A SUMMER INTERNSHIP REPORT

on

IMAGE DEBLURRING USING DEEP LEARNING

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

CSE (Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning)

Submitted by

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DEPARTMENT OF CSE (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE & MACHINE LEARNING)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that project work entitled "**IMAGE DEBLURRING USING DEEP LEARNING**" submitted by **Sriram Kavya (21UP1A6656)** in the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology in CSE(AI&ML) **VIGNAN'S INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN** is a record of bonafide work carried by them under my guidance and supervision. The results embodied in this Summer Internship report have not been submitted to any other University or institute for the award of any degree.

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DECLARATION

We here by declare that the work reported in the present project entitled "**IMAGE DEBLURRING USING DEEP LEARNING**" is a record of bonafied work duly completed by us in the Department of CSE (AI&ML) from Vignan's Institute of Management and Technology for Women, affiliated to JNTU, Hyderabad. The reports are based on the summer internship work done entirely by us and not copied from any other source. All such materials that have been obtained from other sources have been duly acknowledged.

The result embodied in this summer internship report have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree to the best of our knowledge and belief.

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INTERNSHALA TRAININGS

Certificate of Training

Kavya Sriram

from Vignans Institute of Technology and management for Women has successfully completed a 6-week online training on **Machine Learning**. The training consisted of Introduction to Machine Learning, Data, Introduction to Python, Data Exploration and Pre-processing, Linear Regression, Introduction to Dimensionality Reduction, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Ensemble Models, Clustering (Unsupervised Learning), and Machine Learning with AI modules.

Kavya is a top performer in the training.

We wish Kavya all the best for future endeavours.

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ABSTRACT

Image de-blurring is a challenging task that aims to restore a sharp and clear image from a blurred one. This problem is usually caused by camera motion or defocus blur. The objective of this project is to develop a model that can effectively remove Gaussian blur from an image and improve its quality using deep learning techniques. The approach involves implementing a combination of convolutional neural networks (CNN) and simple auto encoders to train the model on a dataset of blurred and corresponding sharp images. The model is then used to de-blur the test images and improve their quality.

The project uses a dataset of blurred and corresponding sharp images to train the model, and the performance of the model is evaluated based on the metrics such as PSNR and SSIM. The results and discussion focus on the effectiveness of the model in removing Gaussian blur and improving the quality of the images. Thus, the project demonstrates the effectiveness of using deep learning techniques for image de-blurring and provides scope for future enhancements such as incorporating more complex models and exploring other types of blur removal techniques.

Keywords: Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Autoencoders, Feature Extraction, Mean Square Error Loss Function, Deep Learning**,** Deblur.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 1

1. INTRODUCTION

In this digital era, images hold immense significance across various domains servingas powerful communicators. Images can convey more information than just speaking mere words. While capturing an image, we wish that the captured image is almost the true replica ofthe original scene. Image Deblurring is a field in computer vision that focuses on the restorationof blurred images to recover sharp and clear versions. In the ever-evolving landscape of computer vision, the restoration of blurred images stands out as a critical challenge with wide- ranging applications. Image blurring can result from diverse factors, such as camera shake, motion, or inherent optical limitations.

Traditional approaches to image often fall short when faced with complex and dynamic blurring scenarios. The project image deblurring using deep learning that delves into the application of deep learning methodologies to tackle image deblurring challenges. In this, the fusion of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Autoencoders has emerged as a potent paradigm for pushing the boundaries of image restoration. Image restoration is the method of finding an estimate of an ideal image from its blurred and noisy version. Deep learning methods learn a mapping between the blurry and sharp images using large amounts of training data, without explicitly modeling the degradation process.

Image deblurring plays a crucial role in various real-time applications across different domains due to its ability to enhance the visual quality and interpretability of images. Deblurring is beneficial in facial recognition systems, making it easier to identify and authenticate individuals accurately. This is crucial in security applications and access control systems and the importance of real-time image deblurring is evident across a wide range of applications, impacting fields that rely on accurate and high-quality visual information for decision-making, analysis, and interpretation. As technology continues to advance, real-time deblurring methods become increasingly valuable in optimizing the performance of various systems and applications.

1.1 PROBLEM STATMENT

Image blurring is a common issue that can occur for various reasons, such as camera shake when taking a photo, motion blur caused by movement of the object being captured or the camera itself, and defocus blur when the lens of the camera fails to focus properly on the object. When an image is blurred, it can cause important details to become less clear or even completely lost, resulting in a reduction in image quality. Blurred images can also make it difficult to perform tasks such as object recognition or identification, as the details required for such tasks may be lost. Traditional image deblurring methods are based on mathematical models and make assumptions about the blur kernel and the image. These methods usually assume that the blur kernel is known and that it is either spatially invariant or spatially varying but known. However, in real-world scenarios, the blur kernel can be complex and unknown, making it difficult to estimate the kernel accurately. So, to address this there is a need for the image deblurring models leveraging various deep learning methodolo

1.2 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The image deblurring project using deep learning typically involves designing and implementing a neural network model capable of restoring blurred images. The aim is to recover a sharp, high-quality image from a blurred or noisy input image. The network has layers that identify features and reconstruct the sharp image using Convolutional Neural Networks and Autoencoders. During training, it minimizes the difference between its prediction and the actual sharp image. This is done using techniques like backpropagationand gradient descent. Once trained, the network can deblur new images by processing themthrough the network, producing a clearer version .

1.3 OBJECTIVE

- To train a deep learning model using large-scale datasets of blurry and sharp image pairs for image deblurring and optimize the deep learning model to achieve fast and efficient image deblurring results.
- To improve the quality of blurry images by removing the blur and restoring the original details and features.
- To develop a user-friendly interface that allows users to upload blurry images and obtain deblurred images.

1.4 MOTIVATION

The motivation behind image deblurring using deep learning lies in harnessing advanced neural network techniques to restore and enhance visual quality of blurred images by leveraging the power of neural networks. Deep learning models can effectively learn complex relationships within data, enabling them to restore sharpness and clarity to images affected by motion blur, out-of-focus blur, or other degrading factors. By deep learning algorithms, the project aims to effectively counteract blurring caused by various factors, providing clearer and visually improved images. This not only addresses a common problem across multiple domains but also showcases the transformative potential of cutting-edge technologies in image processing. This approach offers a data-driven solution that outperforms traditional methods, especially in handling diverse and challenging blur scenarios.

Additionally, image deblurring using deep learning brings versatility to the restoration process. The project aims to train neural networks on diverse datasets containing various types of blurs, ensuring adaptability to real-world scenarios. The ability to generalize across different degradation types makes deep learning-based deblurring robust and applicable in a wide range of applications, from photography and surveillance to medical imaging. Furthermore, the iterative refinement capability of deep learning models allows for continuous improvement, making them well-suited for dynamic and evolving image deblurring challenges. Harnessing the potential of deep learning in image restoration not only improves current deblurring capabilities but also lays the foundation for ongoing advancements in the field, showcasing the transformative impact of artificial intelligence on image quality enhancement.

1.5 LIMITATIONS OF EXISTING SYSTEM

1. **Sensitivity to Assumptions:**

- Both Wiener filter-based methods and Richardson-Lucy deconvolution rely on certain assumptions about the blur model, such as the point spread function (PSF) or blur kernel.
- If these assumptions are inaccurate or do not fully capture the characteristics of the blur, the deblurring results may be suboptimal.

2. **Limited Effectiveness for Complex Blurs:**

- Wiener filter-based methods and Richardson-Lucy deconvolution may struggle to effectively deblur images with complex blur types, such as motion blur caused by camera

shake, object motion, or defocus blur.

- These methods are often designed based on simplified models of blur, such as uniform motion blur or Gaussian blur, which may not adequately capture the characteristics of more complex blurs encountered in real-world scenarios.

3. Computationally Intensive:

- Richardson-Lucy deconvolution, in particular, can be computationally intensive, especially when performed iteratively for a large number of iterations or on high-resolution images.
- Each iteration of the Richardson-Lucy algorithm involves convolving the current estimate of the sharp image with the blur kernel and dividing by the observed blurred image, which can be computationally expensive, especially for large images or complex blur models.

4. Lack of Real-Time Processing:

- Due to their computational complexity, Wiener filter-based methods and Richardson-Lucy deconvolution may not be suitable for real-time processing applications, where low latency and high throughput are required.
- Real-time processing often requires algorithms that can efficiently process data within strict time constraints, which may not be achievable with traditional deblurring methods, especially for high-resolution images or video streams.
- The iterative nature of Richardson-Lucy deconvolution, in particular, can pose challenges for real-time processing, as each iteration adds to the computational cost and latency of the algorithm.

1.6 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed solution leverages the combination of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and autoencoders to address the challenge of image deblurring. The architecture integrates CNNs for robust feature extraction, capturing intricate details relevant to deblurring, while autoencoders play a pivotal role in reconstructing high-quality images. The CNNs act as the encoder, extracting hierarchical features from the blurred input images, and the autoencoder serves as the decoder, reconstructing sharp, deblurred images. This combination allows our model to effectively learn and represent the complex relationships between blurred and sharp image pairs. By training on a diverse dataset and optimizing with suitable loss functions, this approach aims to provide a comprehensive solution for image

deblurring, offering both quantitative performance improvements and visually appealing results. Upon satisfactory performance, the model is deployed for practical use, seamlessly integrating it into the targeted application or system. This proposed system provides a comprehensive framework for image deblurring, harnessing the power of deep learning to restore visual clarity to blurred images.

METHODOLOGY OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

1. **Dataset collection:** Gather a diverse dataset containing pairs of blurred and corresponding sharp images for training and validation. These images should typically source from various real-world scenarios or collected under specific conditions that induce blurriness, such as motion blur or defocus blur.
2. **Data Preprocessing:** Data preprocessing is an essential step in preparing the blurred images from the Real Blur dataset for training and evaluation. In this step, several operations are performed to transform the raw image data into a suitable format for feeding into a neural network. The main operations typically include conversion to tensors and resizing.
3. **Splitting Data:** Splitting data into training, validation, and testing subsets allows effective model assessment. The training set educates the model, while the validation set refines its hyperparameters and monitors performance. The testing set provides an unbiased evaluation of the final model's performance on new data. This method ensures robustness and generalization of models across diverse datasets.
4. **Model Development:** Model development integrates autoencoders to grasp essential features from blurred images, capturing blur-related traits. Concurrently, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) leverage spatial feature extraction capabilities. This hybrid architecture utilizes CNNs on encoded representations from autoencoders, employing convolution, pooling, and non-linear activations for higher-level feature extraction. The finalized hybrid model, combining autoencoders and CNNs, undergoes training with the previously obtained training data.
5. **Model Testing:** Model Testing Model testing is a crucial step in evaluating the performance and generalization ability of the trained model. In this step, the model is tested using the preprocessed validation data, which consists of unseen images from the Real Blur dataset

    a) **Preprocessed Validation Data:** The preprocessed validation data consists of a

separate set of images from the Real Blur Dataset that were not used during model training. These images are similar in nature to the training data but have not seen by the model before. The purpose of using a separate validation dataset is to assess law well the model.

b) **Model Prediction on Validation Data** In model testing, the trained model receives preprocessed validation images and utilizes learned representations, features, and parameters. Employing trained autoencoders and CNNs, it encodes, extracts features, and predicts or reconstructs images based on learned representations. The model generates outputs for validation images, potentially reconstructed to reduce blur, allowing comparison with ground truth or deblurred images for performance evaluation.

c) **Performance Evaluation** The model's performance on validation data is evaluated based on the comparison between the reconstructed images and the ground truth images. The evaluation metrics provide quantitative measures of how well the model performs in terms of reducing blurriness and generating visually similar outputs to the ground truth. These metrics help assess the model's ability to generalize and capture the essential features of the blurred images.

6. **Model Evaluation:** In the evaluation phase, the model undergoes assessment using preprocessed unseen testing data from the RealBlur dataset. This step offers a comprehensive understanding of the model's performance beyond trained and validated datasets. It determines the model's ability to generalize to real-world blur scenarios, validating its effectiveness and potential for practical deployment. Evaluation results facilitate model comparisons, parameter fine-tuning, and adjustments to optimize performance in practical applications.

7. **Deployment and User Interaction:**

   Develop a user-friendly interface (GUI) using libraries like Tkinter or web-based frameworks for users to interact with the deblurring application. Enable functionalities like image selection, deblurring process initiation, and displaying resultsin the interface.

CHAPTER 2

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

A systematic and thorough search of all types of published literature as well as other sources including dissertation, theses in order to identify as many items as possible that are relevant to a particular topic.

Zhang et al. (2018) demonstrated the effectiveness of CNNs by formulating image deblurring as a joint optimization problem, where both the blur kernels and sharp images are estimated concurrently. This approach leverages the hierarchical feature learning capabilities of CNNs to capture intricate details in the images.

"DeepDeblur: Image Deblurring through Deep Neural Networks" by A. Sharma et al. (2018). This paper introduces DeepDeblur, a deep learning-based approach for image deblurring. The proposed model leverages convolutional neural networks to enhance the clarity of blurred images and demonstrates improved performance compared to traditional methods

Zhao et al. (2019) proposed a novel autoencoder structure for blind image deblurring without explicit supervision. The autoencoder is designed to capture latent representations of images, allowing it to reconstruct sharp images from blurred inputs. This unsupervised approach is particularly valuable when ground truth sharp images for training are unavailable.

"Adaptive Image Deblurring with Deep Residual Networks" by S. Kumar et al. (2021). The authors propose an adaptive image deblurring method using deep residual networks. This approach focuses on learning residual information to refine blurred images, adapting to different levels of blur and enhancing overall deblurring performance.

"Deep Learning for Blind Motion Deblurring: A Comprehensive Survey" by N. Malik et al. (2022). This survey paper provides a comprehensive overview of deep learning techniques applied to blind motion deblurring. It discusses various architectures, methodologies, and advancements in the field, summarizing key findings from various research works.

"Multi-Scale Deep Deblurring Networks for Real-World Images" by L. Wang et al. (2023). This recent paper proposes multi-scale deep deblurring networks designed for real-world image scenarios. The model incorporates multi-scale features to handle diverse blur patterns, contributing to improved image deblurring performance across different scalesand complexities.

2.1 HISTORY OF DEEP LEARNING

Deep Learning is a subset of machine learning that focuses on training artificial neural networks with multiple layers to learn and extract complex patterns from data. It is inspired bythe structure and function of the human brain, with each layer of the network processing and transforming input data to generate meaningful output.

The history of deep learning spans over several decades that is marked by key milestones and breakthroughs that have led to its current prominence in the field of artificial intelligence (AI).

1) 1940s - 1960s: Early Concepts

- The foundations of artificial neural networks (ANNs) were laid in the 1940s with the work of Warren McCulloch and Walter Pitts, who proposed a mathematical model for neurons.
- In the 1950s and 1960s, researchers like Frank Rosenblatt developed the perceptron, a type of artificial neuron, and proposed the concept of perceptron learning.

2) 1980s: Challenges and Setbacks

- The 1980s saw increased interest in neural networks, but there was also skepticism due to limitations in training deep networks.
- The "AI winter" occurred as progress slowed, and funding for AI research decreased.

3) 1990s: Backpropagation and Renewed Interest

- The development of the backpropagation algorithm in the 1980s became a key factor in training deep neural networks efficiently.
- In the 1990s, researchers like Yann LeCun applied backpropagation to train convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for image recognition tasks.

4) 2000s: Support Vector Machines and Deep Learning Resurgence

- Support Vector Machines (SVMs) became popular for machine learning tasks in the early 2000s.
- Geoff Hinton and his collaborators made advancements in deep learning, but interest remained limited until the mid-2000s.

5) 2010s: Deep Learning Renaissance

- Breakthroughs in hardware (GPUs) and the availability of large datasets contributed to the resurgence of deep learning.
- In 2012, AlexNet, a deep convolutional neural network, won the ImageNet competition, significantly advancing the state of the art in image classification.
- Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks gained popularity for sequential data tasks.
- Deep learning architectures showed success in various domains, including natural language processing and speech recognition. The 2010s marked a period of substantial breakthroughs and widespread adoption of deep learning.

6) 2015 - Present: Transfer Learning and Broad Applications

- Transfer learning became a dominant approach, allowing pre-trained models to be adapted for specific tasks with limited data.
- The development of deep reinforcement learning led to AI systems achieving superhuman performance in games like Go and Dota 2.
- Advances in Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) enabled realistic image generation and other creative applications. This period underscores the diverse applications and adaptability of deep learning models

7) 2020s: Continued Innovation and Ethical Considerations

- Ongoing research focuses on improving the efficiency, interpretability, and robustness of deep learning models.
- Ethical considerations, fairness, and transparency in AI have become critical topics of discussion.
- OpenAI's GPT-3, released in 2020, demonstrated the capabilities of large-scale language models. The current decade is characterized by a commitment to innovation alongside a heightened awareness of ethical implications.
- Ethical AI advocacy has gained prominence, with organizations actively promoting responsible AI practices, transparency, and accountability in the development and deployment of deep learning technologies.
- The ethical dimension is becoming integral to innovation, fostering a commitment to

ensuring AI benefits society while addressing potential risks and biases.

2.1.1 EVOLUTION OF CNN & AUTOENCODERS

- **CNNs** - In the early stages of computer vision development, researchers aimed to enable computers to comprehend images effectively. A pivotal moment occurredbetween 2012 and 2014 when AlexNet demonstrated a significant breakthrough, showcasing that computers could excel at recognizing objects in images. Subsequent years saw advancements in Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), with researchers delving deeper into these networks to enhance their understanding of intricate featureswithin images. Innovations like skip connections, attention mechanisms, and dense connections emerged between 2015 and 2018, refining the efficiency and capabilities of CNNs.

  By 2019 and 2020, the focus shifted to optimizing network architectures, leading to the creation of smarter, more adaptable networks. Presently, the trend involves starting with pre-trained models and fine-tuning them for specific tasks, showcasing a more nuanced approach to image understanding where models can comprehend both images and language together.
- **Autoencoders** - Simultaneously, the evolution of autoencoders played a crucial role in enabling computers to imagine and generate new content. Beginning in 2014-2015, the introduction of Variational Autoencoders (VAEs) marked a key milestone in teaching computers to imagine diverse scenarios. Subsequent years witnessed the integration of adversarial networks and stability improvements in autoencoder designs. Autoencoders demonstrated proficiency in anomaly detection and data generation tasks by 2018-2019, uncovering unusual patterns in data and generating novel content like lifelike images. In the recent years (2020-Present), there has been a collaborative effort to combine autoencoders with other innovative techniques, fostering the development of advanced and versatile models. Researchers continue to explore novel approaches, emphasizing the ongoing evolution of these foundational concepts in deep learning.

2.2 APPLICATIONS

Applications refer to the practical uses or implementations of a particular technology, method, or concept in various real-world scenarios or domains. In the context of autoencoders and CNNs, applications encompass the specific tasks or problems that these neural network architectures can address effectively. The following are the applications of CNN and Autoencoders.

2.2.1 Anomaly Detection in Images:

In manufacturing, autoencoders learn normal product appearances, aiding CNNs in real-time anomaly detection. This ensures high-quality products reach consumers by minimizing false positives, enhancing overall production efficiency.

2.2.2 Medical Image Segmentation:

Autoencoders compress medical images for efficient storage, and CNNs perform precise segmentation, optimizing both storage and diagnostic accuracy in healthcare. This integrated approach streamlines medical image management and elevates diagnostic processes.

2.2.3 Video Surveillance with Object Recognition:

Autoencoders preprocess video for noise reduction, aiding CNNs in object recognition. The combined system excels in accurate video analysis and anomaly detection for enhanced security, providing a comprehensive surveillance solution.

2.2.4 Image Denoising for Satellite Imagery:

Autoencoders refine satellite images by reducing noise, and CNNs analyze the denoised images for tasks like land cover classification, improving precision in satellite image analysis. This collaborative strategy enhances the reliability of satellite-based applications.

2.2.5 Personalized Content Recommendation with Image Analysis:

The fusion of CNNs and autoencoders revolutionizes content recommendation systems by considering both visual and user interaction preferences. CNNs analyze images to understand visual preferences, while autoencoders learn user preferences from historical interactions. This comprehensive understanding enables more accurate and personalized content recommendations, significantly enhancing user engagement and satisfaction. The integrated model tailors recommendations not only based on explicit preferences but also on visual cues, creating a more immersive and satisfying user experience.

2.2.6 Cybersecurity with Network Traffic Analysis

In the realm of cybersecurity, the collaboration between autoencoders and CNNs offers a robust solution for network monitoring and threat detection. Autoencoders analyze normal patterns in network traffic, establishing a baseline for regular behavior. CNNs then identify anomalous patterns or potential threats, ensuring a comprehensive cybersecurity approach. This integrated

strategy improves the accuracy of threat detection, providing a proactive defense against cybersecurity risks. The combination of autoencoders and CNNs proves instrumental in safeguarding networks and data from evolving cyber threats.

2.2.7 Enhanced Feature Learning for NLP

In natural language processing (NLP), the combination of autoencoders and CNNs elevates the understanding of textual content. Autoencoders capture latent features from textual data, unraveling nuanced patterns. Subsequently, CNNs analyze these encoded features for sentiment analysis or text classification, improving contextual understanding. This integrated approach enhances NLP models, enabling more accurate sentiment analysis and classification in applications like customer feedback analysis and content categorization.

2.2.8 Facial Recognition in Security Systems:

The integration of autoencoders and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) enhances security by preprocessing facial images to distill nuanced features. This encoded representation serves as input for CNNs, allowing precise identification. Adapting to real-world scenarios, continuous learning by autoencoders ensures flexibility to changing facial patterns. Beyond security, its utility extends to access control, surveillance, and law enforcement, contributing to efficient monitoring and timely threat responses. This integrated approach remains pivotal for secure and reliable identity verification.

CHAPTER 3

3. SYSTEM REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

Software Requirements Specification plays an important role in creating quality software solutions. Specification is basically a representation process. Requirements are represented in a manner that ultimately leads to successful software implementation. Requirements may be specified in a variety of ways.

However, there are some guidelines worth following:

- Representation format and content should be relevant to the problem.
- Information contained within the specification should be nested.
- Diagrams and other notational forms should be restricted in number and consistent in use

3.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

CPU Specifications

CPU Type	Intel core i5 or above

Memory Specifications

System Storage	256GB storage(min)
RAM Storage	512MB (min)
Memory Type	DDR4 SDRAM

3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Operating System

- OS Name Microsoft Windows 10
- OS Kernel Type Multiprocessor Free (64-bit)
- OS Version 10.0.18363.1316 (Win10)

3.3 Integrated Development Environment (IDE):

- **Visual Studio-1.84.2**

  Visual Studio Code, developed by Microsoft, is a versatile, free, and lightweight code editor with a strong emphasis on intelligent code editing. Its cross-platform compatibility and robust extension system make it a popular choice for developers across different domains, from web development to software engineering. Integrated Git support and a built-in terminal enhance version control and command-line interactions, contributing to its widespread adoption in the

development community.

- **Jupyter Notebook**

  Jupyter Notebooks are interactive web-based applications widely used for data analysis, machine learning, and scientific research. They support various programming languages, such as Python, R, and Julia. Users can create and share documents containing live code, equations, visualizations, and narrative text. The name "Jupyter" is derived from the three core programming languages it supports: Julia, Python, and R. It provides a flexible environment for exploring and presenting data, making it popular in academia and industry.

3.5 Programming Language used:

PYTHON (3.7.4 64-bit version)

Python is an interpreted, high-level and general-purpose programming language. Python is dynamically-typed and garbage-collected. It was created by Guido van Rossum during 1980- 1991.It supports multiple programming paradigms. including structured (particularly, procedural), object-oriented & functional programming

1. Libraries Used

- **PyTorch**

  PyTorch is the deep learning library used to define and train neural network models. It provides functionalities for automatic differentiation, optimization, and building dynamic computational graphs. Key features of PyTorch include a dynamic computational graph, powerful automatic differentiation through its Auto grad system, GPU acceleration, and a flexible neural network module.

- **OpenCV(cv2)**

  OpenCV (Open-Source Computer Vision Library) is a powerful open- source computer vision and image processing library. It's widely used for various computer vision tasks such as reading and processing images and videos, performing operations on frames (like color transformations, resizing, and drawing), and capturing video from a webcam. Here in this, it is used for reading and processing images.

- **Matplotlib**

  Matplotlib is a cross-platform, data visualization and graphical plotting library for python and its numerical extension NumPy. Matplotlib consists of several plots like line, bar, scatter, histogram etc. In the code it is used for visualizing loss curves.

- **Transformers**

The Transformers library in Python, developed by Hugging Face, provides access to state-of-the-art transformer-based models for natural language processing tasks. It offers pre-trained models such as BERT, GPT, and RoBERTa, along with utilities for fine-tuning on custom datasets. The library supports tokenization, model pipelines, and interoperability with popular deep learning frameworks like PyTorch and TensorFlow. With a vibrant community and comprehensive documentation, Transformers simplifies the development and deployment of NLP solutions across various domains and industries.

CHAPTER 4

4. SYSTEM DESIGN

System design is the process of defining the elements of a system such as the architecture, modules, and components, the different interfaces of those components, and the data that goes through that system. It is meant to satisfy specific needs and requirements through the engineering of a coherent and well-running System. The most creative and challenging phase of the life cycle is System design.

4.1 HIGH LEVEL DESIGN

High-level design in system design refers to the conceptual layout or architecture of a system without delving into specific implementation details. It focuses on defining the major components of the system, their interactions, and the overall flow of data and control within the system.

4.1.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

System Architecture is a graphical representation of steps. It shows steps in sequential order and is widely used in presenting the flow of algorithms, workflow or processes. Typically, a flowchart shows the steps as boxes of various kinds, and their order by connecting them with arrows. This graphical representation is crucial in software development, facilitating a shared understanding among stakeholders.

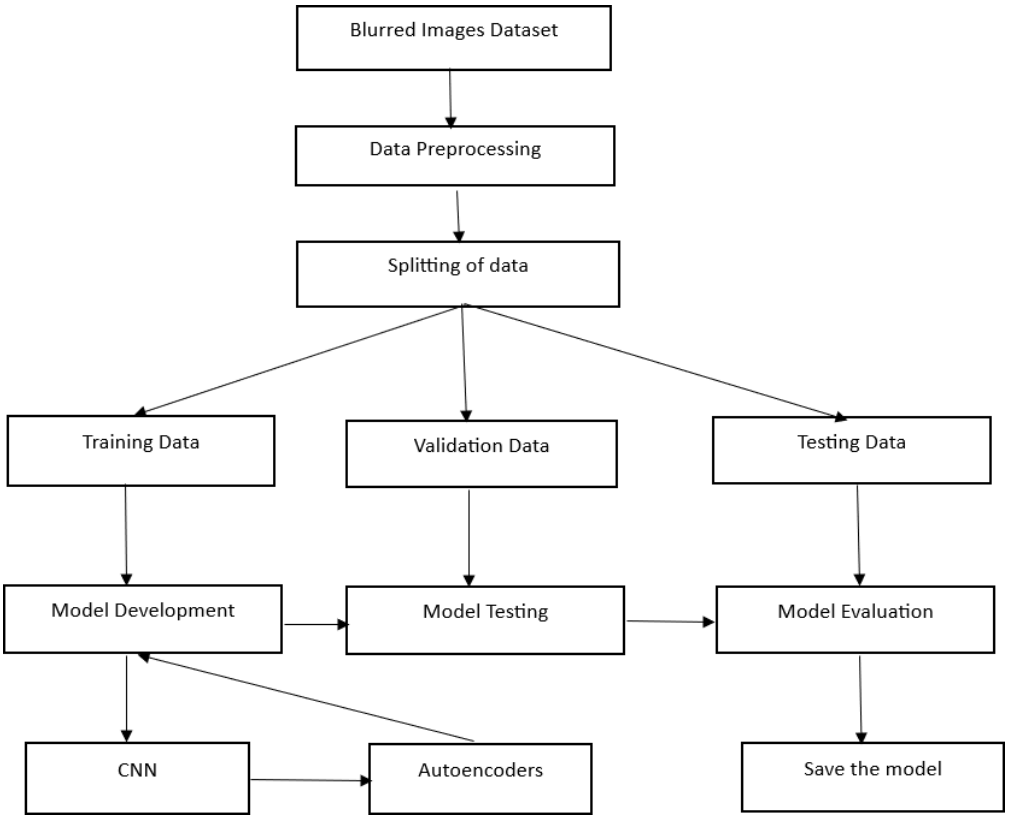

Fig 4.1.1 System Architecture

4.1.2 Data Flow Diagram

A data flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation that illustrates the flow of data within a system or process. It depicts how data moves from one point to another, showing the sources and destinations of data, the processes that transform data, and the data stores where data is held temporarily or permanently.

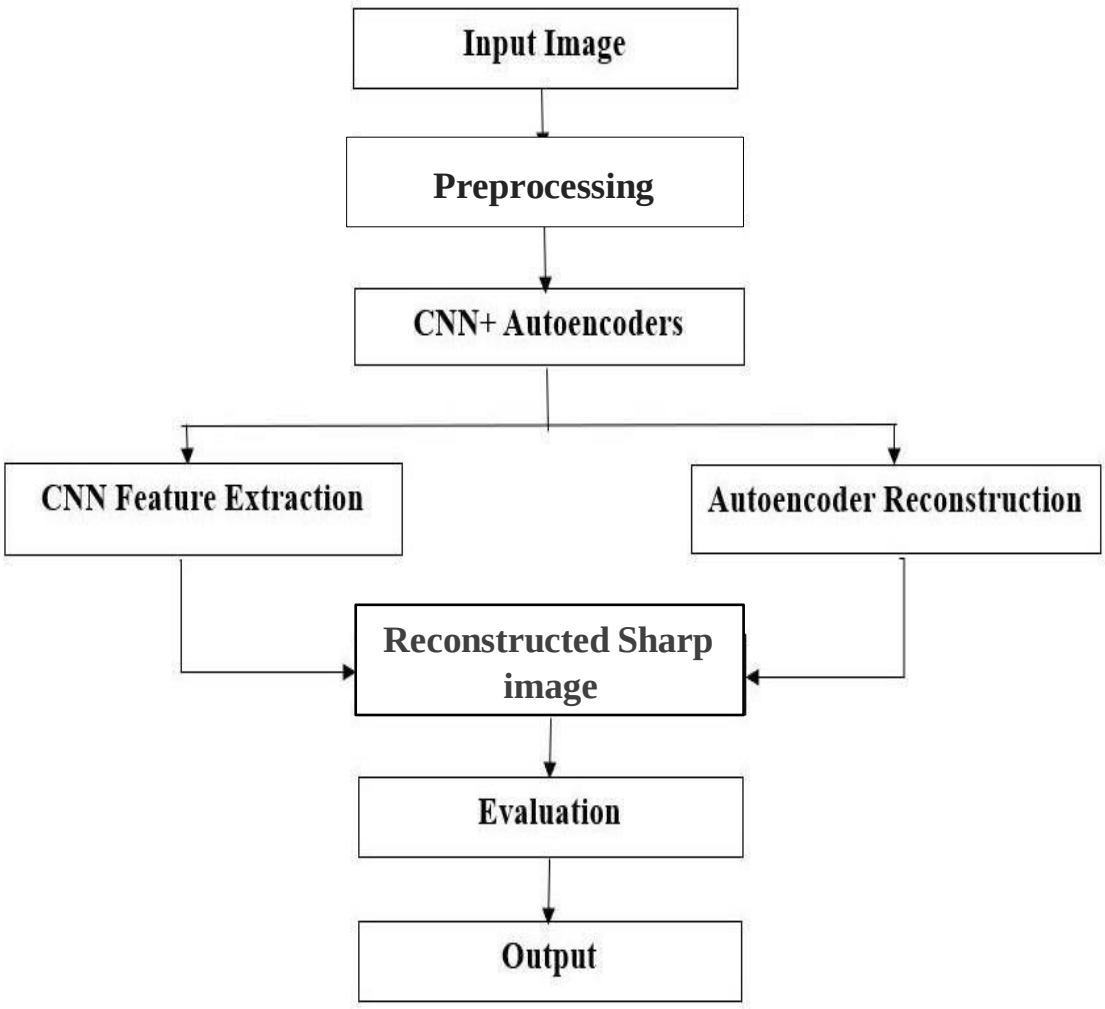

Fig 4.1.2 Data Flow Diagram

- **Input Image:** The blurred image serves as the initial input to the deblurring system.
- **Preprocessing:** The input image undergoes preprocessing steps such as resizing, normalization, or cropping to prepare it for further processing.
- **CNN Feature Extraction:** The preprocessed image is passed through a CNN model to extract high-level features that capture the underlying structure despite the blur.
- **Autoencoder Reconstruction:** The extracted features are then fed into an autoencoder model specifically trained for deblurring. The autoencoder processes the features to reconstruct a deblurred version of the image.

- **Reconstructed Sharp Image:** The output of the autoencoder is the reconstructed sharp image, representing the deblurred version of the input image.
- **Evaluation:** The reconstructed sharp image can be evaluated using metrics such as PSNR or SSIM to assess the quality of the deblurring process.
- **Output Image:** The final output of the system is the deblurred image, which can be used for further analysis or visualization.

4.2 LOW LEVEL DESIGN

Low-level design in system design refers to the detailed specification of each component or module identified in the high-level design. It involves breaking down the system into smaller, more manageable units and specifying how each unit will be implemented.

UML DIAGRAMS

UML is a standard language for specifying, visualizing, constructing, and documenting the artifacts of software systems. UML stands for Unified Modeling Language. UML is different from the other common programming languages such as C++, Java, COBOL, etc. UML is a pictorial language used to make software blueprints. There are a number of goals for developing UML but the most important is to define some general-purpose modeling language, which all modelers can use and it also needs to be made simple to understand and use.

UML is the short form of Unified Modelling Language. UML is a standardized general-purpose modelling language in the field of object-oriented software engineering. The standard is managed, and was created by, the Object Management Group.

GOALS

The Primary goals in the design of the UML are as follows:

1. Provide users a ready-to-use, expressive visual modelling Language so that they can develop and exchange meaningful models.
2. Provide extendibility and specialization mechanisms to extend the core concepts.
3. Be independent of particular programming languages and development processes.
4. Provide a formal basis for understanding the modelling language.
5. Encourage the growth of the OO tools market.
6. Support higher level development concepts such as collaborations, frameworks, patterns and components and integrate best practices.

4.2.1 Use Case Diagram

A Use case diagram is a graphical depiction of the interactions among the elements of a system. A use case is a methodology used in system analysis to identify, clarify and organize system requirements. In this context, the term "system" refers to something being developed or operated, such as mail-order product sales and service websites. Use case diagrams are employed in UML (Unified Modeling Language), standard notation for the modeling of real-world objects and systems.

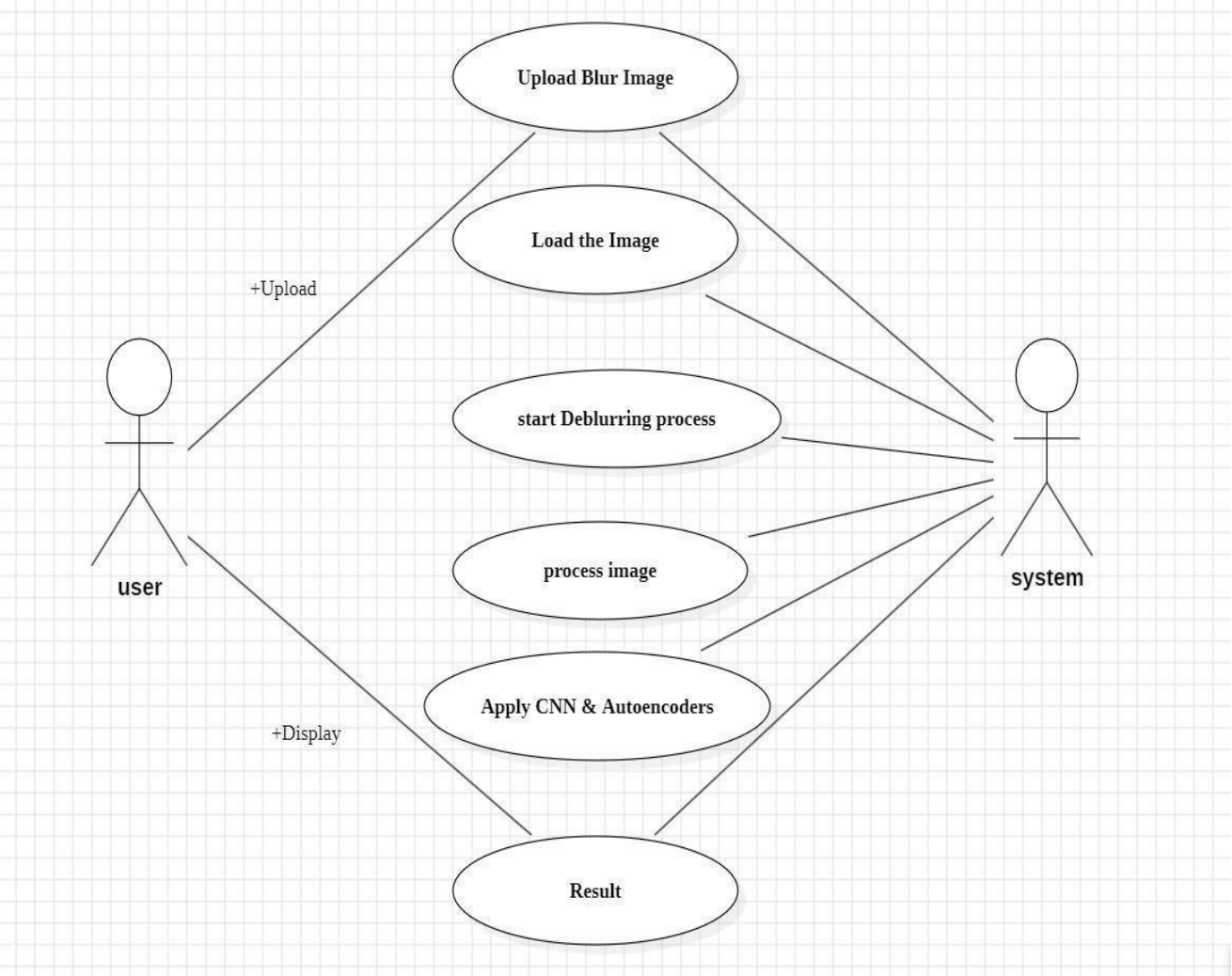

Fig 4.2.1 Use Case Diagram

Fig 4.2.1 shows use case diagram of our system, there are mainly two actors involved in it namely user & system. The user uploads blur image to the system, it then loads image and start deblurring process. The then system begins the preprocessing uploaded image. The system then applies CNN and Autoencoders and final deblurred image resulted from combination of CNN and Autoencoders process is presented to the user.

4.2.2 Class Diagram

A class diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, their attributes, operations (or methods), and the relationships among objects.

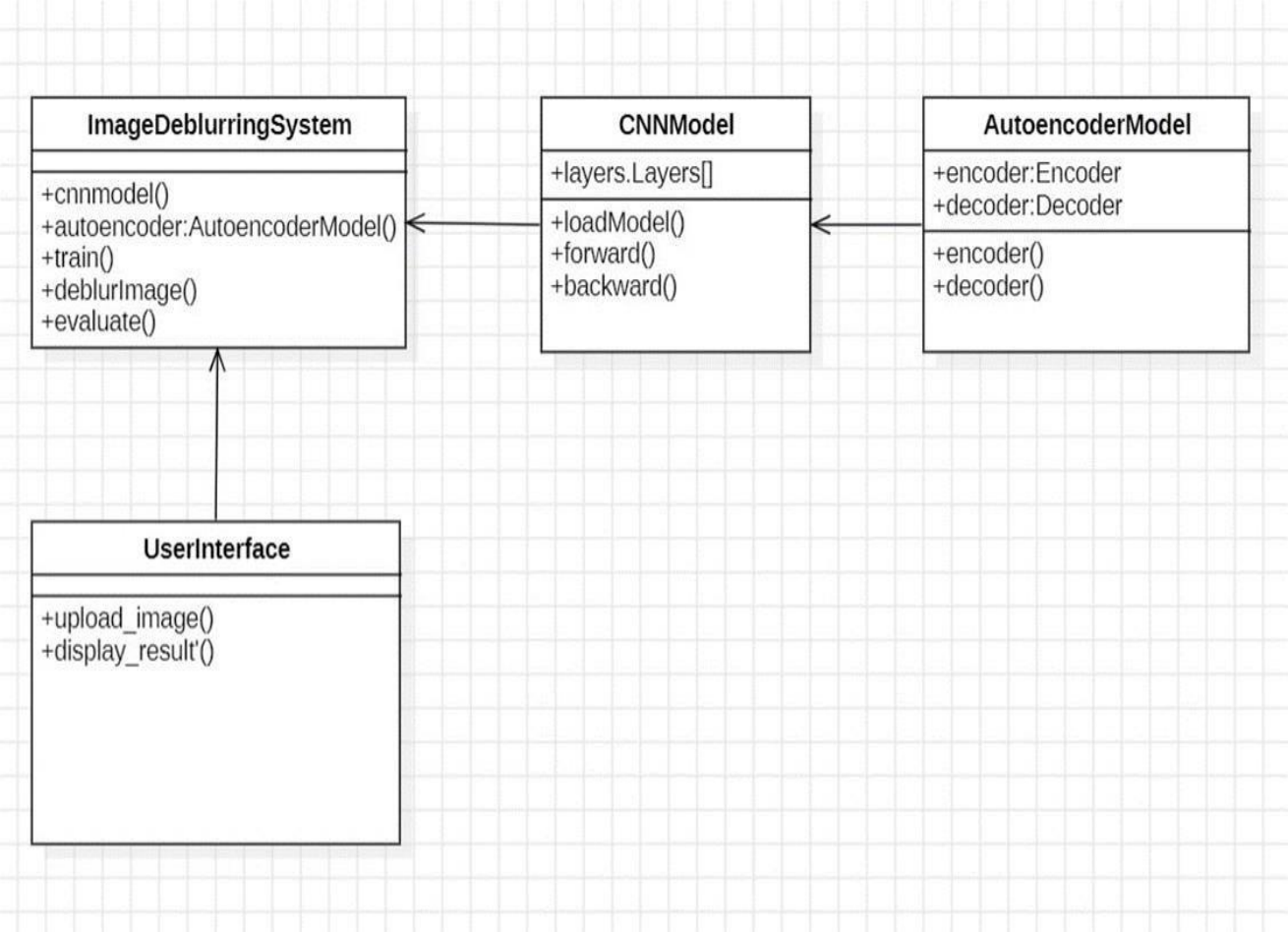

Fig 4.2.2 Class Diagram

In Fig 5.2.1.2 The ImageDeblurringSystem class encapsulates the core functionalities of the image deblurring application. Its train() operation is responsible for training both the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) and Autoencoder models using a specified dataset. The deblurImage() operation applies the trained models to deblur a given image, while evaluate() assesses the models' performance. The CNNModel and AutoencoderModel classes handle loading pre-trained models, performing forward and backward passes, and encoding/decoding data, respectively. The user interface class is connected to the deblurring system class where the upload image and display result are the operations which helps the user to upload the required image and resulted image is displayed.

CHAPTER 5

5. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Dataset preparation and importing necessary dependencies:

- The dataset contains blur images and their corresponding sharp images i.e. ground truth images which has different types of blurs like motion blur, gaussian blur and defocused blur.
- The images are of different format such as .jpg, .png, .jpeg etc.
- Next, import the necessary libraries such as matplotlib, OpenCV(cv2), torch, transformers, Scikit-learn, data loader etc.

2. Dataset loading and preprocessing:

- Load the image dataset using the data loader from the files and divide the dataset into batches where a batch is the subset of a dataset.
- Now, after loading the dataset perform preprocessing steps such as normalize the pixel values and resize the images to a fixed size and converting them into PIL images, tensor i.e. a multidimensional array of PIL images by using the transformer library.
- Split the dataset into training data, validation and testing data by using scikit-learn library.

3. Model Architecture:

- Define the architecture of CNN based autoencoder model that consists of the convolutional layer, batch normalization layer followed by Relu activation function.
- The encoder part consists of convolutional layers followed by pooling layers to extract features.
- The decoder part consists of transpose convolutional layers to upsample and reconstruct the sharp image.

4. Model Training:

- Train the model on the training data with an optimizer for optimizing the model parameters and evaluating performance with the metrics called Mean Square Error (MSE)loss function.
- MSE loss measures the pixel-wise difference between the reconstructed sharp image and the original image, closer the loss value to zero the better is model performance or accuracy.

5. Evaluation and Visualization:

- Evaluate the trained model on a separate validation dataset to assess its performance and visualize the both training and validation loss curves using matplotlib library.

6. Model saving:

- Save the model with .pth extension and test the trained model with unseen blur images and the final deblurred image will be displayed on the GUI .

CHAPTER 6

6. ALGORITHMS USED

Algorithms are step-by-step procedures or sets of rules for solving a particular problem or accomplishing a specific task. The following are the algorithms which are used in the project.

6.1 Convolutional Neural Networks

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are a specialized type of deep learning architecture designed for processing and analyzing visual data, particularly images. CNNs employ convolutional layers to automatically learn hierarchical features from input images, using filters to extract patterns. Pooling layers reduce spatial dimensions, aiding in computation efficiency and preventing overfitting. Fully connected layers perform the final classification orregression task. Activation functions introduce non-linearity, and weight sharing enables efficient learning of intricate visual patterns. CNNs have proven highly effective in image recognition, object detection, and various computer vision applications.

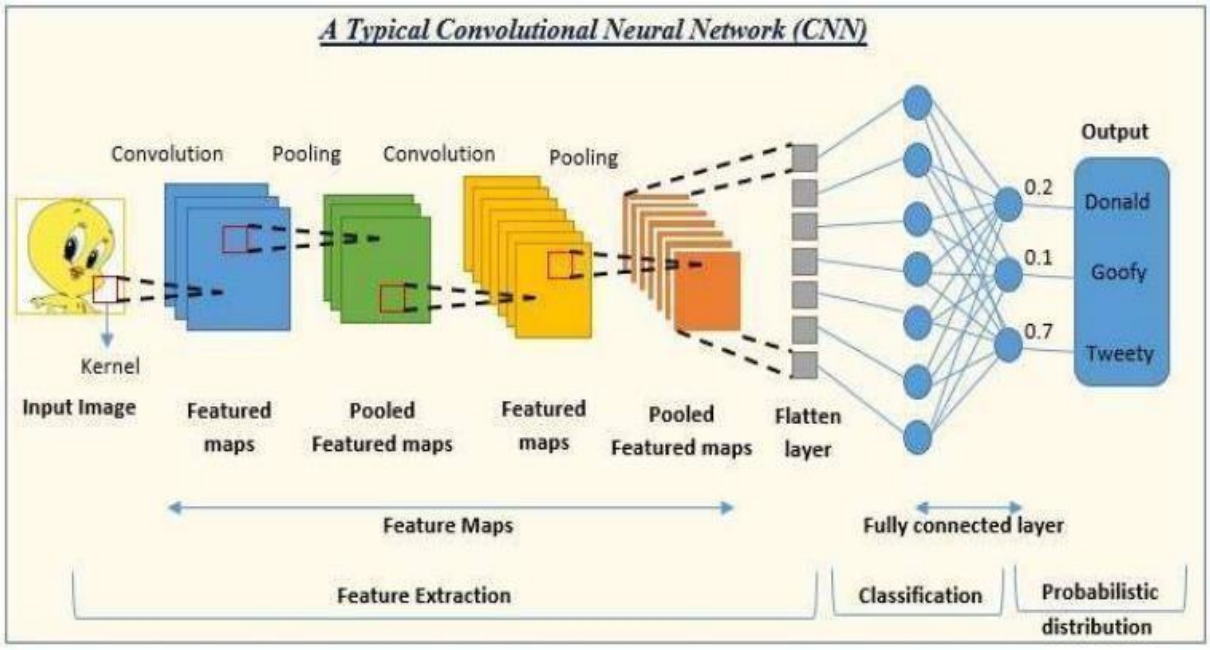

Fig 6.1.1 Architecture of Convolutional Neural Networks

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are a specialized class of deep neural networks designed for processing grid-like data, particularly images. They have proven to be immenselyeffective in various computer vision tasks, playing a pivotal role in the evolution of image recognition, object detection, and semantic segmentation. At the core of CNNs is the concept of convolution, inspired by the visual processing that occurs in the human brain. Convolutionallayers are responsible for automatically and adaptively learning hierarchical representations offeatures within an image. These layers employ filters or kernels that slide over the input image,capturing local patterns and

spatial dependencies. By learning these local features and their combinations, CNNs can discern complex visual patterns

6.2 Autoencoders

Autoencoders are unsupervised learning algorithms used for dimensionality reduction, feature learning, and data generation. They consist of an encoder and a decoder. The encodercompresses the input into a lower-dimensional latent space, while the decoder constructs the original input from the encoding. Autoencoders learn a compressed representation of the data by minimizing the reconstruction error. Regularization techniques or capacity constraints encourage the capture of important features.

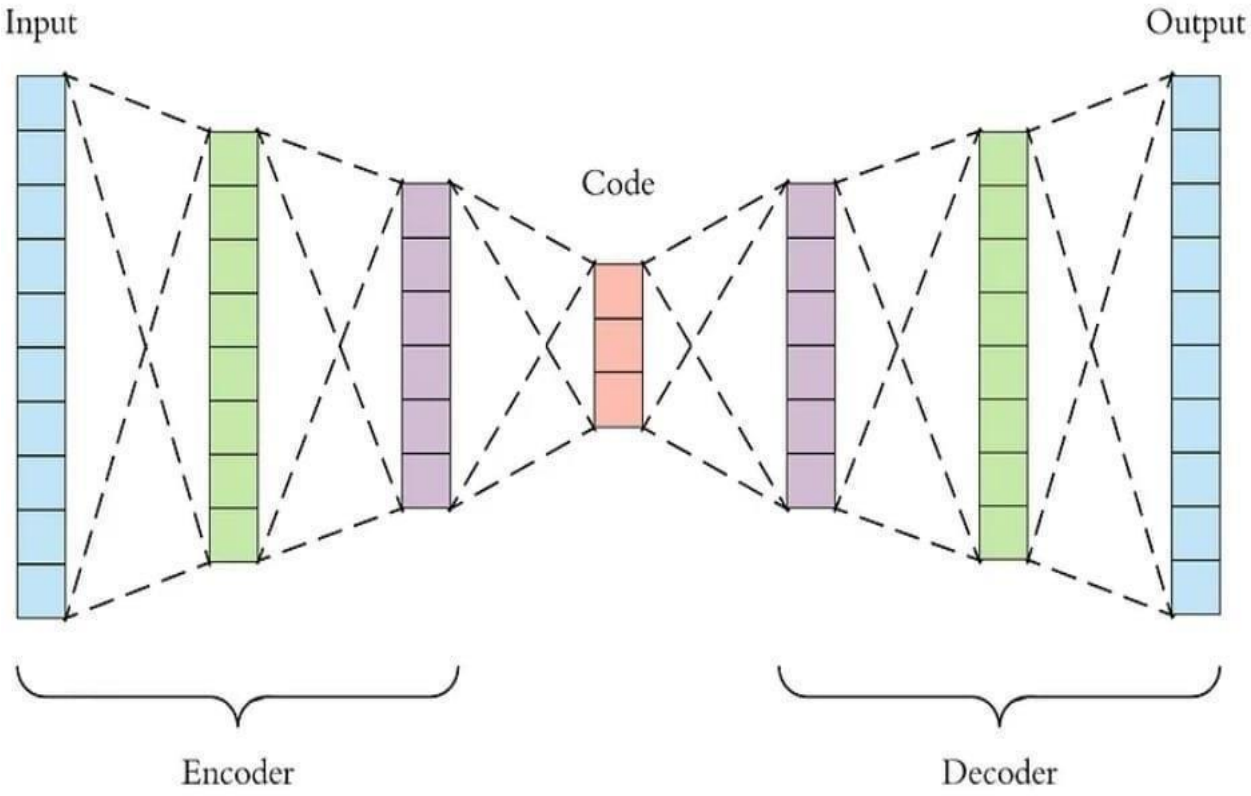

Fig 6.1.2 Architecture of Autoencoders

The encoder, the initial component of an autoencoder, transforms input data into a compressed representation, capturing essential features. The subsequent bottleneck or latent space serves as a compact representation of the input. This layer forces the network to learn crucial features, emphasizing efficient encoding. The final segment, the decoder, reconstructs the original input from the encoded representation. Throughout training, the autoencoder adjusts its weights to minimize the difference between the input and the reconstructed output, typically measured by a loss function like Mean Squared Error.

6.3 SAMPLE CODE

6.3.1 Deblur.py

```
# Importing the required dependencies
import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import cv2
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
import torch.optim as optim
import argparse
import models
# Importing the required packages
from tqdm import tqdm
from torch.utils.data import Dataset, DataLoader
from torchvision.transforms import transforms
from torchvision.utils import save_image
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
# Constructing the argument parser
parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
parser.add_argument('-e', '--epochs', type=int, default=5, help='number of epochs to train model for')
args = vars(parser.parse_args())
# helper functions
image_dir = 'C:/Users/sudeshna/Desktop/Image blur/Image Deblurring App/outputs/saved_images'
os.makedirs(image_dir, exist_ok=True)
# Functions for viewing the image in size of 224 x 224
def save_decoded_image(img, name):
    img = img.view(img.size(0), 3, 224, 224)
    save_image(img, name)
# To check for availability of GPU memory on the machine
device = 'cuda:0' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu'
print(device)
# Batch Size of images
batch_size = 3
```

```
# Directories for training images and CNN, Autoencoders models
gauss_blur = os.listdir('C:/Users/sudeshna/Desktop/Image blur/Image Deblurring App/input/
                gaussian_blurred')
gauss_blur.sort()
sharp = os.listdir('C:/Users/sudeshna/Desktop/Image blur/Image Deblurring App/input/sharp')
sharp.sort()
# This is used for checking that whether the blur image is regarding to the corresponding sharp image.
x_blur = []
for i in range(len(gauss_blur)):
    x_blur.append(gauss_blur[i])
y_sharp = []
for i in range(len(sharp)):
    y_sharp.append(sharp[i])
print(x_blur[10])
print(y_sharp[10])
# Train and Test split with 20% to be used as test dataset
(x_train, x_val, y_train, y_val) = train_test_split(x_blur, y_sharp, test_size=0.20)
print(len(x_train))
print(len(x_val))
# define transforms
transform = transforms.Compose([
    transforms.ToPILImage(),
    transforms.Resize((224, 224)),
    transforms.ToTensor()
])
# Deblurring transformations
class DeblurDataset(Dataset):
    def __init__(self, blur_paths, sharp_paths=None, transforms=None):
        self.X = blur_paths
        self.y = sharp_paths
        self.transforms = transforms
    def __len__(self):
        return (len(self.X))
    def __getitem__(self, i):
```

```
        blur_image = cv2.imread(f"C:/Users/sudeshna/Desktop/Image blur/Image Deblurring App/
                        input/gaussian_blurred/{self.X[i]}")
        if self.transforms:
            blur_image = self.transforms(blur_image)
        if self.y is not None:
            sharp_image = cv2.imread(f"C:/Users/sudeshna/Desktop/Image blur/Image Deblurring App/
                            input/sharp/{self.y[i]}")
            sharp_image = self.transforms(sharp_image)
            return (blur_image, sharp_image)
        else:
            return blur_image
# Used to load and generate the image into tensors and arrays of size 224 x 224.
train_data = DeblurDataset(x_train, y_train, transform)
val_data = DeblurDataset(x_val, y_val, transform)
trainloader = DataLoader(train_data, batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=True)
valloader = DataLoader(val_data, batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=False)
# Models to be used which is CNN and Autoencoders
model = models.SimpleAE().to(device)
print(model)
# the loss function
criterion = nn.MSELoss()
# the optimizer and Learning rate scheduler
optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=0.001)
scheduler = torch.optim.lr_scheduler.ReduceLROnPlateau(
    optimizer,
    mode = 'min',
    patience=5,
    factor=0.1,
    verbose=True
)
# optimizer function
def fit(model, dataloader, epoch):
    model.train()
    running_loss = 0.0
```

```
    for i, data in tqdm(enumerate(dataloader), total=int(len(train_data)/dataloader.batch_size)):
        blur_image = data[0]
        sharp_image = data[1]
        blur_image = blur_image.to(device)
        sharp_image = sharp_image.to(device)
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        outputs = model(blur_image)
        loss = criterion(outputs, sharp_image)
        # backpropagation
        loss.backward()
        # update the parameters
        optimizer.step()
        running_loss += loss.item()
    train_loss = running_loss/len(dataloader.dataset)
    print(f"Train Loss: {train_loss:.5f}")
    return train_loss
# the training function
def validate(model, dataloader, epoch):
    model.eval()
    running_loss = 0.0
    with torch.no_grad():
        for i, data in tqdm(enumerate(dataloader), total=int(len(val_data)/dataloader.batch_size)):
            blur_image = data[0]
            sharp_image = data[1]
            blur_image = blur_image.to(device)
            sharp_image = sharp_image.to(device)
            outputs = model(blur_image)
            loss = criterion(outputs, sharp_image)
            running_loss += loss.item()
            # based on the epoch number used for training and evaluation
            if epoch == 0 and i == (len(val_data)/dataloader.batch_size)-1:
                save_decoded_image(sharp_image.cpu(), name=f"C:/Users/sudeshna/Desktop/Image blur/
                                        Image Deblurring App/outputs/saved_images/sharp[epoch].jpg")
```

6.3.2 Model.py

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
class CNN(nn.Module):
    def _init_(self):
        super(CNN, self)._init_()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size=5, padding=1)
        self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(128)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(128, 64, kernel_size=3, padding=1)
        self.bn2 = nn.BatchNorm2d(64)
        self.conv3 = nn.Conv2d(64, 3, kernel_size=1, padding=0)
    def forward(self, x):
        residual = x
        x = F.relu(self.bn1(self.conv1(x)))
        x = F.relu(self.bn2(self.conv2(x)))
        x = self.conv3(x)
        x += residual
        return x
class SimpleAE(nn.Module):
    def _init_(self):
        super(SimpleAE,   self).__init__()
        self.encoder = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Conv2d(3, 32, kernel_size=5),
            nn.BatchNorm2d(32),
            nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
            nn.Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=5),
            nn.BatchNorm2d(64),
            nn.ReLU(inplace=True)
        )
        self.decoder = nn.Sequential(
            nn.ConvTranspose2d(64, 32, kernel_size=5),
            nn.BatchNorm2d(32),
            nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
            nn.ConvTranspose2d(32, 3, kernel_size=5),
```

```
            nn.BatchNorm2d(3),
            nn.Sigmoid()
        )
    def forward(self, x):
        x = self.encoder(x)
        x = self.decoder(x)
        return x
class AutoCNN(nn.Module):
    def _init_(self):
        super(AutoCNN, self)._init_()
        self.encoder = SimpleAE().encoder
        self.channel_reducer = nn.Conv2d(64, 3, kernel_size=1)
        self.cnn = CNN()
    def forward(self, x):
        x = self.encoder(x)
        x = self.channel_reducer(x)
        x = self.cnn(x)
        return x
```

6.3.3 Test.py (GUI)

```
import cv2
import models
import torch
import tkinter as tk
from tkinter import filedialog
from PIL import ImageTk, Image
from torchvision.transforms import transforms
from torchvision.utils import save_image
def save_decoded_image(img, name):
    img = img.view(img.size(0), 3, 224, 224)
    save_image(img, name)
class ImageDeblurringApp:
    def __init__(self, window):
        self.window = window
        self.window.title("Image Deblurring App")
```

```
    # Set background color and font
    self.window.configure(bg="#E6F1FF")
    self.label_font = ("Times New Roman", 14)
    self.button_font = ("Times New Roman", 12, "bold")
    self.image_file_path = None
    # Create UI elements
    self.image_preview_label = tk.Label(self.window)
    self.image_preview_label.pack(pady=10)
    self.select_image_button = tk.Button(self.window, text="Select Image", font=self.button_font,
                                         command=self.choose_image_file)
    self.select_image_button.pack(pady=10)
    deblur_button = tk.Button(self.window, text="Deblur Image", font=self.button_font, command=
                              self.deblur_image)
    deblur_button.pack(pady=10)
    self.deblurred_image_label = tk.Label(self.window)
    self.deblurred_image_label.pack(pady=10)
    self.instructions_label = tk.Label(self.window, text="Instructions:\n\n1. Click the 'Select Image'
                                       button to choose an image for deblurring.\n2. Click the 'Deblur Image'
                                       button to deblur the selected image.\n\nNote: Please wait for the
                                       deblurring process to finish before selecting a new image.",
                                       font=self.label_font, bg="#E6F1FF", anchor="w", justify="left")
    self.instructions_label.pack(pady=10)
def choose_image_file(self):
    self.image_file_path = filedialog.askopenfilename()
    if self.image_file_path:
        self.instructions_label.pack_forget()
        image_preview = Image.open(self.image_file_path)
        image_preview = image_preview.resize((224, 224), Image.LANCZOS)
        image_preview = ImageTk.PhotoImage(image_preview)
        self.image_preview_label.configure(image=image_preview)
        self.image_preview_label.image = image_preview
        self.deblurred_image_label.configure(image=None)
        self.select_image_button.config(text="Change Image")
def deblur_image(self):
```

```
        if not self.image_file_path:
            return
        # Load the image
        image = cv2.imread(self.image_file_path)
        orig_image = cv2.resize(image, (224, 224))
        cv2.imwrite("original_blurred_image.jpg",  orig_image)
        image = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
        # Define transforms
        transform = transforms.Compose([
            transforms.ToPILImage(),
            transforms.Resize((224, 224)),
            transforms.ToTensor(),
        ])
        # Preprocess the image
        image = transform(image).unsqueeze(0)
        # Load the model
        device = 'cpu'
        model = models.SimpleAE().to(device).eval()
        model.load_state_dict(torch.load(r'C:\Users\sudeshna\Desktop\Image Deblurring App\Image
                                    Deblurring App\outputs/model.pth'))
        # Deblur the image
        with torch.no_grad():
         outputs = model(image)
         save_decoded_image(outputs.cpu().data, name="deblurred_image.jpg")
        # Show the deblurred image
        deblurred_image = cv2.imread("deblurred_image.jpg")
        deblurred_image = cv2.cvtColor(deblurred_image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
        deblurred_image = cv2.resize(deblurred_image, (224, 224))
        deblurred_image = Image.fromarray(deblurred_image)
        deblurred_image = ImageTk.PhotoImage(deblurred_image)
        self.deblurred_image_label.configure(image=deblurred_image)
        self.deblurred_image_label.image = deblurred_image

if __name__== '__main__':
```

```
window = tk.Tk()
window.geometry("1200x900")
app = ImageDeblurringApp(window)
window.mainloop()
```

CHAPTER 7

7. RESULTS

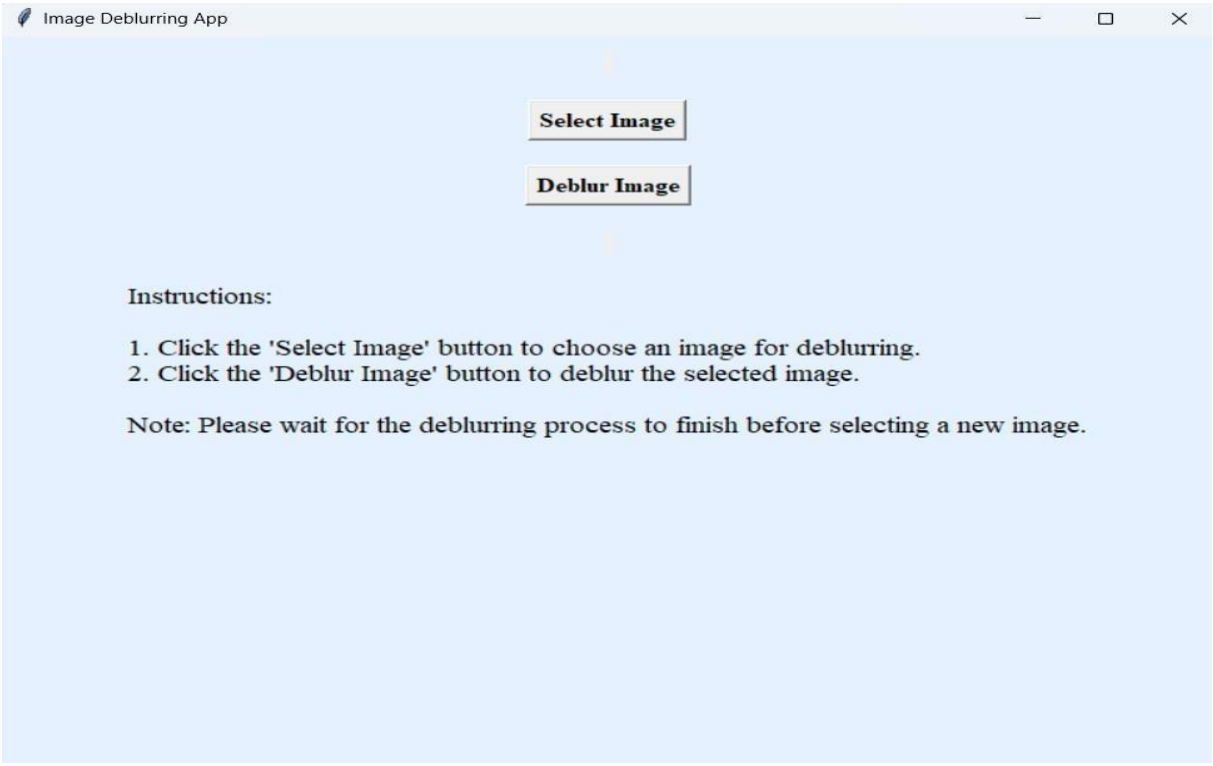

Fig 8.1 Generation of User Interface

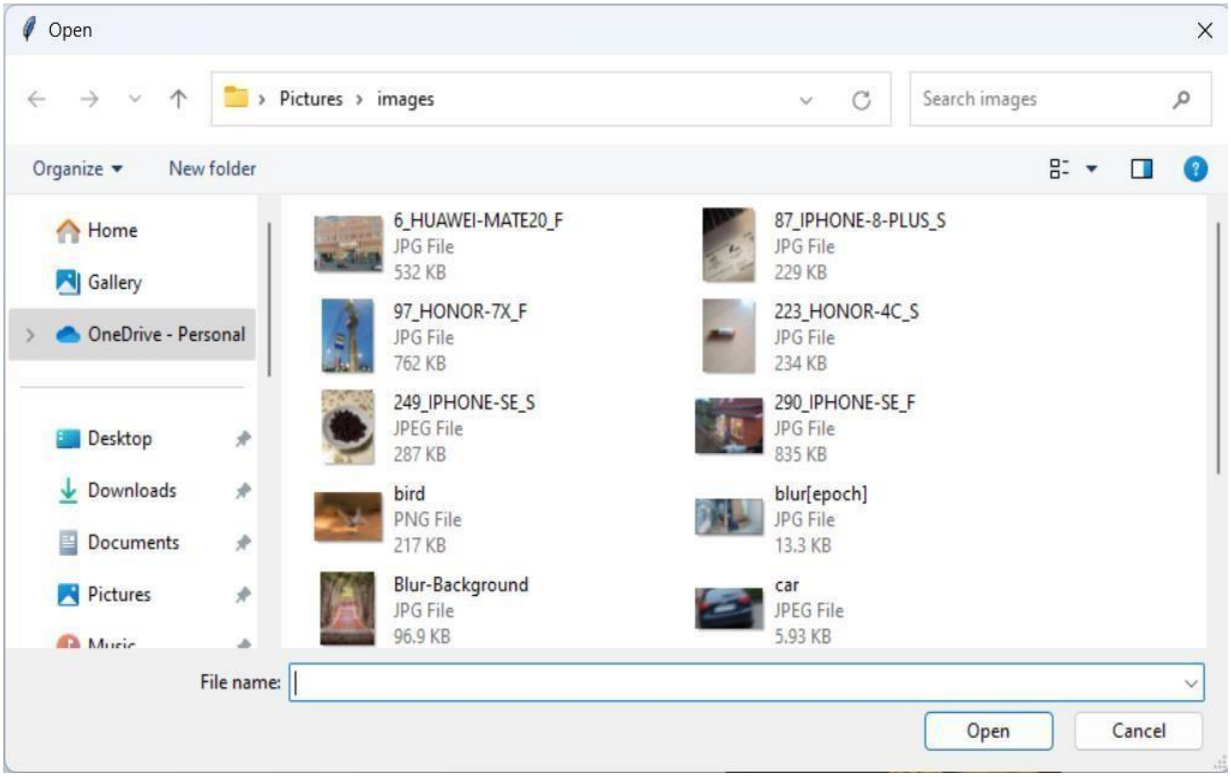

Fig 8.2 Opening of file dialogue box

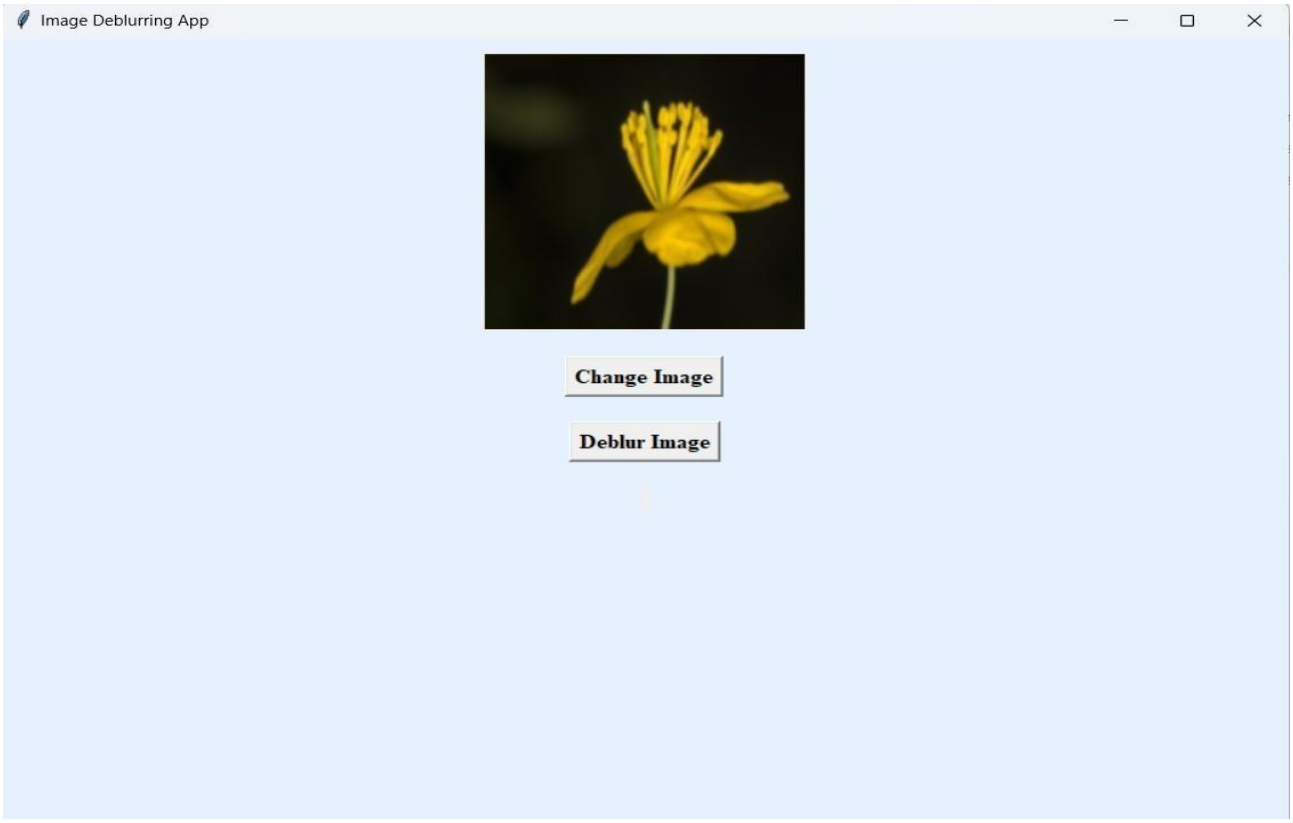

Fig 8.3 Uploading Photo to the User Interface

Fig 8.4 Displaying of Deblurred Image

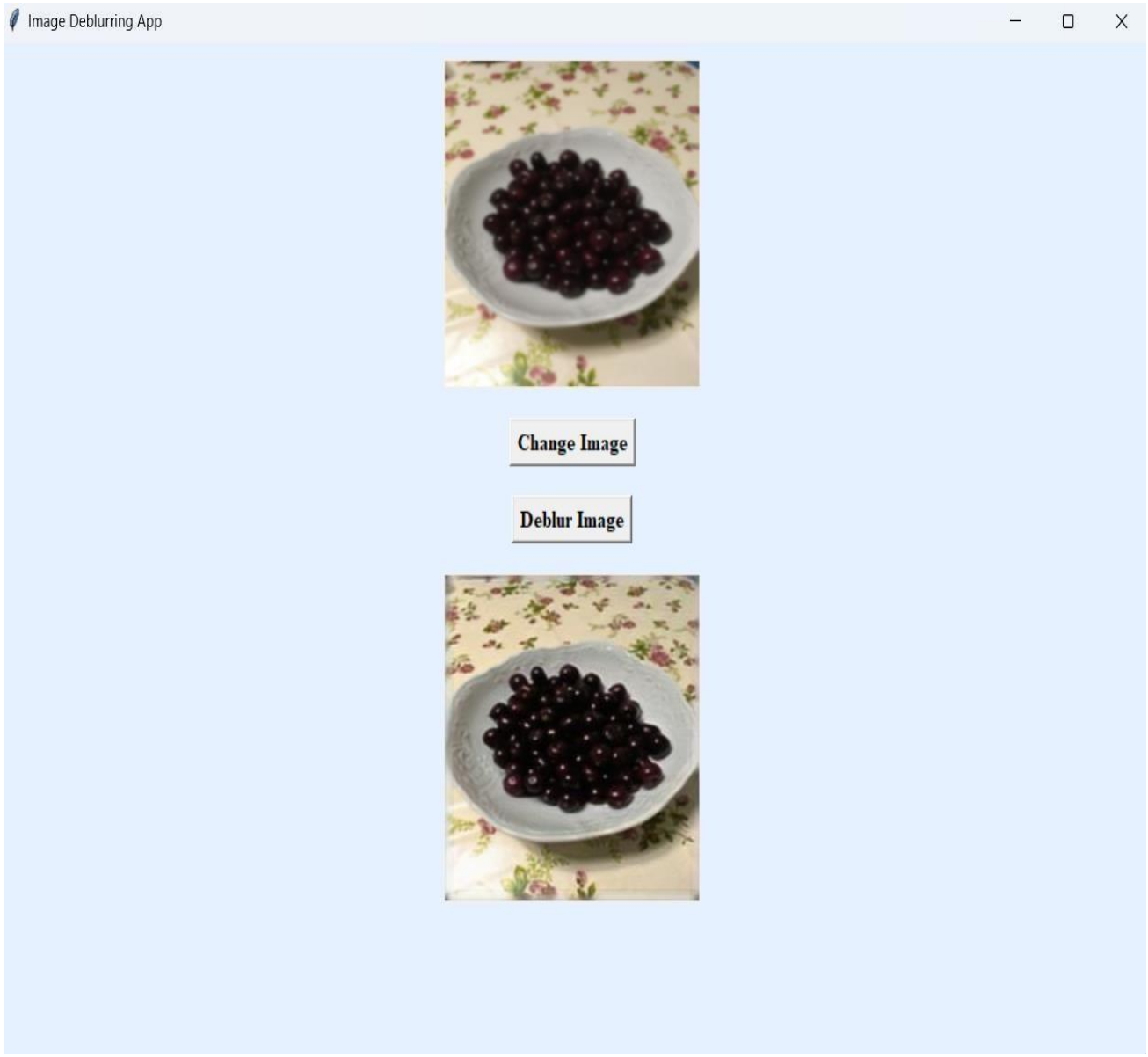

Fig 8.5 Displaying changed blur image with corresponding deblurred image

In order to change another image, the user must click on the Change Image button to select the required blur image and then click on the Deblur Image button to get its sharp image. Here, the
Fig 8.5 displays the change image with its corresponding deblurred image.

CHAPTER 8

8. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the project on image deblurring using convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and autoencoders demonstrates the effectiveness of leveraging deep learning techniques to enhance image quality. By combining the strengths of CNNs for feature extraction and autoencoders for image reconstruction, the model successfully reduces blur in images. The results will highlight the potential for advanced image restoration applications, emphasizing the significance of combining these two powerful neural network architectures for addressing real-world challenges in image processing and computer vision it as a valuable tool for various applications, such as medical imaging or surveillance, where clear and detailed visuals are crucial. The synergy between CNNs and autoencoders results in a robust framework. CNNs handle complex feature extraction, while autoencoders contribute to the restoration process by capturing and reconstructing the latent information. CNN-based autoencoder model has demonstrated its efficacy in significantly reducing image blurring, yielding sharper and clearer images. The Image Deblurring findings highlight the potential applications of image deblurring in fields like medical imaging, surveillance, and photography.

8.1 FUTURE SCOPE

The "Image Deblurring using CNN and Autoencoders" project holds significant potential for future advancements. Further exploration could involve delving into advanced CNN architectures like deep residual networks (ResNets) and generative adversarial networks (GANs) to push the boundaries of deblurring performance. Moreover, optimizing the model for real-time processing, adapting it to domain-specific applications such as medical imaging or satellite imagery, and integrating user interaction mechanisms for enhanced customization are promising avenues. Transfer learning, fine-tuning, and deployment on edge devices present additional opportunities for extending the project's impact. Additionally, developing comprehensive evaluation metrics, encompassing both objective and subjective assessments, will be crucial for accurately gauging the model's performance and usability. Overall, these future directions offer exciting possibilities for further innovation and practical implementation in image restoration and enhancement.

CHAPTER 9

9. REFERENCES

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