Opponent Color Spaces

- Perception of color is usually not best represented in RGB.
- A better model of HVS is the so-call opponent color model
- Opponent color space has three components:
  - O_1 is luminance component
  - O_2 is the red-green channel

$$O_2 = G - R$$

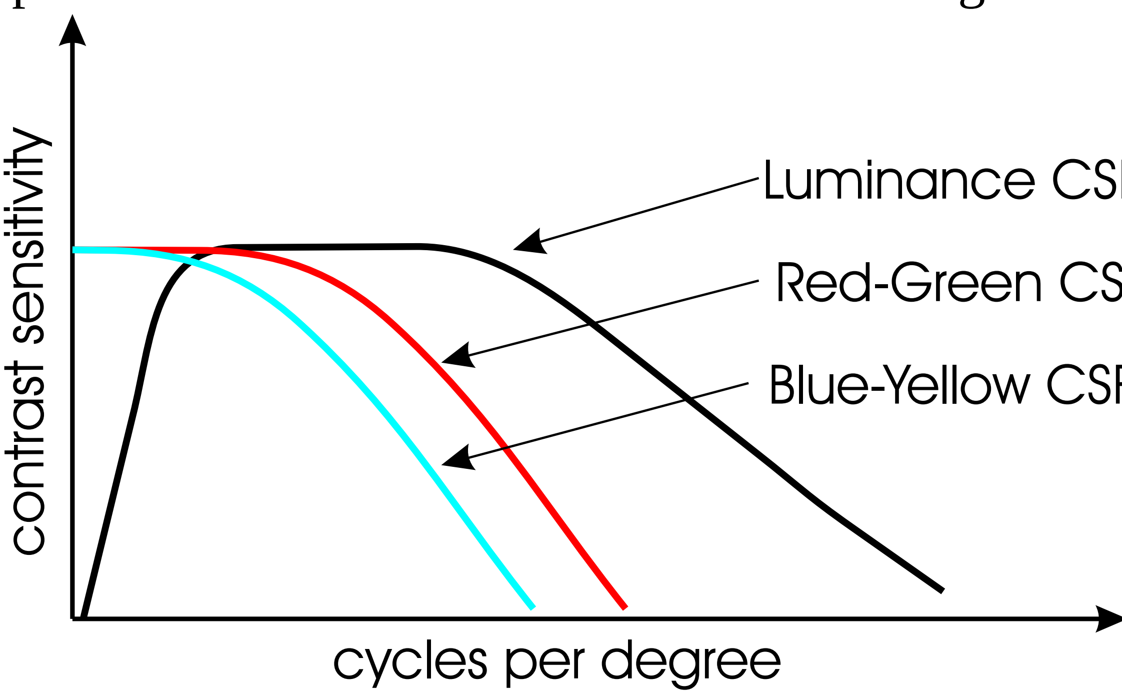
  - O_3 is the blue-yellow channel

$$O_3 = B - Y = B - (R + G)$$

- Comments:
  - People don't perceive redish-greens, or bluish-yellows.
  - As we discussed, O_1 has a bandpass CSF.
  - O_2 and O_3 have low pass CSF's with lower frequency cut-off.

Opponent Channel Contrast Sensitivity Functions (CSF)

- Typical CSF functions looks like the following.



Consequences of Opponent Channel CSF

- Luminance channel is
  - Bandpass function
  - Wide band width $\Rightarrow$ high spatial resolution.
  - Low frequency cut-off $\Rightarrow$ insensitive to average luminance level.
- Chromanince channels are
  - Lowpass function
  - Lower band width $\Rightarrow$ low spatial resolution.
  - Low pass $\Rightarrow$ sensitive to absolute chromaticity (hue and saturation).

Some Practical Consequences of Opponent Color Spaces

- Analog video has less bandwidth in I and Q channels.
- Chromanance components are typically subsampled 2-to-1 in image compression applications.
- Black text on white paper is easy to read. (couples to O_1)
- Yellow text on white paper is difficult to read. (couples to O_3)
- Blue text on black background is difficult to read. (couples to O_3)
- Color variations that do not change O_1 are called "iso-luminant".
- Hue refers to angle of color vector in (O_2, O_3) space.
- Saturation refers to magnitude of color vector in (O_2, O_3) space.

Opponent Color Space of Wandell

- First define the LMS color system which is approximately given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} L \\ M \\ S \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2430 & 0.8560 & -0.0440 \\ -0.3910 & 1.1650 & 0.0870 \\ 0.0100 & -0.0080 & 0.5630 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix}$$

- The opponent color space transform is then[1]

$$\begin{bmatrix} O_1 \\ O_2 \\ O_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.59 & 0.80 & -0.12 \\ -0.34 & -0.11 & 0.93 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L \\ M \\ S \end{bmatrix}$$

- We many use these two transforms together with the transform from sRGB to XYZ to compute the following transform.

$$\begin{bmatrix} O_1 \\ O_2 \\ O_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2814 & 0.6938 & 0.0638 \\ -0.0971 & 0.1458 & -0.0250 \\ -0.0930 & -0.2529 & 0.4665 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} sR \\ sG \\ sB \end{bmatrix}$$

- Comments:
  - O_1 is luminance component
  - O_2 is referred to as the red-green channel (G-R)
  - O_3 is referred to as the blue-yellow channel (B-Y)

  - Also see the work of Mullen ’85[2] and associated color transforms.[3]

[1] B. A. Wandell, *Foundations of Vision*, Sinauer Associates, Inc., Sunderland MA, 1995.

[2] K. T. Mullen, “The contrast sensitivity of human color vision to red-green and blue-yellow chromatic gratings,” *J. Physiol.*, vol. 359, pp. 381-400, 1985.

[3] B. W. Kolpatzik and C. A. Bouman, “Optimized Error Diffusion for Image Display,” *Journal of Electronic Imaging*, vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 277-292, July 1992.

Paradox?

- Why is blue text on yellow paper easy to read??
- Shouldn’t this be hard to read since it stimulates the yellow-blue color channel?

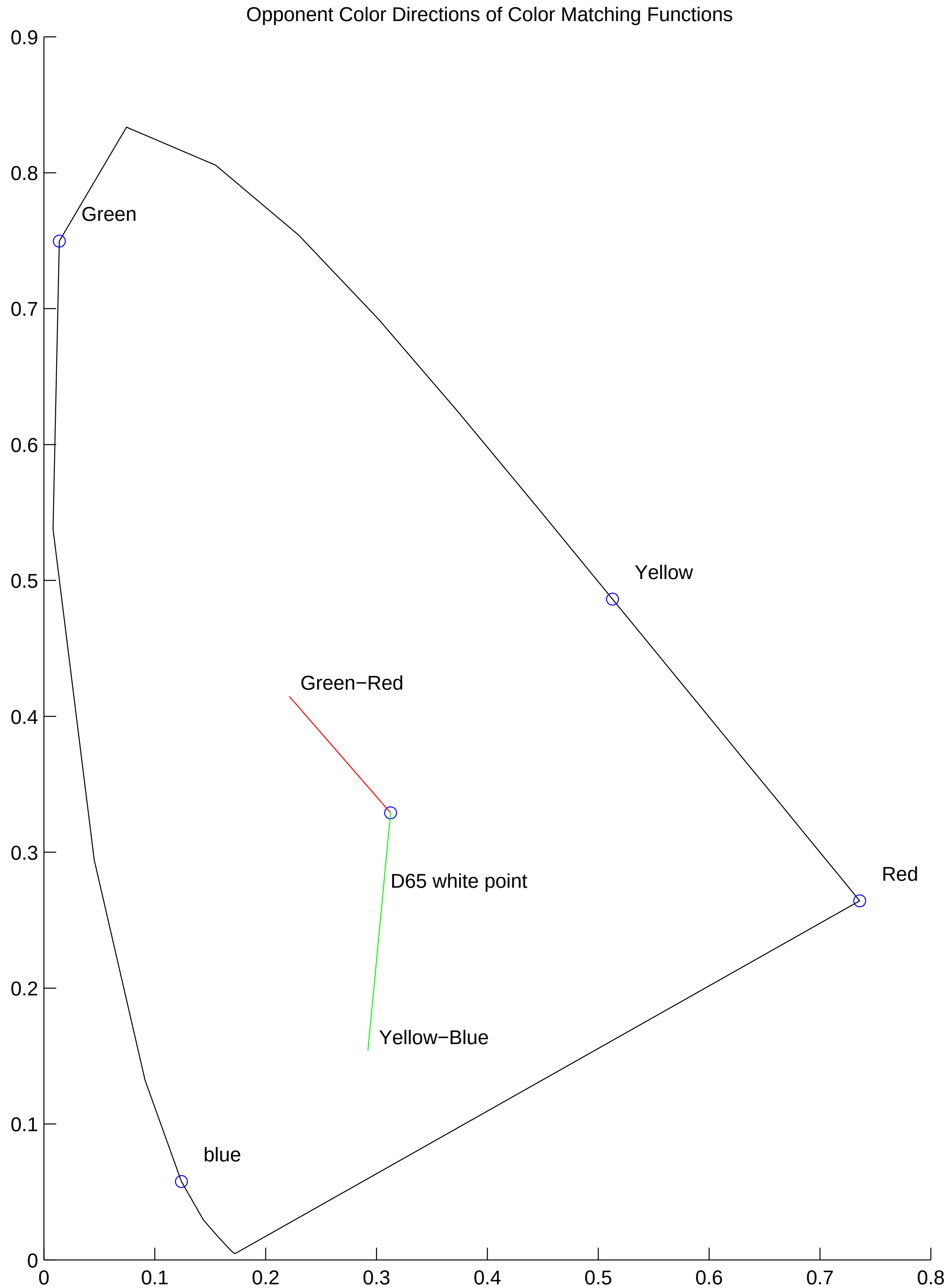
Better Understanding Opponent Color Spaces

- The XYZ to opponent color transformation is:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\begin{bmatrix} O_1 \\ O_2 \\ O_3 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2430 & 0.8560 & -0.0440 \\ -0.4574 & 0.4279 & 0.0280 \\ -0.0303 & -0.4266 & 0.5290 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} v_y \\ v_{gr} \\ v_{by} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}
$$

- What are v_y, v_{gr}, and v_{by}?
  - They are row vectors in the XYZ color space.
  - v_{gr} is a vector point from red to green
  - v_{by} is a vector point from yellow to blue
  - They are not orthogonal!

Plots of v_y, v_{gr}, and v_{by}



Answer to Paradox

- Since v_y, v_{gr}, and v_{by} are not orthogonal

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_y \\ v_{gr} \\ v_{by} \end{bmatrix} \left[v_y^t \, v_{gr}^t \, v_{by}^t \right] \neq \text{identity matrix}$$

- Blue text on yellow background produces and stimmulus in the v_{by} space.

$$\begin{bmatrix} O_1 \\ O_2 \\ O_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_y \\ v_{gr} \\ v_{by} \end{bmatrix} v_{by}^t = \begin{bmatrix} -0.3958 \\ -0.1539 \\ 0.4627 \end{bmatrix}$$

- This stimmulus is not isoluminant!
- Blue is much darker than yellow.

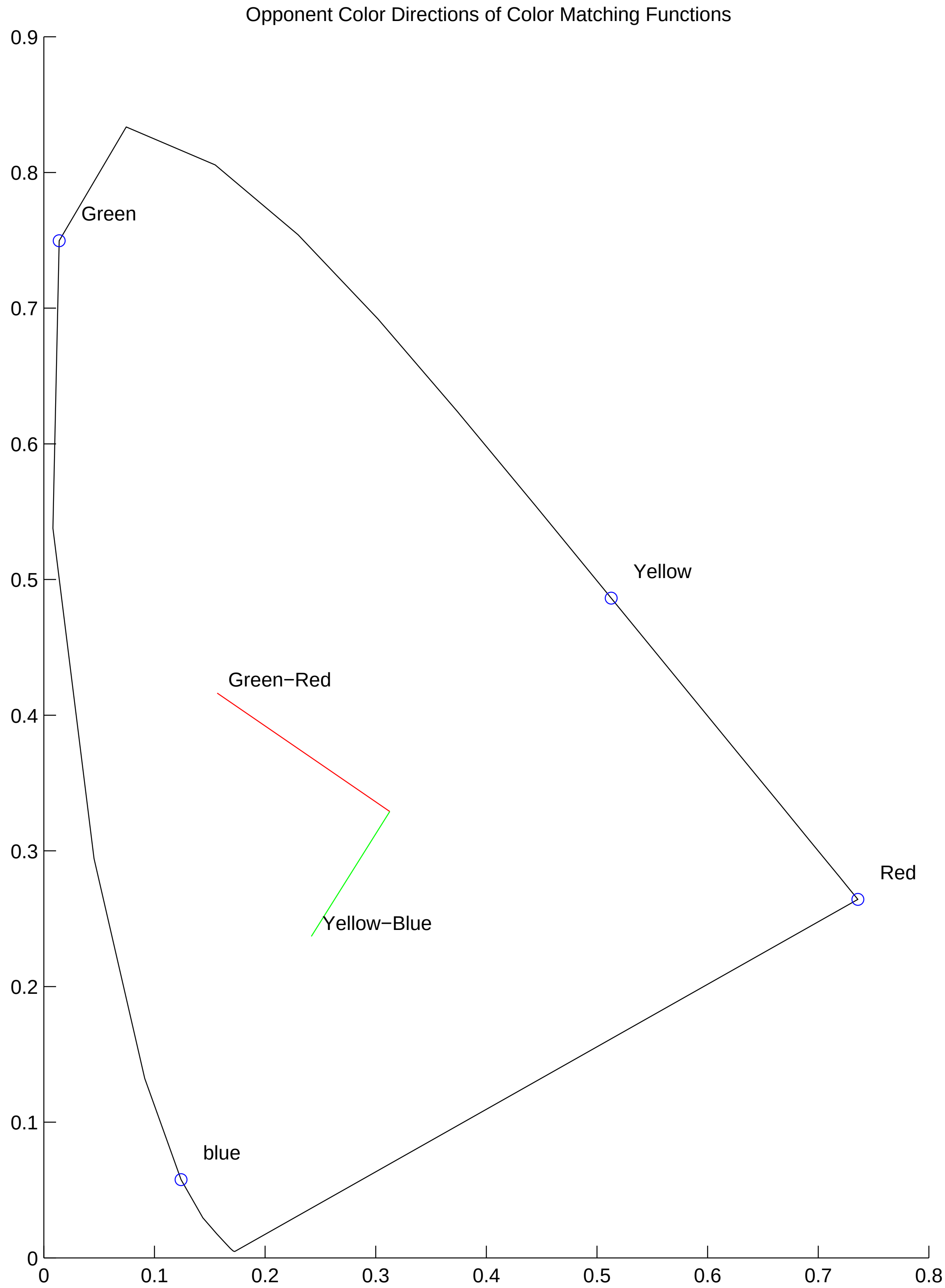
Basis Vectors for Opponent Color Spaces

- The transformation from opponent color space to XYZ is:

$$\begin{aligned}\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.9341 & -1.7013 & 0.1677 \\ 0.9450 & 0.4986 & 0.0522 \\ 0.8157 & 0.3047 & 1.9422 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} O_1 \\ O_2 \\ O_3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= [c_y \; c_{gr} \; c_{by}] \begin{bmatrix} O_1 \\ O_2 \\ O_3 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

- What are c_y, c_{gr}, and c_{by}?
  - They are column vectors in XYZ space.
  - c_{gr} is a vector which has no luminance component.
  - c_{by} is a vector which has no luminance component.
  - They are orthogonal to the vectors v_y, v_{gr}, and v_{by}.

Plots of c_y, c_{gr}, and c_{by}



Interpretation of Basis Vectors

- Since c_y, c_{gr}, and c_{by} are orthogonal to v_y, v_{gr}, and v_{by}, we have

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_y \\ v_{gr} \\ v_{by} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_y \; c_{gr} \; c_{by} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Therefore, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} O_1 \\ O_2 \\ O_3 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} v_y \\ v_{gr} \\ v_{by} \end{bmatrix} c_{by} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.2430 & 0.8560 & -0.0440 \\ -0.4574 & 0.4279 & 0.0280 \\ -0.0303 & -0.4266 & 0.5290 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.1677 \\ 0.0522 \\ 1.9422 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

- So, c_{by} is an isoluminant color variation.
- Something like a bright saturated blue on a dark red.

Solution to Paradox

- Why is blue text on yellow paper is easy to read??
- Solution:
  - The blue-yellow combination generates the input v_{by}.
  - This input vector stimulates all three opponent channels because it is not orthogonal to c_y, c_{gr}, and c_{by}.
  - In particular, it strongly stimulates c_y because it is **not** iso-luminant.

Perceptually Uniform Color Spaces

- Problem: Small changes in XYZ may result in small or large perceptual changes.
- Solution: Formulate a perceptually uniform color space.
  - Nonlinearly transform color space so that distance is proportional to ones ability to perceive changes in color.
  - Two most common spaces are $L^*a^*b^*$ and Luv.
  - Recently, $L^*a^*b^*$ has come into the most common usage

The Lab Color Space

- Select (X_0, Y_0, Z_0) to be the white point or illuminant, then compute (approximate formula)

$$\begin{aligned} L &= 100(Y/Y_0)^{1/3} \\ a &= 500\left[(X/X_0)^{1/3} - (Y/Y_0)^{1/3}\right] \\ b &= 200\left[(Y/Y_0)^{1/3} - (Z/Z_0)^{1/3}\right] \end{aligned}$$

- Color errors can then be measured as:

$$\Delta E = \sqrt{(\Delta L)^2 + (\Delta a)^2 + (\Delta b)^2}$$

Warning: Don't Abuse Lab Space

- Lab color space is designed for low spatial frequencies.
  - It is very good for measuring color differences in objects.
  - It is the standard for measuring paint color.
  - It is good for measuring color accuracy of printers and displays.
- Direct application to images works poorly.
  - Lab does not account for high spatial frequency content of images.
  - Lab formulation ignores different form of CSF for luminance and chromanance spaces.
  - Image coding in Lab space will produce poor results.

Color Image Fidelity Metrics

- A number of attempts have been made to combine CSF modeling with Lab color space:
  - Kolpatzik and Bouman '95 (YCxCz/Lab color metric)[4]
  - Zhang and Wandell '97 (S-CIELAB color metric)[5]
- Objective:
  - Combine models of spatial frequency response and color space nonuniformities.
  - Particularly important form modeling halftone quality due to high frequency content.

[4] B. W. Kolpatzik and C. A. Bouman, "Optimized Universal Color Palette Design for Error Diffusion," *Journal of Electronic Imaging*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 131-143, April 1995.

[5] X. Zhang and B. A. Wandell, "A spatial extension of CIELAB for digital color image reproduction," *Society for Information Display Journal*, 1997.

Image Fidelity Metric Using YCxCz/Lab

- YCxCz color space is defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_y &= 116(Y/Y_0) \\ c_x &= 500\left[(X/X_0) - (Y/Y_0)\right] \\ c_z &= 200\left[(Y/Y_0) - (Z/Z_0)\right] \end{aligned}$$

- Apply different filters for luminance and chromanance where f is in units of cycles/degree.

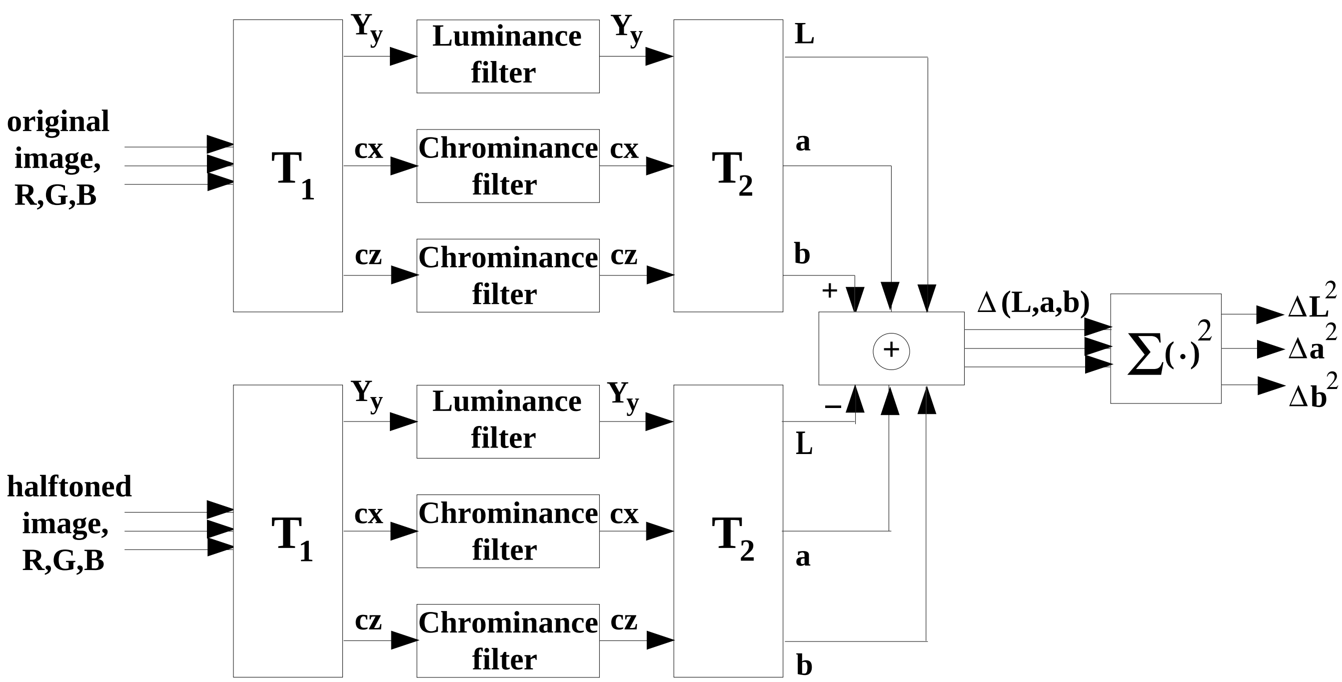
$$W_y(f) = \begin{cases} \exp\{-0.4385(f - 2.2610)\} & f \geq 2.2610 \\ 1 & f < 2.2610 \end{cases}$$

$$W_{cx}(f) = \begin{cases} \exp\{-0.1761(f - 0.2048)\} & f \geq 0.2048 \\ 1 & f < 0.2048 \end{cases}$$

$$W_{cz}(f) = \begin{cases} \exp\{-0.1761(f - 0.2048)\} & f \geq 0.2048 \\ 1 & f < 0.2048 \end{cases}$$

- Then transform filtered YCxCz image components to Lab and compute ΔE.

Flow Diagram for YCxCz/Lab Image Fidelity Metric



- Low pass filters are applied in linear domain ⇒ more accurate for color matching of halftones.
- Nonlinear Lab transformation accounts for perceptual nonuniformities of color space.