

Day 02

бху

y = 20



學習馬拉松

GUPGU 陪跑專家:楊鎮銘



2¶rh

¶r2h

2¶r (r+h)





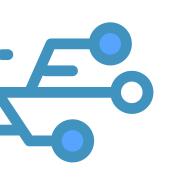
OpenCV 影像處理

Color Presentation 介紹

重美知識點



- 了解 Color presentation 的概念
- 了解各種 Color presentation 表現的差異

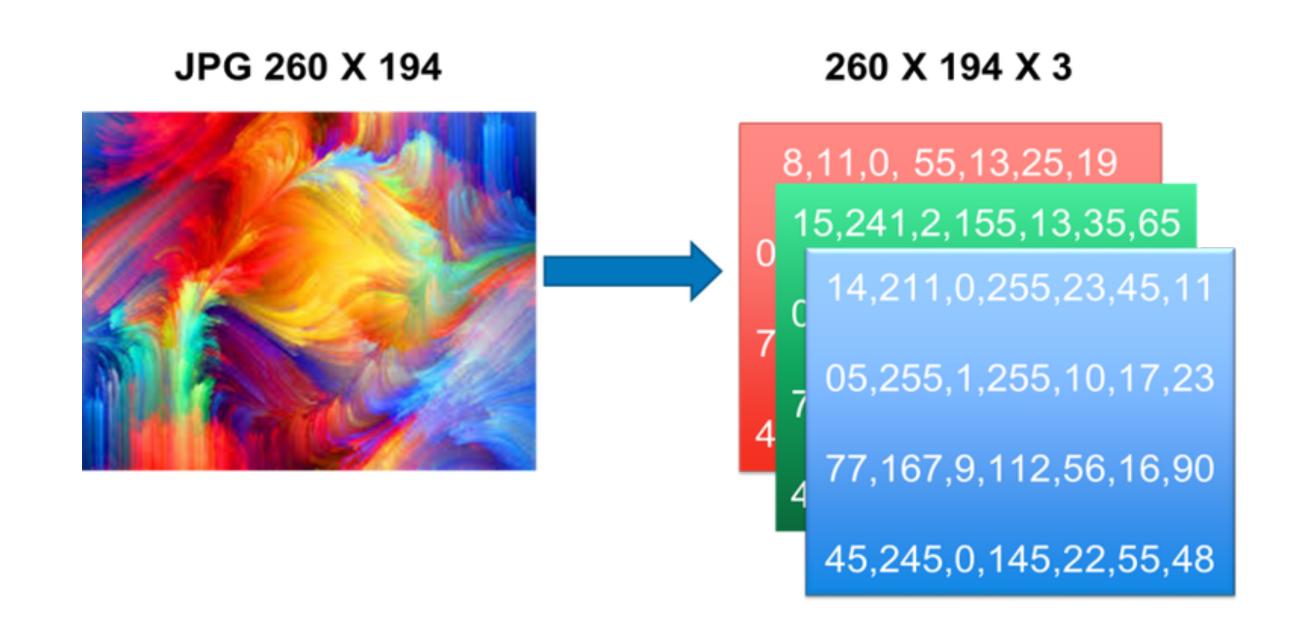


传表示顏色的概念

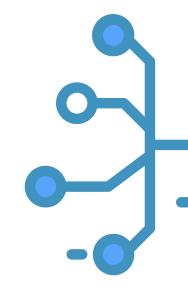


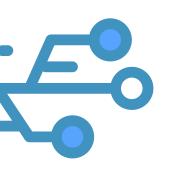
前面一節有提到圖片在電腦中是用矩陣的方式 儲存,其中一個例子是用 RGB (Red, Green, Blue) 的格式來表示

這是最常見的顏色表示法,我們將顏色設想成 三為空間上的一個點X-Y-Z 軸分別代表 R-G-B 三種顏色的值的大小,並且限定在 0~255



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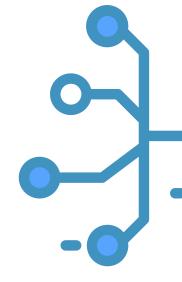
传表示顏色的概念

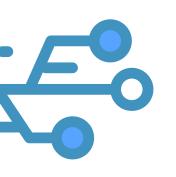


要定義一種顏色有很多種方式,而 RGB 是用三種顏色來定義 我們接下來會介紹幾種不同的表示方式 主要有以下兩種方向:

- 改變維度:使用更多維度來表示一種顏色,使得整個空間可以定義更多種顏色
- 改變數值意義:RGB的三個數字定義三種顏色的值,改變定義就是不一樣的表示

這邊我們需要著重的地方在於理解這些 color space 的意義 並不一定需要深入理解不同 color space 之間轉換的數學







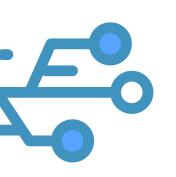
雖然 RGB 是非常廣泛的表示方式

但是我們在敘述顏色時通常是以甚麼顏色?顏色多鮮豔?顏色多亮?

來定義一個顏色,因此就衍生出以下幾種顏色表示法

HSB	Hue (色相)	Saturation (飽和度)	Brightness (明度)
HSV	Hue (色相)	Saturation (飽和度)	Value (明度)
HSL	Hue(色相)	Saturation (飽和度)	Lightness(亮度)

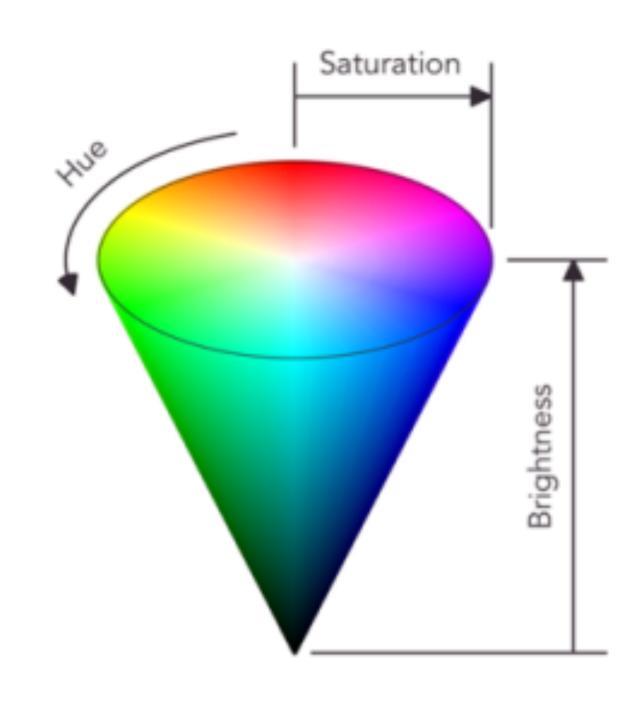
參考來源:



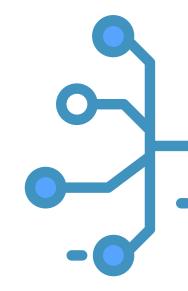


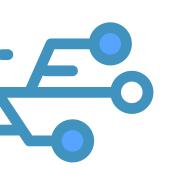
其中 HSB = HSV 只是名稱不同

- Hue 色相以 360 度決定顏色
- Saturation 飽和度以 0~100% 決定色彩純度
 - 0白,黑,灰色系色彩的飽和度為0
- Brightness 明度以 0~100% 決定鮮豔程度
 - 0 黑色明度為 0



HSB 色彩空間示意圖

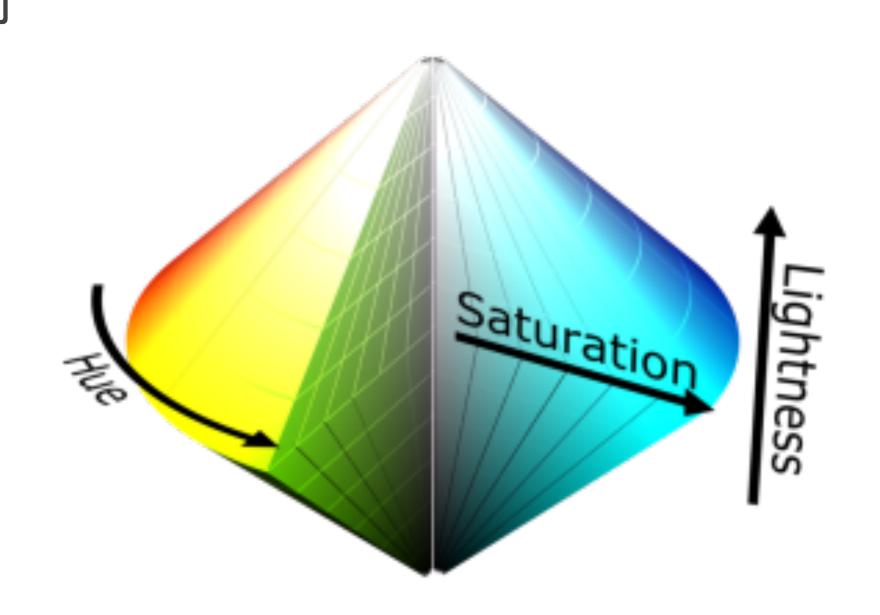




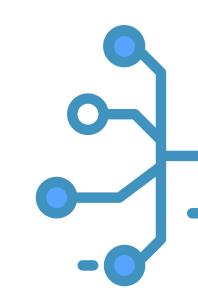


而 HSL 在飽和度跟明亮度這邊與 HSB 的表示有點不同

- 飽和度
 - O HSB 的飽和度 0~100% 是白色到選擇的色相
 - O HSL 的飽和度 0~100% 是灰色到選擇的色相, 他們認為純白色是飽和的顏色
- - O HSB 的明度是光的量,可以是任何顏色 e.g. B=100 時看 H, S 決定是甚麼顏色
 - O HSL 的亮度是白色的量 e.g. B=100 時是白色

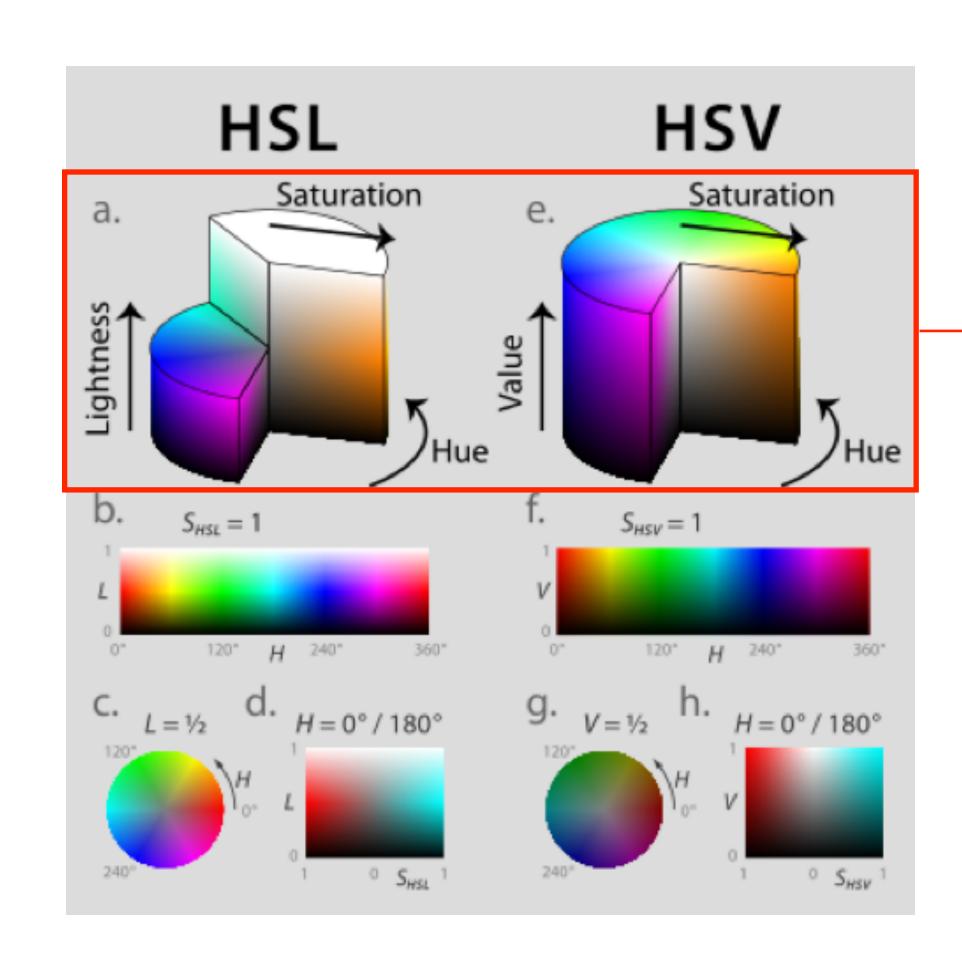


HSB 色彩空間示意圖



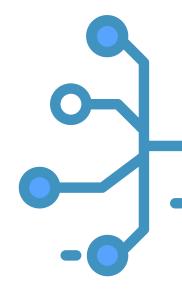




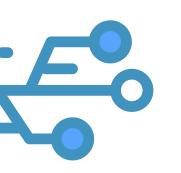


如果都以圓柱體來表示,可以發現

- HSL 的白色在最上面
- HSB/HSV 的白色在圓心



參考來源:

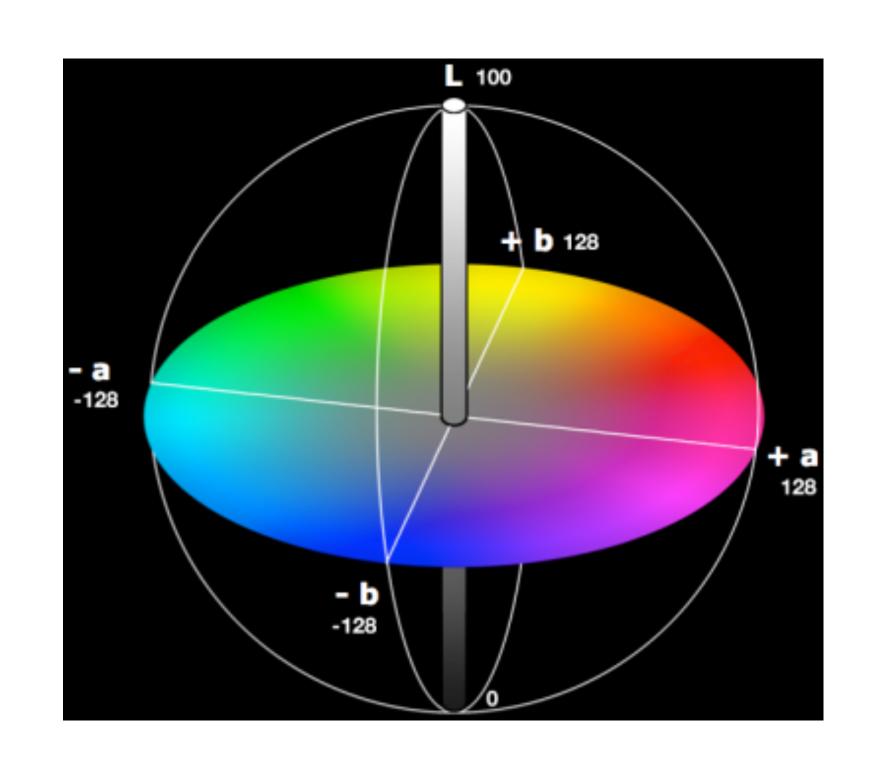


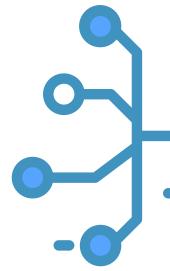
长 比較 LAB (optional)

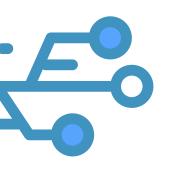


比起 RGB 的表示方式,LAB 可以表示的顏色範圍更大 也更接近人眼可以感知的範圍

- L = Lighness 以 0~100 決定明亮度
 - o 數值由小到大,由黑到白
- A以-128~127代表顏色對立的維度
 - O 數值由小到大,由綠到紅
- B以-128~127代表顏色對立的維度
 - O數值由小到大,由藍到黃







会 其他表示顏色的方式 (optional)

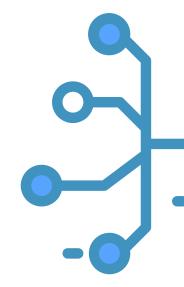


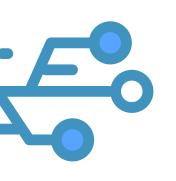
• BGR

- O 為 OpenCV 中預設的圖片表示方式
- O跟RGB是相同的表示方式只是順序顛倒為 (Blue, Green, Red)

RGBA

- O 基於三組數字表示的 RGB, 延伸出四組數字表示的 RGBA
- OA以0~100代表不透明程度,數值愈小愈透明





透過 OpenCV 改變圖片的呈現



我們可以透過 OpenCV 的 cv2.cvtColor(IMAGE, CODE) 來轉換

• IMAGE: 要轉換的圖片

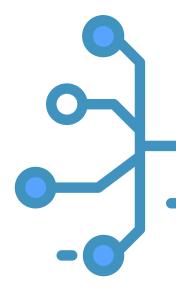
• CODE:色彩空間轉換的目標

O cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV 從 BGR 轉換到 HSV

O cv2.COLOR_BGR2HLS 從 BGR 轉換到 HSL

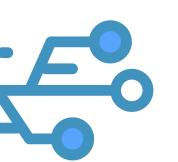
O cv2.COLOR_BGR2LAB 從 BGR 轉換到 LAB

o其他轉換可以參考官方文件



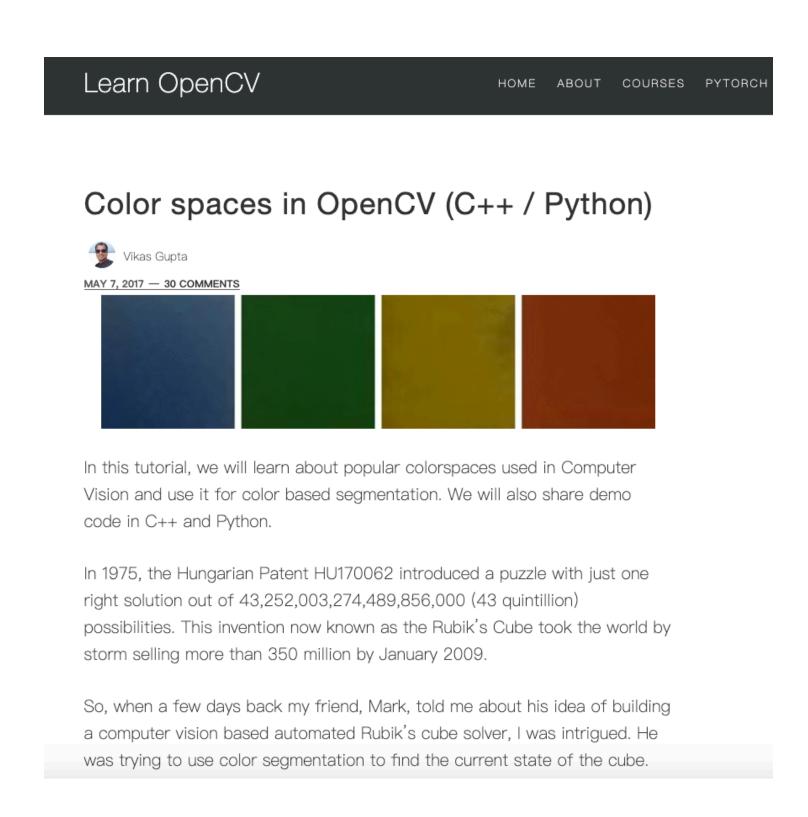
知識點回顧

- 了解顏色表現方式的概念
- 了解不同表示方式的定義與空間
 - * RGB
 - * HSB / HSV
 - * HSL



推薦延伸閱讀





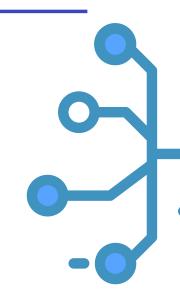
Color Spaces in OpenCV 連結

詳細介紹跟圖片表示 color space 之間的差異與如何透過 OpenCV 改變 color space



色彩空間中的HSL、HSV、HSB有什麼區別 連結

詳細介紹與比較 HSL, HSV, HSB, RGB





任推薦延伸閱讀



CIELAB color space

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (Redirected from Lab color space)

This article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to remove these template messages)

[hide]

- This article may be too technical for most readers to understand. Please help improve it to make it understandable to non-experts, without removing the technical details.
- This article is missing information about the history of the subject. (April 2012)
- This article needs additional citations for verification. (May 2019)

The CIELAB color space (also known as CIE L*a*b* or sometimes abbreviated as simply "Lab" color space defined by the International Commission on Illumination (CIE) in 1976. It expresses color as three values: L* for the lightness from black (0) to white (100), a* from green (-) to red (+), and b* from blue (-) to yellow (+). CIELAB was designed so that the same amount of numerical change in these values corresponds to roughly the same amount of visually perceived change.

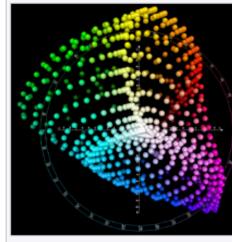
With respect to a given white point, the CIELAB model is device-independent—it defines colors independently of how they are created or displayed. The CIELAB color space is typically used when graphics for print have to be converted from RGB to CMYK, as the CIELAB gamut includes both the gamuts of the RGB and CMYK color models.

Because three parameters are measured, the space itself is a three-dimensional real number space, which allows for infinitely many possible colors. In practice, the space is usually mapped onto a three-dimensional integer space for digital representation, and thus the L*, a*, and b* values are usually absolute, with a pre-defined range. The lightness value, L*, represents the darkest black at L* = 0, and the brightest white at L* = 100. The color channels, a* and b*, represent true neutral gray values at a* = 0 and b* = 0. The a* axis represents the green—red component, with green in the negative direction and red in the positive direction. The b* axis represents the blue—yellow component, with blue in the negative direction and yellow in the positive direction. The scaling and limits of the a* and b* axes will depend on the specific implementation, as described below, but they often run in the range of ±100 or -128 to +127 (signed 8-bit integer).

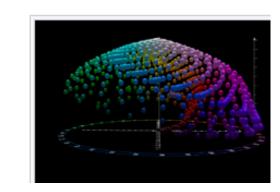
The CIELAB color space was derived from the prior "master" CIE 1931 XYZ color space, which predicts which spectral power distributions will be perceived as the same color (see metamerism), but is not particularly perceptually uniform. [1] Strongly influenced by the Munsell color system, the intention behind CIELAB was to create a space that can be computed via simple formulas from the CIEXYZ space but is more perceptually uniform than CIEXYZ. [2] When storing color values using limited precision, using a perceptually uniform color space can improve the reproduction of tones.

CIELAB colors are defined relative to the white point of the CIEXYZ space from which they were converted; thus CIELAB values do not define absolute colors unless the white point is also specified. Often, in practice, the white point is assumed to follow a standard and is not explicitly stated (e.g., for "absolute colorimetric" rendering intent, the International Color Consortium L*a*b* values are relative to CIE standard illuminant D50. while they are relative to the unprinted substrate for other rendering intents).[3]

The lightness correlate in CIELAB is calculated using the cube root of the relative luminance.

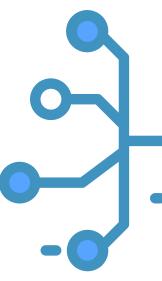


CIELAB color space top view



LAB Color Space

連結



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