Introduction to color science

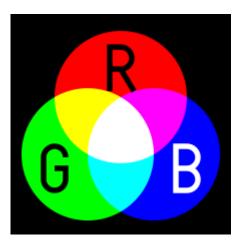
CMTSAI

RGB color model

- The RGB color model is an **additive** color model in which red, green and blue light are added together in **various** ways to reproduce a broad array of colors.
- The name of the model comes from the initials of the three additive primary colors, red, green, and blue

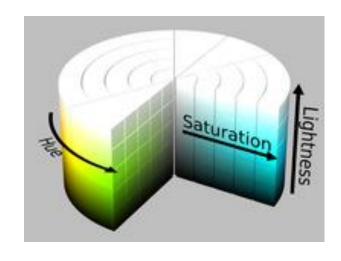
Additive colors

- Additive color mixing:
 - adding red to green yields yellow;
 - adding red to blue yields magenta;
 - adding green to blue yields cyan;
 - adding all three primary colors together yields white.

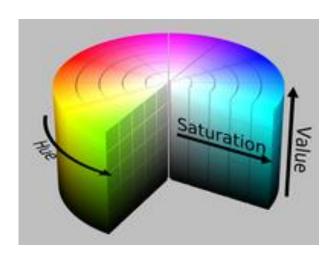


HSL and HSV color model

 HSL (hue, saturation, lightness) and HSV (hue, saturation, value) are alternative representations of the RGB color model, designed in the 1970s by computer graphics researchers to more *closely* align with the way human vision perceives color-making attributes.



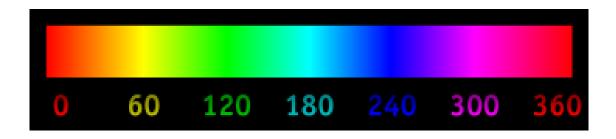
HSL cylinder.



HSV cylinder

• Hue

• The "attribute of a visual sensation according to which an area appears to be similar to one of the perceived colors: red, yellow, green, and blue, or to a combination of two of them"



Saturation

• The "colorfulness of a stimulus relative to its own brightness".



Saturation scale (0% at left, corresponding to black and white).

- Lightness, value
 - The "brightness relative to the brightness of a similarly illuminated white".
- Brightness
 - The "attribute of a visual sensation according to which an area appears to emit more or less light".
 - Decreasing brightness with depth (underwater photo as example)

Color Transformation

- RGB ↔ HSV in OpenCV
 - COLOR_RGB2HSV
 - COLOR_HSV2RGB

In case of 8-bit and 16-bit images, R, G, and B are converted to the floating-point format and scaled to fit the 0 to 1 range.

$$S \leftarrow egin{cases} rac{V-min(R,G,B)}{V} & ext{if } V
eq 0 \ 0 & ext{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 $H \leftarrow egin{cases} 60(G-B)/(V-min(R,G,B)) & ext{if } V=R \ 120+60(B-R)/(V-min(R,G,B)) & ext{if } V=G \ 240+60(R-G)/(V-min(R,G,B)) & ext{if } V=B \end{cases}$

 $V \leftarrow max(R, G, B)$

If H < 0 then $H \leftarrow H + 360$. On output $0 \leq V \leq 1, \, 0 \leq S \leq 1, \, 0 \leq H \leq 360$.

The values are then converted to the destination data type:

- 8-bit images: $V \leftarrow 255V, S \leftarrow 255S, H \leftarrow H/2 \text{(to fit to 0 to 255)}$
- ullet 16-bit images: (currently not supported) V < -65535V, S < -65535S, H < -H
- 32-bit images: H, S, and V are left as is

- RGB ↔ HSL in OpenCV
 - COLOR_RGB2HSL
 - COLOR HSL2RGB

In case of 8-bit and 16-bit images, R, G, and B are converted to the floating-point format and scaled to fit the 0 to 1 range.

$$egin{aligned} V_{max} \leftarrow max(R,G,B) \ V_{min} \leftarrow min(R,G,B) \ & L \leftarrow rac{V_{max} + V_{min}}{2} \ & S \leftarrow egin{cases} rac{V_{max} - V_{min}}{V_{max} + V_{min}} & ext{if } L < 0.5 \ rac{V_{max} - V_{min}}{2 - (V_{max} + V_{min})} & ext{if } L \geq 0.5 \end{cases} \ H \leftarrow egin{cases} 60(G - B)/(V_{max} - V_{min}) & ext{if } V_{max} = R \ 120 + 60(B - R)/(V_{max} - V_{min}) & ext{if } V_{max} = G \ 240 + 60(R - G)/(V_{max} - V_{min}) & ext{if } V_{max} = B \end{cases}$$

If H < 0 then $H \leftarrow H + 360$. On output $0 \leq L \leq 1, \, 0 \leq S \leq 1, \, 0 \leq H \leq 360$.

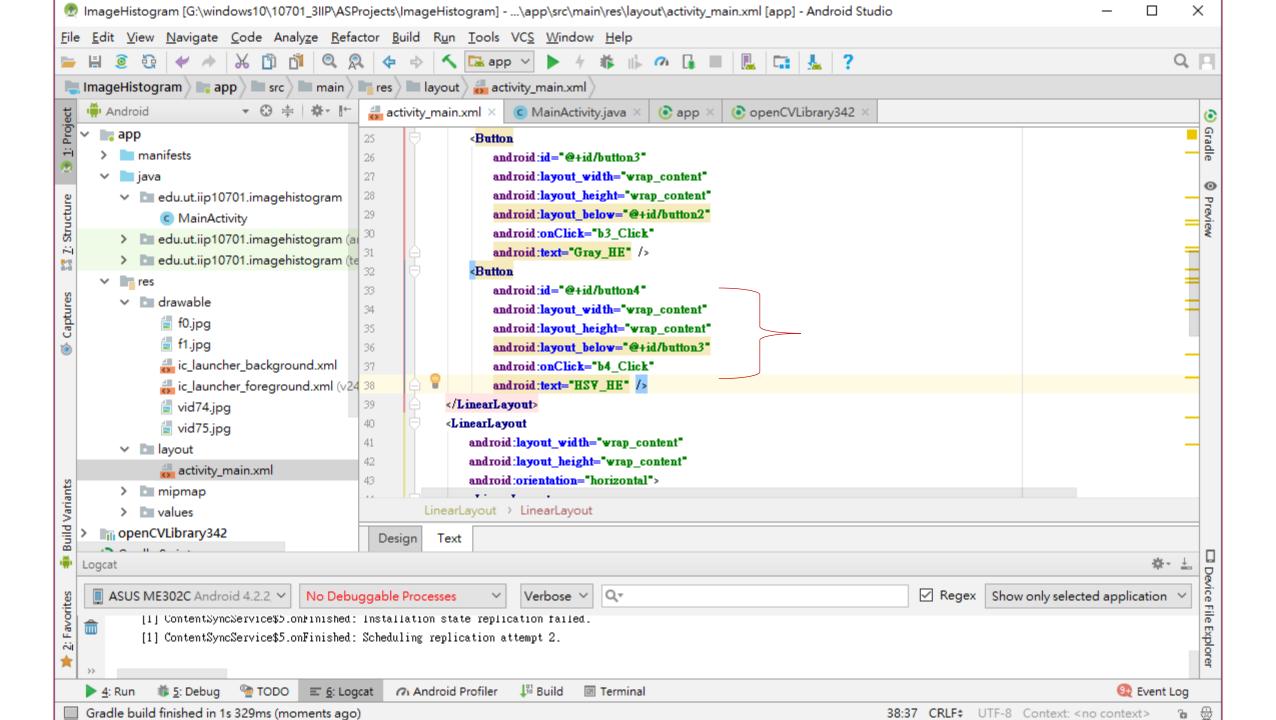
The values are then converted to the destination data type:

- 8-bit images: $V \leftarrow 255 \cdot V, S \leftarrow 255 \cdot S, H \leftarrow H/2$ (to fit to 0 to 255)
- ullet 16-bit images: (currently not supported) $V < -65535 \cdot V, S < -65535 \cdot S, H < -H$
- 32-bit images: H, S, V are left as is

HSV Histogram Equalization

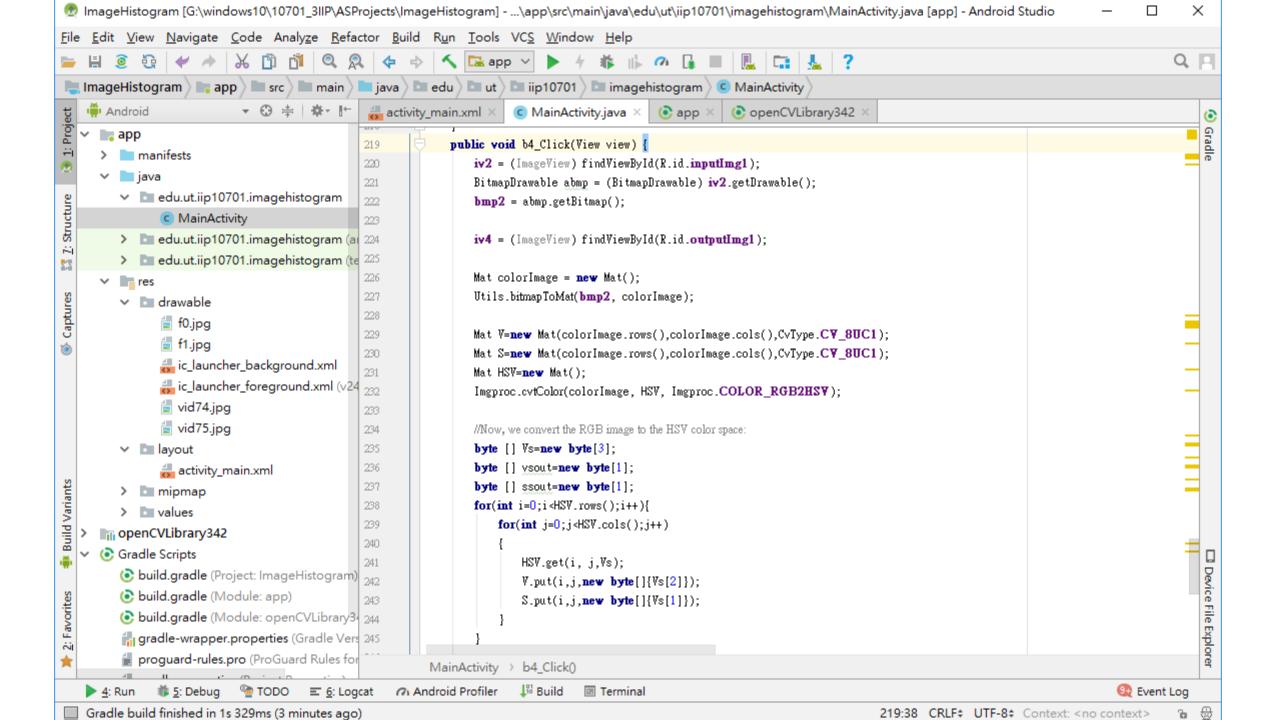
UI: activity_main.xml

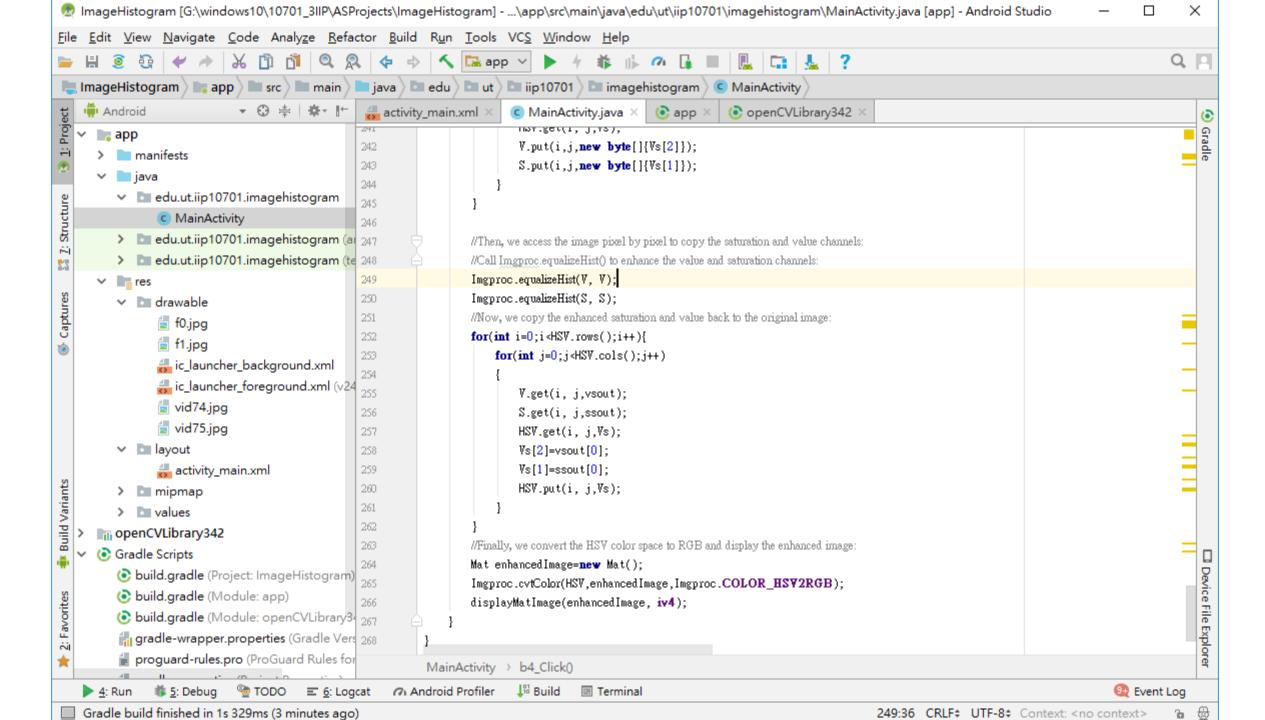
Add one button



Modify MainActivity.java

public void b4_Click(View view)





Try to run it

IMAGEHISTOGRAM1

IMAGEHISTOGRAM2

GRAY_HE

HSV_HE





IMAGEHISTOGRAM1

IMAGEHISTOGRAM2

GRAY_HE HSV_HE





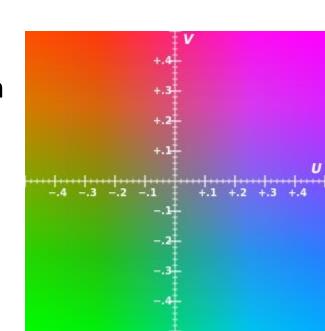






YUV color model

- YUV is a color **encoding** system typically used as part of a color image pipeline.
- It encodes a color image or video taking human perception into account,
 - allowing reduced bandwidth for chrominance components,
 - enabling transmission errors or compression artifacts
 - to be **more** efficiently masked by the human perception than using a "direct" RGB-representation.



RGB <-> YUV

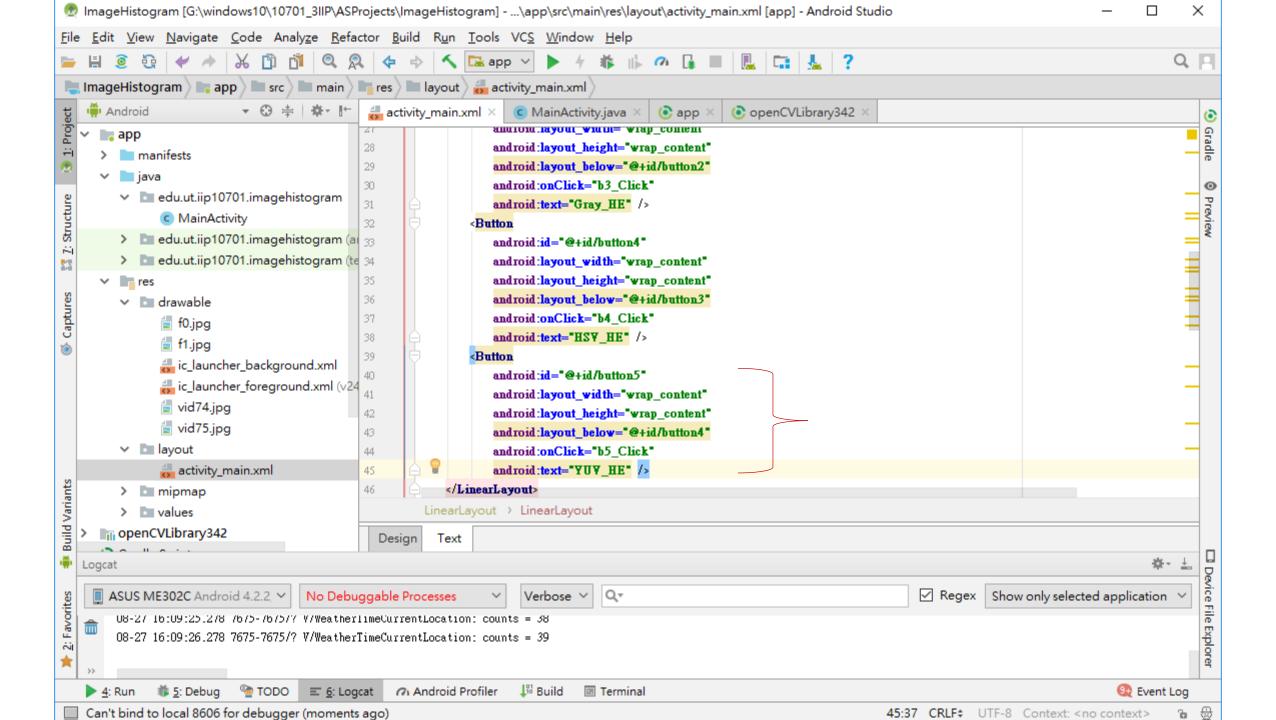
with reciprocal versions:

$$R = Y + 1.403V'$$
 $G = Y - 0.344U' - 0.714V'$
 $B = Y + 1.770U'$

YUV Histogram Equalization

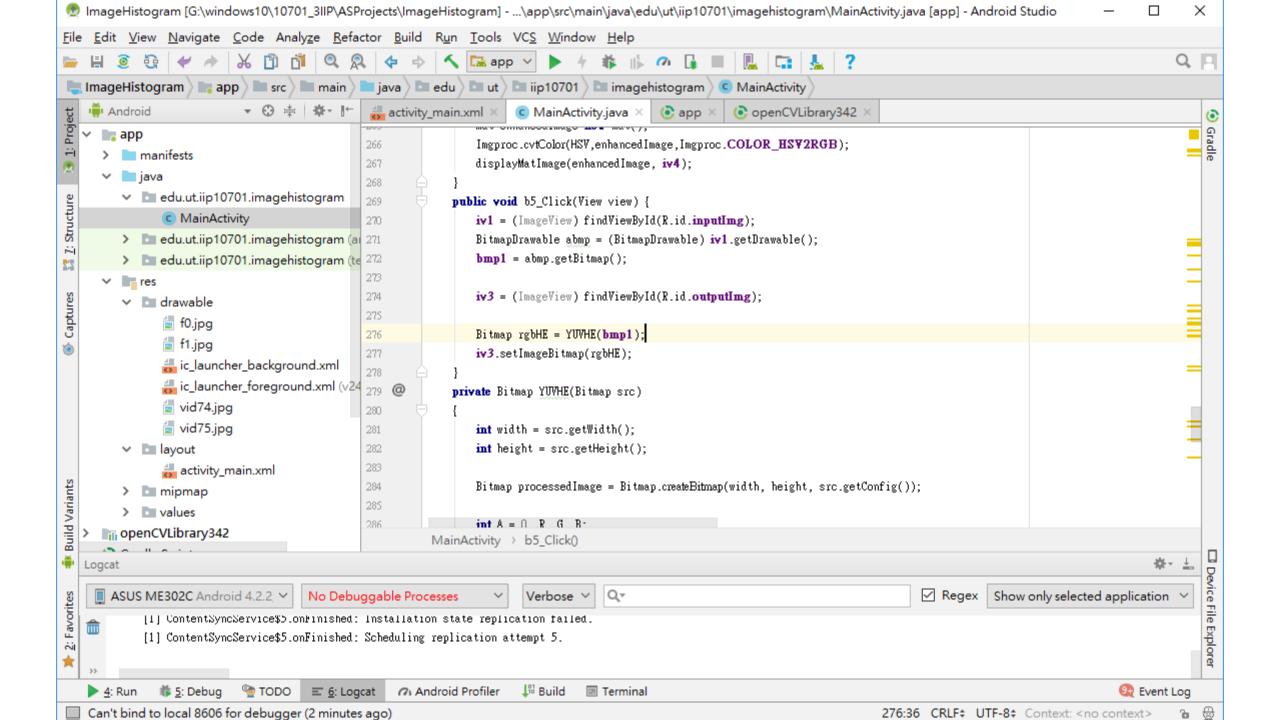
UI: activity_main.xml

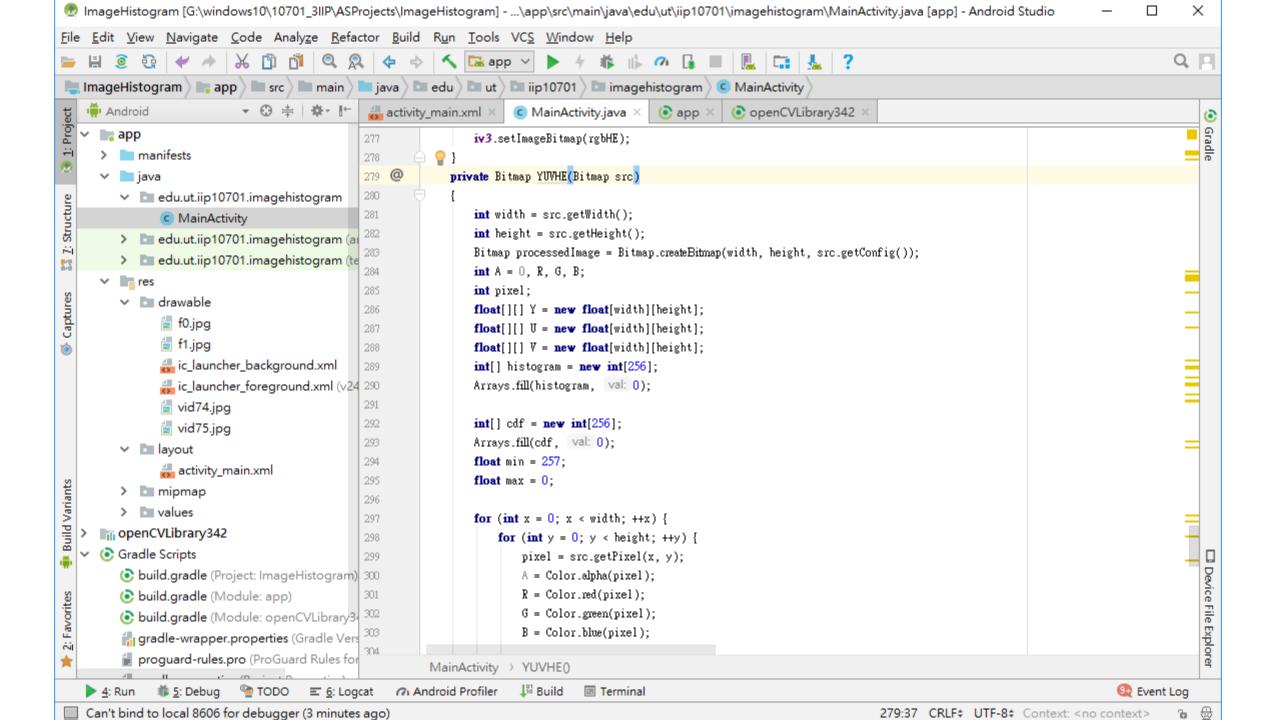
Add one button

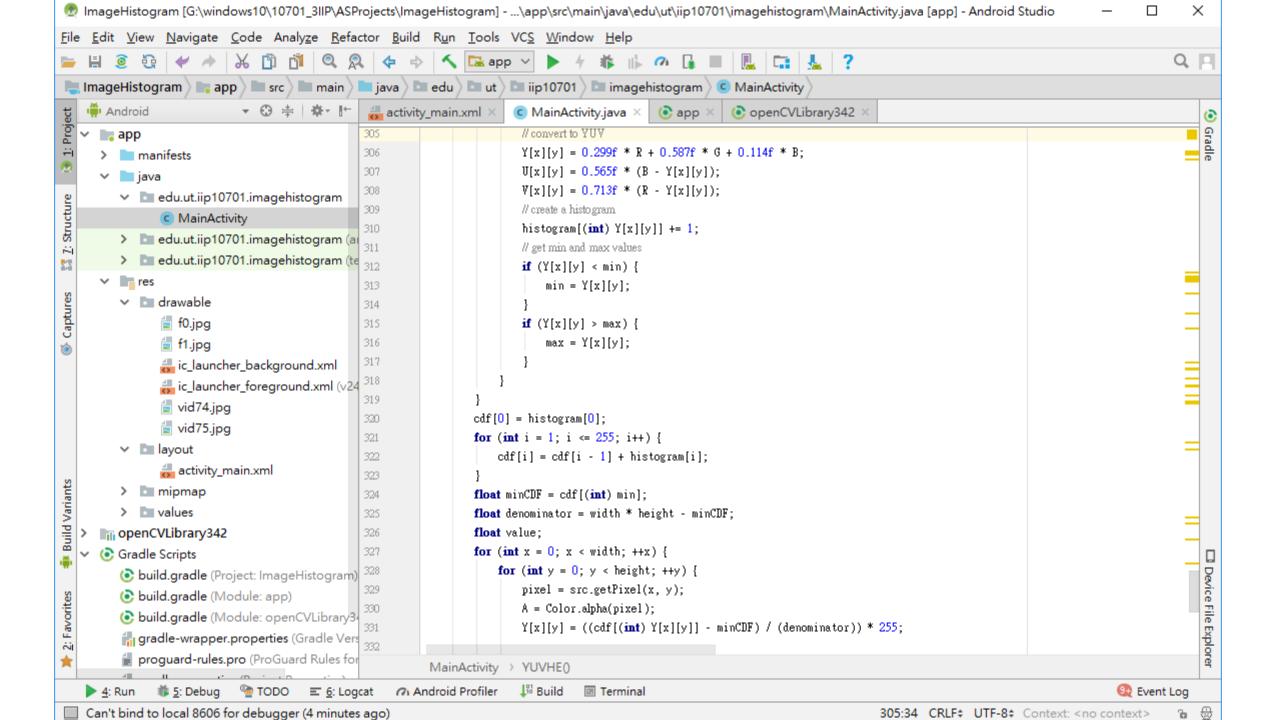


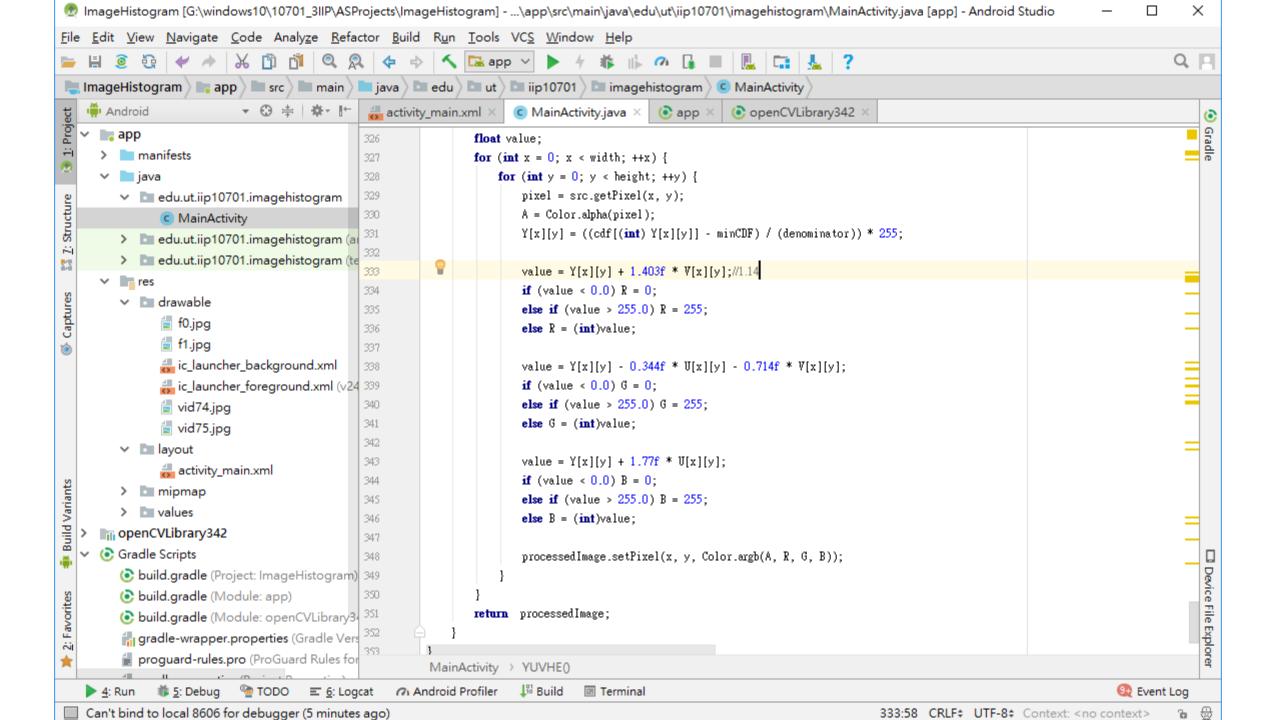
Modify MainActivity.java

public void b5_Click(View view)









Try to run it

IMAGEHISTOGRAM1

IMAGEHISTOGRAM2

GRAY_HE

HSV_HE YUV_HE



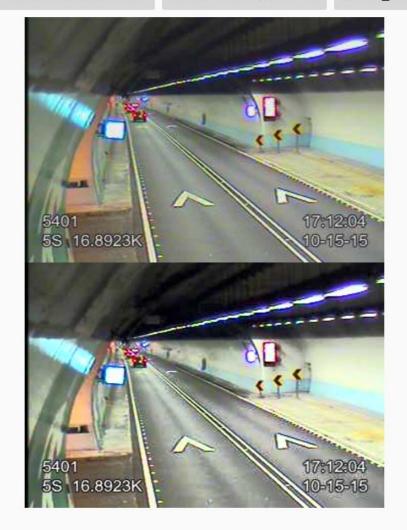


IMAGEHISTOGRAM1

IMAGEHISTOGRAM2

GRAY_HE

HSV_HE YUV_HE











IMAGEHISTOGRAM1

IMAGEHISTOGRAM2

GRAY_HE

HSV_HE YUV_HE











References

- https://web.stanford.edu/class/ee368/Handouts/Lectures/2018_Winter/5-Color.pdf
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RGB_color_model
- http://www.fourcc.org/fccyvrgb.php