

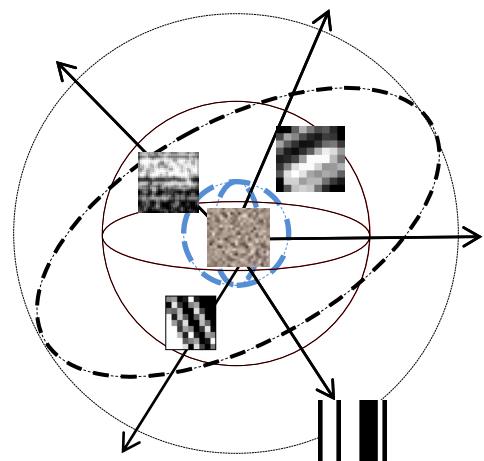
# Pattern encoding on the Poincaré Sphere

Aleksandra Pižurica

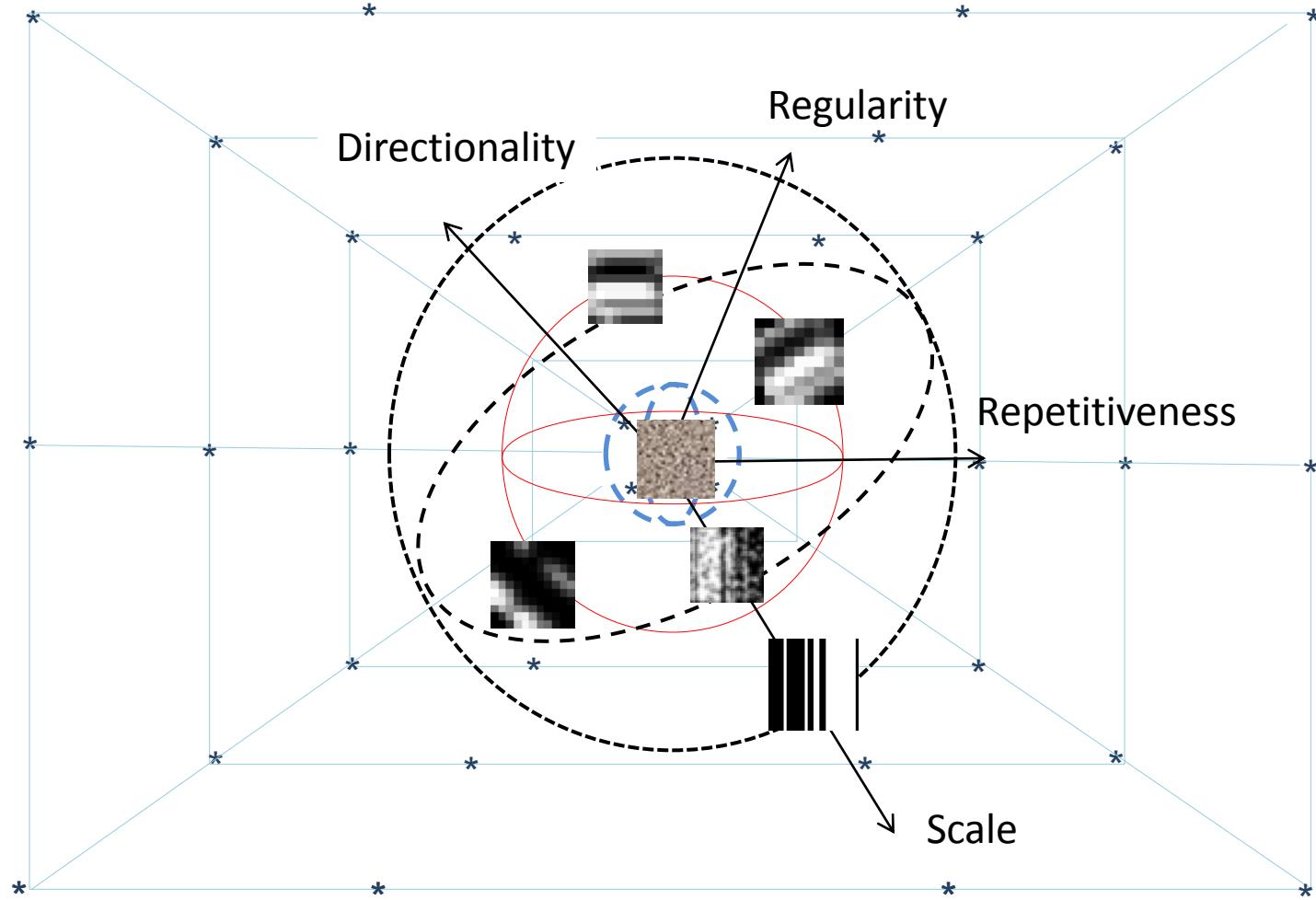
Statistical Image Modeling Lab, IPI-TELIN

Ghent University

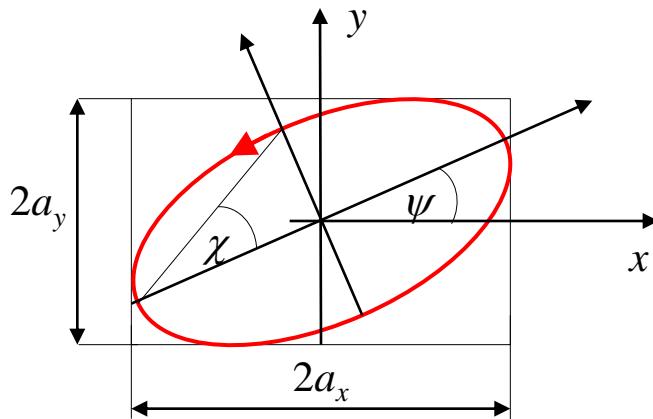
[aleksandra.pizurica@ugent.be](mailto:aleksandra.pizurica@ugent.be)



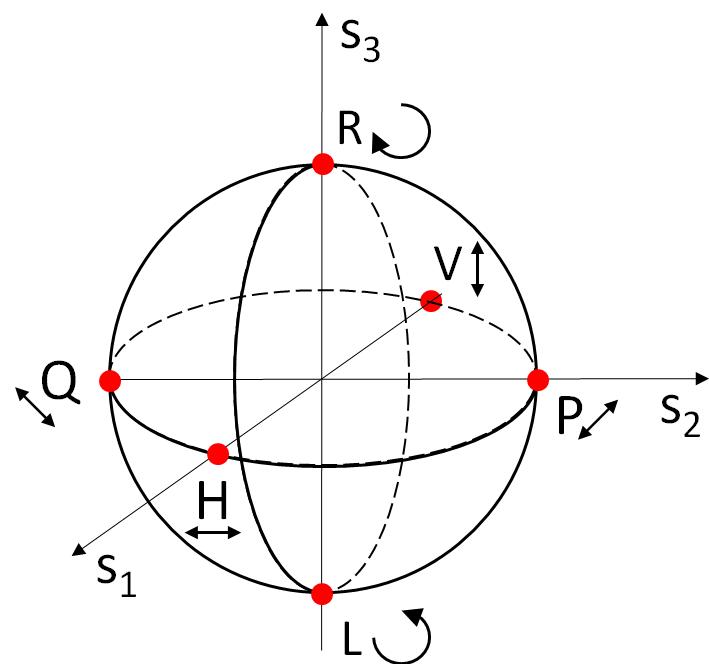
# A graphical tool for pattern encoding



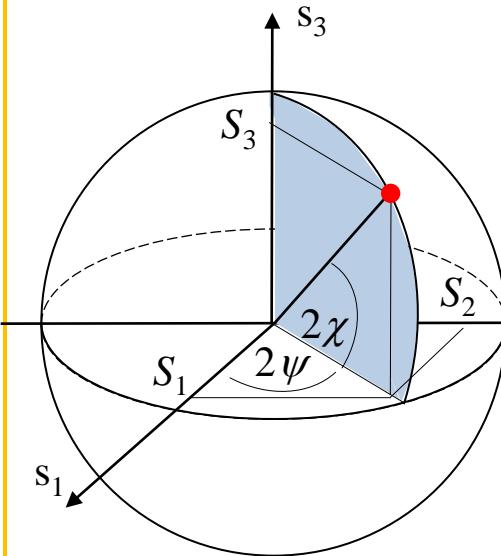
# Inspiration: Encoding Polarization States



$$\left(\frac{E_x}{a_x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{E_y}{a_y}\right)^2 - 2\frac{E_x}{a_x} \frac{E_y}{a_y} \cos \delta = (\sin \delta)^2$$



**Poincaré sphere** (Henri Poincaré, 1892)



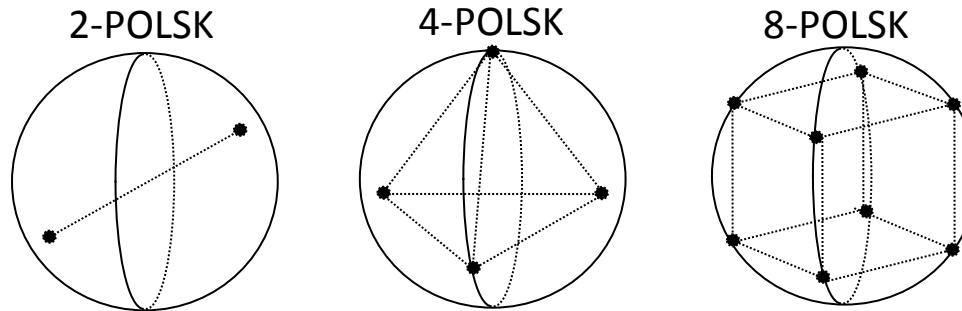
$$S_1 = S_0 \cos(2\chi) \cos(2\psi)$$

$$S_2 = S_0 \cos(2\chi) \sin(2\psi)$$

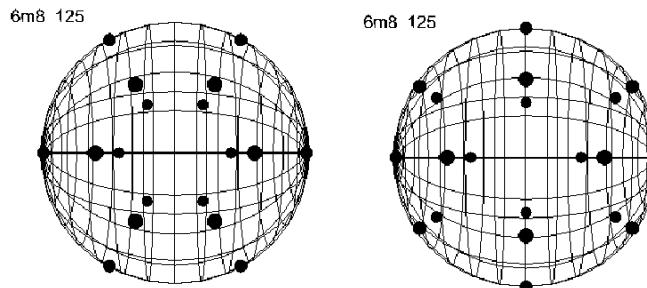
$$S_3 = S_0 \sin(2\psi)$$

# Applications in communications

Optical communications with **POLarization Shift Keying (POLSK)** modulation [S. Benedetto and P. Pogolini, 1992]

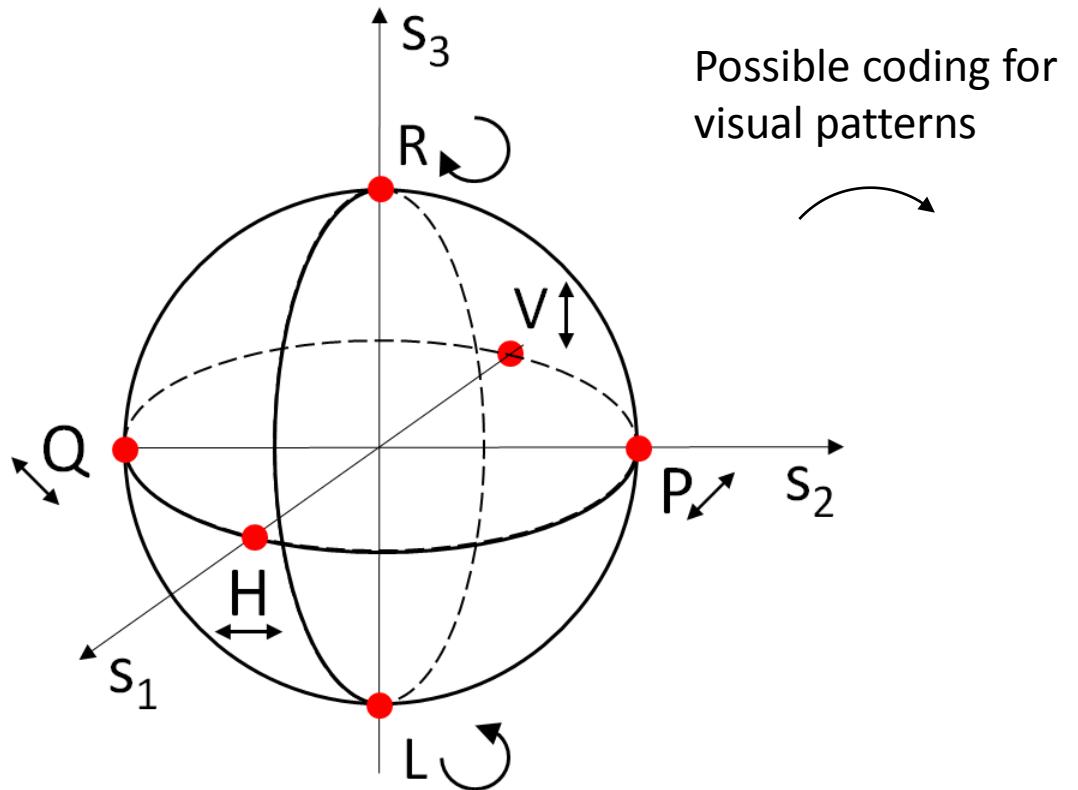


**Spherical codes and lattice coding** [N.J.A. Sloane, 1981];  
[J.H. Conway, R.H. Hardin and N.J.A. Sloane, 1996];  
[A.R. Calderbank, R.H. Hardin, E.M. Rains, P.W. Shor and N.J.A. Sloane, 1999]



Examples of 6-D constellations extracted from the  $E_6$  lattice [AP, V. Pizurica, V. Šenk, 1998]

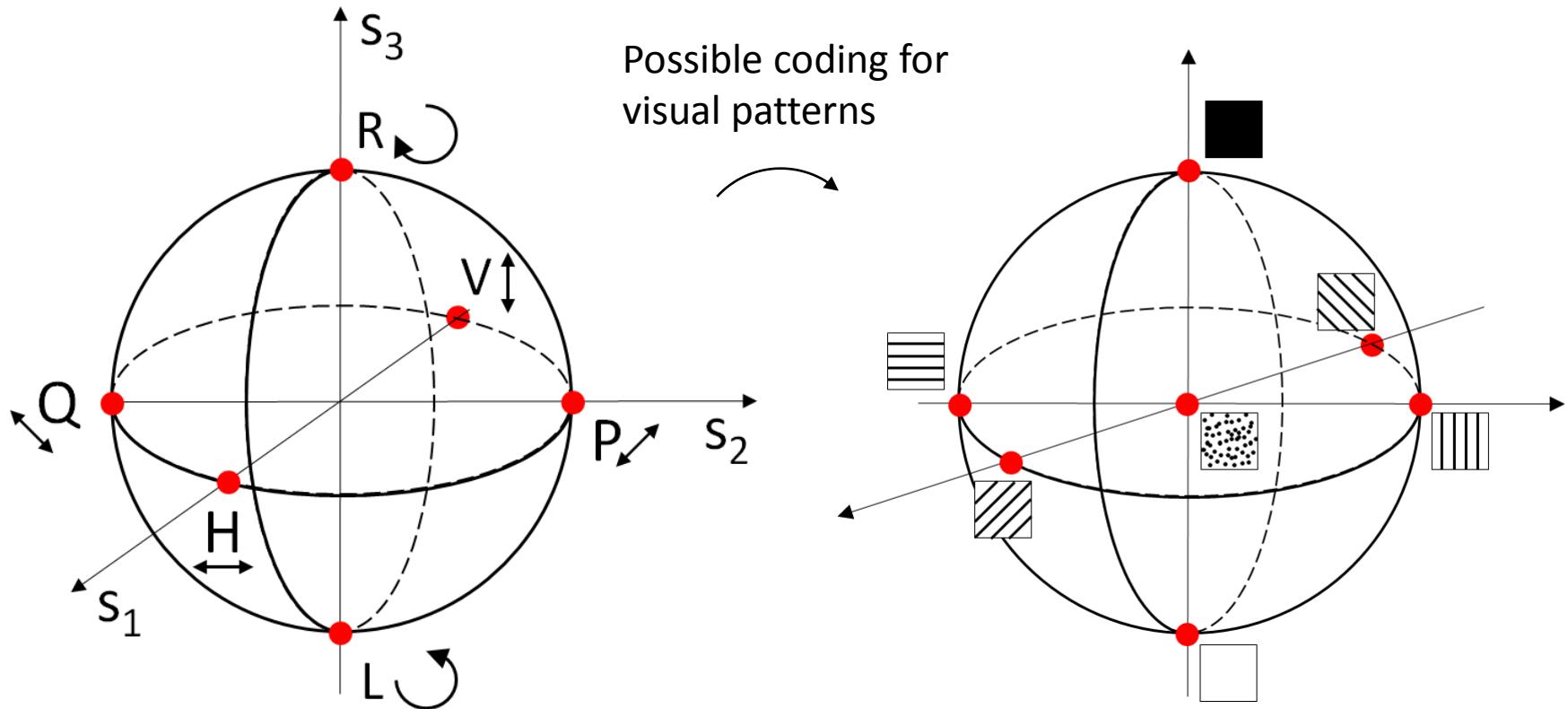
# Visual patterns on the Poincaré sphere?

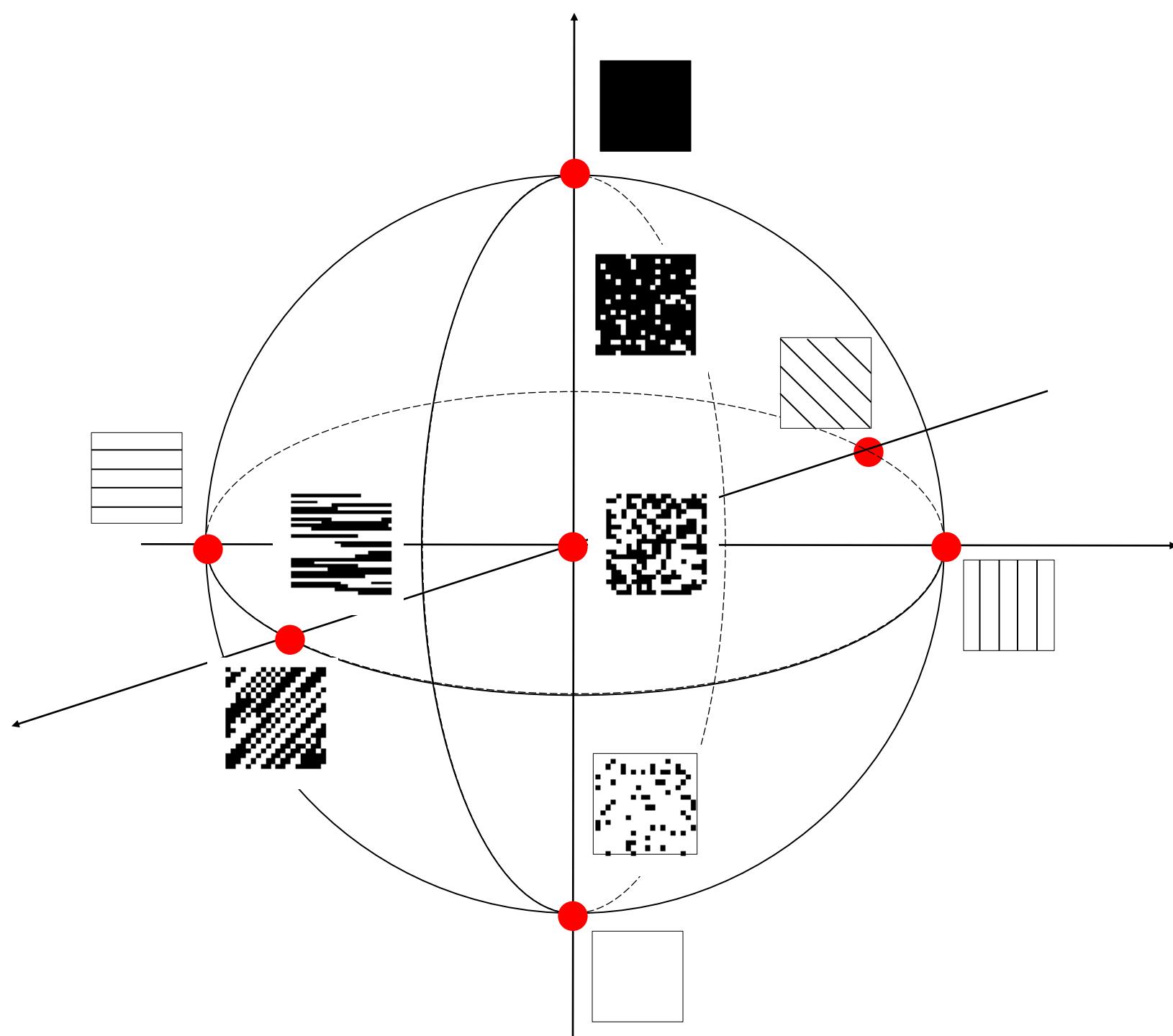


Possible coding for  
visual patterns

?

# Visual patterns on the Poincaré sphere?

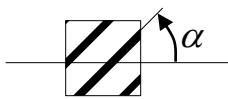




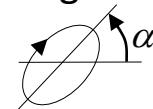
# Some parallels with polarization encoding

texture  $\leftrightarrow$  polarization

orientation



angle



“bright-dark balance”



ellipticity



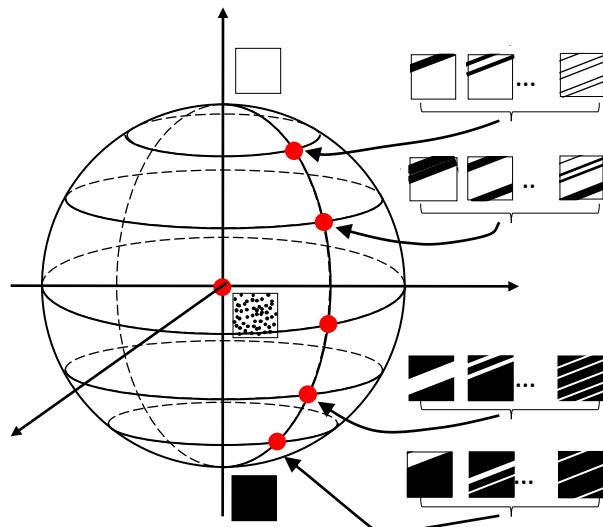
“phase”



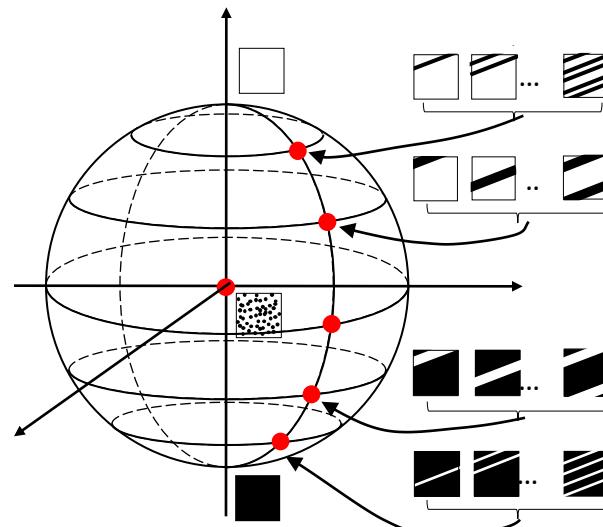
orientation



# Two examples with different formulations of the elevation angle

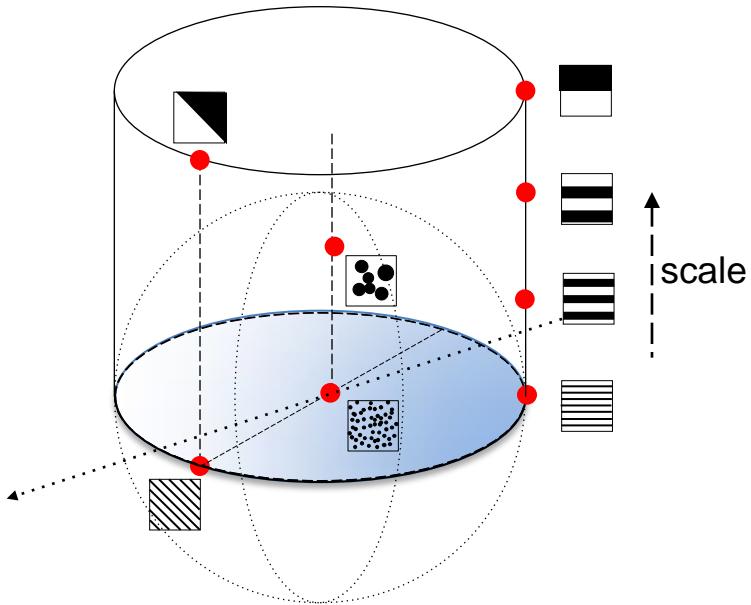


Formulation 1



Formulation 2

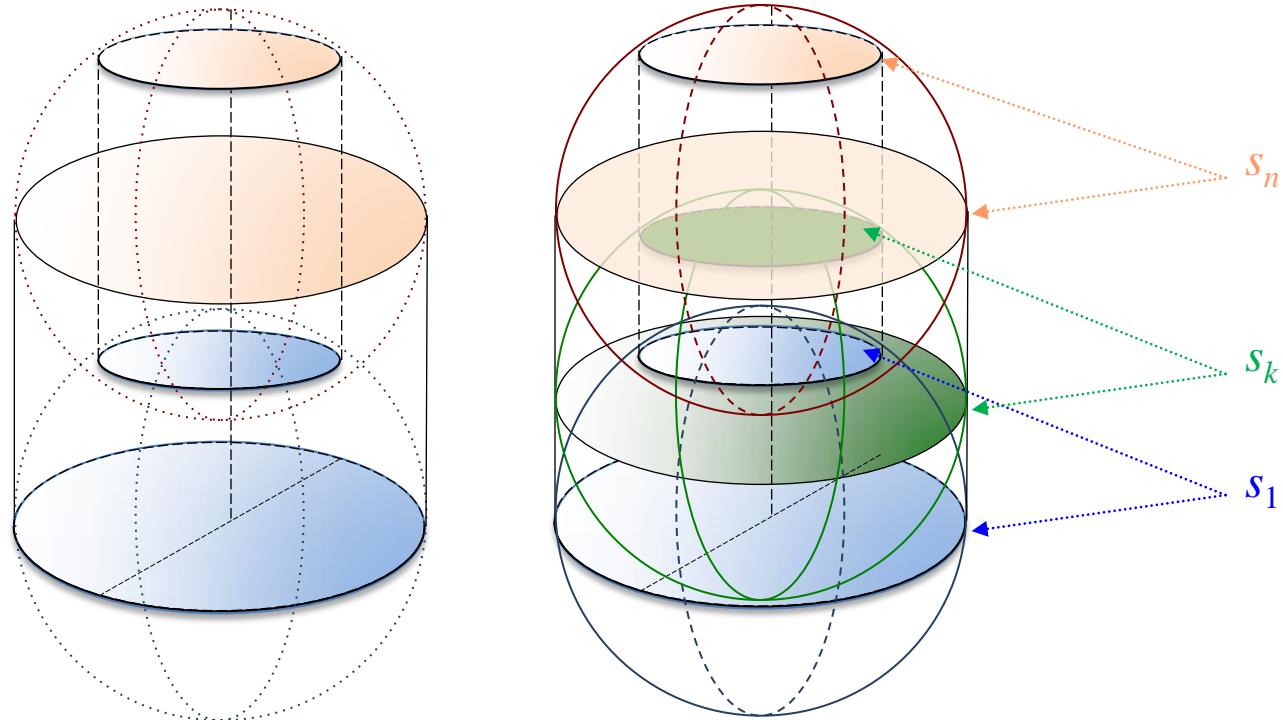
# Scale cylinder



Take an intersection of the sphere with any plane parallel to the equatorial plane

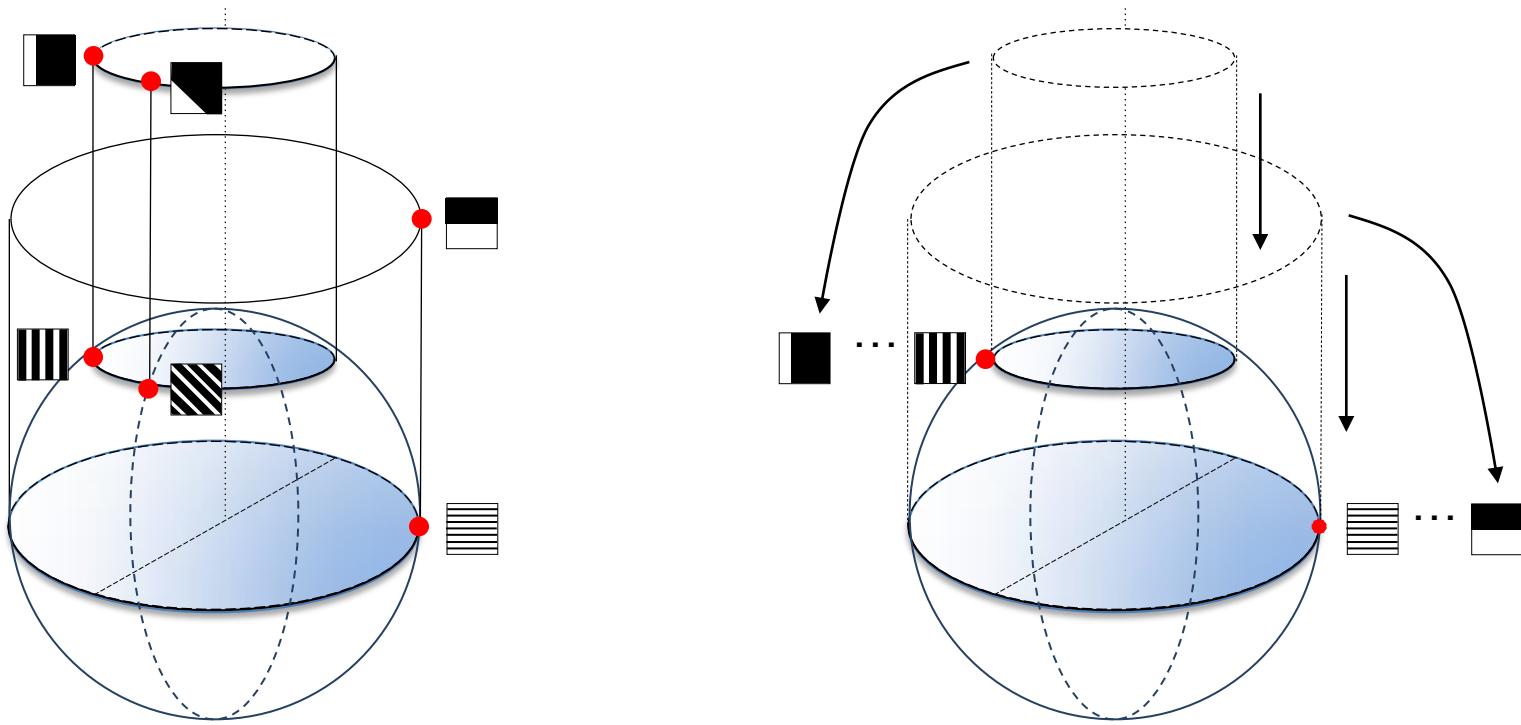
Any point on the resulting circle is a projection of a 4D line  
→ The circle extends to a **scale cylinder**

# Scale hypersphere



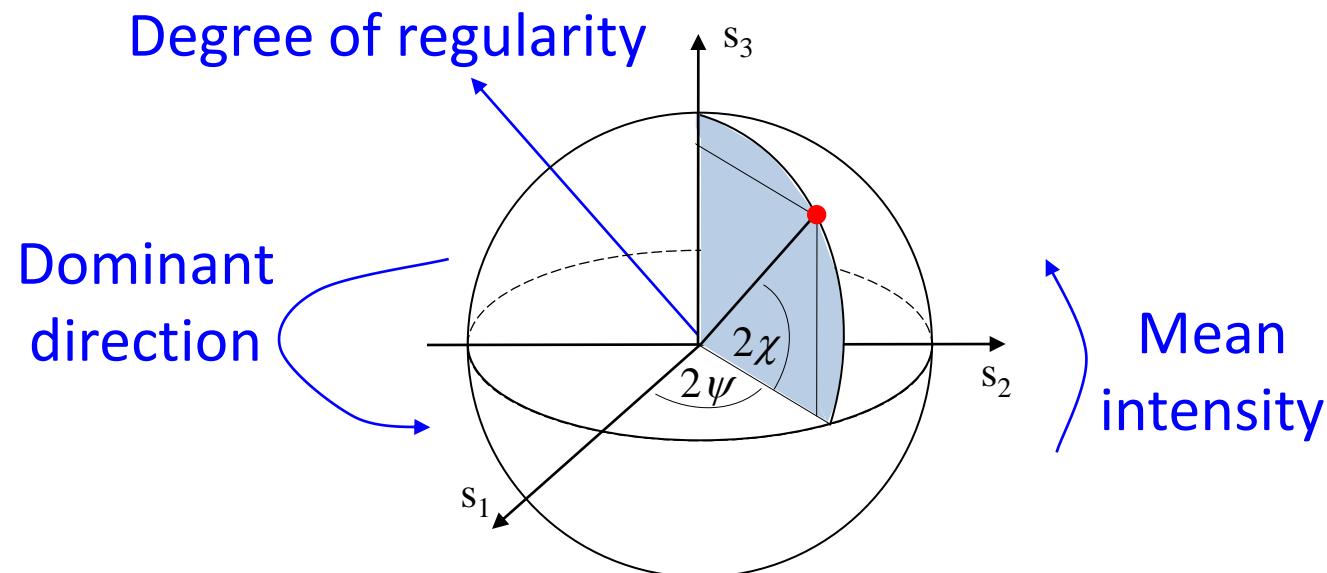
Take from each scale cylinder a cross section at distance  $s_k$  from its base → All the resulting circles make a new sphere for scale  $s_k$   
The resulting spheres constitute a **scale hypersphere**

# Unfolding and packing together the scales



Pool the scale cylinder out → unfold the scales in 4<sup>th</sup> dimension  
Make the scale cylinder collapse → project 4D space on a 3D space where each point corresponds to a variety of scales

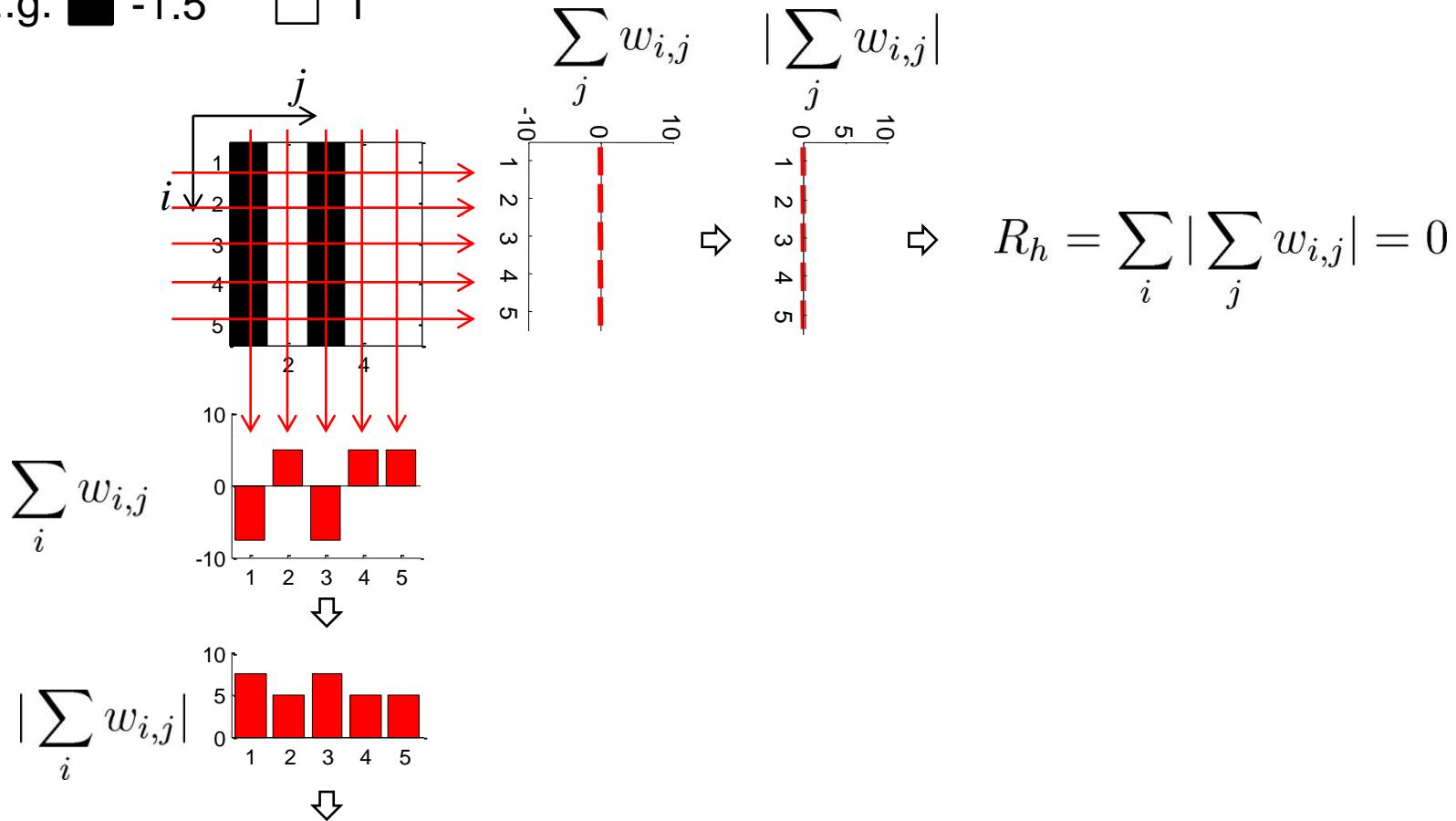
# Constructing a toy example



# Dominant direction estimation: idea

Consider a **zero mean** image patch  $\mathbf{w} = \{w_{i,j}\}$ ,  $w_{i,j} = I_{i,j} - \mu_I$

E.g. ■ -1.5 □ 1

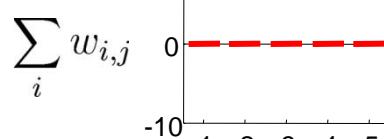
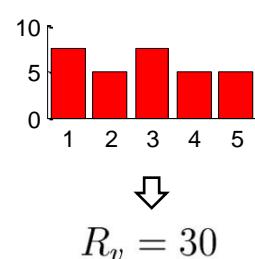
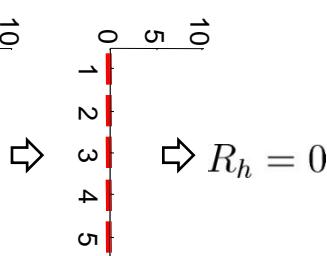
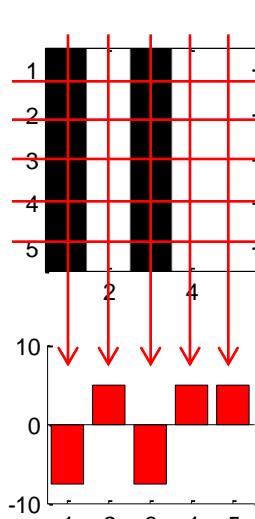


$$R_v = \sum_j |\sum_i w_{i,j}| = 30$$

# Dominant direction estimation: idea

Consider a **zero mean** image patch  $\mathbf{w} = \{w_{i,j}\}$ ,  $w_{i,j} = I_{i,j} - \mu_I$

E.g.  -1.5     1

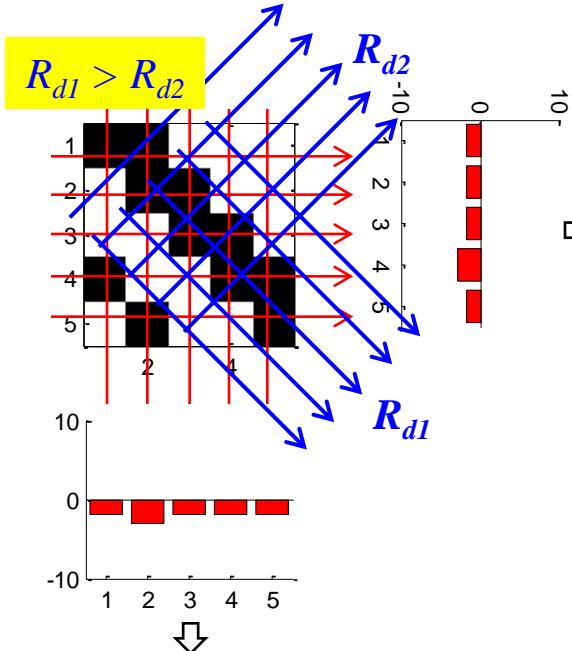


Design a direction estimation method based on the ratio of  $R_v$  and  $R_h$ .

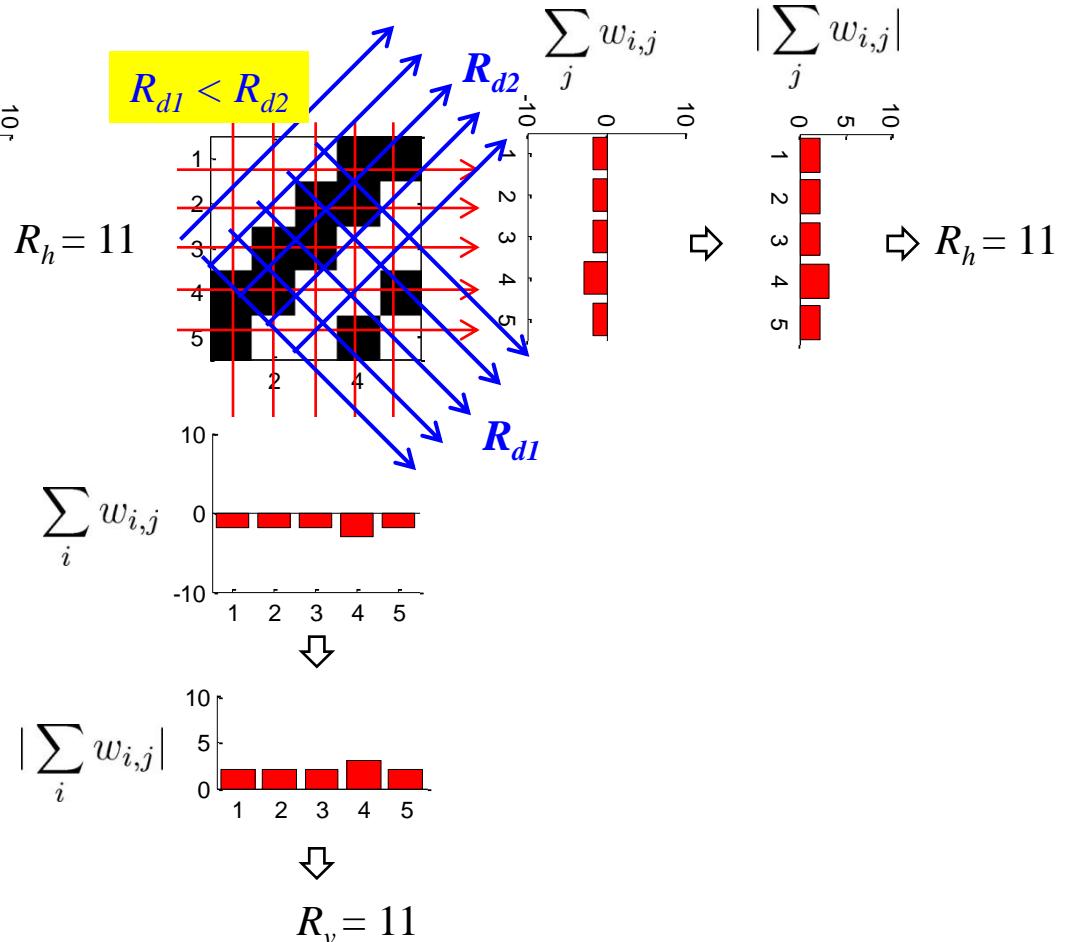
# Dominant direction estimation: idea

Consider a **zero mean** image patch  $\mathbf{w} = \{w_{i,j}\}$ ,  $w_{i,j} = I_{i,j} - \mu_I$

E.g.  -1.5  1

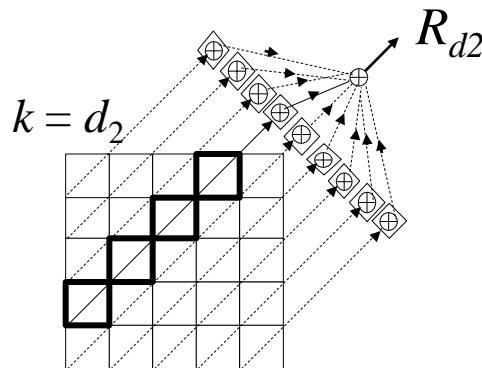
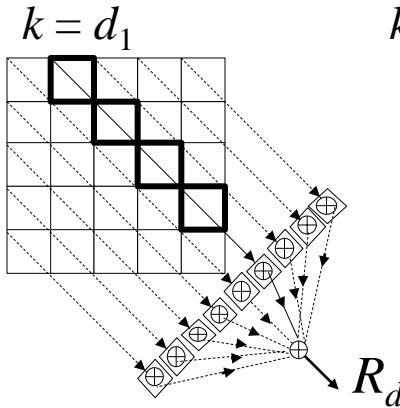
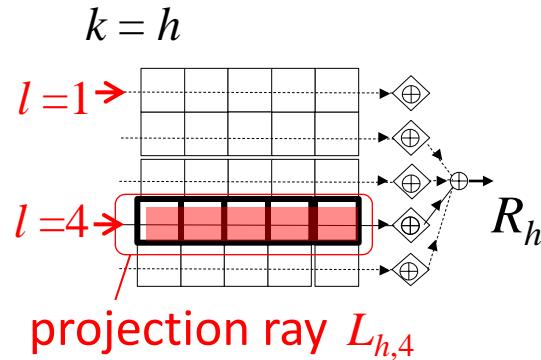
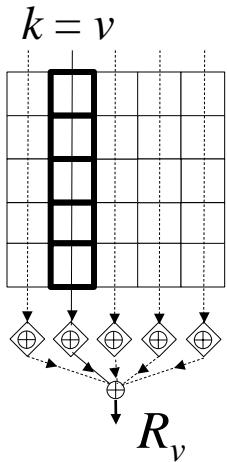


$$R_v = 11$$



Two diagonal projectors are sufficient to remove mirroring ambiguity .

# Dominant direction estimation: method



◆ Absolute value of the sum of elements,  
normalized by their number

$\mathbf{w} = \{w_{i,j}\}$  zero-mean image patch

$$U_{k,l} = \frac{1}{|L_{k,l}|} \sum_{(i,j) \in L_{k,l}} w_{i,j}$$

$$R_k = \frac{1}{\rho_k} \sum_{k=1}^{\rho_k} |U_{k,l}|$$

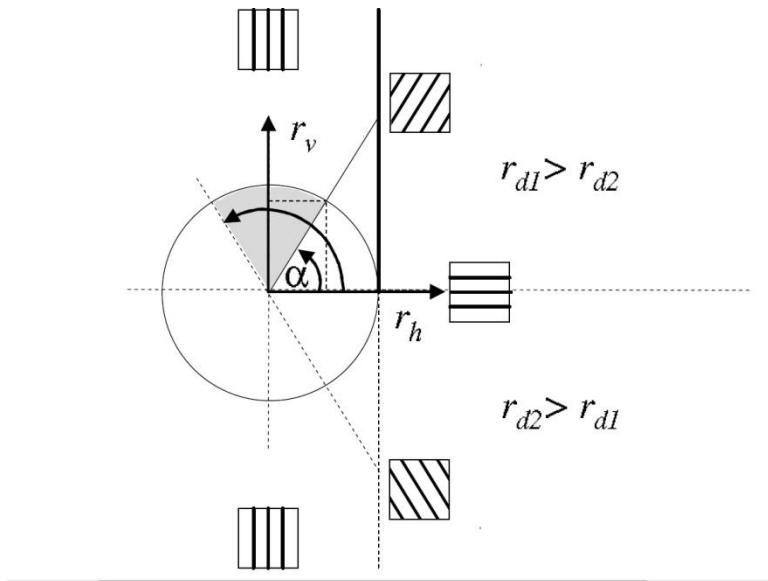
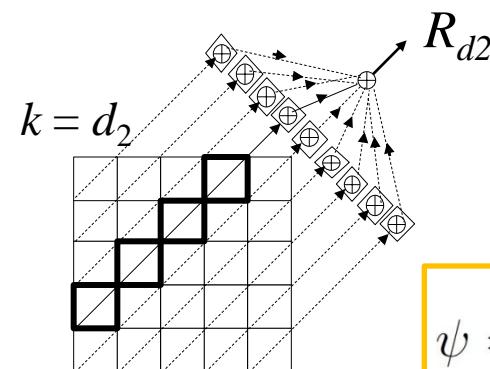
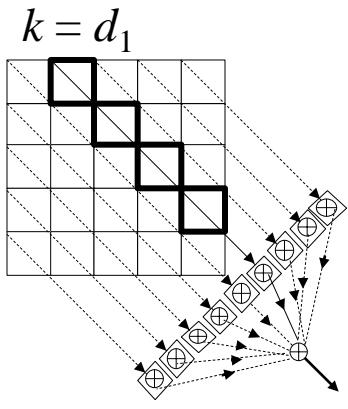
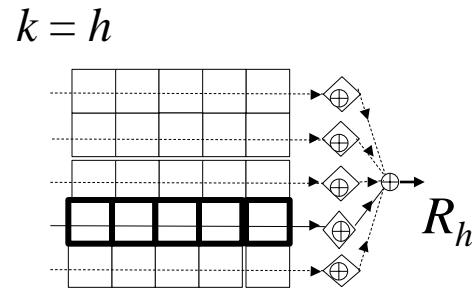
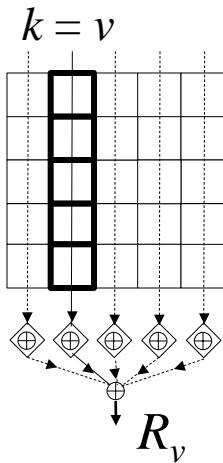
↑  
number of projection  
rays for direction  $k$

Normalization:

$$r_{h,v} = \frac{R_{h,v}}{(R_h^2 + R_v^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$r_{d_1,d_2} = \frac{R_{d_1,d_2}}{(R_{d_1}^2 + R_{d_2}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

# Dominant direction estimation: method

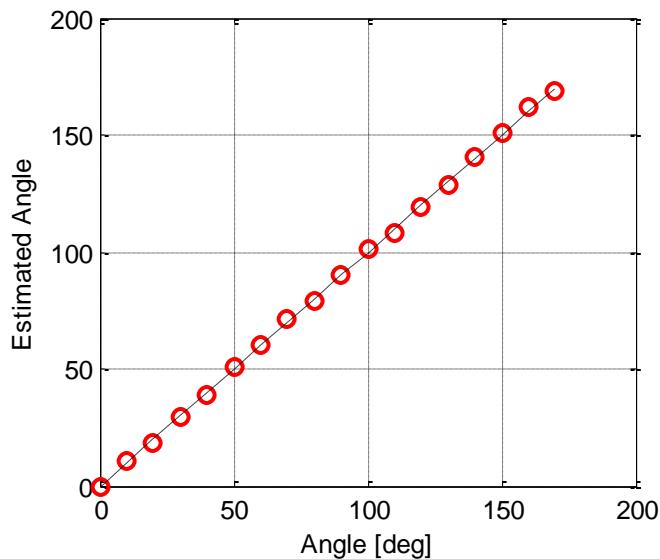
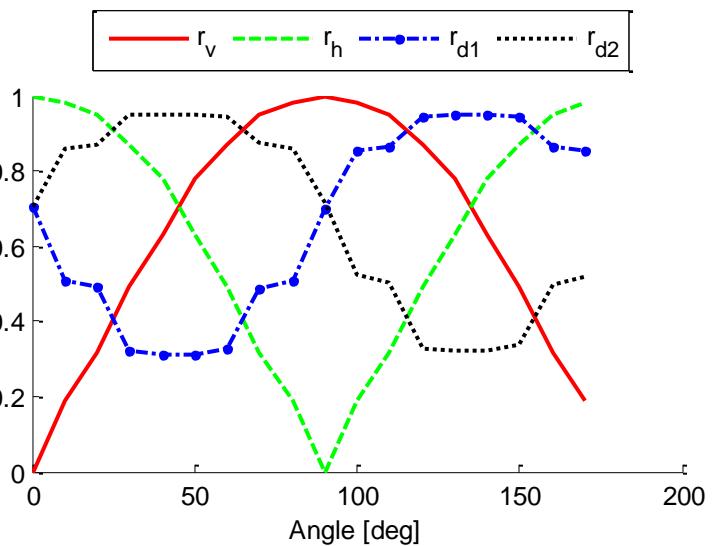
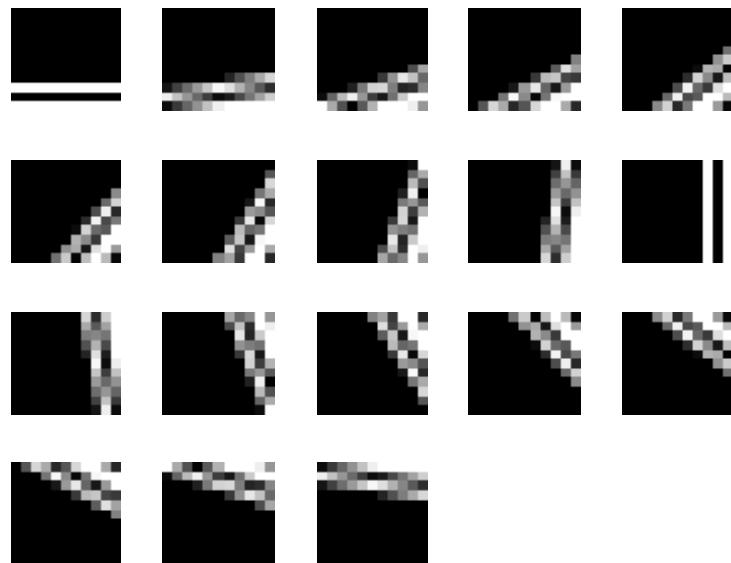
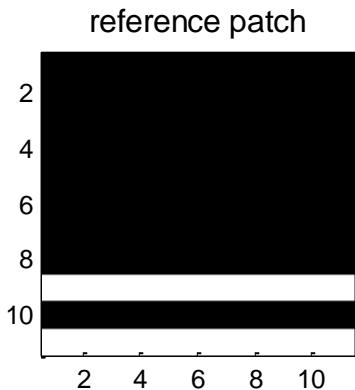


$$\psi = \arctan\left(\frac{r_v}{r_h}\right) + d_{corr} \cdot 2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan\left(\frac{r_v}{r_h}\right)\right)$$

❖ Absolute value of the sum of elements,  
normalized by their number

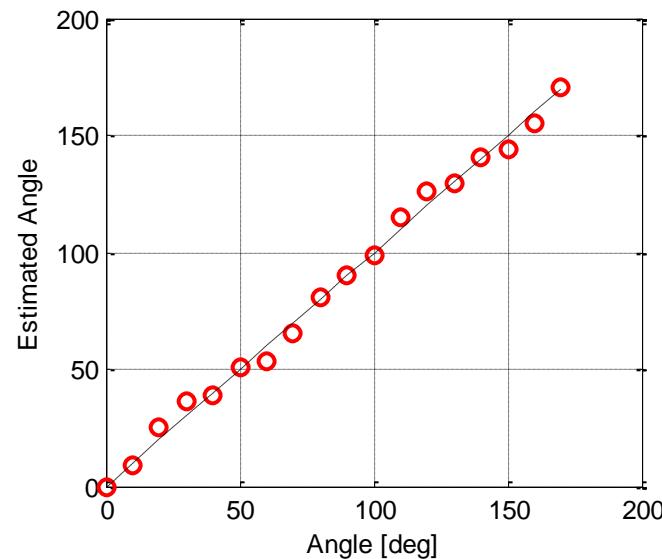
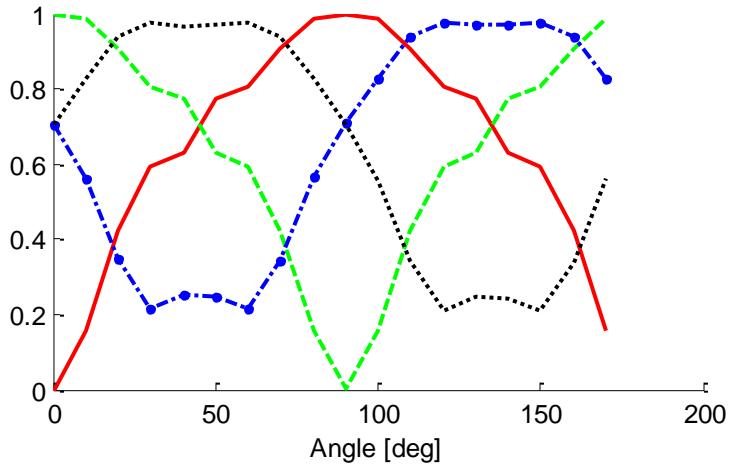
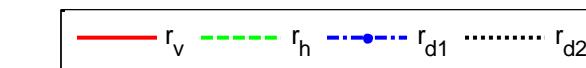
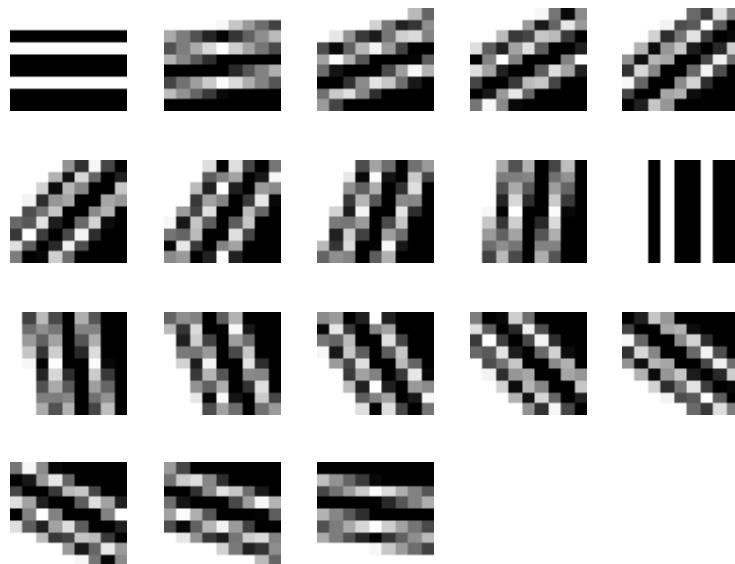
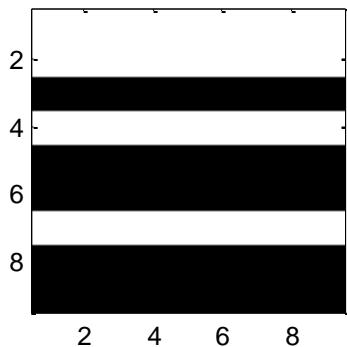
$$d_{corr} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } r_{d1} \geq r_{d2}, \\ 1, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

# Dominant direction estimation: examples

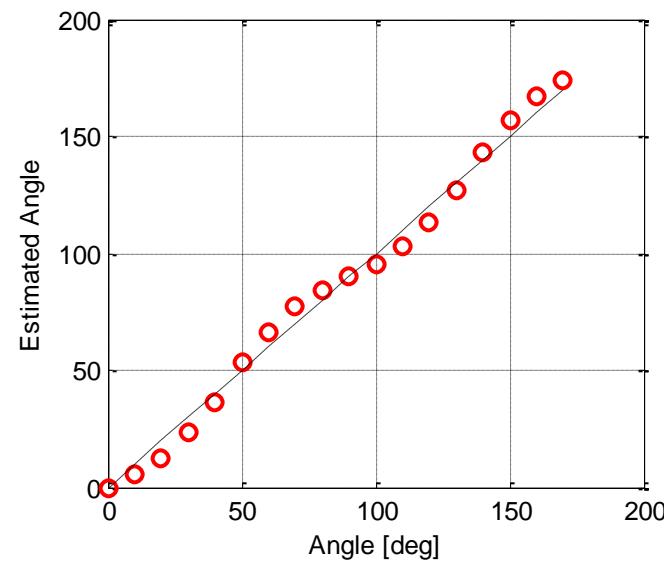
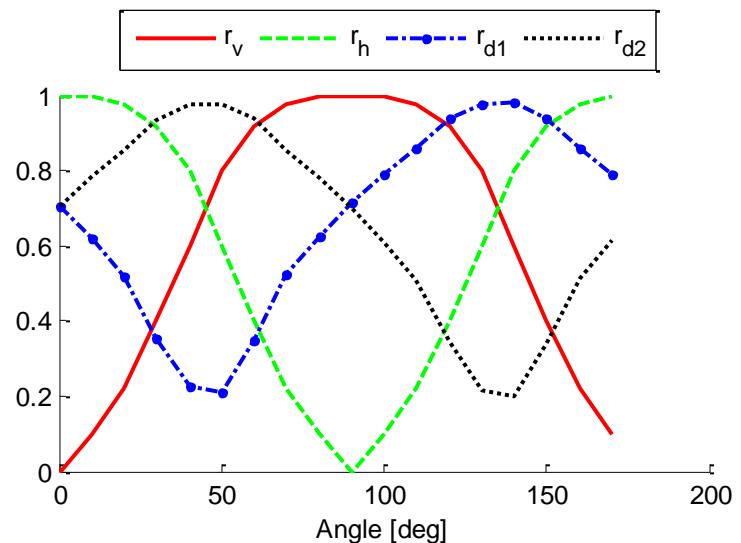
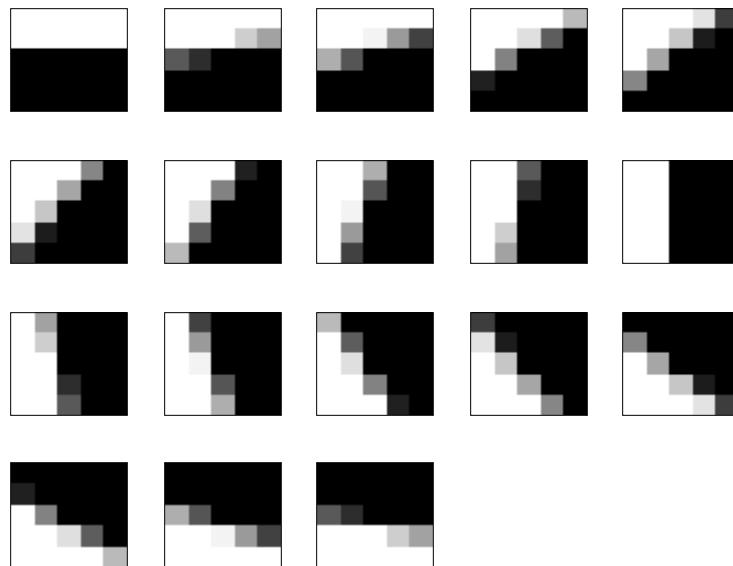
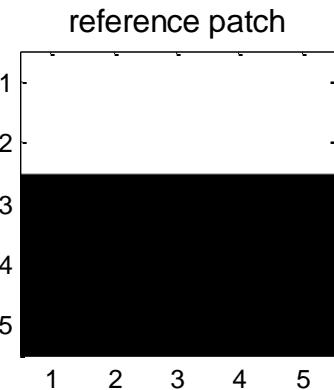


# Dominant direction estimation: examples

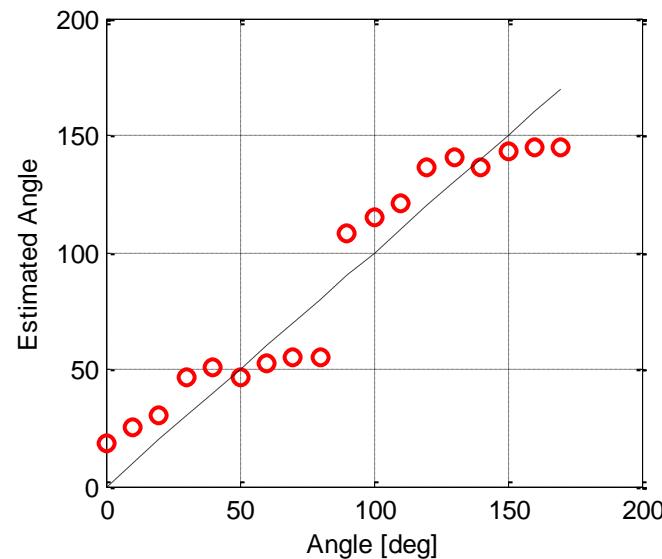
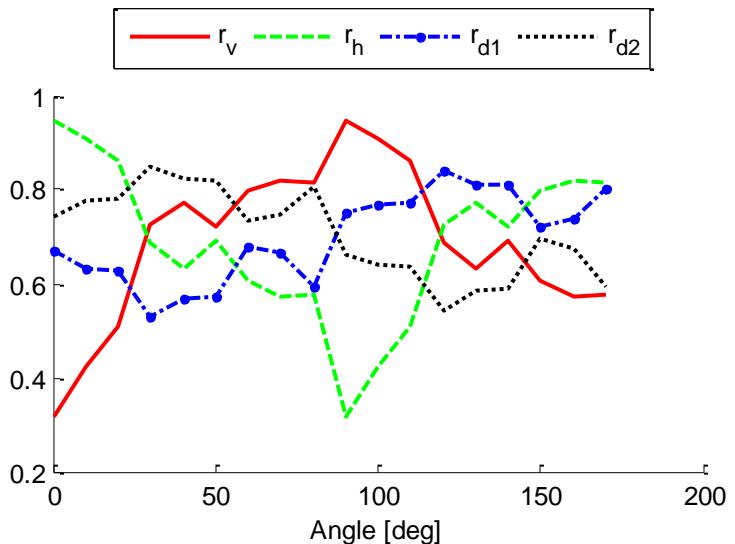
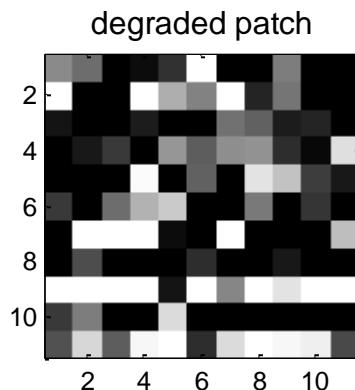
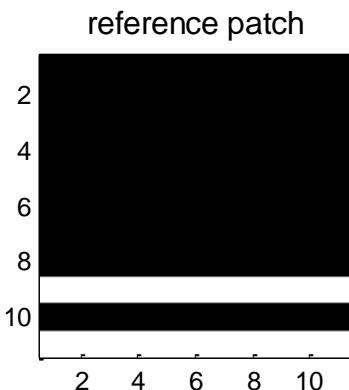
reference patch



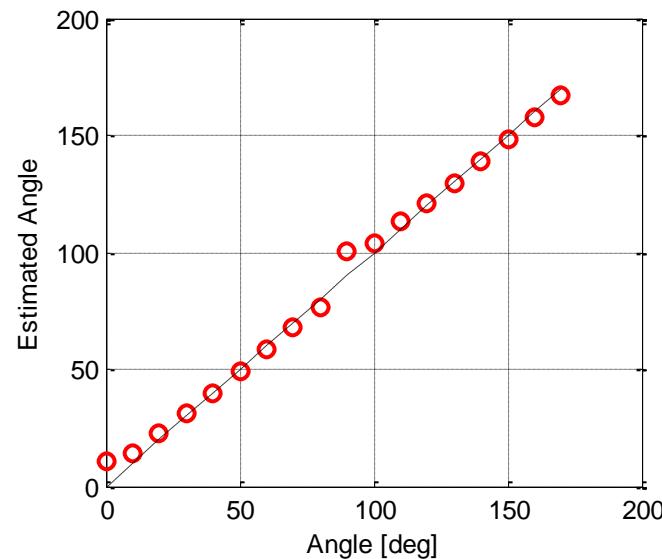
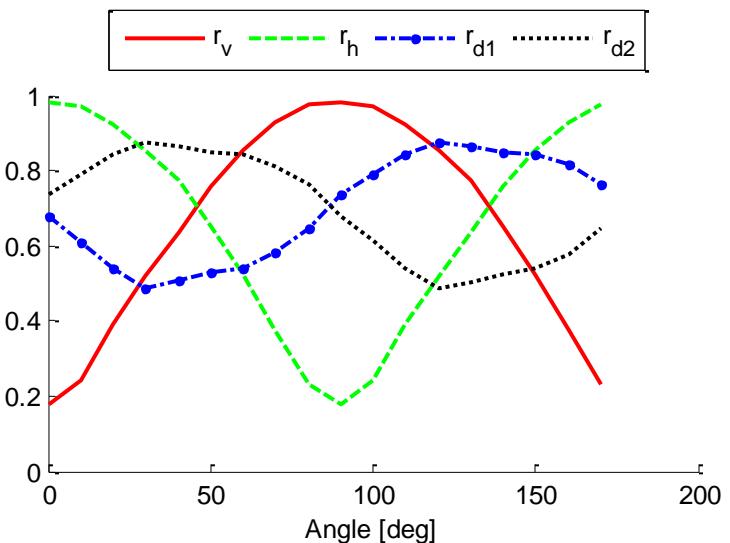
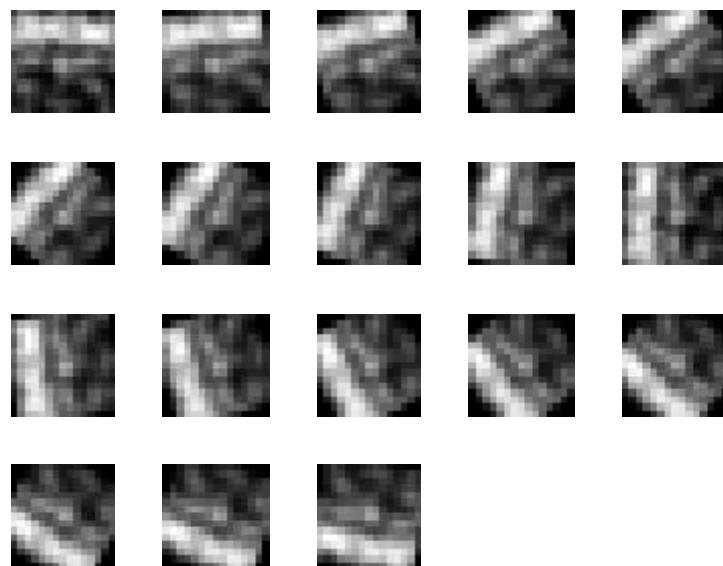
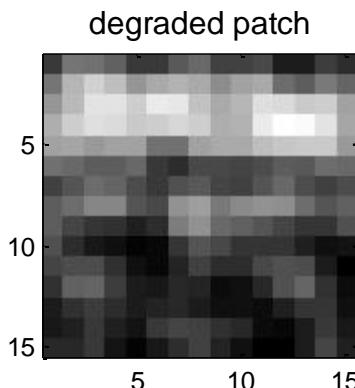
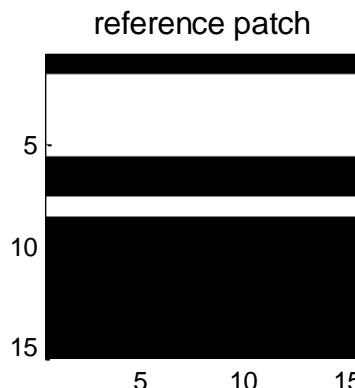
# Dominant direction estimation: examples



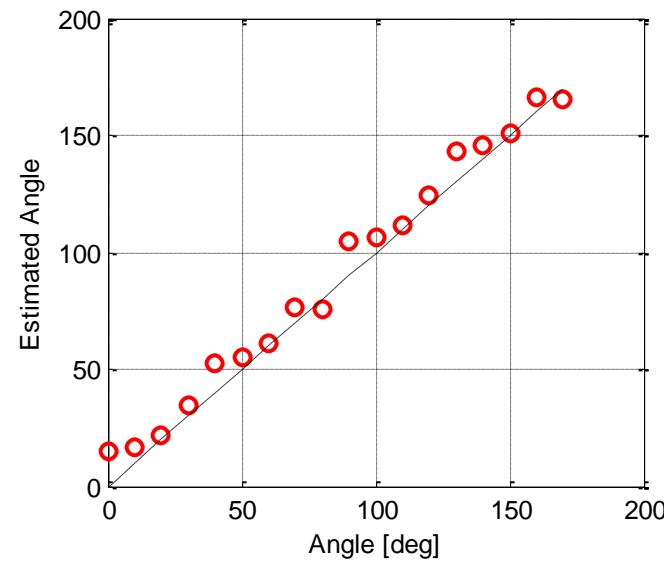
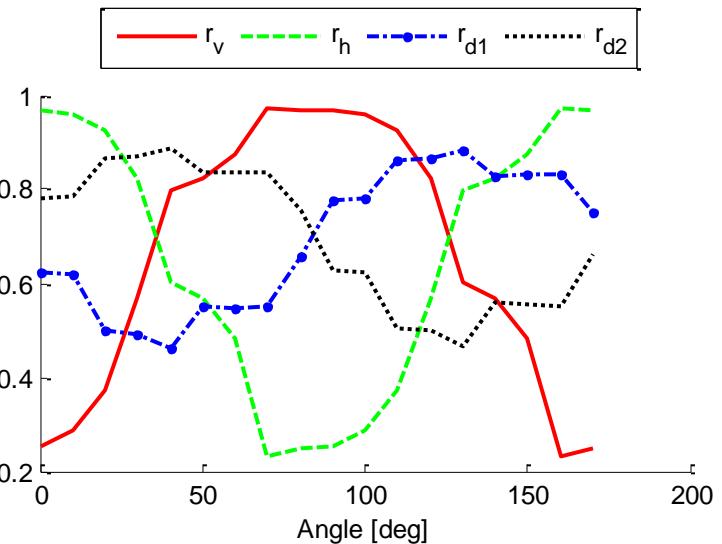
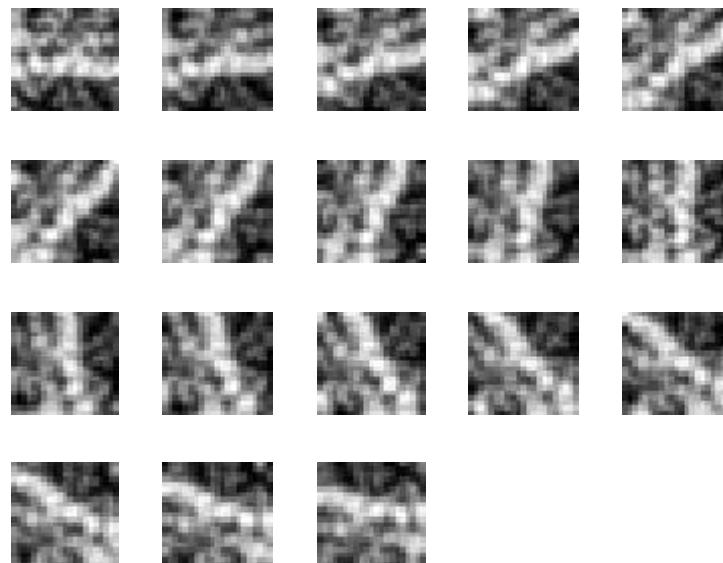
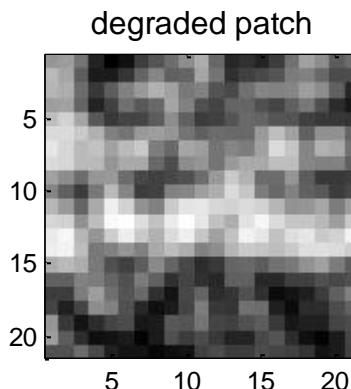
# Dominant direction estimation: examples



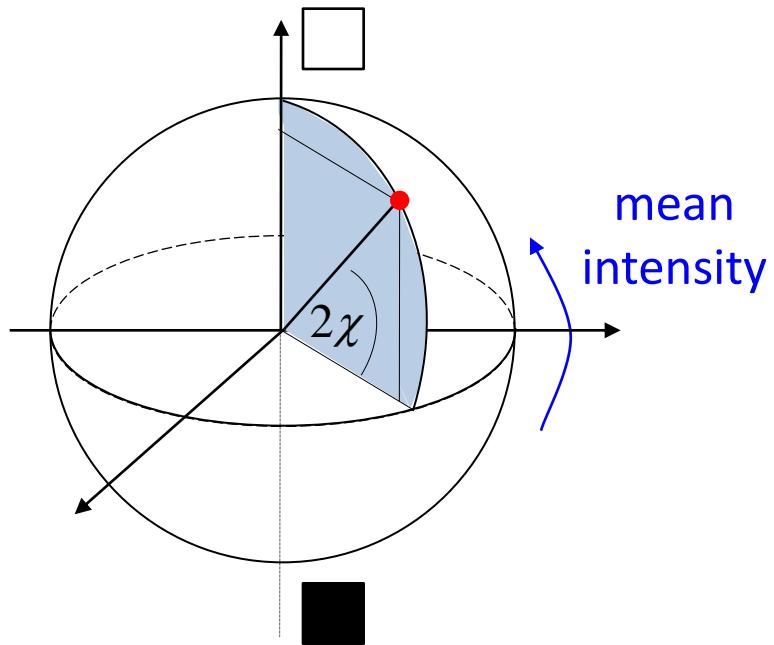
# Dominant direction estimation: examples



# Dominant direction estimation: examples



# Encoding the level of grey



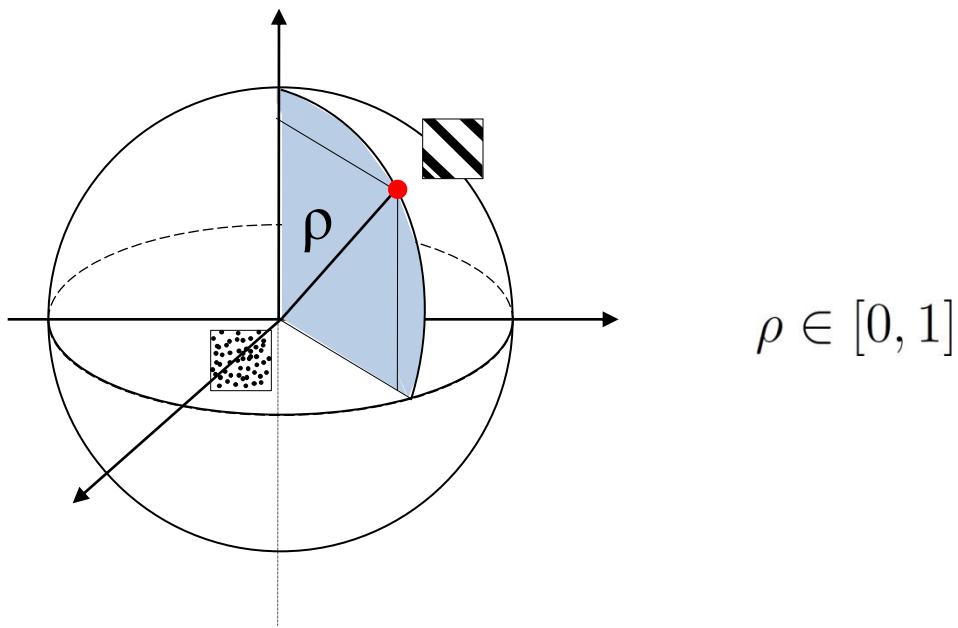
$$\Theta = 2\chi \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

Let  $T$  denote a normalized mean intensity of an image patch  $I = \{I_{i,j}\}$

$$T = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^N I_{i,j}}{255MN} , \quad 0 \leq T \leq 1, \text{ and define}$$

$$\Theta = 2\chi = (T - 0.5)\pi$$

# Encoding patch regularity



$$E_I = - \sum_j p_j \log_2(p_j)$$

relative occurrence  
of grey level  $j$

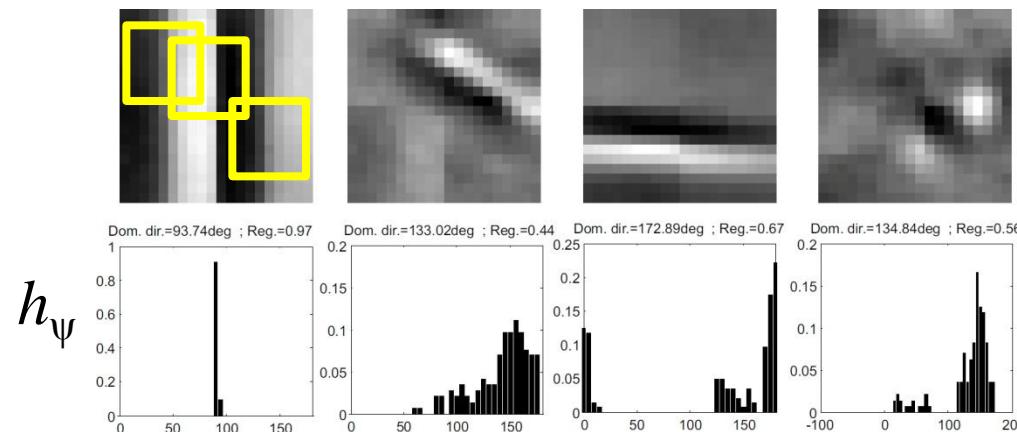
with 2 levels:  $\max\{E_I\}=1$ ;    with 256 levels:  $\max\{E_I\}=8$

$$\rho_E = \min\left(1 - \frac{E_I - 1}{7}, 1\right)$$

# Encoding patch regularity

Think of the degree of regularity as the degree of orientedness and examine local directional consistency (LDC).

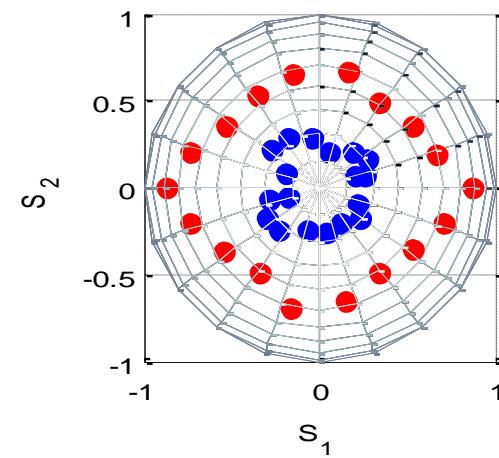
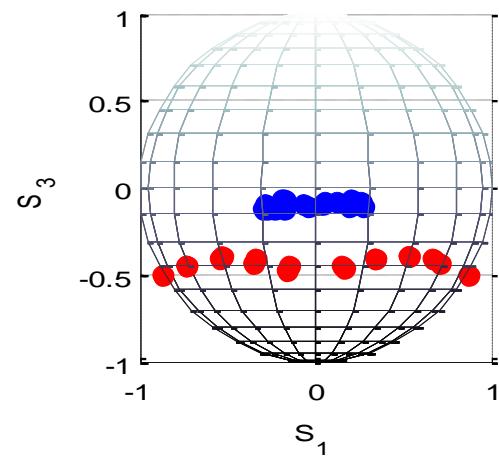
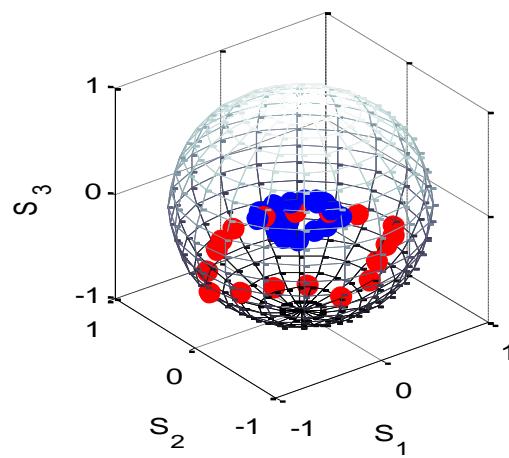
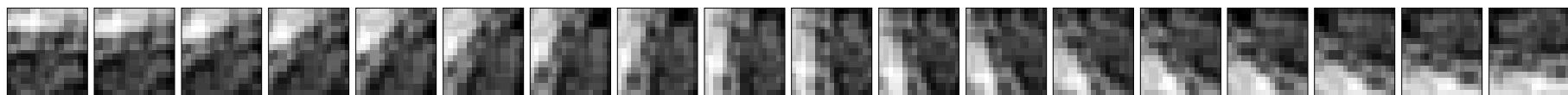
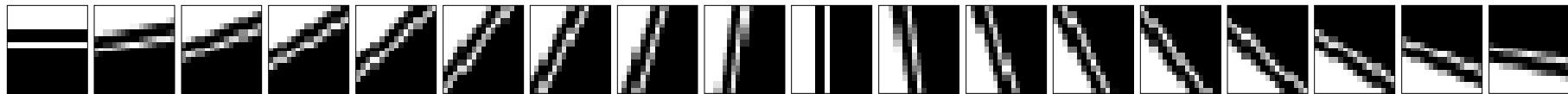
Let  $\psi_i$  denote dominant orientation of a sub-block  $i$  and let  $h_{\psi}$  denote the histogram of  $\psi = \{\psi_1 \dots \psi_i\}$ .



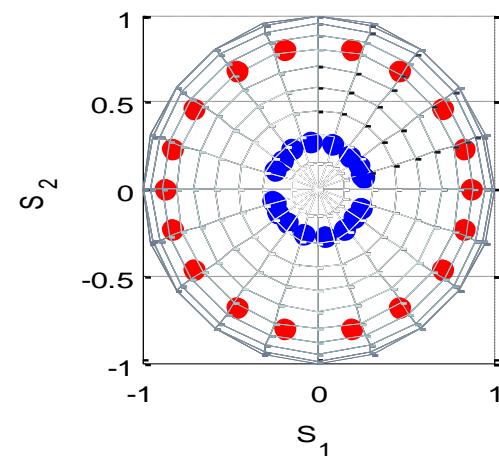
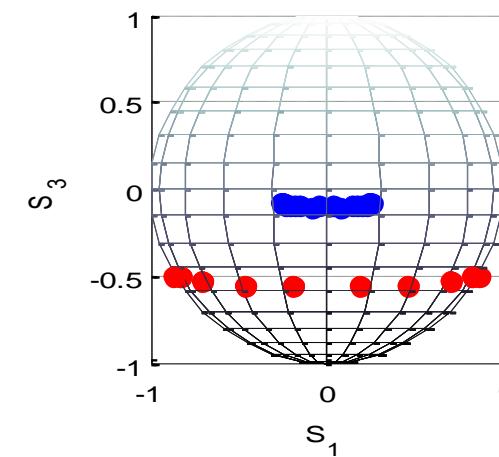
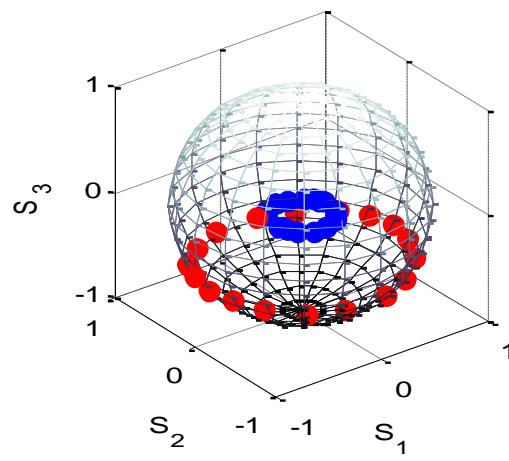
$$\rho_{LDC} = \frac{B - b}{B - 1}$$

$B$  – total number of bins in  $h_{\psi}$   
 $b$  – number of populated bins  
(with counts above a small threshold)

# Patch encoding example



with  
 $\rho_{LDC}$

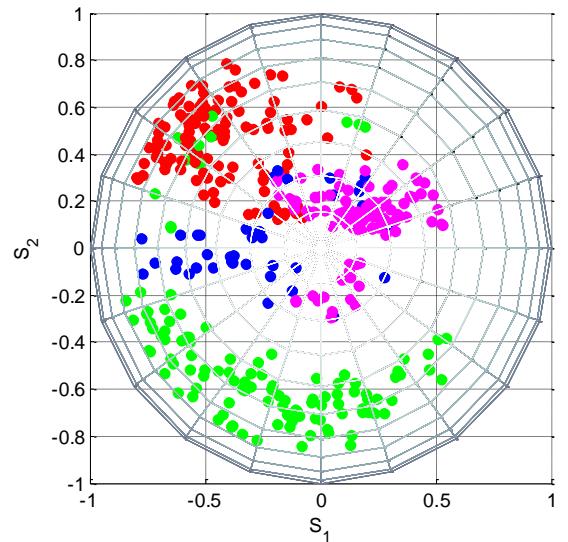
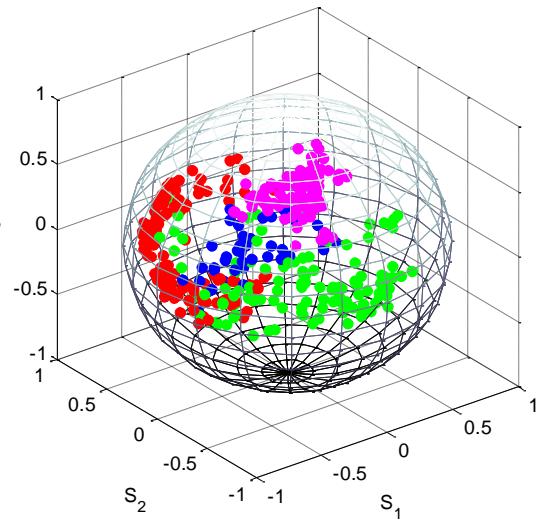
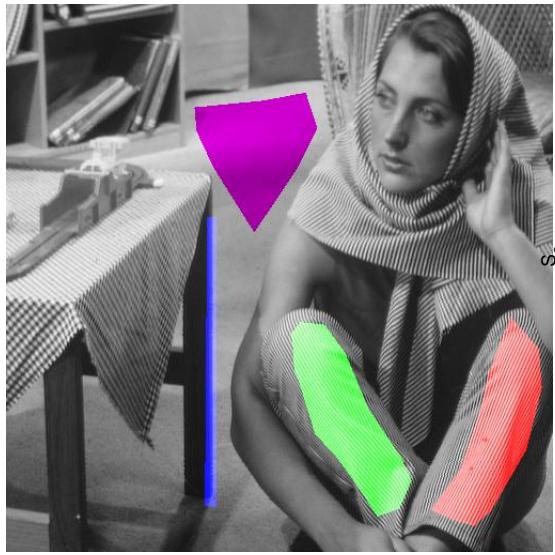


with  
 $\rho_E$

# Some possible applications

- Patch clustering
- Analyzing learned dictionaries of image atoms
- Generating dictionaries of image atoms

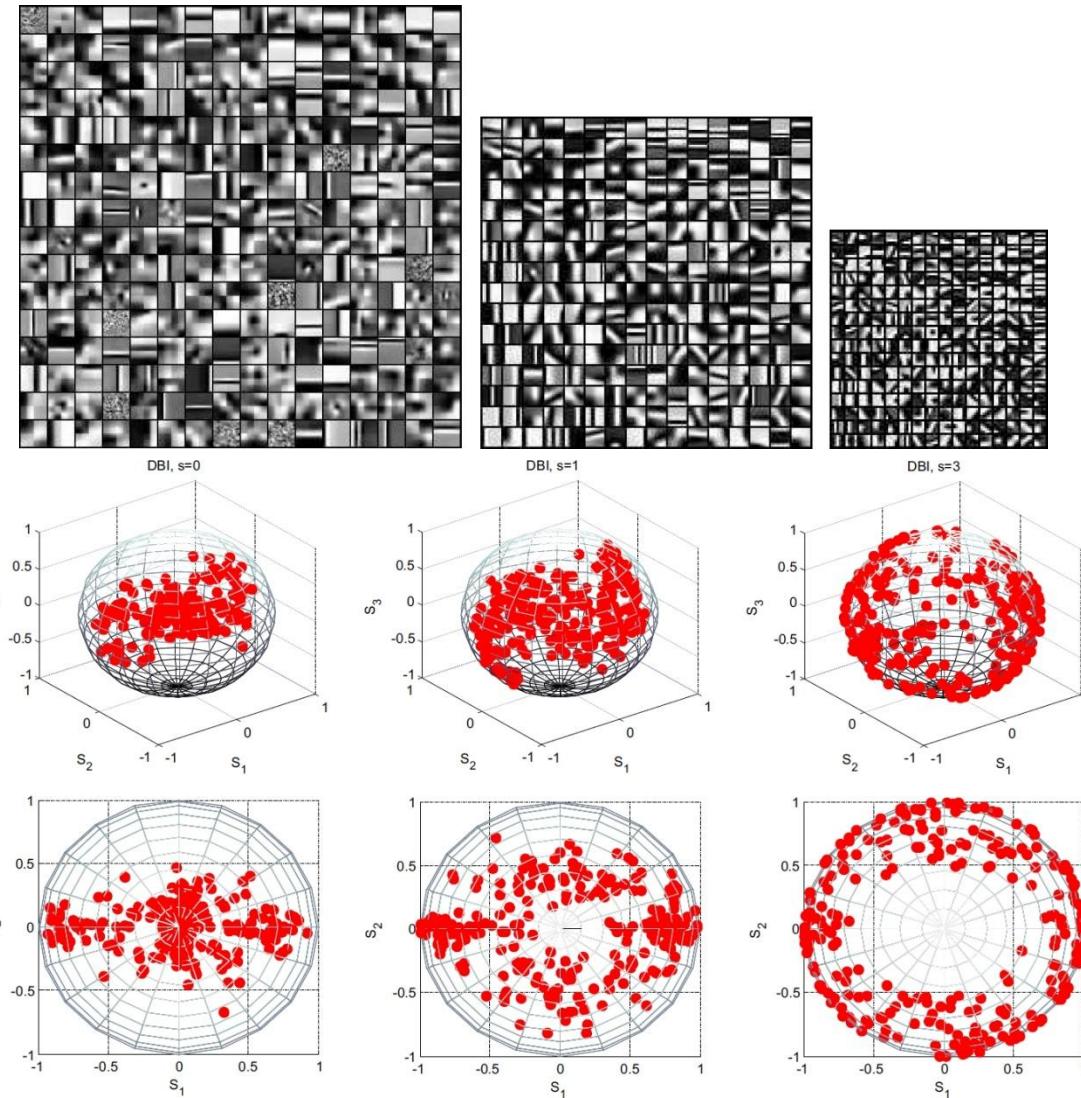
# Applications: Patch clustering



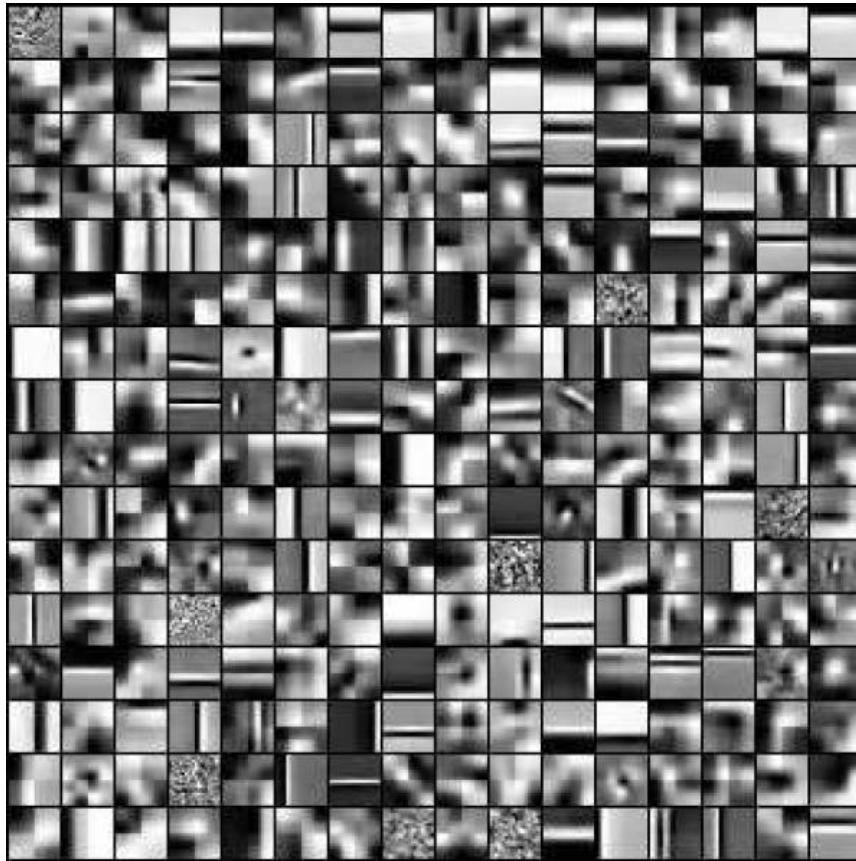
Random patches of size 16x16 taken from four image regions highlighted with the corresponding colors.

# Applications: Dictionary analysis

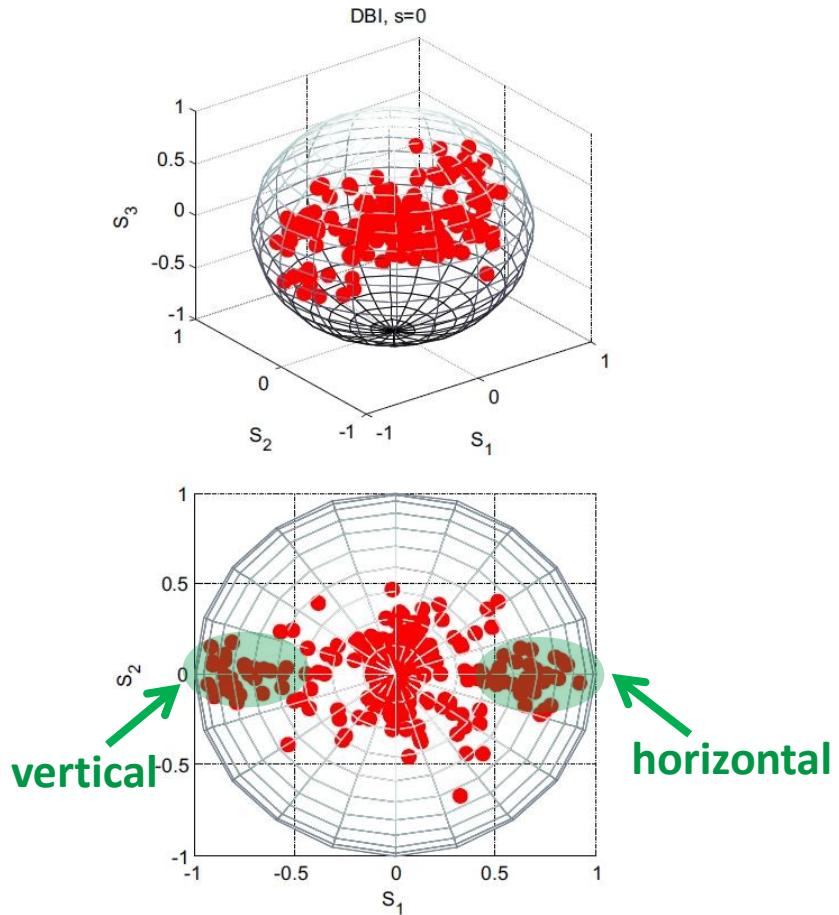
Examples of multiscale dictionaries from [Mairal, Sapiro and Elad, 2008]



# Dictionary analysis: Zoom In

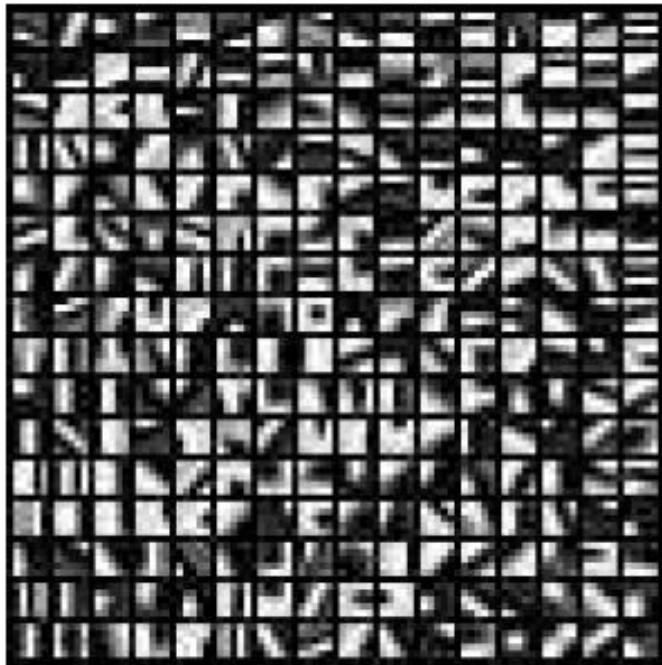


DB1,  $s=0$  [Mairal, Sapiro and Elad, 2008]

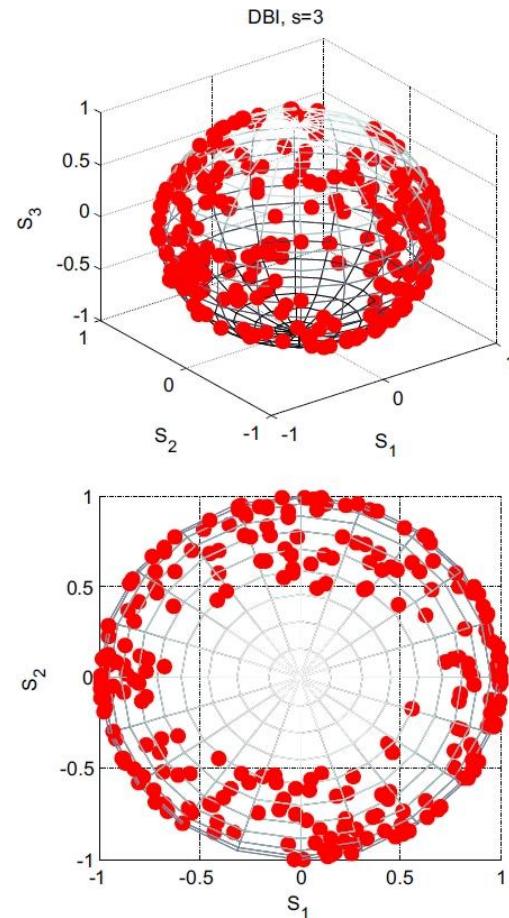


Notice lack of diagonal highly oriented atoms – this is visible in the Poincaré representation!

# Dictionary analysis: Zoom In

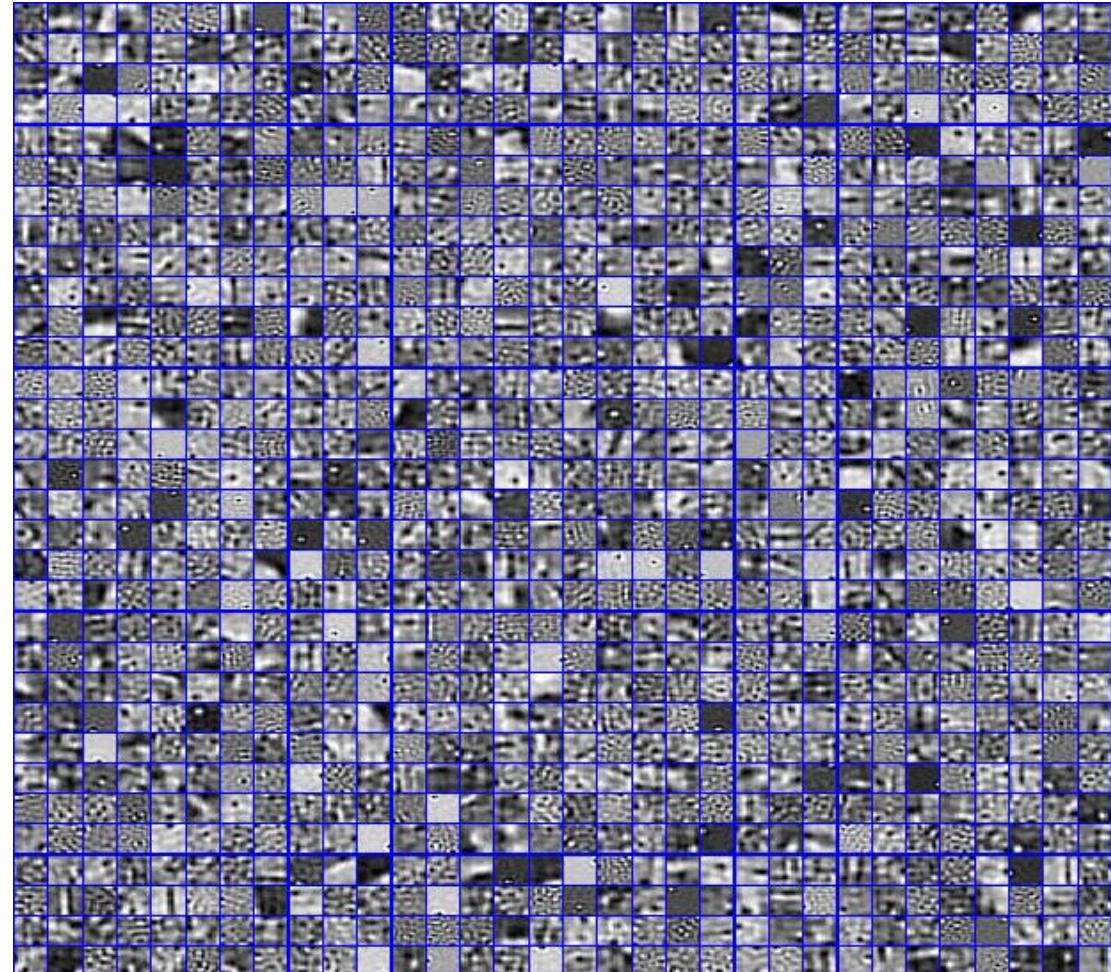
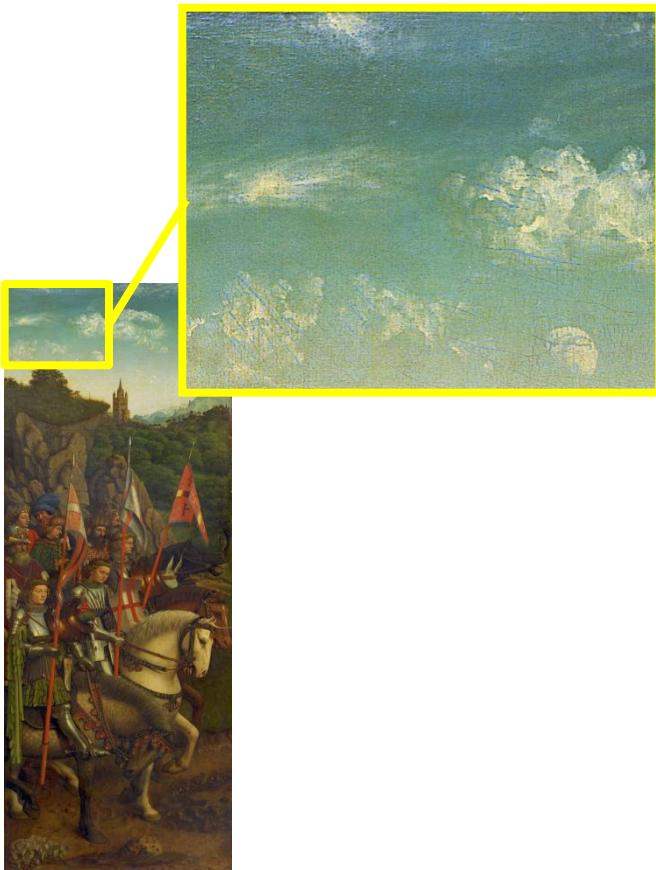


DB1, s=3 [Mairal, Sapiro and Elad, 2008]

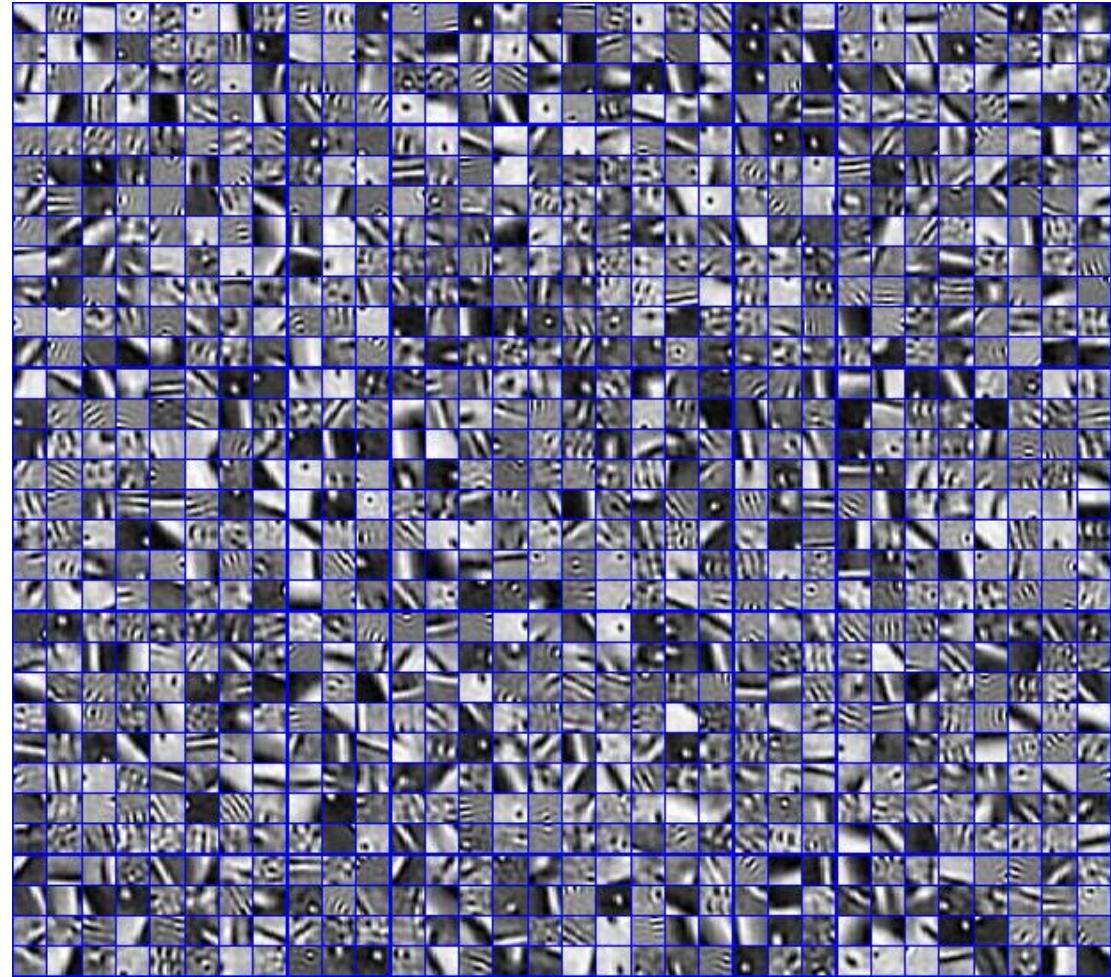


Notice many diagonal atoms – reflected in the Poincaré code

# Applications: Encoding image atoms



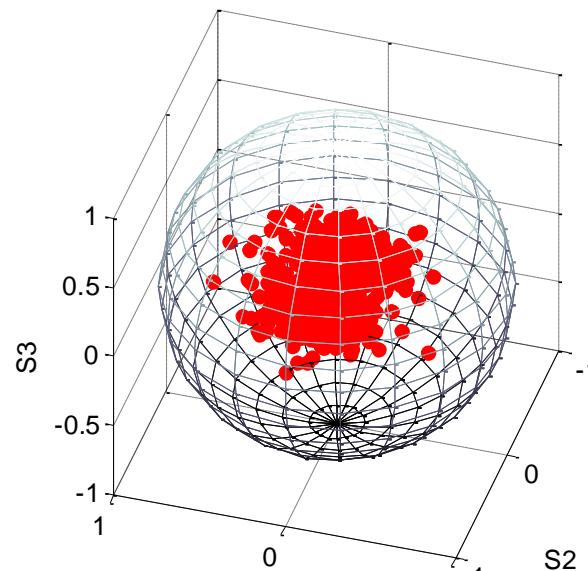
# Applications: Encoding image atoms



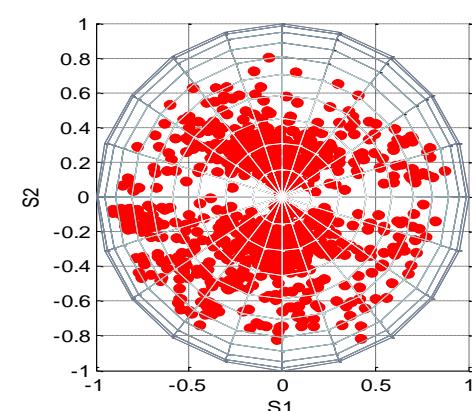
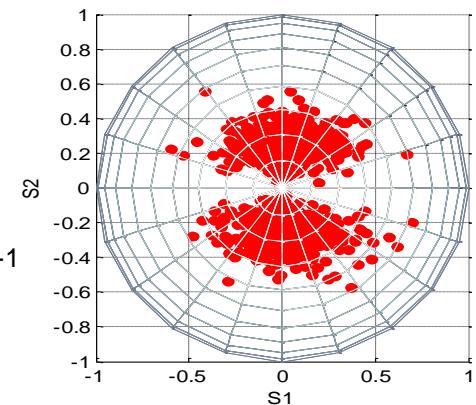
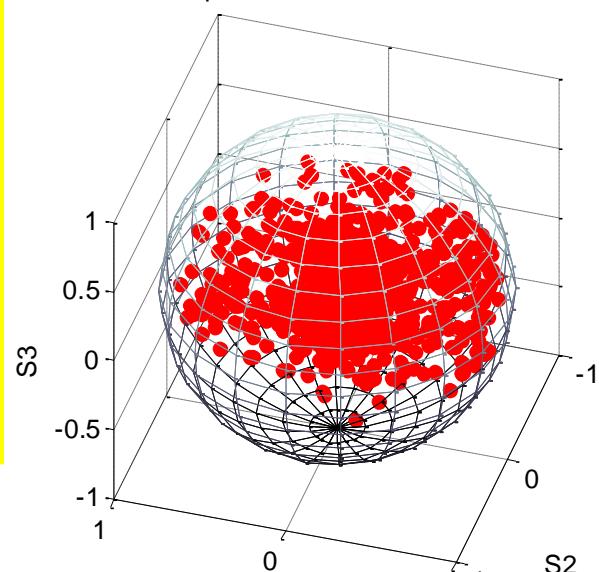
# Applications: Encoding image atoms



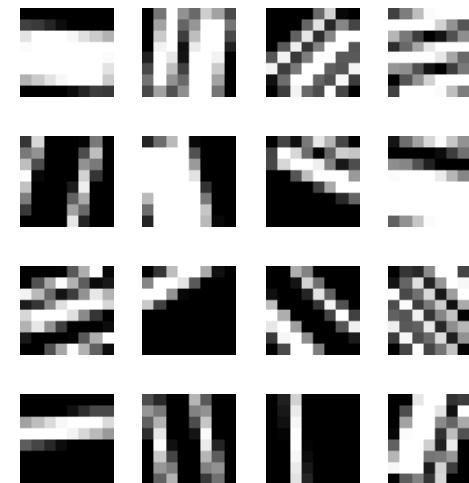
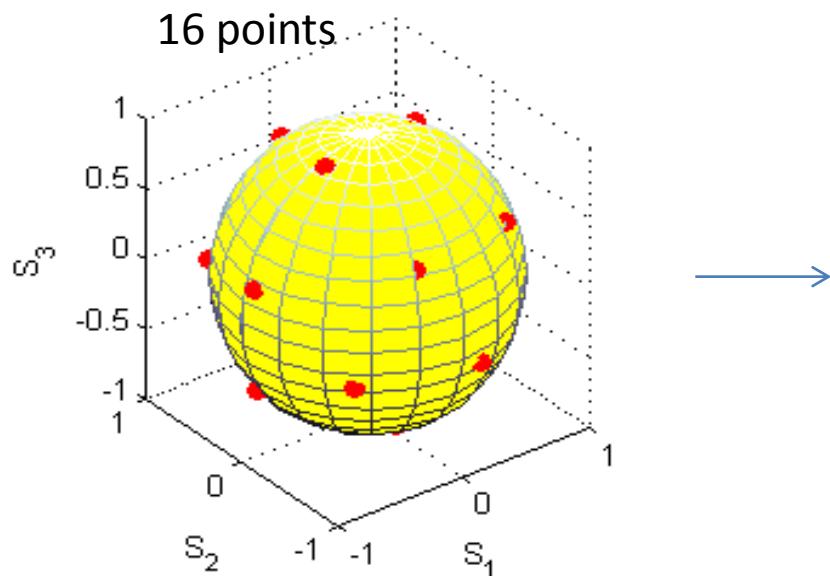
Sky, Ridders, KSVD 16x16



People, Ridders, KSVD 16x16



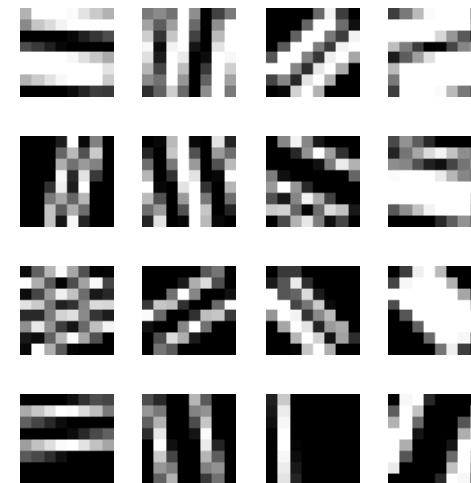
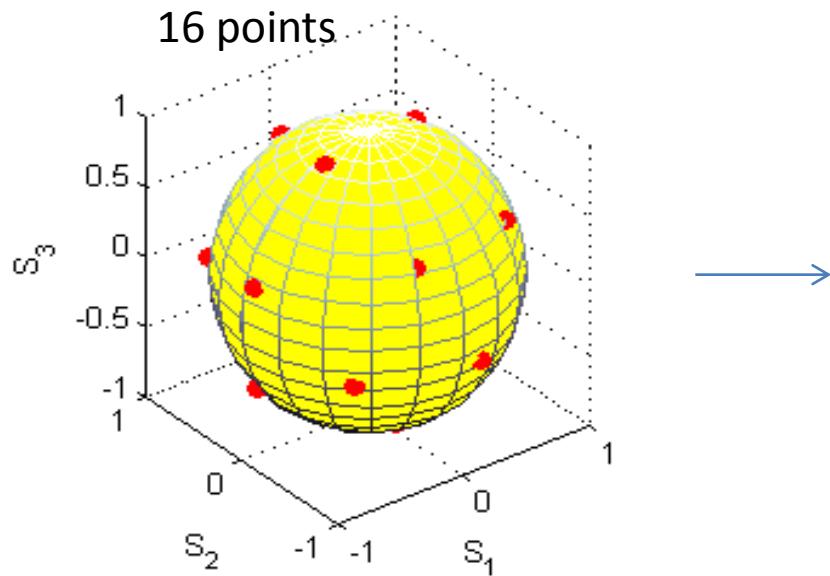
# Generating dictionaries of image atoms



Examples with  
atom size 8x8

Extract from the three Stokes parameters the regularity, direction and elevation (mean grey tone) and generate randomly the corresponding patterns

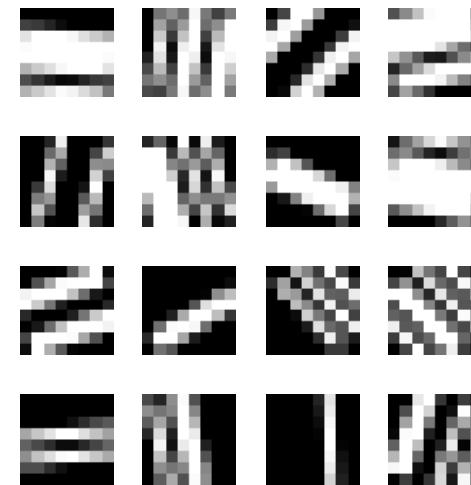
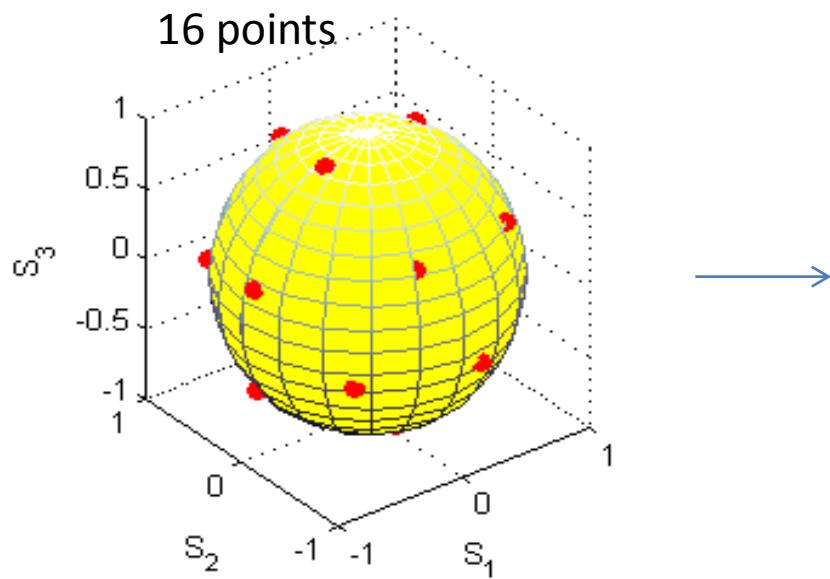
# Generating dictionaries of image atoms



Examples with  
atom size 8x8

Extract from the three Stokes parameters the regularity, direction and elevation (mean grey tone) and generate randomly the corresponding patterns

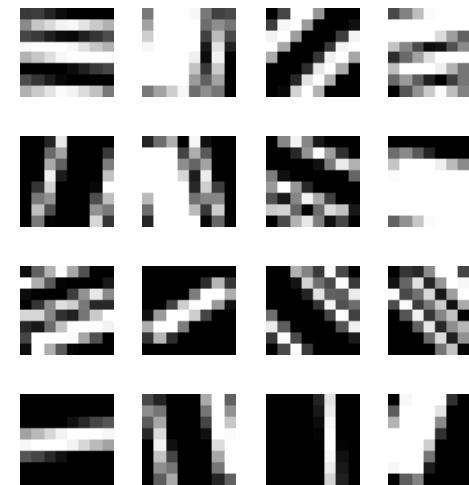
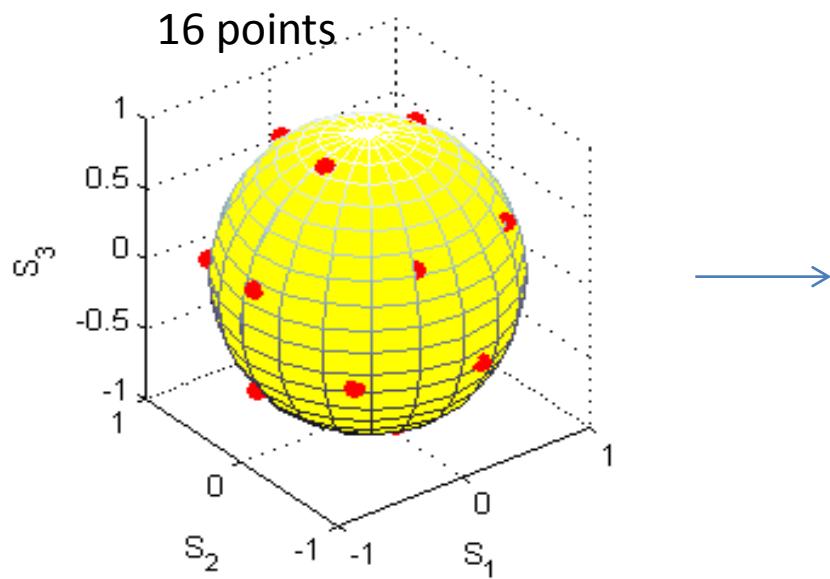
# Generating dictionaries of image atoms



Examples with  
atom size 8x8

Extract from the three Stokes parameters the regularity, direction and elevation (mean grey tone) and generate randomly the corresponding patterns

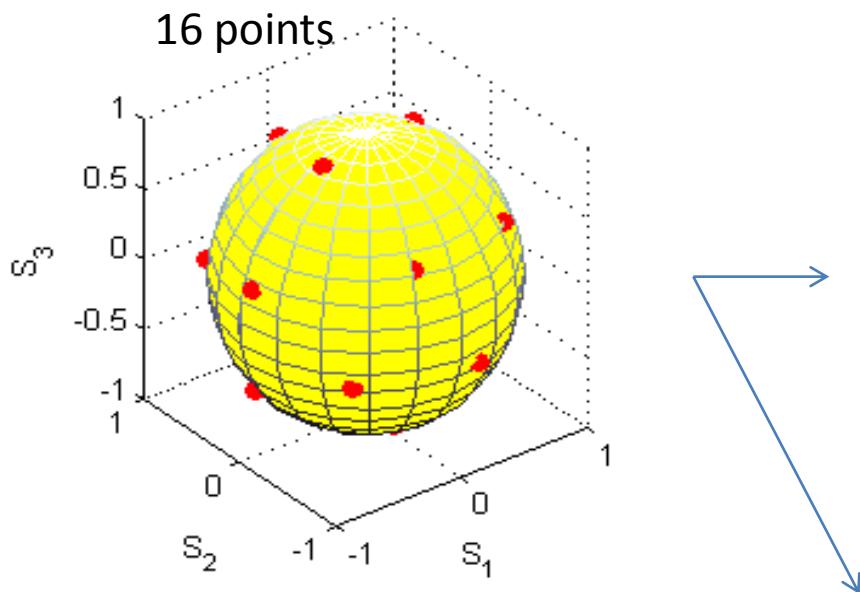
# Generating dictionaries of image atoms



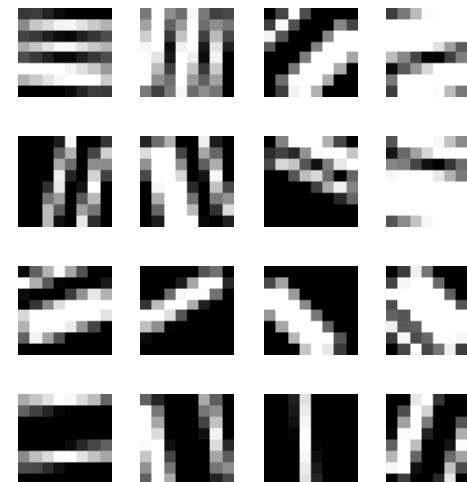
Examples with  
atom size 8x8

Extract from the three Stokes parameters the regularity, direction and elevation (mean grey tone) and generate randomly the corresponding patterns

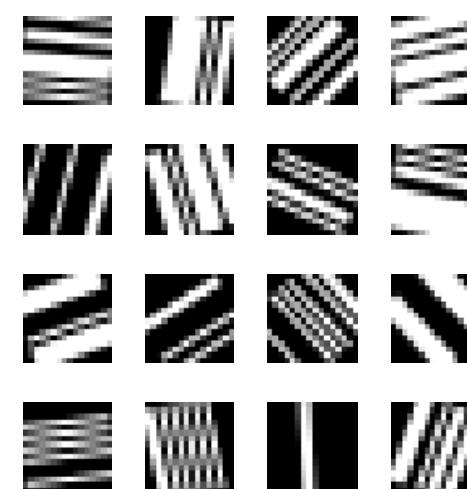
# Generating dictionaries of image atoms



Extract from the three Stokes parameters the regularity, direction and elevation (mean grey tone) and generate randomly the corresponding patterns

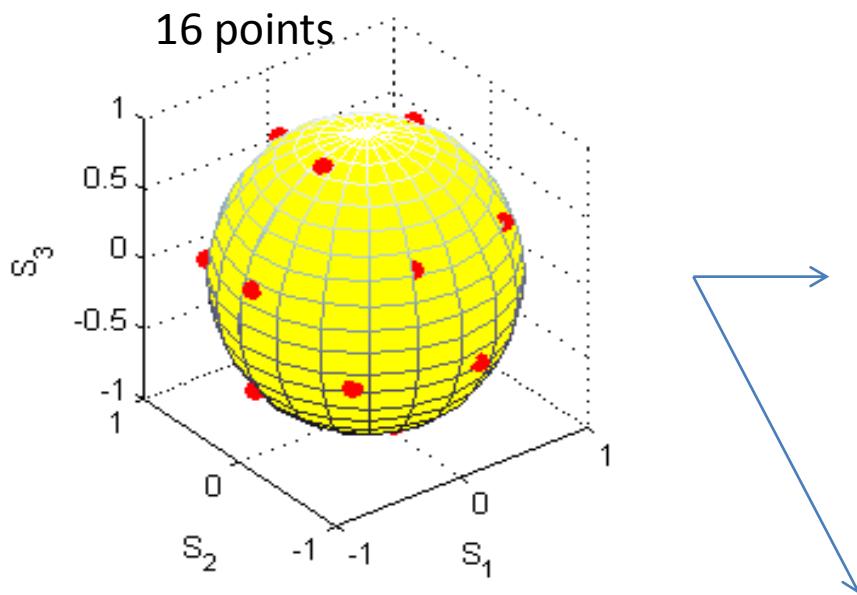


Examples with atom size 8x8

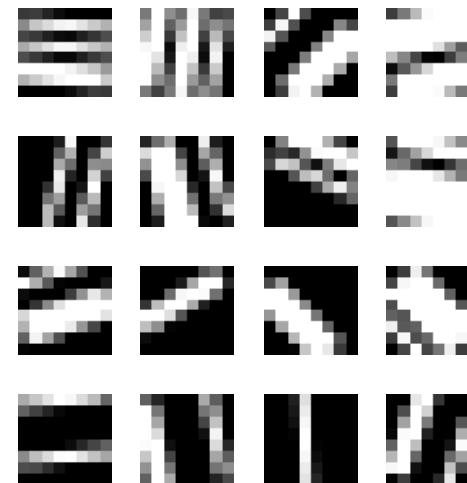


Examples with atom size 16x16

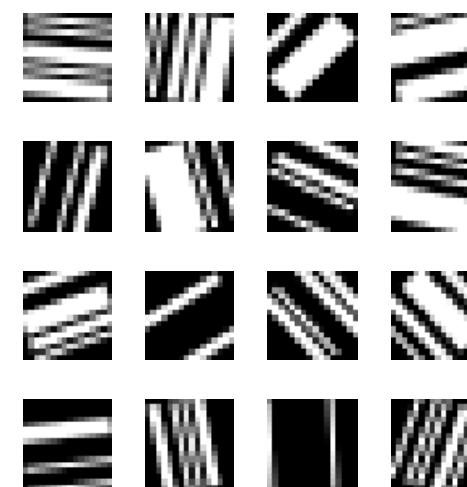
# Generating dictionaries of image atoms



Extract from the three Stokes parameters the regularity, direction and elevation (mean grey tone) and generate randomly the corresponding patterns

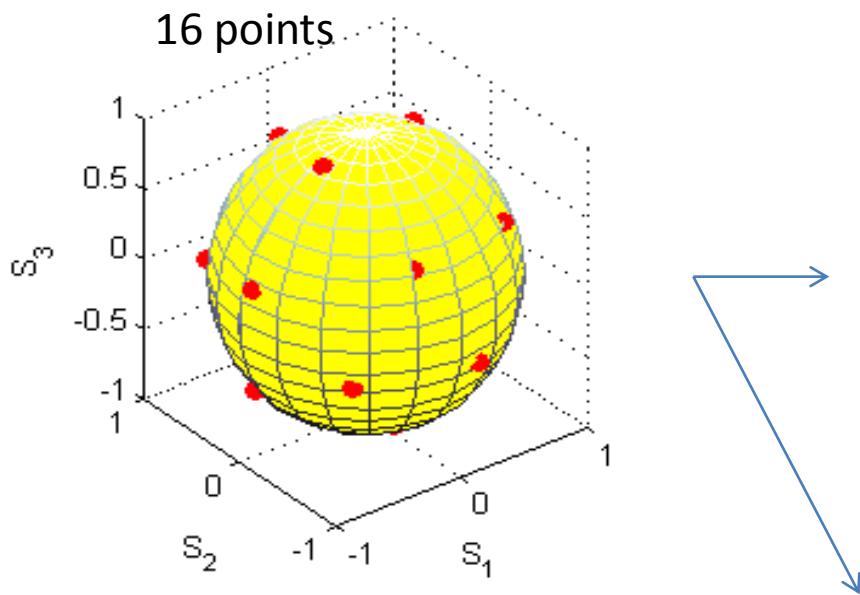


Examples with atom size 8x8

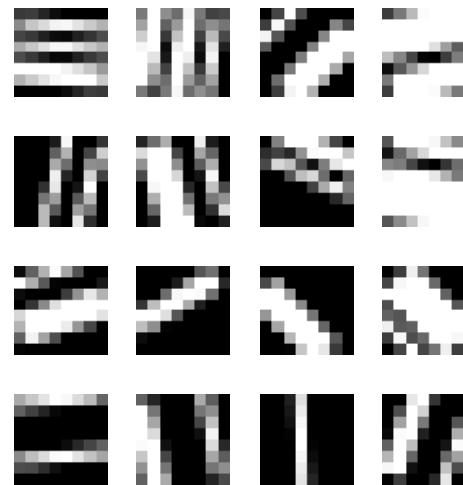


Examples with atom size 16x16

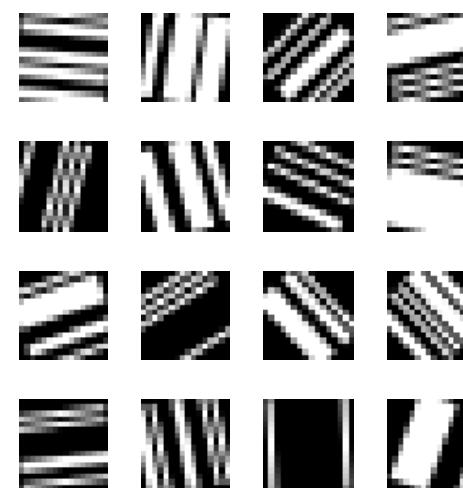
# Generating dictionaries of image atoms



Extract from the three Stokes parameters the regularity, direction and elevation (mean grey tone) and generate randomly the corresponding patterns

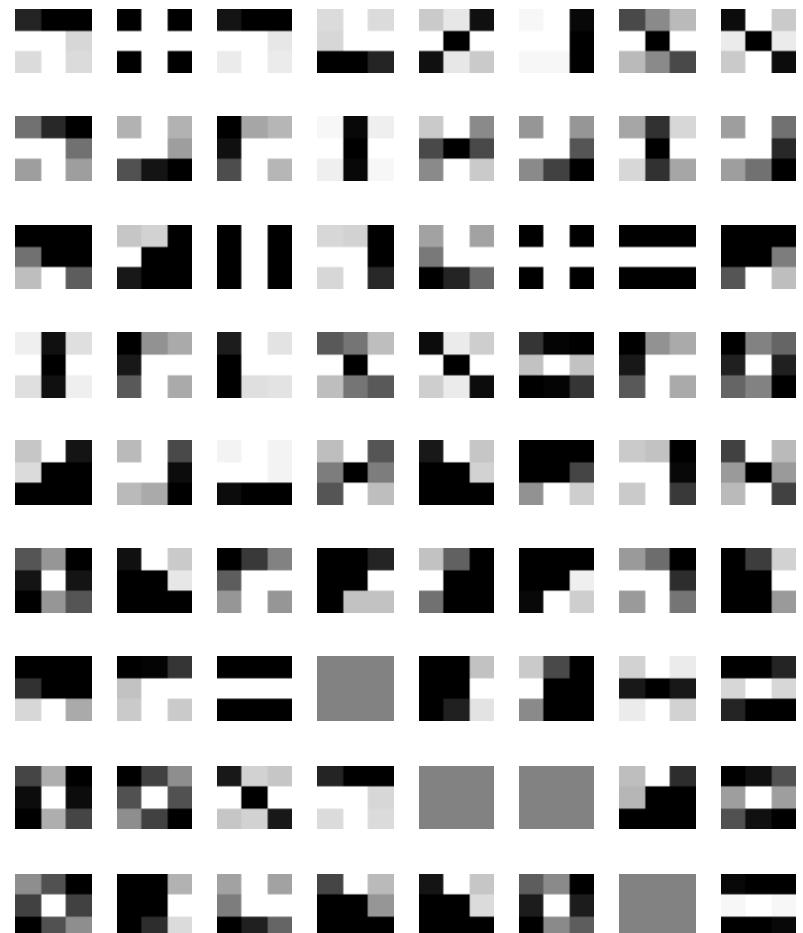
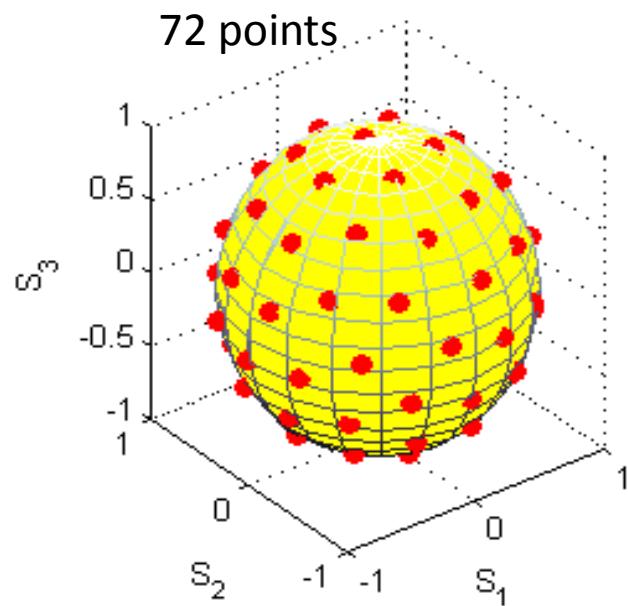


Examples with  
atom size 8x8



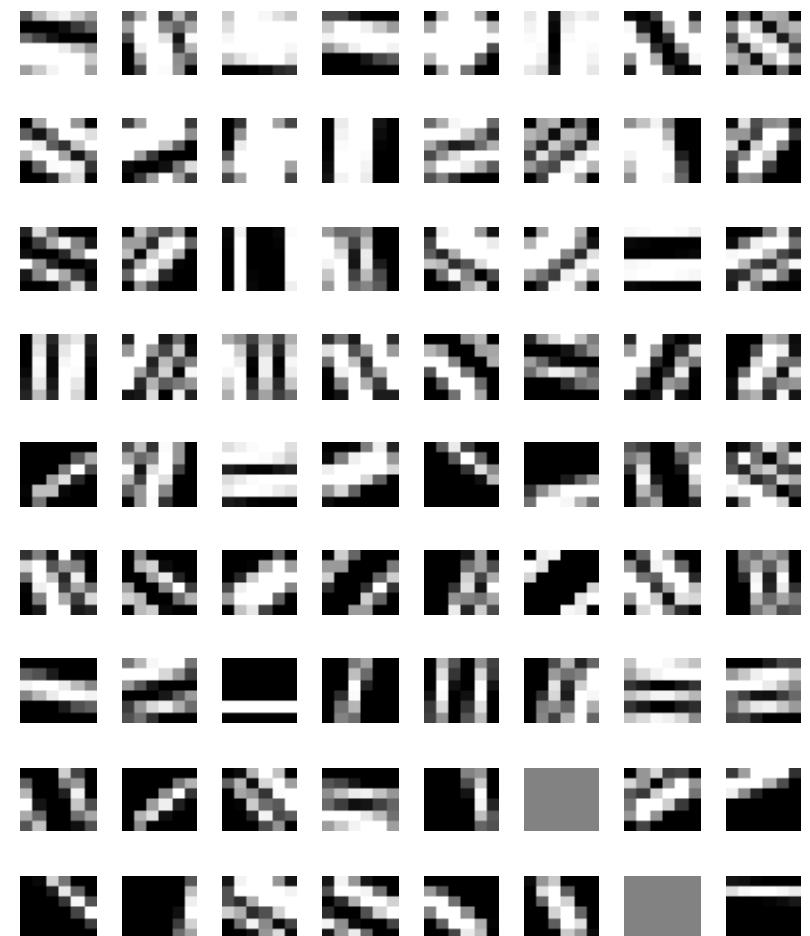
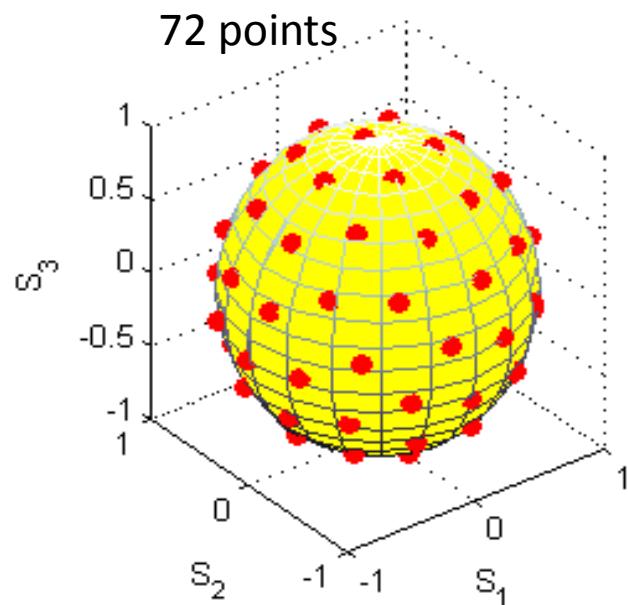
Examples with  
atom size 16x16

# Generating dictionaries of image atoms



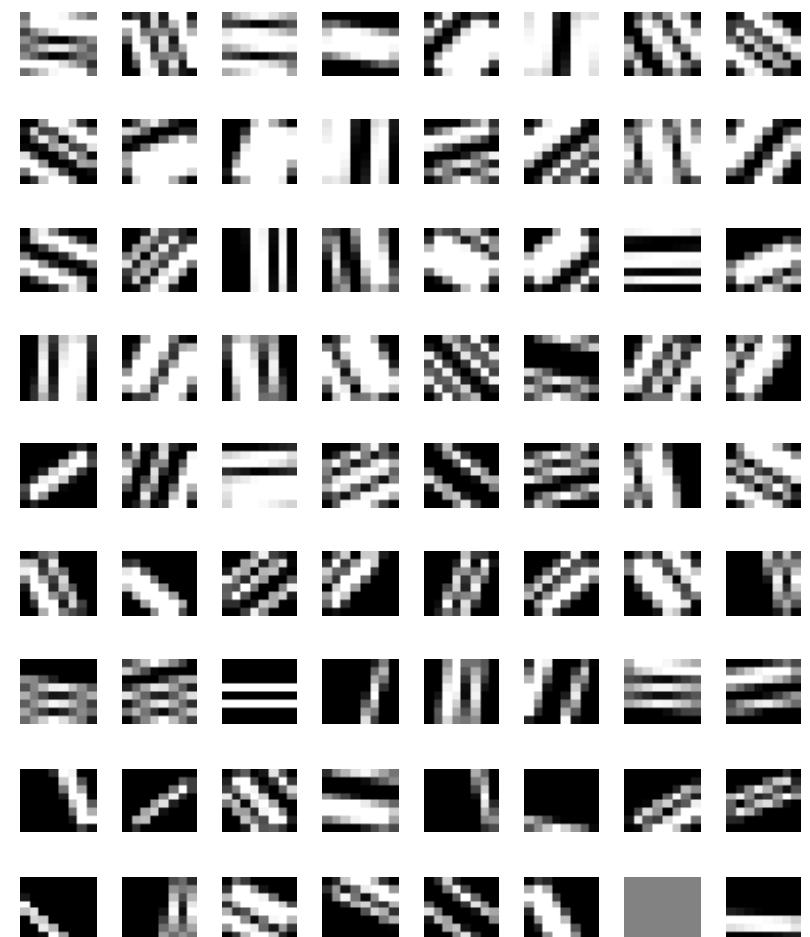
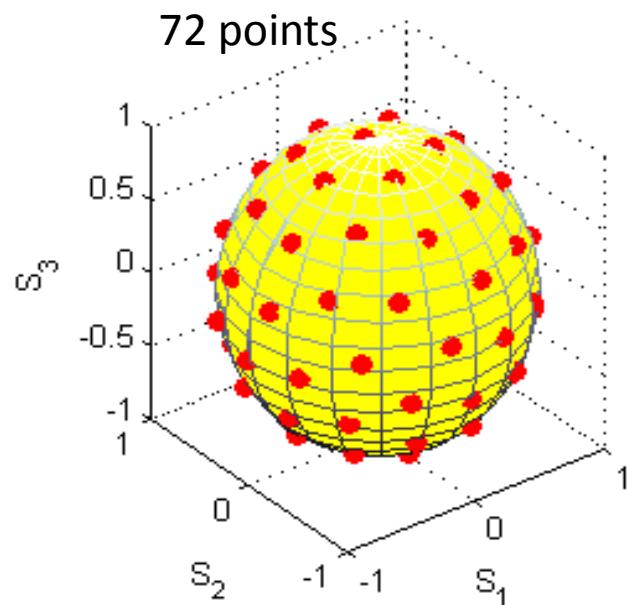
3x3

# Generating dictionaries of image atoms



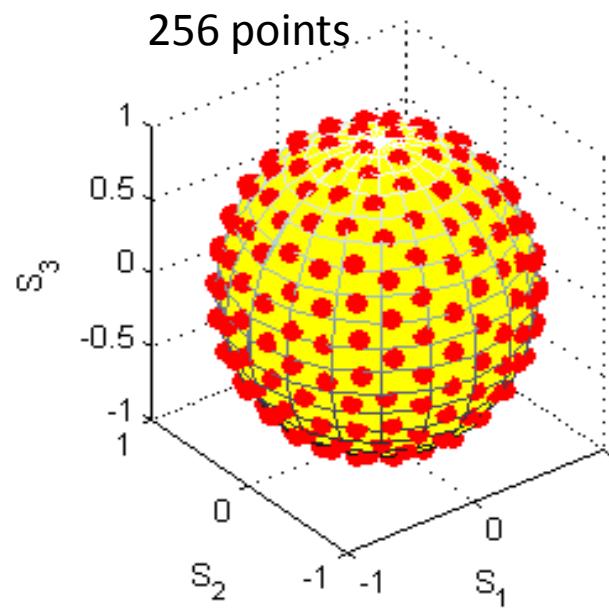
6x6

# Generating dictionaries of image atoms

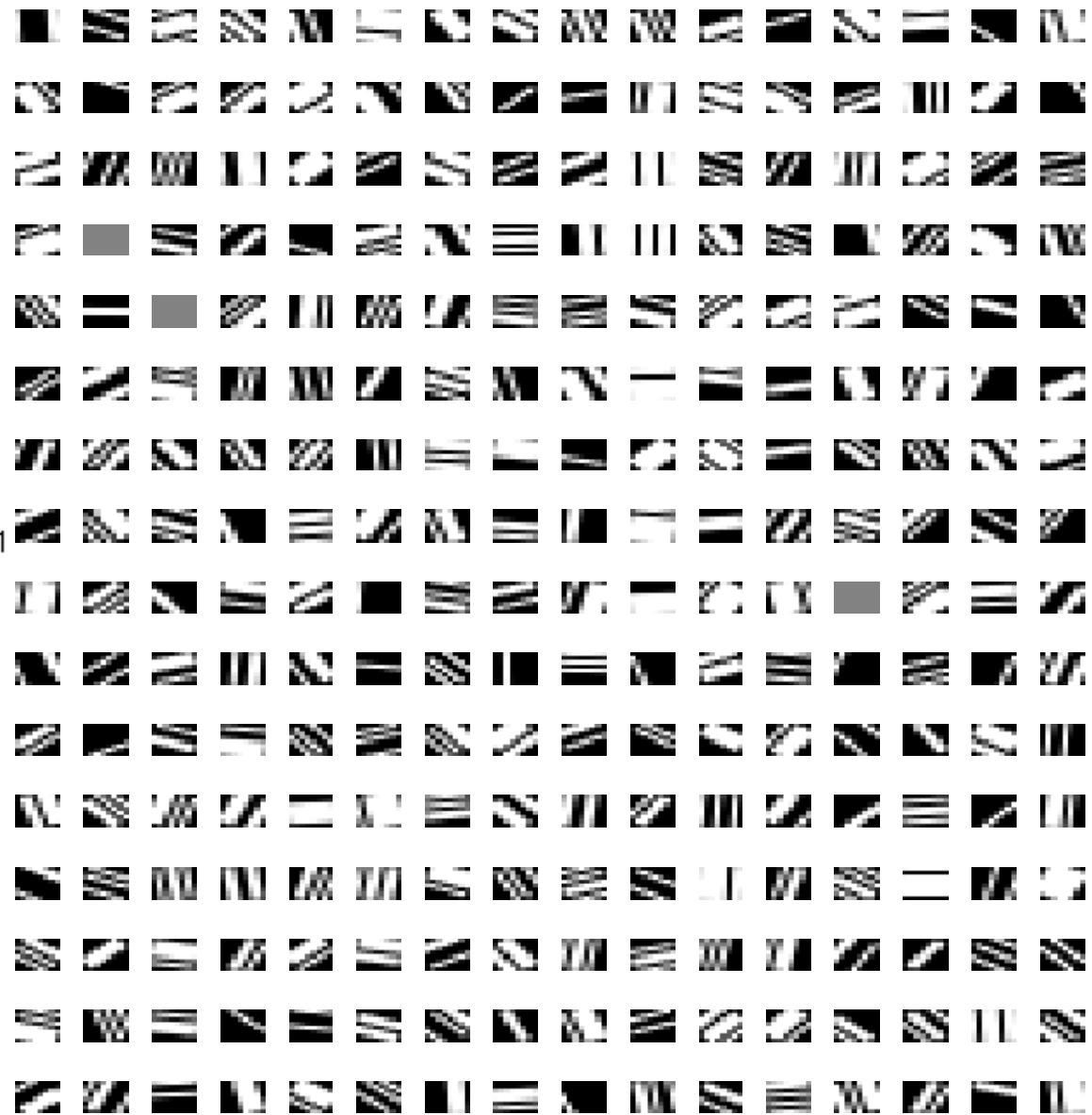


8x8

# Generating dictionaries of image atoms



PD<sub>256</sub> (8x8)

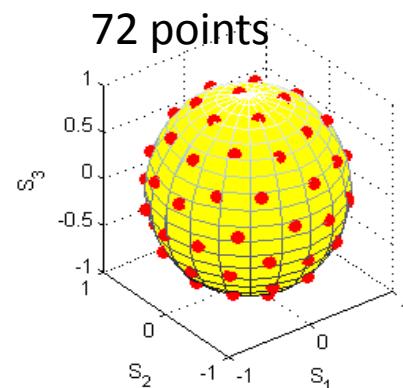


# Image reconstruction examples



In all reconstructions:

atom size: 8x8; sparsity: 5;  
reconstruction method: OMP



72 points

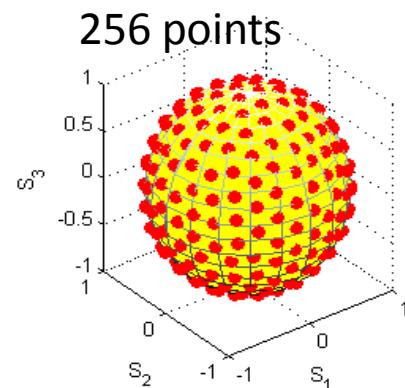
PSNR= 31.62 dB

# Image reconstruction examples



In all reconstructions:

atom size: 8x8; sparsity: 5;  
reconstruction method: OMP



256 points

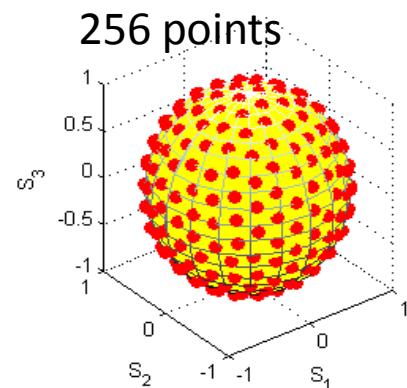
PSNR= 33.63 dB

# Image reconstruction examples



In all reconstructions:

atom size: 8x8; sparsity: 5;  
reconstruction method: OMP

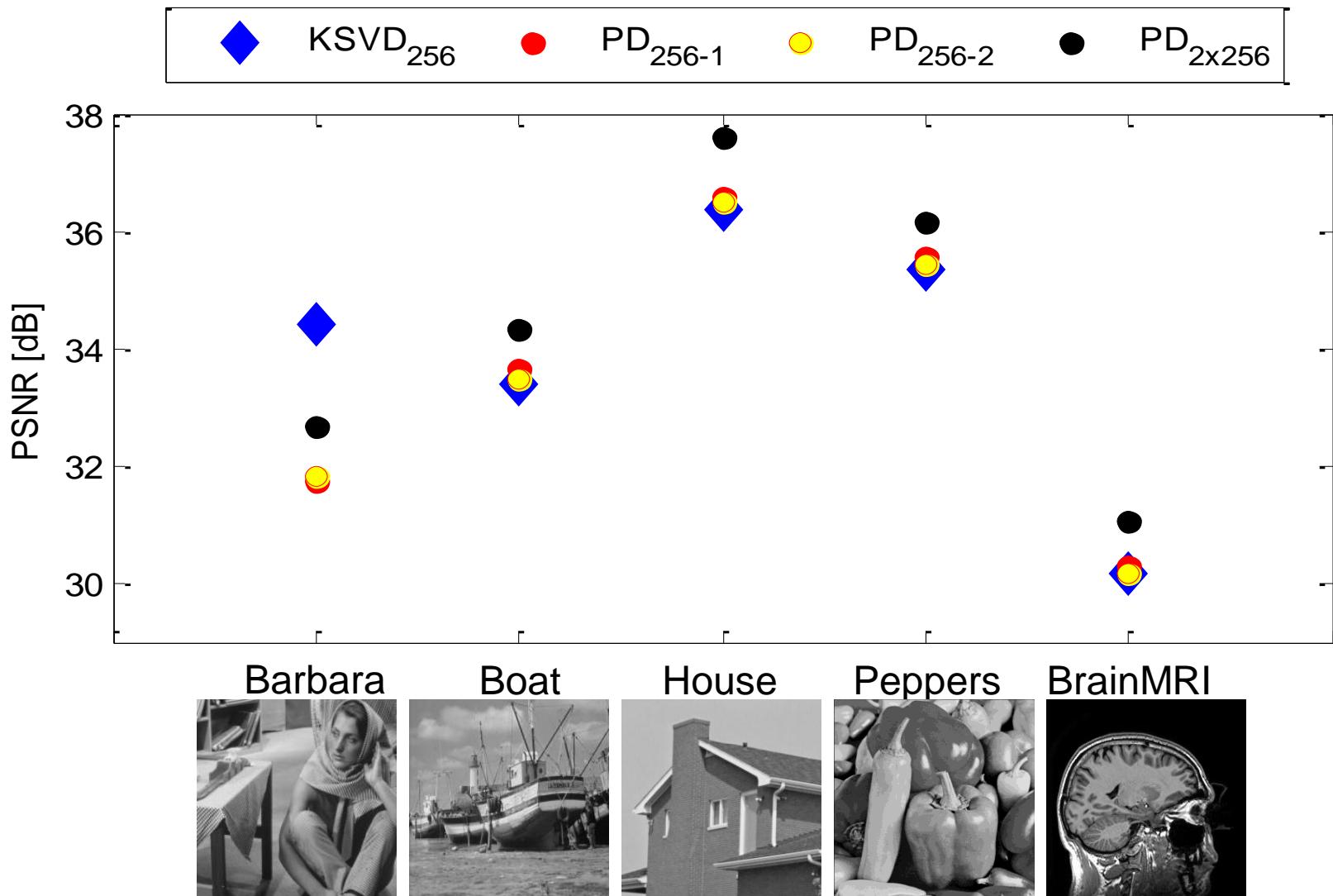


256 points

PSNR= 34.33 dB

2 random  
dictionaries (2x256)

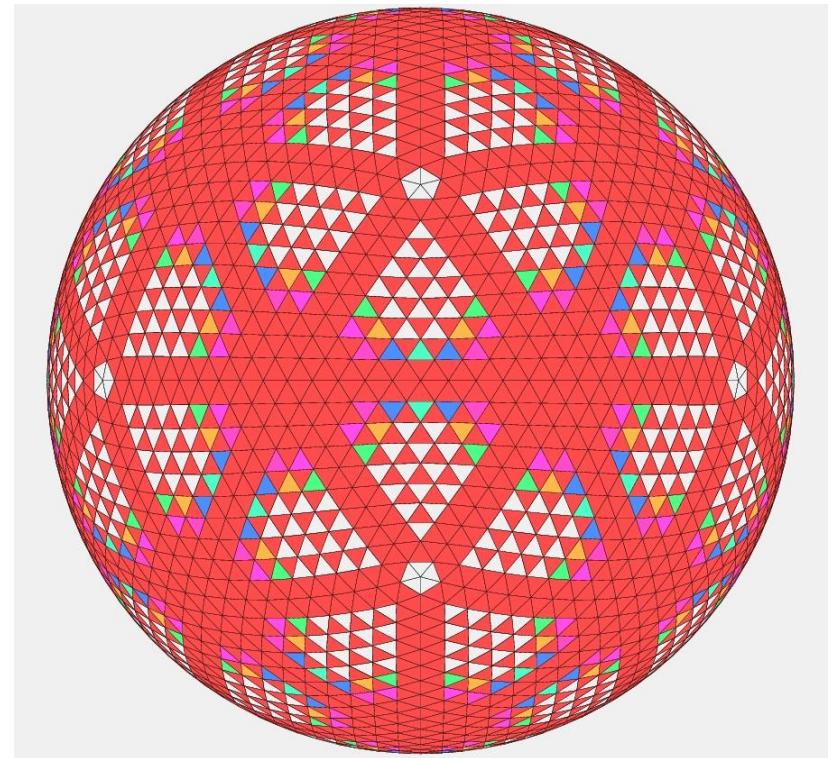
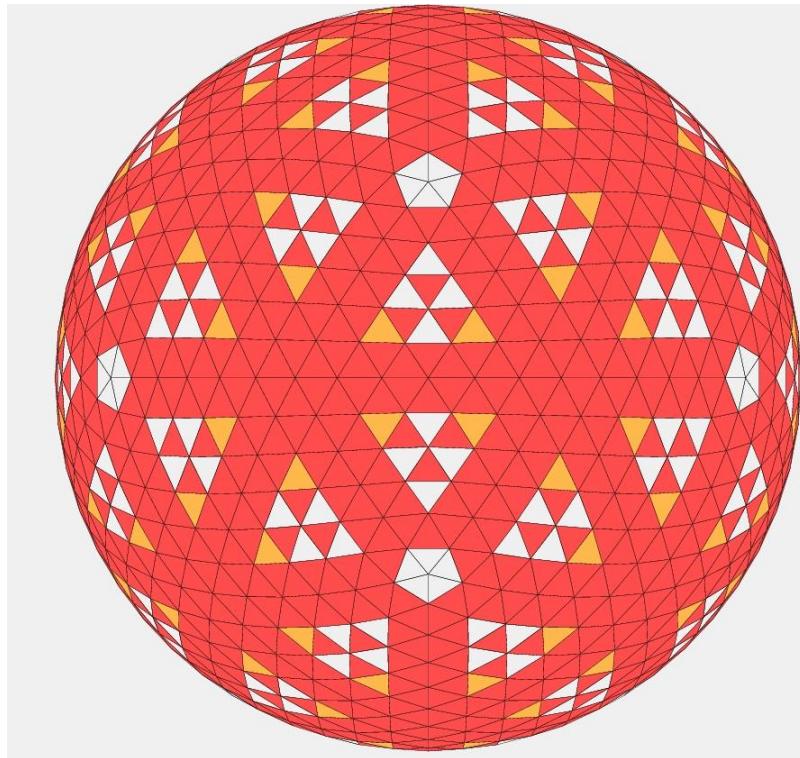
# Reconstruction performance



atom size: 8x8; sparsity: 5; reconstruction method: OMP

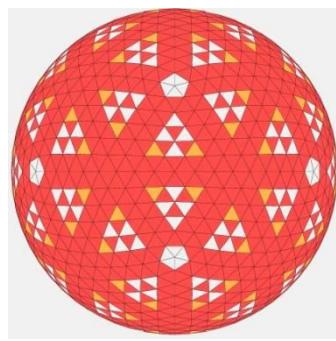
# Sphere packings

N.A.J. Sloane <http://neilsloane.com/icosahedral.codes/index.html>



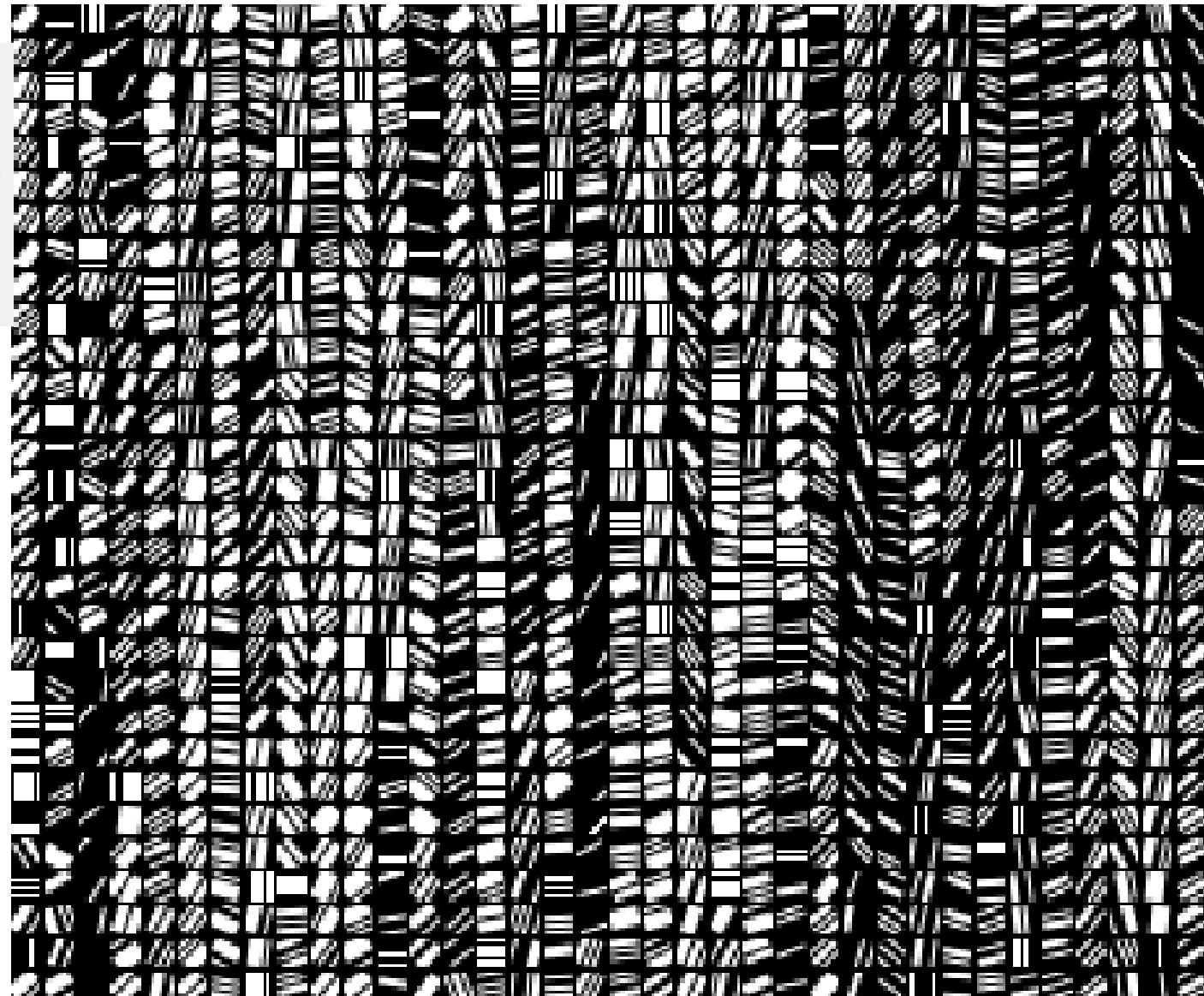
**Tables of Spherical Codes with Icosahedral Symmetry**  
**R. H. Hardin, N. J. A. Sloane and W. D. Smith**

# Example dictionary from a spherical code

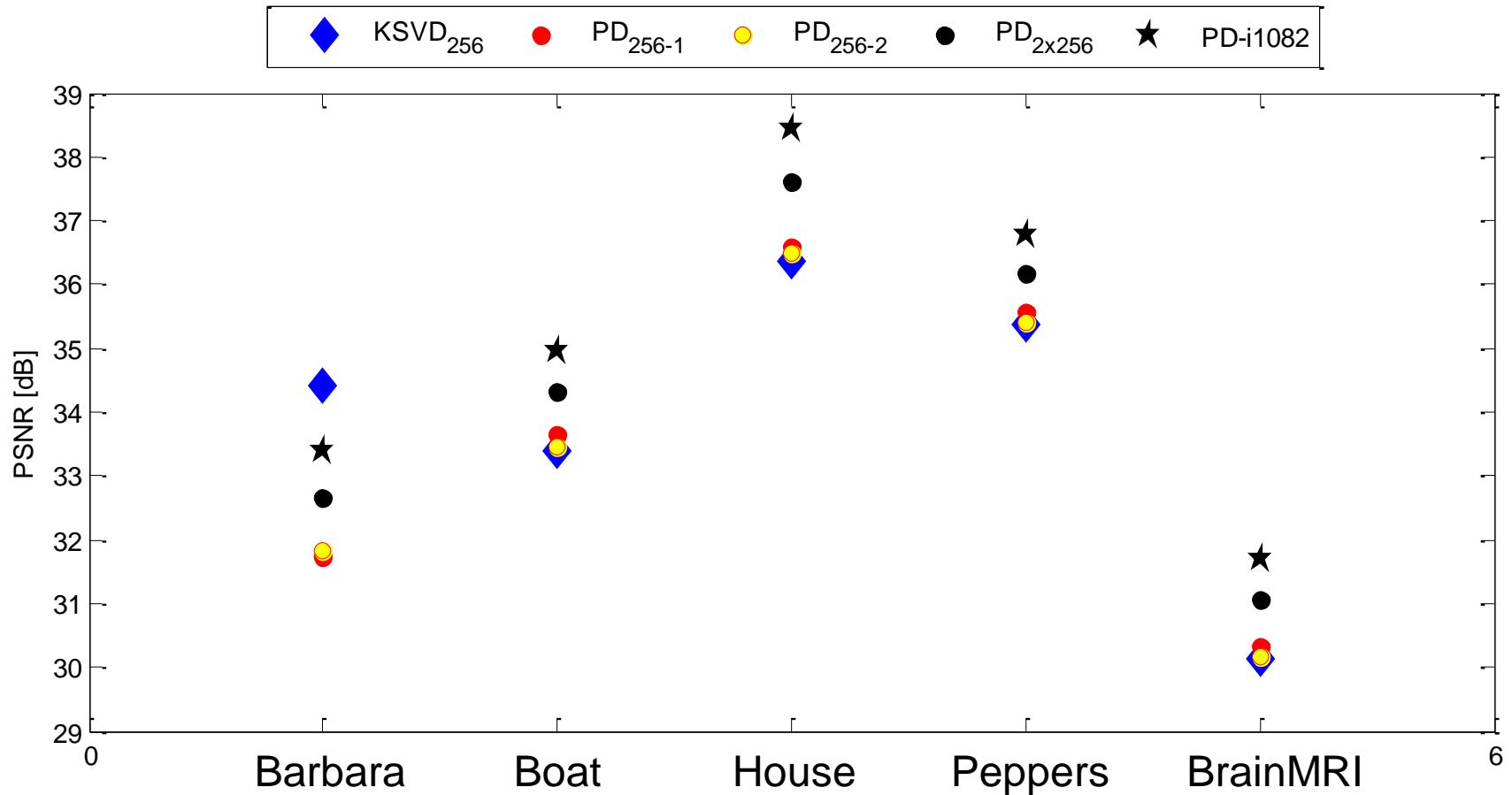


icover 1082

PD-i1082  
(8x8)



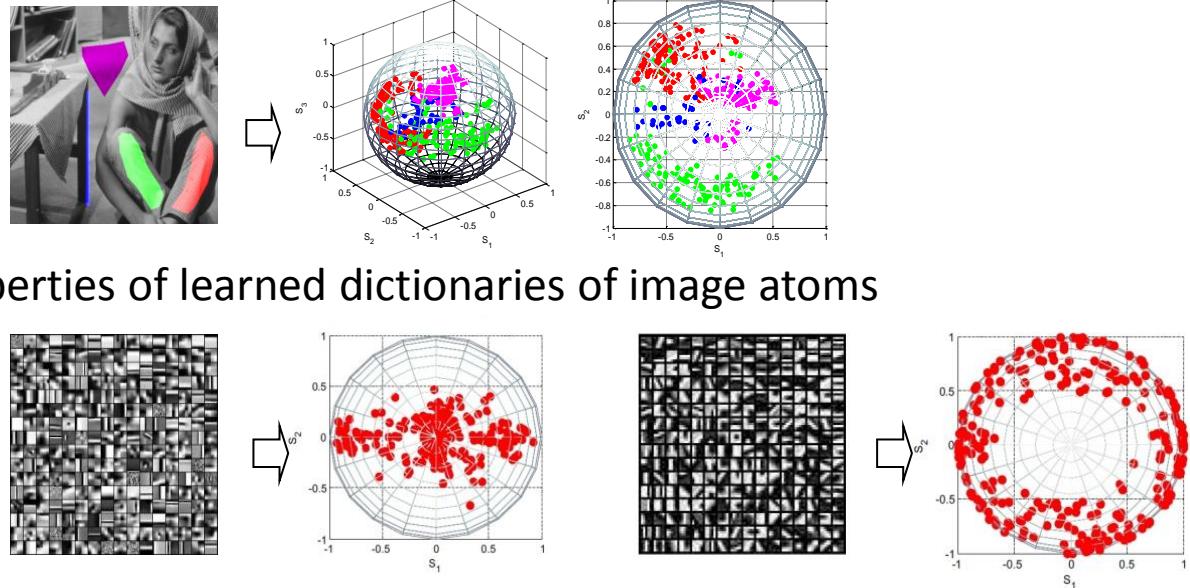
# Reconstruction performance



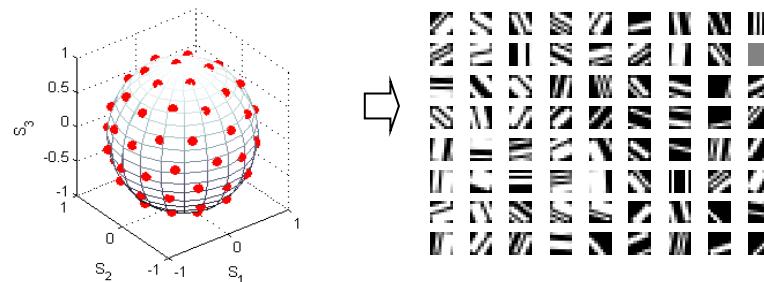
atom size: 8x8; sparsity: 5; reconstruction method: OMP

# Summary

- A graphical tool was presented for encoding visual patterns
- Possible applications include
  - Patch clustering



- Generating dictionaries of image atoms



# References

Material from this presentation:

A. Pizurica. **Pattern encoding on the Poincaré sphere**, arXiv:1410.0243 [cs.CV], 2014.

Spherical codes, packings, lattice coding

N. J. A. Sloane. **Tables of sphere packings and spherical codes**, IEEE Trans. Inf. Theory, 27:327-338, 1981.

J. H. Conway, R. H. Hardin and N. J. A. Sloane. **Packing Lines, Planes, etc.: Packings in Grassmannian Spaces**, *Experimental Mathematics*, 5(2):139-159, 1996.

R. Calderbank, R. H. Hardin, E. M. Rains, P. W. Shor and N. J. A. Sloane. **A Group-Theoretic Framework for the Construction of Packings in Grassmannian Spaces**, *J. Algebraic Combinatorics*, 9:129-140, 1999.

POLSK systems with spherical codes

S. Benedetto and P. Poggiolini. **Theory of polarization shift keying modulation**, IEEE Trans. Commun., 40(4):708-721, 1992.

A. Pizurica, V. Senk and V. Pizurica. **An Application of Spherical Codes to Polarization Shift Keying Modulation**, Facta Universitatis, 11(2):207-221, 1998.

Learning dictionaries of image atoms

J. Mairal, G. Sapiro and M. Elad. **Learning multiscale sparse representations for image and video restoration**, Multiscale Model. Simul., 7(1):214-241, 2008.