

# Dithering and Halftoning

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## Trade spatial for intensity resolution

- Random dither; Robert's algorithm
- Ordered dither
- Clustered dither or halftones
- Error diffusion

Your eye will average over an area

## Robert's Algorithm

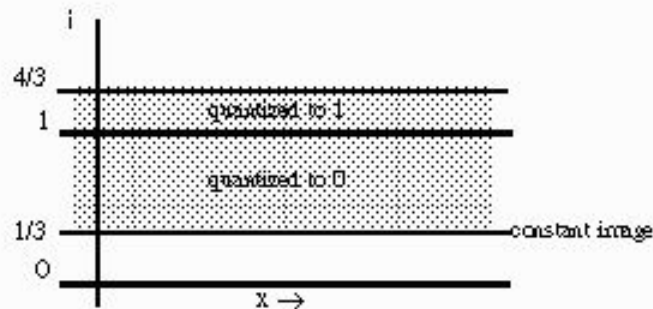
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**First add noise**

$$\hat{v}(x, y) = \text{trunc}(K \times v(x, y) + \text{noise}(x, y))$$

**Then quantize**

$$0 \leq \text{noise} < 1$$



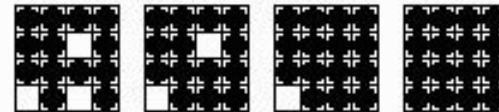
**Moves low frequency (average error) to high frequency**

**Pink (low), Blue (high), White (all) frequency noise**

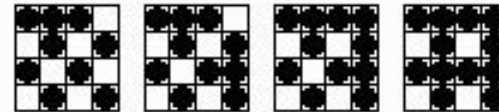
## Bayer Ordered Dither Patterns

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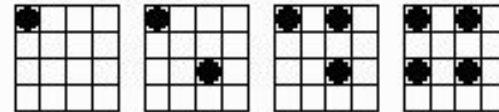
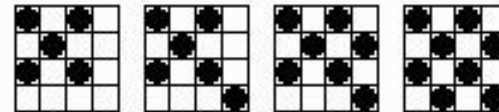
$$D_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$D_n = \begin{bmatrix} 4D_{n/2} + 0 & 4D_{n/2} + 2 \\ 4D_{n/2} + 3 & 4D_{n/2} + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$D_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 8 & 2 & 10 \\ 12 & 4 & 14 & 6 \\ 3 & 11 & 1 & 9 \\ 15 & 7 & 13 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$



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# Classic Halftoning

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Printers: *Binary Blobs* of ink

Clustered pattern

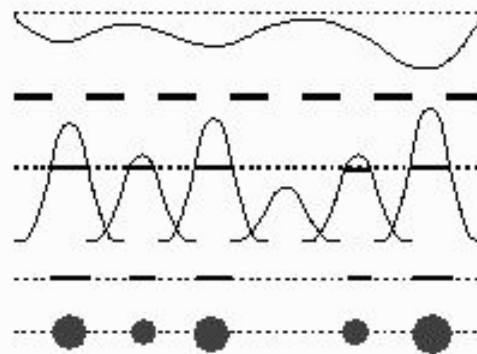
Enlarging spot

Classical printer screens

Spot function

Line frequency

Tilt angle



Image

Screen

Film

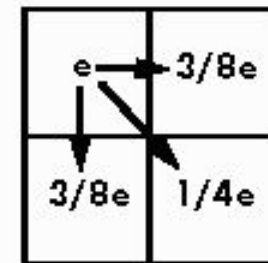
Spot

## Error Diffusion

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**Idea: Quantize, then distribute error to neighbors**

```
for(y=0; y<ny; y++)  
  for(x=0; x<nx; x++){  
    vq[x][y] = quantize(v[x][y]);  
  
    e = v[x][y] - vq[x][y];  
  
    i[x+1][y] += 3/8*e;  
    i[x][y+1] += 3/8*e;  
    i[x+1][y+1] += 1/4*e;  
  }
```



## Comparison

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**Blue Noise**

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**Bayer Dither**

**Floyd-Steinberg**

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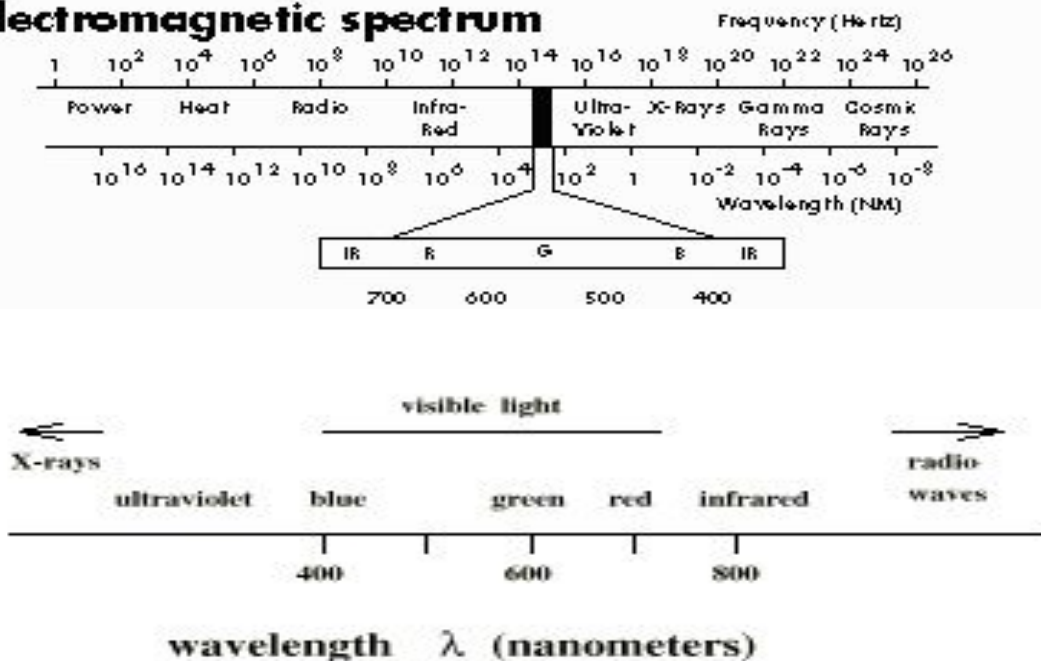
# СВЕТ и ЦВЕТ

- Физика цвета
- Восприятие цвета
- Цветовые системы  
RGB  
CMY  
HSI  
YIQ (YUV)

# Видимая часть электромагнитного спектра

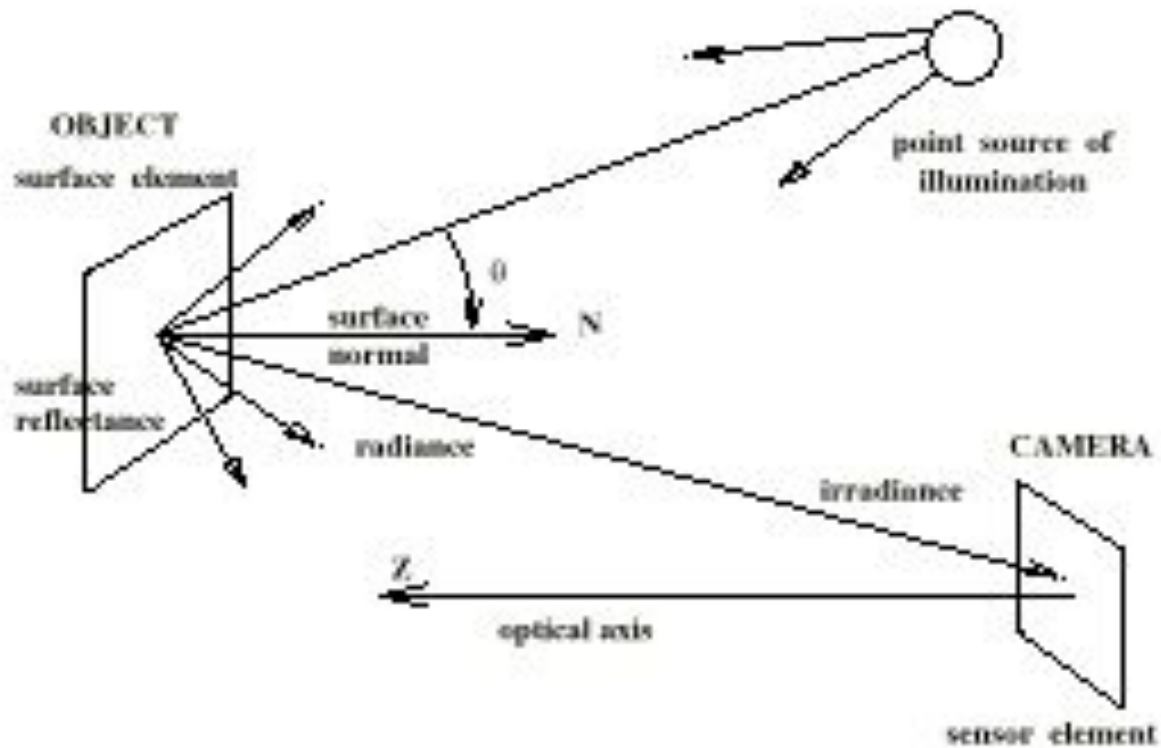
## Spectrum

The electromagnetic spectrum





# Распространение света



# Восприятие цвета

## Human Color Vision

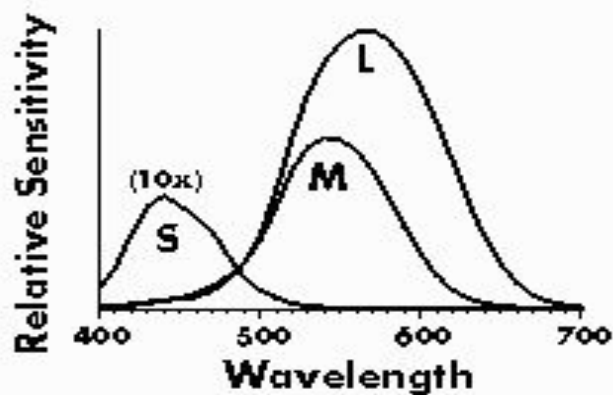
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- There are 3 light sensitive pigments in your cones (L,M,S), each with a different *spectral response curve*

$$L = \int L(\lambda)E(\lambda)d\lambda$$

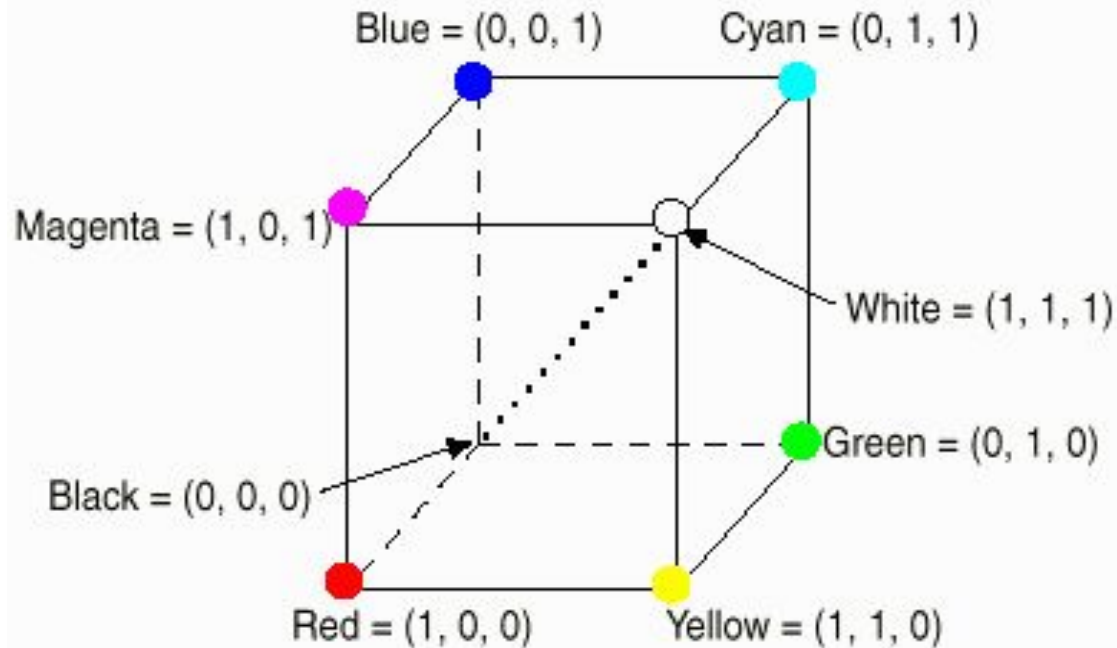
$$M = \int M(\lambda)E(\lambda)d\lambda$$

$$S = \int S(\lambda)E(\lambda)d\lambda$$



- Metamerism
- Biological basis of color blindness - genetic disease

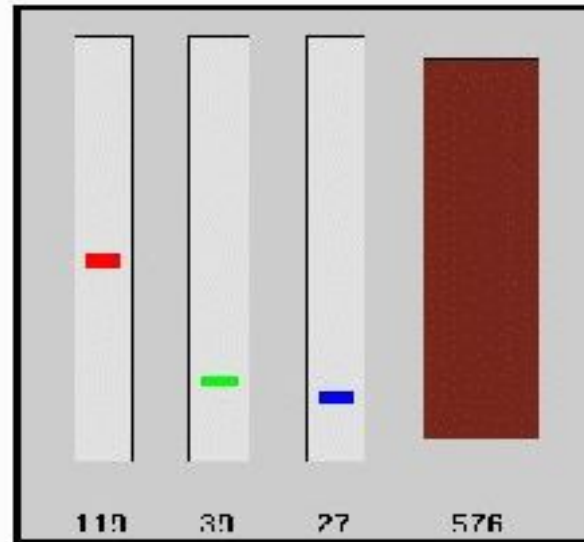
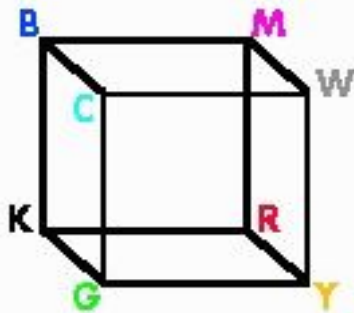
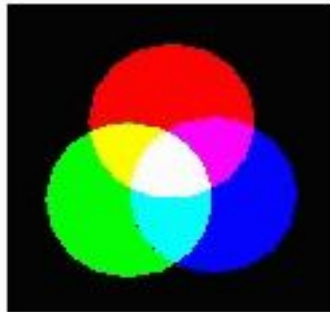
# RGB (Color Cube)



# RGB

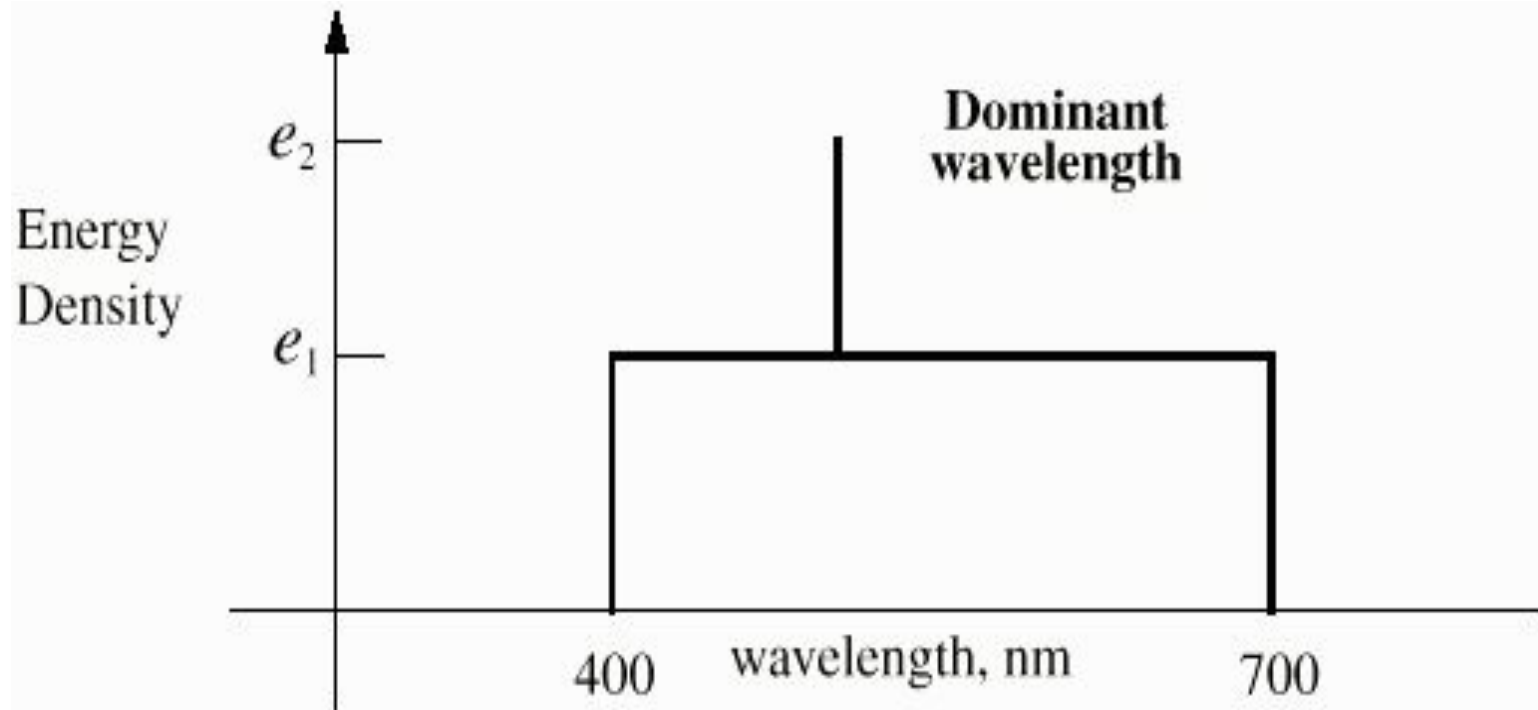
## Color Cube

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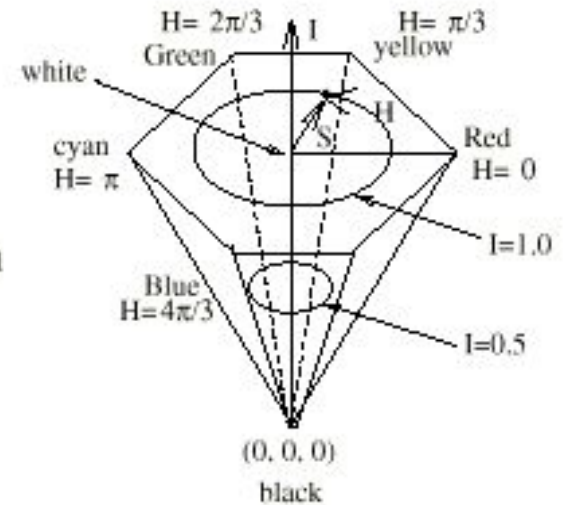
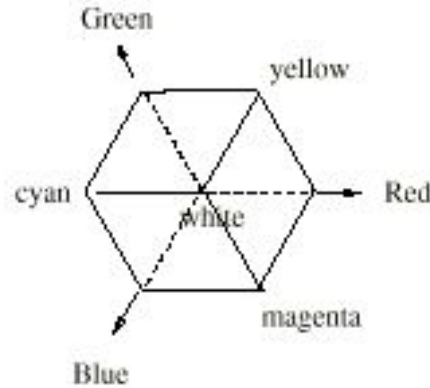
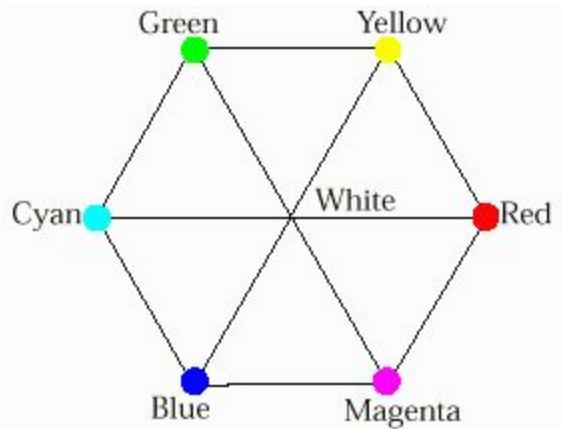


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# Интуитивные цветовые системы



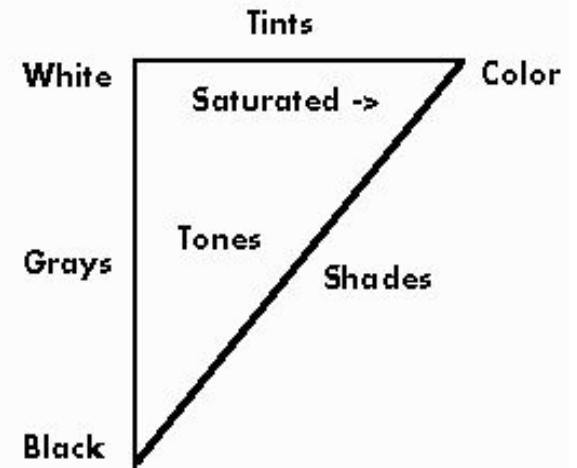
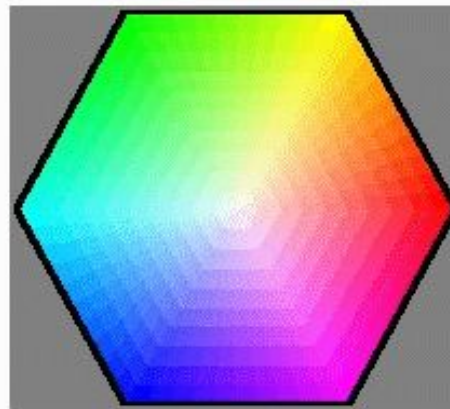
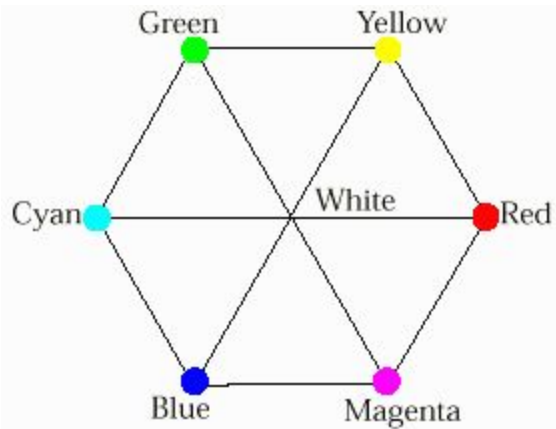
# HSI: Hue--Saturation--Intensity



# HSI: Hue--Saturation--Intensity

## Intuitive Color Spaces

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Hexagon is a diagonal Cross-Section of the Color Cube

# HSI: Hue--Saturation--Intensity

