

Supplemental Material

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1 A Technical Lemma

Lemma 2: Let us consider the matrices \mathbf{F} and \mathbf{A} defined in Eqs. (8) and (9) of the main paper, respectively. Then, the following relation holds

$$\text{rank}\{\mathbf{A}\} \leq \text{rank}\{\mathbf{F}\}$$

with the equality holding if and only if the following K constraints hold:

$$\text{rank}(\mathbf{M}_k) = \text{rank}(\hat{\mathbf{P}}_k) = 1, k = 1, \dots, K. \quad (1)$$

Proof: Let us consider matrices of the aforementioned form:

$$\mathbf{F} = \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k \mathbf{F}_k = \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k (\mathbf{M}_k \otimes \hat{\mathbf{P}}_k).$$

Then, using the mutual exclusiveness of the matrices \mathbf{F}_k , $k = 1, \dots, K$, that is:

$$\mathbf{F}_l \odot \mathbf{F}_m = \mathbf{0}, l \neq m = 1, \dots, K,$$

where \odot denotes the element-wise product operator, and the well known equality:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rank}(\mathbf{F}_k) &= \text{rank}(\mathbf{M}_k \otimes \hat{\mathbf{P}}_k) \\ &= \text{rank}(\mathbf{M}_k) \text{rank}(\hat{\mathbf{P}}_k), k = 1, \dots, K, \end{aligned}$$

the following equality holds:

$$\begin{aligned}
K_{\mathbf{F}} &= \text{rank}(\mathbf{F}) \\
&= \text{rank}\left(\sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k \mathbf{F}_k\right) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^K \text{rank}(\mathbf{F}_k) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^K \text{rank}(\mathbf{M}_k) \text{rank}(\hat{\mathbf{P}}_k).
\end{aligned}$$

Let us now consider the matrix \mathbf{A} that constitutes a rearrangement of the matrix \mathbf{F} , i.e.:

$$\mathbf{A} = \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k \mathbf{m}_k \mathbf{p}_k^t = \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k \mathbf{A}_k$$

where $\mathbf{m}_k, \mathbf{p}_k, k = 1, \dots, K$ are the column-wise vectorized forms of matrices $\mathbf{M}_k, \hat{\mathbf{P}}_k, k = 1, \dots, K$ respectively. Then, since matrices $\mathbf{A}_k, k = 1, \dots, K$ are mutually exclusive, it is clear that:

$$\text{rank}(\mathbf{A}) = K.$$

Note that $K_{\mathbf{F}}$ achieves its minimum value, i.e. K , when the K constraints (1) hold and this concludes the proof of the lemma. \square

2 A toy example

One toy example of a façade based on the model of Eq. (3) in the main paper with:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{P}_k &= \mathbf{p}_k \mathbf{p}_k^T, \quad k = 1, 2, \text{ and} \\
\mathbf{P}_3 &= \mathbf{p}_3 \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3^T \\
\mathbf{P}_4 &= \mathbf{P}_1,
\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{p}_1 &= [\mathbf{0}_{1 \times 25} \quad \mathbf{1}_{1 \times 50} \quad \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 25}]^T \\
\mathbf{p}_2 &= [\mathbf{0}_{1 \times 10} \quad \mathbf{1}_{1 \times 30} \quad \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 20} \quad \mathbf{1}_{1 \times 30} \quad \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 10}]^T \\
\mathbf{p}_3 &= [\mathbf{0}_{1 \times 35} \quad \mathbf{1}_{1 \times 30} \quad \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 35}]^T \\
\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_3 &= [\mathbf{0}_{1 \times 10} \quad \mathbf{1}_{1 \times 80} \quad \mathbf{0}_{1 \times 10}]^T
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{M}_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1}_{3 \times 2} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 1} \\ \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2} & \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 1} \end{bmatrix} & \mathbf{M}_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 2} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 1} \\ \mathbf{1}_{2 \times 2} & \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 1} \end{bmatrix} \\
\mathbf{M}_3 &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 2} & \mathbf{1}_{3 \times 1} \\ \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2} & \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 1} \end{bmatrix} & \mathbf{M}_4 &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 2} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 1} \\ \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2} & \mathbf{1}_{2 \times 1} \end{bmatrix},
\end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

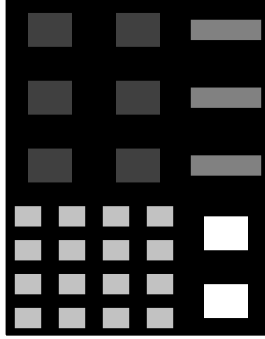


Figure 1: Urban building façade based on the model of Eq. (3) of the main paper with weighting coefficients $\lambda_1 = 40$, $\lambda_2 = 160$, $\lambda_3 = 80$ and $\lambda_4 = 255$.

is shown in Fig. 1. Note that the above defined matrices \mathbf{M}_k , $k = 1, 2, 3$ satisfy Eq. (1) and (2) of the main paper. In addition, as it is clear from Eqs. (3-5), all matrices as well as all patterns are of rank one.

3 Experiment Results

We present additional figures to demonstrate the performance of our method. In each figure, the five columns represent original input image, partitioned blocks, detected low-rank component, detected patterns by Kronecker product model, and ground truth, respectively.

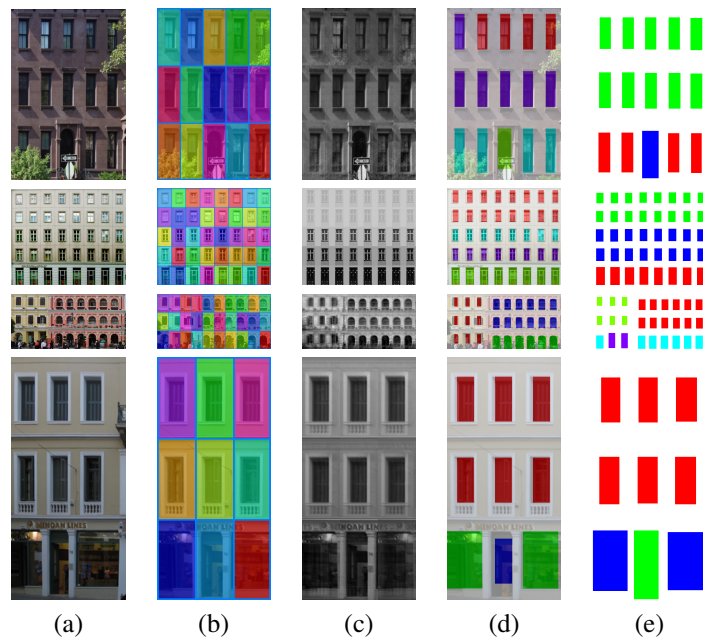


Figure 2: (a) Input image, (b) detected partitions, (c) low-rank component, (d) detected repeated patterns, and (e) ground truth.



Figure 3: (a) Input image, (b) detected partitions, (c) low-rank component, (d) detected repeated patterns, and (e) ground truth.

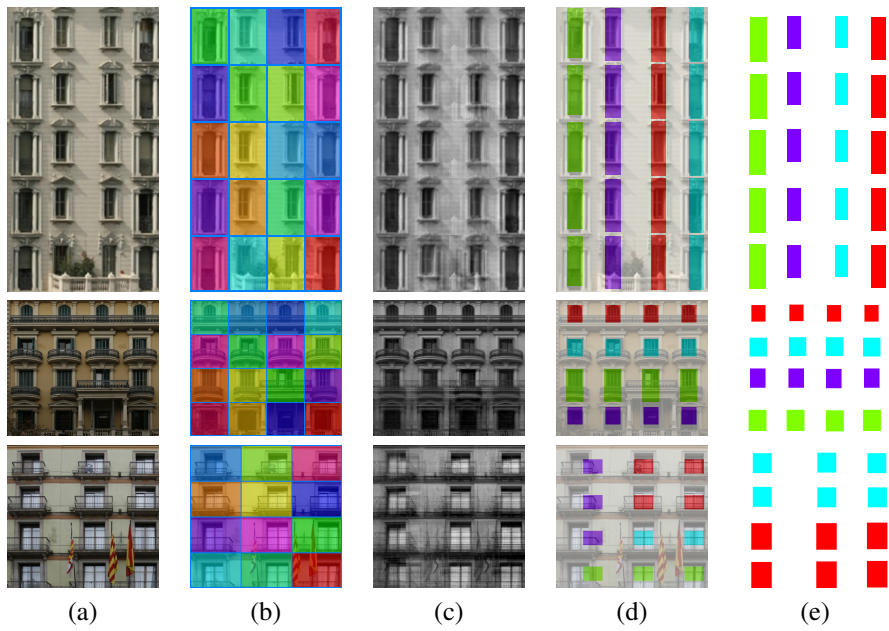


Figure 4: (a) Input image, (b) detected partitions, (c) low-rank component, (d) detected repeated patterns, and (e) ground truth.

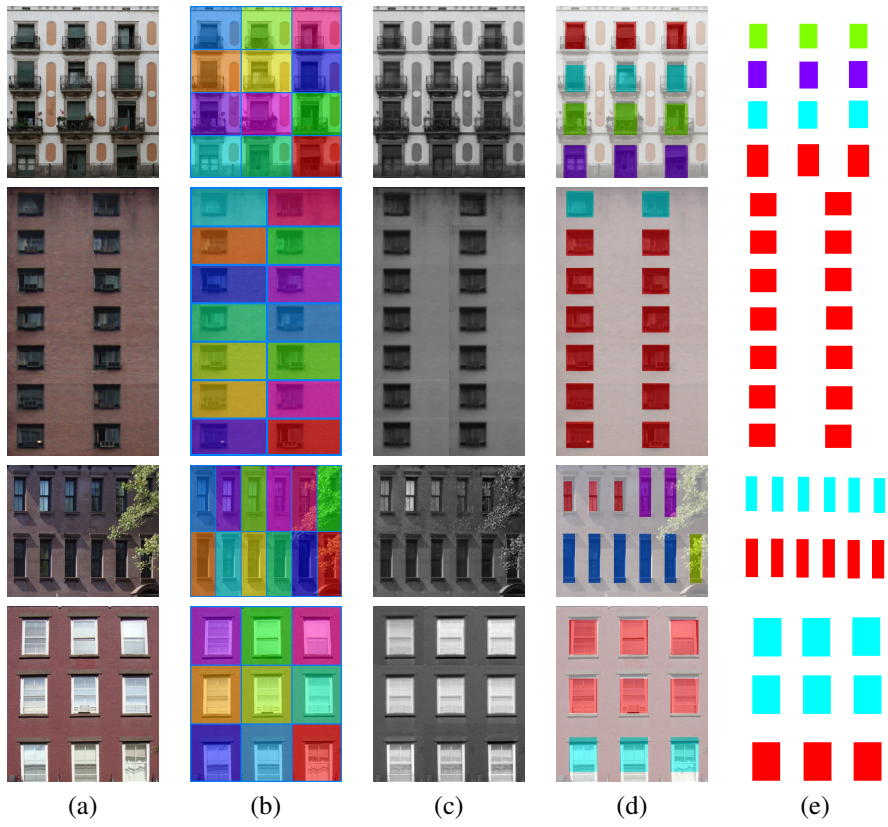


Figure 5: (a) Input image, (b) detected partitions, (c) low-rank component, (d) detected repeated patterns, and (e) ground truth.



Figure 6: (a) Input image, (b) detected partitions, (c) low-rank component, (d) detected repeated patterns, and (e) ground truth.



Figure 7: (a) Input image, (b) detected partitions, (c) low-rank component, (d) detected repeated patterns, and (e) ground truth.

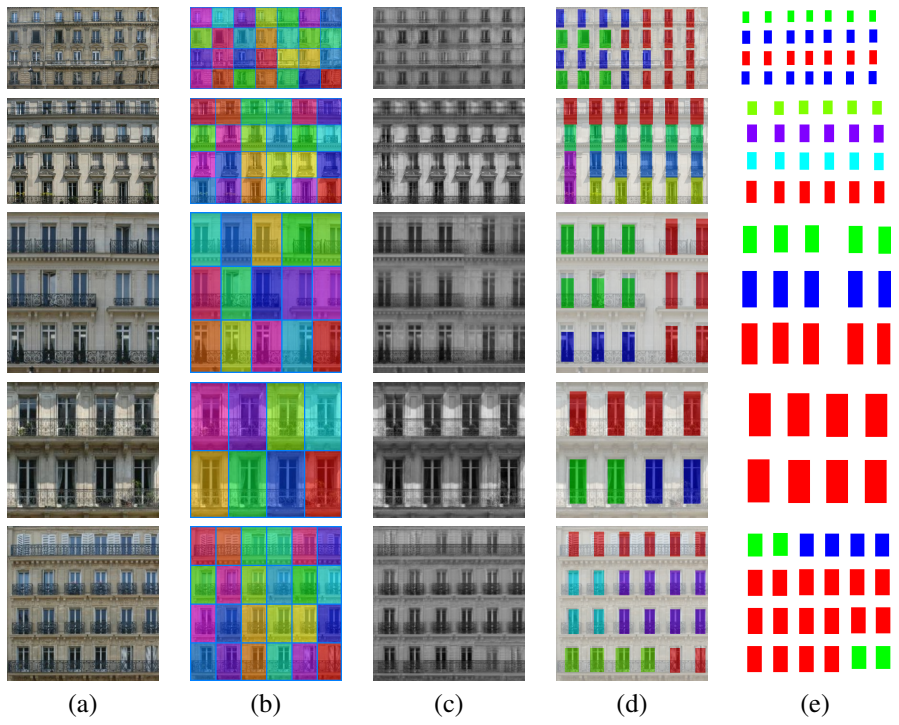


Figure 8: (a) Input image, (b) detected partitions, (c) low-rank component, (d) detected repeated patterns, and (e) ground truth.

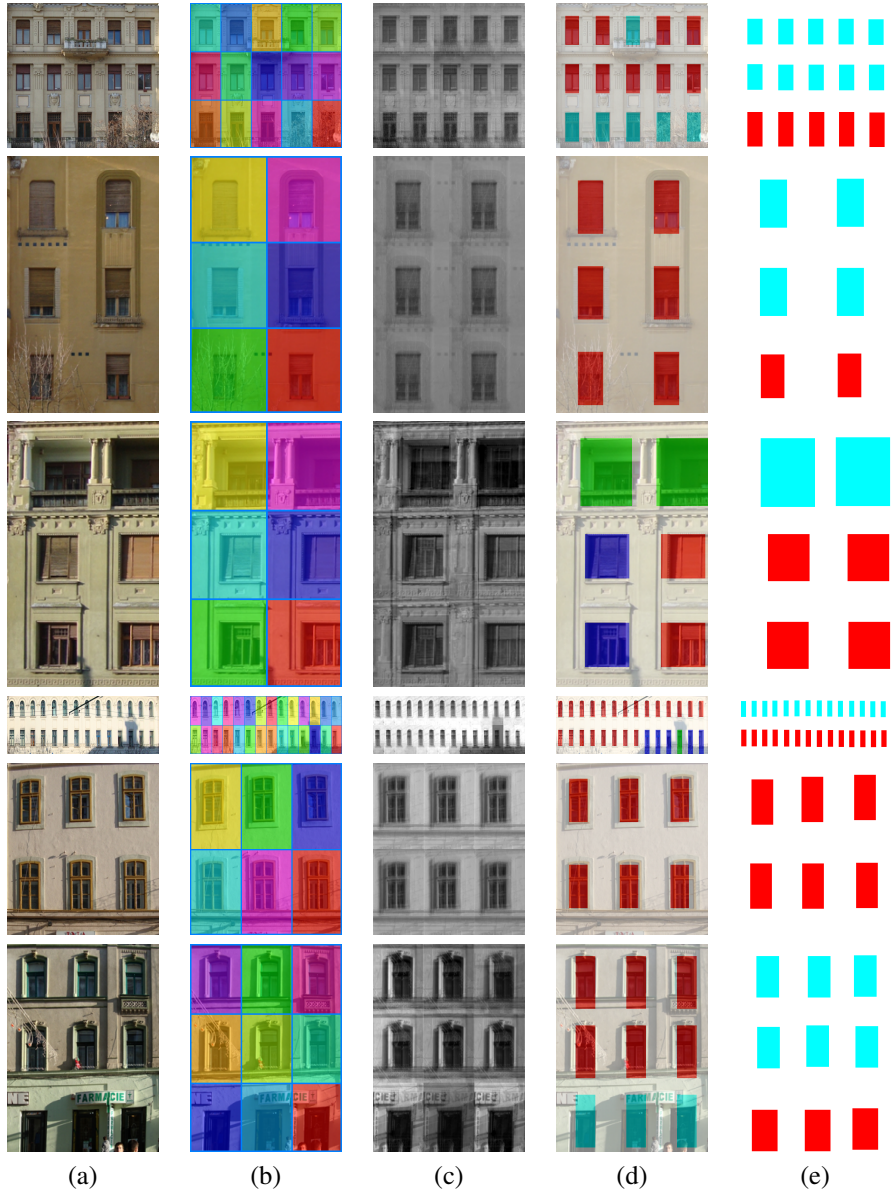


Figure 9: (a) Input image, (b) detected partitions, (c) low-rank component, (d) detected repeated patterns, and (e) ground truth.

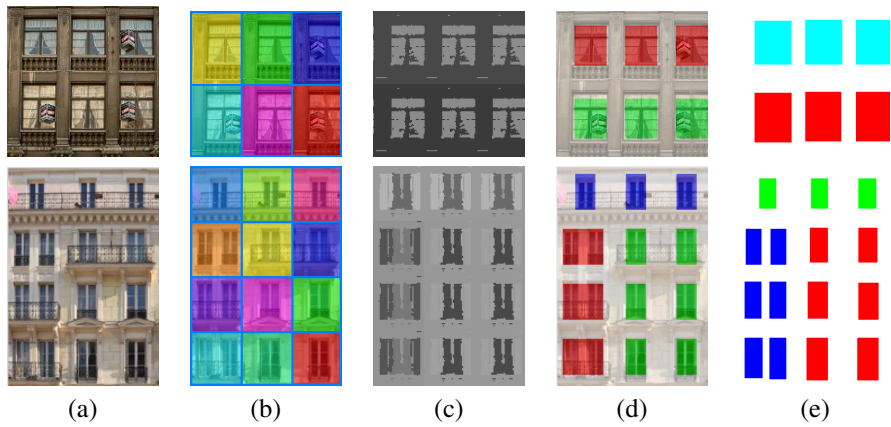


Figure 10: (a) Input image, (b) detected partitions, (c) low-rank component, (d) detected repeated patterns, and (e) ground truth.



Figure 11: (a) Input image, (b) detected partitions, (c) low-rank component, (d) detected repeated patterns, and (e) ground truth.

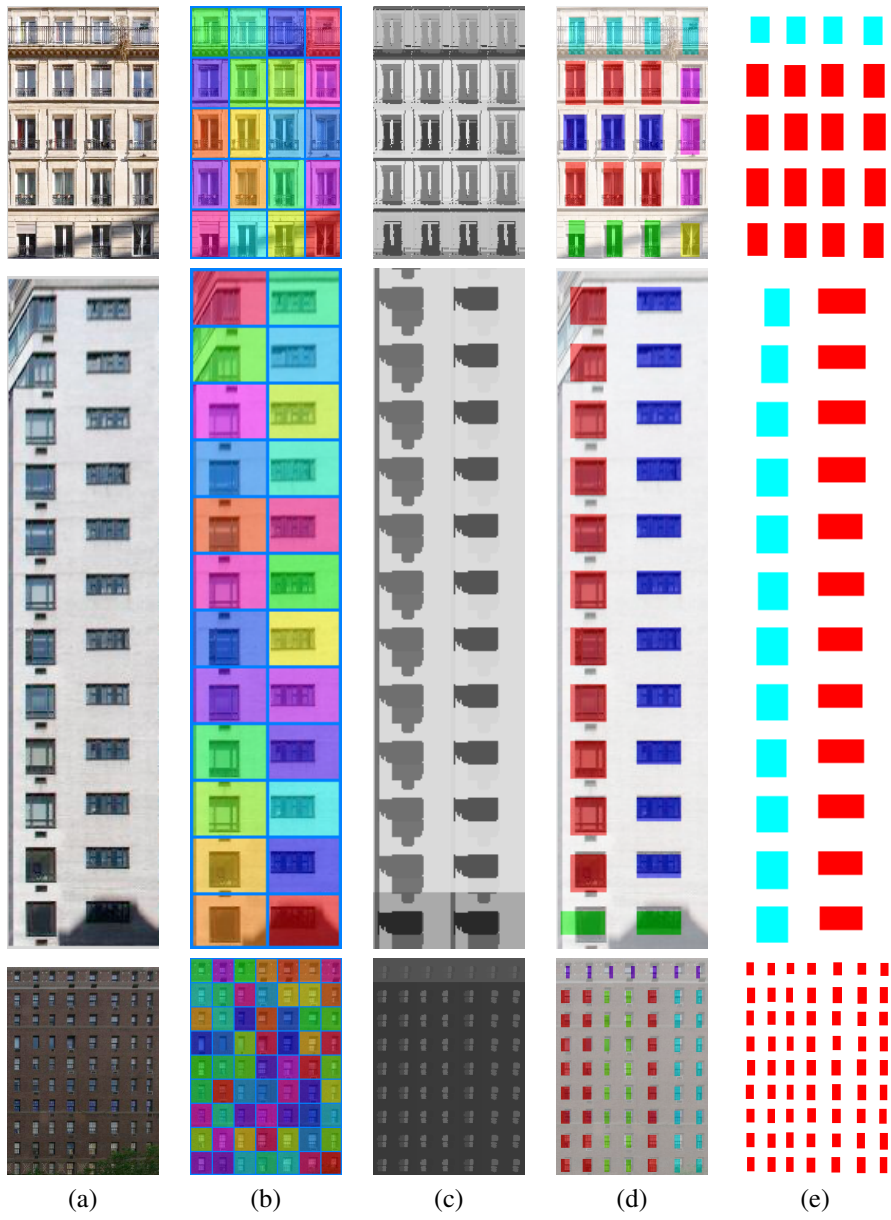


Figure 12: (a) Input image, (b) detected partitions, (c) low-rank component, (d) detected repeated patterns, and (e) ground truth.

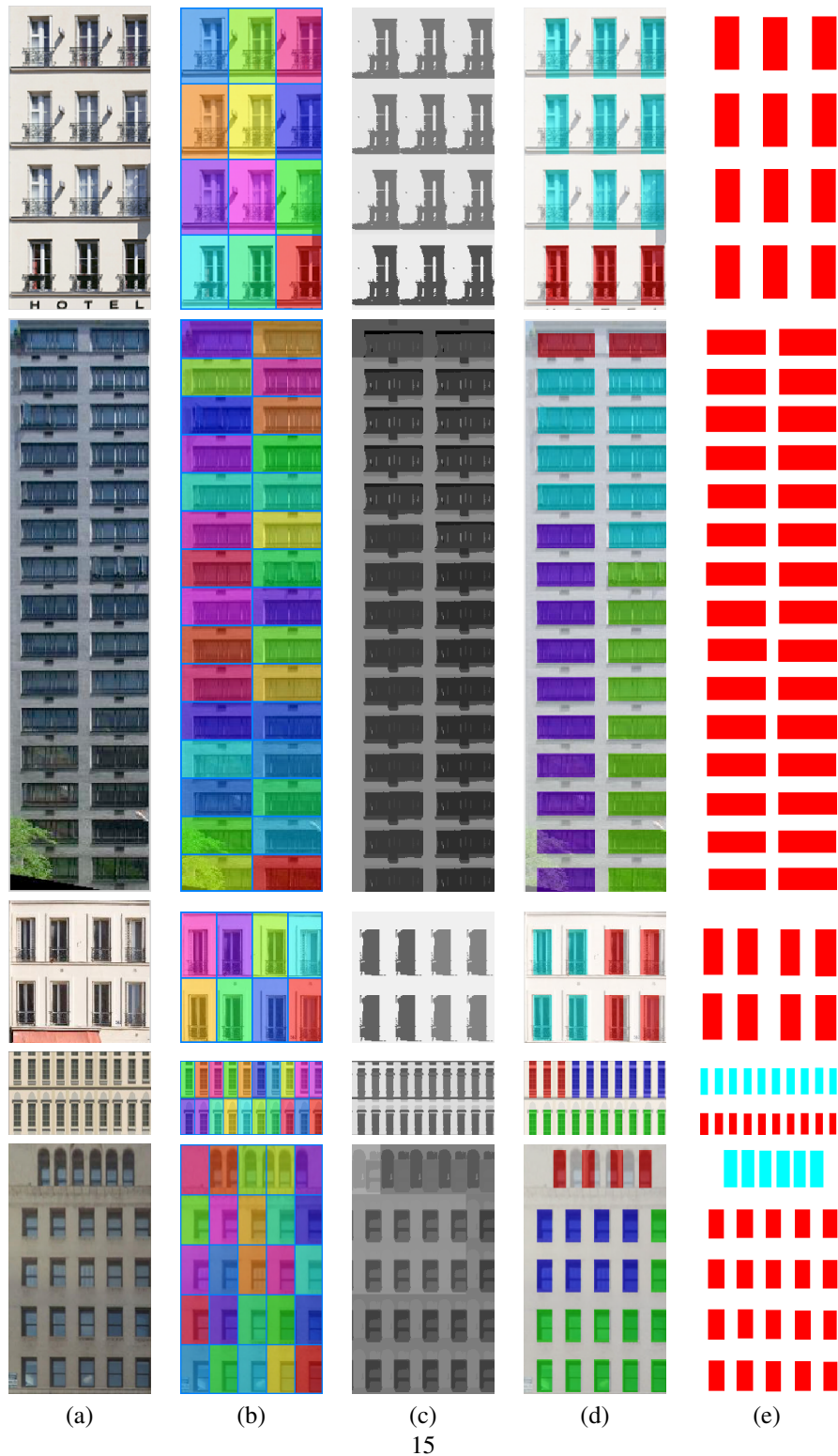


Figure 13: (a) Input image, (b) detected partitions, (c) low-rank component, (d) detected repeated patterns, and (e) ground truth.

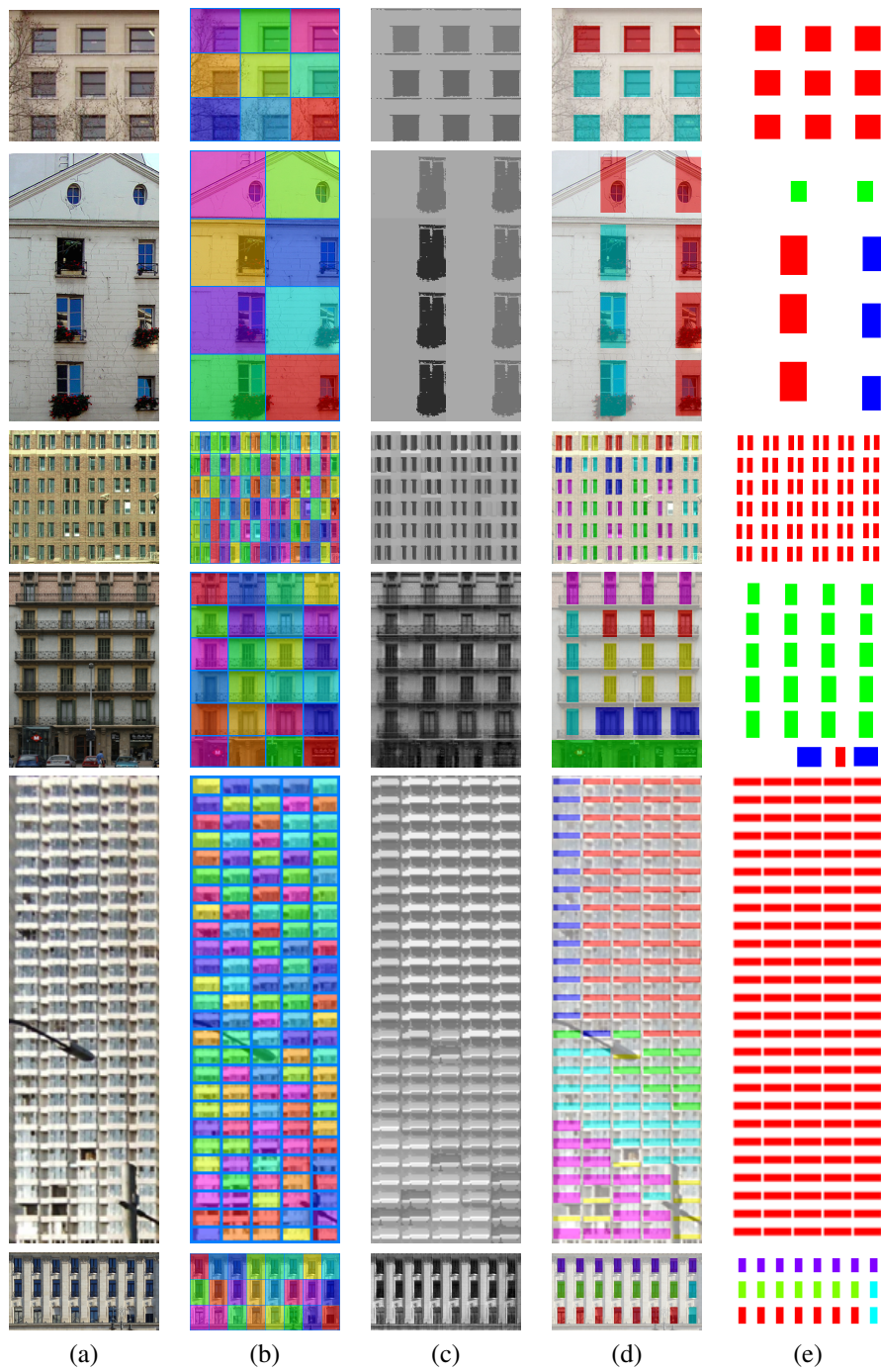


Figure 14: (a) Input image, (b) detected partitions, (c) low-rank component, (d) detected repeated patterns, and (e) ground truth.

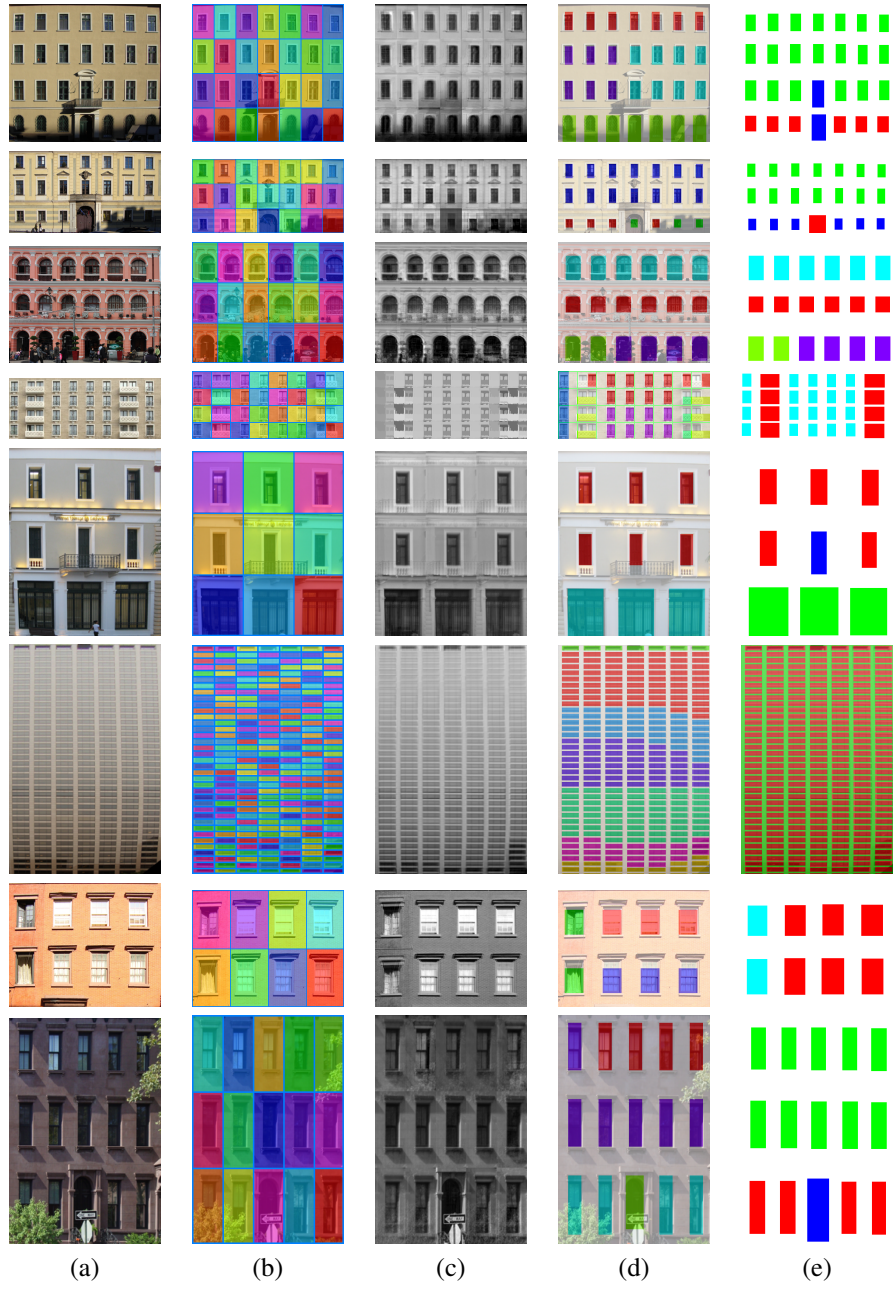


Figure 15: (a) Input image, (b) detected partitions, (c) low-rank component, (d) detected repeated patterns, and (e) ground truth.



Figure 16: (a) Input image, (b) detected partitions, (c) low-rank component, (d) detected repeated patterns, and (e) ground truth.

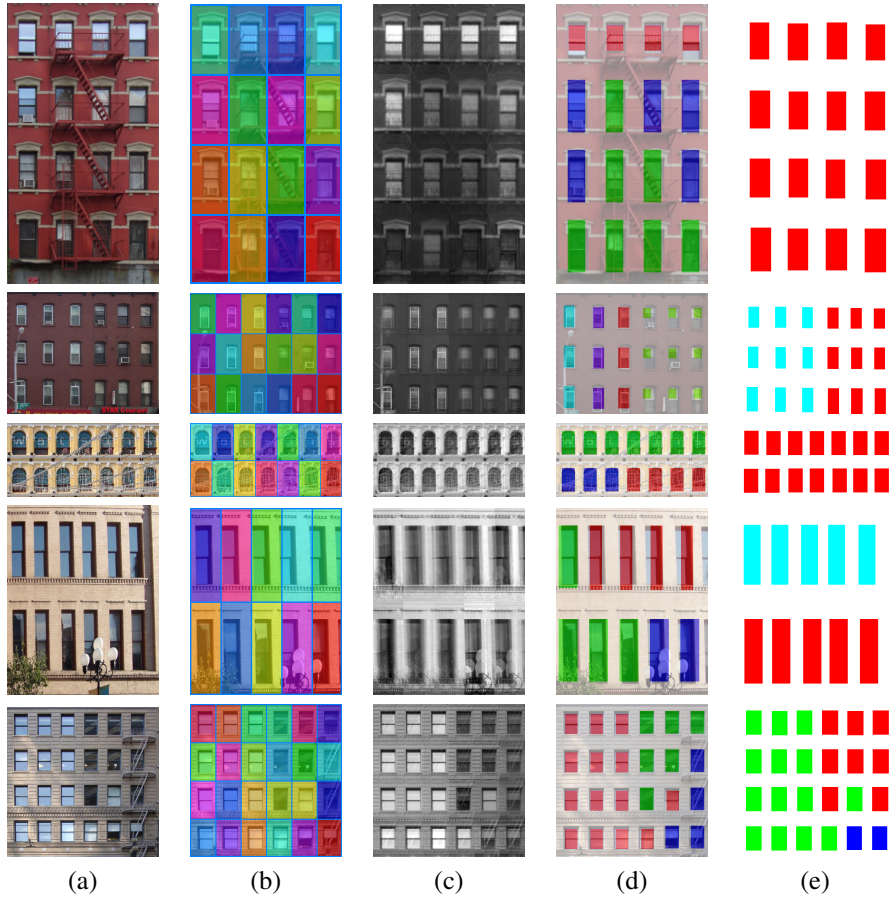


Figure 17: (a) Input image, (b) detected partitions, (c) low-rank component, (d) detected repeated patterns, and (e) ground truth.



Figure 18: (a) Input image, (b) detected partitions, (c) low-rank component, (d) detected repeated patterns, and (e) ground truth.