## Pengolahan Citra Berwarna

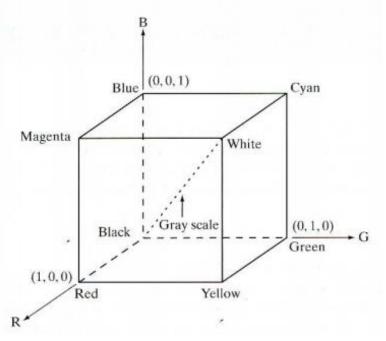
#### Model Warna

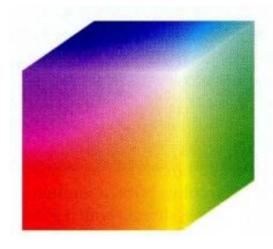
- Tujuan dari model warna adalah untuk memberikan fasilitas spesifikasi warna standard.
- Esensinya, model warna lebih ke arah spesifikasi koordinat sistem dimana setiap warna direpresentasikan oleh suatu titik piksel

#### Implementasi Model Warna

- Orientasi penggunaan model warna
  - Hardware
    - Model Warna Monitor
    - Printer
  - Aplikasi
    - Kreasi warna pengolahan gambar
    - Kreasi pewarnaan animasi
    - Ekstraksi fitur

#### Model Warna RGB





- Jika masing-masing RGB memiliki graylevel 8-bit, maka dikatakan memiliki kedalaman 24-bit
- Total jumlah warna yang dihasilkan adalah

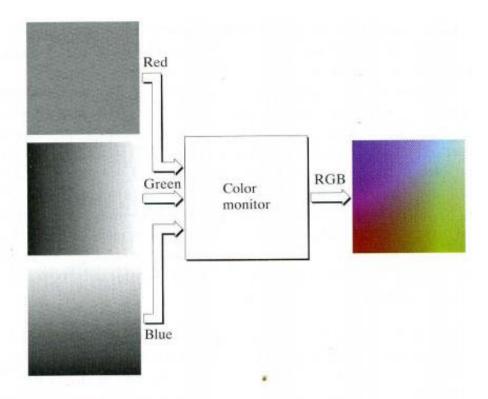
 $(2^8)^3 = 16.777.216$  warna

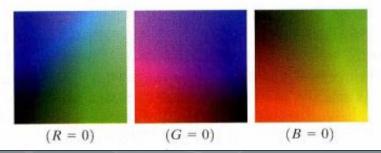
#### Model Warna RGB

a

#### FIGURE 6.9

(a) Generating the RGB image of the cross-sectional color plane (127, G, B). (b) The three hidden surface planes in the color cube of Fig. 6.8.

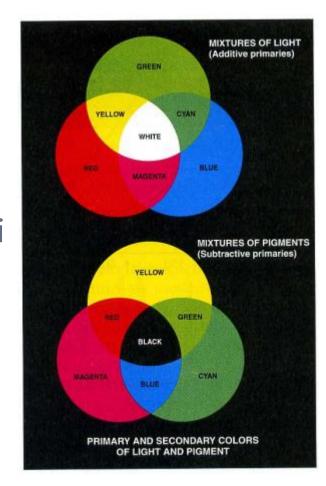




#### Model Warna CMY dan CMYK

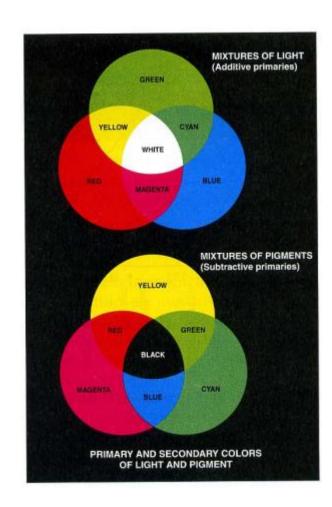
- Cyan, Magenta, dan Yellow merupakan warna skunder atau alternatif dari warna primer, yaitu RGB
- Merupakan hasil substraksi antara nilai graylevel tertinggi (L-1) dengan suatu nilai pada masing-masing sinyal warna
- Konversi RGB ke CMY

$$\begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 255 \\ 255 \\ 255 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$



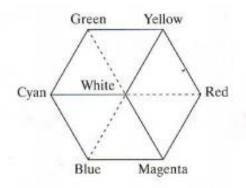
#### Model Warna CMY dan CMYK

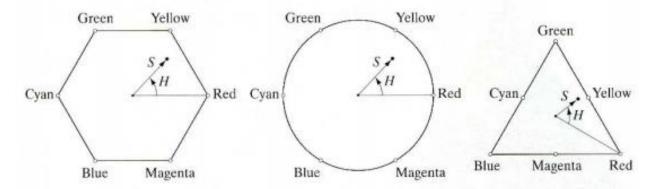
- Untuk menghasilkan nilai warna yang lebih baik, CMY diperbaiki dengan CMYK
- CMYK ditujukan untuk menambahkan warna yang keempat, yaitu black.
- Disebut juga dengan "fourcolor printing" yang didapatkan dari CMY dan Black



#### Model Warna HSI, HSV, HSL

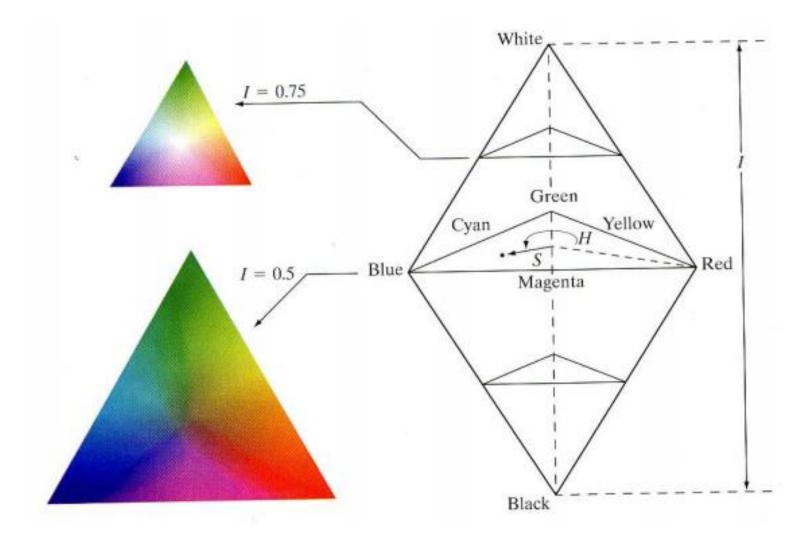
- RGB dan CMY ideal untuk implementasi hardware, tidak untuk persepsi manusia
- Ketika manusia memandang object, deskripsi yang diterima adalah hue, saturation, dan brightness
- Hue: atribut warna yang mendeskripsikan pure color (pure yellow, orange, atau red)
- Saturation: ukuran derajat dimana pure color dicerahkan
- Brightness: subjective deskriptor intensitas
  - I: Intensity
  - V : Value
  - L: Lightness

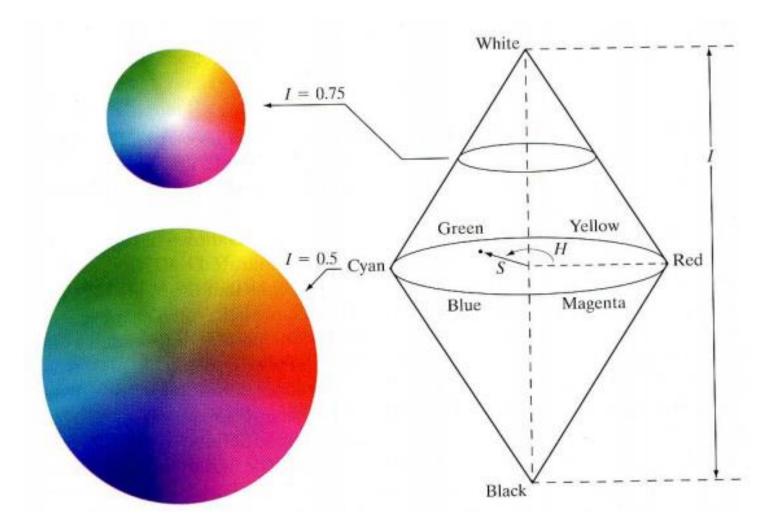




b c d

**FIGURE 6.13** Hue and saturation in the HSI color model. The dot is an arbitrary color point. The angle from the red axis gives the hue, and the length of the vector is the saturation. The intensity of all colors in any of these planes is given by the position of the plane on the vertical intensity axis.





• Konversi RGB ke HSI

$$H = \begin{cases} \theta & \text{if } B \le G \\ 360 - \theta & \text{if } B > G \end{cases}$$

dengan 
$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\frac{1}{2} [(R-G) + (R-B)]}{[(R-G)^2 + (R-B)(G-B)]^{1/2}} \right\}.$$

$$S = 1 - \frac{3}{(R+G+B)} [\min(R, G, B)].$$

$$I=\frac{1}{3}(R+G+B).$$

#### Model Warna YUV

- Model YUV terdiri dari komponen luminance/brightness (Y) dan dua komponen konten warna / chrominance (U dan V).
- O Konversi dari RGB ke model YUV :
  - Gonzales (2002)

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ U \\ V \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.299 & 0.587 & 0.114 \\ -0.169 & -0.331 & 0.500 \\ 0.500 & -0.419 & -0.081 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

V. Santhi dan Dr. Arunkumar (2009)

$$y = (0.257 * R) + (0.504 * G) + (0.098 * B) + 16$$
  
 $v = (0.439 * R) - (0.368 * G) - (0.071 * B) + 128$   
 $u = (0.148 * R) - (0.291 * G) + (0.439 * B) + 128$ 

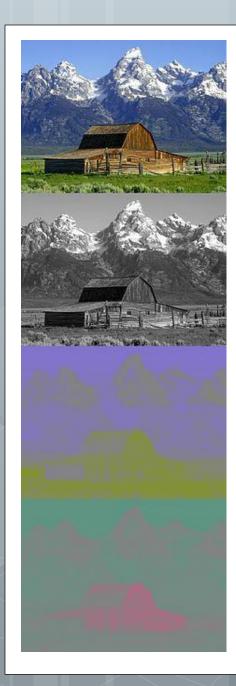
#### Model Warna YUV



#### Model Warna YCbCr

- YCbCr merupakan model warna hasil encoding non-linier sinyal RGB, biasanya digunakan studio TV Eropa dan kompresi citra.
- Komponen Y: luma (luminance), Komponen Cb dan Cr masing-masing merupakan bentuk subtractive dari B dan R pada model RGB.
- Konversi dari RGB ke model YUV :
  - Tarek M (2008)

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ C_r \\ C_b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 128 \\ 128 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 65.4810 & 128.5530 & 24.9660 \\ -37.7745 & -74.1592 & 111.9337 \\ 111.9581 & -93.7509 & -18.2072 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$



#### Model Warna YCbCr

**RGB** 

Y

Cb

Cr

#### Full-Color Image Processing

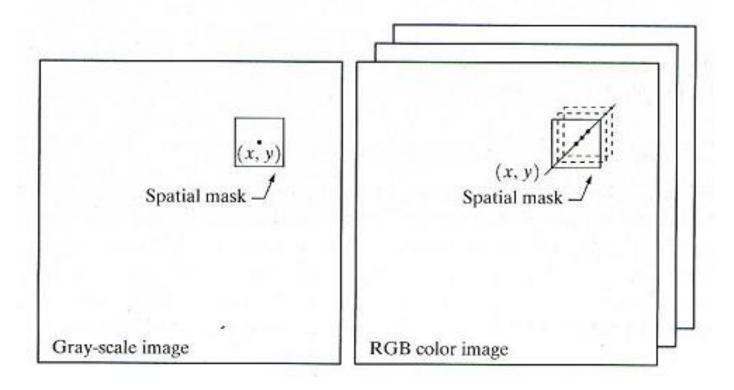
• Diberikan sebarang vektor **c** dalam RGB

$$\mathbf{c} = \begin{bmatrix} c_R \\ c_G \\ c_B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{c}(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} c_R(x, y) \\ c_G(x, y) \\ c_B(x, y) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R(x, y) \\ G(x, y) \\ B(x, y) \end{bmatrix}$$

- Untuk citra dengan ukuran M x N, terdapat MN sehingga c(x,y) untuk x=0,1,2,...,M-1 dan y=0,1,2,...,N-1
- Diproses secara terpisah seperti proses pada graylevel

#### Full-Color Image Processing

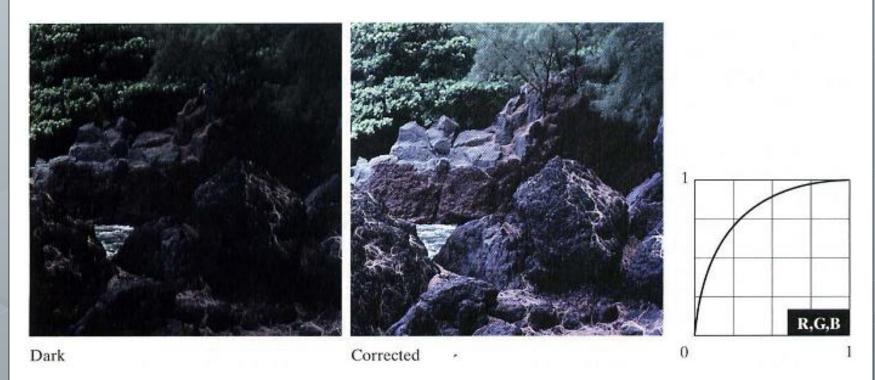
 Untuk sebuah piksel dalam ruang citra berwarna dilakukan proses sebanyak sinyal warnanya



### Color Image - Point Processing



#### Color Image - Point Processing



## Color Balancing



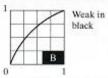
FIGURE 6.36 Color balancing corrections for CMYK color images.

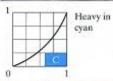






Heavy in black





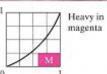
Weak cyan



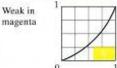


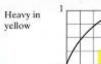






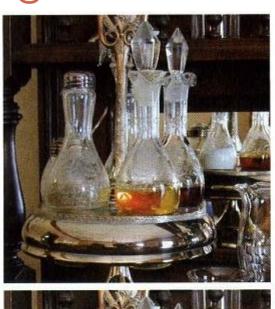


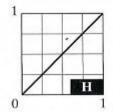


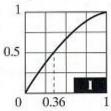


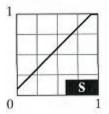


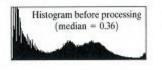
#### Histogram Processing



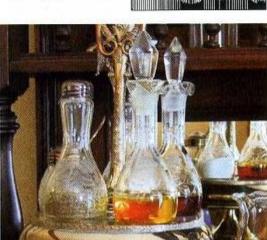








Histogram after processing (median = 0.5)



a b c d

#### FIGURE 6.37

Histogram equalization (followed by saturation adjustment) in the HSI color space.

#### Color Image Smoothing

- Diberikan S<sub>xy</sub> merupakan notasi himpunan koordinat dari piksel ketetanggaan dengan pusat (x,y)
- Nilai rata-rata komponen RGB dalam ketetanggaan tersebut

$$\bar{\mathbf{c}}(x,y) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{(x,y) \in S_{xy}} \mathbf{c}(x,y).$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{c}}(x,y) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{(x,y) \in S_{xy}} \mathbf{c}(x,y). \qquad \bar{\mathbf{c}}(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{K} \sum_{(x,y) \in S_{xy}} R(x,y) \\ \frac{1}{K} \sum_{(x,y) \in S_{xy}} G(x,y) \\ \frac{1}{K} \sum_{(x,y) \in S_{xy}} B(x,y) \end{bmatrix}$$

#### Color Image Smoothing









a b c

FIGURE 6.39 HSI components of the RGB color image in Fig. 6.38(a). (a) Hue. (b) Saturation. (c) Intensity.







a b c

**FIGURE 6.40** Image smoothing with a  $5 \times 5$  averaging mask. (a) Result of processing each RGB component image. (b) Result of processing the intensity component of the HSI image and converting to RGB. (c) Difference between the two results.

#### Color Image Sharpening

• Pada model warna RGB, fungsi Laplacian vektor **c** :

$$\nabla^{2}[\mathbf{c}(x,y)] = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla^{2}R(x,y) \\ \nabla^{2}G(x,y) \\ \nabla^{2}B(x,y) \end{bmatrix},$$

 Menghitung fungsi Laplacian pada Color Image sama dengan menghitung fungsi Laplacian setiap komponen sinyal seperti pada graylevel

### Color Image Sharpening



a b c

FIGURE 6.41 Image sharpening with the Laplacian. (a) Result of processing each RGB channel. (b) Result of processing the intensity component and converting to RGB. (c) Difference between the two results.

#### Tugas 3: Demo Pertemuan 6

- Buat program untuk melakukan proses:
  - Konversi RGB ke model warna lain
    - CMY
    - O CMYK
    - o HSI
    - YUV
    - YCbCr
  - Smoothing citra berwarna
  - Sharpening citra berwarna

# Thank You!