

Image Colorization

-Akshaj Gupta(201502048)

Approach

Steps to colorize a image -

- Convert both the raw image and marked image to YUV color space
UV colorspace is a bit unusual. The Y component determines the brightness of the color (referred to as luminance or luma), while the U and V components determine the color itself (the chroma). Y ranges from 0 to 1 (or 0 to 255 in digital formats), while U and V range from -0.5 to 0.5 (or -128 to 127 in signed digital form, or 0 to 255 in unsigned form)
- Then apply the following optimization in U,V space w.r.t. the intensity vector Y.

$$J(U) = \sum_{\mathbf{r}} \left(U(\mathbf{r}) - \sum_{\mathbf{s} \in N(\mathbf{r})} w_{\mathbf{rs}} U(\mathbf{s}) \right)^2$$

where *weight* is

defined as -

$$w_{\mathbf{rs}} \propto e^{-(Y(\mathbf{r})-Y(\mathbf{s}))^2/2\sigma_r^2}$$

Also, the color at a pixel $U(\mathbf{r})$ is a linear function of the intensity $Y(\mathbf{r})$:
 $U(\mathbf{r}) = a_i Y(\mathbf{r}) + b_i$ and the linear coefficients a_i ; b_i are the same for all pixels in a small neighborhood around \mathbf{r} .

Now given a set of locations \mathbf{r}_i where the colors are specified by the user $u(\mathbf{r}_i) = u_i$; $v(\mathbf{r}_i) = v_i$ we minimize $J(U)$; $J(V)$ subject to these constraints. Since the cost functions are quadratic and the constraints are linear, this optimization problem yields a large, sparse system of linear equations, which may be solved using a number of standard methods.

We attempt to find the second smallest eigenvector of the matrix $D - W$ where W is a $n_{\text{pixels}} \times n_{\text{pixels}}$ matrix whose elements are the pairwise affinities between pixels (i.e., the $r; s$ entry of the matrix is w_{rs}) and D is a diagonal matrix whose diagonal elements are the sum of the affinities (in our case this is always 1). The second smallest eigenvector of any symmetric matrix A is a unit norm vector x that minimizes $x^T A x$ and is orthogonal to the first eigenvector. By direct inspection, the quadratic form minimized by normalized cuts is exactly our cost function J , that is $x^T (D - W) x = J(x)$.

Results



Marked B/W image



Result



Marked B/W image



Result