

Colorizing Color Images

Ligeng Zhu and Brian Funt
Simon Fraser University

Introduction

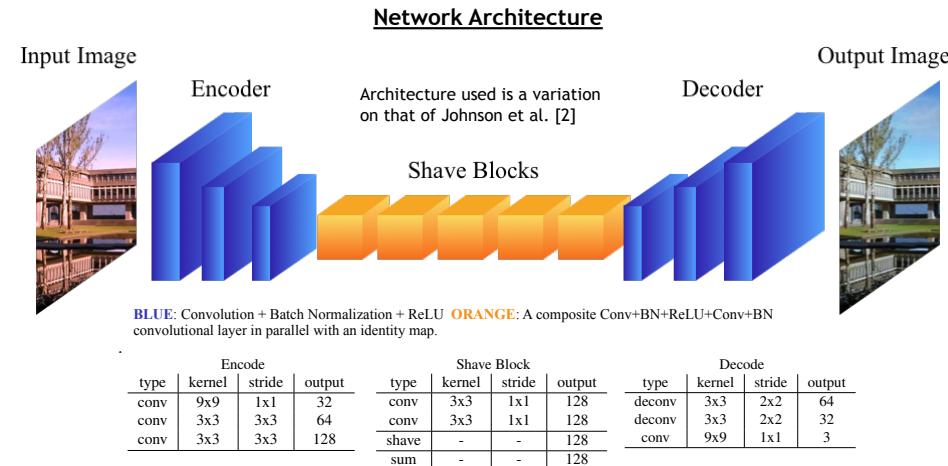
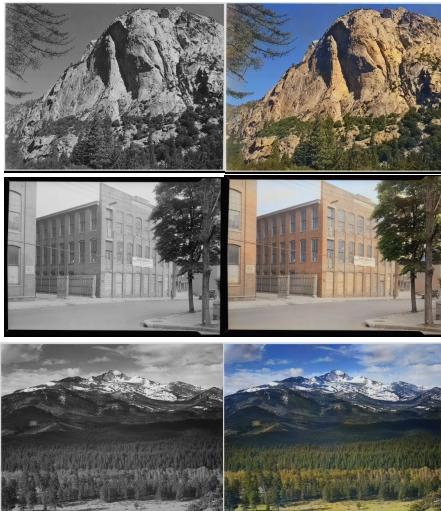
Goal

Remove spatially varying color casts from images

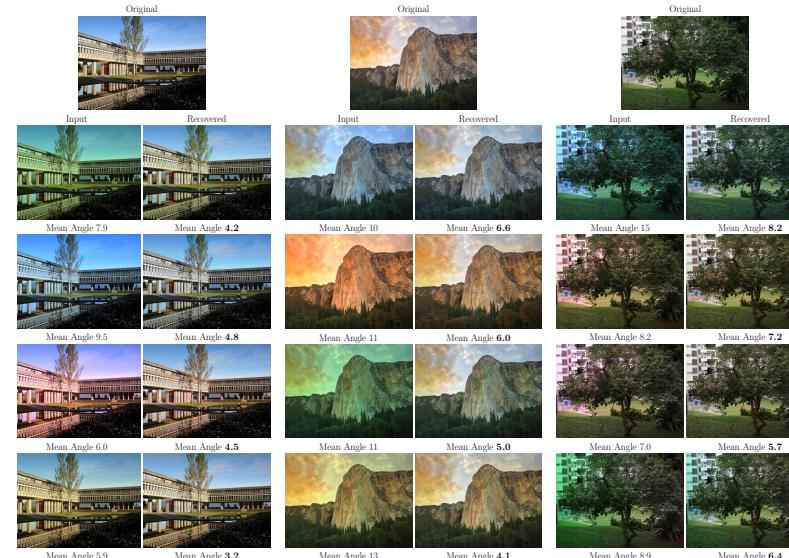
Intuition

- (1) Deep learning methods colorize luminance (greyscale) images quite believably
- (2) Colorization methods must be encoding knowledge of the world (i.e., sky is blue)
- (3) Colorization works for luminance, so why not add color channels too?
- (4) Hypothesize that encoded world knowledge will help remove unnatural color casts.

Colorization of Luminance Image Examples [1]



Example Results



Training and Test Sets

- * Large datasets of images under spatially-varying illumination do not exist
- * Synthesized applying spatially-varying scaling (von Kries) to R and G channels.
- * Used COCO images. 50,000 for training, 10,000 for testing
- * Linear variation across image
For example →
-  

Median Angular Error Over All Pixels

Dataset	Median Input -> Recovered
NUS Canon	7.9 -> 6.1
NUS Fujifilm	7.3 -> 4.8
NUS Nikon	7.2 -> 4.4
NUS Samsung	7.0 -> 3.8
NUS Sony	7.2 -> 4.7
MS COCO	7.0 -> 3.9

Conclusion

- * Significantly reduces spatially-varying color casts
- * End-to-End processing
- * Eliminates traditional illumination-estimation step

References

- [1] S. Iizuka, E. Simo-Serra, and H. Ishikawa. Let there be color! Joint end-to-end learning of global and local image priors for automatic image colorization with simultaneous classification. Proc. of SIGGRAPH 2016, 35(4):110:1–110:11, 2016.
- [2] J. Johnson, A. Alahi, and Fei-Fei. Perceptual losses for real-time style transfer and super-resolution. ECCV 2016

Contact

Ligeng Zhu: lykenz@sfu.ca
Brian Funt: funt@sfu.ca

For source code and paper scan ==>

