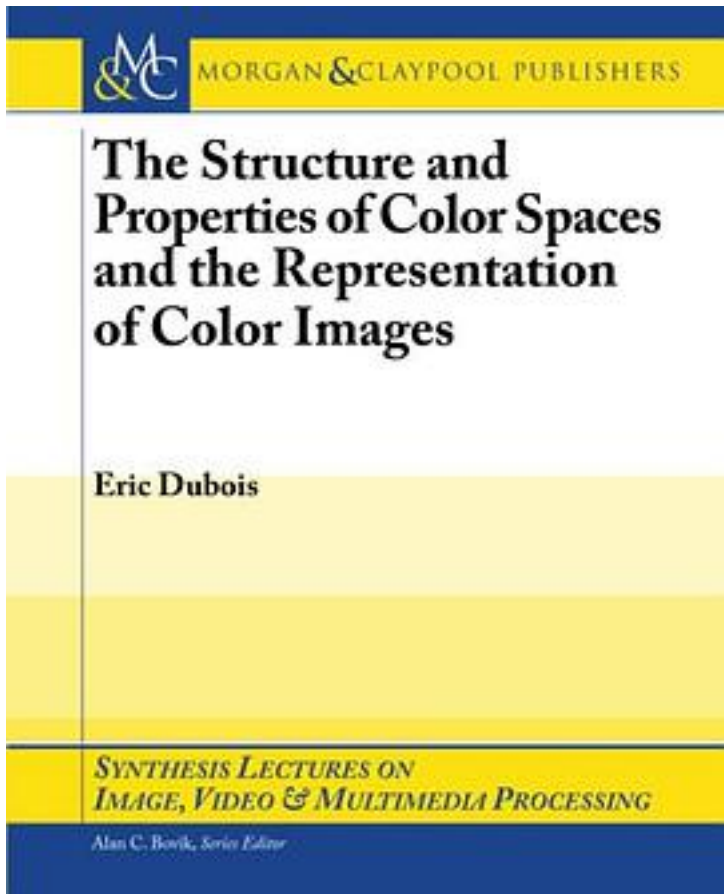


The Structure and Properties of Color Spaces and the Representation of Color Images



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This lecture describes the author's approach to the representation of color spaces and their use for color image processing. The lecture starts with a precise formulation of

the space of physical stimuli (light). The model includes both continuous spectra and monochromatic spectra in the form of Dirac deltas. The spectral densities are considered to be functions of a continuous wavelength variable. This leads into the formulation of color space as a three-dimensional vector space, with all the associated structure. The approach is to start with the axioms of color matching for normal human viewers, often called Grassmann's laws, and developing the resulting vector space formulation. However, once the essential defining element of this vector space is identified, it can be extended to other color spaces, perhaps for different creatures and devices, and dimensions other than three. The CIE spaces are presented as main examples of color spaces. Many properties of the color space are examined. Once the vector space formulation is established, various useful decompositions of the space can be established. The first such decomposition is based on luminance, a measure of the relative brightness of a color. This leads to a direct-sum decomposition of color space where a two-dimensional subspace identifies the chromatic attribute, and a third coordinate provides the luminance. A different decomposition involving a projective space of chromaticity classes is then presented. Finally, it is shown how the three types of color deficiencies present in some groups of humans leads to a direct-sum decomposition of three one-dimensional subspaces that are associated with the three types of cone photoreceptors in the human retina. Next, a few specific linear and nonlinear color representations are presented. The color spaces of two digital cameras are also described. Then the issue of transformations between \emph{different} color spaces is addressed. Finally, these ideas are applied to signal and system theory for color images. This is done using a vector signal approach where a general linear system is represented by a three-by-three system matrix. The formulation is applied to both continuous and discrete space images, and specific problems in color filter array sampling and displays are presented for illustration. The book is mainly targeted to researchers and graduate students in fields of signal processing related to any aspect of color imaging. Table of Contents: Introduction / Light: The Physical Color Stimulus / The Color Vector Space / Subspaces and Decompositions of the Human Color Space / Various Color Spaces, Representations, and Transformations / Signals and Systems Theory / Concluding Remarks

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标签

评论

颜色空间是如何导出的，这本讲义非常值得一读。首先由谱函数导出semigroup及其等价类，再用这个semigroup生成一个group及其等价类，由此导出色彩是三维的，而“黑”空间是无限维的（侧面印证了为什么印刷时需要CMYK而不是CMY作为颜色空间）。CIE导出颜色空间的早期文献真心没讲清楚。

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书评

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