

# BIL 717 Image Processing-Spring 2016

## Final Project

### Analysis of Two Non-Uniform Motion Deblurring Studies

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#### Abstract

*In this paper we evaluate two blind motion-deblurring methods in the recent literature using a non-traditional metric that was developed in order to create a more perceptually sound deblurring comparison criteria. In general terms, the first method, which was developed by Sun et al. [?], uses a convolutional neural network (CNN) to learn non-uniform motion blur removal. The second method, which was developed by Whyte et al. [?], proposes a geometric model to define the blurring kernels. Both methods tackle with the same blind non-uniform motion blur removal problem. In the upcoming sections we first define the blind motion-deblurring problem, then we discuss the related work focusing mostly on the recent literature, next we describe the two methods along with the no-reference metric, subsequently we define the methodology and experimentation, and we finish with conclusion.*

#### 1. Introduction

Motion blur is caused by moving the camera or objects within view when the camera shutter is open. This harms sharpness and causes losing the edges and thus objects in the scene seem intermingled. If the entire scene was blurred in the same way, this type of blur is called uniform blur. Non-uniform blur arises when the blur does not show the same type or magnitude of intermingling throughout the scene. A typical example of non-uniform blur emerges when the camera is rotated when the camera shutter is open and the recording of the information of the outside world is under way. When this happens the scene gets blurred in a rotational pattern (different parts of the scene blurred depending on the distance to a certain rotational center) [EXAMPLE]. Another example would be moving the camera towards or away from the scene (transposition in the

depth axis). In this case the blurring pattern looks more like a tunnel effect; namely blurring happens less in magnitude around a certain center in the scene (like a target), and more and more towards the image boundaries [EXAMPLE]. More complex movements such as a combination of transposition and rotation of the camera complicate the issue even further.

Uniform deblurring typically have been defined as a convolution of an image with a kernel and added noise. Therefore, the basic approach is to subtract the noise and deconvolve the image with the same kernel. The problem with this approach is that the kernel is generally unknown. When the blur kernel is unknown, the problem is called blind deblurring problem. Researchers have attacked this problem with a range of different approaches. Some of the approaches will be covered in the next section. In this paper we analyze two of the recent papers that tackle with blind motion-deblurring problem.

In Sun *et al.* (2015), the authors attack the problem of removing non-uniform motion blur from a single image using deep learning. The method they use depends on predicting motion kernels at a patch level. In order to do this they formulate the non-uniform blur as a field throughout the image. To find this field they divide the image into overlapping  $30 \times 30$  patches, estimate the kernels at this level and then smooth the field depending on a smoothness of motion assumption. CNN is used to learn deblurring at a patch level. The general view of the CNN is seen on (Figure) [?].

Before training, the authors generated motion blur kernels with varying sizes from 1 pixel to 25 pixels with interval of two, and orientations ranging from 0 degree to 150 degree with intervals of 30, totaling 73 kernels. These kernels can be seen in (figure). To train the CNN model, the authors used these 73 kernels to artificially generate 1.4 million blurred patch/kernel pairs using PASCAL VOC 2010 database. They then used these patches as the input to the CNN during the training phase [?].

As can be seen in (figure) the CNN finds a probability distribution at the softmax layer. The authors state that the kernel space, which consists of 73 kernels, is not dense enough to represent all types of motions. To overcome this problem, they extend the motion kernel set by rotating image patches in the range between 0 and 24 degrees and use the trained CNN on these patches. Note that at this point they do not retrain the CNN, but rather they use the trained CNN with rotated images. By doing this they overcome the trainability problem of a high number of motion kernels and get a good amount of motion orientation detail [?].

The next phase is using the

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Papers, excluding the references section, must be no longer than eight pages in length. The references section will not be included in the page count, and there is no limit on the length of the references section. For example, a paper of eight pages with two pages of references would have a total length of 10 pages. **There will be no extra page charges for CVPR 2016.**

Overlength papers will simply not be reviewed. This includes papers where the margins and formatting are deemed to have been significantly altered from those laid down by this style guide. Note that this L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X guide already sets figure captions and references in a smaller font. The reason such papers will not be reviewed is that there is no provision for supervised revisions of manuscripts. The reviewing process cannot determine the suitability of the paper for presentation in eight pages if it is reviewed in eleven.

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The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X style defines a printed ruler which should be present in the version submitted for review. The ruler is provided in order that reviewers may comment on particular lines in the paper without circumlocution. If you are preparing a document using a non-L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document preparation system, please arrange for an equivalent ruler to appear on the final output pages. The presence or absence of the ruler should not change the appearance of any other content on the page. The camera ready copy should not contain a ruler. (L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X users may uncomment the `\cvprfinalcopy` command in the document preamble.) Reviewers: note that the ruler measurements do not align well with lines in the paper — this turns out to be very difficult to do well when the paper contains many figures

and equations, and, when done, looks ugly. Just use fractional references (e.g. this line is 095.5), although in most cases one would expect that the approximate location will be adequate.

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Please number all of your sections and displayed equations. It is important for readers to be able to refer to any particular equation. Just because you didn't refer to it in the text doesn't mean some future reader might not need to refer to it. It is cumbersome to have to use circumlocutions like "the equation second from the top of page 3 column 1". (Note that the ruler will not be present in the final copy, so is not an alternative to equation numbers). All authors will benefit from reading Mermin's description of how to write mathematics: <http://www.pamitc.org/documents/mermin.pdf>.

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Many authors misunderstand the concept of anonymizing for blind review. Blind review does not mean that one must remove citations to one's own work—in fact it is often impossible to review a paper unless the previous citations are known and available.

Blind review means that you do not use the words "my" or "our" when citing previous work. That is all. (But see below for techreports.)

Saying "this builds on the work of Lucy Smith [1]" does not say that you are Lucy Smith; it says that you are building on her work. If you are Smith and Jones, do not say "as we show in [7]", say "as Smith and Jones show in [7]" and at the end of the paper, include reference 7 as you would any other cited work.

An example of a bad paper just asking to be rejected:

An analysis of the frobnicatable foo filter.

In this paper we present a performance analysis of our previous paper [1], and show it to be inferior to all previously known methods. Why the previous paper was accepted without this analysis is beyond me.

[1] Removed for blind review

An example of an acceptable paper:

An analysis of the frobnicatable foo filter.

In this paper we present a performance analysis of the paper of Smith *et al.* [1], and show it to be inferior to all previously known methods. Why the previous paper was accepted without this analysis is beyond me.

[1] Smith, L and Jones, C. "The frobnicatable foo filter, a fundamental contribution to human knowledge". Nature 381(12), 1-213.

If you are making a submission to another conference at the same time, which covers similar or overlapping material, you may need to refer to that submission in order to explain the differences, just as you would if you had previously published related work. In such cases, include the anonymized parallel submission [?] as additional material and cite it as

[1] Authors. “The frobnicatable foo filter”, F&G 2014 Submission ID 324, Supplied as additional material fg324.pdf.

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We describe a system for zero-g frobnication. This system is new because it handles the following cases: A, B. Previous systems [Zeus et al. 1968] didn’t handle case B properly. Ours handles it by including a foo term in the bar integral.

...

The proposed system was integrated with the Apollo lunar lander, and went all the way to the moon, don’t you know. It displayed the following behaviours which show how well we solved cases A and B: ...

As you can see, the above text follows standard scientific convention, reads better than the first version, and does not explicitly name you as the authors. A reviewer might think it likely that the new paper was written by Zeus *et al.*, but cannot make any decision based on that guess. He or she



Figure 1. Example of caption. It is set in Roman so that mathematics (always set in Roman:  $B \sin A = A \sin B$ ) may be included without an ugly clash.

would have to be sure that no other authors could have been contracted to solve problem B.

FAQ: Are acknowledgements OK? No. Leave them for the final copy.

## 1.7. Miscellaneous

Compare the following:

$\$conf\_a\$$   $conf_a$   
 $\$\mathit{conf}\_a\$$   $\mathit{conf}_a$

See The TeXbook, p165.

The space after *e.g.*, meaning “for example”, should not be a sentence-ending space. So *e.g.* is correct, *e.g.* is not. The provided `\eg` macro takes care of this.

When citing a multi-author paper, you may save space by using “et alia”, shortened to “*et al.*” (not “*et. al.*” as “*et*” is a complete word.) However, use it only when there are three or more authors. Thus, the following is correct: “Frobnication has been trendy lately. It was introduced by Alpher [?], and subsequently developed by Alpher and Fotheringham-Smythe [?], and Alpher *et al.* [?]”

This is incorrect: “... subsequently developed by Alpher *et al.* [?] ...” because reference [?] has just two authors. If you use the `\etal` macro provided, then you need not worry about double periods when used at the end of a sentence as in Alpher *et al.*

For this citation style, keep multiple citations in numerical (not chronological) order, so prefer [?, ?, ?] to [?, ?, ?].

## 2. Formatting your paper

All text must be in a two-column format. The total allowable width of the text area is  $6\frac{7}{8}$  inches (17.5 cm) wide by  $8\frac{7}{8}$  inches (22.54 cm) high. Columns are to be  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches (8.25 cm) wide, with a  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch (0.8 cm) space between them. The main title (on the first page) should begin 1.0 inch (2.54 cm) from the top edge of the page. The second



Figure 2. Example of a short caption, which should be centered.

and following pages should begin 1.0 inch (2.54 cm) from the top edge. On all pages, the bottom margin should be 1-1/8 inches (2.86 cm) from the bottom edge of the page for 8.5 × 11-inch paper; for A4 paper, approximately 1-5/8 inches (4.13 cm) from the bottom edge of the page.

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All printed material, including text, illustrations, and charts, must be kept within a print area 6-7/8 inches (17.5 cm) wide by 8-7/8 inches (22.54 cm) high. Page numbers should be in footer with page numbers, centered and .75 inches from the bottom of the page and make it start at the correct page number rather than the 4321 in the example. To do this fine the line (around line 23)

```
%\ifcvprfinal\pagestyle{empty}\fi  
\setcounter{page}{1}
```

where the number 4321 is your assigned starting page.

Make sure the first page is numbered by commenting out the first page being empty on line 46

```
%\thispagestyle{empty}
```

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Wherever Times is specified, Times Roman may also be used. If neither is available on your word processor, please use the font closest in appearance to Times to which you have access.

**MAIN TITLE.** Center the title 1-3/8 inches (3.49 cm) from the top edge of the first page. The title should be in Times 14-point, boldface type. Capitalize the first letter of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs; do not capitalize articles, coordinate conjunctions, or prepositions (unless the title begins with such a word). Leave two blank lines after the title.

**AUTHOR NAME(s)** and **AFFILIATION(s)** are to be centered beneath the title and printed in Times 12-point,

non-boldface type. This information is to be followed by two blank lines.

The **ABSTRACT** and **MAIN TEXT** are to be in a two-column format.

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Figure and table captions should be 9-point Roman type as in Figures ?? and ??. Short captions should be centered. Callouts should be 9-point Helvetica, non-boldface type. Initially capitalize only the first word of section titles and first-, second-, and third-order headings.

**FIRST-ORDER HEADINGS.** (For example, **1. Introduction**) should be Times 12-point boldface, initially capitalized, flush left, with one blank line before, and one blank line after.

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Please use footnotes<sup>1</sup> sparingly. Indeed, try to avoid footnotes altogether and include necessary peripheral observations in the text (within parentheses, if you prefer, as in this sentence). If you wish to use a footnote, place it at the bottom of the column on the page on which it is referenced. Use Times 8-point type, single-spaced.

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<sup>1</sup>This is what a footnote looks like. It often distracts the reader from the main flow of the argument.

Method	Frobnability
Theirs	Frumpy
Yours	Frobbly
Ours	Makes one's heart Frob

Table 1. Results. Ours is better.

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List and number all bibliographical references in 9-point Times, single-spaced, at the end of your paper. When referenced in the text, enclose the citation number in square brackets, for example [?]. Where appropriate, include the name(s) of editors of referenced books.

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All graphics should be centered. Please ensure that any point you wish to make is resolvable in a printed copy of the paper. Resize fonts in figures to match the font in the body text, and choose line widths which render effectively in print. Many readers (and reviewers), even of an electronic copy, will choose to print your paper in order to read it. You cannot insist that they do otherwise, and therefore must not assume that they can zoom in to see tiny details on a graphic.

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```
\usepackage[dvips]{graphicx} ...
\includegraphics[width=0.8\linewidth]
{myfile.eps}
```

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## 3. Final copy

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## References

- [1] A. Alpher. Frobnication. *Journal of Foo*, 12(1):234–778, 2002.
- [2] A. Alpher and J. P. N. Fotheringham-Smythe. Frobnication revisited. *Journal of Foo*, 13(1):234–778, 2003.
- [3] A. Alpher, J. P. N. Fotheringham-Smythe, and G. Gamow. Can a machine frobnicate? *Journal of Foo*, 14(1):234–778, 2004.
- [4] Authors. The frobnicatable foo filter, 2014. Face and Gesture submission ID 324. Supplied as additional material `fg324.pdf`.

- [5] Authors. Frobnication tutorial, 2014. Supplied as additional material `tr.pdf`.
- [6] J. Sun, W. Cao, Z. Xu, and J. Ponce. Learning a convolutional neural network for non-uniform motion blur removal. In *Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2015 IEEE Conference on*, pages 769–777. IEEE, 2015.
- [7] O. Whyte, J. Sivic, A. Zisserman, and J. Ponce. Non-uniform deblurring for shaken images. *International journal of computer vision*, 98(2):168–186, 2012.