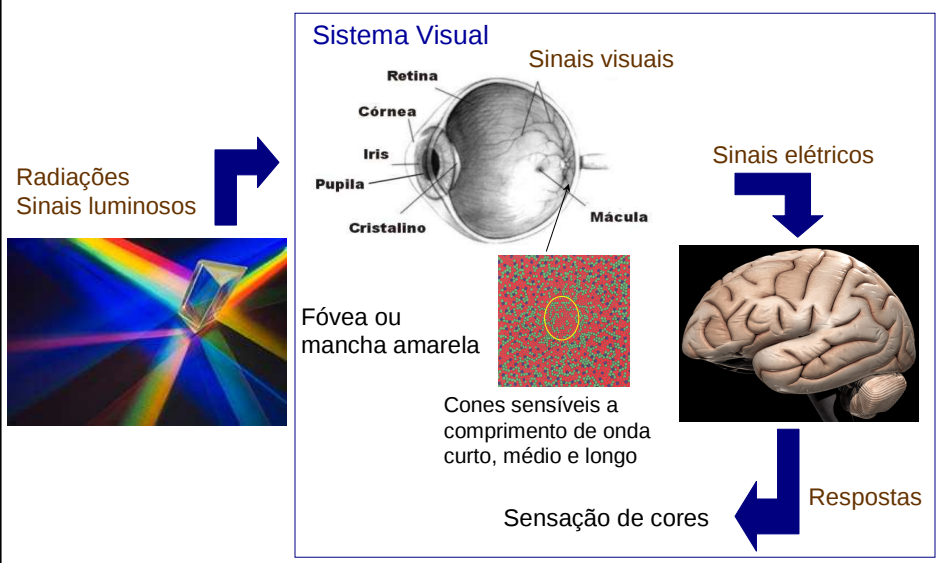


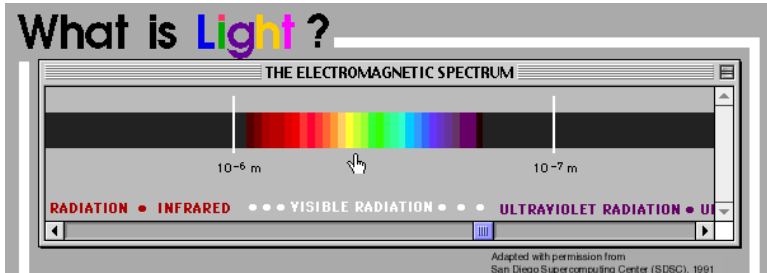
# Modelos de Cor

Rogers & Adams – Seção 5.15  
Apostila – Capítulo 7

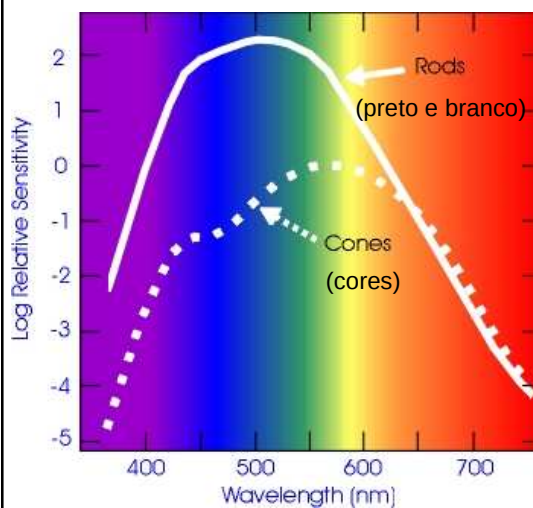
## Sistema Visual



# Ondas Eletromagnéticas Visíveis



## Células Fotossensíveis Cones e Bastonetes



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

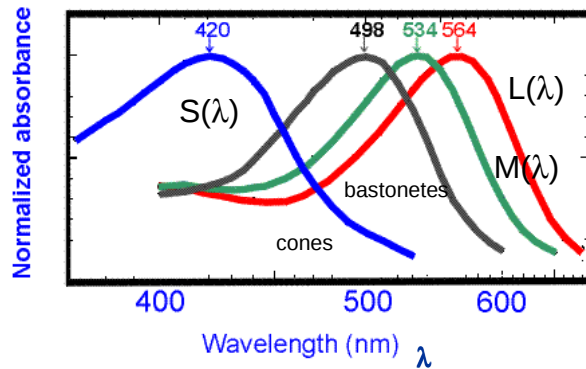
**Visão mesópica**: visão adaptada a regiões de níveis intermediários.

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

# Teoria Tricromática

Young, Helmholtz, Maxwell

Funções de Sensibilidade Espectral

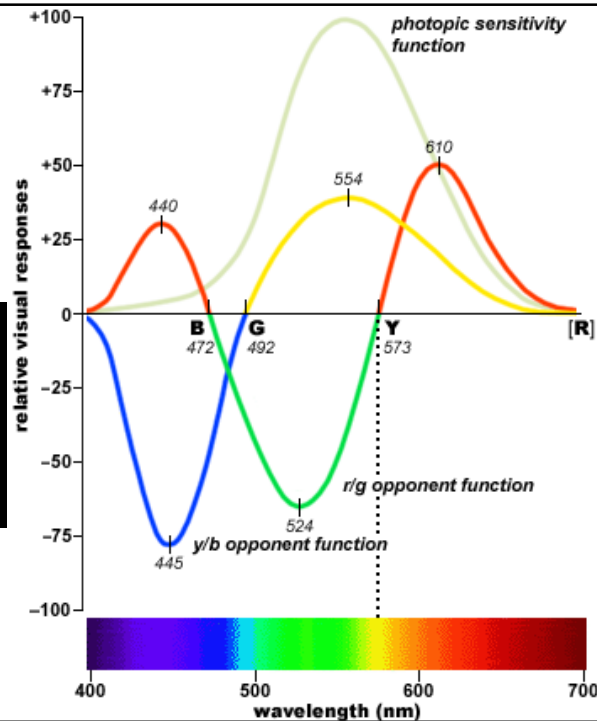
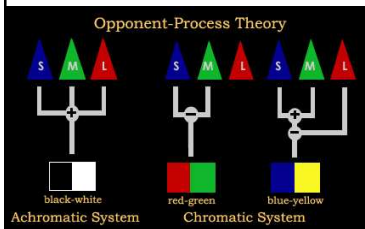


3 tipos de cones

After Bowmaker & Dartnall, 1980

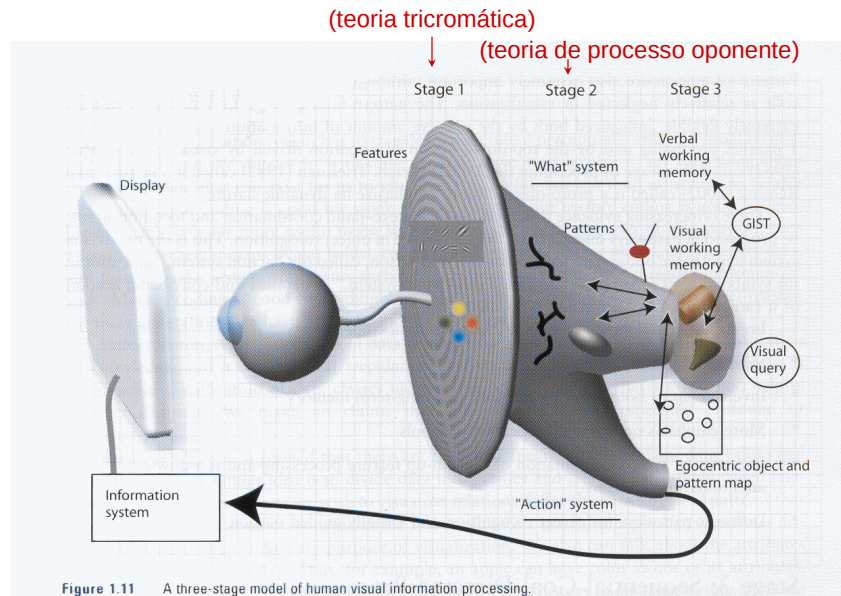
## Processo Oponente

Hering



<http://www.psych.ualgary.ca/PACE/VA-Lab/colourperceptionweb/theories.htm>

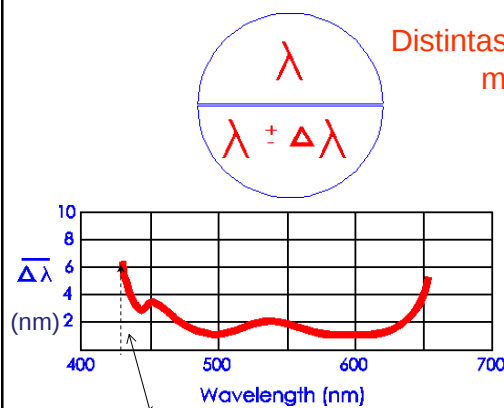
# Modelo de Processamento Visual



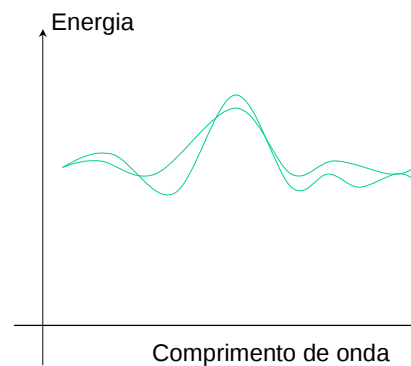
# Percepção Visual

## Metâmeras

Distintas distribuições espectrais, porém  
mesma percepção colorida



Diferença mínima para  
que duas cores sejam  
perceptualmente distintas



# Cores

Respostas neurais aos estímulos das células fotoreceptoras pelas radiações eletromagnéticas refletidas pela superfície dos materiais físicos.

Fenômeno psicofisiológico  
Fenômeno psicofísico

## Especificação

### Grandezas colorimétricas

Comprimento de onda dominante  
Pureza na excitação  
Luminância

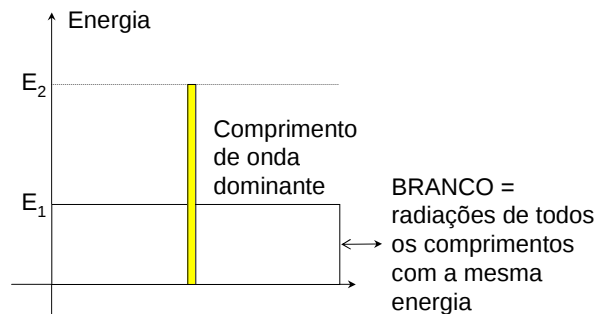
### Grandezas fisiológicas

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



## “Algebrizar” cores

Funções de Reconstrução Espectral com 3 cores

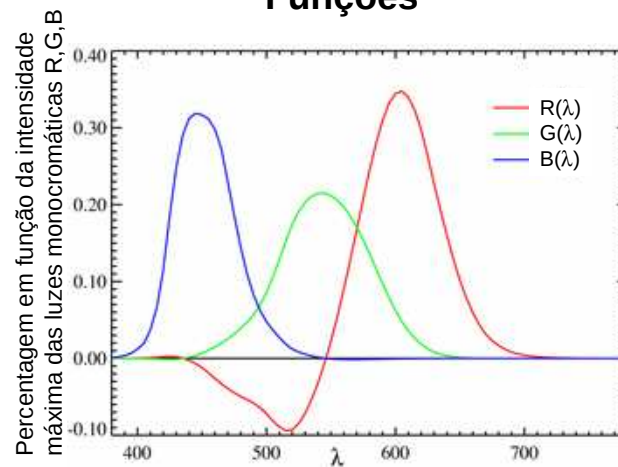


Leis de Grassman



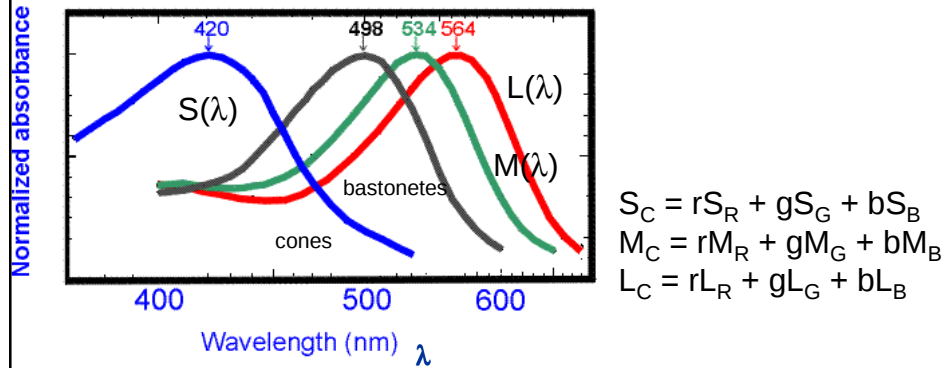
Espaço Vetorial de Cores

## Reconstrução Espectral Funções



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

## Unicidade



$$C = \alpha R + \beta G + \gamma B = \alpha S_c + \beta M_c + \gamma L_c$$

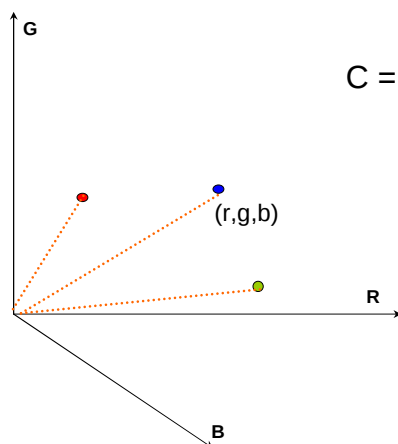
$$\text{Cor} \Leftrightarrow (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$$

Cada cor tem uma proporção de pesos distinta

## 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.

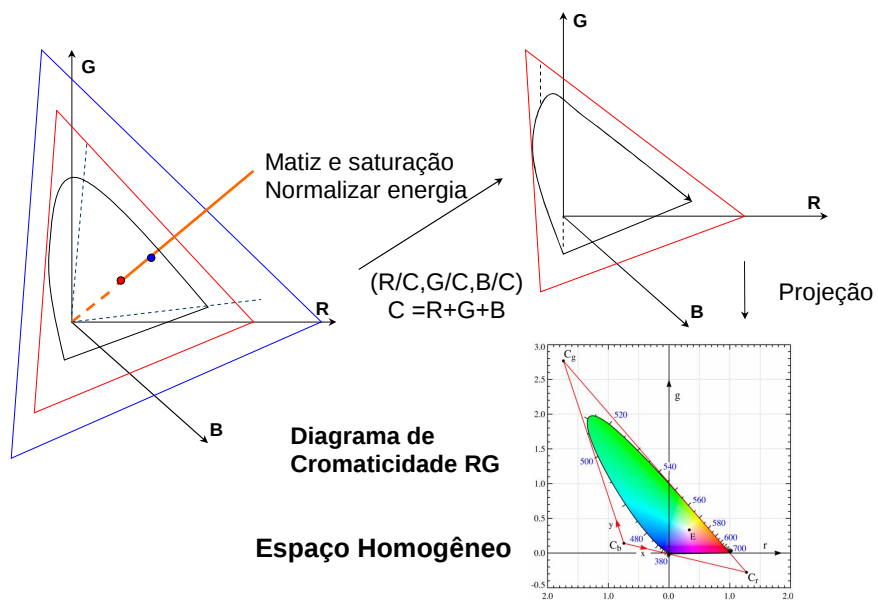
# Espaço de Cores RGB



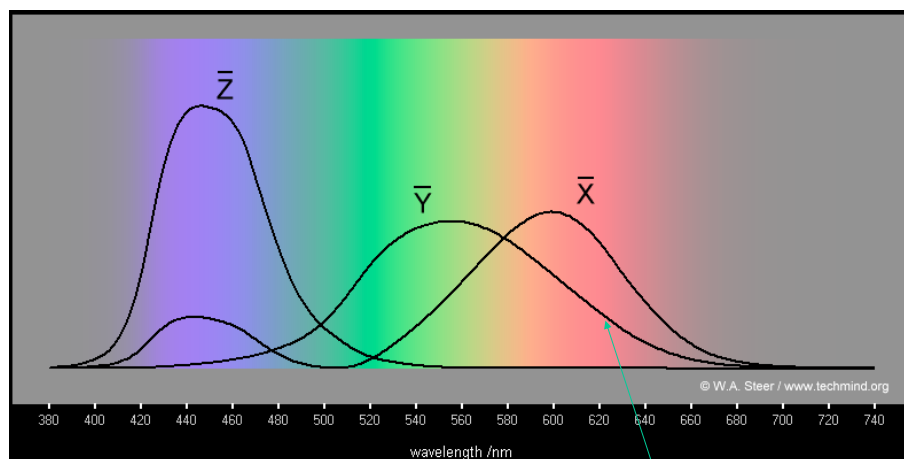
$$C = rR + gG + bB$$

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

# Espaço de Cores RGB

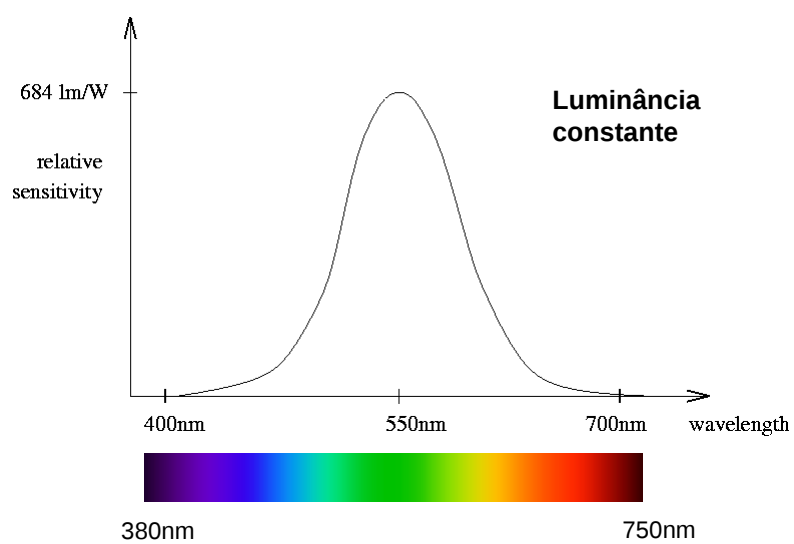


## Espaço de Cores XYZ



Função de eficiência luminosa

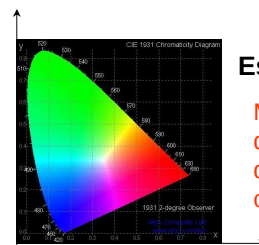
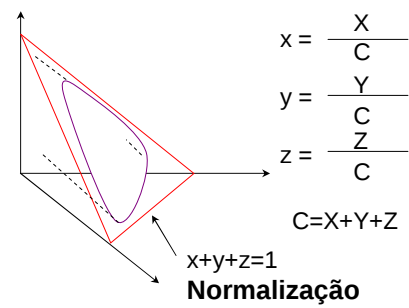
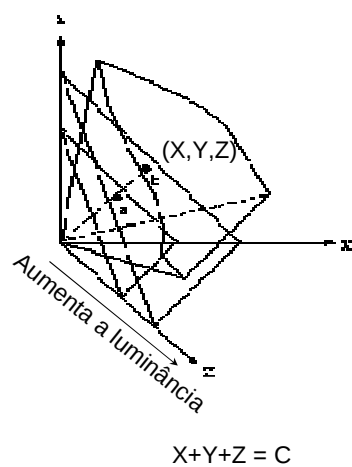
## Função de Eficiência Luminosa



$$(R,G,B) \rightarrow (X,Y,Z)$$

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

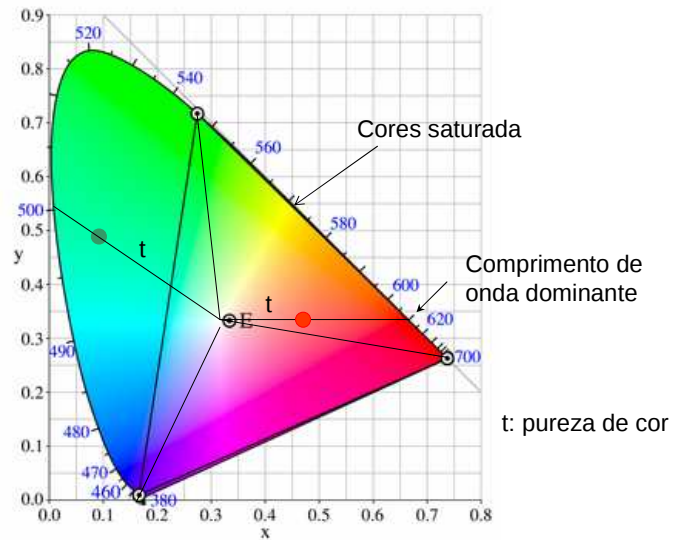
## Espaço de Cores XYZ



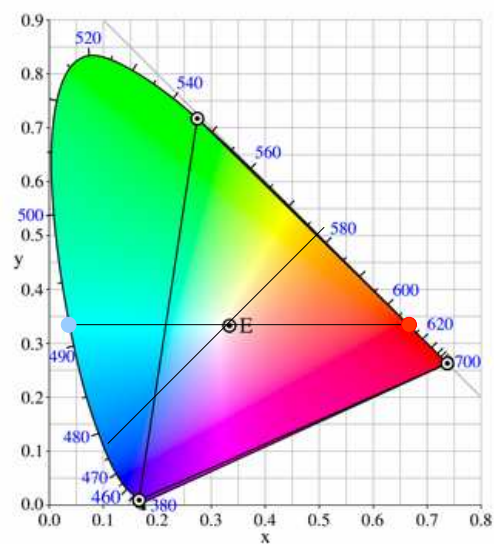
### Espaço Homogêneo

Mostra a percentagem das cores primárias que compõem o croma

## Aplicação 1: Saturação/Pureza de Cor

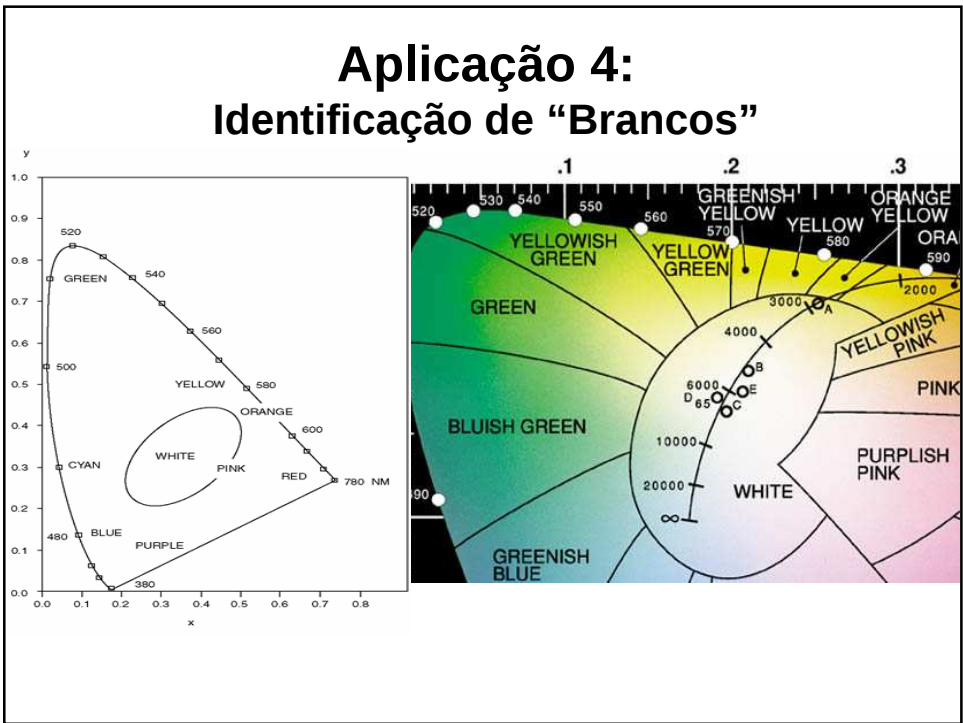


## Aplicação 2: Cor Complementar



# Aplicação 3: Metâmeras

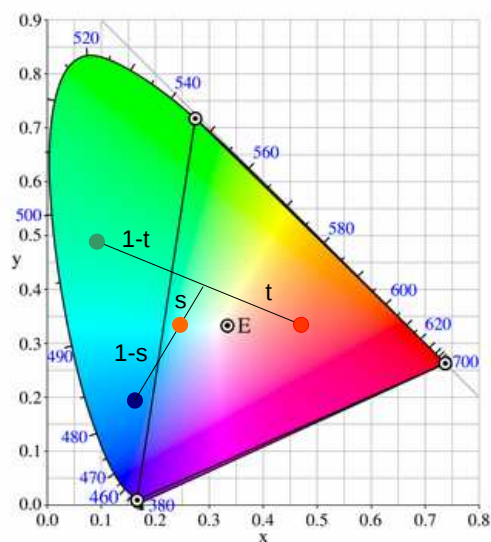
From Computer Graphics, F.S. Hill



## Alguns “brancos-padrão”

| Nome                                      | Temperatura | Coordenadas       | Fonte                                      |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Illuminant A                              | 2856        | (0.44757,0.40745) | [Wyszecki82, p 139]<br>[Agoston87, p. 103] |
| Illuminant B                              | 4874        | (0.34842,0.35161) | [Wyszecki82, p 139]<br>[Agoston87, p. 103] |
| Illuminant C                              | 6774        | (0.31006,0.31616) | [Wyszecki82, p 139]<br>[Agoston87, p. 103] |
| Illuminant D65                            | 6504        | (0.3127,0.3291)   | [Walker98]<br>[Agoston87, p. 103]          |
| Direct Sunlight                           | 5335        | (0.3362,0.3502)   | [Agoston87, p. 103]                        |
| Light from overcast sky                   | 6500        | (0.3134,0.3275)   | [Agoston87, p. 103]                        |
| Light from north sky on a 45-degree plane | 10,000      | (0.2773,0.2934)   | [Agoston87, p. 103]                        |
| Illuminant E                              | 5400        | (1/3,1/3)         | [Wyszecki82, p 139]<br>[Agoston87, p. 103] |

## Aplicação 5: Mistura de Cores



## Exemplo

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  $C_3 = (0.2, 0.05,10)$ .

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

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

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

$$X_{123} = (X_1C_1 + X_2C_2 + X_3C_3)/(C_1+C_2+C_3)$$

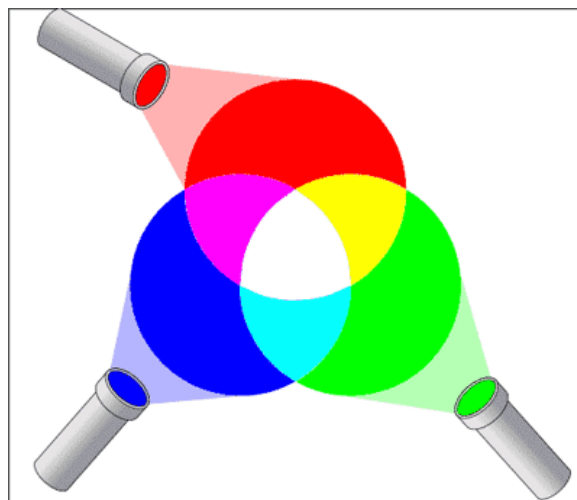
$$Y_{123} = (Y_1C_1 + Y_2C_2 + Y_3C_3)/(C_1+C_2+C_3)$$

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

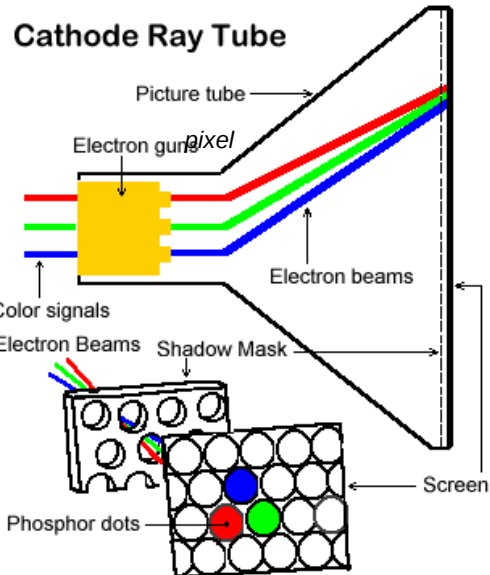
Resposta: (0.215,0.106,30)

## Formação Aditiva de Cores

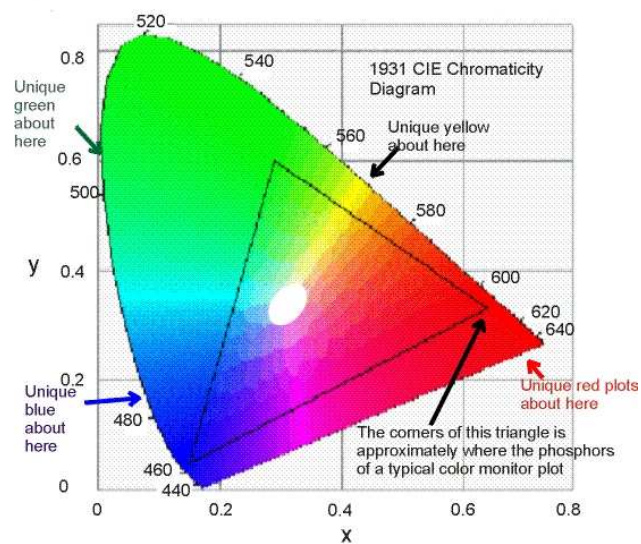
Vermelho  
Verde  
Azul



# Monitores



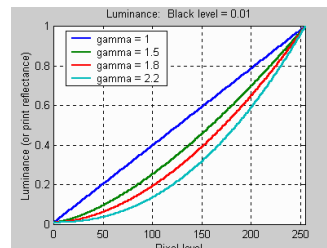
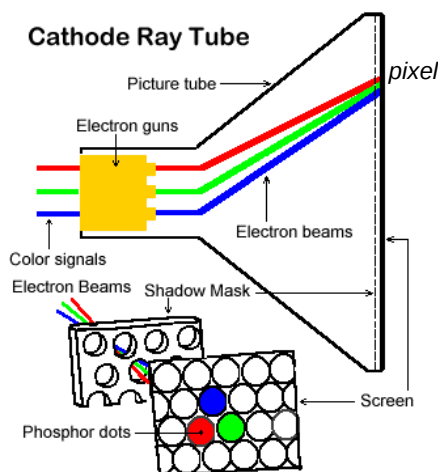
## Aplicação 6: Gamute de Dispositivos



## Cromaticidade dos Fósforos de Monitores

| 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<br>(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)  |

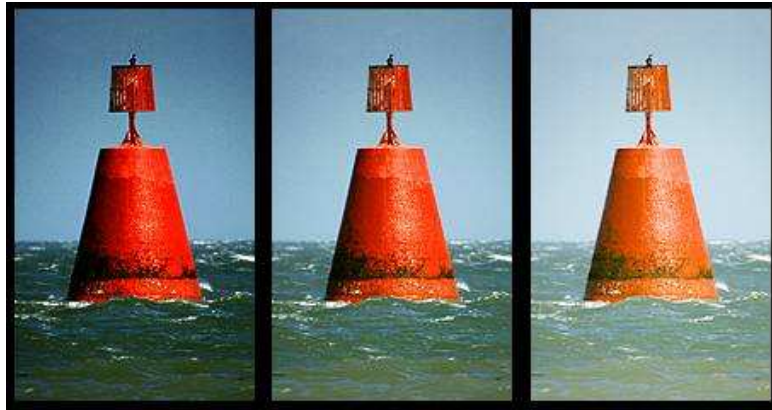
## Monitores



$$L = KV^\gamma$$

**L:** luminância em cada *pixel*  
**K:** constante, ajustado pelo controle de contraste  
**V:** tensão de excitação dos feixes de elétrons  
 $\gamma$ : gamma, tipicamente entre [1.4, 2.5]  
 $V = V_s^{(1/\gamma)}$ : correção gamma

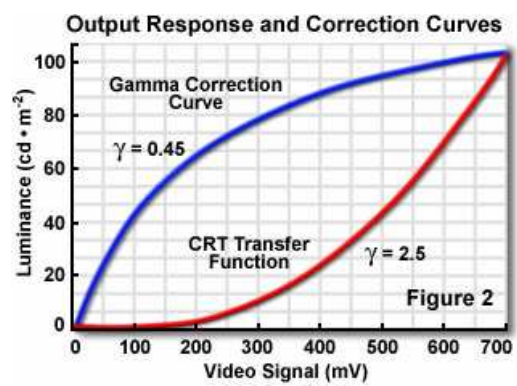
## Influência de $\gamma$



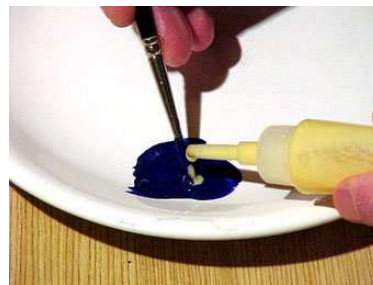
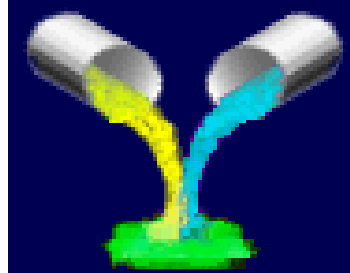
$\gamma = 1.8$

$\gamma = 1.0$

## Correção de $\gamma$

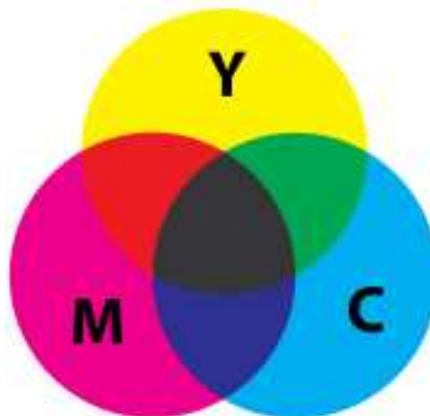


## Pigmentação

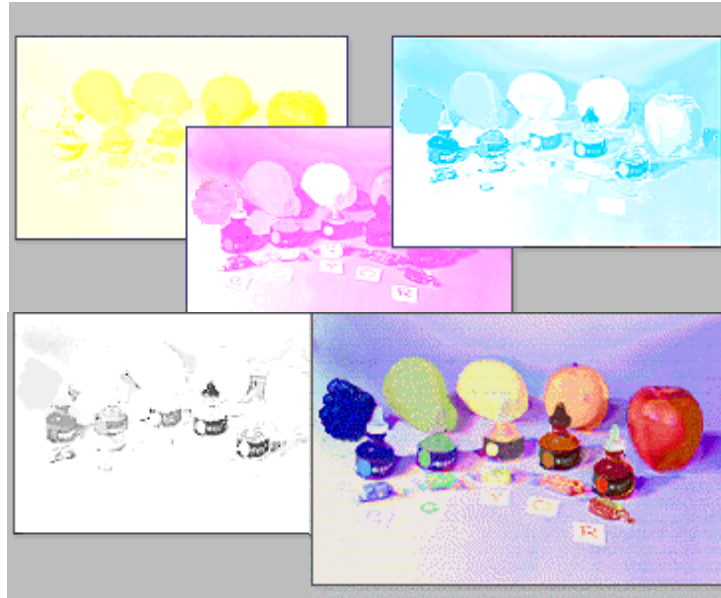


## Formação Subtrativa de Cores

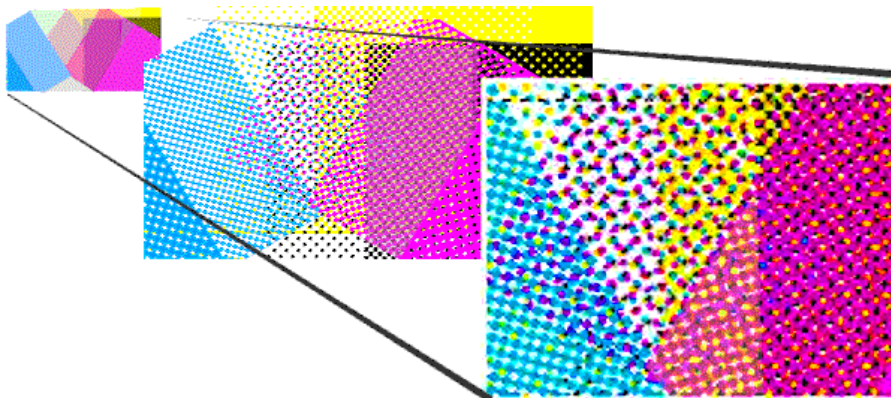
Magenta  
Amarelo  
Ciano



## Impressoras



## Impressoras



# Mistura Subtrativa

# RGB: Gamute de monitores

Blue = (0,0,1) Cyan = (0,1,1)

Magenta = (1,0,1) White = (1,1,1)

Black = (0,0,0) Green = (0,1,0)

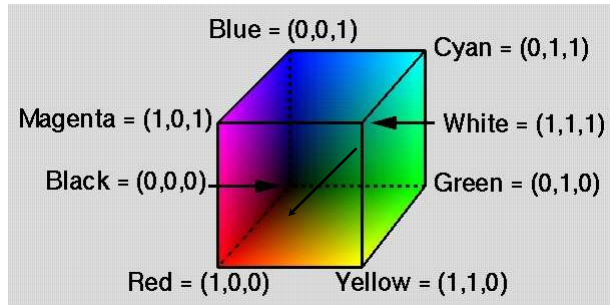
Red = (1,0,0) Yellow = (1,1,0)

X Y Z

(0,0,0) (1,0,0) (1,1,0) (0,1,0)

(0,0,1) (1,0,1) (1,1,1) (0,1,1)

## Modelo HSV



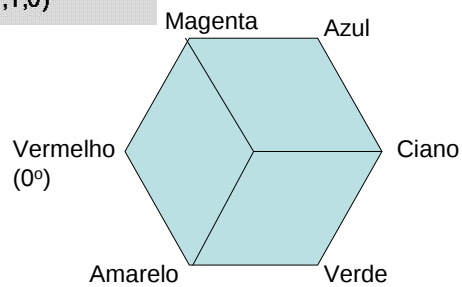
$$V = \max(R, G, B)$$

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

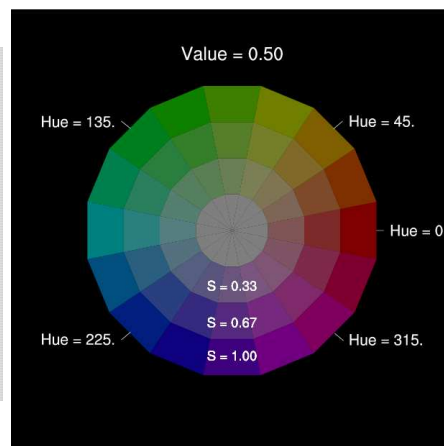
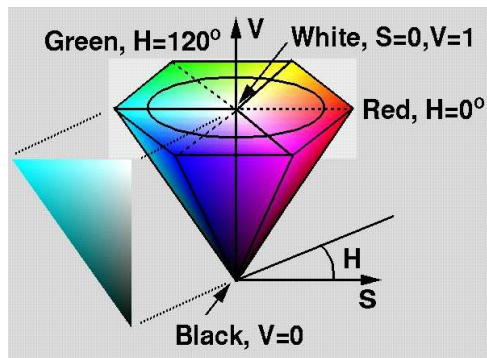
$$Cr = (V - R) / (V - \min(R, G, B))$$

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

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



## Modelo HSV



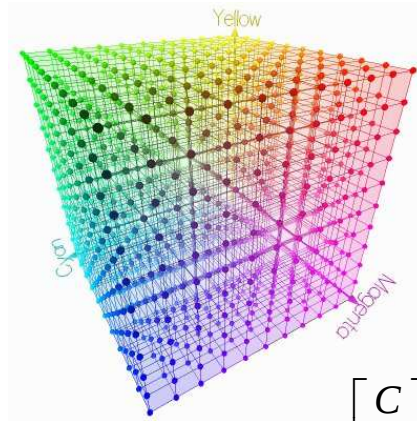
## RGB → HSV

```
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);  
}
```

## HSV → RGB

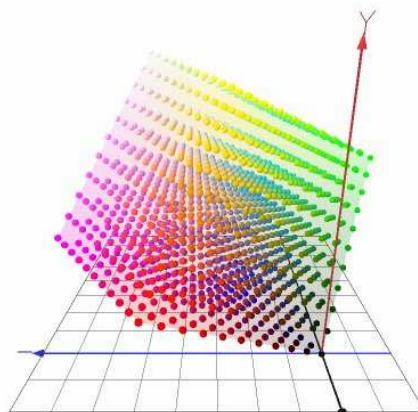
```
RGBType HSV_to_RGB( RGBType RGB ) {  
    // H is given on [0, 6] or UNDEFINED. S and V are given on [0, 1].  
    // RGB are each returned on [0, 1].  
    float h = HSV.H, s = HSV.S, v = HSV.V, m, n, f;  
    int i; RGBType RGB; if (h == UNDEFINED) RETURN_RGB(v, v, v);  
    i = floor(h); f = h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

## CMY: Gamute de Impressoras



$$\begin{bmatrix} C \\ M \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

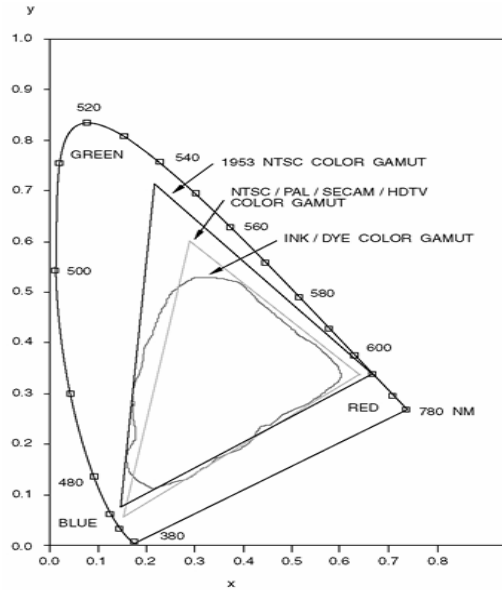
## YIQ: Sistema de televisão NTSC



I : faixa laranja - azul  
Q: faixa verde violeta  
Y: luminância

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ I \\ Q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.299 & 0.578 & 0.114 \\ 0.596 & -0.275 & -0.321 \\ 0.212 & -0.523 & 0.311 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

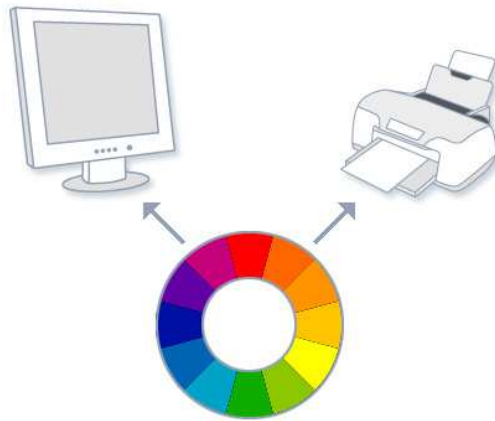
## Aplicação 7: Comparação entre subespaços de cores



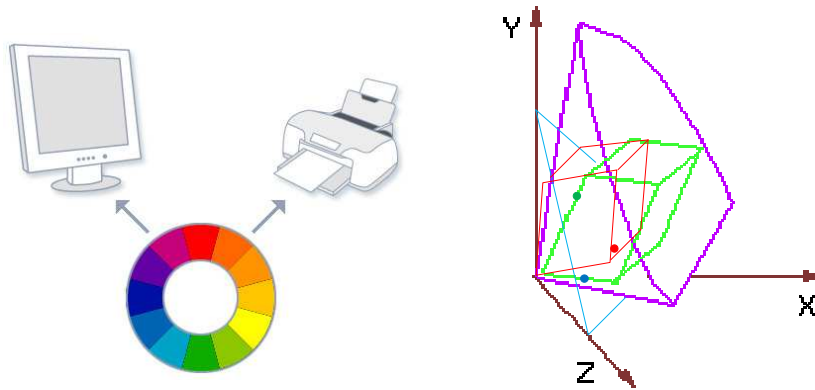
## Motivação

### Tarefa 7

- Como transformar as cores entre os espaços?



## Conversão entre Dispositivos



## Conversão entre Dispositivos

### Mudança de base

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

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

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

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

## Conversão entre Dispositivos

### Mudança de base

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

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

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 ( $X_w, Y_w, Z_w$ )

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

## Transformação entre Referências

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:

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

# Cores em OpenGL

```
int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    glutInit(&argc, argv);
    glutInitDisplayMode (GLUT_SINGLE |
GLUT_RGB);
    glutInitWindowSize (500, 500);
    glutInitWindowPosition (100, 100);
    glutCreateWindow (argv[0]);
    init ();
    glutDisplayFunc(display);
    glutReshapeFunc(reshape);
    glutKeyboardFunc (keyboard);
    glutMainLoop();
    return 0;
}

void init(void)
{
    glClearColor (0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    glShadeModel (GL_SMOOTH);
}

void triangle(void)
{
    glBegin (GL_TRIANGLES);
    glColor3f (1.0, 0.0, 0.0);
    glVertex2f (5.0, 5.0);
    glColor3f (0.0, 1.0, 0.0);
    glVertex2f (25.0, 5.0);
    glColor3f (0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
    glVertex2f (5.0, 25.0);
    glEnd();
}
```