

Cartoon-Texture Image Decomposition using Orientation Characteristics in Patch Recurrence*

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Abstract. Cartoon-texture image decomposition is about decomposing an image into the linear sum of two layers: cartoon and texture, where the key challenge is how to resolve the ambiguity between two layers. It is observed that the recurrence of texture patches occurs along multiple orientations, and the recurrence of cartoon patches only occurs along certain orientation. This paper proposes to separate these two layers by exploiting their orientation characteristics of image patch recurrence, *i.e.*, isotropy property of texture patch recurrence versus anisotropy property of cartoon patch recurrence. Together with the sparsity-based regularizations in the image domain, a variational method is then developed in this paper for cartoon-texture decomposition. The experiments show that the proposed method noticeably outperforms many well-established ones on test images.

Key words. Cartoon-texture decomposition, Patch recurrence, Regularization method

AMS subject classifications. 68T05, 68U10, 65D18

1. Introduction. How to decompose an image into different semantic layers is an important problem with many applications in practice. One such problem is about decomposing an image into the linear combination of a cartoon layer and a texture layer, *i.e.* the so-called *cartoon-texture image decomposition*. Cartoon layer refers to the one with piece-wise smooth parts, and texture layer refers to the one with repetitive patterns. For instance, a cartoon layer contains homogeneous regions, object contours, and significant image edges, while a texture layer contains grasses, fabric textures, barks and many others with small repetitive features.

Cartoon-texture decomposition sees its usage in many image processing tasks. As cartoon layer and texture layer exhibit rather different characteristics in terms of visual appearance, the operations on these two layers are often different in many applications. In image recovery, cartoon regions and texture regions need to be treated differently for better visual quality [4, 20, 33]. For optical flow estimation in motion analysis, texture parts need to be removed from images for improved robustness to shading reflections and shadows [48]. For depth estimation in stereopsis, cartoon parts are extracted from images for better stability of the

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algorithm [10]. Other applications include image segmentation [11], image compression [27], image editing [26, 29], color transfer [26], pattern recognition [18], biomedical engineering [18], remote sensing [1, 22, 50], and many others.

In the past, there have been extensive works on cartoon-texture decomposition. Following the seminal works [32, 36], most existing works model an image \mathbf{f} as the sum of two layers:

$$(1.1) \quad \mathbf{f} = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v},$$

where \mathbf{u} denotes the cartoon layer and \mathbf{v} denotes the texture layer. The goal is then to estimate both \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} from \mathbf{f} . Clearly, it is an under-determined linear inverse problem with many solutions. To resolve such an ambiguity, one prominent approach is to impose certain priors on both \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} . Then, the problem (1.1) is re-formulated as an optimization problem:

$$(1.2) \quad \min_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}} \phi(\mathbf{u}) + \psi(\mathbf{v}), \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{f},$$

where $\phi(\cdot)$ and $\psi(\cdot)$ denote the regularization terms on the two layers \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} respectively, which are derived from the priors imposed on \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} .

The decomposition quality using (1.2) largely depends on the choice of the two priors imposed on \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} . To have a high-quality cartoon-texture decomposition, the priors need to satisfy two conditions:

1. The imposed prior fits the characteristics of the corresponding layer well.
2. The priors on the two layers are sufficiently discriminative to resolve the ambiguity between them.

Indeed, one main difference among existing methods lies in what kind of prior is imposed on cartoon/texture for decomposition. In the next, we give a brief review on existing cartoon-texture decomposition methods.

1.1. Related Work. In most existing approaches, cartoon layer is modeled as the part that can be well approximated by a piece-wise smooth function, *i.e.* the function whose discontinuities are geometrically regular and well separated in space. The prominent regularization for estimating such piece-wise smooth functions is the ℓ_1 -norm-relating functional that exploits the sparsity of its discontinuities. For example, the total variation (TV) based approach (*e.g.* [32, 47, 36, 4, 1, 51, 52, 22, 15, 53, 49, 43, 26]) defines $\phi(\mathbf{u}) = \|\nabla \mathbf{u}\|_1$, where ∇ denotes the first-order gradient operator or its higher-order generalizations. The wavelet/curvelet transform based approach (*e.g.* [45, 41, 16, 42, 31, 35]) uses high-pass wavelet/curvelet transform to measure the intensity variation, and regularizes the cartoon layer by defining $\phi(\mathbf{u}) = \|W\mathbf{u}\|_1$, where the operator W denotes the high-pass wavelet/curvelet transform.

These ℓ_1 -norm relating regularizations work well when recovering cartoon regions in many image processing tasks, *e.g.* image denoising and deconvolution. However, for cartoon-texture decomposition, there is no clear cut on cartoon and texture in terms of sparsity degree of discontinuities. For instance, a small portion of image edges (discontinuities) with large magnitude in the cartoon layer might be wrongly assigned to the texture layer, as such assignments will make the cartoon layer contain even less discontinuities. In other words, such an erroneous assignment does not break the discontinuity-based sparsity prior of the cartoon layer. In short, although the discontinuity-based sparsity prior holds true for the cartoon layer, but

70 it is not powerful enough to correctly determine the ownership of each individual image edge,
71 *i.e.*, which layer it belongs to.

72 In comparison to the cartoon layer, the texture layer is more difficult to characterize. In
73 the past, many characterizations have been proposed for modeling texture. Each has its own
74 strength and weakness, and is only applicable to certain types of textures. Early works [32, 47]
75 model texture as the patterns with strong oscillation, characterized in the Besov space $B_{\infty}^{-1, \infty}$.
76 Since then, there is an enduring effort on the analysis of the model and the development of
77 related numerical methods; see *e.g.* [36, 40, 1, 2, 3, 22, 15]. There are also other variations with
78 strong motivations from the works above, including linear filtering models [7, 8] and multi-
79 scale model [21]. Also, similar idea is used for solving other texture-related image processing
80 problems; see *e.g.* [4, 27, 33]. Nevertheless, it is pointed out in [39] that one main weakness
81 of such an approach is that it often fails on the texture parts that contain regular patterns
82 with small magnitude.

83 Similar to the sparsity-based prior on the gradients of cartoon layers, one alternative ap-
84 proach to model texture layers assumes that texture can be sparsely approximated under
85 some transform; see *e.g.* [41, 16, 31, 35, 11, 53, 37, 24]. The transform for sparsifying tex-
86 ture can be either a pre-defined one such as local Fourier transform [31], or the one learned
87 from texture images [53, 37]. Then, the regularization on texture can be formulated as some
88 sparsity-prompting functional, *e.g.* ℓ_1 -norm or ℓ_0 -norm, on the transform coefficients of tex-
89 ture. These sparse-approximation-based characterizations work well for texture with regular
90 patterns. However, they do not work well on natural textures generated by some stochastic
91 processes. Furthermore, to resolve the ambiguity between cartoon and texture, the sparsifying
92 transform for texture should have very low coherence with that of cartoon, which leads to a
93 challenging non-convex minimization problem; see [16] for more details.

94 Instead of using sparsity-based characterization, another approach to model texture is to
95 examine the rank of the matrix of texture patches after certain alignment. Motivated by linear
96 dependence of texture patches after alignment, Schaeffer and Osher [39] proposed a low-rank
97 prior on the matrix formed by these aligned texture patches, and used a nuclear-norm-based
98 regularization for texture extraction. The nuclear norm used is replaced in [17] by the so-
99 called log-determinant function for better performance. As these two methods use all texture
100 patches of the whole image to form the matrix, they are not applicable to the texture layer
101 which contains different types of textures. To address such an issue, Ono and Miyata [34]
102 proposed to consider the matrix formed by the texture patches in a local region. However,
103 it is challenging to set appropriate region size for an image with multiple texture regions of
104 varying size.

105 Recently, following the same idea of the BM3D method for image denoising [13], Ma *et al.*
106 [30] proposed to decompose cartoon and texture over the group of matched similar patches.
107 In the matrix formed by a group of matched image patches, the matrix is decomposed into
108 the sum of a low-rank one and a structured sparse one, where the low-rank one represents
109 the texture layer and the sparse one represents the cartoon layer. Similarly, texture parts are
110 extracted in Sur *et al.* [44] over the group of matched patches by using some power-spectrum-
111 based statistical measurements. It is noted that the low-rank-based characteristic on texture
112 proposed in [30, 44] is different from that in [39, 34, 17]. The characteristic proposed in [30, 44]
113 is based on the phenomena of non-local patch recurrence in natural images [13, 38], *i.e.*, small

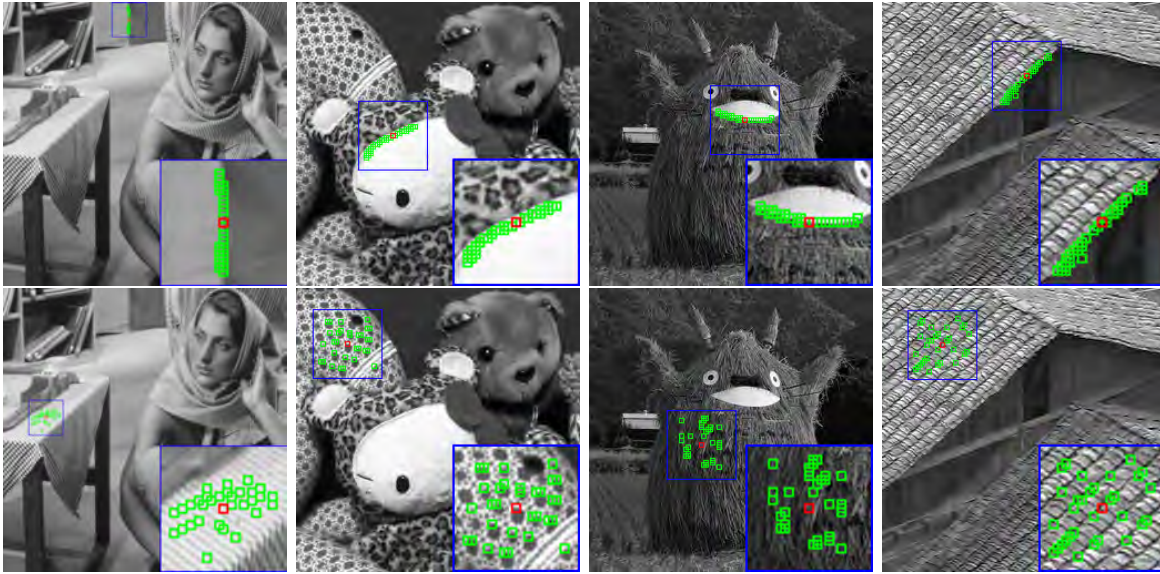


Figure 1. Top row: Anisotropic patch recurrence in cartoon layer. Bottom row: Isotropic patch recurrence in texture layer.

114 image patches are very likely to repeat themselves over the whole image.

115 **1.2. Main Idea.** The prior of patch recurrence is a powerful one that has seen its success
 116 in many image recovery tasks. For instance, many image denoising methods with state-of-the-
 117 art performance are the non-local methods based on such a non-local patch recurrence prior
 118 for nature images, including BM3D [13], non-local means [6], low-rank approximation [25],
 119 and many others. It is noted that, in order to exploit such a non-local prior, one needs to run
 120 a patch matching to search image patches over the image that are similar to a given candidate
 121 patch. Such a process can be very computationally expensive if one searches all possible
 122 image patches of the whole image. It is empirically observed that similar patches are much
 123 more likely to exist in the neighborhood of the candidate image patch. Indeed, the practical
 124 implementation of most non-local methods only utilizes the prior of local patch recurrence by
 125 searching similar patches in the neighborhood of a given candidate patch; see *e.g.* [13, 6, 25].

126 Indeed, the prior of local patch recurrence is a powerful prior for texture. In many image
 127 recovery tasks, it is the texture layer where those non-local methods outperform the sparsity-
 128 based regularization methods. The main reason is that the sparsity prior of local intensity
 129 variation does not hold true for texture regions. However, such a prior cannot be directly
 130 used for cartoon-texture decomposition, as it holds true for both cartoon and texture. There
 131 are only few attempts on investigating the potential of patch recurrence in cartoon-texture
 132 decomposition [30, 44]. In [30, 44], the decomposition of cartoon and texture is done by
 133 examining the rank of the matrix associated with matched patches. Such an approach does
 134 not work well on the textures with complex patterns.

135 **1.2.1. Orientation-based prior on patch recurrence.** Based on the local patch recurrence
 136 of natural images, this paper proposes a new characteristic for distinguishing cartoon layers

137 from texture layers, which examines the orientation property of the spatial distribution of the
 138 matched patches in the neighborhood of a candidate image patch. Such a prior is motivated
 139 by the following observation:

- 140 • *Anisotropic recurrence for cartoon patches*: Consider a candidate cartoon patch, most
 141 of its similar patches are likely to exist along a specific direction in its neighborhood.
- 142 • *Isotropic recurrence for texture patches*: Consider a candidate texture patch, most
 143 of its similar patches are likely to scatter around in its neighborhood without any
 144 preference on some specific direction.

145 See Figure 1 for an illustration of anisotropic patch recurrence (cartoon) vs isotropic patch
 146 recurrence (texture) of some sample images. The anisotropic recurrence prior for cartoon
 147 patches comes from the fact that a cartoon patch usually only contains some isolated edge
 148 segment, which is one part of the contour of an object. Thus, similar patches can be found
 149 along the direction of such a line segment, but not other directions. In contrast, the isotropic
 150 recurrence of texture patches comes from the fact that a candidate texture patch is inside a
 151 statistically-homogeneous texture region, *e.g.*, patterns in clothes, markings of animals, and
 152 grains of woods.

153 The patch-recurrence-based orientation prior can be formulated by considering running a
 154 specific ordering scheme on matched patches. Briefly, given a candidate patch, we stack its
 155 matched patches column-wisely in a specific order to form a matrix. Such a matrix shows
 156 strong oscillations row-wisely for the cartoon parts and is smooth for the texture parts. Then,
 157 for the stack of cartoon patches, the anisotropic recurrence prior is reformulated as a period-
 158 icity prior. For the stack of texture patches, the isotropic recurrence prior is re-formulated as
 159 a smoothness prior. See Figure 2 for an illustration of the stack of matched patches and its
 160 associated prior: periodic oscillation (cartoon) vs. smoothness (texture). It is interesting to
 161 see that based on the proposed patch stack, we have

- 162 • *Cartoon*: Piece-wise smoothness prior column-wise (image domain) vs periodicity prior
 163 row-wise (patch recurrence).
- 164 • *Texture*: Deterministic/statistical periodicity prior column-wise (image domain) vs
 165 smoothness prior row-wise (patch recurrence)

166 The priors listed above lead to new regularization strategies on the stacks of cartoon patches
 167 and texture patches for image decomposition.

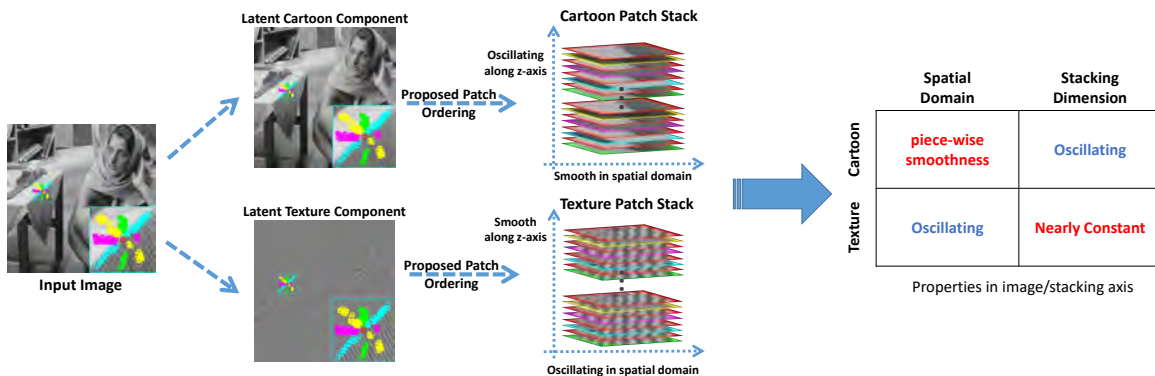


Figure 2. Illustration of discriminative properties of cartoon/texture patch stacks.

168 **1.2.2. Outline of the proposed method.** Based on the orientation prior discussed in
 169 the previous section, we propose a variational method for cartoon-texture decomposition.
 170 Two transforms will be used in the proposed method. One is high-pass wavelet transform,
 171 denoted by \mathbf{W} , which will be used for regularizing cartoon as it is known for the optimality
 172 on modeling piece-wise smooth functions [41, 16, 9]. The other is high-pass discrete cosine
 173 transform (DCT), denoted by \mathbf{D} , which will be used for regularizing cartoon, as it is very
 174 effective on modeling oscillation patterns. Let \mathbf{L}, \mathbf{H} represent the operators that convolves
 175 a patch stack along the stacking axis by the low-pass filter $[1, \dots, 1]$ and the high-pass filter
 176 $[1, -1]$ respectively.

177 Consider a cartoon patch stack U and a texture patch stack V . We propose to regularize
 178 them by the following functional terms:

$$179 \quad (1.3) \quad \Phi(U) = \underbrace{\alpha_1 \|\mathbf{W} \circ U\|_1}_{\text{Image domain}} + \underbrace{\alpha_2 \|\mathbf{L} \circ \mathbf{W} \circ U\|_1}_{\text{Patch stack}},$$

$$180 \quad (1.4) \quad \Psi(V) = \underbrace{\beta_1 \|\mathbf{D} \circ V\|_1}_{\text{Image domain}} + \underbrace{\beta_2 \|\mathbf{H} \circ \mathbf{D} \circ V\|_1}_{\text{Patch stack}}.$$

182 In the regularization (1.3) on cartoon, the first term exploits the piece-wise smoothness prior
 183 of cartoon in the image domain. The second term exploits the periodicity prior of a cartoon
 184 patch stack along the stacking axis. Such a prior is equivalent to the prior that the overall
 185 energy of its low-pass components is close to 0. In the regularization (1.4) on texture, the
 186 first term exploits the oscillation prior of texture in the image domain, which is equivalent to
 187 the prior that the energy of its DC component is close to 0. The second term exploits the
 188 smoothness prior of a texture patch stack along the stacking axis, which is equivalent to the
 189 prior that the overall energy of its high-pass components is close to 0.

190 In both (1.3) and (1.4), owing to its robustness to the outliers in patch matching, the
 191 ℓ_1 -norm is used as the metric for measuring the energy associated with the priors of patch
 192 recurrence. Furthermore, Each entry of cartoon/texture layer will appear in many patches.
 193 If one processes each patch independently and then fuse them to form the final result of the
 194 two layers, the cartoon/texture layer appears to be blurry as the estimate of each entry is the
 195 average of multiple estimations from multiple patches. For reducing such blurring effects, we
 196 re-formulate the regularization defined on patch stacks to the one defined directly on image
 197 pixels.

198 Consider a set of image patches that covers all image pixels. Let \mathbf{P}_i denote the projection
 199 operator that maps an image to the i -th patch, and let \mathbf{S}_i denote the projection operator that
 200 maps an image to the patch stack containing the patches matched to the i -th patch. Then,
 201 we propose the following regularization model for cartoon-texture decomposition:

$$202 \quad (1.5) \quad \min_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}} \phi(\mathbf{u}) + \psi(\mathbf{v}), \quad \text{subject to} \quad \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{f},$$

203 where

$$204 \quad (1.6) \quad \begin{cases} \phi(\mathbf{u}) = \sum_i \lambda_i^c (\alpha_1 \|\mathbf{W} \circ \mathbf{P}_i \circ \mathbf{u}\|_1 + \alpha_2 \|\mathbf{L} \circ \mathbf{W} \circ \mathbf{S}_i \circ \mathbf{u}\|_1), \\ \psi(\mathbf{v}) = \sum_i \lambda_i^t (\beta_1 \|\mathbf{D} \circ \mathbf{P}_i \circ \mathbf{v}\|_1 + \beta_2 \|\mathbf{H} \circ \mathbf{D} \circ \mathbf{S}_i \circ \mathbf{v}\|_1). \end{cases}$$

205 The rest of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 first presents the construction of
 206 the matched patch stack with a specific ordering, and then analyzes its orientation property.
 207 Section 3 is devoted to the description of the proposed model and the corresponding numerical
 208 solver. The experimental evaluation is given in Section 4. Section 5 concludes the paper.

2. Construction of Patch Stack and Analysis of Its Orientation Property. Similar to the practical implementations of most non-local image recovery methods [13, 6, 25], given a candidate image patch, we only search the similar patches in its neighborhood. The similarity between two patches is measured by the ℓ_2 -norm-based distance. In this section, we propose a new scheme of patch matching such that the resulting patch stack shows different orientation characteristics between cartoon and texture. Throughout this paper, bold upper letters are used for denoting operators, normal upper letters for matrices, bold lower letters for images or image patches, and normal lower letters for vectors. Let 0 and I denote the zero vector and the identity matrix. Let $\text{diag}(x)$ denote the square diagonal matrix with the elements of x on its main diagonal, *i.e.*, for $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\text{diag}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & x_n \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}.$$

Let comma and semicolon denote the horizontal and vertical concatenation operators of vectors, and let \otimes denotes the Kronecker product. Recall that, given two matrices $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ and $B \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times q}$, the Kronecker product $A \otimes B$ is defined as

$$A \otimes B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}B & \cdots & a_{1n}B \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1}B & \cdots & a_{mn}B \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{mp \times nq}.$$

209 **2.1. Construction of Patch Stack with A Specific Ordering.** Given a patch \mathbf{p} of size
 210 $m \times m$ centering at r_0 , we consider finding its similar patches inside its neighborhood, a
 211 region centering at r_0 and of size $n \times n$. The neighborhood is then partitioned into R bands
 212 centered at r_0 and slanted at R different orientations: $0^\circ, \frac{180^\circ}{R}, \dots, (R-1)\frac{180^\circ}{R}$. As these
 213 bands overlap at a small centering region, such a centering region is excluded from the bands
 214 to avoid the patches inside repeating themselves in the search. See Figure 3(a) for an example
 215 of $R = 4$, where four bands used for patch matching are colored by yellow, green, blue and
 216 purple respectively, and the region colored by red is the excluded overlap region. Denote these
 217 bands by $B^{(1)}, B^{(2)}, \dots, B^{(R)}$ clockwise.

218 Different from the patch matching done in existing non-local methods which finds the
 219 set of most similar patches in the neighborhood of the patch \mathbf{p}_i , the patch matching in our
 220 approach is about finding K patches with the smallest distance to the candidate patch \mathbf{p}_i in
 221 each band $B_i^{(r)}$, for $r = 1, 2, \dots, R$. The outcome is then R sets of matched patches denoted by
 222 $\{\mathbb{S}_i^{(r)}\}_{r=1}^R$. The number K is fixed for all the bands, which is set to 16 in the implementation.
 223 See Figure 3(b) and Figure 3(c) for the illustration of patch matching inside each band. In
 224 other words, the matched patches in our approach are not the KR patches most similar to

225 \mathbf{p}_i , but the union of the sets each of which contains the K patches with the smallest distance
 226 to \mathbf{p}_i in a band. Such a process enables us to exploit the orientation characteristic of the
 227 distribution of similar patches.

228 More specifically, consider a cartoon patch containing a dominant line segment, which is
 229 very likely one part of a line in the image. Then, its similar patches are likely to distribute
 230 along the same orientation of that line segment. As a result, only the K patches matched along
 231 one orientation are similar to the candidate. The other patches along different orientations
 232 have large distances to the candidate patch, *i.e.*, they are much less similar to the candidate
 233 patch. In contrast, for a texture patch containing oscillation patterns, its similar patches are
 234 likely to scatter over all orientations. Thus, those K patches along each orientation will have
 235 small distances to the candidate patch. Thus, they are all similar to the candidate patch.

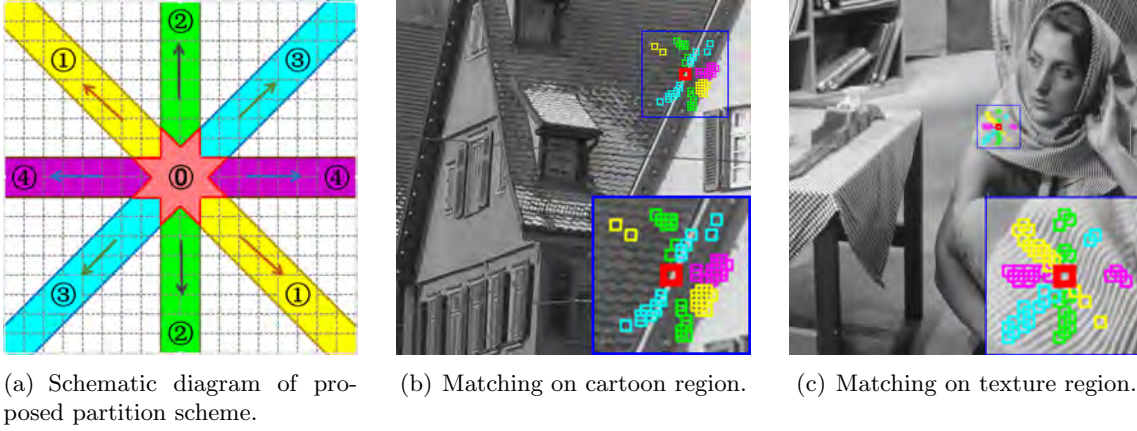


Figure 3. Illustration of directional patch matching using neighborhood partition with four directions ($R = 4$).

Based on the patch matching scheme described above, we propose the following ordering scheme to assemble the patch stack. Consider the i -th image patch $\mathbf{p}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$. Let $\{\mathbf{p}_k^{(r)}\}_{k=1}^K$ denote the set of the K matched patches along the r -th band as described above. Then, the patch stack for \mathbf{p}_i is formed by concatenating the set of all matched patches $\{\mathbf{p}_k^{(r)}\}_{1 \leq r \leq R, 1 \leq k \leq K}$ in the following order:

$$\underbrace{[\mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_1^{(1)}, \mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_1^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_1^{(R)}]}_{\text{Band 1}}, \underbrace{[\mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_2^{(1)}, \mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_2^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_2^{(R)}]}_{\text{Band 2}}, \dots, \underbrace{[\mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_K^{(1)}, \mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_K^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_K^{(R)}]}_{\text{Band K}}.$$

236 In other words, the stack is formed by alternatively connecting the candidate and the top k -th
 237 matched patches from each band. For each patch $\mathbf{p}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$, let $\mathbf{p}_i \in \mathbb{R}^M$ with $M = m^2$
 238 denotes the column vector formed by sequentially concatenating all columns of \mathbf{p}_i . Then, we
 239 define a matrix form of the patch stack *w.r.t.* the candidate patch of \mathbf{p}_i :

$$240 \quad (2.1) \quad \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_i = [\mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_1^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_1^{(R)}, \mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_2^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_2^{(R)}, \dots, \mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_K^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_K^{(R)}] \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times 2KR}.$$

241 See Figure 4(b) for an illustration. Given an image \mathbf{f} and its i -th patch \mathbf{p}_i , let \mathbf{P}_i denote the
 242 projection operator that maps the image \mathbf{f} to the patch \mathbf{p}_i and \mathbf{S}_i the operator that maps \mathbf{f}

243 to the corresponding patch stack of \mathbf{p}_i :

$$244 \quad (2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}_i : \mathbf{f} &\rightarrow p_i \in \mathbb{R}^M, \\ \mathbf{S}_i : \mathbf{f} &\rightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times 2RK}. \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} are the cartoon layer and the texture layer related by

$$\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}.$$

245 Then we have the sets of matched patch stacks $\{U_i\}_i \subset \mathbb{R}^{M \times 2RK}, \{V_i\}_i \subset \mathbb{R}^{M \times 2RK}$ for the
246 two layers, which are defined by

$$247 \quad (2.3) \quad U_i = \mathbf{S}_i \circ \mathbf{u}, \quad V_i = \mathbf{S}_i \circ \mathbf{v}.$$

248 See Figure 4 for an illustration of the above patch stack construction scheme.

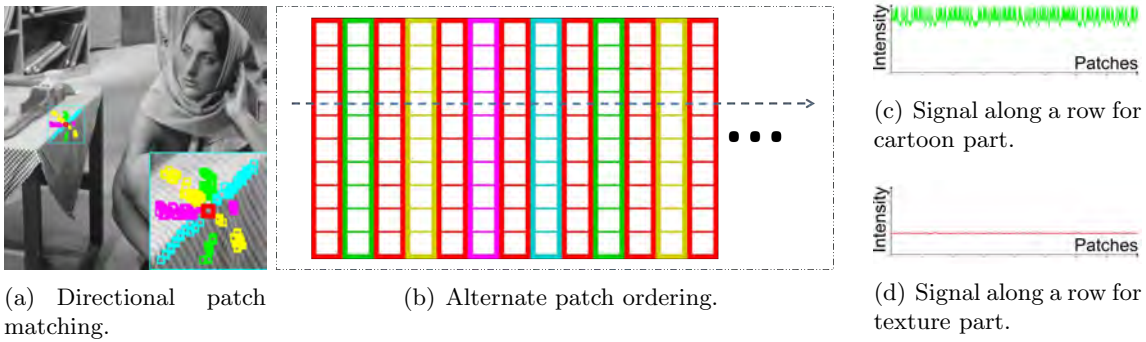


Figure 4. Illustration of construction of patch stack in proposed method.

249 **2.2. Orientation Property of Matched Patch Stacks.** The matrix U_i from cartoon and
250 the matrix V_i from texture have different characteristics along the stacking axis, *i.e.* along the
251 rows. Consider a matrix V_i that represents a texture patch stack. Then, for $k = 1, 2, \dots, 2RK$,
252 the k -th column of $V_i \in \mathbb{R}^M$ represents a vectorized version of a 2D texture patch $\mathbf{v}_k \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$.
253 For each row of V_i , its entries are drawn from the matched patches from R bands with
254 different orientations. By the isotropic patch recurrence of texture patches, these entries are
255 all similar to the corresponding pixels of the candidate patch \mathbf{p}_i . Therefore, each row can be
256 well approximated by a constant row. The same conclusion holds for the texture patch stack
257 under a 2D DCT.

For the matrix V_i , let DV_i denote the matrix whose k -th column denotes the vectorized
form of the output of running a 2D DCT on the patch \mathbf{v}_k . As each row of DV_i can be well
approximated by a constant row, the output of each row of DV_j after convolved by a 1D high-
pass filter $[1, -1]$ will be close to $\mathbf{0}$. Such an phenomena leads to a row-wise regularization
term on V_i that exploits the isotropic orientation property of the texture patch stack:

$$\|\mathbf{H} \circ \mathbf{D} \circ V_i\|_1 = \|DV_i \mathbf{H}^\top\|_1 \quad (\text{row-wise regularization along stacking axis})$$

258 where \mathbf{H} denotes the matrix form of the circulant matrix with the filter $[1, -1]$.

259 *Remark 2.1.* As the number of patches matched to the candidate patch is fixed, it happens
 260 that some candidate patches have more similar patches, and some have less similar patches.
 261 The outliers in patch matching are then often seen. Thus, we use ℓ_1 -norm as the metric for
 262 better robustness to outliers.

Furthermore, recall that a texture patch refers to the one that shows strong oscillations, and thus we impose that its mean is close to 0, which leads to a column-wise regularization:

$$\|EV_i\|_1 \quad (\text{Column-wise regularization in image domain})$$

263 where $E \in \mathbb{R}^{R \times M}$ presents the constant matrix with constant = 1. Overall, we propose the
 264 following regularization for a texture patch stack:

$$265 \quad (2.4) \quad \Psi(V_j) = \underbrace{\beta_1 \|EV_j\|_1}_{\text{column-wise}} + \underbrace{\beta_2 \|DV_j H^\top\|_1}_{\text{row-wise}}.$$

266 See Figure 5(a) for an illustration.

267 Similarly, consider a matrix U_i that represents a cartoon patch stack. Then, for $k =$
 268 $1, 2, \dots, 2RK$, the k -th column of $U_i \in \mathbb{R}^M$ represents a vectorized version of a 2D cartoon
 269 patch $\mathbf{u}_k \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$. For each row of U_i , its entries are also drawn from the matched patches
 270 from R bands with different orientations. However, different from the texture patch stack,
 271 the cartoon patches matched to the candidate cartoon patch from different bands are not
 272 necessarily similar to the candidate patch. Indeed, only along one or two orientations, there
 273 exist patches that are similar to the candidate patch. In other words, the entries of each row
 274 are rather different such that the row shows strong oscillations. Such irregular oscillations
 275 are further amplified in the high-pass wavelet transform as the low-frequency components are
 276 suppressed.

For the matrix U_i , let WU_i denote the matrix whose k -th column is the vectorized form of the output of running a 2D high-pass wavelet transform on the patch \mathbf{u}_k . As each row of WU_i shows strong oscillations, the output of each row after convolved by a low-pass filtering, e.g. $[1, 1, \dots, 1]$ will be close to $\mathbf{0}$. Such an observation leads to the following row-wise regularization form on U_i :

$$\|\mathbf{L} \circ \mathbf{W} \circ U_i\|_1 = \|WU_i L^\top\|_1 \quad (\text{row-wise regularization along stacking axis})$$

where L is the matrix form of circulant convolution with the kernel $[1, 1, \dots, 1] \in \mathbb{R}^{2KR}$. Recall that a cartoon patch is modeled as a piece-wise smooth function. Then, we have the well-established high-pass wavelet transform based sparsity prior on the cartoon patch:

$$\|WU_i\|_1 \quad (\text{column-wise regularization in image domain})$$

277 Combining both the high-pass wavelet transform based sparsity prior of cartoon patches in
 278 the image domain and the oscillation prior of cartoon patch stack along the stacking axis, we
 279 propose the following regularization for a cartoon patch stack:

$$280 \quad (2.5) \quad \Phi(U_j) = \alpha_1 \|WU_j\|_1 + \alpha_2 \|WU_j L^\top\|_1.$$

281 See Figure 5(b) for an illustration. Based on the discussion above, we propose the following
 282 variational model for cartoon-texture decomposition over any patch stack \tilde{S}_j :

283 (2.6)
$$\min_{U_j, V_j} \Phi(U_j) + \Psi(V_j), \quad \text{subject to } U_j + V_j = \tilde{S}_j.$$

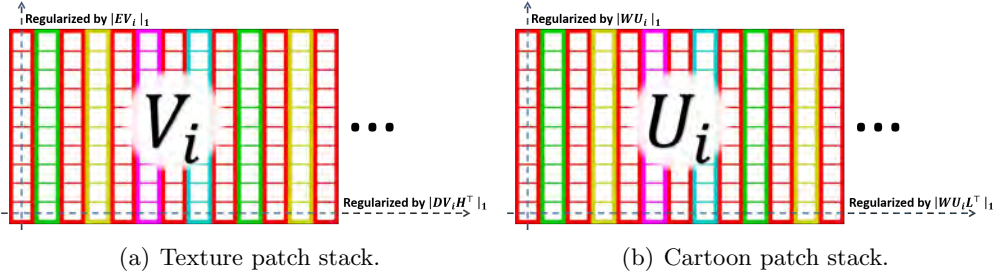


Figure 5. Illustration of the regularizations on cartoon/texture patch stacks row-wise and column-wise.

284 **3. Variational Model on Image Pixels and Numerical Scheme.** When partitioning an
 285 image into the set of small image patches $\{p_i\}_i$ and grouping them into the set of matched
 286 stacks $\{\tilde{S}_j\}_j$, each image patch p_i will be contained in multiple stacks. Most non-local image
 287 denoisers such as BM3D [13] take a two-stage approach. Each patch stack is first processed
 288 independently such that there are multiple estimations of each image patch p_i . Then, the
 289 final estimate of p_i is defined as a weighted average of multiple estimations. Such a two-stage
 290 approach is not suitable for cartoon-texture decomposition, as it will cause noticeable artifacts
 291 in the two layers. See Figure 6(c) for an illustration when taking such a two-stage approach.
 292 It can be seen that some patterns of the tablecloth remains in the cartoon layer and some
 293 cartoon edges are presented in the texture layer.

294 To avoid the artifacts caused by the two-stage approach discussed above, we map the
 295 regularization term (2.6) defined on patch stacks to the one directly defined on image pixels
 296 of two layers such that the values of these image pixels are directly estimated. See Figure 6(b)
 297 for an illustration when taking such a single-stage approach. It can be seen that there are
 298 much less artifacts in the two layers, in comparison to that shown in Figure 6(c).

299 Moreover, there is another advantage by directly defining the regularization terms on the
 300 pixels of the two layers. The regularization terms on the pixels involve much less unknowns
 301 than that on patch stacks. As a result, it consumes much less memory, which is very important
 302 for a GPU-based implementation. In our GPU-based implementation, the proposed single-
 303 stage approach requires about 8 minutes for processing an image of size 512×512 while the
 304 two-stage approach takes more than one hour.

3.1. Variational Model. Recall that for each image patch p_i , the operator P_i and S_i
 defined by (2.2) project the image f to the i -th patch and the associated patch stack. Let
 f, u, v denote the column vector form of the image f and two components u, v by sequentially
 concatenating all column vectors of f, u, v respectively. Let P_i denote the matrix form of P_i
 that projects the vector f to the vector form of the i -th patch p_i , and let S_i denote the matrix

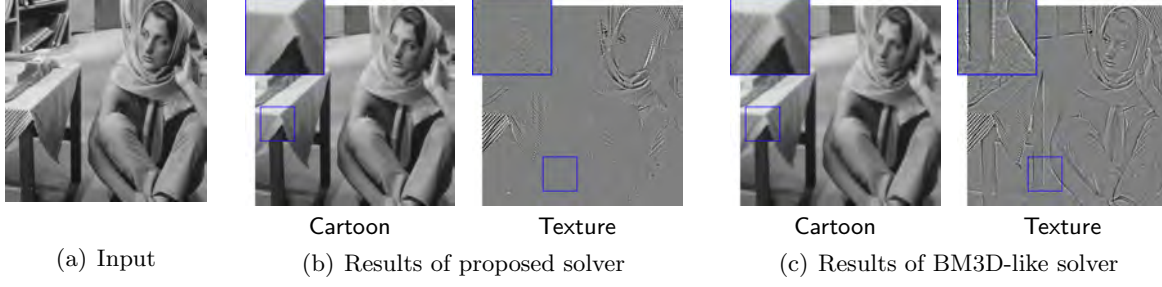


Figure 6. Decomposition results of the proposed solver and a BM3D-like solver on “Barbara”. Compared with the proposed solver, the BM3D-like solver generate obvious artifacts on both cartoon and texture component.

form of S_i that projects the vector f to the vector form of the i -th patch stack. Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned} u_i &= P_i u, & \bar{U}_i &= S_i u, \\ v_i &= P_i v, & \bar{V}_i &= S_i v. \end{aligned}$$

305 Based on two regularization terms (2.4) and (2.5) on texture and cartoon patch stacks, we
306 propose the following variational model for cartoon-texture decomposition:

$$307 \quad (3.1) \quad \min_{u,v} \phi(u) + \psi(v) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad u + v = f,$$

308 with

$$309 \quad (3.2) \quad \begin{cases} \phi(u) &= \alpha_1 \sum_i \lambda_i^c \|W P_i u\|_1 + \alpha_2 \sum_i \lambda_i^c \|(L \otimes W) S_i u\|_1, \\ \psi(v) &= \beta_1 \sum_i \lambda_i^t \|E P_i v\|_1 + \beta_2 \sum_i \lambda_i^t \|(H \otimes D) S_i v\|_1, \end{cases}$$

310 where $\{\lambda_i^c, \lambda_i^t\}_i$ are parameters that balance two regularization terms on cartoon and texture,
311 which vary for different patches. In the next, we will discuss how to set these parameters.

The regularization parameters

$$\lambda^c = [\lambda_1^c, \lambda_2^c, \dots, \lambda_N^c] \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda^t = [\lambda_1^t, \lambda_2^t, \dots, \lambda_N^t]$$

312 play an important role in the model. Intuitively, λ_i^c should be large at texture regions and
313 small at contour regions. Oppositely, λ_i^t should be small at texture regions and large at
314 contour regions. Based on the orientation property of patch recurrence for cartoon/texture,
315 we propose the following scheme to determine the regularization parameters:

$$316 \quad (3.3) \quad \lambda_i^c = 1 - e^{-\eta_1 \rho_i^c}, \lambda_i^t = 1 - e^{-\eta_2 \rho_i^t},$$

317 where η_1 and η_2 are two parameters to be manually determined. The range of λ_i^c, λ_i^t is in
318 $(0, 1)$. In (3.3), ρ_i^c is the quantity that measures the degree of isotropy, which is defined by

$$319 \quad (3.4) \quad \rho_i^c = \sum_{r=1}^R \sum_{j \in \mathcal{S}_i^{(r)}} \|P_i f - P_j f\|_2^2,$$

320 and ρ_i^t is the quantity that measures the degree of anisotropy, which is defined by

$$321 \quad (3.5) \quad \rho_i^t = \frac{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{S}_i^{(d)}} \|P_i f - P_j f\|_2^2}{\sum_{k=1}^R \sum_{j \in \mathcal{S}_i^{(k)}} \|P_i f - P_j f\|_2^2} \quad \text{with} \quad d = \operatorname{argmin}_{1 \leq r \leq R} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{S}_i^{(r)}} \|P_i f - P_j f\|_2^2.$$

322 It can be seen that λ_i^c/λ_i^t is large/small if the corresponding regions exhibit strong isotropic
 323 patch recurrence which implies more/less confidence on texture/cartoon, and vice versa. See
 324 Figure 7 for an illustration of λ^t .



Figure 7. Illustration of the regularization parameter vector λ^t on three images. Darker color denotes smaller values.

3.2. Numerical Scheme. The optimization problem (3.1) is an ℓ_1 -norm-relating problem, and there exist many well-established efficient numerical solvers for such a type of problems, e.g. the ADMM method [5] and the split Bregman iterative method [23]. Define a variable

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix},$$

and define $A = [I, I]$. Note that the two regularization terms defined in (3.2) are the weighted sums of ℓ_1 -norms of the linear measurements on u and on v . Then, we rewrite $\phi(u) + \psi(v)$ as

$$\|\operatorname{diag}(\lambda)\Gamma x\|_1,$$

325 where $\lambda = [\lambda_1^c, \lambda_1^t, \dots, \lambda_N^c, \lambda_N^t]$ and Γ is the matrix that maps x to those linear measurements:

$$326 \quad (3.6) \quad \Gamma : x = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \left[\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 W P_i u & \alpha_2 E P_i v \\ \beta_1 (L \otimes W) S_i u & \beta_2 (H \otimes D) S_i v \end{pmatrix} \right]_i^\top.$$

327 Then, the problem (3.1) can be re-expressed as

$$328 \quad (3.7) \quad \min_x \|\operatorname{diag}(\lambda)\Gamma x\|_1, \quad \text{s.t.} \quad Ax = f.$$

329 The ADMM method is called for solving (3.7). For the completeness, the detailed description
 330 of the method is given below.

331 By introducing an auxiliary variable y , we rewrite (3.7) as follows:

$$332 \quad (3.8) \quad \min_x \|\text{diag}(\lambda)y\|_1, \quad \text{s.t.} \quad y = \Gamma x, \quad Ax = f,$$

333 The problem (3.8) can be solved via the following alternating iteration scheme: for $k =$
334 $0, 1, \dots$,

$$335 \quad (3.9) \quad \begin{cases} (x^{(k+1)}, y^{(k+1)}) = \underset{x, y}{\text{argmin}} \|\text{diag}(\lambda)y\|_1 + \frac{\gamma_1}{2} \|Ax - f + e^{(k)}\|_2^2 + \frac{\gamma_2}{2} \|\Gamma x - y + b^{(k)}\|_2^2, \\ b^{(k+1)} = b^{(k)} + \delta(\Gamma x^{(k+1)} - y^{(k+1)}), \\ e^{(k+1)} = e^{(k)} + \delta(Ax^{(k+1)} - f), \end{cases}$$

336 where $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \mathbb{R}^+$, $\delta \in (0, 1]$. The first sub-problem in (3.9) is also solved by an alternating
337 iterative scheme, which leads to the following iterative scheme:

$$338 \quad (3.10) \quad \begin{cases} x^{(k+1)} = \underset{x}{\text{argmin}} \gamma_1 \|Ax - f + e^{(k)}\|_2^2 + \gamma_2 \|\Gamma x - y^{(k)} + b^{(k)}\|_2^2, \\ y^{(k+1)} = \underset{y}{\text{argmin}} \|\text{diag}(\lambda)y\|_1 + \frac{\gamma_2}{2} \|\Gamma x^{(k+1)} - y + b^{(k)}\|_2^2, \\ b^{(k+1)} = b^{(k)} + \delta(\Gamma x^{(k+1)} - y^{(k+1)}), \\ e^{(k+1)} = e^{(k)} + \delta(Ax^{(k+1)} - f). \end{cases}$$

339 In the iterative scheme above, the first sub-problem when updating x has an analytic solution
340 given by

$$341 \quad (3.11) \quad x^{(k+1)} = (\gamma_1 A^\top A + \gamma_2 \Gamma^\top \Gamma)^{-1} (\gamma_1 A^\top (f - e^{(k)}) + \gamma_2 \Gamma^\top (y^{(k)} - b^{(k)})),$$

342 which is computed via the conjugate gradient (CG) method in the implementation. The
343 second sub-problem when updating y also has an analytic solution:

$$344 \quad (3.12) \quad y^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{T}_{\frac{\lambda}{\gamma_2}} (\Gamma x^{(k+1)} + b^{(k)}),$$

345 where $\mathbf{T}_\beta(\cdot)$ is the element-wise operator that applies the soft-thresholding operation on each
346 element of the input:

$$347 \quad (3.13) \quad (\mathbf{T}_\beta(x))_\ell = \text{sgn}(x_\ell) \max(|x_\ell| - \beta_\ell, 0).$$

348 See Algorithm 3.1 for the outline of the proposed cartoon-texture decomposition method.

4. Experimental Evaluation. The implementation details of the proposed method used in the experiments are listed as follows. The wavelet transform used in the method is the 2D single-level undecimated linear spline wavelet framelet transform [14] whose filter bank is the set of tensor product of the following 3 filters:

$$h_0 = \frac{1}{4}[1, 2, 1]; \quad h_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}[1, 0, -1]; \quad h_2 = \frac{1}{4}[-1, 2, -1].$$

349 The DCT used in the implementation is of size 5×5 . Recall that only wavelet transform and
350 DCT in high-pass channels are used in the proposed method. The maximal number of iteration

Algorithm 3.1 Cartoon-Texture Decomposition

Input: Image f

Output: Cartoon component u , Texture component v ,

Main procedure:

1. Partition images into patch set $\{p_i\}$.
2. Run the routine of patching matching and assembly patch stacks $\{\tilde{S}_i\}_i$ by (2.1).
3. Construct the matrix $A = [I, I]$.
4. Construct the matrix Γ by (3.6).
5. Calculate the parameter vector λ by (3.3).
6. Set $x^{(0)} := [f; 0], y^{(0)} := \Gamma x^{(0)}, b^{(0)} = e^{(0)} := 0$;
7. For $k = 0, \dots, k_0 - 1$:

$$\begin{cases} x^{(k+1)} := (\gamma_1 A^\top A + \gamma_2 \Gamma^\top \Gamma)^{-1} (A^\top (f - e^{(k)}) + \gamma_2 \Gamma^\top (y^{(k)} - b^{(k)})), \\ y^{(k+1)} := \mathbf{T}_{\lambda/\gamma_2} (\Gamma x^{(k+1)} + b^{(k)}), \\ b^{(k+1)} := b^{(k)} + \delta (\Gamma x^{(k+1)} - y^{(k+1)}), \\ e^{(k+1)} := e^{(k)} + \delta (Ax^{(k+1)} - f). \end{cases}$$

8. $u := [I, \mathbf{0}] x^{(k_0)}$, and $v := [\mathbf{0}, I] x^{(k_0)}$.
-

351 is set to $k_0 = 30$. For patch matching, the size of patch is set to 5×5 , the neighborhood
 352 size for patch matching is set to 51×51 , the number of bands is set to 4, the number of
 353 matched patches along each band is $K = 16$, and the similarity between patches is measured
 354 by ℓ_2 -distance. For the regularization parameters, we set $\eta_1 = 20$ and $\eta_2 = 0.0004$. For the
 355 numerical solver, the parameter γ_1 is set to 1, γ_2 is set to 0.05 and the update step δ is set to
 356 1. For the model parameters in (1.2), we have different settings for different configurations of
 357 the problems. For cartoon-texture decomposition over a full image, the parameters are set as
 358 $\alpha_1 = 0.25, \alpha_2 = 0.20, \beta_1 = 0.12, \beta_2 = 0.03$. For cartoon-texture decomposition over an image
 359 with missing pixel values, the parameters are set as $\alpha_1 = 0.40, \alpha_2 = 0.20, \beta_1 = 0.12, \beta_2 = 0.03$.
 360 Our method is implemented in Matlab with GPU acceleration. For easier visual inspection,
 361 $\tilde{v} = 0.5 + 3v$ is shown as the texture component in all the figures of this section.

362 A more comprehensive evaluation on the proposed cartoon-texture decomposition method
 363 is conducted with different perspectives, which includes the experiments on synthetic images
 364 for quantitative evaluation, the experiments on real images for visual evaluation, and the
 365 experiments on the images with missing pixel values for robustness evaluation.

366 The methods for comparison are selected so that they can cover different types of the
 367 approaches for cartoon-texture decomposition, including

- 368 • Ng *et al.* [33], one of the most recent PDE-based methods, where the TV norm and its
 369 dual are used to characterize cartoon and texture respectively. We use the algorithm
 370 2 in [33] for comparison.
- 371 • Ono *et al.* [34], which utilizes the low-rank property of texture patches;
- 372 • Ma *et al.* [30], which forms the groups of similar image patches and conducts low-rank
 373 decomposition on each matched patch group;
- 374 • Papyan *et al.* [37], which uses convolutional sparse dictionary learning to discover the
 375 underlying patterns of cartoon and texture.
- 376 • Gu *et al.* [24], which integrates the analysis operator and synthesis operator in convo-

377 lutional sparse coding to better model cartoon and texture.
 378 • Sur *et al.* [44], one of the latest non-local methods that regularizes the group of matched
 379 patches by some power-spectrum-based statistical measurements.

380 **4.1. Quantitative Evaluation on Synthetic Images.** We first conduct the experiments on
 381 120 synthetic images, which are synthesized as follows. For cartoon component, we generated
 382 some piece-wise constant images in the following steps: (i) randomly/manually select several
 383 seed points; (ii) divide image pixels into several non-overlapping groups, which is done via
 384 the spatially-nearest-neighbor clustering using the seed points as centers, with the p th-order
 385 Minkowski distance; (iii) assign a unique pixel value to each group of pixels. See Figure 8(a)
 386 for some samples of synthesized cartoon layers. Note that the region boundaries are line
 387 segments when $p = 2$ and become curves when $p > 2$. In addition, we also include some
 388 cartoon images downloaded from the internet, including icons, logos and cartoon characters.
 389 See Figure 8(b) for some samples.

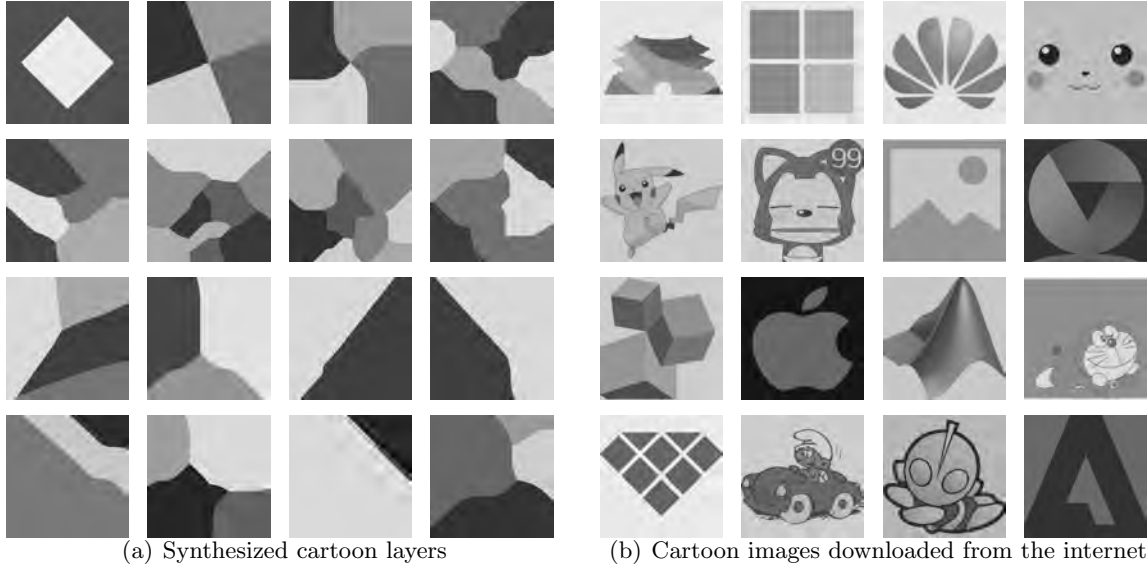


Figure 8. Examples of ground-truth cartoon layers.

390 For texture layer, they are collected from several datasets of natural texture images avail-
 391 able online, including Brodatz [46], Kylberg [28], KTH-TIPS [19] and DTD [12]. See Figure 9
 392 for some samples.

393 Two schemes are adopted to synthesize test images for cartoon-texture decomposition
 394 using ground-truth cartoon layer and texture layer: (1) weighted average of two layers; (2)
 395 using a randomly-generated cartoon region mask, assign different texture layers to different
 396 cartoon regions. See Figure 10 for some examples of the synthesized images.

397 The quantitative evaluation is based on two metrics: peak signal-to-noise ratio (PSNR)
 398 and Structural Similarity Index (SSIM). See Table 1 for the list of the comparison of tested
 399 methods in terms of average PSNR/SSIM on test dataset. It can be seen that the proposed
 400 method is the best performer among all methods in terms of both PSNR and SSIM.

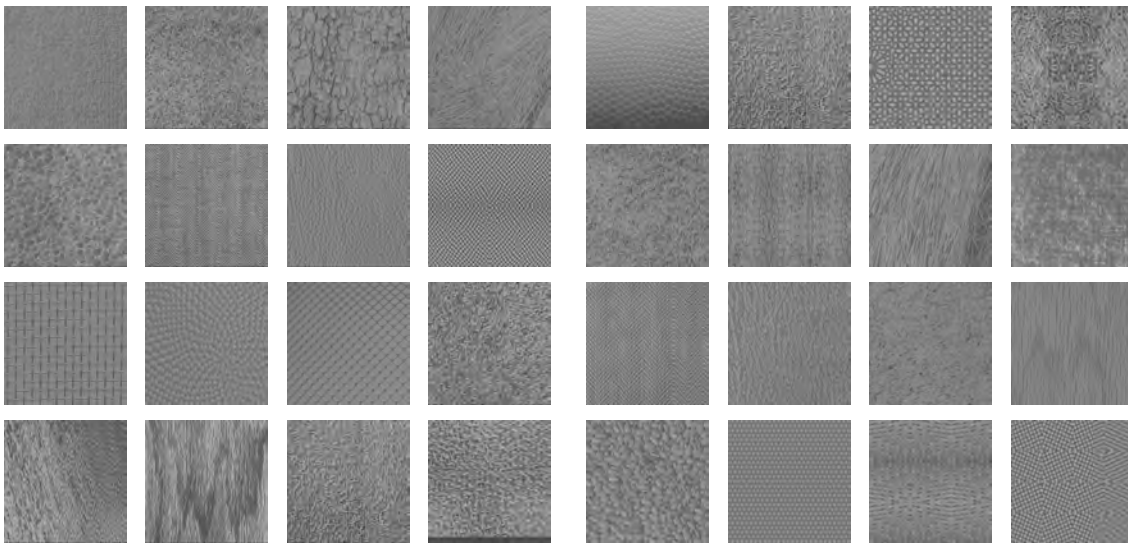


Figure 9. Examples of ground-truth texture components.

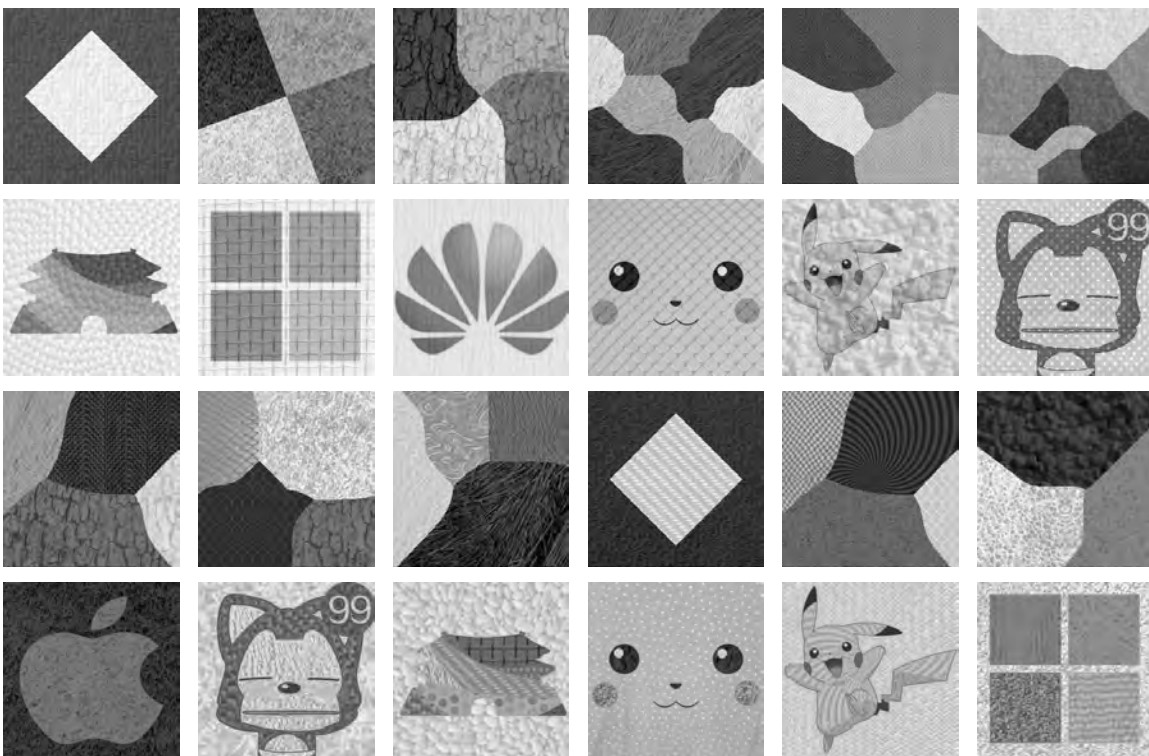


Figure 10. Examples of synthesized images.

401 The advantage of the proposed method over other methods is also shown in terms of visual
402 quality. See Figure 11 for the visualization of some results. For the cartoon layer, it can be

Table 1

Average PSNR (dB) and SSIM values of the decomposition results on synthetic images by different methods.

Criterion	Ng [33]	Ono [34]	Sur [44]	Ma [30]	Gu [24]	Papayan [37]	Ours
PSNR(Cartoon)	31.42	26.98	28.43	26.67	26.94	29.72	33.37
PSNR(Texture)	28.70	26.98	28.43	26.70	25.86	29.74	33.26
SSIM(Cartoon)	0.948	0.596	0.696	0.570	0.753	0.777	0.964
SSIM(Texture)	0.900	0.735	0.839	0.754	0.796	0.894	0.965

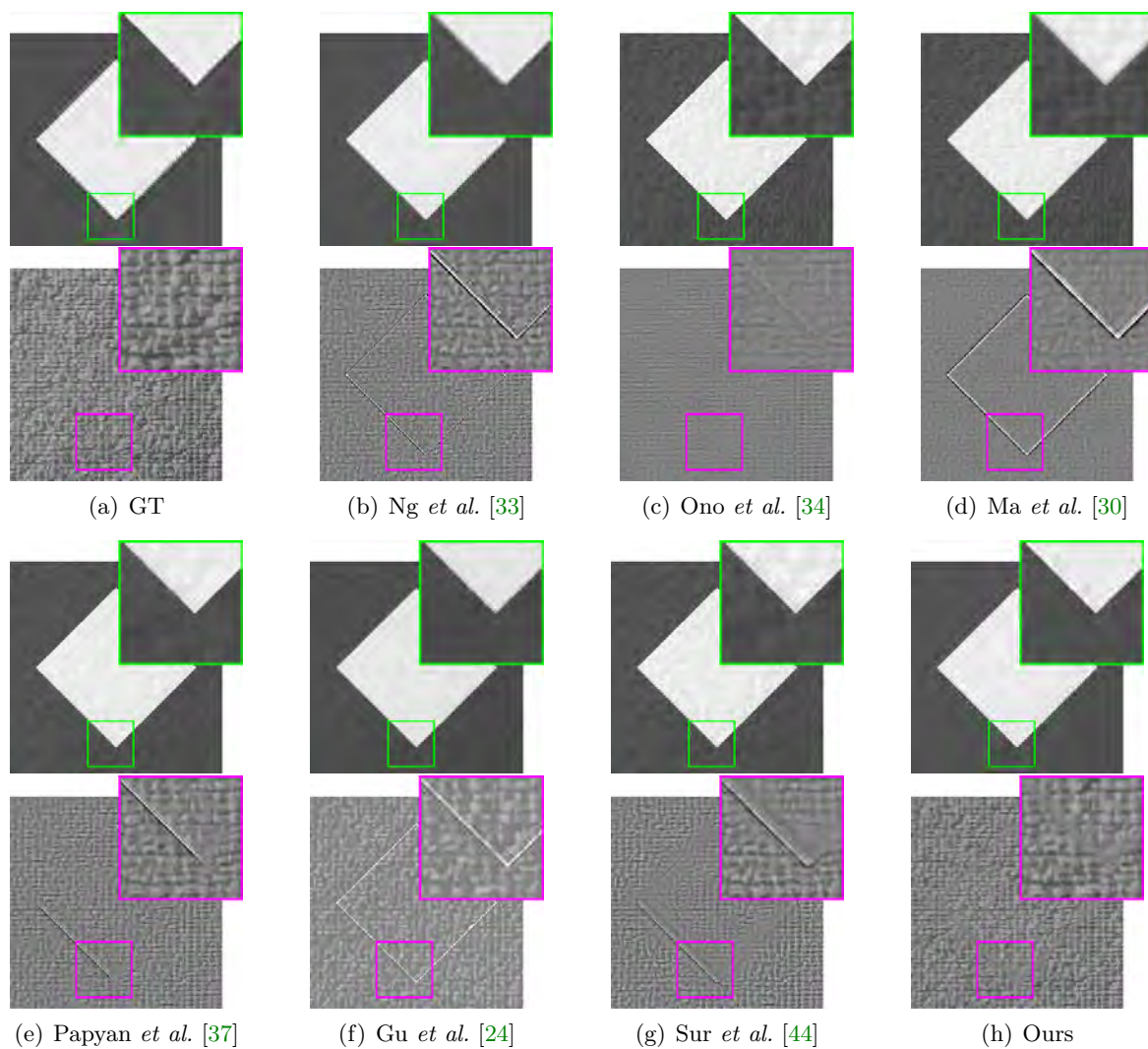


Figure 11. The cartoon layer (top) and the texture layer (bottom) of the decomposition results on 'Diamond' (i.e. the 1st synthetic images). (a) Ground truth. (b)-(g) the results of different methods.

403 seen that the existing methods either produce blurred edges such as Ng *et al.* [33], or wrongly
 404 contain texture patterns such as Ono *et al.* [34], Ma *et al.* [30], Papyan *et al.* [37] and Sur *et al.*
 405 *al.* [44]. In contrast, the result from the proposed method keeps sharp edge and does not
 406 contain texture patterns. For texture layer, the existing methods either produce incorrect
 407 texture patterns such as the Ono *et al.* [34], or wrongly contain line segmentation from the
 408 cartoon layer such as Ng *et al.* [33], Ma *et al.* [30], Gu *et al.* [25], Papyan *et al.* [37] and Sur *et al.*
 409 *al.* [44]. Again, the result of the proposed method produces the most accurate texture layer.

410 **4.2. Experiments on Real Images.** The methods are also evaluated on 5 real images
 411 that are used in existing literatures (*e.g.* [34, 30, 37]). These 5 images contain different
 412 types of textures, including both natural textures with strong randomness and man-made
 413 textures with regular patterns. There is no standard evaluation strategy for cartoon-texture
 414 decomposition. Thus, the evaluation only can be done by visual inspection. We consider it
 415 an accurate cartoon-texture decomposition if (1) object contours only appear in the cartoon
 416 layer; (2) image features with highly random or highly oscillating pattern only appear in the
 417 texture layer; and (3) no noticeable artifacts appear in both layers. See Figure 12-15 for the
 418 visual inspection of the results from different methods.

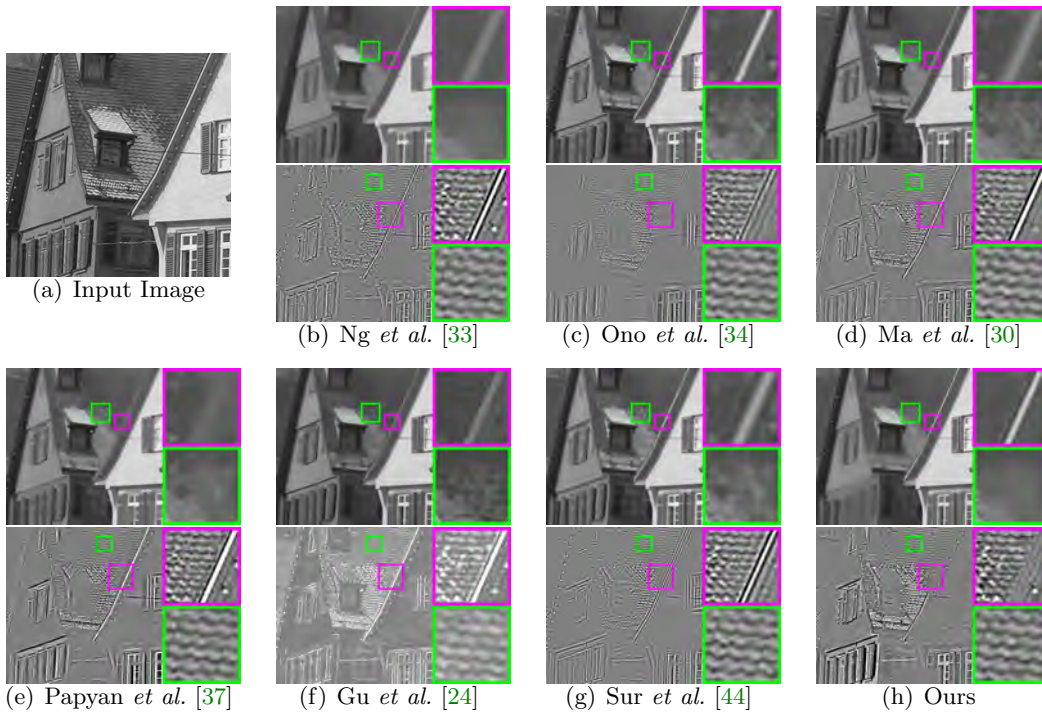


Figure 12. The input image (a) and the decomposition results of different methods on test image ‘House’ (b-h). The cartoon layers are at the top, and the texture layers are at the bottom.

419 For image “House”, it can be seen that the proposed method did well at keeping contour
 420 edges in the cartoon layer. For instance, the eave is completely kept only in the cartoon layer.
 421 In contrast, other methods, except Ono *et al.* [34], wrongly assigned a strong edge along the
 422 eave to the texture layer, which results in the blurring or even removing of the eave in the

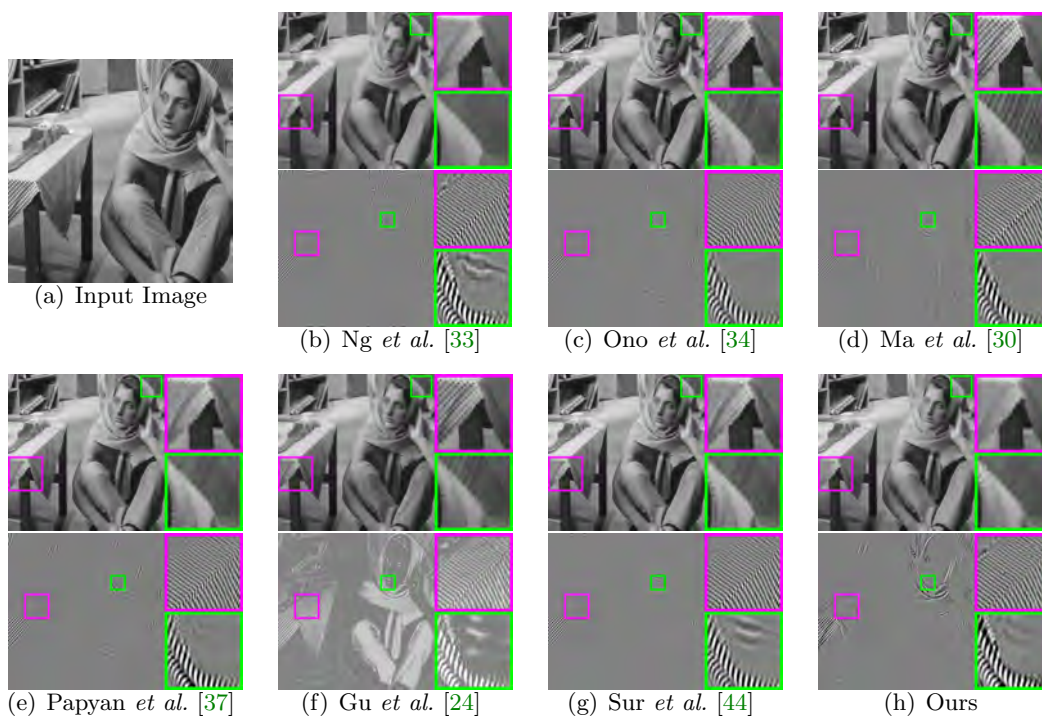


Figure 13. The input image (a) and the decomposition results of different methods on test image 'Barbara' (b-h). The cartoon layers are at the top, and the texture layers are at the bottom.

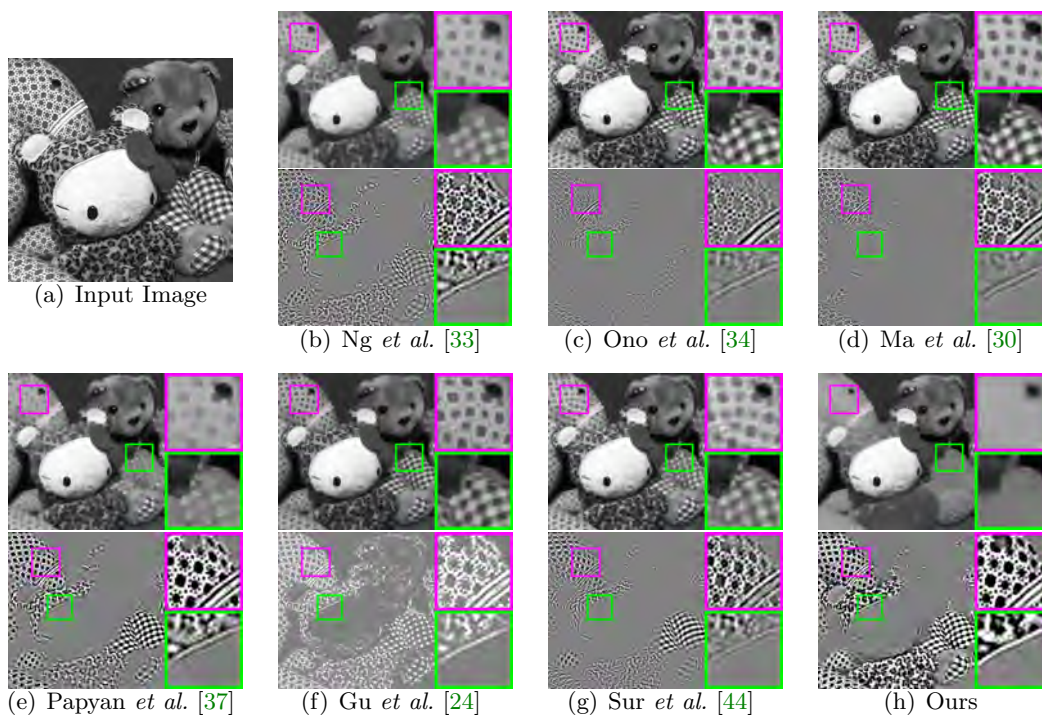


Figure 14. The input image (a) and the decomposition results of different methods on test image 'Friends' (b-h). The cartoon layers are at the top, and the texture layers are at the bottom.

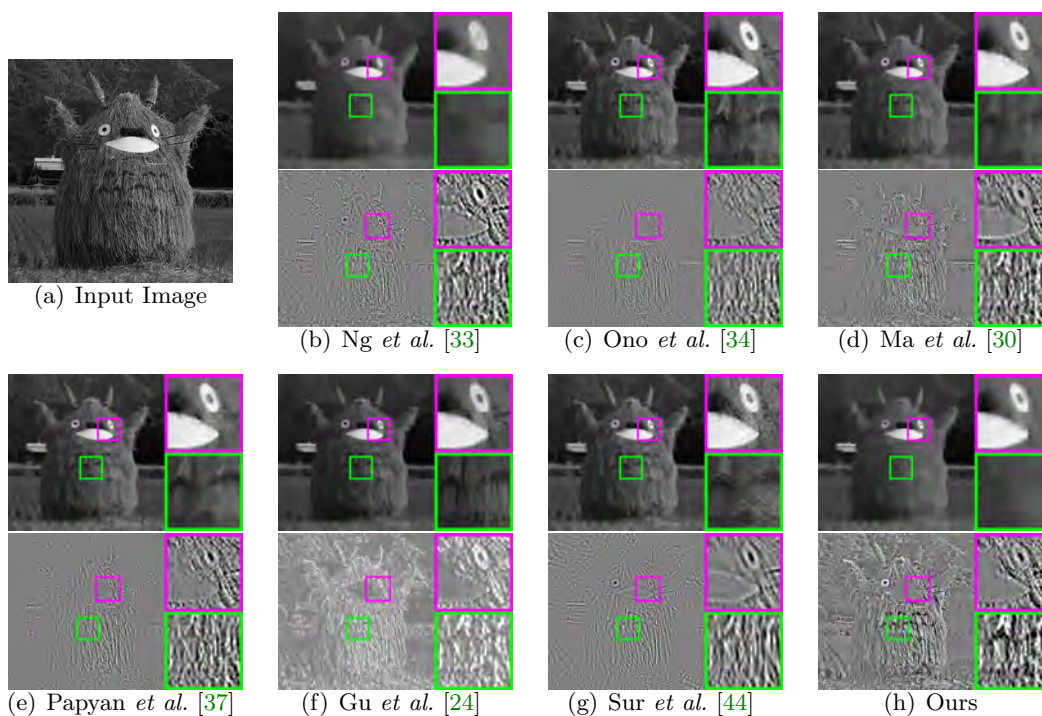


Figure 15. The input image (a) and the decomposition results of different methods on test image 'Jackstraw' (b-h). The cartoon layers are at the top, and the texture layers are at the bottom.

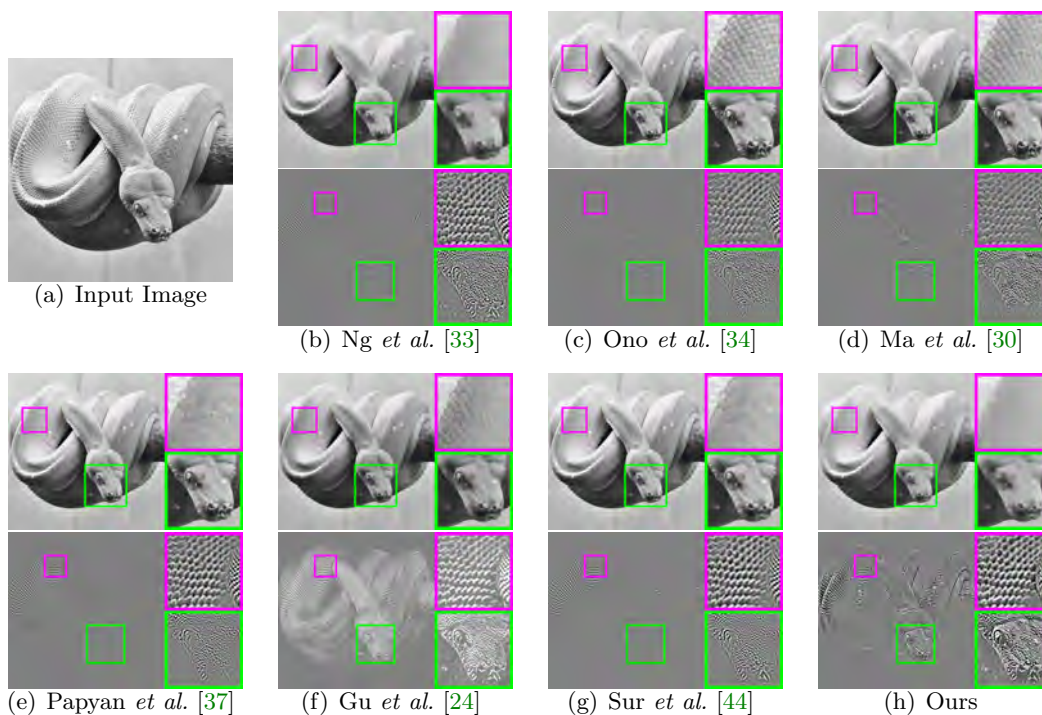


Figure 16. The input image (a) and the decomposition results of different methods on test image 'Snake' (b-h). The cartoon layers are at the top, and the texture layers are at the bottom.

423 cartoon layer. In particular, two patch-recurrence-based methods including Ma *et al.* [30] and
 424 Sur *et al.* [44] produced noticeable blurring on the edge. For image “Barbara”, the proposed
 425 method is capable of keeping image features with periodic patterns only in the texture layer.
 426 In addition, only Ng *et al.* [33] and the proposed method completely removed the textures from
 427 the cartoon layer. In comparison to Ng *et al.* [33] which obviously blurred the cartoon layer,
 428 ours produced sharper edges. For the other three images “Friends”, “Jackstraw” and “Snake”,
 429 it can be seen that except the proposed method, all other methods either wrongly assigned
 430 straw textures to the cartoon layer or wrongly assigned object contours to the texture layer.
 431 Overall, our method is the most accurate one that separates object contours and textures.

432 The proposed method can be extended to processing color images by simply processing
 433 each color channel separately. See Figure 17 for the visualization of the results of the proposed
 434 method on the color version of two images, “Barbara” and “Friends”. It can be seen that the
 435 results generated by such a simple process does not produce noticeable color artifacts.

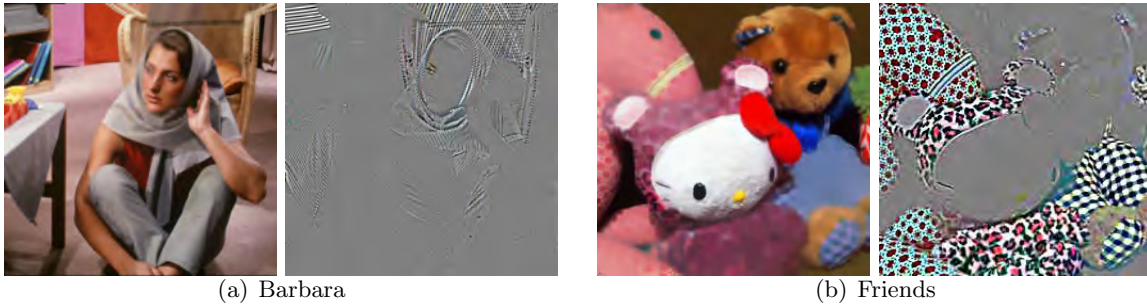


Figure 17. The decomposition results of the proposed method on color images.

436 In summary, visual inspection of the results from different methods showed that the pro-
 437 posed one outperformed the existing ones in terms of decomposition accuracy, which indicates
 438 the effectiveness of orientation characteristic of patch recurrence in natural images for distin-
 439 guishing cartoon and texture.

4.3. Decomposition of Images with Missing Pixel Values. In this experiment, the pro-
 posed method is used for cartoon-texture decomposition of images with missing pixel values.
 Such a decomposition can see its application in image inpainting, as it is shown in [34] that
 running different inpainting schemes on cartoon part and texture part will lead to better re-
 sults in in-painting. The proposed method can be extended for solving such a problem by
 replacing the constraint $u + v = f$ in (3.1) by

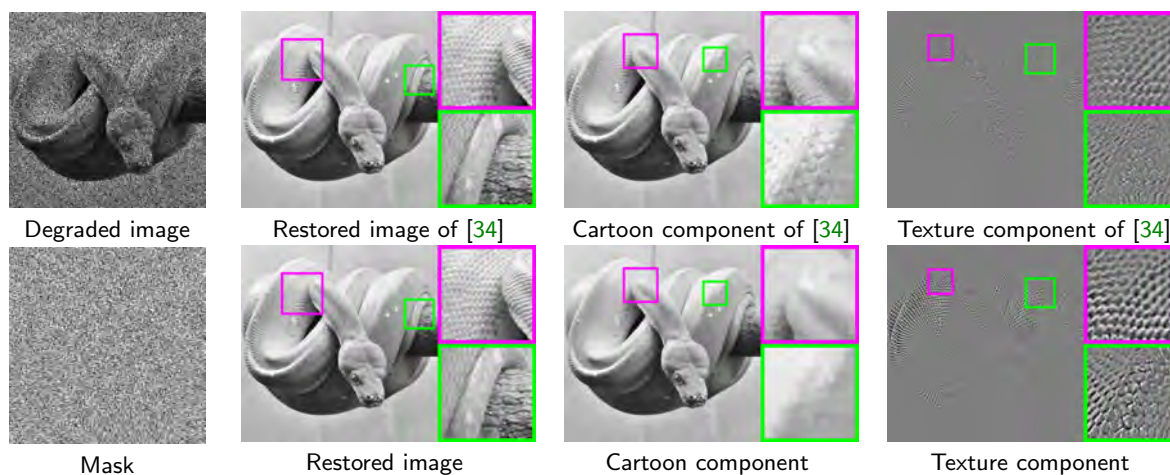
$$\Xi(u + v) = \Xi f,$$

where Ξ is a diagonal matrix whose diagonal entry is 1 if its corresponding pixel value is
 available and 0 otherwise. The resulting algorithm only needs a minor modification on Algo-
 rithm 3.1, *i.e.* simply replacing $A = [I, I]$ by $A = [\Xi, \Xi]$. After running the cartoon-texture
 decomposition, we can have an estimation on the image f :

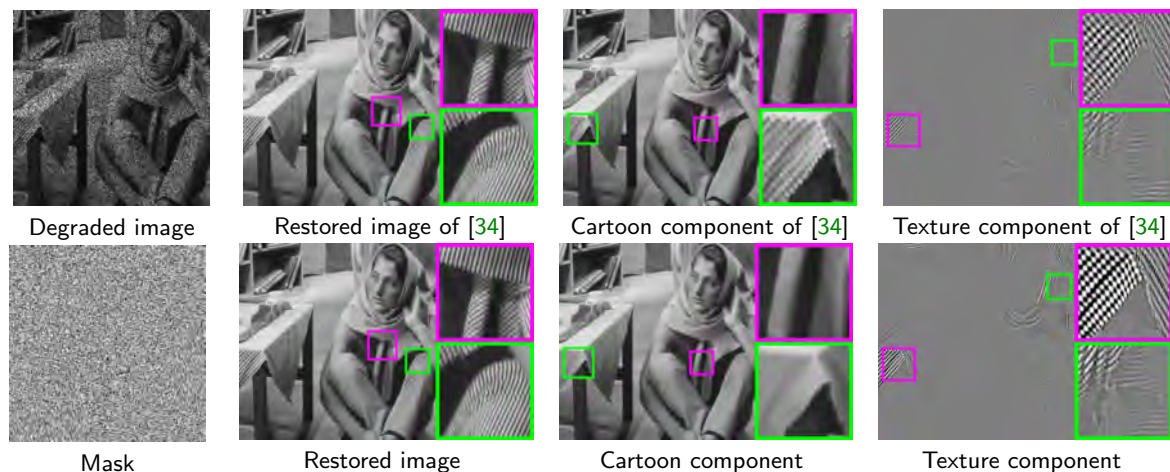
$$\tilde{f} = \Xi f + (1 - \Xi)(u + v).$$

Table 2
PSNR (dB) and SSIM values of inpainted images

(a) 40% pixel values are missing						(b) 50% pixel values are missing					
Method	Measure	Barbara	House	Jackstraw	Snake	Method	Measure	Barbara	House	Jackstraw	Snake
Ono [34]:	PSNR	32.87	28.99	28.56	28.93	Ono [34]:	PSNR	30.58	27.39	27.23	27.54
	SSIM	0.959	0.922	0.860	0.905		SSIM	0.934	0.886	0.805	0.870
Ours	PSNR	34.86	30.10	28.95	29.70	Ours	PSNR	32.16	28.30	27.64	28.13
	SSIM	0.968	0.937	0.870	0.918		SSIM	0.948	0.903	0.817	0.880

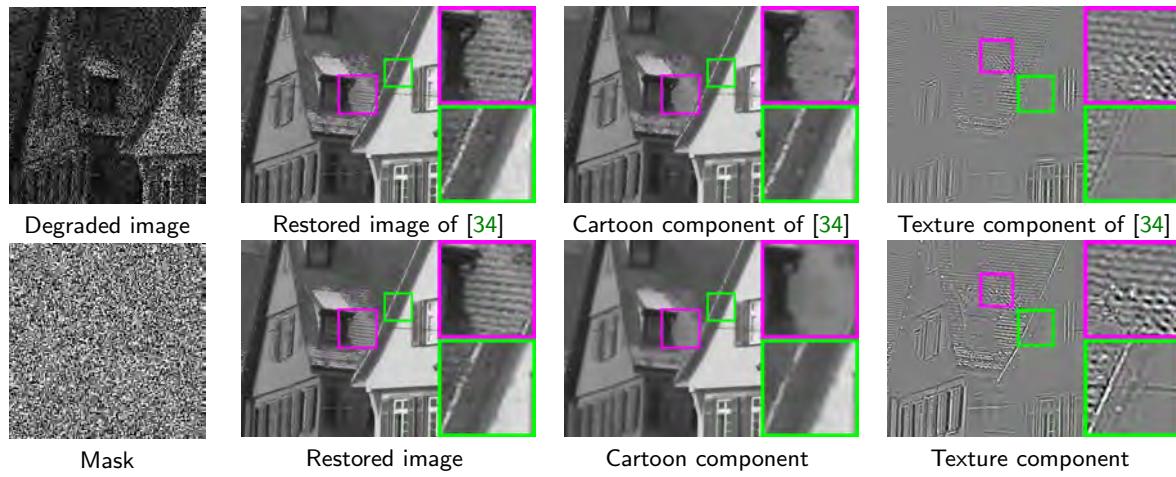


(a) Results on “Snake”

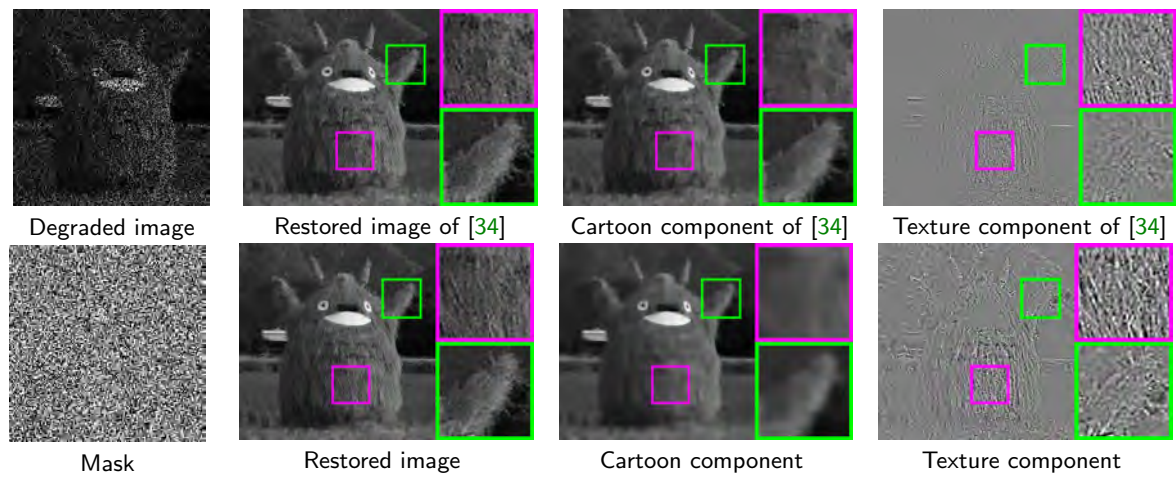


(b) Results on “Barbara”

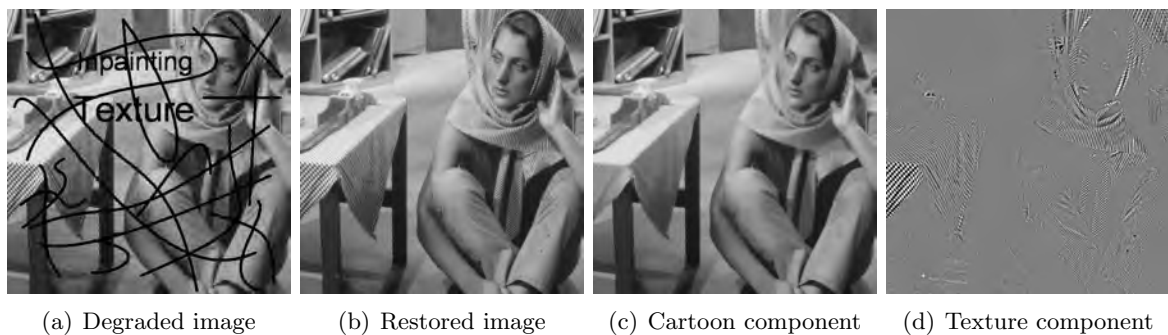
Figure 18. Our decomposition results on “Snake” and “Barbara” with 40% pixels missing.



(a) Results on "House"



(b) Results on "Jackstraw"

Figure 19. Results on "House" and "Jackstraw" with 50% pixels missing.**Figure 20.** Results on 'Barbara' with pixels in a generated mask missing.

440 Such an extended version of the proposed method is tested on four test real images shown
 441 in the last subsection with missing rate of 40% and 50%, and is compared to Ono *et al.* [34].
 442 See Table 2 for the comparison of inpainting performance in terms of PSNR/SSIM. It can
 443 be seen that the proposed method outperformed Ono *et al.*[34] by a large margin on the test
 444 images. See Figure 18 for visual illustration of two results on “Snake” and “Barbara” with
 445 missing rate of 40%. It can be seen that Ono *et al.* [34] wrongly assigned nearly all textures
 446 on the snake and the tie of Barbara to the cartoon layer, which makes the resulting texture
 447 layer rather weak. In comparison, our method produces a much clearer cartoon layer and a
 448 texture layer, which leads to better inpainted results. In Figure 19, we show two results on
 449 “House” and “Jackstraw” with missing rate of 50%. Similar phenomenon can be observed.

450 In addition, we also tested the performance of the proposed method in the case that
 451 the missing pixels are regular patterns such as text and scratches. The degraded image and
 452 the corresponding results are shown in Figure 20. Since such masks may bring undesired
 453 patterns with isotropic or anisotropic recurrence, we initialize the input image with a linear
 454 interpolation before running the proposed algorithm. From Figure 20, it can be seen that the
 455 propose method can restore the image well and generate an accurate decomposition.

456 **4.4. Sensitivity to Parameter Settings.** In this experiments, we tested how the perfor-
 457 mance of the proposed method is sensitive to the setting of the parameters involved in the
 458 algorithm. The evaluation is done by modifying the parameters, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2, \eta_1, \eta_2$ in the
 459 range of 20%-180% of their default values. See Figure 21 for the plot of the SSIM values of the
 460 corresponding results on a synthesized image. It can be seen that the decomposition results
 461 are stable when the parameters vary in $[0.6, 1.4]$ of their default values. In comparison, the
 462 sensitivity of the performance of the proposed method is relatively higher for the parameters
 463 $\alpha_1, \beta_2, \eta_2$ than for other parameters.

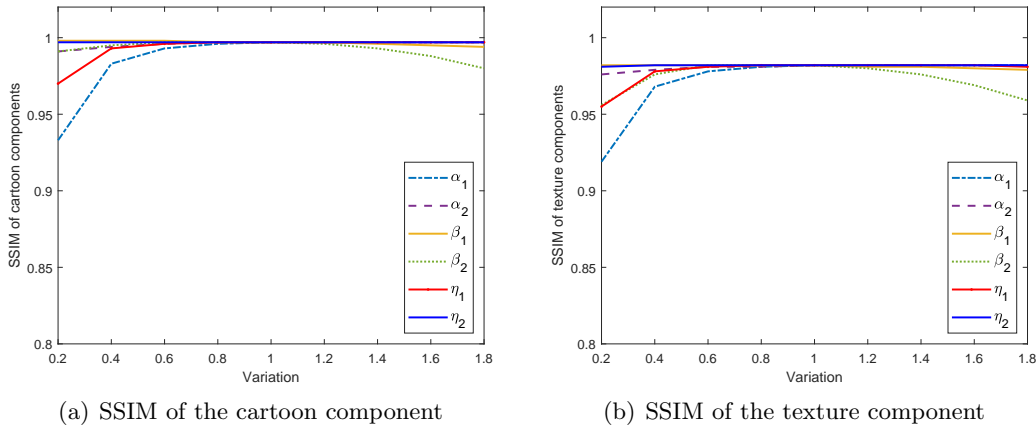


Figure 21. SSIM values of the cartoon and texture layers generated using the parameters $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2, \eta_1$ and η_2 varying from 20% to 180% of their default values.

464 To visualize the impact caused by different parameter settings, some results obtained
 465 using different parameter settings are shown in Figure 22-24. Figure 22 shows the results on
 466 “Friends” with varying α_1 and β_1 . It can be seen that the patterns on the horse are clear
 467 in the cartoon component when $\alpha_1 = 0.05$, and disappears gradually as α_1 increases. When

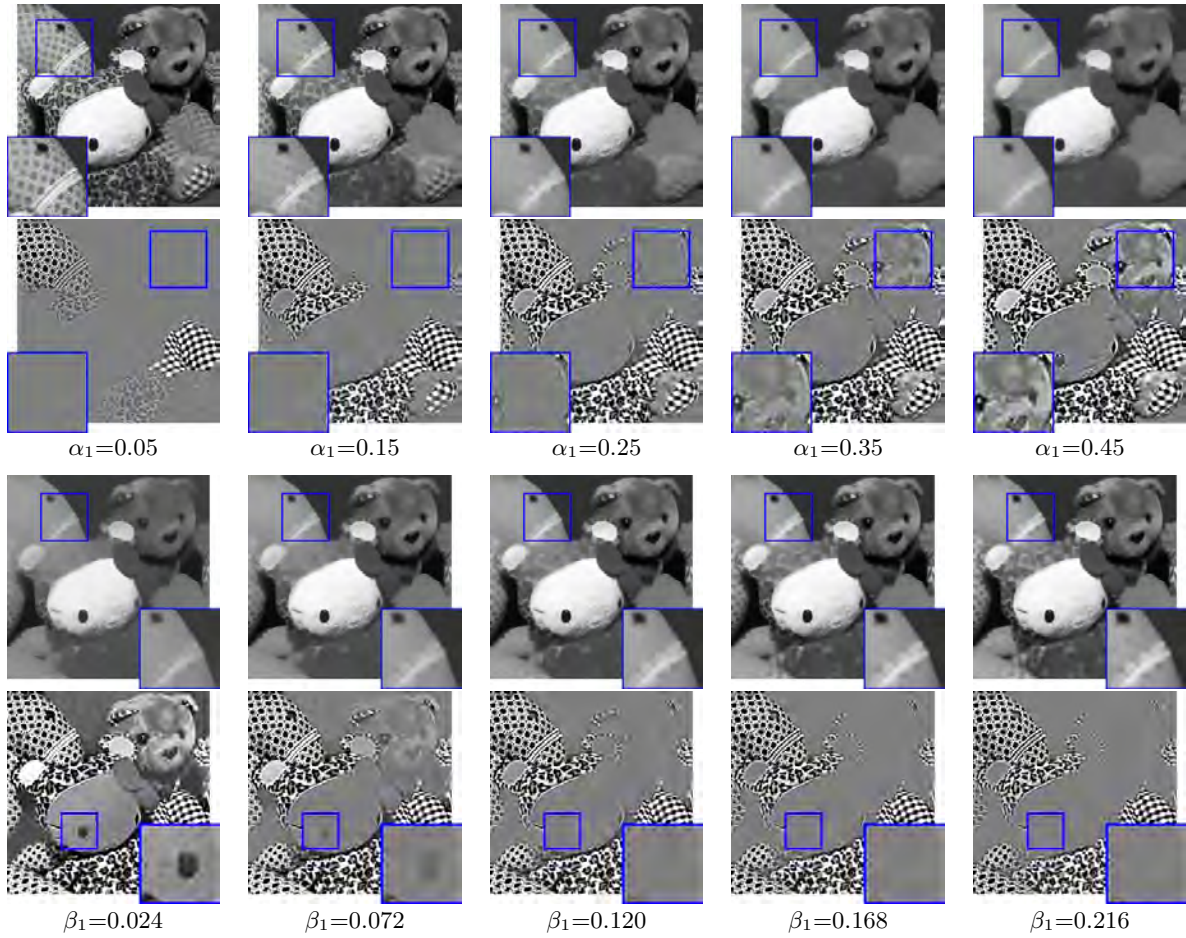


Figure 22. The decomposition results of the proposed method on 'Friends' with varying α_1 and β_1 .

468 $\alpha_1 = 0.45$, the patterns are entirely removed, and even the white edge gets a little blurred. As
 469 for the texture components, the Teddy becomes clear as α_1 increases. On the contrary, when
 470 β_1 grows from 0.024 to 0.216, more and more patterns/details are carried from the texture
 471 components to the cartoon components.

472 The results about α_2 and β_2 are shown in Figure 23. As α_2 increases, more and more
 473 details are removed from the cartoon components while some weak textures becomes stronger
 474 in the texture components. On the other hand, when β_2 grows from 0.006 to 0.054, it can
 475 also be observed that some undesired texture in the cartoon components become more and
 476 more clear while some structures from the texture components gradually get removed.

477 As for η_1 and η_2 , the proposed method performs more stable when the parameters varies.
 478 The results are shown in Figure 24, where the edge of the roof keeps clear in the cartoon
 479 components and is almost invisible in the texture components. However, slight differences can
 480 still be observed. In Figure 24, the figure on the roof is not clear in the texture component
 481 and remains in the cartoon component when $\eta_1 = 4$, but it becomes clear in the texture
 482 component and removed from the cartoon component when $\eta_1 = 36$. Similar phenomena can

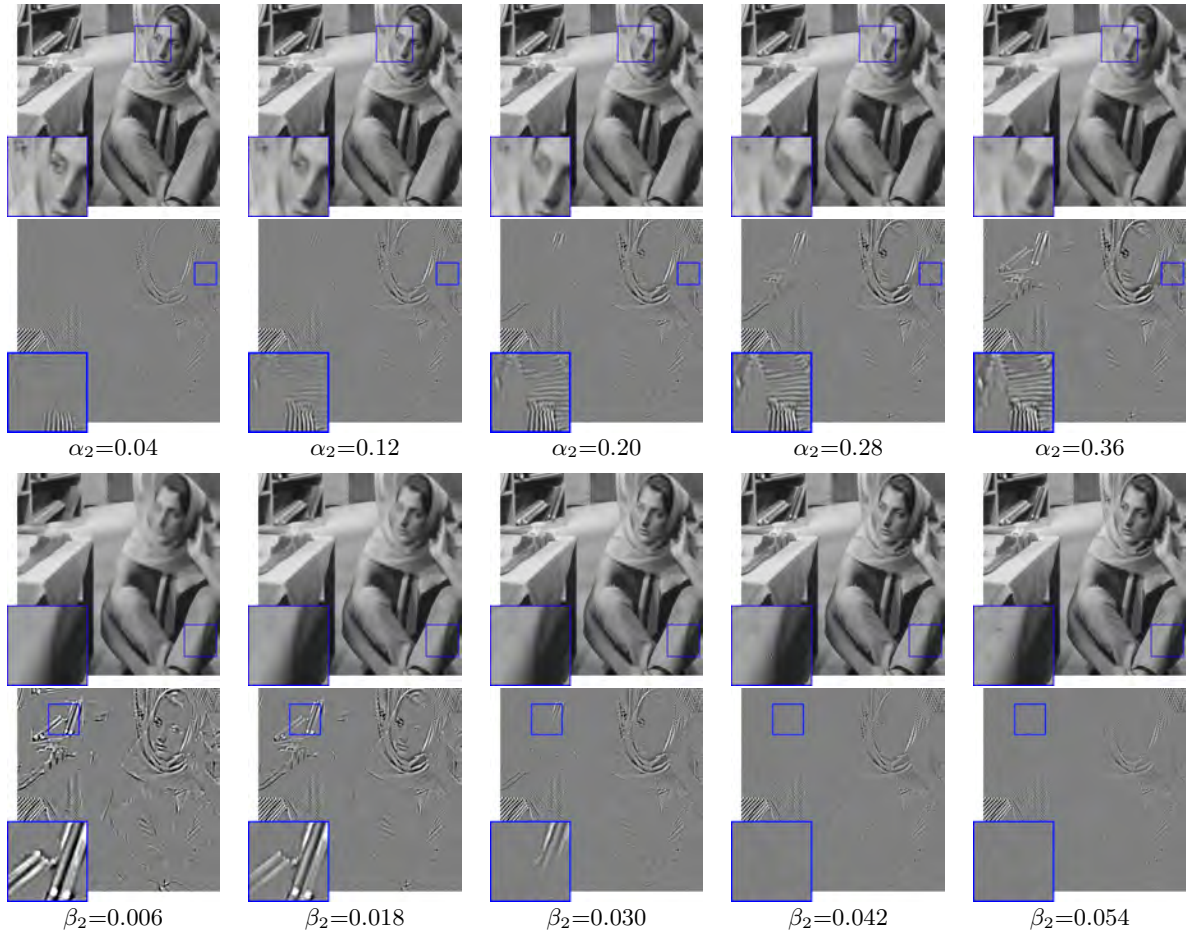


Figure 23. The decomposition results of the proposed method on 'Barbara' with varying α_2 and β_2 .

483 also be seen in Figure 24 for varying η_2 .

484 **4.5. Computational Cost.** To evaluate the efficiency of the proposed method, we compare
 485 its running time with other compared methods when processing images of size 256×256 and
 486 512×512 on the same computational environment: Intel i7-6700 CPU and RTX TITAN GPU.
 487 The results are listed in Table 3. From Table 3, it can be seen that the PDE-based approach of
 488 Ng *et al.* [33] is the fastest and much faster than the patch-matching-based methods including
 489 Ma *et al.* [30] and ours. The time cost of our approach is around 1.5 times as that of Ma *et*
 490 *al.* [30] which is still acceptable. Compared to Papyan *et al.* [37], our approach is much faster.

Table 3

The running time (seconds) of the proposed and compared methods on different size of images.

Size	Ng [33]	Ono [34]	Ma [30]	Papyan [37]	Gu [24]	Sur [44]	Ours
256x256	2.0	12.0	84.0	393.9	63.2	5.4	126.7
512x512	9.1	90.2	293.0	1333.7	308.5	17.7	453.7

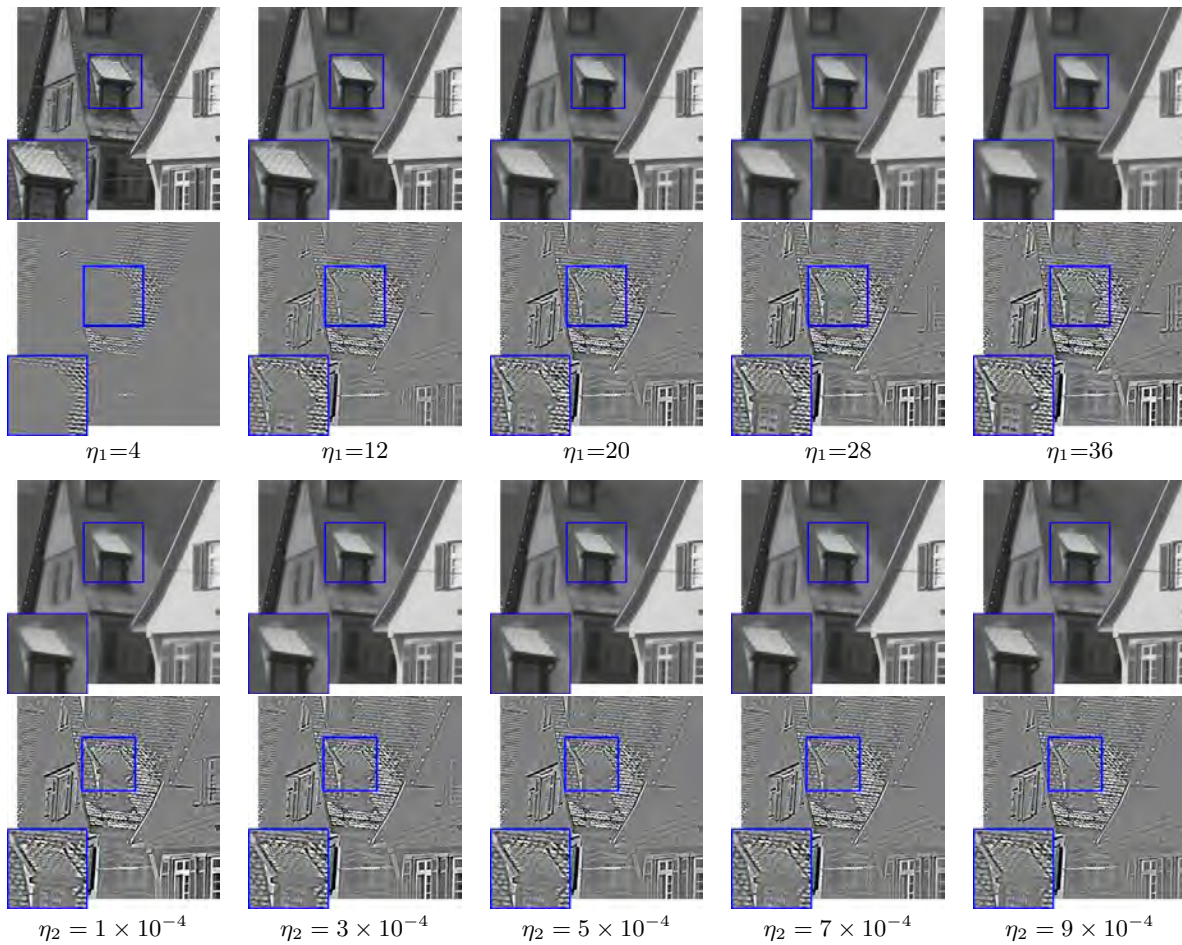


Figure 24. The decomposition results of the proposed method on 'House' with varying η_1 and η_2 .

491 **5. Conclusion.** In this paper, we showed that the patch recurrence for cartoon and tex-
 492 ture have different orientation properties: anisotropy (cartoon) vs. isotropy (texture). Based
 493 on such a new observation, we proposed a new patch recurrence prior for distinguishing the
 494 cartoon layer and texture layer, and developed an approach to exploit such a prior for cartoon-
 495 texture decomposition. The experiments showed the advantage of the proposed method over
 496 existing state-of-the-art methods, in terms of both quantitative measurement and visual qual-
 497 ity. In future, we would like to investigate the application of the proposed prior in other image
 498 processing problems.

499

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