

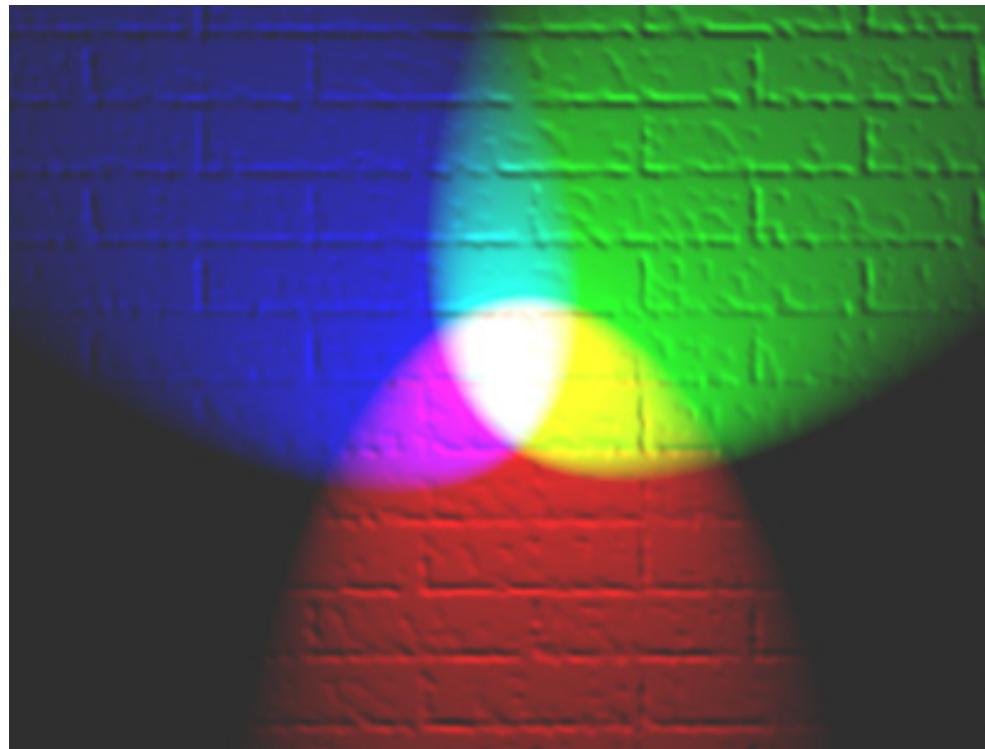
CAPÍTULO 2: IMAGENS COLORIDAS

Profa Letícia Rittner

*EA979 – Introdução à computação gráfica e ao
processamento de imagens*

Imagen colorida

- Como podemos representar cores?



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:RGB_illumination.jpg

Modelo de cor

- Um modelo de cor é um modelo matemático abstrato que descreve a forma como as cores podem ser representadas como tupla de números

Imagen colorida

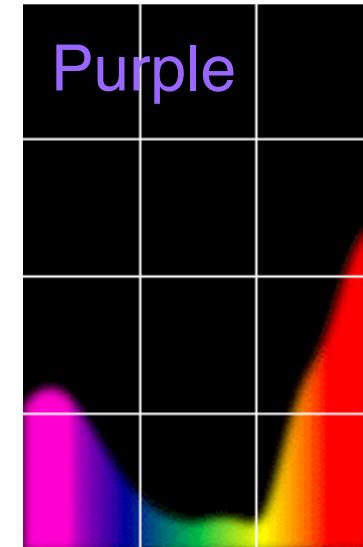
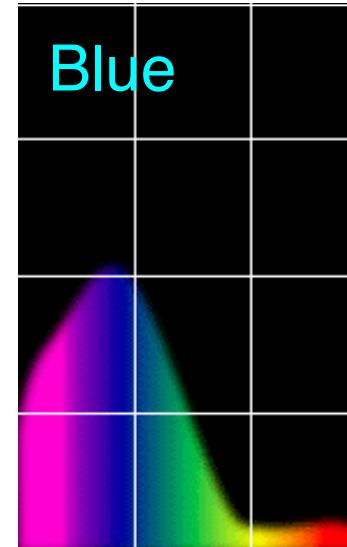
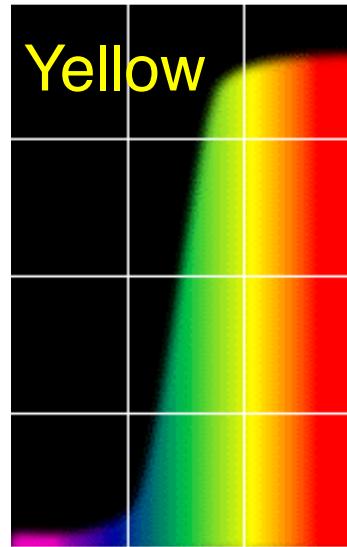
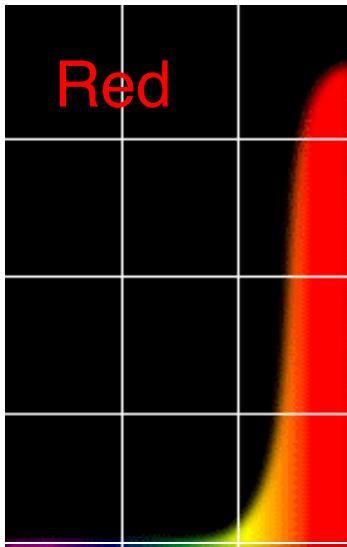
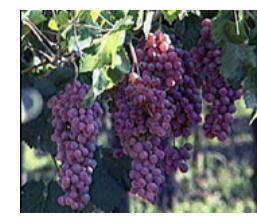
Modelos de cores

- ↗ **RGB**
- ↗ **HSI**
- ↗ **HSV**
- ↗ **CMY, CMYK**
- ↗ **CIE xy, CIE a*b*, CIE u'v'**

Modelos de cores

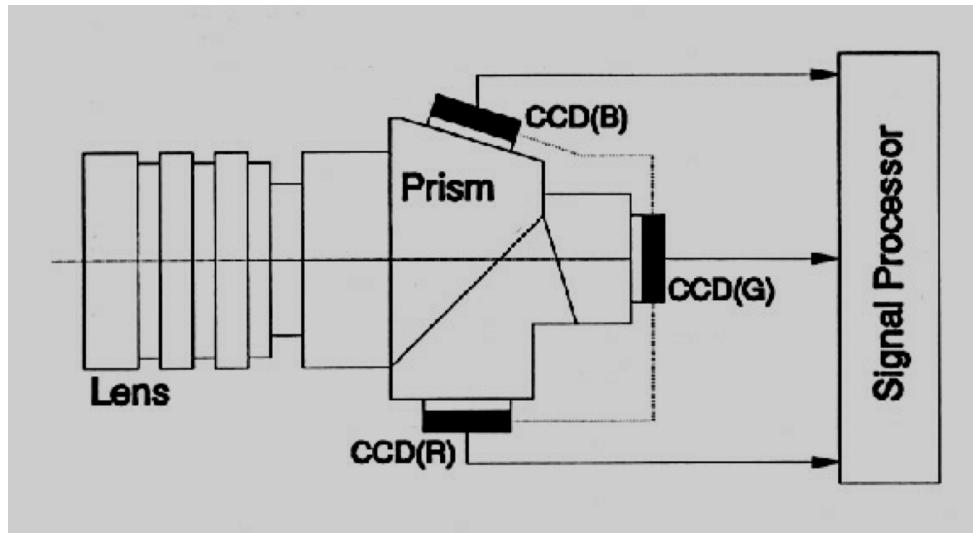
- Luminoso
 - Síntese aditiva
 - RGB – Red, Green, Blue
- Pictórico
 - Síntese subtrativa
 - CMYK - Ciano, Magenta, Amarelo, Preto

A física da luz

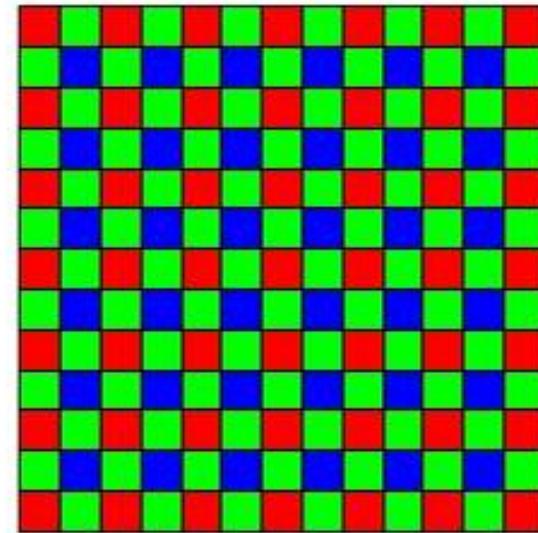
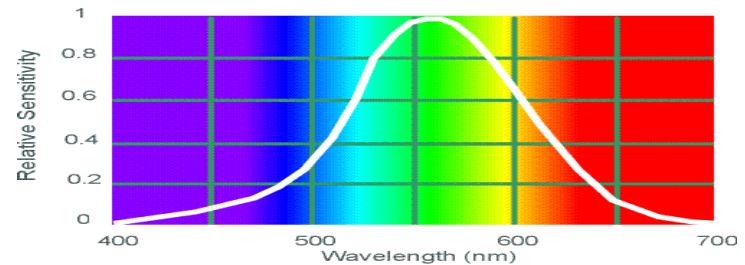


A física da luz

- Porque mais verde?



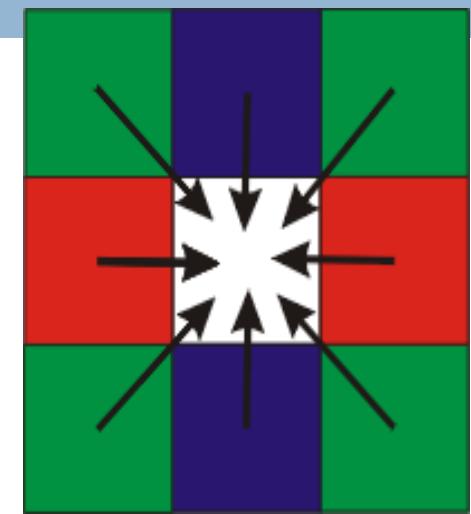
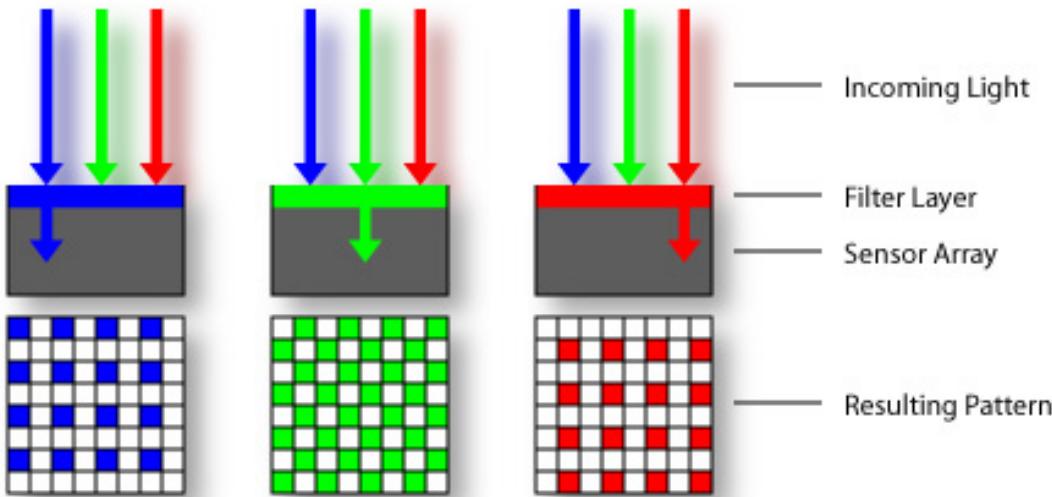
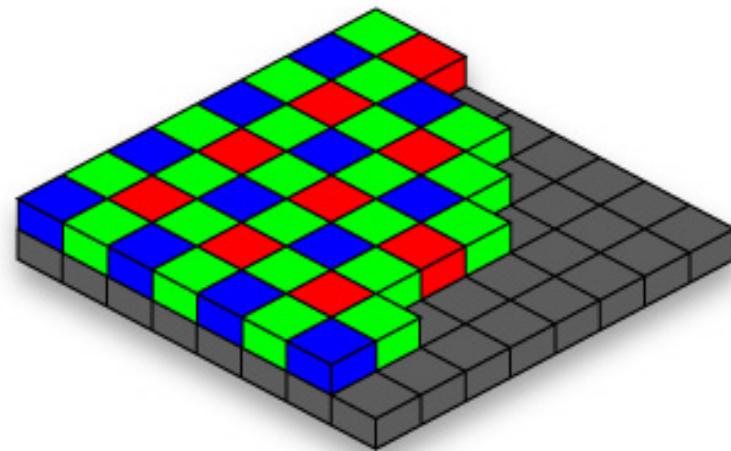
Porque 3 cores?



Bayer filter

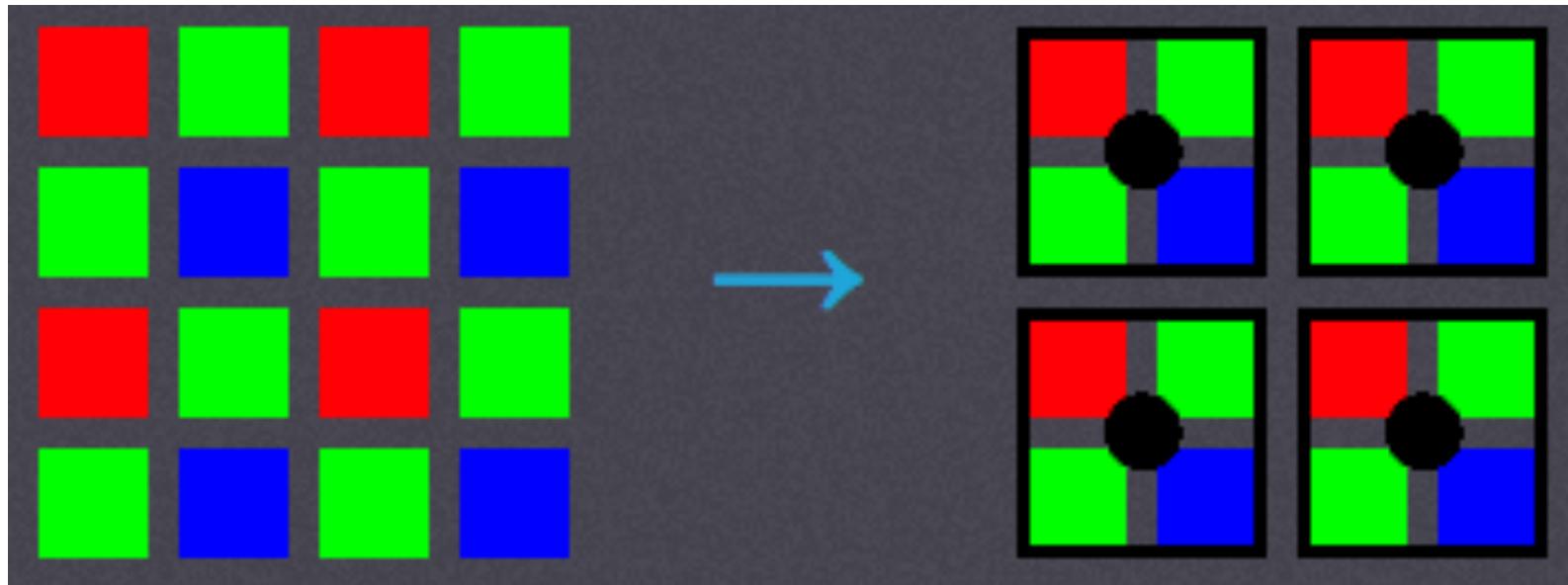
Ruff Works

Sensores: Filtro de Bayer



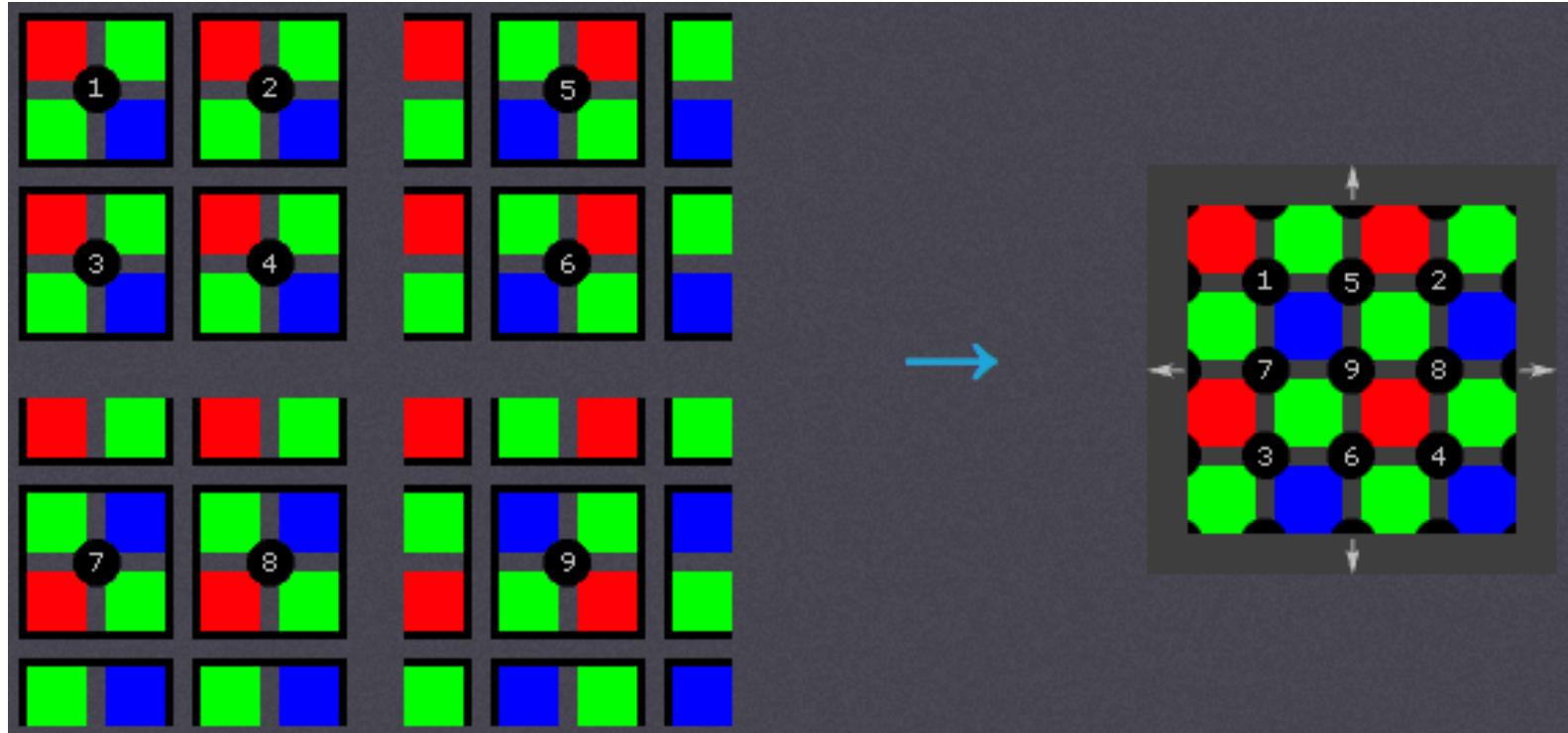
- Estima valor RGB nas células ‘G’ pelos valores dos vizinhos

Filtro de Bayer: reconstrução

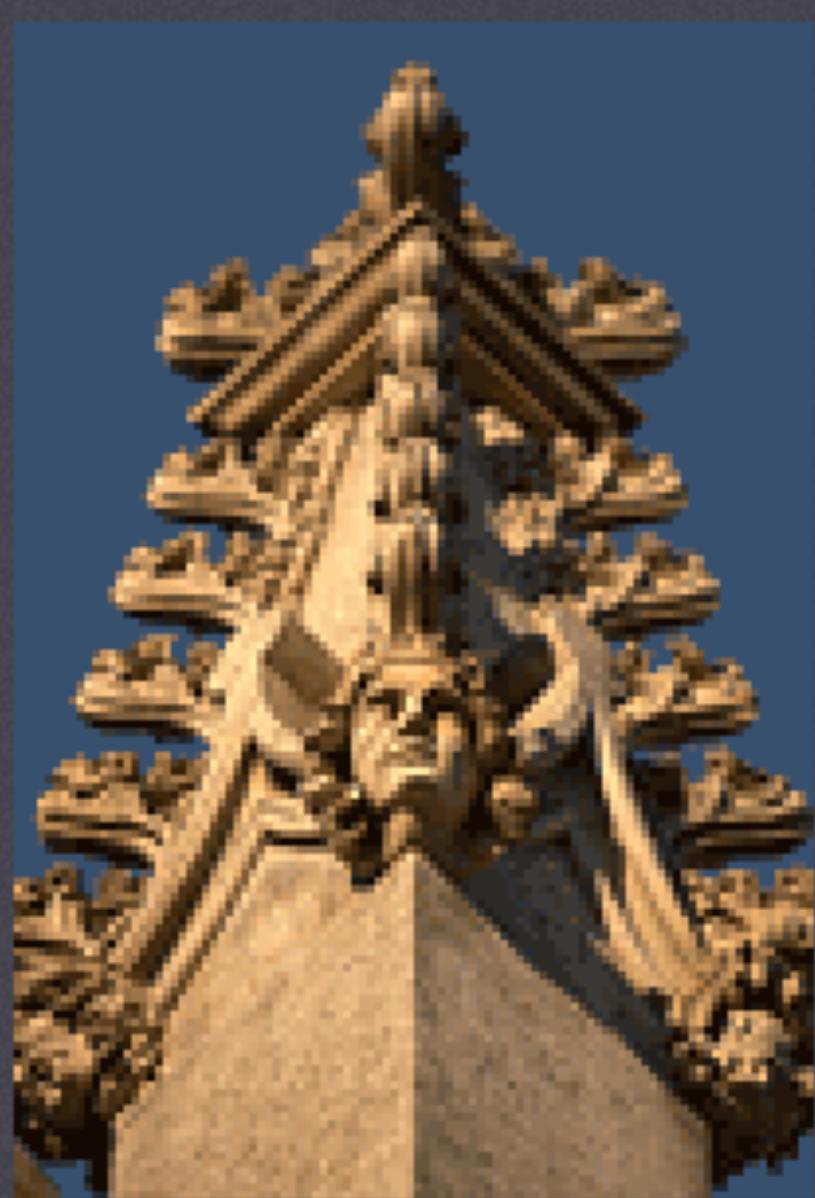


Estima valor RGB de pixels entre células – algoritmo mais simples, perde resolução

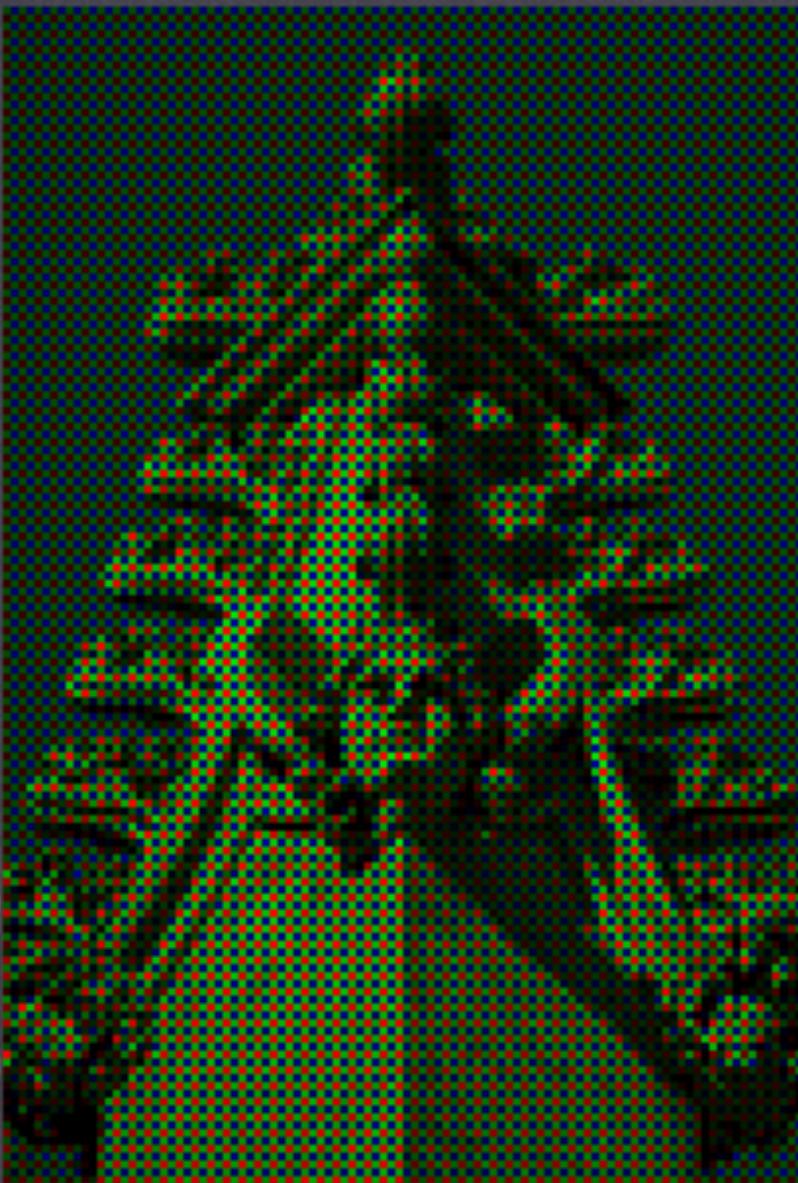
Filtro de Bayer: reconstrução



Estima valor RGB de pixels entre células – algoritmo mais complexo, só perde as bordas

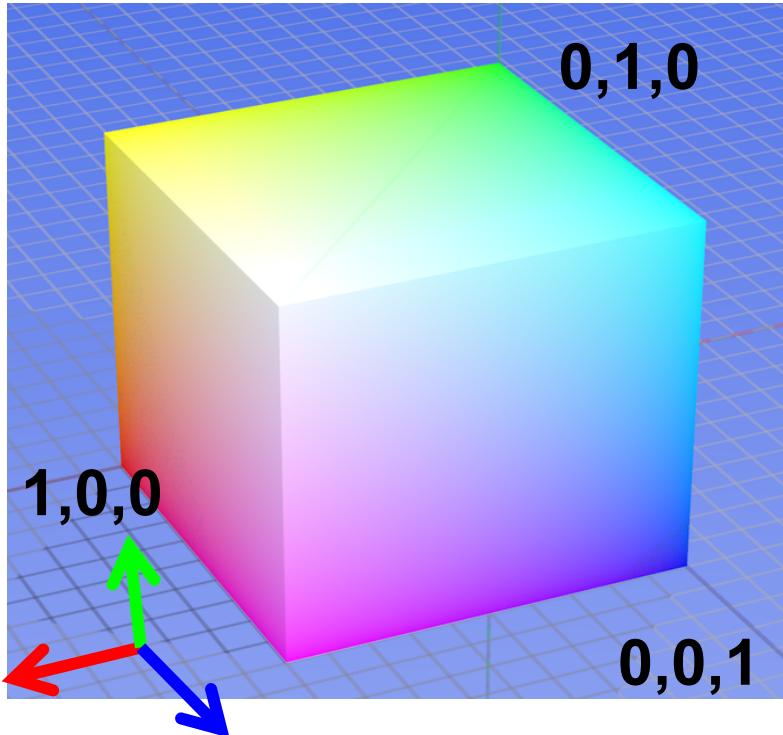


Cena Original
(mostrada a 200%)



O que a sua câmera vê
(através do 'Bayer array')

Imagen colorida: RGB



Desvantagens

- Bandas correlacionadas
- Não-perceptual



R
(G=0,B=0)



G
(R=0,B=0)



B
(R=0,G=0)

Slide by James Hays

Imagen colorida: RGB

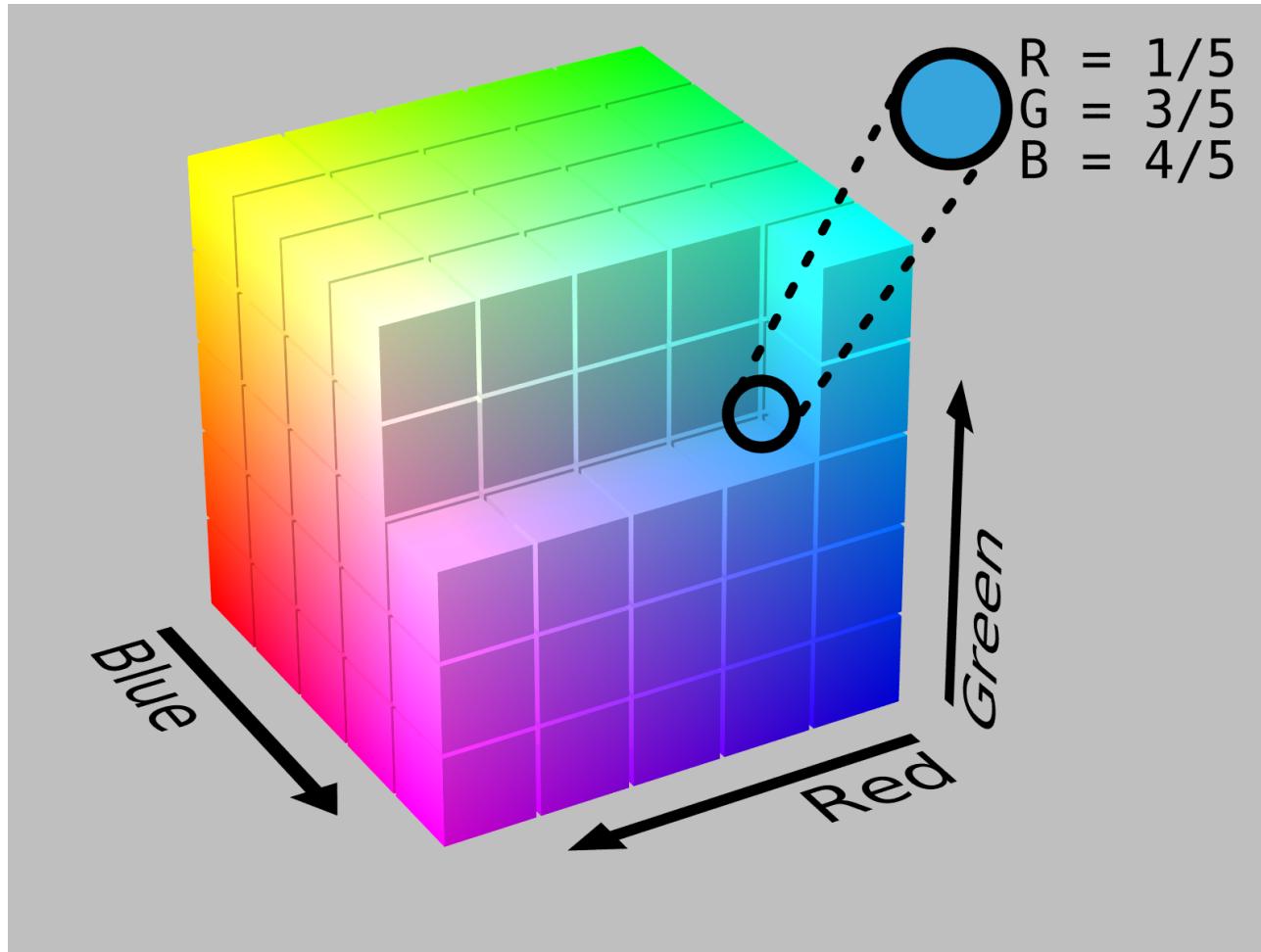


Imagen colorida: RGB

- Cores primárias R, G e B
 - Correspondem aos eixos no espaço de cores
- 8 bits por canal – 24-bits por cor
 - Valores de 0 a 255 em cada eixo
 - Não apresenta valores negativos
- Espaço de cores é discreto
 - Quantas cores?

Imagen colorida: RGB

- Cores primárias R, G e B
 - Correspondem aos eixos no espaço de cores
- 8 bits por canal (quantização)
 - Valores de 0 a 255 em cada eixo
 - Não apresenta valores negativos
- Espaço de cores é discreto
 - Quantas cores?
 - $2^8 \times 2^8 \times 2^8 = 16.777.216$

Imagen colorida: RGB

R



G



B

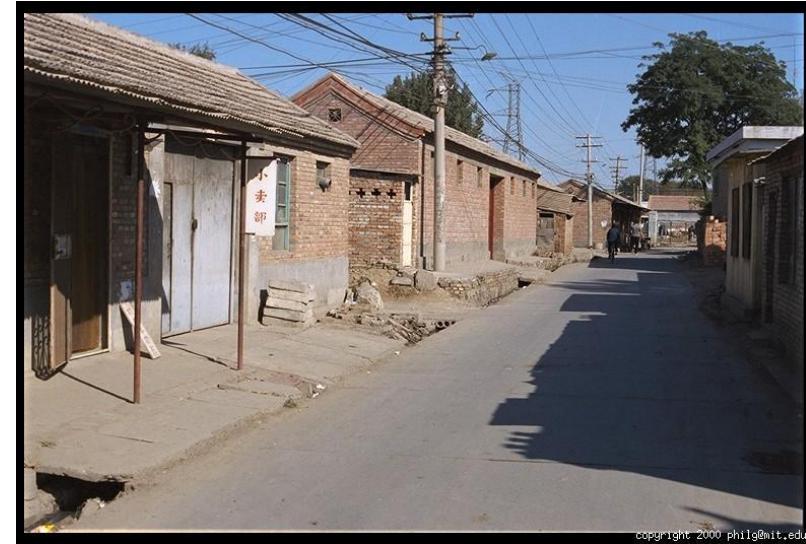


Imagen colorida: RGB

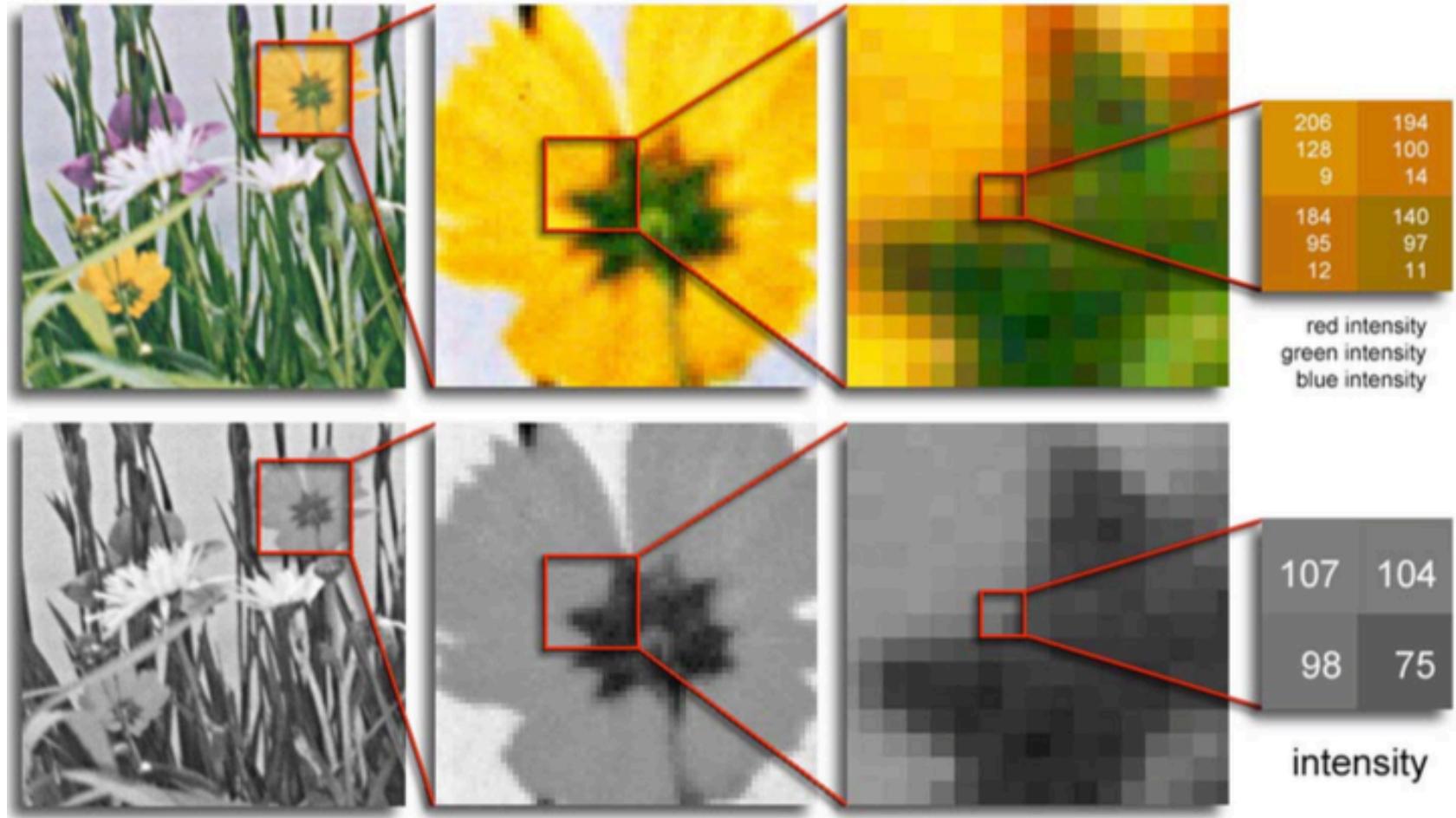


Imagen colorida: RGB

- Suponha uma imagem RGB NxM denominada im
 - $im(0,0,0)$
 - $im(2, N-1, M-1)$

coluna	R	G	B
linha	0.92 0.93 0.94 0.97 0.62 0.37 0.85 0.97 0.93 0.92 0.99	0.92 0.99	0.92 0.99
	0.95 0.89 0.82 0.89 0.56 0.31 0.75 0.92 0.81 0.95 0.91	0.95 0.91	0.95 0.91
	0.89 0.72 0.51 0.55 0.51 0.42 0.57 0.41 0.49 0.91 0.92	0.91 0.92	0.91 0.92
	0.96 0.95 0.88 0.94 0.56 0.46 0.91 0.87 0.90 0.97 0.95	0.97 0.95	0.95 0.91
	0.71 0.81 0.81 0.87 0.57 0.37 0.80 0.88 0.89 0.79 0.85	0.79 0.85	0.79 0.85
	0.49 0.62 0.60 0.58 0.50 0.60 0.58 0.50 0.61 0.45 0.33	0.45 0.33	0.45 0.33
	0.86 0.84 0.74 0.58 0.51 0.39 0.73 0.92 0.91 0.49 0.74	0.49 0.74	0.49 0.74
	0.96 0.67 0.54 0.85 0.48 0.37 0.88 0.90 0.94 0.82 0.93	0.82 0.93	0.82 0.93
	0.69 0.49 0.56 0.66 0.43 0.42 0.77 0.73 0.71 0.90 0.99	0.45 0.33	0.45 0.33
	0.79 0.73 0.90 0.67 0.33 0.61 0.69 0.79 0.73 0.93 0.97	0.90 0.99	0.90 0.99
	0.91 0.94 0.89 0.49 0.41 0.78 0.78 0.77 0.89 0.99 0.93	0.49 0.74	0.49 0.74
	0.95 0.45 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.45 0.42 0.77 0.75 0.71	0.82 0.93	0.82 0.93
	0.79 0.73 0.90 0.67 0.33 0.61 0.69 0.79 0.73 0.93 0.97	0.45 0.33	0.45 0.33
	0.91 0.94 0.89 0.49 0.41 0.78 0.78 0.77 0.89 0.99 0.93	0.90 0.99	0.90 0.99
	0.95 0.45 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.45 0.42 0.77 0.75 0.71	0.79 0.85	0.79 0.85
	0.79 0.73 0.90 0.67 0.33 0.61 0.69 0.79 0.73 0.93 0.97	0.82 0.93	0.82 0.93
	0.91 0.94 0.89 0.49 0.41 0.78 0.78 0.77 0.89 0.99 0.93	0.90 0.99	0.90 0.99
	0.95 0.45 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.45 0.42 0.77 0.75 0.71	0.79 0.85	0.79 0.85
	0.79 0.73 0.90 0.67 0.33 0.61 0.69 0.79 0.73 0.93 0.97	0.45 0.33	0.45 0.33
	0.91 0.94 0.89 0.49 0.41 0.78 0.78 0.77 0.89 0.99 0.93	0.90 0.99	0.90 0.99
	0.95 0.45 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.45 0.42 0.77 0.75 0.71	0.79 0.85	0.79 0.85
	0.79 0.73 0.90 0.67 0.33 0.61 0.69 0.79 0.73 0.93 0.97	0.45 0.33	0.45 0.33
	0.91 0.94 0.89 0.49 0.41 0.78 0.78 0.77 0.89 0.99 0.93	0.90 0.99	0.90 0.99

Imagen colorida: RGB

- Suponha uma imagem RGB NxM denominada im
 - $im(0,0,0) = 0.92$
 - $im(2, N-1, M-1) = 0.93$

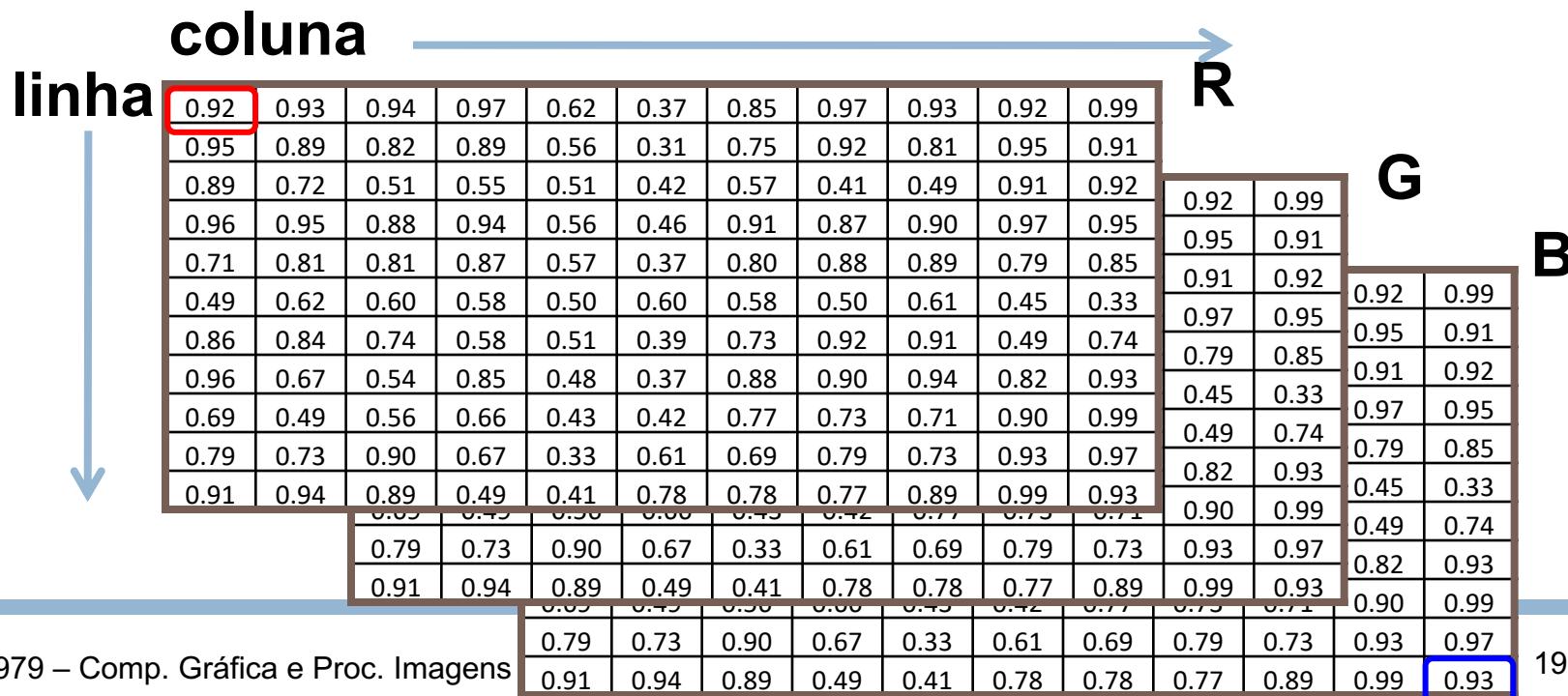
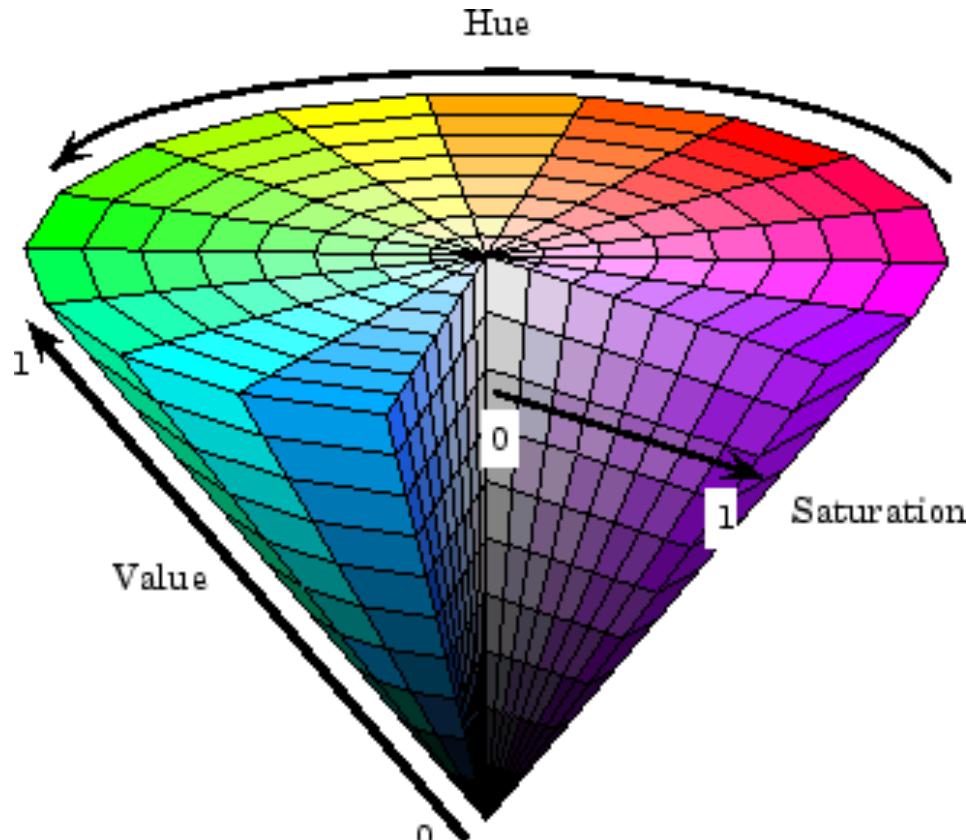


Imagen colorida: HSV



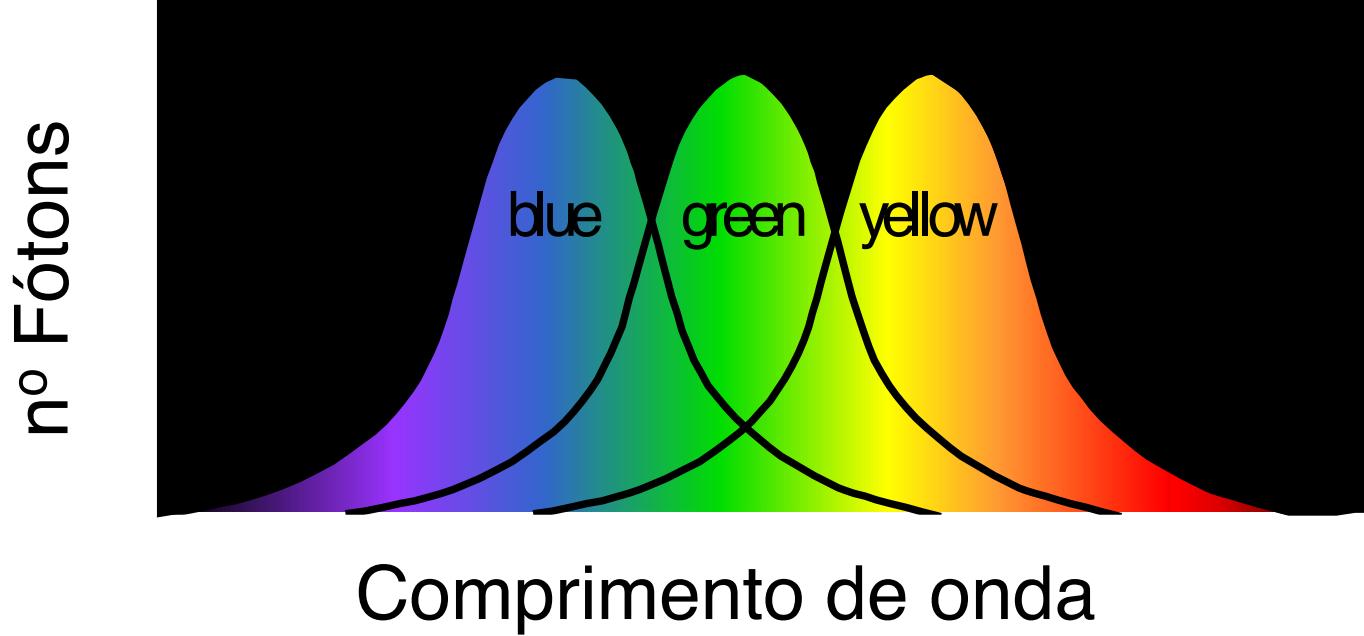
Mais intuitivo

Modelo HSI (HSV, HSL ...)

- Modelo HSI apropriado para realce em imagens coloridas, pois separa:
 - H (matiz);
 - S (saturação) e
 - I (intensidade)

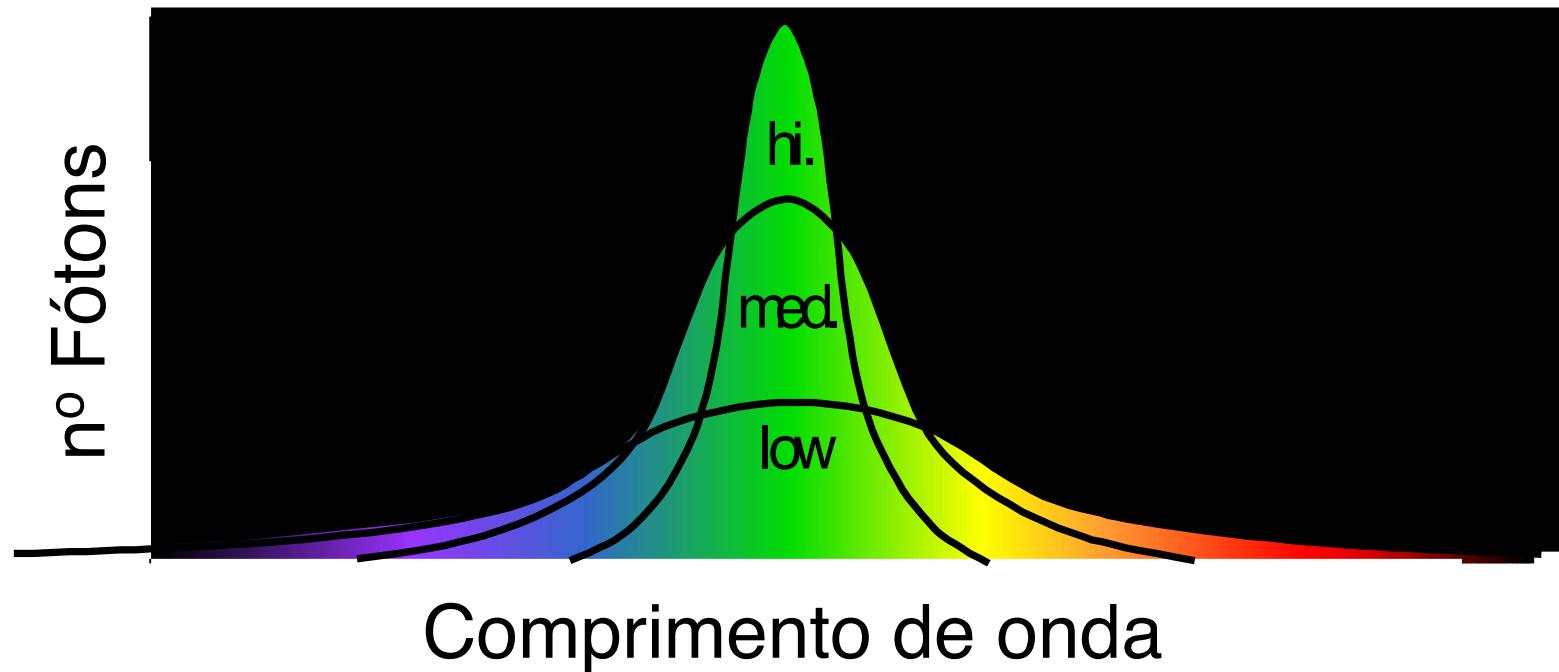
HSV: relação com a física

Média \longleftrightarrow Hue



HSV: relação com a física

Variância \longleftrightarrow Saturação



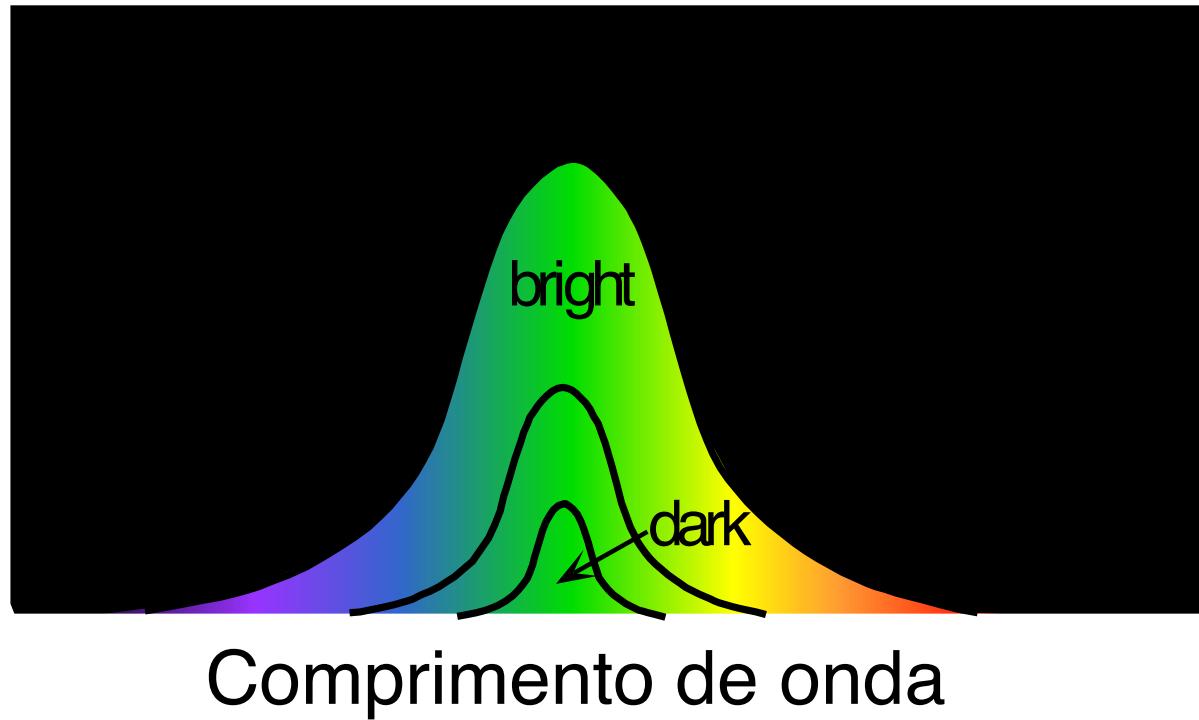
HSV: relação com a física

Área



Brilho

nº Fótons



**Se você precisasse descartar
informação, você descartaria
luminância ou crominância?**

Imagen colorida: HSV



Crominância

Slide by James Hays

Imagen colorida: HSV



Luminância (Intensidade, valor)

Slide by James Hays

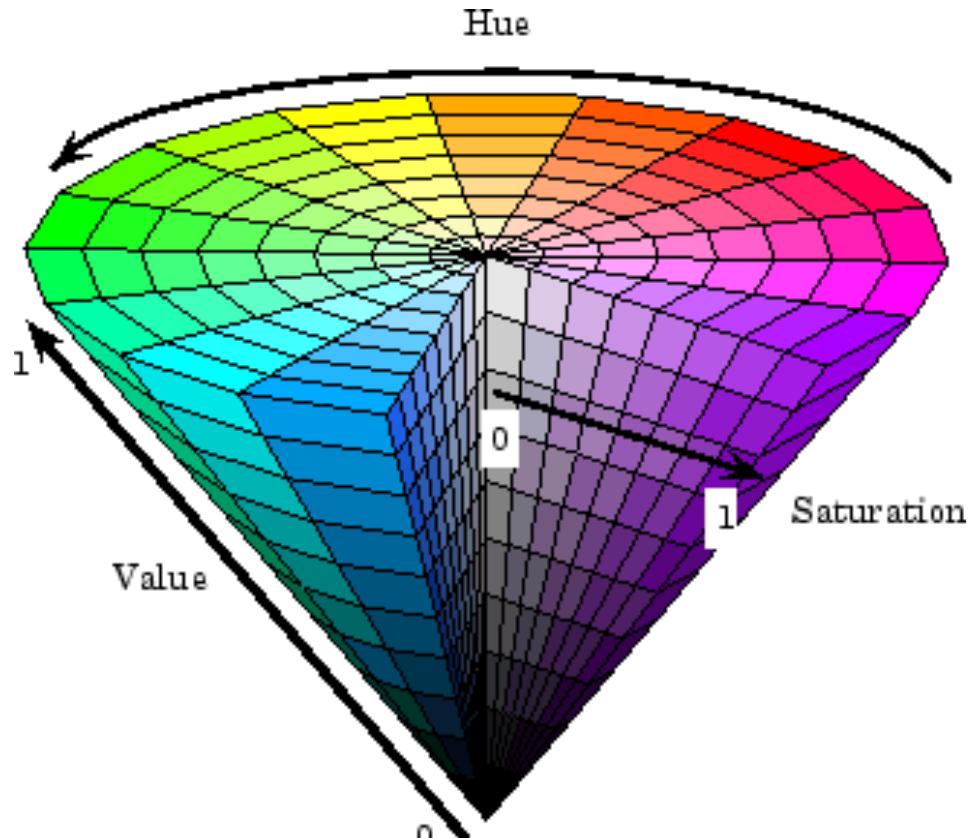
Imagen colorida: HSV



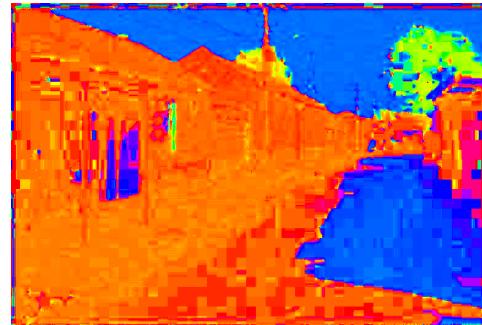
Imagen original

Slide by James Hays

Imagen colorida: HSV



Mais intuitivo



H
($S=1, V=1$)



S
($H=1, V=1$)



V
($H=1, S=0$)

Padrão CIE



Espaços de cores

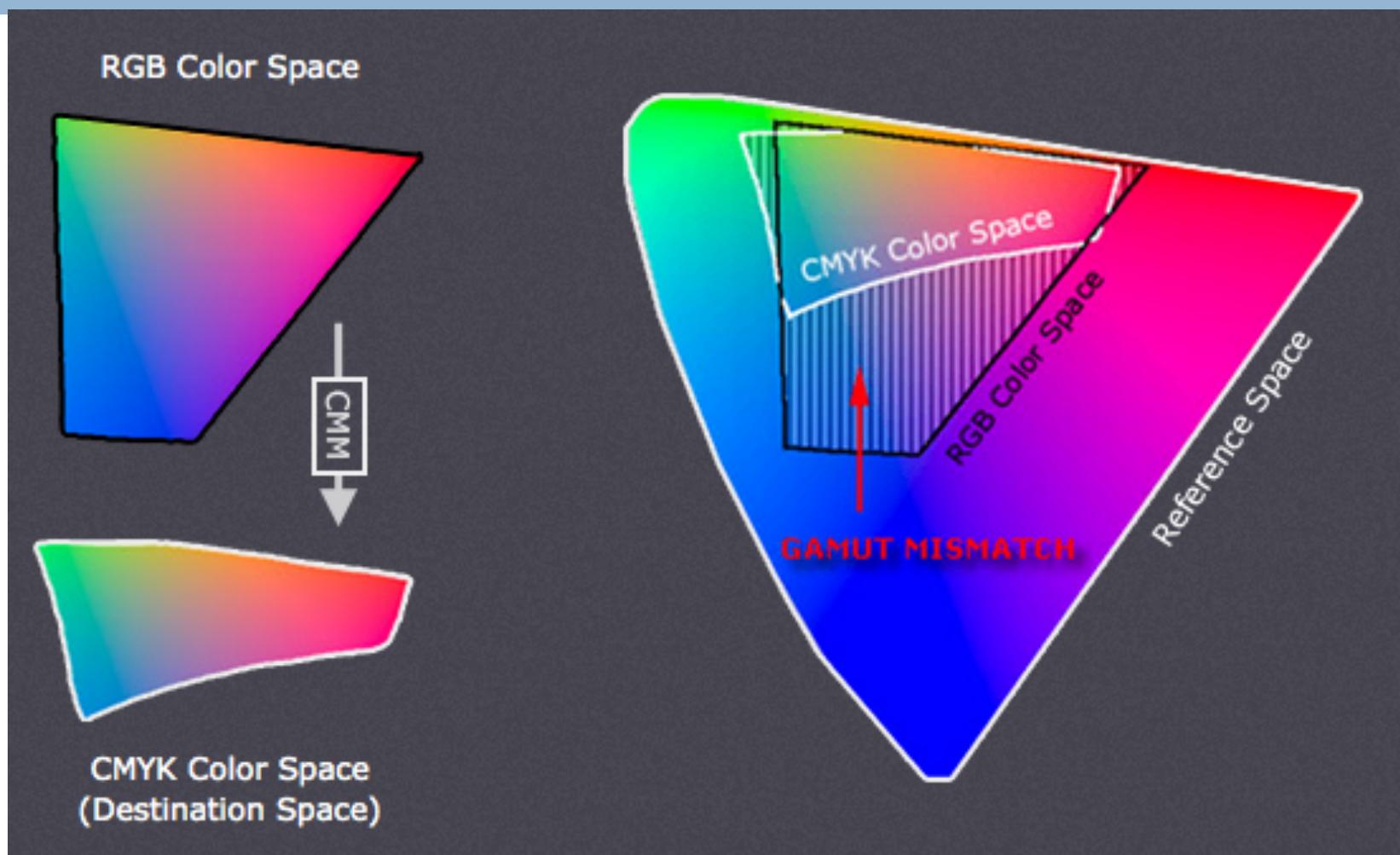


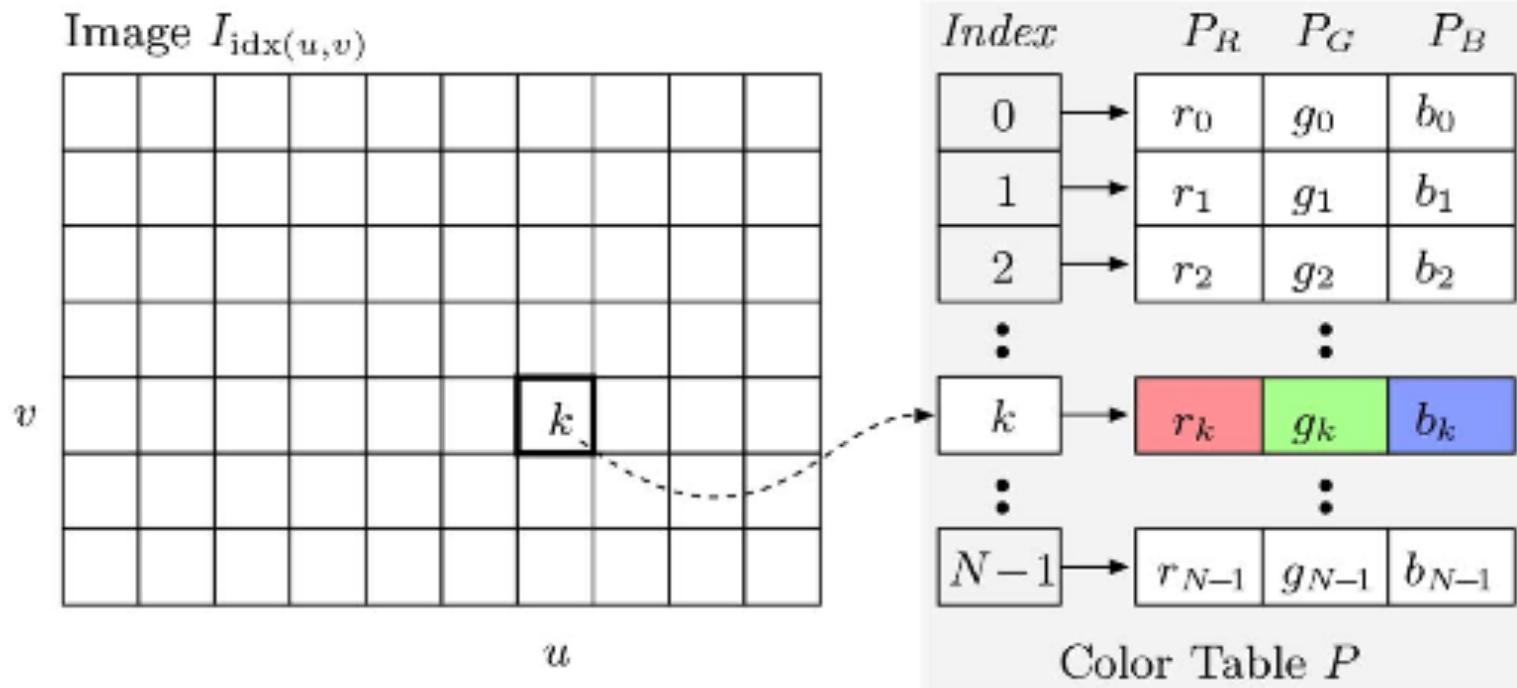
Imagen colorida

- True color = 24 bits/cor
- Deep color = 30/36/48 bits/cor
- Como eu posso armazenar uma imagem digital colorida sem precisar armazenar 3 matrizes (bandas)?

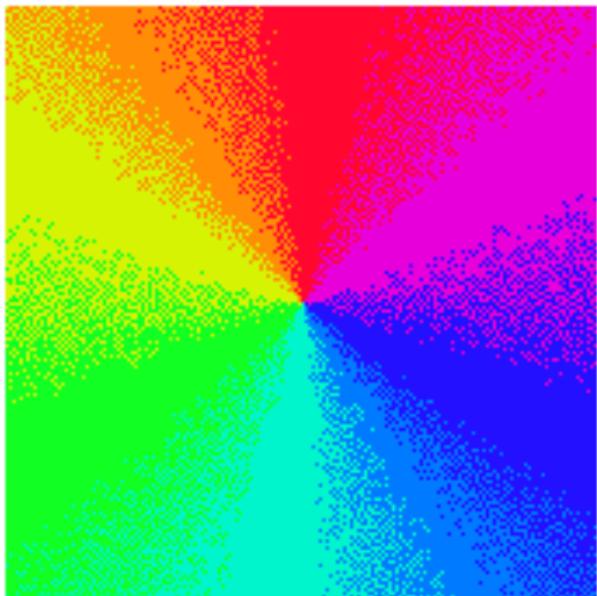
True color x Color table

- True color: o pixel contém a intensidade em nível de cinza (ou a cor) que deve ser usada para visualizar a imagem
- Color table: o pixel contém um índice de uma tabela de cores (look-up table = LUT). Cada entrada da LUT pode conter 1 ou mais elementos
- LUT = color palette = colormap

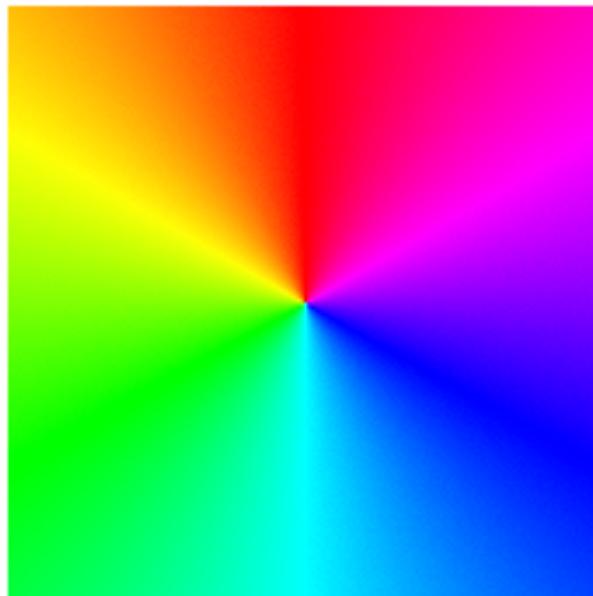
Look-up Table (LUT)



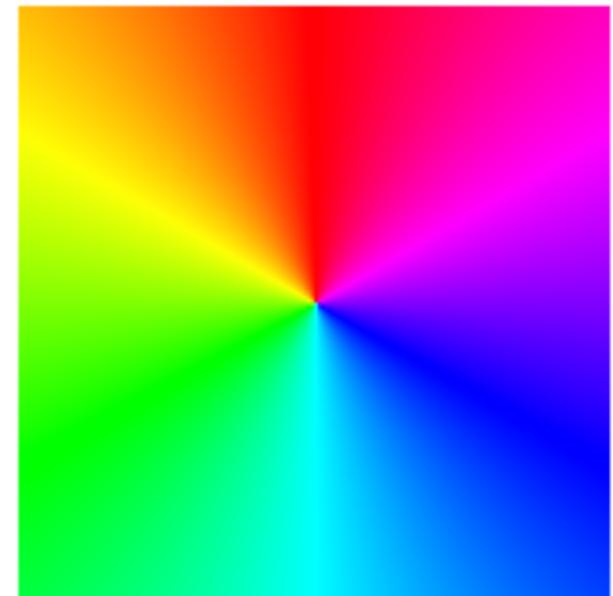
Look up table



4-bits



8-bits



24-bits

Web safe colors

Many systems restrict themselves to 256 Internet "safe" colors for simplicity and ease of generation.

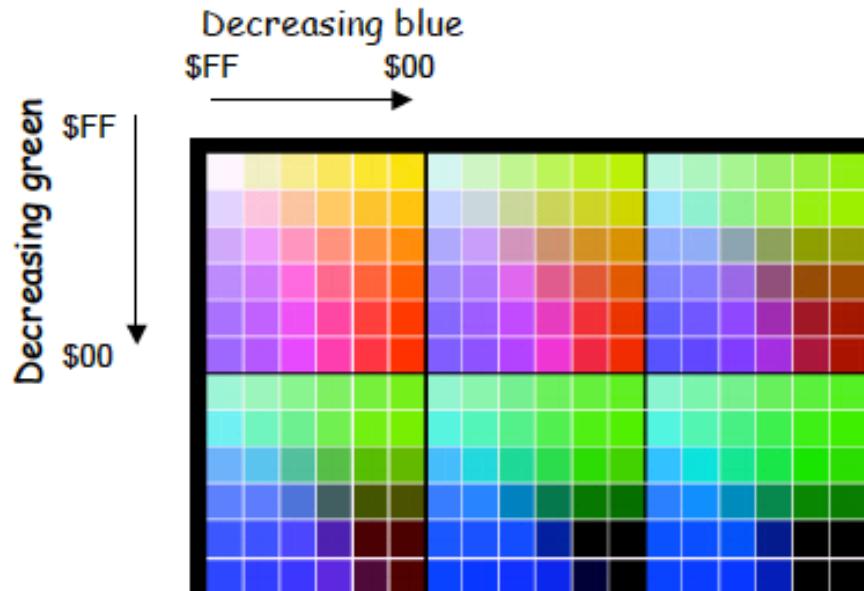
Red coordinate values

\$FF	\$CC	\$99
\$66	\$33	\$00

There are six safe grays.

Number System	Color Equivalents						
Hex	00	33	66	99	CC	FF	
Decimal	0	51	102	153	204	255	

TABLE 6.1
Valid values of each RGB component in a safe color.



000000	111111	222222	333333	444444	555555	666666	777777	888888	999999	AAAAAA	BBBBBB	CCCCCC	DDDDDD	EEEEEE	FFFFFF

a
b

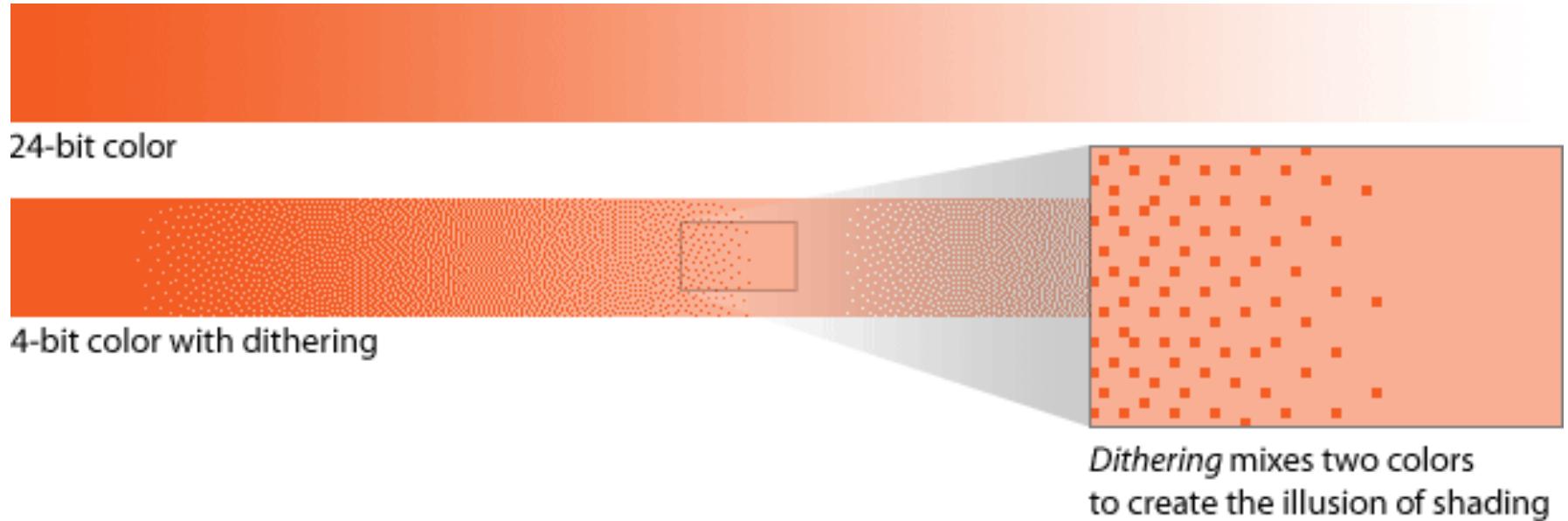
FIGURE 6.10
(a) The 216 safe RGB colors.
(b) All the grays in the 256-color RGB system (grays that are part of the safe color group are shown underlined).

Exemplo

#2468A0 = ?

- Red = $24_H = 36_{10}$
- Green = $68_H = 104_{10}$
- Blue = $A0_H = 160_{10}$

Dithering



- Evita cortornos de quantização
- Introduz perturbação aleatória

Dithering: exemplo



Original Image

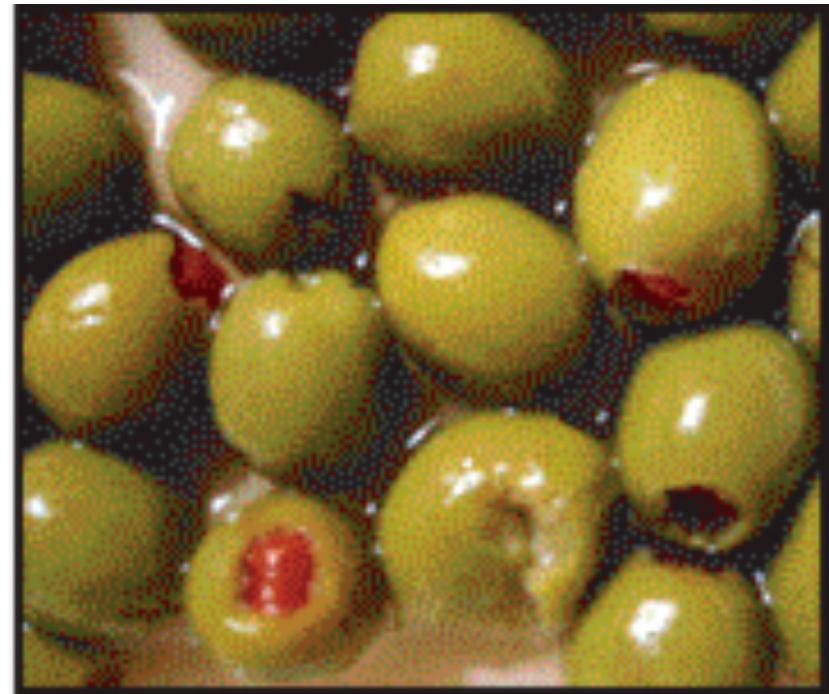
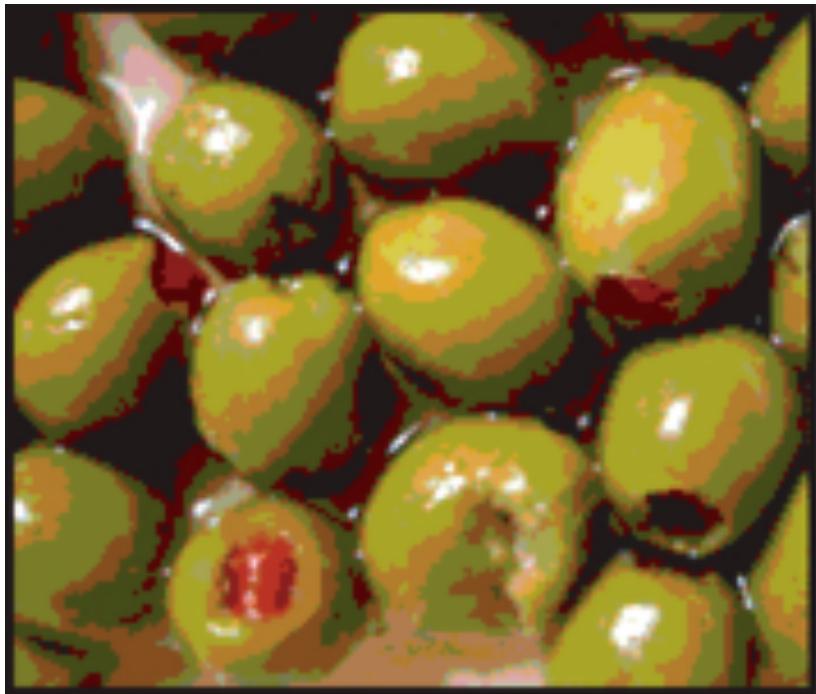


GIF without dithering

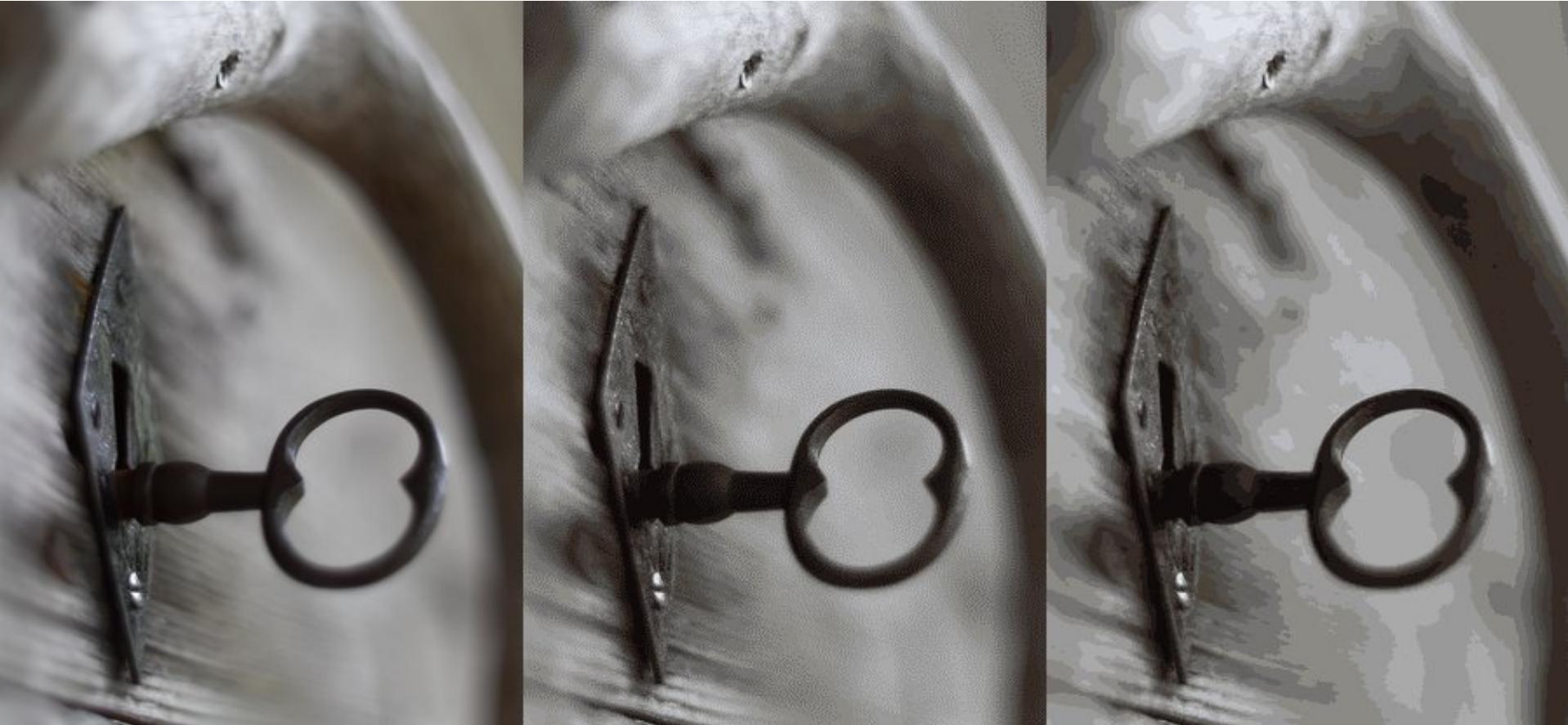


GIF with dithering

Dithering: exemplo

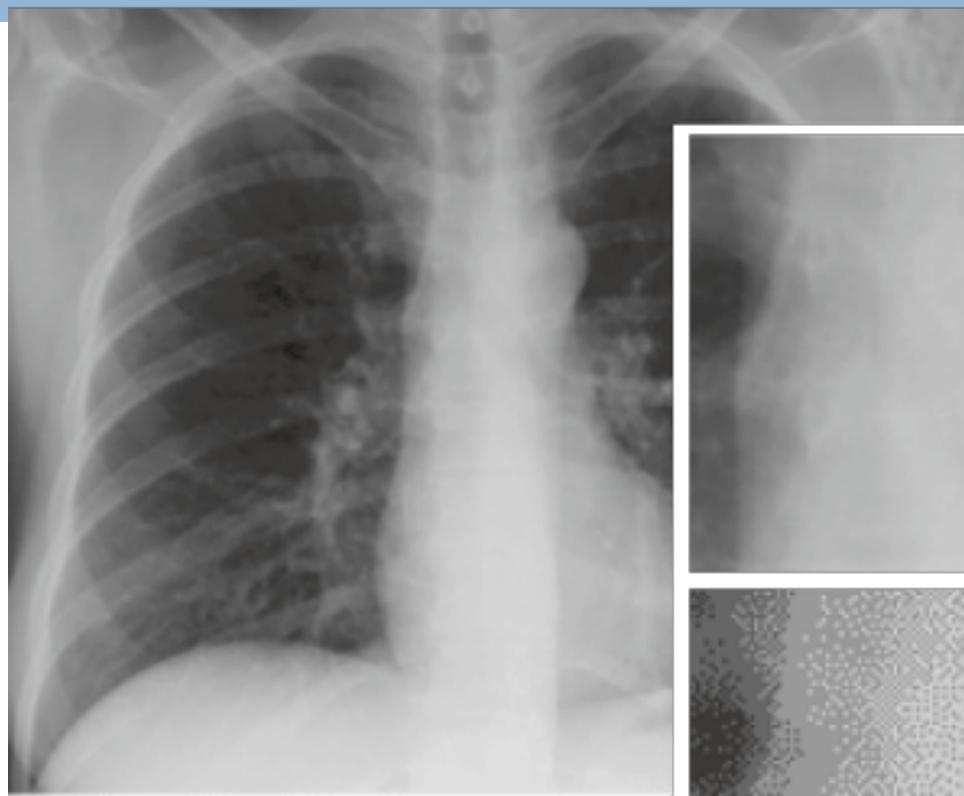


Dithering: exemplo



Dithering: exemplo

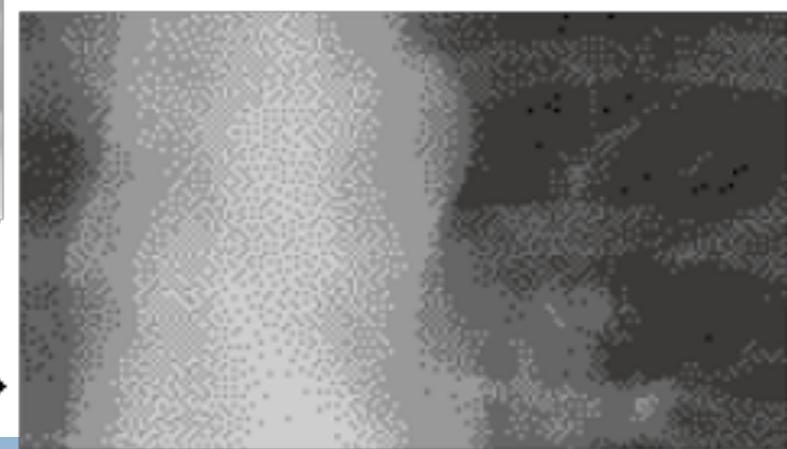
Original full-tone image



Detail of original image



Dithered image shows loss of tone and loss of image detail



RGB → Níveis de cinza

Original image



Lightness



Average



RGB → HSI

$$I = \frac{1}{3}(R + G + B)$$

$$S = 1 - \frac{3}{R + G + B} \min(R, G, B)$$

$$H = \begin{cases} \theta & \text{if } B \leq G \\ 360 - \theta & \text{if } B > G \end{cases}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\frac{1}{2}[(R-G)+(R-B)]}{\sqrt{(R-G)^2+(R-B)(G-B)}} \right\}$$

HSI → RGB

$$B = I(1 - S)$$

$$R = I \left[1 + \frac{S \cos H}{\cos(60^\circ - H)} \right]$$

$$G = 3I - (R + B)$$

Realce por Falsa Cor

- Usa um conjunto de cores para destacar certas regiões de interesse
- Não representam as cores da imagem no mundo real
 - Muito usada em imagens multiespectrais
 - 3 bandas espectrais são selecionadas e combinadas no sistema RGB
 - Próprias bandas RGB podem ser embaralhadas

Falsa Cor: exemplo



Figura 4.9 - Composição colorida de imagens TM-5, área de Brasília, D.F.: (a) natural (canal B → banda 1; canal G → banda 2; Canal R → banda 3); (b) falsa cor (canal B → banda 3; canal G → banda 4; Canal R → banda 5).

Falsa Cor: exemplo



© Paul Illsley (www.paulillsley.com)



© Paul Illsley (www.paulillsley.com)

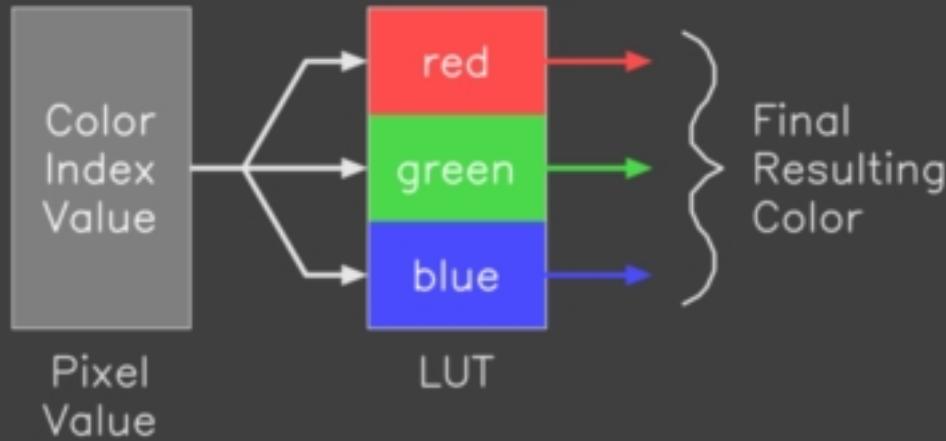
- Falsa cor usando banda infra-vermelha
 - Banda 1 (R) = infra-vermelho
 - Banda 3 (B) = G
 - banda 2 (G) = R

Transformação Pseudocor

- Converte uma imagem em nível de cinza em uma imagem colorida
- Também conhecida por fatiamento por densidade
- Útil quando a imagem original possui vários objetos de interesse com pouca variação de níveis de cinza entre si

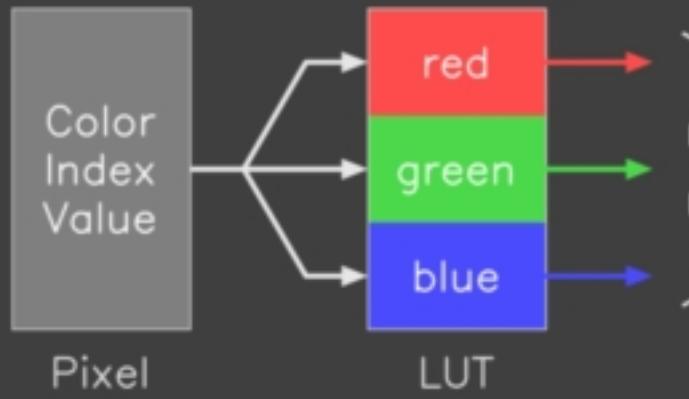
Transformação Pseudocor

Pseudo Color



Transformação Pseudocor

Pseudo Color



A 4x3 grid of pixel values representing a small image. The values are:

0	27	255
38	66	104
97	187	39

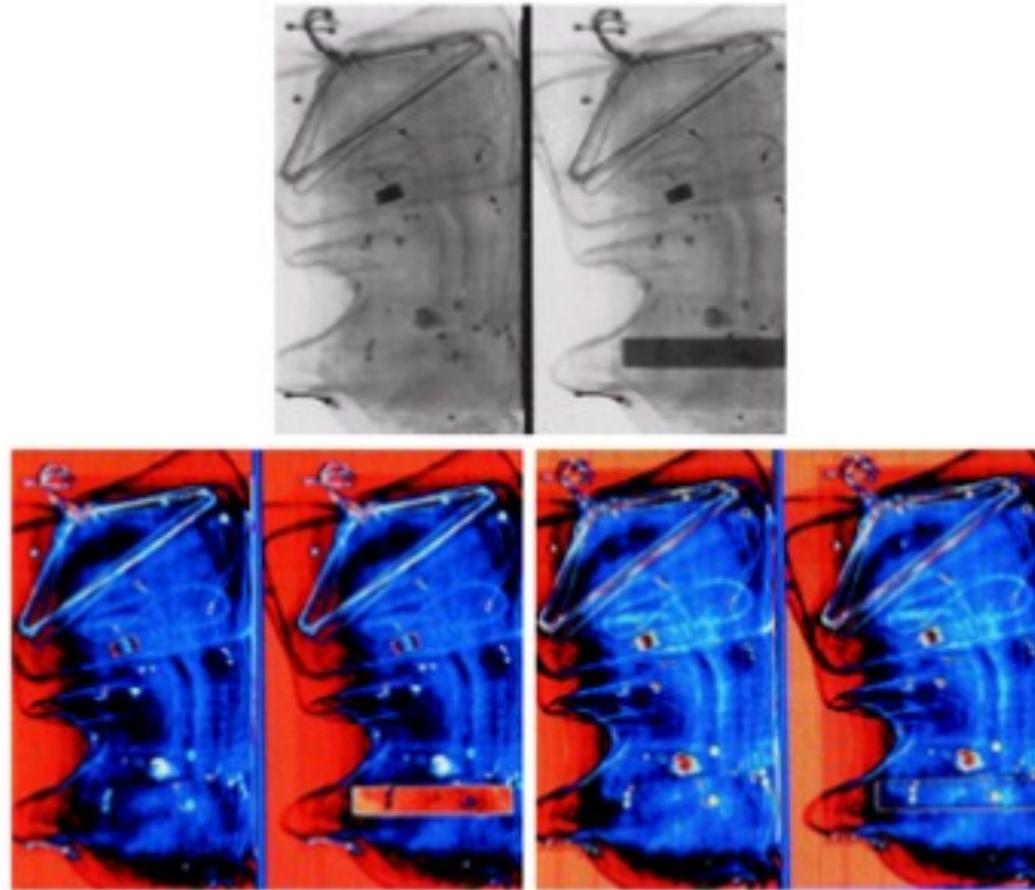
A 12x4 grid of color values for a Look-Up Table (LUT). The columns represent Red, Green, Blue, and Alpha (transparency). The values are:

60	36	255	0
61	36	255	85
62	36	255	170
63	36	255	255
64	73	0	0
65	73	0	85
66	73	0	170
67	73	0	255
68	73	36	0
69	73	36	85

Final Color

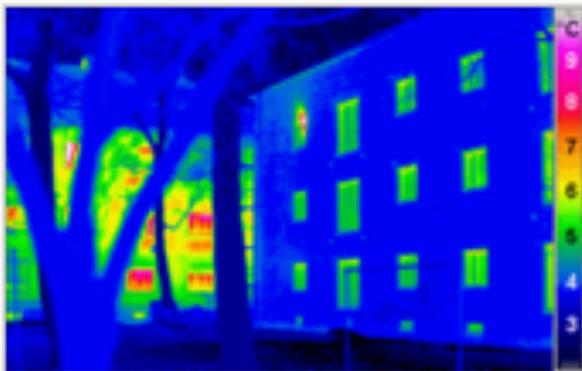


Transformação Pseudocor



Pseudocor x temperatura

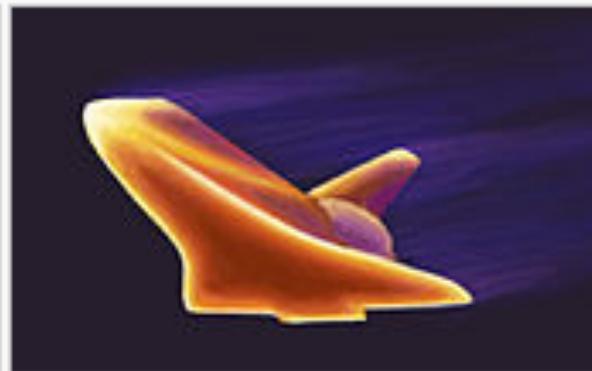
Examples of encoding temperature with pseudo color:



Thermogram of a "passive house" in the foreground and a traditional building in the background. Please note the color to temperature key on the right.



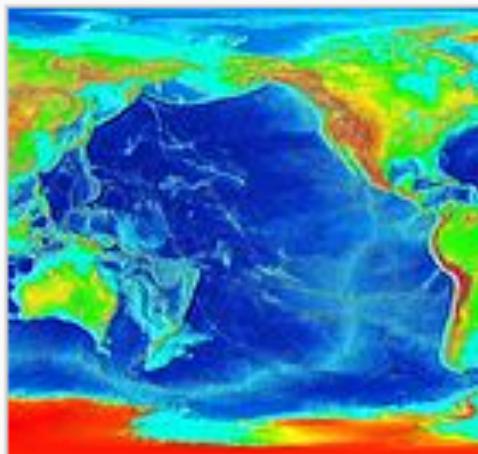
Thermal image of a steam locomotive using pseudocolor encoding – yellow/white indicates hot and red/violet indicates cool.



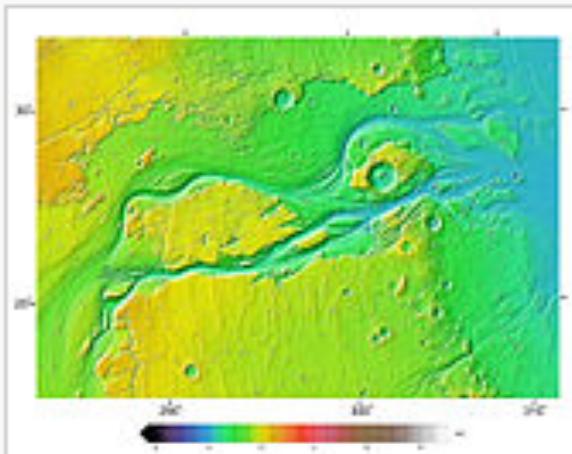
This pseudocolor image shows the results of a computer simulation of temperatures during Space Shuttle reentry. Areas reaching 3,000 °F (1,650 °C) can be seen in yellow.

Pseudocolor x altitude

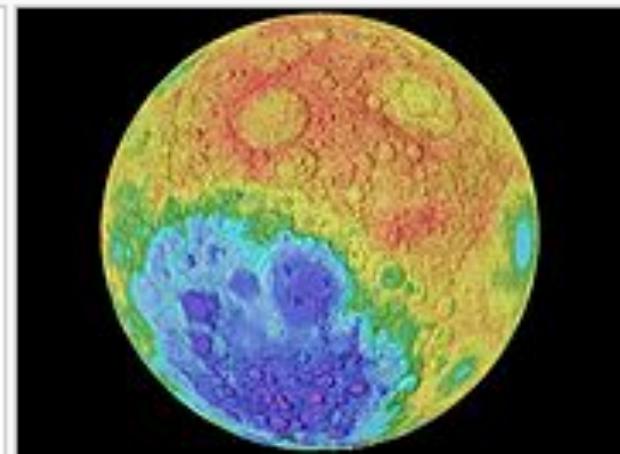
Examples of encoding elevation with pseudo color:



An elevation map of the [Pacific Ocean](#), showing ocean floor in shades of blue and land in greens and browns.

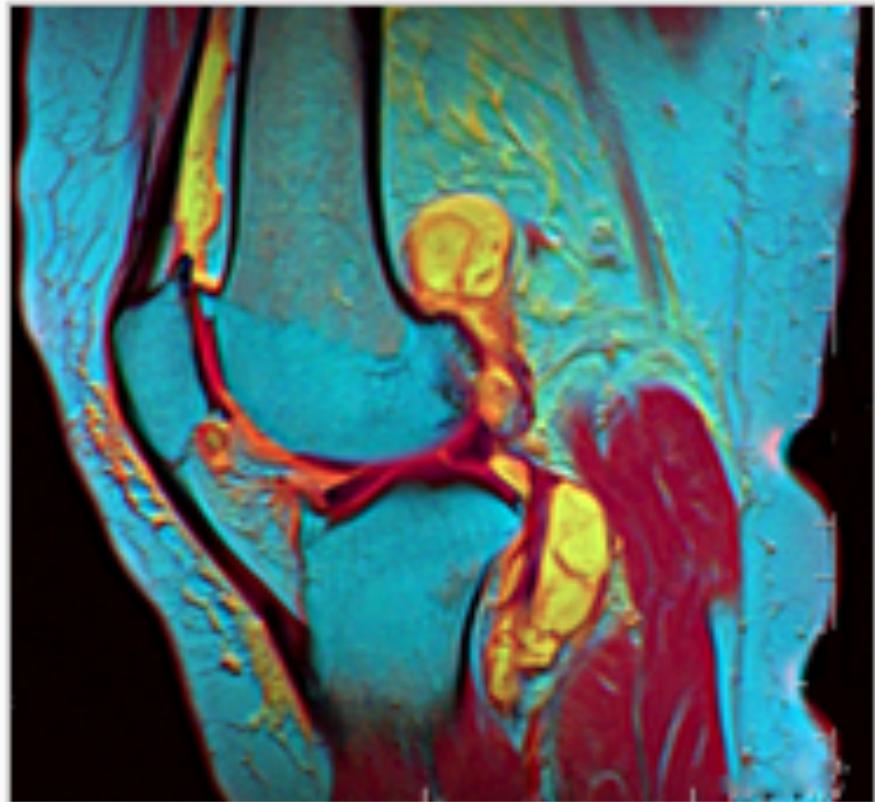
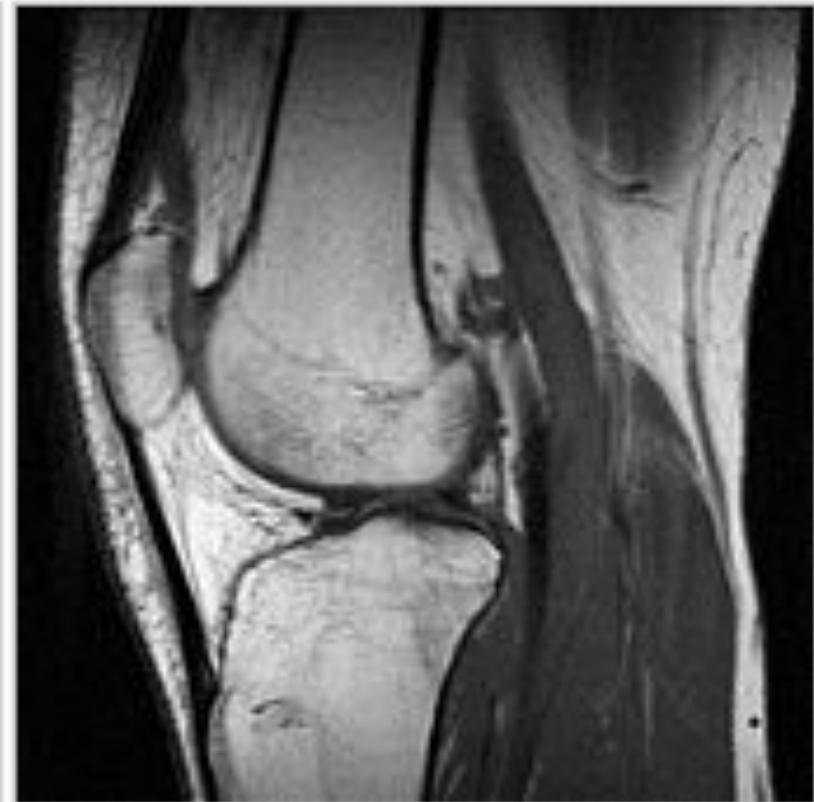


This color-coded elevation relief map indicates the result of floods on [Mars](#). Please note the color to elevation key on the bottom.



The [Moon](#) with hypsometric tints of red for the highest points and purple for the lowest.

Pseudocor x tecidos



Links interessantes

- <http://web.forret.com/tools/color.asp?R=36&G=104&B=160>
- <http://html-color-codes.info/>