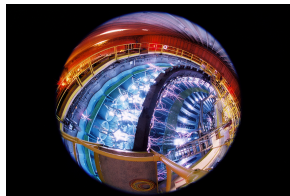


This paper describes objective technical results and analysis. Any subjective views or opinions that might be expressed in the paper do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Department of Energy or the United States Government.

*Exceptional Service to the National Interest*



SAND2021-2522C



## Microstructure reconstruction via non-local patch-based image inpainting

TMS 2021 Annual Meeting & Exhibition  
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3/4/21



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- Anh Tran and Hoang Tran. “Data-driven high-fidelity 2D microstructure reconstruction via non-local patch-based image inpainting”. In: *Acta Materialia* 178 (2019), pp. 207–218.  
ISSN: 1359-6454



# Prelude – Notation setup

- $\mathcal{D}$ : unoccluded region,  $\mathcal{H}$ : occluded region,  $\mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{H} = \Omega$ ,  $\mathcal{D} \cap \mathcal{H} = \emptyset$ ;  
 $u : \Omega \mapsto \mathbb{R}^3$ : image
- patch neighborhood  $\mathcal{N}_p$ ,  $\#\mathcal{N}_p = N$ ;  
 $W_p = (u(p_1), u(p_2), \dots, u(p_N))$
- shift map  $\phi : \Omega \mapsto \mathbb{N}^2$ : 2-dimensional vector field locating the nearest neighbor of a patch
- $d(W_p, W_{q'})$  – distance between 2 patches
- $W_q$  is the nearest neighbor of  $W_p$ , which contains no occluded pixels, i.e.  
 $q = \operatorname{argmin}_{q' \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}} d^2(W_p, W_{q'})$
- by definition,  
 $\phi(p) = q - p \Leftrightarrow q = p + \phi(p)$  and the nearest neighbor of  $W_p$  is  $W_q = W_{p+\phi(p)}$

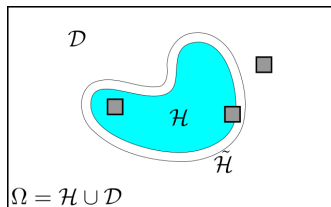


Figure: Inpainting schematic.

**Goal:** minimize  $E$

$$E(u, \phi) = \sum_{p \in \mathcal{H}} d^2(W_p, W_{p+\phi(p)}), \quad (1)$$

where the distance b/w patches = Euclidean distance ( $L^2$ ) plus weighted  $L^2$  derivative,

$$d^2(W_p, W_q) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{r \in \mathcal{N}_p} \left[ \|u(r) - u(r + q - p)\|_2^2 + \lambda \|T(r) - T(r + q - p)\|_2^2 \right]. \quad (2)$$

**Approach:** iterative alternating optimization, as optimizing  $E(\cdot, \cdot)$  is high-dimensional and NP-hard.  
Weighted mean scheme:

$$u(p) = \frac{\sum_{q \in \mathcal{N}_p} s_q^p u(p + \phi(q))}{\sum_{q \in \mathcal{N}_p} s_q^p}, \quad \forall p \in \mathcal{H}, \quad s_q^p = \exp(-d^2(W_q, W_{q+\phi(q)})/(2\sigma^2)). \quad (3)$$

---

## Algorithm 1 Minimization of $E(u, \phi)$ via iterated alternating approach.

---

**Input:** Initial guess  $u_0$  and tolerance  $\tau > 0$

**Output:** Inpainted image  $u_{k+1}$

1: **repeat**

2:    $\phi_k \leftarrow \operatorname{argmin}_{\phi} E(u^k, \phi)$

// Nearest neighbor search (Alg 2)

3:    $u_{k+1} \leftarrow \operatorname{argmin}_u E(u, \phi^k)$

// Image reconstruction ((3))

4:    $k \leftarrow k + 1$

5: **until**  $\|u_{k+1} - u_k\| < \tau$

# PatchMatch algorithm

---

## Algorithm 2 Approximate nearest neighbor (ANN) search via PatchMatch(Barnes et al.; Fedorov, Facciolo, and Arias).

---

**Input:** Current image  $u$ , occlusion  $\mathcal{H}$ , number of iteration  $J$

**Output:** Shift map  $\phi$

```

1:  $\phi \leftarrow$  randomly initialize the shift map
2:  $(p_n), n = 1, \dots, |\mathcal{H}| \leftarrow$  lexicography ordering of the pixels in  $\mathcal{H}$ 
3: for  $j = 1, \dots, J$  do
4:   for  $n = 1, \dots, |\mathcal{H}|$  do
5:     if  $j$  is even then
6:        $p \leftarrow p_n$  // visit the occluded pixels by lexicography order
7:        $a \leftarrow p - (0, 1), b \leftarrow p - (1, 0)$  // check adjacent (up and left) pixels
8:     else
9:        $p \leftarrow p_{|\mathcal{H}| - n + 1}$  // visit the occluded pixels by inverse order
10:       $a \leftarrow p + (0, 1), b \leftarrow p + (1, 0)$  // check down and right pixels
11:    end if
12:     $q \leftarrow \operatorname{argmin}_{r \in \{p, a, b\}} d(W_p, W_{p+\phi(r)})$  // update candidate for NNs of current pixel
13:     $\phi(p) \leftarrow \phi(q)$ 
14:    // Random search for better NNs around the current one
15:     $\mathbb{S} \leftarrow$  Generate set of random 2D vectors around  $\phi(p)$ 
16:     $t \leftarrow \operatorname{argmin}_{r \in \mathbb{S} \cup \{\phi(p)\}} d(W_p, W_{p+r})$ 
17:     $\phi(p) \leftarrow t$ 
18:  end for
19: end for

```

# Multiscale scheme

---

## Algorithm 3 Multiscale scheme (Arias et al.; Fedorov, Facciolo, and Arias; Liu and Caselles; Newson et al.)

---

**Input:** known image  $u$ , occlusion  $\mathcal{H}$ , number of scales  $L$

**Output:** inpainted image

```

1:  $\{u^l\}_{l=1}^L \leftarrow$  Initialize pyramid of images ( $L$  scales) from  $u$  and  $\mathcal{H}$  (coarsest scale:  $l = L$ );
2:  $\{\mathcal{H}^l\}_{l=1}^L \leftarrow$  Compute pyramid of domains ( $L$  scales) from  $\mathcal{H}$ ;
3:  $\phi^L \leftarrow$  Random;
4:  $u^L \leftarrow$  Initialize from  $\phi^L$  via weighted mean scheme (3);
5: for  $l = L, \dots, 1$  do
6:   repeat
7:      $\phi^l \leftarrow$  ANN search with input  $(u^l, \mathcal{H}^l)$ 
8:      $u^l \leftarrow$  Reconstruction from  $\phi^l$  via (3)
9:   until converge
10:   $\phi^{l-1} \leftarrow$  Upsample  $\phi^l$ 
11:   $u^{l-1} \leftarrow$  Reconstruction from  $\phi^{l-1}$  via (3)
12: end for

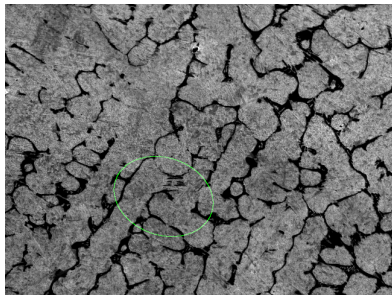
```

---

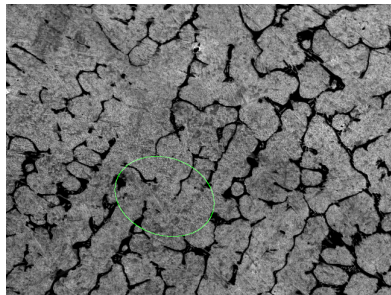
# Inpainting workflow

- all images used are from UHCSDB dataset [Brian L DeCost et al. "UHCSDB: UltraHigh carbon steel micrograph database". In: \*Integrating Materials and Manufacturing Innovation\* 6.2 \(2017\), pp. 197–205](#)
- given a random image, throw in a random occluded region (e.g. green ellipse with random sizes and orientations)
- inpaint the SEM image
- "interpolate" microstructure images

# Inpainting: examples and results 1/8

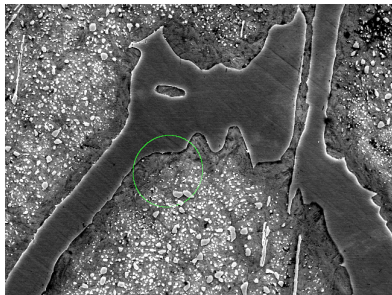


(a) Orig. #35.

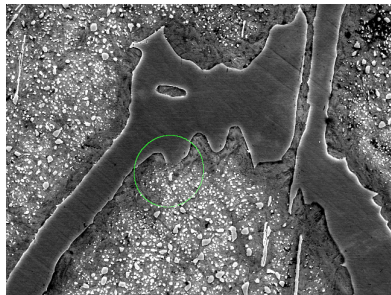


(b) Recon. #35.

# Inpainting: examples and results 2/8

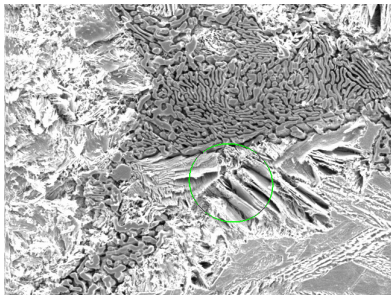


(a) Orig. #1098.

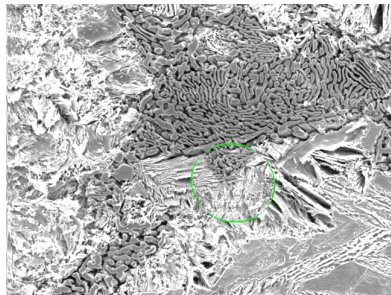


(b) Recon. #1098.

# Inpainting: examples and results 3/8



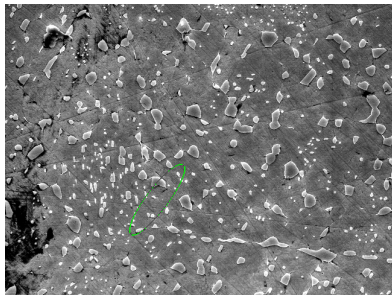
(a) Orig. #1294.



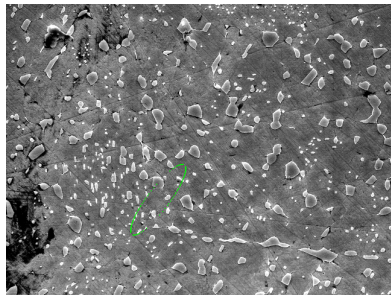
(b) Recon. #1294.



# Inpainting: examples and results 4/8

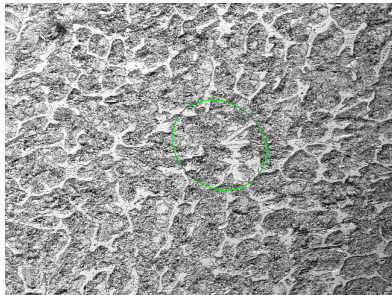


(a) Orig. #1633.

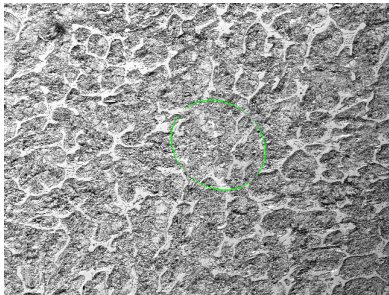


(b) Recon. #1633.

# Inpainting: examples and results 5/8

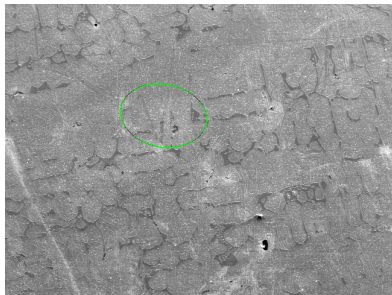


(a) Orig. #1718.

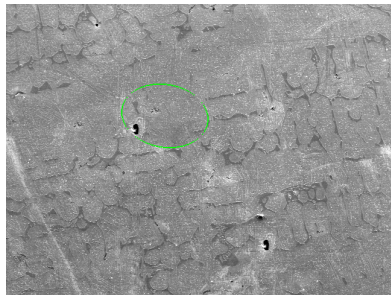


(b) Recon. #1718.

# Inpainting: examples and results 6/8

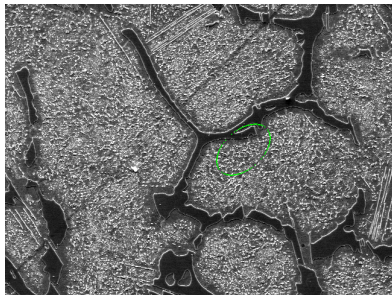


(a) Orig. #1561.

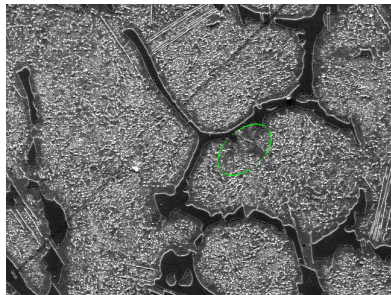


(b) Recon. #1561.

# Inpainting: examples and results 7/8

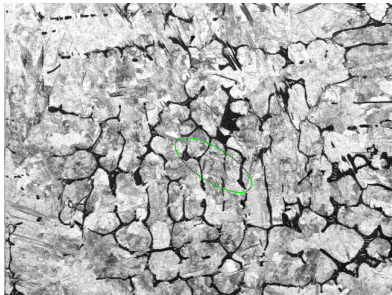


(a) Orig. #1457.

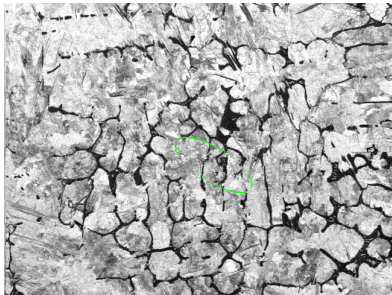


(b) Recon. #1457.

# Inpainting: examples and results 8/8



(a) Orig. #36.

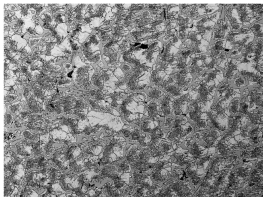


(b) Recon. #36.

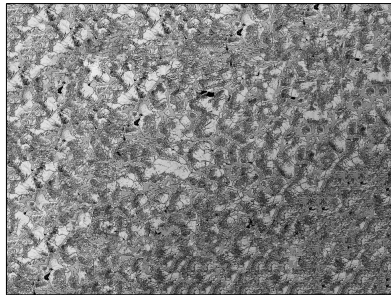
# Outpainting workflow

- all images used are from UHCSDB dataset [Brian L DeCost et al. "UHCSDB: UltraHigh carbon steel micrograph database". In: \*Integrating Materials and Manufacturing Innovation\* 6.2 \(2017\), pp. 197–205](#)
- try to "extrapolate" beyond the given images
- results vary depending on how many features are available
- "busier" images tend to yield better results

# Outpainting: examples and results 1/9

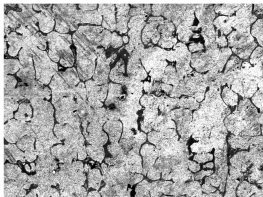


(a) Orig. #1552.

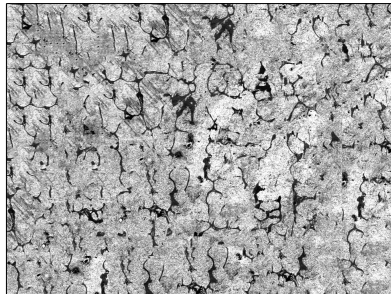


(b) Recon. #1552.

# Outpainting: examples and results 2/9



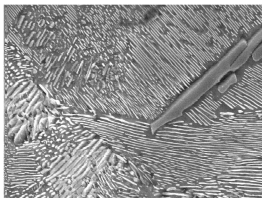
(a) Orig. #1583.



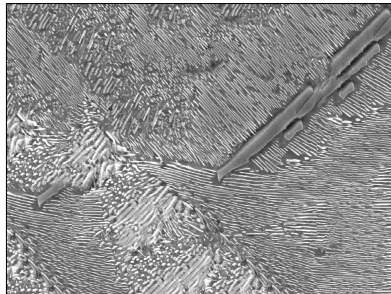
(b) Recon. #1583.



# Outpainting: examples and results 3/9

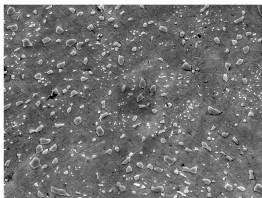


(a) Orig. #1597.

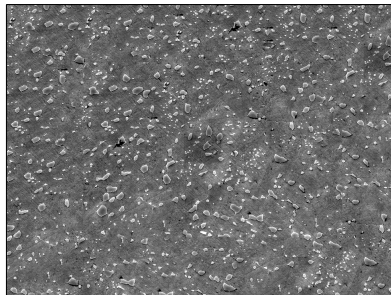


(b) Recon. #1597.

# Outpainting: examples and results 4/9

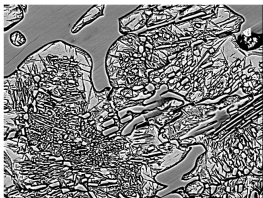


(a) Orig. #1676.

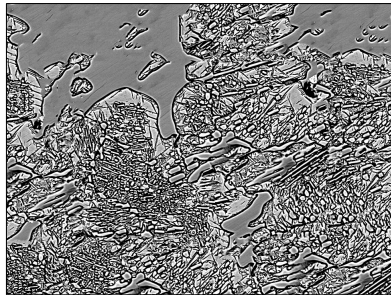


(b) Recon. #1676.

# Outpainting: examples and results 5/9

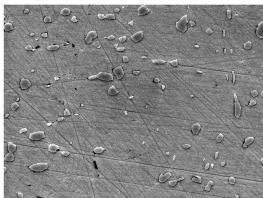


(a) Orig. #1531.

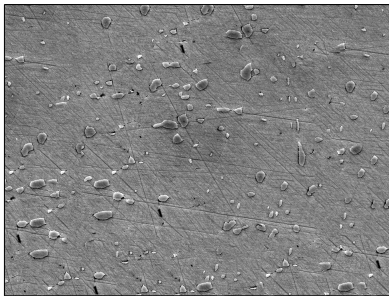


(b) Recon. #1531.

# Outpainting: examples and results 6/9

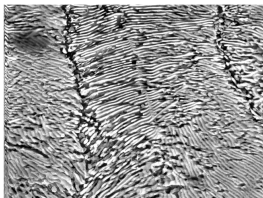


(a) Orig. #1569.

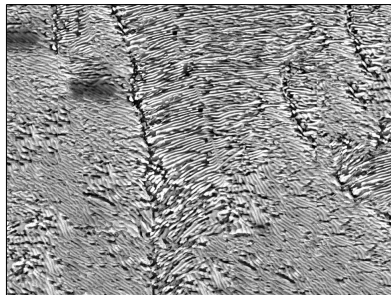


(b) Recon. #1569.

# Outpainting: examples and results 7/9

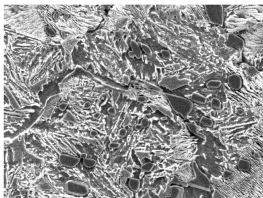


(a) Orig. #1589.

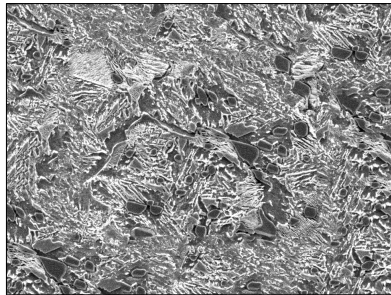


(b) Recon. #1589.

# Outpainting: examples and results 8/9

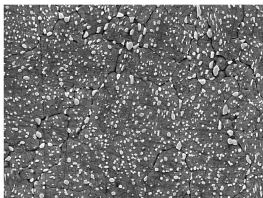


(a) Orig. #1656.

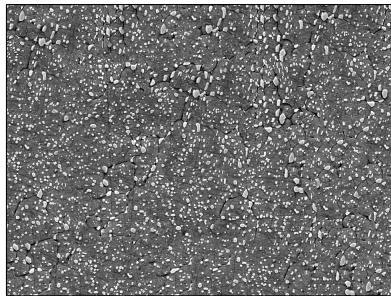


(b) Recon. #1656.

# Outpainting: examples and results 9/9



(a) Orig. #1694.



(b) Recon. #1694.

# Stitching images – or microstructure assembly

- context: many microstructure images taken at **different locations** for the **same** specimen – supposed to be **statistically equivalent** by definition
- **question**: given a set of finitely many images, can we reconstruct the microstructure of the **whole** specimen?
- an example of shuffling and  $\rightarrow$  **n!** synthetic big SEM microstructure images

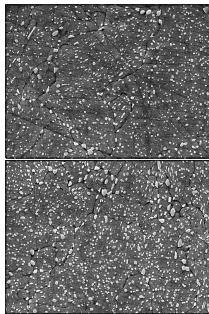
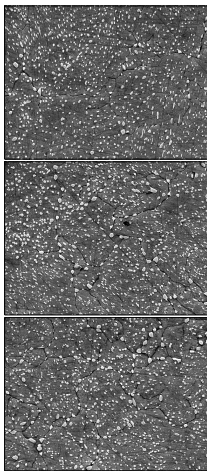
SEM 1		SEM 2
	SEM 3	
SEM 4		SEM 5

SEM 5		SEM 4
	SEM 3	
SEM 2		SEM 1

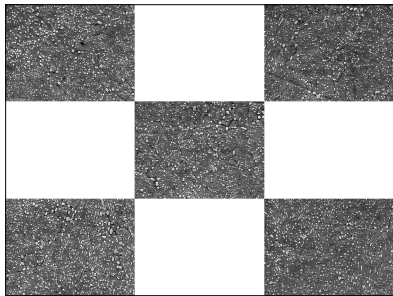


# Stitching images

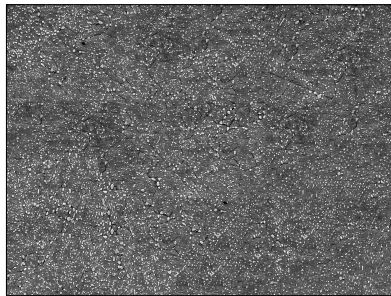
- all images used are from UHCSDB dataset [Brian L DeCost et al. "UHCSDB: UltraHigh carbon steel micrograph database". In: \*Integrating Materials and Manufacturing Innovation\* 6.2 \(2017\), pp. 197–205](#)
- *primary\_microconstituent* = *spheroidite*
- 970°C for 5 minutes before quenched
- label AC1\_970C\_5M\_Q
- #272, #1013, #596, #1094, #286
- **same** magnification 4910X



# Stitching: examples and results 1/6

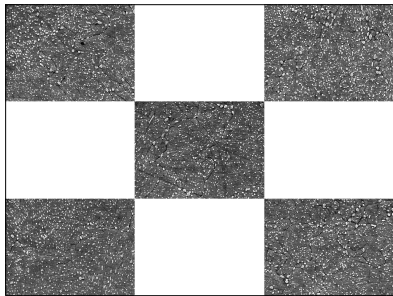


(a) Input #11/120.

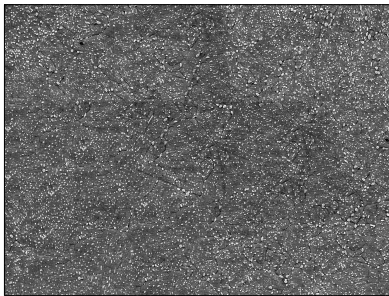


(b) Recon. #11/120.

# Stitching: examples and results 2/6

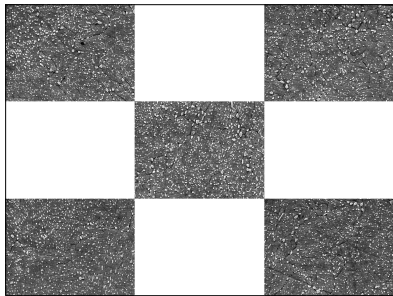


(a) Input #13/120.

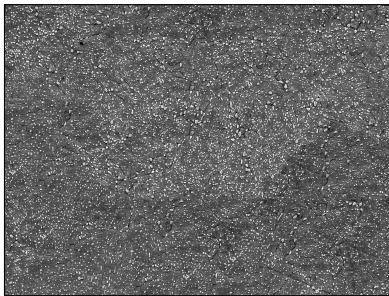


(b) Recon. #13/120.

# Stitching: examples and results 3/6

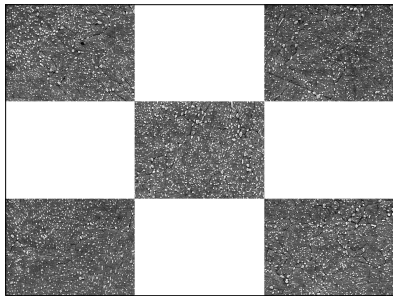


(a) Input #18/120.

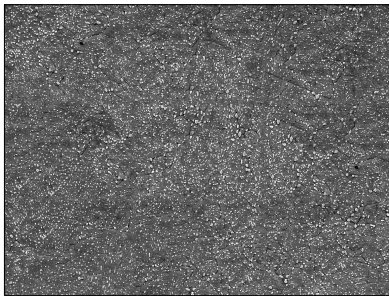


(b) Recon. #18/120.

# Stitching: examples and results 4/6

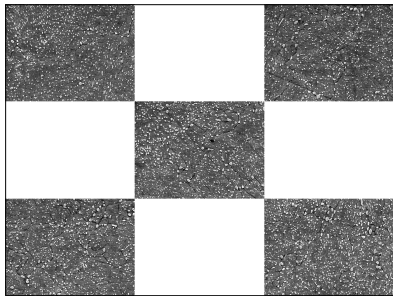


(a) Input #19/120.

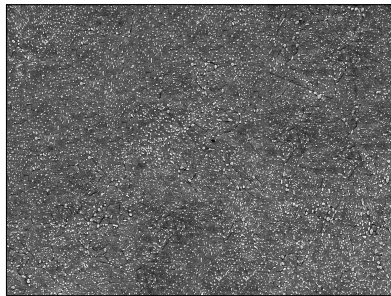


(b) Recon. #19/120.

# Stitching: examples and results 5/6

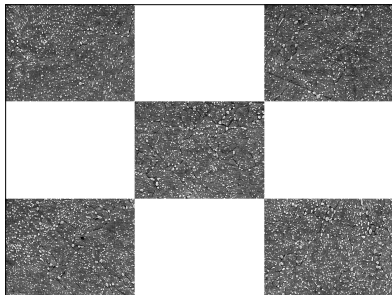


(a) Input #24/120.

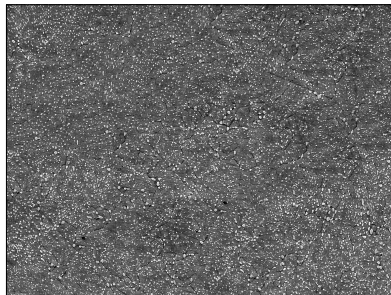


(b) Recon. #24/120.

# Stitching: examples and results 6/6



(a) Input #30/120.



(b) Recon. #30/120.

# Conclusion

This talk is about

- an extended image inpainting method
- applied for microstructure
  - inpainting
  - outpainting
  - "assembly" – stitching images (of the same magnification) at different places
- mostly limited to single-image; does not generalize to multi-image (as opposed to GAN)
- might be useful to go from Small Data to Big Data



Thank you for listening.

Q/A.



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