OPTIMIZED TUNNEL IMAGE ENHANCEMENT

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project is partially supported by the following grant:
BAA NO.: No. 693JJ3-20-BAA-0001
TITLE: TRAFFIC INCIDENT DETECTION AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM (TIDAS)

I want to thank Dr. Agaian, the Computer Science Department, and the College of Staten Island for opportunity to work on this project.
1. Recently, many tunneling projects were conducted to use the limited land surface area more efficiently. Such underground constructions are used for transportation such as for railways, subways and roads, to host equipment used for experiments like particle accelerators, as well as for pipelines and mines. Tunnels should be regularly inspected in order to avoid accidents resulting from structure failure and to simultaneously extend their lifetime by identifying deterioration at an early stage and perform the required maintenance.

2. Other challenges related to illegal drug trafficking via tunnels. Between 2007 and 2011, federal authorities have detected more than 75 cross-border smuggling tunnels, most of them in California and Arizona [1].

3. Tunnel fire detection and fighting application

4. Self-driving cars (Tunnel lane-positioning system for autonomous driving). Traditional methods of tunnel inspection and tunnel activity monitoring mostly rely on manual vision monitoring and sensing equipment that requires installation and contact with the tunnel surface, which is:
   - time consuming
   - tedious and expensive
   - highly dependent on human subjectivity
   - exposes inspection personnel to possible dangerous environments.

[1] L. Attard et al., Tunnel inspection using photogrammetric techniques and image processing: A review, Volume 144, October 2018
M. Dao et al., A Joint Sparsity Approach to Tunnel Activity Monitoring Using High Resolution Satellite Images
CHALLENGES

• Tunnel environment is unbalanced:
  • Low illumination
  • Reflected light

• Obtained images:
  • Hazy
  • Blurry
  • Noisy
  • Low contrast
  • Low brightness
  • Narrow dynamic range of colors
  • Limit computer vision systems
The objective of the study is to improve the perception of information for both human viewers and automated image processing systems by creating a system for optimized contrast enhancement of tunnel images.

Image enhancement could help computer vision systems to see and analyze better.
1. S-curve contrast stretching to increase the dynamic range of gray levels using improved Otsu’s thresholding algorithm
2. Contrast Limited Adaptive Histogram Equalization (CLAHE) algorithm to improve the contrast
3. Alpha-Blending ($\alpha=0.3$) to restore image data that might be lost during the previous steps
4. Adaptive Gamma Correction algorithm to improve brightness
5. Adaptive Alpha-Blending that generates alpha based on the best EME-score (Measure of Contrast Enhancement)
6. (OPTIONAL) Restore color using Deep Learning Colorization model

**METHOD**

**S-curve Stretching**

Contrast Limited Adaptive Histogram Equalization (CLAHE)

Alpha-Blending ($\alpha=0.3$)

**EME-score**

$$EME = \frac{1}{k_1 k_2} \sum_{i=1}^{k_1} \sum_{j=1}^{k_2} I_{\text{max},i,j} - I_{\text{min},i,j} + c$$
RESULTS

Original - RGB

Original - Gray

Enhanced - RGB

Enhanced - Gray
RESULTS

Original - RGB

Original - Gray

Enhanced - Gray

Enhanced - RGB

Original - RGB
DISCUSSION
COLOR RESTORATION

Original - RGB
Enhanced - Gray
Enhanced - RGB

Pseudo-color Mapping
Deep Learning Color Restoration – SIGGRAPH17
Deep Learning Color Restoration – ECCV16
DISCUSSION

RUNNING ALGORITHM ON RGB CHANNELS

Original - RGB

Enhanced - RGB
DISCUSSION
RUNNING ALGORITHM ON RGB
CHANNELS SEPARATELY

Original - RGB

Enhanced - RGB
DISCUSSION
RUNNING ALGORITHM ON RGB CHANNELS

Original - RGB

Enhanced - RGB
CONCLUSION

• The results show improvements in contrast compared to the original image and the traditional state-of-the-art contrast stretching algorithms
• The system performs better in dark environments
• Contrast enhancement brings up compression artifacts

FUTURE WORK

• Separated enhancement of dark and bright regions
• Histogram equalization based on average value of color channel
• Reduce runtime by picking average alpha values for specific cases
• Denoising
• Image Restoration