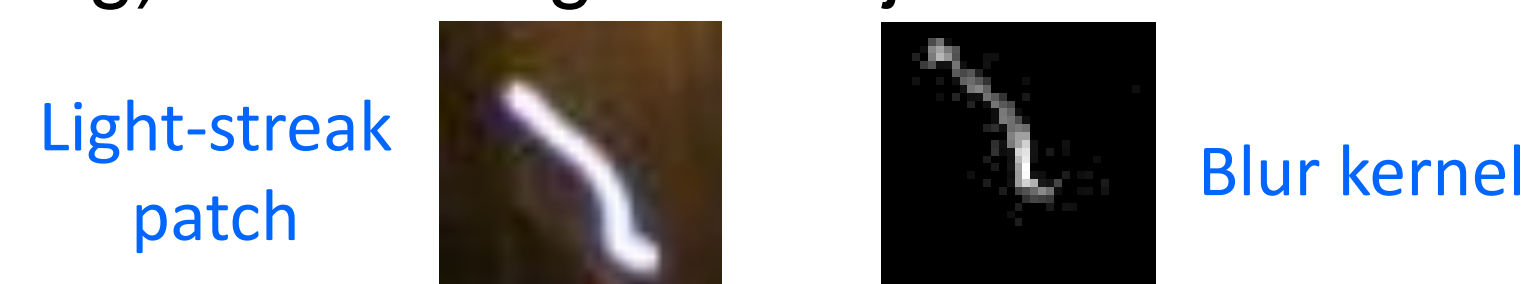


Introduction

Goal: recover blurry images under low-light conditions



- Low light conditions: blur often occurs / few salient edges (recent deblurring methods easily fail)
- Light streaks: blurred light sources (commonly existing) / indicating blur trajectories

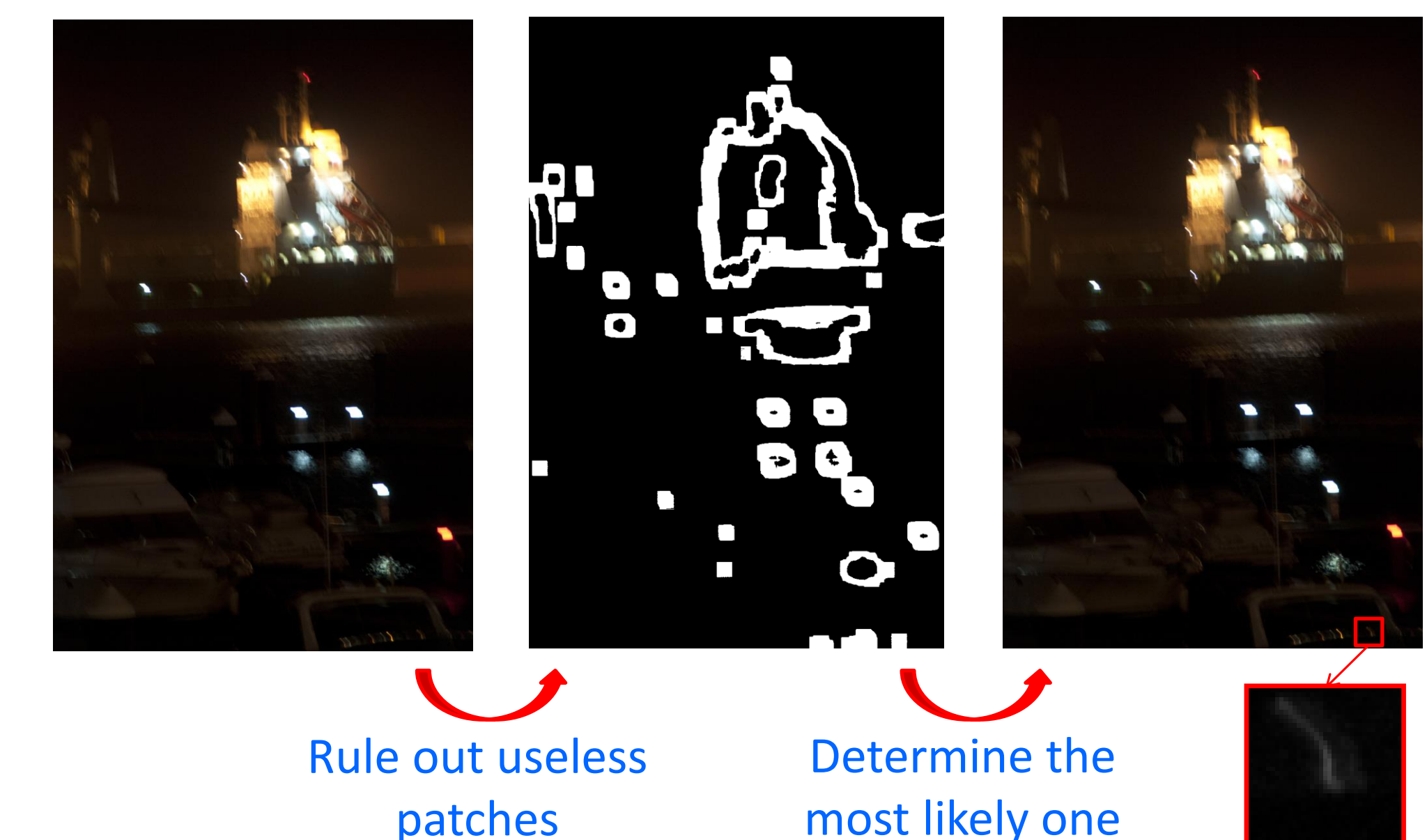


- Guide our deblurring system



Light Streak Detection

Pipeline



Light Streak Detection

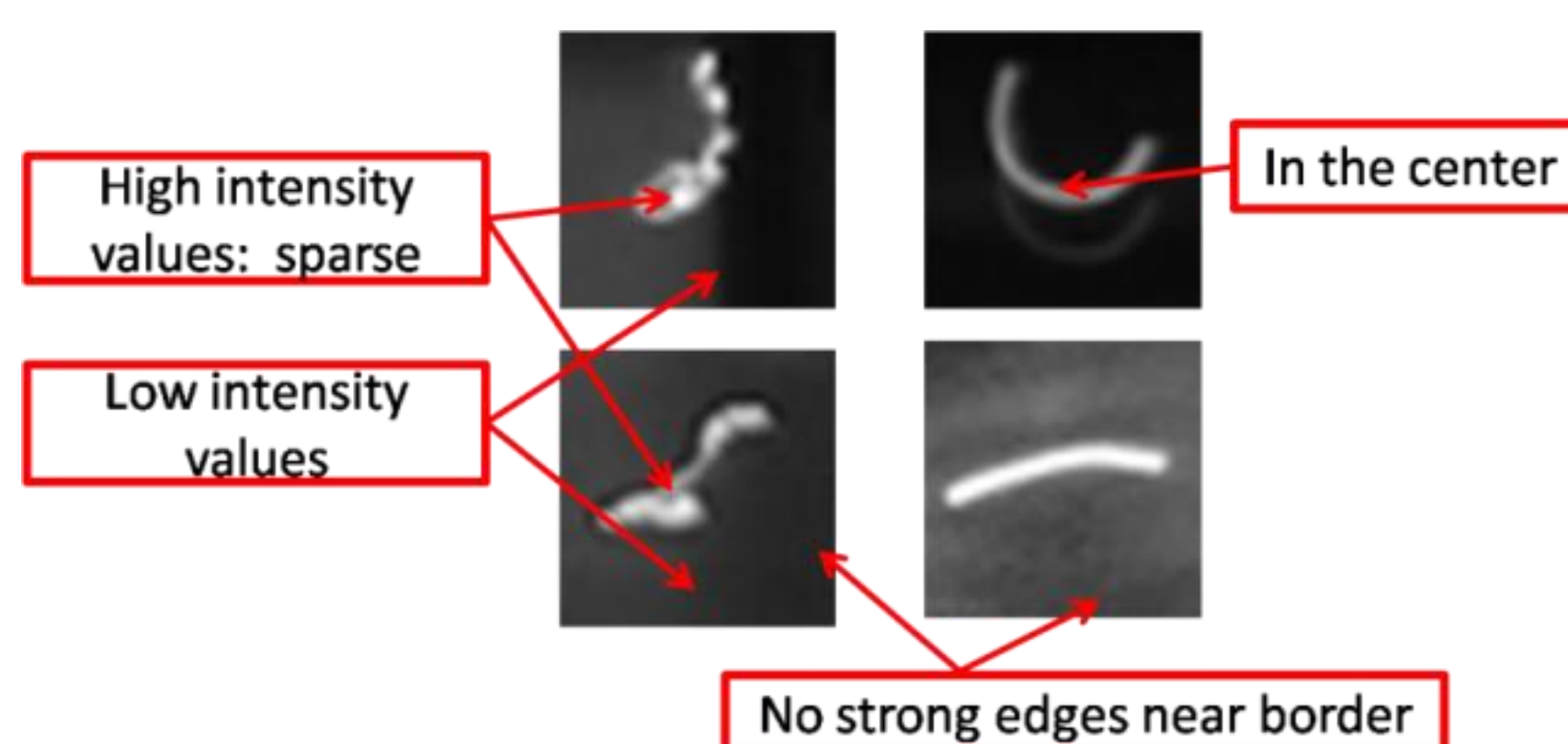
1. The measure to determine how likely a patch contains a light streak
 - Power-spectrum property of blur kernels by Goldstein and Fattal [4]

$$|(\widehat{B * \mathcal{D}})(\omega)|^2 \approx c_1 |K(\omega)|^2 \approx c_2 |ls(\omega)|^2$$

Square root of Laplacian filter Fourier transform

- Power spectrum of blurry input \approx power spectrum of light-streak patch
- Difference of power spectrum as the measure

2. Reduce computation
 - Property of light-streak patches (heuristic)



- Filter-based approach for each property

Proposed Algorithm

General formulation

$$(\hat{I}, \hat{K}) = \arg \min_{(I, K)} \sum_{\partial^*} |\partial^* B - \partial^* I * K|_2^2 + \phi_I(I) + \phi_K(K)$$

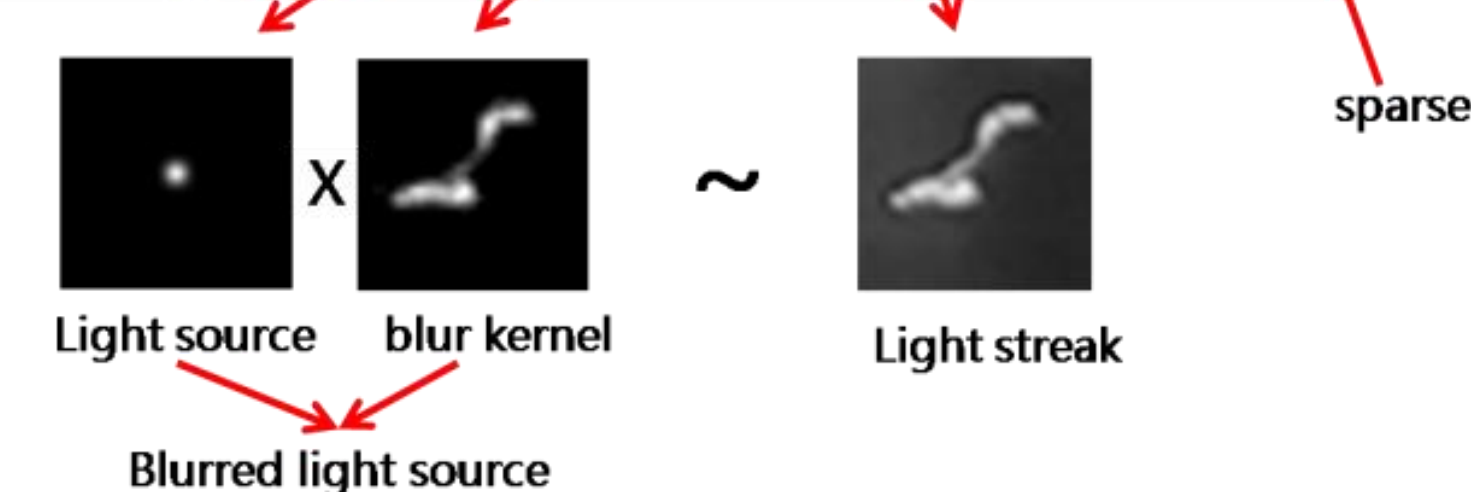
$\partial^* \in \{\partial_x, \partial_y\}$ constraints

Proposed Algorithm

- Update blur kernel K

$$K^{(n+1)} = \arg \min_K \sum_{\partial^*} |\partial^* B - \partial^* I^{(n)} * K|_2^2 + \phi_K(K, ls)$$

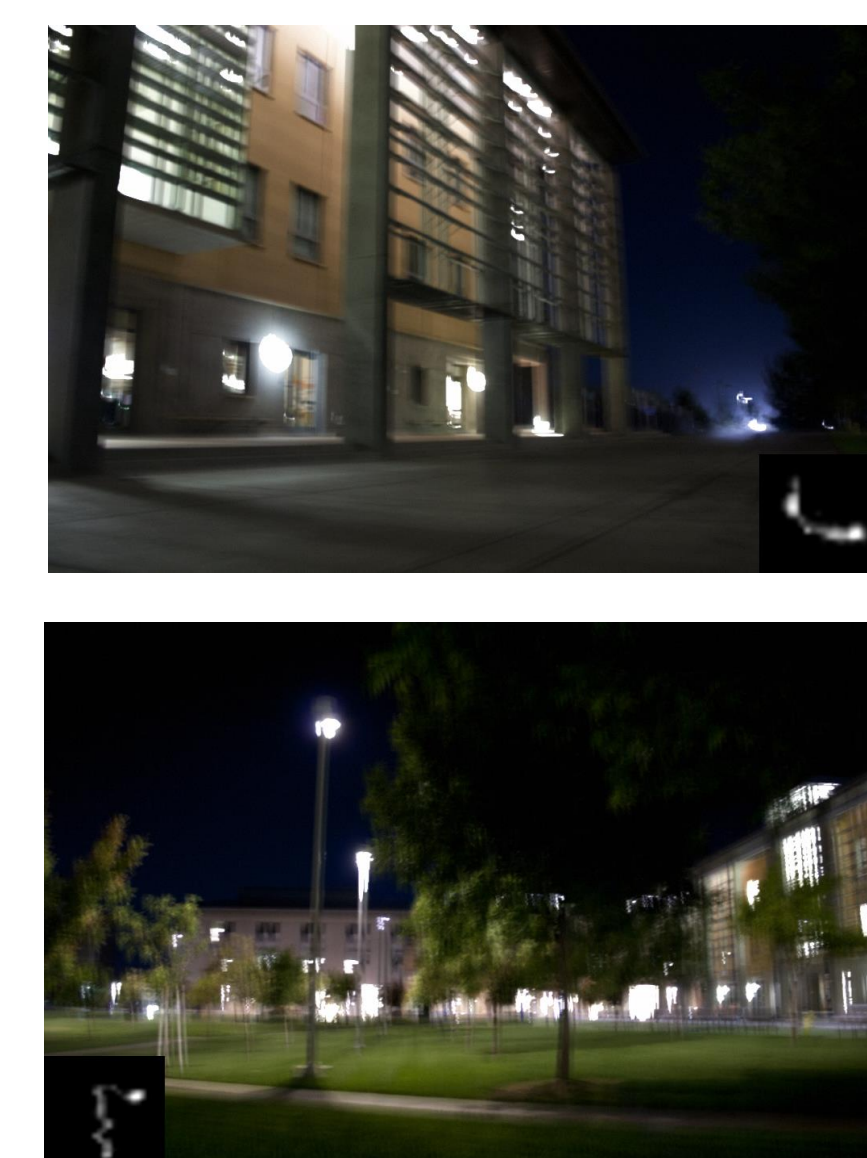
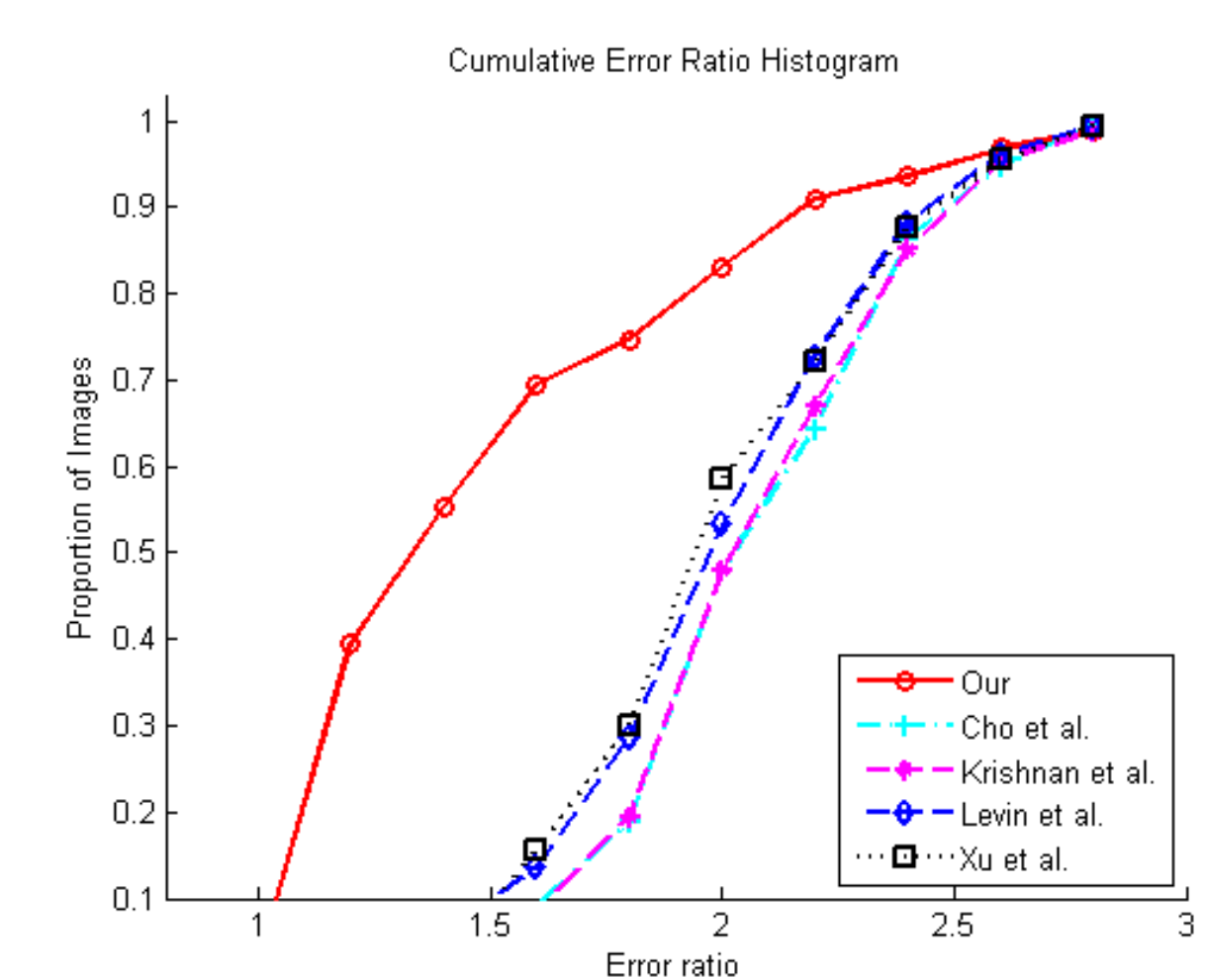
$$\phi_K(K, ls) = \lambda \sum_{\partial^*} |\partial^* \mathcal{D} * K - \partial^* ls|_2^2 + \mu |K|_1$$



- Update dot pattern D (Gaussian-like pattern)
- Update latent image I

Quantitative Comparisons

- Synthetic images



Reference

- [1] S. Cho and S. Lee. Fast motion deblurring. In SIGGRAPH Asia, 2009.
- [2] D. Krishnan, T. Tay, and R. Fergus. Blind deconvolution using a normalized sparsity measure. In CVPR, 2011.
- [3] B.-S. Hua and K.-L. Low. Interactive motion deblurring using light streaks. In ICIP, 2011.
- [4] A. Goldstein and R. Fattal. Blur-kernel estimation from spectral irregularities. In ECCV, 2012.

Qualitative Comparisons

