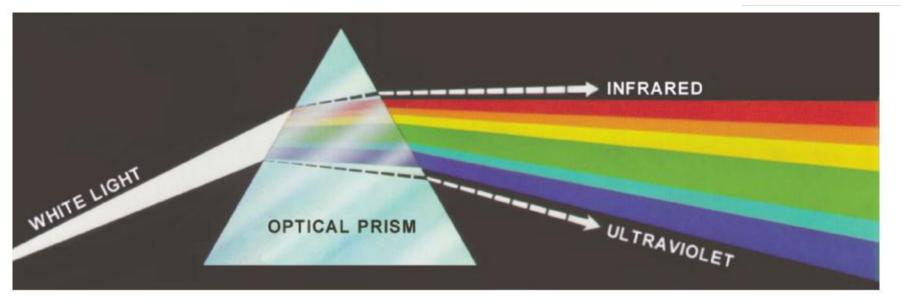
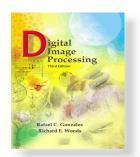


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FIGURE 6.1 Color spectrum seen by passing white light through a prism. (Courtesy of the General Electric Co., Lamp Business Division.)





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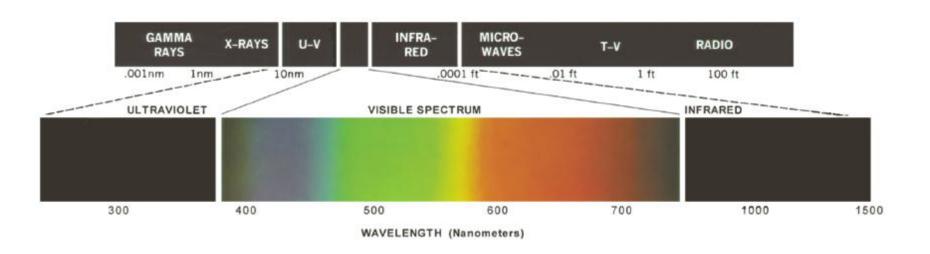
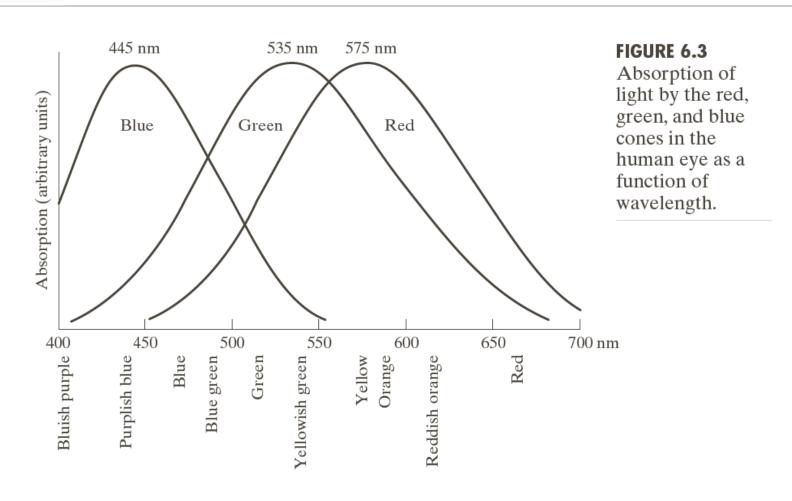


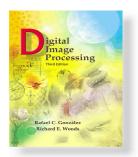
FIGURE 6.2 Wavelengths comprising the visible range of the electromagnetic spectrum. (Courtesy of the General Electric Co., Lamp Business Division.)



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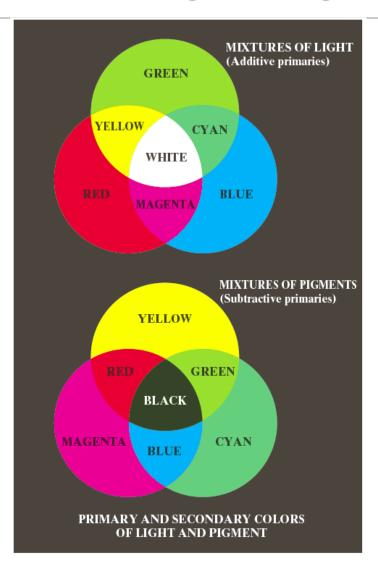




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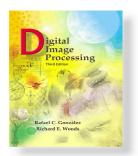
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a b

FIGURE 6.4

Primary and secondary colors of light and pigments. (Courtesy of the General Electric Co., Lamp Business Division.)



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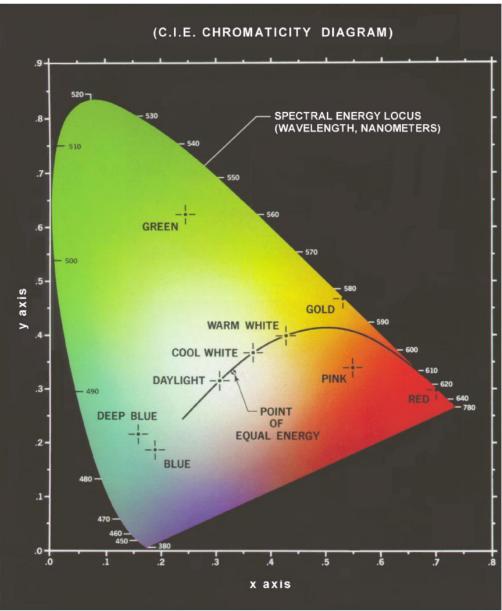
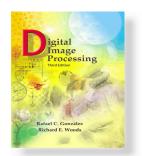


FIGURE 6.5

Chromaticity diagram. (Courtesy of the General Electric Co., Lamp Business Division.)



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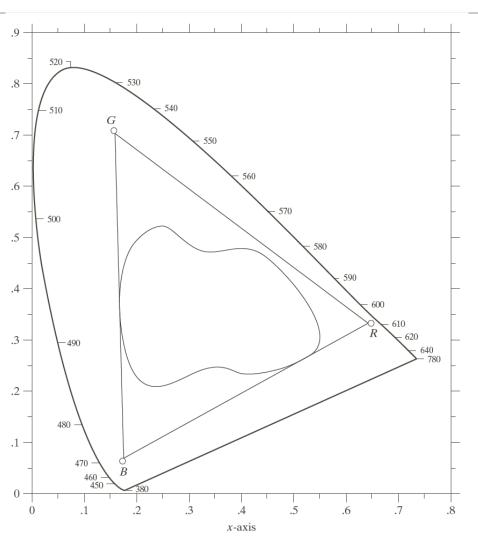
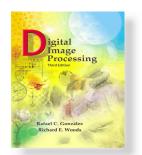


FIGURE 6.6

Typical color gamut of color monitors (triangle) and color printing devices (irregular region).



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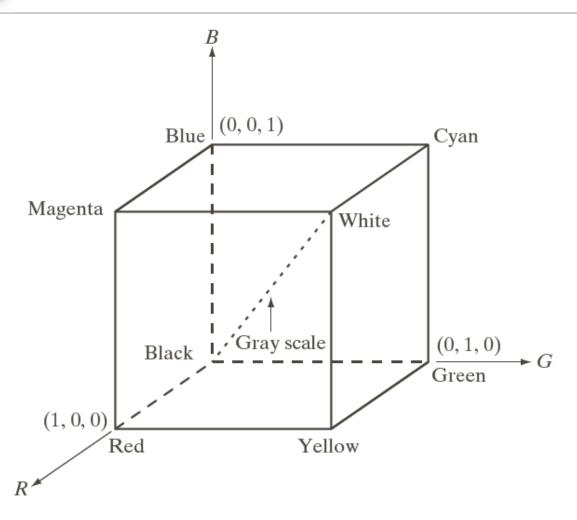
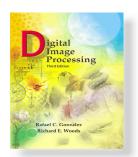


FIGURE 6.7

Schematic of the RGB color cube. Points along the main diagonal have gray values, from black at the origin to white at point (1, 1, 1).



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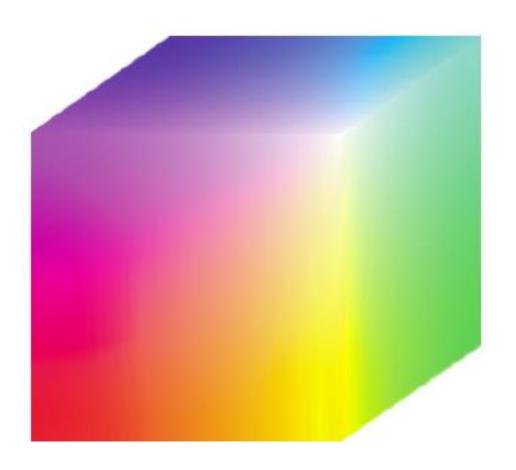
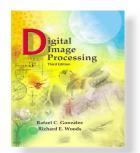


FIGURE 6.8 RGB 24-bit color cube.



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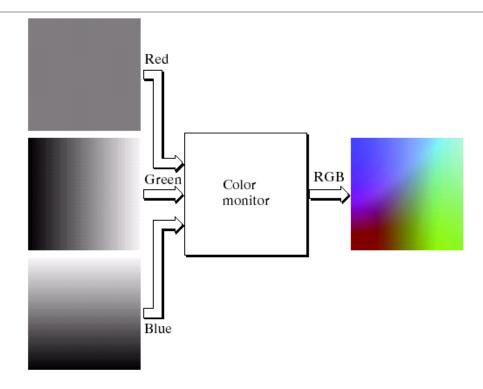
www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

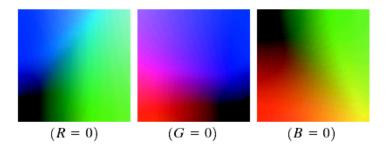
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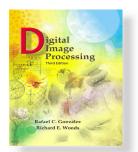


FIGURE 6.9

(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.

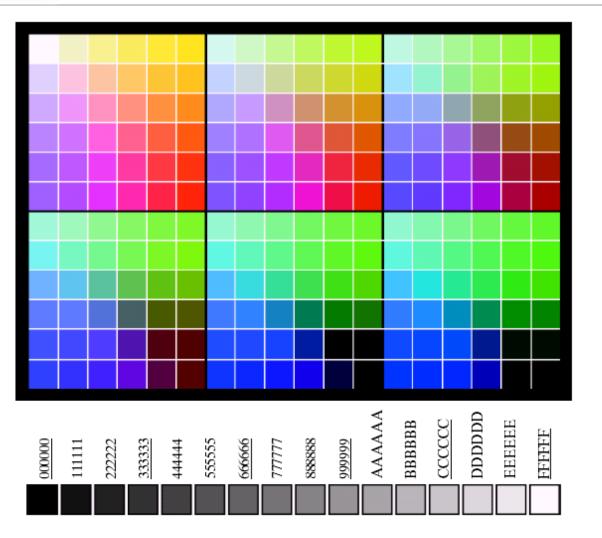






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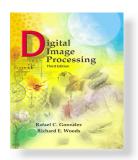
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a b

FIGURE 6.10

(a) The 216 safe RGB colors. (b) All the grays in the 256-color RGB system (grays that are part of the safe color group are shown underlined).



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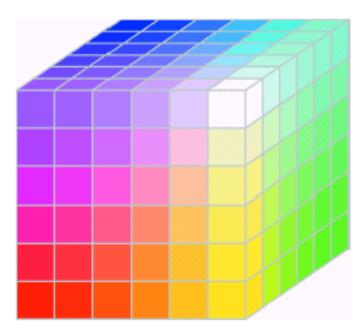
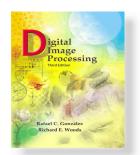


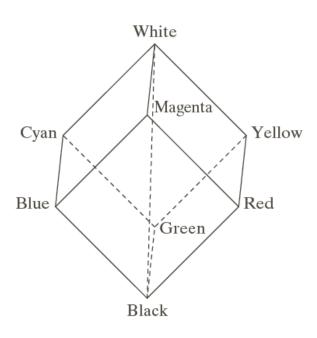
FIGURE 6.11 The RGB safe-color cube.

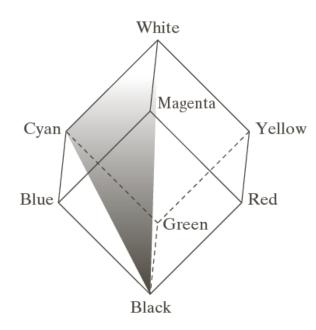


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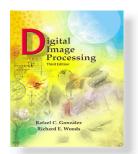
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a b

FIGURE 6.12
Conceptual
relationships
between the RGB
and HSI color
models.



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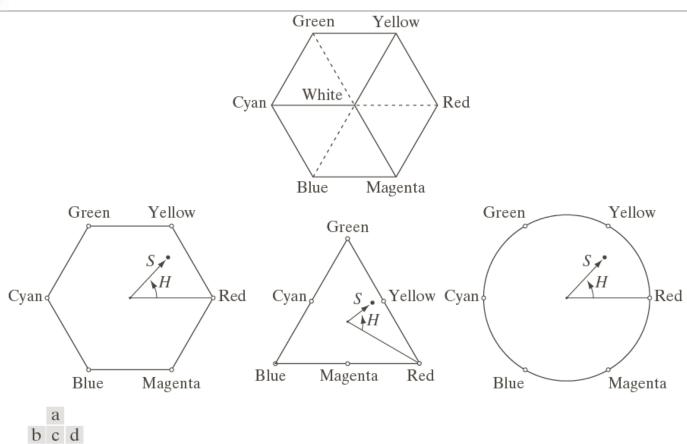
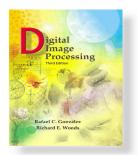


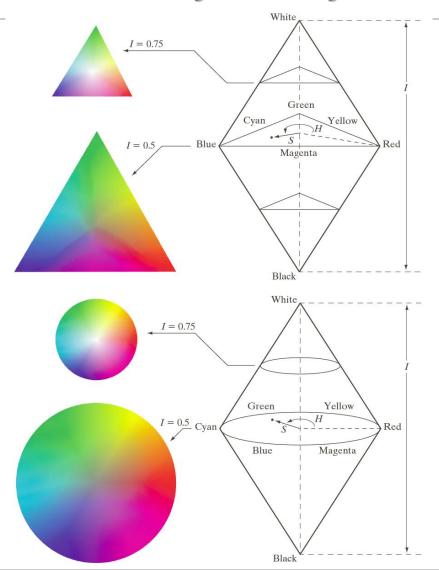
FIGURE 6.13 Hue and saturation in the HSI color model. The dot is an arbitrary color point. The angle from the red axis gives the hue, and the length of the vector is the saturation. The intensity of all colors in any of these planes is given by the position of the plane on the vertical intensity axis.



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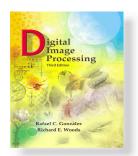
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a h

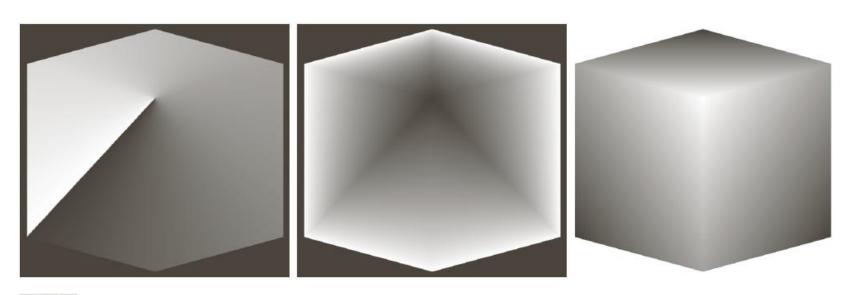
FIGURE 6.14 The HSI color model based on (a) triangular and (b) circular color

planes. The triangles and circles are perpendicular to the vertical intensity axis.



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a b c

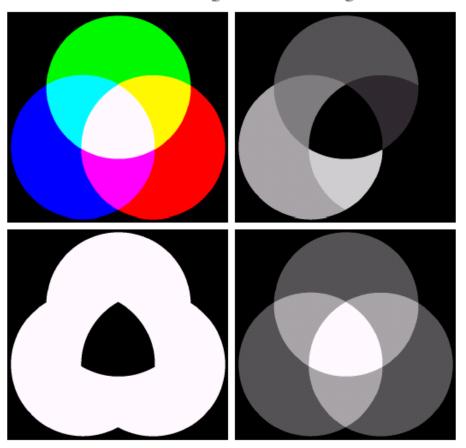
FIGURE 6.15 HSI components of the image in Fig. 6.8. (a) Hue, (b) saturation, and (c) intensity images.



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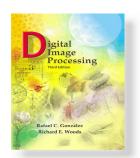
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a b c d

FIGURE 6.16 (a) RGB image and the components of its corresponding HSI image: (b) hue, (c) saturation, and (d) intensity.



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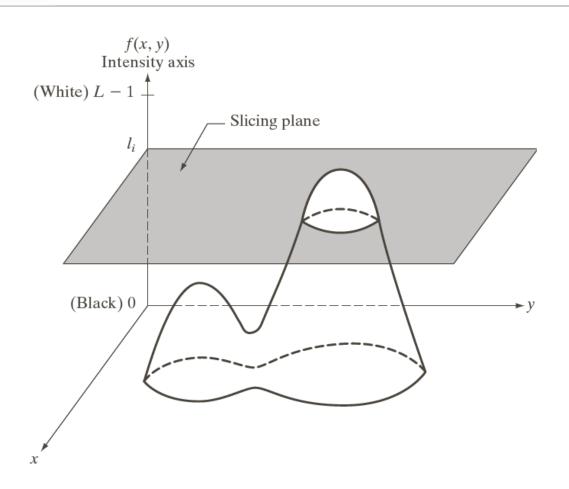
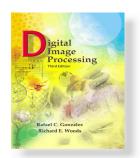


FIGURE 6.18

Geometric interpretation of the intensity-slicing technique.



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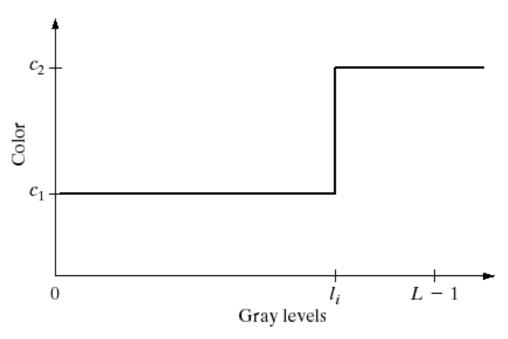
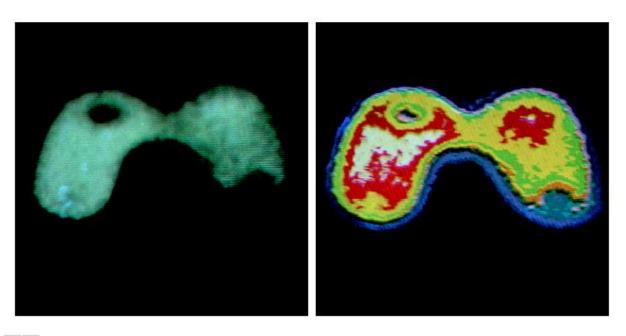


FIGURE 6.19 An alternative representation of the intensity-slicing technique.



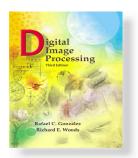
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a b

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.)



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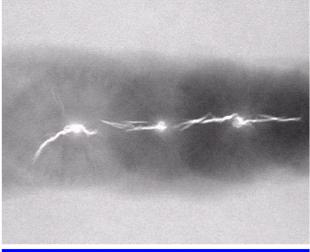
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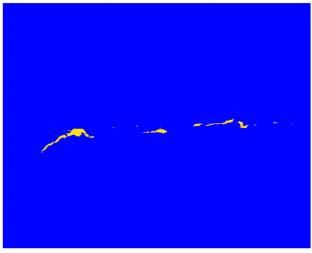
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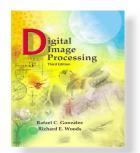


Ltd.)

figure 6.21 (a) Monochrome X-ray image of a weld. (b) Result of color coding. (Original image courtesy of X-TEK Systems,



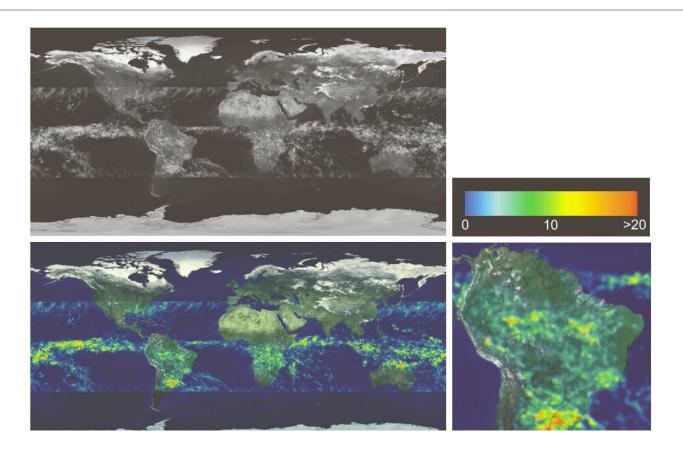




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a b c d

FIGURE 6.22 (a) Gray-scale image in which intensity (in the lighter horizontal band shown) corresponds to average monthly rainfall. (b) Colors assigned to intensity values. (c) Color-coded image. (d) Zoom of the South American region. (Courtesy of NASA.)



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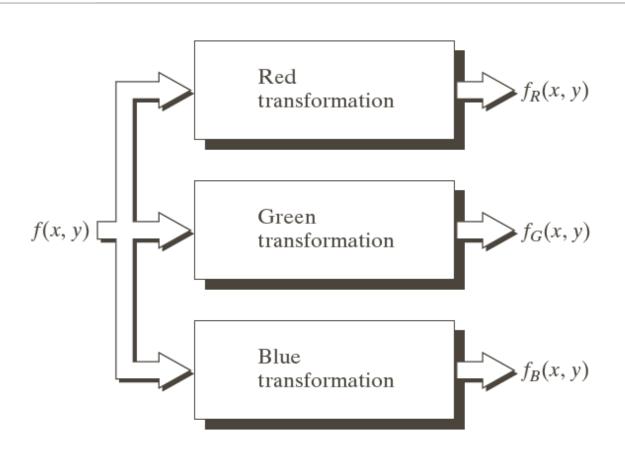
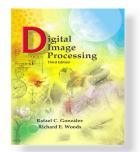


FIGURE 6.23

Functional block diagram for pseudocolor image processing. f_R , f_G , and f_B are fed into the corresponding red, green, and blue inputs of an RGB color monitor.



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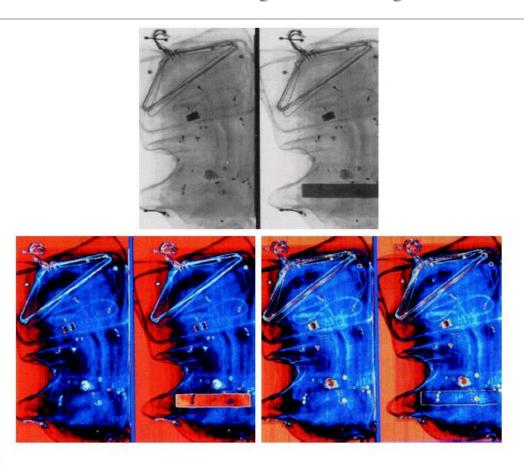
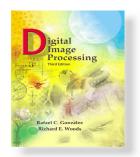




FIGURE 6.24 Pseudocolor enhancement by using the gray-level to color transformations in Fig. 6.25. (Original image courtesy of Dr. Mike Hurwitz, Westinghouse.)

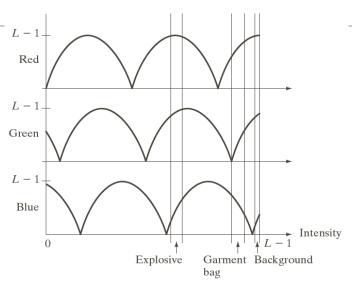


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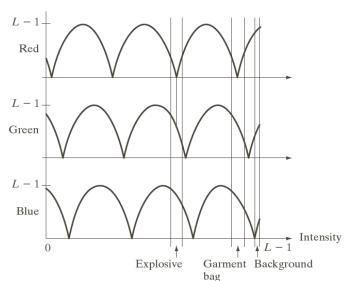
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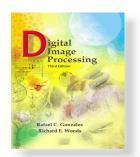


a b

FIGURE 6.25

Transformation functions used to obtain the images in Fig. 6.24.

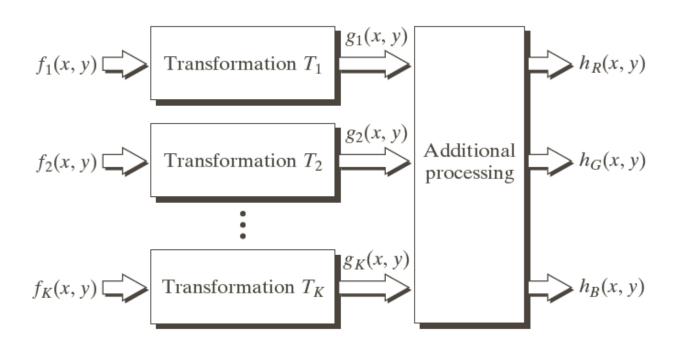




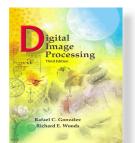
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pseudocolor coding approach used when several monochrome images are available.



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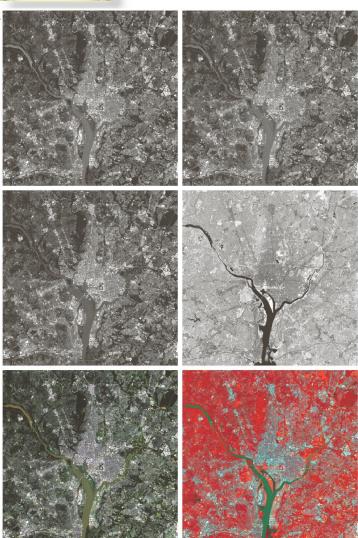
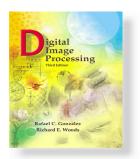


FIGURE 6.27 (a)–(d) Images in bands 1–4 in Fig. 1.10 (see Table 1.1). (e) Color composite image obtained by treating (a), (b), and (c) as the red, green, blue components of an RGB image. (f) Image obtained in the same manner, but using in the red channel the near-infrared image in (d). (Original multispectral images courtesy of NASA.)

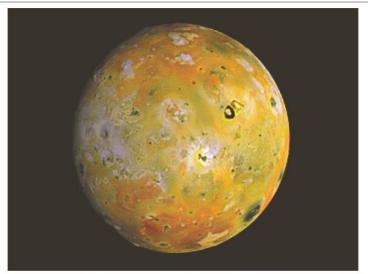
a b c d e f



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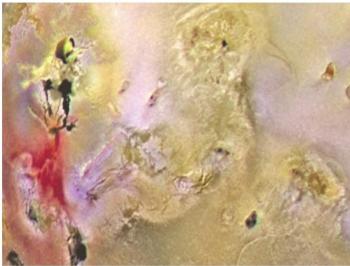
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a b

FIGURE 6.28

(a) Pseudocolor rendition of Jupiter Moon Io. (b) A close-up. (Courtesy of NASA.)

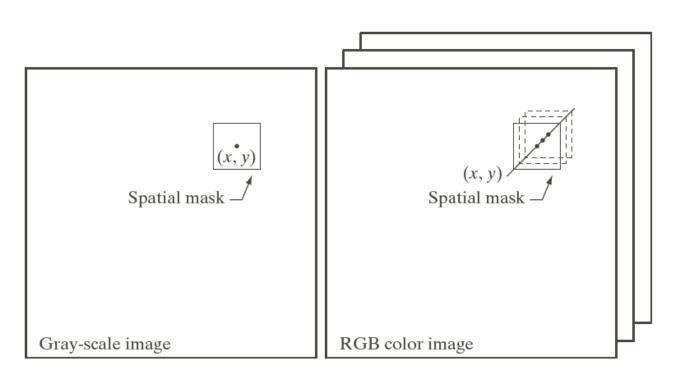




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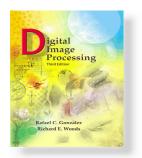
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a b

FIGURE 6.29
Spatial masks for gray-scale and RGB color images.



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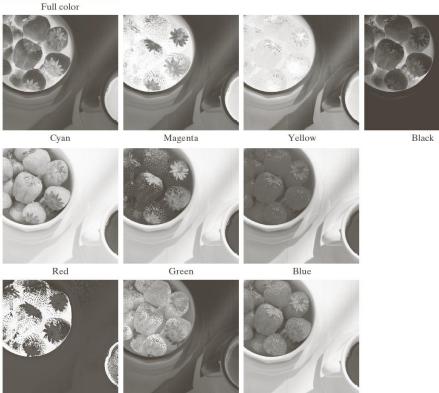
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Hue

FIGURE 6.30 A full-color image and its various color-space components. Interactive.)



Saturation

Intensity

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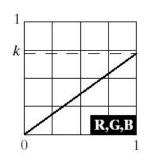
a b

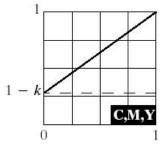
FIGURE 6.31

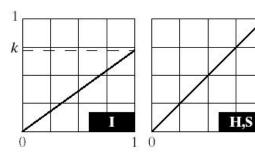
Adjusting the intensity of an image using color transformations. (a) Original image. (b) Result of decreasing its intensity by 30% (i.e., letting k = 0.7). (c)–(e) The required RGB, CMY, and HSI transformation functions. (Original image courtesy of MedData Interactive.)

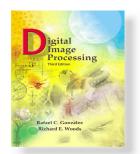












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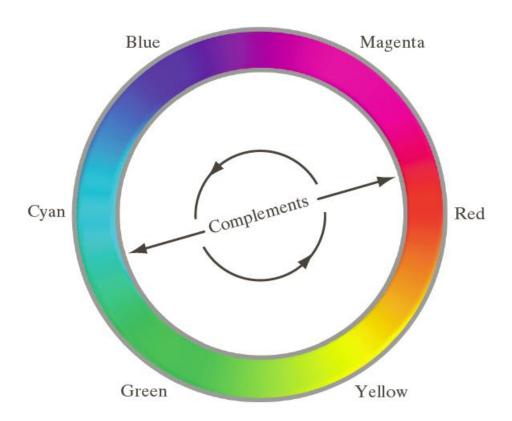
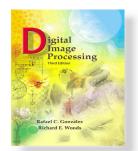


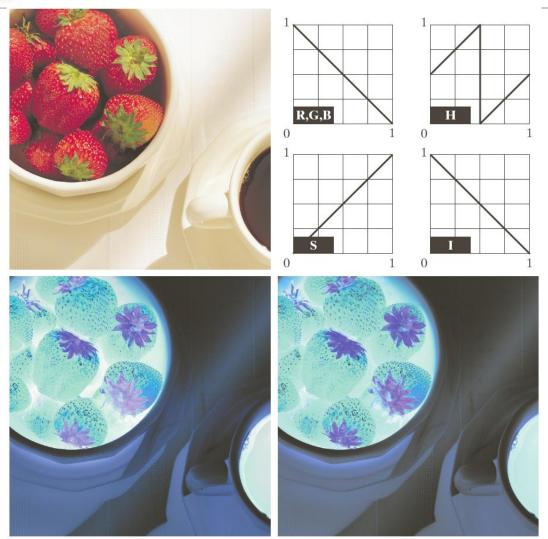
FIGURE 6.32 Complements on the color circle.



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a b c d

FIGURE 6.33

Color complement transformations. (a) Original

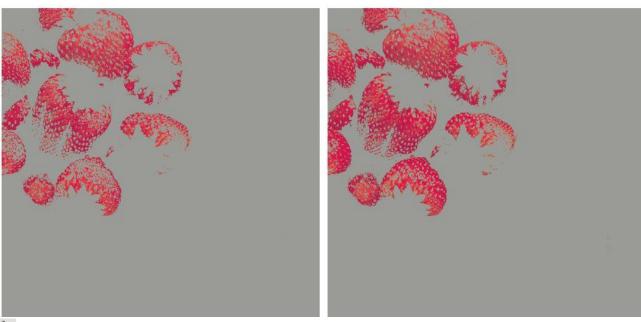
- image.
- (b) Complement transformation functions.
- (c) Complement of (a) based on the RGB mapping functions. (d) An approximation of the RGB complement using HSI transformations.



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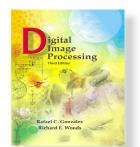
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a b

FIGURE 6.34 Color-slicing transformations that detect (a) reds within an RGB cube of width W = 0.2549 centered at (0.6863, 0.1608, 0.1922), and (b) reds within an RGB sphere of radius 0.1765 centered at the same point. Pixels outside the cube and sphere were replaced by color (0.5, 0.5, 0.5).

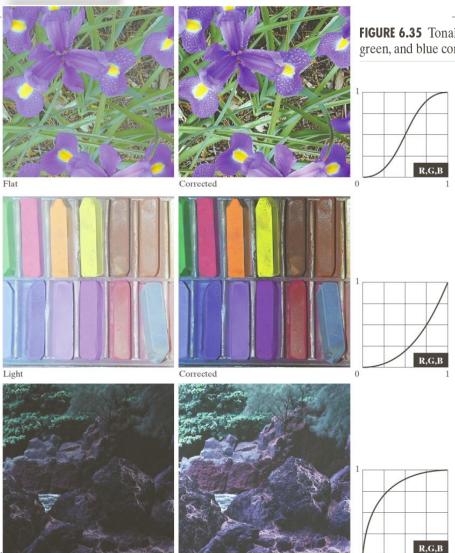


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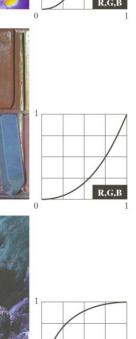
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Color Image Processing



Corrected

FIGURE 6.35 Tonal corrections for flat, light (high key), and dark (low key) color images. Adjusting the red, green, and blue components equally does not always alter the image hues significantly.





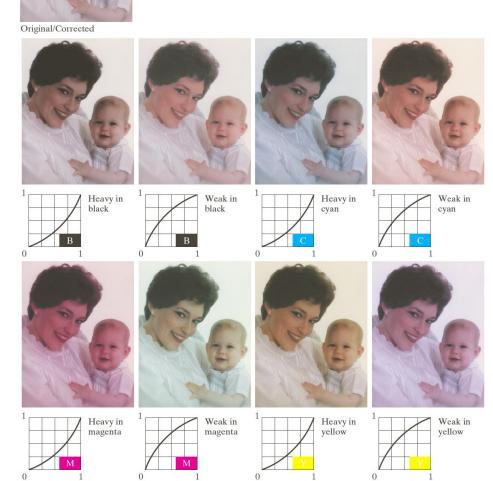
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FIGURE 6.36 Color balancing corrections for CMYK color images.





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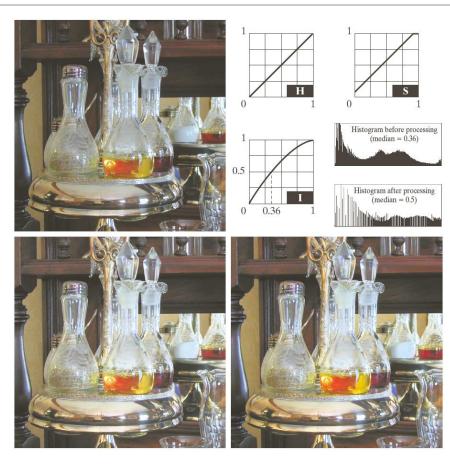
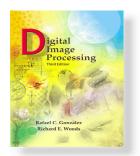




FIGURE 6.37
Histogram
equalization
(followed by
saturation
adjustment) in the
HSI color space.



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a b c d

FIGURE 6.38

- (a) RGB image.
- (b) Red
- component image.
- (c) Green component. (d) Blue component.



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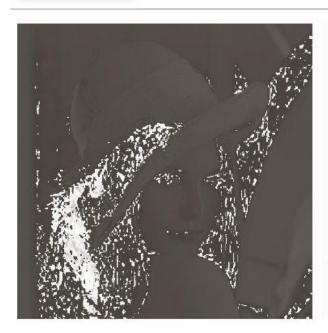






FIGURE 6.39 HSI components of the RGB color image in Fig. 6.38(a). (a) Hue. (b) Saturation. (c) Intensity.



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FIGURE 6.40 Image smoothing with a 5×5 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.



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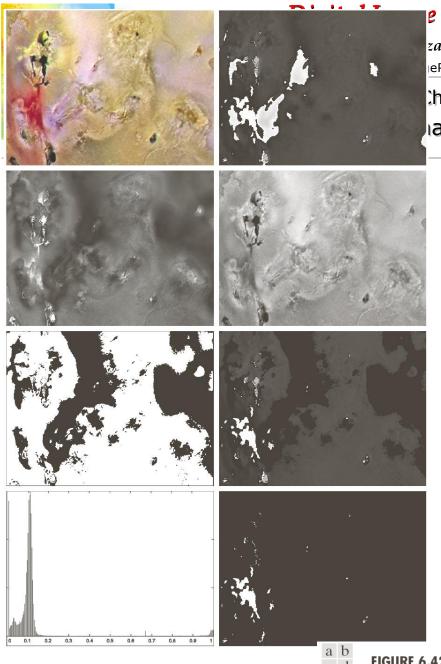
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FIGURE 6.41 Image sharpening with the Laplacian. (a) Result of processing each RGB channel. (b) Result of processing the HSI intensity component and converting to RGB. (c) Difference between the two results.

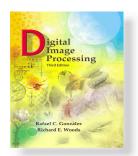


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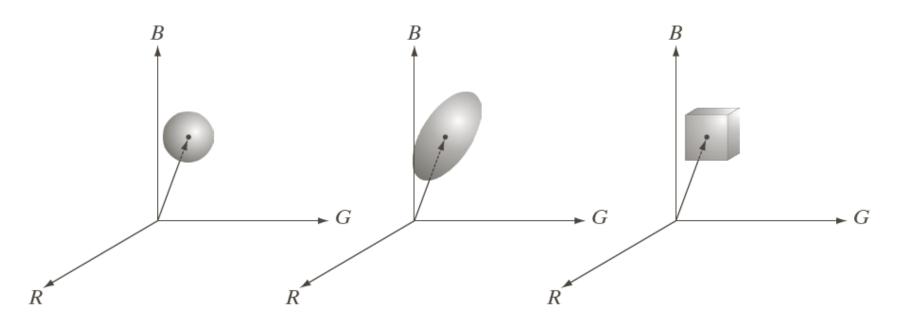
FIGURE 6.42 Image segmentation in HSI space. (a) Original. (b) Hue. (c) Saturation. (d) Intensity. (e) Binary saturation mask (black = 0). (f) Product of (b) and (e). (g) Histogram of (f). (h) Segmentation of red components in (a).



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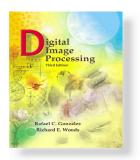
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a b c

FIGURE 6.43

Three approaches for enclosing data regions for RGB vector segmentation.



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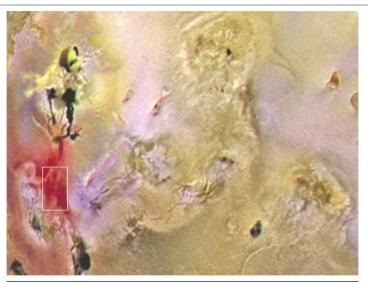
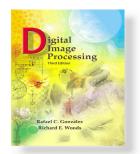






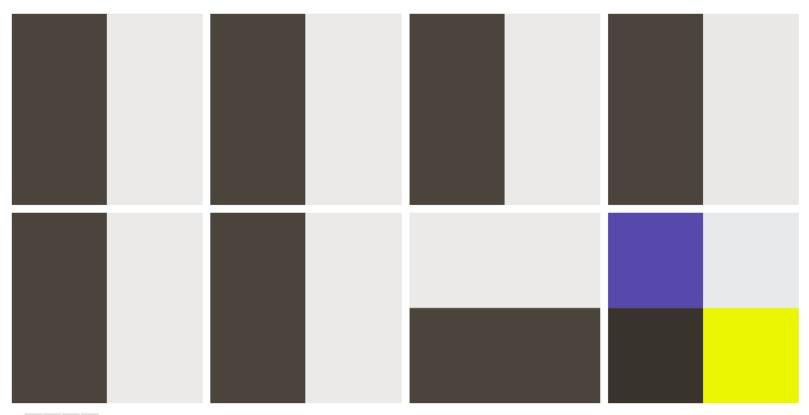
FIGURE 6.44

Segmentation in RGB space.
(a) Original image with colors of interest shown enclosed by a rectangle.
(b) Result of segmentation in RGB vector space. Compare with Fig. 6.42(h).



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a b c d e f g h

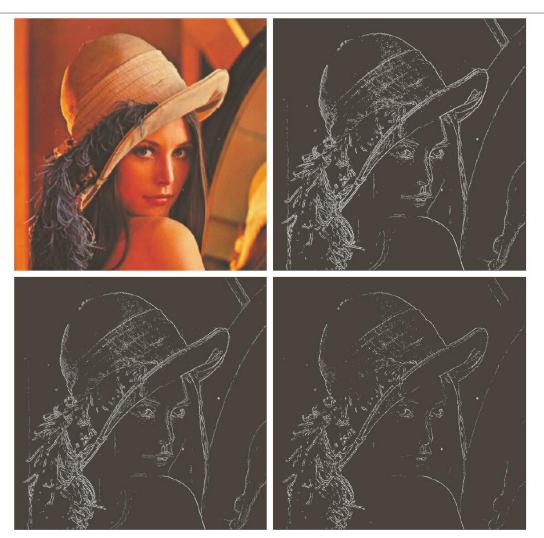
FIGURE 6.45 (a)–(c) R, G, and B component images and (d) resulting RGB color image. (e)–(g) R, G, and B component images and (h) resulting RGB color image.



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a b c d

FIGURE 6.46

- (a) RGB image.
- (b) Gradient computed in RGB color vector space.
- (c) Gradients computed on a per-image basis and then added. (d) Difference between (b) and (c).



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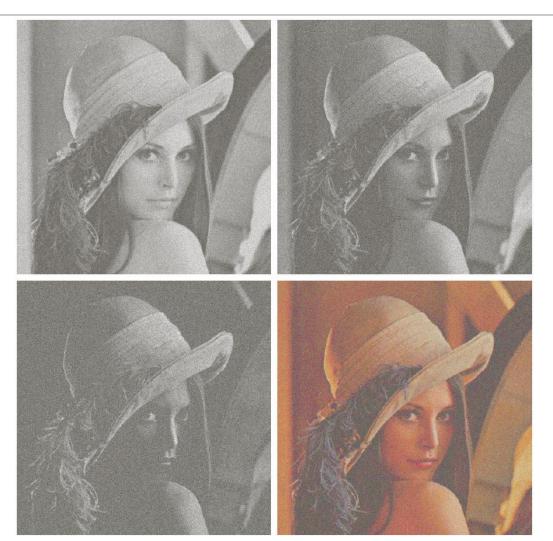
FIGURE 6.47 Component gradient images of the color image in Fig. 6.46. (a) Red component, (b) green component, and (c) blue component. These three images were added and scaled to produce the image in Fig. 6.46(c).



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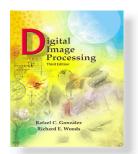
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a b c d

FIGURE 6.48
(a)–(c) Red, green, and blue component images corrupted by additive Gaussian noise of mean 0 and variance 800.
(d) Resulting RGB image.
[Compare (d) with Fig. 6.46(a).]



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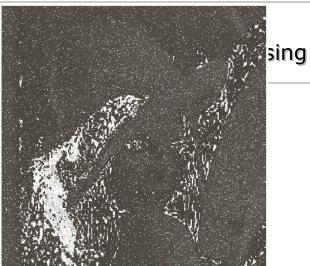
FIGURE 6.49 HSI components of the noisy color image in Fig. 6.48(d). (a) Hue. (b) Saturation. (c) Intensity.



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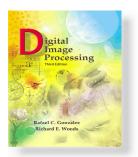






a b c d

FIGURE 6.50 (a) RGB image with green plane corrupted by salt-and-pepper noise. (b) Hue component of HSI image. (c) Saturation component. (d) Intensity component.



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a b

FIGURE 6.51

Color image compression.
(a) Original RGB image. (b) Result of compressing and decompressing the image in (a).