

Predicting the Performance of a Spatial Gamut Mapping Algorithm

Arne M. Bakke, Ivar Farup and Jon Y. Hardeberg

Gjøvik University College, P.O. Box 191, N-2802 Gjøvik, Norway

ABSTRACT

Gamut mapping algorithms are currently being developed to take advantage of the spatial information in an image to improve the utilization of the destination gamut. These algorithms try to preserve the spatial information between neighboring pixels in the image, such as edges and gradients, without sacrificing global contrast. Experiments have shown that such algorithms can result in significantly improved reproduction of some images compared with non-spatial methods. However, due to the spatial processing of images, they introduce unwanted artifacts when used on certain types of images. In this paper we perform basic image analysis to predict whether a spatial algorithm is likely to perform better or worse than a good, non-spatial algorithm. Our approach starts by detecting the relative amount of areas in the image that are made up of uniformly colored pixels, as well as the amount of areas that contain details in out-of-gamut areas. A weighted difference is computed from these numbers, and we show that the result has a high correlation with the observed performance of the spatial algorithm in a previously conducted psychophysical experiment.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

When an image is reproduced by a device, the colors that can be used are limited by the characteristics of the device. The color gamut of a device is the range of colors that the device can reproduce. When an image is to be reproduced on another device, it is necessary to apply a gamut mapping algorithm (GMA) to compensate for the differences in their color gamuts. These algorithms use a gamut boundary descriptor (GBD) to represent the extent of the color gamuts. The GMA must transform the image so that all the colors are within the destination gamut, while trying to give a reproduction that is pleasant to look at and as accurate (close to the original) as possible. The algorithms need to find a good balance between maintaining global and local contrast in the images, so that details are still visible in the reproduction and the images don't appear to be too bland.

The performance of gamut mapping algorithms has been the focus of extensive research. Morovic and Luo have made a survey of the various point-based algorithms^{1,2} available at the time. They divided the basic algorithms into two major groups, gamut clipping and gamut compression algorithms. The clipping algorithms do not change colors that are on the inside of the destination gamut, while the colors that are on the outside are moved onto the gamut surface. There is a wide variety of such algorithms, differentiated by the direction in which they move the colors. Hue-preserving minimum delta E (HPMINDE) clipping performs all movement in the hue plane of the color that should be clipped, and the color is moved to the position on the gamut surface that is closest to the source color. A different clipping algorithm moves colors towards the color space center, while other variants clip towards the point on the lightness axis with the same lightness as the cusp of the destination gamut (the cusp being the point on the gamut with the same hue and the most extreme chroma).

Compression algorithms differ from clipping algorithms in that they also change at least some of the colors that are on the inside of the destination gamut. In order to achieve this, they typically utilize the source gamut as well as the destination gamut. The parts of the source gamut that need to be mapped can then be compressed, e.g., by using a knee function that leaves colors close to the color space center unchanged, but uses a percentage of the available gamut to linearly compress extreme colors. Different compression approaches have been proposed, usually by changing the compression type to a non-linear step. A further improvement is the use of the image gamut instead of the source device gamut to limit the amount of compression necessary.¹

Contact information: arne.magnus.bakke@hig.no, phone: (+47) 61 13 52 61, www.colorlab.no

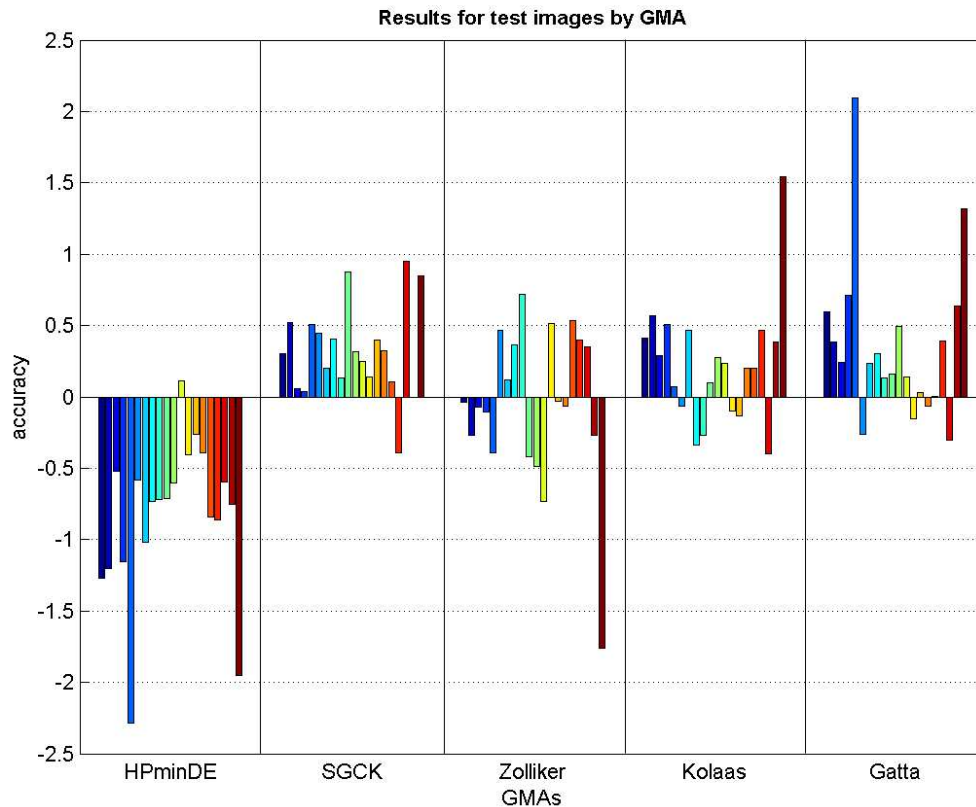


Figure 1. GMA score per image. Figure courtesy of Fabienne Dugay.

The concept of image-dependent algorithms has later been expanded to utilize the spatial information in the image. When people are asked to judge the quality of image reproductions, the amount of details present in the reproduction is well known to be an important factor.^{3,4} Spatial GMAs try to balance the two contradictory goals of maintaining color accuracy and local detail. The concept was introduced by Meyer and Barth,⁵ and further work on this subject has been done by several researchers.⁶⁻¹⁰

Kolås and Farup¹¹ introduced a hue- and edge-preserving spatial GMA. Their algorithm starts by computing the distances that colors need to be moved towards the center of the gamut in order for the colors to reach the gamut surface. These distances are then represented as a greyscale image, where the value of each pixel indicates the amount of clipping needed for the corresponding color. A smoothing filter is then applied to this image, with the aim to preserve details in the out-of-gamut areas of the image. Kolås suggests that an edge-preserving filter should be used to limit the introduction of certain haloing artifacts near sharp boundaries in the source image.

The reproduction image is then created as a convex combination of the original pixel colors and grey, using the distance image as weights. Due to the properties of the filter, the resulting image is guaranteed to be within the destination gamut while attempting to preserve edges. This is because the filter never increases the value of a pixel in the distance map, and therefore only allows pixels to be moved closer to the gamut center. The objective is that the added compression leads to improved reproduction of details.

Farup et al.¹² presented a framework for working with spatial gamut mapping. They decomposed several spatial GMAs into a mathematical formulation, where the choice of operators decided the resulting implementation of the algorithm. By analyzing the effects of the different operators on test images, they were able to identify the most serious drawbacks associated with existing spatial algorithms. This analysis led to the proposal of

a new spatial GMA based on a multi-scale image representation, which performs gamut mapping of the scaled images at increasing dimensions. In accordance with¹³ we will refer to this as the Gatta algorithm.

2. MOTIVATION

There are two main reasons why printer drivers and color management systems generally have not used spatial algorithms when processing images:

- * The algorithms give a very poor result when they are used on certain types of images
- * They are slower than conventional methods, since they have to adapt to the image content

While spatial algorithms by their nature add some complexity to the calculations, there are several spatial algorithms that could process images relatively fast using an optimized implementation. However, while spatial algorithms show better performance on some images, this is unfortunately negated by their poor performance on other images. The spatial algorithms introduce artifacts, some of which can be seen in the experimental images in this paper. Farup et al.¹² investigated some of these effects, and showed that they still constitute a serious impediment to the general use of spatial GMAs. While research is being done to find an algorithm that does not display these artifacts, psychophysical experiments show that these problems are still a factor.

An experiment had previously been performed by Fabienne Dugay,^{13,14} in which several point based and spatial GMAs had been compared. Three spatial and two point-based GMAs were used on 20 different images. The resulting images were then used in a ranking experiment on paper, as well as a pair comparison experiment on screen. 20 observers participated, and were asked to judge the accuracy of the reproductions. This is one of the few psychophysical experiments that have been performed for gamut mapped images that involve relatively many images and observers, since this is a very time-consuming procedure. One of the conclusions¹⁴ was that the choice of images had a great impact on the result, since the algorithms showed significantly different performance on the images used in the experiment. Figure 1 illustrates the performance of the GMAs on each separate image.

In particular, the Zolliker¹⁵ spatial GMA performed either very well or very poorly for the individual images. After the experiment, some issues were discovered regarding the implementation of this algorithm. Because of this, we will disregard the Zolliker algorithm in the following discussion. The two other spatial GMAs, Kolås¹¹ and Gatta,¹² display similar tendencies in their performance on the various images. They have superior performance on source images containing a lot of detail in the dark areas of the images. By taking advantage of the spatial image information, the global contrast of the image is better while details are preserved. The clipping algorithm used maintains global contrast, but the loss of all detail in out-of-gamut image areas is not preferred by the observers.

We suggest that by analyzing the content of the original image, it should be possible to predict whether a specific spatial GMA will outperform non-spatial algorithms when applied to the image. Using this information, you can then decide which GMA to use on an image by image basis. For images that consist of different types of content, e.g., a combination of computer generated graphics and a scene captured by a digital camera, different GMAs could then be utilized for different areas of the images.

3. METHOD AND EXPERIMENT

We constructed an image based on previous experience with spatial GMAs and their properties. The image in Figure 2 is a document containing both computer generated graphics and two captured images that were a part of the psychophysical experiment. The spatial algorithms perform better than point-based algorithms when used on these images separately, but the other parts of the document cause problems. Several artifacts are introduced into the image by the spatial GMAs, including a halo around the star. Figure 3 illustrates this problem, and a person trying to reproduce this document will complain that the halo has changed the appearance of the star into a sun with spikes.

We start by suggesting a method to determine which parts of the image contain features that have proven to be difficult for spatial algorithms. Identifying the large, uniform areas in the image that have been created

Presentation

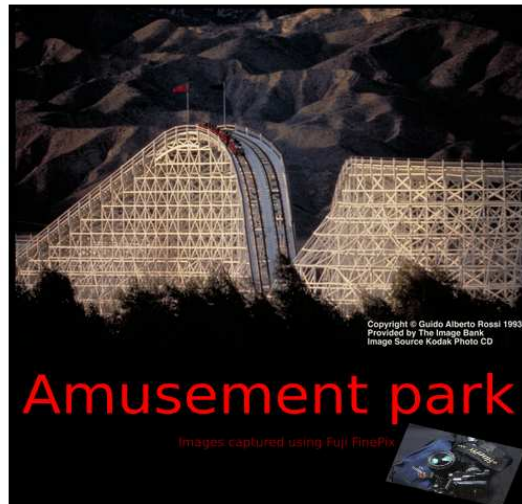


Figure 2. Our test image

using a computer is necessary to avoid applying a spatial algorithm to areas of this type. The Gatta algorithm, similarily to other spatial GMAs, often introduces spatial artifacts when used on such areas. We introduce a novel approach to detecting this problem. First, every square consisting of 4 pixels in in the image is inspected. If a pixel belongs to such an area where the colors of the four pixels are almost equal, the pixel value is set to black. We define almost equal as no pixel may have a larger RGB difference from the average color than 1. Otherwise, the pixel value is set to white.

Figure 4 is the result of performing this operation on the image. To create completely filled areas and reduce the amount of noise in this black and white image, a mathematical morphology¹⁶ technique known as dilation is applied. This removes most of the small patches of two by two equal pixels in otherwise non-uniform areas. Afterwards, we count the number of pixels in connected areas of pixels which are either black or white. If the number of pixels in such an area is small, the pixel values are inverted. Equation 1 shows the sequence of the operations, where *Block* is the initial block detection, and *Inv* refers to the conditional inversion of small areas of connected pixels.



Figure 3. Artefacts introduced by the Gatta GMA. The star suffers from a halo effect.

$$I_{uniform} = Inv(Dilate(Block(I_{original}))) \quad (1)$$

The result of applying this algorithm to our constructed image is shown in Figure 5. The areas of the two natural images has for the most parts been correctly identified. The amusement park image has several large areas of pixels which have been clipped to black, but are mistakenly identified by the algorithm as computer generated graphics. However, while these areas are not generated on a computer, they still represent parts of the image which cause problems for spatial algorithms. As such, the inclusion of these areas with the computer generated graphics can be considered a benefit when trying to choose a GMA for this image. Whether the uniform areas consist of colors that are on the inside of the gamut is largely irrelevant, since the spatial algorithms have a tendency to change the color of pixels even when they are within the gamut. After the uniform areas have been detected, we compute the relative amount of uniform pixels $A_{uniform}$ by counting the number of white pixels and dividing by the count of total pixels in the image in Equation 2.

$$A_{uniform} = C_{white}(I_{uniform})/C(I_{original}) \quad (2)$$

As suggested by Dugay,¹⁴ the Gatta algorithm seems to perform better on images with a lot of detail in dark areas. Having looked at the destination gamut, it seems reasonable that the good performance on details in dark areas is explained by the poor ability of the printer to reproduce dark colors. We therefore extend this hypothesis to claim that the spatial algorithms perform better on images where there is a lot of detail in heavily out-of-gamut areas. This seems plausible, since this is one of the main motivations for extending GMAs to the spatial domain. Our approach to identify such areas combines a threshold operation with a high-pass filter.

We first compute the difference between the original image and a reproduction that has been clipped to the device gamut. All pixels that have had their values changed by the clipping algorithm are out-of-gamut, and we use a thresholding operation on the difference image to set such pixels to white. This step can also be performed by directly evaluating the clipping distance of each pixel color if one has access to the implementation of such a clipping method.

$$I_{oog} = Threshold(I_{original} - Clip(I_{original})) \quad (3)$$

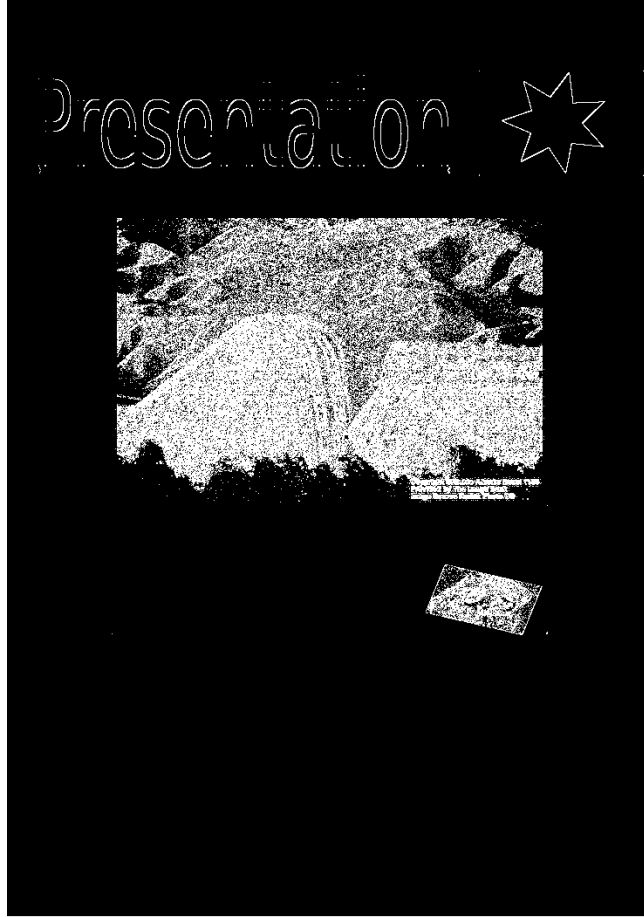


Figure 4. Blocks of pixels with uniform color have been detected.

We define details to be high-frequency information in the image. After experimenting with different edge detection and high-pass filters, we decided to use a Gaussian filter with radius 5 and subtract the original image to detect areas containing such details.

$$I_{high-pass} = Gaussian(I_{original}) - I_{original} \quad (4)$$

The high-pass filtered image is then used to process the out-of-gamut image, setting each pixel which is not near a detail (pixel distance larger than 5) to black. An overview of algorithms that can be used to compute this distance map is given in by Fabbri et al.¹⁷ The remaining white areas are then per our definition out-of-gamut areas containing details. Our choice of radius is based on our training data, and will probably vary with the resolution of the device used to reproduce the image, as well as the viewing distance.

$$I_{oogd} = Min(I_{oog}, Threshold(Distance(Threshold(I_{high-pass})))) \quad (5)$$

Finally, the amount of out-of-gamut pixels with details nearby is computed relative to the total number of pixels.

$$A_{oogd} = C_{white}(I_{oogd})/C(I_{original}) \quad (6)$$



Figure 5. Further processing leaves only the areas of the two images.

We will now suggest an overall method for predicting the performance of a spatial GMA based on the image content. Due to the problems with the Zolliker images explained in the previous section, we will concentrate on the Gatta and Kolås algorithms. Calculating the correlation between the score of the two algorithms on the images shows that they behave very similarly. However, the Gatta algorithm performs better on average than the Kolås algorithm, therefore we will choose Gatta as our spatial GMA. Our findings should also be relevant for the Kolås algorithm.

We propose that the general performance of the algorithm depends on the relative amount of the two previously specified types of areas in the image. Our two approaches are combined into a single model in order to try to predict whether a spatial algorithm should be applied to an image. We create a predictor for the performance of the spatial GMAs by detecting the two different types of pixel areas in the image and computing a weighted sum as follows in Equation 7. Here, the predicted performance P_{pred} is the weighted sum of the relative pixel area with uniform color and the relative area with uniform color in the image. Our model gives a good fit with the observed performance using $w = 1.27$.

$$P_{pred} = A_{oogd} - w * A_{uniform} \quad (7)$$

Further analysis shows that there is a strong correlation between this predictor and the Z-score of the Gatta algorithm for the 20 images used in the experiment. A correlation ρ of 0.89 has been calculated. More importantly, the images where the Gatta algorithm performs quite well or poorly can generally be identified. The predictor fails for one of the images in the experiment, because the Gatta algorithm performs well on an image which

contains a large area of uniform color. This exception can probably be explained by the small gradient values surrounding this area, since the halo artifacts mostly occur when the uniform areas are surrounded by sharp edges. Taking this into account, an even better fit with the Z-score could be achieved.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

The previous psychophysical experiment suggested that spatial GMAs perform poorly on content where there are large uniform areas, in particular synthetically generated images, due to the generation of visual artifacts. Spatial GMAs do improve the mapping of images that have a lot of detail in areas that are outside the destination gamut. We have successfully exploited these suppositions to create a model that with some accuracy is able to predict the performance of a spatial GMA. This makes the practical application of such algorithms more feasible.

The correlation between our suggested model and the Z-score of the Gatta algorithm can be further improved by adding some detection of whether the uniform areas in the images are surrounded by hard edges or gradients. This could be done by using an edge detection filter, and using erosion/dilation to get some overlap between the edge and the uniform area. If there is no overlap between the edges and the borders of the area, you can assume that there is a gradual transition. The area could then be processed by a spatial algorithm and still give a good visual result. A new psychophysical experiment is also desired to verify the model on independent test data.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Fabienne Dugay and the people involved in her psychophysical experiment for the use of their data.

REFERENCES

- [1] Morovič, J., *To Develop a Universal Gamut Mapping Algorithm*, PhD thesis, Colour & Imaging Institute, University of Derby (1998).
- [2] Morovič, J. and Luo, M. R., “The fundamentals of gamut mapping: A survey,” *Journal of Imaging Science and Technology* **45**(3), 283–290 (2001).
- [3] McCann, J. J. and Hubel, P. M., “In-gamut image reproduction using spatial comparisons.” United States Patent, US 6,516,089 B1 (2003).
- [4] Sun, P.-L., *The Influence of Image Characteristics on Colour Gamut Mapping*, PhD thesis, Derby, UK: University of Derby (2002).
- [5] Meyer, J. and Barth, B., “Color gamut matching for hard copy,” *SID Digest*, 86–89 (1989).
- [6] Nakauchi, S., Imamura, M., and Usui, S., “Color gamut mapping by optimizing perceptual image quality,” in [*Proceedings of IS&T and SID’s 4th Color Imaging Conference: Color Science, Systems and Applications*], 63–66 (1996).
- [7] Nakauchi, S., Imamura, M., and Usui, S., “Color gamut mapping by minimizing perceptual differences between images,” *Systems and Computers in Japan* **29**(10), 46–56 (1998).
- [8] Balasubramanian, R., de Queiroz, R. L., Eschbach, R., and Wu, W., “Gamut mapping to preserve spatial luminance variations,” in [*Color Imaging Conference*], 122–128 (2000).
- [9] Morovic, J. and Wang, Y., “A multi-resolution, full-colour spatial gamut mapping algorithm,” in [*Proceedings of IS&T and SID’s 11th Color Imaging Conference: Color Science and Engineering: Systems, Technologies, Applications*], 282–287 (2003).
- [10] Kimmel, R., Shaked, D., Elad, M., and Sobel, I., “Space-dependent color gamut mapping: a variational approach,” *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing* **14**(6), 796–803 (2005).
- [11] Kolås, Ø. and Farup, I., “Efficient hue-preserving and edge-preserving spatial color gamut mapping,” in [*15th Color Imaging Conference*], 207–212 (2007).
- [12] Farup, I., Gatta, C., and Rizzi, A., “A multiscale framework for spatial gamut mapping,” *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing* **16**(10), 2423–2435 (2007).
- [13] Dugay, F., Farup, I., and Hardeberg, J., “Perceptual evaluation of color gamut mapping algorithms,” *Accepted for publication in: Color research and application* (2008).

- [14] Dugay, F., *Perceptual evaluation of colour gamut mapping algorithms*, Master's thesis, Grenoble Institute of Technology (2007).
- [15] Zolliker, P. and Simon, K., "Retaining local image information in gamut mapping algorithms," *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing* **16**(3), 664–672 (2007).
- [16] Breen, E. J., Jones, R., and Talbot, H., "Mathematical morphology: A useful set of tools for imageanalysis," *Statistics and Computing* **10**(2), 105–120 (2000).
- [17] Fabbri, R., Costa, L. D. F., Torelli, J. C., and Bruno, O. M., "2d euclidean distance transform algorithms: A comparative survey," *ACM Comput. Surv.* **40**(1), 1–44 (2008).