



Curvelet-based snake for multiscale detection and tracking of geophysical fluids

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Abstract

- The proposed approach first identifies a consistent fluid mass by a curvelet-based GVF snake, and then establishes the motion correspondence of the snaxels between successive frames by a constructed so-called semi-T or comp-T multiscale motion estimation method based on geometric wavelets. Furthermore, combinations of TV regularization and cycle spinning techniques effectively recover the false matches.

Two main branches of mathematical image processing

- ▮ PDE-based methods (optical flow, nonlinear diffusion, TV, etc.)
- ▮ Computational harmonic analysis (Fourier, wavelets, curvelets, etc.)
- ▮ Statistics, ...



Wavelets (20 years)

- J. Morlet (Geophysicist), A. Grossman (Physicist)
- Y. Meyer mathematical framework
- I. Daubechies practical wavelets
- S. Mallat fast algorithm
- R. Coifman, V. Wickerhauser wavelet packets
- W. Sweldens second-generation wavelets
- D. Donoho, B. Silverman statistical wavelets

Problems of traditional wavelets

- Problem 1. Shift variance and poor directional selectivity
- Problem 2. Pseudo-Gibbs artifacts
- Problem 3. **Line singularities**

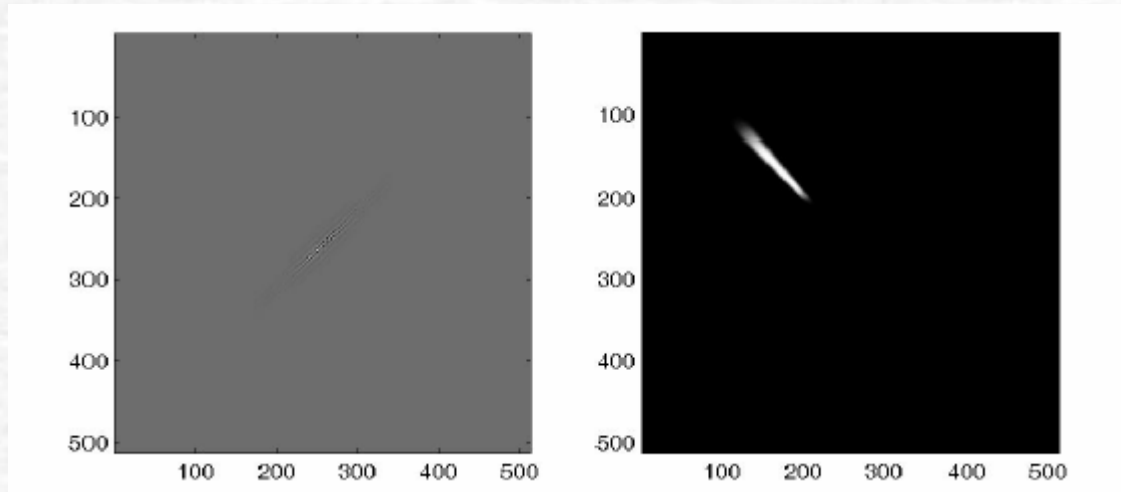
Geometric wavelets

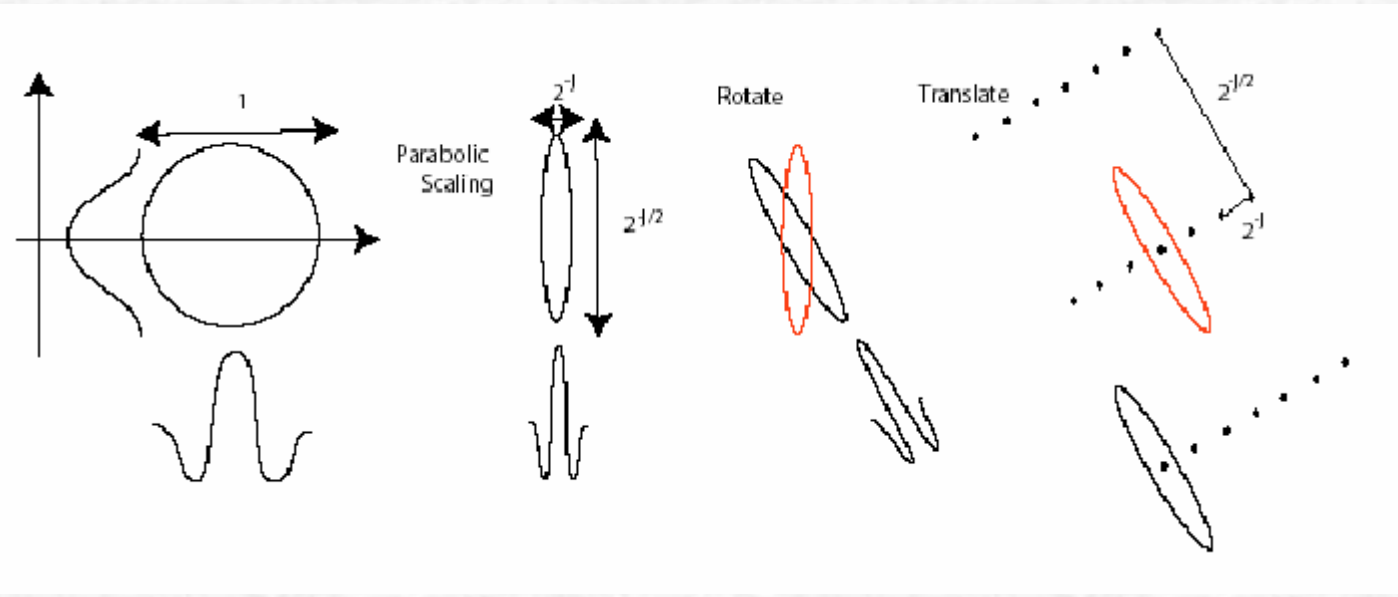
- Ridgelets
- Stanford, ETH, J. Ma et al (complex ridgelet, NFFT-based ridgelet)
- Wedgelets
- Contourlets
- Curvelets
- Bandelets

adaptive, wavelet warpping along the geometric flow

Curvelet

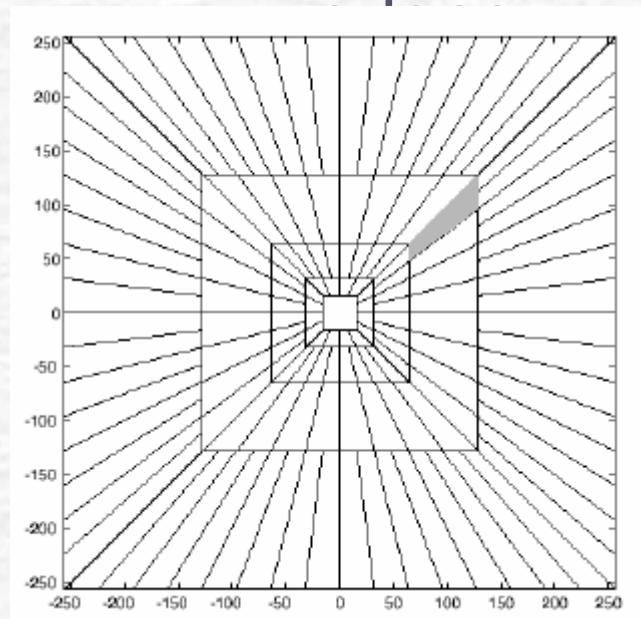
- An optimal representation of object with C^2 singularities.





Digital curvelet transform

- Discrete curvelet tiling of the frequency plane. The support is 'parabolic' pseudo-polar



Framework

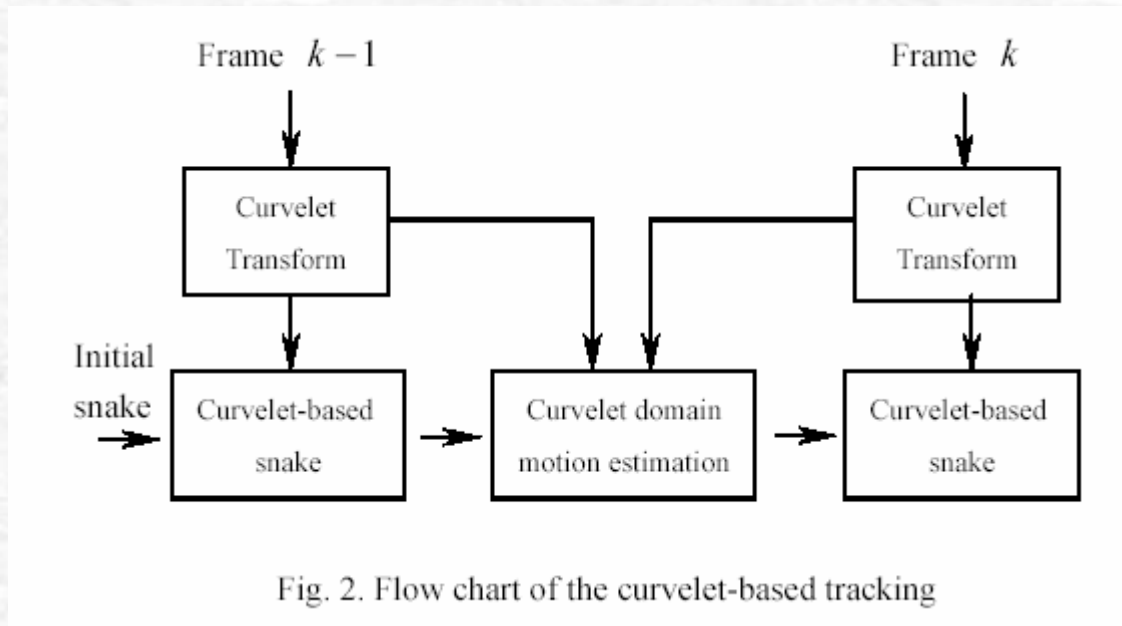
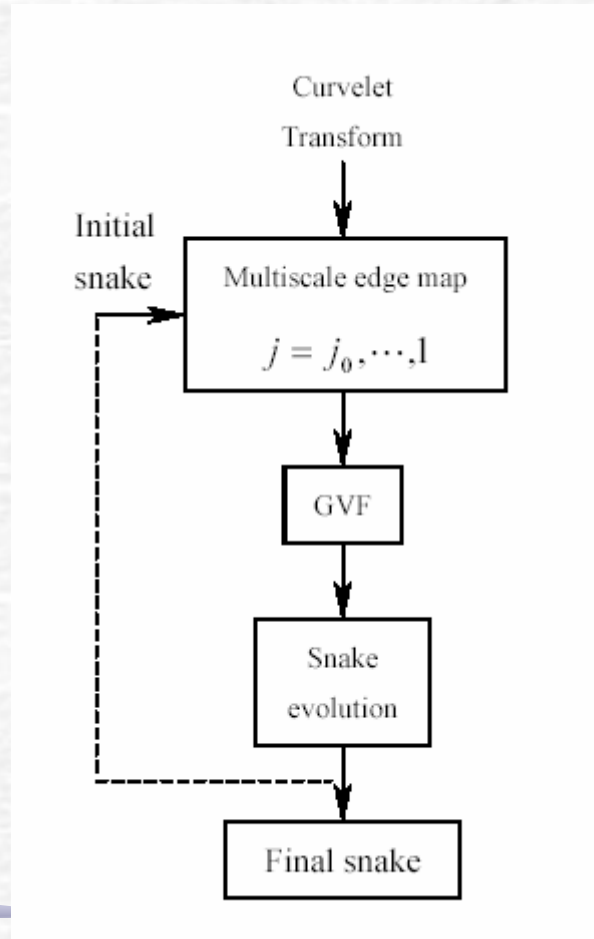
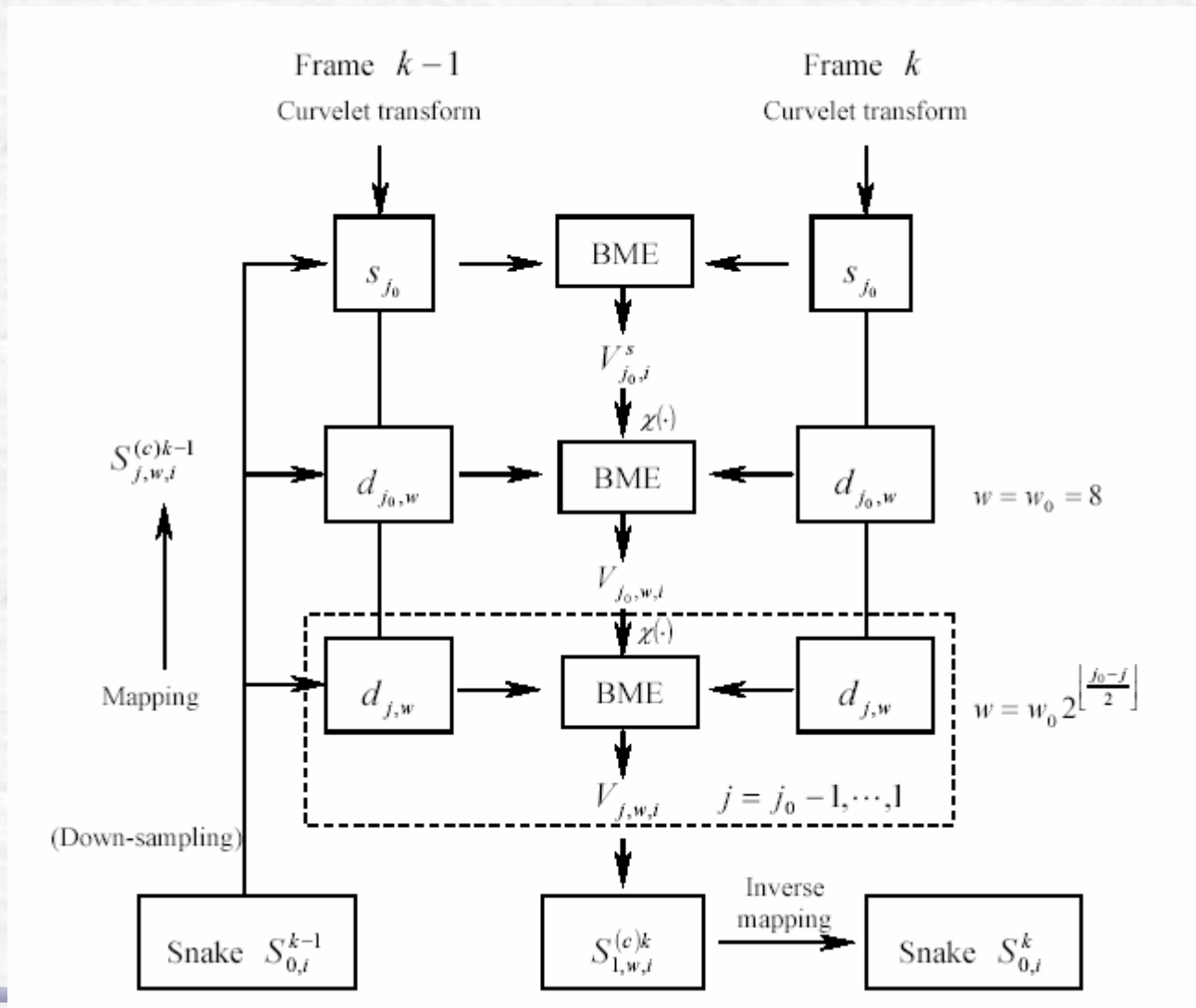


Fig. 2. Flow chart of the curvelet-based tracking

Curvelet-based GVF snake



Curvelet-based motion estimation (comp-T)

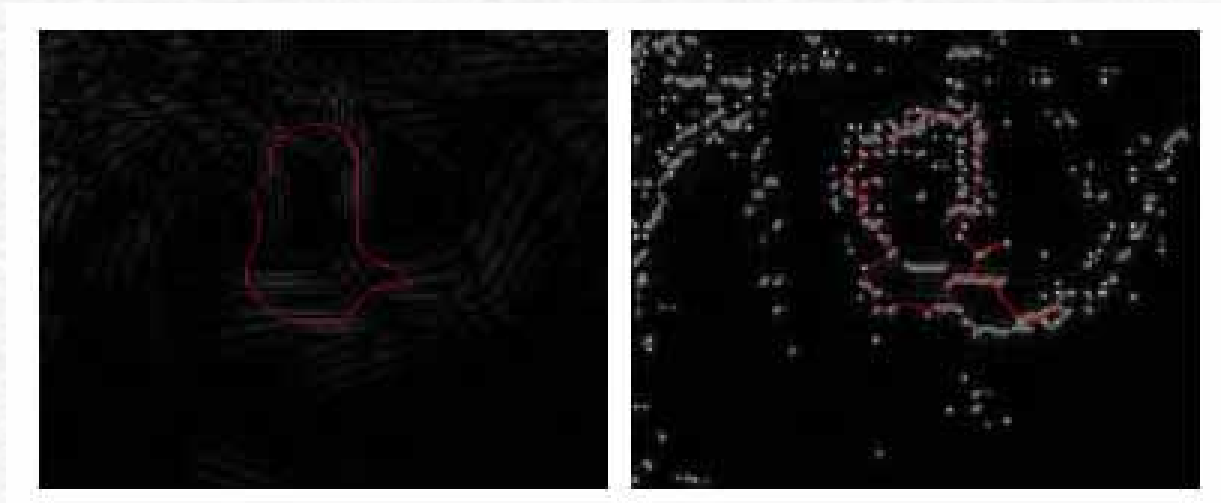


• TV

$$TV(V) := \int |\nabla V(x)| dx$$

• Cycle spinning

Curvelets vs Wavelets



TV

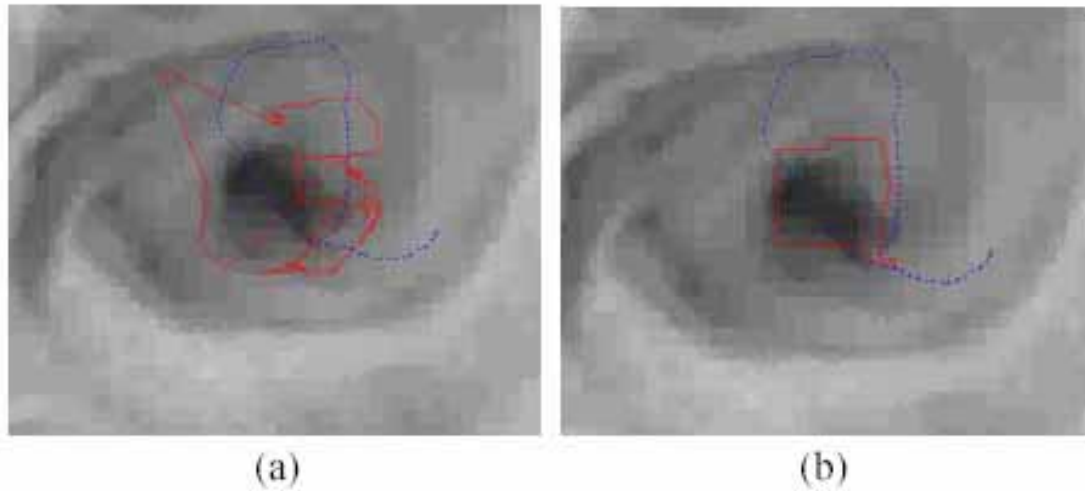
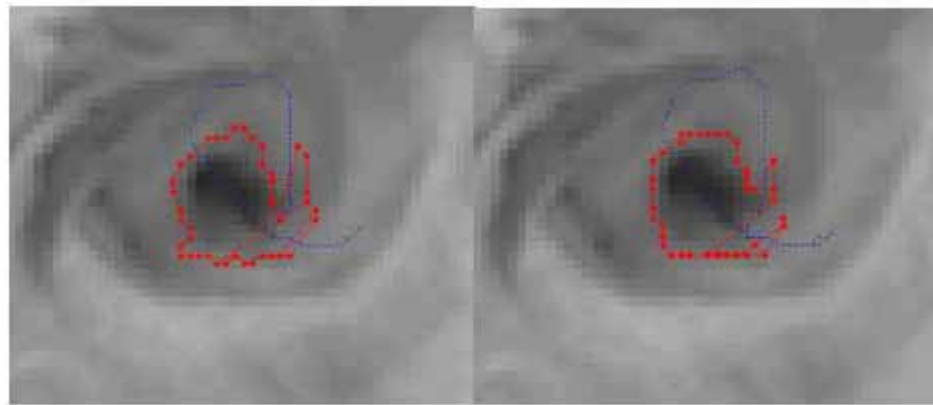
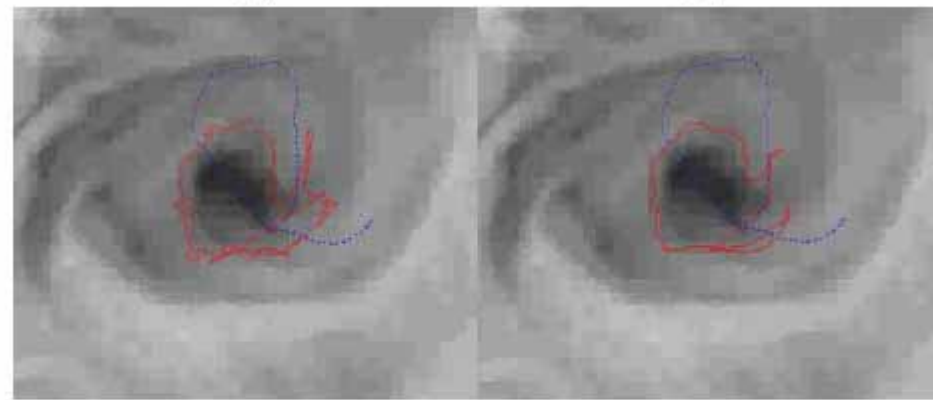


Fig. 10. Estimated snake using the conventional BME without TV (a) and with TV (b).



(a)

(b)

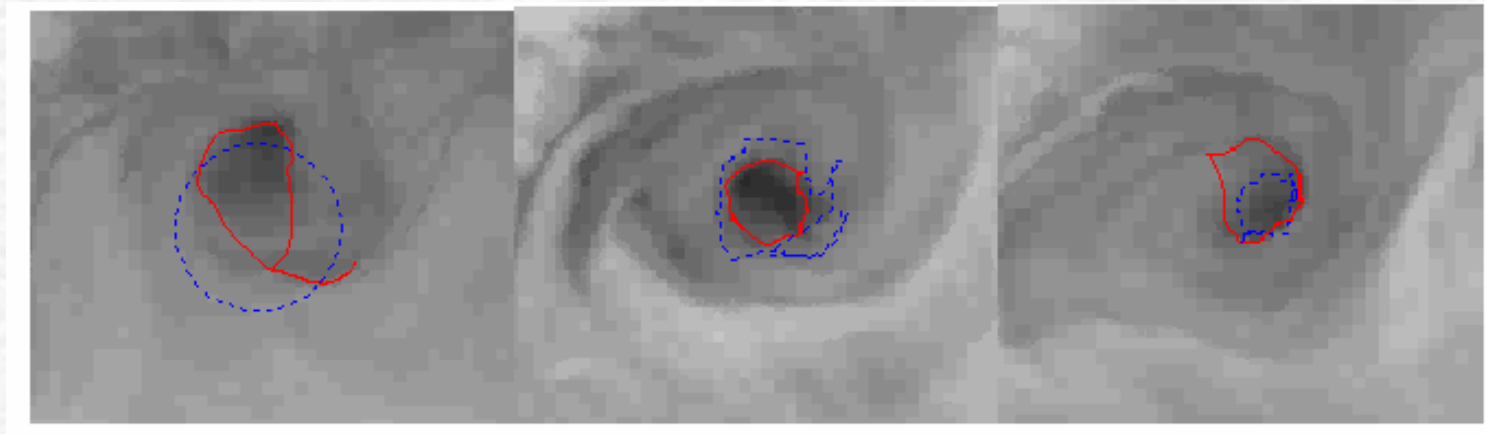


(c)

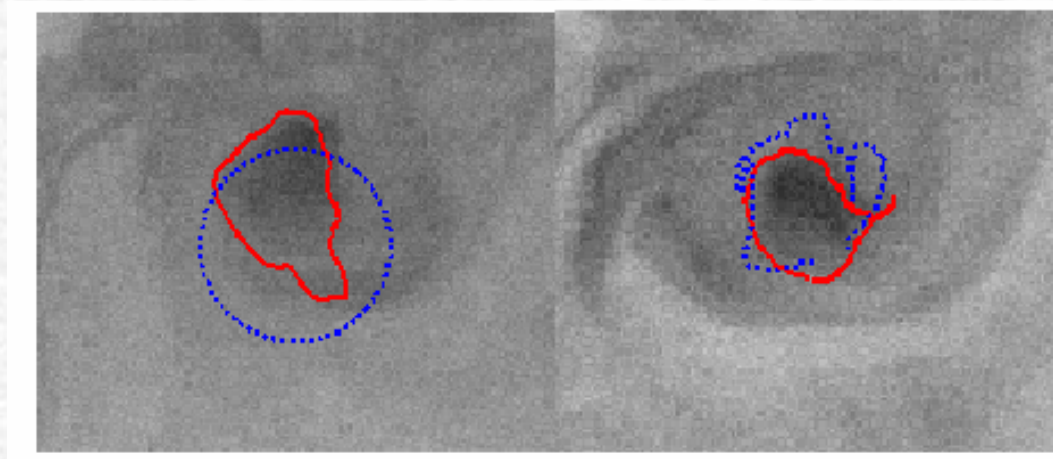
(d)

Fig. 13. Estimated results using comp-T without TV (upper row) and with TV (lower row).

Tracking



Tracking for noisy images



The End

Thanks for your attention

