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Improved Coarse Estimated Atmospheric Veil Algorithm by using Hybrid Filters and Dark Channel with large Haze Gradients

Tanu Mahajan
M.Tech Scholar, CSE
CGC COE Landran
Mohali, India
E-mail : tanuakshi3@gmail.com

Jagbir Singh Gill
Associate Professor, CSE
CGC COE Landran
Mohali,India
E-mail: cgccoe.jagbir@gmail.com

Abstract: Fog phenomena bring about air flow gentle generating and also decline this awareness involving made from photograph caught in the camera. To increase awareness, air flow gentle evaluation is essential regarding photograph errors removal. As air flow gentle can be quite dazzling, this conventional methods immediately select dazzling p regarding air flow gentle estimation.In this paper improved/ hybrid bilateral filters and dark channel prior based haze removal algorithm is proposed. The dark channel prior can automatically extract the global atmospheric light and roughly eliminate the atmospheric veil. To make dark channel prior more effective, the atmospheric veil has been refined by using hybrid bilateral filters as well as it able to produce a haze free image in more optimistic manner. The use of improved/hybrid bilateral filters has improved the coarse estimated atmospheric veil by reducing halo artifacts.

Keywords: Image defogging; Dark channel prior; Air light Estimation; Trilateral filtering

I. INTRODUCTION

Poor visibility degrades image quality as well as the performance of the computer vision algorithms such as surveillance, object detection, tracking and segmentation. Poor visibility is due to occurrence of atmospheric substances which absorbed light in between the camera and the object. These droplets are very small in size and they continuously float in the air and leads to the filths of the image when clicked in the bad weather conditions such as fog, haze and smog etc. Fog is a group of liquid water droplets or ice crystals hanging in the air at or near the Earth's surface. The term "fog" is typically distinguished from the more generic term "cloud" in that fog is low-lying, and the moisture in the fog is often generated locally [1]. In order to overcome the degradation in the image, visibility restoration methods are applied to the image so as to obtain a better quality of image. Visibility restoration can be considered as the different methods that aim to decrease or eradicate the degradation that have occurred while the digital image was being obtained.

A. Types of haze removal methods

The current haze removal methods can be divided into three categories:

(1) Additional information approaches

Additional information approaches are those which apply scenic information to remove fog from the image and to recover the colors of the image. For the additional information approaches the given depth information is used. This depth information can be obtained from the other characteristics such as having the knowledge about the tilt, altitude and position of the camera and the approximate distance between the object and the camera.

(2) Multiple image approaches

Multiple image approaches uses two or more images for the estimation of the depth. The two images used can be of same scene but should have different polarization degree which is used to get the depth information. Once the depth information is obtained then the two images are compared and the fog is removed. But these methods require additional hardware so the cost is increased so this is not used much.

(3) Single image approaches

Single image approaches for the fog removal uses approximation and assumptions. These methods restore the foggy images via single image by maximizing the contrast of the image based on the fact that the fog free images have more contrast. These methods use a single image for the restoration of the image along with the key assumptions.

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Figure 1 (a). original image[4]

Figure 1(b). restored image[4]

B. Dark Channel Prior

Dark channel prior can be useful for your opinion regarding atmospheric gentle within the dehazed impression to discover the much more real result. This approach is mainly useful for non-sky areas; in one coloring funnel have got nominal intensity from couple of pixels. Time frame intensity at midnight funnel can be main 3 factors:

(1) Shadows (shadows of car, buildings etc)

(2) Dark items or surfaces (dark tree trunk, stone)

(3) Colorful items, surfaces

For the reason that out-of-doors illustrations or photos are generally stuffed with eye shadows the dark stations of illustrations or photos are going to be really dark.

Because of errors (air light), a foggy photo is usually happier in comparison with the photo without the need of fog. So that we know dimly lit route involving foggy photo are going to have increased high intensity inside area using increased fog. So, aesthetically a power of dimly lit route is usually an uncertain appraisal with the thickness involving fog. Inside dimly lit route before we apply before along with write-up processing actions pertaining to obtaining results. Inside write-up processing actions we apply soft matting as well as trilateral filter etc.

C. Bilateral Filtering

Bilateral filtration smoothes illustrations or photos looked after saves tips, having nonlinear combination of neighborhood impression values. Bilateral is definitely low iterative, community, and also simple. Grayish ranges or hues are usually merged by way of the bilateral separate out dependant on both its mathematical area along with their photometric related, and also likes close up values for you to distant values in the domain name and also range. Bilateral separate out sleek tips in the direction of piecewise consistent solutions. Bilateral separate out does not offer healthier sounds reduction.

D. Trilateral Filtering

This specific filtration smooth's illustrations or photos without having impacting perimeters, by way of the non-linear mix of neighbourhood photo values. Around the heap filter switches every pixel by weighted averages of that neighbor’s pixel. The load allotted to each neighbor pixel lessens having the range in the photo airline and also the range to the severances axis. This filter allows us to obtain result quicker while rival other. When using trilateral narrow all of us employ pre-processing along with publish producing ways with regard to greater results. Histogram stretch is utilized while post-processing along with histogram equalization as a before processing. [4].

II. RELATED WORK

Mengyang et al. (2009) [1] features researched which terrible conditions, like errors plus errors can certainly noticeably weaken this perceptibility of any scene. For you to surmount this, some tips are already proposed. A new novel defogging process just simply based on a one picture applying dim route past because basic principles regarding principle. Soon after trial and error analysis in regards to the dim route past errors eradication, people found out that despite the fact that dim route past responds effectively in many circumstances, what's more, it results in greater diffusion values in a few specific situations. Aimed towards with all these circumstances, people suggested a great iterative process to change color distortion impacted by higher diffusion. These types of global as well as neighborhood adjustment can be

performed by relatively best give up among healthy shade plus picture definition.

Desai et al. (2009) [2] researched which de-weathering some sort of errors degraded picture is usually an not well posed trouble plus present approaches usually are regarding great problems plus minimal flexibility. Desai avec ing presented some sort of novel fuzzy judgment centered process, for you to de-weather fog-degraded images. Specifically, air-light ruling is completed applying fuzzy judgment moved by coloring a static correction pertaining to improved upon visibility. Due to its minimal intricacy when compared to conventional physics centered options, this approach helps make real-time implementation achievable on the mobile program and that is essential from the highway safe practices viewpoint.

Zhiyuan et al. (2009) [3] features talked about how the pictures destroy by errors are afflicted by very poor contrast. In an effort to get over errors outcome, some sort of Contrast Limited Adaptive Histogram Equalization (CLAHE)-based technique presented. This approach creates a optimum cost for you to attach this histogram plus readjusts this clipped pixels likewise to every single gray-level. It could possibly restrict this noise when enhancing the picture contrast. Zhiyuan avec ing switches the main picture through RGB for you to HIS and then the depth portion of your HIS picture can be redefined by CLAHE. Eventually, this HSI picture can be altered back to RGB image. For you to assess great and bad this suggested process, people play with it this along with a color picture degraded by errors plus submit an application exploding prognosis for the image**.**

Jing et al. (2010) [4] explained which image around very poor climate is frequently degraded by scattering resulting from draping dirt inside the setting like errors, errors plus mist. They suggested some sort of novel fast defogging process from just one image of some sort of landscape based on a fast bilateral filtering technique. The complexness regarding this approach is simply a linear purpose of how many knowledge picture pixels therefore permits some sort of quickly performance. Implementations with a variety of open-air foggy pictures show which process achieves very good repair pertaining to compare plus coloring fidelity, causing a significant betterment around picture visibility.

Chao et al. (2010) [5] features suggested some sort of subject material adaptive technique for one picture dehazing. Ever since the wreckage stage harmed by errors can be connected to the range of your landscape plus pixels around every specific area of the picture (such because woods, structures or some other objects) are apt to have equivalent range for the camera. It really is assumed how the wreckage stage affected by errors of each one spot is similar so that this indication around every spot really should be equivalent because well. Based upon all these circumstances, every knowledge picture is split in to several locations plus indication can be believed for each spot accompanied by adjustment by soft mats as well as the obscure pictures can be efficiently recovered.

Guo Admirer et al. (2010) [6] created a straightforward but helpful way of visibility renewal from a single image. The key benefit of the actual designed approach is not any end user relationship is needed, this enables all of our algorithm for you to be used regarding realistic purposes, for example monitoring, wise vehicle, etc. Another is definitely the pace, considering the expense of getting transmission chart is absolutely decrease through the use of Retinex strategy for luminance component.

Jing et al. (2010) [7] outlined of which imaging in very poor weather is typically severely downgraded through scattering caused by hovering debris within the natural environment for example haze, haze along with mist. Terrible perceptibility gets to be most important challenge for many of us out of doors perspective applications. Jing et aussi al suggested the work of fiction speedy defogging strategy from a single picture of the scene with different speedy bilateral filter method. A difficulty of using this method is just a linear purpose of the sheer numbers of feedback photo pixels which consequently enables the very quickly implementation.

Nishino et al. (2010) [8] studied of which atmospheric ailments activated through halted debris, for example haze along with haze, seriously alter the scene appearance. They expose the work of fiction Bayesian probabilistic approach of which mutually says the actual scene albedo along with degree from a single foggy photo through absolutely benefiting their hidden stats structures. The thought would be to product the whole picture by using a factorial Markov arbitrary industry the place that the scene albedo along with degree are generally not one but two in past statistics impartial hidden levels as well as mutually estimate them. Nishino et aussi al demonstrated that exploited all-natural photo along with degree research while priors for these kind of hidden levels along with estimate the actual scene albedo along with degree by using a canonical expectation maximization algorithm together with changing minimization.

Yan Wang et al. (2010) [9] provides studied of which atmospheric ailments developed by hovering debris, for example haze along with haze, cruelly decline photo quality. Errors removals from a single picture of the weather-corrupted scene stays an overwhelming endeavor, considering that the haze is definitely in accordance with the undiscovered degree information. In this particular report, Yan Wang along with Bo Wu launched an improved solo photo p hazing approach and

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that is in accordance with the atmospheric scattering physics-based models. Yan Wang along with Bo Wu utilized any local dimly lit station previous for picked area for you to estimate the actual atmospheric light-weight, and acquire more accurate result.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLGY

(1) In the initial phase, various underwater, remote sensing and road side images will be taken for experimental purpose from various datasets available on internet. and the format of the images will be jpg, png etc.
(2) In this phase some well known existing algorithms will be designed and implemented using a suitable tool like MATLAB, JAVA etc
(3)In this phase in order to improve the coarse estimated atmospheric veil by using different improved/hybrid filters will be implemented in order to remove the hallo artifacts and to preserve significant detail of restored images with large haze gradients
(4) In this phase, the proposed technique will be tested and verified for the secondary data set of road side, underwater and remotely sensed images.
(5) Finally, comparative analysis will be developed for the vision research community.

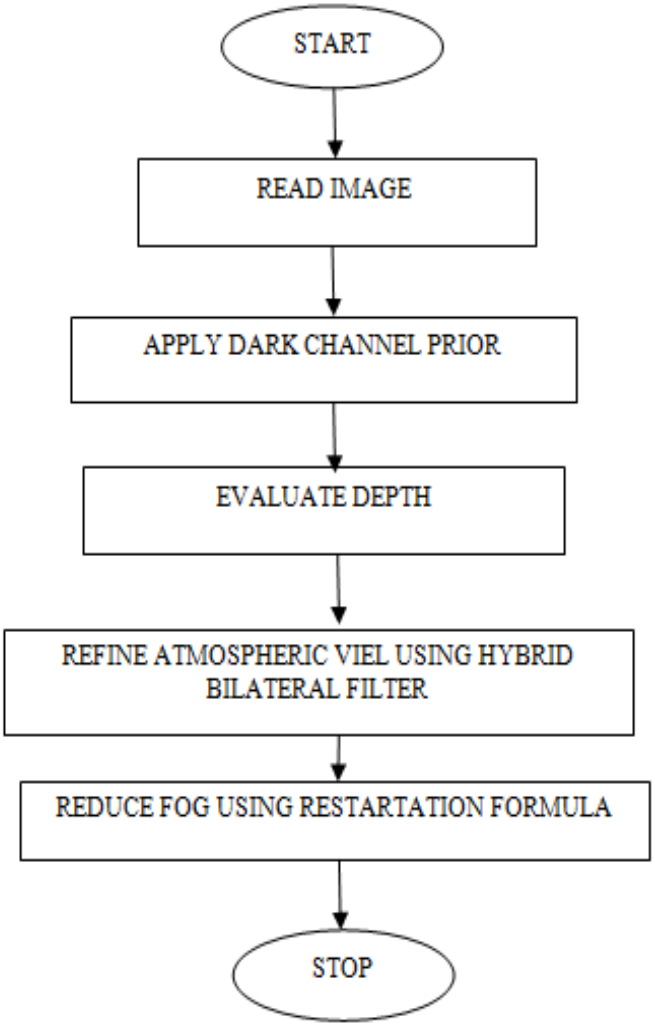

Figure 2. Flowchart of the proposed technique

IV. RESULTS

For experimentation and implementation the proposed technique is evaluated using MATLAB tool u2013a. The evaluation of proposed technique is done on the basis of following parameters i.e. Peak signal noise ratio, mean square error, root mean square error and Structural similarity index metric based on different images.

A. MSE (Mean Squared Error)

Mean square error will be to compute one indication through subtracting quality indication through the reference, after which it computing the standard power in the blunder signal. It can be explained as:

$$MSE = \frac{1}{MN}\sum_{i=1}^{M}\sum_{j=1}^{N}(f(i,j) - f'(i,j))^2$$

Where j(s) is the global normalized histogram of the processed image,
i is the brightness level index,
pi is the probability of occurrence of level i in the enhanced image [1].

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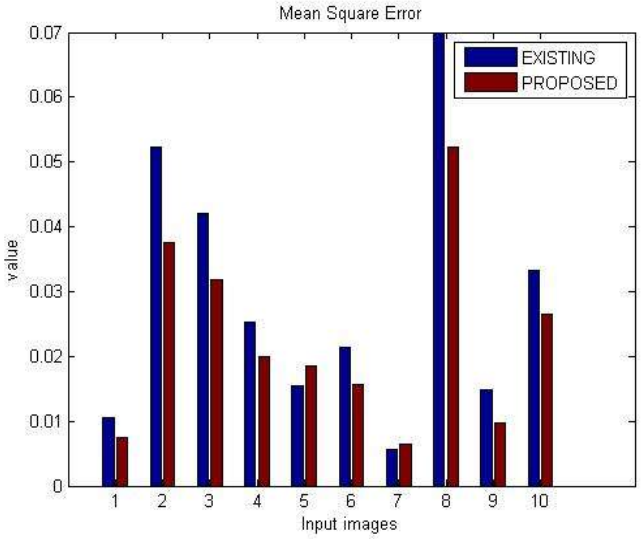

Figure 3. Performance analysis of Mean square error

B. RMSE (Root Mean Square Error)

Root-mean-square error can be a measure on the differences between valuations forecast by means of one or maybe estimator as well as valuations basically observed. It can be explained as:

$$\mathrm{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mathrm{MN}}\sum_{i=1}^{M}\sum_{j=1}^{N}(f(i,j) - f'(i,j))^2}$$

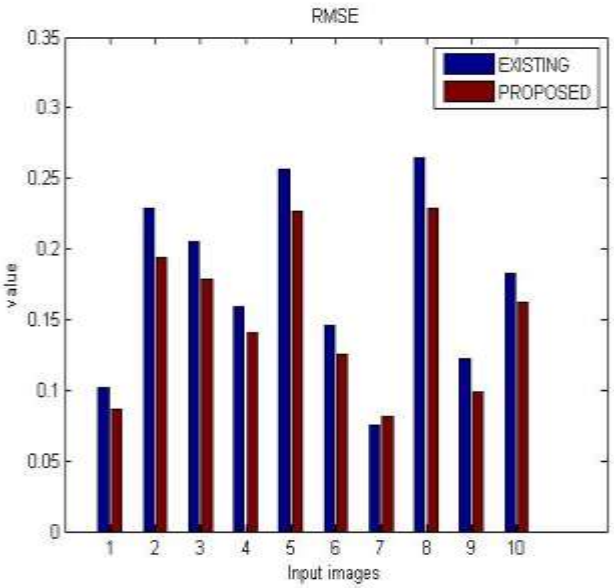

Figure 4: Performance analysis of Root Mean square error

C. Peak Signal Noise Ratio

PSNR is used to estimate the imperceptibility. PSNR is utilized to gauge the corruption brought about by the watermarked impact. The PSNR, i.e. calculated within decibels characterizes the likeness between a unique picture and the reproduced picture.

$$\mathrm{PSNR} = 10.\log_{10}\left(\frac{MAX_I^2}{MSE}\right)$$

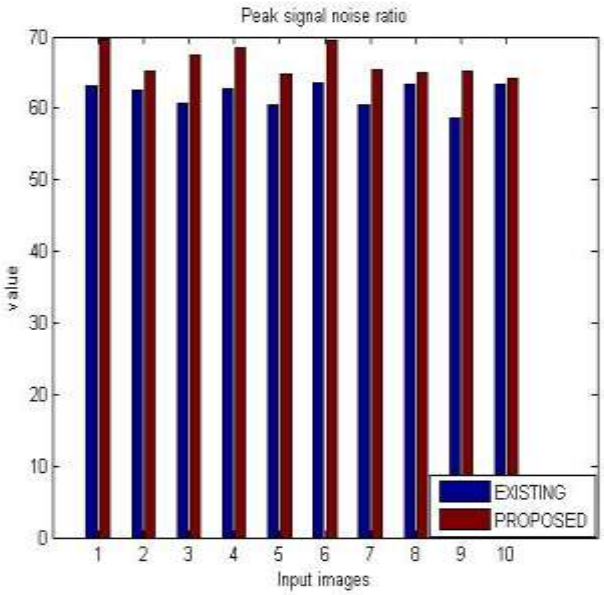

Figure 5: Performance analysis of Peak Signal Noise Ratio

D. Structural similarity index metric

The structural similarity index is a method for predicting the perceived quality of digital television and cinematic pictures, as well as other kinds of digital images and videos.

$$\mathrm{SSIM} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{x}\sum_{j=1}^{y}(M_{ij})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}(N_{ij})^2}$$

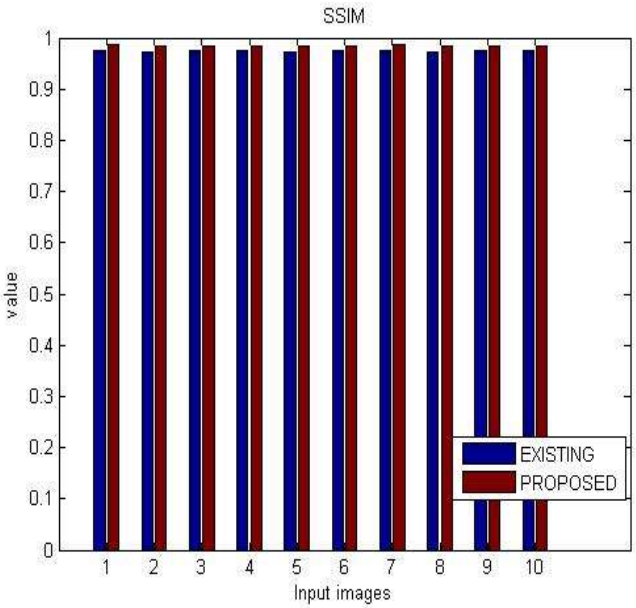

Figure 6: Performance analysis of Structural similarity index metric

E. Edge preservation index metric

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Edge preservation information and at the same time preserve the edges. Even when uniform smoothing does not remove the boundaries, it does distort them. This is not acceptable in the context of, for example, medical imaging.

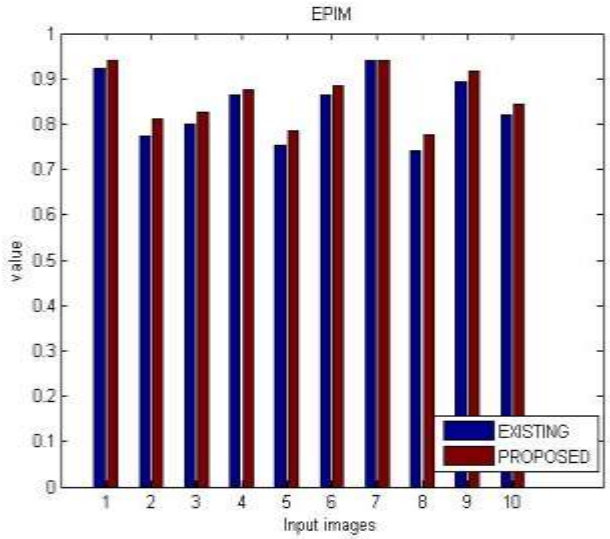

Figure 7: Performance analysis of Edge preservation index metric

F. BER (Bit error rate)

It is defined as the rate in which faults arise inside of a transmission system. This really is immediately converted into the quantity of faults of which arise inside of a chain of a mentioned variety of bits. The definition of bit error rate can be translated into a simple formula:

$$BER = \frac{Number\ of\ errors}{Total\ number\ of\ bits\ sent}$$

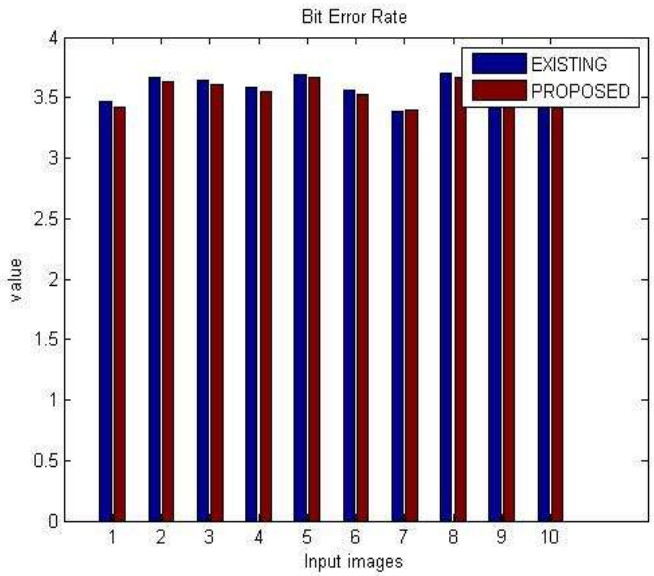

Figure 8: Performance analysis of Bit error rate

V. CONCLUSION

This paper has proposed the improved air light estimation algorithm by using hybrid bilateral filters and dark channel prior to preserve significant detail of restored images with large haze gradients. It has been designed and implemented in Matlab tool 2013.The comparison of various parameters like Peak signal noise ratio, mean square error, root mean square error and Structural similarity index metric based on different images has been taken which has been improved the coarse estimated atmospheric veil by reducing halo artifacts as well as it is able to produce the haze free image in more optimistic manner.

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Tanu Mahajan is a M.tech Scholar in Department of Computer Science and Engineering, CGC Landran, Mohali. She received the Btech degree in computer science and Engineering from S.Sukhjindra Singh College of Engineering and Technology,Punjab, India in 2014. Her research interests include computer vision, image processing, pattern recognition, and medical Informatics.

Jagbir Singh Gill was born in Ludhiana, India. He received the B.E. degree in Computer Science and Engineering from SLIET University Longowal, Punjab, India, and the M.Tech. Degrees in Computer science and engineering from the Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College Ludhiana, India, in 2012. He is pursuing Ph.D from PTU under Guidance of Dr. K S Mann. In 2012, he joined the as an Assistant Professor.

His current research interests include Medical Informatics, Digital Image processing. He had published more than 20 Papers in International journals and 4 papers in International conferences.