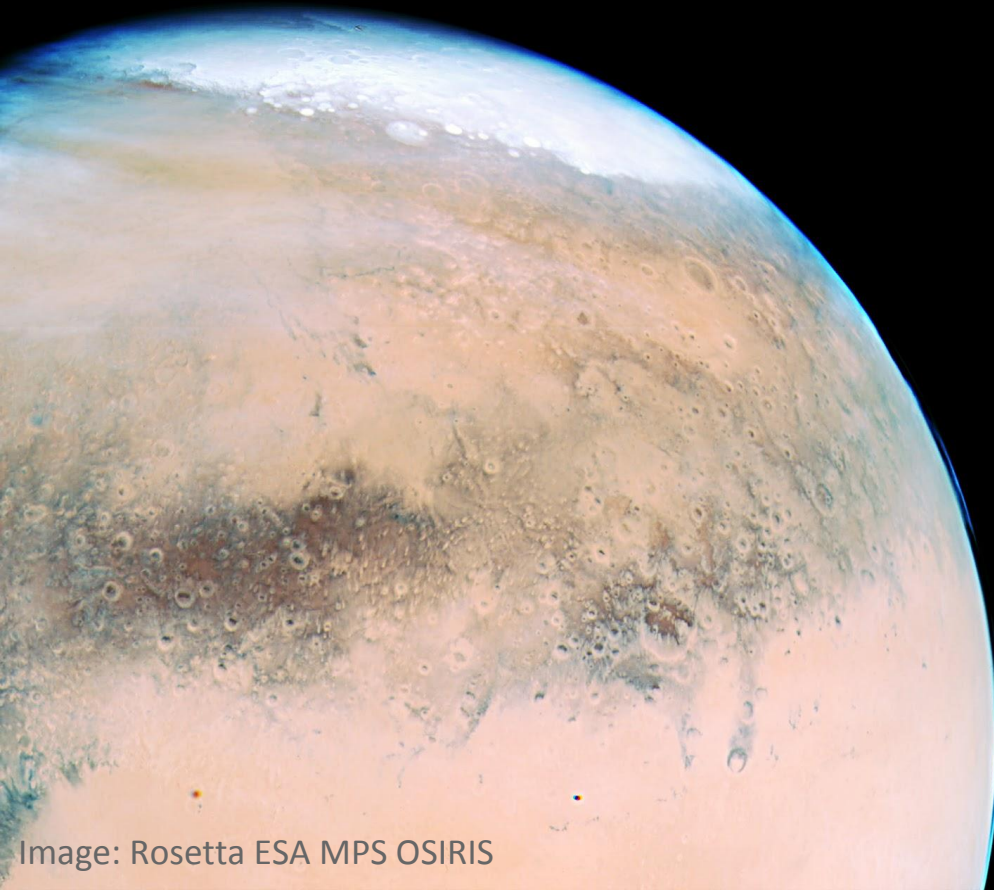


Practical Color Calibration for Mars Surface Images



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Mars Society Convention
Irvine CA, 9/2017

Which colors
would a human perceive
on the surface of Mars?

Which colors
does a human perceive
in different locations
on Earth?



Image: David McLeish

<http://www.neatorama.com/2009/09/23/sydney-dust-storm>

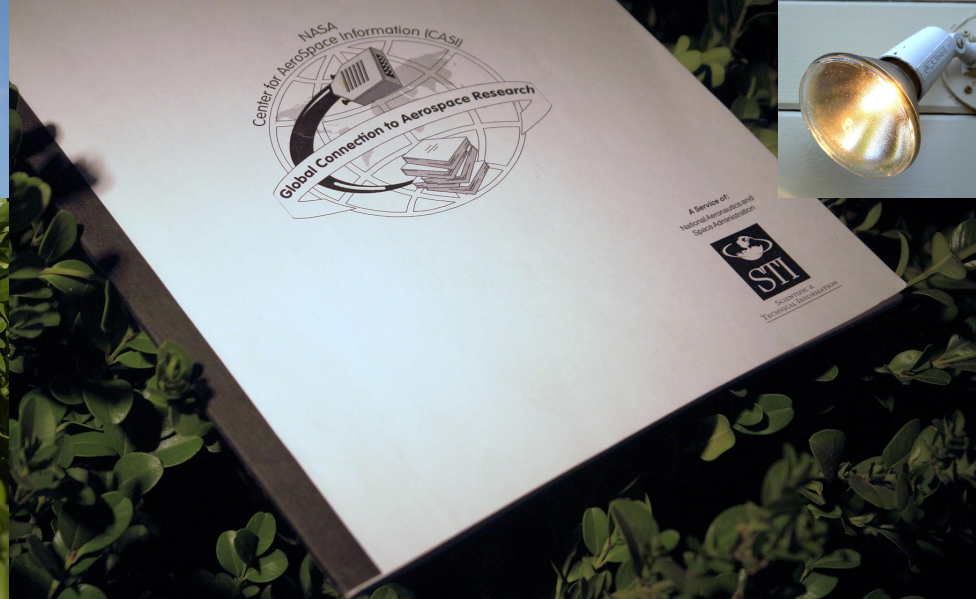
Sydney, during the 2009 dust storm

Automatic White Balance vs. Daylight Setting





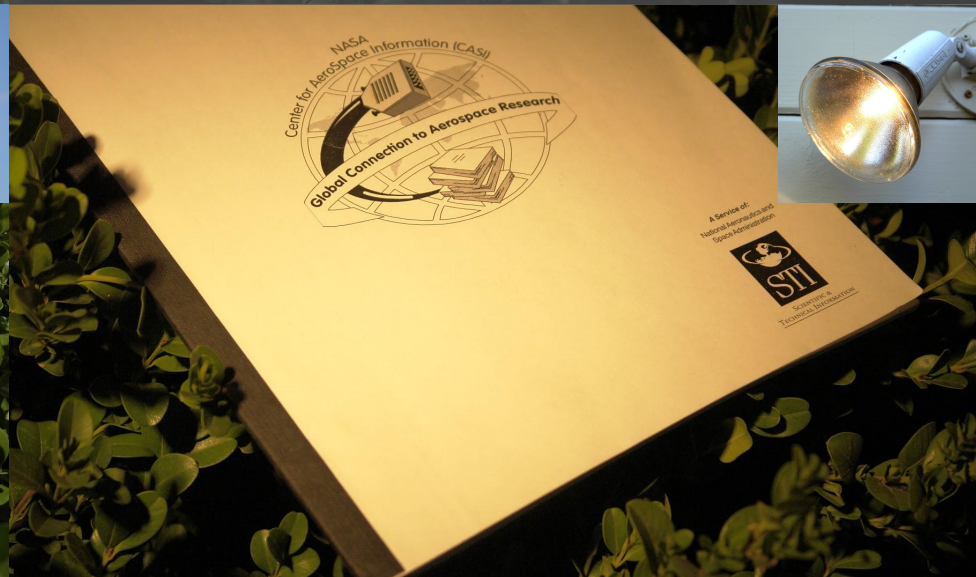
Automatic White Balance



Automatic White Balance



Daylight Setting



Daylight Setting

Camera Profile:

Transforms Raw Camera Image into final product

Local Scene



Final Calibrated Image



take
Photo

Raw Camera Image



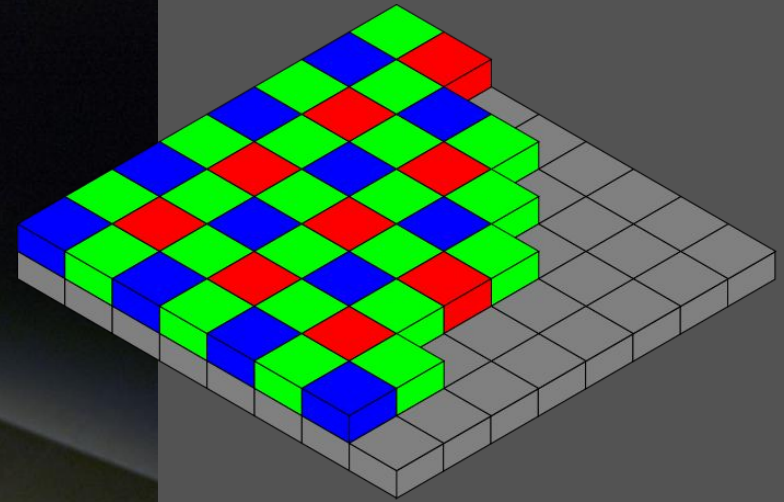
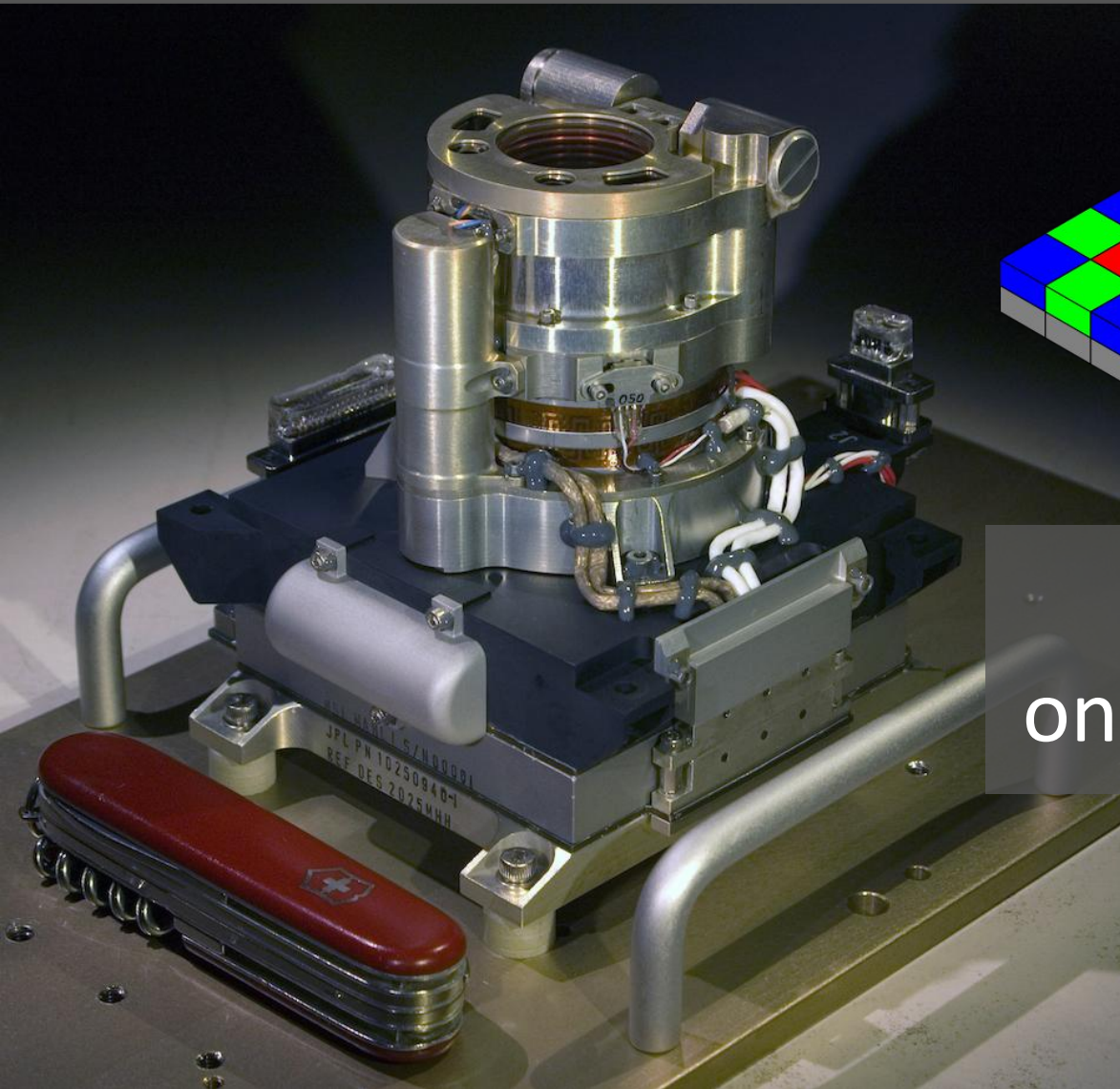
apply
Camera Profile
.ICC file

Creating a Camera Profile



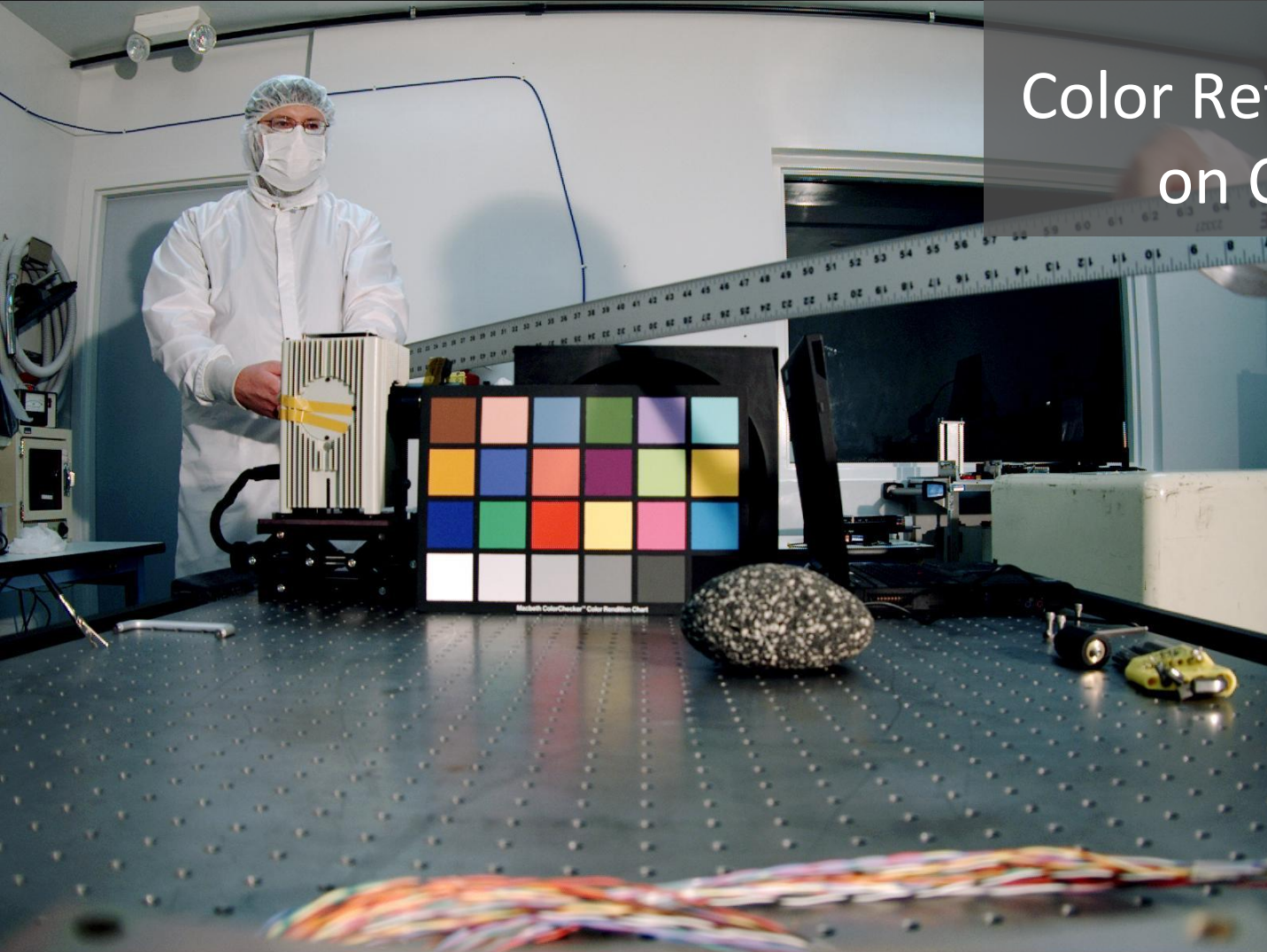
MAHLI camera

Malin Space Science Systems



RGB Bayer Filter
on CCD Image Sensor

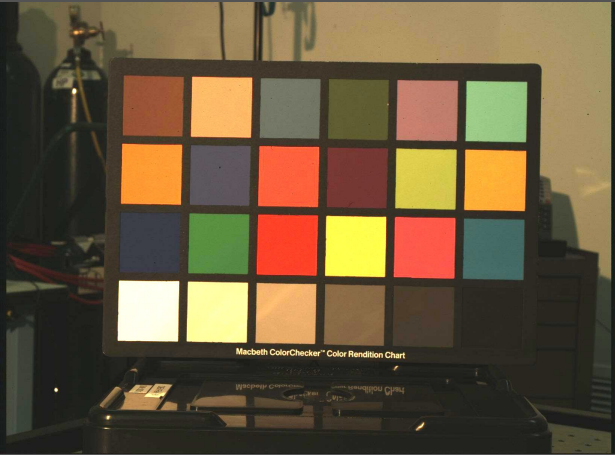
Color Reference Target on Curiosity Rover



Test images with Curiosity Rover Cameras
ColorChecker24 reference target
Malin Space Science Systems

<https://photojournal.jpl.nasa.gov/catalog/PIA13281>
<https://photojournal.jpl.nasa.gov/catalog/PIA15286>

Creating a Mars Camera Profile: Ingredients



- Reference Target: ColorChecker24
- Defined lightsource: NIST StdA
- Camera: MAHLI, Curiosity Rover
- Raw Image

- Software for creating a Camera profile:
<https://www.ludd.ltu.se/~torger/dcamprof.html>:
- Mars Surface images in raw format:
<https://mars.nasa.gov/msl/multimedia/raw/>

Creating a Mars Camera Profile: Process















- Linearize MAHL raw image:
`convert refimage.jpg -compress none -gamma 0.8 refimage.tif`
- Extract color data from photo of ColorChecker24 reference target:
`scanin -v -p -dipn refimage.tif ColorChecker.cht cc24_ref.cie`
- Create the camera profile:
`dcamprof make-profile -i StdA -I D50 refimage.ti3 profile.icc`
- Apply camera profile to Mars raw image:
`convert -gamma 0.5 -profile profile.icc rawimage.jpg calimage.jpg`

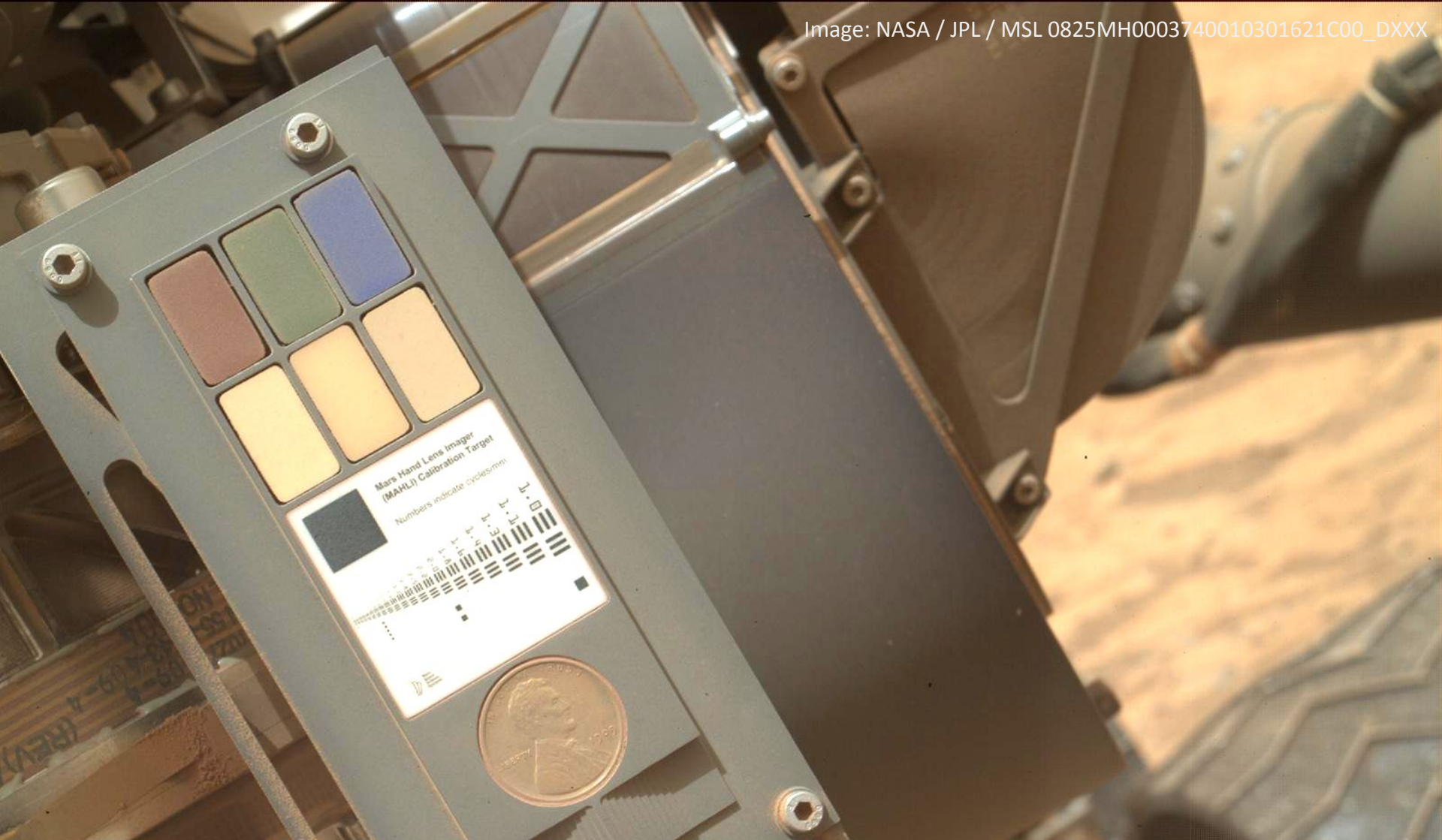
<https://www.ludd.ltu.se/~torger/photography/camera-profiling.html>

<http://www.imagemagick.org/script/convert.php>

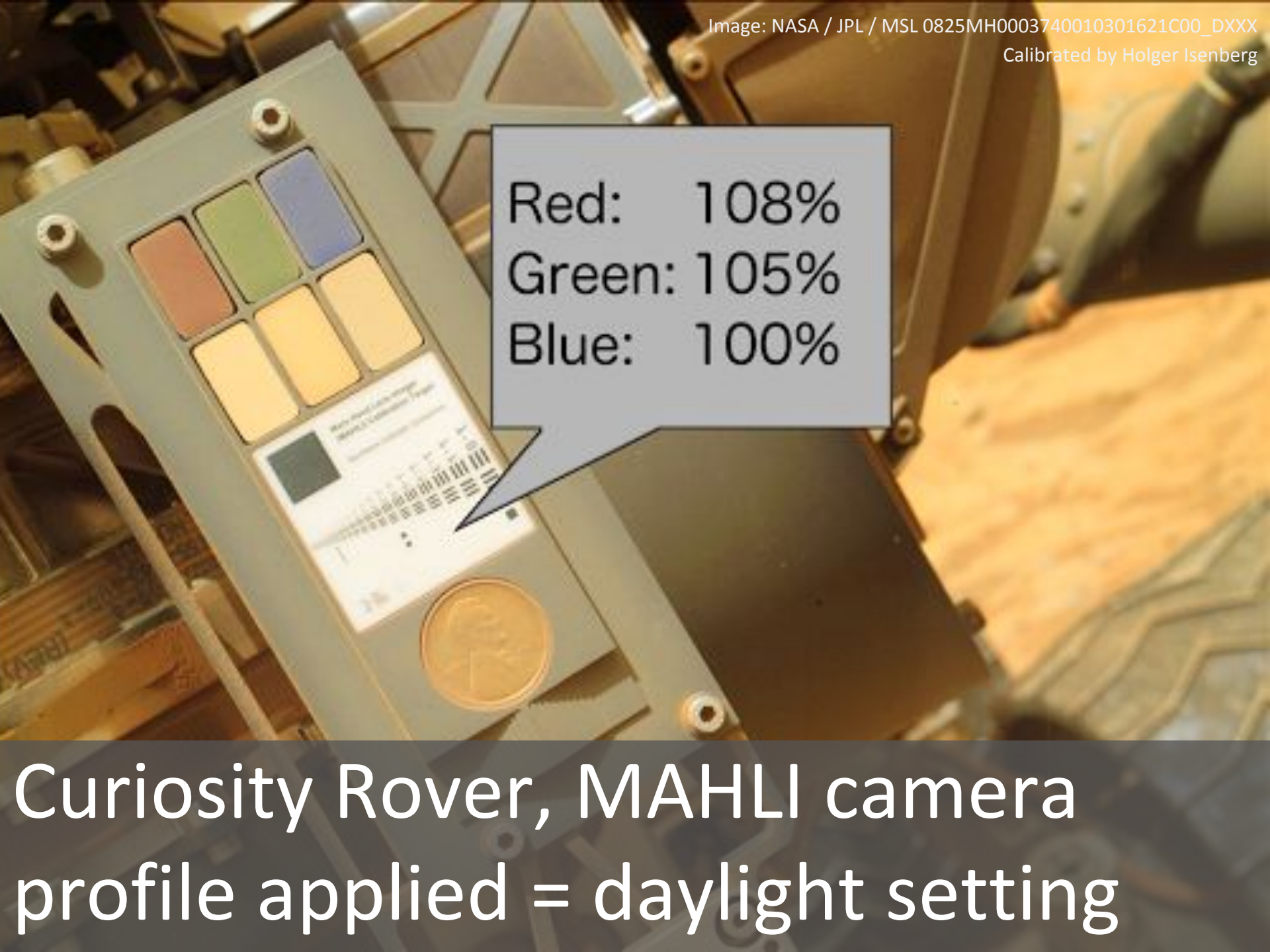
Quality Report for Camera Profile

MAHLI, D50, from ColorChecker24 image

	A01 DE 5.19 DE LCh +5.13 -0.53 -0.61		C01 DE 2.92 DE LCh +2.71 -0.47 -1.42
	A02 DE 2.30 DE LCh +2.22 +0.07 -0.57		C02 DE 3.48 DE LCh +2.45 -2.38 +0.68
	A03 DE 1.13 DE LCh -0.31 +0.82 -0.47		C03 DE 3.83 DE LCh +3.15 -0.55 -2.12
	A04 DE 2.31 DE LCh +2.22 -0.20 +0.60		C04 DE 3.40 DE LCh -0.56 -3.35 +0.25
	A05 DE 2.73 DE LCh -2.70 +0.39 +0.19		C05 DE 3.98 DE LCh -3.53 +0.02 -1.82
	A06 DE 2.77 DE LCh -2.49 -0.70 +1.00		C06 DE 4.08 DE LCh -3.80 -0.23 +1.47
	B01 DE 2.33 DE LCh +0.69 -1.39 -1.74		D01 DE 0.77 DE LCh -0.54 +0.07 +0.55
	B02 DE 0.98 DE LCh +0.14 -0.42 -1.28		D02 DE 0.00 DE LCh +0.00 +0.00 +0.00
	B03 DE 1.97 DE LCh -0.56 -0.48 -1.83		D03 DE 1.97 DE LCh -1.89 +0.34 +0.42
	B04 DE 2.42 DE LCh +2.33 +0.09 -0.66		D04 DE 2.14 DE LCh -1.97 +0.81 +0.14
	B05 DE 3.35 DE LCh -1.66 -2.70 -1.09		D05 DE 1.41 DE LCh -1.14 +0.80 -0.21
	B06 DE 5.43 DE LCh -4.26 -3.09 -1.34		D06 DE 4.38 DE LCh +4.29 +0.62 -0.61



Curiosity Rover, MAHLI camera
raw image

A color calibration chart is shown in the foreground, featuring a grid of color patches and a ruler. A speech bubble points to the chart, displaying color balance data. The background shows the mechanical components of the Curiosity Rover's MAHLI camera.

Red: 108%
Green: 105%
Blue: 100%

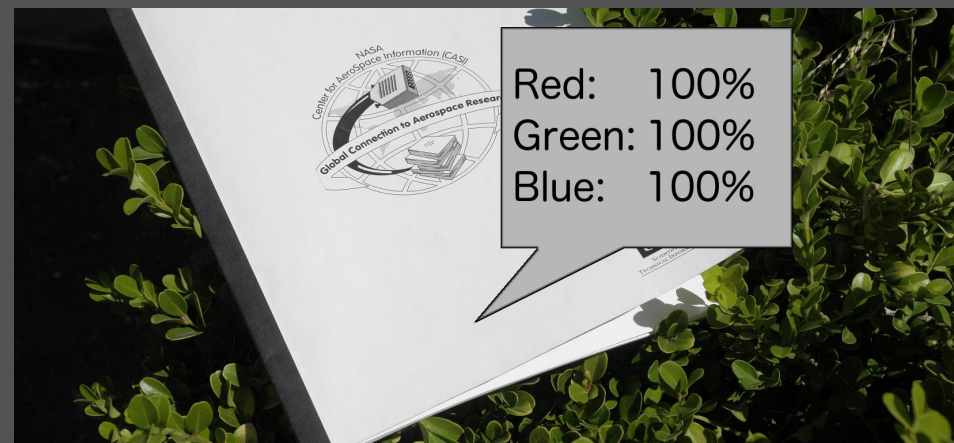
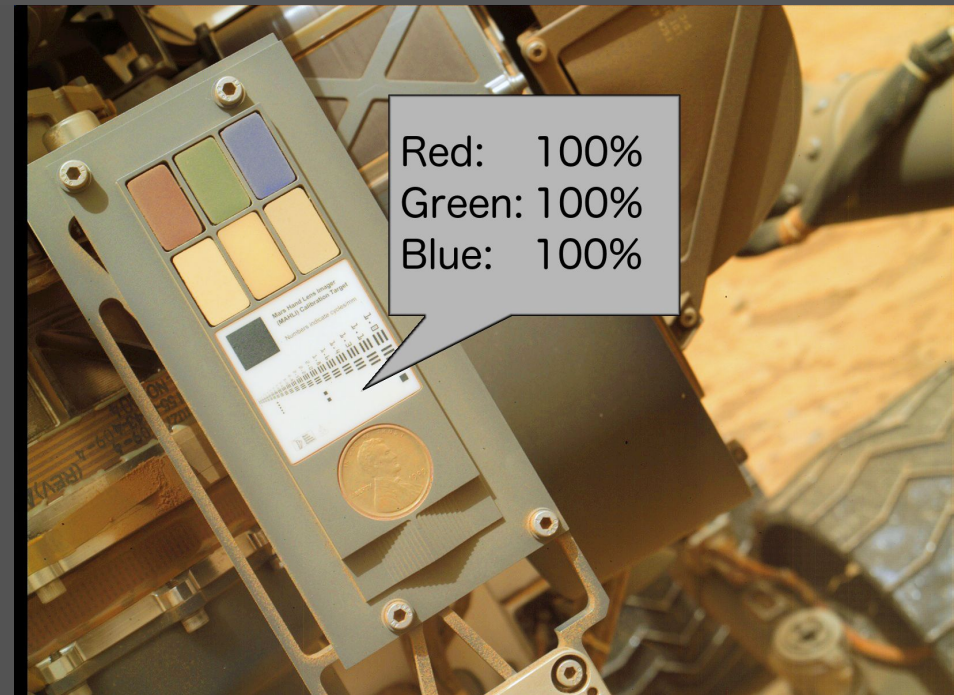
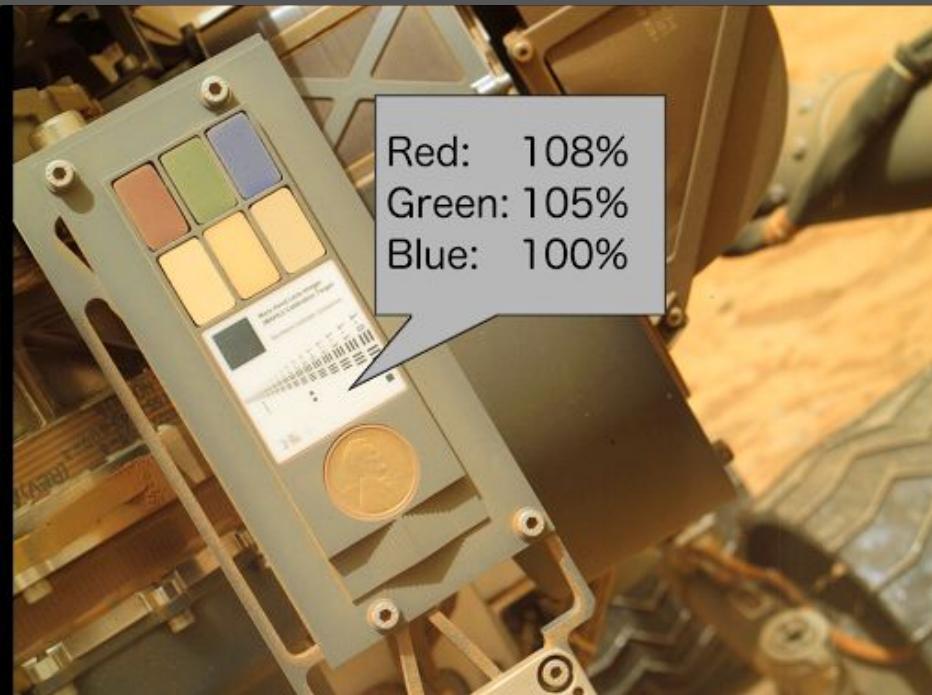
Curiosity Rover, MAHLI camera
profile applied = daylight setting

Red: 100%
Green: 100%
Blue: 100%

Curiosity Rover, MAHLI camera
profile applied & white balanced

White Point during Clear Sky on Mars & Earth daylight setting

white balanced



Earth-like colors on Mars
Sunlight like on Earth

Awesome result!

Need a 2nd opinion!

A detailed photograph of a Viking Lander flight spare on display in a museum. The lander is a complex white structure with various instruments, antennas, and a large parabolic dish. It is surrounded by other exhibits, including a large aircraft in the background and informational panels. The scene is well-lit, and several people are visible in the background, indicating a public exhibition.

Viking Lander flight spare National Air & Space Museum

THE VIKING LANDER ON MARS
While Viking 1 and 2 were on Mars, one third of the lander was used to take photographs of the surface and to test their responses to radio commands. Because it had been used to determine that the atmosphere was not too thin to support life, the lander was used to determine if the atmosphere was too thin to support life.

Image: Holger Isenberg
National Air & Space Museum Washington DC



Unknown Color Reference Target
Image taken by Viking Lander Camera

Basic workflow for making a profile from camera SSFs

If you have the camera's spectral sensitivity functions you can skip the target shooting process.

1. Format your camera's SSF data into a JSON

- Use the distributed examples as a guide
- If you don't have the equipment or software, see [this section](#) and see if you're lucky and can get some

2. Generate a "virtual" target with your desired spectral source

- You can use DCamProf's built-in spectral source (see provided examples) or use another spectral source (see provided examples) or use a subset).

- Here's a basic example where we just use the built-in spectral source

```
dcamprof make-target -c
```

- The resulting target.ti3 contains the RGB values for the camera rendered using the camera's SSF

3. Make the profile

- `dcamprof make-profile -c ssf.json`

- We don't really need to provide the camera's SSF again (SSF.json) as the target file already contains

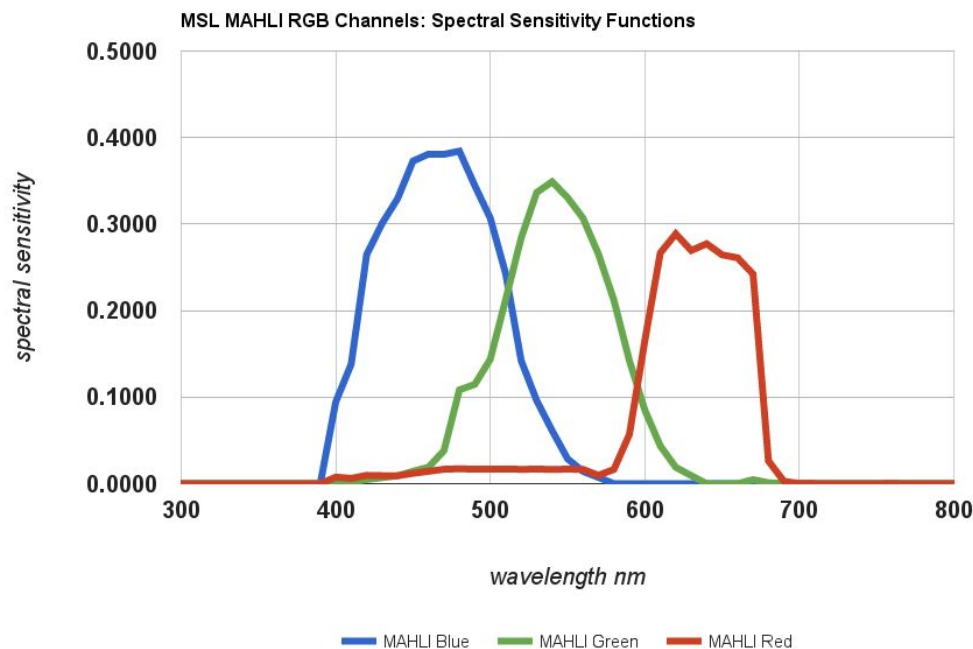
the RGB and XYZ values, but it's a good habit since then the RGB (and XYZ) values will be regenerated

each time you run the command. This reduces the risk of making mistakes.

- If the SSFs are of high quality you will typically get a considerably better match with this than if you use a test target. This means that there is often less need of weighting and gamma correction when rendering the profile.

4. Convert the native profile to a DNG profile or an ICC profile.

See the description for more details on using the target file for more details.



Creating a Camera Profile
from the Camera's Spectral Sensitivity Functions
No photo of reference target required!

Camera Profile from Spectral Sensitivity Functions

- Create a virtual raw camera image of a ColorChecker24 reference target:

```
dcamprof make-target -i D50 -c ssf.json -p cc24 reftarget.ti3
```

- Calculate the camera profile from the virtual image:

```
dcamprof make-profile -c ssf.json -t acr reftarget.ti3 profile.icc
```

- Apply camera profile to Mars raw image:

























```
convert -gamma 0.5 -profile profile.icc rawimage.jpg calimage.jpg
```

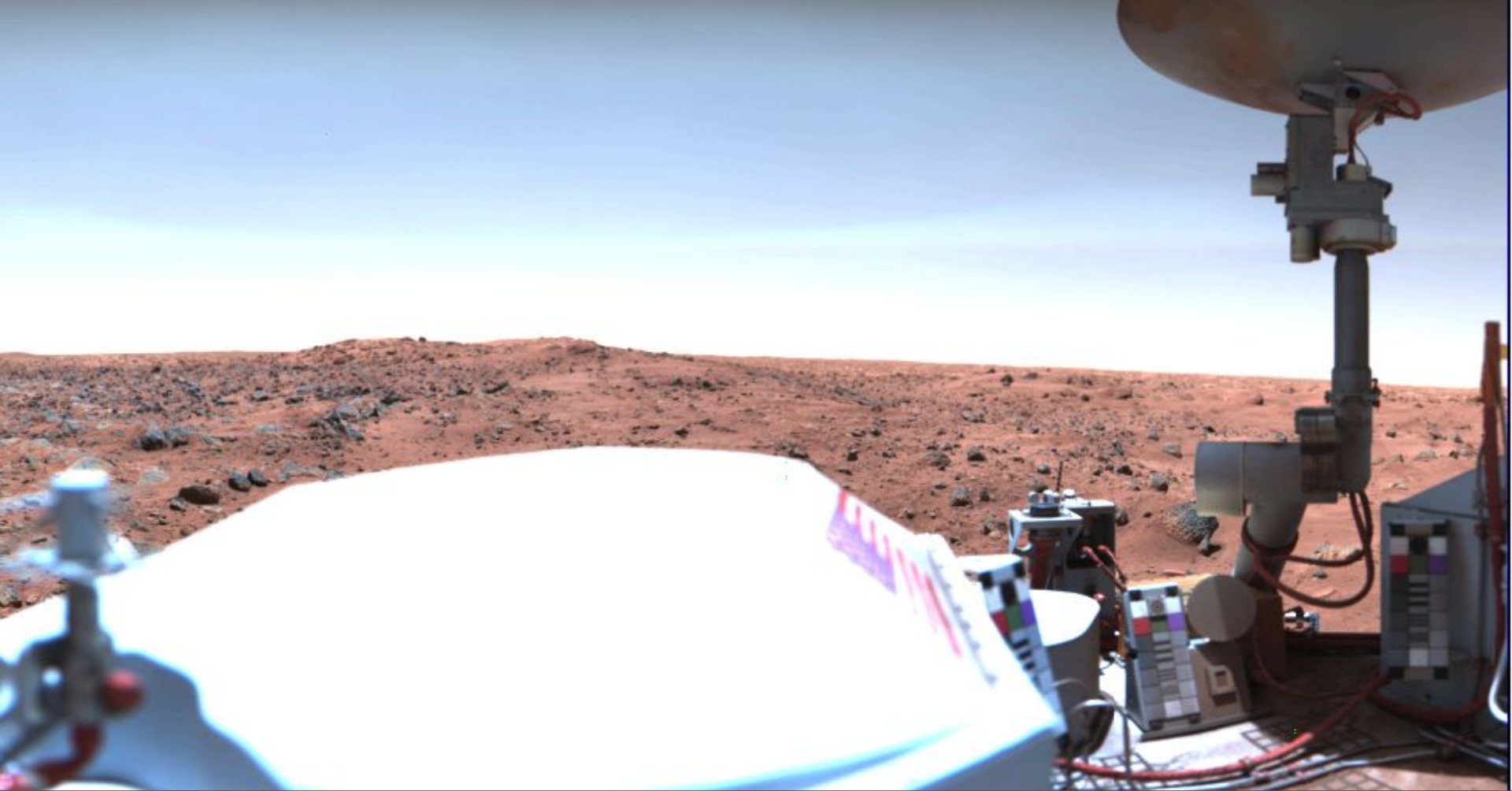
https://www.ludd.ltu.se/~torger/dcamprof.html#workflow_ssf

<http://www.imagemagick.org/script/convert.php>

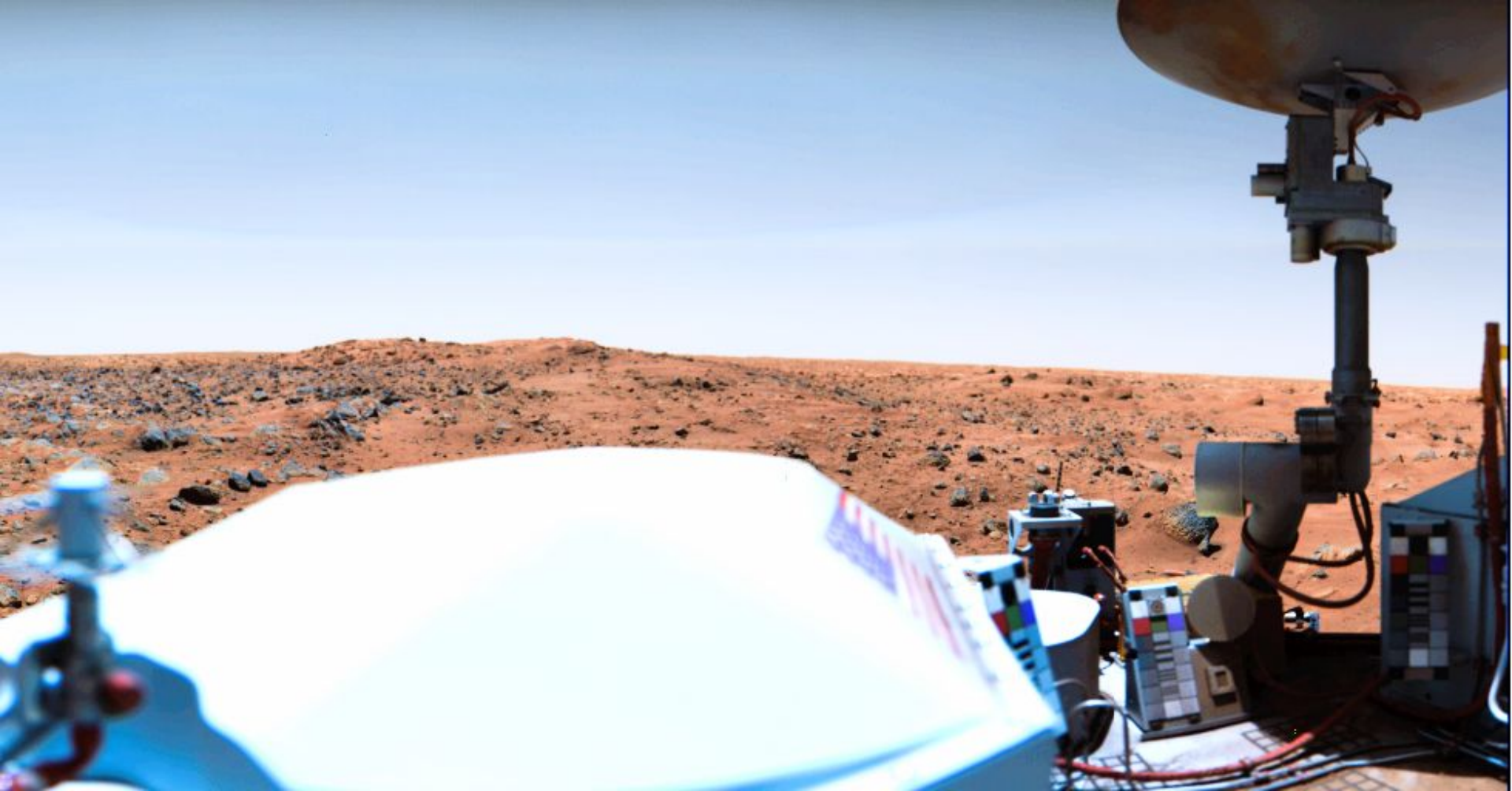
Quality Report for Camera Profile

Viking Lander 1, Camera 2, D50, from SSF

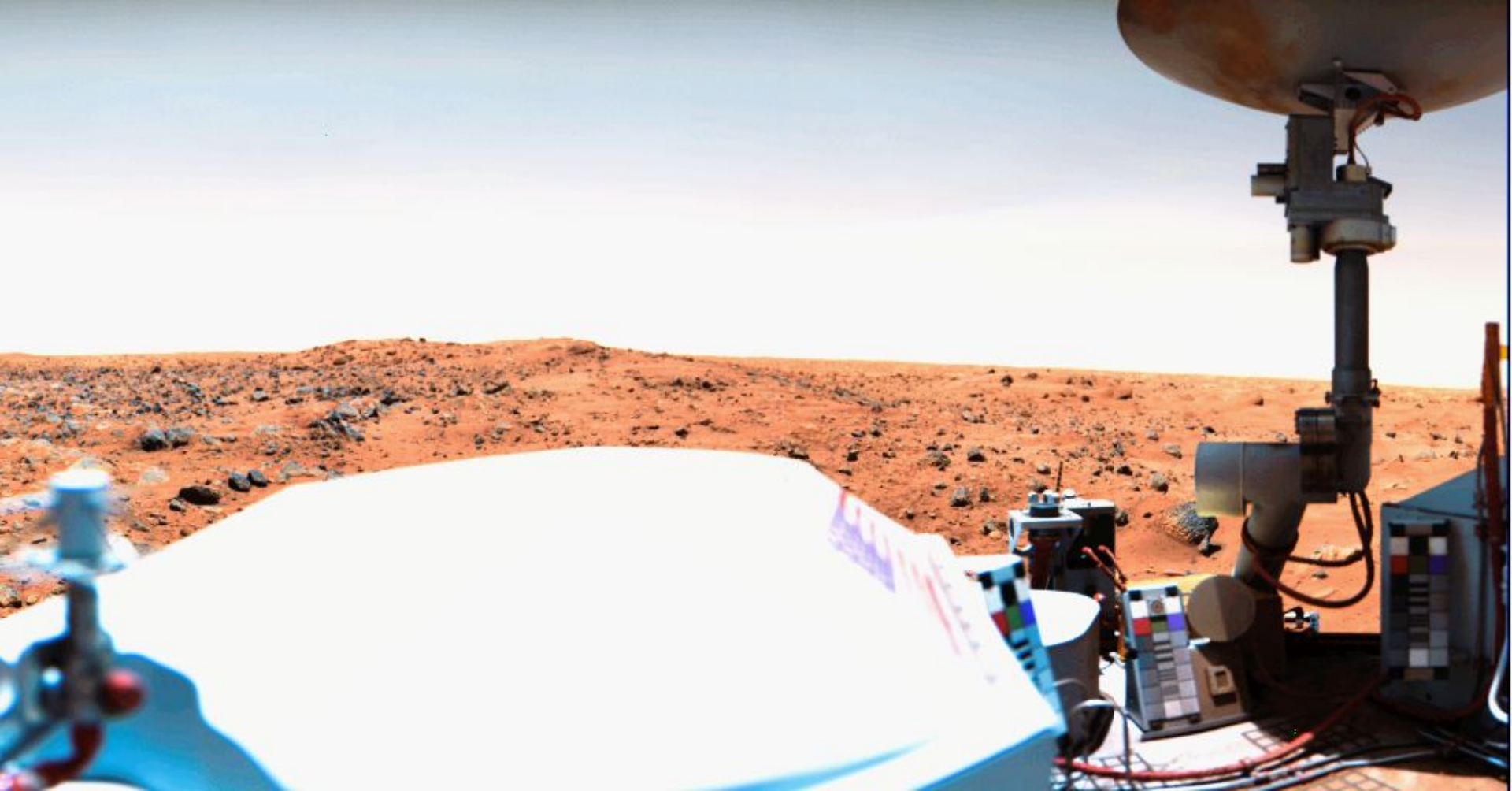
	A01 DE 0.72 DE LCh +0.41 -0.10 -0.58		C01 DE 1.21 DE LCh -0.40 -0.48 -1.47
	A02 DE 1.12 DE LCh +0.94 +0.06 -0.60		C02 DE 2.83 DE LCh +1.45 -2.41 +0.31
	A03 DE 1.25 DE LCh +0.13 -0.90 +0.60		C03 DE 6.80 DE LCh +6.48 +0.17 -2.06
	A04 DE 1.35 DE LCh +1.16 +0.31 -0.61		C04 DE 3.82 DE LCh +0.90 -3.71 -0.04
	A05 DE 1.37 DE LCh +1.16 -0.24 +0.58		C05 DE 4.35 DE LCh +4.07 -0.03 +1.55
	A06 DE 1.41 DE LCh +0.84 -0.75 +0.86		C06 DE 1.58 DE LCh +0.74 -0.28 +1.36
	B01 DE 2.16 DE LCh +0.36 -1.33 -1.66		D01 DE 1.03 DE LCh +0.11 +0.42 -0.94
	B02 DE 1.98 DE LCh +0.81 -0.57 +1.31		D02 DE 0.00 DE LCh +0.00 +0.00 +0.00
	B03 DE 1.77 DE LCh +1.11 -0.82 -1.10		D03 DE 0.90 DE LCh -0.08 +0.69 -0.57
	B04 DE 4.64 DE LCh +4.59 -0.14 +0.64		D04 DE 1.06 DE LCh -0.12 +0.97 -0.40
	B05 DE 3.32 DE LCh +0.98 -2.79 -1.52		D05 DE 0.70 DE LCh -0.06 +0.49 -0.50
	B06 DE 3.45 DE LCh +0.66 -3.16 +1.24		D06 DE 0.43 DE LCh +0.04 +0.31 +0.29



Viking Lander 1, 1976
raw digital image



Viking Lander 1, 1976
Camera Profile applied
daylight setting

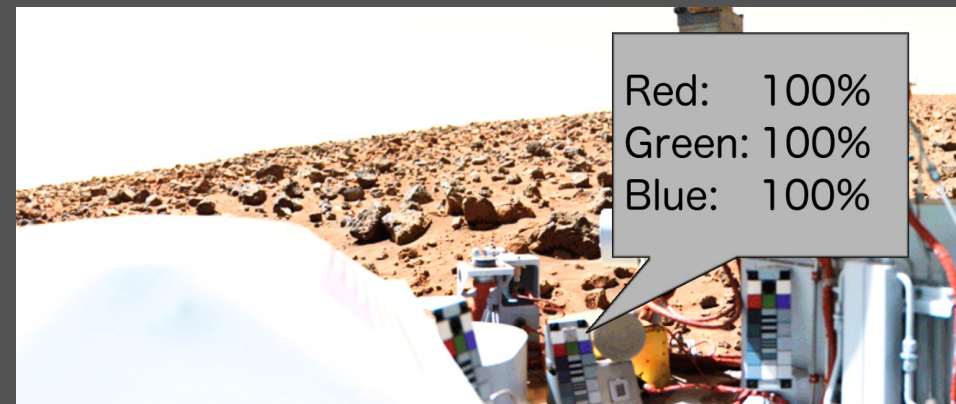
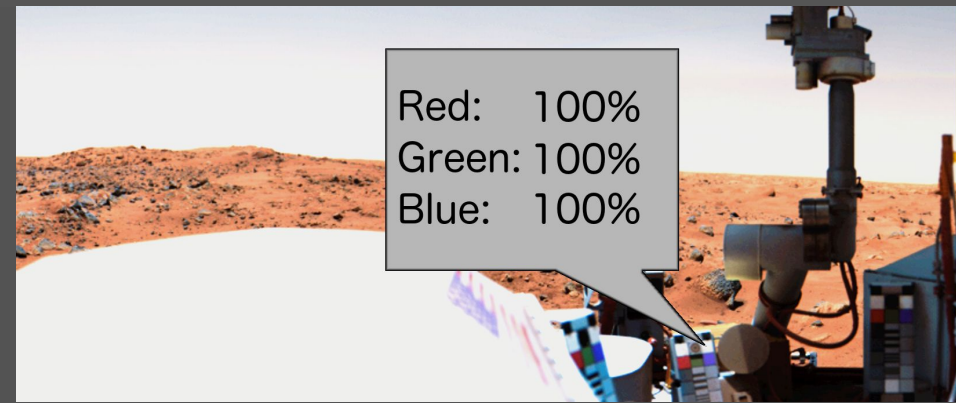
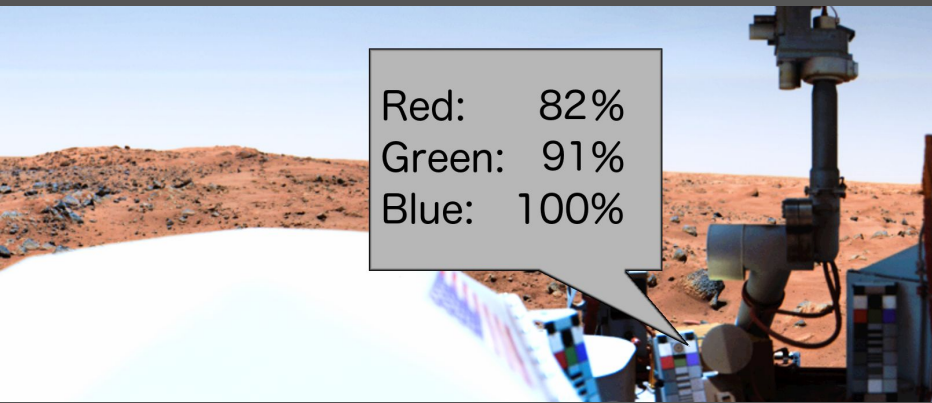


Viking Lander 1, 1976
Camera Profile applied
white balanced



Viking Lander 2, 1976
camera profile applied
daylight setting = white balanced, only 7% diff.

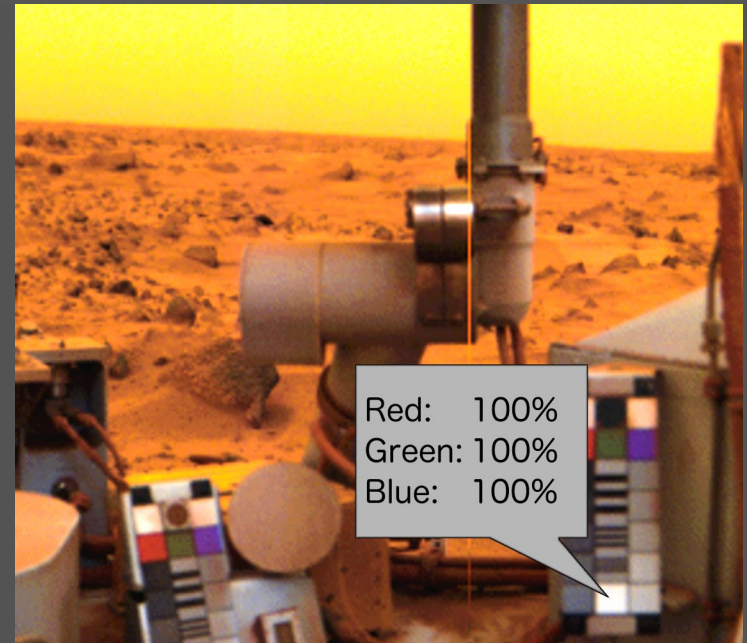
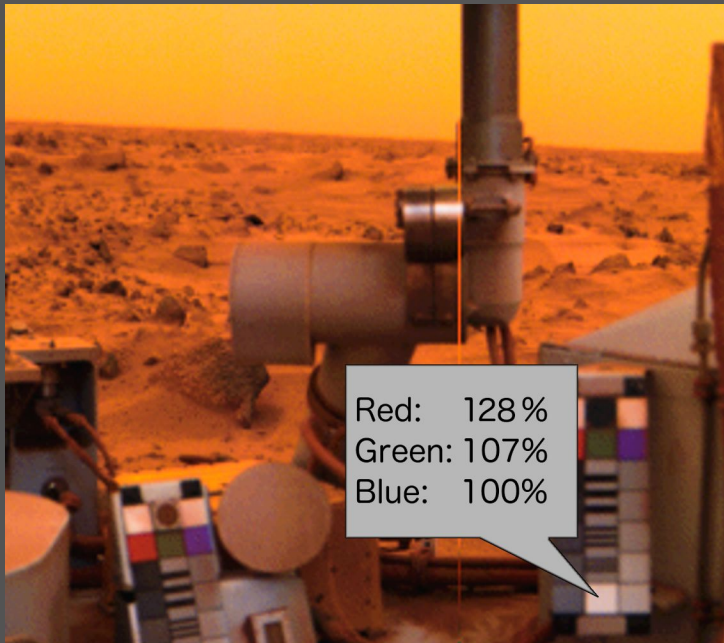
White Point during Clear Sky on Mars & Earth daylight setting



White Point during Dust Storm on Mars & Earth

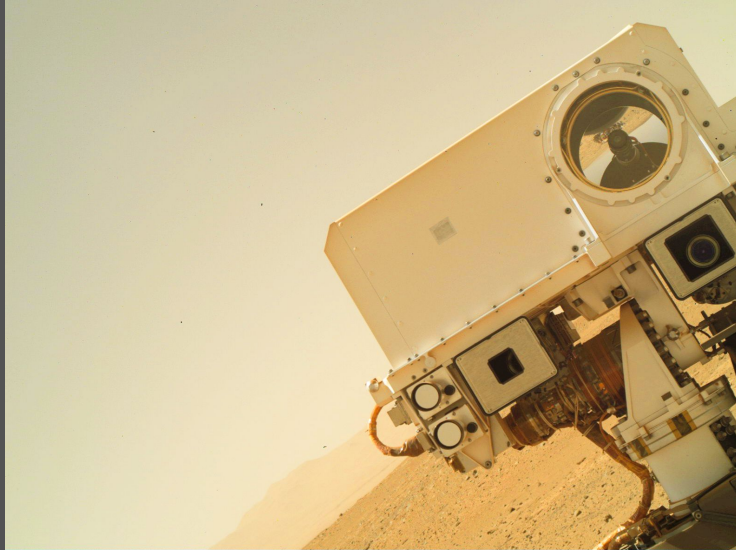
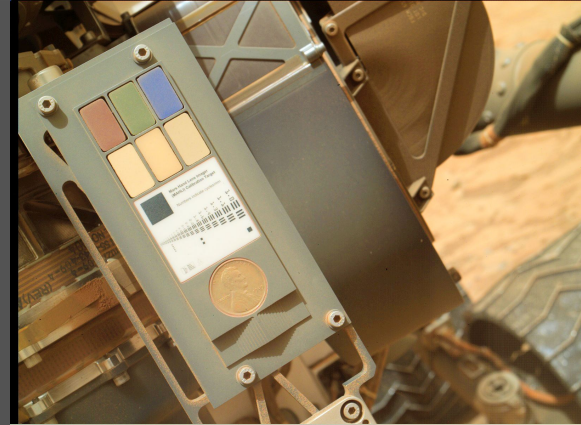
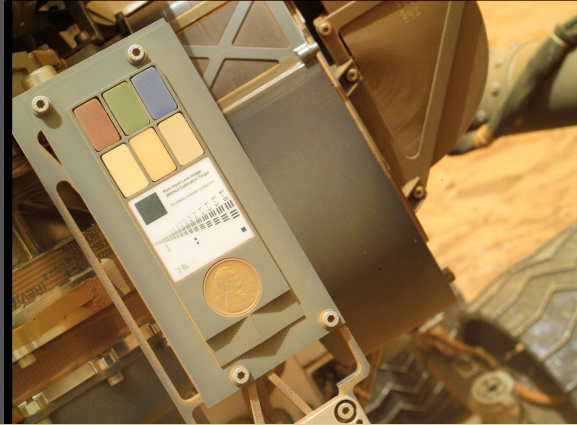
daylight setting

white balanced

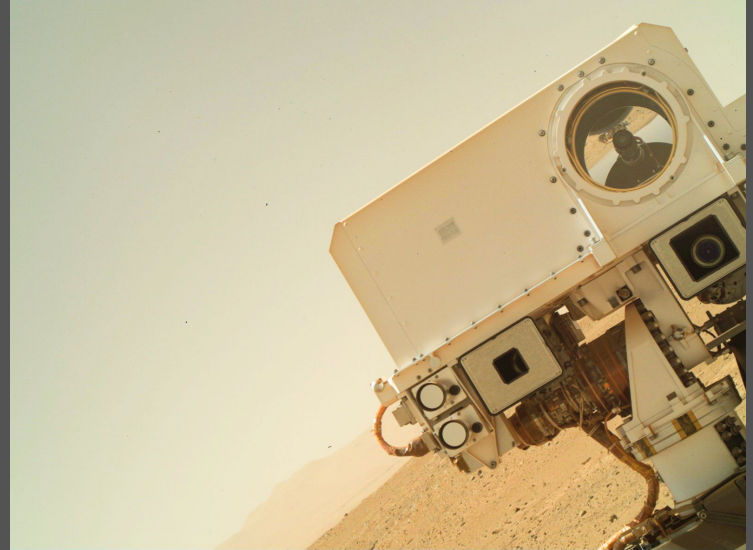


2 Profile Creation Methods for MAHLI Camera

Barely visible differences



Profile from
Reference Target

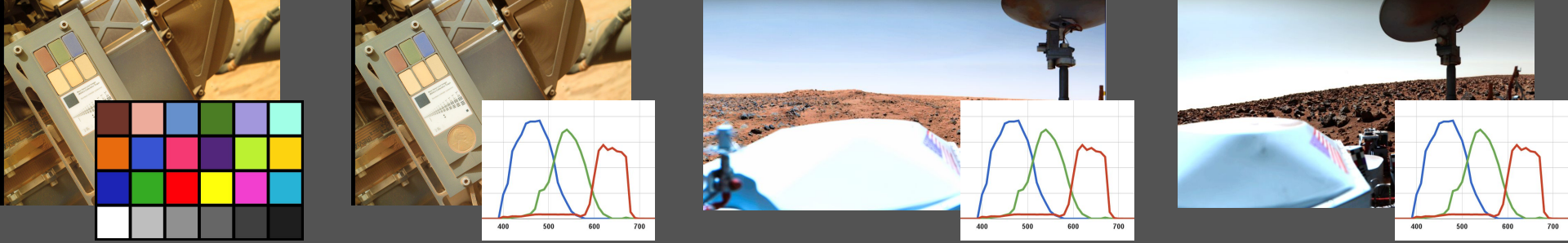


Profile from Spectral Sensitivity
Functions (SSF)

A high-angle, wide-field photograph of the Curiosity Mars rover on the surface of Mars. The rover is positioned in the lower right quadrant, showing its complex mechanical structure, including the mast with cameras, the solar panel array, and the six-wheeled drive system. The terrain is a vast, flat, reddish-orange desert landscape with scattered dark rocks and small mounds of sand. In the far distance, low, hazy hills are visible under a pale, hazy sky. The image is framed by a black jagged border at the top.

Curiosity Rover, Sol 613 daylight setting

Panorama by Damia Bouic
Raw images: NASA / JPL
<http://www.db-prods.net/marsroversimages>
<http://redplanet.asu.edu/?p=6574>



Only imperceptible differences between:

3 Calibration Methods in clear sky conditions

- profile from ColorChecker24 photo
- profile from Spectral Sensitivity Functions
- application of white balance

2 Mars Missions

- Curiosity MAHLI 2012
- Viking Landers 1976, 4 cameras, 2 locations

Conclusions

- Same light conditions on Mars and Earth under clear sky near noon.
- No White Balance necessary.
- Applying a daylight camera profile replicates the experience a human observer would have.
- Mars colors are not alien.
Colors and light conditions won't harm humans' well being.

Possible Error Sources

- straylight / background reflections in CC24 image
- light source measurement error for SSF
- software bug
- unusual non-continuous spectrum on Mars

Solutions for next Mars Rover

- take CC24 image in daylight with Mars camera
- take sample images in daylight with Mars camera
- place dust repelling ColorChecker24 on Mars
- white target visible for ChemCam Spectrometer



Practical Color Calibration For Mars Surface Images

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Image: Viking Lander 1, 1976
calibration by Holger Isenberg