

HIGHLIGHTS

- A new method for image compressive sensing reconstruction (ICSR) is proposed based on the z-scores standardized group sparse representation (ZSGSR).
- Reconstruction model: firstly, extracts the similar patch groups of the image, decomposed by adaptive PCA dictionary; then, normalize the resulting coefficients using z-score standardization in component-wise, and using L1 norm regularize recovery.
- Solved by splitting Bregman iteration and soft threshold shrinking algorithm.
- ZSGSR improve the sparse representation ability of the image and better restore the edges and texture details

PROPOSED METHOD

- **Mathematical model** of proposed ZSGSR based method

$$\min_x \frac{1}{2} \|\Phi x - y\|_2^2 + \lambda \sum_k \left\| \frac{\Psi_k G_{x_k} - \mu_k}{\sigma_k} \right\|_1$$

- Where y is measure, x is the reconstructed image, and μ and σ are the estimated mean and covariance vectors

- **Iterative solution** of model using SBI algorithm

$$f^{(t+1)} = \arg \min_f \lambda \sum_k \left\| \frac{\Psi_k G_{f_k} - \mu_k}{\sigma_k} \right\|_1 + \frac{\eta}{2} \|x^{(t)} - f - b^{(t)}\|_2^2,$$

$$x^{(t+1)} = \arg \min_x \frac{1}{2} \|\Phi x - y\|_2^2 + \frac{\eta}{2} \|x - f^{(t+1)} - b^{(t)}\|_2^2,$$

$$b^{(t+1)} = b^{(t)} - (x^{(t+1)} - f^{(t+1)})$$

ALGORITHM SUMMARY

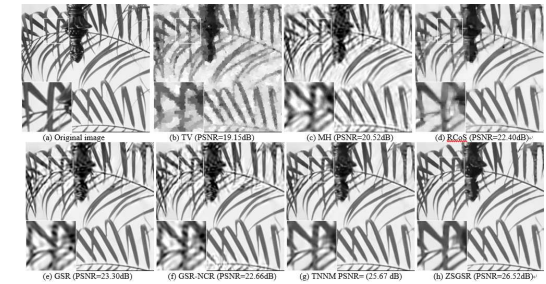
- **Initially reconstruct image** $X^{(0)}$ by MH method
- **Iteratively update** image By the ZSGSR based method, through repeating the following steps:
 - S1: Divide the image into many overlapping blocks
 - S2: Form the similar patches group, and perform filtering by an adaptive soft threshold shrinking method
 - S3: Obtain an updated image by solving a quadratic function minimum
 - S4: Determine whether to terminate the iteration
- **Output** the final reconstructed image X

OBJECTIVE EVALUATION

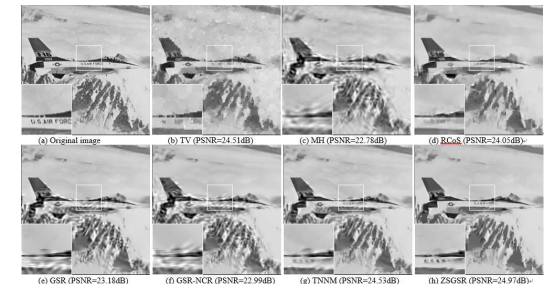
- Average PSNR(dB)/SSIM COMPARISON OF SEVERAL RECONSTRUCTION ALGORITHMS

SR	Algorithms						
	TV	MH	RCoS	GSR[1]	GSR-NCR[2]	TNNM[3]	Ours
0.1	24.64/	24.40/	25.71/	26.15/	25.53/	27.21/	27.52/
	0.7247	0.7451	0.8006	0.8456	0.8112	0.8548	0.8562
0.2	27.28/	26.83/	30.42/	30.99/	30.09/	31.76/	32.01/
	0.8401	0.8473	0.8864	0.9158	0.9034	0.9232	0.9234
0.3	31.04/	30.13/	32.15/	34.10/	34.18/	34.65/	34.97/
	0.8961	0.9040	0.9272	0.9466	0.9476	0.9494	0.9512
0.4	33.86/	32.28/	34.21/	35.56/	36.87/	37.07/	37.35/
	0.9320	0.9218	0.9485	0.9639	0.9650	0.9656	0.9662

SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION



• Fig. 1: visual comparison of the reconstructed Leaves at SR=0.1



• Fig. 2: visual comparison of the reconstructed Plane at SR=0.1

REFERENCES

- [1] J. Zhang, D. Zhao, and W. Gao, "Group-based sparse representation for image restoration," IEEE Transactions on Image Processing, vol.23, no.8, pp.3336-3351, 2014.
- [2] Z. Zha, X. Zhang, Q. Wang, L. Tang, and X. Liu, "Group-based sparse representation for image compressive sensing reconstruction with non-convex regularization," Neurocomputing, vol.296, pp.55-63, 2018.
- [3] T. Geng, G. Sun, Y. Xu, et al. "Truncated Nuclear Norm Minimization Based Group Sparse Representation for Image Restoration," SIAM Journal on Imaging Sciences, vol.11, no.3, pp. 1878-1897, 2018.