

Image dehazing by artificial multiple-exposure image fusion

蕭晉杰

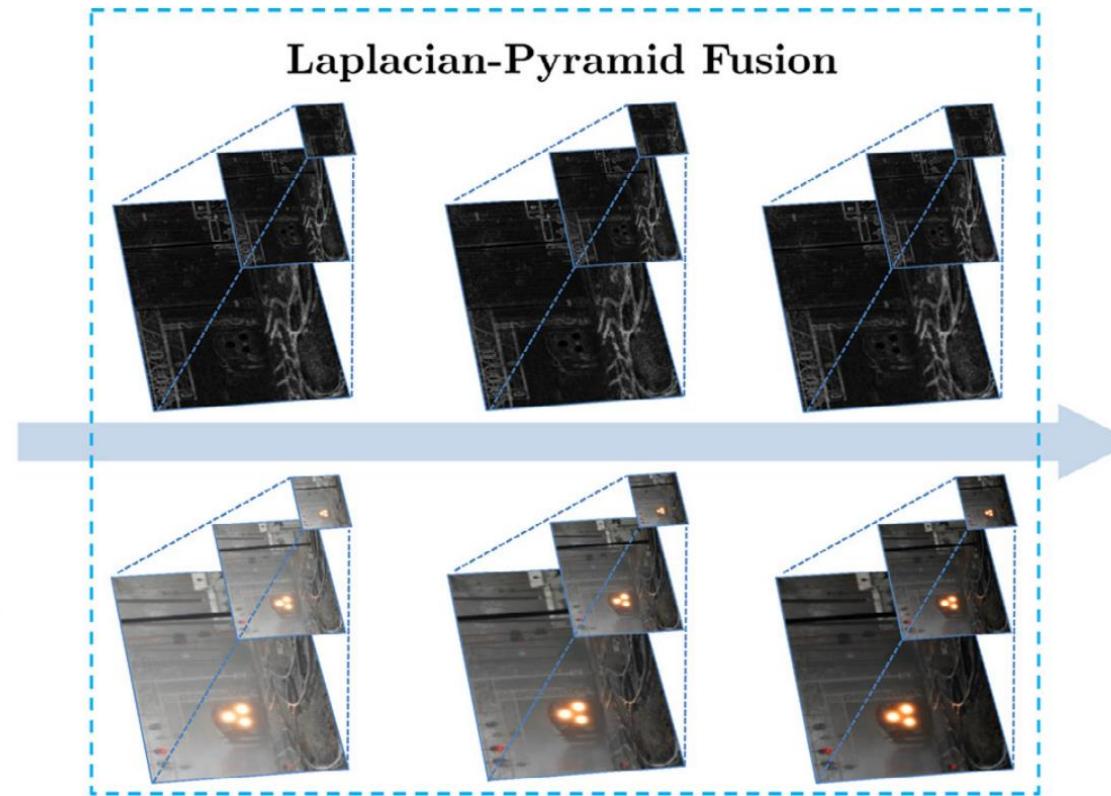
數據科學碩士學位學程

2024.02.28

對原始影像做Gamma校正取得曝光不足圖

透過多尺度拉普拉斯混合方法將所得的多重曝光影像融合並輸出為單一張圖像的去霧結果

大概的流程圖



Artificially Over-Exposed Images

1. Gamma 校正 $\mathbf{I}(x) \mapsto \alpha \cdot \mathbf{I}(x)^\gamma$ (4)

2. 對原圖使用 CLAHE，加入 Gamma 校正的影像集中，一同做圖像融合

3. 對多重曝光影像集裡的每個 E_k 下採樣 $E_k^i = ds_2[E_k^{i-1}]$
建立高斯金字塔 $\{E_k^1, E_k^2, \dots, E_k^N\}$

4. 對每個 E_k 上採樣 建立拉普拉斯金字塔 $L_k^i = E_k^i - us_2[E_k^{i+1}]$, (8)
其中 定義 $L_k^N = E_k^N$

5. 計算權重 $\mathbf{W}^k(x) = \mathbf{C}^k(x) \cdot \mathbf{S}^k(x)$ (14)

$$\mathbf{C}_k(x) = \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}_k}{\partial x^2}(x) + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}_k}{\partial y^2}(x), \quad (12)$$

$$\mathbf{S}_k(x) = \sum_{c \in \{R, G, B\}} \left(\mathbf{E}_k^c(x) - \frac{\mathbf{E}_k^R(x) + \mathbf{E}_k^G(x) + \mathbf{E}_k^B(x)}{3} \right)^2. \quad (13)$$

6. 對每個權重圖 下採樣 $\mathbf{W}_k^i = ds_2[\mathbf{W}_k^{i-1}]$, (7)

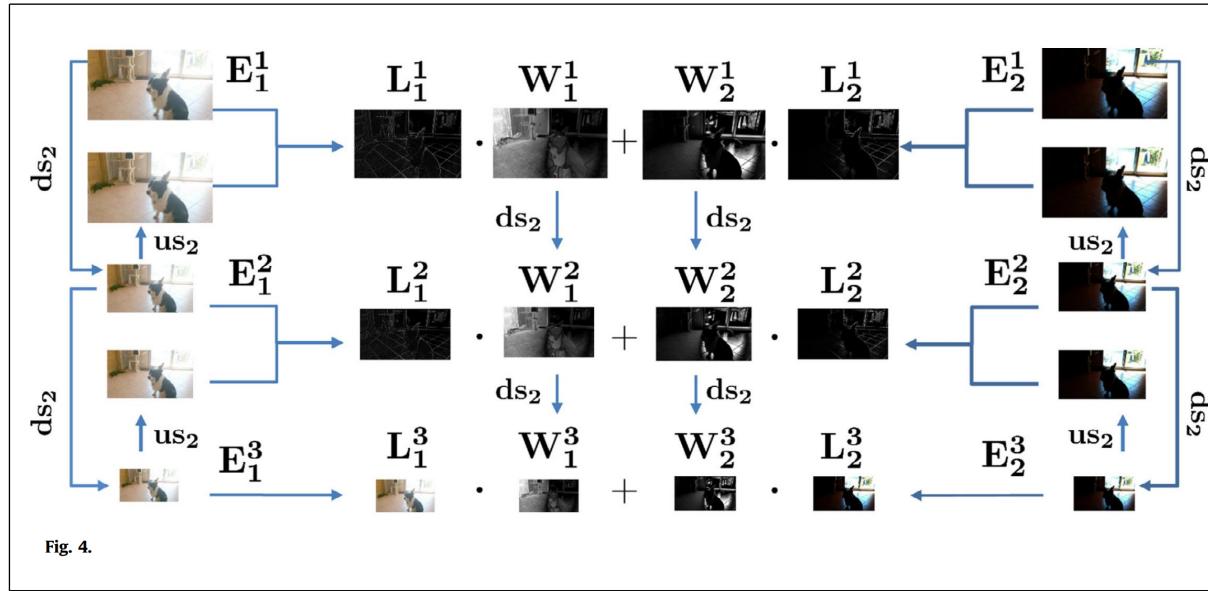
建立高斯金字塔 $\{\mathbf{W}_k^1, \mathbf{W}_k^2, \dots, \mathbf{W}_k^N\}$.

7. 若原始影像 $\mathbf{E}_k(x)$ 的尺寸為 $m \times n$ ，那麼拉普拉斯金字塔混合的結果為：

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{J}(x) &= us_{(m,n)} [\mathbf{L}_1^1(x) \cdot \mathbf{W}_1^1(x) + \dots + \mathbf{L}_K^1(x) \cdot \mathbf{W}_K^1(x)] + us_{(m,n)} [\mathbf{L}_1^2(x) \cdot \mathbf{W}_1^2(x) + \dots + \mathbf{L}_K^2(x) \cdot \mathbf{W}_K^2(x)] + \dots + us_{(m,n)} [\mathbf{L}_1^N(x) \cdot \mathbf{W}_1^N(x) + \dots + \mathbf{L}_K^N(x) \cdot \mathbf{W}_K^N(x)] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N us_{(m,n)} \left[\sum_{k=1}^K \mathbf{L}_k^i(x) \cdot \mathbf{W}_k^i(x) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$us_{(m,n)}$ 是將任何給定影像上採樣到 \mathbf{E}_k 級度的算子

$\mathbf{J}(x) = \sum_{k=1}^K \mathbf{W}_k(x) \mathbf{E}_k(x)$ (6)



1.

Gamma 校正

$$\mathbf{I}(x) \mapsto \alpha \cdot \mathbf{I}(x)^\gamma \quad (4)$$

其中 α 和 γ 是正實數

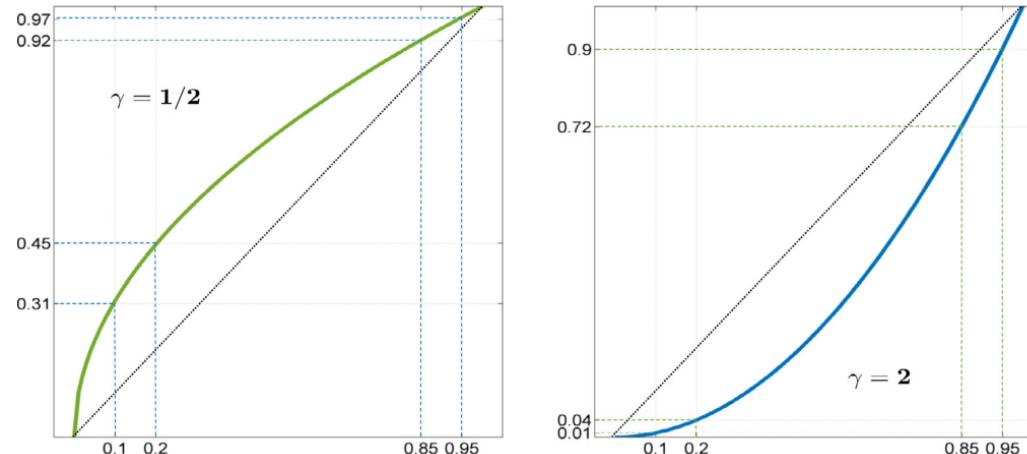
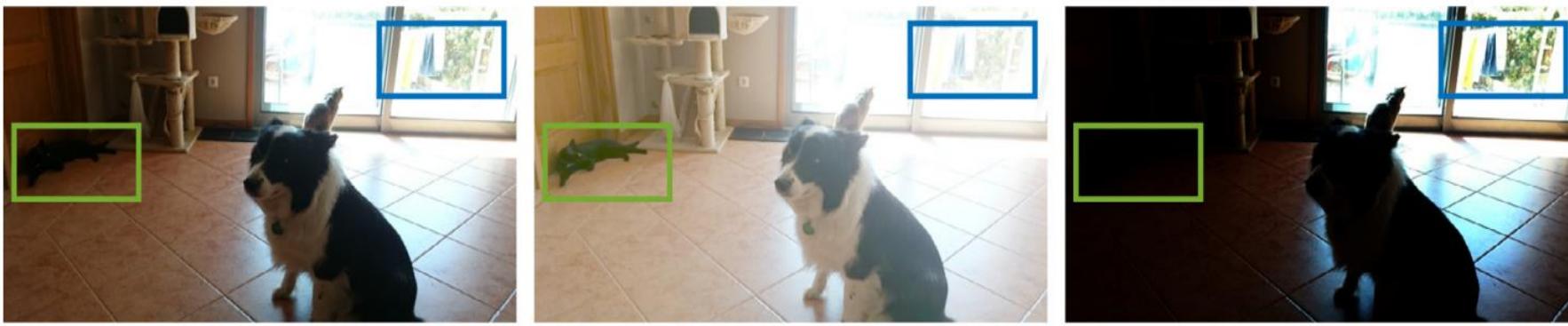


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



(a) 原始影像

(b) 人工過曝

(c) 人工曝光不足

(d)

(e)

(f)

左： $\gamma < 1$ ，過曝
較亮的強度被壓縮
而較暗的強度被擴展

右： $\gamma > 1$ ，曝光不足
較亮的強度被分配到較寬的範圍
而較暗的強度被壓縮

加入原始影像的CLAHE結果

為了在不引入更多額外參數的情況下在去霧結果中進一步增強對比度，
將原始輸入影像的增強對比度版本添加到Gamma校正人工曝光不足的影像集中，一同做圖像融合

使用“限制對比度自適應直方圖均衡(Contrast Limited Adaptive Histogram Equalization)（CLAHE，[43]）”
該演算法取決於剪輯範圍(clip-range)，可以自訂並限制局部對比度的增加量

Fig. 7.



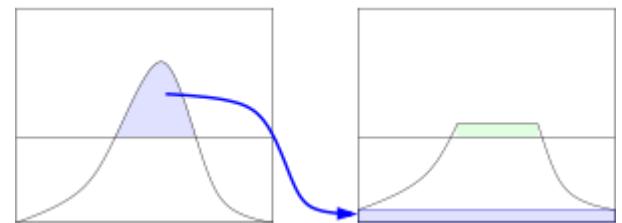
(a)



(b)



clip-range



(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

- (a) 原始有霧影像
- (b) 融合所有圖像的結果
- (c) 對 a 應用 CLAHE 的結果
- (d)-(f) Gamma校正曝光不足圖像

3.

E_k 下採樣 建立高斯金字塔

$$E_k^i = ds_2[E_k^{i-1}]$$

$ds_2[]$ 是一個下採樣操作符

將影像 E_k 與高斯核進行卷積，然後下採樣，將尺寸減少到原來的一半

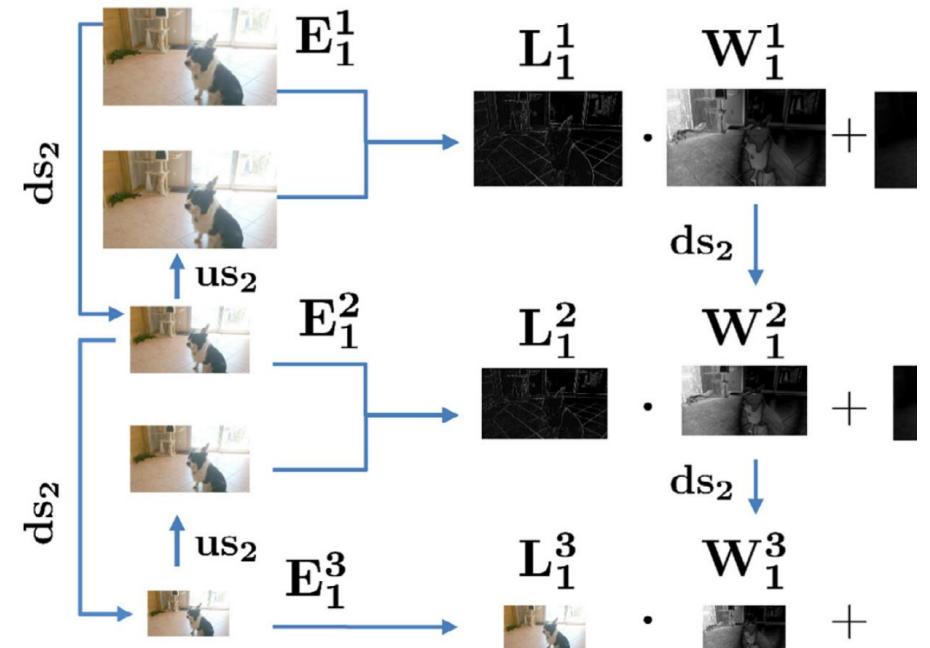
迭代 N 次會產生一組逐漸變小且更平滑的高斯金字塔 $\{E_k^1, E_k^2, \dots, E_k^N\}$

4. E_k 上採樣 建立拉普拉斯金字塔

透過下式為每個 E_k 建立拉普拉斯金字塔：

$$L_k^i = E_k^i - us_2[E_k^{i+1}], \quad (8)$$

$us_2[]$ 是一個上採樣操作符，將影像的尺寸放大兩倍
其中，定義 $L_k^N = E_k^N$



$$\mathbf{W}^k(x) = \mathbf{C}^k(x) \cdot \mathbf{S}^k(x) \quad (14)$$

對不同曝光度的影像 $E^k(x) = (E_k^R(x), E_k^G(x), E_k^B(x))$
 計算 對比度 $C_k(x)$ 和 飽和度 $S_k(x)$

$$\mathbf{C}_k(x) = \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}_k}{\partial x^2}(x) + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}_k}{\partial y^2}(x), \quad (12)$$

使用拉普拉斯濾波器取絕對值獲得

$$\mathbf{S}_k(x) = \sum_{c \in \{R, G, B\}} \left(\mathbf{E}_k^c(x) - \frac{\mathbf{E}_k^R(x) + \mathbf{E}_k^G(x) + \mathbf{E}_k^B(x)}{3} \right)^2. \quad (13)$$

通過跨顏色通道的標準差來估計

相乘獲得每個曝光不足影像的權重

6. W_k 下採樣

$$W_k^i = ds_2[W_k^{i-1}], \quad (7)$$

$ds_2[]$ 是一個下採樣操作符

將權重 W_k 與高斯核進行卷積，然後下採樣，將尺寸減少到原來的一半

迭代 N 次會產生一組逐漸變小且更平滑的權重高斯金字塔

$$\{W_k^1, W_k^2, \dots, W_k^N\}.$$

7. 拉普拉斯金字塔融合

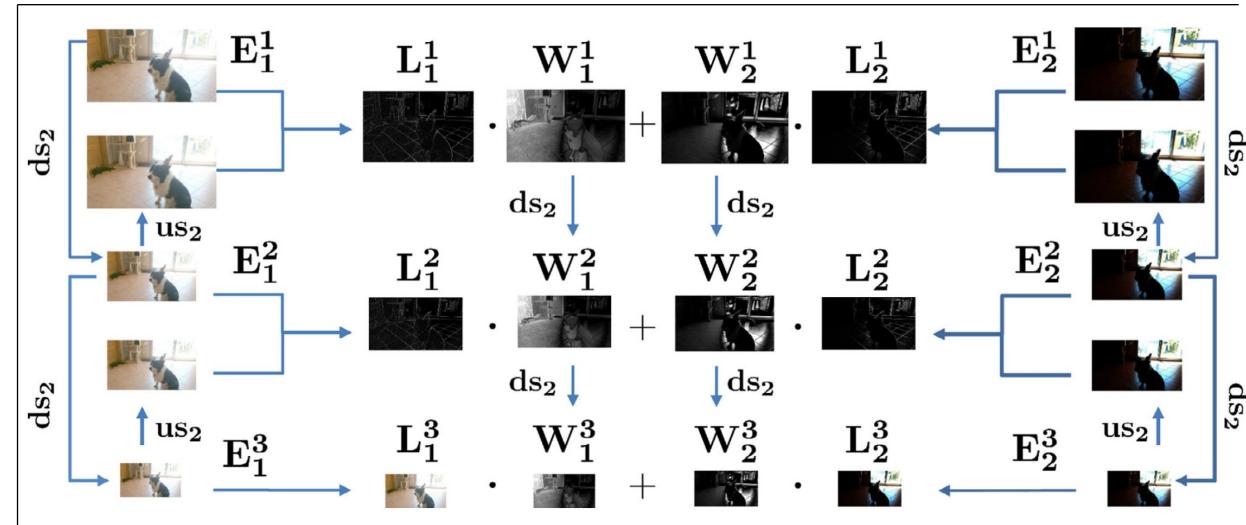
透過跨層組合 k 個金字塔中的每個影像

並將上採樣的結果相加來實現所有 $E_k(x)$ 的多尺度融合

若原始影像 $E_k(x)$ 的尺寸為 $m \times n$ ，那麼拉普拉斯金字塔混合的結果為：

$$\begin{aligned} J(x) &= us_{(m,n)} [L_1^1(x) \cdot W_1^1(x) + \dots + L_K^1(x) W_K^1(x)] + us_{(m,n)} [L_1^2(x) \cdot W_1^2(x) + \dots + L_K^2(x) W_K^2(x)] + \dots + us_{(m,n)} [L_1^N(x) \cdot W_1^N(x) + \dots + L_K^N(x) W_K^N(x)] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N us_{(m,n)} \left[\sum_{k=1}^K L_k^i(x) \cdot W_k^i(x) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中 $us_{(m,n)}$ 是將任何給定影像上採樣到 E_k 維度的算子。



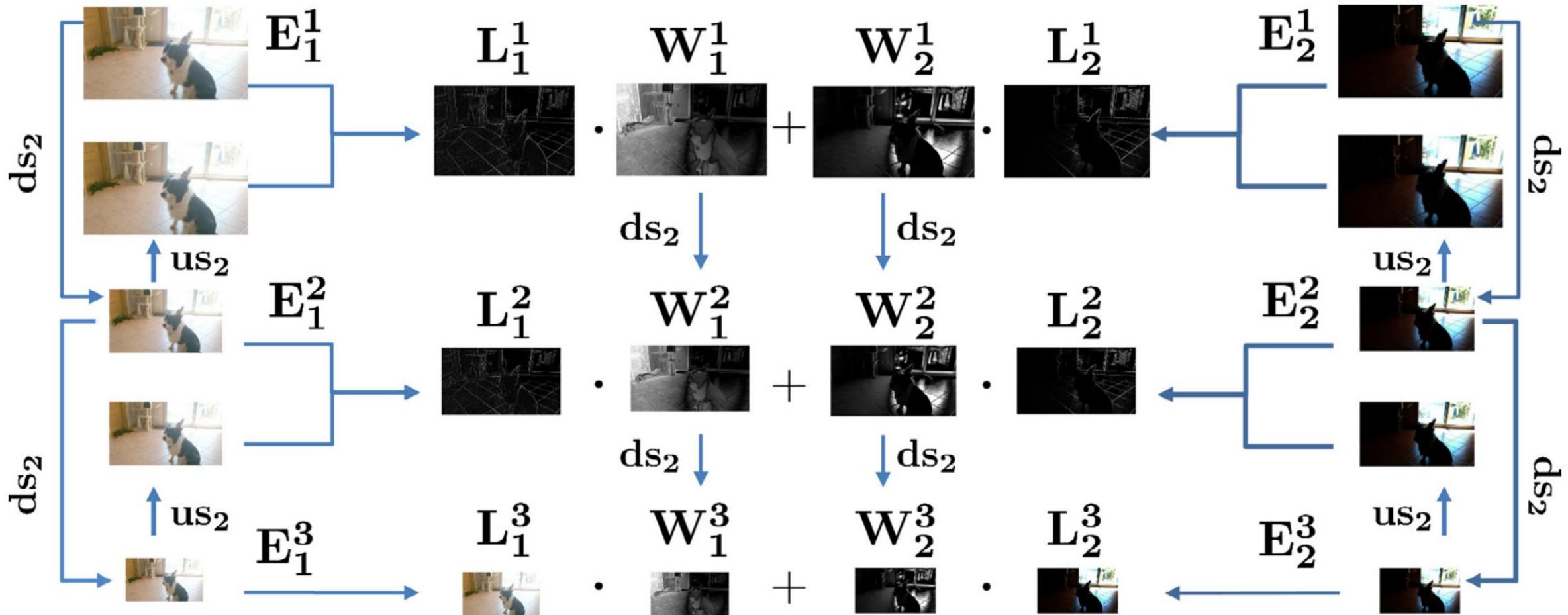
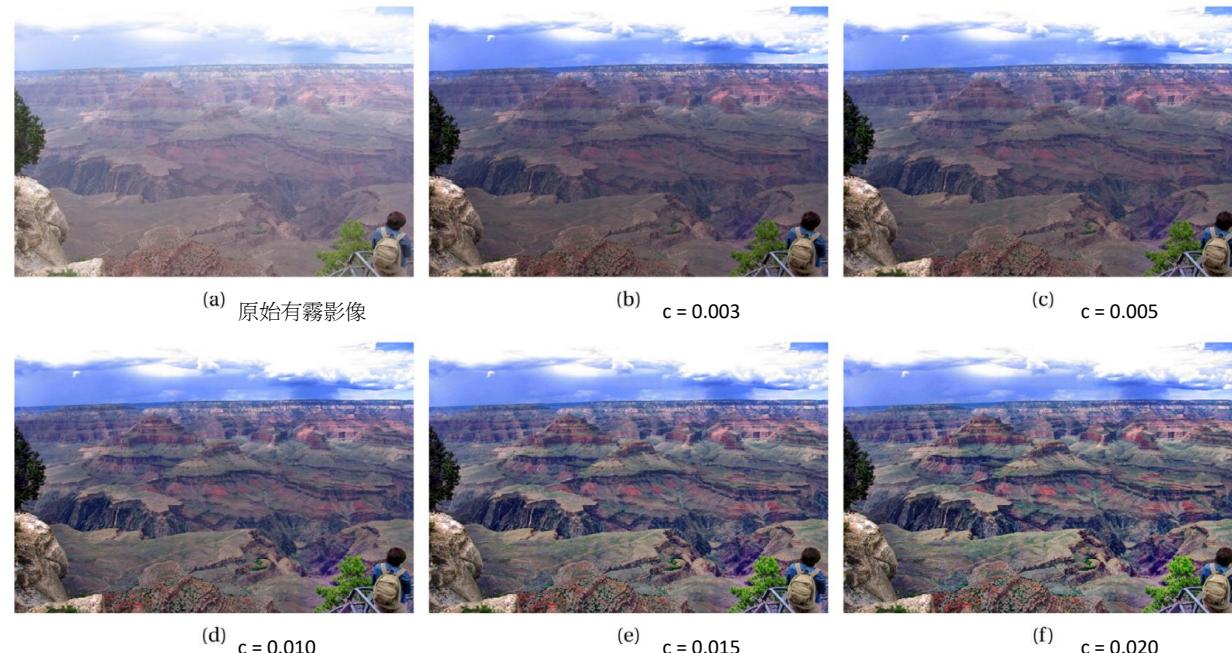


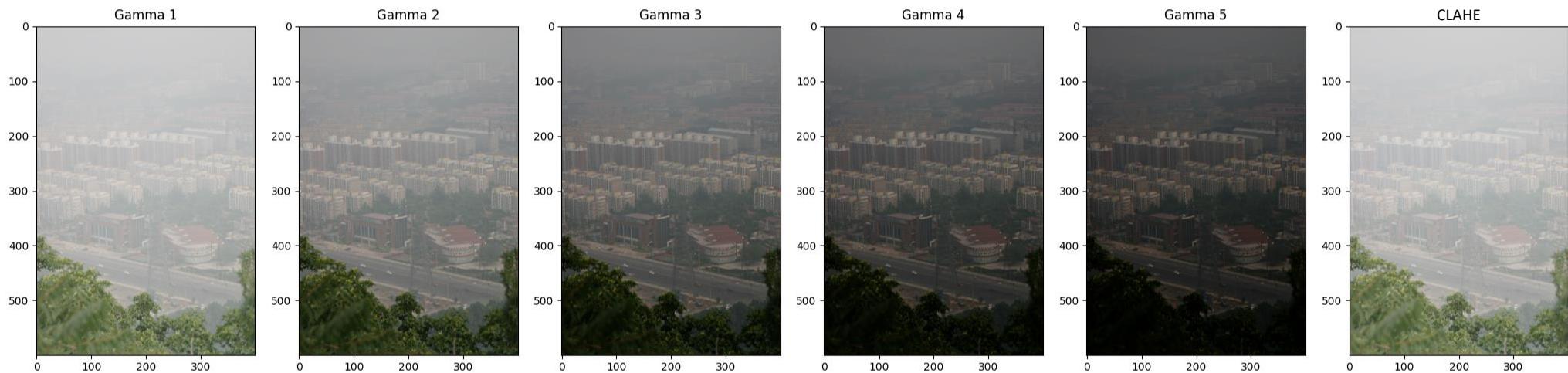
Fig. 4.

參數設定

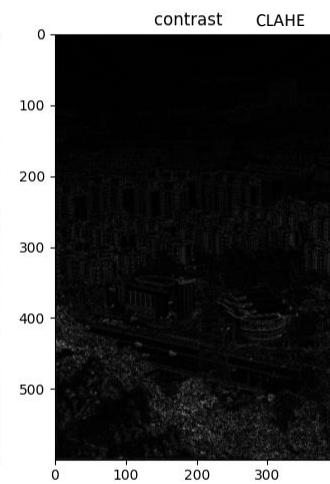
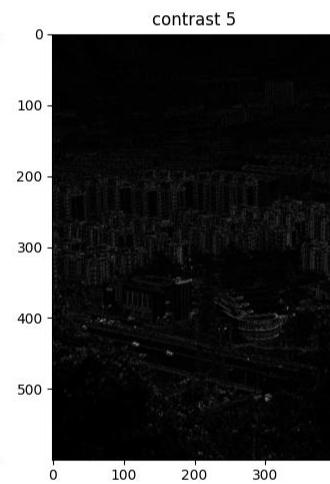
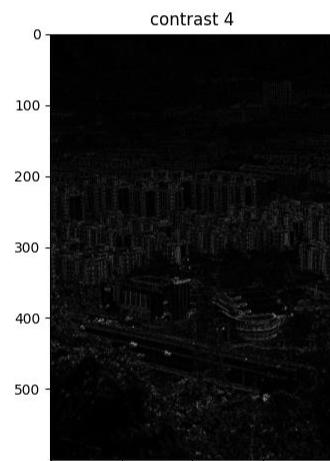
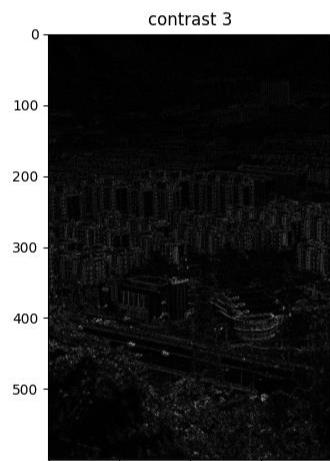
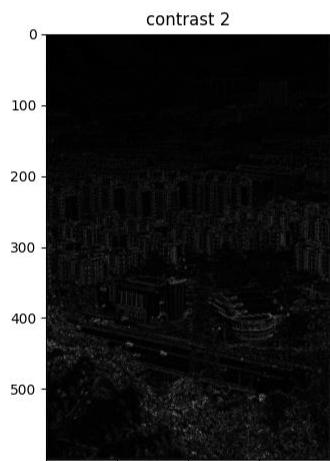
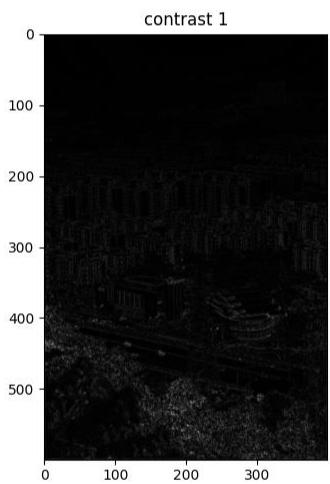
- Gamma校正 $\gamma \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$
- 公式(7)的權重高斯金字塔 和 公式(8)的每個 E_k 的拉普拉斯金字塔 中的平滑核設置為一個常規的可分離濾波器，即 $G = [1/16, 1/4, 3/8, 1/4, 1/16]$
- 金字塔分解中的層數 N 是自動選擇為 $L = \frac{\log(\min(m,n))}{\log(2)}$ ，其中 $m \times n$ 是輸入圖像的尺寸
- CLAHE 的 clip-range(以下以 c 表示)，作者實驗從 $c = 0.03$ 到 $c = 0.2$ 變化， c 越大對比度也相對增強，作者建議取 $c = 0.10$



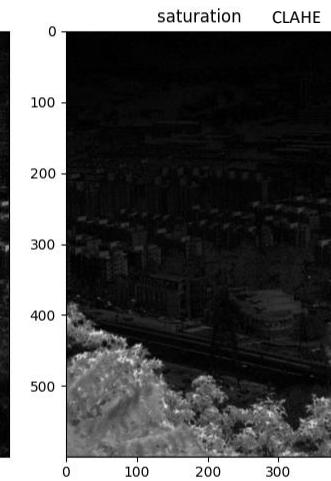
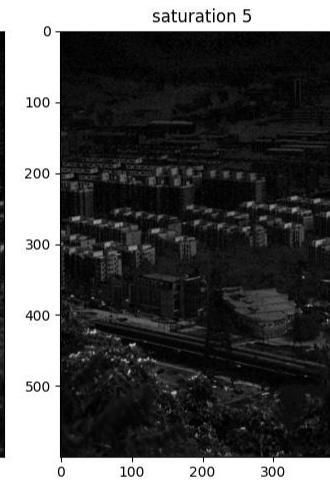
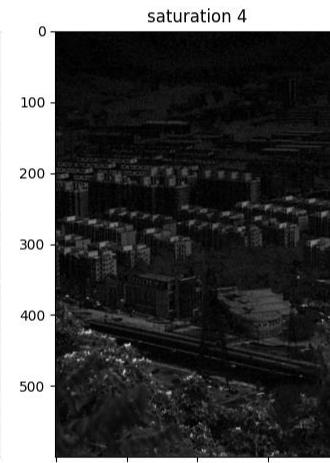
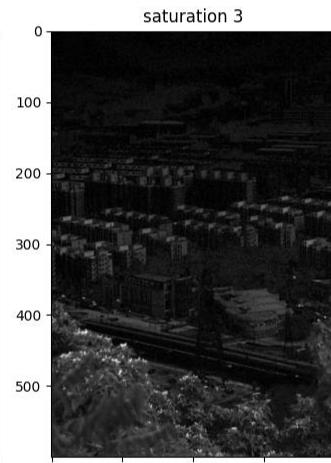
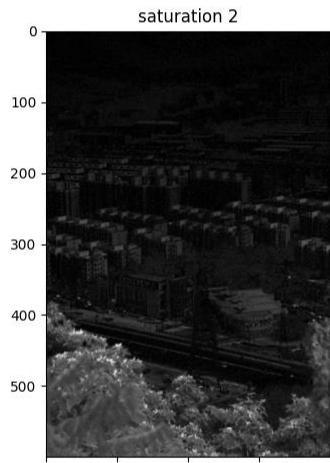
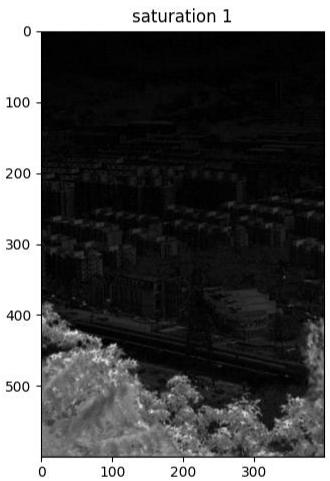
Gamma 1,2,3,4,5,CLAHE



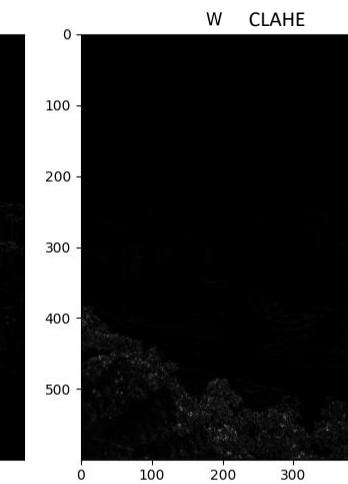
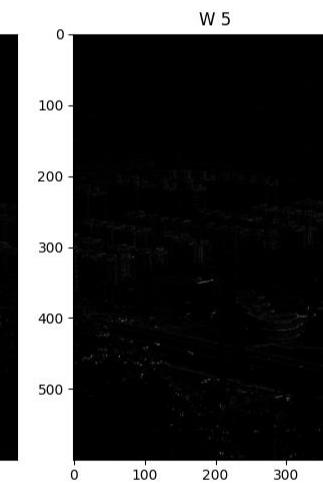
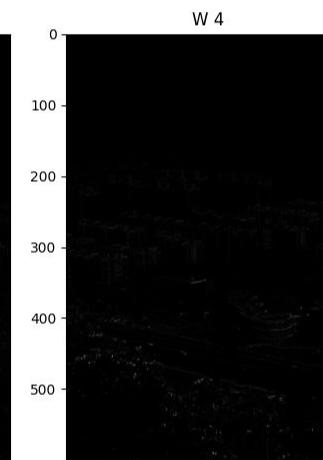
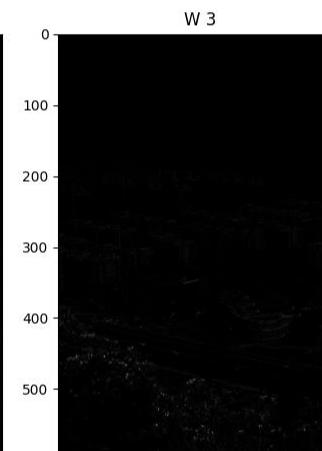
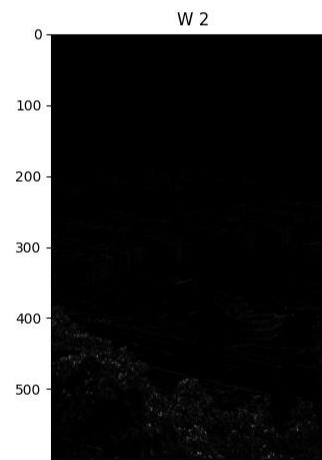
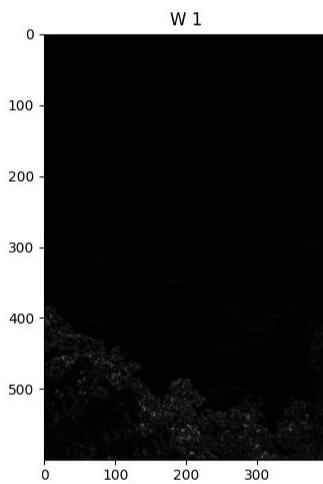
contrast



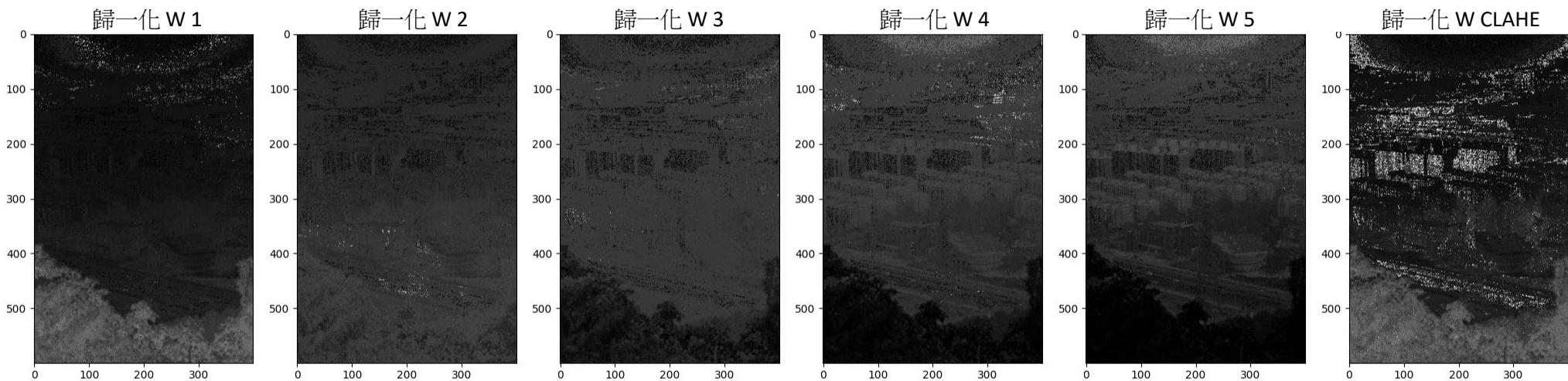
saturation



$W = \text{contrast} * \text{saturation}$

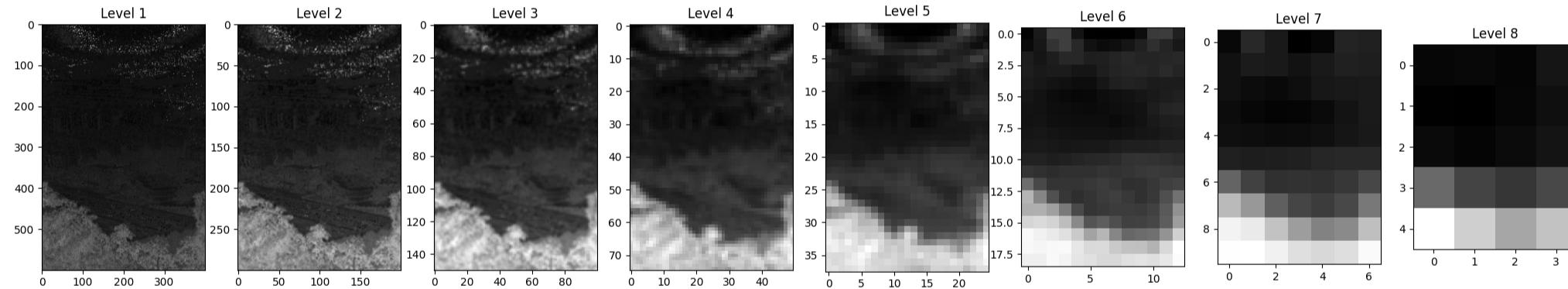


歸一化後的 W



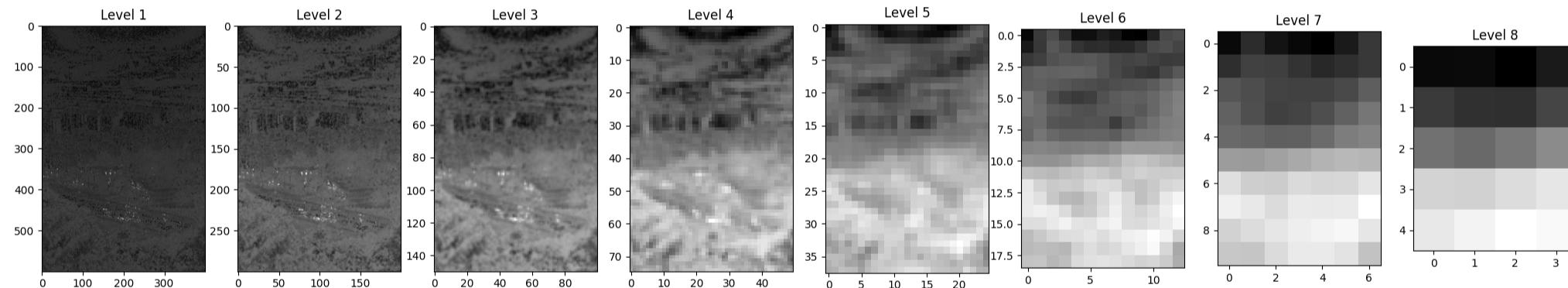
高斯金字塔下採樣

歸一化 W1



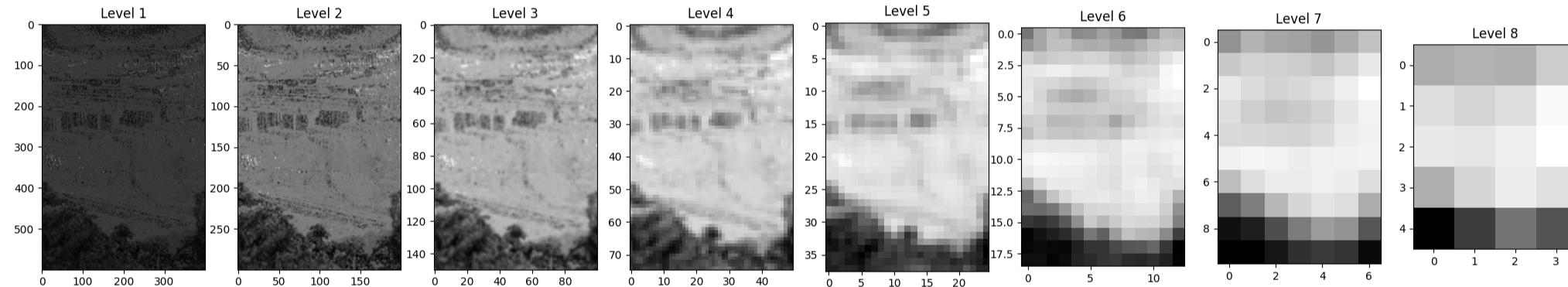
高斯金字塔下採樣

歸一化 W2



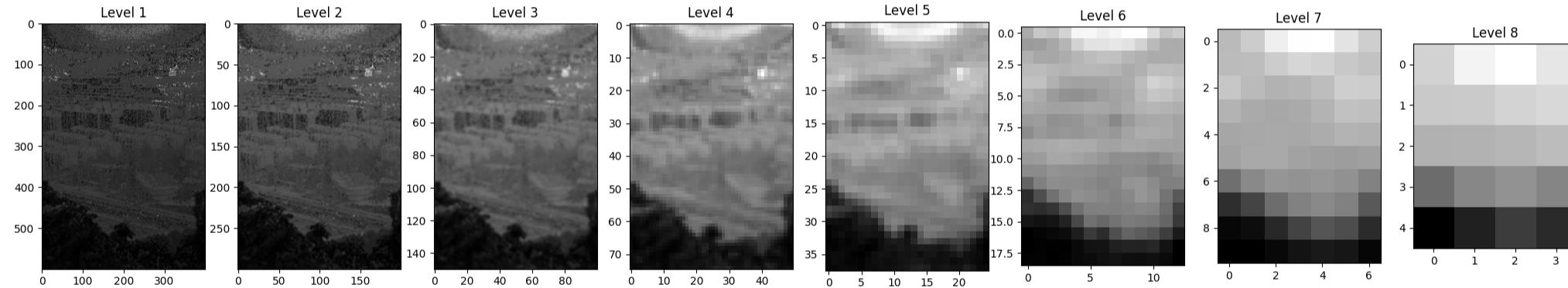
高斯金字塔下採樣

歸一化 W3



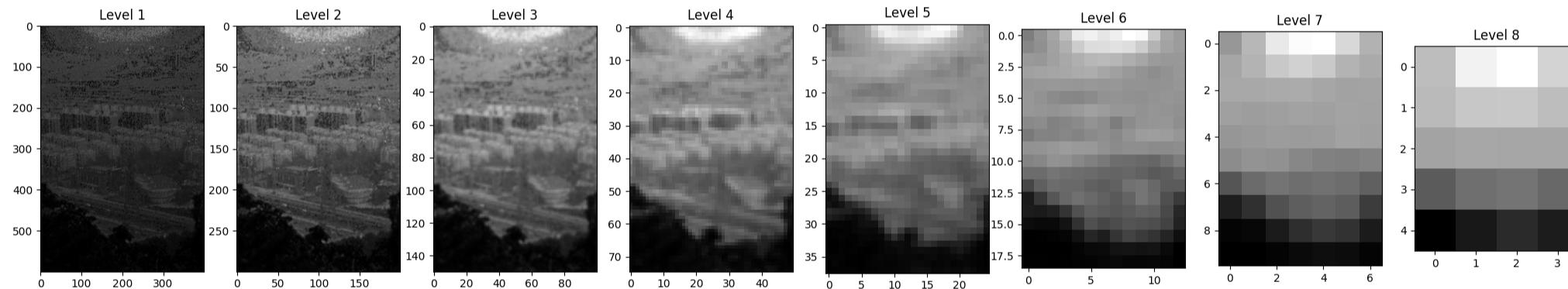
高斯金字塔下採樣

歸一化 W4



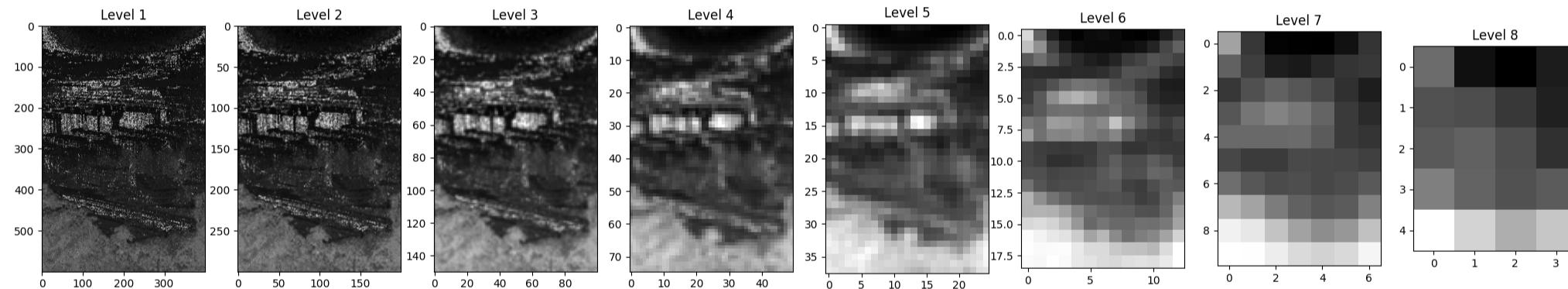
高斯金字塔下採樣

歸一化 W5



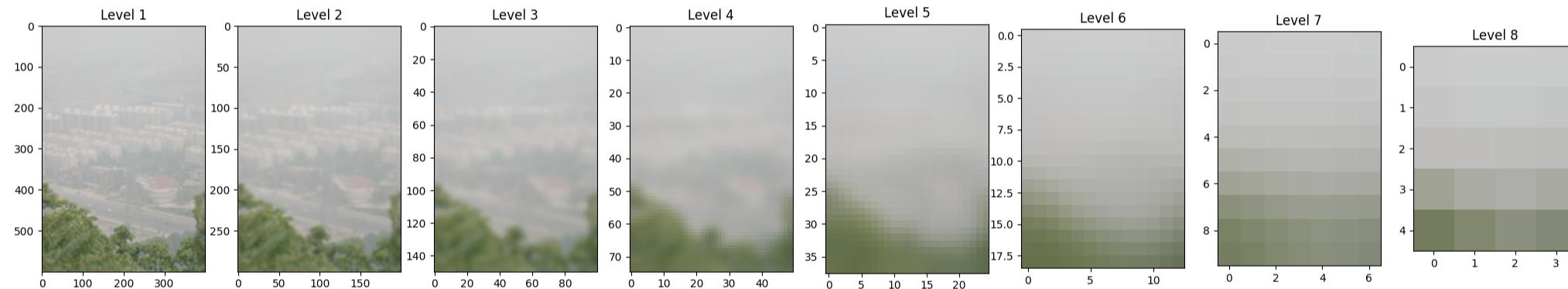
高斯金字塔下採樣

歸一化 W CLAHE



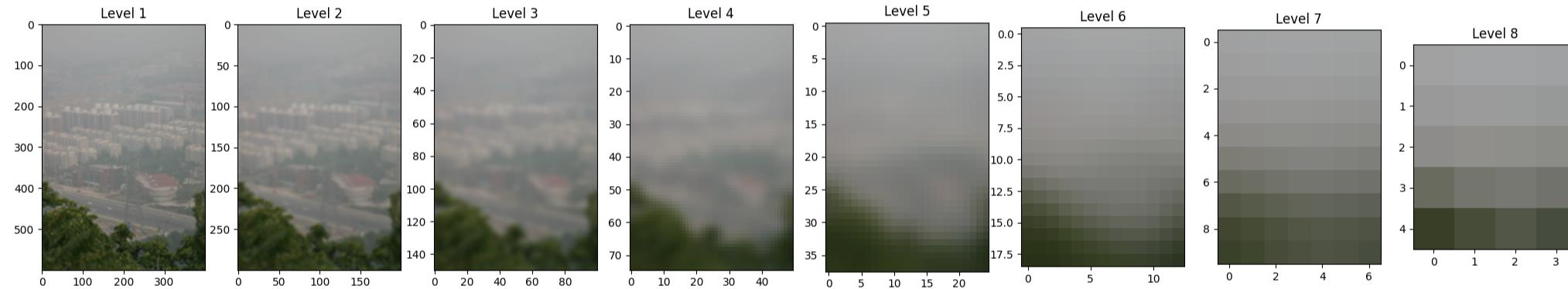
拉普拉斯金字塔上採樣

Gamma 1



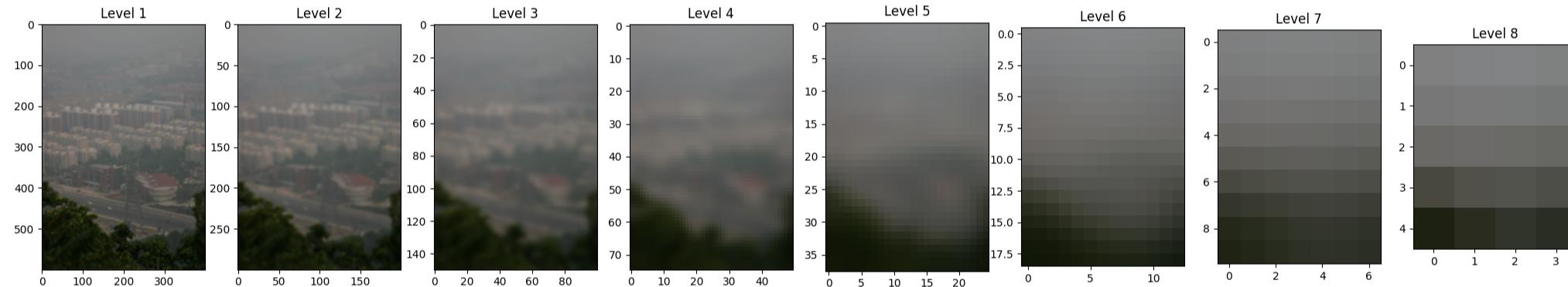
拉普拉斯金字塔上採樣

Gamma 2



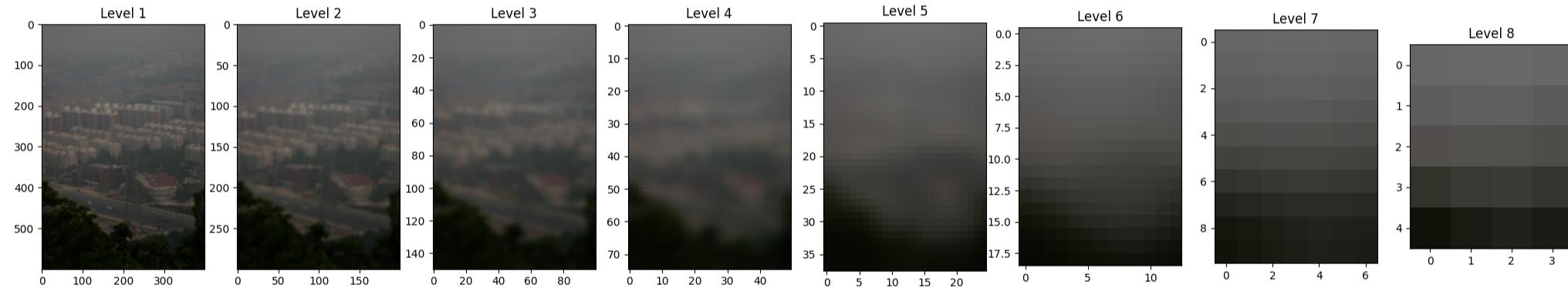
拉普拉斯金字塔上採樣

Gamma 3



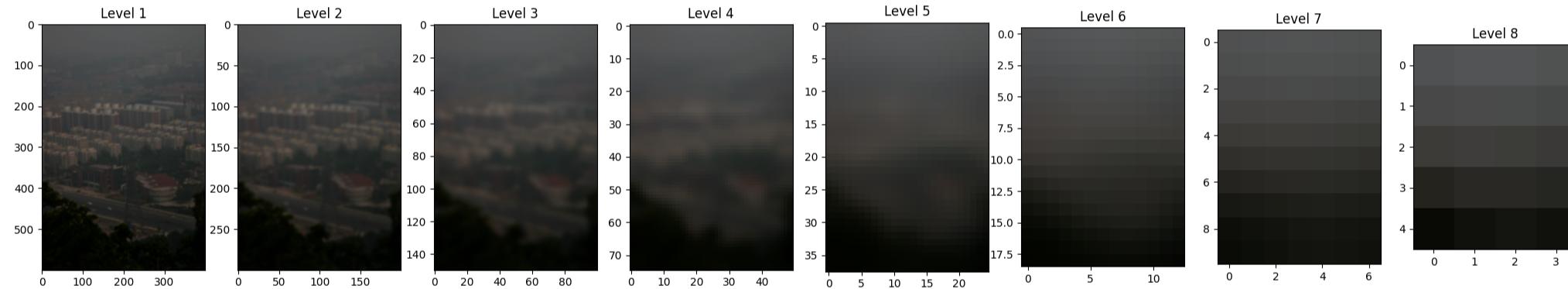
拉普拉斯金字塔上採樣

Gamma 4



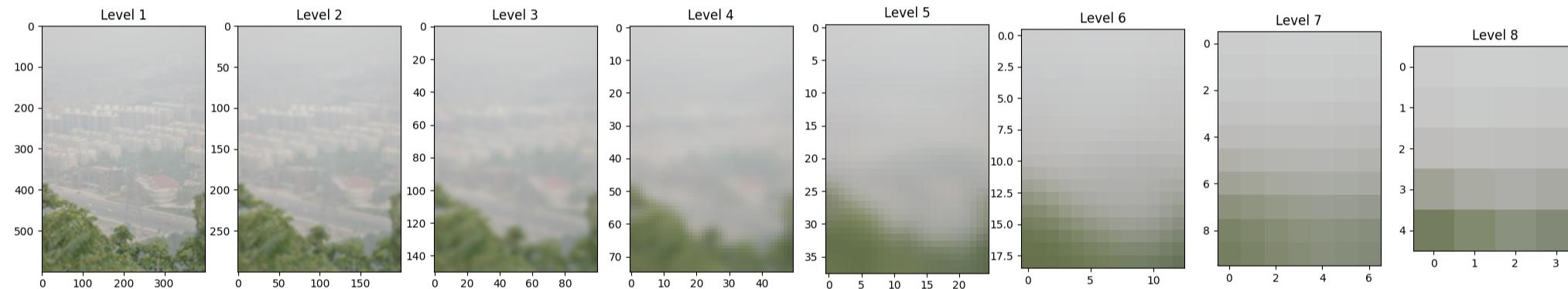
拉普拉斯金字塔上採樣

Gamma 5



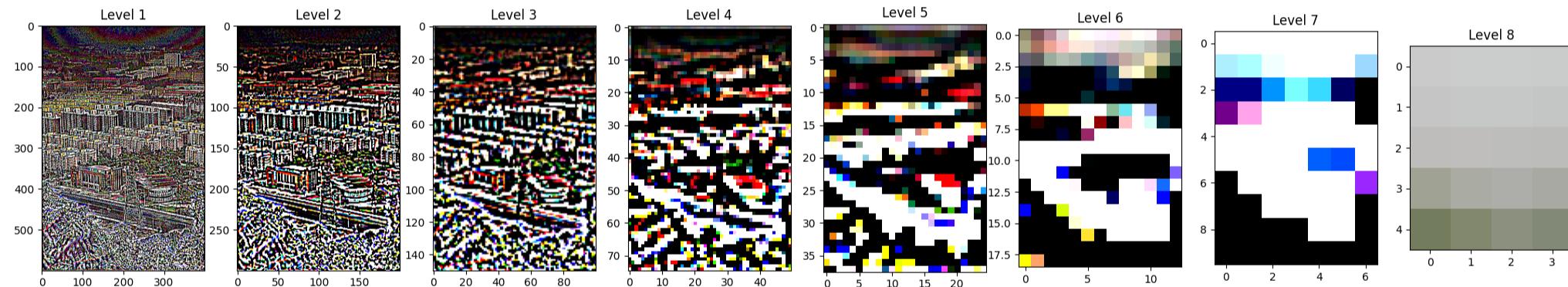
拉普拉斯金字塔上採樣

CLAHE



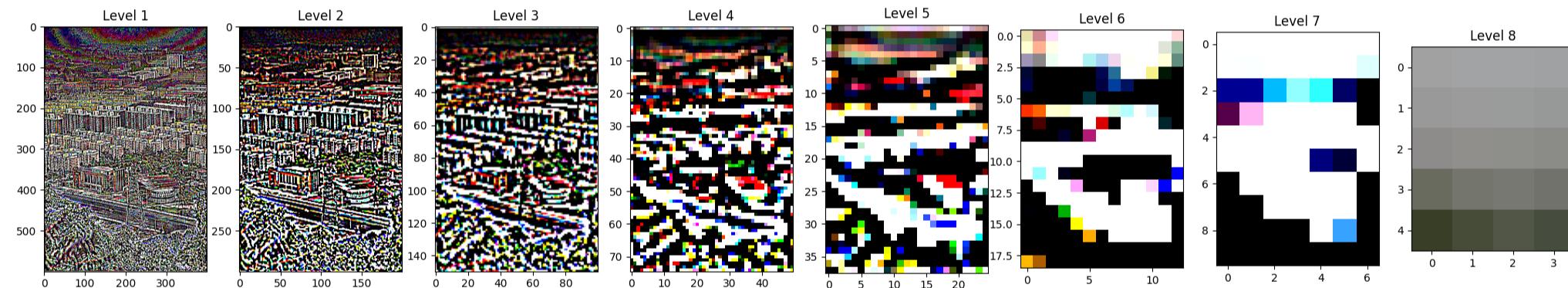
拉普拉斯金字塔相減

Gamma 1



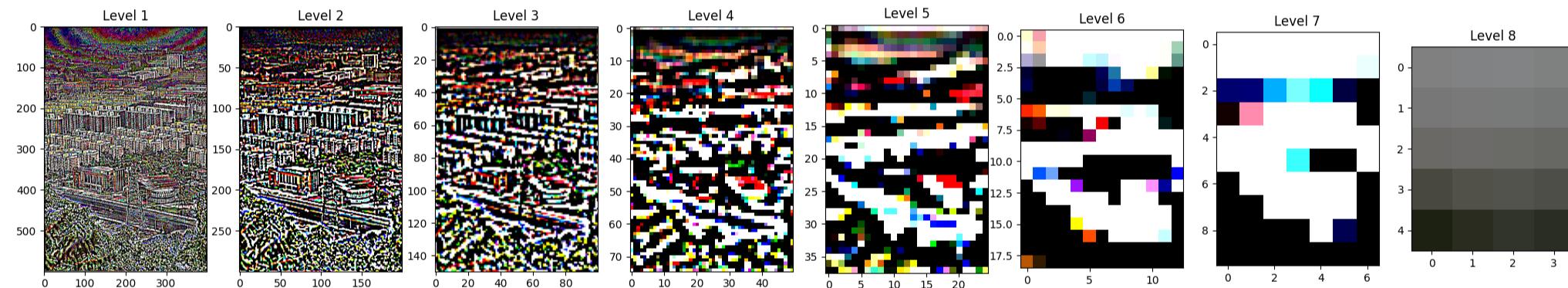
拉普拉斯金字塔相減

Gamma 2



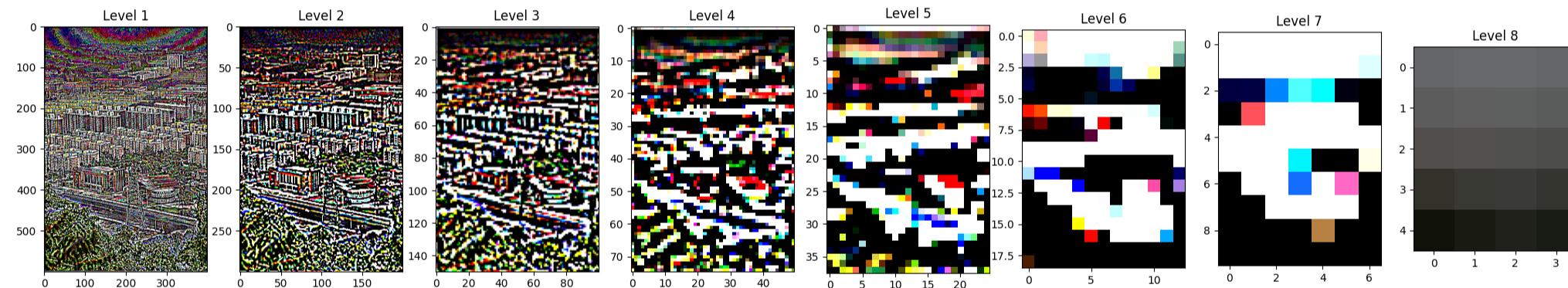
拉普拉斯金字塔相減

Gamma 3



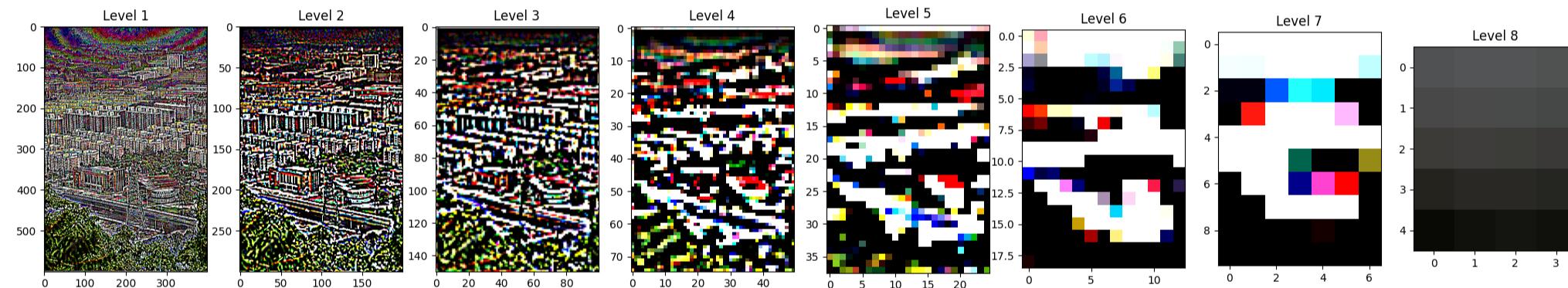
拉普拉斯金字塔相減

Gamma 4



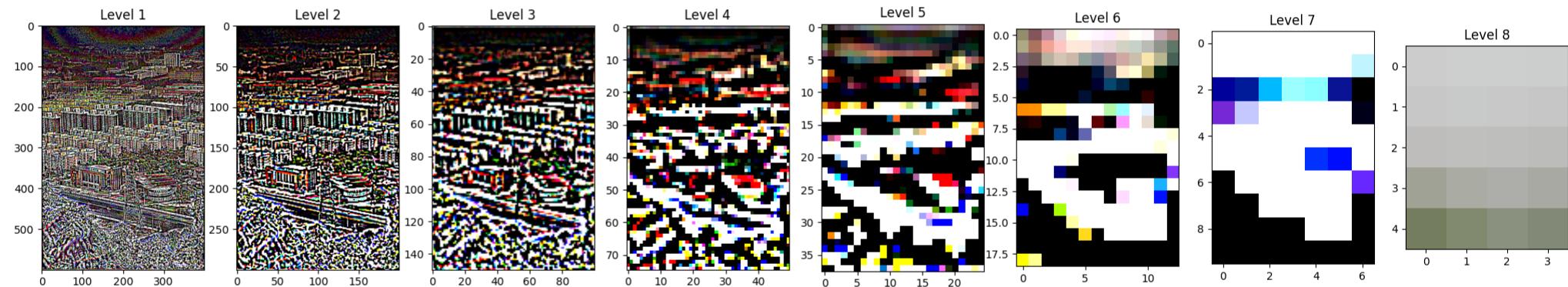
拉普拉斯金字塔相減

Gamma 5



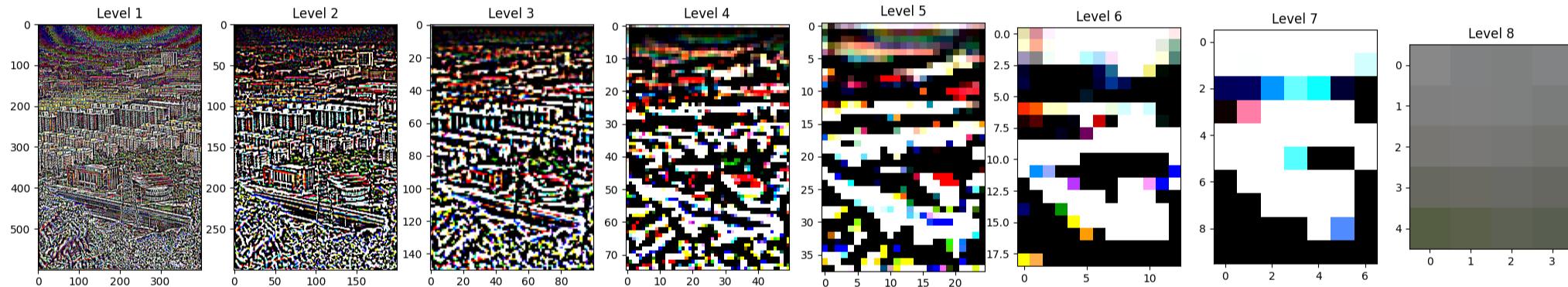
拉普拉斯金字塔相減

CLAHE



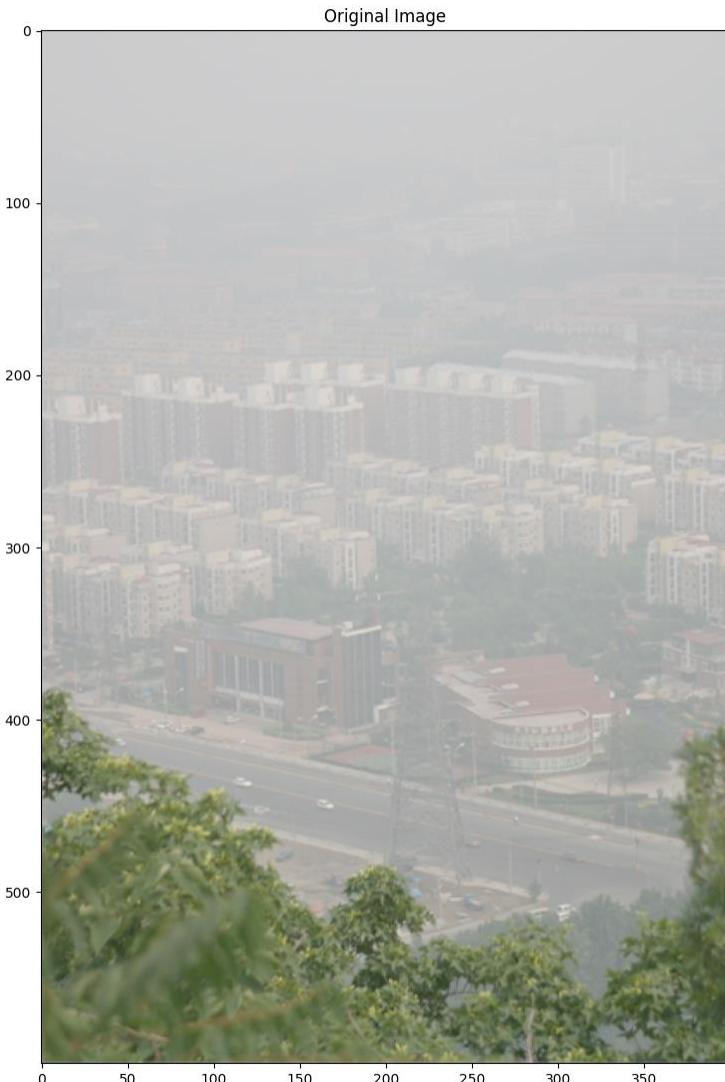
融合

每個尺度， Σ (拉普拉斯金字塔*權重)



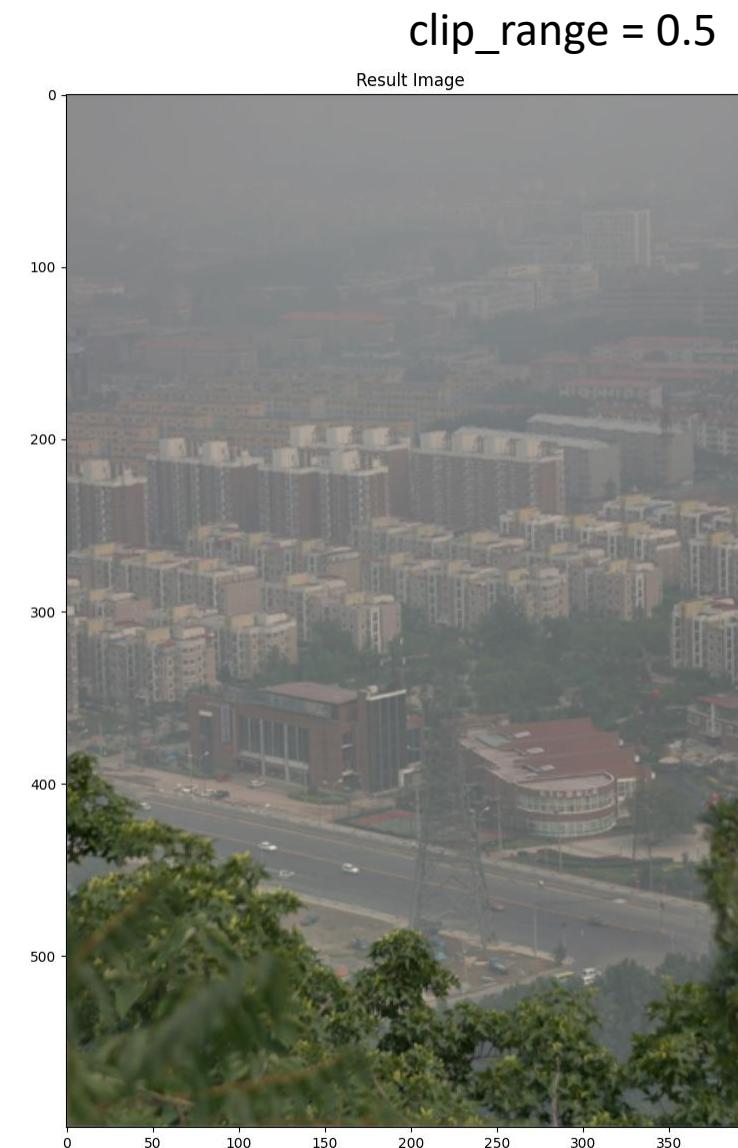
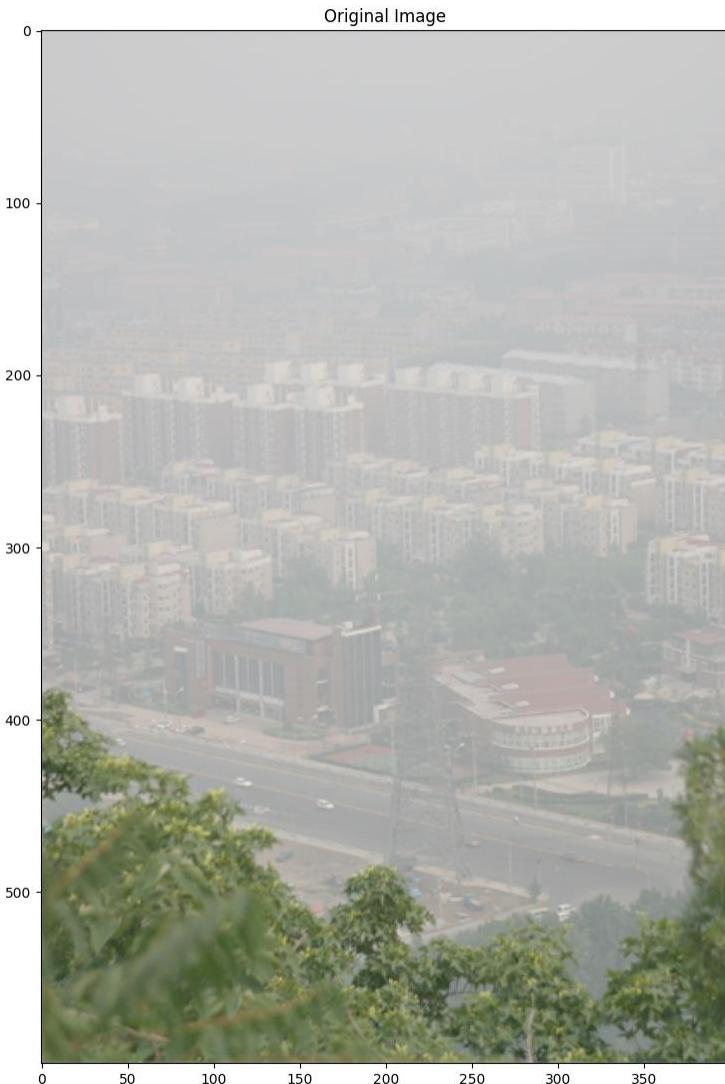
融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總



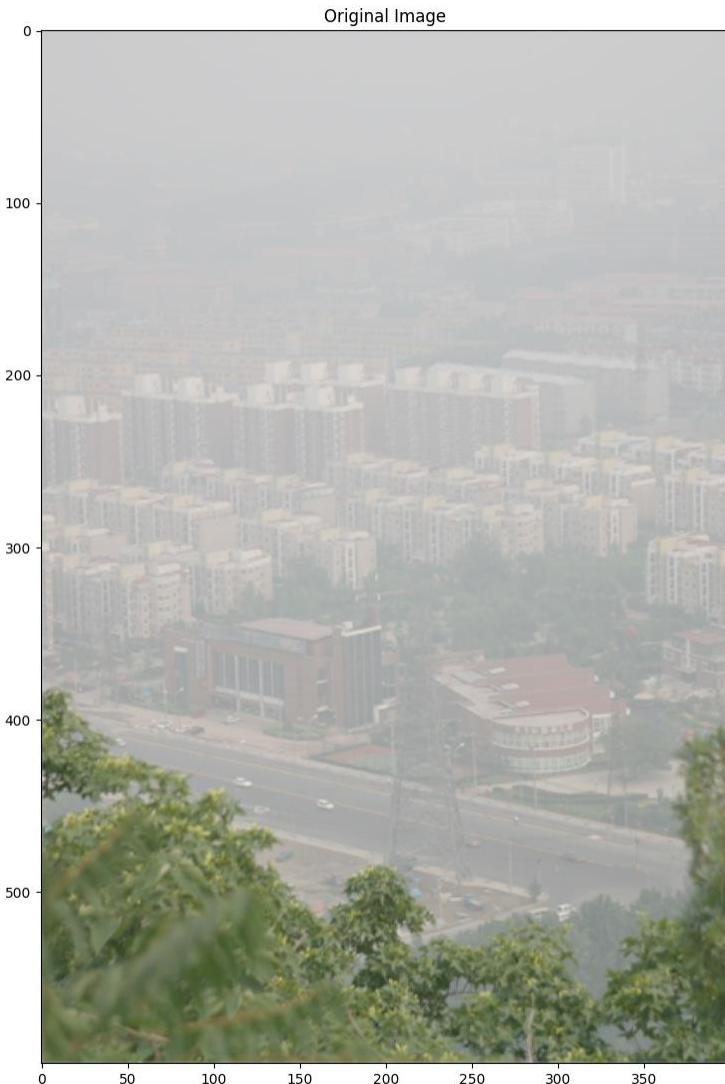
融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總



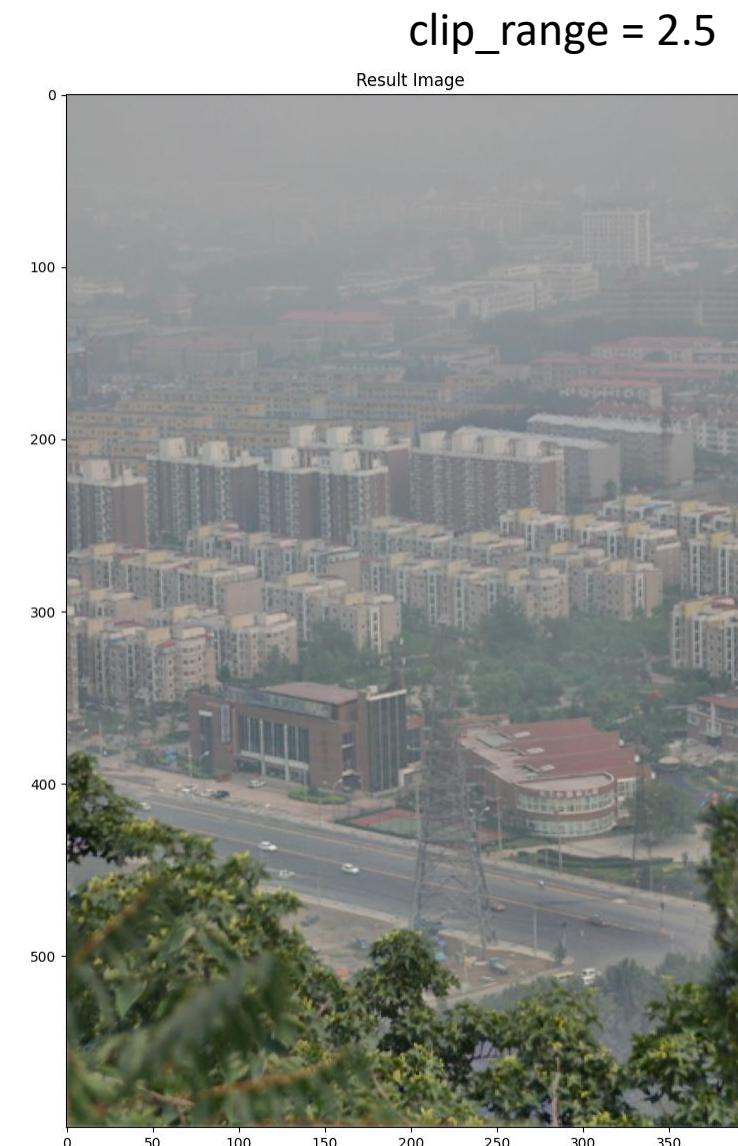
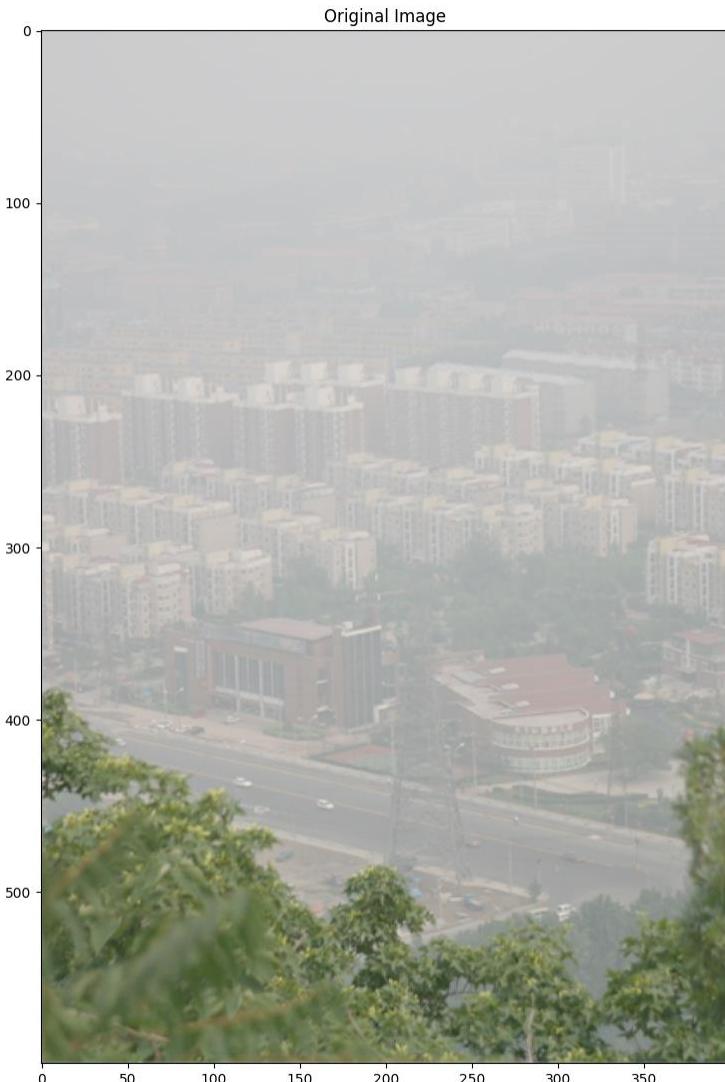
融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總



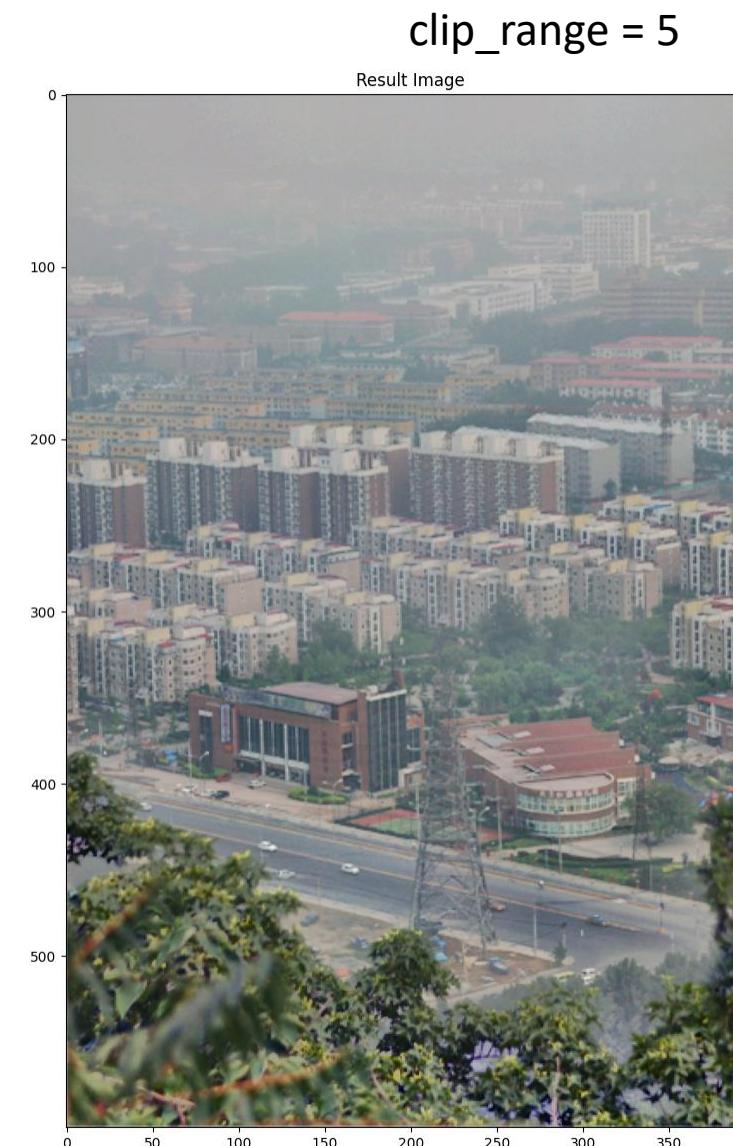
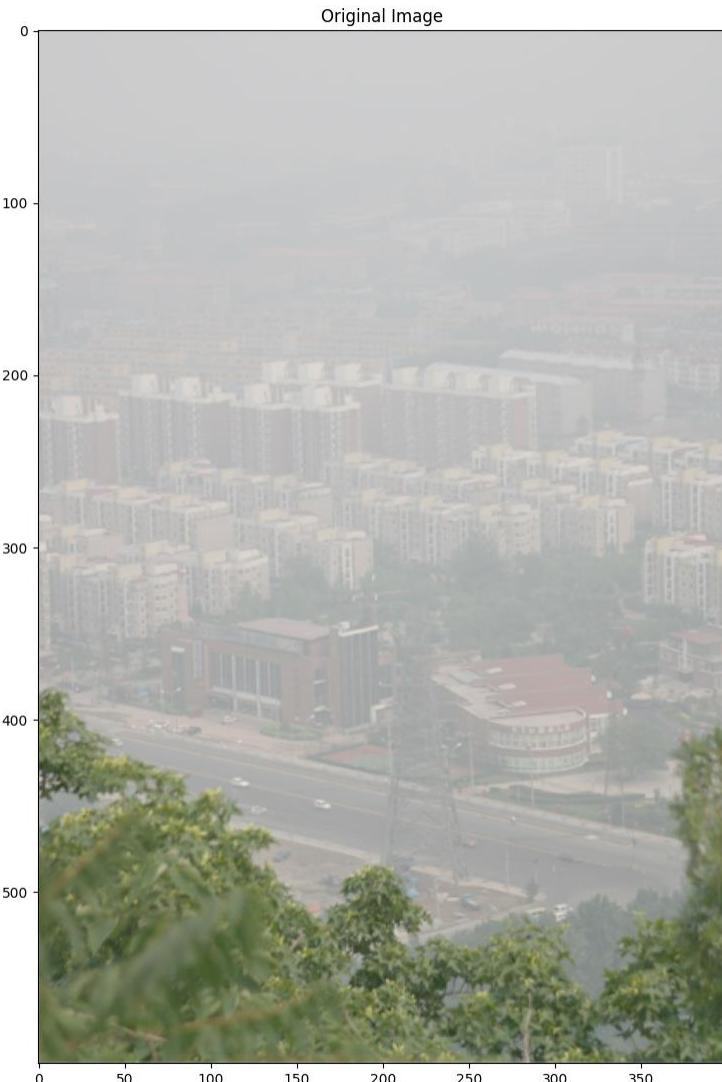
融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總



融合

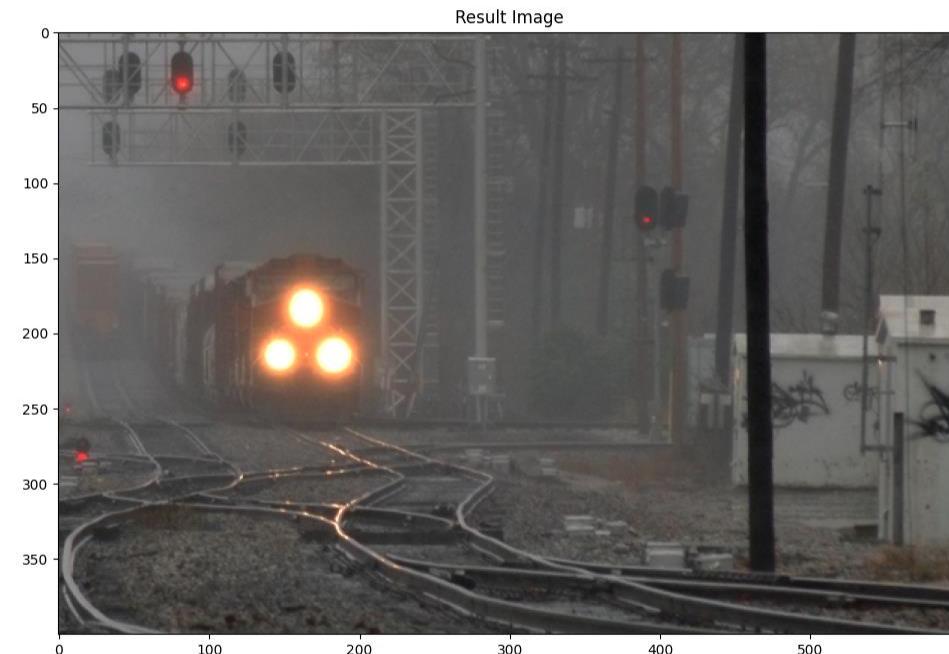
所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

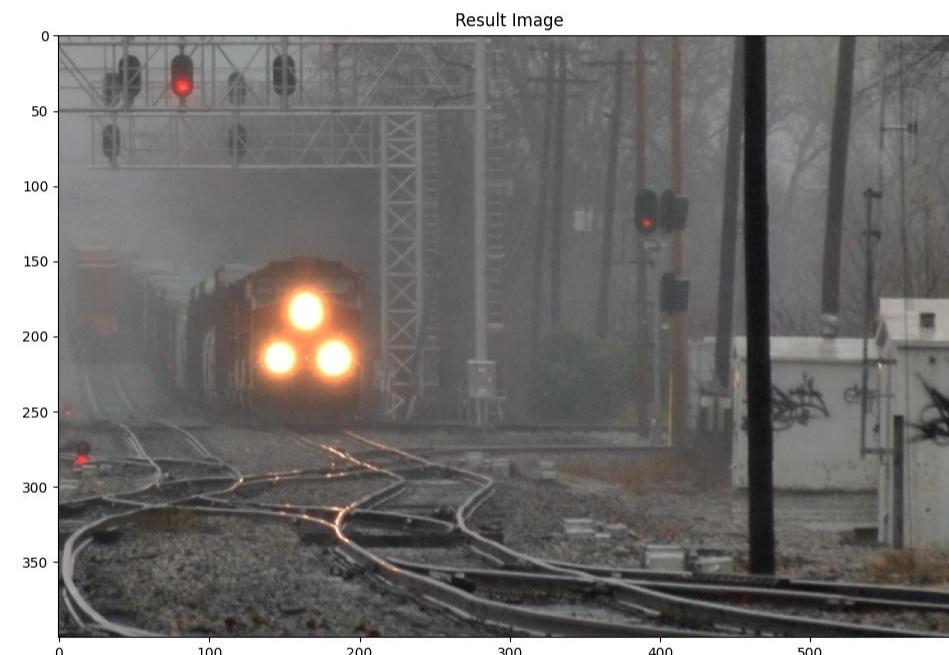
clip_range = 0.1



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

clip_range = 1



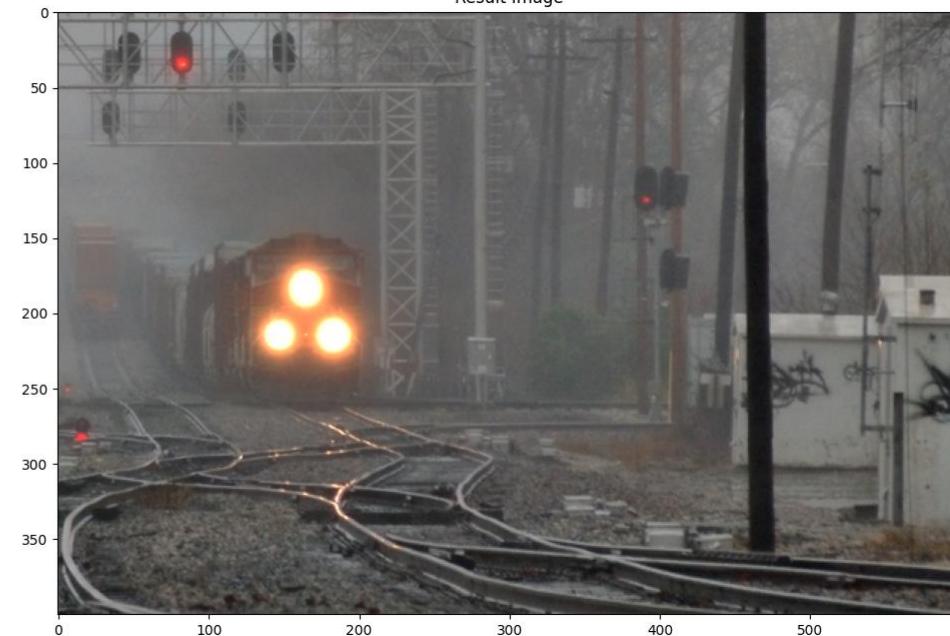
原圖



paper上
截圖的原圖



Result Image



`clip_range = 1`

paper上
截圖的處理
後的圖



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

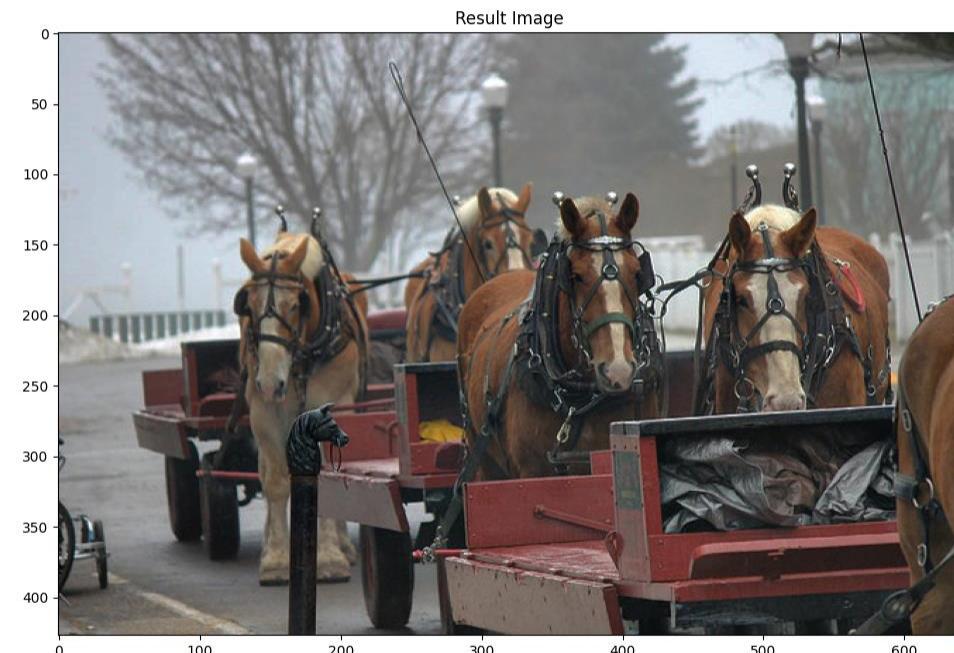
clip_range = 0.1



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

clip_range = 1



原圖



clip_range = 1

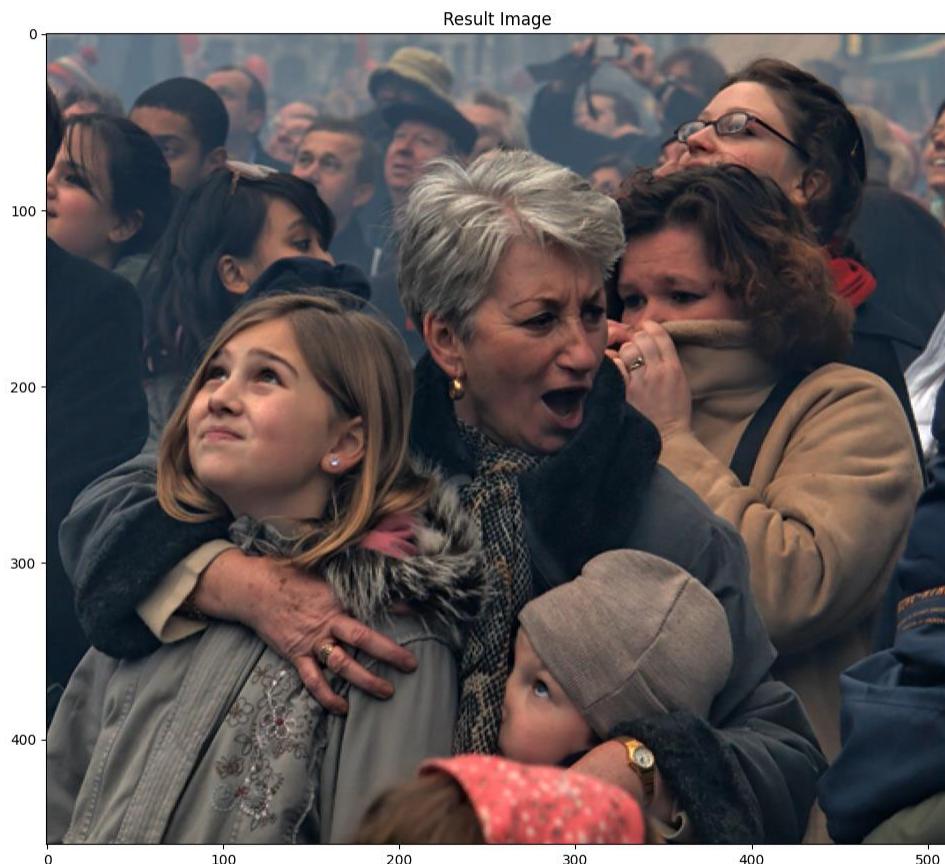
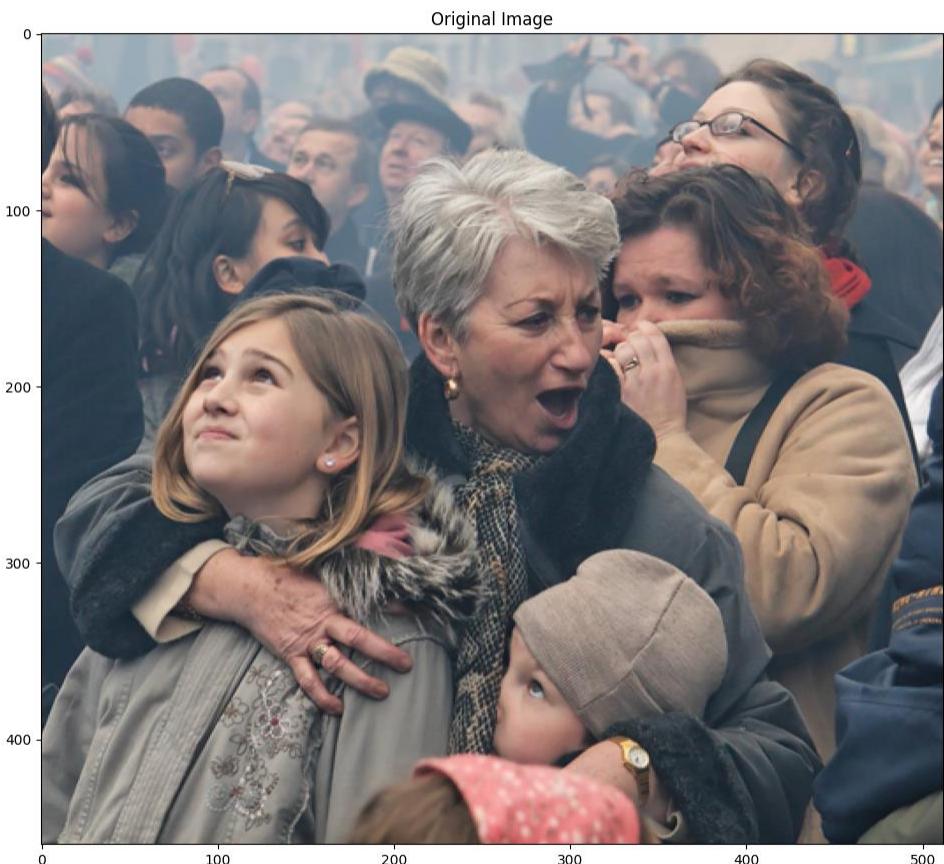


paper上
截圖的處理
後的圖

融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

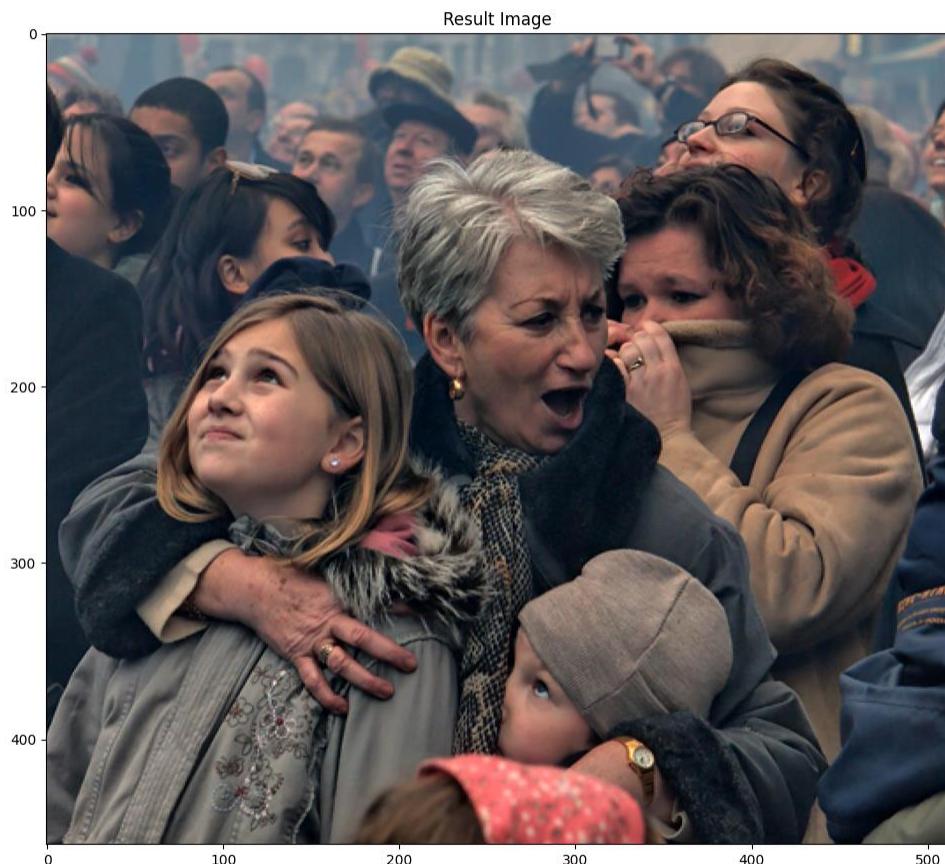
clip_range = 0.1



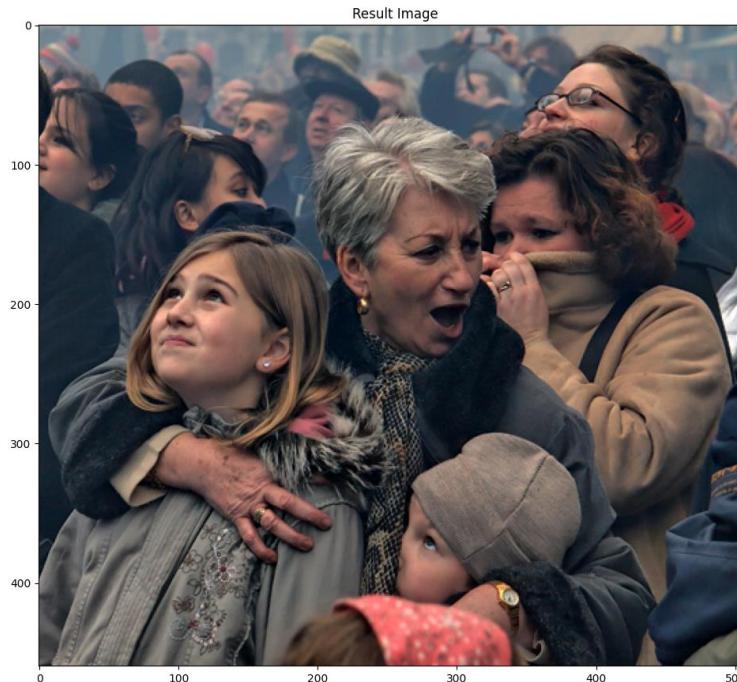
融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

clip_range = 1



原圖



clip_range = 1

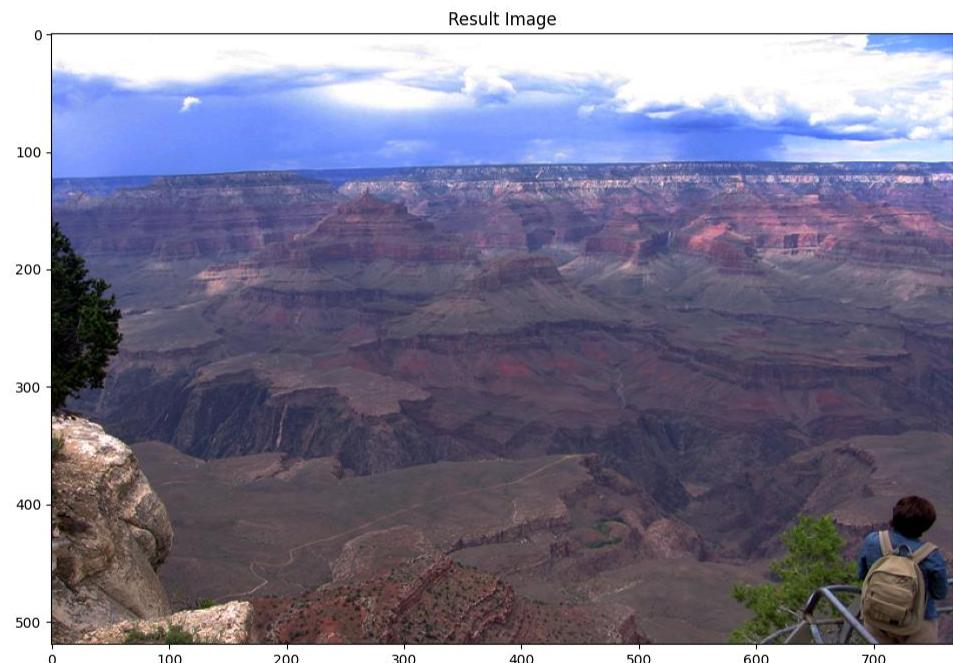
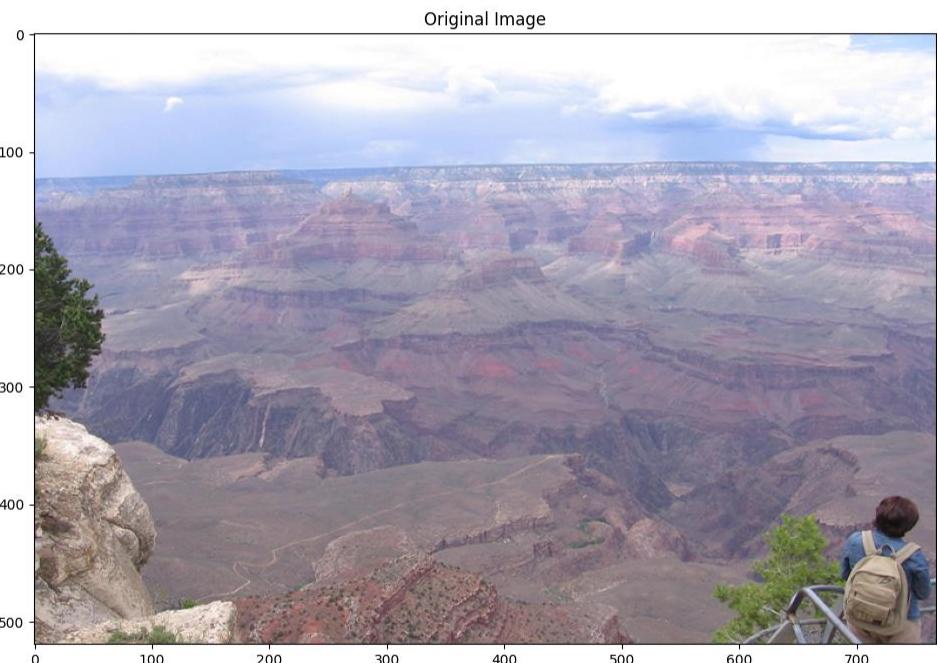


paper上
截圖的處理後的圖

融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

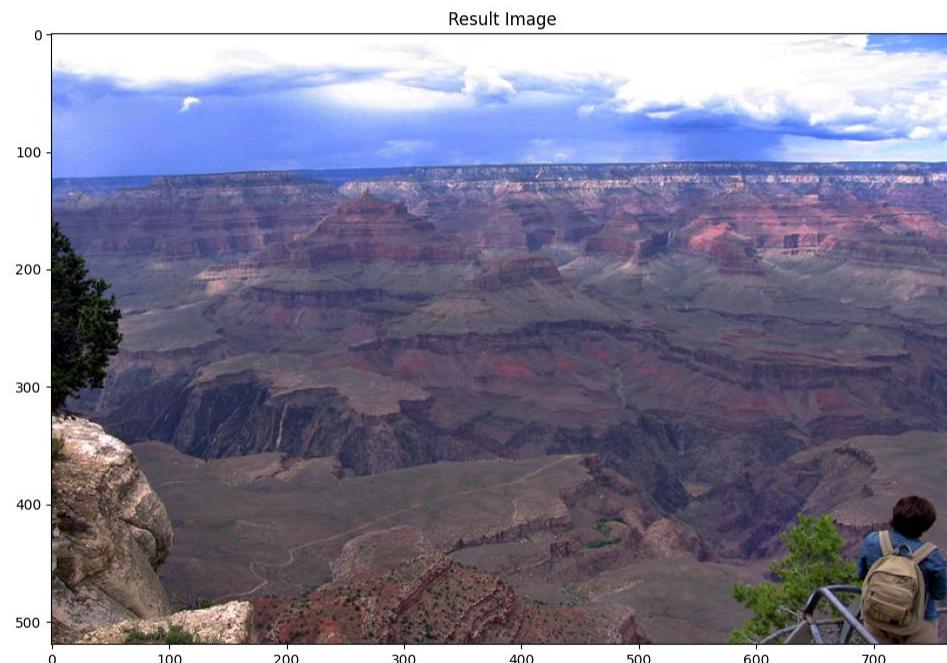
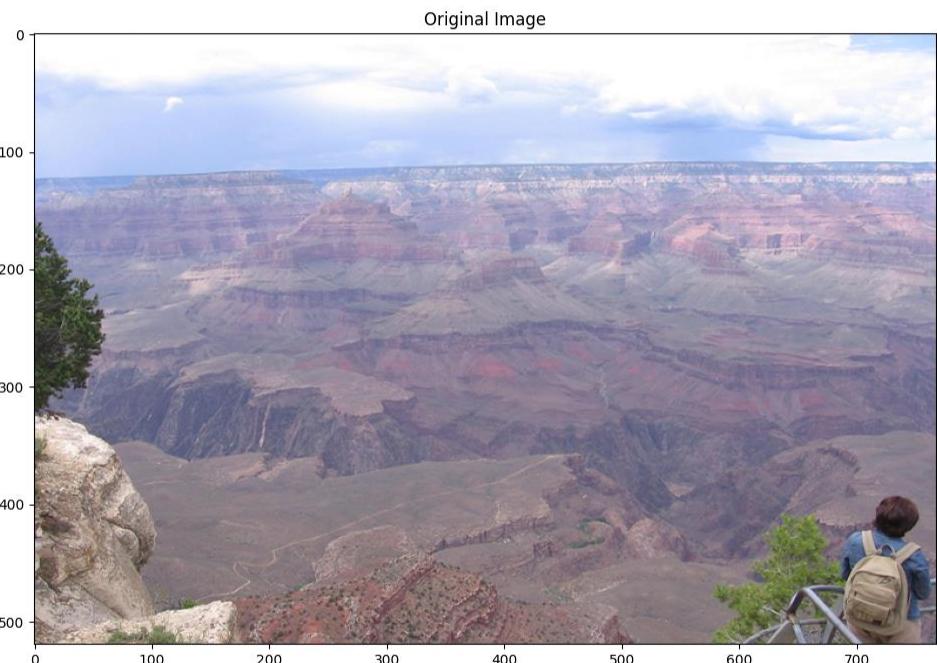
clip_range = 0.1



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

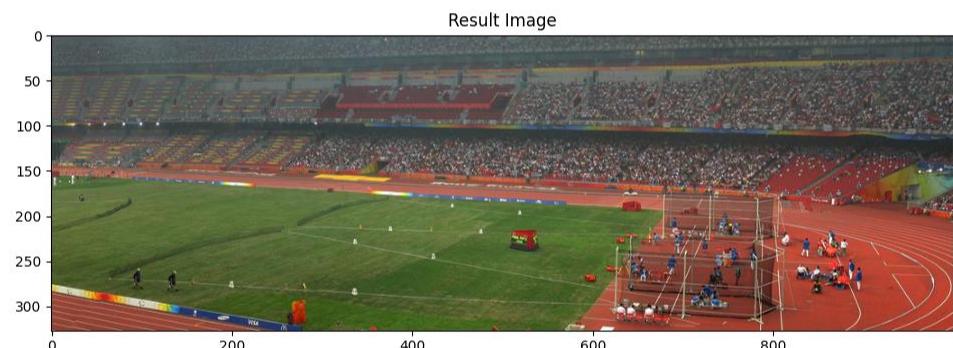
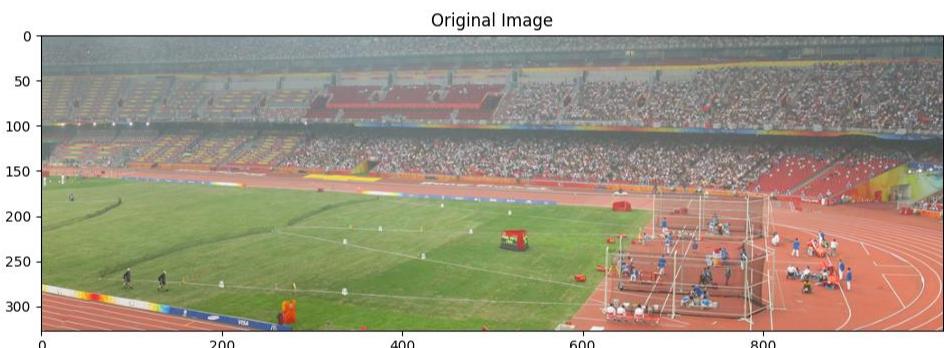
clip_range = 1



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

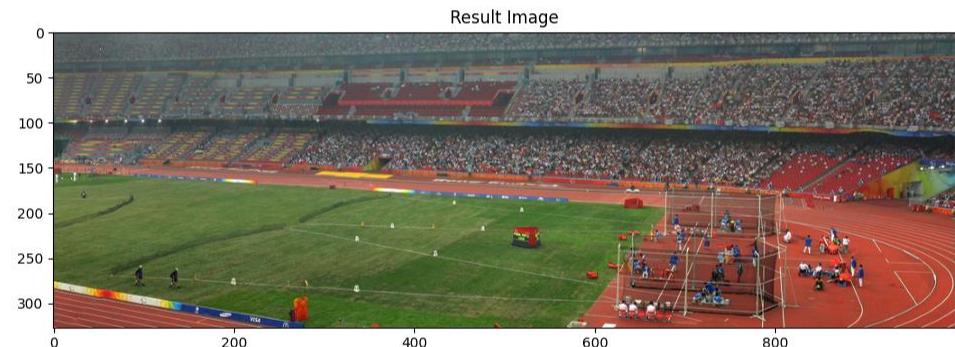
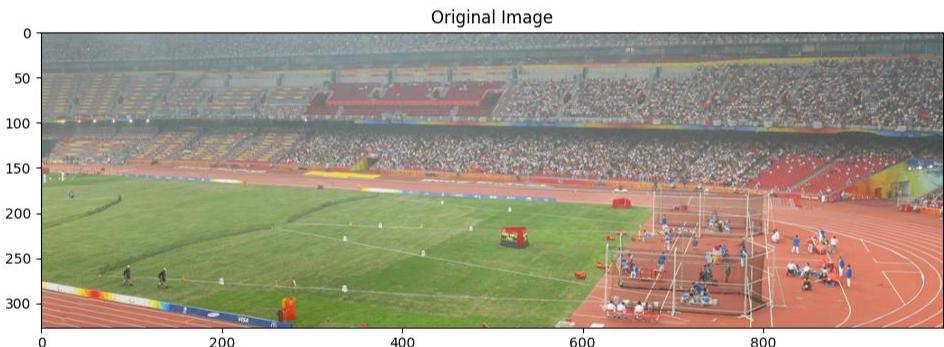
`clip_range = 0.1`



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

clip_range = 1



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

clip_range = 0.1



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

clip_range = 1



原圖



clip_range = 1

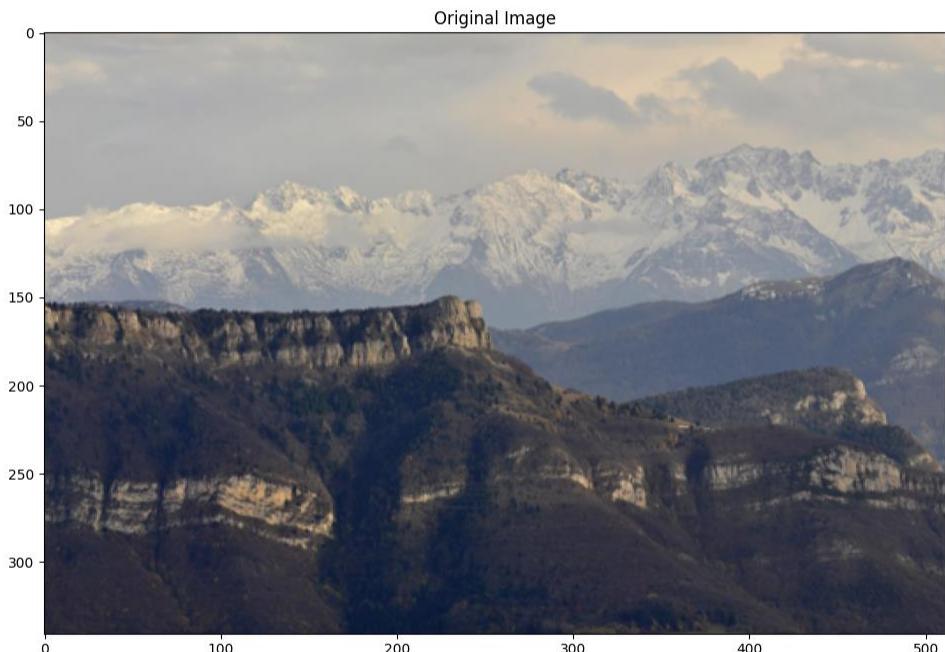


paper上
截圖的處理
後的圖

融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

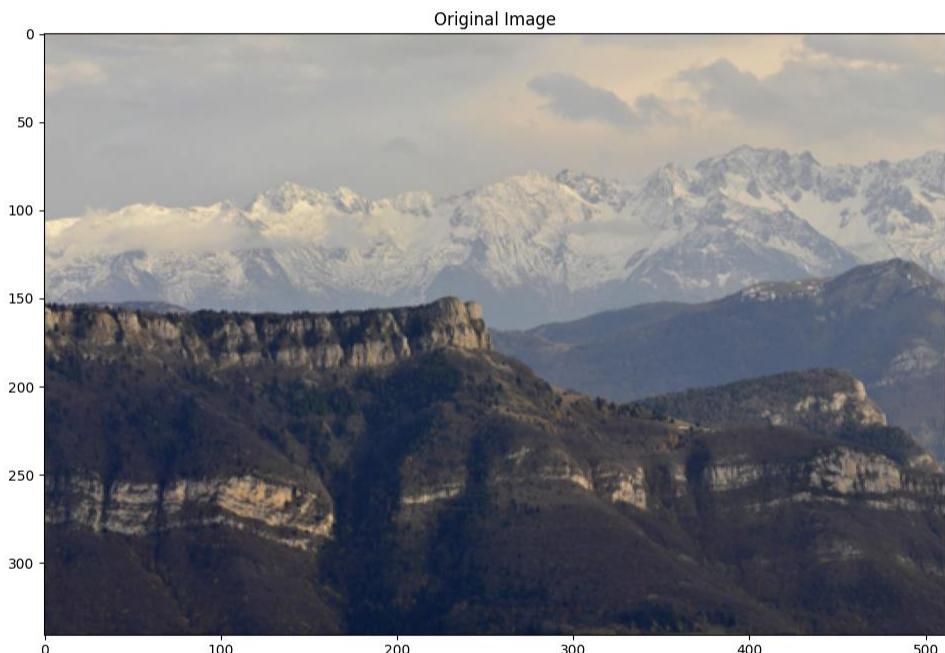
clip_range = 0.1



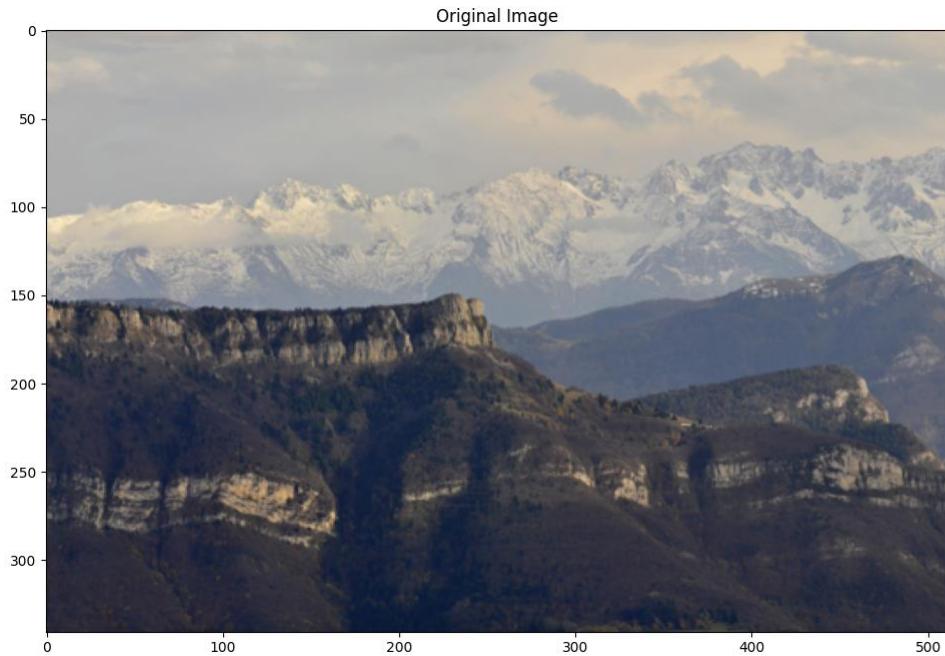
融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

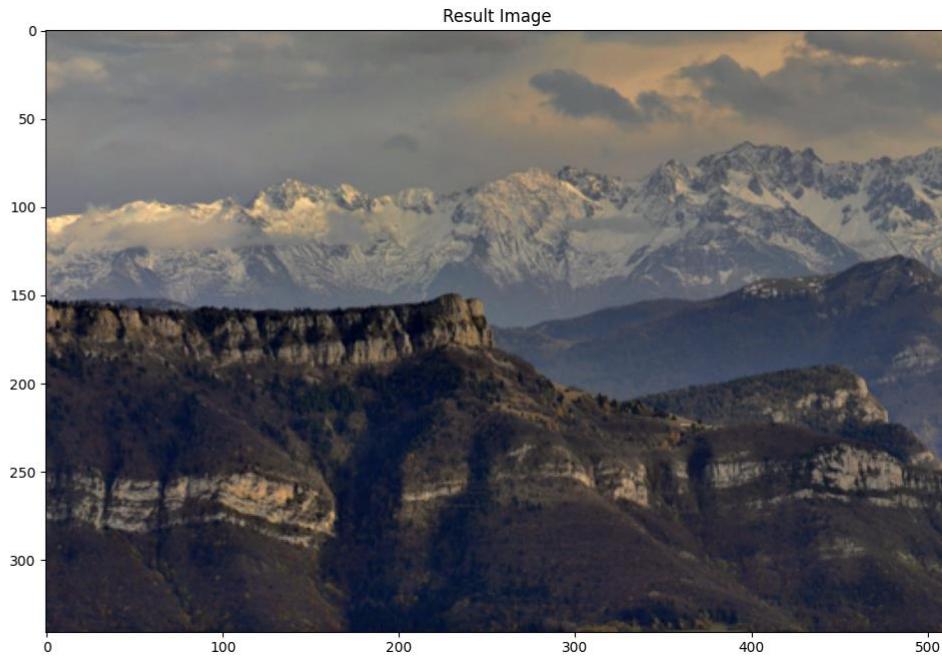
`clip_range = 1`



原圖



clip_range = 1



paper上
截圖的處理
後的圖



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

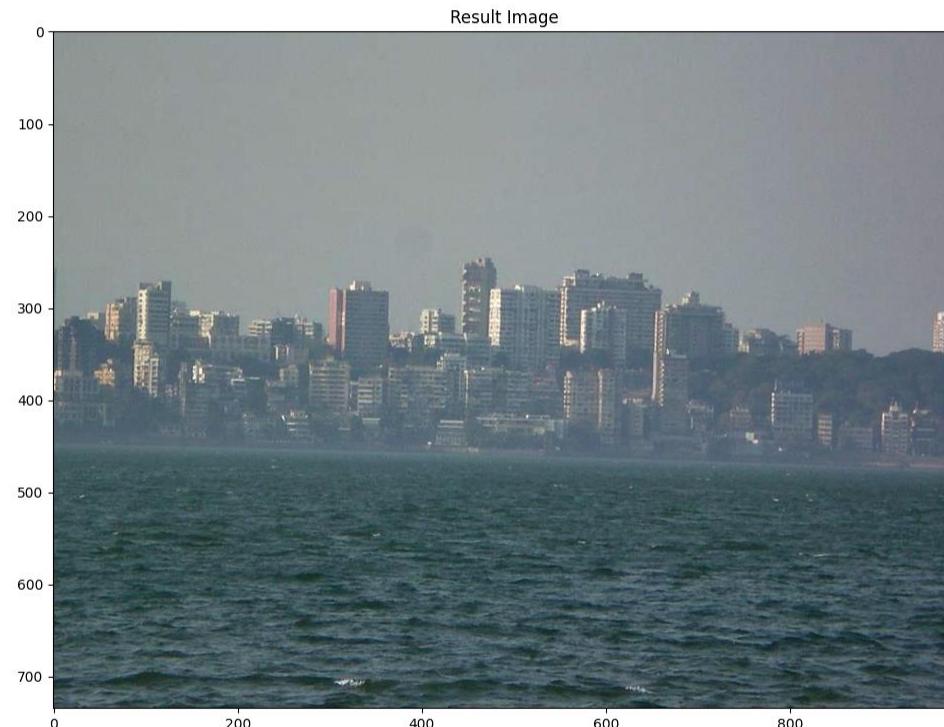
clip_range = 0.1



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

clip_range = 1



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

clip_range = 0.1



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

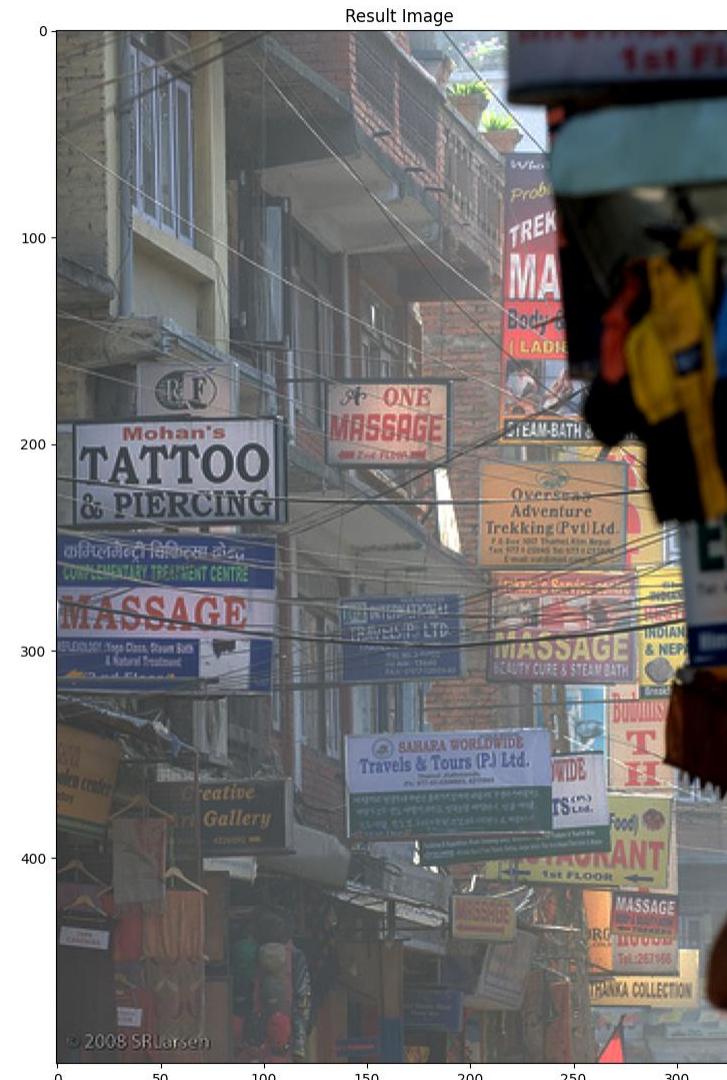
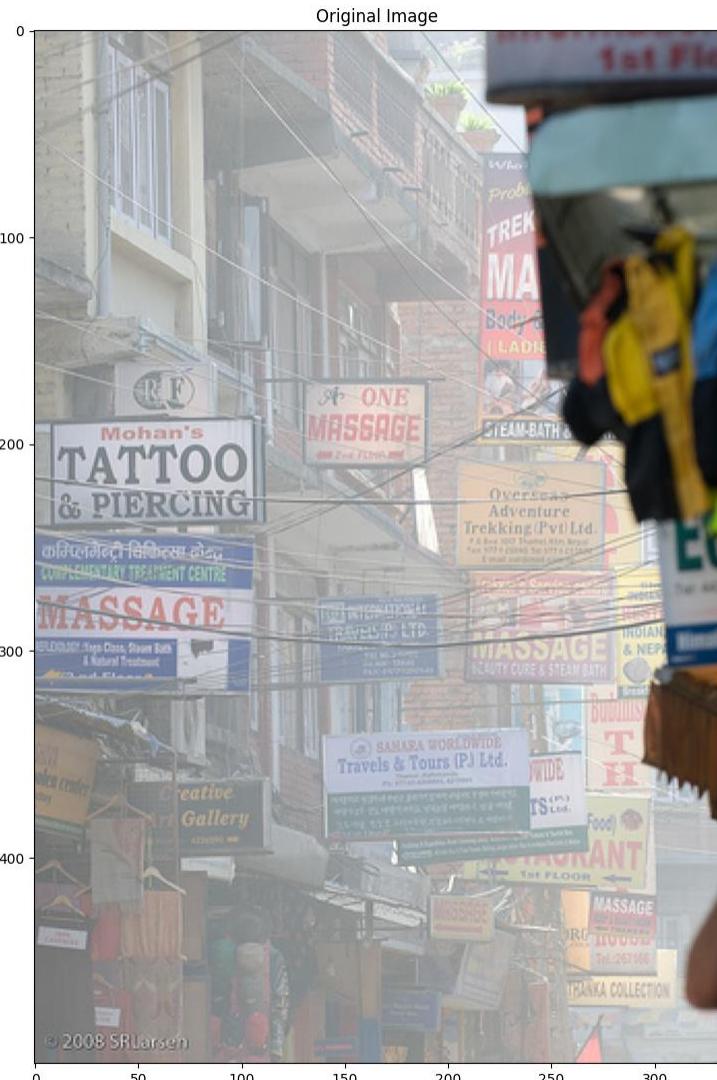
clip_range = 1



融合

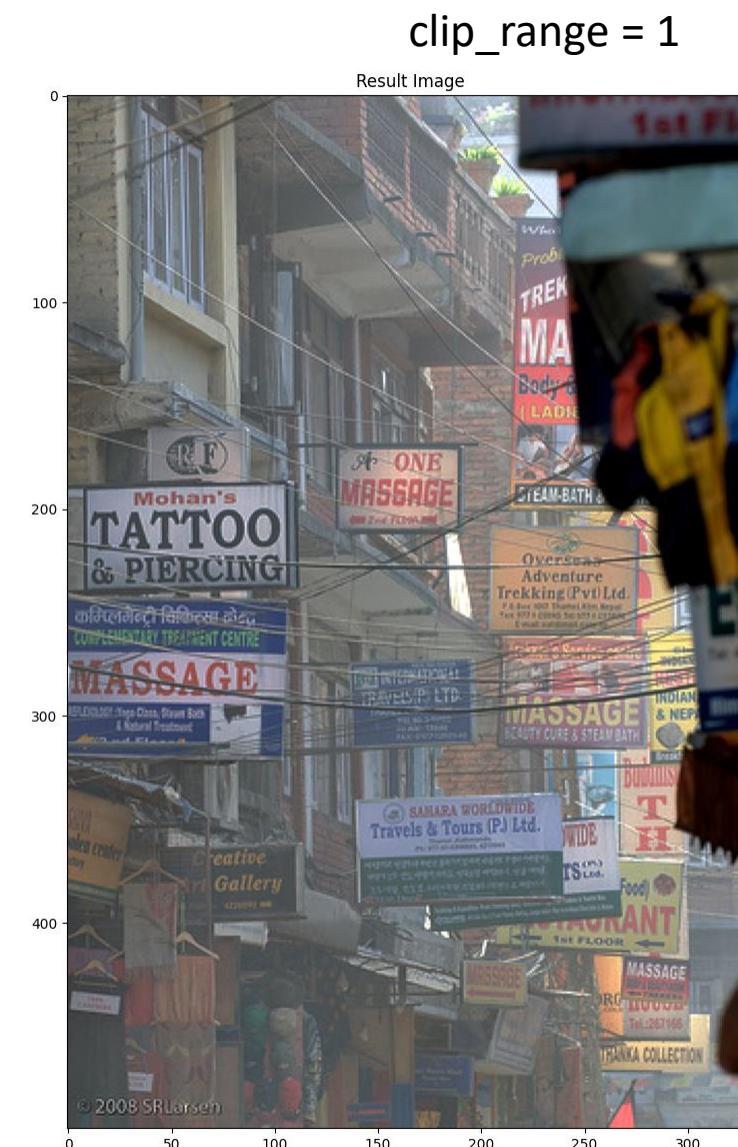
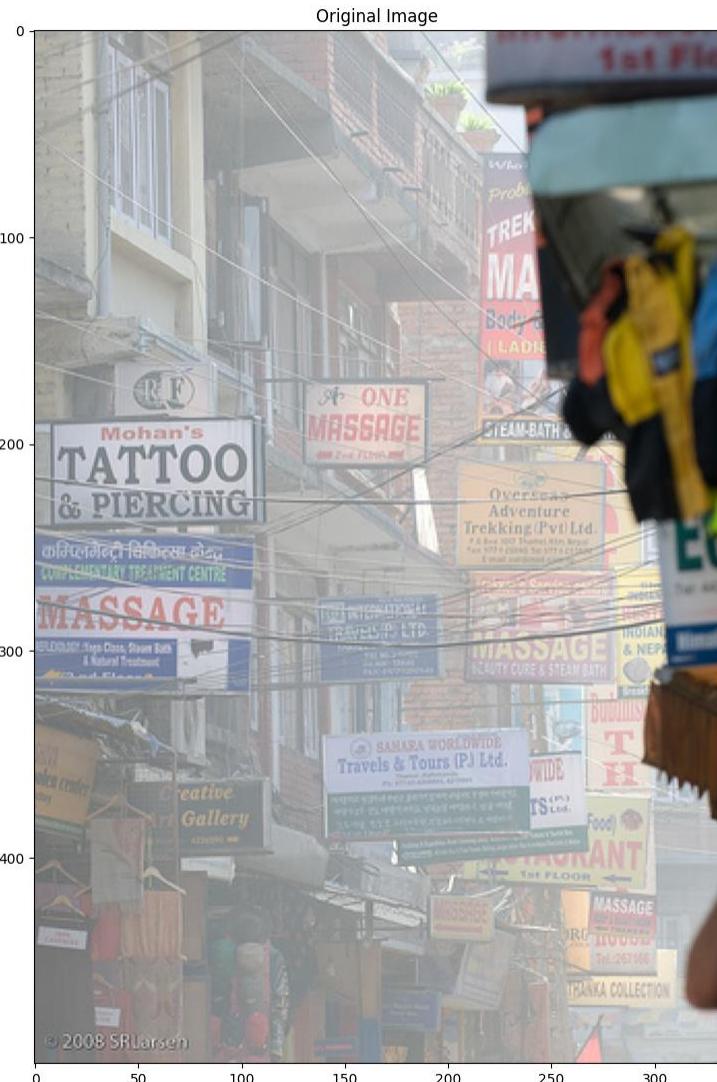
所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

clip_range = 0.1



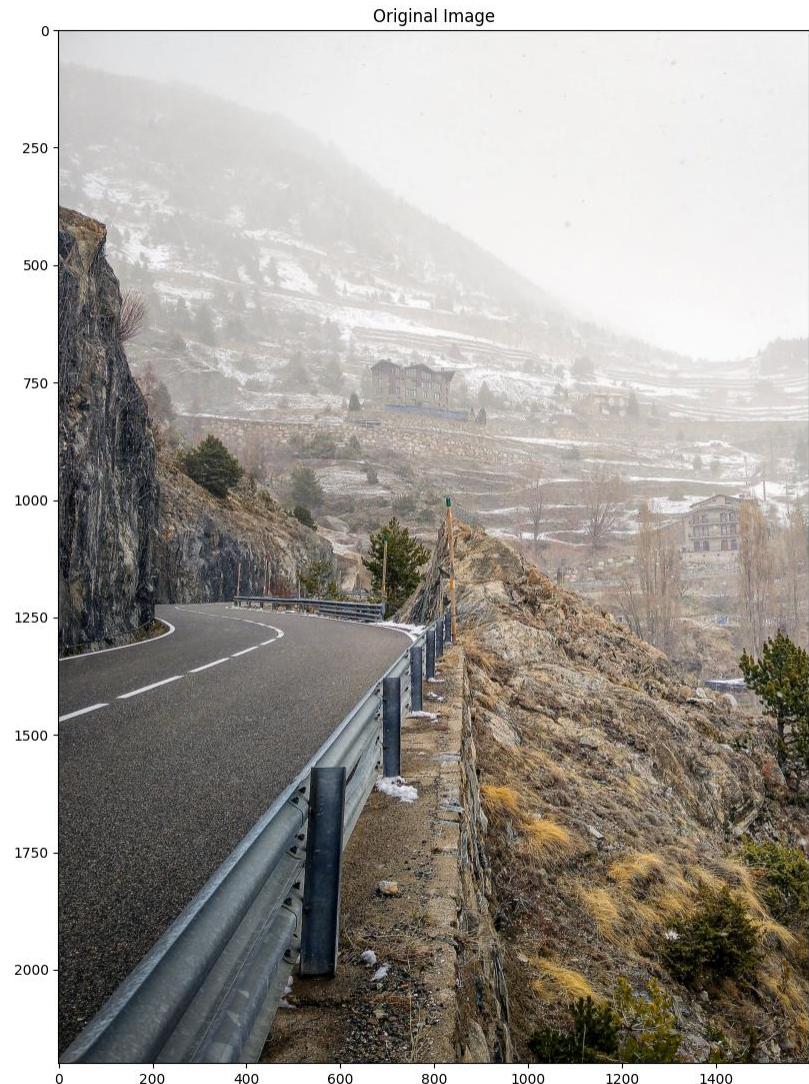
融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總



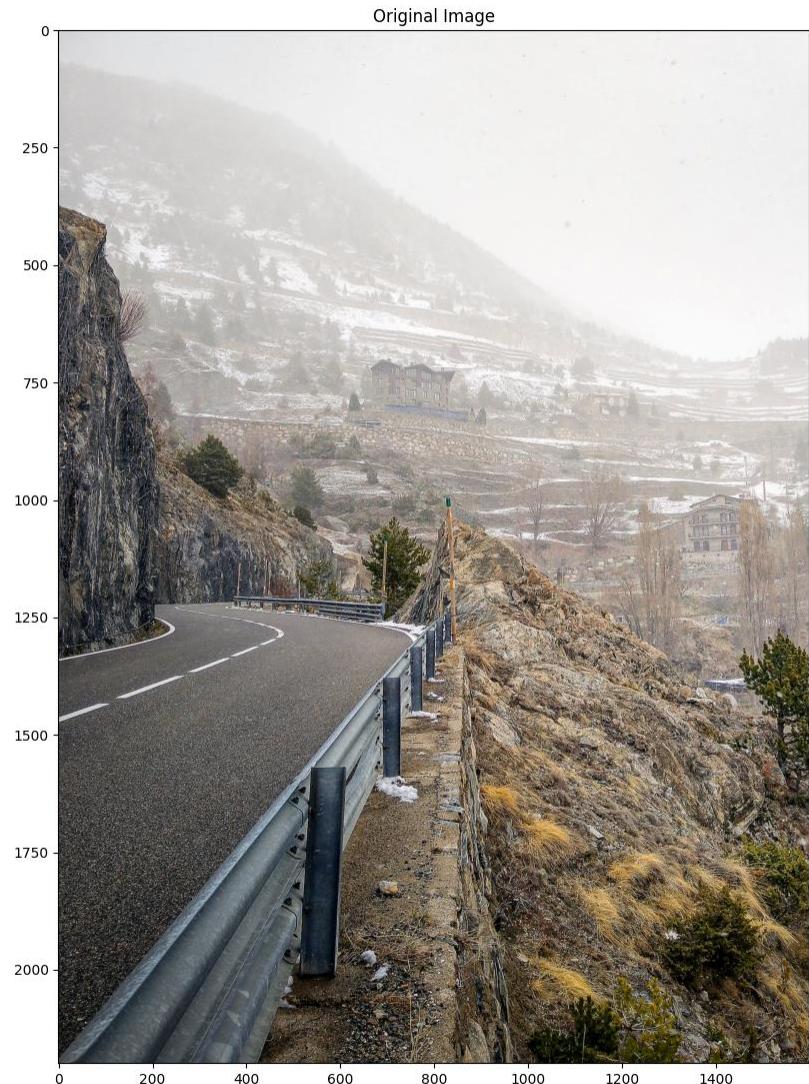
融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總



融合

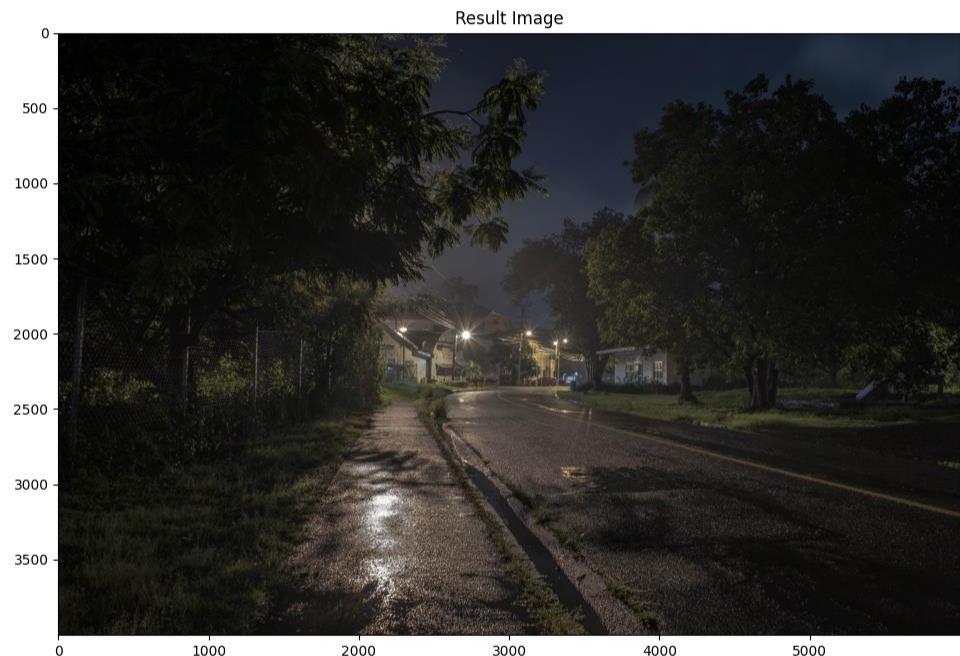
所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

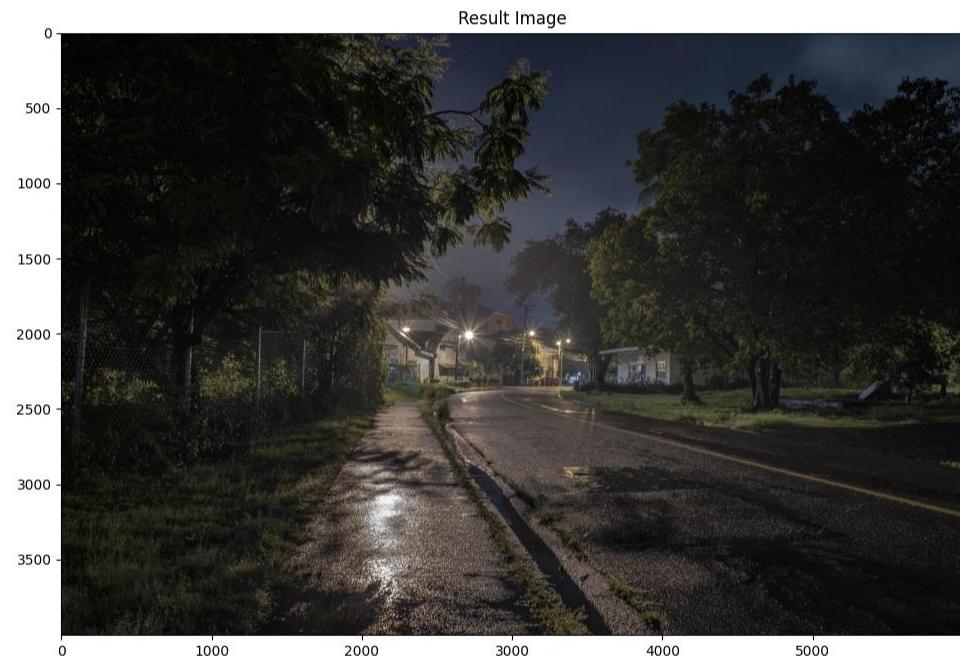
clip_range = 0.1



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總

clip_range = 1



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總



融合

所有尺度上採樣回來原圖shape並加總



