

## Chromaticity Coordinates

- Tristimulus values  $X, Y, Z$  specify a color's:
  - Lightness - light or dark
  - Hue - red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple
  - Saturation - pink-red; pastel-fluorescent; baby blue-deep blue
- The *chromaticity* specifies the hue and saturation, but not the lightness.

$$x = \frac{X}{X + Y + Z}$$

$$y = \frac{Y}{X + Y + Z}$$

$$z = \frac{Z}{X + Y + Z}$$

## Properties of Chromaticity Coordinates

$$x = \frac{X}{X + Y + Z}$$

$$y = \frac{Y}{X + Y + Z}$$

$$z = \frac{Z}{X + Y + Z}$$

- $x + y + z = 1$  - Third component can always be computed from first two.
- Typically,  $(x, y)$  are specified
- Let  $\alpha$  be any positive constant. Then  $(X, Y, Z)$  and  $(\alpha X, \alpha Y, \alpha Z)$  have the same chromaticity coordinates.
- Projection property: Straight lines in  $XYZ$  map to straight lines in  $(x, y)$ .

## Projection Property of Chromaticity Coordinates

- Fact: Straight lines in  $(X, Y, Z)$  space project to straight lines in  $(x, y)$  chromaticity space.

Proof:

- Let  $C_1 = (X_1, Y_1, Z_1)$  and  $C_2 = (X_2, Y_2, Z_2)$  be two different colors, and let  $C_3 = (X_3, Y_3, Z_3)$  fall on a line connecting  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ .
- In this case, we know that

$$C_3 = \alpha C_1 + \beta C_2$$

$$(X_3, Y_3, Z_3) = \alpha(X_1, Y_1, Z_1) + \beta(X_2, Y_2, Z_2)$$

where

$$\alpha + \beta = 1$$

- In order to show that  $(x_3, y_3)$  falls on a straight line connecting  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$ , we must show that

$$(x_3, y_3) = \alpha'(x_1, y_1) + \beta'(x_2, y_2)$$

where

$$\alpha' + \beta' = 1$$

## Projection Property (2)

$$\begin{aligned}
& (x_3, y_3) \\
&= \left( \frac{\alpha X_1 + \beta X_2}{X_3 + Y_3 + Z_3}, \frac{\alpha Y_1 + \beta Y_2}{X_3 + Y_3 + Z_3} \right) \\
&= \left( \frac{\alpha X_1}{X_3 + Y_3 + Z_3}, \frac{\alpha Y_1}{X_3 + Y_3 + Z_3} \right) \\
&\quad + \left( \frac{\beta X_2}{X_3 + Y_3 + Z_3}, \frac{\beta Y_2}{X_3 + Y_3 + Z_3} \right) \\
&= \frac{X_1 + Y_1 + Z_1}{X_3 + Y_3 + Z_3} \left( \frac{\alpha X_1}{X_1 + Y_1 + Z_1}, \frac{\alpha Y_1}{X_1 + Y_1 + Z_1} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{X_2 + Y_2 + Z_2}{X_3 + Y_3 + Z_3} \left( \frac{\beta X_2}{X_2 + Y_2 + Z_2}, \frac{\beta Y_2}{X_2 + Y_2 + Z_2} \right) \\
&= \alpha \frac{X_1 + Y_1 + Z_1}{X_3 + Y_3 + Z_3} (x_1, y_1) + \beta \frac{X_2 + Y_2 + Z_2}{X_3 + Y_3 + Z_3} (x_2, y_2) \\
&= \alpha' (x_1, y_1) + \beta' (x_2, y_2)
\end{aligned}$$

### Projection Property (3)

- Then  $\alpha'$  and  $\beta'$  are given by

$$\alpha' = \frac{\alpha(X_1 + Y_1 + Z_1)}{\alpha(X_1 + Y_1 + Z_1) + \beta(X_2 + Y_2 + Z_2)}$$

$$\beta' = \frac{\beta(X_2 + Y_2 + Z_2)}{\alpha(X_1 + Y_1 + Z_1) + \beta(X_2 + Y_2 + Z_2)}$$

So we have that

$$\alpha' + \beta' = 1$$

QED

## Chromaticity Diagrams

- Compute the chromaticity of a pure spectral line at wavelength  $\lambda_0$ .
- The  $XYZ$  values are given by

$$X = \int_0^\infty \delta(\lambda - \lambda_0) x_0(\lambda) d\lambda = x_0(\lambda_0)$$

$$Y = \int_0^\infty \delta(\lambda - \lambda_0) y_0(\lambda) d\lambda = y_0(\lambda_0)$$

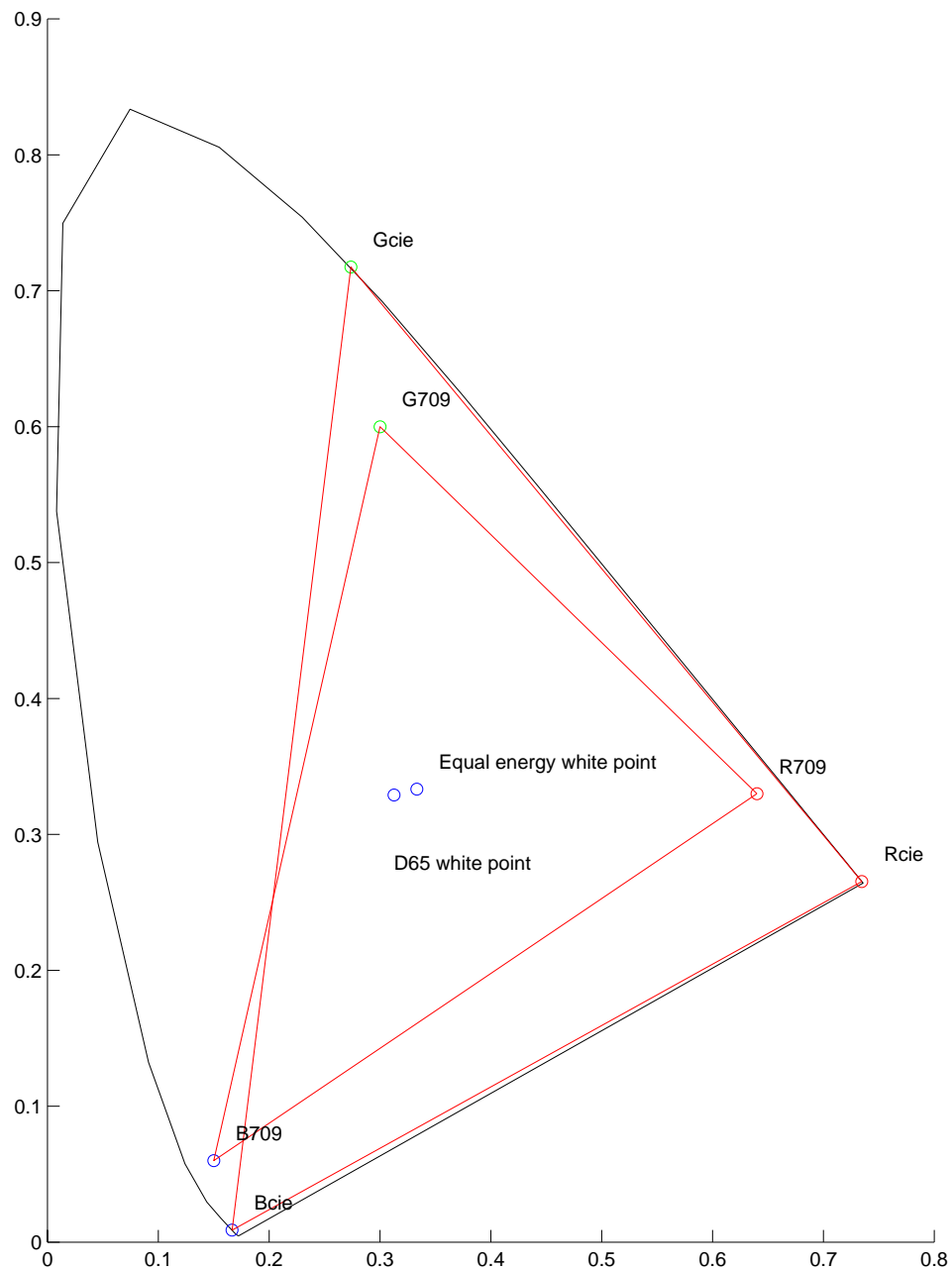
$$Z = \int_0^\infty \delta(\lambda - \lambda_0) z_0(\lambda) d\lambda = z_0(\lambda_0)$$

- So the chromaticity of a spectral line at wavelength  $\lambda$  is given by

$$(x, y) = \left( \frac{x_0(\lambda)}{x_0(\lambda) + y_0(\lambda) + z_0(\lambda)}, \frac{y_0(\lambda)}{x_0(\lambda) + y_0(\lambda) + z_0(\lambda)} \right)$$

- Plot this parametric curve in  $(x, y)$  as a function of  $\lambda$ .

## Chromaticity Diagram



- Horse shoe shape results from XYZ color matching functions

## Chromaticity Diagrams

- Linear combinations of colors form straight lines.
- Any color in the interior (i.e. convex hull) of the “horse shoe” can be achieved through the linear combination of two pure spectral colors.
- The straight line connecting red and blue is referred to as “line of purples”.
- RGB primaries form a triangular color gamut.
- The color white falls in the center of the diagram.



## What is White Point?

- What is white point?
- There are three major functions for the concept of white point.
  - *Calibration*: Absolute scaling of  $(r, g, b)$  values required for calibrated image data. This determines the color associated with  $(r, g, b) = (1, 1, 1)$ .
  - *Color constancy*: Color of illuminant in scene. By changing white point, one can partially compensate for changes due to illumination color. (camcorders)
  - *Gammut mapping*: Color of paper in printing applications. Color of paper is brightest white usually possible. Should a color photocopier change the color of the paper? Usually no.
- We will focus on use of white point for calibration.

## Defining White Point

- Ideally white point specifies the spectrum of the color white.

$$I_w(\lambda)$$

- This specifies XYZ coordinates

$$X_w = \int_0^\infty x_0(\lambda) I_w(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$Y_w = \int_0^\infty y_0(\lambda) I_w(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$Z_w = \int_0^\infty z_0(\lambda) I_w(\lambda) d\lambda$$

which in turn specifies chromaticity components

$$x_w = \frac{X_w}{X_w + Y_w + Z_w}$$

$$y_w = \frac{Y_w}{X_w + Y_w + Z_w}$$

- Comments
  - White point is usually specified in chromaticity.
  - Knowing  $(x_w, y_w)$  does not determine  $I_w(\lambda)$ .

## Typical White Points

- Equal energy white:

$$I_{EE}(\lambda) = 1$$

$$(x_{EE}, y_{EE}, z_{EE}) = (1/3, 1/3, 1/3)$$

- D65 illuminant (specified for PAL):

$$I_{65}(\lambda) = \text{Natural Sun Light}$$

$$(x_{65}, y_{65}, z_{65}) = (0.3127, 0.3290, 0.3583)$$

- C illuminant (specified for NTSC):

$$I_c(\lambda) = \text{not defined}$$

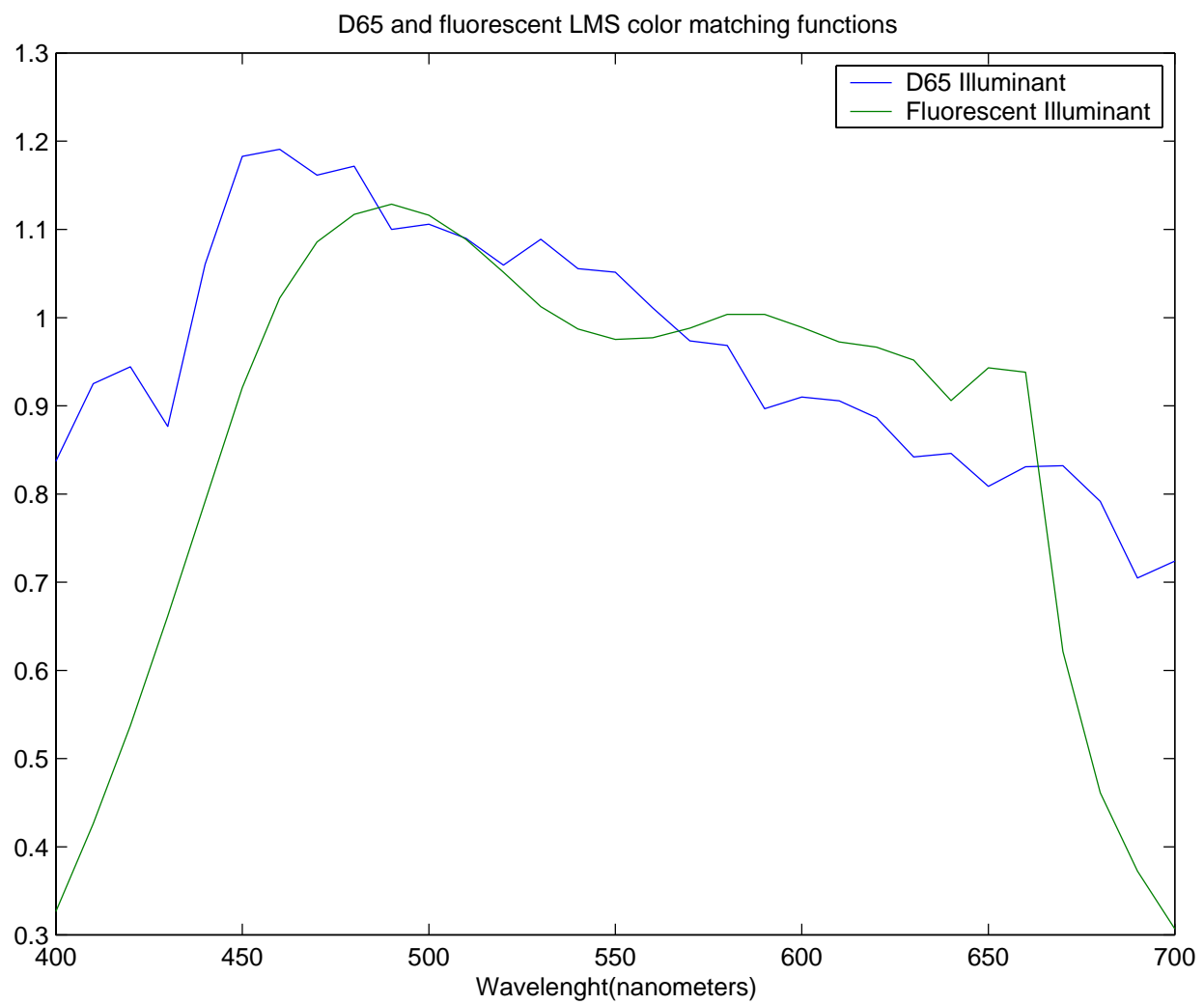
$$(x_c, y_c, z_c) = (0.310, 0.316, 0.374)$$

- Comments:

- Equal energy white is not commonly used.
- $C$  was the original standard for NTSC video.
- $D65$  has become the dominant standard.
- $D65$  corresponds to a color temperature of 6500°K.

## Two Example Illuminants

- Examples of D65 and Fluorescent Illuminants.



## Equal Energy White Point Correction

- Color matching function assumes unit area normalization.

$$1 = \int_0^\infty r_0(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$1 = \int_0^\infty g_0(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$1 = \int_0^\infty b_0(\lambda) d\lambda$$

- Therefore,  $I_{EE}(\lambda) = 1$  results in

$$r_{lin} = \int_0^\infty I_{EE}(\lambda) r_0(\lambda) d\lambda = 1$$

$$g_{lin} = \int_0^\infty I_{EE}(\lambda) g_0(\lambda) d\lambda = 1$$

$$b_{lin} = \int_0^\infty I_{EE}(\lambda) b_0(\lambda) d\lambda = 1$$

- Equal energy white  $\Rightarrow (r_{lin}, g_{lin}, b_{lin}) = (1, 1, 1)$

## White Point Correction

- White point corrected/gamma corrected data is computed as:

$$\tilde{r} \triangleq \left( \frac{r_{lin}}{r_{wp}} \right)^{1/\gamma}$$

$$\tilde{g} \triangleq \left( \frac{g_{lin}}{g_{wp}} \right)^{1/\gamma}$$

$$\tilde{b} \triangleq \left( \frac{b_{lin}}{b_{wp}} \right)^{1/\gamma}$$

- So,

$$(\tilde{r}, \tilde{g}, \tilde{b}) = (1, 1, 1) \Rightarrow (r_{lin}, g_{lin}, b_{lin}) = (r_{wp}, g_{wp}, b_{wp})$$

where  $(r_{wp}, g_{wp}, b_{wp})$  is the desired white point.

## Typical RGB Color Primaries

- NTSC 601 standard primaries:

$$(x_r, y_r) = (0.67, 0.33)$$

$$(x_g, y_g) = (0.21, 0.71)$$

$$(x_b, y_b) = (0.14, 0.08)$$

- These color primaries are not typically used anymore.

- PAL standard primaries:

$$(x_r, y_r) = (0.64, 0.33)$$

$$(x_g, y_g) = (0.29, 0.60)$$

$$(x_b, y_b) = (0.15, 0.06)$$

- PAL is the TV standard used in Europe

- ITU-R BT.709 standard primaries:

$$(x_r, y_r, z_r) = (0.6400, 0.3300, 0.0300)$$

$$(x_g, y_g, z_g) = (0.3000, 0.6000, 0.1000)$$

$$(x_b, y_b, z_b) = (0.1500, 0.0600, 0.7900)$$

- More saturated than 601 primaries.
- Most commonly used primary colors for display monitors and TV's.

## Example: 601 Color Primaries With EE White Point

- We need to find a transformation  $\mathbf{M}$  so that

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M} \begin{bmatrix} r_{lin} \\ g_{lin} \\ b_{lin} \end{bmatrix}$$

- $(r_{lin}, g_{lin}, b_{lin})$  are linear (i.e.  $\gamma = 1$ ).
  - Columns of  $\mathbf{M}$  are proportional to color primaries.
  - Rows of  $\mathbf{M}$  sum to 1  $\Rightarrow$  equal energy white point.
- Therefore,  $M$  must have the following form for some  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , and  $\alpha_3$ .

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.67 & 0.21 & 0.14 \\ 0.33 & 0.71 & 0.08 \\ 0.00 & 0.08 & 0.78 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix}$$



## Example Continued: 601 Color Primaries With EE White Point

- In order to have an EE white point, the values of  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , and  $\alpha_3$  must satisfy the equation.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.67 & 0.21 & 0.14 \\ 0.33 & 0.71 & 0.08 \\ 0.00 & 0.08 & 0.78 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- This results in  $[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] = (0.9867, 0.8148, 1.1985)$ .
- Substituting in  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , and  $\alpha_3$  yields:

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.67 & 0.21 & 0.14 \\ 0.33 & 0.71 & 0.08 \\ 0.00 & 0.08 & 0.78 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.9867 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8148 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.1985 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.6611 & 0.1711 & 0.1678 \\ 0.3256 & 0.5785 & 0.0959 \\ 0 & 0.0652 & 0.9348 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Example: 601 Color Primaries With C White Point

- Find a transformation  $\mathbf{M}$  so that

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M} \begin{bmatrix} r_{lin} \\ g_{lin} \\ b_{lin} \end{bmatrix}$$

where

- Columns of  $\mathbf{M}$  are proportional to color primaries.
- Rows of  $\mathbf{M}$  sum to  $[0.310, 0.316, 0.374] \times \text{constant}$ .
- Middle rows of  $\mathbf{M}$  sum to 1  $\Rightarrow$  unit luminance.

- Solve the equation

$$\frac{1}{0.316} \begin{bmatrix} 0.310 \\ 0.316 \\ 0.374 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9810 \\ 1 \\ 1.1835 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.67 & 0.21 & 0.14 \\ 0.33 & 0.71 & 0.08 \\ 0.00 & 0.08 & 0.78 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- This results in  $[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] = (0.9060, 0.8259, 1.4327)$ , and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{M} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.67 & 0.21 & 0.14 \\ 0.33 & 0.71 & 0.08 \\ 0.00 & 0.08 & 0.78 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.9060 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8259 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.4327 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.6070 & 0.1734 & 0.2006 \\ 0.2990 & 0.5864 & 0.1146 \\ 0 & 0.0661 & 1.1175 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

## **The International Color Consortium (ICC)** **([www.color.org](http://www.color.org))**

- Sets industry standards for color management
- ICC color management standard
  - Uses point to point transformation techniques to calibrate color capture and rendering devices with the best possible fidelity.
  - Based on Apples ColorSync system.
  - Requires color profiles for each input and output device.
  - Requires that each image have an associated color profile.
  - But most image file formats do not support color profile embedding.
  - Difficult for non-professionals to use.
- ICC color management system does not specify a single universal color space for interchange of data.

## **sRGB: The New Industry Color Standard ([www.color.org/sRGB.html](http://www.color.org/sRGB.html))**

- Industry standard color space proposed by Hewlett-Packard and Microsoft through the ICC organization.
- Defines a standard color space for images in RGB format.
- Basic sRGB standard:
  - Gamma corrected format with  $\gamma = 2.2$ . (approximately)
  - 709 Primaries
  - D65 white point

## Converting From sRGB to XYZ

- First convert from gamma corrected to linear sRGB. (approximate)

$$\begin{aligned}r_{lin} &= \left(\frac{\tilde{r}}{255}\right)^{2.2} \\g_{lin} &= \left(\frac{\tilde{g}}{255}\right)^{2.2} \\b_{lin} &= \left(\frac{\tilde{b}}{255}\right)^{2.2}\end{aligned}$$

- Make sure that  $(r_{lin}, g_{lin}, b_{lin})$  are stored using floating point precision.
- Then convert from linear sRGB to XYZ using linear transformation.

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M} \begin{bmatrix} r_{lin} \\ g_{lin} \\ b_{lin} \end{bmatrix}$$

- How do we compute  $\mathbf{M}$ ?

## sRGB Linear Color Transformation

- Find a transformation  $\mathbf{M}$  so that

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M} \begin{bmatrix} r_{lin} \\ g_{lin} \\ b_{lin} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Columns of  $\mathbf{M}$  are proportional to color primaries.
- Rows of  $\mathbf{M}$  sum to  $[0.3127, 0.3290, 0.3583] \times \text{constant}$ .
- Middle row of  $\mathbf{M}$  sums to 1  $\Rightarrow$  unit luminance.

- Solve the equation

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{0.3290} \begin{bmatrix} 0.3127 \\ 0.3290 \\ 0.3583 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.9505 \\ 1 \\ 1.0891 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.6400 & 0.3000 & 0.1500 \\ 0.3300 & 0.6000 & 0.0600 \\ 0.0300 & 0.1000 & 0.7900 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

- This results in  $[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] = (0.6444, 1.1919, 1.2032)$ ,  
and

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4124 & 0.3576 & 0.1805 \\ 0.2126 & 0.7152 & 0.0722 \\ 0.0193 & 0.1192 & 0.9505 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Summary of sRGB to XYZ Transform

- First convert to linear sRGB. (approximate)

$$\begin{aligned}r_{lin} &= \left(\frac{\tilde{r}}{255}\right)^{2.2} \\g_{lin} &= \left(\frac{\tilde{g}}{255}\right)^{2.2} \\b_{lin} &= \left(\frac{\tilde{b}}{255}\right)^{2.2}\end{aligned}$$

- Then convert from linear sRGB to XYZ using floating point operations

$$\begin{aligned}\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} &= \mathbf{M} \begin{bmatrix} r_{lin} \\ g_{lin} \\ b_{lin} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.4124 & 0.3576 & 0.1805 \\ 0.2126 & 0.7152 & 0.0722 \\ 0.0193 & 0.1192 & 0.9505 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r_{lin} \\ g_{lin} \\ b_{lin} \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

## Converting From XYZ to sRGB

- First convert from XYZ to linear sRGB using floating point operations

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} r_{lin} \\ g_{lin} \\ b_{lin} \end{bmatrix} &= \mathbf{M}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3.2410 & -1.5374 & -0.4986 \\ -0.9692 & 1.8760 & 0.0416 \\ 0.0556 & -0.2040 & 1.0570 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

- Then gamma correct using  $\gamma = 2.2$ . (approximate)

$$\tilde{r} = 255 * (r_{lin})^{\frac{1}{2.2}}$$

$$\tilde{g} = 255 * (g_{lin})^{\frac{1}{2.2}}$$

$$\tilde{b} = 255 * (b_{lin})^{\frac{1}{2.2}}$$



## Analog NTSC Standard

- Assume:
  - 601 color primaries
  - C white point
- Then the “luminance” component  $Y$  is given by

$$Y = 0.2990 r_{lin} + 0.5864 g_{lin} + 0.1146 b_{lin}$$

- By convention, NTSC transforms are performed on the gamma corrected  $(\tilde{r}, \tilde{g}, \tilde{b})$ . So,  $\tilde{Y}$  is given by

$$\tilde{Y} = 0.2990 \tilde{r} + 0.5864 \tilde{g} + 0.1146 \tilde{b}$$

## Analog NTSC Color Spaces

- Then, define the YPrPb coordinates system as

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{Y} \\ Pb \\ Pr \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{Y} \\ \tilde{b} - \tilde{Y} \\ \tilde{r} - \tilde{Y} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Then, YUV coordinates are defined as

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{Y} \\ U \\ V \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{Y} \\ Pb/2.03 \\ Pr/1.14 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Then, YIQ is a  $33^\circ$  rotation of the UV color space

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{Y} \\ I \\ Q \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin 33^\circ & \cos 33^\circ \\ 0 & \cos 33^\circ & \sin 33^\circ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y \\ U \\ V \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.299 & 0.587 & 0.114 \\ 0.596 & -0.274 & -0.322 \\ 0.211 & -0.523 & 0.312 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{r} \\ \tilde{g} \\ \tilde{b} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

## Comments on Analog NTSC Color Standard

- Technically, YPbPr, YUV and YIQ assume NTSC 601 primaries with C white point.
- Same transformations may be used with other white point and color primaries.
- In practice, people usually use the Rec. 701 primaries with D65 white point.
- All transformations are performed on gamma corrected RGB.
- Nominal bandwidth for  $Y$ ,  $I$ , and  $Q$  channels are 4.2MHz, 1.5MHz, and 0.6MHz.
- This chromaticity coordinate system is approximately an opponent color system.

## Digital NTSC Color Standard

- Assuming that  $(r, g, b)$  are
  - Gamma corrected with  $\gamma = 2.2$ .
  - Scaled to the range 0 to 255
- First compute the “luminance” component.

$$\tilde{Y} = 0.326 \tilde{r} + 0.578 \tilde{g} + 0.096 \tilde{b}$$

- The values of YCrCb are then given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y_d \\ c_b \\ c_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{219\tilde{Y}}{255} + 16 \\ \frac{112(\tilde{b}-\tilde{Y})}{0.886*255} + 128 \\ \frac{112(\tilde{r}-\tilde{Y})}{0.701*255} + 128 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Complete transformation assuming gamma corrected  $(r, g, b)$  in the range of 0 to 255.

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y_d \\ c_b \\ c_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 128 \\ 128 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.2568 & 0.5036 & 0.0984 \\ -0.1482 & -0.2907 & 0.4389 \\ 0.4392 & -0.3674 & -0.0718 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{r} \\ \tilde{g} \\ \tilde{b} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Again, transformations may be used with other color primaries and white points.