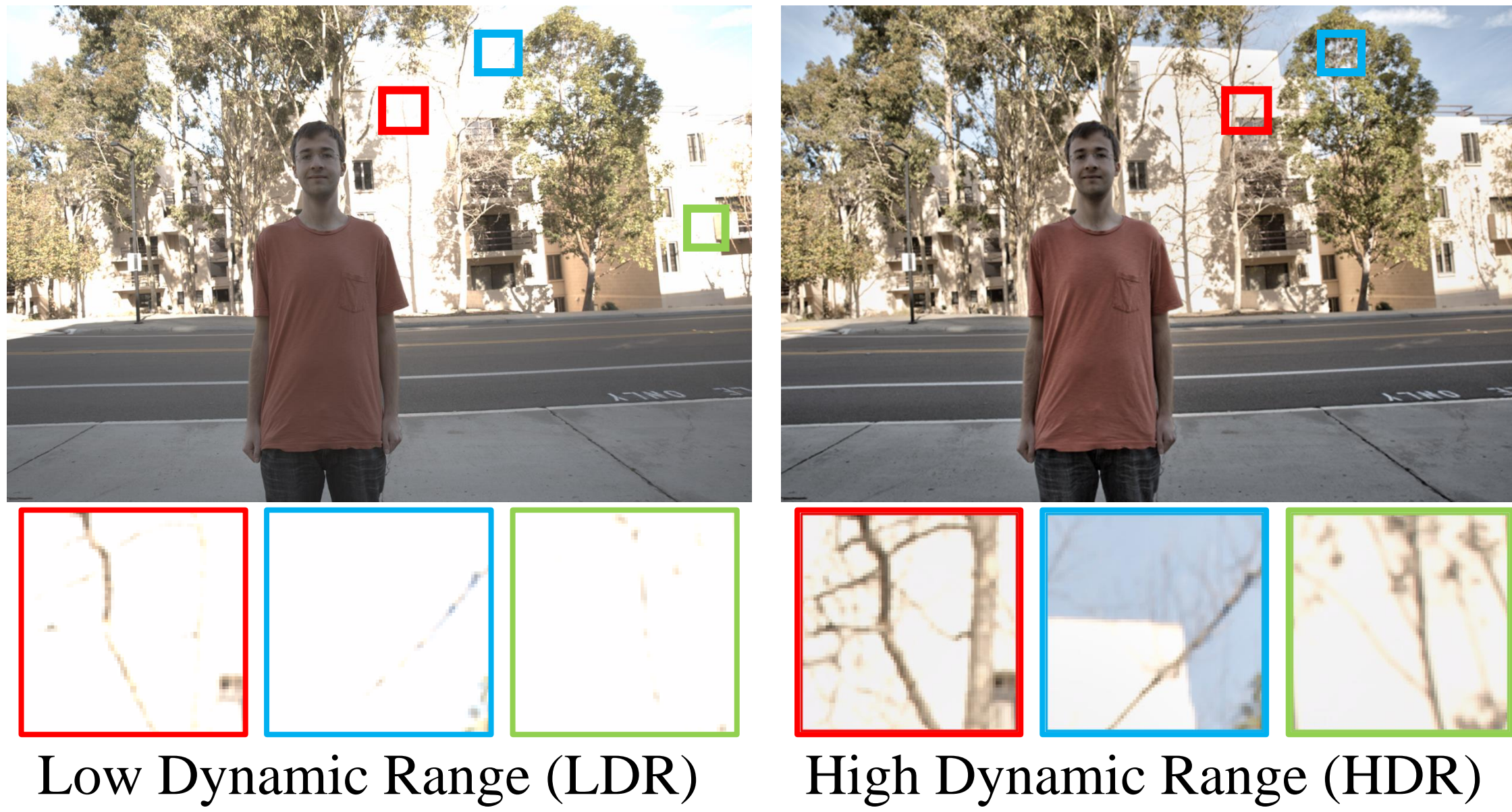


## Introduction



### High-Dynamic Range Imaging

- High Dynamic Range (HDR) imaging seeks to enhance image quality by combining multiple Low Dynamic Range (LDR) images captured at varying exposure levels.
- Traditional deep learning approaches often employ reconstruction loss, but this method can lead to ambiguities in feature space during training.

### Traditional Loss Function

- Mean square error (MSE,  $\ell_2$ )

$$d^2 = (x \ y) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

- $x$  and  $y$  respectively represent the ground truth and predicted images,  $d^2$  the distance between these two in the latent space, and unit matrix is a metric tensor.

## Proposed Method

**Goal:** Gravitated latent space loss generated by metric tensor for high-dynamic range imaging

### Contribution

1. Incorporating spatial attention in HDR reconstruction from LDR inputs
2. Architecture and components of transformer-based U-shape network (TUNet)
3. Incorporating curvature in latent space via gravitated latent space loss

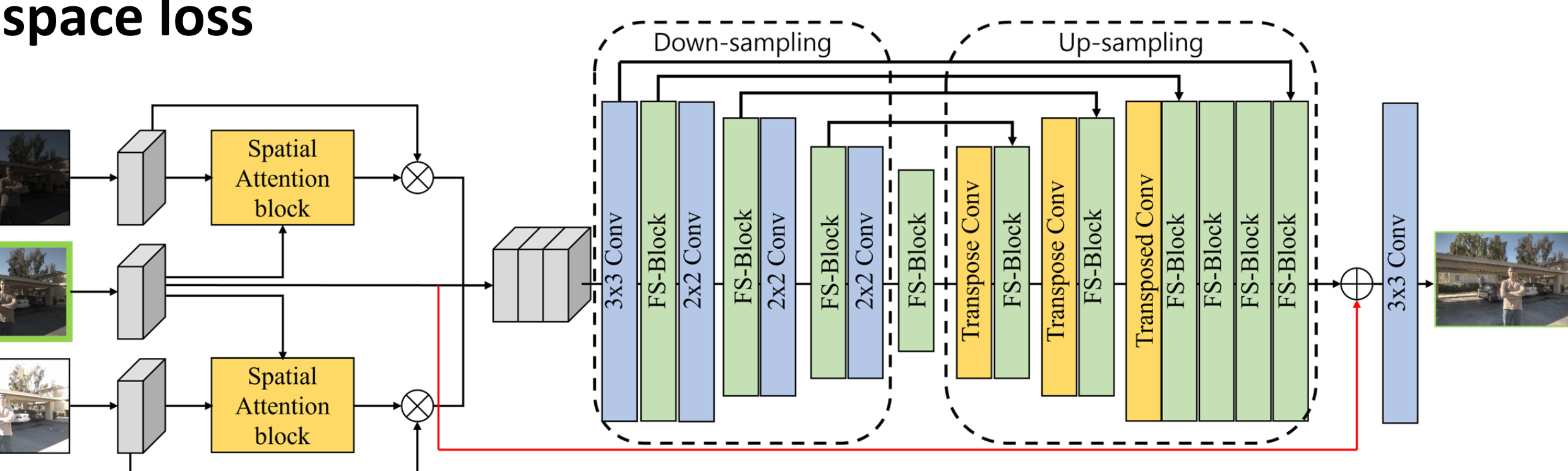


Fig. 1. Schematic representation of the transformer-based u-shape network (TUNet) used in our proposed method

### 1. Incorporating spatial attention in HDR reconstruction from LDR inputs

- The proposed TUNet is a feature map estimated in the spatial attention mechanism, and features maps that can minimize the ghosting artifacts occurring in multiple-LDR inputs are input in Fig. 1.

### 2. Architecture and components of transformer-based U-shape network (TUNet)

- Transformer-based u-shape network (TUNet), whose architecture is elaborated in Fig. 1.
- TUNet architecture incorporates various components such as the swin-transformer and residual block. Spectral transform (SpT) component comprises a sequence of operation: Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), convolution, and inverse FFT.

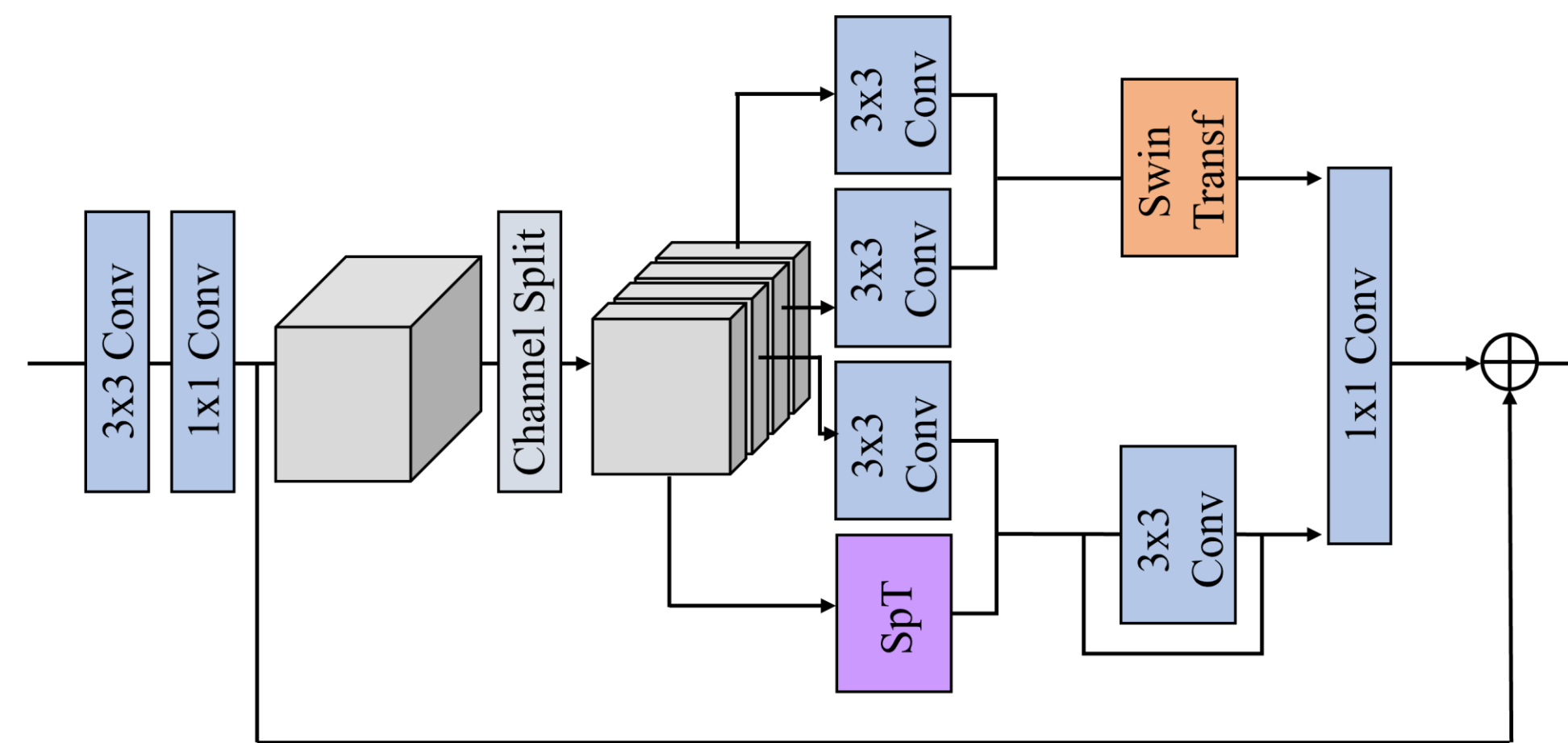


Fig. 2. Structure of the frequency-spatial (FS) block in TUNet.

### 3. Incorporating curvature in latent space via gravitated latent space loss

- In the proposed method, we modify the unit matrix as follows, similar to applying the form of "virtual gravity" to introduce a curved surface into the latent space by replacing the metric sensor with a learnable parameter.

$$\ell_{GLS} = (T(x) \ T(y)) \begin{pmatrix} \sigma(g_1) & \sigma(g_2) \\ \sigma(g_3) & \sigma(g_4) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T(x) \\ T(y) \end{pmatrix}$$

- $\ell_{GLS}$  represents the proposed GLS loss function,  $\sigma(\cdot)$  the sigmoid function,  $T(\cdot)$  the tone-mapping operator.

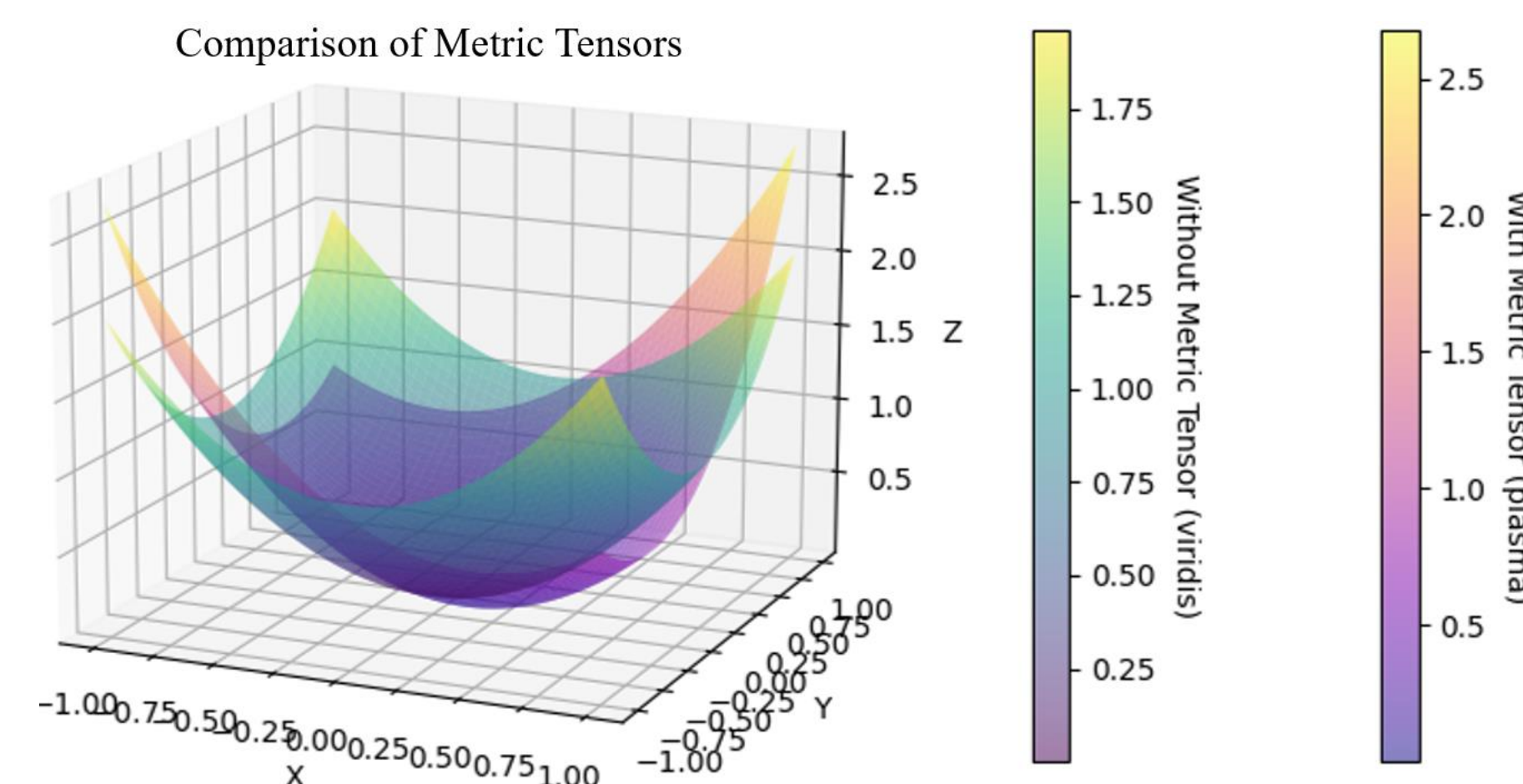


Fig. 2. Comparative visualization of loss function outcomes with and without Metric tensor GLS. The minimum values observed are  $9.2e-5$  for the GLS loss and  $2.0e-4$  for the unit matrix approach.

## Experimental Results

- Quantitative and Qualitative Assessment of HDR Imaging Performance on Kalantari's datasets Using PSNR- $\mu$ , PSNR- $l$ , SSIM- $\mu$ , SSIM- $l$



Methods	PSNR- $\mu$	SSIM- $\mu$	PSNR- $l$	SSIM- $l$
Kalantari	42.83	0.9877	41.49	0.9858
Prabhakar	41.95	0.9873	41.82	0.9876
HDR-GAN	43.92	0.9905	41.57	0.9865
CA-VIT	44.32	0.9916	42.18	0.9884
AHDRNet	43.63	0.9900	41.14	0.9702
AHDRNet+ $\ell_{1GLS}$	44.15	0.9916	42.18	0.9702
<b>Ours</b>	<b>44.46</b>	<b>0.9919</b>	<b>43.20</b>	<b>0.9904</b>

- Ablation study across various GLS loss function

	PSNR- $\mu$	SSIM- $\mu$	PSNR- $l$	SSIM- $l$
$\ell_2$	44.39	0.9916	43.00	0.9902
$\ell_{2GLS}$	44.40	0.9919	43.02	0.9903
$\ell_1$	44.42	0.9917	43.14	0.9903
$\ell_{1GLS}$	44.46	0.9919	43.20	0.9904

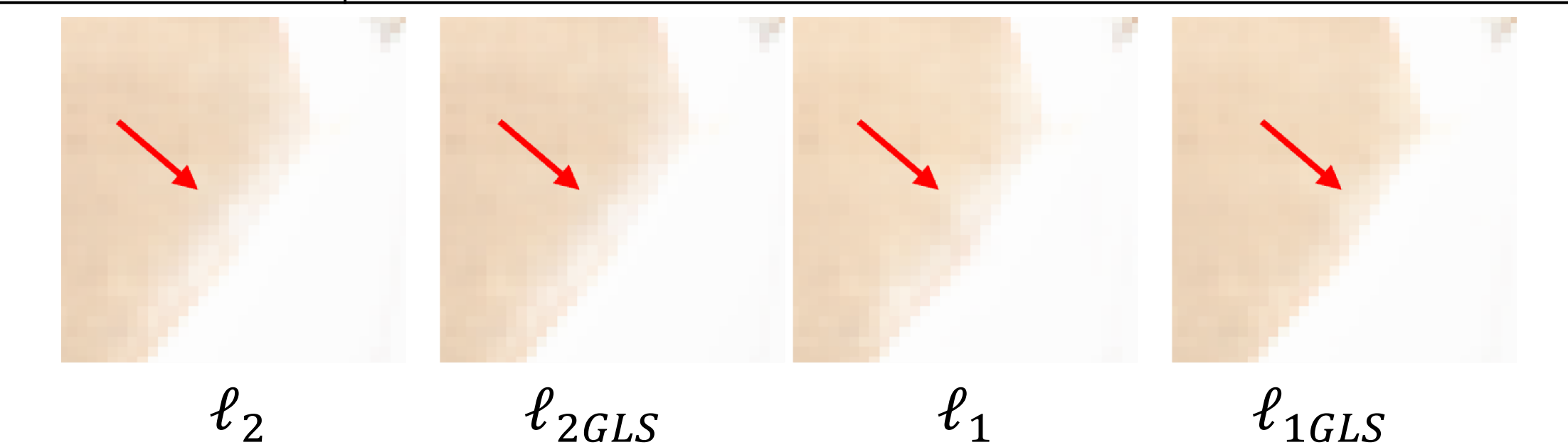


Fig. 3. Comparative Assessment of Metric Tensor

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- [3] Liu, Zhen, et al. "Ghost-free high dynamic range imaging with context-aware transformer." European Conference on Computer Vision. Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland, 2022.