

Detection of Intensity and Motion Edges within Optical Flow via Multidimensional Control*

Christoph Brune[†], Helmut Maurer[†], and Marcus Wagner[‡]

Abstract. In this paper, we propose a new optimization approach for the simultaneous computation of optical flow and edge detection therein. Instead of using an Ambrosio–Tortorelli type energy functional, we reformulate the optical flow problem as a multidimensional control problem. The optimal control problem is solved by discretization methods and large-scale optimization techniques. The edge detector can be immediately built from the control variables. We provide three series of numerical examples. The first shows that the mere presence of a gradient restriction has a regularizing effect, while the second demonstrates how to balance the regularizing effects of a term within the objective and the control restriction. The third series of numerical results is concerned with the direct evaluation of a TV-regularization term by introduction of control variables with sign restrictions.

Key words. optical flow, edge detection, partial differential equation constrained optimization, optimal control problem, direct methods

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1. Introduction. A major task in computer vision is the extraction of object and motion information from a given image sequence. In this context, a frequently used concept is that of the *optical flow*: For consecutive frames, one determines a displacement field (resp., its time derivative), which sets points of equal brightness into correspondence (cf. [4, pp. 250 ff.]). The concept of the optical flow finds numerous applications, e.g., for compression of video image data (cf. [21]), automatic retouching of movie sequences during the process of digitalization (cf. [19]), or even reconstruction of three-dimensional surfaces by estimating the disparity map for a stereo image pair (“depth from stereo”) (cf. [39]). Its most important applications, however, are connected with object recognition and motion estimation (see, for example, [7], [18], [26], [28], and [40]). Here the discontinuities (“edges”) within the optical flow are of particular interest. Ideally, they should be detected without performing an additional step. Moreover, it is reasonable to distinguish within the optical flow between “motion edges,” i.e., borders between the projections of moving objects, and “intensity edges,” i.e., large gradients of greyscale values within the projections of moving objects.

In the literature, the computation of the optical flow is frequently performed by regularization methods (cf. [37, pp. 53 ff.]), resulting in the solution of multidimensional variational

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[†]Institut für Numerische und Angewandte Mathematik, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Einstein-str. 62, D-48149 Münster, Germany (christoph.brune@uni-muenster.de, <http://www.christoph-brune.de>; maurer@math.uni-muenster.de).

[‡]Corresponding author. Institute for Mathematics and Scientific Computing, University of Graz, Heinrichstrasse 36, A-8010 Graz, Austria (marcus.wagner@uni-graz.at, <http://www.thecityto come.de>).

problems.¹ Then there are two different strategies for a simultaneous edge detection. The first possibility is to replace the objective within the variational problem by a functional of Ambrosio–Tortorelli type, depending on an additional variable k as edge detector.² The second possibility is the addition of convex restrictions for the gradients of the optical flow, thus converting the given variational problem into a multidimensional control problem of the so-called Dieudonné–Rashevsky type. Then the edge detector k can be built immediately from the control variables (cf. [45]).

In the present paper, we pursue the second approach, simultaneously determining the optical flow and the edges therein as a solution of a multidimensional control problem. Our interest in the reformulation and solution of the problem within the framework of optimal control has several reasons. Let us remark first that, from the viewpoint of nonlinear optimization, the present paper (together with [17]) documents for the first time the numerical solution of a control problem of Dieudonné–Rashevsky type by direct methods.³ The computations have been carried out within the framework of the diploma thesis [10] of the first author.

The consequences of gradient restrictions have been, to the best of our knowledge, not yet studied within mathematical image processing and are therefore of particular interest. Our numerical experiments demonstrate that the mere presence of a gradient restriction has a pronounced regularizing effect (section 5.1). Next, the control formulation allows us to balance different regularization terms with the control restrictions, so that we may study how the choice of terms and parameters influences the distinction between motion and intensity edges (section 5.2). In a further test series, we solve a control problem with an L^1 -regularization term directly via decomposition of the control variables into positive and negative parts (section 5.3). In order to evaluate our results, we define two new indicators, the “motion edge error” (MEE) and the “intensity edge error” (IEE) (Definitions 4.1 and 4.2). In comparison with our computations, the numerical solution of a variational problem with an Ambrosio–Tortorelli cost functional gives no significant better results (cf. section 5.4 and [10, pp. 77 ff.]).

The outline of this paper is as follows. In section 2, we give the variational formulation and the optimal control reformulation of the optical flow problem. Then in section 3, we provide an existence theorem for control problems of Dieudonné–Rashevsky type, which justifies the application of direct optimization methods. Then we address the discretized problem and its numerical solution by large-scale optimization. The used image data, the visualization, and the evaluation of the results of our computations are described in section 4. Finally, in section 5 we document the results of our numerical experiments.

Notation. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ be the closure of a strongly Lipschitz domain. Then $C^k(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^r)$ denotes the space of r -dimensional vector functions $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^r$, whose components are continuous ($k = 0$) or k -times continuously differentiable ($k = 1, \dots, \infty$), respectively; $L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^r)$

¹From the extensive literature on this subject, we mention [9], [14], and [47]. The variational formulation of the optical flow problem has already been introduced in [24].

²For the image segmentation problem, this approach is well known and has been widely applied. We refer to [1], [2], [5], and [6]. In the context of the optical flow, this method has been less frequently used, e.g., in [33] (however, with quite disappointing numerical results), [41], and [10].

³In [13], a transportation flow problem has been numerically solved by methods of combinatorial optimization as the dual problem to a Dieudonné–Rashevsky type problem $(P)_0$.

denotes the space of r -dimensional vector functions $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^r$, whose components are integrable in the p th power on Ω ($1 \leq p < \infty$) or are measurable and essentially bounded ($p = \infty$), respectively; $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^r)$ denotes the Sobolev space of compactly supported $L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^r)$ (vector) functions $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^r$, whose components possess first-order weak partial derivatives in $L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$ ($1 \leq p < \infty$). Finally, $W_0^{1,\infty}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^r)$ is understood as the Sobolev space of all r -vector functions $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^r$ with Lipschitz continuous components and boundary values zero (cf. [15, Theorem 5, p. 131]). Jx denotes the Jacobi matrix of the vector function $x \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^r)$. The abbreviation “ $(\forall) t \in A$ ” has to be read as “for almost all $t \in A$ ” or “for all $t \in A$ except a Lebesgue null set.” The symbol $\mathbf{o}$ denotes, depending on the context, the zero element of the underlying space.

2. Variational and optimal control formulation of the optical flow problem.

2.1. The concept of the optical flow. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a rectangle whose points are denoted by $s = (s_1, s_2)^T \in \Omega$. Consider a family of greyscale images $\{I(s, t)\}$, $0 \leq t \leq T$, with identical ranges and zero boundary values, being described through (at least) measurable functions $I: \Omega \times [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with values $0 \leq I(s, t) \leq 1$ ($\forall s \in \Omega, 0 \leq t \leq T$). Then we search for a phase flux $X(s, t) = (X_1(s, t), X_2(s, t))^T: \Omega \times [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, which propagates the points of the reference image $I(s, 0)$ under conservation of their brightness, thus obeying the equation

$$(2.1) \quad I(s_1, s_2, t) = I(s_1 - X_1(s, t), s_2 - X_2(s, t), 0), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T \quad \text{with}$$

$$(2.2) \quad X_1(s, 0) = 0, \quad X_2(s, 0) = 0$$

for all $s = (s_1, s_2)^T \in \Omega$. If, moreover, the image data and the vector field $X(s, t)$ depend continuously differentiably on the time variable t , then differentiation of (2.1) leads to

$$(2.3) \quad I_t(s, t) = -I_{s_1}(s - X(s, t), 0) \cdot (X_1)_t(s, t) - I_{s_2}(s - X(s, t), 0) \cdot (X_2)_t(s, t),$$

from which the so-called optical flow constraint (for $t = 0$) results:

$$(2.4) \quad I_{s_1}(s, 0)(X_1)_t(s, 0) + I_{s_2}(s, 0)(X_2)_t(s, 0) + I_t(s, 0) = 0 \quad \forall s \in \Omega.$$

The vector field $x(s, t) = ((X_1)_t(s, t), (X_2)_t(s, t))^T$ is called *optical flow*. In practice, the optical flow will be computed for image pairs $I(s, t_N), I(s, t_{N+1})$ with $\Delta t = t_{N+1} - t_N = 1$ as the solution $(x_1(s), x_2(s))^T$ of

$$(2.5) \quad I_{s_1}(s, t_N)x_1(s) + I_{s_2}(s, t_N)x_2(s) + I_t(s, t_N) = 0 \quad \forall s \in \Omega$$

with reference to t_N . Since neither (2.4) nor (2.5) can determine the optical flow uniquely (“aperture problem”), it will be computed frequently via regularization methods. This means replacing (2.5) by the multidimensional variational problem

$$(V)_1: \quad F(x_1, x_2) = \int_{\Omega} \left(I_{s_1}(s)x_1(s) + I_{s_2}(s)x_2(s) + I_t(s) \right)^2 ds \\ + \mu \cdot \int_{\Omega} r(s, \nabla x_1(s), \nabla x_2(s)) ds \longrightarrow \inf!; \quad (x_1, x_2) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$$

with $1 \leq p < \infty$, $\mu > 0$, $I \in W_0^{1,\infty}(\Omega \times (t_N - \delta, t_{N+1} + \delta), \mathbb{R})$, and $r \in C^2(\Omega \times \mathbb{R}^4, \mathbb{R})$.⁴ Note that the gradient will be computed with respect to the variables s_1 and s_2 only (“spatial formulation”), while the dependence of the data and the unknowns on the reference time $t = t_N$ has been dropped in notation. The objective consists of a data fidelity term, which minimizes the defect in (2.5),⁵ and a regularization term involving the first partial derivatives of the unknown vector field. In the literature, convex regularization terms have been classified under the categories isotropic/anisotropic (resp., flow driven/image driven), based on the interpretation of the Euler–Lagrange equations for sufficiently smooth solutions of (V)₁ in terms of diffusion processes (cf. [46]).

2.2. Edge detection within the optical flow. As mentioned in the introduction, simultaneous edge detection within the optical flow may be performed if one replaces the objective in (V)₁ by a functional of Ambrosio–Tortorelli type. In addition to a (smoothed) version of the optical flow, this functional searches for a function k as a “sketch” for the edges, where $k(s) \approx 0$ or $k(s) \approx 1$, respectively, depending on whether the point $s \in \Omega$ belongs to an edge within (x_1, x_2) or not. We arrive at the following rather complicated variational problem:

$$(2.7) \quad (V)_2: \quad F(x_1, x_2, k) = c_1(\varepsilon) \int_{\Omega} \left(I_{s_1}(s) x_1(s) + I_{s_2}(s) x_2(s) + I_t(s) \right)^2 ds \\ + c_2(\varepsilon) \int_{\Omega} \left(|\nabla x_1(s)|^2 + |\nabla x_2(s)|^2 \right) \cdot \left(k(s)^2 + c_4(\varepsilon) \right) ds \\ + c_3(\varepsilon) \int_{\Omega} \left(\varepsilon \cdot |\nabla k(s)|^2 + \frac{1}{4\varepsilon} (1 - k(s))^2 \right) ds \longrightarrow \inf!; \\ (x_1, x_2, k) \in W_0^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2) \times W_0^{1,2}(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$$

with I as above, $\varepsilon > 0$, and weights $c_i(\varepsilon) > 0$, $1 \leq i \leq 4$. The first term within the objective is again a fidelity term connected with (2.5). The second term replaces the classical regularization term of (V)₁ and realizes a coupling of x and k , which favors values $k(s) \approx 0$ in points $s \in \Omega$ with large magnitudes of $\nabla x(s)$. Within the third term, the first member effects a local smoothing of k , while the second member enforces $k(s) \approx 1$ except a subset of Ω of small measure. The interpretation of k as an edge detector is heuristically clear but requires a rigorous justification by proving the Γ -convergence of the solutions of (V)₂ towards a solution of a variational problem with an objective of Mumford–Shah type.⁶

As an alternative to the study of (V)₂, we can reformulate (V)₁ as an optimal control problem of Dieudonné–Rashevsky type if we add convex restrictions for the gradients ∇x_1 and ∇x_2 to (V)₁:

$$(2.8) \quad (P)_1: \quad F(x, u) = \int_{\Omega} \left(I_{s_1}(s) x_1(s) + I_{s_2}(s) x_2(s) + I_t(s) \right)^2 ds$$

⁴In the literature, the problems have been formulated with $x \in BV(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2)$ as well; see, e.g., [3, pp. 162–174], [22, pp. 81 ff.], and [27, pp. 9 ff.].

⁵Higher order data fidelity terms have been proposed in [8, p. 262 f.] and [34, pp. 143 ff.].

⁶In analogy to [5, p. 202, as well as Theorem 2.1, p. 205 f.].

$$+ \mu \cdot \int_{\Omega} r(s, u_{11}(s), u_{12}(s), u_{21}(s), u_{22}(s)) ds \longrightarrow \inf!; \quad (x, u) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2) \times L^\infty(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^4);$$

(2.9)

$$Jx(s) = \begin{pmatrix} u_{11}(s) & u_{12}(s) \\ u_{21}(s) & u_{22}(s) \end{pmatrix} \quad (\forall) s \in \Omega;$$

(2.10)

$$u \in U = \{ u \in L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^4) \mid |u_{11}(s)|^q + |u_{12}(s)|^q + |u_{21}(s)|^q + |u_{22}(s)|^q \leq R^q \quad (\forall) s \in \Omega \}.$$

Here we assume $1 \leq p < \infty$, $1 \leq q < \infty$, $\mu > 0$, and $R > 0$. The function $r \in C^2(\Omega \times \mathbb{R}^4, \mathbb{R})$ may be chosen as in (V)₁. The edge detector k can be immediately constructed from the control variables u_{ij} ; e.g.,

$$(2.11) \quad k(s) = 1 - \frac{|u_{11}(s)|^q + |u_{12}(s)|^q + |u_{21}(s)|^q + |u_{22}(s)|^q}{\max_{s \in \Omega} (|u_{11}(s)|^q + |u_{12}(s)|^q + |u_{21}(s)|^q + |u_{22}(s)|^q)}$$

(cf. (5.4) below). Consequently, we interpret those subsets of Ω as “edges” where the control restriction becomes nearly active. Let us remark that the additional gradient restriction can be incorporated consistently into the model of the optical flow, as it excludes only a subset of feasible solutions of (2.5).

3. Multidimensional control problems of Dieudonné–Rashevsky type.

3.1. Problem formulation. We consider multidimensional control problems of the shape

(3.1)

$$(P)_0: \quad F(x, u) = \int_{\Omega} f(s, x(s), u(s)) ds \longrightarrow \inf!; \quad (x, u) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n) \times L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^{nm});$$

(3.2)

$$Jx(s) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial s_1}(s) & \dots & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial s_m}(s) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial s_1}(s) & \dots & \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial s_m}(s) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_{11}(s) & \dots & u_{1m}(s) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ u_{n1}(s) & \dots & u_{nm}(s) \end{pmatrix} \quad (\forall) s \in \Omega;$$

(3.3)

$$u \in U = \{ u \in L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^{nm}) \mid u(s) \in K \quad (\forall) s \in \Omega \}$$

and make the following assumptions about the data of (P)₀: Let $n \geq 1$, $m \geq 2$, and $1 < p < \infty$. $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ is the closure of a bounded strongly Lipschitz domain, and the integrand $f(s, \xi, v): \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{nm} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is measurable and essentially bounded with respect to s and continuously differentiable with respect to all ξ_i and v_{ij} ,⁷ while $K \subset \mathbb{R}^{nm}$ is a convex body with $0 \in \text{int}(K)$. From these assumptions, we immediately get the existence of a feasible solution (the null function). If (x, u) is admissible in (P)₀, then $Jx(s) \in K \quad (\forall) s \in \Omega$ implies

⁷We will carefully distinguish between the functions $f(s, \xi, v): \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{nm} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $f(s, x(s), u(s)): \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the latter resulting from the insertion of $x(s)$ and $u(s)$ for the variables ξ and v .

$x \in W_0^{1,\infty}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n) \cap W_0^{1,p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n)$. Consequently, in the case $1 < p \leq m$, x possesses a Lipschitz representative as well.

3.2. Existence of global minimizers.

Theorem 3.1. *Consider the problem $(P)_0$ under the assumptions of subsection 3.1. If the integrand $f(s, \xi, v): \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{nm} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is convex as a function of v for almost all $s \in \Omega$ and all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and a growth condition*

$$(3.4) \quad |f(s, \xi, v)| \leq \varphi_1(s) + \varphi_2(|\xi|, |v|) \quad (\forall) s \in \Omega, \quad \forall (\xi, v) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times K$$

with $\varphi_1 \in L^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R})$, $\varphi_1(s) \geq 0$ ($\forall$) $s \in \Omega$, $\varphi_2 \in C^0(\mathbb{R}^n \times K, \mathbb{R})$, $\varphi_2(|\xi|, |v|) \geq 0$ $\forall (\xi, v) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times K$ is satisfied where φ_2 is a monotonically increasing function in $|\xi|$ as well as in $|v|$, then $(P)_0$ admits a global minimizer.

Proof. The proof can be obtained in analogy to [35, pp. 222–224], since, on the one hand, the linear-convex problem $(P)_0$ and the relaxed problem $(\bar{P})_0$ studied there are isomorphic, and, on the other hand, by [12, Theorem 8.8, p. 378], the weak* semicontinuity of the objective is still guaranteed if the integrand is a measurable, essentially bounded function of s . ■

The assumptions of Theorem 3.1 are satisfied for all integrands used in the problems in section 5 below; consequently, the optimal control problems admit global minimizers. For instance, due to the assumed Lipschitz continuity of the image data (with constant C) and the equivalence of the norms in $\mathbb{R}^r$, the integrand in (5.5) can be estimated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \left((I_{s_1}(s)\xi_1 + I_{s_2}(s)\xi_2 + I_t(s))^2 + \varepsilon \right)^{1/2} + \mu \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^2 |v_{ij}|^p + \varepsilon \right)^{1/p} \right| \\ (3.5) \quad & \leq \left(I_{s_1}^2(s)\xi_1^2 + I_{s_2}^2(s)\xi_2^2 + I_t^2(s) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 2 |I_{s_1}(s)\xi_1 \cdot I_{s_2}(s)\xi_2 + I_{s_1}(s)\xi_1 \cdot I_t(s) + I_{s_2}(s)\xi_2 \cdot I_t(s)| + \varepsilon \right)^{1/2} \\ & \quad + \mu \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^2 |v_{ij}|^p + \varepsilon \right)^{1/p} \\ (3.6) \quad & \leq \left(C^2(1 + |\xi|^2) + 2C^2(|\xi_1|^2 + |\xi_2|^2) + 2C^2(|\xi_1| + |\xi_2|) + \varepsilon \right)^{1/2} \\ & \quad + \mu \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^2 |v_{ij}|^p + \varepsilon \right)^{1/p} \\ & \leq \left(3C^2(1 + |\xi|^2) + 2C^2C_1|\xi|^2 + \varepsilon \right)^{1/2} + \mu \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^2 C_p|v_{ij}|^2 + \varepsilon \right)^{1/p}. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, the growth condition (3.4) is satisfied with

$$(3.7) \quad \varphi_1(s) \equiv 0;$$

$$(3.8) \quad \varphi_2(|\xi|, |v|) = \sqrt{(3C^2 + 2C^2C_1)(1 + |\xi|^2) + \varepsilon} + \mu \sqrt[p]{C_p|v|^2 + \varepsilon}.$$

Thus the application of direct methods for the numerical solution of the control problems $(P)_2$ – $(P)_4$ in section 5 has been justified in principle.

3.3. Numerical solution of $(P)_1$ by direct methods. For the numerical solution of Dieudonné-Rashevsky type problems, we adopt a direct method (“first discretize, then optimize”), thus exploiting, in particular, the simple structure of the state equations (2.9). Following Maurer and Mittelmann [30], [31] and Theißen [42], we convert the multidimensional control problem $(P)_1$ into a nonlinear finite-dimensional optimization problem. After an appropriate rescaling, Ω will be decomposed into $(K \times L)$ pixels with edge length 1, and the partial derivatives of the image data will be approximated by forward Euler differences. With the abbreviations $I(s, t_N) = I^{(N)}(s)$, $I(s, t_{N+1}) = I^{(N+1)}(s)$, we get

$$(3.9) \quad D_{kl}^{(s_1)} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(I^{(N)}(s_{k+1,l-1}) - I^{(N)}(s_{k,l-1}) + I^{(N)}(s_{k+1,l}) - I^{(N)}(s_{k,l}) + I^{(N)}(s_{k+1,l+1}) - I^{(N)}(s_{k,l+1}) + I^{(N+1)}(s_{k+1,l-1}) - I^{(N+1)}(s_{k,l-1}) + I^{(N+1)}(s_{k+1,l}) - I^{(N+1)}(s_{k,l}) + I^{(N+1)}(s_{k+1,l+1}) - I^{(N+1)}(s_{k,l+1}) \right) \approx I_{s_1}(s_{kl});$$

$$(3.10) \quad D_{kl}^{(s_2)} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(I^{(N)}(s_{k-1,l+1}) - I^{(N)}(s_{k-1,l}) + I^{(N)}(s_{k,l+1}) - I^{(N)}(s_{k,l}) + I^{(N)}(s_{k+1,l+1}) - I^{(N)}(s_{k+1,l}) + I^{(N+1)}(s_{k-1,l+1}) - I^{(N+1)}(s_{k-1,l}) + I^{(N+1)}(s_{k,l+1}) - I^{(N+1)}(s_{k,l}) + I^{(N+1)}(s_{k+1,l+1}) - I^{(N+1)}(s_{k+1,l}) \right) \approx I_{s_2}(s_{kl});$$

$$(3.11) \quad D_{kl}^{(t)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(I^{(N+1)}(s_{k,l}) - I^{(N)}(s_{k,l}) + I^{(N+1)}(s_{k+1,l}) - I^{(N)}(s_{k+1,l}) + I^{(N+1)}(s_{k,l+1}) - I^{(N)}(s_{k,l+1}) + I^{(N+1)}(s_{k+1,l+1}) - I^{(N)}(s_{k+1,l+1}) \right) \approx I_t(s_{kl}).$$

Defining further

$$(3.12) \quad J_{kl}(x_{kl}^{(1)}, x_{kl}^{(2)}, u_{kl}^{(11)}, u_{kl}^{(12)}, u_{kl}^{(21)}, u_{kl}^{(22)}) = \left(D_{kl}^{(s_1)} x_{kl}^{(1)} + D_{kl}^{(s_2)} x_{kl}^{(2)} + D_{kl}^{(t)} \right)^2 + \mu \cdot r(u_{kl}^{(11)}, u_{kl}^{(12)}, u_{kl}^{(21)}, u_{kl}^{(22)}),$$

we may state the discretized problem as follows:

$$(D)_1: \quad \tilde{F}(x_{11}^{(1)}, \dots, x_{KL}^{(1)}, x_{11}^{(2)}, \dots, x_{KL}^{(2)}, u_{11}^{(11)}, \dots, u_{KL}^{(11)}, u_{11}^{(12)}, \dots, u_{KL}^{(12)}, u_{11}^{(21)}, \dots, u_{KL}^{(21)}, u_{11}^{(22)}, \dots, u_{KL}^{(22)}) \\ (3.13) \quad = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=3}^{K-2} \sum_{l=3}^{L-2} \left(J_{k-1,l}(\dots) + J_{k,l}(\dots) + J_{k-1,l-1}(\dots) + J_{k,l-1}(\dots) \right) \longrightarrow \inf!;$$

$$(x_{11}^{(1)}, \dots, u_{KL}^{(22)}) \in \mathbb{R}^{6KL};$$

$$(3.14) \quad \begin{pmatrix} u_{kl}^{(11)} & u_{kl}^{(12)} \\ u_{kl}^{(21)} & u_{kl}^{(22)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{k+1,l}^{(1)} - x_{k,l}^{(1)} & x_{k,l+1}^{(1)} - x_{k,l}^{(1)} \\ x_{k+1,l}^{(2)} - x_{k,l}^{(2)} & x_{k,l+1}^{(2)} - x_{k,l}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \quad \forall k, l;$$

$$(3.15) \quad |u_{kl}^{(11)}|^q + |u_{kl}^{(12)}|^q + |u_{kl}^{(21)}|^q + |u_{kl}^{(22)}|^q \leq R^q \quad \forall k, l.$$

The necessary optimality conditions (Karush–Kuhn–Tucker conditions) for $(D)_1$ (cf. [23, p. 305 ff.]) result in the evaluation of large systems of nonlinear equations, which can be solved with high precision and efficiency by interior-point methods (see, for example, [25]). In detail, we used MATLAB as the input/output platform. The discretized problem has been formulated with the aid of the modelling language AMPL⁸ and then transferred to the interior-point solver IPOPT (cf. [29] and [44]). The results have been represented, evaluated, and archived with MATLAB again. For the convergence analysis of our method, we refer the reader to [17].

4. Visualization and evaluation of the results.

4.1. Documentation of the image data. For our numerical experiments, three image sequences have been chosen: the Rotating Sphere Sequence,⁹ the New Marbled Block Sequence, and the Hamburg Taxi Sequence.¹⁰ The Rotating Sphere Sequence has been generated artificially and shows a textured ball, which rotates by its own axis against a background, which shows some texture as well. For this sequence, ground-truth data are available, which can be used for the evaluation of the quality of edge detection. Our computations are related to the passage of frame 13 to frame 14 (see Figures 1–4).

In the New Marbled Block Sequence, which has been artificially generated as well, two marble boulders move in different directions while a third one rests unmoved. Since the scenery is illuminated by several light sources, the boulders cast multiple interfering shadows. Ground-truth is available for this sequence as well. Our computations are related to the passage of frame 163 to frame 164. In order to deal with a comparable number of pixels, we restrict ourselves to an appropriate segment (see Figures 5–6).

The advantages of these artificial sequences consist in the simple structure of objects and motions as well as in the absence of background noise. Thus both sequences are excellent candidates for a comparative analysis of methods with simultaneous edge detection. Our third sequence is the well-known Hamburg Taxi Sequence, which stems from a real scene but is afflicted, for this reason, with considerable noise. We relate our computations to the passage of frame 22 to frame 23 (see Figures 7–8).

4.2. Visualization of the results. The visualization of the optical flow $(x_1(s), x_2(s))^T$ as a vector field (see Figure 3) by plotting the arrows often appears unsatisfactory. A more instructive representation will be given by a so-called colorful orientation plot where the direction of the flow is coded by the color of a pixel, while its intensity increases with the magnitude of the flow vector. The correspondence between color and orientation can be read from the colored border as a legend (see Figure 4). In the present paper, this visualization has been realized within an HSI color model (cf. [36, pp. 25 ff.]), where every color is represented by the three coordinates hue, saturation, and intensity. Since for the visualization of the optical flow only two coordinates are needed, we took a constant saturation. In section 5, we

⁸AMPL is a commercially distributed modelling language, which allows for the description of large-scale optimization problems, the interaction with a solver, and the further processing of the output (cf. [16]).

⁹The sequence is documented in [32] and can be accessed via <http://of-eval.sourceforge.net> (last access: 27.02.2008).

¹⁰The sequences are accessible via http://i21www.ira.uka.de/image_sequences/download_tar.cgi?marmor_stat (last access: 27.02.2008) and http://i21www.ira.uka.de/image_sequences/download_zip.cgi?taxi (last access: 27.02.2008), respectively. For details, please contact nagel@iaks.uni-karlsruhe.de.

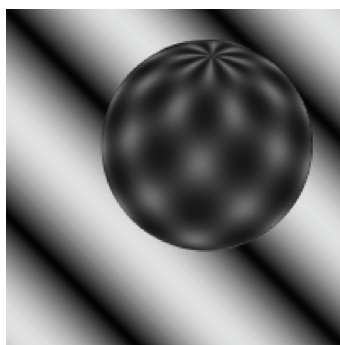


Figure 1.

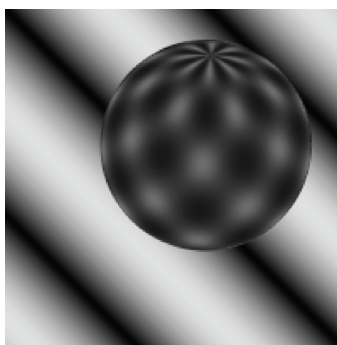


Figure 2.

Rotating Sphere Sequence:
frames 13 (left) and 14 (right).

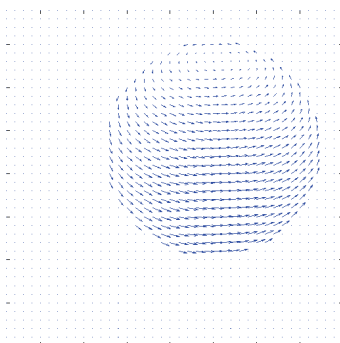


Figure 3.



Figure 4.

Rotating Sphere Sequence:
vector plot (left) and colorful
orientation plot (right) of the
ground-truth data $\hat{x}$ for the
passage of frame 13 to frame
14.

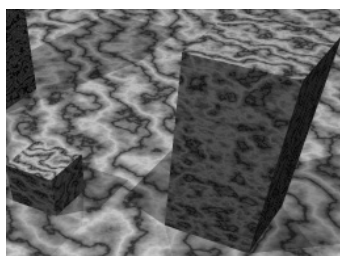


Figure 5.

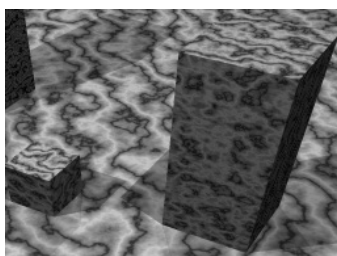


Figure 6.

New Marbled Block Sequence:
Segments of frames 163 (left)
and 164 (right).



Figure 7.



Figure 8.

Hamburg Taxi Sequence:
frames 22 (left) and 23 (right).

will illustrate our results with a colorful orientation plot for the optical flow $x(s)$ as well as with a greyscale image of the edge detector $k(s)$.

4.3. Criteria for evaluation of our results. The computation of the optical flow will be evaluated by means of the “average angular error” (AAE), which will be determined from the ground-truth vector field $\hat{x}(s)$ and the calculated vector field $x(s)$ by the formula

$$(4.1) \quad AAE(\hat{x}, x) = \frac{1}{KL} \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{l=1}^L \arccos \left(\frac{\hat{x}_1(s_{kl}) x_1(s_{kl}) + \hat{x}_2(s_{kl}) x_2(s_{kl}) + 1}{\sqrt{(\hat{x}_1(s_{kl}))^2 + (\hat{x}_2(s_{kl}))^2 + 1} \sqrt{(x_1(s_{kl}))^2 + (x_2(s_{kl}))^2 + 1}} \right)$$

$$(4.2) \quad \approx \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} \arccos \left(\frac{\hat{x}_1(s) x_1(s) + \hat{x}_2(s) x_2(s) + 1}{\sqrt{(\hat{x}_1(s))^2 + (\hat{x}_2(s))^2 + 1} \sqrt{(x_1(s))^2 + (x_2(s))^2 + 1}} \right) ds$$

for a discretization with $(K \times L)$ pixels. The AAE criterion has been widely accepted now (cf., e.g., [32, p. 135] and [48, p. 251]) and will be used here in order to ensure comparability.

Criteria for the evaluation of edge sketches k , however, are missing in the literature as yet. For this reason, we propose two new evaluation criteria, distinguishing between motion and intensity edges. In order to rate the quality of motion edge detection, we rely on the ground-truth data $\hat{x}$ of the image sequence and represent $|\hat{x}|$ as greyscale image G (“flow field magnitude representation”). Applying a static edge detection to G , we get an edge sketch k_m with values in the interval $[0, 1]$. Now we define the following error measure MEE.

Definition 4.1 (motion edge error (MEE)). Assume that an edge sketch $k_m: \Omega \rightarrow [0, 1]$ for the normed magnitude $|\hat{x}|$ of the ground-truth data and an edge sketch $k: \Omega \rightarrow [0, 1]$ for the computed optical flow x are given. Then we define

$$(4.3) \quad MEE(\hat{x}, x) = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{l=1}^L (k_m(s_{kl}) - k(s_{kl}))^2 \approx \int_{\Omega} (k_m(s) - k(s))^2 ds$$

for a discretization with $(K \times L)$ pixels.

The quality of intensity edge detection can be evaluated after an immediate static edge detection within the frames $I(s, t_N)$ and $I(s, t_{N+1})$, resulting in edge sketches $k_g^{(N)}, k_g^{(N+1)}$ with values in $[0, 1]$. With the aid of both of them, we define a further error measure IEE.

Definition 4.2 (intensity edge error (IEE)). Assume that edge sketches $k_g^{(N)}, k_g^{(N+1)}: \Omega \rightarrow [0, 1]$ for the greyscale images $I(s, t_N), I(s, t_{N+1})$, and an edge sketch $k: \Omega \rightarrow [0, 1]$ for the computed optical flow x are given. Then we define

$$(4.4) \quad IEE(\hat{x}, x) = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{l=1}^L \frac{1}{2} \left((k_g^{(N)}(s_{kl}) - k(s_{kl}))^2 + (k_g^{(N+1)}(s_{kl}) - k(s_{kl}))^2 \right)$$

$$\approx \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} \left((k_g^{(N)}(s) - k(s))^2 + (k_g^{(N+1)}(s) - k(s))^2 \right) ds$$

for a discretization with $(K \times L)$ pixels.

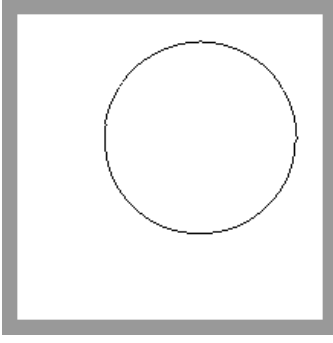


Figure 9.

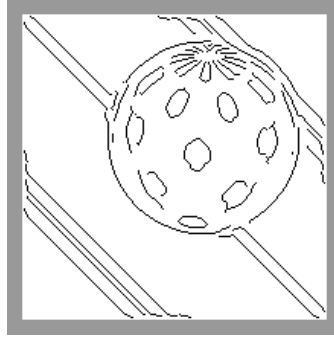


Figure 10.

Rotating Sphere Sequence:
Edge sketches k_m (left) and
 $k_g^{(N)}$ (right).

These new criteria allow us to distinguish whether a given method enhances motion edges or the textures within the objects. In Figures 9 and 10, the edge sketches k_m and $k_g^{(N)}$ for the passage within the Rotating Sphere Sequence are depicted.

Here k_m has been computed with a Sobel operator. In order to find $k_g^{(N)}$ and $k_g^{(N+1)}$, a Canny detector with a threshold 0.085 and a standard deviation of 0.1 for the underlying Gaussian filter has been used.

5. Numerical results.

5.1. First series: Objective without regularization term. In our first series of numerical experiments, we consider an objective without regularization term, in order to study the immediate influence of the control restriction. K is the norm body of the q -Hölder norm in the space $\mathbb{R}^4$. The resulting control problem reads as follows:

$$(5.1) \quad (P)_2: \quad F(x, u) = \int_{\Omega} \left(I_{s_1}(s) x_1(s) + I_{s_2}(s) x_2(s) + I_t(s) \right)^2 ds \longrightarrow \inf!;$$

$$(x, u) \in W_0^{1,\infty}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2) \times L^\infty(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^4);$$

$$(5.2) \quad Jx(s) = \begin{pmatrix} u_{11}(s) & u_{12}(s) \\ u_{21}(s) & u_{22}(s) \end{pmatrix} \quad (\forall) s \in \Omega;$$

$$(5.3) \quad |u_{11}(s)|^q + |u_{12}(s)|^q + |u_{21}(s)|^q + |u_{22}(s)|^q \leq R^q \quad (\forall) s \in \Omega.$$

The edge detector is defined as

$$(5.4) \quad k(s) = 1 - \frac{|u_{11}(s)|^q + |u_{12}(s)|^q + |u_{21}(s)|^q + |u_{22}(s)|^q}{\max_{s \in \Omega} \left(|u_{11}(s)|^q + |u_{12}(s)|^q + |u_{21}(s)|^q + |u_{22}(s)|^q \right)}.$$

During our tests, the parameters q and R (type and sharpness of the norm body) have been varied (see Figures 11–16). We may summarize that the presence of a control restriction for $u = Jx$ is in a sense comparable with a classical regularization. On the one hand, Figures 11–16 clearly show the smoothing effect of the restriction, while, on the other hand, the quality of the edge detection depends very sensitively on the choice of R . A sharp restriction results in a strong, uniform regularization of the optical flow and a bold edge sketch even with some

tendency to oversmoothing. Choosing, in contrary, a large norm body, e.g., $R = 4$ (Figure 11), we get a weaker regularization effect and a more precise, but as well much more faded, edge sketch. If one is interested mainly in the detection of intensity edges, i.e., in the texture of moving objects, then this approach could be pursued. For different kinds of norm bodies, i.e., under variation of q , an analogous behavior has been observed (cf. [10, pp. 104 f. and 124]). Note that the maximum function in (5.4) is available within the AMPL implementation.

5.2. Second series: Objective with L^p -regularization term, $p > 1$. In our second test series, we focus on the detection of motion edges within the optical flow. Consequently, we choose an objective with a robust data term together with an isotropic, flow-driven regularization term.¹¹ K is again the norm body of the q -norm in $\mathbb{R}^4$. The investigated control problem reads as follows:

$$(P)_3: \quad F(x, u) = \int_{\Omega} \left((I_{s_1}(s) x_1(s) + I_{s_2}(s) x_2(s) + I_t(s))^2 + \varepsilon \right)^{1/2} ds$$

$$(5.5) \quad + \mu \cdot \int_{\Omega} \left(|u_{11}(s)|^p + |u_{12}(s)|^p + |u_{21}(s)|^p + |u_{22}(s)|^p + \varepsilon \right)^{1/p} ds \rightarrow \inf!;$$

$$(5.6) \quad (x, u) \in W_0^{1,\infty}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2) \times L^\infty(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^4);$$

$$(5.7) \quad Jx(s) = \begin{pmatrix} u_{11}(s) & u_{12}(s) \\ u_{21}(s) & u_{22}(s) \end{pmatrix} \quad (\forall) s \in \Omega;$$

$$|u_{11}(s)|^q + |u_{12}(s)|^q + |u_{21}(s)|^q + |u_{22}(s)|^q \leq R^q \quad (\forall) s \in \Omega$$

while the edge detector

$$(5.8) \quad k(s) = \frac{\kappa(s)}{\max_{s \in \Omega} \kappa(s)} \cdot \begin{cases} 1 & \kappa(s) \geq \alpha R^q; \\ 0 & \kappa(s) < \alpha R^q \end{cases} \quad \text{with } \kappa(s) = |u_{11}(s)|^q + |u_{12}(s)|^q + |u_{21}(s)|^q + |u_{22}(s)|^q$$

has been used. Within our multidimensional control problem, there are five parameters. For the computations with the practically noiseless data of the Rotating Sphere Sequence, the choice of the robustness parameter $\varepsilon > 0$ is of comparably minor importance. $p > 1$ and $\mu > 0$ define the kind and strength of the regularization; q and R describe as in the subsection above the geometry of the norm body restricting the gradient of the optical flow. The definition of the edge detector comprises a further parameter α , which may be understood as a threshold. From the plenty of results documented in [10], we present a sequence of computations where only R varies, while ε , μ , p and q are fixed (Figures 17–24). For the last computation, we show three edge sketches generated with different values of α (Figures 23–28). The smoothing effects of the regularization term and the control restriction are present at the same time; for large values of R (in this example for $R > 2$), the influence of the control restriction decreases. When experimenting with “adjoint” pairs of parameters $p \neq 2$, $p^{-1} + q^{-1} = 1$, a noticeable

¹¹Cf. [8, p. 261 f.], [9, p. 217], and [10, p. 94].

improvement of convergence and quality of the results could not be observed (cf. [10, pp. 108 and 124]).

5.3. Third series: Objective with L^1 -regularization term. The optimal control reformulation of the optical flow problem allows for treating problems with L^1 - (resp., TV-) regularization terms¹² directly by decomposition of the control variables into positive and negative parts:¹³

$$(5.9) \quad u_{ij}(s) = u_{ij}^+(s) - u_{ij}^-(s) \quad \text{with} \quad u_{ij}^+(s) \geq 0, \quad u_{ij}^-(s) \geq 0 \quad (\forall) s \in \Omega \implies$$

$$(5.10) \quad |u_{ij}(s)| = u_{ij}^+(s) + u_{ij}^-(s) \quad (\forall) s \in \Omega.$$

Thus we arrive at the following control problem with a 1-norm body:

$$(5.11) \quad (P)_4: \quad F(x, u) = \int_{\Omega} \left((I_{s_1}(s)x_1(s) + I_{s_2}(s)x_2(s) + I_t(s))^2 + \varepsilon \right)^{1/2} ds \\ + \mu \cdot \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^2 (u_{ij}^+(s) + u_{ij}^-(s)) ds \longrightarrow \inf!; \quad (x, u) \in W_0^{1,\infty}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^2) \times L^{\infty}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^8);$$

$$(5.12) \quad Jx(s) = \begin{pmatrix} u_{11}^+(s) - u_{11}^-(s) & u_{12}^+(s) - u_{12}^-(s) \\ u_{21}^+(s) - u_{21}^-(s) & u_{22}^+(s) - u_{22}^-(s) \end{pmatrix} \quad (\forall) s \in \Omega;$$

$$(5.13) \quad \sum_{i,j=1}^2 (u_{ij}^+(s) + u_{ij}^-(s)) \leq R \quad (\forall) s \in \Omega;$$

$$(5.14) \quad u_{ij}^+(s), \quad u_{ij}^-(s) \geq 0 \quad (\forall) s \in \Omega, \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq 2.$$

The objective again involves a robust data term. As the edge detector, we define

$$(5.15) \quad k(s) = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i,j=1}^2 (u_{ij}^+(s) + u_{ij}^-(s))}{\max_{s \in \Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^2 (u_{ij}^+(s) + u_{ij}^-(s))}.$$

In Figures 29–34, selected results are depicted. In consequence of the L^1 - (resp., TV-) regularization, we obtain an excellent, in comparison with the second test series even sharper, view of the motion edges (compare, e.g., Figure 22 with Figure 30). At the same time, the typical staircasing effect appears.

5.4. Comparison with results from the Ambrosio–Tortorelli method. In order to compare our optimal control approach with a state-of-art variational method, the variational problem (V)₂ with Ambrosio–Tortorelli objective has been solved numerically as well (cf. [10, pp. 75 ff.] for the details of the implementation). We present the examples with the best MEE

¹²In the literature, problems of this type have been numerically solved either by passage to the dual problem or by replacing the L^1 -regularization term by $\int_{\Omega} \sqrt{|\nabla x_1(t)|^2 + |\nabla x_2(t)|^2 + \varepsilon} dt$; cf. [11], [20], and the papers cited in footnote 4 above.

¹³Cf. [38, p. 121 f.] as well as [43, p. 307, (16)], where the same decomposition has been applied for the numerical solution of one-dimensional control problems with an objective involving an L^1 -norm term.

and IEE values achieved for the Rotating Sphere Sequence (Figures 35 and 36) and the New Marbled Block Sequence (Figures 37 and 38). A quantitative comparison shows that the error measures produced by the optimal control method have a comparable range (cf. Figures 20, 30, and 36) or are even slightly better (compare Figure 32 with Figure 38) than the values given by the Ambrosio–Tortorelli method. A drawback shared by both methods is the necessity for the empirical determination of the parameters within the objectives. In the optimal control approach, however, we must deal essentially with μ and R (in the second series, the robustness parameter ε as well as p , q , and α may be fixed in advance), while the Ambrosio–Tortorelli method involves the simultaneous adaptation of five parameters. With respect to the computing time used, the optimal control method turned out to be the slower one, due at least partially to the modularized implementation. In the framework of the present investigations, however, we made no rigorous attempt at tuning.

5.5. Conclusion. Our experiments demonstrate that the calculation of the optical flow with simultaneous edge detection in the framework of multidimensional optimal control offers a real alternative to the Ambrosio–Tortorelli approach of the calculus of variations. Even though the addition of a mere control restriction provides a regularizing effect, it proved to be convenient to incorporate a regularizing term into the objective at the same time. As a further desirable feature of the optimal control approach, the edge detector k can be easily adapted or modified via additional parameters. Finally, the optimal control formulation allows a primal evaluation of TV-regularization terms by introduction of control variables with sign restrictions. Further investigation should comprise experiments with anisotropic norm bodies as well as the incorporation of a priori available information (e.g., about direction and velocity of the motion of observed objects) as additional state and control restrictions.

5.6. Illustrations.

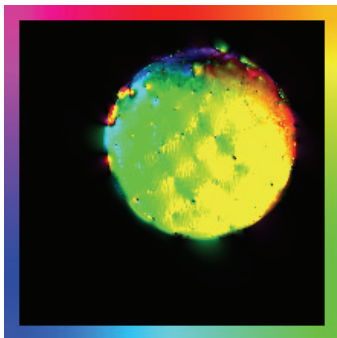


Figure 11.



Figure 12.

First series:

$$q = 2, R = 4$$

$$AAE = 4.11,$$

$$MEE = 2.16, IEE = 4.40$$

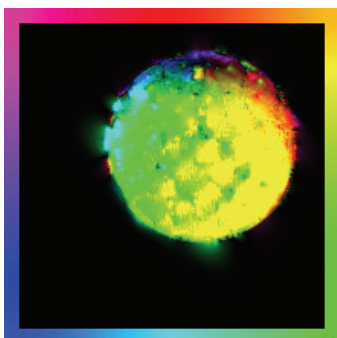


Figure 13.



Figure 14.

First series:

$$q = 2, R = 0.5$$

$$AAE = 4.22,$$

$$MEE = 7.25, IEE = 7.89$$

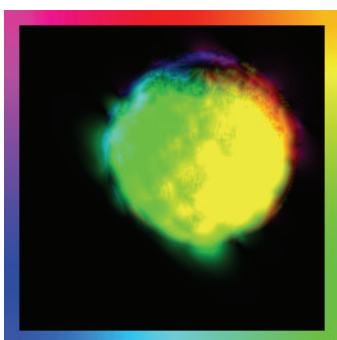


Figure 15.

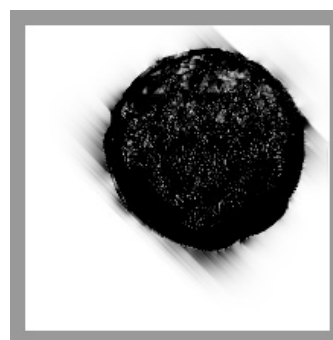


Figure 16.

First series:

$$q = 2, R = 0.125$$

$$AAE = 4.15,$$

$$MEE = 11.04, IEE = 11.12$$

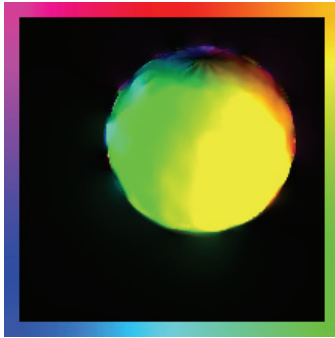


Figure 17.



Figure 18.

Second series:

$$\varepsilon = 0.001, \mu = 0.001, p = 2, \\ q = 2, R = 4, \alpha = 0$$

$$AAE = 3.08, \\ MEE = 1.89, IEE = 4.28$$

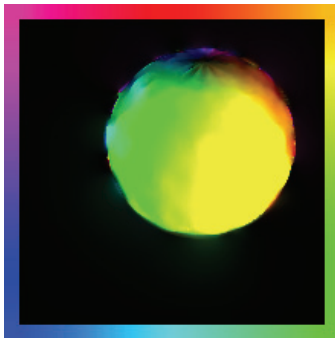


Figure 19.



Figure 20.

Second series:

$$\varepsilon = 0.001, \mu = 0.001, p = 2, \\ q = 2, R = 2, \alpha = 0$$

$$AAE = 3.07, \\ MEE = 1.89, IEE = 4.28$$

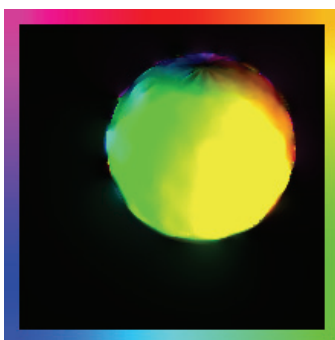


Figure 21.



Figure 22.

Second series:

$$\varepsilon = 0.001, \mu = 0.001, p = 2, \\ q = 2, R = 1, \alpha = 0$$

$$AAE = 3.08, \\ MEE = 2.19, IEE = 4.37$$

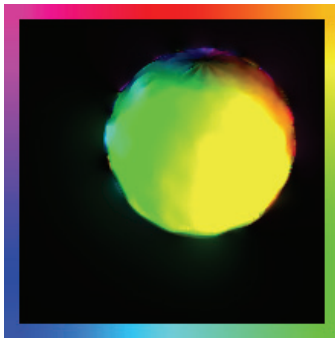


Figure 23.



Figure 24.

Second series:

$$\varepsilon = 0.001, \mu = 0.001, p = 2, \\ q = 2, R = 0.5, \alpha = 0$$

$$AAE = 3.23, \\ MEE = 3.03, IEE = 4.72$$

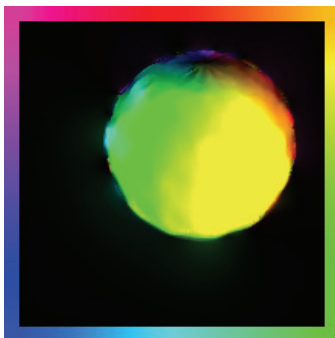


Figure 25.

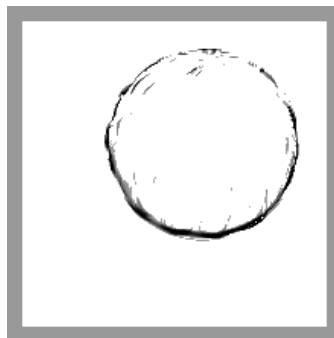


Figure 26.

Second series:

$$\varepsilon = 0.001, \mu = 0.001, p = 2, \\ q = 2, R = 0.5, \alpha = 0.1$$

$$AAE = 3.23, \\ MEE = 2.87, IEE = 4.78$$

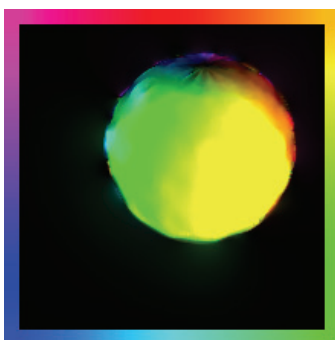


Figure 27.

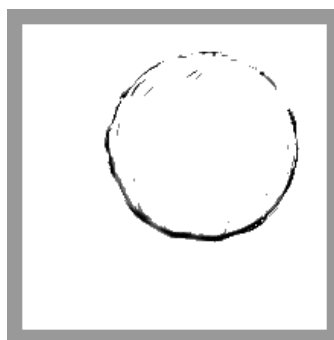


Figure 28.

Second series:

$$\varepsilon = 0.001, \mu = 0.001, p = 2, \\ q = 2, R = 0.5, \alpha = 0.2$$

$$AAE = 3.23, \\ MEE = 2.82, IEE = 4.78$$

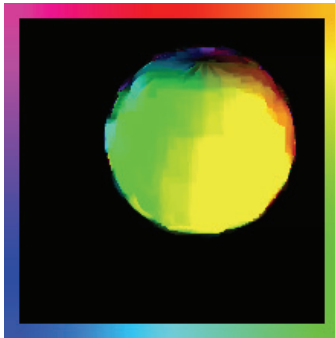


Figure 29.

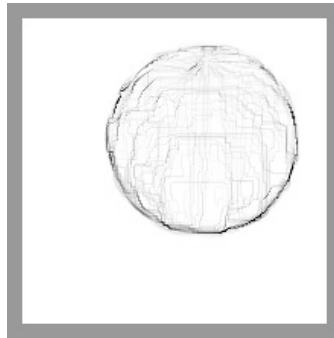


Figure 30.

Third series:

$$\varepsilon = 0.001, \mu = 0.002, R = 2$$

$$AAE = 2.57,$$

$$MEE = 2.11, IEE = 4.38$$



Figure 31.

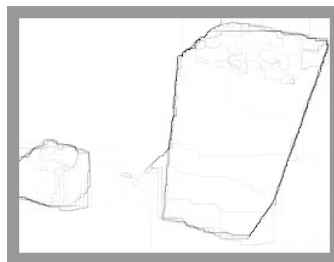


Figure 32.

Third series:

$$\varepsilon = 0.001, \mu = 0.07, R = 2$$

$$AAE = 6.44,$$

$$MEE = 2.87, IEE = 8.84$$

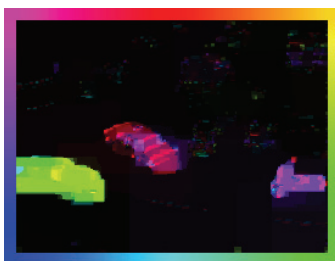


Figure 33.

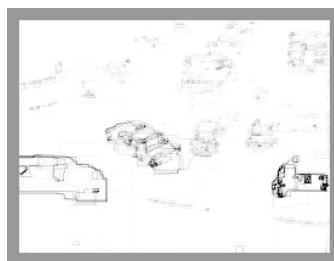


Figure 34.

Third series:

$$\varepsilon = 0.001, \mu = 0.01, R = 2$$

AAE , MEE , and IEE could not be calculated since ground-truth data are not available.

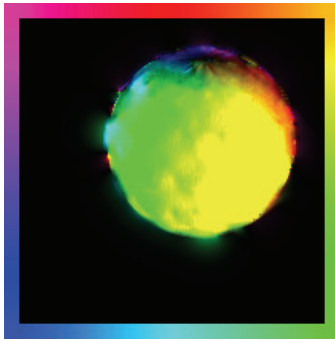


Figure 35.

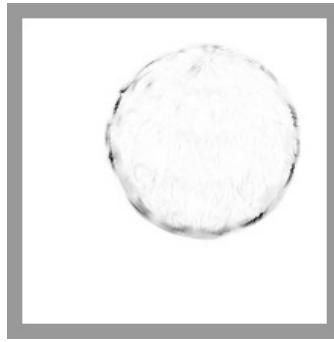


Figure 36.

Ambrosio–Tortorelli method:
 $\varepsilon = 0.005$, $c_1(\varepsilon) = 1250$,
 $c_2(\varepsilon) = 3$, $c_3(\varepsilon) = 1$, $c_4(\varepsilon) = 0$

$AAE = 2.99$,
 $MEE = 1.89$, $IEE = 4.30$

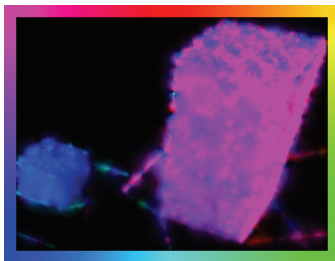


Figure 37.

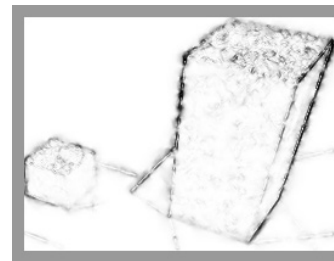


Figure 38.

Ambrosio–Tortorelli method:
 $\varepsilon = 0.005$, $c_1(\varepsilon) = 40$,
 $c_2(\varepsilon) = 1$, $c_3(\varepsilon) = 0.5$,
 $c_4(\varepsilon) = 0.5$

$AAE = 7.39$,
 $MEE = 3.61$, $IEE = 8.75$

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