

How Pixels Form Digital Images and Color Models Representation

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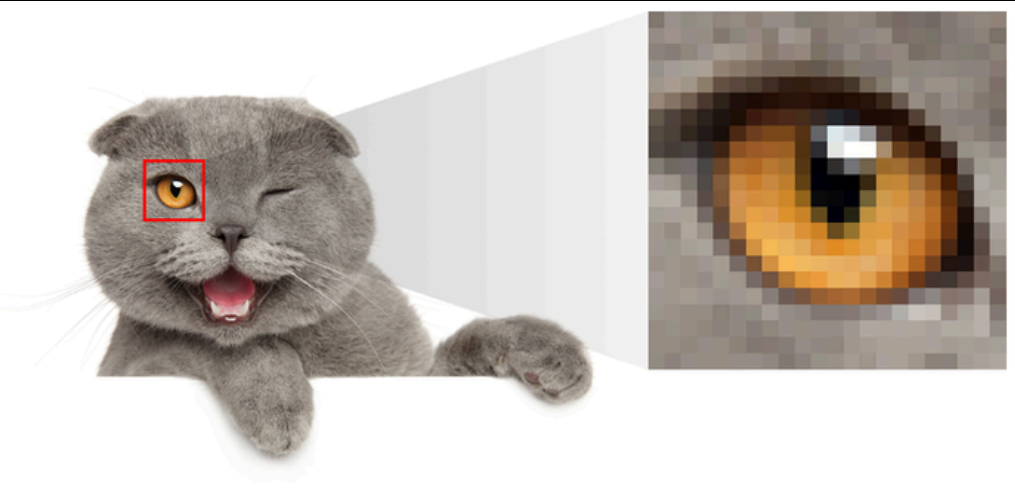
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● Introduction to Pixels

A pixel, short for "picture element," is the smallest unit of a digital image or display. Each pixel represents a specific color and brightness value, collectively forming the image.

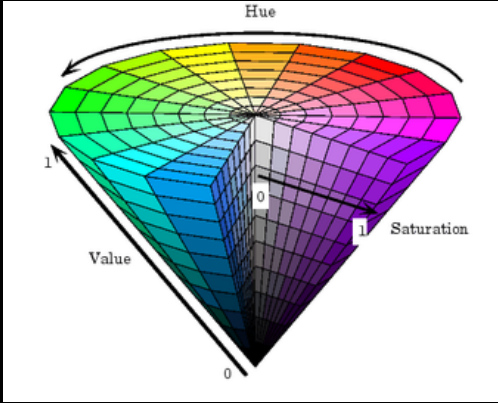


Resolution of an image is determined by the number of pixels it contains (e.g., 1920x1080 pixels)

● HSV Color Model

HSV stands for Hue, Saturation, and Value. It is a cylindrical color model that remaps the RGB primary colors into dimensions that are easier for humans to understand.

- **Hue:** Represents the type of color and is measured in degrees (0° for red, 120° for green, 240° for blue).
- **Saturation:** Represents the intensity or purity of the color (0% is grayscale, 100% is the purest color).
- **Value:** Represents the brightness of the color (0% is black, 100% is the brightest color).



Application

Used in image analysis, computer vision, and color selection tools.

● Practical Examples

RGB



RGB is the primary color model in TVs, Monitors and Smartphones



RGB LEDs are used in various lighting applications where precise color control is needed

HSV



Artists and designers often use HSV to understand and manipulate colors more easily.



HSV is widely used in computer vision for tasks like object detection and image segmentation.



When creating visualizations that represent data with color, HSV can be used to create more perceptually uniform color scales, ensuring that variations in data are accurately represented by variations in color.

Other Notable Color Models

Related to Computer Vision

HSL

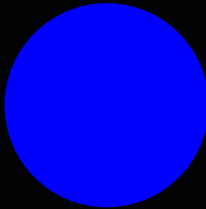
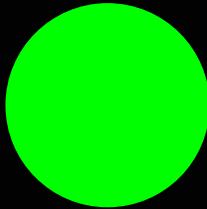
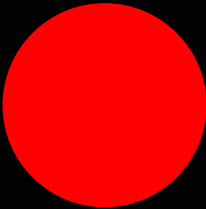
HLS is a color model that represents colors in terms of hue, lightness, and saturation. It is similar to HSV but uses lightness instead of value. HLS is useful in computer vision for tasks that require color-based image segmentation and object recognition, as it allows for more intuitive adjustments and analysis of colors, particularly in varying lighting conditions.

YCbCr

(Luminance, Blue-difference, Red-difference) is a color model used extensively in video compression and broadcast television. It separates the image into a luminance component (Y) and two chrominance components (Cb and Cr). This separation allows for more efficient compression by reducing the resolution of the chrominance components without significantly affecting perceived image quality, making it ideal for applications like video encoding and transmission.

● RGB Color Model

RGB stands for Red, Green, and Blue. It is an additive color model where colors are created by combining these three primary colors of light at various intensities.



Explanation

Each color in the RGB model is represented by a triplet (R, G, B), where each component can range from 0 to 255.

When all three colors are at their maximum intensity (255, 255, 255), the result is white. When all are at zero intensity (0, 0, 0), the result is black.

Example: (255, 0, 0) represents pure red, (0, 255, 0) represents pure green, and (0, 0, 255) represents pure blue.

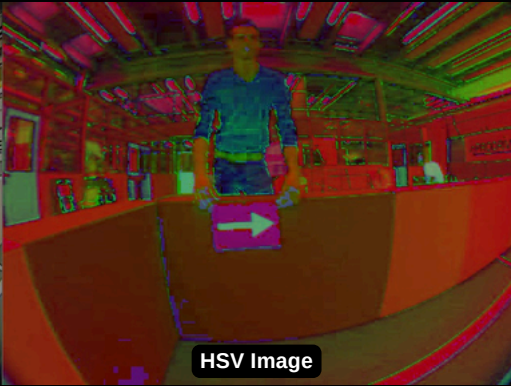
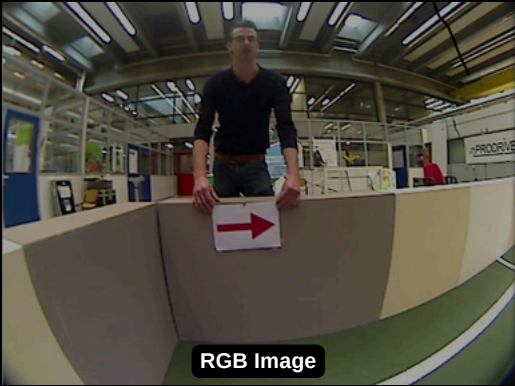
Application

Used in digital screens, cameras, and image editing software.

● Comparison of RGB and HSV

RGB: Best for devices that emit light (screens, cameras).

HSV: Useful in image processing in Computer Vision.



● Conclusion

Understanding pixels and color models is crucial in computer vision as it enables accurate image analysis, object detection, and segmentation by effectively manipulating and interpreting color information.

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