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# IMAGE DEHAZING

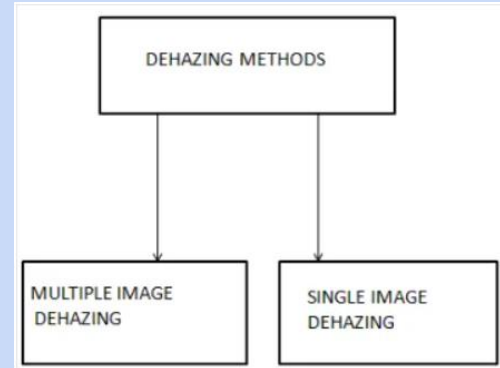
**GROUP - 6**

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# PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- Image dehazing is a well-known ill-posed problem, which usually requires some image priors to make the problem well-posed. Single image dehazing aims to estimate a haze-free image from a hazy image. It is a classical image processing problem, which has been an active research topic in the vision and graphics communities within the last decade.
- As numerous real-world tasks (e.g., traffic detection and environmental monitoring) require high-quality images, and the hazy environment usually leads to deprecated images, it is of great interest to develop an effective algorithm to recover haze-free images.



# DEHAZING

- ❖ A physical degradation process known as the atmospheric scattering model has been widely applied in many dehaze works. In this manner, the Contextual Regularization based image dehazing is proposed.
- ❖ A method for recovering a haze-free image given a single photograph as an input.

# METHODOLOGY

- ❖ Atmospheric light estimation
- ❖ IMAGING MODEL AND PROBLEM CONSTRAINTS
$$I(x) = t(x)J(x) + (1 - t(x))A$$
- ❖ Transmission Map Estimation
- ❖ Scene Radiance Recovery

$$J(x) = \frac{I(x) - A}{[\max(t(x), \epsilon)]\delta} + A$$

# ATMOSPHERIC LIGHT ESTIMATION

We first pick up the top 0.1% brightest pixels in the dark channel, and then select the one with the highest intensity as the estimate of  $A$ .

The following method produces a similar result but performs more efficiently.

The method begins with filtering each color channel of an input image by a minimum filter with a moving window.

Then the maximum value of each color channel is taken as the estimate of the component of  $A$ .

# ESTIMATION OF SCENE TRANSMISSION

Dehazing an image requires to estimate an appropriate transmission function  $t(x)$  and the global atmospheric light  $A$ .

$$t^* = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left( \frac{\frac{\lambda}{\beta} \mathcal{F}(\hat{t}) + \sum_{j \in \omega} \overline{\mathcal{F}(D_j)} \circ \mathcal{F}(u_j)}{\frac{\lambda}{\beta} + \sum_{j \in \omega} \overline{\mathcal{F}(D_j)} \circ \mathcal{F}(D_j)} \right),$$

where  $\mathcal{F}(\cdot)$  is the Fourier transform and  $\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\cdot)$  is its inverse transform,  $\overline{(\cdot)}$  represents the complex conjugate, and  $\circ$  denotes the element-wise multiplication. The division is also performed in an element-wise manner.  $\lambda$  is the regularization parameter,  $\beta$  is the medium extinction coefficient,  $u_j$  is the auxiliary variable,  $D_j$  is a first-order differential operator

# CURRENT STATUS OF THE PROJECT

Currently we are working on a dataset of an image with dimensions 640 x 963 pixels. We selected the image from the dataset and produced dehazed versions of the image using Boundary Constraint and Contextual Regularization.



Original Image



Dehazed Image



# DATASET

The Dataset used for this project consist of images of both jpg and png formats.

[Dataset](#)



# BASE PAPERS / DEMO CODE

## **Paper 1 :**

[Base paper 1](#)

## **Github :**

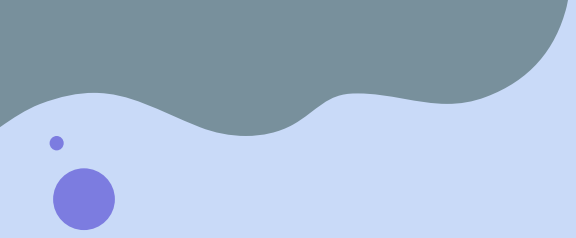
[GitHubLink](#)

## **Paper 2 :**

[Base paper 2](#)

## **Results Obtained :**

[ResultsLink](#)



**The web-link given below provides the rough work, statistics and information regarding the current status of our project. The dataset are also included.**

[ImageDehazingReportLink](#)



# REFERENCES

- Dana Berman, Tali Treibitz, and Shai Avidan. Non-local Image Dehazing. In CVPR, pages 1628–1636, 2016.
- Kaiming He, Jian Sun, and Xiaoou Tang. Single image haze removal using dark channel prior. In CVPR, pages 1956– 1963, 2009..
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- L. Kratz and K. Nishino. Factorizing scene albedo and depth from a single foggy image. In ICCV'09, pages 1701–1708, Oct. 2009
- Huiyan Liu, Wenzhang He&Rui Liu, “An improved fog degrading image enhancement algorithm based on Fuzzy contrast” on 2010 International conference on computational intelligence & security.



THANK YOU!

