



Colour - Demosaicing Documentation

Release 0.1.4

Colour Developers

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A [Python](#) package implementing various CFA (Colour Filter Array) demosaicing algorithms and related utilities.

It is open source and freely available under the [New BSD License](#) terms.

FEATURES

The following CFA (Colour Filter Array) demosaicing algorithms are implemented:

- Bilinear
- Malvar (2004)
- DDFAPD - Menon (2007)

INSTALLATION

Because of their size, the resources dependencies needed to run the various examples and unit tests are not provided within the Pypi package. They are separately available as [Git Submodules](#) when cloning the [repository](#).

2.1 Primary Dependencies

Colour - Demosaicing requires various dependencies in order to run:

- [Python 2.7](#) or [Python 3.5](#)
- [Colour Science](#)
- [NumPy](#)
- [OpenImageIO](#)

2.2 Pypi

Once the dependencies satisfied, **Colour - Demosaicing** can be installed from the [Python Package Index](#) by issuing this command in a shell:

```
pip install colour-demosaicing
```

The tests suite dependencies are installed as follows:

```
pip install 'colour-demosaicing[tests]'
```

The documentation building dependencies are installed as follows:

```
pip install 'colour-demosaicing[docs]'
```

The overall development dependencies are installed as follows:

```
pip install 'colour-demosaicing[development]'
```


3.1 API

The main reference for [Colour - Demosaicing](#) is the manual:

3.1.1 Colour - Demosaicing Manual

3.1.1.1 Reference

Colour - Demosaicing

Bayer CFA Demosaicing and Mosaicing

- *Demosaicing*
- *Mosaicing*
- *Masks*

Demosaicing

colour_demosaicing

<code>demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_bilinear(CFA[, pattern])</code>	Returns the demosaiced <i>RGB</i> colourspace array from given <i>Bayer</i> CFA using bilinear interpolation.
<code>demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_Malvar2004(CFA[, pattern])</code>	Returns the demosaiced <i>RGB</i> colourspace array from given <i>Bayer</i> CFA using <i>Malvar (2004)</i> demosaicing algorithm.
<code>demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_Menon2007(CFA[, ...])</code>	Returns the demosaiced <i>RGB</i> colourspace array from given <i>Bayer</i> CFA using DDFAPD - <i>Menon (2007)</i> demosaicing algorithm.

colour_demosaicing.demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_bilinear

colour_demosaicing.demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_bilinear(*CFA*, *pattern*='RGGB')

Returns the demosaiced *RGB* colourspace array from given *Bayer* CFA using bilinear interpolation.

Parameters

- **CFA** (array_like) – *Bayer* CFA.
- **pattern** (unicode, optional) – {'RGGB', 'BGGR', 'GRBG', 'GBRG'}, Arrangement of the colour filters on the pixel array.

Returns *RGB* colourspace array.

Return type ndarray

Notes

- The definition output is not clipped in range [0, 1] : this allows for direct HDRI / radiance image generation on *Bayer* CFA data and post demosaicing of the high dynamic range data as showcased in this [Jupyter Notebook](#).

References

[LMY10]

Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> CFA = np.array(
...     [[0.30980393, 0.36078432, 0.30588236, 0.3764706],
...      [0.35686275, 0.39607844, 0.36078432, 0.40000001]])
>>> demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_bilinear(CFA)
array([[[ 0.69705884,  0.17941177,  0.09901961],
         [ 0.46176472,  0.4509804 ,  0.19803922],
         [ 0.45882354,  0.27450981,  0.19901961],
         [ 0.22941177,  0.5647059 ,  0.30000001]],
       <BLANKLINE>
         [[ 0.23235295,  0.53529412,  0.29705883],
         [ 0.15392157,  0.26960785,  0.59411766],
         [ 0.15294118,  0.4509804 ,  0.59705884],
         [ 0.07647059,  0.18431373,  0.90000002]])])
>>> CFA = np.array(
...     [[0.3764706, 0.36078432, 0.40784314, 0.3764706],
...      [0.35686275, 0.30980393, 0.36078432, 0.29803923]])
>>> demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_bilinear(CFA, 'BGGR')
array([[[ 0.07745098,  0.17941177,  0.84705885],
         [ 0.15490197,  0.4509804 ,  0.5882353 ],
         [ 0.15196079,  0.27450981,  0.61176471],
         [ 0.22352942,  0.5647059 ,  0.30588235]],
       <BLANKLINE>
         [[ 0.23235295,  0.53529412,  0.28235295],
         [ 0.4647059 ,  0.26960785,  0.19607843],
         [ 0.45588237,  0.4509804 ,  0.20392157],
         [ 0.67058827,  0.18431373,  0.10196078]])])
```

colour_demosaicing.demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_Malvar2004

colour_demosaicing.demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_Malvar2004(*CFA*, *pattern*='RGGB')

Returns the demosaiced *RGB* colourspace array from given *Bayer CFA* using *Malvar (2004)* demosaicing algorithm.

Parameters

- **CFA** (array_like) – *Bayer CFA*.
- **pattern** (unicode, optional) – {'RGGB', 'BGGR', 'GRBG', 'GBRG'}, Arrangement of the colour filters on the pixel array.

Returns *RGB* colourspace array.

Return type ndarray

Notes

- The definition output is not clipped in range [0, 1] : this allows for direct HDRI / radiance image generation on *Bayer CFA* data and post demosaicing of the high dynamic range data as showcased in this [Jupyter Notebook](#).

References

[MHCW04]

Examples

```
>>> CFA = np.array(
...     [[0.30980393, 0.36078432, 0.30588236, 0.3764706],
...      [0.35686275, 0.39607844, 0.36078432, 0.40000001]])
>>> demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_Malvar2004(CFA)
array([[ 0.30980393,  0.31666668,  0.32941177],
       [ 0.33039216,  0.36078432,  0.38112746],
       [ 0.30588236,  0.32794118,  0.34877452],
       [ 0.36274511,  0.3764706 ,  0.38480393]],
<BLANKLINE>
       [[ 0.34828432,  0.35686275,  0.36568628],
       [ 0.35318628,  0.38186275,  0.39607844],
       [ 0.3379902 ,  0.36078432,  0.3754902 ],
       [ 0.37769609,  0.39558825,  0.40000001]])
>>> CFA = np.array(
...     [[0.3764706, 0.36078432, 0.40784314, 0.3764706],
...      [0.35686275, 0.30980393, 0.36078432, 0.29803923]])
>>> demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_Malvar2004(CFA, 'BGGR')
array([[ 0.35539217,  0.37058825,  0.3764706 ],
       [ 0.34264707,  0.36078432,  0.37450981],
       [ 0.36568628,  0.39607844,  0.40784314],
       [ 0.36568629,  0.3764706 ,  0.3882353 ]],
<BLANKLINE>
       [[ 0.34411765,  0.35686275,  0.36200981],
       [ 0.30980393,  0.32990197,  0.34975491],
       [ 0.33039216,  0.36078432,  0.38063726],
       [ 0.29803923,  0.30441178,  0.31740197]])
```

colour_demosaicing.demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_Menon2007

`colour_demosaicing.demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_Menon2007(CFA, pattern='RGGB', refining_step=True)`
 Returns the demosaiced *RGB* colourspace array from given *Bayer* CFA using DDFAPD - *Menon (2007)* demosaicing algorithm.

Parameters

- **CFA** (array_like) – *Bayer* CFA.
- **pattern** (unicode, optional) – {'RGGB', 'BGGR', 'GRBG', 'GBRG'}, Arrangement of the colour filters on the pixel array.
- **refining_step** (bool) – Perform refining step.

Returns *RGB* colourspace array.

Return type ndarray

Notes

- The definition output is not clipped in range [0, 1] : this allows for direct HDRI / radiance image generation on *Bayer* CFA data and post demosaicing of the high dynamic range data as showcased in this [Jupyter Notebook](#).

References

[MAC07]

Examples

```
>>> CFA = np.array(
...     [[ 0.30980393,  0.36078432,  0.30588236,  0.3764706 ],
...      [ 0.35686275,  0.39607844,  0.36078432,  0.40000001]])
>>> demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_Menon2007(CFA)
array([[ 0.30980393,  0.35686275,  0.39215687],
       [ 0.30980393,  0.36078432,  0.39607844],
       [ 0.30588236,  0.36078432,  0.39019608],
       [ 0.32156864,  0.3764706 ,  0.40000001]],
<BLANKLINE>
       [[ 0.30980393,  0.35686275,  0.39215687],
       [ 0.30980393,  0.36078432,  0.39607844],
       [ 0.30588236,  0.36078432,  0.39019609],
       [ 0.32156864,  0.3764706 ,  0.40000001]])
>>> CFA = np.array(
...     [[ 0.3764706 ,  0.36078432,  0.40784314,  0.3764706 ],
...      [ 0.35686275,  0.30980393,  0.36078432,  0.29803923]])
>>> demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_Menon2007(CFA, 'BGGR')
array([[ 0.30588236,  0.35686275,  0.3764706 ],
       [ 0.30980393,  0.36078432,  0.39411766],
       [ 0.29607844,  0.36078432,  0.40784314],
       [ 0.29803923,  0.3764706 ,  0.42352942]],
<BLANKLINE>
       [[ 0.30588236,  0.35686275,  0.3764706 ],
       [ 0.30980393,  0.36078432,  0.39411766],
```

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```
[ 0.29607844, 0.36078432, 0.40784314],
 [ 0.29803923, 0.3764706 , 0.42352942]]])
```

Ancillary Objects

colour_demosaicing

<code>demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_DDFAPD(CFA[, ...])</code>	pattern, Returns the demosaiced <i>RGB</i> colourspace array from given <i>Bayer</i> CFA using DDFAPD - Menon (2007) demosaicing algorithm.
---	---

colour_demosaicing.demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_DDFAPD

`colour_demosaicing.demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_DDFAPD(CFA, pattern='RGGB', refining_step=True)`
 Returns the demosaiced *RGB* colourspace array from given *Bayer* CFA using DDFAPD - Menon (2007) demosaicing algorithm.

Parameters

- **CFA** (array_like) – *Bayer* CFA.
- **pattern** (unicode, optional) – {'RGGB', 'BGGR', 'GRBG', 'GBRG'}, Arrangement of the colour filters on the pixel array.
- **refining_step** (bool) – Perform refining step.

Returns *RGB* colourspace array.

Return type ndarray

Notes

- The definition output is not clipped in range [0, 1] : this allows for direct HDRI / radiance image generation on *Bayer* CFA data and post demosaicing of the high dynamic range data as showcased in this [Jupyter Notebook](#).

References

[MAC07]

Examples

```
>>> CFA = np.array(
...     [[ 0.30980393, 0.36078432, 0.30588236, 0.3764706 ],
...      [ 0.35686275, 0.39607844, 0.36078432, 0.40000001]])
>>> demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_Menon2007(CFA)
array([[[ 0.30980393, 0.35686275, 0.39215687],
        [ 0.30980393, 0.36078432, 0.39607844],
        [ 0.30588236, 0.36078432, 0.39019608],
        [ 0.32156864, 0.3764706 , 0.40000001]],
<BLANKLINE>
       [[ 0.30980393, 0.35686275, 0.39215687],
```

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```
[ 0.30980393, 0.36078432, 0.39607844],
[ 0.30588236, 0.36078432, 0.39019609],
[ 0.32156864, 0.3764706 , 0.40000001]])
>>> CFA = np.array(
...     [[ 0.3764706 , 0.36078432, 0.40784314, 0.3764706 ],
...      [ 0.35686275, 0.30980393, 0.36078432, 0.29803923]])
>>> demosaicing_CFA_Bayer_Menon2007(CFA, 'BGGR')
array([[[ 0.30588236, 0.35686275, 0.3764706 ],
        [ 0.30980393, 0.36078432, 0.39411766],
        [ 0.29607844, 0.36078432, 0.40784314],
        [ 0.29803923, 0.3764706 , 0.42352942]],
<BLANKLINE>
        [[ 0.30588236, 0.35686275, 0.3764706 ],
        [ 0.30980393, 0.36078432, 0.39411766],
        [ 0.29607844, 0.36078432, 0.40784314],
        [ 0.29803923, 0.3764706 , 0.42352942]])])
```

Mosaicing

colour_demosaicing

<code>mosaicing_CFA_Bayer(</code> <i>RGB</i> <code>[, pattern])</code>	Returns the <i>Bayer</i> CFA mosaic for a given <i>RGB</i> colourspace array.
--	---

colour_demosaicing.mosaicing_CFA_Bayer

colour_demosaicing.**mosaicing_CFA_Bayer**(*RGB*, *pattern*='RGGB')
Returns the *Bayer* CFA mosaic for a given *RGB* colourspace array.

Parameters

- **RGB** (*array_like*) – *RGB* colourspace array.
- **pattern** (*unicode*, optional) – {'RGGB', 'BGGR', 'GRBG', 'GBRG'}, Arrangement of the colour filters on the pixel array.

Returns *Bayer* CFA mosaic.

Return type ndarray

Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> RGB = np.array([[[0, 1, 2],
...                 [0, 1, 2]],
...                [[0, 1, 2],
...                 [0, 1, 2]]])
>>> mosaicing_CFA_Bayer(RGB)
array([[ 0.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  2.]])
>>> mosaicing_CFA_Bayer(RGB, pattern='BGGR')
array([[ 2.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  0.]])
```

Masks

colour_demosaicing

<code>masks_CFA_Bayer(shape[, pattern])</code>	Returns the <i>Bayer</i> CFA red, green and blue masks for given pattern.
--	---

colour_demosaicing.masks_CFA_Bayer

colour_demosaicing.**masks_CFA_Bayer**(*shape*, *pattern*='RGGB')
Returns the *Bayer* CFA red, green and blue masks for given pattern.

Parameters

- **shape** (array_like) – Dimensions of the *Bayer* CFA.
- **pattern** (unicode, optional) – {'RGGB', 'BGGR', 'GRBG', 'GBRG'}, Arrangement of the colour filters on the pixel array.

Returns *Bayer* CFA red, green and blue masks.

Return type tuple

Examples

```
>>> from pprint import pprint
>>> shape = (3, 3)
>>> pprint(masks_CFA_Bayer(shape))
(array([[ True, False,  True],
       [False, False, False],
       [ True, False,  True]], dtype=bool),
 array([[False,  True, False],
       [ True, False,  True],
       [False,  True, False]], dtype=bool),
 array([[False, False, False],
       [False,  True, False],
       [False, False, False]], dtype=bool))
>>> pprint(masks_CFA_Bayer(shape, 'BGGR'))
(array([[False, False, False],
       [False,  True, False],
       [False, False, False]], dtype=bool),
 array([[False,  True, False],
       [ True, False,  True],
       [False,  True, False]], dtype=bool),
 array([[ True, False,  True],
       [False, False, False],
       [ True, False,  True]], dtype=bool))
```

Indices and tables

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3.1.1.2 Bibliography

3.2 Examples

Various usage examples are available from the [examples directory](#).

CONTRIBUTING

If you would like to contribute to [Colour - Demosaicing](#), please refer to the following [Contributing](#) guide for [Colour](#).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography is available in the repository in [BibTeX](#) format.

ABOUT

Colour - Demosaicing by Colour Developers

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This software is released under terms of New BSD License: <http://opensource.org/licenses/BSD-3-Clause>
<http://github.com/colour-science/colour-demosaicing>

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- [MHCW04] Henrique S Malvar, Li-Wei He, Ross Cutler, and One Microsoft Way. High-Quality Linear Interpolation for Demosaicing of Bayer-Patterned Color Images. In *International Conference of Acoustic, Speech and Signal Processing*, 5–8. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., May 2004. URL: <http://research.microsoft.com/apps/pubs/default.aspx?id=102068>.
- [MAC07] Daniele Menon, Stefano Andriani, and Giancarlo Calvagno. Demosaicing With Directional Filtering and a posteriori Decision. *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, 16(1):132–141, January 2007. URL: <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/4032820/>, doi:10.1109/TIP.2006.884928.

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