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## Introduction and motivation

- Given a set of deep underwater images, this framework performs two tasks: **Underwater Image Restoration** and **Depth-based Image Stitching**.
- Challenges:** Non-uniform illumination, presence of haze, significant parallax effects across images.
- High level idea:** Depth estimate obtained via dehazing can be employed to perform depth-aware stitching.
- Solution:**
  - Channel-wise gradient prior for illumination compensation.
  - Depth-aware spatially varying homography for image alignment.

## Non-uniform Illumination correction

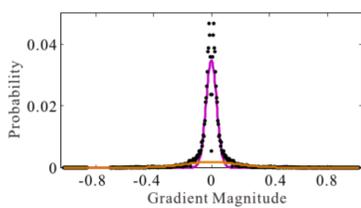


Figure 1: Natural image gradients

- $z(x) = i(x)m(x)$ ,  
 $z$  - non-uniformly illuminated image,  $i$  - uniformly illuminated image,  $m$  - illumination map.
- We use a MAP formulation to solve for  $m$

- Objective function is formed by enforcing
  - Smoothly varying bivariate polynomial prior on  $M$

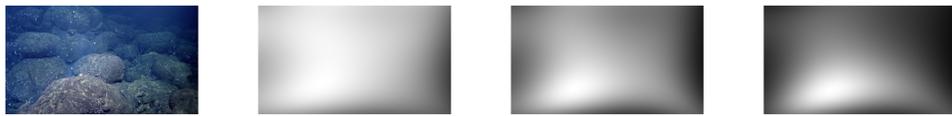
$$M(x) = \sum_{t=0}^D \sum_{l=0}^t a_{t-l,l} p^{t-l}(x) q^l(x) \quad (1)$$

- Sparsity prior on the image gradients:

$$O = \sum_{(i,j)} |\psi^Z(x) - \psi^M(x)|^\alpha + \sum_{t=0}^D \sum_{l=0}^t a_{t-l,l} \quad (2)$$

where,  $\psi$  - Gradient operator,  $\alpha < 1$ ,  $M = \log(m)$ ,  $Z = \log(z)$

- We solve for  $M$  by minimizing  $O$  using iteratively re-weighted least squares.



(a) Original Image (b) blue (c) green (d) red

Figure 2: Illumination map differences due to wavelength dependent scattering.

## Deep Underwater Haze model

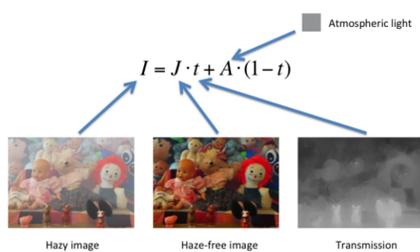


Figure 3: Atmospheric Haze model

$$I(x) = E_d(x) + E_b(x) \quad (3)$$

$$E_d(s, \lambda) = J(\lambda) \exp(-2s\alpha(\lambda)) \quad (4)$$

$$E_b(s, \lambda) = A(\lambda)(1 - \exp(-2s\alpha(\lambda))) \quad (5)$$

## Dehazing using Red-channel DCP

- Transmission map ( $t$ ) is estimated using Red-channel DCP [1]

$$t(x) = 1 - \min \left( \frac{\min_{y \in \omega} (1 - I^R(y))}{1 - A^R}, \frac{\min_{y \in \omega} (I^G(y))}{A^G}, \frac{\min_{y \in \omega} (I^B(y))}{A^B} \right) \quad (6)$$

- Relative depth map is obtained as  $D(x) = -\log(t(x))$
- Final image restoration:

$$J^c(x) = \frac{(I^c(x) - A^c)}{\max(t(x), t_0)} + (1 - A^c)A^c \quad (7)$$

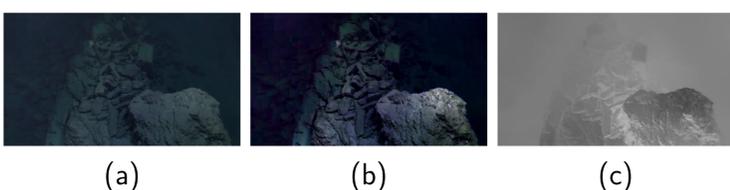


Figure 4: (a) Hazy image, (b) restored image, and (c) depth-map obtained.

## Depth-aware Stitching Algorithm

- Let  $x = [x \ y]^T$  and  $x' = [x' \ y']^T$  be the location of matching points across overlapping images  $I$  and  $I'$ .
- We use a set of spatially varying homographies to form correspondences across images. A local homography  $\hat{h}_*$  at  $*$  is estimated as

$$\hat{h}_* = \arg \min_h \sum_{i=1}^N \|w_*^i \alpha_i h\|^2 \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \|h\| = 1 \quad (8)$$

$$w_*^i = \exp \left( -\frac{\|d_* - d_i\|^2}{\sigma^2} \right) \quad (9)$$

$\alpha_i$  - is a  $2 \times 9$  matrix formed from the coordinates  $x_i$  and  $x'_i$  of  $i^{\text{th}}$  point correspondence,  $d_i$  - depth at  $i$ ,  $N$  - total number of point correspondences.

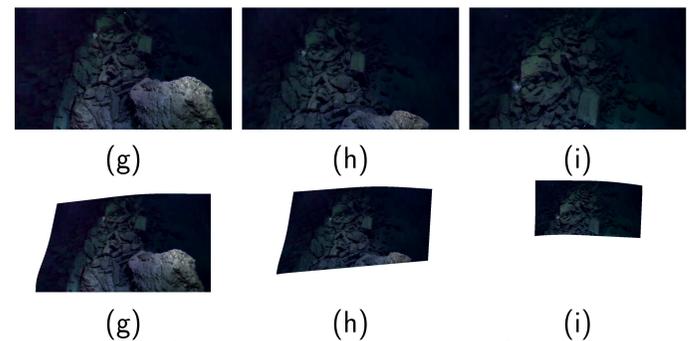


Figure 5: (a-c) Restored forms of input images. (d-f) Aligned images using the proposed local homography warps.

## Results

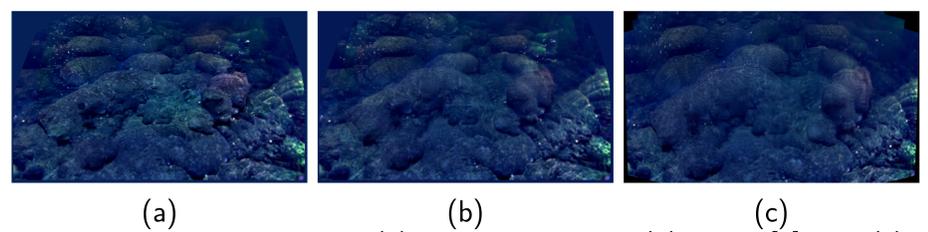


Figure 6: Mosaics obtained using (a) proposed method, (b) APAP [2], and (c) AutoStitch [3] respectively show superior performance of our method in overlapping regions and regions at different depths.

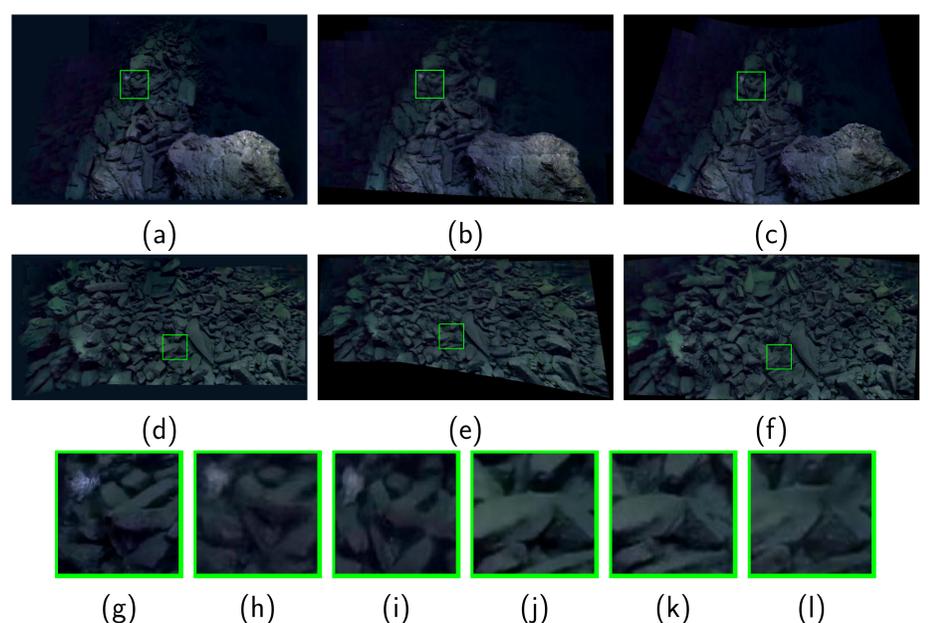


Figure 7: Mosaics obtained using (a,d) proposed method, (b,e) APAP [2], and (c,f) AutoStitch [3]. (g-l) Zoomed in patches from a-f.

## References

- [1] A. Galdran, D. Pardo, A. Picón, and A. Alvarez-Gila, "Automatic red-channel underwater image restoration," *Journal of Visual Communication and Image Representation*, vol. 26, pp. 132–145, 2015.
- [2] J. Zaragoza, T.-J. Chin, M. S. Brown, and D. Suter, "As-projective-as-possible image stitching with moving dlt," in *Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, 2013, pp. 2339–2346.
- [3] M. Brown and D. G. Lowe, "Automatic panoramic image stitching using invariant features," *International journal of computer vision*, vol. 74, no. 1, pp. 59–73, 2007.