

Package ‘picohdr’

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Type Package

Title Read, Write and Manipulate High Dynamic Range Images

Version 0.1.1

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Description High Dynamic Range (HDR) images support a large range in luminosity between the lightest and darkest regions of an image. To capture this range, data in HDR images is often stored as floating point numbers and in formats that capture more data and channels than standard image types. This package supports reading and writing two types of HDR images; PFM (Portable Float Map) and OpenEXR images. HDR images can be converted to lower dynamic ranges (for viewing) using tone-mapping. A number of tone-mapping algorithms are included which are based on Reinhard (2002) ``Photographic tone reproduction for digital images" <doi:10.1145/566654.566575>.

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Imports ctypesio

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, ggplot2, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

Config/testthat/edition 3

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VignetteBuilder knitr

URL <https://github.com/coolbutuseless/picohdr>

BugReports <https://github.com/coolbutuseless/picohdr/issues>

NeedsCompilation yes

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Contents

adj_clamp	2
adj_gamma	3
adj_infinite	4
adj_rescale	4
adj_shift_negatives_global	5
adj_shift_negatives_local	6
array_to_df	6
exr_attrs	7
exr_info	8
exr_type	9
plot.array	9
print.exr_type	10
read_exr	11
read_pfm	11
tm_reinhard	12
write_exr	13
write_pfm	14

Index	15
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adj_clamp	<i>Clamp values outside the specified range</i>
-----------	---

Description

Clamp values outside the specified range

Usage

adj_clamp(arr, lo = -Inf, hi = Inf)

Arguments

- arr array or matrix
- lo low value. Values lower than this will be replaced with this value. Default: -Inf
- hi Values higher than this will be replaced with this value. Default: Inf

Value

adjusted array

See Also

Other array adjustment functions: [adj_gamma\(\)](#), [adj_infinite\(\)](#), [adj_rescale\(\)](#), [adj_shift_negatives_global\(\)](#), [adj_shift_negatives_local\(\)](#)

Examples

```
arr <- array(1:12, c(4, 3, 1))
arr
adj_clamp(arr, 10, 20)
```

adj_gamma

Adjust gamma

Description

Adjust gamma

Usage

```
adj_gamma(arr, gamma = 1/2.2)
```

Arguments

arr	array or matrix
gamma	gamma correction factor. Default: 1/2.2

Value

adjusted array

See Also

Other array adjustment functions: [adj_clamp\(\)](#), [adj_infinite\(\)](#), [adj_rescale\(\)](#), [adj_shift_negatives_global\(\)](#), [adj_shift_negatives_local\(\)](#)

Examples

```
arr <- array(1:12, c(4, 3, 1))
arr
adj_gamma(arr)
```

adj_infinite	<i>Replace infinite values with the minimum/maximum of the finite values</i>
--------------	--

Description

Replace infinite values with the minimum/maximum of the finite values

Usage

```
adj_infinite(arr)
```

Arguments

arr	array or matrix
-----	-----------------

Value

adjusted array

See Also

Other array adjustment functions: [adj_clamp\(\)](#), [adj_gamma\(\)](#), [adj_rescale\(\)](#), [adj_shift_negatives_global\(\)](#), [adj_shift_negatives_local\(\)](#)

Examples

```
arr <- array(c(-Inf, Inf, 1:10), c(4, 3, 1))
arr
adj_infinite(arr)
```

adj_rescale	<i>Linearly rescale values to lie between the given limits</i>
-------------	--

Description

Infinite values will be clamped to the limits

Usage

```
adj_rescale(arr, lo, hi)
```

Arguments

arr	array or matrix
lo, hi	limits

Value

adjusted array

See Also

Other array adjustment functions: [adj_clamp\(\)](#), [adj_gamma\(\)](#), [adj_infinite\(\)](#), [adj_shift_negatives_global\(\)](#), [adj_shift_negatives_local\(\)](#)

Examples

```
arr <- array(1:24, c(4, 3, 2))
arr
adj_rescale(arr, 0, 1)
```

adj_shift_negatives_global

Shift all values such that the minimum of the array is 0

Description

Shift all values such that the minimum of the array is 0

Usage

```
adj_shift_negatives_global(arr)
```

Arguments

arr array or matrix

Value

adjusted array

See Also

Other array adjustment functions: [adj_clamp\(\)](#), [adj_gamma\(\)](#), [adj_infinite\(\)](#), [adj_rescale\(\)](#), [adj_shift_negatives_local\(\)](#)

Examples

```
arr <- array(c(-5, 1:23), c(4, 3, 2))
arr
adj_shift_negatives_global(arr)
```

adj_shift_negatives_local

Shift all values in a plane such that the minimum in every plane is 0

Description

Shift all values in a plane such that the minimum in every plane is 0

Usage

```
adj_shift_negatives_local(arr)
```

Arguments

arr array or matrix

Value

adjusted array

See Also

Other array adjustment functions: [adj_clamp\(\)](#), [adj_gamma\(\)](#), [adj_infinite\(\)](#), [adj_rescale\(\)](#), [adj_shift_negatives_global\(\)](#)

Examples

```
arr <- array(c(-5, 1:23), c(4, 3, 2))
arr
adj_shift_negatives_local(arr)
```

array_to_df

Convert array to a linear data.frame. Preserves array names if present.

Description

This conversion is useful when preparing the data to summarise with ggplot.

Usage

```
array_to_df(arr)
```

Arguments

arr array

Value

data.frame with 'x', 'y', 'z', 'channel' and 'value.' 'channel' will be the channel name if found, otherwise it is equivalent to 'z'.

Examples

```
arr <- array(1:24, dim = c(4, 3, 2))
array_to_df(arr)
```

exr_attrs

*Helper function to create attributes for `write_exr()`***Description**

The EXR file specification requires particular types to define the metadata for the image. This function helps define these metadata attributes.

Usage

```
exr_attrs(
  channels = NULL,
  compression = NULL,
  dataWindow = NULL,
  displayWindow = NULL,
  lineOrder = NULL,
  pixelAspectRatio = NULL,
  screenWindowCenter = NULL,
  screenWindowWidth = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

channels	[<code>exr_type\$chlist()</code>] data.frame of channel information with columns name [string], type ['half', 'float', 'uint'], pLinear [0, 1], xSampling [0, 1], ySampling [0, 1]
compression	[<code>exr_type\$compression()</code>] 'NONE' or 'ZIP'
dataWindow	[<code>exr_type\$box2i()</code>] xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax of data. Default: image size c(0, 0, w-1, h-1)
displayWindow	[<code>exr_type\$box2i()</code>] xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax of display. Default: image size c(0, 0, w-1, h-1)
lineOrder	[<code>exr_type\$lineOrder()</code>] Line ordering. One of 'increasing', 'decreasing' or 'random'. Default: 'increasing'
pixelAspectRatio	[<code>exr_type\$float()</code>]. Default: 1.0

```

screenWindowCenter
    [exr_type$v2f()]. Default: c(0.0, 0.0)
screenWindowWidth
    [exr_type$float()]. Default: 1.0
...
    Other named parameters. value must be of class exr_type e.g. myLabel =
    exr_type$string("potpourri").

```

Details

In the majority of cases for basic image output, there is no need to specify anything with this function. `write_exr()` will create mandatory attributes required for image output.

Note that all values must be an object with class `exr_type`. To create these types, use `exr_type$<TYPE>(...)`.

Value

named list of attributes for writing EXR

Examples

```

exr_attrs(compression = exr_type$compression("ZIP"),
          name         = exr_type$string("Render 032"))

```

exr_info	<i>Extract the metadata from an EXR file</i>
----------	--

Description

This will extract attributes from any of EXR file.

Usage

```
exr_info(filename, verbosity = 0)
```

Arguments

filename	EXR filename or connection
verbosity	verbosity. Default: 0

Value

Named list of image attributes

Examples

```

filename <- system.file("image/rstats.exr", package = "picohdr")
exr_info(filename)

```

exr_type	<i>Functions for creating valid EXR type objects</i>
----------	--

Description

This is a list of functions for creating EXR objects of a particular EXR type. Each function does checks for argument validity and calculates size information required for EXR output.

Usage

exr_type

Format

An object of class list of length 23.

Details

Refer to official OpenEXR documentation

Examples

```
# Create a v2f type
exr_type$v2f(c(12.1, 2.3))

# Create an attribute
exr_attr(copyright = exr_type$string("mike"))
```

plot.array	<i>Plot method for matrices and arrays</i>
------------	--

Description

Plot method for matrices and arrays

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'array'
plot(x, interpolate = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| x | matrix or array |
| interpolate | Default: TRUE |
| ... | other arguments passed to plot() |

Value

None.

Examples

```
filename <- system.file("image/rstats.pfm.bz2", package = "picohdr")
image <- read_pfm(filename)
image <- adj_gamma(image)
plot(image)
```

print.exr_type	<i>Print 'exr_type' objects</i>
----------------	---------------------------------

Description

Print 'exr_type' objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'exr_type'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- x exr_type object
- ... other arguments passed on to NextMethod

Value

None

Examples

```
bbox <- exr_type$box2i(0, 0, 1, 1)
print(bbox)
```

read_exr	<i>Read an EXR image</i>
----------	--------------------------

Description

Currently only single-part scanline images are supported (where the compression is one of NONE, ZIP or ZIPS).

Usage

```
read_exr(filename, verbosity = 0)
```

Arguments

filename	EXR filename or connection
verbosity	Level of debugging output. Default: 0 (no debugging output)

Value

Numeric array with names along the third dimension. Each plane in the array corresponds to a channel in the EXR.

Examples

```
filename <- system.file("image/rstats.exr", package = "picohdr")
images <- read_exr(filename)
dimnames(images)[[3]]

# Naively adjust one of the images for display
im <- adj_rescale(images[, , 'dzdy'], lo = 0, hi = 1)
plot(im)
```

read_pfm	<i>Read PFM image</i>
----------	-----------------------

Description

Read PFM image

Usage

```
read_pfm(filename)
```

Arguments

filename	PFM filename or connection object. If filename ends with 'xz', 'bz2' or 'gz' suffix then it will be uncompressed automatically.
----------	---

Value

If input PFM file is grayscale, a 2D numeric array is returned. If PFM file represents RGB color values, a 3D numeric array is returned.

See Also

Other PFM functions: `write_pfm()`

Examples

```
file <- system.file("image/rstats.pfm.bz2", package = "picohdr")
arr <- read_pfm(file)
arr[1:5, 1:5, ]

# Tone-map the image, gamma correct and plot
arr <- tm_reinhard_basic(arr)
arr <- adj_gamma(arr)
plot(arr)
```

tm_reinhard

Reinhard's global tone mapping

Description

Tone mapping is a method for adapting an HDR image for display on a low dynamic range device. There are three included variants of Reinhard's global tone mapping operator.

Usage

```
tm_reinhard(arr)

tm_reinhard_basic(arr)

tm_reinhard_variant(arr)
```

Arguments

arr array or matrix

Details

tm_reinhard() [RGB] Reinhard's operator with a correction for the maximum luminance
tm_reinhard_basic() [RGB images] Reinhard's operator applied equally to all colour channels
tm_reinhard_variant() [RGB or Gray images] A combination of the above two methods
These functions are based on Reinhard (2002) "Photographic tone reproduction for digital images"

Value

New array with adjusted color values

Examples

```
filename <- system.file("image", "rstats.pfm.bz2", package = "picohdr")
image <- read_pfm(filename)
image <- tm_reinhard_basic(image)
image <- adj_gamma(image)
plot(image)
```

write_exr

Write a numeric array as an EXR image

Description

Write a numeric array as an EXR image

Usage

```
write_exr(
  arr,
  filename,
  pixel_type = c("half", "float", "uint"),
  channel_names = NULL,
  attrs = exr_attrs(),
  verbosity = 0
)
```

Arguments

arr	array representing image
filename	filename
pixel_type	one of 'half', 'float' or 'double'. Default: 'half'
channel_names	character vector. names of each plane in the array. If NULL then channel names are extracted from the array with <code>dimnames(arr)[[3]]</code> . If no names are set on the array, then channel names defaults to "Y", "RGB" and "RGBA" for 1, 3, and 4 plane arrays respectively. For all other array sizes, channel names allocated alphabetically from 'A' to 'Z'
attrs	EXR attributes for image. Use <code>exr_attrs()</code>
verbosity	verbosity. default: 0

Value

None

Examples

```
orig_file <- system.file("image", "rstats.pfm.bz2", package = "picohdr")
arr <- read_pfm(orig_file)
exr_file <- tempfile(fileext = ".exr")
write_exr(arr, exr_file)
```

write_pfm*Write a numeric array as PFM*

Description

Write a numeric array as PFM

Usage

```
write_pfm(arr, filename, endian = "little")
```

Arguments

arr	numeric matrix or array (with 3 planes)
filename	filename or connection object. If filename ends with ".xz", '.bz2' or '.gz', then it will be automatically compressed.
endian	One of 'little' or 'big'. Default: 'little'

Value

None.

See Also

Other PFM functions: [read_pfm\(\)](#)

Examples

```
arr <- array(runif(10 * 30 * 3), dim = c(10, 30, 3))
write_pfm(arr, tempfile())
```

Index

* PFM functions

read_pfm, [11](#)

write_pfm, [14](#)

* array adjustment functions

adj_clamp, [2](#)

adj_gamma, [3](#)

adj_infinite, [4](#)

adj_rescale, [4](#)

adj_shift_negatives_global, [5](#)

adj_shift_negatives_local, [6](#)

* datasets

exr_type, [9](#)

adj_clamp, [2](#), [3–6](#)

adj_gamma, [2](#), [3](#), [4–6](#)

adj_infinite, [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#), [6](#)

adj_rescale, [2–4](#), [4](#), [5](#), [6](#)

adj_shift_negatives_global, [2–5](#), [5](#), [6](#)

adj_shift_negatives_local, [2–5](#), [6](#)

array_to_df, [6](#)

exr_attrs, [7](#), [13](#)

exr_info, [8](#)

exr_type, [9](#)

plot.array, [9](#)

print.exr_type, [10](#)

read_exr, [11](#)

read_pfm, [11](#), [14](#)

tm_reinhard, [12](#)

tm_reinhard_basic(tm_reinhard), [12](#)

tm_reinhard_variant(tm_reinhard), [12](#)

write_exr, [7](#), [8](#), [13](#)

write_pfm, [12](#), [14](#)