

The most annoying artifacts in image deconvolution are ringing and amplified noise. These artifacts can be reduced significantly by regularization using the Maximum a Posteriori (MAP) method that exploits not only the likelihood but also the image prior in image deconvolution. Although ringing and noise can be reduced significantly with strong regularization, image details are also lost. In this paper, we propose a non-blind image deconvolution method with adaptive regularization that can reduce ringing and noise more noticeable in a smooth region and preserve image details in a textured region. For adaptive regularization, after we make a quick estimate of the reference image that can indicate the strength of regularization, we perform regularization adaptively according to the local characteristics. Furthermore, we use Fast Fourier Transforms (FFTs) to make deconvolution fast, but this causes a boundary artifact in a deconvolved image. Thus, we also propose a reducing boundary artifact algorithm. Experimental results show that ringing and noise are suppressed significantly, while preserving image details effectively.

Keywords: Image deconvolution, Adaptive regularization, Reducing boundary artifact, Fast image deconvolution

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(a)

(b)

1. I.

가 . (PSF: Point Spread Function)가

 $B = I \quad K + N, \tag{1}$

B, I, I, convolution, K, N, N . blind image deconvolution

nonblind image deconvolution . non-blind image deconvolution .

[1]

[2] variational Bayesian [3]. non-blind image deconvolution (ill-posed problem)

(ringing) (noise amplification) 1(b) convolution 0 기 [4]

(image prior) (maximum a posteriori) .

. (regularization) 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가

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가

가 .

. (reference map)

. (FFT: Fast Foureir Transform)

(boundary artifact) . II . II . IV V

II.

Bayes .

 $p(I|B) \quad p(B|I)p(I), \tag{2}$

p(B|I)(likelihood) p(I). IE(I)

 $I^* = \underset{I}{\operatorname{argmin}} E(I) \,,$

 $E(I) = -\log p(I|B) = -\log p(B|I) - \log p(I)$

p(B|I) , N=B-I K

 $\begin{array}{ccc} & 2 \\ p(I) & \text{hyper-Laplacian} \\ \end{tabular} \$

.

$$E(I) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} ((I \quad K - B)_i^2 + \eta (|(I \quad f_1)_i|^{\alpha} + |(I \quad f_2)_i|^{\alpha})),$$
(5)

i , N_p , f_1 , f_2 [1 - 1] $[1 - 1]^{\mathrm{T}}$, η . α 0 1 \cdot

가

(5) (convex function)가 (5)가 가 I 가 . . 기 (IRLS: Iterative Reweighted Least Square) [5]

.

III.

.

(3)

(4)







(a) (b) 1

3. 1

.

 $p \quad \Omega \text{ if } Eg(p) \leq T_a$

$$Eg(p) = \left(\sum_{h} \frac{\sum_{W_x} h + \sum_{v} \frac{\sum_{W_y} v}{W_y}}\right) / N_{total}, \qquad (6)$$







(a) 1

.

. Т_b







 $I^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{I} \sum_{i=1}^{N} ((I - K - B))_i^2$



(b)

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가

3.

(8)

Laplacian

function)가

(a)

$$+ \eta (|I \quad f_1)_i|^{\alpha} + |(I \quad f_2)_i|^{\alpha}))$$
(7)



$$I^{*} = \arg\min_{I} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\sum_{* \Theta} \tau_{k(*)} (*I \quad K- *B)_{i}^{2} + \eta_{p} (|I \quad f_{1})_{i}|^{\alpha} + |(I \quad f_{2})_{i}|^{\alpha})),$$
(8)

Conjugate Gradient(CG)

,

7 $I f_1 = w_1, I f_2 = w_2$ (8)

가

$$I^{*} = \arg\min_{I,w} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\sum_{* = \Theta} \tau_{k(*)} (*I \quad K - *B)_{i}^{2} + \frac{\beta}{2} ((I \quad f_{1} - w_{1})_{i}^{2} + (I \quad f_{2} - w_{2})_{i}^{2}) + \frac{\lambda_{p}}{2} (|(w_{1})_{i}|^{2/3} + |(w_{2})_{i}|^{2/3}))$$
(9)

hyper-

(non-convex

가

가



7. O: A, B, C:

$$\eta_p \qquad \lambda p/2$$

$$w^* = \operatorname*{argmin}_{w} \left(\frac{\lambda_p}{2} |w|^{2/3} + \frac{\beta}{2} (w - v)^2 \right),$$
 (10)

$$\begin{array}{cccc} v = I & f_i & \dots & \omega \\ 4 & 7 & \ddots & \ddots & \end{array}$$

$$w^{4} - 3vw^{3} + 3v^{2}w^{2} - v^{3}w + \frac{\lambda_{p}^{3}}{27\beta^{3}} = 0$$
(11)

(11) Ferrari . 1 ν -0.6 0.6 [6] 10000 $\lambda_p \beta$ 7 \uparrow (11) ω

. ω Ι .

$$I^* = F^{-1}\{\Gamma\},$$
 (12)

$$\Gamma = \frac{\overline{F\{K\}} F\{B\} \Delta + \frac{\beta}{2} (\overline{F\{f_1\}} F\{w_1\} + \overline{F\{f_2\}} F\{w_2\}}{|F\{K\}|^2 \Delta + \frac{\beta}{2} (|F\{f_1\}|^2 + |F\{f_2\}|^2)}$$
(13)

$$\Delta = \sum_{* = \Theta} \tau_{k(*)} |F(*)|^2, \qquad (14)$$

. (13) (14)
$$F F^{-1}$$

{ \cdot } (conjugate), .

8(a) フト フト ア N×M



(a) RBA RL



A(1,:) = O(M,:)(15)

A(T,:) = O(1,:)(16)

.

A(i, j)

r

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & A & & & & & & & \\ w_{2k} & (i,j) & (T{\text{-}}i{\text{+}}2,j{\text{+}}k) & & & & & (i,j) \\ (i{\text{-}}1,j{\text{+}}k) & & & & & & \\ \end{array}$$

.

A(T ‐ i + 1, j)

(b) RBA

RL

$$=\frac{\sum_{k=-r}^{r} \{w_{3k}A(i,j+k) + w_{4k}A(T-i+2,j+k)\}}{\sum_{k=-r}^{r} (w_{3k} + w_{4k})},$$
 (18)

$$C(:,1) = A(:,N)$$
 (19)

$$=\frac{\sum_{k=-r}^{r} \{w_{1k}A(i-1,j+k) + w_{2k}A(T-i+2,j+k)\}}{\sum_{k=-r}^{r} \{w_{1k} + w_{2k}\}}, \quad (17) \qquad C(:,T) = A(:,T)$$

C(:,T) = A(:,1) (20)

C(1,:) = B(M,:) (21)

r



(g) (a) ~ (f)

$$C(T,:) = B(1,:)$$

(22) **IV**.

가

$$C(i,j) = \frac{\sum_{k=-T}^{T} \sum_{n=1}^{4} w_{nk} C_{nk}}{\sum_{k=-T}^{T} \sum_{n=1}^{4} w_{nk}} , \qquad (23)$$

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Richardson-Lucy (RL) [7] (RBA: Reducing Boundary Artifact)

non-blind deconvolution Richardson-Lucy (RL) [7], Total Variation(TV) [8], LevinIRLS [5], Shan non-blind deconvolution [4] .

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non-blind deconovlution . 9 4 non-blind deconvolution

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Richardson-Lucy(RL)



. R, G, B, Y

convolution

.

$$SNR(dB) = 10\log_{10}\left(\frac{I - \mu(I)^{-2}}{I - I^{*-2}}\right),$$
 (24)

가

가 [4] * 910 25 × 25 Shan [4] 가 non-blind deconvolution 10

664×489 37×37 Shan [4].



(g) (a) ~ (f)

11. Beer

1. Pooh ne	on-blind deconvolution	SNR		(: dB)
	SNR_R	SNR_G	SNR_B	SNR_Y
RL	8.72	12.25	6.68	11.48
TV	6.14	9.86	4.04	9.55
Levin's	20.76	20.05	17.95	19.75
Shan's	19.82	19.36	17.47	18.88
Proposed	21.10	20.54	18.31	20.49

2.	(: secs)			
	RL	ΤV	Levin's	Proposed
Pooh	237.38	278.37	997.93	205.12
Statue	583.65	690.23	3982.88	411.18
Beer	236.57	278.57	1002.27	206.87

				가	hyper laplacian
Lovin	RL	, TV			
matlab	Shan	С			
		AMD	IRLS	non-blind de	convolution
Sempron processor 2800 +	1.6GHz, 1.0	OGB RAM			가

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V.

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