CSE 167: Introduction to Computer Graphics Lecture #6: Color

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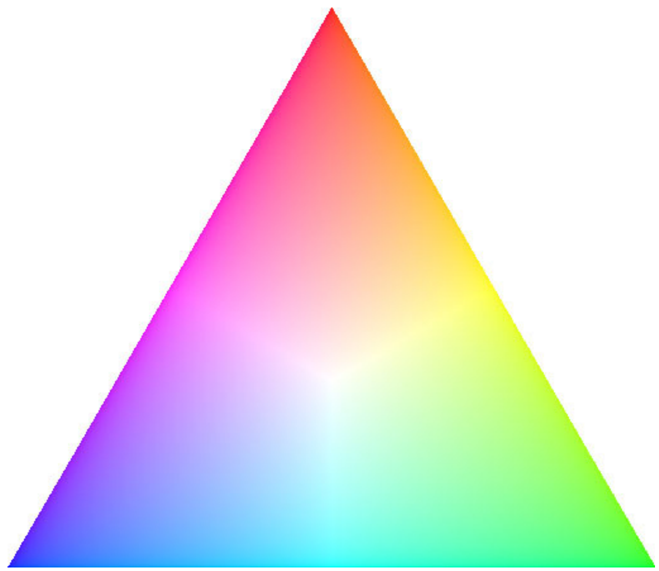
Announcements

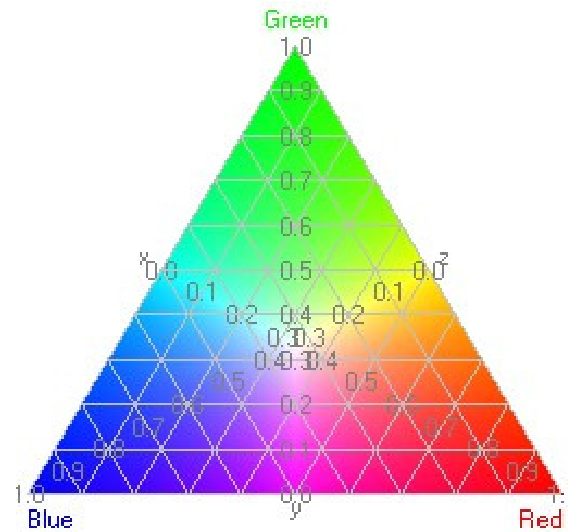
- Homework project #3 due this Friday, October 19
  - To be presented starting 1:30pm in lab 260
  - Late submissions for project #2 accepted
- Please check grades in Ted
- Any problems with Ted?
  - Discussion groups
  - Grades

Lecture Overview

- Review: Barycentric Coordinates

Color Interpolation



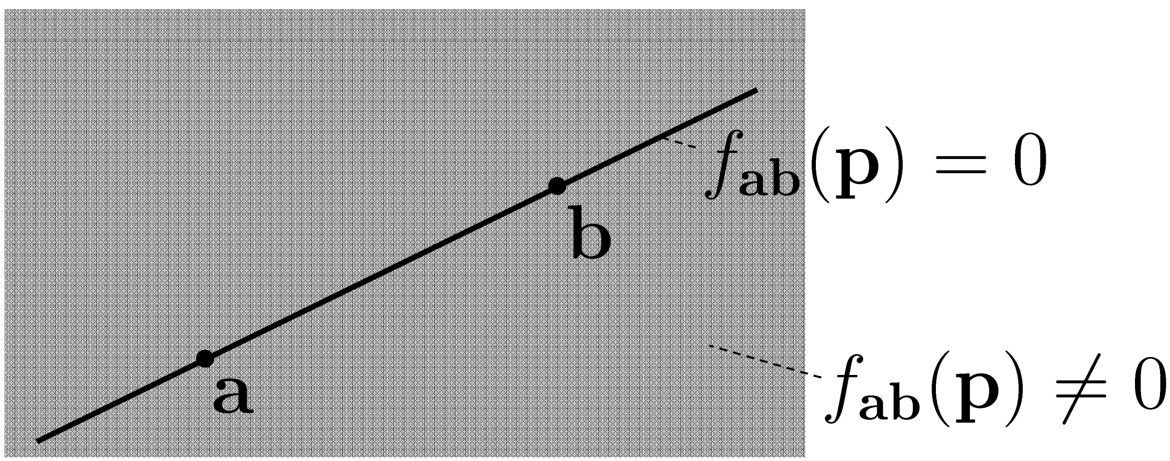


Source: efg's computer lab

- What if a triangle's vertex colors are different?
- Need to interpolate across triangle
  - How to calculate interpolation weights?

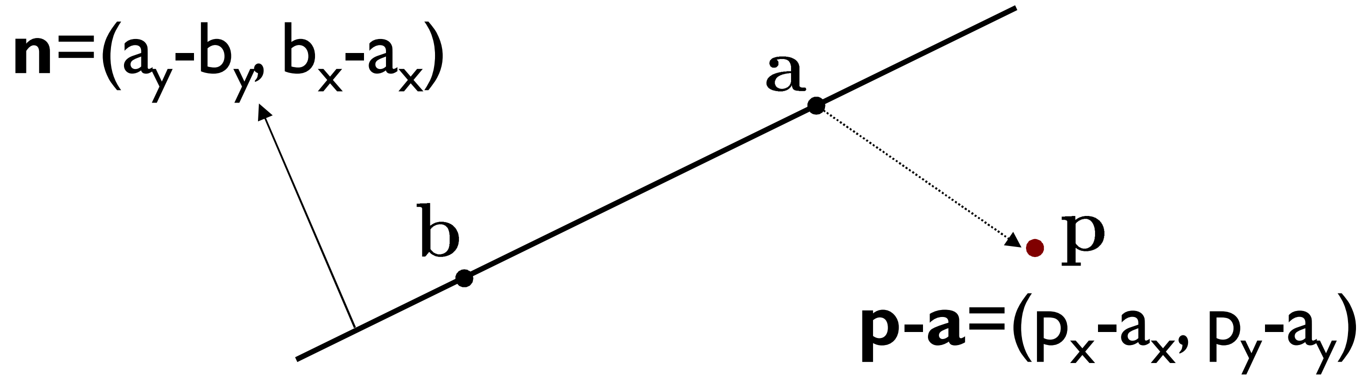
Implicit 2D Lines

- Given two 2D points **a**, **b**
- Define function $f_{\mathbf{ab}}(\mathbf{p})$ such that $f_{\mathbf{ab}}(\mathbf{p}) = 0$ if **p** lies on the line defined by **a**, **b**



Implicit 2D Lines

- Point **p** lies on the line, if **p-a** is perpendicular to the normal **n** of the line

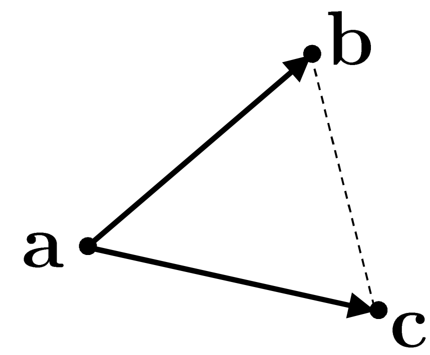


- Use dot product to determine on which side of the line **p** lies. If f(**p**)>0, **p** is on same side as normal, if f(**p**)<0 **p** is on opposite side. If dot product is 0, **p** lies on the line.

$$f_{\mathbf{ab}}(\mathbf{p}) = (a_y - b_y, b_x - a_x) \cdot (p_x - a_x, p_y - a_y)$$

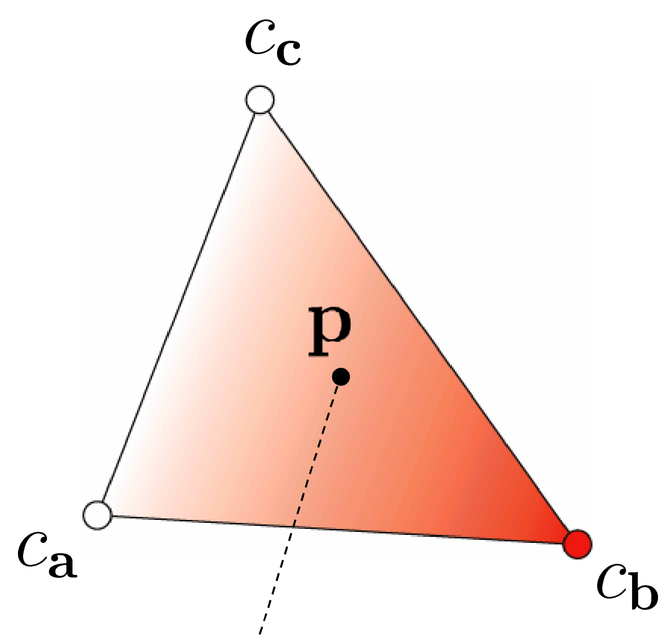
Barycentric Coordinates

- Coordinates for 2D plane defined by triangle vertices **a, b, c**
- Any point **p** in the plane defined by **a, b, c** is
  $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{a} + \beta(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) + \gamma(\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a})$
- Solved for a, b, c:
  $\mathbf{p} = (1 - \beta - \gamma)\,\mathbf{a} + \beta\mathbf{b} + \gamma\mathbf{c}$
- We define $\alpha = 1 - \beta - \gamma$
  ➔ $\mathbf{p} = \alpha\mathbf{a} + \beta\mathbf{b} + \gamma\mathbf{c}$
- α, β, γ are called **barycentric** coordinates
- If we imagine masses equal to α, β, γ in the locations of the vertices of the triangle, the center of mass (the Barycenter) is then **p**. This is the origin of the term “barycentric” (introduced 1827 by Möbius)



Barycentric Interpolation

- Interpolate values across triangles, e.g., colors



- Done by linear interpolation on triangle:

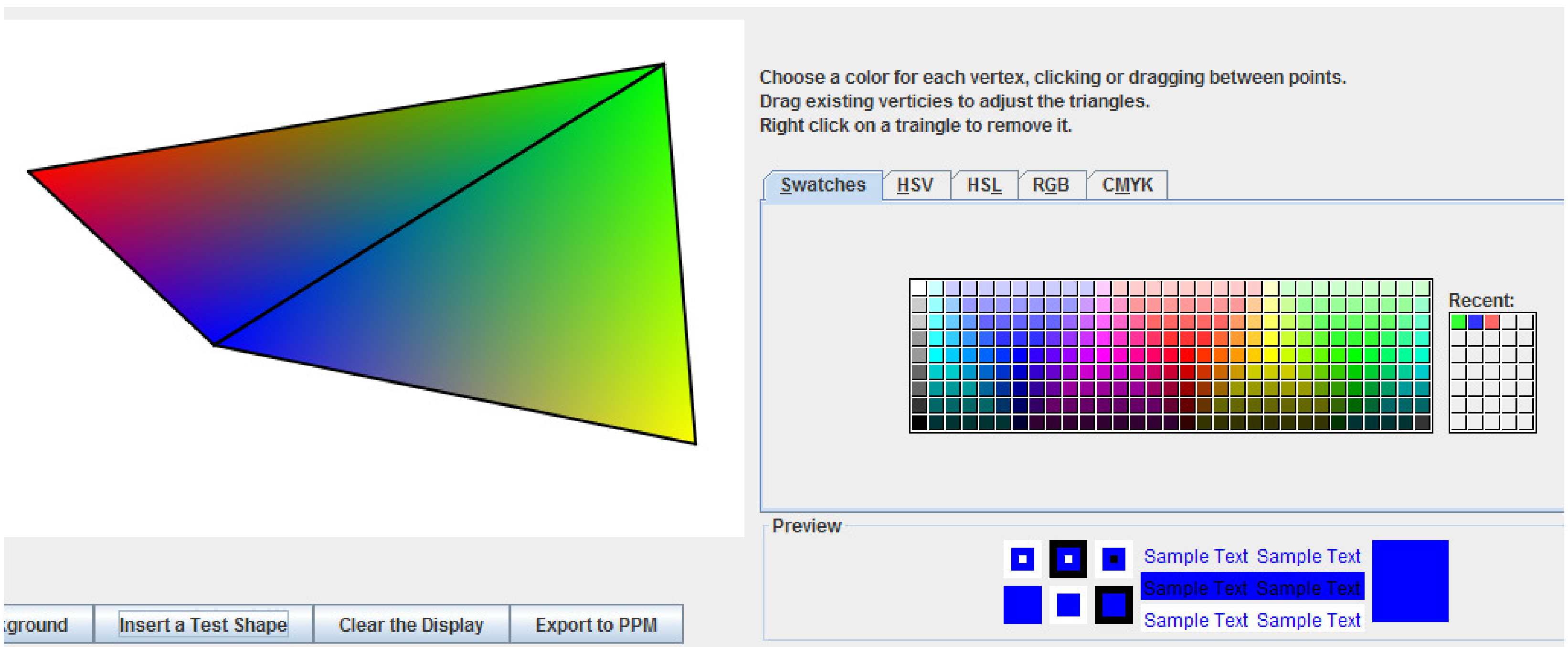
$$c(\mathbf{p}) = \alpha(\mathbf{p})c_\mathbf{a} + \beta(\mathbf{p})c_\mathbf{b} + \gamma(\mathbf{p})c_\mathbf{c}$$

- Works well at common edges of neighboring triangles

Barycentric Coordinates

- Demo Applet:
  - http://www.ccs.neu.edu/home/suhail/BaryTriangles/applet.htm

Barycentric Coordinates Applet



Lecture Overview

Color

- Physical background
- Color perception
- Color spaces

Light

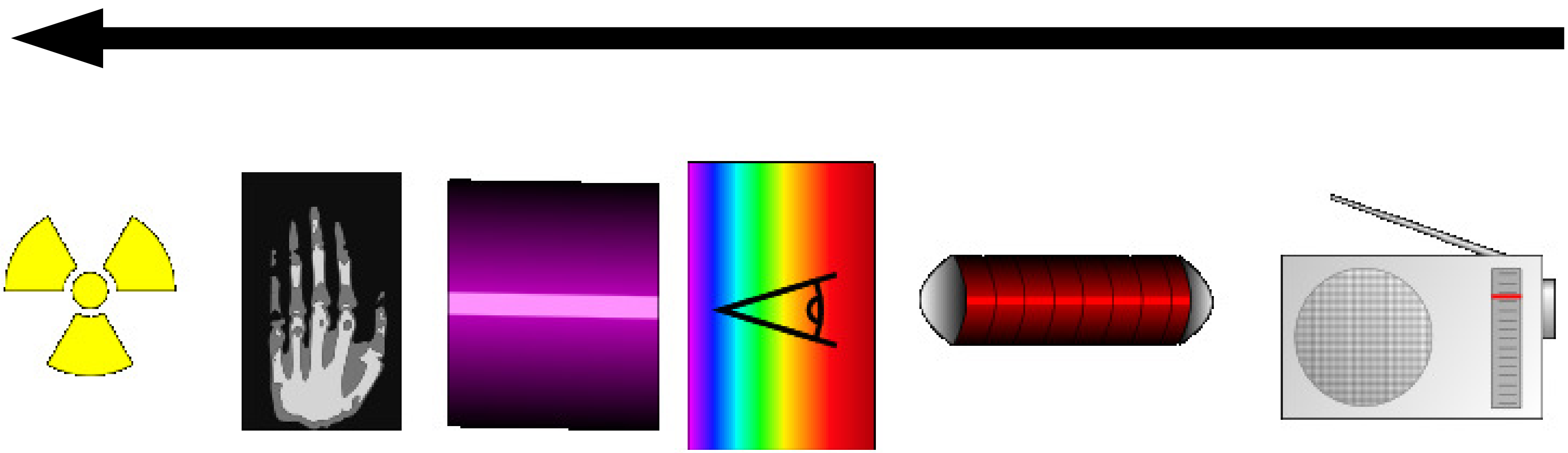
Physical models

- Electromagnetic waves [Maxwell 1862]
- Photons (tiny particles) [Planck 1900]
- Wave-particle duality [Einstein, early 1900]
  "It depends on the experiment you are doing whether light behaves as particles or waves"
- Simplified models in computer graphics

Electromagnetic Waves

- Large range of frequencies

high Frequency low



Gamma rays, nuclear radiation

X-rays

Ultra-violet light

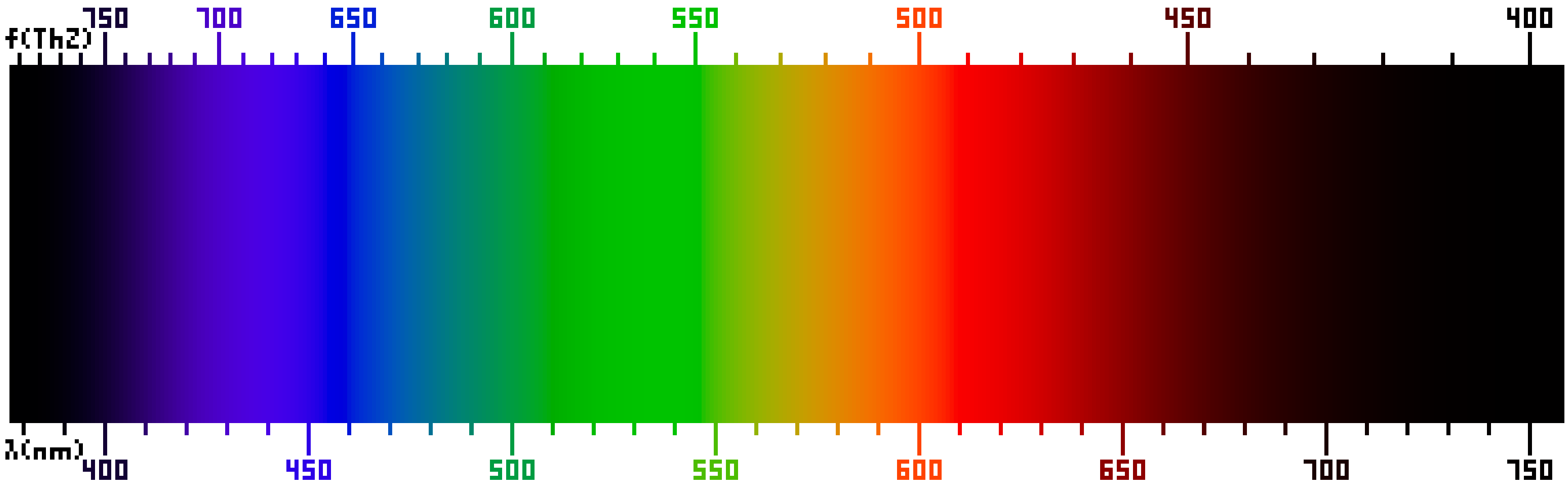
Visible light

Infrared, microwaves

Radiowaves

Visible Light

Frequency



Wavelength: 1nm=10^-9 meters

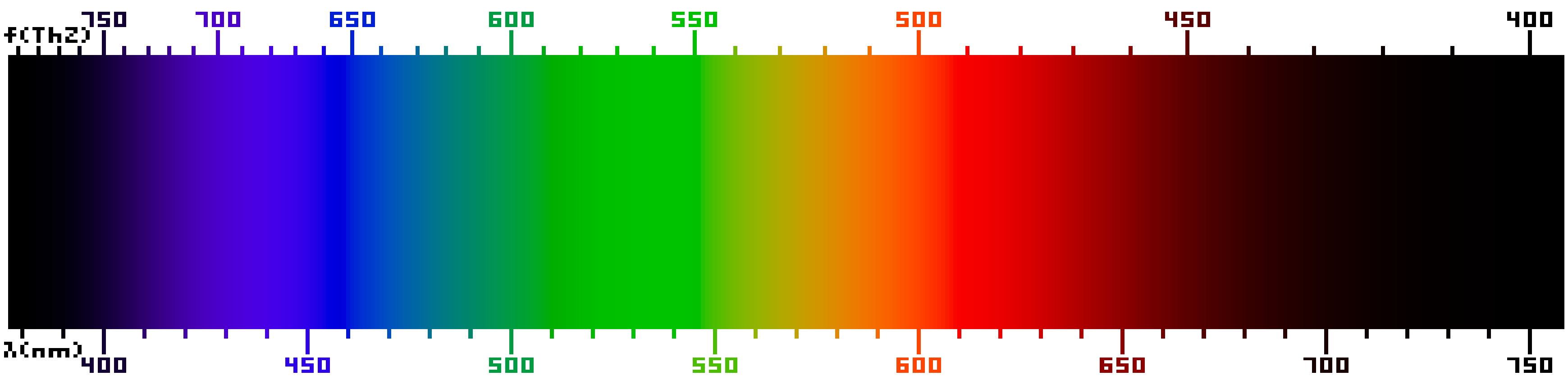
speed of light = wavelength * frequency

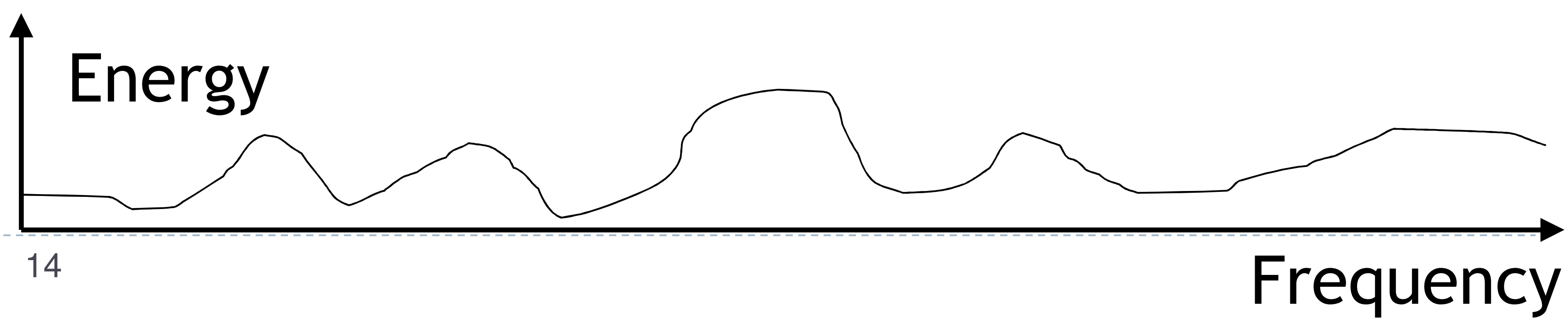
Example 91.1MHz: $$\frac{300*10^{6}\ \frac{m}{s}}{91.1*10^{6}\ \frac{1}{s}}=3.29m$$

Light Transport

Simplified model in computer graphics

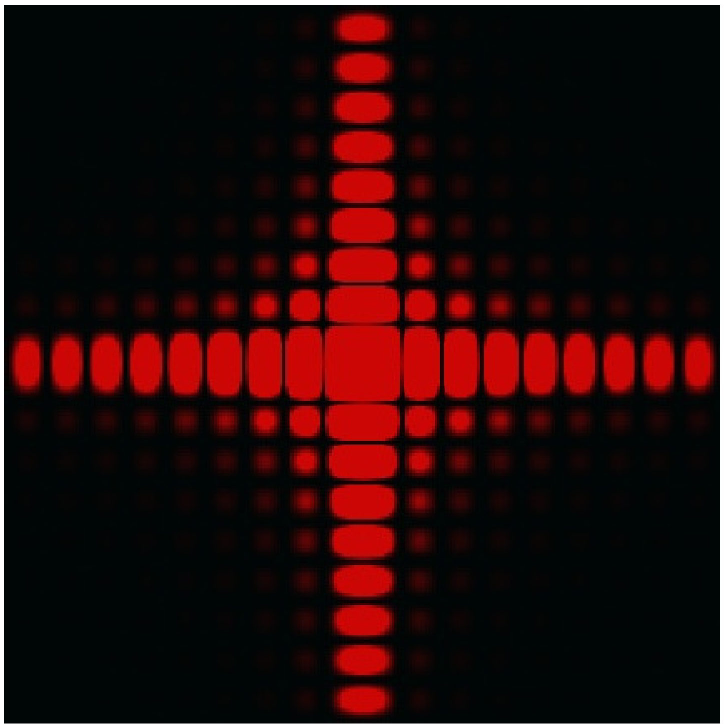
- Light is transported along straight rays
- Rays carry a spectrum of electromagnetic energy





Limitations

- OpenGL ignores wave nature of light
  - → no diffraction effects



Diffraction pattern of a small square aperture

Surface of a CD shows diffraction grating

Lecture Overview

Color

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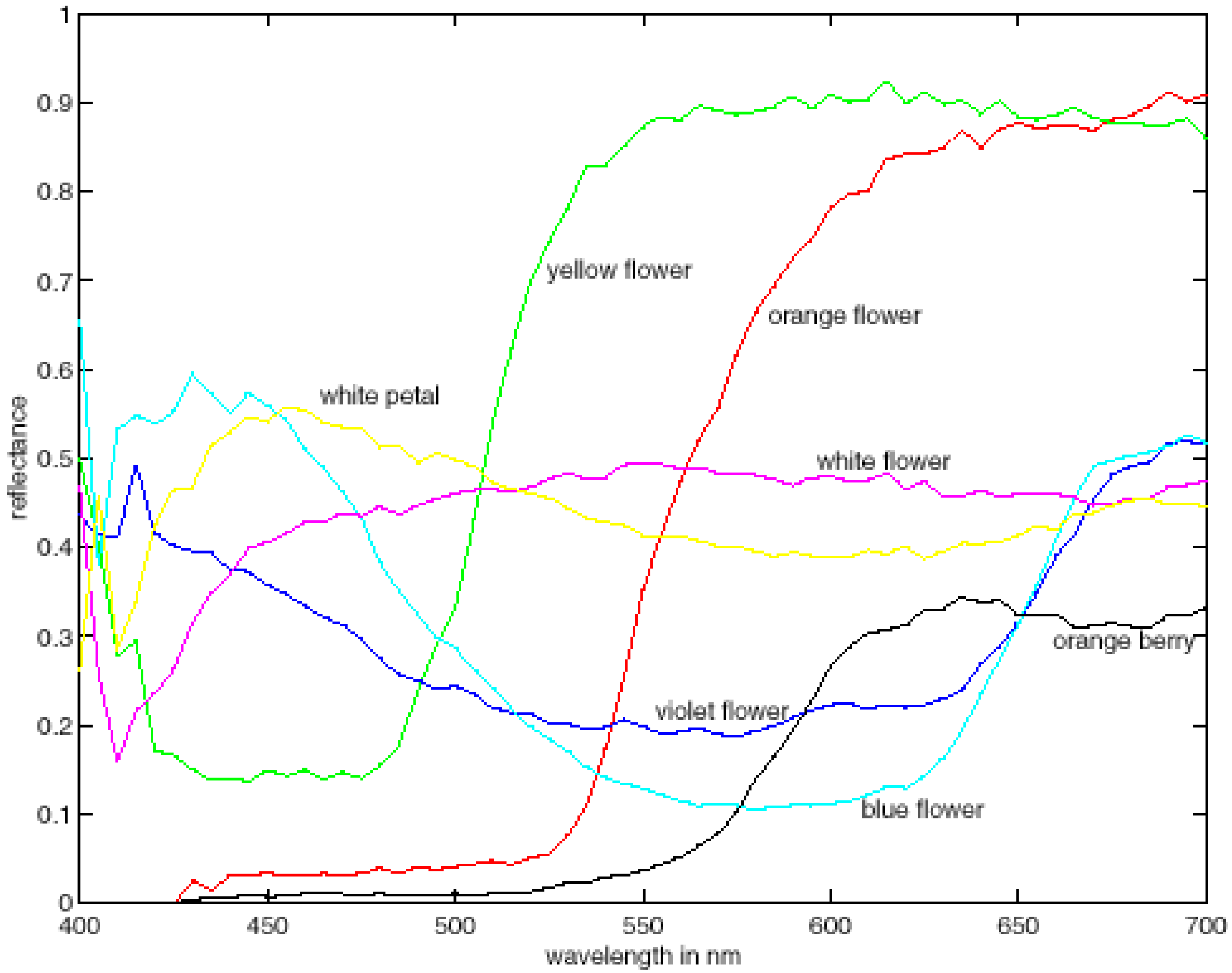
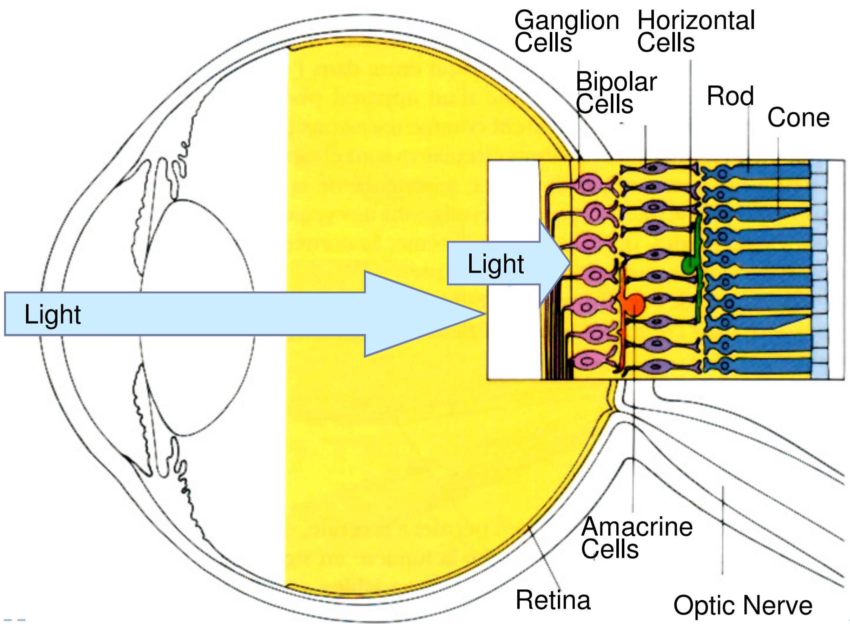
Light and Color

- Different spectra may be perceived as the same color

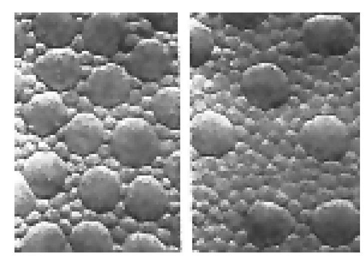


Color Perception

- Photoreceptor cells
- Light sensitive
- Two types, rods and cones



Rods Cones



Distribution of Cones and Rods

Photoreceptor Cells

Rods

- More than 1,000 times more sensitive than cones
- Low light vision
- Brightness perception only, no color
- Predominate in peripheral vision

Cones

- Responsible for high-resolution vision
- 3 types of cones for different wavelengths (LMS):
  - L: long, red
  - M: medium, green
  - S: short, blue

Photoreceptor Cells

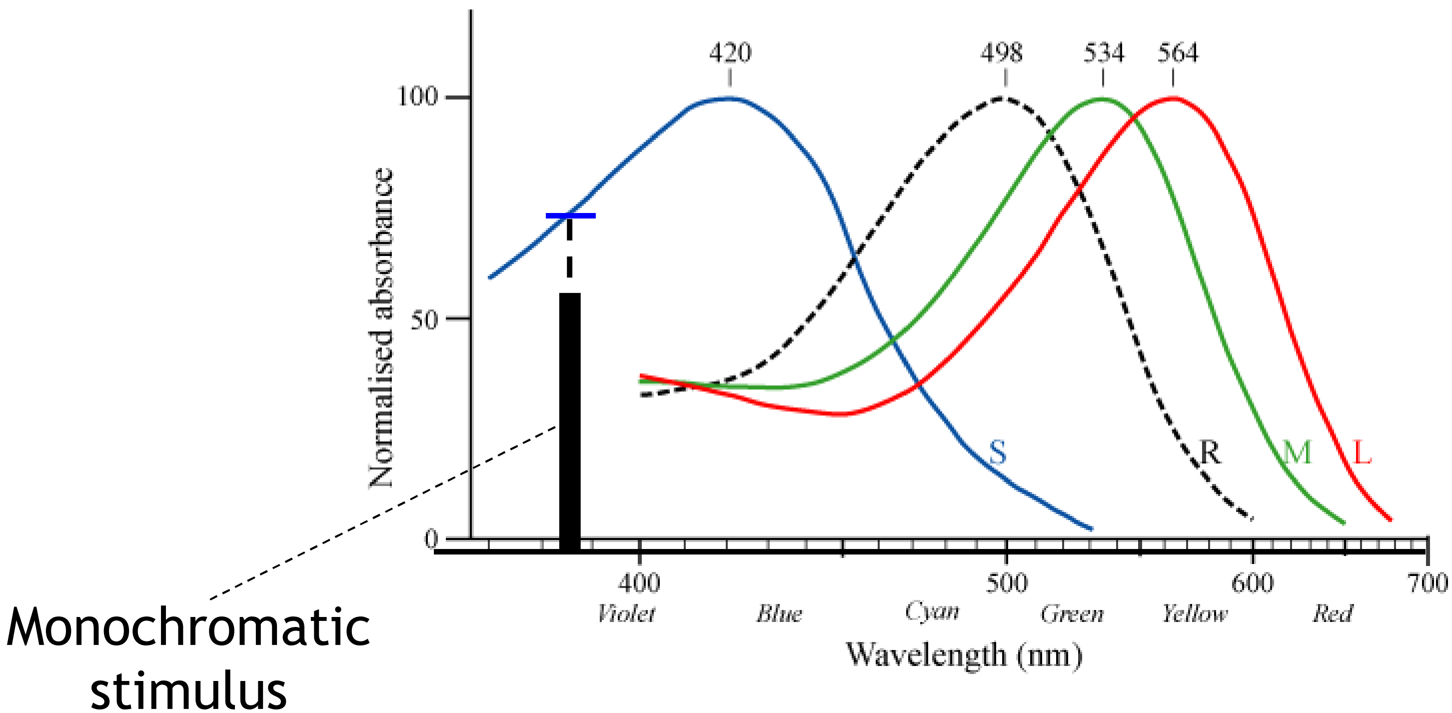
The Austrian naturalist Karl von Frisch has demonstrated that honeybees, although blind to red light, distinguish at least four different color regions, namely:

- yellow (including orange and yellow green)
- blue green
- blue (including purple and violet)
- ultraviolet

(Source: Encyclopedia Britannica)

Photoreceptor Cells

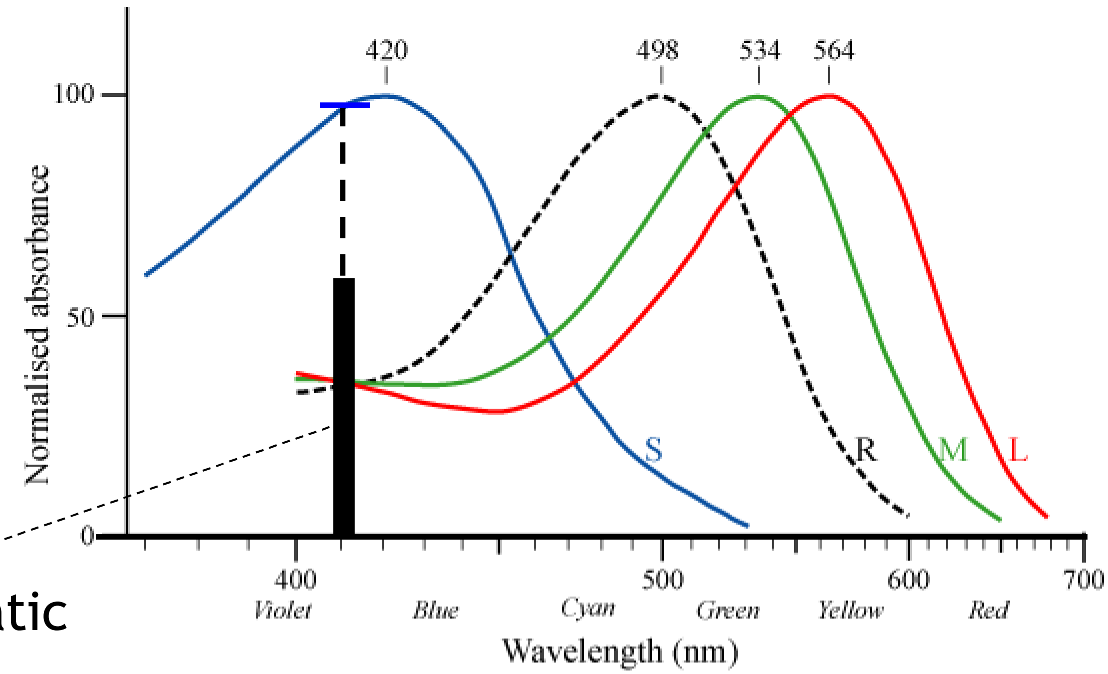
- Response curves $s(\lambda), m(\lambda), l(\lambda)$ to monochromatic spectral stimuli



- Experimentally determined in the 1980s

Photoreceptor Cells

- Response curves $s(\lambda), m(\lambda), l(\lambda)$ to monochromatic spectral stimuli

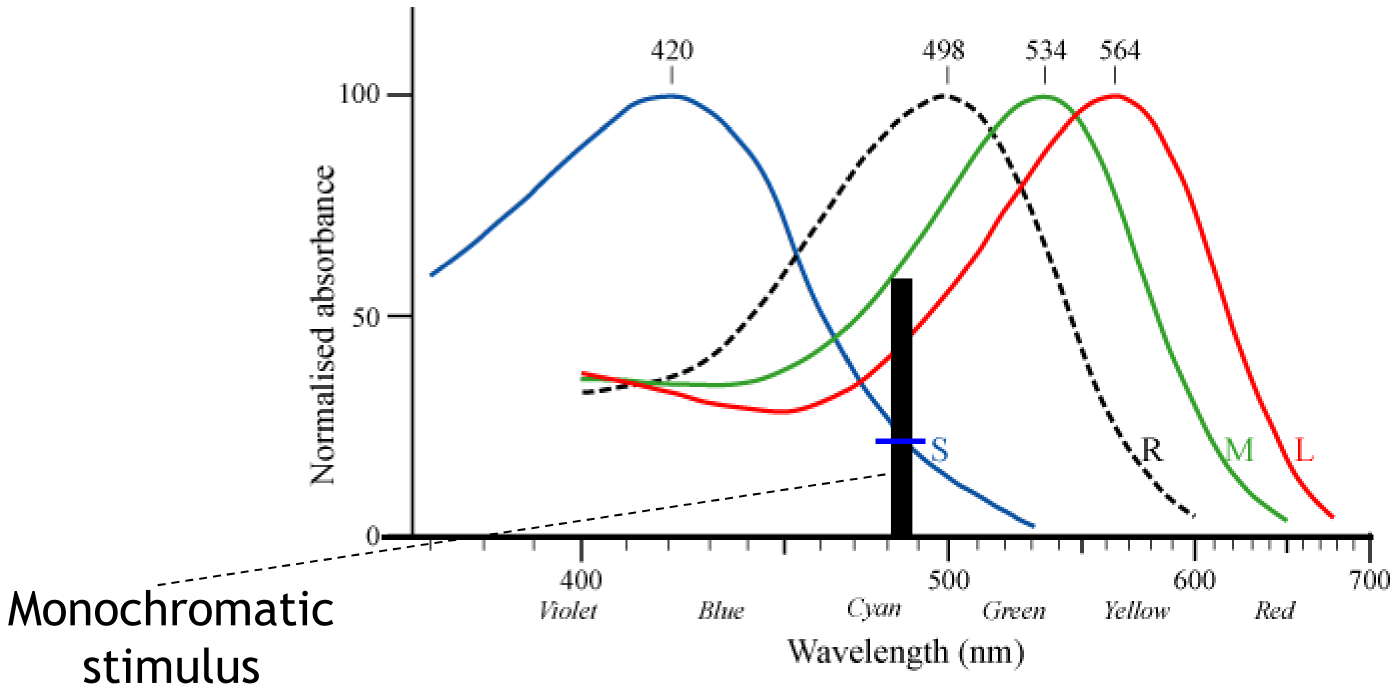


Monochromatic stimulus

- Experimentally determined in the 1980s

Photoreceptor Cells

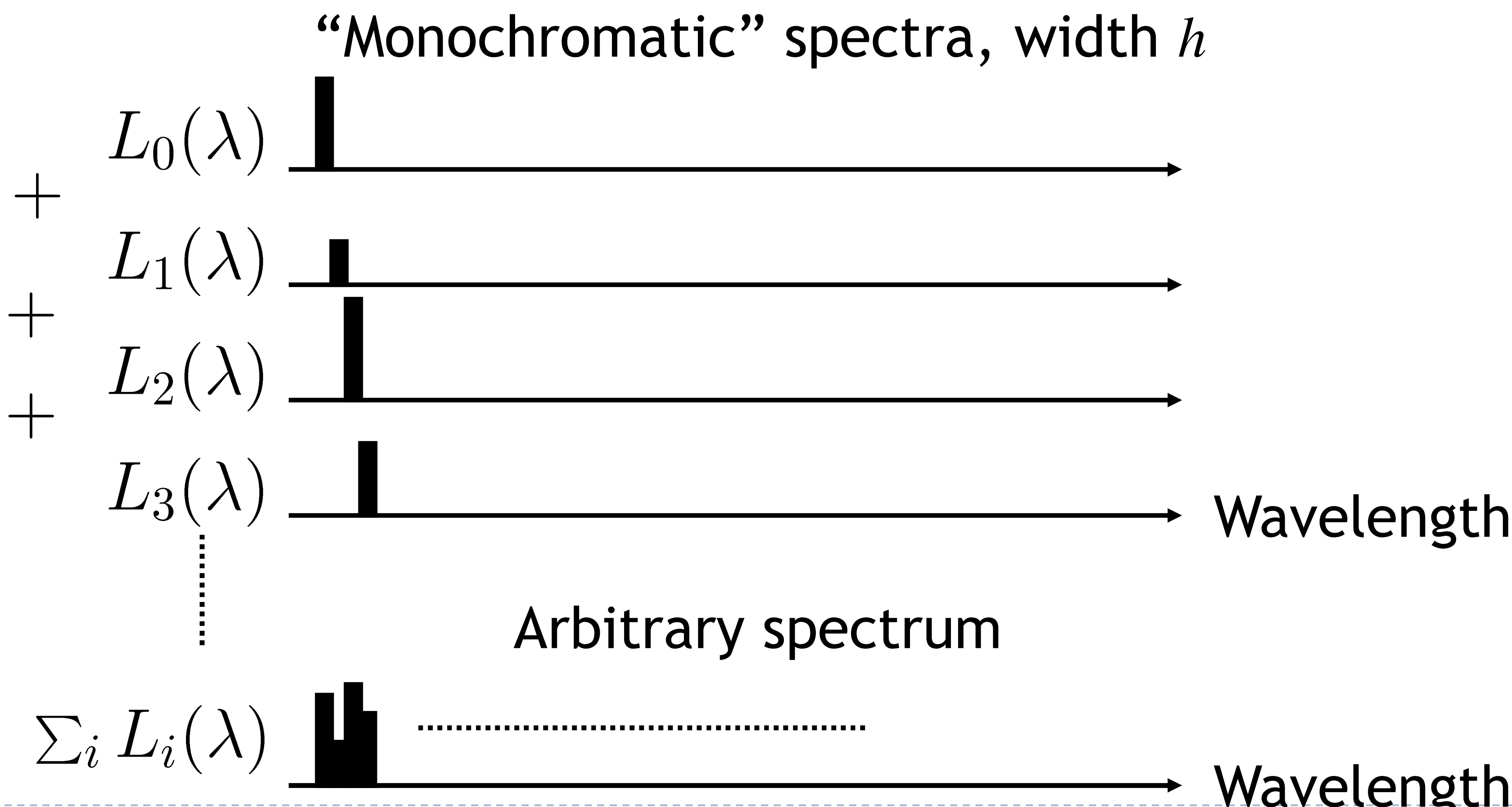
- Response curves $s(\lambda), m(\lambda), l(\lambda)$ to monochromatic spectral stimuli



- Experimentally determined in the 1980s

Response to Arbitrary Spectrum

- Arbitrary spectrum as sum of "mono-chromatic" spectra



Response to Arbitrary Spectrum

Assume linearity (superposition principle)

- Response to sum of spectra is equal to sum of responses to each spectrum
- S-cone $\text{response}_s = \sum_i s(\lambda) h L_i(\lambda)$

  Input: light intensity $L(\lambda)$ impulse width *h*
  Response to monochromatic impulse $s(\lambda)$
- In the limit $h \to 0$

$$\text{response}_s = \int s(\lambda) L(\lambda) d\lambda$$

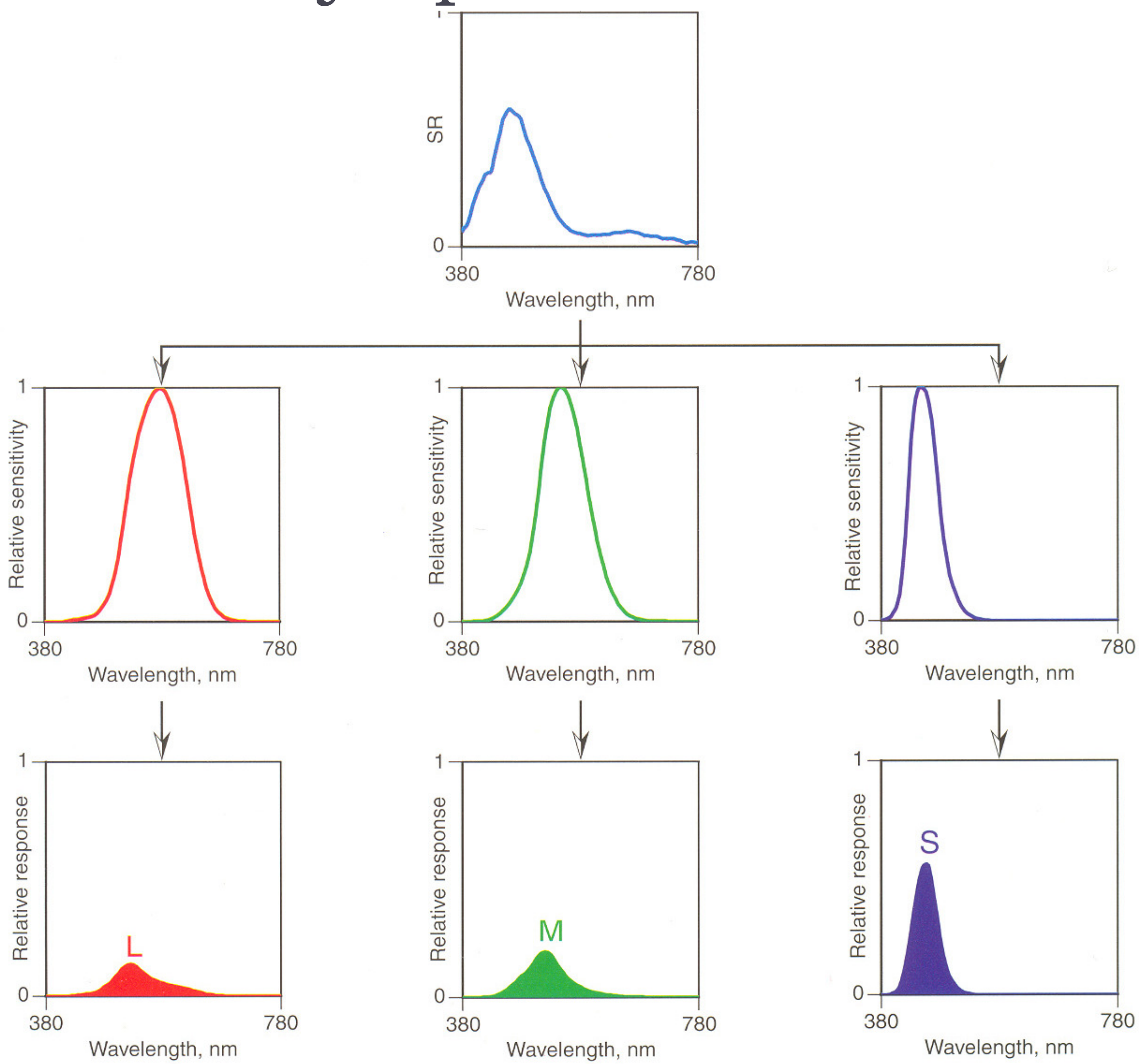
Response to Arbitrary Spectrum

Stimulus

Response curves

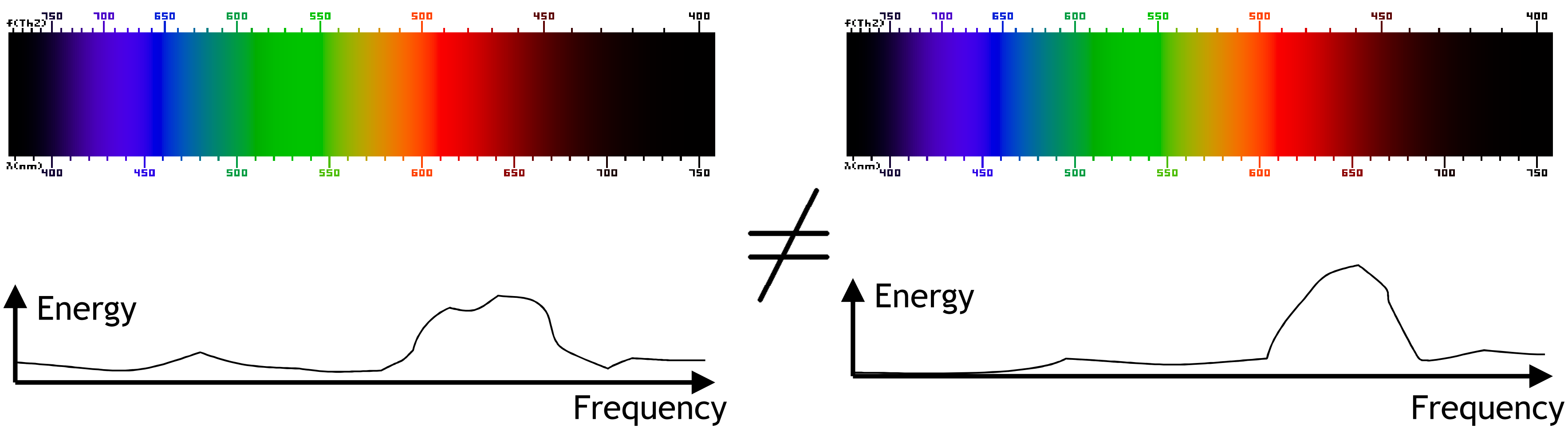
Multiply

Integrate



Metamers

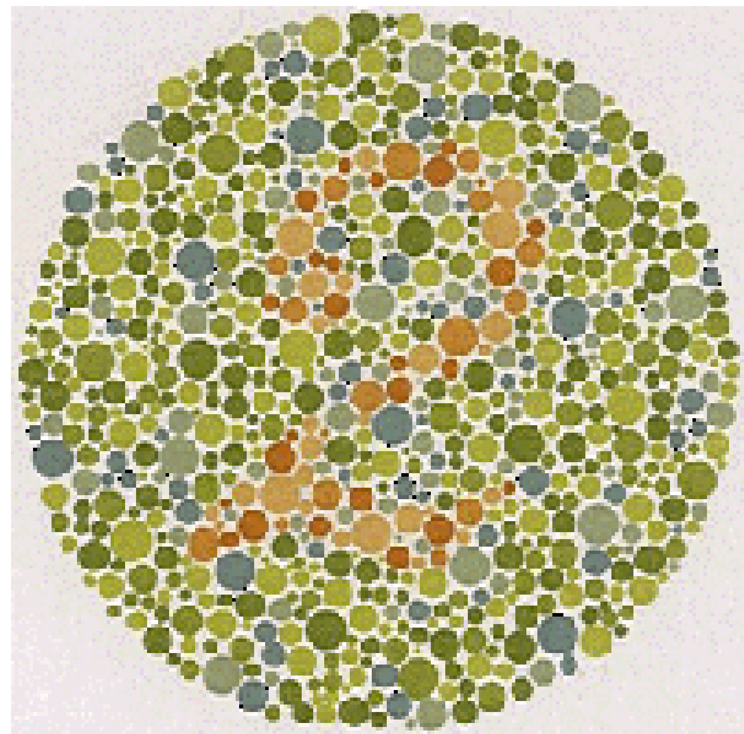
- Different spectra, same response
- Cannot distinguish spectra
  - Arbitrary spectrum is *infinitely dimensional* (has infinite number of degrees of freedom)
  - Response has three dimensions
  - Information is lost



Perceived color: red $=$ Perceived color: red

Color Blindness

- One type of cone missing, damaged
- Different types of color blindness, depending on type of cone
- Can distinguish even fewer colors
- But we are all a little color blind…



Lecture Overview

Color

- Physical background
- Color perception
- Color spaces

Color Reproduction

- How can we reproduce, represent color?
  - One option: store full spectrum
- Representation should be as compact as possible
- Any pair of colors that can be distinguished by humans should have two different representations

Color Spaces

- Set of parameters describing a color sensation
- “Coordinate system” for colors
- Three types of cones, expect three parameters to be sufficient
- Why not use L,M,S cone responses?

Color Spaces

- Set of parameters describing a color sensation
- “Coordinate system” for colors
- Three types of cones, expect three parameters to be sufficient
- Why not use L,M,S cone responses?
  - Not known until 1980s!

Trichromatic Theory

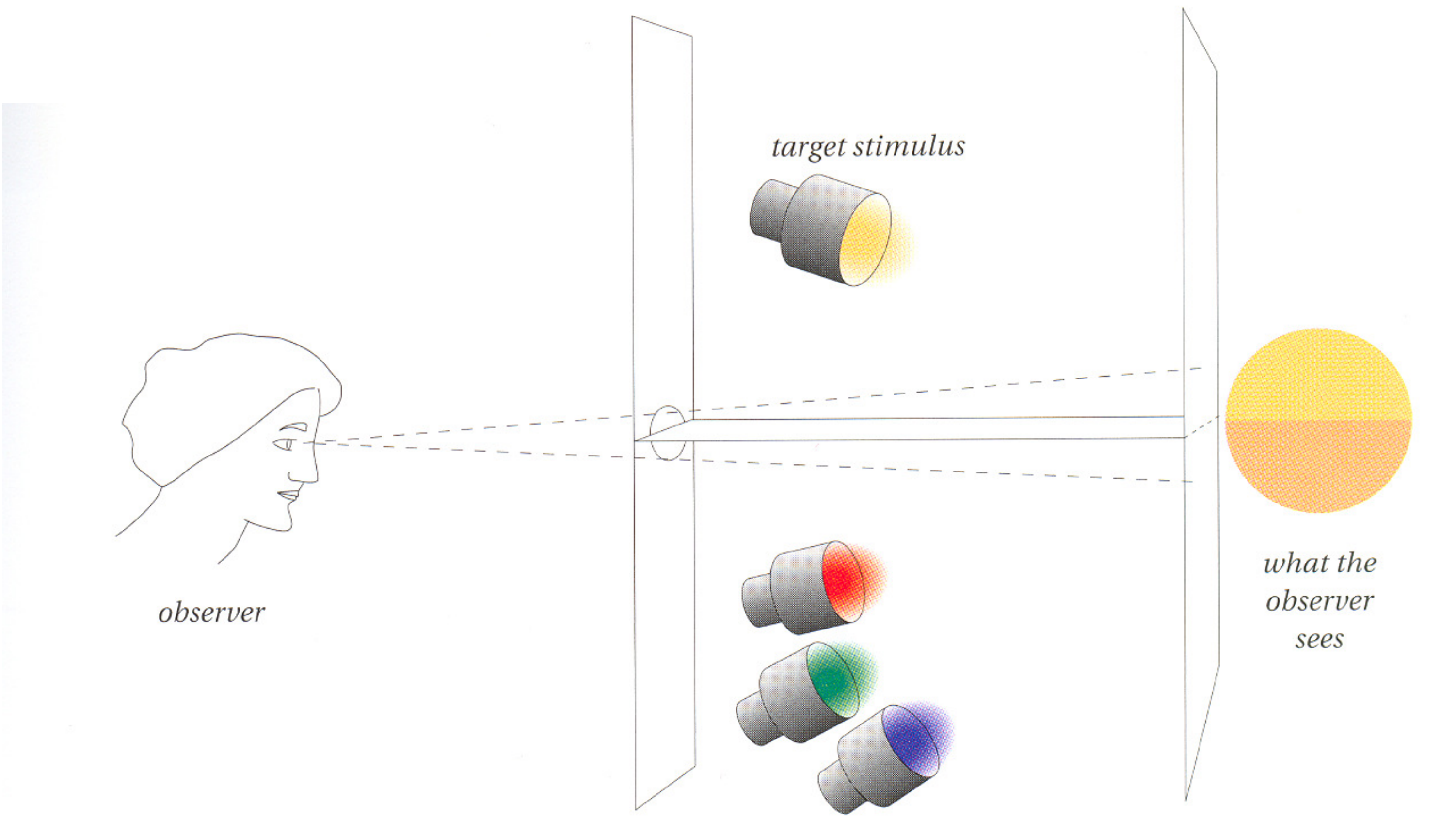
- Claims any color can be represented as a weighted sum of three primary colors
- Propose red, green, blue as primaries
- Developed in 18^{th}, 19^{th} century, before discovery of photoreceptor cells (Thomas Young, Hermann von Helmholtz)

Tristimulus Experiment

- Given arbitrary color, want to know the weights for the three primaries
- Tristimulus value
- Experimental solution
  - CIE (Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage, International Commission on Illumination), circa 1920

Tristimulus Experiment

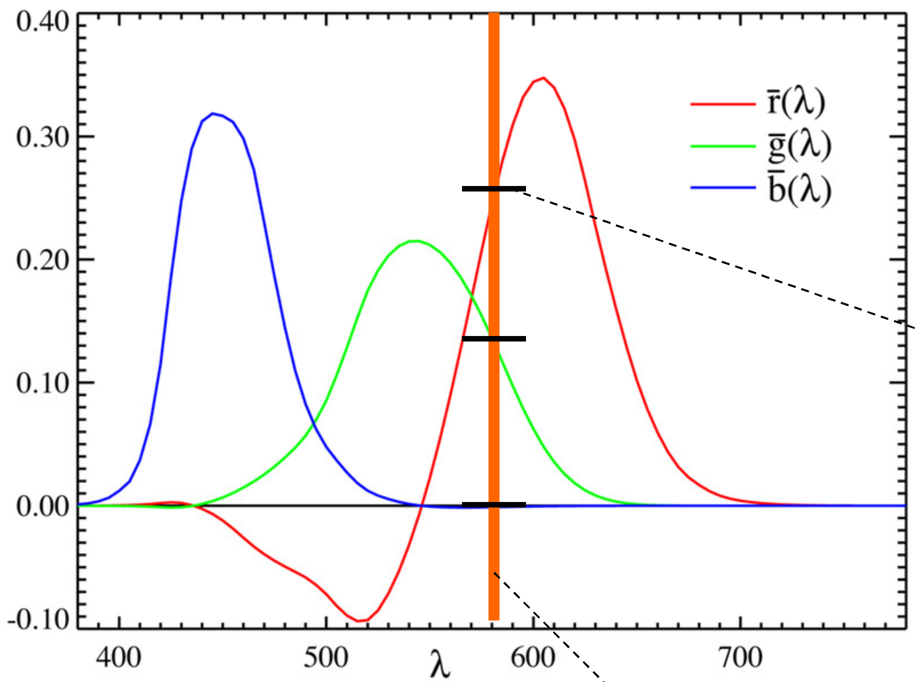
- Determine tristimulus values for spectral colors experimentally



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

Tristimulus Experiment

- Spectral primary colors were chosen
  - Blue (435.8nm), green (546.1nm), red (700nm)
- Matching curves for monochromatic target



Weight for red primary

Target (580nm)

- Negative values!

Tristimulus Experiment

Negative values

- Some spectral colors could not be matched by primaries in the experiment
- "Trick"
  - One primary could be added to the source (stimulus)
  - Match with the other two
  - Weight of primary added to the source is considered negative

Photoreceptor response vs. matching curve

- **Not the same!**

Tristimulus Values

- Matching values for a sum of spectra with small spikes are the same as sum of matching values for the spikes
- Monochromatic matching curves $\bar{r}(\lambda), \bar{g}(\lambda), \bar{b}(\lambda)$
- In the limit (spikes are infinitely narrow)

$$R = \int \bar{r}(\lambda) L(\lambda) d\lambda$$
$$G = \int \bar{g}(\lambda) L(\lambda) d\lambda$$
$$B = \int \bar{b}(\lambda) L(\lambda) d\lambda$$

CIE Color Spaces

- Matching curves $\bar{r}(\lambda), \bar{g}(\lambda), \bar{b}(\lambda)$ define CIE RGB color space
  - CIE RGB values are color "coordinates"
- CIE was not satisfied with range of RGB values for visible colors
- Defined CIE XYZ color space
  - Most commonly used color space today

CIE XYZ Color Space

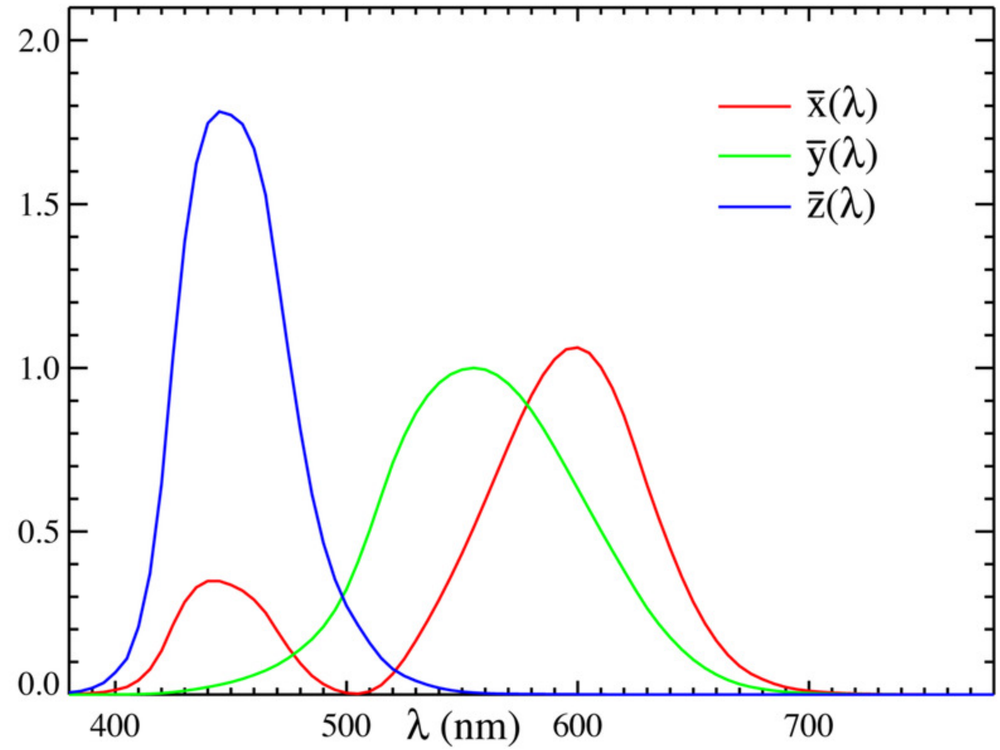
- Determined coefficients such that
  - Y corresponds to an experimentally determined brightness
  - No negative values in matching curves
  - White is XYZ=(1/3,1/3,1/3)
- Linear transformation of CIE RGB:

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

CIE XYZ Color Space

Matching curves

- No corresponding physical primaries



Tristimulus values

- Always positive!

$$X = \int \bar{x}(\lambda)L(\lambda)d\lambda$$

$$Y = \int \bar{y}(\lambda)L(\lambda)d\lambda$$

$$Z = \int \bar{z}(\lambda)L(\lambda)d\lambda$$

Summary

- CIE color spaces are defined by matching curves
  - At each wavelength, matching curves give weights of primaries needed to produce color perception of that wavelength
  - CIE RGB matching curves determined using trisimulus experiment
- Each distinct color perception has unique coordinates
  - CIE RGB values may be negative
  - CIE XYZ values are always positive