







UNESCO UNITWIN Online Course

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Basics of Color

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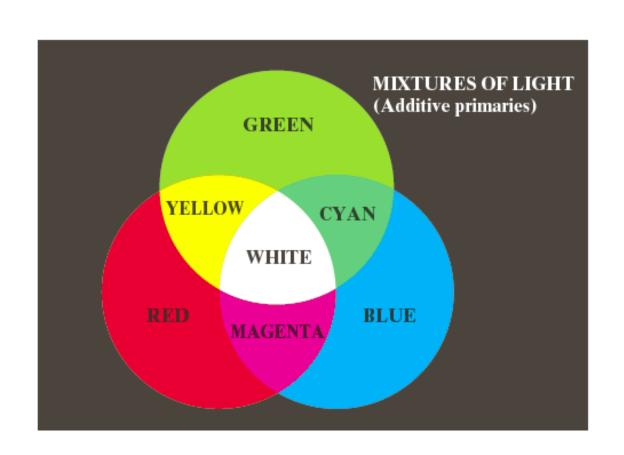






Basics of Color

- Primary colors of light
 - Blue
 - Green
 - Red
- Secondary colors of light
 - Magenta (red plus blue)
 - Yellow(red plus green)
 - Cyan(green plus blue)
- Achromatic color
 - Without color
 - The ratio of each color component is same





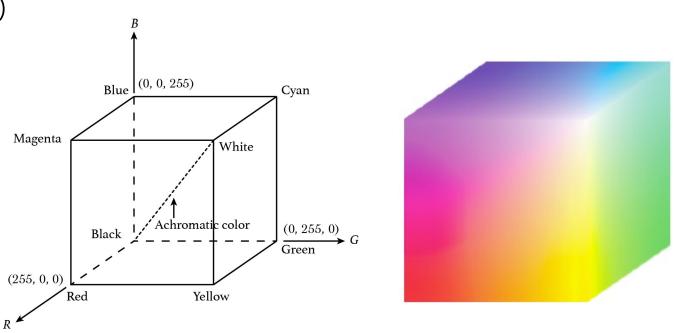




University Network Member Color Models

RGB

- Consists of R-channel, G-channel, B-channel
- When the intensity level of each channel is [0, 255]
 - \blacksquare Red = (255, 0, 0)
 - White = (255, 255, 255)
 - Black = (0, 0, 0)











Color Models

HSI

- Consists of Hue-channel, Saturation-channel, and Intensity-channel
- Intensity(Brightness): the achromatic notion of intensity
- Hue: the dominant wavelength in a mixture of light waves
- Saturation: the relative purity or the amount of white light mixed
- HSI ≅ HSV
- Large value of S → clear color
- Large value of I → bright color



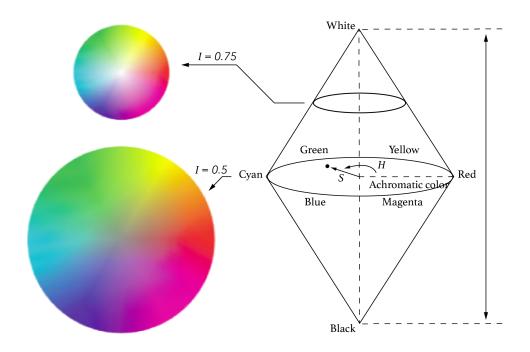
Ministry of





Color Models

HSI



- Range of each channel?
 - 0 < H < 360, OpenCV range \rightarrow H/2(0 < H < 180)
 - 0<S<1 , OpenCV range → 255*S(0<S<255)
 - 0<V<1 , OpenCV range → 255*V(0<V<255)



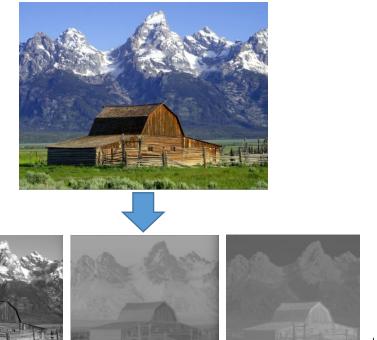


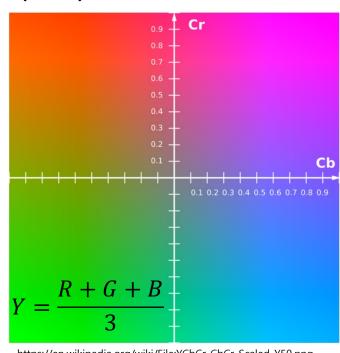




University Network Member Color Models

- YCbCr (or YUV)
 - Y: Brightness
 - Cb: Difference between blue value and brightness (B-Y)
 - Cr: Difference between red value and brightness (R-Y)













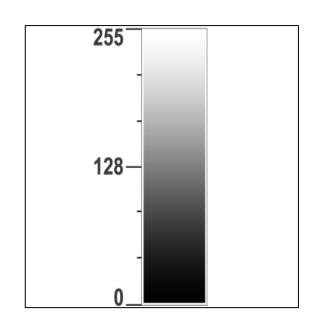
Color Models

- Grayscale image
 - Hue and saturation of each pixel is equal to 0
 - The lightness(or brightness) is the only parameter of a pixel that can vary













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