QGIS plugins for Image Fusion and Image Imputation

by

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Outline

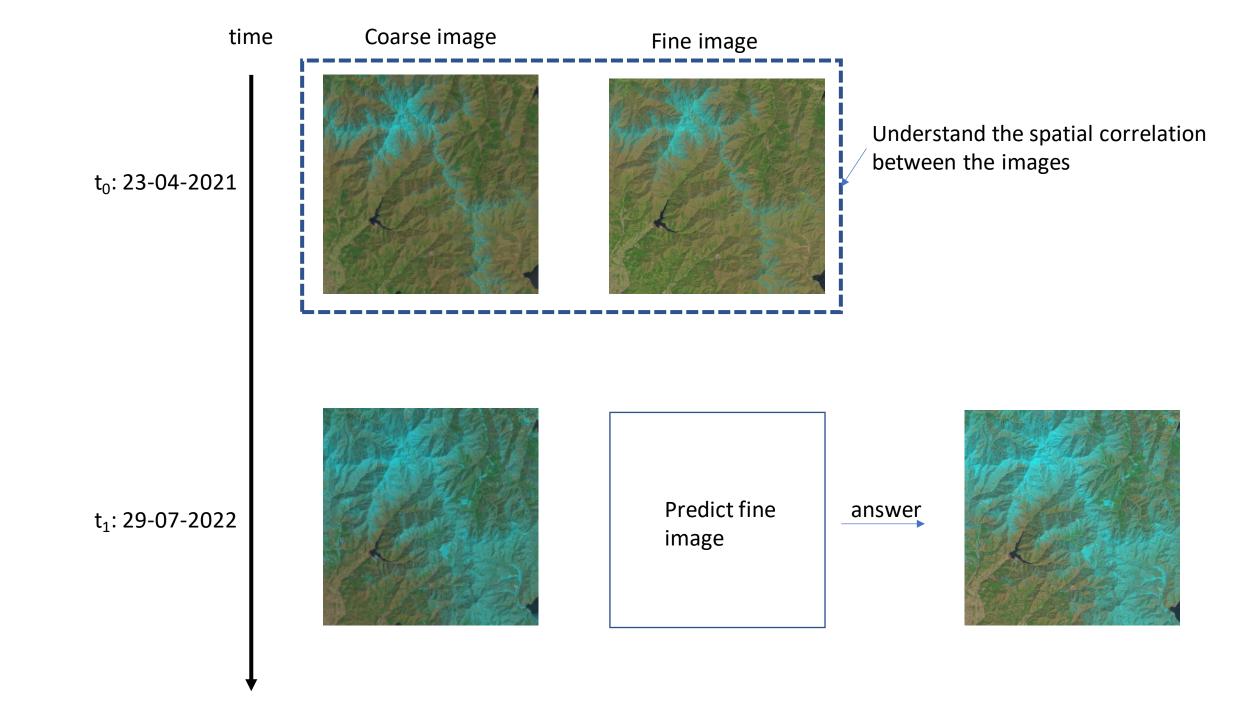
- Part-1
 - Introduction to Image Fusion
 - Demo of our QGIS image fusion plugin
 - Future work
- Part-2
 - Introduction to Imputation
 - State-of-the-art techniques
 - Demo of our QGIS image imputation plugin
 - Future work

Part 1: Image Fusion

Introduction

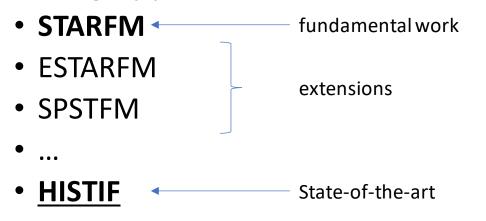
• Image fusion:

- 1. Understanding the spatial correlation between the low-resolution and high-resolution images of a particular location and
- 2. Generate a higher-resolution image for a given low-resolution image taken later.



Related Works

Existing approaches



Limitations

geo-registration errors

(preserve shape but loose spatial details)

tolerant to geo-registration errors
but suffers from bias

• Improved HISTIF (our algorithm published in IEA-AIE 2022)

Demo: QGIS Plugin for Image Fusion

Bandi Mountain Data

Future Work

• The IHISITF algorithm is a sequential algorithm relying on a single CPU.

 We are developing parallel and distributed solutions for IHISTIF using multiple CPU cores.

- We are also exploring new Image fusion techniques.
 - Our new technique submitted to DASFAA 2022 improves over IHISITF by 10 to 20%.

Part 2: Image Imputation

Introduction

• Missing pixels is a fundamental problem in image analytics.

• Imputation is a technique employed to fill up the missing pixels.

 K-Nearest Neighbor is the widely adopted basic imputation technique.

 However, much better imputation techniques have been recently proposed in the field of Computer Science

State-of-the-art techniques

statistical techniques

k-Nearest neighbor

Hot deck imputation

data mining techniques

Linear SICE regression

Machine learning techniques

Neural GANs Nets Deep learning (Tensors)

siLRTC, haLRTC, CMTF*, cpALS*

timeline

Demo: QGIS Plugin for Image Imputation

Future Works

- Existing Tensor-based imputation techniques do not include humans in the decision-making process.
- We are developing novel tensor-based imputation techniques by incorporating the "human-in-the-loop" concept.
 - The user will input the missing imagery data.
 - The user will also tell the technique of which data to be considered for model building.
 - Our model will learn the data specified by the user and perform imputation.
 - Preliminary results demonstrate that we can improve the performance by 10%.

The END

Thank you and questions