

Unidirectional variational model and ℓ_0 -norm based two-phase image deblurring and destriping

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1 The observation model

The degraded model is formulated as

$$\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{h} + \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{n}, \quad (1)$$

where \mathbf{g} is the observed image, \mathbf{H} is the blur kernel, \mathbf{u} is the latent image, \mathbf{s} is the sparse component (such as stripe noise, dead pixel). Here, we assume the stripe is vertical.



图 1: 直接显示含有模糊、条带噪声和随机噪声的退化图像 (Blur + stripe + random noise)

图 1 是含有模糊、条带噪声和随机噪声的退化图像。图 2(a) 显示的是残差 $\mathbf{H}\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{g}$ 的图像, 其中含有随机噪声和条带噪声。图 2(b) 显示的是 $\mathbf{H}\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{g}$ 沿竖直方向 (即条带方向) 的信息, 我们在这个图像中看不到条带, 其中多为随机噪声。

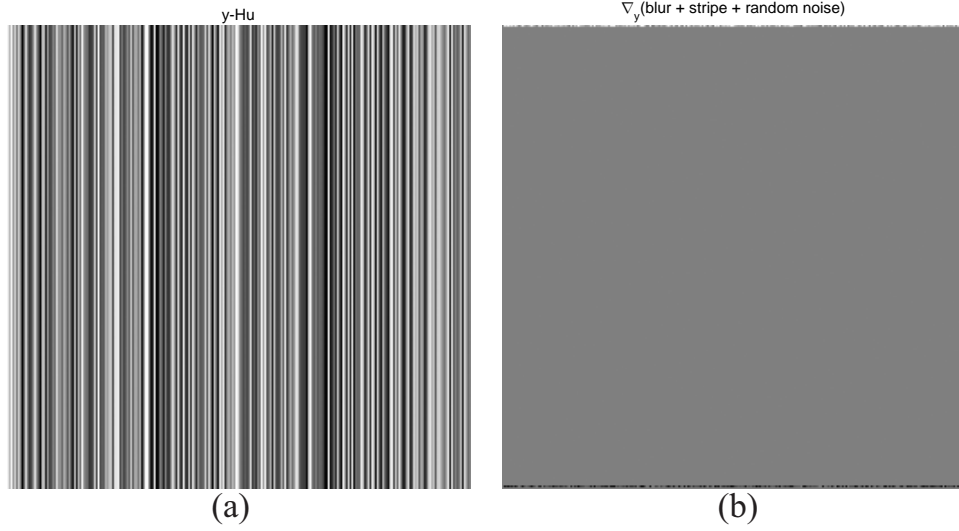


图 2: (a) 显示图像的残差 $\mathbf{Hu} - \mathbf{g}$. (b) 显示退化图像 $\nabla_y(\mathbf{Hu} - \mathbf{g})$ 图像.

We utilize two-phase method to recover the latent image. First, we estimate the point spread function (PSF) by employing the information from the vertical direction of the image. Second, we restore the image using the estimated PSF from the first phase.

2 The first phase: estimation of the PSF

We formulate the PSF estimation model as follows:

$$\min_{\mathbf{h}, \nabla_y \mathbf{u}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{H} \nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \nabla_y \mathbf{g}\|_1 + \tau \|\nabla_y \mathbf{u}\|_0 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\mathbf{C} \mathbf{h}\|_2^2, \quad (2)$$

为了增强模型对异常值的鲁棒性, 数据项使用 ℓ_1 范数约束. 对图像的竖直方向使用 ℓ_0 范数约束, 这是为了更好地提取图像大尺度边缘结构, 大尺度边缘更有利于估计模糊核. 我们使用同步自回归模型 (Simultaneous autoregressive, SAR) 去建模模糊核, 其中 \mathbf{C} 表示离散拉普拉斯算子. SAR 模型非常适合估计平滑点扩展函数, 如高斯模糊或类高斯模糊.

(1) 估计模糊核

$$\min_{\mathbf{h}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{H} \nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \nabla_y \mathbf{g}\|_1 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\mathbf{C} \mathbf{h}\|_2^2, \quad (3)$$

为了算法更有效率且更稳定, 我们将上式转换成一个最小二乘问题来处理, 因此, 上式可以转换到频域

$$\min_{\mathbf{h}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{h}) \mathcal{F}(\nabla_y \mathbf{u}) - \mathcal{F}(\nabla_y \mathbf{g})\|_2^2 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{C}) \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{h})\|_2^2, \quad (4)$$

最终可得关于模糊核的解为

$$\mathbf{h} = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left(\frac{\overline{\mathcal{F}(\nabla_y \mathbf{u})} \mathcal{F}(\nabla_y \mathbf{g})}{\overline{\mathcal{F}(\nabla_y \mathbf{u})} \mathcal{F}(\nabla_y \mathbf{u}) + \gamma \overline{\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{C})} \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{C})} \right). \quad (5)$$

现有文献中很多作者普遍使用共轭梯度方法求解上述问题, 具体原因还在思考中.

(2) 恢复中间梯度图像

$$\min_{\nabla_y \mathbf{u}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{H} \nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \nabla_y \mathbf{g}\|_1 + \lambda \|\nabla_y \mathbf{u}\|_0. \quad (6)$$

我们使用 ADMM 方法. 引入辅助变量 \mathbf{d} , \mathbf{p} , \mathbf{J}_1 , and \mathbf{J}_2 . 上式转化为

$$\min_{\nabla_y \mathbf{u}} \|\mathbf{d}\|_1 + \frac{\tau}{2} \|\mathbf{H} \nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \nabla_y \mathbf{g} - \mathbf{d} + \mathbf{J}_1\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{p}\|_0 + \frac{\beta}{2} \|\nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{J}_2\|_2^2, \quad (7)$$

上式可以进一步转化为三个子问题.

1) 关于 \mathbf{d} 的子问题

$$\min_{\mathbf{d}} \|\mathbf{d}\|_1 + \frac{\tau}{2} \|\mathbf{H} \nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \nabla_y \mathbf{g} - \mathbf{d} + \mathbf{J}_1\|_2^2, \quad (8)$$

最终关于 \mathbf{d} 的更新公式为

$$\mathbf{d} = \max \left\{ |\mathbf{H} \nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \nabla_y \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{J}_1| - \frac{1}{\tau}, 0 \right\} \text{sign}(\mathbf{H} \nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \nabla_y \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{J}_1). \quad (9)$$

2) 关于 \mathbf{p} 的子问题

$$\min_{\mathbf{u}} \lambda \|\mathbf{p}\|_0 + \frac{\beta}{2} \|\mathbf{p} - \nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{J}_2\|_2^2, \quad (10)$$

最终关于 \mathbf{p} 的更新公式为

$$\mathbf{p} = \begin{cases} \nabla_y \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{J}_2, & (\nabla_y \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{J}_2)^2 \geq \frac{\lambda}{\beta}, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

3) 关于图像 $\nabla_y \mathbf{u}$ 的子问题

$$\min_{\nabla_y \mathbf{u}} \frac{\tau}{2} \|\mathbf{H} \nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \nabla_y \mathbf{g} - \mathbf{d} + \mathbf{J}_1\|_2^2 + \frac{\beta}{2} \|\nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{J}_2\|_2^2, \quad (12)$$

上式是最小二乘问题, 关于 $\nabla_y \mathbf{u}$ 的表达式可写为

$$(\tau \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H} + \beta) \nabla_y \mathbf{u} = \tau \mathbf{H}^T (\nabla_y \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{d} - \mathbf{J}_1) + \beta (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{J}_2), \quad (13)$$

上式可以转换成傅里叶域表达,

$$\nabla_y \mathbf{u} = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left(\frac{\tau \overline{\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{h})} \mathcal{F}(\nabla_y \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{d} - \mathbf{J}_1) + \beta \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{J}_2)}{\tau \overline{\mathcal{F}(\mathbf{h})} \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{h}) + \beta} \right). \quad (14)$$

4) 更新辅助变量 \mathbf{J}_1 和 \mathbf{J}_2

辅助变量 \mathbf{J}_1 的更新公式为

$$\mathbf{J}_1 = \mathbf{J}_1 + \mathbf{H} \nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \nabla_y \mathbf{g}. \quad (15)$$

辅助变量 \mathbf{J}_2 的更新公式为

$$\mathbf{J}_2 = \mathbf{J}_2 + \nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{d}. \quad (16)$$

惩罚参数更新公式为: $\beta = \kappa \beta$.

Algorithm 1 基于 ℓ_0 的单方向变分图像恢复

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1: Input: 用下采样的观测退化图像  $\mathbf{g}$  产生观测图像金字塔  $\{\mathbf{g}_0, \mathbf{g}_1, \dots, \mathbf{g}_n\}$ .
2:  $S := \#$  of Scales
3: for  $s = 1$  to  $S$  do
4:   for  $j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$  do
5:      $\tau = 2\lambda$ 
6:     repeat
7:       Solve  $\mathbf{d}$  by equation (9);
8:        $\beta = 2\lambda$ 
9:       repeat
10:        Solve  $\mathbf{p}$  by equation (11)
11:        Solve  $\nabla_y \mathbf{u}$  by equation (14)
12:         $\mathbf{J}_1 = \mathbf{J}_1 + \mathbf{H} \nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \nabla_y \mathbf{g}$ 
13:         $\mathbf{J}_2 = \mathbf{J}_2 + \nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{d}$ 
14:         $\beta = 3\beta$ 
15:      until  $\beta > \beta_{max}$ 
16:       $\tau = 3\tau$ 
17:    until  $\tau > \tau_{max}$ 
18:    Solve blur kernel  $\mathbf{h}$  by (5)
19:     $\lambda = 0.9\lambda$ . % 每次迭代后减小正则化参数
20:  end for
21:  With the final kernel  $\mathbf{h}$ , use the final deconvolution method to generate the final output  $\nabla_y \mathbf{u}$ .
22: end for
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3 The second phase: restoration of the latent image

The second low-rank restoration model is formulated as follows:

$$\min_{\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{u}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{H}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{s} - \mathbf{g}\|_2^2 + \mu \|\mathbf{s}\|_* + \tau_x \|\nabla_x \mathbf{u}\|_1 + \tau_y \|\nabla_y \mathbf{u}\|_1, \quad (17)$$

where the first term $\|\mathbf{H}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{s} - \mathbf{g}\|_2^2$ is the data term. The second term $\|\mathbf{s}\|_*$ is the nuclear norm, it is the sparse component constraint term and is adopted to further promote sparse representation of stripe component along the vertical direction.

可以使用交替最小化方法求解上式问题. 首先求解关于 \mathbf{s} 的最小化问题.

(1) 求 \mathbf{s} .

$$\min_{\mathbf{s}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{H}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{s} - \mathbf{g}\|_2^2 + \mu \|\mathbf{s}\|_*, \quad (18)$$

使用奇异值分解, 关于 \mathbf{s} 的表达式可以写为

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{s} &= \mathbf{U} (\text{shrink}_{L_*}(\Sigma, \lambda)) \mathbf{V}^T, \\ \text{shrink}_{L_*}(\Sigma, \lambda) &= \text{diag}\{\max(\Sigma_{ii} - \lambda, 0)\}_i\end{aligned}\quad (19)$$

(2) 求图像 \mathbf{u} . 由于 $\|\nabla_x \mathbf{u}\|_1$ 和 $\|\nabla_y \mathbf{u}\|_1$ 的存在, 使用分裂 Bregman 方法求 \mathbf{u} , 引入辅助变量 \mathbf{d}_x 和 \mathbf{d}_y , 最小化问题转化为关于 \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{d}_x 和 \mathbf{d}_y 的最小化问题.

$$\min_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{d}_x, \mathbf{d}_y} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{H}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{s} - \mathbf{g}\|_2^2 + \tau_x \|\mathbf{d}_x\|_1 + \frac{\alpha_x}{2} \|\nabla_x \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{d}_x + \mathbf{S}_x\|_2^2 + \tau_y \|\mathbf{d}_y\|_1 + \frac{\alpha_y}{2} \|\nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{d}_y + \mathbf{S}_y\|_2^2, \quad (20)$$

采用交替最小化方法求解 \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{d}_x 和 \mathbf{d}_y .

1) 求 \mathbf{u} .

$$\min_{\mathbf{u}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{H}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{s} - \mathbf{g}\|_2^2 + \frac{\alpha_x}{2} \|\nabla_x \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{d}_x + \mathbf{S}_x\|_2^2 + \frac{\alpha_y}{2} \|\nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{d}_y + \mathbf{S}_y\|_2^2, \quad (21)$$

$$\mathbf{H}^T (\mathbf{H}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{s} - \mathbf{g}) + \alpha_x \nabla_x^T (\nabla_x \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{d}_x + \mathbf{S}_x) + \alpha_y \nabla_y^T (\nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{d}_y + \mathbf{S}_y) = 0, \quad (22)$$

$$(\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H} + \alpha_x \nabla_x^T \nabla_x + \alpha_y \nabla_y^T \nabla_y) \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{H}^T (\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{s}) + \alpha_x \nabla_x^T (\mathbf{d}_x - \mathbf{S}_x) + \alpha_y \nabla_y^T (\mathbf{d}_y - \mathbf{S}_y). \quad (23)$$

2) 求 \mathbf{d}_x .

$$\min_{\mathbf{d}_x} \tau \|\mathbf{d}_x\|_1 + \frac{\alpha_x}{2} \|\nabla_x \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{d}_x + \mathbf{S}_x\|_2^2, \quad (24)$$

$$\mathbf{d}_x = \max \left\{ |\nabla_x \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{S}_x| - \frac{\tau_x}{\alpha_x}, 0 \right\} \text{sign}(\nabla_x \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{S}_x). \quad (25)$$

3) 求 \mathbf{d}_y .

$$\min_{\mathbf{d}_y} \tau_y \|\mathbf{d}_y\|_1 + \frac{\alpha_y}{2} \|\nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{d}_y + \mathbf{S}_y\|_2^2, \quad (26)$$

$$\mathbf{d}_y = \max \left\{ |\nabla_y \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{S}_y| - \frac{\tau_y}{\alpha_y}, 0 \right\} \text{sign}(\nabla_y \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{S}_y). \quad (27)$$

4) 更新 \mathbf{S}_x 和 \mathbf{S}_y .

$$\mathbf{S}_x = \mathbf{S}_x + \nabla_x \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{d}_x, \quad (28)$$

$$\mathbf{S}_y = \mathbf{S}_y + \nabla_y \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{d}_y. \quad (29)$$

初步参数更新公式为 $\alpha_x = 1.02 * \alpha_x$ 和 $\alpha_y = 1.02 * \alpha_y$.