

Blur **2** *Blur*

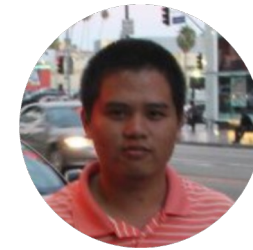
Blur Conversion for Unsupervised Image Deblurring on Unknown Domains



Bang-Dang Pham¹



Phong Tran²



Anh Tran¹



Cuong Pham^{1,3}



Rang Nguyen¹



Minh Hoai^{1,4}

¹VinAI Research, Vietnam

²MBZUAI, UAE

³Posts & Telecommunications Inst. of Tech., Vietnam

⁴University of Adelaide, Australia

Problem & Motivation

**How can we
deblur blurry images captured by
any specific camera ?**

Problem & Motivation

- Data-Driven Approaches
 - Supervised Deblurring
 - ✓ High-quality restored results
 - ✓ Consistent and Reliable
 - ✗ Need paired data
 - ✗ Overfit blur kernel space
 - ✗ Underperform on unseen-blur
 - Camera-Specific Deblurring
 - ✓ Learn well camera blur kernel
 - ✗ Require “expensive” setups (beam splitter, geometrical alignment,...)
- Unsupervised Approaches
 - ✓ No need paired data
 - ✗ Cannot restore complex blur patterns

Problem & Motivation

- Data-Driven Approaches
 - Supervised Deblurring
 - ✓ High-quality restored results
 - ✓ Consistent and Reliable
 - Camera-Specific Deblurring
 - ✓ Learn well camera blur kernel
 - Unsupervised Approaches
 - ✓ No need paired data
- ✗ Need paired data
 - ✗ Overfit blur kernel space
 - ✗ Underperform on unseen-blur
 - ✗ Require “expensive” setups (beam splitter, geometrical alignment,...)
 - ✗ Cannot restore complex blur patterns

Our Objective

- Data-Driven Approaches

- Supervised Deblurring

- ✓ High-quality restored results

- ✓ Consistent and Reliable

- Camera-Specific Deblurring

- ✓ Learn well camera blur kernel

- Unsupervised Approaches

- ✓ No need paired data

- ✗ Need paired data

- ✗ Overfit blur kernel space

- ✗ Underperform on unseen-blur

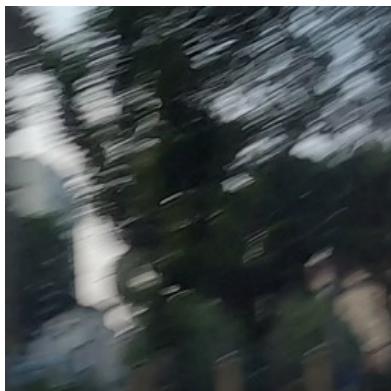
- ✗ Require “expensive” setups (beam splitter, geometrical alignment,...)

- ✗ Cannot restore complex blur patterns

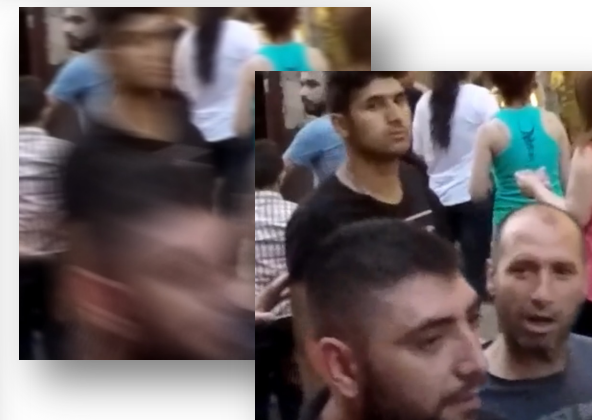
Proposed Method

We propose a novel framework called **Blur2Blur** – converting images with **Unknown Blur** kernel into **Known Blur** kernel version, **effectively deblurred by a supervised model** while **preserving original content**

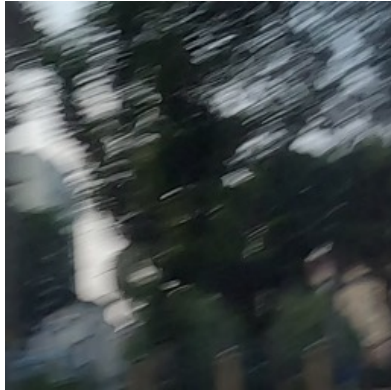
Unknown Blur



If we use another **known paired data**



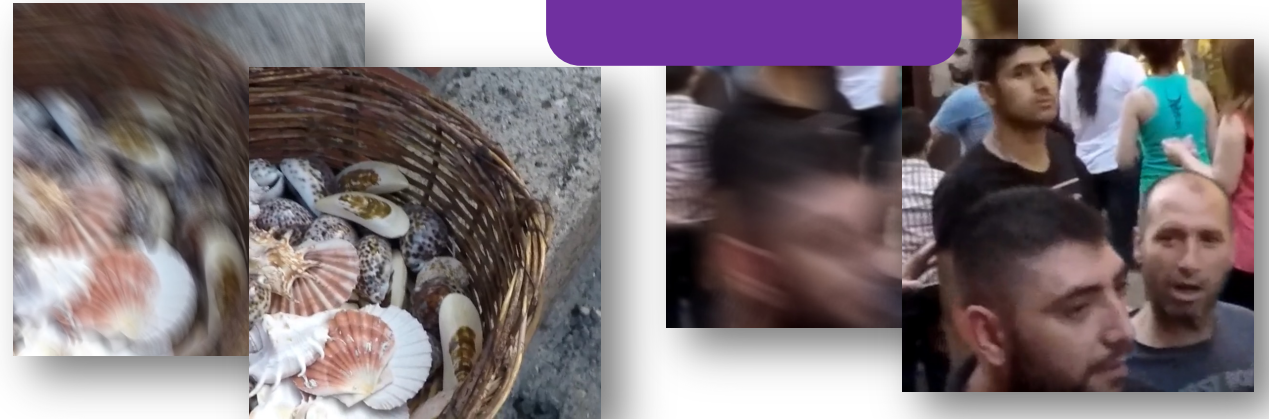
Unknown Blur



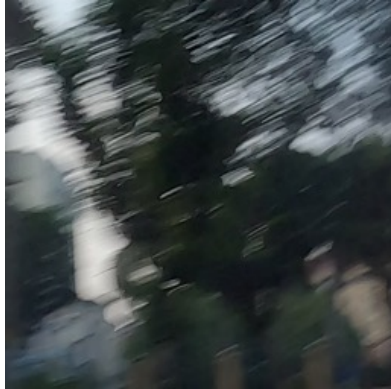
If we use another **known paired data** to train deblurring model



Deblurring
Model



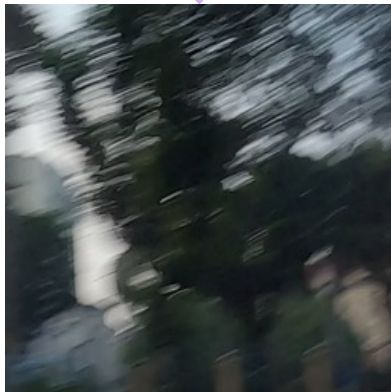
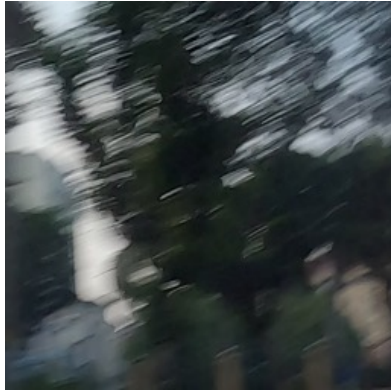
Unknown Blur



If we use another **known paired data**
to train deblurring model

Deblurring
Model

Unknown Blur

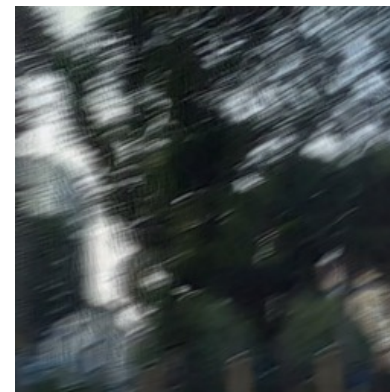
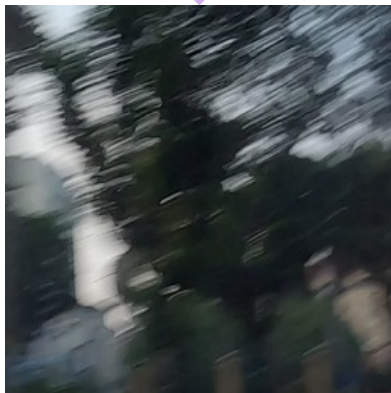
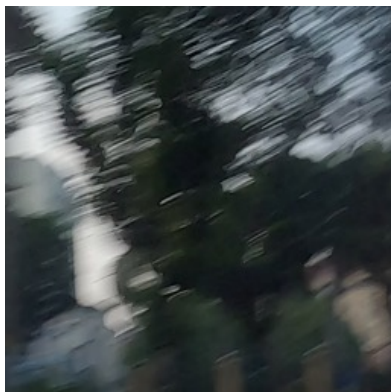


FAILED to deblur the
unknown blur kernel




use another **known paired data**
to train deblurring model

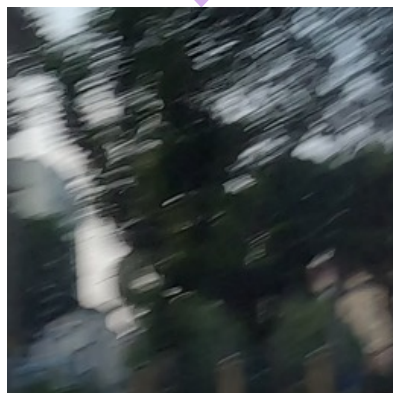
Unknown Blur



Unknown Blur



 Deblurring Model



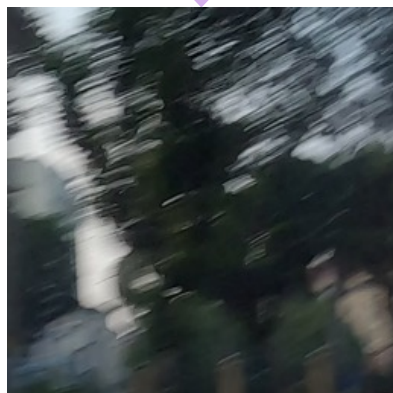
Known Blur



Same content

But apply the known blur kernel

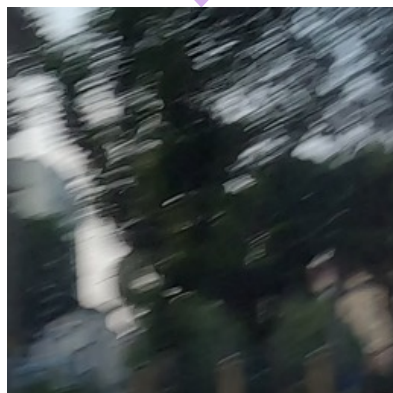
Unknown Blur



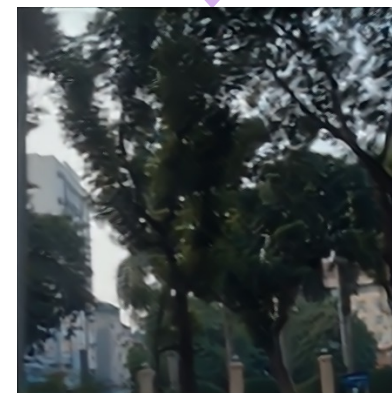
Known Blur



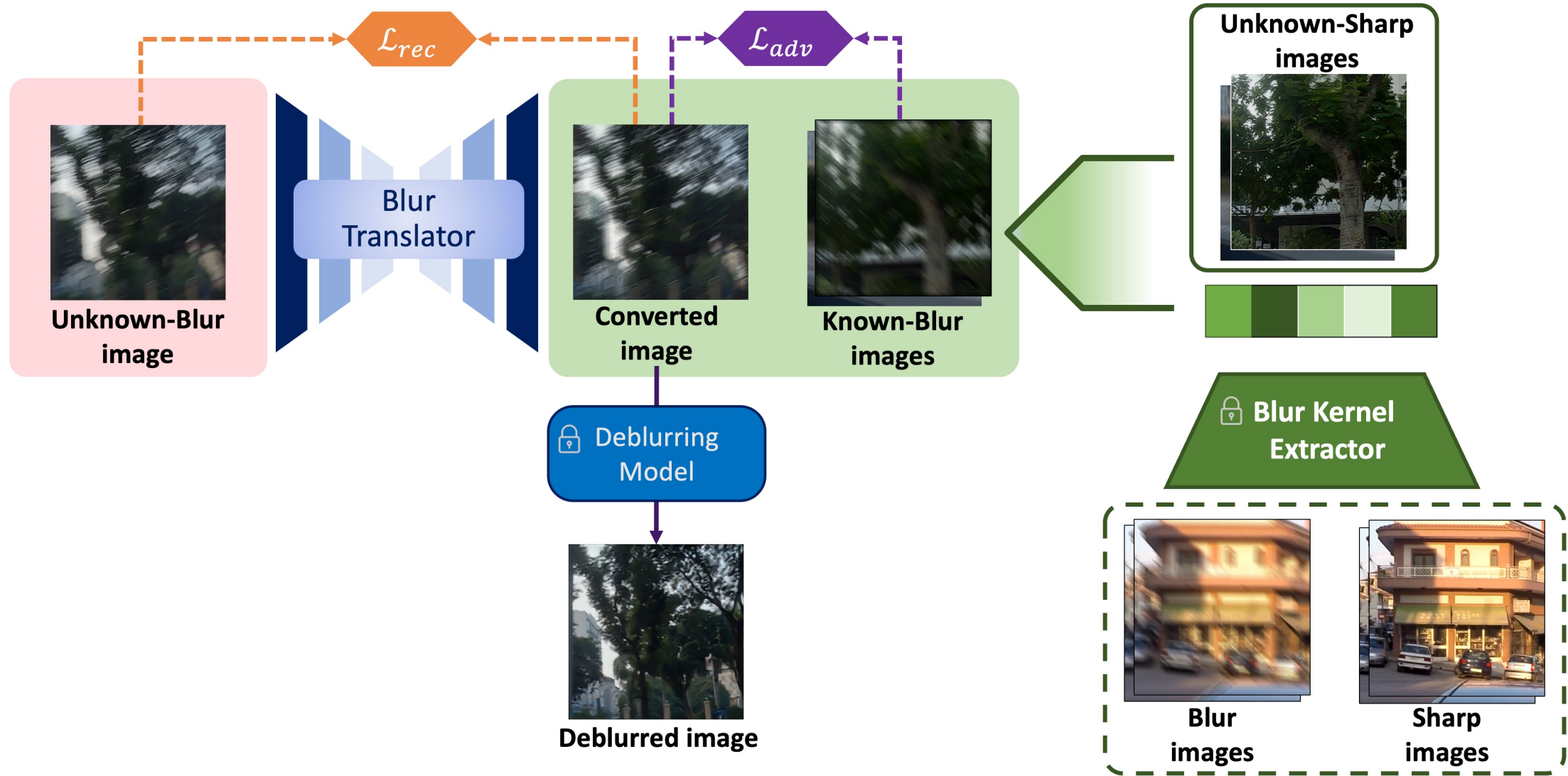
Unknown Blur



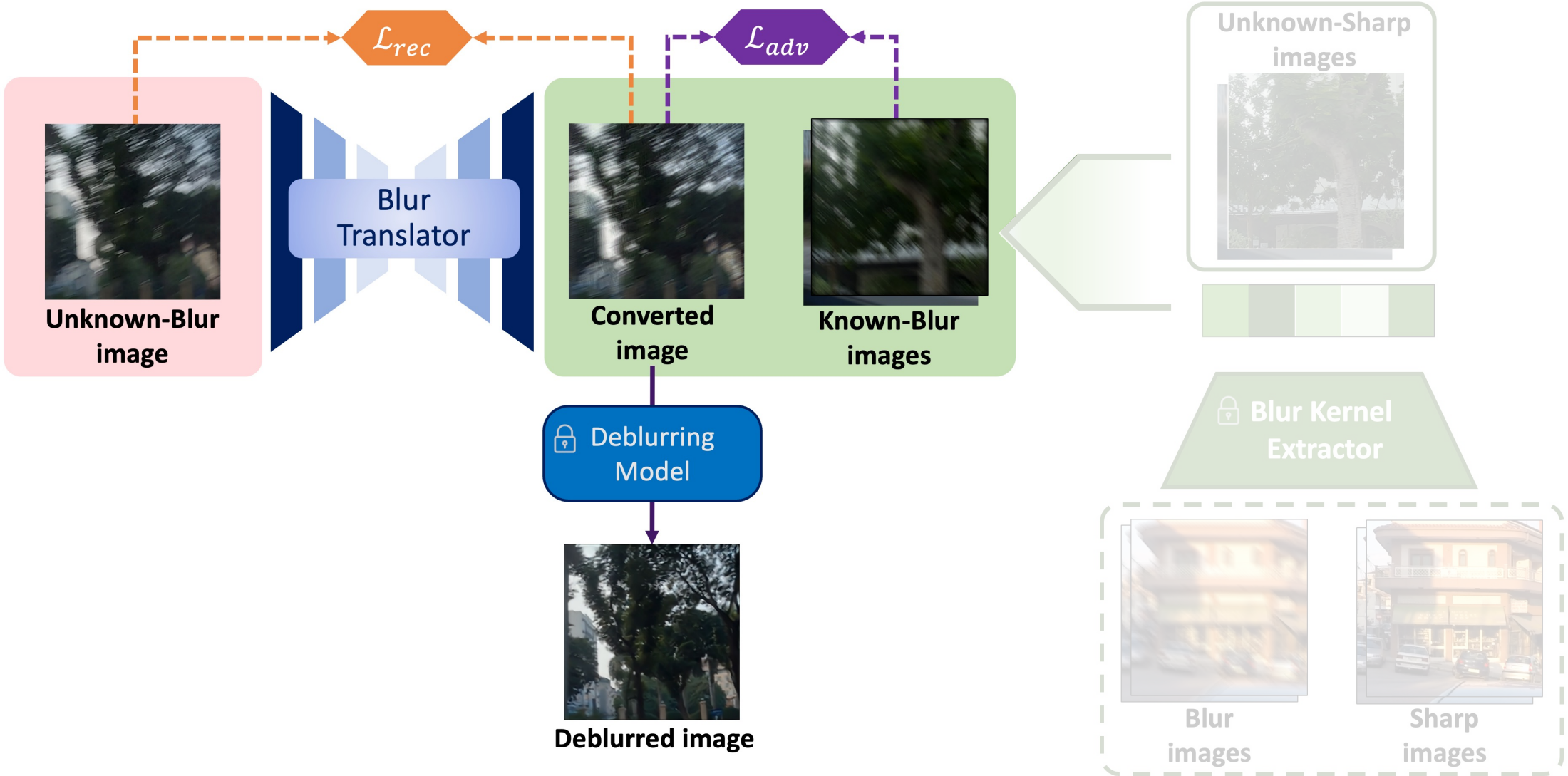
Known Blur



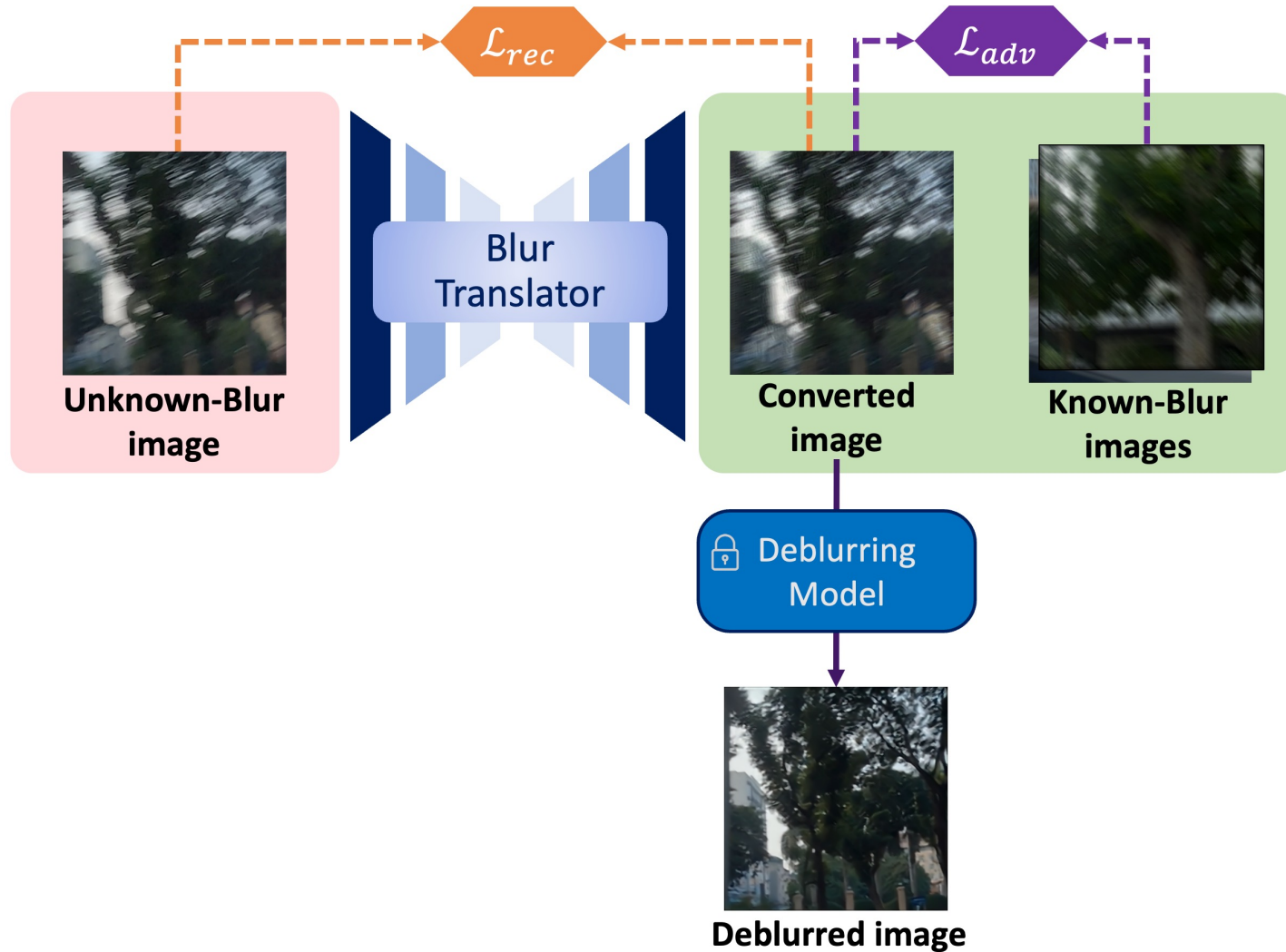
How it works



How it works



How it works



To generate **Converted Image**

- **Preserved input content** \mathcal{L}_{rec}

$$\mathcal{L}_{rec}^G(G) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{1}{t_i} \mathbb{E}_{y_i \sim \mathcal{B}} [\|\phi(y_i) - \phi(G(y_i))\|_1]$$

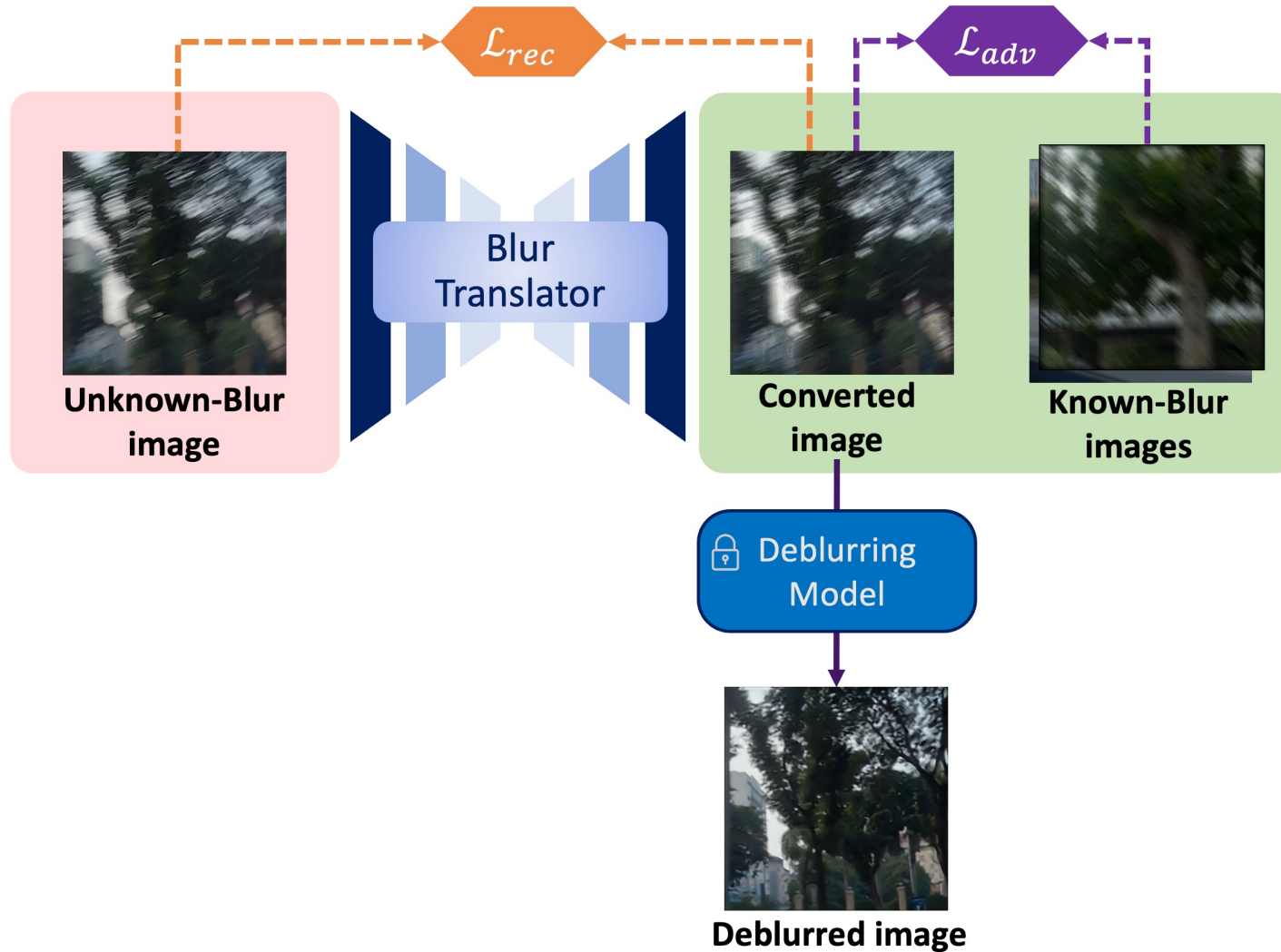
where M is the number of levels

y_i is the input image at scale level i

$\phi(\cdot)$ is a pretrained feature extractor

- Perceptual Loss
- Adopt multi-scale architecture backbone (MIMO-Unet[1])

How it works



To generate **Converted Image**

- **Preserved input content** \mathcal{L}_{rec}

$$\mathcal{L}_{rec}^G(G) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{1}{t_i} \mathbb{E}_{y_i \sim \mathcal{B}} [\|\phi(y_i) - \phi(G(y_i))\|_1]$$

- **Applied Known-blur kernel** \mathcal{L}_{adv}

$$\mathcal{L}_{adv}(G, D) = \mathbb{E}_{y \sim \mathcal{K}} [\log D(y)] + \mathbb{E}_{y \sim \mathcal{B}} [\log(1 - D(G(y)))].$$

- **Penalty Gradient Regularization**

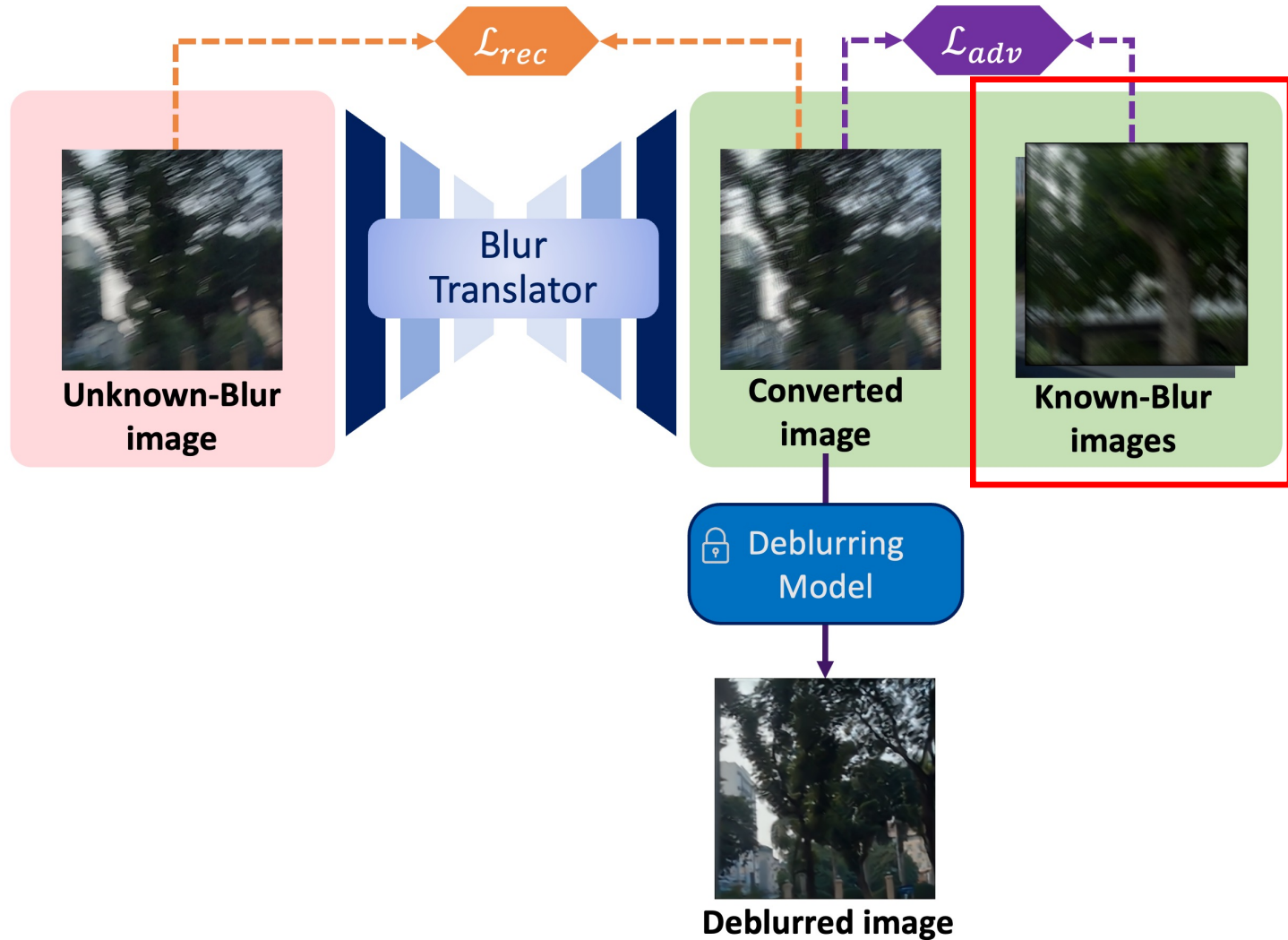
$$\mathcal{L}_{grad}^D(D) = \mathbb{E}_{\hat{y} \sim \hat{\mathcal{B}}} [(\|\nabla_{\hat{y}} D(\hat{y})\|_2 - 1)^2]$$

- **Total Loss**

$$\mathcal{L}_{total}^G(G, D) = \mathcal{L}_{adv}(G, D) + \lambda_{rec} \mathcal{L}_{rec}(G)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{total}^D(G, D) = -\mathcal{L}_{adv}(G, D) + \lambda_{grad} \mathcal{L}_{grad}(D)$$

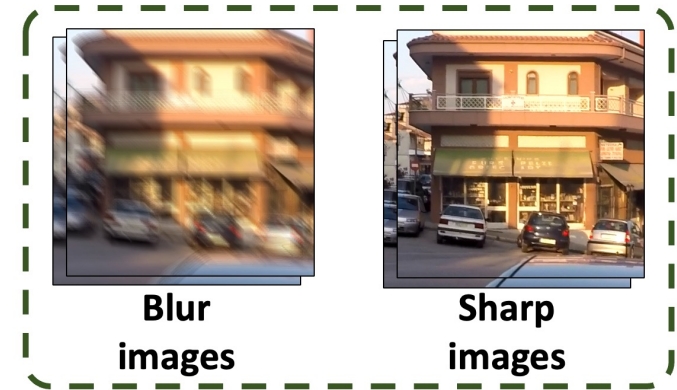
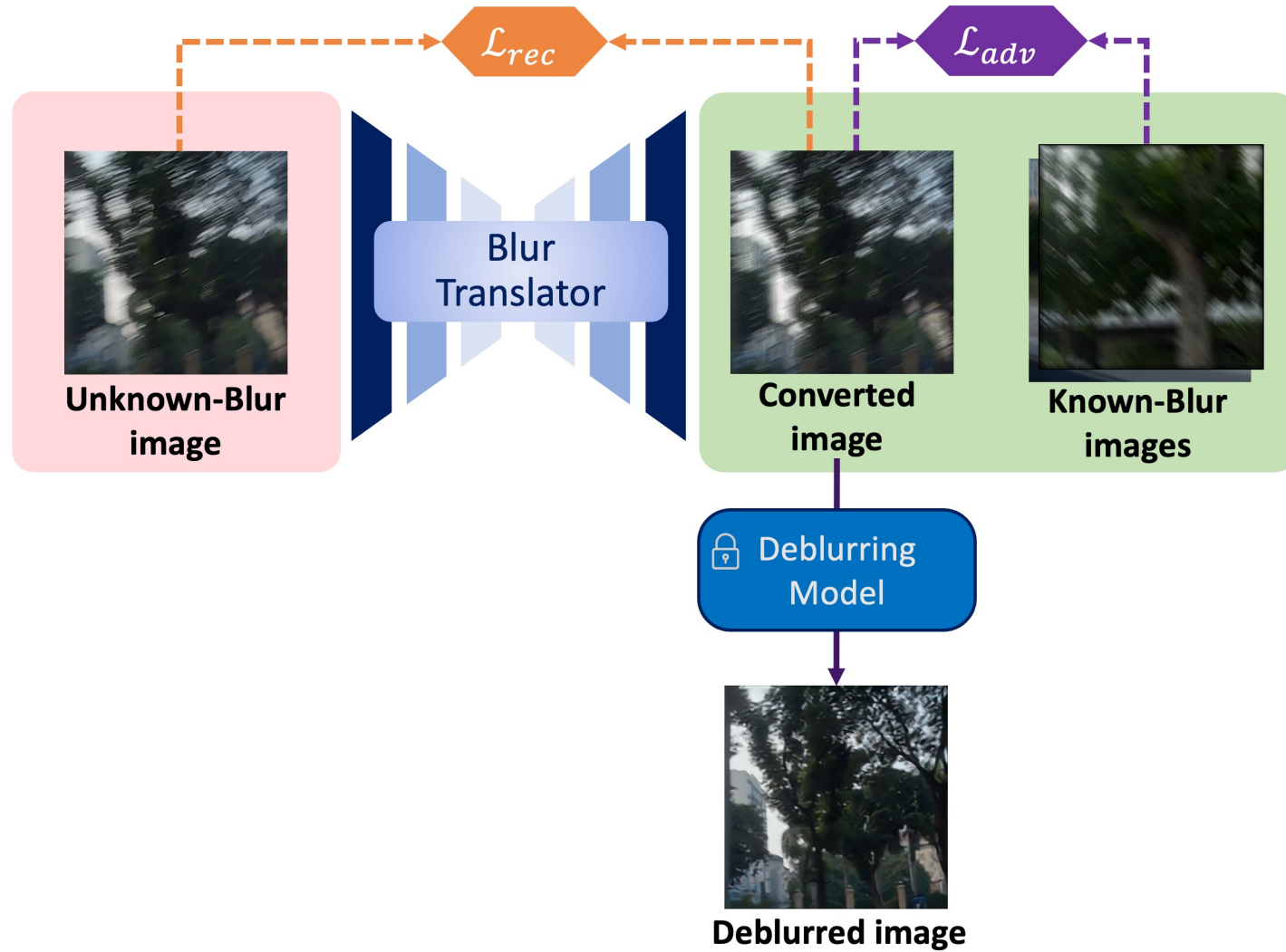
How it works



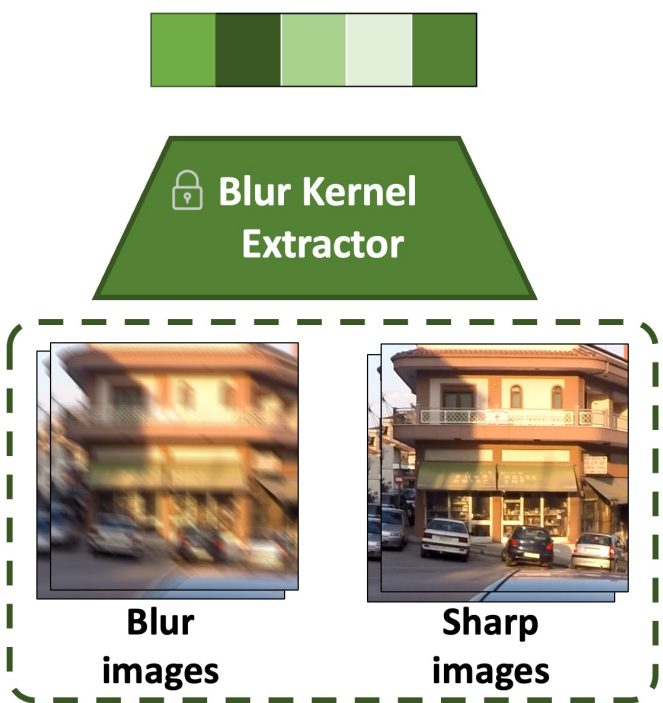
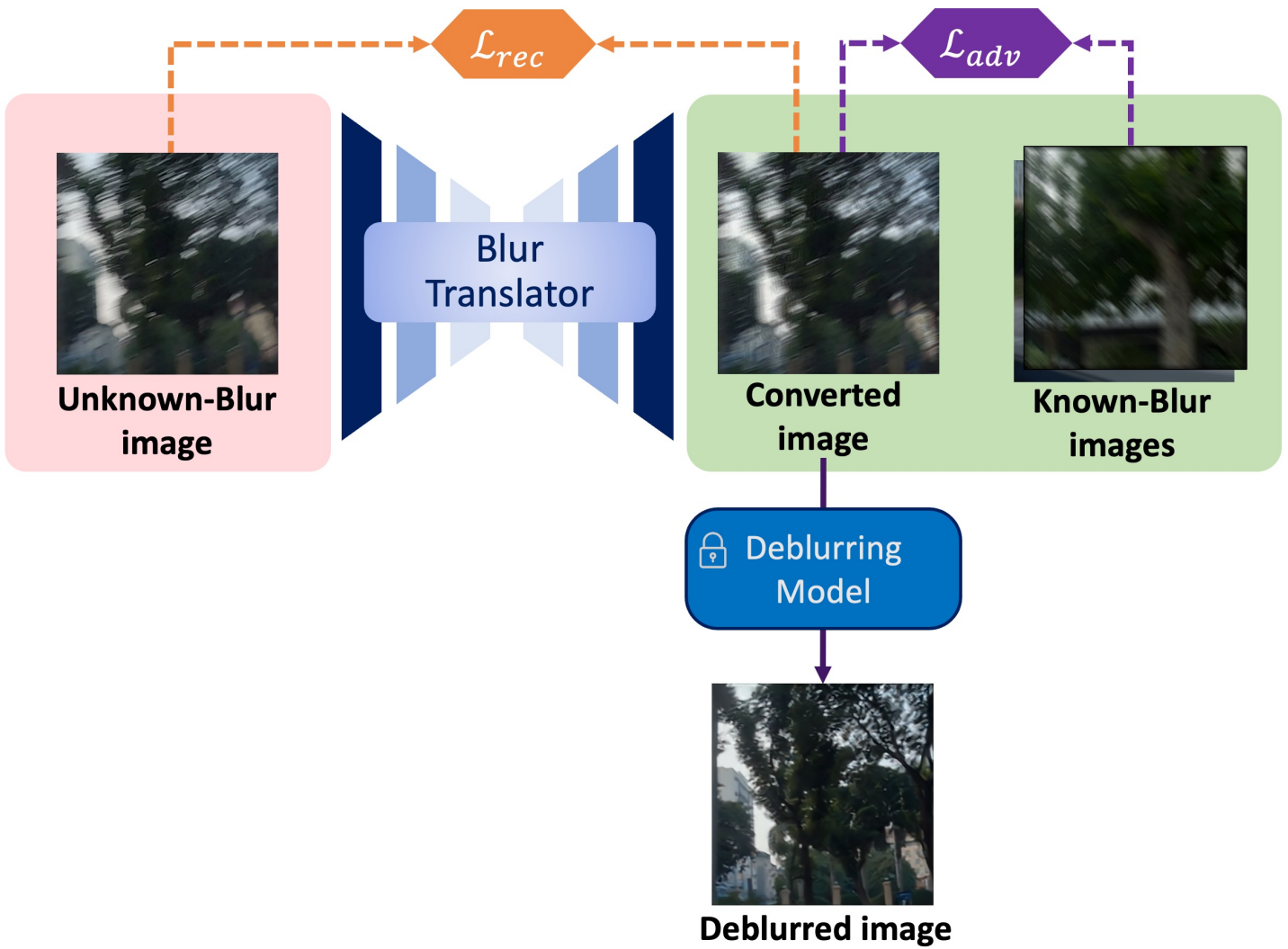
However...

- **Known-Blur images** from another dataset could have:
 - ❖ Color distribution gap
 - ❖ Image resolution difference
 - ❖ Device-dependent noise pattern
- ➔ Negatively affect to Discriminator and Blur Translator

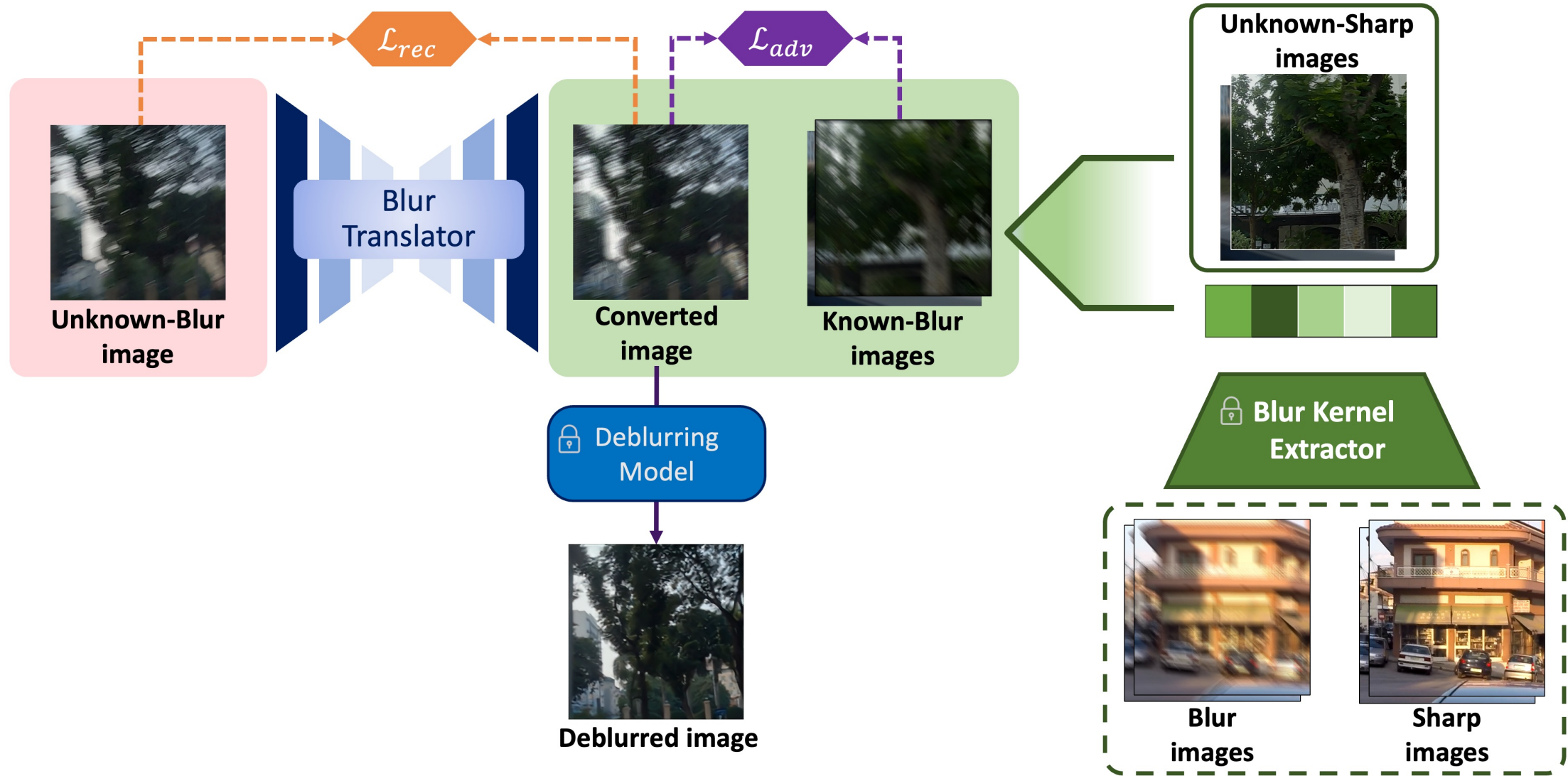
How it works



How it works

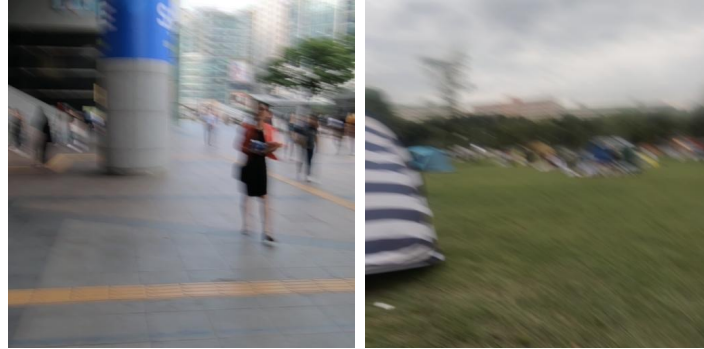


How it works

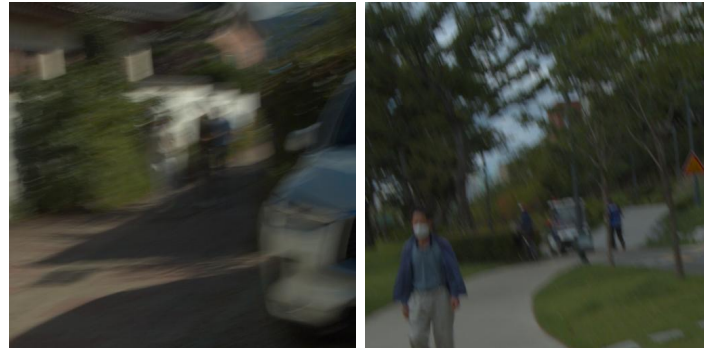


Experiments ~ Many-to-One

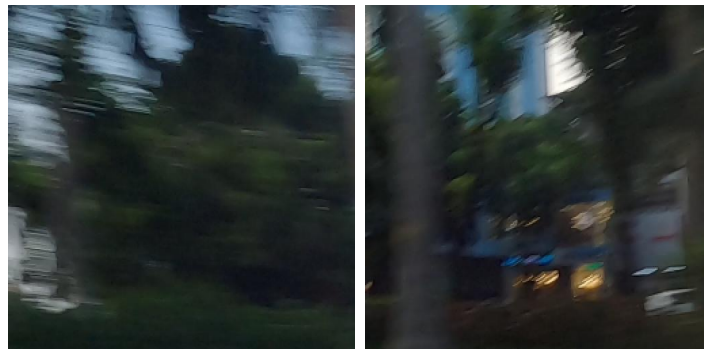
Unknown Blur



REDS
(Synthetic)

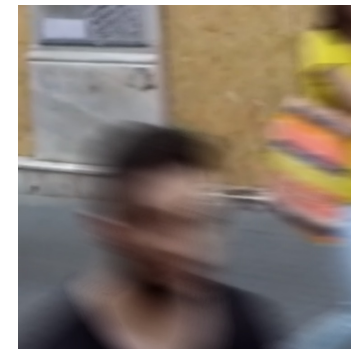
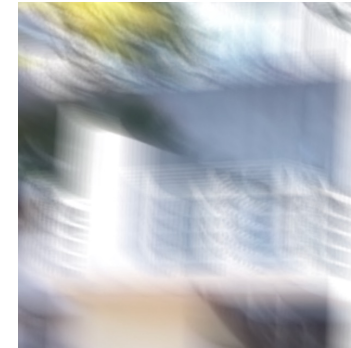
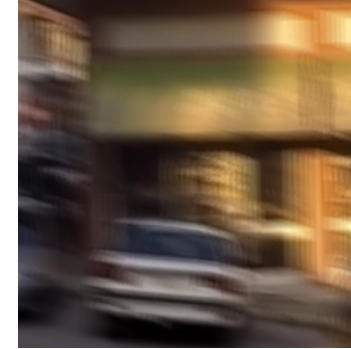


RSBlur
(Real)



RB2V
(Real)

Known Blur



GoPro
(Synthetic)

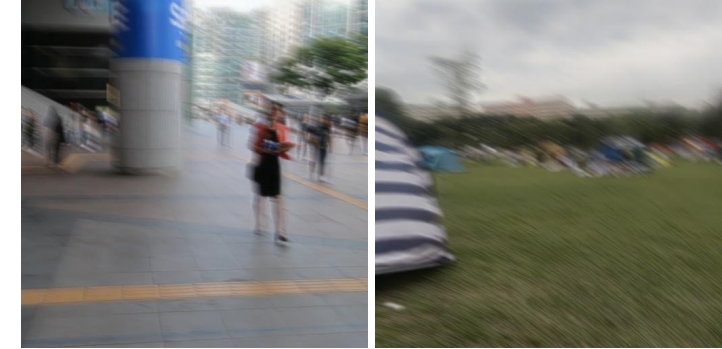
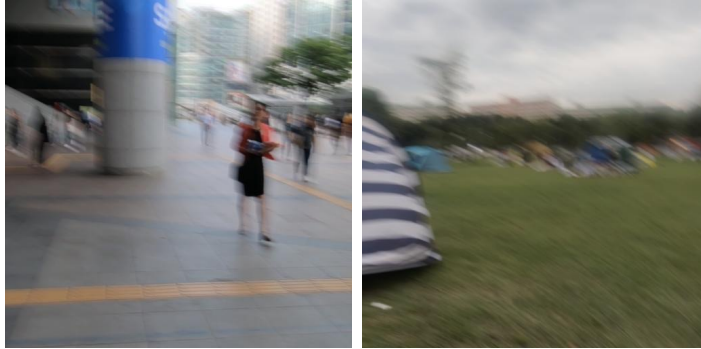
(Pause and Zoom for best view)

Experiments ~ **Many**-to-**One**

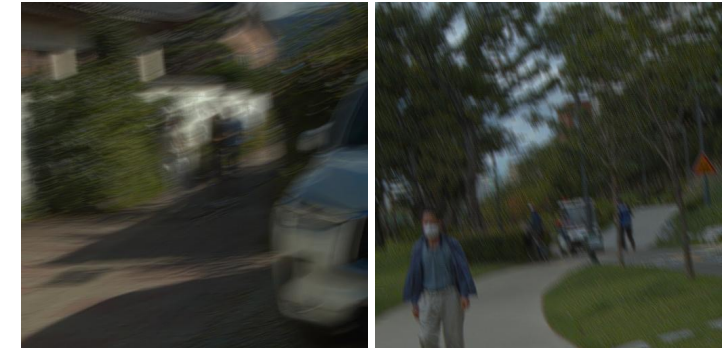
Unknown Blur

Known Blur

REDS
(Synthetic)

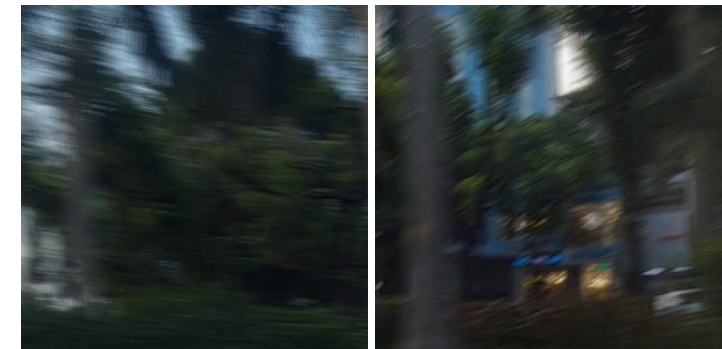
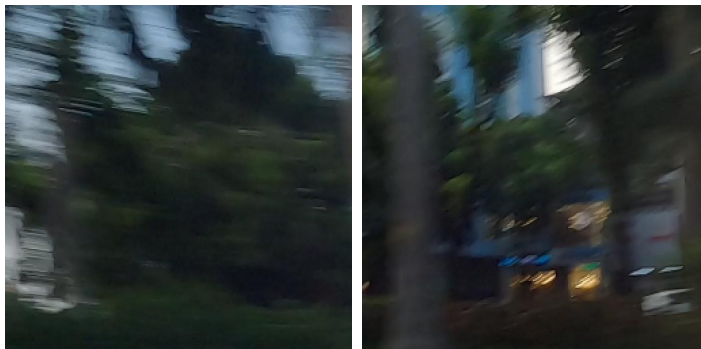


RSBlur
(Real)



GoPro
(Synthetic)

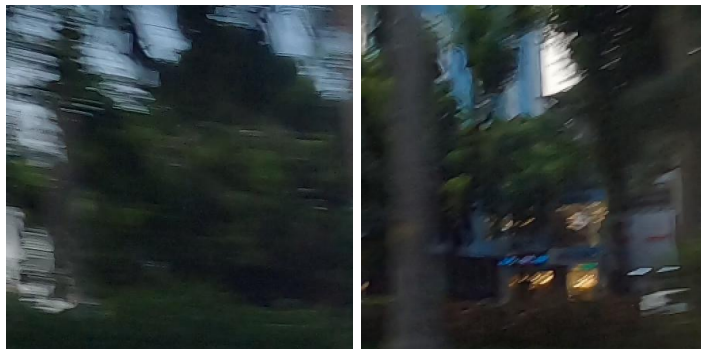
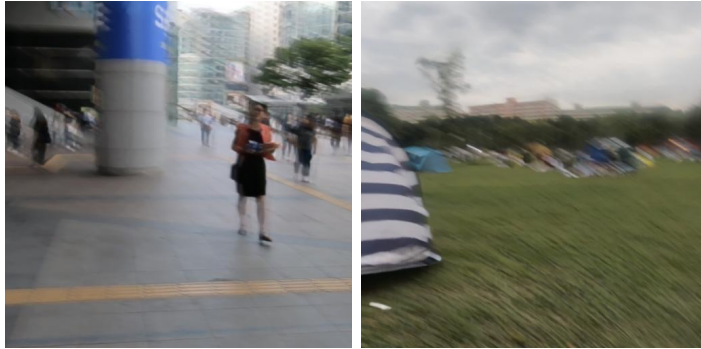
RB2V
(Real)



(Pause and Zoom for best view)

Experiments ~ Many-to-One

Unknown DeBlur
+ NAFNet(GoPro)



REDS
(Synthetic)

RSBlur
(Real)

RB2V
(Real)

Known DeBlur
+ NAFNet(GoPro)



GoPro
(Synthetic)



(Pause and Zoom for best view)

Experiments ~ Many-to-One

	RB2V_Street	REDS	RSBlur
NAFNet [3]			
w/ GoPro	24.78 / 0.714	25.80 / 0.880	26.33 / 0.790
w/ Synthetic Data	22.10 / 0.644	25.07 / 0.853	23.53 / 0.659
w/ Blur2Blur (GoPro)	26.98 / 0.812	28.11 / 0.893	29.00 / 0.857
w/ <i>the source domain</i> *	28.72 / 0.883	29.09 / 0.927	33.06 / 0.888
Restormer [37]			
w/ GoPro	23.34 / 0.698	25.43 / 0.775	25.98 / 0.788
w/ Synthetic Data	23.78 / 0.655	24.76 / 0.753	23.34 / 0.651
w/ Blur2Blur (GoPro)	<u>25.97 / 0.750</u>	<u>27.55 / 0.885</u>	<u>28.89 / 0.850</u>
w/ <i>the source domain</i> *	27.43 / 0.849	28.23 / 0.916	32.87 / 0.874
Generalized Deblurring			
BSRGAN [38]	23.31 / 0.645	26.39 / 0.803	27.11 / 0.810
RSBlur [25]	23.42 / 0.603	26.32 / 0.812	26.98 / 0.798
Unpaired Training			
CycleGAN [41]	21.21 / 0.582	23.92 / 0.775	23.34 / 0.782
DualGAN [35]	21.02 / 0.556	23.50 / 0.700	22.78 / 0.704

The $\text{pPSNR}\uparrow/\text{pSSIM}\uparrow$ scores. The best scores are in **bold** and the second best score are in underline. For a supervised method, NAFNet or Restormer, we assess its upper-bound of deblurring performance by training it on the *training set of the source dataset**.

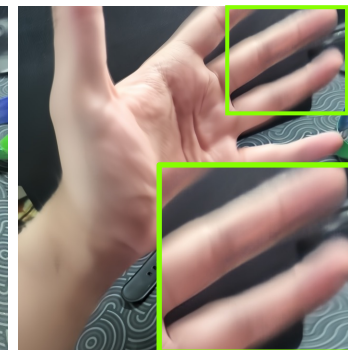
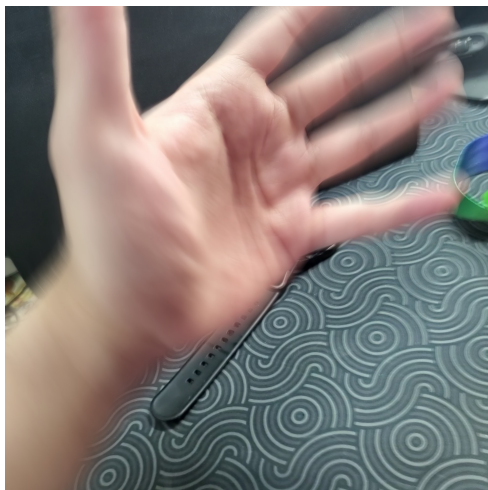
Experiments ~ One-to-Many

Unknown Blur

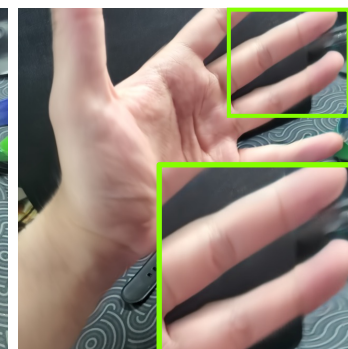
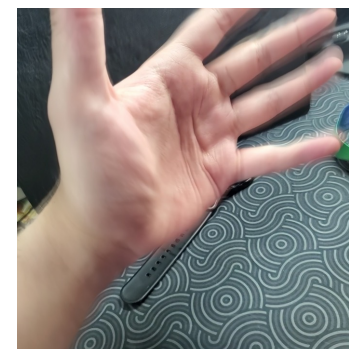
Known Blur

Deblurred

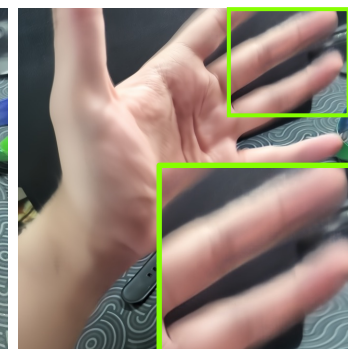
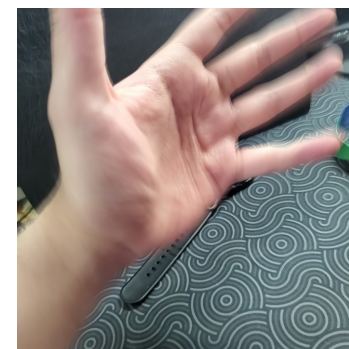
Samsung Galaxy
Note 10 Plus
(PhoneCraft dataset)



REDS
(Synthetic)

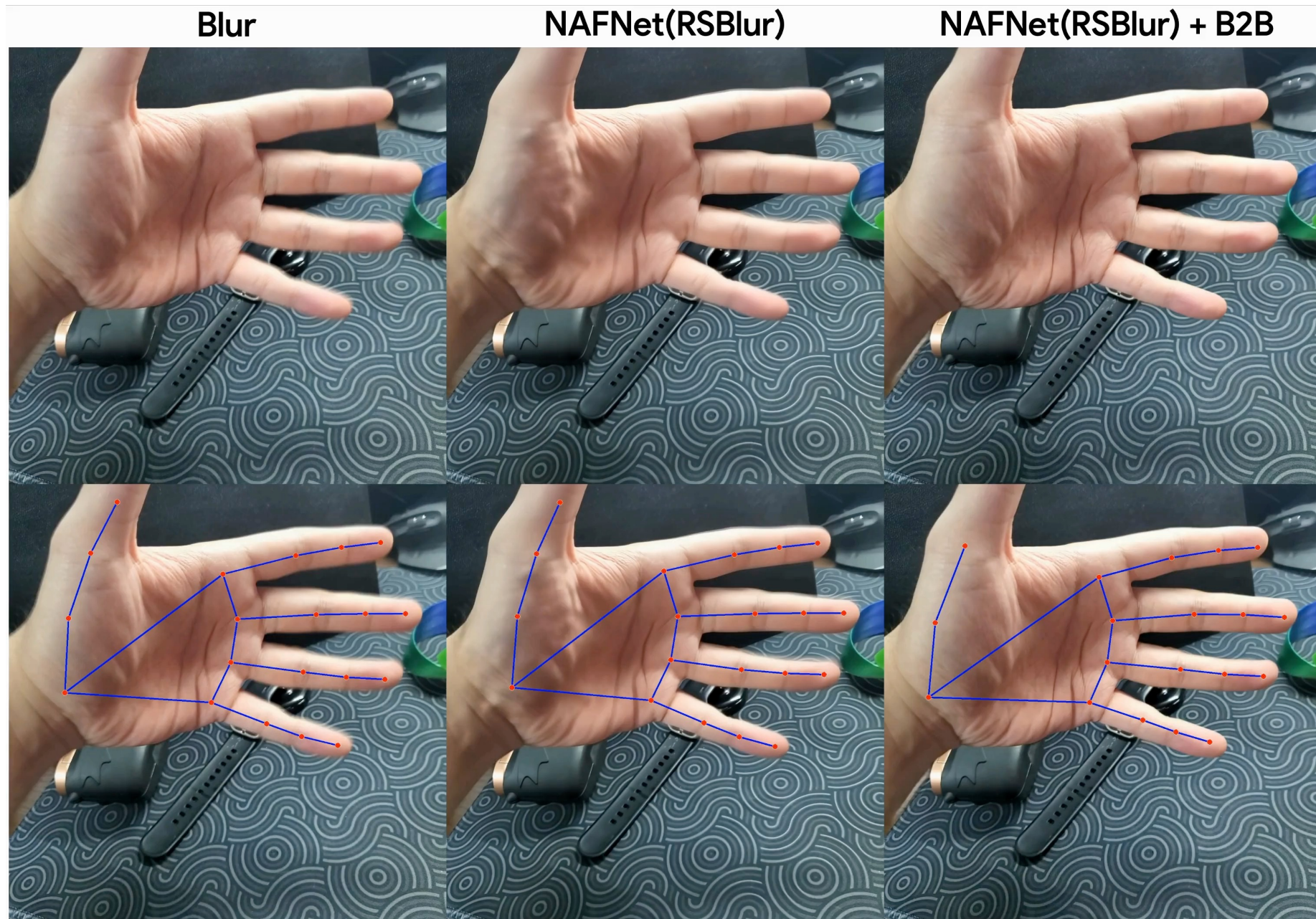


RSBlur
(Real)



GoPro
(Synthetic)

Experiments ~ Hand Pose Application



Experiments ~ Extreme Real Blur

Blurry Input



NAFNet(RSBlur)



NAFNet(RSBlur) + B2B



Conclusion

- We propose **Blur2Blur**, an effective approach to address the practical challenge of adapting image deblurring techniques to **handle unseen blur**
- “**Plug-and-play module**” for better **utilizing pretrained** of state-of-the-arts models.
- By conducting evaluations with real-world blurry datasets, affirming its role as a versatile deblurring model for **general applications**, opening up new unsupervised approaches.
- Contact for more: bangdang2000@gmail.com



Project Page



Code