

e-ISSN: 2348-6848, p- ISSN: 2348-795X Volume 2, Issue 10, October 2015

Available at http://internationaljournalofresearch.org

# Removing Camera Shake via Weighted Fourier Burst Accumulation

### **Bhujbal Sonali**

SP'sInstitute of Knowledge College Of Engineering Department of computer engineering, Savitribai Phule University. sonali99bhujbal@gmail.com

#### **Gite Vishal**

SP'sInstitute of Knowledge College Of Engineering Department of computer engineering, Savitribai Phule University.

vishugite143@gmail.com

### **Magar Dhanashree**

SP'sInstitute of Knowledge College Of Engineering Department of computer engineering, Savitribai Phule University.

magardhanu241@gmail.com

### Prof.Ajay gupta

SP'sInstitute of Knowledge College Of Engineering, Department of computer engineering, Savitribai Phule University.

ajay2006\_07@yahoo.com

#### **Abstract:**

Camera shaking is one of the problem which leads to blur images and ruin many photographs. This causes object present in the image unclear. The deblurring methods the Convolution of a sharp image with a uniform blur kernel, Conventional blind deconvolution are used to give a better visualization of the image. It typically assumes frequency-domain constraints on image for motion path during shaking. These camera motions follow the given path and try to gives a clear visual. There is no such system which uniformly or equally removes the blurness. So this paper introduces the idea of weighted fourier burst accumulation method for resolving camera shake problem. The proposed algorithm performs a weighted average in fourier domain. The weights are based on the fourier spectrum magnitude.

**Keywords**: Block formation; Gaussian kernel; image pixel vector; equivalent blur kernel estimation; reverse kernel application.

#### **Introduction:**

Camera shake is originated from the random hand vibrations. It means that the movement of the camera take the individual image of the burst. Due to the shaking of the camera the image become blurring. In this camera shake direction which eventually leads to bluring of the images in the single direction. Camera shake can be described as a blur kernel. There are various

types of the blur images that are occurring due to the movement of the camera. Average Blur, Gaussian Blur, Motion Blur the Average blur is one of several tools you can use to remove noise and specks in an image. Use it when noise is present over the entire image. This type of blurring can be distribution in horizontal and vertical direction and can be circular averaging. The Gaussian Blur effect is a filter that blends a



e-ISSN: 2348-6848, p- ISSN: 2348-795X Volume 2, Issue 10, October 2015

Available at http://internationaljournalofresearch.org

specific number of pixels incrementally, following a bell-shaped curve. The blurring is dense in the center and feathers at the edge. Apply Gaussian Blur to an image when you want more control over the Blur effect. The Motion Blur effect is a filter that makes the image appears to be moving by adding a blur in a specific direction. Many methods are been proposed to remove the blurness in the image one of such recent method is fourier burst accumulation, where it performs weighted average in the fourier domain, with weight depending on the fourier spectrum magnitude. The method is proposed which performed by first estimating the blured kernel using the Gaussian function. Gaussian function which is been calculating over the series of blocks by grazing over the image, then de-convoling the blured image with that kernel in order to obtain the original clear image.

There are different methodologies used to remove the blurness .Most of the systems uses the methodologies like :

- 1. Single-image blind De-convolution Method
- 2.Multi-image blind de-convolution Method
- 3. Lucky Imaging Method

In the Single image Blind De-convolution Method, variantional method sparked many compititors seeking to combine natural images priors, assumptions on the blurred operators, optimization frameworks, to estimate both the blurring kernel and sharp image. This is use as an image prior the recurrences of a small natural image patches across different scales. The kernel estimation problem is better than estimating the kernel and sharp image together.

In Multi-image blind de-convolution, two or more input images can improve the estimation of both the images and the blurring kernels. In this we consider two photographs. That is one having short exposure time, noisy but sharp and one with long exposure, blurred with low noise. In this the sharp one is used to estimate the motion of the blurred one.

In Lucky Imaging Method, it takes a series of thousands of short exposure images and then select the sharp one. The classical technique based on the brightness of the brightest speckle. It is a popular technique in the photography.

We are proposing a system of removing blurness of image which is work on the fourier burst accumulation factor.

There are again three methodologies like:

- 1.Rationale
- 2. Fourier magnitude weights
- 3. Equivalent point spread function

Camera shake originated from hand vibrations has obiviously a random nature. The independent movement of a hand occurs blurry image. Let F be the Fourier Transform and k the Fourier Transform of the kernel k. Images are presented in a regular grid indexed by the k0 position k1 and the Fourier domain is Given as the k2 frequency k3. Lets assume, without loss of generality, that the kernel k3 due to camera shake is normalized. Since the integration of incoherent light is always nonnegative, The blurring kernel is nonnegative.

$$k(\mathbf{x})d\mathbf{x} = 1.$$

In fourier magnitude weights, we are going to call FBA to Fourier weighted averaged image.

In equivalent point spread function, the aggregation procedure is done. The FBA kernel can be seen as the final point spread function (PSF) which is obtained by Aggregation procedure.

The present paper is divided into two sections:

- 1.Literature survey
- 2.Proposed system

#### 1. Literature survey:

A) Block Formation [A1, A2]



e-ISSN: 2348-6848, p- ISSN: 2348-795X Volume 2, Issue 10, October 2015

Available at http://internationaljournalofresearch.org

- B) Gaussian Kernel [B1, B2]
- C) Image Pixel Vector [C1, C2]
- D) Equivalent Blur Kernel Estimation [D1, D2]
- E) Reverse Kernel Application [E1,E2]

The proposed work is based on the background research of following concepts:

- A)"Gyro-Based Multi-Image Deconvolution for Removing Handshake Blur" states an idea of Block Formation to improve image quality in very low light.
- B) "Deblured Gaussion Blurred Images" narrates Gaussian Kernel to deblurring of image sensing when the noise in the image is zero.
- C) "Fast Removal Of Non-uniform Camera Shake" explains Image Pixel Vector image for single image blind deblurring.
- D) "Estimating Spatially Varrying Defocus Blur From A Single Image" performs Equivalent Blur Kernel Estimation for estimating blur maps.
- E) "Localizd Image Blur Removal Through Nonparametric Kernel Estimation" proposed Reverse Kernel Application for estimating and removing localized object blur.

#### **Conclusion:**

All the respective study in this paper clearly indicates many flows in the existing system. So to counter attack this proposed system performs a detail research on Block formation, Guassian kernel, Equivalent blur kernel estimation, reverse kernel application that makes the blurr image blurr free. So the mention work of our idea that the blurr image become blurr free by using different different techniques and methods.in this way we describe about how to remove the camera

shake by using the method of fourier burst accumulation.

#### **References:**

- [1] O. Whyte, J. Sivic, A. Zisserman, and J. Ponce, "Non-uniform deblurring for shaken images,"
- Int. J. Comput. Vis., vol. 98, no. 2, pp. 168–186,2012.
- [2] T. Buades, Y. Lou, J.-M. Morel, and Z. Tang, "A note on multi-image denoising," in Proc. Int. Workshop Local Non-Local Approx. Image Process. (LNLA), Aug. 2009, pp. 1–15.
- [3] H. Zhang, D. Wipf, and Y. Zhang, "Multi-image blind deblurring using a coupled adaptive sparse prior," in Proc.IEEE Conf. Comput. Vis. Pattern Recognit. (CVPR), Jun. 2013, pp. 1051–1058.
- [4] B. Carignan, J.-F. Daneault, and C. Duval, "Quantifying the importance of high frequency components on the amplitude of physiological tremor," Experim. Brain Res., vol. 202, no. 2, pp. 299–306, 2010.
- [5] F. Gavant, L. Alacoque, A. Dupret, and D. David, "A physiological camera shake model for image stabilization systems," in Proc. IEEE Sensors, Oct. 2011, pp. 1461–1464.
- [6] F. Xiao, A. Silverstein, and J. Farrell, "Cameramotion and effective spatial resolution," in Proc. Int. Congr. Imag. Sci. (ICIS), 2006, pp. 33–36.
- [7] V. Garrel, O. Guyon, and P. Baudoz, "A highly efficient lucky imaging algorithm: Image synthesis based on Fourier amplitude selection," Pub. Astron. Soc. Pacific, vol. 124, no. 918, pp. 861–867, 2012.



e-ISSN: 2348-6848, p- ISSN: 2348-795X Volume 2, Issue 10, October 2015

Available at http://internationaljournalofresearch.org

[8] D. L. Fried, "Probability of getting a lucky short-exposure image throughturbulence," J. Opt. Soc. Amer. vol. 68, no. 12, pp. 1651–1657, 1978.

[9] D. Kundur and D. Hatzinakos, "Blind image deconvolution," IEEE Signal Process. Mag., vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 43–64, May 1996.

[10] R. Fergus, B. Singh, A. Hertzma nn, S. T. Roweis, and W. T. Freeman, "Removing camera shake from a single photograph," ACM Trans. Graph., vol. 25, no. 3, pp. 787–794, 2006.