

Variational Image Fusion with Optimal Local Contrast (Supplementary Material)

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1 Multispectral Imaging



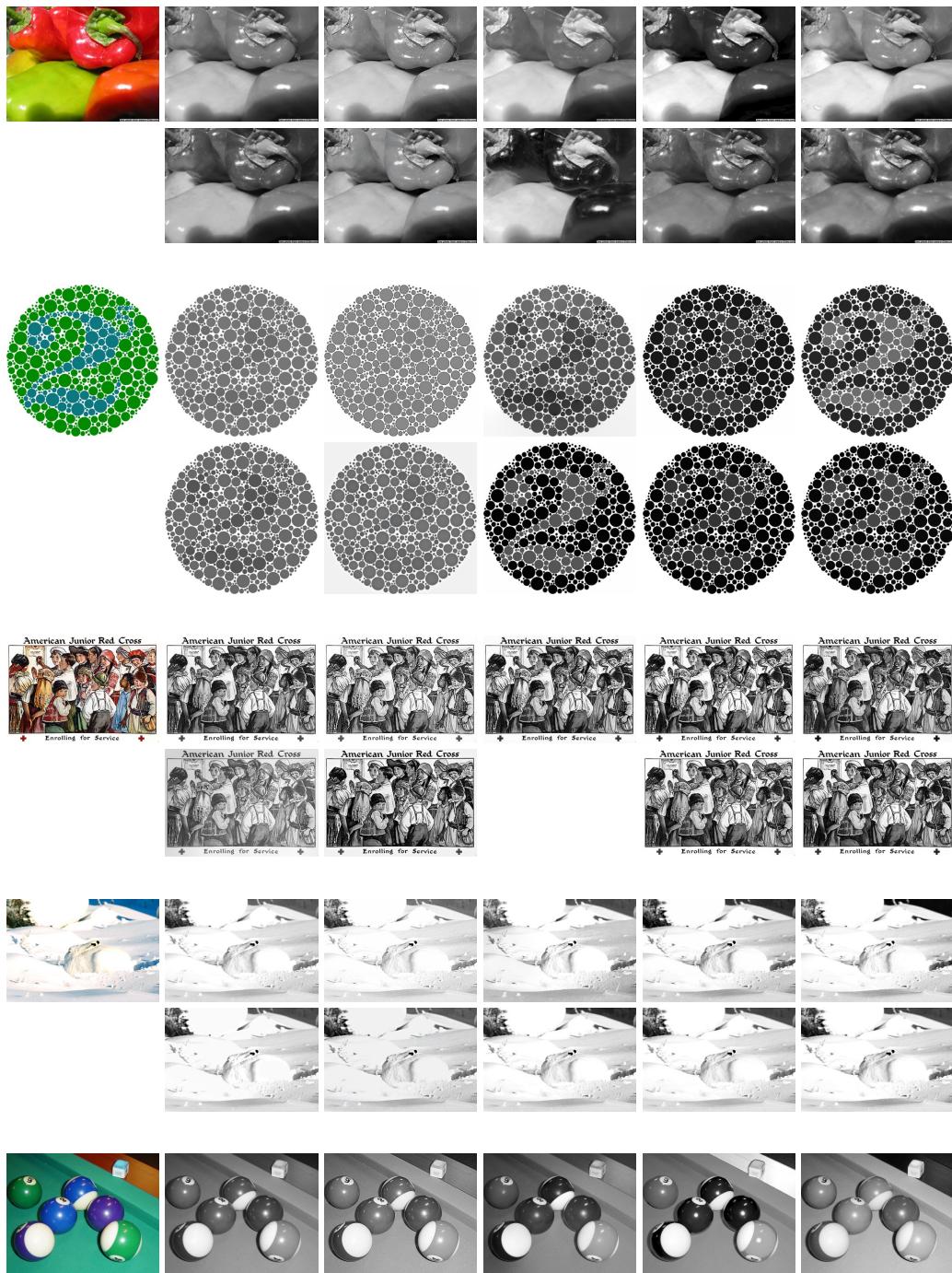
Table 1: Multispectral imaging. *From left to right*: Near-infrared, visible spectrum, Lau et al. [9], Eynard et al. [5], and proposed. *Top*: Full images. *Top*: Zooms. (Input images: [1])

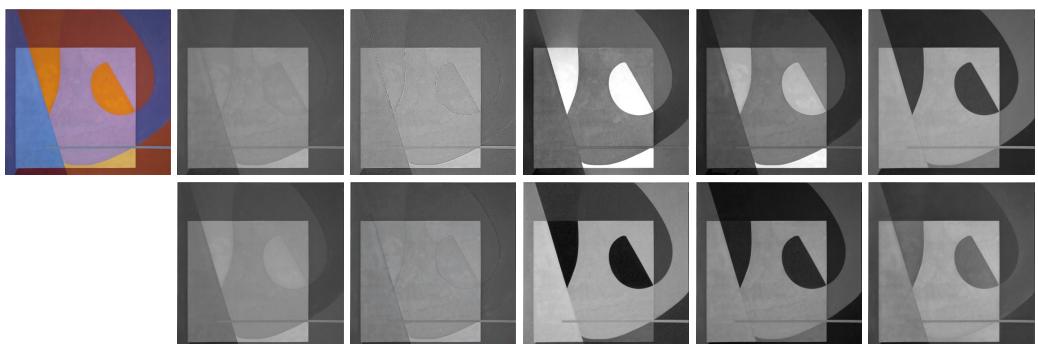
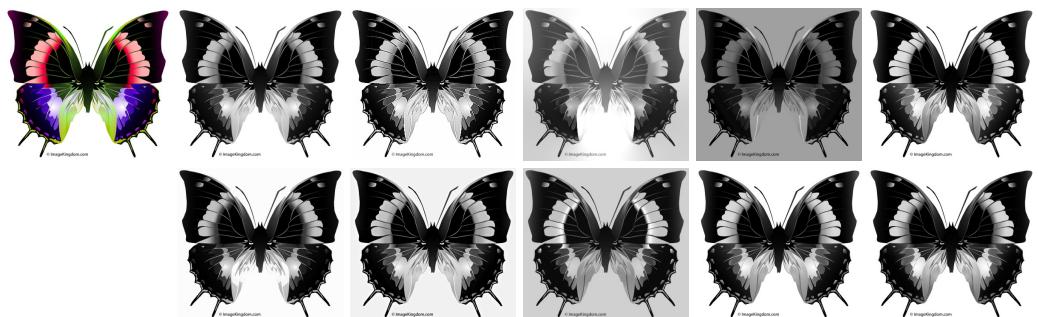




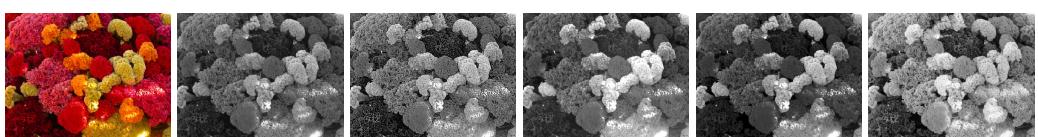
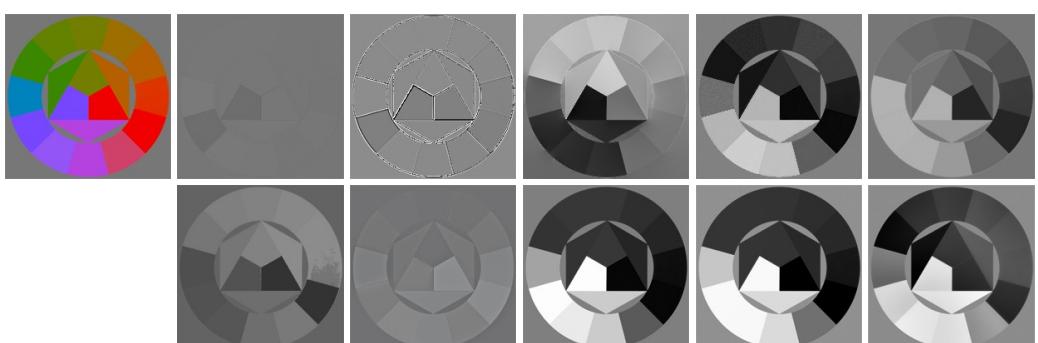
Table 2: Fusion results for data sets provided by Brown and Süsstrunk [3].
From left to right: Near-infrared, visible spectrum, Eynard et al. [5], and proposed. *Odd rows:* Full images. *Even rows:* Zooms.

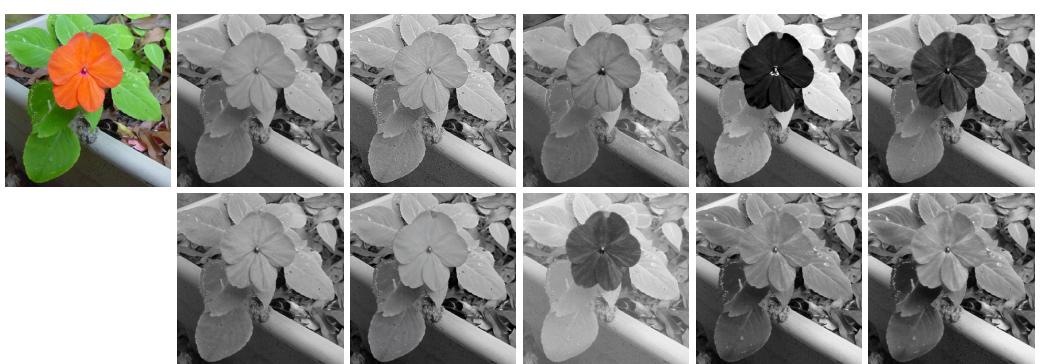
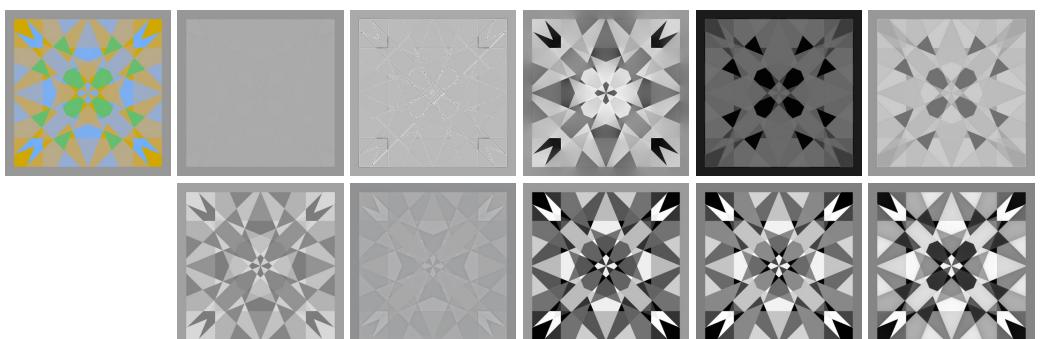
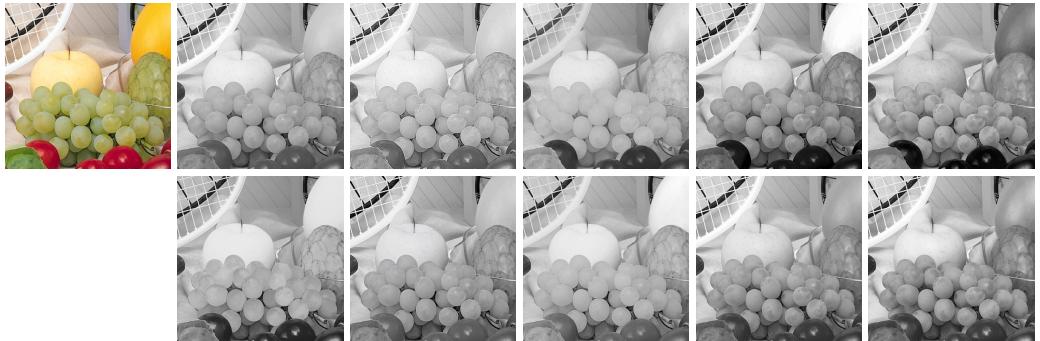
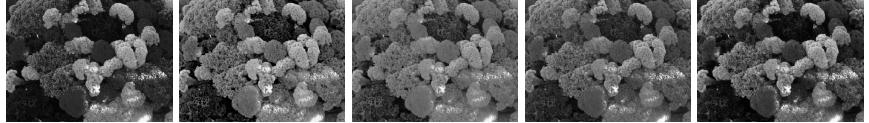
2 Decolourisation

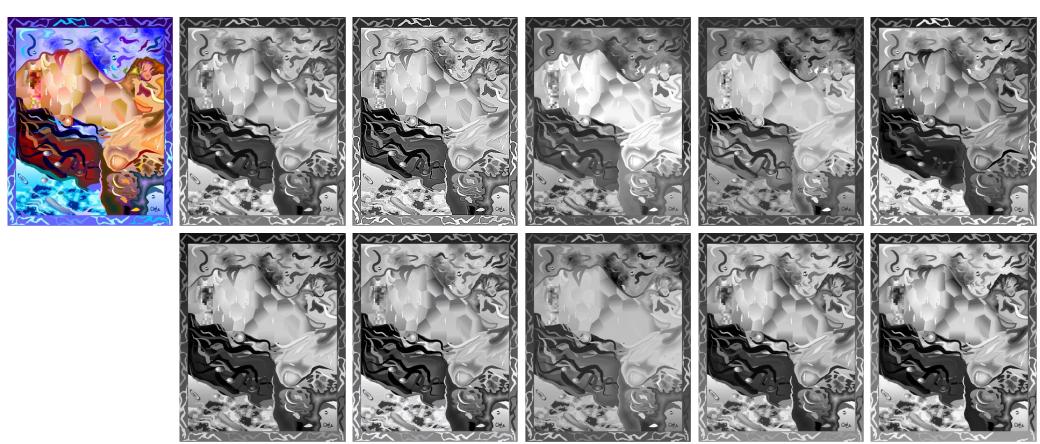
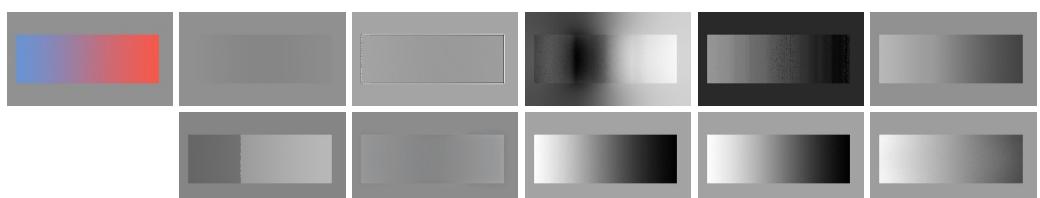
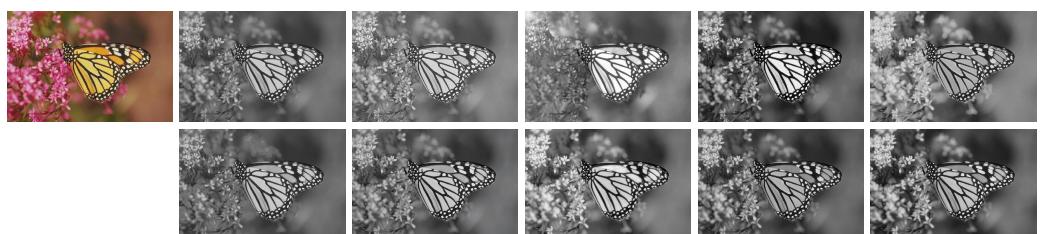
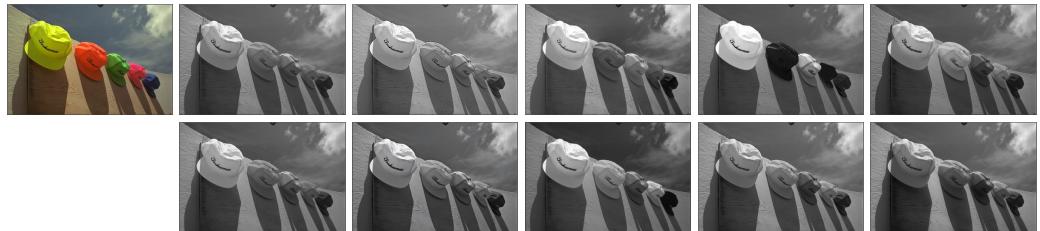




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The luminance generated by a physical device is generally **linear** with a **fraction** of the applied signal. A conventional CRT has **approximately** proportional to the applied voltage raised to the 2.5 power. The **nonlinearity** must be compensated in order for the most effective perceptual number of steps, say 256, then in order for the most effective perceptual

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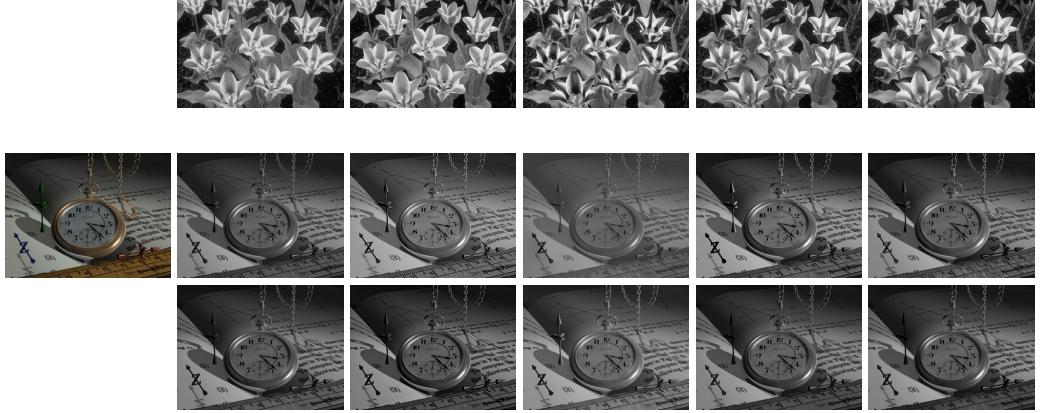
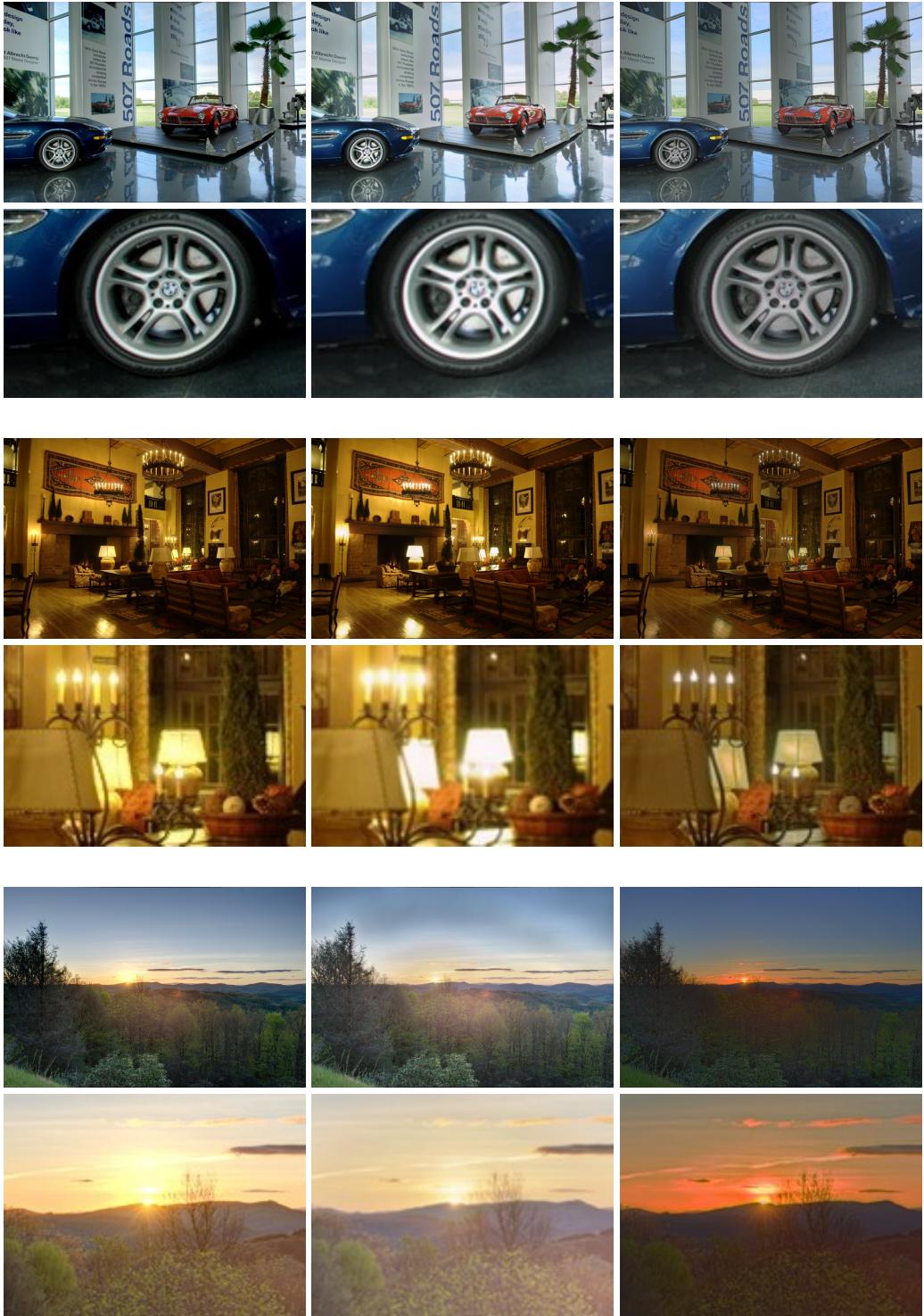


Table 3: Decolourisation benchmark results [4]). *In reading order:* Input colour image, CIE Y channel, Bala and Eschbach [2], Gooch et al. [7], Raschke et al. [13], Grundland and Dodgson [8], Neumann et al. [12], Smith et al. [15], Lu et al. [10], Eynard et al. [5], and proposed.

3 Exposure Fusion









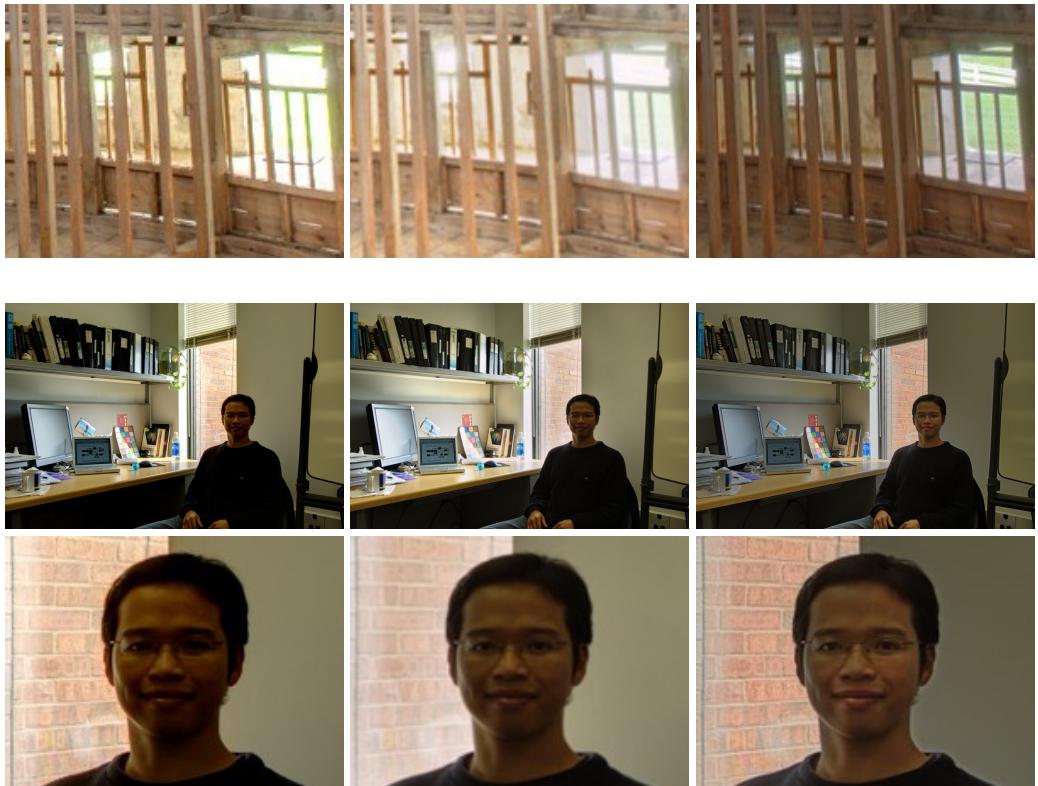


Table 4: Fusion results for exposure sets provided by Fairchild [6]. *From left to right:* Mertens et al. [11], Singh et al. [14], and proposed. *Odd rows:* Full images. *Even rows:* Zooms.

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