

# 第七章 彩色图像处理



#### 运用颜色受两个因素的推动:

- 1、颜色是强有力的描绘子。
- 2、人类可以辨别几千种颜色色调和亮度,这一点对人工图像分析非常重要。
- 彩色图像处理分为两个领域:
  - 1、伪彩色图像处理
  - 2、真彩色图像处理

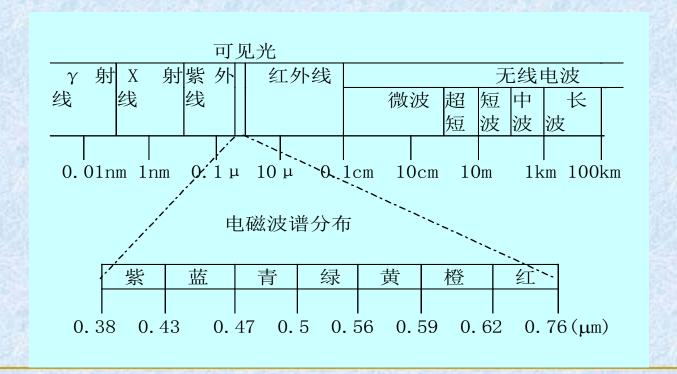


# 一、彩色基础

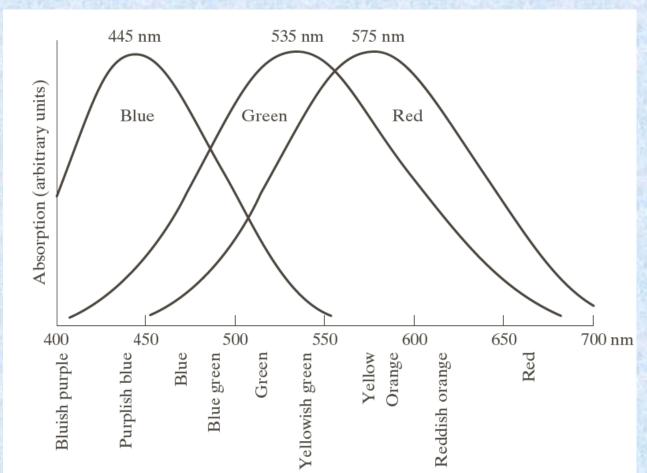




# 彩色光源的基本量: 辐射率、光强、亮度。







Absorption of light by the red, green, and blue cones in the human eye as a function of wavelength.

注意没有单一的颜色可称为红色, 绿色或蓝色



区别颜色的特性是亮度、色调和色饱和度。亮度是色

彩明亮的概念,色调是光波混合中与主波长有关的属性,

表示观察者接受的主要颜色,饱和度与所加白光数量成反

比。形成任何特殊颜色需要的红绿蓝的量称作三色值,分

别表示为X,Y和Z。

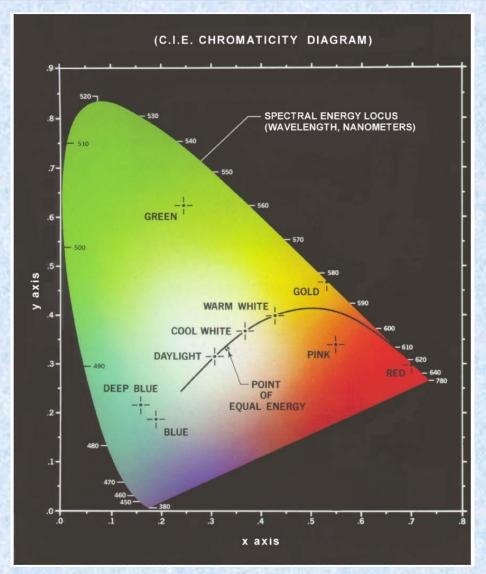
$$x = \frac{X}{X + Y + Z}$$
$$y = \frac{Y}{X + Y + Z}$$

$$z = \frac{Z}{X + Y + Z}$$

$$x + y + z = 1$$



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#### 色度图

等能量点的饱和度为 0, 边界任何点都是全 饱和越靠近等能量点 饱和越低 (x-R, y-G)



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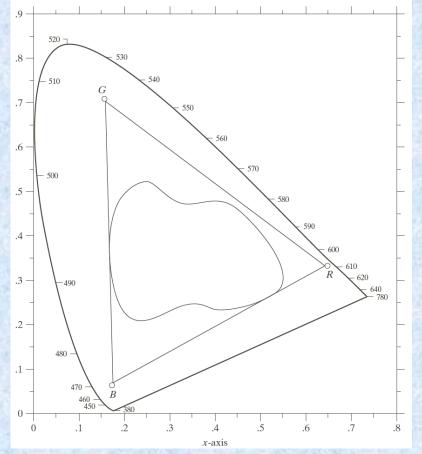


FIGURE 6.6

Typical color gamut of color monitors (triangle) and color printing devices (irregular region).

观察上图可得到什么结论?

三个单一原色无法获得所有颜色



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# 二、彩色模型

彩色模型的用途是在某些标准下用通常可接受的方式简化彩色规范,大多是面向硬件的。

RGB彩色模型

针对彩色监示器和视频摄像机。

CMY和CMYK模型

针对彩色打印机。

HSI彩色模型

更符合人描述和解释颜色的方式。

什么是原色、二次色、混合色

注意区分光原色和颜料原色

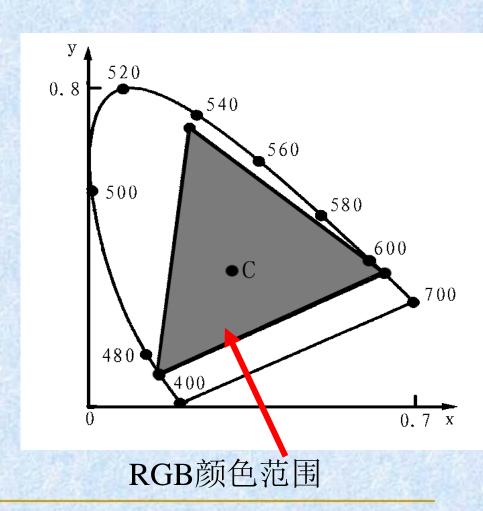


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#### RGB彩色模型

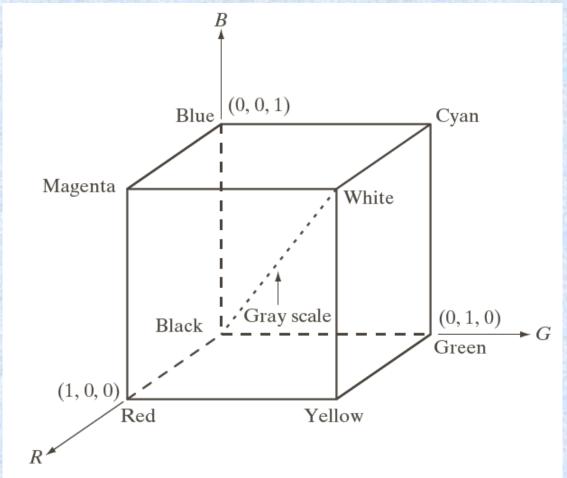


RGB加色系统





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注意顶点和虚线





24bit真彩色立方体 真彩色的概念

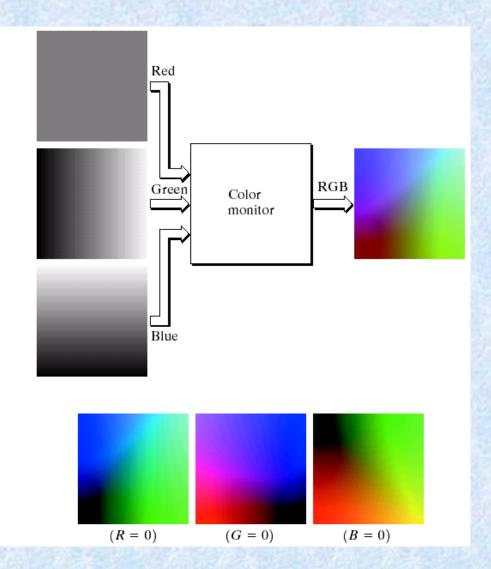


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#### FIGURE 6.9

(a) Generating the RGB image of the cross-sectional color plane (127, G, B). (b) The three hidden surface planes in the color cube of Fig. 6.8.





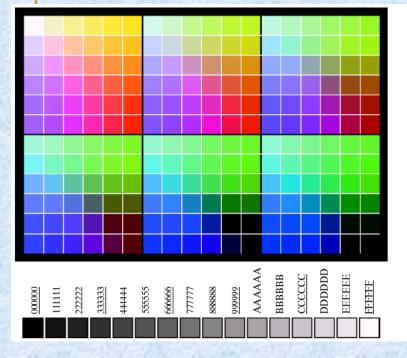
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安全色(稳定色):颜色可用任何真实系统再现。 稳定色也由R, G, B构成,但每个分量只有6种取值(每通道 256种中取6种),稳定色共216种

	值						
数制系统			彩	Œ	值		
16 进制	00	33	66		99	CC	FF
10进制	0	51	102		153	204	255



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#### 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).

注意灰度部分,并不是所有灰度都能取到

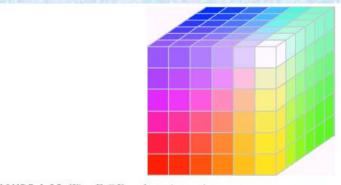


FIGURE 6.11 The RGB safe-color cube.

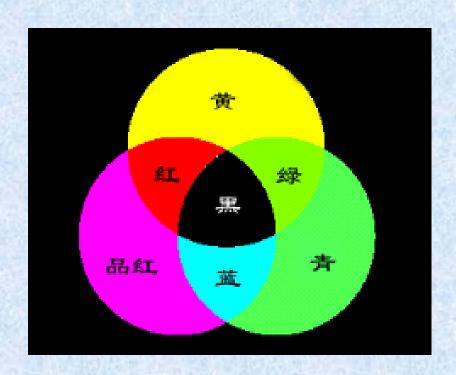


### CMY和CMYK模型

青(C)、深红(M)和黄色(Y)是颜料的颜色。在纸上沉积颜料的设备,要求输入CMY数据或在内部做RGB到CMY的转换。在三原色基础上再加上黑色,产生CMYK。

$$\begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$



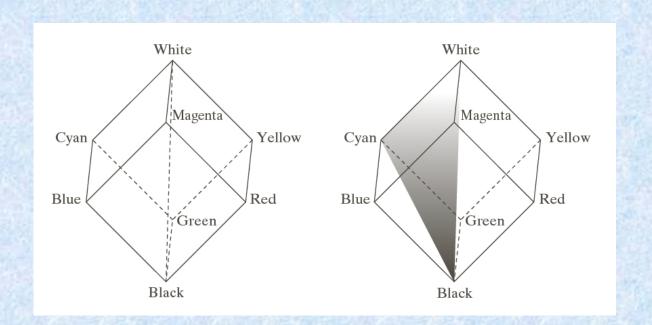


减法系统



### HSI彩色模型

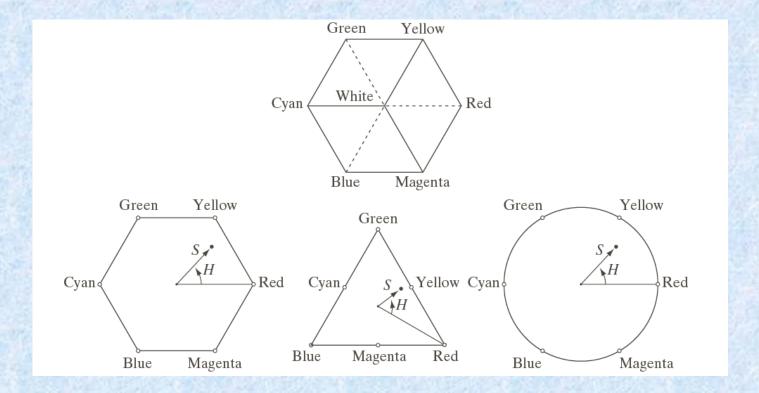
RGB、CMY不能很好地适应人解释的颜色。 HSI(色调、饱和度和强度)可在彩色图像中携带的彩色 信息里消去强度分量的影响。



#### a b

FIGURE 6.12 Conceptual relationships between the RGB and HSI color models.



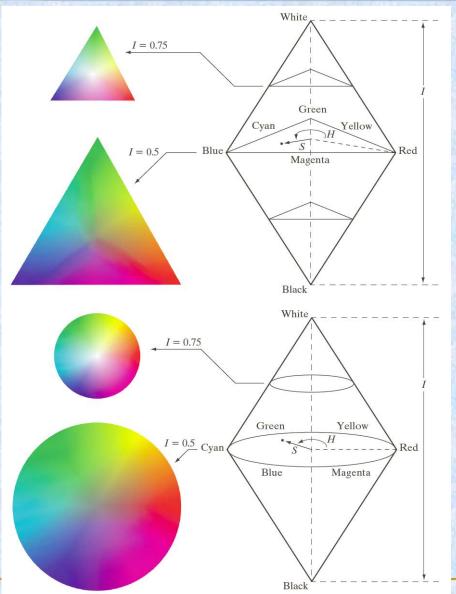


a b c d

**FIGURE 6.13** Hue and saturation in the HSI color model. The dot is an arbitrary color point. The angle from the red axis gives the hue, and the length of the vector is the saturation. The intensity of all colors in any of these planes is given by the position of the plane on the vertical intensity axis.



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a b

FIGURE 6.14 The HSI color model based on (a) triangular and (b) circular color planes. The triangles and circles are perpendicular to the vertical intensity axis.



### RGB到HSI的转换:

$$I = (R + G + B)/3;$$

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

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left[ \frac{0.5[(R - G) + (R - B)]}{\sqrt{(R - G)^2 + (R - B)(G - B)}} \right],$$

$$H = \begin{cases} \theta, G \ge B; \\ 2\pi - \theta, G \le B. \end{cases}$$







#### HSI到RGB的转换:

$$0^{\circ} \le H \le 120^{\circ}, R = \frac{I}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ 1 + \frac{S \cos(H)}{\cos(60^{\circ} - H)} \right],$$

$$B = \frac{I}{\sqrt{3}}(1-S), G = \sqrt{3}I - R - B;$$

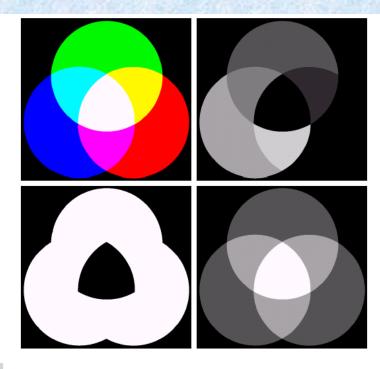
$$120^{\circ} \le H \le 240^{\circ}, R = \frac{I}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ 1 + \frac{S \cos(H - 120^{\circ})}{\cos(180^{\circ} - H)} \right],$$

$$B = \frac{I}{\sqrt{3}}(1-S), G = \sqrt{3}I - R - B;$$

$$240^{\circ} \le H \le 360^{\circ}, R = \frac{I}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ 1 + \frac{S\cos(H - 240^{\circ})}{\cos(300^{\circ} - H)} \right],$$

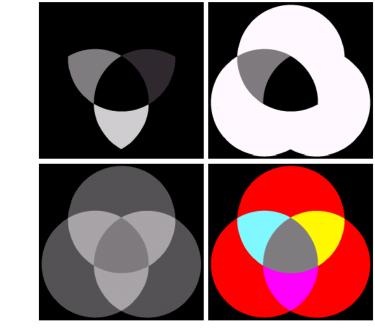
$$B = \frac{I}{\sqrt{3}}(1-S), G = \sqrt{3}I - R - B$$





a b c d

**FIGURE 6.16** (a) RGB image and the components of its corresponding HSI image: (b) hue, (c) saturation, and (d) intensity.



a b c d

**FIGURE 6.17** (a)–(c) Modified HSI component images. (d) Resulting RGB image. (See Fig. 6.16 for the original HSI images.)

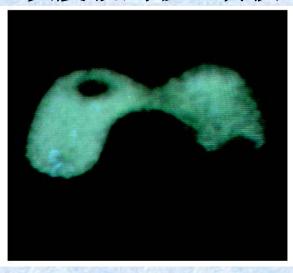


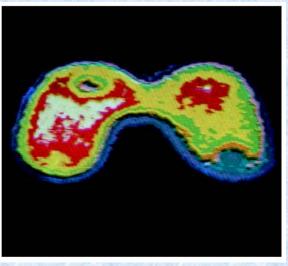
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### 三、伪彩色处理

伪彩色处理是根据特定的准则对灰度值赋以彩色的 处理,主要应用是为了人目视观察和解释一幅图像或序 列图像中的灰度目标。

> 强度分层 灰度级到彩色转换



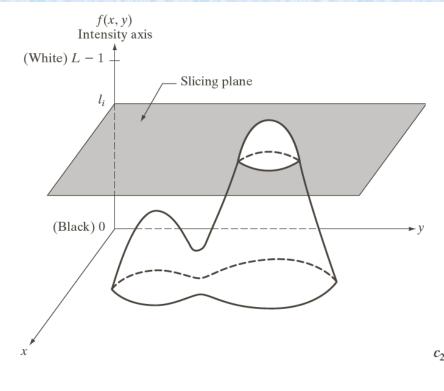


彩超

图 6.20 (a) Picker 甲状腺模型的单色图像,(b)强度分为 8 个彩色的结果(Oak Ridge 国家实验室仪器与控制分部提供)

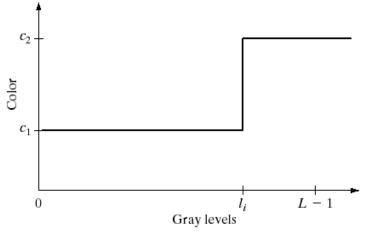


#### 强度分层



#### FIGURE 6.18

Geometric interpretation of the intensity-slicing technique.



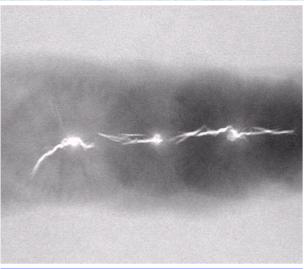
**FIGURE 6.19** An alternative representation of the intensity-slicing technique.

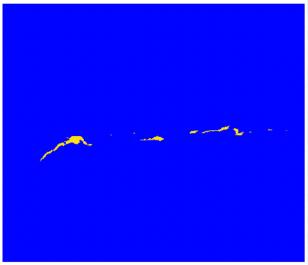


a b

#### FIGURE 6.21

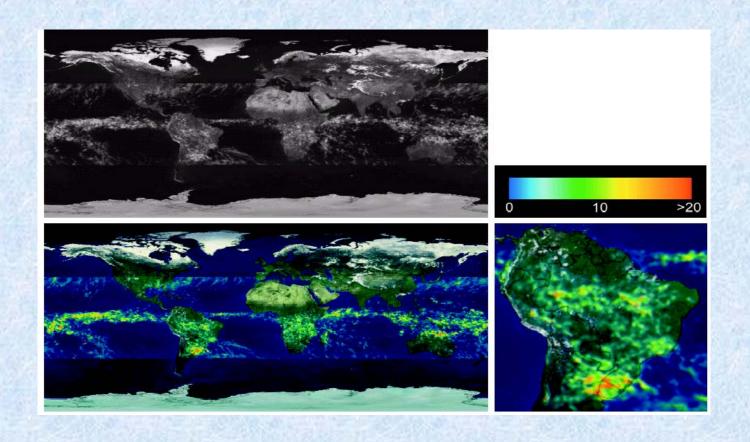
(a) Monochrome X-ray image of a weld. (b) Result of color coding. (Original image courtesy of X-TEK Systems, Ltd.)







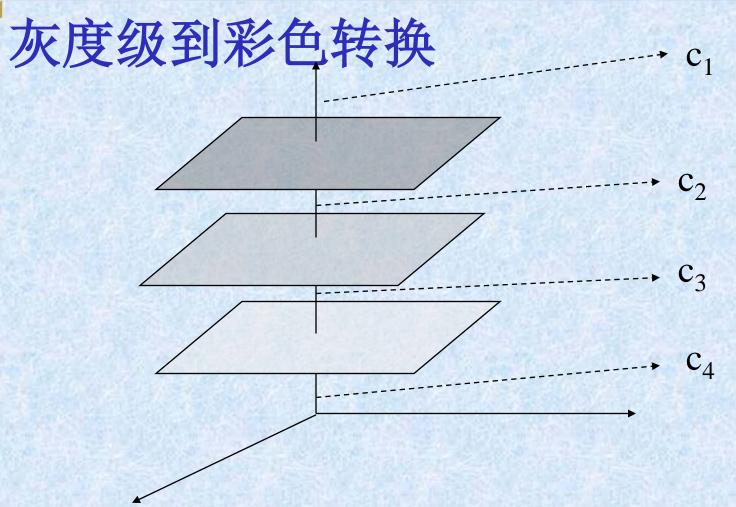
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(a)强度与月平均降雨相对应的灰度图像,(b)对强度值赋予的 图 6.22 彩色,(c)彩色编码图像,(d)南美区域的放大图(NASA提供)

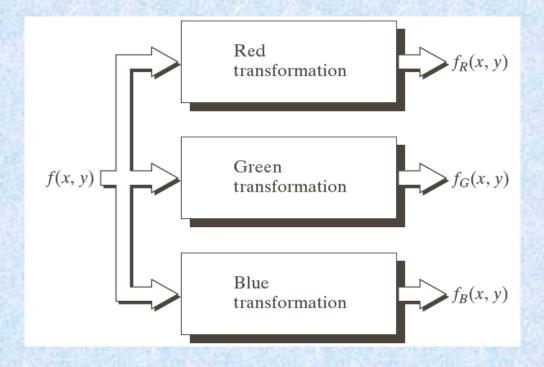


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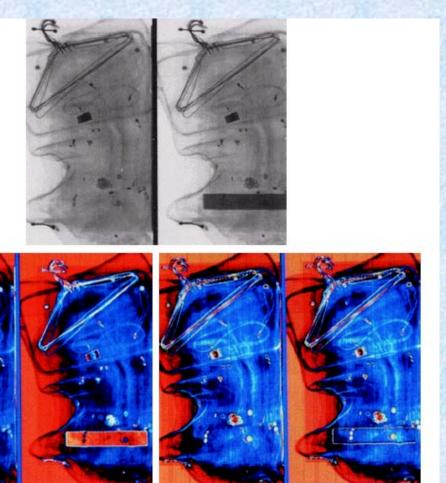
#### FIGURE 6.23

Functional block diagram for pseudocolor image processing.  $f_R$ ,  $f_G$ , and  $f_B$  are fed into the corresponding red, green, and blue inputs of an RGB color monitor.

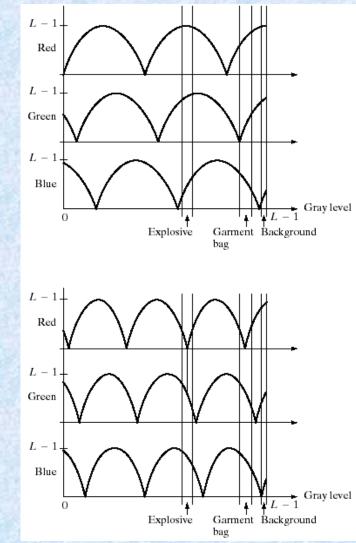
对任何输入像素的灰度执行3个独立的变换。然后合成



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注意相位和频率





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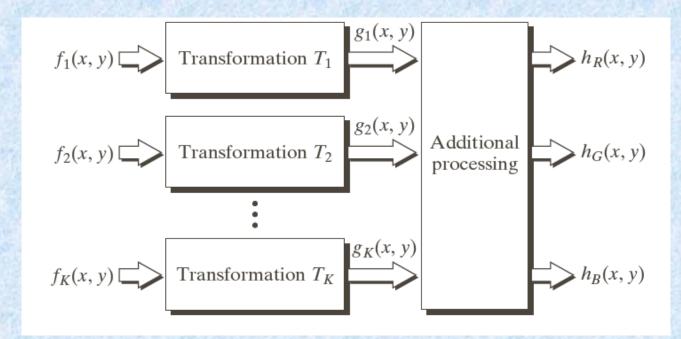


FIGURE 6.26 A pseudocolor coding approach used when several monochrome images are available.

不同传感器单色图像合成彩色图像 可以让人感知到不可见光谱成为可能



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木星传感图像 中存在肉眼不 可见的谱范围。 在(b)中, 亮红色表示从 活化的火山所 喷出的物质, 周围黄色物质 是陈旧的硫沉 积物质。



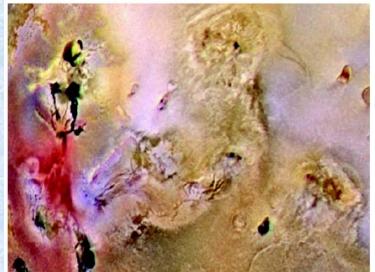
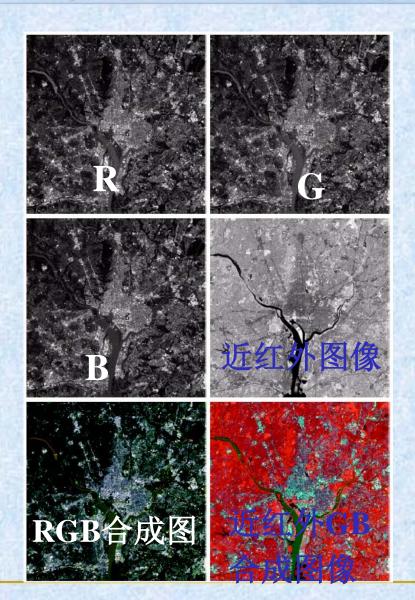


FIGURE 6.28
(a) Pseudocolor rendition of Jupiter Moon Io.
(b) A close-up.
(Courtesy of NASA.)



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红外波段对 场景中的生 物分量有较 强反应。





# 四、全彩色图像处理基础

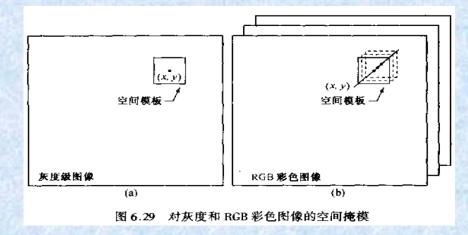
全彩色图像处理研究分为两大类:

- 分别处理每一分量图像。
- 直接对彩色像素处理。



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$$c = \begin{bmatrix} c_R \\ c_G \\ c_B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$



$$c(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} c_R(x, y) \\ c_G(x, y) \\ c_B(x, y) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R(x, y) \\ G(x, y) \\ B(x, y) \end{bmatrix}$$



## 五、彩色变换

#### 变换公式

$$g(x, y) = T[f(x, y)]$$

$$g(x, y) = kf(x, y)$$

$$S_i = T_i(r_1, r_2, ...r_n)$$



### 假设要改进图像的亮度,

- > 对于RGB图像, 3个分量都必须进行变换:
- > s<sub>i</sub>=kr<sub>i</sub> i=1, 2, 3
- ▶ 对于HSI彩色空间,可以进行变换 s3=kr3
- ➤ CMY空间和RGB空间类似。 s<sub>i</sub>=kr<sub>i</sub>+(1-k)





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Full color

### **CMYK**

**RGB** 

**HSI** 



Cyan



Magenta



Yellow



Black



Red



Green



Blue



Hue



Saturation



Intensity



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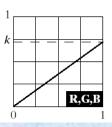
#### a b c d e

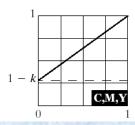
#### FIGURE 6.31

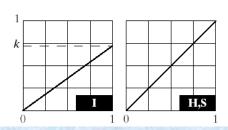
Adjusting the intensity of an image using color transformations. (a) Original image. (b) Result of decreasing its intensity by 30% (i.e., letting k = 0.7). (c)-(e) The required RGB, CMY, and HSI transformation functions. (Original image courtesy of MedData Interactive.)









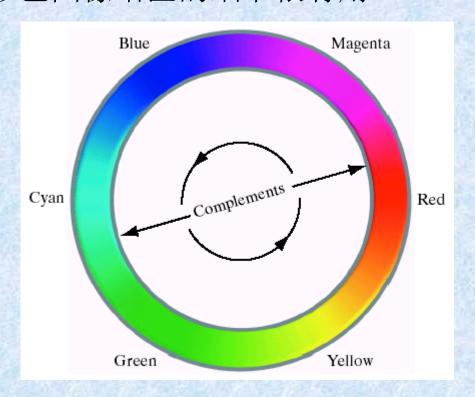


用彩色变换调整图像亮度。(a)原像,(b)减少亮度 30% 图 6.31 的结果(k=0.7), $(c)\sim(e)$ 所要求的RGB,CMY和 HSI 变换函数(图像由 MedData Interactive提供)



## 补色

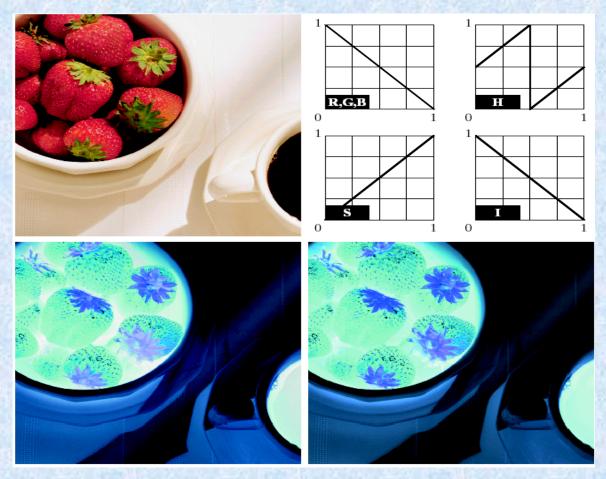
与一种色调直接对立的另一种色调称为补色。补色对于增强嵌在彩色图像暗区的细节很有用





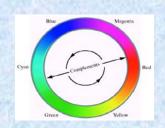
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RGB补色

近似的HIS补色



RGB补色 变换函数 不能单独 从HIS空 间等效计 算!



## 彩色分层

突出图像中特殊的彩色区域对其周围分离出目标物是非常有用的。基本思路如下:

- 1、显示感兴趣的颜色以便从背景中将其分离。
- 2、像模板那样使用由彩色定义的区域,以便进一步 处理。

$$s_{i} = \begin{cases} 0.5 & \left[ \left| r_{j} - a_{j} \right| > \frac{W}{2} \right]_{any1 \leq j \leq n,} i = 1, 2, ..., n \\ r_{i} & \text{ if } M \end{cases}$$

$$s_{i} = \begin{cases} 0.5 & \sum_{j=1}^{n} (r_{j} - a_{j})^{2} > R_{0}^{2} \quad i = 1, 2, ..., n \\ r_{i} & \text{ if } M \end{cases}$$





#### a b

**FIGURE 6.34** Color-slicing transformations that detect (a) reds within an RGB cube of width W=0.2549 centered at (0.6863, 0.1608, 0.1922), and (b) reds within an RGB sphere of radius 0.1765 centered at the same point. Pixels outside the cube and sphere were replaced by color (0.5, 0.5, 0.5).



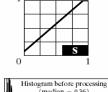


### 直方图处理

$$s_k = T(r_k) = \sum_{j=0}^k p_r(r_j) = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{n_j}{n}$$

原图







equalization (followed by saturation adjustment) in the HSI color space.

处理前,大量 暗彩色处理后 的直方图





均衡强度 分量的结果





增加图像的饱和度 因为强度改变影响 图像的彩色状态



# 六、平滑和尖锐化

彩色图像平滑

彩色图像尖锐化



## 彩色图像平滑

令S<sub>xy</sub>表示在RGB彩色图像中定义一个中心在(x,y)的邻域的坐标集,在该邻域中RGB分量的平均值为

$$\overline{c}(x, y) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{(x,y) \in S_{xy}} c(x, y)$$

$$\overline{c}(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{K} \sum_{(x,y) \in S_{xy}} R(x,y) \\ \frac{1}{K} \sum_{(x,y) \in S_{xy}} G(x,y) \\ \frac{1}{K} \sum_{(x,y) \in S_{xy}} B(x,y) \end{bmatrix}$$



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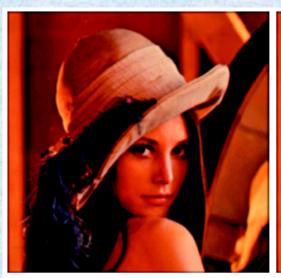








#### 5×5的灰度平均模板平滑结果







a b c

**FIGURE 6.40** Image smoothing with a  $5 \times 5$  averaging mask. (a) Result of processing each RGB component image. (b) Result of processing the intensity component of the HSI image and converting to RGB. (c) Difference between the two results.

处理RGB每一个分量

处理HIS强度分量

两种处理结果偏差















### 彩色图像锐化

RGB彩色空间,分别计算每一分量图像的拉普拉斯变换

$$\nabla^{2} \left[ \mathbf{c}(x, y) \right] = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla^{2} R(x, y) \\ \nabla^{2} G(x, y) \\ \nabla^{2} B(x, y) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g(x,y) = f(x,y) - \nabla^2 f(x,y)$$

$$= f(x,y) - \{ [f(x+1,y) + f(x-1,y+f(x,y+1) + f(x,y-1))] - 4f(x,y) \}$$

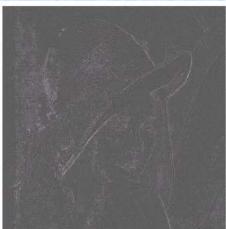
$$= 5f(x,y) - [f(x+1,y) + f(x-1,y) + f(x,y+1) + f(x,y-1)]$$



RGB图像的 拉普拉斯变换 强度I分量图像的 拉普拉斯变换 a图像和b图像的差别图像







a b c

**FIGURE 6.41** Image sharpening with the Laplacian. (a) Result of processing each RGB channel. (b) Result of processing the intensity component and converting to RGB. (c) Difference between the two results.