



# Computer Vision Workshop:

## Object detection using colour

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01 What is Computer vision

02 Object detection through colour  
detection

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Detect groups of m&m's → car detection!

05 Method Limitations



# Computer Vision

## Brief definition

The field that gives devices the ability to have human-like vision (ie. perceive objects and patterns in images and video frames) to make decisions or analyze an environment



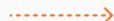
Image by vecstock on Freepik



## Human vision vs computer vision

N-iX

### Human vision system



BOWL,  
BANANAS,  
TANGERINES,  
LEMONS,  
PEACHES

**EYE**

(a sensory organ that captures images of the environment)

**BRAIN**

(an interpreting organ responsible for understanding the image and putting it into context)

### Computer vision system



BOWL,  
BANANAS,  
TANGERINES,  
LEMONS,  
PEACHES

**INPUT**

**SENSORY DEVICE**  
(camera)

**INTERPRETING DEVICE**  
(computer)

**OUTPUT**

Source: <https://www.n-ix.com/computer-vision/>



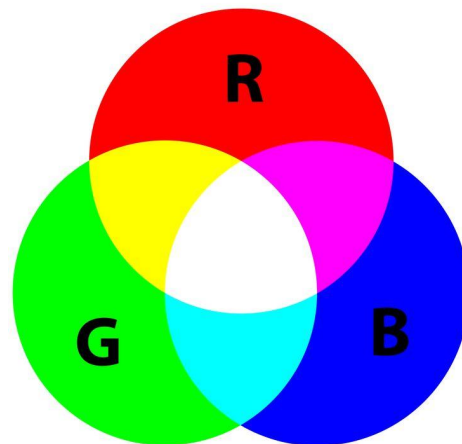
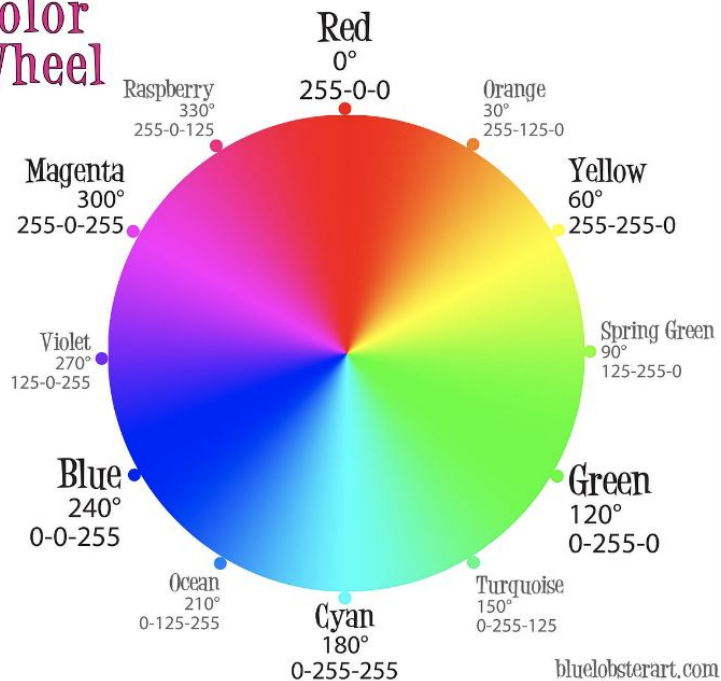
# Object detection through colour detection

1. Look for an image and an object that you want to detect
2. Make sure that the object/s stands out in your image
3. Find a range of colour that helps you define the pixels of the object
4. Form a mask by looking for the group of pixels within the range you defined, in the image
5. Get the contours of the mask



# RGB & BGR value scale

## RGB Color Wheel



Additive colour system, similar to having 3 dials (red, green, blue) and then adding from value 0 to value 255 of the particular colour into the mixture!



255

0

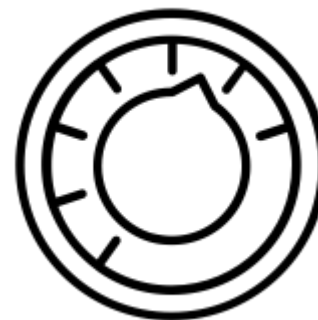
Red



255

0

Green



255

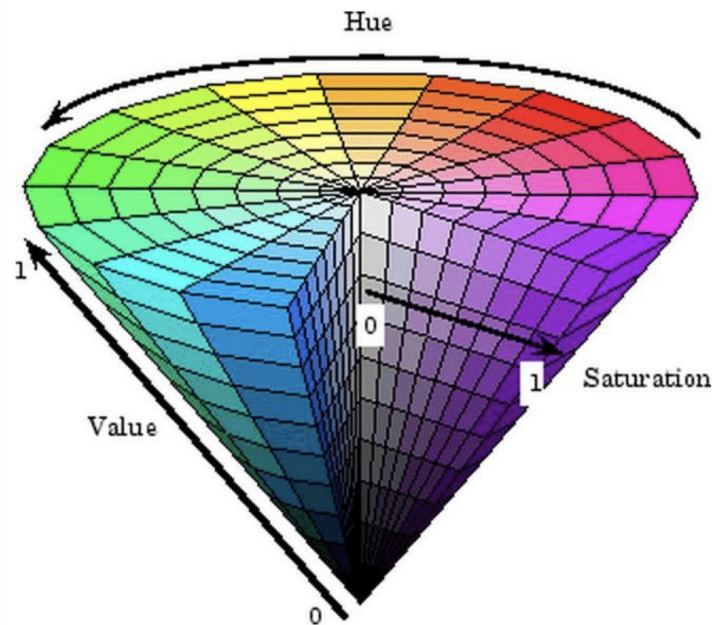
0

Blue

The total number of colours in an  
RGB system:  
 $256 \times 256 \times 256 = 16,777,216$



# HSV value scale



**Hue:** What colour along the circle we are at

**Value:** How dark or black the colour is

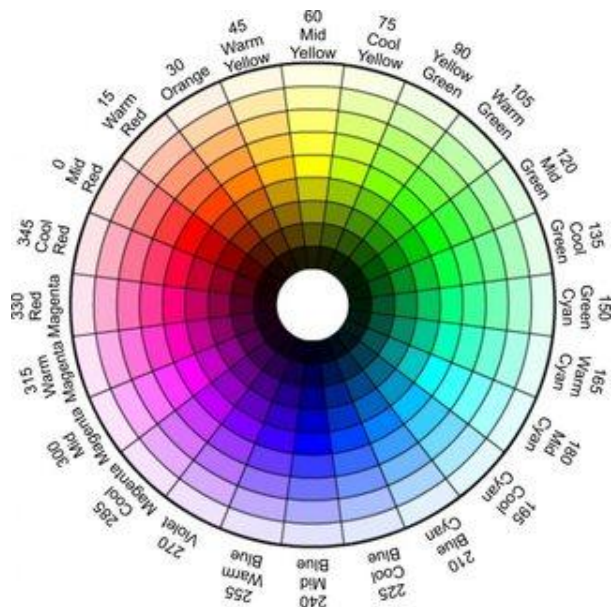
**Saturation:** How rich the colour is (ie. how much pigment is mixed into white paint to get the colour you want)

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gV9iEmGaE6Y>





# Hue



Source: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/34095491/given-the-numerical-value-of-hue-saturation-and-value-how-to-tell-the-name-of>

**Hue range:**  
**0 → 179**

# Saturation

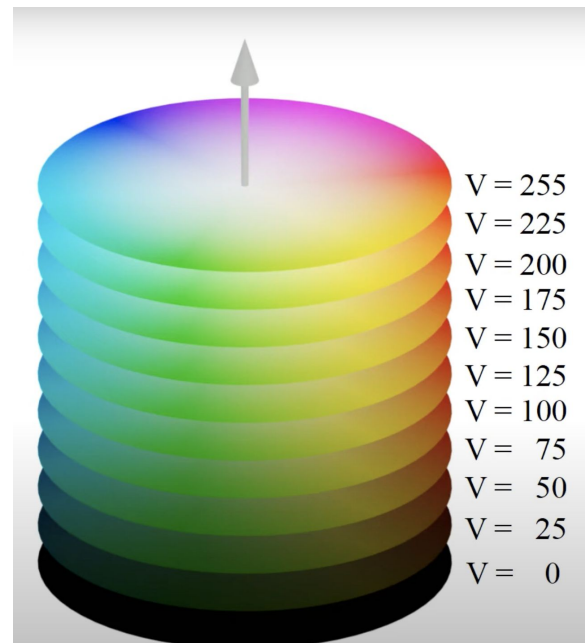


Source: <https://www.tipard.com/video/compare-hue-and-saturation.html>

\*Less saturated colours tend to look grey\*

**Saturation range:**  
**0 → 255**

# Value



Source: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=4Kvefi8\\_wls](https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=4Kvefi8_wls)

**Value range:**  
**0 → 255**



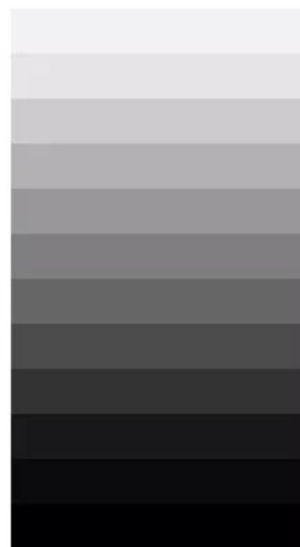
HUE



SATURATION



VALUE



Source: <https://www.virtualartacademy.com/three-components-of-color/>



# ACTIVITY

Let's apply what we learned!





FOR THE ACTIVITY, GO TO: [https://github.com/Laura05010/colour\\_detection](https://github.com/Laura05010/colour_detection)



`git clone https://github.com/Laura05010/colour\_detection.git`





# Object detection through colour detection : Limitations

LIMITATION	POTENTIAL SOLUTION
There might be other objects of the same colour that you don't want to track.	You can filter contours by area size and make sure that HSV value range is as precise as possible
Cannot be generalized for different kinds of the same object	Using this technique along with other techniques that give info on size, shape can provide more accurate results



# Thanks!

If you have any questions or want to share  
what you build from this workshop you can  
email me at :  
`laura.maldonado@mail.utoronto.ca`

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