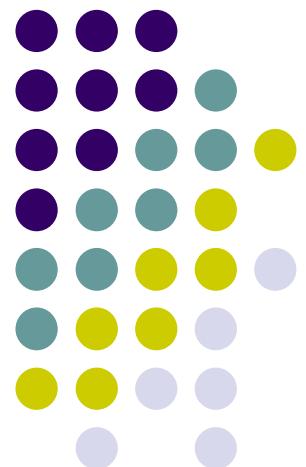


Procesamiento Digital de Imágenes

Pablo Roncagliolo B.
Nº 14

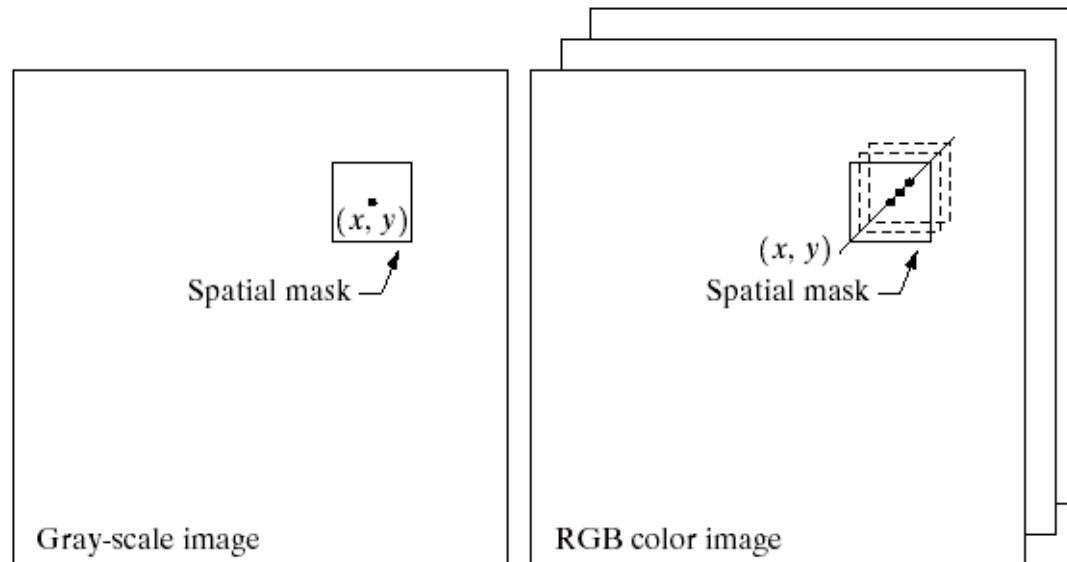


Procesamiento “Espacial” en Color



a b

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

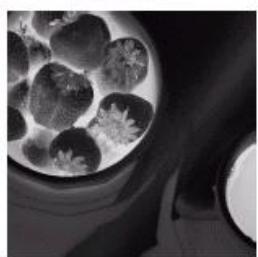


De manera similar al procesamiento espacial de imágenes en escala de gris, las imágenes RGB pueden ser procesadas aplicando máscaras o vecindades en cada banda de color por separado, o considerando una vecindad de 3 dimensiones (cubo de $M \times N \times 3$).

Procesamiento de Imágenes en Color



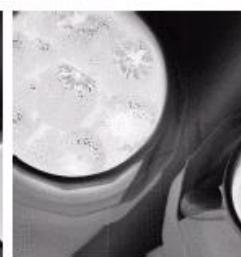
Full color



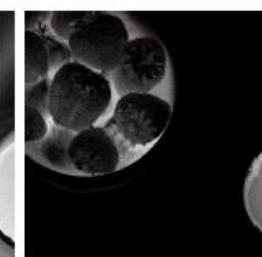
Cyan



Magenta



Yellow



Black



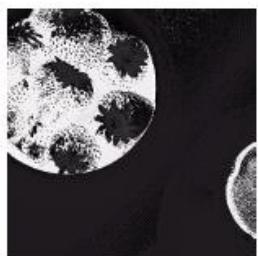
Red



Green



Blue



Hue



Saturation



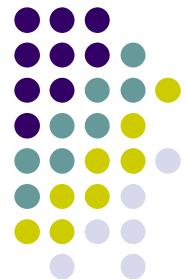
Intensity

Antes de tomar una decisión respecto de la estrategia de procesamiento de una imagen en color, es conveniente visualizar los componentes de diferentes transformaciones de color.

Por ejemplo, para segmentar el color rojo de las frutillas se observa que la banda Roja no presenta gran separación entre el color rojo y el verde en las hojas.

FIGURE 6.30 A full-color image and its various color-space components. (Original image courtesy of Med-Data Interactive.)

Procesamiento de Imágenes en Color

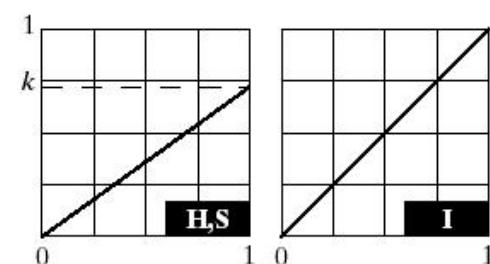
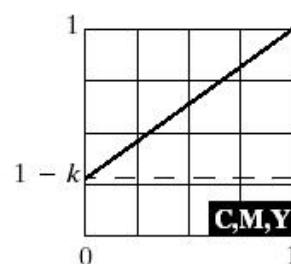
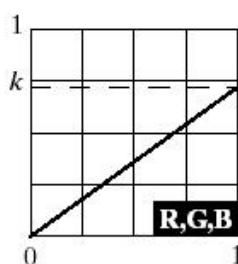


Para ajustar intensidad en el caso de imágenes RGB se debe aplicar el mismo factor en las 3 bandas.

En el caso CMY y HSI las transformación equivalente se representa en los gráficos. Se observa que la transformación HS tiene menos operaciones!!

a b
c d e

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.)



Procesamiento de Imágenes en Color



Colores complementarios. Equivalen a los “negativos” en la escala de grises.

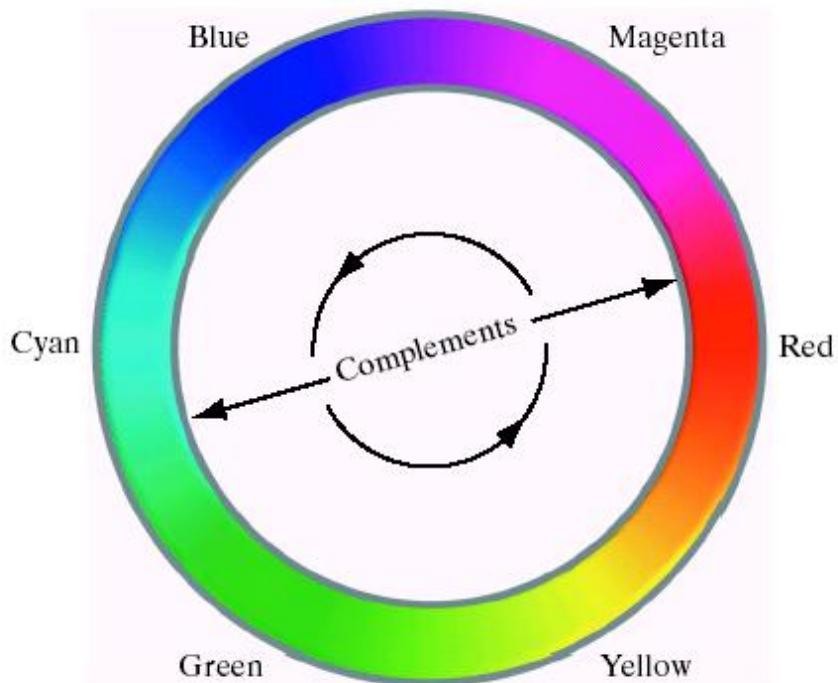
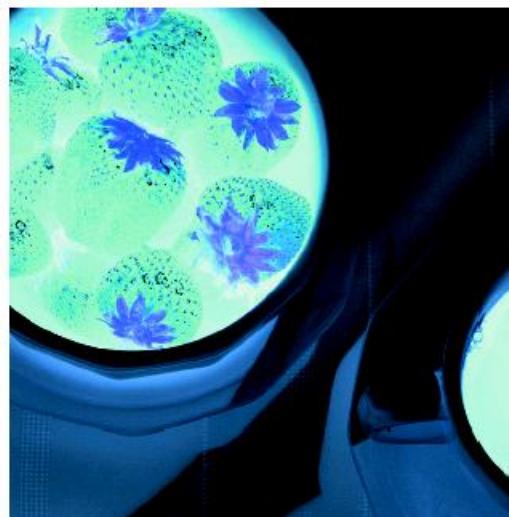
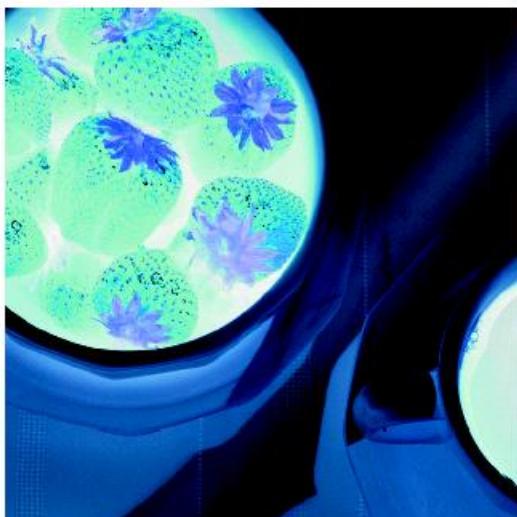
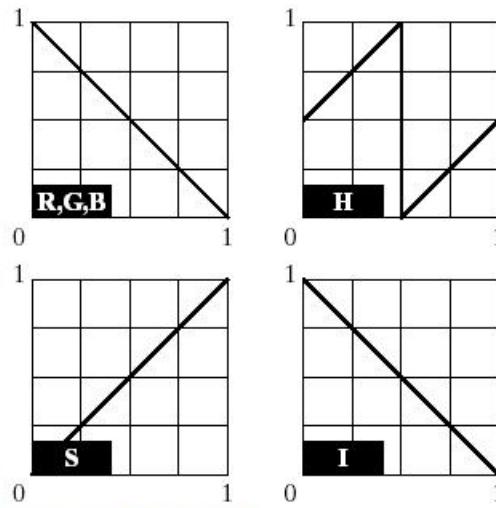


FIGURE 6.32
Complements on
the color circle.

Procesamiento de Imágenes en Color



Transformación colores complementarios (“negativos”) a través de RGB y HSI



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.

Procesamiento de Imágenes en Color



Filtro básico de color (CUBO):

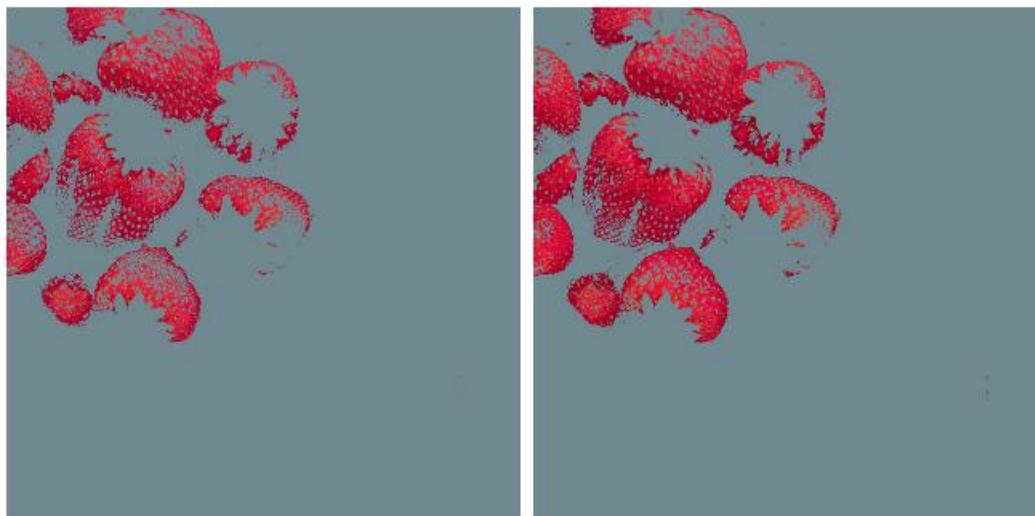
Sea $W=0.2549$;

Rojo=[0.6863,0.1608,0.1922];

IF ($|Rojo(1)-R|>W/2$) or ($|Rojo(2)-G|>W/2$) or ($|Rojo(3)-B|>W/2$)

Color=[0.5,0.5,0.5];

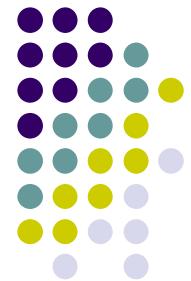
Else Color=RGB;



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 $(0.5, 0.5, 0.5)$.

Procesamiento de Imágenes en Color



Filtro básico de color (ESFERA):

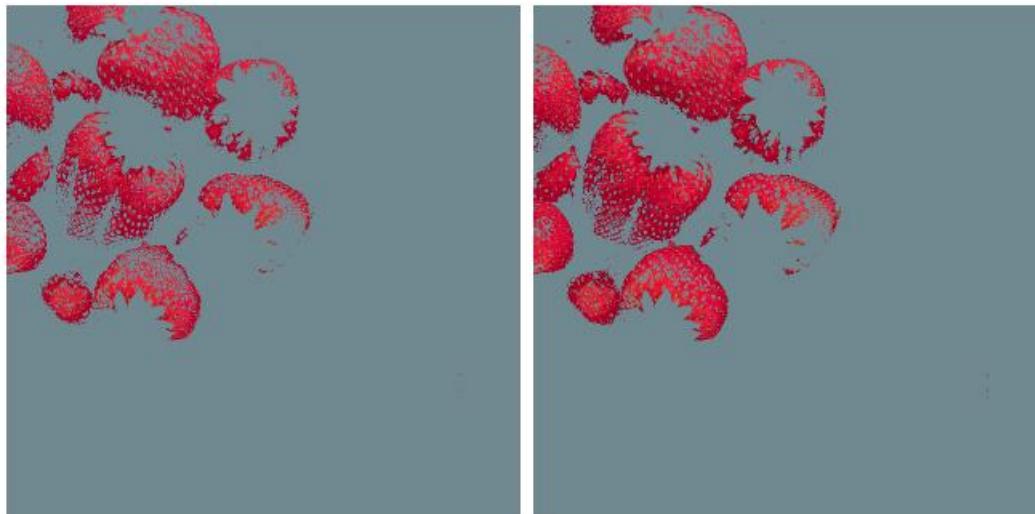
Sea radio=0.1765;

Rojo=[0.6863,0.1608,0.1922];

IF $(\text{Rojo}(1)-R)^2 + (\text{Rojo}(2)-G)^2 + (\text{Rojo}(3)-B)^2 > \text{radio}^2$

Color=[0.5,0.5,0.5];

Else Color=RGB;

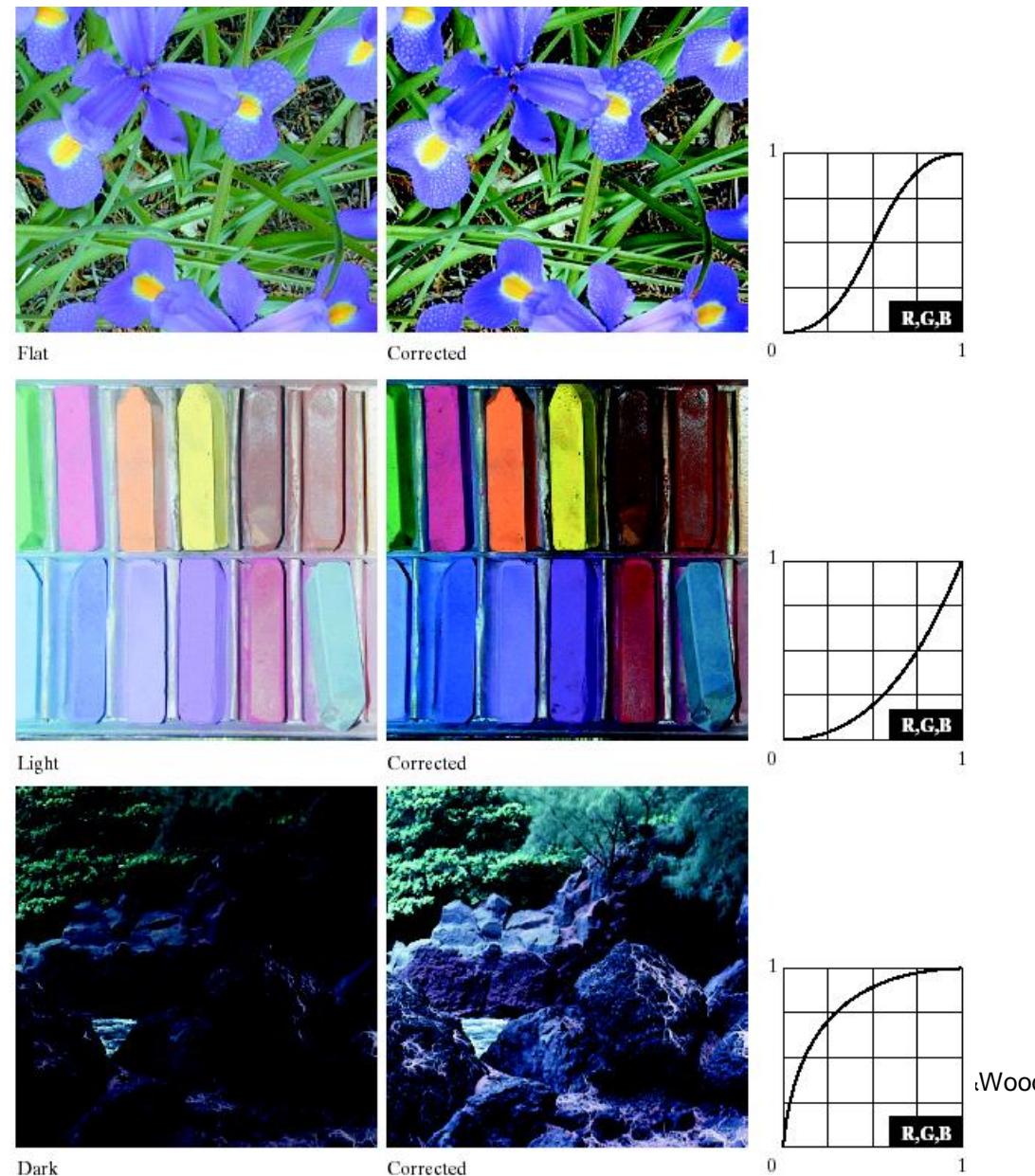


a b

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 $(0.5, 0.5, 0.5)$.

Procesamiento de Imágenes en Color

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 alter the image hues.



Correcciones de
tonos e iluminación
en imágenes RGB.

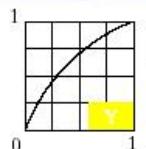
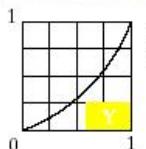
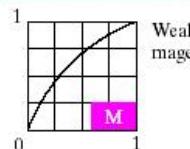
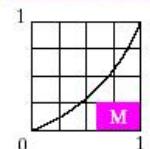
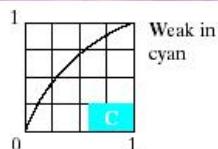
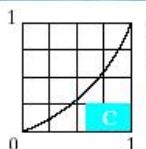
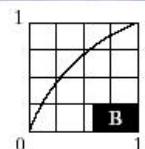
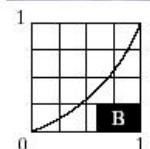
Igual ajuste a las 3
bandas



Procesamiento de Imágenes en Color



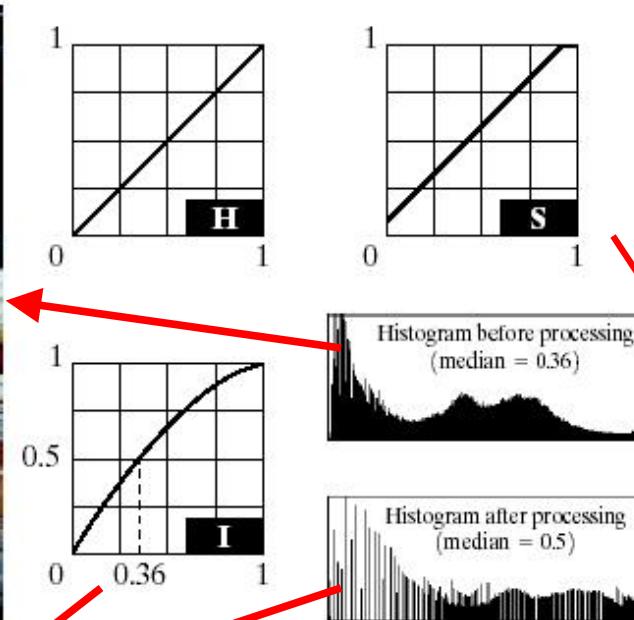
Original/Corrected



Balance de colores.

Ajustes de bandas
independientemente

Procesamiento de Imágenes en Color



a
b
c
d

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

- a) Original (Oscura)
- b) Corrige Intensidad: ecualización histograma (brillo)
- c) Corrige saturación: baja el brillo

Procesamiento de Imágenes en Color



a
b
c
d

FIGURE 6.38
(a) RGB image.
(b) Red
component image.
(c) Green
component.
(d) Blue
component.

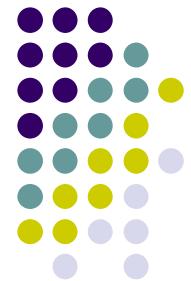
Considerando estas imágenes como punto de partida, es posible aplicar filtros pasa altos y pasa bajos para procesar imágenes en color.



p
a
b
c

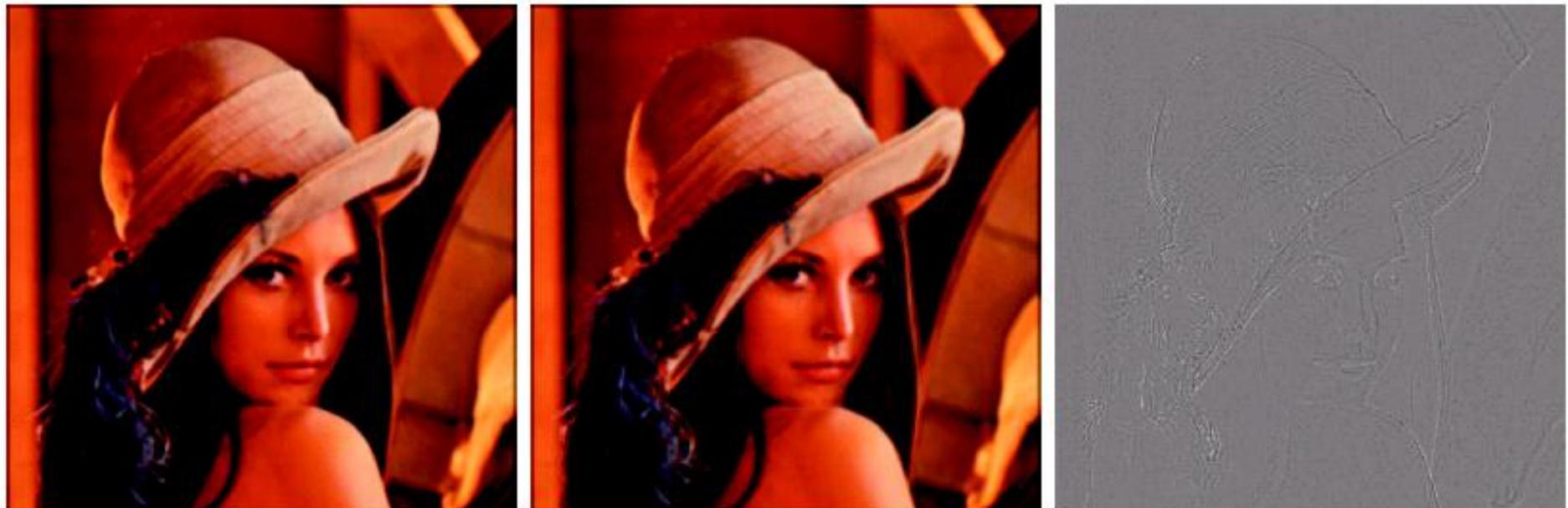
FIGURE 6.39 HSI components of the RGB color image in Fig. 6.38(a). (a) Hue. (b) Saturation. (c) Intensity.

Procesamiento de Imágenes en Color



Ejemplo filtro 5x5 (promedio) en RGB y en banda I de imagen HSI.

No es igual



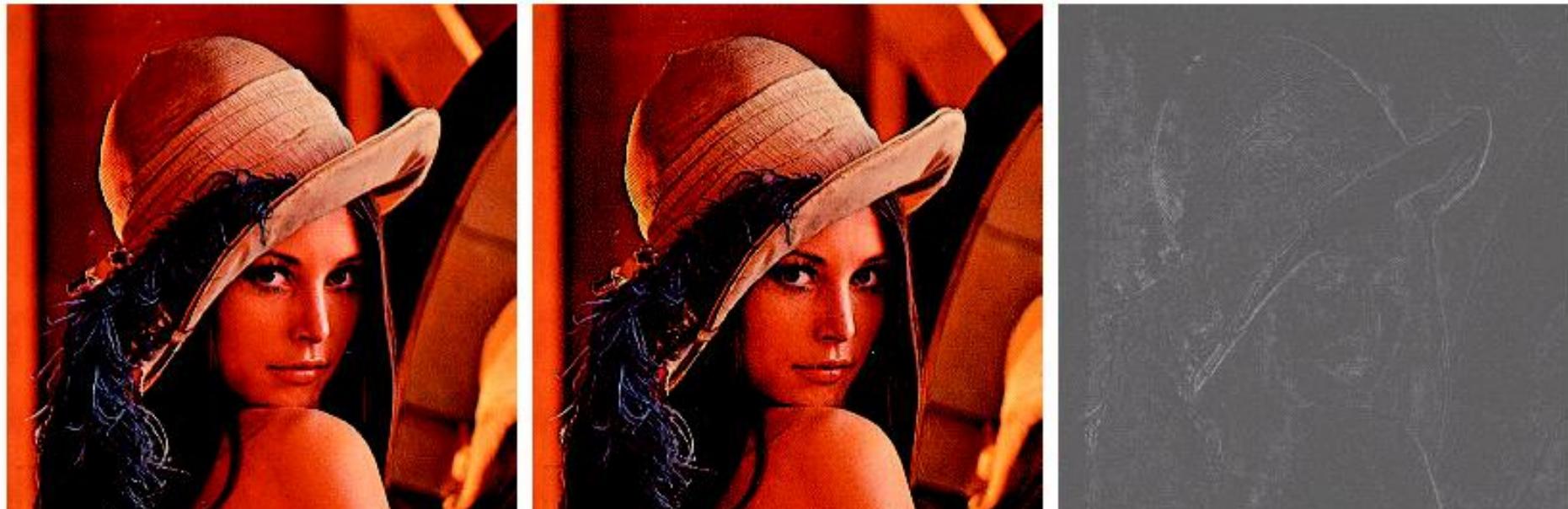
a b c

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.

Procesamiento de Imágenes en Color



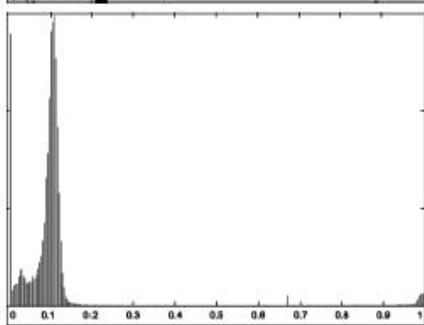
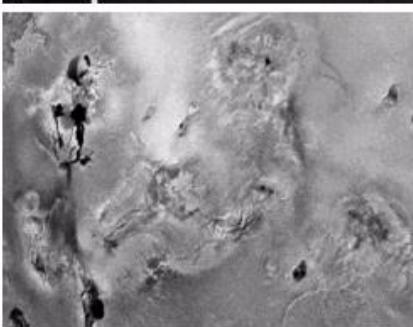
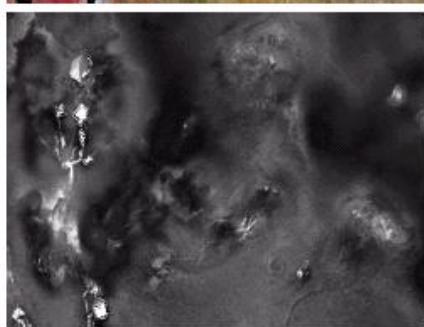
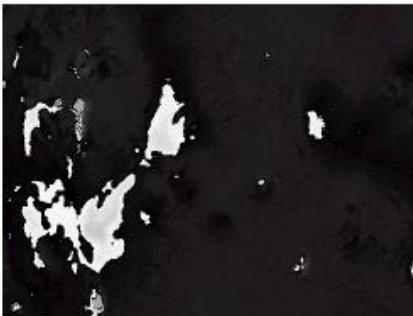
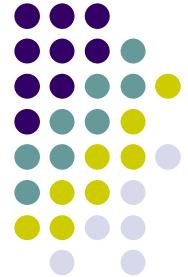
Aumento de definición (bordes) aplicando una laplaciano a cada banda RGB y a la banda I (HSI) respectivamente.



a b c

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

Segmentación de Color



Segmentación de Color con HSI:

Generalmente se utiliza la banda HUE para identificar los colores y la banda SATURACION como máscara.

Ej.

“b” muestra H (blanco è rojizos)

“c” saturación,

“d” intensidad,

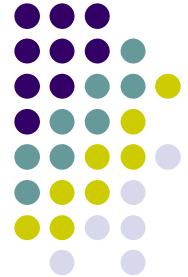
“e” binarización de “c” para máscara,

“f” producto entre “b” y “e”

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h

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).

Segmentación de Color



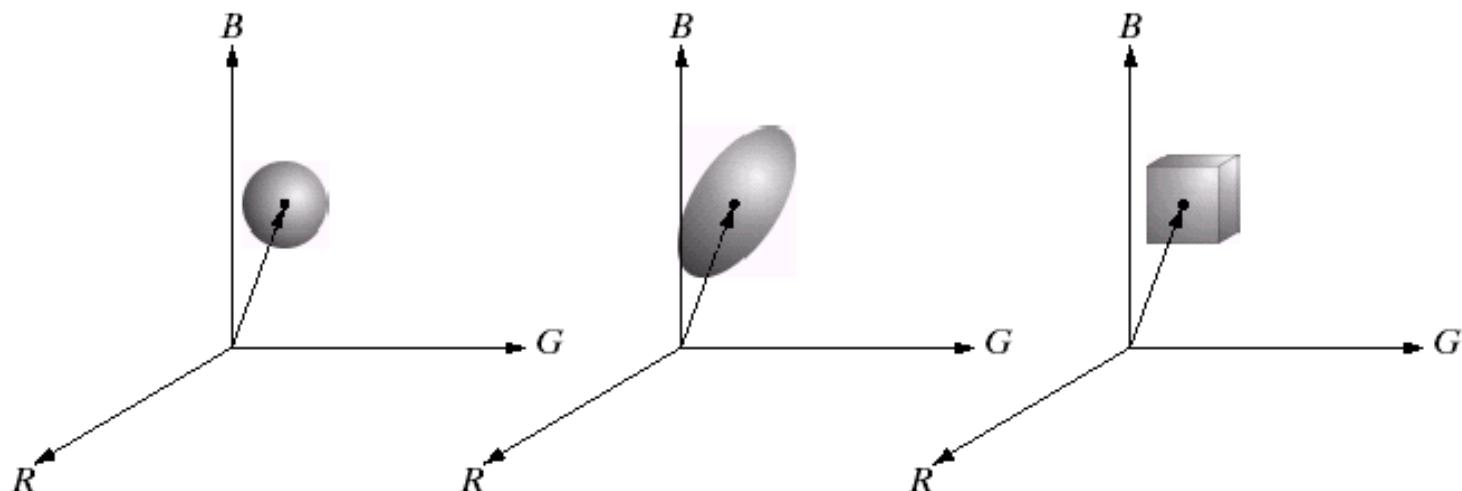
Segmentación de Color con RGB:

El modelo esférico y cúbico no entregan resultados óptimos desde el punto de vista psicovisual.

Distancia Euclídea (Esfera):

$$D(z,m) = \|z-m\| = [(z-m)^T(z-m)]^{1/2}$$

$$D(z,m) = [(z_r-m_r)^2 + (z_g-m_g)^2 + (z_b-m_b)^2]^{1/2}$$

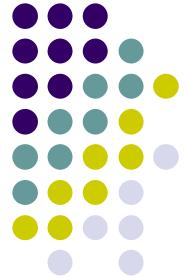


a | b | c

FIGURE 6.43

Three approaches for enclosing data regions for RGB vector segmentation.

Segmentación de Color

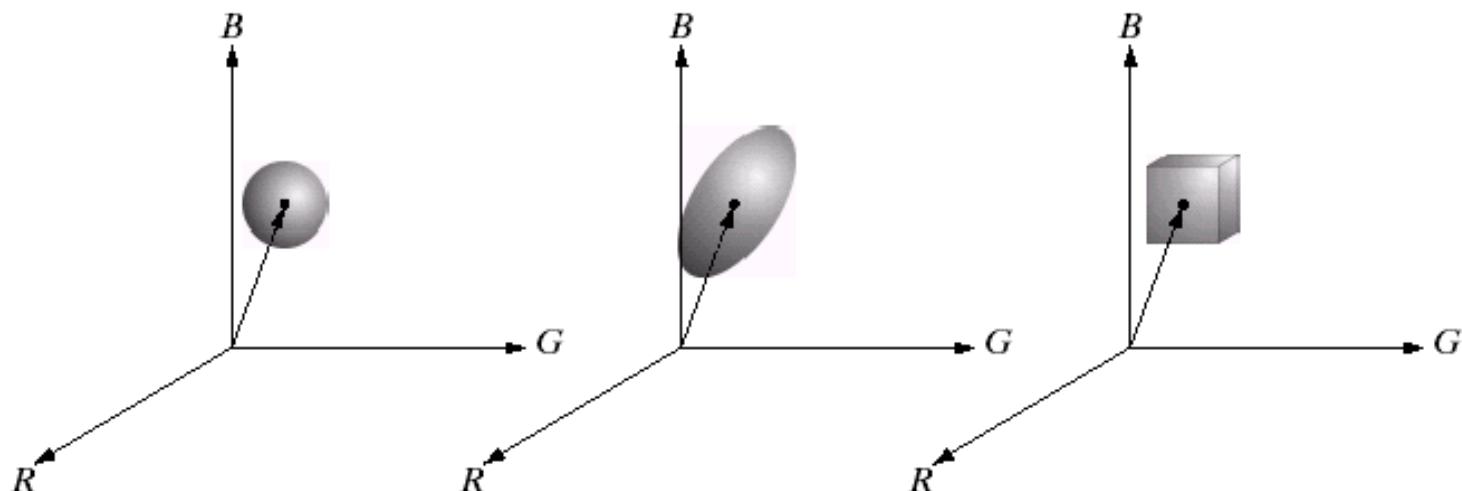


Distancia de Mahalanobis: Una mejor aproximación busca la “vecindad” elíptica de colores en el eje del matiz (color predominante)

Esférica:

$$D(z,m) = \|z-m\| = [(z-m)^T C^{-1} (z-m)]^{1/2}$$

C es la matriz de covarianza de un set de colores representativos de la región de interés.

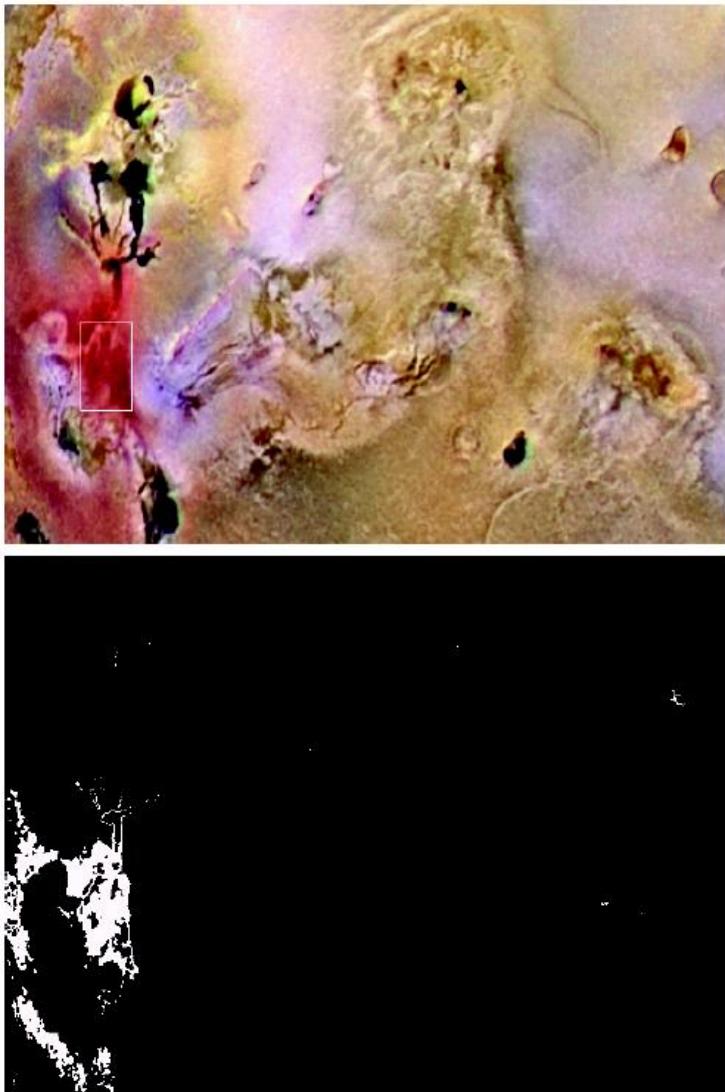


a b c

FIGURE 6.43

Three approaches for enclosing data regions for RGB vector segmentation.

Procesamiento de Imágenes en Color



a
b

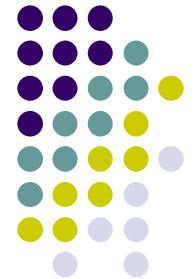
FIGURE 6.44
Segmentation in
RGB space.
(a) Original image
with colors of
interest shown
enclosed by a
rectangle.
(b) Result of
segmentation in
RGB vector
space. Compare
with Fig. 6.42(h).

Ejemplo Segmentación en RGB:
considera cálculo de promedio de ROI y
determina la desviación estándar para
cada componente. Luego aplica filtro
tipo cubo:

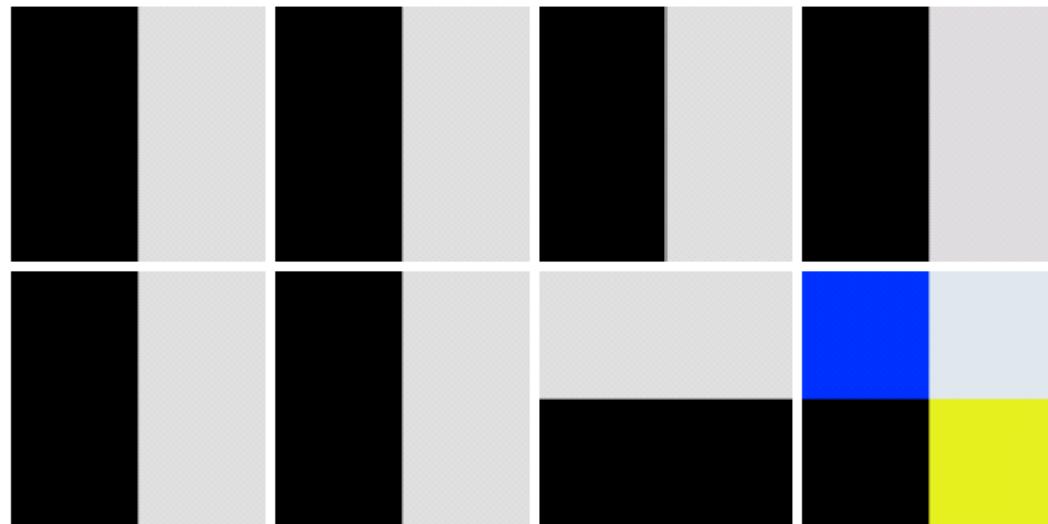
$$[r \pm 1.25ds_r, g \pm 1.25ds_g, b \pm 1.25ds_b]$$

Es un mejor resultado que el filtro en
HSI. Cierto?

Procesamiento de Imágenes en Color



Bordes en imágenes RGB: posibles distorsiones...



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.
(f)–(g) R , G , and B component images and (h) resulting RGB color image.