A

Major Project Report II

On

IMPROVED IMAGE-VIDEO DEHAZING

Submitted in Partial fulfillment of the requirement

For the award of the degree of

MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY

In

(Signal Processing and Digital Design)



Submitted by

Himanshu Chaudhary

Roll No. DTU/M.Tech/170

Under the Guidance of

Assoc. Prof. Rajesh Rohilla

Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNIATION ENGINEERING

DELHI TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY BAWANA ROAD, DELHI- 110042

July 2012

i

DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE

July 2012

Date:
I hereby declare that the work presented in this dissertation entitled "Improved Image-Video Dehazing" has been carried out by me under the guidance of Mr. Rajesh Rohilla. Associate Professor, Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Delhi Technological University, Delhi and hereby submitted for the partial fulfillment for the
award of degree of Master of Technology in Signal Processing & Digital Design at Electronics & Communication Department, Delhi Technological University, Delhi.
I further undertake that the work embodied in this major project has not been submitted for the award of any other degree elsewhere.
Himanshu Chaudhary
DTU/M.Tech/170
M.Tech (SPⅅ)
CERTIFICATE
It is to certify that the above statement made by the candidate is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Mr. Rajesh Rohilla
Associate Professor
Electronics & Communication Department
Dated: ———— Delhi Technological University, Delhi-42

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

At this point I would like to thank the people that helped me producing this dissertation. First, I thank **Dr. Rajiv Kapoor** Head of Department (Electronics and Communication Engineering, DTU), and **Mr. Rajesh Rohilla** for giving me the opportunity to write this dissertation and supporting me along the way. Next, I would like to say thanks to all my seniors and friends for their goodwill and support that helped me a lot in successful completion of this dissertation.

Special thanks to **Kaiming He**, Associate Researcher II, (Visual Computing Group, Microsoft Research Asia, Beijing, China) for clearing up my doubts and providing me video footage to test the dehazing program.

Himanshu Chaudhary
DTU/M.Tech/170
M.Tech (SP&DD)

ABSTRACT

Mist and smoke haze is a common weather phenomenon that drop the images' contrast. This is because vapor and dust particles in the atmosphere make fuzzy to scattering of sunlight. Clear and restore a image taking in the condition of haze were of great value in the military defense and navigation and remote sensing object identification areas. Many computer vision applications can benefit from haze free images. These techniques are physically sound and based on theories from meteorology and other disciplines. Currently Image dehazing has become a hot study in the field of computer vision and digital image processing. This algorithm is based on a strong, statistically based prior, the dark channel prior.

Haze, fog, and smoke are such phenomena due to atmospheric absorption and scattering. The irradiance received by the camera from the scene point is attenuated along the line of sight. Furthermore, the incoming light is blended with the *airlight* (ambient light reflected into the line of sight by atmospheric particles).

Keywords– Dehazing, Dark Channel prior, Erosion, Dilation.

CONTENTS

Ack	nowle	edgements	iii	
Abs	tract		iv	
1.	Intro	oduction	1	
2.	Visio	ion Through The Atmosphere		
	2.1	Atmosphere Basics.		
		2.1.1 Optical Concepts in Atmospheric Vision	4	
		2.1.2 Relative Humidity	5	
		2.1.3 Fog, Clouds and Smoke	7	
	2.2	Light Scattering		
		2.2.1 Motivation	9	
		2.2.2 General Considerations of Light Scattering	9	
		2.2.3 Rayleigh Scattering	12	
		2.2.4 Mie Scattering	14	
	2.3	Koschmieder's Theory	15	
		2.3.1 The Air-Light	15	
		2.3.2 "Theorie der horizontalen Sichtweite"	15	
		2.3.3 Importance of Koschmieder's Theory	19	
3.	Deha	azing Methods	20	
	3.1	Overview of Dehazing Methods	20	
	3.2	Non-Model-Based Contrast Enhancer	23	
		3.2.1 Unsharp Masking	23	
		3.2.2 Gamma Correction	24	
		3.2.3 Histogram Equalisation	25	
	3.3	Polarisation Based Visibility Improvements	26	
3.4 Fattal's Method			30	
	3.5	Tan's Method.	31	
	3.6	The Deep Photo System	33	
	3.7	Improved Dark Object Subtraction	34	
	3.8	Dark Channel Prior	35	
	3.9	Geometry Based Dehazing Methods	37	

4.	Improved Dehazing Method			
	4.1	Choosing the Algorithm		
	4.2	.2 Improved Dark-Channel Prior Implementation		
		4.2.1	Dark Channel Prior	43
		4.2.2	Estimating the Atmospheric Light	44
		4.2.3	Estimating the Transmission	44
		4.2.4	Opening the Transmission map	46
		4.2.5	Recovering the Scene Radiance	48
	4.3	Dehaz	zing of Distant Region	50
	4.4	Dehaz	zing Parameters	53
	4.5	Furthe	er Research	55
5.	Conclusions			
Α.	Appendix – Test on images			
	A.1	Light	Haze	58
	A.2	Light	Fog	59
	A.3	Heavy Fog		
	A.4	Heavy Rain		
	A.5	5 Snowstorm		
В.	App	endix –	- Test on Videos	64
	Bibliography			

LIST OF FIGURES

1.1	The hazy input image and the dehazed result	3
2.1	Visual range as a function of relative humidity	6
2.2	Photographs of Cloud, Fog and Haze Droplets	7
2.3	Angular patterns of scattered intensity from particles	10
2.4	Percent scattering of Incident Light.	13
2.5	The change of sky colour at sunset (Mie Scattering)	14
2.6	Illustration for Koschmieder's theory	17
3.1	Comparison of Dehazing Techniques	21
3.2	Comparison of Model-basedDehazing methods	22
3.3	depth map after He et al	22
3.4	Principle of unsharp masking	24
3.5	Principle of gamma correction	25
3.6	Principle of histogram equalisation	25
3.7	Polarisation-based dehazing.	26
3.8	Example for polarisation-based dehazing	29
3.9	Assumed camera geometry	37
3.10	Video dehazing using One Initial Depth Map	39
4.1	Process flow chart of He et al.'s dehazing method	41
4.2	Process flow chart of the dehazing method	42
4.3	Dark channel of haze-free images	43
4.4	Opening the Transmission map	47
4.5	Haze removal results of images	48
4.6	Haze removal results of video	49
4.7	Process flow chart of improved dehazing method	51
4.8	Comparison with He et al. results	52
4.9	Recovering images using different patch sizes	53
4.10	The effects of increased lower transmission bound	54
4.11	The effects of decreased ω	55

LIST OF TABLES

1.1	International	Visibility	Code with Meteorological Range	2
-----	---------------	------------	--------------------------------	---