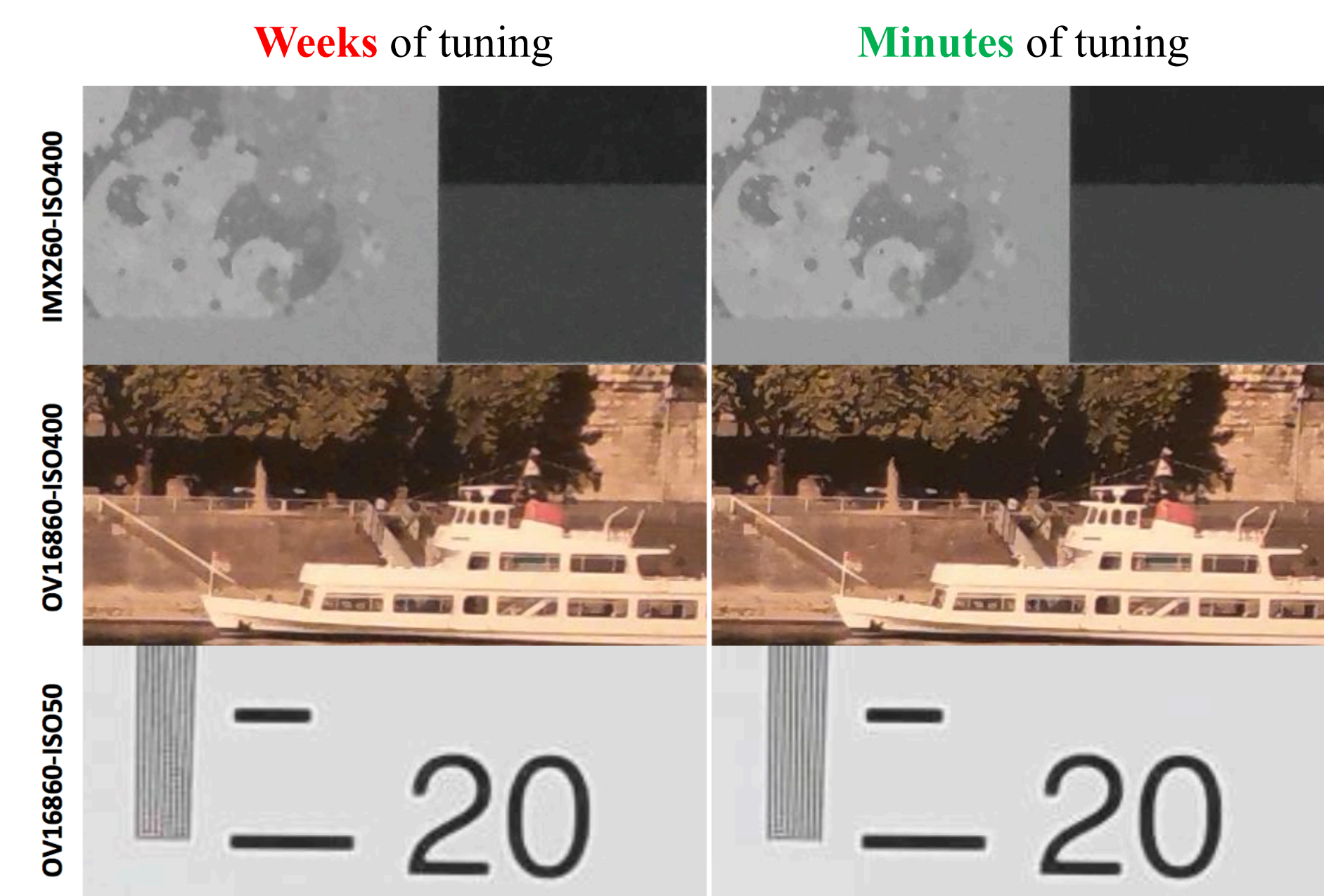
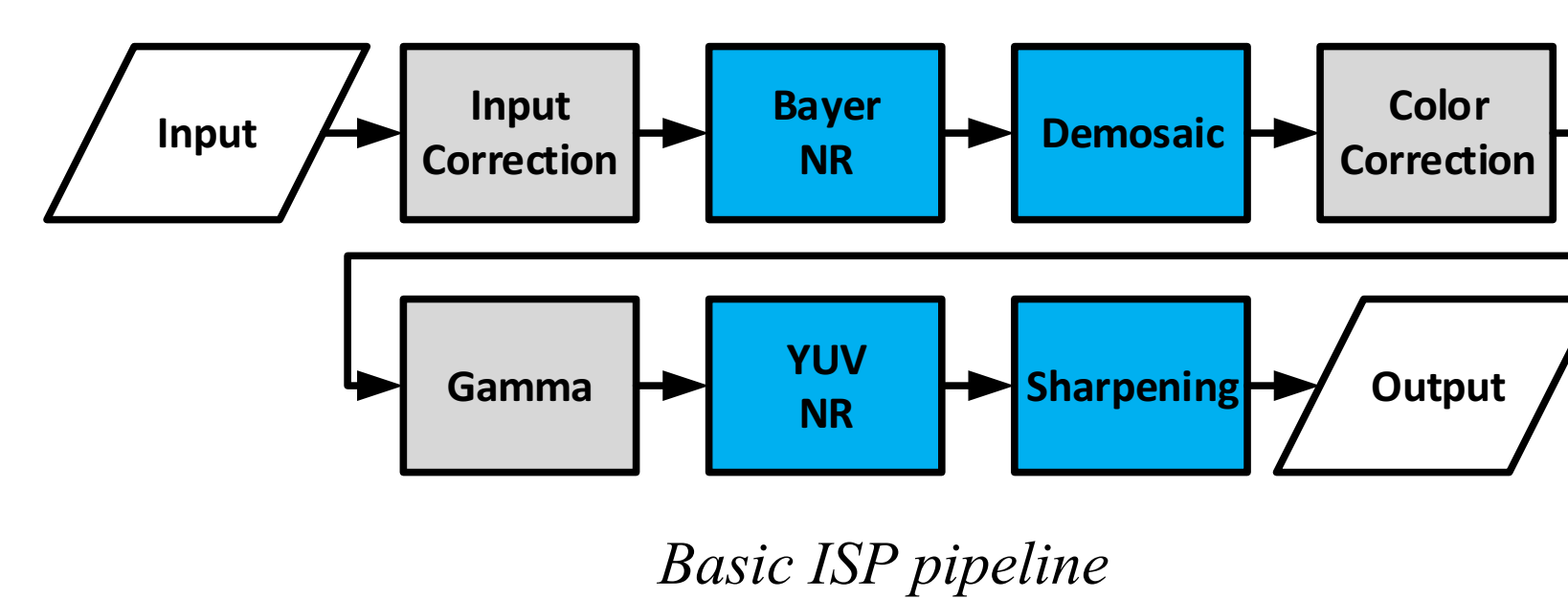


Introduction



Comparison between "Hand-tuned" and "Auto-tuned" images on IMX260 and OV16860.

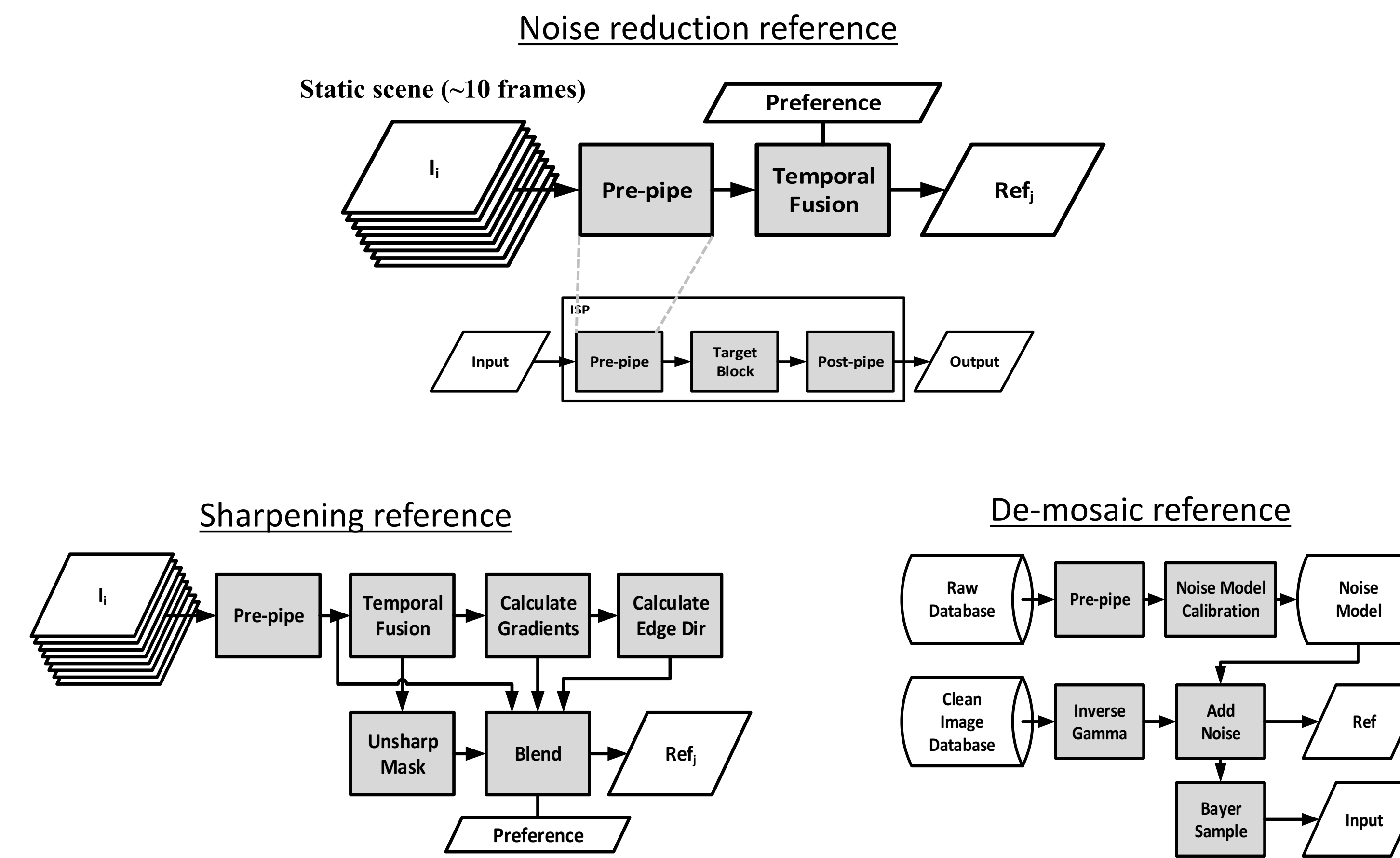
- A typical, modern ISP has multiple processing blocks that include complex image processing algorithms, such as noise reduction (NR), demosaicing and sharpening
- The effort of manual image quality (IQ) tuning is extremely high due to ISP block inter-dependencies, large number of high level tuning parameters and thorough review of the image quality
- Combining non-linear optimization with automatic reference image generation produces highly competitive results in minutes whereas manual tuning by IQ experts takes weeks



Key contributions

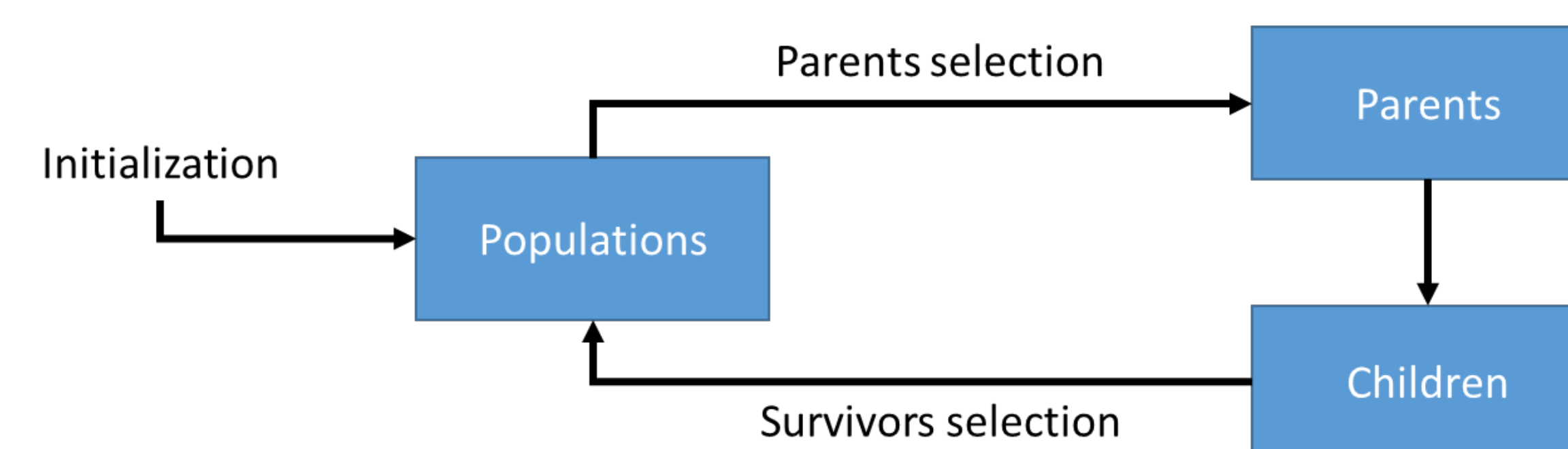
- Prior work: Conducted experiments with IQ KPIs (e.g. SNR and texture acutance) using MOEA/D. Results indicate that IQ KPIs do not impose enough constraints on image quality artifacts as it is possible to achieve good IQ KPIs even in the presence of unacceptable artifacts.
- Automatic reference image generation method that outputs superior quality in all IQ aspects with respect to the ISPs real-time capabilities
- Non-linear, gradient-free optimization that can solve non-convex problems: Combination of global and local optimization produces repeatable results that are highly competitive against hand-tuned IQ

Reference Image Generation



Global optimization: Artificial Bee Colony

Generate and explore new set of tuning points

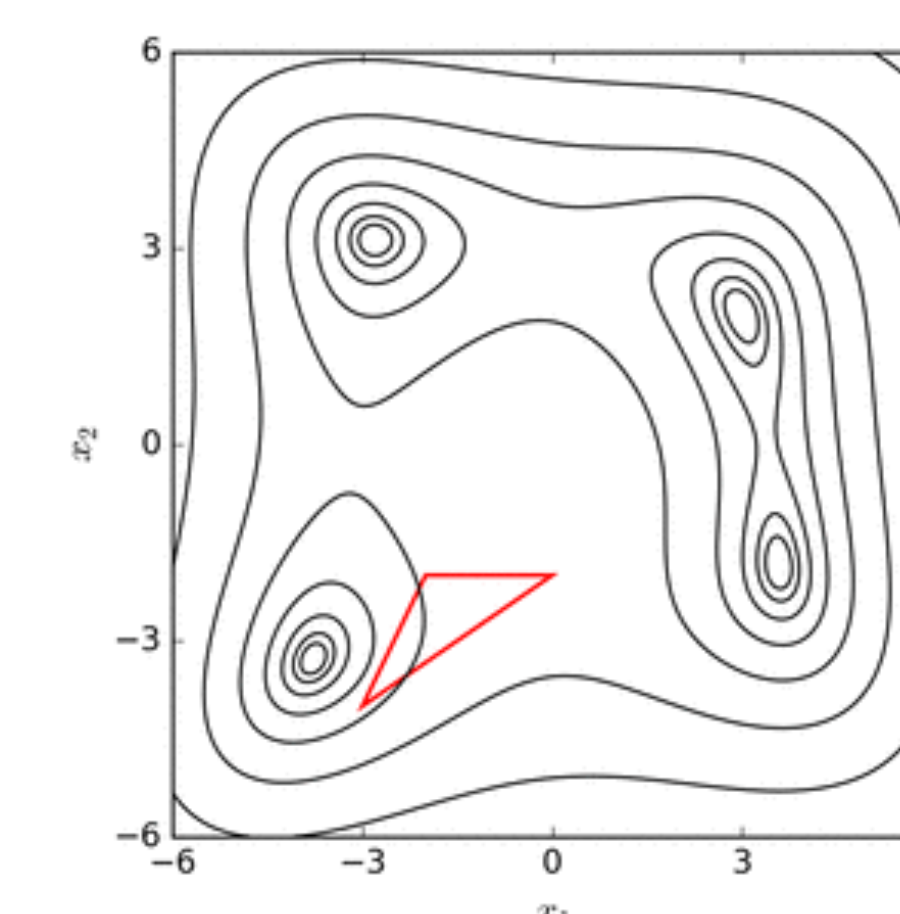


Local optimization: Subplex, Nelder-Mead simplex

Refine towards optimal solution (gradient approximation)

Subplex Algorithm

Initialize with **global optimization result** or
Initialize with **tuning result from lower sensor gain**
for regularization
while Termination-criteria not met
Set step size and subspaces
for each subspace
n ← subspace dimension
do **Nelder-Mead Simplex** method
Create an initial simplex with n + 1 points
Y consist of n + 1 linearly independent points
while Termination-criteria not met
 $x_k \leftarrow \operatorname{argmax} f(x_i), x_i \in Y$
 $x^- \leftarrow \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i \in Y \setminus \{x_k\}} x_i$
 $\Delta x \leftarrow x_k - x^-$
Replace x_k in Y by $x_k^+ \leftarrow x^- + \Delta x$



Experiments

	Portraits A	Portraits D54	Studio
IQ expert 1	A	A	D
IQ expert 2	A	A	A
IQ expert 3	A	A	E
IQ expert 4	A	A	A
IQ expert 5	A	A	A
IQ expert 6	A	A	E

Results of an IQ assessment, conducted as blind experiment: Each participating image quality expert were shown five images of each of the three scenes (Portraits A and D54, and Studio) and were asked to select the best one in terms of IQ. Images were labeled as A, B, C, D and E, where images labeled with 'B' were hand-tuned manually and all other images were auto-tuned.

	MAD			SSIM			MS-SSIM		
	Not	Hand	Auto	Not	Hand	Auto	Not	Hand	Auto
Bayer NR	1.7507	1.1998	1.1618	0.8607	0.9313	0.9357	0.9062	0.9401	0.9421
Demosaic	11.7463	11.3349	10.4392	0.8968	0.9100	0.9237	0.9728	0.9775	0.9794
Sharpening	3.1719	1.6488	1.4921	0.9557	0.9822	0.9848	0.9834	0.9958	0.9969
YUV-NR	0.8788	0.8781	0.8554	0.9934	0.9952	0.9970	0.9945	0.9961	0.9971

Difference between reference and each tuning output for each key ISP block: results are shown for not-tuned, hand-tuned and auto-tuned images.

Live demonstration

