

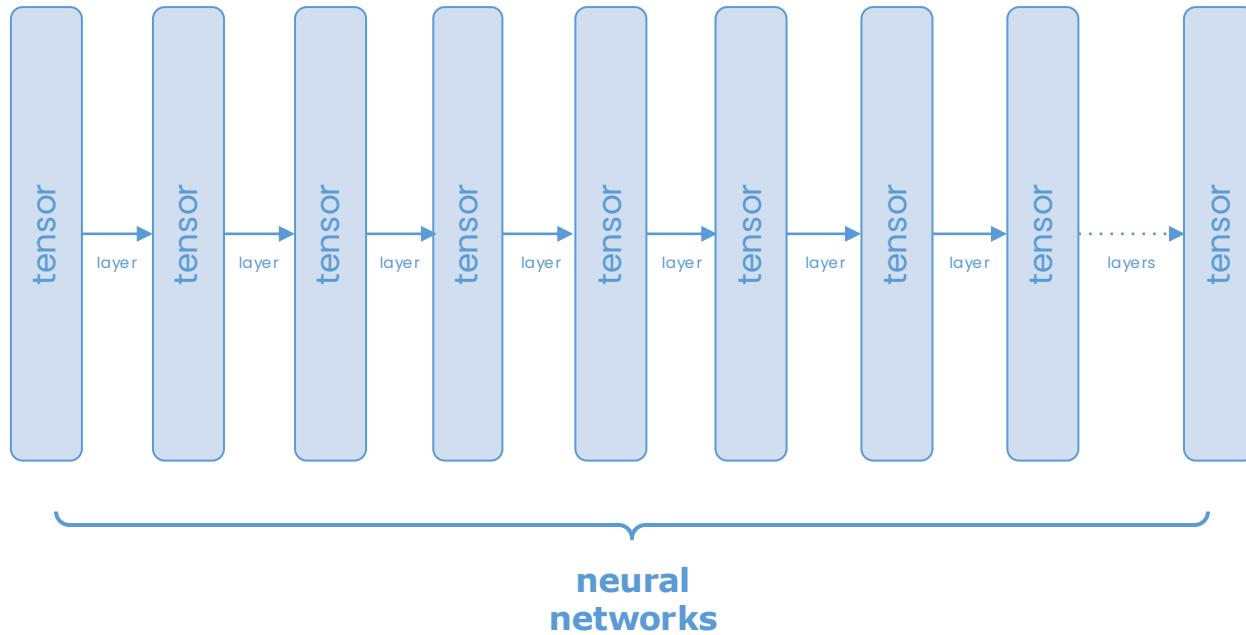
Insper

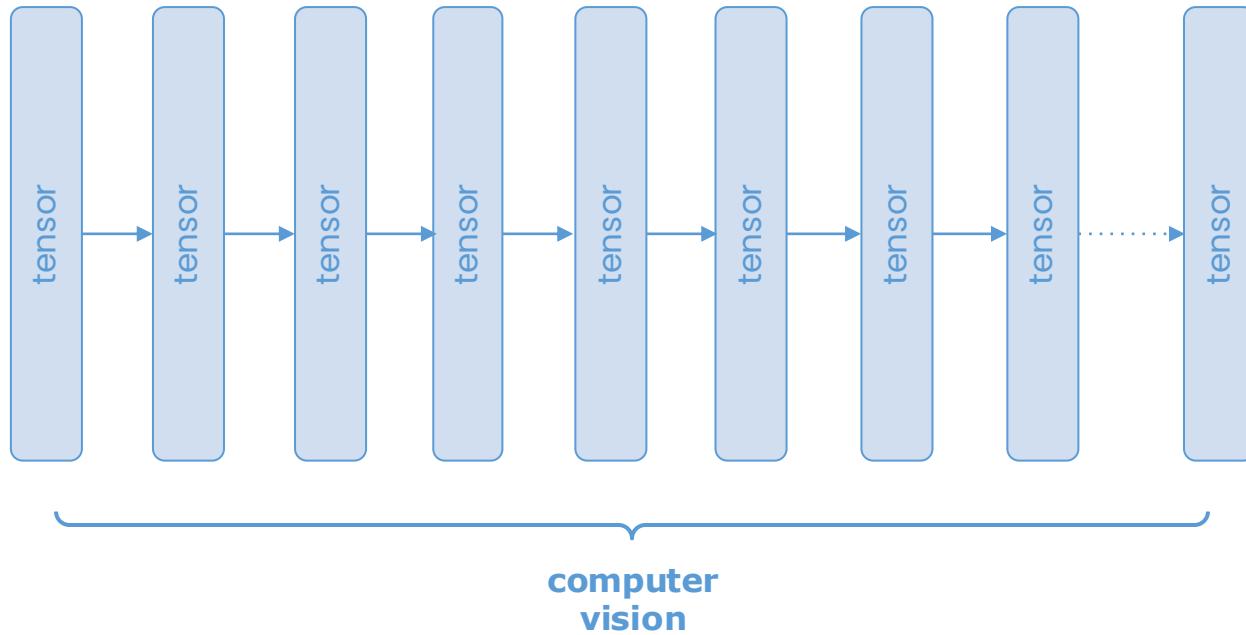
Computer Vision

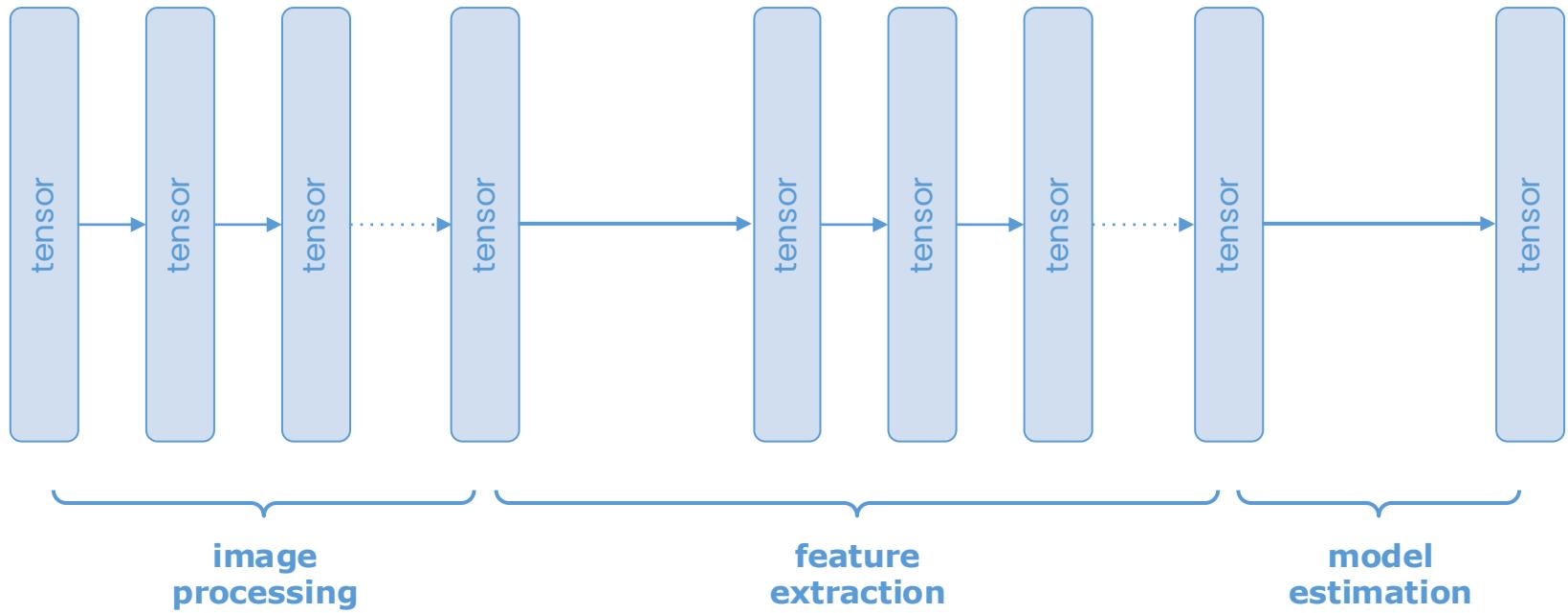
Class 3: Color Perception and Color Models

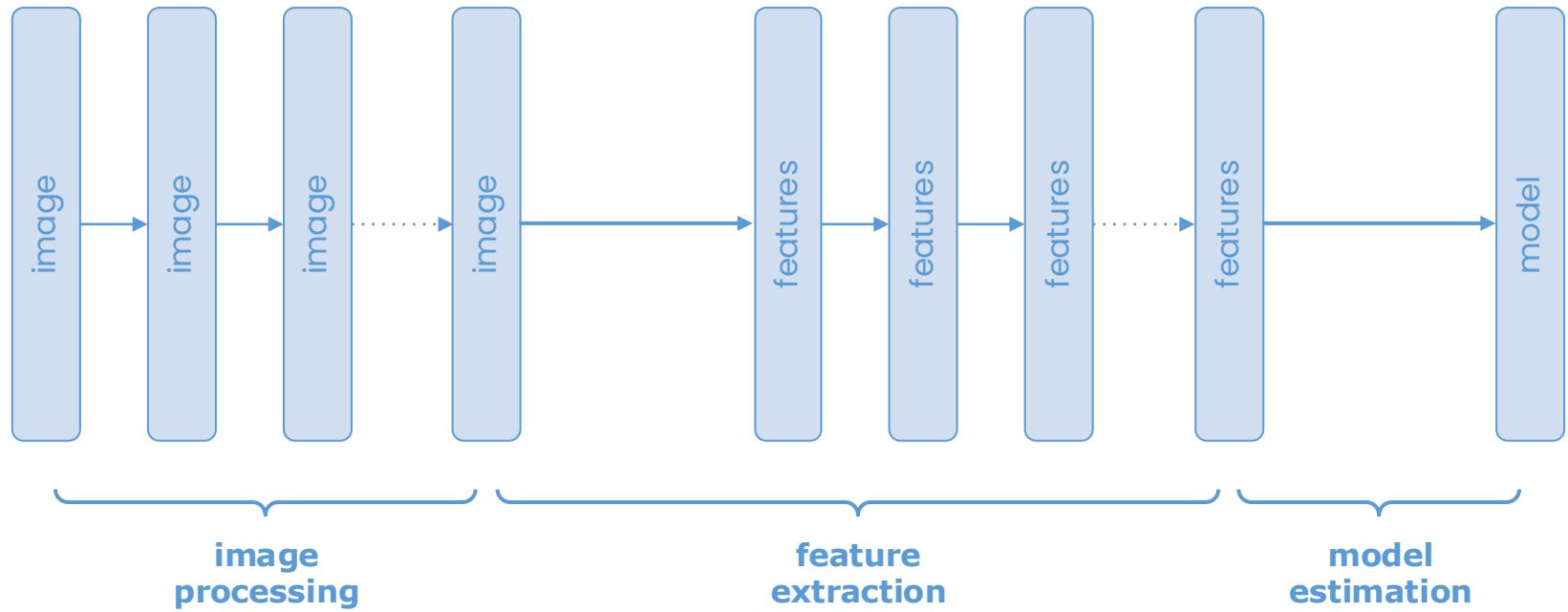
Neural network mysteries

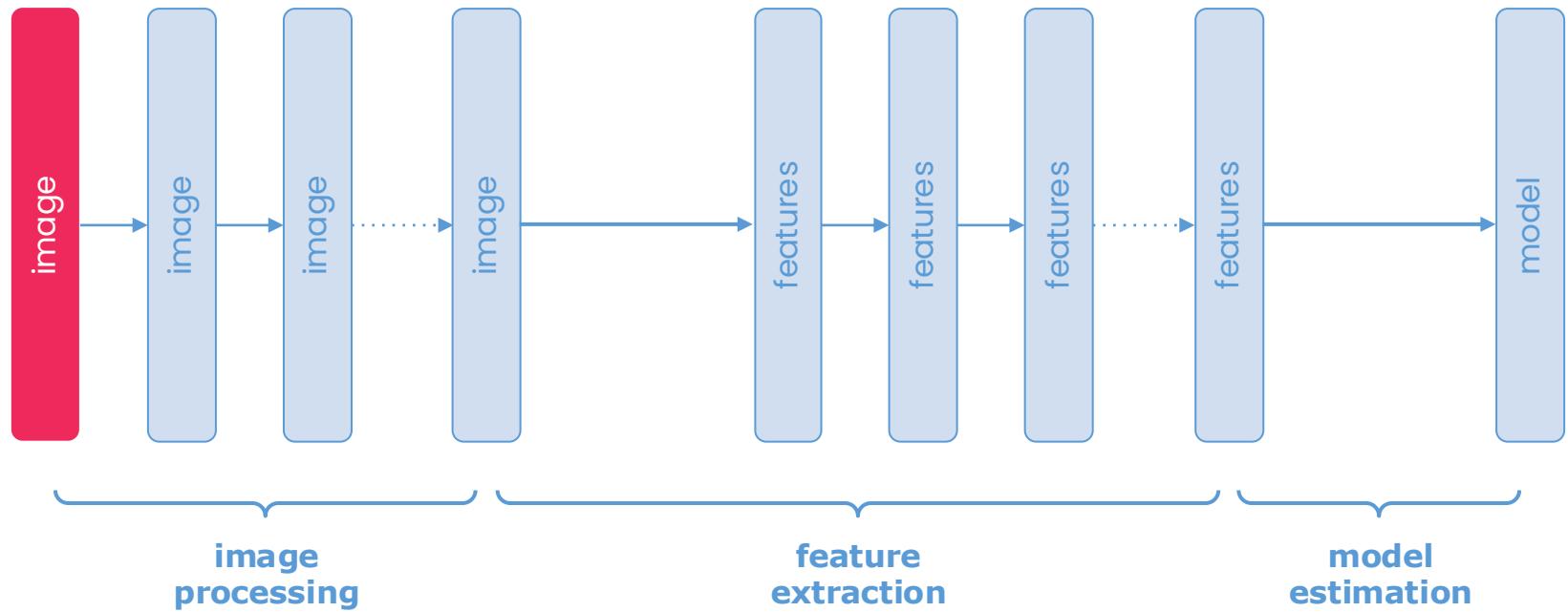
- How can we separate a dataset in training data and testing data?
- What is a hidden layer?
- Does it matter if the input tensors are 3D, 2D, or 1D?
- What is a dense layer?
- How do we calculate the number of parameters in a dense layer?
- How do we calculate the number of steps in a training process?
- How do we calculate the number of steps in a testing process?
- Does the number of layers matter?
- Does the size of a dense layer matter?
- What exactly activation='relu' does?





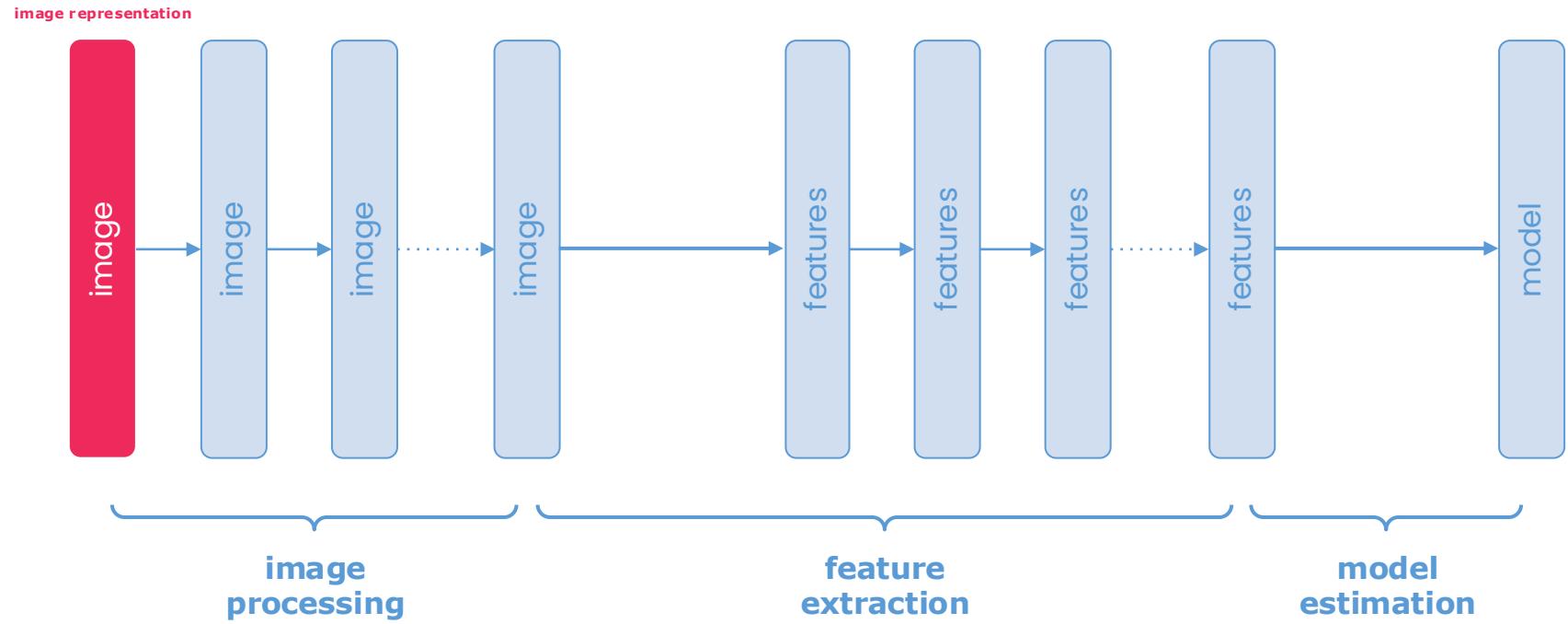






*We know that images are
simply arrays of numbers...*

*...but how can we represent colors
(not just gray levels) as numbers?*



Data tensor:

a multidimensional array that represents an input or an output

single-channel



```
[[197, 198, 199, ..., 194, 194, 195],  
 [198, 198, 196, ..., 195, 193, 194],  
 [197, 197, 196, ..., 196, 193, 194],  
 ...  
 [182, 182, 179, ..., 67, 61, 66],  
 [187, 187, 181, ..., 80, 76, 76],  
 [187, 186, 183, ..., 91, 94, 97]]
```

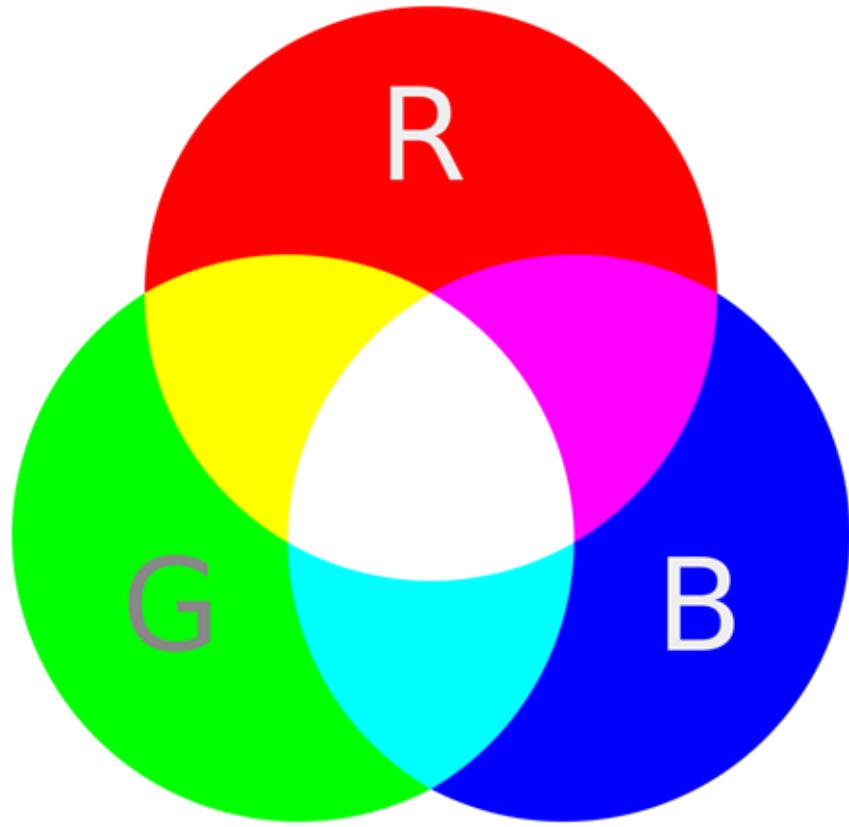
Data tensor:

a multidimensional array that represents an input or an output

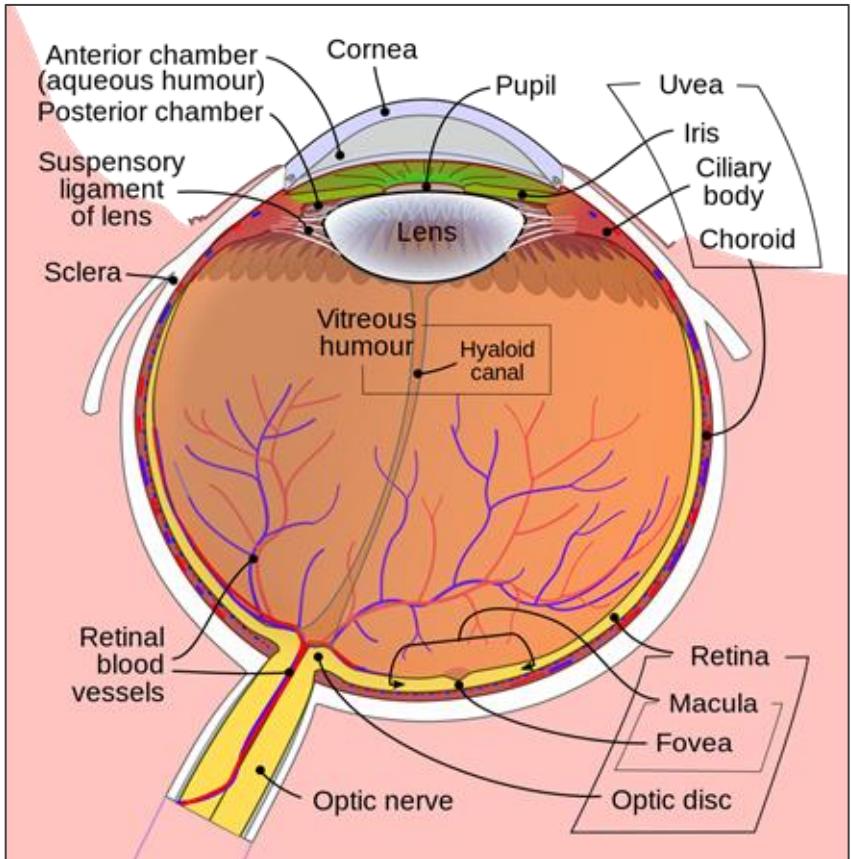


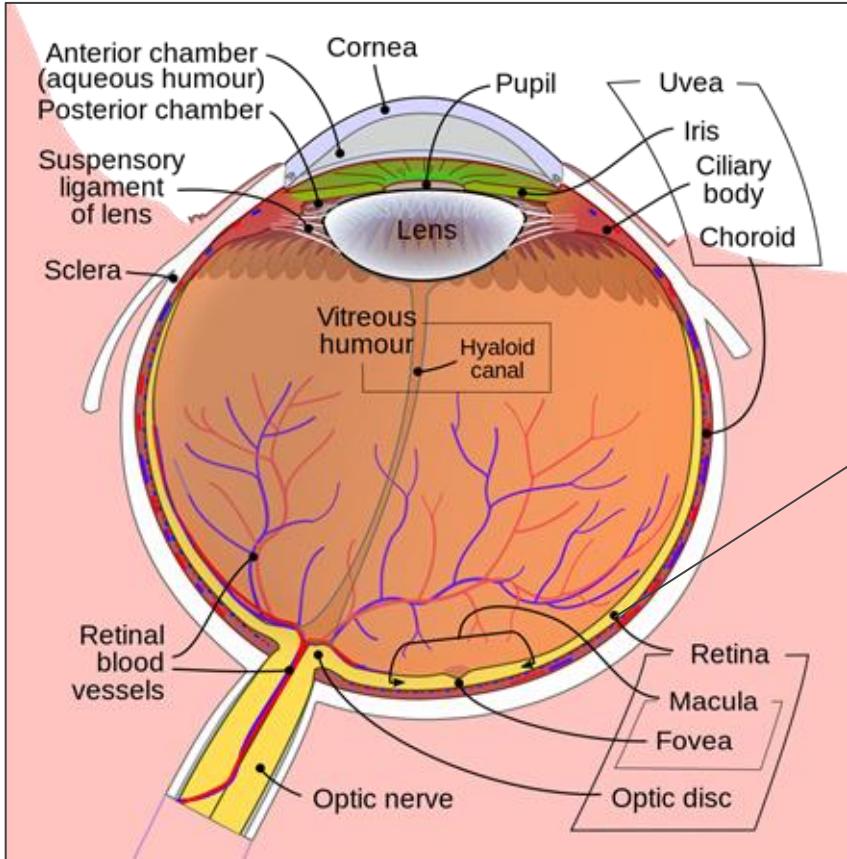
multi-channel

```
[[???, ???, ???, ..., ???, ???, ???],  
 [???, ???, ???, ..., ???, ???, ???],  
 [???, ???, ???, ..., ???, ???, ???],  
 ...  
 [???, ???, ???, ..., ???, ???, ???],  
 [???, ???, ???, ..., ???, ???, ???],  
 [???, ???, ???, ..., ???, ???, ???]]
```



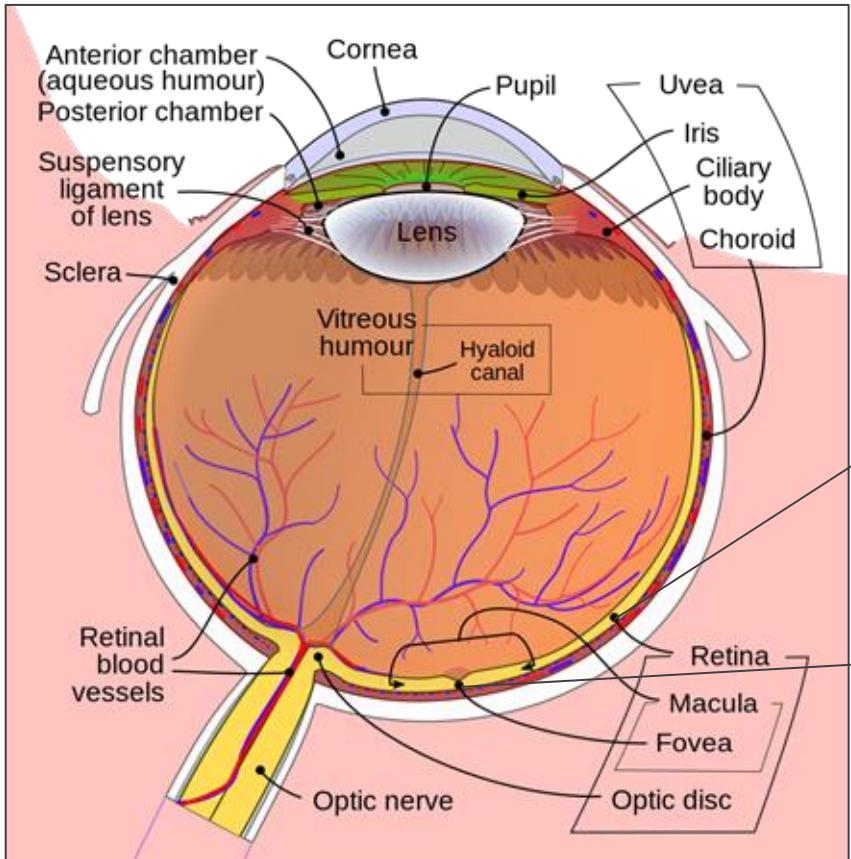






rod cells:

more sensitivity to light, but no wavelength distinction

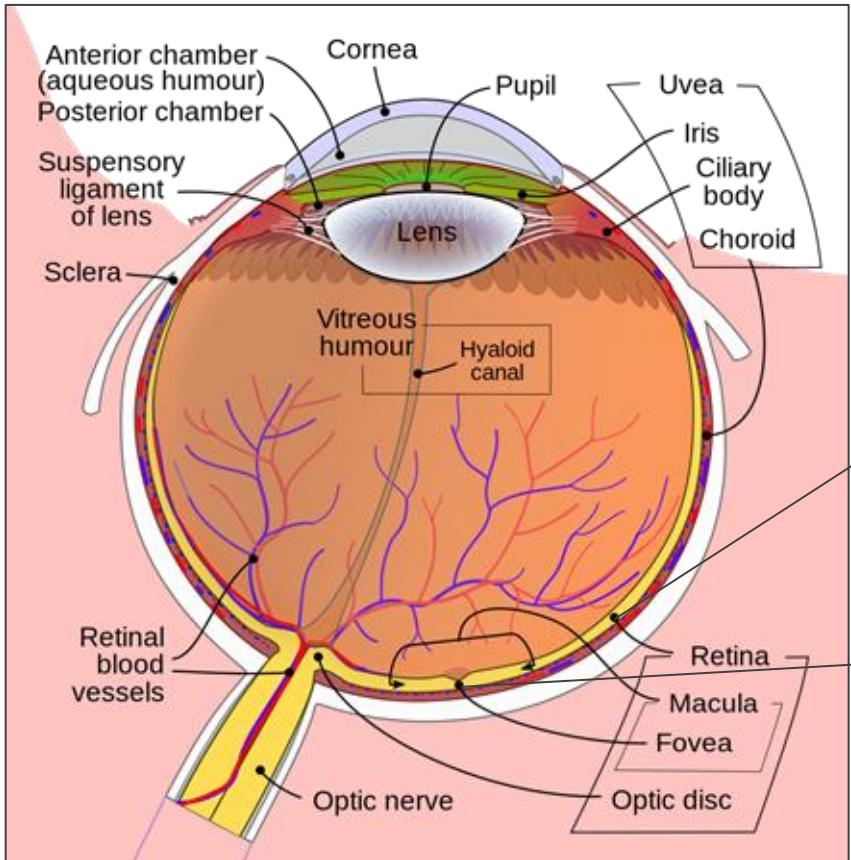


rod cells:
more sensitivity to light, but no wavelength distinction



cone cells:
less sensitivity to light, but with wavelength distinction

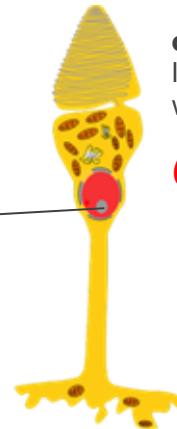




rod cells:

more sensitivity to light, but no wavelength distinction

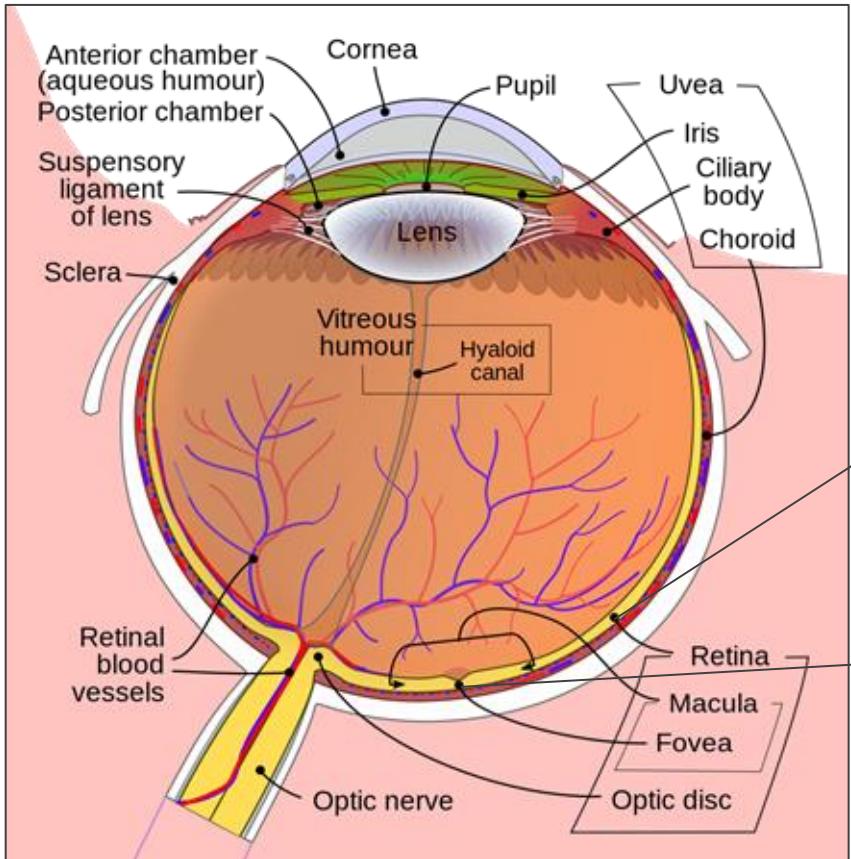
(night vision)



cone cells:

less sensitivity to light, but with wavelength distinction

(color vision)



rod cells:

more sensitivity to light, but
no wavelength distinction

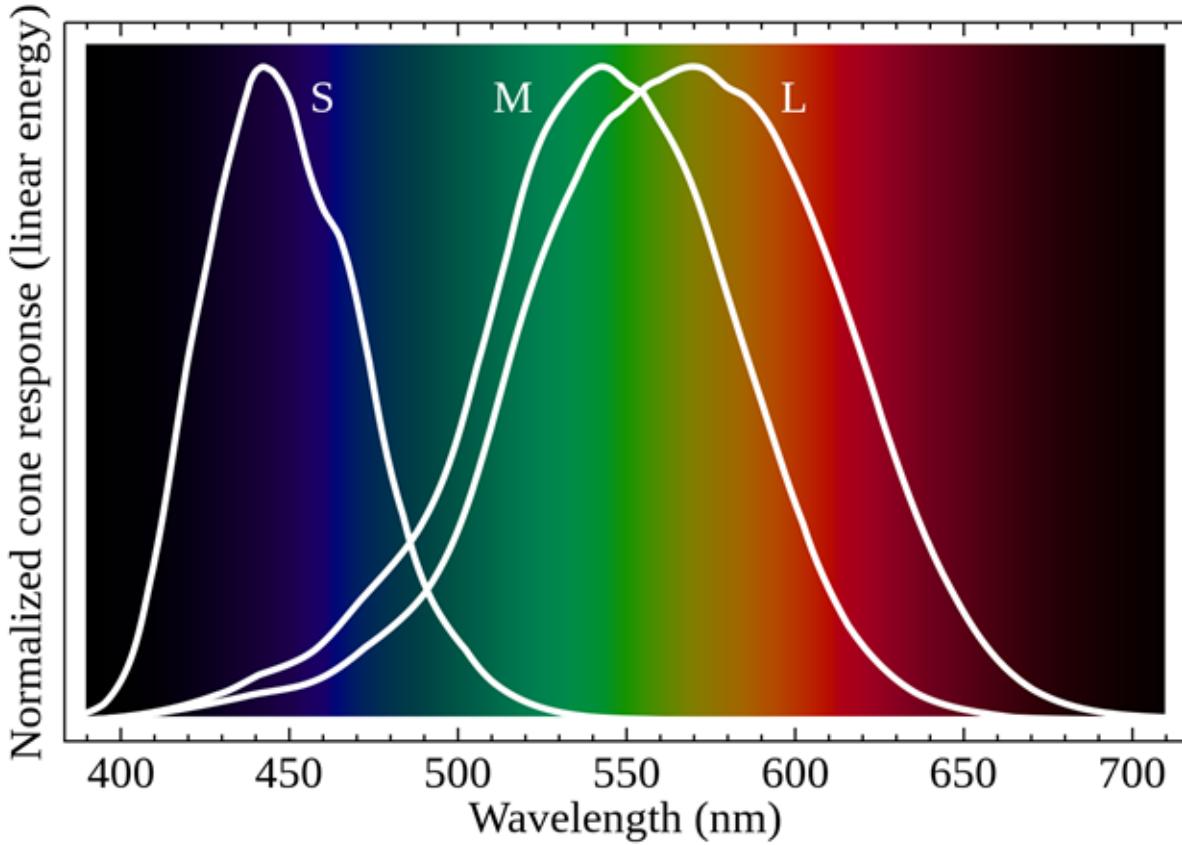
(night vision)



cone cells:

less sensitivity to light, but
with **wavelength distinction**

(color vision)

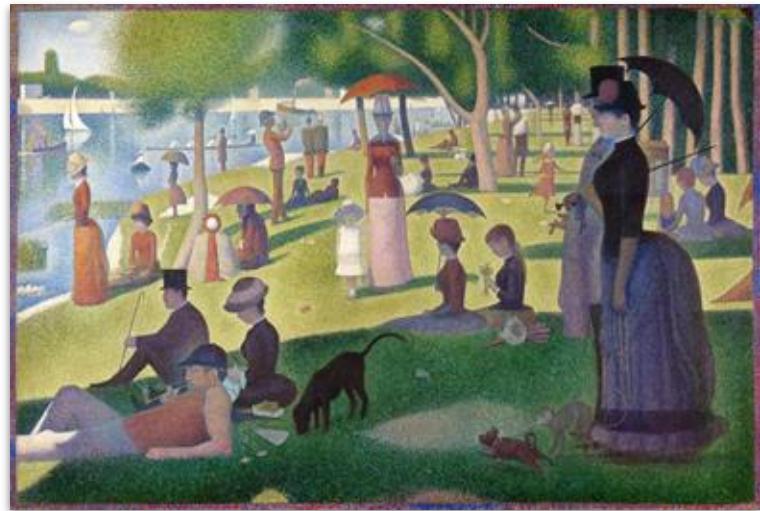


Optical mixing:

adjacent points from a discrete spectrum
create a perception of continuous spectrum



Impression, soleil levant
Claude Monet, 1872



Un dimanche après-midi à l'Île de la Grande Jatte
Georges Seurat, 1884-1886

Optical mixing:

adjacent points from a discrete spectrum
create a perception of continuous spectrum



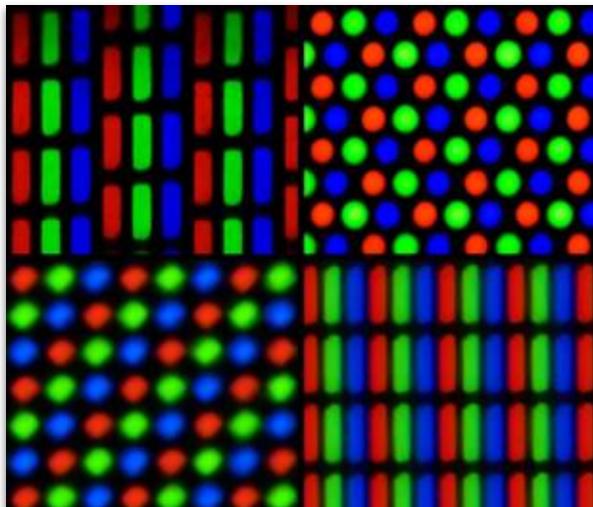
RGB LED



halftone printing

Optical mixing:

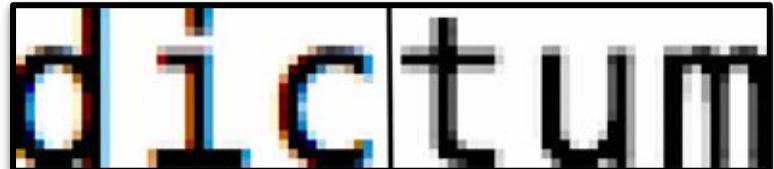
adjacent points from a discrete spectrum
create a perception of continuous spectrum



CRT and LCD pixel geometries



GIF image dithering

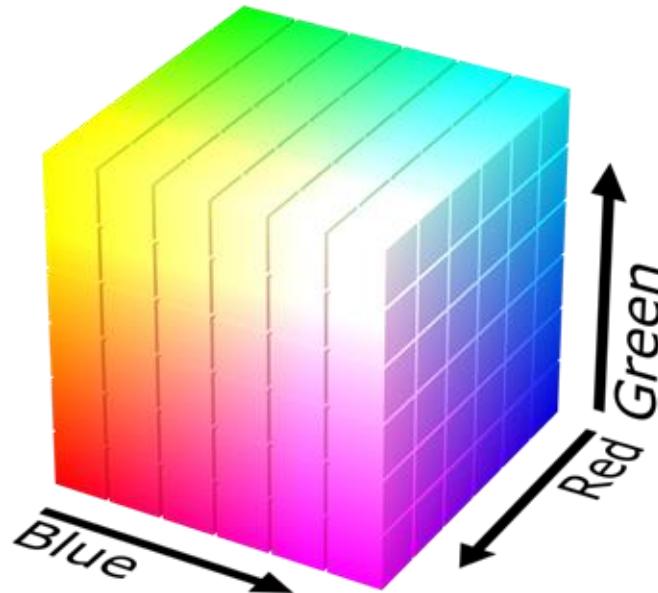


subpixel and pixel rendering

The RGB color model:

- **1 byte** that represents the intensity of **red**; (0-255)
- **1 byte** that represents the intensity of **green**; (0-255)
- **1 byte** that represents the intensity of **blue**; (0-255)
- approximately **16 million** combinations. (256^3)

The RGB color space



The RGB model limitations

The RGB model limitations

- Reducing or increasing one of the intensities does not simply change the wavelength of the color. (*hue*)

The RGB model limitations

- Reducing or increasing one of the intensities does not simply change the wavelength of the color. (*hue*)
- This also changes the average intensity... (*brightness*)

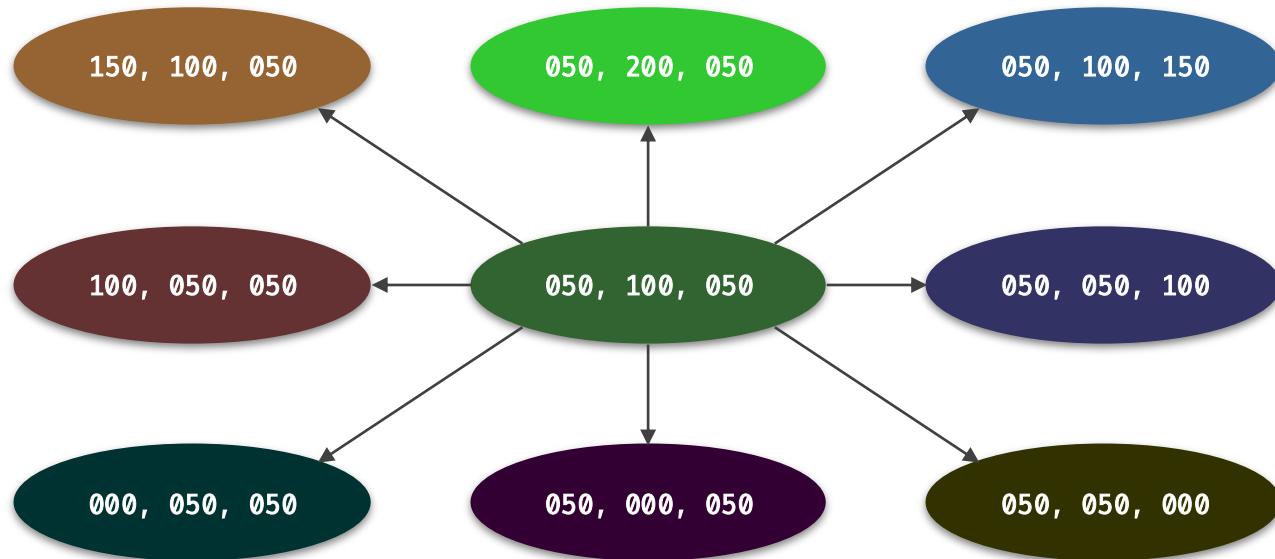
The RGB model limitations

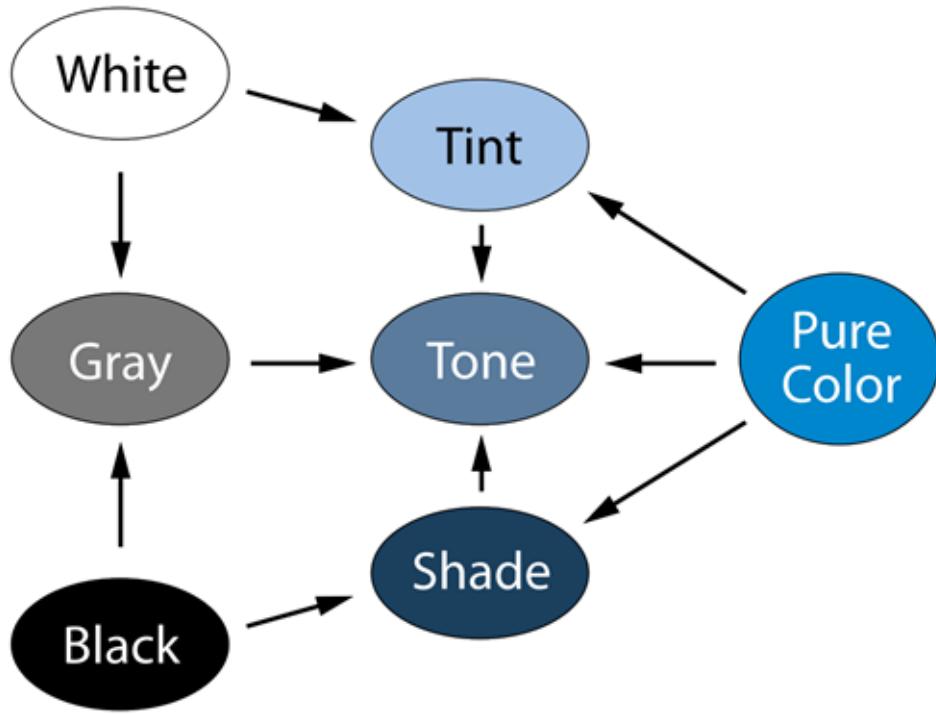
- Reducing or increasing one of the intensities does not simply change the wavelength of the color. (*hue*)
- This also changes the average intensity... (*brightness*)
- ...and the variation of the intensity. (*saturation*)

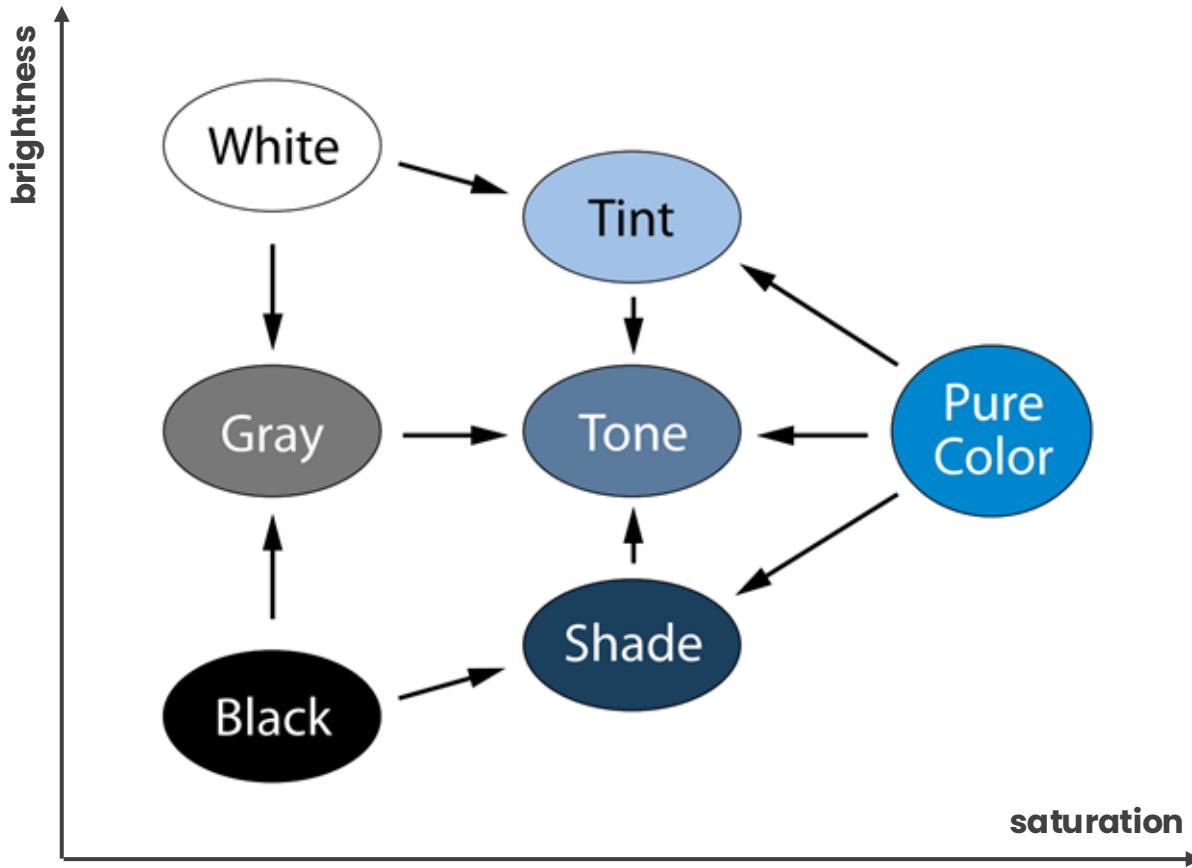
The RGB model limitations

- Reducing or increasing one of the intensities does not simply change the wavelength of the color. (*hue*)
- This also changes the average intensity... (*brightness*)
- ...and the variation of the intensity. (*saturation*)
- **Depending on the goal, a vector distance is meaningless.**

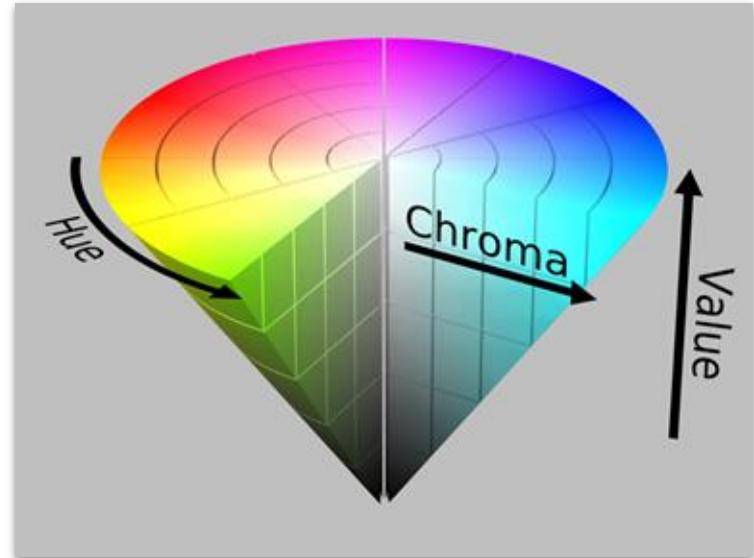
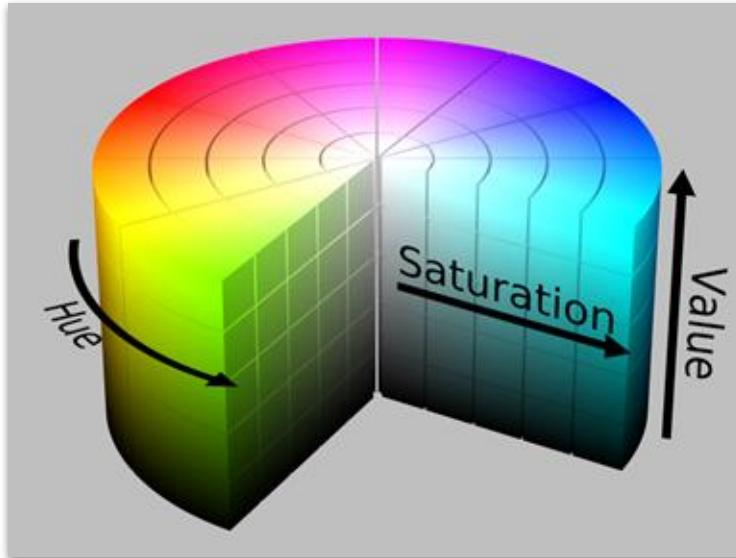
The RGB model limitations



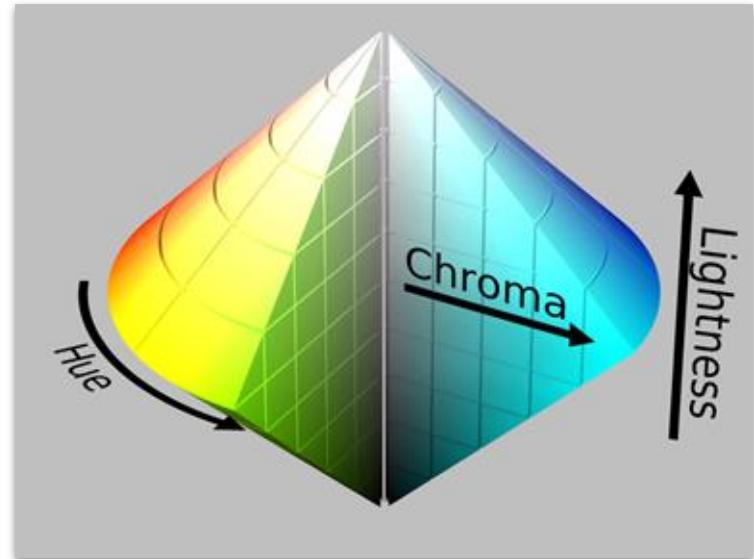
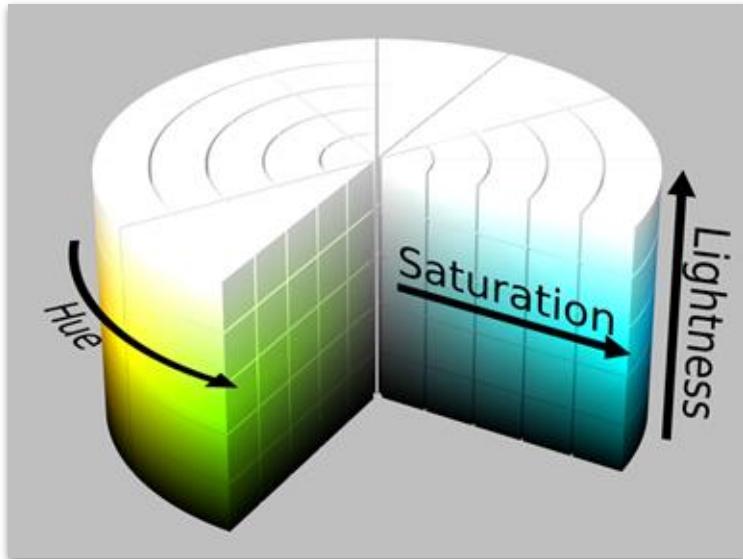




The HSV color space



The HSL color space



handout

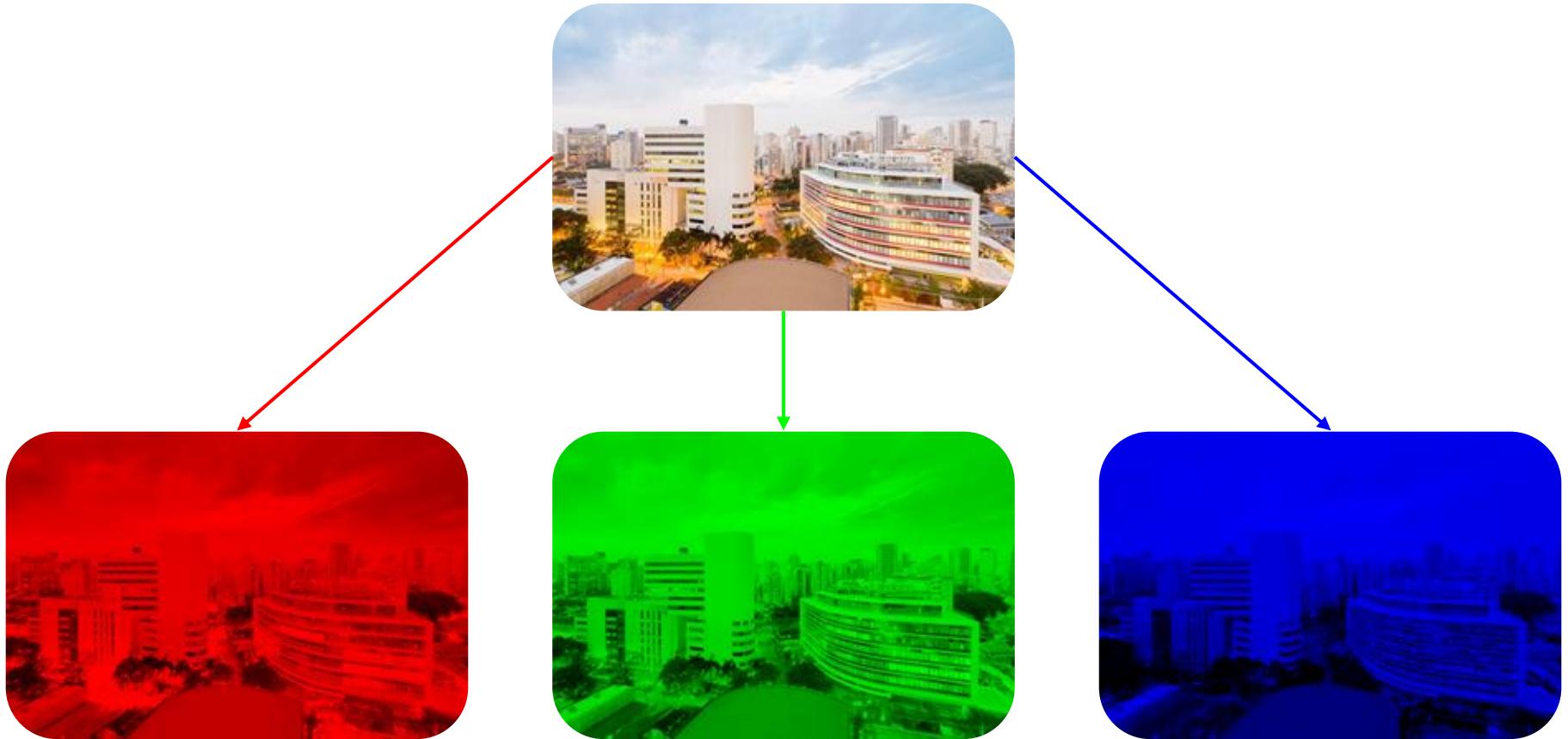
Toolkit

- **Language:** Python
- **Library:** OpenCV
- **Platform:** Google Colab

Instructions

1. Organize in groups of 2 or 3 members. No more, no less.
1. Make a copy of the notebook, read it, and do the activities.
1. Clean the notebook, save as ipynb, and submit via form.





Next class:

- gray level adjustment.

Credits

This material was based on the work of other professors, listed below.

- Fabio Miranda (fabiomiranda@insper.edu.br)
- Raul Ikeda (RaullGS@insper.edu.br)
- Fabio Ayres (FabioJA@insper.edu.br)
- Igor Montagner (IgorSM1@insper.edu.br)
- Andrew Kurauchi (AndrewTNK@insper.edu.br)
- Luciano Silva (LucianoS4@insper.edu.br)
- Tiago Sanches (tiagoss4@insper.edu.br)

Well, except for the errors. Any errors you might find are probably my fault.

Images

<https://www.insper.edu.br/campus/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RGB_color_model
<https://cultfaction.com/2015/10/31/cult-movie-essentials-ringu-1998/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fovea_centralis
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rod_cell
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cone_cell
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impression,_Sunrise
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Sunday_Afternoon_on_the_Island_of_La_Grande_Jatte
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Light-emitting_diode
<https://br.pinterest.com/pin/857583954031666808/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pixel_geometry
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dither>
<https://arstechnica.com/features/2018/09/macos-10-14-mojave-the-ars-technica-review/12/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HSL_and_HSV