

# Tutorial - Colored object tracking using HSV

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## 1 Objective

The objective of this tutorial is to track a colored object using a Camera/Webcam.

## 2 Prerequisites

User should have handy knowledge of the following for understanding this tutorial.

- Basics of Python.
- Basics of OpenCV.
- Basics of Image processing.
- Knowledge about BGR and HSV color spaces and conversions.

## 3 Hardware Requirement

- A Computer with an internal or external webcam.

## 4 Software Requirement

- Python 2.7.5
- OpenCV 2.4.9
- numpy 1.7.1
- **Note :** These are the versions we were working on while creating this tutorial.

## 5 Theory and Description

Object detection and segmentation is the most important and challenging fundamental task of computer vision. It is a critical part in many applications such as image search, scene understanding, etc. The easiest way to detect and segment an object from an image is the color based methods. The object and the background should have a significant color difference in order to successfully segment objects using color based methods.

Here we are using HSV Colorspace for Object detection instead of RGB Colorspace because unlike RGB, HSV separates luma, or the image intensity, from chroma or the color information. By using HSV/HSL we can also remove intensity, lightness which is not possible in RGB colorspace. Moreover HSV can also detect skin color, fire color etc.

- First we read the frames of the video through a webcam using cv2.VideoCapture(0) and we define boundary parameters of HSV values of the color which we are detecting which will be further passed for tracking the object.
- Now we convert the RGB frame into HSV color frame and mask the HSV frame using the boundary values passed by us.

```
##Change color space of frame from BGR to HSV
# and stores the converted frame in hsv
hsv = cv2.cvtColor(frame,cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)

## Thresholding hsv frame and extracting the pixels of the desired color
mask = cv2.inRange(hsv, lower, upper)
```

- Masking of all pixels is done by setting value 1(white) of the pixels that have the HSV value as of the object and other pixels in the frame to 0 .

```
##finding contours in mask
## and storing all the contours in contours array
contours, hierarchy = cv2.findContours(mask,cv2.RETR_TREE,
                                     cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
```

- After getting the binary image, we find contours bounding the white blobs in the frame .

```
if(len(contours) >= 1):
    ## Finding index of largest contour among all the contours
    ##for colored object tracking
    for i in range(0,len(contours)):
        if(cv2.contourArea(contours[i]) > max_contour_area):
            max_contour_area = cv2.contourArea(contours[i])
            max_contour_area_index = i

    ## This statement gives co-ordinates of North-West corner
    ##in x and y
    ## And Width and Height in w and h of bounding rectangle
    ##of Colored object
    x,y,w,h=cv2.boundingRect(contours[max_contour_area_index])
```

- Now we find the contour areas in the frame. Among all the bounded contours, the contour with the largest area would be our colored object. Refer Figure 1 for better understanding.
- Now we generate a boundary bounding that contour. In this way we can identify a colored object in a frame. By repeating this process in every frame we can track the object. Refer Figure 2

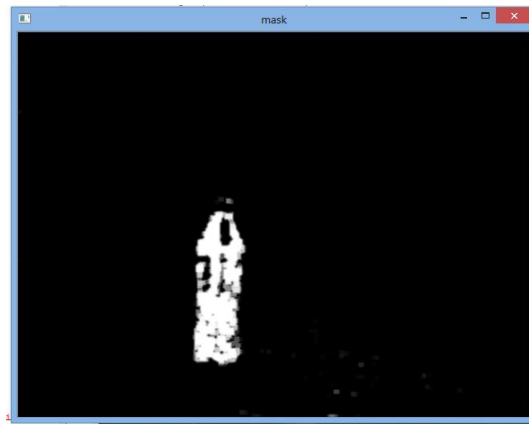


Figure 1: Masked image showing contours in the frame

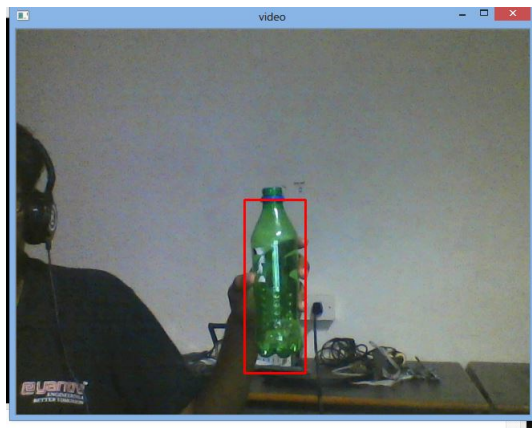


Figure 2: Boundary bounding the largest area contour

- **Note :** This code works only, when your object (which you want to track) is the largest object of its color in the frame.Refer Figure 3.

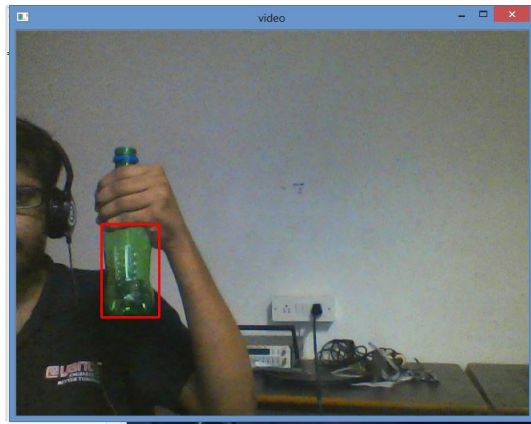


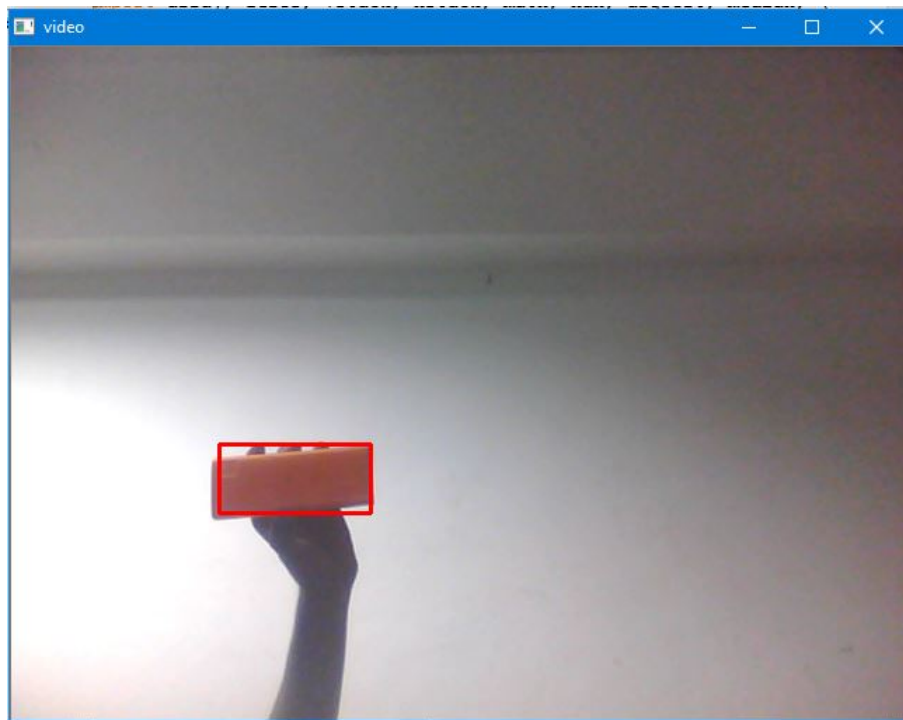
Figure 3: Boundary bounded on only one side of the bottle that has largest contour

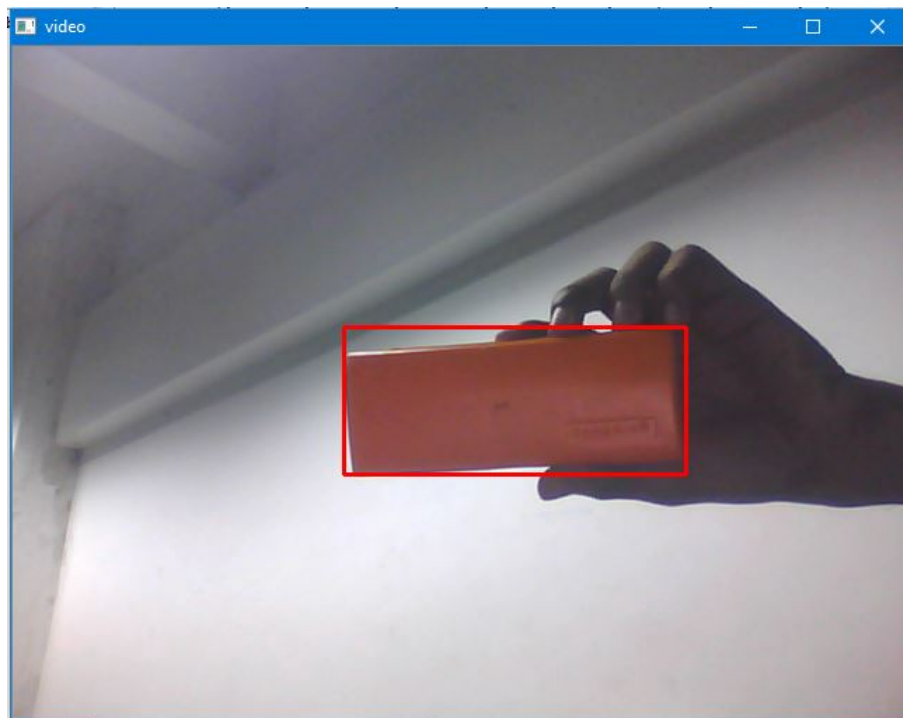
## 6 Code

The Python code for this tutorial is available [here](#)

## 7 Exercise

Real time colored object tracking using webcam is shown below.





## 8 References

1. [https://opencv-python-tutroals.readthedocs.io/en/latest/py\\_tutorials/py\\_gui/py\\_drawing\\_functions/py\\_drawing\\_functions.html#drawing-functions](https://opencv-python-tutroals.readthedocs.io/en/latest/py_tutorials/py_gui/py_drawing_functions/py_drawing_functions.html#drawing-functions)
2. [https://opencv-python-tutroals.readthedocs.io/en/latest/py\\_tutorials/py\\_imgproc/py\\_colorspaces/py\\_colorspaces.html#converting-colorspaces](https://opencv-python-tutroals.readthedocs.io/en/latest/py_tutorials/py_imgproc/py_colorspaces/py_colorspaces.html#converting-colorspaces)
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4. [https://opencv-python-tutroals.readthedocs.io/en/latest/py\\_tutorials/py\\_imgproc/py\\_contours/py\\_contours\\_begin/py\\_contours\\_begin.html#contours-getting-started](https://opencv-python-tutroals.readthedocs.io/en/latest/py_tutorials/py_imgproc/py_contours/py_contours_begin/py_contours_begin.html#contours-getting-started)
5. [https://opencv-python-tutroals.readthedocs.io/en/latest/py\\_tutorials/py\\_imgproc/py\\_contours/py\\_contour\\_features/py\\_contour\\_features.html#contour-features](https://opencv-python-tutroals.readthedocs.io/en/latest/py_tutorials/py_imgproc/py_contours/py_contour_features/py_contour_features.html#contour-features)