

CSE457

pseudocolor image processing

- Pham Le Gia Kiet
- Nguyen Thi Thanh Huyen



what is pseudocolor ?

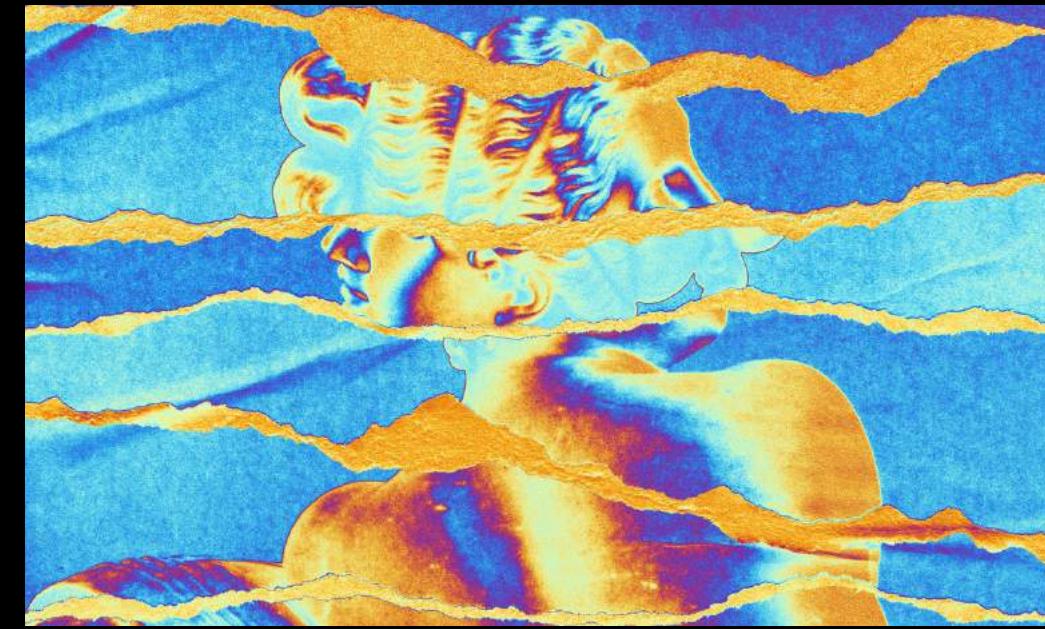
what is pseudocolor ?

Pseudo-color is a method of representing image data by mapping brightness values to corresponding colors.



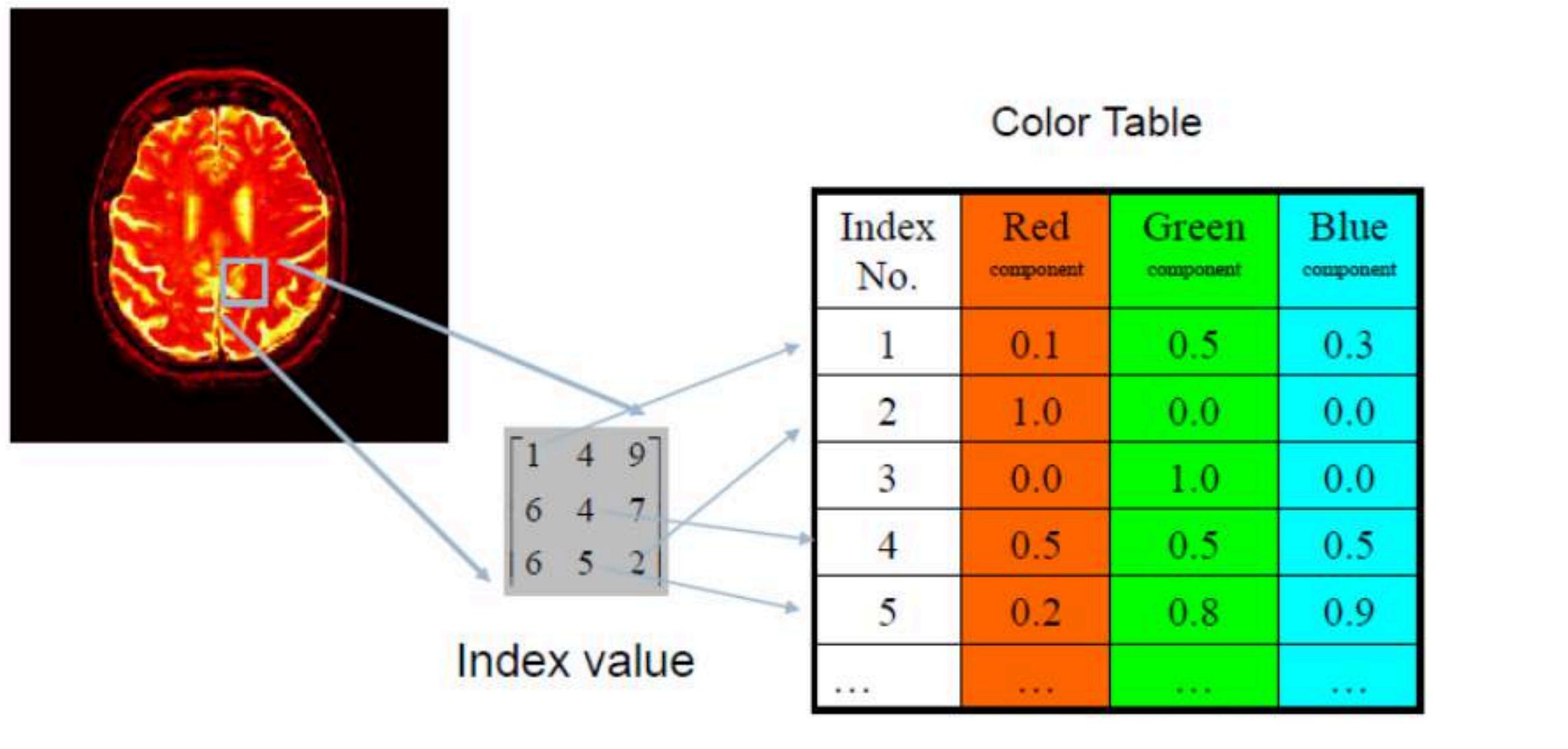
WHY PSEUDO COLORING?

The principal of pseudo coloring is to make a grayscale image better for human visualization and interpretation.



what is pseudocolor ?

pseudocolor - index image



Each pixel contains index number pointing to a color in a color table

pseudocolor image processing

Intensity
slicing

Intensity to
Color
Transformations

intensity slicing

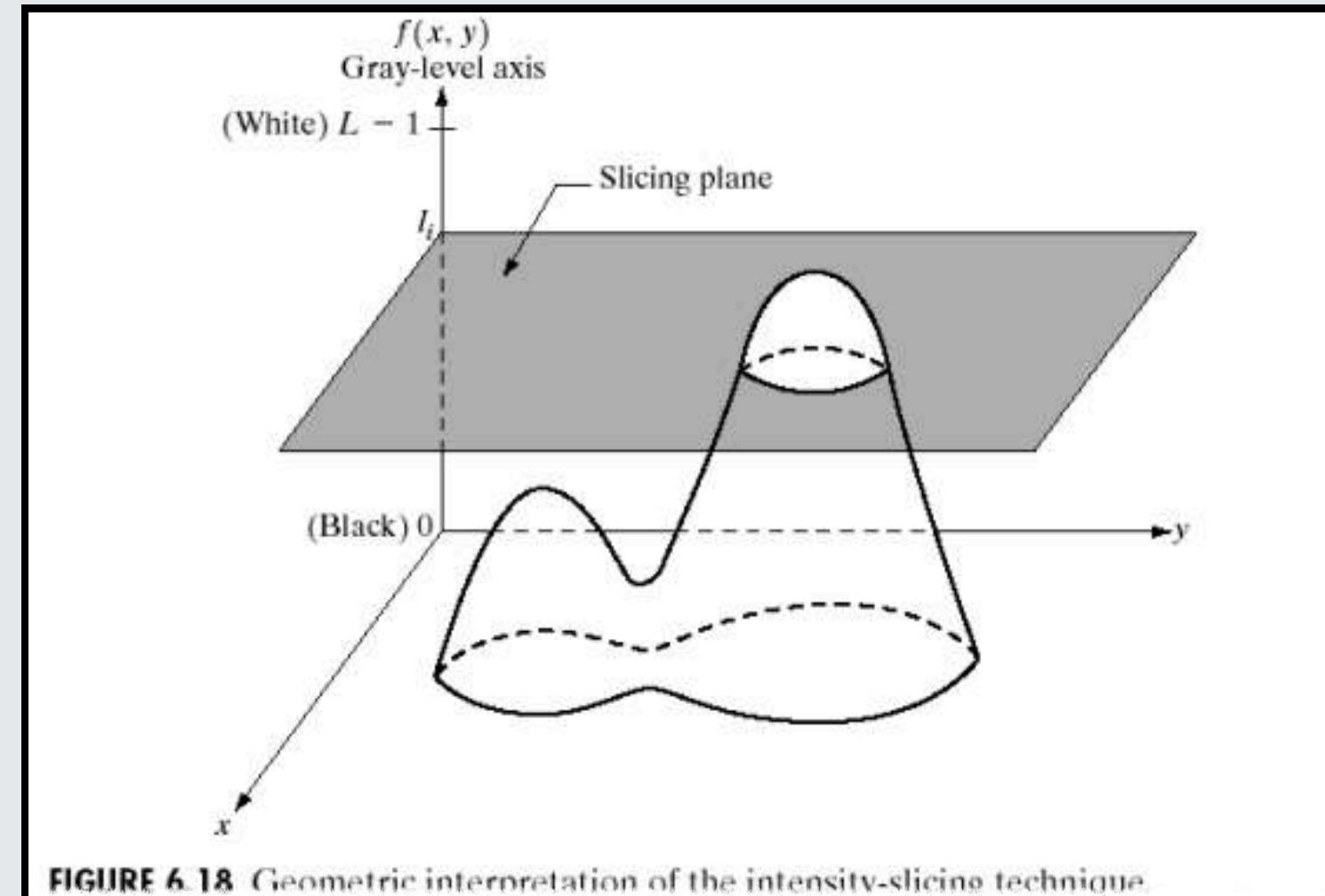
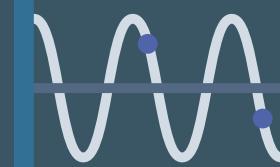
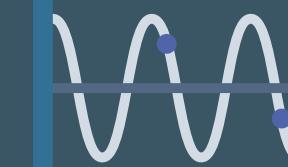


FIGURE 6.18 Geometric interpretation of the intensity-slicing technique.

Also called **density slicing** and **color coding** and is a piece wise linear function.

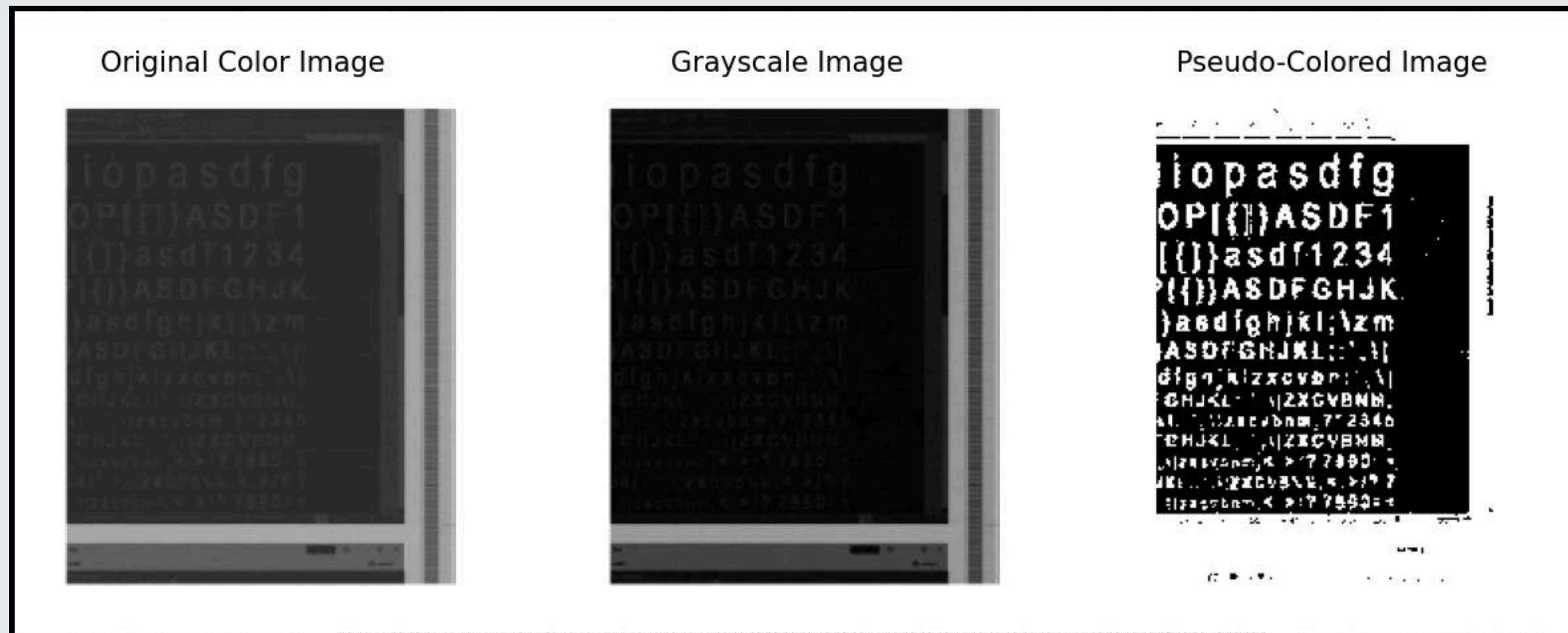
- If an image is interpreted as a 3-D function, the method can be viewed as one of placing planes parallel to the coordinate plane of the image; each plane then “slices” off the function in the area of intersection.

intensity slicing

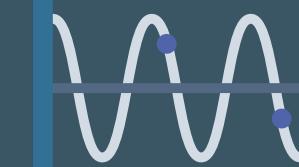


Main purpose:

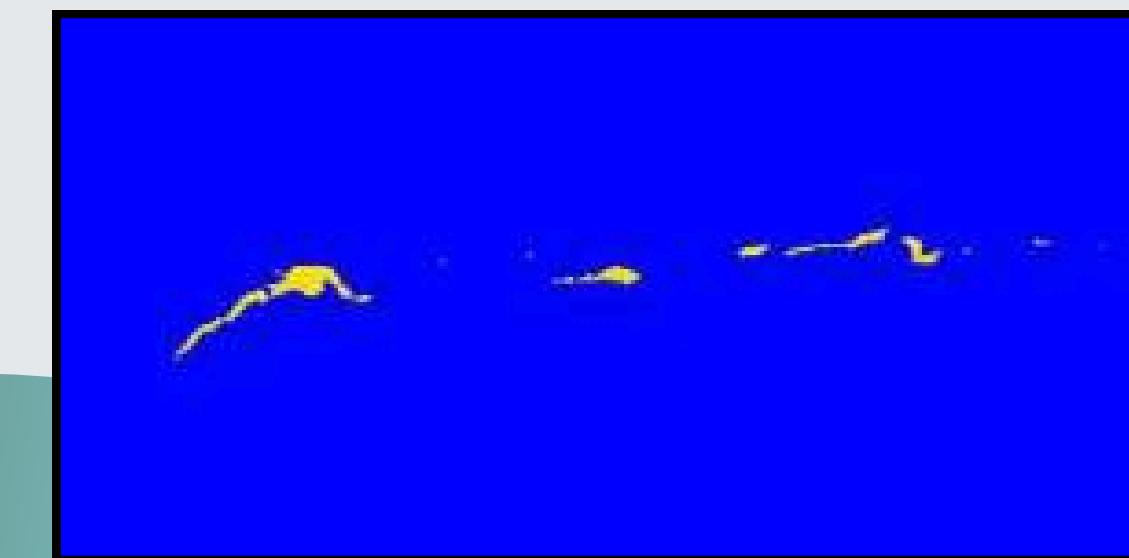
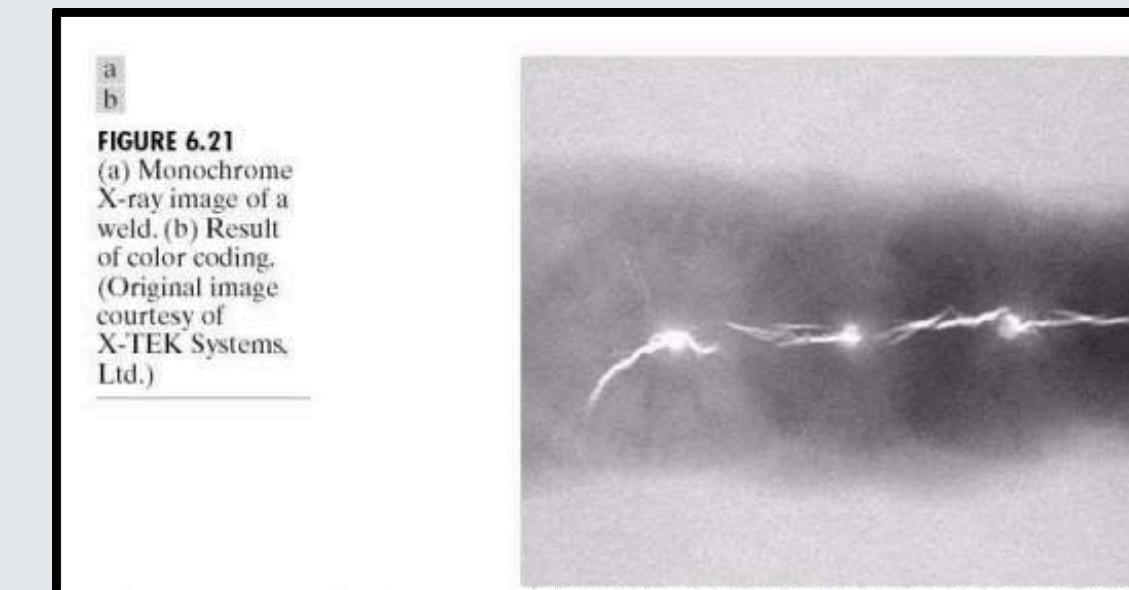
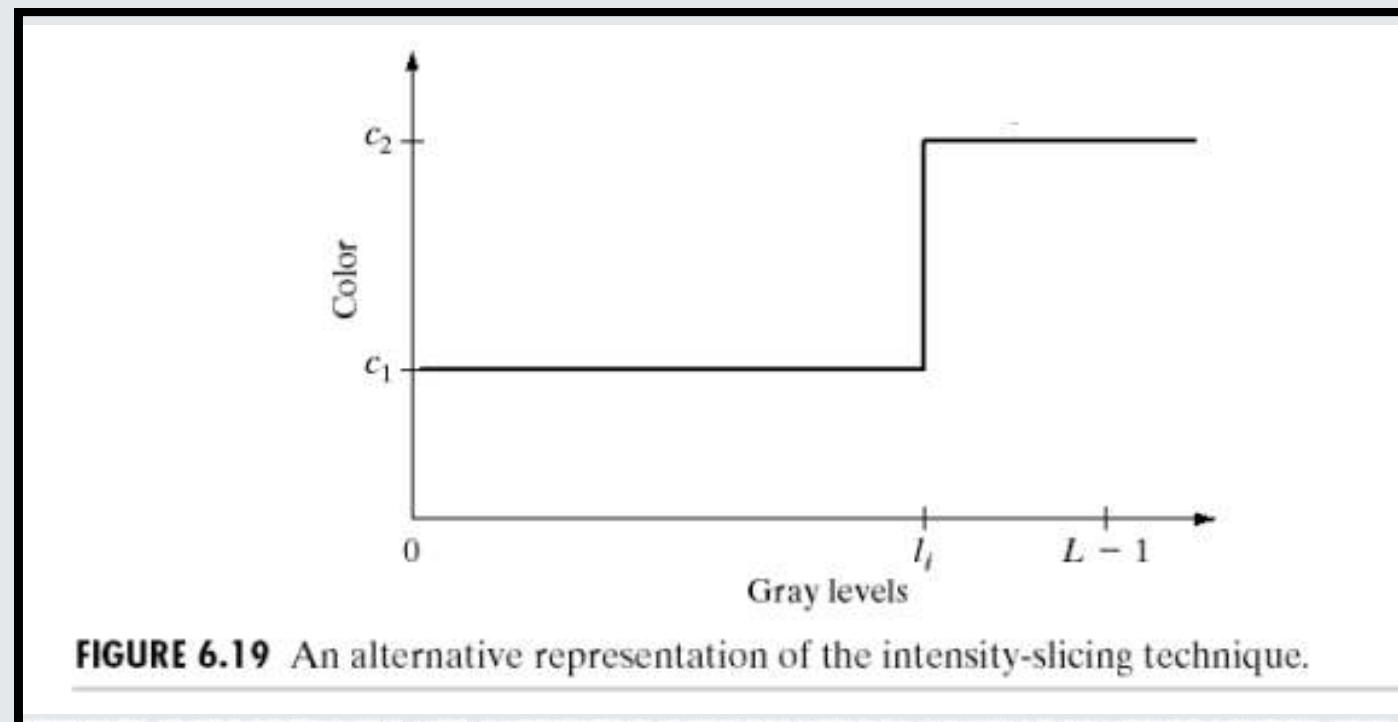
Separate or create a new image by selecting a specific intensity range from the original image and assigning a fixed intensity value to all pixels within that range.



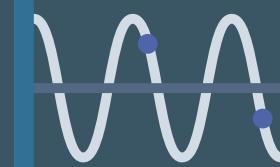
intensity slicing



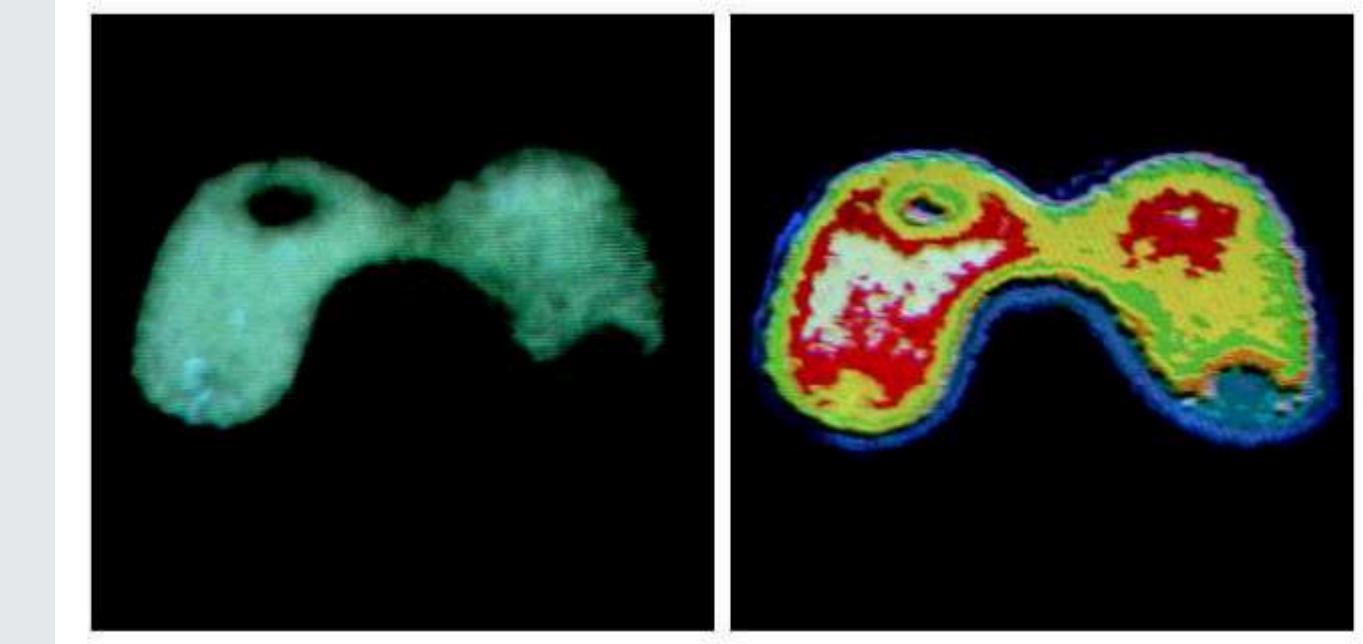
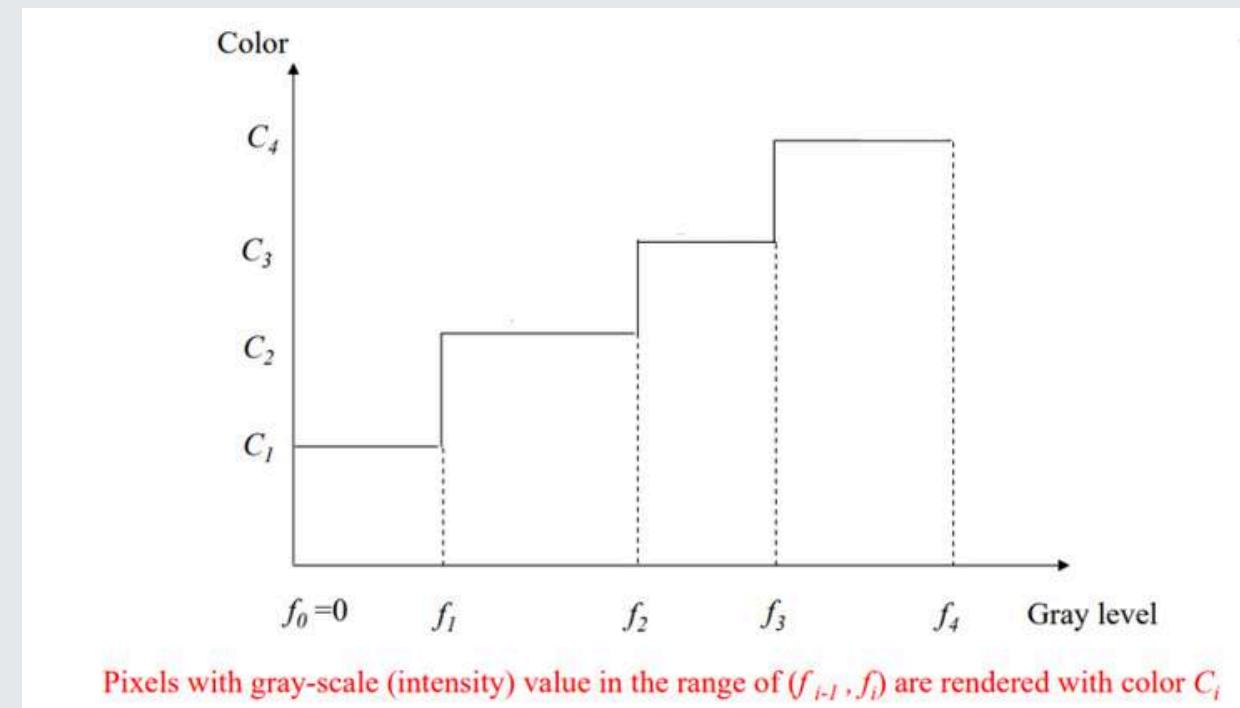
It is commonly used to emphasize or separate specific features in the image, such as detecting object edges.



intensity slicing



It is commonly used to emphasize or separate specific features in the image, such as detecting object edges.



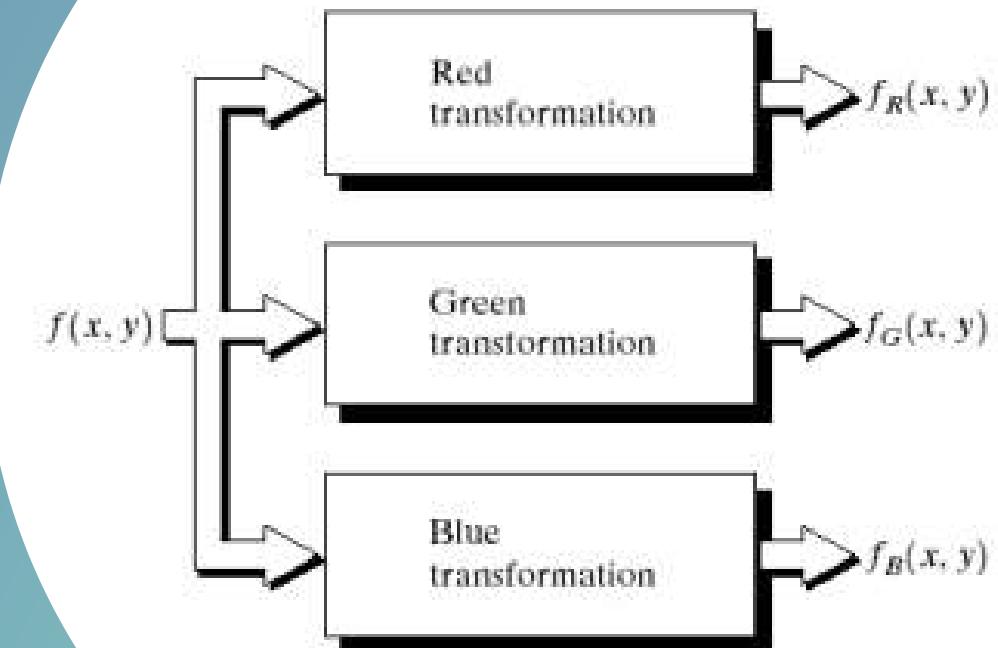
a | b

FIGURE 6.20 (a) Monochrome image of the Picker Thyroid Phantom. (b) Result of density slicing into eight colors. (Courtesy of Dr. J. L. Blankenship, Instrumentation and Controls Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory.)

intensity of color transformation

Perform three independent transformations on the intensity of any input pixel

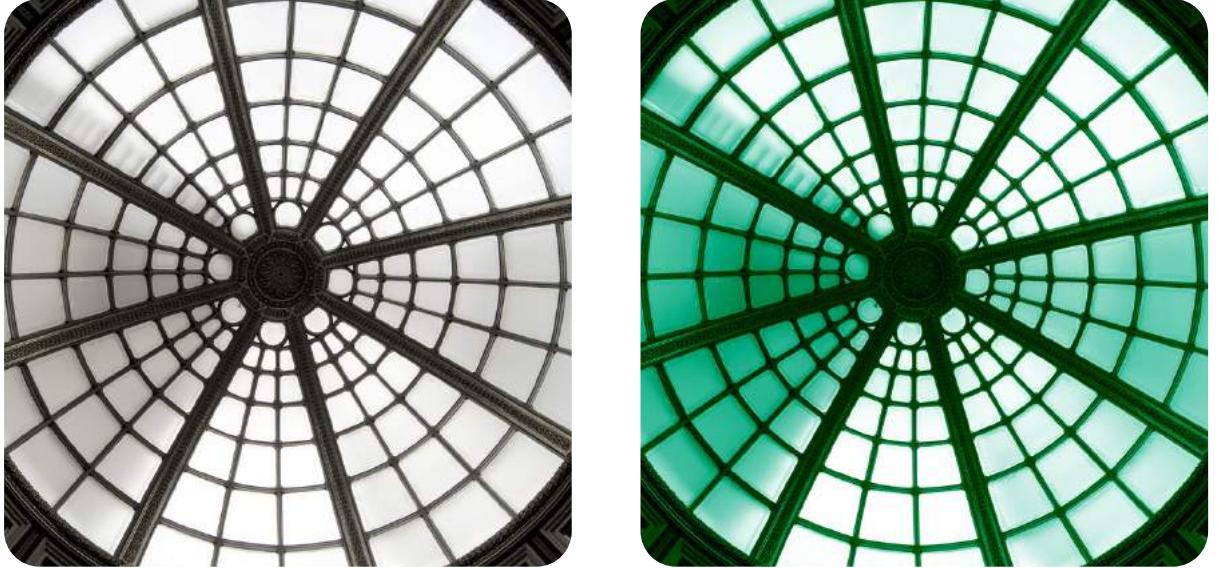
Three results are then fed separately into the red, green, and blue channels of a color television monitor.



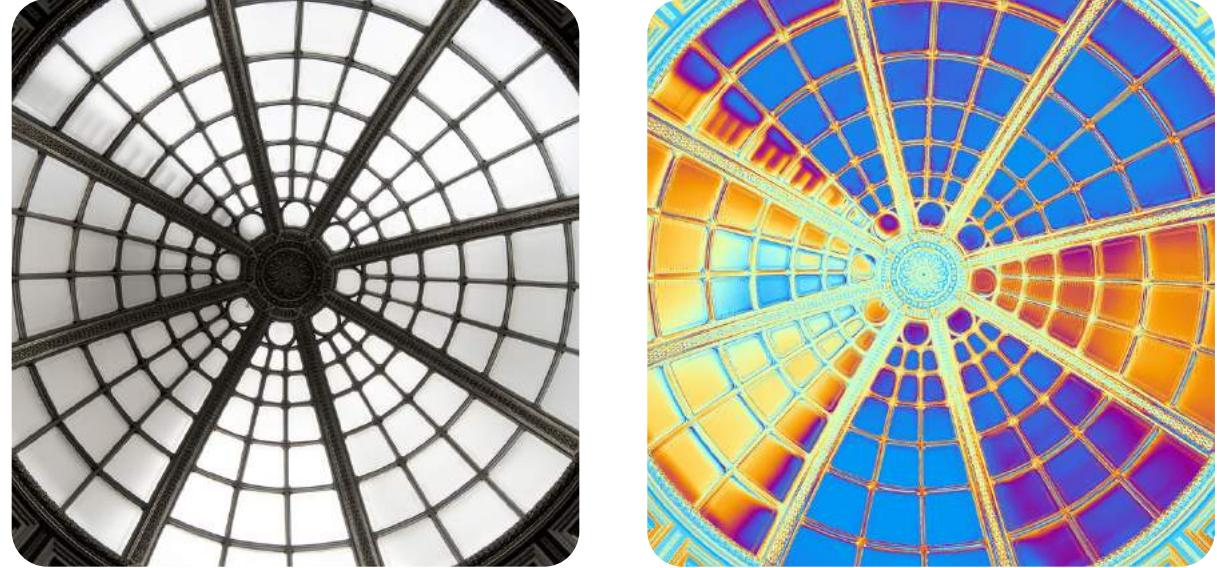
This produces a composite image whose color content is modulated by the nature of the transformation functions.

categories of color image processing

color map



rgb





DeepGreen



Ocean



Cividis

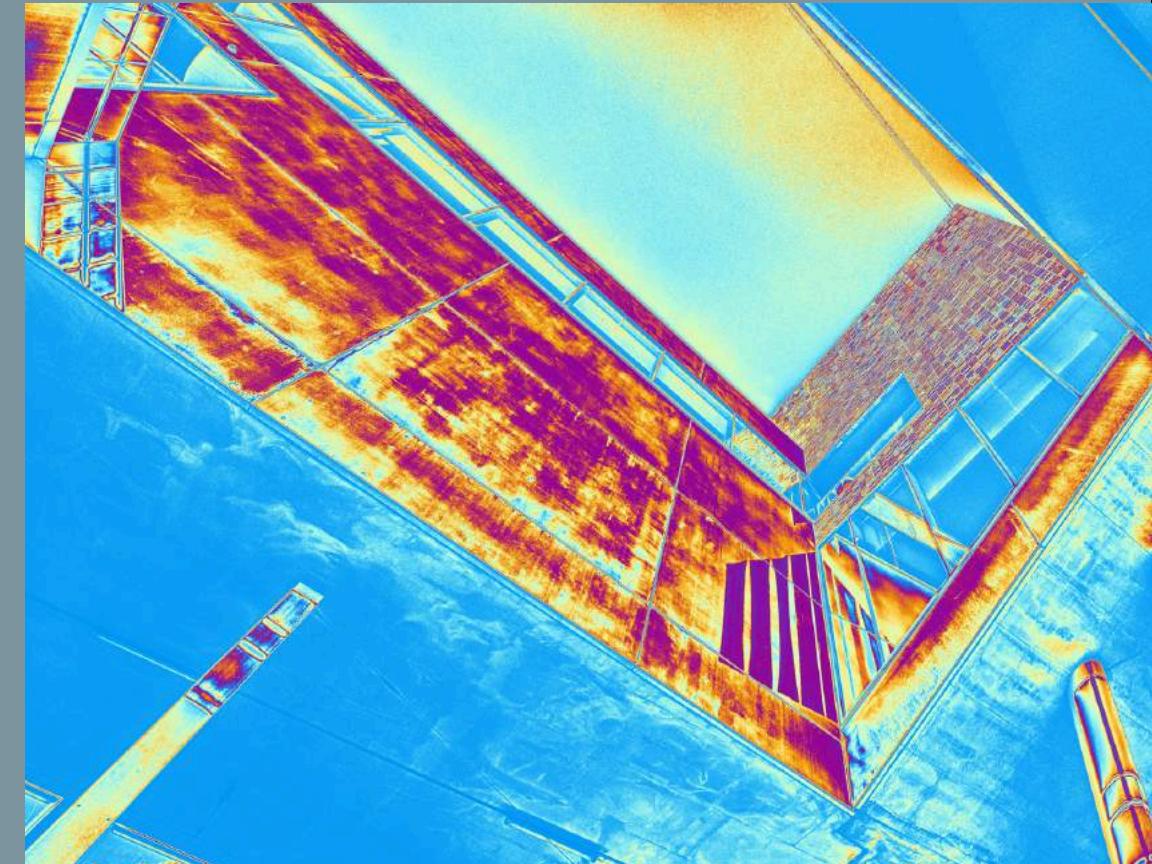
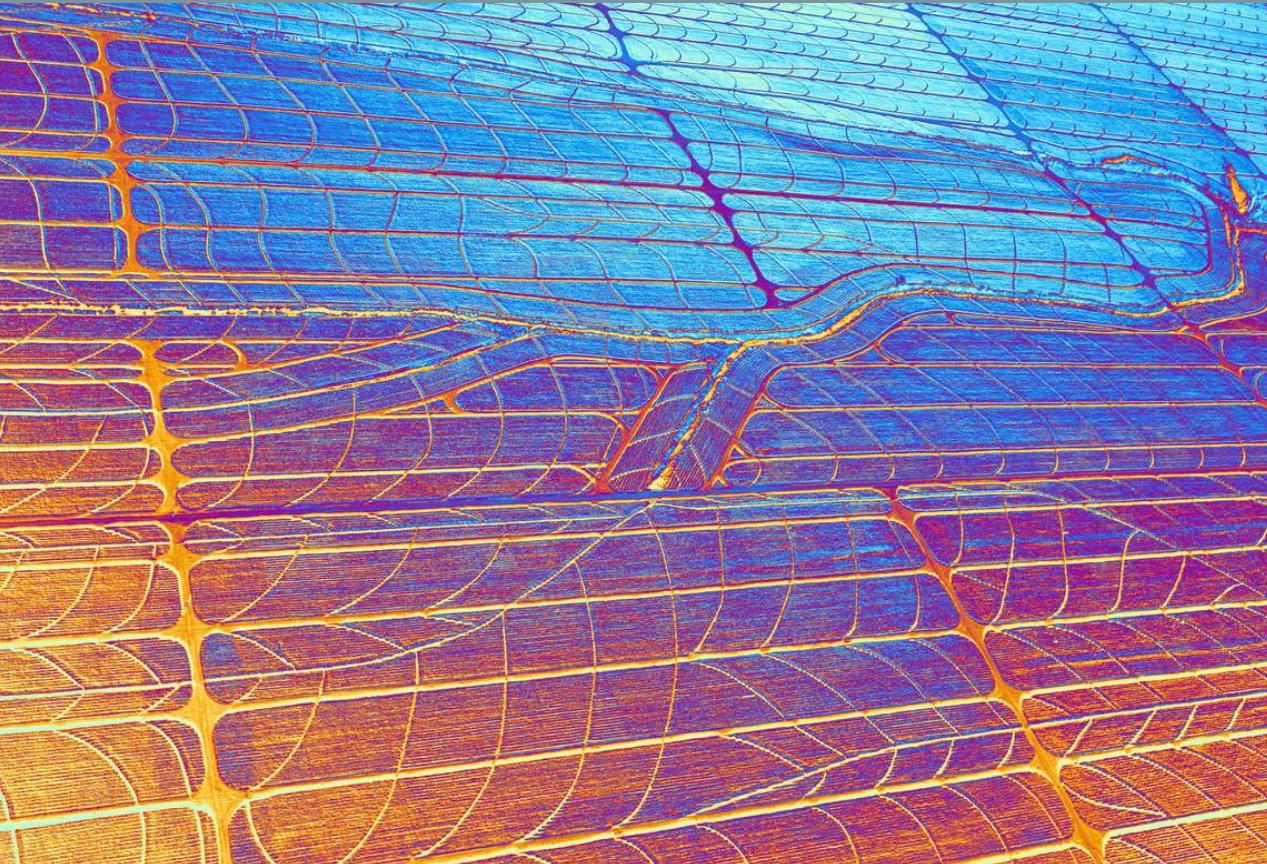
color map image processing

It is a predefined color map is used from the OpenCV library

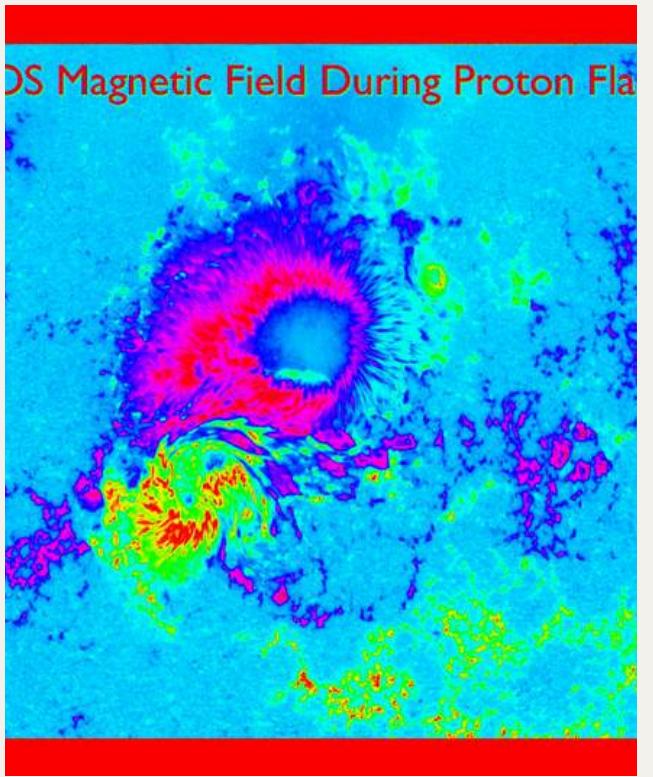
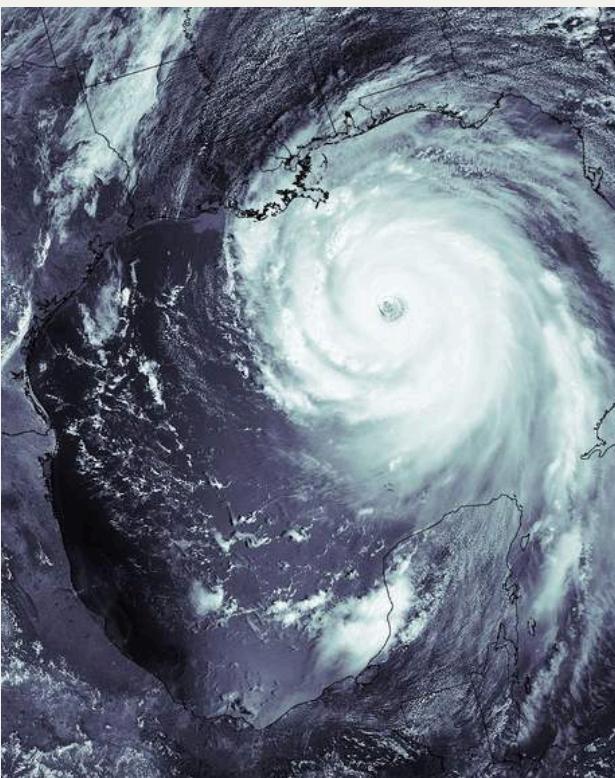
Each color map corresponds to a specific algorithm or criterion.

These color maps are applied to grayscale images to generate various color representations.

rgb transformation



In the case of RGB image, colors are added to R, G, and B channels separately and the combination of R, G, and B channels gives the interpretation of the pseudocolor image.



pseudocolor

function

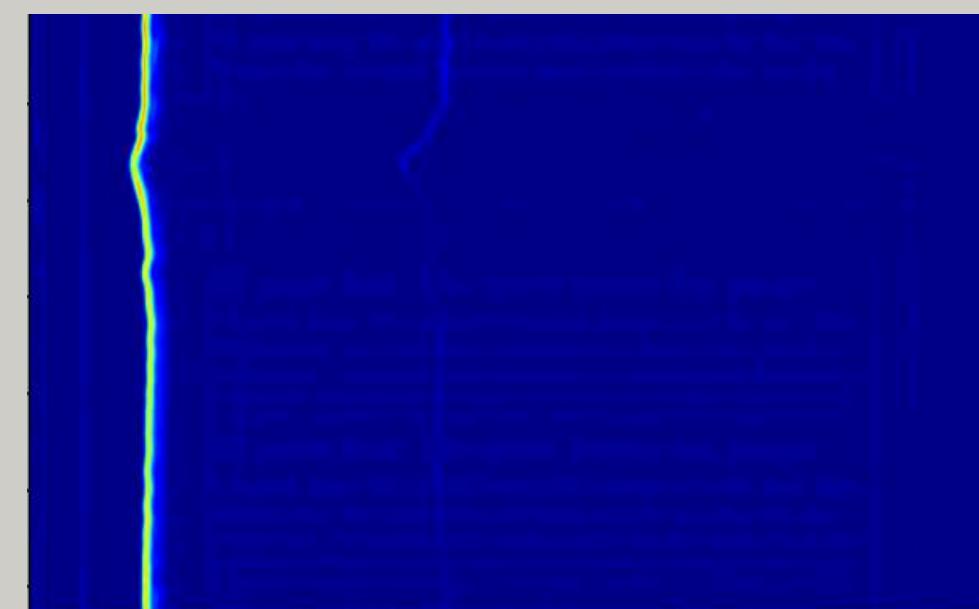
image enhancement

function

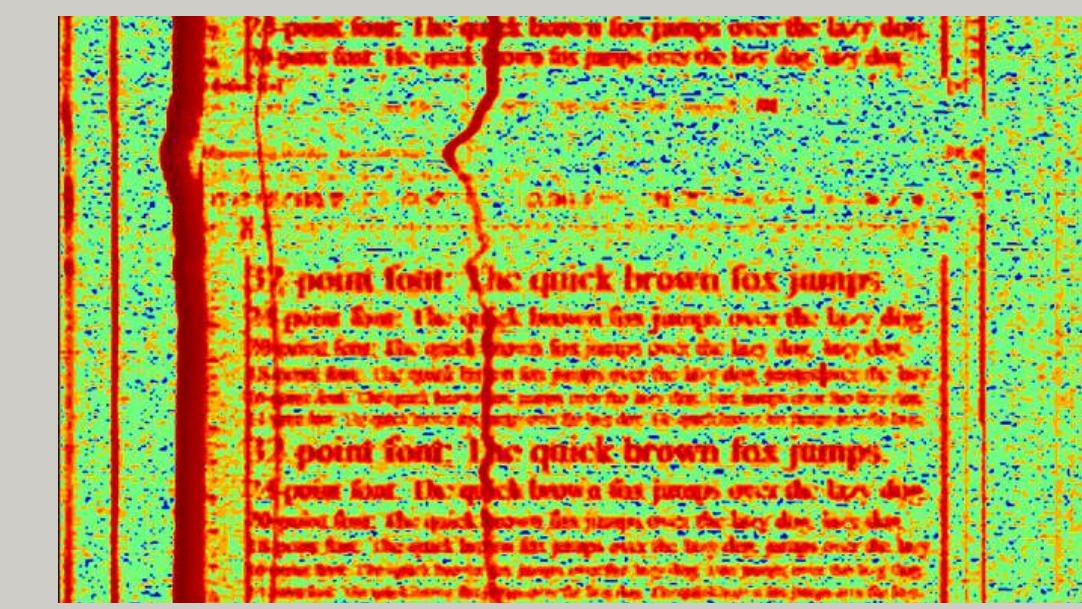
Making details more discernible or emphasizing specific aspects of the image for analysis or presentation purposes.



Original image

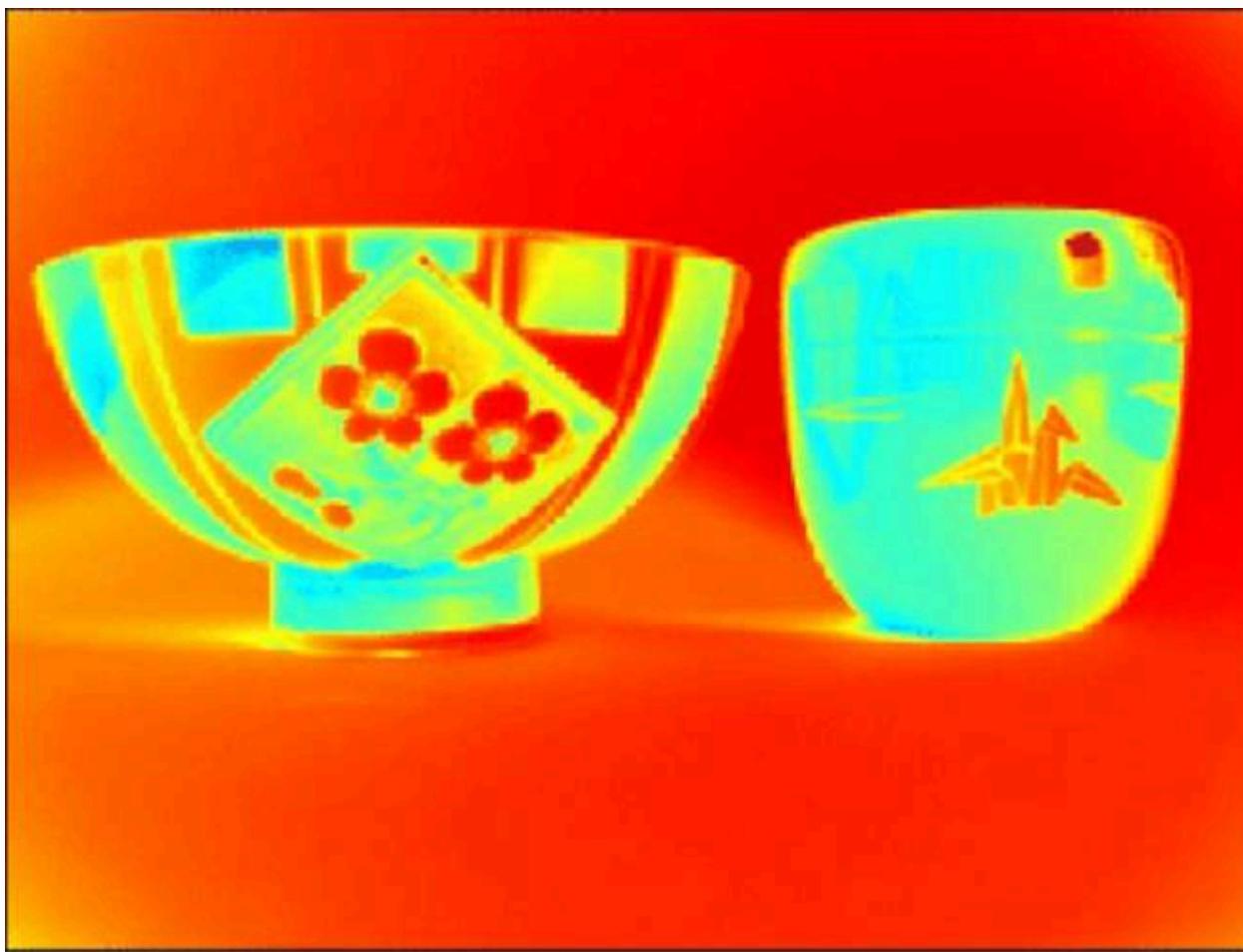


After applying the
pseudo-coloring
algorithm using
the “Jet” color palette



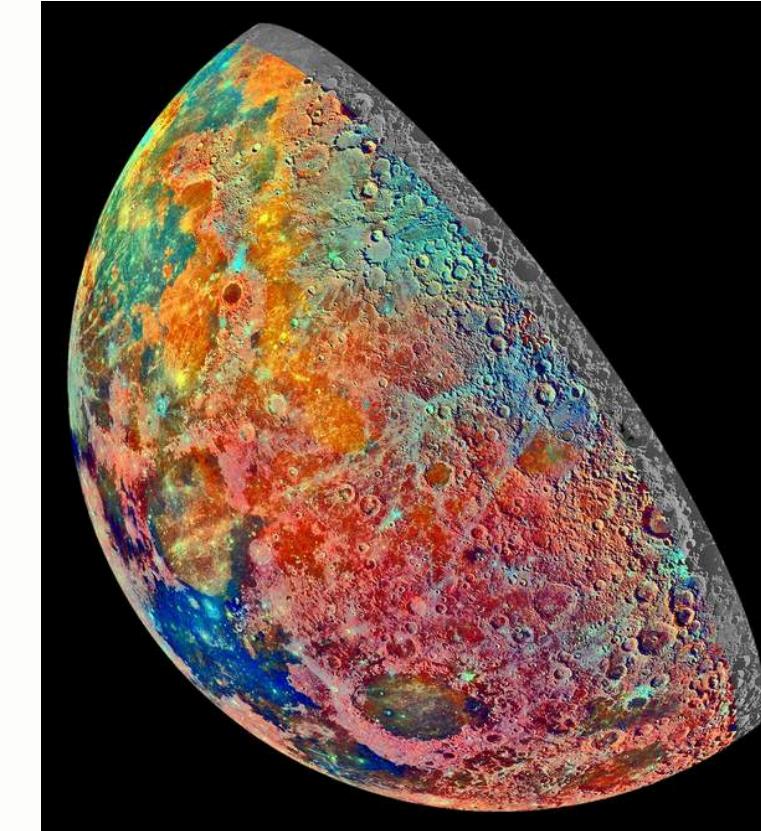
Images after applying the pseudo-
coloring algorithm

FEATURE EXTRACTION



Extract specific features from images by highlighting them in distinct colors

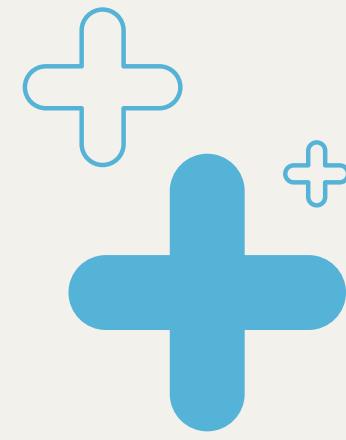
ARTISTIC RENDERING



In artistic applications: creating visually striking images by assigning colors in a creative or aesthetic manner.

function

Enhanced Visualization



This is particularly useful in medical imaging, remote sensing, and microscopy, where it can help identify structures or anomalies that might not be easily discernible in grayscale.



fig1. An ordinary angiogram image

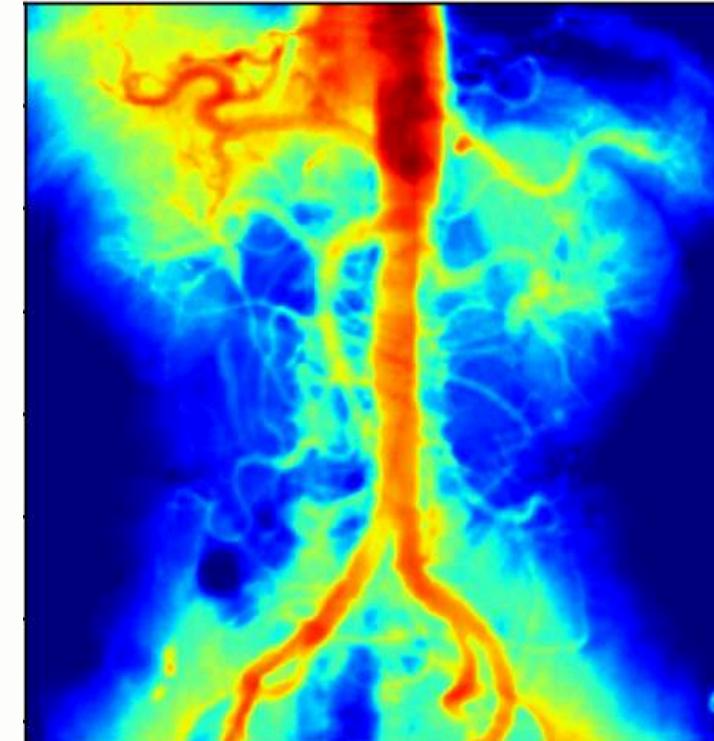
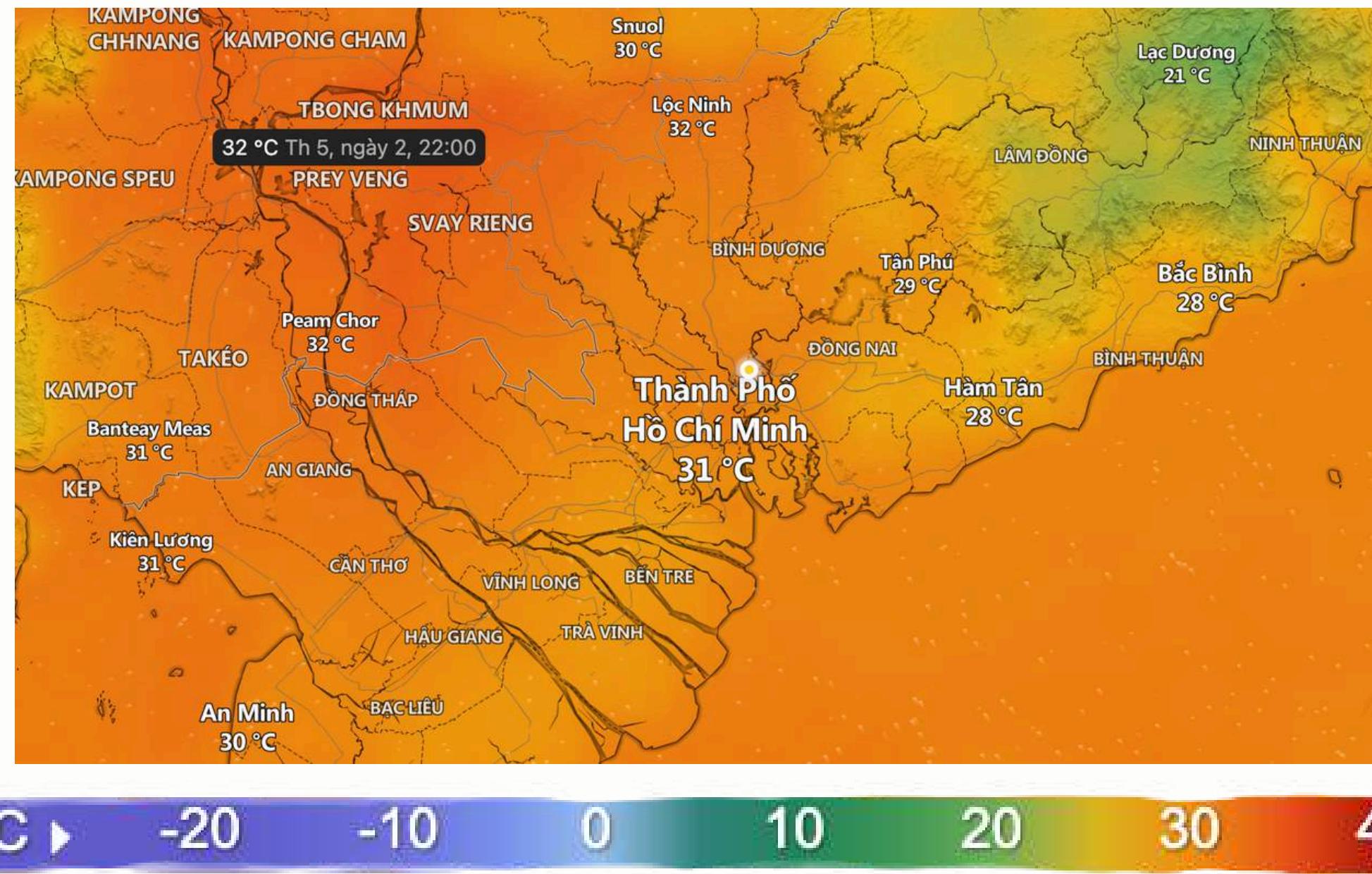


fig2. After using pseudo coloring clearly increases the visual quality of low contrast vessels

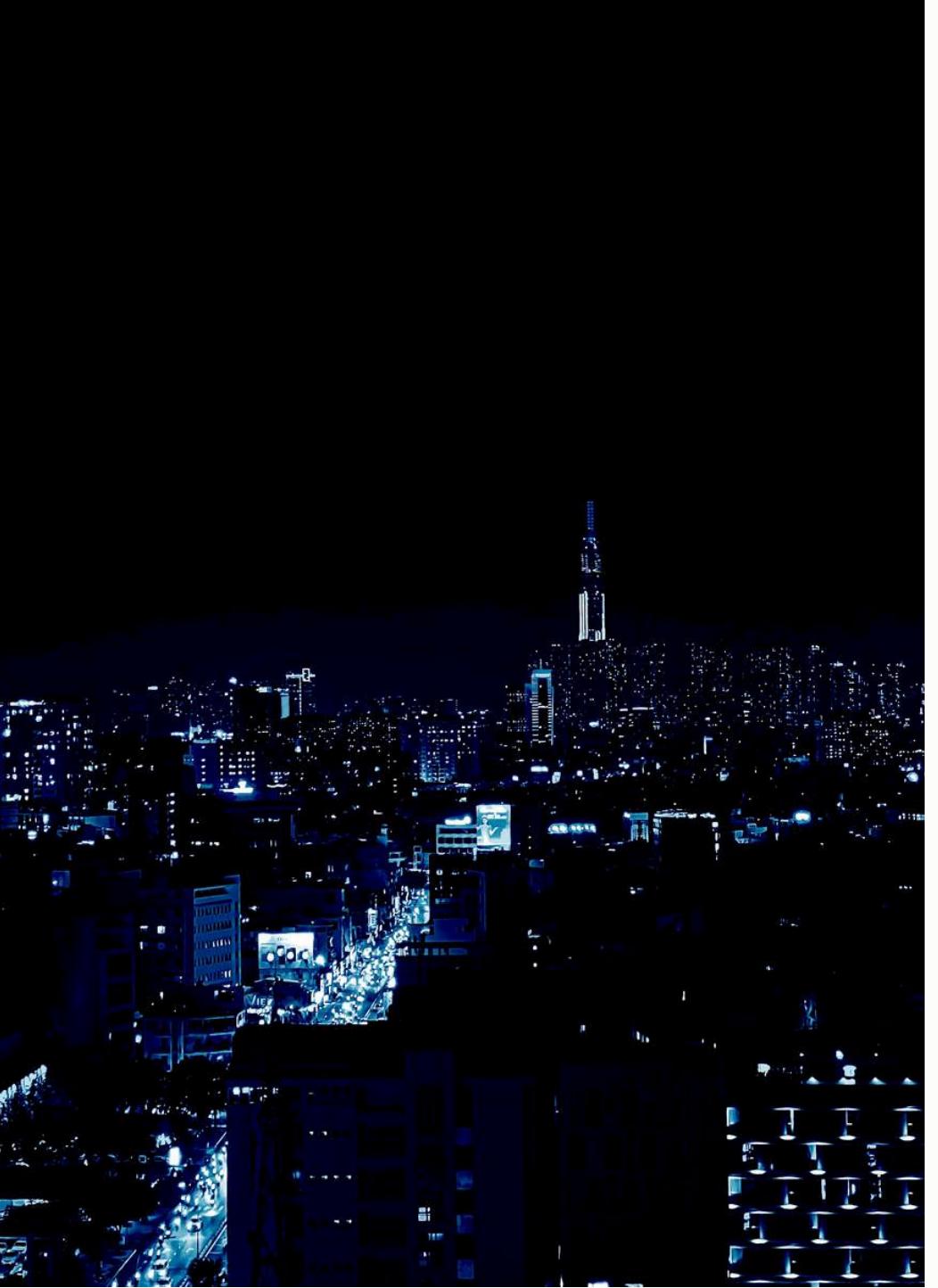
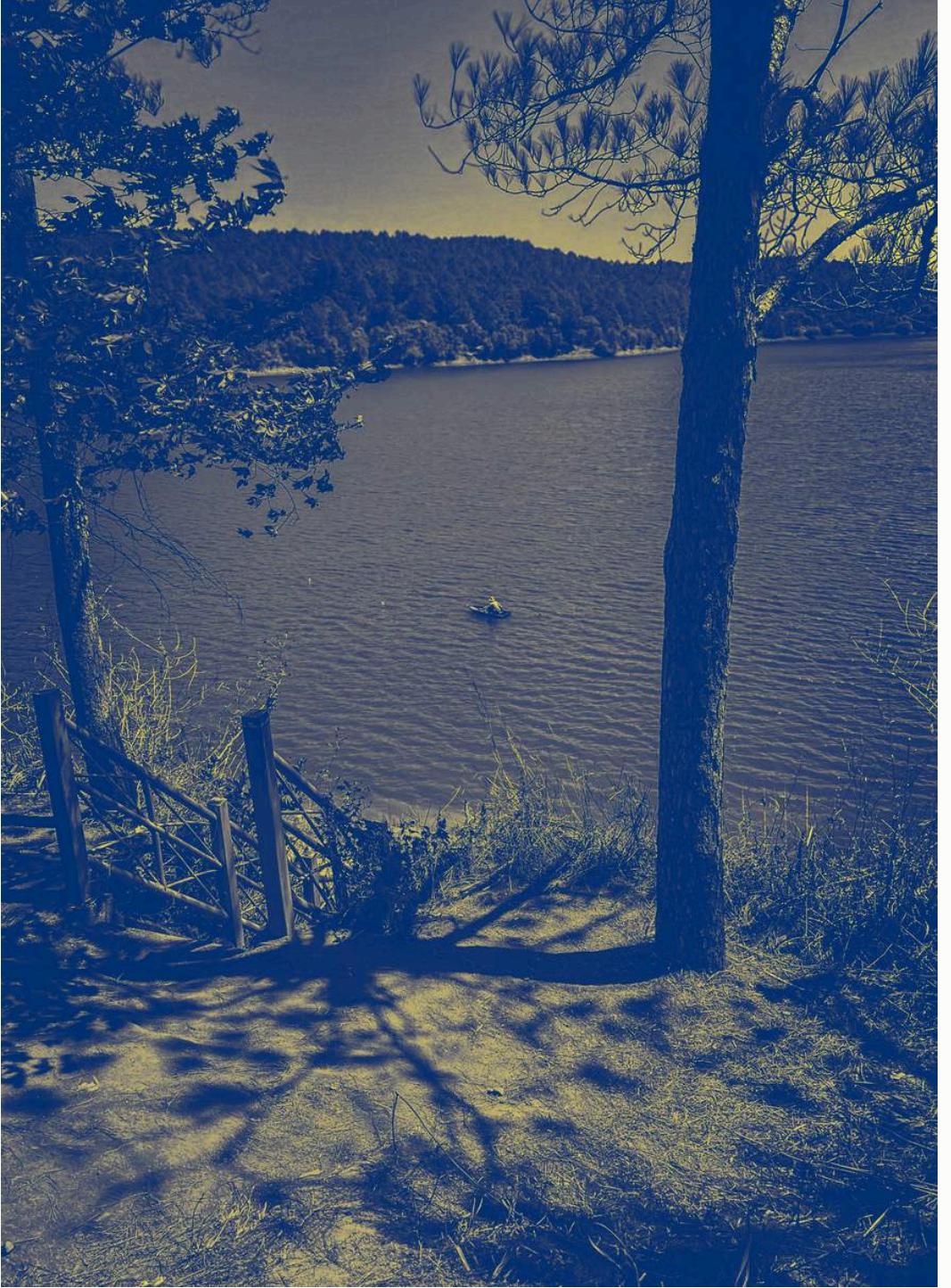


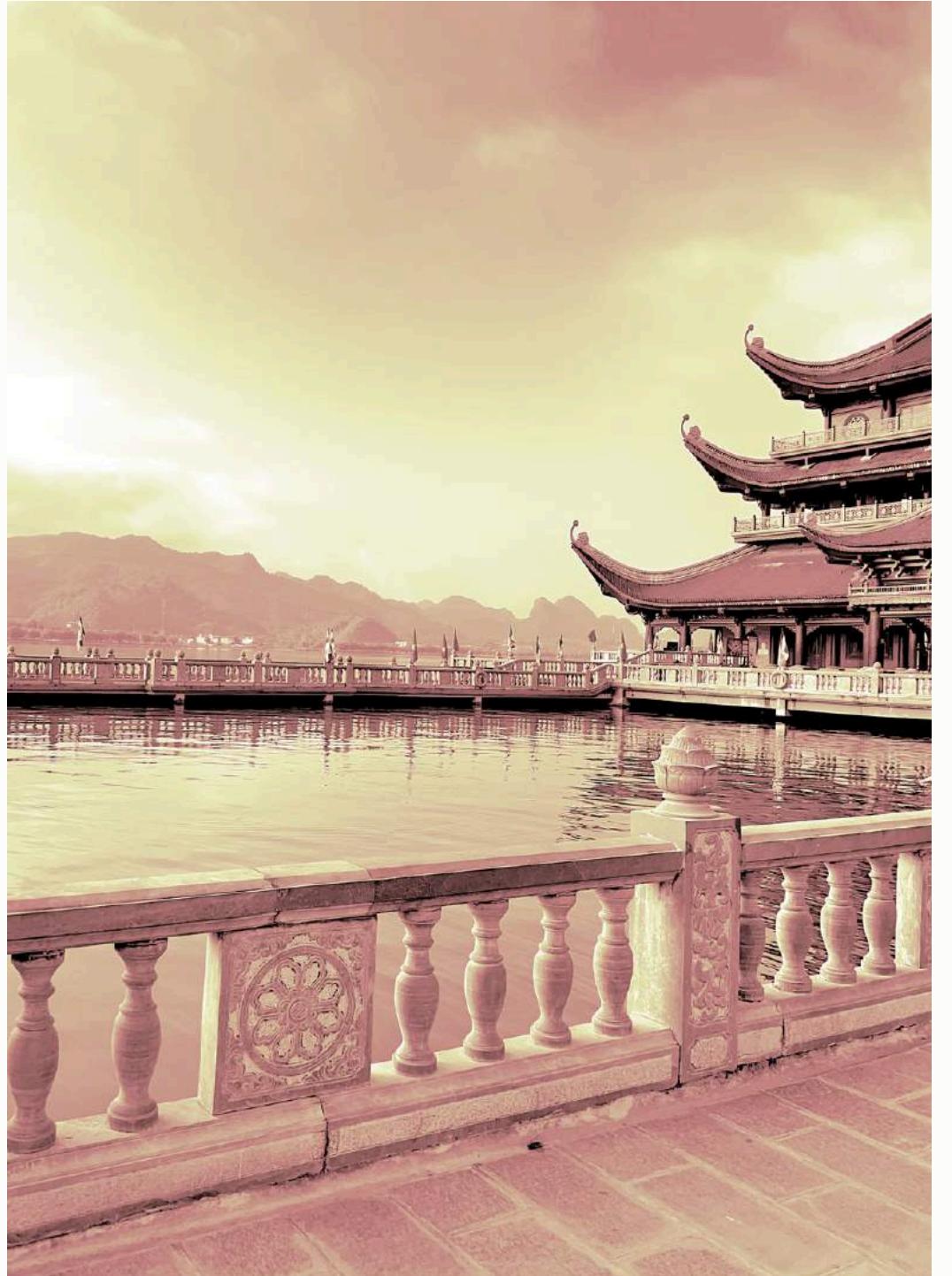
function

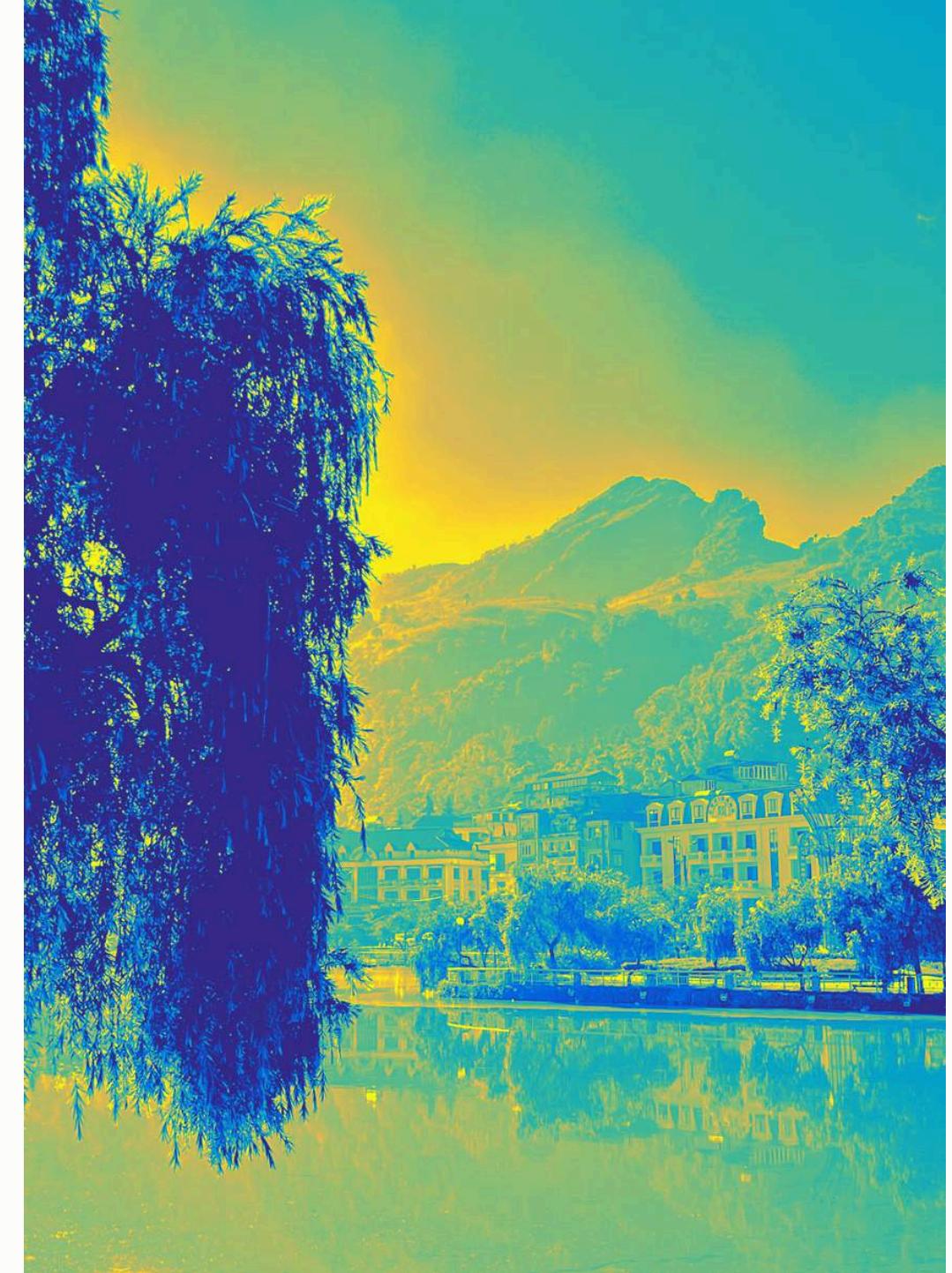
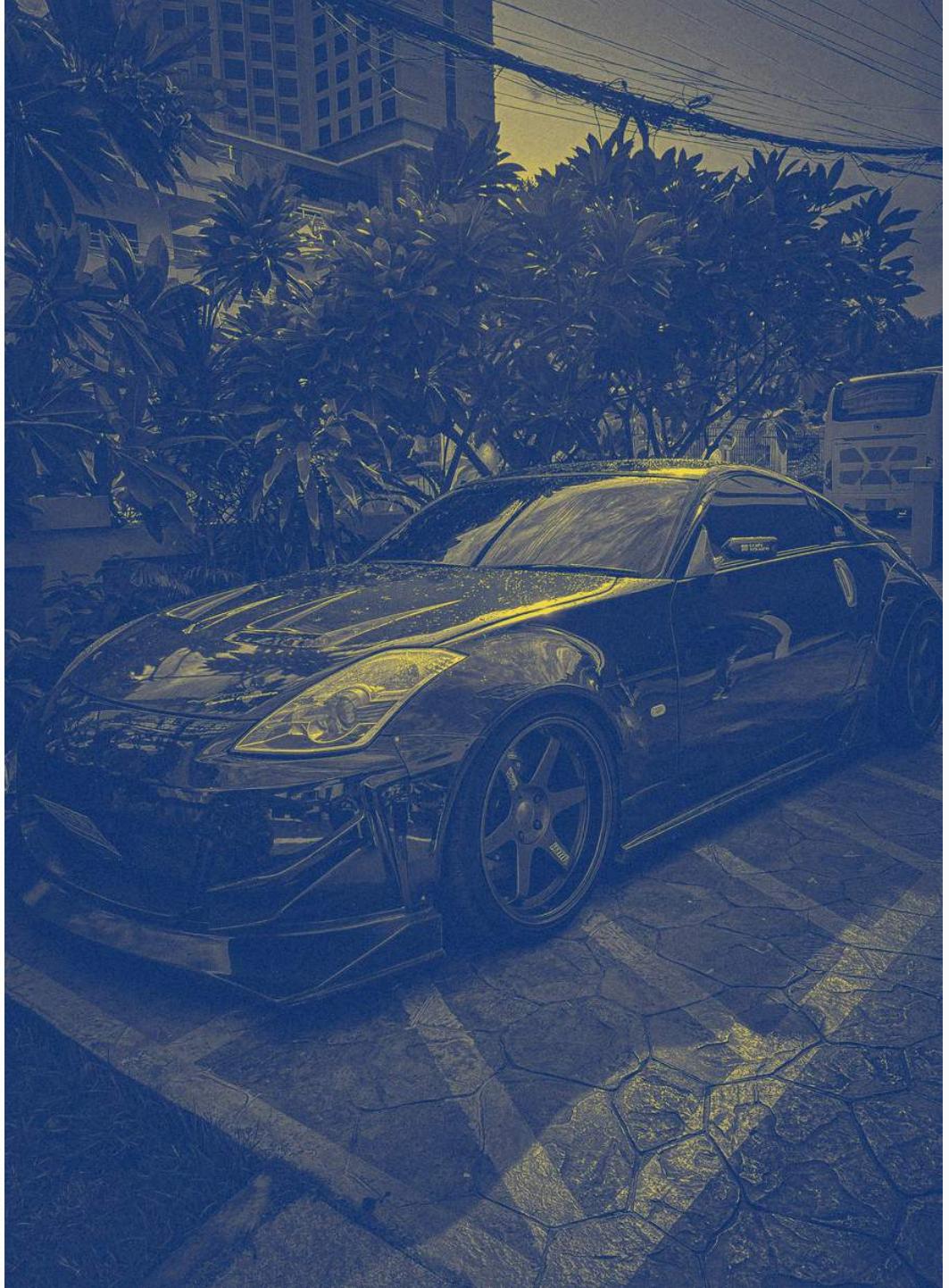
function



Data Representation: represent data parameters such as temperature, elevation, pressure, or velocity. By assigning specific colors to different data ranges, scientists and analysts can quickly interpret and analyze complex datasets.









Thank You !
