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探索光影魔术:

MATLAB数字成像与显示技术创新

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Camera Pipeline Design – Traditional and Deep Learning



Implement Digital Camera Processing Pipeline



Develop Camera Processing Pipeline Using Deep Learning

Camera Calibration

- Estimate camera intrinsic and extrinsic parameters (including fisheye)
- Remove the effects of lens distortion
- Measure sizes of real-world objects
- Compute stereo disparity and depth
- Structure from motion





Updated world scene



RAW to RGB Camera Pipeline

- Import RAW files formats such as Nikon NEF, Canon CRW and Adobe DNG, and read CFA image
- Linearize CFA image data
- Scale the images and apply white-balance adjustment
- Demosaic and Rotate image
- Convert CFA Image to RGB image (or sRGB)

Functions	
rawinfo	Read information about color filter array (CFA) images in RAW files
rawread	Read CFA images from RAW files
demosaic	Convert Bayer pattern encoded image to truecolor image
lin2rgb	Apply gamma correction to convert linear sRGB to sRGB color space
raw2planar	Separate a Bayer-patterned CFA image into individual, sensor-element
planar2raw	Combine planar sensor images into a full Bayer-pattern CFA image
raw2rgb	Convert a RAW file into an RGB file in one step





Rendered RGB Image in sRGB Color Space

White Balance Algorithms

Automatic white balancing is done in two steps:

- Step 1: Estimate the scene illuminant
- Step 2: Correct the color balance of the image

Algorithms to estimate scene illuminant		
illumwhite	Estimate illuminant using White Patch Retinex algorithm	
illumgray	Estimate illuminant using gray world algorithm	
illumpca	Estimate illuminant using principal component analysis (PCA)	

Montage of Best White-Balanced Images: White Point, Gray World, Cheng



Recover Low Light Images Using Deep Learning

- Recover RAW images taken in low light with short exposure times using deep learning network
- Pretrained low-light recovery U-Net deep learning network



Conversion Between Color Spaces

Support for wide-gamut color spaces

- BT.2020 (Ultra High Definition, UHD)
- BT.2100 (High Dynamic Range, HDR)
- ProPhoto (ROMM RGB) color space



4K HDR, Source: Pexels

Function	
rgbwide2ycbcr	Convert wide-gamut RGB color values to YCbCr color values
ycbcr2rgbwide	Convert YCbCr color values to wide-gamut RGB color values
xyz2rgbwide	Convert CIE 1931 XYZ color values to wide-gamut RGB color values
rgbwide2xyz	Convert wide-gamut RGB color values to CIE 1931 XYZ color values



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Test Charts Support

- Detection and analysis of enhanced, wedge enhanced, and wedge extended versions of Imatest eSFR test charts (ISO 12233)
- Support for X-Rite[®] (Gretag Macbeth[®]) ColorChecker[®] test charts

Function		
measureIlluminant	Measure scene illuminant of test chart	
colorChecker	Identifies the color patch ROI in test chart	
displayChart	Display test chart with ROI	
measureColor	Measure colors in test chart	
displayColorPatch	Display measured and reference color as	
plotChromaticity	color patches	



Enhanced, Wedge Enhanced, and Wedge Extended eSFR test chart



X-Rite ColorChecker

Quality Measurement by Image Comparison

- Measure color deviations in test charts
- Compare color difference between 2 images in RGB or L*a*b color space

Function	
deltaE	Color difference based on CIE76 standard
imcolordiff	Color difference based on CIE94/CIE2000 standard

Patch 1 $\Delta E = 20.2$	Patch 2 $\Delta E = 22.6$	Patch 3 $\Delta E = 27.3$	Patch 4 $\Delta E = 20.4$	Patch 5 $\Delta E = 23.1$	Patch 6 $\Delta E = 18.3$
Patch 7 $\Delta E = 16.1$	$\begin{array}{l} {\rm Patch} \; 8 \\ {\Delta {\rm E}} = 28.9 \end{array}$	Patch 9 $\Delta E = 23.6$	Patch 10 $\Delta \mathrm{E}=24.7$	Patch 11 $\Delta E = 15.2$	Patch 12 $\Delta E = 14.1$
Patch 13 $\Delta E = 33.3$	Patch 14 $\Delta E = 22.5$	Patch 15 $\Delta E = 21.9$	Patch 16 $\Delta E = 23.5$	Patch 17 $\Delta E = 24.2$	Patch 18 $\Delta E = 28.6$
Patch 19 $\Delta E = 5.7$	Patch 20 $\Delta E = 13.7$	Patch 21 $\Delta E = 20.2$	Patch 22 $\Delta E = 22.9$	Patch 23 $\Delta E = 21.8$	Patch 24 $\Delta E = 17.0$

Measured vs Reference Color Difference



Original vs Local Color Difference

Image Quality Metrics

Full Reference Techniques Function

immse	Mean squared error		
psnr	Peak signal-to-noise		
ssim	Structural similarity metric		
multissim	MS-SSIM index for image quality		
multissim3	MS-SSIM index for volume quality		
No-Reference Techniques Function			
niqe	Naturalness Image Quality Evaluator		
brisque	Blind Reference-less Image Spatial Quality Evaluator		
piae	Perception-based Image Quality Evaluator		

Original Image: PIQE score = 24.8481 | Noisy Image: PIQE score = 72.3643 | Blurred Image: PIQE score = 85.7362



PIQE No-Reference Techniques

Enhance Low Light Image using Dehazing Algorithm

Using haze removal techniques to enhance low-light images comprises three steps:

- Step 1: Invert the low-light image
- Step 2: Apply the haze removal algorithm to the inverted low-light image
- Step 3: Invert the enhanced image





Neural Style Transfer Using Deep Learning







High Dynamic Range (HDR) Images



makehdr

Create the HDR from the set of LDR





tonemap

Convert HDR to LDR



Support EXR and HDR files

Increase Image Resolution







High-Resolution Results Using Bicubic Interpolation (Left) vs. VDSR (Right)



Single image super-resolution (SISR) using a verydeep super-resolution (VDSR) neural network

Face Detection and Tracking

- Figure out where people are to make localized adjustments (accentuate the person and minimize the background, auto-focus assistance)
- Develop the system in three steps:
 - Step 1: Detect a face
 - Step 2: Identify facial features to track
 - Step 3: Track the face



Detected features





Pose Estimation

- Identify the location of people in an image and the orientation of their body parts.
- OpenPose is a multi-person human pose estimation algorithm that uses a bottom-up strategy.
- A bottom-up strategy first identifies body parts in an image, such as noses and left elbows, and then assembles individuals based on likely pairings of body parts.



Multi-Object Tracking and Human/Hand Pose Estimation

- **Detect** people in each video frame using a YOLO v4
- Track the detected people across frames using trackerGNN uses linear Kalman filter
- Identify keypoints and estimate body/hand poses using HRNet







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What is Automated Visual Inspection?

"Automated optical inspection is the **image-based** or **visual inspection** of manufacturing parts where a camera scans the device under test for both **failures** and **quality defects**"

Automated Defect Detection

Machine Vision

Optical Inspection

Automated Inspection

Typical Visual Inspection System

Inspection Cameras





Image Analysis





Defective Parts

AI-based Visual Inspection Workflow

Data Preparation



Data cleansing and preparation



Model design and tuning

AI Modeling



Integration with complex systems

Simulation & Test



Embedded devices

Deployment



Human insight





Hardware accelerated training



- x System verification and validation -~

System simulation



Enterprise systems



Edge, cloud, desktop

Apps Accelerate Workflow







Data Labeling

Image Labeler



Video Labeler



Signal Labeler





Augmented Dataset

MATLAB EXPO

N times as much data

Data augmentation allows building more complex and more robust models

Data Augmentation using Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)



Images of digits generated from noise. File Exchange: Conditional GAN (Generative Adversarial Network) with MNIST

Architectures for Visual Inspection

Convolutional Neural Networks



YOLO – Object Detector





Encoder

ENCODING

256 features

con

Hidden laver (2)

512 neurons

Hidden layer (1) 1024 neurons

Deep Autoencoder Fully Convolutional Data Description (FCDD) – Anomaly Detector

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FCDD Upsampling

Output (Input image reconstructed)

Generative Adversarial Network



Visual Inspection Examples



Visual Inspection Support package

Computer Vision Toolbox Automated Visual Inspection Library

- Anomaly detector
- Parameter optimization
- Visualization and evaluation tools
- Dedicated examples
 - <u>Detect Image Anomalies Using Pretrained ResNet-18</u>
 <u>Feature Embeddings</u>
 - <u>Classify Defects on Wafer Maps Using Deep Learning</u>
 - <u>Detect Image Anomalies Using Explainable One-Class</u>
 <u>Classification Neural Network</u>



Deploy to Enterprise Infrastructure or Embedded Systems

AI models in MATLAB and Simulink can be deployed on enterprise systems or the cloud, or on embedded devices.



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Wuhan JINGCE Electronic: Rapid Development of Model-Based Display Measuring Instruments

Challenge

Rapidly develop high-precision measurement instruments for display devices based on complex image processing and deep learning, measure and debug a series of optical parameters such as flicker, chromaticity and color uniformity, and spectrum.

Solution

Use MATLAB to develop image processing algorithms, create and train neural networks, and use GPU Coder for automatic code generation to quickly implement productization.

Result

- The automatically generated CUDA code is 23.6% faster than the manually optimized code
- From algorithm prototype to product prototype, the development time is shortened by 35%~50%
- Product Engineering Quality Assurance (Gold Reference, SIL, PIL)
- Simplified processes and smaller teams, 30% reduction



精测电子用于显示屏高精量测的谱系化产品



Thank you



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