



# **Luz e Cor**

**por**

**Marcelo Gattass**

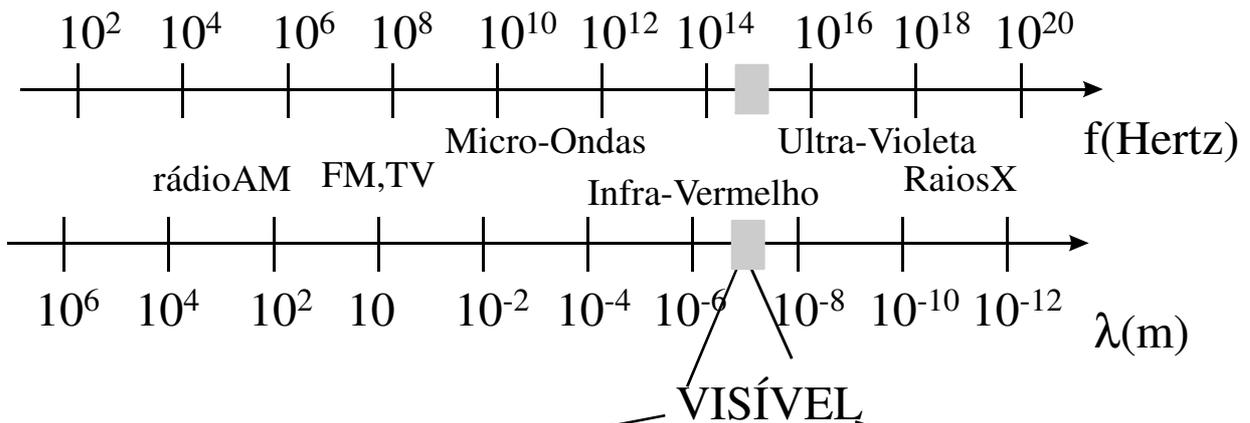
**Departamento de Informática**

**PUC-Rio**

**(adaptado por Luiz Fernando Martha para  
a disciplina CIV2802 – Sistemas Gráficos  
para Engenharia)**

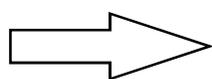
# Luz

## *Onda eletro-magnética*



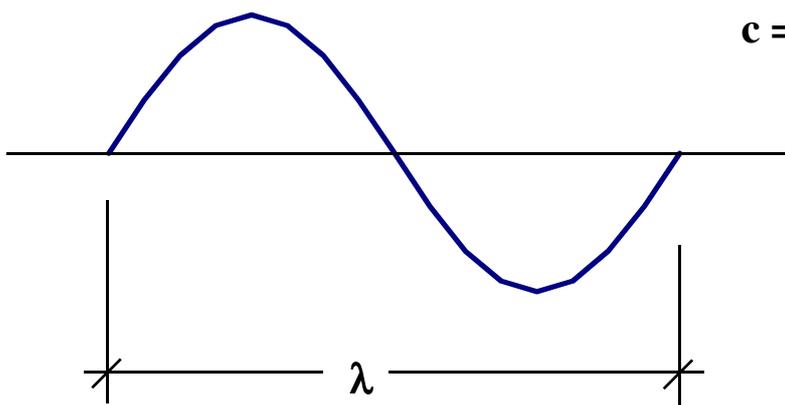
vermelho ( $4.3 \times 10^{14}$  hz), laranja, amarelo, ..., verde, azul, violeta ( $7.5 \times 10^{14}$  hz)

# Comprimento de Onda



$c = \text{Velocidade da Luz} \cong 3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

$$c = \lambda f$$

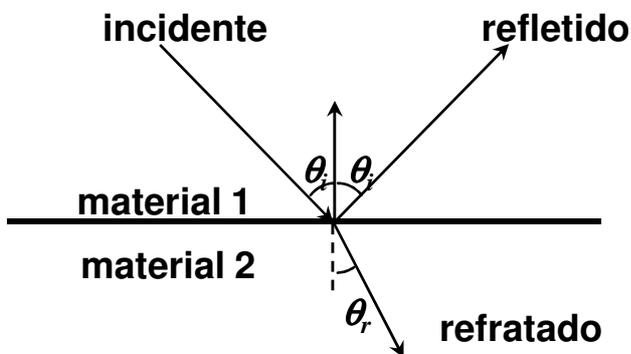


$$\lambda = c / f$$

| Cor      | $\lambda$             |
|----------|-----------------------|
| Violeta  | 380-440 $\text{m}\mu$ |
| Azul     | 440-490 $\text{m}\mu$ |
| Verde    | 490-565 $\text{m}\mu$ |
| Amarelo  | 565-590 $\text{m}\mu$ |
| Laranja  | 590-630 $\text{m}\mu$ |
| Vermelho | 630-780 $\text{m}\mu$ |

$$1 \text{ m}\mu = 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

# Reflexão e Refração

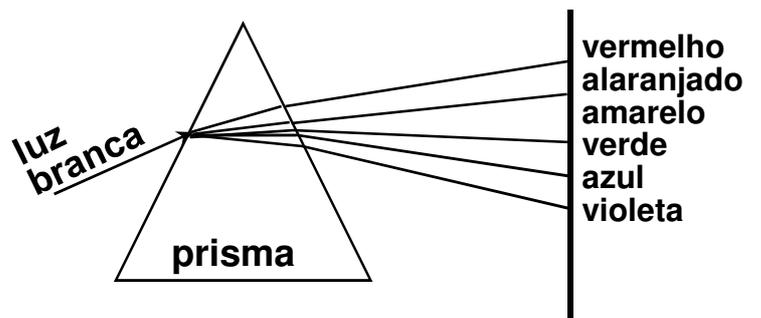
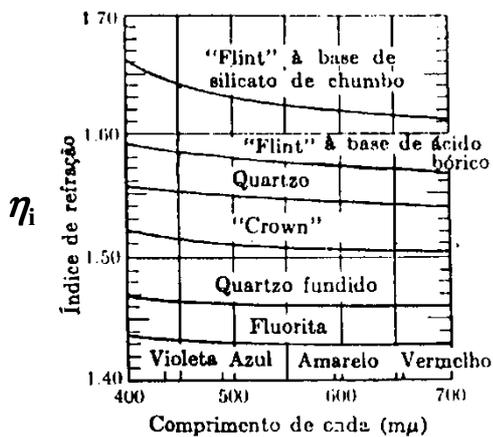


$$\text{sen } \theta_r = \frac{\eta_2}{\eta_1} \text{ sen } \theta_i$$

*lei de Snell  
(1621)*

Índice de refração

$$\eta_i = \frac{\text{velocidade da luz no vácuo}}{\text{velocidade da luz no material } i}$$



**luz branca (acromática) tem todos os comprimentos de onda**

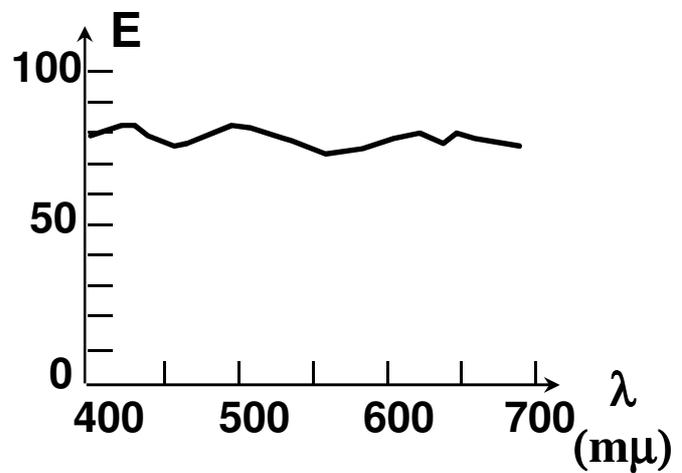
*Newton*

# Fontes luminosas

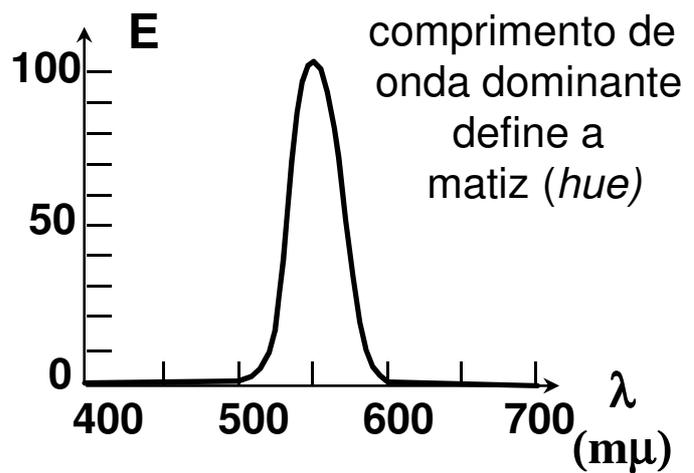
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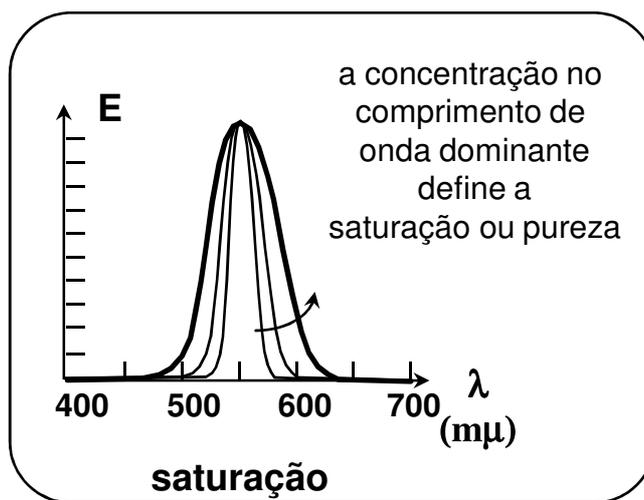
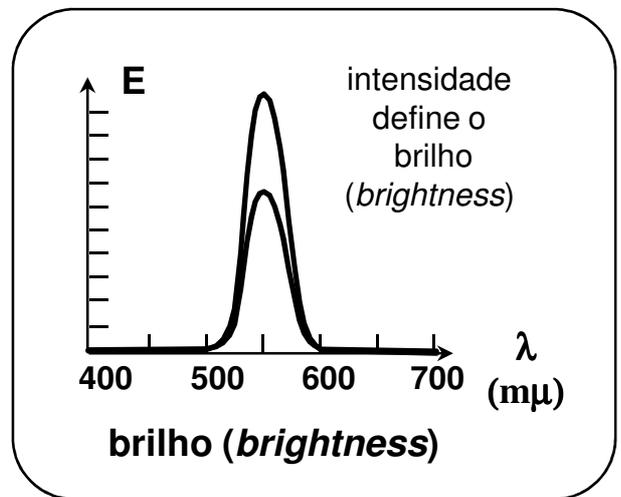
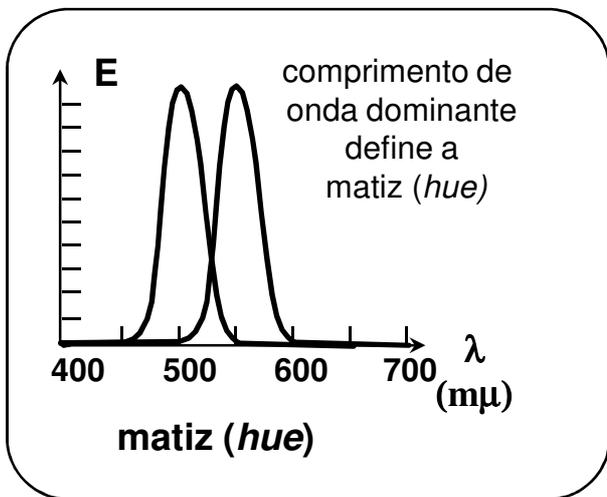
*fonte luminosa branca*



*fonte luminosa colorida*



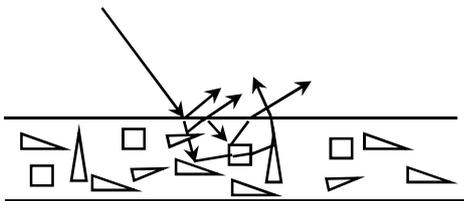
# Características das fontes luminosas



cores pastéis são menos saturadas ou menos puras

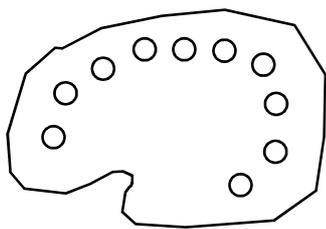
# Processos de formação de cores

por pigmentação

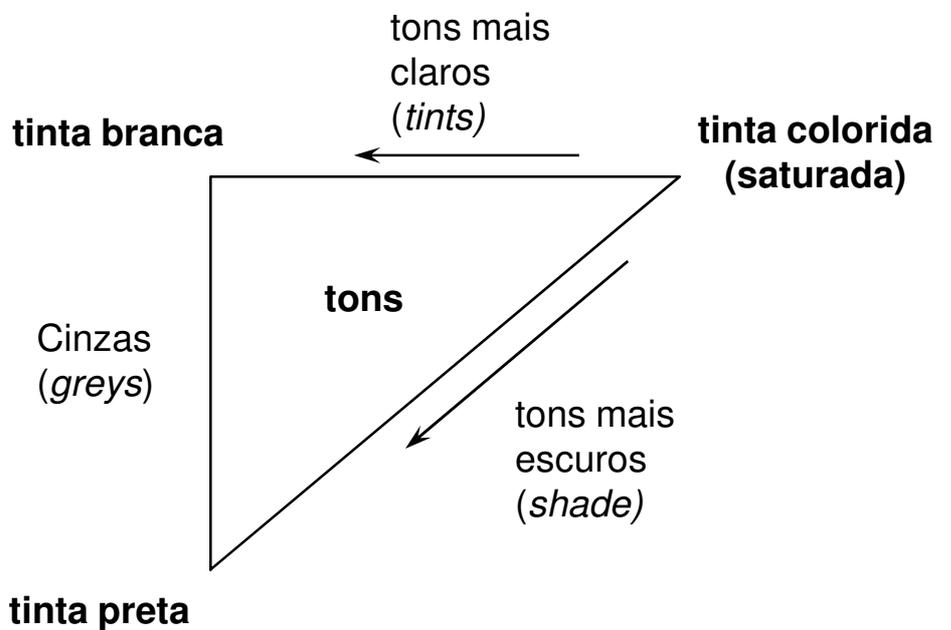


△ □ índices de refração distinto do material base

A sucessão de reflexão e refração determinam a natureza da luz refletida

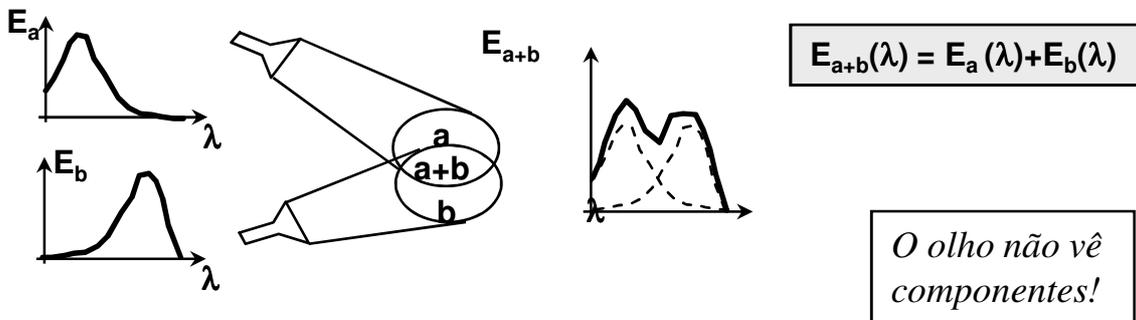


PALHETA DO PINTOR



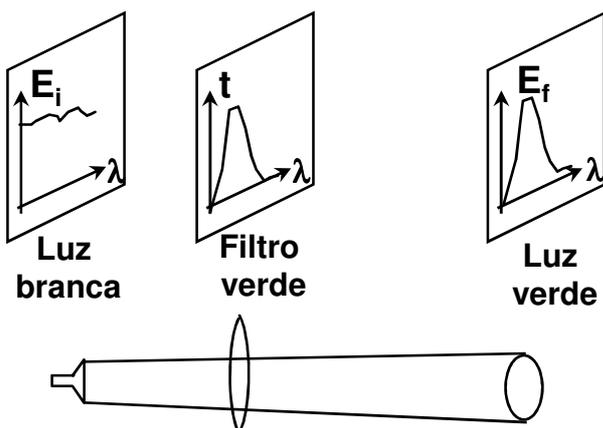
# Processos de formação de cores

## aditivos



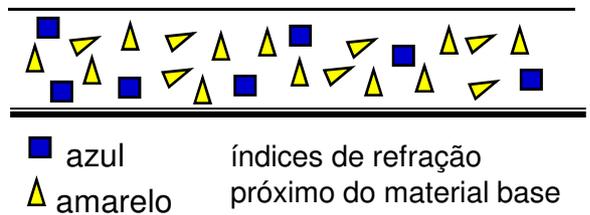
## subtrativos

*filtros ou corantes*



*transparência*

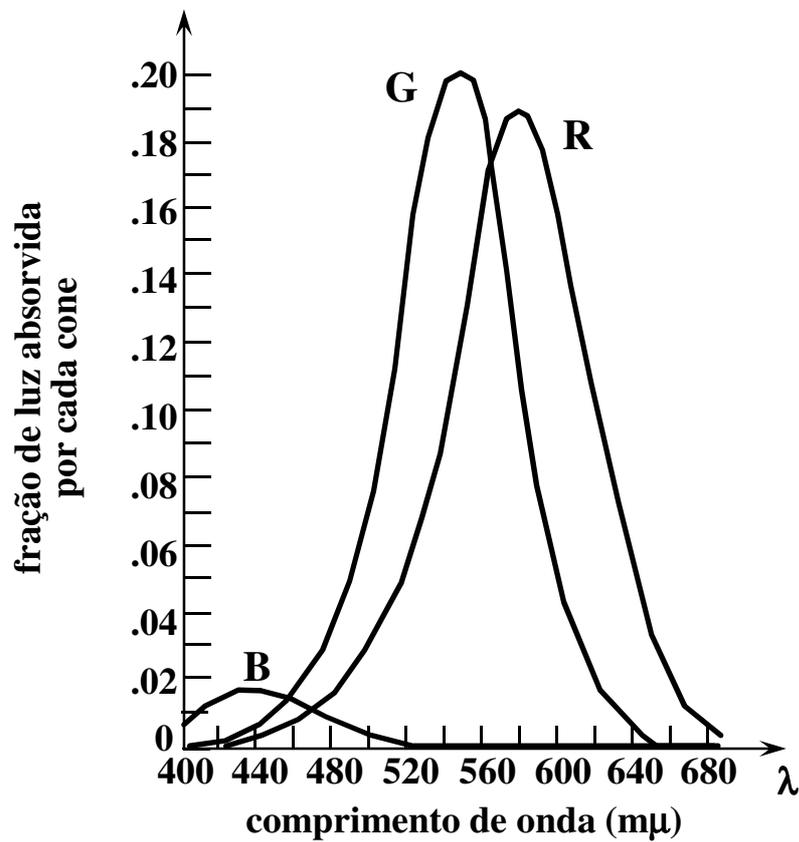
$$E_f(\lambda) = t(\lambda) \cdot E_i(\lambda)$$



# Espaço de cor do olho humano



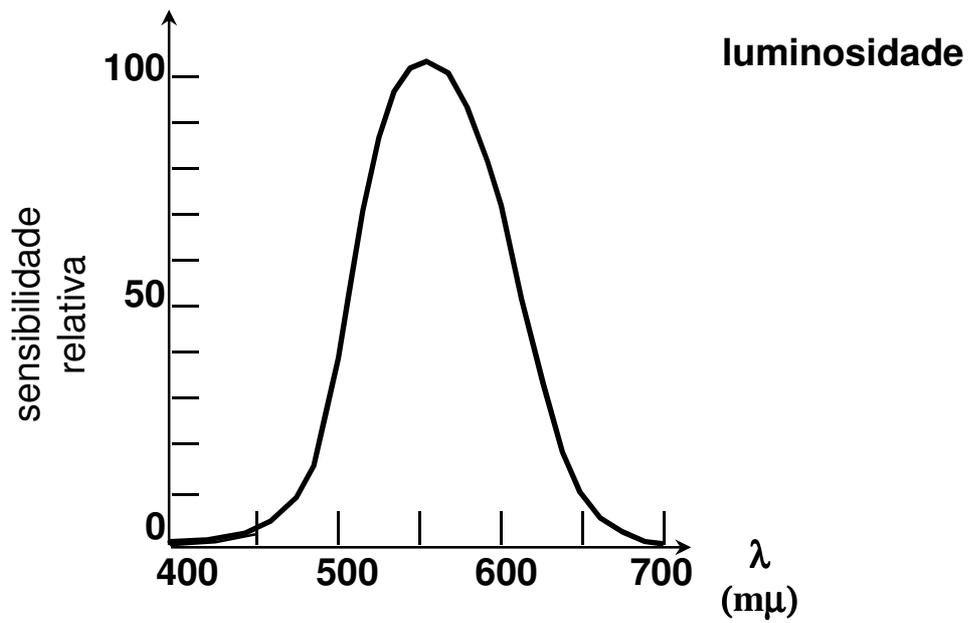
Olho humano: Cones (RGB) e Bastonetes (cegos para cor)



# Fração da luz absorvida pelo olho

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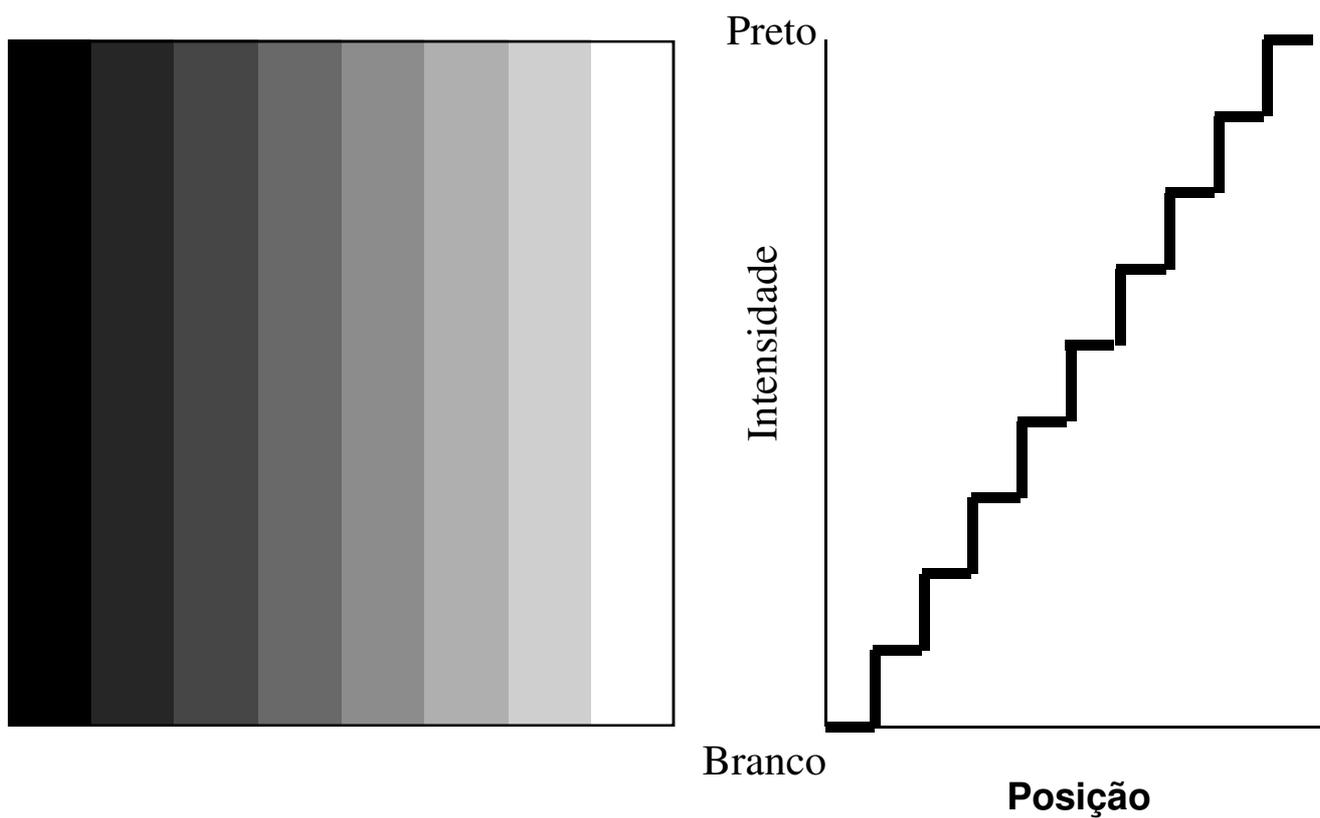
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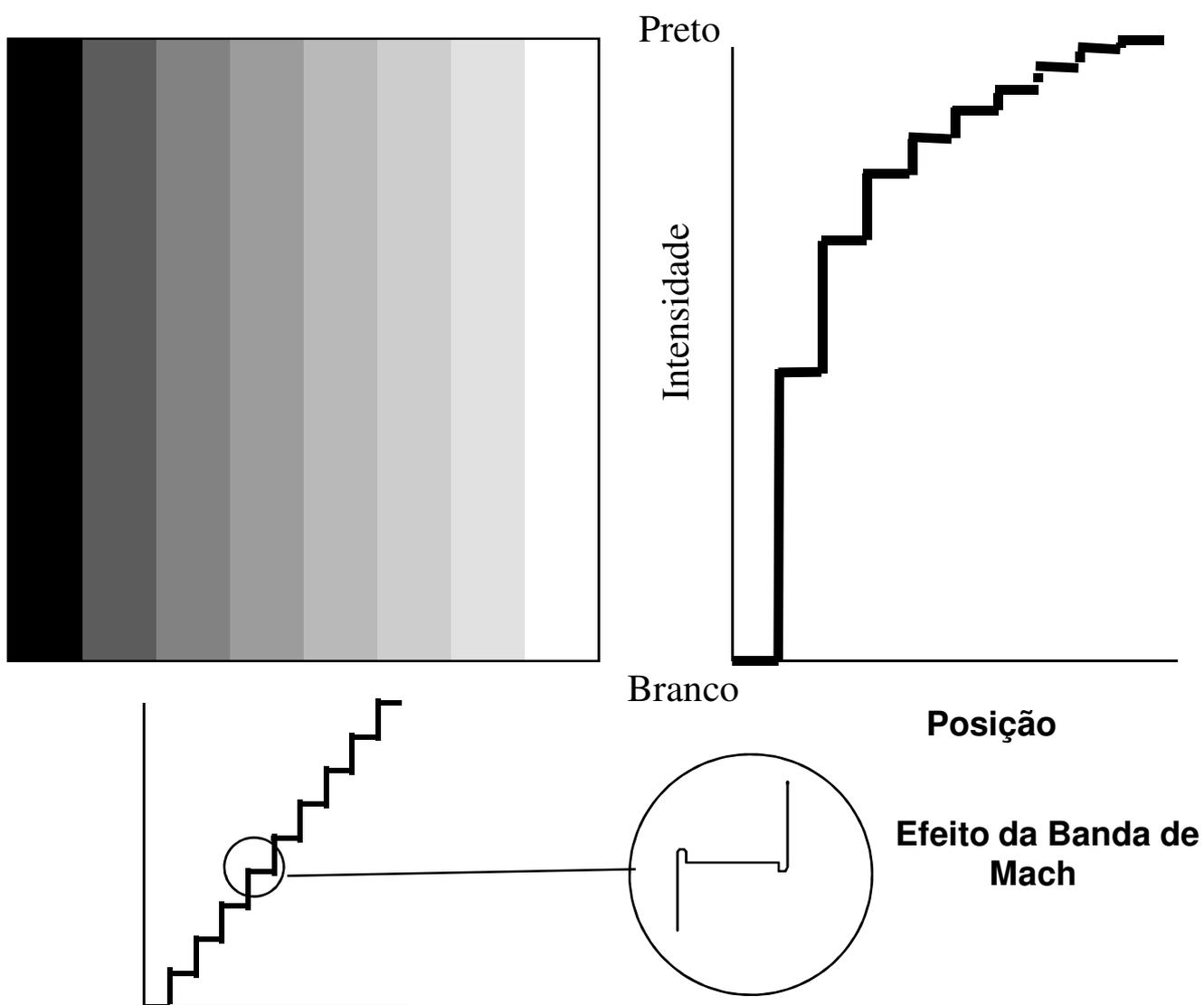
# Tons de cinza igualmente espaçados

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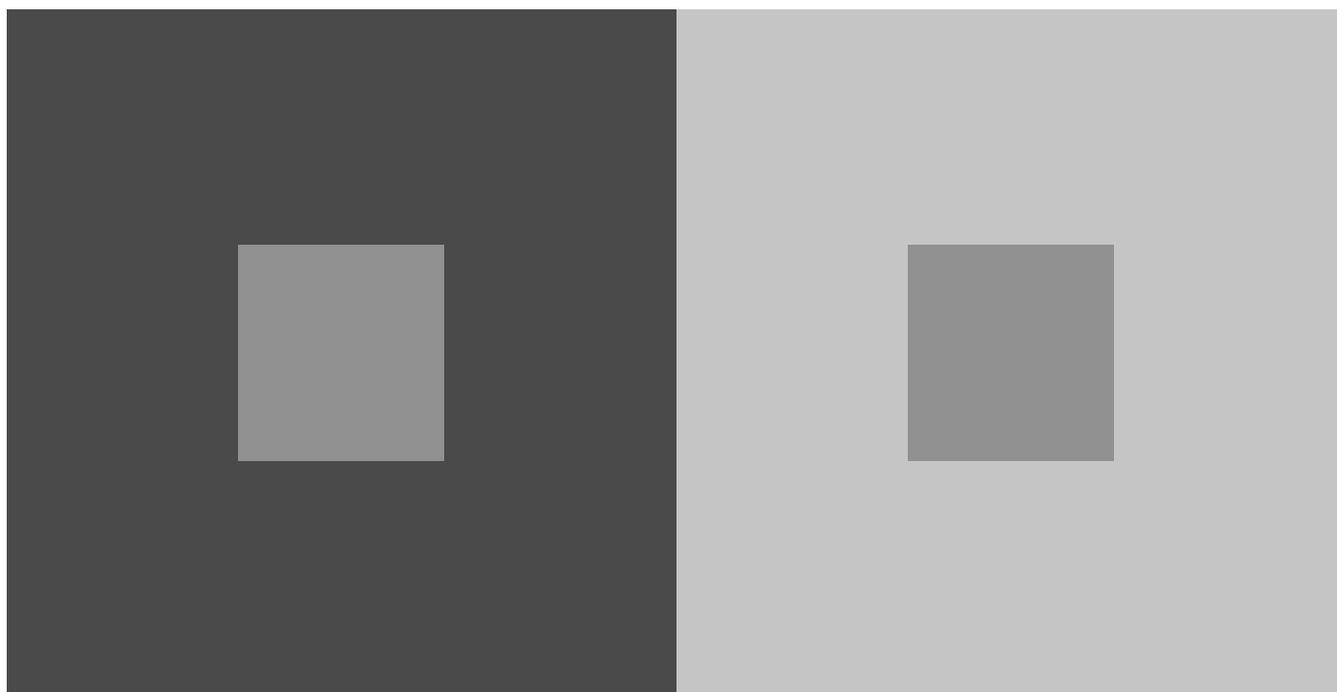
# Tons de cinza perceptualmente espaçados e bandas de Mach



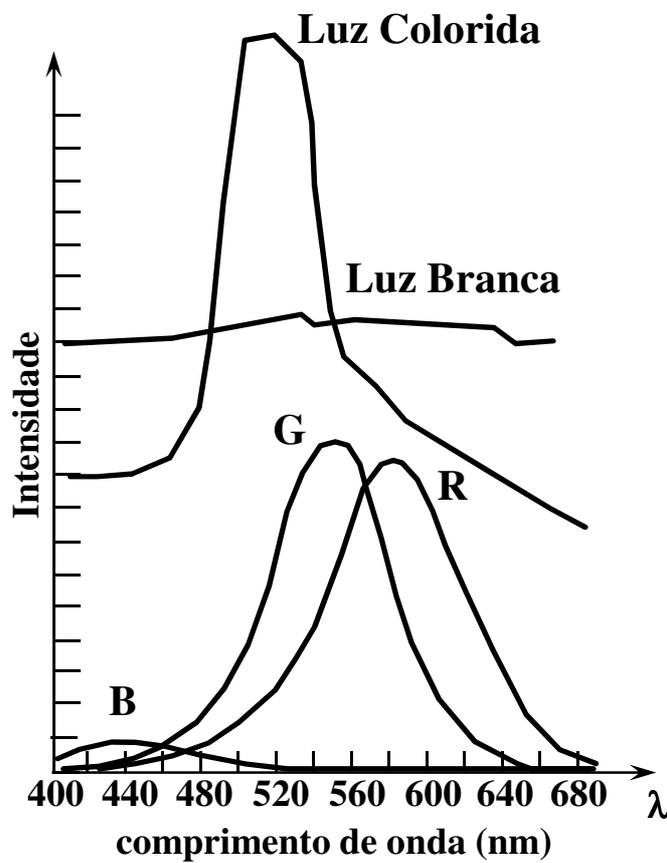
# Contraste Simultâneo

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# Percepção de cor



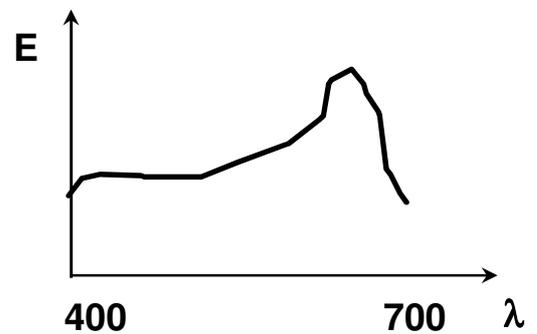
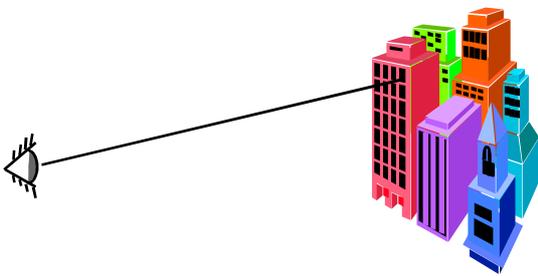
componente vermelha

$$r = \int c(\lambda) R(\lambda) d\lambda$$

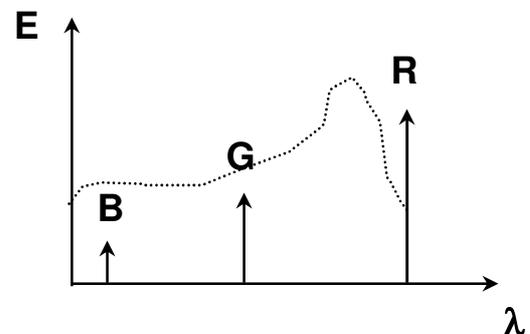
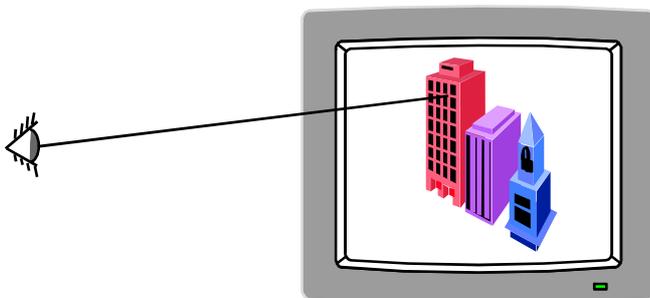
*não é bem assim!*

# O problema de reprodução de cor em CG

## Mundo Real



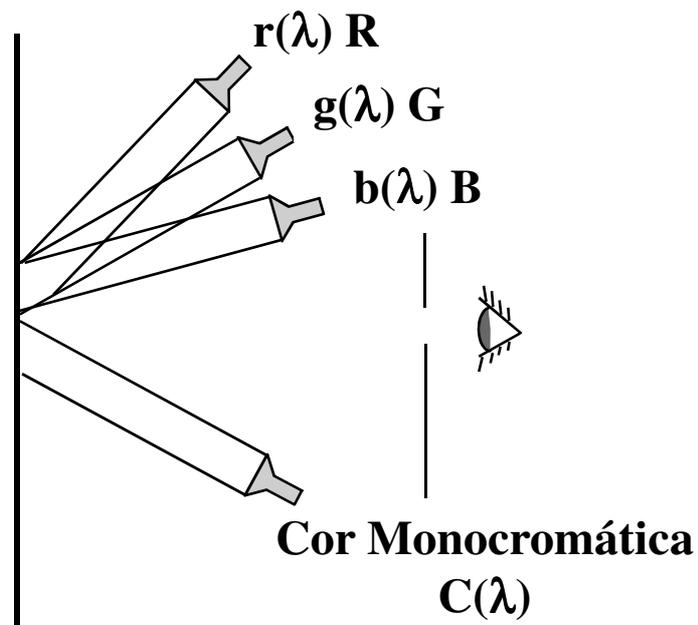
## Espaço Virtual



- mesma sensação de cor  $\Rightarrow$  Metamerismo
- só distingue 400 mil cores ( $< 2^{19}$ )  $\Rightarrow$  19 bits deveriam ser suficientes

# Representação perceptual da cor CIE RGB

$R = 700 \text{ m}\mu$   
 $G = 546 \text{ m}\mu$   
 $B = 435.8 \text{ m}\mu$



$$C(\lambda) = r(\lambda) R + g(\lambda) G + b(\lambda) B$$

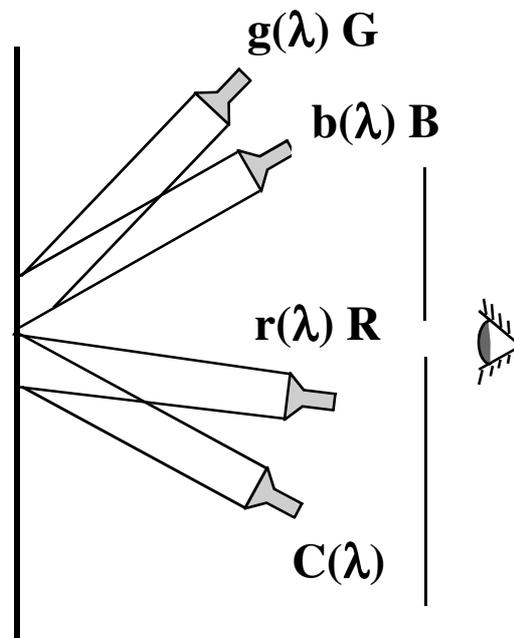
**Problema:**

**Não consegue se representar todas as cores visíveis (falta saturação)**

# Artifício para “subtrair” uma componente

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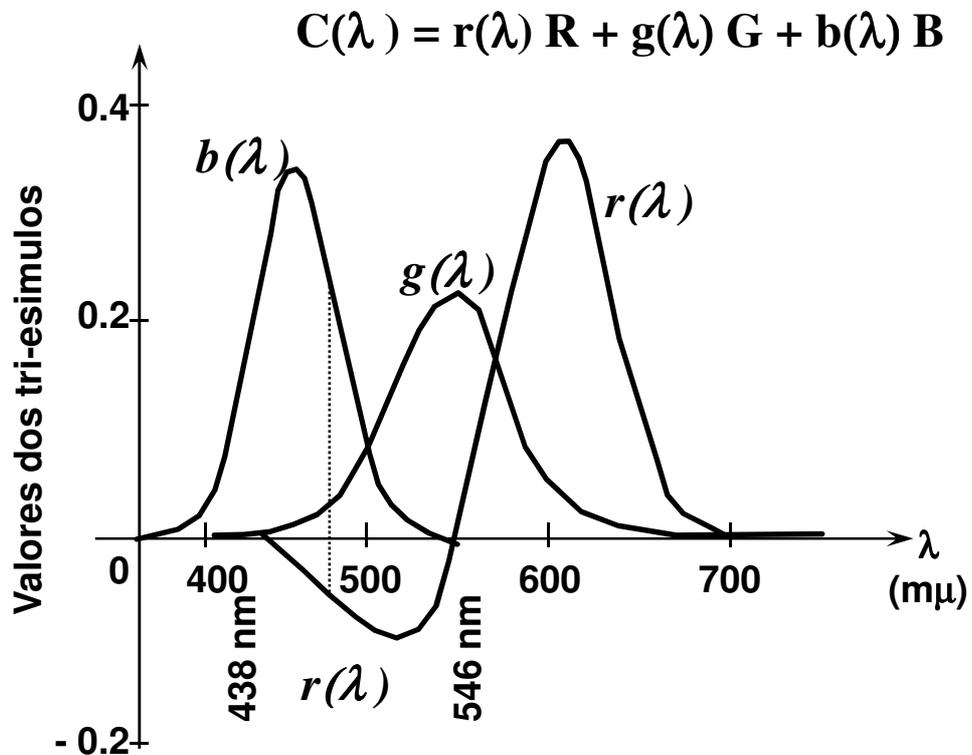
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$$C(\lambda) + \underline{r}(\lambda) R = g(\lambda) G + b(\lambda) B$$

$$C(\lambda) = r(\lambda) R + g(\lambda) G + b(\lambda) B, \text{ onde } r(\lambda) = - \underline{r}(\lambda)$$

# Componentes das cores monocromáticas - CIE RGB -



Combinação de três cores (RGB) para reproduzir as cores espectrais

# Conversão da base CIE RGB para CIE XYZ

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$$C(\lambda) = r(\lambda) R + g(\lambda) G + b(\lambda) B$$

Escolhendo-se XYZ tal que:

$$\begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.36470 & -0.51515 & 0.00520 \\ -0.89665 & 0.14264 & -0.01441 \\ -0.46808 & 0.08874 & 1.00921 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix}$$

tem-se

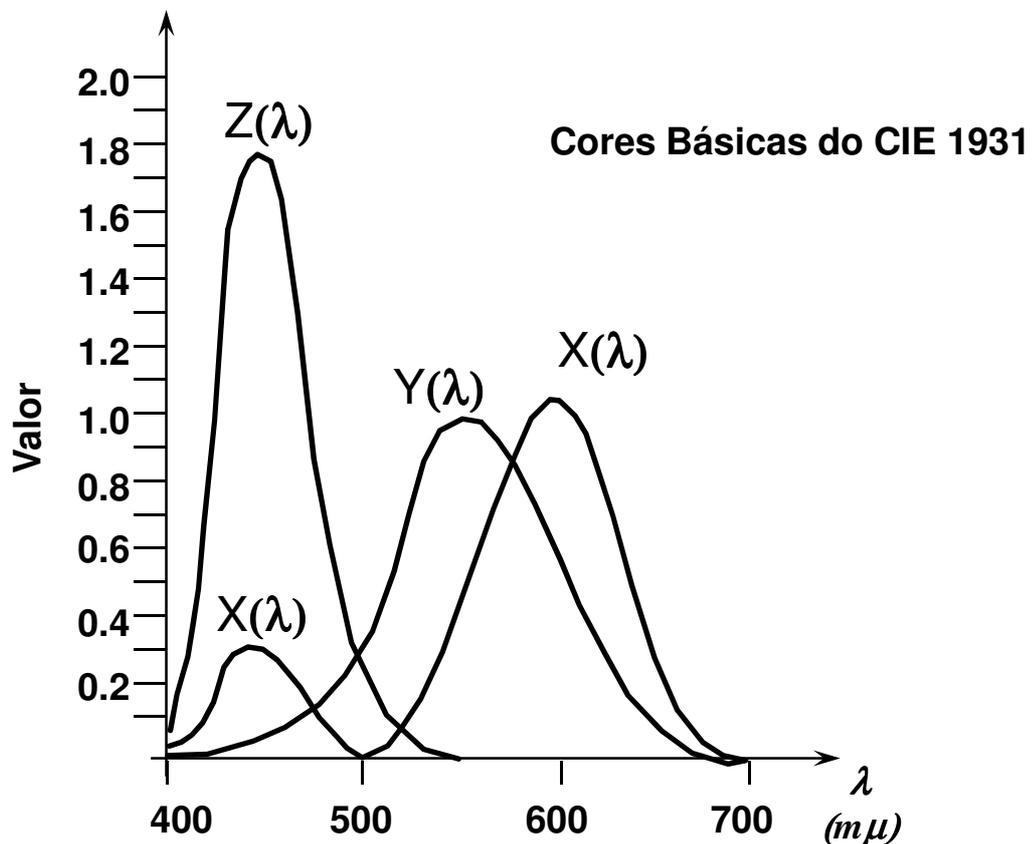
$$C(\lambda) = X(\lambda) X + Y(\lambda) Y + Z(\lambda) Z$$

onde

$$\begin{aligned} X(\lambda) &= 2.36470r(\lambda) - 0.89665g(\lambda) - 0.46808b(\lambda) \\ Y(\lambda) &= -0.51515r(\lambda) + 0.14264g(\lambda) + 0.08874b(\lambda) \\ Z(\lambda) &= 0.00520r(\lambda) - 0.01441g(\lambda) + 1.00921b(\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

# Componentes das cores monocromáticas - CIE XYZ -

$$C(\lambda) = X(\lambda) X + Y(\lambda) Y + Z(\lambda) Z$$

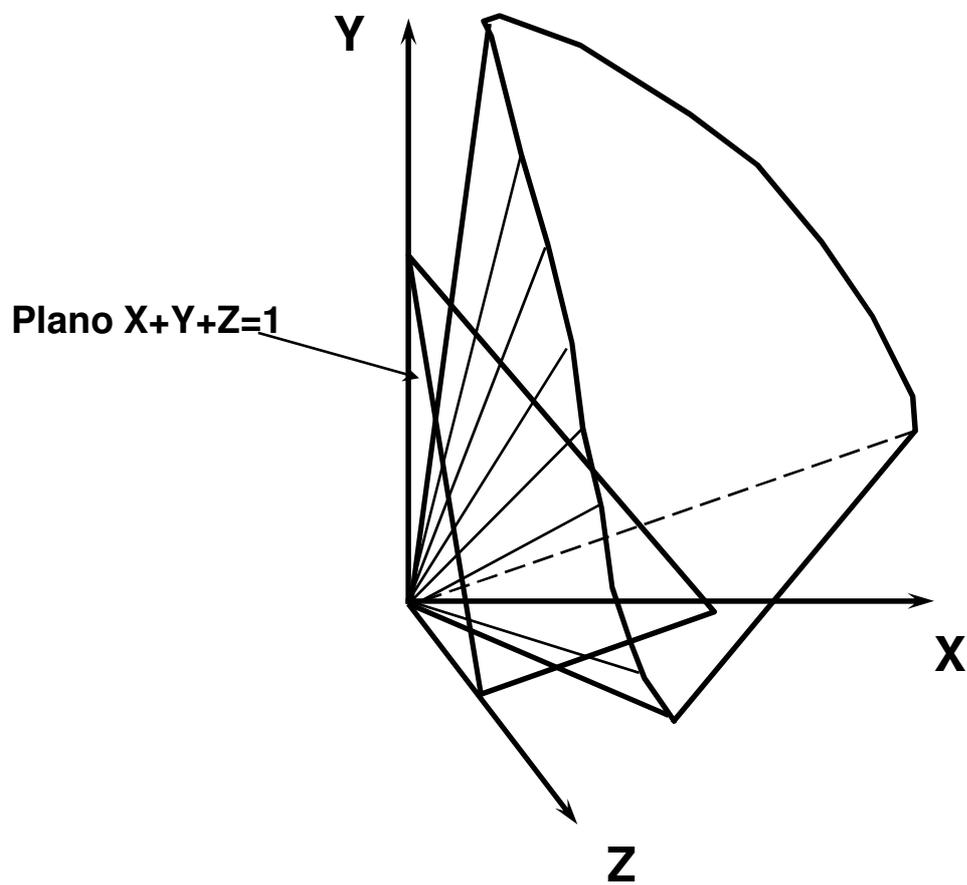


Nota: *Y* foi escolhida de forma a  $Y(\lambda)$  ser semelhante à curva de sensibilidade do olho (luminância)

# Cores visíveis representadas no sistema CIE XYZ

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# Retirando a luminosidade ou brilho da definição da cor em CIE XYZ

- *Um parenteses sobre luminosidade ou brilho*

## Valores típicos de iluminamento de uma superfície

| Modo                      | Valores (lux) |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Luz do dia (máximo)       | 100 000       |
| Luz de dia sombrio        | 10 000        |
| Interior próximo a janela | 1 000         |
| Minimo p/ trabalho        | 100           |
| Lua cheia                 | 0,2           |
| Luz das estrelas          | 0,000 3       |

**... e o olho se acomoda!**

- *Retirar o fator luminosidade ou brilho projetando no plano  $X+Y+Z=1$*

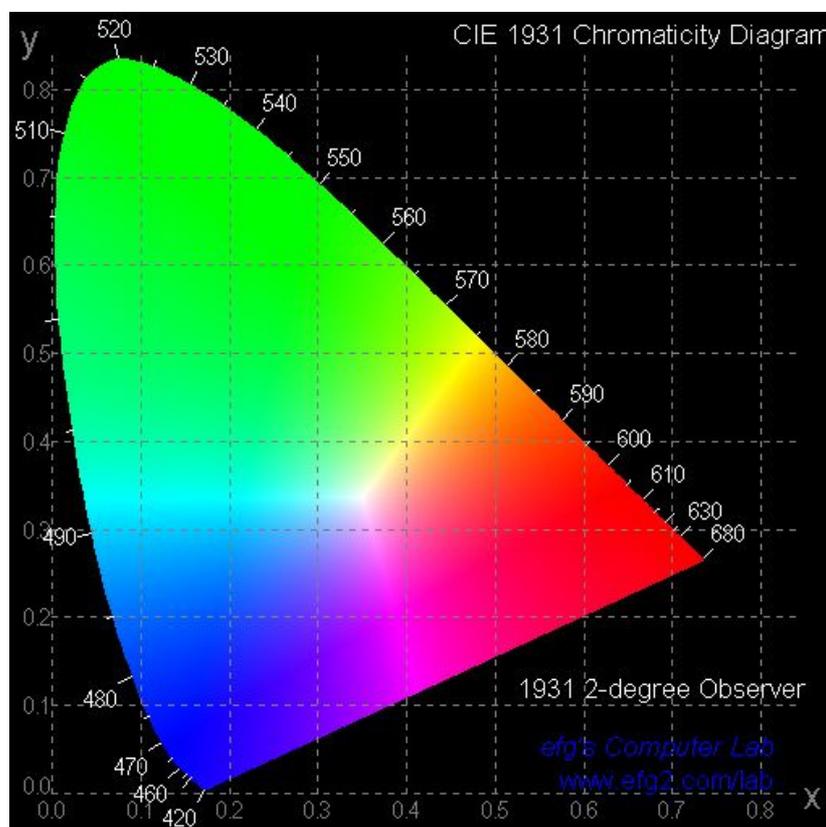
$$\begin{aligned}x &= X/(X+Y+Z) \\y &= Y/(X+Y+Z) \\z &= Z/(X+Y+Z)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}X &= (x / y ) Y \\Y &= Y \\Z &= (1-x-y ) Y / y\end{aligned}$$

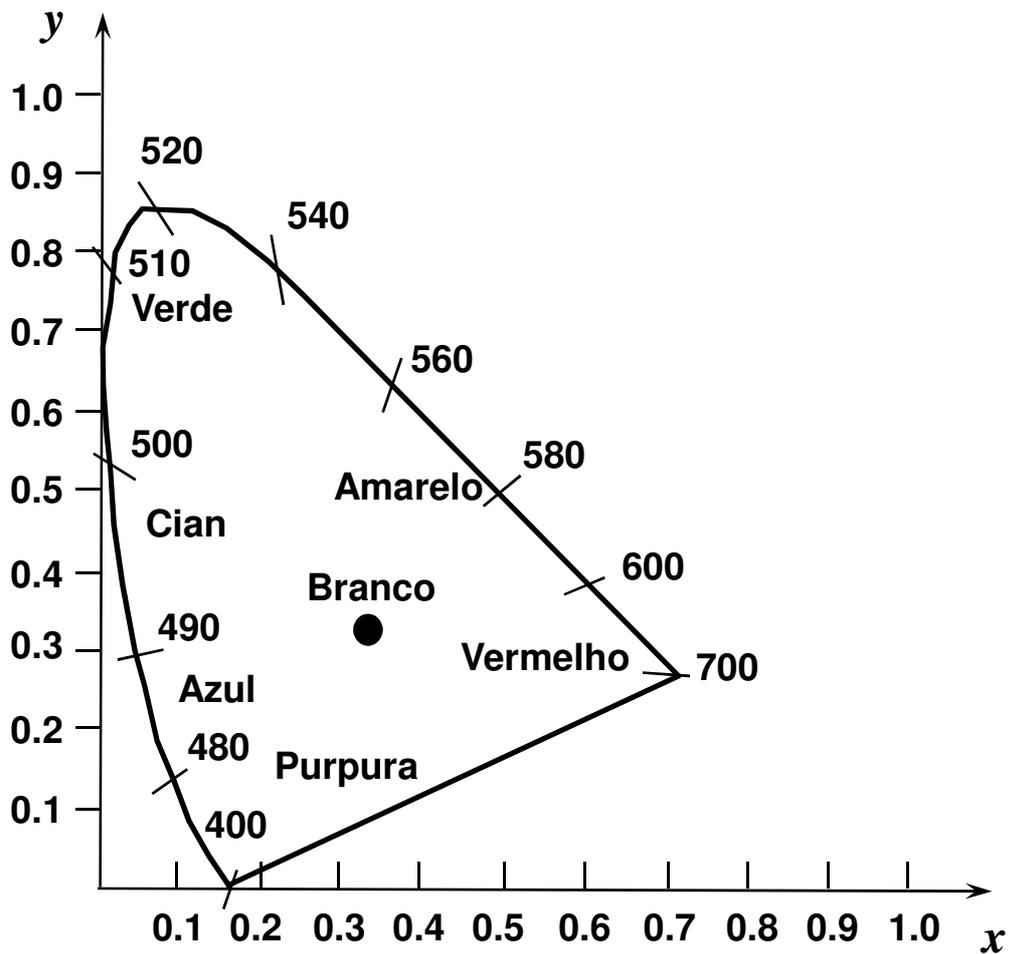
*note que*  
 $x+y+z = 1$

# Cores visíveis representadas no sistema CIE xyY

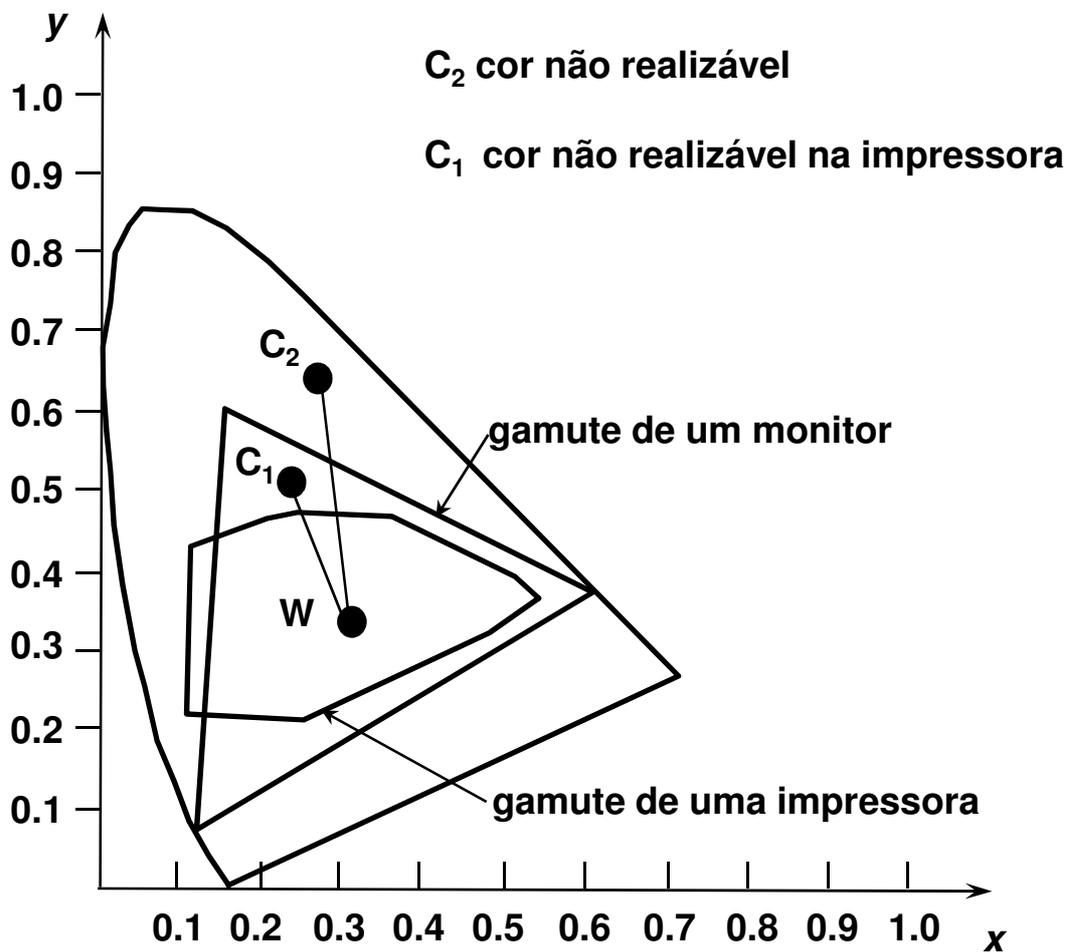
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# Cores visíveis representadas no sistema CIE xyY

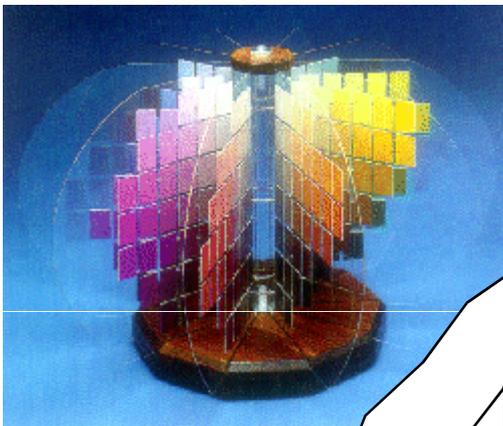


# Gamute de cromaticidade de dispositivos

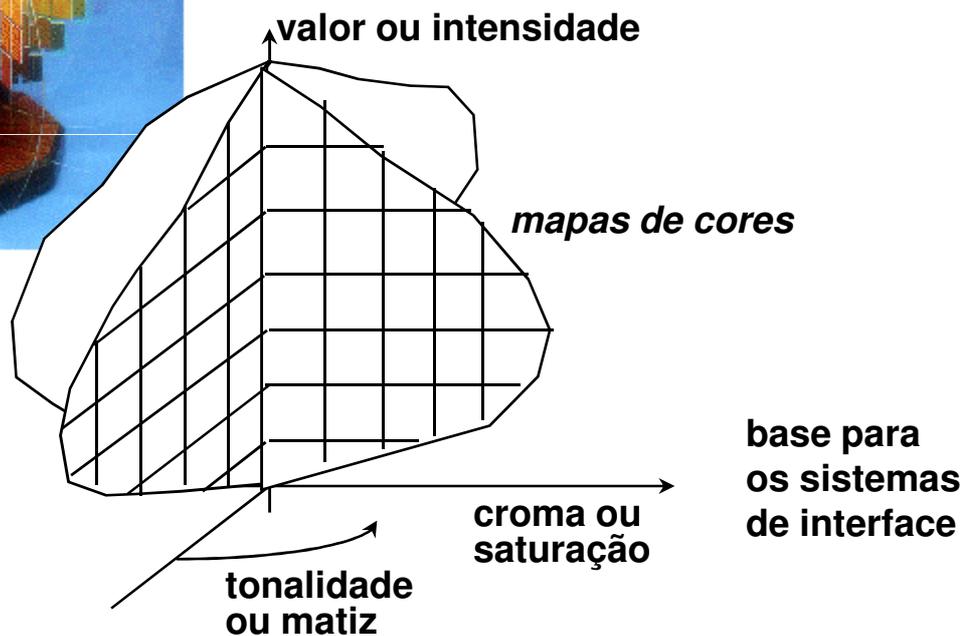


# Sistemas de cores por enumeração

## *Munsell*



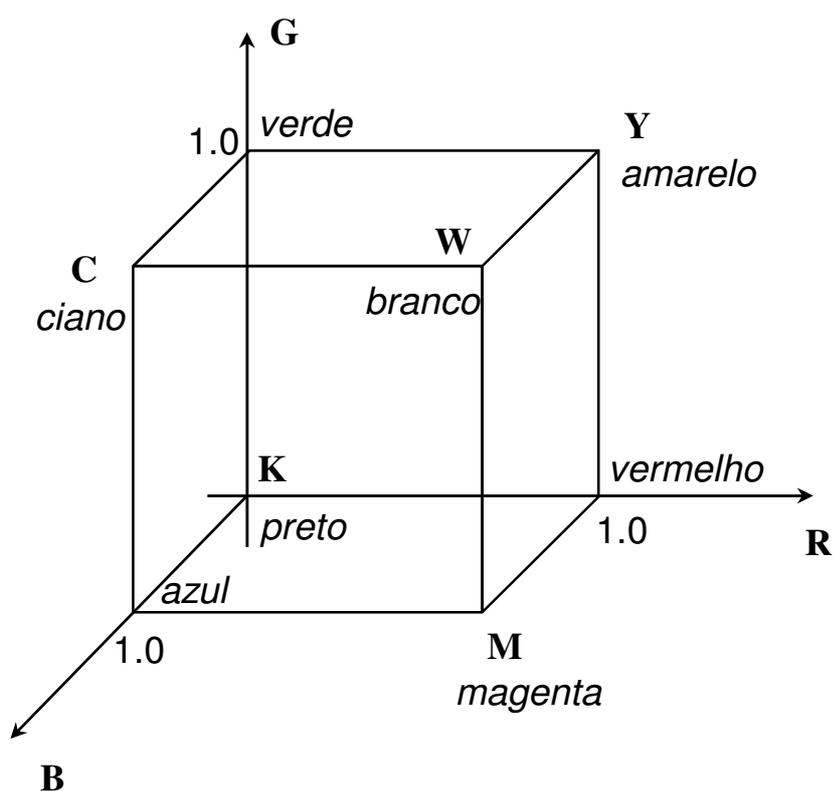
Albert H. Munsell - artista plástico (1905)



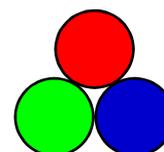
## *Pantone (início dos 60's)*

# Sistemas de cor dependentes de dispositivo - mRGB

## I) Sistemas dos Monitores - mRGB



processo aditivo



normalmente  
temos 1 byte  
para cada  
componente  
mapeando  
[0, 255] em [0,1]

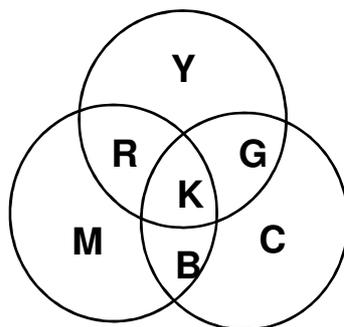
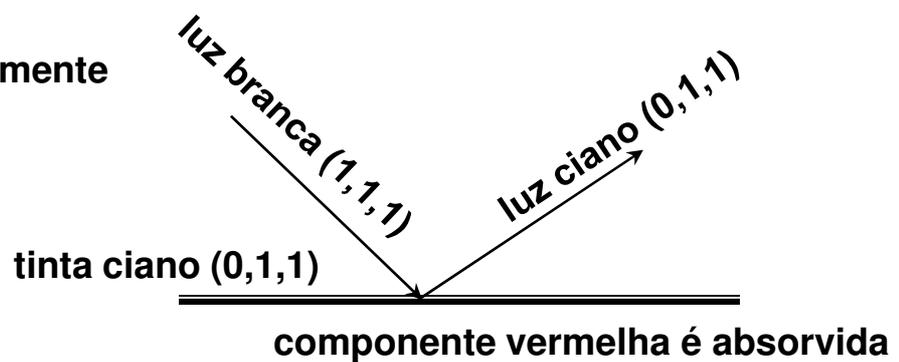
# Sistemas de cor dependentes de dispositivo - CMY

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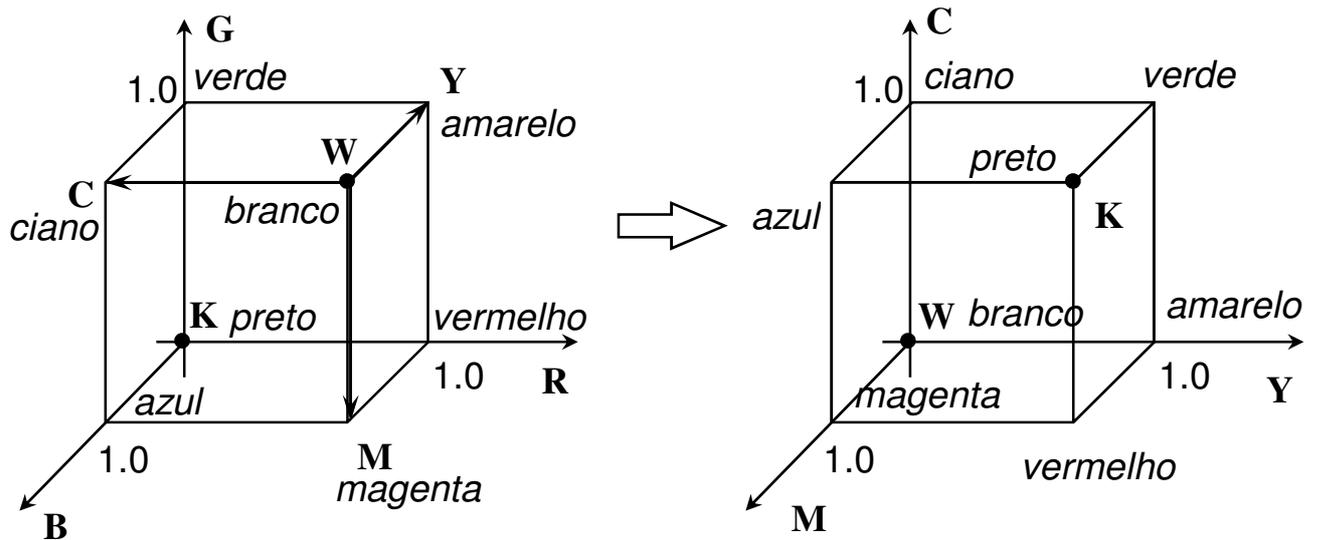
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## II ) Sistemas das Impressoras -CMY ou CMYK

processo predominantemente subtrativo



# Conversão RGB para CMY e vice-versa



$(r, g, b)$

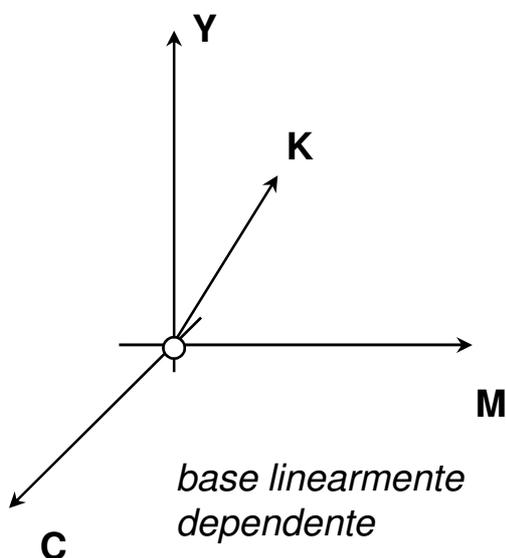
$(c, m, y)$

$$(c, m, y) = (1-r, 1-g, 1-b)$$

# Sistemas de cor dependentes de dispositivo - CMYK

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- O sistema CMYK usa o preto (black) porque o pigmento (carbono) é mais barato;
- A superposição de ciano, magenta e amarelo para produzir preto gera um tom meio puxado para o marron.



$$K := \alpha \min (C, M, Y)$$

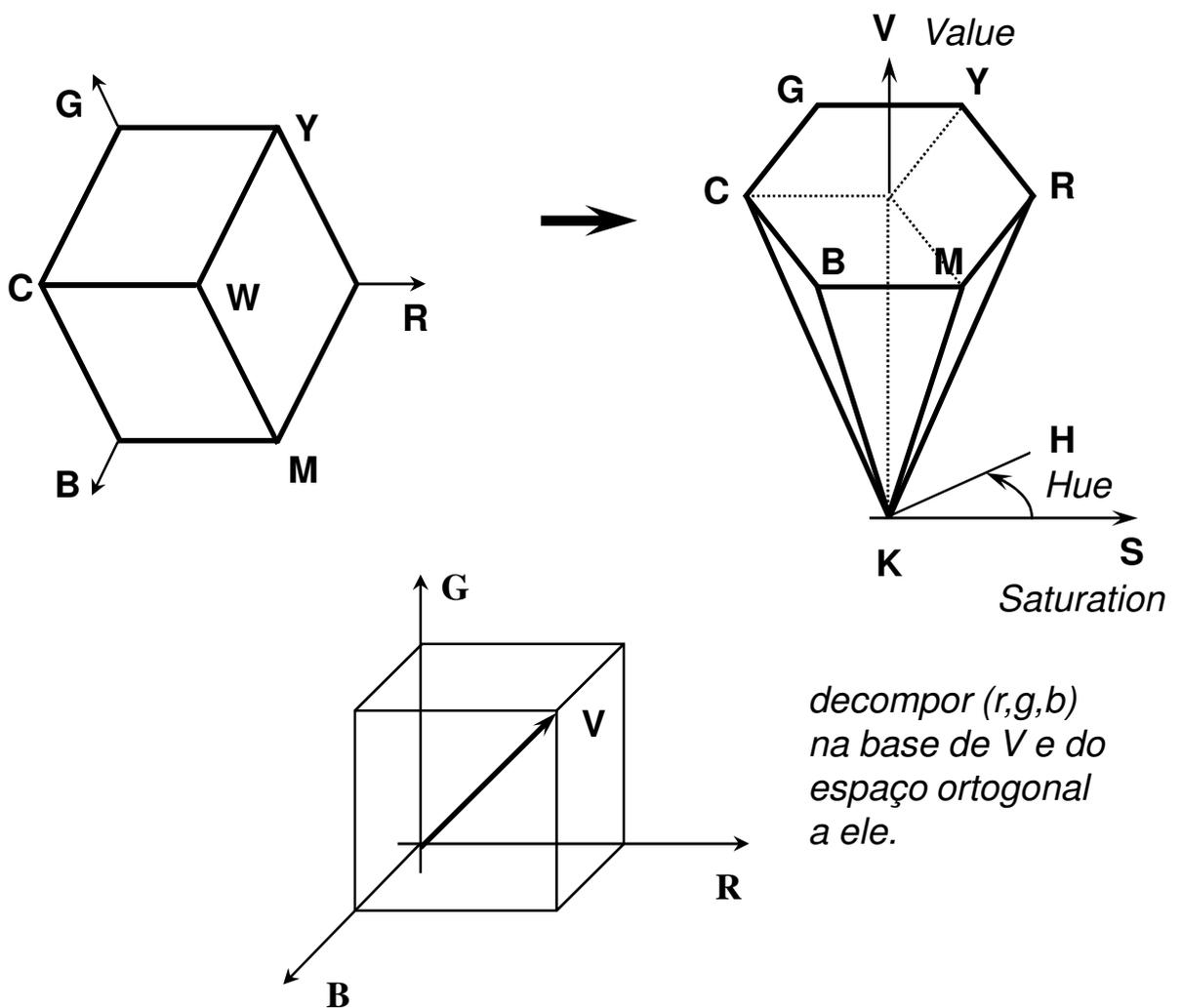
$$\alpha \in [0,1]$$

$$C := C - K$$

$$M := M - K$$

$$Y := Y - K$$

# Sistemas de cor mais indicados para interface com usuário - HSV



## Diálogo para seleção de cor - IUP

