Digital Vision Project #1 High Dynamic Range Imaging

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拍照設備:

Samsung Galaxy Note 20 Ultra

開發環境:

Python 3.8.12

Library

- 1. Opency
- 2. Scipy
- 3. Numpy
- 4. Matplotlib 實作內容

圖片對齊第一張圖片。

1. MTB alignment 根據上課所說實作 MTB , 第一步:轉灰階

第一步:將圖片 pixel 值<=median =0, 反之=255,取得 mask 第三步:圖片 resize 5 次後,依 9 種移動的組合位移 pixel 值,選擇誤差最大的

(-1,1)	(0,1)	(1,1)
(-1,0)	(0,0)	(1,0)
(-1,-1)	(0,-1)	(1,-1)

第四步:把圖片依序回推最佳的移動 pixel 值,最後在原圖上位移得到的最佳 pixel 值將所有

2. HDR 實作課堂提到的 Paul Debevec's method,

使用 python 的 scipy library 來填 sparse matrix 和解 least square solution

然後將得到的 g(x) function 經由下面式子得到 irradiance map

$$\ln E_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{P} w(Z_{ij})(g(Z_{ij}) - \ln \Delta t_j)}{\sum_{j=1}^{P} w(Z_{ij})}$$

3. Tone mapping 實作 Durand 的方法。

參考了 Durand 的 GitHub 上詳細的步驟

3- The algorithm

Here is the pseudo-code for the algorithm:

- (a) load a HDR RGB image
- (b) compute an intensity layer I
- (c) compute log(I)
- (d) filter log(I) using the bilateral filter to get log(F)
- (e) compute a detail channel D = log(I) log(F)
- (f) compute: delta = max[log(F)] min[log(F)]
- (g) compute: gamma = log(constrast) / delta
- (h) compute the new intensity layer: $N = 10^{gamma*log(F)} + D$
- (i) scale the RGB values by N/I
- (j) save a LDR image

Comments

- (b) We use the simple formula: I = (20R + 40G + B) / 61;
- (c) We use the logarithm in base 10.
- (g) 'constrast' is the parameter given on the command line
- (j) To ensure a correct display, the image should be gamma-corrected. First, we scale the RGB values by 1/max[gamma*log(F)]. This ensures that the new intensity of the base layer F spans [0:1]. Second, we gamma-correct the RGB values using a standard gamma value (2.2). Finally, we quantize the RGB values down to 8 bits.

首先拿出得到圖片的 intensity

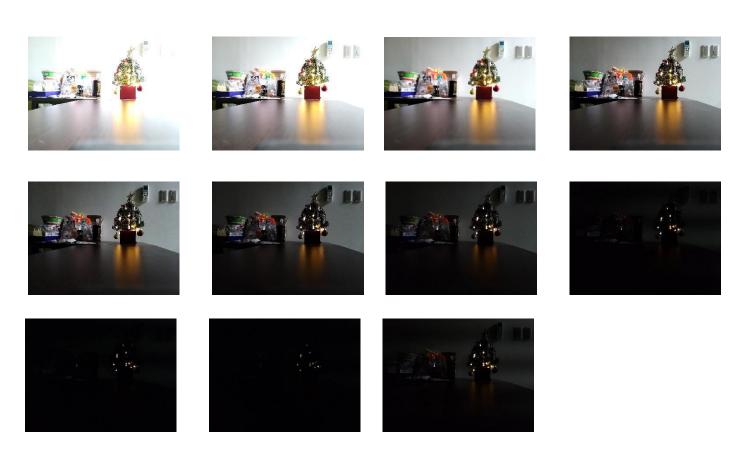
接著在 log domain 上用 bilateralFilter 取得 low_pass 的圖(),將 log(intensity)-log(low_pass) 取

得 log(high_pass)的部分,把 low_pass 的部分壓縮後+回 high_pass 的部分並還原回一般的 domain

再來將 HDR 的 RGB 值分別除以 intensity 再乘上上一步還原回一般 domain 的結果分別得到 LDR 的 RGB 最後把結果轉型成 unsign int8 並輸出

INPUT

Data1



Data2



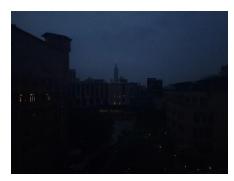


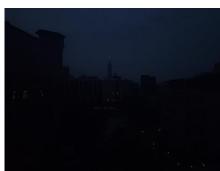


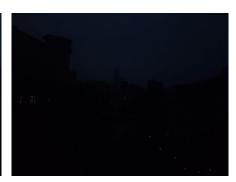












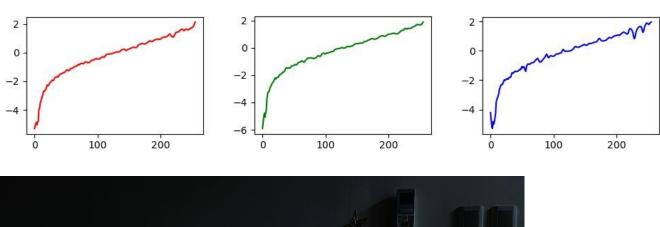
Result:

recovered HDR:

Data1

Response curve

R: G: B:

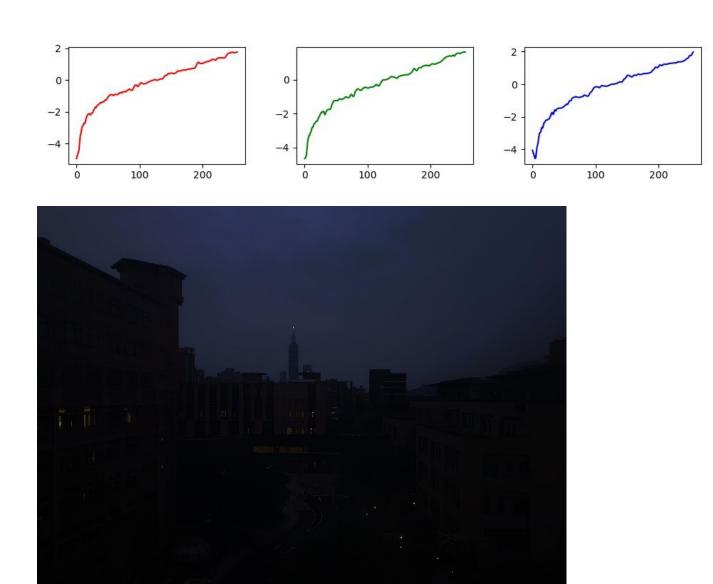




Data2

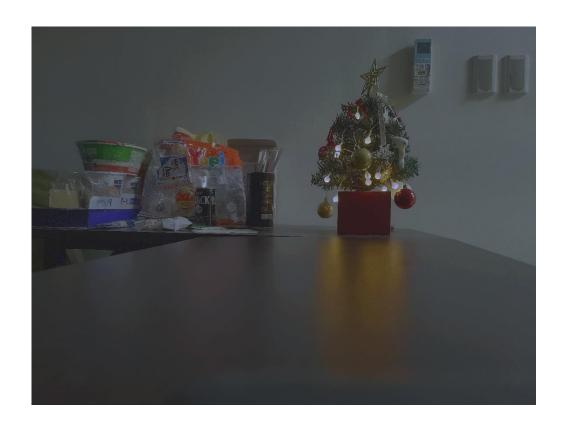
Response curve

R: G: B:



tone mapping result:

Data1



Data2

