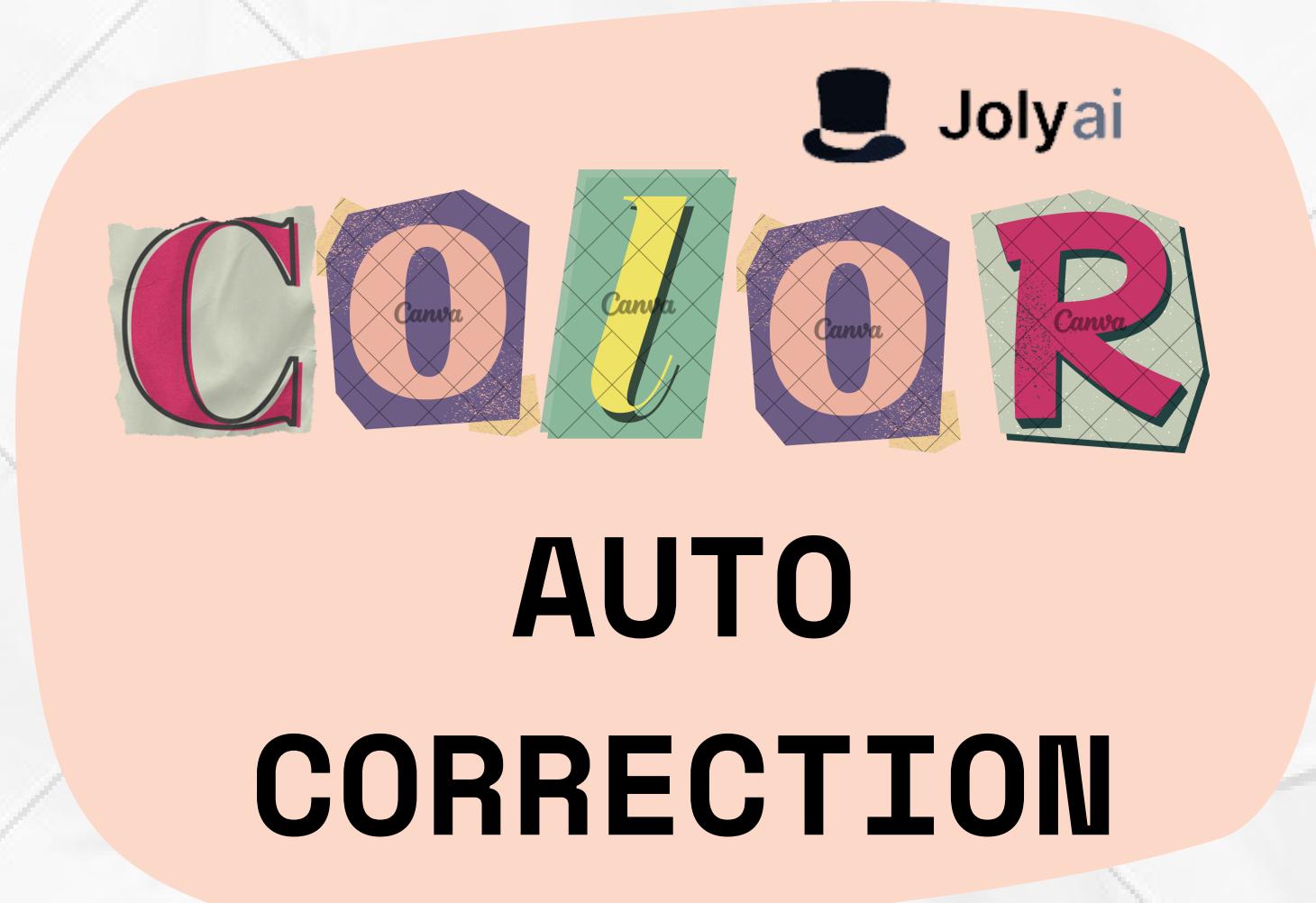


R2 Presentation



Team **46**

Abhinav Raundhal

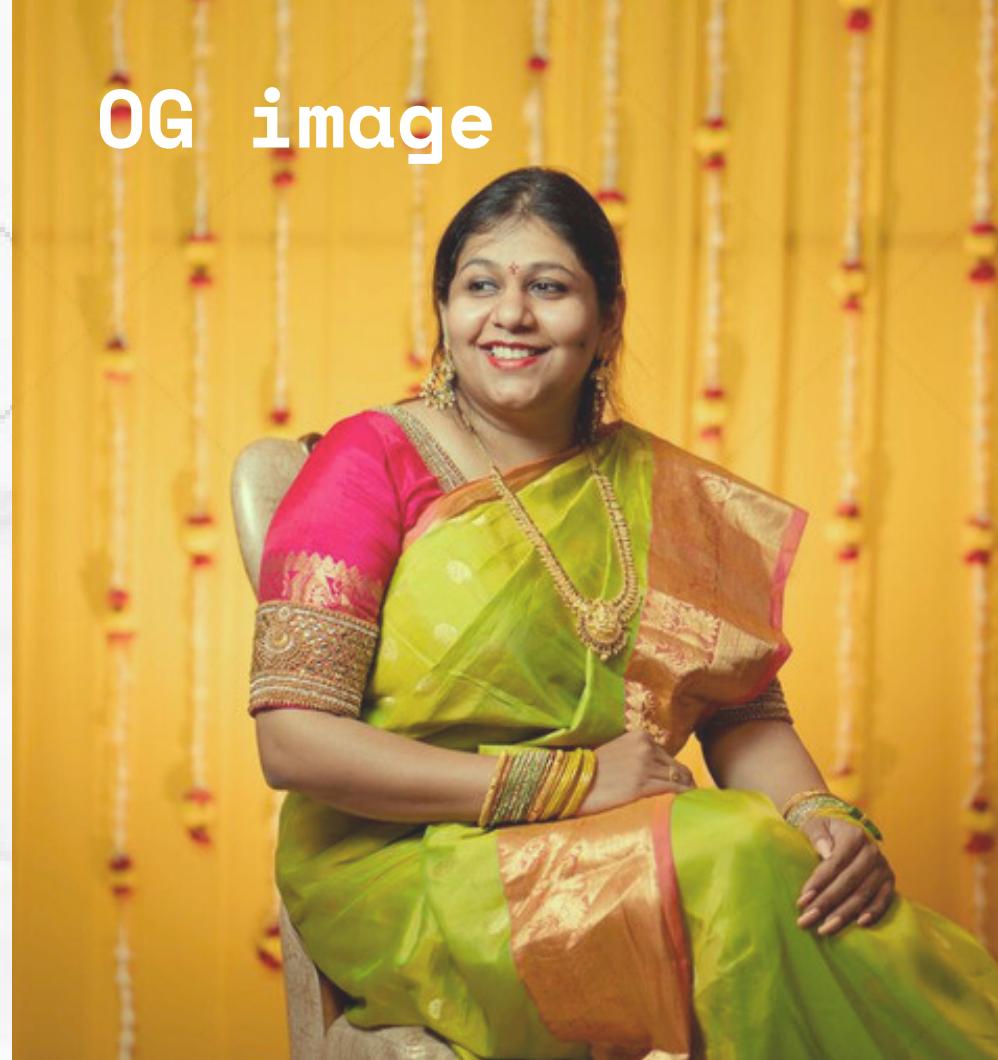
Ishan Gupta

Harsh Gupta

Deekshitha Yattapu

Sujal Deoda

OG image



Filter-1



Filter-2



Filter-3





MOTIVATION & PROBLEM STATEMENT

R2

MOTIVATION



Photographers must tackle the tedious task of editing images manually.

As the number of images is high and every image must be dealt with individually, the process is lengthy.



PROBLEM STATEMENT



Our project aims to automatically edit 100s of photos at one time and perform color correction on all of them by providing the user with a variety of options to choose from.

Our primary use case is wedding photography, but this software is potentially scalable to a variety of events.





MARKET ANALYSIS

Feedback collected after calling and interviewing 50+ photographers*

“Identifying competitors and regions of improvement”

PROBLEMS FACED:

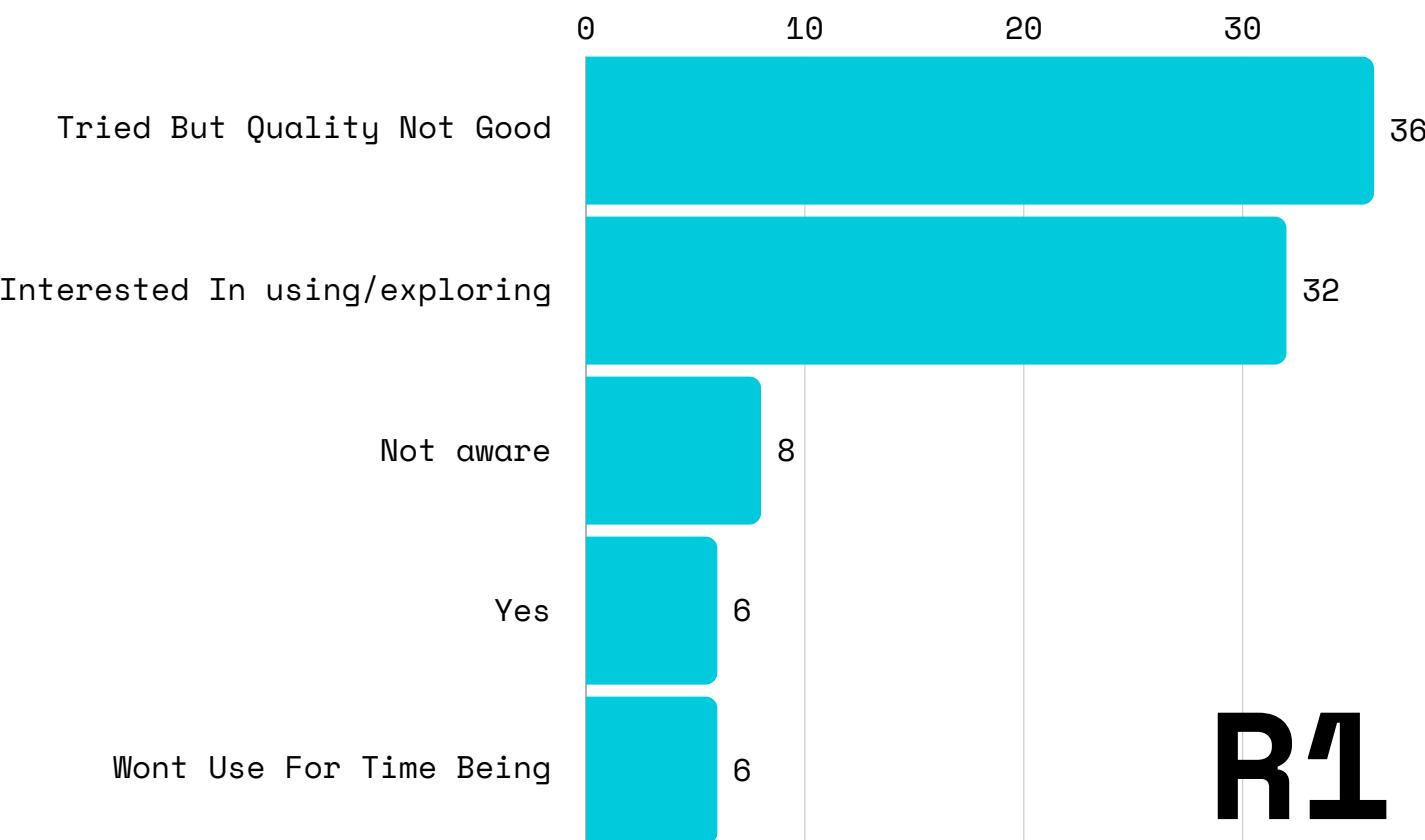
- Many didnt feel it was safe to answer questions.
- Very rude.
- Language Barrier in 1-2 cases.
- Didnt see any self gain so didnt want to help.

“In case of more work we hire people.”

“We use Adobe Lightroom and Photoshop ”

“We are satisfied more or less”

“Do you use the AI tools for editing your photos?”



R1



SYSTEM DESIGN and WORK-FLOW



R2

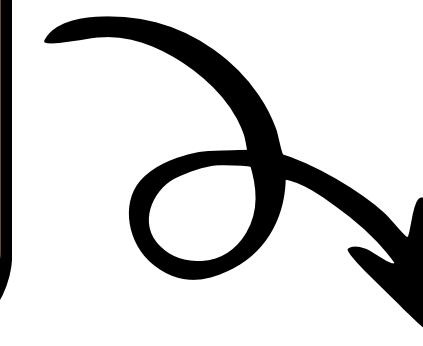
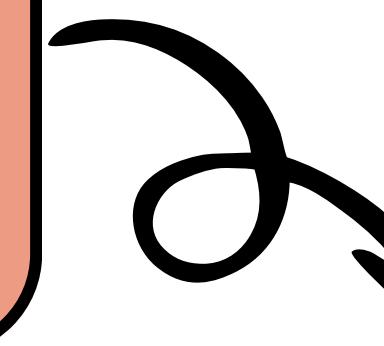
R2 SYSTEM DESIGN

The implementation is divided into 3 modules.

1. Feature extraction
from raw and edited
photos

2. Training with
either of the 3
models

3. Apply the model to
new set of photos



WORK FLOW

R2

Elaborated work flow

1. HSV values are extracted from every image

2. HSV values of raw and edited images are written to a csv file

3. These csv files are read and 3 possible models are trained

NOTE: We have 9 pre trained models from Adobe5k dataset which the user can directly use.
Or user can upload his own photos which will generate personalised model.

6. Then the option of manual editing is given to the user to edit the photos and save the final version of the same

5. These HSV values are applied to new images to predict the final images from the models

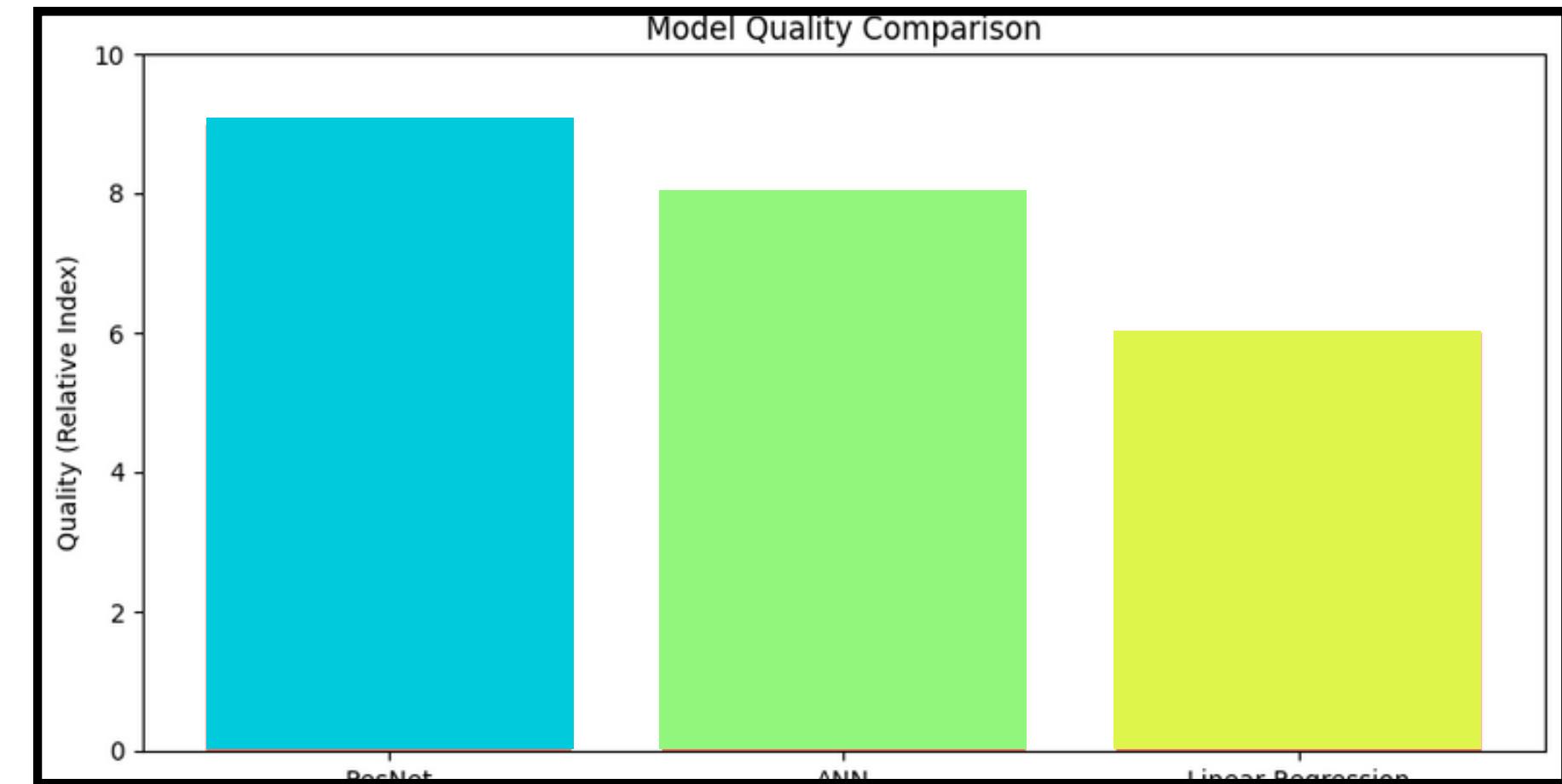
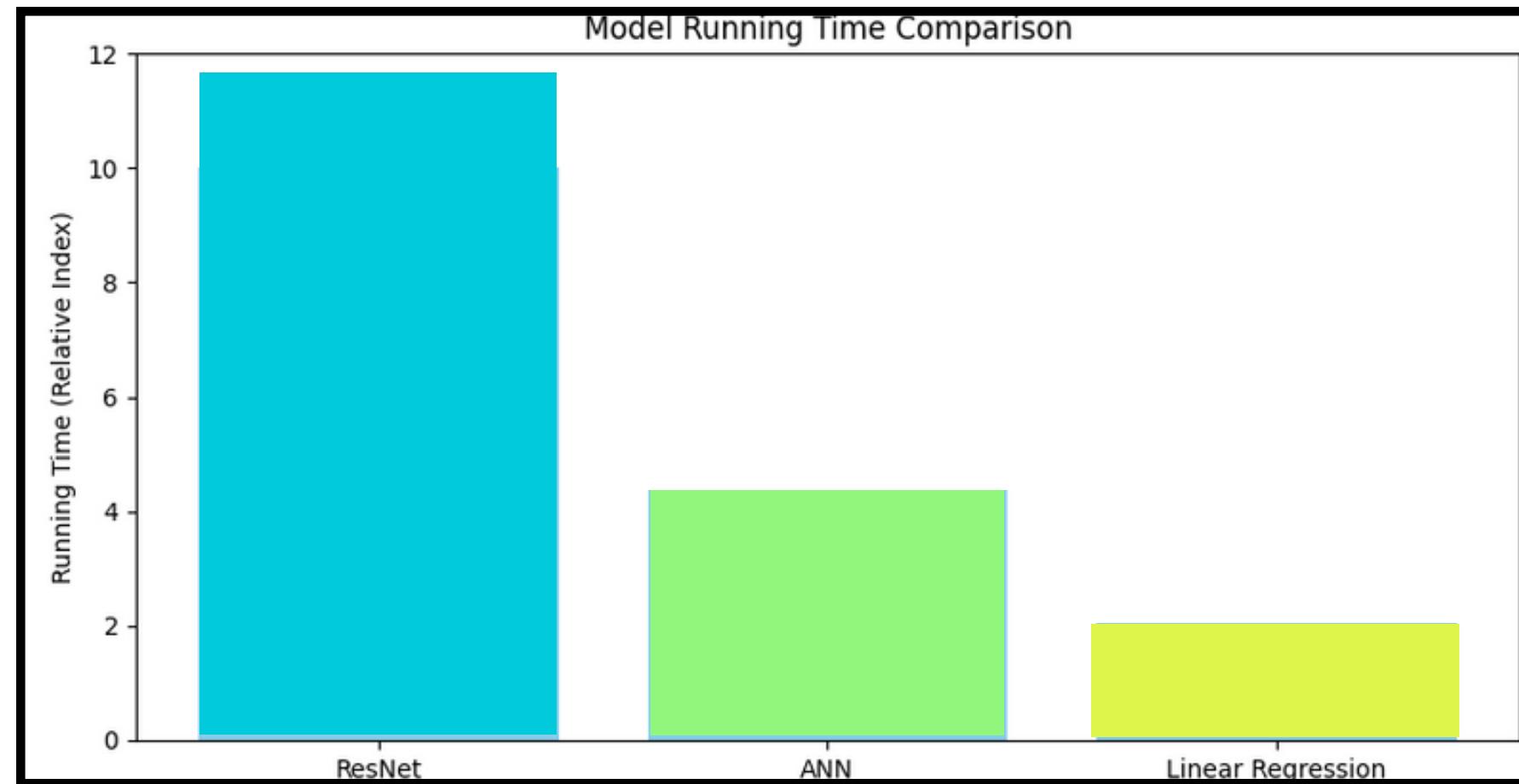
4. HSV values of new set of images are extracted and the model is applied to predict the final HSV values

Comparing Model Efficiency and Output Quality Across ResNet, ANN, and Linear Regression

1. **ResNet:** This model provides the highest quality output among the three. However, it also requires the most training and predicting time, which might be a factor to consider depending on throughput needs.
2. **Artificial Neural Network (ANN):** This model offers good quality outputs, slightly less than ResNet, but has the advantage of requiring less processing time compared to ResNet. It balances between quality and speed effectively.
3. **Linear Regression:** The fastest model in terms of processing time among the three, making it highly efficient. While it delivers good quality, it does not perform as well as ResNet or ANN in terms of output quality.

Each model offers different advantages in terms of quality and processing time, allowing for flexibility based on specific needs or constraints.

Computational Comparison and Quality Assessment among models



R2



Linear Regression

Model: Fast but basic, offered for free, to attract entry-level clients and encourage upgrades.

ResNet Model: With the highest quality output but also the longest processing time, the ResNet model could be marketed as a premium product. This model should be priced higher than the ANN, targeting clients who require the highest level of detail and accuracy, such as high-end wedding photographers or specialized agencies that demand top-notch quality.

ANN Model: Balances quality with performance, priced moderately to serve a broad client base and making it an attractive choice for clients who need better quality outputs but at a reasonable cost.

Business Perspective



A large white arrow points from the top left towards the text area.

WHAT CAN WE USE TO ACHIEVE THIS

What parameters of the image are to be used?

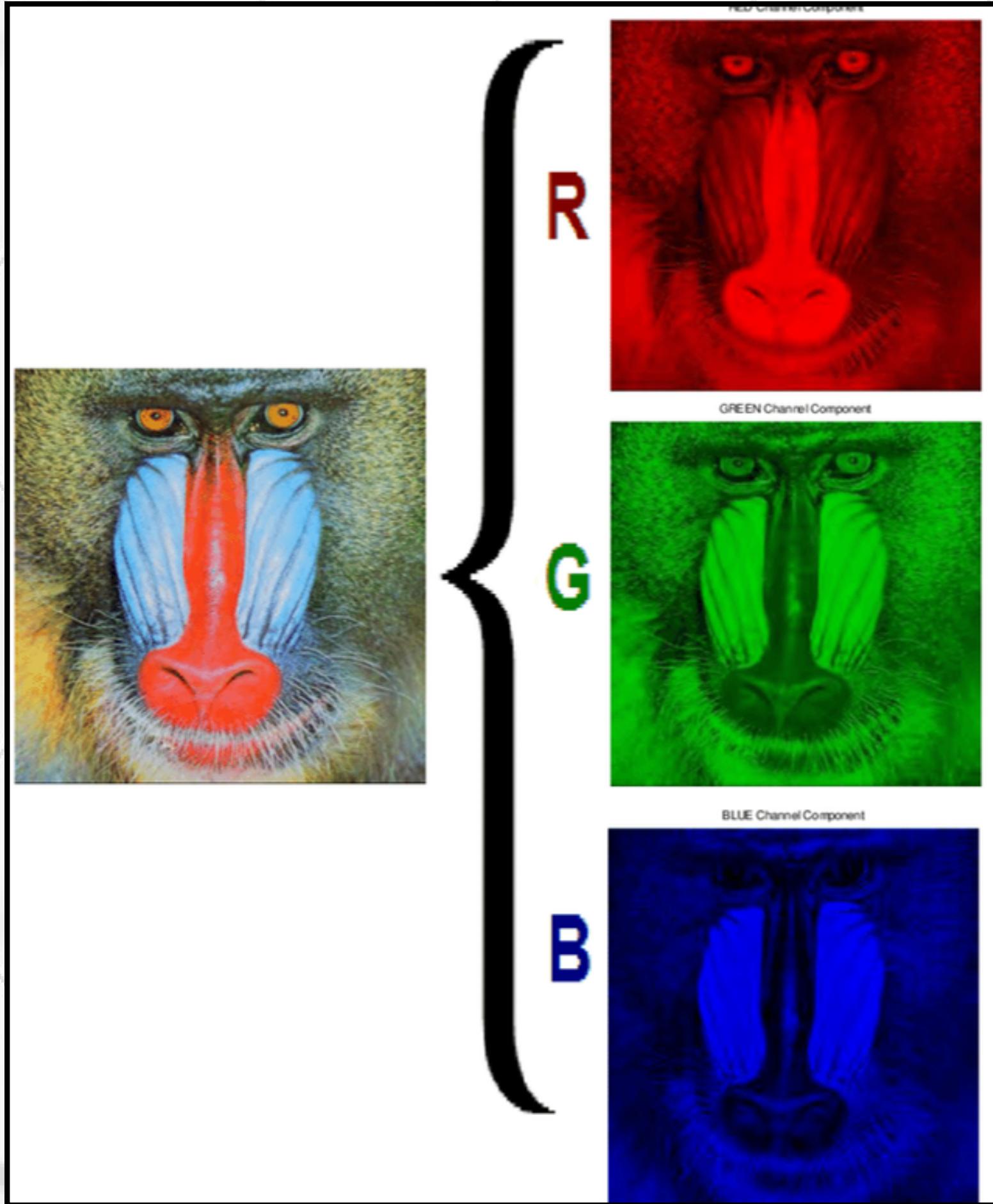
- RGB vs HSV

Use of Various Different ML Algorithms

- Trained and tested various models to find which one gives the best results
- Resnets, Pix2pix, GAN's, Linear Regression, ANN's, Binning, Threshold etc,

Using OpenCV to understand Filters

- Used this python Library to Understand how the image changes, feature detection etc.

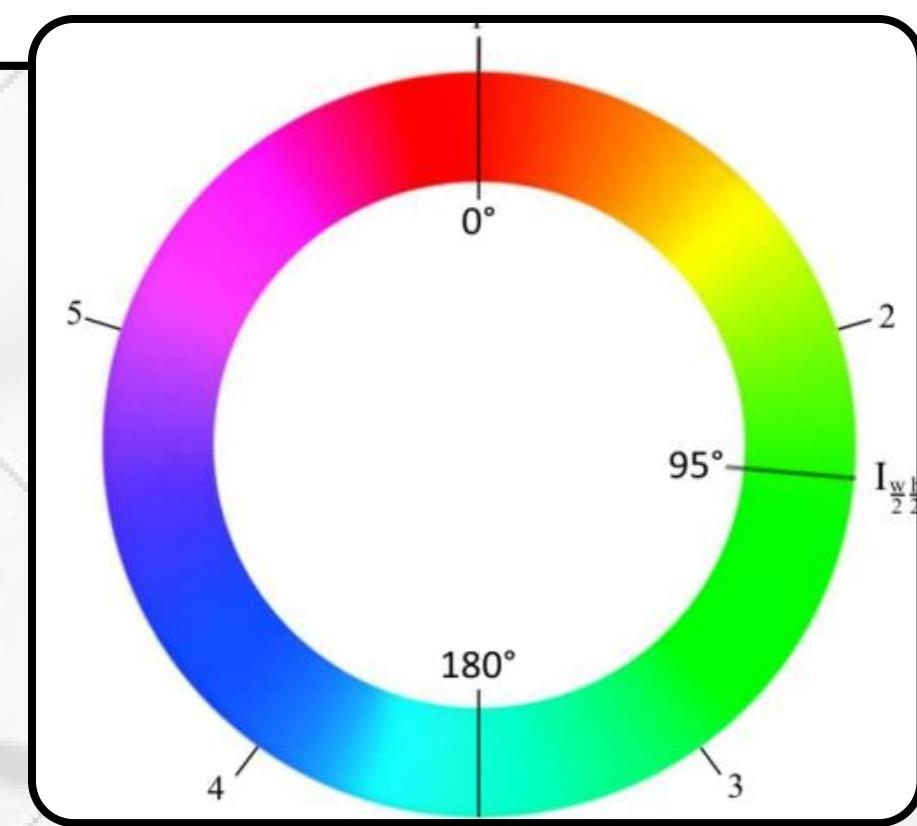
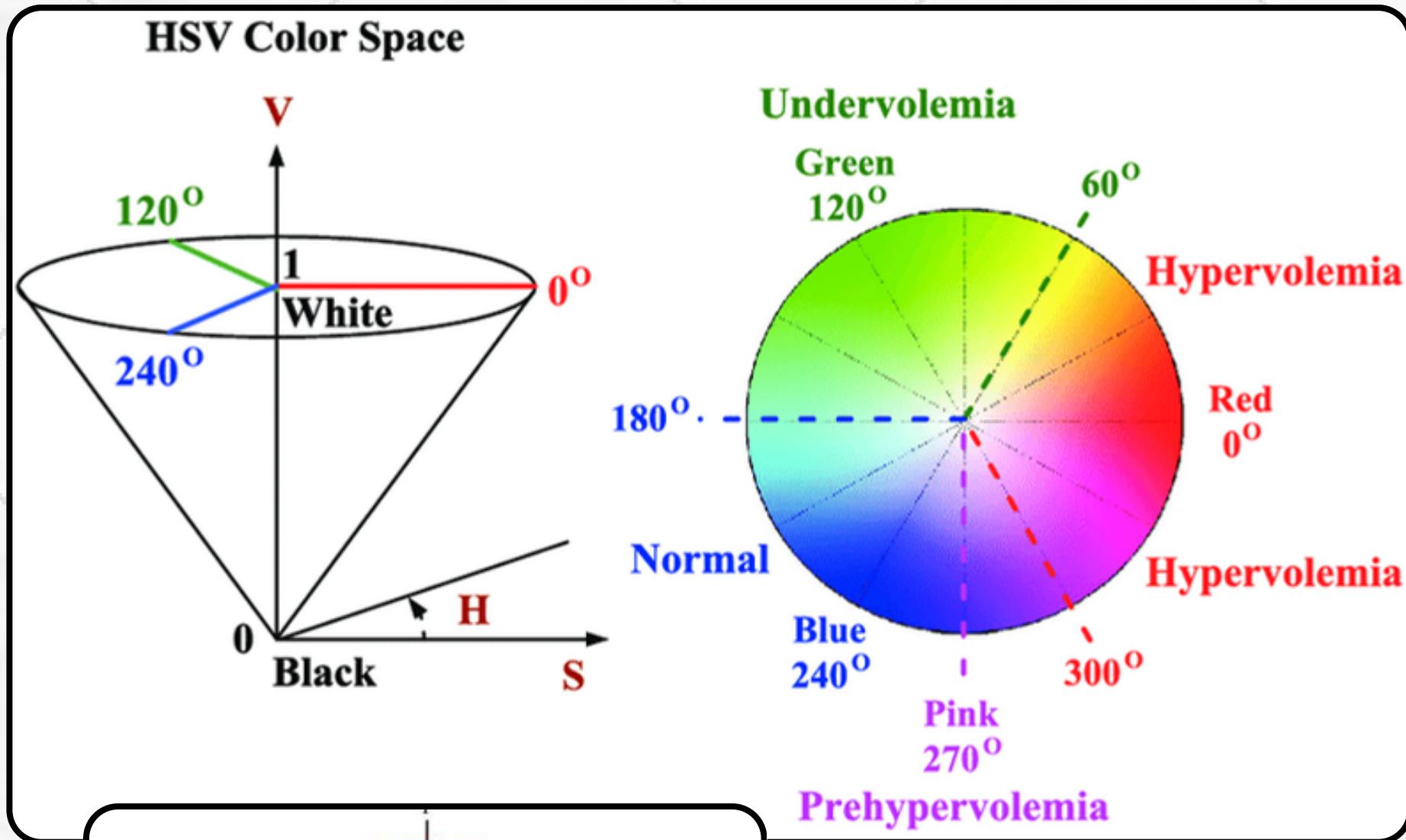


RGB Color Space

- RGB(Red,Green,Blue) is the most popular color space that is widely used in image processing and storage.
- It basically divides the image into three matrices-red,green and blue for which the entries range from 0-255

R1

HSV Color Space



- HSV(Hue ,Saturation ,Value/Brightness) is a popular color space that closely resemble how humans percieve color .
- It allows easy modification of parameters such as color,exposure,saturation,etc. and is suitable for applying color correction .

- OpenCV is a cross platform library using which we can develop real time computer vision applications
- OpenCV mainly focuses on image processing, video capturing and analysis including features like face detection and object detection.
- We found that features of OpenCV like image processing (applying filters to images, transforming images), feature detection (extracting image features) are useful for our project

OpenCV

R1

RAW



EDITED



PREDICTED



ResNets

- ResNets are variations of CNNs(Convolution Neural Networks) that are optimized for computer vision tasks.
- We tested ResNet18 on Adobe 5K dataset and found that results were somewhat satisfactory to the project's requirements.

R1

Multi-Layer Perceptron(MLP)

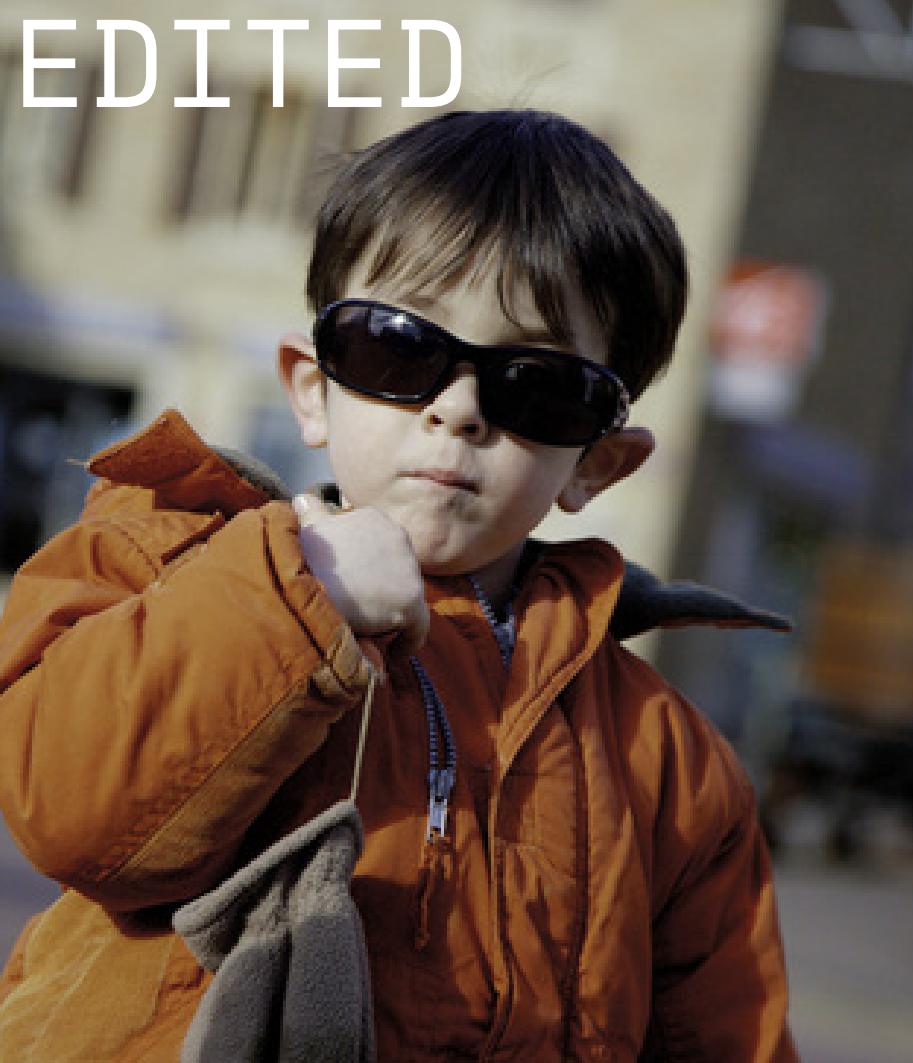
- We then added additional fully connected layers(MLP layers) to ResNet18 to extract non-linear relationships between the parameters.
- The results were better than a simple ResNet18 model.



RAW



EDITED



PREDICTED



Issues with ResNet model

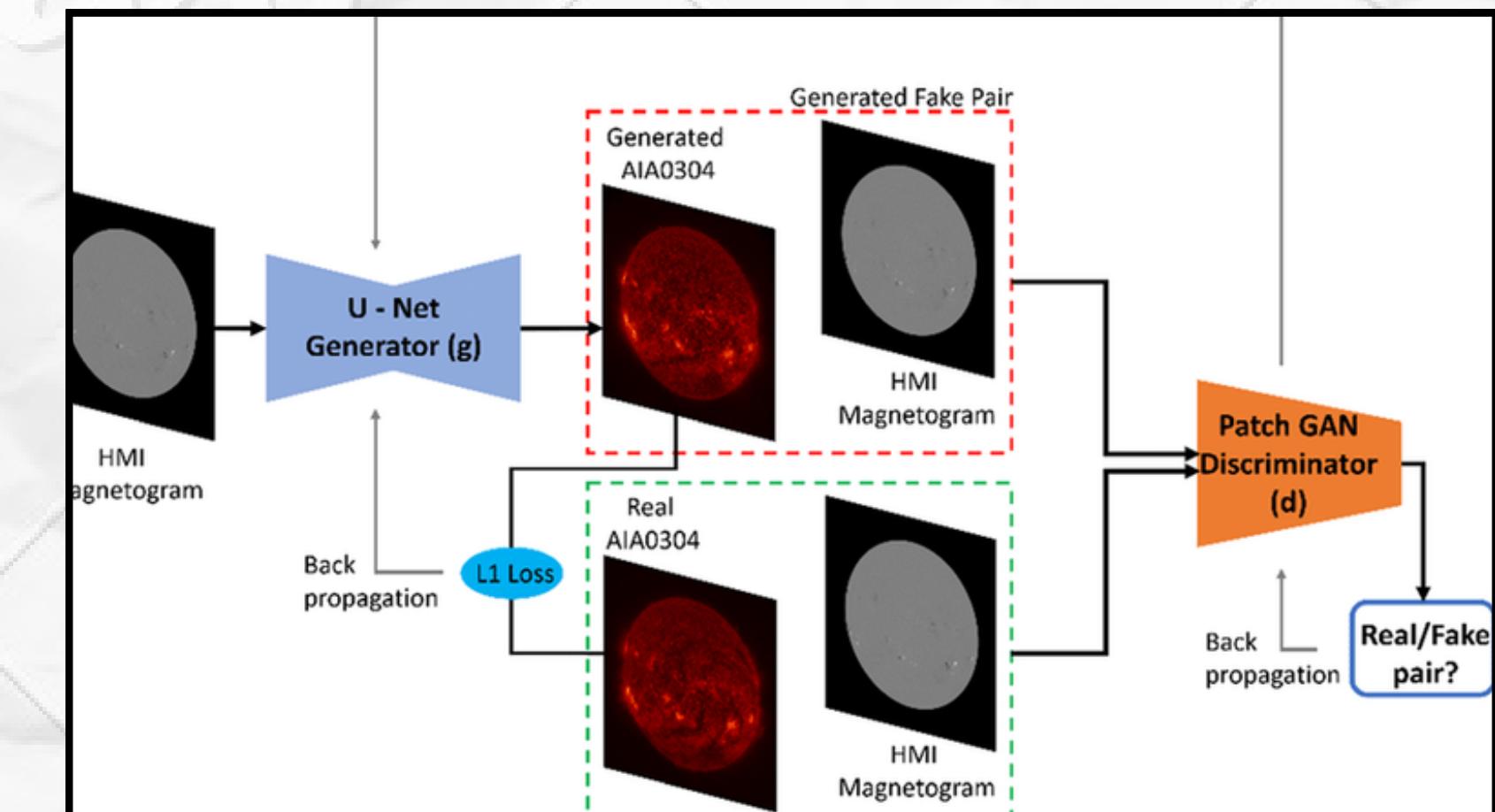
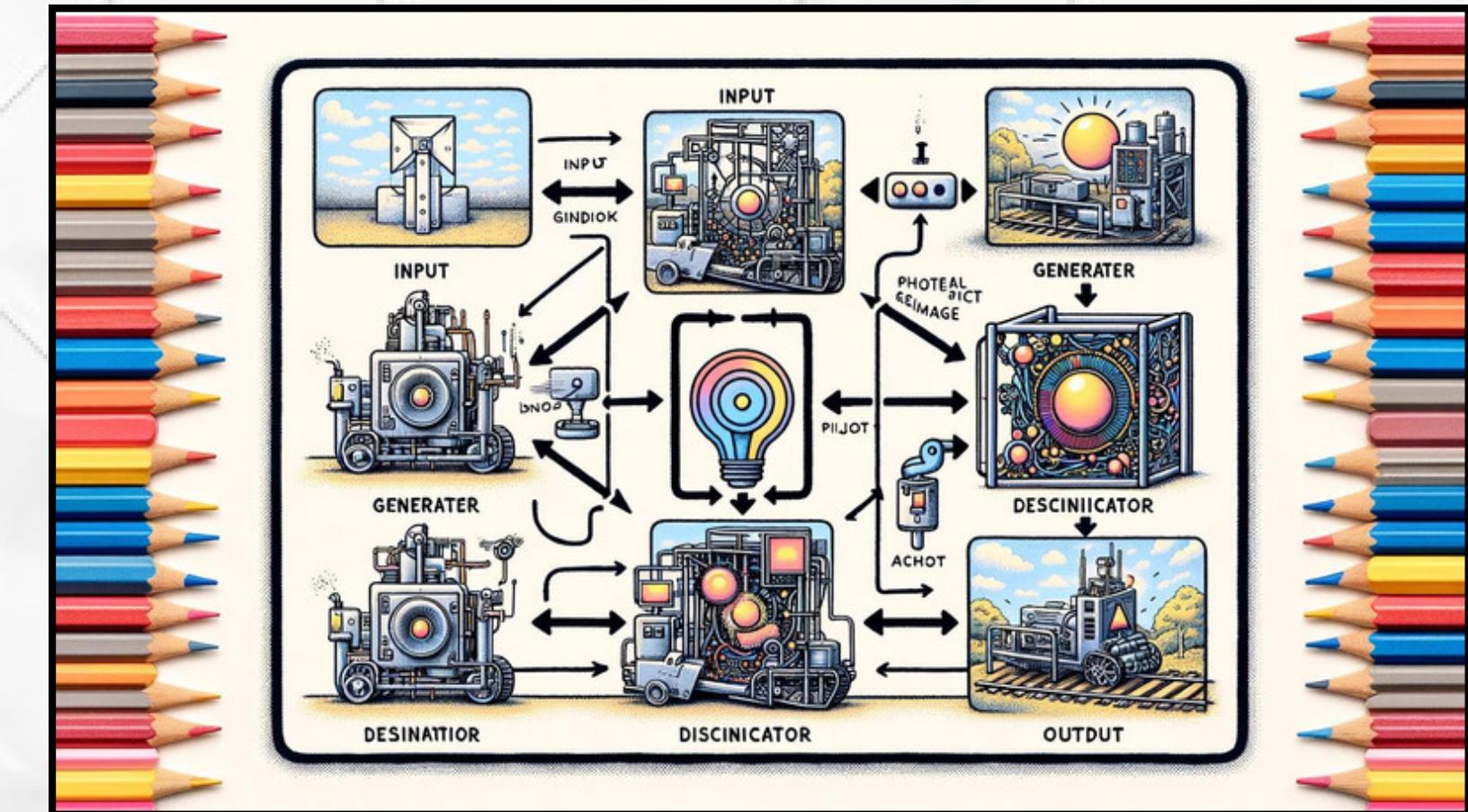
- Predicted images sometimes are green due to intense natural and artificial lighting.
- Training takes time, large dataset and thus may not be suitable for learning editor's style in real-time.

R1

Pix2Pix GAN

R1

- The Pix2Pix architecture is a type conditional GAN(cGAN), where the generation of the output image is conditional on one more input(which is an image in Pix2Pix)
- In pix2Pix in training, we give input-edited image pairs so the model learns the art of retoucher
- Pix2Pix GAN consists of a Generator that creates an image and a Discriminator that evaluates how close the generated image is to the Edited image. The generator and discriminator are trained together competitively.
- We have used Unet as Generator and PatchGen as Discriminator



PROBLEMS WITH PIX2PIX

Output Images are blur

Possible Correction - Train on More datasets,
More Epochs , More Hypertuning



(a) Raw Image



(b) Expected Output



(c) Model Predicted Output

R1

REGRESSION NOT R1

Raw Image



Edited by photographer



Linear Regression is a simple & computationally fast technique to map raw images to edited ones (HSV values) and then apply the filters to new images.
Trained on **Adobe5k**

Predicted by model





Raw Image

Difficulties FACED in Regression

- Highly dependent on the data set.
- Requires huge data set to train as features extracted are less.
- Works well only with **consistent** data.
- eg: **Outdoor** and indoor photos are edited in different style.



R1

Edited
Image

Difficulties FACED in Regression



Raw Image

- Highly dependent on the data set.
- Requires huge data set to train as features extracted are less.
- Works well only with **consistent** data.
- eg: Outdoor and **Indoor** photos are edited in different style.



Edited Image

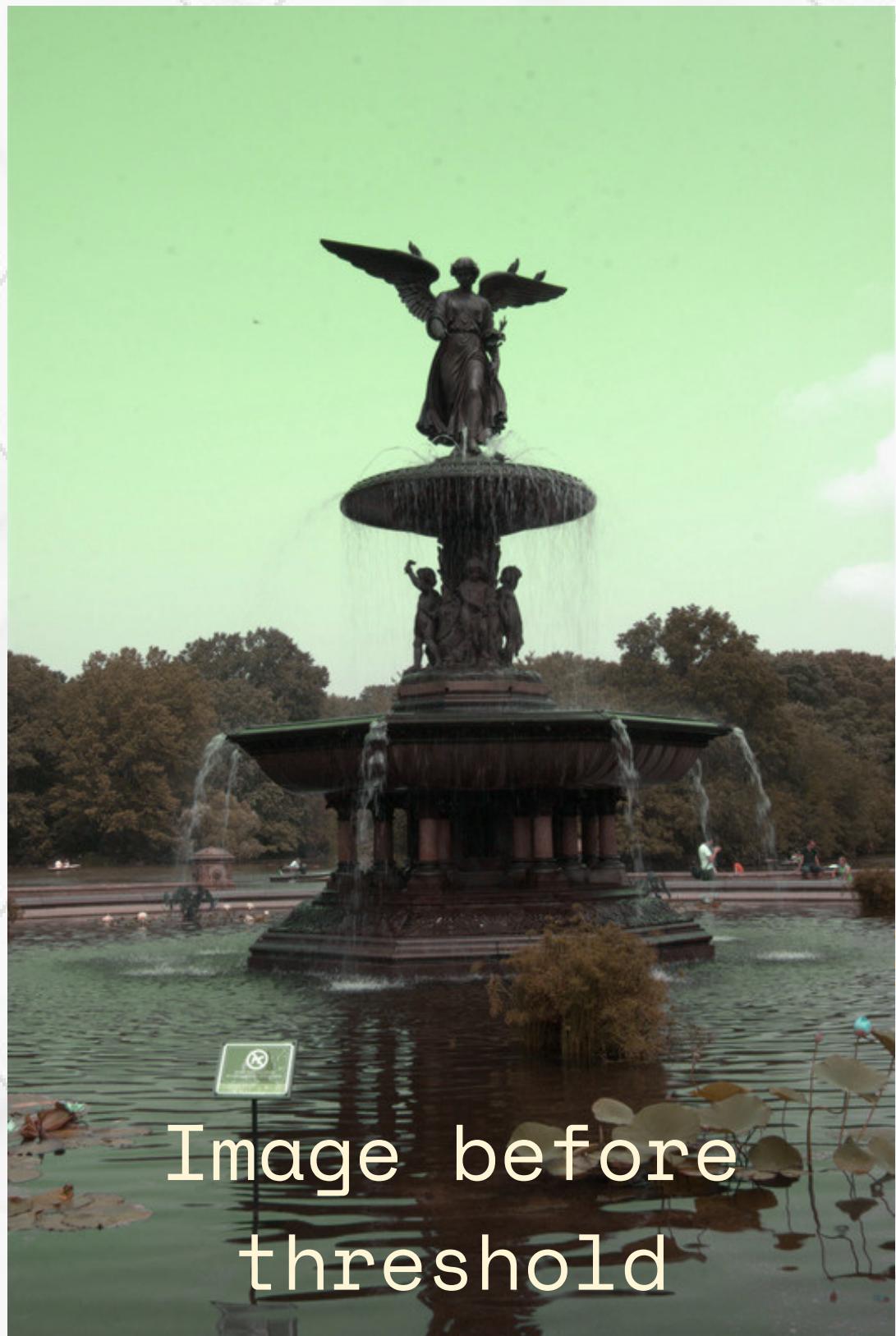
R1



CHALLENGES
overcomed in R2

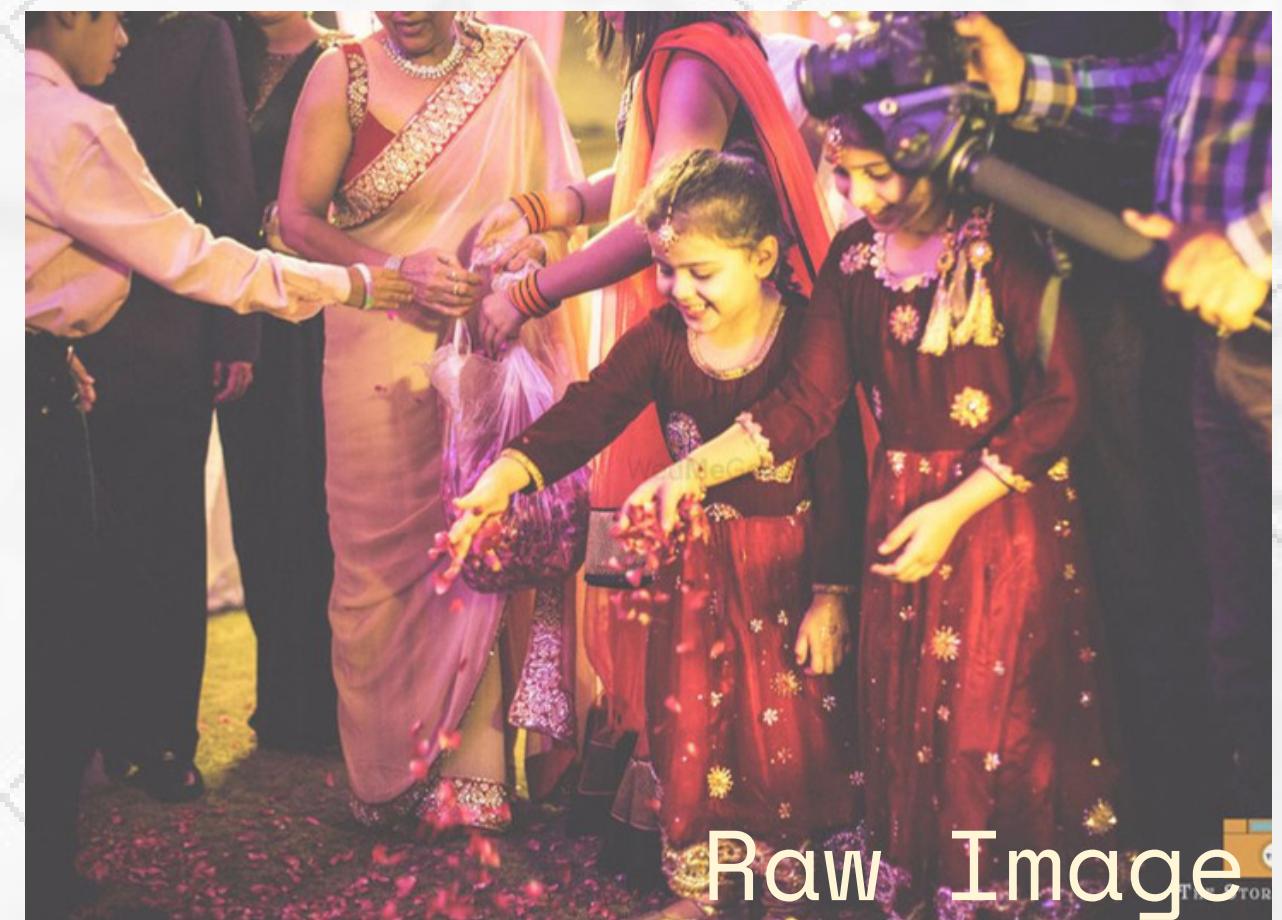
Challenges Faced and Resolved

- Unnatural greenness or redness in predicted images.
- Resolved using a threshold check when applying color correction to maintain dominant color of image.



Challenges Faced and Resolved

- Prediction highly dependent on the edited images in training data
- Resolved using multiple variations of edited photos for training.



Raw Image



Variation 1



Variation 2



THE STORY WEAVERS

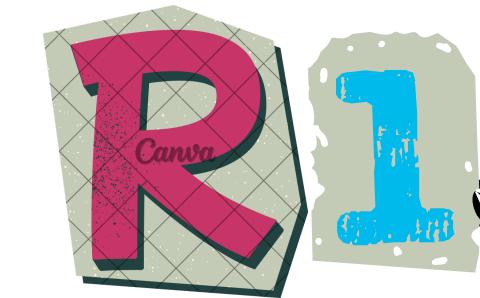


A close-up photograph of a person's hands and chest. The person is wearing a white kurta with a gold chain necklace and a red turban. They are holding a small, white, rounded bowl in their right hand. The background is blurred, showing greenery and other people in similar attire.

OUR TIME LINE

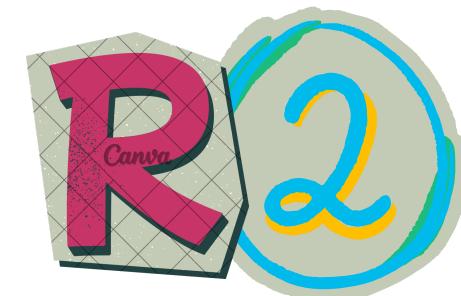


2nd Feb. '24



Today !!!

Final Release



Project concept outline

Finalise requirements

Explore viable software tools

Finalise tools to be employed

Market Analysis

Image Analysis

Trying Models

Trying Different Parameters

Rule of Thirds

UI for individual Image Adjustment

Segmentation of Image

Visual Transformers Binning

Improving UI

Variational Auto Encoder

Testing

Integration



DEMONSTRATION

We built a UI using React and
Python

DEMO VIDEO LINK

CONTRIBUTIONS

ISHAN

HSV colour space
RES NET 18 model
MLP
Research Work



SUJAL

Market Analysis
GUI (react)
MOM's
Research Work
PPT

ABHINAV

Linear Regression
Reverse Engineer
existing
softwares



DEEKSHITHA

Pix2Pix GAN
openCV
Documentation
Reserach Work



HARSH

Pix2Pix
GUI
Linear Regression
Reverse Engineer
existing softwares
- Which models should
be implemented

THANK YOU