

# Combined stereo reconstruction and defogging

Bezout Labex

Working group "Machine learning and optimization"

Jean-Philippe Tarel and Laurent Caraffa



IFSTTAR



Université Paris Est, IFSTTAR, IGN

May 14th, 2019

## Visual effect of fog



Clear, Visibility distance : 17km

# Visual effect of fog

- Color Fades



Visibility distance : 5km

## Visual effect of fog

- Color Fades
- Airlight added



Visibility distance : 1km

## Visual effect of fog

- Color Fades
- Airlight added
- Contrast and visibility decrease with distance



Visibility distance : 500m

## Visual effect of fog

- Color Fades
- Airlight added
- Contrast and visibility decrease with distance



Visibility distance : 250m

⇒ Difficulties for object detection/recognition/identification

## Model of fog visual effect

The **Koschmieder law** [Middleton52] :

$$I = I_0 e^{-\beta d} + I_s (1 - e^{-\beta d})$$

## Model of fog visual effect

The **Koschmieder law** [Middleton52] :

$$I = I_0 e^{-\beta d} + I_s (1 - e^{-\beta d})$$



Foggy image  $I$

# Model of fog visual effect

The **Koschmieder law** [Middleton52] :

$$I = I_0 e^{-\beta d} + I_s (1 - e^{-\beta d})$$



Foggy image  $I$



Image without fog  $I_0$

# Model of fog visual effect

The **Koschmieder law** [Middleton52] :

$$I = I_0 e^{-\beta d} + I_s (1 - e^{-\beta d})$$



Foggy image  $I$



Image without fog  $I_0$



Depth map  $d$

# Model of fog visual effect

The **Koschmieder law** [Middleton52] :

$$I = I_0 e^{-\beta d} + I_s (1 - e^{-\beta d})$$



Foggy image  $I$



Image without fog  $I_0$



Depth map  $d$

- $I_s$  is the sky intensity

# Model of fog visual effect

The **Koschmieder law** [Middleton52] :

$$I = I_0 e^{-\beta d} + I_s (1 - e^{-\beta d})$$



Foggy image  $I$



Image without fog  $I_0$



Depth map  $d$

- $I_s$  is the sky intensity
- $\beta$  is the extinction coefficient (related to the visibility distance)

## Model of fog visual effect

The **Koschmieder law** [Middleton52] :

$$I = I_0 e^{-\beta d} + I_s (1 - e^{-\beta d})$$



Foggy image  $I$



Image without fog  $I_0$



Depth map  $d$

- $I_s$  is the sky intensity
  - $\beta$  is the extinction coefficient (related to the visibility distance)
- ⇒ For single image defogging, ambiguity between  $I_0$  and  $\beta d$

# Model of fog visual effect

The **Koschmieder law** [Middleton52] :

$$I = I_0 e^{-\beta d} + I_s (1 - e^{-\beta d})$$



Foggy image  $I$



Image without fog  $I_0$



Depth map  $d$

- $I_s$  is the sky intensity
  - $\beta$  is the extinction coefficient (related to the visibility distance)
- ⇒ For single image defogging, ambiguity between  $I_0$  and  $\beta d$
- ⇒ When  $d$  known,  $I_0$  is computed from estimates of  $\beta$  and  $I_s$

# Single image defogging



Foggy image



Visibility restoration using CNN  
AOT-Net [Li-ICCV17]

- Many variants

# Single image defogging



Foggy image



Visibility restoration using  
[Tarel-ICCV09]

- Many variants
- Atmospheric veil  $I_s(1 - e^{-\beta d})$  estimated from the pixels white amount

# Single image defogging



Foggy image



Visibility restoration using Dark  
Channel Prior [He-CVPR09]

- Many variants
- Atmospheric veil  $I_s(1 - e^{-\beta d})$  estimated from the pixels white amount
- Filtering and guided filtering [He-PAMI13,Caraffa-IP15]

# Single image defogging



Foggy image



Visibility restoration using  
[Caraffa-IP15]

- Many variants
- Atmospheric veil  $I_s(1 - e^{-\beta d})$  estimated from the pixels white amount
- Filtering and guided filtering [He-PAMI13,Caraffa-IP15]
- Reverse Koschmieder law from the atmospheric veil

## Fog in stereo reconstruction

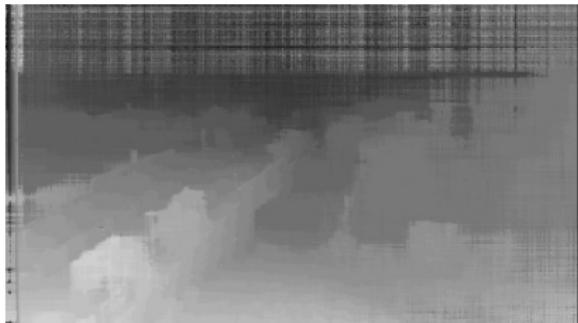


Left stereo image



Right stereo image

## Fog in stereo reconstruction

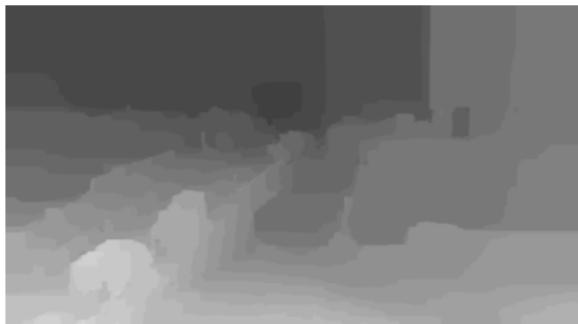


Estimated disparity map using  
SGM [Hirschmuller-PAMI08]



Right stereo image

## Fog in stereo reconstruction



Estimated disparity map with GC  
[Boykov-PAMI01]



Right stereo image

- Problem : a wall is reconstructed before visibility distance due to decreasing contrast with distance

## Fog in stereo reconstruction



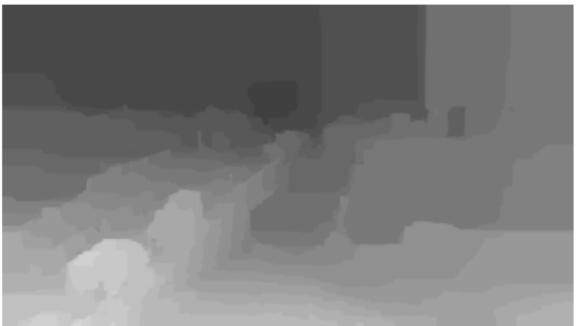
Single Image defogging



Right stereo image

- Problem : a wall is reconstructed before visibility distance due to decreasing contrast with distance
- However, available information at far distances not used

# Depth cues

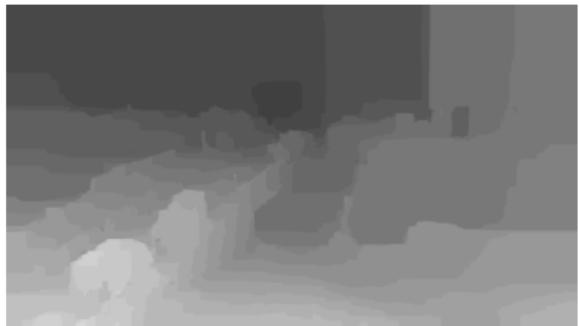


Stereo reconstruction

## Depth cues



Virgin of the Rocks (Da Vinci,  
1507)



Stereo reconstruction

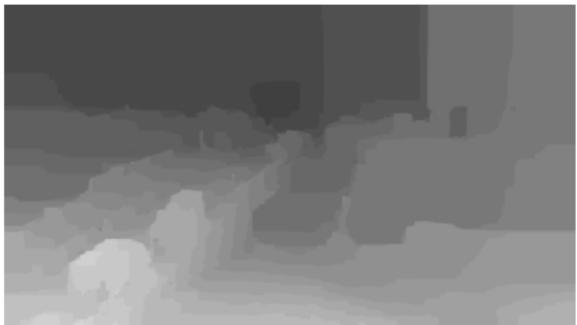
- The intensity is related to the depth at far distances

## Depth cues



Landscape of Virgin of the Rocks  
(Da Vinci, 1507)

- The intensity is related to the depth at far distances

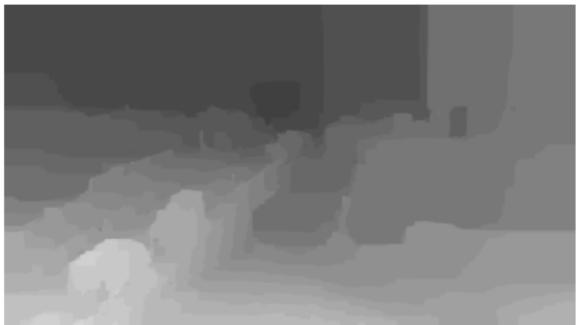


Stereo reconstruction

## Depth cues



Atmospheric veil after thresholding



Stereo reconstruction

- The intensity is related to the depth at far distances
- Complementary depth cues are provided by fog and stereovision

## Depth cues



Atmospheric veil after thresholding



Stereo reconstruction

- The intensity is related to the depth at far distances
- Complementary depth cues are provided by fog and stereovision
- ⇒ Usefull combination

# Towards a MRF model

- Stereovision without fog

## Towards a MRF model

- Stereovision without fog
- Single image defogging knowing the depth

## Towards a MRF model

- Stereovision without fog
- Single image defogging knowing the depth
- Global model combining defogging and stereovision

# What we are looking for?



$I_L$



$I_R$

# What we are looking for?



$I_L$



$I_R$



$I_{0L}$



$D$

# What we are looking for?



$I_L$



$I_R$



$I_{0L}$

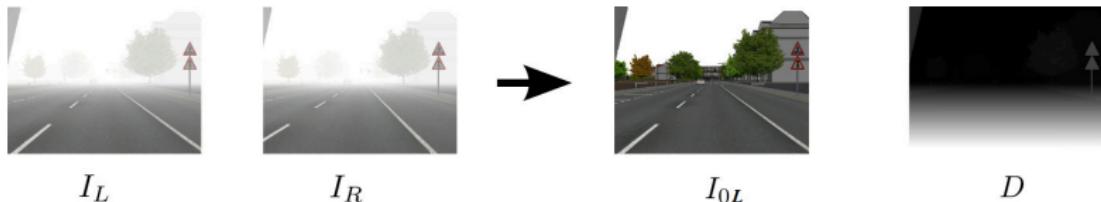


$D$

Bayesian approach :

$$p(D, I_{0L} | I_L, I_R) \propto p(I_L, I_R | D, I_{0L}) p(D, I_{0L})$$

## What we are looking for?

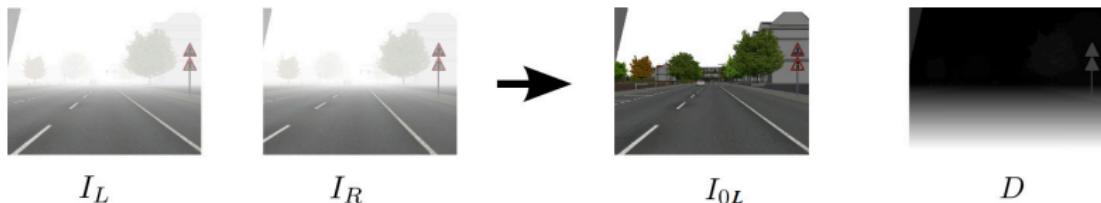


Bayesian approach :

$$p(D, I_{0L} | I_L, I_R) \propto p(I_L, I_R | D, I_{0L}) p(D, I_{0L})$$

$$E(D, I_{0L} | I_L, I_R) = \underbrace{E(I_L, I_R | D, I_{0L})}_{E_{data}} + \underbrace{E(D, I_{0L})}_{E_{prior}} \quad (1)$$

## What we are looking for?



Bayesian approach :

$$p(D, I_{0L} | I_L, I_R) \propto p(I_L, I_R | D, I_{0L}) p(D, I_{0L})$$

$$E(D, I_{0L} | I_L, I_R) = \underbrace{E(I_L, I_R | D, I_{0L})}_{E_{data}} + \underbrace{E(D, I_{0L})}_{E_{prior}} \quad (1)$$

MAP estimate  $\Rightarrow$  Find  $D$  and  $I_{0L}$  which minimize  $E$ .

## Dense stereo reconstruction without fog

Without fog,  $I_{0L} \approx I_L$  :

## Dense stereo reconstruction without fog

Without fog,  $I_{0L} \approx I_L$  :

$$E(D|I_L, I_R) = \underbrace{E(I_R, I_L|D)}_{E_{data\_stereo}} + \underbrace{E(D)}_{E_{prior\_stereo}} \quad (2)$$

## Dense stereo reconstruction without fog

Without fog,  $I_{0L} \approx I_L$  :

$$E(D|I_L, I_R) = \underbrace{E(I_R, I_L|D)}_{E_{data\_stereo}} + \underbrace{E(D)}_{E_{prior\_stereo}} \quad (2)$$

$$E_{data\_stereo} = \sum_{(i,j) \in X} \rho_S \left( \frac{|I_L(i,j) - I_R(i-D(i,j),j)|}{\sigma_S} \right)$$

## Dense stereo reconstruction without fog

Without fog,  $I_{0L} \approx I_L$  :

$$E(D|I_L, I_R) = \underbrace{E(I_R, I_L|D)}_{E_{data\_stereo}} + \underbrace{E(D)}_{E_{prior\_stereo}} \quad (2)$$

$$E_{data\_stereo} = \sum_{(i,j) \in X} \rho_S \left( \frac{|I_L(i,j) - I_R(i-D(i,j),j)|}{\sigma_S} \right)$$

$$E_{prior\_stereo} = \lambda_D \sum_{(i,j) \in X} \sum_{(k,l) \in N} |D(i,j) - D(i+k, j+l)|$$

## Single image defogging knowing the depth

When depth  $d = \frac{\nu}{D}$  is known :

$$E(I_0|D, I) = \underbrace{E(I|D, I_0)}_{E_{data\_fog}} + \underbrace{E(I_0|D)}_{E_{prior\_fog}} \quad (3)$$

## Single image defogging knowing the depth

When depth  $d = \frac{\nu}{D}$  is known :

$$E(I_0|D, I) = \underbrace{E(I|D, I_0)}_{E_{data\_fog}} + \underbrace{E(I_0|D)}_{E_{prior\_fog}} \quad (3)$$

$$E_{data\_fog} = \sum_{(i,j) \in X} \rho_P \left( \frac{|I_0(i,j)e^{-\frac{\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}} + I_s(1 - e^{-\frac{\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}}) - I(i,j)|}{\sigma_P} \right)$$

- $\rho_p$  is related to the assumed noise distribution

## Single image defogging knowing the depth

When depth  $d = \frac{\nu}{D}$  is known :

$$E(I_0|D, I) = \underbrace{E(I|D, I_0)}_{E_{\text{data\_fog}}} + \underbrace{E(I_0|D)}_{E_{\text{prior\_fog}}} \quad (3)$$

$$E_{\text{data\_fog}} = \sum_{(i,j) \in X} \rho_P \left( \frac{|I_0(i,j)e^{-\frac{\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}} + I_s(1 - e^{-\frac{\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}}) - I(i,j)|}{\sigma_P} \right)$$

$$E_{\text{prior\_fog}} = \lambda_{I_0} \sum_{(i,j) \in X} \sum_{(k,l) \in N} |I_0(i,j) - I_0(i+k, j+l)|$$

- $\rho_p$  is related to the assumed noise distribution

## Single image defogging knowing the depth

When depth  $d = \frac{\nu}{D}$  is known :

$$E(I_0|D, I) = \underbrace{E(I|D, I_0)}_{E_{\text{data\_fog}}} + \underbrace{E(I_0|D)}_{E_{\text{prior\_fog}}} \quad (3)$$

$$E_{\text{data\_fog}} = \sum_{(i,j) \in X} \rho_P \left( \frac{|I_0(i,j) e^{-\frac{\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}} + I_s(1 - e^{-\frac{\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}}) - I(i,j)|}{\sigma_P} \right)$$

$$E_{\text{prior\_fog}} = \lambda_{I_0} \sum_{(i,j) \in X} \sum_{(k,l) \in N} e^{-\frac{\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}} |I_0(i,j) - I_0(i+k, j+l)|$$

- $\rho_p$  is related to the assumed noise distribution
- Factor  $e^{-\frac{\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}}$  into the prior term

## Effect of the factor in the prior

$$E_{prior\_fog} = \lambda_{I_0} \sum_{(i,j) \in X} \sum_{(k,l) \in N} |I_0(i,j) - I_0(i+k, j+l)|$$

$$\lambda_{I_0} = 0$$



## Effect of the factor in the prior

$$E_{prior\_fog} = \lambda_{I_0} \sum_{(i,j) \in X} \sum_{(k,l) \in N} |I_0(i,j) - I_0(i+k, j+l)|$$

$$\lambda_{I_0} = 1$$



## Effect of the factor in the prior

$$E_{prior\_fog} = \lambda_{I_0} \sum_{(i,j) \in X} \sum_{(k,l) \in N} e^{-\frac{\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}} |I_0(i,j) - I_0(i+k, j+l)|$$

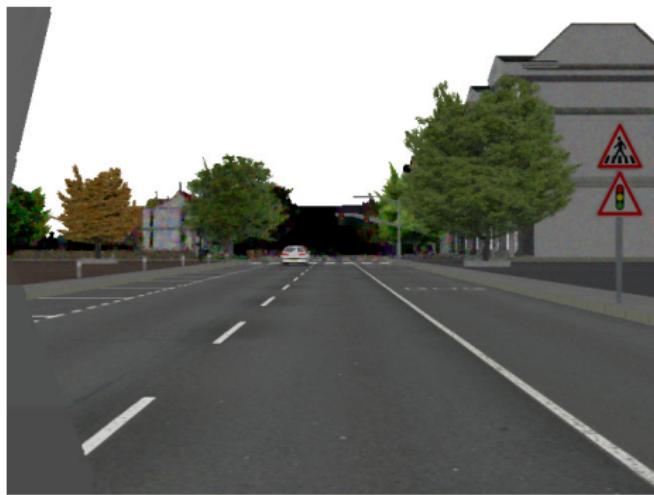
$$\lambda_{I_0} = 1$$



## Effect of the factor in the prior

$$E_{prior\_fog} = \lambda_{I_0} \sum_{(i,j) \in X} \sum_{(k,l) \in N} e^{-\frac{\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}} |I_0(i,j) - I_0(i+k, j+l)|$$

$$\lambda_{I_0} = 2$$



## Effect of the factor in the prior

$$E_{prior\_fog} = \lambda_{I_0} \sum_{(i,j) \in X} \sum_{(k,l) \in N} e^{-\frac{\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}} |I_0(i,j) - I_0(i+k, j+l)|$$

$$\lambda_{I_0} = 4$$



## Effect of the factor in the prior

$$E_{prior\_fog} = \lambda_{I_0} \sum_{(i,j) \in X} \sum_{(k,l) \in N} e^{-\frac{\beta \nu}{D(i,j)}} |I_0(i,j) - I_0(i+k, j+l)|$$

$$\lambda_{I_0} = 8$$



## Stereo reconstruction and defogging : Data term

$$E_{data\_fog\_stereo} = \sum_{(i,j) \in X} \rho_P \left( \frac{|I_{0L}(i,j)e^{\frac{-\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}} + I_s(1 - e^{\frac{-\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}}) - I_L(i,j)|}{\sigma_P} \right) \\ + \rho_P \left( \frac{|I_{0L}(i,j)e^{\frac{-\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}} + I_s(1 - e^{\frac{-\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}}) - I_R(i - D(i,j), j)|}{\sigma_P} \right) \quad (4)$$

## Stereo reconstruction and defogging : Data term

$$E_{data\_fog\_stereo} = \sum_{(i,j) \in X} \rho_P \left( \frac{|I_{0L}(i,j)e^{\frac{-\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}} + I_s(1 - e^{\frac{-\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}}) - I_L(i,j)|}{\sigma_P} \right) \\ + \rho_P \left( \frac{|I_{0L}(i,j)e^{\frac{-\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}} + I_s(1 - e^{\frac{-\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}}) - I_R(i - D(i,j), j)|}{\sigma_P} \right) \quad (4)$$

$$E_{data^*} = \alpha E_{data\_stereo} + (1 - \alpha) E_{data\_fog\_stereo}$$

## Stereo reconstruction and defogging : Data term

$$E_{data\_fog\_stereo} = \sum_{(i,j) \in X} \rho_P \left( \frac{|I_{0L}(i,j)e^{\frac{-\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}} + I_s(1 - e^{\frac{-\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}}) - I_L(i,j)|}{\sigma_P} \right) \\ + \rho_P \left( \frac{|I_{0L}(i,j)e^{\frac{-\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}} + I_s(1 - e^{\frac{-\beta\nu}{D(i,j)}}) - I_R(i - D(i,j), j)|}{\sigma_P} \right) \quad (4)$$

$$E_{data^*} = \alpha E_{data\_stereo} + (1 - \alpha) E_{data\_fog\_stereo}$$

$$E_{data} = \begin{cases} E_{data^*} & \text{if } I_L(i,j) \neq I_s \\ 0 & \text{else. } I_L(i,j) = I_s \text{ and } D(i,j) = 0 \end{cases}$$

## Complete energy and optimization

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{argmin}_{D, I_{0L}, \sigma_p} E = & \alpha E_{\text{data\_stereo}}(D) + (1 - \alpha) E_{\text{data\_fog\_stereo}}(I_{0L}, D, \sigma_p) \\ & + \lambda_D E_{\text{prior\_stereo}}(D) + (1 - \alpha) \lambda_{I_{0L}} E_{\text{prior\_fog}}(I_{0L}, D) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

## Complete energy and optimization

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{argmin}_{D, I_{0L}, \sigma_p} E = & \alpha E_{\text{data\_stereo}}(D) + (1 - \alpha) E_{\text{data\_fog\_stereo}}(I_{0L}, D, \sigma_p) \\ & + \lambda_D E_{\text{prior\_stereo}}(D) + (1 - \alpha) \lambda_{I_{0L}} E_{\text{prior\_fog}}(I_{0L}, D) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

- $\alpha$  and  $\lambda_D$  are hyper-parameters,  $\lambda_{I_{0L}} = 1$

## Complete energy and optimization

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{argmin}_{D, I_{0L}, \sigma_p} E = & \alpha E_{\text{data\_stereo}}(D) + (1 - \alpha) E_{\text{data\_fog\_stereo}}(I_{0L}, D, \sigma_p) \\ & + \lambda_D E_{\text{prior\_stereo}}(D) + (1 - \alpha) \lambda_{I_{0L}} E_{\text{prior\_fog}}(I_{0L} | \ddot{D}) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

- $\alpha$  and  $\lambda_D$  are hyper-parameters,  $\lambda_{I_{0L}} = 1$
- $D$  Approximated by an initial  $\ddot{D}$  to simplify optimization

## Complete energy and optimization

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{argmin}_{D, I_{0L}, \sigma_p} E = & \alpha E_{\text{data\_stereo}}(D) + (1 - \alpha) E_{\text{data\_fog\_stereo}}(I_{0L}, D, \sigma_p) \\ & + \lambda_D E_{\text{prior\_stereo}}(D) + (1 - \alpha) \lambda_{I_{0L}} E_{\text{prior\_fog}}(I_{0L} | \ddot{D}) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

- $\alpha$  and  $\lambda_D$  are hyper-parameters,  $\lambda_{I_{0L}} = 1$
- $D$  Approximated by an initial  $\ddot{D}$  to simplify optimization
- Alternate optimization with respect to  $D$

## Complete energy and optimization

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{argmin}_{D, I_{0L}, \sigma_p} E = & \alpha E_{\text{data\_stereo}}(D) + (1 - \alpha) E_{\text{data\_fog\_stereo}}(I_{0L}, D, \sigma_p) \\ & + \lambda_D E_{\text{prior\_stereo}}(D) + (1 - \alpha) \lambda_{I_{0L}} E_{\text{prior\_fog}}(I_{0L} | \ddot{D}) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

- $\alpha$  and  $\lambda_D$  are hyper-parameters,  $\lambda_{I_{0L}} = 1$
- $D$  Approximated by an initial  $\ddot{D}$  to simplify optimization
- Alternate optimization with respect to  $D$  and  $I_{0L}$

## Complete energy and optimization

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{argmin}_{D, I_{0L}, \sigma_p} E = & \alpha E_{\text{data\_stereo}}(D) + (1 - \alpha) E_{\text{data\_fog\_stereo}}(I_{0L}, D, \sigma_p) \\ & + \lambda_D E_{\text{prior\_stereo}}(D) + (1 - \alpha) \lambda_{I_{0L}} E_{\text{prior\_fog}}(I_{0L} | \ddot{D}) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

- $\alpha$  and  $\lambda_D$  are hyper-parameters,  $\lambda_{I_{0L}} = 1$
- $D$  Approximated by an initial  $\ddot{D}$  to simplify optimization
- Alternate optimization with respect to  $D$  and  $I_{0L}$
- Estimate  $\sigma_p$  like in [Nishino-IJCV12]

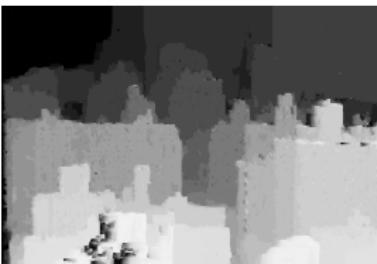
## Results on real images

Left Image



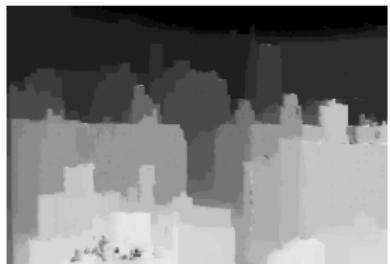
Right Image

Defogging



Stereo

$I_{0L}$



$D$

## Results on real images

Left Image



Defogging



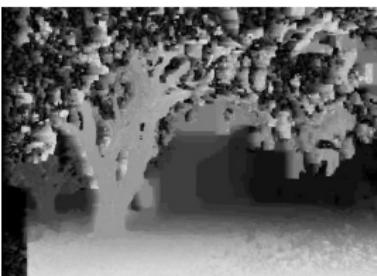
$I_{0L}$



Right Image



Stereo



$D$

# Conclusion

- Thanks to complementary depth cues between stereovision and fog, defogging and stereo reconstruction can be combined with advantages

# Conclusion

- Thanks to complementary depth cues between stereovision and fog, defogging and stereo reconstruction can be combined with advantages
- More details in [Caraffa-CVA14, Caraffa-ACCV12]

# Thank you