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IMAGE AND VIDEO RESTORATION ON THE BASIS OF LOCAL HYBRID KERNEL BASED PATCH FILTERING IN YUV COLOR SPACE

NANCY [1] & BHARAT VERMA [2]

[1]M.tech Student (CSE), CEC Landran, Mohali, India
[2]Prof. (CSE), CEC Landran, Mohali, India

ABSTRACT

Video restoration is an important branch of video processing, dealing with the reconstruction of videos by removing noise and blur from degraded videos and making them suitable for human perception. Any video acquired by a device is susceptible of being degraded by the environment of acquisition and transmission. This paper discusses approach is designed for hybrid level filtering for utmost accuracy and restoration based loss reduction in the assessment for data description with color density and convergence region mapping with low processing time and higher efficiency of SNR calculation. The visual and metric evaluations have been conducted and assessed for different noise intensities of 10% to 30%. The overall increase or difference between the two methods is average of about 2dbs to 3dbs. The visual evaluations have also shown an increase in edge sharpness and reduction in smoothness, which is common by product of the restoration system. The proposed system has shown an advantage over the previous system of denoising. In future the system can be improved using a finer search and filtering system, with better noise estimation system. This will reduce the time needed in restoration of the video.

Keywords: ***PSNR, MSE, Correlation, Standard Deviation & Restoration***

INTRODUCTION

Video restoration is the emerging field of the research that deals with processing of the Videos to get the original Video from the degraded Video. Video may be degraded due to both known and unknown reasons. Video restoration can be defined as the process of recovering the original Video from degraded Video. Video is mostly degraded by the degradation function known as the point spread function. Videos are usually produced to record the useful information about the particular thing or the instance. Due to various flaws while capturing the Video, degraded version of the original scene is captured and due to these imperfections, the Video seems to be degraded. For removing these imperfections from the Video, algorithms have been developed to get the original

image without these imperfections. Various types of degradation that can be seen in the images are degradation due to noise, degradation due to geometrical values, degradation due to illumination, degradation due to the presence of the blur and the imperfection in the color due to saturation or exposure to the light.

Image restoration deals with building the original image by reconstructing the uncorrupted image from the blur and noisy degraded image. Image restoration deals with application of the operation that deals with the inverse of the imperfections to form the new Video free from the imperfections. Video restoration is sometimes also referred to as the de-blurring and the Video deconvolution.

Both these terms are related to the reconstruction of the Videos for their better analysis. In the restoration methods the noise present in the Video is already assumed to be known. In practical situation, information from the Video formation process may not be known. Identification of blur is usually performed to determine the various attributes of the degraded Video prior to the restoration process to remove the imperfection from the Video. Video restoration deals with group of the techniques that deals with removing the degradations from the digital Video. All the Videos are processed to remove all types of the degradations from the Video. Various algorithms have been developed to remove degradation from the Video. Natural Videos consist of some sort of degradation due to presence of noise, blur or any physical disturbance.

Various reasons for the degradation of the Video are:

- Degradation may occur while the display of the Video.
- Degradation may occur while the camera is in the acquisition mode.
- Degradation may occur while the processing of the Video being taken in the acquisition mode.

The existing image restoration methods are based on the mathematical model to remove the degradation from the images. Image restoration deals with the removal of the various degradations from the image which may be acquired while capturing the image. Degradation may be caused due to the presence of the blurring effect in the image or by noise while acquisition and the transmit ion of the image over the network. The quality of the image is affected by the various reasons such as amount of the noise present in the image, environmental conditions, and level of light present in the image and the temperature of the sensors.

Various denoising techniques have been developed to remove the noise from the Video to get the original for the processing. Video may be corrupted while transferring from one location to the other main objective of the denoising techniques is to get the original Video by suppressing the noise from the Video.

Various filters have been developed to remove the noise from the image such as average filter, median filter and wavelet filter. All these filters are used to remove the noise from the image to get the noise free image. The denoising algorithms are able to adapt according to the various discontinuous present in the image for achieving the better level of the performance for the analysis of the image.

PROCESS OF VIDEO RESTORATION

The process of restoration consists of two steps. First step of Video restoration deals with the adding the blur and noise to the original Video. Quality of the Video is degraded by the addition of the noise and blur in the Video. Second part deals with the removal of the noise and blur from the degraded Video. The two sub processed of the restoration process are named as degradation model and the restoration model.

Degradation model:

In degradation model, Video is blurred by using the degradation function and additive noise. The degraded Video is made by the following processing. The structure of the degradation model is represented in figure 1

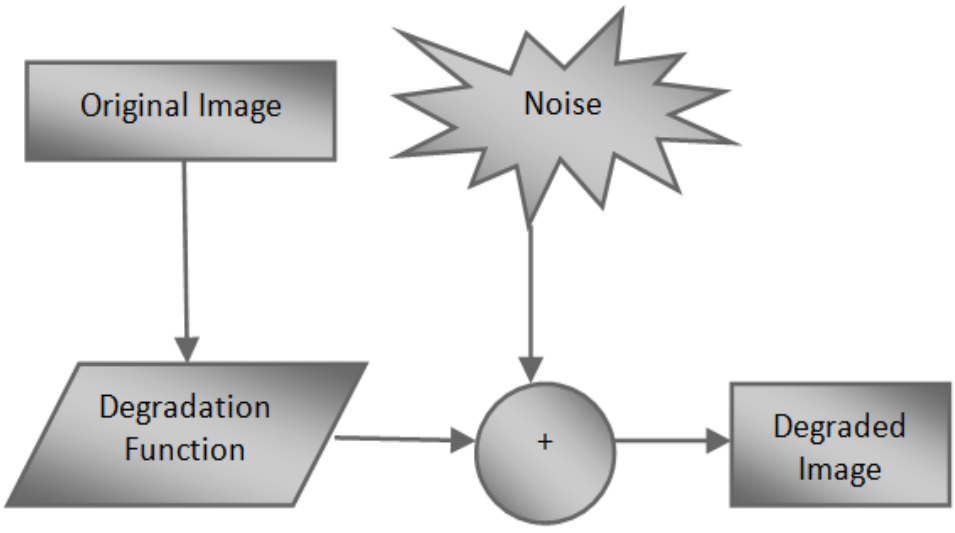

Fig.1: Degradation Model

Restoration model:

In restoration model the degraded image is processed by using various restoration filters to get the reconstructed image. The restoration model deals with the removing the blur and the noise from the image to get the original image. The efficiency of the original filter depends on the factor of closeness between the original image and the estimated image after the restoration process. More the closeness more is the efficiency of the restoration filter.

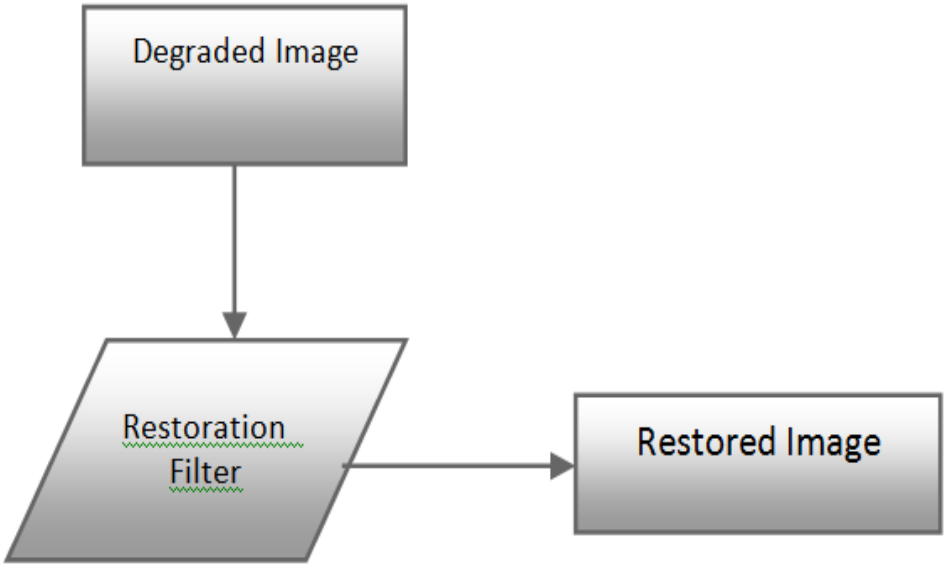

Fig.2: the structure of Restoration Model

IMPORTANCE OF VIDEO RESTORATION

Video restoration is the process to restore the degraded Video to get the original content and the quality of the Video. The main objective of the degraded image is to improve the quality of the image. Image may be degraded by the various reasons such as presence of the blur and the noise in the image. Earlier the airbrushing system was used to recover the image. This method is still used to recover the historical images. However with the advancement of the technology the various softwares have been developed to recover the original image. These software, work on the copy of the original picture irrespective of working on the original picture. Video restoration is being used in various applications and has much importance in the field of research.

SURVEY OF PREVIOUS WORKS

Ms.S.Ramya discussed in their work about the canny edge detection technique that is being used to differentiate the edges from the rest of the Video. Gaussian channel is being used to find the low pass smudge in the Video. This algorithm is being developed by using the blind deconvolution. Videos are restored by both the techniques i.e. either blind or the non blind technique. The outwardly impeded deconvolution is more confusing than non-amaze yet makes incredible result when stood out from the non-trance deconvolution framework.

Jinlian Zhuang et al. discussed in their work about the Video rebuilding technique using the L1 regularization technique. Here in this work corrupted pixel is perceived using L1 regularized cost limit and after that NAS-RIF computation is used to channel these spoiled pixels. The estimation executed here produces awesome results in less preparing time as appeared differently in relation to the next outwardly impeded de-convolution counts.

Jong-Ho Lee, et al. discussed in their work about the Video rebuilding by using the non dazzle deconvolution. In non-dazzle deconvolution of picture remaking, the darkening parameter or PSF is known. On the reason of prior data of PSF the principal picture will be recovered from the smeared/ruined picture. The point of the interest of the image is being saved for the further processing. FFT will be used for filtration to get the capable results.

Zhang X. F, et al. discussed in their work about a regularized anisotropic spread channel was shown and associated with reestablish the DWI. The displayed isolating strategy indicated well posedness and incredible security of edges. To survey its profitability in accounting for the Rician bustle, the PSNR and MSSIM estimations were used surprisingly. The outcomes picked up from the built and real data showed the better execution of the displayed channels.

Mateos, J., et al. in [7] discussed in their work about Bayesian strategy for restoring the images. Bayesian schedules rely on upon picture priors that epitomize prior picture learning and evade the tired posedness of picture recovery issues. They use a spatially contrasting picture previous utilizing a gamma-normal hyper prior course on the adjacent precision parameters. The proposed recovery framework will be differentiated and other picture modifying approachs, displaying its improved execution.

Wei-Wen Wu, et al. discussed in their work about the image debasement. Image debasement is analyzed upon the numerous variable. Point spread function is being used for finding the optical hypothesis of the defocused image.

With the Gaussian model and debasement of defocus in parameter estimation, they propose another framework to revamp defocused picture, which will be inherent light of Lucy-Richardson Algorithm merged with Wiener Adaptive isolating emptying the disturbance. The entertainment results demonstrate that the new technique can finish extraordinary recovery results.

Ramya, S., Mercy Christial discussed in their work about the image rebuilding using the recuperating technique of restoration of the image. Blind deconvolution technique is used yo restore the degraded images. The key undertaking of Image deblurring will be to de-convolute the degraded picture with the PSF that definitely depict the twisting. Firstly, the primary picture is corrupted using the Degradation Model. It can be done by Gaussian channel which will be a low-pass channel used to spread a photo. In the edges of the clouded picture, the ringing effect can be recognized using Canny Edge Detection strategy and after that it can be evacuated before revamping system.

Hongyan Zhang discussed in their work about the LRMR based HIS restoration technique. By lexicographically requesting the 3-D solid shape into a 2-D framework representation and the HSI rebuilding issue is changed to a LRMR issue on the premise of the low-rank property of the clean HSI. The GoDec algorithm is then connected to take care of the issue of LRMR-based HSI reclamation model. The advantages of the LRMR reclamation calculation is that all the Gaussian clamor, motivation commotion, deadlines and stripes are mulled over. One reproduced trial and two genuine information analyses were led. The test results affirm that our proposed HIS rebuilding strategy can adequately and all the while evacuate the blended commotion of Gaussian noise , impulse noise, deadlines, and stripes. Likewise, the proposed strategy is very strong and stable with respect to commotion sorts and parameter settings, which enhances the capability of the pragmatic application in HSI handling.

Mohammed Debakla, et al. discussed in their work about the image restoration technique that is based on the TV model minimization technique. The Euler langrage function is used to find the error function by using the multi layer neural network (MLP) approach. This algorithm deals with reducing the noise from the image and finding the geometric characteristics of the image for better analysis of the image. Various results are analyzed to check the performance of the various algorithms

PROBLEM FORMULATION

The main issue in image and video restoration is the reconstruction of the original image and video data with reduced number of artifacts' and minimizing the edge destruction details. The survey of past techniques shows that the main focus was on removing the noise and less observation was made in maintaining the structural quality of image/video data. This effect was observable in Videos with noise over a certain noise level or degradation barrier (i.e. Videos with more than 20% noise), this was also significant in video restoration because the video data is already compressed and if it is passed through a channel with high data deterioration rate, the recovery of original information is difficult. This was the main issue in overall efficiency which can be enhanced using the proposed filtering.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Select a video file and import it into Matlab. Apply the noise filters on the video data. Divide the video into frames and separate the RGB layers. Convert the frame images into double format of 64-bit. Then apply ranking on the image data for patch calculation. Now use the patch values in the restoration system to divide the filtering order into local based intensities for restoration of the video frames. Now convert the video frame again into 8-bit visual format. Convert the frames into video. Calculate the efficiency of the restoration system using SNR, MSE and Standard deviation, entropy for original, distorted and restored video data. Compare the results of proposed system model.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

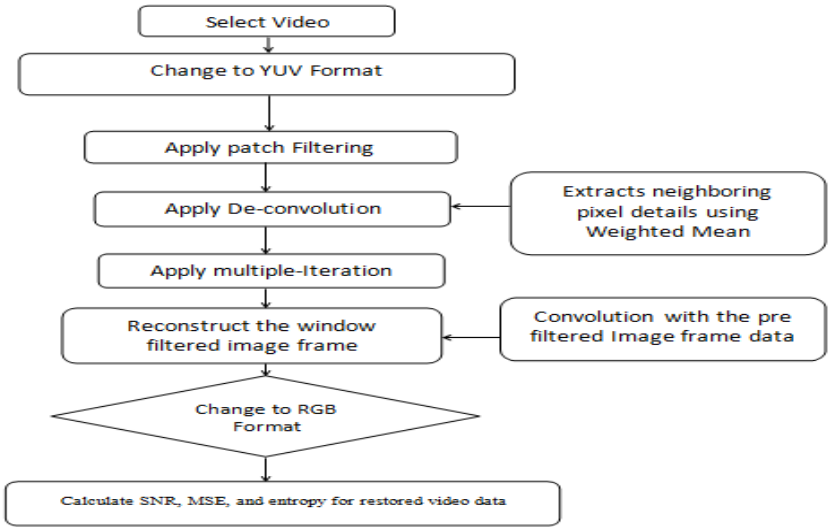

Figure 3 Proposed system block diagram

RESULTS OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

Video denoising is achieved using proposed technique of YUV based local window filtering and results have been obtained that could be measured subjectively by viewing the pictures of restored Video and checking the PSNR of final restored Video that shows very less distortion parameter. Also, Video quality has been measured objectively using MSE.

Figure 4: Shows the result of the proposed system under 10% noise

The figures 4 shows results for proposed method of restoration under RGB video of horses with noise sigma well above 10% and intensity 0.1 and 0.2, the color and visibility is assessed through visual analysis for frames 4, 7, and 9 from the whole video of 200 frames.

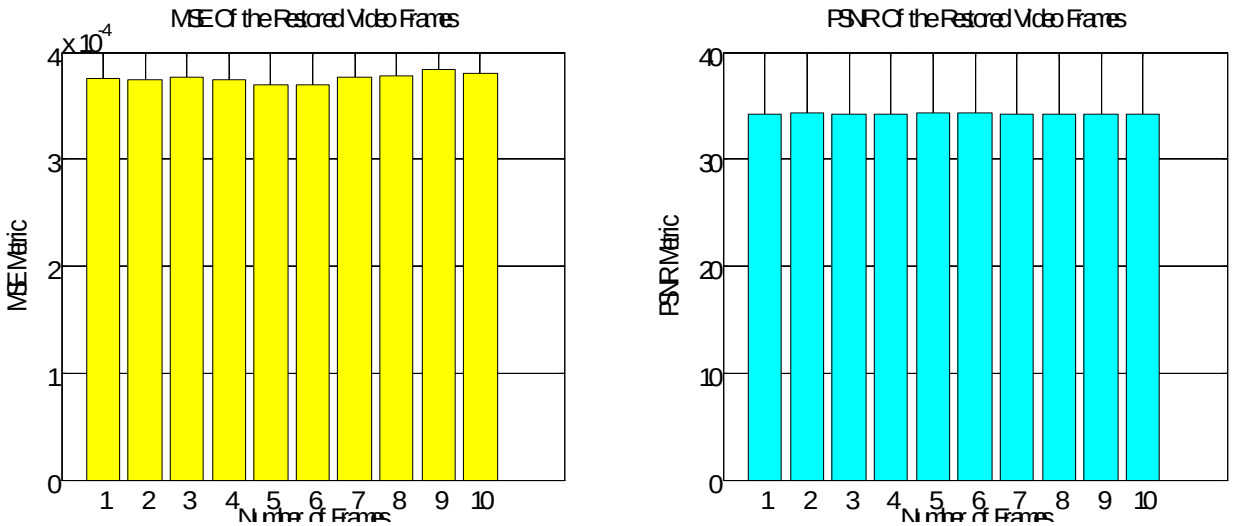

Figure 5: Shows the MSE and PSNR result of the proposed system under 10% noise

The figures 5 shows MSE and PSNR results for proposed method of restoration under RGB video of horses with noise sigma well above 10% and intensity 0.1 and 0.2, the color and visibility is assessed through visual analysis for frames 4, 7, and 9 from the whole video of 200 frames.

Figure 6: Shows the Correlation and standard deviation result of the proposed system under 30% noise

The figures 6 shows visual results for base method of restoration under RGB video of horses with noise sigma well above 30% and intensity 0.1 and 0.2, the color and visibility is assessed through visual analysis for frames 4, 7, and 9 from the whole video of 200 frames.

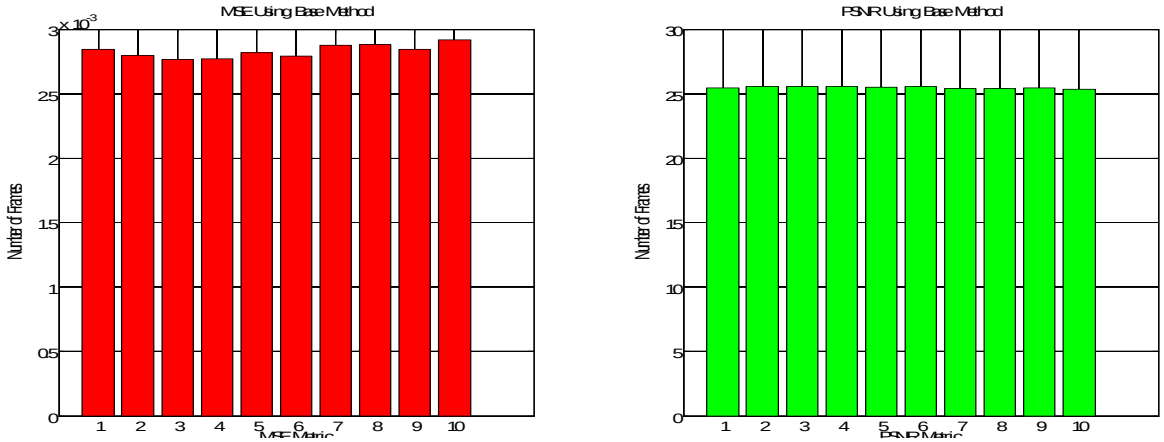

Figure 7: Shows the MSE and PSNR result of the proposed system under 30% noise

The figures 7 shows MSE and PSNR results for proposed method of restoration under RGB video of horses with noise sigma well above 30% and intensity 0.1 and 0.2, the color and visibility is assessed through visual analysis for frames 4, 7, and 9 from the whole video of 200 frames.

Table 1: The comparison of Proposed and Local Base system using MSE, PSNR, Entropy and SD

		PSNR	MSE	Corr	SD
Proposed System	frame 4	30.35	2.70	0.88	9.94
	frame 7	30.10	2.72	0.90	10.31
	frame 9	31.08	2.72	0.90	10.76
Base System	frame 4	27.18	2.90	0.75	6.16
	frame 7	27.17	2.98	0.80	6.59
	frame 9	27.05	2.90	0.79	7.79

The table 1 shows comparison of Proposed and Local Base system using MSE, PSNR, Entropy and SD under RGB video of horses with noise sigma well above 30% and the color and visibility is assessed through these metric for frames 4, 7, and 9. It is evaluated that between the two methods the second system performed better than the first system in terms of all parameters used for evaluation, proving the efficiency of the second system more than the first one.

CONCLUSION

In the proposed paper the applicability of video denoising using local search de-convolution learning is shown and according to result analysis, it can be concluded that the system is practically applicable. The proposed system attempts to learn noise pattern before applying any restoration, this learning based restoration applies to the video with minimum change in the video restoration filter. The present work on videos is done with compression; and can be enhanced to work with video data in an adaptive form for stable noise reduction in noisy videos, the base system is outperformed by marginal values, still the performance is improved and further in future it can used with frequency domain processing and discrete frequency transforms to enhance restoration of arty-facts.

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