



HDR Imaging

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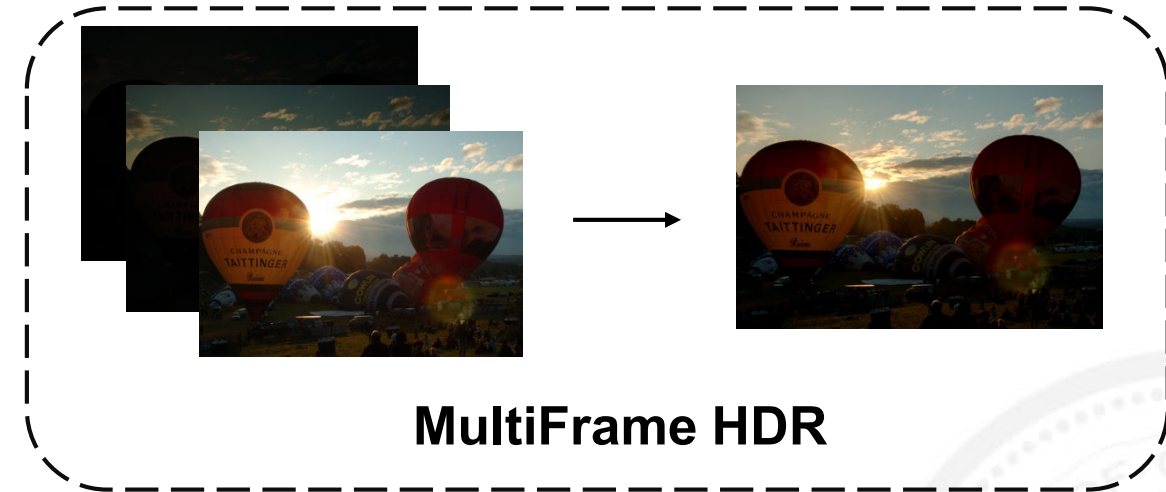
The HDR Problem



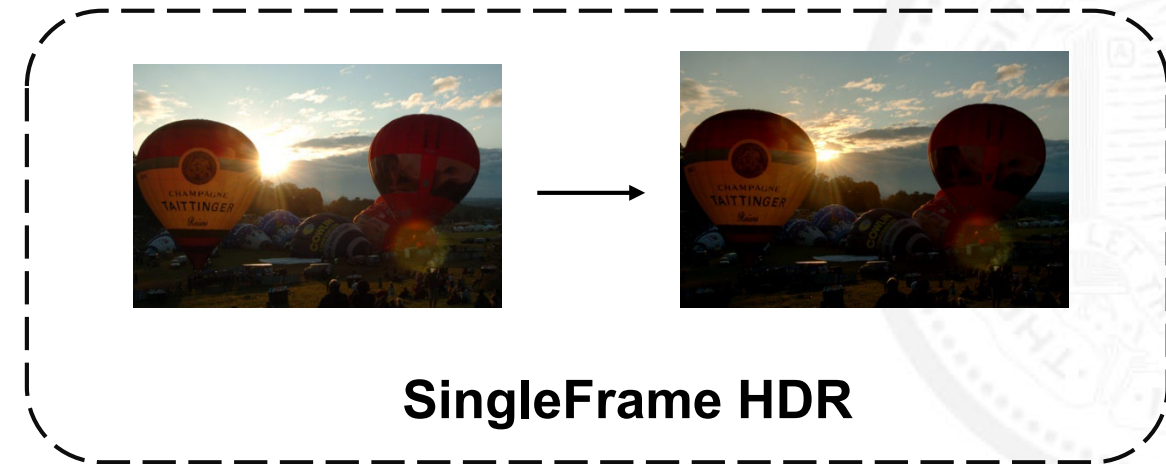
Short exposure:
Noise in shadows

Long exposure:
Clipping in highlights

- **Limited dynamic range of the camera: noise or clipping**
- **How to get HDR image from LDR input?**



MultiFrame HDR



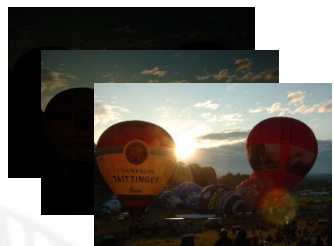
SingleFrame HDR

Two methods for Multiframe HDR

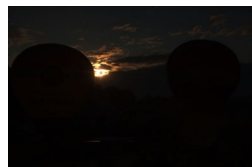


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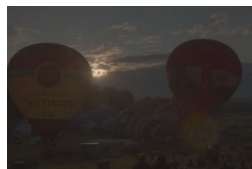
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LDR

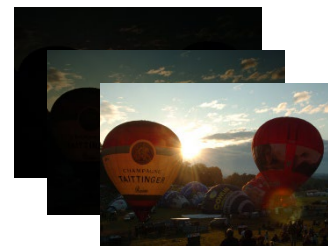


HDR

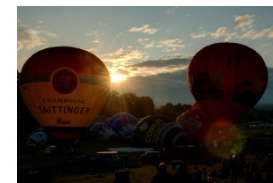


LDR

The Debevec Method
(Use Opencv Function)



LDR



LDR

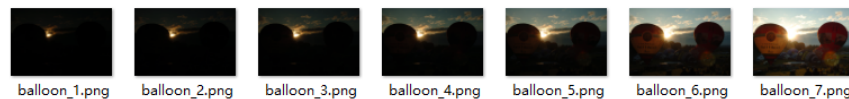
Exposure Fusion
(Implemented by ourselves)

CRF estimation (Debevec)

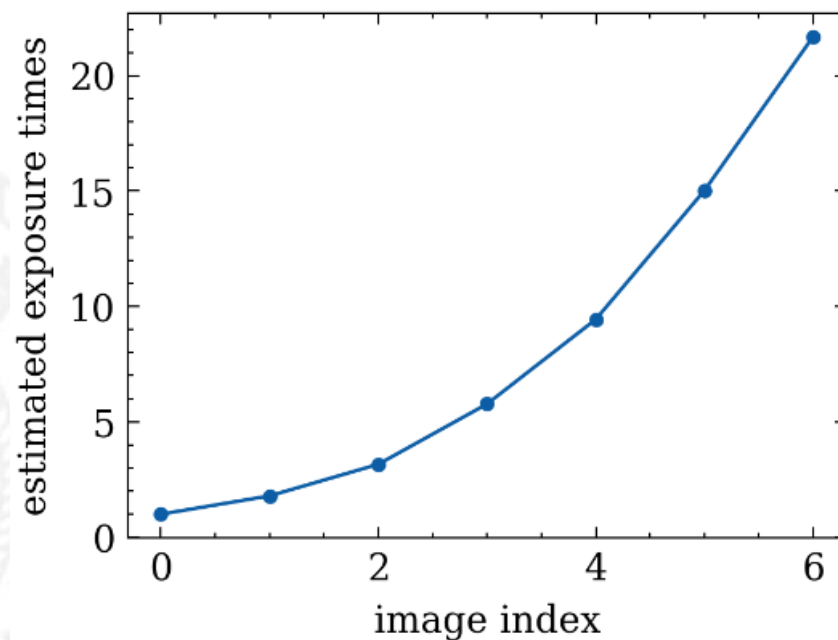


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Estimate ↓

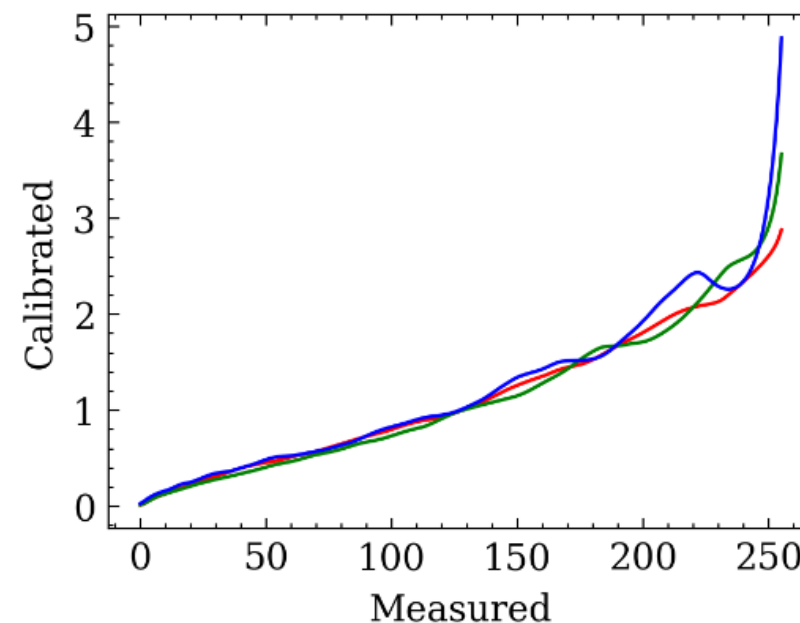


Input:

Pixel value Z and exposure time Δt

$$\mathcal{O} = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^P \{w(Z_{ij}) [g(Z_{ij}) - \ln E_i - \ln \Delta t_j]\}^2 +$$

$$\lambda \sum_{z=Z_{min}+1}^{Z_{max}-1} [w(z)g''(z)]^2$$



Estimate Camera response function
by optimizing the target function

HDR recovery and tonemapping



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

HDR recovery:

weighted average of recovered HDR values in images with different exposures



Tonemapping:

Map HDR image to LDR for display

Exposure Fusion

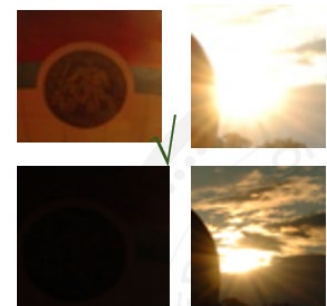
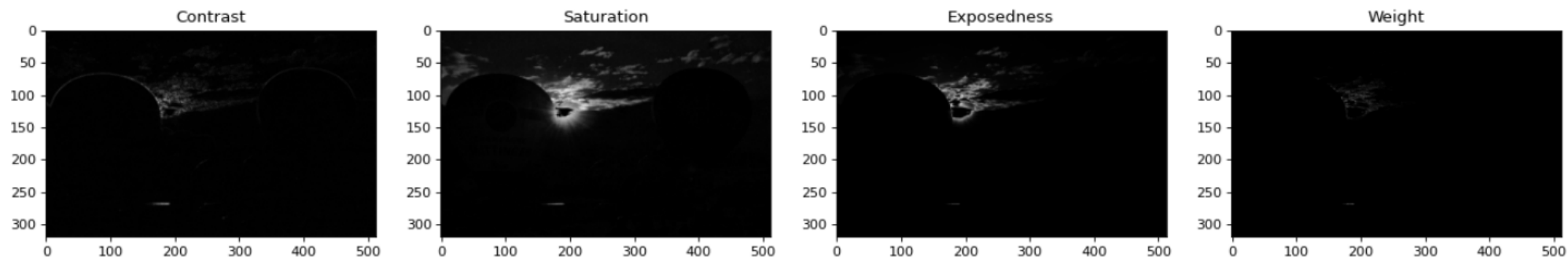


(a) Input images with corresponding weight maps



(b) Fused result

Directly **fuse** several LDR images
based on **the quality of a pixel** in different LDR images



$$W_{ij,k} = (C_{ij,k})^{\omega_C} \times (S_{ij,k})^{\omega_S} \times (E_{ij,k})^{\omega_E}$$

Compute fusion weights
from the **contrast, saturation and exposedness** of an image

Naïve Fusion



If we directly fuse the images by multiplying images with the weights,
We get corrupted result:



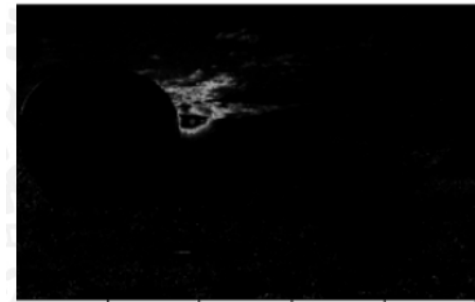
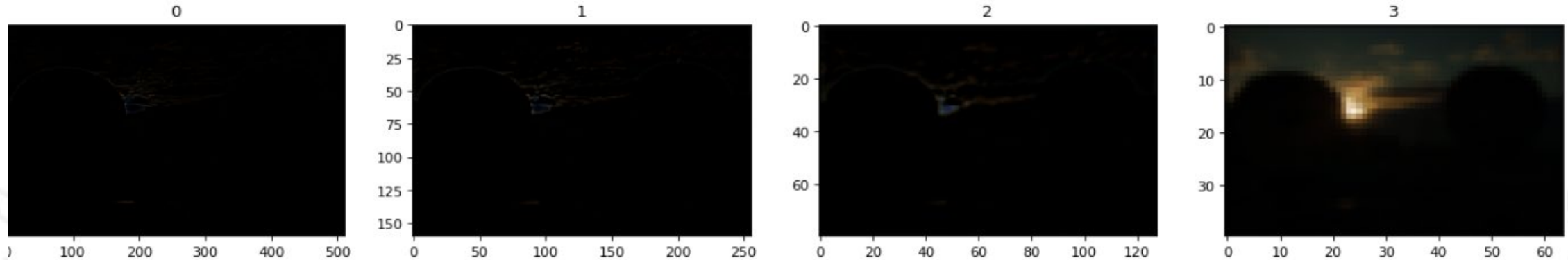
Fusion with Laplacian Pyramid



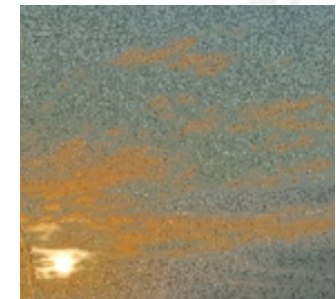
High Freq

Laplacian pyramid of the image

Low Freq



High Freq weight



High Freq artifacts

Naïve approach: $I_{hf} \times W_{hf} + I_{lf} \times W_{hf}$

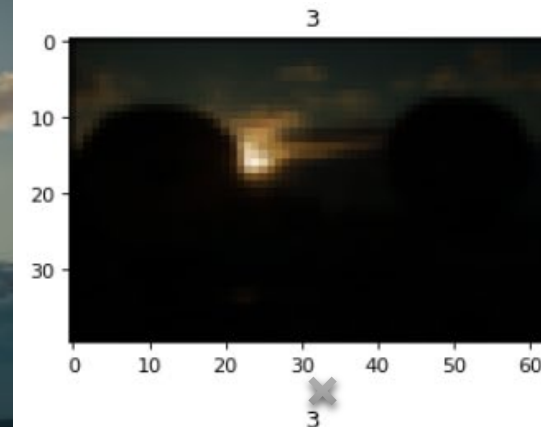
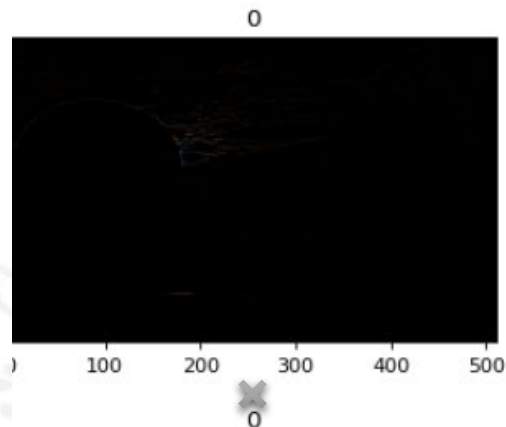
Fusion with Laplacian Pyramid



High Freq

Laplacian pyramid of the image

Low Freq



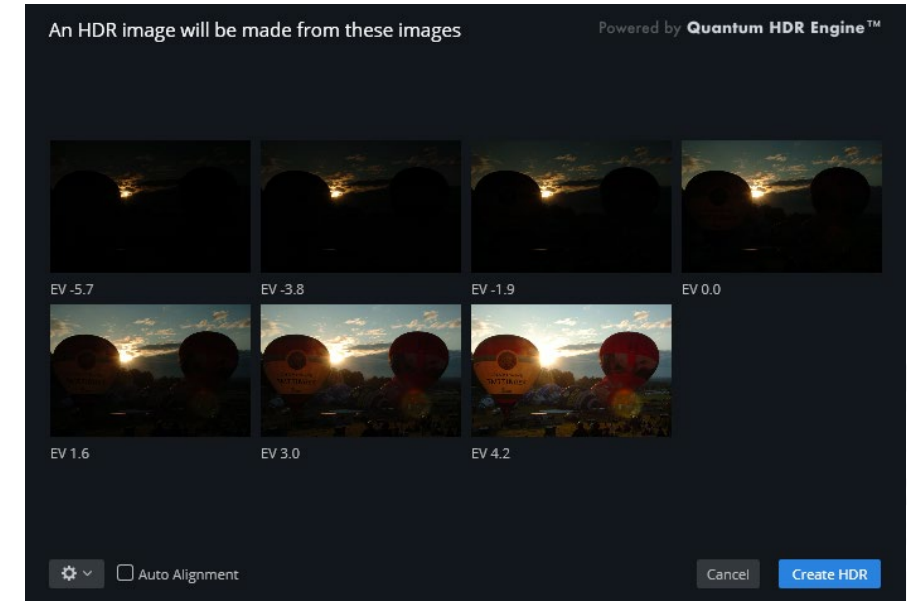
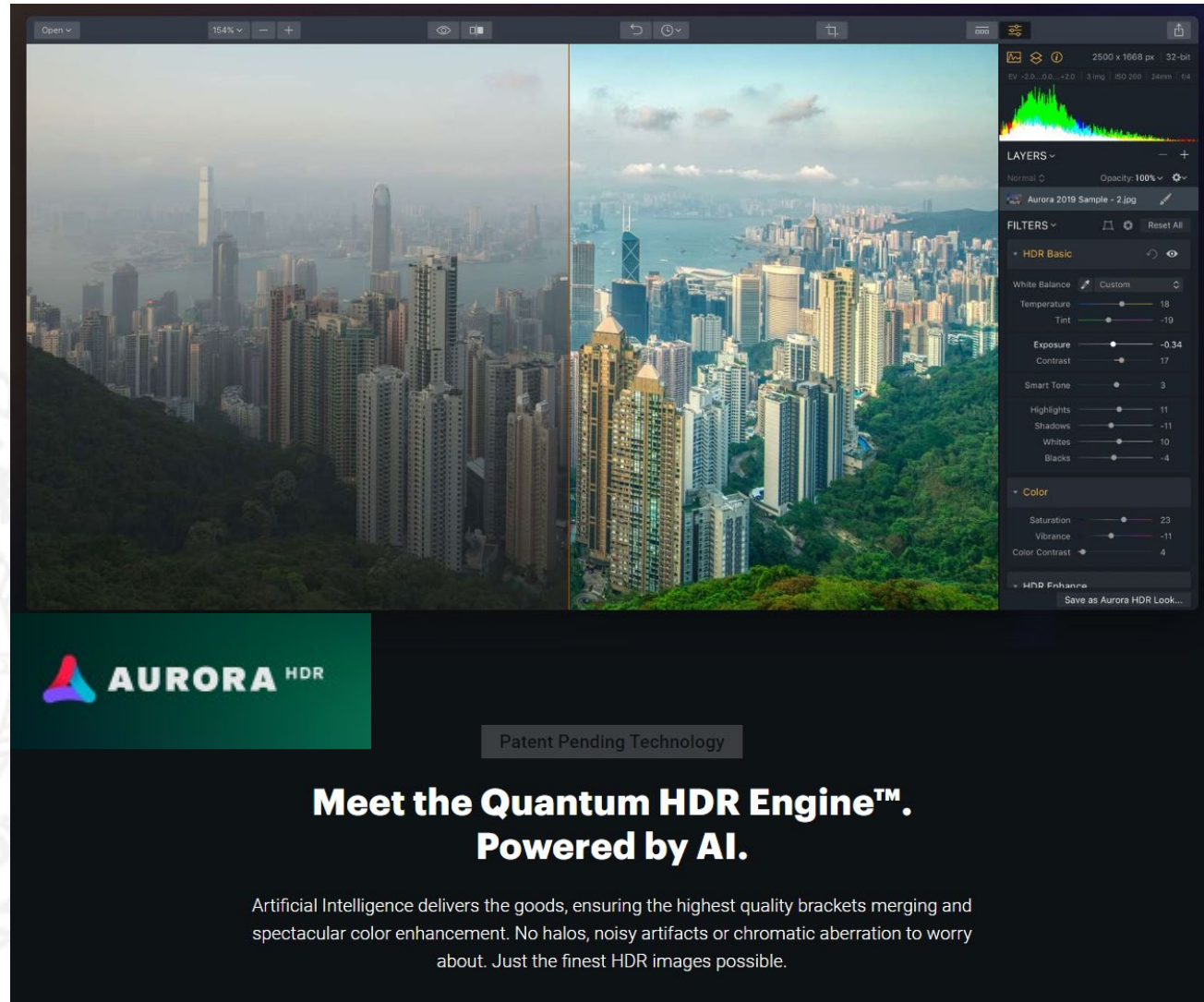
High Freq

Gaussian pyramid of the weight

Low Freq

Pyramid approach: $I_{hf} \times W_{hf} + I_{lf} \times W_{lf}$

Compared App: Aurora



- Claims to be the best HDR app
- Quantum AI engine

Results



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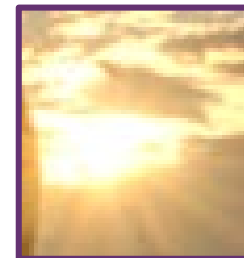
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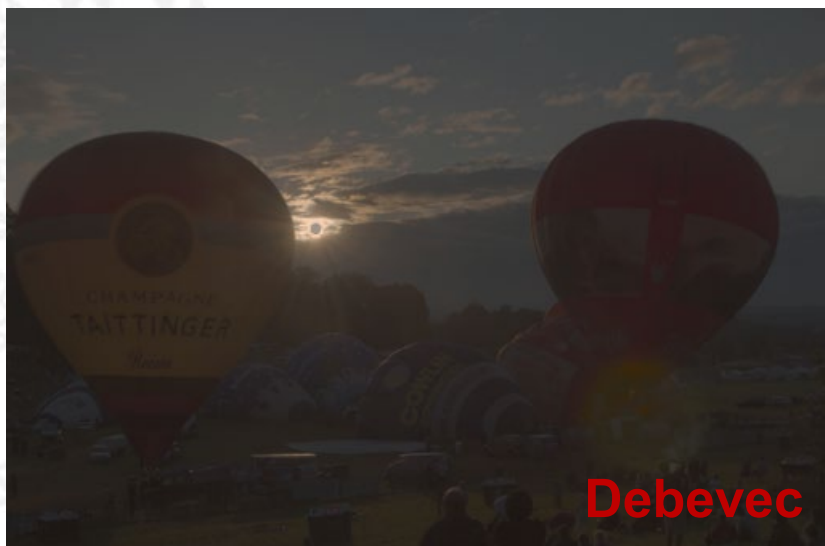
Input



Exposure Fusion



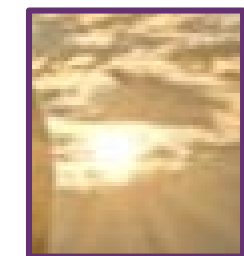
Fusion:
Less noise
In shadows



Debevec



Aurora



Aurora:
More details
in highlights

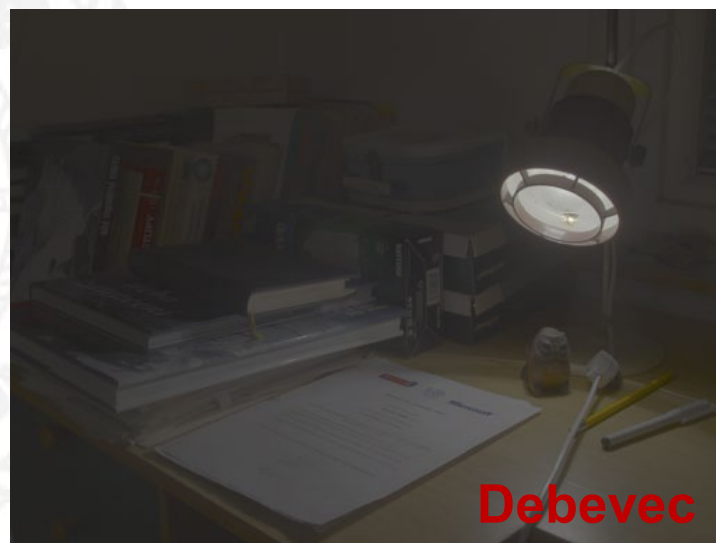
Results



Input



Exposure Fusion



Debevec



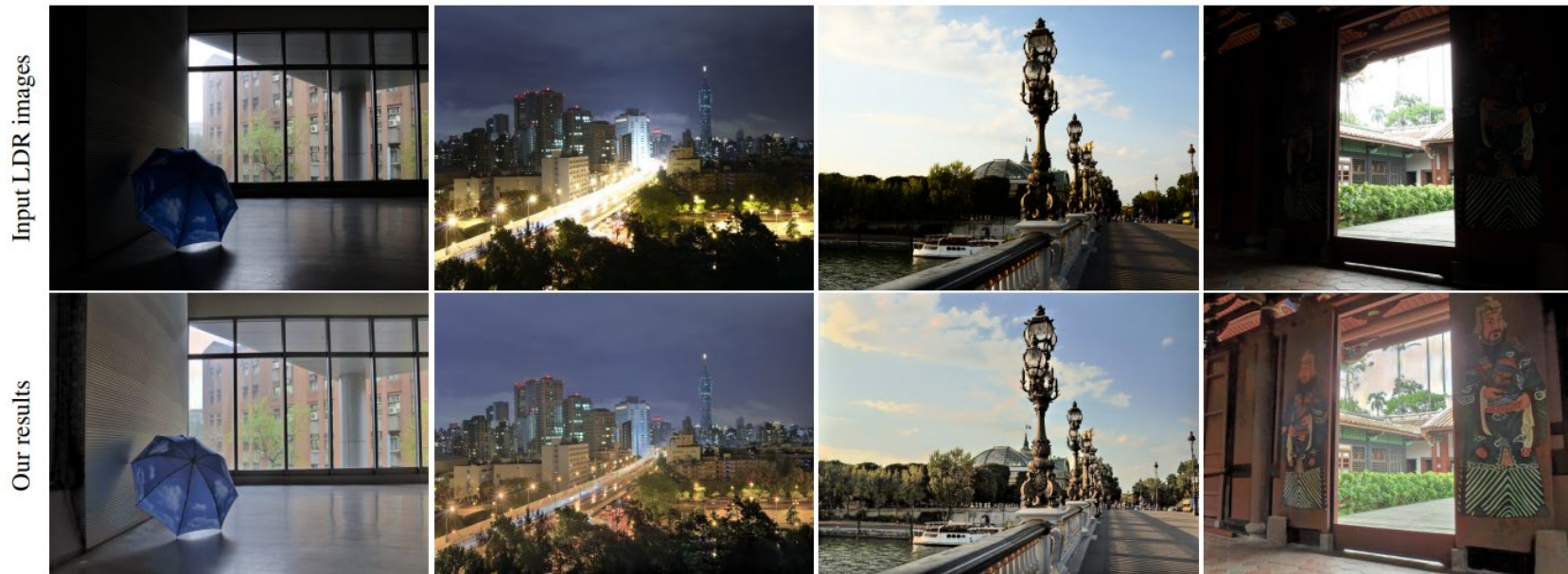
Aurora

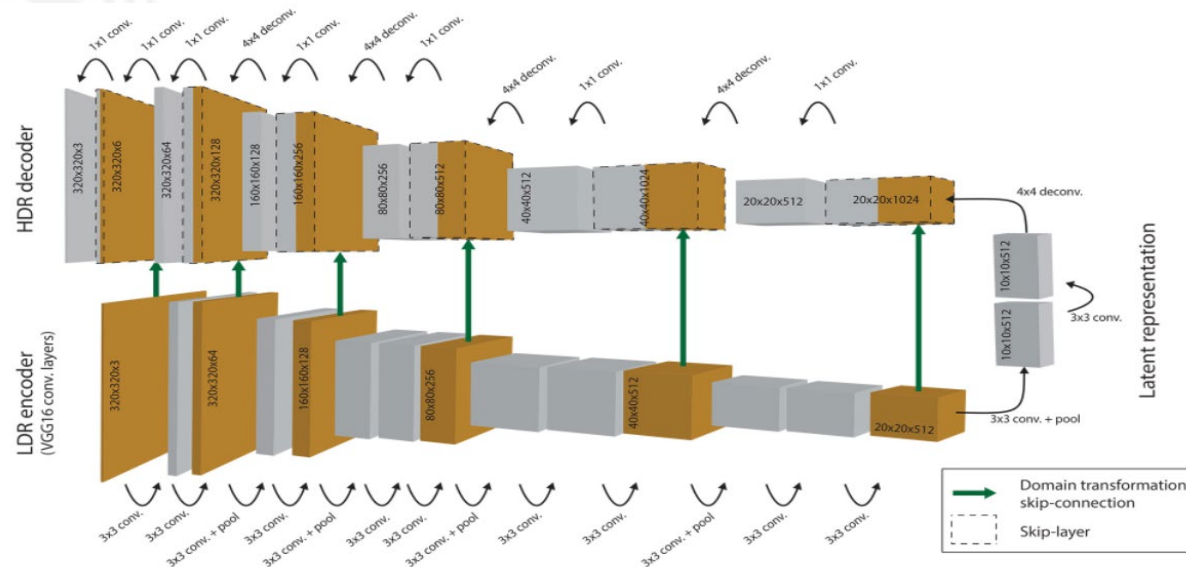
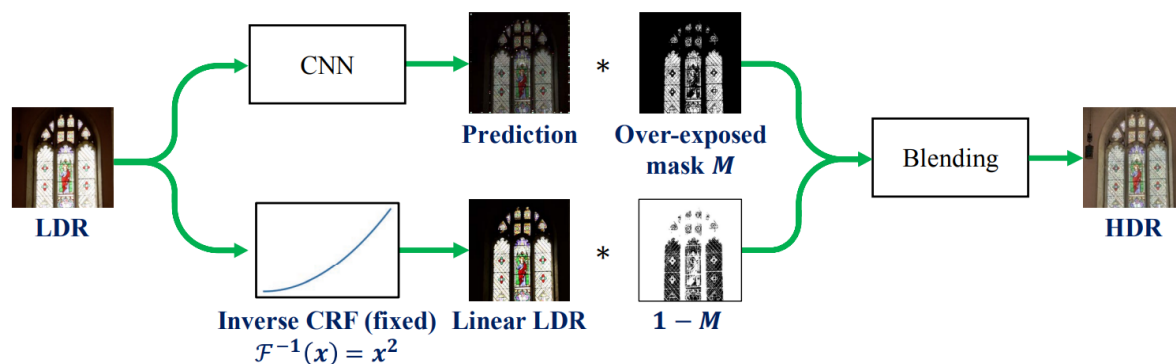
- Fusion: Less noise In shadows
- Aurora: More details in highlights
- Besides, results of Fusion and Aurora are quite similar
- Both look more visually appealing than Debevec (related to the tonemapping function)

Single-shot HDR Reconstruction



- HDR CNN
- HDR by Learning to Reverse the Camera Pipeline
- Deep Optics for HDR Imaging





Fully CNN design in the form of a hybrid dynamic range auto-encoder

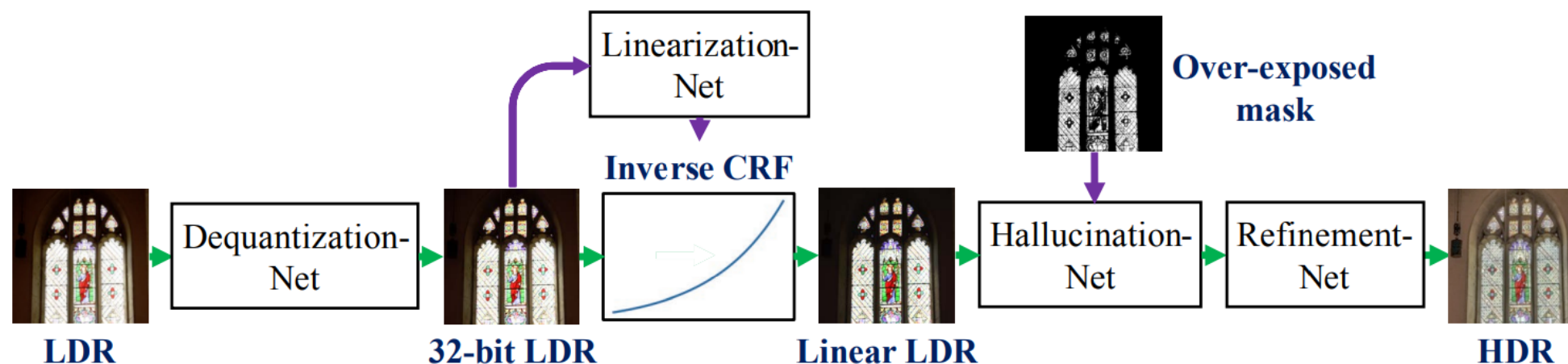
- Predicts details in over-exposed regions
- The encoder converts an LDR input to a latent feature representation
- The decoder reconstructs it into HDR image in the log domain

HDR by Reversing Camera Pipeline



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Reversing image formation pipeline

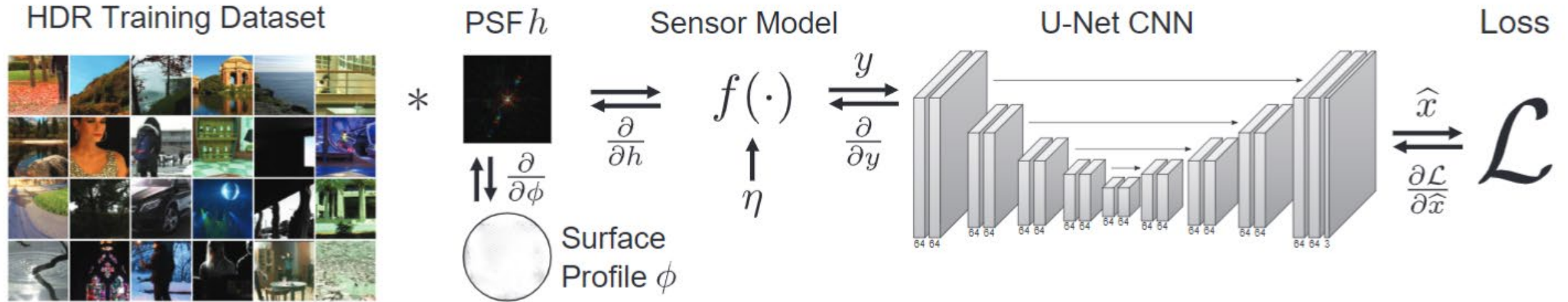
- Dequantization-Net restores the missing details
- Linearization-Net estimates an inverse CRF and converts non-linear LDR to linear image
- Hallucination-Net predicts the missing content in over-exposed regions

Deep Optics for HDR Imaging



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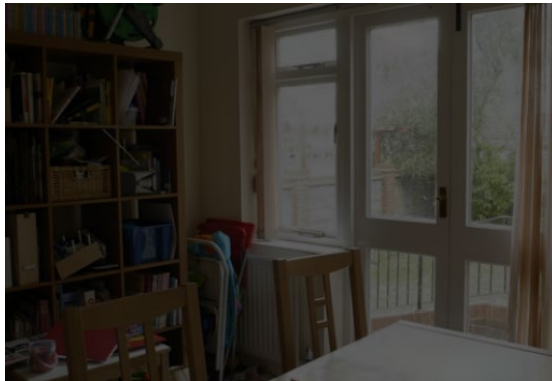
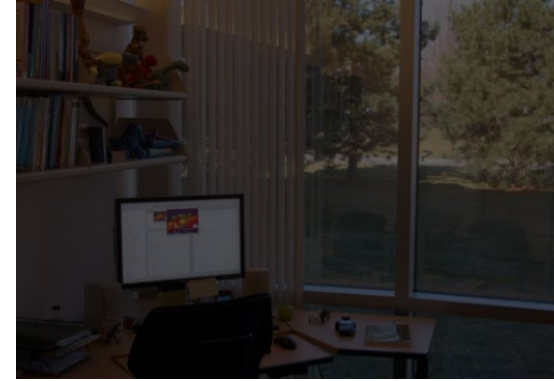
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end-to-end optimization of optics and image processing

- Optical encoder and CNN-based decoder pipeline
- Learned grating-like diffractive optical element(DOE)
- Fabricate the optimized diffractive optical element and validate the proposed system experimentally

HDR-CNN Results



SingleHDR Results



SingleHDR Results on Different Inputs



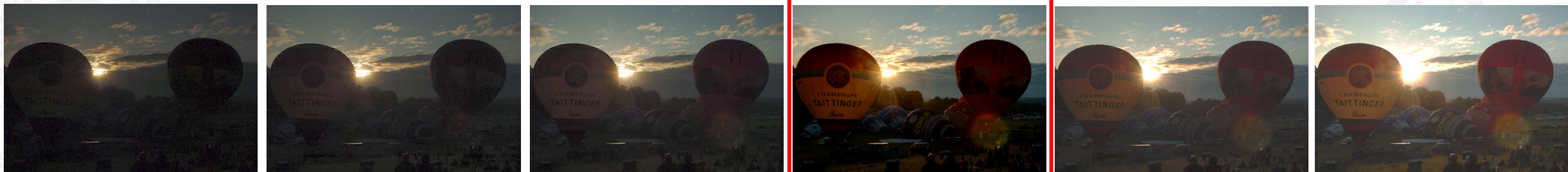
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Inputs:



Outputs:





Thanks for Listening!

