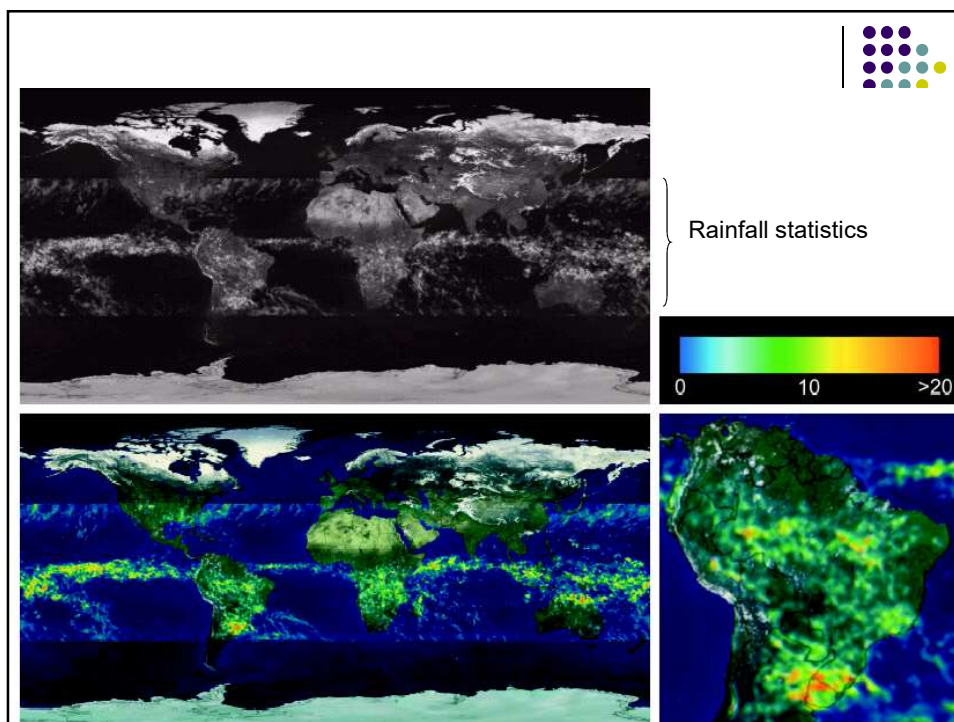


IMAGE PROCESSING

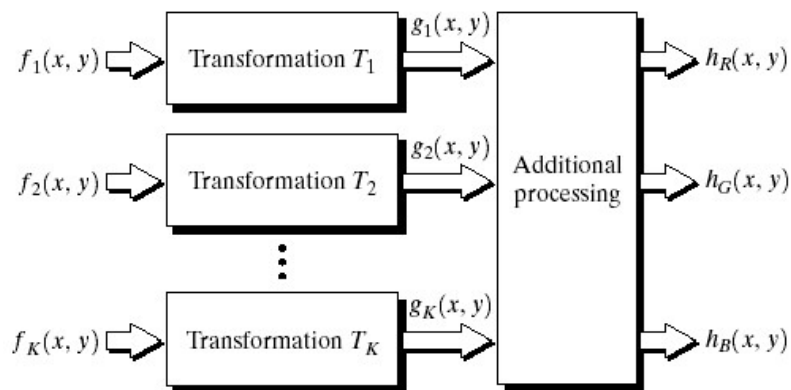
Lecture-6

Applications of
Color

 **KULIS** Kocaeli University Laboratory of Image and Signal Processing
Kocaeli Üniversitesi İğare ve Görüntü İşleme Laboratuvarı



Combine multiple Images



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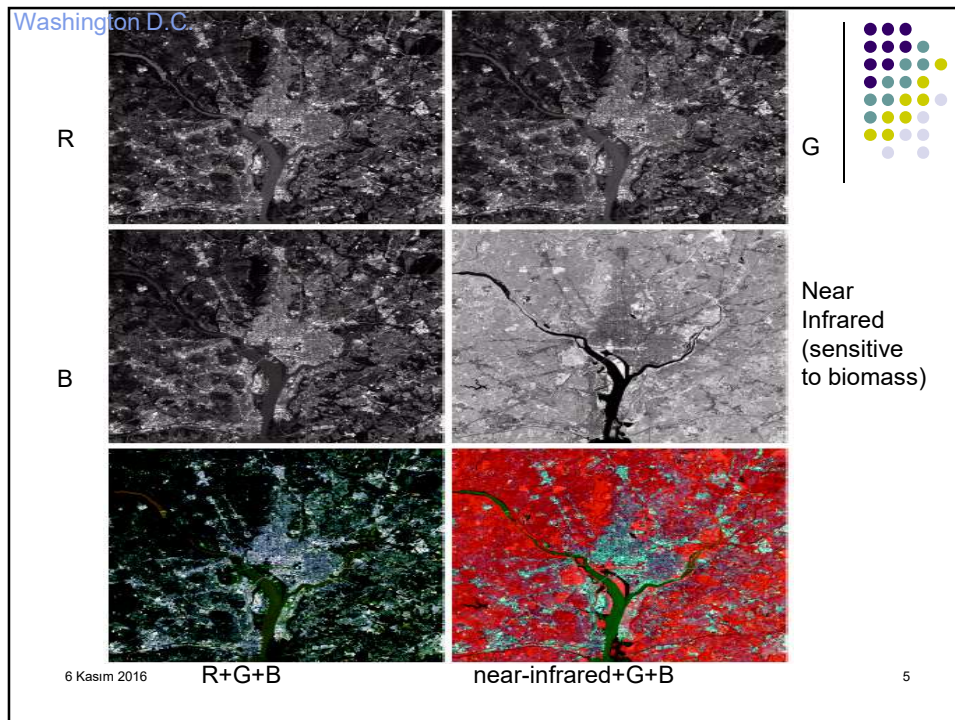
Satellite Sensor

TABLE 1.1
Thematic bands
in NASA's
LANDSAT
satellite.

Band No.	Name	Wavelength (μm)	Characteristics and Uses
1	Visible blue	0.45–0.52	Maximum water penetration
2	Visible green	0.52–0.60	Good for measuring plant vigor
3	Visible red	0.63–0.69	Vegetation discrimination
4	Near infrared	0.76–0.90	Biomass and shoreline mapping
5	Middle infrared	1.55–1.75	Moisture content of soil and vegetation
6	Thermal infrared	10.4–12.5	Soil moisture; thermal mapping
7	Middle infrared	2.08–2.35	Mineral mapping

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How to deal with color vector?

- Per-color-component processing
 - Process each color component
- Vector-based processing
 - Process the color vector of each pixel
- When can the above methods be equivalent?
 - Process can be applied to both scalars and vectors
 - Operation on each component of a vector must be independent of the other component

Contrast Enhancement

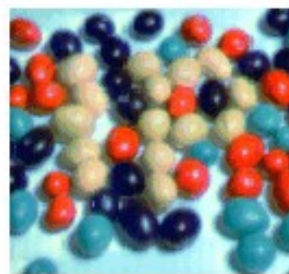
- Use histogram manipulation (E.g. histogram equalization) on only **intensity** component.
- Processing on RGB matrix leads to color distortion.

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Histogram Equalization on RGB



BEFORE



AFTER

<http://documents.wolfram.com/applications/digitalimage/UsersGuide/3.4.html>

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Spatial Filtering

- Blurring: any are fine
 - average filter on RGB components
 - average filter on intensity(Y) components
- High-pass filter (E.g. unsharp)
 - process on intensity components
- General: work on intensity components

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Selective Color Changing



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@Movies



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