

## **What is Color?**

- Color is a human perception (a percept).
- Color is not a physical property...
- But, it is related the the light spectrum of a stimulus.

## **Can We Measure the Percept of Color?**

- Semantic names - red, green, blue, orange, yellow, etc.
- These color semantics are largely culturally invariant, but not precisely.
- Currently, there is no accurate model for predicting perceived color from the light spectrum of a stimulus.
- Currently, noone has an accurate model for predicting the percept of color.

## Can We Tell if Two Colors are the Same?

- Two colors are the same if they match at *all* spectral wavelengths.
- However, we will see that two colors are also the same if they match on a 3 dimensional subspace.
- The values on this three dimensional subspace are called *tristimulus* values.
- Two colors that match are called *metamers*.

## Matching a Color Patch

- Experimental set up:
  - Form a reference color patch with a known spectral distribution.

$$\text{Reference Color} \Rightarrow I(\lambda)$$

- Form a second adjustable color patch by adding light with three different spectral distributions.

$$\text{Red} \Rightarrow I_r(\lambda) = \mathbf{R}$$

$$\text{Green} \Rightarrow I_g(\lambda) = \mathbf{G}$$

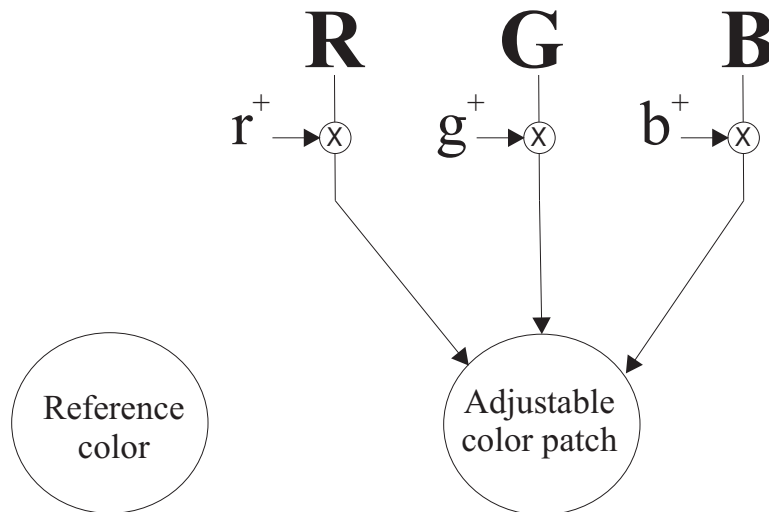
$$\text{Blue} \Rightarrow I_b(\lambda) = \mathbf{B}$$

- Control the amplitude of each component with three individual positive constants  $r^+$ ,  $g^+$ , and  $b^+$ .
- The total spectral content of the adjustable patch is then

$$r^+ I_r(\lambda) + g^+ I_g(\lambda) + b^+ I_b(\lambda) .$$

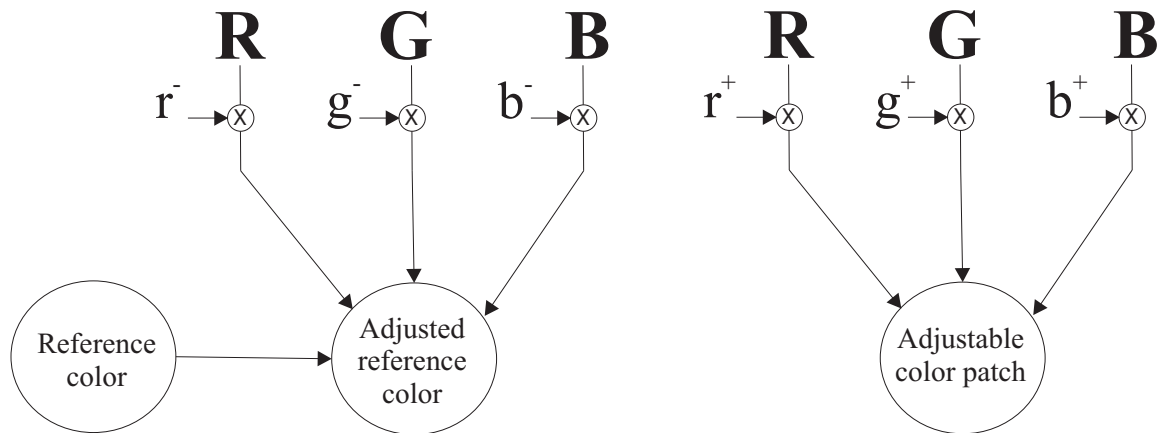
- Choose  $(r^+, g^+, b^+)$  to match the two color patches.

## Simple Color Matching with Primaries



- Choose  $(r^+, g^+, b^+)$  to match the two color patches.
- The values of  $(r, g, b)$  must be positive!
- Definitions:
  - **R**, **G**, and **B** are known as color primaries.
  - $r^+$ ,  $g^+$ , and  $b^+$  are known as tristimulus values.
- Problem:
  - Some colors can not be matched, because they are too “saturated”.
  - These colors result in values of  $r^+$ ,  $g^+$ , or  $b^+$  which are 0.
  - How can we generate negative values for  $r^+$ ,  $g^+$ , or  $b^+$ ?

## Improved Color Matching with Primaries



- Add color primaries to reference color!
- This is equivalent to subtracting them from adjustable patch.
- Equivalent tristimulus values are:

$$r = r^+ - r^-$$

$$g = g^+ - g^-$$

$$b = b^+ - b^-$$

- In this case,  $r$ ,  $g$ , and  $b$  can be both positive and negative.
- All colors may be matched.

## Grassman's Law

- Grassman's law: Color perception is a 3 dimensional linear space.
- Superposition:
  - Let  $I_1(\lambda)$  have tristimulus values  $(r_1, g_1, b_1)$ , and let  $I_2(\lambda)$  have tristimulus values  $(r_2, g_2, b_2)$ .
  - Then  $I_3(\lambda) = I_1(\lambda) + I_2(\lambda)$  has tristimulus values of

$$(r_3, g_3, b_3) = (r_1, g_1, b_1) + (r_2, g_2, b_2)$$

- This implies that tristimulus values can be computed with a linear functional of the form

$$r = \int_0^\infty r_0(\lambda) I(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$g = \int_0^\infty g_0(\lambda) I(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$b = \int_0^\infty b_0(\lambda) I(\lambda) d\lambda$$

for some functions  $r_0(\lambda)$ ,  $g_0(\lambda)$ , and  $b_0(\lambda)$ .

- Definition:  $r_0(\lambda)$ ,  $g_0(\lambda)$ , and  $b_0(\lambda)$  are known as color matching functions.

## Measuring Color Matching Functions

- A pure color at wavelength  $\lambda_0$  is known as a line spectrum. It has spectral distribution

$$I(\lambda) = \delta(\lambda - \lambda_0) .$$

Pure colors can be generated using a laser or a very narrow band spectral filter.

- When the reference color is such a pure color, then the tristimulus values are given by

$$r = \int_0^\infty r_0(\lambda) \delta(\lambda - \lambda_0) d\lambda = r_0(\lambda_0)$$

$$g = \int_0^\infty g_0(\lambda) \delta(\lambda - \lambda_0) d\lambda = g_0(\lambda_0)$$

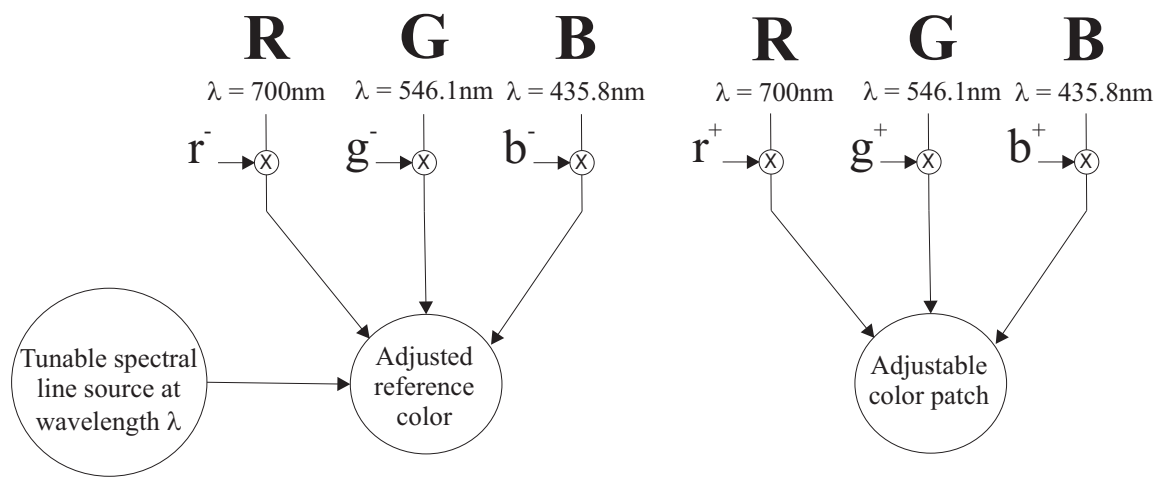
$$b = \int_0^\infty b_0(\lambda) \delta(\lambda - \lambda_0) d\lambda = b_0(\lambda_0)$$

- Method for Measuring Color Matching Functions:
  - Color match to a reference color generated by a pure spectral source at wavelength  $\lambda_0$ .
  - Record the tristimulus values of  $r_0(\lambda_0)$ ,  $g_0(\lambda_0)$ , and  $b_0(\lambda_0)$  that you obtain.
  - Repeat for all values of  $\lambda_0$ .

## CIE Standard RGB Color Matching Functions

- An organization call Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) defined all practical standards for color measurements (colorimetry).
- CIE 1931 Standard  $2^\circ$  Observer:
  - Uses color patches that subtended  $2^\circ$  of visual angle.
  - R, G, B color primaries are defined by pure line spectra (delta functions in wavelength) at 700nm, 546.1nm, and 435.8nm.
  - Reference color is a spectral line at wavelength  $\lambda$ .
- CIE 1965  $10^\circ$  Observer: A slightly different standard based on a  $10^\circ$  reference color patch and a different measurement technique.

## RGB Color Matching Functions for CIE Standard 2° Observer



- The color matching functions are then given by

$$r_0(\lambda) = r^+ - r^-$$

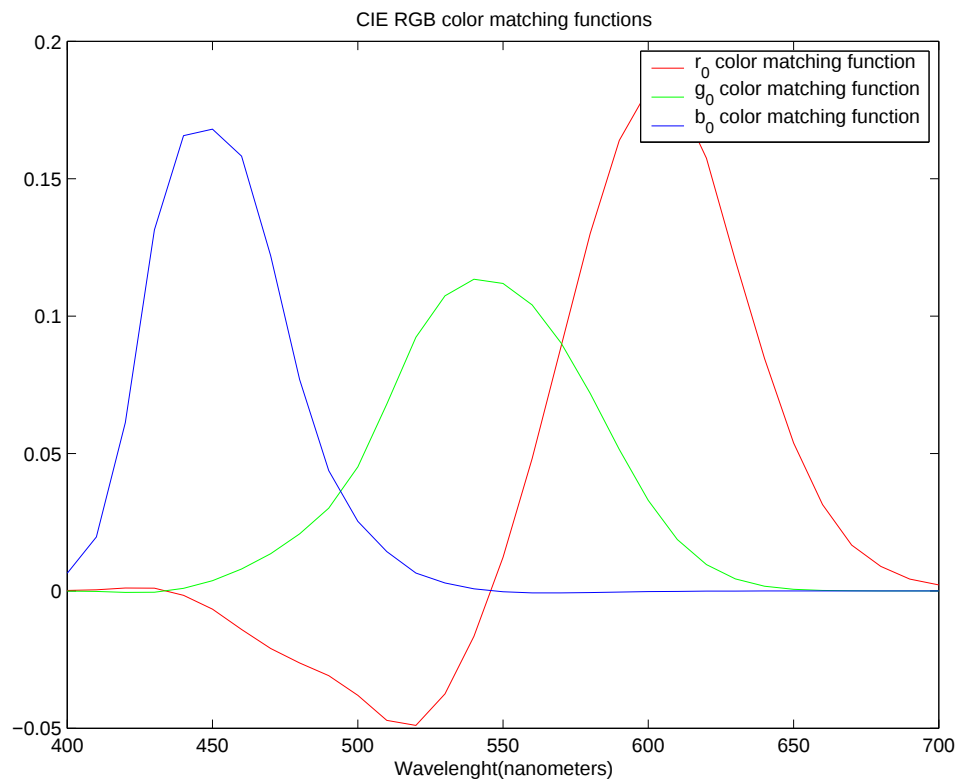
$$g_0(\lambda) = g^+ - g^-$$

$$b_0(\lambda) = b^+ - b^-$$

where  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of the reference line spectrum.

## RGB Color Matching Functions for CIE Standard 2° Observer

- Plotting the values of  $r_0(\lambda)$ ,  $g_0(\lambda)$ , and  $b_0(\lambda)$  results in the following.



- Notice that the functions take on negative values.

## Review of Colorimetry Concepts

1.  $\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}$  are color primaries used to generate colors.
2.  $(r, g, b)$  are tristimulus values used as weightings for the primaries.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Color} &= r\mathbf{R} + g\mathbf{G} + b\mathbf{B} \\ &= [\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}] \begin{bmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

3.  $(r_0(\lambda), g_0(\lambda), b_0(\lambda))$  are the color matching functions used to compute the tristimulus values.

$$r = \int_0^{\infty} r_0(\lambda) I(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$g = \int_0^{\infty} g_0(\lambda) I(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$b = \int_0^{\infty} b_0(\lambda) I(\lambda) d\lambda$$

- How are the color matching functions scaled?

## Scaling of Color Matching Functions

- Color matching functions are scaled to have unit area

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

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

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

- Color “white”
  - Has approximately equal energy at all wavelengths
  - $I(\lambda) = 1$
  - White  $\Leftrightarrow (r, g, b) = (1, 1, 1)$
  - Known as equal energy (EE) white
  - We will talk about this more later

## Problems with CIE RGB

- Some colors generate negative values of  $(r, g, b)$ .
- This results from the fact that the color matching functions  $r_0(\lambda)$ ,  $g_0(\lambda)$ ,  $b_0(\lambda)$  can be negative.
- The color primaries corresponding to CIE RGB are very difficult to reproduce. (pure spectral lines)
- Partial solution: Define new color matching functions  $x_0(\lambda)$ ,  $y_0(\lambda)$ ,  $z_0(\lambda)$  such that:
  - Each function is positive
  - Each function is a linear combination of  $r_0(\lambda)$ ,  $g_0(\lambda)$ , and  $b_0(\lambda)$ .

## CIE XYZ Definition

- CIE XYZ in terms of CIE RGB so that

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_0(\lambda) \\ y_0(\lambda) \\ z_0(\lambda) \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M} \begin{bmatrix} r_0(\lambda) \\ g_0(\lambda) \\ b_0(\lambda) \end{bmatrix}$$

where

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.490 & 0.310 & 0.200 \\ 0.177 & 0.813 & 0.010 \\ 0.000 & 0.010 & 0.990 \end{bmatrix}$$

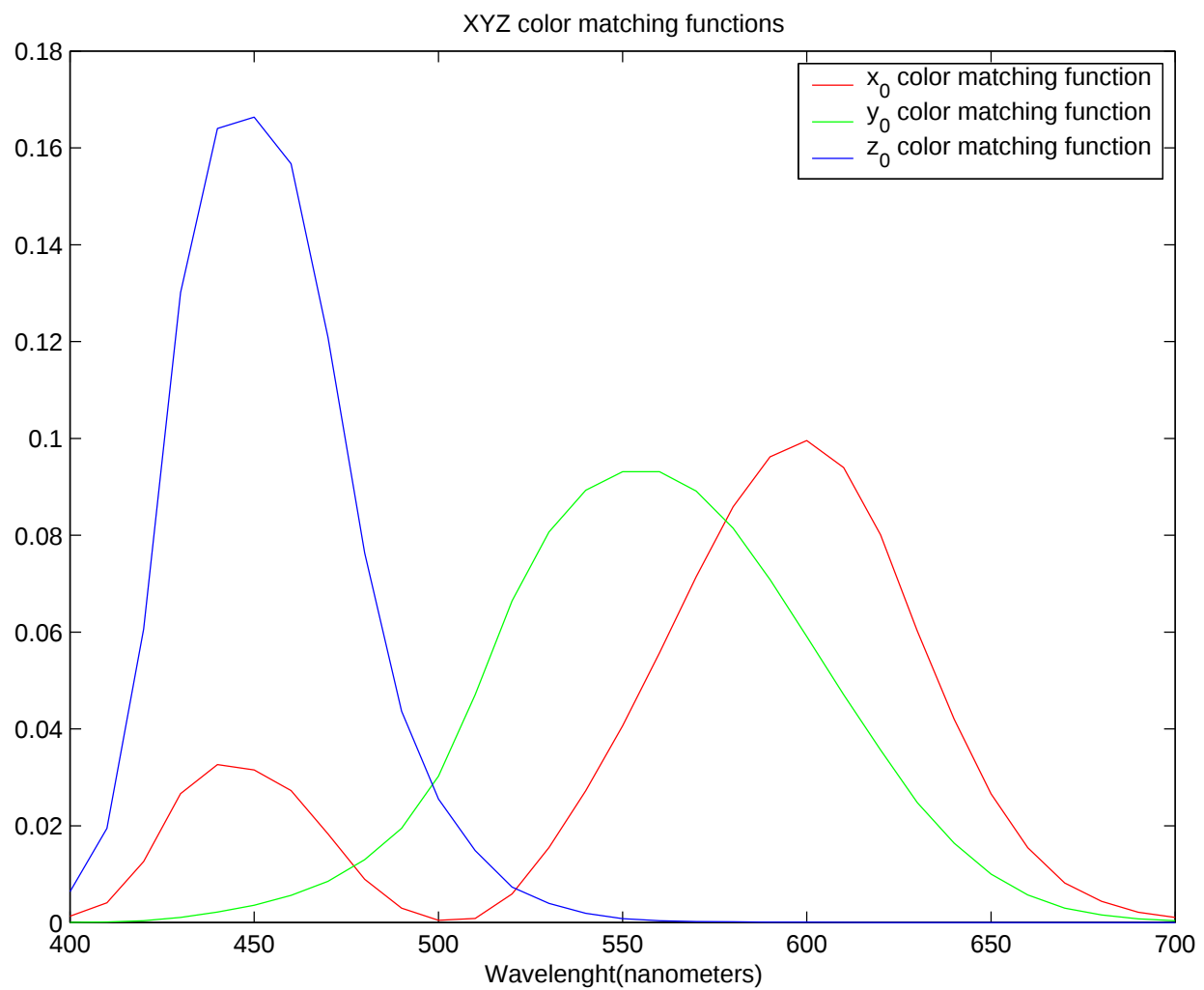
- This transformation is chosen so that

$$x_0(\lambda) \geq 0$$

$$y_0(\lambda) \geq 0$$

$$z_0(\lambda) \geq 0$$

## CIE XYZ Color Matching functions



## XYZ Tristimulus Values

- The XYZ tristimulus values may be calculated as:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} &= \int_0^\infty \begin{bmatrix} x_0(\lambda) \\ y_0(\lambda) \\ z_0(\lambda) \end{bmatrix} I(\lambda) d\lambda \\
 &= \int_0^\infty \mathbf{M} \begin{bmatrix} r_0(\lambda) \\ g_0(\lambda) \\ b_0(\lambda) \end{bmatrix} I(\lambda) d\lambda \\
 &= \mathbf{M} \int_0^\infty \begin{bmatrix} r_0(\lambda) \\ g_0(\lambda) \\ b_0(\lambda) \end{bmatrix} I(\lambda) d\lambda \\
 &= \mathbf{M} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

## XYZ/RGB Color Transformations

- So we have that XYZ can be computed from RGB as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

- Alternatively, RGB can be computed from XYZ as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix}$$

- Comments:
  - Always use upper case letters for XYZ!
  - $Y$  value represents luminance component of image
  - $X$  is related to red.
  - $Z$  is related to blue.

## XYZ Color Primaries

- The XYZ color primaries are computed as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Color} &= [\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Z}] \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= [\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}] \begin{bmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= [\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}] \mathbf{M}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

- So, theoretically

$$[\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Z}] = [\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}] \mathbf{M}^{-1}$$

where

$$\mathbf{M}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.3644 & -0.8958 & -0.4686 \\ -0.5148 & 1.4252 & 0.0896 \\ 0.0052 & -0.0144 & 1.0092 \end{bmatrix}$$

### Problem with XYZ Primaries

$$[\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Z}] = [\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}] \begin{bmatrix} 2.3644 & -0.8958 & -0.4686 \\ -0.5148 & 1.4252 & 0.0896 \\ 0.0052 & -0.0144 & 1.0092 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Negative values in matrix imply that spectral distribution of XYZ primaries will be negative.
- The XYZ primaries can not be realized from physical combinations of CIE RGB.
- Fact: XYZ primaries are imaginary!

## Alternative Choices for R,G,B Primaries

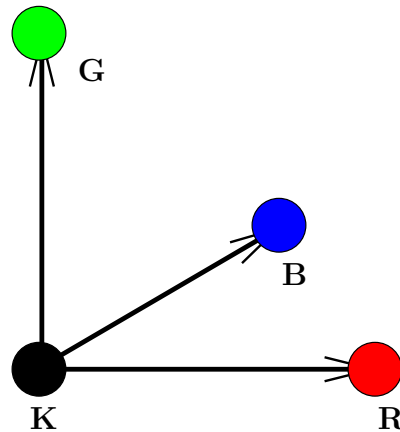
- Select your favorite **R**, **G**, and **B** color primaries.
  - These need not be CIE **R**, **G**, **B**, but they should “look like” red, green, and blue.
  - For set of primaries **R**, **G**, **B**, there must be a matrix transformation  $M$  such that

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} \\ \mathbf{G} \\ \mathbf{B} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X} \\ \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Z} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} \\ \mathbf{G} \\ \mathbf{B} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_r & Y_r & Z_r \\ X_g & Y_g & Z_g \\ X_b & Y_b & Z_b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X} \\ \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Z} \end{bmatrix}$$

- We will discuss alternative choices for **R**, **G**, **B** later
- The selection of **R**, **G**, **B** can impact:
  - The cost of rendering device/system
  - The “color gamut” of the device/system
  - System interoperability

## Red, Green, Blue (R, G, B) Color Vectors



- We can specify colors by a combination of

$$\text{Color} = r\mathbf{R} + g\mathbf{G} + b\mathbf{B}$$

$$= [\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}] \begin{bmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

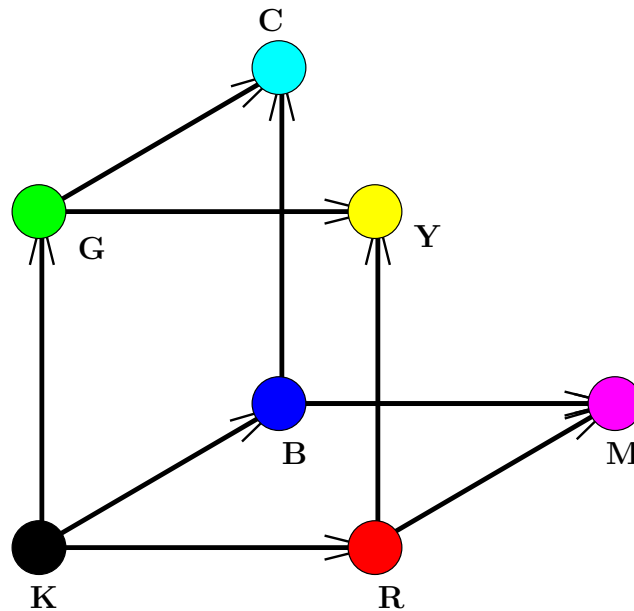
- $\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}$  color primaries are basis vectors
- $(r, g, b)$  tristimulus values specify 3-D coordinates
- Each color can be specified by its  $(r, g, b)$  coordinates

$$\text{Red} = \mathbf{R} \Leftrightarrow (r, g, b) = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$\text{Green} = \mathbf{G} \Leftrightarrow (r, g, b) = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$\text{Blue} = \mathbf{B} \Leftrightarrow (r, g, b) = (0, 0, 1)$$

## Cyan, Magenta, Yellow (C, M, Y) Color Vectors

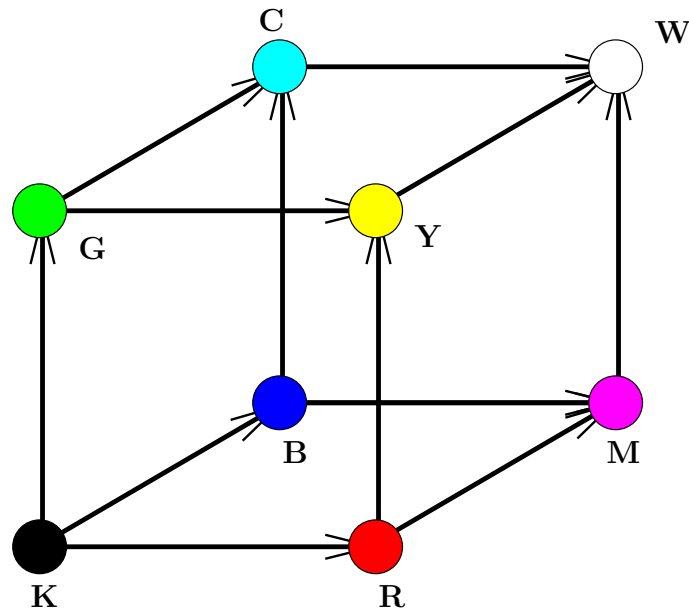


$$\text{Color} = [\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}] \begin{bmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

- Cyan, Magenta, and Yellow can each be specified by their  $(r, g, b)$  coordinates

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cyan} &= \mathbf{G} + \mathbf{B} \Leftrightarrow (r, g, b) = (0, 1, 1) \\ \text{Magenta} &= \mathbf{R} + \mathbf{B} \Leftrightarrow (r, g, b) = (1, 0, 1) \\ \text{Yellow} &= \mathbf{R} + \mathbf{G} \Leftrightarrow (r, g, b) = (1, 1, 0) \end{aligned}$$

## Full Color Cube



$$\text{White} = [\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{White} = \mathbf{W} \Leftrightarrow (r, g, b) = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\text{Black} = \mathbf{K} \Leftrightarrow (r, g, b) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\text{Red} = \mathbf{R} \Leftrightarrow (r, g, b) = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$\text{Green} = \mathbf{G} \Leftrightarrow (r, g, b) = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$\text{Blue} = \mathbf{B} \Leftrightarrow (r, g, b) = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\text{Cyan} = \mathbf{C} \Leftrightarrow (r, g, b) = (0, 1, 1)$$

$$\text{Magenta} = \mathbf{M} \Leftrightarrow (r, g, b) = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$\text{Yellow} = \mathbf{Y} \Leftrightarrow (r, g, b) = (1, 1, 0)$$

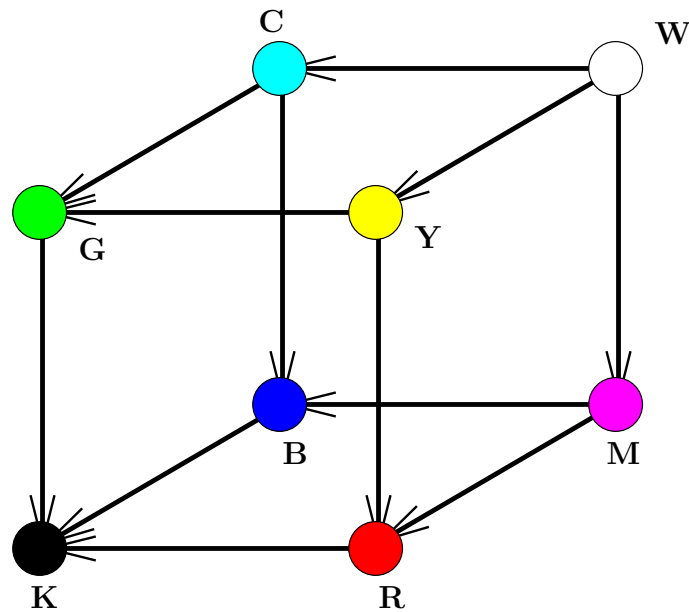
## Subtractive Color Coordinates

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}] \begin{bmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \mathbf{W} + [\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}] \begin{bmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{bmatrix} - \mathbf{W} \\
 &= \mathbf{W} + [\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}] \begin{bmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{bmatrix} - [\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \mathbf{W} - [\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}] \begin{bmatrix} 1 - r \\ 1 - g \\ 1 - b \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \mathbf{W} - [\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}] \begin{bmatrix} c \\ m \\ y \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{bmatrix} c \\ m \\ y \end{bmatrix} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} 1 - r \\ 1 - g \\ 1 - b \end{bmatrix}$$

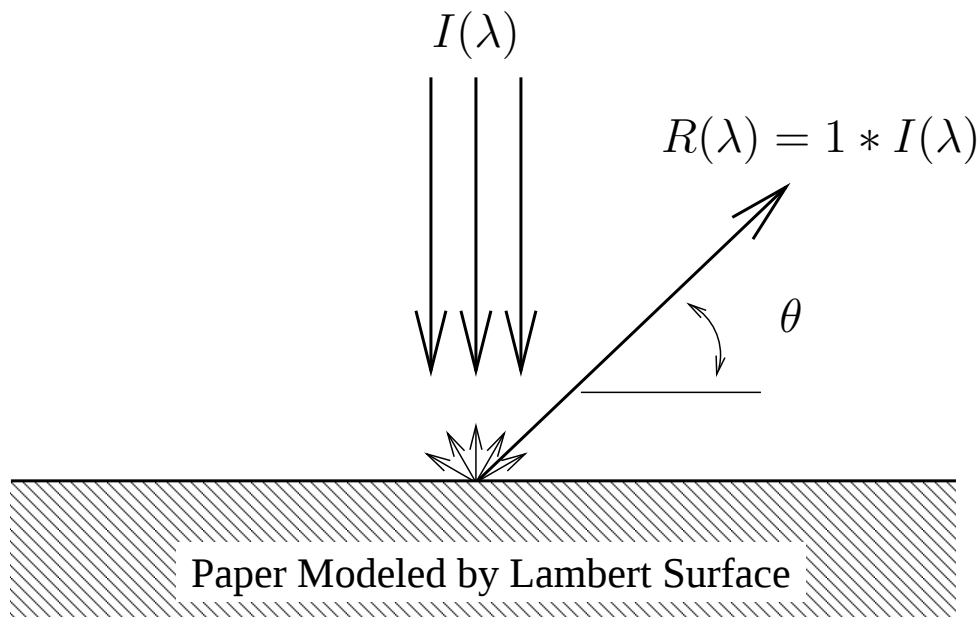
## $C, M, Y$ Color Coordinates



$$\text{Color} = \mathbf{W} - [\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{B}] \begin{bmatrix} c \\ m \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

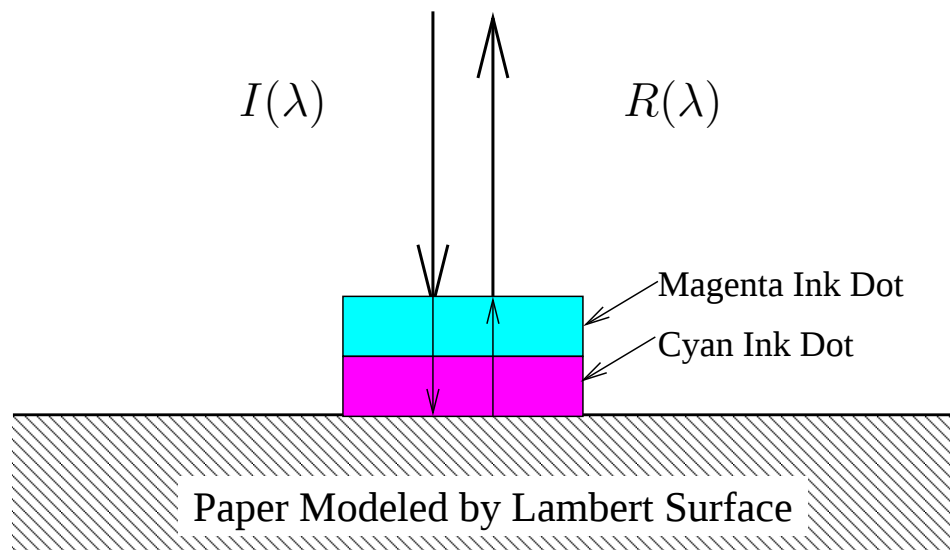
- This is called a subtractive color system because  $(c, m, y)$  coordinates subtract color from white
- Subtractive color is important in:
  - Printing
  - Paints and dyes
  - Films and transparencies

## Light Reflection from Lambert Surface



- White Lambert Surface
- Reflected luminance is independent of:
  - Viewing angle ( $\theta$ )
  - Wavelength ( $\lambda$ )

## Effect of Ink on Reflected Light

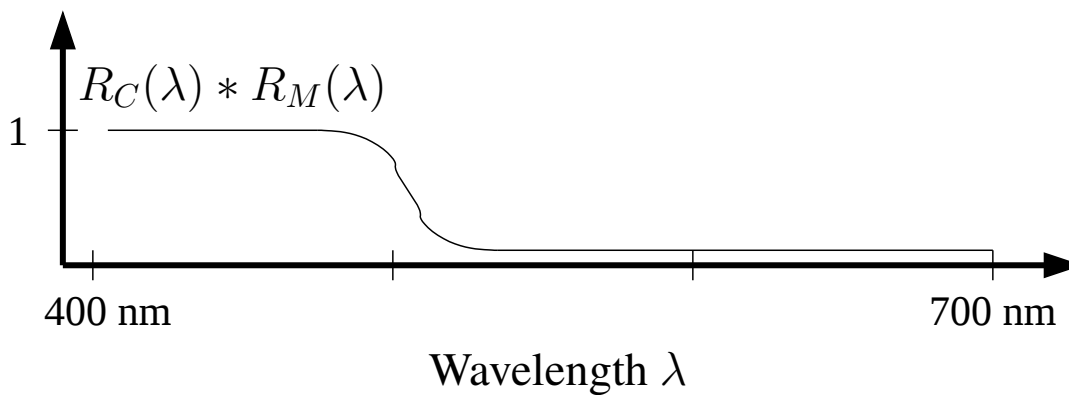
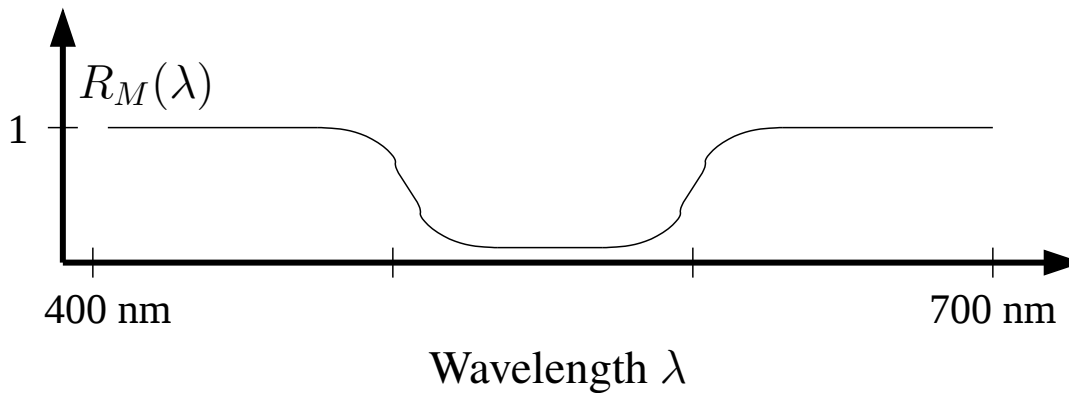
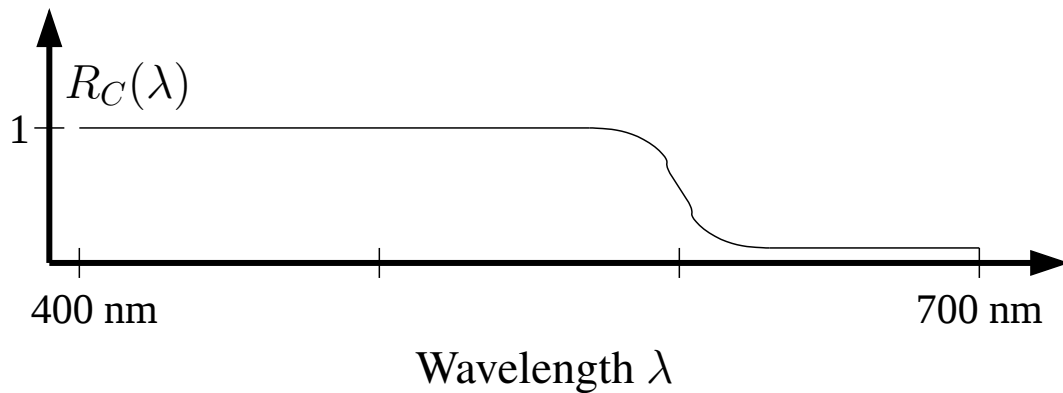


- Reflected light is given by

$$R(\lambda) = R_C(\lambda)R_M(\lambda)I(\lambda)$$

- Reflected light is from by product of functions
  - Inks interact nonlinearly (multiplication versus addition)
- What color is formed by magenta and cyan ink?

## Simplified Spectral Reflectance of Ink



- Reflected light appears blue
  - Both green and red components have been removed
  - Each ink subtracts colors from the illuminant