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# Barrier Removal from an Image Sequence using Edge Flow Technique

[1]B.Pannalal, [2]Ande Srinivasa Reddy, [3]Nadipalli Yadagiri

[1*]*Dept. of CSE, AVN Institute of Engineering and Technology, Ibrahimpatnam, India*
[2]*Dept. of CSE, AVN Institute of Engineering and Technology, Ibrahimpatnam, India*
[3]*Dept. of CSE, AVN Institute of Engineering and Technology, Ibrahimpatnam, India*

[*]*Corresponding Author: B.Pannalal, bpannalal@gmail.com*

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***Abstract-*** Photography as a line of work requires that the shooting of convinced scenes take place in outside location as well as inside location. The being thereof a glass window grill and light source creates complications during indoor scenes whereas the presence of fence mostly obstructs the outdoor scenes. Such visual barriers are often impossible to avoid just by changing the camera position. Outdated computational methods are still not robust enough to remove such barrier from images without difficulty. The Proposed approach computationally removes the obstruction and occluding contents from images.

***Keywords:*** Flash, Reflection Removal, Obstruction, SPBSM, SID, GPSR

## I. INTRODUCTION

Many imaging conditions are far from best possible, forcing us to take photos through reflecting or occluding elements. As mobile imaging devices become more and more in style, the user can make videos or image sequences under less controlled conditions. People are shooting a video through a transparent medium such as glass. For instance, one might take a video of a busy street through the window of his office; or may take images of a glass-framed painting. In such cases, the images will contain both the scene transmitted throughout the medium and some reflection. For image enrichment, it is frequently desirable to be able to separate the transmitted component, and the reflected one. Some familiar examples include photographs of scenes taken through windows or pictures of objects which are placed within glass showcases found in retail store and museum settings. In the same way, to take pictures of animals in the zoo, it may need to shoot through an enclosure or a fence. Such visual barrier is often impossible to avoid just by changing the camera position, and state-of-the-art computational approaches [1] are still not robust enough to remove such barrier from images. More solutions, such as polarized lenses (for reflection removal) [2], which may progress some of those limitations, are not available to the everyday user.

A new Robust algorithm that allows a user to take photos through obstructing layers such as windows and fences, producing images of the preferred scene as if the obstructing elements are not there. The algorithm only requires the users to generate several camera motions during the imaging process, while the rest of the processing is fully automatic. The reality is that reflecting or obstructing elements are usually situated in-between the camera and the main scene, and as a result, have a different depth than the main arena. Thus, instead of taking a single picture, the photographer needs to take a short image sequence as slightly moving the camera. Because of differences in layers motions due to visual parallax, this algorithm then produces two images: an image of the background and an image of the reflected or occluding content.

Motion parallax is monocular depth cue in which the objects which are closer to the camera are moving faster than objects that are further away from the camera, and this perception is used for differentiating foreground layer and the background layer. Layer decomposition is done by motion parallax by using mainly a pixel-wise flow field motion representation for each layer, and an “edge flow”[3][4] method that produces a robust initial estimation of the motion of each layer in the presence of occluding elements, as edges are less affected by the combination of the two layers[5]. Given an input image sequence, first initialize algorithm by estimating sparse motion fields on image edges[6][7], then interpolate the sparse edge flows into dense motion fields[8][9], and iteratively refine and alternate between computing the motions and determine the background and obstruction layers in a coarse-to-fine manner.

Single construction can handle two types of barrier and occlusions like fences [10]. In this approach two problems solved from a single angle. This method will work in various natural and practical scenarios, like fences, windows, and other occluding elements. This method is completely automatic and can operate with any regular phone cameras,

 

and only requires the user is to move the camera in a freehand manner to consider the scene.
Rest of the paper is organized as follows, Section I contains the introduction of visual barrier, Section II contains Literature survey, Section III Contain System design, Section IV Contain Results, Section V Contain Conclusion.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Recently, Li and Brown [13] introduce a strategy that is extracting two layers from a single image where one layer is smoother than the other. Layer decomposition from a single-image is naturally ill-posed, and solutions require extra constraints to be imposed. This approach is applied to the intrinsic image and reflection removal problems and displays high-quality layer separation and significantly faster than existing methods. Even with these priors, single image reflection removal is extremely challenging and hard to make practical for real pictures.

Levin, A., Zomet, A., And Weiss, Y.[11] proposed a probabilistic model of images based on the qualitative statistics of derivative filters and corner detectors in normal scenes and used this model to find the most probable decomposition of the original image. Later Levin et al. [12] improved their algorithm using patch-based priors learned from an external database. Input given as a single image and the algorithm searches for decomposition into two images that minimize the total amount of edges and corners.

Kong et al. [14] proposed an approach to separate reflection using multiple polarized images with photographs of scenes captured through glass windows. The input consists of three polarized images, each captured from the same vision but with a different polarizer angle. The output is the high-quality separation of the reflection and background layers from each of the input images. This method performs well, but the requirement of a polarized filter and two images from the corresponding position limits their usefulness.

## III. SYSTEM DESIGN

Following is the architecture of proposed model for removing visual obstruction from images

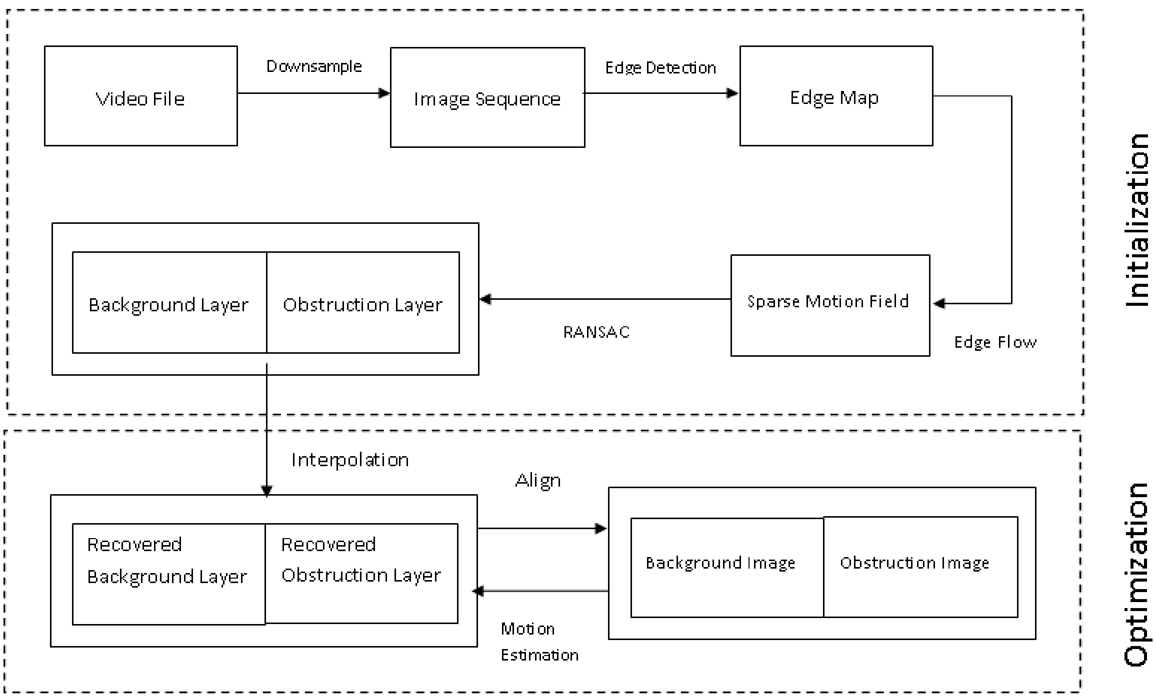


Fig.1: Architecture for Removing Visual Obstruction

The proposed approach consists of two steps:
1. Initialization and
2. Optimization

**1 Initialization**:
This phase contains initialization of background layer and obstruction layer. The user needs to take a small image sequence while slightly moving the camera. Image sequence video file is downsampled into frames. By using canny edge detector; edge map of each frame is extracted. The Later system will calculate the motion vector on extracted edge pixels from input images using edge flow technique. RANSAC [20] will assign the each edge pixel to either

 

background layer or obstruction layer. This results in two sparse motion fields for two layers which then interpolate to produce an initial estimation of dense motion fields for each layer.

**2. Optimization:**
In this phase background, the dense image is recovered by using remaining images from an image sequence and dense foreground image is recovered using remaining images from an image sequence. Finally, the system will get the recovered background image and foreground image.

## IV. METHODOLOGY

Following are the methods of implementation to overcome the problem identified.

**Module I: Preprocessing of video**
The input to the system is a video file, i.e., short image sequence while slightly moving the camera. This video is downsampled into frames. The frames are subjected to canny edge algorithm to obtain extracted edge map for each frame.

**Module II: Edge Flow**
Edge map serves as an input to calculate the motion of per-pixel detected on edges using edge flow motion estimation method. It produces sparse motion field on Image edges in the occurrence of visual obstruction.

**Module III: RANSAC(Random Sample Consensus)**
Edge flow technique will generate the sparse motion field; it is separated into two sparse motion fields using RANSAC by foreground pixel moves a lot than background pixel. For this first fit, a perspective transformation to the sparse motion field is applied, and all edge pixels that best fit this transformation is assigned to the background layer. Then the another perspective transformation to the remaining edge pixels again using RANSAC is applied, and the pixels best fitting the second transformation is assigned to the reflection layer.

**Module IV :Visual Surface Interpolation**
Interpolation is a method of constructing a new data points within range of known data points. Compute initial per-pixel dense motion fields for Obstruction Layer and Background layer through interpolation [21]. The new pixel value is determined by calculating a weighted average of sixteen closest pixels based on distance.

**Module V: Initial Decomposition and Optimization**
Align the background in all the captured frames based on the estimated background motion. Similarly, initialize the obstruction layer. Optimization is done by first fixing the images of each layer and solving for the motion fields, and then fixing the motion fields and solving for the images until convergence.

## V. RESULTS

This point elaborates the results of the system and evaluation on these results.

Fig 2: Captured Images

Fig 3: Recovered Background Image

**Removing Barrier in Natural Sequences:**
This system works under various scenarios, with different background entities, occluding elements. It works steadily well in all these scenarios. The above fig shows a common scenario when a person is taking a picture of an outside view; fence obstruction appears in all captured images. The system can produce good reconstruction of the background image with the occluding part removed.

## VI. CONCLUSION

In this paper we have been taken a sequence of images for approximating comparative position of the pixel. By using this difference between the motion of background layer and motion obstruction layer; the system will be able to separate occluded layer from the image and to recover the desired background image by combining visual information from other reference images. Finally our Proposed approach computationally removes the obstruction and occluding contents from images.

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