

























# Argomenti

- 1 Cos'è la luce?
- 2 Cos'è il colore?**
- 3 Colore giusto o sbagliato?
- 4 Spunti per approfondimento

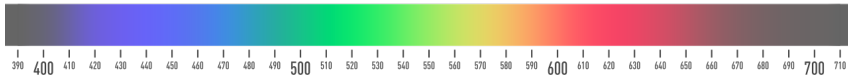






# Ma invece il colore cos'è?

Come percepiamo le luci monocromatiche:



Ma in natura solitamente siamo esposti  
a luci monocromatiche?

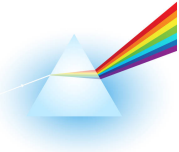




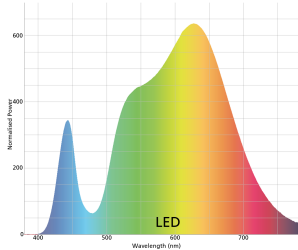
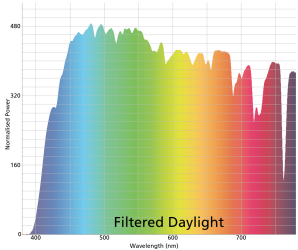
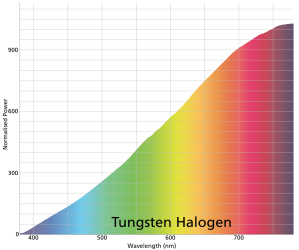




# Spectral Power Distribution (SPD)



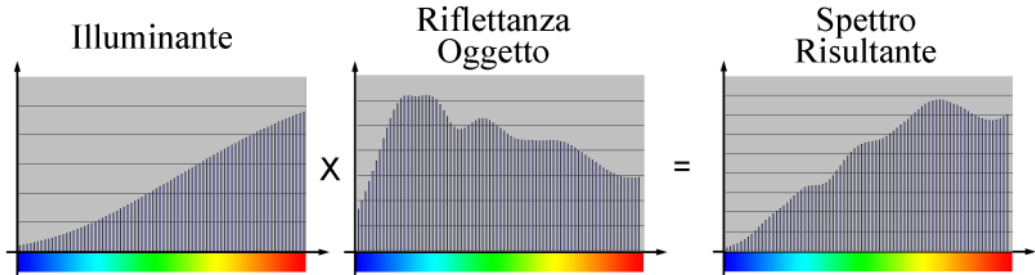
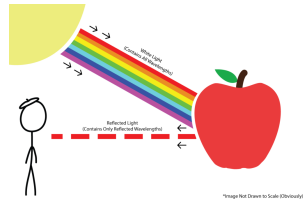
Diversi "illuminanti", sono composti da diverse distribuzioni spettrali:



Anche se ci possono apparire tutti come luci più o meno bianche.

# Spectral Power Distribution (SPD)

Lo spettro riflesso da un generico oggetto è dato dallo spettro dell'illuminante "pesato" rispetto alla riflettanza dell'oggetto.



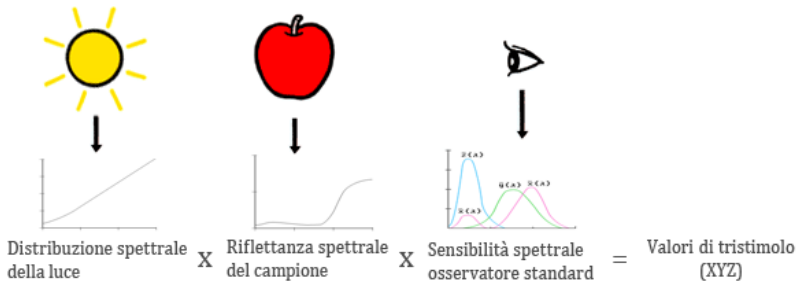




# Ma quindi?

Data una distribuzione spettrale, come facciamo a sapere di che colore la vediamo?

Ci serve una qualche funzione matematica che data una distribuzione spettrale ci dia la risposta dei tre diversi tipi di coni...





# La teoria del tristimolo



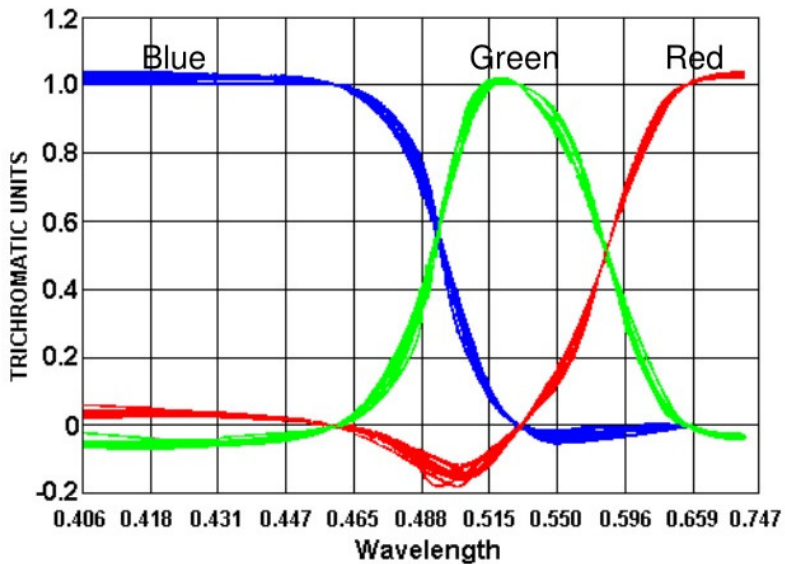
Hermann von Helmholtz 1821 – 1894

Studia la fisiologia del sistema visivo e studiando coni e bastoncelli, formula la **teoria del tristimolo**.

Pone le basi per una **definizione matematica del colore**.



# Esperimenti di Wright (1928) e Guild (1931)

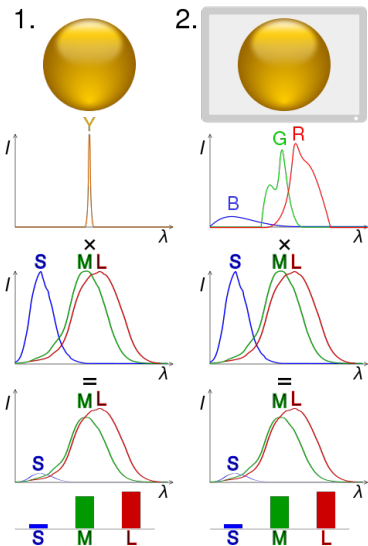








# Metamerismo: spettri diversi, stesso tristimolo



- ① Oggetto illuminato da luce monocromatica e
- ② riproduzione dell'oggetto su uno schermo
- Spectral Power Distribution delle luci che entrano dentro l'occhio dell'osservatore
- Sensibilità spettrale normalizzata dei tre tipi di coni dell'occhio
- Risposta dei coni nei due casi

# Ma se i coni fossero di due tipi invece di tre?



# Ma se i coni fossero di due tipi invece di tre?

VISIBLE SPECTRUM

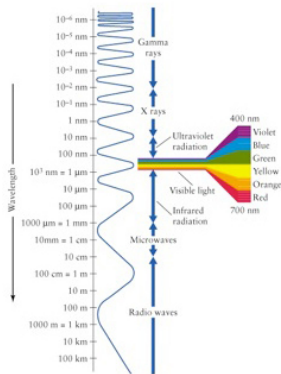
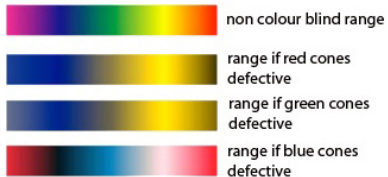
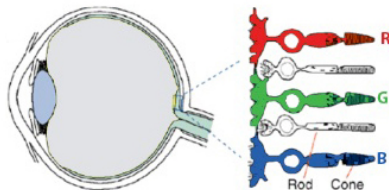
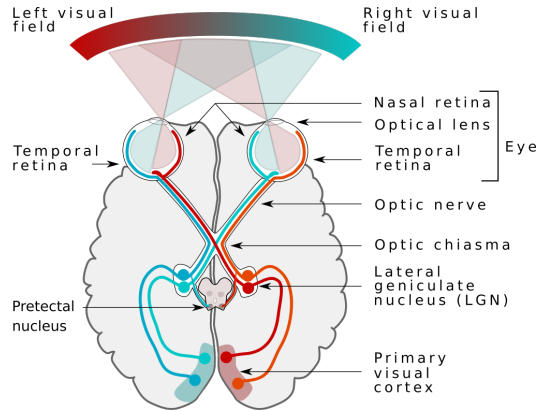
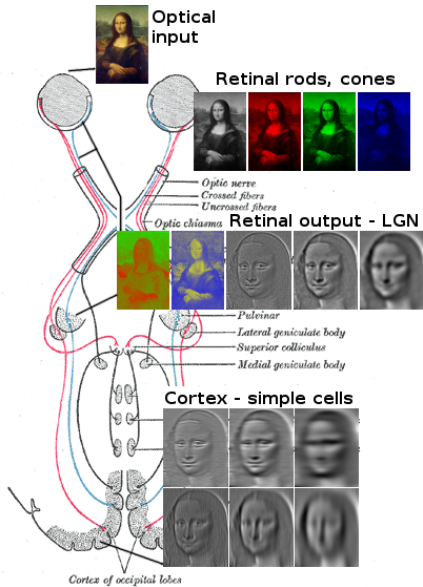


DIAGRAM OF THE HUMAN EYE, rods and cones



Human colour perception variance, normal vision and types of colour blindness.











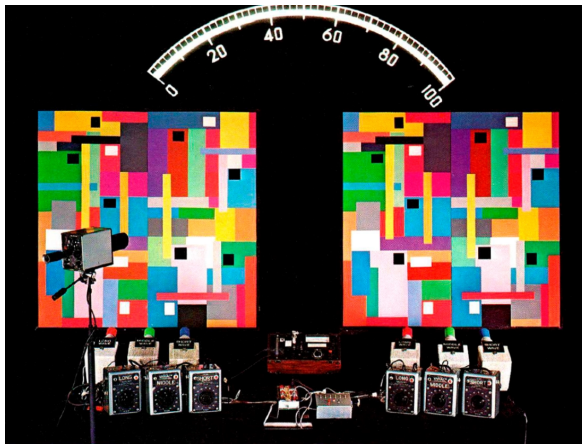




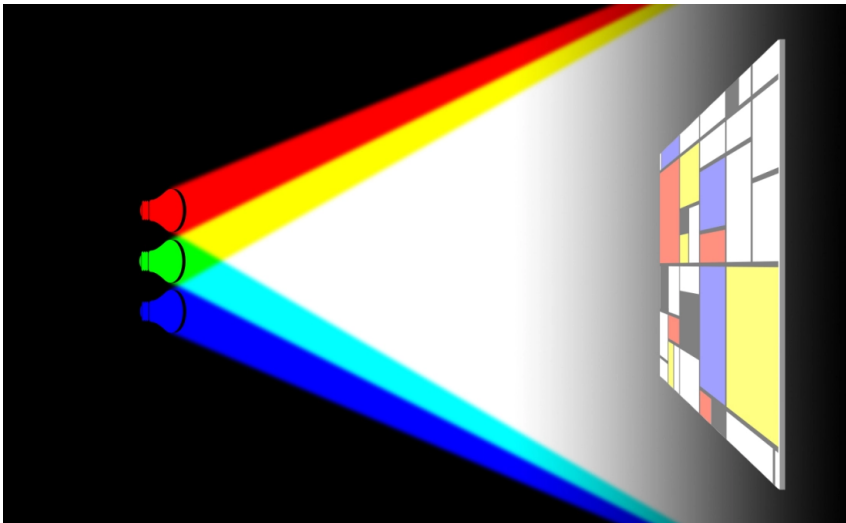


# La costanza del Colore

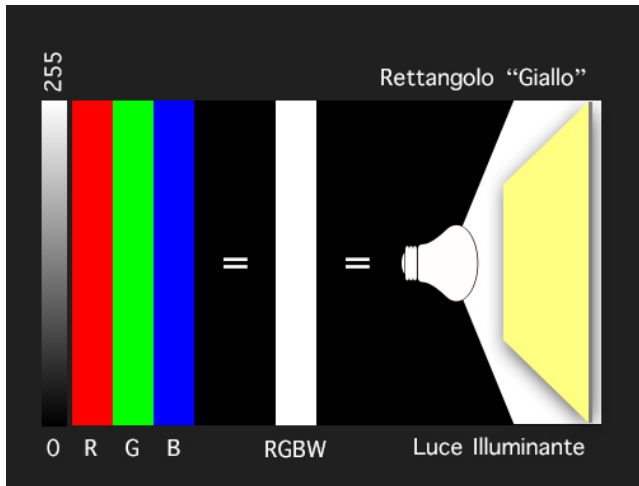
**Edwin H. Land (1909-1991)**, fondatore della società Polaroid, per oltre 25 anni ha realizzato esperimenti sulla percezione del colore.



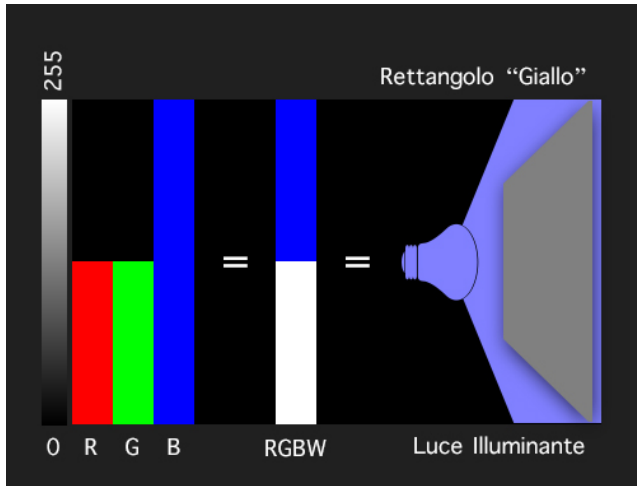
“I Mondrian dei colori” per la somiglianza con le opere di **Piet Mondrian**.



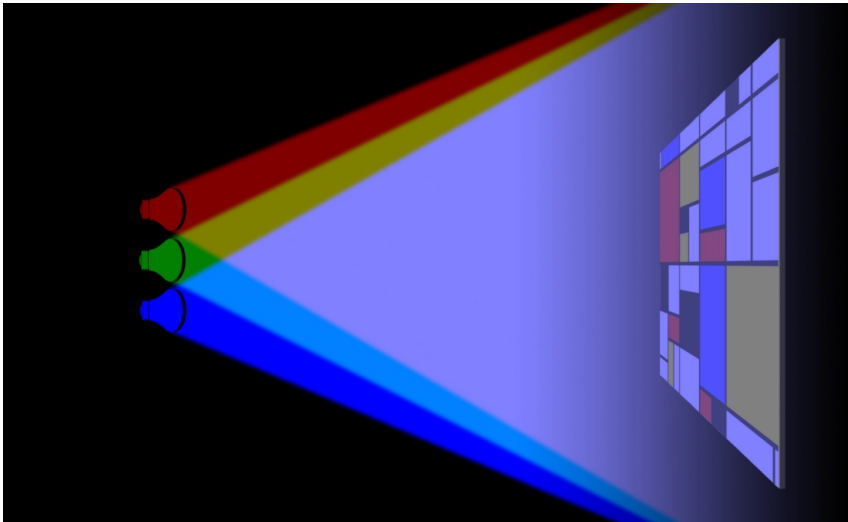
Illuminiamo "L'armonia perfetta" con una luce bianca.

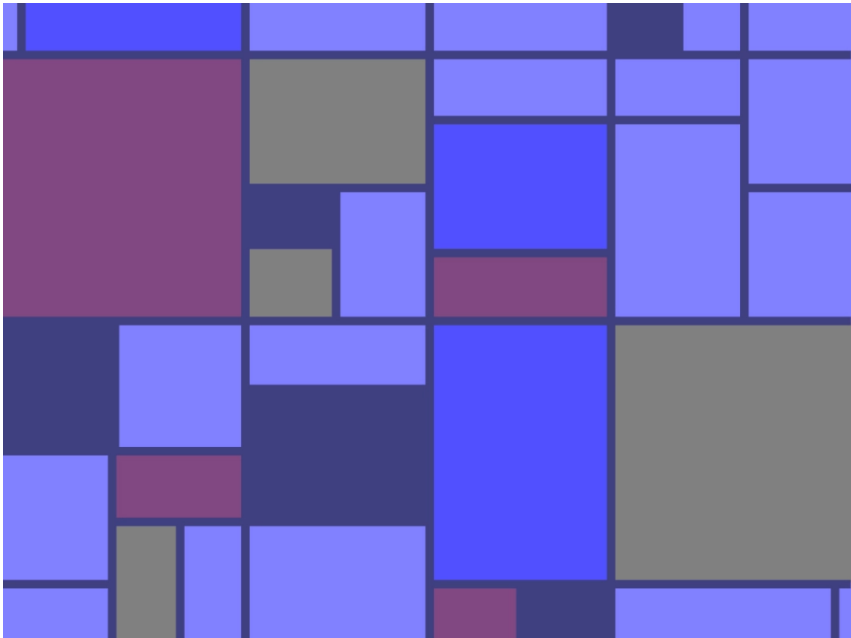


La luce degli illuminanti Rosso e Verde viene riflessa in quantità doppia rispetto alla luce dell'illuminante Blu.

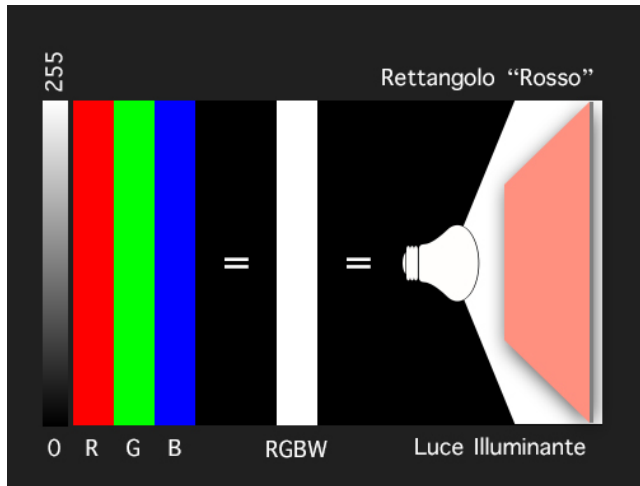


Se riduciamo al 50% l'intensità degli illuminanti Rosso e Verde e lasciamo inalterata quella del Blu, otteniamo una luce Blu al 50%

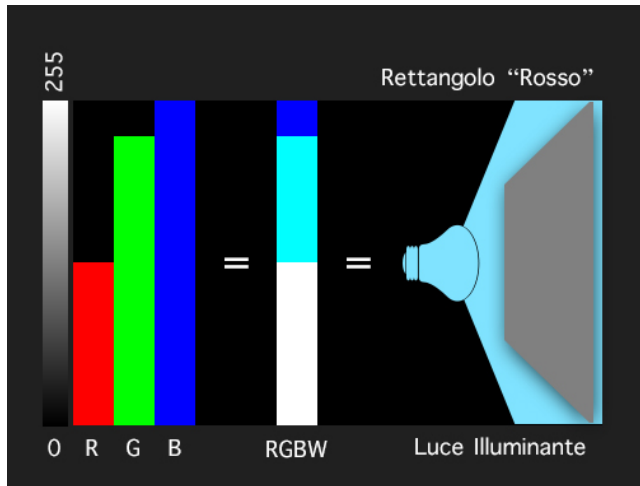


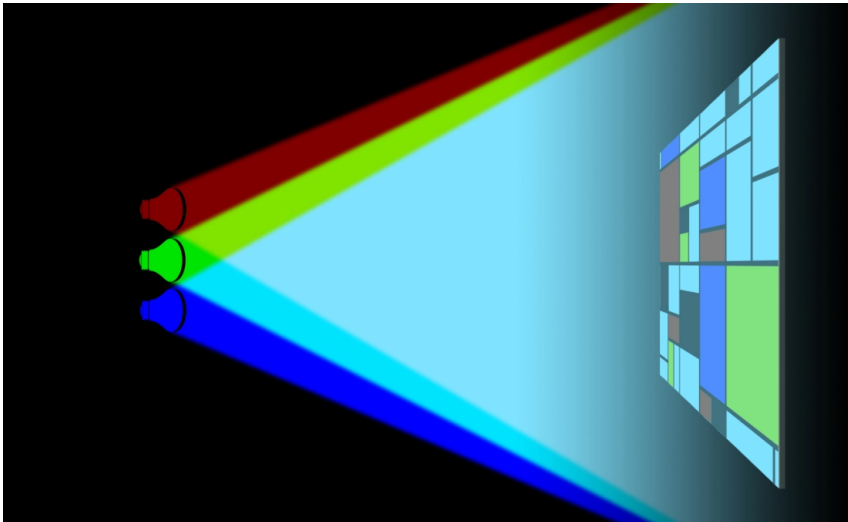


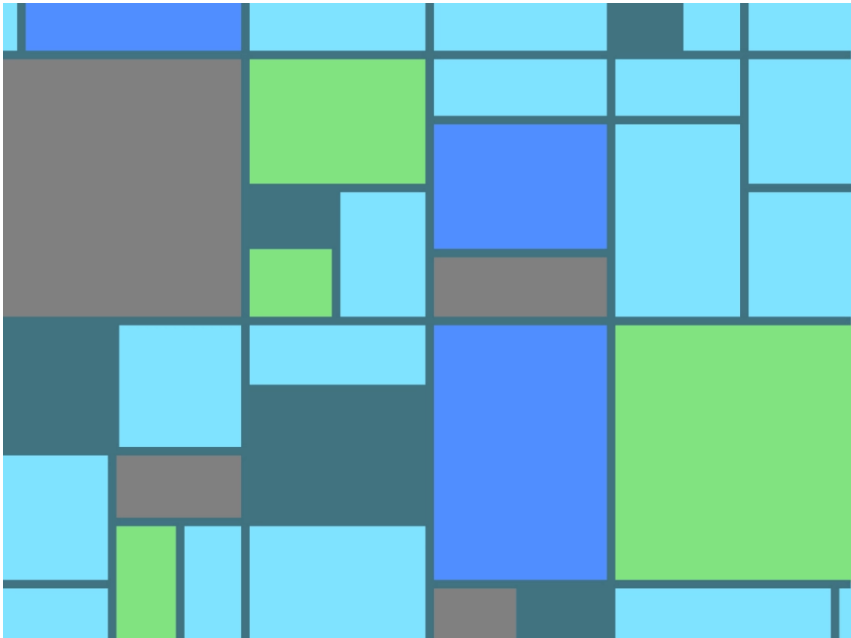




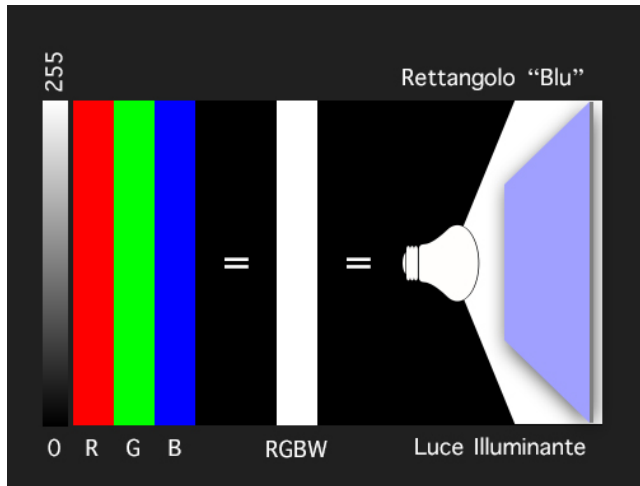


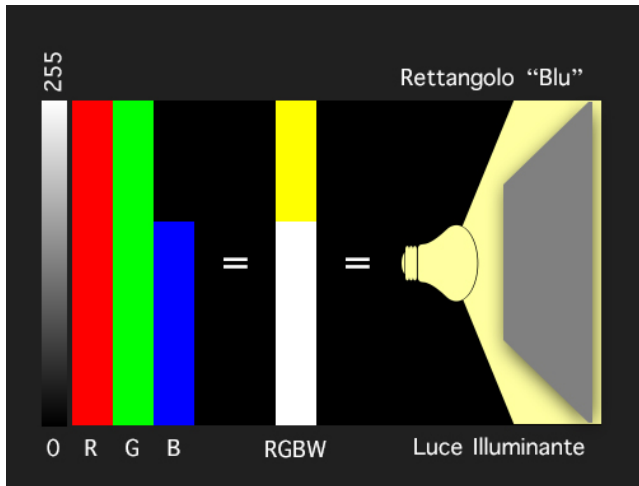


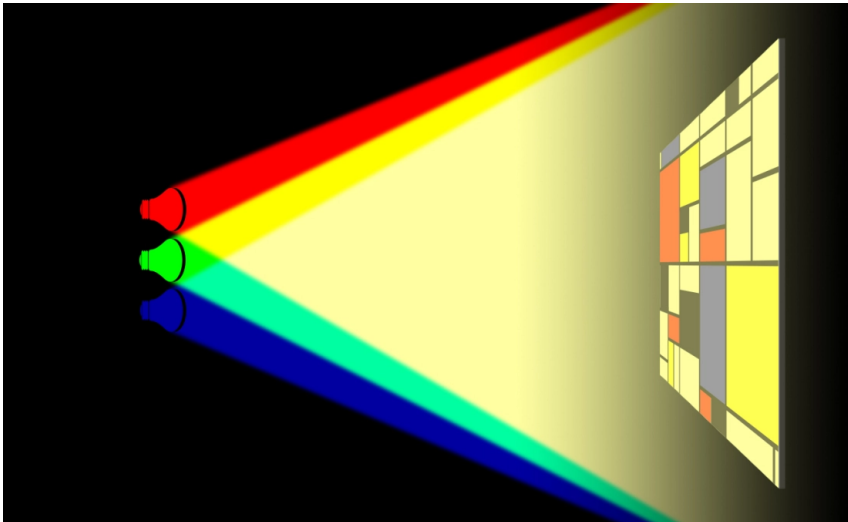


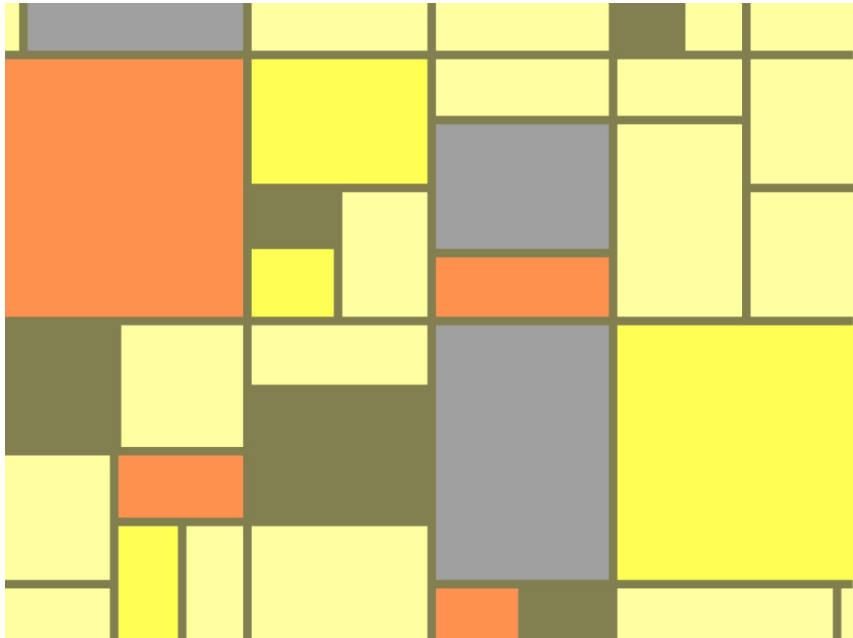
















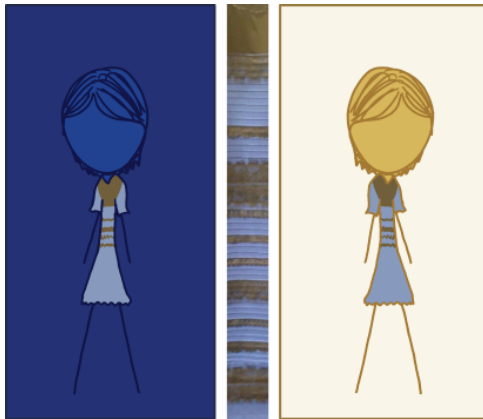
# Il Vestito della discordia

Di che colore è il vestito?



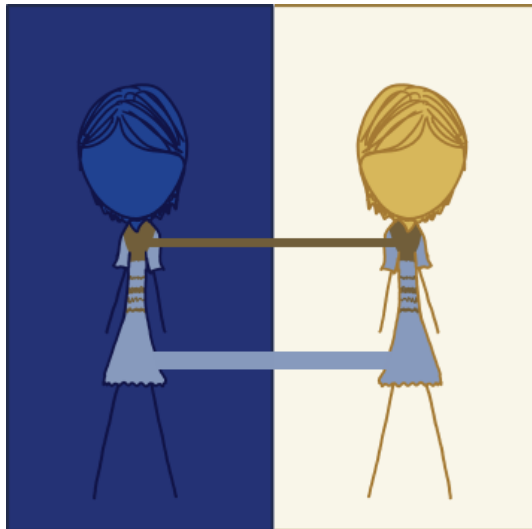
# Il Vestito della discordia

Di che colore è il vestito?

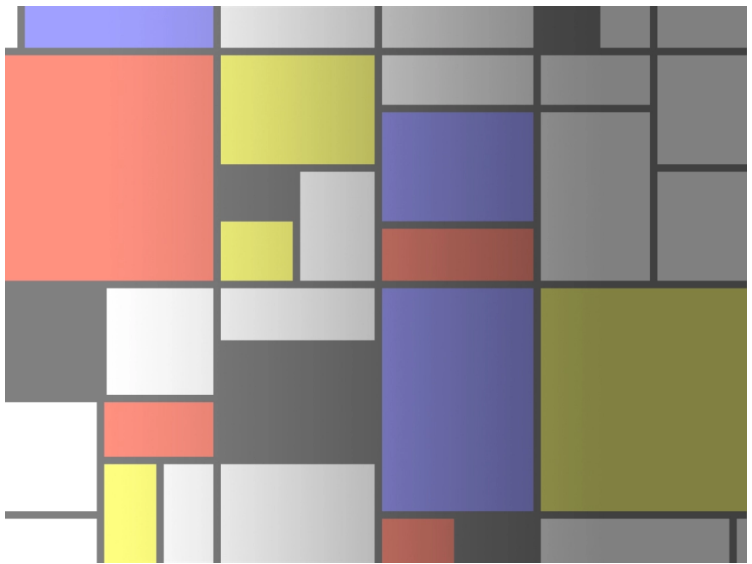


[https://www.explainxkcd.com/wiki/index.php/1492:  
\\_Dress\\_Color](https://www.explainxkcd.com/wiki/index.php/1492:_Dress_Color)

# Il Vestito della discordia



# Se lo illuminassimo da un lato?

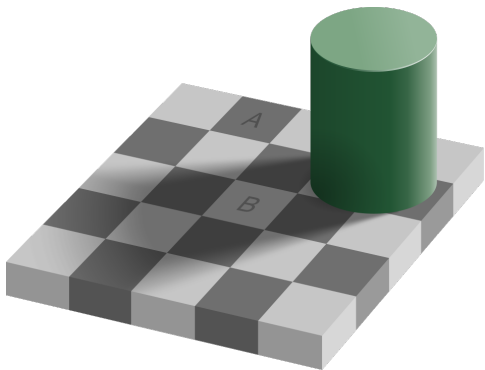




# Se lo illuminassimo da un lato?

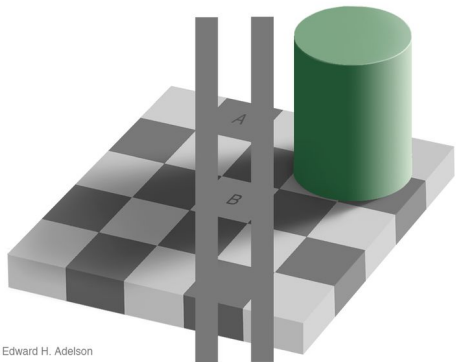
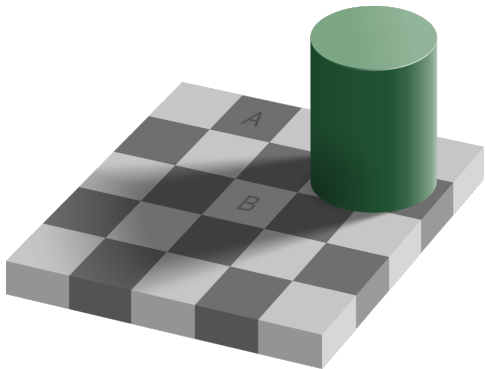


# Colore e percezione della tridimensionalità





# Colore e percezione della tridimensionalità



Edward H. Adelson





# Possiamo espandere lo spettro visibile?

**→ ESA'S FLEET ACROSS THE SPECTRUM**

Thanks to cutting edge technology, astronomy is unveiling a new world around us. With ESA's fleet of spacecraft, we can explore the full spectrum of light and probe the fundamental physics that underlie our entire Universe. From cool and dusty star formation revealed only at infrared wavelengths, to hot and violent high-energy phenomena, ESA missions are charting our cosmos and even looking back to the dawn of time to discover more about our place in space.

**lisa pathfinder**  
Testing the technology for gravitational wave detection

**herschel**  
Unveiling the cool and dusty Universe

**jwst**  
Observing the first light

**cheops**  
Characterising exoplanets

**gaia**  
Surveying a billion stars

**xmm-newton**  
Seeing deeply into the hot and violent Universe

**euclid**  
Exploring the dark Universe

**hst**  
Expanding the frontiers of the visible Universe

**planck**  
Looking back at the dawn of time

**integral**  
Seeking out the extremes of the Universe

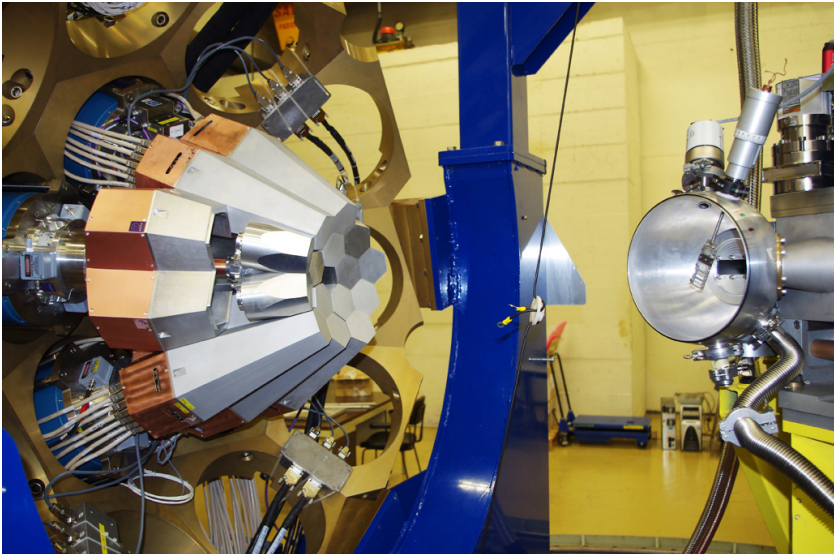
radio waves, microwaves, infrared, visible, ultraviolet, X-rays, gamma rays

www.esa.int

European Space Agency

<https://sci.esa.int/web/education/-/51382-esa-s-fleet-across-the-spectrum>

# Possiamo espandere lo spettro visibile?



The Advanced GAMMA Tracking Array (AGATA) <https://www.agata.org/>





