Introducción a la Computación Gráfica

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Color

"Color is the aspect of visual perception by which an observer may distinguish differences between two structure-free fields of view of the same size and shape, such as may be caused by differences in the **spectral** composition of the radiant energy concerned in the observation" (Wyszecki & Stiles, 2000)."

Definición

"Photons are the carriers of optical information.

They propagate through media taking on properties associated with waves.

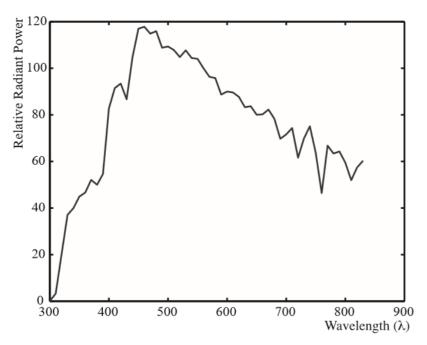
At surface boundaries they interact with matter, behaving more as particles.

They can also be absorbed by the retina, where the information they carry is transcoded into electrical signals that are subsequently processed by the brain.

It is only there that a sensation of color is generated." [2]

Luz y color

Es muy costoso computacionalmente simular cada fotón: Se simulan varios de ellos en rayos que contienen un espectro (spectral rendering).

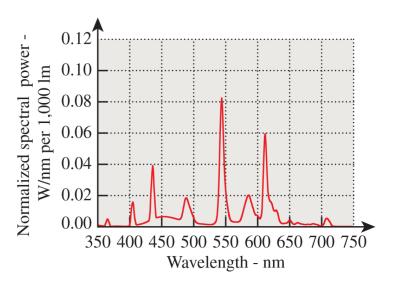


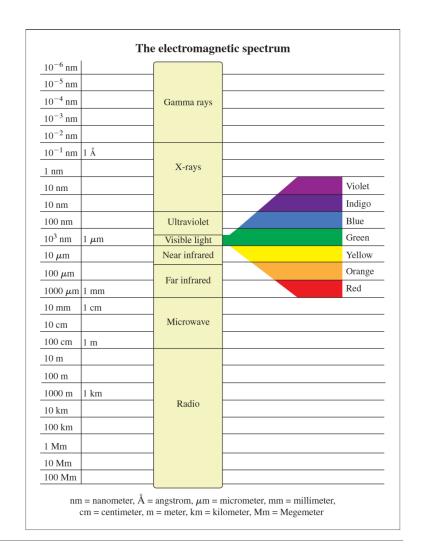
"The range of wavelengths to which humans are sensitive is roughly between 380 and 800 nanometers (nm)." [1]

Color en Computación

La luz es un tipo de radiación electromagnética.

Una lámpara incandescente produce luz con diferentes longitudes de onda. Qué efecto tiene esto?





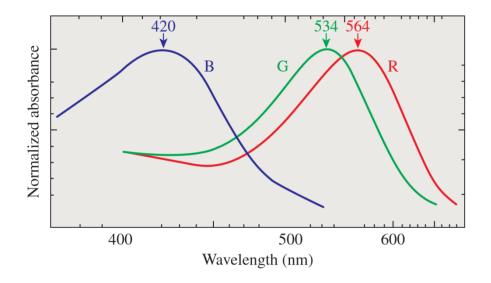
Distribución espectral de la luz

Consistencia de color.

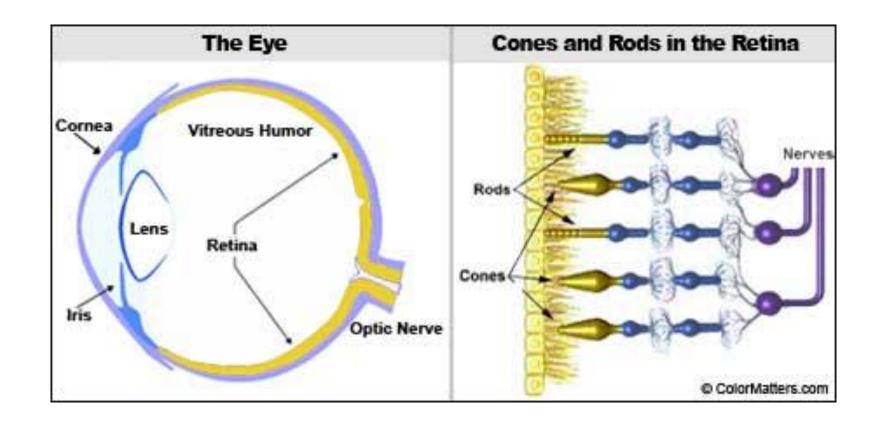
Emisión y reflexión dependen del contexto.

El color depende de tres características: Tono, Intensidad y Saturación.

Físicamente, depende de dos tipos de receptores: bastones y conos.



Percepción de color



Como funcionan nuestros ojos

Humans have three kinds of color receptor cells - or "cones" - in their eyes. Each type of cone contains a different visual pigment. These three cone types are called "red", "green" and "blue." Therefore we are "trichromats" (tri = 3, chroma = color).

Photoreceptor cell Retina Rods Cones Cone cell Rod cell wiseGEEK

Rods are usually found concentrated at the outer edges of the retina and are used in peripheral vision.

Conos y bastones

Describimos el color como una sensación. Se trata de un fenómeno de percepción.

La distribución espectral es un fenómeno físico.

Dos luces que producen diferentes longitudes de onda pueden generar la percepción de una tercera.

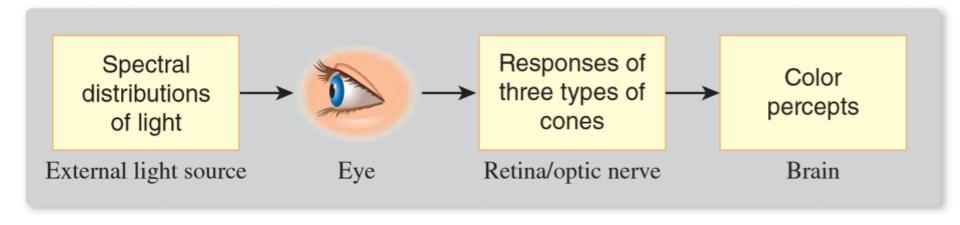
No todo es RGB.

El ojo humano funciona de manera aproximadamente logarítmica.

5% de las personas perciben el color de una manera diferente.

El color en el diseño: Rojo? Amarillo?

Discusiones sobre el color



"...when light reaches the retina, it is transcoded into electrical signals that are propagated to the brain." [1]

Percepción de color

"...any color stimulus can be matched completely with an additive mixture of three appropriately modulated color sources." [1]

Symmetry law. If color stimulus A matches color stimulus B, then B matches A.

Transitive law. If A matches B and B matches C, then A matches C.

Proportionality law. If A matches B, then αA matches αB , where α is a positive scale factor.

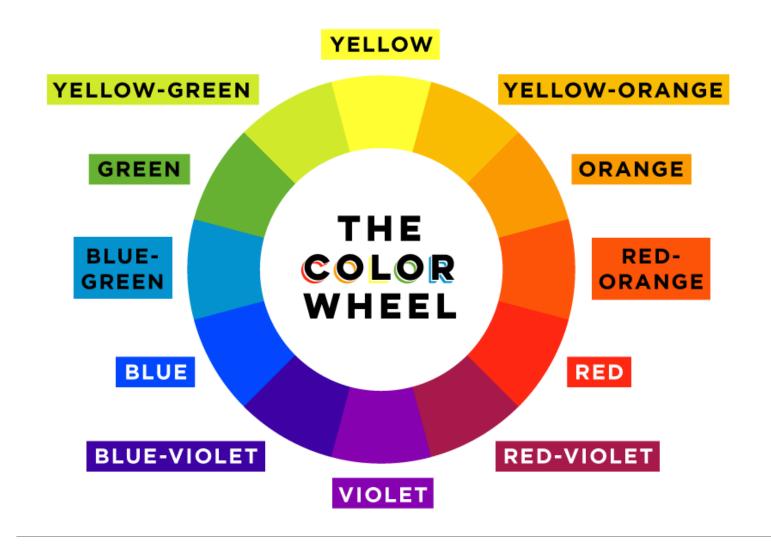
Additivity law. If A matches B, C matches D, and A + C matches B + D, then it follows that A + D matches B + C.

Leyes de Grassman

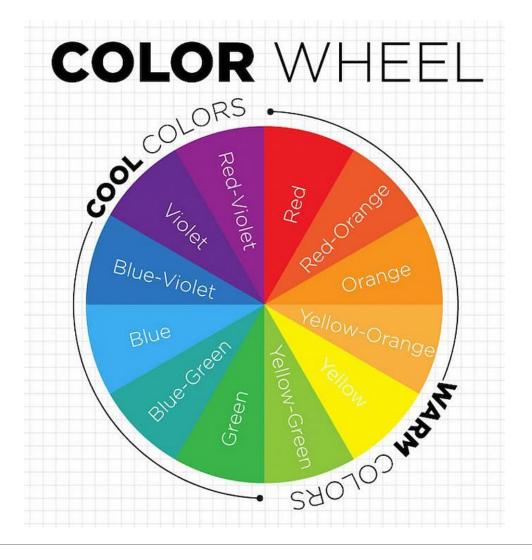
Consideraciones para diseñar una paleta de color para una interfaz gráfica:

- -Posiblemente ya alguien haya diseñado una paleta de colores. Investigue, busque alguna paleta que le guste y modifíquela (Kuler).
- -Use un programa de diseño para verificar como se ve un color encima de otro, o al lado de otros (normalmente se manejan en grupos de tres).
- -Considere las diferencias entre los colores en pantalla (así como en diferentes tipos de pantallas) e impresos, si su aplicación lo requiere.

Diseño de una paleta de color



La rueda cromática



Temperatura de los colores

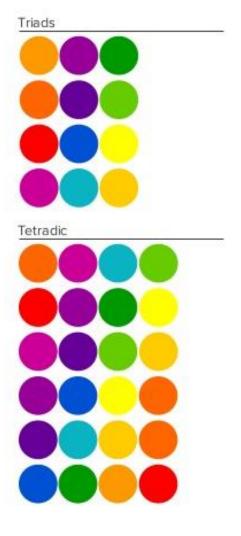


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Teoría del color

Triad & tetradic color combinations



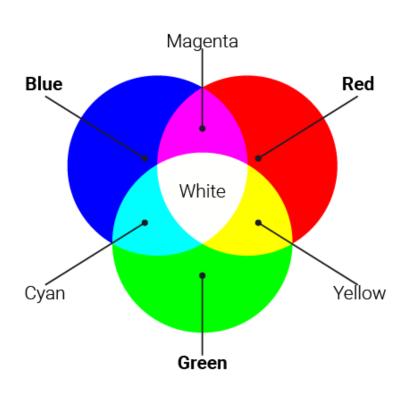


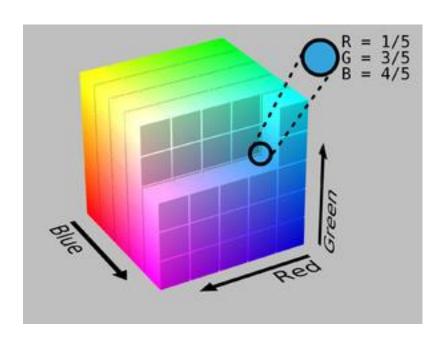
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Triadas y tetradas

Creado con luz, empieza en negro y va agregando color en tonos RGB.

RGB

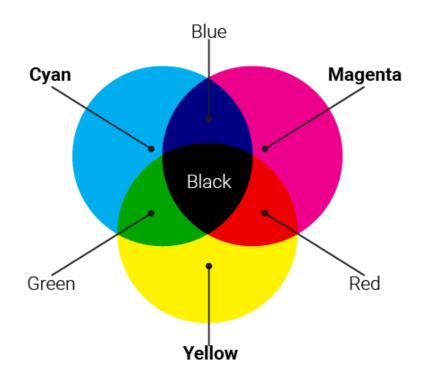




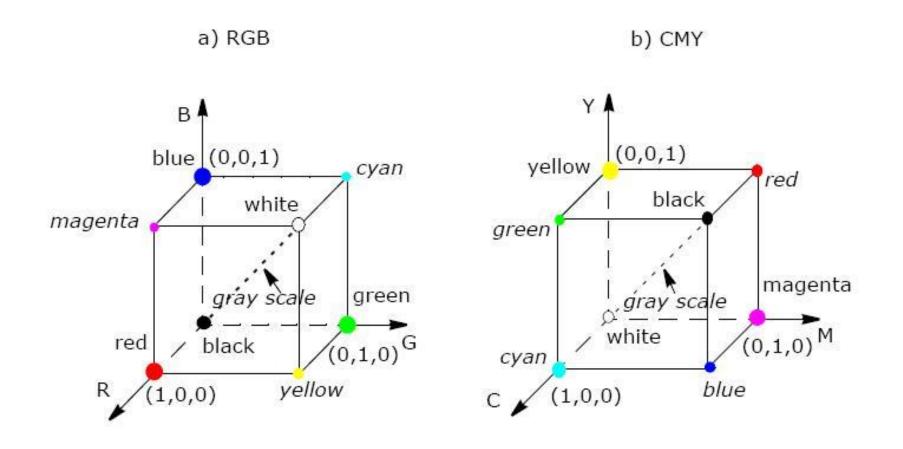
Modelo RGB - Aditivo

Creado con tinta, empieza en blanco y le agrega color.

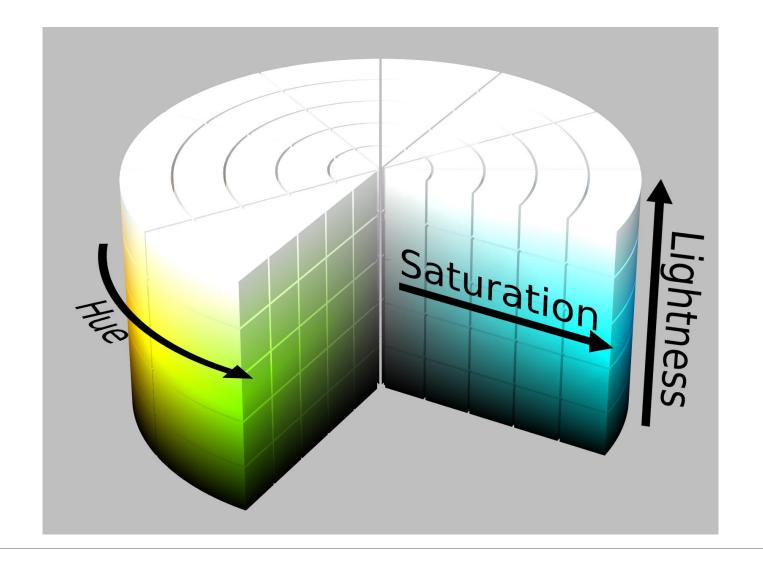




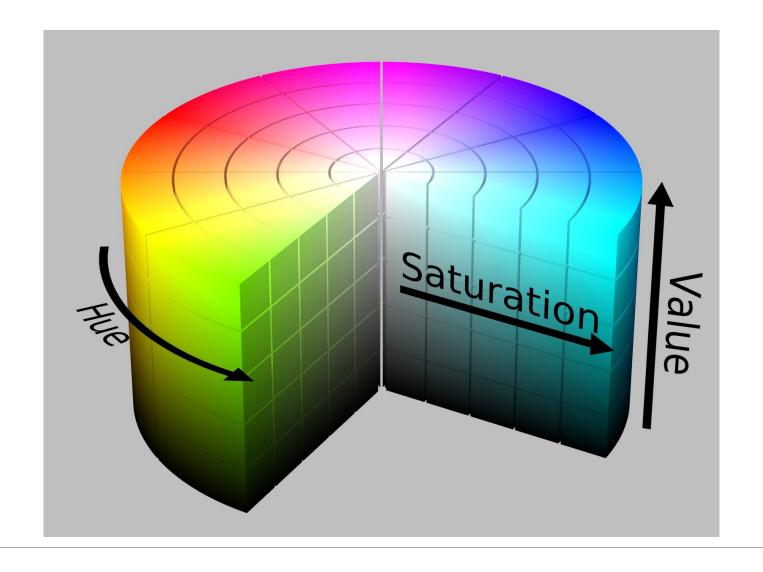
Modelo CMYK



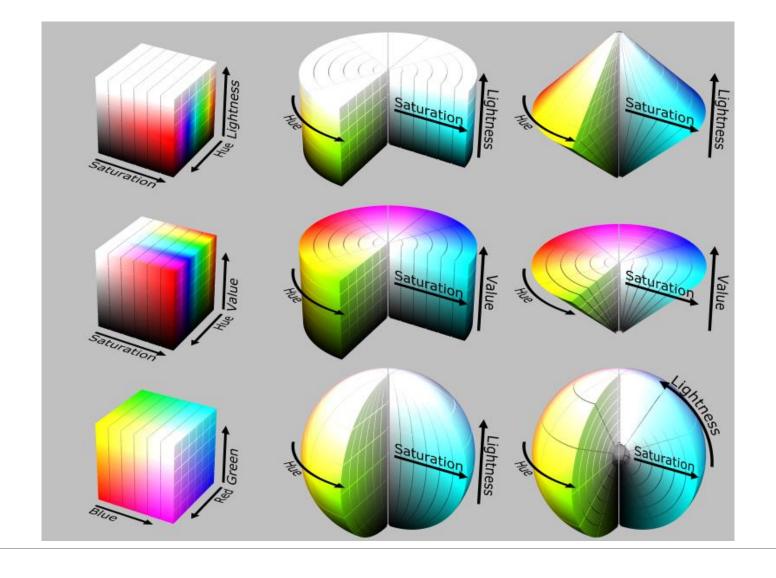
RGB Vs CMYK



Modelo HSL



Modelo HSV



Comparación y tipos

[1] Shirley, P. (2009). Fundamentals of Computer Graphics. 3ª Ed.

Bibliografía