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## Multifractality (= self-similarity):

Romanesco cabbage



Sand



### ➤ Deterministic:

- an object is identical to its deterministic transform (ex: using dilation or rotation)

### ➤ Statistical:

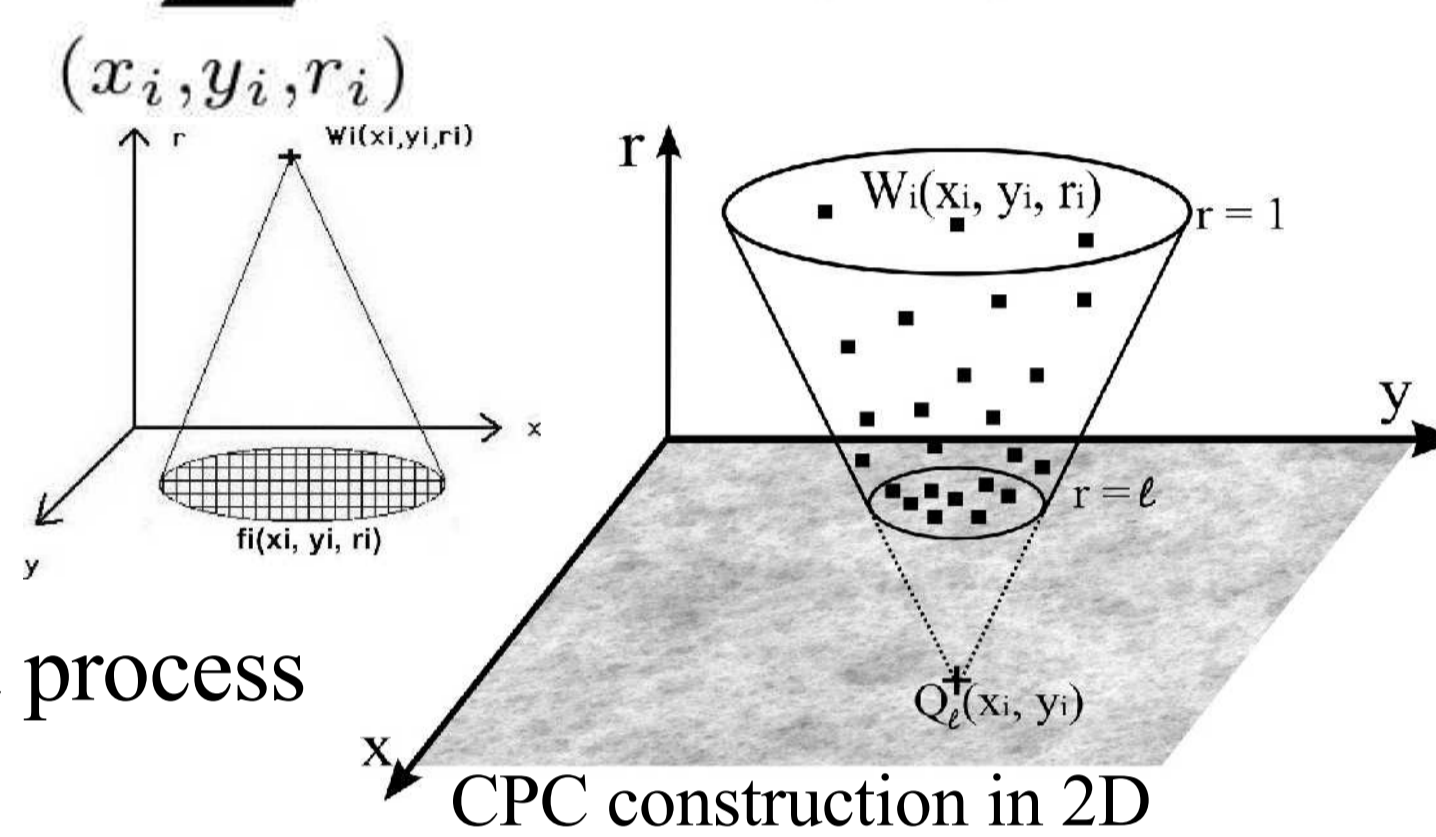
- after transformation (ex: dilation), a part of the object is statistically identical to the whole
- characterized by a set of multifractal exponents  $\zeta(q)$
- if  $\zeta(q) = qH$  the object is called monofractal
- if  $\zeta(q) = qH + \tau(q)$  the object is called multifractal and  $\tau(q)$  is a non-linear function

### ➤ Multifractal objects are usually constructed using multiplicative cascades

## Multiplicative cascades on the sphere:

### ➤ Compound Poisson Cascades in 2D:

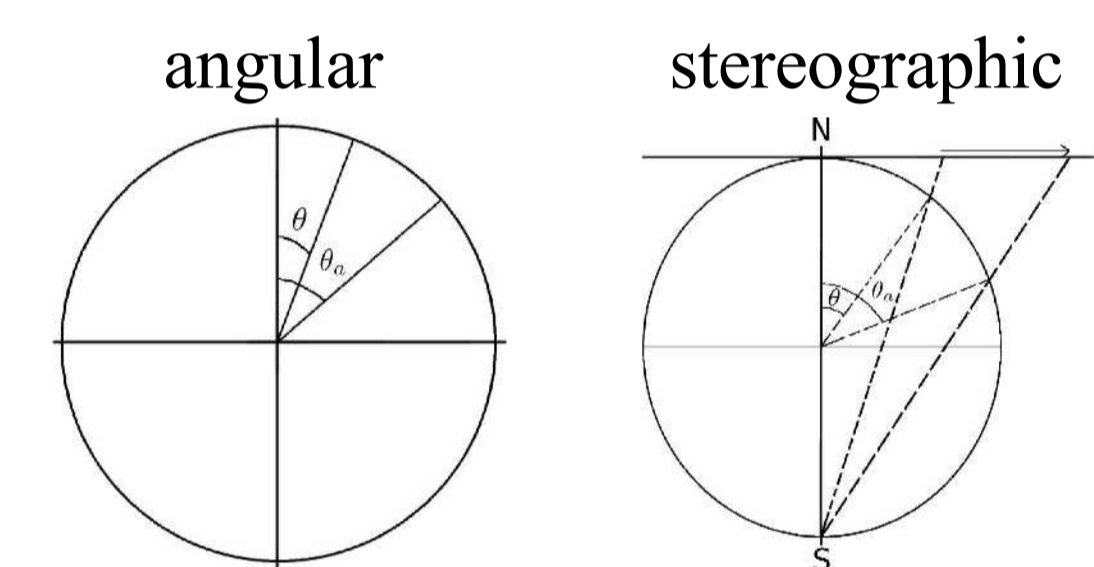
$$Q_\ell(x, y) = \alpha \prod_{(x_i, y_i, r_i)} W_i^{f_i(x, y)} \propto \exp \sum \ln W_i f_i(x, y)$$



### ➤ Sphere: the simplest curved surface

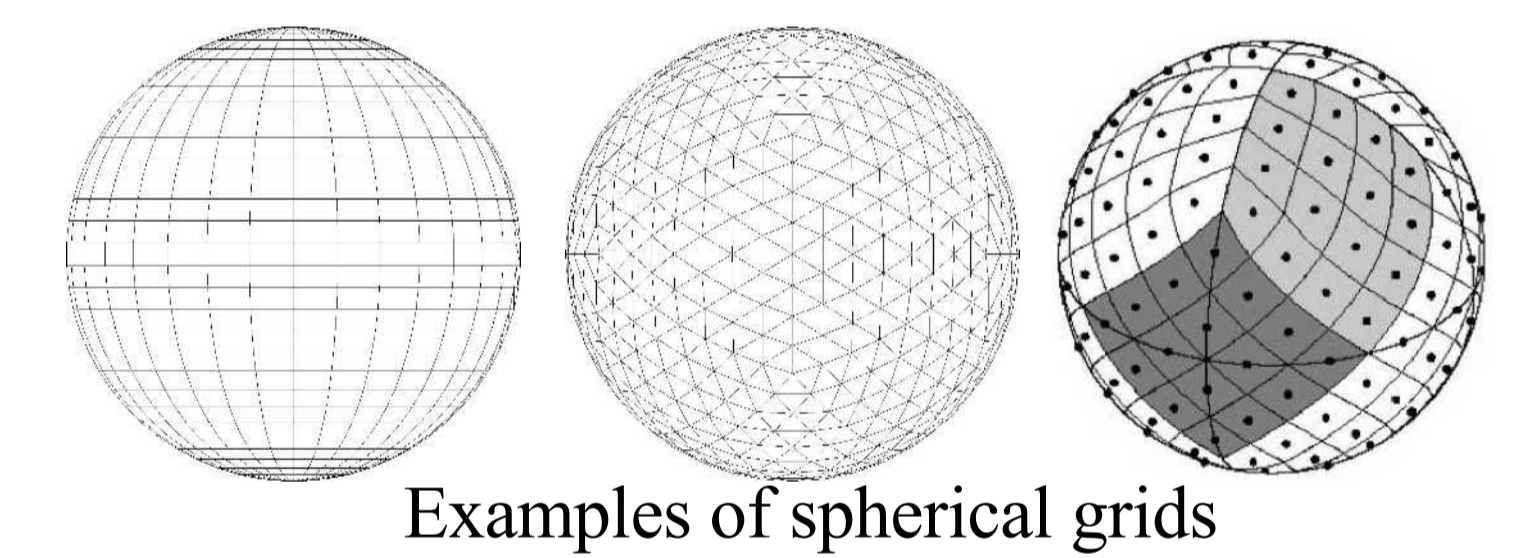
- synthesis directly on the sphere
- no poles or seam artifacts

### • spherical dilation non unique



### • pseudo-fractional integration

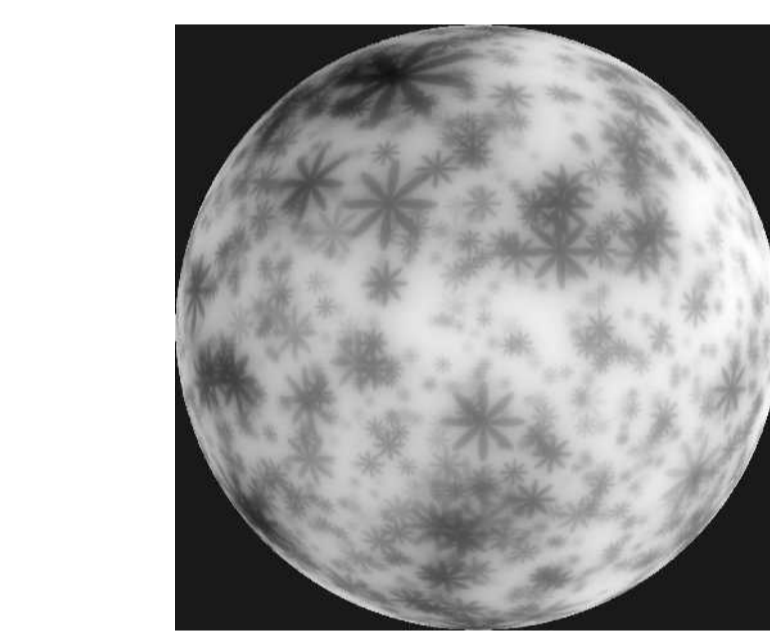
- filtering in the spherical harmonics domain
- need to define a spherical grid



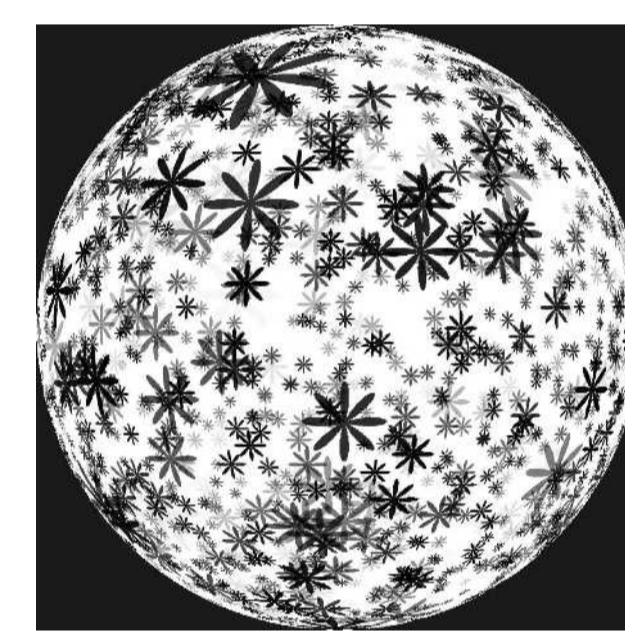
- $(x_i, y_i, r_i)$  result from a Poisson point process
- weighted by multipliers  $W_i > 0$
- $\alpha$  is a normalisation coefficient
- $f_i(x, y)$  is a pattern function
- $r_i (\ell \leq r_i \leq 1)$  reads as a scale parameter
- distributed with density  $1/r_i^3$

- creates purely multifractal objects
- with  $\tau(q) = q(\mathbb{E}W_i - 1) + 1 - \mathbb{E}W_i^q$
- use of a pseudo-fractional integration
  - low-pass filtering in  $1/||k||^H$
  - then characterized by  $\zeta(q) = qH + \tau(q)$

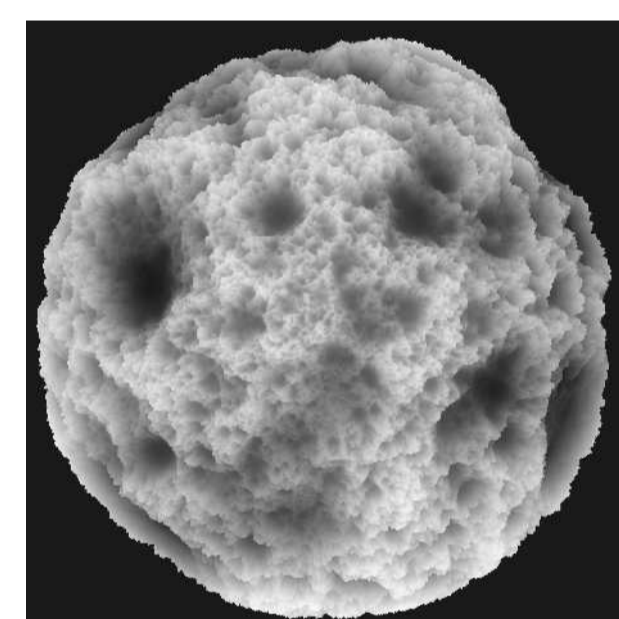
### ➤ Various degrees of freedom: $W_i$ distribution, pattern, characteristic scale, anisotropy or inhomogeneity...



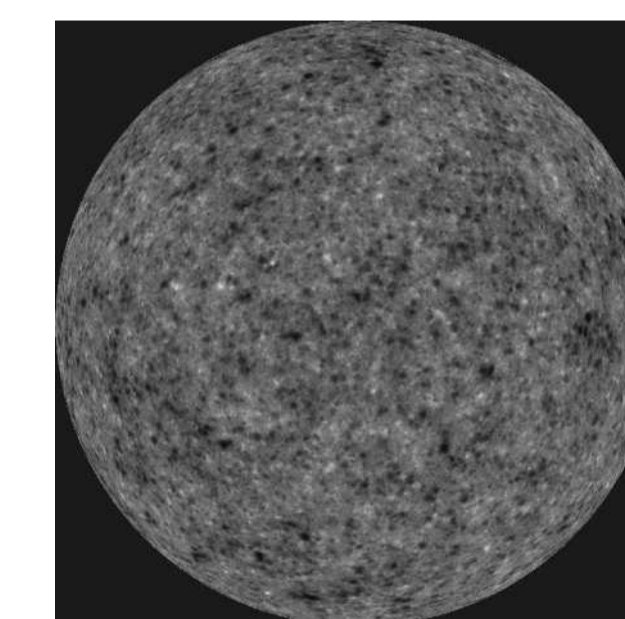
Filtered texture on the sphere



CPC texture on the sphere



Elevation map



Synthetic solar texture

## Stereographic reconstruction of the Sun:

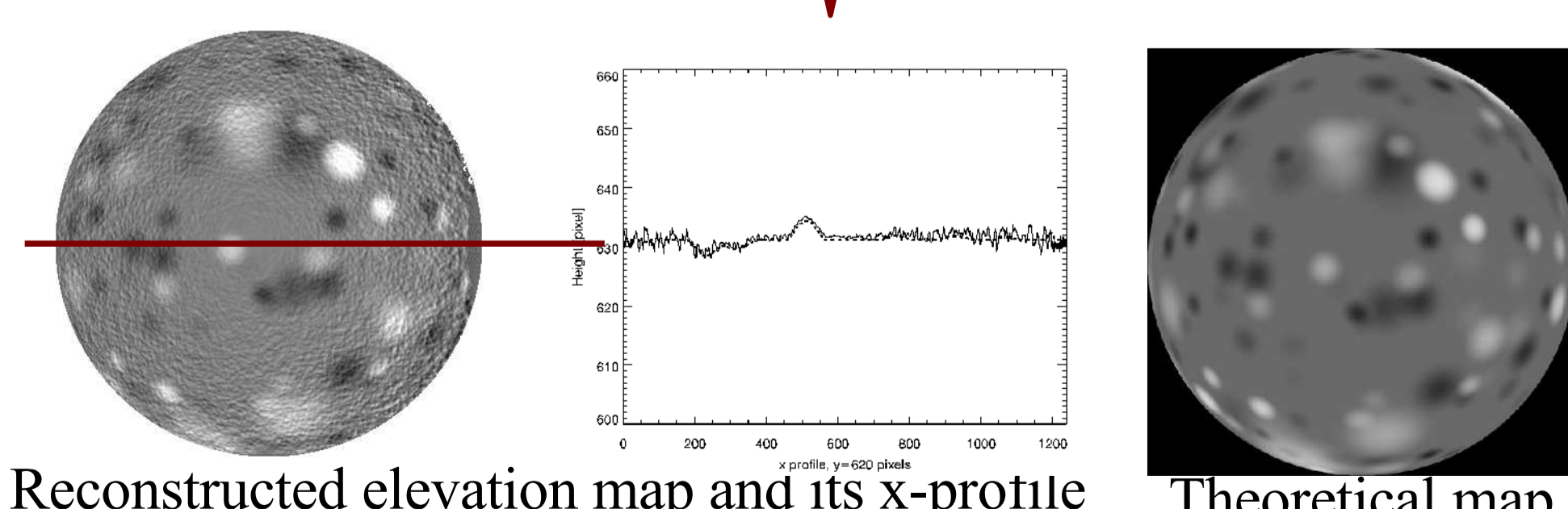
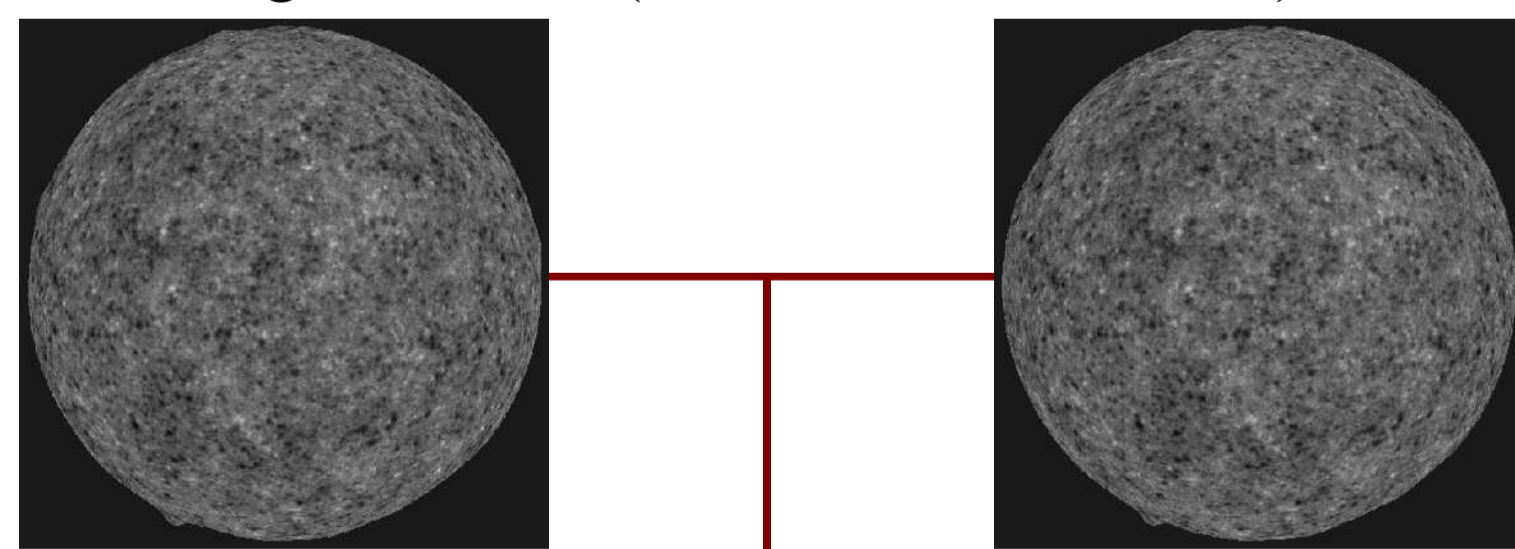
### ➤ Validation of a stereographic image processing algorithm

- 2 images of the Quiet Sun from the STEREO mission of the ESA/NASA
- estimation of the apparent radius (altitude)

### ➤ Test bench:

- spheres with a synthetic solar texture (CPC texture)
- use of a known elevation map

Original views (rotation of  $0^\circ$  and  $10^\circ$ )



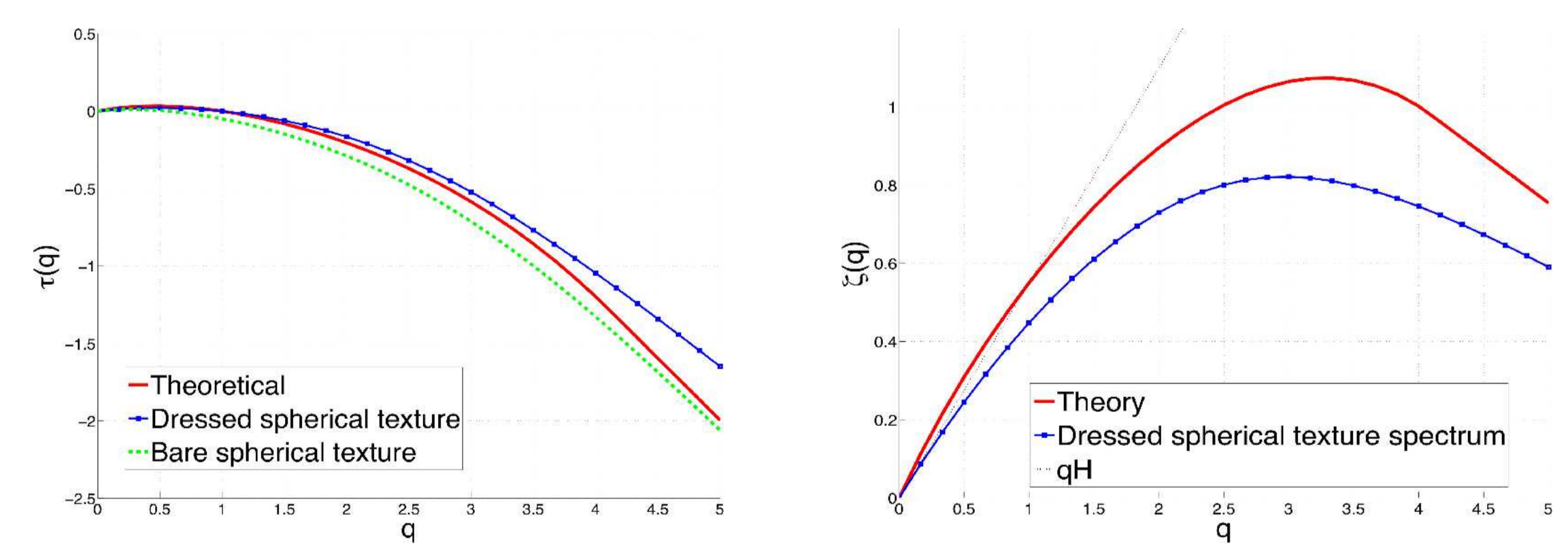
Reconstructed elevation map and its x-profile

Theoretical map

## Multifractal analysis using spherical wavelets:

$$S_q^{swt}(a_j) = \frac{1}{N_j} \sum |T_X(j)|^q \propto a_j^{\zeta(q)}$$

- $S_q^{swt}(a_j)$  is a partition function computed from the spherical wavelet coefficients  $T_X(j)$  of the function  $X$  for a moment order  $q$  and a scale  $a_j$
- construction of spherical wavelets  $\Leftrightarrow$  choice of the spherical grid



Estimation of  $\tau(q)$  and  $\zeta(q)$  using  $S_q^{swt}(a)$

### ➤ Results have a good trend but also a systematic bias

## References:

- [1] P. Chainais, « Infinitely divisible cascades to model the statistics of natural images », IEEE PAMI, 2007
- [2] E. Koenig et al., « Synthèse de textures sur la sphère », MajecSTIC'08, 2008
- [3] S. Gissot et al., « 3D reconstruction from SECCHI-EUVI images using an optical-flow algorithm », Solar Physics, 2008
- [4] E. Koenig et al., « Multifractal analysis on the sphere », ICISP'08, 2008