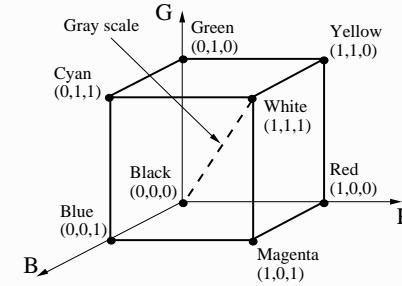
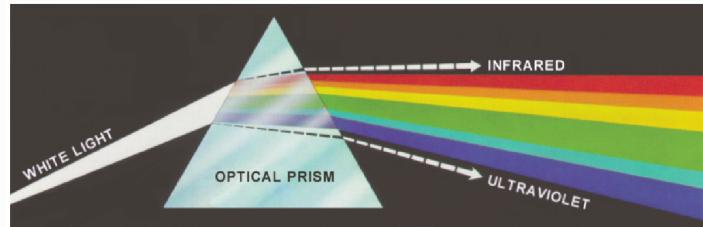




COLOR IMAGE PROCESSING

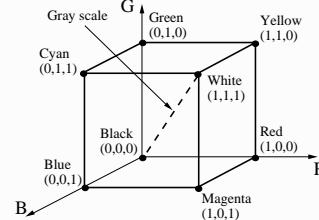


- any color is written as a sum of the primary colors **R(ed)**, **G(reen)** and **B(lue)**:

$$\text{Color} = r \mathbf{R} + g \mathbf{G} + b \mathbf{B}, \quad r, g, b \in [0, 1] \quad (1)$$

1

CMY model



- any color is written as a sum of the primary colors **C(yan)**, **M(agenta)** and **Y(ellow)**:

$$\text{Color} = c \mathbf{C} + m \mathbf{M} + y \mathbf{Y}, \quad (2)$$

- subtractive** model (applies to light reflection from surfaces, e.g. graphics hardcopy devices)

Colour conversion: RGB to CMY

- Linear** transformation:

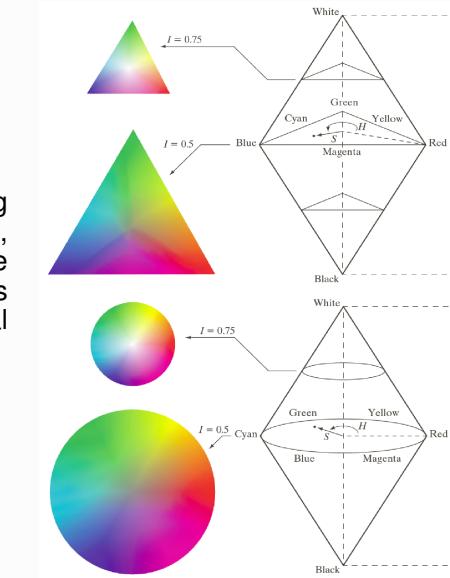
$$\begin{pmatrix} C \\ M \\ Y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{pmatrix}$$

(interchanging colors across the main diagonals)

- CMY to CIE: apply CMY to RGB followed by RGB to CIE.

- start from a pure color = **hue**, then add black to obtain **shades**, or white to obtain **tones** of that color
- Parameters: **Hue** (a pure color), **Saturation** (purity of the color), and **Intensity** (intensity of a color).
- HSI coordinates can be **converted** to RGB coordinates, and vice versa, but not by a simple linear transformation.
- Related to HSV (Hue-Saturation-Value) color model

4



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Color Image Processing

- Pseudocolor image processing: assign colors to grey values
- Full-color image processing: processing of color images:

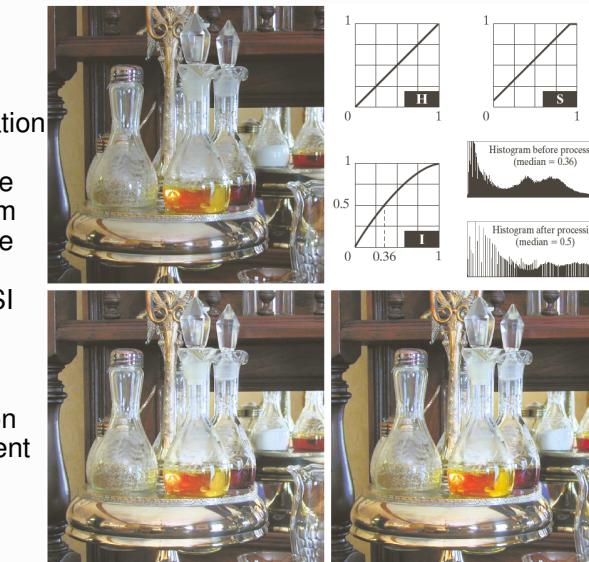
$$\mathbf{c}(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} R(x, y) \\ G(x, y) \\ B(x, y) \end{pmatrix} \quad x = 0, 1, \dots, M-1, y = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

- Color transformation:

$$\mathbf{g}(x, y) = T[\mathbf{c}(x, y)]$$

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Color histogram equalization



7



Image sharpening with the Laplacian: $\nabla^2 c(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla^2 R(x, y) \\ \nabla^2 G(x, y) \\ \nabla^2 B(x, y) \end{pmatrix}$

(a) Sharpen each RGB channel. (b) Sharpen HSI intensity component. (c) Difference.