

# Exercise III

# White Balancing

Due on May 9th, 2014

# The Problem

$$\rho_k = \int_{\lambda} E(\lambda) S(\lambda) R_k(\lambda) d\lambda, \quad k = R, G, B$$



# Chromatic Adaptation

- ...is the ability of the human visual system to adapt to the color of the illuminant and to approximately preserve the appearance of an object.

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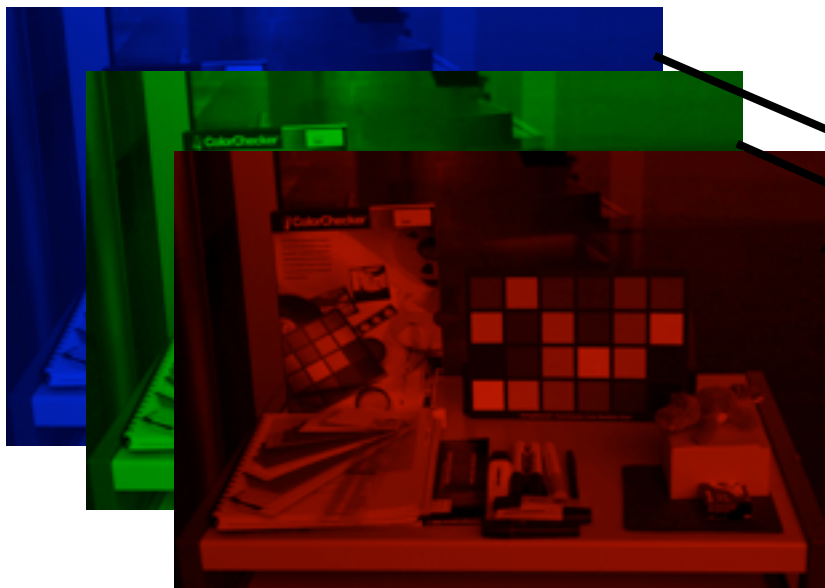
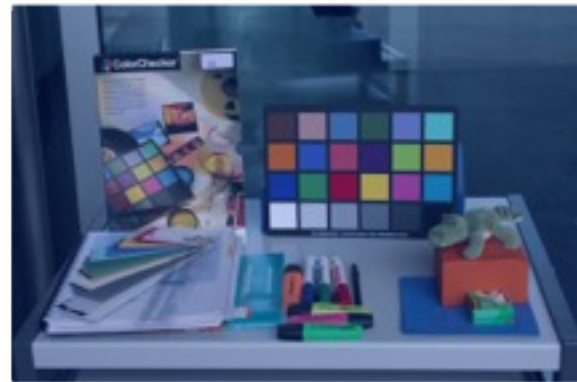
# White Balancing

- Gray World
- Weighted GrayWorld
- MaxRGB

# Gray World



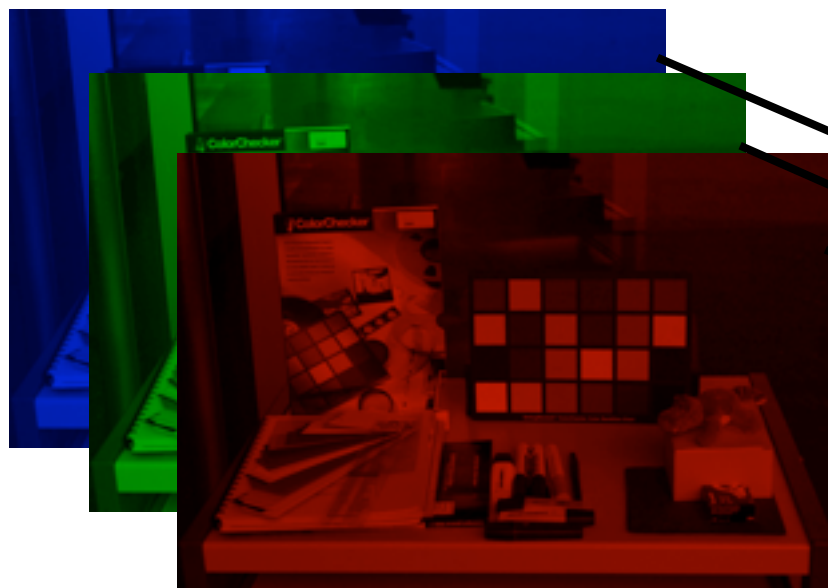
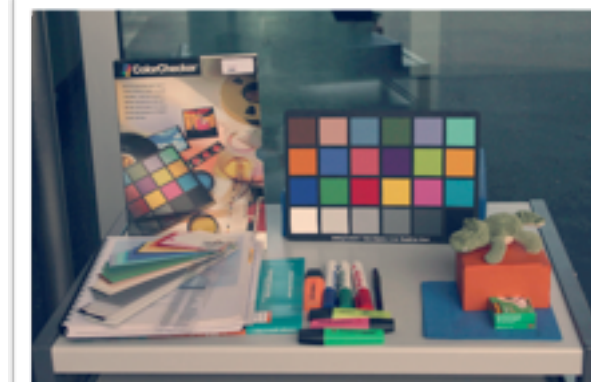
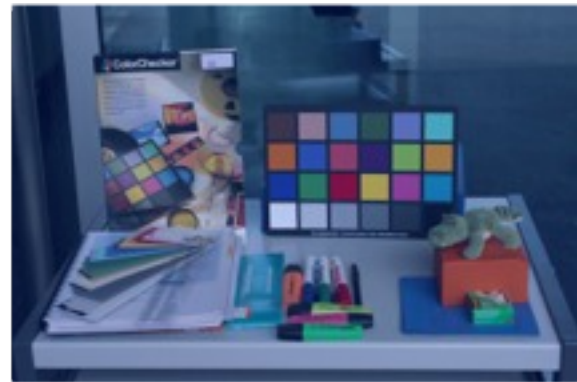
# Gray World



$$\text{ave}(R) = \text{ave}(B) = \text{ave}(G) = \text{ave}(\text{Image})$$

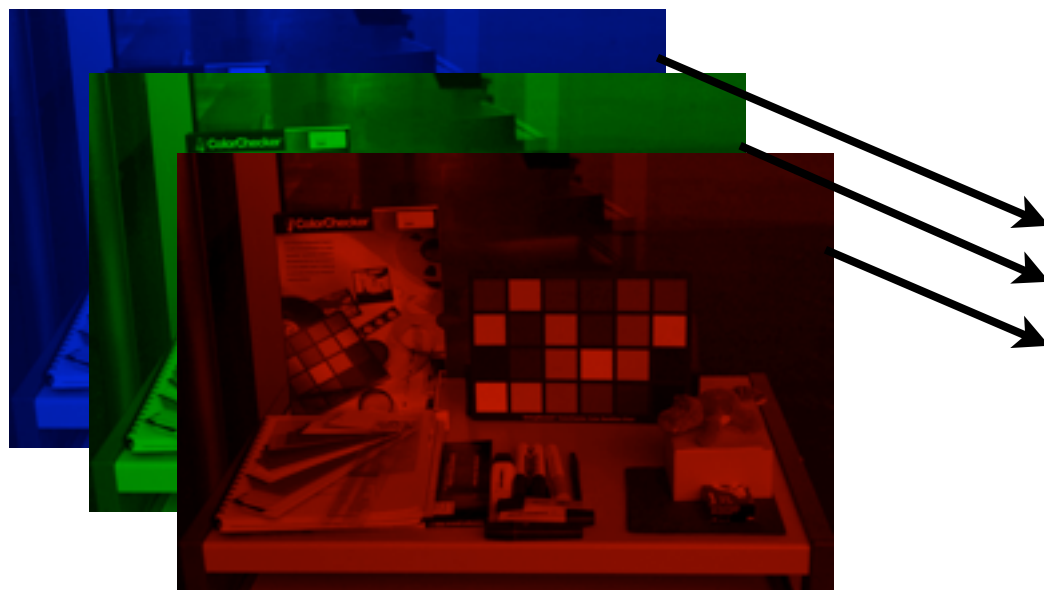
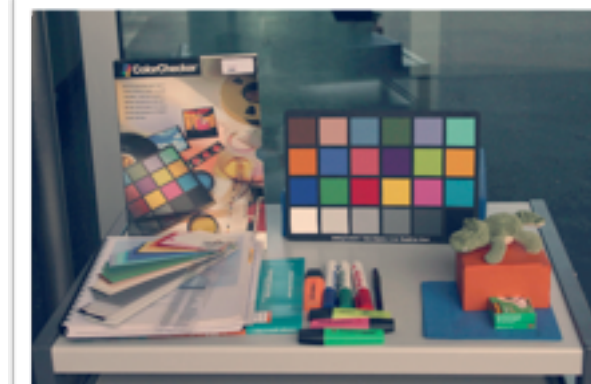
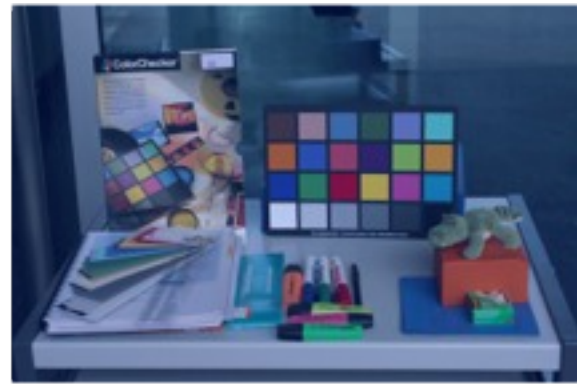


# Gray World



$$\text{ave}(R) = \text{ave}(B) = \text{ave}(G) = \text{ave}(\text{Image})$$

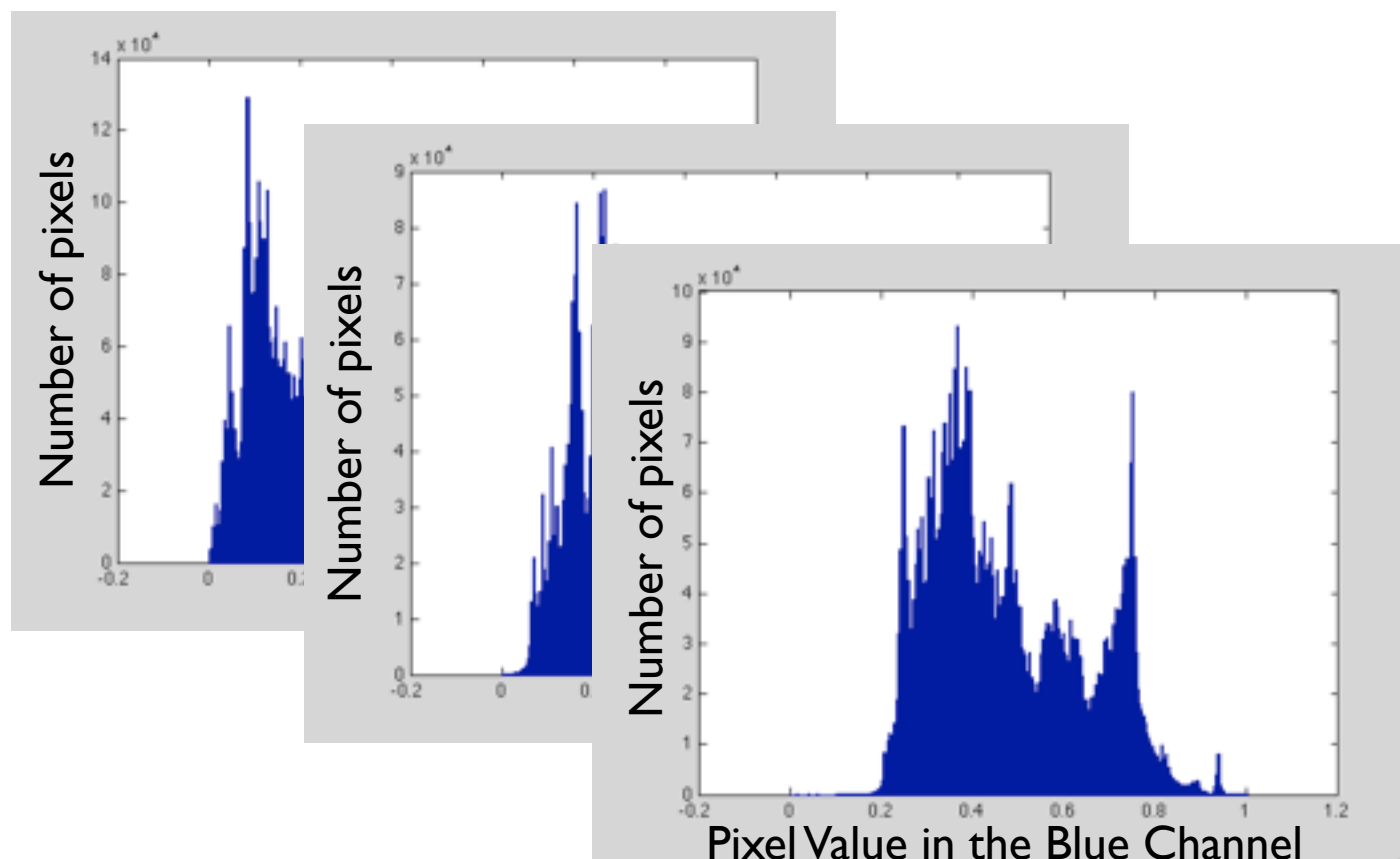
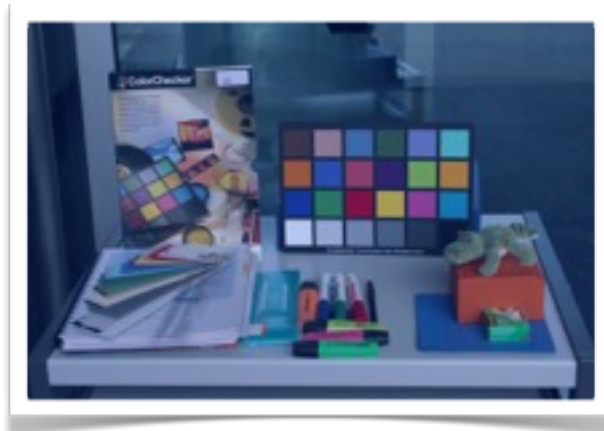
# Gray World



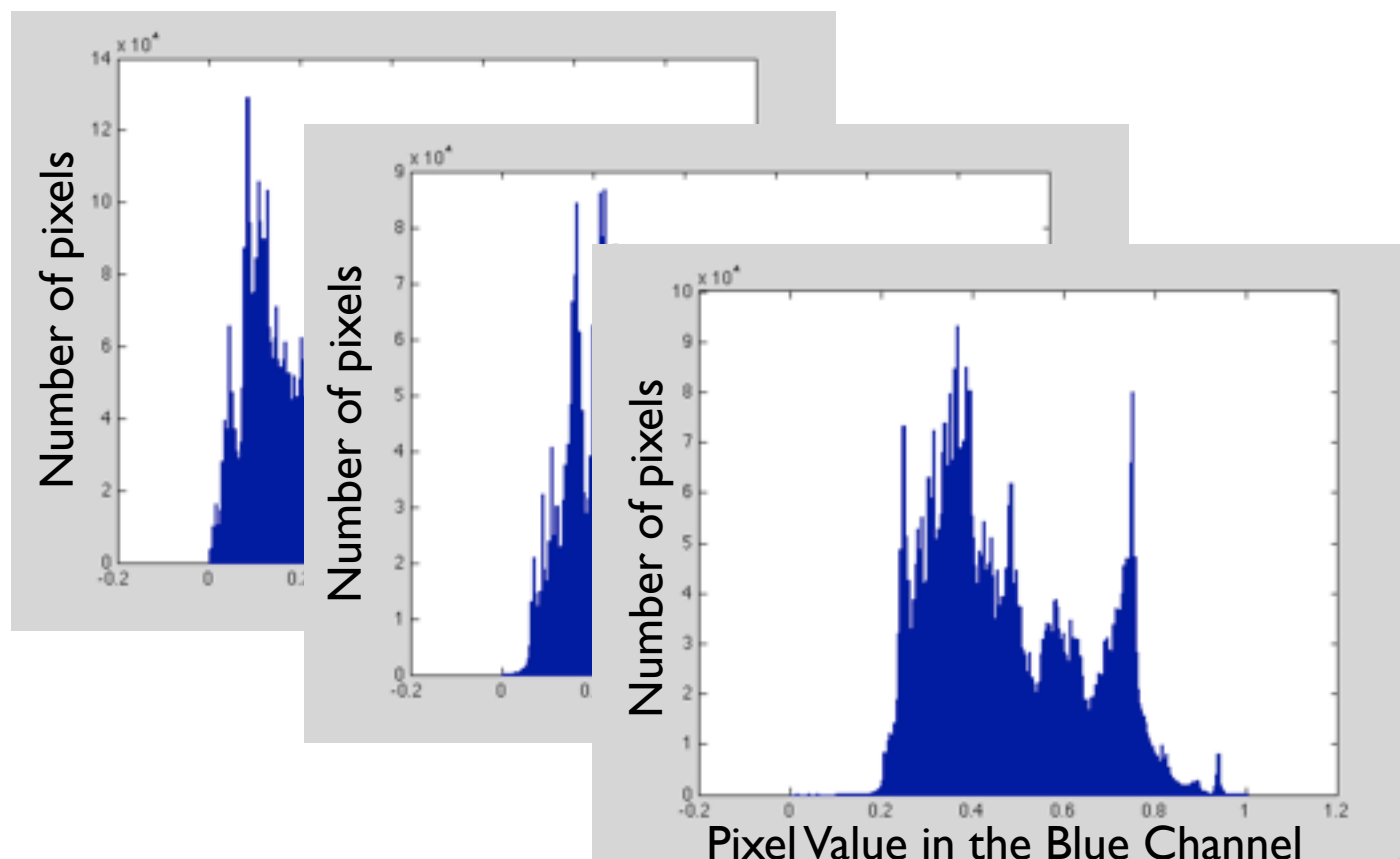
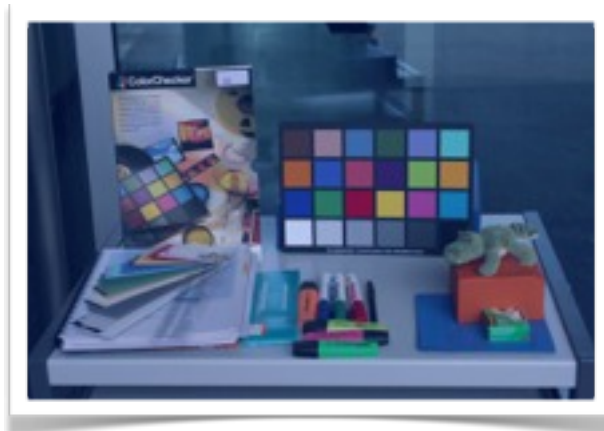
$$\text{ave}(R) = \text{ave}(B) = \text{ave}(G) = \text{ave}(\text{Image})$$

- When does it give good results?
- What are its limitations?

# Weighted Gray World

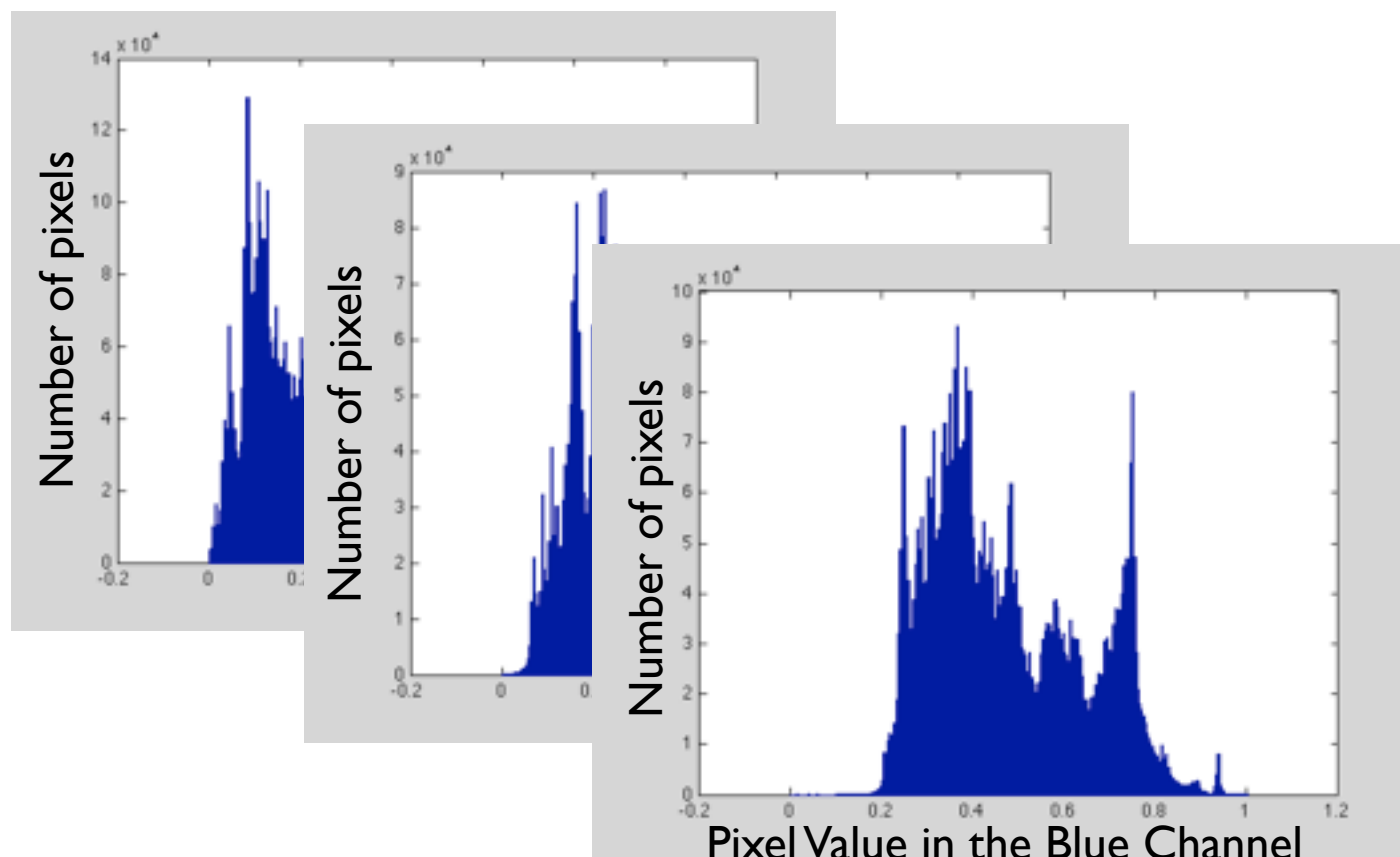
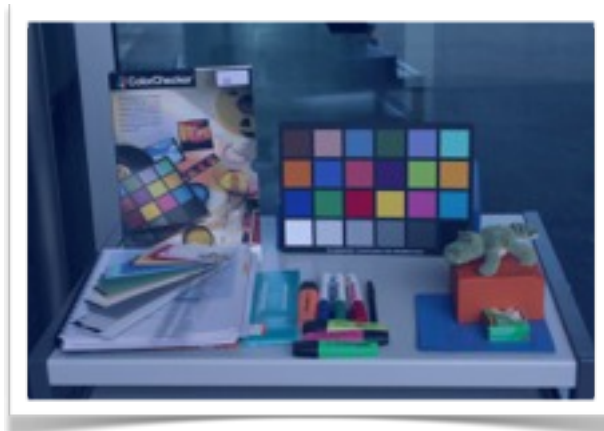


# Weighted Gray World



$$\begin{aligned} \text{ave}(\text{nonzero}(\text{hist}(\text{R}))) &= \\ \text{ave}(\text{nonzero}(\text{hist}(\text{G}))) &= \\ \text{ave}(\text{nonzero}(\text{hist}(\text{B}))) \end{aligned}$$

# Weighted Gray World

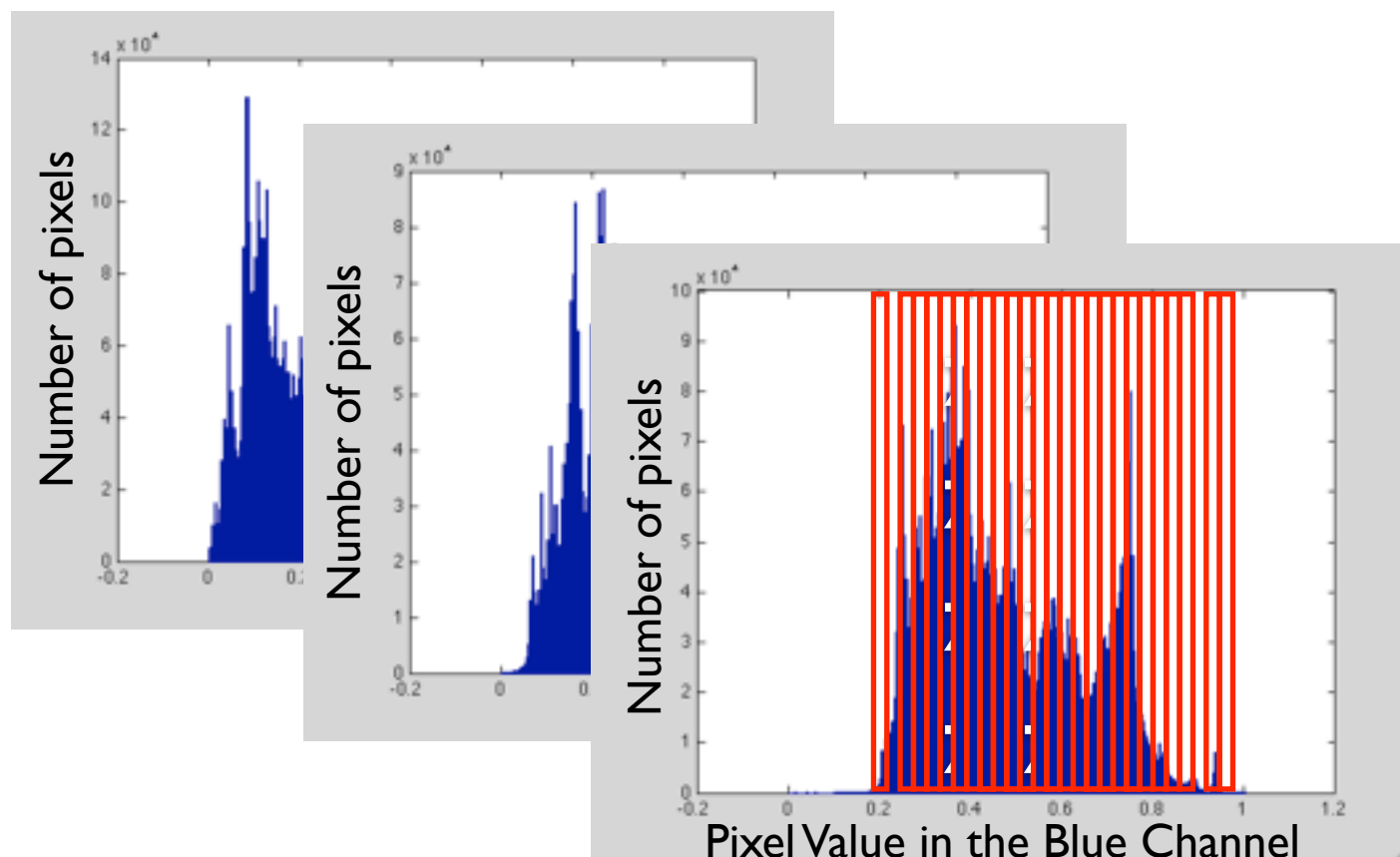
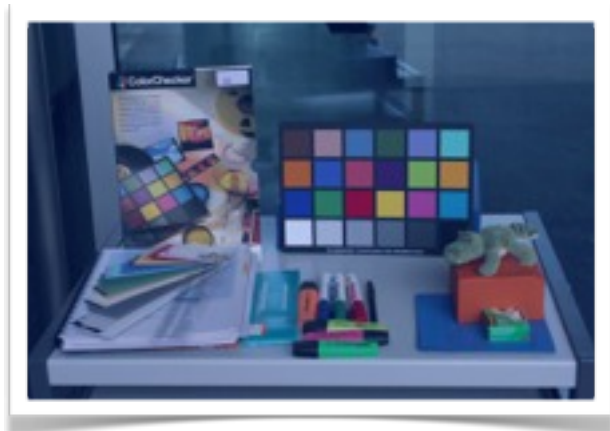


$\text{ave}(\text{nonzero}(\text{hist}(\text{R}))) =$   
 $\text{ave}(\text{nonzero}(\text{hist}(\text{G}))) =$   
 $\text{ave}(\text{nonzero}(\text{hist}(\text{B})))$

[0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0]



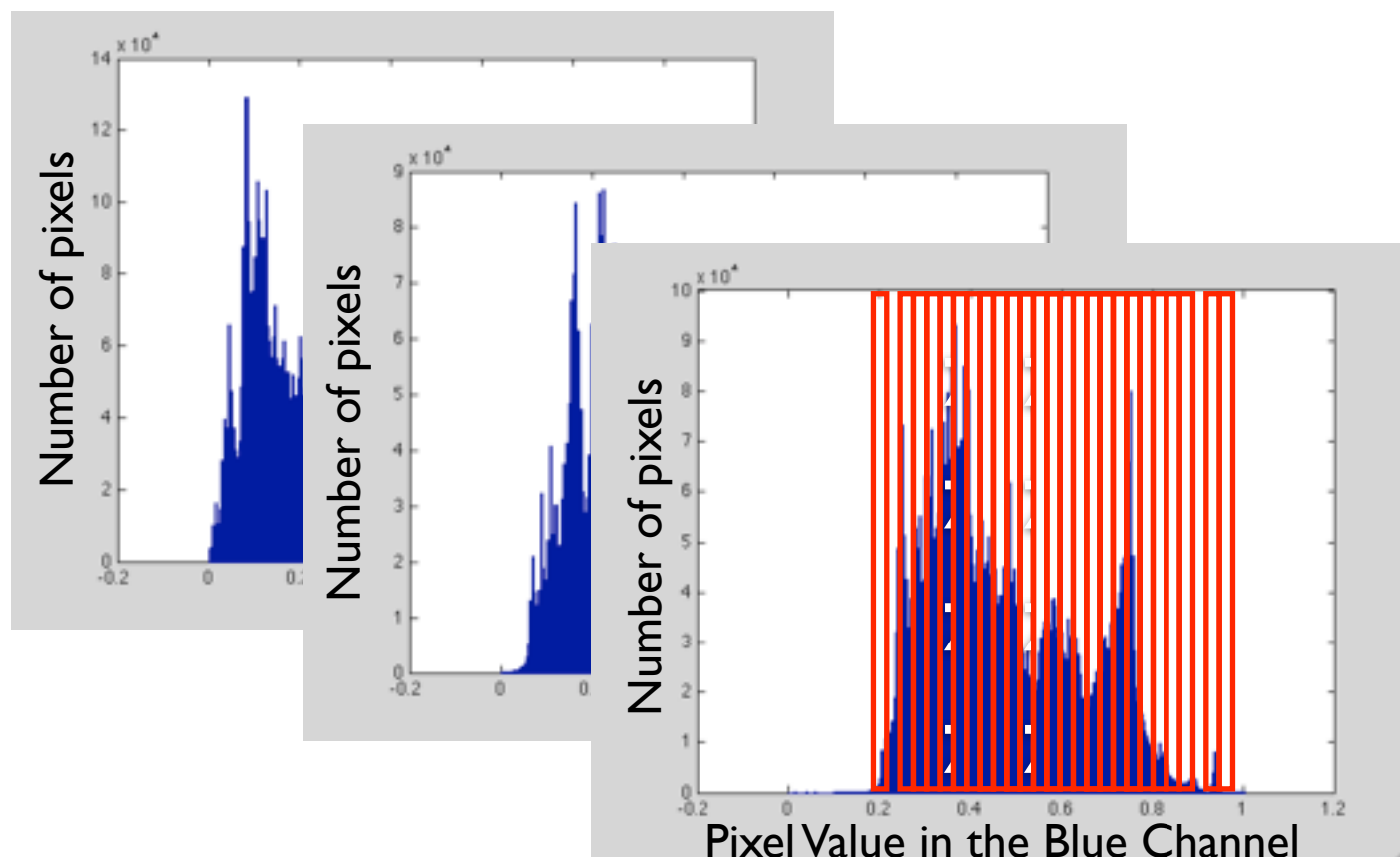
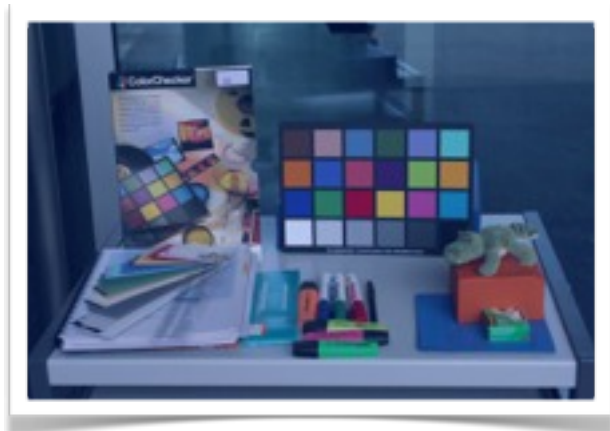
# Weighted Gray World



$\text{ave}(\text{nonzero}(\text{hist}(R))) =$   
 $\text{ave}(\text{nonzero}(\text{hist}(G))) =$   
 $\text{ave}(\text{nonzero}(\text{hist}(B)))$

[ 3 5 0 1 2 0]  
[0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0]

# Weighted Gray World

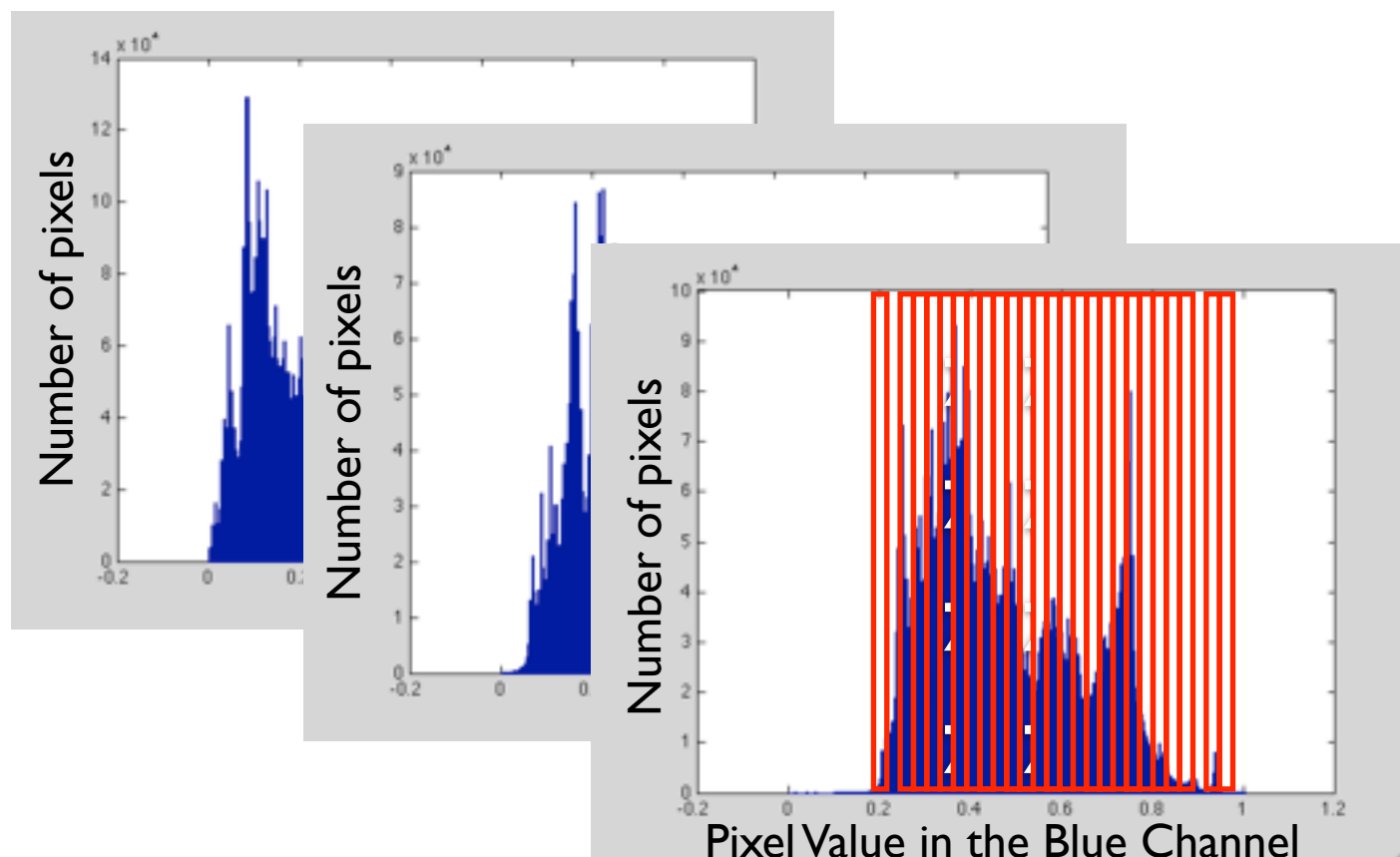
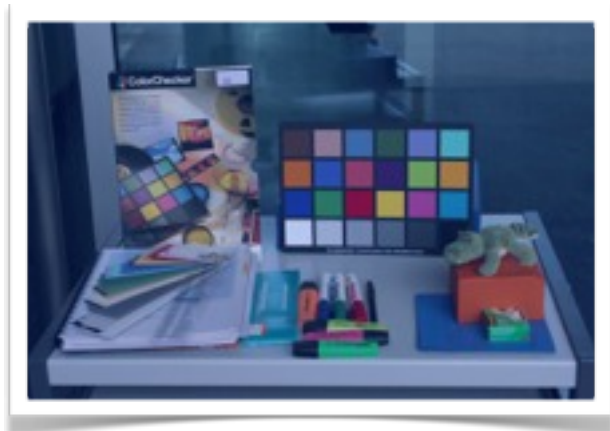


$\text{ave}(\text{nonzero}(\text{hist}(R))) =$   
 $\text{ave}(\text{nonzero}(\text{hist}(G))) =$   
 $\text{ave}(\text{nonzero}(\text{hist}(B)))$

[ 3 5 0 1 2 0]

[0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0]

# Weighted Gray World



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 $\text{ave}(\text{nonzero}(\text{hist}(\text{G}))) =$   
 $\text{ave}(\text{nonzero}(\text{hist}(\text{B})))$

[ 3 5 0 1 2 0]

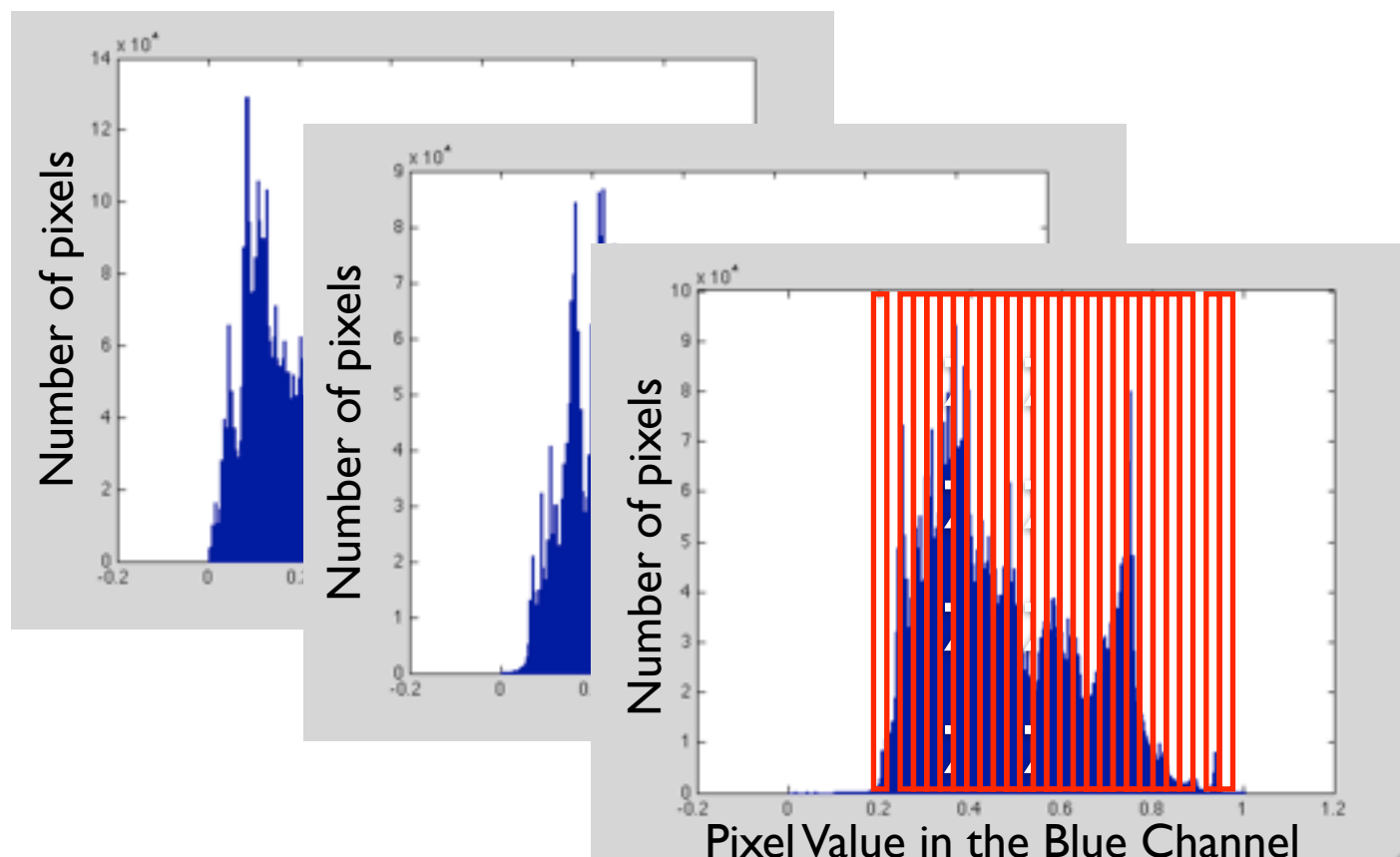
[0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0]

$$(0.0 + 0.2 + 0.6 + 0.8)/4 = 0.4$$

# Weighted Gray World



$\text{ave}(\text{nonzero}(\text{hist}(R))) =$   
 $\text{ave}(\text{nonzero}(\text{hist}(G))) =$   
 $\text{ave}(\text{nonzero}(\text{hist}(B)))$

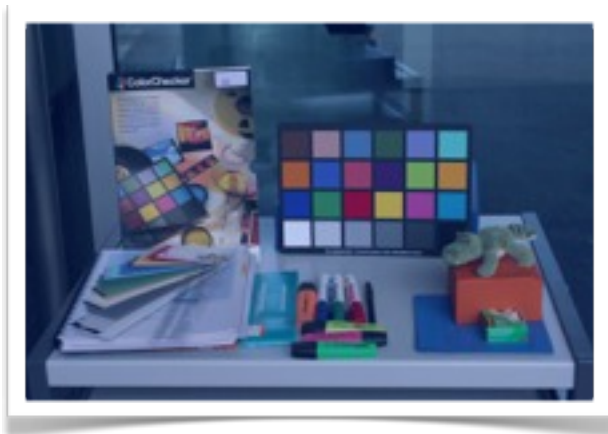


[ 3 5 0 1 2 0]

[0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0]

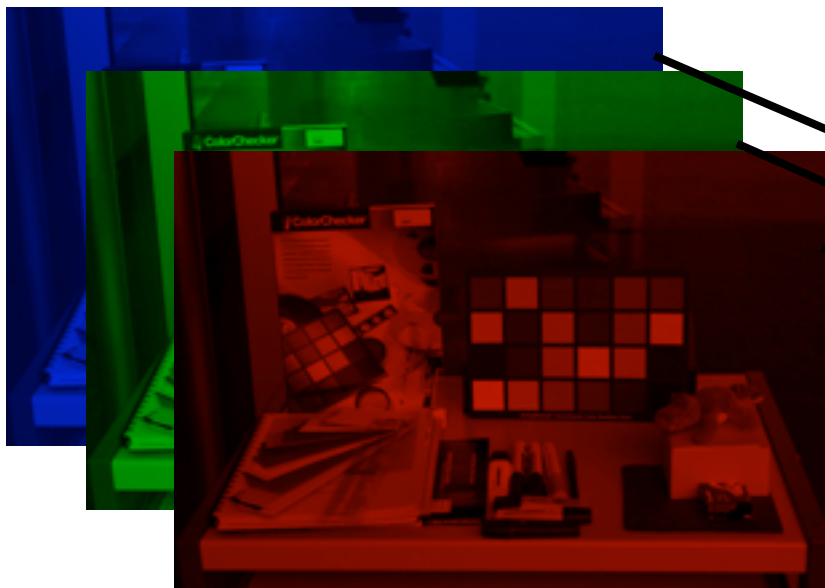
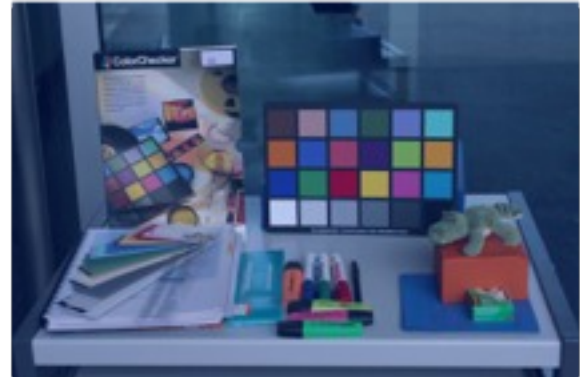
$$(0.0 + 0.2 + 0.6 + 0.8)/4 = 0.4$$

# MaxRGB



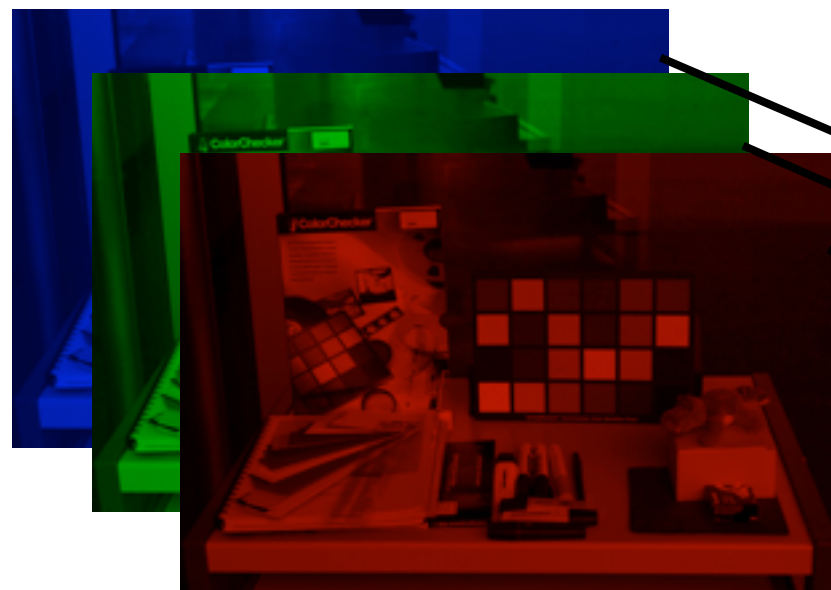
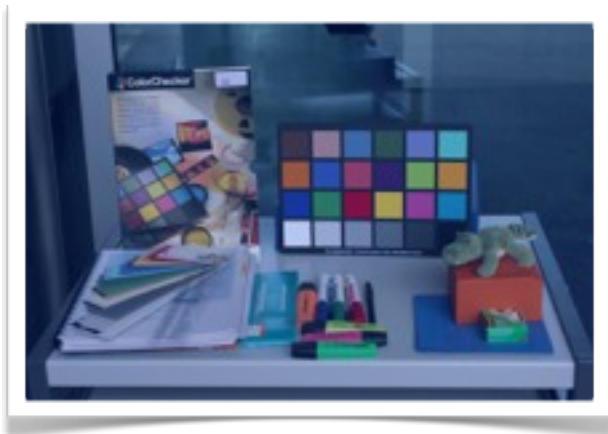


# MaxRGB



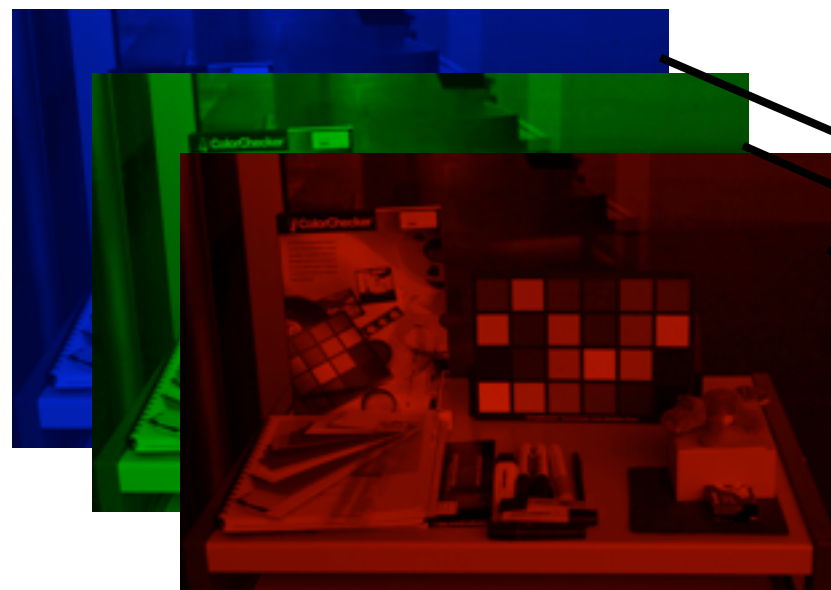
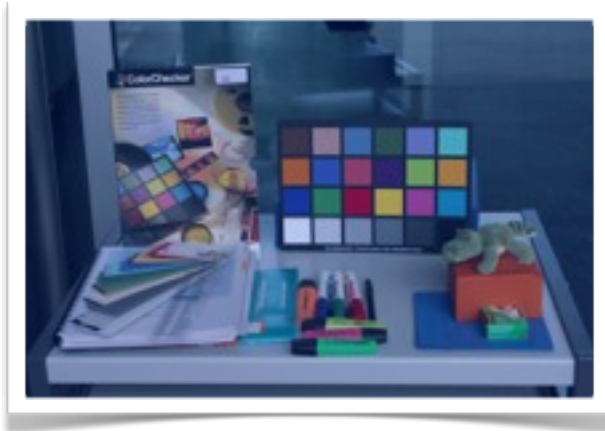
$\text{Max}(R+G+B)=\text{White}$

# MaxRGB



$\text{Max}(R+G+B)=\text{White}$

# MaxRGB



$\text{Max}(R+G+B)=\text{White}$

- When does it give good results?
- What are its limitations?

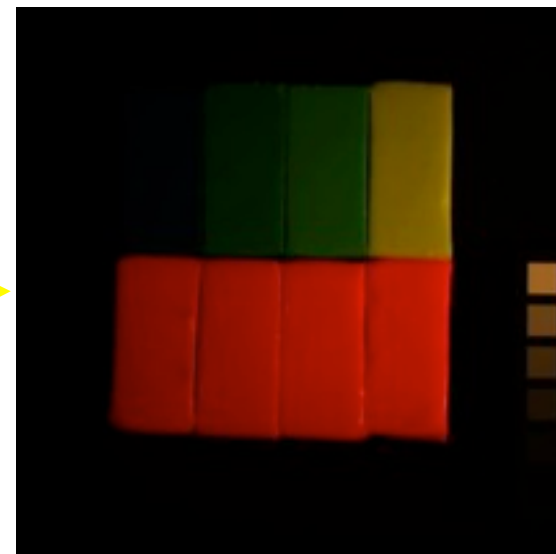
# Illuminant Estimation



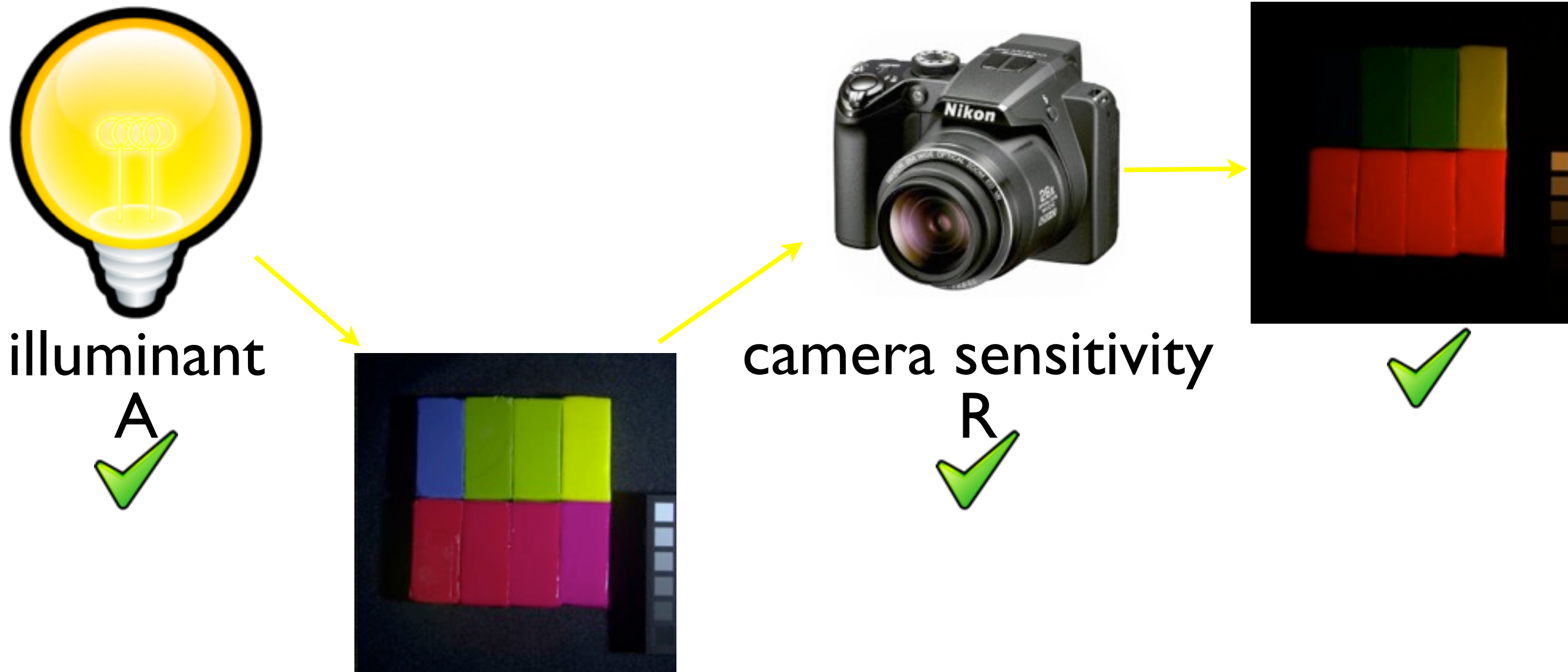
illuminant  
A



camera sensitivity  
R

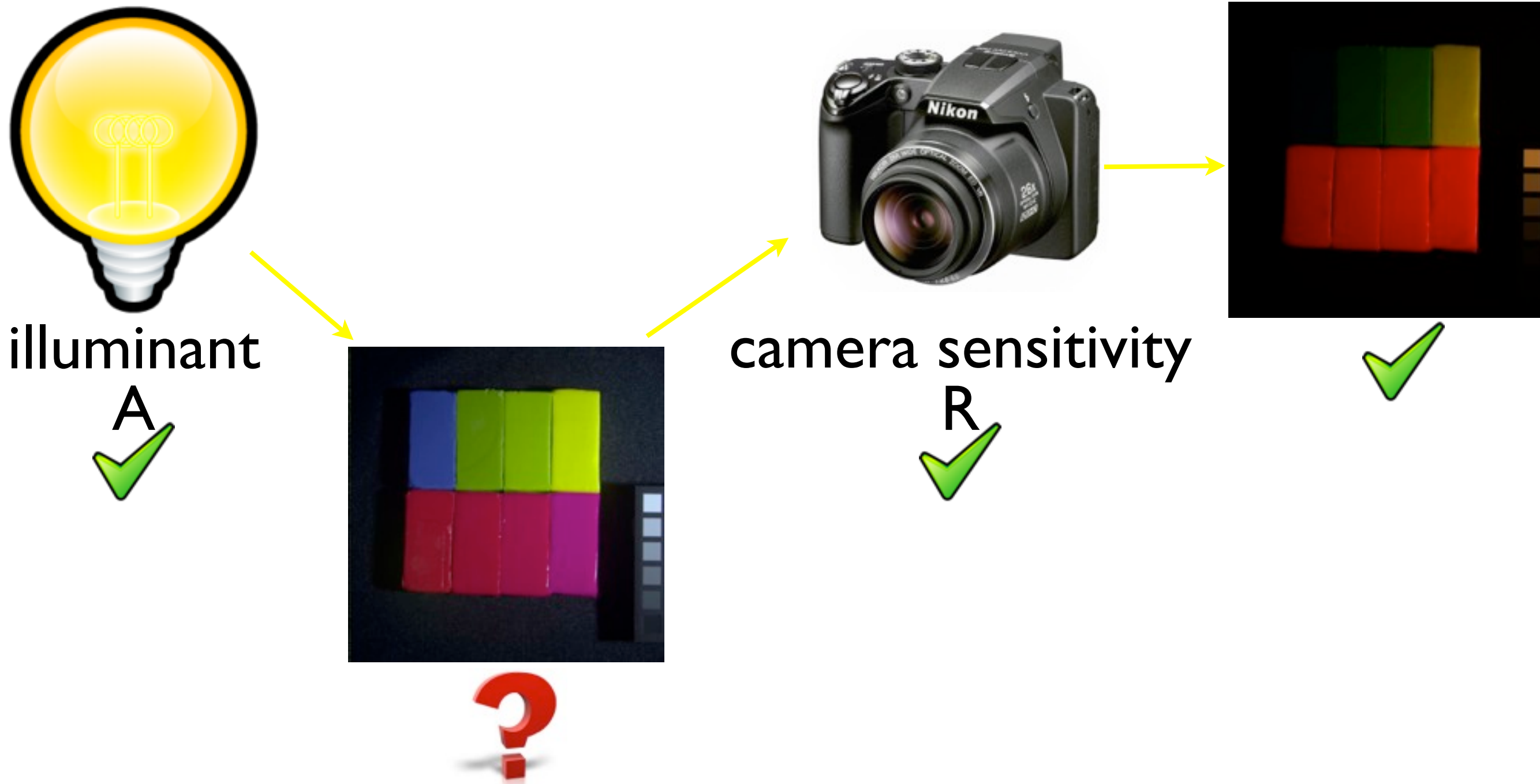


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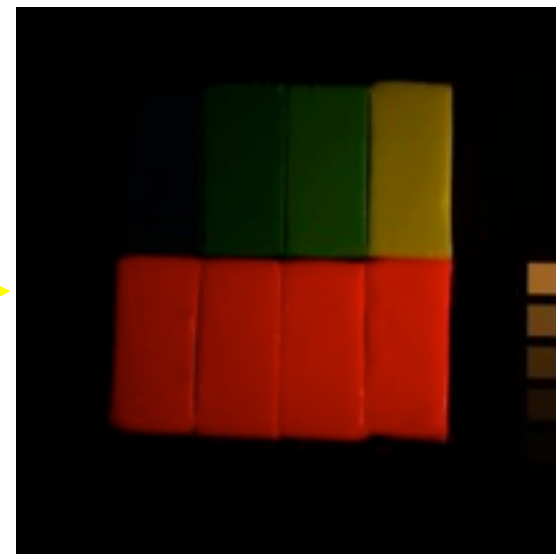
illuminant

A



camera sensitivity

R



$A * R$  : RGB of the illuminant

# Illuminant Estimation



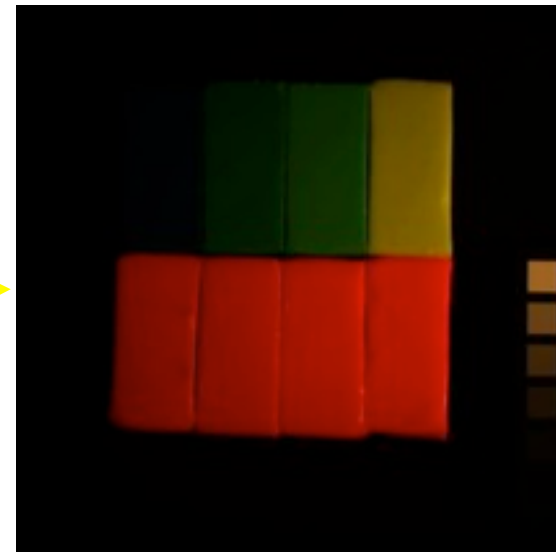
illuminant

A



camera sensitivity

R



+

$A * R$  : RGB of the illuminant

