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tone mapping

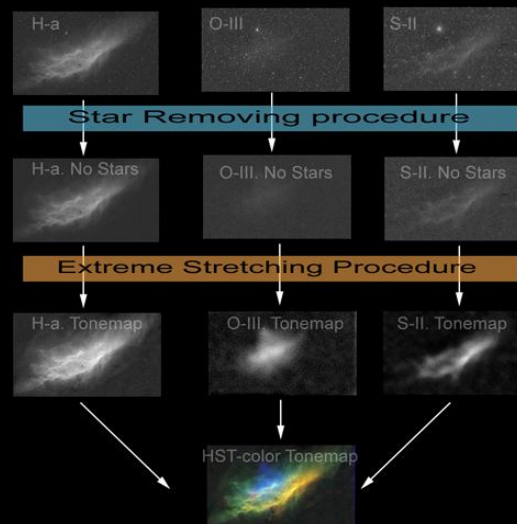
A powerful tool for narrowband
Color Combine,
by J-P Metsavainio.

General notes

- Stars contains no relevant color information in Narrowband imaging
- H-a channel alone can't be used as a Master Luminance, since it contains no information from the other bands.
- All images must be well calibrated and gradient free for this technique to work.
- If weaker channels, O-III and S-II, contain detailed structures, be careful not to lose them.

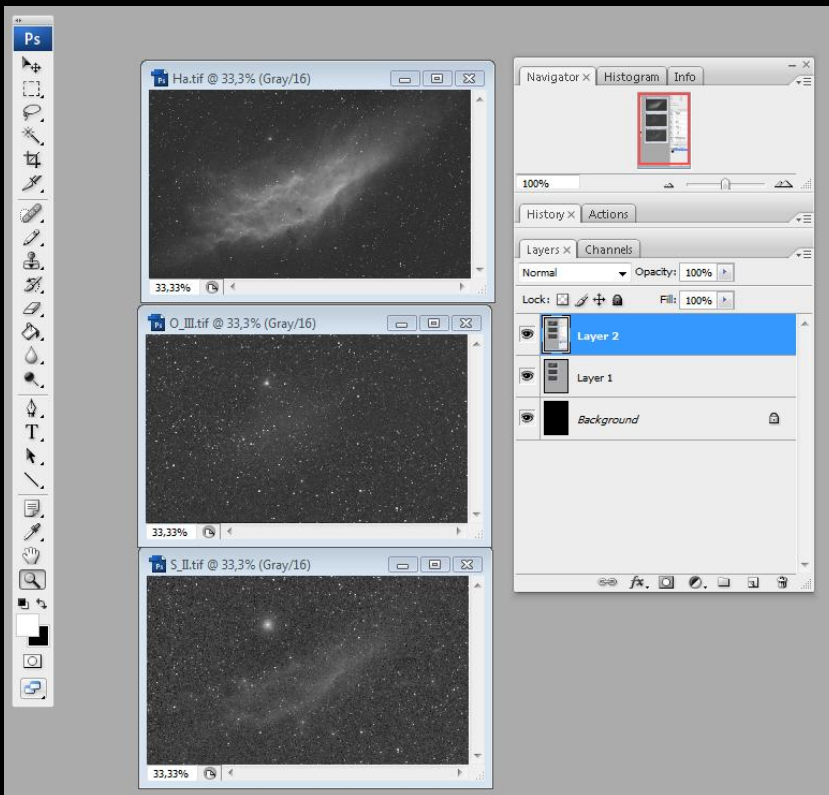
Step I

- Star removing procedure to Calibrated S-II, O-III and H-a frames to generate Tone Maps
- Stretching procedure to the Tone Maps
- HST-palette Color Map from the Tone Maps

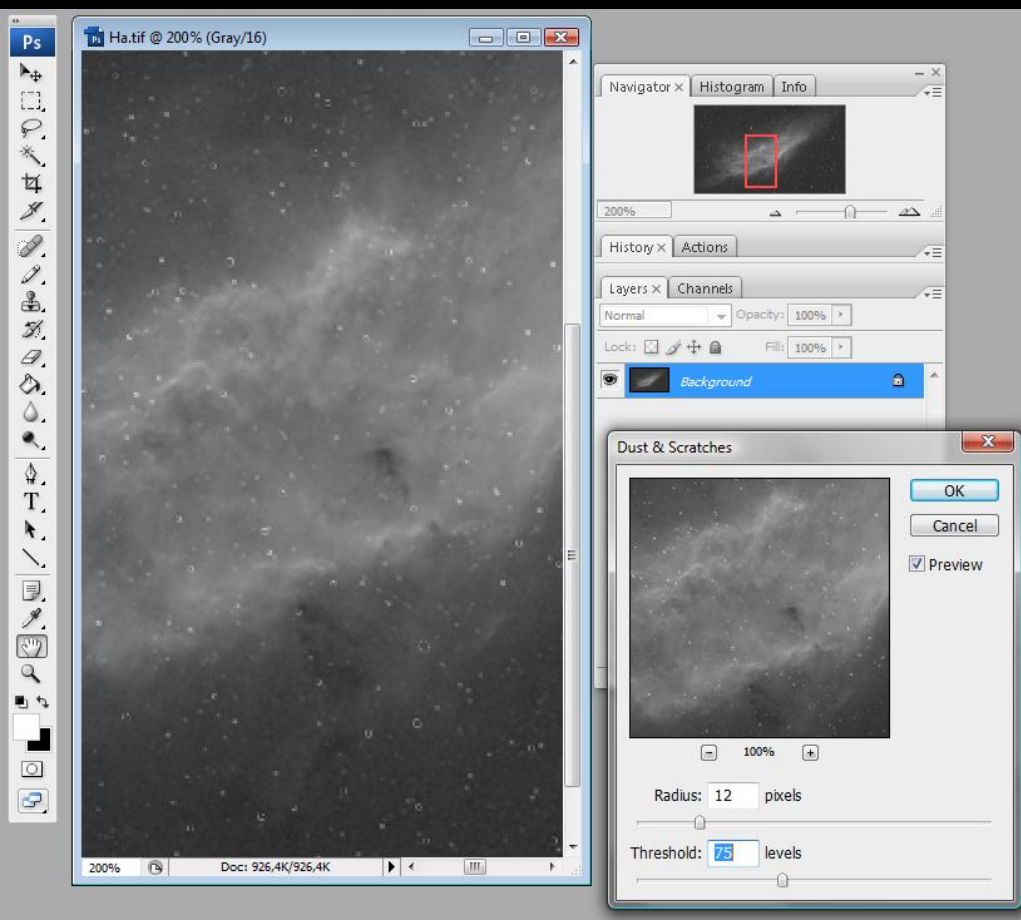


Star removing procedure

- All channels opened to a PhotoShop
- Channels have to be Aligned and DDP'd
- Make a copy of the H-alpha channel for the Star removal

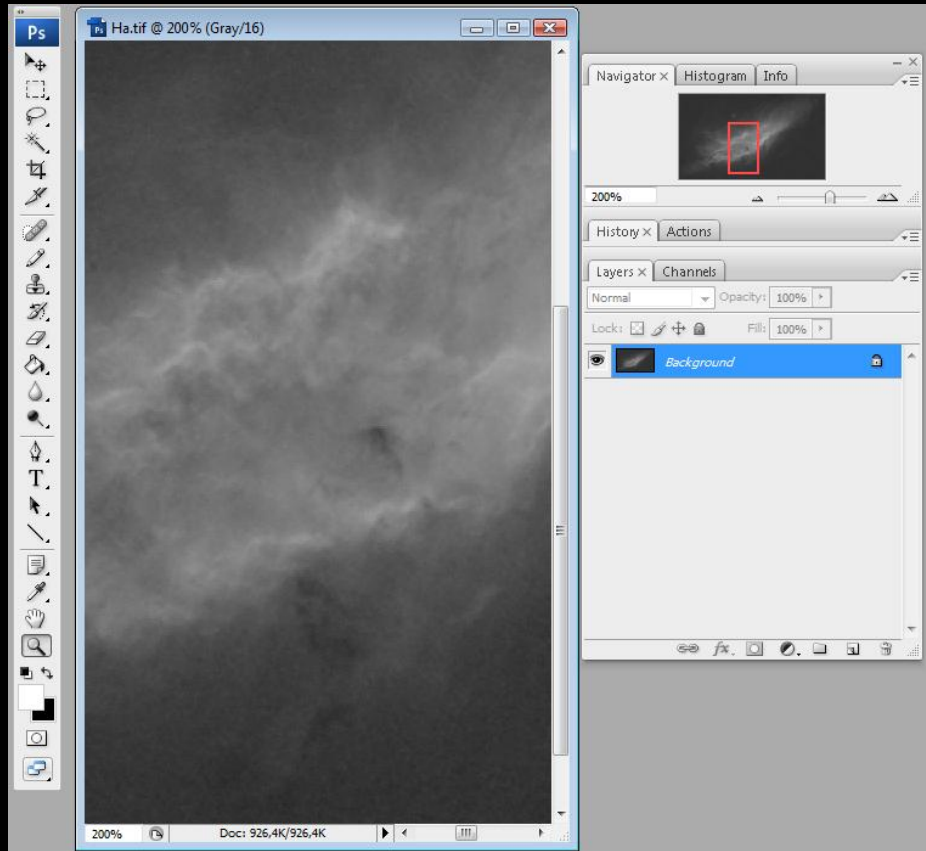


Using "Dust & Scratches" filter



- Open the "Dust & Scratches" filter
- Set radius to 12
- Set Threshold to 50-120, by looking enlarged image, so that the center of the brighter stars disappears but image stays "crispy".
- Lower radius two points to 10 and set Threshold to 30-80. Follow image quality and details.
- Repeat several iterations with lower values, the more rounds the better.
- In the final step radius should be 1 and the Threshold between 3-10.
- If there are leftovers from brighter stars, use the clone tool to clean them up.

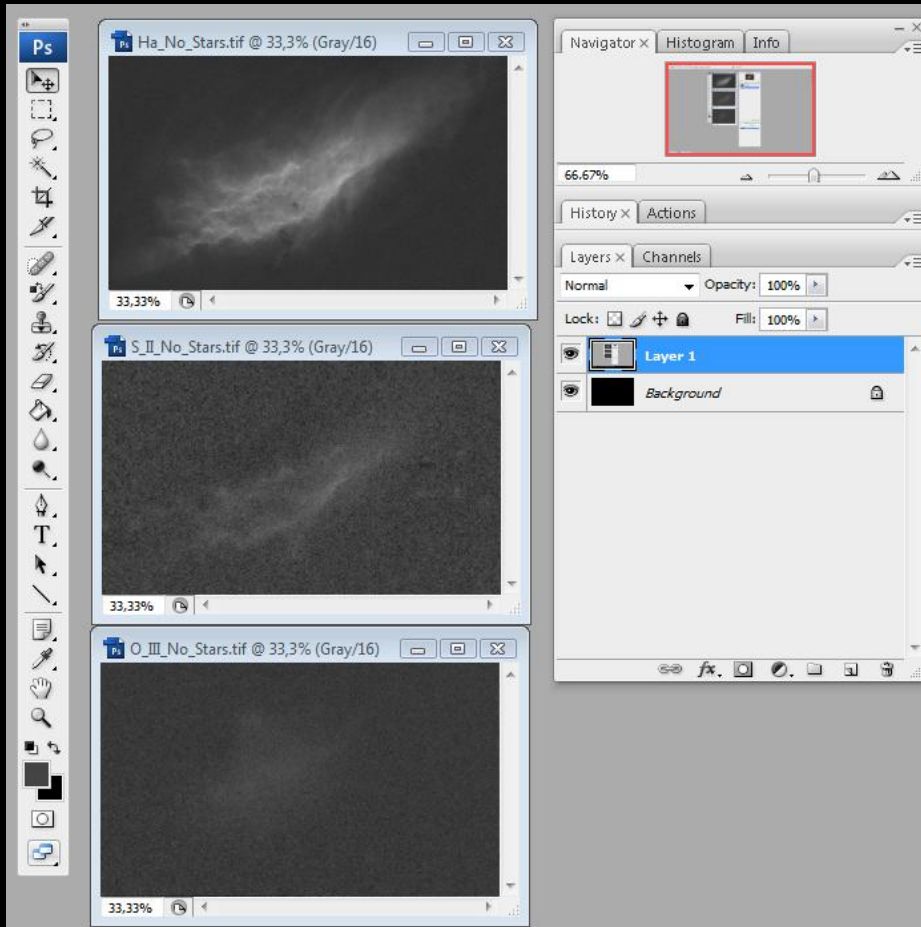
Restoring the lost details



- All Stars are now removed
- There are usually some other missing details as well.
- Place the original H-a image with stars to top of the Starless one.
- Turn blending mode to "Darken"
- Blink layers to see the effect
- Merge layers
- If some lighter shades are missing, fix them by using the History Brush
- After fixes, blink the image again with the original one, to be sure, that there is no missing details other than Stars!

Repeat previous steps to the all channels

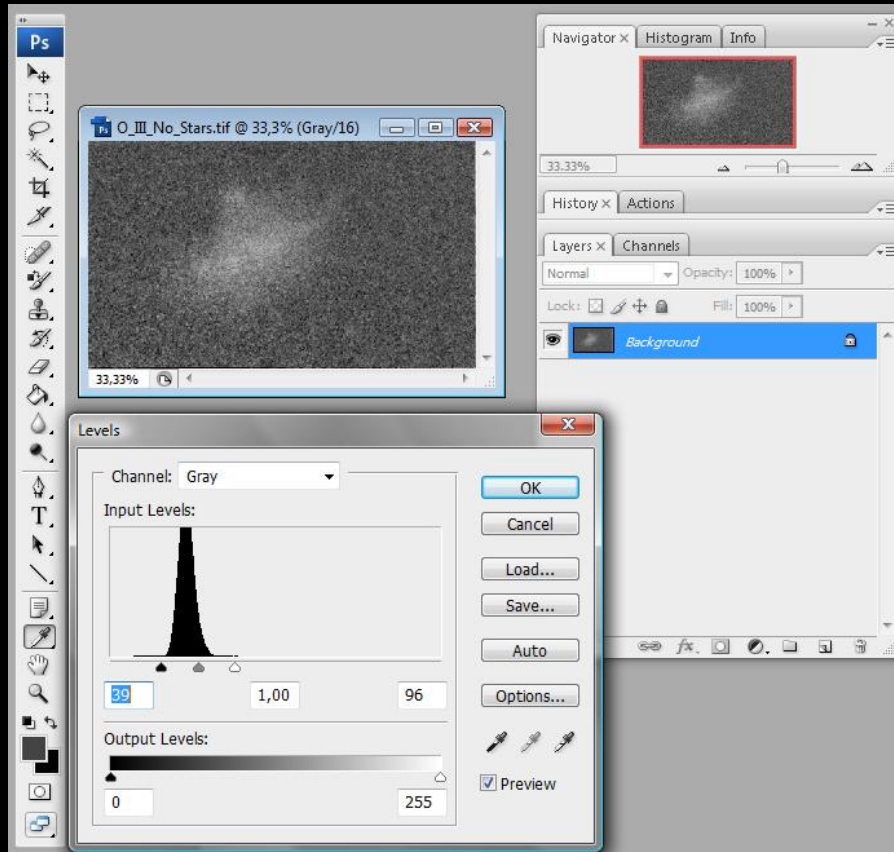
Stretching Procedure



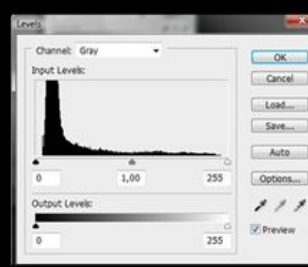
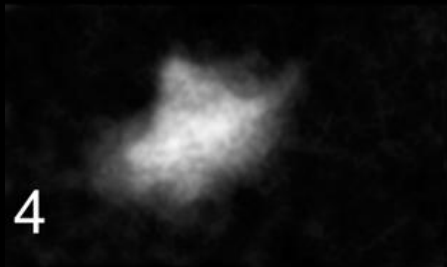
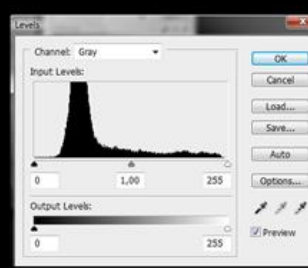
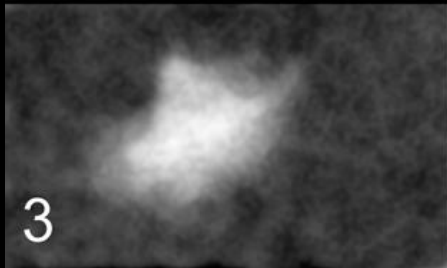
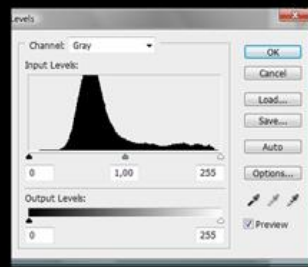
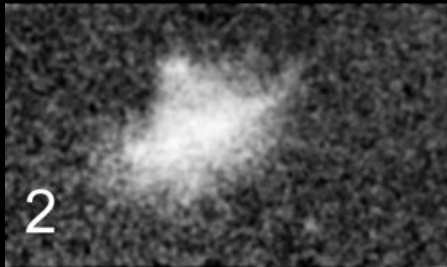
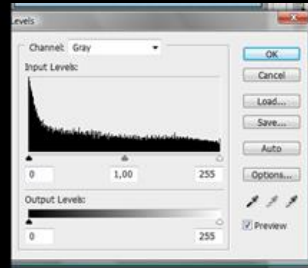
- Now we have three Starless images from H-a, S-II and O-III channels
- Usually there is very little information in other than H-a channel
- We will do an "extreme" stretching to weaker channels.
- Since all the Stars are removed, we don't have to worry about bloating them
- In this example we'll use the weakest channel, O-III, to show how powerful the method really is

Stretching the Tone Map

- As can be seen in the image, there is plenty of room in the light end of the Histogram due the removed stars.
- First stretch image to maximum values by the "Levels" tool
- Do couple of iterations rather than all at once.
- After Levels are set, use curves to add some contrast
- Image is now very noisy, but that's irrelevant since we are working with a Tone Map!

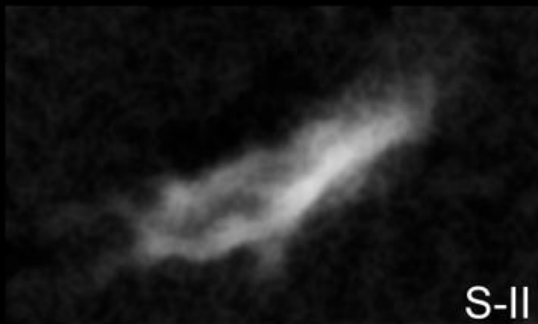
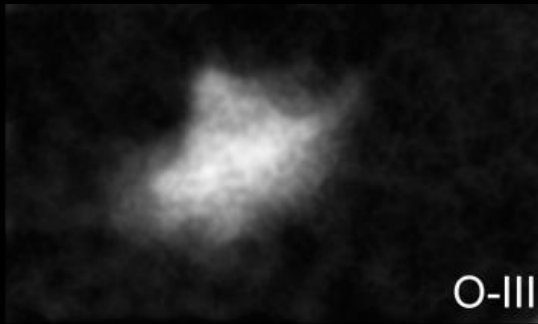


Tone Map Stretching, step two



- At image 1, the O-III channel is stretched
- Image 2 shows it after radius 4 Gaussian Blur
- Pay attention to a Histogram window, don't clip dark and light ends, when setting levels!
- At image 3 "Dust & Scratches" is used again to smooth out background. Radius 24 and Threshold 16. You might need to try different values here. Gaussian Blur with radius 3 is added after the filtering.
- Image 4 is a final Tone Map for the O-III channel. Set contrast by using curves. Don't clip shades!

Tone mapped channels to a RGB-image

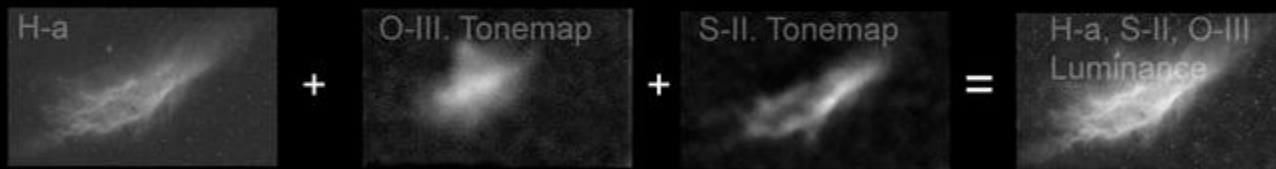


- Previous step is added to all of the channels
- Do it easy with H-a, since usually it's the strongest channel and we don't want it to dominate the color palette!
- Merge Tone Map channels to a RGB-image, in this case to a HST-palette.
- Balance the background color close to neutral.
- Use the "Selective Color" to balance colors.

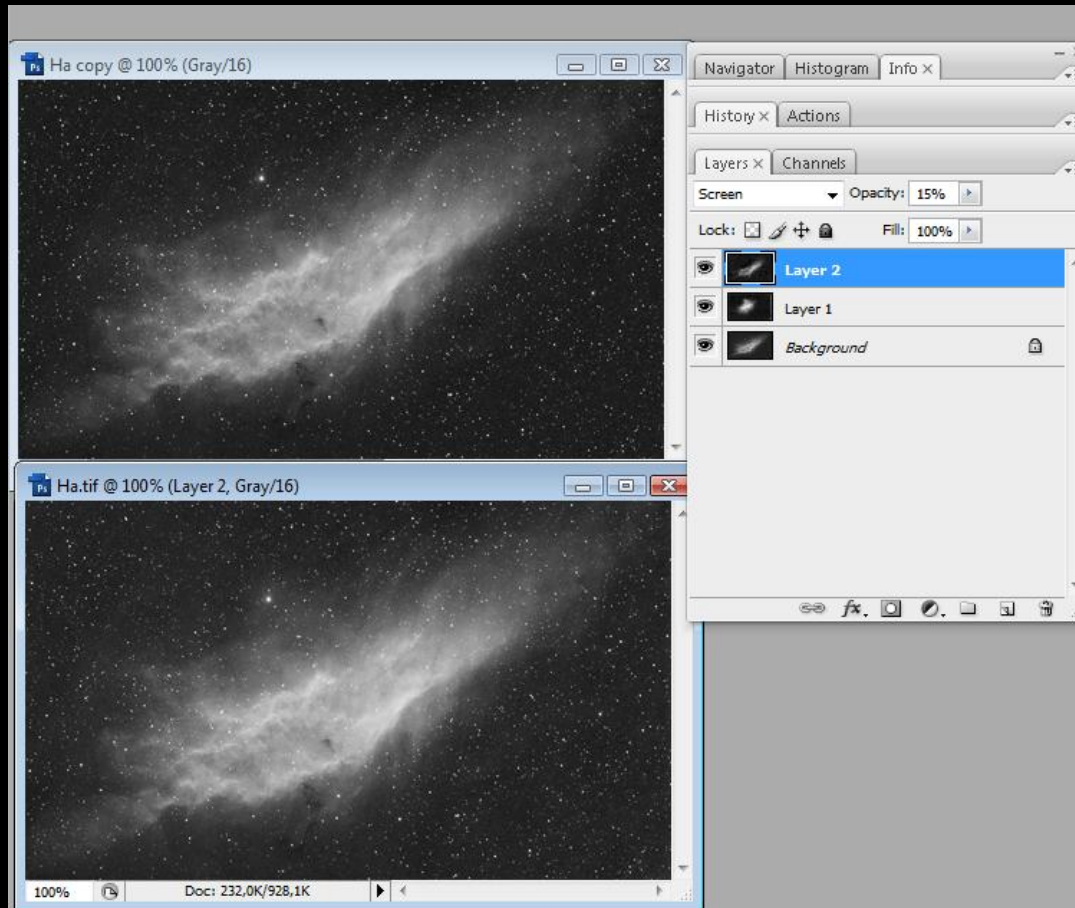


Step II

- Generation of The Master luminance from O-III and S-II boosted H-alpha channel



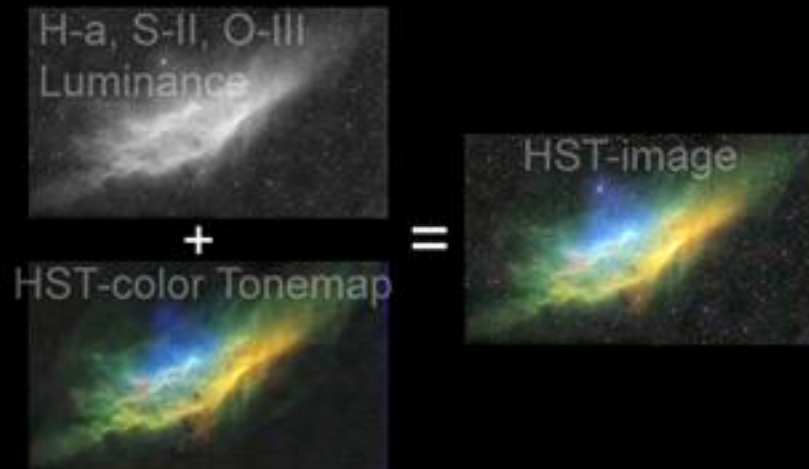
Turning H-a channel to a Master luminance with Tone Maps



- Place O-III and S-II Tone Maps to a Layers top of the H-a.
- Blending mode to a "Screen"
- Set opacity about 10-15% (If you have an information about real relations between signal strenghts, that value should be used)
- Flatten image.
- Tweak Levels and Curves, avoid clipping.
- Save image as a Master Luminance

Step III

- Master Luminance and Color Map composition to create a HST-palette image



Combining Color Map and the Master luminance



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- O-III and S-II boosted H-alpha channel can be used as a Master luminance, since it contains information from all channels.
- Note! H-alpha alone can not be used as a Luminance without an information lost!

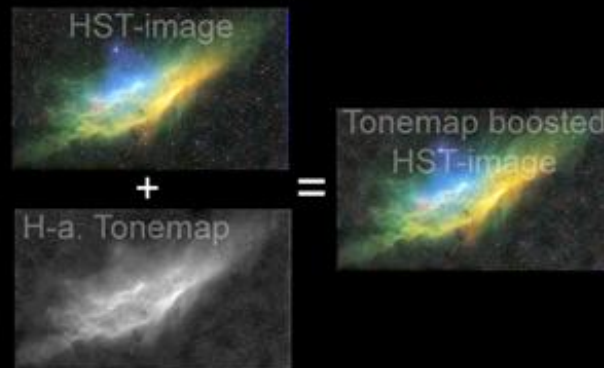
Final Image

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Step IV (Additional)

- Create a S-II and O-III boosted H-alpha Tone Map from the master luminance
- Add stretched Tone Map to a Master Luminance image to improve the faint information
- Star visibility controlling by a Tone Map
- Final, Tone Map Boosted, HST-palette Color Image

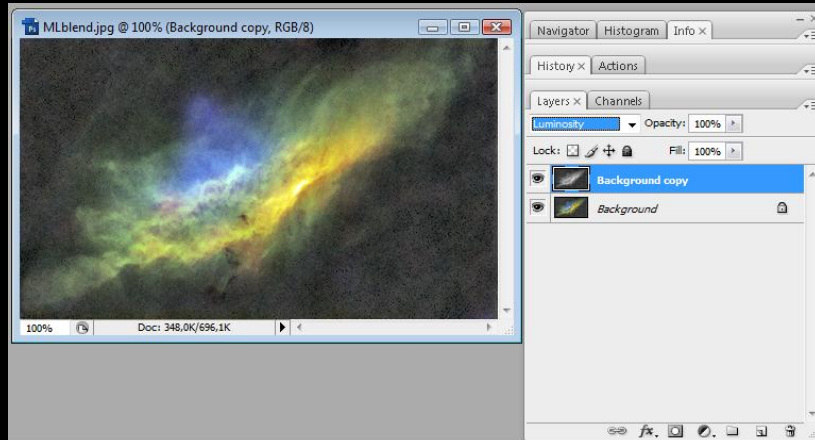


In this additional step we use a Tone Map technique to fine tune the image.

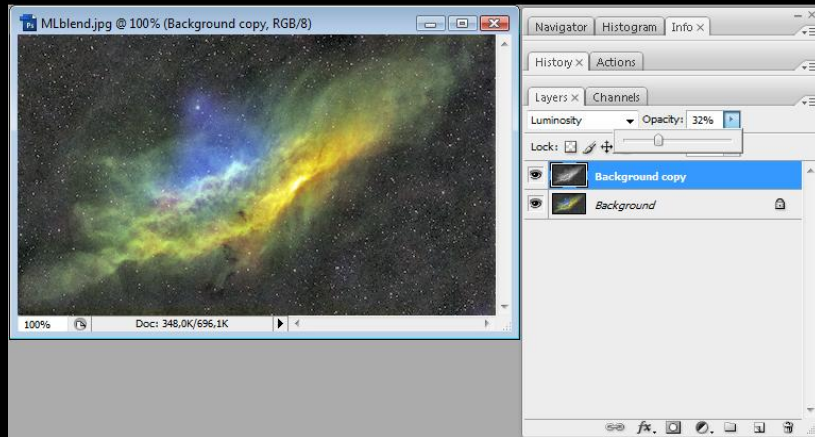


- We can boost the Master Luminance by using a tonemapped version of it.
- First remove stars from a Master Luminance as presented in Step 1
- Secondly stretch the starless master luminance but don't clip the shades
- Add tonemapped image top of the original Master Luminance image as a Lighten mode.
- Tweak opacity by the taste.
- The resulting image is then used as a Master Luminance, top of the Color Mapped image.

Star dominance control by a Tone Mapped Master luminance



- Add a Tone Mapped Master Luminance as a Luminance layer to a ready made image.
- Tweak opacity slider to control a star visibility by the taste.



Final Image

