

# ***Learning a Practical SDR-to-HDRTV Up-conversion using New Dataset and Degradation Models***

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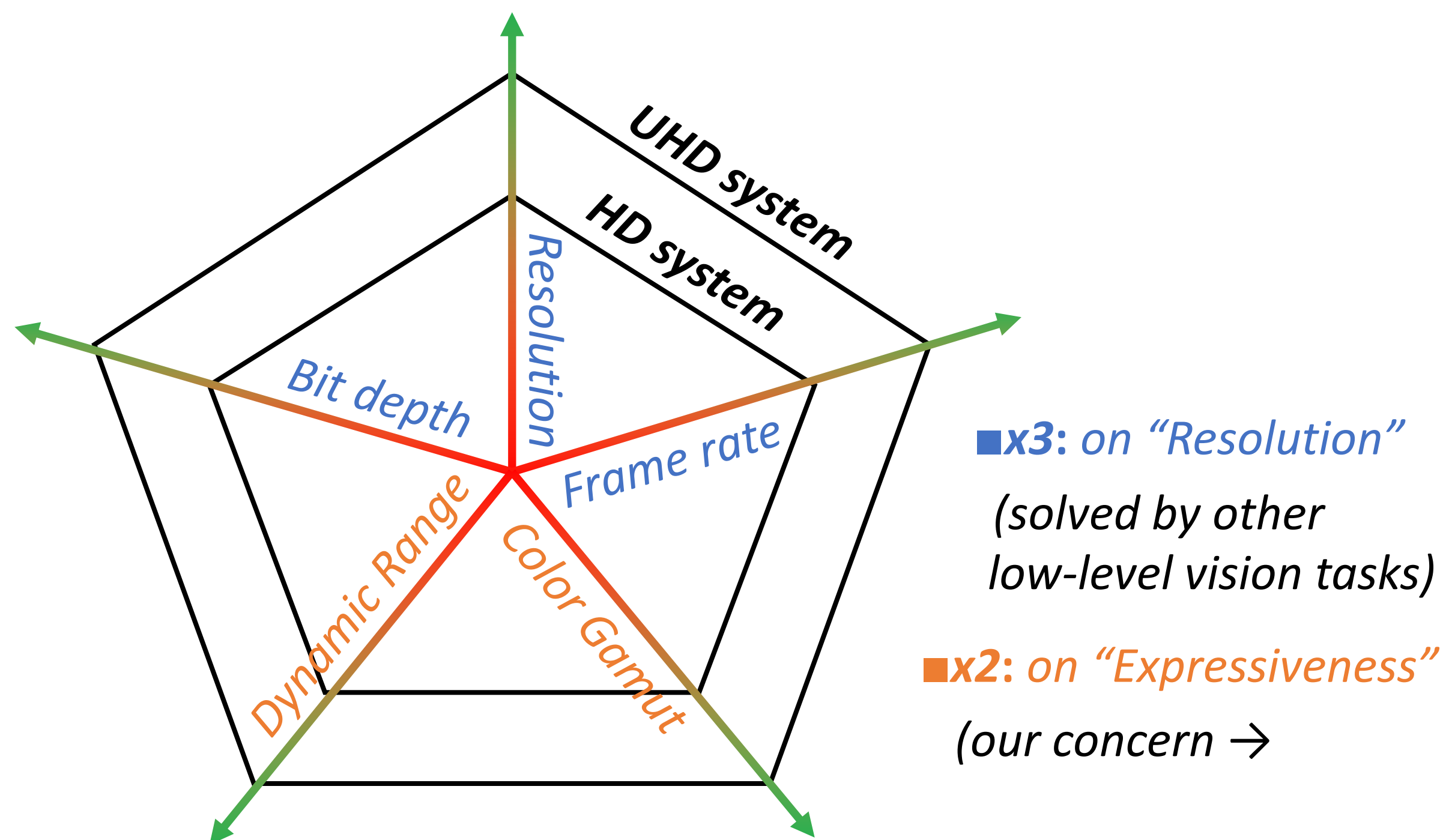
**THU-PM-155**



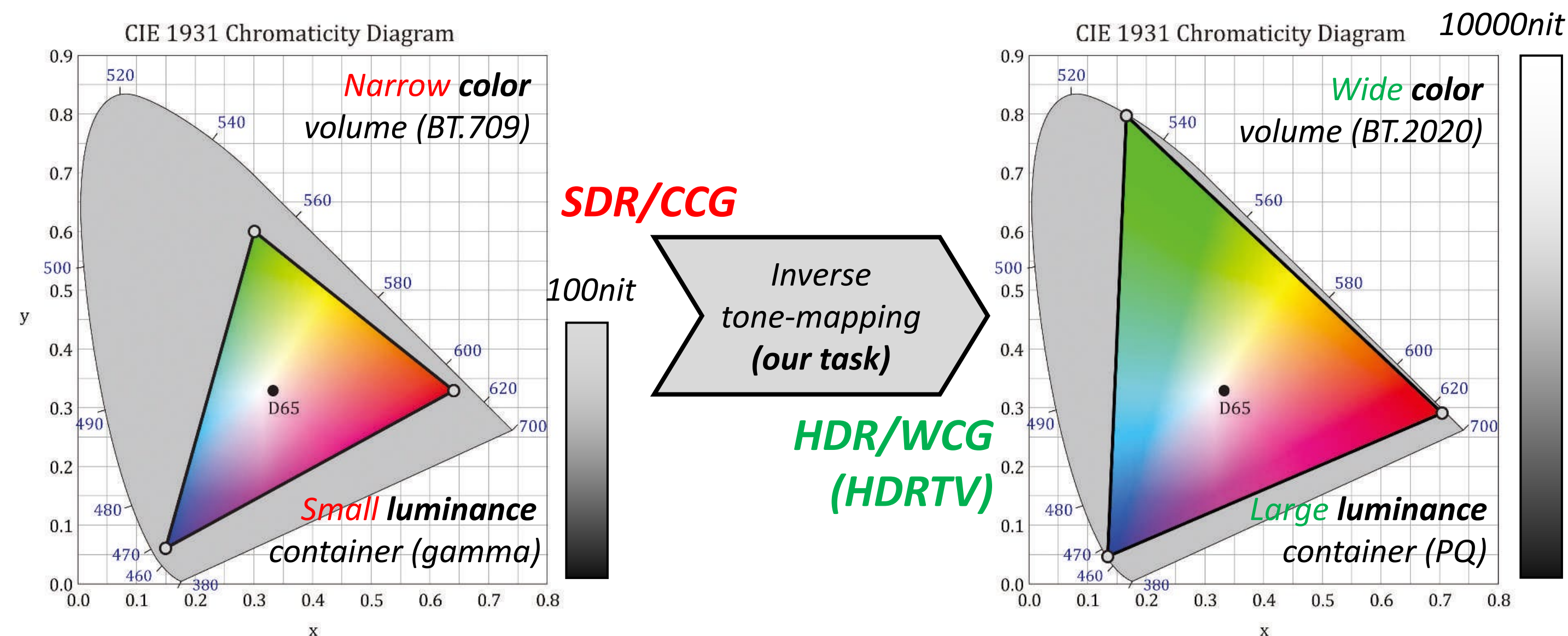
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Our Scope/Task:



Converting **SDR/CCG** (standard dynamic range/conventional color gamut) to **HDR/WCG** (high dynamic range/wide color gamut) content



Our Concerns

Our Responses

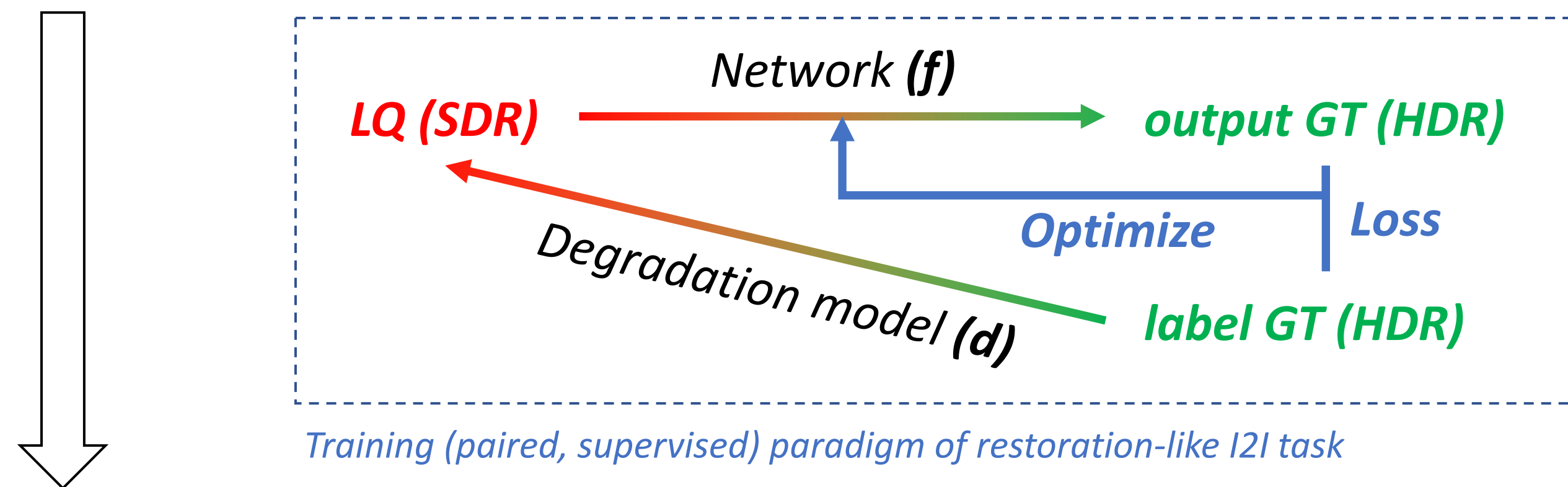
1. (new respective) **Training data** (of learning-based methods)  $\implies$  Proposing new **HDRTV4K dataset**
2. (conventional respective) **Model design** (of neural network)  $\implies$  Designing new **Luminance Segmented Network**
3. (from IQA perspective) **Assessment criteria** (of our task)  $\implies$  Using **HDR/WCG tailored metrics & subj. exp.**

# 1. New HDRTV4K dataset

## Motivation

Workshop on vision dataset understanding (VDU, in both CVPR22 & 23):

“Data is the fuel of CV, yet its impact has long been underestimated.”



There're 2 ingredients of training:

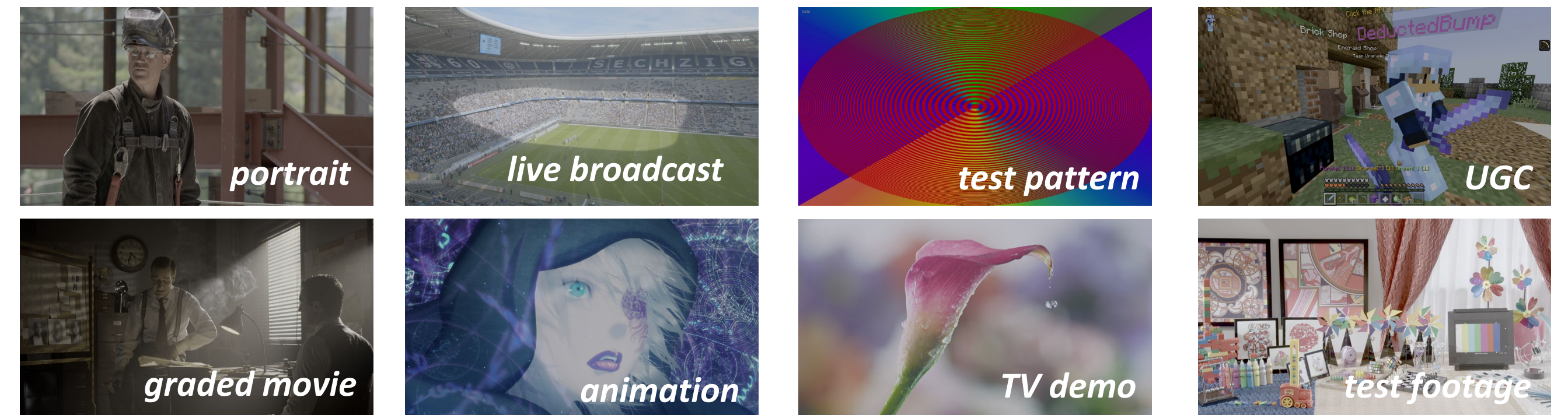
1. **How** the target **GT** should be, and 2. **What degradation** network can learn

## Specific Concerns

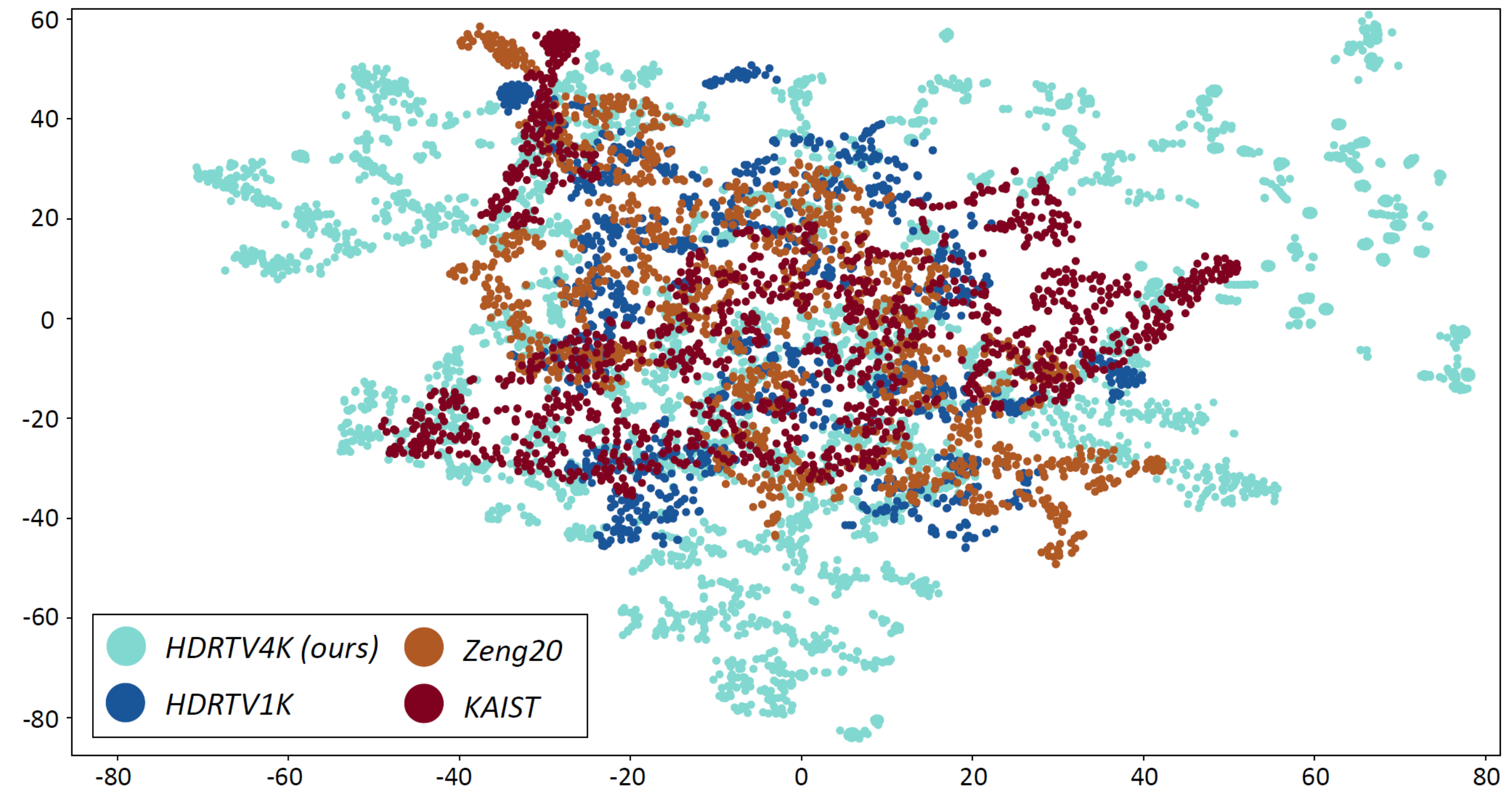
Training set		paired training	Model's benefit	
1.1. HDR/WCG frames (as label)	diversity quality (HDR/WCG volume)		→	generalization ability
↓ Degradation model (DM) ↓				
1.2. SDR/CCG Frames (as input)	extent of degradation style or aesthetic	→	recovery capability	aesthetic performance

## 1.1. HDRTV4K label HDR with more diversity

We collect **3848** individual HDR/WCG frames from more categories



Our representation in t-SNE latent space is more disperse than others



# 1. New HDRTV4K dataset

## 1.1. HDRTV4K label HDR with better quality

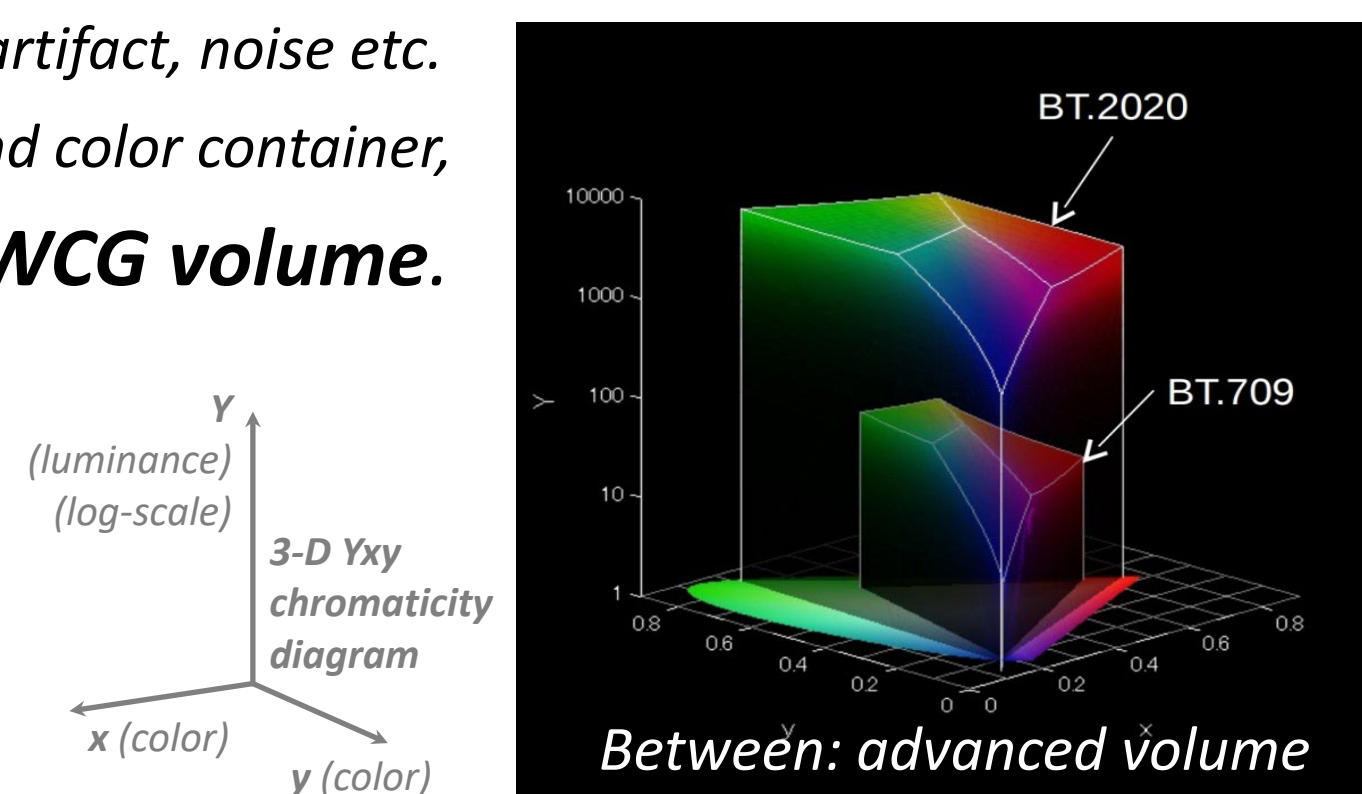
Usually quality is manifested in compression artifact, noise etc. Yet, due to HDR's discrepancy in luminance and color container, its **quality** is also **advanced HDR/WCG volume**.

Measured from 2 aspects:

1. Spatial fraction ( $F\_P$ )

2. Numerical extent ( $E\_$ )

$\_$  is for HL(HighLight) or WG(Wide-Gamut)



Metrics on ↓, from aspect →	Spatial fraction	Numerical energy
Advanced <b>luminance</b> volume (>100nit)	<b>FHLP</b>	<b>EHL</b>
Advanced <b>color</b> volume (outside BT.709)	<b>FWGP</b>	<b>EWG</b>

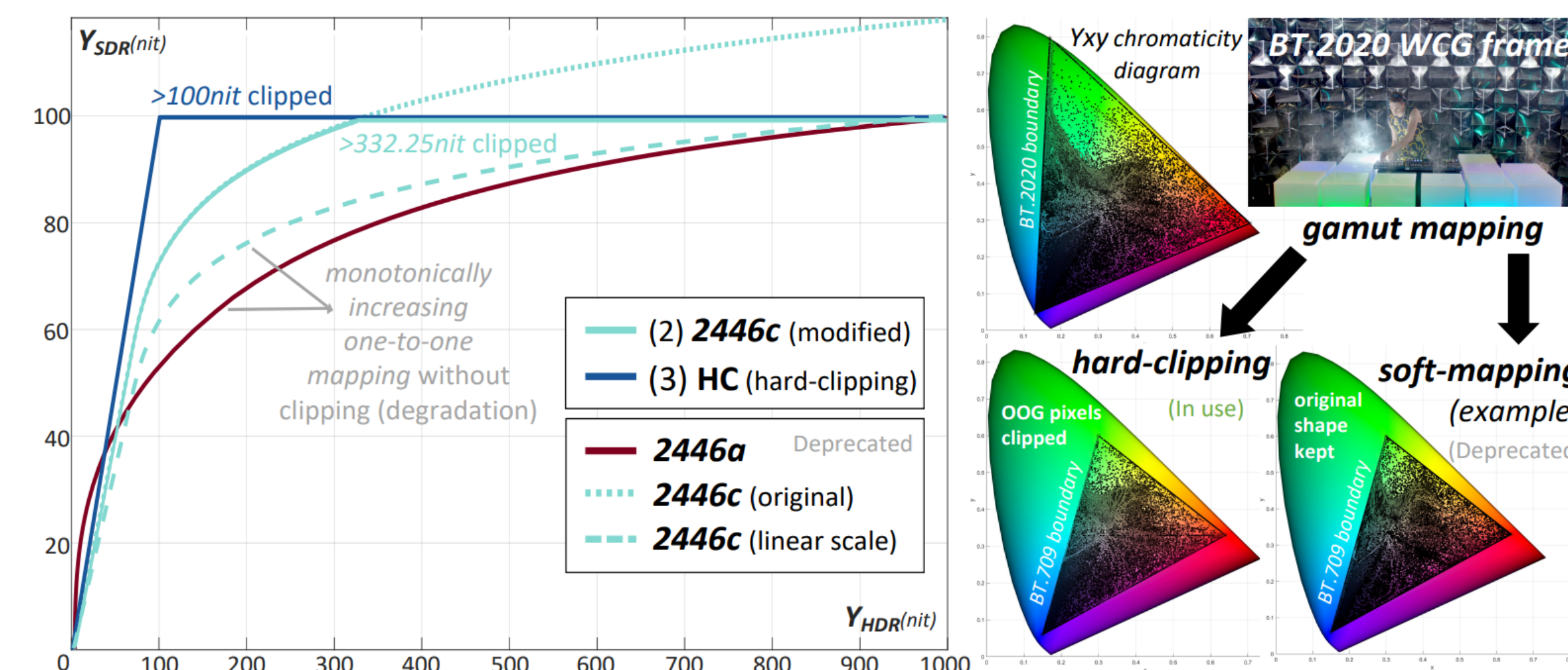
↓ We use these metrics to compare label HDR in different dataset

Metrics→		Extent of HDR (luminance)		Extent of WCG	
Dataset↓		<b>FHLP</b>	<b>EHL</b>	<b>FWGP</b>	<b>EWG</b>
Current open datasets	KAIST	1.5250	0.2025	5.4771	0.1104
	Zeng20	0.0197	0.0012	0.4792	0.0034
	HDRTV1K	1.2843	0.1971	2.9089	0.1633
<b>HDRTV4K (ours)</b>		<b>5.3083</b>	<b>0.9595</b>	<b>2.6369</b>	<b>0.5123</b>

**Our label HDR** contains **more advanced luminance and color volume**, hence network will have more chance to produce them.

## 1.2. New degradation models (DMs) w. explicitly defined degradation

These're DMs we use:



**Hard-clipping** on both luminance and color to produce **more truncation**

## 1.2. New degradation models (DMs) w. better style consistency

HDR	SDR from DM →	ours 2.	ours 3.	ours 1.	current DM
5.308	Over-exposed pixels (%)	1.739	4.252	1.580	5.439
21.200	Luminance level	11.669	14.602	18.887	<b>28.219 (bad)</b>
9.827	Saturation level	10.183	10.377	9.977	<b>14.641 (bad)</b>

DMs' will not excessively enhance style/aesthetic during HDR-to-SDR, so network will not learn a vise-versa SDR-to-HDR style deterioration

## 2. Luminance Segmented Network (LSN)

### Problem formulation

Different degradation occurs in different luminance range of input SDR

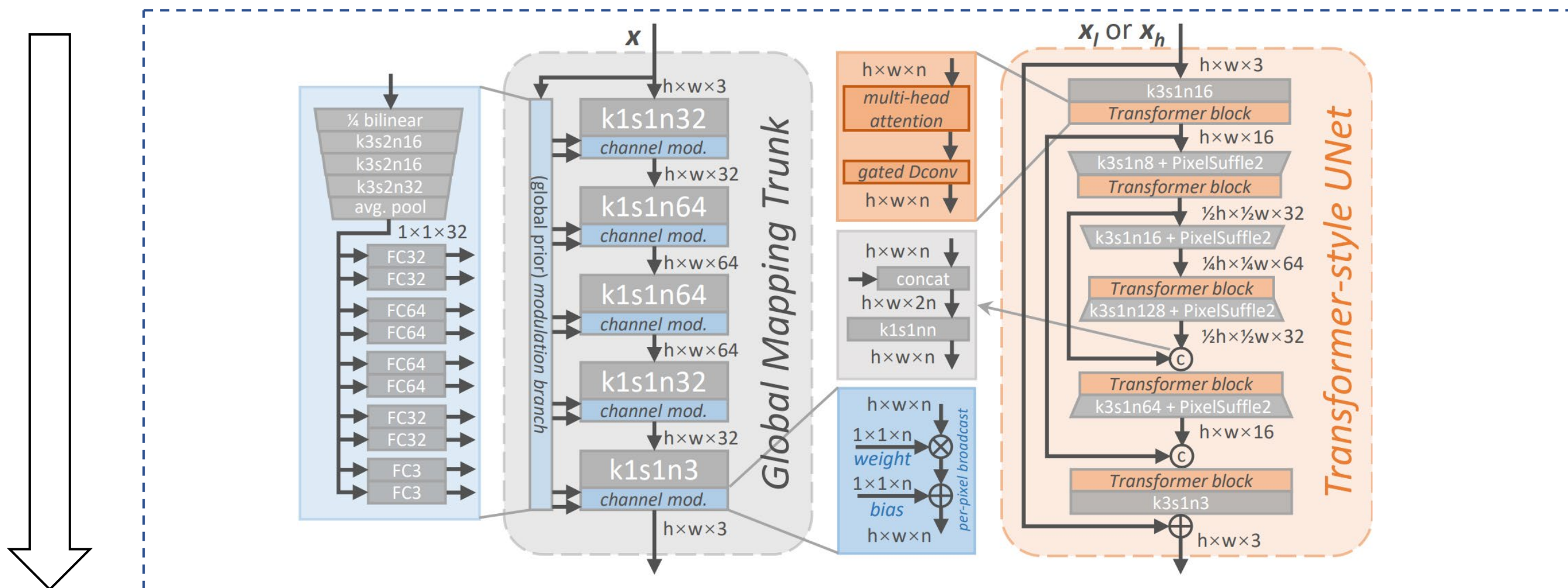


Degradation type: Over-exposure

Banding/quantization etc.

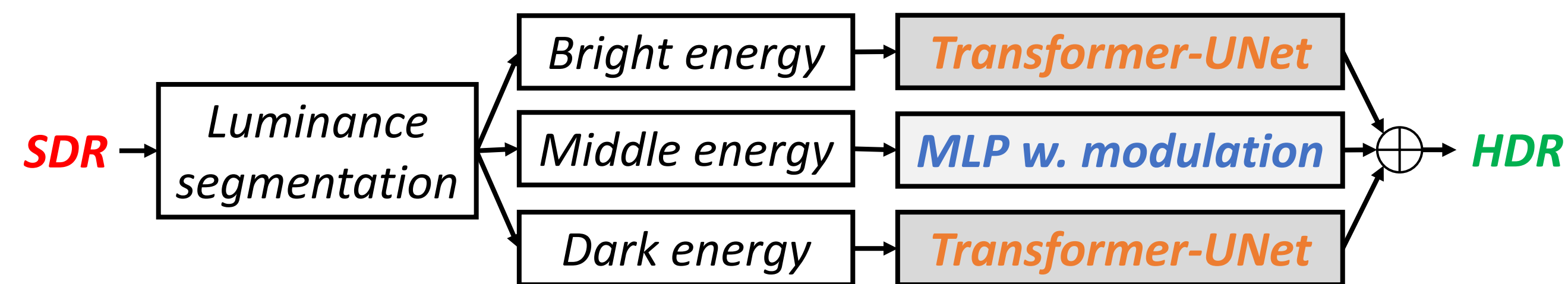
Extent of degradation: **Greater** (Bright area), **Smaller** (Mid-tone), **Greater** (Dark area)

Requirement on network's Recover capability: **more** (Bright area), **less** (Mid-tone), **more** (Dark area)



Hence, we use **MLP with modulation** (less capability) on **mid-tone**, and **Transformer-UNet** (stronger capability) on **bright & dark area**

### Network Design



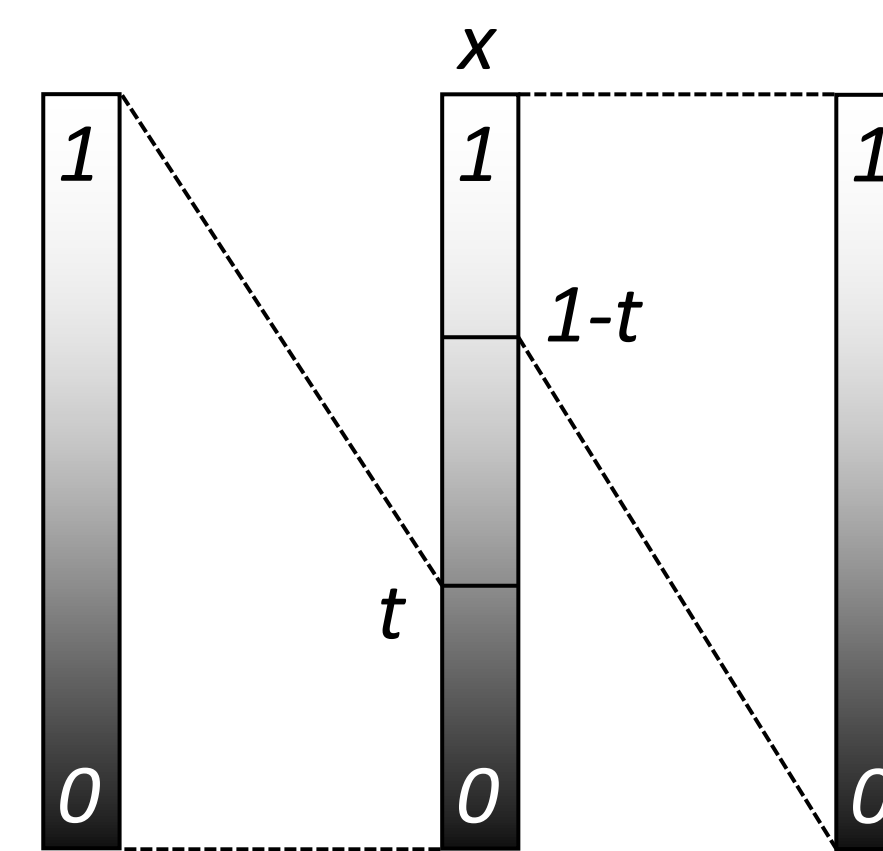
### Luminance segmentation

1. Treat the whole SDR as mid-tone for **MLP (multi-layer perceptron)** to process, and let **Transformer-UNet** to predict the residual (the part beyond **MLP's** capability):

**Middle energy = x**

2. Map SDR's bright & dark range to more significant value ( $[0, 1]$ ) which is easier for **Transformer-UNet** to process:

**Dark energy =  $\max(0, (t-x)/t)$**



**Bright energy =  $\max(0, (x-1)/t + 1)$**

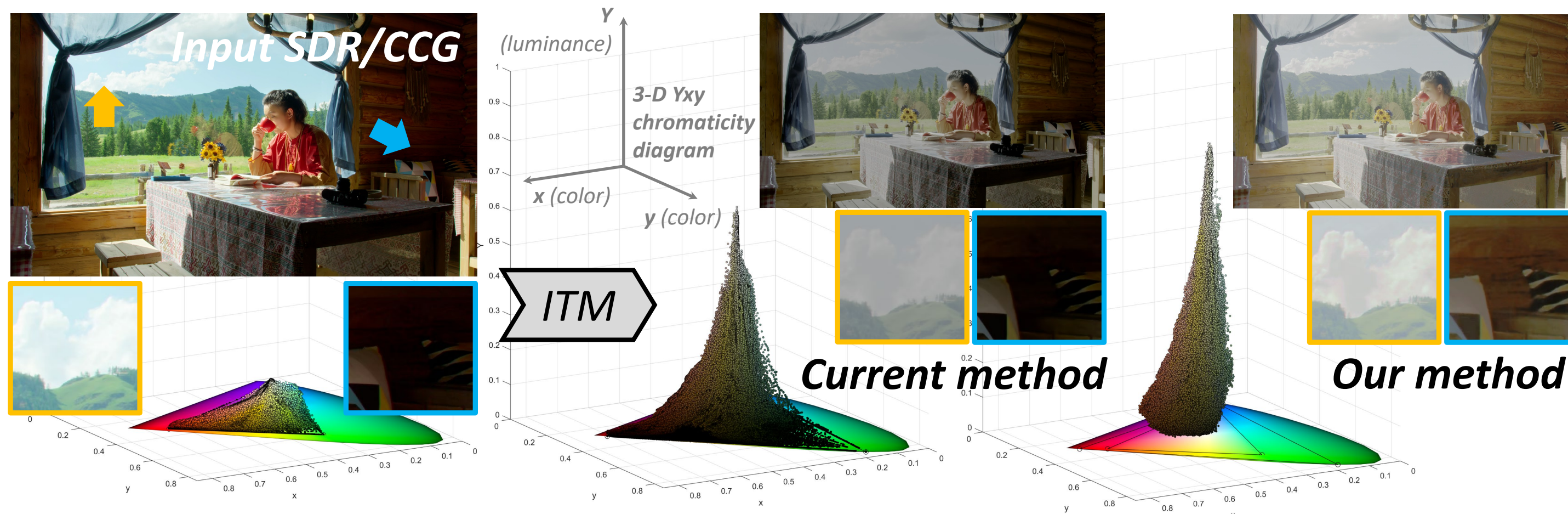
### 3. Experiments and its criteria

#### Assessment criteria

Common I2I restoration low-level tasks (e.g. super-resolution, denoising, frame-interpolation) only need to assess if output is close to GT/clean version, yet our task is different due to aesthetic factors and HDR container discrepancy etc.

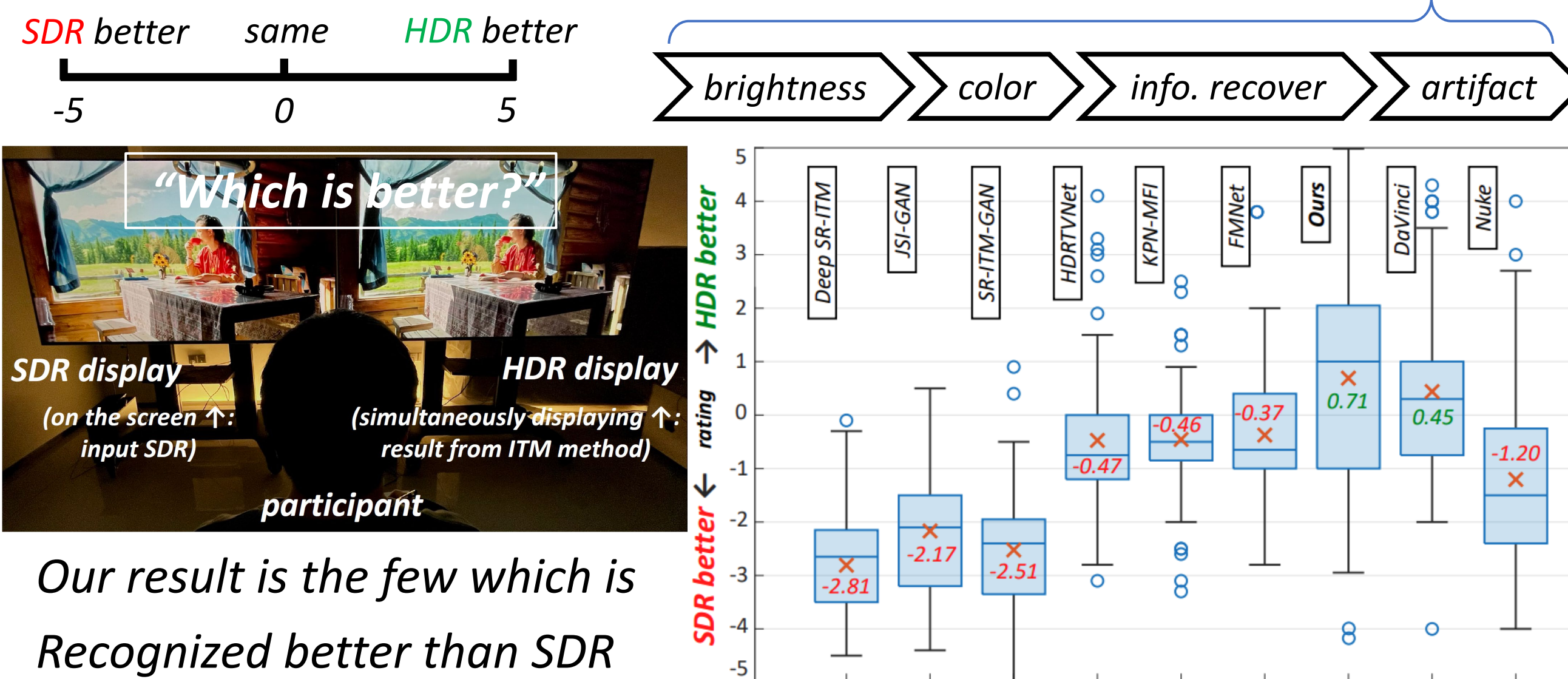
Type	Criteria	Detailed fig.	Tailored metrics	Subj. exp.
Aesthetic	Brightness appearance	×	ALL (avg. luminance)	✓
	Saturation appearance	×	ASL (avg. saturation)	✓
Enhancement-related	Bright & dark area Recover/enhancement	✓	×	✓
DNN-related	Less artifact	✓	×	✓
Unique to HDR/WCG	Expansion of advance color & luminance	✓ (Yxy diagram)	FHLP, EHL, EWGP, EWG	×

#### Visual results



#### Subjective experiment

SDR input & HDR output by different methods are **displayed** “side-by-side” participants are asked to **score** from -5 to 5 & select at least 1 **attribution**



Our result is the few which is Recognized better than SDR

#### HDR/WCG tailored metrics

Metrics		D. SR-ITM	JSI-GAN	SR-ITM-GAN	HDRTVNet	FMNet	Ours
Expansion of advanced color & luminance	FHLP	0.232	0.204	0.133	0.308	0.226	4.251
	EHL	0.372	0.136	0.550	0.625	0.474	2.599
	FWGP	1.094	1.333	0.000	2.433	2.459	0.687
	EWG	0.172	0.212	0.000	0.069	0.220	0.361
Style or aesthetic	ALL	9.580	9.659	7.853	9.759	9.758	20.42
	ASL	5.485	5.741	6.400	5.817	5.770	7.522



***Thanks!***

***Please refer to our paper for more demonstration.***