

LEARNING BASED SINGLE IMAGE BLUR DETECTION AND SEGMENTATION

Kuldeep Purohit, Anshul B. Shah and A N Rajagopalan IPCV Lab, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, INDIA



1 Goal

- **Blur Detection and Segmentation:** Inferring pixel-level blur probability-map and segmentation-map from a single image affected by motion or defocus blur.
- Specially useful when blur is present for its aesthetic value in professional photography, as it is often used to highlight the salient regions in:
 - static scene (defocus blur) or
 - o dynamic scene (motion blur).
- Applications include Foreground extraction, Image editing, Saliency detection, Deblurring etc.

Existing Works

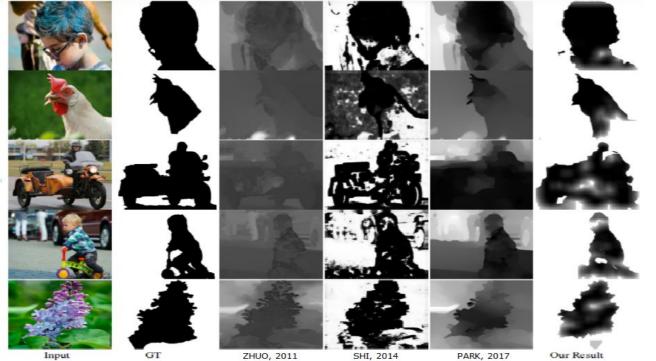
- Almost all existing methods depend partially or fully on manually designed features for blur.
- These features are not robust and struggle with blur ambiguity in homogeneous regions.
- We propose a purely learning based approach to blur detection, which generalises to both blurs.

Qur key idea: INTEGRATION OF GLOBAL AND LOCAL CNN-BASED ESTIMATES

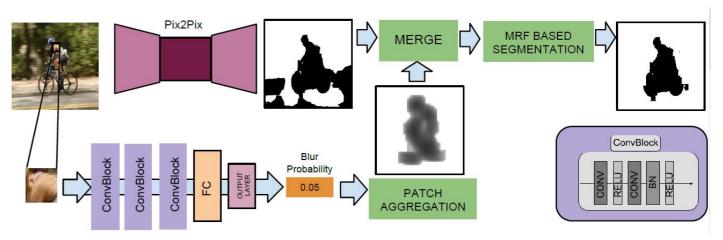
GLOBAL FULLY CONVOLUTIONAL NN FOR BLUR-SEGMENTATION MAP REGRESSION:

- Our FCN easily handle local blur ambiguities by incorporating global contextual information.
- Adversarial training leads to generation of realistic segmentation maps even with a small dataset. LOCAL CLASSIFIER CNN FOR BLUR CLASSIFICATION:
- Patch-level CNNs for blur classification are trained for better local accuracy using patches blurred with synthetic gaussian/motion blur kernels. The label for a patch is assigned to the central pixel.

Results on Defocus Blurred Images

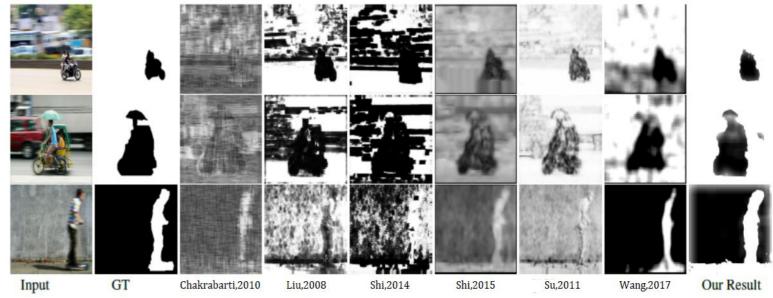


4 Framework



Merging the two estimates: We multiply the inverse of global-map with the patch-map. The product is then re-inverted. **Binary segmentation**: The merged probability map is fed to an MRF formulation (solved using Graph-cut algorithm).

5 Results on Motion Blurred Images



Applications: Foreground segmentation, Foreground Transfer and Blur Magnification

