Bilateral Filters

Digital Visual Effects, Spring 2008

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2008/5/27

with slides by Fredo Durand, Ramesh Raskar, Sylvain Paris, Soonmin Bae

Announcements

- Final project proposal
- Project #3 artifacts voting

Bilateral filtering

[Ben Weiss, Siggraph 2006]

Image Denoising

noisy image

naïve denoising
Gaussian blur

better denoising
edge-preserving filter

Smoothing an image without blurring its edges.

A Wide Range of Options

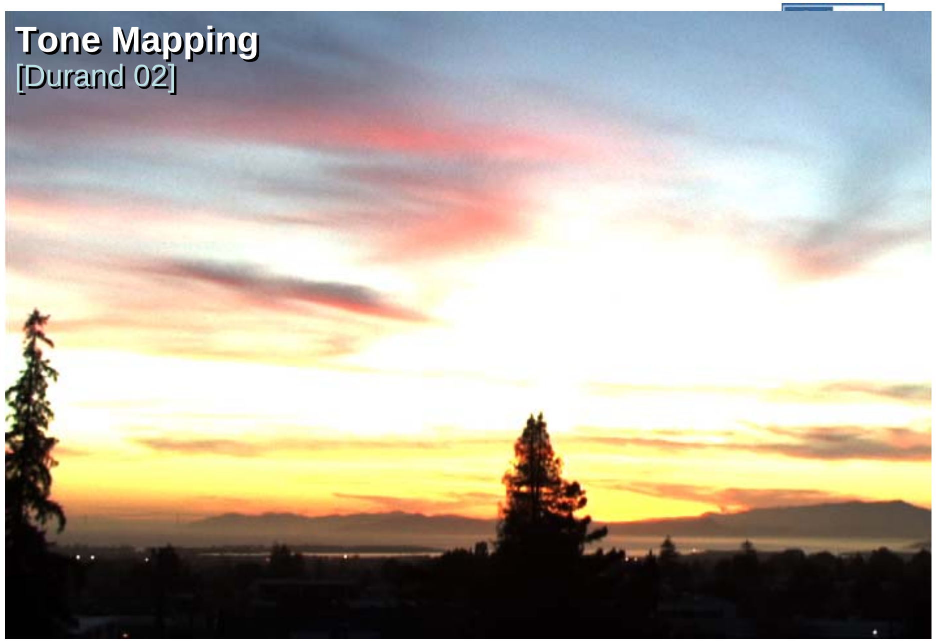
- Diffusion, Bayesian, Wavelets…
  - All have their pros and cons.
- Bilateral filter
  - not always the best result [Buades 05] but often good
  - easy to understand, adapt and set up

Basic denoising

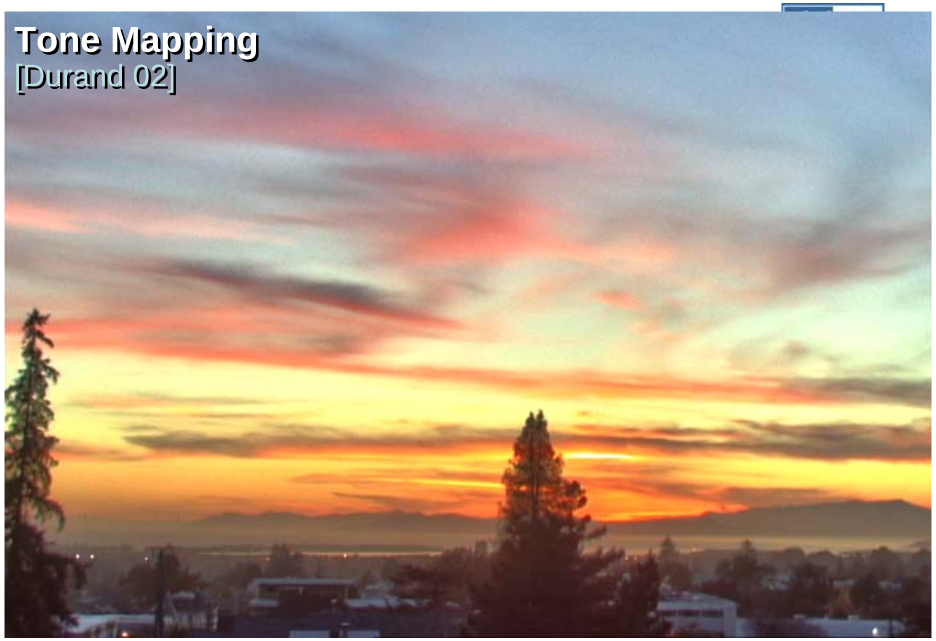
Noisy input | Median 5x5

Basic denoising

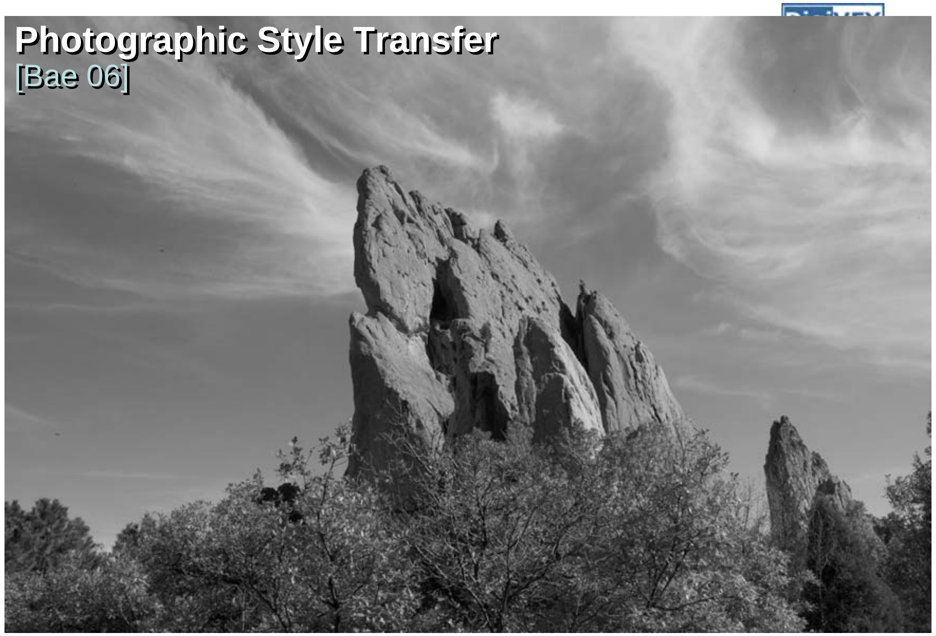
Noisy input | Bilateral filter 7x7 window



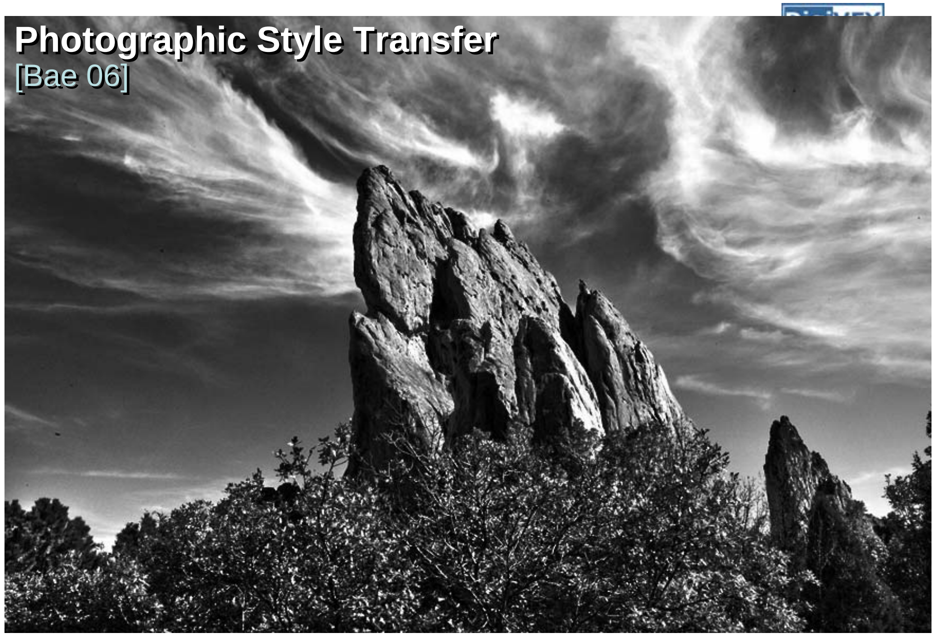
HDR input



output



input

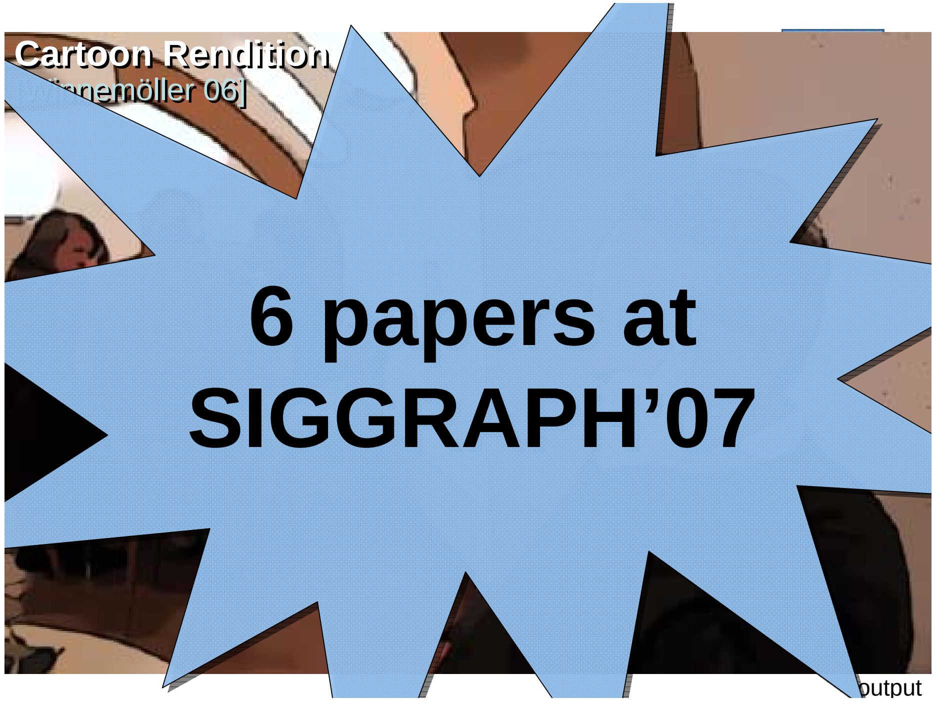


output

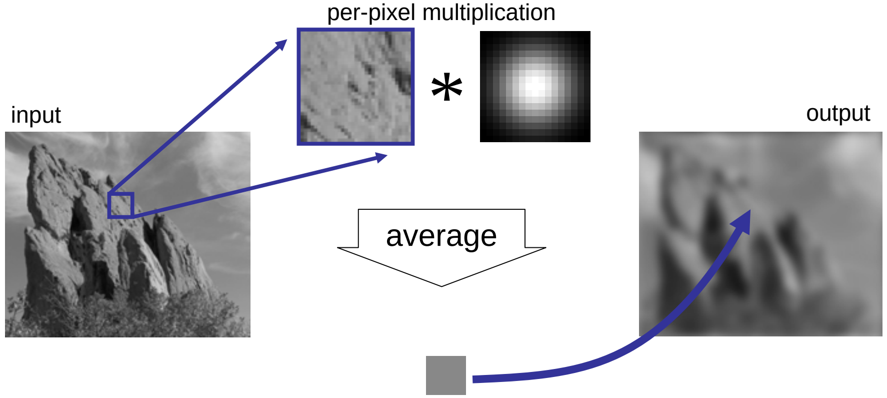
input

Cartoon Rendition

nemöller 06]



Gaussian Blur

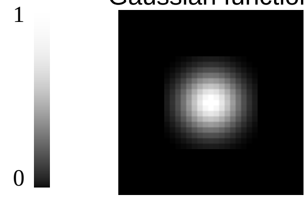


Equation of Gaussian Blur

Same idea: **weighted average of pixels**.

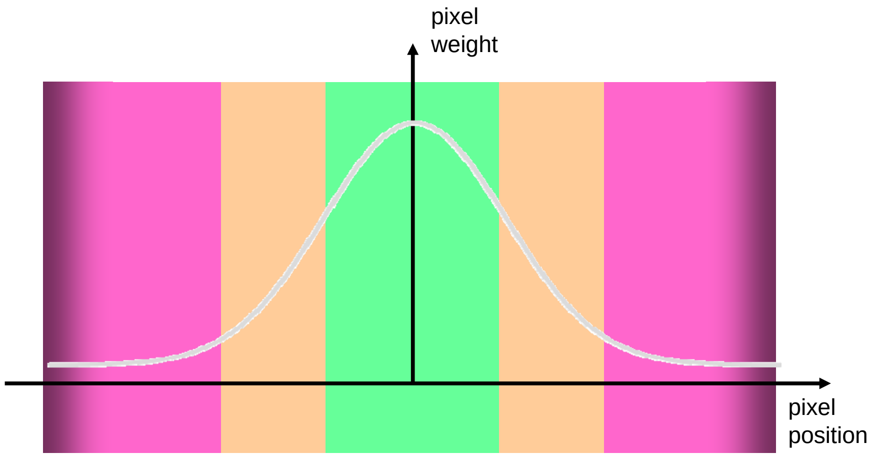
$$GB[I]_{\mathbf{p}} = \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in S} G_\sigma(\|\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}\|)\, I_{\mathbf{q}}$$

normalized Gaussian function



Gaussian Profile

$$G_\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

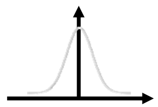


Spatial Parameter

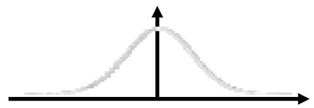
input

$$GB[I]_{\mathbf{p}} = \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in S} G_\sigma(\|\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}\|)\, I_{\mathbf{q}}$$

size of the window

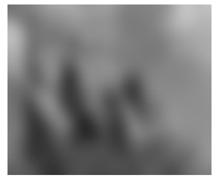


small σ



large σ

limited smoothing



strong smoothing

How to set σ

- Depends on the application.
- Common strategy: proportional to image size
  - e.g. 2% of the image diagonal
  - property: independent of image resolution

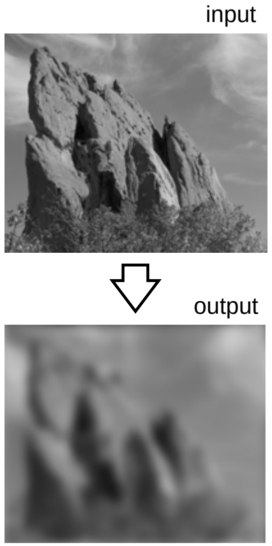
Properties of Gaussian Blur

- Weights independent of spatial location
  - linear convolution
  - well-known operation
  - efficient computation (recursive algorithm, FFT…)

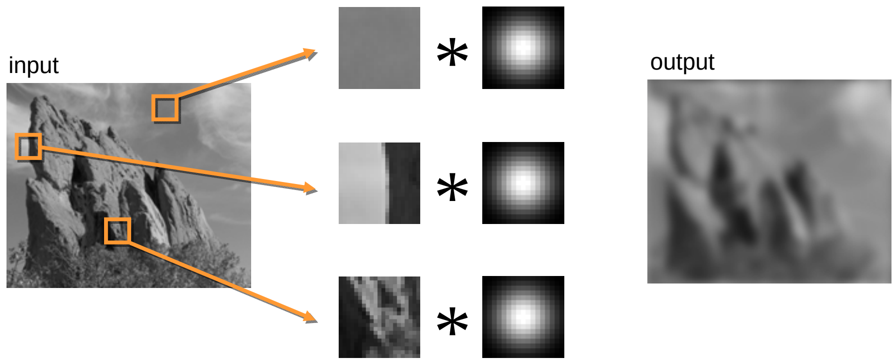
Properties of Gaussian Blur

- Does smooth images
- But smoothes too much: **edges are blurred.**
  - Only spatial distance matters
  - No edge term

$$GB[I]_{\mathbf{p}} = \sum_{\mathbf{q}\in S} \underbrace{G_\sigma(\| \mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q} \|)}_{\text{space}} I_{\mathbf{q}}$$



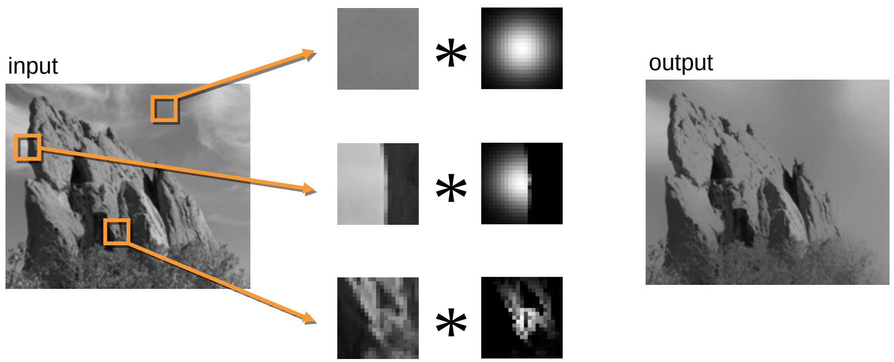
Blur Comes from Averaging across Edges



Same Gaussian kernel everywhere.

Bilateral Filter No Averaging across Edges

[Aurich 95, Smith 97, Tomasi 98]



The kernel shape depends on the image content.

Bilateral Filter Definition

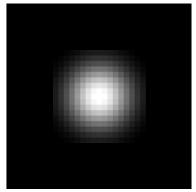
Same idea: **weighted average of pixels**.

$$BF[I]_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{1}{W_{\mathbf{p}}} \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in S} G_{\sigma_s}(\| \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q} \|)\, G_{\sigma_r}(| I_{\mathbf{p}} - I_{\mathbf{q}} |)\, I_{\mathbf{q}}$$

new: $\frac{1}{W_{\mathbf{p}}}$ → normalization factor

not new: $G_{\sigma_s}(\| \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q} \|)$ → ***space*** weight

new: $G_{\sigma_r}(| I_{\mathbf{p}} - I_{\mathbf{q}} |)$ → ***range*** weight



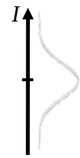
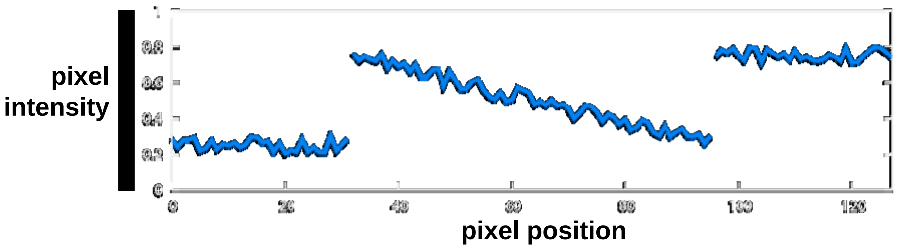


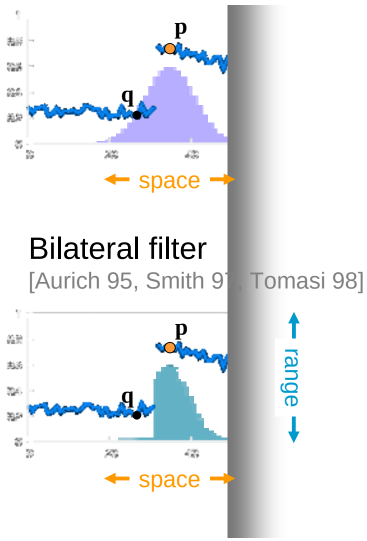
Illustration a 1D Image

- 1D image = line of pixels

- Better visualized as a plot



Gaussian Blur and Bilateral Filter



$$GB[I]_{\mathbf{p}} = \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in S} G_{\sigma}(\| \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q} \|)\, I_{\mathbf{q}}$$

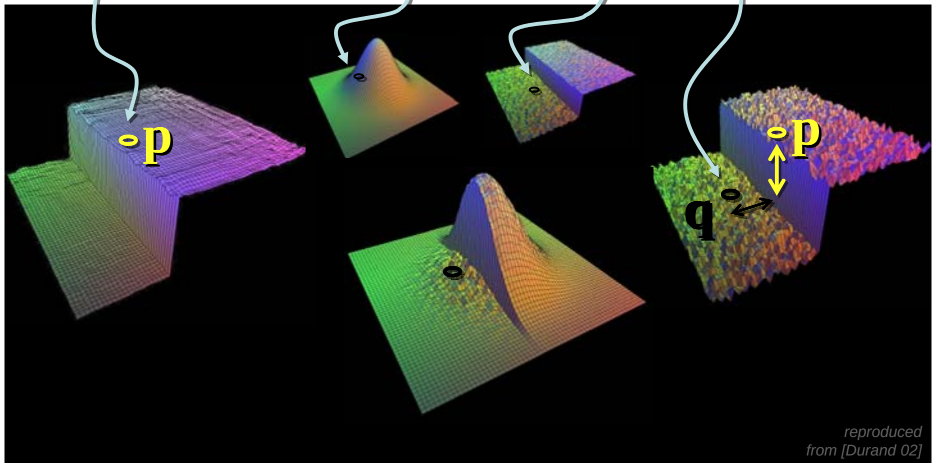
space

$$BF[I]_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{1}{W_{\mathbf{p}}} \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in S} G_{\sigma_s}(\| \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q} \|)\, G_{\sigma_r}(| I_{\mathbf{p}} - I_{\mathbf{q}} |)\, I_{\mathbf{q}}$$

normalization — space — range

Bilateral Filter on a Height Field

$$BF[I]_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{1}{W_{\mathbf{p}}} \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in S} G_{\sigma_s}(\| \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q} \|) \; G_{\sigma_r}(| I_{\mathbf{p}} - I_{\mathbf{q}} |) \; I_{\mathbf{q}}$$



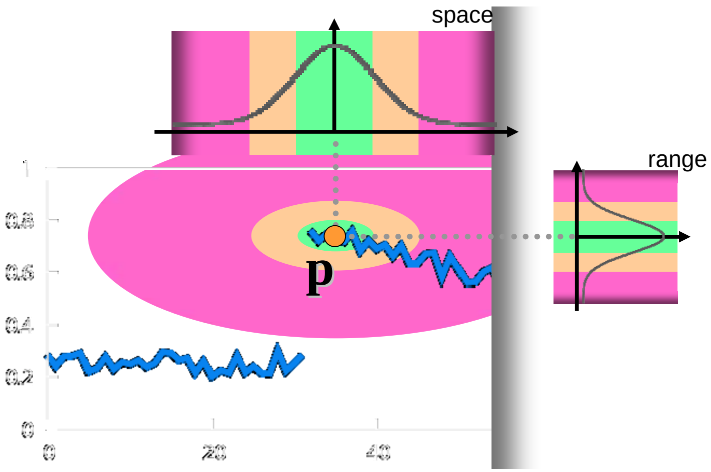
Space and Range Parameters

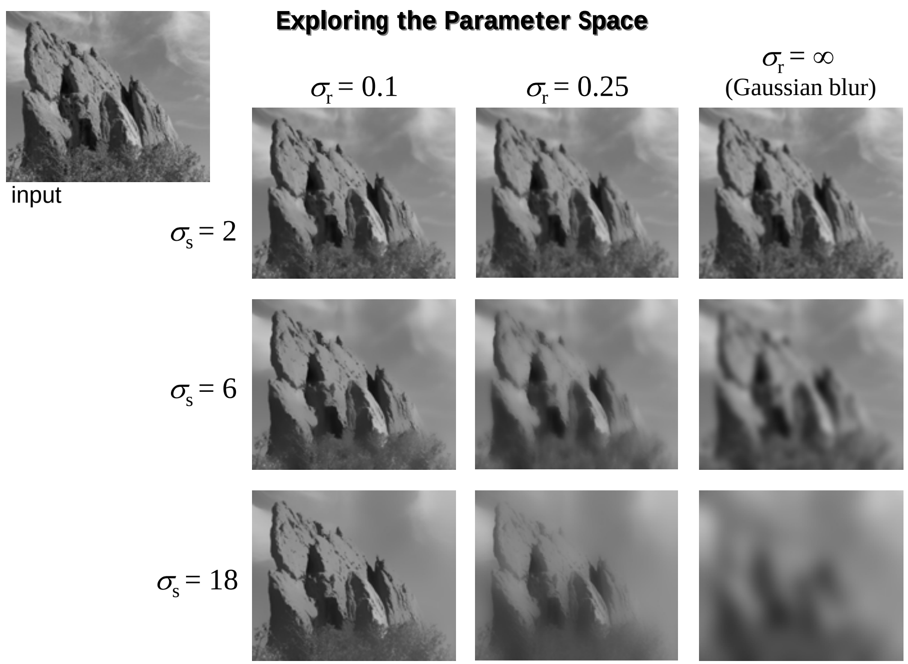
$$BF[I]_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{1}{W_{\mathbf{p}}} \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in S} G_{\sigma_s}(\| \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q} \|) \, G_{\sigma_r}(| I_{\mathbf{p}} - I_{\mathbf{q}} |) \, I_{\mathbf{q}}$$

- space σ_s : spatial extent of the kernel, size of the considered neighborhood.
- range σ_r : "minimum" amplitude of an edge

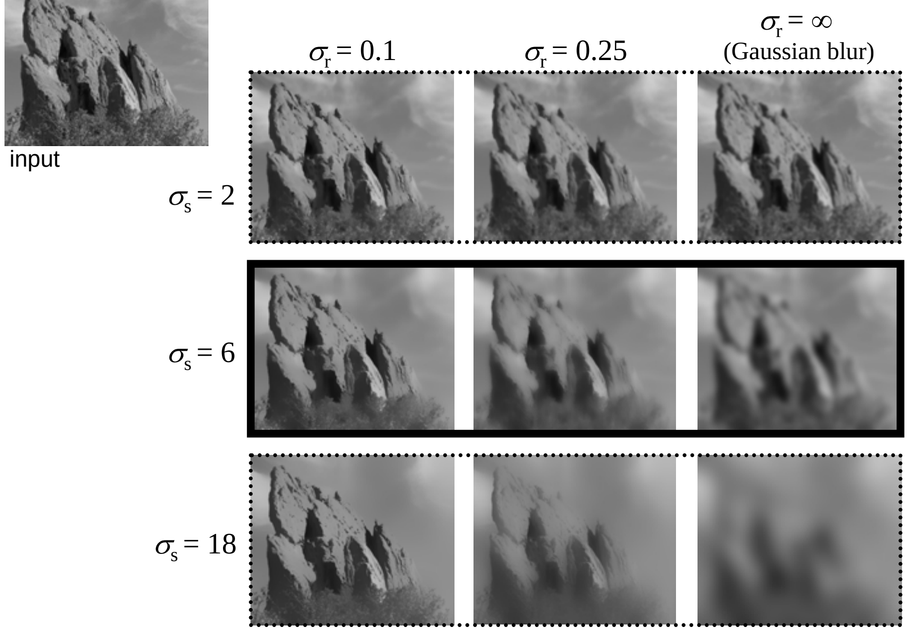
Influence of Pixels

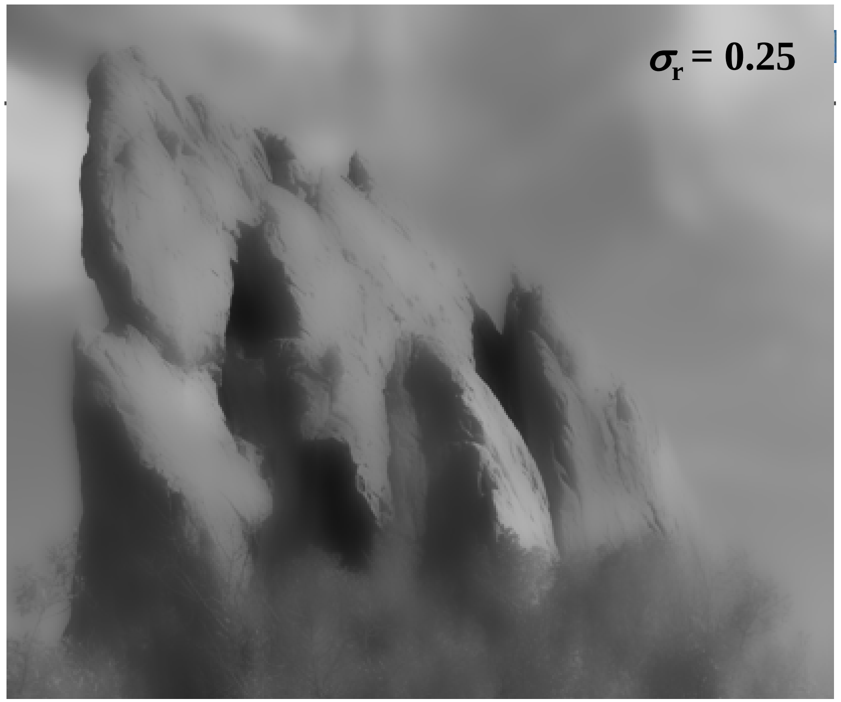
Only pixels close in space and in range are considered.



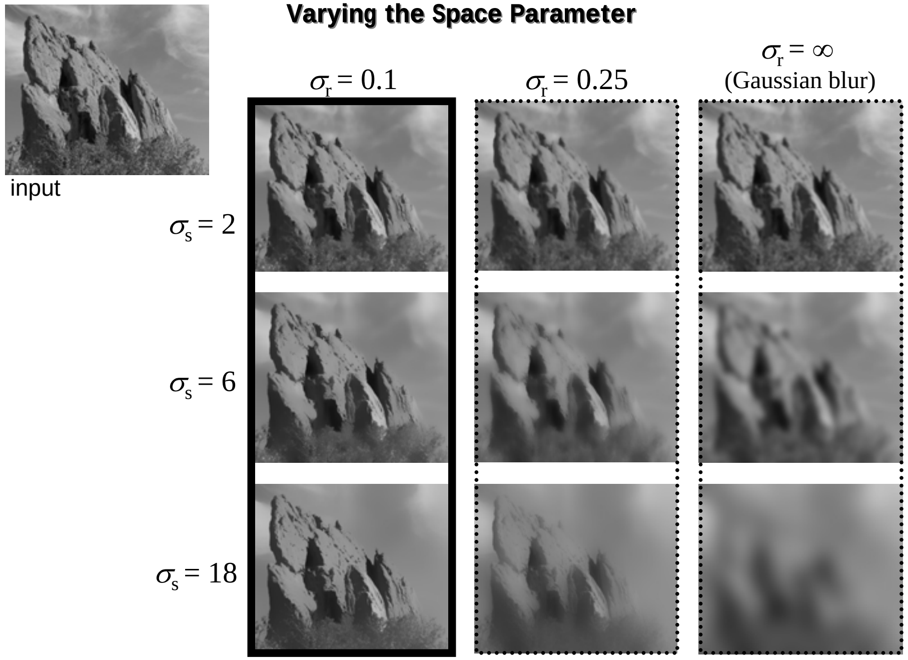


Varying the Range Parameter





Varying the Space Parameter



How to Set the Parameters

Depends on the application. For instance:

- space parameter: proportional to image size
  - e.g., 2% of image diagonal
- range parameter: proportional to edge amplitude
  - e.g., mean or median of image gradients
- independent of resolution and exposure

Iterating the Bilateral Filter

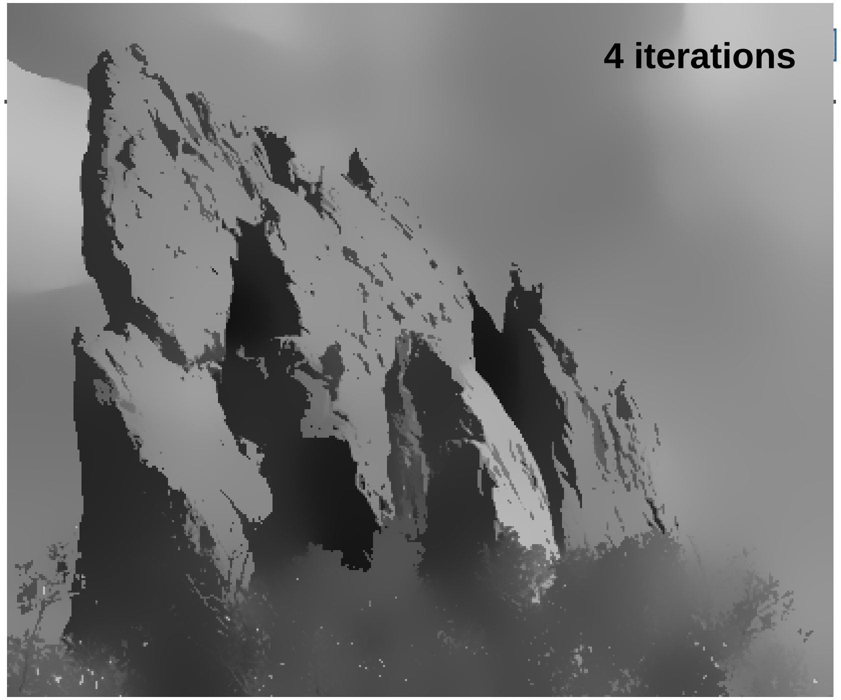
$$I_{(n+1)} = BF[I_{(n)}]$$

- Generate more piecewise-flat images
- Often not needed in computational photo, but could be useful for applications such as NPR.


input


1 iteration


2 iterations


4 iterations

Advantages of Bilateral Filter

- Easy to understand
  - Weighted mean of nearby pixels
- Easy to adapt
  - Distance between pixel values
- Easy to set up
  - Non-iterative

Hard to Compute

- Nonlinear $$BF[I]_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{1}{W_{\mathbf{p}}} \sum_{\mathbf{q}\in S} G_{\sigma_s}(\|\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}\|)\, G_{\sigma_r}(|I_{\mathbf{p}} - I_{\mathbf{q}}|)\, I_{\mathbf{q}}$$
- Complex, spatially varying kernels
  - Cannot be precomputed, no FFT…

- Brute-force implementation is slow > 10min

But Bilateral Filter is Nonlinear

- Slow but some accelerations exist:
  - [Elad 02]: Gauss-Seidel iterations
    - **Only for many iterations**
  - [Durand 02, Weiss 06]: fast approximation
    - **No formal understanding** of accuracy versus speed
    - [Weiss 06]: Only **box function** as spatial kernel

A Fast Approximation of the Bilateral Filter using a Signal Processing Approach

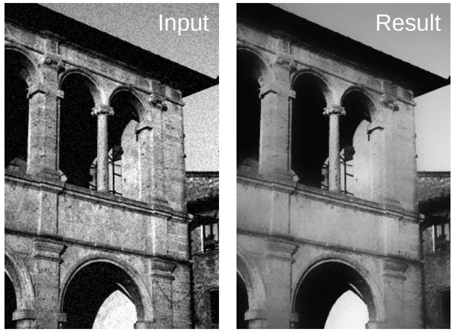
Sylvain Paris and Frédo Durand

Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

CSAIL

Definition of Bilateral Filter

- [Smith 97, Tomasi 98]
- Smoothes an image and preserves edges
- Weighted average of neighbors
- Weights
  - Gaussian on *space* distance
  - Gaussian on *range* distance
  - sum to 1

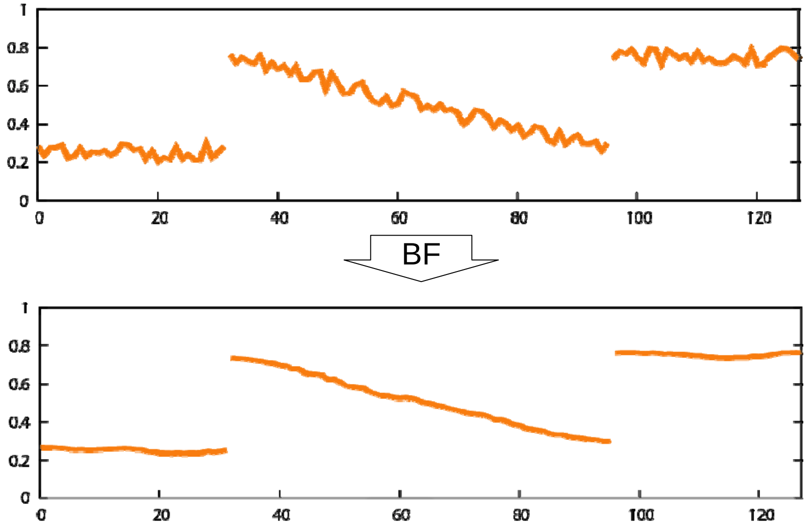


$$I_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{bf}} = \frac{1}{W_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{bf}}} \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{S}} \underbrace{G_{\sigma_s}(\|\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}\|)}_{\text{space}} \underbrace{G_{\sigma_r}(|I_{\mathbf{p}}-I_{\mathbf{q}}|)}_{\text{range}} I_{\mathbf{q}}$$

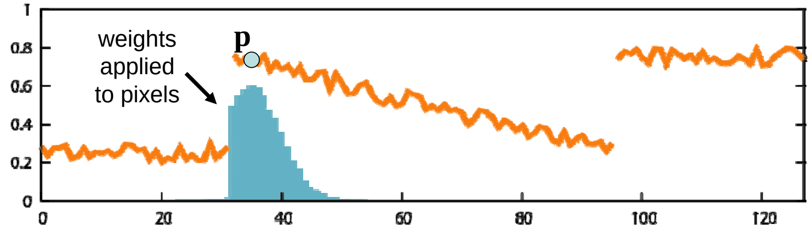
Contributions

- Link with **linear filtering**
- **Fast** and **accurate** approximation

Intuition on 1D Signal

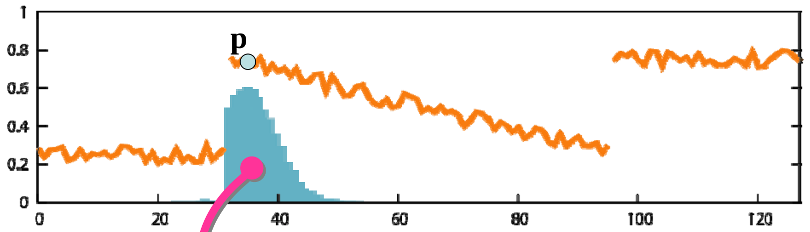


Intuition on 1D Signal
Weighted Average of Neighbors



- Near and similar pixels have influence.
- Far pixels have no influence.
- Pixels with different value have no influence.

Link with Linear Filtering
1. Handling the Division



sum of weights

$$I_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{bf}} = \frac{1}{W_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{bf}}} \sum_{\mathbf{q}\in\mathcal{S}} G_{\sigma_s}(\|\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}\|)\, G_{\sigma_r}(|I_{\mathbf{p}}-I_{\mathbf{q}}|)\, I_{\mathbf{q}}$$

Handling the division with a **projective space**.

Formalization: Handling the Division

$$I_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{bf}} = \frac{1}{W_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{bf}}} \sum_{\mathbf{q}\in\mathcal{S}} G_{\sigma_s}(\|\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}\|)\, G_{\sigma_r}(|I_{\mathbf{p}}-I_{\mathbf{q}}|)\, I_{\mathbf{q}}$$

$$W_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{bf}} = \sum_{\mathbf{q}\in\mathcal{S}} G_{\sigma_s}(\|\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}\|)\, G_{\sigma_r}(|I_{\mathbf{p}}-I_{\mathbf{q}}|)$$

- Normalizing factor as homogeneous coordinate
  - Multiply both sides by $W_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{bf}}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} W_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{bf}} I_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{bf}} \\ W_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{bf}} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{\mathbf{q}\in\mathcal{S}} G_{\sigma_s}(\|\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}\|)\, G_{\sigma_r}(|I_{\mathbf{p}}-I_{\mathbf{q}}|) \begin{pmatrix} I_{\mathbf{q}} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Formalization: Handling the Division

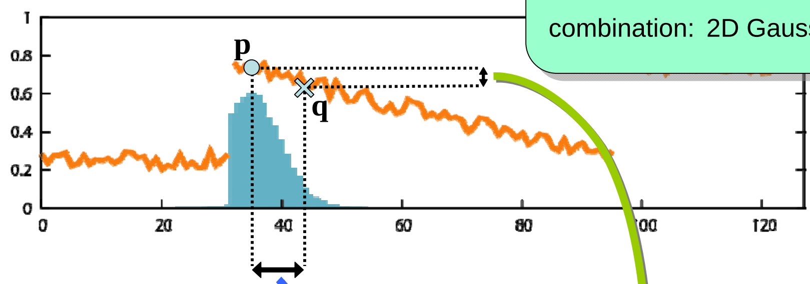
$$\begin{pmatrix} W_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{bf}} I_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{bf}} \\ W_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{bf}} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{\mathbf{q}\in\mathcal{S}} G_{\sigma_s}(\|\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}\|)\, G_{\sigma_r}(|I_{\mathbf{p}}-I_{\mathbf{q}}|) \begin{pmatrix} W_{\mathbf{q}} I_{\mathbf{q}} \\ W_{\mathbf{q}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{with } W_{\mathbf{q}}=1$$

- Similar to homogeneous coordinates in projective space
- Division delayed until the end
- Next step: Adding a dimension to make a convolution appear

Link with Linear Filtering
2. Introducing a Convolution

space: 1D Gaussian
× range: 1D Gaussian

combination: 2D Gaussian

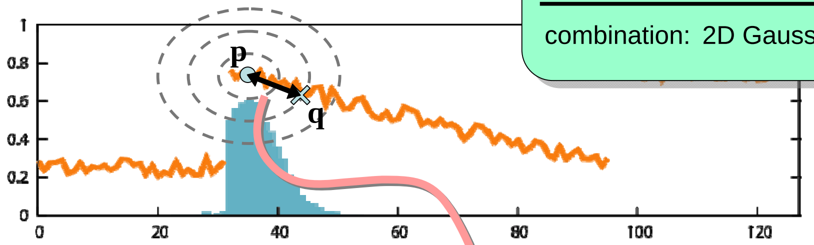


$$\begin{pmatrix} W_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{bf}} I_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{bf}} \\ W_{\mathbf{p}}^{\mathrm{bf}} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{\mathbf{q}\in\mathcal{S}} \underbrace{G_{\sigma_s}(\|\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}\|)}_{\text{space}}\, \underbrace{G_{\sigma_r}(|I_{\mathbf{p}}-I_{\mathbf{q}}|)}_{\text{range}} \begin{pmatrix} W_{\mathbf{q}} I_{\mathbf{q}} \\ W_{\mathbf{q}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Link with Linear Filtering
2. Introducing a Convolution

space: 1D Gaussian
× range: 1D Gaussian

combination: 2D Gaussian

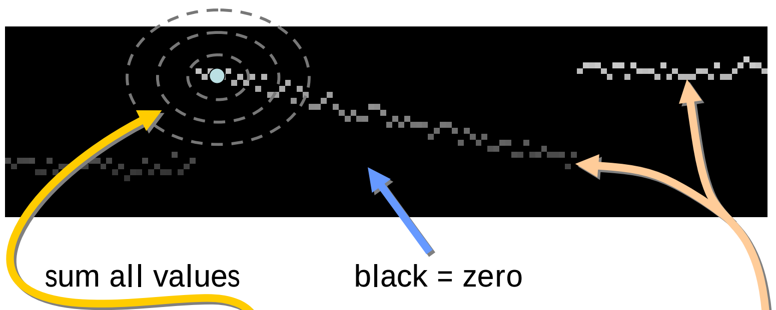


$$\begin{pmatrix} W^{bf}_{\mathbf{p}} I^{bf}_{\mathbf{p}} \\ W^{bf}_{\mathbf{p}} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{\mathbf{q}\in\mathcal{S}} G_{\sigma_s}(\|\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q}\|)\, G_{\sigma_r}(|I_{\mathbf{p}} - I_{\mathbf{q}}|) \begin{pmatrix} W_{\mathbf{q}} I_{\mathbf{q}} \\ W_{\mathbf{q}} \end{pmatrix}$$

space x range

Corresponds to a 3D Gaussian on a 2D image.

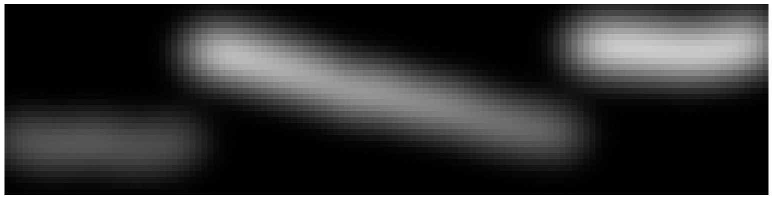
Link with Linear Filtering
2. Introducing a Convolution



$$\begin{pmatrix} W^{bf}_{\mathbf{p}} I^{bf}_{\mathbf{p}} \\ W^{bf}_{\mathbf{p}} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{(\mathbf{q},\zeta)\in\mathcal{S}\times\mathcal{R}} \text{space-range Gaussian} \begin{pmatrix} W_{\mathbf{q}} I_{\mathbf{q}} \\ W_{\mathbf{q}} \end{pmatrix}$$

sum all values multiplied by kernel ⇨ convolution

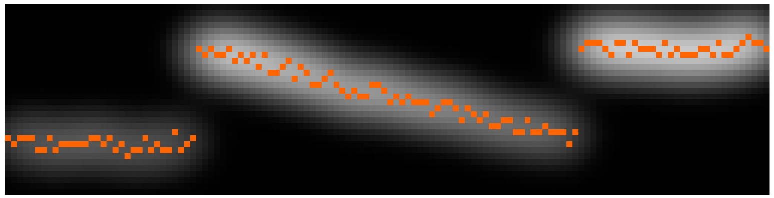
Link with Linear Filtering
2. Introducing a Convolution



result of the convolution

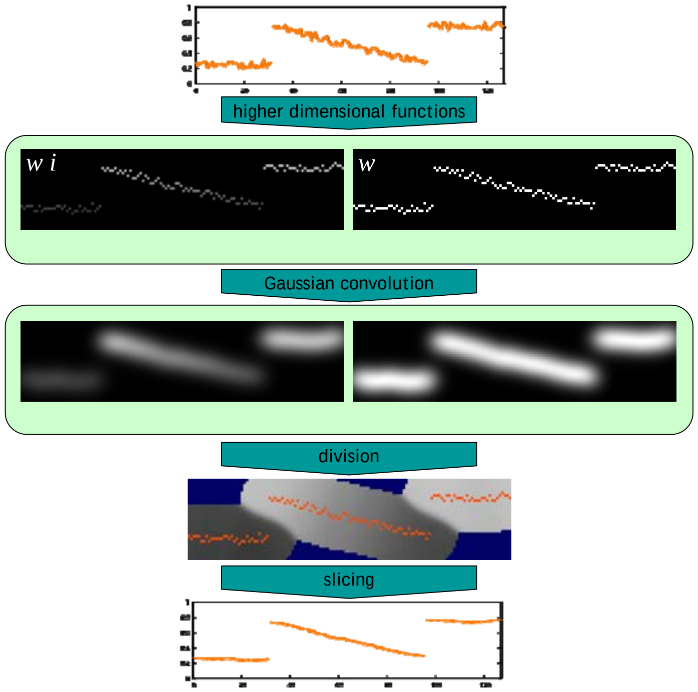
$$\begin{pmatrix} W^{bf}_{\mathbf{p}} I^{bf}_{\mathbf{p}} \\ W^{bf}_{\mathbf{p}} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{(\mathbf{q},\zeta)\in\mathcal{S}\times\mathcal{R}} \text{space-range Gaussian} \begin{pmatrix} W_{\mathbf{q}} I_{\mathbf{q}} \\ W_{\mathbf{q}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Link with Linear Filtering
2. Introducing a Convolution



result of the convolution

$$\begin{pmatrix} W^{bf}_{\mathbf{p}} I^{bf}_{\mathbf{p}} \\ W^{bf}_{\mathbf{p}} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{(\mathbf{q},\zeta)\in\mathcal{S}\times\mathcal{R}} \text{space-range Gaussian} \begin{pmatrix} W_{\mathbf{q}} I_{\mathbf{q}} \\ W_{\mathbf{q}} \end{pmatrix}$$

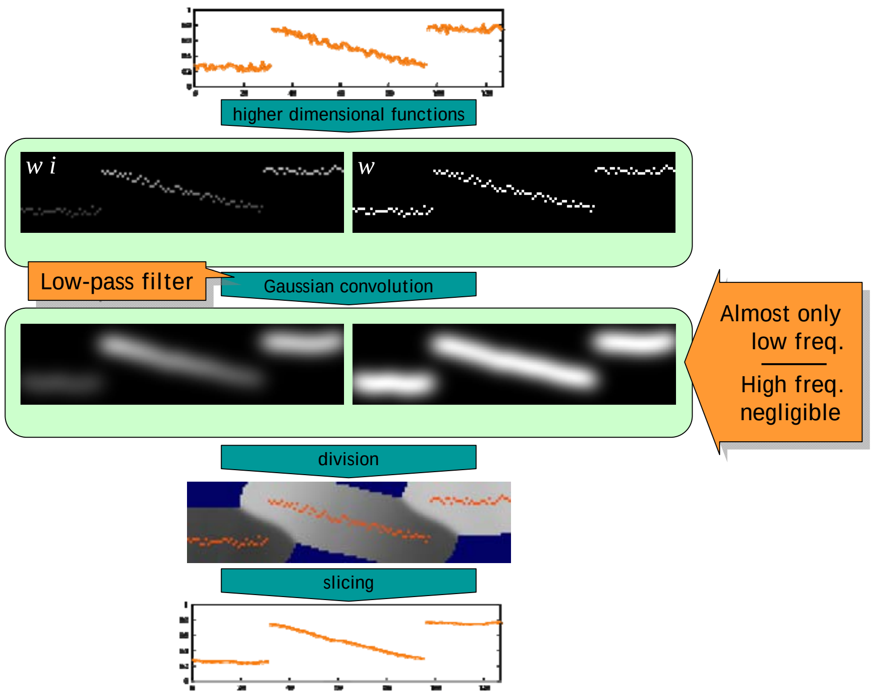


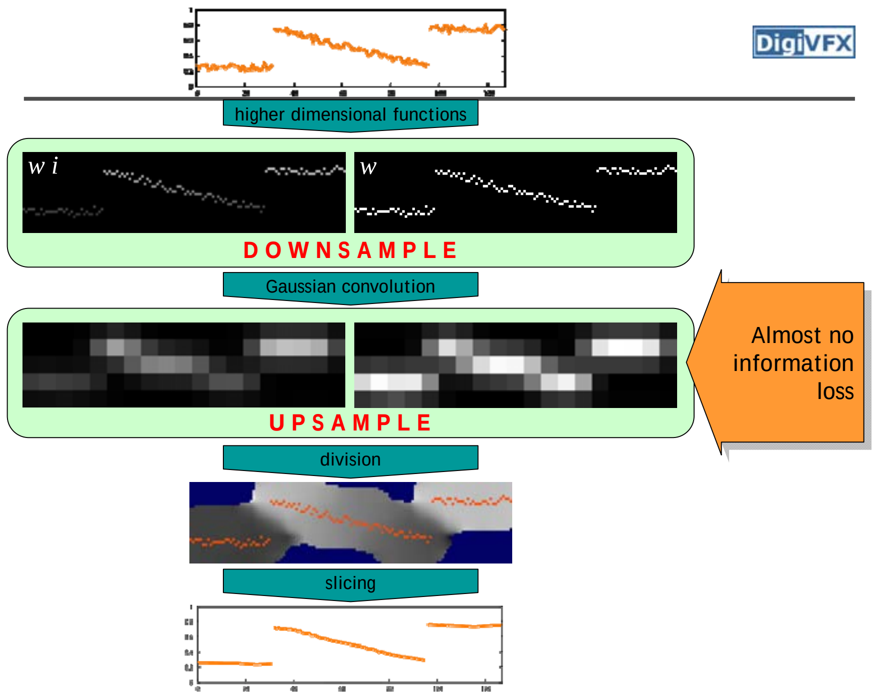
Reformulation: Summary

linear:	$(w^{\text{bf}}\, i^{\text{bf}}, w^{\text{bf}})$	$=$	$g_{\sigma_s,\sigma_r} \otimes (wi, w)$
nonlinear:	$I^{\text{bf}}_{\mathbf{p}}$	$=$	$\dfrac{w^{\text{bf}}(\mathbf{p}, I_{\mathbf{p}})\; i^{\text{bf}}(\mathbf{p}, I_{\mathbf{p}})}{w^{\text{bf}}(\mathbf{p}, I_{\mathbf{p}})}$

1. Convolution in higher dimension
   - expensive but well understood (linear, FFT, etc)
2. Division and slicing
   - nonlinear but simple and pixel-wise

Exact reformulation



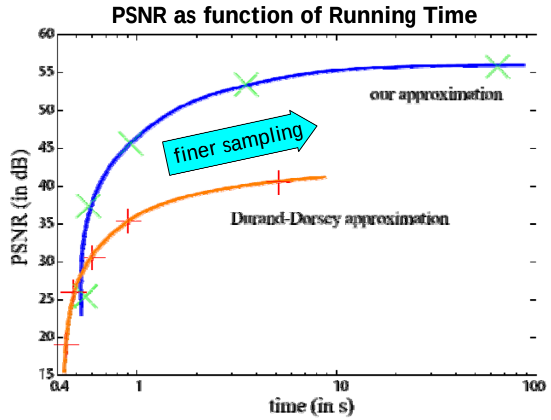


Fast Convolution by Downsampling

- Downsampling cuts frequencies above Nyquist limit
  - Less data to process
  - But induces error
- Evaluation of the approximation
  - Precision versus running time
  - Visual accuracy

Accuracy versus Running Time

- Finer sampling increases accuracy.
- More precise than previous work.



Digital photograph 1200 × 1600

Straightforward implementation is over 10 minutes.

Visual Results

1200 × 1600

- Comparison with previous work [Durand 02]
  - running time = 1s for both techniques

input | exact BF | our result | prev. work

difference with exact computation (intensities in [0:1])

Conclusions

higher dimension ⇨ “better” computation

Practical gain

- Interactive running time
- Visually similar results
- Simple to code (100 lines)

Theoretical gain

- Link with linear filters
- Separation linear/nonlinear
- Signal processing framework

Two-scale Tone Management for Photographic Look

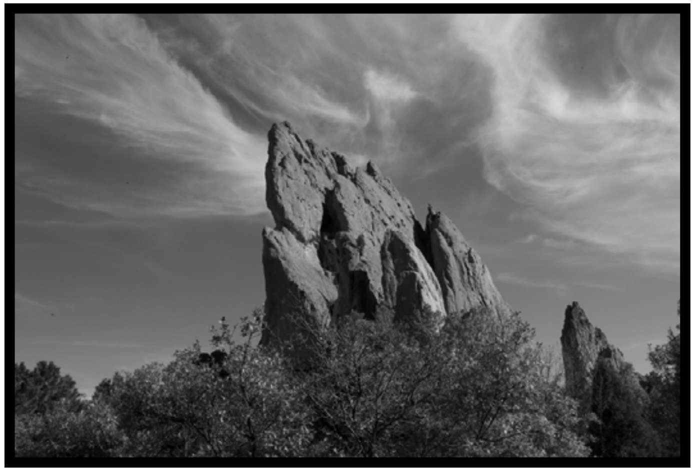
Soonmin Bae, Sylvain Paris, and Frédo Durand
MIT CSAIL

SIGGRAPH2006

Ansel Adams

Ansel Adams, *Clearing Winter Storm*

An Amateur Photographer



A Variety of Looks

Goals

- Control over photographic look
- Transfer “look” from a model photo

For example,

we want  with the look of 

Aspects of Photographic Look

- Subject choice
- Framing and composition

➔ Specified by input photos

Input

- Tone distribution and contrast

➔ Modified based on model photos

Model

Tonal Aspects of Look

Ansel Adams

Kenro Izu

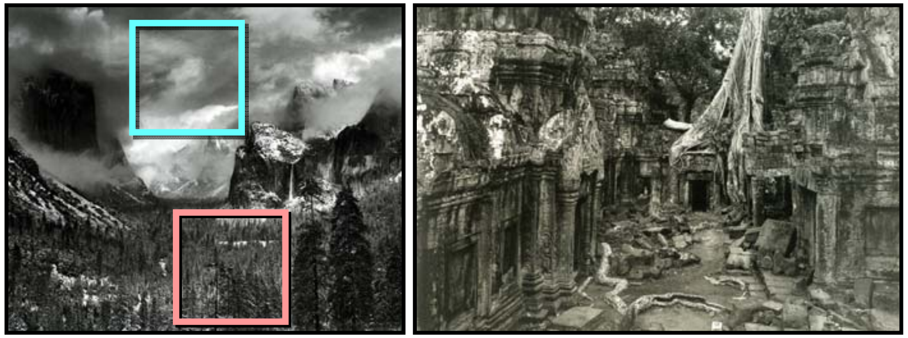
Tonal aspects of Look - Global Contrast

Ansel Adams

Kenro Izu

High Global Contrast **Low Global Contrast**

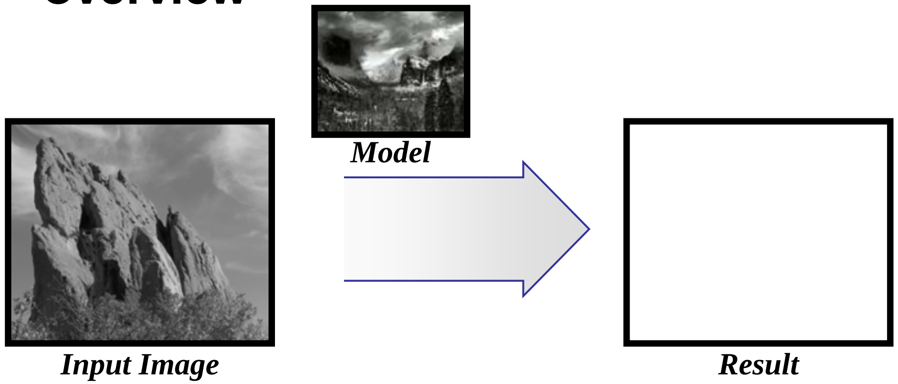
Tonal aspects of Look - Local Contrast



Ansel Adams | Kenro Izu

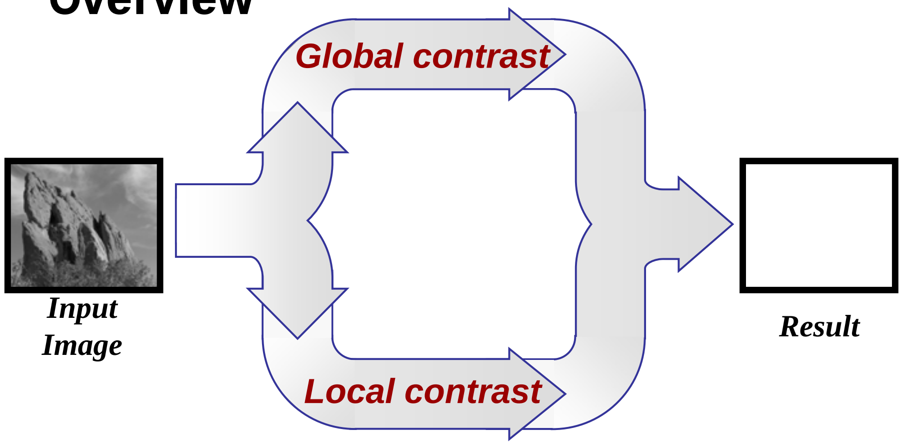
Variable amount of texture | **Texture everywhere**

Overview



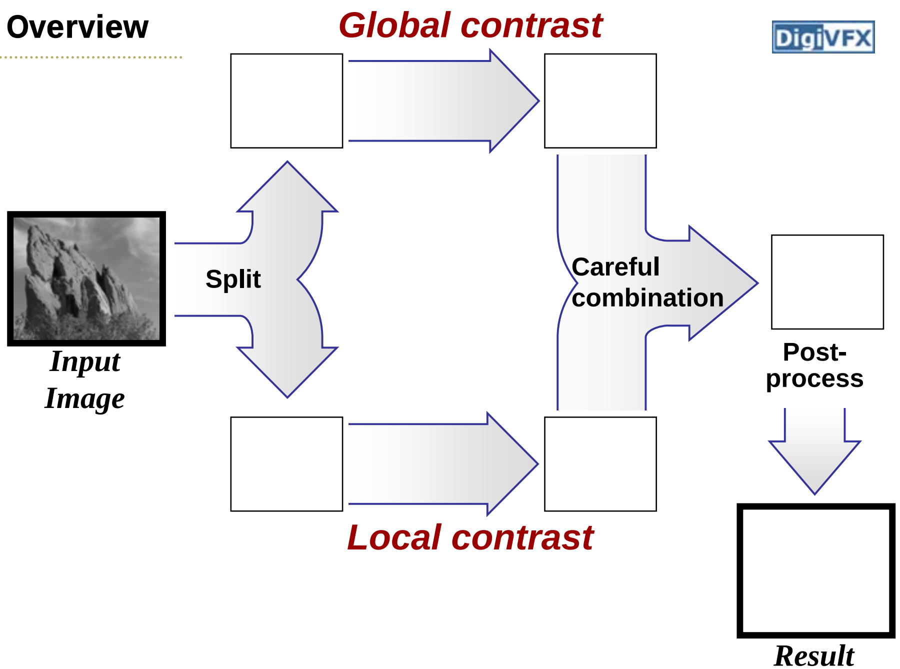
- Transfer look between photographs
  - Tonal aspects

Overview

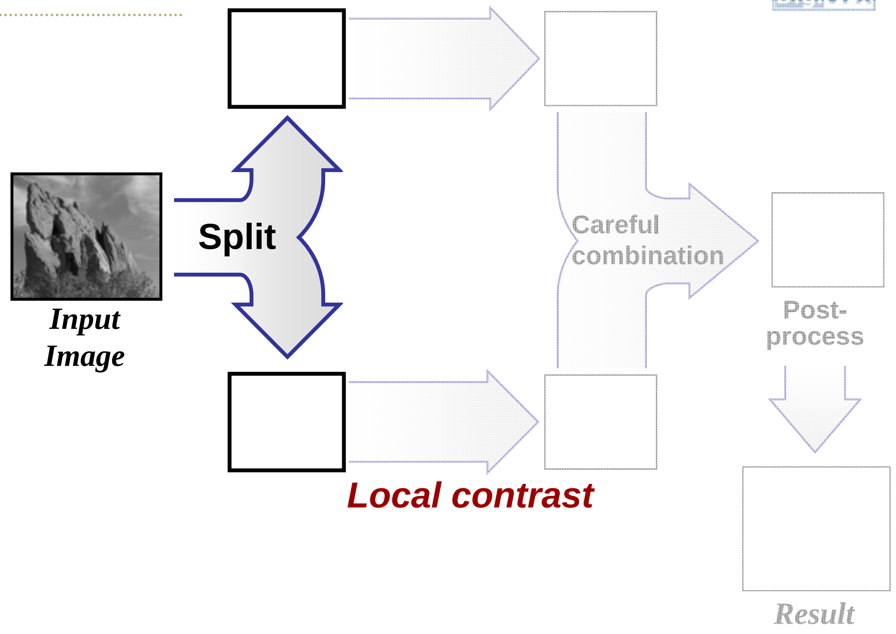


- Separate global and local contrast

Overview



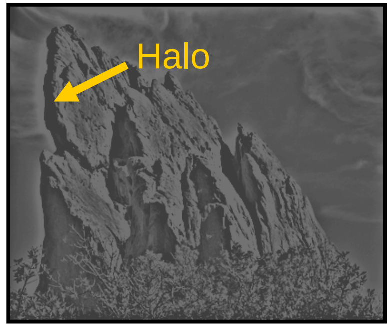
Overview



Split Global vs. Local Contrast

- Naïve decomposition: low vs. high frequency
  - Problem: introduce blur & halos

Low frequency
Global contrast



High frequency
Local contrast

Bilateral Filter

- Edge-preserving smoothing [Tomasi 98]
- We build upon tone mapping [Durand 02]

After bilateral filtering
Global contrast

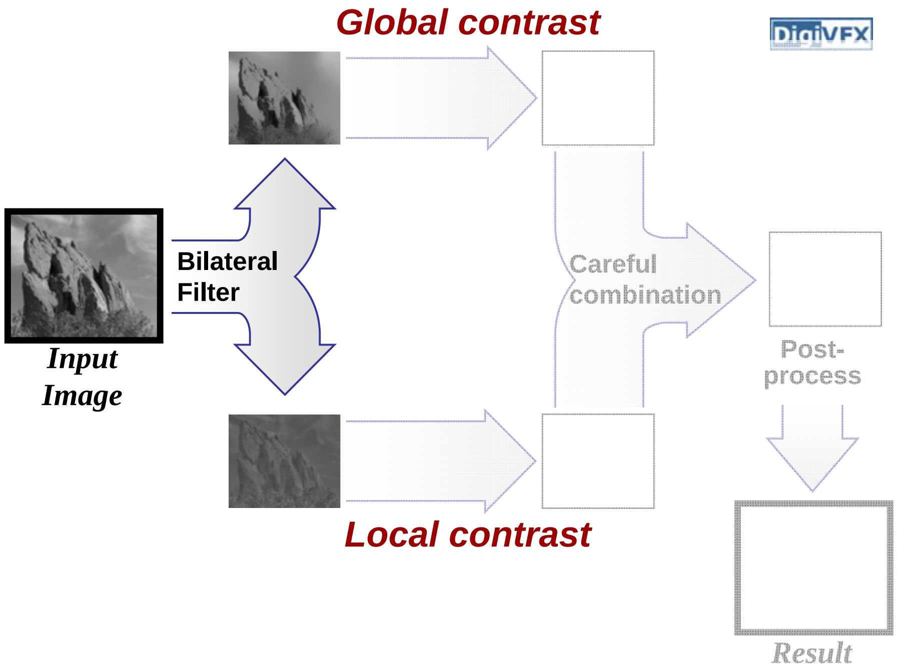
Residual after filtering
Local contrast

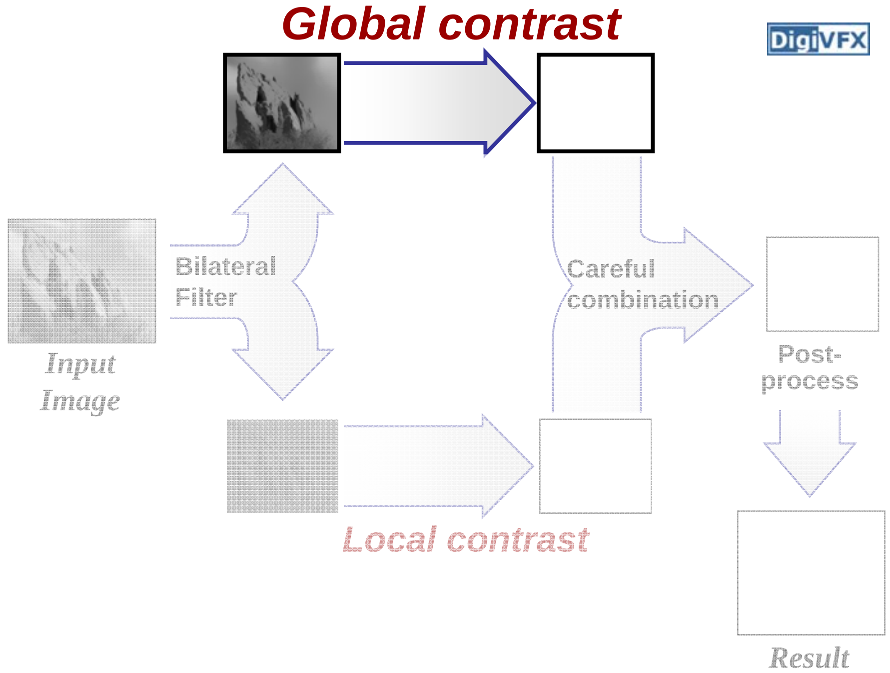
Bilateral Filter

- Edge-preserving smoothing [Tomasi 98]
- We build upon tone mapping [Durand 02]

After bilateral filtering
Global contrast

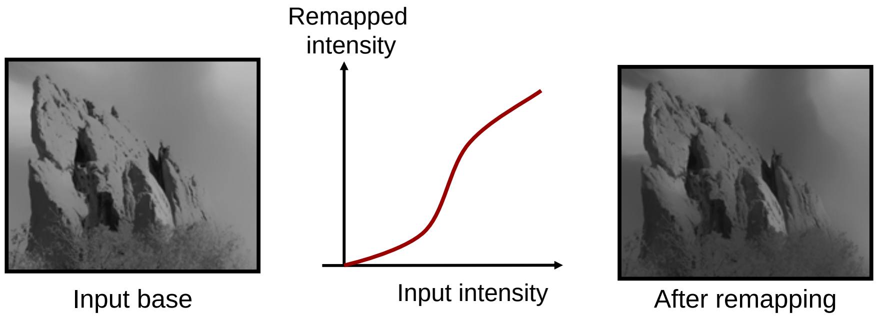
Residual after filtering
Local contrast





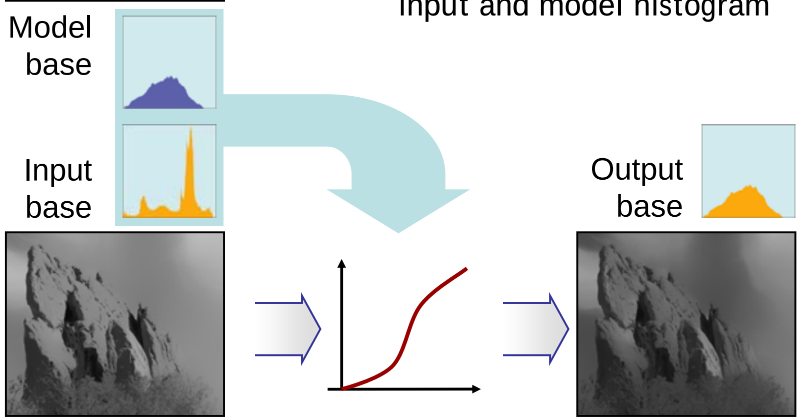
Global Contrast

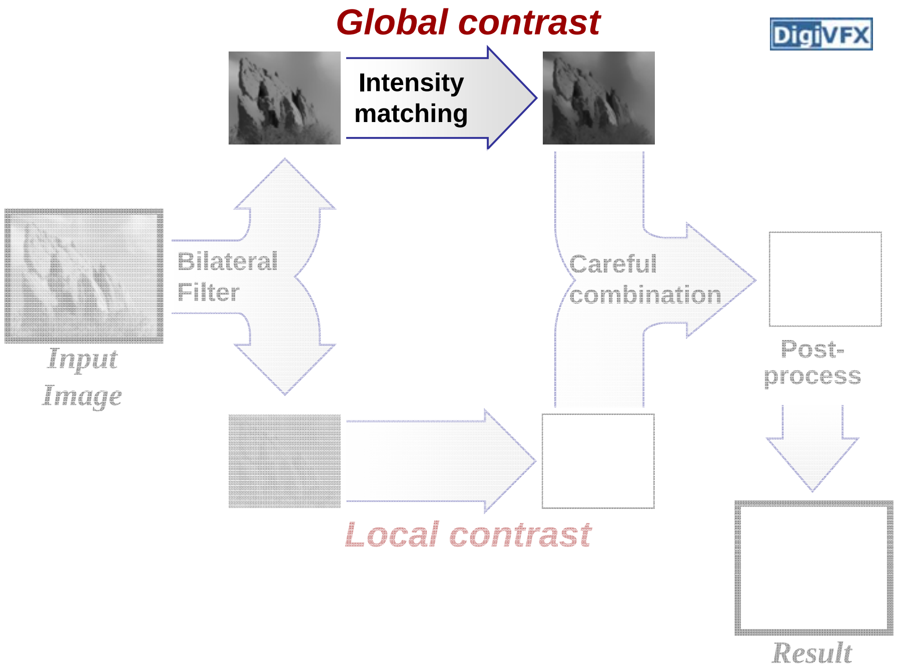
- Intensity remapping of base layer

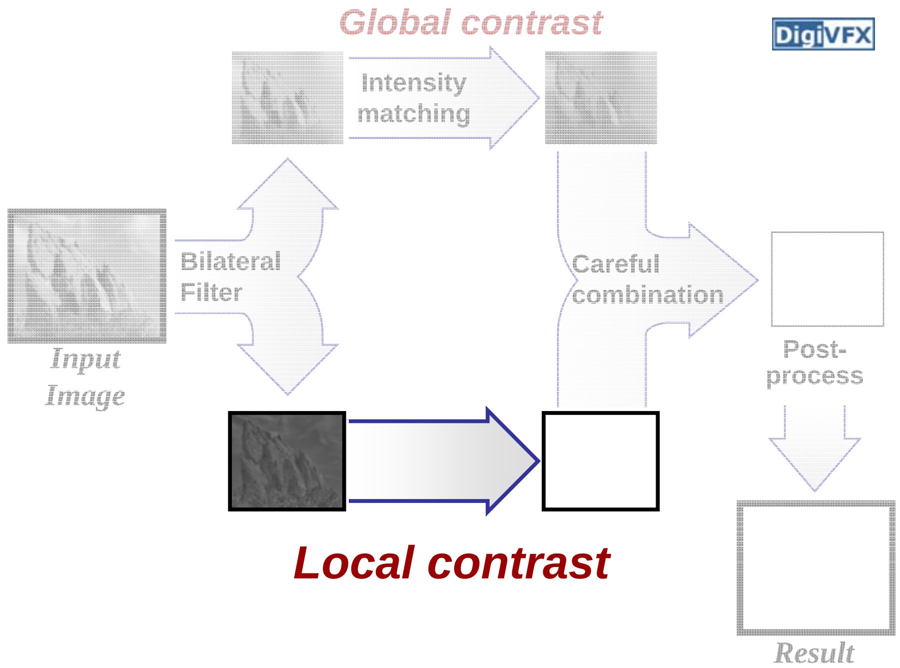


Global Contrast (Model Transfer)

- Histogram matching
  - Remapping function given input and model histogram

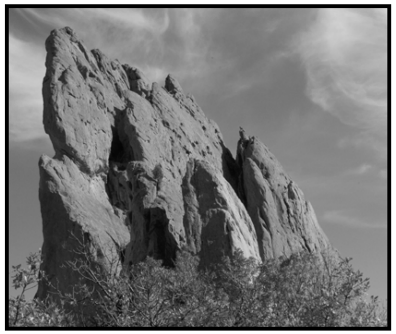




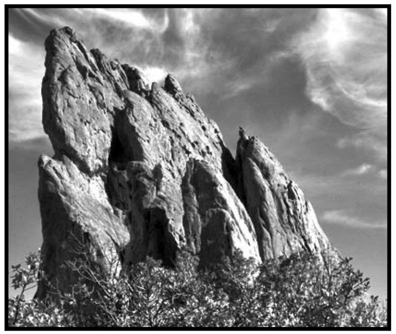


Local Contrast: Detail Layer

- Uniform control:
  - Multiply all values in the detail layer

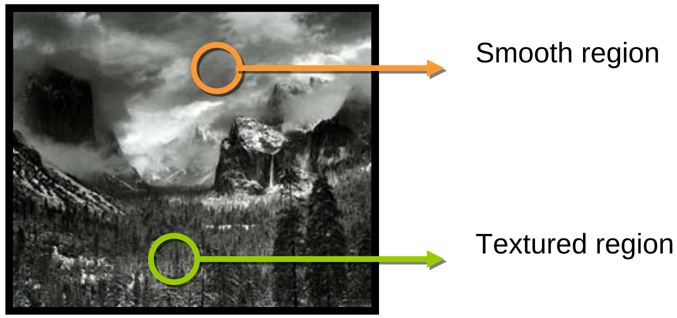


Input



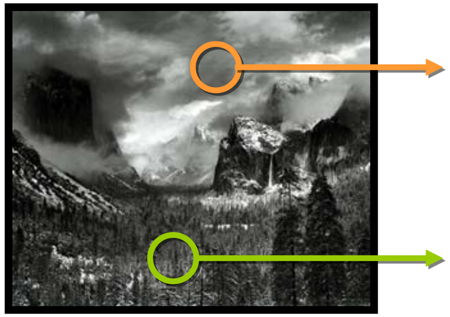
Base + 3 × Detail

The amount of local contrast is not uniform

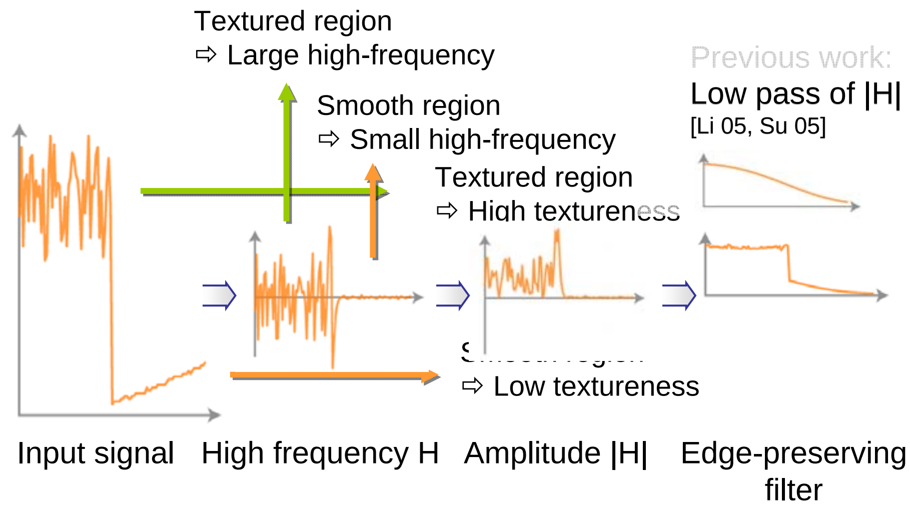


Local Contrast Variation

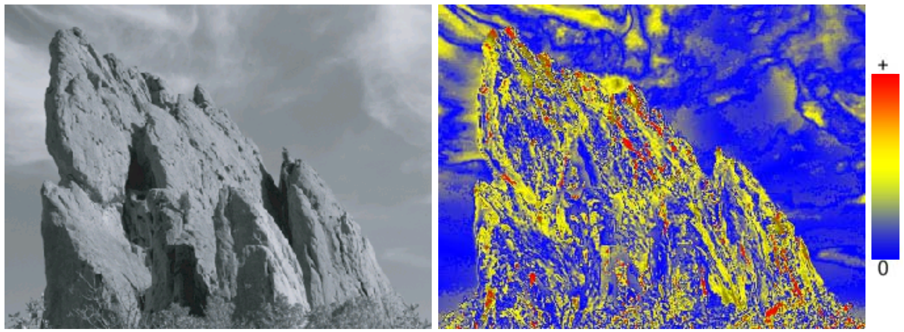
- We define "textureness": amount of local contrast
  - at each pixel based on surrounding region



"Textureness": 1D Example



Textureness

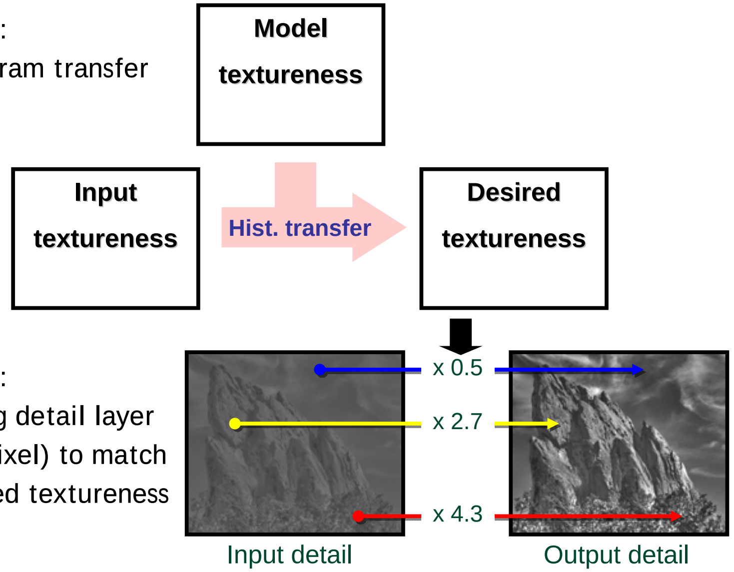


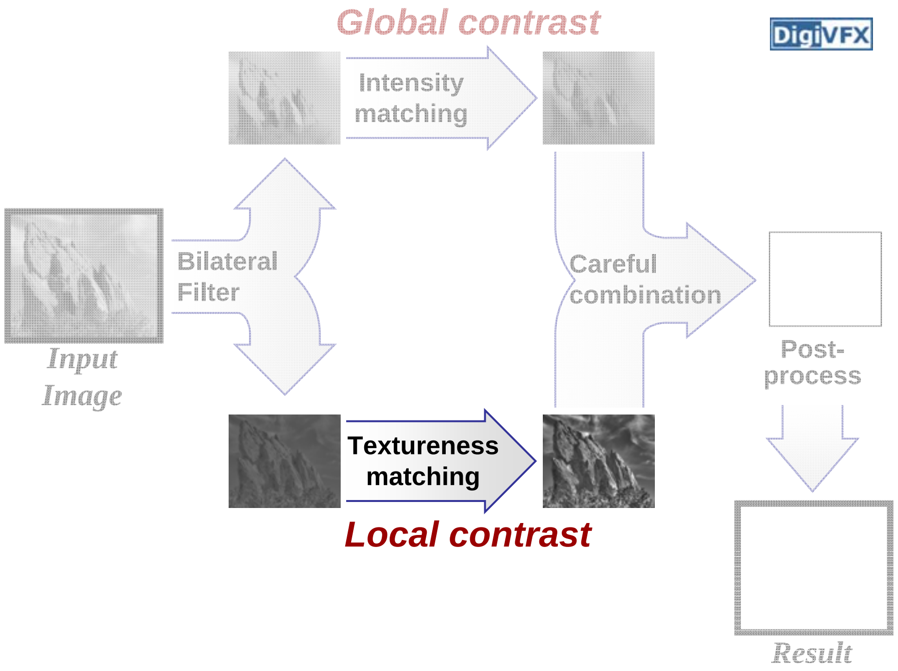
Input Textureness

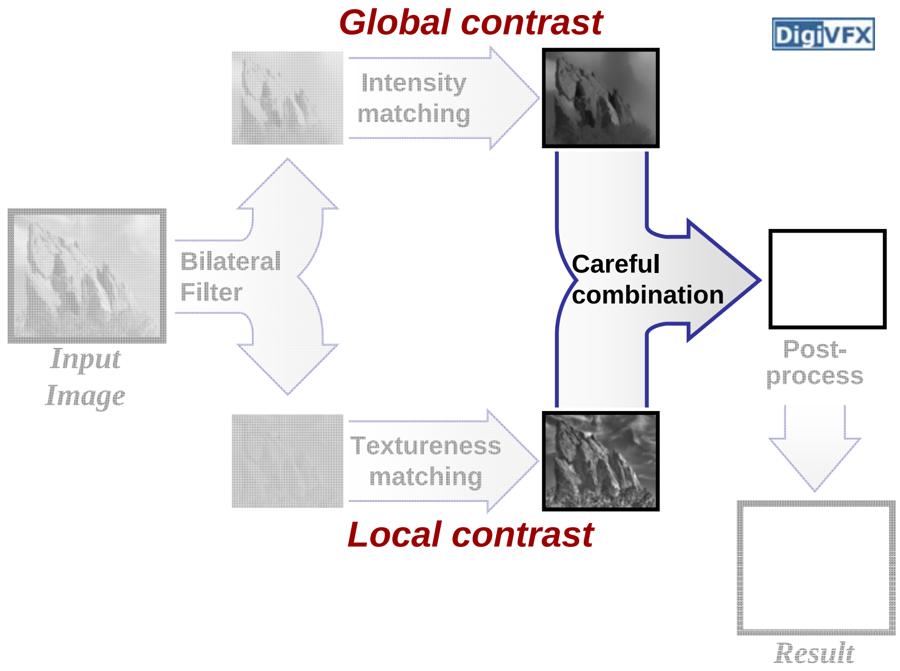
Textureness Transfer

Step 1:
Histogram transfer

Step 2:
Scaling detail layer (per pixel) to match desired textureness

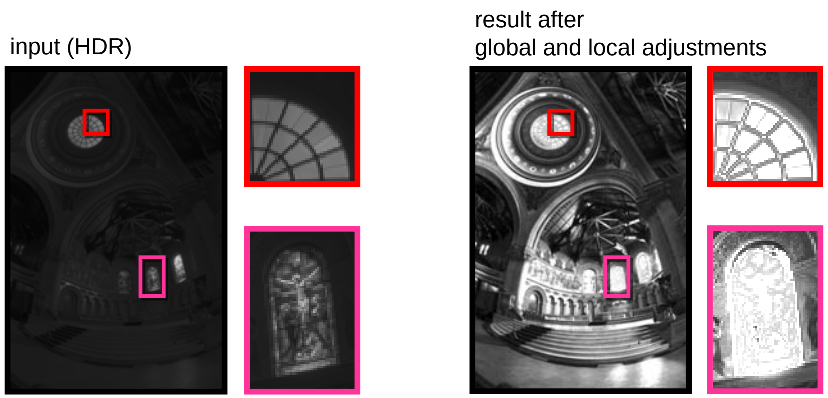






A Non Perfect Result

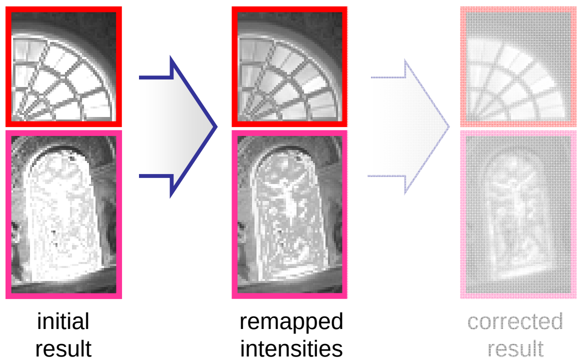
- Decoupled and large modifications (up to 6x)
  - ➔Limited defects may appear



Intensity Remapping

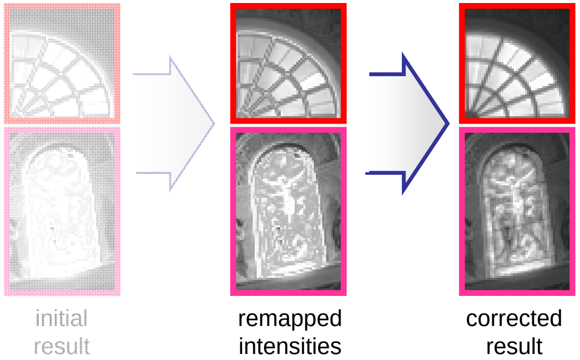
- Some intensities may be outside displayable range.

➔ Compress histogram to fit visible range.

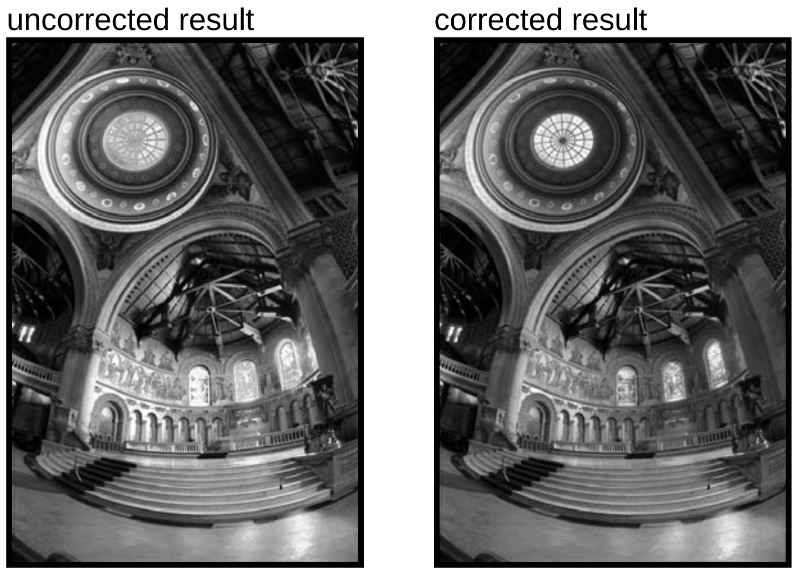


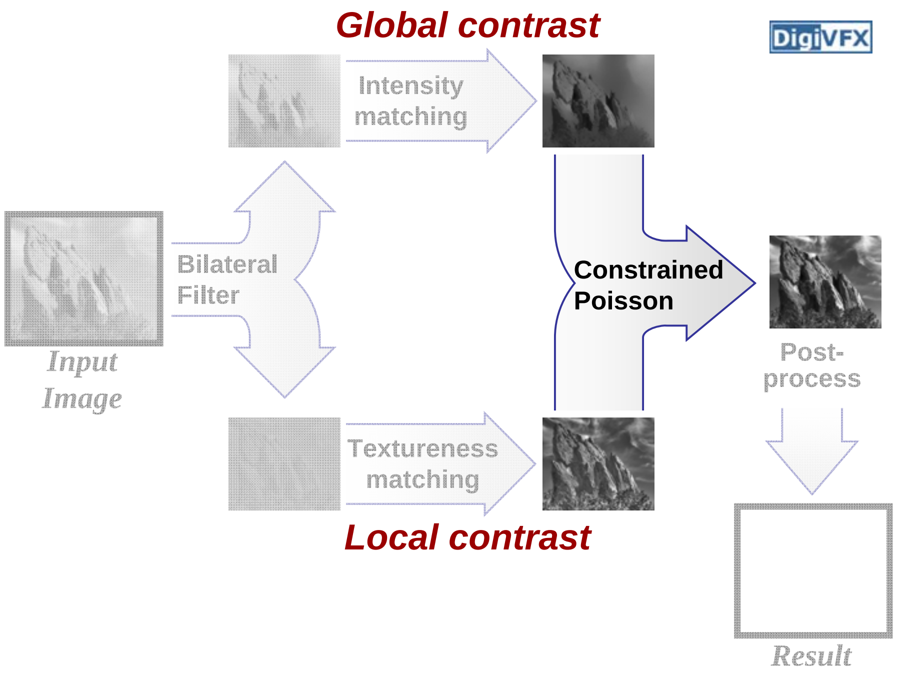
Preserving Details

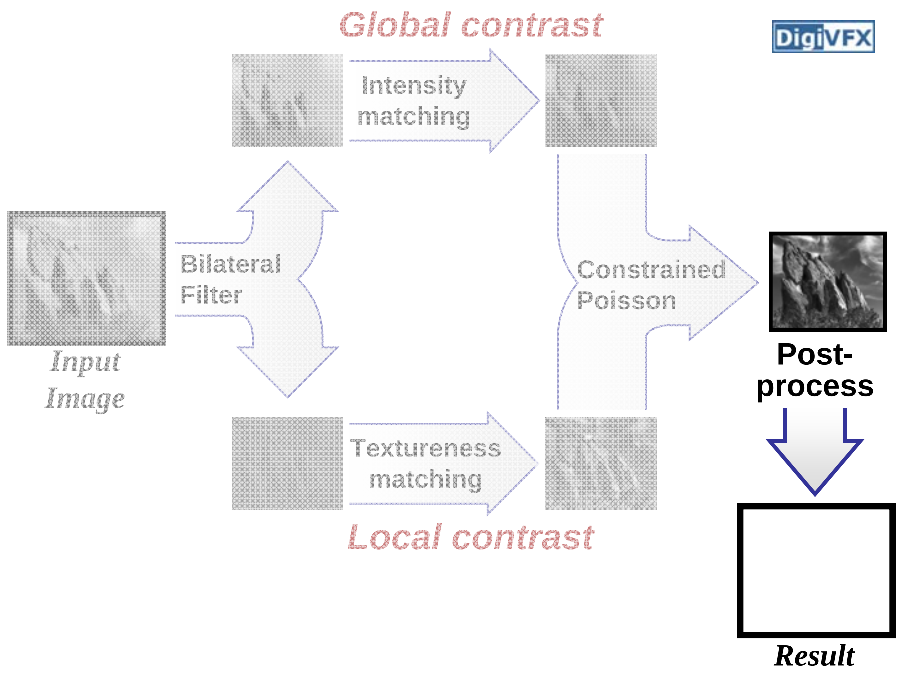
1. In the **gradient domain**:
   - Compare gradient amplitudes of input and current
   - Prevent extreme reduction & extreme increase
2. Solve the **Poisson equation**.



Effect of Detail Preservation







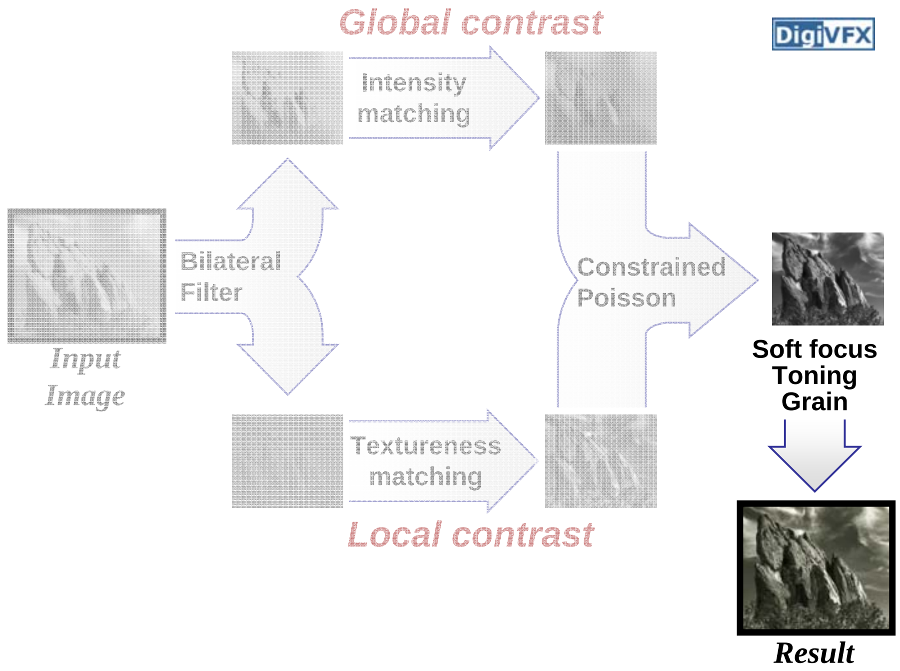
Additional Effects

model

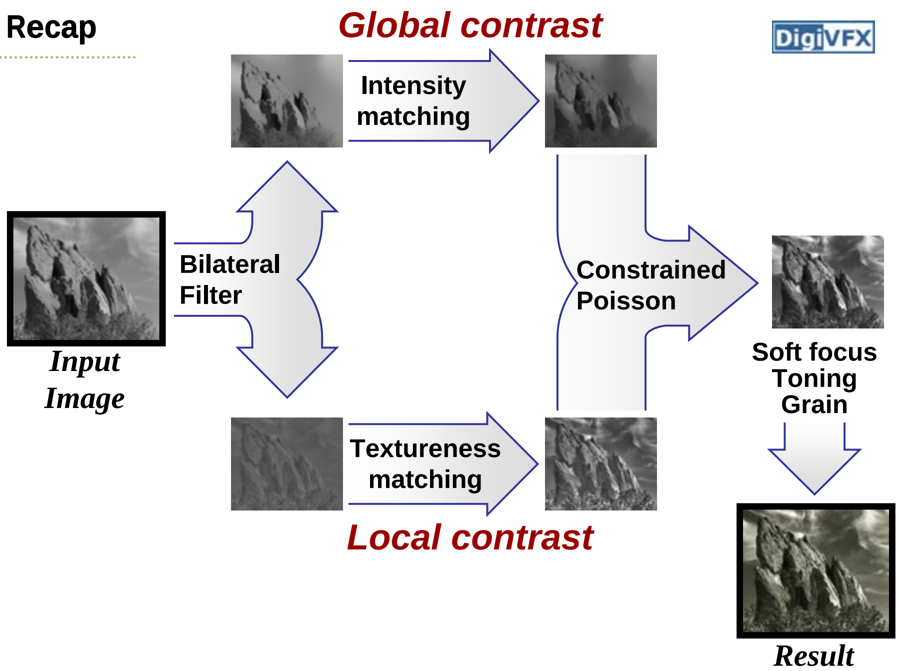
- **Soft focus** (high frequency manipulation)
- **Film grain** (texture synthesis [Heeger 95])
- **Color toning** (chrominance = *f* (luminance))

before effects

after effects



Recap



Results

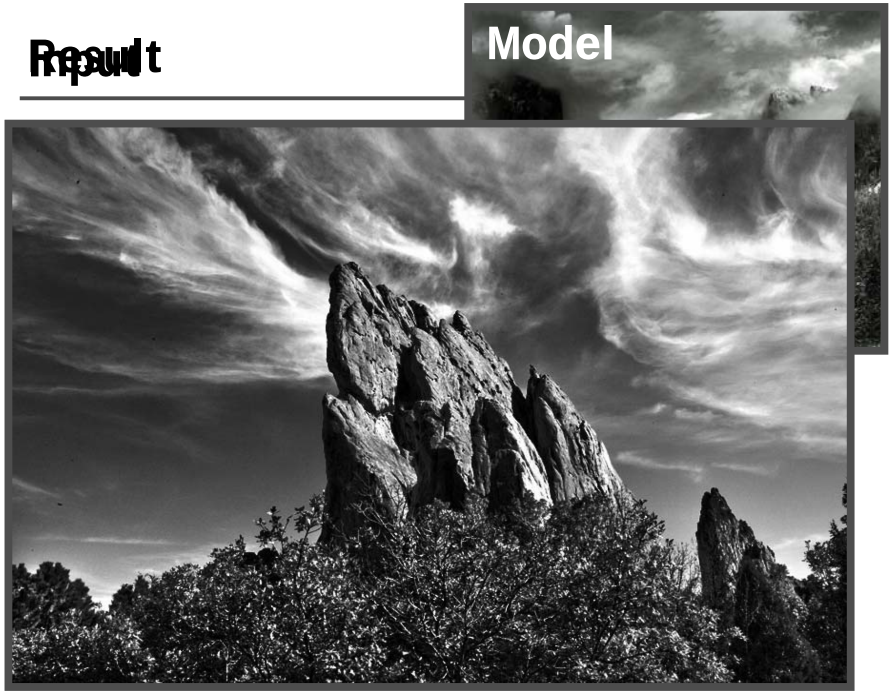
User provides input and model photographs.

➔ Our system **automatically** produces the result.

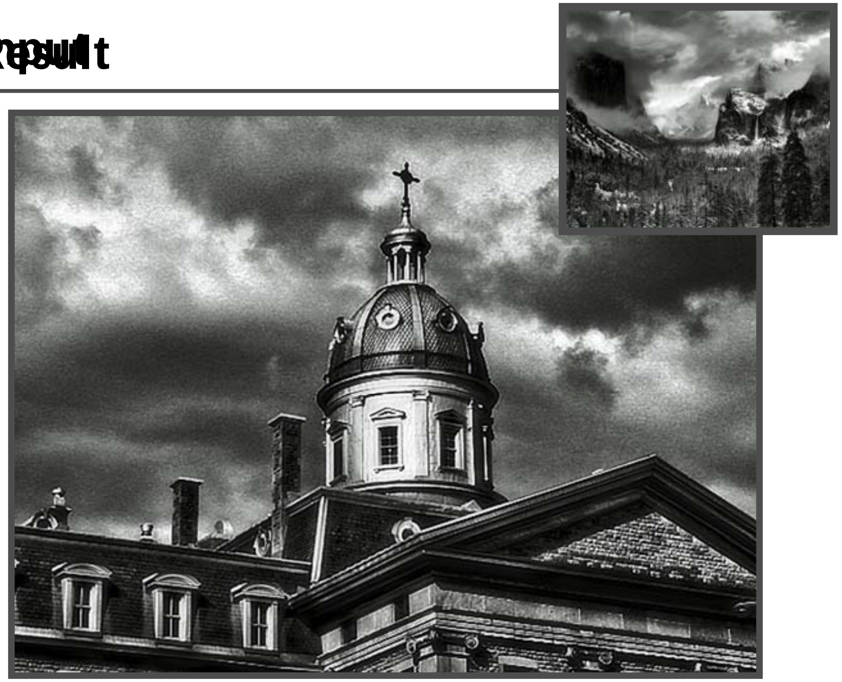
Running times:

- 6 seconds for 1 MPixel or less
- 23 seconds for 4 MPixels
- multi-grid Poisson solver and fast bilateral filter [Paris 06]

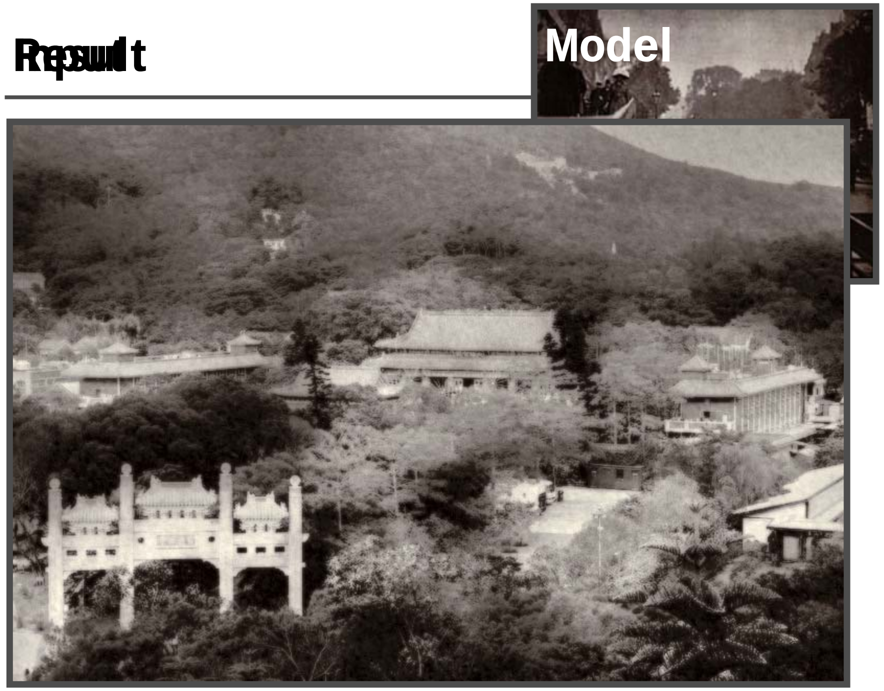
Input Result



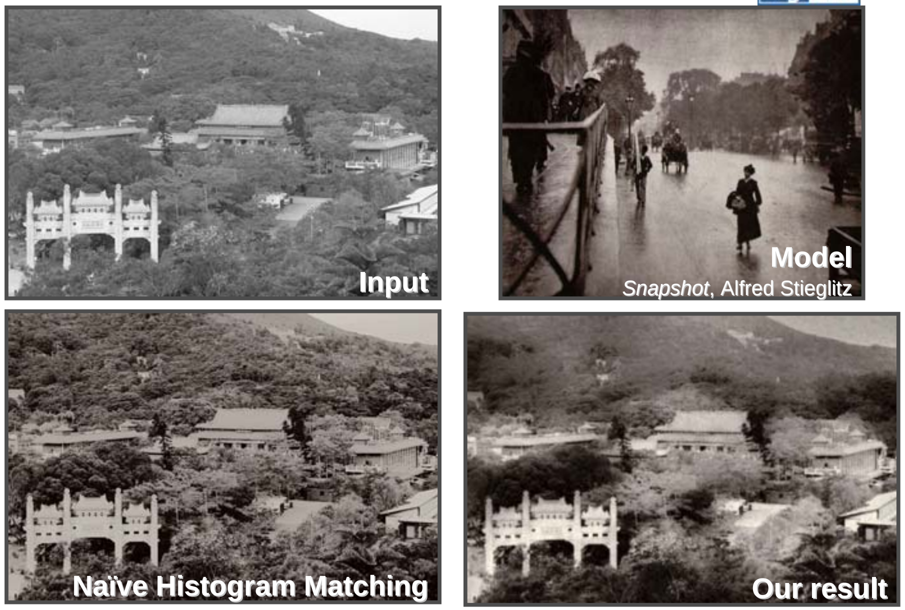
Input Result



Input Result



Comparison with Naïve Histogram Matching



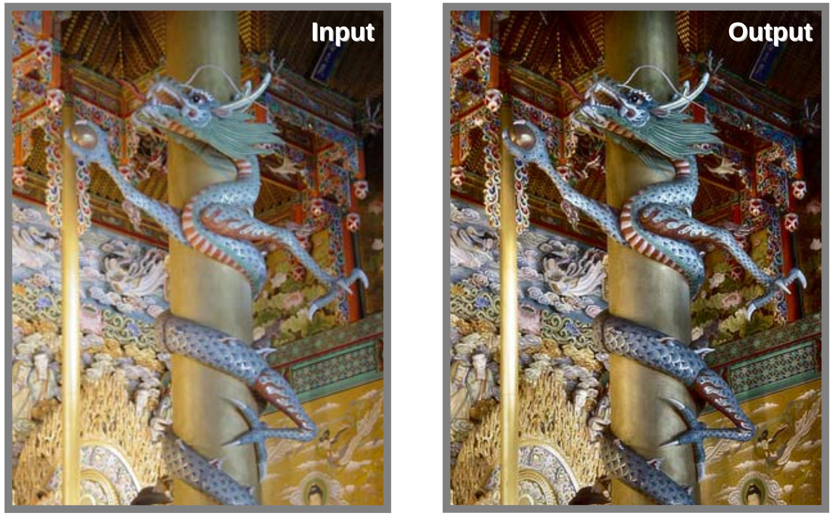
Local contrast, sharpness unfaithful

Comparison with Naïve Histogram Matching

Local contrast too low

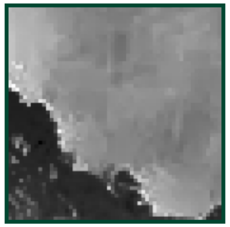
Color Images

- **Lab color space: modify only luminance**



Limitations

- Noise and JPEG artifacts
  - amplified defects



- Can lead to unexpected results if the image content is too different from the model
  - Portraits, in particular, can suffer

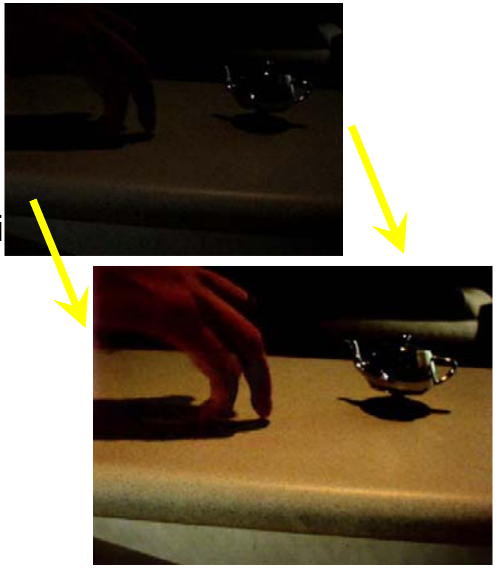
Conclusions

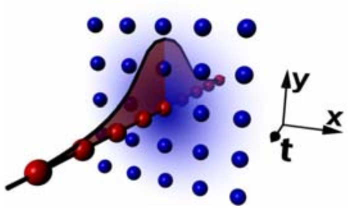
- Transfer “look” from a model photo
- Two-scale tone management
  - Global and local contrast
  - New edge-preserving textureness
  - Constrained Poisson reconstruction
  - Additional effects

Video Enhancement Using Per Pixel Exposures (Bennett, 06)

From this video:

ASTA: Adaptive
Spatio-
Temporal
Accumulation Fi





Joint bilateral filtering

$$J_p = \frac{1}{k_p} \sum_{q \in \Omega} I_q \, f(||p-q||) \, g(||I_p - I_q||)$$

$$J_p = \frac{1}{k_p} \sum_{q \in \Omega} I_q \, f(||p-q||) \, g(||\tilde{I}_p - \tilde{I}_q||)$$

Flash / No-Flash Photo Improvement (Petschnigg04) (Eisemann04)

Merge best features: warm, cozy candle light (no-flash)
low-noise, detailed flash image

Overview

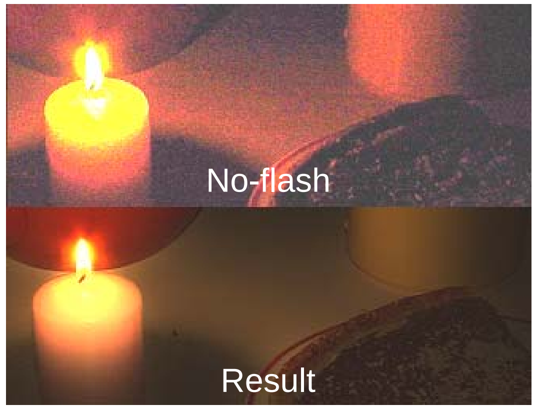
Basic approach of both flash/noflash papers

Remove noise + details from image A,

Keep as image A Lighting

Obtain noise-free details from image B,

Discard Image B Lighting



Petschnigg:

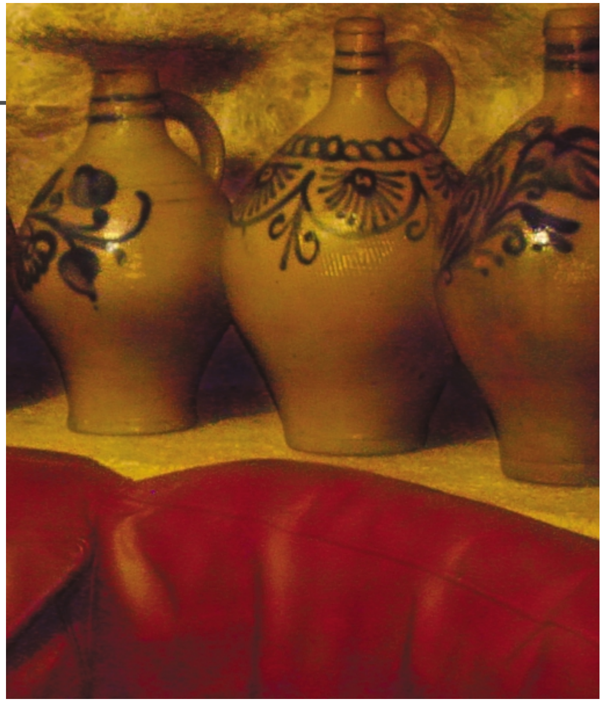
- Flash

Petschnigg:

- No Flash,

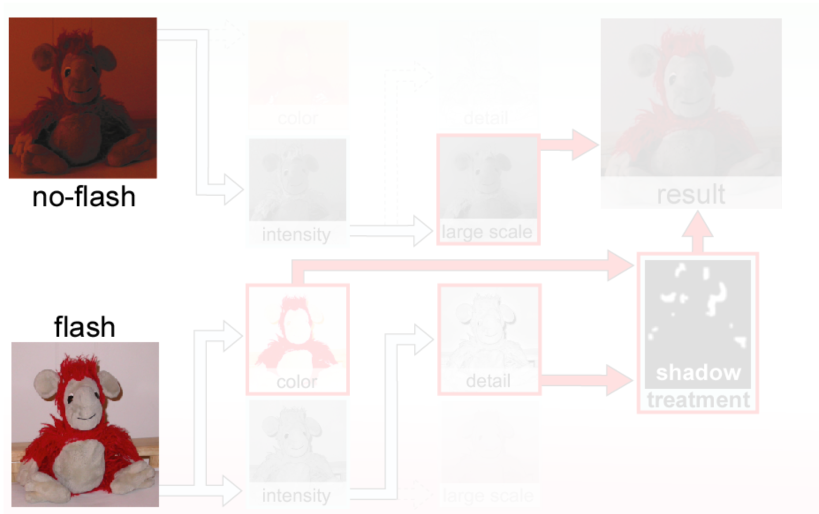
Petschnigg:

- Result



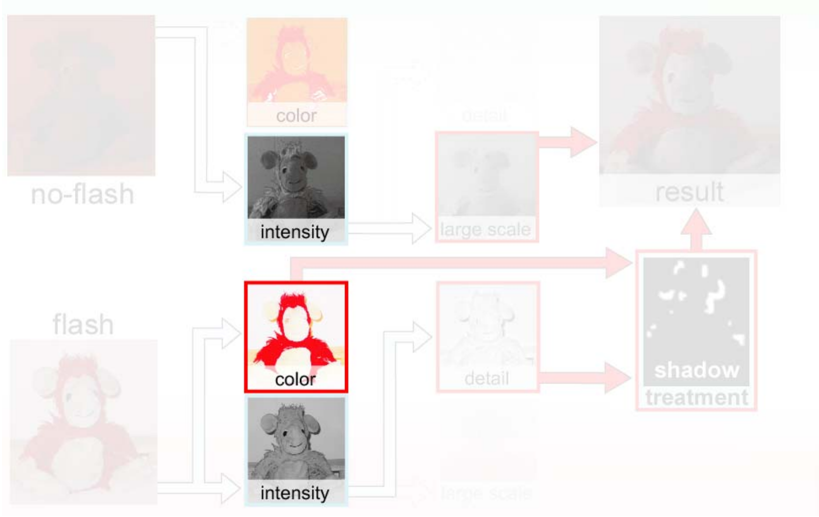
Our Approach

Registration



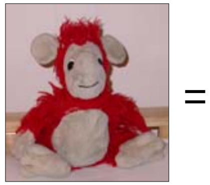
Our Approach

Decomposition

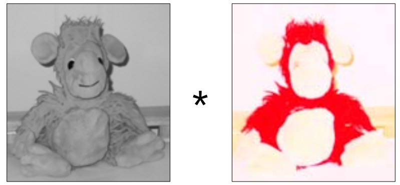


Decomposition

Color / Intensity:



original

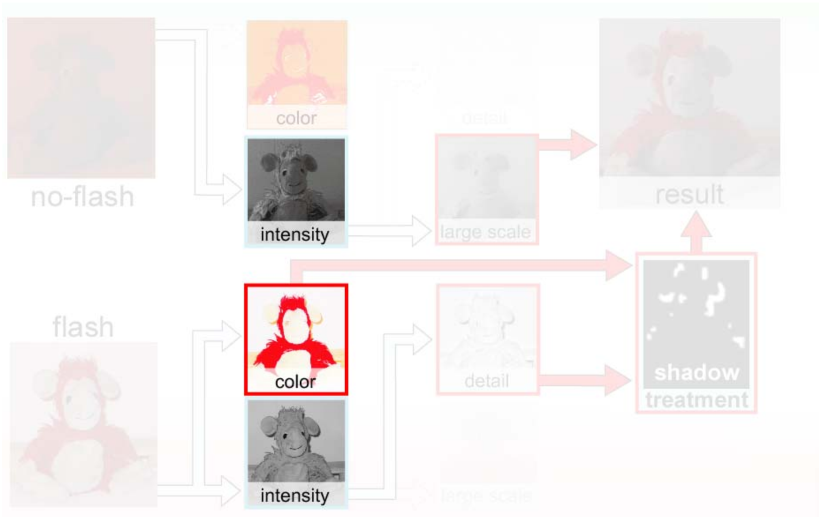


intensity

color

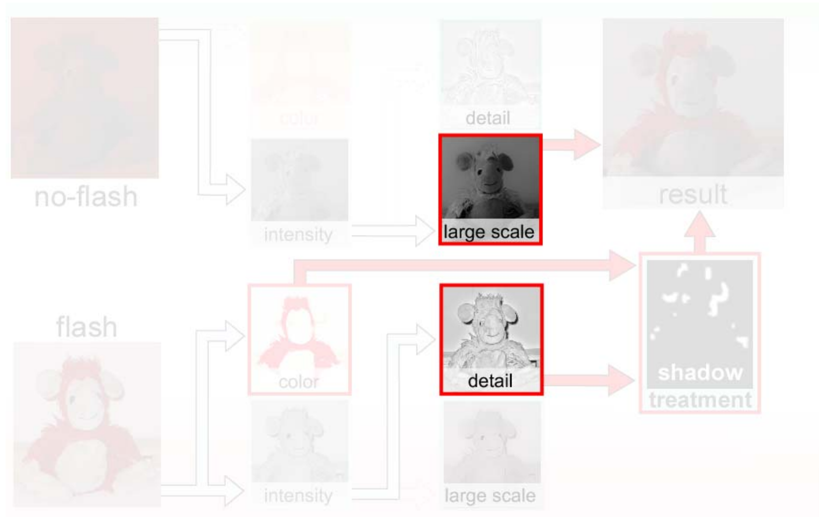
Our Approach

Decomposition



Our Approach

Decoupling



Decoupling

- Lighting : Large-scale variation
- Texture : Small-scale variation
- Lighting : Large-scale variation
- Texture : Small-scale variation

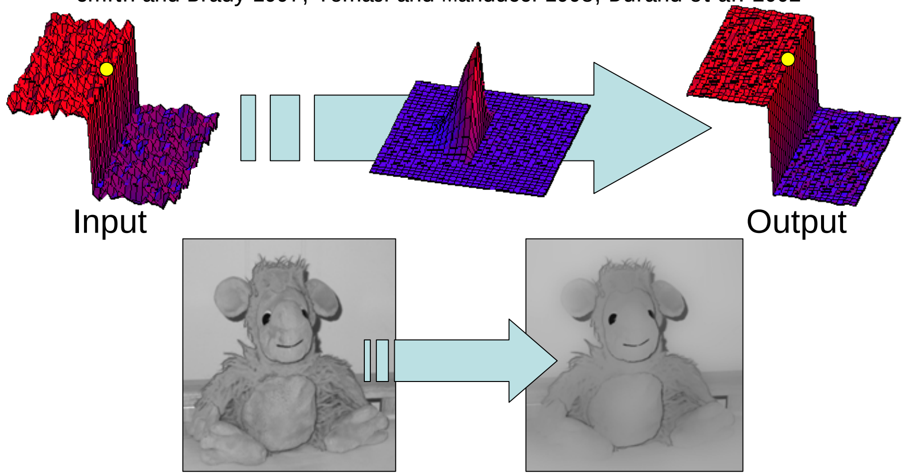
Lighting

Texture

Large-scale Layer

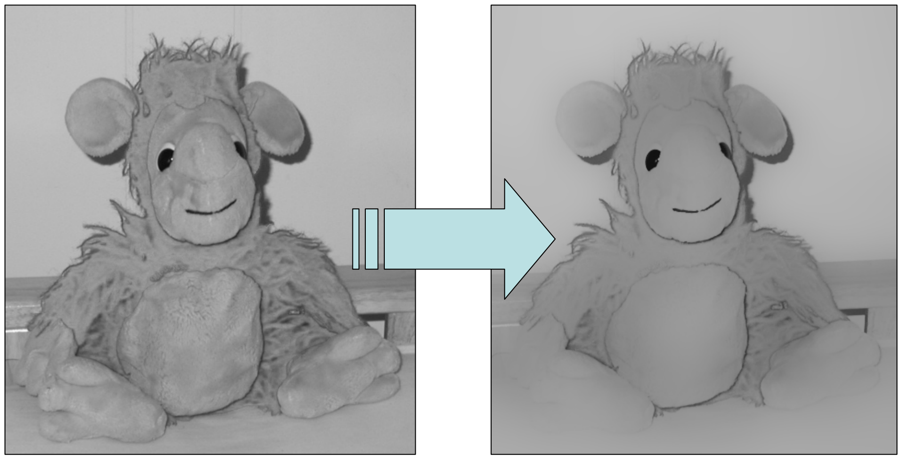
- Bilateral filter – edge preserving filter

Smith and Brady 1997; Tomasi and Manducci 1998; Durand et al. 2002



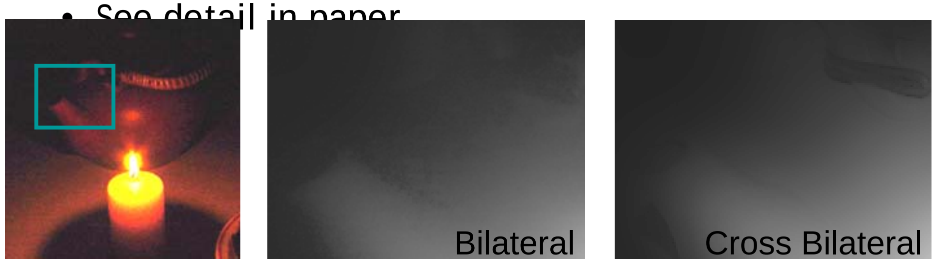
Large-scale Layer

- Bilateral filter

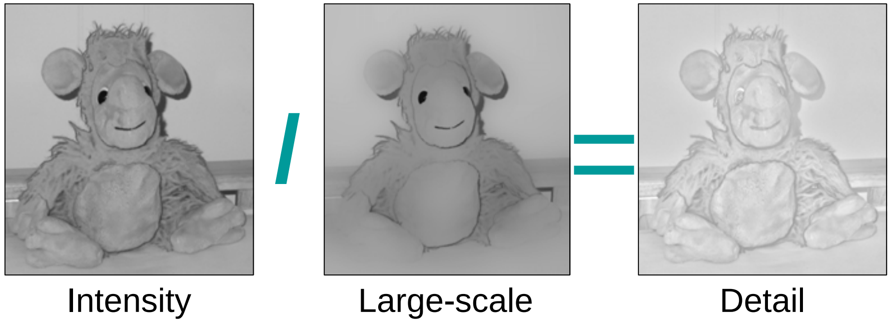


Cross Bilateral Filter

- Similar to joint bilateral filter by Petschnigg et al.
- When no-flash image is too noisy
- Borrow similarity from flash image
  - ➢ edge stopping from flash image
- See detail in paper

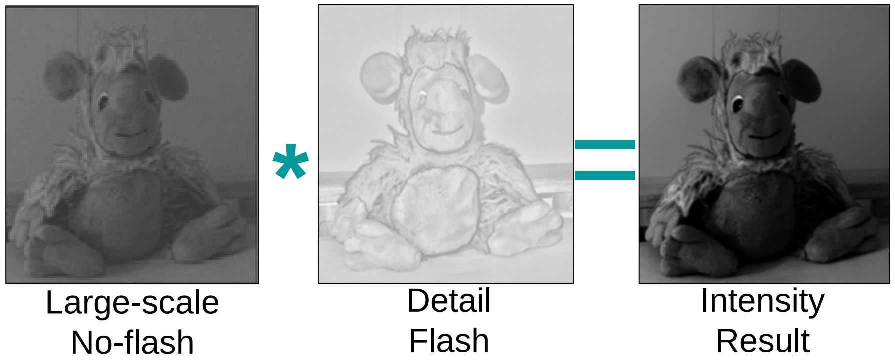


Detail Layer



Recombination: Large scale * Detail = Intensity

Recombination

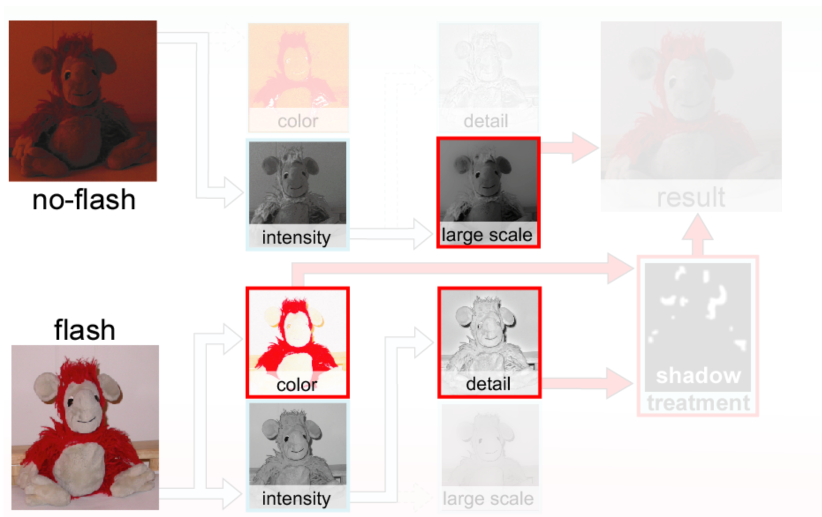


Recombination: Large scale * Detail = Intensity

Recombination

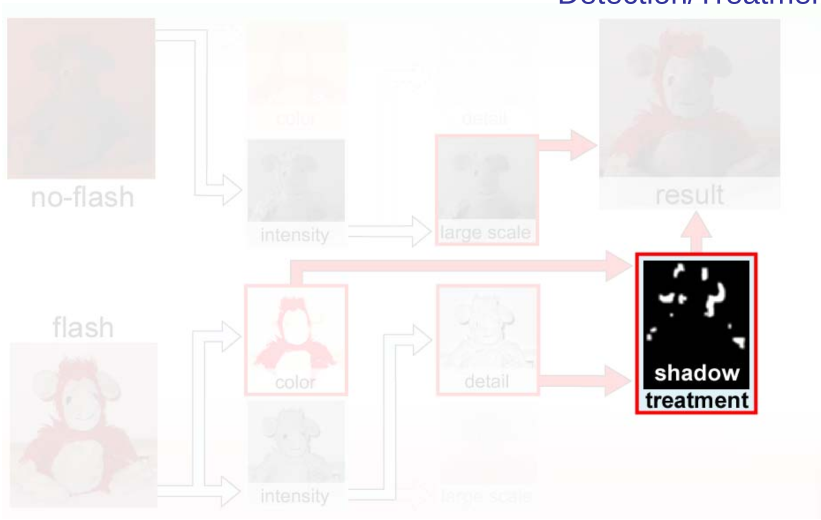
Recombination: Intensity * Color = Original

Our Approach



Our Approach

Shadow
Detection/Treatment



Results

No-flash

Flash

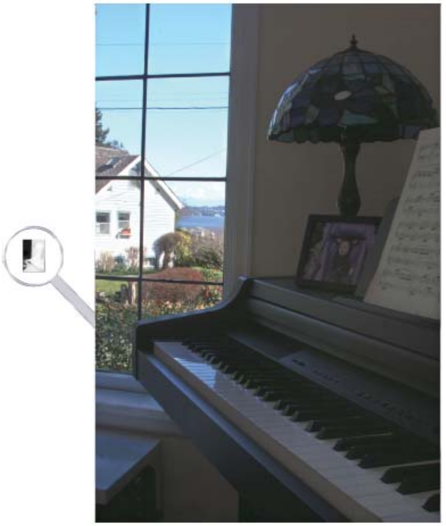
Joint bilateral upsampling

$$J_p = \frac{1}{k_p} \sum_{q \in \Omega} I_q \, f(||p-q||) \, g(||I_p - I_q||)$$

$$J_p = \frac{1}{k_p} \sum_{q \in \Omega} I_q \, f(||p-q||) \, g(||\tilde{I}_p - \tilde{I}_q||)$$

$$\tilde{S}_p = \frac{1}{k_p} \sum_{q_\downarrow \in \Omega} S_{q_\downarrow} \, f(||p_\downarrow - q_\downarrow||) \, g(||\tilde{I}_p - \tilde{I}_q||)$$

Joint bilateral upsampling

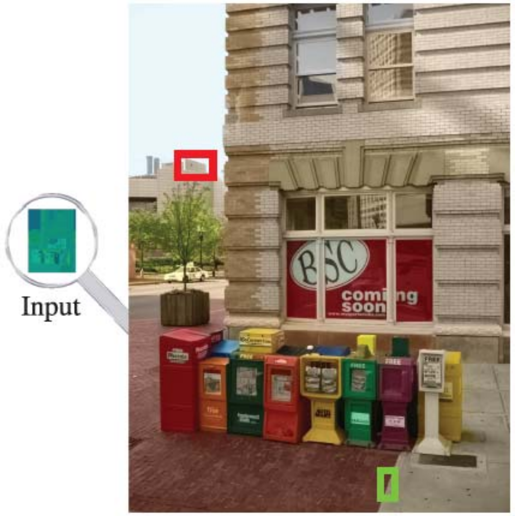


Upsampled Result

Joint bilateral upsampling

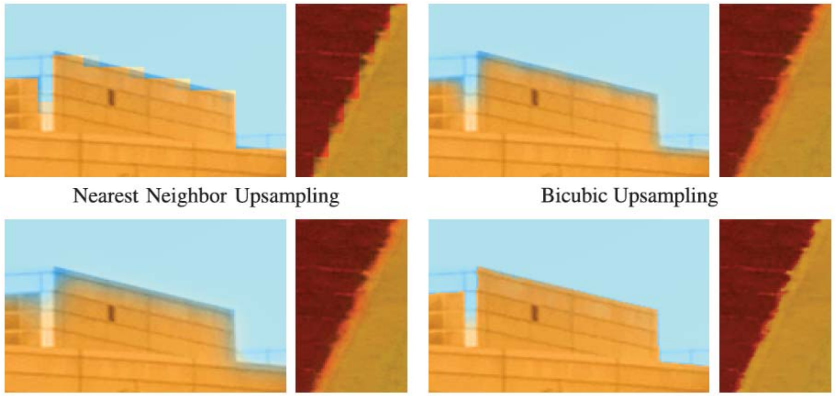
Nearest Neighbor | Bicubic | Gaussian | Joint Bilateral | Ground Truth

Joint bilateral upsampling



Upsampled Result

Joint bilateral upsampling



Nearest Neighbor Upsampling | Bicubic Upsampling

Gaussian Upsampling | Joint Bilateral Upsampling

Joint bilateral upsampling

Input Images

Joint bilateral upsampling

Nearest Neighbor Bicubic Gaussian Joint Bilateral

Joint bilateral upsampling

Upsampled Result

References

- Patrick Perez, Michel Gangnet, Andrew Blake, Poisson Image Editing, SIGGRAPH 2003.
- Dani Lischinski, Zeev Farbman, Matt Uytendaelle and Richard Szeliski. Interactive Local Adjustment of Tonal Values. SIGGRAPH 2006.
- Carsten Rother, Andrew Blake, Vladimir Kolmogorov, GrabCut - Interactive Foreground Extraction Using Iterated Graph Cuts, SIGGRAPH 2004.
- Aseem Agarwala, Mira Dontcheva, Maneesh Agrawala, Steven Drucker, Alex Colburn, Brian Curless, David H. Salesin, Michael F. Cohen, Interactive Digital Photomontage, SIGGRAPH 2004.
- Sylvain Paris and Fredo Durand. A Fast Approximation of the Bilateral Filter using a Signal Processing Approach. ECCV 2006.
- Soonmin Bae, Sylvain Paris and Fredo Durand. Two-scale Tone Management for Photographic Look. SIGGRAPH 2006.