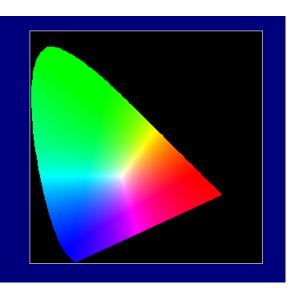
数字图像处理 Digital Image Processing

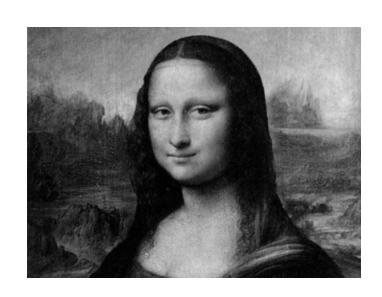
-- Colors



钟凡 zhongfan@sdu.edu.cn



彩色图像处理



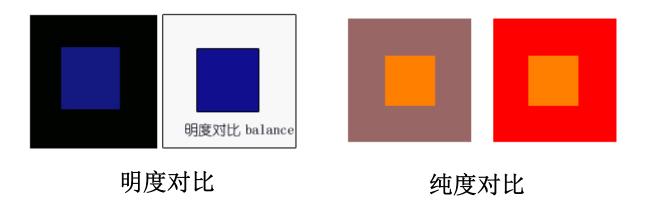






颜色的产生

- ■颜色是个丰富而复杂的主观体验
 - □不同波长的光产生不同的颜色体验
 - □压迫眼球也能产生颜色感觉



颜色的产生

■颜色是个丰富而复杂的主观体验













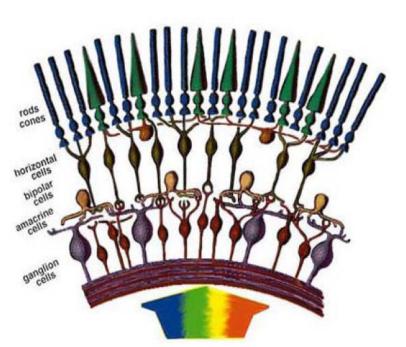
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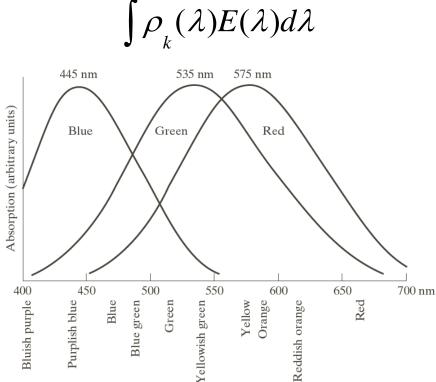
人类的颜色感知

■颜色感受体

□视网膜上存在三种不同类型的锥体细胞,分别用于感

受不同的颜色

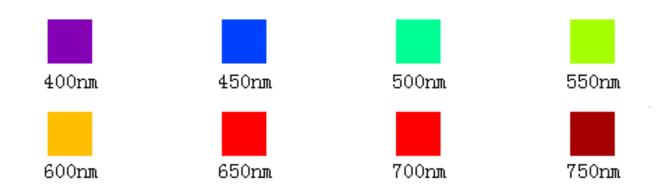


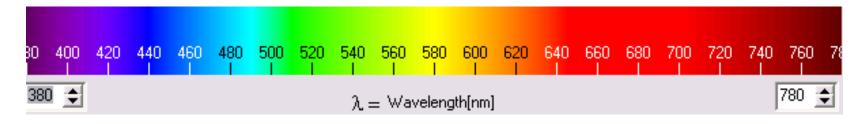




物理学中的颜色

- 可见光范围:
 - □ 380nm~780nm
 - □ 这里包括了所有颜色吗?



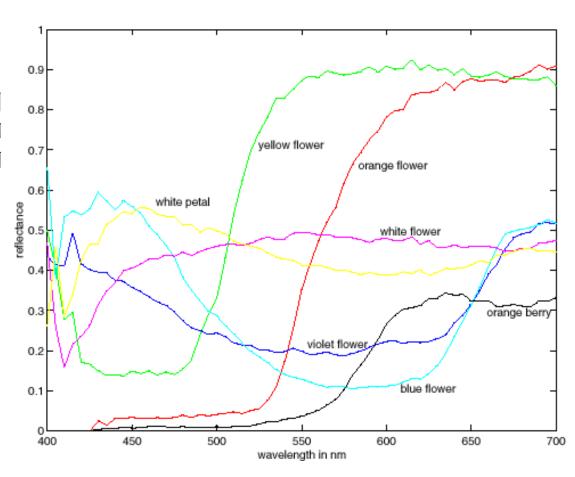




物理学中的颜色

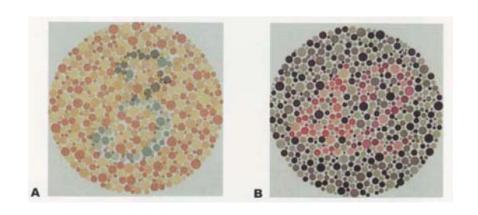
■表面颜色

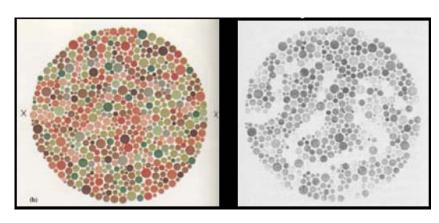
□ 进入眼睛的光的颜色同时受到光照的谱辐射和表面的谱反射率的影响





- ■人类的颜色感知是主观的
- ■颜色的物理机制是客观的
- 客观的光谱辐射能量与主观的颜色感知之间的关系是什么?

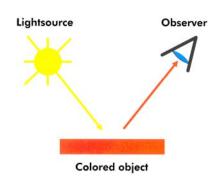






人类的颜色感知

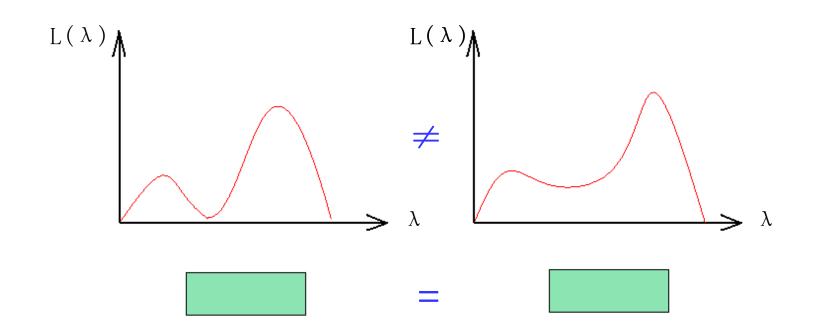
- 光谱辐射能量与颜色感知之间的关系
 - □光源色:
 - 光源一眼睛一视觉神经一大脑
 - 颜色的感觉决定于进入人眼的辐射光谱组成
 - □物体色:
 - 光源一物体一眼睛一视觉神经一大脑
 - 颜色的感觉决定于照明光源的光谱组成和物体表面的光谱反射特性



Elements which cause the color stimulus Light—Colored Object—Observer

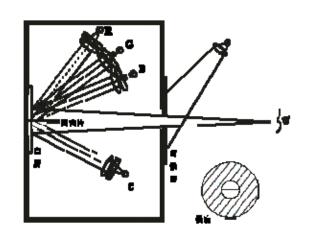


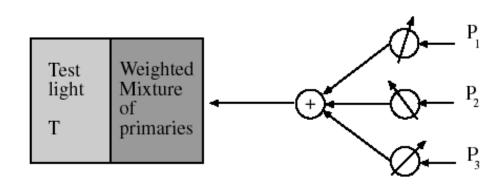
- 光谱辐射能量与颜色感知之间的关系
 - □颜色的感觉决定于进入人眼的辐射光谱组成
 - □不同的辐射光谱组成可以产生相同的颜色感觉吗?



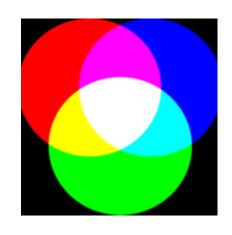
M

- ■颜色匹配实验
 - □白光由不同波长的光组合而成
 - □ 原色 (primaris)
 - 通过混合原色来匹配测试光
 - 同色异谱色: 两个物体所反射的辐射通量的光谱成分不同,而颜色却互相匹配。





$$T = w_1 P_1 + w_2 P_2 + w_3 P_3$$





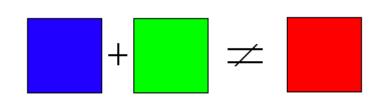
- ■颜色匹配实验
 - □减色匹配: 在测试光中增加某种原色来代替匹配

$$T = w_1 P_1 + w_2 P_2 - w_3 P_3 \implies T + w_3 P_3 = w_1 P_1 + w_2 P_2$$





- Young-Helmholtz三原色原理 (The principle of trichromacy)
 - □原色之间是独立的,没有两种原色混合可生成第三种原色
 - □ 根据实验,对于大部分观察者来说,只需要三种原色就可以匹配一个测试光(允许减色匹配)
 - □是在人类色觉实验基础上提出的



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人类的颜色感知

- Grassman定律: 原色的线性匹配
 - □测试光对应的匹配混合起来得到混合光的匹配

$$T_a = w_{a1}P_1 + w_{a2}P_2 + w_{a3}P_3$$

$$T_b = w_{b1}P_1 + w_{b2}P_2 + w_{b3}P_3$$

$$T_a + T_b = (w_{a1} + w_{b1})P_1 + (w_{a2} + w_{b2})P_2 + (w_{a3} + w_{b3})P_3$$

□测试光用同样的权值匹配,则它们相互之间匹配

$$T_{a} = w_{1}P_{1} + w_{2}P_{2} + w_{3}P_{3}$$

$$T_{b} = w_{1}P_{1} + w_{2}P_{2} + w_{3}P_{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{a} = T_{b}$$

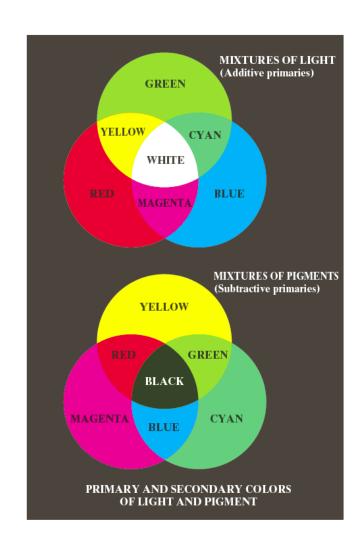
$$T_{a} = w_{1}P_{1} + w_{2}P_{2} + w_{3}P_{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow kT_{a} = kw_{1}P_{1} + kw_{2}P_{2} + kw_{3}P_{3b}$$



三原色与补色

- ■加色系统三原色 (RGB)
 - □红色、绿色、蓝色
- ■减色系统三原色 (CMY)
 - □青、洋红、黄色
- 三色值(tristimulus)
 - □构成某一颜色的红绿蓝三 原色的组成,用**XYZ**表示
 - □归一化后,用*xyz*表示





色度学重要参数

- 亮度 (brightness)
 - □人眼感觉到的明亮程度
- 色调(hue)
 - □表示不同的颜色
 - □用主波长(dominant wavelength)来定义
- 饱和度(saturation)
 - □表示某种颜色的纯度
 - □ 颜色纯度(colorimetric purity)来表达

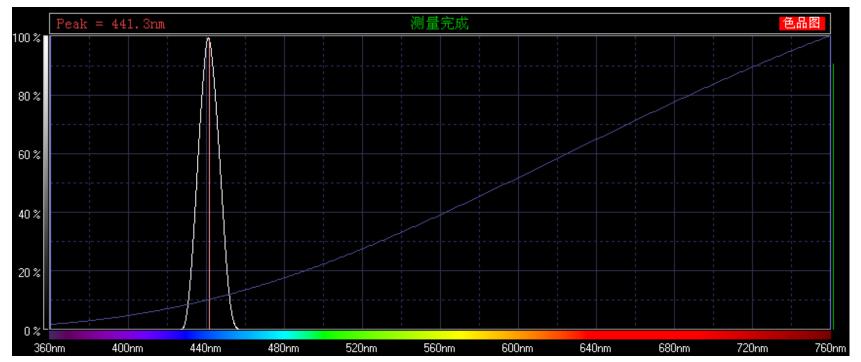




色度学重要参数

■ 主波长 (dominant wavelength)

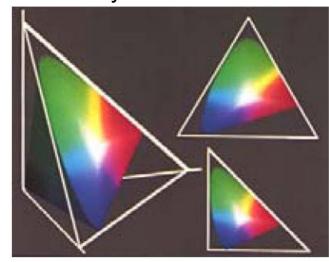


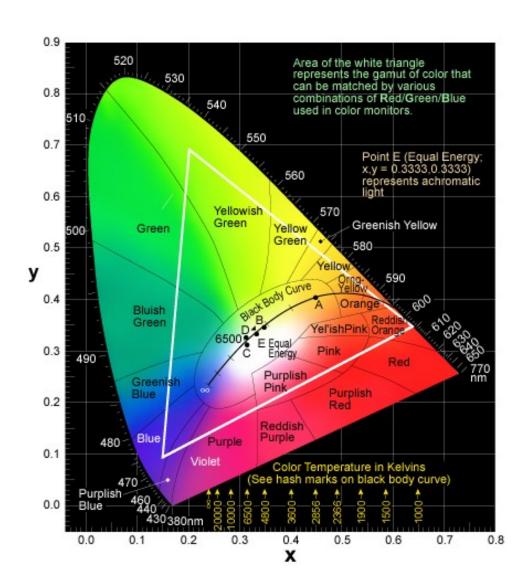


■ 1931 CIE—XYZ

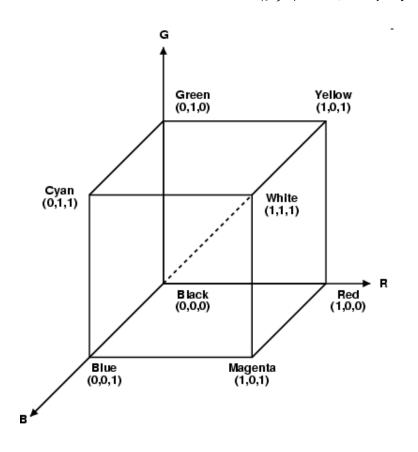
颜色空间

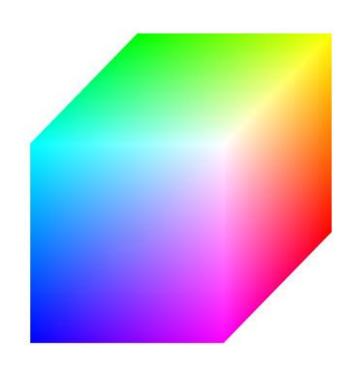
- \square x=X/(X+Y+Z)
- \Box y=Y/(X+Y+Z)
- \Box z=Z/(X+Y+Z)
- \square x+y+z=1





■ 1931 CIE-RGB颜色空间

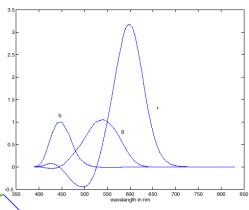




100

线性颜色空间

- 1931 CIE-RGB颜色空间的色品坐标
 - □与实际颜色空间坐标的差别
 - □色品坐标可以为负值



$$C = rR + gG + bB$$

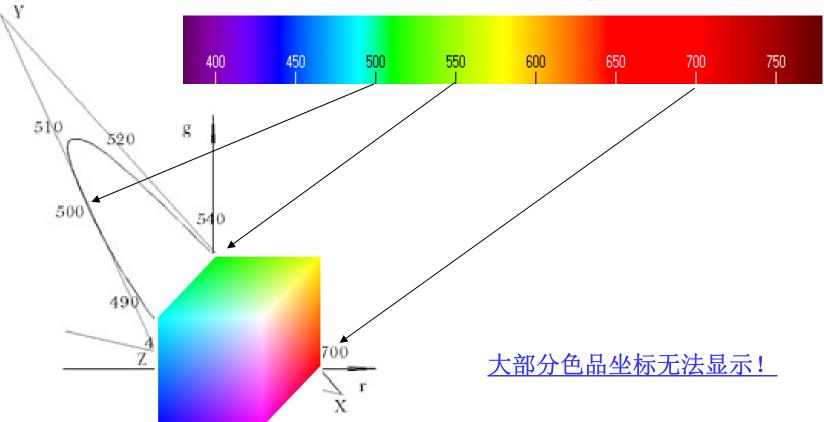
$$\overline{r} = \int_{\Lambda} f_1(\lambda)C(\lambda)d\lambda, \quad \overline{g} = \int_{\Lambda} f_2(\lambda)C(\lambda)d\lambda, \quad \overline{b} = \int_{\Lambda} f_3(\lambda)C(\lambda)d\lambda$$

$$r = \frac{\overline{r}}{\overline{r} + \overline{g} + \overline{b}}, \quad g = \frac{\overline{g}}{\overline{r} + \overline{g} + \overline{b}}, \quad b = \frac{\overline{b}}{\overline{r} + \overline{g} + \overline{b}}$$



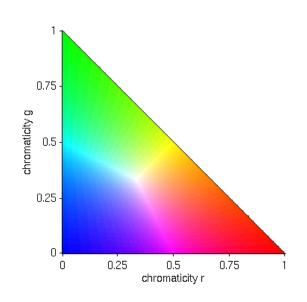
■ 1931 CIE-RGB颜色空间的色品坐标

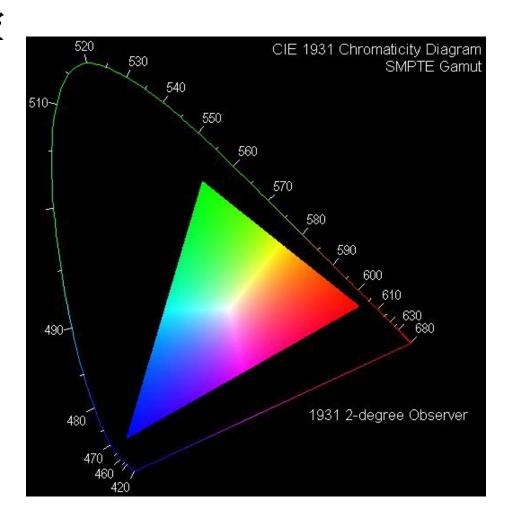
□与实际颜色空间坐标的差别 web





- 1931 CIE-RGB颜色空间的色品坐标
 - □ 与实际颜色空间坐标的 差别

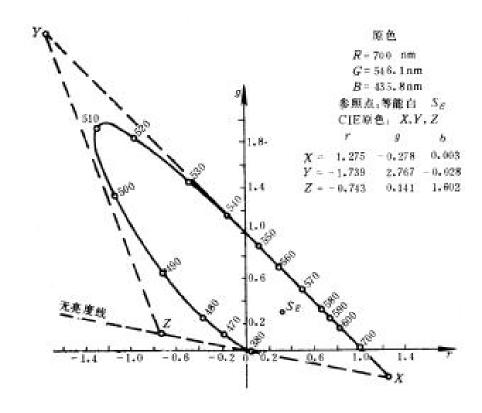






■ 1931 CIE—XYZ 颜色空间 □ RGB—XYZ

X=0.490R+0.310G+0.200B Y=0.177R+0.812G+0.011BZ=0.010G+0.990B



	r	g	b
X	1.275	-0.278	0.003
Y	-1.739	2.767	-0.028
Z	-0.743	0.141	1.602

M

线性颜色空间

CMY

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

CMYK

□添加了黑色

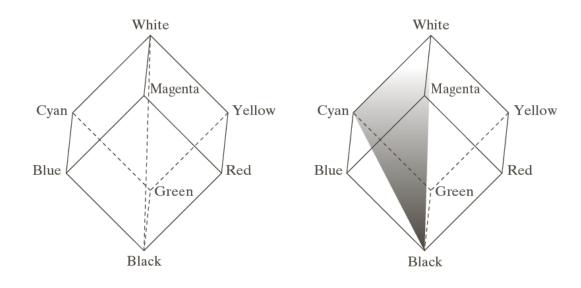


- HSI
 - □Hue
 - □ Saturation
 - □ Brightness

a b

FIGURE 6.12

Conceptual relationships between the RGB and HSI color models.



M

线性颜色空间

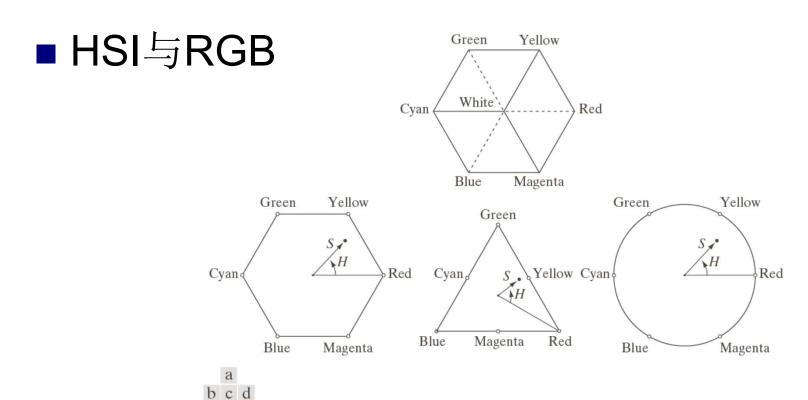


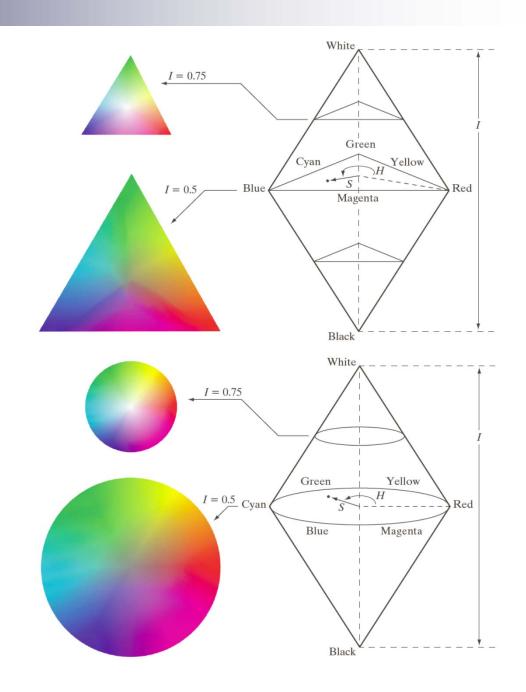
FIGURE 6.13 Hue and saturation in the HSI color model. The dot is an arbitrary color point. The angle from the red axis gives the hue, and the length of the vector is the saturation. The intensity of all colors in any of these planes is given by the position of the plane on the vertical intensity axis.



■ HSI与RGB

a

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.



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线性颜色空间

■ HSI至RGB的转换

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

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

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

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

M

线性颜色空间

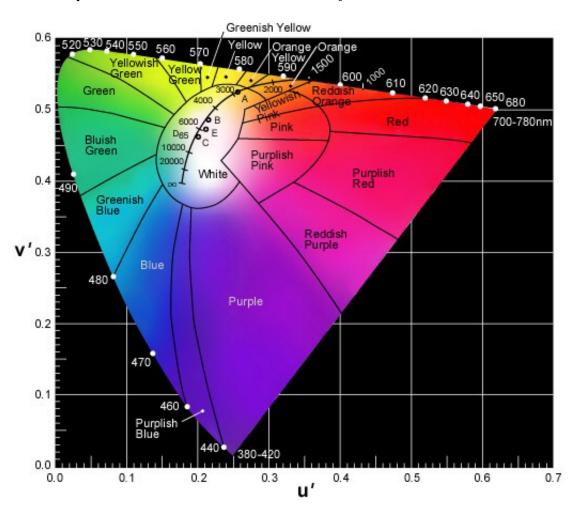
■ RGB至HSI的转换

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

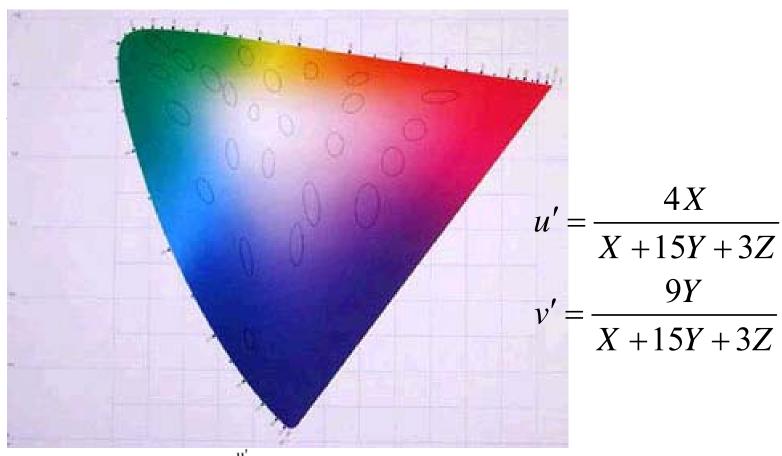
$$B = I(1 - S)$$

$$G = 1 - (R + B)$$

■ CIE (1976) *L*u*v** Color Space

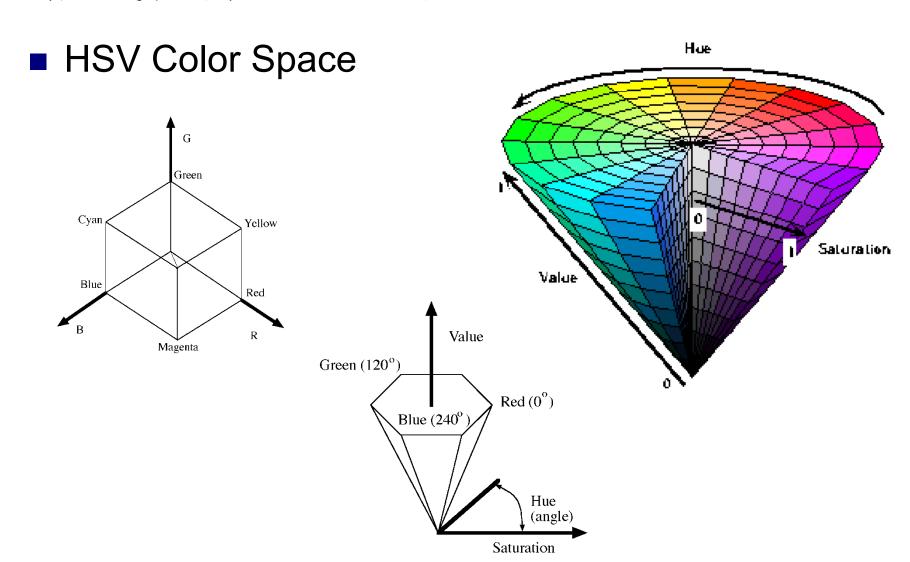


■ CIE (1976) *L*u*v** Color Space

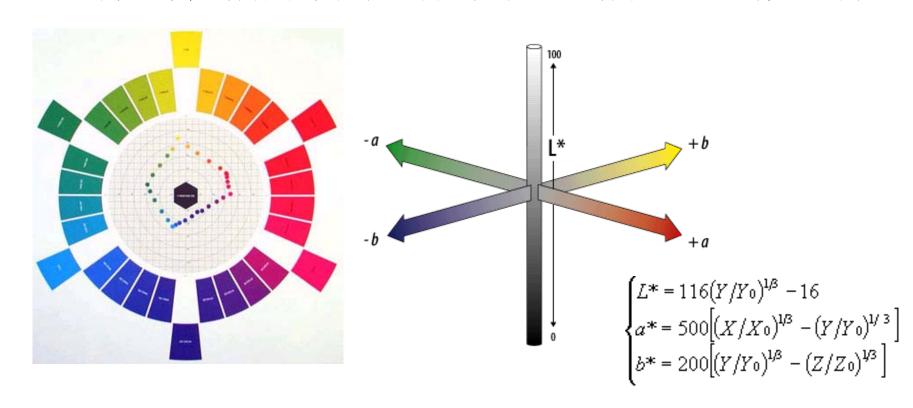


M

非线性颜色空间



- CIE (1976) *L*a*b** Color Space
 - □ 由X、Y、Z变换为*L*a*b**时包含有立方根的函数变换,经过这种非 线形变换后,原来的马蹄形光谱轨迹不复保持。转换后的空间用笛 卡儿直角坐标体系来表示,形成了对立色坐标表述的心理颜色空间





颜色空间

	颜色系统	应用
色度学	XYZ	色度测量
面向设备	■非均匀: RGB, YIQ, YCC	存储、处理、分析、编码、显示、TV
	■均匀: L* a* b*, L* u* v*	色差计算、分析和颜色 管理系统
面向用户	HSI, HSV, HSL,	人类视觉感知、计算机 图形学
Munsell		人类视觉系统



RGB





RGB







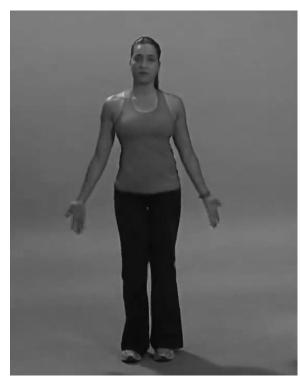
R G B

M

HSL (色调、饱和度、亮度)







Н

S

ı



Lab (L亮度, ab色度)







L a b



彩色图像至灰度图象的转换

Color2Gray: Salience-Preserving Color Removal

Amy A. Gooch

Sven C. Olsen

Jack Tumblin

Bruce Gooch

Northwestern University *







Figure 1: A color image (Left) often reveals important visual details missing from a luminance-only image (Middle). Our Color2Gray algorithm (Right) maps visible color changes to grayscale changes. Image: Impressionist Sunrise by Claude Monet, courtesy of Artcyclopedia.com.

M

彩色图像至灰度图象的转换

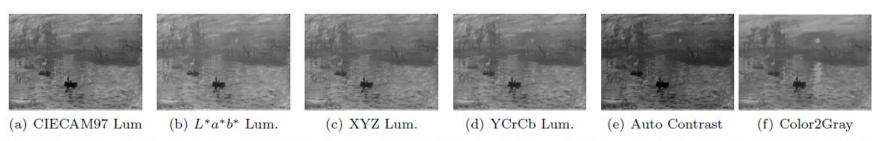
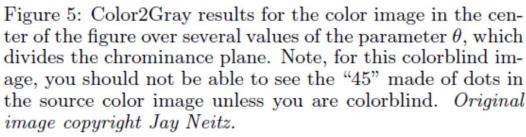
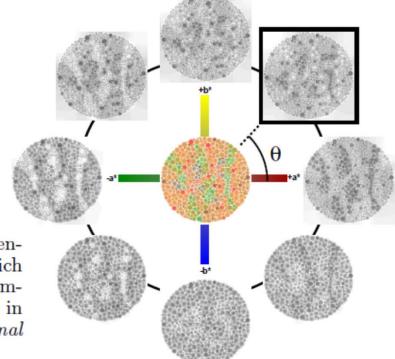


Figure 3: Comparison of grayscale conversions by previous methods (a-d), Photoshop's grayscale mode with auto contrast (e), and our Color2Gray algorithm (f).







M

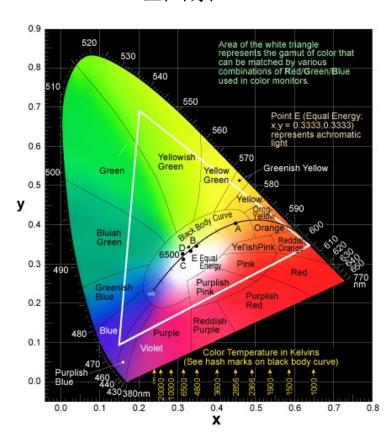


- ■物体的彩色图像与照射光源密切相关
- 什么是物体"真实"的色彩?





- 人类对表面颜色的感知
 - □ 光源
 - □表面特性
 - □心理因素

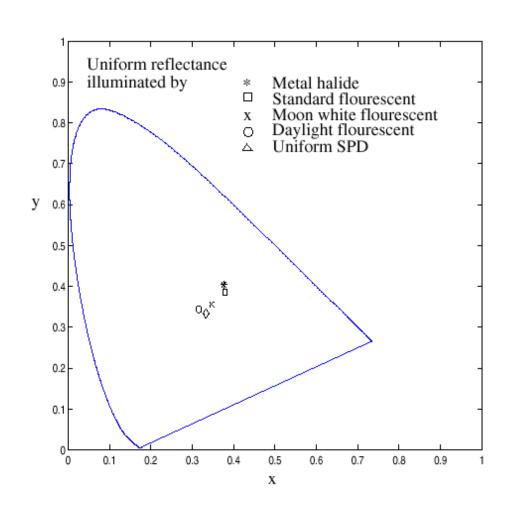






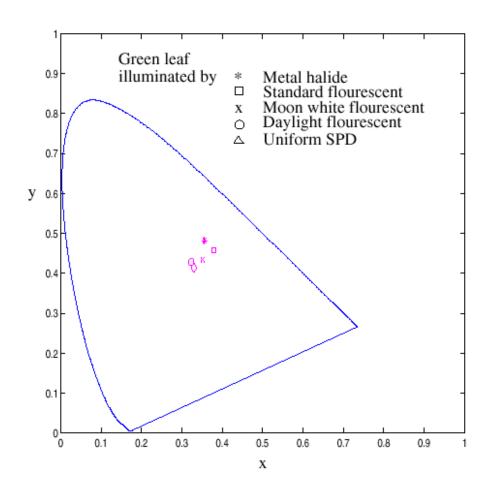
W

- ■人类对表面颜色的感知
 - □光源的影响





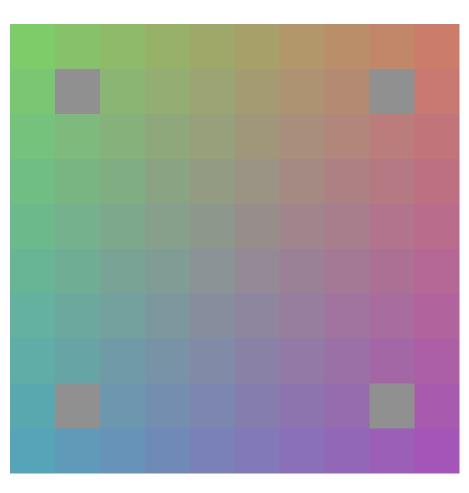
- ■人类对表面颜色的感知
 - □光源的影响
 - □表面特性的影响





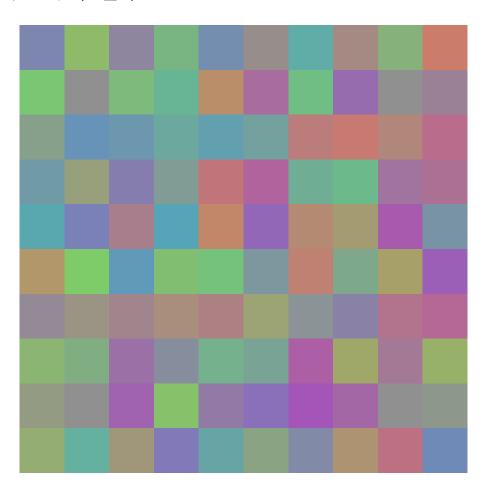
■人类对表面颜色的感知

□心理因素





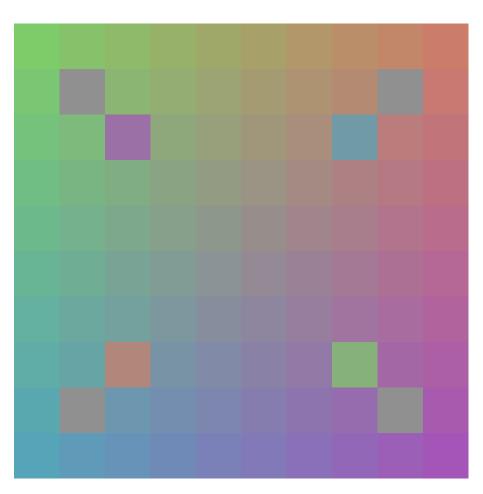
- ■人类对表面颜色的感知
 - □心理因素





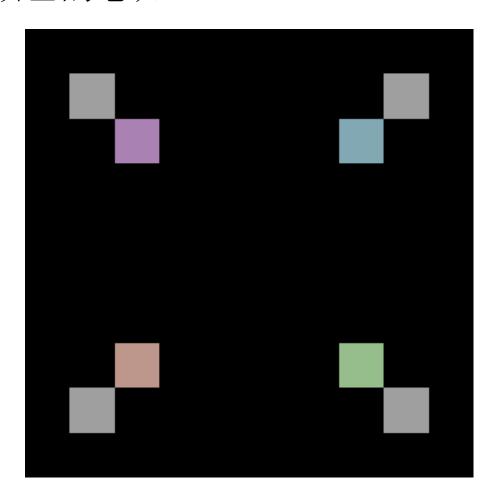
■人类对表面颜色的感知

□心理因素





- ■人类对表面颜色的感知
 - □心理因素

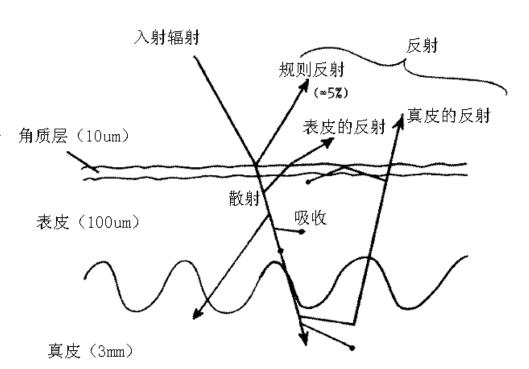




- ■物体表面的光谱反射特性不变
 - □对光源亮度改变的鲁棒性
 - □对光源色调改变的鲁棒性
 - □对光源饱和度改变的鲁棒性
- 光源的光谱辐射特性不变或已知
 - □获取物体表面的光谱反射特征



- ■影响皮肤检测的因素
 - □人种
 - □光照
 - □ 皮肤本身特性的变化 _{角质层(10 um)}
 - □背景的影响



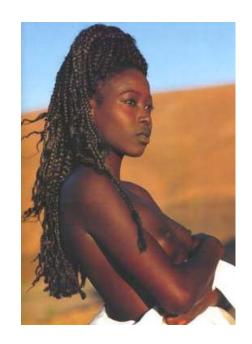


- ■影响皮肤检测的因素
 - □人种
 - □光照
 - □皮肤本身特性的变化
 - □背景的影响





- ■影响皮肤检测的因素
 - □人种





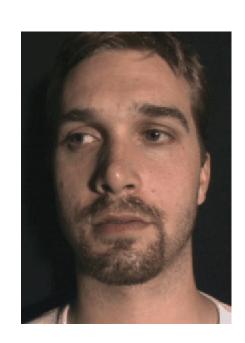




- ■影响皮肤检测的因素
 - □光照



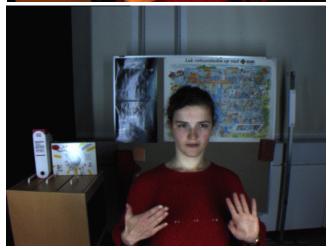




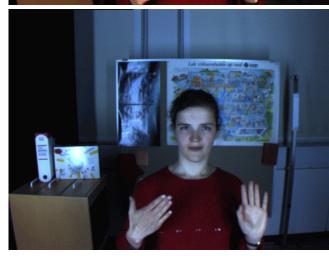
- ■影响皮肤检测的因素
 - □光照











CCT = 5190K

CCT = 2760K

CCT = 6900K

CCT = 3870K



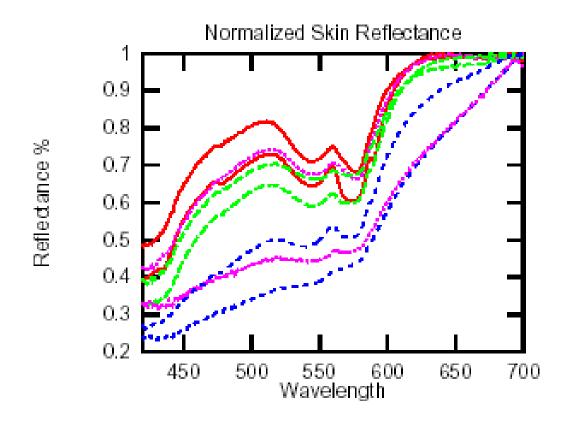
- ■影响皮肤检测的因素
 - □背景







- ■肤色的颜色恒常性模型
 - □ 归一化的手背反射率曲线(红色为高加索人,绿色为亚洲人,洋红为非洲人,蓝色为印度安人)





- ■肤色的颜色恒常性模型
 - □ Rossotti在1983年指出了皮肤的颜色生物学成因
 - □ 皮肤的颜色主要受血液(色调上偏红偏黄)和黑色素 (色调上偏棕褐色)影响
 - □人种不同,皮肤所含黑色素的量也不同,从而造成了皮 肤在亮度上的差异,呈现出黑色、黄色和白色人种,
 - □由于皮肤颜色的色调主要是由于皮肤中血液引起的,所以不同人种在去除了亮度影响之后,在色调上没有太大的差别

M

- ■肤色的颜色恒常性模型
 - □表达肤色的颜色空间选取
 - xy、CIE-L*u*v、CIE-L*a*b*、CIE-xy、CIE-DSH、HSV、YIQ、 YES、TSL
 - HSV、YCbCr、RGB、归一化的RGB、YUV
 - □颜色空间的选取能解决问题吗?
 - □检测方法:
 - 经验阈值法
 - Bayes决策法
 - Gaussian模型法
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