



IA725 – Computação Gráfica I

Modelos de Cor

Shirley: Capítulo 20, 21

Redbook: Capítulo 4



Imagens Coloridas





Objetivos



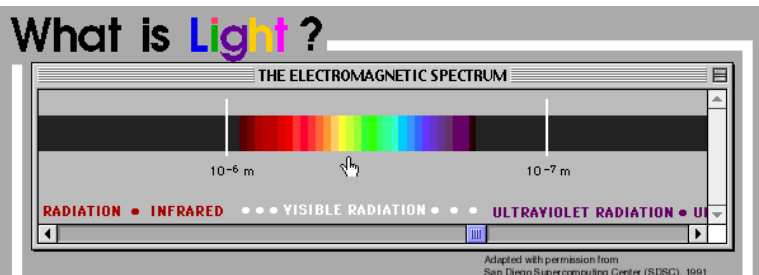
- Formação de Cores
- Percepção de Cores
- Teoria Tricromática
- Modelos de Cores
- Conversão entre Modelos



Cor

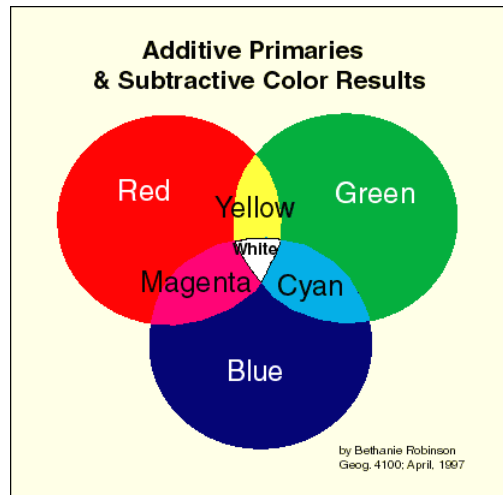


Ondas Eletromagnéticas Visíveis

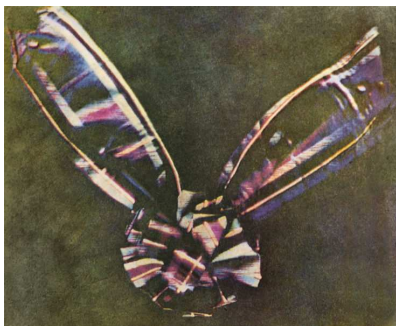


Aditiva - Cores Primárias

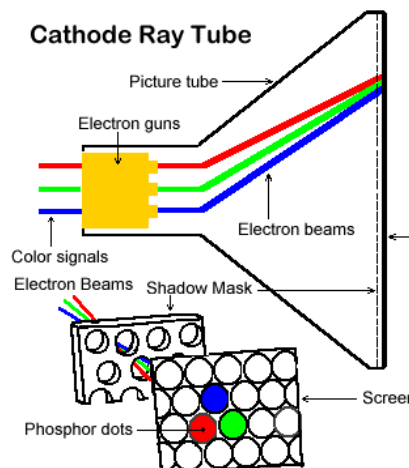
Vermelho
Verde
Azul



Mistura Aditiva



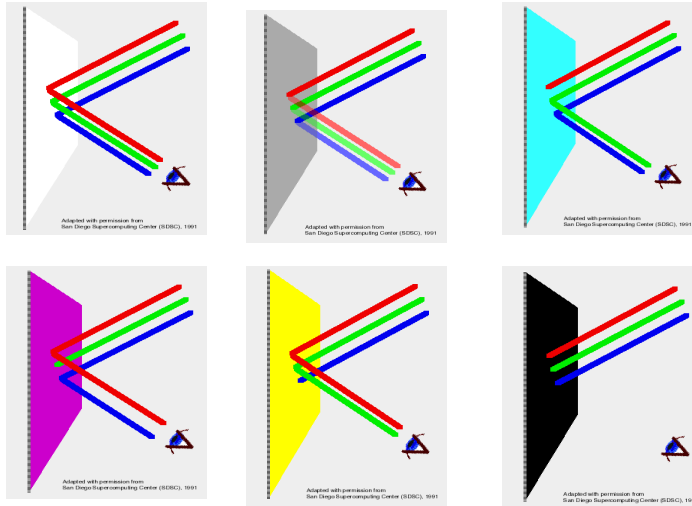
Primeira foto colorida resultante da projeção conjunta de 3 imagens (verde, vermelho e azul), James Clerk Maxwell, 1861





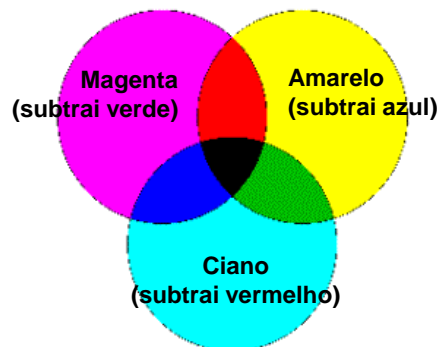
Formação de Cores

Mistura Subtrativa

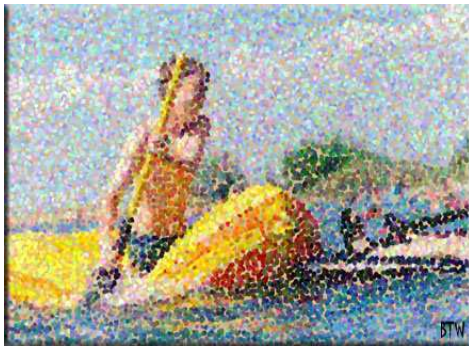


Formação de Cores

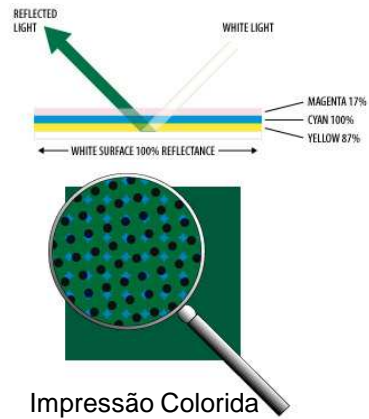
Subtrativa - Cores Primárias



Mistura Subtrativa



Pintura

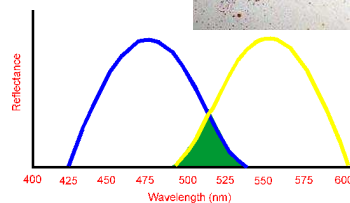


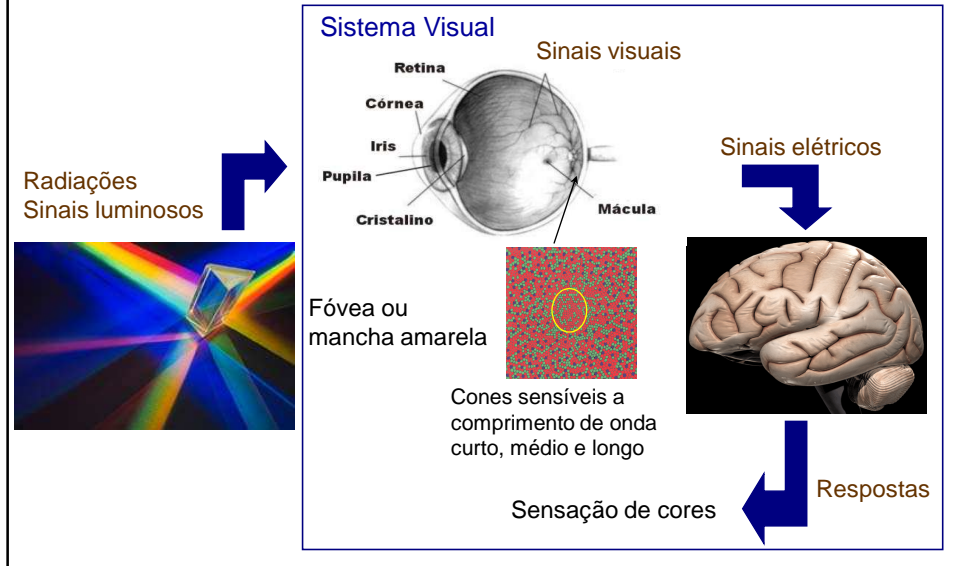
Impressão Colorida

Mistura Subtrativa



Tintas





Grandezas colorimétricas

Comprimento de onda dominante

Pureza na excitação

Luminância

Grandezas fisiológicas

Matiz: cor

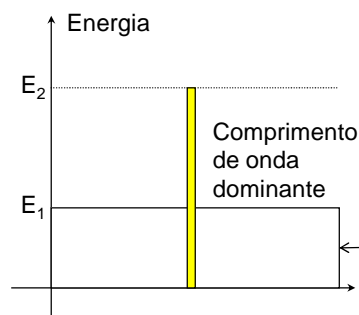
Saturação: tonalidade da cor

Brilho: brilho da cor

Distribuição de energia de uma cor "monocromática": só há um comprimento dominante

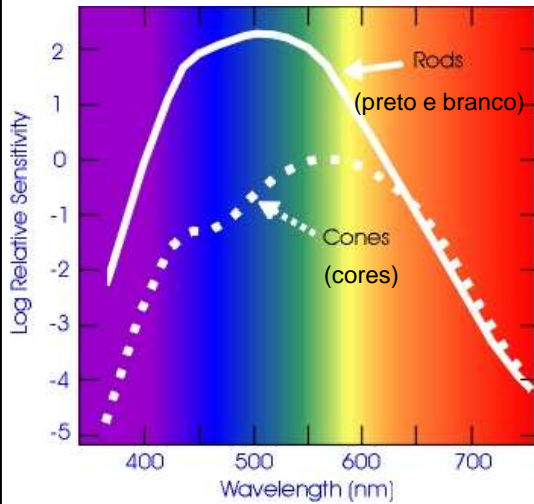
$$\text{Pureza} = \frac{E_2 - E_1}{E_2}$$

Luminância \propto Energia



BRANCO = radiações de todos os comprimentos com a mesma energia

Células Fotossensíveis Cones e Bastonetes



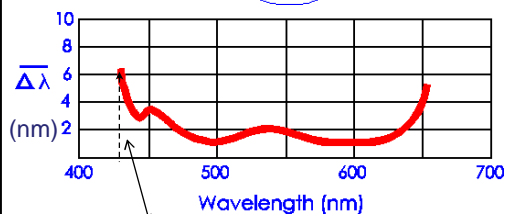
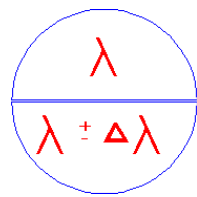
Visão fotópica (diurna) : visão adaptada a altos níveis de luminância. Visão colorida.

Visão mesópica: visão adaptada a regiões de níveis intermediários.

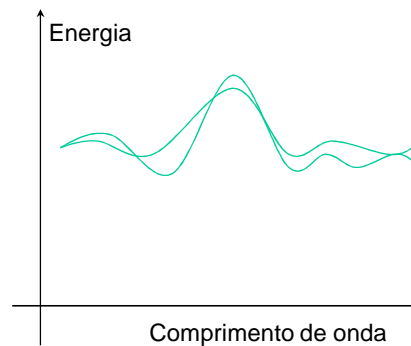
Visão escotópica (noturna): visão adaptada a baixos níveis de luminância. Os bastonetes respondem melhor.

Percepção Visual Metâmeras

Distintas distribuições espectrais, porém mesma percepção colorida



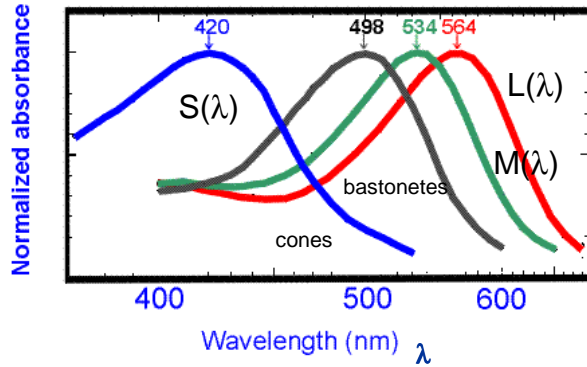
Diferença mínima para que duas cores sejam perceptualmente distintas



Teoria Tricromática

Young, Helmholtz, Maxwell

Funções de Sensibilidade Espectral



After Bowmaker & Dartnall, 1980

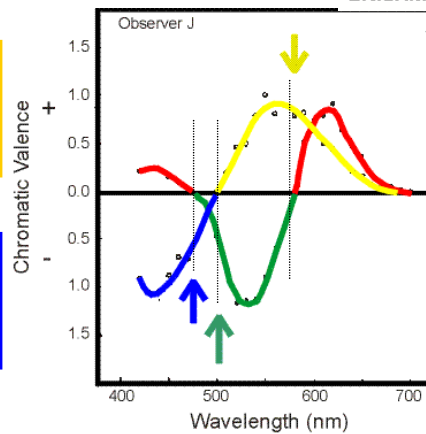
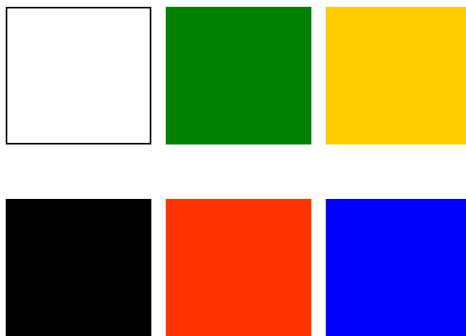


380nm

750nm

Teoria de Processos Oponentes

Hering, Hurvich e Jameson

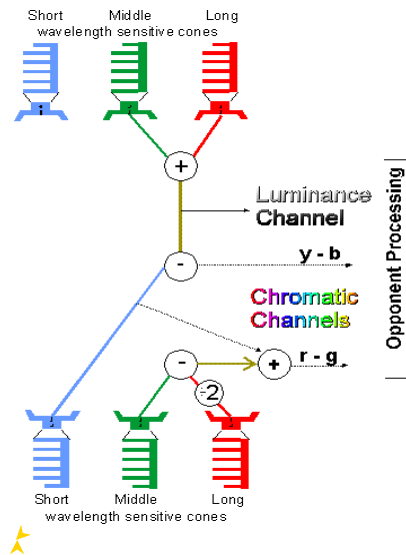


Adapted from Hurvich & Jameson, 1955

Preto esbranquiçado? Verde avermelhado? Azul amarelado?

Resposta a um canal anula a sensibilidade do outro canal

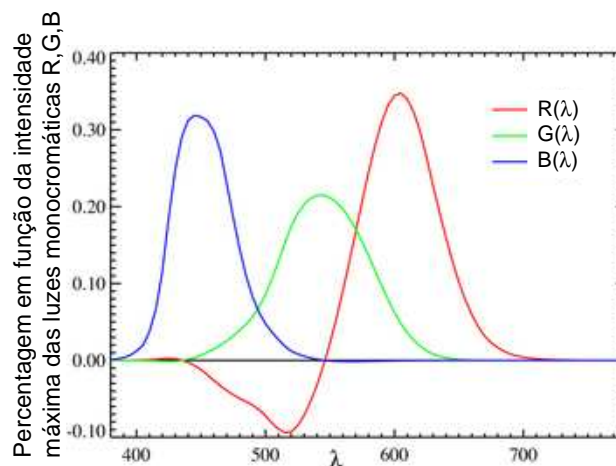
3 canais oponentes → cores antagônicas



Canal de luminância: cones sensíveis aos comprimentos de onda longos (L) e médios (M), gerando percepção de preto-branco (luminância).

Canal cromático ou canal oponente RG: cones sensíveis aos comprimentos de onda longos (L) e médios (M) tem 50% de probabilidade para perceber verde e outro 50% para perceber vermelho.

Canal cromático ou canal oponente YB: cones sensíveis a amarelo e aos comprimentos curtos (S) tem 50% de probabilidade para perceber amarelo e outro 50% para perceber azul.



$$A(\lambda) = rR(\lambda) + gG(\lambda) + bB(\lambda)$$



Modelos de Cor

Leis de Grassman



1. Qualquer cor pode ser especificada como mistura aditiva de **3 cores independentes**.
2. A cor de uma mistura aditiva não se altera quando substituirmos as cores componentes pelas suas metâmeras.
3. Se uma componente de uma mistura aditiva é alterada numa dada proporção **continuamente**, a cor da mistura é modificada na mesma proporção **continuamente**, obedecendo as leis de simetria, transitividade e linearidade.



Modelos de Cor



Funções de Reconstrução Espectral com 3 cores



Leis de Grassman

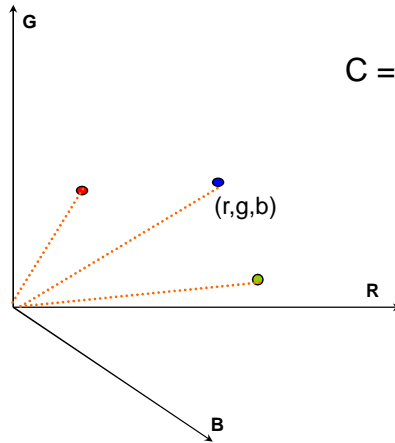


Espaço Vetorial de Cores



Modelos de Cor

Espaço de Cores RGB



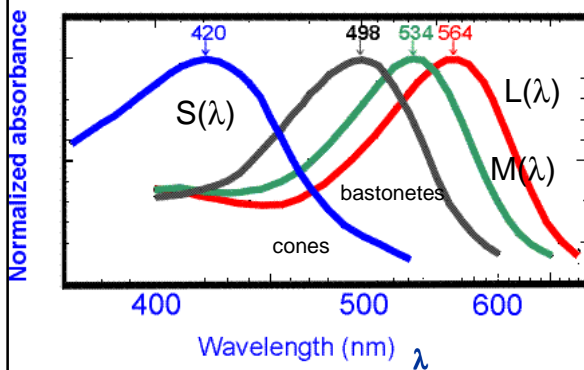
$$C = rR + gG + bB$$

Uma cor pode ser obtida como soma ponderada de somente três tipos de radiações.

Representação de uma cor: vetor de 3 valores reais (r,g,b)
É única?

Modelos de Cores

Unicidade



$$S_C = rS_R + gS_G + bS_B$$

$$M_C = rM_R + gM_G + bM_B$$

$$L_C = rL_R + gL_G + bL_B$$

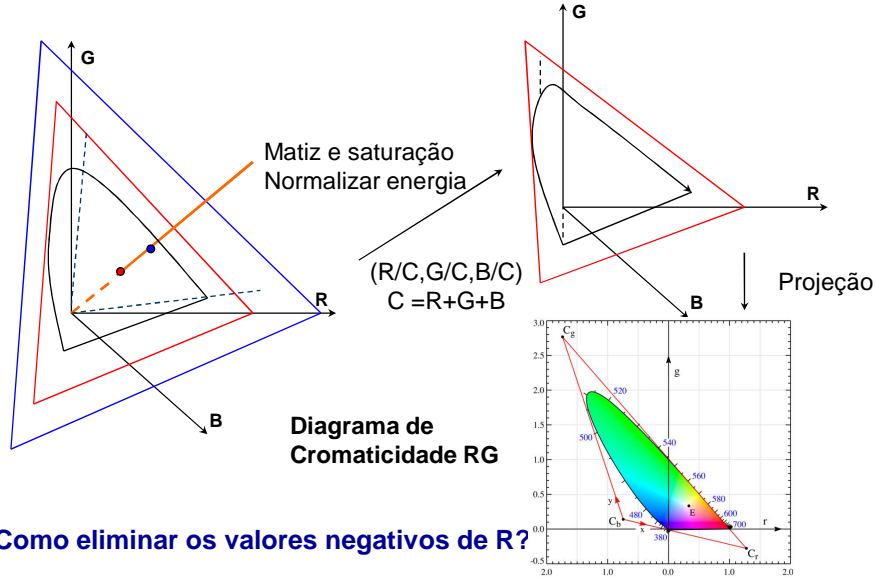
After Bowmaker & Dartnall, 1980

$$C = \alpha R + \beta G + \gamma B = \alpha S_C + \beta M_C + \gamma L_C$$

Cada cor tem uma proporção de pesos distinta

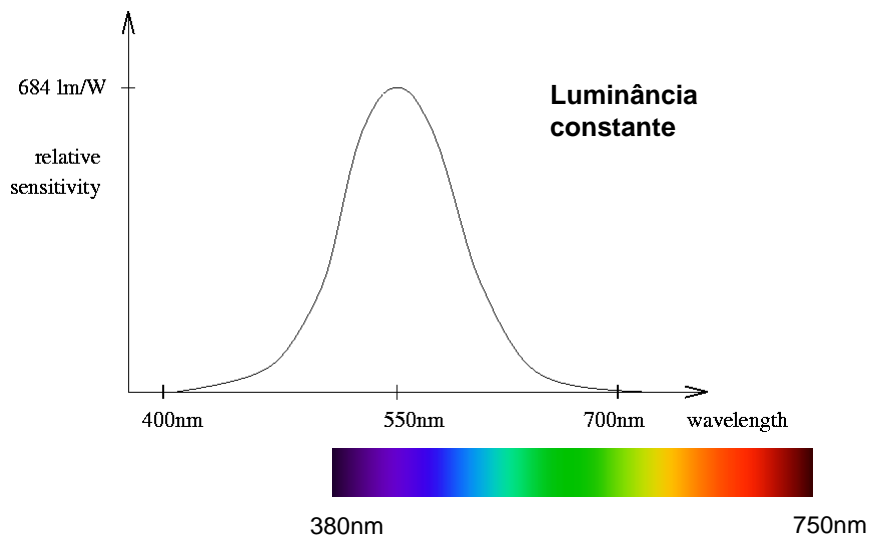
Modelos de Cor

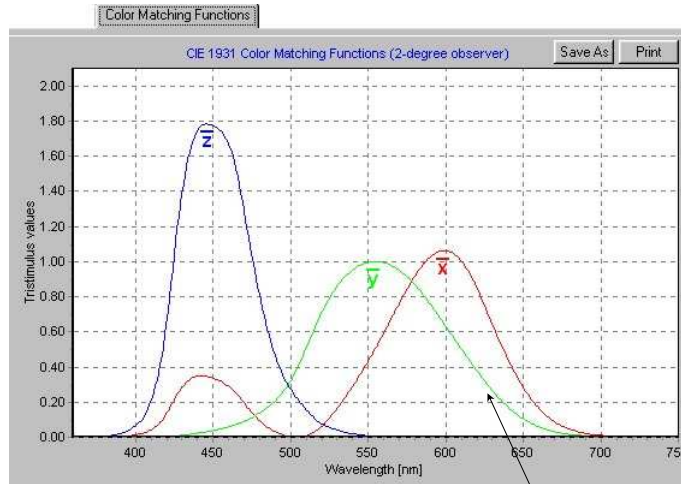
Espaço de Cores RGB



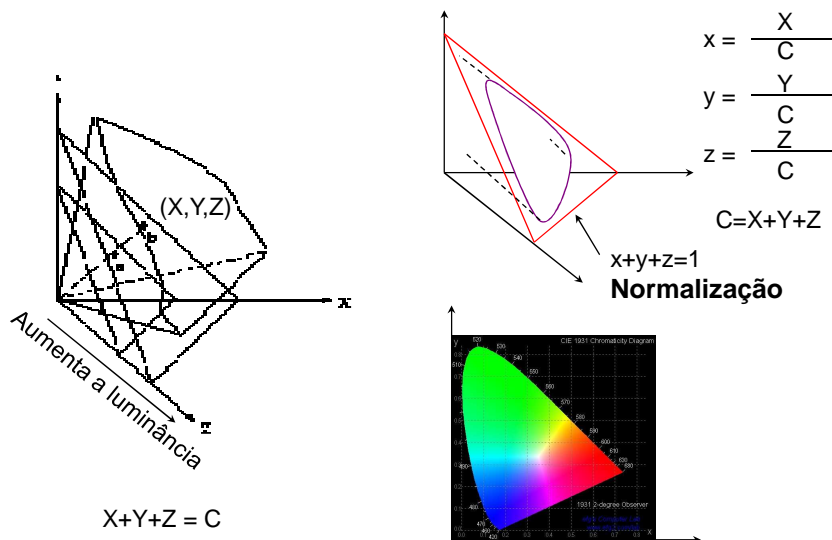
Modelos de Cor

Função de Eficiência Luminosa





Função de eficiência luminosa





Modelos de Cores



(r,g,b) → (x,y,z)

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{b_{21}} \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{0.17697} \begin{bmatrix} 0.49 & 0.31 & 0.20 \\ 0.17697 & 0.81240 & 0.01063 \\ 0.00 & 0.01 & 0.99 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

Luminância Escotópica

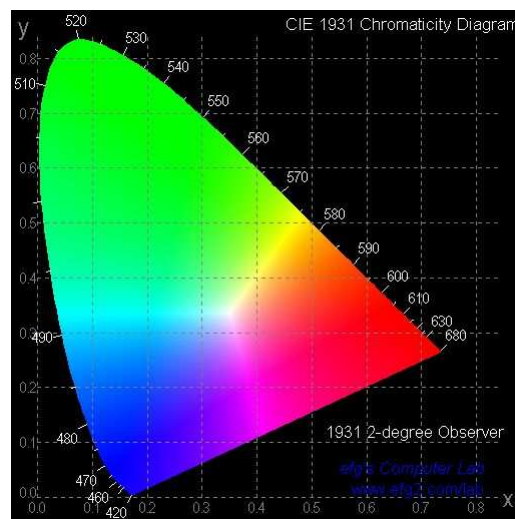
$$V = Y (1.33 (1 + (Y+Z)/X) - 1.68)$$



Modelos de Cor



Diagrama de Cromaticidade XYZ (1931)



Áreas ou distâncias iguais não correspondem a mesmas variações perceptuais!!

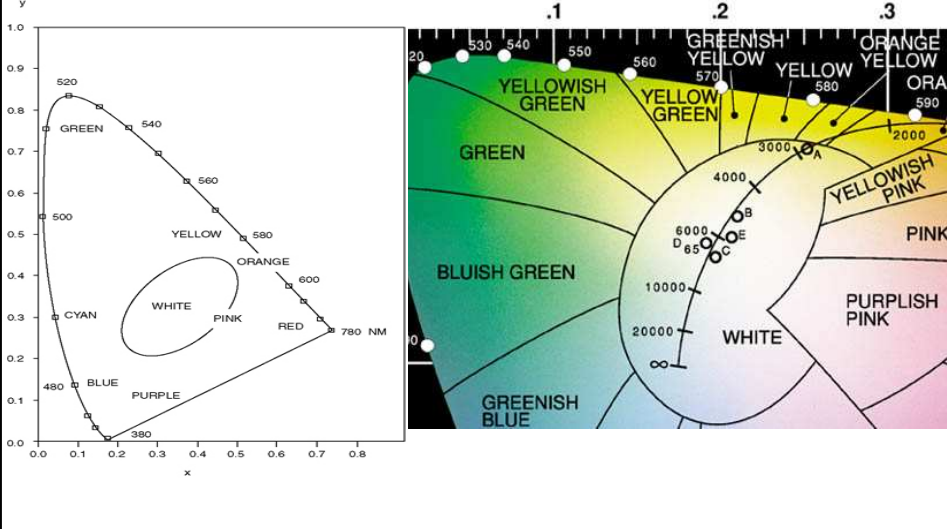


Modelos de Cor



UNICAMP

Lugar geométrico das cores de um corpo negro em °K distinta

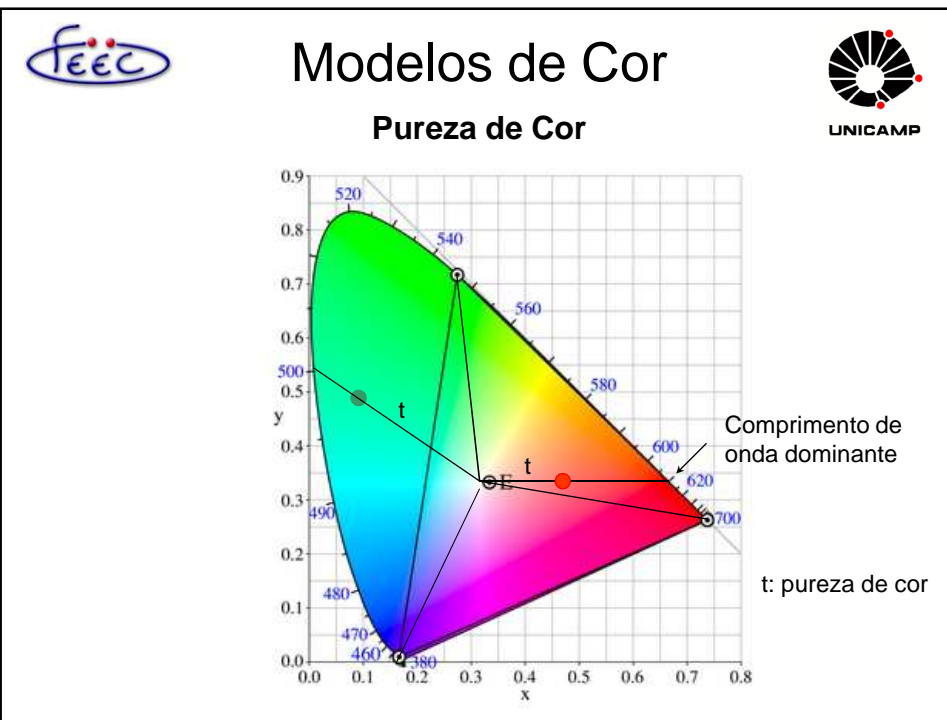


Modelos de Cor



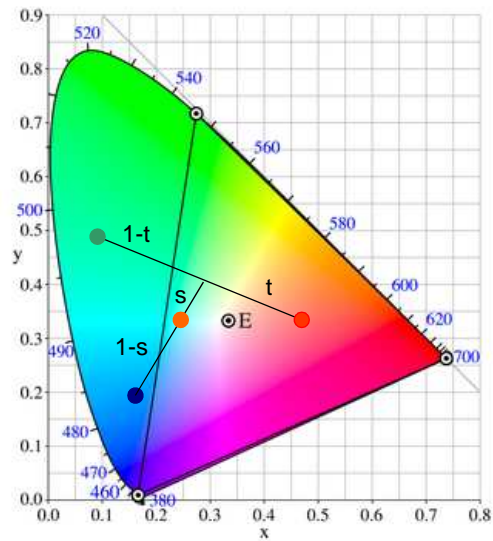
UNICAMP

Pureza de Cor



Modelos de Cor

Mistura de Cor



Modelos de Cor

Mistura de Cor

Determine as coordenadas de cromaticidade CIE do resultado da mistura das 3 cores $C_1=(0.1,0.3,10)$, $C_2 = (0.35,0.2,10)$ e $C_3 = (0.2, 0.05,10)$.



Modelos de Cor



Mistura de Cor

Determine as coordenadas de cromaticidade CIE do resultado da mistura das 3 cores $C_1=(0.1,0.3,10)$, $C_2 = (0.35,0.2,10)$ e $C_3 = (0.2, 0.05,10)$.

$$C_1 = Y_1/y_1; X_1 = x_1C_1; Z_1 = (1-x_1-y_1)C_1$$

$$C_2 = Y_2/y_2; X_2 = x_2C_2; Z_2 = (1-x_2-y_2)C_2$$

$$C_3 = Y_3/y_3; X_3 = x_3C_3; Z_3 = (1-x_3-y_3)C_3$$

$$X_{123} = (x_1C_1 + x_2C_2 + x_3C_3)/(C_1+C_2+C_3)$$

$$Y_{123} = (y_1C_1 + y_2C_2 + y_3C_3)/(C_1+C_2+C_3)$$

$$Y_{123} = Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3$$

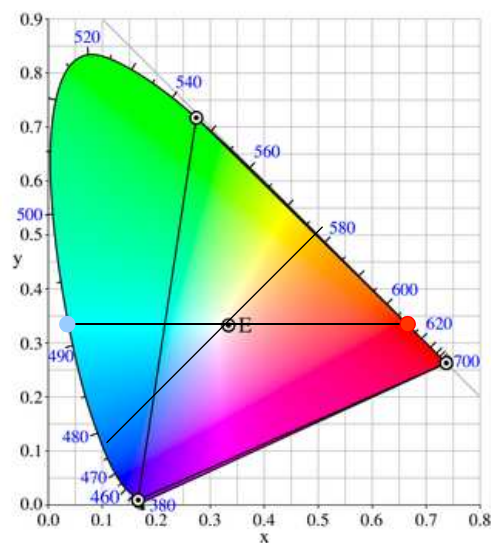
Resposta: (0.215,0.106,30)



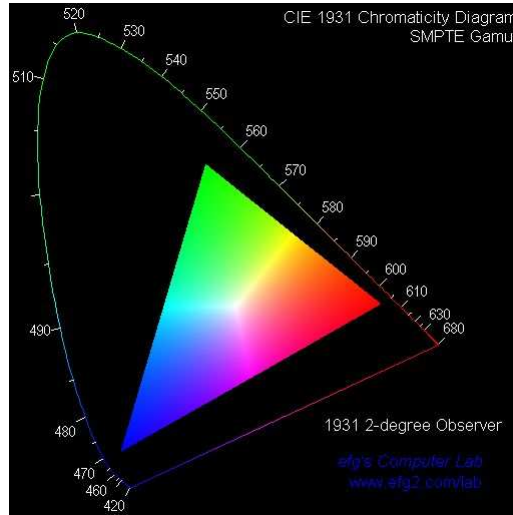
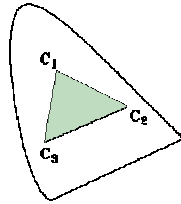
Modelos de Cor



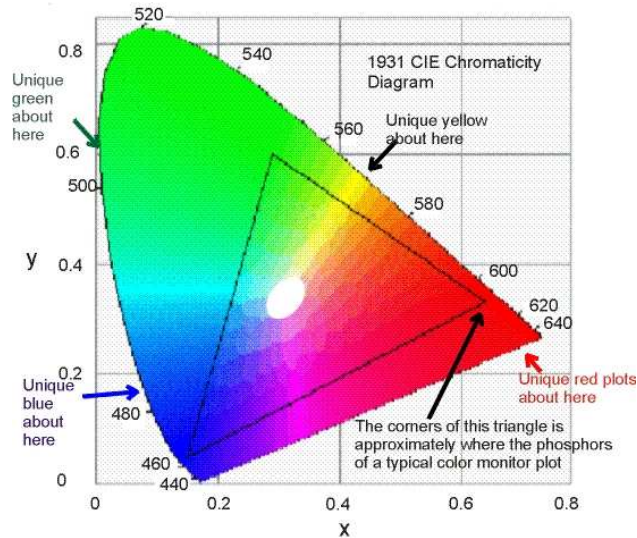
Cor complementar



Gamute de Cores



Gamute de Cores de Monitores





Modelos de Cor

Cromaticidade dos Fósforos

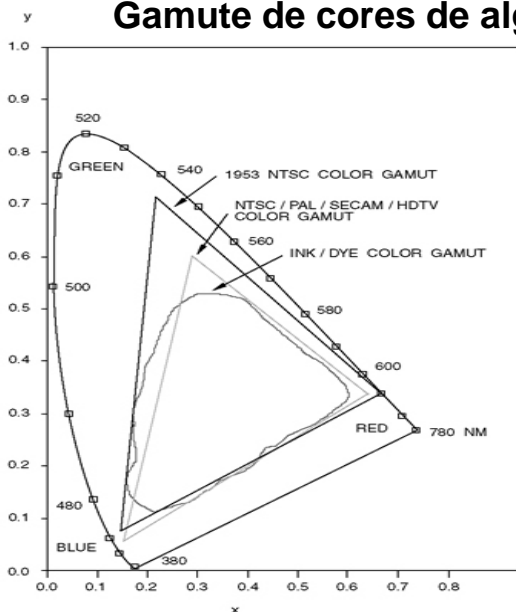


Nome	R	G	B	Branco
Short-Persistence	(0.61,0.35)	(0.29,0.59)	(0.15,0.063)	
Long-Persistence	(0.62,0.33)	(0.21,0.685)	(0.15,0.063)	
NTSC	(0.67,0.33)	(0.21,0.71)	(0.14,0.08)	Iluminante C
EBU	(0.64,0.33)	(0.30,0.60)	(0.15,0.06)	Iluminante D65
Dell (all monitors except 21" Mitsubishi p/n 65532)	(0.625,0.340)	(0.275,0.605)	(0.150,0.065)	9300K
SMPTE	(0.630,0.340)	(0.310,0.595)	(0.155,0.070)	Iluminante D65
P22 phosphor in NEC Multisync C400	(0.610,0.350)	(0.307,0.595)	(0.150,0.065)	(0.280,0.315)
P22 phosphor in KDS VS19	(0.625,0.340)	(0.285,0.605)	(0.150,0.065)	(0.281,0.311)
High Brightness LEDs	(0.700,0.300)	(0.170,0.700)	(0.130,0.075)	(0.310,0.320)



Modelos de Cor

Gamute de cores de alguns monitores



Como determinar as cores correspondentes entre 2 gamutes?

$$(R_1, G_1, B_1) \xrightarrow{M_1} (X, Y, Z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= (x_{r,1}C_{r,1}, y_{r,1}C_{r,1}, z_{r,1}C_{r,1}) \\ g &= (x_{g,1}C_{g,1}, y_{g,1}C_{g,1}, z_{g,1}C_{g,1}) \\ b &= (x_{b,1}C_{b,1}, y_{b,1}C_{b,1}, z_{b,1}C_{b,1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xleftrightarrow{M_1} \begin{pmatrix} x_{r,1}C_{r,1} & x_{g,1}C_{g,1} & x_{b,1}C_{b,1} \\ y_{r,1}C_{r,1} & y_{g,1}C_{g,1} & y_{b,1}C_{b,1} \\ z_{r,1}C_{r,1} & z_{g,1}C_{g,1} & z_{b,1}C_{b,1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_{r,1}C_{r,1} & x_{g,1}C_{g,1} & x_{b,1}C_{b,1} \\ y_{r,1}C_{r,1} & y_{g,1}C_{g,1} & y_{b,1}C_{b,1} \\ z_{r,1}C_{r,1} & z_{g,1}C_{g,1} & z_{b,1}C_{b,1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(R_1, G_1, B_1) \xrightarrow{M_1} (X, Y, Z) \xleftarrow{M_2} (R_2, G_2, B_2)$$

$$M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_{r,1}C_{r,1} & x_{g,1}C_{g,1} & x_{b,1}C_{b,1} \\ y_{r,1}C_{r,1} & y_{g,1}C_{g,1} & y_{b,1}C_{b,1} \\ z_{r,1}C_{r,1} & z_{g,1}C_{g,1} & z_{b,1}C_{b,1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{r,2}C_{r,2} & x_{g,2}C_{g,2} & x_{b,2}C_{b,2} \\ y_{r,2}C_{r,2} & y_{g,2}C_{g,2} & y_{b,2}C_{b,2} \\ z_{r,2}C_{r,2} & z_{g,2}C_{g,2} & z_{b,2}C_{b,2} \end{pmatrix} = M_2$$

1. As luminâncias máximas das 3 cores são conhecidas: $Y_{r,1}$, $Y_{g,1}$ e $Y_{b,1}$

$$C_{r,1} = \frac{Y_{r,1}}{y_{r,1}} \quad C_{g,1} = \frac{Y_{g,1}}{y_{g,1}} \quad C_{b,1} = \frac{Y_{b,1}}{y_{b,1}}$$

2. A cor de referência branca é conhecida (X_w, Y_w, Z_w)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{r,1} & x_{g,1} & x_{b,1} \\ y_{r,1} & y_{g,1} & y_{b,1} \\ z_{r,1} & z_{g,1} & z_{b,1} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} X_w \\ Y_w \\ Z_w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_r \\ C_g \\ C_b \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Em RGB} = (1, 1, 1)$$



Modelos de Cor



Seja um monitor com as seguintes características:

Branco: D65 (0.313,0.329,1.0)

Vermelho: (0.62,0.34)

Verde: (0.29, 0.59)

Azul: (0.15, 0.06)

Qual é a matriz de transformação das coordenadas RGB para as coordenadas XYZ?

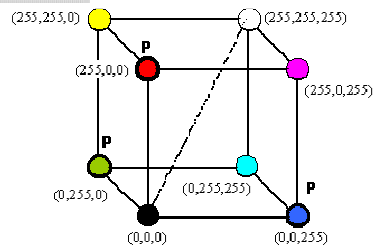
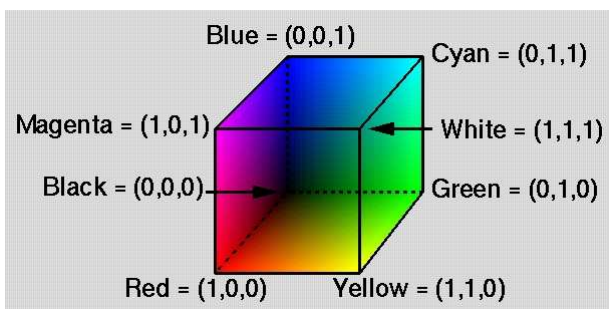
Resposta:
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.437 & 0.339 & 0.175 \\ 0.240 & 0.690 & 0.070 \\ 0.028 & 0.140 & 0.920 \end{pmatrix}$$



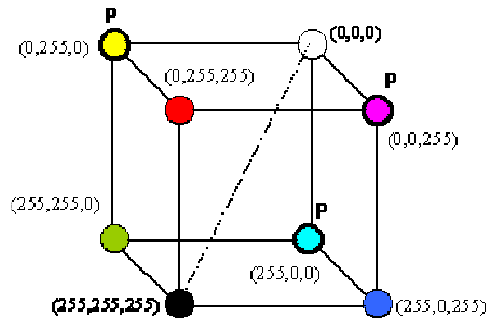
Modelos de Cor



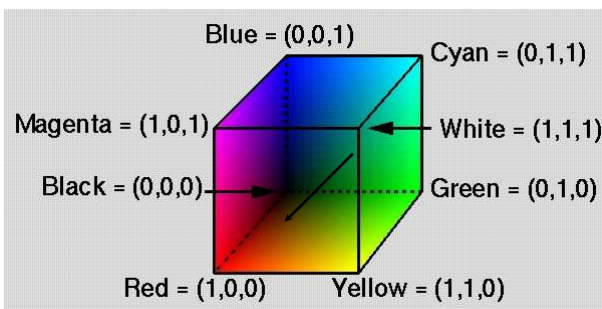
Modelo RGB



Modelo CYMB



Modelo HSV



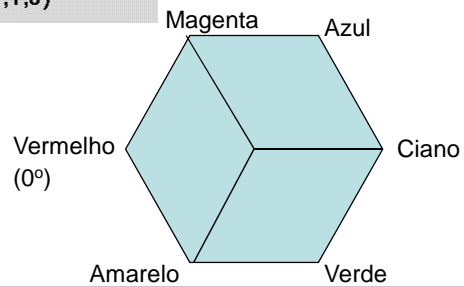
$$V = \max(R, G, B)$$

$$S = (V - \min(R, G, B)) / V$$

$$Cr = (V - R) / (V - \min(R, G, B))$$

$$Cg = (V - G) / (V - \min(R, G, B))$$

$$Cb = (V - B) / (V - \min(R, G, B))$$





Modelos de Cor

RGB -> HSV



```
HSVType RGB_to_HSV( RGBType RGB ) {
    // RGB are each on [0, 1]. S and V are returned on [0, 1] and H is
    // returned on [0, 6]. Exception: H is returned UNDEFINED if S==0.
    float R = RGB.R, G = RGB.G, B = RGB.B, v, x, f;
    int i;
    HSVType HSV;

    x = min(R, G, B);
    v = max(R, G, B);
    if(v == x) RETURN_HSV(UNDEFINED, 0, v);
    f = (R == x) ? G - B : ((G == x) ? B - R : R - G);
    i = (R == x) ? 3 : ((G == x) ? 5 : 1);
    RETURN_HSV(i - f / (v - x), (v - x) / v, v);
}
```



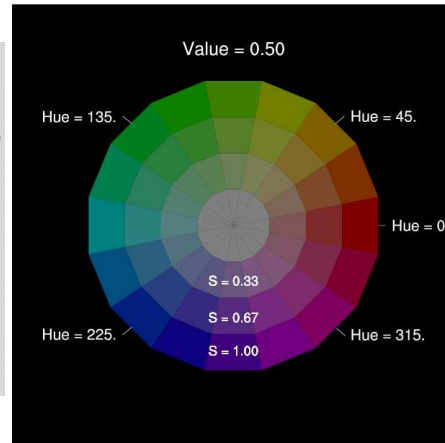
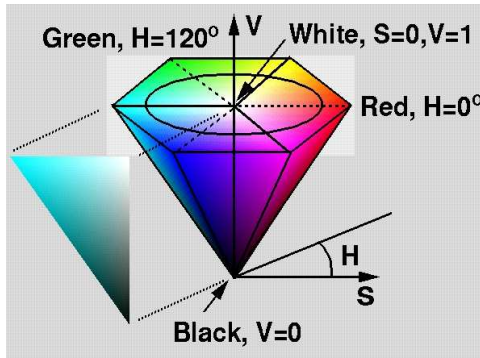
Modelos de Cor

HSV -> RGB



```
RGBType HSV_to_RGB( RGBType RGB ) {
    // H is given on [0, 6] or UNDEFINED. S and V are given on [0, 1].
    // RGB are each returned on [0, 1].
    float h = HSV.H, s = HSV.S, v = HSV.V, m, n, f;
    int i; RGBType RGB; if (h == UNDEFINED) RETURN_RGB(v, v, v);
    i = floor(h); f = h - i;
    if ( !(i&1) ) f = 1 - f; // if i is even
    m = v * (1 - s); n = v * (1 - s * f);
    switch (i) {
        case 6:
        case 0:
            RETURN_RGB(v, n, m);
        case 1: RETURN_RGB(n, v, m);
        case 2: RETURN_RGB(m, v, n);
        case 3: RETURN_RGB(m, n, v);
        case 4: RETURN_RGB(n, m, v);
        case 5: RETURN_RGB(v, m, n);
    }
}
```

Modelo HSV



Como tornar as variações das tonalidades de cores simétricas em relação ao branco e ao preto?

Modelo HSL

