

High Dynamic Range Imaging and Tone Mapping

Capturing, Representing, and Manipulating High Dynamic Range Imagery (HDRI)



Dynamic Range in the Real World



Office interior
Indirect light from
window

1/60th sec shutter

f/5.6 aperture

0 ND filters

0dB gain

Sony VX2000 video camera

Dynamic Range in the Real World



Outside in the shade

1/1000th sec shutter

f/5.6 aperture

0 ND filters

0dB gain

16 times the light as inside



Dynamic Range in the Real World



Outside in the sun
1/1000th sec shutter

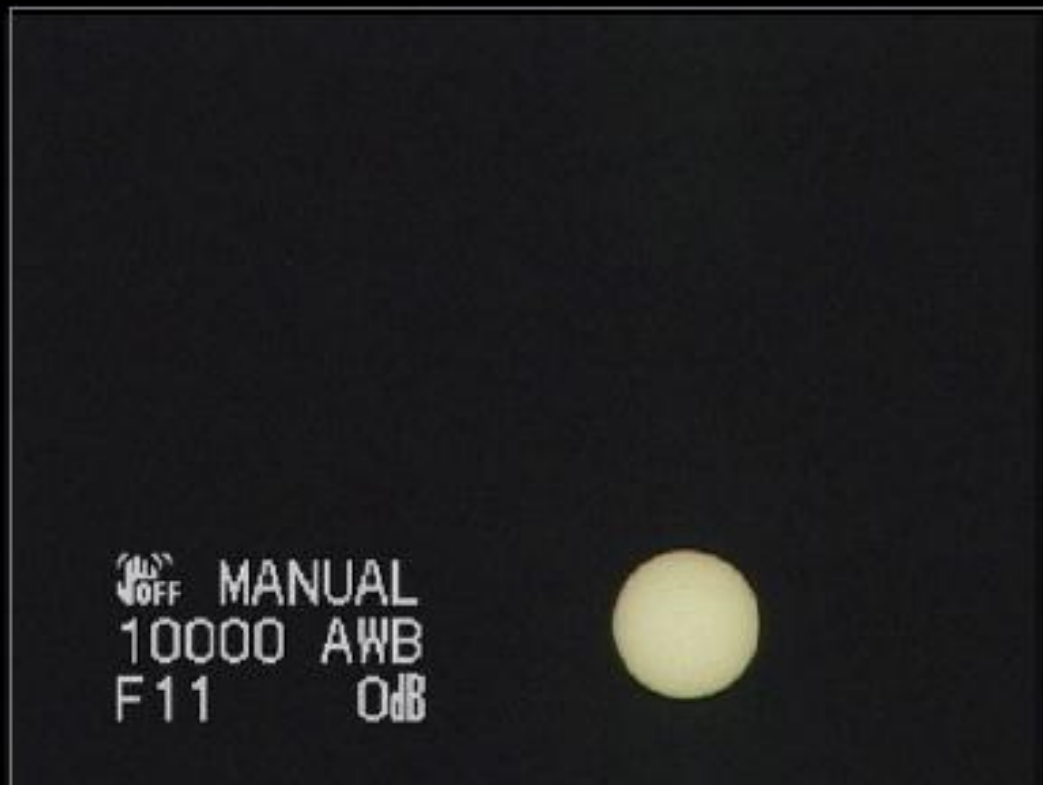
f/11 aperture

0 ND filters

0dB gain

64 times the light as inside

Dynamic Range in the Real World



Straight at the sun

1/10,000th sec shutter

f/11 aperture

13 stops ND filters

0dB gain

5,000,000 times the light as inside



Dynamic Range in the Real World



Very dim room

1/4th sec shutter

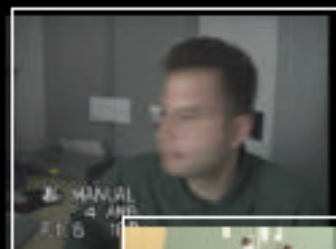
f/1.6 aperture

0 stops ND filters

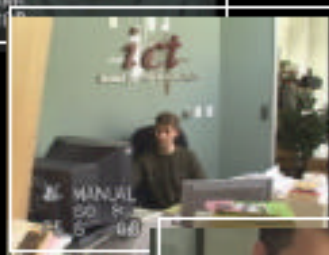
18dB gain

1/1500th the light than inside

Dynamic Range in the Real World



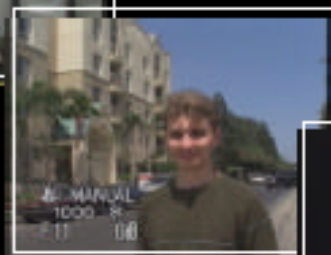
1



1500



25,000



400,000

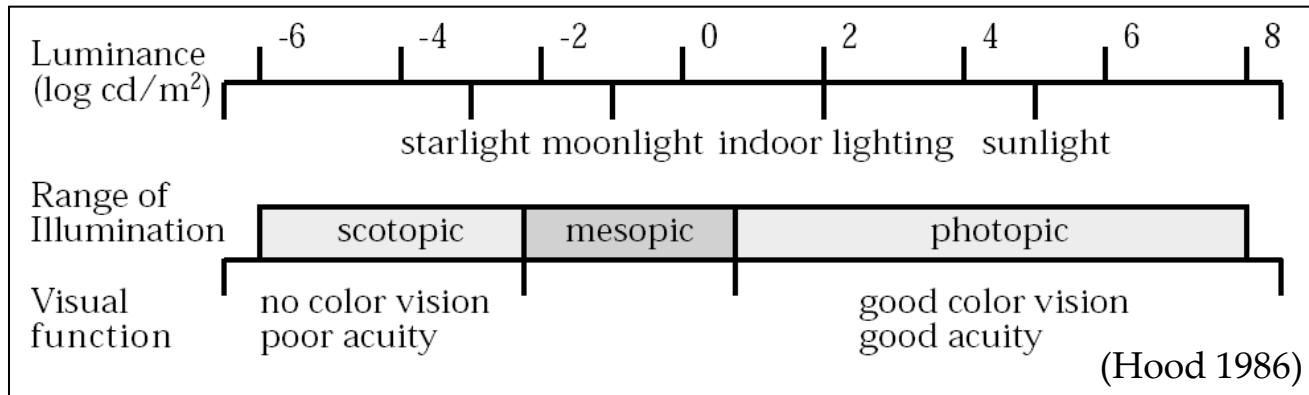


2,000,000,000

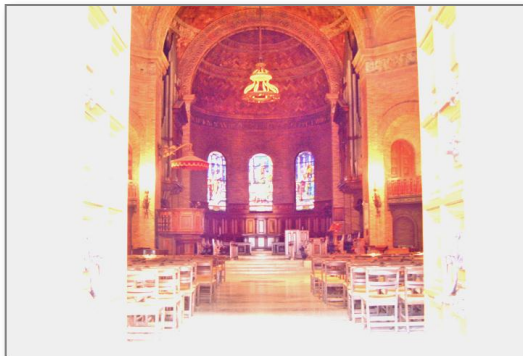
The real world is high dynamic range.

The Problem of Dynamic Range

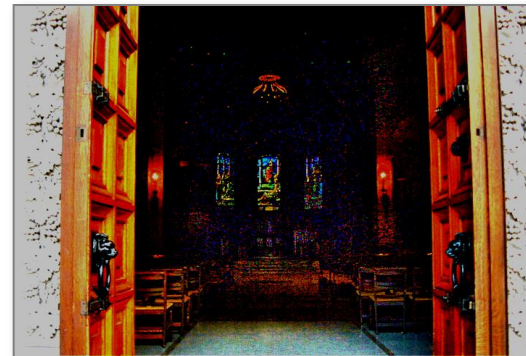
- Dynamic Range: Range of brightness values measurable with a camera



- Today's Cameras: Limited Dynamic Range



High Exposure Image

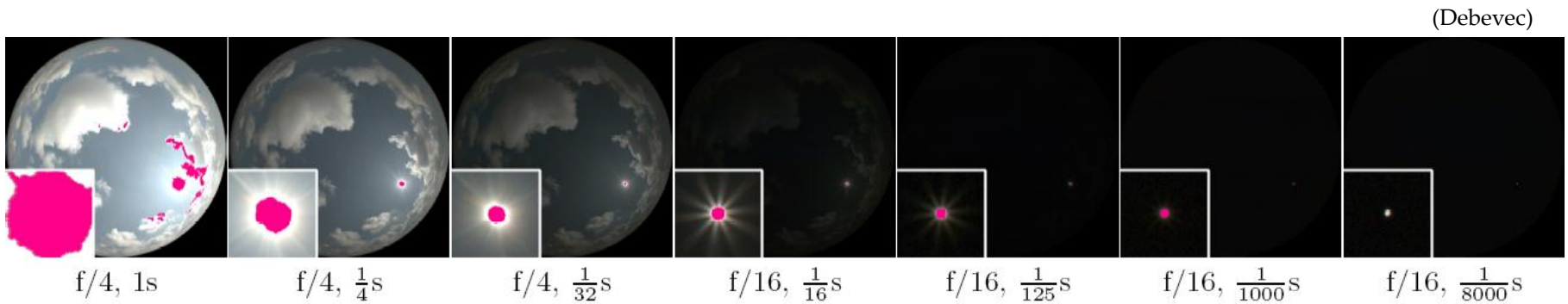


Low Exposure Image

- We need about 5-10 million values to store all brightnesses around us.
- But, typical 8-bit cameras provide only 256 values!!

High Dynamic Range Imaging

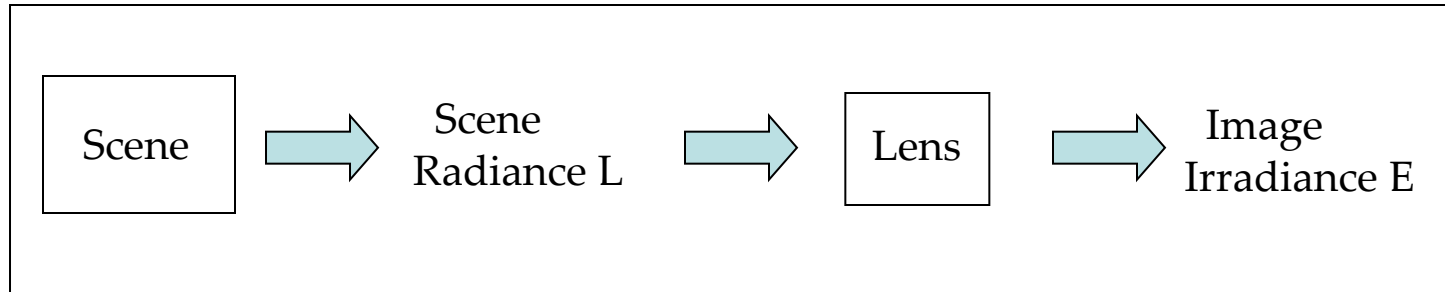
- Capture a lot of images with different exposure settings.
- Apply radiometric calibration to each camera.
- Combine the calibrated images (for example, using averaging weighted by exposures).



Images taken with a fish-eye lens of the sky show the wide range of brightnesses.

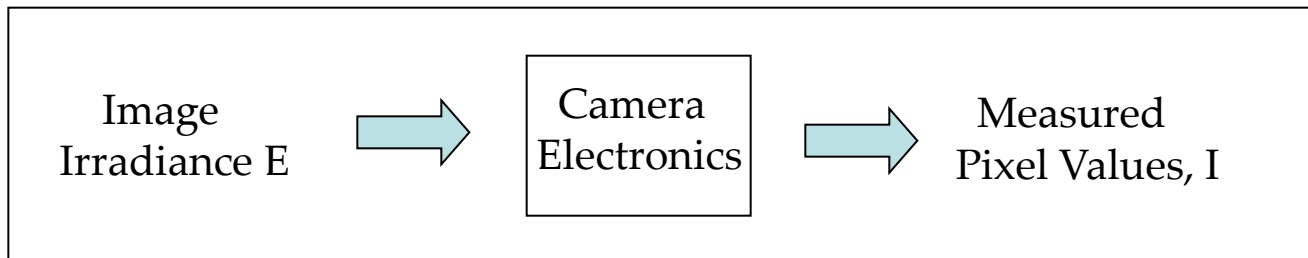
Relationship between Scene and Image Brightness

- Before light hits the image plane:



Linear Mapping!

- After light hits the image plane:



Non-linear Mapping!

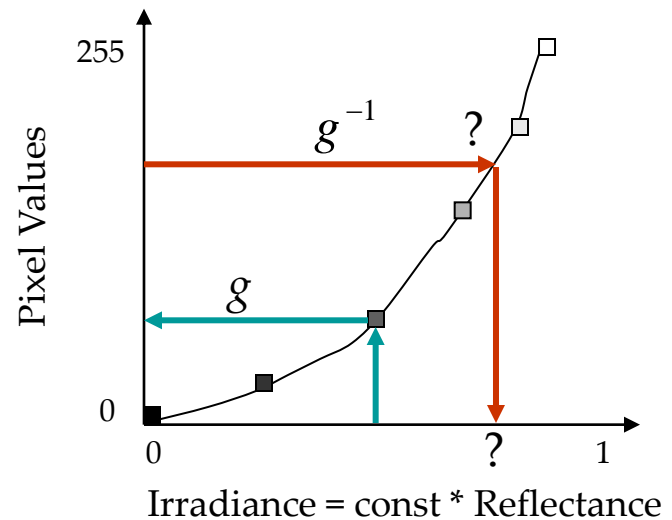
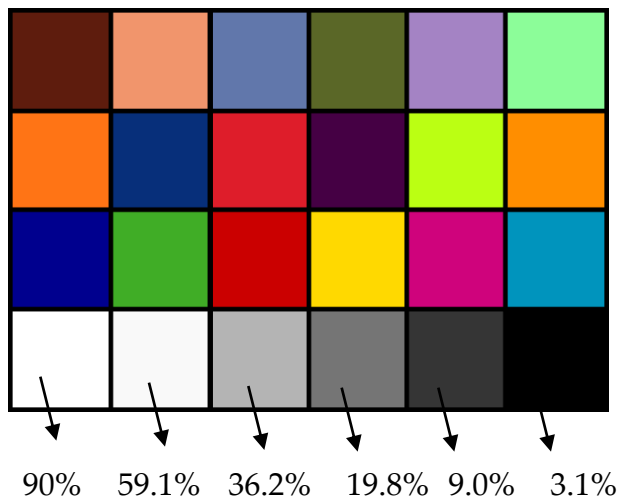
Can we go from measured pixel value, I , to scene radiance, L ?

Radiometric Calibration

- Important preprocessing step for many vision and graphics algorithms such as photometric stereo, invariants, de-weathering, inverse rendering, image based rendering, etc.

$$g^{-1} : I \rightarrow E$$

- Use a color chart with precisely known reflectances.



- Use more camera exposures to fill up the curve.
- Method assumes constant lighting on all patches and works best when source is far away (example sunlight).
- Unique inverse exists because g is monotonic and smooth for all cameras.



Ways to vary exposure

- Shutter Speed
- F/stop (aperture, iris)
- Neutral Density (ND) Filters
- Gain / ISO / Film Speed

RADIANCE Format



Greg Ward's "Real Pixels" format



(145, 215, 87, 149) =

(145, 215, 87) * 2⁽¹⁴⁹⁻¹²⁸⁾ =

(1190000, 1760000, 713000)

(145, 215, 87, 103) =

(145, 215, 87) * 2⁽¹⁰³⁻¹²⁸⁾ =

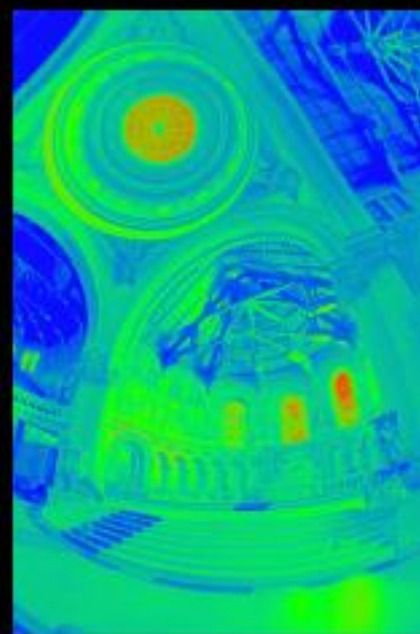
(0.00000432, 0.00000641, 0.00000259)



8-bit Images (TIF, BMP, TGA, JPG, etc.)

- Useful for representing images to be output on a computer monitor or printer
- Less useful for representing images for film
- Inadequate for representing HDR images
- Usually nonlinearly encoded with a gamma curve, i.e.
- Amount of light = (pixel value)^{2.2}

High-Dynamic Range Photography



W/sr/m²

121.741

28.869

6.846

1.623

0.384

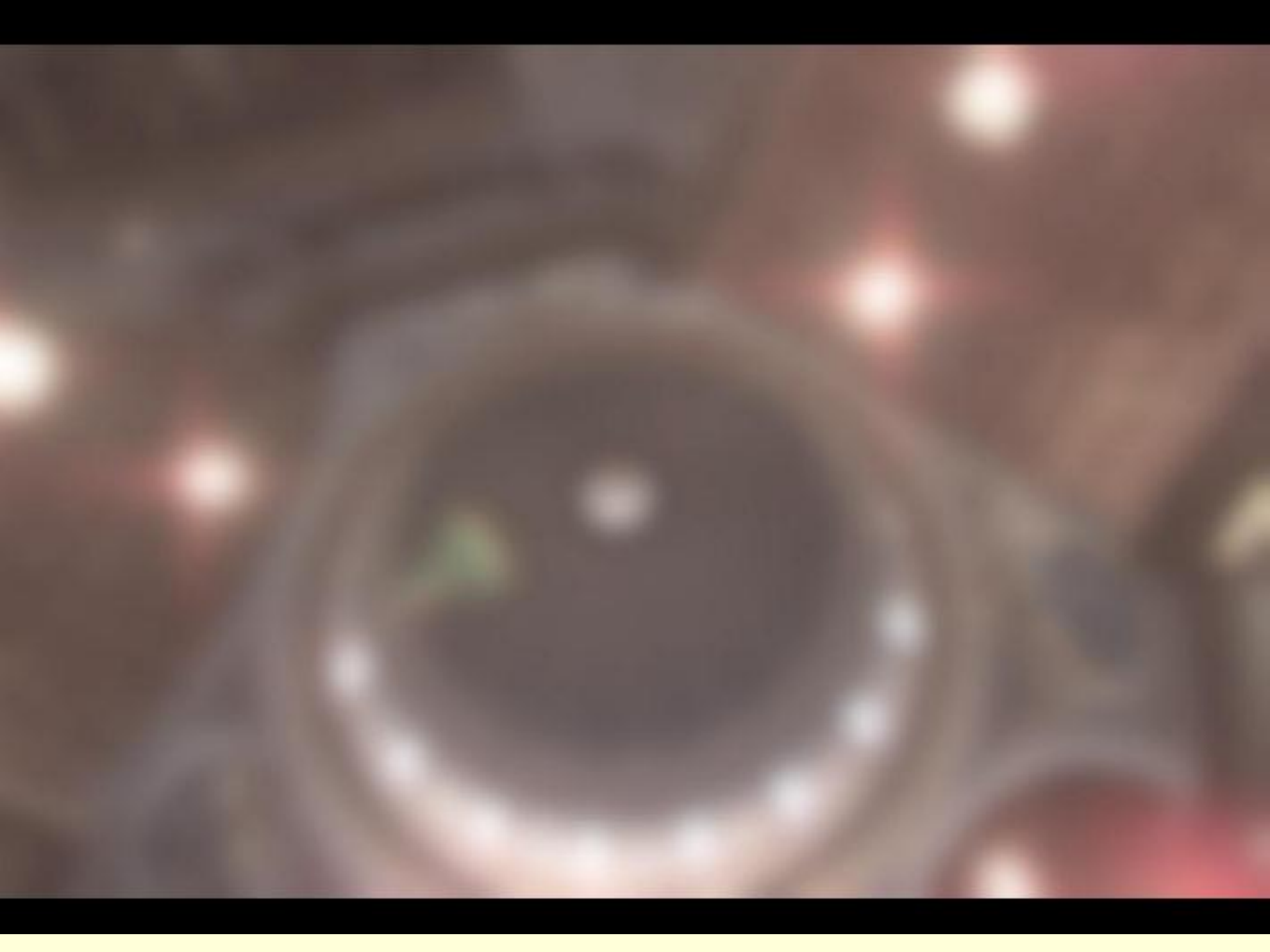
0.091

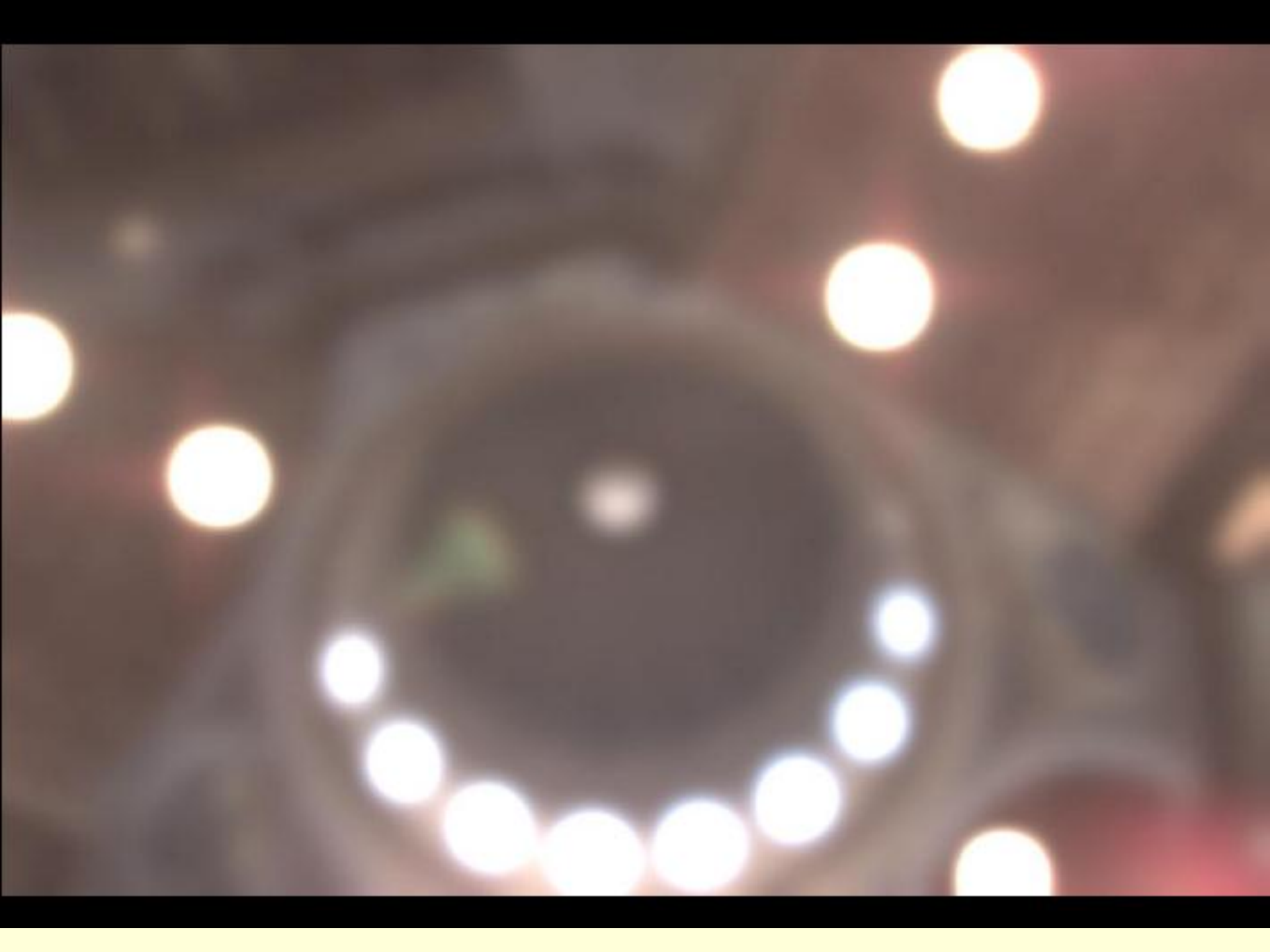
0.021

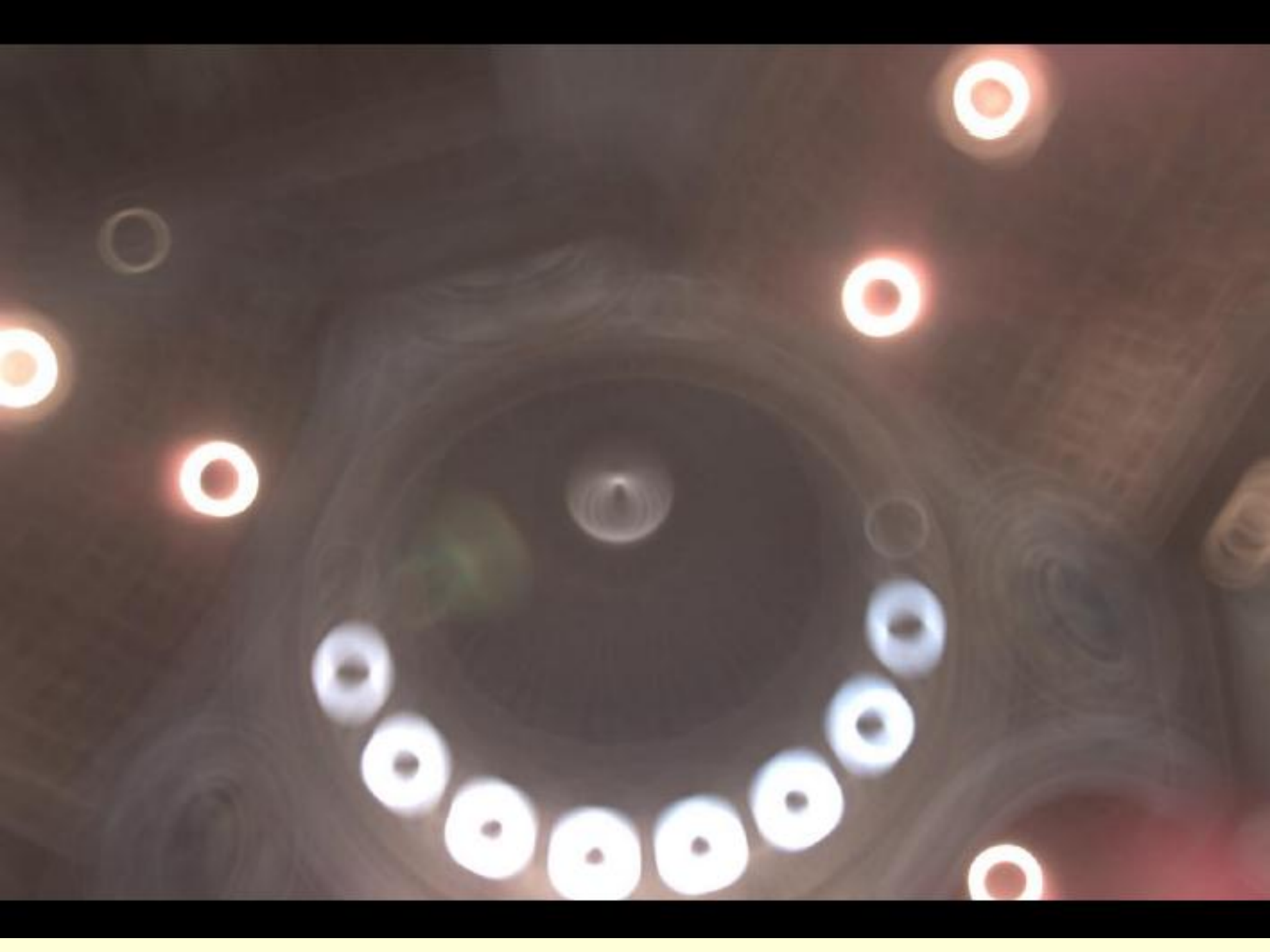
0.005

300,000 : 1









HDR Tone-mapping



Linear tone-mapping



Non-linear tone-mapping

Veiling Glare Simulation



+



=



H D R S h o p

High Dynamic Range Image Processing and Manipulation



www.debevec.org/HDRShop

[Introduction](#) | [Tutorials](#) | [Reference](#) | [Plugins](#) | [FAQ](#) | [Download/Licensing](#) | [WWW Links](#) | [Mailing List](#)

Capturing Real-World Illumination



Mirrored Ball - Records light in all directions



kitchen scene

Brightest regions
are **saturated**



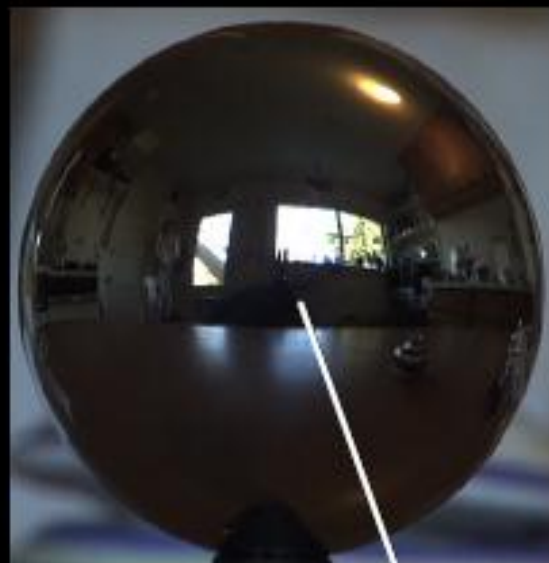
Intensity and **color**
information lost

HDR Image of a Mirrored Ball



(60,40,35)

(18,17,19)



(620,890,1300)



(5700,8400,11800)

(11700,7300,2600)

Assembled from ten digital images,

$\Delta t = 1/4$ to $1/10000$ sec



Sources of Mirrored Balls



2-inch chrome balls < \$20 ea.

King Bearing, Inc. / Applied Industrial Technologies

(many locations nationally, check www.bigbook.com)

6-12 inch large gazing balls

- Baker's Lawn Ornaments
570 Berlin Plank Road
Somerset, PA 15501-2413
814-445-7028
- www.amazon.com - \$8



Types of Omnidirectional Images

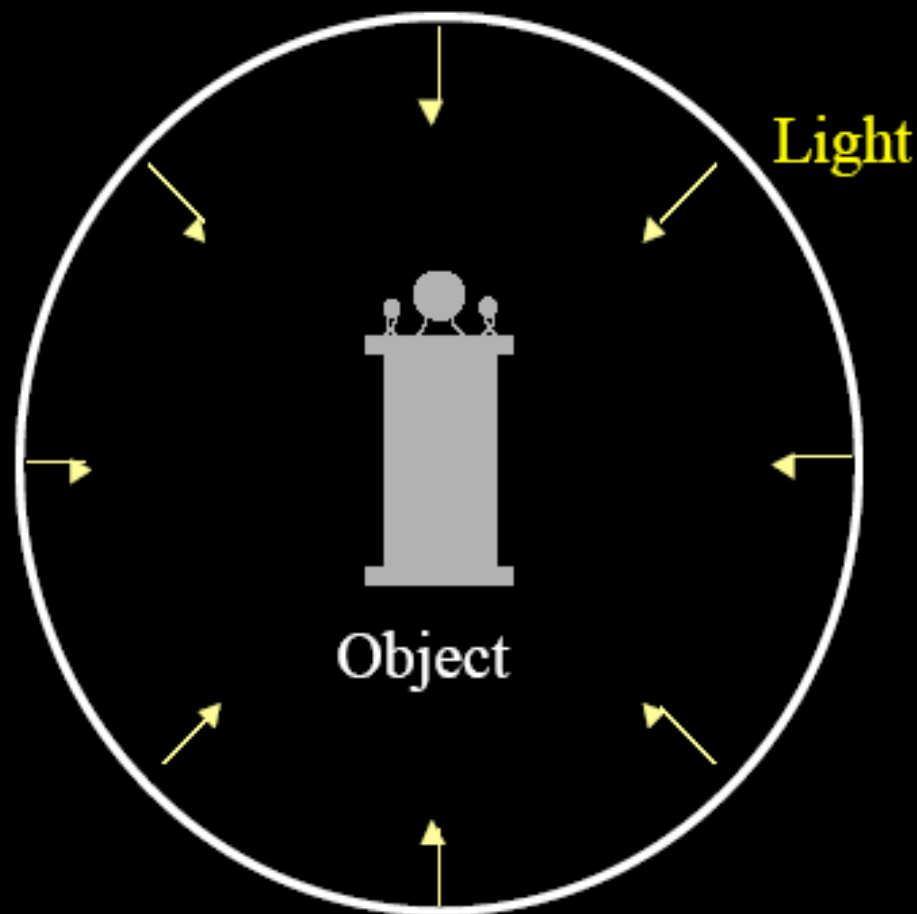


Latitude/Longitude



Cube Map

Illuminating Objects using Measurements of Real Light



*Environment
assigned “glow”
material
property in
Greg Larson’s
RADIANCE
system.*

<http://radsite.lbl.gov/radiance/>

See also: Larson and Shakespeare, “Rendering with Radiance”, 1998

5. Illuminating Synthetic Objects with Real Light



Comparison: Radiance map versus single image



Making *Rendering with Natural Light*



SIGGRAPH 98 Electronic Theater

Light Probe Images



Eucalyptus Grove
UC Berkeley



Uffizi Gallery
Florence



St. Peter's Basilica
Rome



Grace Cathedral
San Francisco

Light Probe Image Gallery:
www.debevec.org/Probes