Example Based Inhancement of Degraded Video

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Abstract— An example-based approach for general enhancement of noisy video frames. For this approach we are using the super-resolution technique. Super-resolution reconstructs one or set of high-resolution images from low resolution frames. In this technique we discuss about the enhancement of noisy video, color recovery process.

Key words: Image enhancement, color recovery, super resolution

I. INTRODUCTION

An example-Based enhancement of degraded video technique the super-resolution method is used. Super-resolution is a technique that enhances the quality of a video and it mainly classified as frequency and spatial based domain. Image super-resolution technique used in many multimedia applications. This term refers to the reconstruction of a high-resolution (HR) image from one or group of Reference images. Super-resolution is the process of increasing the image resolution using information from other images. Those other images are different shots of the same image, different frames of the same video, or they might simply compose a reference database. A specific application of the super-resolution is in mixed-resolution vide. When the dictionaries are constructed for high-resolution images, First Patches of low-resolution images are then matched to the low-resolution version of the dictionary entries. If a match is found, the low-resolution image is super-resolved with the aid of the full-resolution entry..The central aim of Super-Resolution (SR) is to come up with the next resolution image from lower resolution pictures. High resolution image offers a high element density and thereby a lot of details concerning the initial scene. the requirement for prime resolution is common in pc vision applications for higher performance in pattern recognition and analysis of pictures. High resolution is of importance in medical imaging for diagnosing. Several applications need zooming of a particular space of interest within the image whereby high resolution becomes essential, e.g. police investigation, theoretical and satellite imaging applications.

The purpose of image processing and enhancement is:

1) Visualization - Observe the objects that are not visible.
2) Image sharpening and restoration - To create a better image.
3) Image retrieval - Seek for the image of interest.
4) Measurement of pattern – Measures various objects in an image.
5) Image Recognition – Distinguish the objects in an image.

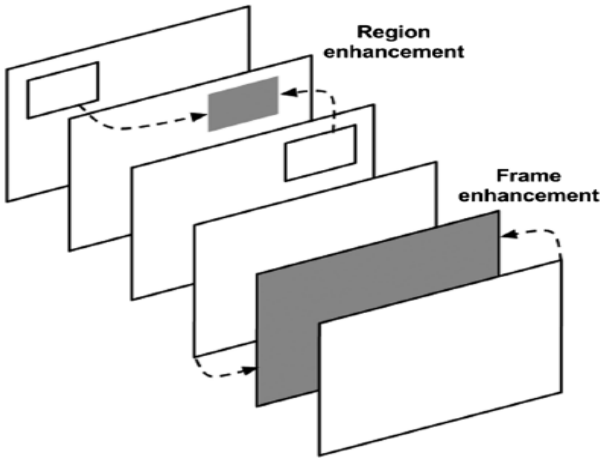

Fig. 1: A degraded frame or a region degradation are enhanced using information from neighbouring frames.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Super-resolution is a technique that enhances the resolution of an imaging system. Most super-resolution techniques are based on the same idea, using information from several different images to create one upsized image. Super-resolution methods are usually based on two important algorithms: high quality spatial up scaling, and motion compensation for finding corresponding areas in neighbor frames. Super-resolution works effectively when several low resolution images contain slightly different perspectives of the same object. Then total information about the object exceeds information from any single frame. The best case is when an object moves in the video.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Extraction of Frame

A video file consists of frames. These frames once seem before rate over our perception of vision, offers a sensation of Associate in Nursing object moving before America, by trying simply at the screen on that frames square measure showing at high rate. Therefore one will say that frames square measure the basic entity of a video file. The frame which may represent the salient content and knowledge of the shot. The frames extracted should summarize the characteristics of the video, and therefore the image characteristics of a video will be tracked by all the key frames in time sequence. For video, a typical start is to section the videos into temporal shots, every representing an incident or continuous sequence of actions. an effort represents a sequence of frames captured from a singular and continuous record from a camera. Then frames square measure to be extracted.

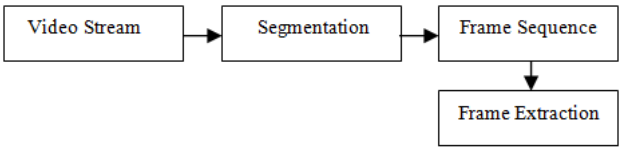

Fig. 2: Extraction of Frame.

B. Resize of Image

In special effects, image scaling is that the method of resizing a digital image. Scaling may be a non-trivial method that involves a trade-off between potency, smoothness and sharpness. size the image specifying the required size of the output image, instead of a magnification worth. size a vector that contains the quantity of rows and columns within the output image. If the required size doesn't manufacture a similar ratio because the input image, the output image are distorted. If you specify one in all the weather within the vector, image size calculates the worth for that dimension to preserve the ratio of the image. To perform the resizing needed for multi-resolution process. during this project we tend to area unit size the all frame which is able to be extracted from video. Resizing all frame one vary picture element get essay to enhance image.

C. Contrast Enhancement

Generally, contrast enhancement is inherently a pixel value mapping, y = m(x), where m(·) is the mapping function, *x*, *y* = 0, 1, 2,…, 255 are the pixel RGB level before and after mapping, respectively. Without special statement, 8-bit RGB scale images are considered. For contract enhancement here we are adding a 50 constant value in RGB component if, the value of RGB is greater than 255,Then we are set the default value 255.

Fig. 3: Image before contrast Enhancement

Fig. 4: Image after contrast Enhancement

D. Adaptive Filter

The adaptive filter we spend the majority of time on in this section is the Minimal Mean Square Error (MMSE) filter. This filter can be used to remove both additive white noise and speckle noise. There are two filter processes.

1) A filtering process, which produces an output signal in response to a given input signal.
2) An adaptation process, which aims to adjust the filter parameters.

Adaptive filter method is performed on degraded images that contain original image and noise**.** Adaptive filter method is used for calculating the mean. If one of the values while calculating the mean is odd then previous value are calculated and then mean is found out. And when the value is find out by calculating mean then replace that value.

E. Color Recovery

In color recovery process used LSB shifting method. Transfer Half LSB of color Image to enhance colorless image. This module focuses on the implementation aspects of data sifting. In figure 3.4 the images are grayscale image. After the color recovery process the result is shown in figure 3.5.

Fig. 5: Image Before Colour Recovery

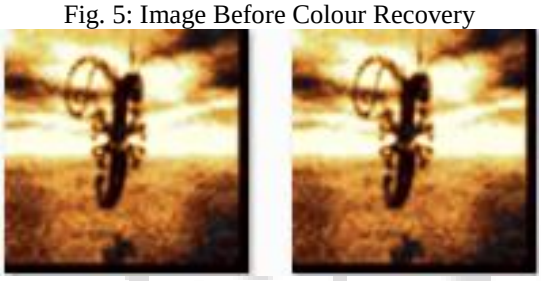

Fig. 6:- Image before colour recovery

Following are the steps for the exchanging of LSB value.

Step1: (Initialization Process)

Initially image is selected for the data exchange.

Step2: (Preprocessing)

Reference image and extracted image loaded by user is split into three parts. Due to this it is possible to exchange each data segment into single image carrier.

Step3: (LSB Shifting)

LSB shifting is done between reference image and images extracted from video & For that LSB shifting method is used.

Step4: (binding images)

Shift all LSB of image. And create the image.

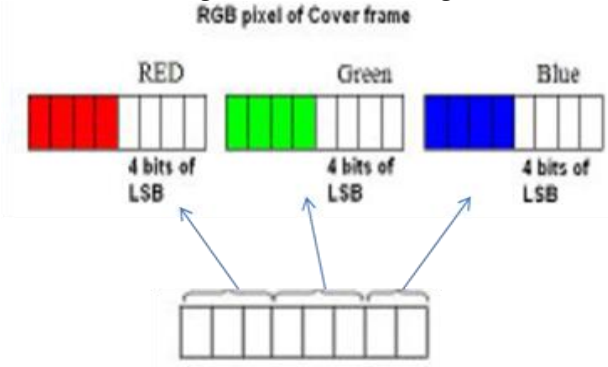

Fig. 7: LSB Shifting for RGB component of image.

F. Block Diagram and Algorithm

The image super-resolution algorithm is used to reconstruct the high resolution. The texture synthesis at the higher

resolution is guided by the use of the low resolution areas. To work or to store this images build the Dictionary: It consists of the correspondence between the low and high resolution image patches. The high resolution and valid patches are evenly extracted from the known part of the image.

1) Input as noise video Input X and interpolate it by a factor of L to make Xu.
2) Database stored in codebook For each codebook n find v(n) = mink D(Xu, Yk ɻ (n))
3) 16 × 16-pixel blocks yield better overall results than its partitions.
4) Divide the noise video in two separate parts.
5) Separate the low quality image from video.
6) Compare the low quality codebook image with enhanced images.
   Solve {xn}
   Compute bY h
7) Increasing the resolution of low quality images using information of reference images.
   Compute bY h
8) Combine low-resolution information with the enhancement layer
9) Super-Resolved image.

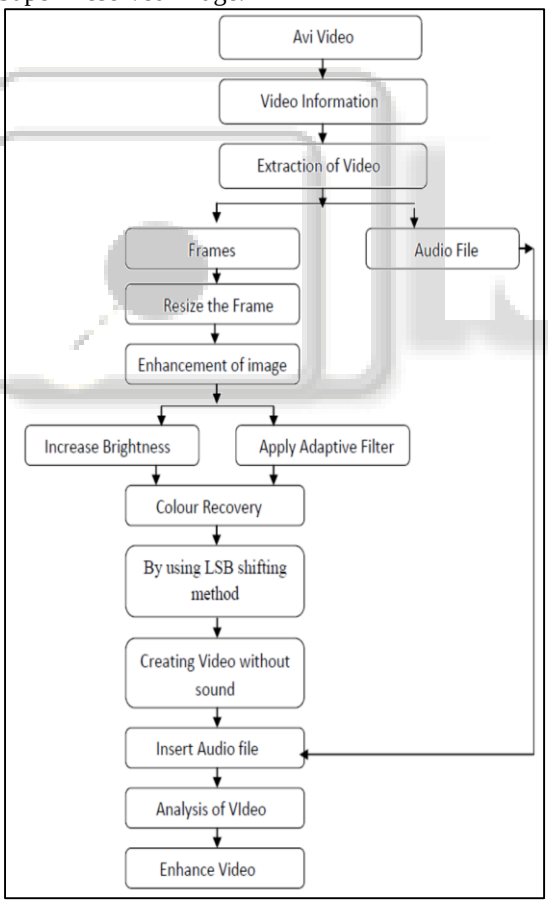

Fig. 8: Block Diagram of Example Based Inhancement of degraded video

IV. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

In result analysis calculating the Peak Signal Noise Ratio (PSNR), Mean square error (MSE), Entropy and mean intensity (M.I). The Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR) is the ratio between maximum possible power and corrupting noise that affect representation of image. PSNR is usually expressed as decibel scale. The PSNR is commonly used as measure of quality reconstruction of image. The signal in this case is original data and the noise is the error introduced. High value of PSNR indicates the high quality of image. Mean Square Error can be estimated in one of many ways to quantify the difference between values implied by an estimate and the true quality being certificated. Image entropy is a quantity which is used to describe the working of an image, i.e. the amount of information which must be coded for by a compression algorithm. Table 4.1 shows the Mean intensity and PSNR values for original image and enhanced image. Graph 4.1 shows the compare original image and enhanced image by using M.I.

SR No		M.I. (original image)	M.I. (Enhance image)	PSNR
1	Image1	0.035294	0.53333	5.9558
2	Image2	0.035294	0.53333	5.9558
3	Image3	0.039216	0.53333	6.1296
4	Image4	0.035294	0.53333	6.2551
5	Image5	0.035294	0.53333	6.2551
6	Image6	0.035294	0.52941	6.0904
7	Image7	0.035294	0.52941	6.0904

Table 1: Calculating the PSNR, M.I. value of original and Enhanced image

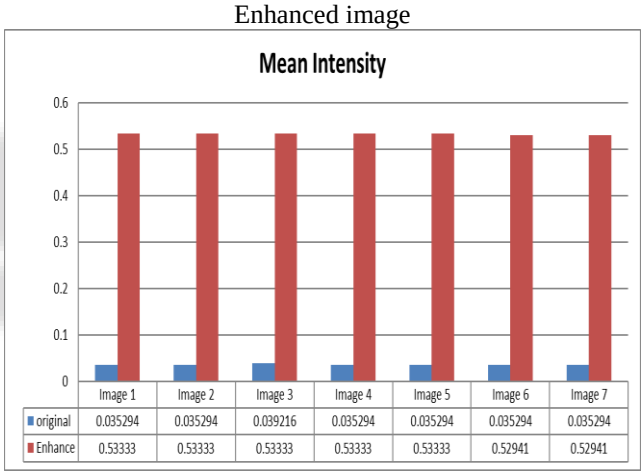

Fig. 9: Graph 4.1 Mean Intensity for comparision of original and enhanced image

Table 4.2 shows the Entropy for original and enhanced image. Image entropy is a quantity which is used to describe the working of an image, i.e. the amount of information which must be coded for by a compression algorithm. Graph 4.2 shows a comparison between the entropy of original and enhanced image.

SR No		Entropy (original image)	Entropy (Enhanced image)
1	Image1	3.2814	6.3195
2	Image2	3.2814	6.3195
3	Image3	3.5362	6.4071
4	Image4	3.1029	6.385
5	Image5	3.1029	6.385
6	Image6	3.2378	6.3448
7	Image7	3.2378	6.3448

Table 2: Calculating the Entropy value of original and Enhanced image

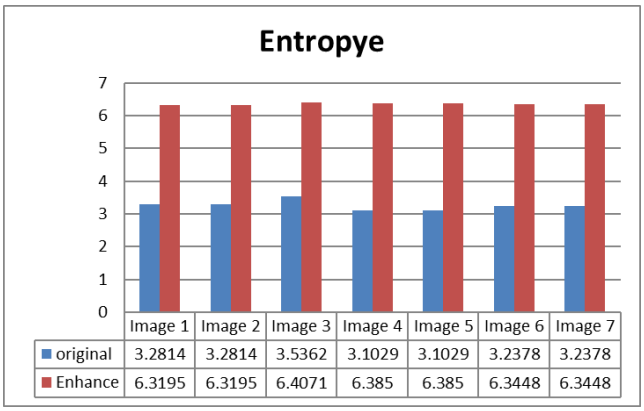

Fig. 10: Graph 4.2 Entropy for comparision of original and enhanced image

V. CONCLUSION

In this work, we provided an effective framework to enhance an extremely low-light video. Example-based approach for the general enhancement of degraded video frames is used by using the referenced image from where to build the dictionary. We proposed a motion adaptive filter based on the mean calculating method and adopted the denoising for further smoothing. For color recovery process LSB shifting method is used. For this enhancement of video Super-resolution algorithm, LSB shifting algorithm is used which is explained in chapter (3). In many applications, the acquired video is not clear to be processed. Some of the causes are low lamination and noise. In this project, we focus on how to improve the illumination of dim video in real time application. A simplified pipeline of VEC model is proposed. The proposed enhancement method mainly includes two parts. One part is the video filters that we used in pre and post video processing to reduce noise. The other part is used for color mapping used to adjust video illumination. In this project we can sharpen the images, contrast to make a graphic display more useful for display, reduce amount of noise from video by using filter. Image processing is applied in recognition of images quality assurance systems. For result analysis we calculate the PSNR, MSE and entropy of enhanced image. By calculating these we can compare both original image and enhanced image.

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