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Autore	Jensen Janus Møller
Titolo	Denmark and the Crusades, 1400-1650 [[electronic resource] /] / by Janus Møller Jensen
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Leiden ; ; Boston, : Brill, 2007
ISBN	1-281-91732-X 9786611917326 90-474-1984-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (443 p.)
Collana	The Northern world, , 1569-1462 ; ; v. 30
Disciplina	948.9/02
Soggetti	Crusades - 13th-15th centuries Electronic books. Denmark History 1397-1448 Denmark History 1448-1660
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Revision of the author's thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Southern Denmark, 2005.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [353]-388) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Preliminary Material / J.M. Jensen -- Introduction / J.M. Jensen -- Chapter One. Kalmar Union And The Crusade, 1397--1523 / J.M. Jensen -- Chapter Two. Greenland And The Crusades / J.M. Jensen -- Chapter Three. Crusade And Reformation / J.M. Jensen -- Chapter Four. Protestant Crusades? / J.M. Jensen -- Conclusion / J.M. Jensen -- Appendix A / J.M. Jensen -- Illustrations / J.M. Jensen -- Bibliography / J.M. Jensen -- Index / J.M. Jensen.
Sommario/riassunto	This first full-length study of the role of crusading in late-medieval and early modern Denmark from about 1400 to 1650 offers new perspectives to international crusade studies. The first part of the book proves that crusading had a tremendous impact on political and religious life in Scandinavia all through the Middle Ages. Danish kings argued in the fifteenth century that they had their own northern crusade frontier, which stretched across Scandinavia from Russia in the east well into the North Atlantic and Greenland in the west. A series of expeditions in the North Atlantic were considered to be crusades aimed at re-conquering Greenland as a stepping stone towards India and the

realm of Prester John, which was argued to be originally Danish, adding a much neglected corner to the expansion of Christendom in this period. The second part shows that the impact of crusading continued long after the Reformation ostensibly should have put an end to its viability within Protestant Denmark.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910143706803321
Autore	Ebner Marc
Titolo	Color constancy [[electronic resource]] / Marc Ebner
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester, : John Wiley, c2007
ISBN	1-280-85590-8 9786610855902 0-470-51049-8 0-470-51048-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (409 p.)
Collana	Wiley-IS&T series in imaging science and technology
Disciplina	152.145
Soggetti	Color vision Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Color Constancy; Contents; Series Preface; Preface; 1 Introduction; 1.1 What is Color Constancy?; 1.2 Classic Experiments; 1.3 Overview; 2 The Visual System; 2.1 Eye and Retina; 2.2 Visual Cortex; 2.3 On the Function of the Color Opponent Cells; 2.4 Lightness; 2.5 Color Perception Correlates with Integrated Reflectances; 2.6 Involvement of the Visual Cortex in Color Constancy; 3 Theory of Color Image Formation; 3.1 Analog Photography; 3.2 Digital Photography; 3.3 Theory of Radiometry; 3.4 Reflectance Models; 3.5 Illuminants; 3.6 Sensor Response; 3.7 Finite Set of Basis Functions 4 Color Reproduction 4.1 Additive and Subtractive Color Generation; 4.2 Color Gamut; 4.3 Computing Primary Intensities; 4.4 CIE XYZ Color Space; 4.5 Gamma Correction; 4.6 Von Kries Coefficients and Sensor Sharpening; 5 Color Spaces; 5.1 RGB Color Space; 5.2 sRGB; 5.3 CIE

L*u*v*Color Space; 5.4 CIE L*a*b*Color Space; 5.5 CMY Color Space; 5.6 HSI Color Space; 5.7 HSV Color Space; 5.8 Analog and Digital Video Color Spaces; 6 Algorithms for Color Constancy under Uniform Illumination; 6.1 White Patch Retinex; 6.2 The Gray World Assumption; 6.3 Variant of Horn's Algorithm 6.4 Gamut-constraint Methods6.5 Color in Perspective; 6.6 Color Cluster Rotation; 6.7 Comprehensive Color Normalization; 6.8 Color Constancy Using a Dichromatic Reflection Model; 7 Algorithms for Color Constancy under Nonuniform Illumination; 7.1 The Retinex Theory of Color Vision; 7.2 Computation of Lightness and Color; 7.3 Hardware Implementation of Land's Retinex Theory; 7.4 Color Correction on Multiple Scales; 7.5 Homomorphic Filtering; 7.6 Intrinsic Images; 7.7 Reflectance Images from Image Sequences; 7.8 Additional Algorithms; 8 Learning Color Constancy; 8.1 Learning a Linear Filter 8.2 Learning Color Constancy Using Neural Networks8.3 Evolving Color Constancy; 8.4 Analysis of Chromatic Signals; 8.5 Neural Architecture based on Double Opponent Cells; 8.6 Neural Architecture Using Energy Minimization; 9 Shadow Removal and Brightening; 9.1 Shadow Removal Using Intrinsic Images; 9.2 Shadow Brightening; 10 Estimating the Illuminant Locally; 10.1 Local Space Average Color; 10.2 Computing Local Space Average Color on a Grid of Processing Elements; 10.3 Implementation Using a Resistive Grid; 10.4 Experimental Results; 11 Using Local Space Average Color for Color Constancy 11.1 Scaling Input Values11.2 Color Shifts; 11.3 Normalized Color Shifts; 11.4 Adjusting Saturation; 11.5 Combining White Patch Retinex and the Gray World Assumption; 12 Computing Anisotropic Local Space Average Color; 12.1 Nonlinear Change of the Illuminant; 12.2 The Line of Constant Illumination; 12.3 Interpolation Methods; 12.4 Evaluation of Interpolation Methods; 12.5 Curved Line of Constant Illumination; 12.6 Experimental Results; 13 Evaluation of Algorithms; 13.1 Histogram-based Object Recognition; 13.2 Object Recognition under Changing Illumination 13.3 Evaluation on Object Recognition Tasks

Sommario/riassunto

A human observer is able to recognize the color of objects irrespective of the light used to illuminate them. This is called color constancy. A digital camera uses a sensor to measure the reflected light, meaning that the measured color at each pixel varies according to the color of the illuminant. Therefore, the resulting colors may not be the same as the colors that were perceived by the observer. Obtaining color constant descriptors from image pixels is not only important for digital photography, but also valuable for computer vision, color-based automatic object recognition, and color imag
