

# Image Processing Homework 3 Report

## Image Restoration

311511022 邱政岡

### 1 Degradation Model

The point spread function of a linear motion blur is a line segment. By observation, I chose 25 as the kernel size, and the angle of motion is 45 degrees. After DFT the spectrum becomes a sinc function which met the function in the textbook.

$$H(u, v) = \frac{T}{\pi(ua + vb)} \sin[\pi(ua + vb)] e^{-j\pi(ua + vb)}$$

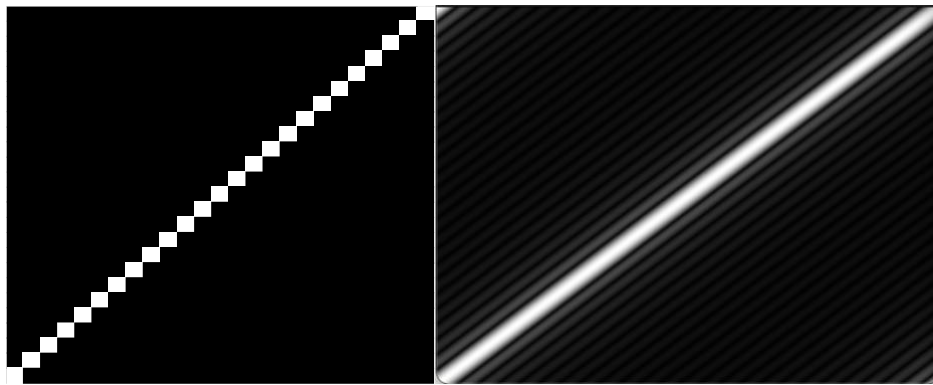


Figure 1. (left) Point spread function and (right) optical transfer function of motion blur.

Furthermore, the image is also blurred by a Gaussian smooth. So, the degradation function should be multiplied by the Gaussian smooth optical transfer function.

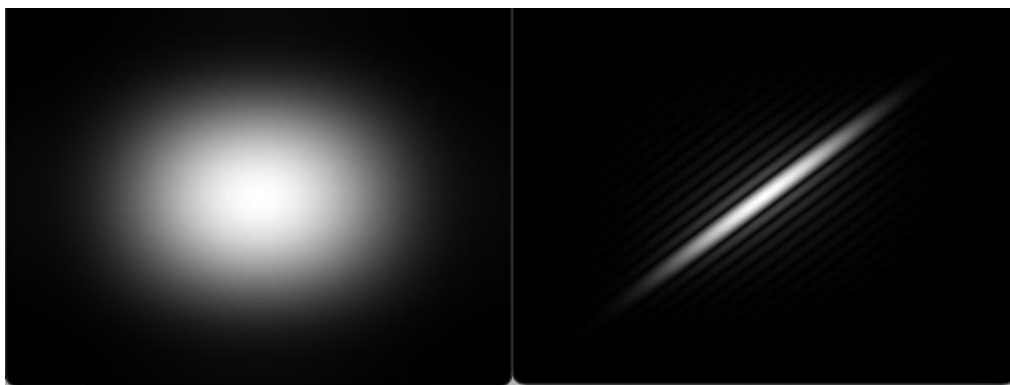


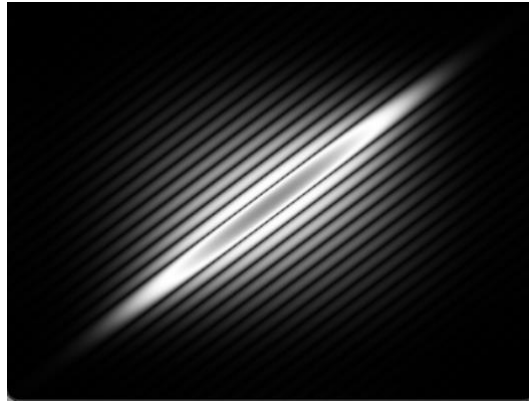
Figure 2. (left) OTF of Gaussian blur. (right) OTF of Gaussian + motion blur.

### 2 Restoration Method

To avoid the noise in the blurred image dominating the restored image. The Wiener filter is a good method. Assume the OTF of degradation function is given as  $H$ , Wiener filter  $H_w$  can be calculated by the following:

$$\left[ \frac{1}{H(u,v)} \frac{|H(u,v)|^2}{|H(u,v)|^2 + K} \right], \text{ which } K \text{ is constant.}$$

The constant K is a hyperparameter, that should be set by a suitable value by testing. The value is close to the inverse filter in the low frequency and is suppressed in the high frequency. K = 0.05 is chosen after many times of test.



*Figure 3. OTF of Wiener filter.*

### 3 Result

The Wiener filter effectively restores the impact of motion blur. To see to number more clearly, I do the sharpness enhancement after Wiener filtering.



*Figure 4. (left) Wiener filtering. (right) Wiener filtering + sharpness enhancement*



Figure 5. Number in output2