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IMAGE FUSION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF COMPRESSED DATA: A JOINT APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

In the context of data fusion, pansharpening refers to the combination of a panchromatic (PAN) and a multispectral (MS) image, aimed at generating an image that features both the high spatial resolution of the former and high spectral diversity of the latter. In this work we present a model to jointly solve the problem of data fusion and reconstruction of a compressed image; the latter is envisioned to be generated solely with optical on-board instruments, and stored in place of the original sources. The burden of data downlink is hence significantly reduced at the expense of a more laborious analysis done at the ground segment to estimate the missing information. The reconstruction algorithm estimates the target sharpened image directly instead of decompressing the original sources beforehand; a viable and practical novel solution is also introduced to show the effectiveness of the approach.

Index Terms— Image fusion, data compression, remote sensing, inverse problems, optical devices

1. INTRODUCTION

Image fusion aims at combining complementary multisensor, multitemporal and/or multiview acquisitions for accessing more information with respect to a single modality [1]. Pansharpening is a specific instance of this problem, aimed at combining a PAN and a MS image for generating a synthetic image with highest possible spatial and spectral resolution [2], as they are not achievable simultaneously with a single sensor because of physical constraints. Several pansharpening techniques have been proposed in the literature [3, 4], ranging from simple approaches [3] to more advanced variational models [5, 6].

In this paper, we propose a novel acquisition scheme of PAN and MS in which the two multiresolution images are combined into a single compressed acquisition. Indeed, with the availability of lower budget small satellite carrying high-quality optical imagery [7], on-board image compression has become an increasingly interesting field to compensate for limited on-board resources in terms of mass memory and downlink bandwidth. Many strategies have been developed

to deal with this issue, giving focus on ease of on-board implementation, both through software [8] and optical devices, such as the *Coded Aperture Snapshot Spectral Imaging* (CASSI) [9].

The contribution of this work is threefold: i) We present a model that jointly deals with the problem of reconstruction from compressed sources and image fusion; differently from usual decompression schemes, the inversion problem will focus on directly estimating the final fused product, instead of the PAN and MS sources. ii) We tailor the compression in ways that could be implemented on-board with optical devices (as the compressed acquisitions on CASSI [9]). iii) We present a novel compression scheme for PAN and MS sources inspired by the theory of *Color Filter Arrays* (CFA) [10, 11], which has shown that good quality results on the final product are achieved by using a regularization based on Total Variation (TV) [12], compared to the existing literature [13].

2. ACQUISITION AND INVERSION MODEL

2.1. Notation

In this work, we assume that every matrix, denoted with a bold uppercase variable, will be represented by the corresponding lowercase letter when represented in lexicographic order (by concatenating each column into a single vector). In particular, the original source is composed of a wide-band PAN $\mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{p1} \times n_{p2}}$ and a MS $\mathbf{M} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{m1} \times n_{m2} \times n_b}$. The total number of pixels $n_p = n_{p1}n_{p2}$ of the PAN and $n_m = n_{m1}n_{m2}$ of the MS are related by $n_m = n_p/r^2$, where r represents the spatial scale ratio between the two sources; n_b represents the amount of bands to sharpen in the MS. The k -th band of the MS will be denoted by \mathbf{M}_k . Additionally, the $[\cdot; \cdot]$ and $[\cdot, \cdot]$ operators respectively stand for column and row concatenation, $\mathbf{0}_{n_1, n_2}$ is a $n_1 \times n_2$ matrices of all zeros, $\|\cdot\|_1$ is the l_1 and $\|\cdot\|_2$ is the l_2 -norm operator, \circ and \otimes denote Hadamard (element-wise) and Kronecker product, respectively.

2.2. Properties of the compression scheme

Let us suppose that \mathbf{y} , the vector containing our compressed product, has n_c elements, hence reaching a compression ratio of $\rho = n_c/(n_p + n_m n_b)$. We implicitly assume that \mathbf{y} , \mathbf{M}

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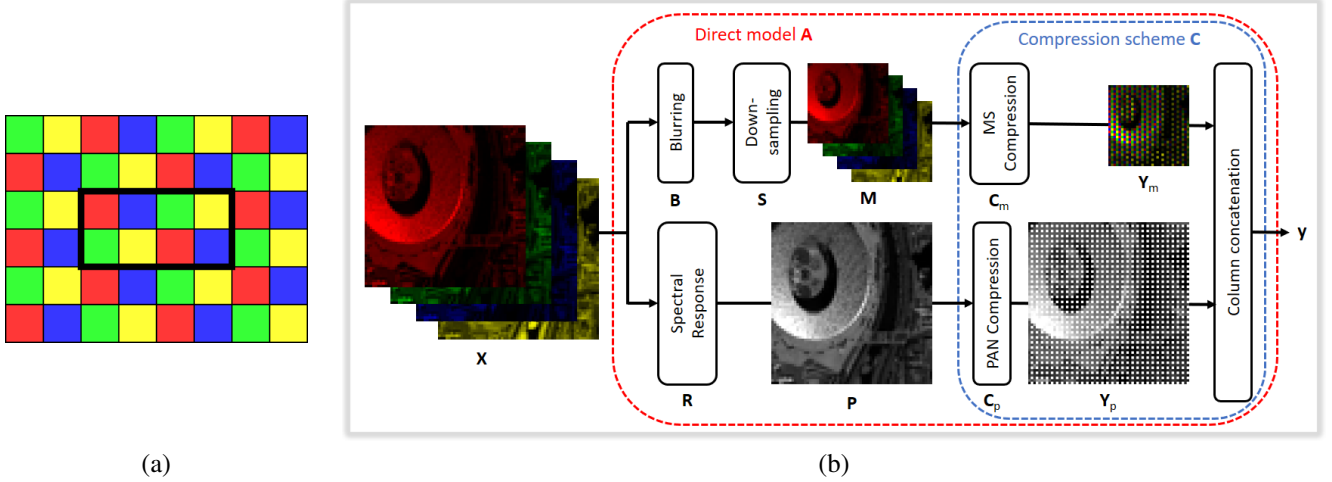


Fig. 1. (a) Proposed CFA mask pattern assignment for typical 4-band MS sources. Red, green and blue are assigned to RGB, while yellow is assigned to Near Infrared (NIR) band; (b) Direct model of the reconstruction scheme described in section 2.4. The images assume our proposed CFA-inspired compression scheme; the white pixels in \mathbf{Y}_p were removed by sub-sampling.

and \mathbf{P} have the same amount of quantization levels (e.g. 11 bits for many very high resolution commercial satellites). In order for \mathbf{M} and \mathbf{P} to share the same dynamic, the PAN may be pre-processed so that the histogram matches the one of the MS [2]. Our study will focus on the implementation of this the compression scheme with transformations which can be implemented on-board via optical devices. Its properties are listed below.

Linearity: As many optical devices can be treated as linear systems [14], we will resort to consider a linear compression transformation:

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{C}[\mathbf{p}; \mathbf{m}] \quad (1)$$

where $\mathbf{C} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p \times (n_m n_b)}$ is a full rank compression matrix.

Separability: As the PAN and MS images are acquired by two distinct sensors, it could be useful to perform the compression of those sources independently. To this end, we can rewrite (1) by imposing a block structure on \mathbf{C} , obtaining:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{y}_p = \mathbf{C}_p \mathbf{p} \\ \mathbf{y}_m = \mathbf{C}_m \mathbf{m} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where we have divided \mathbf{y} into two components $\mathbf{y}_p \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{cp}}$ and $\mathbf{y}_m \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{cm}}$, acting on the PAN and MS, respectively.

Boolean mask: Another desirable property for \mathbf{C} is to be a binary matrix (its elements may only be 0 or 1); in this case, an implementation on the optical level can be realized by a dispersive element (which separates each band component of \mathbf{M}) and a coded aperture, which ideally realizes an element by element multiplication with a binary mask.

Sub-sampling: Some hardware implementation may be efficiently characterized by imposing that each sample of \mathbf{y} is function of a single sample of the original source. This feature equivalently means that \mathbf{C} has only one non-zero value for each column, hence discarding the information of all but n_c samples from the original source.

2.3. Two implementations of the proposed model

A specific instance of optical-based compression, proposed by the dedicated literature, is the CASSI [9]; in its single dispersion version (SD-CASSI) [15], \mathbf{M} can be compressed into a matrix $\mathbf{Y}_m \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{m1} \times (n_{m2} + n_b - 1)}$ with the following operation:

$$\mathbf{Y}_m = \sum_{k=1}^{n_b} \left[\mathbf{M}_k \circ \mathbf{H}_k \quad , \quad \mathbf{0}_{n_{m1}, n_b - 1} \right]_{\rightarrow(k-1)} \quad (3)$$

where $\mathbf{H}_k \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{m1} \times n_{m2}}$ is a mask assigned to the k -th band and $\rightarrow i$ denotes a circular shift by i columns to the right. This can be rewritten with the formalism of (2) by selecting a matrix \mathbf{C}_m , constructed by vertical concatenation of matrices of the form:

$$\mathbf{U}_k = \left[\text{diag}(\mathbf{h}_k) \quad , \quad \mathbf{0}_{n_{m1}, n_{m1}(n_b - 1)} \right]_{\rightarrow n_{m1}(k-1)} \quad (4)$$

for $k = 1, \dots, n_b$. As presented, SD-CASSI would just follow the property of linearity, but we can assume \mathbf{H}_k to be an ideal binary mask and to remove the all-zeros columns of \mathbf{C}_m for it to be full rank. For separability and as a natural extension of (3), \mathbf{y}_p will be obtained via down-sampling; we keep specific pixels from \mathbf{P} according to the positions of the ones of an assigned binary mask \mathbf{H}_p . The choice of the masks $\{\mathbf{H}_k\}_{k=1, \dots, n_b}$ is crucial in many aspects. If ease of implementation is to be privileged, the same mask could be used for each band of the MS, but a proper choice of different masks has been proven to be able to preserve most of the information from selected bands [16].

A novel approach proposed in this work is based on CFAs. This optical structure refers to a mosaic of filters, sensitive to a specific wavelength bandwidth within an assigned set, placed over the pixel sensors of an image matrix. Mathematically, CFAs can be viewed as an acquisition system that satisfies all properties listed in section 2.2. Specifically, given an

original MS signal \mathbf{M} spanning all pixels, applying a CFA is equivalent to the following compression:

$$\mathbf{Y}_m = \sum_{k=1}^{n_b} \mathbf{M}_k \circ \mathbf{L}_k \quad (5)$$

where $\{\mathbf{L}_k\}_{k=1, \dots, n_b}$ is a set of binary masks that don't share any non-zero value for each spatial position. Stacking those masks into a 3D matrix allows a representation as a color-coded map: an unique color is assigned to each available band, and the pixels they are in charge of are colored accordingly. Some techniques have been developed to optimize the sensor arrangement in order to preserve most of the original spectral content, at least in the case of monomodal sources [17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23]. In particular [17, 20] suggests a *minimum-distance rejection* criterion, which for a set of 4 sensor can be implemented through a periodic 2×4 pattern, as shown in fig. 1a; this choice will be featured in our experiments. For the PAN image, we propose a novel strategy, by rejecting all pixels that share their centers with any of the samples of y_m , as part of the spatial information is already contained in the latter; with this choice, we achieve a compression ratio of $\rho = n_p / (n_p + n_m n_b)$.

2.4. Reconstruction scheme

The direct leg of the reconstruction scheme is shown in fig. 1b. We denote the unknown ideal target image, featuring both the spatial resolution of the PAN and the spectral resolution of the MS, with $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_{p1} \times n_{p2} \times n_b}$. The generation of the PAN and MS image from \mathbf{X} is modeled with the following system:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{m} = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{e}_m \\ \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{e}_p \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

where $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p n_b \times n_p n_b}$, $\mathbf{S} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_m n_b \times n_p n_b}$ and $\mathbf{R} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p \times n_p n_b}$ are given matrices that respectively model the blurring of the MS sensor, a down-sampling by a factor r and the spectral response of the MS sensor relative to the one of PAN sensor. \mathbf{e}_m and \mathbf{e}_p are the error models, which will be statistically characterized as independent instances of additive white Gaussian noise with zero mean. The acquisitions \mathbf{P} and \mathbf{M} are then processed on-board to obtain the final compressed acquisition \mathbf{y} , which is transmitted to the ground segment; the latter in charge of generating an estimation of \mathbf{x} , which will be denoted by $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$. This inversion will be treated as a variational problem; in other words, the estimation is realized through the following minimization:

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{x}'} \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{y}\|_2^2 + \lambda \phi(\mathbf{x}') \quad (7)$$

where $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{C}[\mathbf{S}\mathbf{B}; \mathbf{R}]$, $\phi : \mathbb{R}^{n_p n_b} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ is a scalar function, called regularizer, and λ is a user-chosen scalar which weights each of the two contributes. Various strategies can be implemented for the regularization; one common approach is

		ERGAS	SAM	Q4	sCC
	Ideal value	0	0	1	1
Hobart	EXP	6.446	3.025	0.8819	0.5162
	MTF-GLP-CBD	3.392	2.990	0.9644	0.8159
	CASSI+LASSO	8.237	6.503	0.8157	0.5270
	CASSI+TV	7.048	5.347	0.8804	0.6151
	CFA+LASSO	6.295	4.809	0.8904	0.5681
	CFA+TV	5.240	3.986	0.9273	0.6482
Beijing	EXP	12.47	4.407	0.7758	0.2959
	MTF-GLP-CBD	8.326	4.456	0.9111	0.7410
	CASSI+LASSO	13.18	9.470	0.7681	0.5344
	CASSI+TV	11.47	6.532	0.8169	0.5944
	CFA+LASSO	11.36	6.950	0.8258	0.5621
	CFA+TV	10.50	5.598	0.8515	0.6048

Table 1. Reduced resolution validation for the Hobart and Beijing datasets. Best results for compressed sources in bold

to consider the signal \mathbf{x} sparse in a certain domain and impose its sparsity in the transformed representation $\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{\Psi}\mathbf{x}$ (where $\mathbf{\Psi}$ denotes the transformation matrix) using the *least absolute shrinkage and selection operator* (LASSO) regression approach [24]:

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{\Psi}^{-1} \left(\arg \min_{\mathbf{d}'} \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{\Psi}^{-1}\mathbf{d}' - \mathbf{y}\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{d}'\|_1 \right) \quad (8)$$

The *compressed sensing* theory [25] states that if \mathbf{d} is a s -sparse signal, the minimum n_c to recover \mathbf{d} is proportional to $s \log(n_p n_b / s)$; in [16], the suggestion is to employ $\mathbf{\Psi} = \mathbf{\Psi}_1 \otimes \mathbf{\Psi}_2$, where $\mathbf{\Psi}_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n_b \times n_b}$ and $\mathbf{\Psi}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p \times n_p}$ are respectively a DCT and a 2D-wavelet transformation matrix. Another widespread option for regularization is the total variation [12, 26, 27], which in this work is used in its isotropic form:

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_b} \sum_{i,j} \sqrt{(|\Delta_h \mathbf{X}_k\{i,j\}|^2 + |\Delta_v \mathbf{X}_k\{i,j\}|^2)} \quad (9)$$

where Δ_h and Δ_v denote the discrete gradients in the horizontal and vertical direction, respectively, and $\{i,j\}$ indicates the spatial position they are computed at.

3. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Two datasets will be considered in the experiments; they both feature a PAN image, whose sizes are 2048×2048 pixels, and a 4-band MS with a scale of 1:4. The *Hobart* dataset was acquired by the GeoEye-1 satellite (a simulated PAN was generated as weighted sum of the full-scale MS according to the spectral responses of the sensors and has a spatial resolution of 0.5m) and represents a moderately urban area in Tanzania. The *Beijing* dataset represents the Bird's Nest stadium area in the Chinese metropolis and was acquired by the WorldView-3 platform (the original PAN was included in the bundle, with spatial resolution of 0.4m).

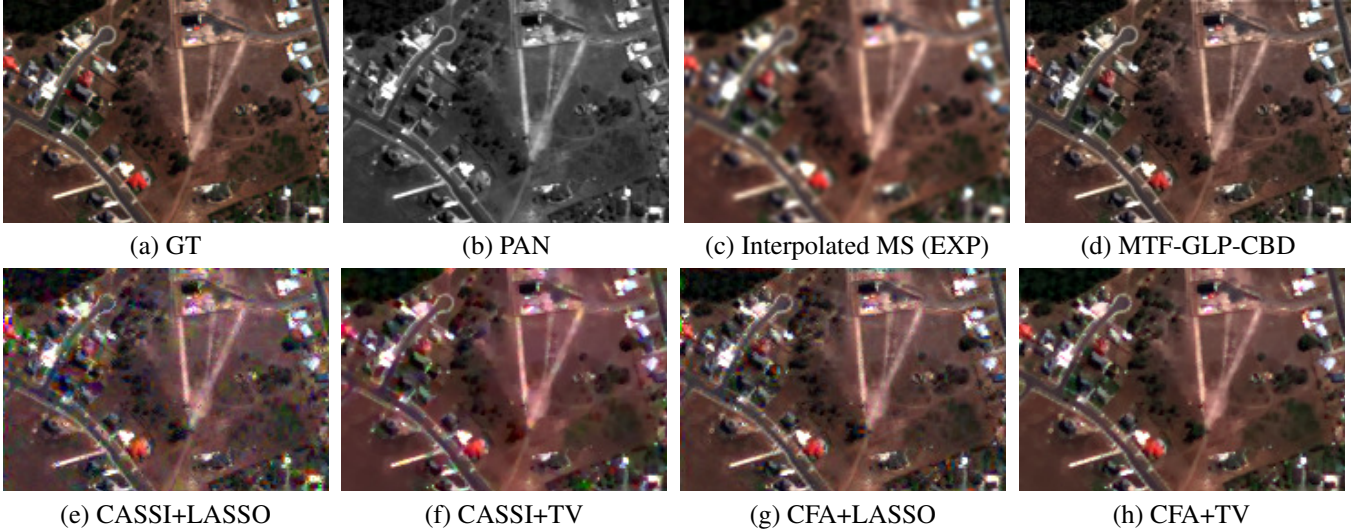


Fig. 2. Visual evaluation of the RGB bands of the Hobart dataset (detail) for our proposed experimental testbed.

For the objective quality assessment, we use the reduced resolution validation, according to the Wald’s protocol [28]. Specifically, the original MS image will work as reference (or ground truth - GT); the latter and the original PAN image are degraded with filters matching the sensor characteristics and taken as sources to generate the sharpened image. This product is then compared with the GT by using a set of quality indices; in particular, we consider the *Spectral Angle Mapper* (SAM), *Erreur Relative Globale Adimensionnelle de Synthèse* (ERGAS), the $Q4$ index and the *spatial Cross Correlation* (sCC) [3].

The following preliminary tests will be aimed as proof of concept for the applicability of our model. They are conducted at reduced resolution, assuming a scale ratio of $r = 2$; the degraded sources were fused with the best performing classical protocol to assess the expected performances when no compression step is provided. The best results were achieved with the *Generalized Laplacian Pyramid with MTF-matched filter and regression based injection model* (MTF-GLP-CBD), whose reference is included in [3]. The interpolation of the MS data (EXP) was performed with a 23-tap Lagrange polynomial filter [29]. The two compression schemes described in section 2.3 were also implemented in this study as a preliminary result of the viability of our joint model. In order to have a fair comparison, the tests feature a fixed compression ratio. Since the CFA-inspired compressed acquisition has $n_c = n_p$ elements in total, we can assume for CASSI a set of binary masks $\{\mathbf{H}_k\}_{k=1,\dots,n_b}$ such that \mathbf{C}_m is full rank and \mathbf{H}_p with $n_{cp} = n_p - n_{m2}(n_{m1} + n_b - 1)$ non-zero elements; excluding these constraints, the patterns were chosen randomly. For each of those products, both inversion schemes described in section 2.4 were applied, specifically implementing the LASSO inversion through the *TwIST* [5] algorithm employing a 3-level *Daubechies D8* wavelet decomposition and the total variation through the *primal-dual splitting* [30].

For each combination, the λ with the best Q4 outcome was selected.

Table 1 shows the results of the reduced resolution quality assessment, while a visual comparison for the Hobart dataset is provided in fig. 2. The objective analysis does not show a drastic reduction in performance compared to the classical pansharpening methods with no compression step, as long as an appropriate combination of on-board acquisition and regularization is selected. The proposed suggestion, a CFA-inspired compression with inversion based on TV, proves to be the best option, both in terms of spectral and spatial quality, especially compared to the CASSI with wavelet reconstruction, which to our knowledge is the only available results in the literature employing this model. [13] Also notice that the compression rate achieved in this specific experiment ($\rho = 50\%$) is exactly the same as the EXP method, as that scenario corresponds to ignoring the information provided by the PAN.

4. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

In this work, we have proposed some preliminary tests employing a model which embeds the compression step into a variational framework targeted at image fusion. We presented some examples of viable optical implementations of the on-board leg through CASSI and CFA, cross checking results with two types of widespread regularizers and good performances were achieved with an inversion based on total variation. The promising results may justify mass-production of a constellation of very low-budget satellites, by deputizing a software reconstruction of the fused image to the ground segment. Future investigations may involve fusion with hyperspectral data and analysis of software satellite compression schemes in order to provide comparisons, extensions and enhancements to the model.

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