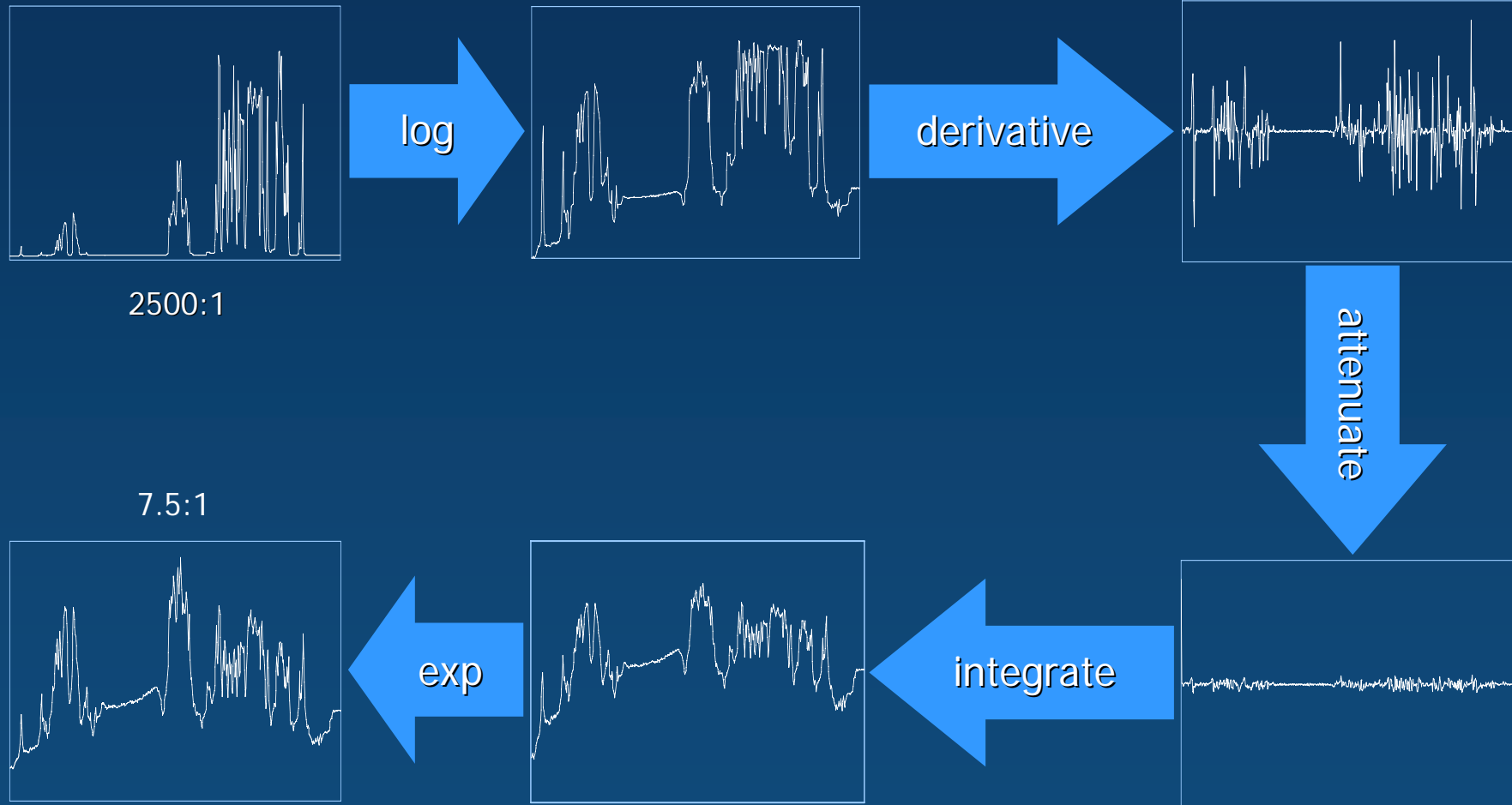


Gradient Domain High Dynamic Range Compression

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The Method in 1D



The Method in 2D

- Given: a log-luminance image $H(x, y)$
- Compute an *attenuation map* $\Phi(\|\nabla H\|)$
- Compute an attenuated gradient field G :

$$G(x, y) = \nabla H(x, y) \cdot \Phi(\|\nabla H\|)$$

- Problem: G is not integrable!

Solution

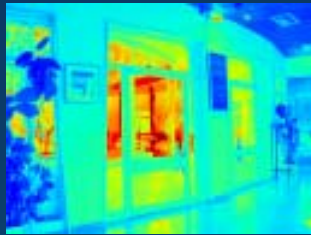
- Look for image I with gradient closest to G in the least squares sense.
- I minimizes the integral: $\iint F(\nabla I, G) dx dy$

$$F(\nabla I, G) = \|\nabla I - G\|^2 = \left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial x} - G_x \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial y} - G_y \right)^2$$

$$\longrightarrow \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial G_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G_y}{\partial y} \quad \text{Poisson equation}$$

Attenuation

$$\varphi_k(x, y) = \frac{\alpha}{\|\nabla H_k(x, y)\|} \left(\frac{\|\nabla H_k(x, y)\|}{\alpha} \right)^\beta$$



log(Luminance)

Gradient magnitude

Attenuation map

Multiscale Gradient Attenuation



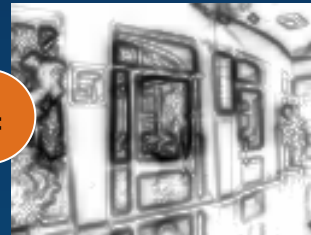
Interpolate



\times



$=$



Interpolate



\times



$=$

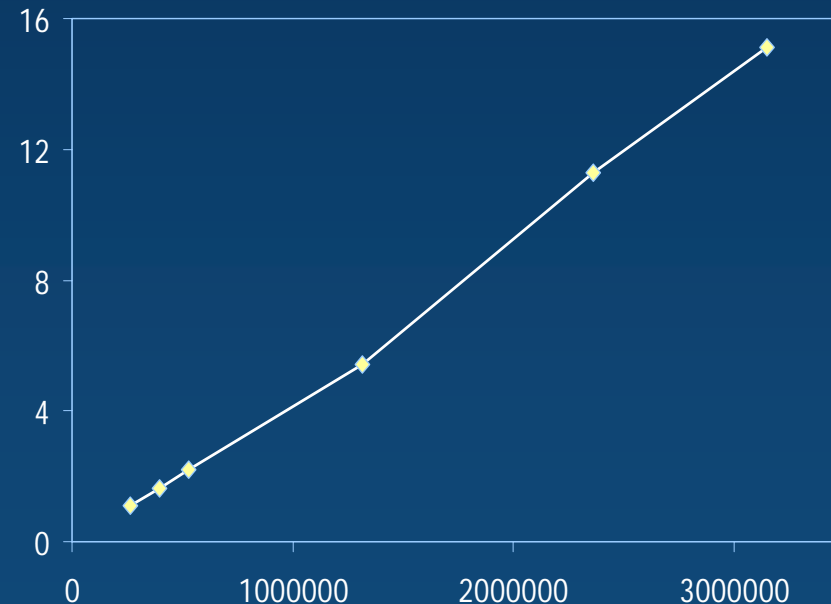


Final Gradient Attenuation Map



Performance

- Measured on 1.8 GHz Pentium 4:
 - 512 x 384: 1.1 sec
 - 1024 x 768: 4.5 sec



- Can be accelerated using processor-optimized libraries.

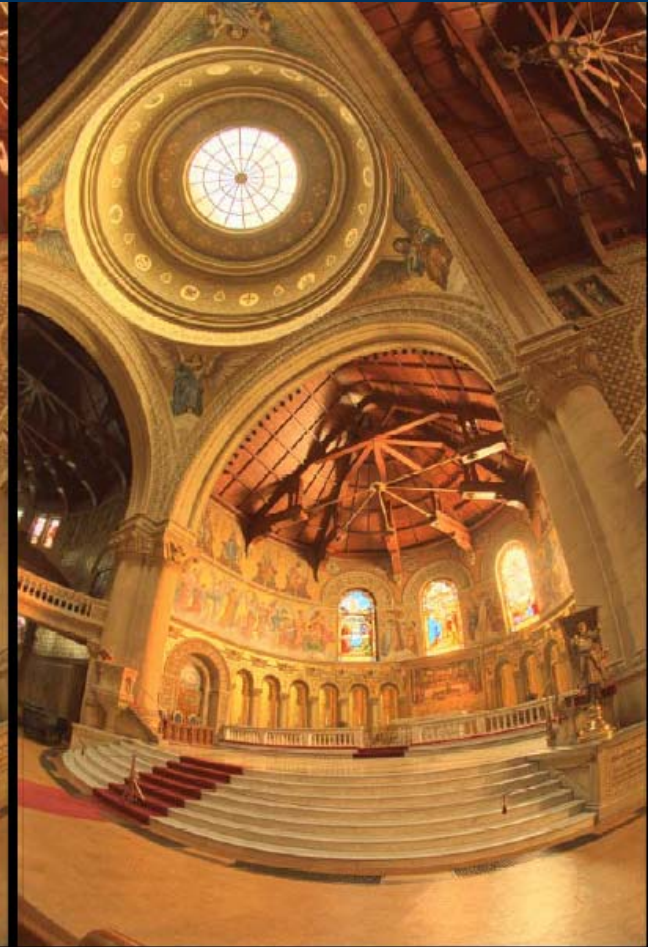
Informal comparison



Gradient domain
[Fattal et al.]



Bilateral
[Durand et al.]



Photographic
[Reinhard et al.]

Informal comparison



Gradient domain
[Fattal et al.]

Bilateral
[Durand et al.]

Photographic
[Reinhard et al.]

Formal validation

