

1000 FPS HDR Video with a Spike-RGB Hybrid Camera Yakun Chang^{1,2} Chu Zhou³ Yuchen Hong^{1,2} Liwen Hu² Chao Xu³ Tiejun Huang^{1,2} Boxin Shi^{1,2*} 1. National Key Laboratory for Multimedia Information Processing, Peking University 2. NERCVT, Peking University 3 National Key Laboratory of General AI, Peking University

Method

(1) **Spike preprocessing**. We estimate the optical flow and spike frames from the spike trains.

(2) RGB frame preprocessing. Take t_s as the reference time for the motion $\frac{1}{2}$ deblurring. Consequently, we can recover 4 and 12 sharp images from 4 t_s and 12 t_s images. 60 FPS (3 exposure \times 20) \rightarrow 340 FPS ((1+4+12) \times 20) ③ Merging into HFR video. Frame interpolation and multi-source image $340FPS \rightarrow 1000FPS$ fusion.



The prototype of our Spike-RGB imaging system which is composed of a spiking camera and an RGB camera (Basler acA800-510uc).



- the corresponding spike signals.



full-synthetic

 There is no suitable datasets for training and testing our method. We collect a new one with three components. • Each group shows three alternating-exposure RGB frames and

real-synthetic

real-world



640, F/1.8, 85mm lens). short



ours



super fast condition.



• Quantitative results on our real synthetic data. We sample 60 FPS videos from our results for the comparison with Chen21. (\downarrow) indicates larger (smaller) values are better.

[1] Guanying Chen, Chaofeng Chen, Shi Guo, Zhetong Liang, Kwan-Yee K Wong, and Lei Zhang. HDR video reconstruction: A coarsework and a real-world benchmark dataset. In Proc. of International Conference on Computer Vision, pages 2502–2511, 2021.

Experimental Results

(Phantom: VEO Comparison with a commercial high-speed camera

middle

Comparison with the state-of-th-art method					
Method	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	HDR-VDP2↑	HDR-VQM↓	FPS
Chen21	18.46	0.697	27.34	0.536	60
Ours	30.14	0.921	<u>60.14</u>	<u>0.093</u>	
Chen21	/	/	/	/	1000
Ours	24.38	0.903	47.79	0.120	1000





