

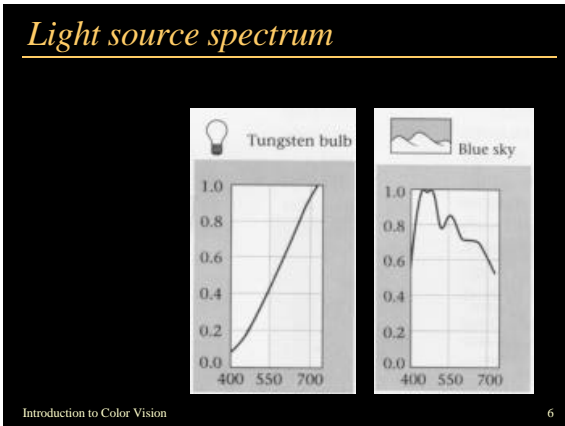
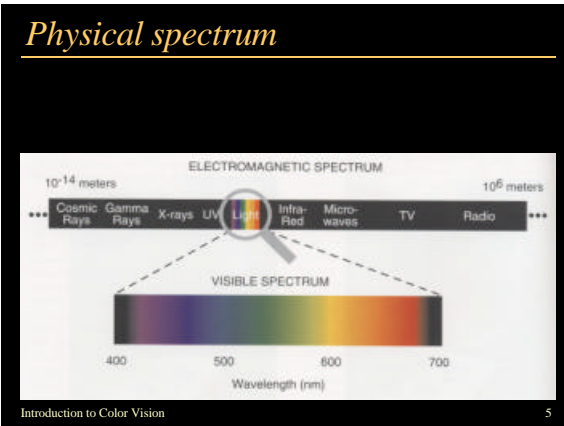
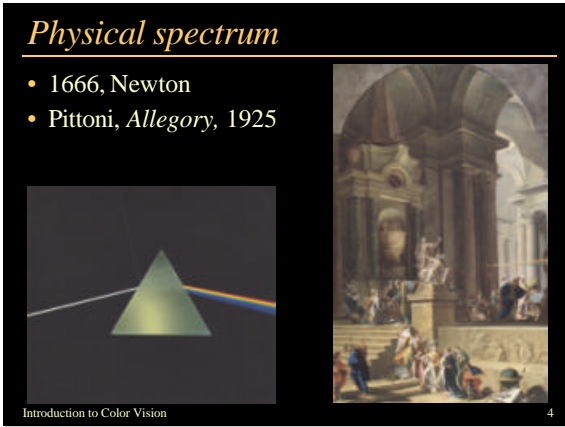
The Art and Science of Depiction

Introduction to Color Vision

Fredo Durand
MIT-Lab for Computer Science

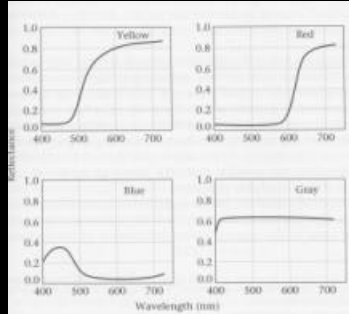


- ## Plan
- Physical spectrum
 - Trichromatic vision
 - Cones
 - Metamerism
 - Chromatic adaptation
 - Color blindness
 - Color Opponents
- Introduction to Color Vision 3



Reflectance Spectrum

- Objects do not have a “color”
- They have a reflectance spectrum

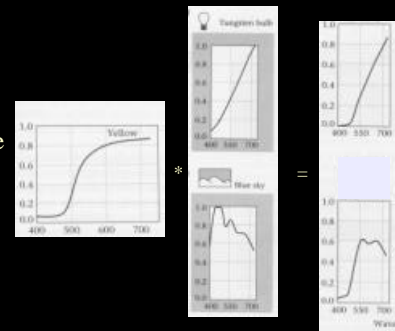


Introduction to Color Vision

7

Reflected spectrum

- Depends on light source and reflectance
- Multiply



Introduction to Color Vision

8

Plan

- Physical spectrum
- Trichromatic vision
 - Cones
 - Metamerism
 - Chromatic adaptation
 - Color blindness
- Color Opponents

Introduction to Color Vision

9

Trichromatic vision

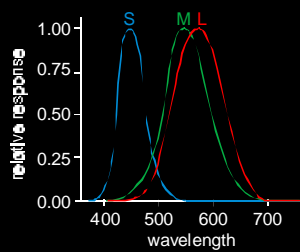
- Maxwell, Young, Helmholtz
- Cones

Introduction to Color Vision

10

Cone spectral sensitivity

- Short, Medium and Long wavelength

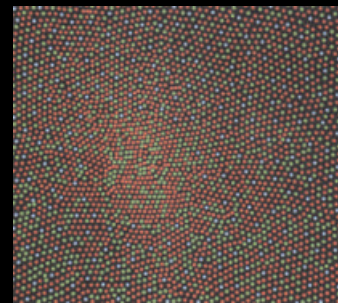


Introduction to Color Vision

11

Cones distribution

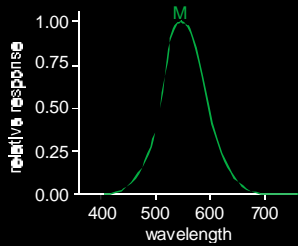
- LMS 40:20:1
- No S (blue) in retina center



Introduction to Color Vision

12

Cones do not "see" colors

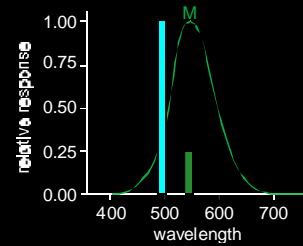


Introduction to Color Vision

13

Cones do not "see" colors

- Different wavelength, different intensity
- Same response

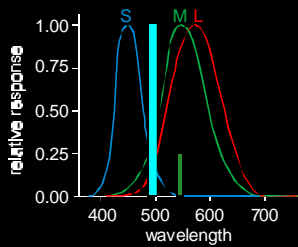


Introduction to Color Vision

14

Response comparison

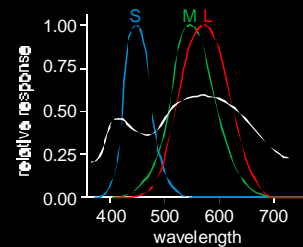
- Different wavelength, different intensity
- But different response for different cones



Introduction to Color Vision

15

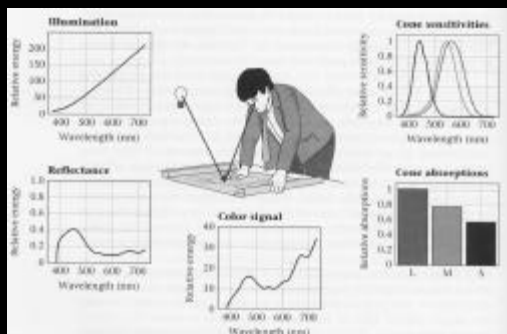
Complex spectrum



Introduction to Color Vision

16

Summary



Introduction to Color Vision

17

Plan

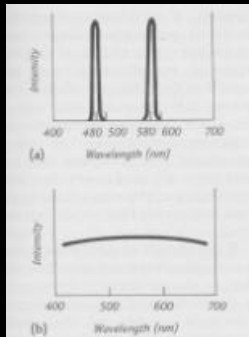
- Physical spectrum
- Trichromatic vision
 - Cones
 - Metamerism
 - Chromatic adaptation
 - Color blindness
- Color Opponents

Introduction to Color Vision

18

Metamerism

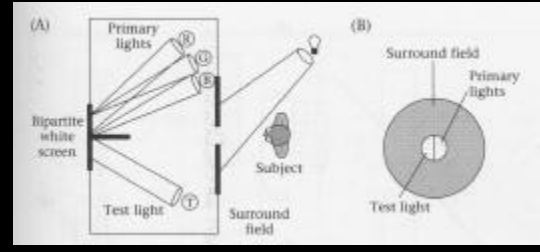
- Different spectrum
- Same response



Introduction to Color Vision

19

Color matching

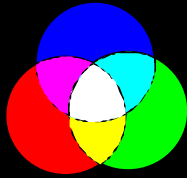


Introduction to Color Vision

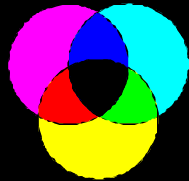
20

Color synthesis

Additive
red, green, blue



Subtractive
cyan, magenta, yellow



Introduction to Color Vision

21

Future discussion

- Limited gamut

Introduction to Color Vision

22

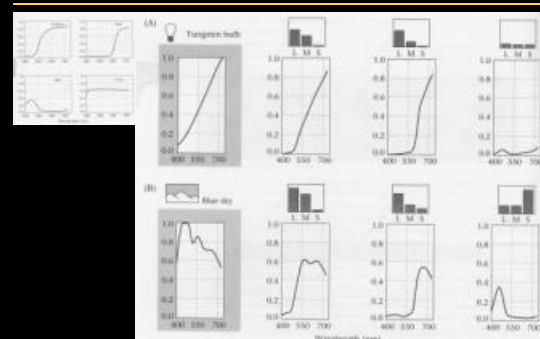
Metamerism & light source

- Metamers under a given light source
- May not be metamer under a different lamp
- Because different spectrum

Introduction to Color Vision

23

Metamerism & light source



Introduction to Color Vision

24

Metamerism & light source

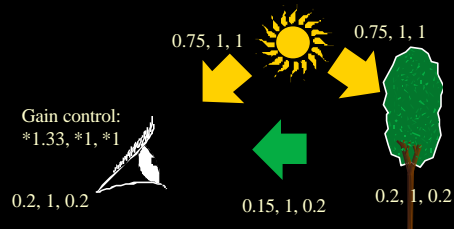
- Metamers under a given light source
- May not be metamer under a different lamp
- Because different spectrum
- Problem when buying cloths under neon lighting

Plan

- Physical spectrum
- Trichromatic vision
 - Cones
 - Metamerism
 - Chromatic adaptation
 - Color blindness
- Color Opponents

Chromatic adaptation

- Von Kries adaptation
- Different gain control on L, M, S

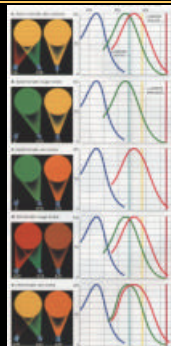


Plan

- Physical spectrum
- Trichromatic vision
 - Cones
 - Metamerism
 - Chromatic adaptation
 - Color blindness
- Color Opponents

Color blindness

- Dalton
- 8% male, 0.6% female
- Genetic
- Dichromate (2% male)
 - One type of cone missing
 - L (protanope), M (deuteranope), S (tritanope)
- Anomalous trichromat
 - Shifted sensitivity

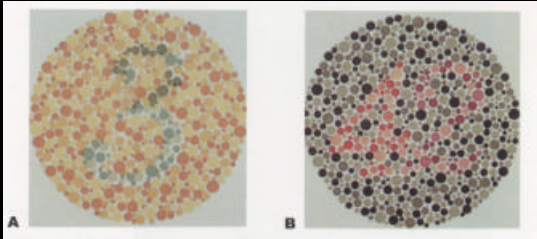


We are all color blind

- Center of retina
- No S (blue)
- We compensate via gaze movement
- Not well understood



Color blindness test

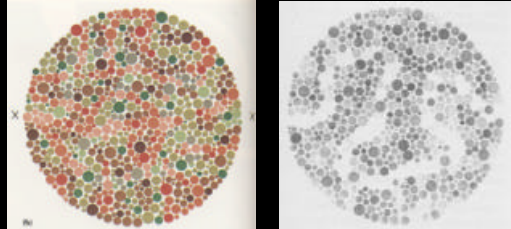


Introduction to Color Vision

31

Color blindness test

- Maze in subtle intensity contrast
- Visible only to color blinds
- Color contrast overrides intensity otherwise



Introduction to Color Vision

32

Color blind impressions

- A normal scene
- B protanope L
- C deuteranope M
- D tritanope S



Introduction to Color Vision

33

Color blindness & Painting

- Restricted to blue-yellow



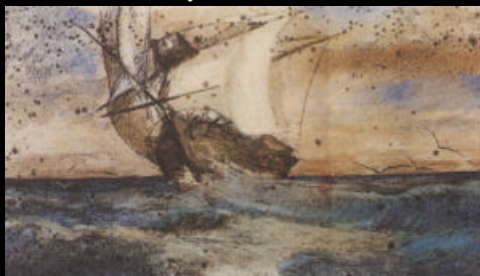
Goethe after a color-blind

Introduction to Color Vision

34

Color blindness & Painting

- Restricted to blue-yellow



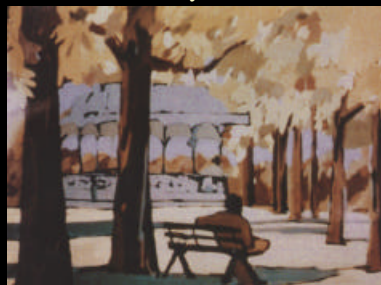
Meryon, *Le Vaisseau Fantôme*

Introduction to Color Vision

35

Color blindness & Painting

- Restricted to blue-yellow



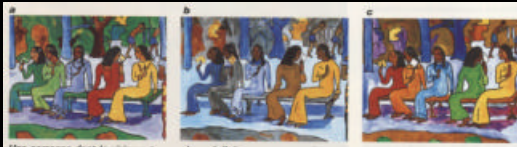
J. J.

Introduction to Color Vision

36

Color blindness & Painting

- Image reproduction (after Gauguin)
- Different strategies



Normal color vision

Color blind (perceived)

Color blind (confusion)

Plan

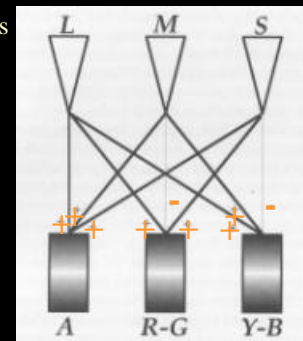
- Physical spectrum
- Trichromatic vision
 - Cones
 - Metamerism
 - Chromatic adaptation
 - Color blindness
- Color Opponents

Color Opponents

- Hering
- A color can be “blue-green”, “yellow-red”, “yellow-green”, etc
- But never “yellow-blue” or “red-green”
- Suspected two opponents:
 - Blue-yellow axis
 - Red-Green axis

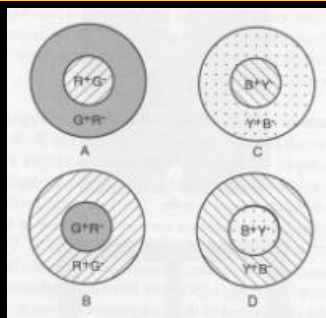
Color opponents wiring

- Sums for brightness
- Differences for color opponents



Double center surround opponents

- Center-surround
- Color opponents



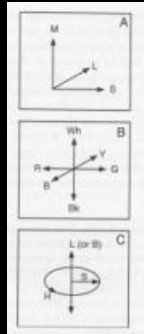
Color reparameterization

- The input is LMS
- The output has a different parameterization:
 - Light-dark
 - Blue-yellow
 - Red-green



Color reparameterization

- The input is LMS
- The output has a different parameterization:
 - Light-dark
 - Blue-yellow
 - Red-green
- A later stage may reparameterize:
 - Brightness
 - Hue
 - Saturation

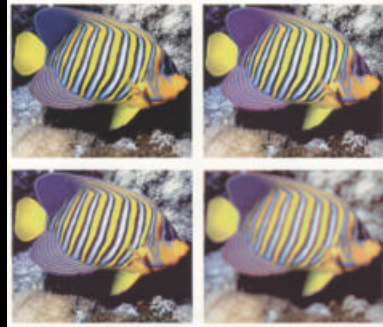


Introduction to Color Vision

43

Opponents and image compression

- JPG, MPG
- Color opponents instead of RGB
- Compress color more than luminance



Introduction to Color Vision

44

Blue-yellow opponent and painting

- Often used to depict night
- (S cones share properties with rods...)
- Van Gogh
Café at Night



Introduction to Color Vision

45

Red-green opponent and painting

- Jawlensky



Introduction to Color Vision

46

Opponent and painting

- Degas



Introduction to Color Vision

47