## Rain removal using Kalman Filter in video

\*\* Park, Wan-Joo, and Kwae-Hi Lee. "Rain removal using Kalman filter in video." Smart Manufacturing Application, 2008. ICSMA 2008. International Conference on. IEEE, 2008.

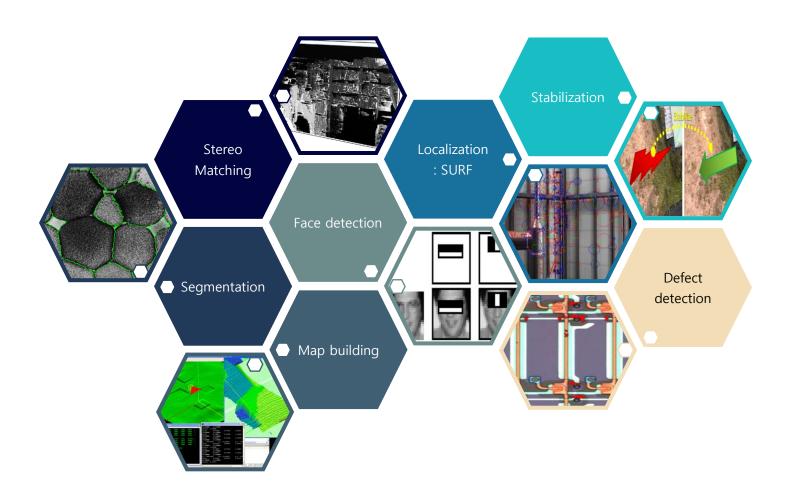
ISL

안재원

- NOET
  - Vision system & Outdoor environment
  - Properties of rain
  - Kalman filter
  - Intensity estimation using Kalman Filter
  - Experimental result
  - Further work

- Vision system





- Indoor



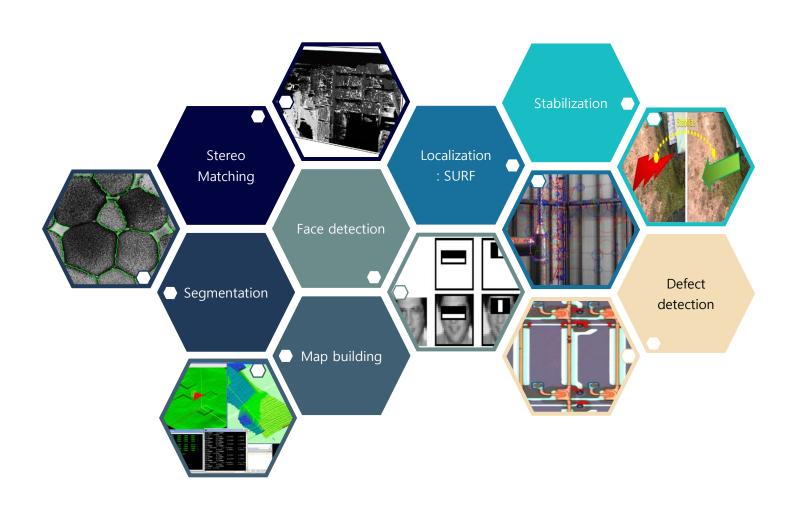
Ideal Information



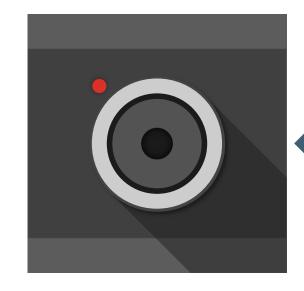
<*Ideal Environment>* 

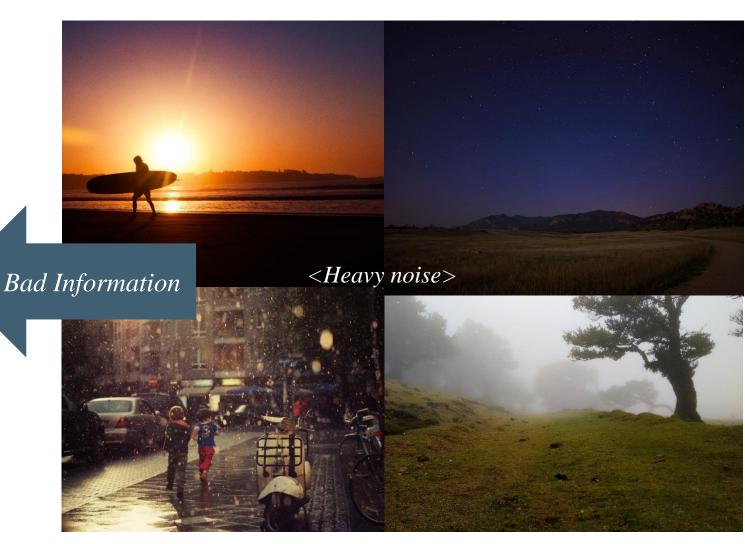
- Outdoor





- Outdoor



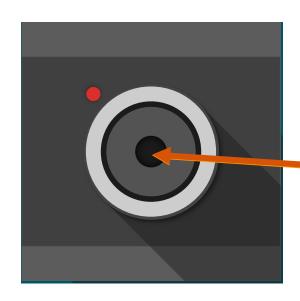


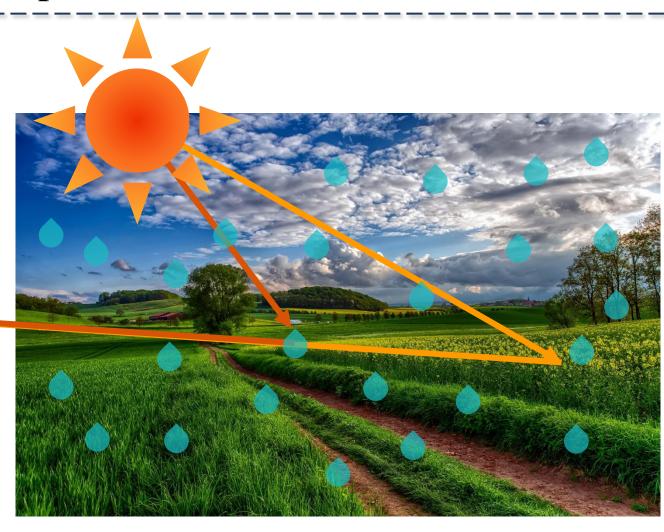
<*Real world environment>* 

## 9

### Properties of rain

- Temporal property of rain

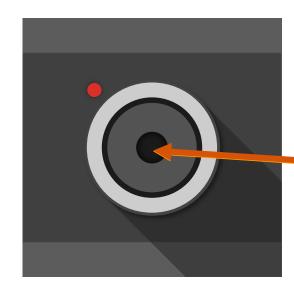




#### Properties of rain

02

- Temporal property of rain



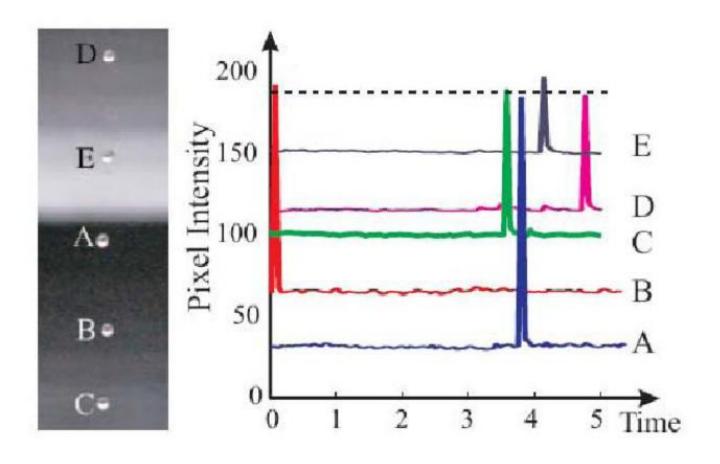


#### Properties of rain

9

- Temporal property of rain





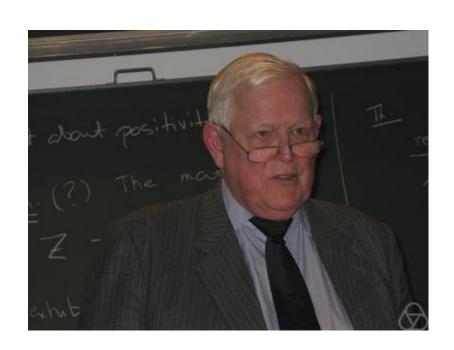
#### Kalman Filter



- Intro

- \* Kalman, Rudolph Emil. "A new approach to linear filtering and prediction problems." *Journal of Fluids Engineering* 82.1 (1960): 35-45.
  - 예측과정
    - 시스템 모델을 이용해 다음 상태와 공분산을 예측
  - 추정과정
    - 측정값과 예측값의 차이를 이용해서 새로운 추정값을 계산.

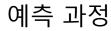
- 1차 저주파 통과 필터 :  $\bar{x}_k = (1 K)\bar{x}_{k-1} + Kx_k$
- 칼만 필터 :  $\hat{x}_k = (I K)\hat{x}_k^- + K_k z_k$



#### Kalman Filter



- Kalman Filter loop



Project ahead:

$$\hat{x}_{k+1}^- = \phi_k \hat{x}_k$$

$$P_{k+1}^- = \phi_k P_k \phi_k^T + Q_k$$

Compute Kalman gain :  $K_k = P_k^- H_k^T (H_k P_k^- H_k^T - R_k)^{-1}$ 

Update estimate with Measurement  $z_k$ :

추정 과정

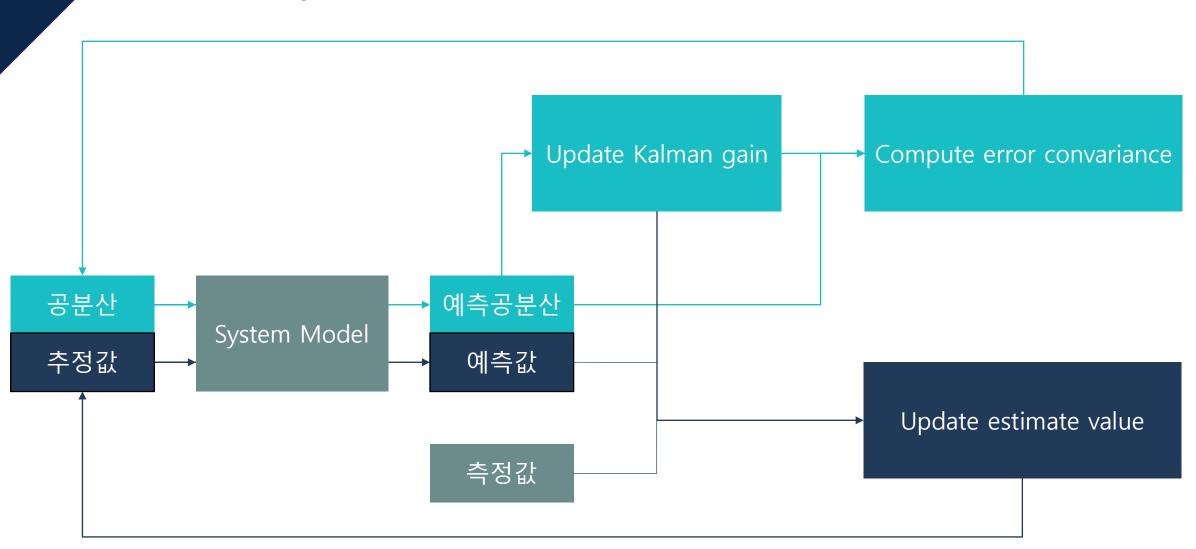
$$\hat{x}_k = \hat{x}_k^- + K_k(z_k - H_k \hat{x}_k^-)$$

Compute error convariance for updated estimate:  $P_k = (1 - K_k H_k) P_k^-$ 



#### Kalman Filter

- Kalman Filter diagram





#### Intensity estimation using Kalman Filter

- Discrete time Kalman Filter equations
- Intensity model

$$x_{k+1} = \Phi_k x_k + w_k$$
$$\Phi_k = 1$$

Measurement model

$$z_k = H_k x_k + v_k$$

$$H_k = 1$$





#### Intensity estimation using Kalman Filter

- Discrete time Kalman Filter equations



Compute Kalman gain:  $K_k = P_k^- H_k^T (H_k P_k^- H_k^T - R_k)^{-1}$ 



Project ahead:

$$\hat{x}_{k+1}^{-} = \phi_k \hat{x}_k$$

$$P_{k+1}^{-} = \phi_k P_k \phi_k^T + Q_k$$

$$\Phi_k = 1$$

$$\hat{x}_0 = 100$$

$$H_k = 1$$
  $Q_k = 5$ 

$$Q_k = 5$$

$$P_0 = I$$

$$P_0 = I R_k = 50$$

Update estimate with Measurement  $z_k$ :  $\hat{x}_k = \hat{x}_k^- + K_k(z_k - H_k \hat{x}_k^-)$ 



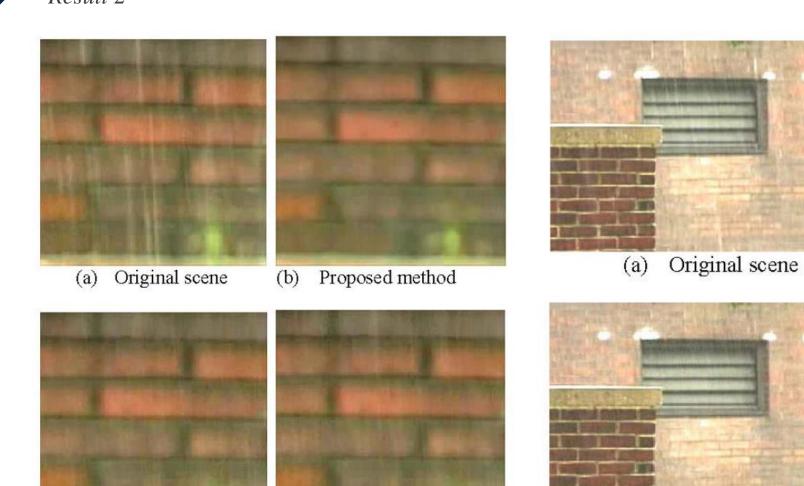
Compute error convariance for updated estimate:  $P_k = (1 - K_k H_k) P_k^-$ 



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#### **Experimental Result**

#### - Result 2



(c) Zhang's method

(d) Nayar's method

Proposed method

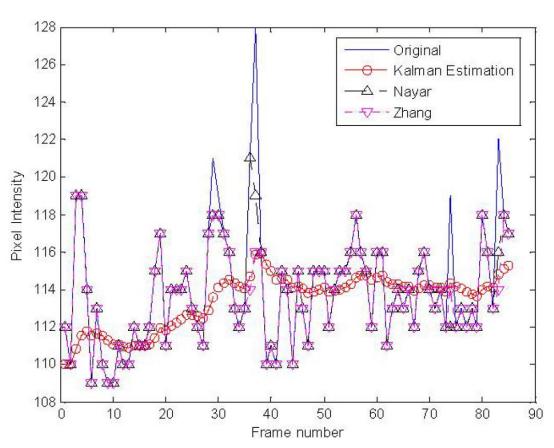
(d) Nayar's method

Zhang's method

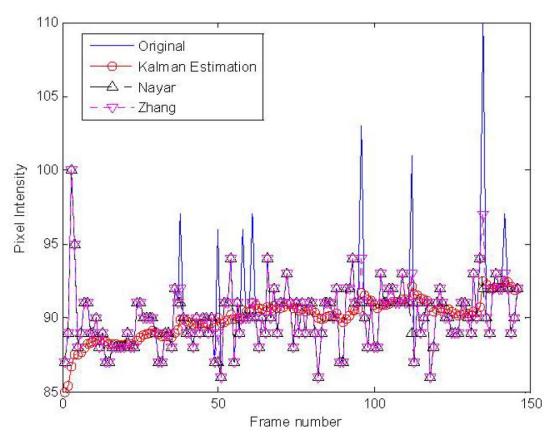
(c)

## Experimental Result

- Result 1



<n Frame's random point>



*<Other experiment>* 



#### Further work

- Apply the scenes taken by a moving camera.
  - With Motion estimation & Video stabilization.
- For various environments, We expect that Extended Kalman Filter is more robust and will develop suitable algorithm.

# Q&A

