



# Introdução à Computação Gráfica

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Aula #18



# Cor

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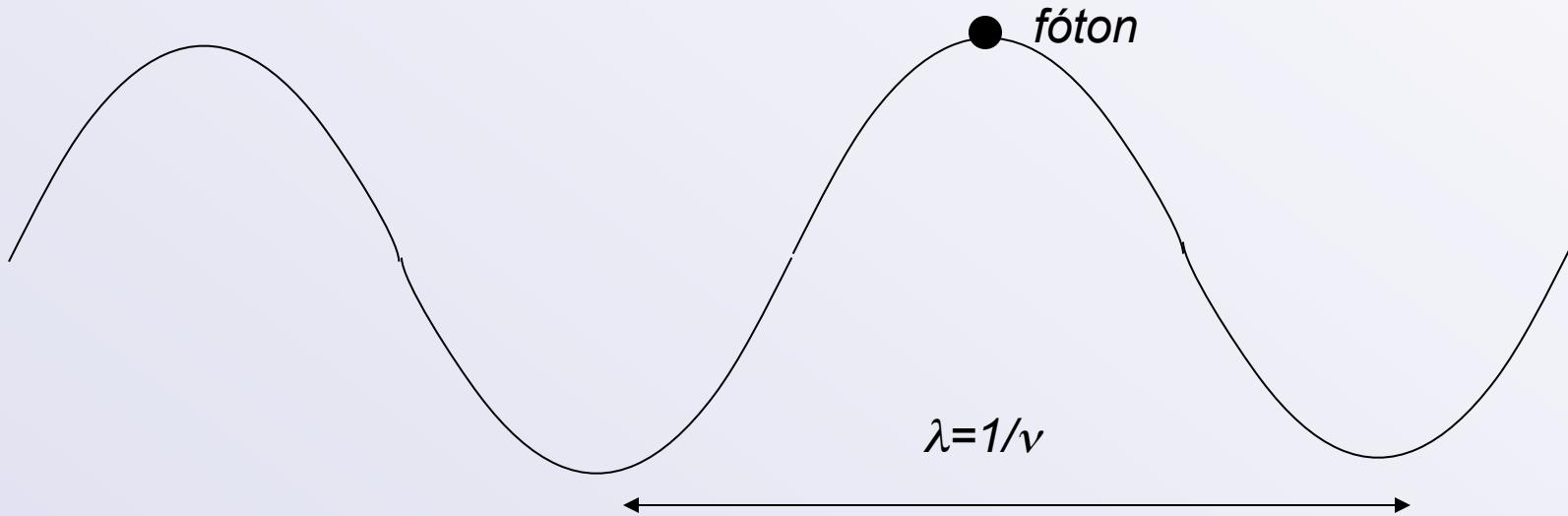
- O que é cor?
  - Cor é uma **sensação** produzida no nosso cérebro pela luz que chega aos nossos olhos.
  - É um problema psico-físico.



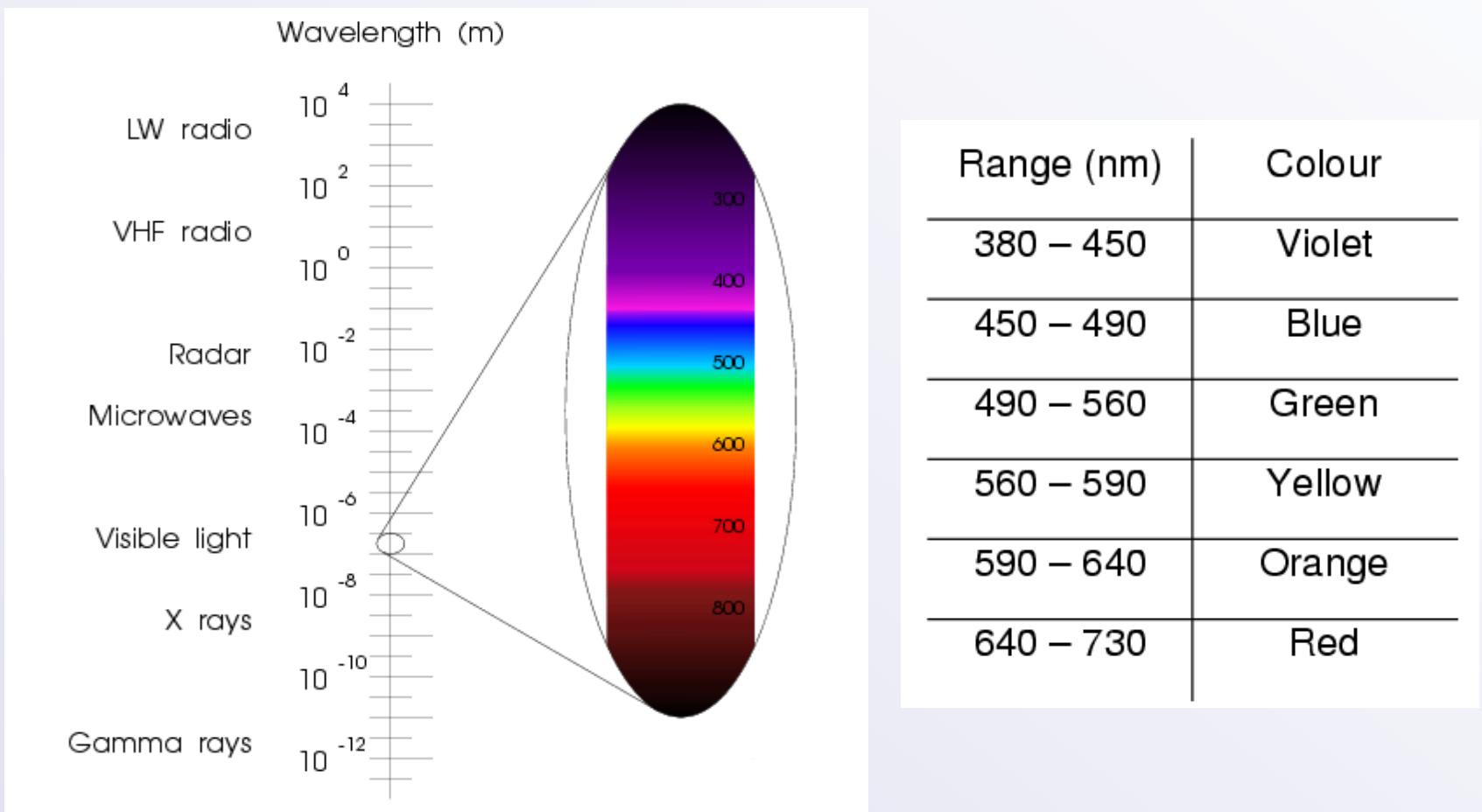
# Modelo Espectral de Cor

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- Luz é uma **radiação** eletro-magnética que se propaga a  $3 \times 10^5$  km/s ( $v = \lambda \cdot f$ ).
- Luz branca é uma *mistura* de radiações com diferentes comprimentos de onda.



# Espectro eletromagnético



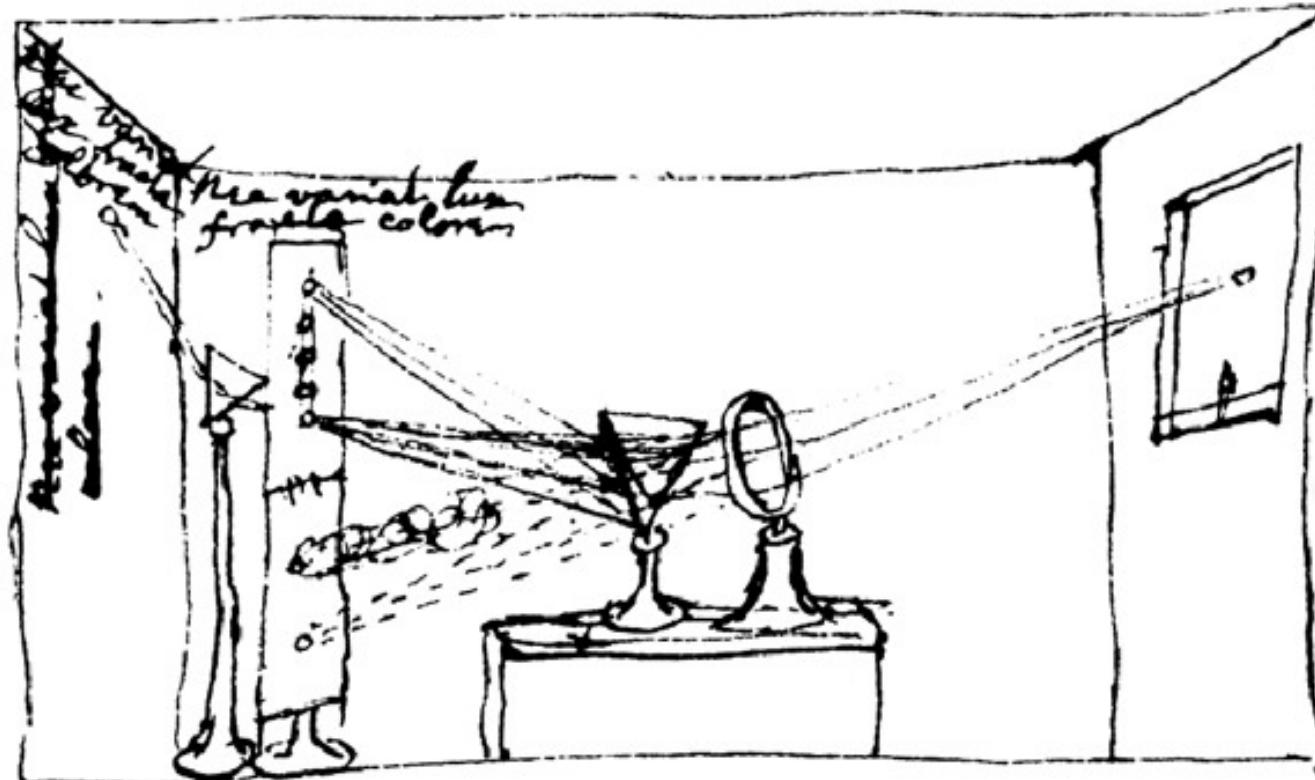
# Algumas indagações

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- Se as cores representam diferentes espectros, por que usamos 3 números para representá-las ?
- Por que utilizamos um círculo de cores ? O que existe entre o vermelho e o azul ?
- Os filtros RGB de um câmera digital são os mesmos de um projetor ? Eles tem a mesma resposta espectral dos nossos olhos?

# Cor

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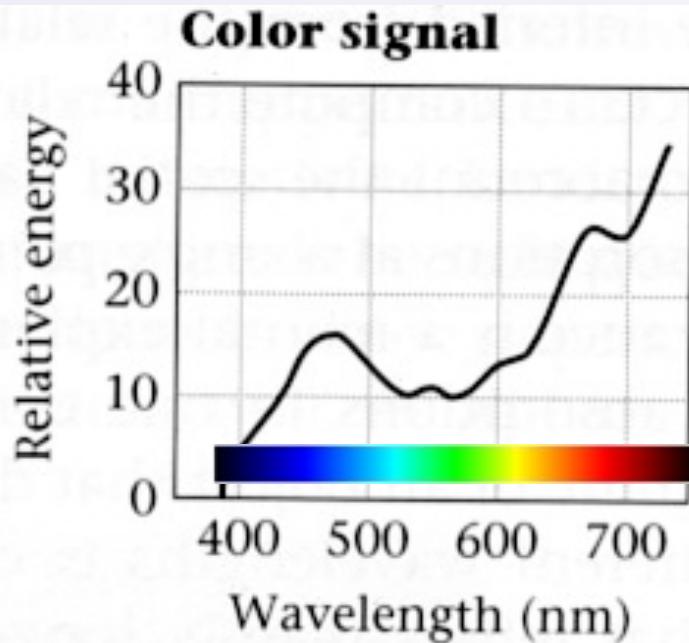


9.8

**4.1 NEWTON'S SUMMARY DRAWING** of his experiments with light. Using a point source of light and a prism, Newton separated sunlight into its fundamental components. By reconverging the rays, he also showed that the decomposition is reversible.

From Foundations of Vision, by Brian Wandell, Sinauer Assoc., 1995

# Espectro visível



Light is characterized by its spectrum:  
amount of energy at each wavelength

This is a full distribution:  
one value per wavelength (infinite number of values)

# Interação luz-matéria

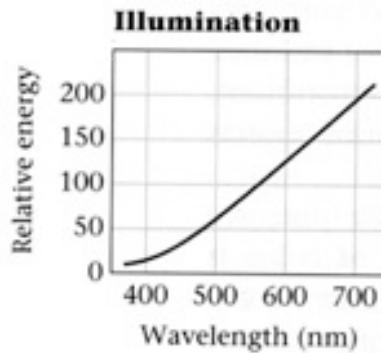


Where spectra come from:

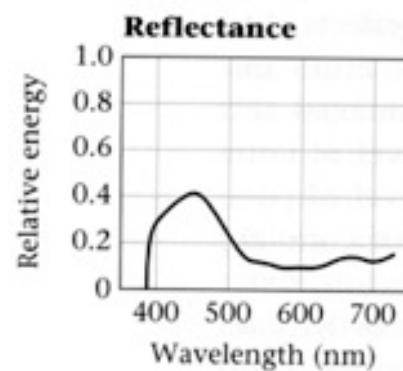
- light source spectrum
  - object reflectance (aka spectral albedo)
- get multiplied wavelength by wavelength

There are different physical processes that explain this multiplication

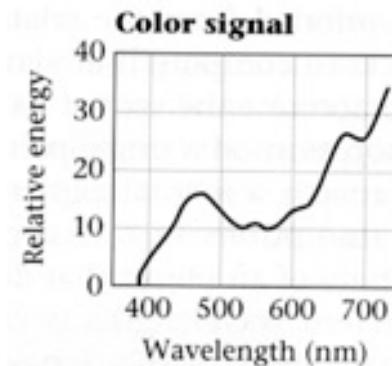
e.g. absorption, interferences



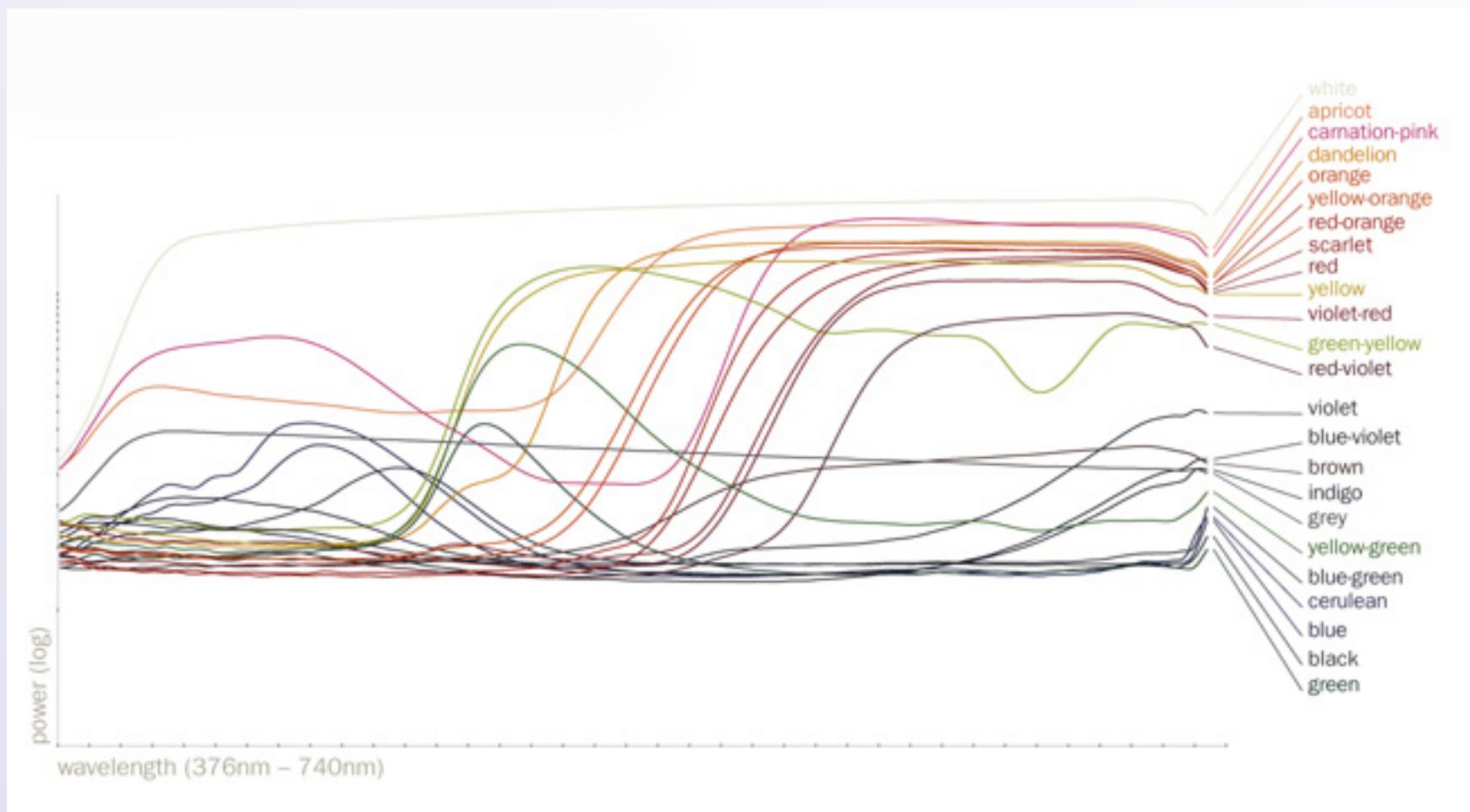
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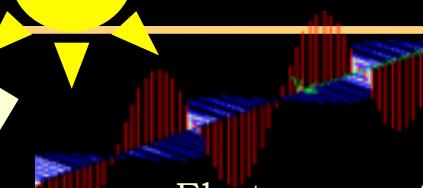
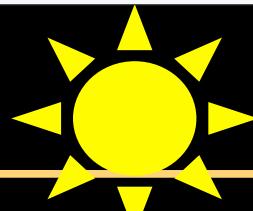
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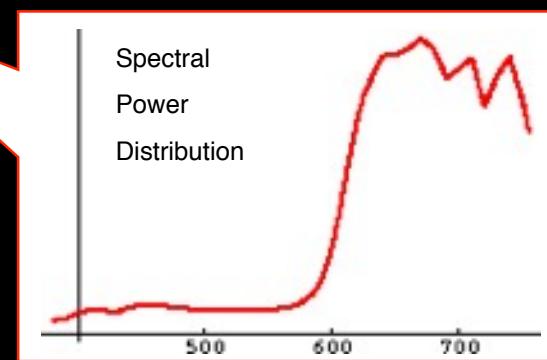
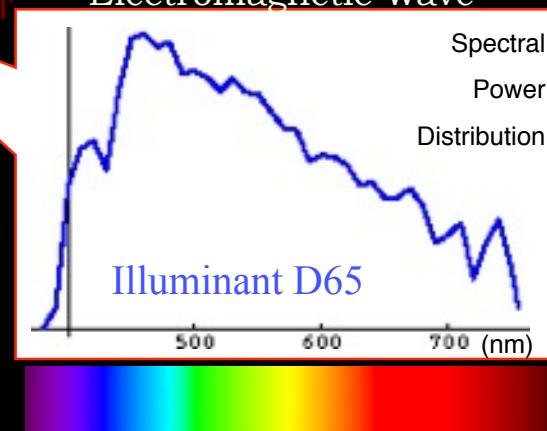
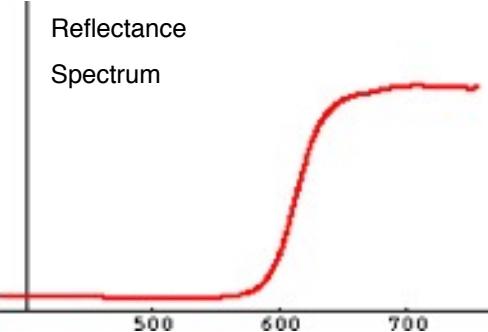
# Crayons



# *What is Color?*

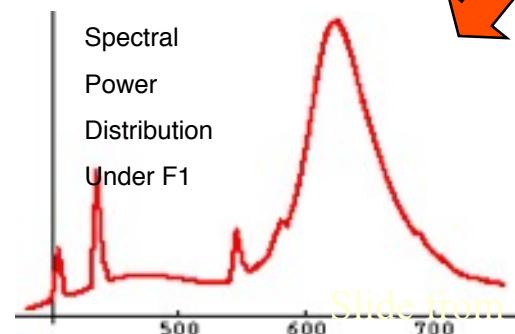
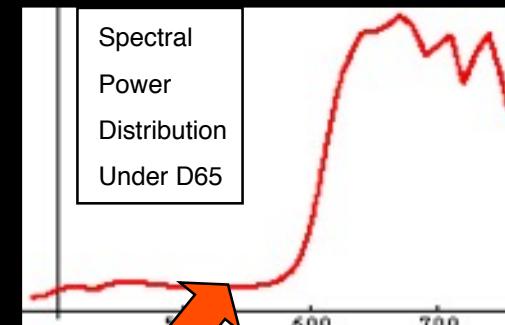
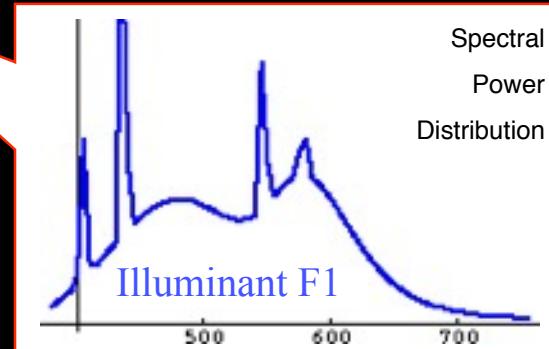
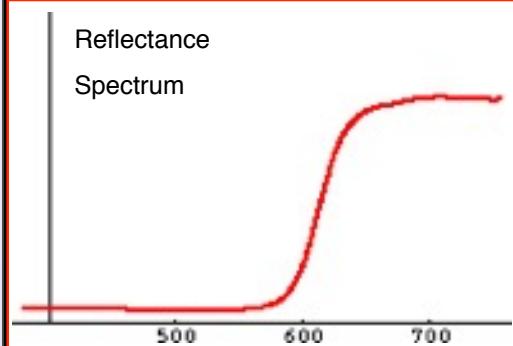
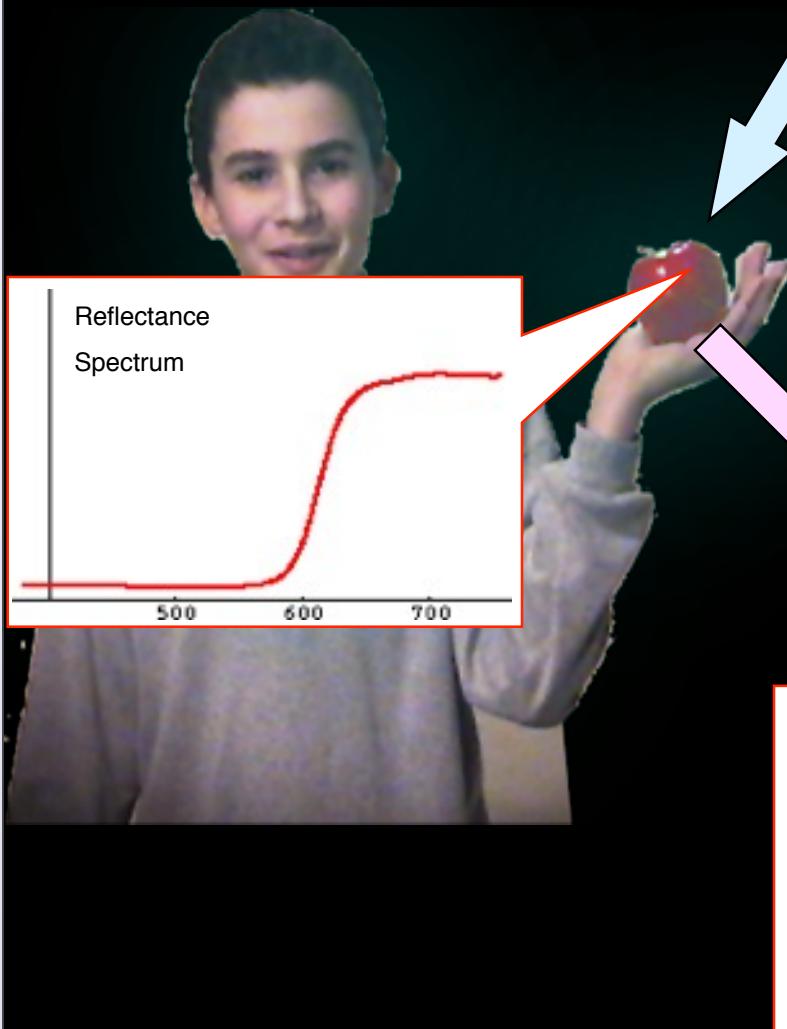


Electromagnetic Wave



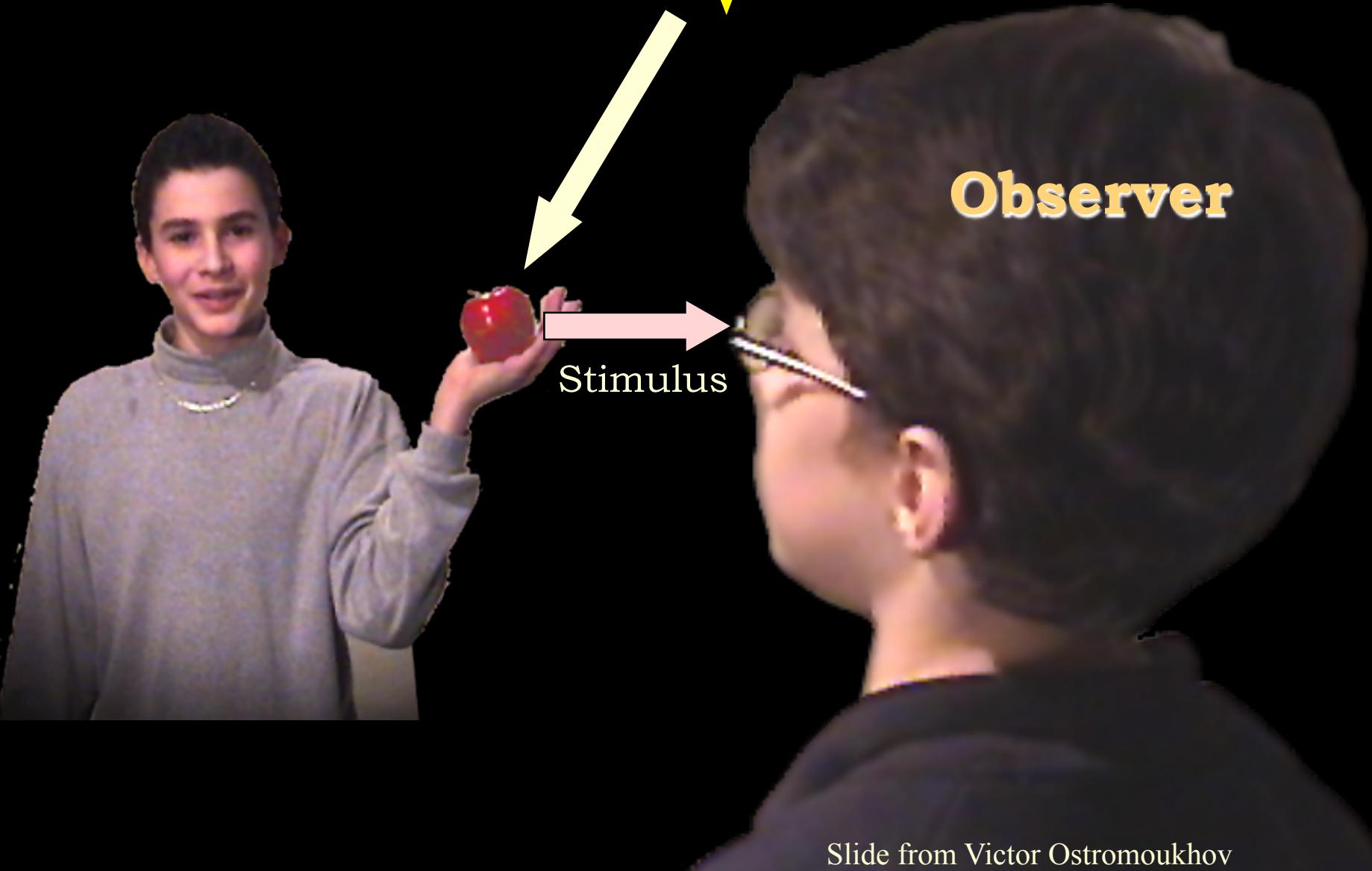
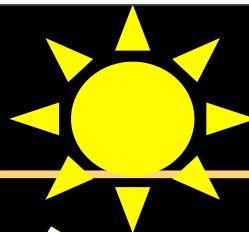
# *What is Color?*

Neon Lamp



# *What is Color?*

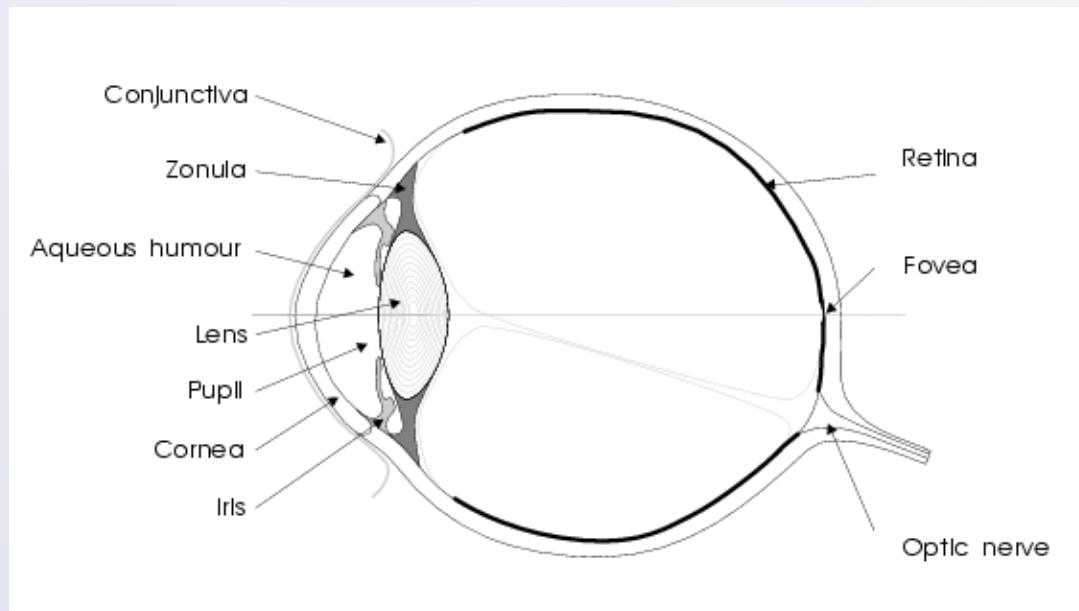
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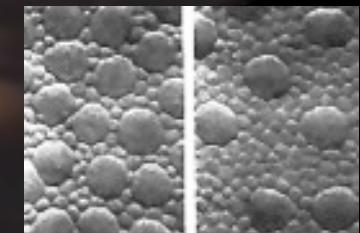
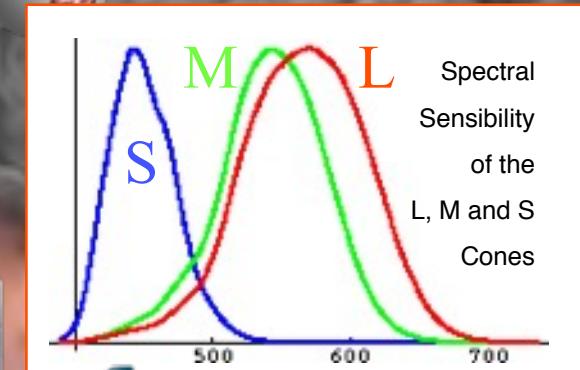
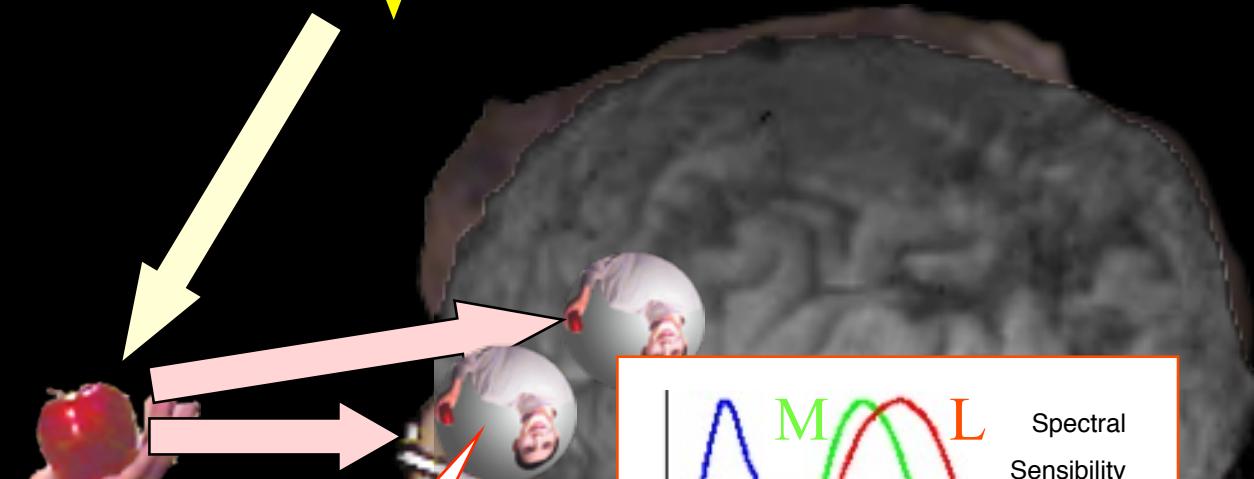
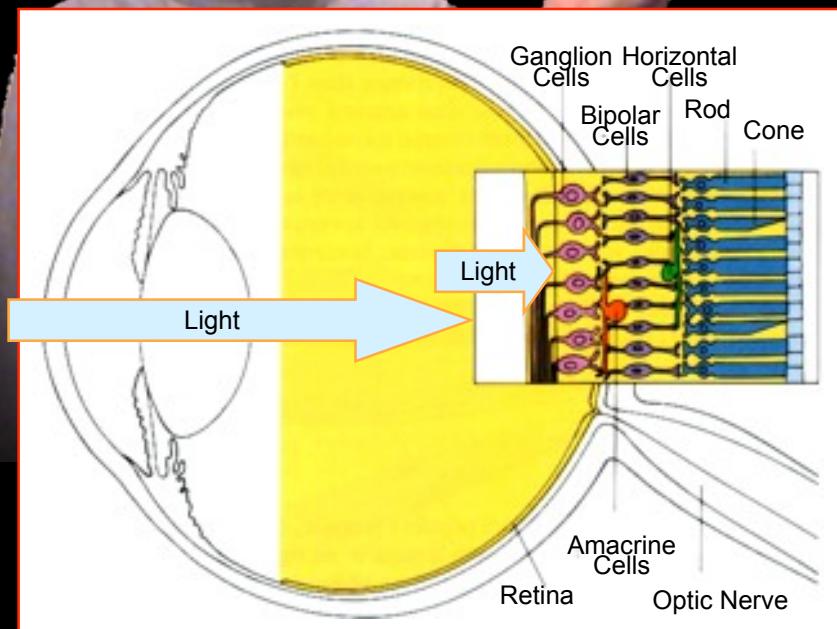
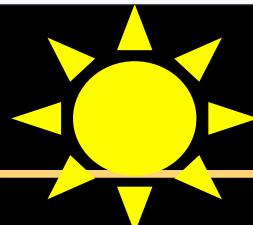
# O olho humano

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- O olho é um sistema físico de processamento de cor (sistema refletivo).
  - Similar a uma câmera de vídeo.
  - Converte luz em impulsos nervosos.



# What is Color?



Rods      Cones

Distribution of Cones and Rods

Slide from Victor Ostromoukhov

# Percepção de Cor

- Diferente para cada espécie animal.
- Dentre os mamíferos, só o homem e o macaco enxergam cores.
- Aves têm uma visão muito mais acurada do que a nossa.

# Demo

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# Cones

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- De acordo com a teoria tri-estímulo, a cor que vemos é o resultado das respostas relativas dos cones para as luzes vermelha, verde e azul.
- O olho humano consegue distinguir cerca de 200 intensidades de vermelho, verde e azul.
- O olho humano possui de 6 a 7 milhões de cones, concentrados em uma pequena porção da retina chamada de fóvea.
- Cada cone possui sua própria célula nervosa, possibilitando discernir pequenos detalhes.
  - Para ver um objeto em detalhe, olhamos diretamente à ele para trazer a imagem até a fóvea.

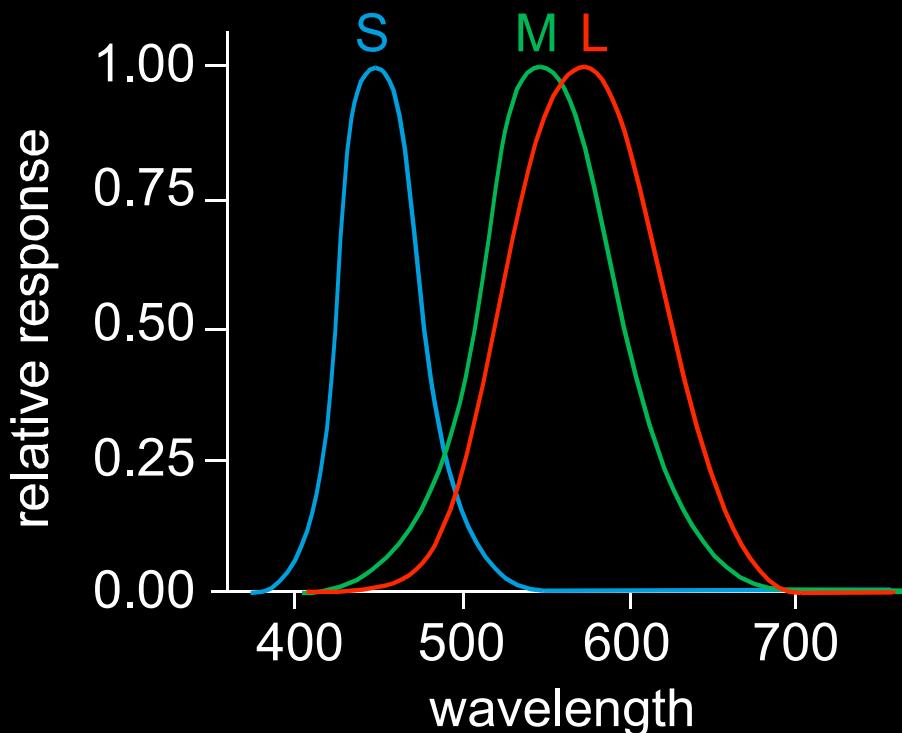
# Bastonetes

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- 75 a 150 milhões de bastonetes estão posicionados na retina ao redor da fóvea.
- Uma única célula nervosa possui vários bastonetes ligados à ela, o que faz que com detalhes de objetos não sejam percebidos.
- Os bastonetes são super-sensíveis a baixos níveis de luminosidade ao contrário dos cones.
  - Durante a noite, por exemplo, é melhor não olhar diretamente para um objeto para que a imagem seja detectada fora da fóvea.

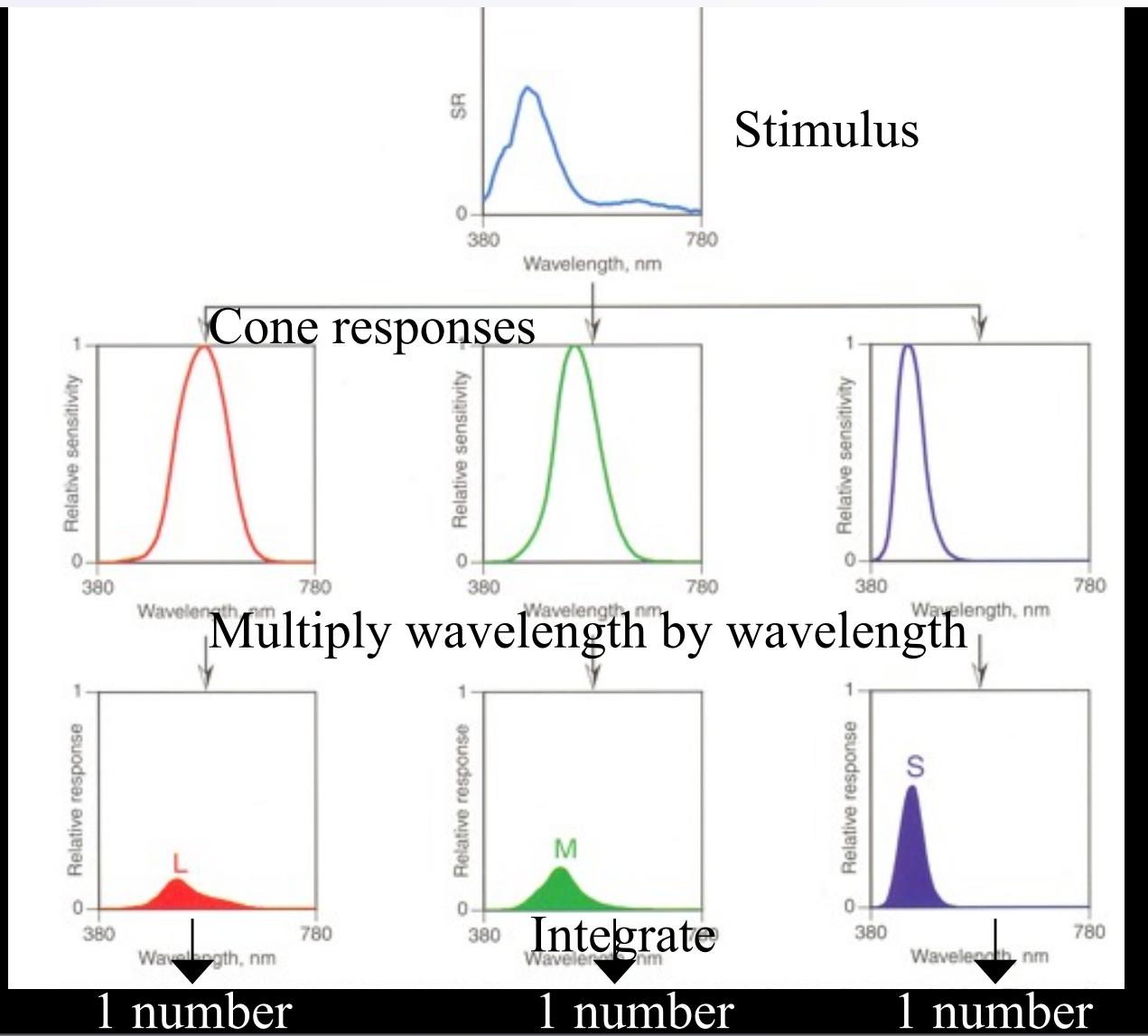
# Sensibilidade espectral dos cones

- Short, Medium and Long wavelength
- Response for a cone  
 $= \int_{\lambda} \text{stimulus}(\lambda) * \text{response}(\lambda) d\lambda$



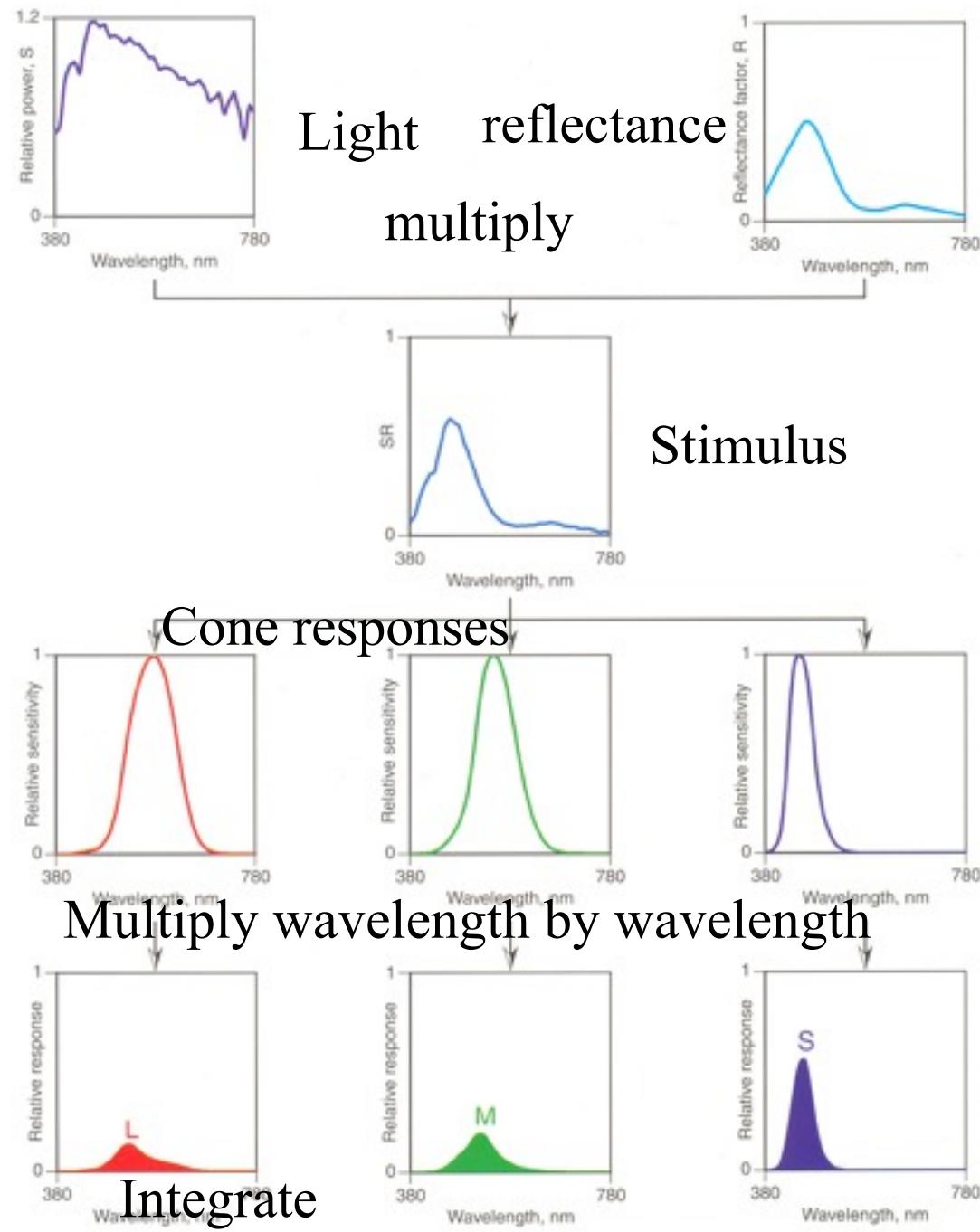
# Resposta do cone

Start from infinite number of values (one per wavelength)



# Big picture

- It's all linear!



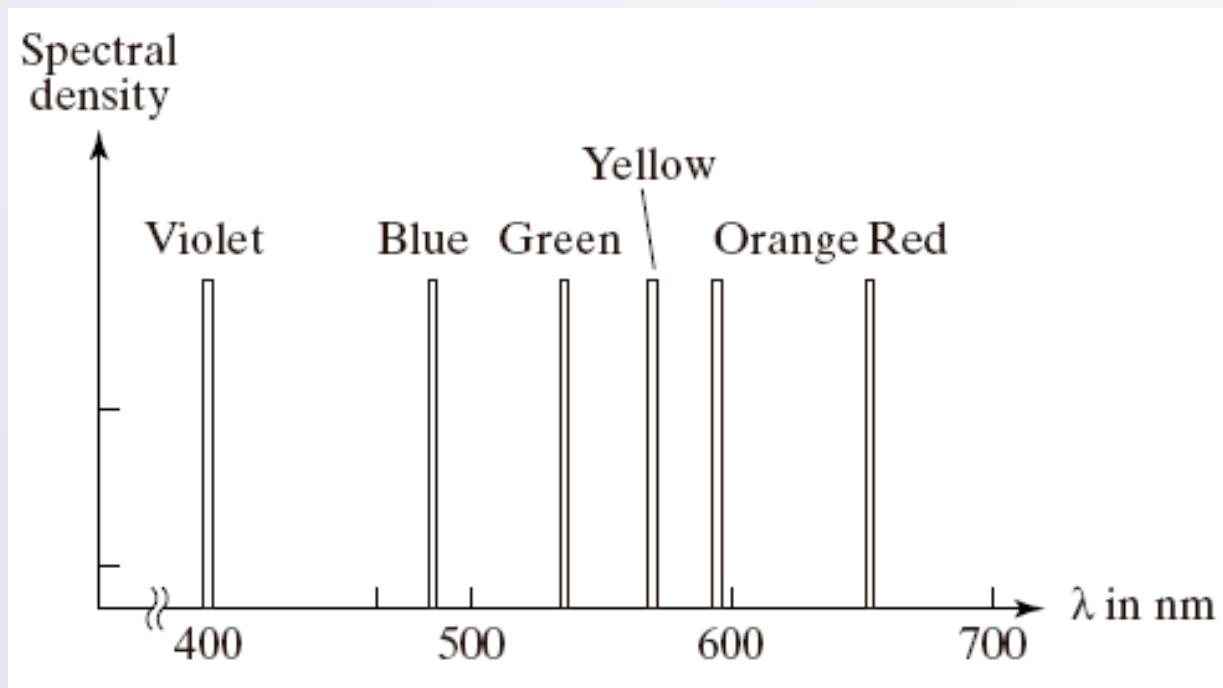
# Representação

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- Amostragem gera uma representação **finita** de uma função de distribuição espectral.
- Todo sistema refletivo possui um número **finito** de sensores, que fazem uma amostragem em  $n$  faixas do espectro.

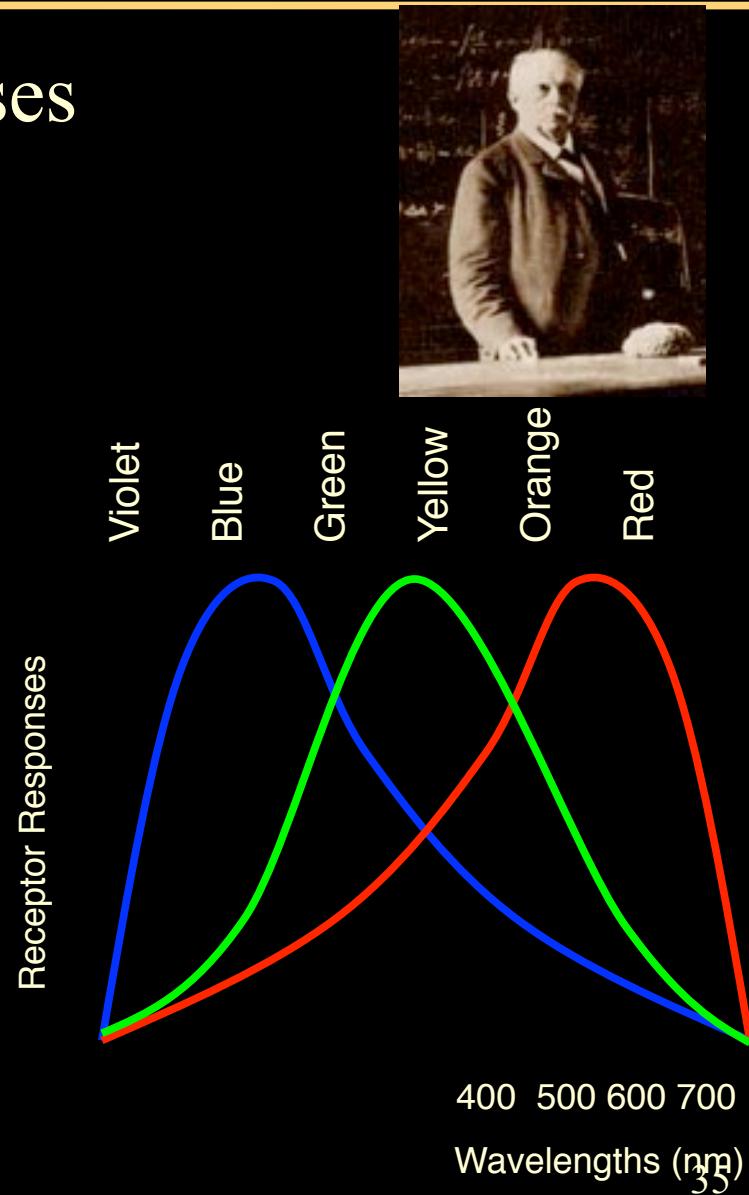
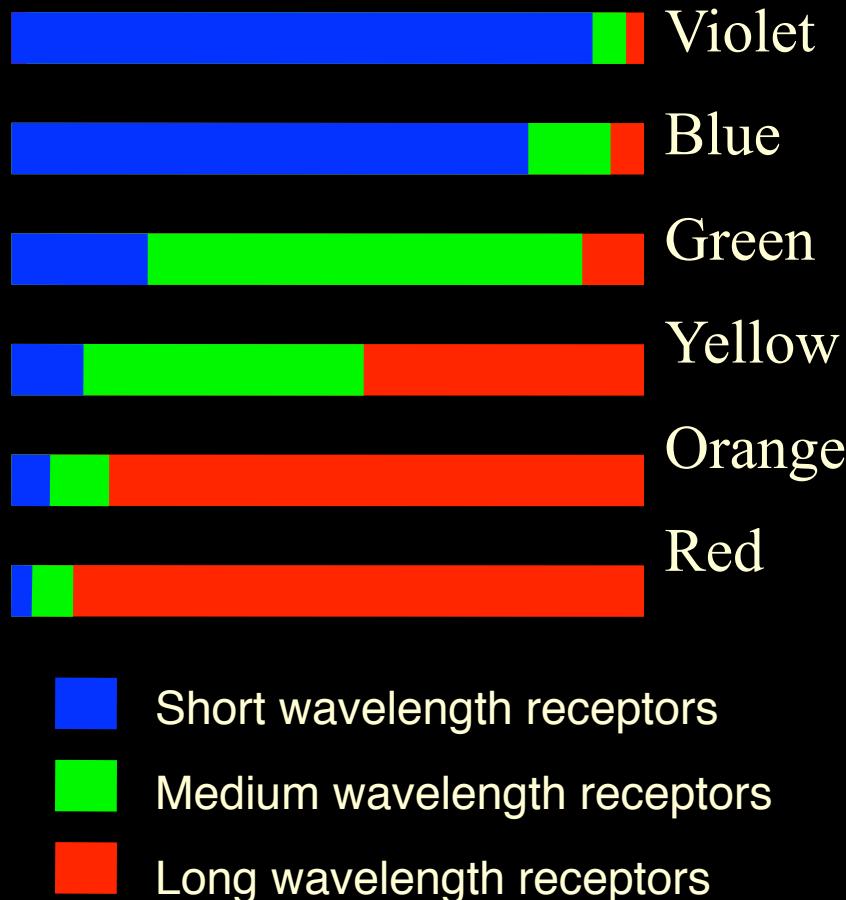
# Densidade espectral

- A figura abaixo mostra **densidades espetrais  $S(\lambda)$**  (potência por unidade de comprimento de onda) para luzes puras e os seus nomes respectivos.

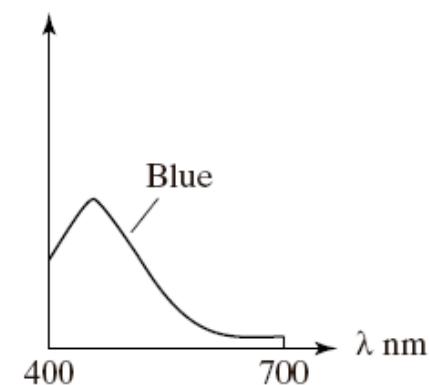
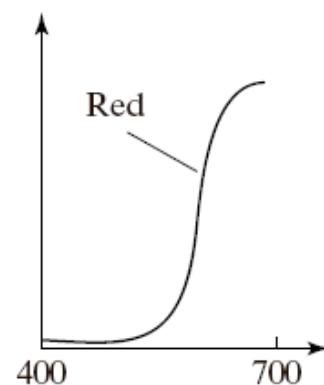
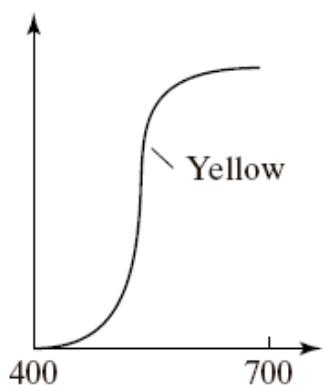
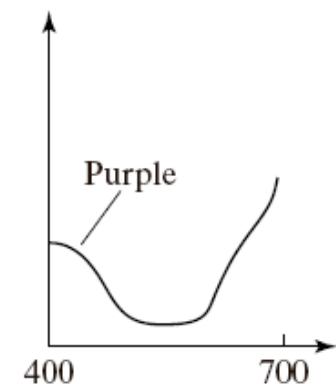
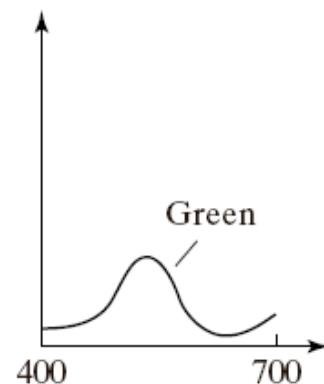
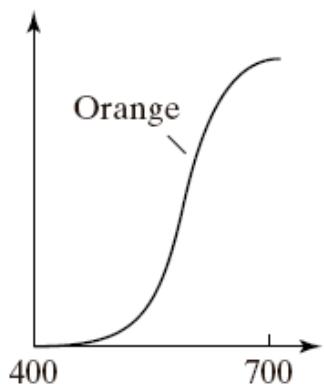
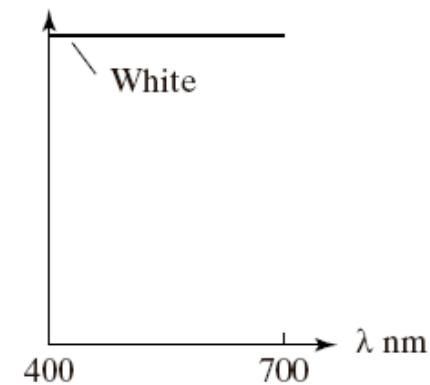
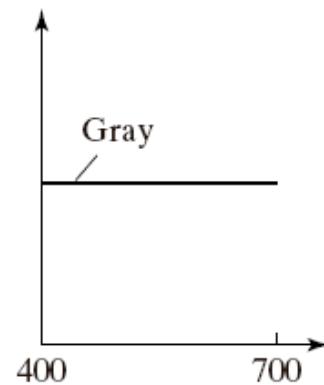
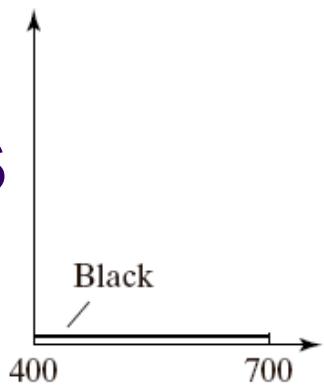


# *von Helmholtz 1859: Trichromatic theory*

- Colors as relative responses (ratios)



# Exemplos



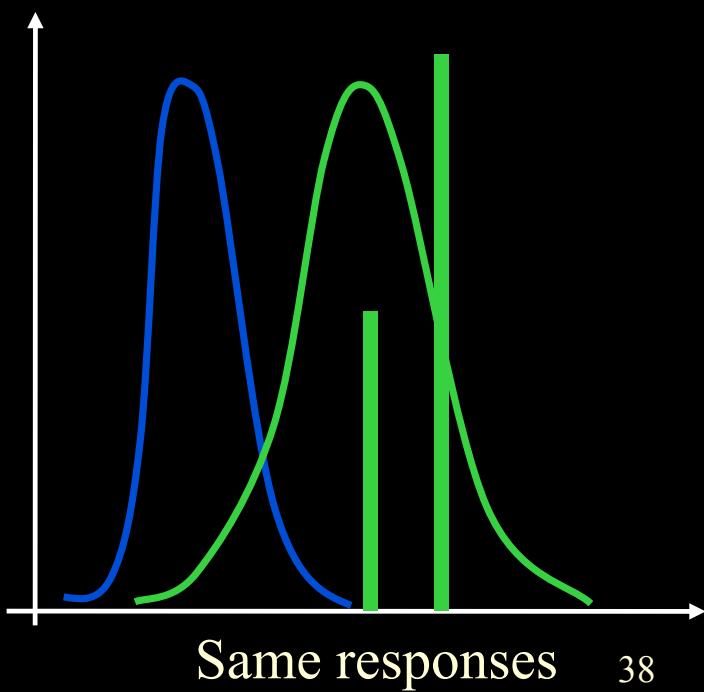
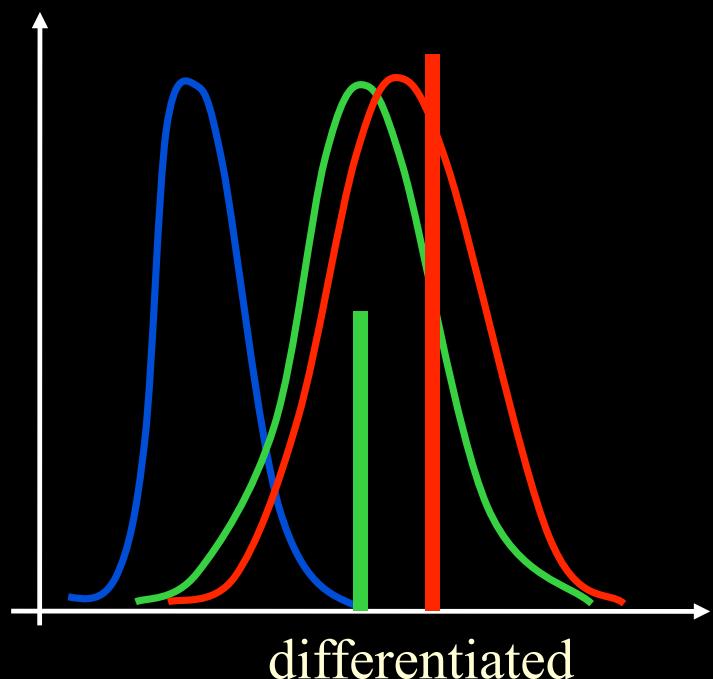
# Eficiência Luminosa

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- Brilho aparente varia com o comprimento de onda.
- Pico do brilho é diferente para níveis baixos (bastonetes), médios e altos (cones).
  - Máximo na faixa do verde.

# Daltonismo

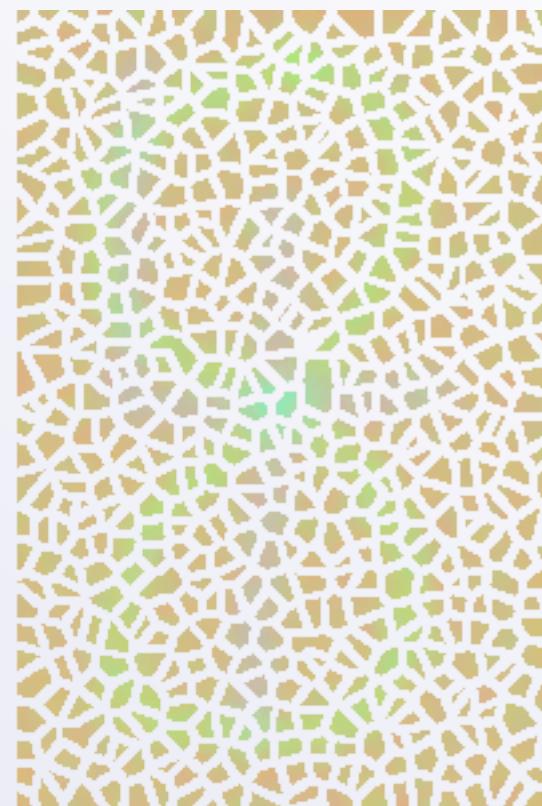
- Classical case: 1 type of cone is missing (e.g. red)
- Makes it impossible to distinguish some spectra



# Daltonismo

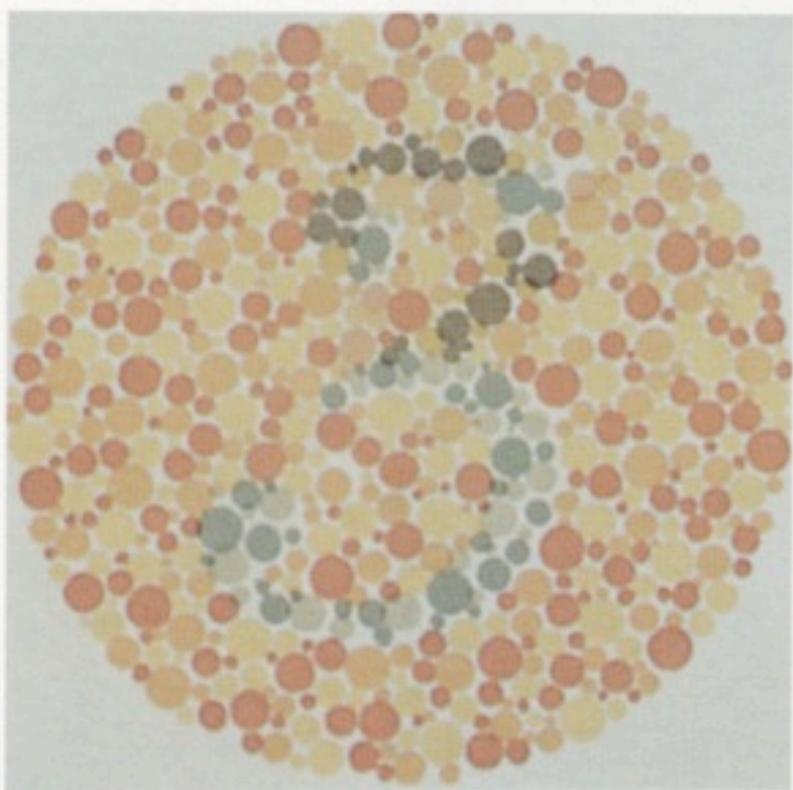
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- John Dalton, século 18
- 8% sexo masculino, 0.6% mulheres
- Origem genética
- Dicromatas
  - 1 tipo de cone faltando
  - L (protanopia), M (deutanopia), S (tritanopia)
- Tricromatas

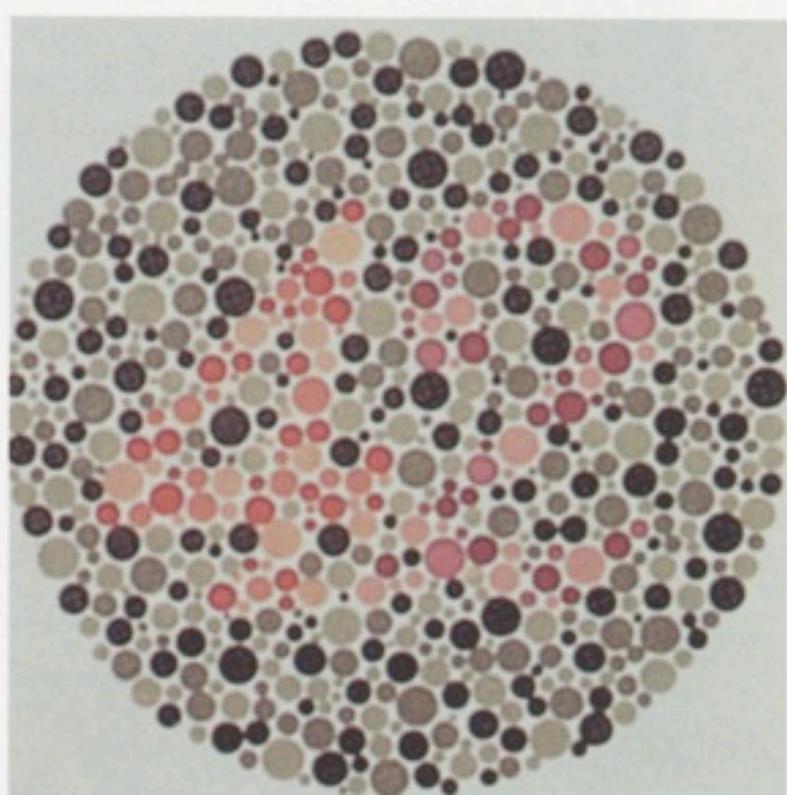


# Teste #1

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A



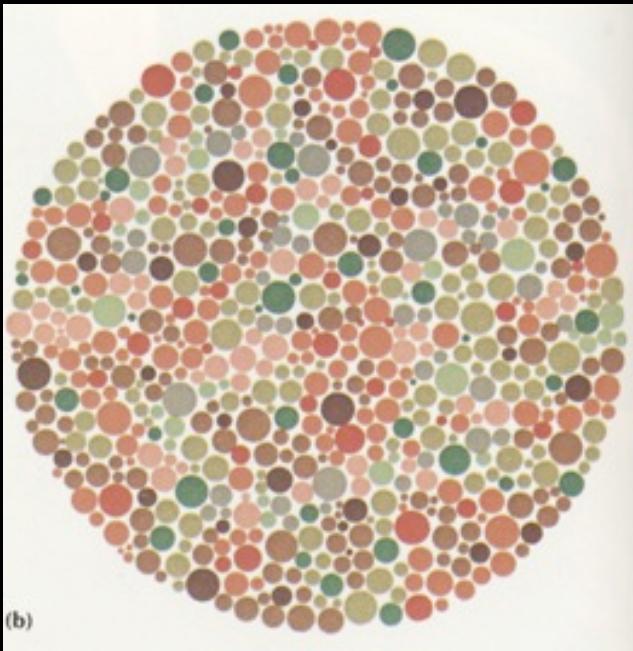
B

<http://www.vischeck.com/vischeck/>

## Teste #2

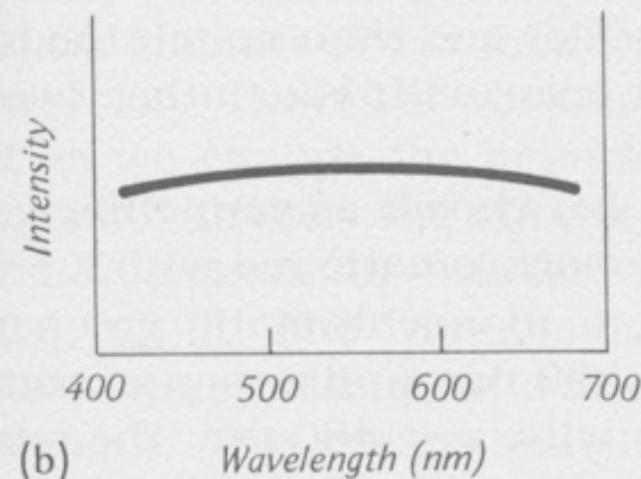
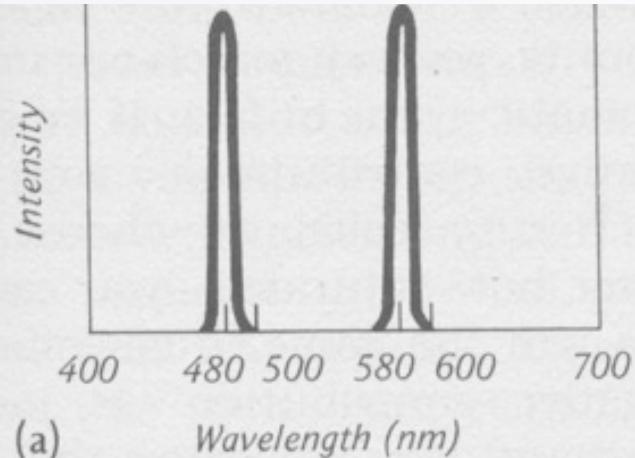
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- Color contrast overrides intensity otherwise



# Metamerismo

- We are all color blind!
- These two different spectra elicit the same cone responses
- Called metamers



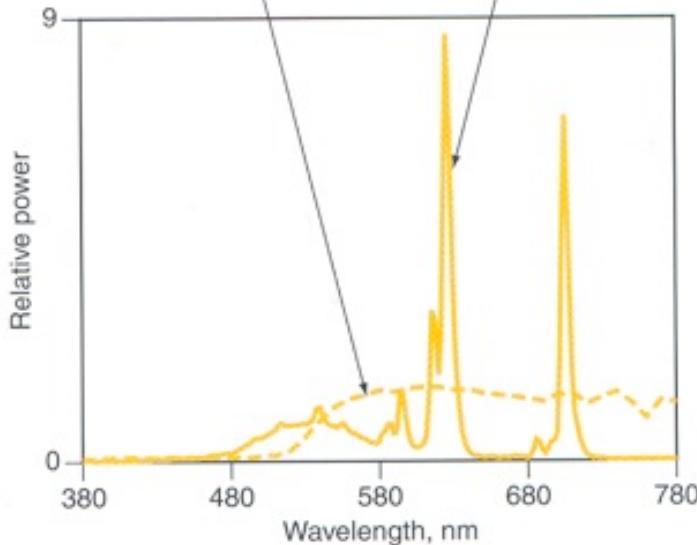
# Amostragem e Reconstrução



- A cor reconstruída deve ser perceptualmente igual a cor original.
  - É possível devido ao **metamerismo**.
  - Cores metaméricas são perceptualmente idênticas.

# Reprodução de cores

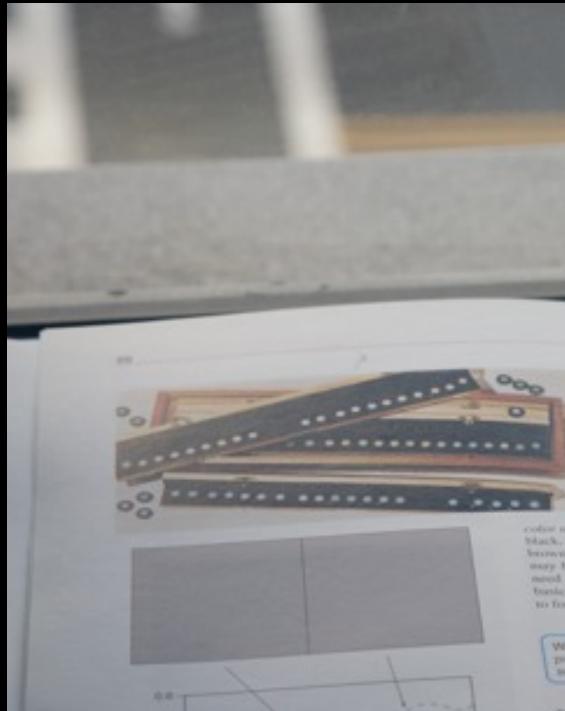
- 3 primaries are (to a first order) enough to reproduce all colors



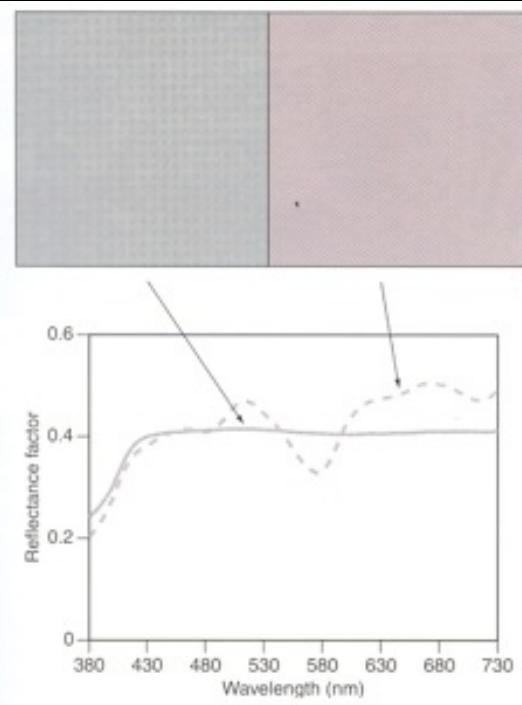
The dashed line represents daylight reflecting from sunflower petals, while the solid line represents the light emitted by a color CRT display adjusted to match the color of the sunflower.

# Influência da iluminação

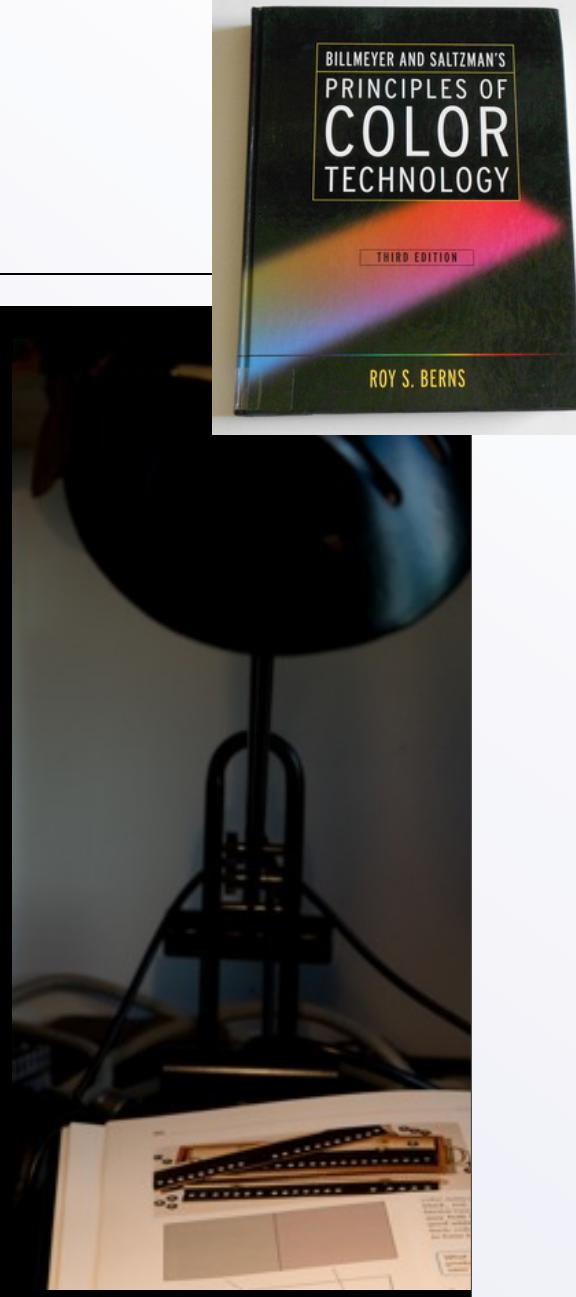
- Two grey patches in Billmeyer & Saltzman's book look the same under daylight but different under neon or halogen



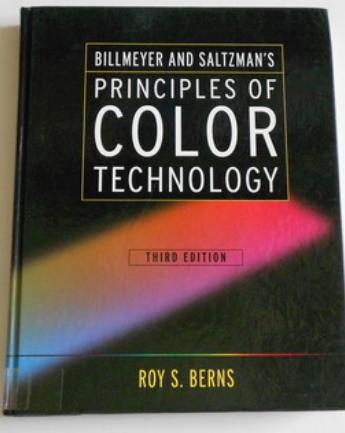
Daylight



Scan (neon)

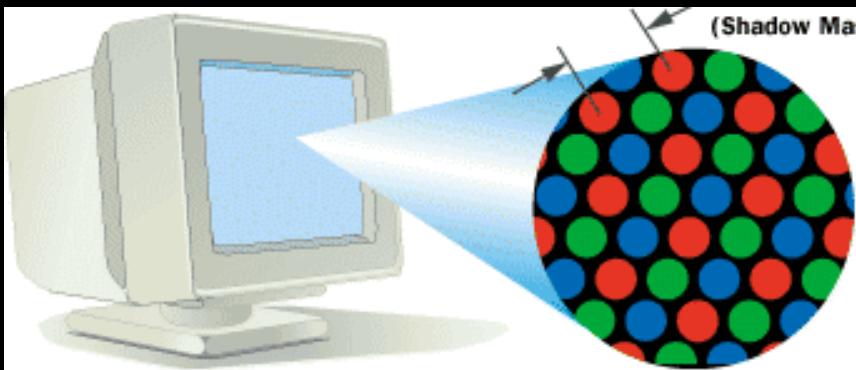


Hallogen



# Síntese de cores

- Focus on additive color synthesis
- We'll use 3 primaries (e.g. red green and blue) to match all colors



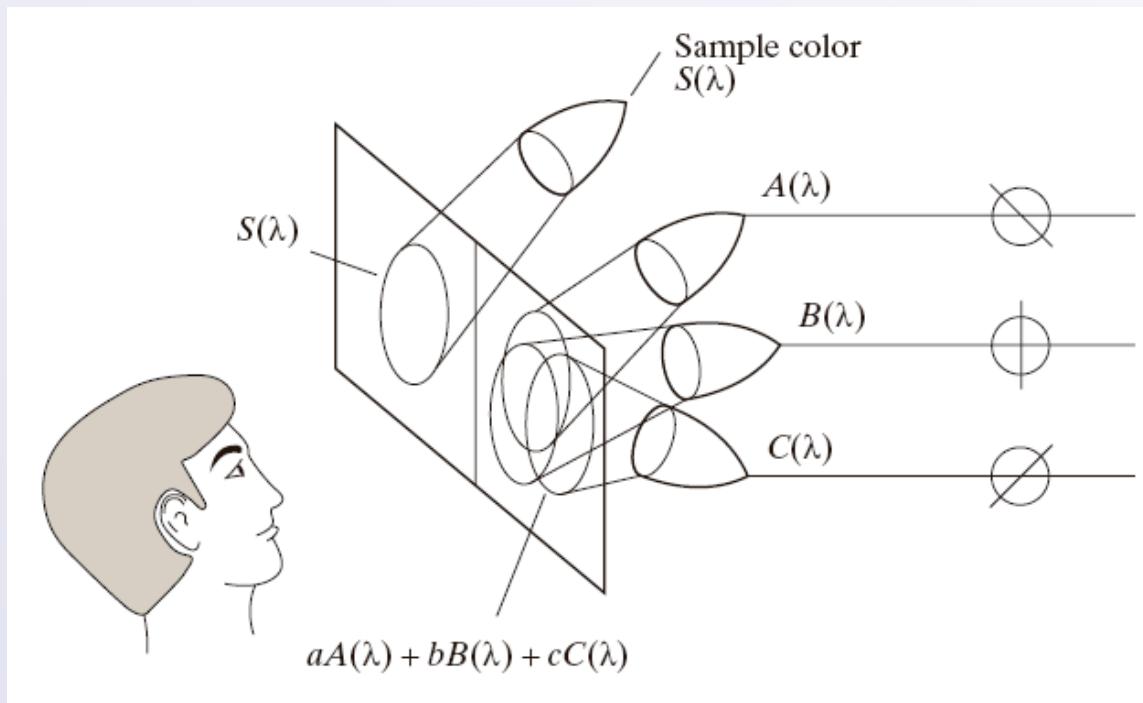
<http://www.iriscam.info/PIXELS.html>

- What should those primaries be?
- How do we tell the amount of each primary needed to reproduce a given target color?

# Resposta Espectral

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- Cor espectral desconhecida à esquerda
- Uso de três cores fundamentais
- Intensidade de cada cor padrão varia de forma independente.



# Teoria Tri-Estímulo

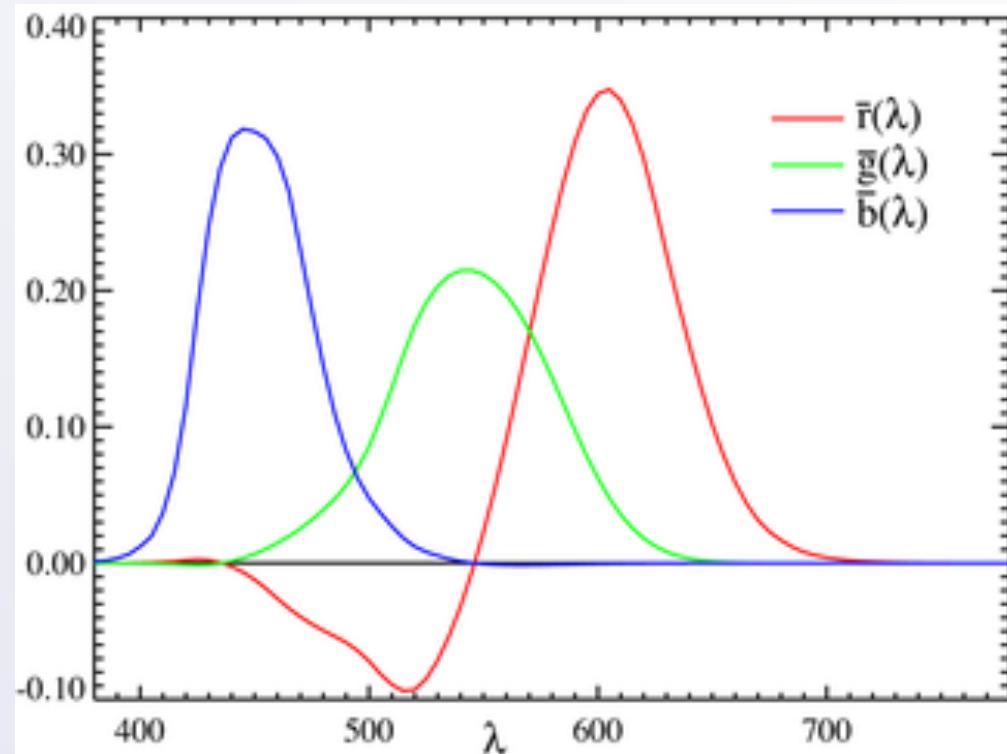
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- As primárias usadas foram as cores monocromáticas vermelha, verde e azul nas faixas de 700 nm, 546 nm, and 436 nm, respectivamente.
- As funções  $r(\lambda)$ ,  $g(\lambda)$ , e  $b(\lambda)$  mostram o quanto destas cores são necessárias para formar uma cor espectral pura em  $\lambda$ ,  $mono(\lambda) = r(\lambda)R + g(\lambda)G + b(\lambda)B$ .

# Teoria Tri-Estímulo

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- Exemplo: luz laranja pura  $mono(600)$  é idêntica a combinação  $0.37 R + .08 G$ .
- O espectro da luz laranja não é igual ao espectro da soma, mas as duas luzes parecem as mesmas.



# Teoria Tri-Estímulo

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- Problema: Para certas escolhas de  $R$ ,  $G$ , e  $B$ , alguns dos escalares  $r$ ,  $g$ , and  $b$  devem ser *negativos* para que  $C = rR + gG + bB$  seja verdade.
- Por exemplo,  $r(\lambda)$  é negativo em  $\lambda = 520$ .
- Qual é o significado físico do sinal de menos em uma cor como  $C = 0.7R + 0.5G - 0.2B$ ? Luz que não está presente, não pode ser removida.

# Teoria Tri-Estímulo

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- Rescreve a equação como  $C + 0.2B = 0.7R + 0.5G$ .
- C por si só não pode ser reconstruído com a superposição das primárias.
- A cor  $C + 0.2B$  deve ser reconstruída com valores positivos de  $R$  and  $G$ .
- Muitas cores podem ser fabricadas (usando coeficientes positivos de  $r$ ,  $g$ , e  $b$ ), mas algumas não poderão, e uma das primárias deverá ser colocada no outro lado da equação.

# Escalando as Funções de Cores

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$$\bar{r}(\lambda) = \frac{r(\lambda)}{r(\lambda) + g(\lambda) + b(\lambda)}$$

$$\bar{g}(\lambda) = \frac{g(\lambda)}{r(\lambda) + g(\lambda) + b(\lambda)}$$

$$\bar{b}(\lambda) = \frac{b(\lambda)}{r(\lambda) + g(\lambda) + b(\lambda)}$$

$$\bar{r}(\lambda) + \bar{g}(\lambda) + \bar{b}(\lambda) = 1$$

# Escalando as Funções de Cores (2)

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- Os valores escalados são chamados de *valores de cromacidade* para a cor  $\text{mono}(\lambda)$ .
- Eles definem quantidades de cada uma das primárias necessárias para reproduzir uma luz de brilho unitário em  $\lambda$ .
- Removendo as variações de brilho, podemos representar cores através de dois números

$$(\bar{r}(\lambda), \bar{g}(\lambda))$$

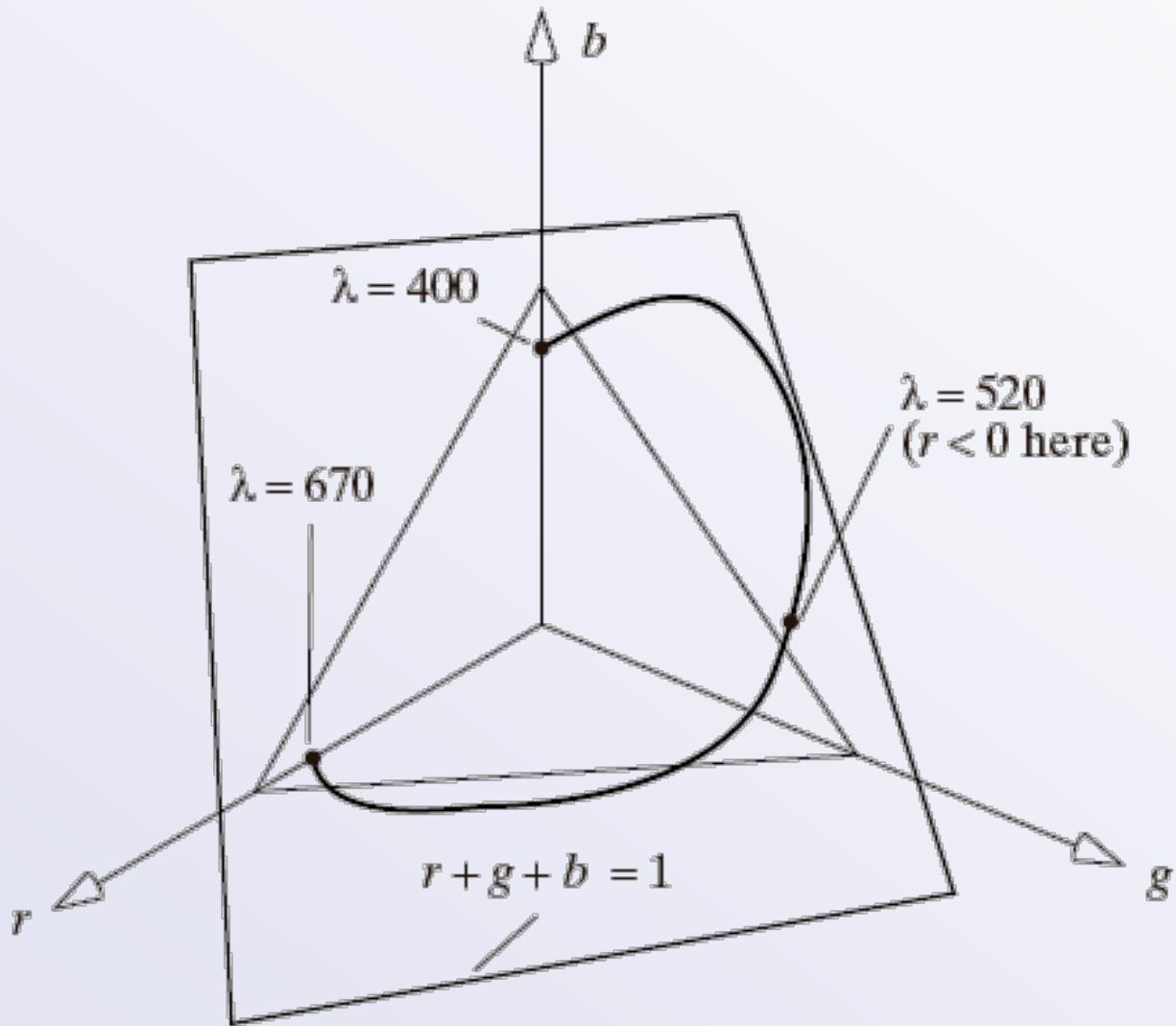
$$\bar{b}(\lambda) = 1 - \bar{r}(\lambda) - \bar{g}(\lambda)$$

## Escalando as Funções de Cores (3)

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- Podemos plotar a posição de  $(\bar{r}(\lambda), \bar{g}(\lambda), \bar{b}(\lambda))$  variando  $\lambda$  dentro do espectro visível.
- Todos os pontos da curva pertencem ao plano  $r + g + b = 1$ .
- Porque algumas das coordenadas são negativas em  $\lambda$ , a curva não está totalmente no octante positivo deste espaço.

# Escalando as Funções de Cores (4)



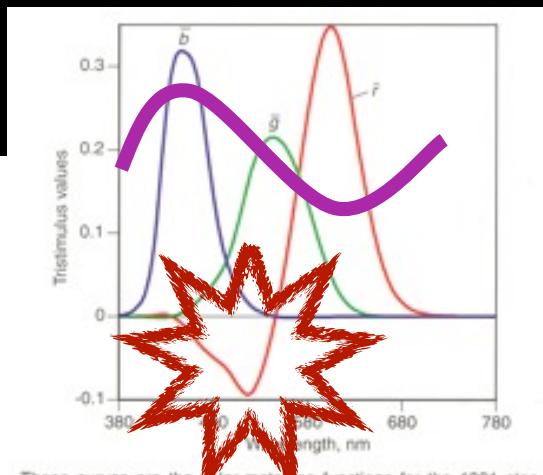
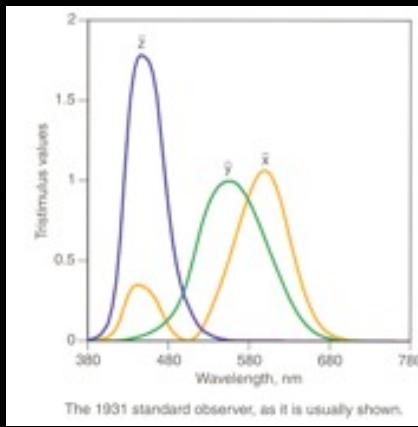
# O Padrão CIE

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- Padrão criado em 1931 pela Comissão Internacional de Iluminação (Commission Internationale de l'éclairage, or CIE).
- Este padrão define três primárias supersaturadas, X, Y, and Z.
- Elas não correspondem a cores reais, porém possuem a propriedade que todas as cores reais podem ser representadas por combinações positivas.

# Problema anterior

- =>new set of tristimulus curves
  - linear combinations of b, g, r
  - pretty much add enough b and g until r is positive

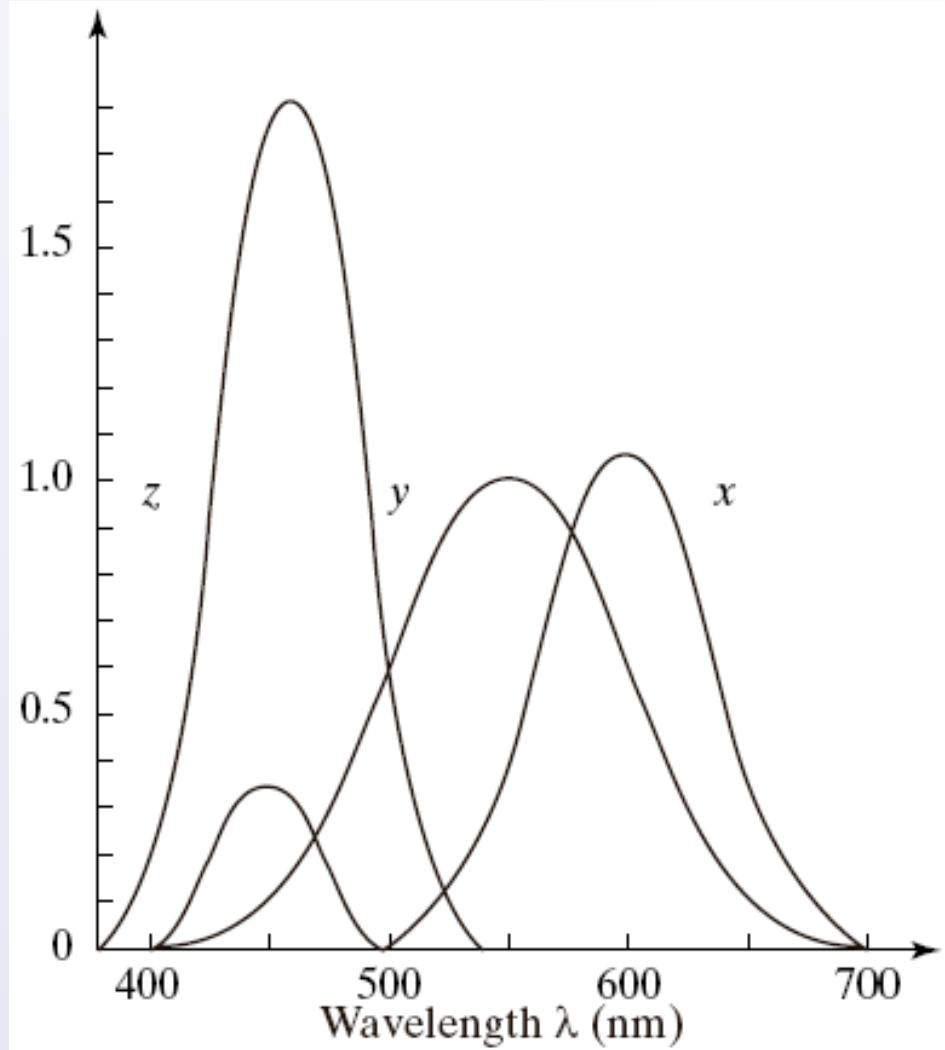


These curves are the color-matching functions for the 1931 standard observer. The average results of 17 color-normal observers having matched each wavelength of the equal-energy spectrum with primaries of 435.8 nm, 546.1 nm, and 700 nm.

# O Padrão CIE

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- Uma luz monocromática de comprimento  $\lambda$  é representada por umam combinação linear destas três primárias especiais:  
$$\text{mono}(\lambda) = x(\lambda)X + y(\lambda)Y + z(\lambda)Z.$$



# O Padrão CIE

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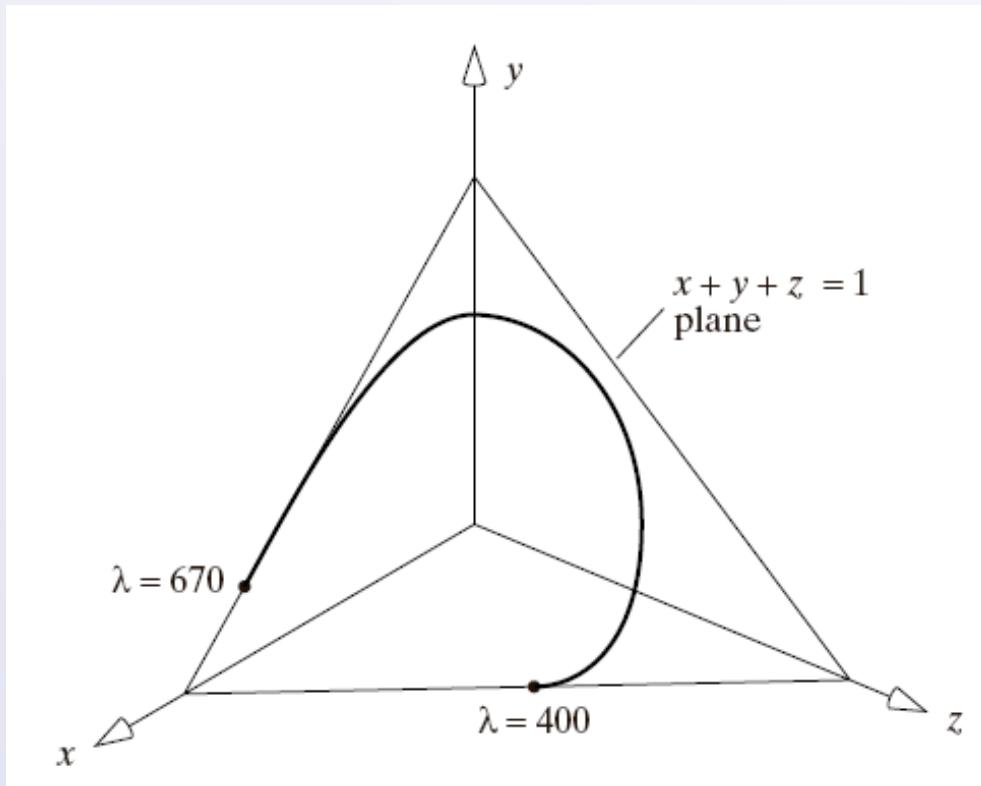
- Podemos normalizar os valores para manter brilho unitário:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}(\lambda) &= \frac{x(\lambda)}{x(\lambda) + y(\lambda) + z(\lambda)} & \bar{y}(\lambda) &= \frac{y(\lambda)}{x(\lambda) + y(\lambda) + z(\lambda)} \\ \bar{z}(\lambda) &= \frac{z(\lambda)}{x(\lambda) + y(\lambda) + z(\lambda)} & \bar{z}(\lambda) &= 1 - \bar{x}(\lambda) - \bar{y}(\lambda)\end{aligned}$$

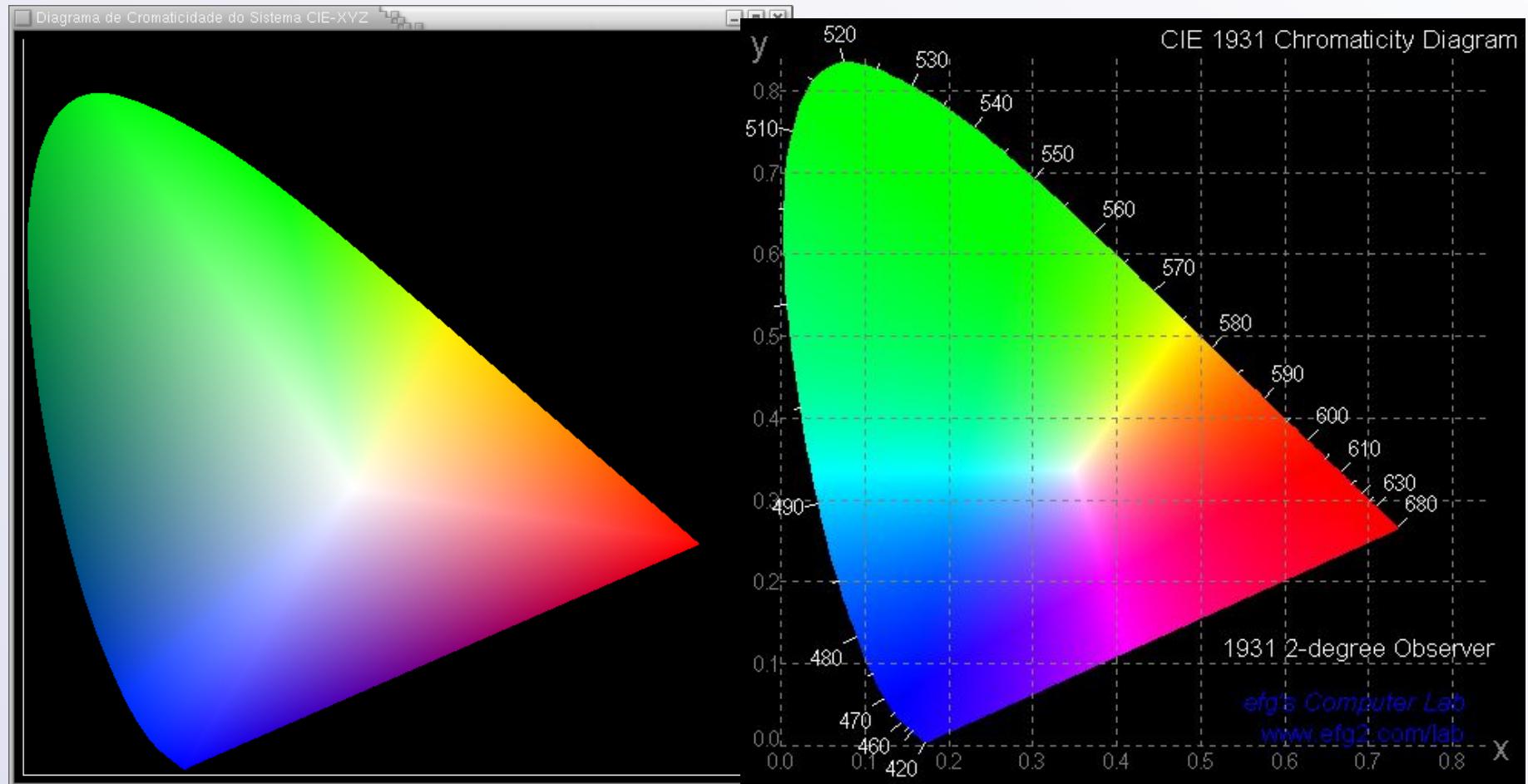
# O Padrão CIE

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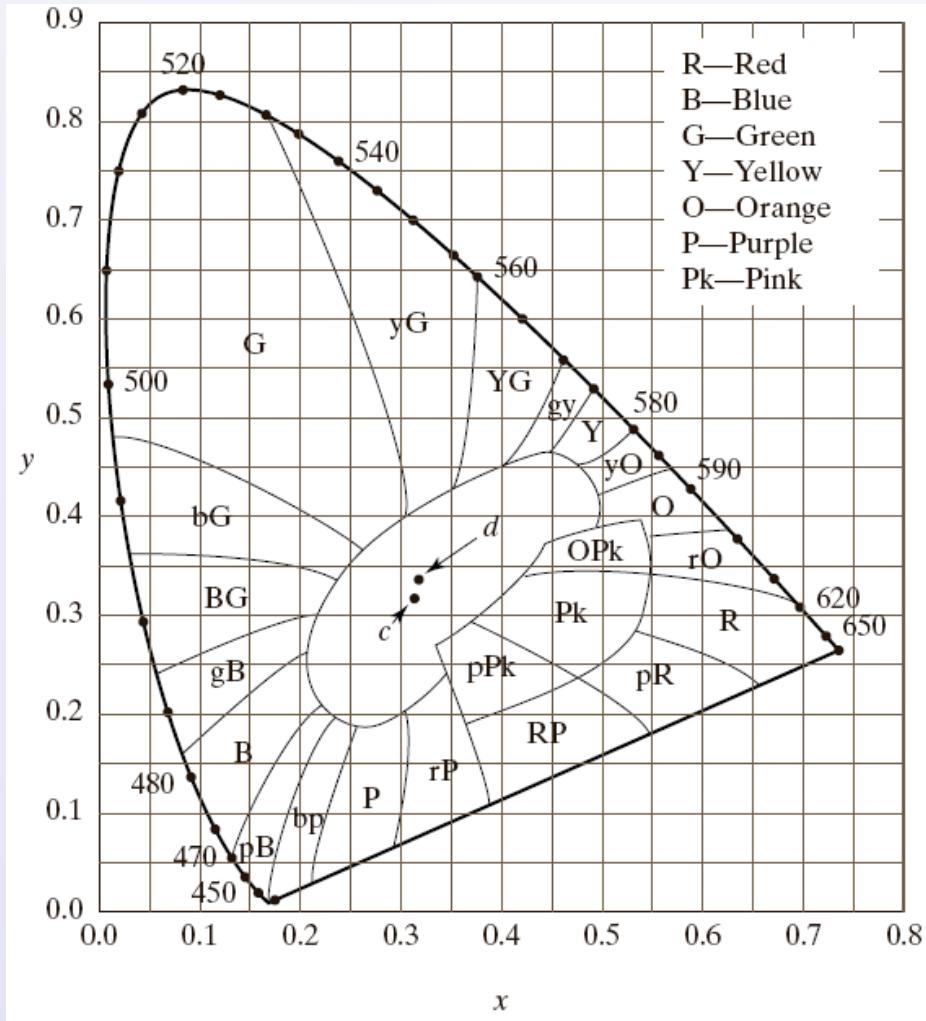
- A figura mostra a curva  $s(\lambda) = (\bar{x}(\lambda), \bar{y}(\lambda), \bar{z}(\lambda))$  que se encontra no octante positivo do plano xyz.



# O diagrama CIE



# O diagrama CIE



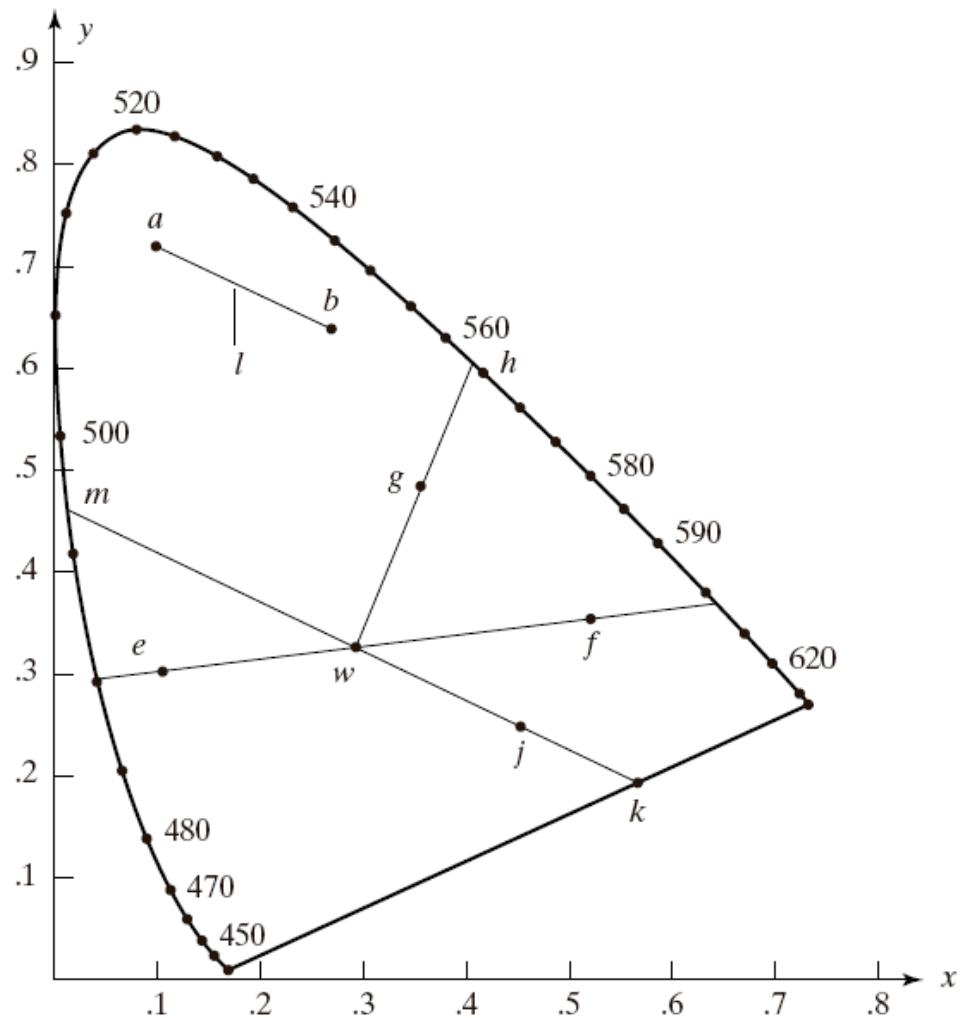
# O diagrama CIE

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- Nas fronteiras temos todas as cores espectrais puras de acordo com o seu comprimento de onda.
- Dentro do gráfico temos todas as outras cores.
- Pontos fora desta região não correspondem a luz visível.

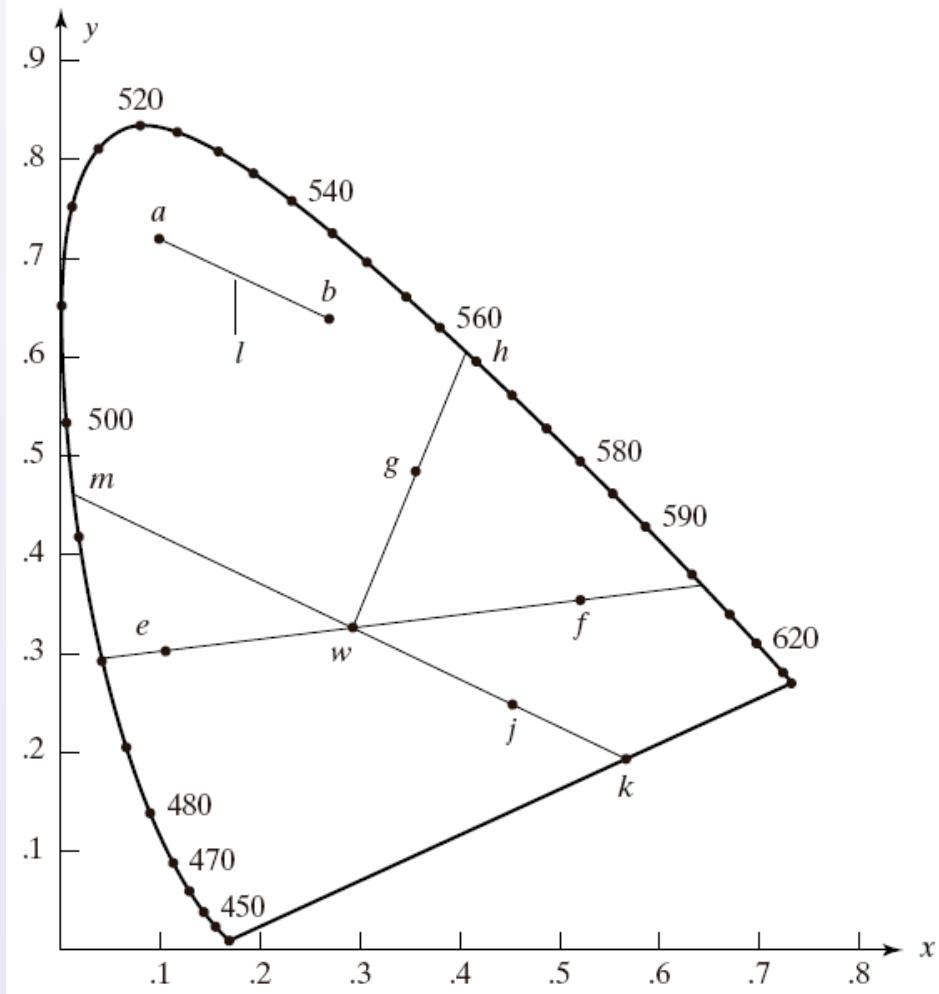
# Usando o diagrama CIE

- Todos os pontos da linha  $l$  entre  $a$  e  $b$  são combinações convexas de  $a$  e  $b$ ,  $(\alpha)a + (1 - \alpha)b$  for  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ .
- Cada cor é legítima, e qualquer cor na linha reta pode ser gerada através do display de quantidades de  $a$  e  $b$ .



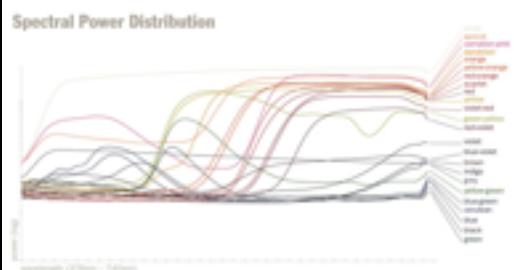
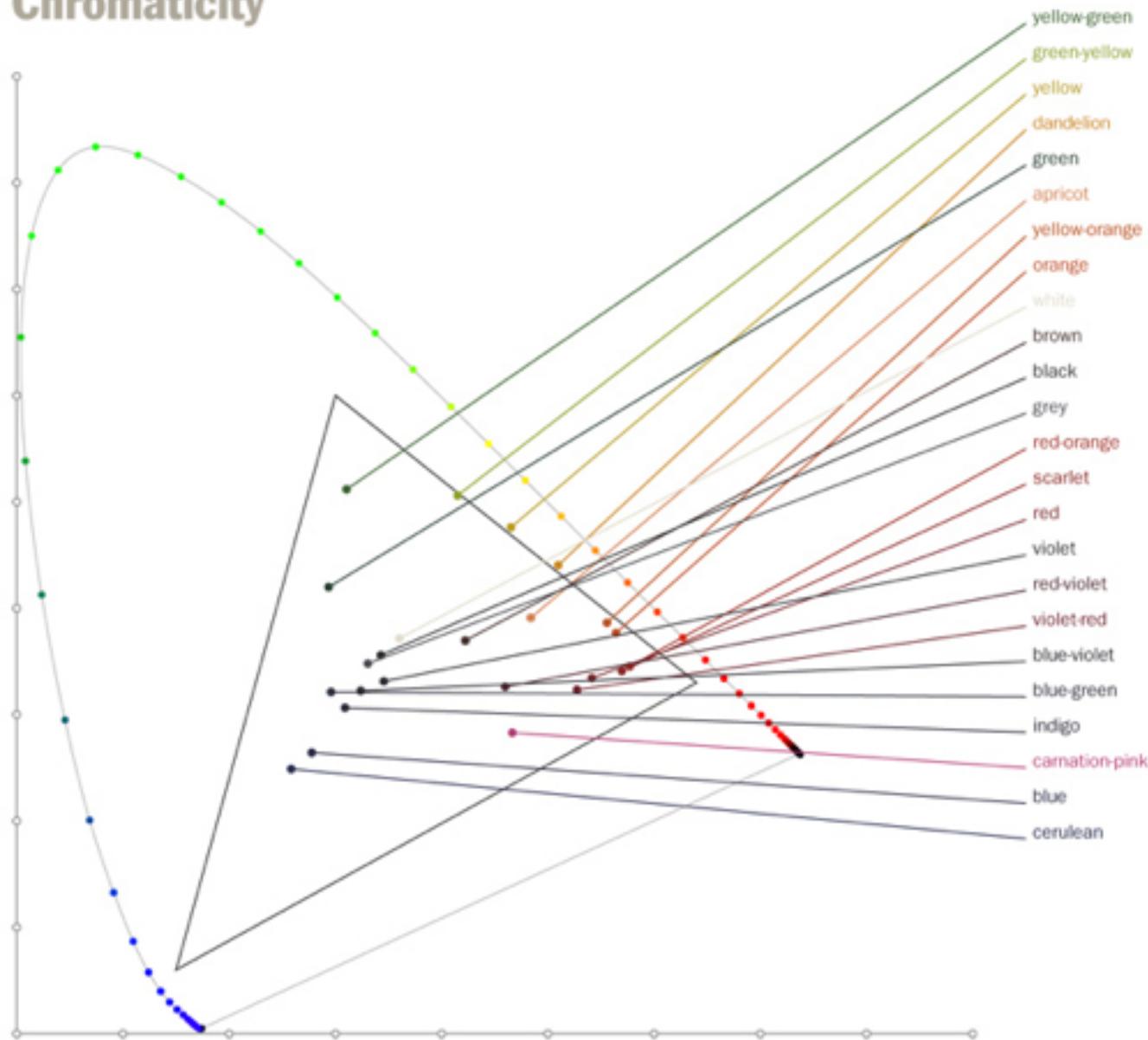
# Usando o diagrama CIE

- Quando duas cores são adicionadas e a sua soma é a cor branca, dizemos que tais cores são complementares.
- $e$  (azul-verde) and  $f$  (laranja-rosa) são cores complementares porque quando combinadas formamos a cor branca,  $w$ .



- <http://www.photomark.com/notes/2011/sep/20/crayon-colors/>

## Chromaticity



# Sistemas de Cor

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- Espaço de cor + sistema de coordenadas.
  - Sistemas padrão
  - Sistemas dos dispositivos
  - Sistemas computacionais
  - Sistemas de interface

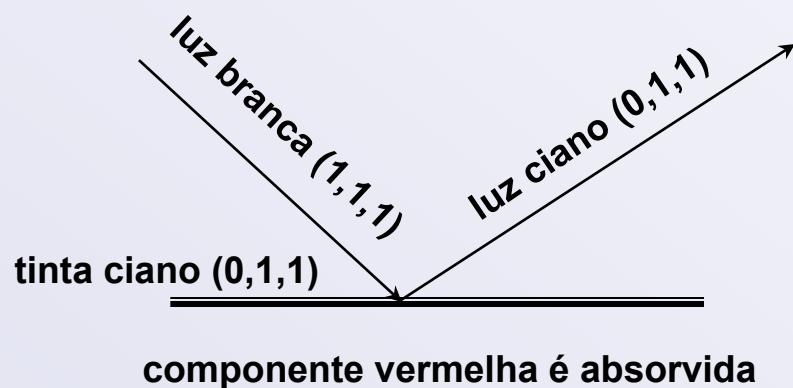
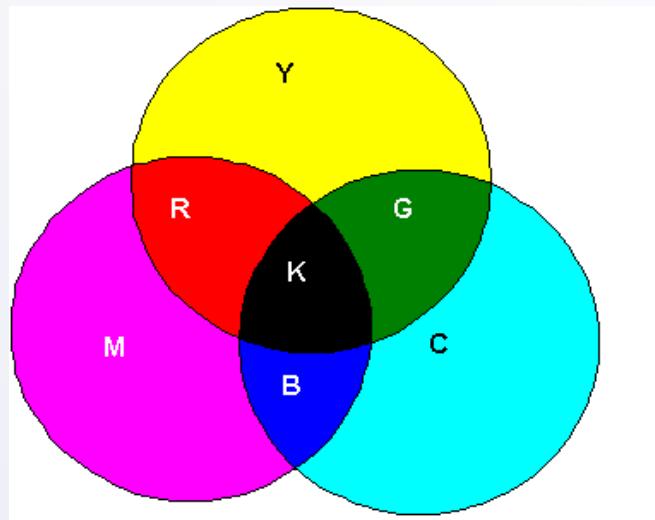
# Sistemas padrão

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- Independentes de dispositivos físicos.
- CIE-RGB.
  - 700 nm (Red), 546 nm (Green), 435.8 nm (Blue).
- CIE-CMY.
  - Ciano (azul piscina), Magenta (violeta), Amarelo.
- CIE-XYZ.

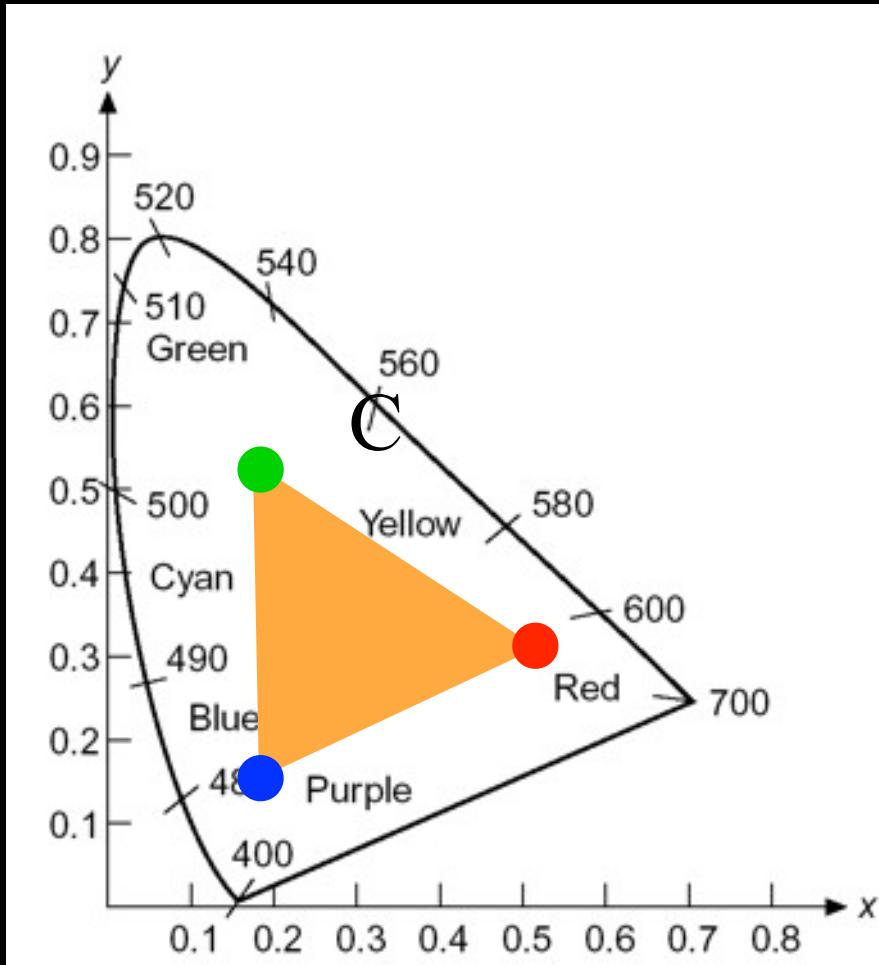
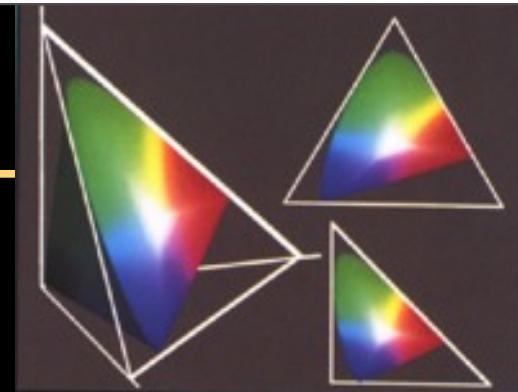
# Sistema CMY

- Sistema das Impressoras.
  - CMY ou CMYK.
- Processo predominantemente subtrativo.



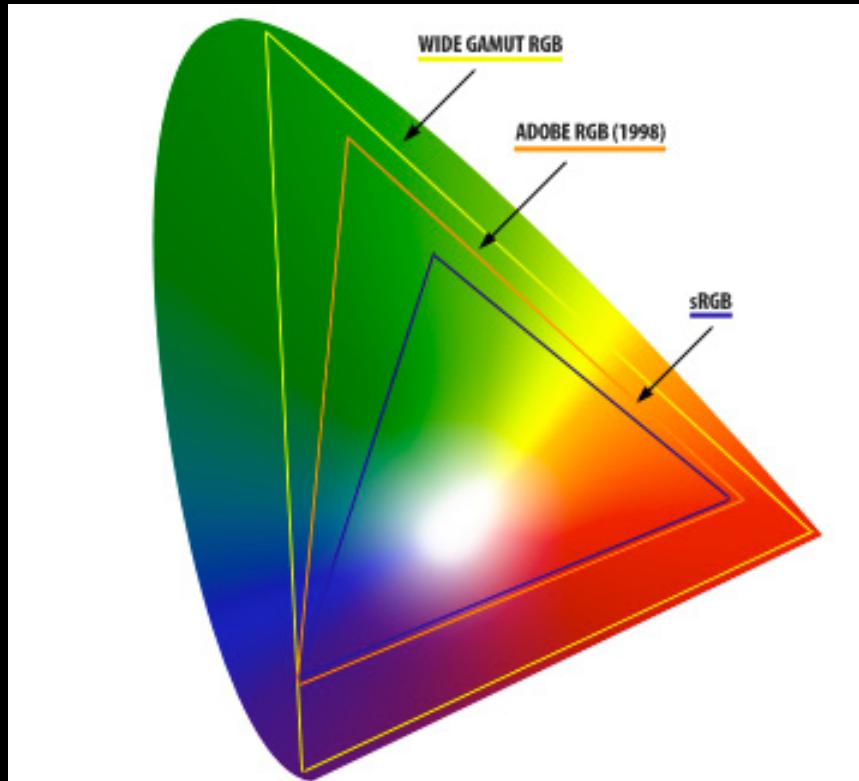
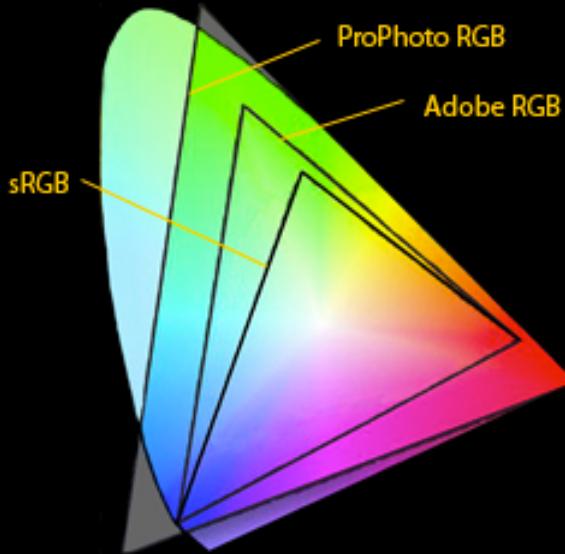
# Color gamut

- Given 3 primaries
- The realisable chromaticities lay in the triangle in xy chromaticity diagram
- Because we can only add light, no negative light



# Gamute de cores

- [http://dba.med.sc.edu/price/irf/Adobe\\_tg/manage/images/gamuts.jpg](http://dba.med.sc.edu/price/irf/Adobe_tg/manage/images/gamuts.jpg)
- <http://www.petrvodnakphotography.com/Articles/ColorSpace.htm>



# Sistemas de interface

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- Oferecem uma **interface** adequada a especificação de cores por um usuário comum.
- Em geral, especificam cores através de três parâmetros: matiz, saturação e luminância.

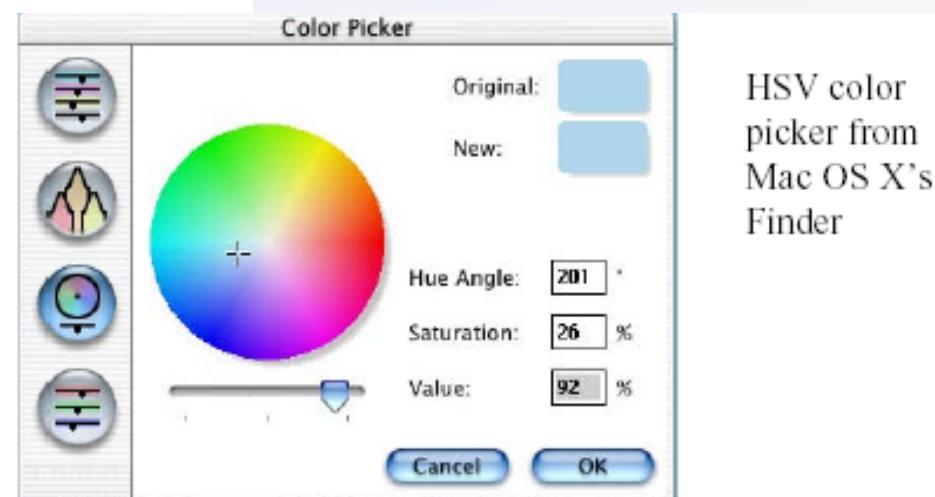
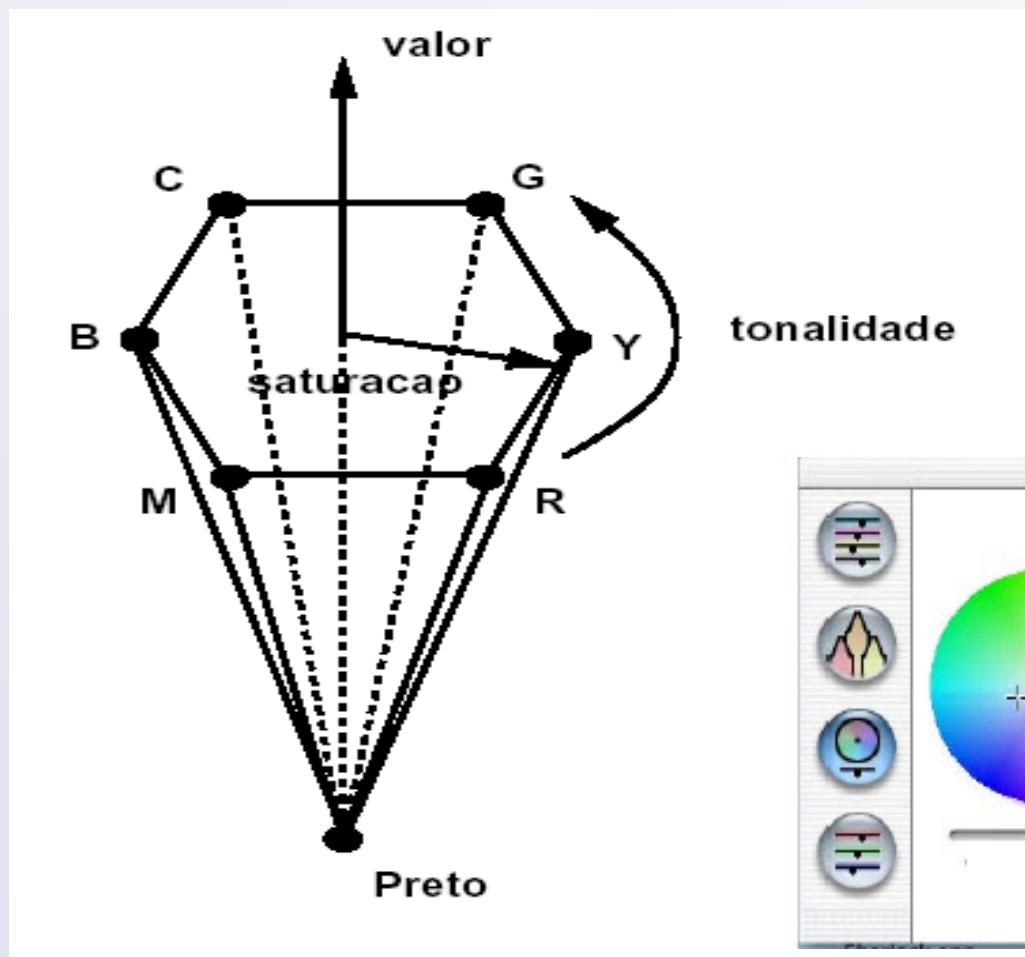
# Tipos de Sistema de Interface

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- Baseados em **coordenadas**: HSV, HSL.
- Baseados em **amostras**: Pantone, Munsell.

PANTONE®	PANTONE®	PANTONE®	PANTONE®	PANTONE®	PANTONE®	PANTONE®	PANTONE®
PANTONE % R 71 G 69 B 68 Cool Gray 6 C R 181 G 176 B 173 @@ O :: HTML B5B0AD	PANTONE % R 99 G 72 B 77 R 252 G 184 B 196 @@ O :: HTML FCB8C4	PANTONE % R 89 G 90 B 82 R 227 G 230 B 209 @@ O :: HTML E3E6D1	PANTONE % R 78 G 85 B 90 R 290 G 217 B 230 @@ O :: HTML C7D9E6	PANTONE % R 78 G 90 B 89 R 199 G 230 B 227 @@ O :: HTML C7E6E3	PANTONE % R 87 G 75 B 85 R 222 G 191 B 217 @@ O :: HTML DEBF09	PANTONE % R 95 G 93 B 81 R 242 G 237 B 130 @@ O :: HTML F2ED82	PANTONE % R 95 G 81 B 69 R 242 G 207 B 176 @@ O :: HTML F2CFB0
PANTONE % R 64 G 63 B 62 Cool Gray 7 C R 163 G 161 B 168 @@ O :: HTML A3A19E	PANTONE % R 99 G 55 B 63 R 252 G 140 B 161 @@ O :: HTML FC8CA1	PANTONE % R 77 G 89 B 63 R 198 G 227 B 161 @@ O :: HTML C4E3A1	PANTONE % R 68 G 81 B 90 R 291 G 207 B 230 @@ O :: HTML ADCFE6	PANTONE % R 60 G 86 B 87 R 153 G 219 B 222 @@ O :: HTML 99DBDE	PANTONE % R 82 G 64 B 80 R 209 G 163 B 204 @@ O :: HTML D1A3CC	PANTONE % R 96 G 93 B 35 R 245 G 237 B 89 @@ O :: HTML F5ED59	PANTONE % R 94 G 77 B 62 R 240 G 196 B 166 @@ O :: HTML F0C49E
PANTONE % R 59 G 58 B 57 Cool Gray 8 C R 150 G 148 B 145 @@ O :: HTML 969491	PANTONE % R 97 G 36 B 46 R 247 G 92 B 117 @@ O :: HTML F75C75	PANTONE % R 58 G 87 B 43 R 148 G 222 B 110 @@ O :: HTML 94DE6E	PANTONE % R 47 G 70 B 88 R 120 G 179 B 224 @@ O :: HTML 78B3E0	PANTONE % R 29 G 80 B 83 R 74 G 204 B 212 @@ O :: HTML 4ACCD4	PANTONE % R 59 G 27 B 58 R 150 G 69 B 148 @@ O :: HTML 964594	PANTONE % R 96 G 91 B 8 R 245 G 232 B 20 @@ O :: HTML F5E814	PANTONE % R 90 G 69 B 50 R 230 G 176 B 128 @@ O :: HTML E6B080
PANTONE % R 53 G 53 B 52 Cool Gray 9 C R 135 G 135 B 133 @@ O :: HTML 878785	PANTONE % R 90 G 5 B 18 R 230 G 13 B 40 @@ O :: HTML E60D2E	PANTONE % R 40 G 83 B 24 R 102 G 212 B 61 @@ O :: HTML 66D43D	PANTONE % R 0 G 28 B 73 R 0 G 71 B 186 @@ O :: HTML 0047BA	PANTONE % R 0 G 61 B 64 R 0 G 156 B 163 @@ O :: HTML 009CA3	PANTONE % R 44 G 7 B 42 R 112 G 18 B 107 @@ O :: HTML 70126B	PANTONE % R 97 G 88 B 9 R 247 G 224 B 23 @@ O :: HTML F7E017	PANTONE % R 84 G 56 B 33 R 214 G 143 B 84 @@ O :: HTML D68F54
PANTONE % R 45 G 45 B 45 Cool Gray 10 C R 115 G 115 B 115 @@ O :: HTML 737373	PANTONE % R 81 G 8 B 17 R 207 G 20 B 43 @@ O :: HTML CF142B	PANTONE % R 42 G 67 B 30 R 107 G 171 B 77 @@ O :: HTML 6BAB4D	PANTONE % R 0 G 22 B 51 R 0 G 56 B 130 @@ O :: HTML 003882	PANTONE % R 0 G 52 B 54 R 0 G 133 B 138 @@ O :: HTML 00858A	PANTONE % R 38 G 9 B 35 R 97 G 23 B 89 @@ O :: HTML 611759	PANTONE % R 77 G 68 B 6 R 106 G 173 B 15 @@ O :: HTML C4AD0F	PANTONE % R 75 G 45 B 16 R 191 G 115 B 41 @@ O :: HTML BF7329
PANTONE % R 40 G 39 B 40 Cool Gray 11 C R 102 G 99 B 102 @@ O :: HTML 666366	PANTONE % R 69 G 11 B 18 R 176 G 28 B 46 @@ O :: HTML B01C2E	PANTONE % R 38 G 57 B 24 R 97 G 145 B 61 @@ O :: HTML 61913D	PANTONE % R 0 G 18 B 39 R 0 G 46 B 99 @@ O :: HTML 002E63	PANTONE % R 0 G 44 B 45 R 0 G 112 B 115 @@ O :: HTML 007073	PANTONE % R 36 G 11 B 31 R 92 G 28 B 79 @@ O :: HTML 5C1C4F	PANTONE % R 68 G 59 B 4 R 168 G 150 B 10 @@ O :: HTML A8960A	PANTONE % R 58 G 30 B 1 R 148 G 77 B 1 @@ O :: HTML 944D03
PANTONE % R 49 G 13 B 17 @@ O :: HTML 7D212B	PANTONE % R 43 G 51 B 20 R 110 G 130 B 51 @@ O :: HTML 6E8233	PANTONE % R 0 G 16 B 25 R 0 G 41 B 64 @@ O :: HTML 002940	PANTONE % R 0 G 38 B 39 R 0 G 97 B 99 @@ O :: HTML 006163	PANTONE % R 32 G 13 B 27 R 82 G 33 B 69 @@ O :: HTML 522145	PANTONE % R 50 G 45 B 6 R 128 G 115 B 15 @@ O :: HTML 80730F	PANTONE % R 50 G 24 B 1 R 128 G 61 B 1 @@ O :: HTML 803D03	PANTONE % R 50 G 24 B 1 R 128 G 61 B 1 @@ O :: HTML 803D03
Refer to page i for Icon Definitions	Refer to page i for Icon Definitions	Refer to page i for Icon Definitions	Refer to page i for Icon Definitions	Refer to page i for Icon Definitions	Refer to page i for Icon Definitions	Refer to page i for Icon Definitions	Refer to page i for Icon Definitions
C = Coated Paper 52.4 C	C = Coated Paper 14 C	C = Coated Paper 104 C	C = Coated Paper 30 C	C = Coated Paper 34 C	C = Coated Paper 25 C	C = Coated Paper 2 C	C = Coated Paper 90 C

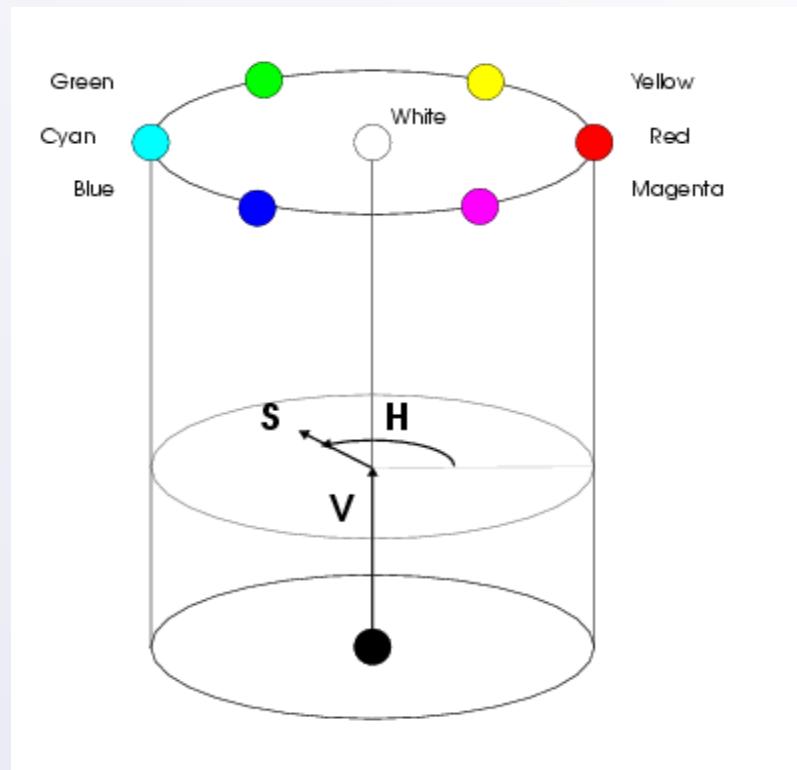
# Visualização do Sistema HSV



# Sistema HSL

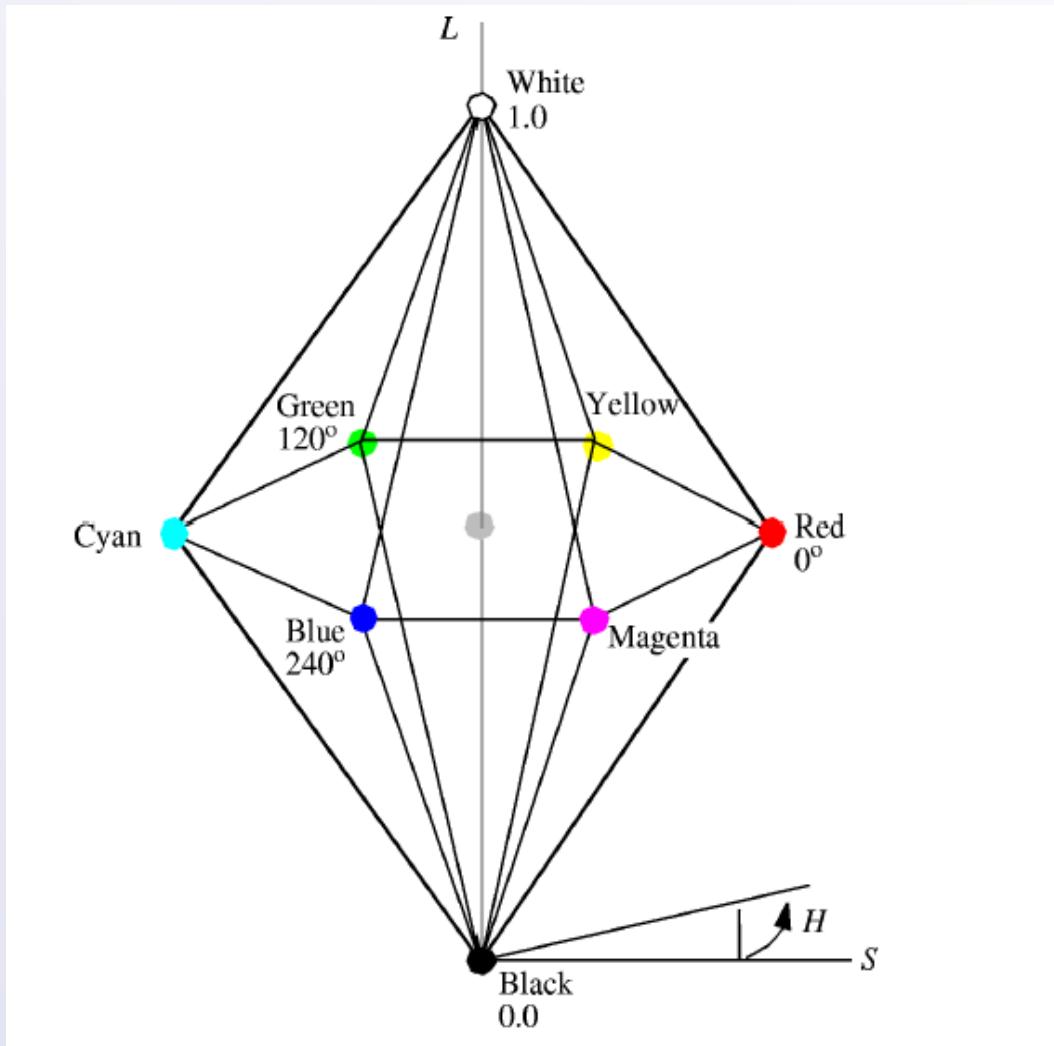
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- Sistema  
H (Hue)  
S (Saturation)  
L (Lightness)
  - Patenteado pela  
Tektronix.
- Baseado no HSV.



# Sistema HSL

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# Applets on line

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- <http://graphics.stanford.edu/courses/cs178-10/applets/locus.html>
- <http://graphics.stanford.edu/courses/cs178-10/applets/colormatching.html>
- <http://graphics.stanford.edu/courses/cs178-10/applets/threedgamut.html>
- <http://graphics.stanford.edu/courses/cs178-10/applets/gamutmapping.html>
- <http://graphics.stanford.edu/courses/cs178-10/applets/colormixing.html>
- <http://graphics.stanford.edu/courses/cs178-10/applets/gamma.html>