

# Vedere Artificială (Computer Vision)

Bogdan Alexe

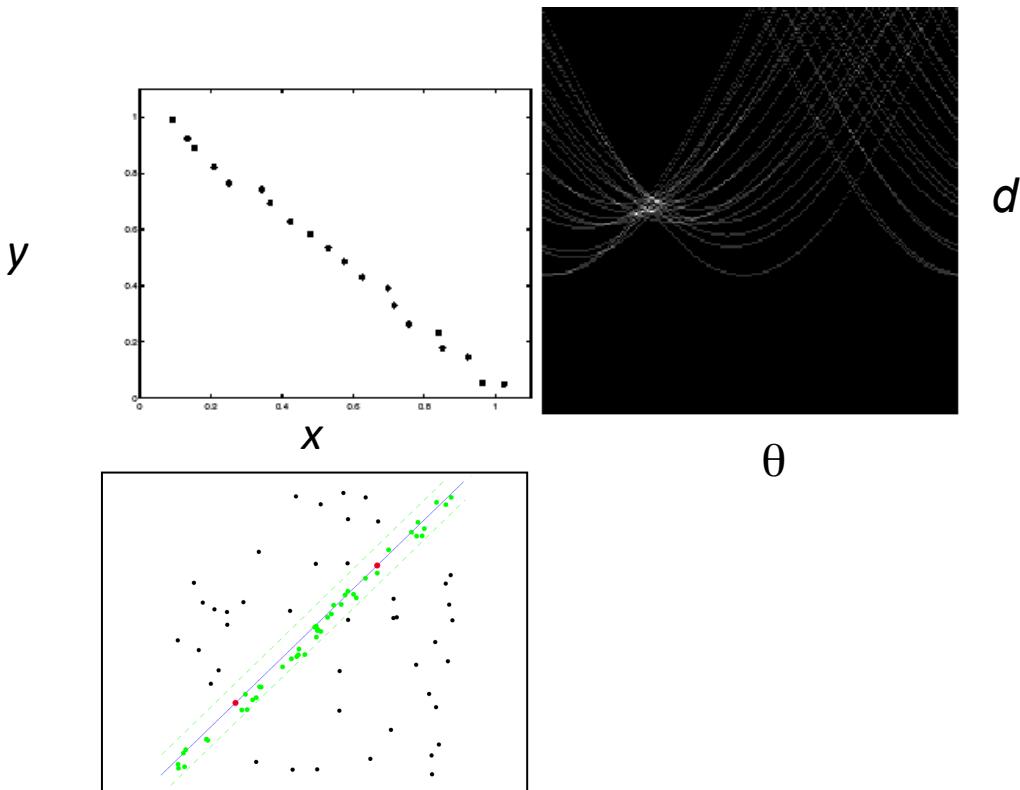
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anul 2, master Informatică, semestrul I, 2019-2020

# Recapitulare – cursul trecut

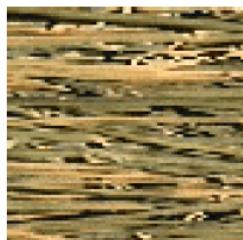
## 1. Detectarea liniilor

- transformata Hough



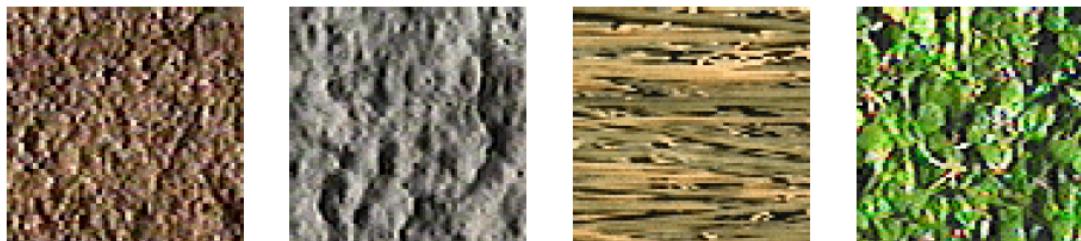
- algoritmul RANSAC

## 2. Textură: reprezentare

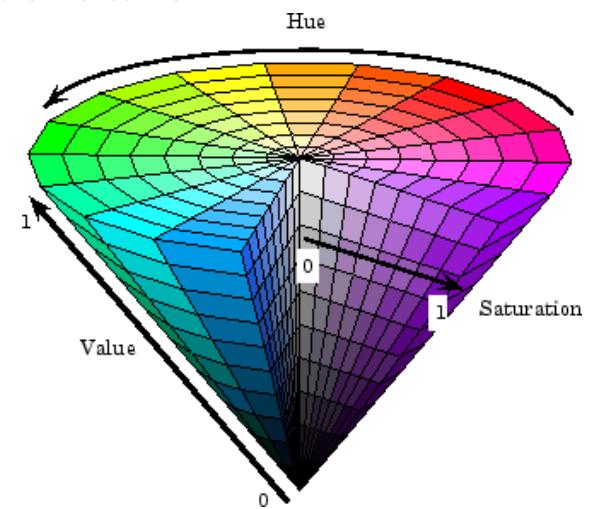
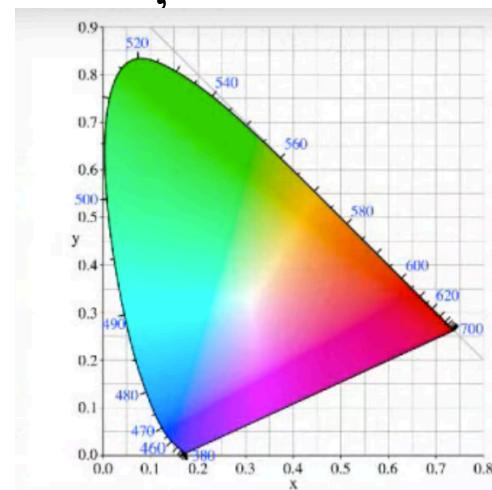
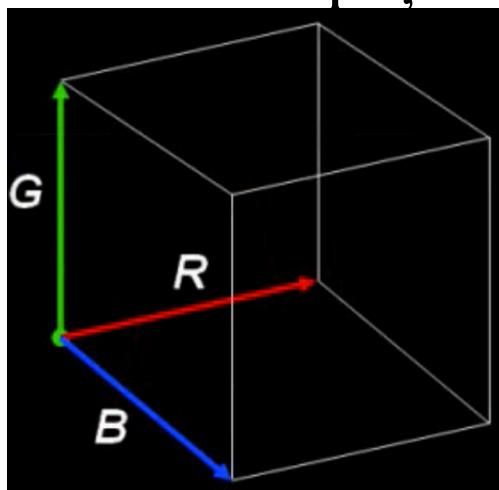


# Planul cursului de azi

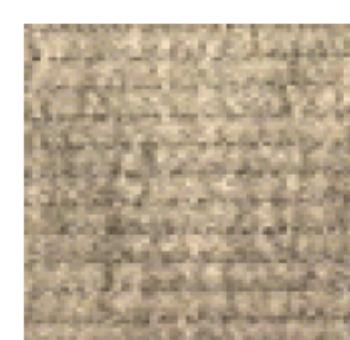
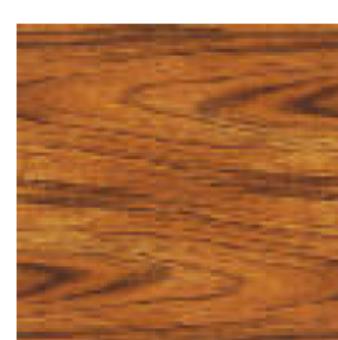
## 1. Textură: sinteză, transfer



## 2. Culoare – spații liniare și neliniare de culori



# Textură - exemple



Ce definește o textură?

Structuri similare de pixeli (pattern-uri) care se repetă

Aspect similar la o scală fixată

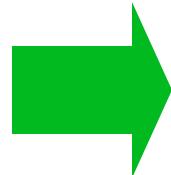
Satisfac anumite proprietăți statistice

# Textură – reprezentare

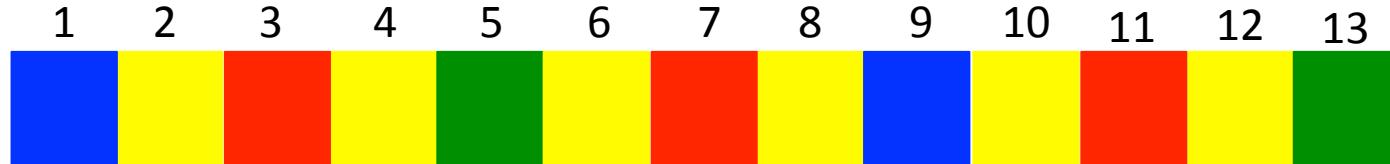
- abordare clasică din Computer Vision: calculul unor statistici în imagine pentru reprezentarea texturii
  - statistici extrase din matricea de cooncurență
  - folosită pentru clasificare și segmentare
- abordare pe baza de filtre
  - folosește filtre care arată ca pattern-urile
  - reține valoarea răspunsului după filtrare
  - fiecare pixel este reprezentat de un vector de răspunsuri la filtre, reprezintă signatura texturii

# Sinteza texturii

- Scop: generarea de noi exemple de textură (dimensiuni mari) pe baza unui mostre (dimensiuni mici)
- Aplicații: îmbogățirea mediilor virtuale cu textură, jocuri pe calculator, acoperirea găurilor



# Probabilitate



$$P(\text{pixel} = \boxed{\text{blue}}) = 2/13$$

$$P(\text{pixel} = \boxed{\text{red}}) = 3/13$$

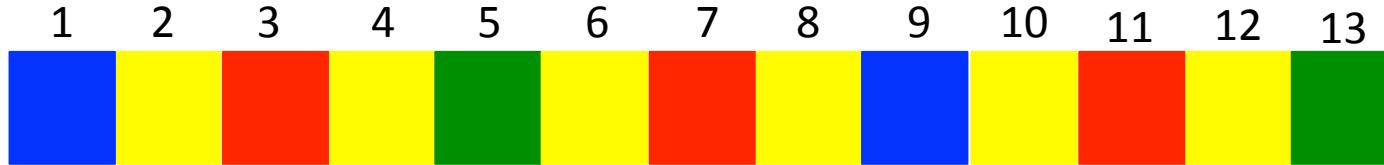
$$P(\text{pixel} = \boxed{\text{yellow}}) = 6/13$$

$$P(\text{pixel} = \boxed{\text{green}}) = 2/13$$

$$2/13 + 6/13 + 3/13 + 2/13 = 1$$

Probabilitate = Nr cazuri favorabile / Nr cazuri totale  
Suma = 1

# Probabilitate condiționată



$$P(\text{pixel} = \boxed{\text{red}} \mid \text{pixelul din stânga} = \boxed{\text{yellow}}) = 3/6$$

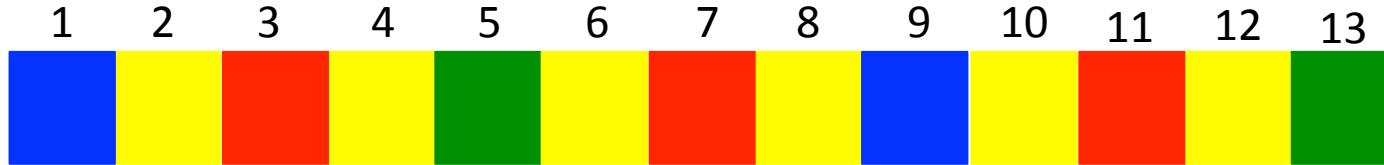
$$P(\text{pixel} = \boxed{\text{blue}} \mid \text{pixelul din stânga} = \boxed{\text{yellow}}) = 1/6$$

$$P(\text{pixel} = \boxed{\text{yellow}} \mid \text{pixelul din stânga} = \boxed{\text{yellow}}) = 0/6$$

$$P(\text{pixel} = \boxed{\text{green}} \mid \text{pixelul din stânga} = \boxed{\text{yellow}}) = 2/6$$

$$3/6 + 1/6 + 0/6 + 2/6 = 1$$

# Probabilitate condiționată



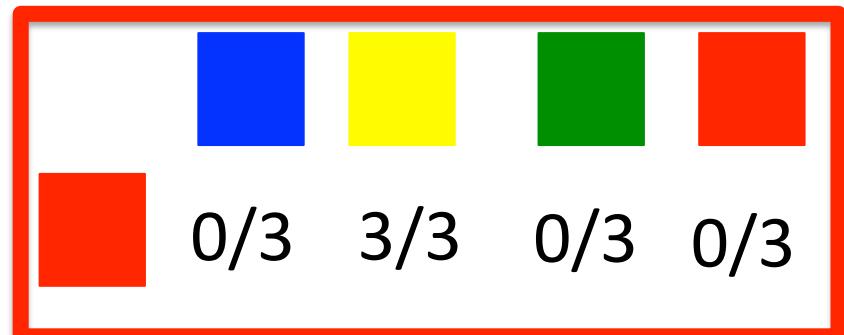
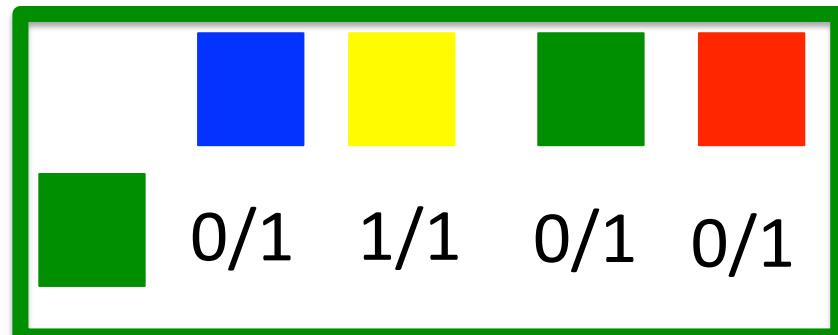
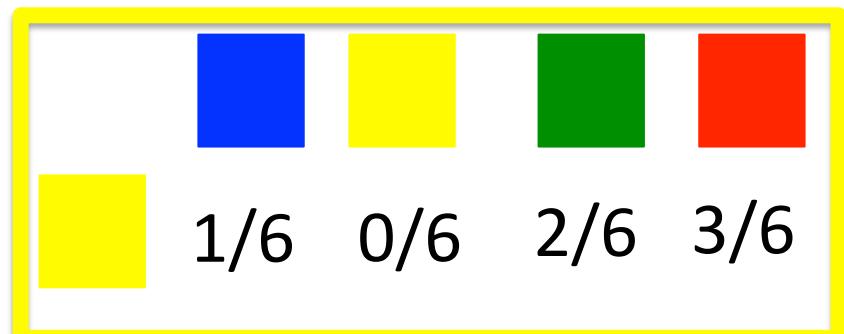
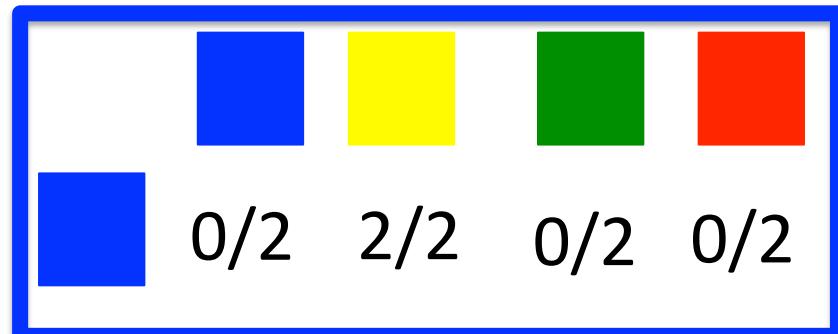
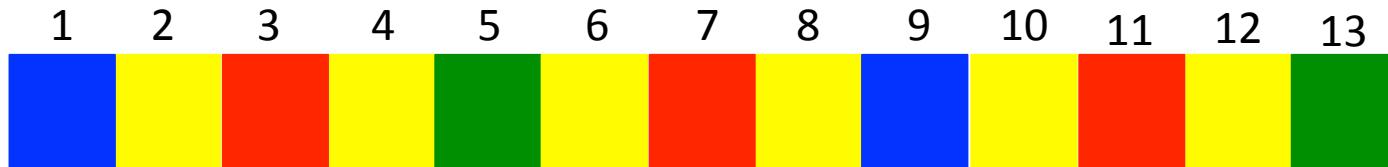
$$P(\text{pixel} = \boxed{\textcolor{red}{\cdot}} \mid \text{pixelul din stânga} = \boxed{\textcolor{blue}{\cdot}}) = 0/2$$

$$P(\text{pixel} = \boxed{\textcolor{blue}{\cdot}} \mid \text{pixelul din stânga} = \boxed{\textcolor{blue}{\cdot}}) = 0/2$$

$$P(\text{pixel} = \boxed{\textcolor{yellow}{\cdot}} \mid \text{pixelul din stânga} = \boxed{\textcolor{blue}{\cdot}}) = 2/2$$

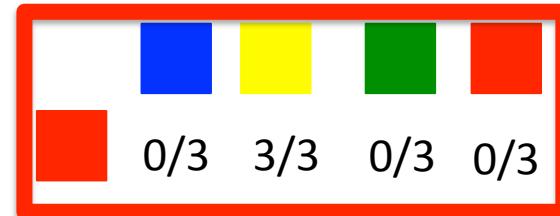
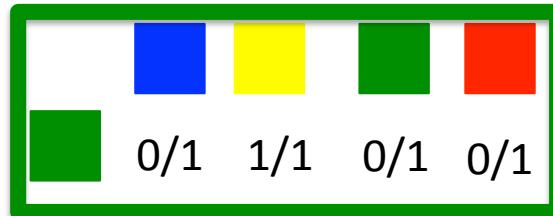
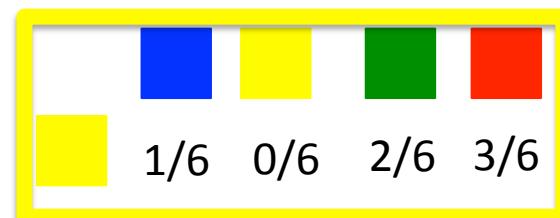
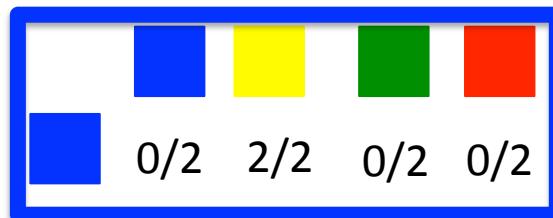
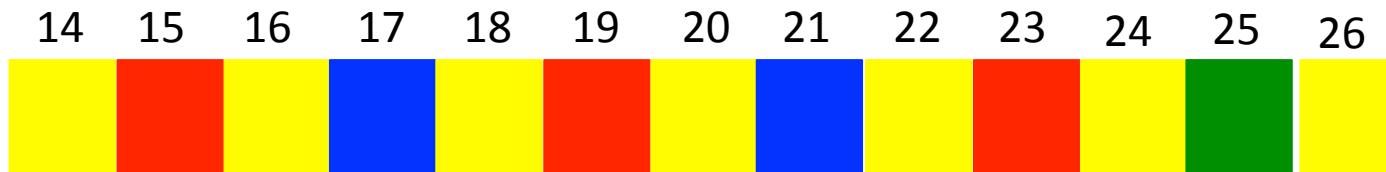
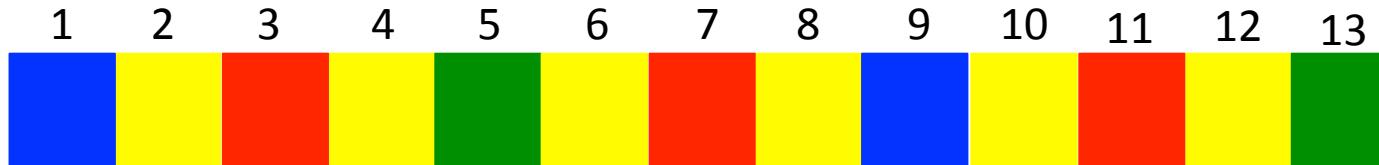
$$P(\text{pixel} = \boxed{\textcolor{green}{\cdot}} \mid \text{pixelul din stânga} = \boxed{\textcolor{blue}{\cdot}}) = 0/2$$

# Probabilitate condiționată



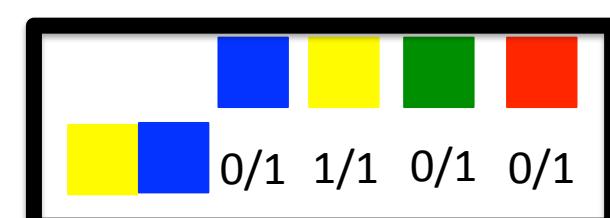
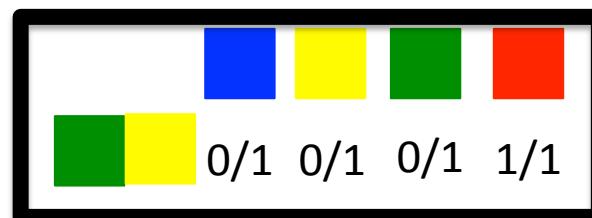
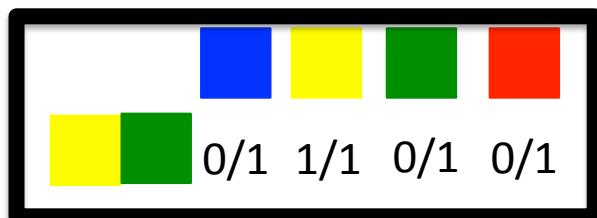
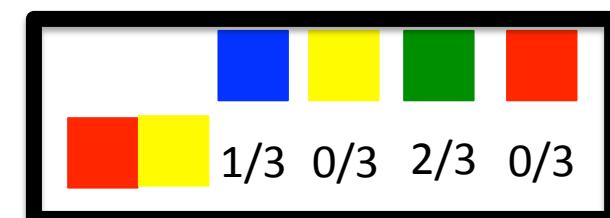
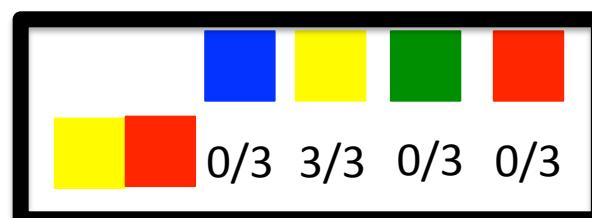
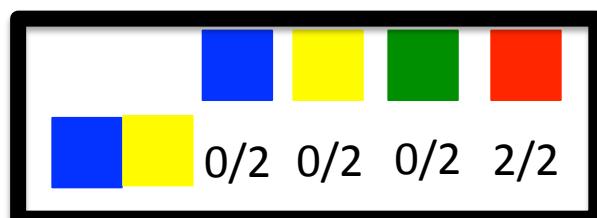
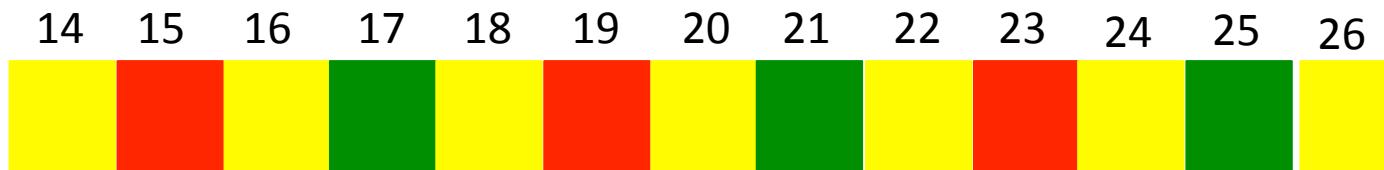
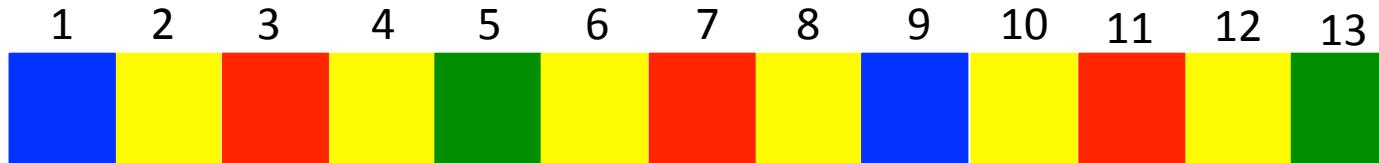
# Complețăm textura

Complețăm textura pixel cu pixel după următoarea regulă: observăm vecinul din stânga și apoi selectăm un pixel din distribuția condiționată (fără să o updatăm).



# Completem textura

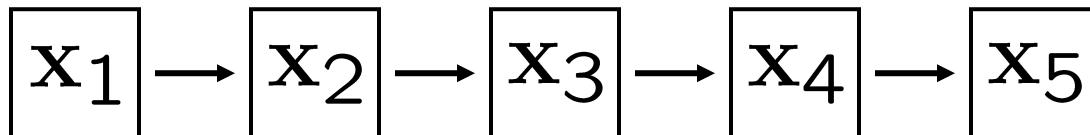
Completem textura pixel cu pixel după următoarea regulă: observăm cei doi vecini din stânga (conțează ordinea) și apoi selectăm un pixel din distribuția condiționată (fără să o updatăm).



# Lanțuri Markov

Lanț Markov:

- o secvență de variabile aleatoare  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$
- $x_t$  reprezintă **starea** modelului la momentul t



- **Ipoteza de bază:** fiecare stare  $x_t$  depinde numai de starea precedentă  $x_{t-1}$

➤ dependența este dată de o **probabilitate condiționată**:

$$p(x_t | x_{t-1})$$

- Exemplul de mai sus: lanț Markov de ordinul 1
- Lanț Markov de ordinul N:

$$p(x_t | x_{t-1}, \dots, x_{t-N})$$

# Câmp Markov aleator

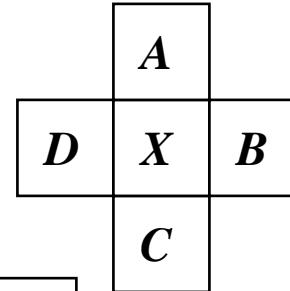
## Câmp Markov aleator

- Generalizare a lanțurilor Markov în 2 sau mai multe dimensiuni

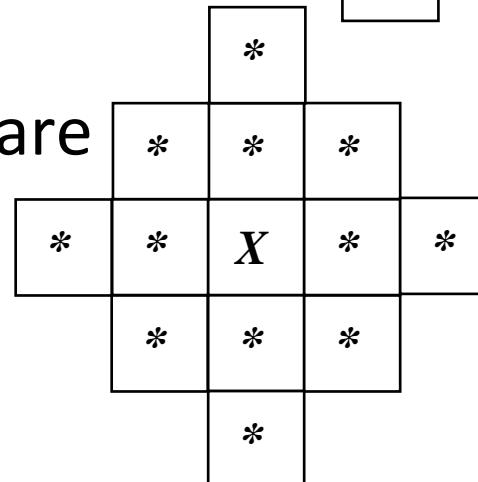
## Câmpuri Markov aleatoare de ordinul 1:

- probabilitatea ca un pixel  $X$  ia o anumită valoare depinde de valorile pixelilor vecini  $A, B, C$ , și  $D$ :

$$P(X|A, B, C, D)$$

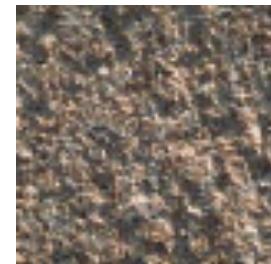


## Câmpuri Markov aleatoare de ordin superior

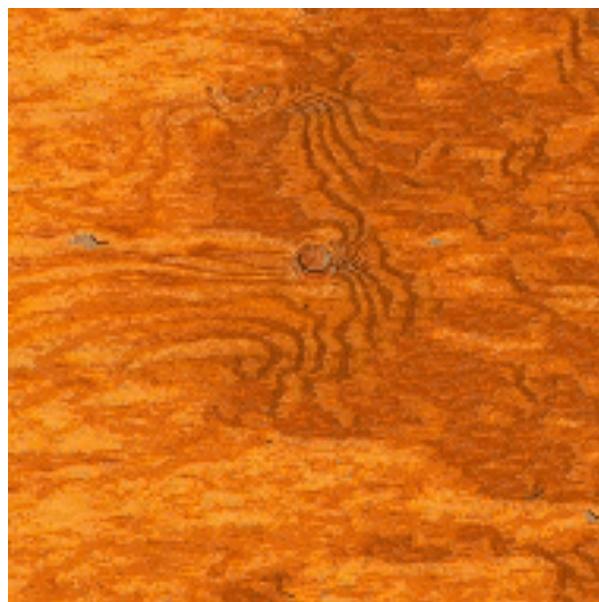


# Generarea texturii

Textură  
inițială

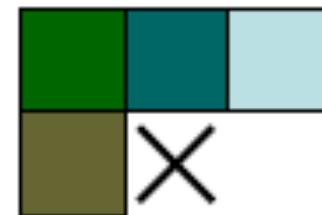
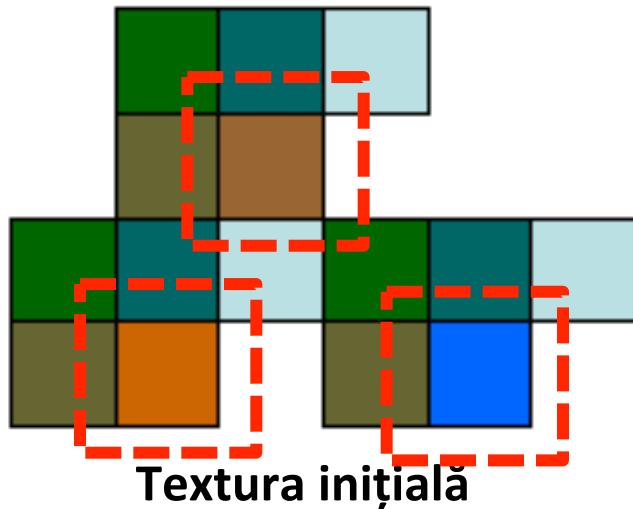


Textură  
generată



# Generarea texturii – intuiție

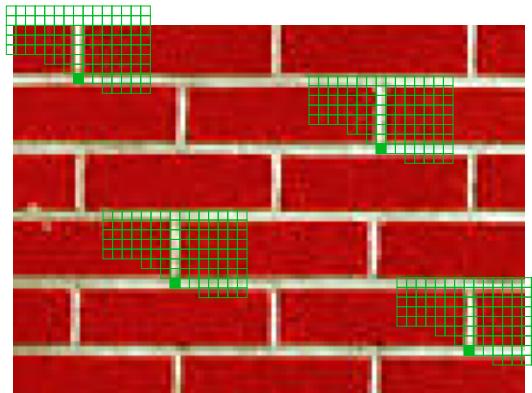
Inserăm pixeli cu o anumită intensitate pe baza valorilor pixelilor vecini



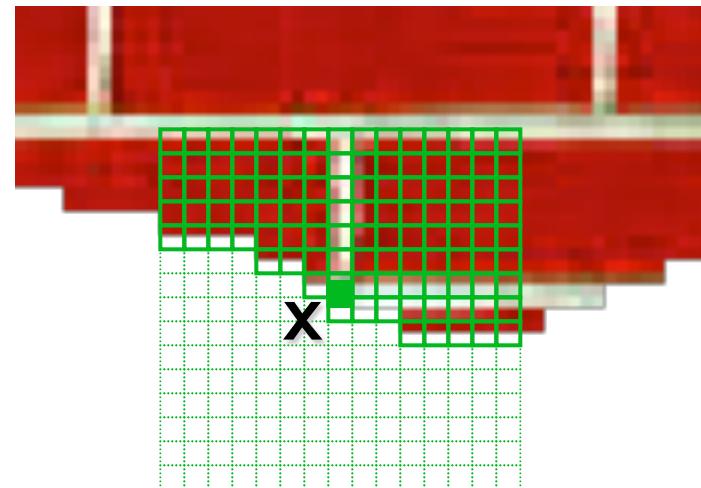
Vrem să inserăm un  
nou pixel aici

Distribuția intensității unui pixel este condiționată de vecinii lui (pentru acest exemplu).

# Generarea unui singur pixel



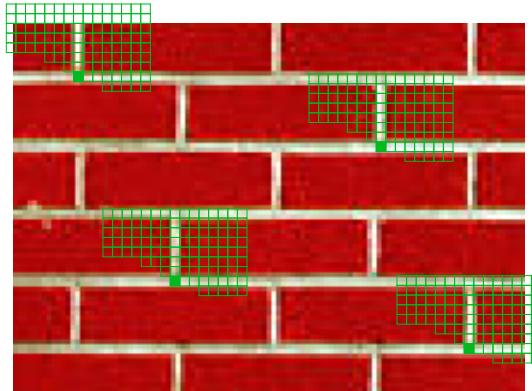
Textura inițială



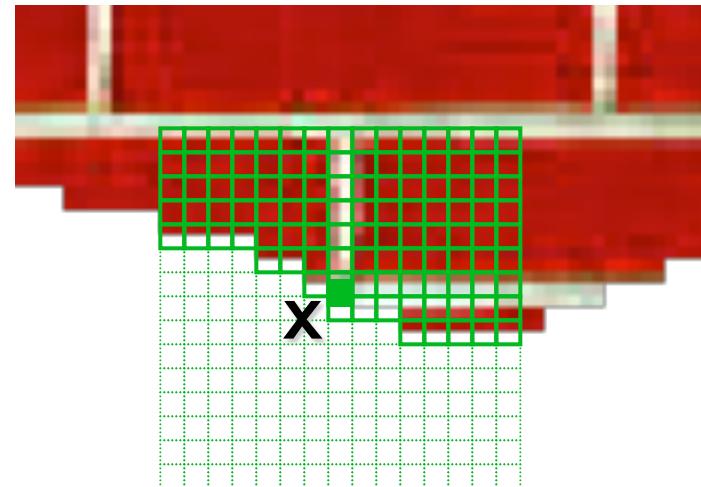
Imagine generată

- Care este  $P(x|\text{vecinătatea lui } x)$ ?
- Găsește toate ferestrele din textura inițială care seamănă perfect cu vecinătatea lui  $x$
- Pentru a genera  $x$ 
  - alege aleator o fereastă din cele găsite
  - valoarea lui  $x = \text{valoarea pixelului central al ferestrei}$

# Generarea unui singur pixel



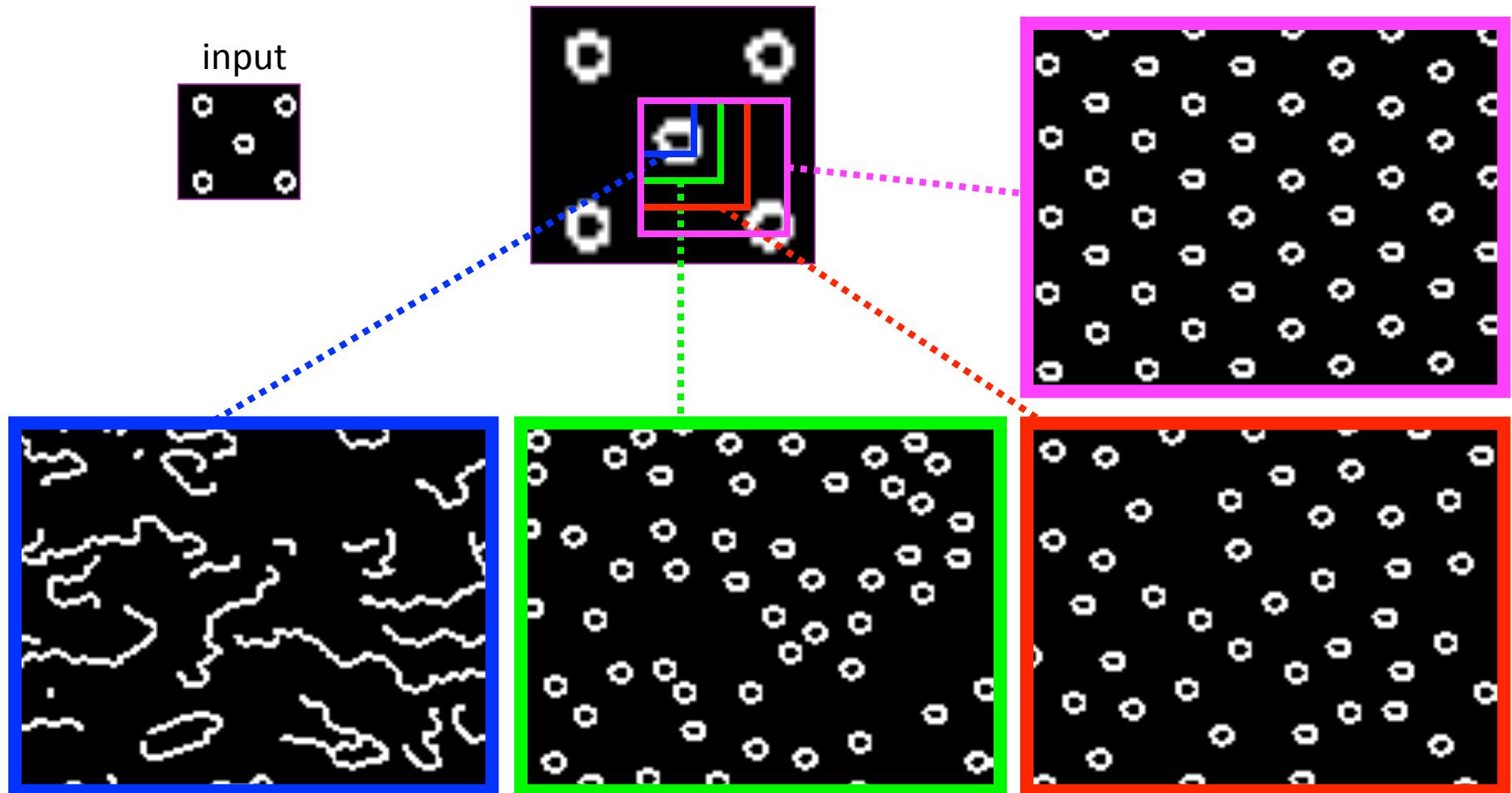
Textura inițială



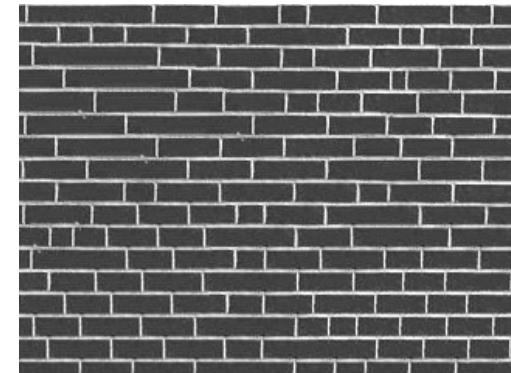
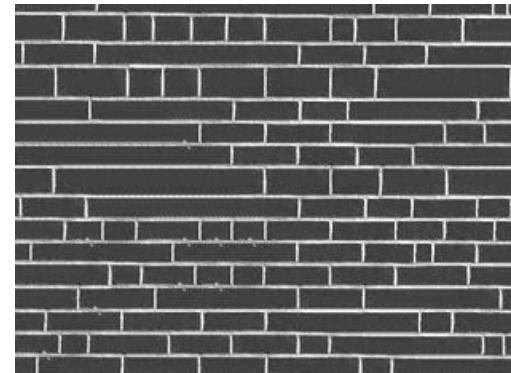
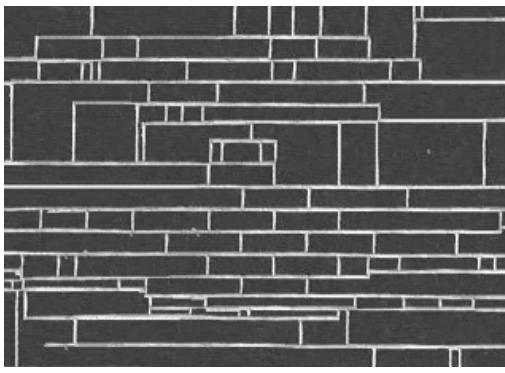
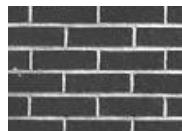
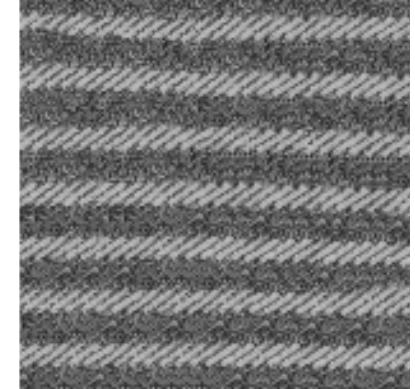
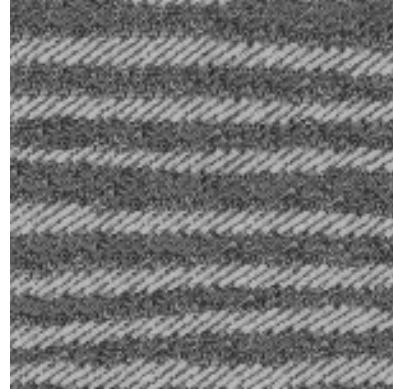
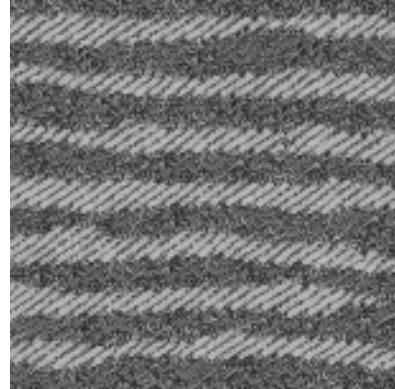
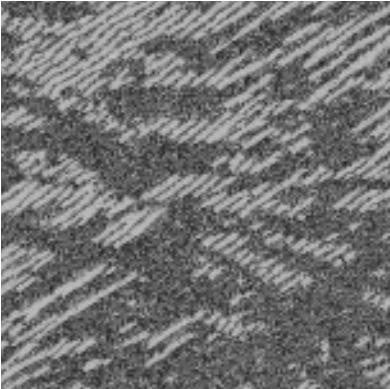
Imagine generată

- E posibil să nu existe nicio fereastră care seamănă perfect cu vecinătatea lui  $x$ .
- Găsește cele mai apropiate ferestre pe baza unei distanțe (suma pătratelor distanțelor) și alege una din aceste ferestre pe baza distanței
- Transformă distanța în probabilitate astfel încât: distanțe mari = prob. mică, distanțe mici = prob. mare

# Dimensiunea ferestrei vecinătății



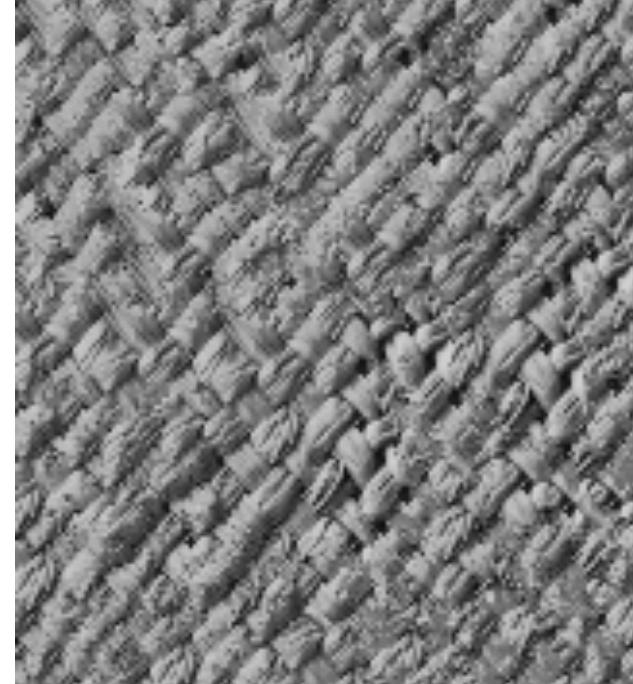
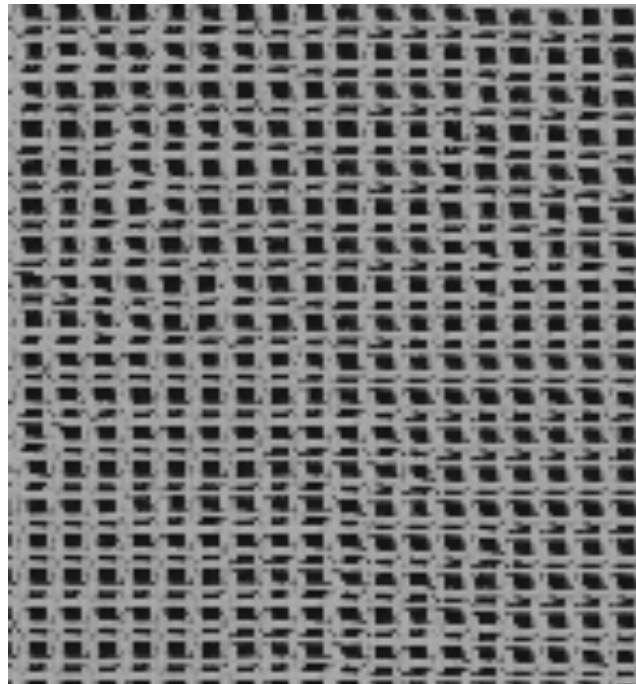
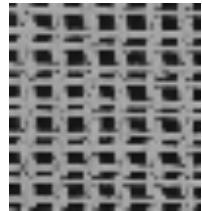
# Dimensiunea ferestrei vecinătății



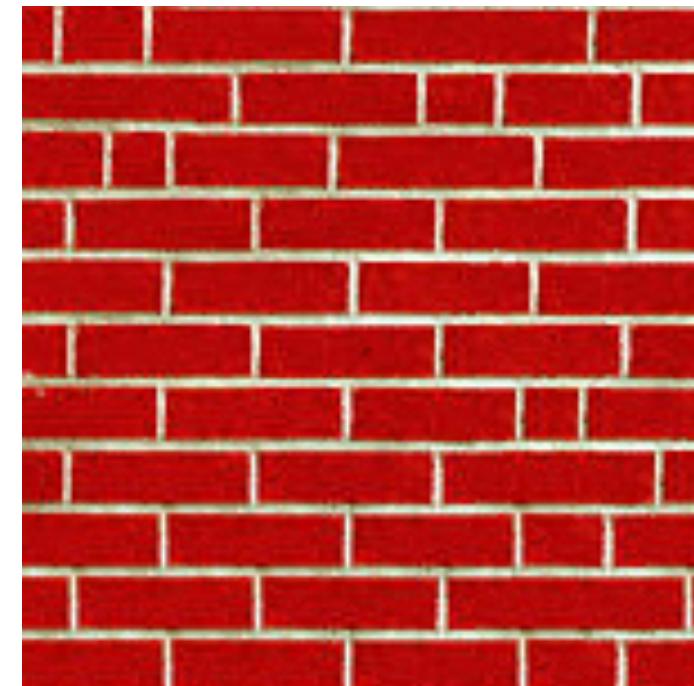
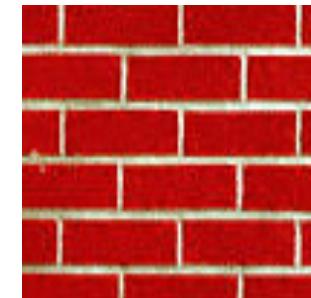
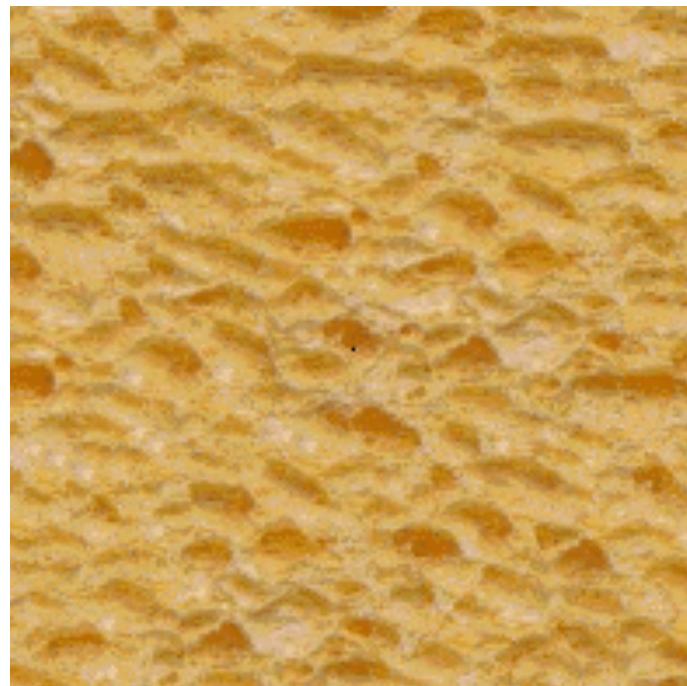
Creștem dimensiunea ferestrei



# Generarea texturii - rezultate



# Generarea texturii - rezultate

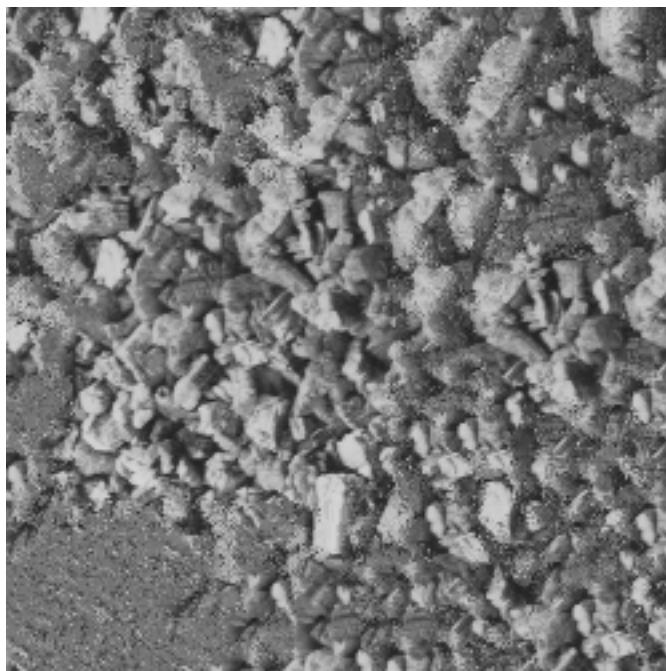
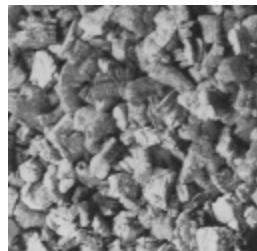


# Generarea texturii - rezultate

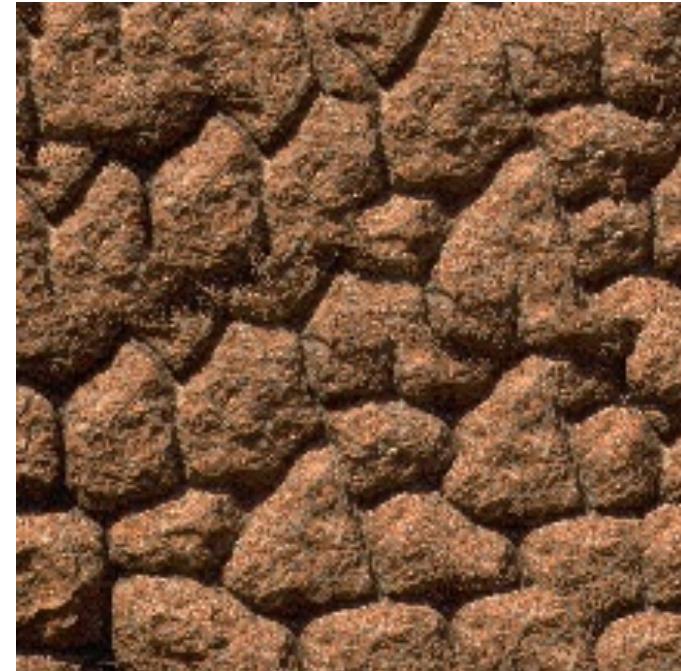
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# Cazuri nereușite

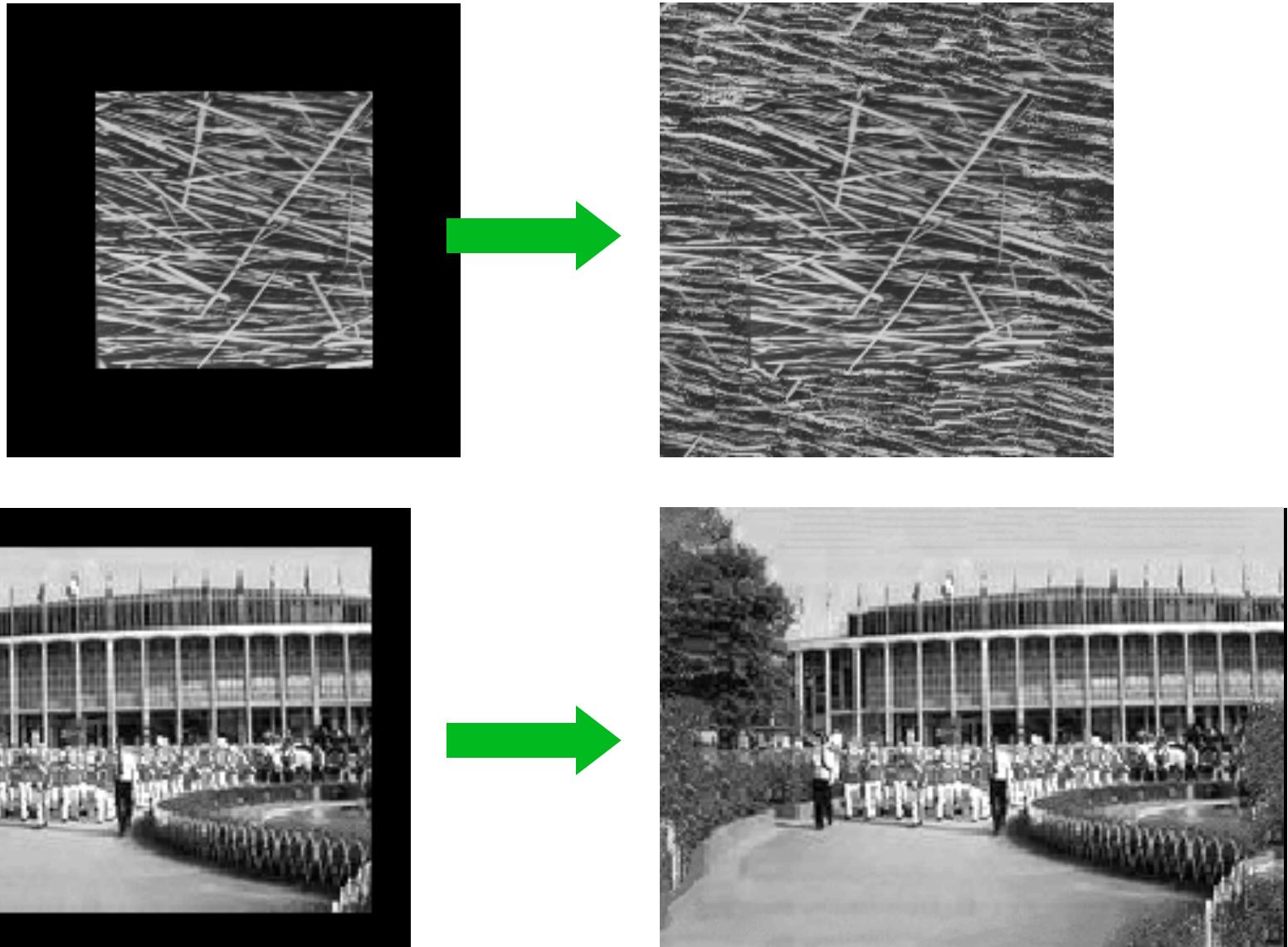


texteli care nu sunt  
în textura inițială

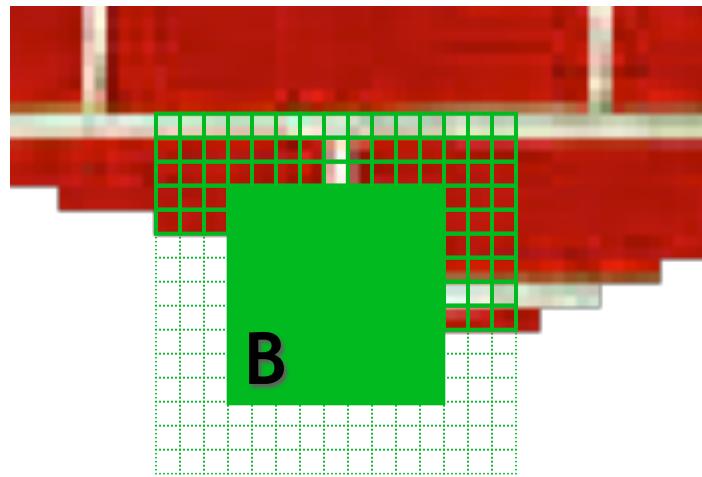


Copiază

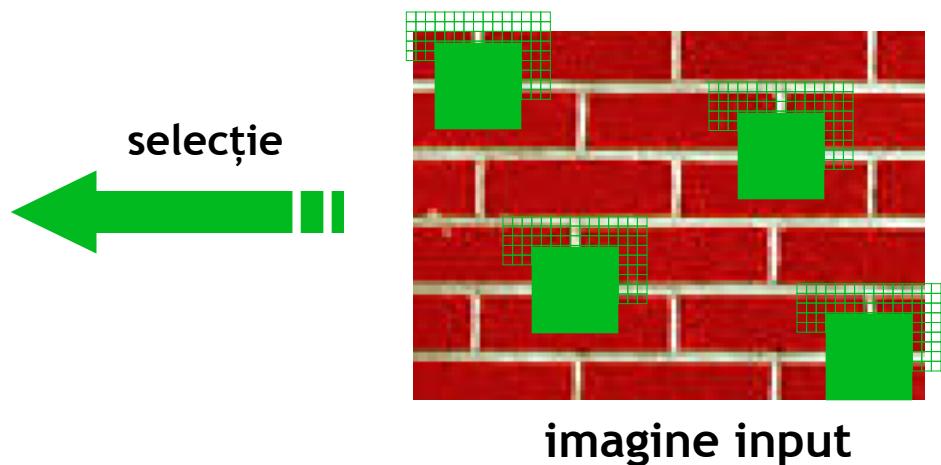
# Extrapolare



# Generarea texturii la nivel de blocuri



Sintetizăm un bloc

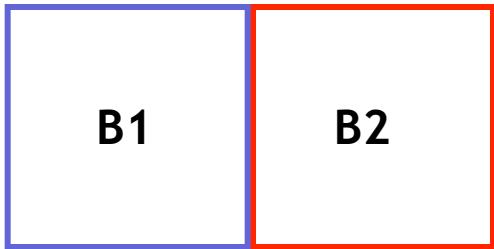
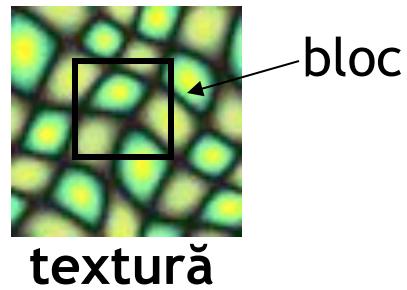


imagină input

- Observație: pixelii vecini sunt foarte corelați

**Idee: unitate de sinteză = bloc de pixeli**

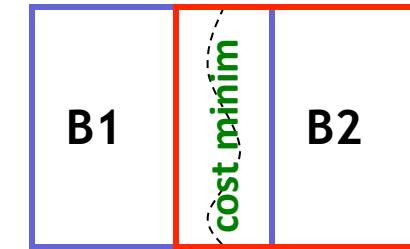
- Înlocuim un pixel cu un bloc :  $P(B | \text{Vecinătate}(B))$
- Mult mai rapid: sintetizăm toți pixelii dintr-un bloc odată



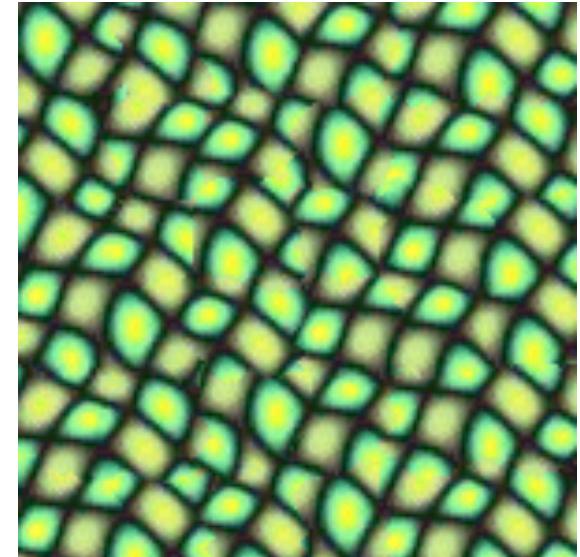
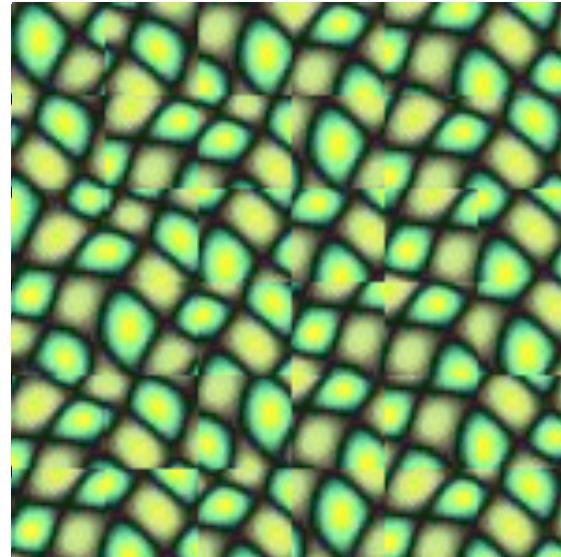
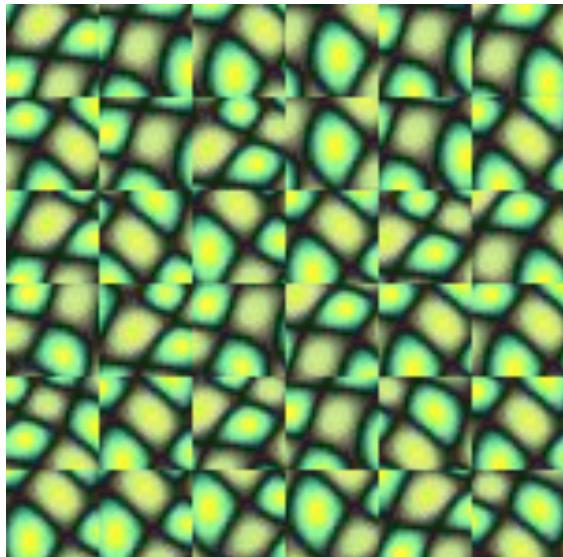
**blocuri aleatoare din textură  
pușe unele lângă altele**



**blocuri aleatoare din textură  
care se suprapun la frontieră**

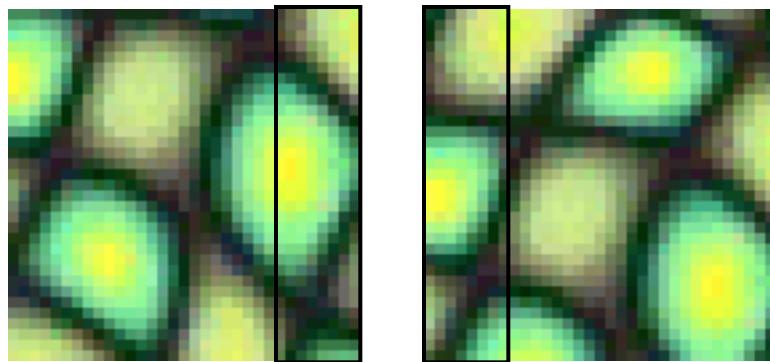


**blocuri aleatoare din textură  
care se suprapun la frontieră  
frontiera de cost minim**

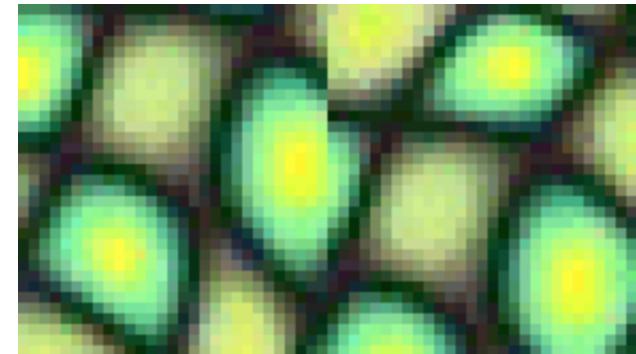


# Frontiera de eroare minimă

blocuri care se suprapun

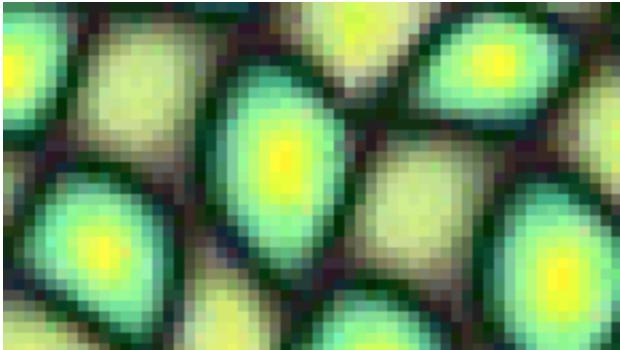


muchie/frontieră verticală



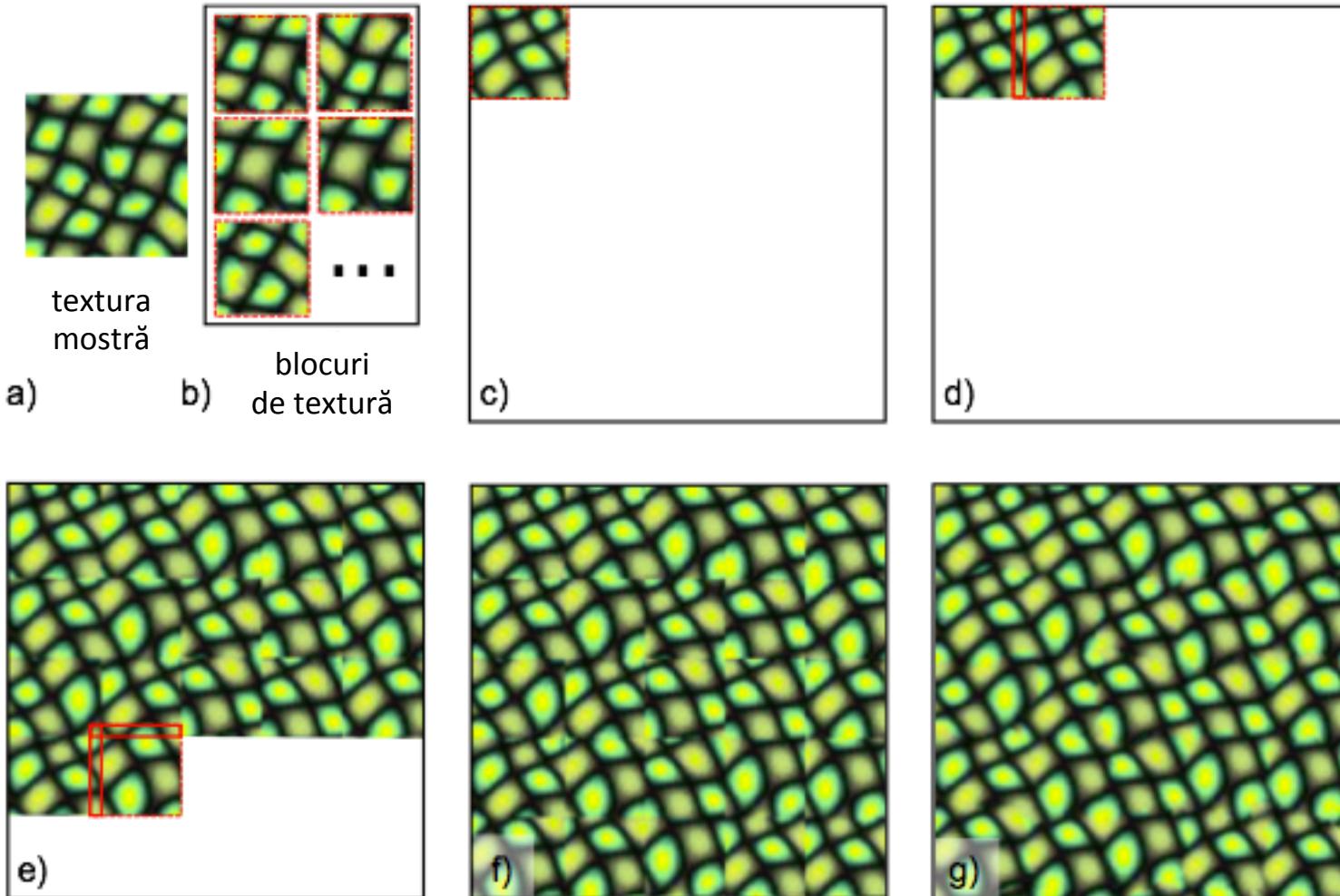
A diagram showing the erosion operation. It consists of two small square images enclosed in a bracket, followed by a minus sign, another bracket containing the number 2, an equals sign, and a final image. The first image shows overlapping green and yellow circular patterns. The second image shows a vertical strip where the overlap has been removed. The resulting image shows a red and black boundary, representing the minimum error frontier.

eroarea de suprapunere

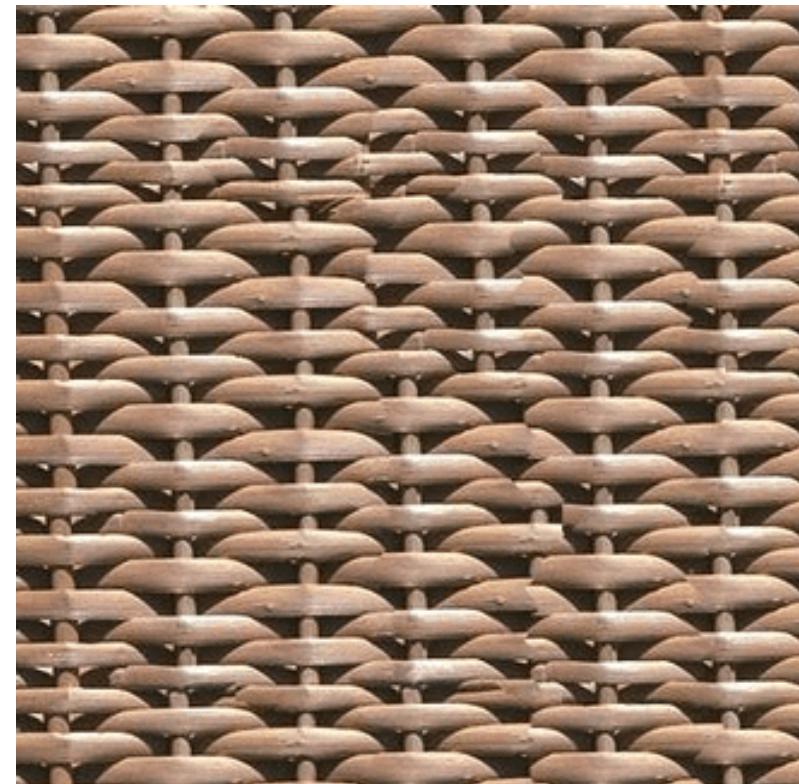
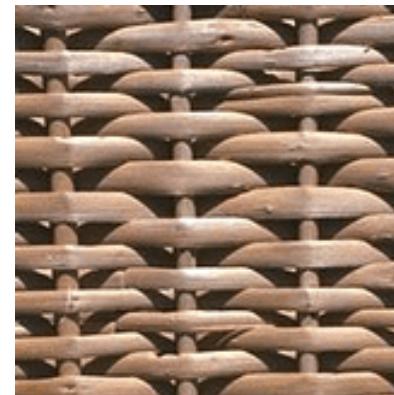


frontiera de eroare minimă

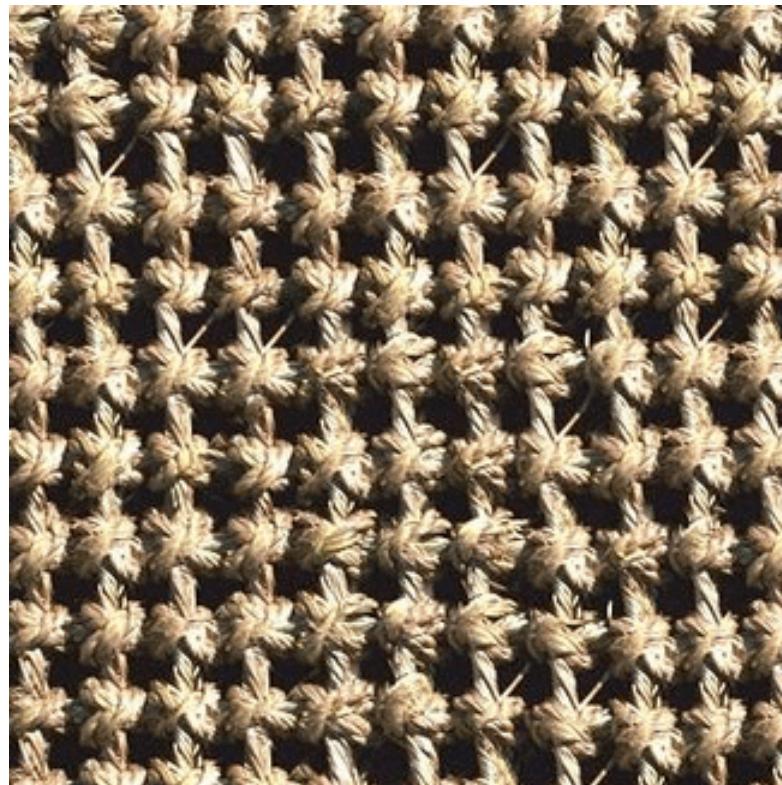
# Sinteza texturii la nivel de blocuri - algoritm



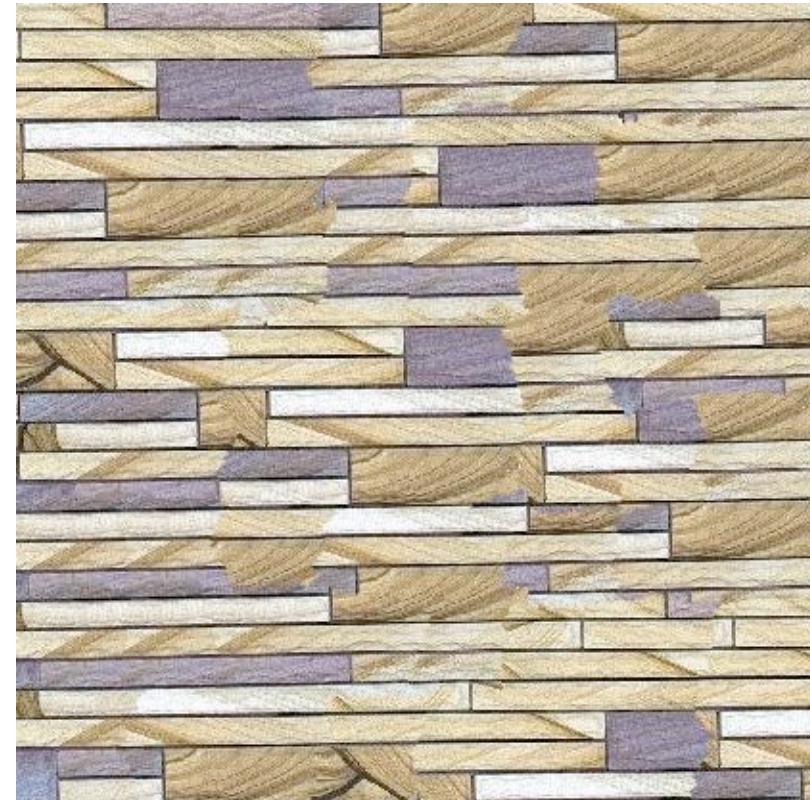
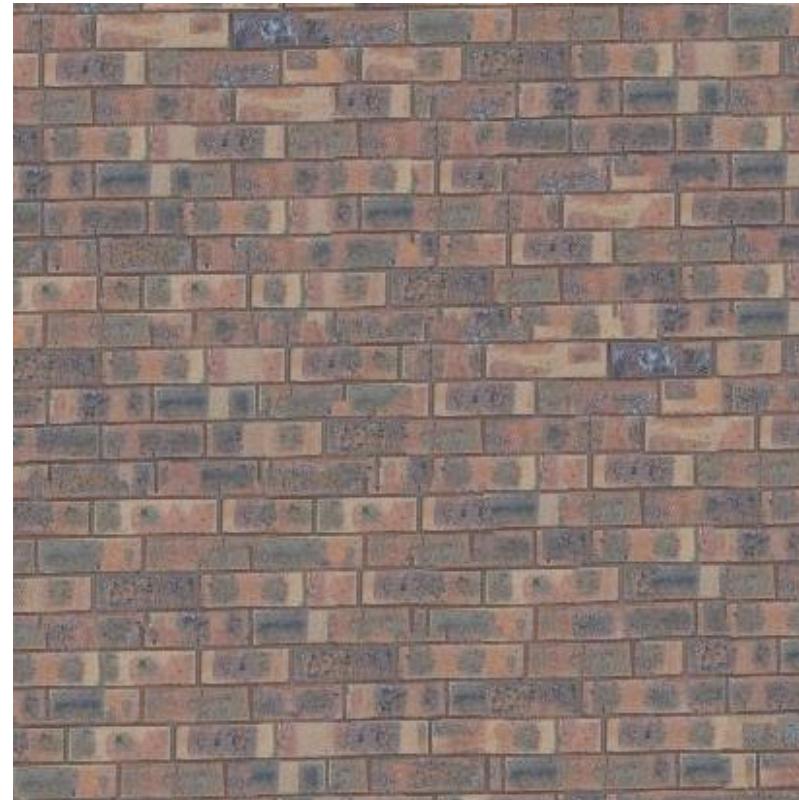
# Rezultate



# Rezultate



# Rezultate



# Rezultate

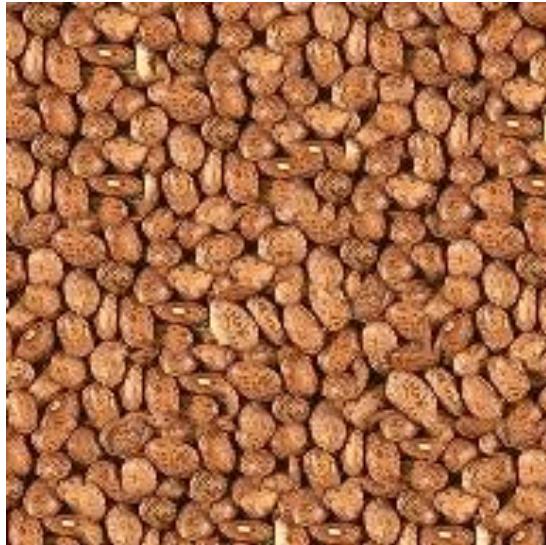
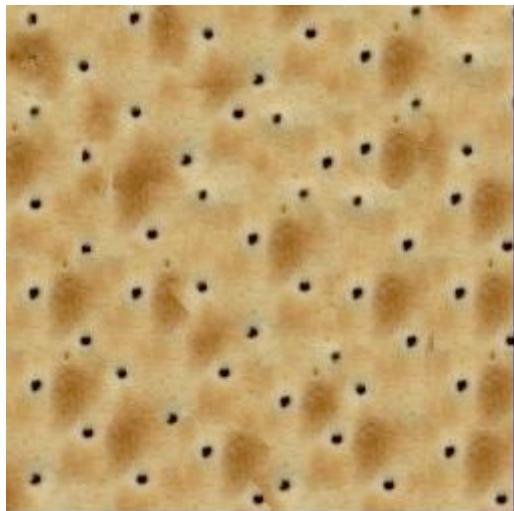
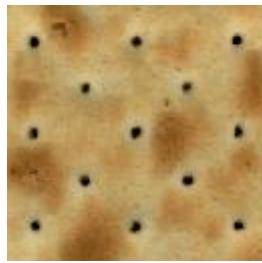


Slide adaptat după A. Efros

# Rezultate



# Rezultate



Slide adaptat după A. Efros

Mai puțin  
reușite



# Transferul texturii

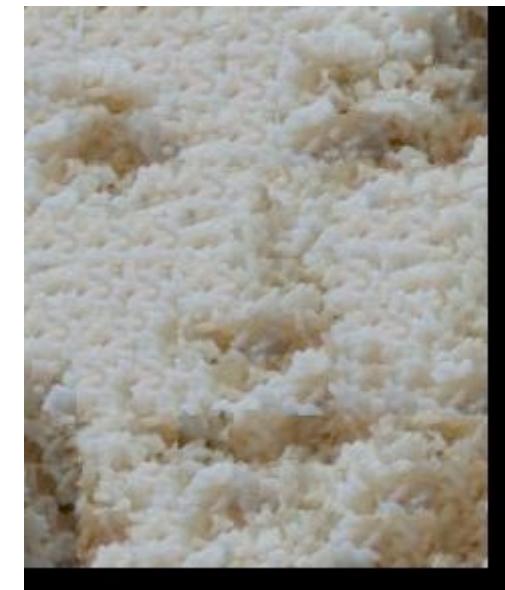


+

orez

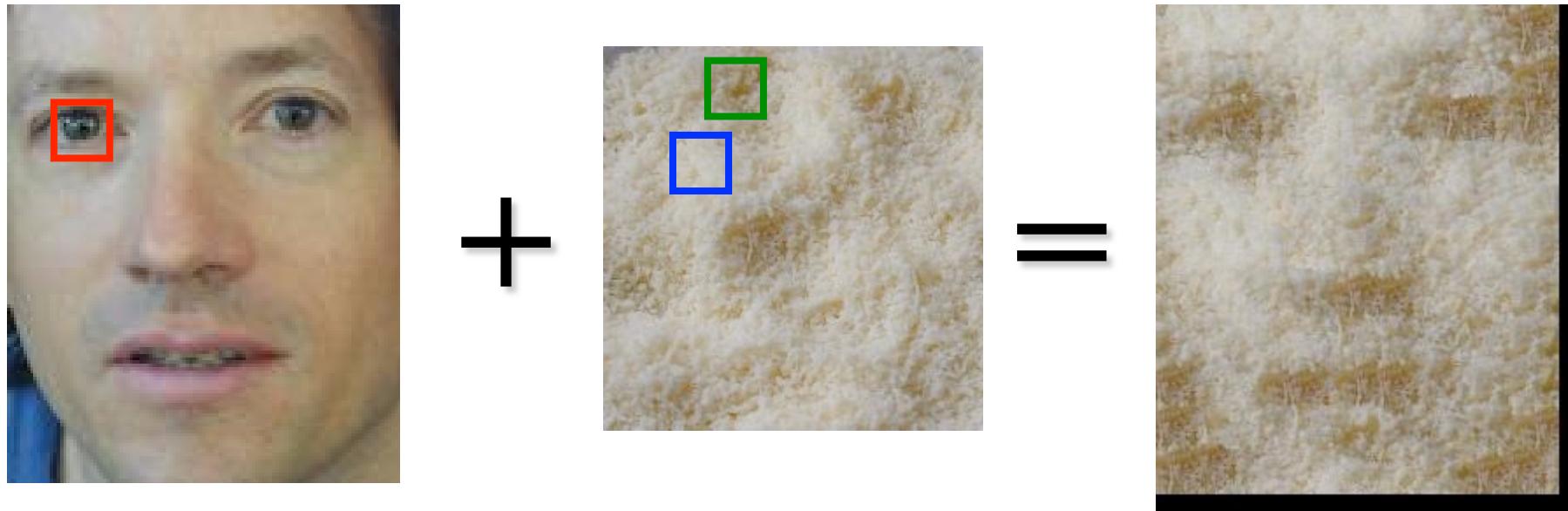


=



# Transferul texturii

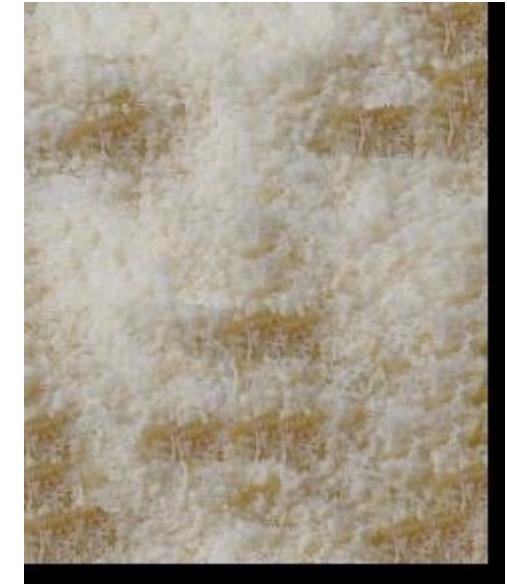
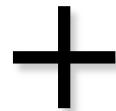
- Transferăm textura unui obiect la un alt obiect



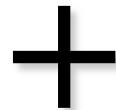
- Adăugăm un nou termen: similaritatea dintre blocul de textură și blocul din imagine
- Spre exemplu similaritate în termeni de intensitate

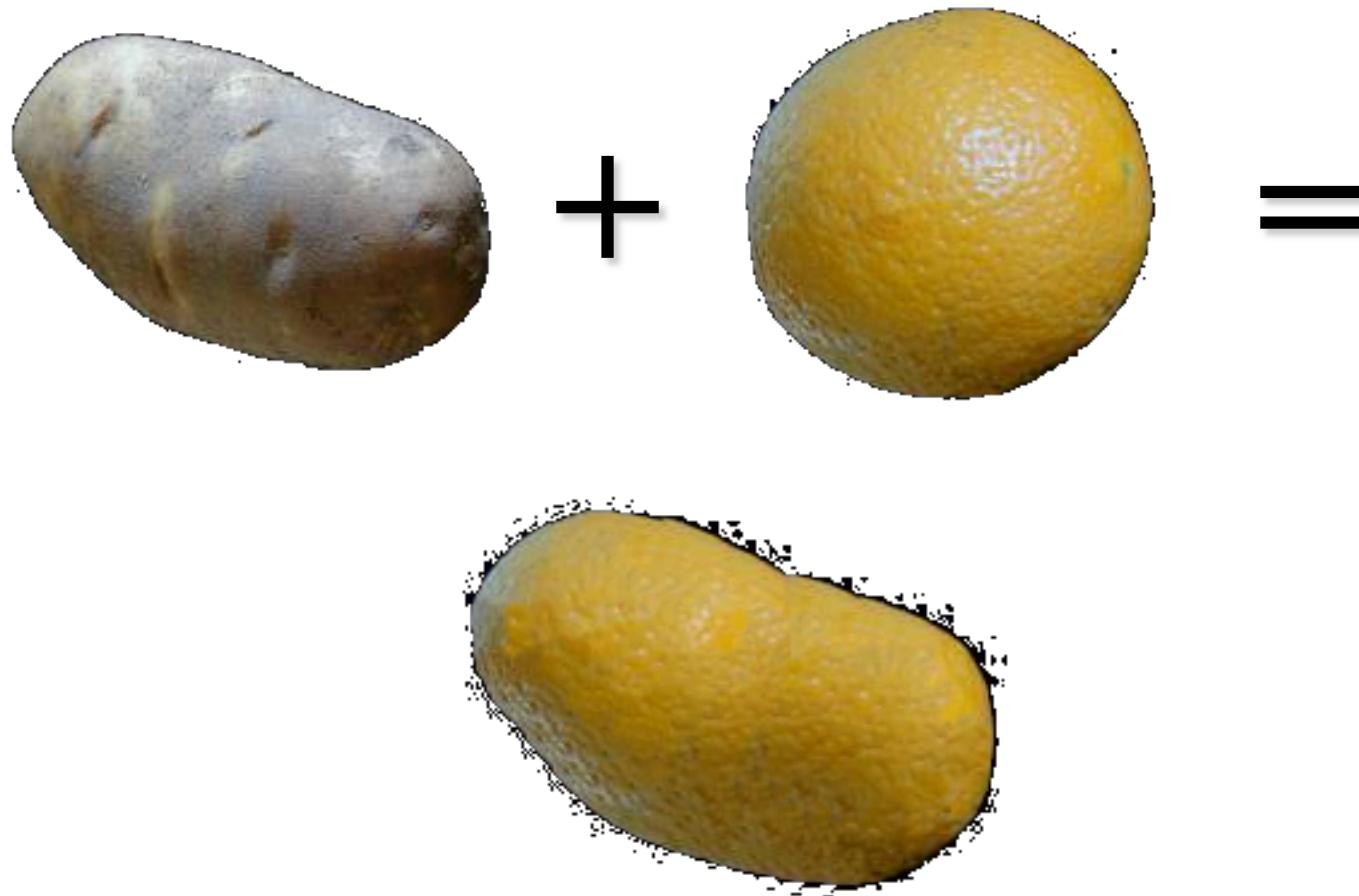


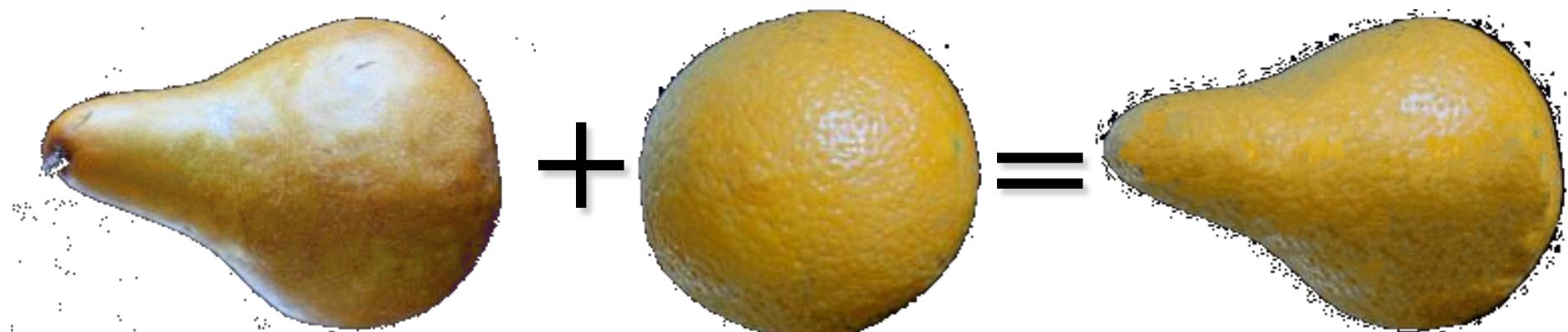
parmezan



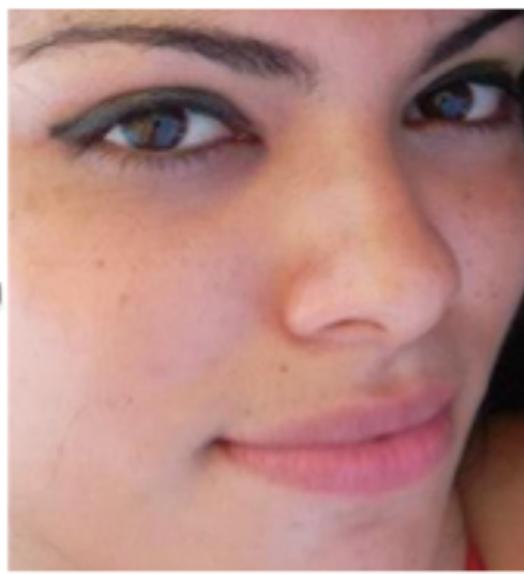
orez



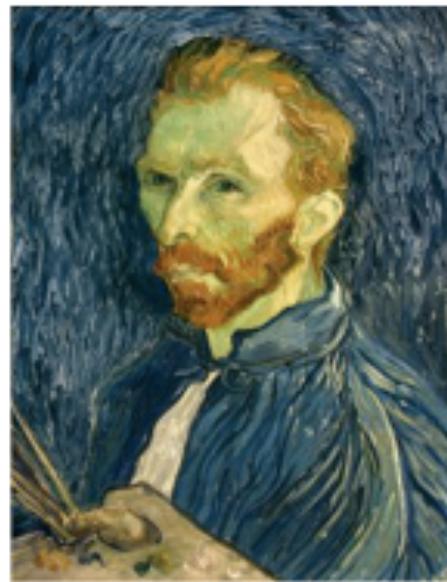




Slide adaptat după A. Efros

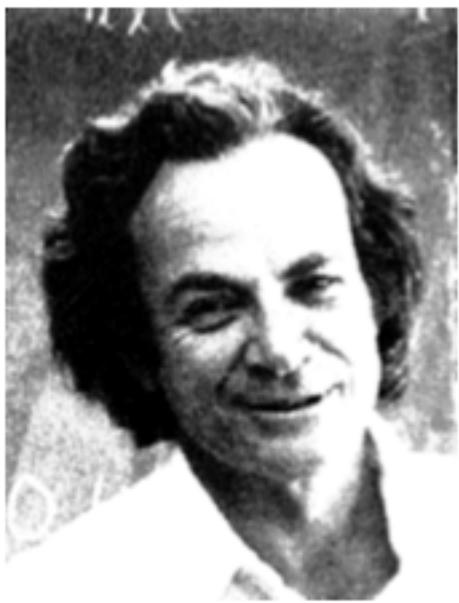


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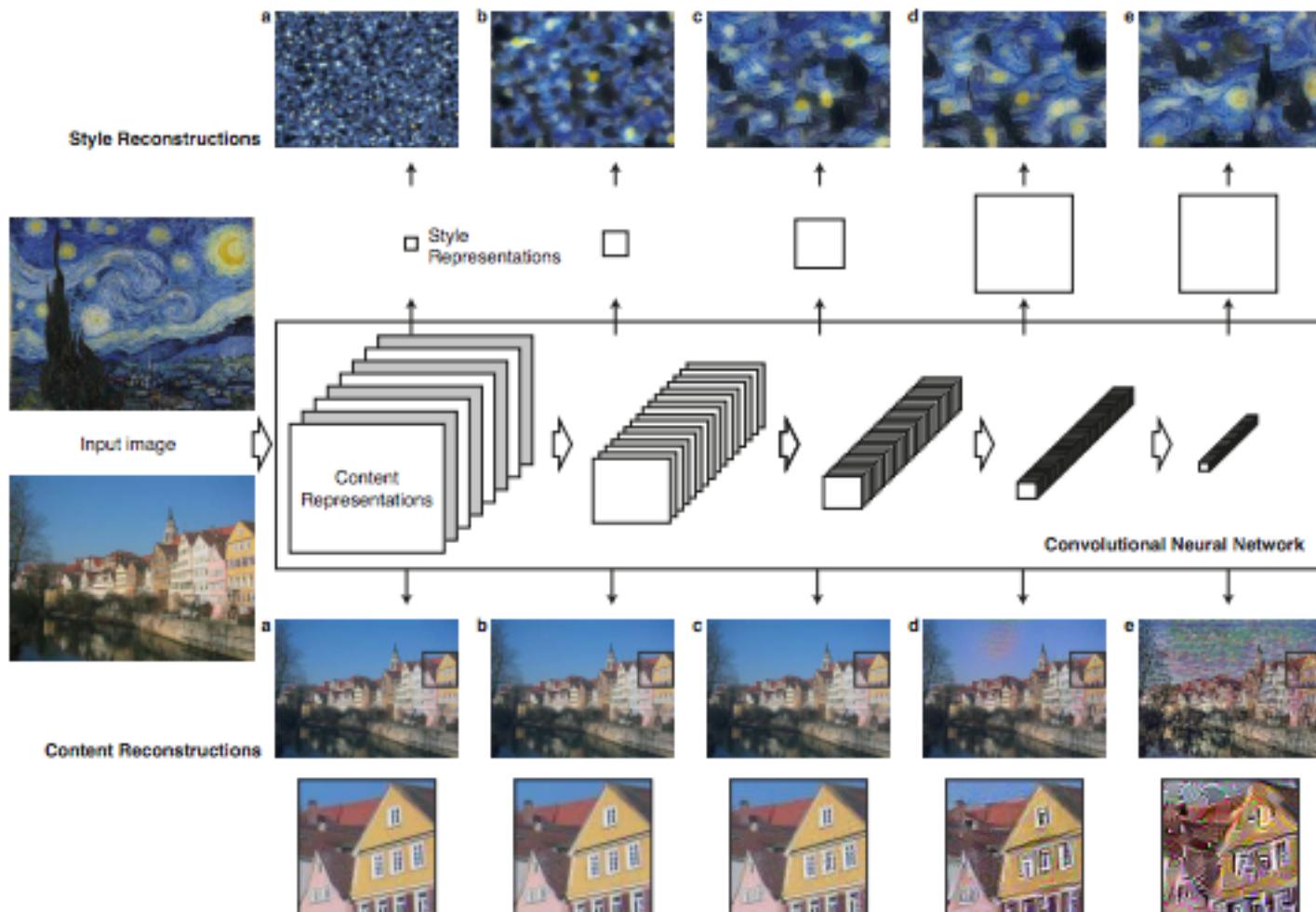


# Image style transfer



L. A. Gatys, A. S. Ecker, M. Bethge: Texture Syntesis using Convolutional Neural Networks, CVPR 2016  
L. A. Gatys, A. S. Ecker, M. Bethge Image Style Transfer Using Convolutional Neural Networks, CVPR 2016  
J. Johnson, A. Alahi, L. Fei-Fei. Perceptual losses for real-time style transfer and super-resolution, ECCV 2016

# Neural image style transfer



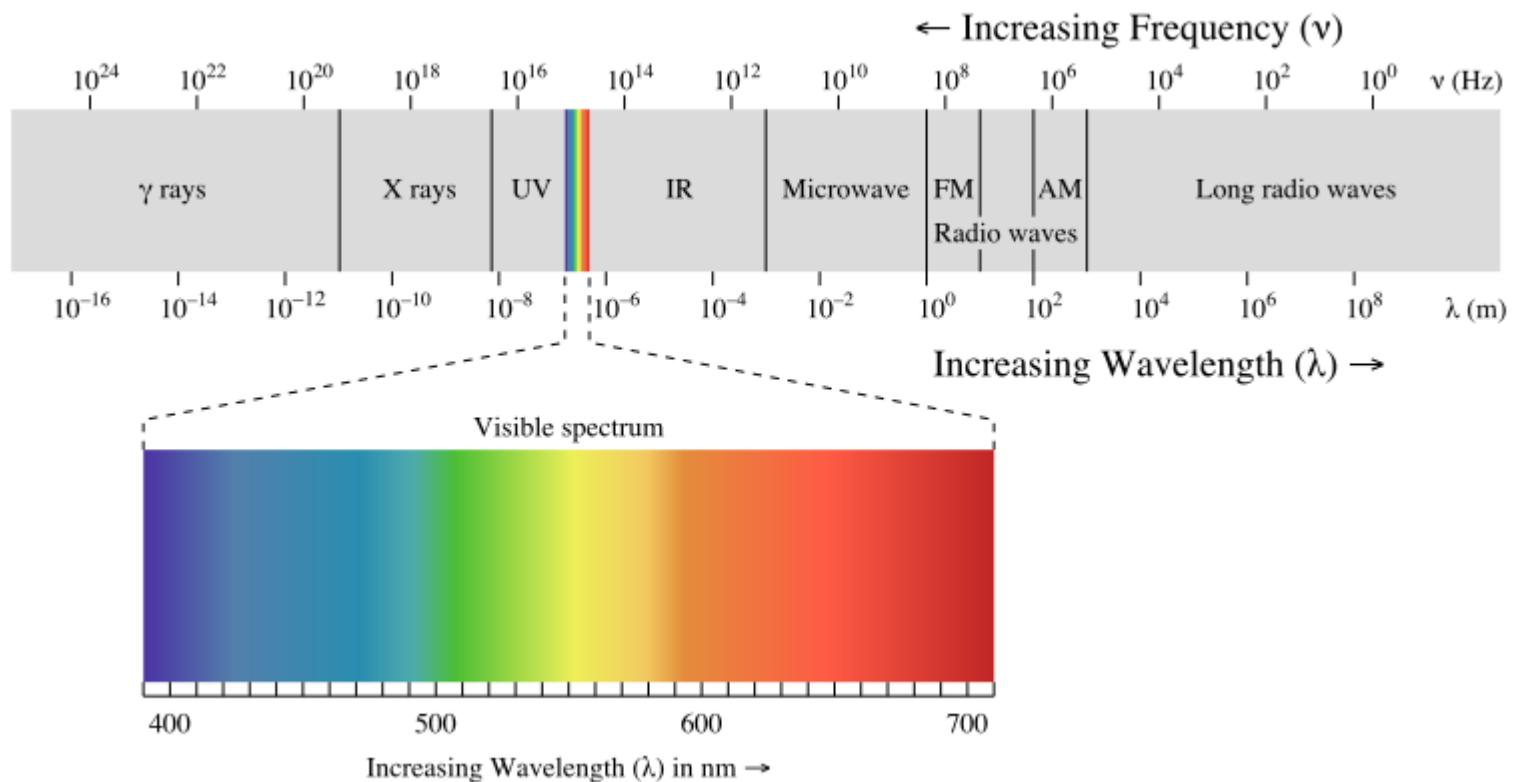
L. A. Gatys, A. S. Ecker, M. Bethge: Texture Synthesis using Convolutional Neural Networks, CVPR 2016  
L. A. Gatys, A. S. Ecker, M. Bethge Image Style Transfer Using Convolutional Neural Networks, CVPR 2016  
J. Johnson, A. Alahi, L. Fei-Fei. Perceptual losses for real-time style transfer and super-resolution, ECCV 2016

# Demo

# Culoarea – spații de culori

# Culoarea

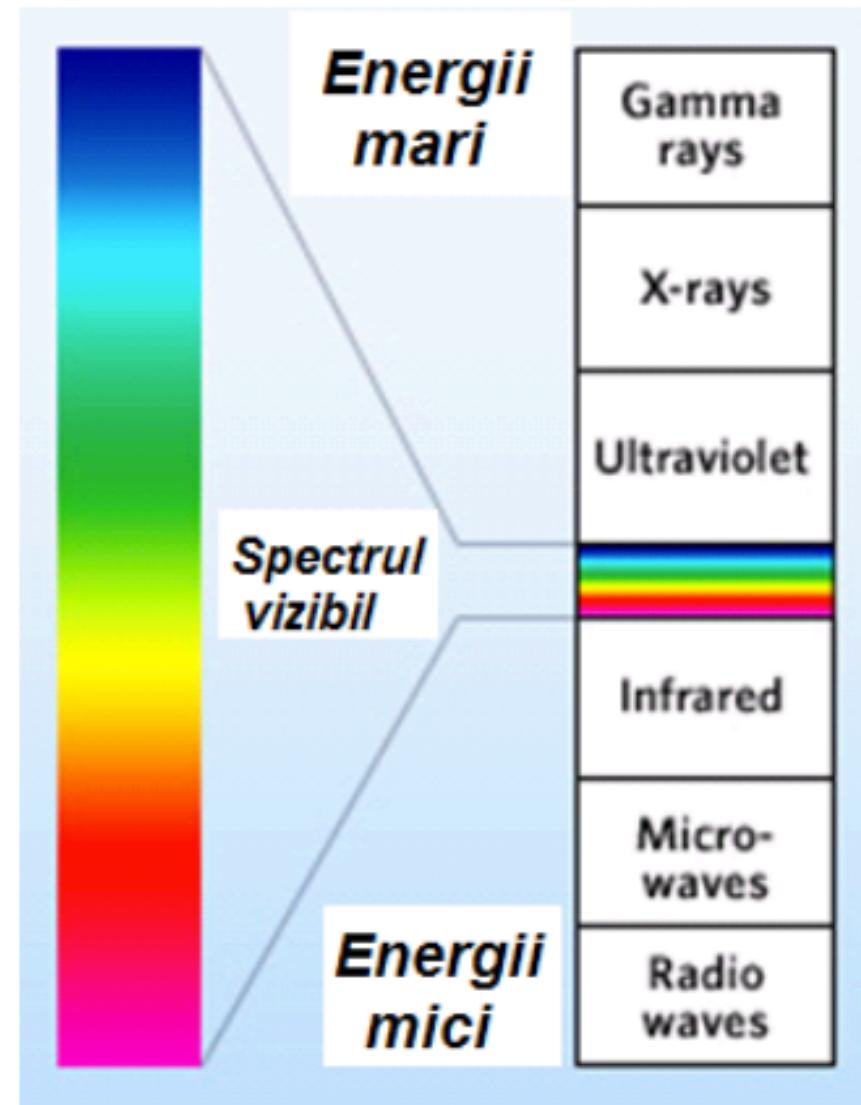
Culoarea = undă electromagnetică detectată de ochi și interpretată de creier. Lumina vizibilă e compusă dintr-o bandă relativ îngustă a spectrului electromagnetic. Spectrul vizibil este în domeniul lunigimilor de undă: 380nm – 780nm.



# Spectrul undelor electromagnetice

► În funcție de frecvență sau lungimea de undă, undele electromagnetice sunt clasificate în:

- Radiatii gama
- Raze X
- Radiatii ultraviolete
- Radiatii vizibile
- Radiatii infraroșii
- Microunde
- Unde radio

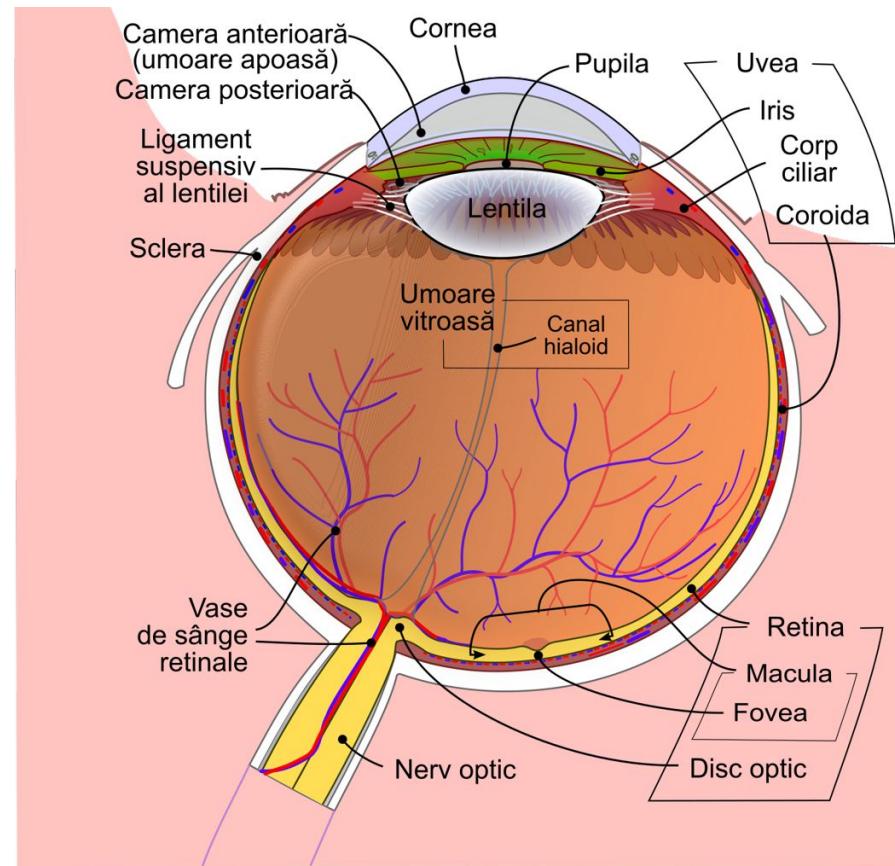


# Ochiul uman

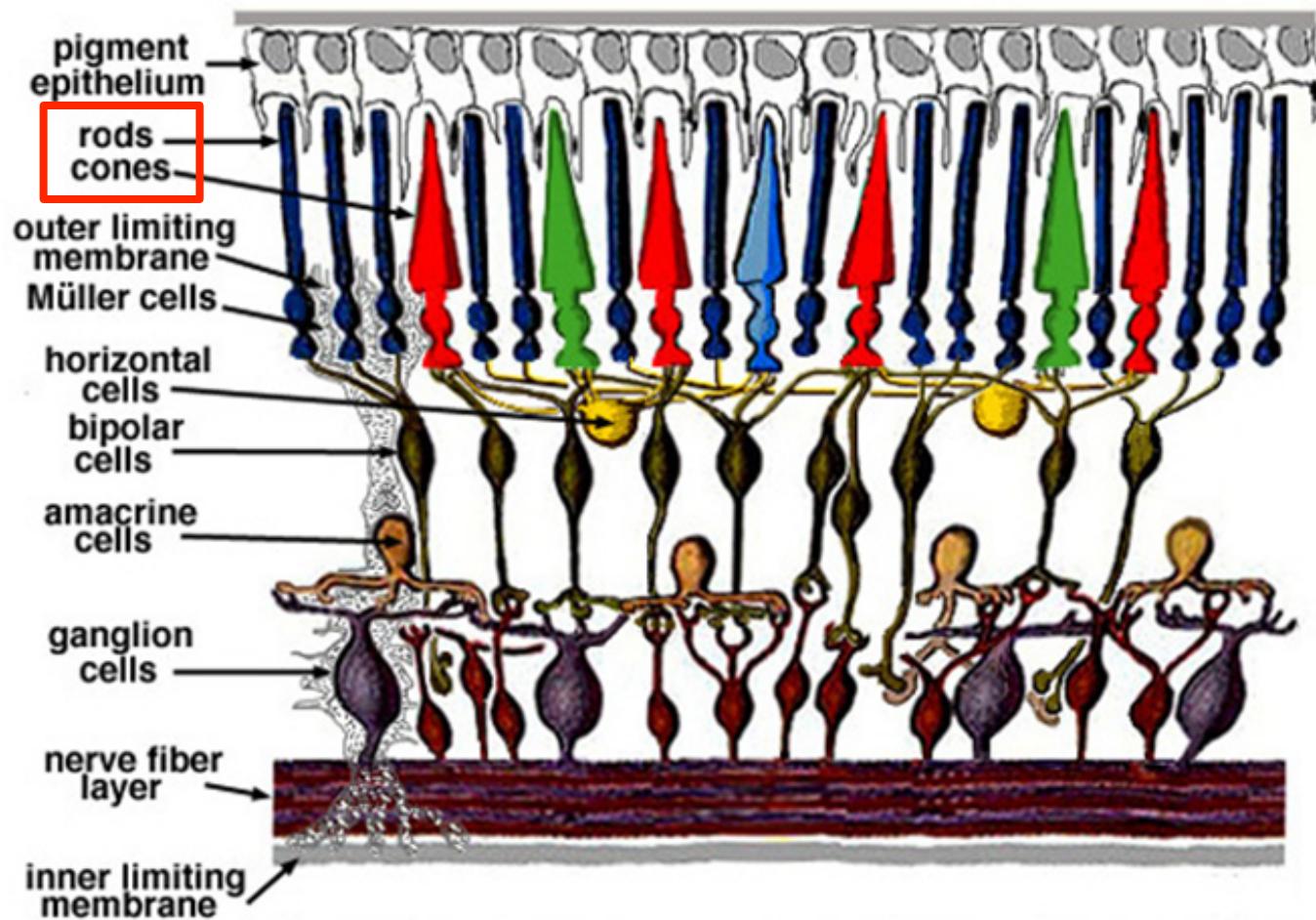
Vederea – proces complex: ochiul uman absoarbe lumina din mediul înconjurător și o proiectează pe cornee. Rezultă o imagine inițială. Fiecare ochi trimite această imagine prin intermediul nervului optic la creier, care o prelucrează și rezultă ceea ce noi numim vedere. Lumina stă la baza a tot ceea ce vedem.

Pentru a vedea un obiect, pe acesta trebuie să cadă lumină. Această lumină se reflectă de pe obiect și este percepță de aparatul vizual. Razele de lumină pătrund prin conjunctivă și corneee, trec prin camera anterioară și pupilă, ajung la cristalim , unde se strâng și se transferă la retina fotosensibilă.

Acolo se adună și se sortează informațiile vizuale: bastonașele sunt responsabile de percepția luminii și a întunericului, iar conurile sunt responsabile de claritatea și percepția culorilor. Aceste informații se transferă la nervul optic, care le duce direct la creier, unde sunt evaluate încă o dată, interpretate și consolidate pentru a forma imaginea pe care o vedem în cele din urmă.



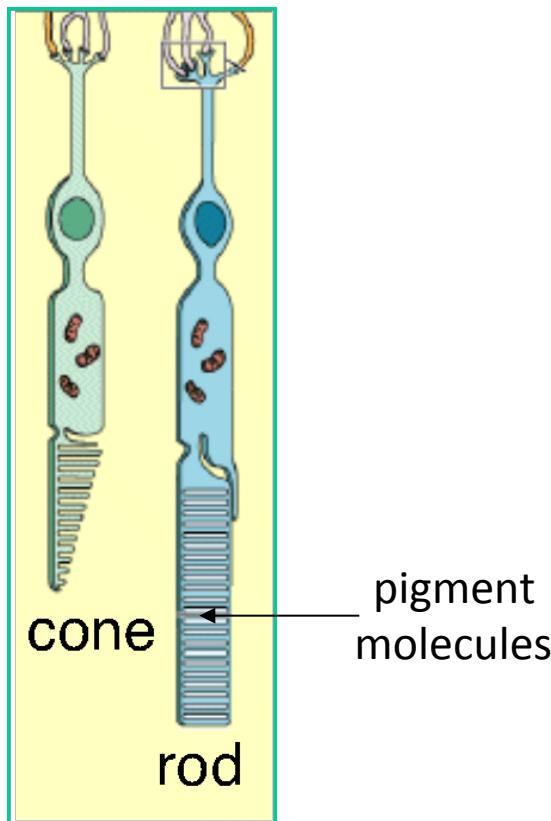
# Retina



*Simple diagram of the organization of the retina.*

# Celulele fotoreceptoare

- Conurile
  - responsabile pentru vederea color
  - mai puțin sensibile,
  - îndeosebi ziua
  - vederea centrală
- Bastonașele (Rods)
  - responsabile pentru vederea alb-negru (percepție pe bază de intensitate)
  - foarte sensibile, îndeosebi noaptea
  - vederea periferică
  - de 20x mai multe decât conurile
- Conurile și bastonașele sunt distribuite neuniform pe retină
  - **Fovea** – regiune mică responsabilă de vederea centrală; conține cea mai mare densitate de conuri – *fără bastonașe*



# Conurile

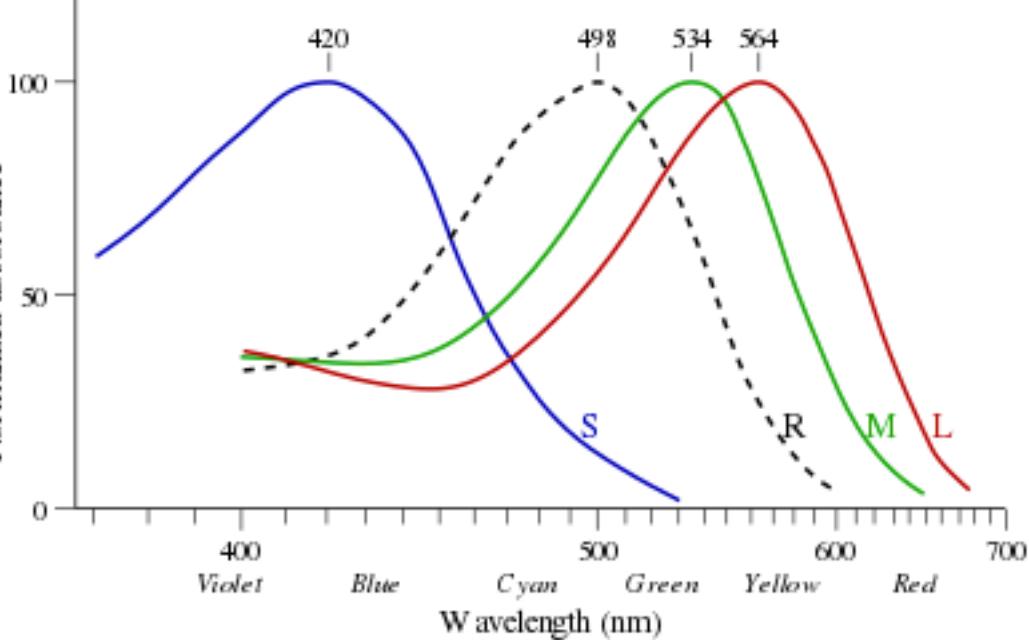
Imaginea se formează în ochiul uman pe baza luminii focalizate pe retină de lentila oculară.

Conurile sunt celule fotoreceptoare responsabile de percepția culorii, conțin pigmenți fotosensibili cu absorbții spectrale diferite.

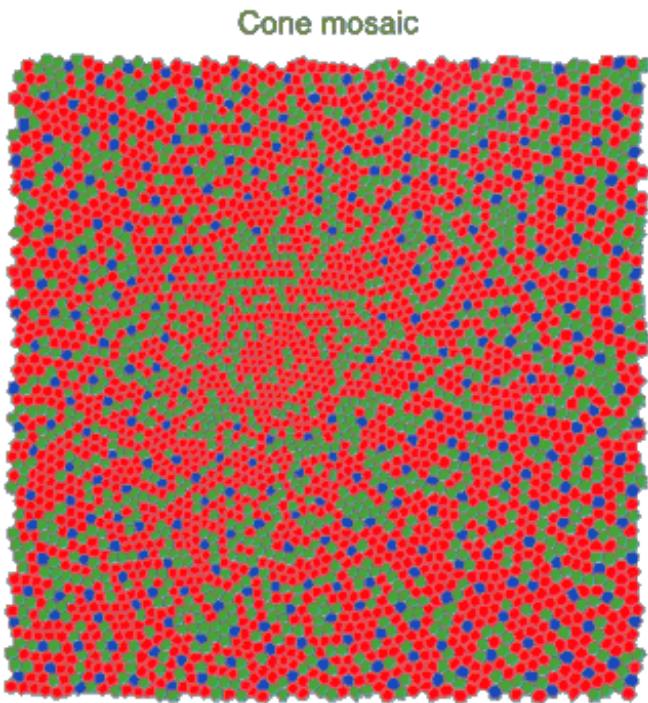
Există trei tipuri de conuri, sensibile la lungimi de undă mici (short - S), medii (medium-M) și lungi (long-L):

- în jur de 65% din conuri sunt sensibile la lumina roșie
- în jur de 33% din conuri sunt sensibile la lumina verde
- în jur de 2% din conuri sunt sensibile la lumina alabatră

Normalized absorbance



Curbele de sensibilitate ale celor trei tipuri de celule cu conuri (*L*, *M*, *S*) implicate în vederea diurnă și ale celulelor cu bastonașe (*R*) implicate în vederea nocturnă



- Ratio of Long to Medium to Short cones: approx. 10:5:1
- Almost no S cones in the center of the fovea

Există trei tipuri de conuri, sensibile la lungimi de undă mici, medii și mari:

- în jur de 65% din conuri sunt sensibile la lumina roșie
- în jur de 33% din conuri sunt sensibile la lumina verde
- în jur de 2% din conuri sunt sensibile la lumina albastră

# Standardul CIE

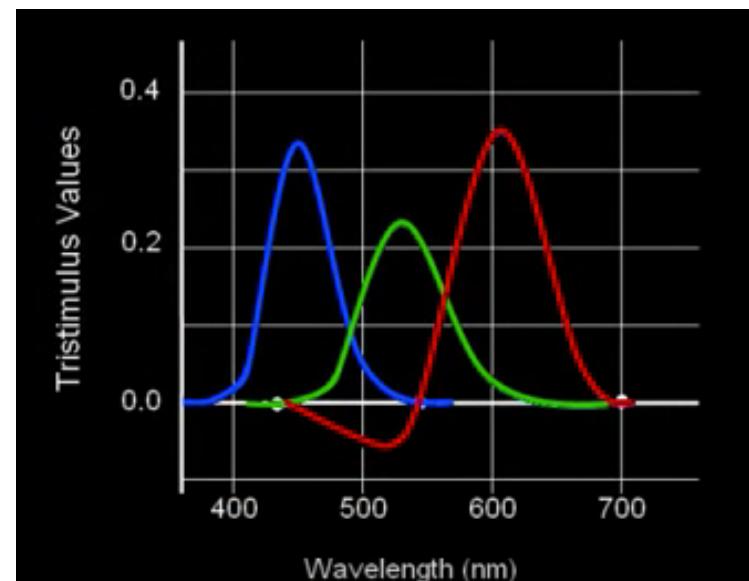
Datorită caracteristicilor conurilor din ochiul uman, culorile sunt văzute ca diferite combinații ale culorilor primare: roșu, verde și albastru.

CIE (Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage - the International Commission on Illumination) a specificat lungimile de undă corespunzătoare culorilor primare (în anul 1931), înainte de determinarea experimentală a curbelor de absorbtie a luminii de către conuri

Albastru = 435,8 nm

Verde = 546,1 nm

Roșu = 700 nm



# Teoria tricromacității

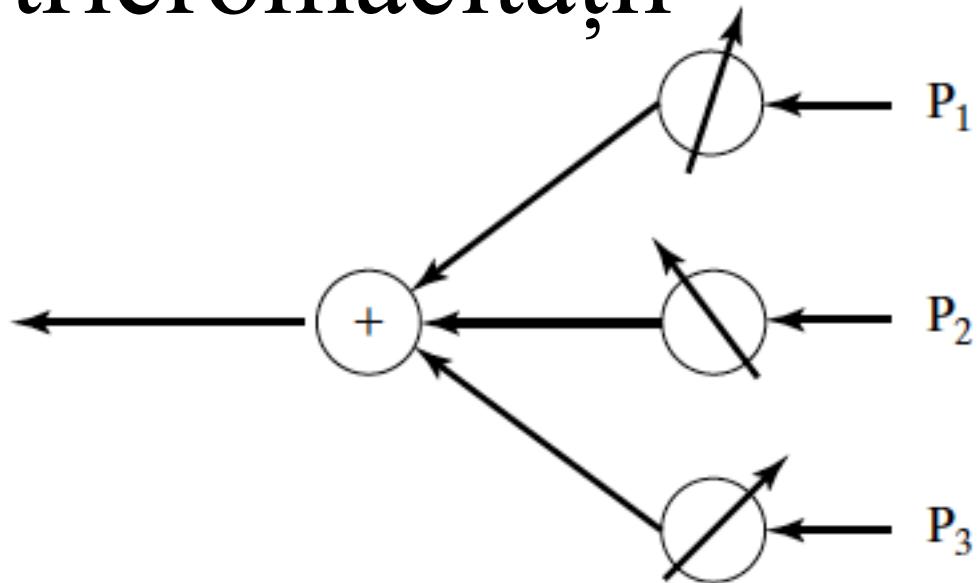
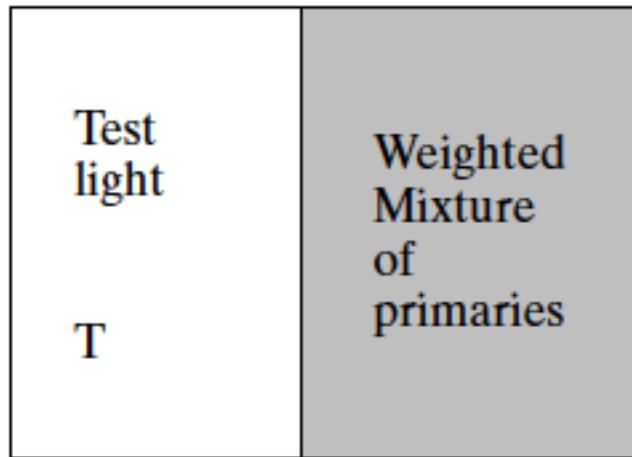
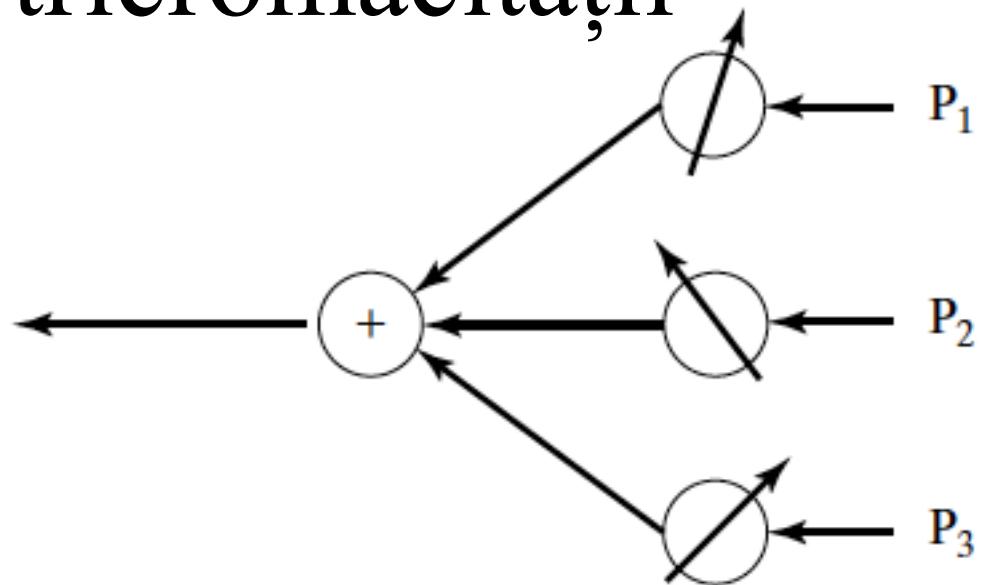
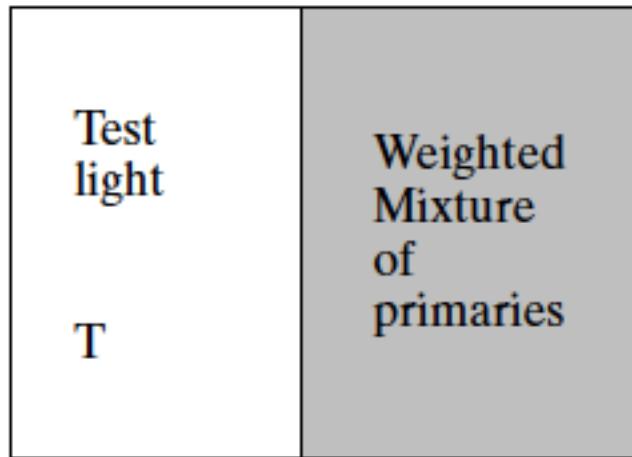


FIGURE 3.2: Human perception of color can be studied by asking observers to mix colored lights to match a test light shown in a split field. The drawing shows the outline of such an experiment. The observer sees a test light  $T$  and can adjust the amount of each of three primaries in a mixture displayed next to the test light. The observer is asked to adjust the amounts so that the mixture looks the same as the test light. The mixture of primaries can be written as  $w_1 P_1 + w_2 P_2 + w_3 P_3$ ; if the mixture matches the test light, then we write  $T = w_1 P_1 + w_2 P_2 + w_3 P_3$ . It is a remarkable fact that for most people three primaries are sufficient to achieve a match for many colors, and three primaries are sufficient for all colors if we allow subtractive matching (i.e., some amount of some of the primaries is mixed with the test light to achieve a match). Some people require fewer primaries. Furthermore, most people choose the same mixture weights to match a given test light.

# Teoria tricromacității



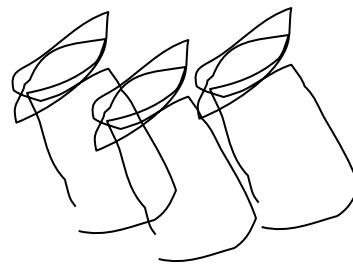
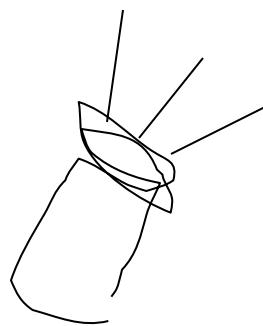
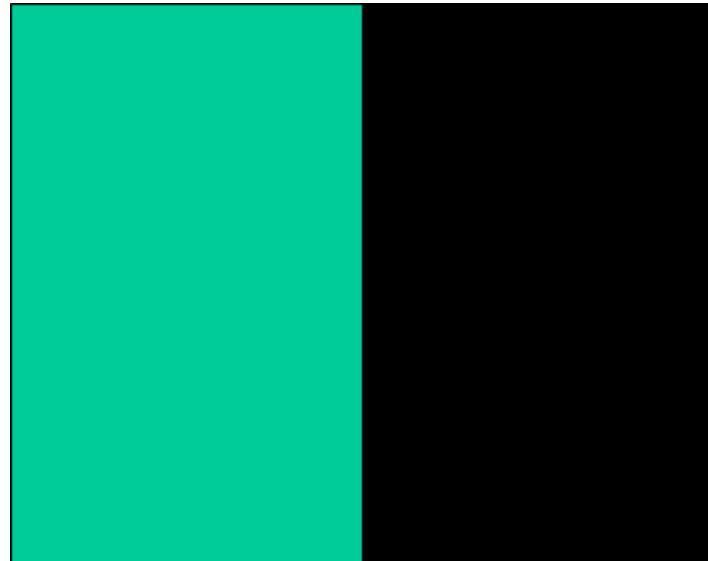
Pornește de la relitatea biologică a sistemului vizual uman, este fundamentată matematic.

*Orice culoare poate fi reprodusă ca amestec (aditiv sau subtractiv) a trei culori primare.*

O culoare se identifică cu un triplet de numere, corespunzând proiecției spectrului radiației luminoase pe funcțiile caracteristice ale spectrelor primare.

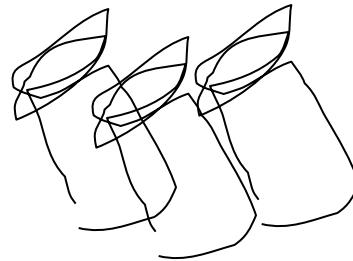
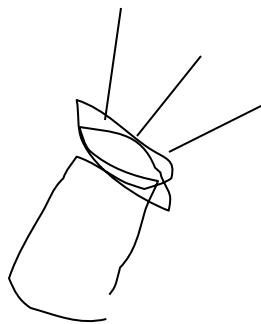
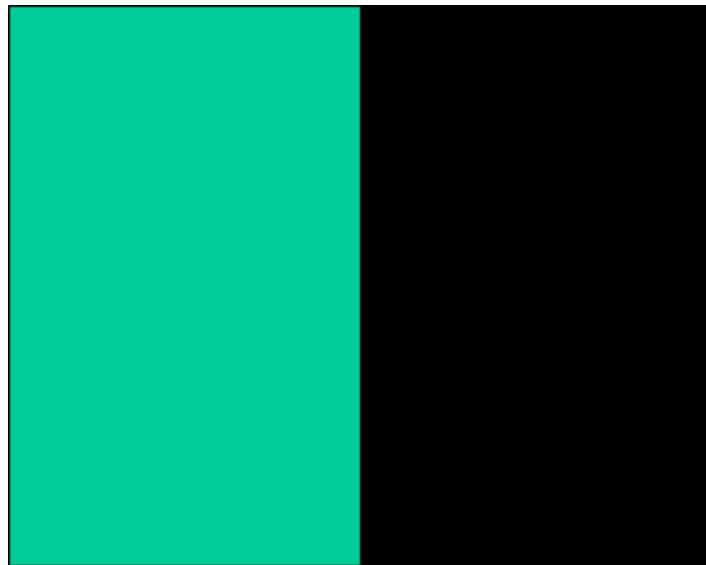
# Color matching experiment 1

Principalul instrument de analiză a percepției culorii pentru retină și creier.



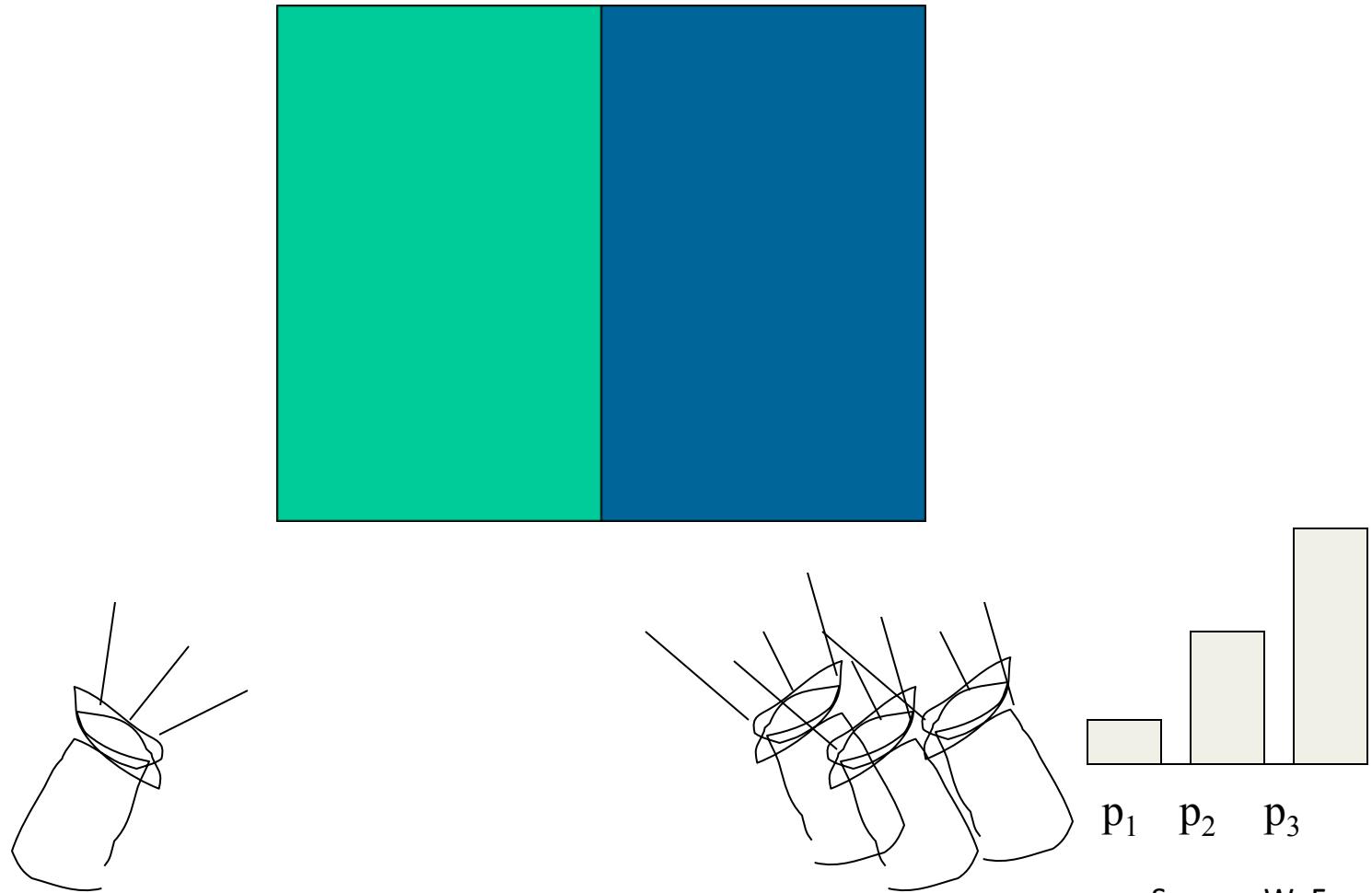
Source: W. Freeman

# Color matching experiment 1



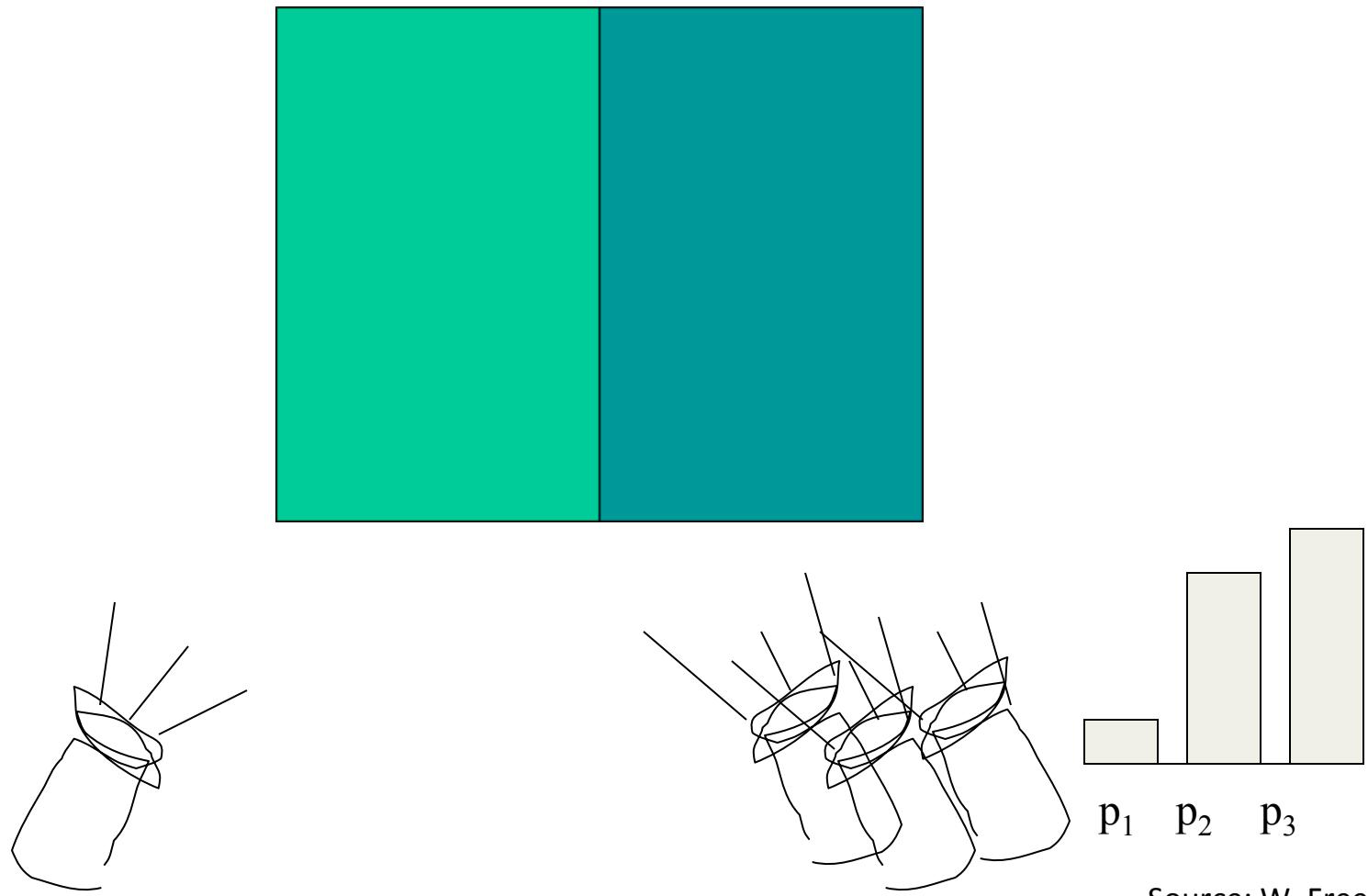
Source: W. Freeman

# Color matching experiment 1

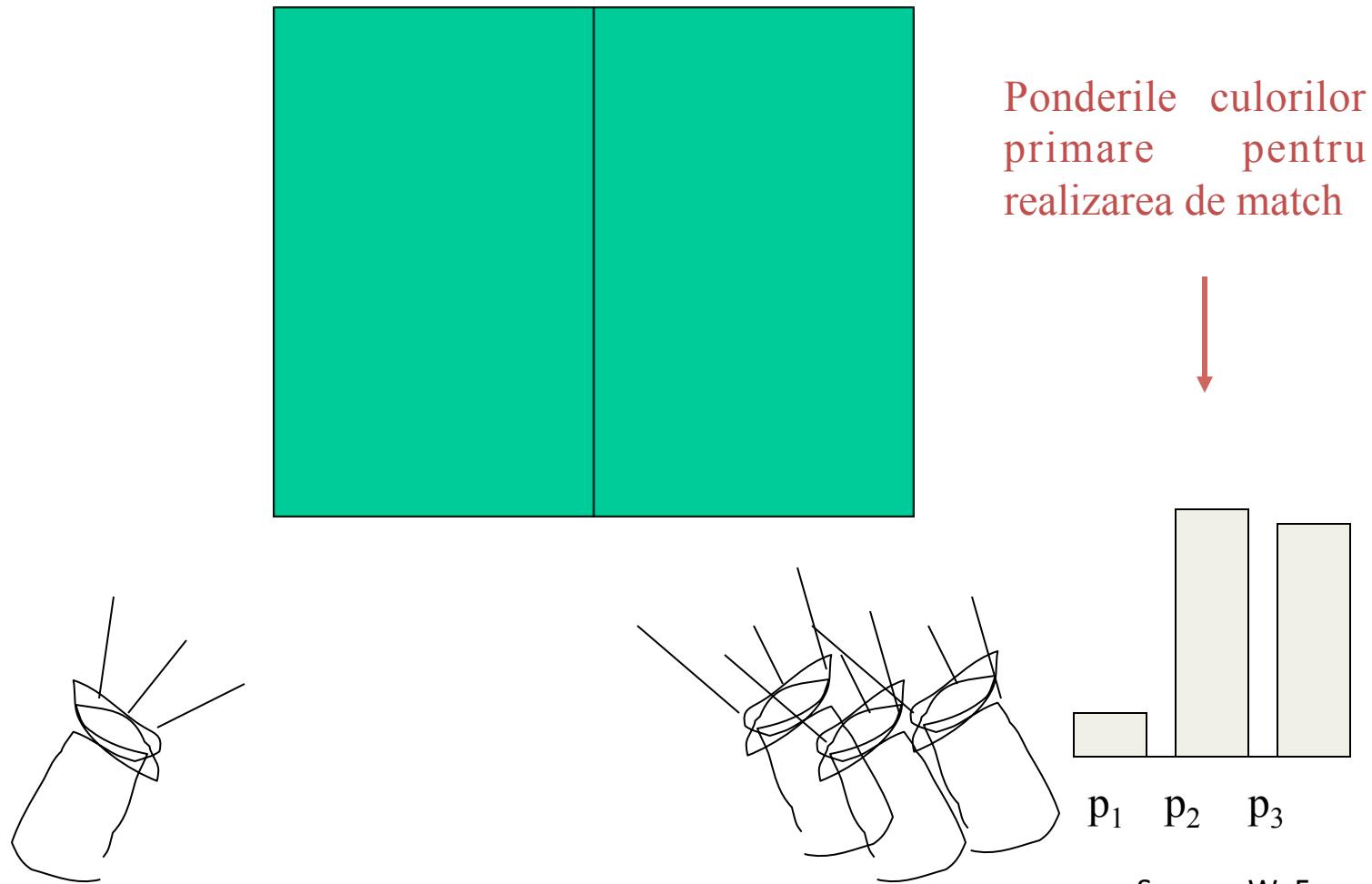


Source: W. Freeman

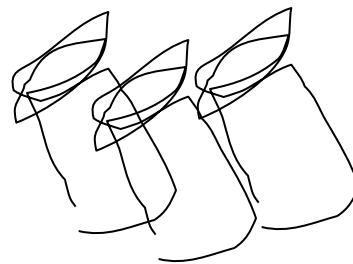
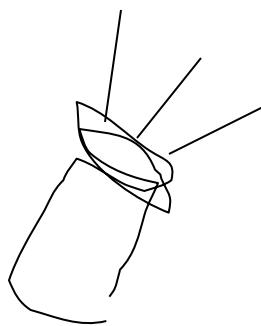
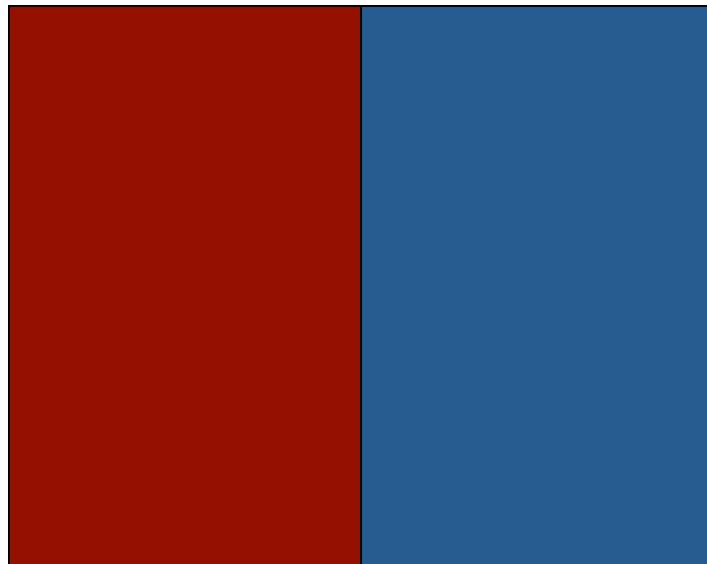
# Color matching experiment 1



# Color matching experiment 1

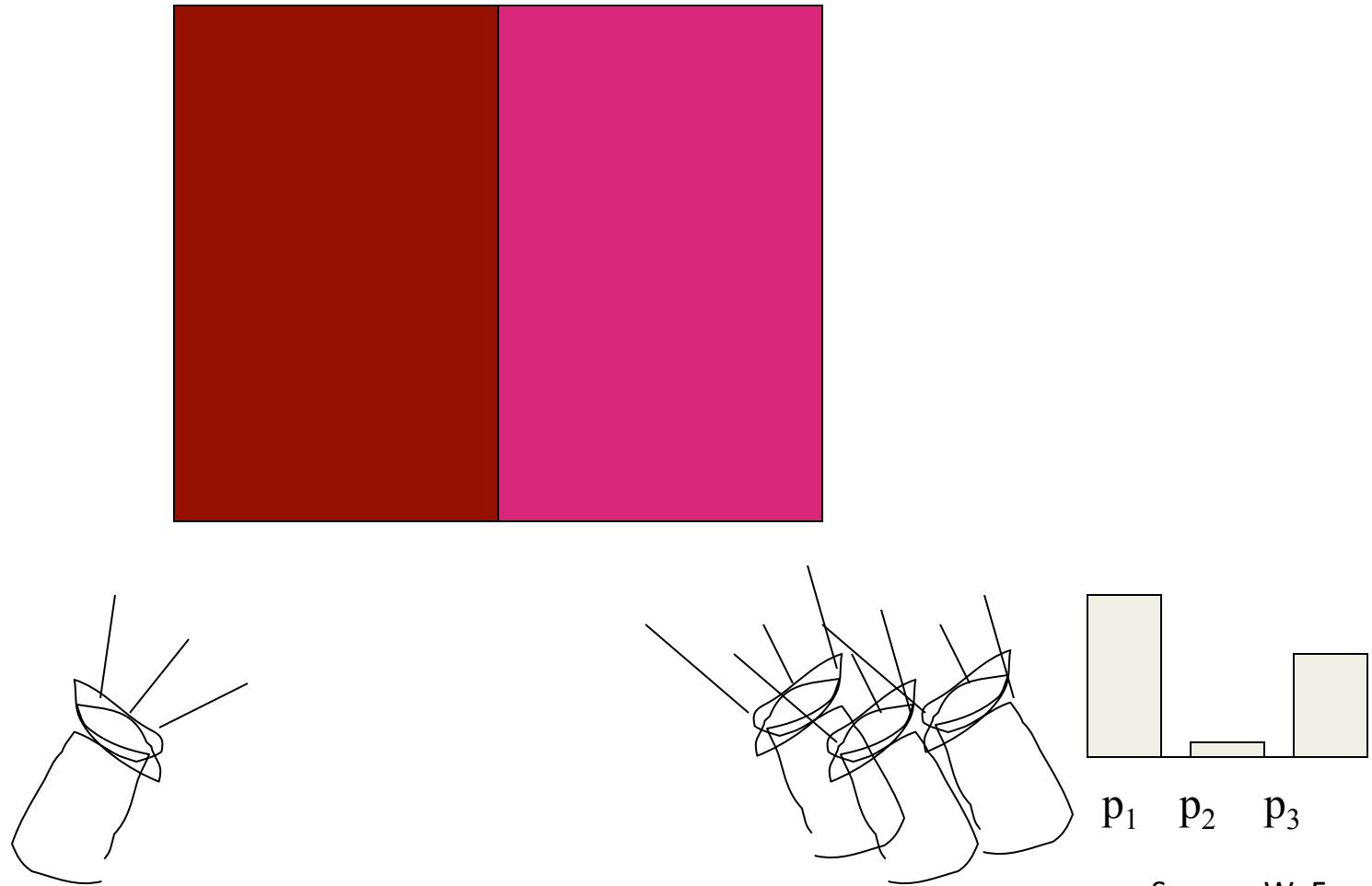


# Color matching experiment 2



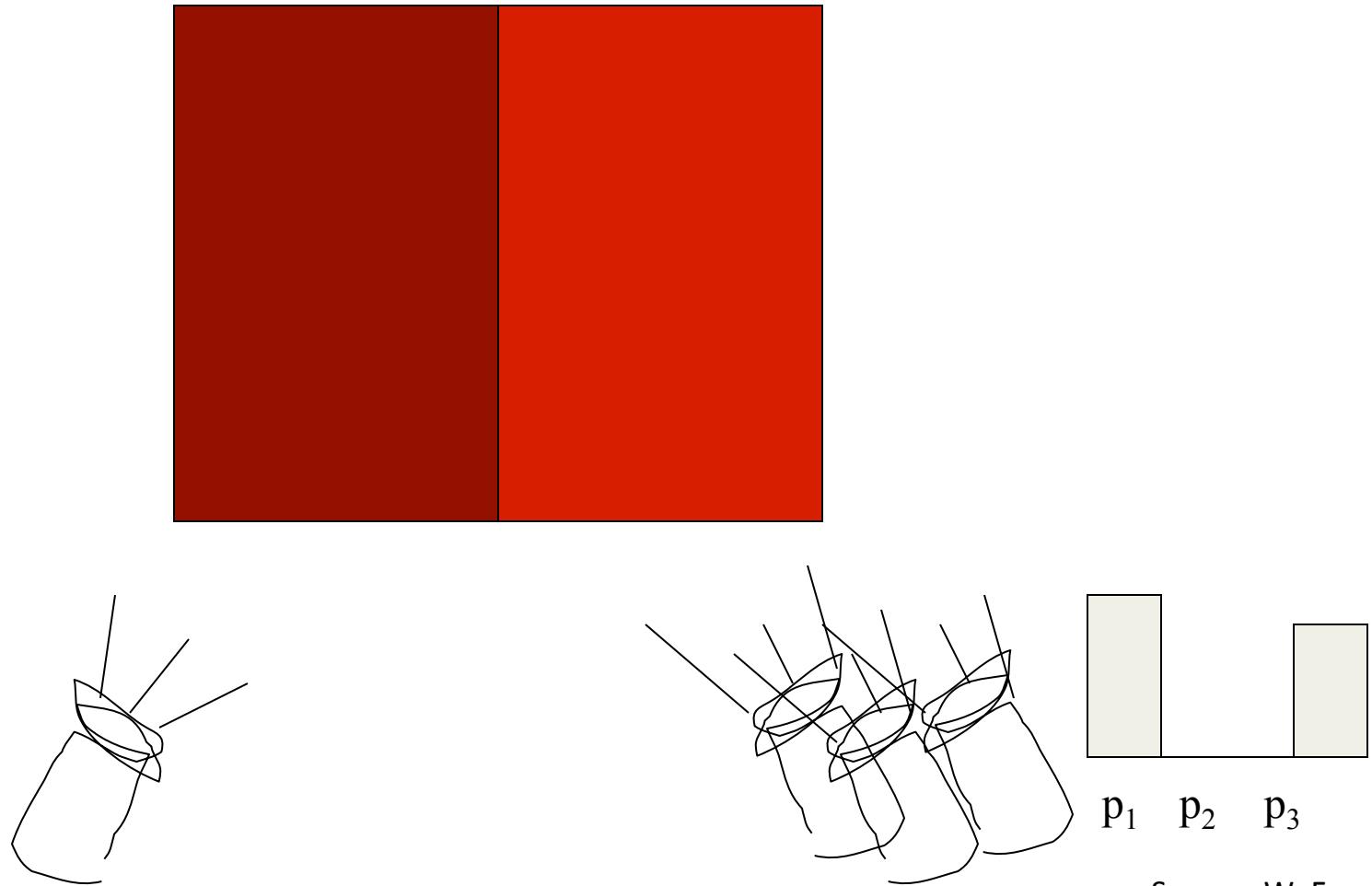
Source: W. Freeman

# Color matching experiment 2



Source: W. Freeman

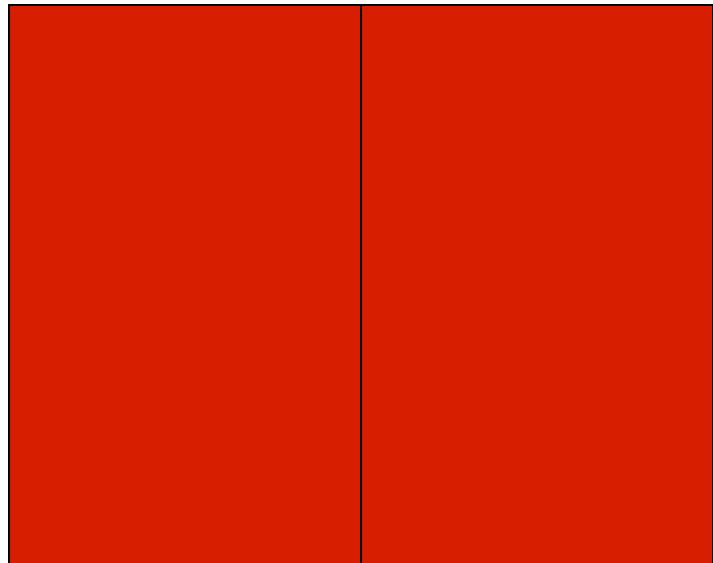
# Color matching experiment 2



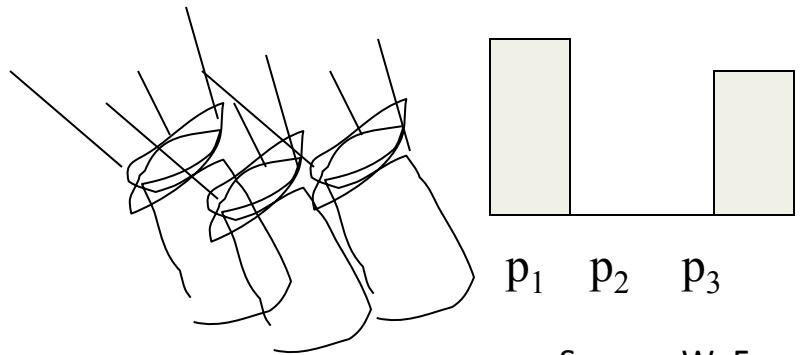
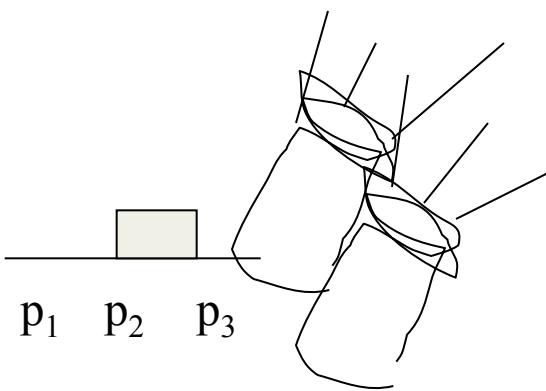
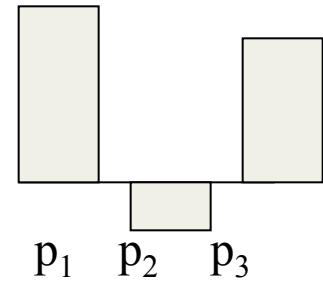
Source: W. Freeman

# Color matching experiment 2

Avem nevoie de o cantitate “negativă” de culoare primară  $p_2$ , întrucât am adăugat-o de partea cealaltă.

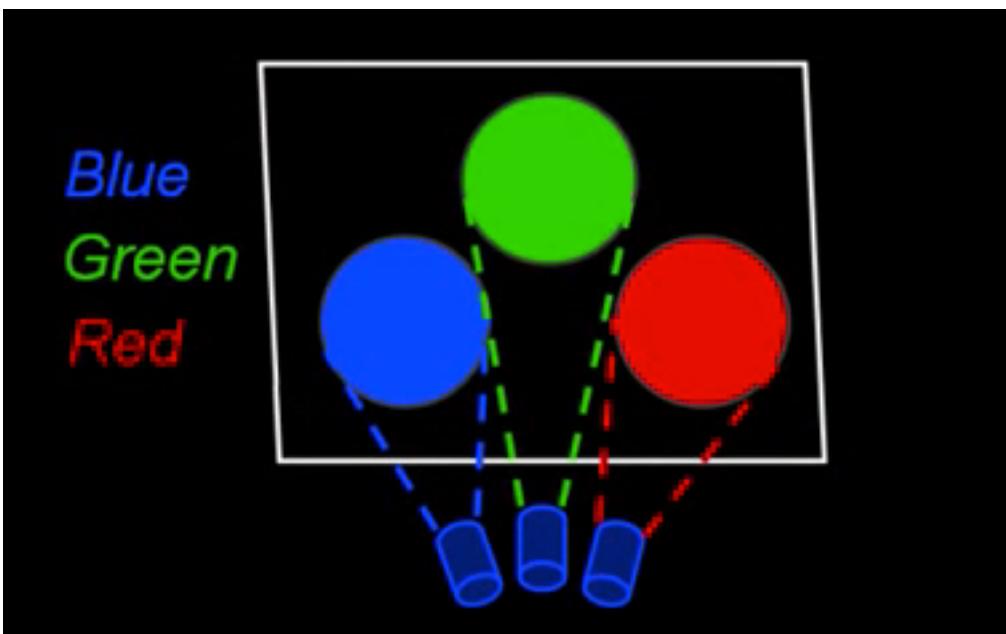
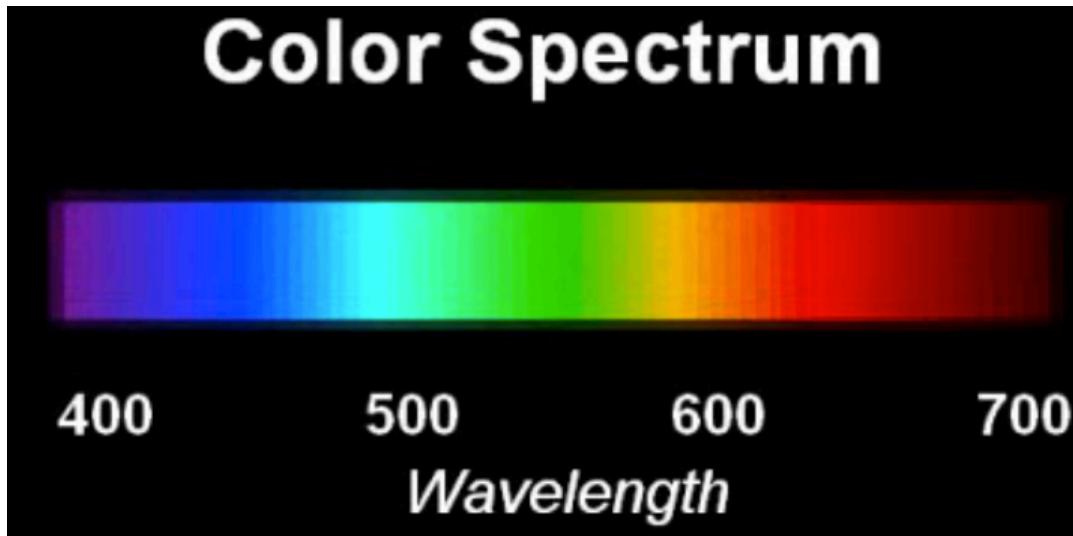


Ponderile culorilor primare pentru realizarea de match

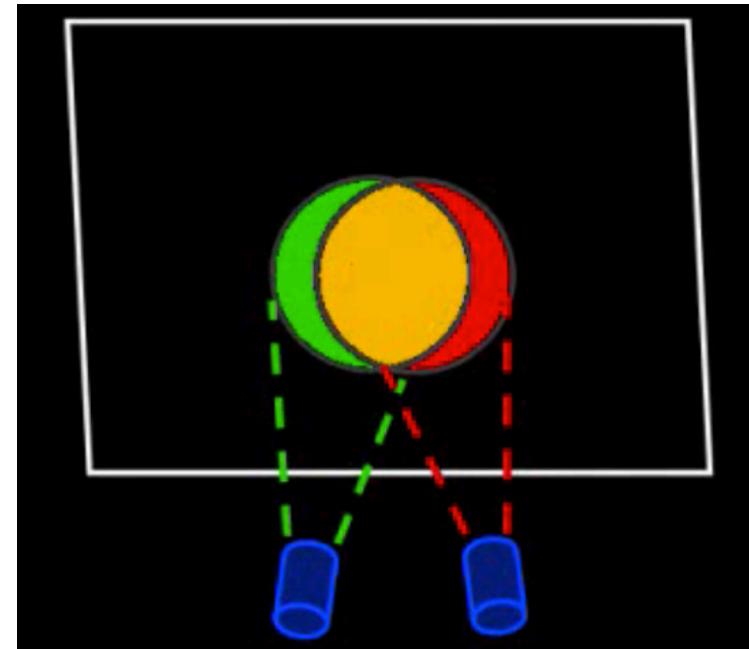
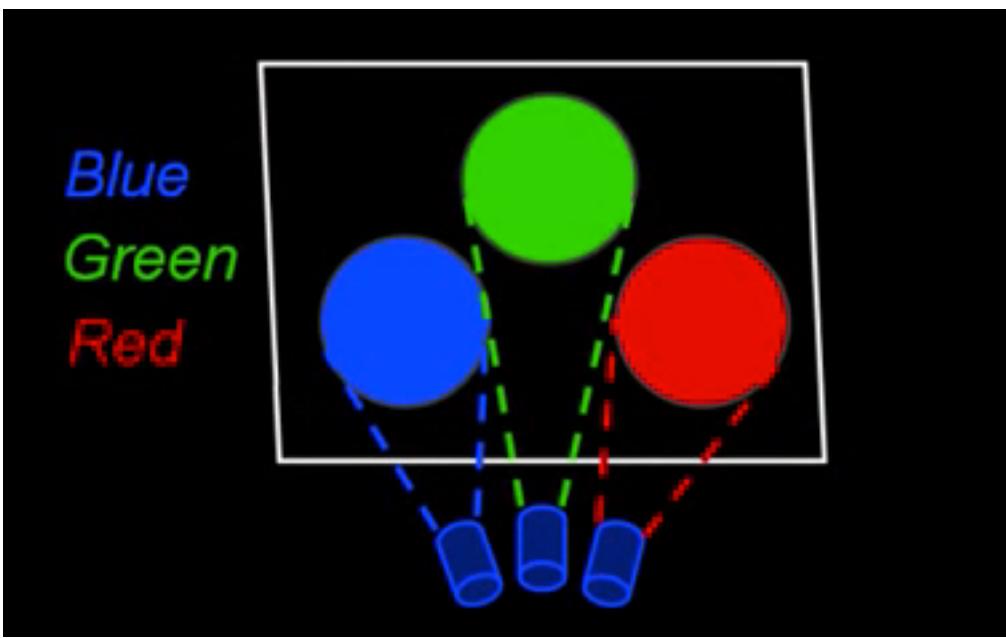
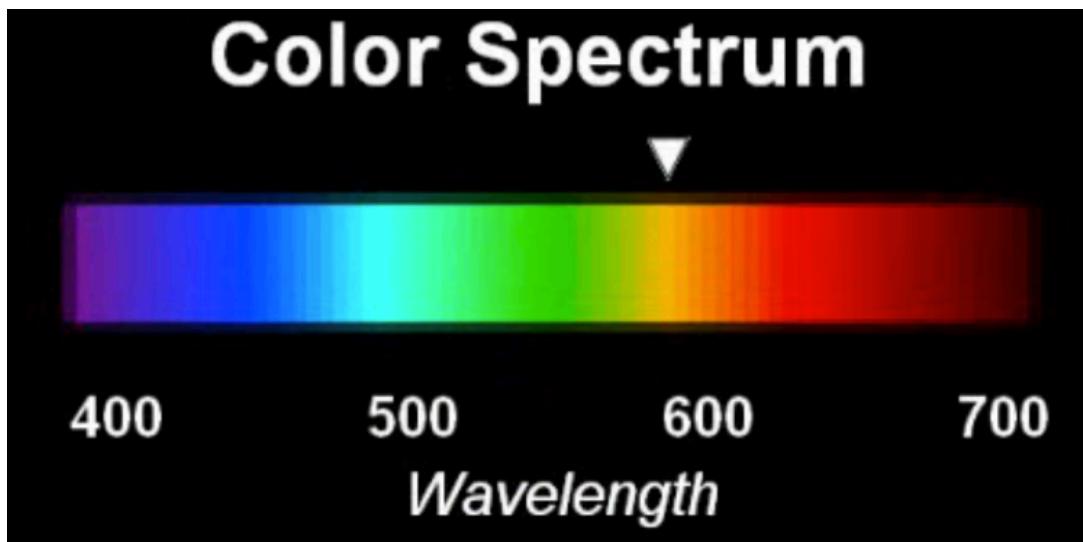


Source: W. Freeman

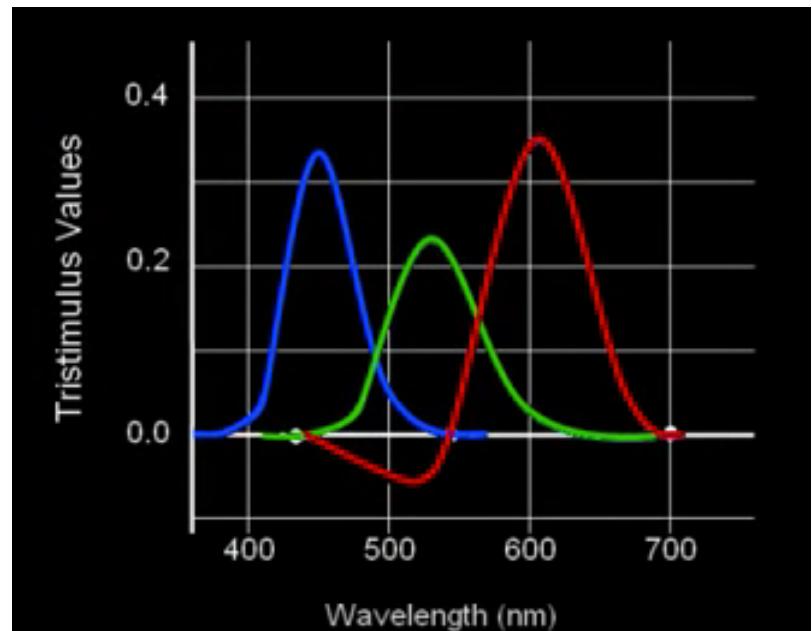
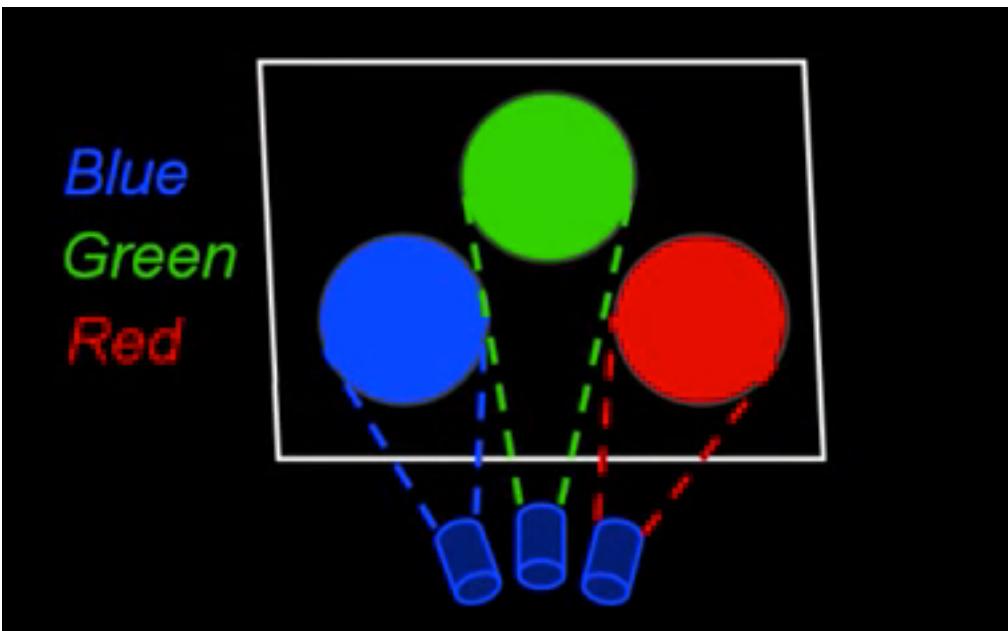
# Modelul aditiv



# Modelul aditiv



# Modelul aditiv



CIE (Commision Internationale de l'Eclairage - the International Commision on Illumination) a specificat lungimile de undă corespunzătoare culorilor primare (în anul 1931), înainte de determinarea experimentală a curbelor de absorbtie a luminii de către conuri

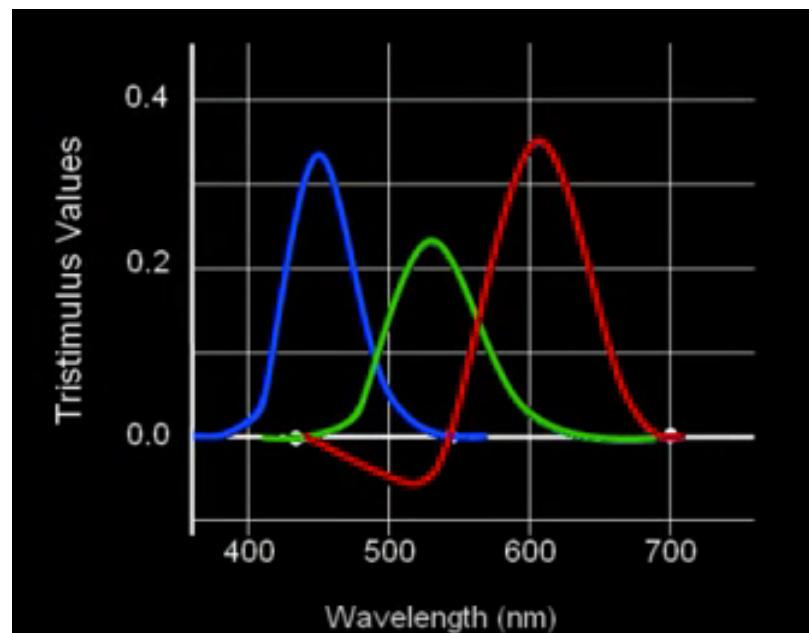
**Albastru= 435,8 nm**

**Verde = 546,1 nm**

**Roșu = 700nm**

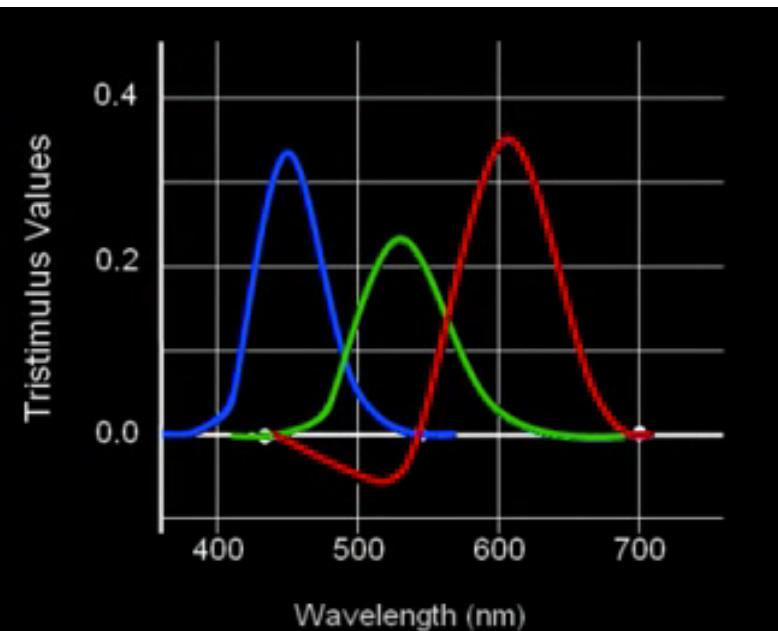
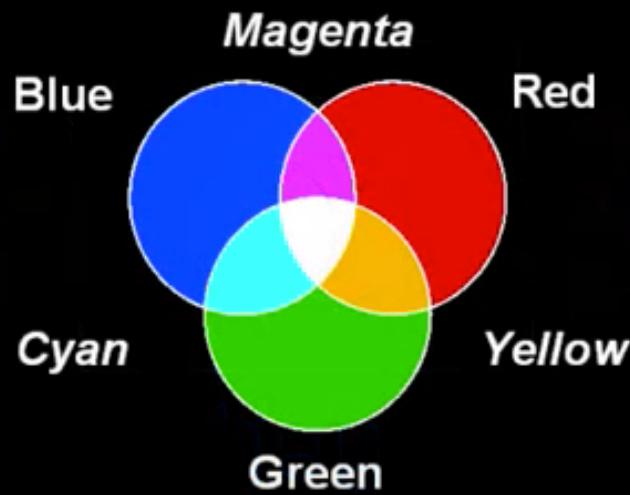
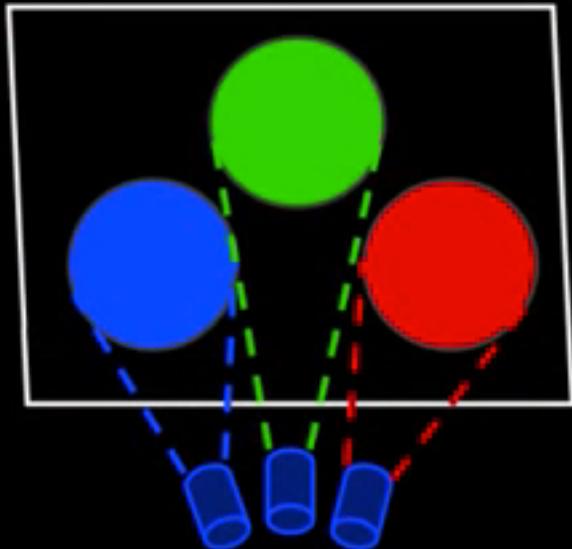
**Table 1.2** Average color-matching functions  $\bar{r}(\lambda)$ ,  $\bar{g}(\lambda)$ ,  $\bar{b}(\lambda)$  of observers with normal color vision viewing a 2 degree visual field. The monochromatic primaries  $R$  (700.0 nm),  $G$  (546.1 nm),  $B$  (435.8 nm) have radiances in the ratios  $L_R : L_G : L_B = 72.1 : 1.4 : 1.0$  (approx.). (From CIE Publication No. 15, *Colorimetry*, 1971).

Constant radiance test stimulus at wavelength $\lambda$ (nm)	Color-matching functions (spectral tristimulus values)		
	$\bar{r}(\lambda)$	$\bar{g}(\lambda)$	$\bar{b}(\lambda)$
380	0.00003	-0.00001	0.00117
400	0.00030	-0.00014	0.01214
420	0.00211	-0.00110	0.11541
440	-0.00261	0.00149	0.31228
460	-0.02608	0.01485	0.29821
480	-0.04939	0.03914	0.14494
500	-0.07173	0.08536	0.04776
520	-0.09264	0.17468	0.01221
540	-0.03152	0.21466	0.00146
560	0.09060	0.19702	-0.00130
580	0.24526	0.13610	-0.00108
600	0.34429	0.06246	-0.00049
620	0.29708	0.01828	-0.00015
640	0.15968	0.00334	-0.00003
660	0.05932	0.00037	0.00000
680	0.01687	0.00003	0.00000
700	0.00410	0.00000	0.00000
720	0.00105	0.00000	0.00000
740	0.00025	0.00000	0.00000
760	0.00006	0.00000	0.00000



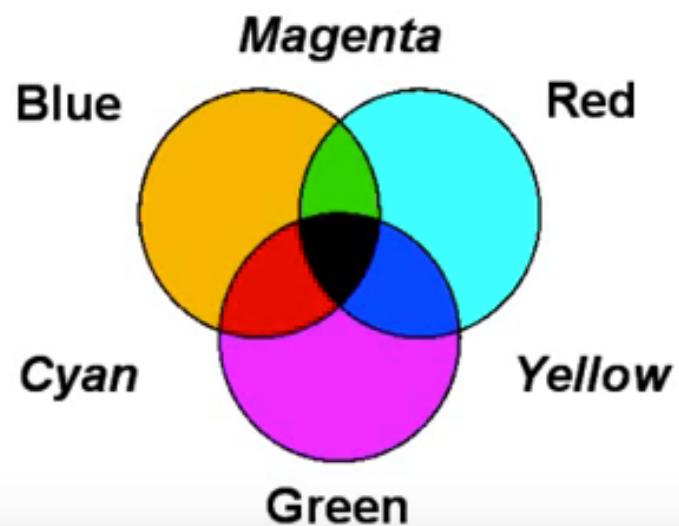
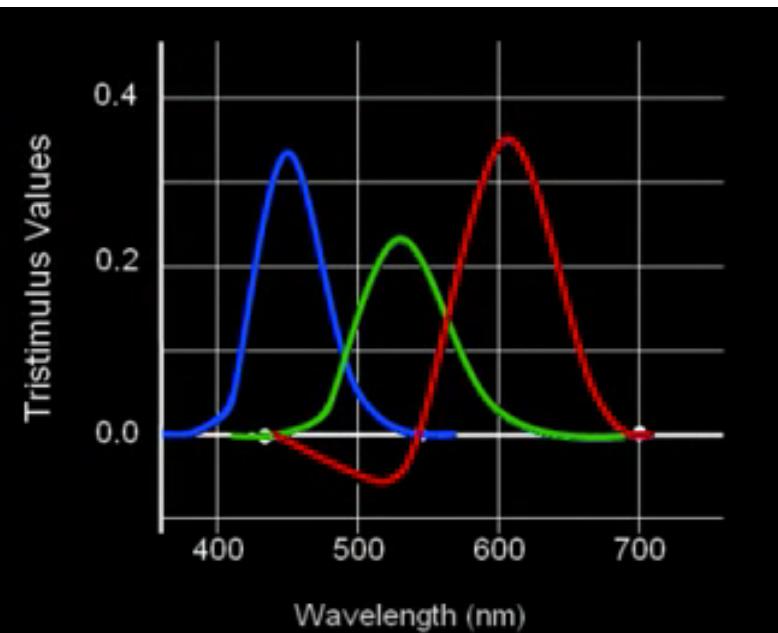
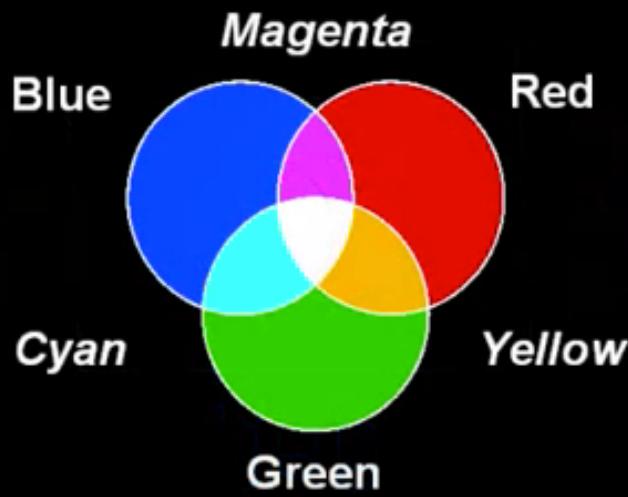
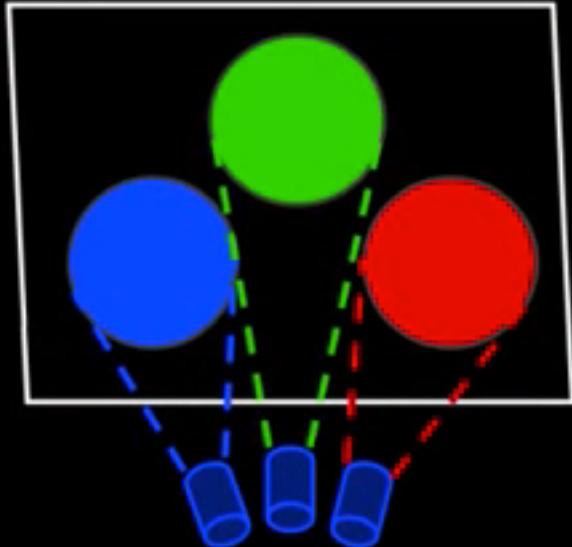
# Modelul aditiv

*Blue*  
*Green*  
*Red*



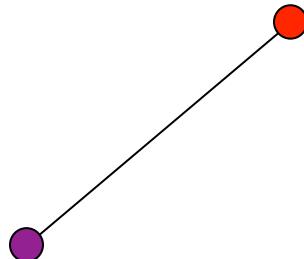
# Culori complementare

*Blue*  
*Green*  
*Red*

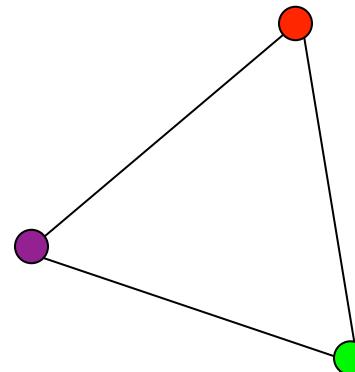


# Spații de culori liniare

- definite de alegerea celor 3 culori *primare*
- coordonate unei culori sunt date de ponderile fiecărei culori primare



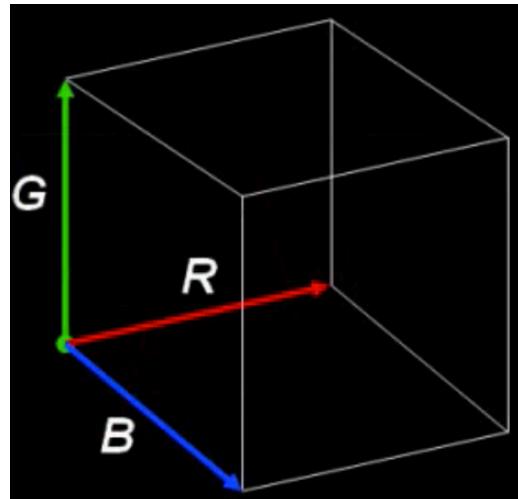
Combinând două culori obținem o culoare care se află pe segmentul determinat de culorile inițiale în spațiul culorilor



Combinând trei culori obținem o culoare care se află pe în triunghiul determinat de culorile inițiale în spațiul culorilor

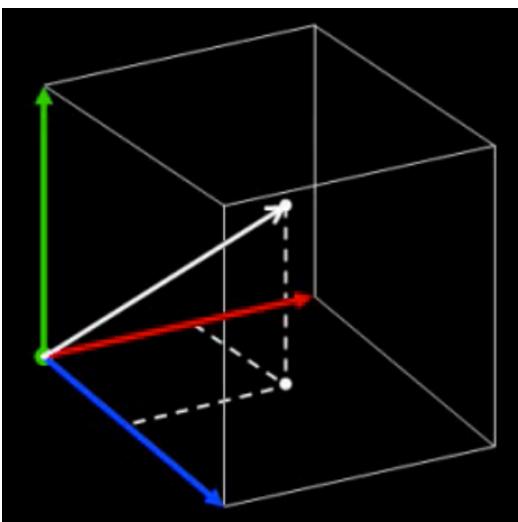
# Spații liniare de culori : spațiul RGB

- culori primare: roșu, verde, albastru (pentru monitoare)



Culorile fizice realizabile prin amestecul aditiv de culori primare (gamut-ul de culoare) RGB sunt situate într-un cub (valorile tristimulus sunt asociate unor coordonate carteziene).

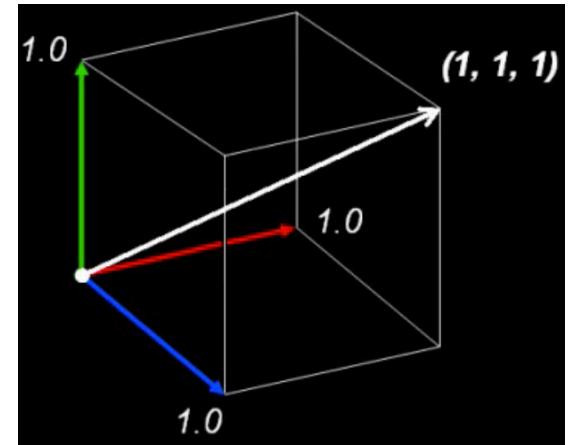
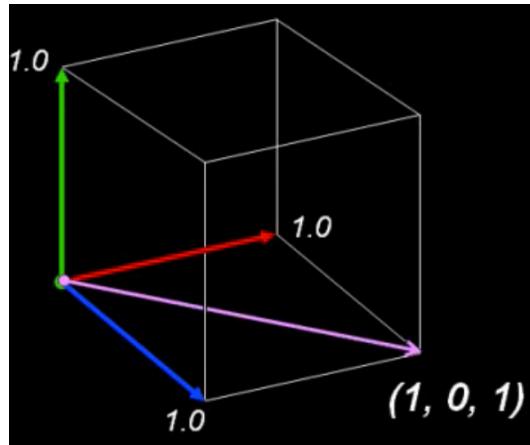
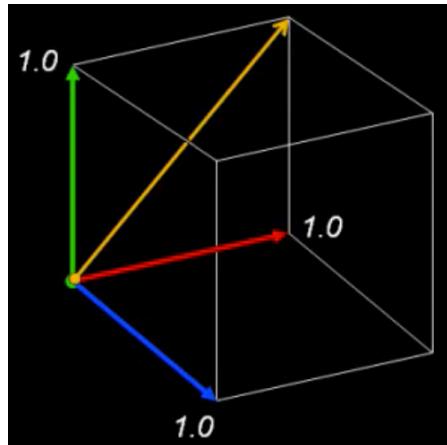
Există culori fizice ce nu pot fi sintetizate prin amestecul aditiv, cu coeficienți pozitivi, al componentelor primare RGB.



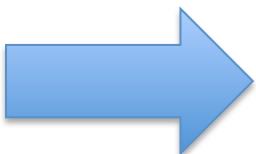
Spatiul este cu variație neuniformă - distanțele euclidiene între reprezentările tristimulus nu corespund distanțelor perceptuale dintre culorile corespunzătoare.

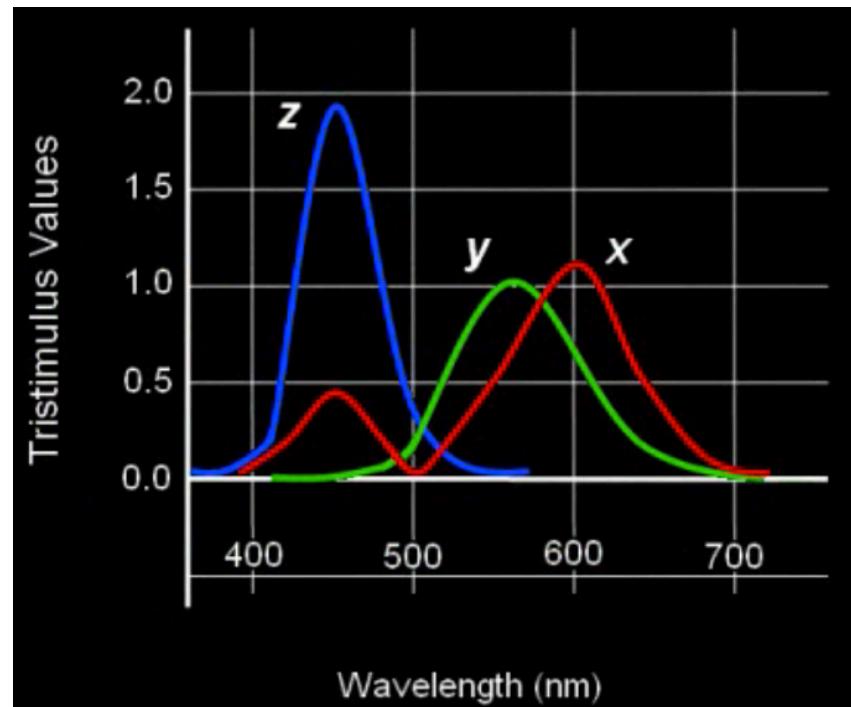
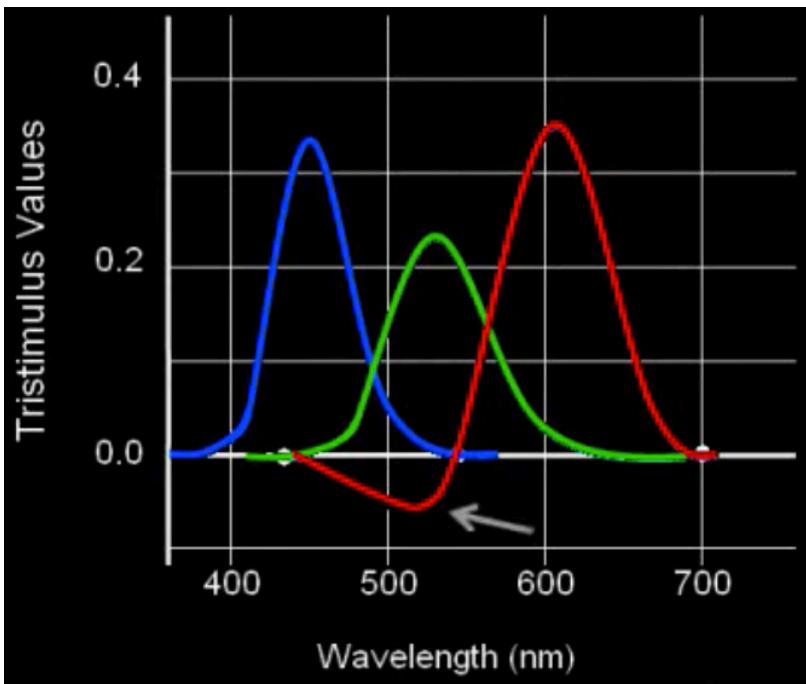
# Spații liniare de culori : spațiul RGB

- culori primare: roșu, verde, albastru (pentru monitoare)



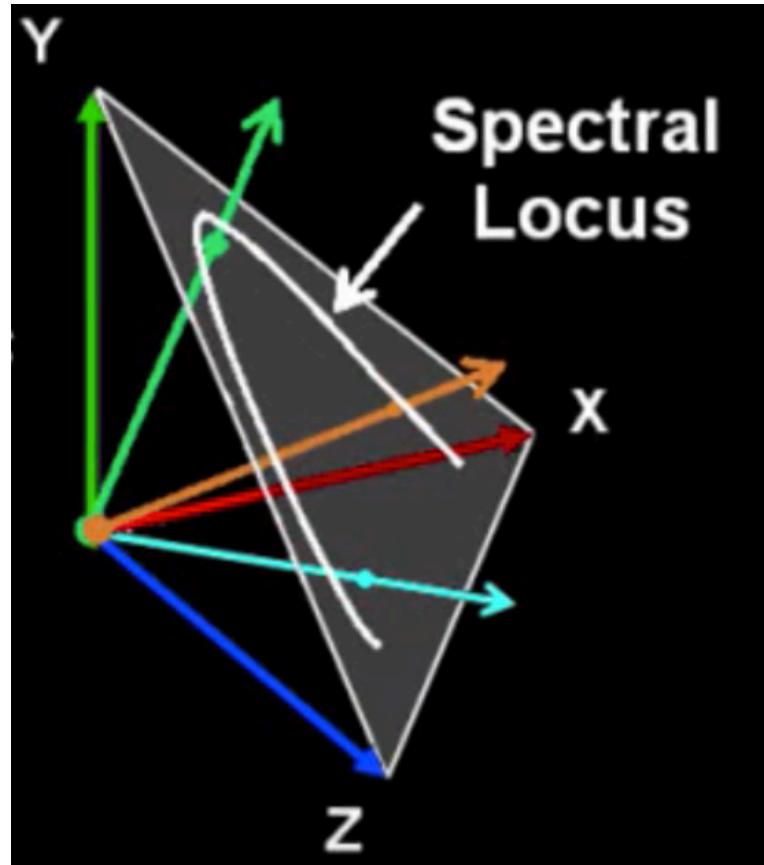
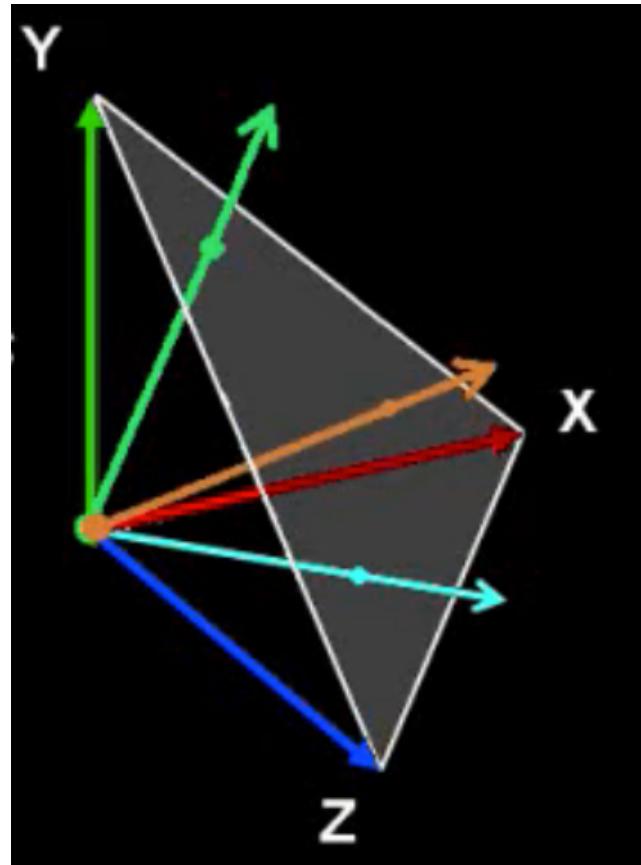
# Spații liniare de culori

RGB  XYZ



Merg într-un spațiu de culori primare imaginare XYZ , are proprietatea că fiecare culoare din spectru se obține cu ponderi pozitive pentru X, Y, Z

# Spații liniare de culori: XYZ



Obțin toate culorile din spectru

# Spații liniare de culori : spațiul XYZ

- Stabilit ca standard alături de RGB în, 1931
- Pentru vizualizare se separă intensitatea luminii de culoare, intensitatea este reprezentată de componenta Y (brightness) iar culoarea se reprezintă prin valorile x și y:

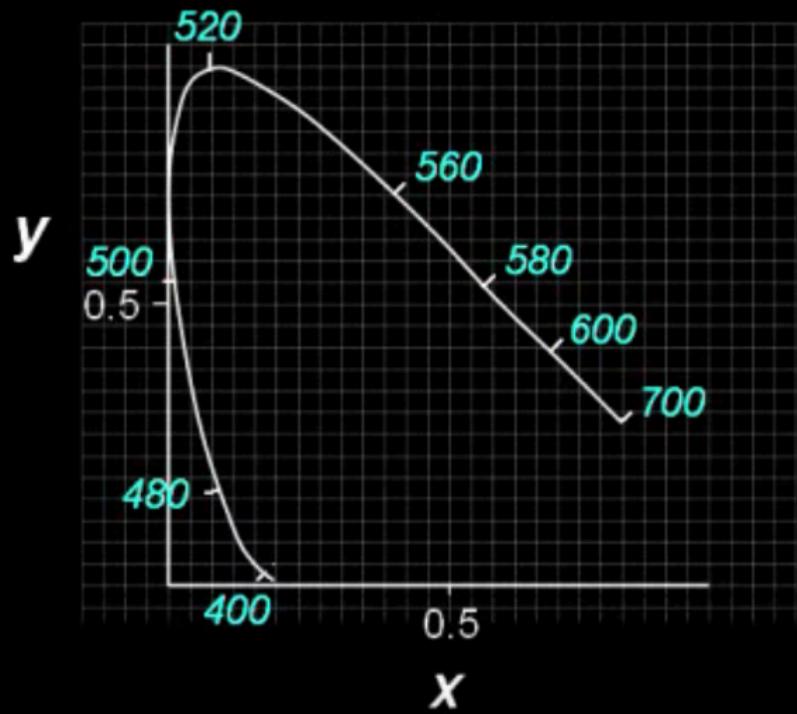
$$x = \frac{X}{X + Y + Z} \quad y = \frac{Y}{X + Y + Z}$$

- Parametrul Y corespunde luminozității culorii (brightness)

# Spații liniare de culori: XYZ, xy

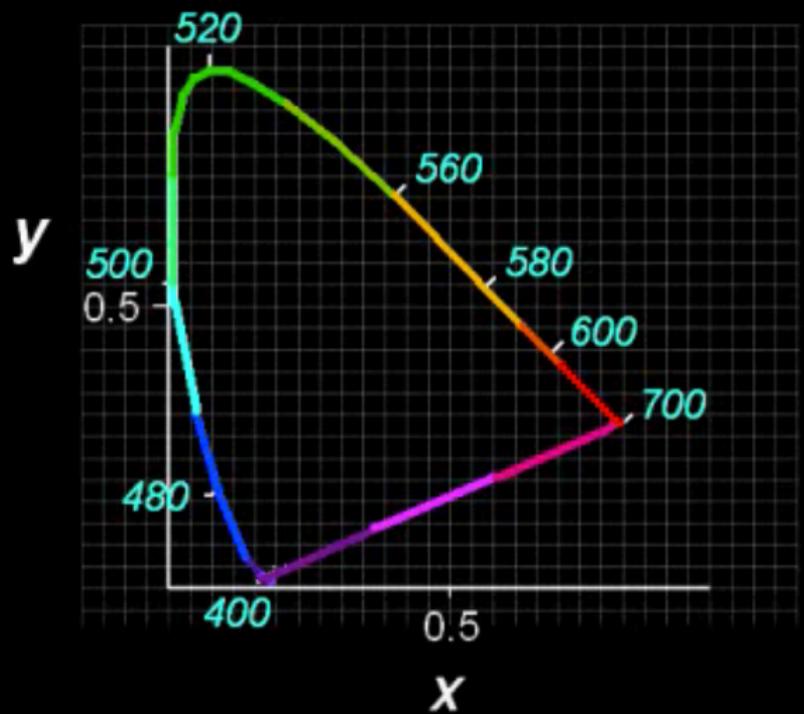
x-y

*Spectral Locus*



x-y

*Spectral Locus*



# Spații liniare de culori: XYZ, xy

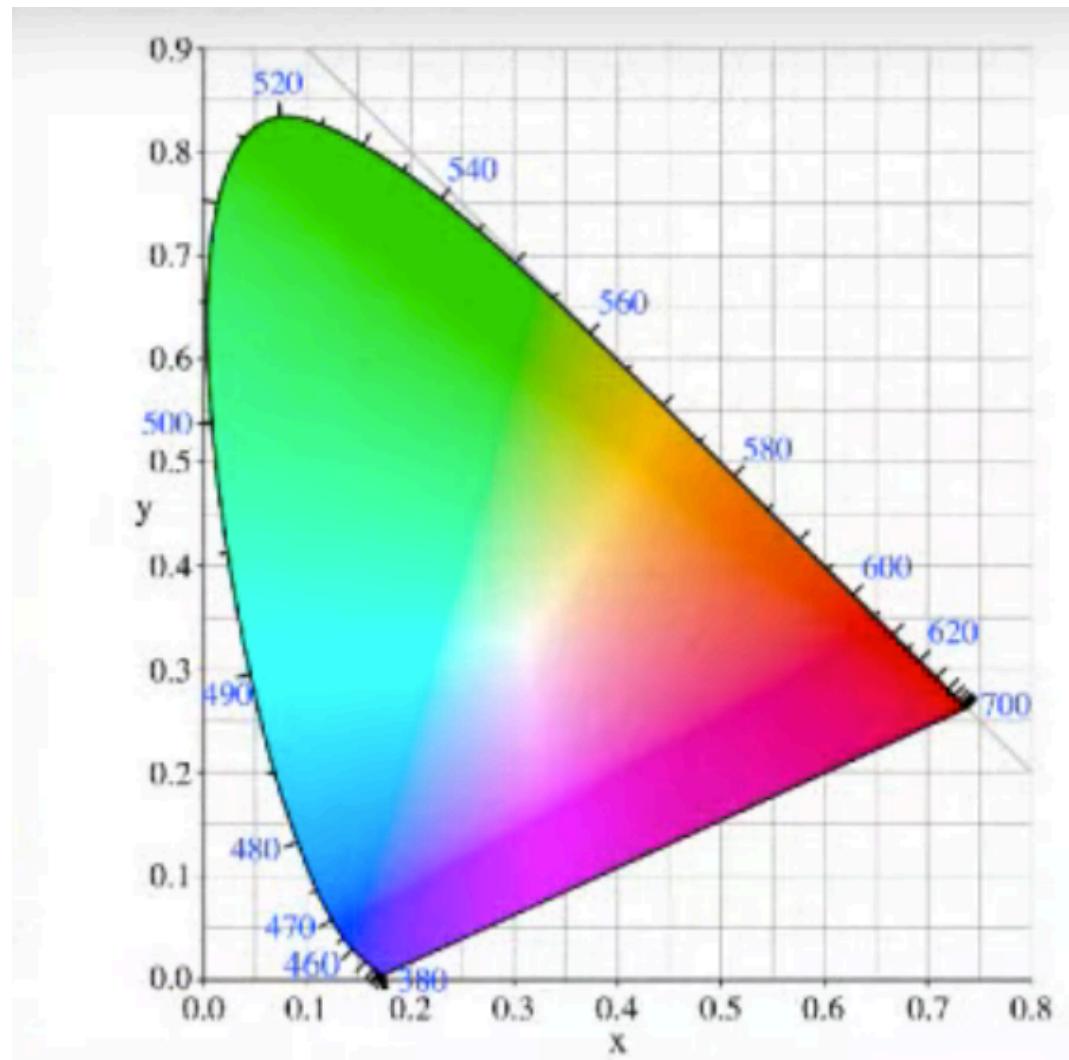
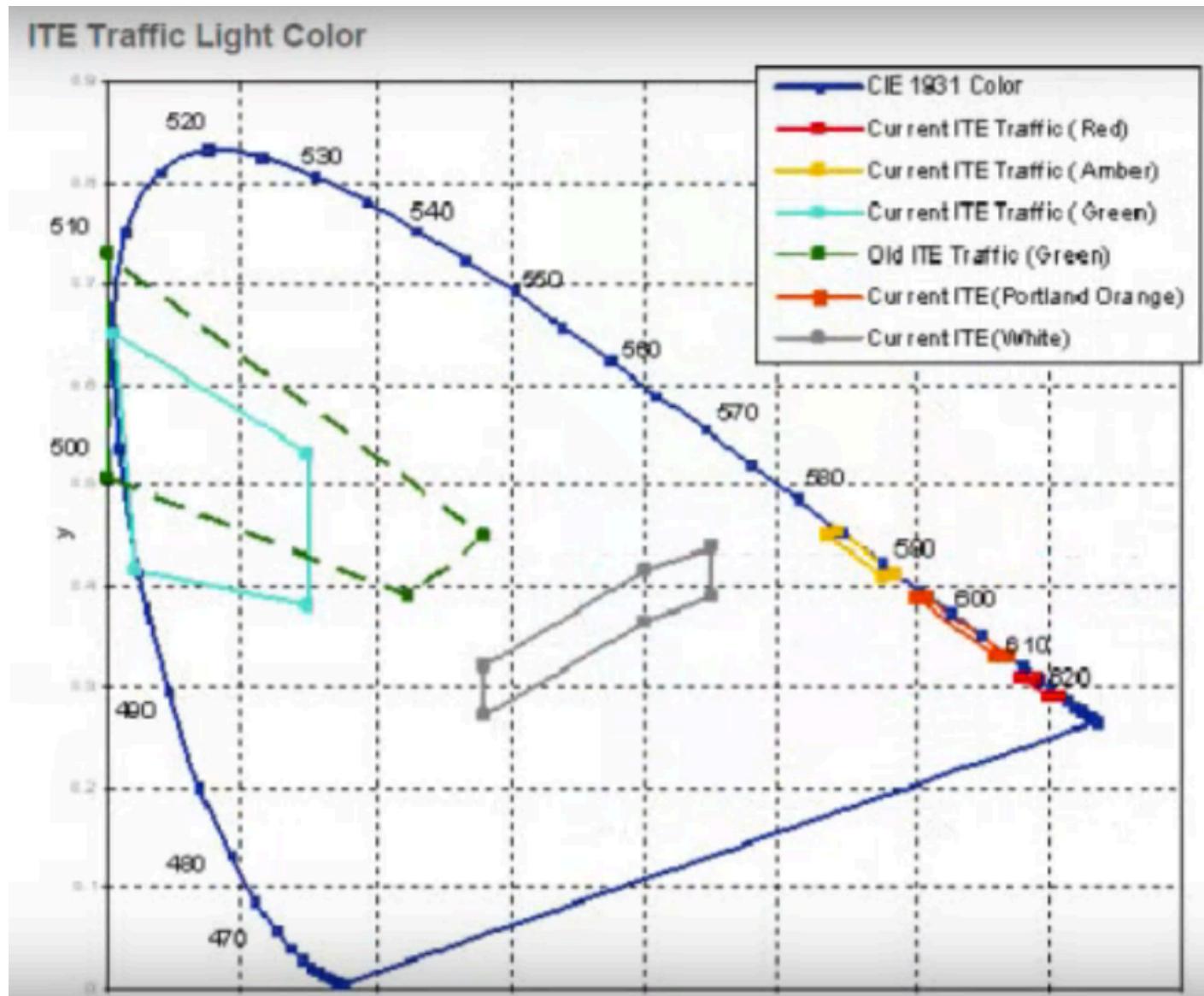
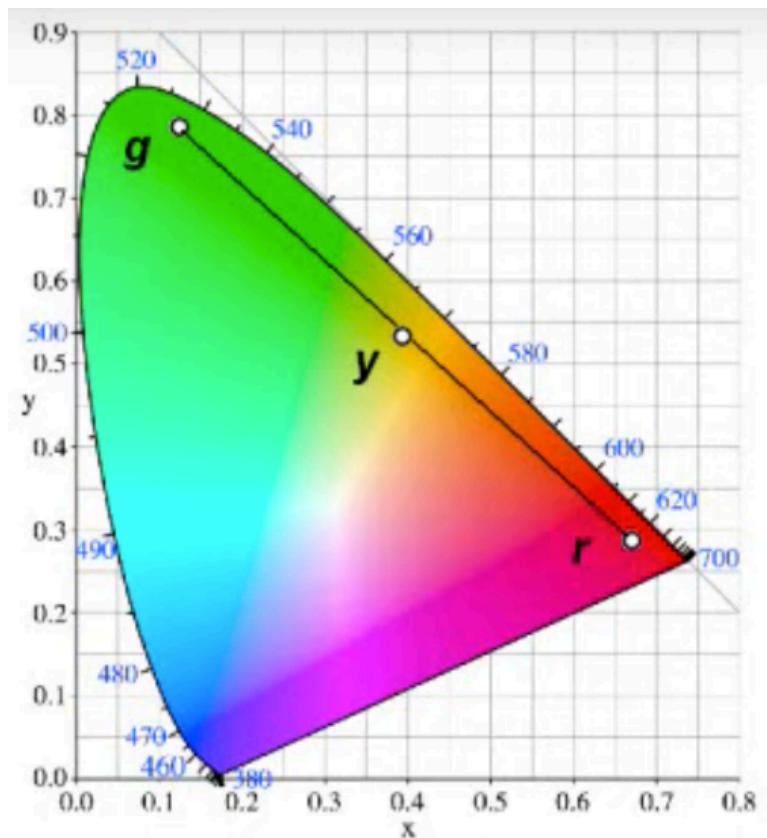


Diagrama de cromatică

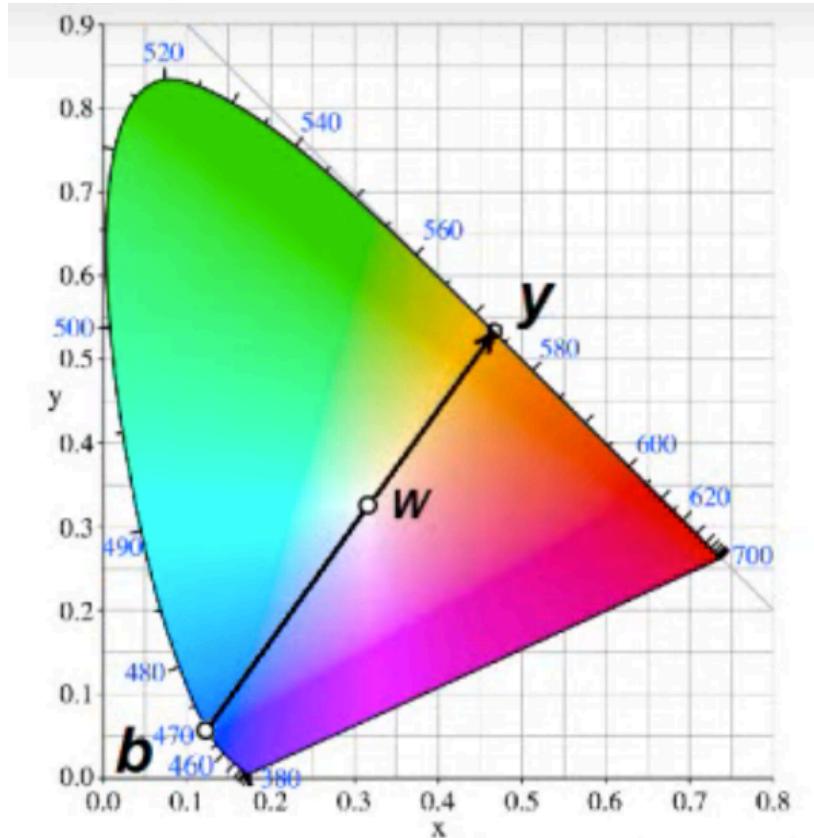
# Standardizare de culori



# Spații liniare de culori: XYZ, xy

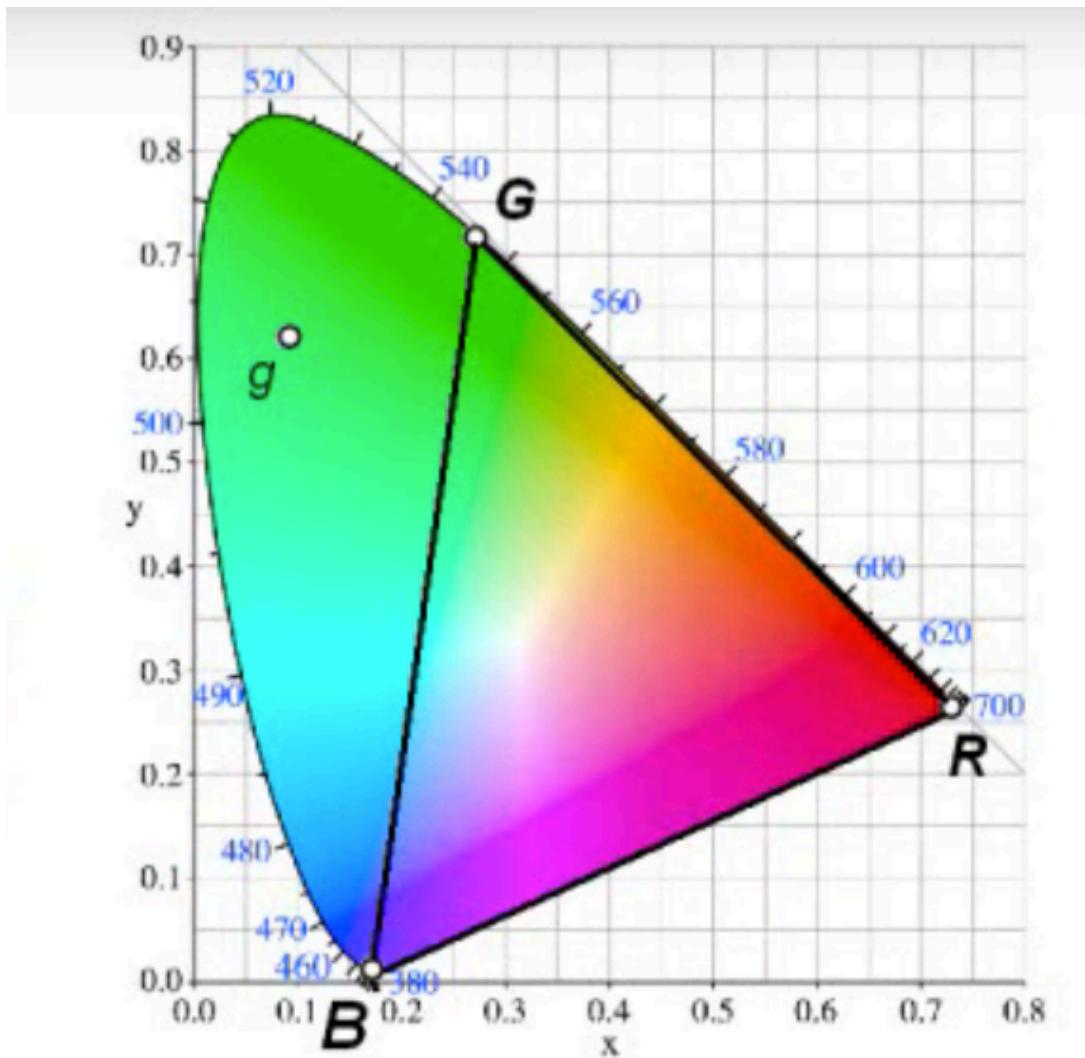


Amestec de culori



Complementul culorii

# Spații liniare de culori: XYZ, xy

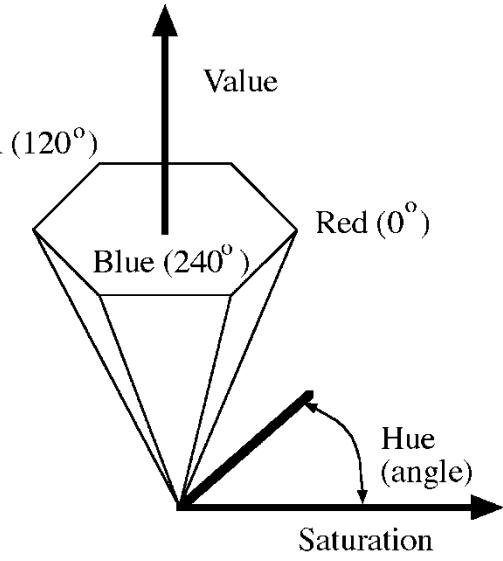
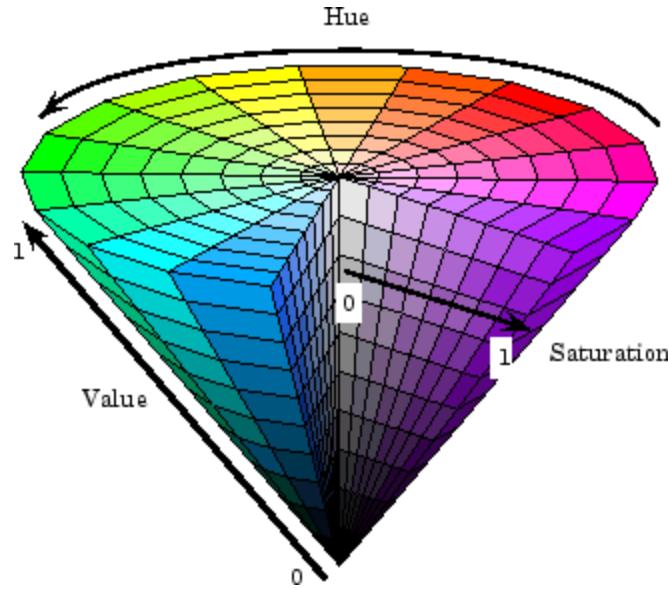
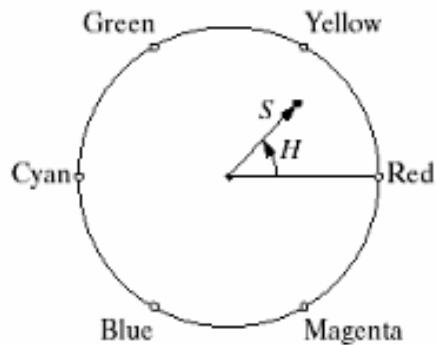
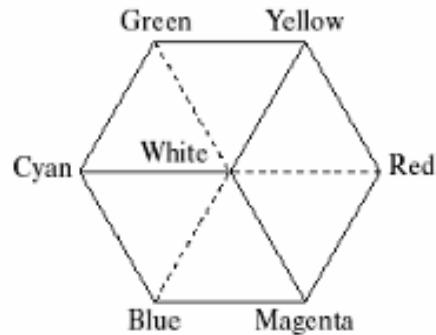


**Albastru= 435,8 nm**

**Verde = 546,1 nm**

**Roșu = 700nm**

# Spații de culoare neliniare: HSV



Descrierea culorilor în limbaj natural folosește o terminologie specifică:

**nuanta** - ce fel de culoare (verde, rosu, galben, ....)

**saturatia** - cat de pură este culoarea, cu cat alb a fost amestecată culoarea pură din care aceasta provine

**luminozitatea** - luminanta, stralucire luminoasa