

Color



(some slides from Fredo Durand)

Elsbeth McLean

<https://www.elspethmclean.com/stones>

Today's Class

- **Announcements: Quiz & Final Projects**
- Readings for Today
- What is Color?
 - Human Perception
 - Color Blindness & Metamerism
- Color Spaces
 - LMS, RGB, XYZ, HSV, $L^*a^*b^*$,
- Projection in Spatially Augmented Reality

Final Presentation Schedule

9 min (individual)
+1 min questions/setup
16 min (team of 2)
+2 min questions/setup

Tue Apr 18th

2:00 team of 2

2:18 team of 2

2:36 team of 2

2:54 individual

3:04 team of 2

3:22 team of 2

3:40 team of 2

3:58 *done!*

Fri Apr 21st

2:00 team of 2

2:18 team of 2

2:36 team of 2

2:54 individual

3:04 team of 2

3:22 team of 2

3:40 team of 2

3:58 *done!*

Tue Apr 25th

2:00 team of 2

2:18 team of 2

2:36 team of 2

2:54 individual

3:04 team of 2

3:22 team of 2

3:40 team of 2

3:58 *done!*

Let me know ASAP if
this doesn't work for you

Final Presentation

- Summarize prior work as necessary
 - You don't need to discuss papers we covered in class
- Be technical:
 - What were the challenges?
 - How did you solve them?
- Live demo / video / lots of images (depends on project)
 - Use plenty of examples (both of success & failure)
- Teams of 2:
 - Both should present & make it clear who did what
- Use your time wisely! Practice! & time yourself!
 - *I will stop you mid-sentence if you run over*

Well-written Research Paper / Report

- Motivation/context/related work
- Accomplishments / contributions of this work
- Clear description of algorithm
 - Sufficiently-detailed to allow work to be reproduced
 - Work is theoretically sound
(hacks/arbitrary constants discouraged, but must be documented)
- Results
 - well chosen examples
 - clear tables/illustrations/visualizations
 - with descriptive captions!
- Conclusions & Potential Future Work
 - limitations of the method are clearly stated

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Reading for Today:

"Flash Photography Enhancement via Intrinsic Relighting", Eisemann & Durand, SIGGRAPH 2004



no flash
*warm ambiance,
noisy*



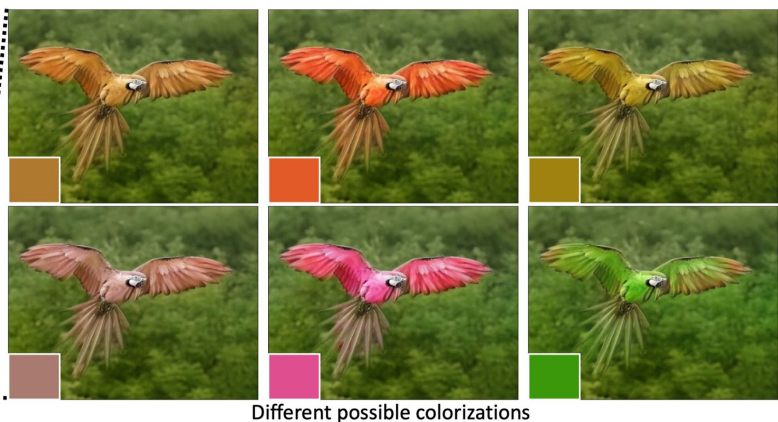
flash
flat lighting



combined result:
*original lighting,
denoised*

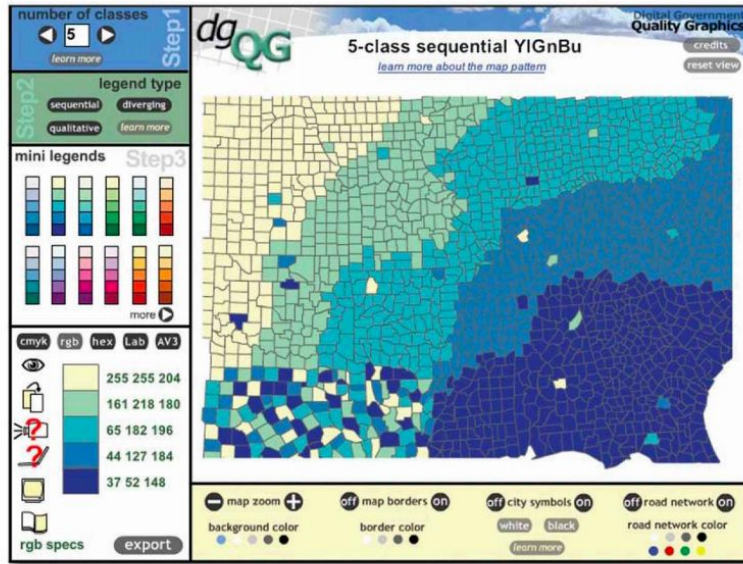
Reading for Today:

"Real-Time User-Guided Image Colorization with Learned Deep Priors", Zhang, Zhu, Isola, Geng, Lin, Yu, and Efros, SIGGRAPH 2017



Reading for Today:

“ColorBrewer.org: An Online Tool for Selecting Colour Schemes for Maps”, Harrower & Brewer, The Cartographic Journal, 2003.



Choropleth map: statistics per area must be careful about normalization

Total Population of 2000 Census Block Groups Population Density of 2000 Census Block Groups



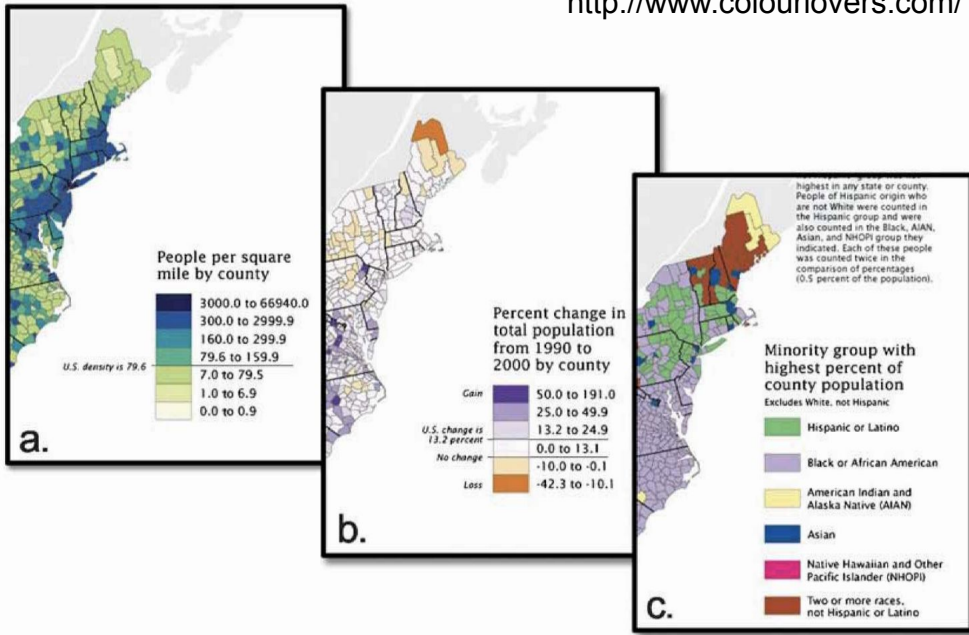
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Choropleth_map#/media/File:Choropleth-density.png

Choose a scheme appropriate for:

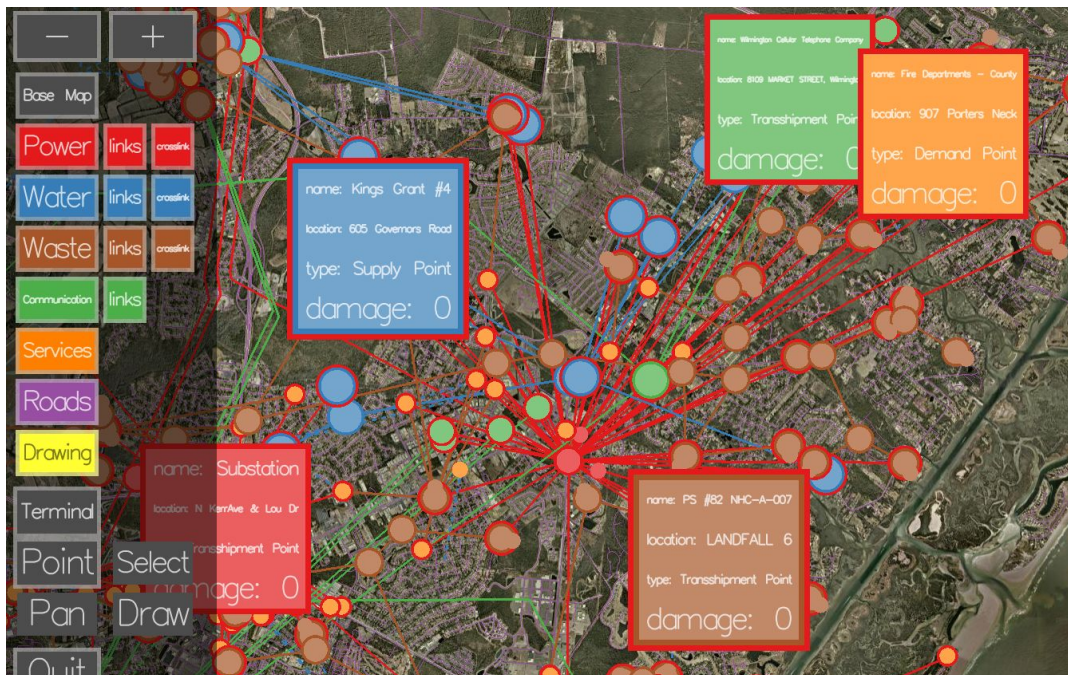
- Sequential
- Qualitative
- Diverging

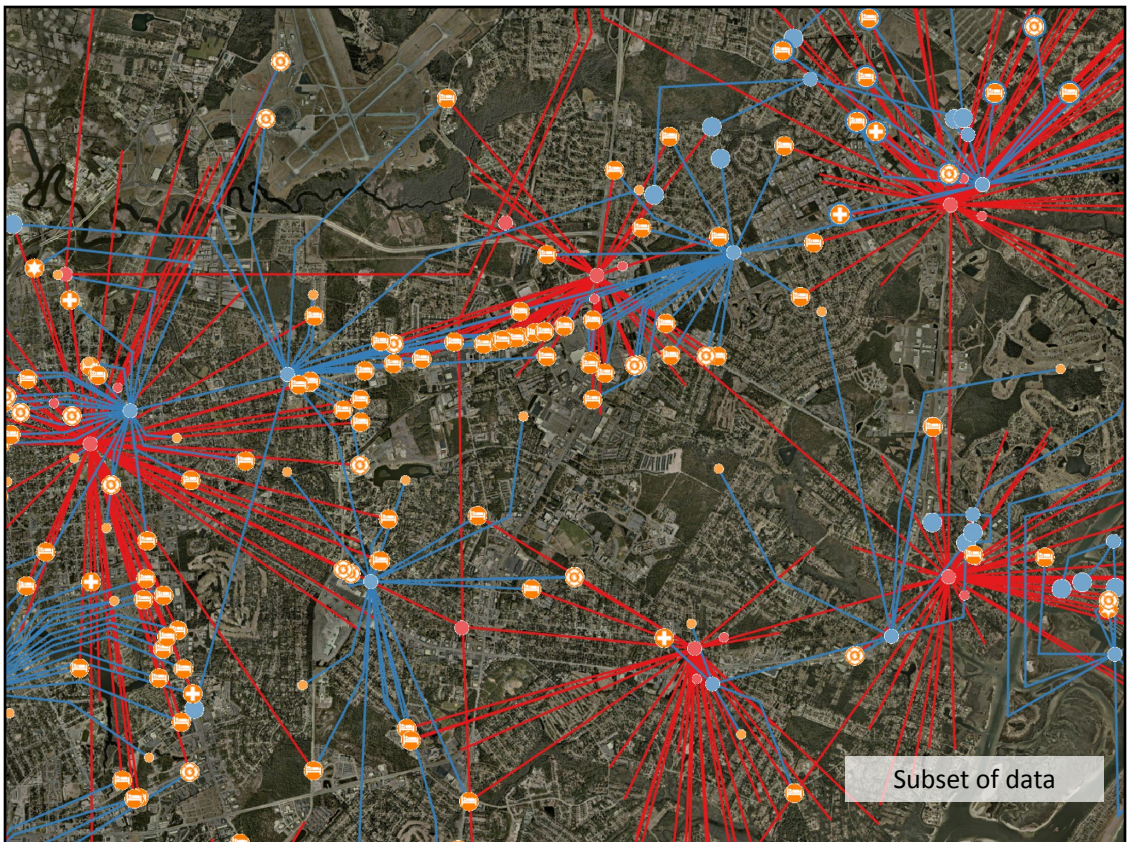
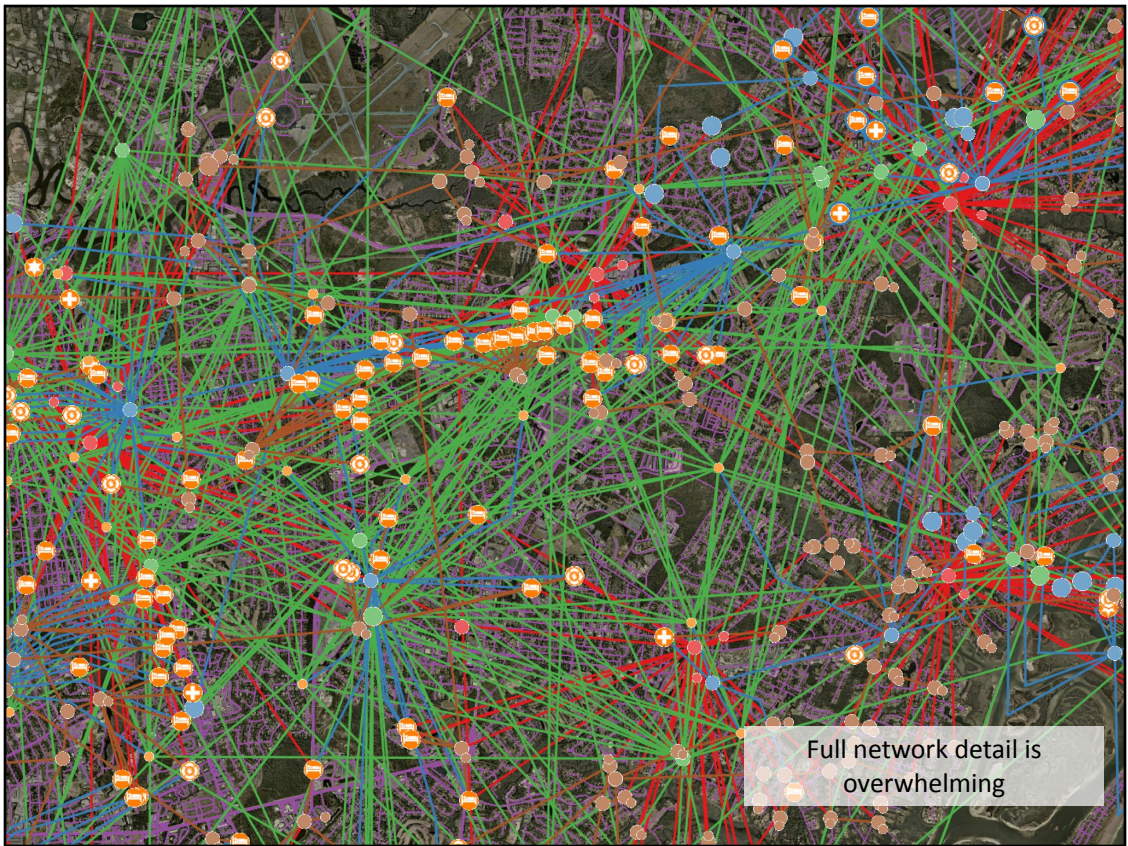
Related online tools:

<https://kuler.adobe.com/>
<http://www.checkman.io/please/>
<http://paletton.com/>
<http://colorbrewer2.org/>
<http://www.colourlovers.com/>



Emergency Response Decision Making





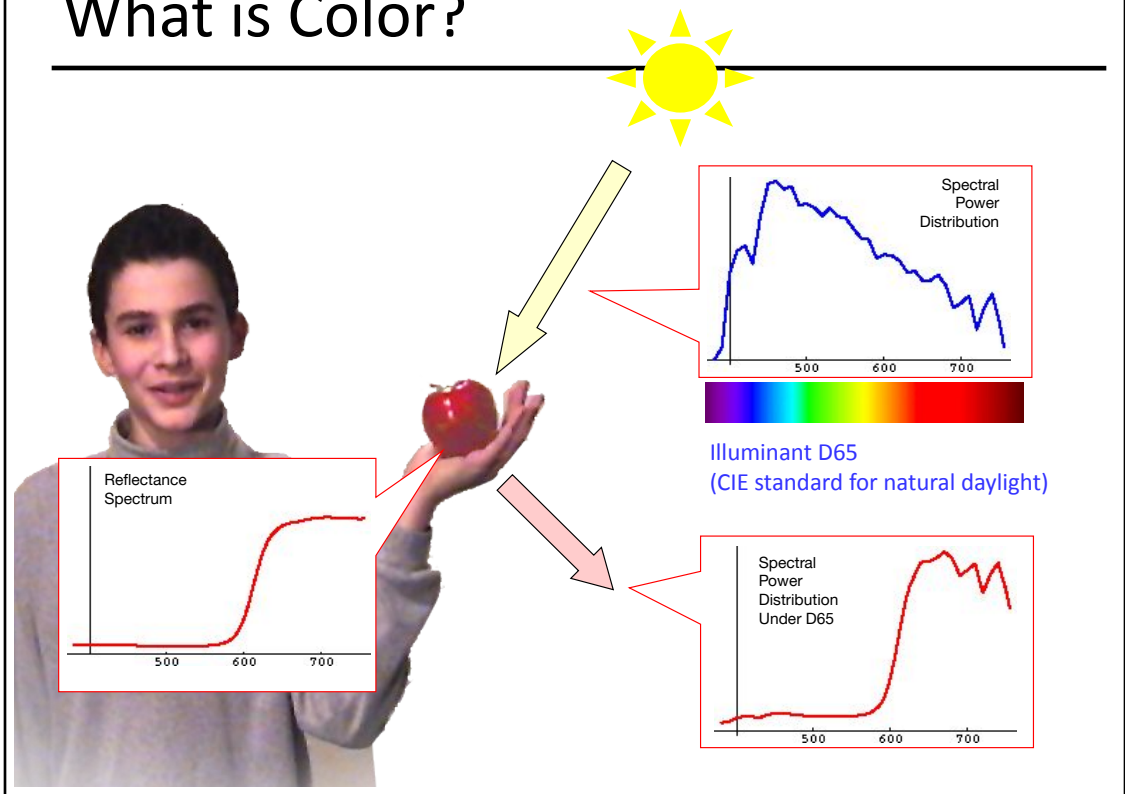
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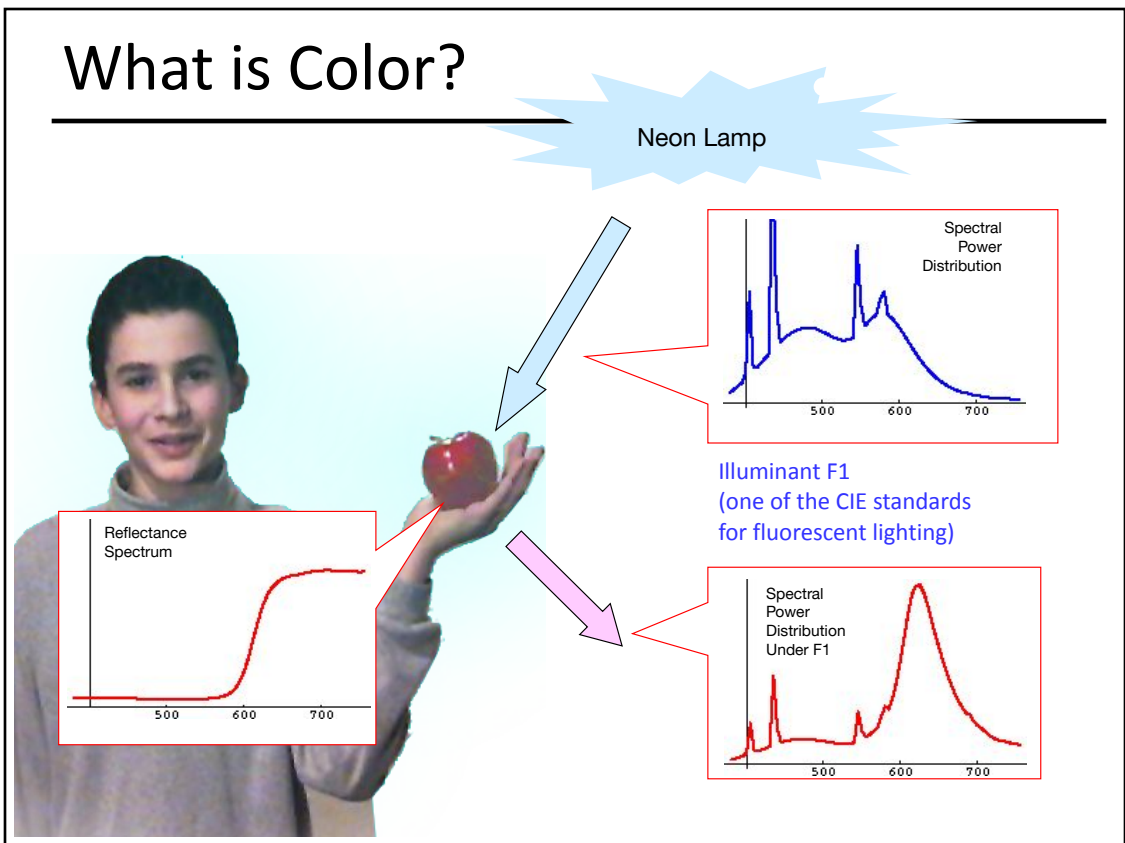
What is Color?



What is Color?



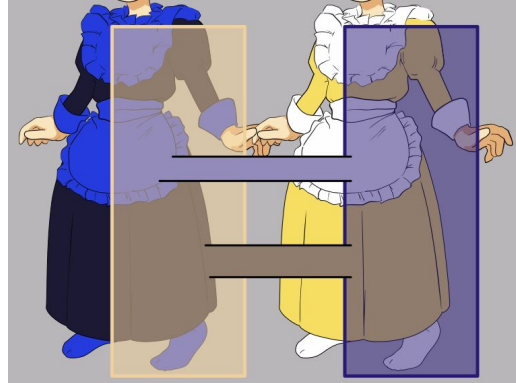
What is Color?



What color is the dress?



What does the viewer infer about the scene illumination?

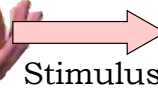
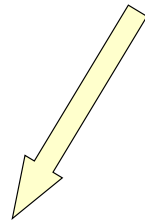
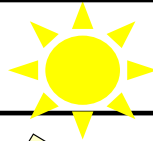


Blue & Black under yellow-tinted illumination?

White & Gold under blue tinted illumination?

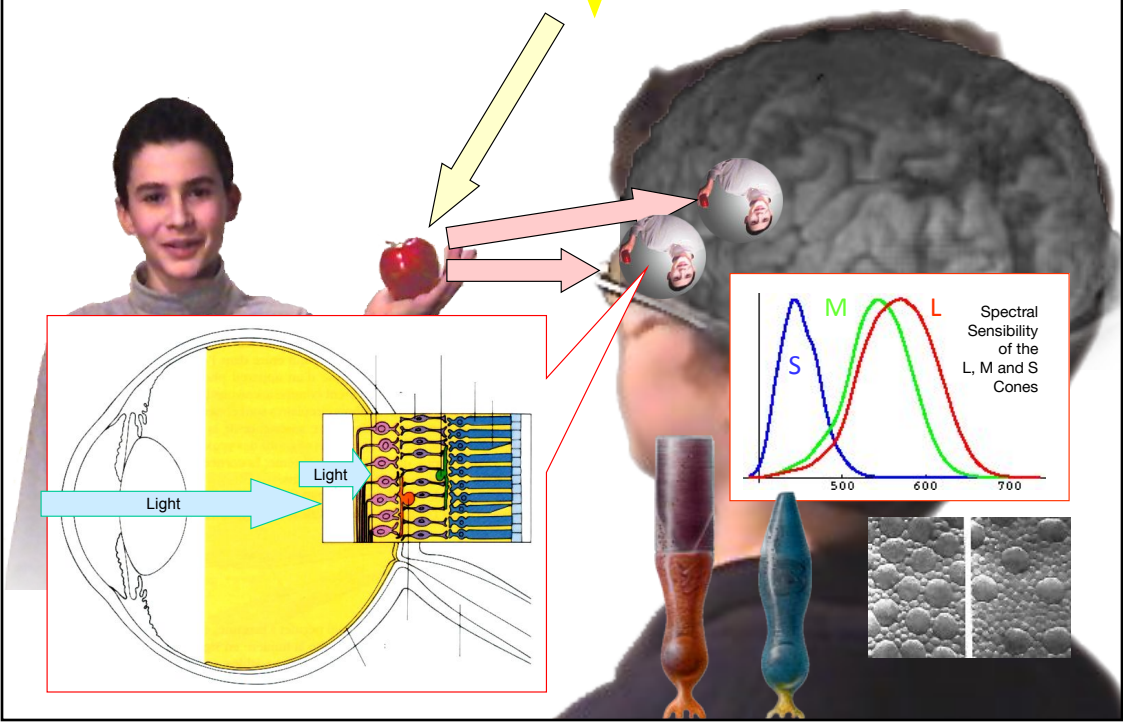
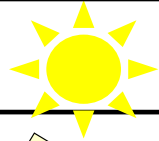
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_dress

What is Color?

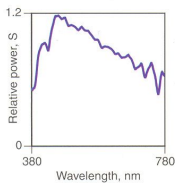


Observer

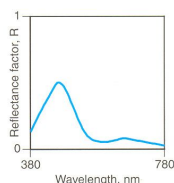
What is Color?



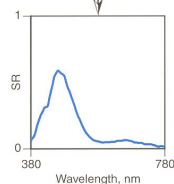
Incoming light



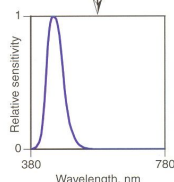
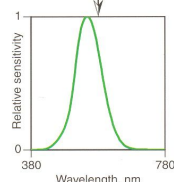
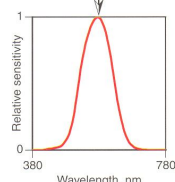
Material reflectance



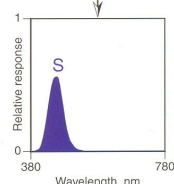
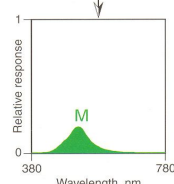
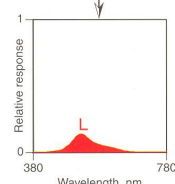
Stimulus



Cone sensitivity

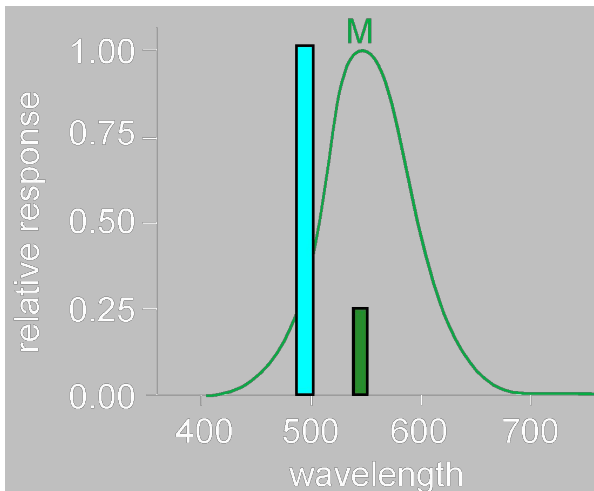


Cone responses



Cones do not "See" Colors

- Different wavelength, different intensity
- May have same response to a single cone

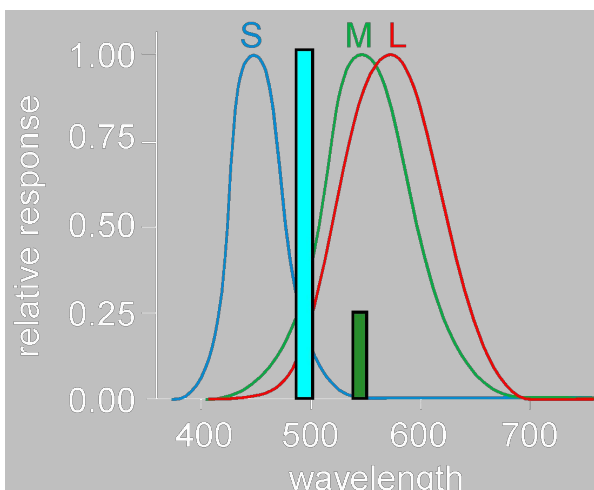


Dim green
Cone G: 0.25

Bright cyan
Cone G: 0.25

Response Comparison

- Different wavelength, different intensity
- Will have different responses for different cones

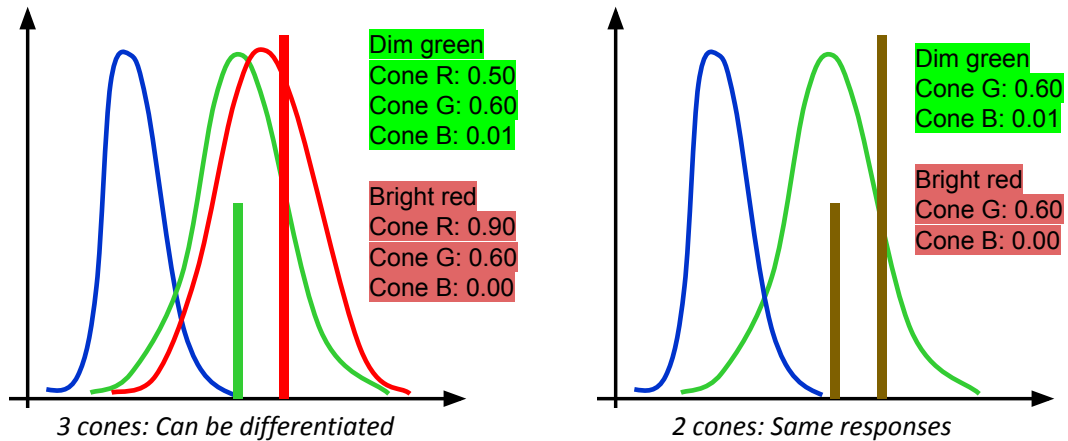


Dim green
Cone R: 0.20
Cone G: 0.25
Cone B: 0.01

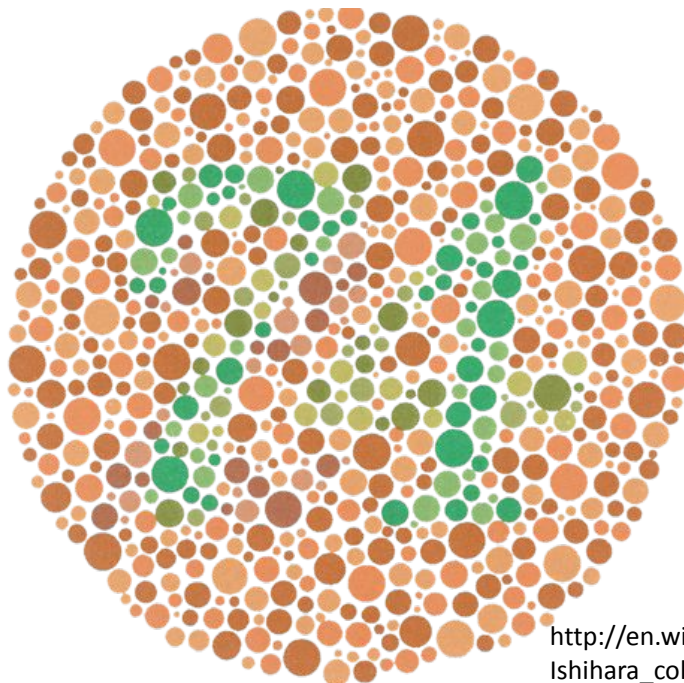
Bright cyan
Cone R: 0.20
Cone G: 0.25
Cone B: 0.25

Color Blindness

- Classical case: 1 type of cone is missing (e.g. red)
- Now Project onto lower-dim space (2D)
- Makes it impossible to distinguish some spectra

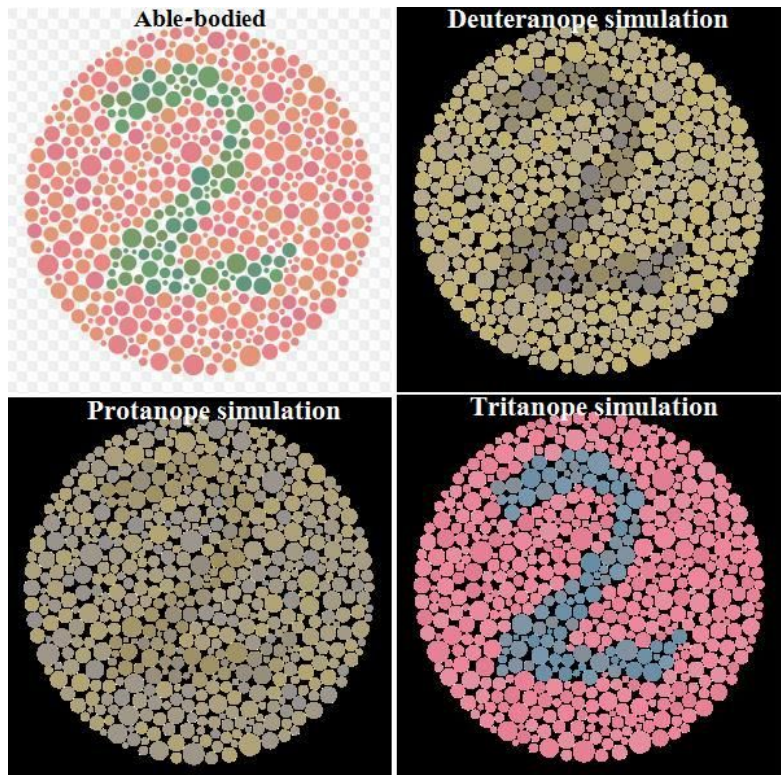


Ishihara Color Blindness Test



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ishihara_color_test

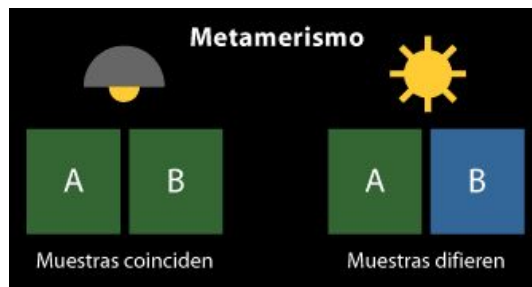
- Deuteranopia: missing green cone
- Protanopia: missing red cone
- Tritanopia: missing blue cone (rare)



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ishihara_compare_1.jpg

Metamerism: Apparent Matching

- When two materials look the same under one lighting condition (a coincidence), but look different under another:

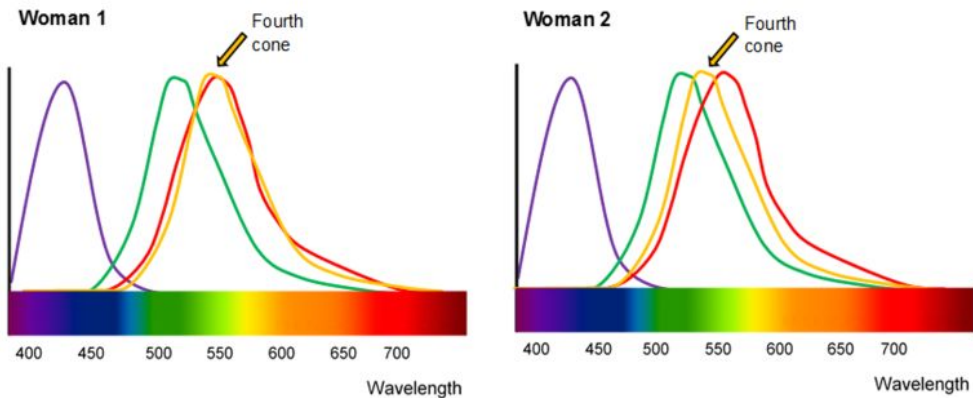


<http://gusgsm.com/metamerismo>

- Remember that different spectral distribution of input light yield different visual stimuli
- We all experience some color blindness

Tetrachromacy: 4 Cones?!

Often it is only a slight mutation of the red or green cone (left diagram), and thus not be easily detectable by a vision test or enable enhanced color vision.



<https://theneurosphere.com/2015/12/17/the-mystery-of-tetrachromacy-if-12-of-women-have-four-cone-types-in-their-eyes-why-do-so-few-of-them-actually-see-more-colours/>

Glasses to “correct” Colorblindness?



- Enchroma is **NOT** a cure for color blindness.
- Results vary depending on the type and extent of color vision deficiency.
- Enchroma does not endorse use of the glasses to pass occupational screening tests such as the Ishihara test.

Today's Class

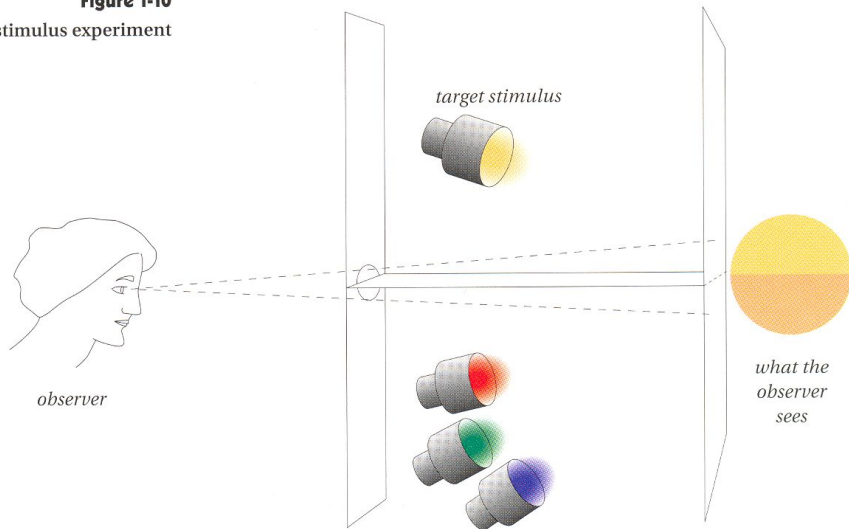
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Standard Color Spaces

- Colorimetry: Science of color measurement
- Quantitative measurements of colors are crucial in many industries
 - Television, computers, print, paint, luminaires
- Naive digital work uses a vague notion of RGB
 - Unfortunately, RGB is not precisely defined, and depending on your monitor, you might get something different
- We need a principled color space...

CIE Color Matching Experiments

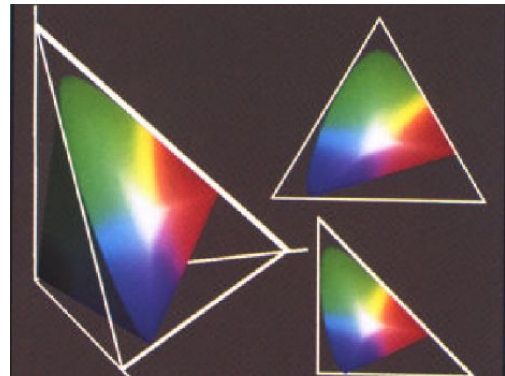
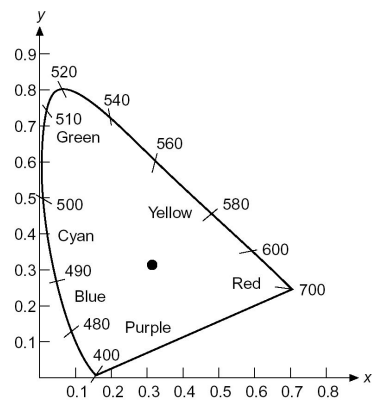
Figure 1-10
Tristimulus experiment



The observer adjusts the intensities of the red, green, and blue lamps until they match the target stimulus on the split screen.

CIE XYZ Color Space

- Can think of X, Y, Z as coordinates
- Linear transform from typical LMS or RGB
- Note that many points in XYZ do not correspond to visible colors!

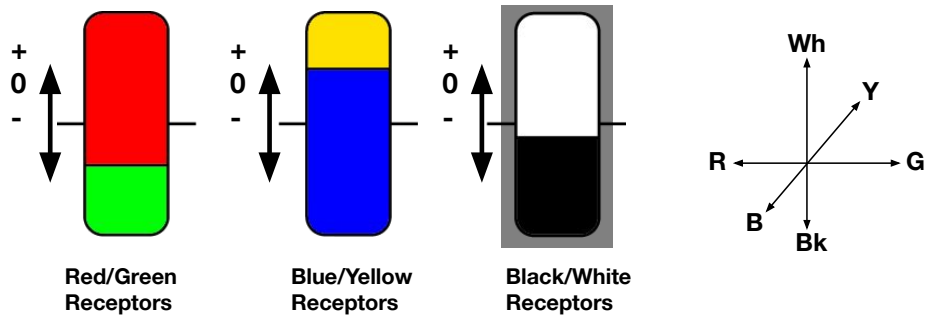


$$\begin{pmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3.24 & -1.54 & -0.50 \\ -0.97 & 1.88 & 0.04 \\ 0.06 & -0.20 & 1.06 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.41 & 0.36 & 0.18 \\ 0.21 & 0.72 & 0.07 \\ 0.02 & 0.12 & 0.95 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{pmatrix}$$

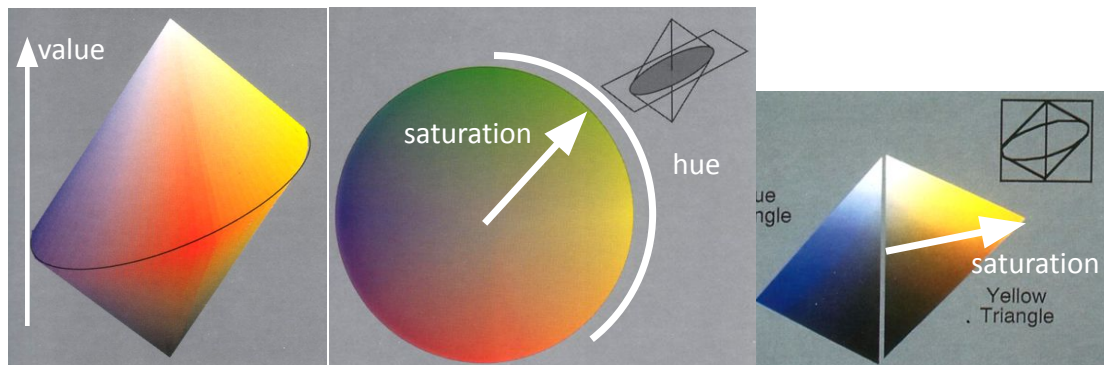
Hering 1874: Opponent Colors

- Hypothesis of 3 types of receptors: Red/Green, Blue/Yellow, Black/White
- Explains well several visual phenomena



Hue Saturation Value (HSV)

- Value: from black to white
- Hue: dominant color (red, orange, etc)
- Saturation: from gray to vivid color

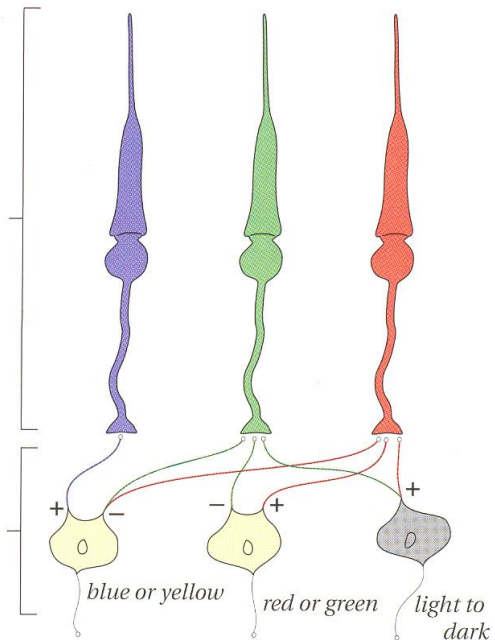


Color Opponents “Wiring”

- Sums for bright
- Differences for color opponor
- It’s just a 3x3 matrix to convert HSV from/to LMS, RGB, or XYZ

First zone (or stage): layer of retina with three independent types of cones

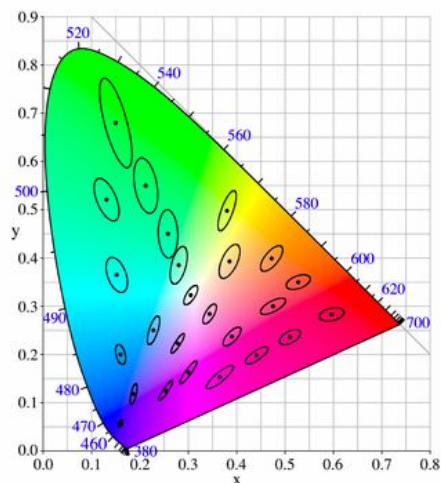
Second zone (or stage): signals from cones either excite or inhibit second layer of neurons, producing opponent signals



Linear Color Spaces: RGB/XYZ/YPbPr

- Equal steps in linear color spaces do not correspond to equal differences for human perception
- MacAdam ellipses visualize the lack of perceptual uniformity [MacAdam 1942]

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4124 & 0.3576 & 0.1805 \\ 0.2126 & 0.7152 & 0.0722 \\ 0.0193 & 0.1192 & 0.9505 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{\text{linear}} \\ G_{\text{linear}} \\ B_{\text{linear}} \end{bmatrix}$$



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:CIExy1931_MacAdam.png

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Spatially Augmented Reality (SAR) Projection

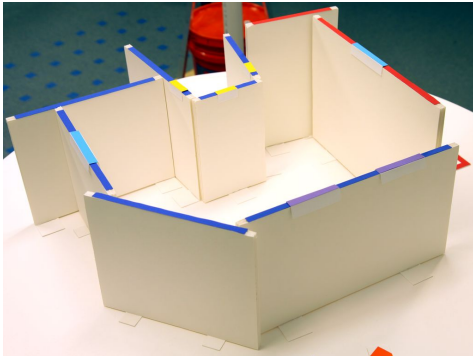


*camera detects
design geometry*

*6 projectors
augment design*

*design sketched with
foam-core walls*

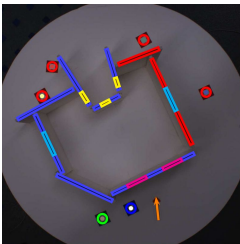
Tangible Interface for Architectural Design



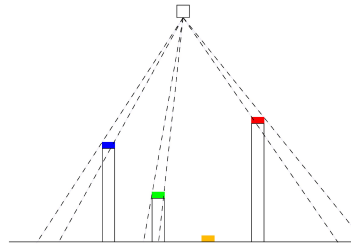
Exterior & interior walls

Tokens for:

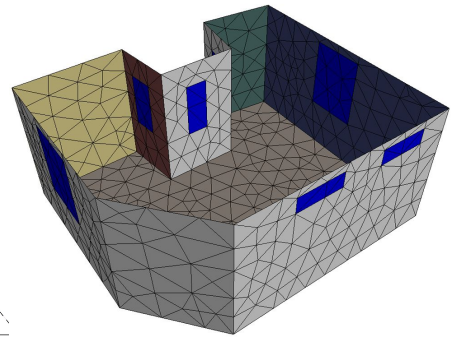
- *Windows*
- *Wall/floor colors*
- *North arrow*



Overhead camera



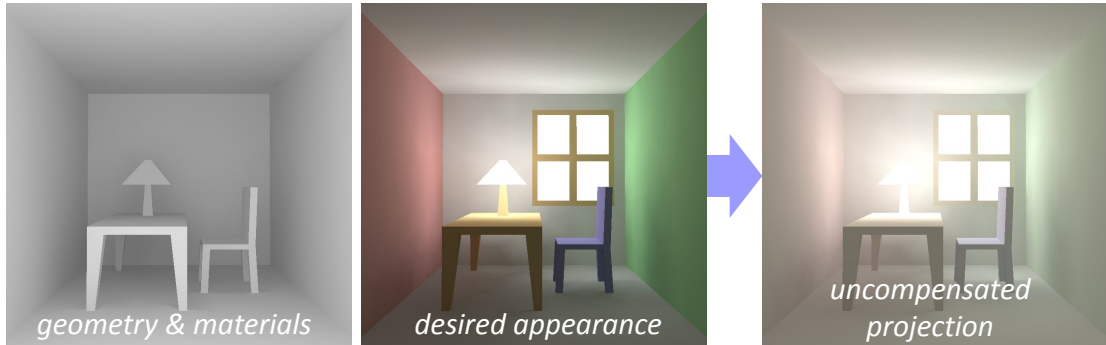
Projection geometry



Inferred design



Motivation:



*Can we do a better job reproducing
the desired appearance?*

Related Work: Radiometric Compensation

- Minimize artifacts caused by light modulation with local surface
[Bimber et al. 2005;
Nayar et al. 2003;
Grundhöffer &
Bimber 2008]
- Does not consider global light inter-reflection



Grundhöffer & Bimber 2008

Our Problem Statement

- Known scene geometry
- Known surface reflectances, *all ideal diffuse*
- Fixed, calibrated projectors
- Given:
 - Desired target surface appearance (texture)
for each physical surface
- Solve for:
 - Projection texture for each physical surface that
most faithfully reproduces the desired appearance

Related Work: Reverse Radiosity

Forward lighting with radiosity

$$B = (I - F)^{-1} E$$

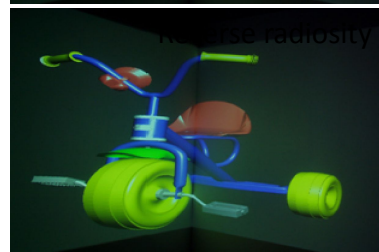
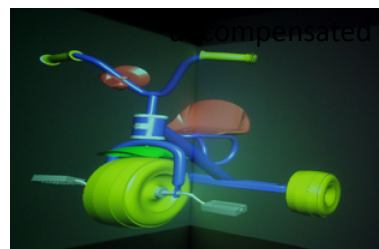
values for rendering form factor matrix direct light

Inverse lighting with radiosity:
Reverse Radiosity (RR)

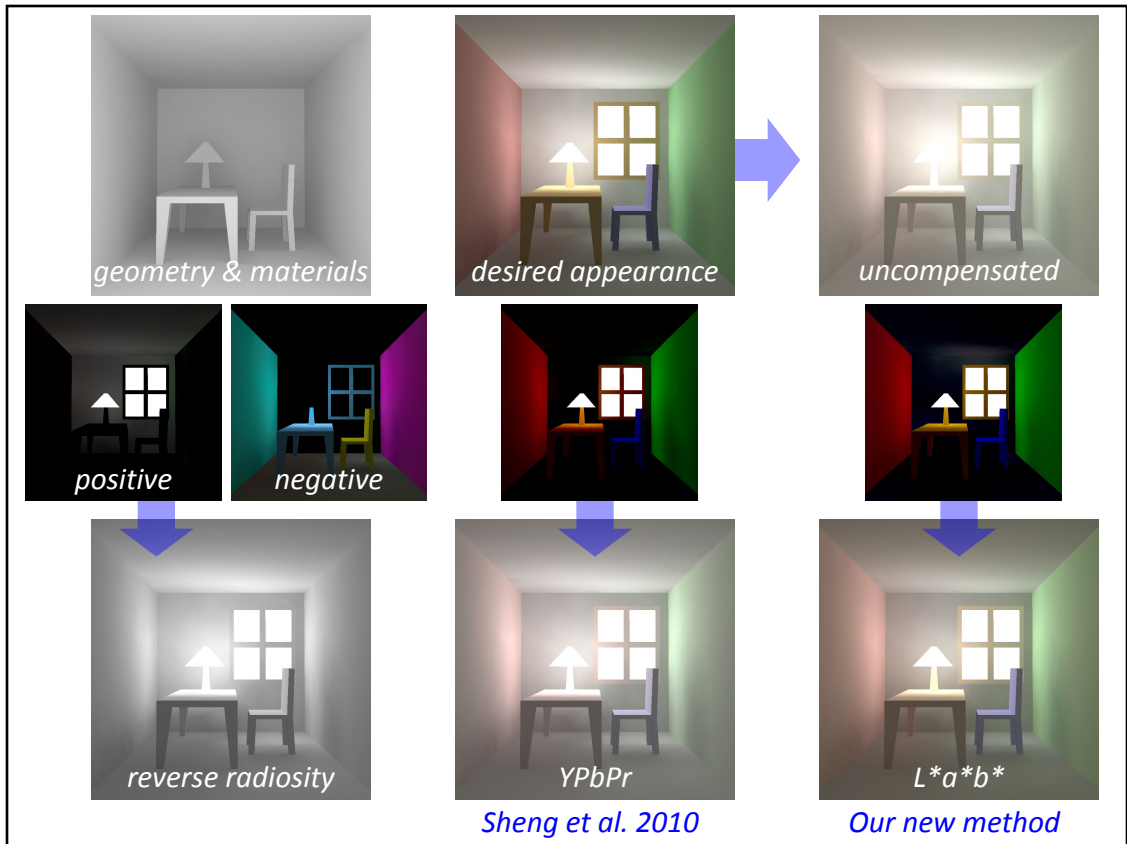
– [Bimber et al. 2006]

$$E = (I - F) B$$

projection values desired appearance



Bimber et al. 2006



L*a*b*: a perceptual color space

Designed to match human color perception data

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{intensity} \\ \text{red-green} \\ \text{yellow-blue} \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} L \\ a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 116h\left(\frac{Y}{Y_n}\right) - 16 \\ 500 \left(h\left(\frac{X}{X_n}\right) - h\left(\frac{Y}{Y_n}\right) \right) \\ 200 \left(h\left(\frac{Y}{Y_n}\right) - h\left(\frac{Z}{Z_n}\right) \right) \end{bmatrix}$$

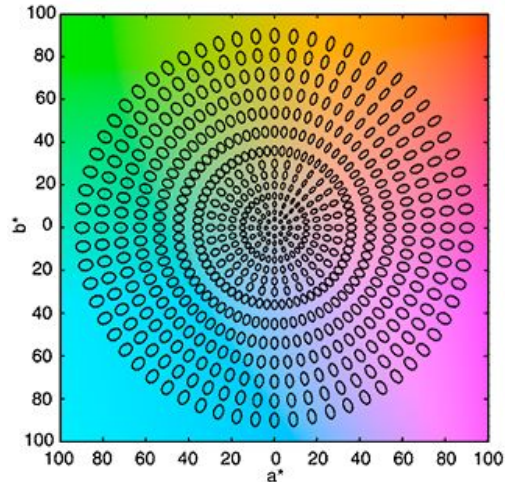
$$h(t) = \begin{cases} t^{\frac{1}{3}} & t > (6/29)^3 \\ \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{29}{6} \right)^2 t + \frac{4}{29} & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

L*a*b* is nonlinear, a challenge for optimization

Quantitative Perceptual Comparison

$$\Delta E = \sqrt{(L_1 - L_2)^2 + (a_1 - a_2)^2 + (b_1 - b_2)^2}$$

- Where 2.3 $\Delta E = \text{JND}$ (just noticeable difference)
- The MacAdams ellipses are more equal size circles in $L^*a^*b^*$



http://w3.kcuu.ac.jp/~fujiwara/infosci/ellipses_lab.png

Our Optimization Formulation

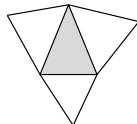
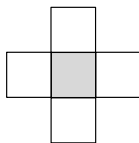
Absolute Error:

desired appearance (red arrow) and *projection result* (green arrow)

$$\phi_{abs} = \frac{\sum_i A_i [(L_i - L'_i)^2 + (a_i - a'_i)^2 + (b_i - b'_i)^2]}{A_{avg}}$$

Spatial Error:

$$\phi_{spt} = \sum_{(i,j) \in nbd} [(L_i - L_j) - (L'_i - L'_j)]^2 + [(a_i - a_j) - (a'_i - a'_j)]^2 + [(b_i - b_j) - (b'_i - b'_j)]^2$$



gradient in desired appearance (red arrow)

gradient in projection result (green arrow)

Complete Objective Function: $\phi = \alpha \phi_{abs} + (1 - \alpha) \phi_{spt}$

We use $\alpha = 0.9$

Box constraints:

minimum & maximum brightness of projector system

