

Perception-inspired spatio-temporal video deinterlacing

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Interlaced Videos:- Given frame of 'N' rows, only 'N/2' alternate rows are present in one field.

Remaining rows are present in the next field



Deinterlacing :-

- Convert Interlaced Videos to Deinterlaced
 Videos
- Convert Fields to Frames.



Deinterlacing :-

$$F_0(\vec{x}, n) = \begin{cases} F(\vec{x}, n), \ y \ mod2 = n \ mod2 \\ F_i(\vec{x}, n), & otherwise \end{cases}$$



- Static region of video → Temporal deinterlacing
- High motion in the video → Spatial deinterlacing
- •Sports is broadcast over 1080i rather than the usual 720p or 1080p. This is followed by ESPN/Star, Sky, BBC sport.

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Linear Deinterlacers

- Spatial Deinterlacers
- Temporal Deinterlacers
- Spatio-Temporal Deinterlacers

Non-Linear Deinterlacers

- Inter-Frame Deinterlacers
- Intra-Frame Deinterlacers
- Adaptive Deinterlacers

Linear Deinterlacers:-

$$\widehat{F_n}(i,j) = \begin{cases} F_n(i,j), & (j \mod 2 = n \mod 2) \\ \sum_m \sum_k F_{n+m}(i,j+k) h_m(k), (otherwise) \end{cases}$$

Line Averaging (LA):-





Spatial Linear Deinterlacers:-

- •All pass on the temporal.
- •Even after low pass, aliasing components are preserved.

Temporal Linear Deinterlacers:-

- •All pass on the vertical.
- •This is the best solution for a static image as all the vertical frequencies are preserved

Temporal Linear Deinterlacers:-



Vertical Temporal Filter (VTF) [Wes98]:-

$$\widehat{F_n}(i,j) = \begin{cases} F_n(i,j), & (j \mod 2 = n \mod 2) \\ \sum_m \sum_k F_{n+m}(i,j+k) h_m(k), (otherwise) \end{cases}$$

$$h_m(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \dots, (k = -1, 1, m = 0) \\ -\frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{8}, -\frac{1}{16}, (k = -2, 0, 2, m = -1, 1) \end{cases}$$

Non- Linear Deinterlacers:-

- Inter-Frame Deinterlacers
- Intra-Frame Deinterlacers
- Adaptive Deinterlacers

Non- Linear Deinterlacers:-

- Inter-Frame Deinterlacers
 - Edge based Line Averaging
- Intra-Frame Deinterlacers
 - Spatio-Temporal edge based median filtering
- Adaptive Deinterlacers
 - Content adaptive vertical temporal filtering.

Method switching algorithms (MSAs)

Method switching ELA [Hon11]

• Choses between LA, ELA and STELA.

Content adaptive VTF CAVTF [Lee13]

- Adaptively 'learn' the filter weights of VTF based on video content
- Uses Adaptive dynamic range encoding (ADRC)
- Each code gets a different weight
- Latest paper there is on deinterlacing
- Considered to be benchmark for our tests.

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Region of video that has no motion or a static region.

• This requires a purely temporal deinterlacer.

Region of video that has moderate motion.

• This requires a spatio-temporal deinterlacer

Region of video that has very high motion.

• This requires a purely spatial deinterlacer.

$$\widehat{F}_n(i,j) = \begin{cases} F_n(i,j) , \\ \\ \end{cases}$$

ľ

(j mod2 = n mod2) **a**, **A b**, **B**

Solving for Region A :-

Difference image will give static regions

$$d_n = \|F(n+1) - F(n-1)\|$$

Threshold to 1 bit-depth.

Condition **a**: $d_n(i, j) < t_1$ where t_1 is 1 bit.

$$\widehat{F}_{n}(i,j) = \begin{cases} F_{n}(i,j), & (j \mod 2 = n \mod 2) \\ F_{n-1}(i,j), d_{n}(i,j) < t_{1} \\ & b, B \\ & c, C \end{cases}$$

Solving for Region **B** :- Spectral residue.

 $q^{n} = Ch_{1}^{n} + Ch_{2}^{n}\mu_{1} + Ch_{3}^{n}\mu_{2} + Ch_{4}^{n}\mu_{3}$

$$Q_{i}^{n}[u,v] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{WH}} \sum_{\substack{w=0\\W^{n}=1\\W^{n}=1}}^{W-1} \sum_{\substack{x=0\\H^{n}=1}}^{H-1} e^{\mu_{1}^{2\pi\left(\frac{yv}{W}+\frac{xu}{H}\right)}} q_{1}^{n}(x,y)$$
$$q_{i}^{n}[x,y] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{WH}} \sum_{\substack{w=0\\v=0}}^{W-1} \sum_{\substack{x=0\\H^{n}=1}}^{X} e^{\mu_{1}^{2\pi\left(\frac{yv}{W}+\frac{xu}{H}\right)}} Q_{1}^{n}[u,v]$$

Solving for Region B :-

$Q_p = Q/||Q||$

Phase spectrum of the transform.

Solving for Region B :-

$Q_p = Q/||Q||$

Gaussian smooth the Phase spectrum of the transform.

$$S_n(i,j) = g * q_p$$

2D Control Grid Interpolation :

 $2DI[i, j, k] = I(i + d_1[i, j, k], j + d_2[i, j, k], k + \partial k)$ [Frakes08]

1D control grid interpolation:

 $I(i,j) = I(i + \alpha, j + 1)$

Two uni-directional estimates:-

$$I(i,j) = I(i + 2\alpha, j + 2) I(i, j + 2) = I(i + 2\alpha, j)$$

$$1DI = I(i + \alpha, j + 1) = \frac{1}{2}[I(i, j) + I(i + 2\alpha, j + 2)]$$



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■ STELA ■ VTF ■ SRVTF ■ Proposed

Results



VTF SRVTF SDD

Original



VTF



ELA



SRVTF



STELA



Proposed



CAVTF [Lee11]

Proposed



Thank You.

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