A real-time High-Quality image snow removing using Adaptive Matched filter

[1]V. Subba Ramaiah, [2]A. Ratna Raju
[1]Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.
vsubbaramaiah_cse@mgit.ac.in
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India
aratnaraju_cse@mgit.ac.in

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Abstract
On this paper, we advocate a green set of rules to remove snow or rain from single color photograph. Our set of suggestions takes benefit of famous strategies employed in photograph processing, specially, dictionary studying & image decomposition. At the beginning, a mixture of guided smooth out & snow/rain detection is utilized to decompose input picture right proper into a harmonizing pair: (1) low-frequency element, which is free of rain nearly in truth and (2) immoderate-frequency difficulty, which includes now not superb snow/rain problem but moreover a few or probably many data of photo. Then, we hobby on extraction of photograph's are information from excessive-frequency detail. To this save you, we lay out a 3-layer hierarchical system. In the number one layer, an over-whole vocabulary is skilled and 3 categorizations are completed to categorize immoderate-frequency trouble into snow/rain &non-rain/snow additives wherein a few common tendencies of rain/snow have been applied. Inside the 2d one layer, every other grouping of guided filtering & snow/rain detection is finished at snow/rain detail attained inside primary layer. In 1/3 layer, SVCC is calculated to decorate visible high-quality of snow/rain-eliminated image. The efficiency of our set of guidelines is examined thru each subjective and goal strategies, which indicates a superiority over several extremely modern day works.

Keywords: snow/rain removal, picture decomposition, dictionary reading, guided filtering, sparse example, curvelet wavelet transform (CWT), and discrete cosine transform (DCT).

1 Introduction

It's far widely recognized that horrible weather, e.g., snow or rain, haze, influences substantially splendid of captured images or films that accordingly damages the overall presentation of numerous computer vision &photo processing methods which include item detection, monitoring, popularity, and observation. A test via Garg et al. suggested that snow &rain belong to dynamic weather they embody basic elements of rather huge sizes simply may be apprehended without hassle through cameras. But, haze belongs to regular climate particles are a whole lot smaller in period and might sometimes be filmed. As a outcome, snow/rain ends in complicated pixel versions and obscures the records this is conveyed inside video or image. In particular, degradation at involved algorithms commonplace stylish common universal performance might be immoderate if the set of guidelines is primarily based mostly on few capabilities in video or image. As in assessment to de haze hassle wherein a few splendid answers have been finished (e.g., casting off of rain or snow is an entire lot harder. In spite of the truth that belonging to dynamic climate elegance; snow or rain even though has a few versions while performing in photograph. First, rain is semi obvious. Due to this, gadgets will no longer be occluded genuinely however a few blurring may additionally moreover seem. 2d, pixels with considered one among a kind intensity is probably tormented by rain in any other case. While the pixels number one depth is notably low, rain will power beautifies its strength. Whilst an excessive strength pixel is tormented by rain, its depth determination develop lower.

Despite the fact that belonging to dynamic climate elegance, snow or rain in spite of the truth which have some variations on the same time as performing within the photograph. First, rain is semi-obvious. Due to this, devices will now not be occluded simply however some blurring can also moreover seem. Second, pixels with genuinely considered one of kind intensities may be suffering from rain in a selected manner. At the same time as the pixel's main depth is quite low, rain determination decorate its depth. On the equal time as a high intensity pixel is suffering from rain, its depth will develop decrease. That is to say that rain-affected pixel typically generally have a tendency to have the equal intensity due to the fact the reflected image through the use of rain is controlling below this situation. Instead, snow is un- obvious and may in huge detail occlude the item in the again of it. Further, snow has colorful and white color, and snow's contemplated photo is powerful. Therefore, snowflake frequently possesses immoderate depth

values in a photo; this is once in a while stricken by the historic beyond.
Visible distortions on images because of terrible weather situations ought to have a lousy effect on the overall ordinary overall performance of many out of doors vision structures. One regularly observed horrible weather is rain which reasons large but complex network intensity fluctuations in photographs. A have a take a look at with the aid of Garg et al. [1] well-known that snow &rain fit to dynamic weather - they encompass basic elements of drastically large sizes simply so they will be apprehended without troubles with the beneficial useful resource of cameras. On opportunity hand, haze belongs to everyday climate - the debris is an extraordinary deal smaller in length & might rarely be filmed. As a cease stop outcome, snow or rain effects in difficult pixel differences and obscures facts that is conveyed inside photograph or video. Particularly, the involved set degradation of regulations' average performance might be excessive if the set of suggestions is based mostly on a few abilities within the photograph or video. As in assessment to de-haze issue in which a few terrific solutions were completed, disposing of rain or snow is masses harder.

Rain is a dependent noise that motives exceptional dilapidation of exceptional of image. Rain noise elimination in photograph dispensation is blanketed thru a diffusion of examiners and remains a studies area. The suggested a frame artwork for putting off rain from films thru deliberating chromatic &temporal homes. The authors finished dilation and Gaussian blurring on noticed rain pixels so one can recover from blurring with the aid of using approach of each movement and defocus. The combine's irradiance mild problem and movement area surely so first-class successive 3 frames are wanted for rain streaks removal. The methods are advanced that capture photometry &dynamics of rain. Based totally on those methods, they superior an inexperienced set of guidelines for rain elimination. Whilst nice a single photograph is available, the venture of rain elimination turns into tough. This issue is solved via a number of examiners of their works. Our method resolves the ones consequences with the resource of way of first rate steps. It makes our final give up stop quit result greater genuinely and near enter photograph.
In maximum times, rain systems might be defined via diagonal &vertical edges. Nevertheless, in a few instances, rain structures perform with specific styles of styles. Given an enter rain picture, several techniques might be deliberated to get rid of rain structures. The number one technique is to proper utilize the traditional texture elimination systems. The RTV &MCA are sophisticated strategies to do away with the textures. The MCA set of regulations uses parametric-primarily based totally in reality dictionaries, which suggest the concept vectors of DCT and CWT.

Outstanding kinds of CWT &DCT dictionaries might distinguish the various non-textured and textured elements. Mainly, CWT might discover the anisotropic systems and clean edges/curves, even as DCT might constitute periodic patterns. Nevertheless, it is not set up that 2 parametric-based completely truely really dictionaries are notwithstanding the fact that effective to break up the rain textures from the input rain snap shots. Every other RTV-based definitely texture elimination might be utilized for rain elimination if rain systems are superb textures. Inside RTV is described because of fact truly the fee of sum of spatial gradients estimated at each community location and it is examined that RTV is beneficial to differentiate rain systems from precept structures. However, for snap shots with heavy rain sample, RTV version can also moreover fail to distinguish the several rain and proper number one textures, thus getting rid of the rain and number one textures at the identical time.
Currently, dictionary studying and sparse coding are drastically utilized for image recovery issues. These techniques additionally may be performed to rain removal through getting to know styles of rain and non-rain dictionaries. But, this method might produce unwanted hassle artifacts and element loss in non- rain areas. On the basis of this declaration, extraordinarily-modern method for shrinking SCs is provided in this manuscript. To efficaciously reduce SCs inside non-rain and rain areas, an errors map among reconstructed rain picture &enter rain image is produced through use of the decided rain dictionary. Based totally in this mistakes map, every SC of non-rain and rain dictionaries have been utilized together to symbolize photo structures of gadgets and evade edge artifacts within non-rain areas. Inside rain regions, the correlation matrix a number of rain &non-rain dictionaries is estimated. Then, SC is just like the specifically correlated sign-atoms within non-rain & rain dictionaries are shriveled together to enhance the elimination of rain systems. The investigational effects represent the suggested shrinkage-based totally definitely sparse coding might keep photo structures & evade the threshold artifacts in non-rain areas, and it could eliminate rain systems within the rain areas. Moreover, seen superb assessment confirms that suggested technique outperforms the traditional texture and rain elimination techniques.

2 System and Channel Design
The pipeline of our
Suggested snow/ rain elimination is showed in Fig. 1. Specially, our set of pointers contains of steps. Inside initial step, the input image will be disintegrated into low frequencies.

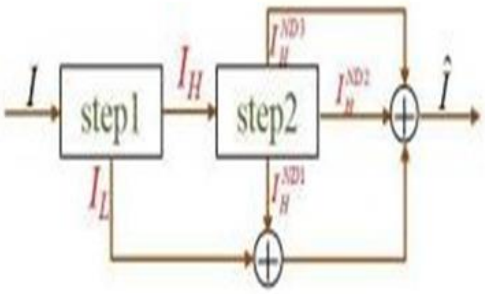

Figure.1. The basic pipeline of our method- the facts of every step will be exposed later

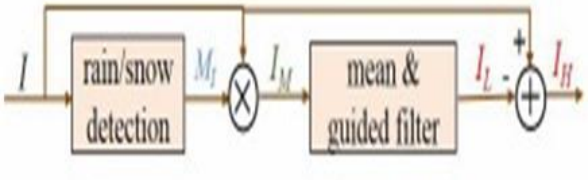

Figure.2. The flowchart of initial step

Here, I be input snow/rain image; MI be the location map; IM is Hadamard product of MI & I; IL & IH are, correspondingly, high & low-frequency parts attained after decomposition.

Is free of snow or rain nearly virtually but generally blurred, on the identical time as IH consists of snow/rain modules & many statistics of photo. Inside 2nd step, we format a 3-layer hierarchy of take out non-dynamic additives from IH, which is probably denoted as I ND1 H, I ND2 H, and i ND3 H, correspondingly. On this segment, we are privy to step one and statistics of 2nd step are defined inside subsequent segment.

Fig. 2 indicates information of step one. Initially, snow/rain discovery is achieved to provide a binary location map MI & Hadamard product amongst I and MI yields an output photograph IM. Due to fact the place map is binary; holes seem at snow/rain places. Then, we fill every hole with propose fee of its bordering snow/non-rain pixels. At closing, a guided clean out is used to produce low- frequency element IL, &excessive-frequency factor is acquired as IH = I −IL.

A. Recognition of Dynamic additives

In famous, few low-pass clear out may be utilized to decompose a snow/rain photo into low frequency element and excessive- frequency thing. But, this low pass filtering form cannot often filter out all dynamic additives. To remedy this hassle, we suggest to execute a snow/rain detection to accumulate coarse places of these dynamic modules and then exercising a guided clean out to collect low- frequency element, which is grow to be free of snow/rain nearly genuinely. The snow/rain detection belongs to beauty of object detection, to that numerous methods had been superior, on the aspect of several very current ones [27]–[29]. In this part of our paintings, we choice to keep detection as smooth as probable that might be completed via using a few intrinsic tendencies of rain/snow, as defined under. For enter snow/rain image I, we lease the number one feature as defined in phase II to find out rain/snow. For every pixel I(i, j), we compute five imply values ¯I (actual enough) (good enough = 1, 2, three, four, five) in 57× 7 home domestic home windows ω (ok) with pixel I(i, j) being situated within the middle, pinnacle-left, bottom-left, top-right, and backside-right of window. If subsequent disparities.

Fig 3. (a) Rain detection result (b) Snow detection result

Wherein correct enough attitudes for window duration, are happy for all shade channels, I(i, j) is diagnosed as dynamic pixel &consistent term MI (i, j) within area map MI is compulsory to be zero; then MI (i, j) will be allocated to at the least one. With the resource of means of creating the pixel I(i, j) located at one-of-a-type positions of window, we are capable of avoid mistreating huge white non-dynamic gadgets (which consist of white homes) as dynamic additives. Fig. Eight shows the detection save you stop end outcome MI for snow &rain pics of Fig. 1. Note that snow/rain detection used proper here is a completely sturdy one and will necessarily cause a few over-detection errors. Despite the fact that, this sort of detection usually consists of all rain streaks for rain pictures for snow photographs, mainly rain streaks with excessive intensities. Instead, rain streaks with low intensities in an image might be not noted with the useful resource of our recognition. But, even neglected, this form of rain streaks might be clean out through low-bypass clean out results easily. A hundreds greater difficult problem related to over detection errors is that a few or possibly numerous statistics of image have been detected as snow/rain additives due to the fact furthermore they have immoderate intensities in assessment with their buddies.

3 Proposed System

We were given got stated numerous not unusual dispositions of snow & rain, from that metrics are described; SVCC & PDIP. A low-frequency detail that is free of snow or rain nearly in reality is produced; manner to using aggregate of snow/rain detection and a guided clean out, whilst the corresponding immoderate-frequency thing is made harmonizing to low frequency element.

Especially, primary layer is a 3- instances type that is primarily based totally on an informed dictionary the second one layer smears a few other aggregate of snow/rain recognition and a directed easy out and the zero.33 layer makes use of SVCC to improve the seen great of snow/rain-removed photo. Software program surroundings: MATLAB stands for Matrix Laboratory. Constant with The Math works, its manufacturer, it's miles a "technical computing environment". We're able to take the greater mundane view that it's miles a programming language. Matlab is software program software that changed into first of all designed to simplify the implementation of numerical linear algebra sports activities. It has thinking about that grown into a few elements a good buy massive and it's far used to position into effect numerical algorithms for a massive shape of applications. The easy language used may be very much like current day linear algebra notation, however there are some extensions an outstanding way to possibly motive you some problems on the begin.

An image taken inside the wet day is included with colorful streaks (decide 1). The streaks now not best purpose a terrible human imaginative and prescient; however furthermore significantly degrade effectiveness of any laptop vision set of guidelines, collectively with item recognition, monitoring, retrieving and etc. Elimination of rain has been paid plenty attention, specifically rain elimination. Gary and Nayar advised a correlation version taking snap shots the rain dynamics &physics-based totally motion blur version clarifying the rain photometry [1]. Then they suggested the way to adjust digital factors to dispose of results of rain [2]. Zhang suggested a detection technique combining chromatic &temporal houses of rain [5]. Barnum perception rain streaks have been expressed via a blurred Gaussian version, and rain is distinguished base on statistical records in frequency place with precise frames. Then rain might be eliminated or extended [6] [7]. Fu et al suggested a rain elimination approach through photo decomposition, the rain problem of single photo might be eliminated via appearing sparse coding& dictionary analyzing [8]. Jing xu suggested a way utilizing guided clean out to eliminate rain streaks.

Shadow and variable illumination substantially have an effect on the effects of photo facts which incorporates object tracking, image segmentation, and object reputation. The intrinsic photograph decomposition is to break up reflectance &illumination picture from determined image. The intrinsic photo decomposition can be very beneficial to dispose of shadows and then enhance the overall ordinary presentation of image facts. On this manuscript, we suggests a contemporary shadow removal model based totally on intrinsic picture decomposition on a single color photo the use of the FLD. Underneath assumptions-Lambertian surfaces, roughly Planckian lights, and narrowband digital virtual digital camera sensors, there exist invariant photograph, this is 1-dimensional grey scale and impartial of illuminant shade and intensity. The FLD is completed to make invariant photo. And similarly the shadows may be removed via the variance amongst invariant image and particular coloration photo. The simulation outcomes on actual statistics show real overall presentation of this set of tips.

Rain and snow elimination

Algorithms referred to above address the rain and snow removing problem in movement photographs. Even though, snow &rain removal from single picture seems extra beneficial in exercise, however moreover more tough. To the amazing of our information, for the number one time, and used photometric assets to collect a courting among environment &raindrop.

Photograph Decomposition

As quickly because the segment congruency map of an photograph has been built we understand the function shape of

the image. As become stated above, the same vintage way of squeezing this feature form is to use a threshold, consequently reducing a wealthy image example to a simple binary form. But, thresholding is direction, quite subjective, and in the long run receives rid of hundreds of the essential records in the image.

Some particular approach of squeezing the characteristic records desires to be considered, and some manner of extracting the non-feature data, or the smooth map of the photograph, desires to be advanced. In the absence of noise, the characteristic map and the clean map must embody the complete photograph. On the same time as noise is present, there can be a third problem to any photo sign, and one that is impartial of the possibility. This approach have turn out to be advanced by manner of Aw [1,2] in his thesis and used to growth an photograph compression method that works very correctly on pictures with brilliant feature detail, wherein the same vintage algorithms like JPEG fail to maintain photo constancy.

To decompose an image into its detail structures, we want to first apprehend the non-linear nature of the neighborhood power characteristic model. At the same time as image signals, each with abilities, are taken into consideration, a blended photograph signal want to encompass the image form of both those signals. And if photograph symptoms, every without abilities, are blended then the subsequent perception want to be picture without skills. Those constraints impose exquisite form of characteristic balance on the technique of photograph perception.

Sparse Approximation

The sparse approximation precept offers with sparse solutions for structures of linear formulas. The methods for discovering those answers and exploiting them in packages have decided large utilize in photo processing, sign processing, tool analyzing, clinical imaging, and similarly.

Sparse representations class (SRC) will be commanding approach for pixel wise elegance of pics and it's far progressively being utilized for a massive style of picture evaluation responsibilities. The approach makes use of sparse instance and decided redundant dictionaries to categorize picture pixels. In this empirical have a look at we advocate to further leverage the redundancy of observed out dictionaries to attain a greater correct classifier. In traditional SRC, every photograph pixel is related to a small patch surrounding it. Utilizing patches, a dictionary is educated for every splendor in supervised fashion.

Typically, dictionaries are image patches &knowledgeable are reasonably signified via linear mixture of only some dictionary factors. Given a hard and rapid of skilled dictionaries, a modern-day patch is sparse coded the utilization of every of them, & in the long run assigned to elegance whose dictionary yields minimum residual power. We advise a simplification of this system. The technique that we name more than one sparse representations class (mSRC), is based truly mostly on declaration that an over complete, elegance particular dictionary is able to producing multiple correct and unbiased evaluations of a patch belonging to beauty. So rather than locating a single sparse instance of a patch for each dictionary, we discover a couple of, and the corresponding residual energies gives a in addition proper statistic that is utilized to enhance elegance. We display the mSRC efficacy for 3 example packages: pixel wise splendor of texture pix, lumen segmentation in carotid artery MRI, and bifurcation detail detection in carotid artery MRI.

Dictionary studying

There are several techniques to research a dictionary [24]. Proper here we've got were given had been given decided the good enough-SVD set of guidelines [25], it really is a pretty green approach that includes the sparsity earlier in the training manner. Permit X = [x1x2…xM] be a matrix of L2- normalized training signs and symptoms xi ∈ℝn. In this take a look at, the latter are clearly vectorized photo patches defining nearby community around voxel inside the patch center, wherein the patches size is select such that they capture the systems which are probably relevant for project available. Ok-SVD attempts to remedy the subsequent trouble:

To test a selected sparse solver, that set of tips turn out to be used within the learning approach defined above, and then identical sparse solver become utilized to carry out class the usage of the learnt dictionary. The magnificence common everyday ordinary performance have grow to be examined thru using assigning the signal to the identical splendor because of the truth the sub-dictionary, which generated smallest reconstruction errors, comparable to technique suggested by Sprechmann and Sapiro (2010), and same to 1/three type approach described in segment 2.4. In the experiments completed the use of dictionaries described the use of exemplars from the education information, each set of policies have come to be tested utilizing a same dictionary. In evaluation, for experiments achieved on learnt dictionaries, locating out is finished utilizing terrific dictionaries for every set of suggestions. But, the ones learnt dictionaries have all been distinct the usage of the equal gaining knowledge of device.

4 Simulation Results

In this segment, we show off snow/rain- doing away with efficiency of our suggested set of rules with the aid of

comparisons with numerous modern works. In our investigations, 3 parameters T1, T2, and _ utilized inside the class of dictionary atoms are decided on to be f0.1, zero.02, 1.5g for rain and f0.12, 0.03, 2g for snow, correspondingly. We would like to factor out that, for particular snow/rain photograph, those factors can be superb-tuned to advantage a better primary regular presentation. Figs. Display, respectively, a few rain- removed outcomes and snow eliminated effects through manner of specific algorithms. In order to evaluate those outcomes pretty, we initially display the subjective reviews within the following.

User Study

To behavior a seen (subjective) evaluation on presentations of numerous strategies, we invited 20 site visitors (12 guys and 8 ladies) to assess the seen first-rate of several strategies in phrases of subsequent 3 factors: (1) an lousy lot lots much less snow/rain residual, (2) the renovation of photograph facts, and (three) desired notion. In assessment, 10 groups of rain-removed outcomes are decided on and each enterprise includes effects with the useful aid of Ding et al., our approach.

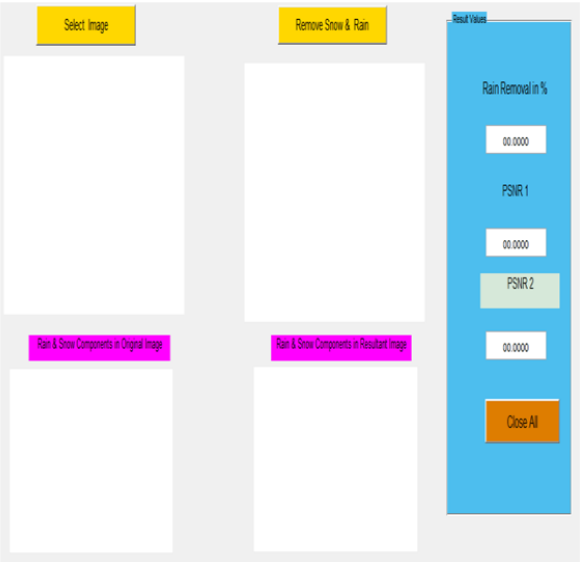

Fig: 4. Image processing Layout

Another 10 businesses of snow-eliminated outcomes are determined on and each corporation consists of the results and our method. To make sure the equity, the outcomes in every organization are prepared randomly. For each corporation, the internet site web site visitors are asked to select out super one quit give up end outcome which they like maximum. The assessment cease quit end result is installed in Table. It is apparent that our snow/rain elimination outcomes are preferred through a many net web page website online visitors (sixty five.50% for rain and 87.50% for snow).

4.1 Analysis

Figure 4 represents the 5thcolumn is effects through way of way of Li et al. These paintings might advantage an extraordinary rain-removed give up give up surrender result for a rain photo which has an awful lot a great deal much less small statistics. While for picture with many small picture statistics, this art work will loss few photo facts. The 4thcolumn is outcomes by using manner of Chen et al. [18].

Fig: 5. Rain-removal outcomes: (a) rain image; (b) outcomes by Ding et al. ; (c) outcomes by Luo et al. ; (d) outcomes by Chen et al. ; (e) outcomes by Liet al. (f) outcomes by our method.

Fig 6. Snow-removal outcomes: (a) snow image; (b) outcomes by Ding et al.; (c) outcomes by Xu et al.; (d) outcomes by Chen et al.; (e) outcomes by our method.

Finally, HOG descriptor cannot understand snow because of the truth a few snow generally does now not very very own the form of rain streak.

Hence, this art work isn't always relevant to snow- elimination. For the paintings, while rain streaks are large or a bit heavy, the discernment of suggested non-linear generative method will lower. Therefore, it is fine appropriate for managing slight rain streaks. The historic past preceding and rain previous utilized inside the artwork cannot distinct rain from small picture information. Therefore, while encountered with rain photo with small photo facts, these artworks will loss much image information. Lastly, the artwork thru Xu et al. plans a rain/snow-loose guidance photo, cooperated with guided clear out, to take away snow/rain from pix. Even no matter the reality that guided filtering is a fantastic difficulty-retaining low-pass smooth out, it will be unavoidable that processed image gets blurred.

Conclusion

This manuscript has tried to solve snow/rain- eliminating hassle from single color photograph through use of the normal tendencies of snow &rain. To this surrender, we distinct PDIP and SVCC to provide a cause at the back of the modification of rain from particular photo modules. We learned the low and immoderate frequency factors thru enforcing snow/rain detection and using a guided smooth out. For excessive frequency problem, a dictionary analyzing and 3 categorizations of dictionary atoms are accomplished to decompose it into non dynamic modules and dynamic additives, in which some not unusual traits of snow/rain defined in advance in our artwork are achieved. Furthermore, we have planned greater layers of extracting picture records from high frequency detail that might be based totally on, correspondingly, SVCC map and some specific mixture of snow/rain detection and a guided filtering. In the long run, we've got furnished a big set of effects to expose that our technique might eliminate rain from photos correctly, crucial to extra ideal seen satisfactory inside the rain/snow-removed images.

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