Tone mapping

Digital Visual Effects

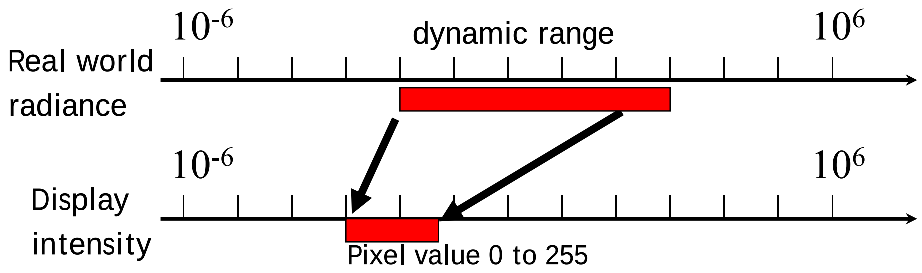
Yung-Yu Chuang

with slides by Fredo Durand, Lin-Yu Tseng, and Alexei Efros

Tone mapping

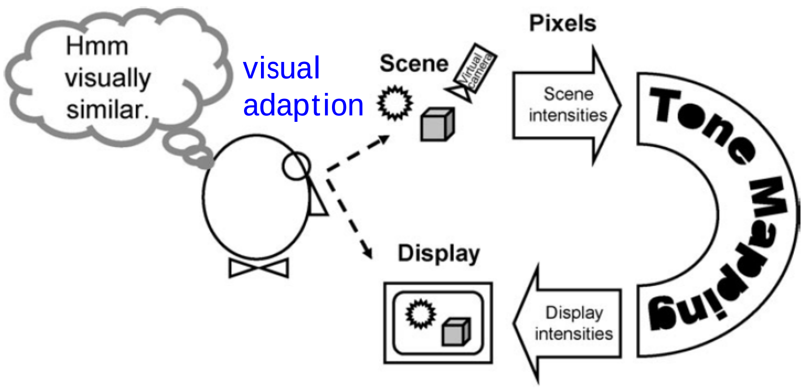
- How should we map scene luminances (up to 1:100,000) to display luminances (only around 1:100) to produce a satisfactory image?

Linear scaling?, thresholding?



CRT has 300:1 dynamic range

The ultimate goal is a visual match



We do not need to reproduce the true radiance as long as it gives us a visual match.

Eye is not a photometer!

- Dynamic range along the visual pathway is only around 32:1.
- The key is adaptation

Eye is not a photometer!

Are the headlights different in two images? Physically, they are the same, but perceptually different.

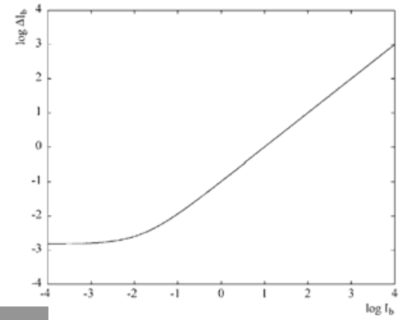
We are more sensitive to contrast

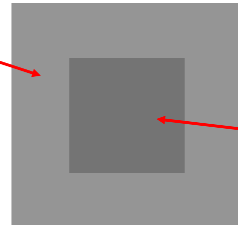
- Weber's law

Just-noticeable Difference (JND)

$$\frac{\Delta I_b}{I_b} \sim 1\%$$

background intensity





flash

How humans deal with dynamic range

- We're more sensitive to contrast (multiplicative)
  - A ratio of 1:2 is perceived as the same contrast as a ratio of 100 to 200
  - Makes sense because illumination has a multiplicative effect
  - Use the log domain as much as possible
- Dynamic adaptation (very local in retina)
  - Pupil (not so important)
  - Neural
  - Chemical
- Different sensitivity to spatial frequencies

Preliminaries

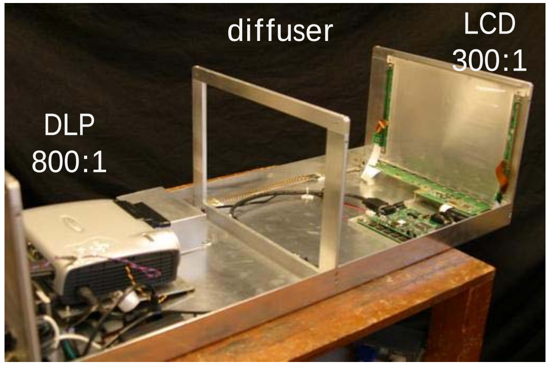
- For color images

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_d \\ G_d \\ B_d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_d \dfrac{R_w}{L_w} \\ L_d \dfrac{G_w}{L_w} \\ L_d \dfrac{B_w}{L_w} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Log domain is usually preferred.

HDR Display

- Once we have HDR images (either captured or synthesized), how can we display them on normal displays?



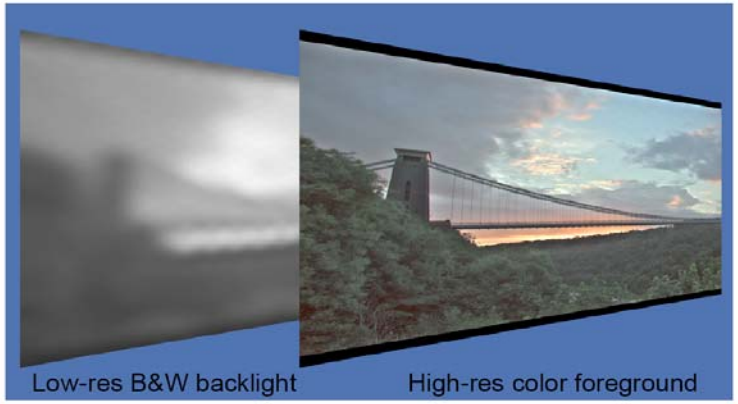
Theoretically, 240,000:1.

Due to imperfect optical depth, 54,000:1 measured

HDR display system, Sunnybrook Technology, SIGGRAPH2004

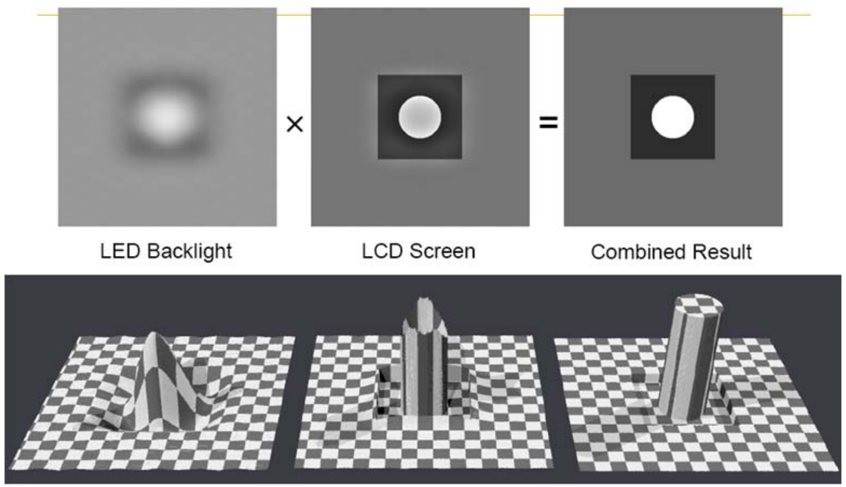
Sunnybrook HDR display

- Use Bright Source + Two 8-bit Modulators
  - Transmission multiplies together
  - Over 10,000:1 dynamic range possible



Slide from the 2005 Siggraph course on HDR

How it works



Slide from the 2005 Siggraph course on HDR

Brightside HDR display

37”

200000:1

Acquired by Dolby

Tone mapping operators

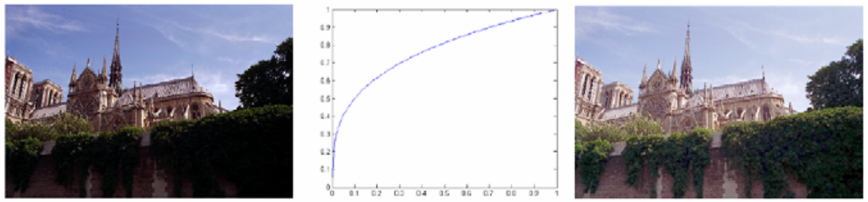
- Spatial (global/local)
- Frequency domain
- Gradient domain

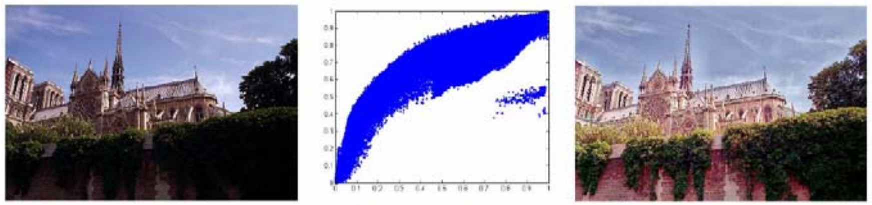
- 3 papers from SIGGRAPH 2002
  - Photographic Tone Reproduction for Digital Images
  - Fast Bilateral Filtering for the Display of High-Dynamic-Range Images
  - Gradient Domain High Dynamic Range Compression

Photographic Tone Reproduction for Digital Images

Erik Reinhard Mike Stark
Peter Shirley Jim Ferwerda
SIGGRAPH 2002

Global v.s. local

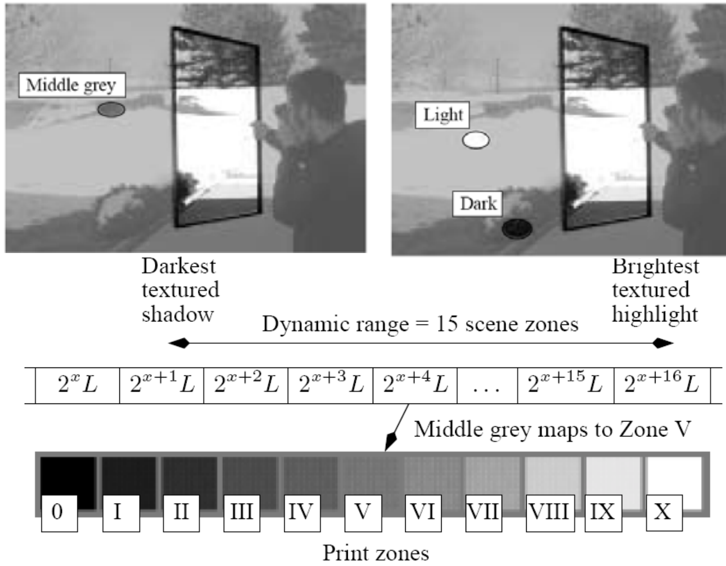

Example : Gamma Compression


Example : Adaptive Histogram Equalization

Photographic tone reproduction

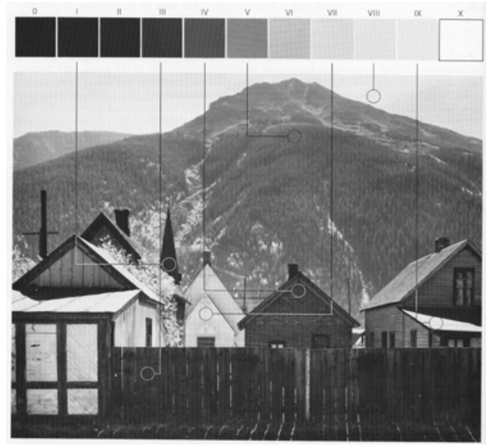
- Proposed by Reinhard et. al. in SIGGRAPH 2002
- Motivated by traditional practice, zone system by Ansel Adams and dodging and burning
- It contains both global and local operators

Zone system



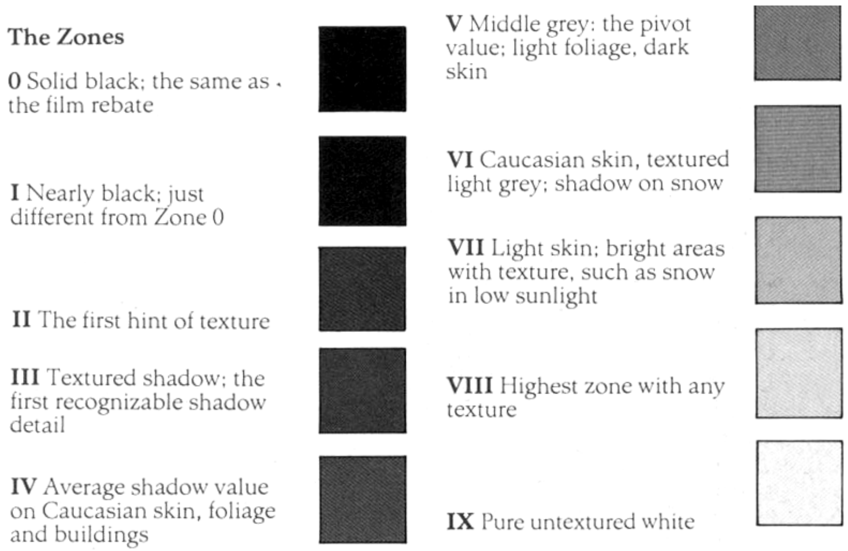
The Zone system

- Formalism to talk about exposure, density
- Zone = intensity range, in powers of two
- In the scene, on the negative, on the print



Source: Ansel Adams

The Zones



The Zones

0 Solid black; the same as the film rebate

I Nearly black; just different from Zone 0

II The first hint of texture

III Textured shadow; the first recognizable shadow detail

IV Average shadow value on Caucasian skin, foliage and buildings

V Middle grey: the pivot value; light foliage, dark skin

VI Caucasian skin, textured light grey; shadow on snow

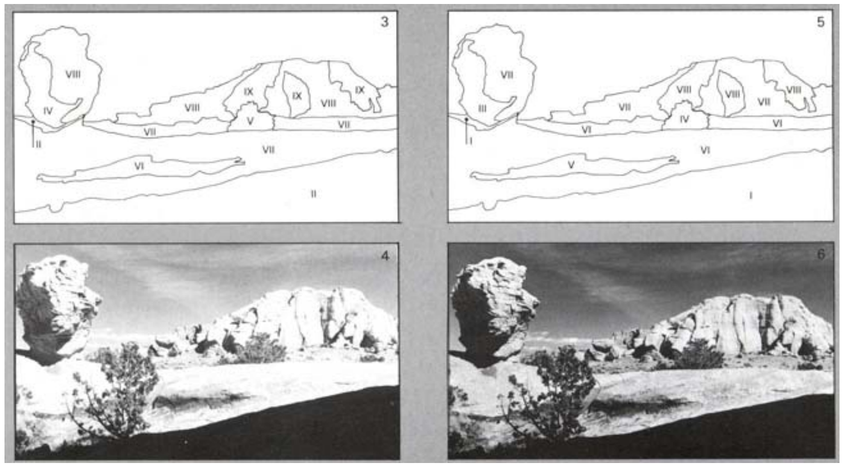
VII Light skin; bright areas with texture, such as snow in low sunlight

VIII Highest zone with any texture

IX Pure untextured white

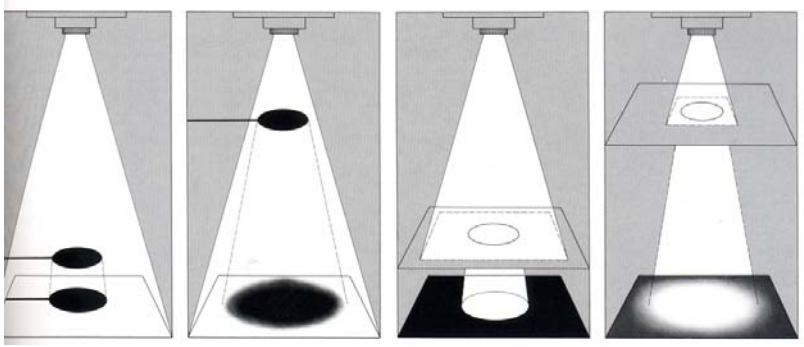
The Zone system

- You decide to put part of the system in a given zone



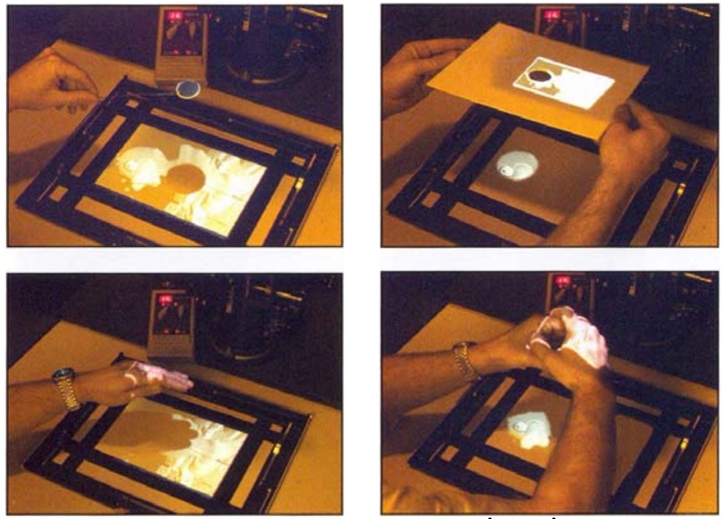
Dodging and burning

- During the print
- Hide part of the print during exposure
  - Makes it brighter



From The Master Printing Course, Rudman

Dodging and burning

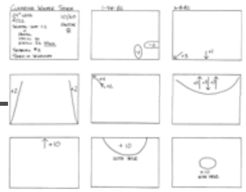


dodging

burning

From Photography by London et al.

Dodging and burning



- Must be done for every single print!

Straight print

After dodging and burning

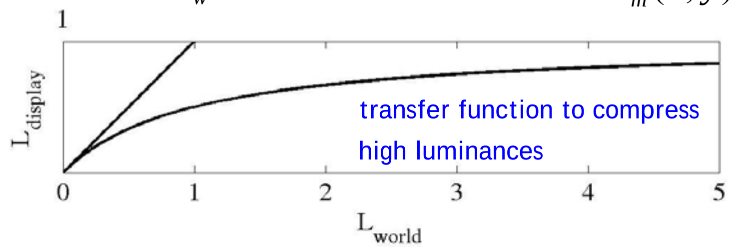
Global operator

$$\bar{L}_w = \exp\left(\frac{1}{N}\sum_{x,y}\log(\delta + L_w(x,y))\right)$$

Approximation of scene's key (how light or dark it is). Map to 18% of display range for average-key scene

User-specified; high key or low key

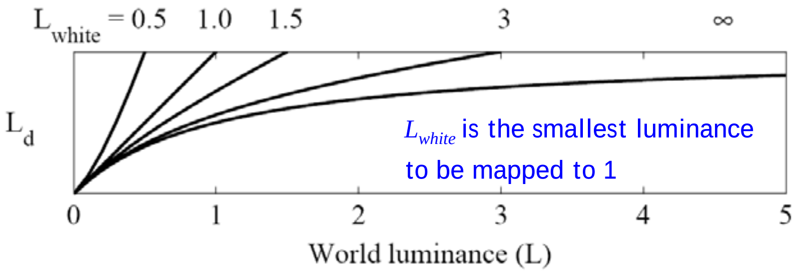
$$L_m(x,y) = \frac{a}{\bar{L}_w} L_w(x,y) \qquad L_d(x,y) = \frac{L_m(x,y)}{1 + L_m(x,y)}$$

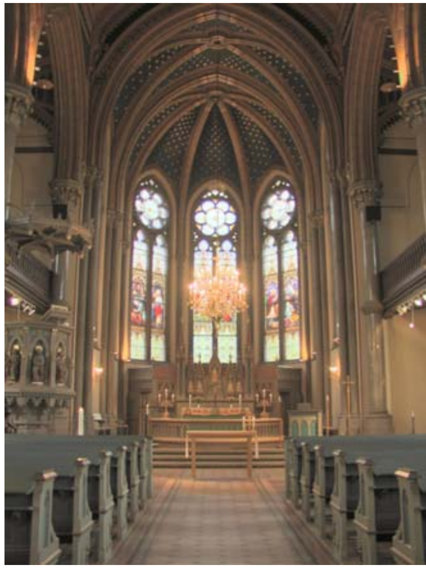


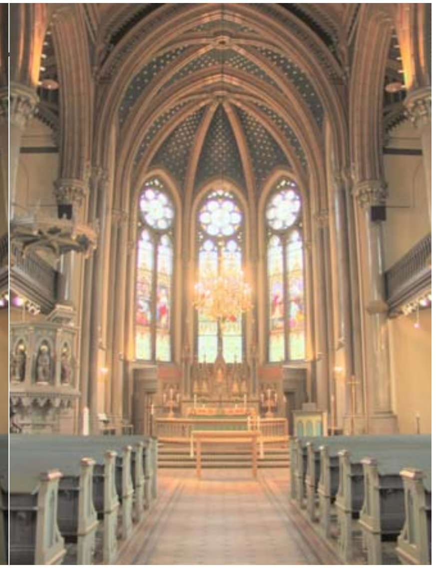
Global operator

It seldom reaches 1 since the input image does not have infinitely large luminance values.

$$L_d(x,y)=\frac{L_m(x,y)\left(1+\frac{L_m(x,y)}{L_{white}^2(x,y)}\right)}{1+L_m(x,y)}$$




low key (0.18)


high key (0.5)

Dodging and burning (local operators)

- Area receiving a different exposure is often bounded by sharp contrast
- Find largest surrounding area without any sharp contrast

$$L_s^{blur}(x,y)=L_m(x,y)\otimes G_s(x,y)$$

$$V_s(x,y)=\frac{L_s^{blur}(x,y)-L_{s+1}^{blur}(x,y)}{2^{\phi}\,a/s^2+L_s^{blur}}$$

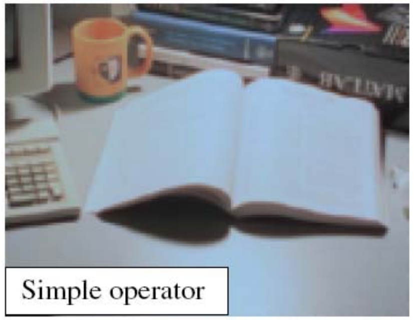
$$s_{\max}:\left|V_{s_{\max}}(\mathrm{x},\mathrm{y})\right|<\varepsilon$$

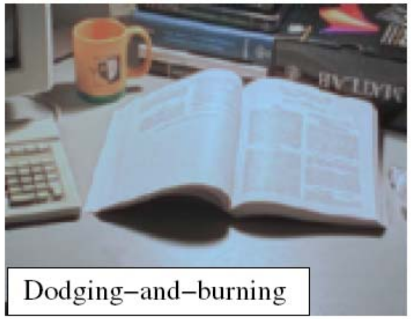
Dodging and burning (local operators)

$$L_d(x,y)=\frac{L_m(x,y)}{1+L_{s_{\max}}^{blur}(x,y)}$$

- A darker pixel (smaller than the blurred average of its surrounding area) is divided by a larger number and become darker (dodging)
- A brighter pixel (larger than the blurred average of its surrounding area) is divided by a smaller number and become brighter (burning)
- Both increase the contrast

Dodging and burning





Frequency domain

- First proposed by Oppenheim in 1968!
- Under simplified assumptions,

image = illuminance * reflectance

low-frequency attenuate more

high-frequency attenuate less

Oppenheim

- Taking the logarithm to form density image
- Perform FFT on the density image
- Apply frequency-dependent attenuation filter

$$s(f) = (1-c) + c\frac{kf}{1+kf}$$

- Perform inverse FFT
- Take exponential to form the final image

Fast Bilateral Filtering for the Display of High-Dynamic-Range Images

Frédo Durand & Julie Dorsey

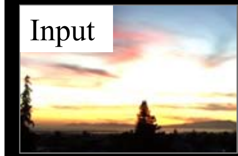
SIGGRAPH 2002

A typical photo

- Sun is overexposed
- Foreground is underexposed

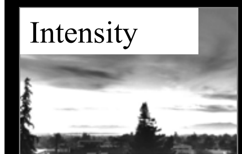
Gamma compression

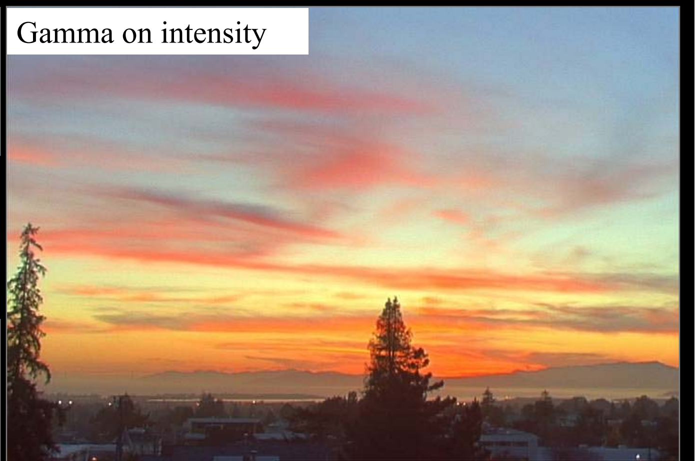
- $X \rightarrow X^{\gamma}$
- Colors are washed-out

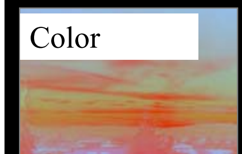


Gamma compression on intensity

- Colors are OK, but details (intensity high-frequency) are blurred

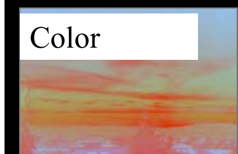






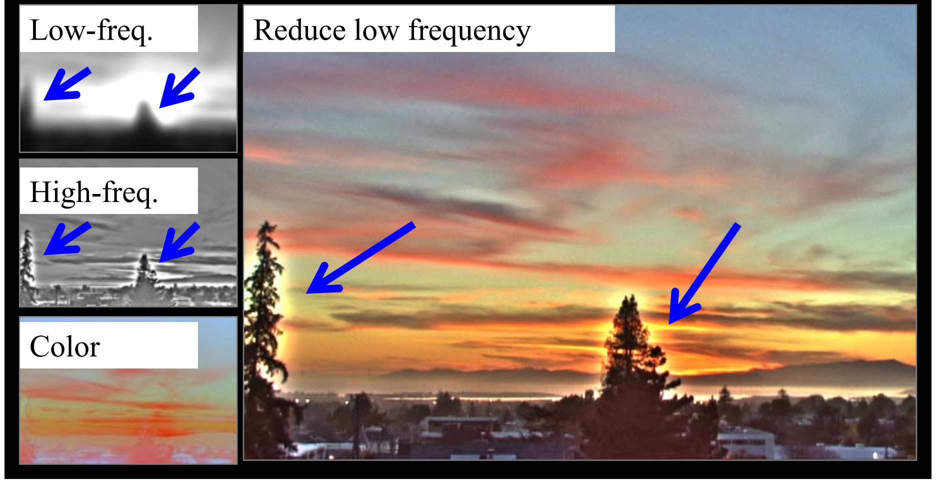
Chiu et al. 1993

- Reduce contrast of low-frequencies
- Keep high frequencies



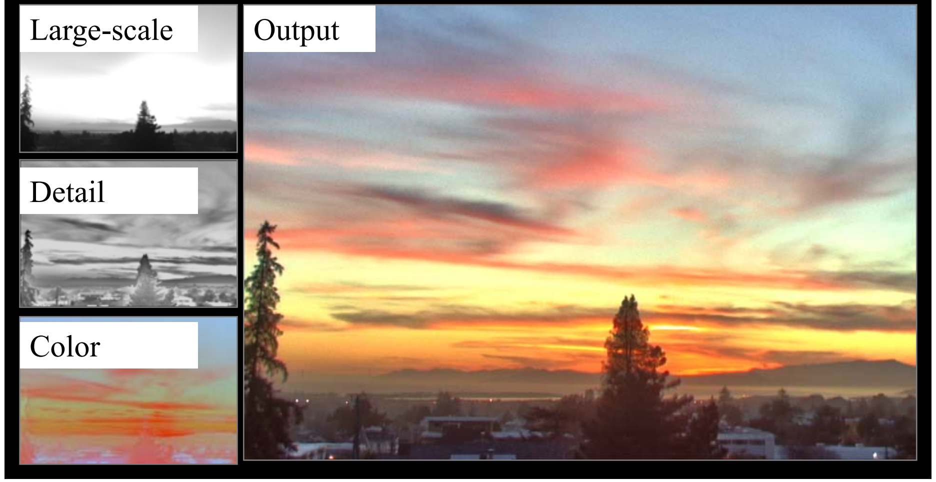
The halo nightmare

- For strong edges
- Because they contain high frequency



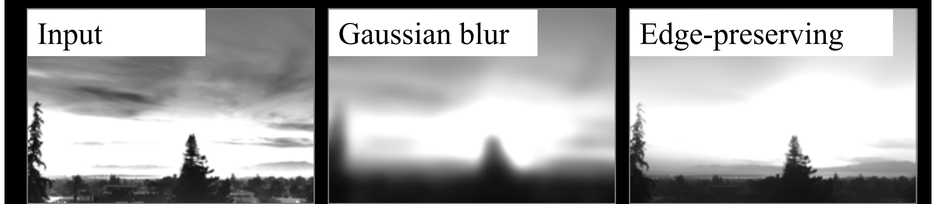
Durand and Dorsey

- Do not blur across edges
- Non-linear filtering



Edge-preserving filtering

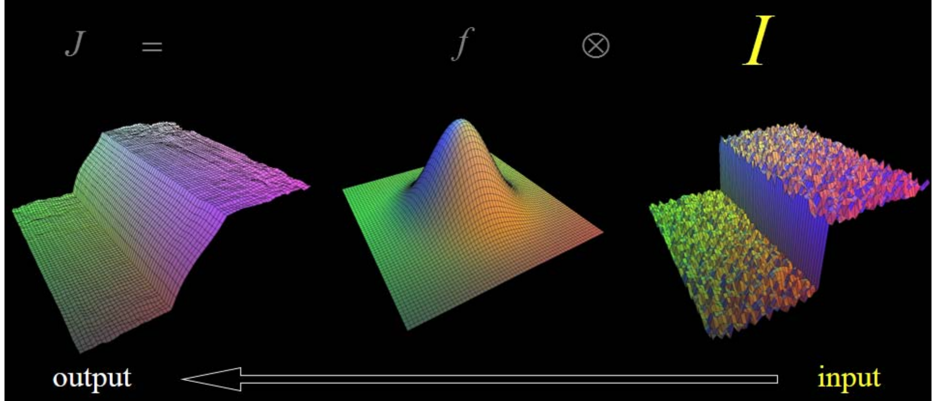
- Blur, but not across edges



- Anisotropic diffusion [Perona & Malik 90]
  - Blurring as heat flow
  - LCIS [Tumblin & Turk]
- Bilateral filtering [Tomasi & Manduci, 98]

Start with Gaussian filtering

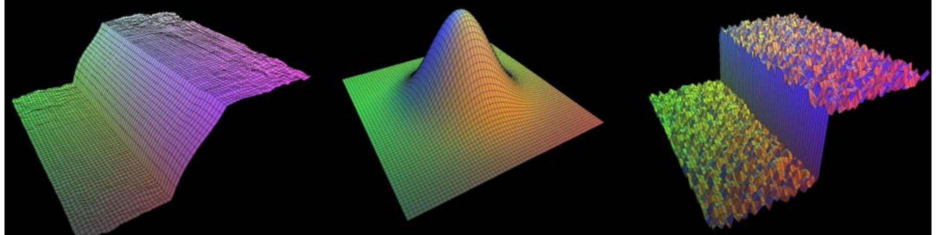
- Here, input is a step function + noise



Start with Gaussian filtering

- Spatial Gaussian f

$$J \quad = \quad f \quad \otimes \quad I$$

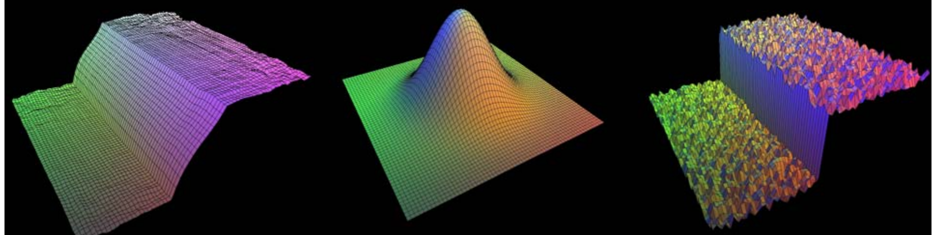


output ⟵ input

Start with Gaussian filtering

- Output is blurred

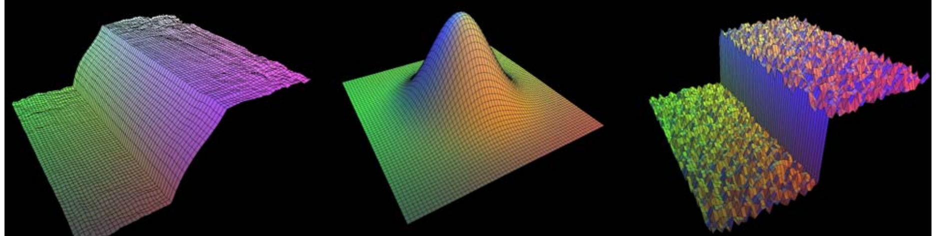
$$J \quad = \quad f \quad \otimes \quad I$$



output ⟵ input

Gaussian filter as weighted average

$$J(x) \quad \sum_{\xi} \quad f(x,\xi) \quad I(\xi)$$

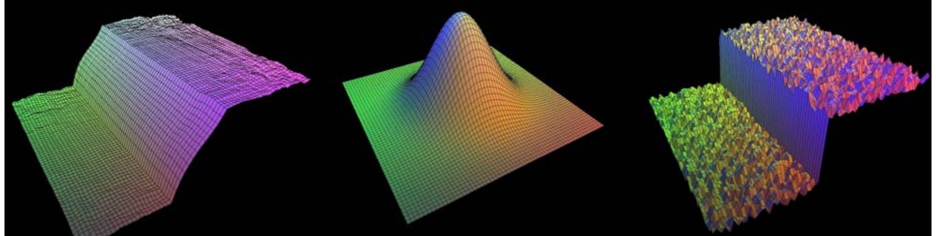


output ⟵ input

The problem of edges

- Here, $I(\xi)$ “pollutes” our estimate J(x)
- It is too different

$$J(x) \quad \sum_{\xi} \quad f(x,\xi) \quad I(\xi)$$

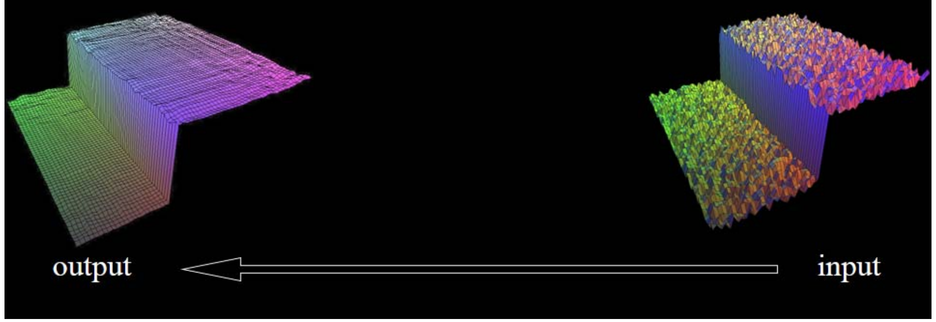


output ⟵ input

Principle of Bilateral filtering

- [Tomasi and Manduchi 1998]
- Penalty **g** on the intensity difference

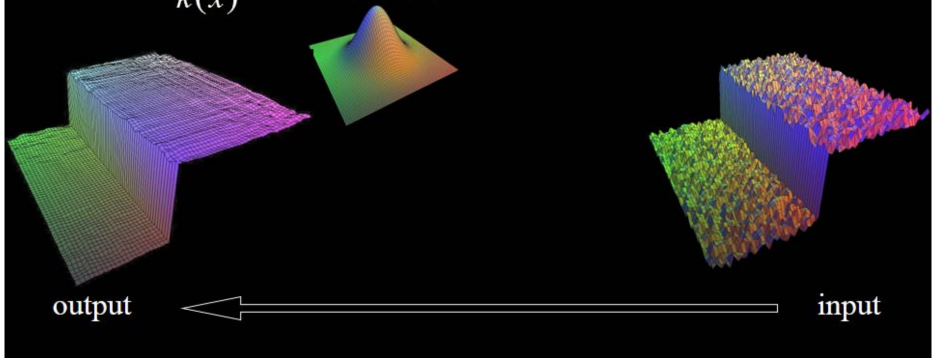
$$J(x) = \frac{1}{k(x)} \sum_{\xi} f(x,\xi) \quad g(I(\xi)-I(x)) \quad I(\xi)$$



Bilateral filtering

- [Tomasi and Manduchi 1998]
- Spatial Gaussian f

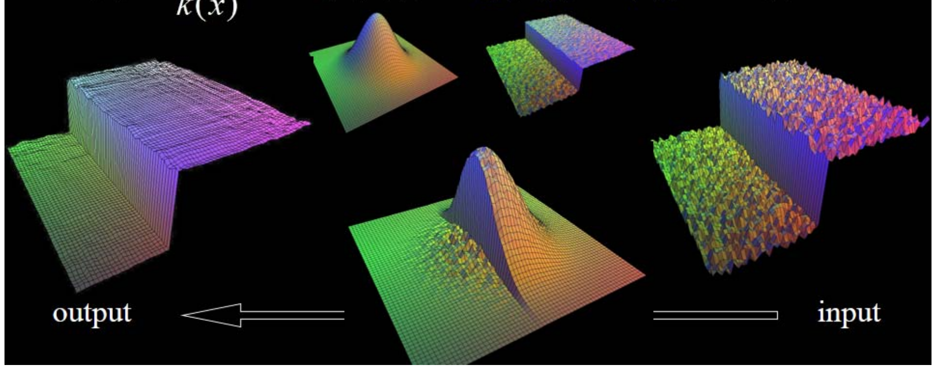
$$J(x) \quad \frac{1}{k(x)} \quad f(x,\xi) \quad g(I(\xi)-I(x)) \quad I(\xi)$$



Bilateral filtering

- [Tomasi and Manduchi 1998]
- Spatial Gaussian f
- Gaussian **g** on the intensity difference

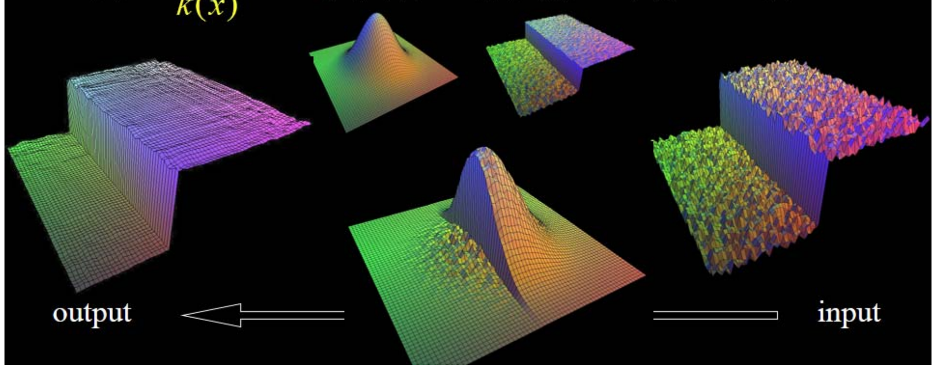
$$J(x) \quad \frac{1}{k(x)} \quad f(x,\xi) \quad g(I(\xi)-I(x)) \quad I(\xi)$$



Normalization factor

- [Tomasi and Manduchi 1998]
- **k(x)=** $\sum_{\xi} \boxed{f(x,\xi) \quad g(I(\xi)-I(x))}$

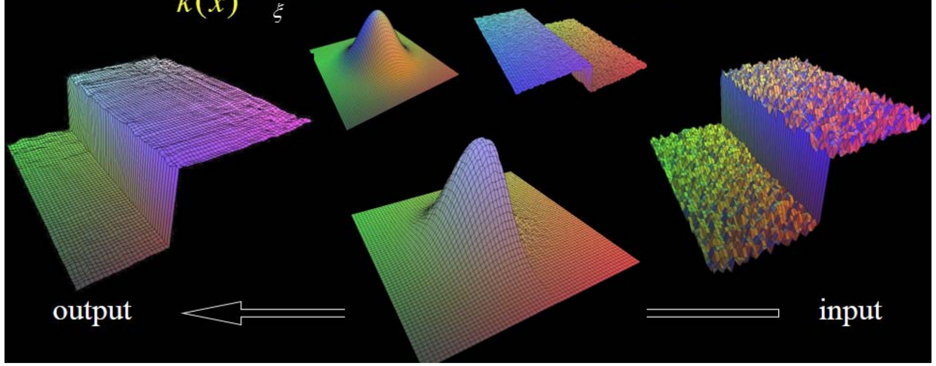
$$J(x) \quad \frac{1}{k(x)} \quad f(x,\xi) \quad g(I(\xi)-I(x)) \quad I(\xi)$$



Bilateral filtering is non-linear

- [Tomasi and Manduchi 1998]
- The weights are different for each output pixel

$$J(x) \quad \frac{1}{k(x)} \sum_{\xi} \quad f(x,\xi) \quad g(I(\xi)-I(x)) \quad I(\xi)$$

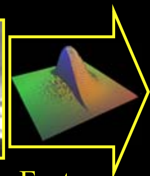


Contrast reduction

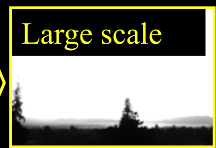
Contrast
too high!

Contrast reduction

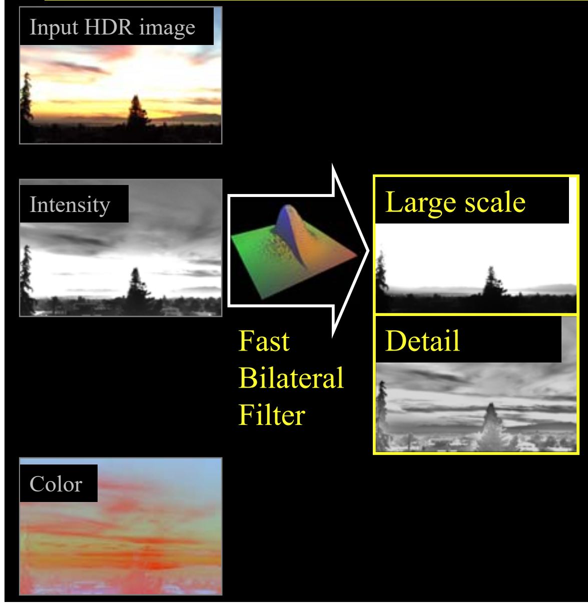
Contrast reduction



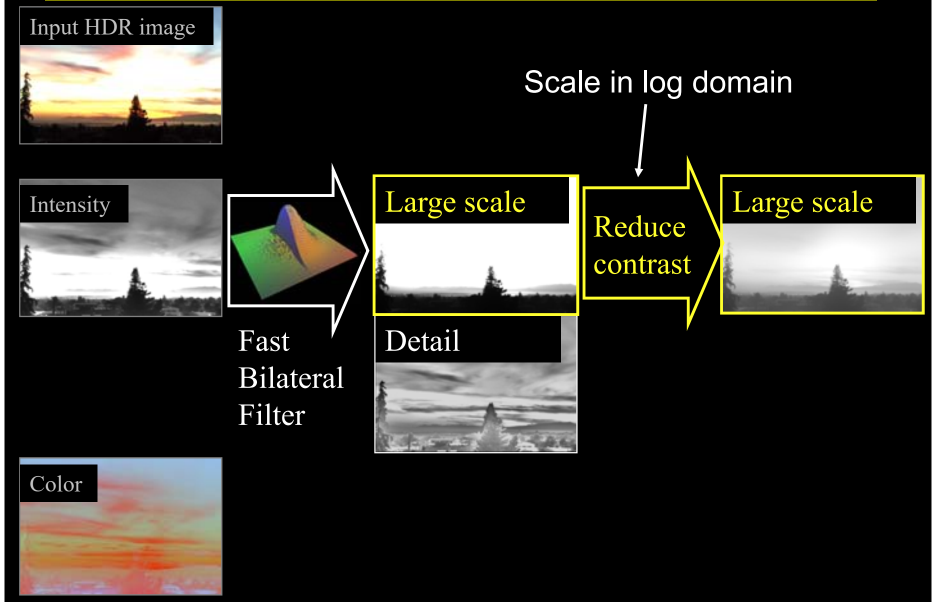
Fast
Bilateral
Filter



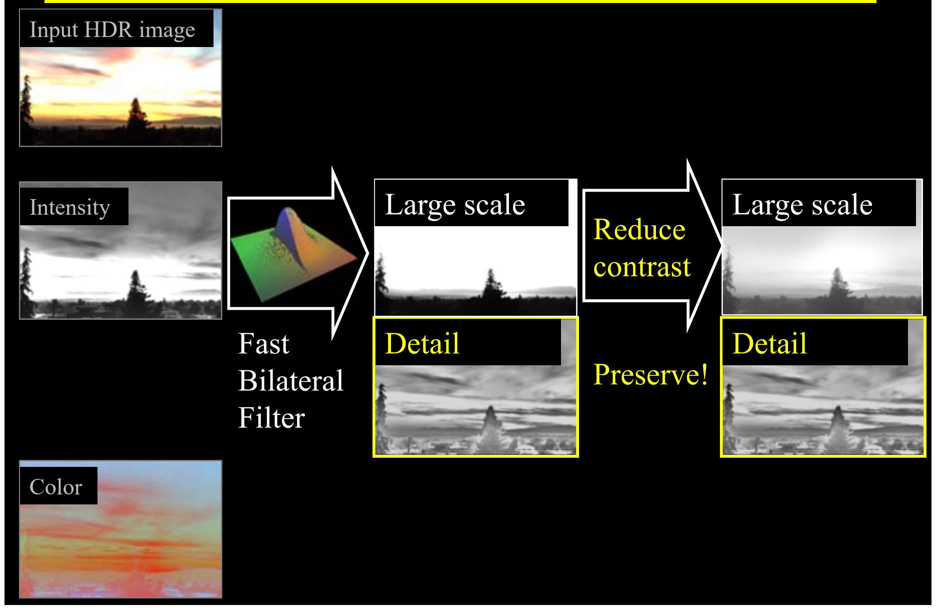
Contrast reduction



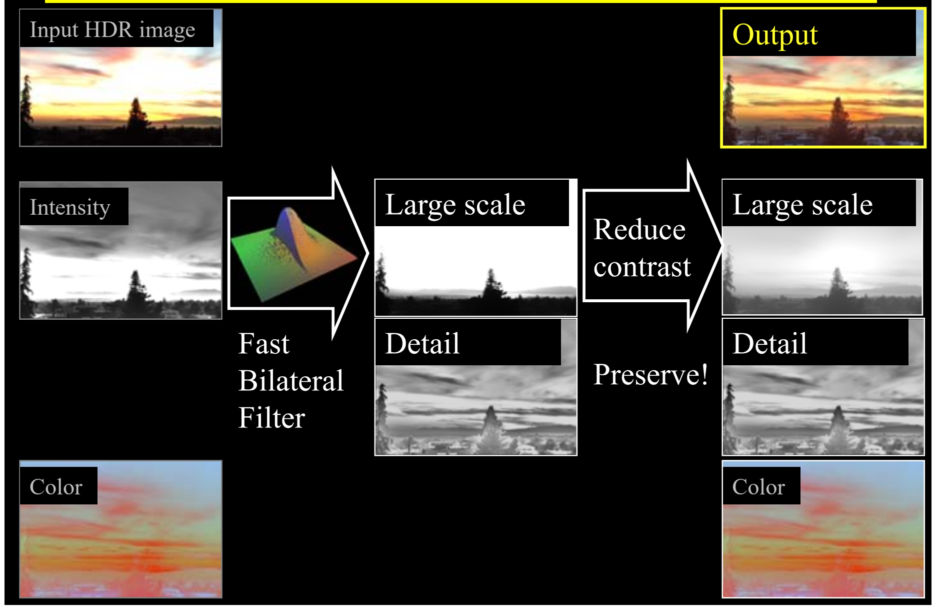
Contrast reduction



Contrast reduction



Contrast reduction



Bilateral filter is slow!

- Compared to Gaussian filtering, it is much slower because the kernel is not fixed.
- Durand and Dorsey proposed an approximate approach to speed up
- Paris and Durand proposed an even-faster approach in ECCV 2006. We will cover this one when talking about computational photogrphy.

Oppenheim bilateral

Gradient Domain High Dynamic Range Compression

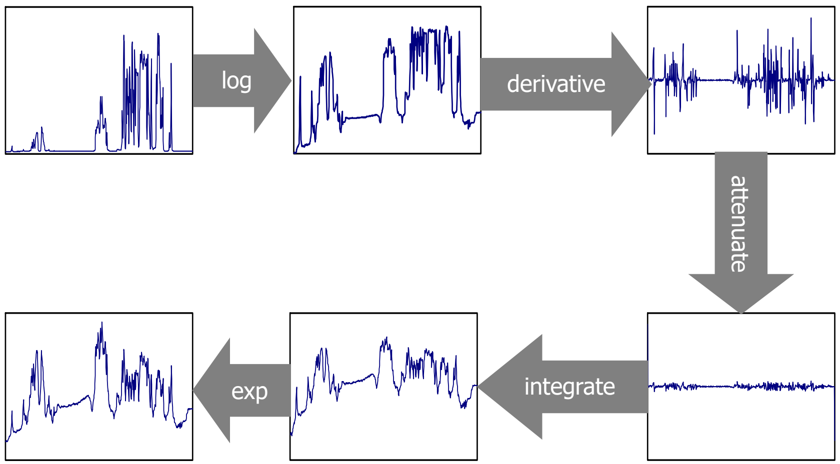
Raanan Fattal Dani Lischinski Michael Werman

SIGGRAPH 2002

Log domain

- Logorithm is a crude approximation to the perceived brightness
- Gradients in log domain correspond to ratios (local contrast) in the luminance domain

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 $\boldsymbol{G}$:

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

- Problem: $\boldsymbol{G}$ may not be integrable!

Solution

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial G_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G_y}{\partial y}$$

Poisson equation

Solve $\dfrac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} + \dfrac{\partial^2 I}{\partial y^2} = \dfrac{\partial G_x}{\partial x} + \dfrac{\partial G_y}{\partial y}$

$$G_x(x,y) - G_x(x-1,y) + G_y(x,y) - G_y(x,y-1)$$

$$I(x+1,y) + I(x-1,y) + I(x,y+1) + I(x,y-1) - 4I(x,y)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \ldots & 1 & \ldots & 1 & -4 & 1 & \ldots & 1 & \ldots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \ \end{bmatrix}$$

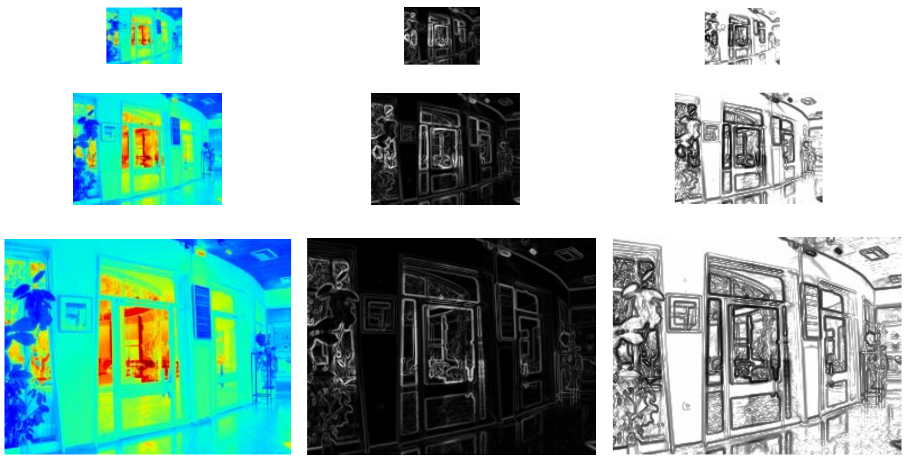
Solving Poisson equation

- No analytical solution
- Multigrid method
- Conjugate gradient method

Attenuation

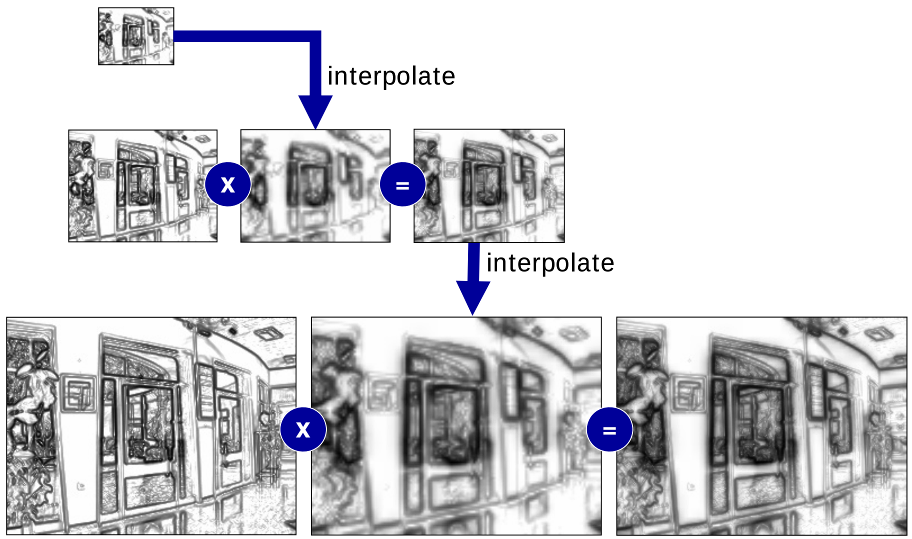
- Any dramatic change in luminance results in large luminance gradient at some scale
- Edges exist in multiple scales. Thus, we have to detect and attenuate them at multiple scales
- Construct a Gaussian pyramid H_i

Attenuation $\varphi_k(x,y) = \left(\frac{\|\nabla H_k(x,y)\|}{\alpha}\right)^{\beta-1}$ $\beta \sim 0.8$ $\alpha = 0.1\overline{\nabla H}$



log(Luminance) gradient magnitude attenuation map

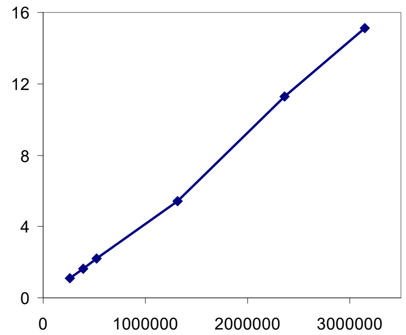
Multiscale gradient attenuation



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.]

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Gradient domain [Fattal et al.]

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Evaluation of Tone Mapping Operators using a High Dynamic Range Display

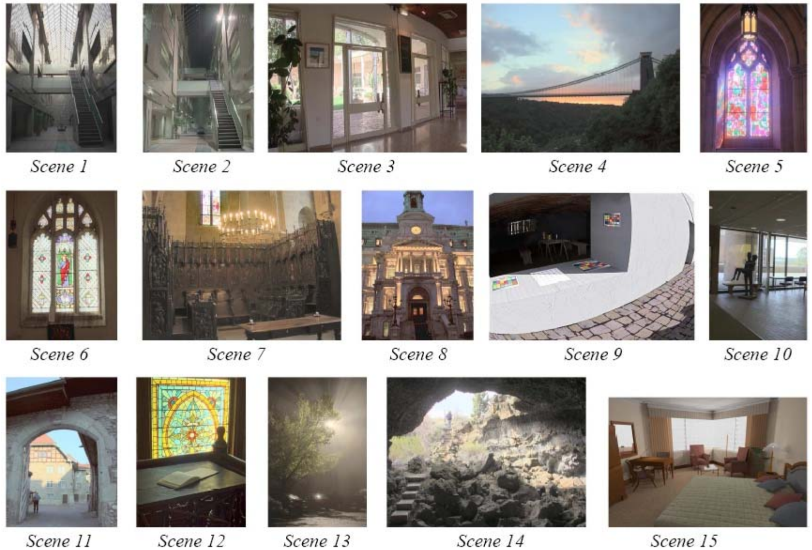
Patrick Ledda Alan Chalmers
Tom Troscinko Helge Seetzen

SIGGRAPH 2005

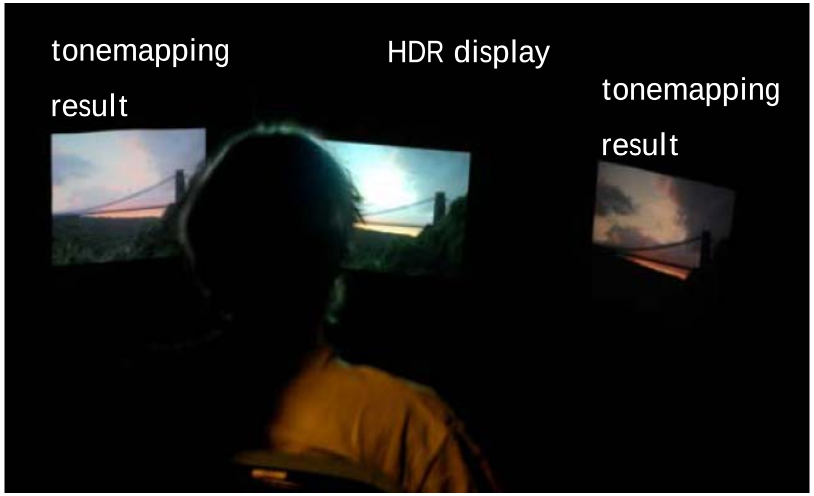
Six operators

- H: histogram adjustment
- B: bilateral filter
- P: photographic reproduction
- I: iCAM
- L: logarithm mapping
- A: local eye adaption

23 scenes



Experiment setting



Preference matrix

- Ranking is easier than rating.
- 15 pairs for each person to compare. A total of 345 pairs per subject.

	tmo_1	tmo_2	tmo_3	tmo_4	tmo_5	tmo_6	Score
tmo_1	-	1	0	0	1	1	3
tmo_2	0	-	0	1	1	0	2
tmo_3	1	1	-	1	1	1	5
tmo_4	1	0	0	-	0	0	1
tmo_5	0	0	0	1	-	1	2
tmo_6	0	1	0	1	0	-	2

preference matrix (tmo2->tmo4, tom2 is better than tmo4)

Statistical measurements

- Statistical measurements are used to evaluate:
  - Agreement: whether most agree on the ranking between two tone mapping operators.
  - Consistency: no cycle in ranking. If all are confused in ranking some pairs, it means they are hard to compare. If someone is inconsistent alone, his ranking could be droped.

Overall similarity

- Scene 8 

	P	H	B	L	I	A	Total
P	-	24	46	42	10	32	154
H	24	-	44	32	8	12	120
B	2	4	-	8	2	4	20
L	6	16	40	-	4	12	78
I	38	40	46	44	-	38	206
A	16	36	44	36	10	-	142

Summary

Overall Similarity: Color

I	P	H	A	L	B
3712	3402	2994	2852	1902	1696

Bright Detail

I	A	P	H	B	L
823	688	569	549	474	347

Dark Detail

P	A	I	L	H	B
815	793	583	491	485	283

Not settled yet!

- Some other experiment said bilateral are better than others.
- For your reference, photographic reproduction performs well in both reports.
- There are parameters to tune and the space could be huge.

References

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- Erik Reinhard, Michael Stark, Peter Shirley, Jim Ferwerda, Photographics Tone Reproduction for Digital Images, SIGGRAPH 2002.
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- Jiangtao Kuang, Hiroshi Yamaguchi, Changmeng Liu, Garrett Johnson, Mark Fairchild, Evaluating HDR Rendering Algorithms, ACM Transactions on Applied Perception, 2007.