**COLOR IMAGE PROCESSING**

Color image = multi-spectral image = vector-valued image

Each image pixel/voxel has intensity values from three different channels – R, G, B channes

Edges or other image features in a color image are derived by treating it as a vector-valued image

Ref:

1. R. Jain, R. Kasturi, B. G. Schunck, Machine Vision (Chapter 10), McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1995
2. A. Cumani, “Edge detection in multispectral images”, CVGIP: Graphical Models Image Processing, 53: 40-51, 1991
3. N. Evans and X. U. Liu, A morphological gradient approach to color edge detection, IEEE Trans. Image Processing, 15:1454-1463, 2006

**Theory of Multi-spectral edge detection**

Let be the intensity (vector-valued) function for a multi-spectral (e.g., color where ) image where for ; and are sets of integers and real numbers, respectively.

Differential of the vector intensity function may be expressed as

The squared nor of the differential:

Where

**IMPORTANT**

Unlike the case of a scalar-valued image, the squared norm of the differential is a function of the direction of the differential. Thus, Edge detection in a multi-spectral image may be defined as the task to find the maximum of this squared norm at each image pixel. Toward this aim, we define another term called squared local contrast of at a pixel in a direction .

Where

Thus is a quadratic function of the direction vector and there, has a unique maximum and minimum values. It is well know that these two extreme values coincides with the eigenvalues of the 2-by-2 matrix , and are attained when is the corresponding eigenvectors. So, the two extreme values are

And the corresponding eigenvectors are given by

Note that and define the local normal and tangent direction.

**Practice at home:**

Solve the multi-spectral edge detection for three-dimensional images.