HAVC User Guide

Ver 1.1.0 – January 2025

(based on HAVC 4.6.0 and Hybrid 2024.12.29.1)

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1.0 Introduction

This guide has been written to describe the Vapoursynth filter Hybrid Automatic Video Colorizer (aka DDeoldify) available on GitHub under MIT License. This filter (*HAVC* in short) was developed to provide a simple way to coloring black and white movies. Due to the technical limitations lots of videos filmed in the last century are in black and white, making them less visually appealing, but most of these videos have historical values and colorizing them could help to restore their appeal especially to younger audiences. In order to add coloring capability to Vapoursynth, the filter is able to combine the results provided by *DeOldify* and *DDColor*, (witch includes also the project Colorization[1]) that are some of the best models available for coloring pictures, providing often a final colorized image that is better than the image obtained from the individual models. Unfortunately, directly applying existing image colorization methods does not generate satisfactory colorized videos as minor perturbations in consecutive input video frames may lead to substantial differences in colorized video results. To overcome this problem, additional specialized filters have been developed for this filter that help improve the quality of the videos. In addition, to further improve the temporal stability of the colors, has been added the ability to provide the frames colored with HAVC directly as reference images to ColorMNet and the Deep Exemplar based Video Colorization model (*DeepEx* in short). Both *DeepEx* and *ColorMNet* are exemplar-based video colorization models and allow to colorize a Video in sequence based on the colorization history, enforcing its coherency by using a temporal consistency loss. ColorMNet is more recent and advanced respect to DeepEx and it is suggested to use it as default exemplar-based model.

2.0 Installation

This filter is distributed with the torch package provided with the **Hybrid Windows Addons**. To use it on Desktop (Windows) it is necessary install Hybrid and the related Addons. **Hybrid** is a Qt-based frontend for other tools (including this filter) which can convert most input formats to common audio & video formats and containers. It represents the easiest way to colorize images with the HAVC filter using VapourSynth and for this reason in this guide will be provided detailed information on how to install and use this filter using Hybrid[2].

To install Hybrid is necessary to download it from https://www.selur.de/downloads, opening the link will be displayed the following page:

It is necessary to download and install the installer (see point 1).

If is displayed the blue window of Microsoft Defender SmartScreen it is possible to install anyway by following the instructions provided in the previous link or by clicking on More Info and clicking on **Run anyway**.

---
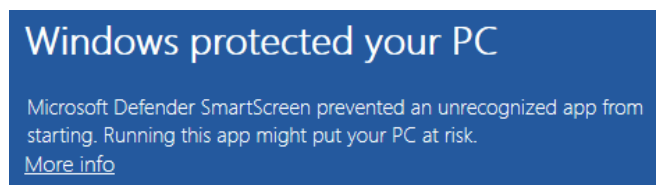
[1] The project *Colorization* includes 2 models: *Real-Time User-Guided Image Colorization with Learned Deep Priors* (Zhang, 2017) and *Colorful Image Colorization* (Zhang, 2016), these 2 models has been added as additional models: **siggraph17, eccv16**, in *DDcolor*.
[2] For manual installation see the GitHub page: https://github.com/dan64/vs-deoldify

It is suggested to install Hybrid in a writable path, like "C:\Hybrid" or "D:\Programs\Hybrid". Once installed, in the installation folder create a new subfolder called `Settings,` then create the file `misc.ini` with the following lines:

```
[General]
settingPath=.\\Settings
niceness=0
```

In this way Hybrid will run in "portable" mode[3].

After having installed Hybrid, it is necessary to click on the link GoogleDrive (see point 2), it will be displayed the following page:

📁	experimental	4	4Selur	23 giu 2024 4Selur	—
≡	vsgan_models_2023.07.10.7z 👥	4	4Selur	10 lug 2023 4Selur	7,61 GB
≡	vs-mlrt_2024.11.22.7z 👥	4	4Selur	22 nov 2024 4Selur	5,61 GB
≡	VapoursynthR70_torch_2024.12.27.7z 👥	4	4Selur	08:37 4Selur	12,59 GB
📄	README.md 👥	4	4Selur	11 ago 2024 4Selur	2 kB
≡	onnx_models_2023.12.05.7z 👥	4	4Selur	5 dic 2023 4Selur	4,55 GB

The most important file to download is the archive containing the torch packages which are necessary to use HAVC. In this case the file is named: `VapoursynthR70_torch_2024.12.27.7z`.
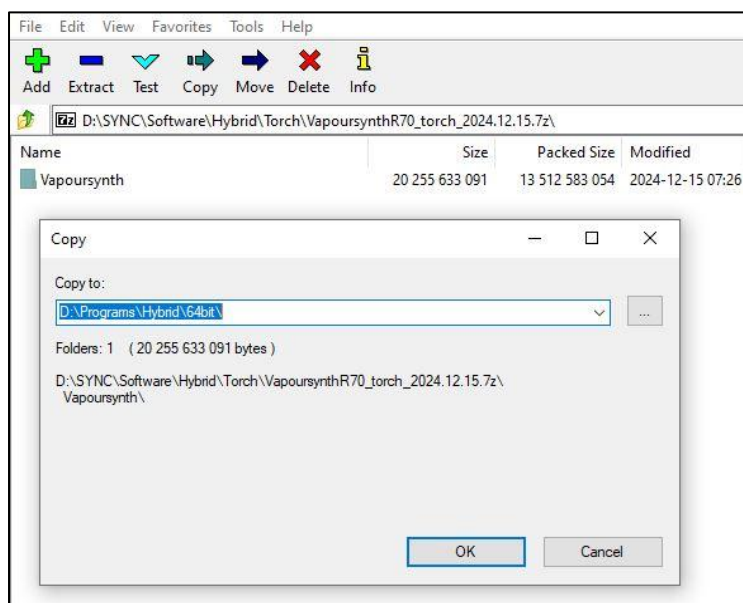
By opening it with 7-zip will be displayed the following window.

It is necessary to extract the folder `Vapoursynth` on the related location in the installation folder. In this case it is assumed the Hybrid has been installed in "D:\Programs\Hybrid", in the case Hybrid was installed in a different folder it is necessary to change the destination path (highlighted in blue in the picture above) accordingly.

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[3] For more useful settings see the page: https://forum.selur.net/thread-10.html

2.1 Installation of Development Version

Sometime to get the most updated version of HAVC filter is necessary to install the Development version of Hybrid.

In this case all the files to be downloaded are available in the folder **experimental** on GoogleDrive, as shown in the following picture:

It is necessary first to download and run the installer (see point 1) and then to download and extract the torch addon archive (see point 2) as described previously.

3.0 Using the Filter

Once Hybrid is installed it is possible to use it to coloring B&W movies. The clip to be colored can be added in input to Hybrid by using drag-and-drop. In the following picture is displayed the Hybrid main GUI window.
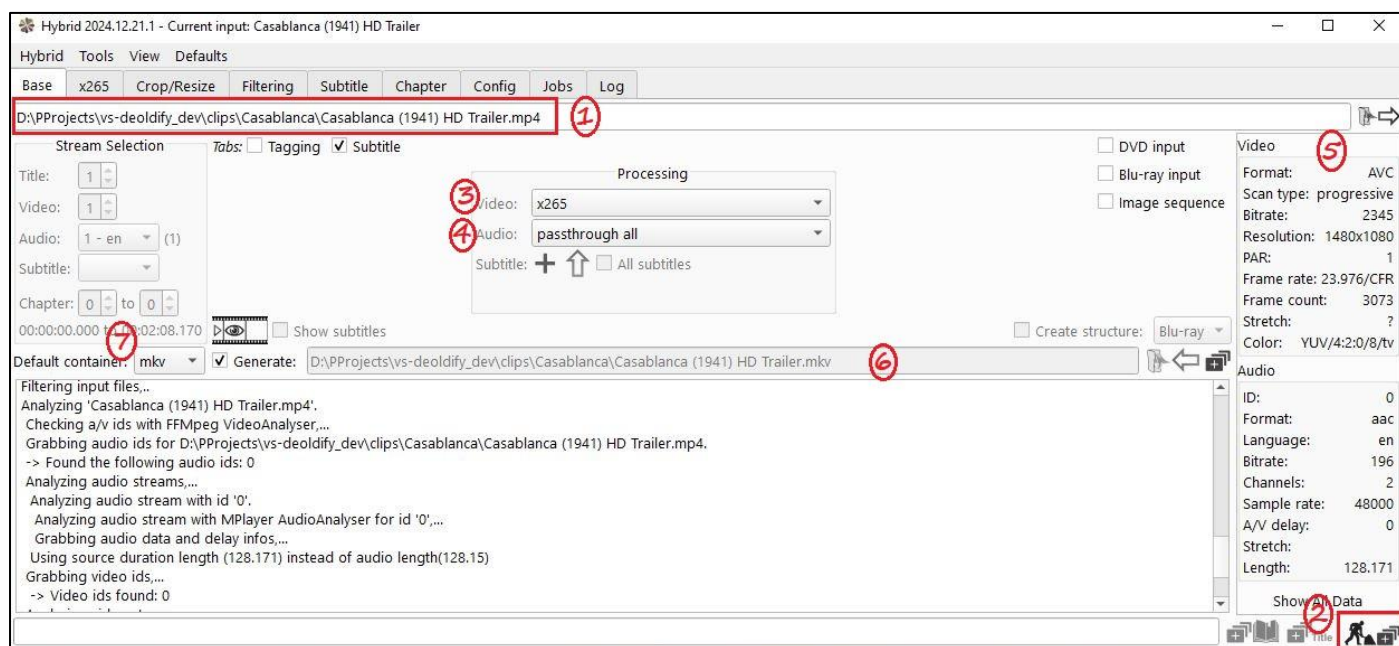
GUI Explanation[4]:

1) Input field, the clip can be inserted with drag-and-drop or by selecting the big arrow on the right of the text box
2) Encoding button, by pressing it Hybrid will start to encode the clip
3) Video encoder, in this case has been selected **x265** (the encoder options are available in the tab "x265")
4) Audio encoder, in this case has been selected "passthrough all", all the audio tracks will be included in the container untouched.
5) Media information page
6) Name to be used for the new encoded clip (in this case is auto generated).
7) The container used to store the encoded clip, in this case "mkv".

In Hybrid there are a lot of filters, the coloring filter is available at: Filtering->Vapoursynth->Color->Coloring, as shown in the following picture:

---
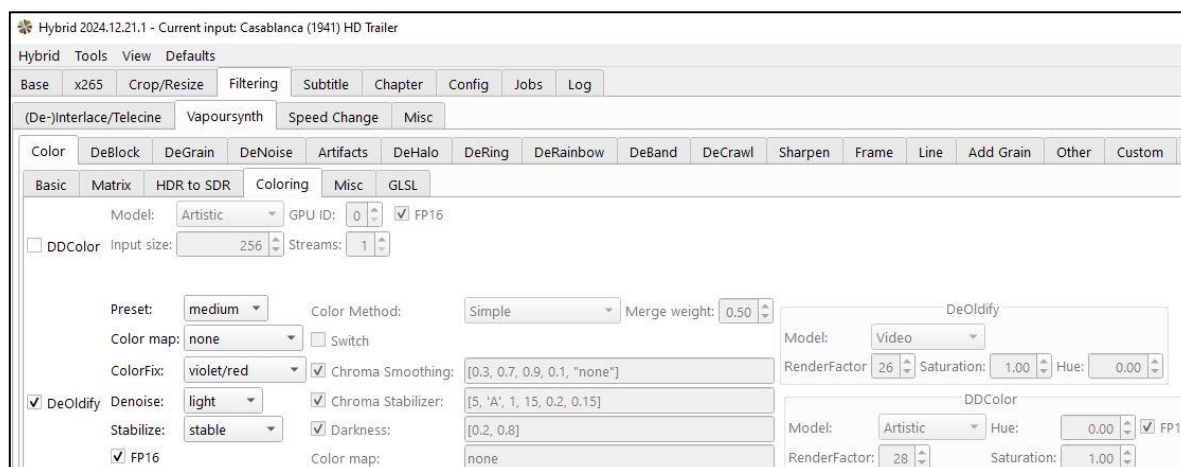
[4] In the following post (a little outdated) is available a small guide to Hybrid: https://forum.selur.net/thread-282.html

The HAVC filter is available under the checkbox DeOldify. In effect the first coloring filters added were *DeOldify* and *DDColor*, but then the DeOldify filter was extended adding more coloring methods, including ColorMNet and the Deep Exemplar based Video Colorization, hence the name of the filter was changed in HAVC, but for historical reason in Hybrid is still referenced as DeOldify. The filter was developed having in mind to use it mainly to colorize movies. Both DeOldify and DDcolor are good models for coloring pictures, but when are used for coloring movies they are introducing artifacts that usually are not noticeable in the images but are well observable in the colored movie. Especially in dark scenes both DeOldify and DDcolor are not able to understand what it is the dark area and what color to give it, they often decide to color these dark areas with blue, then in the next frame this area could become red and then in the next frame return to blue, introducing a *flashing psychedelic effect* when all the frames are put in a movie. To try to solve this problem has been developed *pre-* and *post-* process filters.

3.1 HAVC *pre-* and *post-* process filters

The main filters introduced are:

3.1.1 Post-process filters

Chroma Smoothing: This filter allows to reduce the *vibrancy* of colors assigned by DeOldify/DDcolor by using the parameters *de-saturation* and *de-vibrancy*, the effect on *vibrancy* will be visible only if the option **chroma resize** is enabled (default), otherwise this parameter has effect on the *luminosity*. The area impacted by the filter is defined by the thresholds dark/white. All the pixels with luma below the dark threshold will be impacted by the filter, while the pixels above the white threshold will be left untouched. All the pixels in the middle will be gradually impacted depending on the luma value (see related parameters).

Chroma Stabilization: This filter will try to stabilize the frames' colors. As explained previously since the frames are colored individually, the colors can change significantly from one frame to the next, introducing a disturbing psychedelic flashing effect. This filter tries to reduce this by averaging the chroma component of the frames. The average is performed using a number of frames specified in the *Frames* parameter. Are implemented 2 averaging methods:

1. *Arithmetic average*: the current frame is averaged using equal weights on the past and future frames

2. *Weighted average*: the current frame is averaged using a weighed mean of the past and future frames, where the weight decrease with the time (far frames have lower weight respect to the nearest frames).

As explained previously the stabilization is performed by averaging the past/future frames. Since the non-matched areas of past/future frames are *gray* because is missing in the past/future the *color information*, the filter will apply a *color restore* procedure that fills the gray areas with the pixels of current frames (eventually de-saturated with the parameter "sat"). The image restored in this way is blended with the non-restored image using the parameter "weight". The gray areas are selected by the threshold parameter "tht". All the pixels in the HSV color space with "S" < "tht" will be considered gray. If is detected a scene change (controlled by the parameter "tht_scen"), the *color restore* is not applied (see related parameters).

Darkness: this post process filter will force the dark areas of a frame, identified by the region of pixels having a luma below the *dark_threshold*, to have a dark color, the dark color is obtained by de-saturating the pixels by an amount specified by the parameter *dark_amount* (see related parameters).

3.1.2 Pre-process Filters

DDColor Tweaks: This filter is available only for DDColor and has been added because has been observed that the DDcolor's *inference* is quite poor on dark/bright scenes depending on the luma value. This filter will force the luma of input image to don't be below the threshold defined by the parameter *luma_min*. Moreover, this filter allows to apply a **dynamic gamma correction**. The gamma adjustment will be applied when the average luma is below the parameter *gamma_luma_min*. The adjustment applied to gamma is defined by the following expression:

$$\text{gamma\_new} = MAX[gamma*(luma/gamma\_luma\_min)^{gamma\_alpha}, gamma\_min]$$

A *gamma* value > 2.0 improves the DDColor stability on bright scenes, while a *gamma* < 1 improves the DDColor stability on dark scenes (see related parameters). Using the dynamic gamma correction is possible to apply a high tweak gamma (parameter [2] in the tweak parameter list) and then thanks to the dynamic gamma correction decreasing it with the luma, so that on dark scenes the gamma will < 1. At the following link there is a comparison between using a gamma = 1 and gamma = 2: https://imgsli.com/MjUyNjY0. For this sample a DDcolor Tweak like this: ddtweak_p=[0.0, 1.0, 2.8, True, 0.3, 0.6, 0.7, 0.5] is appropriate.

3.2 Chroma Adjustment

Unfortunately, when are applied to movies the color models are subject to assign unstable colors to the frames especially on the red/violet chroma range. This problem is more visible on DDColor than on DeOldify. To mitigate this issue was necessary to implement some kind of chroma adjustment. This adjustment allows to de-saturate all the colors included in a given color range. The color range must be specified in the HSV color space. This color space is useful because all the chroma is represented by only the parameter "Hue". In this color space the colors are specified in degree (from 0 to 360), as shown in the DDeoldify Hue Wheel. It is possible to apply this adjustment on all filters described previously. Depending on the filter the adjustment can be enabled using the following syntax:

chroma_range = "hue_start:hue_end" or "hue_wheel_name"

for example, this assignment:

chroma_range = "290:330,rose"

specify the range of hue colors: 290-360, because "rose" is hue wheel name that correspond to the range:330-360.

It is possible to specify more ranges by using the comma "," separator.

When the de-saturation information is not already available in the filter's parameters, it necessary to use the following syntax:

chroma_adjustment = "chroma_range|sat,weight"

in this case it is necessary to specify also the de-saturation parameter "sat" and the blending parameter "weight".

for example, with this assignment:

chroma_range = "300:340|0.4,0.2"

the hue colors in the range 300-340 will be de-saturated by the amount 0.4 and the final frame will be blended by applying a 20% de-saturation of 0.4 an all the pixels (if weight=0, no blending is applied).

To simplify the usage of this filter has been added the Preset *ColorFix* which allows to fix a given range of chroma combination. The strength of the filter is controlled by the Preset *ColorTune*.

3.3 Color Mapping

Using an approach similar to *Chroma Adjustment* has been introduced the possibility to remap a given range of colors in another chroma range. This remapping is controlled by the Preset *ColorMap*. For example, the preset "blue->brown" allows to remap all the chroma combinations of *blue* in the color *brown*. It is not expected that this filter can be applied on a full movie, but it could be useful to remap the color on some portion of a movie.

In the chapter HAVC Color Mapping/Chroma Adjustment are provided useful tips on how to use both the *Chroma Adjustment* and *Color Mapping* features provided by this filter.

3.4 Merging the models

As explained previously, this filter is able to combine the results provided by DeOldify and DDColor, to perform this combination has been implemented 6 methods:

1. *DeOldify* only coloring model.

2. *DDColor* only color model.

3. *Simple Merge*: the frames are combined using a *weighted merge*, where the parameter *merge_weight* represent the weight assigned to the frames provided by the DDcolor model, using the following weighted sum: f_out = f_deoldify*(1- *merge_weight*) + *merge_weight* *f_ddcolor (see related parameter).

4. *Constrained Chroma Merge*: given that the colors provided by DeOldify's *Video* model are more conservative and stable than the colors obtained with DDcolor. The frames are combined by assigning a limit to the amount of difference in chroma values between DeOldify and DDcolor. This limit is defined by the parameter *threshold*. The limit is applied to the frame converted to "YUV". For example, when threshold=0.1, the chroma values "U","V" of DDcolor frame will be constrained to have an absolute percentage difference respect to "U","V" provided by DeOldify not higher than 10%. If *merge_weight* is < 1.0, the chroma limited DDColor frames will be will be merged again with the frames of DeOldify using the *Simple Merge* (see related parameter).

5. *Luma Masked Merge*: the behavior is similar to the method *Adaptive Luma Merge*. With this method the frames are combined using a *masked merge*. The pixels of DDcolor's frame with luma < *luma_limit* will be filled with the (de-saturated) pixels of DeOldify, while the pixels above the *white_limit* threshold will be left untouched. All the pixels in the middle will be gradually replaced depending on the luma value. If the parameter *merge_weight* is < 1.0, the resulting masked frames will be merged again with the non-de-saturated frames of DeOldify using the *Simple Merge* (see related parameter).

Adaptive Luma Merge: given that the DDcolor performance is quite bad on dark scenes, with this method the images are combined by decreasing the weight assigned to DDcolor frames when the luma is below the *luma_threshold*. For example, with: *luma_threshold* = 0.6 and *alpha* = 1, the weight assigned to DDcolor frames will start to decrease linearly when the luma < 60% till *min_weight*. For *alpha*=2, the weight begins to decrease quadratically, because the formula applied is: ddcolor_weight = MAX[weight * (luma/*luma_threshold*)^*alpha*, *min_weight*] (see related parameter).

The merging methods 2-5 are leveraging on the fact that usually the DeOldify *Video* model provides frames which are more stable, this feature is exploited to stabilize also DDColor. The methods 3 and 4 are similar to *Simple Merge*, but before the merge with *DeOldify* the *DDColor* frame is limited in the chroma changes (method 3) or limited based on the luma (method 4). The method 5 is a *Simple Merge* where the weight decrease with luma.

3.5 Exemplar-based Models

As stated previously to stabilize further the colorized videos it is possible to use the frames colored by HAVC as reference frames (exemplar) as input to the supported exemplar-based models: ColorMNet and Deep Exemplar based Video Colorization model.

In Hybrid the *Exemplar Models* have their own panel, as shown in the following picture:

For the ColorMNet models there are 2 implementations defined, by the field **Mode**:

- 'remote' (has not memory frames limitation but it uses a remote process for the inference)

- 'local' (the inference is performed inside the VapourSynth local thread but has memory limitation)

The field **Preset** control the render method and speed, allowed values are:

- 'Fast' (faster but colors are more washed out)

- 'Medium' (colors are a little washed out)

- 'Slow' (slower but colors are a little more vivid)

The field **SC thresh** define the sensitivity for the scene detection (suggested value **0.05**), while the field **SC min freq** allows to specify the minimum number of reference frames that have to be generated.

The flag **Vivid** has 2 different meanings depending on the *Exemplar Model* used:

- **ColorMNet** (the frames memory is reset at every reference frame update)

- **DeepEx** (given that the colors generated by the inference are a little washed out , the saturation of colored frames will be increased by about 25%).

The field **Method** allows to specify the type of reference frames (RF) provided in input to the *Exemplar-based Models*, allowed values are:

- 0 = HAVC same as video (default)

- 1 = HAVC + RF same as video

- 2 = HAVC + RF different from video

- 3 = external RF same as video

- 4 = external RF different from video

- 5 = HAVC different from video

It is possible to specify the directory containing the external reference frames by using the field **Ref FrameDir**. The frames must be named using the following format: *ref_nnnnnn.[png | jpg]*. Finally the flag **Reference frames only** can

be used to export the reference frames generated with the method **HAVC** and defined by the parameters **SC thresh** , **SC min freq** fields.

Unfortunately all the Deep-Exemplar methods have the problem that are unable to properly colorize the new "features" (new elements not available in the reference frame) so that often these new elements are colored with implausible colors (see for an example: New "features" are not properly colored)[5]. To try to fix this problem has been introduced the possibility to merge the frames propagated by DeepEx with the frames colored with DDColor and/or DeOldify. The merge is controlled by the field **Ref merge**, allowed values are:

- 0 = no merge

- 1 = reference frames are merged with low weight

- 2 = reference frames are merged with medium weight

- 3 = reference frames are merged with high weight

When the field **Ref merge** is set to a value greater than 0, the field **SC min freq** is set =1, to allows the merge for every frame. This parameter has been added to fix the problem reported in the post New "features" are not properly colored.

For example, in the picture on the left below there is the frame #20 obtained by merging the propagated frame with the frame colored using DDColor and/or DeOldify. In the middle there is the propagate frame with no merge (the new features added in the frame were the hands). The reference image used for coloring the frame provided in input to the model DeepEx is displayed in the picture on the right:

Using ColorMNet the colored frame (with no merge) is a little better as shown in the following picture:

0020.png   0021.png   0022.png

The code used to generate the merged frame #20 was:

```
clip = HAVC_main(clip,Preset='Fast',ColorFix='Violet/Red',ColorTune='Light',
EnableDeepEx=True, DeepExMethod=1, DeepExPreset='Medium', DeepExRefMerge=2,
DeepExModel=1, ScFrameDir="D:/Tests/Green/ref_color")
```

---

[5] The problem was mitigated with the release of ColorMNet.

4.0 Coloring using Hybrid

As stated previously the simplest way to colorize images with the HAVC filter it to use Hybrid. To simplify the usage has been introduced standard Presets that automatically apply all the filter's settings. A set of parameters that are able to provide a satisfactory colorization are the following:

- **Preset:** medium (*fast* will increase the speed with a little decrease in color accuracy)

- **Color map:** none

- **ColorFix:** violet/red

- **Denoise:** light

- **Stabilize:** Stable (or MoreStable)

then enable the *Exemplar Models* check box and set

- **Method:** HAVC

- **SC thresh:** 0.10

- **SC SSIM thresh:** 0.65

- **SC min freq:** 15 (5 if is used the *local* mode)

- **normalize:** checked

- **Mode:** remote

- **Frames:** 0

- **Preset:** medium (*slow* will increase the color accuracy but the speed will decrease of 40%)

- **Vivid:** checked

In the following picture are shown the suggested parameters:

Once all the filter parameters are set it is possible start the encoding process by pressing the Encoding button 2 as described in the section GUI Explanation.

4.1 HAVC Color Mapping/Chroma Adjustment

In this chapter will be described the usage of parameters colormap and chroma adjustment.

4.1.1 Example of Color Mapping

Let's start with a simple example.

Here a frame obtained by using the HAVC with the following code

```
clip = HAVC_ddeoldify(clip=clip, ddtweak=True)
```


The colored frame is quite good, but the woman's hand is almost yellow.

Using the "Color Mapping" feature it is possible to correct this defect.
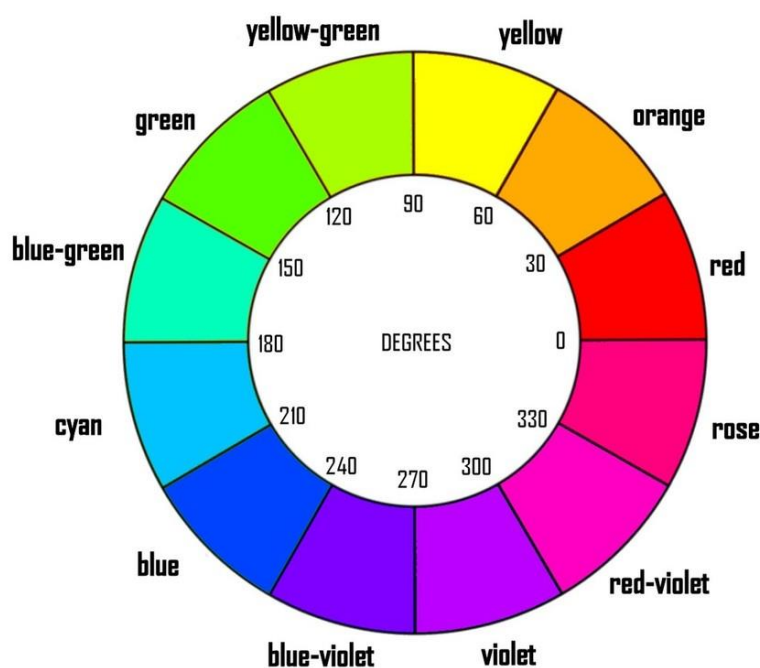
The "Color Mapping" feature allows to change a given range of colors.

To be able to perform the change in necessary to specify the target range of colors using the HUE defined in HSV color space.

There are a lot of Painting programs that allows to see the HUE of a range of pixels, but the simpler approach is to use the following "DDEOLDIFY COLOR WHEEL"

In the HSV color space the colors are specified in degrees from 0 to 360. In this case it is possible to see the yellow range is between 60 and 90. But to be more conservative it is better to include also the orange, so that the chroma range that we want adjust is the following: "30:90".

Now that we have select the range; to change the colors we need to define the HUE SHIFT that need to be added to arrive to our preferred range of colors. We want to arrive in the range that in the HUE WHEEL is called "red-violet"/"rose". To arrive in this range, we need to add about 250 degrees (250+30=280->"violet", 250+90=340->"rose").

To perform this mapping is necessary to run this code after `HAVC_ddeoldify()`

```
clip = HAVC_stabilizer(clip=clip, dark=True, colormap="30:90|+250,0.0")
```

Here the result

The result is quite bad, but it is useful to see the range of colors that has been changed.

Now we need to specify the last parameter, the "weight". Using this parameter, it is possible to merge the image obtained using the color mapping with the original image.
In this way it is possible to blend the color differences and obtain a more realistic effect.

Since we want to apply only a little change in color, we can try to retain the 80% of the original image. This can be done by using the following code

```
clip = HAVC_stabilizer(clip=clip, dark=True, colormap="30:90|+250,0.8")
```

Here the new image

Now the image is more realistic!

We can try to increase the HUE SHIFT to include also the RED component, this can be obtained by increasing the shift to 300 degrees.

Let's try the following command

```
clip = HAVC_stabilizer(clip=clip, dark=True, colormap="30:90|+300,0.8")
```

Here the image obtained

Even this image is quite good.

I created the following album to simplify the comparison: https://imgsli.com/MjYxNjY5

4.1.2 Example of Chroma Adjustment

The "Chroma Adjustment" is similar to the "Color Mapping" the difference is that instead to apply a HUE SHIFT to the selected hue range, the selected colors are de-saturated.

Suppose, for example that in some frames the "Violet/Red" component is too strong. In this case the color is correct but it is necessary to reduce its intensity, to do that is necessary to de-saturate the color.

For example with this command

```
clip = HAVC_ddeoldify(clip=clip, ddtweak=True, ddtweak_p=[0.0, 1.0, 2.5, True, 0.3, 0.6,
0.7, 0.5, "300:360|0.5,0.1"])
```

the saturation of colors in the range "300:360" (that correspond to "red-violet/rose" of HUE WHEEL) will be reduced by 50% (parameter "|0.5") the final image will be blended at 10% (parameter ",0.1" after the de-saturation parameter "|0.5"). In this case the chroma adjustment will be applied only to the frames colored by DDColor.

Willing to apply the de-saturation on the final-colored frame, it is possible to use the following command

```
clip = HAVC_stabilizer(clip=clip, dark=True, smooth=True, smooth_p=[0.3, 0.7, 0.9, 0.1,
"300:360|0.5,0.1"])
```

To apply the adjustments to the frames colored by `HAVC_ddeoldify()` it is necessary to apply the post-process filter `HAVC_stabilizer()`.

A helpful way to learn how to use these adjustments is to use the Presets.

In Hybrid when is selected a Preset different from "custom" the filter parameters will be disabled, but their values will be updated with the setting defined by the Preset.

The Preset that control the "Color Mapping" is *Color map* while the presets controlling the "Chroma adjustment" are *ColorFix* and *ColorTune*.

4.2 Advanced coloring using adjusted reference frames

In this chapter will be described how to improve the coloring process by manually adjusting the reference frames. In this guide will be used as sample movie to colorize the following clip[6]: https://archive.org/details/casablanca-1941-hd-trailer

Having downloaded the test clip, it is possible to add it in input to Hybrid using drag-and-drop. In order to be able to manually adjust the reference frames, it necessary first to generate and export them in a folder. In the following picture are shown the filter settings necessary to perform the export:
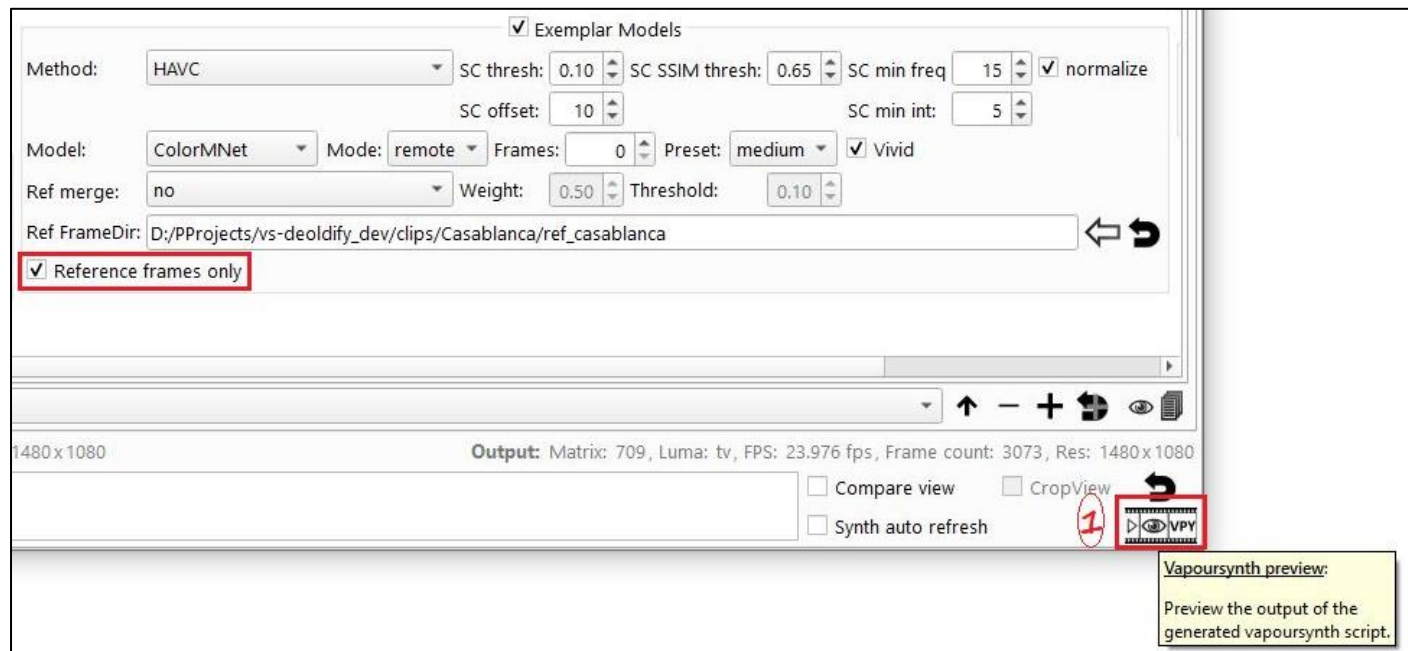
The check box Reference frames only is necessary to enable the export of frames that will be used by ColorMNet to propagate the colors. Once all the parameters are set it is necessary to press the Preview button 1 and wait (it could be necessary to wait more than 30sec) till is displayed the preview window (in this case the first frame is black).

---

[6] It is suggested to download it using the TORRENT link.

Then is necessary open windows file explorer in the location folder of the clip provided in input to Hybrid. Should be visible something like this:
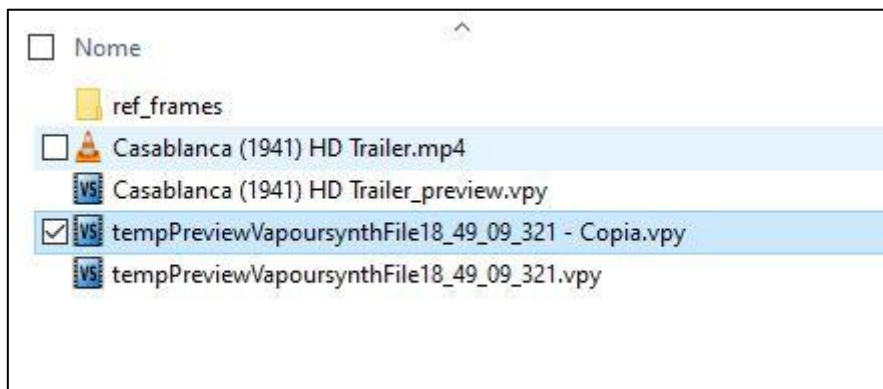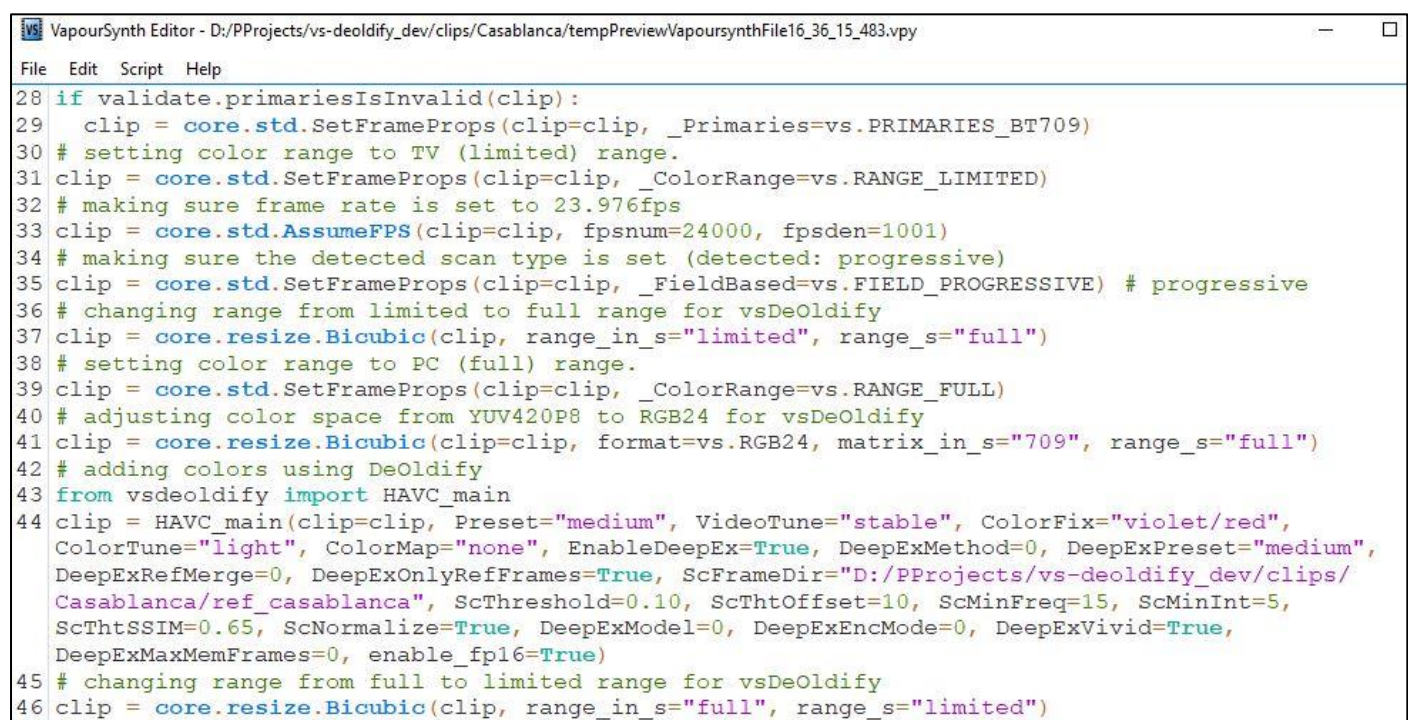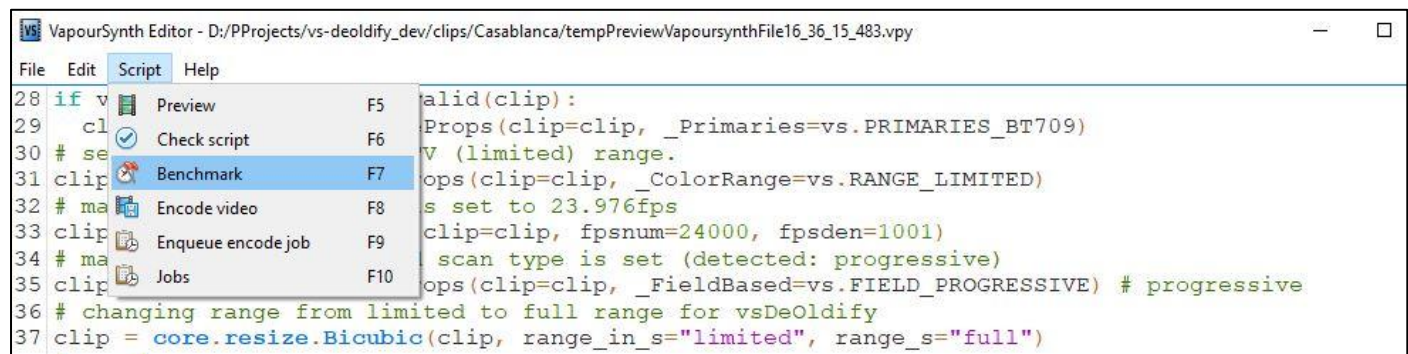

The files with ".vpy" extension should be associated to the executable "vsViewer.exe" stored in: ".\Hybrid\64bit\Vapoursynth". Once the association is applied is possible to open the preview file as shown in the following picture:


```
28 if validate.primariesIsInvalid(clip):
29   clip = core.std.SetFrameProps(clip=clip, _Primaries=vs.PRIMARIES_BT709)
30 # setting color range to TV (limited) range.
31 clip = core.std.SetFrameProps(clip=clip, _ColorRange=vs.RANGE_LIMITED)
32 # making sure frame rate is set to 23.976fps
33 clip = core.std.AssumeFPS(clip=clip, fpsnum=24000, fpsden=1001)
34 # making sure the detected scan type is set (detected: progressive)
35 clip = core.std.SetFrameProps(clip=clip, _FieldBased=vs.FIELD_PROGRESSIVE) # progressive
36 # changing range from limited to full range for vsDeOldify
37 clip = core.resize.Bicubic(clip, range_in_s="limited", range_s="full")
38 # setting color range to PC (full) range.
39 clip = core.std.SetFrameProps(clip=clip, _ColorRange=vs.RANGE_FULL)
40 # adjusting color space from YUV420P8 to RGB24 for vsDeOldify
41 clip = core.resize.Bicubic(clip=clip, format=vs.RGB24, matrix_in_s="709", range_s="full")
42 # adding colors using DeOldify
43 from vsdeoldify import HAVC_main
44 clip = HAVC_main(clip=clip, Preset="medium", VideoTune="stable", ColorFix="violet/red",
   ColorTune="light", ColorMap="none", EnableDeepEx=True, DeepExMethod=0, DeepExPreset="medium",
   DeepExRefMerge=0, DeepExOnlyRefFrames=True, ScFrameDir="D:/PProjects/vs-deoldify_dev/clips/
   Casablanca/ref_casablanca", ScThreshold=0.10, ScThtOffset=10, ScMinFreq=15, ScMinInt=5,
   ScThtSSIM=0.65, ScNormalize=True, DeepExModel=0, DeepExEncMode=0, DeepExVivid=True,
   DeepExMaxMemFrames=0, enable_fp16=True)
45 # changing range from full to limited range for vsDeOldify
46 clip = core.resize.Bicubic(clip, range_in_s="full", range_s="limited")
```
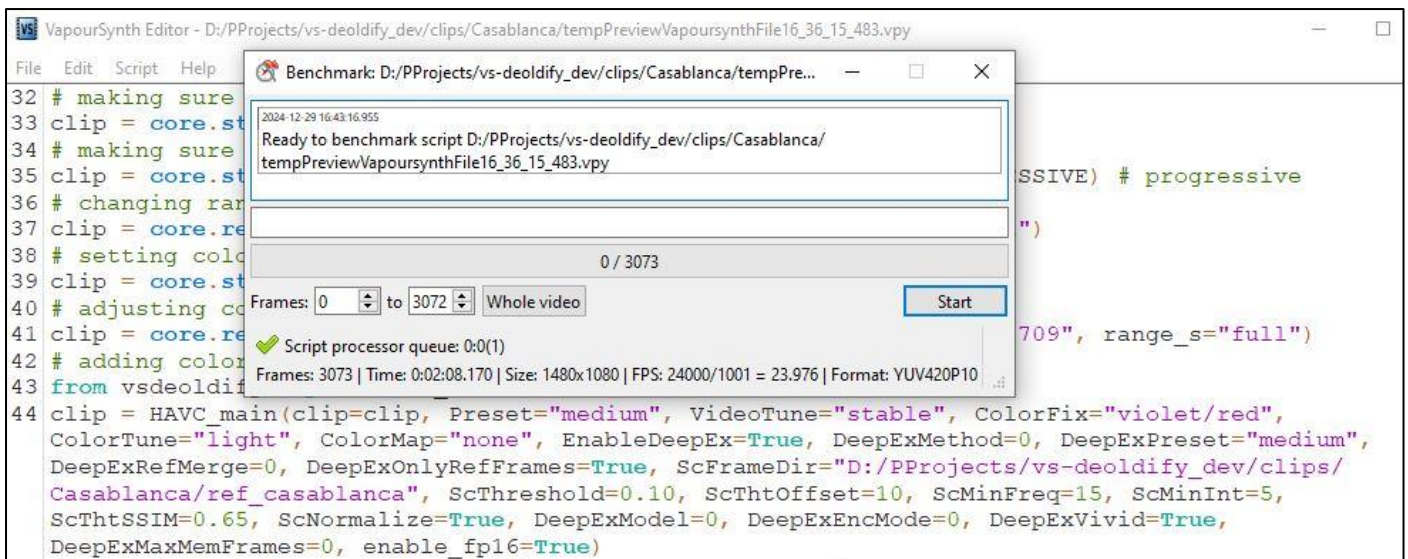
Then is necessary to select Script-Benchmark or press F7, as shown in the picture below:


The Benchmark will run the script but will not call the encoding process, to that will not be generated any movie file. This is useful because in this case, what is necessary to generate are the reference frames.

Once the Benchmark is selected will be displayed a window like this:

At the end of the Benchmark in the directory defined in the parameter ScFrameDir will be available all the reference frames that will be used by HAVC for coloring the B&W clip. In this case should be available 108 frames out of 3073 frames contained in clip, so about 3.5% of the frames were selected as reference frames for the selected coloring model (in this case ColorMNet). Then is possible to look at the reference frames that will used for coloring the clip as shown is the following picture:
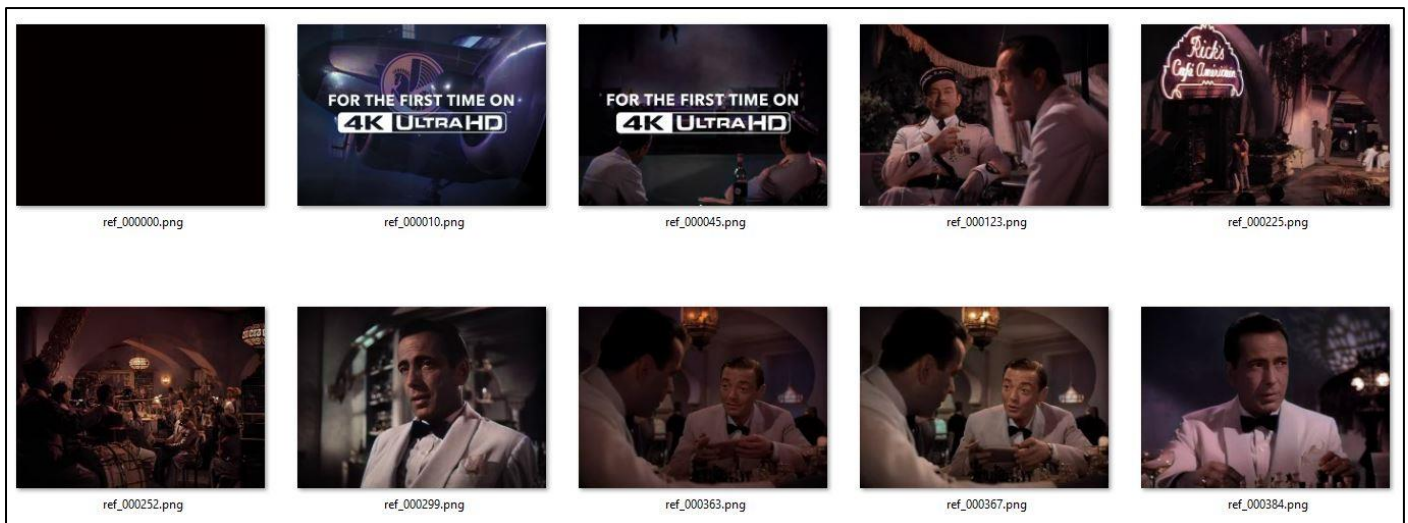

In the sample provided above is possible to see that the frames 363 and 367 are very similar, but 367 has better colors, since in this case we are interested in providing the best *exemplars* to ColorMNet, it is possible to delete the frames 363 and rename the frame 367 in ref_000363.png. When there are similar frames, like in this case, it is better to keep always the frame that appears first, eventually replacing it with a better colored frame.

Then is possible to see another common situation, a frame that has wrong or not appropriate colors: in the frame 384, the Humphrey Bogart's jacket is almost pink and not white as it should be. In this case, it is necessary to correct the color. To correct the color it could be possible to user the Color Mapping procedure described in the previous chapter, but is quite complex because is missing a dedicated GUI to perform this kind of mapping. A simplest way is to use a dedicated software as suggested chapter Useful companion software. In this case I will use Photoshop Elements 2024 (see software for coloring pictures).

Using Photoshop Elements, the proposed colored image is quite good, as is possible to see in the following picture:
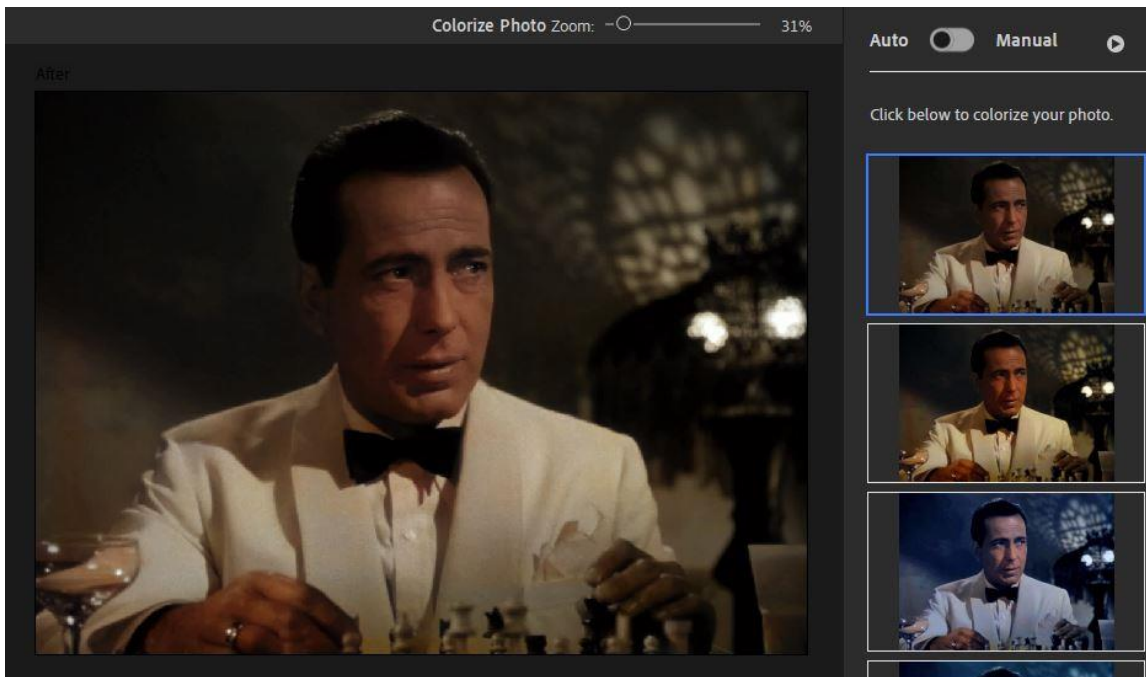
Buth the hand on the right is not colored well and is necessary to adjust the color manually as shown in the picture below:
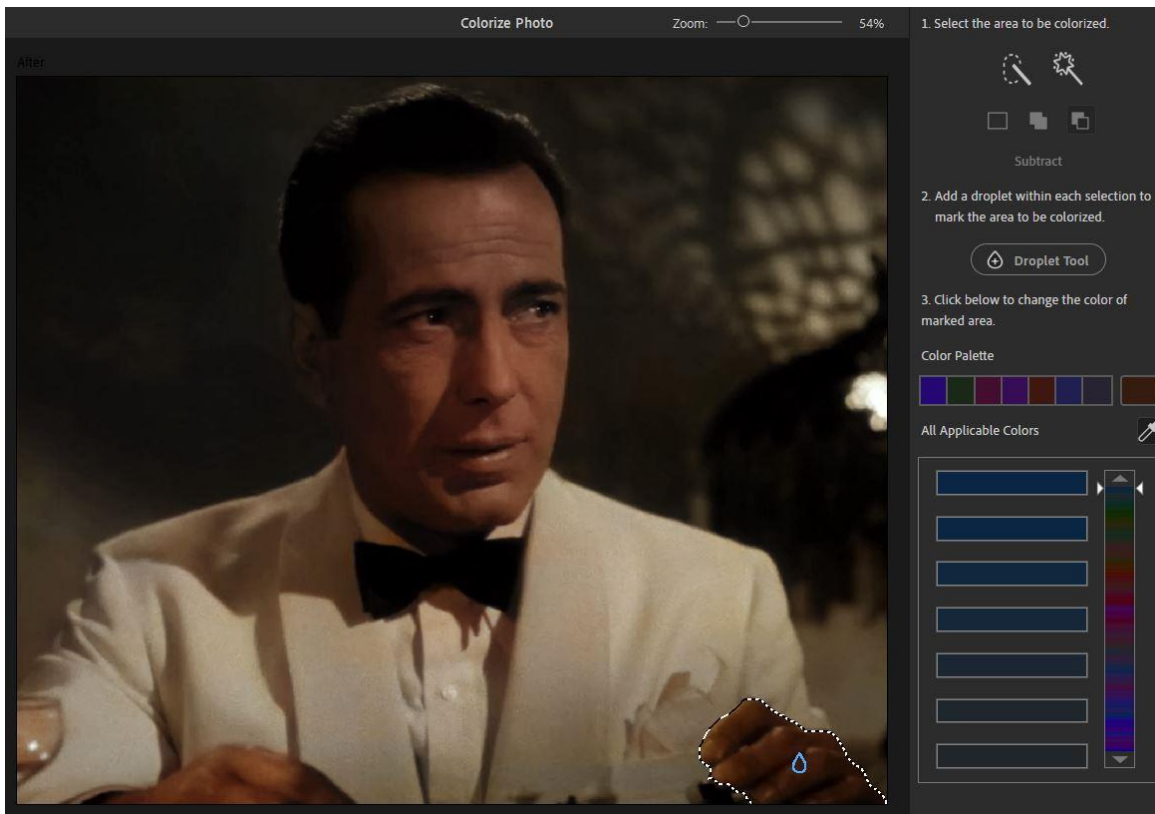
I have shown the most common cases that need to be addressed:

1) similar or duplicated frames: in this case is necessary to selected the best frame (eventually by renaming it) and delete all the remaining frames.
2) frame with wrong colors, in this case it is necessary to adjust the colors.

After having adjusted all the reference frames is possible to finally start to coloring the clip using the settings shown in the following pictures:

Having selected the method **external RF different from video**, the clip will be colored using only ColorMNet and the reference frames provided in the folder: "ref_casablanca". Using the method HAVC as shown in the following picture:

the clip will be colored using the previous unadjusted reference frames, so the clip will show some color artifact. Alternatively, is possible to create a folder that contains only the fixed/adjusted reference frames, as shown in the following picture:

Supposing that the folder is named "ref_casablanca_fixed", it is possible to color the clip using the following settings:

In this case the filter will use as reference frames the ones colored using HAVC but the frames found in the folder specified by the parameter **Ref FrameDir** will have higher priority and eventually will override the frames generated by

HAVC. It is suggested to use **HAVC + RF different from video** even if in this case is appropriate to select **HAVC + RF same as video** since the reference frames were obtained from the same clip that HVC will colorize. By using **RF same as video** ColorMNet will skip the inference and will provide in output exactly the same colors specified in the reference frame, but the next frame will be colored using the inference and this could lead in some color discontinuity between the reference frame and the next frames. By selecting **RF different from video**, ColorMNet will apply the inference even on the reference images and this will assure more color uniformity between the reference image and the next frames.

The reference frames were obtained using the suggested settings for HAVC (see picture below), with the parameter Stabilize set to **stable**, but it could be also possible to set it equal to **vivid**, in this case will probably necessary to perform more color adjustments.

	Preset:	medium ▾			Preset:	medium ▾
	Color map:	none ▾			Color map:	none ▾
	ColorFix:	violet/red ▾			ColorFix:	violet/red ▾
✓ DeOldify	Denoise:	light ▾		✓ DeOldify	Denoise:	light ▾
	Stabilize:	stable ▾			Stabilize:	vivid ▾
	✓ FP16				✓ FP16	

4.3 Using HAVC custom settings

By selecting the Preset custom (see picture below) it is possible to manually set all the HAVC parameters.

The most important parameter is the Color Method this parameter allows to select the merging methods used by HAVC to merge the frames colored with DeOldify and DDcolor. The simplest method is **Simple** that merge the frames using the weight defined in the parameter Merge weight.

With the method Constrained Chroma, the frames are combined by assigning a limit to the amount of difference in chroma values between DeOldify and DDcolor. This limit is defined by the parameter *Threshold*, as shown in the picture on the right.

With the method Luma Masked, the frames are combined using a masked merge. The pixels of DDcolor's frame with luma < luma_limit (called *Luma* on the GUI) will be filled with the de-saturated (parameter *Sat* on the GUI) pixels of DeOldify, while the pixels above the white_limit threshold (called *White* on the GUI) will be left untouched. All the pixels in the middle will be gradually replaced depending on the luma value. If the parameter *merge_weight* is < 1.0, the resulting masked frames will be merged again with the non-de-saturated frames of DeOldify using the *Simple Merge*.

With the method Adaptive Luma, the frames are combined by decreasing the weight assigned to DDcolor frames when the luma is below the *luma_threshold* (called *Thresh* on the GUI). For example, with: *luma_threshold* = 0.6 and *alpha* = 1 (called *Exp* on the GUI), the weight assigned to DDcolor frames will start to decrease linearly when the luma < 60% till *min_weight* (called *Weight* on the GUI). In practice this method is a *Simple Merge* where the weight decrease with luma.

Finally, there are the 2 basic methods: **DeOldify only** and **DDColor only**. When are selected the frames will be colored using only DeOldify or DDcolor. For both the model the quality of colored frames is defined by the parameter *RenderFactor*, this parameter will affect both the quality and the speed, high values should provide better colored frames but will decrease significantly the inference speed, a good compromise value is between 24 and 28. For both the models is possible to change for the colored frames the

Saturation and the *Hue*. For the model DDcolor are available a list of parameters called *Tweaks*. These parameters have been added because the DDcolor's inference is quite poor on dark/bright scenes. In DDcolor a gamma > 2.0 improves the quality, but on dark scenes the quality is worse, so has been added also a dynamic gamma correction, that allows to decrease the gamma with the luma, so that on dark scenes the gamma will be < 1. Also, the contrast can impact the DDcolor output. A contrast < 1 DDcolor images are less saturated, while with a contrast > 1 the images are more saturated (this effect can be obtained also with the parameter *Saturation*).

Using the **custom** preset It is suggested to enable the *DDColor Tweaks* (to apply the dynamic gamma correction) and the post-process filters: *Chroma Smoothing*, *Chroma Stabilization* and *Darkeness*. Unfortunately, is not possible provide a *one size fits-all solution* and the filter parameters need to be adjusted depending on the type of video to be colored.

5.0 HAVC Functions reference

In this chapter will be described the most useful functions available in the filter HAVC.

5.1 HAVC_main

This is the main HAVC function, with the support of Presets, it is a wrapper to the more specialized HAVC and it represents the easier way to use the filter. The header of the function is the following:

HAVC_main(clip: vs.VideoNode, Preset: str = 'Fast', VideoTune: str = 'Stable', ColorFix: str = 'Violet/Red',

 ColorTune: str = 'Light', ColorMap: str = 'None', EnableDeepEx: bool = False, DeepExMethod: int = 0,

 DeepExPreset: str = 'Medium', DeepExRefMerge: int = 0, DeepExOnlyRefFrames: bool = False,

 ScFrameDir: str = None, ScThreshold: float = DEF_THRESHOLD, ScThtOffset: int = 1, ScMinFreq: int = 0,

 ScMinInt: int = 1, ScThtSSIM: float = 0.0, ScNormalize: bool = True, DeepExModel: int = 0,

 DeepExVivid: bool = True, DeepExEncMode: int = 0, DeepExMaxMemFrames=0,

 enable_fp16: bool = True, sc_debug: bool = False) -> vs.VideoNode:

Where:

clip: clip to process, only RGB24 format is supported.

Preset: Preset to control the encoding speed/quality. Allowed values are: 'Placebo', 'VerySlow', 'Slower', 'Slow', 'Medium', 'Fast' (default), 'Faster', 'VeryFast'.

VideoTune: Preset to control the output video color stability. Allowed values are: 'DeOldify', 'VeryStable', 'MoreStable', 'Stable', 'Balanced', 'Vivid', 'MoreVivid', 'VeryVivid', 'DDColor'.

ColorFix: This parameter allows to reduce color noise on specific chroma ranges. Allowed values are: 'None', 'Magenta', 'Magenta/Violet', 'Violet', 'Violet/Red' (default), 'Blue/Magenta', 'Yellow', 'Yellow/Orange', 'Yellow/Green'.

ColorTune: This parameter allows to define the intensity of noise reduction applied by ColorFix. Allowed values are: 'Light' (default), 'Medium', 'Strong'.

ColorMap: This parameter allows to change a given color range to another color. Allowed values are: 'None' (default), 'Blue->Brown', 'Blue->Red', 'Blue->Green', 'Green->Brown', 'Green->Red', 'Green->Blue', 'Red->Brown', 'Red->Blue', 'Yellow->Rose'.

EnableDeepEx: Enable coloring using Exemplar-based Video Colorization models.

DeepExMethod: Method to use to generate reference frames. Allowed values are: 0 = HAVC same as video (default), 1 = HAVC + RF same as video, 2 = HAVC + RF different from video, 3 = external RF same as video, 4 = external RF different from video, 5 = HAVC different from video.

DeepExPreset: Preset to control the render method and speed. Allowed values are: 'Fast' (colors are more washed out), 'Medium' (colors are a little washed out), 'Slow' (colors are a little more vivid).

DeepExRefMerge: Method used by DeepEx to merge the reference frames with the frames propagated by DeepEx. It is applicable only with DeepEx method: 0, 1, 2. Allowed values are: 0 = No RF merge (reference frames can be produced with any frequency), 1 = RF-Merge Low (reference frames are merged with low weight), 2 = RF-Merge Med. (reference frames are merged with medium weight), 3 = RF-Merge High (reference frames are merged with high weight).

DeepExOnlyRefFrames: If enabled the filter will output in ScFrameDir the reference frames. Useful to check and eventually correct the frames with wrong colors (can be used only if DeepExMethod in [0,5]).

DeepExModel: Exemplar Model used by DeepEx to propagate color frames. Allowed values are: 0: ColorMNet (default), 1: Deep-Exemplar.

DeepExVivid: Depending on selected DeepExModel, if enabled (True): (0) ColorMNet: the frames memory is reset at every reference frame update, (1) Deep-Exemplar: the saturation will be increased by about 25%. Range [True, False].

DeepExEncMode: Parameter used by ColorMNet to define the encode mode strategy. Available values are:

       0: <u>remote encoding</u>. The frames will be colored by a thread outside Vapoursynth.

        This option doesn't have any GPU memory limitation and will allow to fully use the long-term

        frame memory. It is the faster encode method (default)

       1: <u>local encoding</u>. The frames will be colored inside the Vapoursynth environment.

        In this case the max_memory will be limited by the size of GPU memory (max 15 frames for

        24GB GPU). Useful for coloring clips with a lot of smooth transitions, since in this case is better

        to use a short frame memory or the Deep-Exemplar model, which is faster.

DeepExMaxMemFrames: Parameter used by ColorMNet model, specify the max number of encoded frames to keep in memory. Its value depends on encode mode and must be defined manually following the suggested values.

       DeepExEncMode =0: there is no memory limit (it could be all the frames in the clip).

       Suggested values are: min=150, max=10000

       If = 0 will be filled with the value of 10000 or the clip length if higher.

       DeepExEncMode =1: the max memory frames are limited by available GPU memory.

       Suggested values are:

         min=1, max=4: for 8GB GPU

         min=1, max=8: for 12GB GPU

         min=1, max=15: for 24GB GPU

       If = 0 will be filled with the max value (depending on total GPU RAM available).

ScFrameDir: if set, define the directory where are stored the reference frames that will be used by Exemplar-based Video Colorization models.

ScThreshold: Scene changes threshold used to generate the reference frames to be used by Exemplar-based Video Colorization. It is a percentage of the luma change between the previous and the current frame. Range [0-1], default 0.10. If =0 the reference frames are not generated.

ScThtOffset: Offset index used for the Scene change detection. The comparison will be performed, between frame[n] and frame[n-offset]. An offset > 1 is useful to detect blended scene change. Range [1, 25]. Default = 1.

ScMinInt: Minimum number of frame interval between scene changes, Range [1, 25]. Default = 1.

ScMinFreq: if > 0 will be generated at least a reference frame every ScMinFreq frames. Range [0-1500], default: 0.

ScThtSSIM: Threshold used by the SSIM (Structural Similarity Index Metric) selection filter. If > 0, will be activated a filter that will improve the scene-change detection, by discarding images that are similar. Suggested values are between 0.35 and 0.75. Range [0-1], default 0.0 (deactivated).

ScNormalize: If true the B&W frames are normalized before scene detection. The normalization will increase the sensitivity to smooth scene changes. Range [True, False], default: True.

enable_fp16: Enable/disable FP16 in DDcolor inference. Range [True, False], default: True.

sc_debug: Print debug messages regarding the scene change detection process.

5.2 HAVC_deepex

This is the HAVC function that perform the color inference using the exemplar-based models: ColorMNet, Deep-Exemplar. Some of parameters in input are accepting lists in order to minimize the number of parameters managed by Hybrid. The header of the function is the following:

HAVC_deepex(clip: vs.VideoNode = None, clip_ref: vs.VideoNode = None, method: int = 0,

      render_speed: str = 'medium', render_vivid: bool = True, ref_merge: int = 0, sc_framedir: str = None,

      only_ref_frames: bool = False, dark: bool = False, dark_p: list = (0.2, 0.8), smooth: bool = False,

      smooth_p: list = (0.3, 0.7, 0.9, 0.0, "none"), colormap: str = "none", ref_weight: float = None,

      ref_thresh: float = None, ex_model: int = 0, encode_mode: int = 0, max_memory_frames: int = 0,

      torch_dir: str = model_dir) -> vs.VideoNode:

Where:

clip: Clip to process. Only RGB24 format is supported

clip_ref: Clip containing the reference frames, it is necessary if method in (0,1,2,5).

method: Method to use to generate reference frames (RF). Allowed values are: 0 = HAVC same as video (default), 1 = HAVC + RF same as video, 2 = HAVC + RF different from video, 3 = external RF same as video, 4 = external RF different from video, 5 = HAVC different from video.

render_speed: Preset to control the render method and speed. Allowed values are: 'Fast' (colors are more washed out), 'Medium' (colors are a little washed out), 'Slow' (colors are a little more vivid).

render_vivid Depending on selected ex_model, if enabled (True): (0) ColorMNet: the frames memory is reset at every reference frame update, (1) Deep-Exemplar: the saturation will be increased by about 25%. Range [True, False].

ref_merge Method used by DeepEx to merge the reference frames with the frames propagated by DeepEx.
It is applicable only with DeepEx method: 0, 1, 2. Allowed values are: 0 = No RF merge (reference frames can be produced with any frequency), 1 = RF-Merge Low (reference frames are merged with low weight), 2 = RF-Merge Med. (reference frames are merged with medium weight), 3 = RF-Merge High (reference frames are merged with high weight).

ref_weight: If (ref_merge > 0), represent the weight used to merge the reference frames. If is not set, is assigned automatically a value depending on ref_merge value.

ref_thresh: If (ref_merge > 0), represent the threshold used to create the reference frames. If is not set, is assigned automatically a value of 0.03.

sc_framedir: If set, define the directory where are stored the reference frames. If only_ref_frames=True, and method=0 this directory will be written with the reference frames used by the filter. If method!=0 the directory will be read to create the reference frames that will be used by Exemplar-based Video Colorization. The reference frame name must be in the format: ref_nnnnnn.[jpg | png], for example the reference frame 897 must be named: ref_000897.jpg or ref_000897.png.

only_ref_frames: If enabled the filter will output in sc_framedir the reference frames. Useful to check and eventually correct the frames with wrong colors.

dark: Enable/disable darkness filter (only on ref-frames). Range [True, False]

dark_p: List of parameters for darken the clip's dark portions, which sometimes are wrongly colored by the color models, the positional parameters in the list are the following:

[0]: dark_threshold, luma threshold to select the dark area, range [0.1-0.5] (0.01=1%)

[1]: dark_amount: amount of desaturation to apply to the dark area, range [0-1]

[2]: chroma_range (optional), if="none" is disabled.

smooth: Enable/disable chroma smoothing (only on ref-frames). Range [True, False]

smooth_p: List of parameters to adjust the saturation and "vibrancy" of the clip, the positional parameters in the list are the following:

[0]: dark_threshold, luma threshold to select the dark area. Range [0-1] (0.01=1%)

[1]: white_threshold, if > dark_threshold will be applied a gradient till white_threshold, range [0-1] (0.01=1%)

[2]: dark_sat, amount of de-saturation to apply to the dark area. Range [0-1]

[3]: dark_bright, darkness parameter it used to reduce the "V" component in "HSV" color-space. Range [0, 1]

[4]: chroma_range (optional), if="none" is disabled.

colormap: Direct hue/color mapping (only on ref-frames), without luma filtering, using the "chroma adjustment" parameter, if="none" is disabled.

ex_model: Exemplar-based model to use for the color propagation of reference images, available models are: 0 = ColorMNet (default), 1 = Deep-Exemplar

encode_mode: Parameter used by ColorMNet to define the encode mode strategy. Available values are:

0: remote encoding. The frames will be colored by a thread outside Vapoursynth.

This option doesn't have any GPU memory limitation and will allow to fully use the long-term frame memory. It is the faster encode method (default)

1: local encoding. The frames will be colored inside the Vapoursynth environment.

In this case the max_memory will be limited by the size of GPU memory (max 15 frames for 24GB GPU). Useful for coloring clips with a lot of smooth transitions, since in this case is better to use a short frame memory or the Deep-Exemplar model, which is faster.

max_memory_frames: Parameter used by ColorMNet model, specify the max number of encoded frames to keep in memory. Its value depends on encode mode and must be defined manually following the suggested values.

encode_mode =0: there is no memory limit (it could be all the frames in the clip).

Suggested values are: min=150, max=10000

If = 0 will be filled with the value of 10000 or the clip length if higher.

encode_mode =1: the max memory frames are limited by available GPU memory.

Suggested values are:

min=1, max=4: for 8GB GPU

min=1, max=8: for 12GB GPU

min=1, max=15: for 24GB GPU

If = 0 will be filled with the max value (depending on total GPU RAM available).

torch_dir: torch hub directory location, default is model directory, if set to None will switch to torch cache dir.

5.3 HAVC_ddeoldify

This is the HAVC function that perform the color inference using the single frame-based models: DeOldify and DDColor. Some of parameters in input are accepting lists in order to minimize the number of parameters managed by Hybrid. The header of the function is the following:

HAVC_ddeoldify(clip: vs.VideoNode, method: int = 2, mweight: float = 0.4, deoldify_p: list = (0, 24, 1.0, 0.0), ddcolor_p: list = (1, 24, 1.0, 0.0, True), ddtweak: bool = False, ddtweak_p: list = (0.0, 1.0, 2.5, True, 0.3, 0.6, 1.5, 0.5, "300:360|0.8,0.1"), cmc_tresh: float = 0.2, lmm_p: list = (0.2, 0.8, 1.0), alm_p: list = (0.8, 1.0, 0.15), cmb_sw: bool = False, sc_threshold: float = 0.0, sc_tht_offset: int = 1, sc_min_freq: int = 0, sc_tht_ssim: float = 0.0, sc_normalize: bool = True, sc_min_int: int = 1, sc_tht_white: float = DEF_THT_WHITE, sc_tht_black: float = DEF_THT_BLACK, device_index: int = 0, torch_dir: str = model_dir, sc_debug: bool = False) -> vs.VideoNode:

Where:

clip: clip to process, only RGB24 format is supported

method: method used to combine DeOldify with DDColor (default = 2):

> 0: **DeOldify only** (no merge)

> 1: **DDcolor only** (no merge)

> 2: **Simple Merge** (default):

>> the frames are combined using a weighted merge, where the parameter mweight represent the

>> weight assigned to the colors provided by the DDColor frames. With this method is suggested

>> a starting weight < 50% (ex. = 40%).

> 3: **Constrained Chroma Merge**:

>> given that the colors provided by DeOldify are more conservative and stable than the colors obtained

>> with DDcolor. The frames are combined by assigning a limit to the amount of difference in chroma

>> values between DeOldify and DDcolor this limit is defined by the threshold parameter cmc_tresh.

>> The limit is applied to the image converted to "YUV". For example, when cmc_tresh=0.2, the chroma

>> values "U","V" of DDcolor frame will be constrained to have an absolute percentage difference respect

>> to "U","V" provided by DeOldify not higher than 20%. The final limited frame will be merged again with

>> the DeOldify frame. With this method is suggested a starting weight > 50% (ex. = 60%).

> 4: **Luma Masked Merge**:

>> the frames are combined using a masked merge, the pixels of DDcolor with luma < luma_mask_limit

>> will be filled with the pixels of DeOldify. If luma_white_limit > luma_mask_limit the mask will apply

>> a gradient till luma_white_limit. If the parameter mweight > 0 the final masked frame will be merged

>> again, with the DeOldify frame. With this method is suggested a starting weight > 60% (ex. = 70%).

> 5: **Adaptive Luma Merge**:

>> given that the DDcolor performance is quite bad on dark scenes, the images are combined by

>> decreasing the weight assigned to DDcolor when the luma is below a given threshold given

by: luma_threshold. The weight is calculated using the formula:

merge_weight = MAX(mweight * (luma/luma_threshold)^alpha, min_weight).

For example, with: luma_threshold = 0.6 and alpha = 1, the weight assigned to DDColor will start to decrease linearly when the luma < 60% till min_weight. For alpha=2, begins to decrease quadratically (because luma/luma_threshold < 1). With this method is suggested a starting weight > 70% (ex. = 80%).

The methods 3 and 4 are similar to **Simple Merge**, but before the merge with DeOldify the DDcolor frame is limited in the chroma changes (method 3) or limited based on the luma (method 4).

The method 5 is a **Simple Merge** where the weight decrease with luma.

mweight: weight given to DDcolor clip in all merge methods, range [0-1] (0.01=1%), the final frame is obtained performing the following weighted sum: f_out = f_deoldify*(1-mweight) + mweight*f_ddcolor

deoldify_p: List of parameters for the DeOldify color inference:

[0] DeOldify-model to use (default = 0):

0 = ColorizeVideo_gen

1 = ColorizeStable_gen

2 = ColorizeArtistic_gen

[1] render-factor for the model. Range: 10-44 (default = 24).

[2] saturation parameter to apply to DeOldify color model (default = 1)

[3] hue parameter to apply to DeOldify color model (default = 0)

ddcolor_p: List of parameters for DDcolor inference:

[0] DDColor-model to use (default = 1):

0 = ddcolor_modelscope,

1 = ddcolor_artistic

2 = colorization_siggraph17

3 = colorization_eccv16

[1] render-factor for the model, if=0 will be auto selected (default = 24). Range: [0, 10-64]

[2] saturation parameter to apply to DDcolor model (default = 1)

[3] hue parameter to apply to DDcolor model (default = 0)

[4] FP16: enable/disable FP16 in DDcolor inference

ddtweak: enabled/disable tweak parameters for DDcolor. Range [True, False]

ddtweak_p: List of DDcolor tweak parameters:

[0]: bright (default = 0)

[1]: contrast (default = 1), if < 1 DDcolor provides de-saturated frames

[2]: gamma tweak for DDcolor (default = 1)

[3]: luma_constrained_gamma: luma constrained gamma correction enabled (default = False).

   Range: [True, False]. When enabled the average luma of a video clip will be forced to don't be below

   the value defined by the parameter luma_min. The function allows to modify the gamma (g) of

   the clip if the average luma is below the parameter gamma_luma_min.

   A gamma (g) value > 2.0 improves the DDcolor stability on bright scenes, while a gamma (g) < 1

   improves the DDcolor stability on dark scenes.

   The decrease of the gamma with luma is activated using a gamma_alpha != 0.

[4]: luma_min: luma (%) min value for tweak activation (default = 0.2), if=0 is not activated, range [0-1]

[5]: gamma_luma_min: luma (%) min value for gamma tweak activation (default = 0.5), if=0 is not

   Activated. Range [0-1]

[6]: gamma_alpha: the gamma (g) will decrease with the luma using the following expression:

   g = MAX(gamma * pow(luma/gamma_luma_min, gamma_alpha), gamma_min),

   for a movie with a lot of dark scenes is suggested alpha > 1, if=0 is not activated. Range [>=0]

 [7]: gamma_min: minimum value for gamma. Range (default=0.5) [>0.1]

 [8]: chroma_adjustment (optional), if="none" is disabled

cmc_tresh: chroma threshold (%), used by **Constrained Chroma Merge** (see method=3 for a full explanation).

   Range [0-1] (0.01=1%)

lmm_p: List of parameters for method: **Luma Masked Merge** (see method=4 for a full explanation)

   [0]: luma_mask_limit: luma limit for build the mask used in Luma Masked Merge. Range [0-1] (0.01=1%)

   [1]: luma_white_limit: the mask will apply a gradient till luma_white_limit. Range [0-1] (0.01=1%)

   [2]: luma_mask_sat: if < 1 the DDcolor dark pixels will be substituted with the desaturated DeOldify

   Pixels. Range [0-1] (0.01=1%)

alm_p: List of parameters for method: **Adaptive Luma Merge** (see method=5 for a full explanation)

   [0]: luma_threshold: threshold for the gradient merge, range [0-1] (0.01=1%)

   [1]: alpha: exponent parameter used for the weight calculation. Range [>0]

   [2]: min_weight: min merge weight. Range [0-1] (0.01=1%)

cmb_sw: if true switch the clip order in all the combining methods. Range [True, False]

sc_threshold: Scene changes threshold used to generate the reference frames to be used by Exemplar-based

   Video Colorization. It is a percentage of the luma change between the previous and the current frame.

   Range [0-1], default 0.0. If =0 the reference frames are not generated and will be colorized all the

frames.

sc_tht_offset: Offset index used for the Scene change detection. The comparison will be performed, between

frame[n] and frame[n-offset]. An offset > 1 is useful to detect blended scene change. Range [1, 25].

Default = 1.

sc_tht_ssim: Threshold used by the SSIM (Structural Similarity Index Metric) selection filter. If > 0, will be activated

a filter that will improve the scene-change detection, by discarding images that are similar.

Suggested values are between 0.35 and 0.85. Range [0-1], default 0.0 (deactivated).

sc_normalize: If true the B&W frames are normalized before scene detection. The normalization will increase the

sensitivity to smooth scene changes. Range [True, False], default: True.

sc_min_int: Minimum number of frame interval between scene changes. Range [1, 25]. Default = 1.

sc_min_freq: If > 0 will be generate at least a reference frame every sc_min_freq frames.

Range [0-1500], default: 0.

sc_tht_white: Threshold to identify white frames. Range [0-1], default 0.88.

sc_tht_black: Threshold to identify dark frames. Range [0-1], default 0.12.

device_index: device ordinal of the GPU, choices: GPU0...GPU7, CPU=99 (default = 0)

torch_dir: torch hub directory location, default is model directory, if set to None will switch to torch cache dir.

sc_debug: Print debug messages regarding the scene change detection process.

5.4 HAVC_stabilizer

This is the HAVC function that allows to apply to the input clip the color stabilization filters, which can be applied to stabilize the chroma components in colored clips. Some of parameters in input are accepting lists in order to minimize the number of parameters managed by Hybrid. The header of the function is the following:

HAVC_stabilizer(clip: vs.VideoNode, dark: bool = False, dark_p: list = (0.2, 0.8), smooth: bool = False,

smooth_p: list = (0.3, 0.7, 0.9, 0.0, "none"), stab: bool = False, stab_p: list = (5, 'A', 1, 15, 0.2, 0.15),

colormap: str = "none", render_factor: int = 24) -> vs.VideoNode:

Where:

clip: clip to process, only RGB24 format is supported.

dark: enable/disable darkness filter. Range [True, False]

dark_p: List of parameters for darken the clip's dark portions, which sometimes are wrongly colored by

the color models:

[0]: dark_threshold, luma threshold to select the dark area. Range [0.1-0.5] (0.01=1%), default = 0.2

[1]: dark_amount: amount of desaturation to apply to the dark area. Range [0-1], where a value of 0

will not apply any desaturation, default = 0.8

[2]: chroma_range (optional), if="none" is disabled.

smooth: enable/disable chroma smoothing. Range [True, False]

smooth_p: List of parameters to adjust the saturation and "vibrancy" of the clip.

[0]: dark_threshold, luma threshold to select the dark area, range [0-1] (0.01=1%)

[1]: white_threshold, if > dark_threshold will be applied a gradient till white_threshold, range [0-1] (0.01=1%)

[2]: dark_sat, amount of de-saturation to apply to the dark area. Range [0-1]

[3]: dark_bright, darkness parameter it used to reduce the "V" component in "HSV" color-space. Range [0, 1]

[4]: chroma_range (optional), if="none" is disabled.

stab: enable/disable chroma stabilizer. Range [True, False]

stab_p: List of parameters for the temporal color stabilizer:

[0]: nframes, number of frames to be used in the stabilizer. Range [3-15]

[1]: mode, type of average used by the stabilizer. Range ['A'='arithmetic', 'W'='weighted']

[2]: sat: saturation applied to the restored gray pixels. Range [0,1]

[3]: tht, threshold to detect gray pixels. Range [0,255], if=0 is not applied the restore.

its value depends on merge method used; suggested values are:

method 0: tht = 5

method 1: tht = 60 (DDcolor provides very saturated frames)

method 2: tht = 15

method 3: tht = 20

method 4: tht = 5

method 5: tht = 10

[4]: weight, weight to blend the restored image (default=0.2), range [0-1], if=0 is not applied the blending

[5]: tht_scen, threshold for scene change detection (default = 0.15), if=0 is not activated, range [0.01-0.50]

[6]: chroma_adjustment (optional), if="none" is disabled.

colormap: direct hue/color mapping, without luma filtering, using the Chroma Adjustment parameter, if="none"
is disabled.

render_factor: render_factor to apply to the filters, the frame size will be reduced to speed-up the filters,
but the final resolution will be the one of the original clip. If = 0 will be auto selected.
This approach takes advantage of the fact that human eyes are much less sensitive to
imperfections in chrominance compared to luminance. This means that it is possible to speed-up
the chroma filters and ultimately get a great high-resolution result. Range: [0, 10-64]

5.4 HAVC_SceneDetect

This is the HAVC function to set the scene-change frames in the clip. When is detected a scene change, the frame property '_SceneChangePrev' is set = 1 and '_SceneChangeNext' is set = 0. The header of the function is the following:

HAVC_SceneDetect(clip: vs.VideoNode, sc_threshold: float = DEF_THRESHOLD, sc_tht_offset: int = 1,

        sc_tht_ssim: float = 0.0, sc_min_int: int = 1, sc_min_freq: int = 0, sc_normalize: bool = True,

        sc_tht_white: float = DEF_THT_WHITE, sc_tht_black: float = DEF_THT_BLACK,

        sc_debug: bool = False) -> vs.VideoNode:

Where:

clip: clip to process, only RGB24 format is supported.

sc_threshold: Scene changes threshold used to generate the reference frames.

        It is a percentage of the luma change between the previous n-frame (n=sc_the_offset)

        and the current frame. range [0-1], default 0.05.

sc_tht_offset: Offset index used for the Scene change detection. The comparison will be performed,

        between frame[n] and frame[n-sc_tht_offset]. An sc_tht_offset > 1 is useful to detect blended scene

        change. Range [1, 25], default = 1.

sc_normalize: If true the B&W frames are normalized before apply scene detection filter, the normalization will

        increase the sensitivity to smooth scene changes.

sc_tht_white: Threshold to identify white frames, range [0-1], default 0.88.

sc_tht_black: Threshold to identify dark frames, range [0-1], default 0.12.

sc_tht_ssim: Threshold used by the SSIM (Structural Similarity Index Metric) selection filter.

        If > 0, will be activated a filter that will improve the scene-change detection,

        by discarding images that are similar.

        Suggested values are between 0.35 and 0.85. Range [0-1], default = 0.0 (deactivated)

sc_min_int: Minimum number of frame interval between scene changes. Range [1, 25], default = 1.

sc_min_freq: If > 0 will be generated at least a reference frame every sc_min_freq frames.

        Range [0-1500], default = 0.

sc_debug: If True will enable scene changes debug messages. Range [True, False], default = False

5.5 HAVC_extract_reference_frames

This is an HAVC utility function that perform Scene change detection and the export the reference frames. The header of the function is the following:

HAVC_extract_reference_frames(clip: vs.VideoNode, sc_threshold: float = DEF_THRESHOLD, sc_tht_offset: int = 1,

      sc_tht_ssim: float = 0.0, sc_min_int: int = 1, sc_min_freq: int = 0, sc_framedir: str = "./",

      sc_normalize: bool = True, ref_offset: int = 0, sc_tht_white: float = DEF_THT_WHITE,

      sc_tht_black: float = DEF_THT_BLACK, ref_ext: str = "jpg", ref_jpg_quality: int = DEF_JPG_QUALITY,

      ref_override: bool = True, sc_debug: bool = False) -> vs.VideoNode:

Where:

clip: clip to process, only RGB24 format is supported.

sc_threshold: Scene changes threshold used to generate the reference frames.

      It is a percentage of the luma change between the previous n-frame (n=sc_the_offset)

      and the current frame. range [0-1], default 0.05.

sc_tht_offset: Offset index used for the Scene change detection. The comparison will be performed,

      between frame[n] and frame[n-sc_tht_offset]. An sc_tht_offset > 1 is useful to detect blended scene

      change. Range [1, 25], default = 1.

sc_normalize: If true the B&W frames are normalized before apply scene detection filter, the normalization will

      increase the sensitivity to smooth scene changes.

sc_tht_white: Threshold to identify white frames, range [0-1], default 0.88.

sc_tht_black: Threshold to identify dark frames, range [0-1], default 0.12.

sc_tht_ssim: Threshold used by the SSIM (Structural Similarity Index Metric) selection filter.

      If > 0, will be activated a filter that will improve the scene-change detection,

      by discarding images that are similar.

      Suggested values are between 0.35 and 0.85. Range [0-1], default = 0.0 (deactivated)

sc_min_int: Minimum number of frame interval between scene changes. Range [1, 25], default = 1.

sc_min_freq: If > 0 will be generated at least a reference frame every sc_min_freq frames.

      Range [0-1500], default = 0.

sc_framedir: If set, define the directory where are stored the reference frames.

      The reference frames are named as: ref_nnnnnn.[jpg | png].], for example the reference frame 897

      must be named: ref_000897.jpg or ref_000897.png.

ref_offset: Offset number that will be added to the number of generated frames, default = 0.

ref_ext: File extension and format of saved frames. Range ["jpg", "png"] , default = "jpg"

ref_jpg_quality: Quality of jpg compression. Range [0, 100], default = 95

ref_override: If True, the reference frames with the same name will be overridden, otherwise will

       be discarded. Range [True, False], default = True

sc_debug: If True will enable scene changes debug messages. Range [True, False], default = False

5.6 HAVC_export_reference_frames

This is an HAVC utility function that export the reference frames of a clip. The clip must have the frame property '_SceneChangePrev' and '_SceneChangeNext' set. The header of the function is the following:

HAVC_export_reference_frames(clip: vs.VideoNode, sc_framedir: str = "./", ref_offset: int = 0,

      ref_ext: str = "jpg", ref_jpg_quality: int = DEF_JPG_QUALITY, ref_override: bool = True) -> vs.VideoNode:

Where:

clip: clip to process, only RGB24 format is supported.

sc_framedir: If set, define the directory where are stored the reference frames.

      The reference frames are named as: ref_nnnnnn.[jpg | png].], for example the reference frame 897

      must be named: ref_000897.jpg or ref_000897.png.

ref_offset: Offset number that will be added to the number of generated frames, default = 0.

ref_ext: File extension and format of saved frames. Range ["jpg", "png"] , default = "jpg"

ref_jpg_quality: Quality of jpg compression. Range [0, 100], default = 95

ref_override: If True, the reference frames with the same name will be overridden, otherwise will

      be discarded. Range [True, False], default = True

6.0 Useful companion software

To perform advanced coloring could be useful the following software:

6.1 Software for coloring pictures

The project interactive-deep-colorization , whose automatic colorization model is included in HAVC with the name of siggraph17, provides a useful tool that help to interactively colorize pictures. The installation of this software is quite complex, fortunately this software has been added in Photoshop Elements since version 2020, see this link for more details: Automatically colorize your photos.

6.2 Software for processing batch of pictures

Sometime it will be necessary to process a significant number of reference frames, for example to change the size and recompress in jpg. There are a lot of software to perform this task. I found that XnView is good tool to perform these tasks and I suggest to use it.

6.3 Software for renaming a batch of pictures

Sometime it will be necessary to rename a significant number of reference frames. There are a lot of software to perform this task. I found that Advanced Renamer is a good tool to perform this task and I suggest to use it.