

Mosaicing Deep Underwater Imagery

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Introduction and motivation

- Given a set of deep underwater images, this framework performs two tasks: **Underwater Image Restoration** and **Depth-based Image Stitching**.
- Challenges:** Non-uniform illumination, presence of haze, significant parallax effects across images.
- High level idea:** Depth estimate obtained via dehazing can be employed to perform depth-aware stitching.
- Solution:**
 - Channel-wise gradient prior for illumination compensation.
 - Depth-aware spatially varying homography for image alignment.

Non-uniform Illumination correction

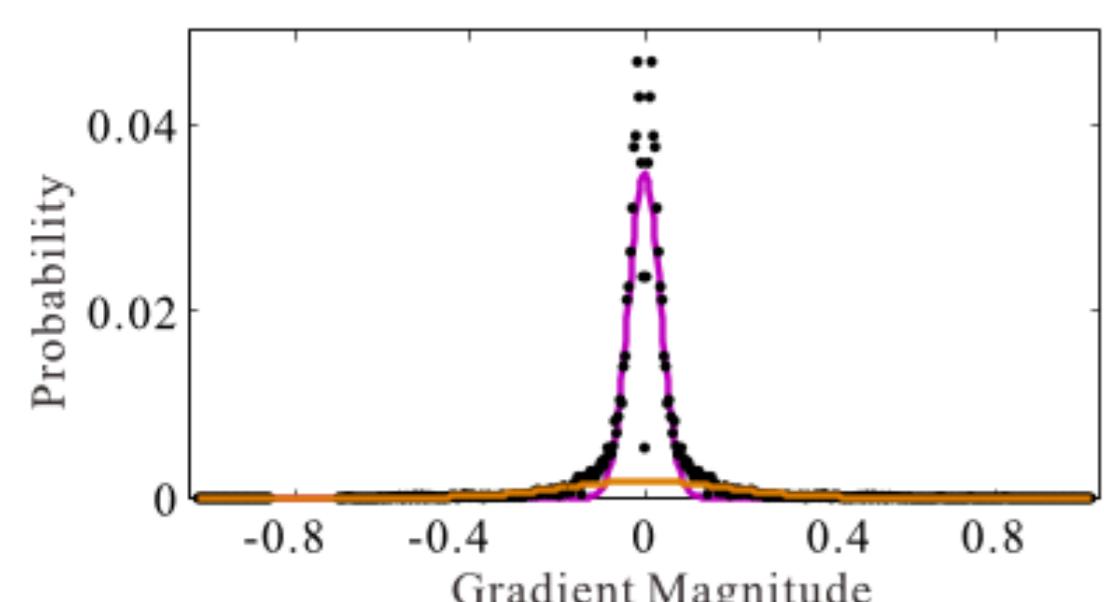


Figure 1: Natural image gradients

- $z(x) = i(x)m(x)$,
 z - non-uniformly illuminated image, i - uniformly illuminated image, m - illumination map.
- We use a MAP formulation to solve for m

- Objective function is formed by enforcing
 - Smoothly varying bivariate polynomial prior on M

$$M(x) = \sum_{t=0}^D \sum_{l=0}^t a_{t-l,l} p^{t-l}(x) q^l(x) \quad (1)$$

- Sparsity prior on the image gradients:

$$O = \sum_{(i,j)} |\psi^Z(x) - \psi^M(x)|^\alpha + \sum_{t=0}^D \sum_{l=0}^t a_{t-l,l} \quad (2)$$

where, ψ - Gradient operator, $\alpha < 1$, $M = \log(m)$, $Z = \log(z)$

- We solve for M by minimizing O using iteratively re-weighted least squares.

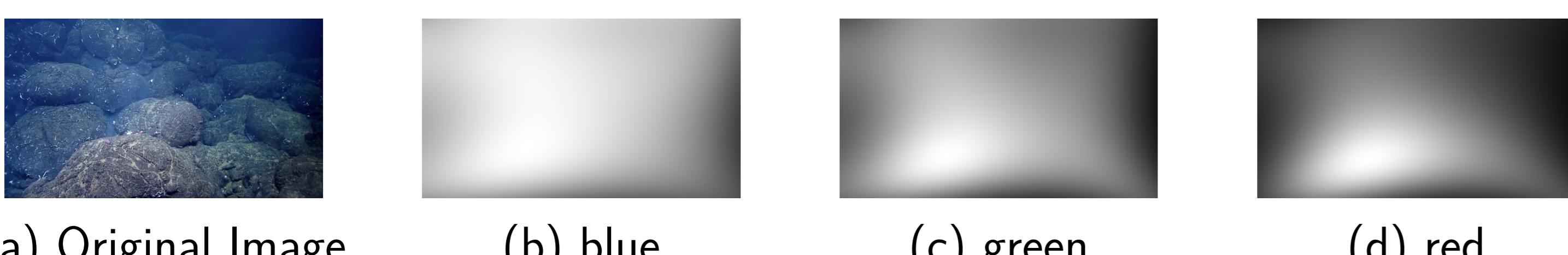


Figure 2: Illumination map differences due to wavelength dependent scattering.

Deep Underwater Haze model

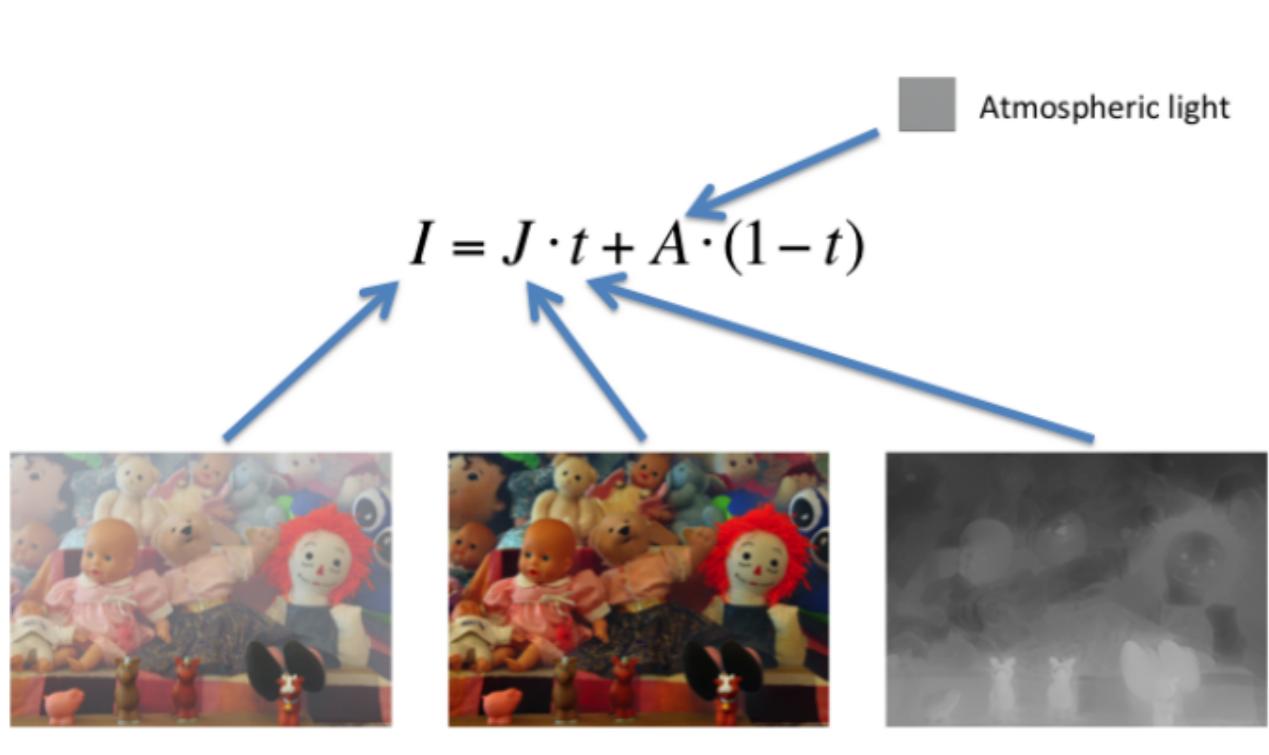


Figure 3: Atmospheric Haze model

$$I(x) = E_d(x) + E_b(x) \quad (3)$$

$$E_d(s, \lambda) = J(\lambda) \exp(-2s\alpha(\lambda)) \quad (4)$$

$$E_b(s, \lambda) = A(\lambda)(1 - \exp(-2s\alpha(\lambda))) \quad (5)$$

Dehazing using Red-channel DCP

- Transmission map (t) is estimated using Red-channel DCP [1]

$$t(x) = 1 - \min \left(\frac{\min_{y \in \omega} (1 - I^R(y))}{1 - A^R}, \frac{\min_{y \in \omega} (I^G(y))}{A^G}, \frac{\min_{y \in \omega} (I^B(y))}{A^B} \right) \quad (6)$$

- Relative depth map is obtained as $D(x) = -\log(t(x))$

- Final image restoration:

$$J^c(x) = \frac{(I^c(x) - A^c)}{\max(t(x), t_0)} + (1 - A^c)A^c \quad (7)$$

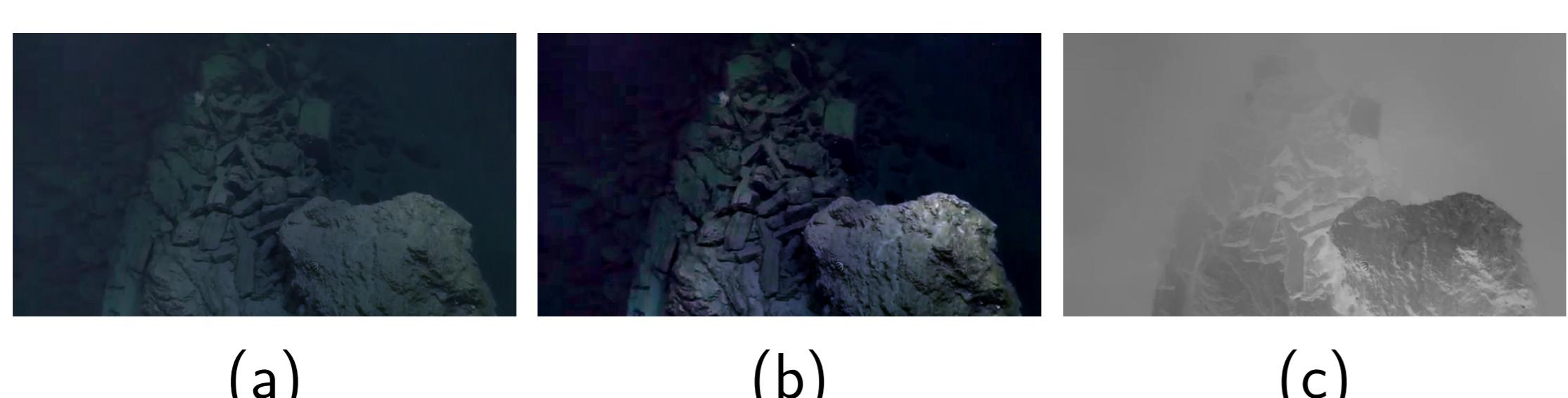


Figure 4: (a) Hazy image, (b) restored image, and (c) depth-map obtained.

Depth-aware Stitching Algorithm

- Let $x = [x \ y]^T$ and $x' = [x' \ y']^T$ be the location of matching points across overlapping images I and I' .
- We use a set of spatially varying homographies to form correspondences across images. A local homography \hat{h}_* at '*' is estimated as

$$\hat{h}_* = \arg \min_h \sum_{i=1}^N \|w_*^i a_i h\|^2 \text{ s.t. } \|h\| = 1 \quad (8)$$

$$w_*^i = \exp \left(-\frac{\|d_* - d_i\|^2}{\sigma^2} \right) \quad (9)$$

a_i - is a 2×9 matrix formed from the coordinates x_i and x'_i of i^{th} point correspondence, d_i - depth at i , N - total number of point correspondences.

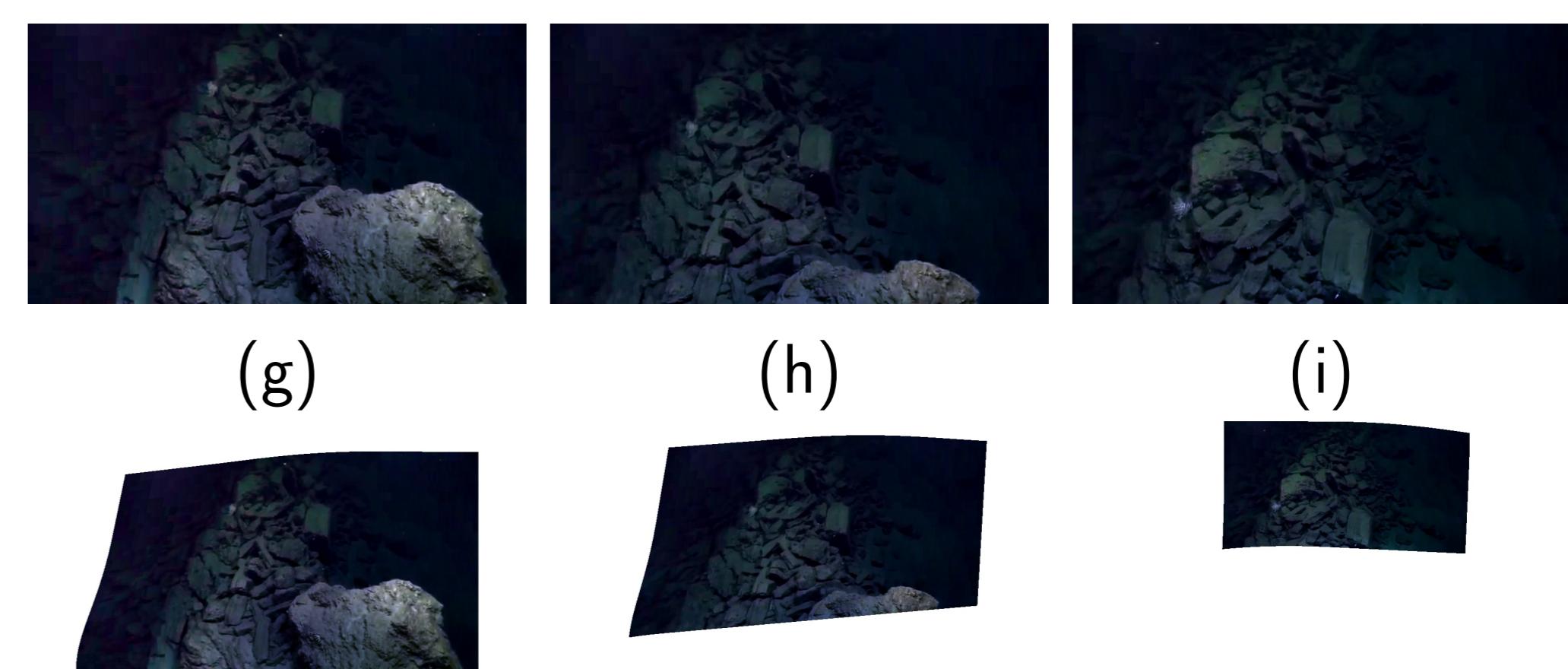


Figure 5: (a-c) Restored forms of input images. (d-f) Aligned images using the proposed local homography warps.

Results



Figure 6: Mosaics obtained using (a) proposed method, (b) APAP [2], and (c) AutoStitch [3] respectively show superior performance of our method in overlapping regions and regions at different depths.

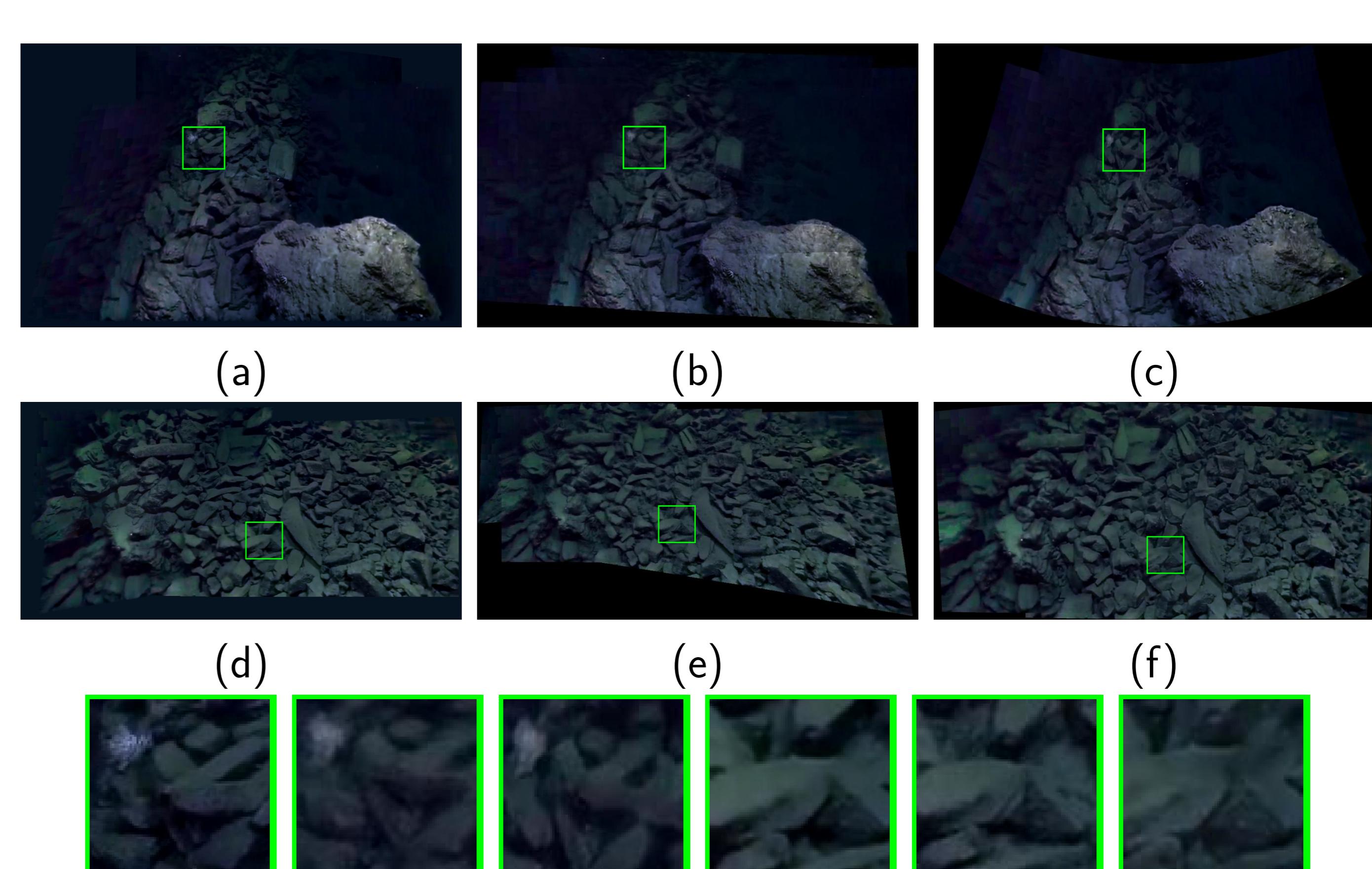


Figure 7: Mosaics obtained using (a,d) proposed method, (b,e) APAP [2], and (c,f) AutoStitch [3]. (g-l) Zoomed in patches from a-f.

References

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- J. Zaragoza, T.-J. Chin, M. S. Brown, and D. Suter, "As-projective-as-possible image stitching with moving dlt," in *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, 2013, pp. 2339–2346.
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