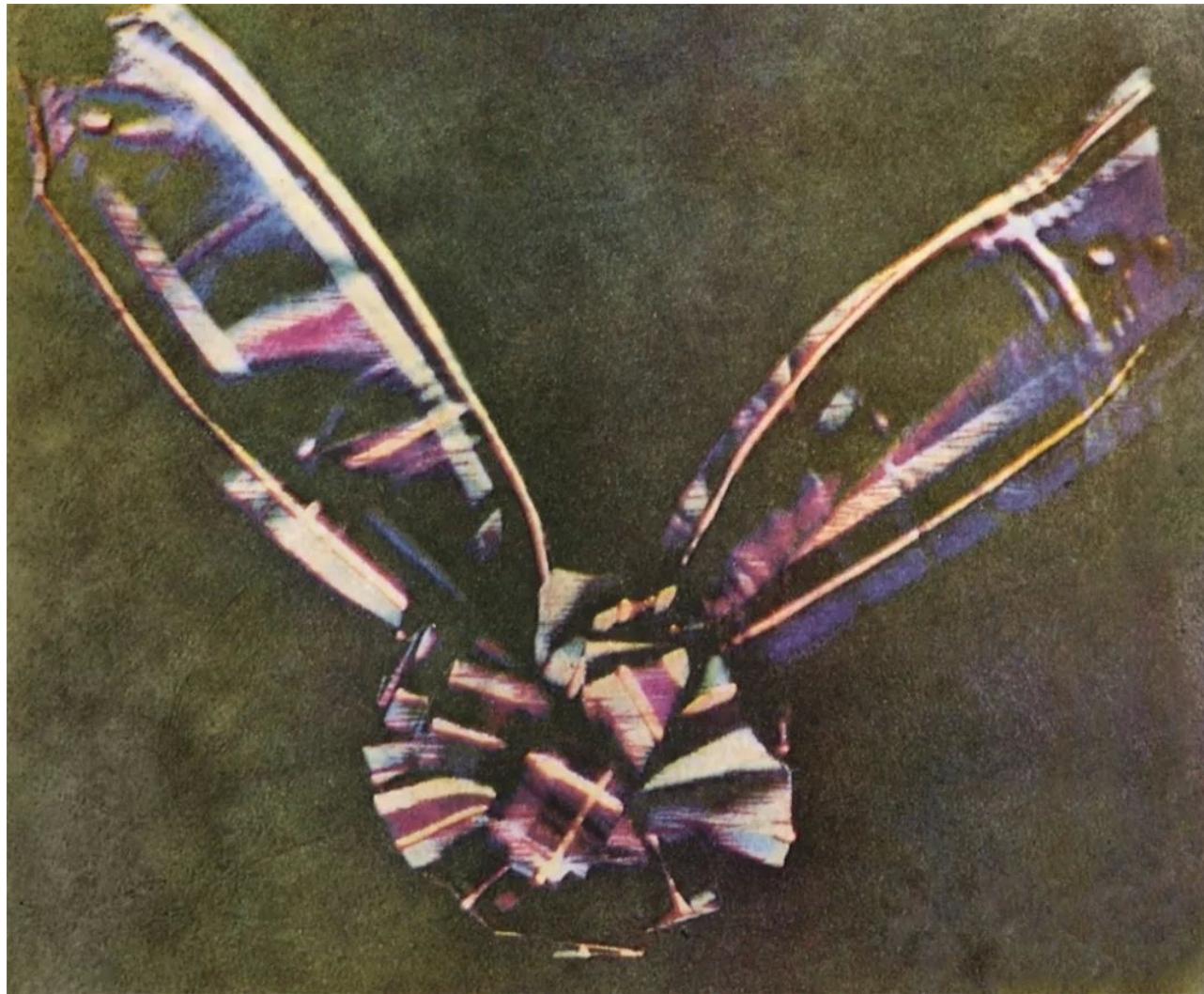


图像上色

计算摄影学

1861年，英国麦克斯维尔（Maxwell 1831–1879）拍摄了第一张彩色照片。



苏格兰花格呢缎带

# 彩色摄影历史

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eYjh4hVWYyc>

直至1970年，彩色相片仍然十分稀有，人们只能透过黑白照片回顾历史。





如今，利用技术手段，黑白变彩色轻而易举！





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copyright©徐宗懋圖文館



# 上色

- 上色是指在计算机辅助下对单色图片或视频添加颜色的过程
- 对灰度图像上色主要有两种方式：
  - 利用样本进行上色
  - 画笔交互式上色

# 样本上色



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源图像：提供颜色信息

目标图像：待上色

上色结果

# Transferring Color to Greyscale Images

T. Welsh, M. Ashikhmin, and K. Mueller

SIGGRAPH 2002

# 基本方法



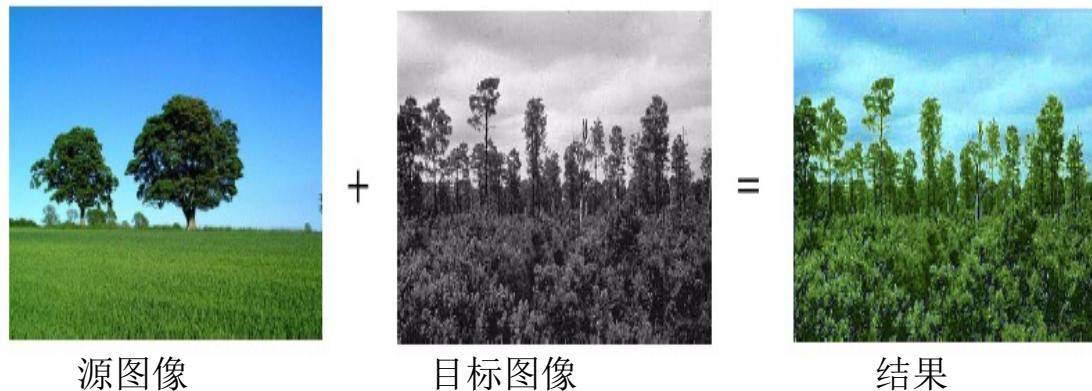
源图像

目标图像

结果

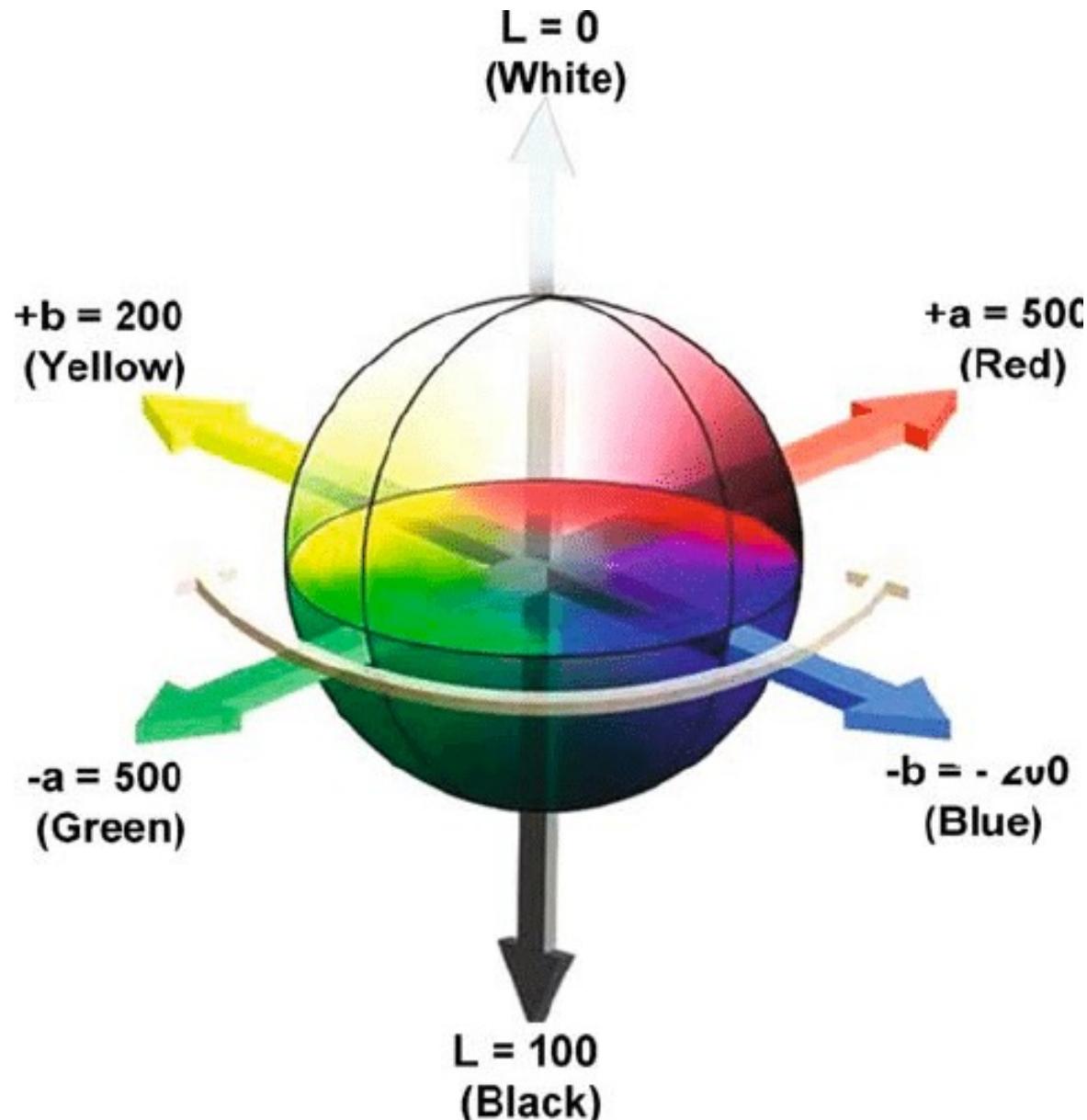
- 扫描目标图像，对于每个像素：
  - 在样本中找到最佳匹配点（综合考虑亮度以及与邻域像素的亮度标准差）
  - 将匹配点的颜色赋予该像素

# 最终算法



- 将源图像、目标图像从RGB空间转换到Lab空间
- 对转换后的源图像做 luminance remapping
- 在源图像中做 jittered sampling，得到样本（约200个）
- 扫描目标图像，对于每个像素：
  - 在样本中找到最佳匹配点（综合考虑亮度以及与邻域像素的亮度标准差）
  - 将匹配点的 $\alpha\beta$  赋予该像素，保留目标图像的L通道不变
  - 将目标图像从Lab空间转回RGB空间

# 转换到LAB空间



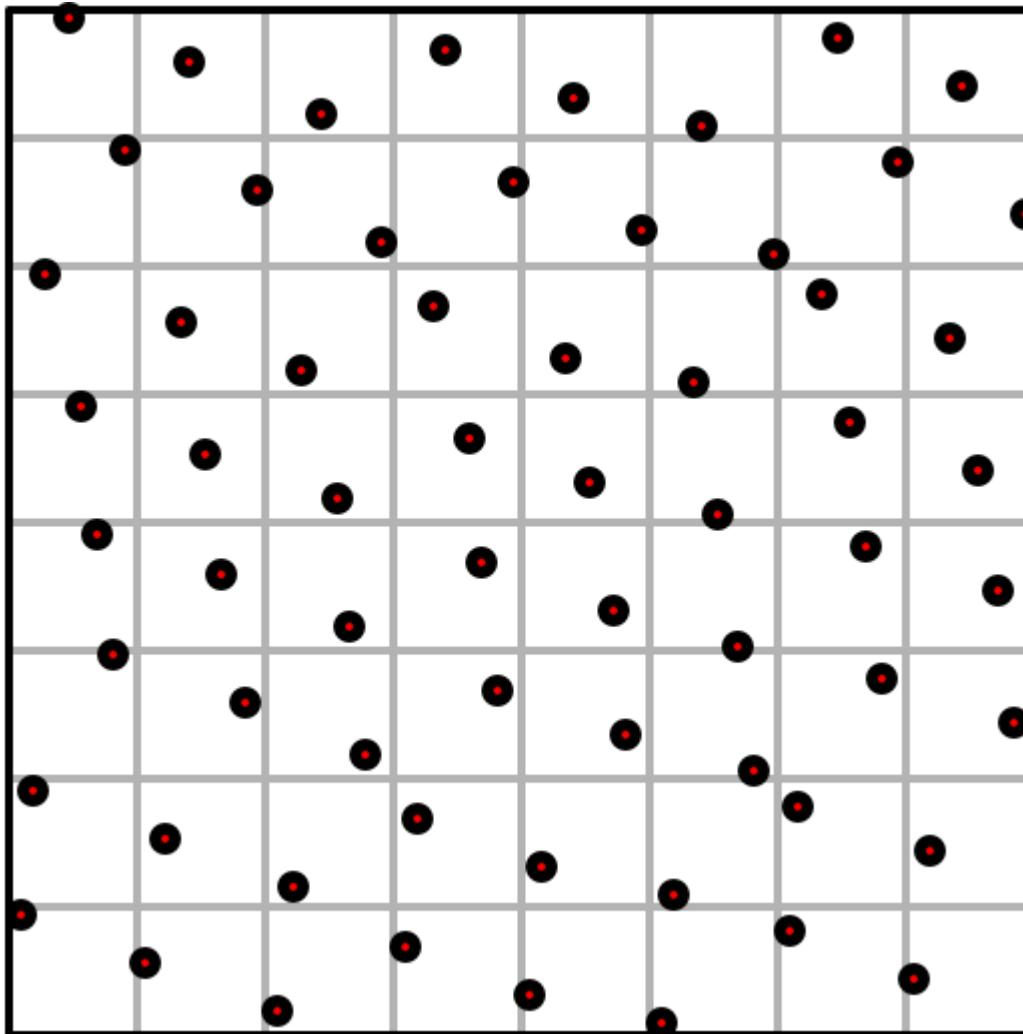
# Luminance remapping

- 对转换后的源图像做 luminance remapping

$$L(p) = \frac{\sigma_B}{\sigma_A} (L(p) - \mu_A) + \mu_B$$

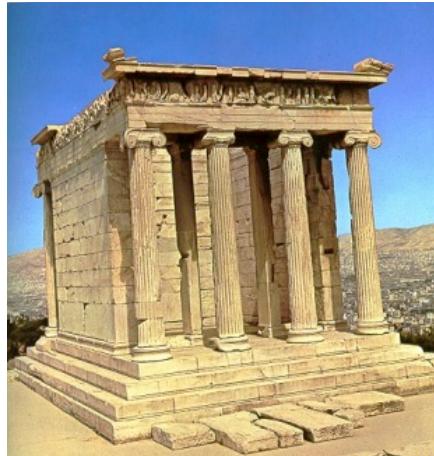
$L(p)$  : 源图像某像素的亮度值  $\sigma_A, \sigma_B$  : 亮度标准差  $\mu_A, \mu_B$  : 源图像与目标图像的亮度均值

# Jittered sampling



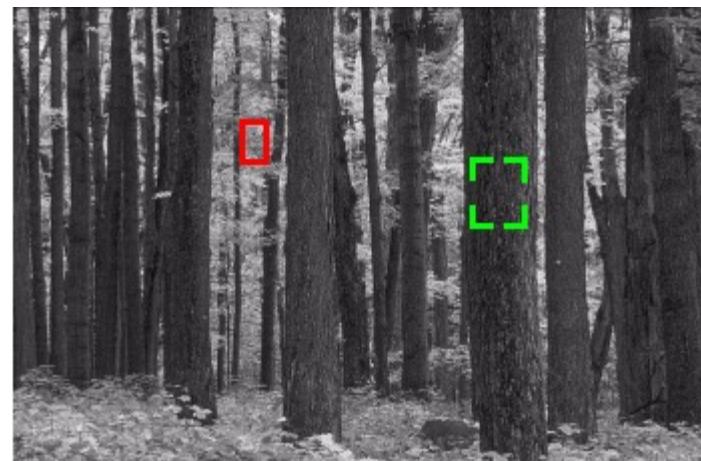
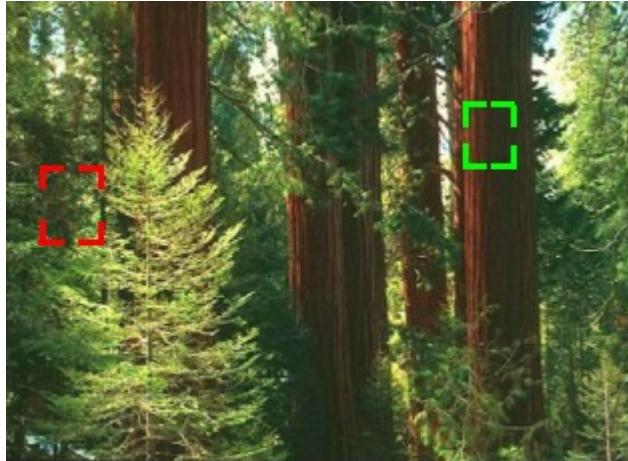
# 问题

当源图像与目标图像颜色相一致的区域亮度值却不一样，导致上色效果不理想



# 解决方案

加入交互，在源图像与目标图像中指定相对应的区域





选框区域  
进行上色



扩展至  
剩余区域



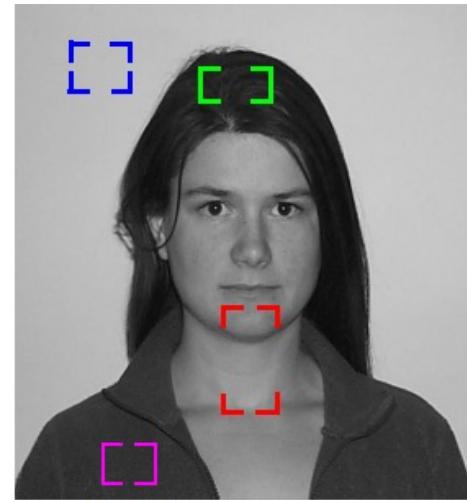
# 细节

- 对选框部分进行上色
  - 对选框部分做 lumiance remapping
  - 源图像中，每块区域做 jittered sampling (~50)
- 扩展剩余区域
  - 对目标图像上的每一个像素，在目标图像已上色的区域中找最佳匹配（根据亮度）
  - 对剩余部分上色

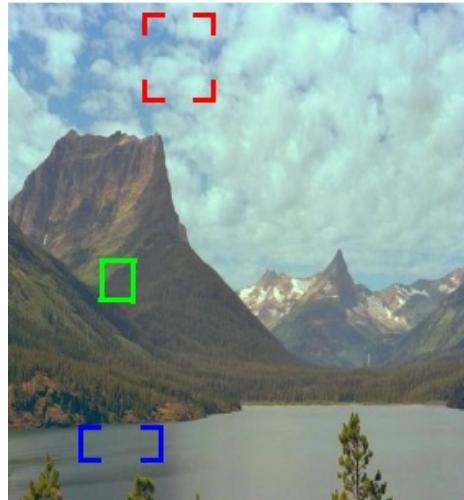
# 结果展示



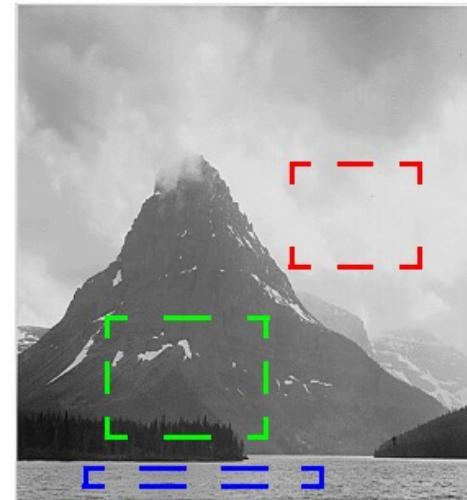
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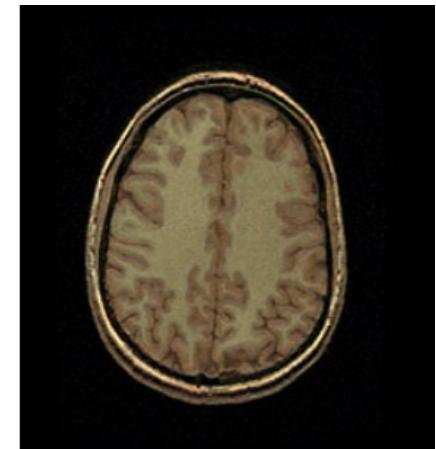
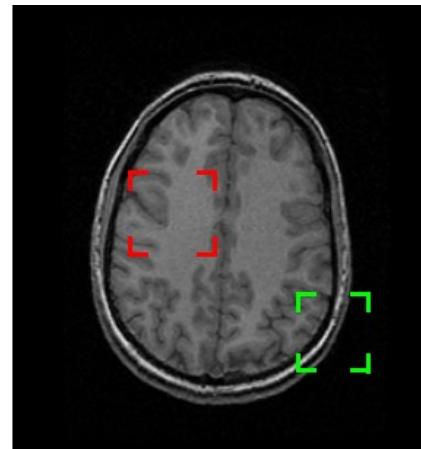
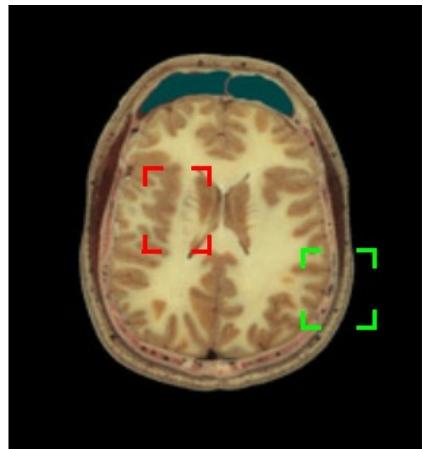
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# 结果展示



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# 扩展

- 选择更为有效的匹配函数
- 参考图像的选择
- 添加约束条件，例如空间一致性

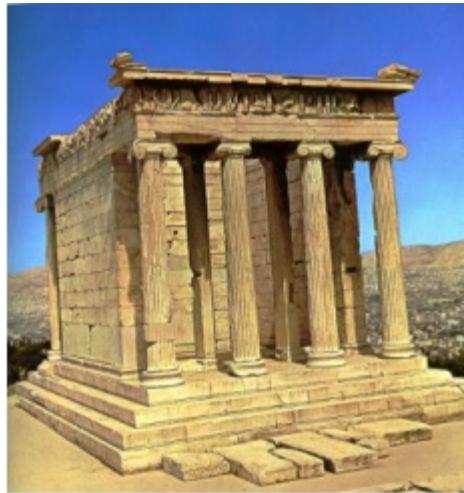
# Colorization by Example

R. Irony, D. Cohen-Or, and D. Lischinski

Eurographics Symposium on Rendering, 2005

# 优点

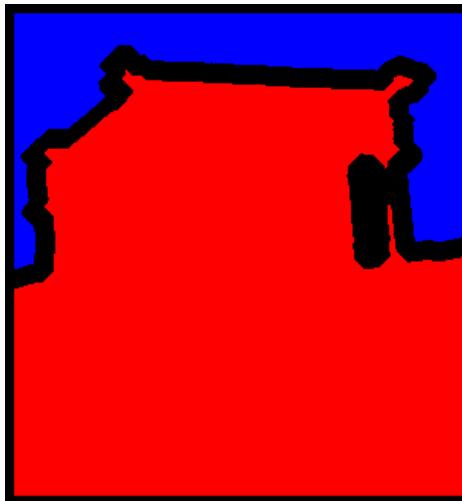
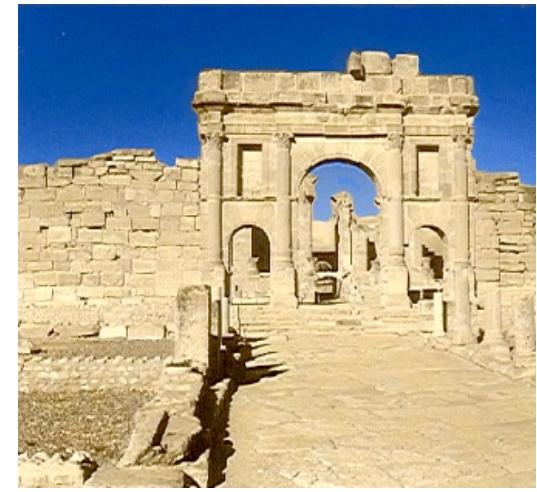
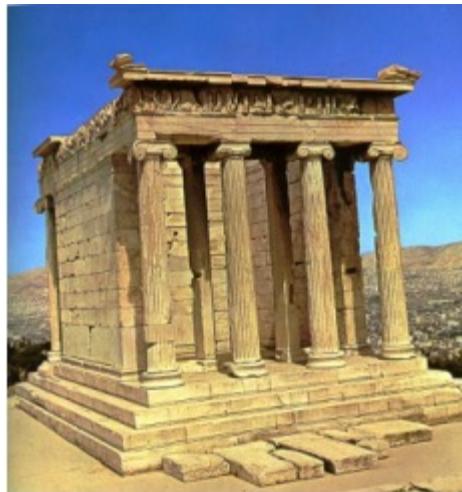
- 提升空间一致性



Welsh et al.

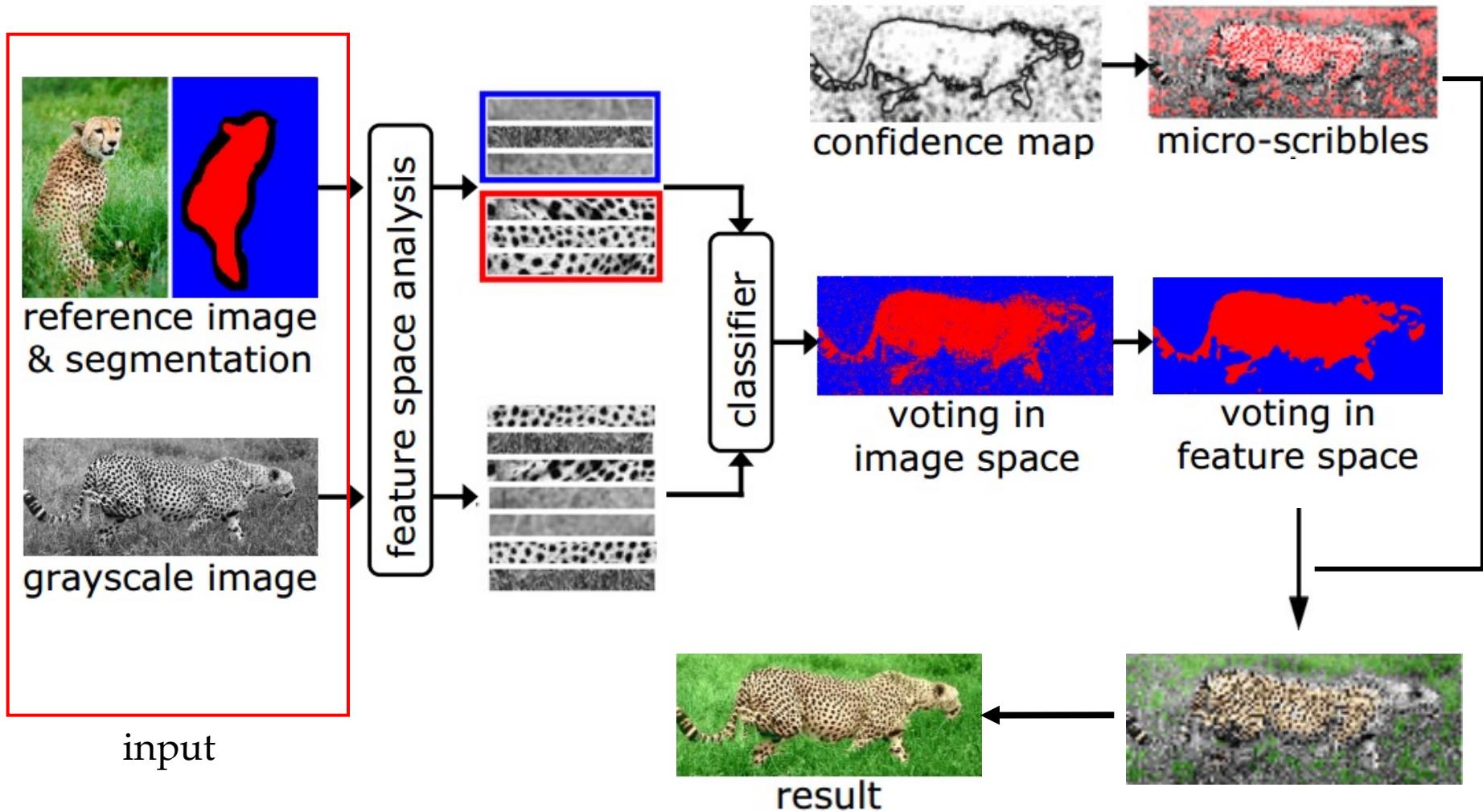
# 优点

- 提升空间一致性

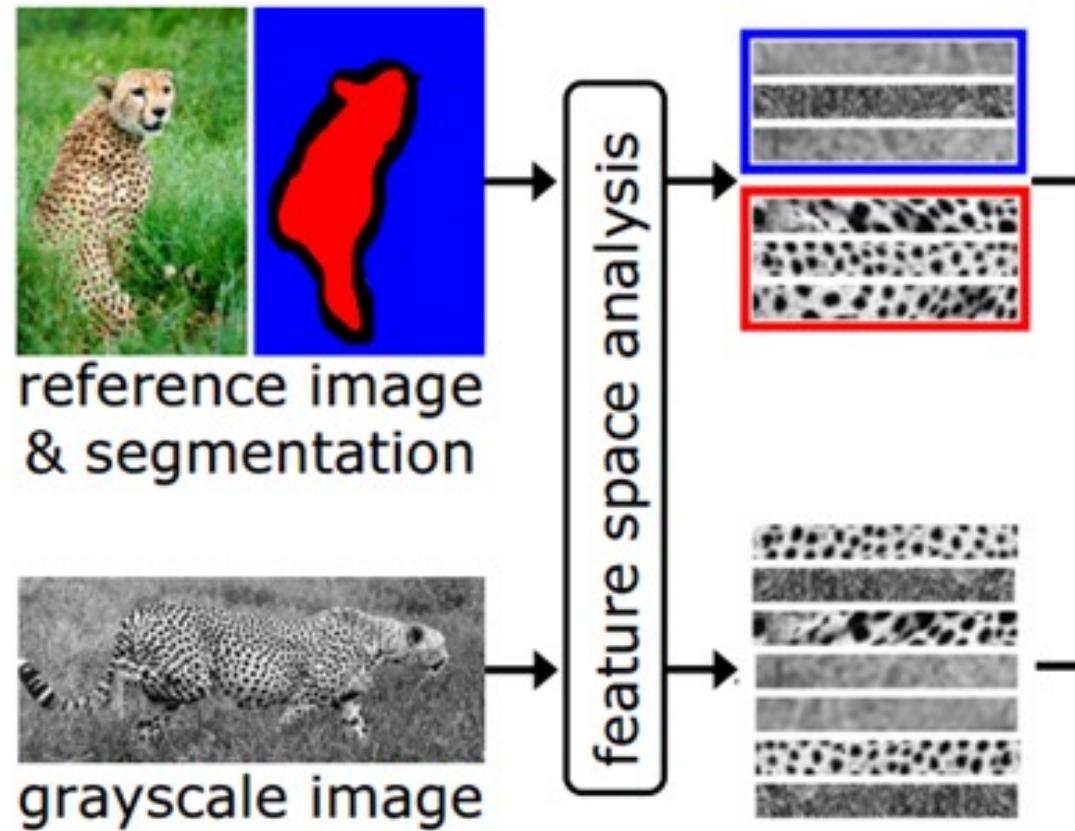


# 概述

Four steps: (1) training, (2) classification, (3) color transfer, (4) optimization



# 概述

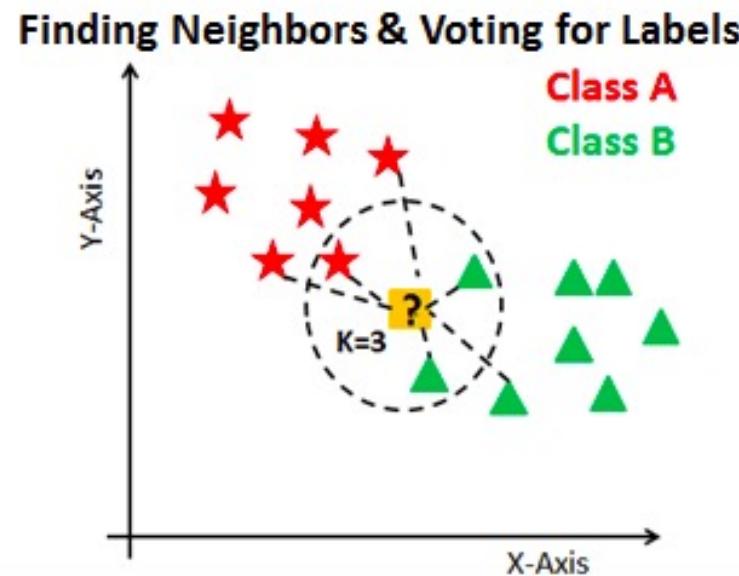
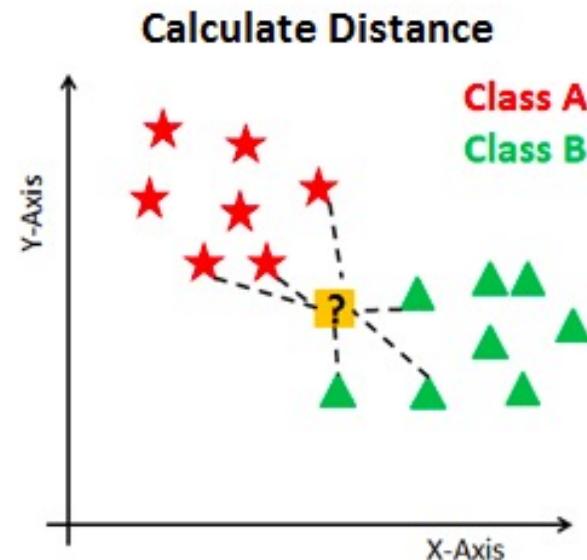
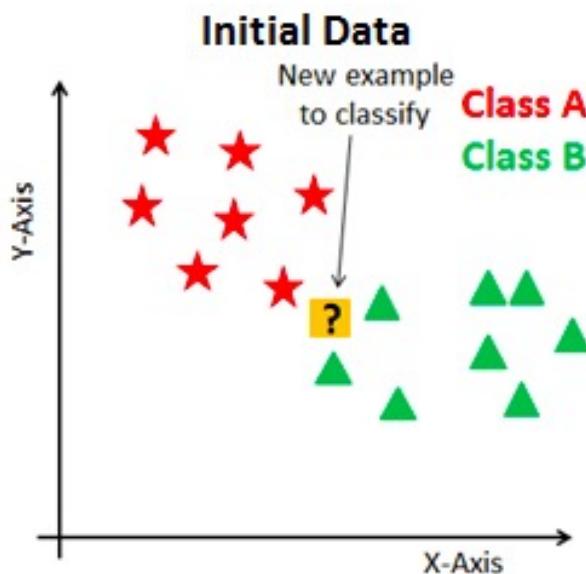


根据参考图像的亮度通道以及分割结果，进行监督学习，构建一个低维的特征向量空间以及分类器。使得某一像素，依据其少量邻域像素，能够判断该像素属于哪块分割区域

# 分类器

- 分类器的作用：针对一个新的特征向量，能判别其属于哪个类别。
- 简单方式：在已分类的特征向量空间内，寻找与新特征向量最相似的。
- 更为合理的方式：
  - 采用KNN，寻求K个与该向量相似度较高的特征向量
  - 观察K个特征向量的归属类别，分布最多的类别作为结果

# KNN



# 更多结果



参考图像



手动分割



待上色图像



自动分割结果



上色结果

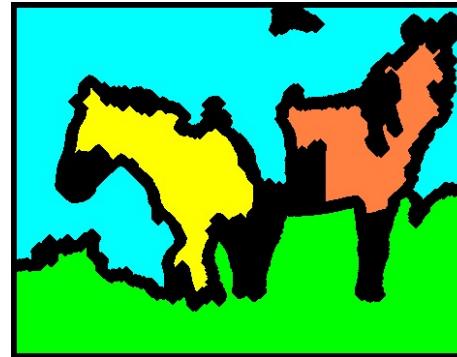
# 更多结果



源图像



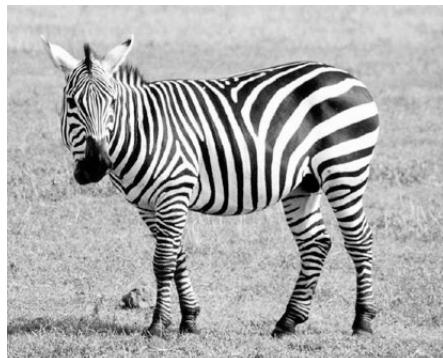
手动分割



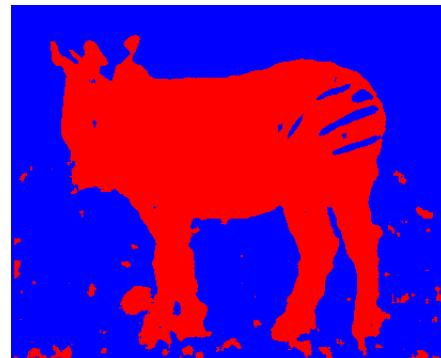
自动分割



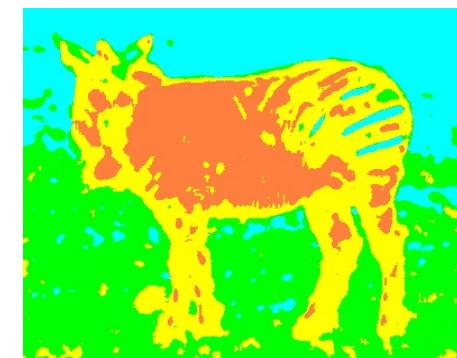
得到相同结果



目标图像



基于手动分割分类



基于自动分割分类

自动分割减轻人  
工负担

# Colorization Using Optimization

A. Levin, D. Lischinski, Y. Weiss

SIGGRAPH 2004

# 画笔交互式上色

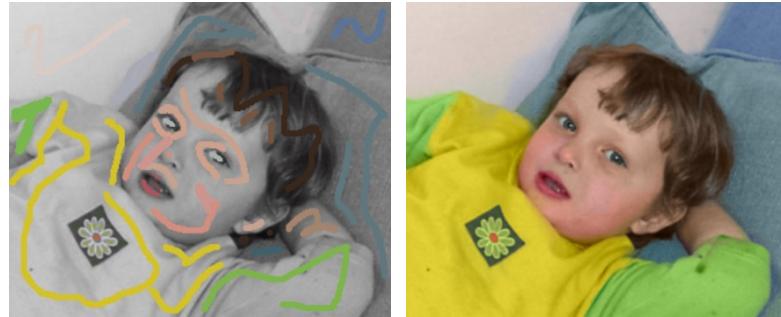


input: 带画笔的灰度图



output: 上色图

# 基本思想



- 相邻的两个像素，如果亮度相似，那么颜色也应保持相似
- 基于该假设，上色问题转换为最小化目标方程：

$$J(U) = \sum_r \left( U(r) - \sum_{s \in N(r)} w_{rs} U(s) \right)^2$$

$$J(U) = \sum_r \left( U(r) - \sum_{s \in N(r)} w_{rs} U(s) \right)^2$$

$U(r), U(s)$ : 像素r,s的U分量

$N(r)$ : 像素r的邻域像素集

$$w_{rs} : \text{权值} \quad w_{rs} \propto e^{-(Y(r)-Y(s))^2 / 2\sigma_r^2}$$

$\mu_r, \sigma_r$ : r像素邻域范围内的亮度均值与标准差

约束条件：用户已指定的颜色区域

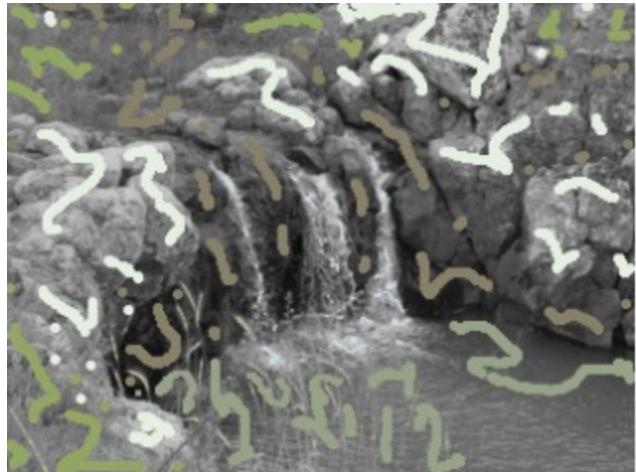
# 邻域

- 对于单张图片，设置邻域半径即可
- 对于视频序列：

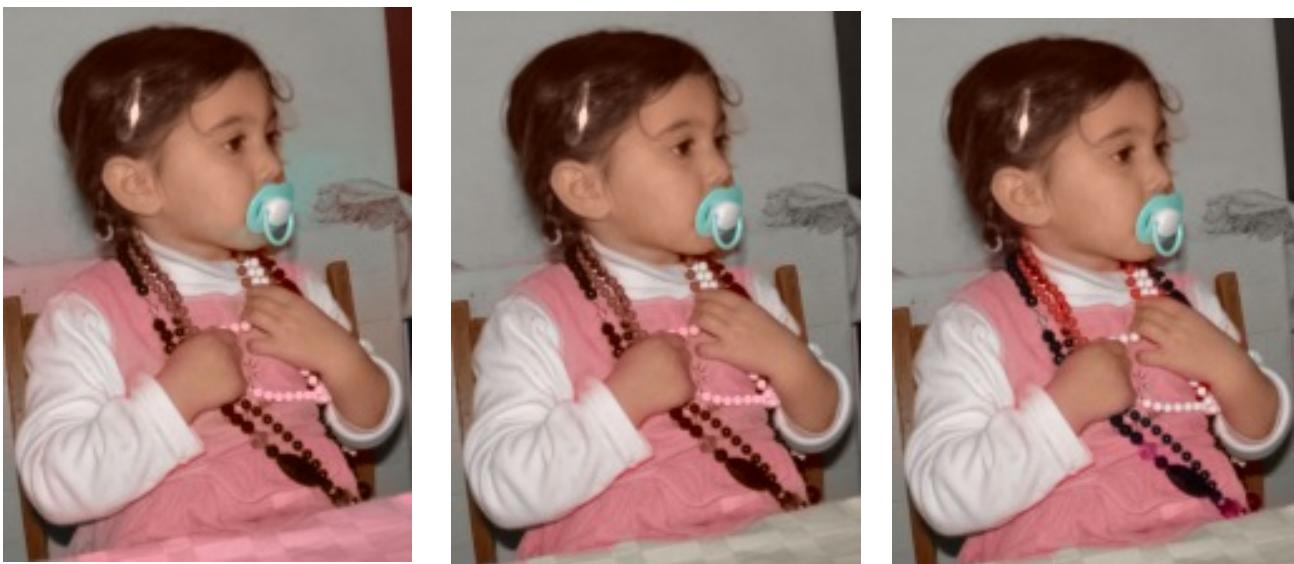
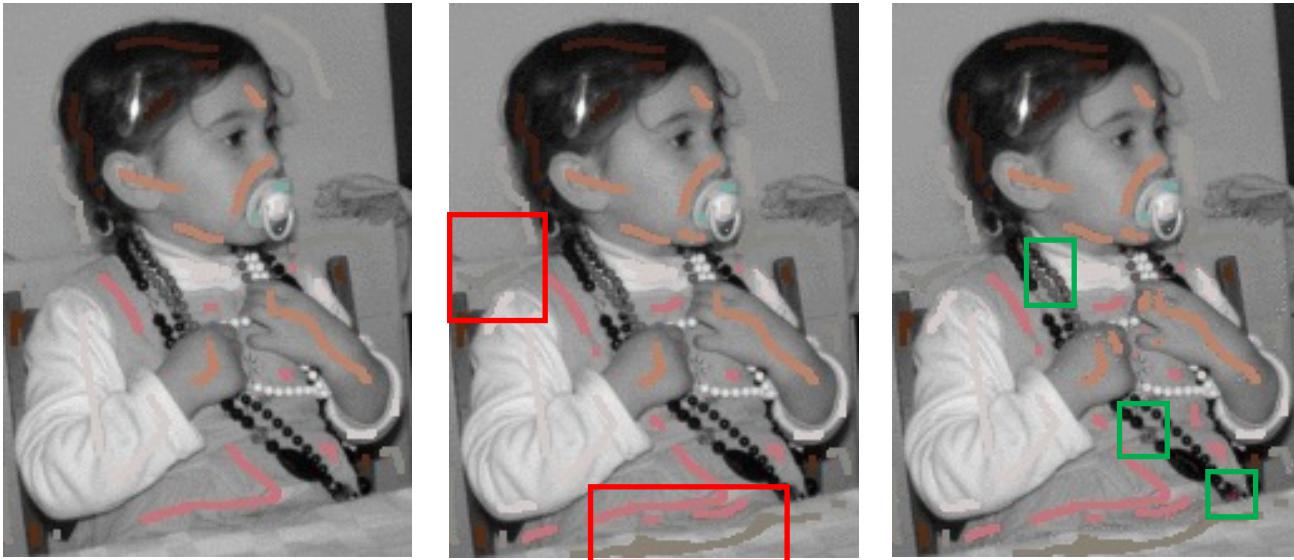
$$\|(x_0 + v_x(x_0), y_0 + v_y(y_0)) - (x_1, y_1)\| < T$$

$v_x(x, y), v_y(x, y)$  : 像素(x, y)在t时刻的光流

# 结果



# 结果



增加画笔

# 视频上色



原视频（83帧）



画笔（7帧）

# 视频上色



原视频



上色视频

# 视频上色



原视频（62帧）



画笔（10帧）

# 视频上色



原视频



上色视频

# 视频上色



原视频（43帧）



画笔（5帧）

# 视频上色



原视频



上色视频

# 视频上色



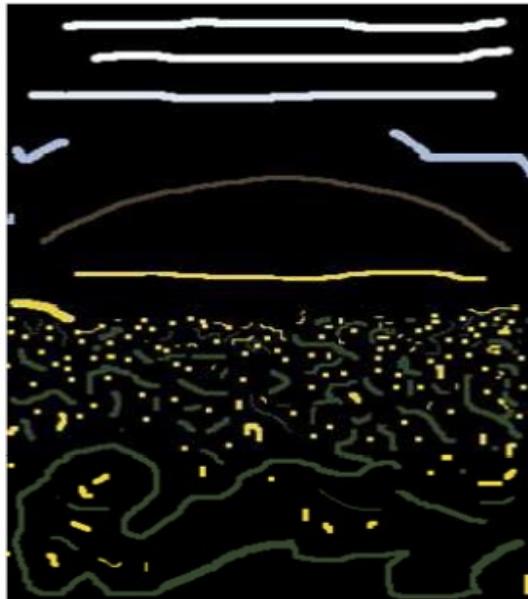
# Natural Image Colorization

L. Qing, F. Wen, D. Cohen-Or, L. Liang, Y.-Q. Xu,  
H. Shum

Eurographics Symposium on Rendering, 2007

# 难点

处理highly textured图像需要大量的交互



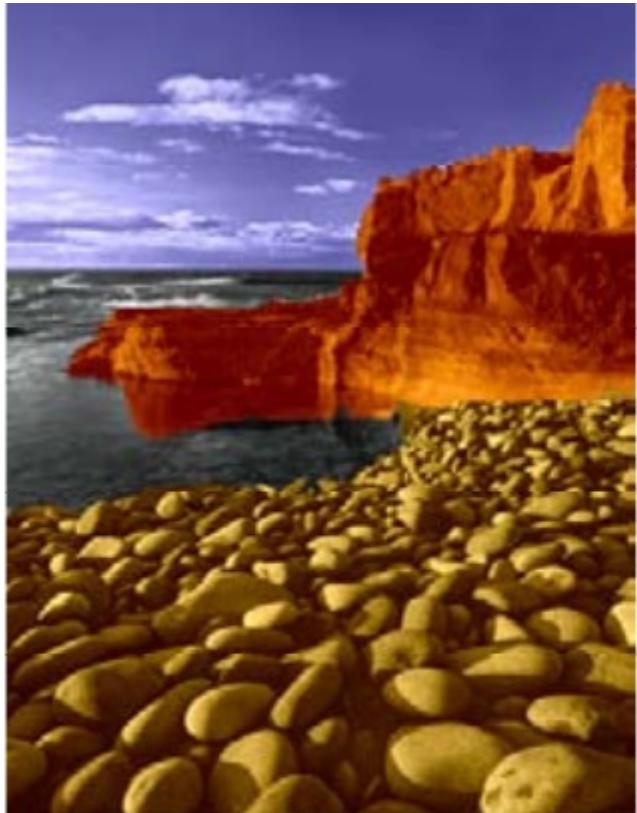
画笔上色 (Levin et al.)

# 方法

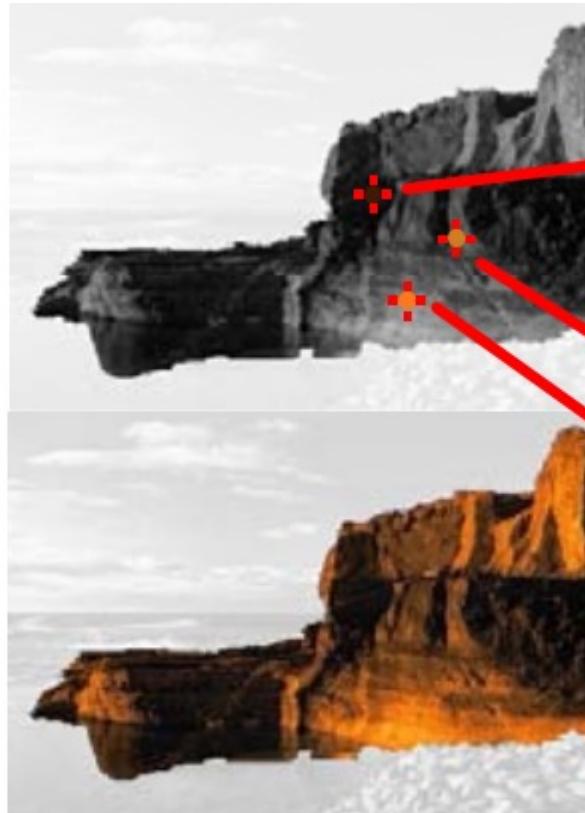
- 用户画笔大致指定相同颜色的区域（左图）
- 根据画笔，自动分割图像（中图）
- 用户为每一块区域的少量像素指定颜色（中图）
- 根据分割结果与用户指定的颜色，给整幅图进行上色（右图）



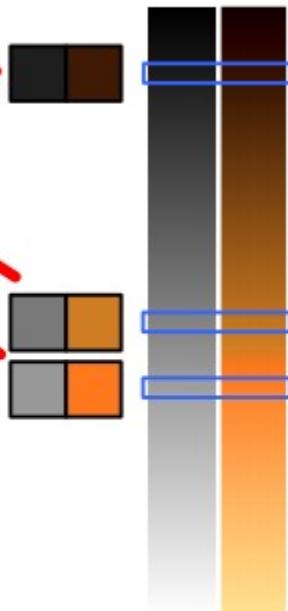
# 颜色映射



(a)

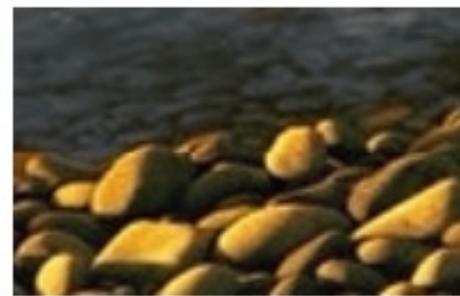
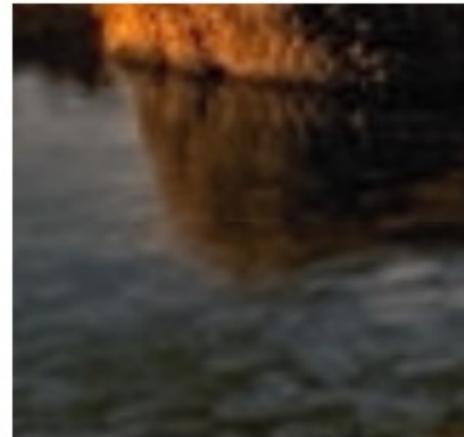


(b)

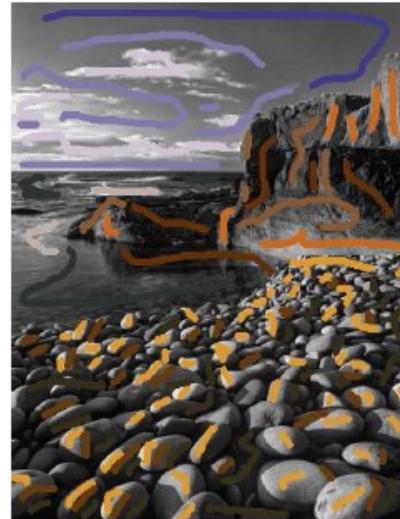
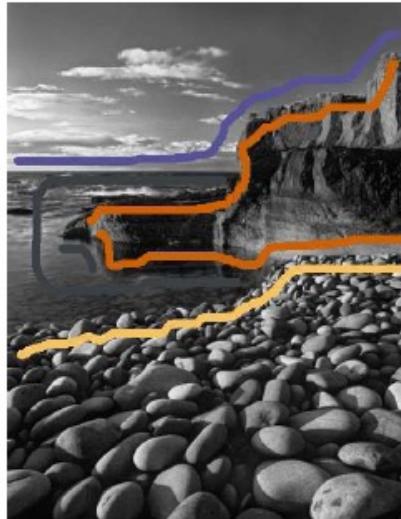


(c) (d)

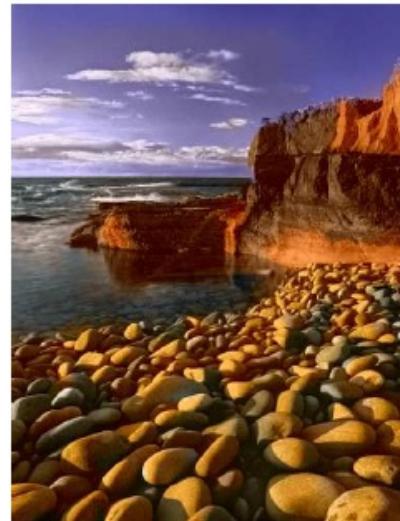
# 细节



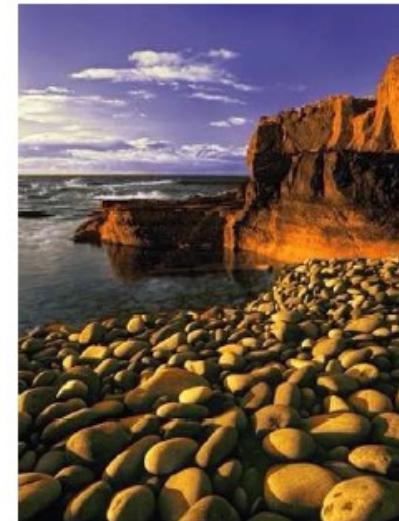
# 对比



Levin



Levin



新方法

# 对比

Levin



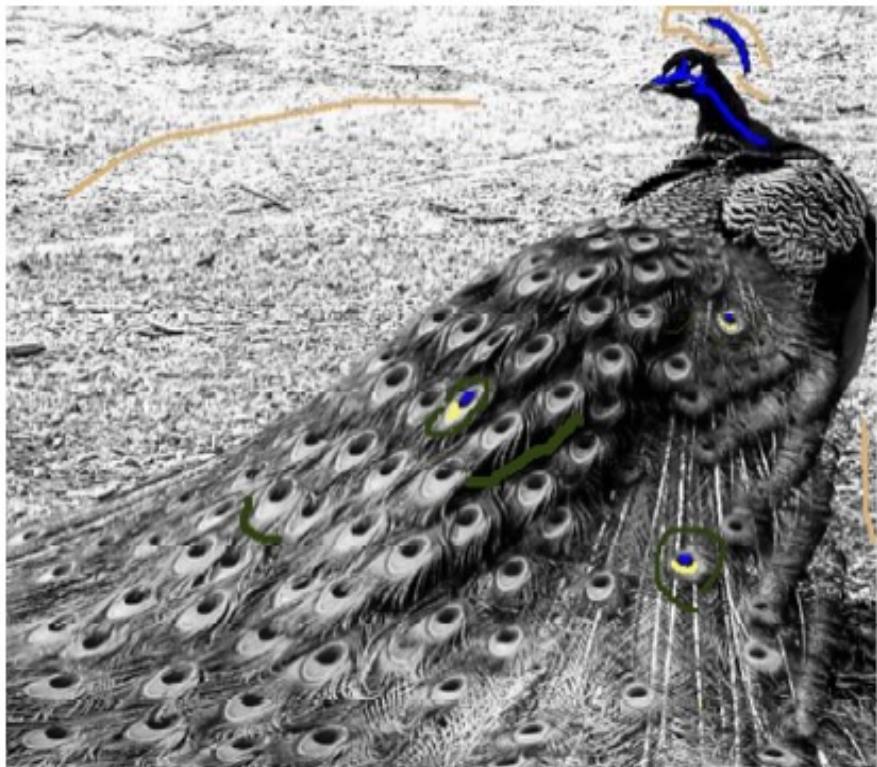
新方法



# 更多结果



# 高难度



# 漫画



# 上色总结

- 样本上色
  - Transferring color to grayscale images (Welsh et al. 2002)
    - 缺点：空间一致性
  - Colorization by example (Irony et al. 2005)
    - 解决空间一致性、加入分割
- 画笔上色
  - Colorization using optimization (Levin et al. 2004)
    - 缺点：复杂图像画笔需求过多，纹理不连续的图像效果不好
  - Natural image colorization (Qing et al. 2007)
    - 解决图像纹理不连续的上色问题

# 重上色

- 重上色是调整图像颜色的过程，主要用于调整颜色的强度、整张图像的亮度和对比度，使得人更容易感知图像信息。
- 可以先将彩色图像转为灰度图像，再对灰度图像重新上色。

转为灰度图像的目标：使得不同物体在灰度图像中仍保留着较强的对比度。

# Color2Gray: Salience-Preserving Color Removal

Amy A. Gooch, Sven C . Olsen, Jack Tumblin,  
and Bruce Gooch

SIGGRAPH 2005

# 转换灰度图



彩色图



仅使用亮度



Photoshop Grayscale



PSGray + Auto Contrast

传统方法致力于增强对比度，图像灰度校正。但是对于灰度值相同的区域没有作用

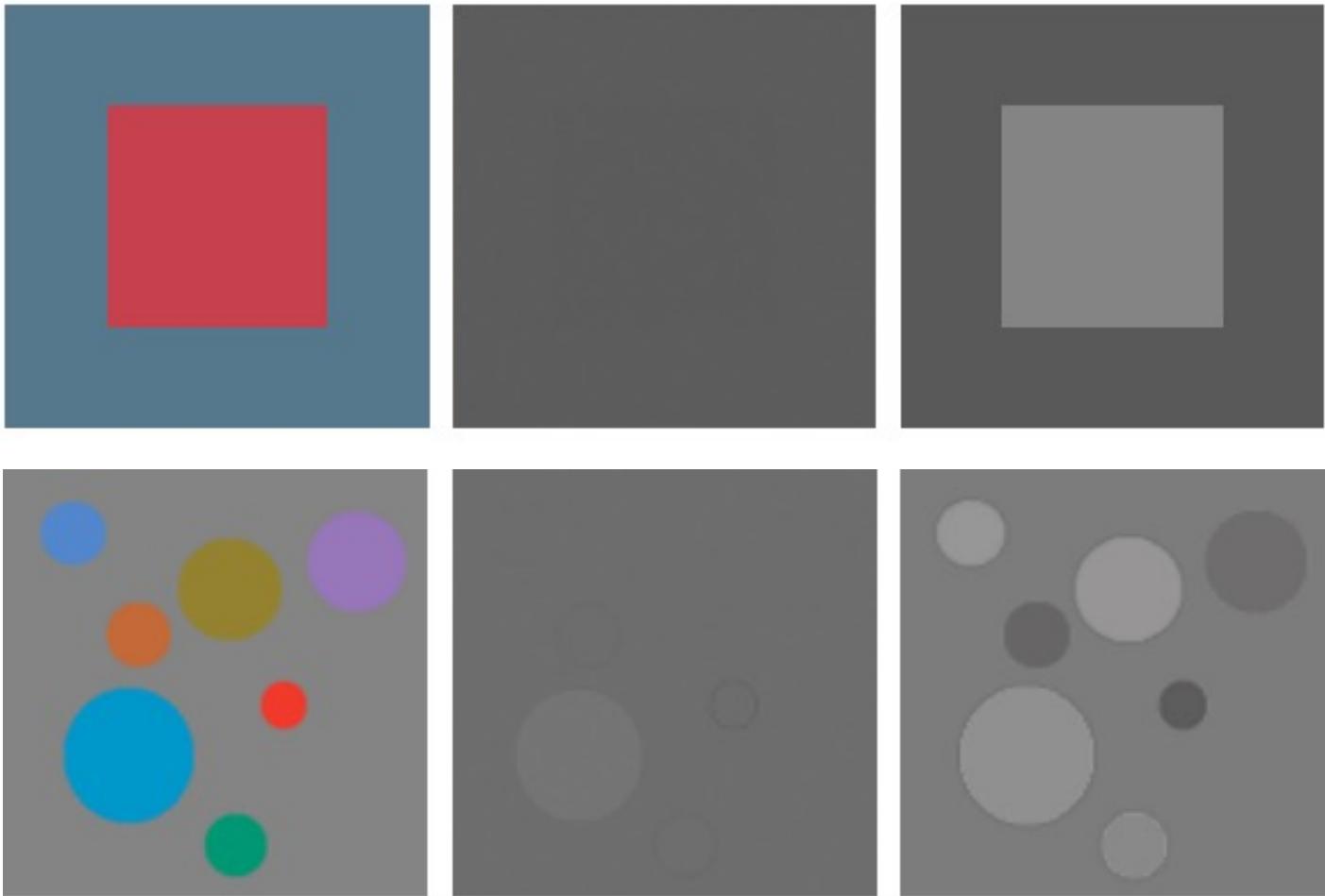
# 转换灰度图



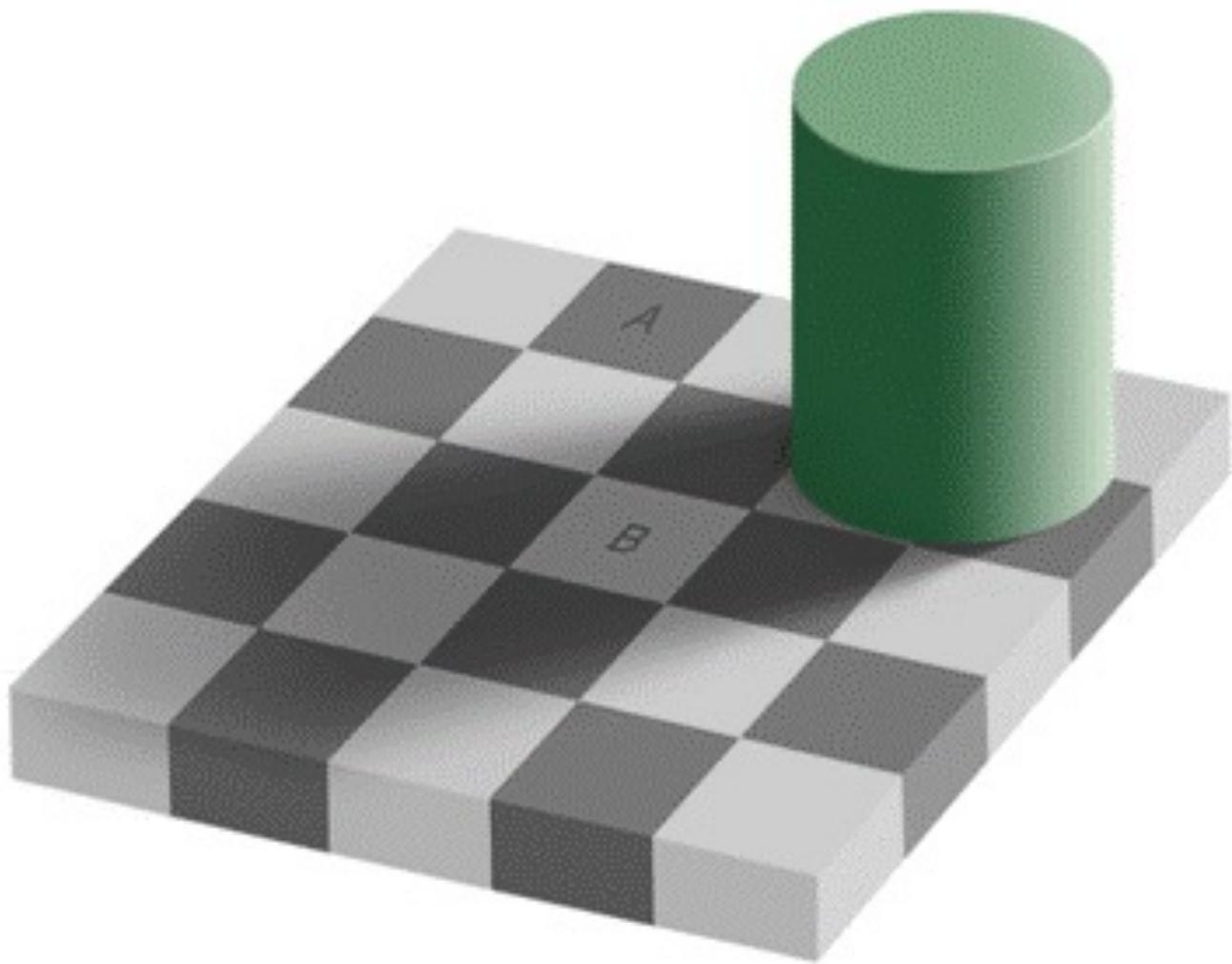
彩色图



新方法



对于亮度相同的区域，传统方法（中图）会丢失特征，新方法能够保留特征（右图）



# 算法概览

- 将图像从RGB空间转为Lab空间
- 利用L通道初始化灰度图，记为 $g$
- 对于彩色图像中像素*i*的每个邻域内像素*j*
  - 计算亮度距离
  - 计算色度距离 $\delta_{ij}$
- 根据亮度和色度距离进行联合优化，确定在灰度图像中的相应灰度值

最小化目标方程:  $f(g) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{K}} ((g_i - g_j) - \delta_{ij})^2$

保持相邻像素  
视觉上的差别

# 结果



Photoshop Gray



Color2Gray

# 结果

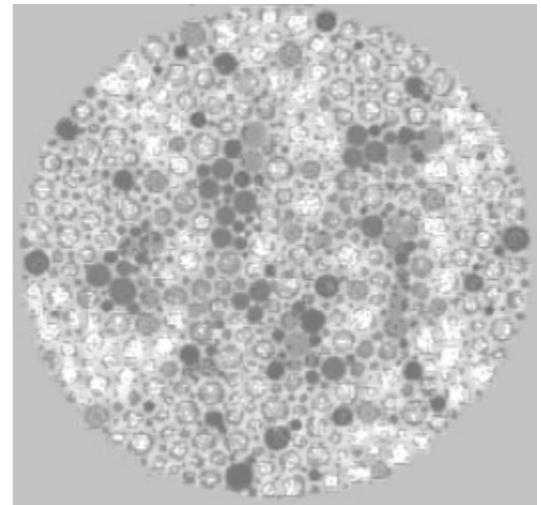
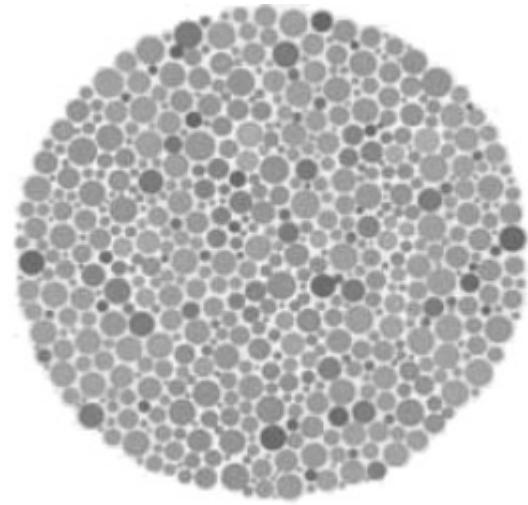
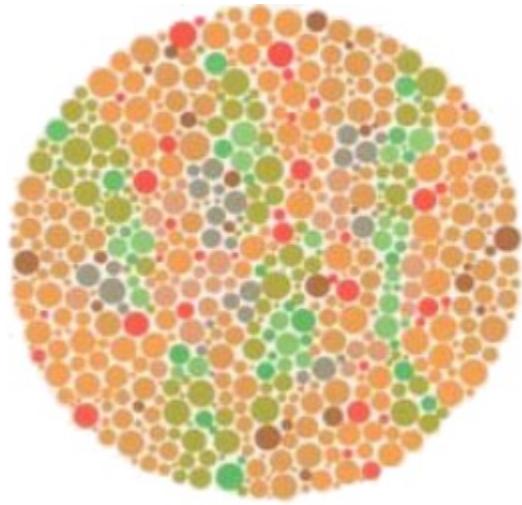
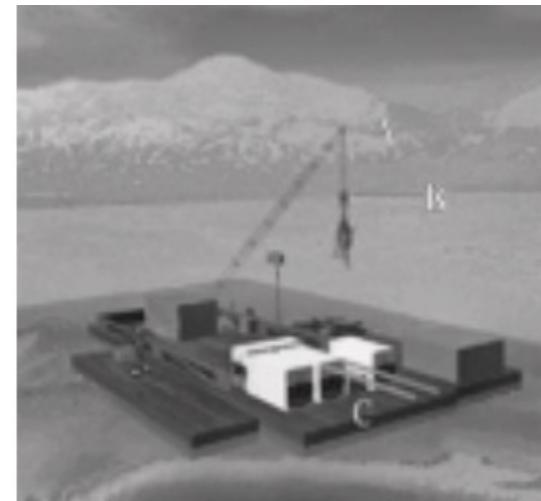
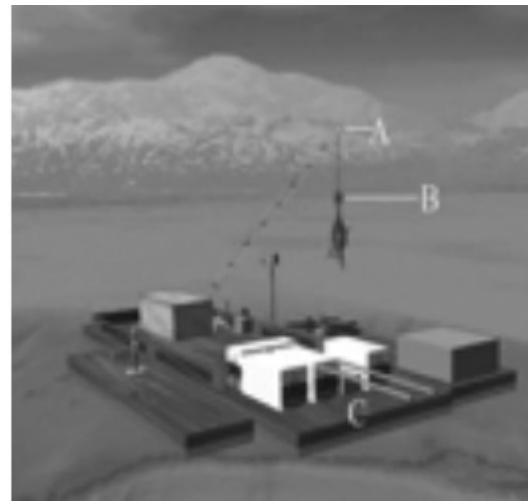
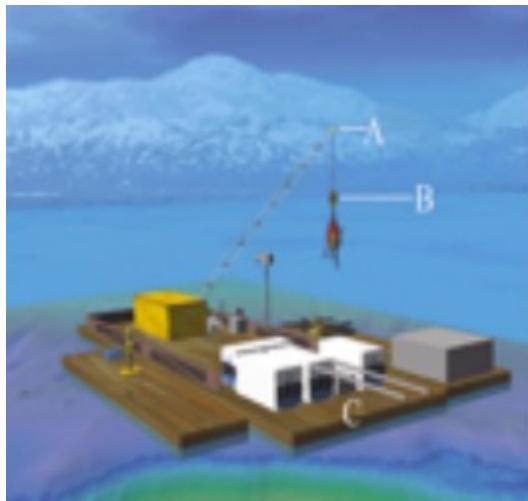


Photoshop Gray



Color2Gray

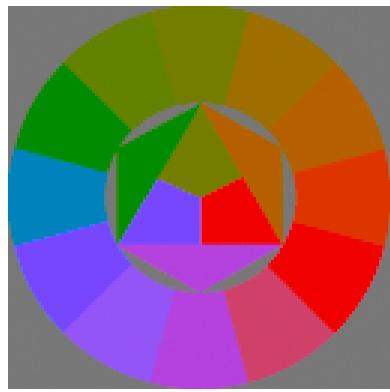
# 结果



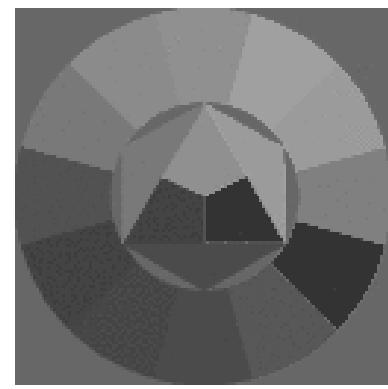
Photoshop Gray

Color2Gray

# 结果



Photoshop Gray



Color2Gray

# 结果



Color2Gray



Color2Gray+Color

# 结果



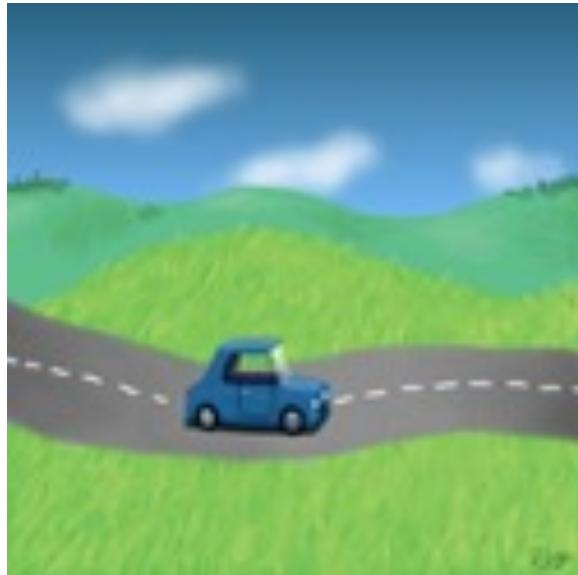
原图



Photoshop



Color2Gray



# 结果



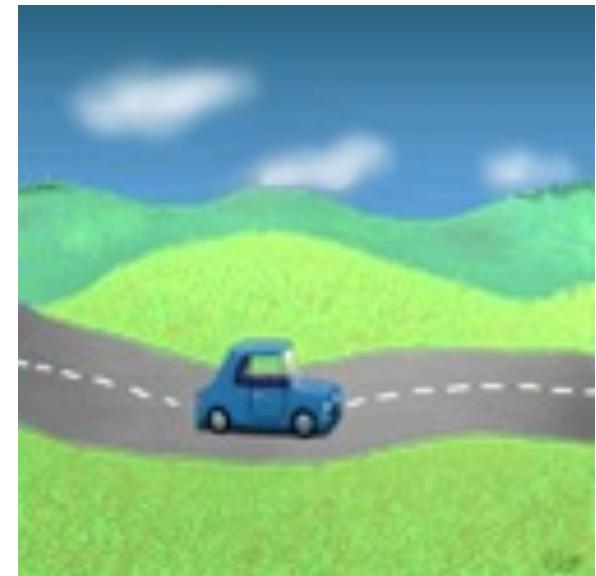
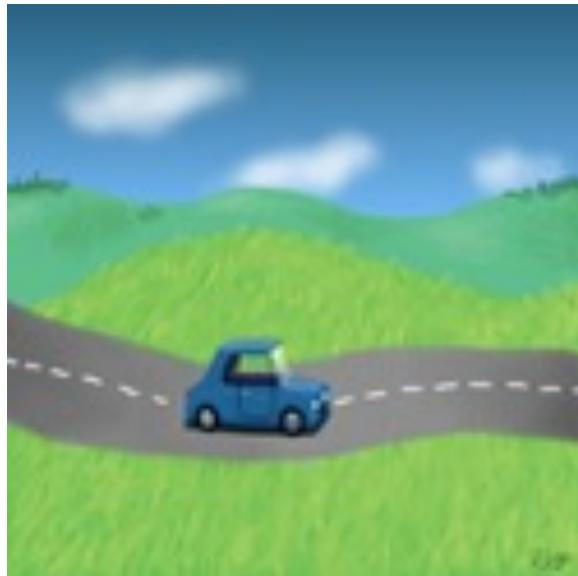
原图



Photoshop



Color2Gray+Color



# Color Harmonization

Daniel Cohen-Or, Olga Sorkine,  
Ran Gal, Tommer Leyvand, and Ying-Qing Xu

SIGGRAPH 2006

# Color Harmony ?

Harmonic colors 是一个在人类视觉感知下较为舒适、美观的颜色集合。

不取决于某组特定的颜色，取决于各个颜色的协调搭配。

有经验的艺术家往往凭借经验或直觉来选择合适的颜色集，然后借助某些工具手动交互的调整图片的颜色搭配。

# Color Harmony ?



original image

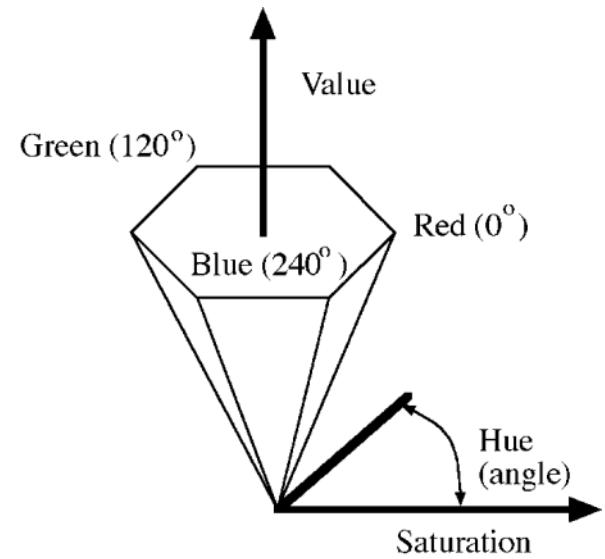
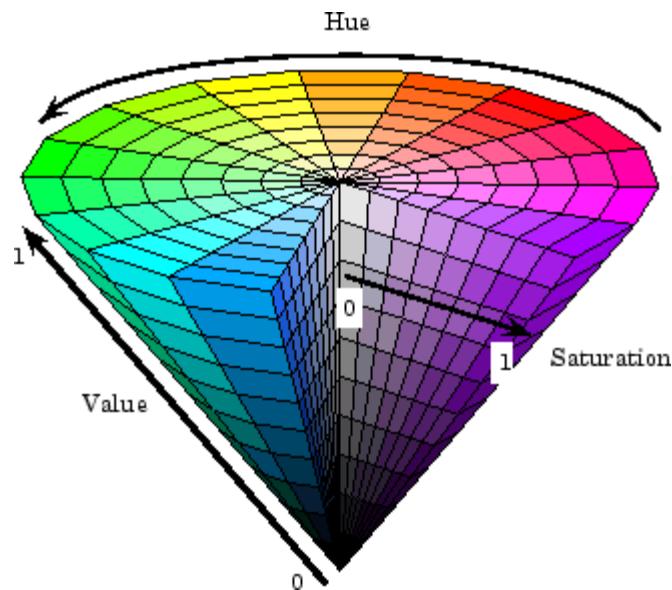
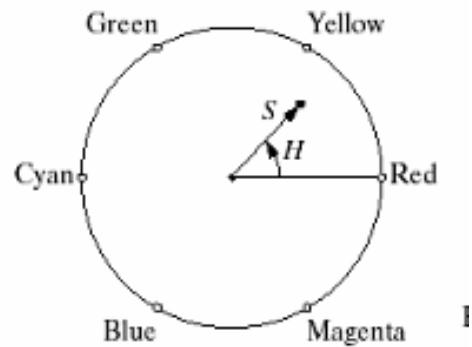
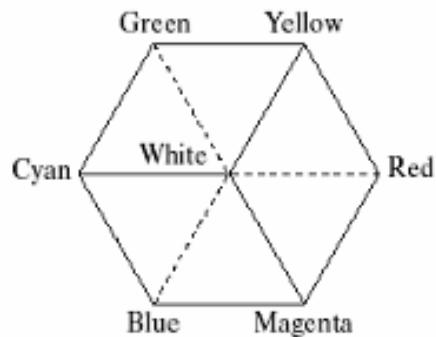


our method (automatically)

# Color Harmonization

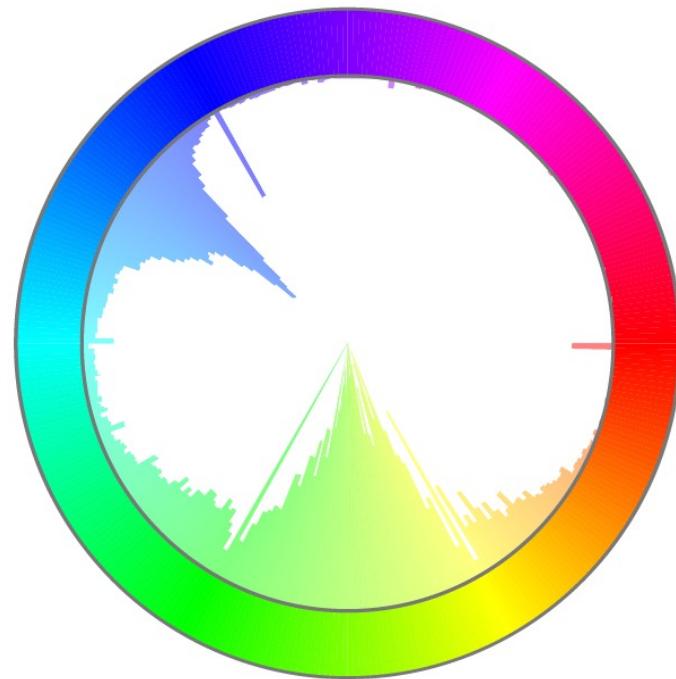


# HSV

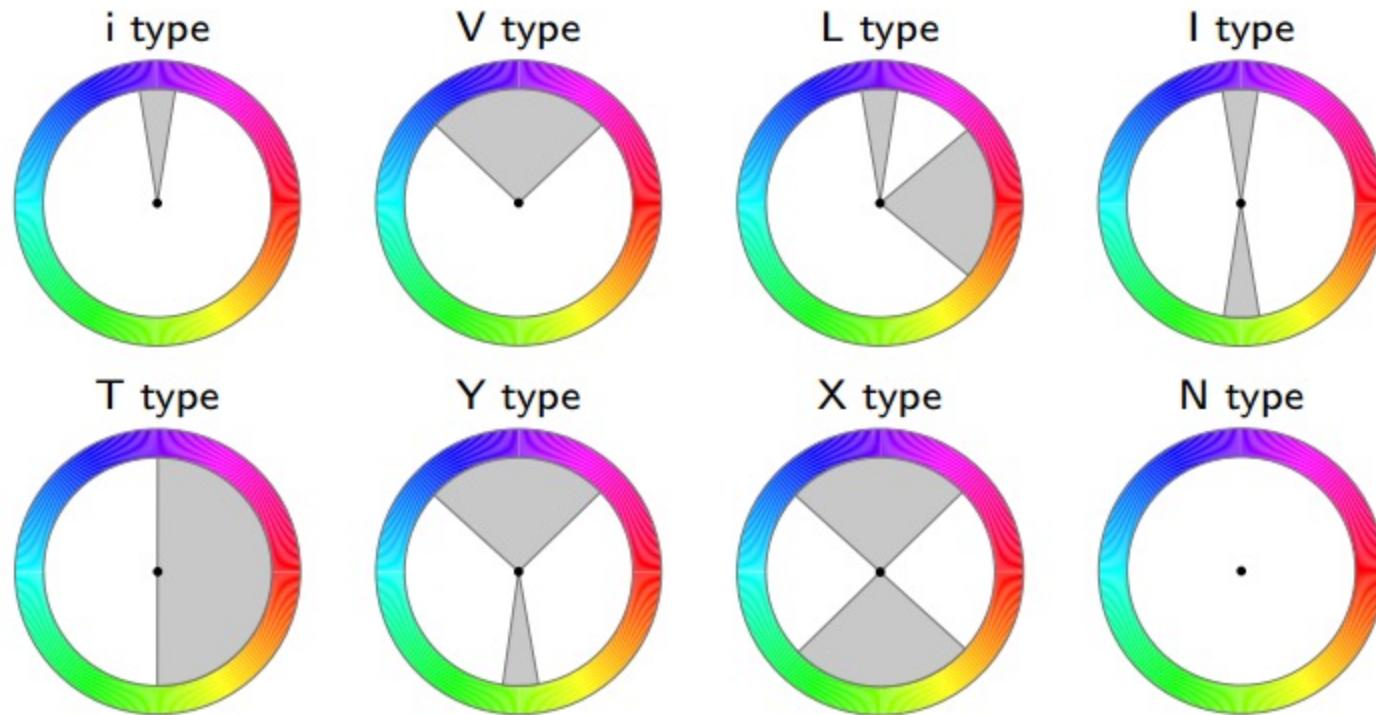


Hue, Saturation, Value

# HSV色轮



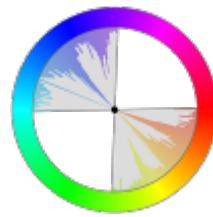
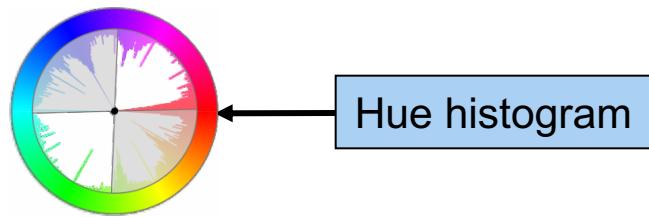
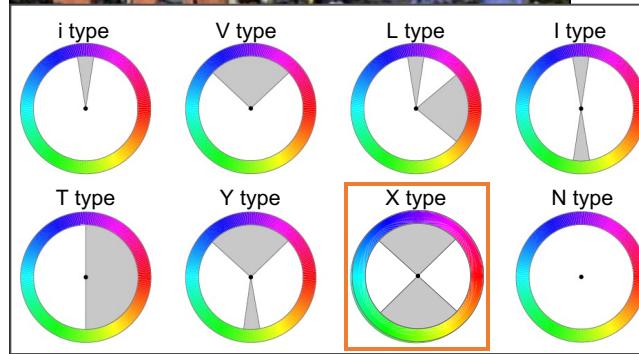
# HSV色轮



根据经验得出的符合Harmony的颜色分布

TOKUMARU, M., MURANAKA, N., AND IMANISHI, S. 2002.  
Color design support system considering color harmony.

# Harmonization

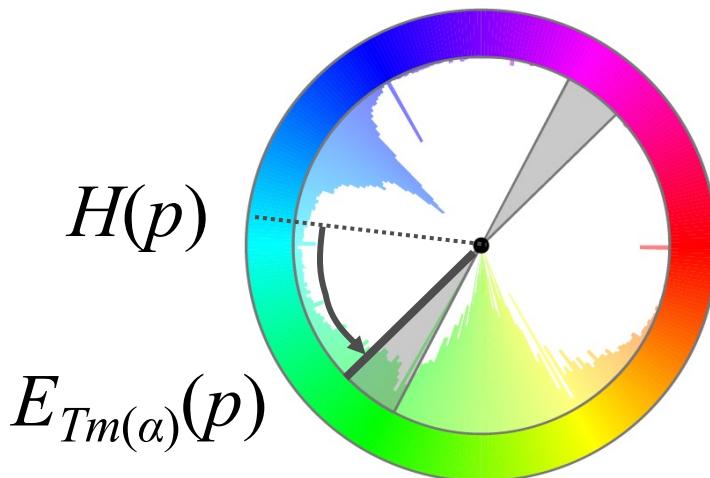


# Harmony 方程

弧长

像素 $p$ 色度 像素 $p$ 最近扇区边缘 像素 $p$ 饱和度

$$F(X, (T_m, \alpha)) = \sum_{p \in X} \|H(p) - E_{Tm(\alpha)}(p)\| \cdot S(p)$$

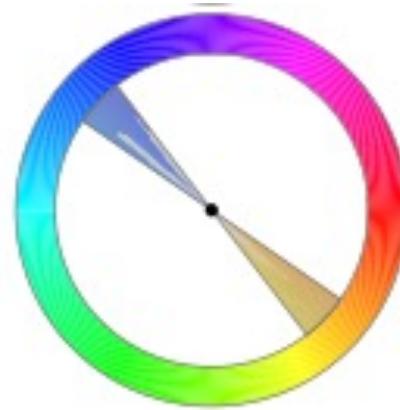
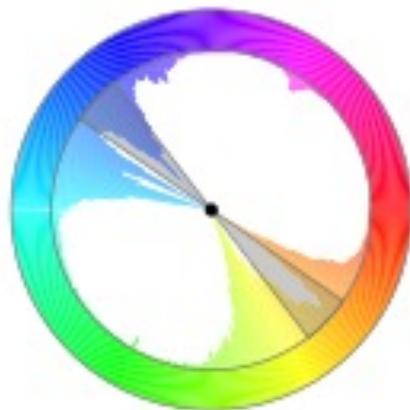


# 最佳harmony模板

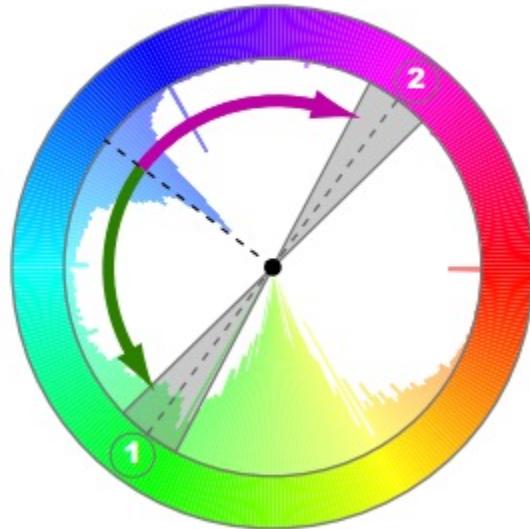
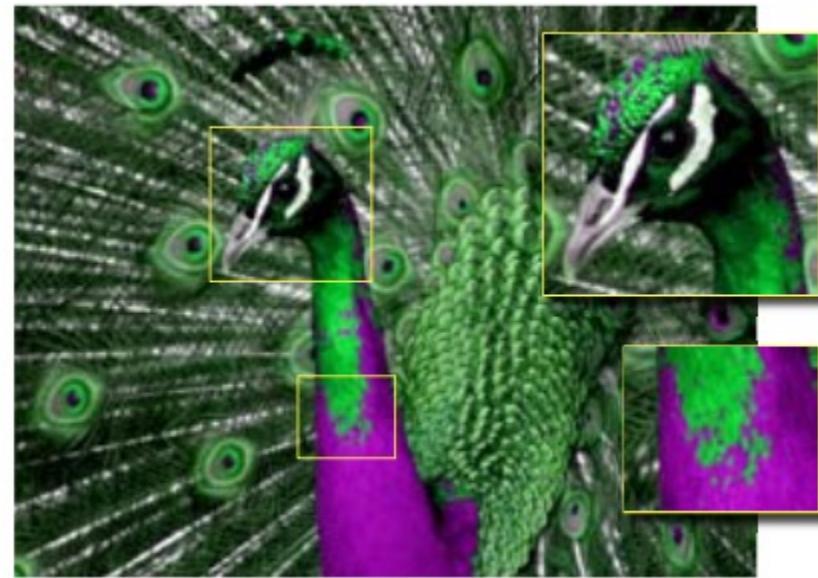
对每个模板  $T_m$ , 根据  $F(X, (T_m, \alpha))$  计算最佳角度  $\alpha$ ,  
寻找最佳匹配, 之后重新上色。

$$(T_{m_0}, \alpha_0) = \arg \min_{(m, \alpha)} F(X, (T_m, \alpha))$$

# 结果

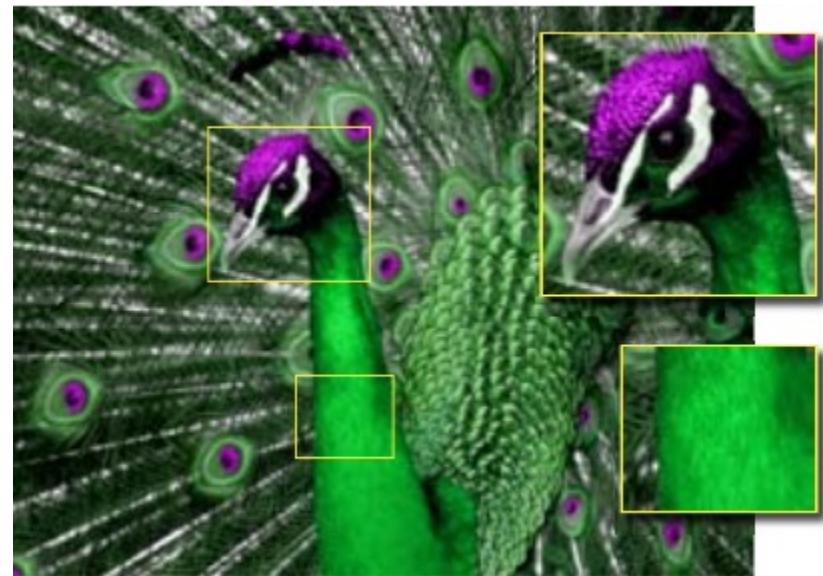


# 问题



不连续，蓝色区域的像素有的shift到1，  
有的shift到2

# Graph-cut

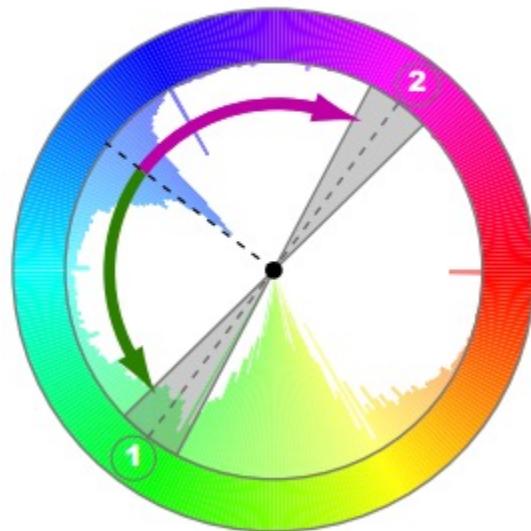


Graph-cut 优化

# Graph-cut

$$E(V) = \lambda E_1(V) + E_2(V)$$

$$V = \{v(p_1), \dots, v(p_{|\Omega|})\}$$



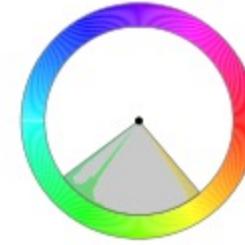
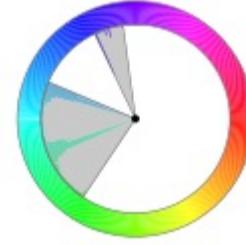
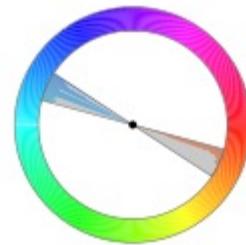
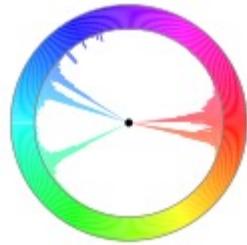
# Graph-cut

$$E(V) = \lambda E_1(V) + E_2(V)$$

$$E_1(V) = \sum_{i=1}^{|\Omega|} \| H(p_i) - H(v(p_i)) \| \cdot S(p_i)$$

$$E_2(V) = \sum_{\{p,q\} \in N} \delta(v(p), v(q)) \cdot S_{\max}(p, q) \cdot \| H(p) - H(q) \|^{-1}$$

# 结果



原图

选择不同模板进行重上色

# 结果



(d) original



(e) harmonized foreground



根据国旗的配色类型，重  
上色图片

总结：

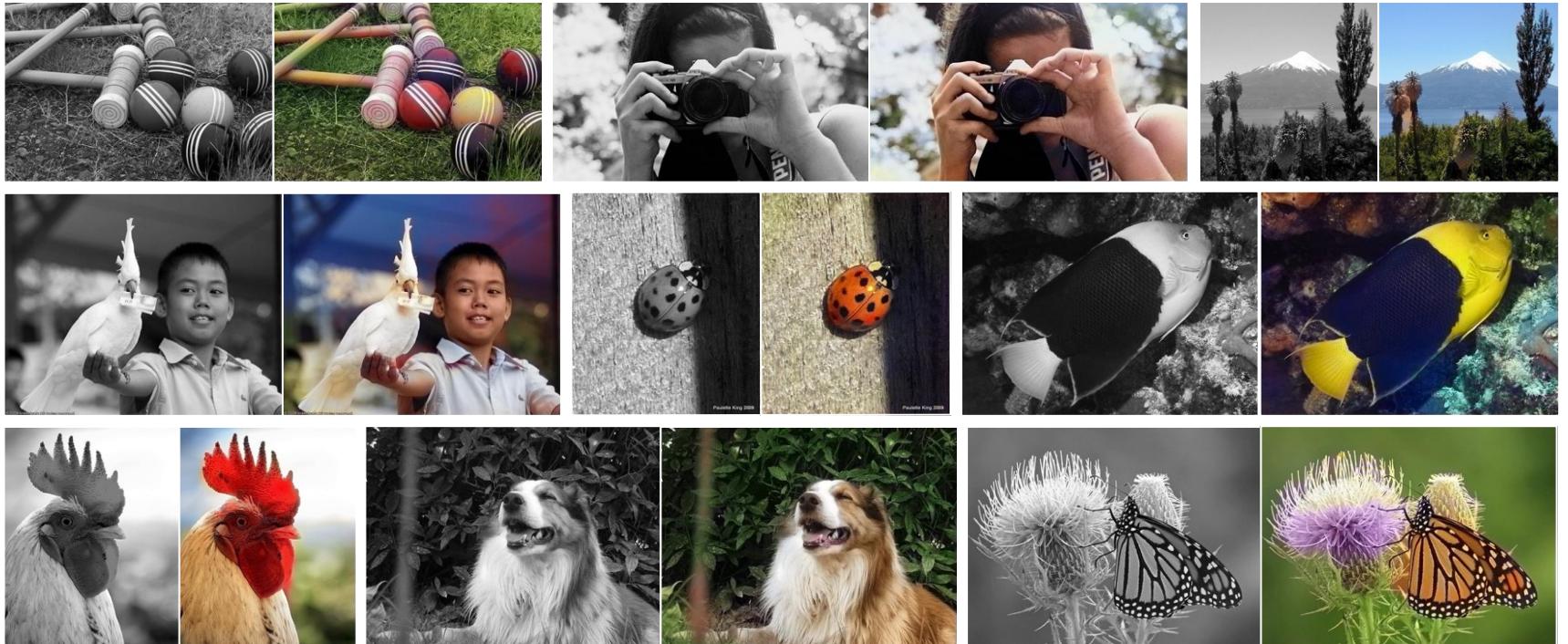
- 上色方法
  - 利用样本上色
  - 交互式上色
- 关键技术
  - 如何匹配
  - 如何分割
  - 如何保证空间时间一致性

# The modern approach?

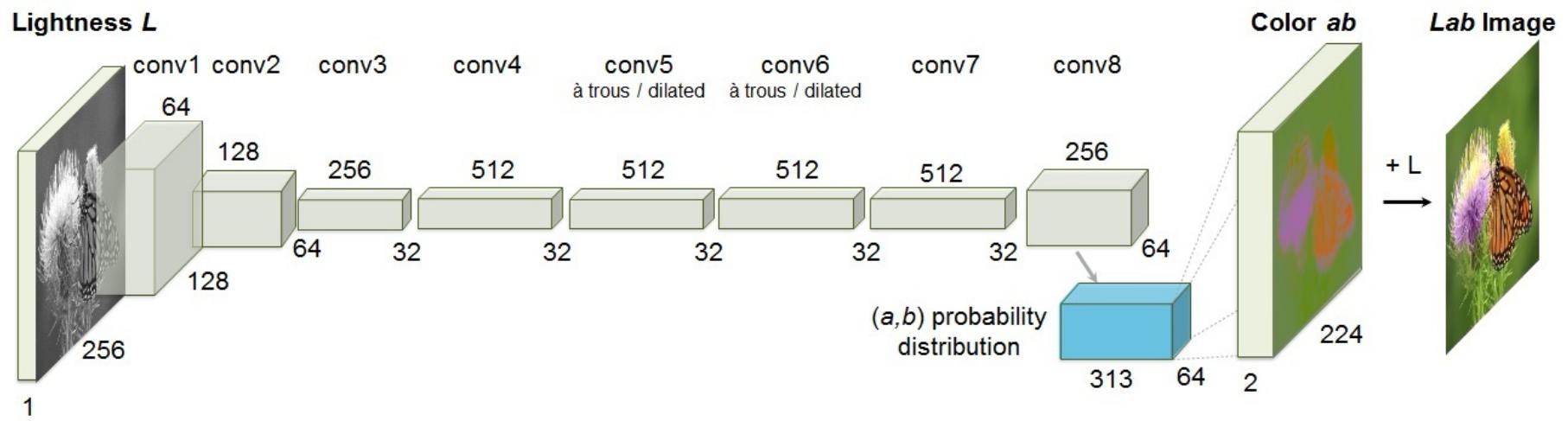
# Colorful Image Colorization

Richard Zhang, Phillip Isola, Alexei A. Efros  
`{rich.zhang,isola,efros}@eecs.berkeley.edu`

University of California, Berkeley



# Convolutional Neural Networks



<http://richzhang.github.io/colorization/>

# Loss function for image synthesis

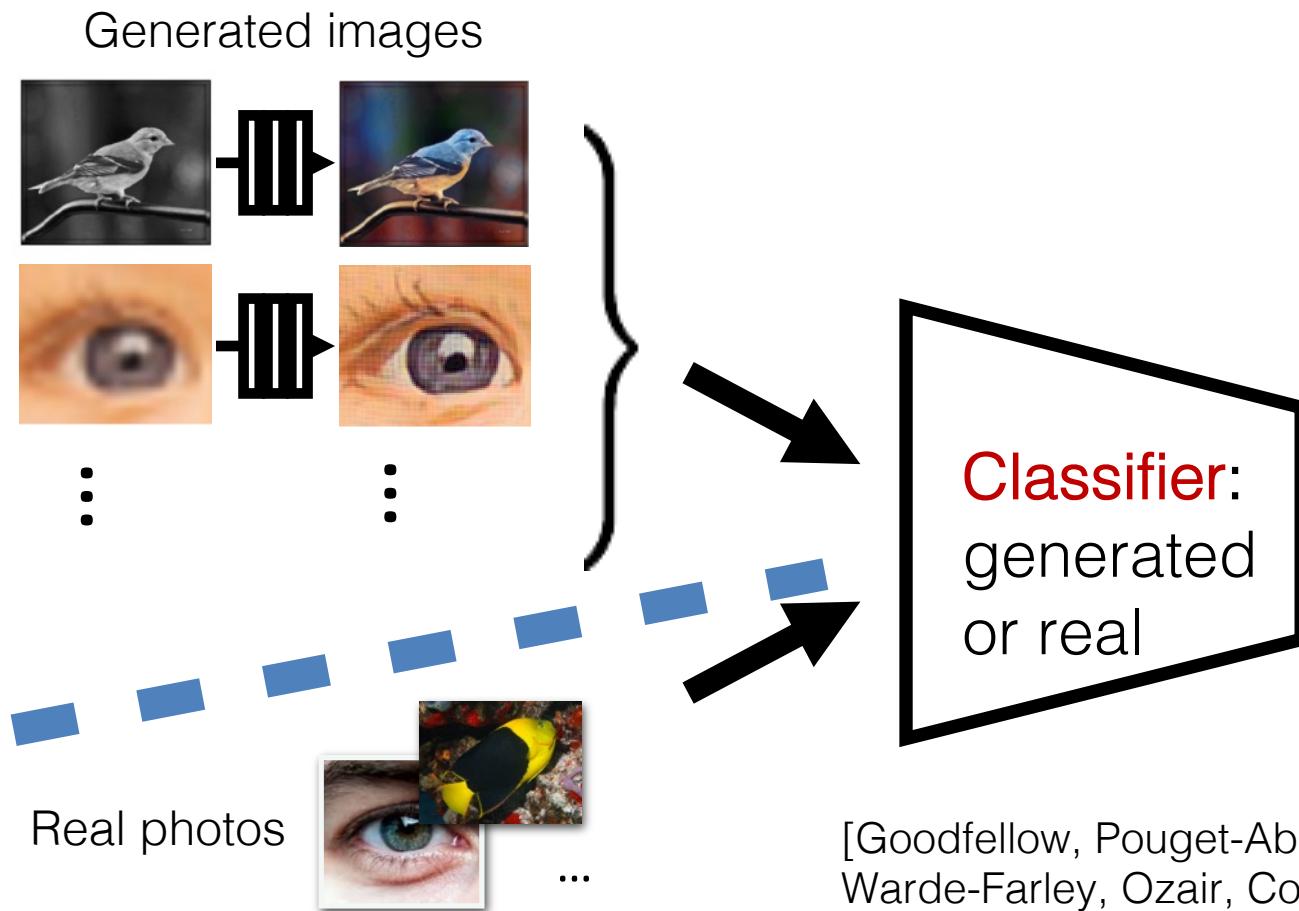
- Reconstruction loss

$$L(\Theta) = \|F(X; \Theta) - Y\|^2$$

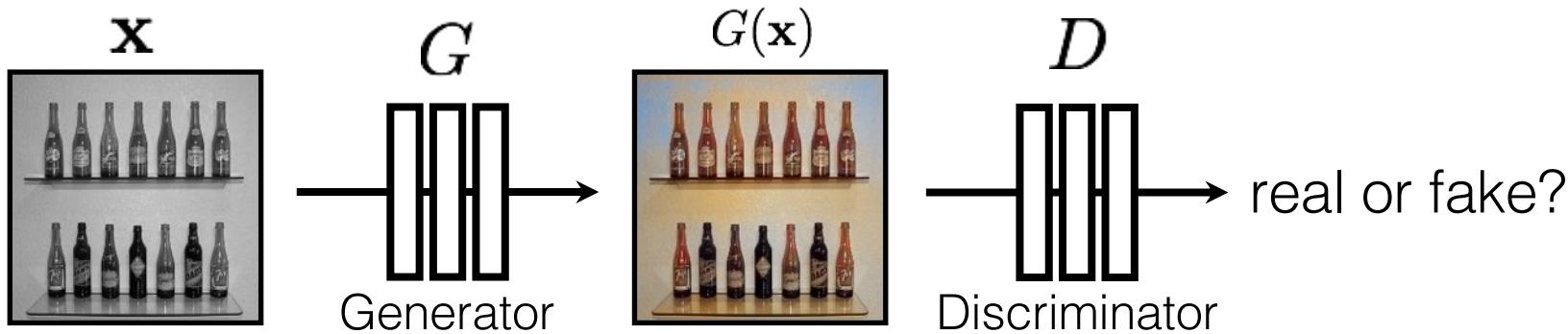
- Problem with reconstruction loss
  - Cannot handle the case with multiple solutions
  - Cannot measure if an image is realistic
- Can we have a loss function that measures if an image is real?

| <i>Training data</i>  |          |
|---|----------|
| <b>x</b>  | <b>y</b> |
| {  ,  } |          |
| {  ,  } |          |
| {  ,  } |          |
| ⋮   |          |

# Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)



# Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)

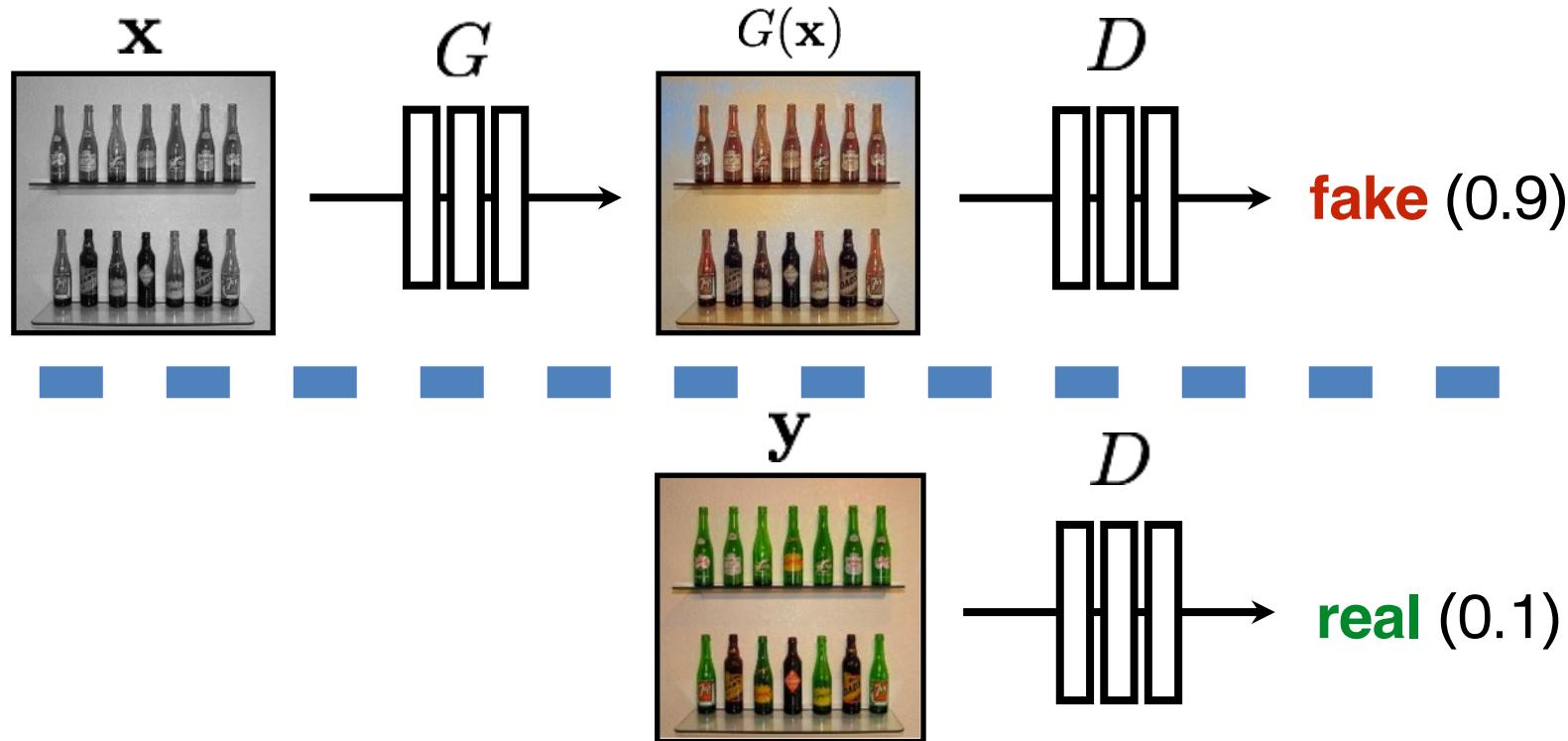


**G** tries to synthesize fake images that fool **D**

**D** tries to identify the fakes

[Goodfellow et al., 2014]

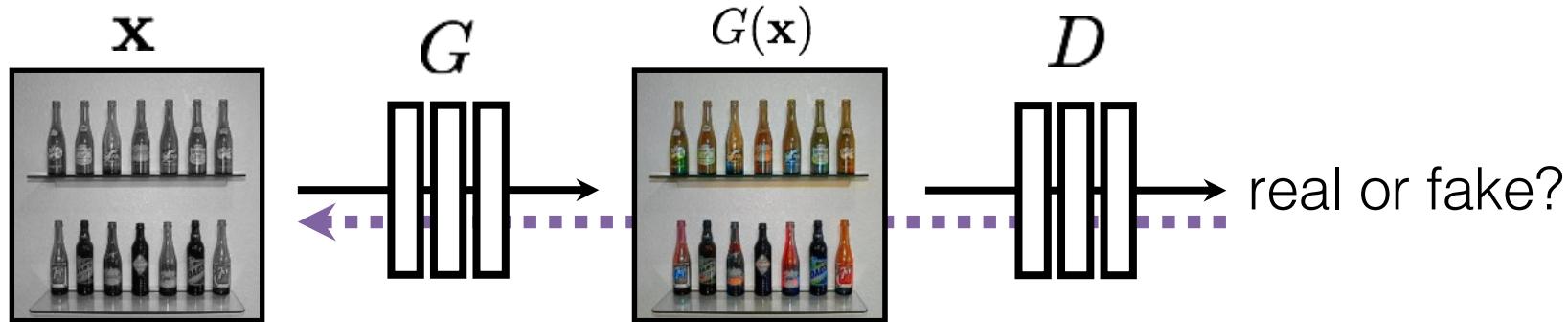
# Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)



$$\arg \max_D \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} [ \log D(G(\mathbf{x})) + \log(1 - D(\mathbf{y})) ]$$

[Goodfellow et al., 2014]

# Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)

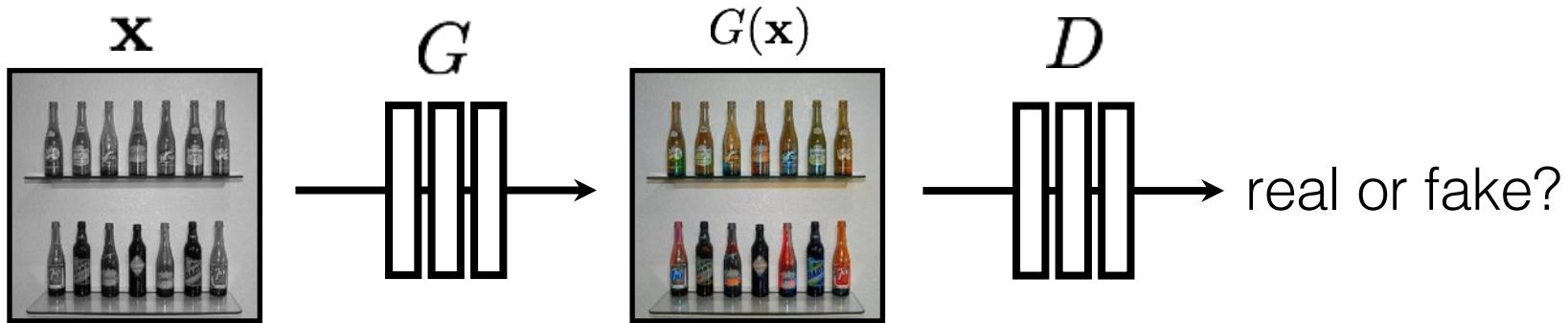


**G** tries to synthesize fake images that **fool** **D**:

$$\arg \min_G \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} [ \log D(G(\mathbf{x})) + \log(1 - D(\mathbf{y})) ]$$

[Goodfellow et al., 2014]

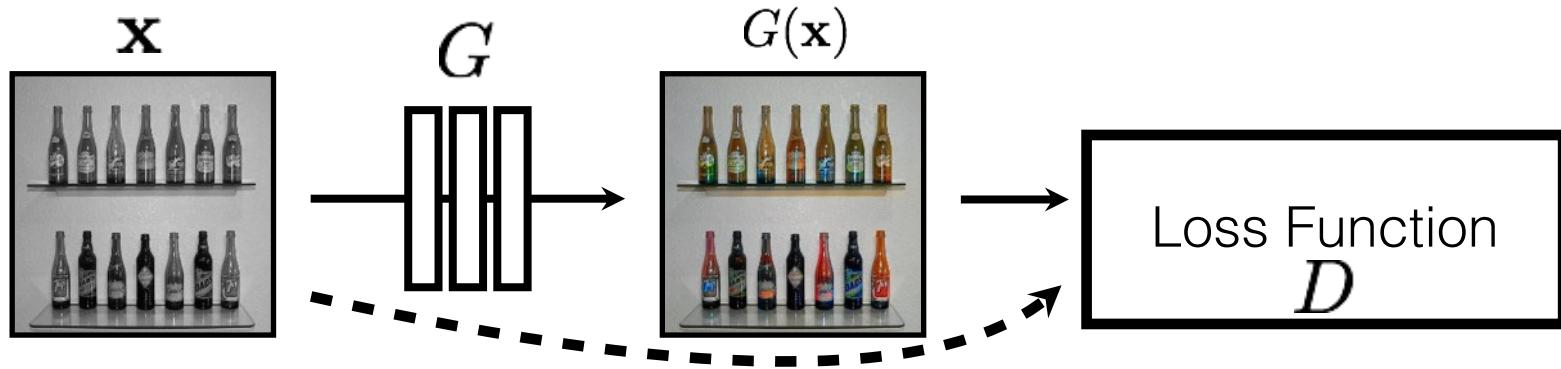
# Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)



**G** tries to synthesize fake images that **fool** the **best D**:

$$\arg \min_G \max_D \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} [ \log D(G(\mathbf{x})) + \log(1 - D(\mathbf{y})) ]$$

# Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)



$$\arg \min_G \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} [ \log D(G(\mathbf{x})) ]$$

- $D$  can be viewed as a loss function to train  $G$ 
  - Called adversarial loss
  - Learned instead of being hand-designed
  - Can be applied to any image synthesis tasks

[Goodfellow et al., 2014]  
[Isola et al., 2017]

ColouriseSG

https://colourise.sg

ColouriseSG

# Colourise your black and white photos

A deep learning colouriser prototype specifically for old Singaporean photos.

Try it yourself

Learn more



Chinese Girls School, Singapore, between 1890 and 1923.  
*Frank and Frances Carpenter Collection, US Library of Congress.*

# Real-Time User-Guided Image Colorization with Learned Deep Priors

Richard Zhang\* Jun-Yan Zhu\* Phillip Isola

Xinyang Geng Angela S. Lin Tianhe Yu Alexei A. Efros

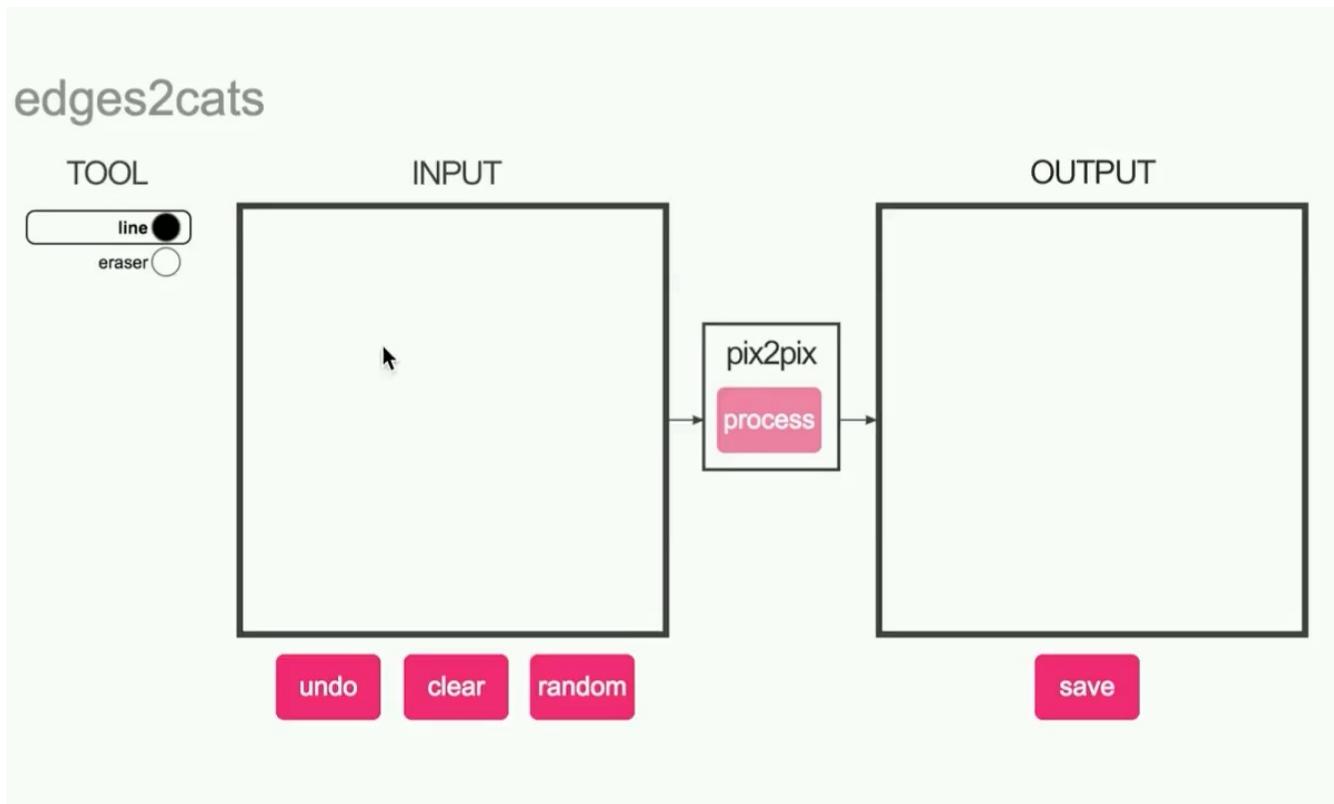
# More image synthesis tasks

- Image to Image Translation



# More image synthesis tasks

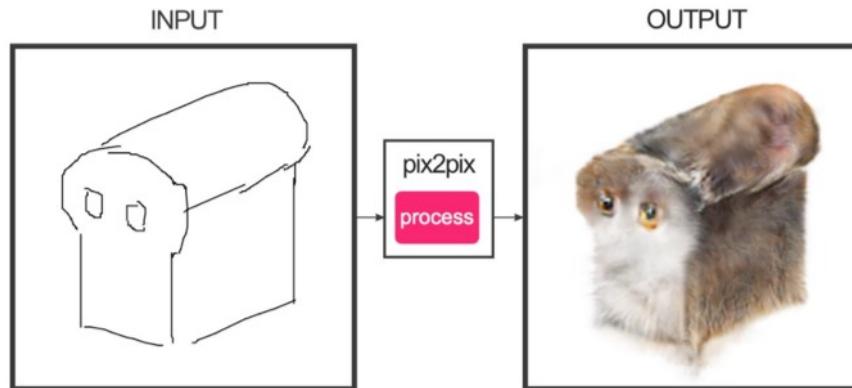
- Image to Image Translation



<https://affinelayer.com/pixsrv/>

# More image synthesis tasks

- Image to Image Translation



Ivy Tasi @ivymyt



Vitaly Vidmirov @vvid

# More image synthesis tasks

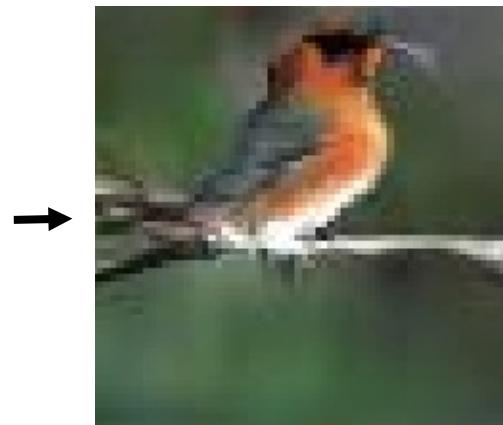
- Style transfer



[Gatys et al. 2016, ...]

- Text-to-Photo

“this small bird has a pink breast  
and crown...”



[Reed et al. 2014, ...]

# More image synthesis tasks

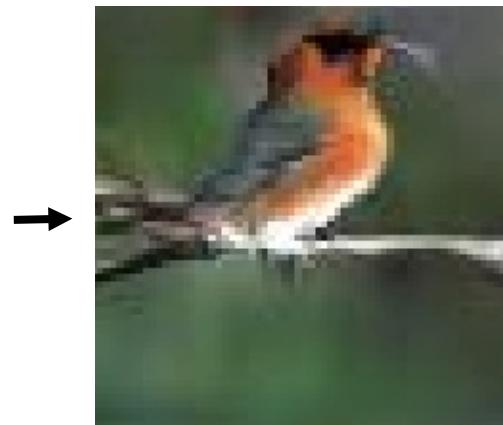
- Style transfer



[Gatys et al. 2016, ...]

- Text-to-Photo

“this small bird has a pink breast  
and crown...”



[Reed et al. 2014, ...]

# More image synthesis tasks

- Image dehazing



Cycle-Dehaze: Enhanced CycleGAN for Single Image Dehazing. CVPRW 2018  
Deniz Engin\* Anıl Genc\*, Hazım Kemal Ekenel

# More image synthesis tasks

- Customized gaming

Battle royale games



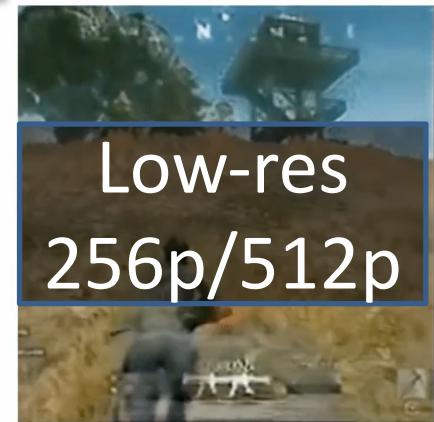
© Cahintan Trivedi



Fortnite Input



PUBG Style



Final result

# Cycle-GAN

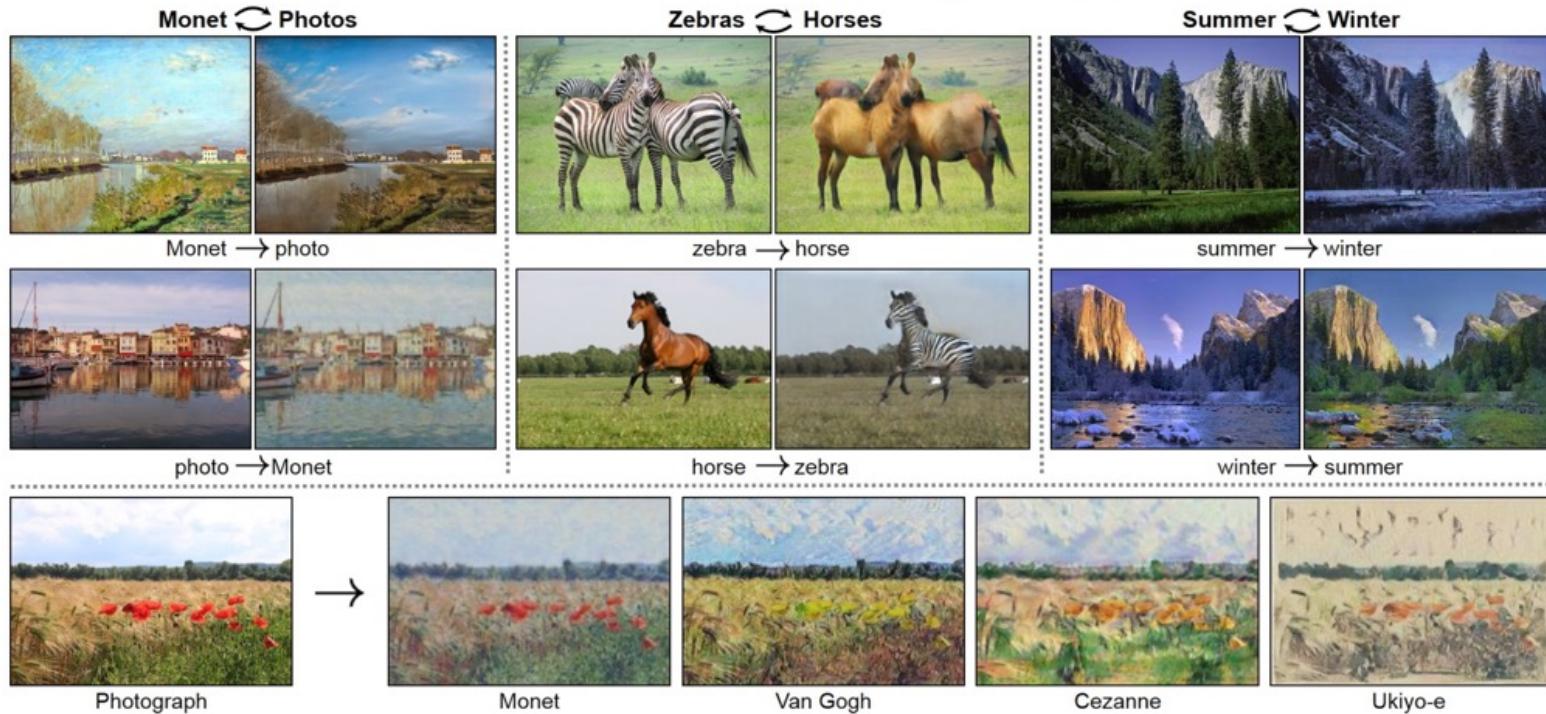
Unpaired Image-to-Image Translation using Cycle-Consistent Adversarial Networks

Jun-Yan Zhu\* Taesung Park\* Phillip Isola Alexei A. Efros

UC Berkeley

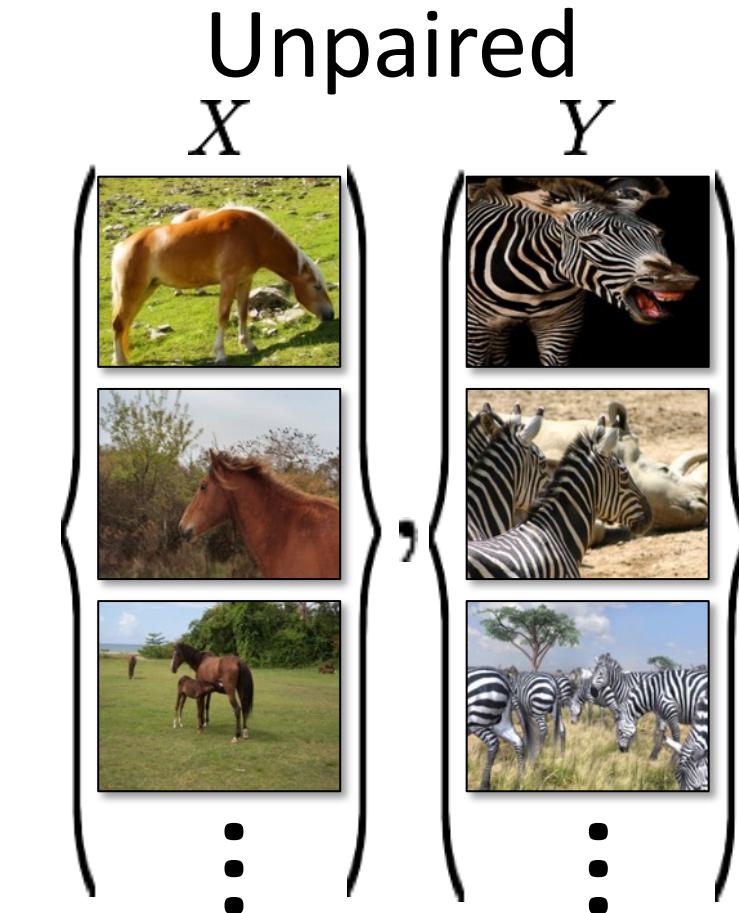
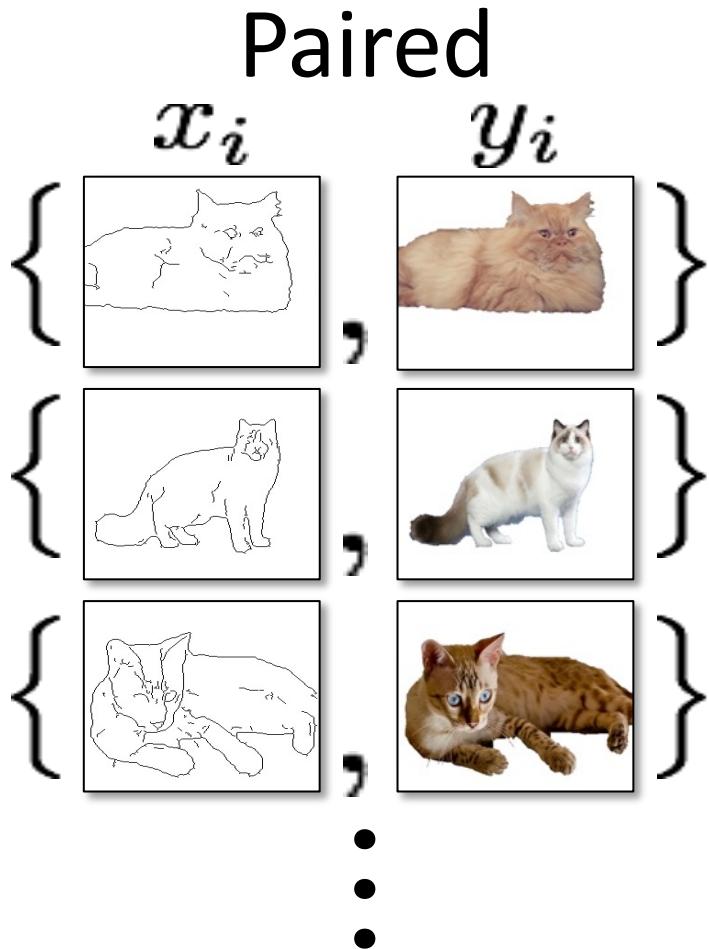
In ICCV 2017

[Paper] [Code (Torch)] [Code (PyTorch)]

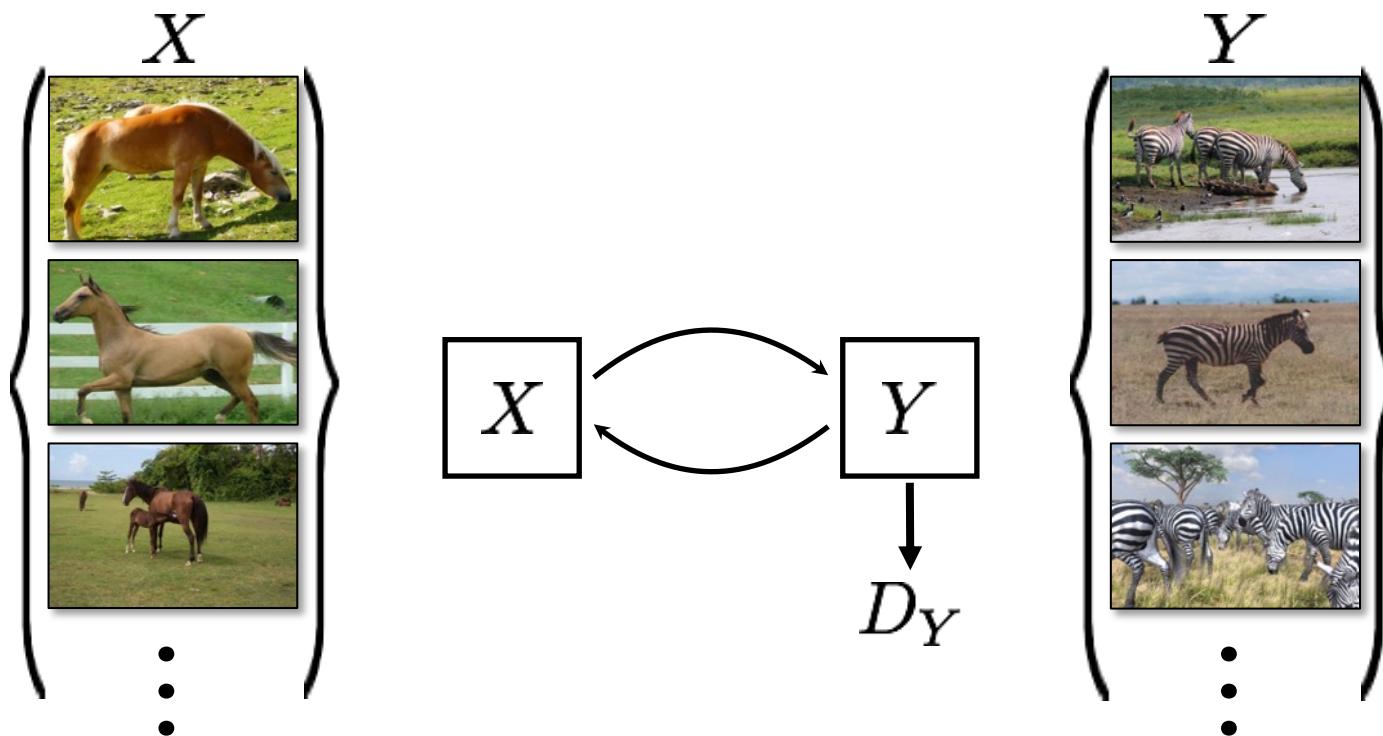


<https://junyanz.github.io/CycleGAN/>

# Paired vs. unpaired data

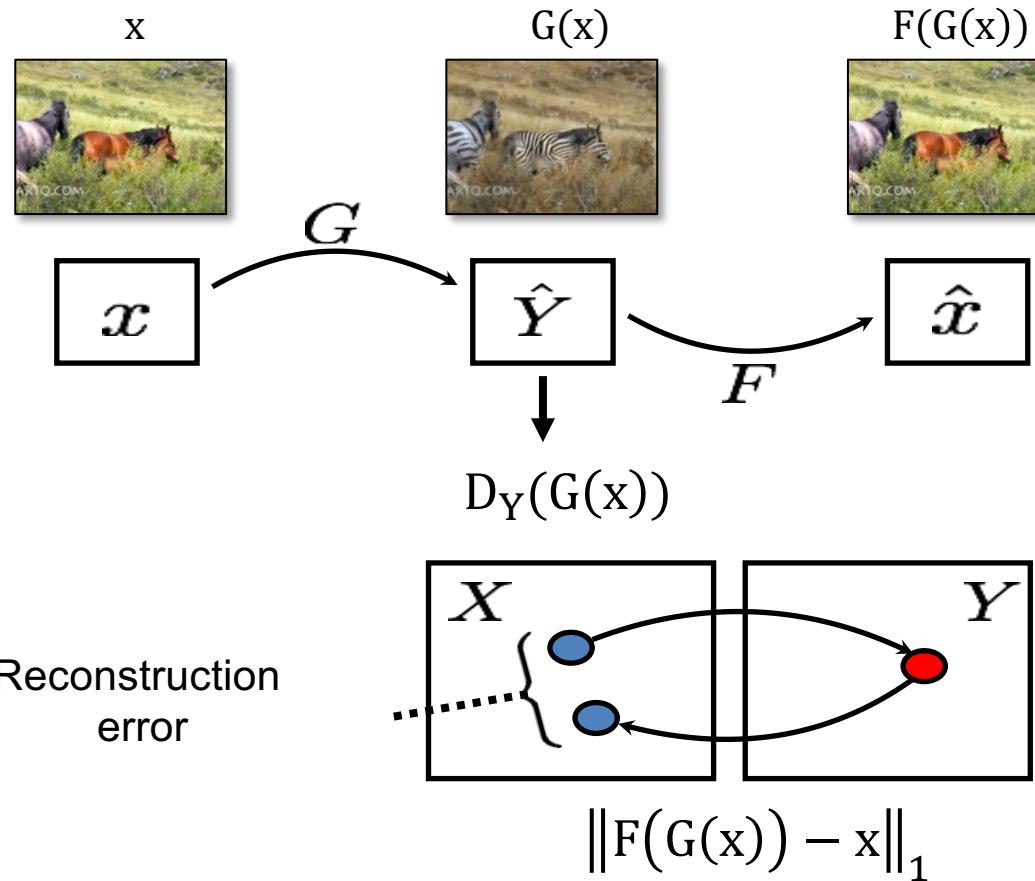


# How can we learn from unpaired data?



[Zhu\*, Park\*, Isola, and Efros, 2017]

# Cycle consistency loss



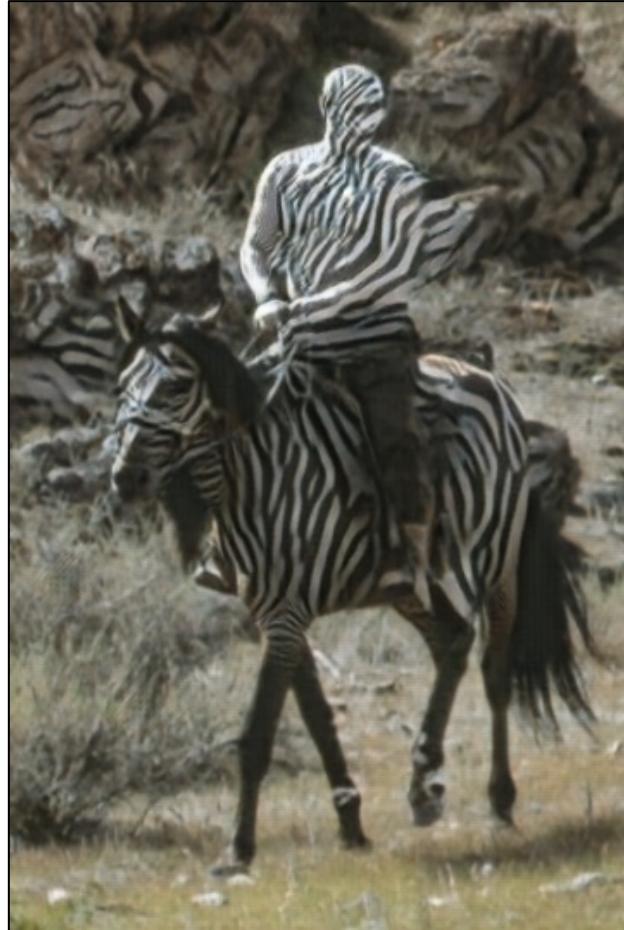
See also [Yi et al., 2017], [Kim et al, 2017]

[Zhu\*, Park\*, Isola, and Efros, 2017]

# Cycle-GAN results



# Failure case



*Thank you!*