

High-Quality Hyperspectral Reconstruction Using a Spectral Prior

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Universidad
Zaragoza

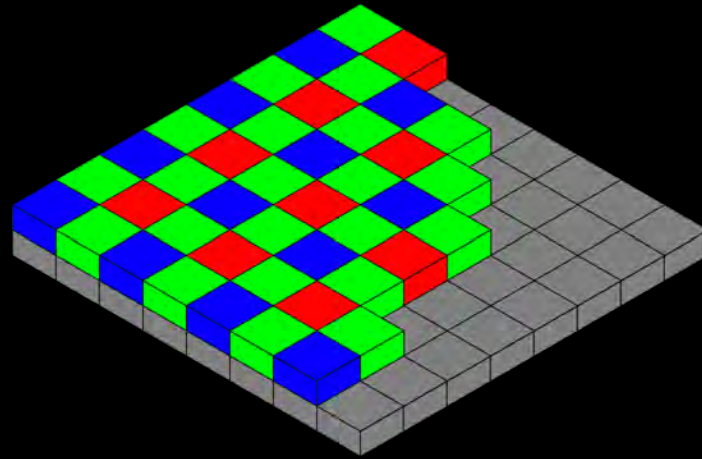


Graphics and
Imaging Lab

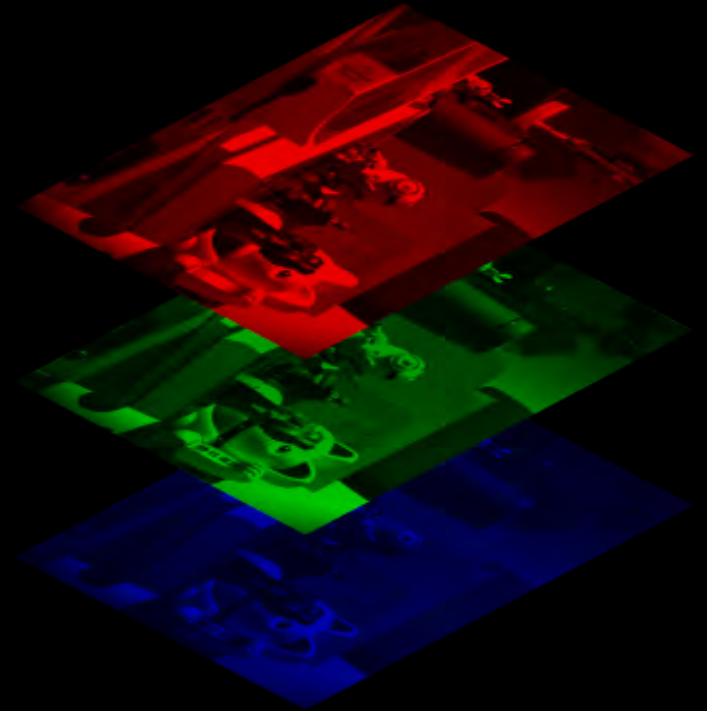
Light and Color Imaging



Continuous spectra of light

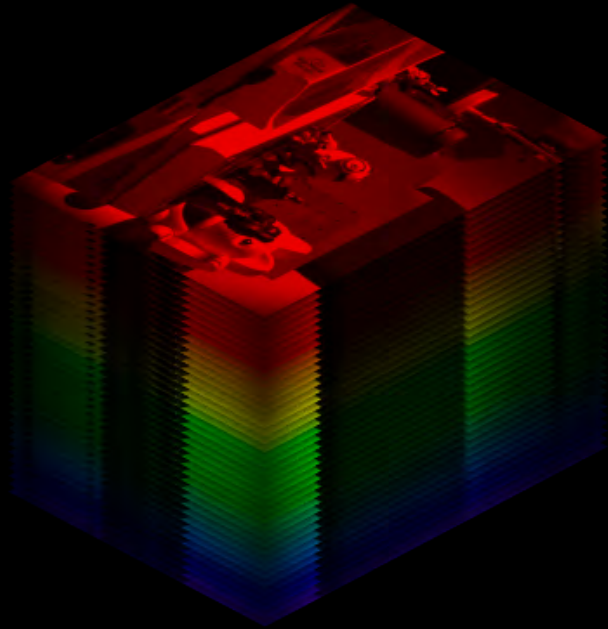


Bayer pattern

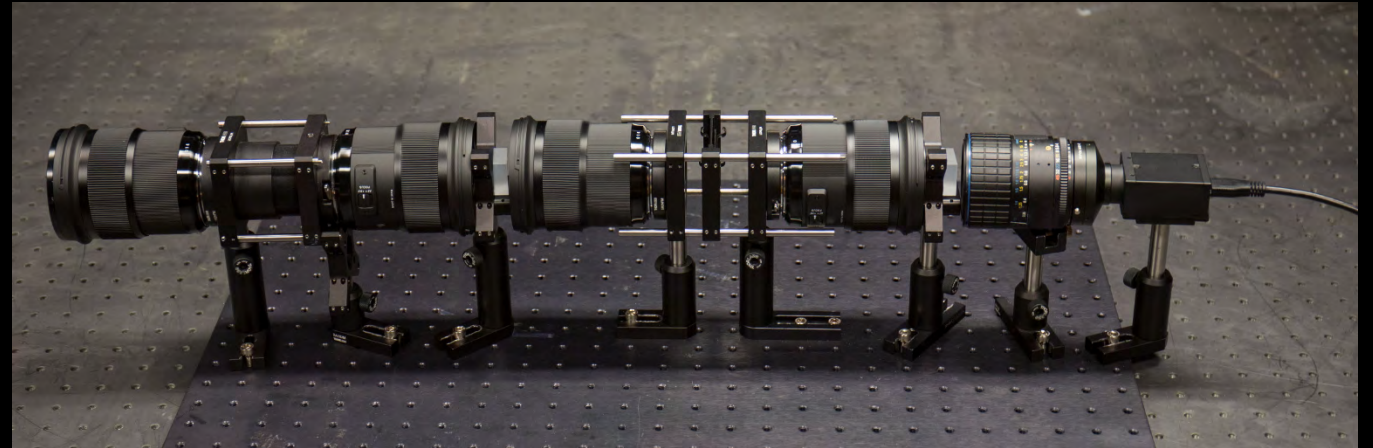


RGB imaging

Hyperspectral Imaging (HSI)

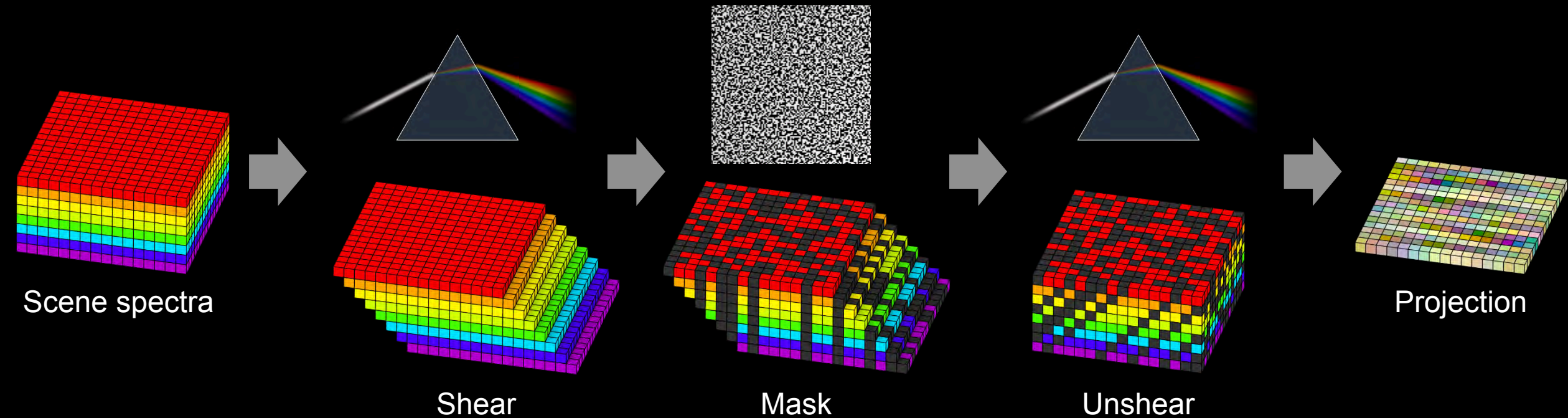


Hyperspectral imaging



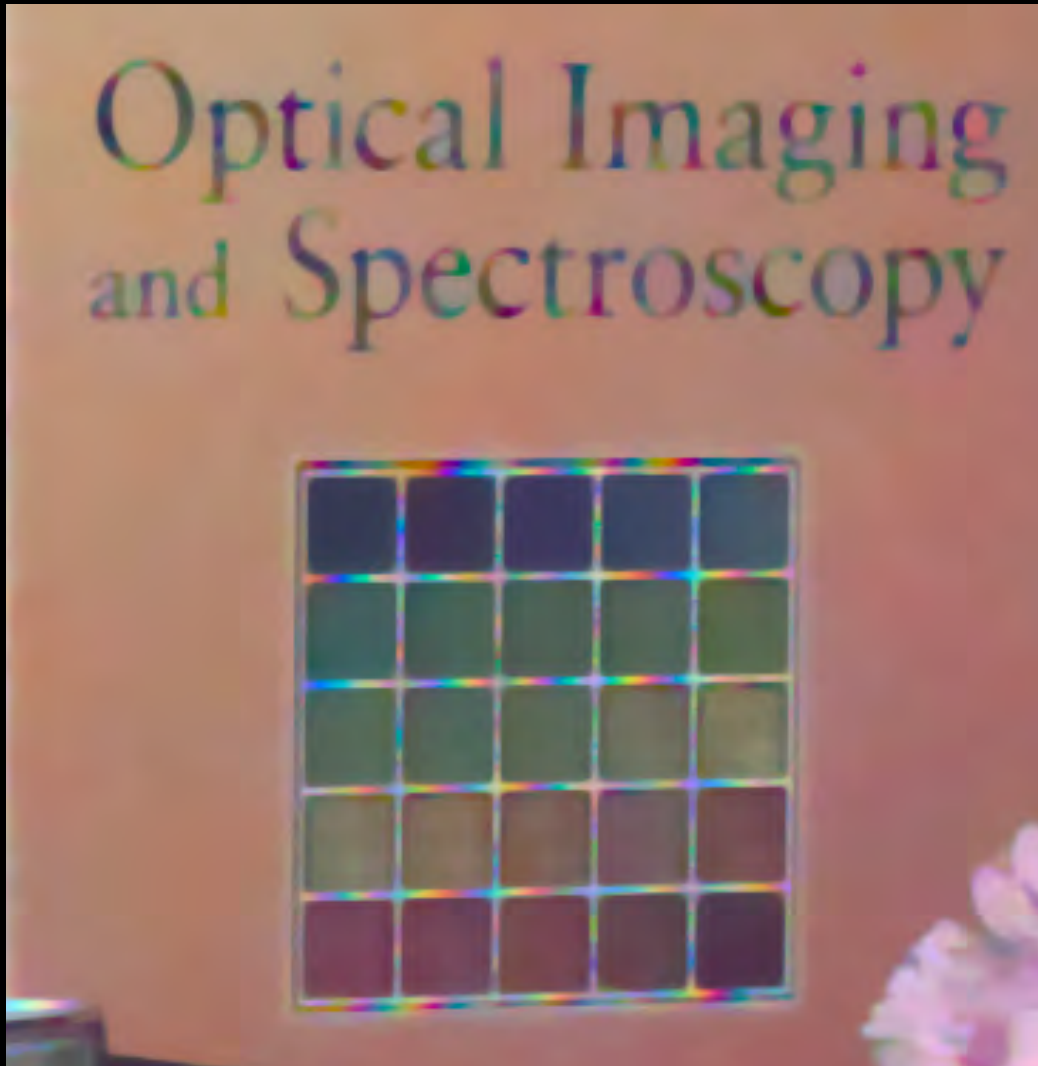
Compressive hyperspectral imaging

Compressive Hyperspectral Imaging

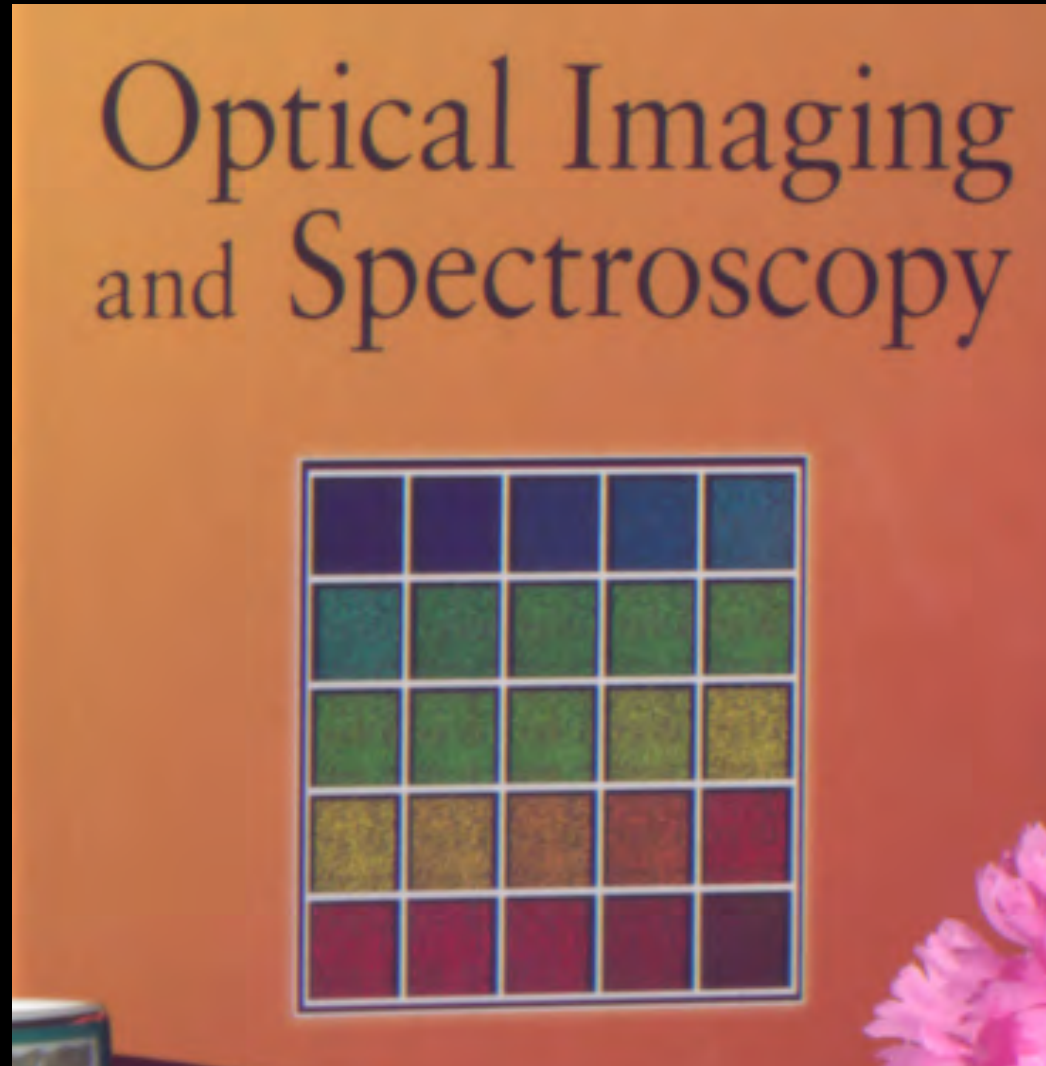


← Reconstruction is an inverse problem of optical imaging

Total variation



Ground truth



Straightforward Approach

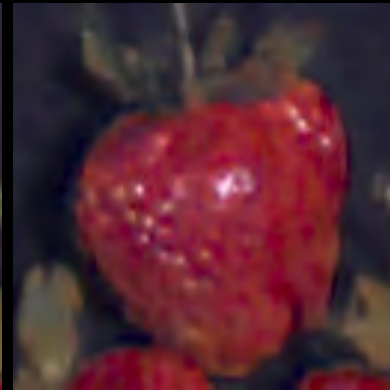
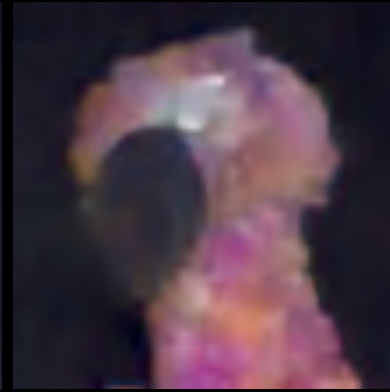
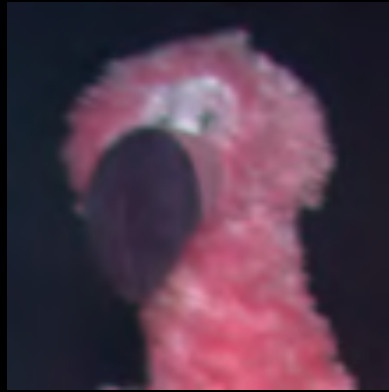
- Learning a regression function using a CNN



The Regression Network Fails

ground truth

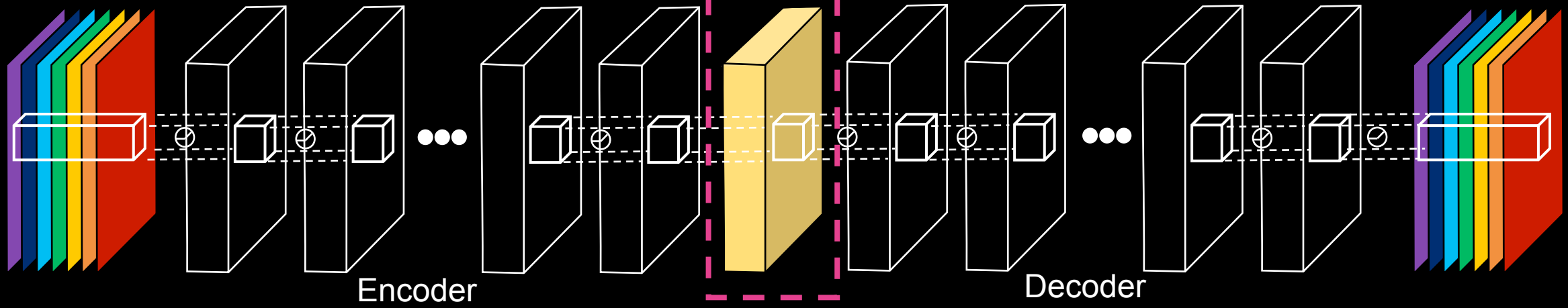
regression



Our Approach

**Hyperspectral
reconstruction**

**Nonlinear
representations**



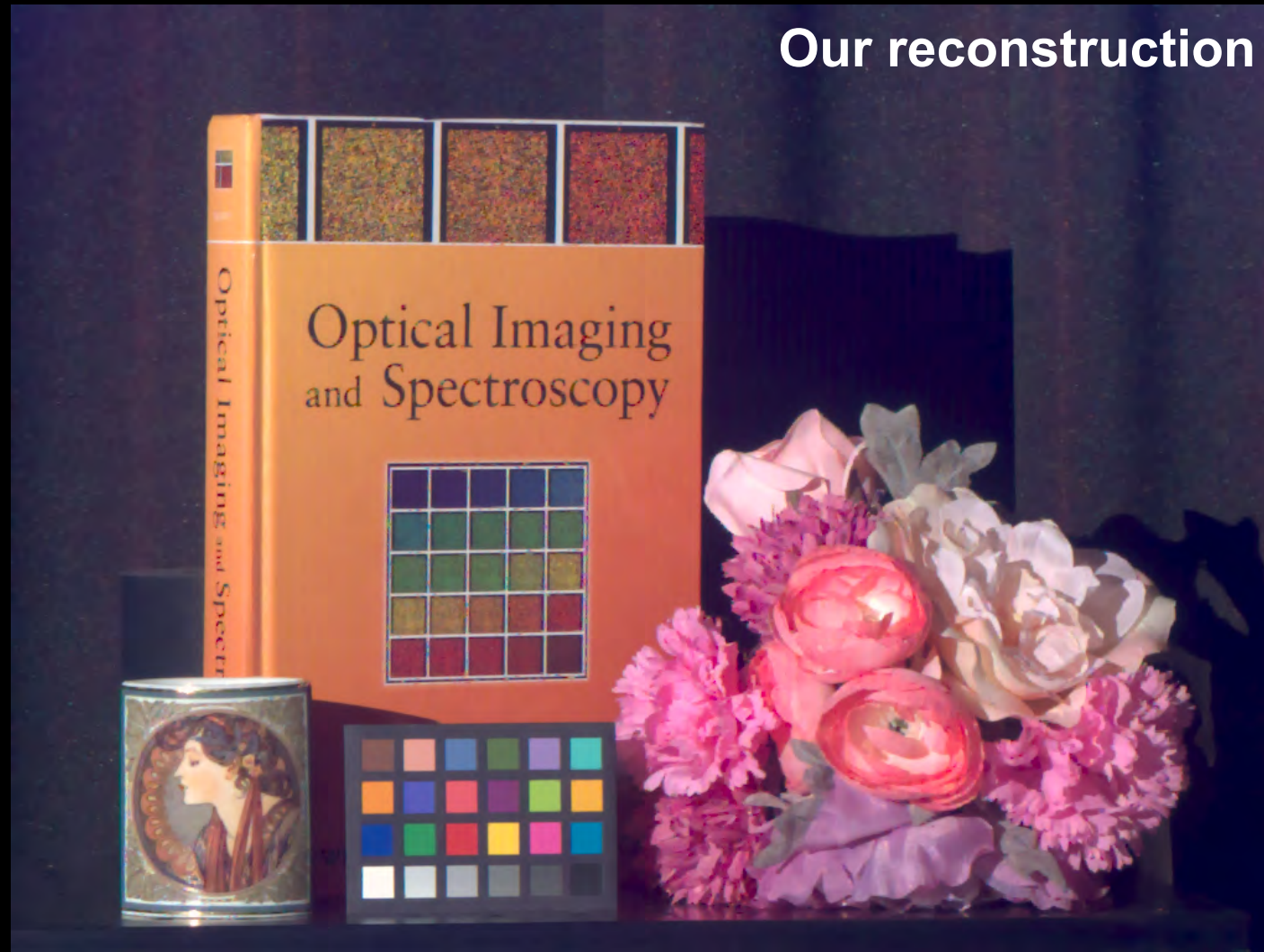
Raw input



Our reconstruction



Our reconstruction



Related Work

- Hyperspectral Imaging
- Compressive Hyperspectral Reconstruction

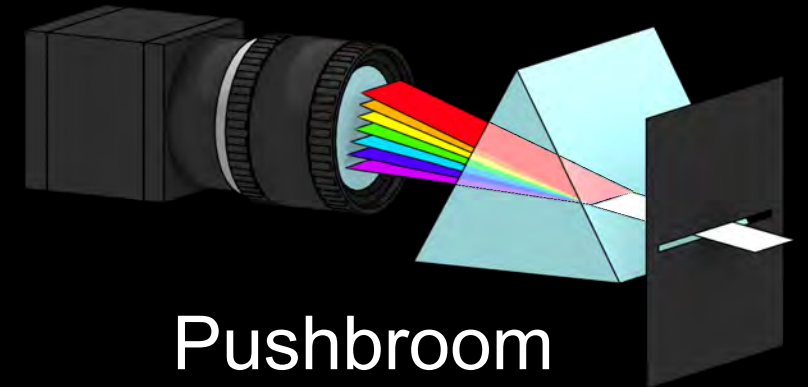
HSI without Reconstruction



Bandpass filter
[Mansouri et al. 2007]

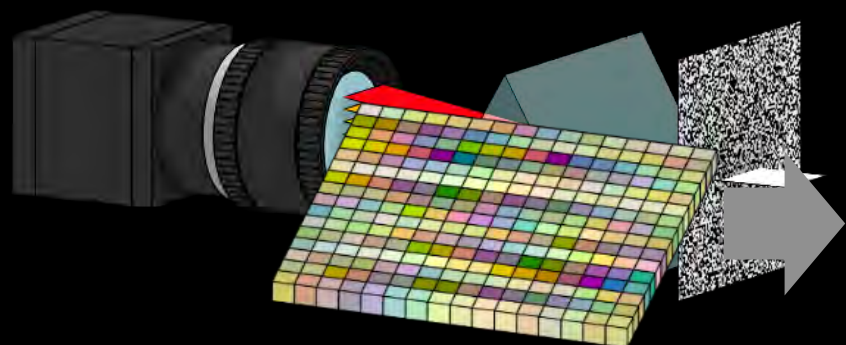


LCTF (liquid crystal tunable filter)
[Attas et al. 2003]

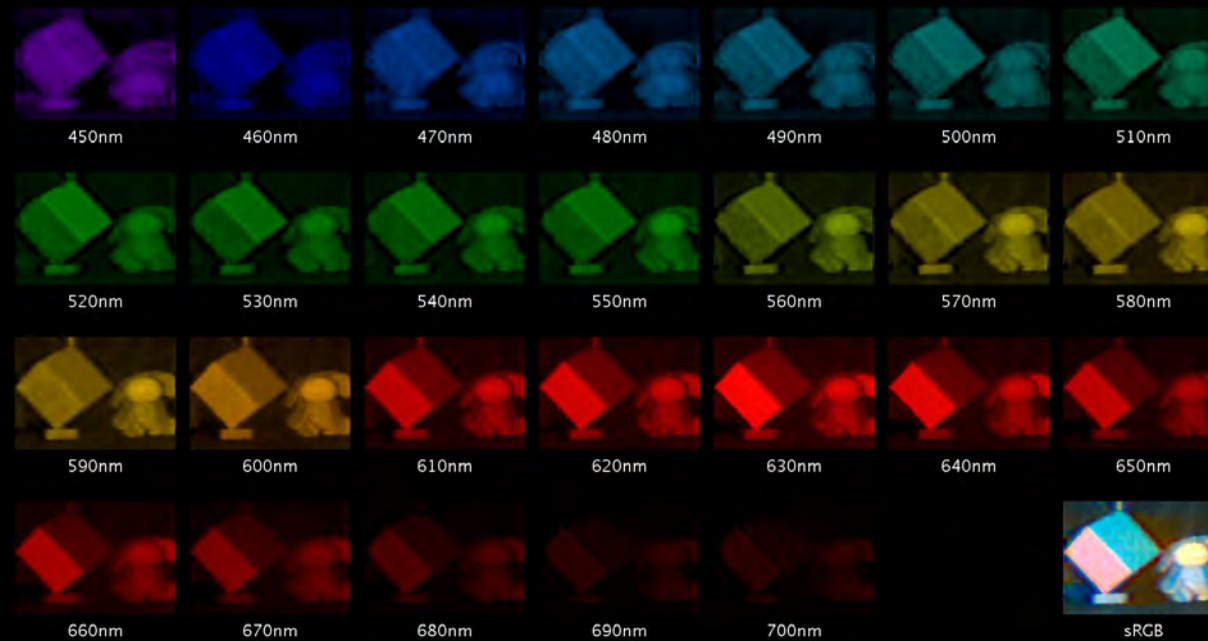


Pushbroom
[Brusco et al. 2006]

HSI with Reconstruction



Re



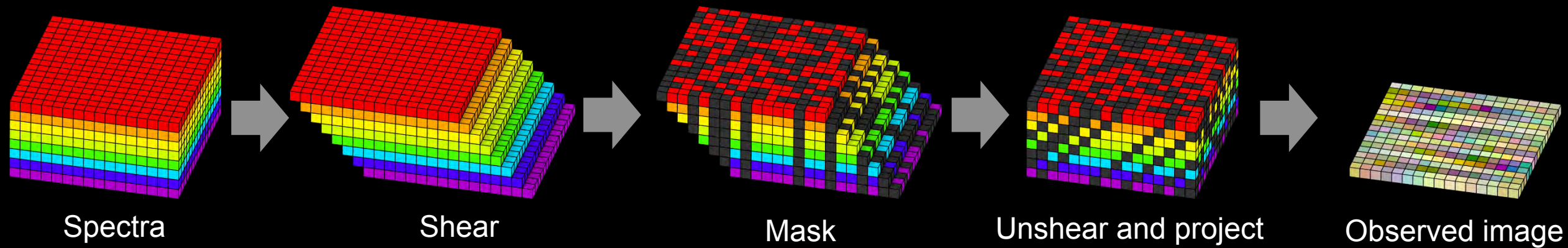
CASSI [Wagadarikar et al. 2008]

DD-CASSI [Gehm et al. 2007]

SS-CASSI [Lin et al. 2014]

[Jeon et al. 2016]

Image Formation



$$\mathbf{i} = \Phi \mathbf{h}$$

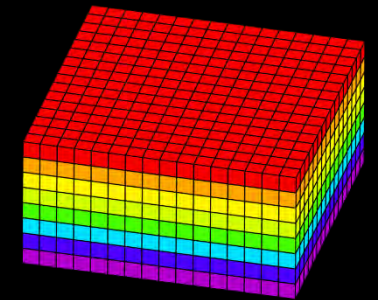
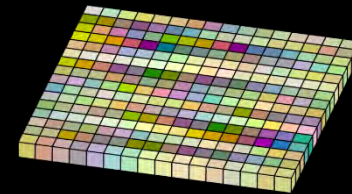
Observation (2D) Light modulation (3D to 2D) Spectra (3D)

Hyperspectral Reconstruction

$$\min_{\mathbf{h}} \left\| \mathbf{i} - \Phi \mathbf{h} \right\|_2^2$$

equations \ll

unknowns



“Find a hyperspectral image \mathbf{h}
that satisfies the image formation”

underdetermined system

Reconstruction using TV-L1 Prior

- TV-L1 is very common in computational photography

$$\min_{\mathbf{h}} \left\| \mathbf{i} - \Phi \mathbf{h} \right\|_2^2 + \left\| \mathbf{h} \right\|_1$$

TwIST [Bioucas-Dias and Figueiredo 2007]

SpaRSA [Wright et al. 2009]

Reconstruction using Sparse Coding

- Use an overcomplete dictionary and a sparse code to represent a data

$$\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{\alpha}$$

\mathbf{D} : a dictionary

$\boldsymbol{\alpha}$: a sparse code

For all overlapping image patches

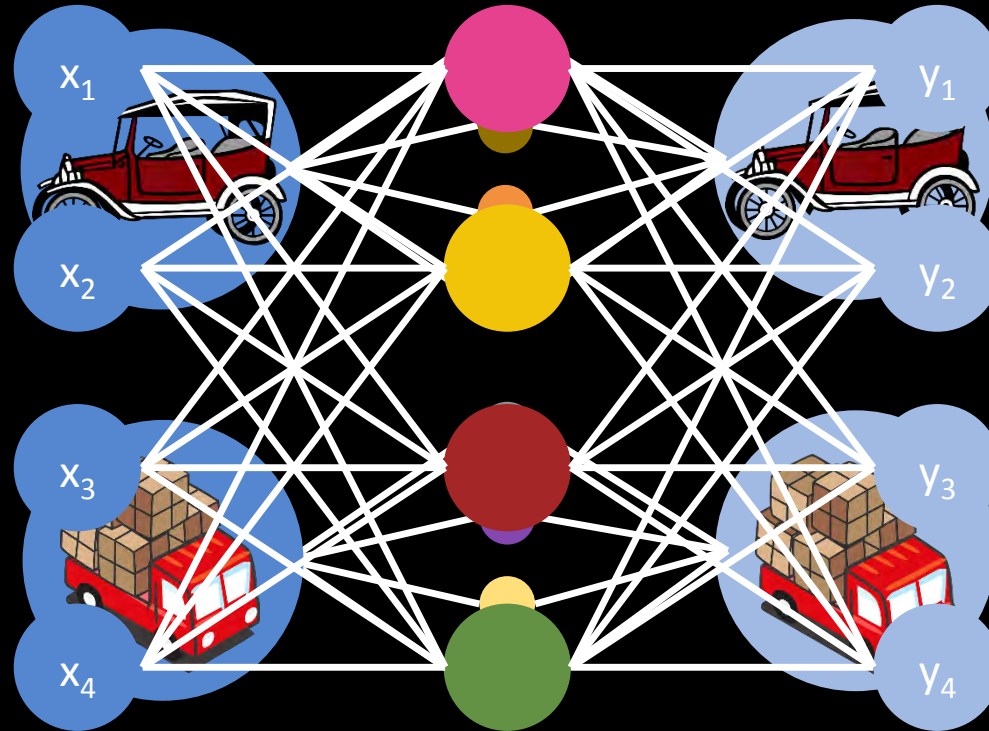
$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \left\| \mathbf{i} - \Phi \mathbf{D}\boldsymbol{\alpha} \right\|_2^2 + \left\| \boldsymbol{\alpha} \right\|_1$$

[Lin et al. 2014]

Autoencoder

- For Our Deep Spectral Prior

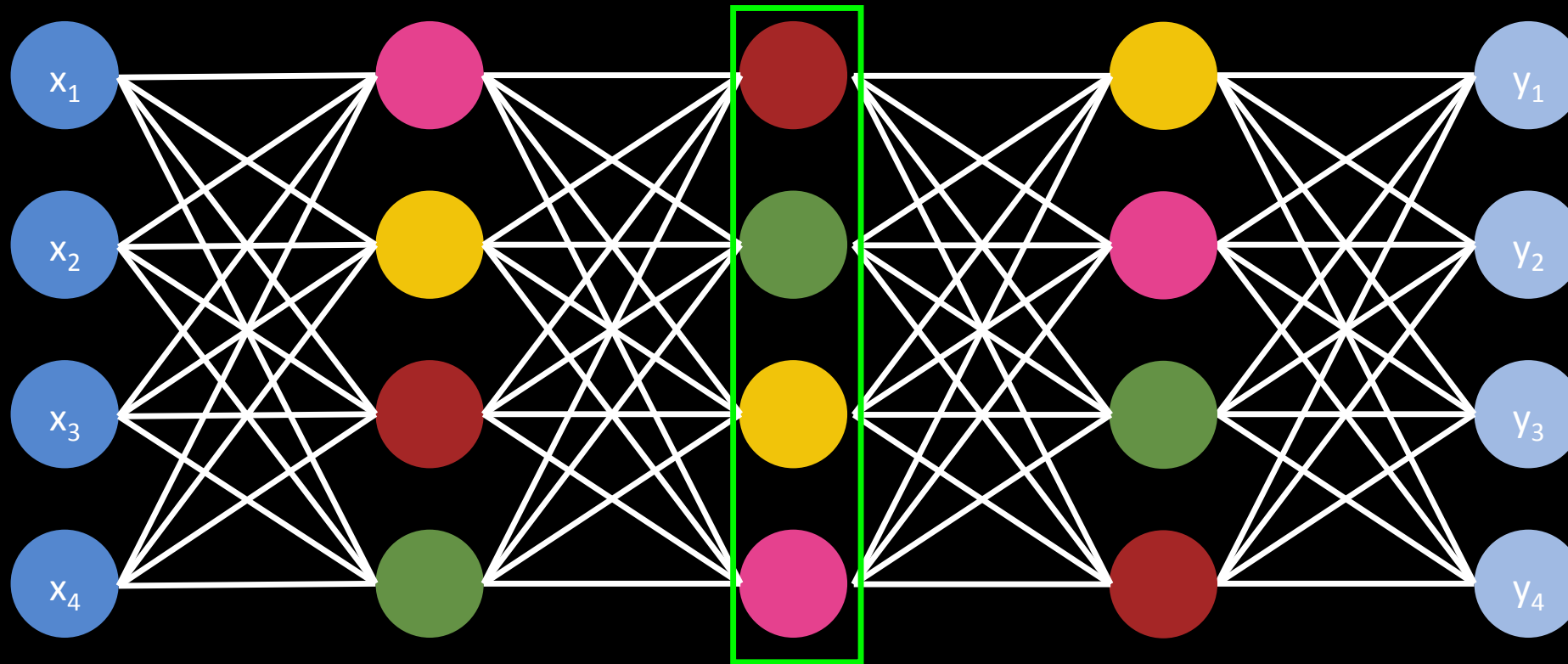
Autoencoder



[Hinton and Salakhutdinov 2006]

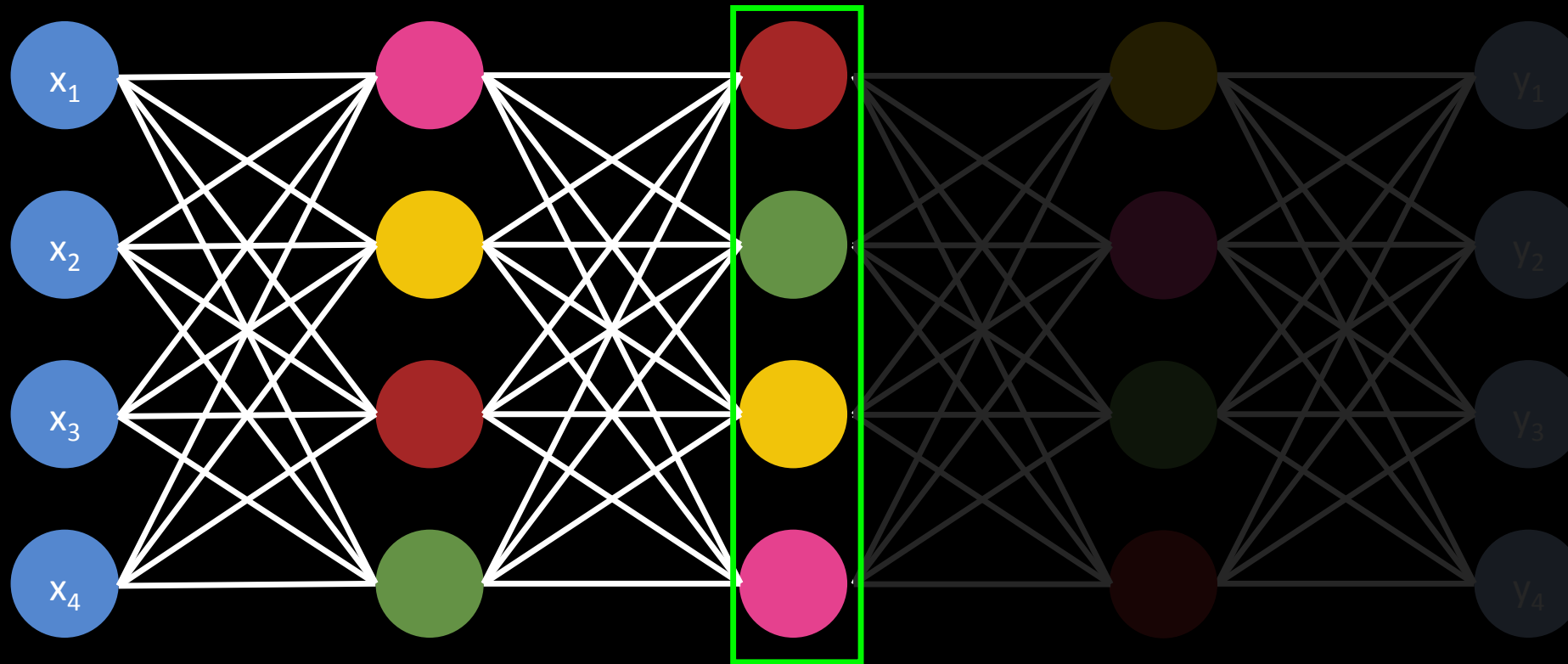
Nonlinear Representation

Nonlinear representation



Autoencoder: Encoder and Decoder

Nonlinear representation



Encoder

Decoder

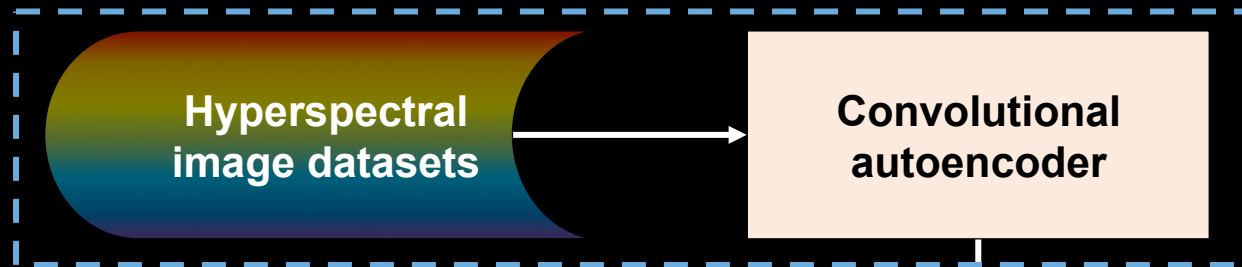
: generate nonlinear representation produce data from representations

Hyperspectral Reconstruction

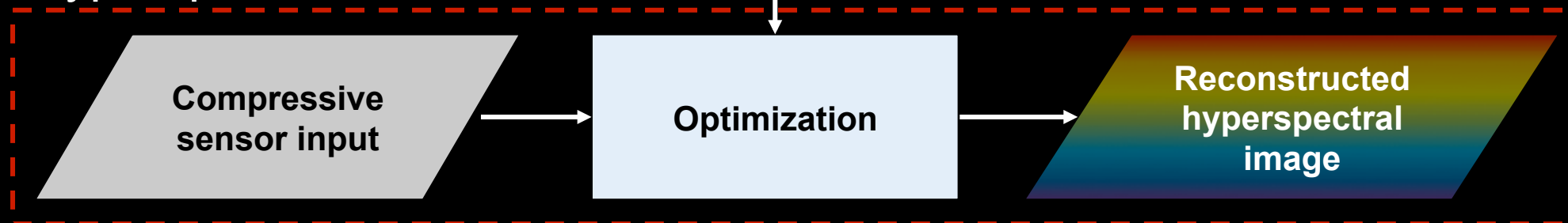
- Learning a Spectral Prior
- Reconstruction with Alpha-fidelity

Overview of Our Reconstruction

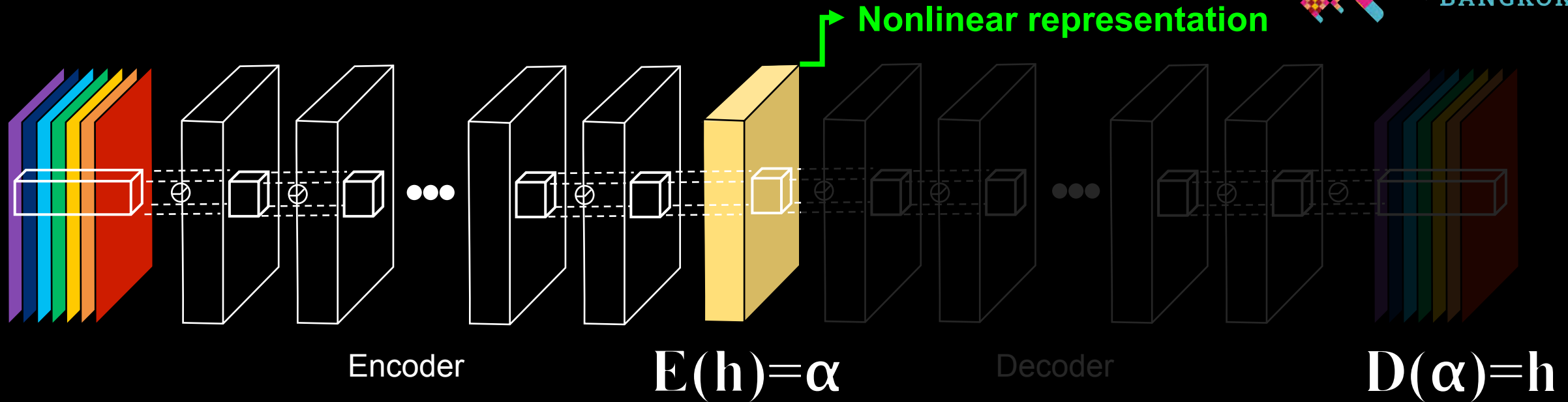
Learning hyperspectral image prior



Hyperspectral reconstruction



Autoencoder of Hyperspectral Images



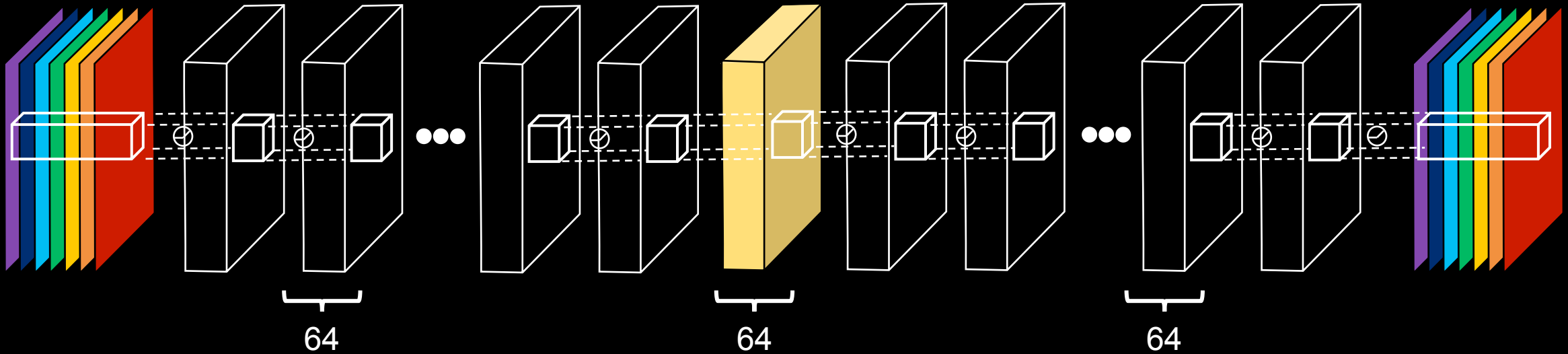
$$A(\mathbf{h}) = D(E(\mathbf{h})) \approx \mathbf{h}$$

Convolutional autoencoder
of hyperspectral images

Decoder

Encoder

Autoencoder of Hyperspectral Images



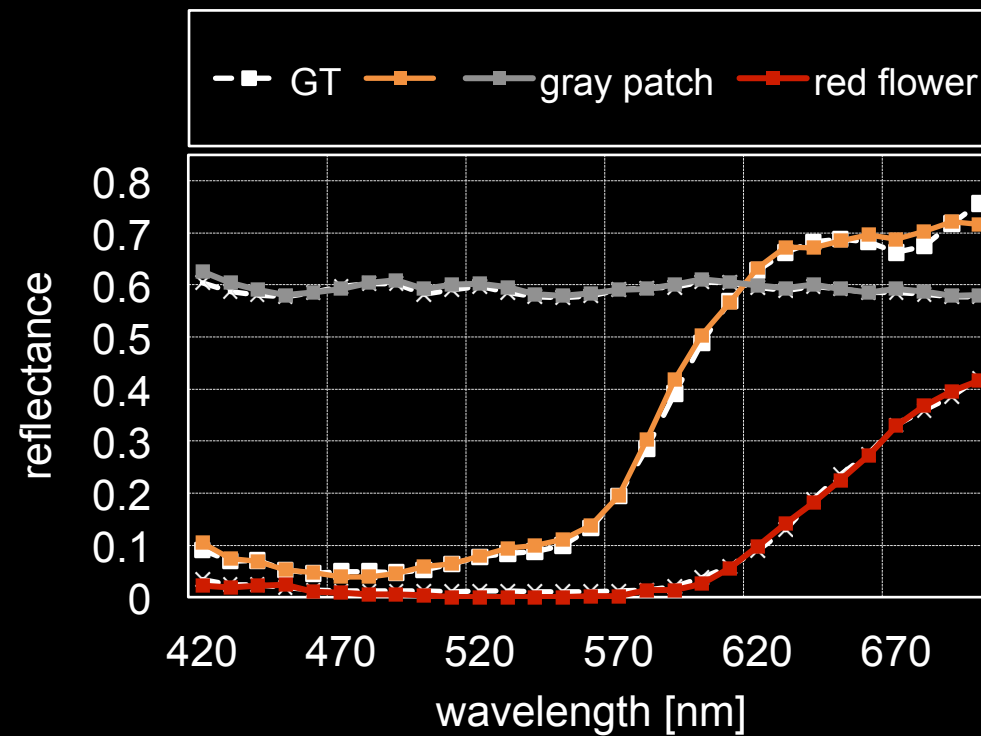
- 3 x 3 convolution without pooling
- ReLU activation function
- 64 feature maps

Validating Autoencoder

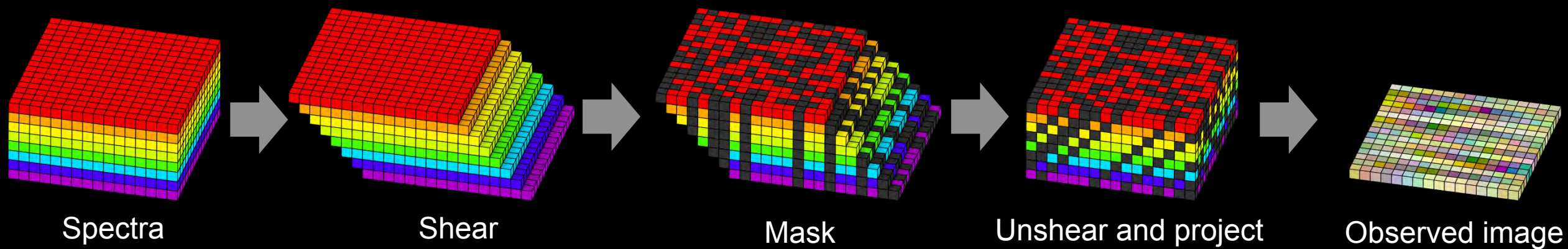


ground truth

reconstruction
(44.24 dB / 0.98)



Our Reconstruction - Data Term

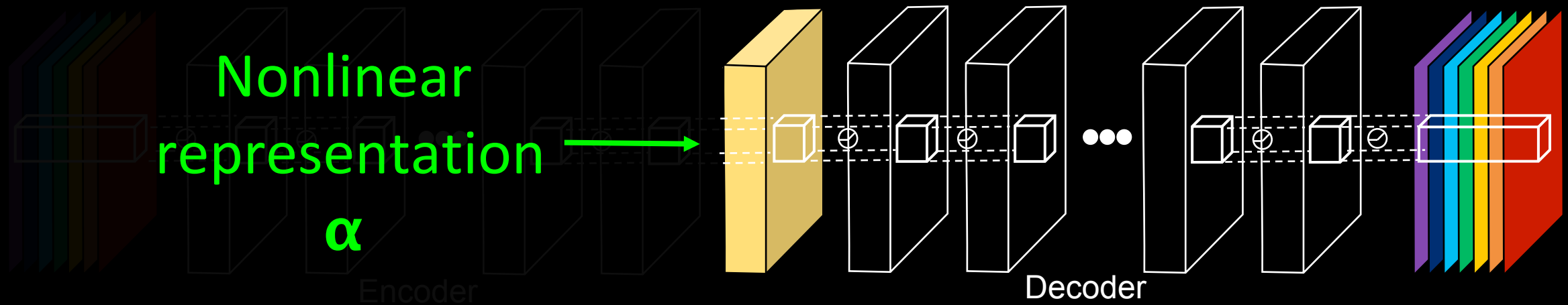


$$\mathbf{i} = \Phi \mathbf{h}$$

Observation (2D) Light modulation (3D to 2D) Spectra (3D)

Our Reconstruction - Data Term

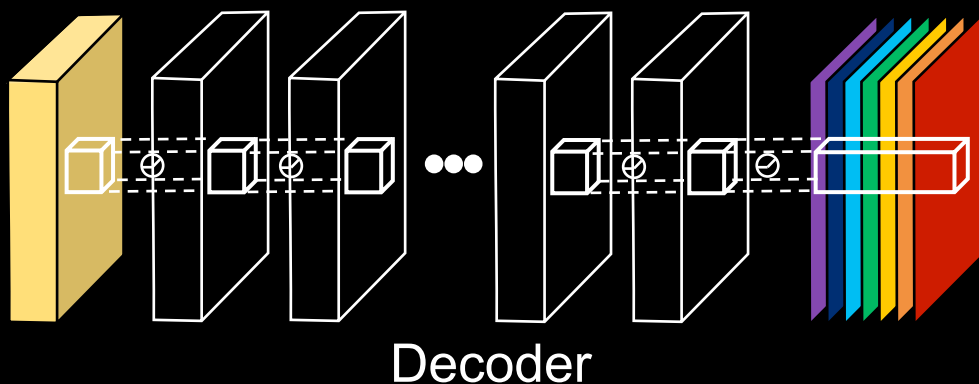
$$\mathbf{i} = \Phi \mathbf{h}$$
$$= \Phi \mathbf{D}(\alpha)$$



Our Reconstruction

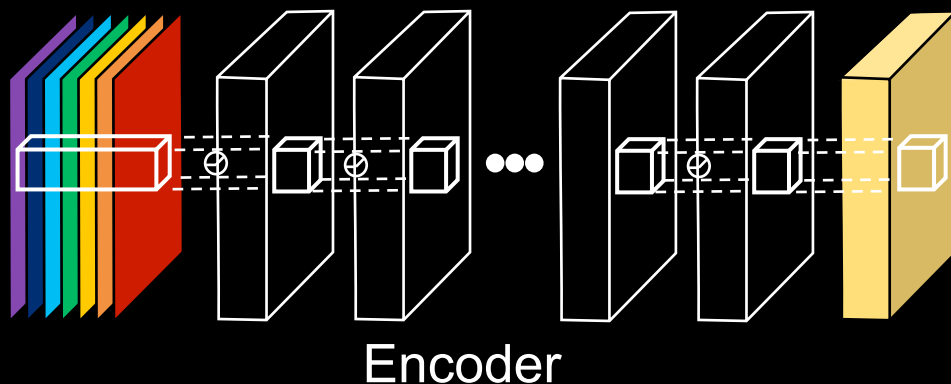
$$\min_{\alpha} \left\| \mathbf{i} - \Phi \mathbf{D}(\alpha) \right\|_2^2 \quad \because \mathbf{h} = \mathbf{D}(\alpha)$$
$$+ \left\| \mathbf{D}(\alpha) \right\|_1$$
$$+ \boxed{\phantom{\text{term}}}$$

How can we utilize the encoder?



Decoder $D(\alpha)$

- produce \mathbf{h} (hyperspectral images)
- generate \mathbf{h} from α (nonlinear representations)
- a prior on \mathbf{h}
- know how \mathbf{h} looks like



Encoder $E(\mathbf{h})$

- generate α from \mathbf{h}
- a prior on α
- **know how α looks like**

Our Reconstruction with fidelity Prior



$$\min_{\alpha} \left\| \mathbf{i} - \Phi \mathbf{D}(\alpha) \right\|_2^2$$

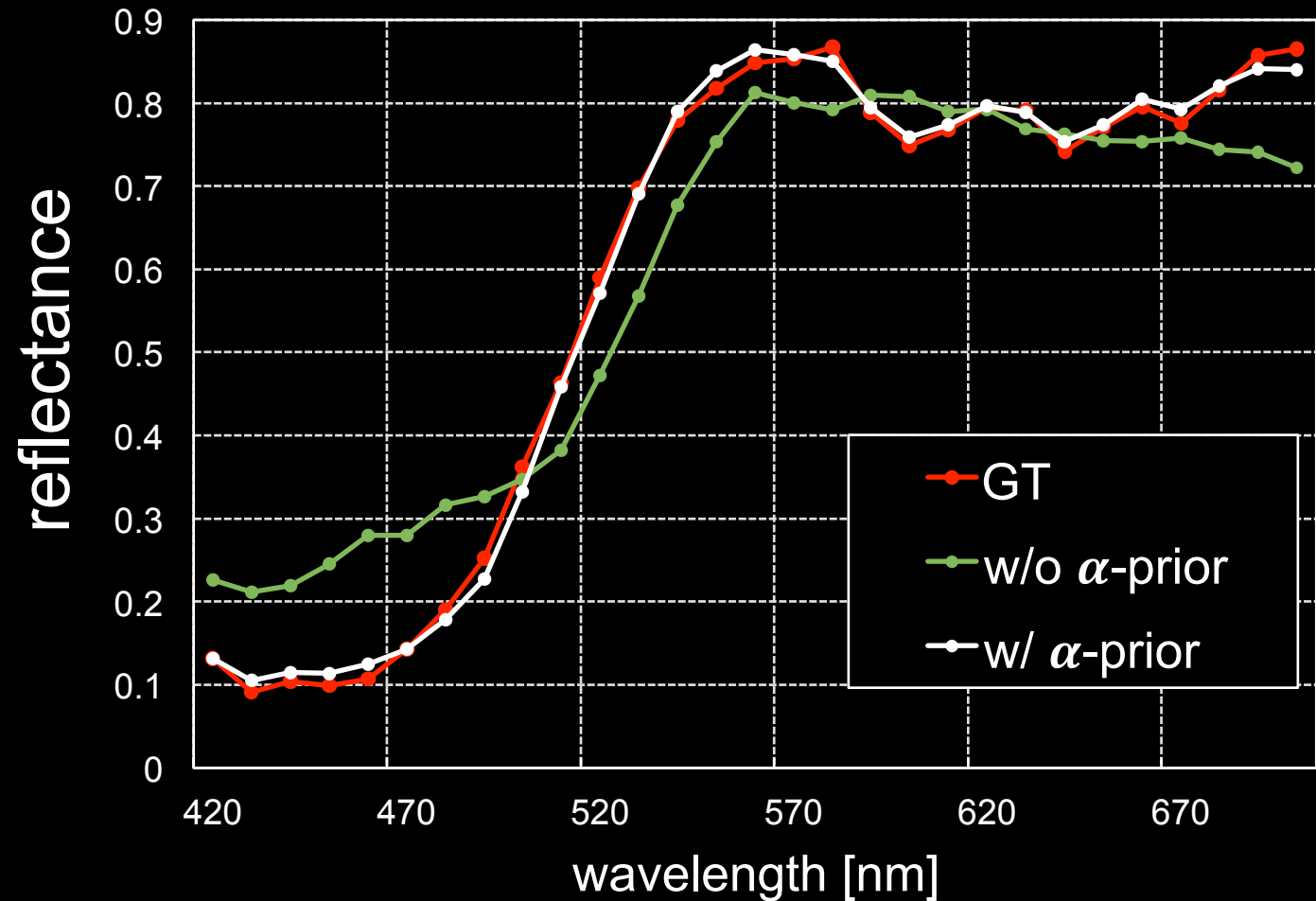
“The nonlinear representation should be close to what the encoder knows.”

$$+ 2 \left\| \mathbf{D}(\alpha) \right\|_1$$

$$+ 1 \left\| \alpha - \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{D}(\alpha)) \right\|_2^2$$

Impact of fidelity Prior

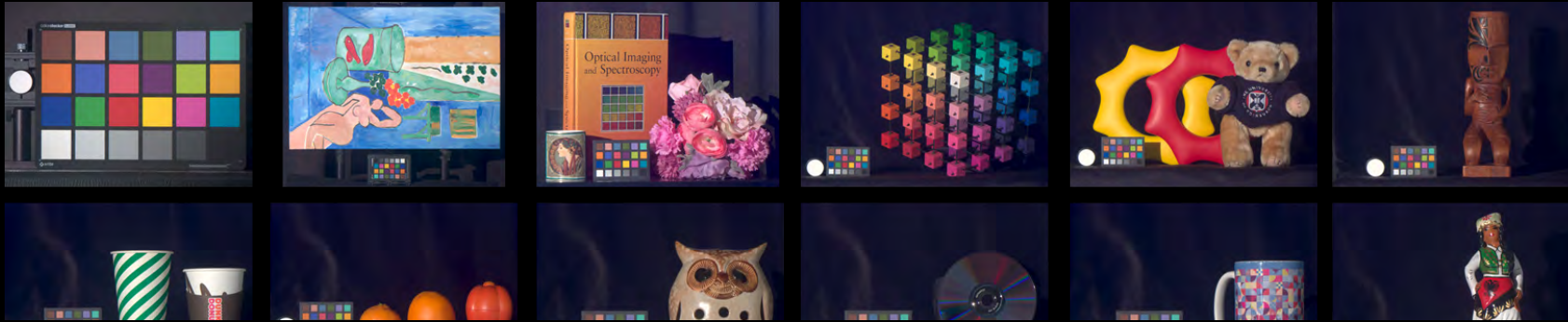
Yellow feather



Results

- Our Dataset
- Synthetic Results
- With a Real Compressive Imager

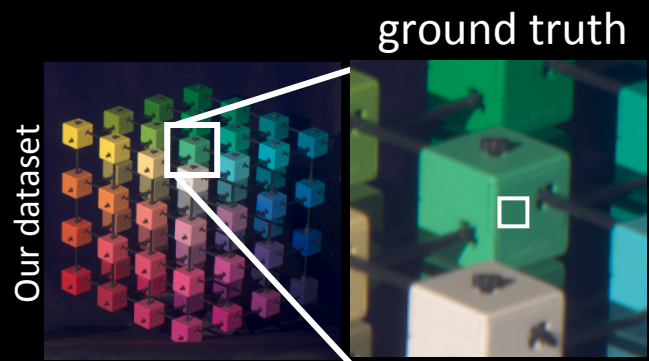
Our High-Quality Dataset



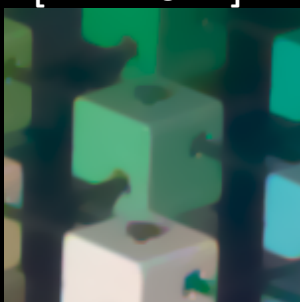
Download from
<http://vclab.kaist.ac.kr>



Synthetic Result with Our High Quality Dataset



TwIST
[Kim 2012]



34.20dB / SSIM:0.95

SpaRSA
[Wright 2009]



32.03dB / SSIM:0.95

sparse coding
[Lin 2014]

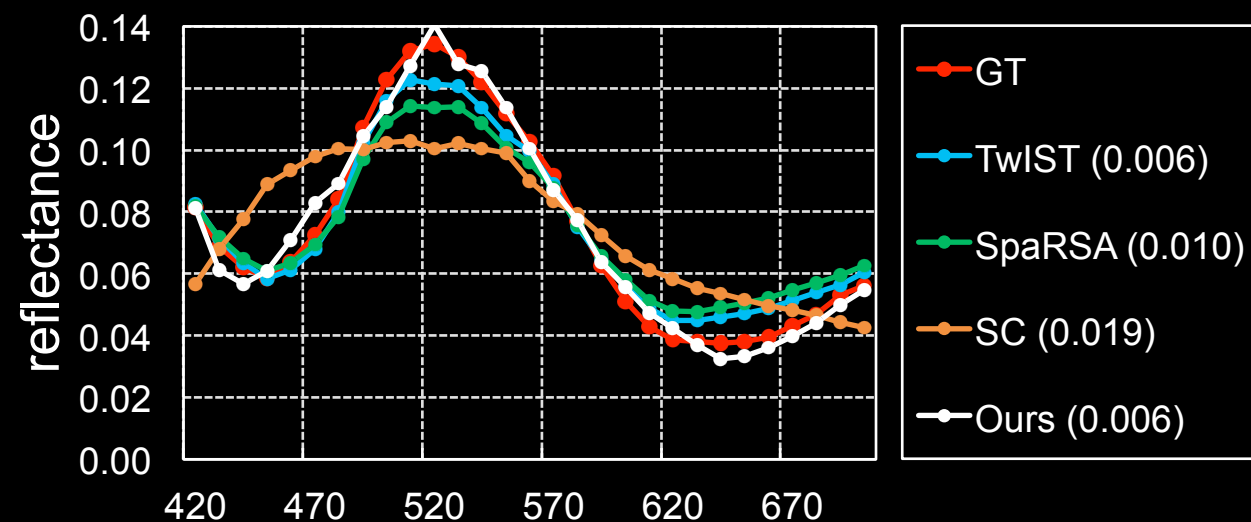


32.29dB / SSIM:0.92

ours

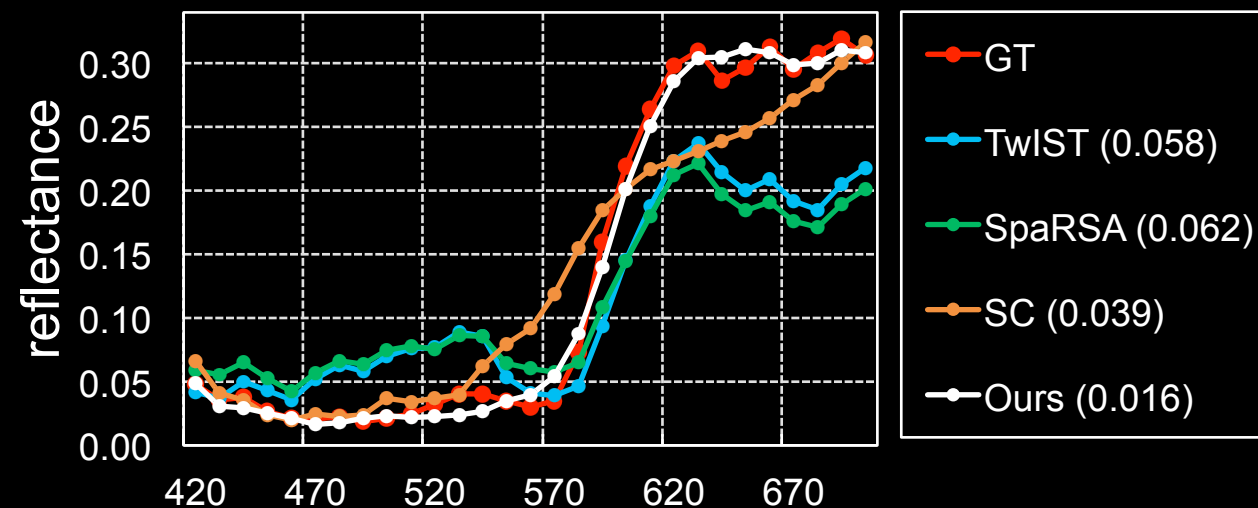
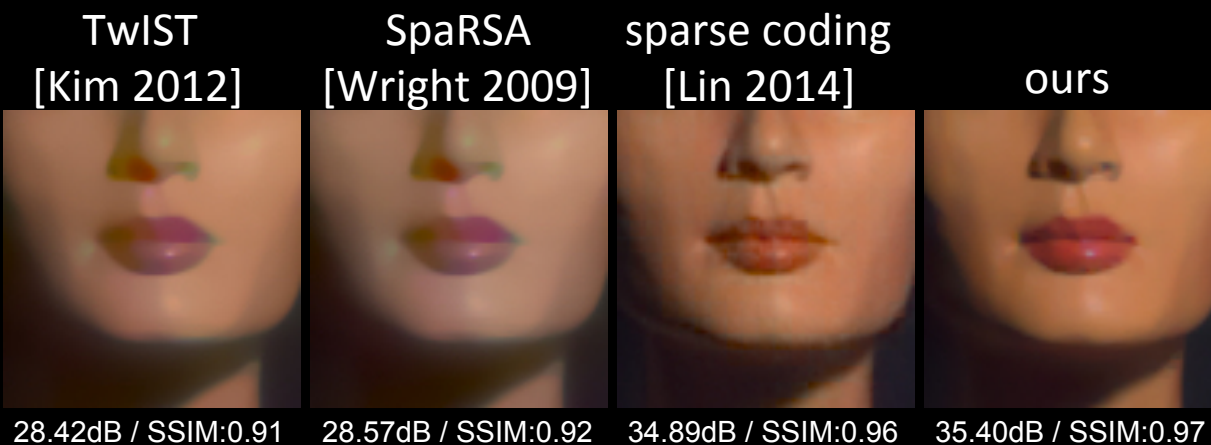


39.21dB / SSIM:0.97



Synthetic Result with Columbia Dataset

[Yasuma et al. 2010]



Synthetic Result with Our High Quality Dataset

Our reconstruction



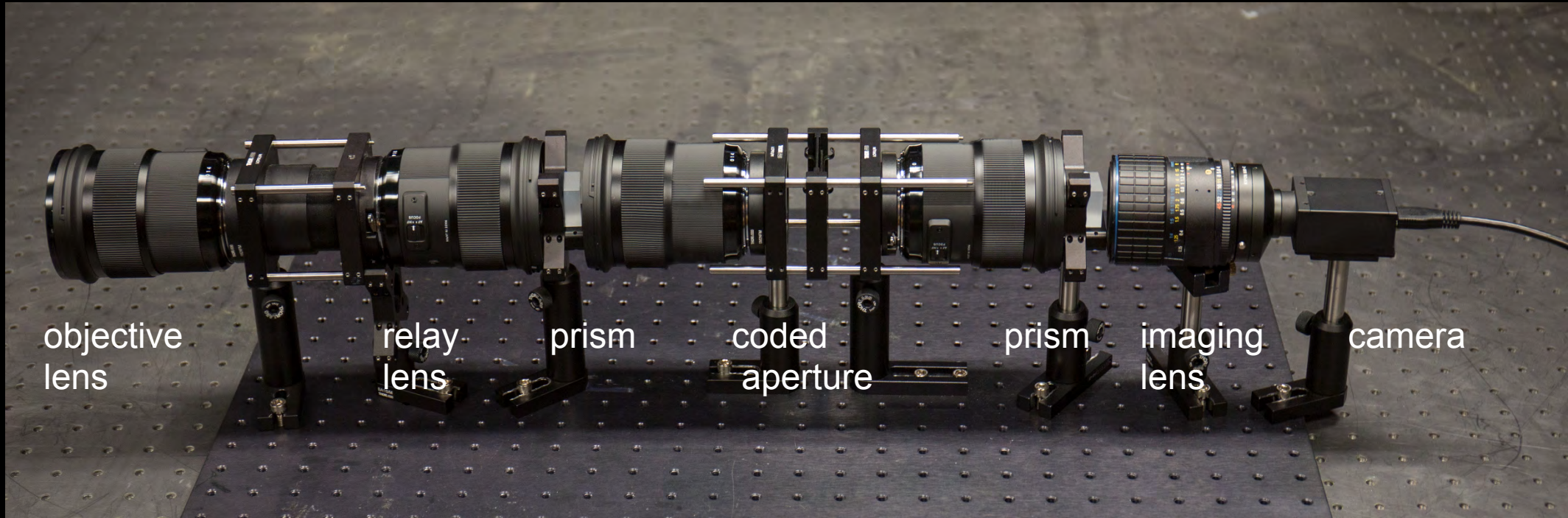
Synthetic Result with Our High Quality Dataset

Our reconstruction

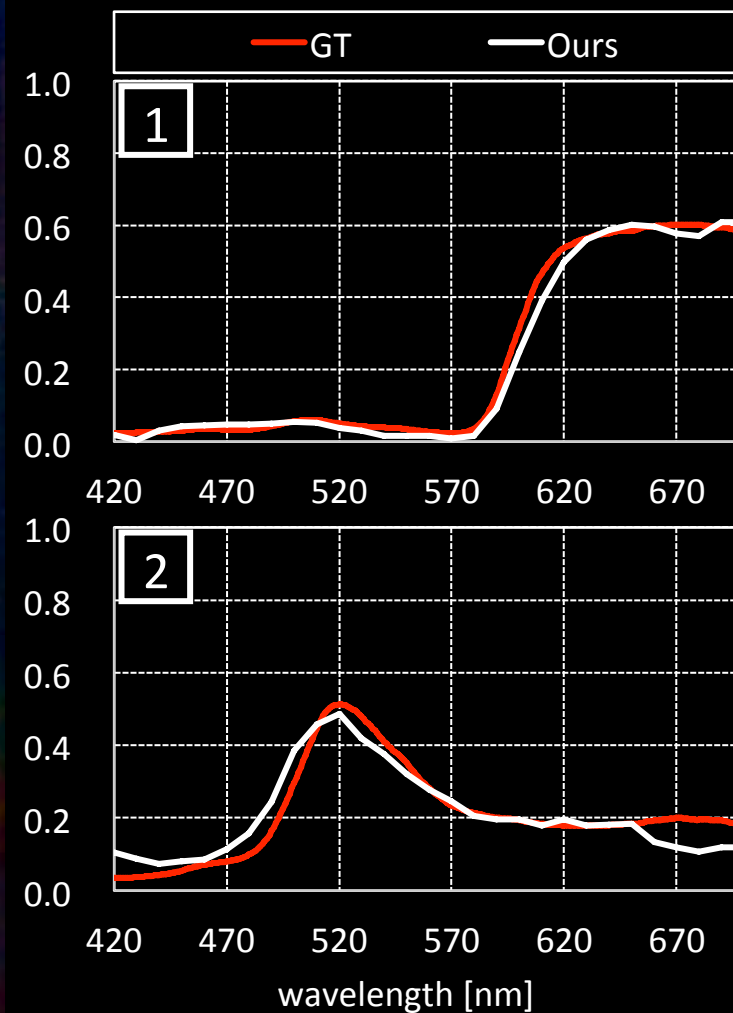
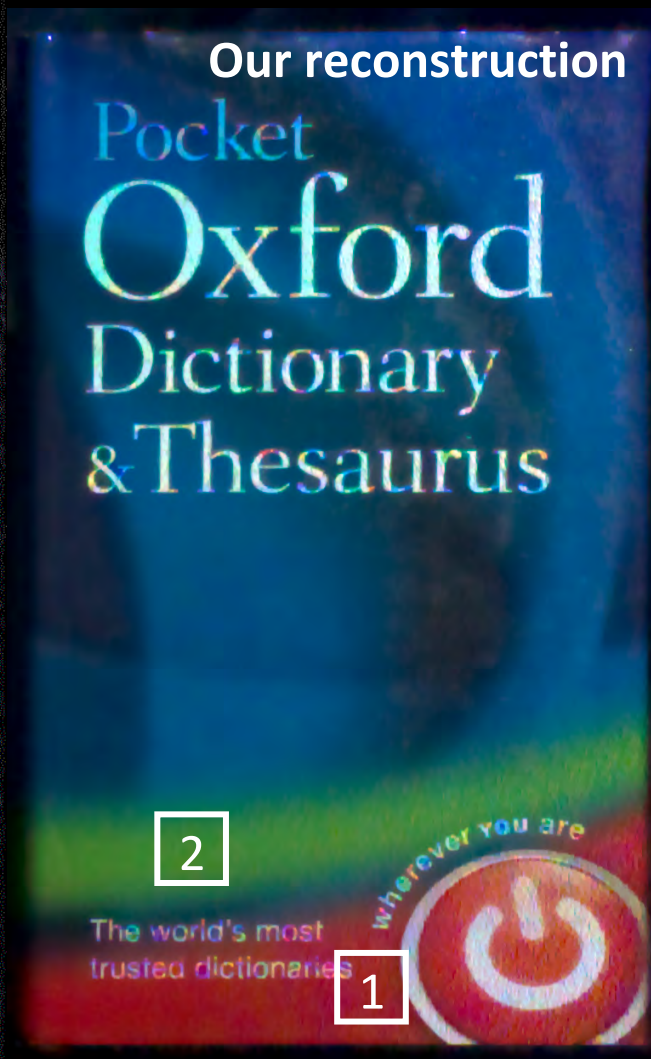
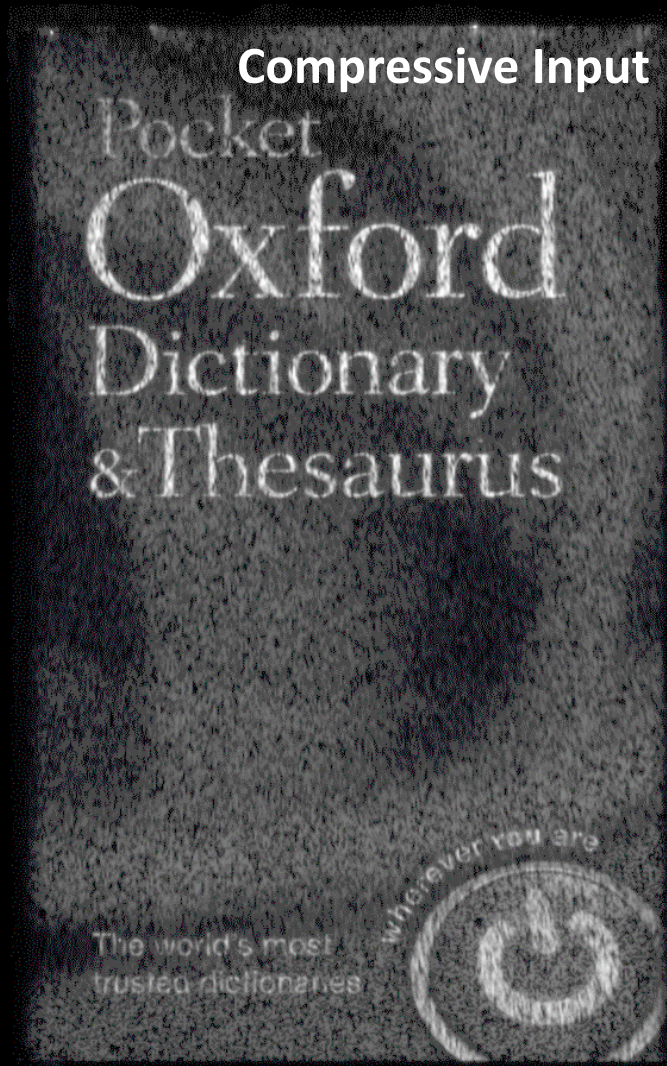


Our DD-CASSI Result

[Gehm et al. 2007]



Our DD-CASSI Result



Applications

- Spectral Interpolation
- Hyperspectral Demosaicing

Changing Modulation Matrix



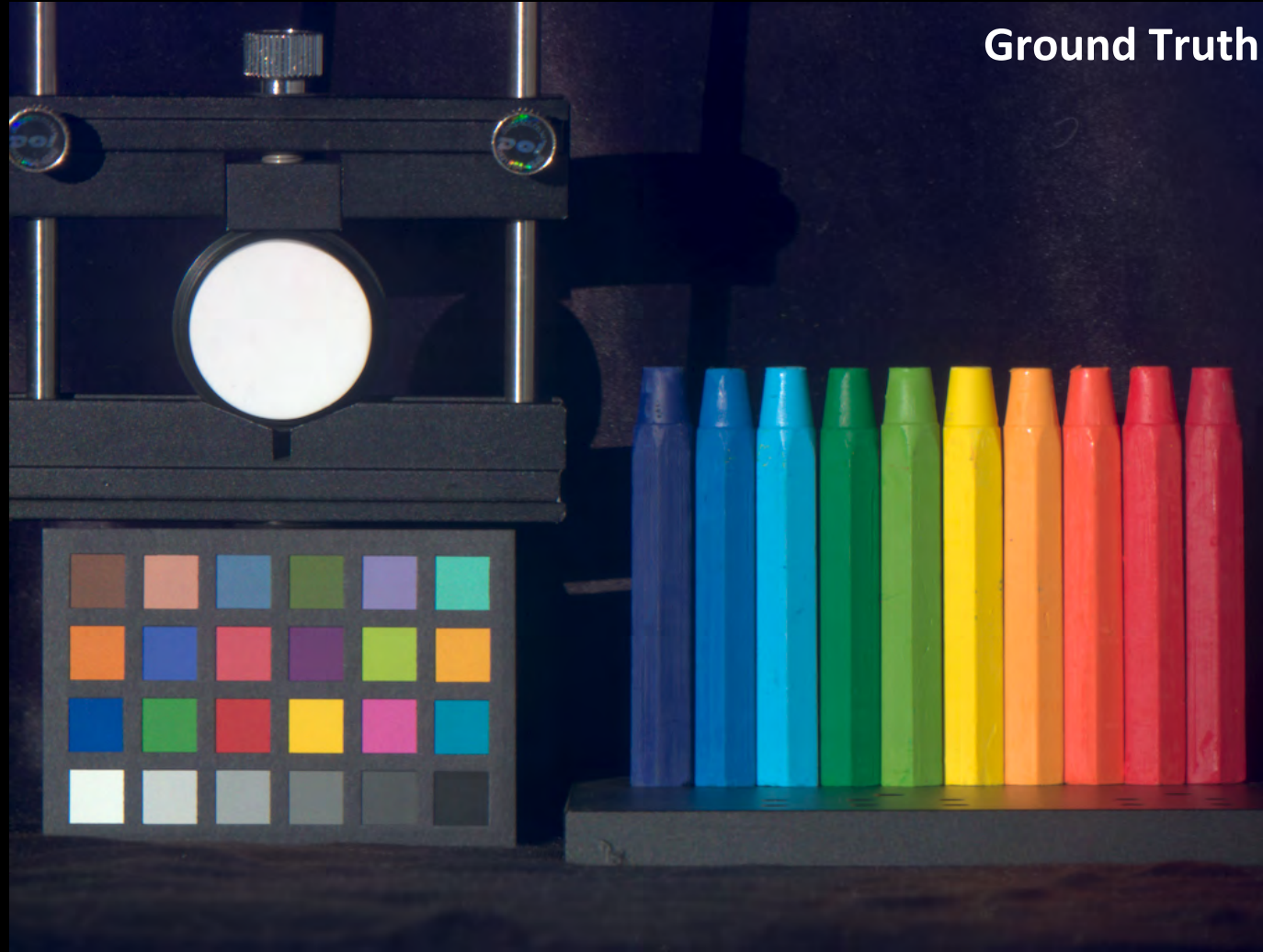
Our reconstruction:

$$\min_{\alpha} \left\| \mathbf{i} - \Phi \mathbf{D}(\alpha) \right\|_2^2 + \tau_1 \left\| \alpha - \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{D}(\alpha)) \right\|_2^2 + \tau_2 \left\| \nabla_{xy} \mathbf{D}(\alpha) \right\|_1$$

Φ for super-resolution: blurring + downsampling

Note: the observation $\hat{\mathbf{i}}$ should be modified accordingly

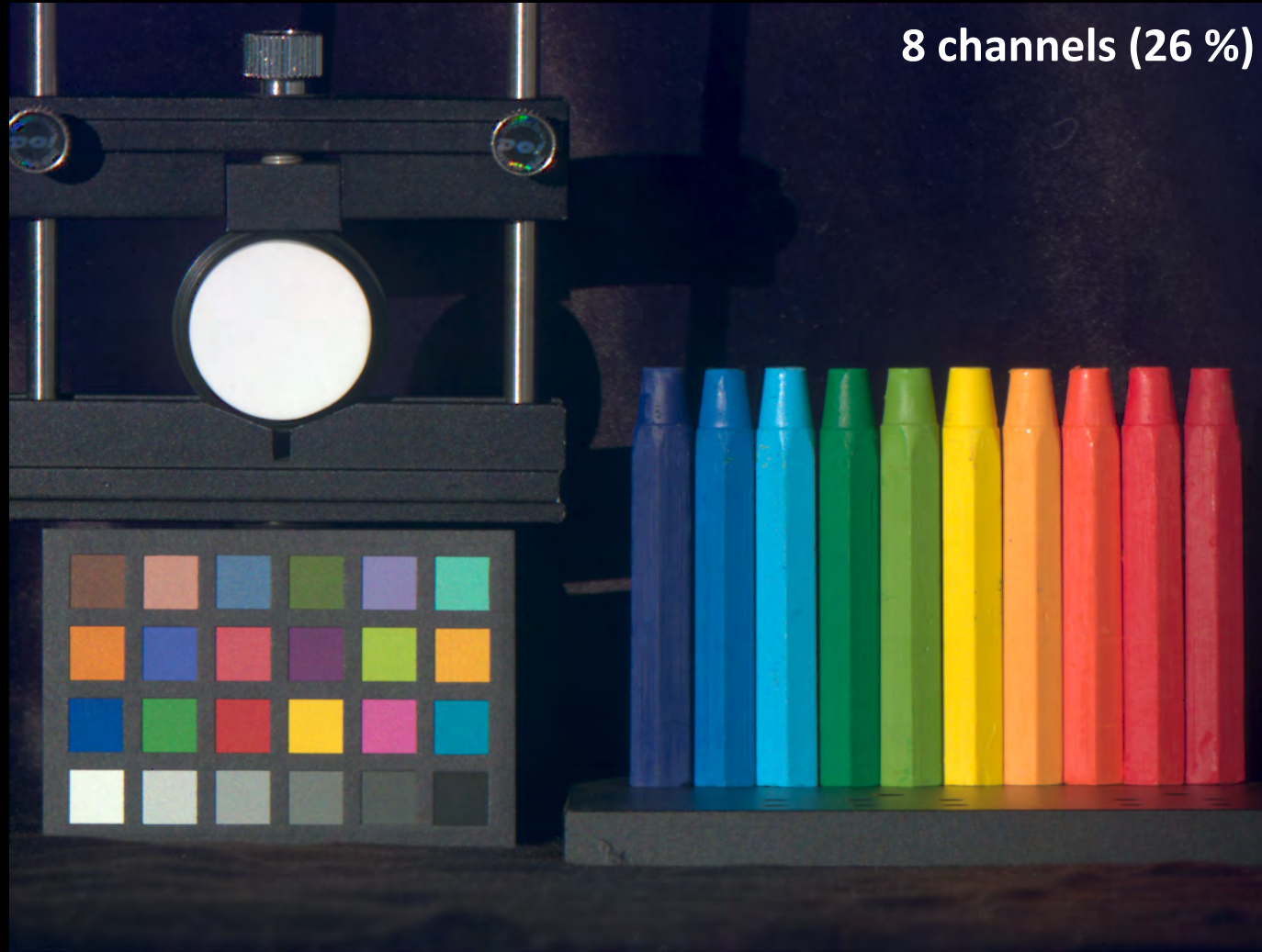
Spectral Interpolation



Spectral Interpolation



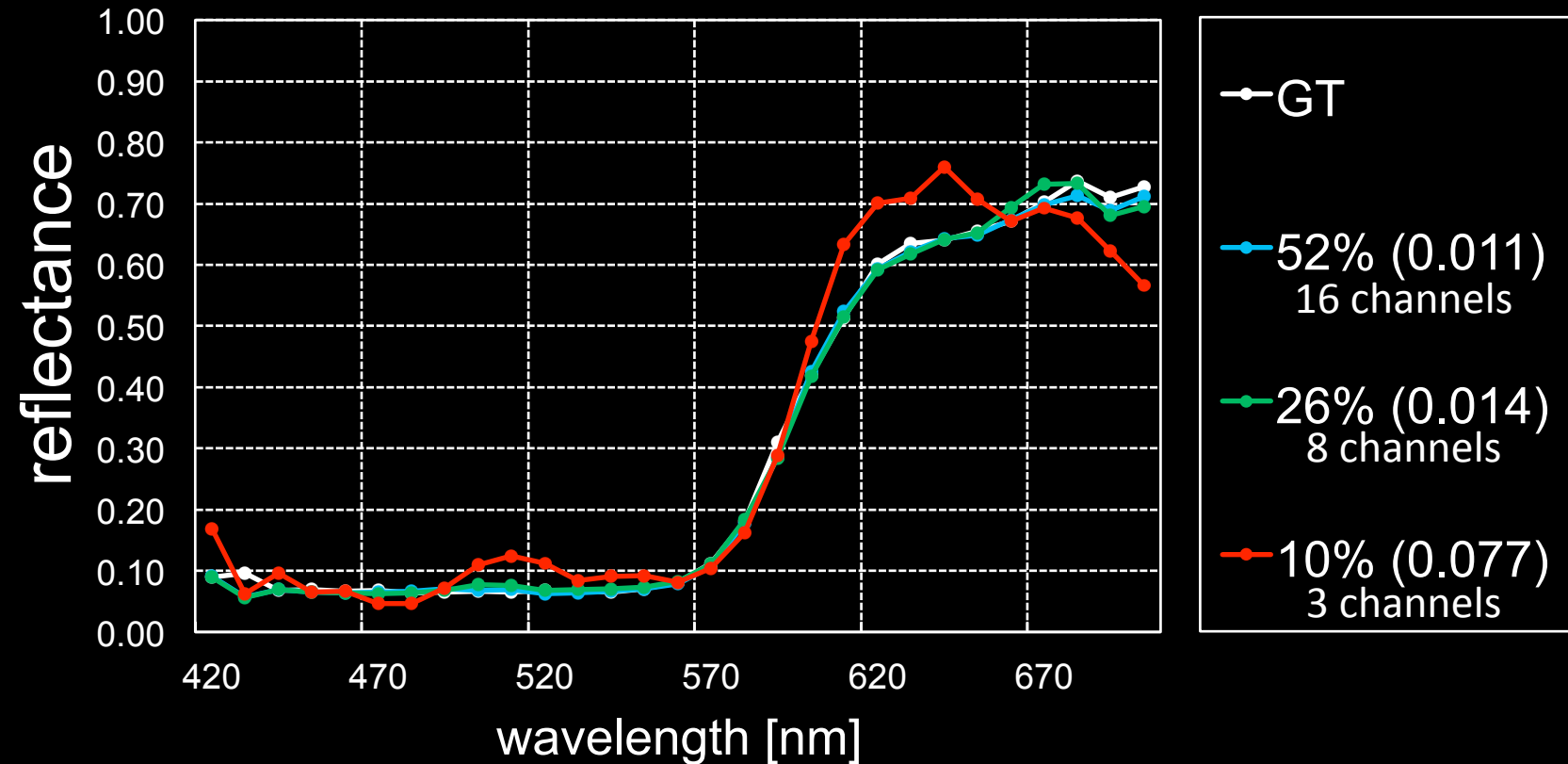
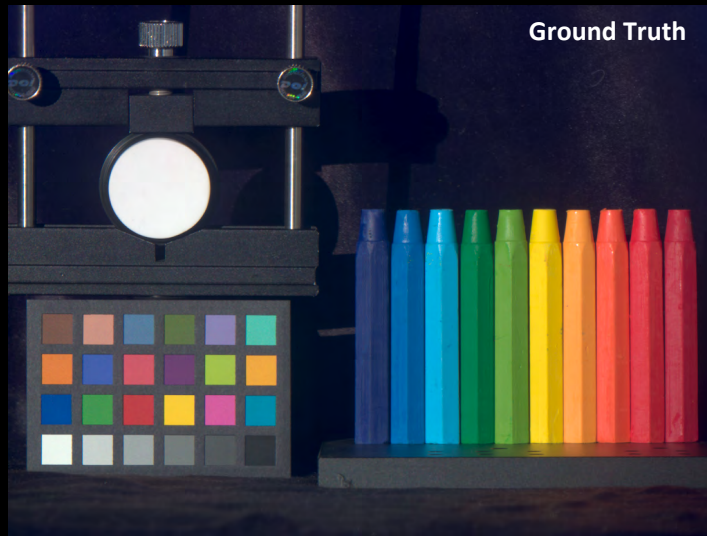
Spectral Interpolation



Spectral Interpolation



Spectral Interpolation



Hyperspectral Demosaicing

Bayer image

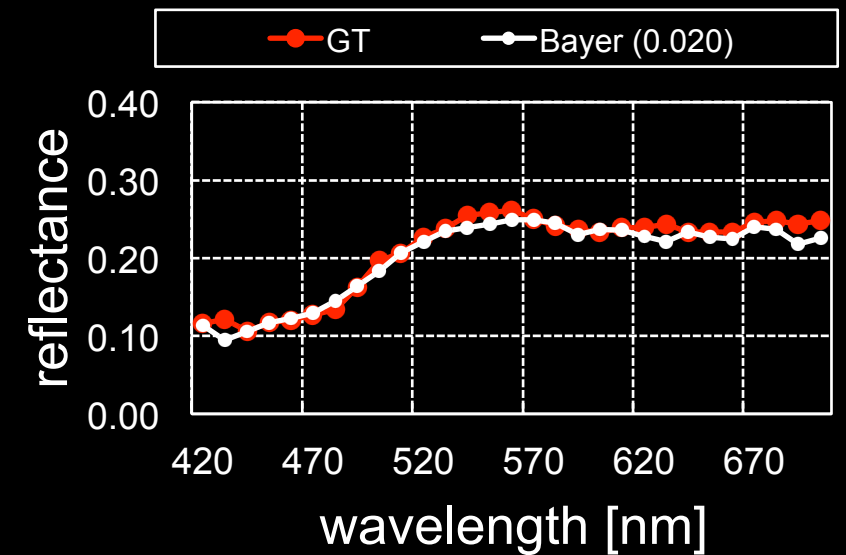


450 nm	520 nm
580 nm	650 nm

Hyperspectral Demosaicing



Hyperspectral Demosaicing



Conclusion

Conclusion



- Learned a spectral prior using a convolutional autoencoder
- Proposed a novel hyperspectral reconstruction using the learned prior
- Demonstrated interesting applications
- Published a high quality hyperspectral dataset

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