这次讲的似乎都是一些杂项,只记记颜色相关的吧。

话说我带专毕设也想做点云重建网络,哈哈,Final Project 的选题恰好给我提供参考了。 顺便之后再加一点卡通渲染的东西吧,哈哈。

好吧工作量似乎过大了,我要用双目摄像头扫描现实点云,这里还要涉及点云定位和匹配的问 题。

[(u,v),(s,t)] 的光场参数化。 光场相机,牛逼的很。

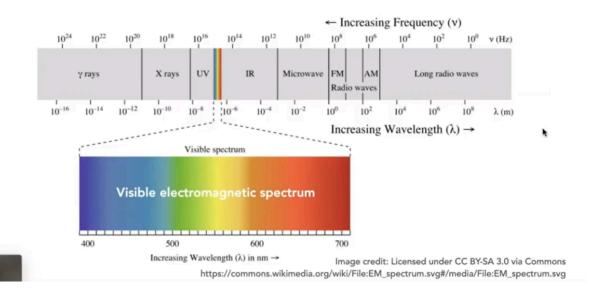
Color

终于讲颜色了。

The Visible Spectrum of Light

Electromagnetic radiation

Oscillations of different frequencies (wavelengths)



Daylight Spectral Power Distributions Vary

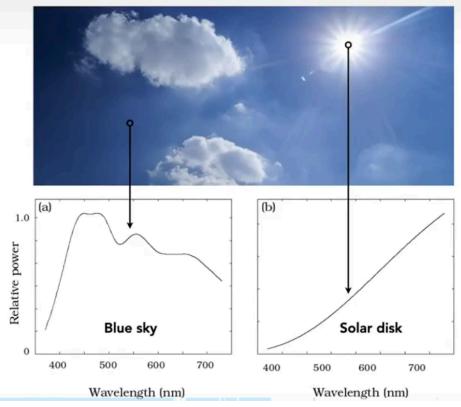


图 1 谱功率密度,其实是个频谱

Spectrustesponse of Human Cone Cells

Now we have three detectors (S, M, L cone cells), each with a different spectral response curve

$$S = \int r_S(\lambda)s(\lambda) d\lambda$$
$$M = \int r_M(\lambda)s(\lambda) d\lambda$$
$$L = \int r_L(\lambda)s(\lambda) d\lambda$$

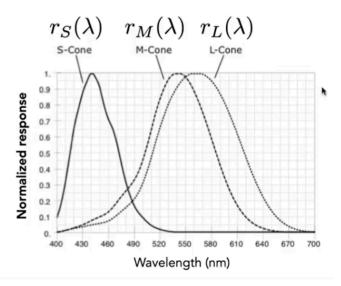


图 2 人眼感光原理

三原色

利用的是同色异谱的现象,也即,得到一种人眼看到的颜色不一定非要严格复现其光谱。

印刷业用的减色系统,顺便说一句,品红色在光谱中不存在。

CMYK: A Subtractive Color Space

Subtractive color model

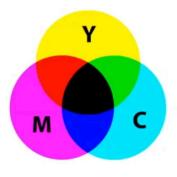
 The more you mix, the darker it will be

Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, and Key Widely used in printing



Question:

 If mixing C, M and Y gives K, why do you need K?





黑色墨水是基于成本的考虑(