

# CSI 4133 - Lab 04

Colour based object detection

# Contents

## Introduction to

- Hue colour-correspondence experiment
- Colour-based object detection

# Hue colour-correspondence experiment

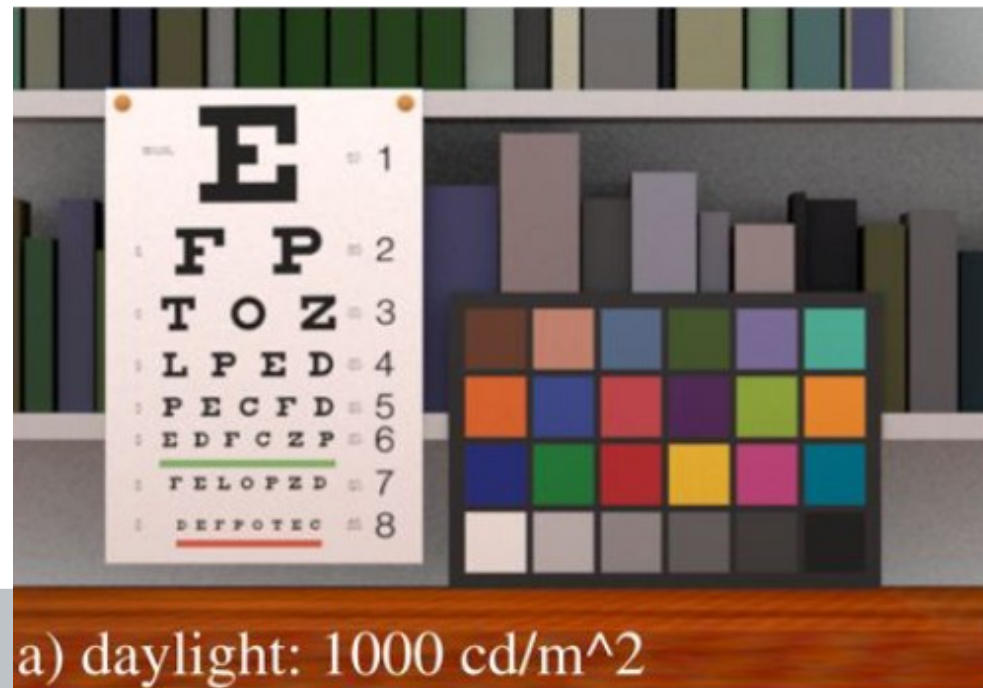
## Procedure

- Load image (folder “images”)
- Convert image from RGB space into HSV space
- Isolate pixels with a specific hue value
  - Use a track bar to set the Hue value  $H_v$
  - Use loops to get all the H,S,V values
    - If ( $H_{current} \neq H_v$ )
    - Then set  $H_{current}, S_{current}, V_{current} = 0$
- Convert the image containing the isolated pixels from HSV space to RGB space
- Visualize the results

# Hue colour-correspondence experiment

## Analysis

- Change the Hue value using the track bar to find the min\_H and max\_H for the
  - Yellow-Green square (fifth column, second row)
  - Violet square (fourth column, second row)
  - Red square (third column, third row)



# Colour-based object detection

## Procedure

- Get the appropriate Hue value/ranges for the yellow-green square/violet square/red square from Hue colour-correspondence experiment
- Generate the colour masks and refine the colour masks using
  - Erode function
  - Dilate function
  - Pay attention to the size of the kernel elements



# Colour-based object detection

## Procedure

- Isolate the yellow-green square, the violet square, and the red square in the grid (create a track bar to select among Yellow\_Green(0), Violet(1), and Red(2))
- Show the isolated pixels (in their original colour RGB) in a window
- Show the isolated pixels (as a binary mask of all the detected pixels) in a window



# Task

Goal: Experiment to see which hue-values correspond to which visible-spectrum colours in OpenCV.



# Task (Part A)

## Idea:

1. Load Image (folder "images").
2. Convert Image from RGB space into HSV space.
3. Isolate pixels with a specific hue value.
4. Convert the image containing the isolated pixels from HSV space back into RGB space.
5. Visualize the result.

## Hints:

- Your solution may require you to process each pixel individually.
- When displaying your results, use a window named "Processed Hue" (it is integrated with a track bar associated with the 'hue' variable)



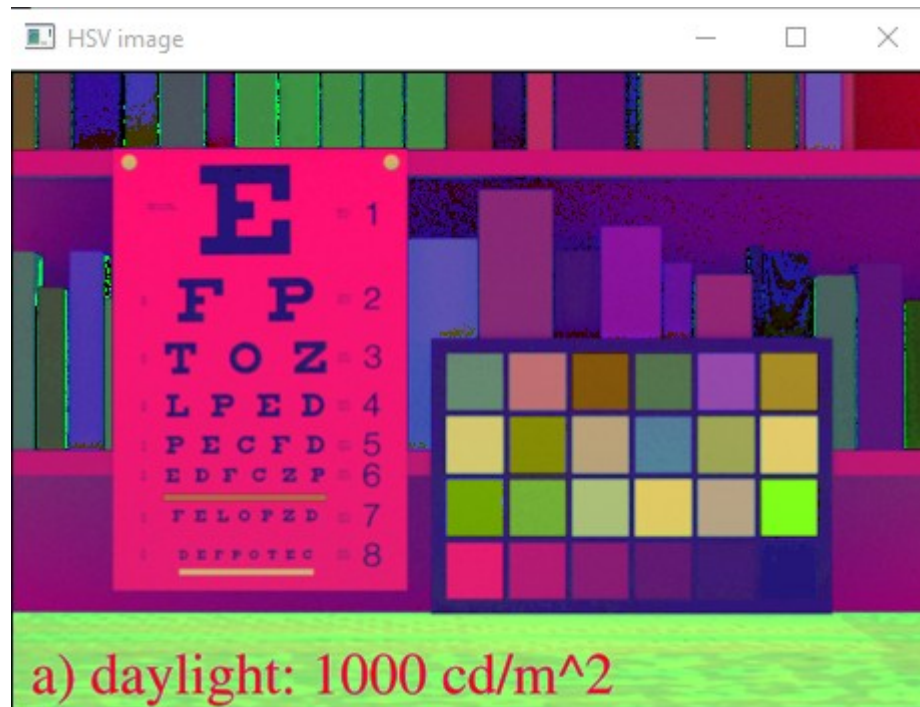
# Task (Part A)

## Hints:

- Your solution may require you to process each pixel individually.
- When displaying your results, use a window named "Processed Hue" (it is integrated with a track bar associated with the 'hue' variable)

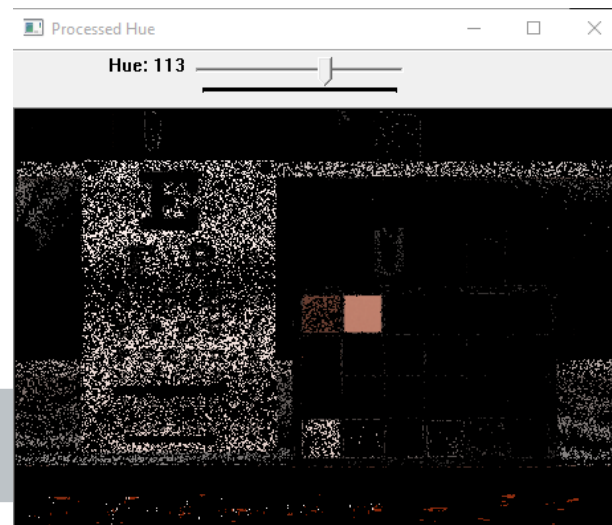
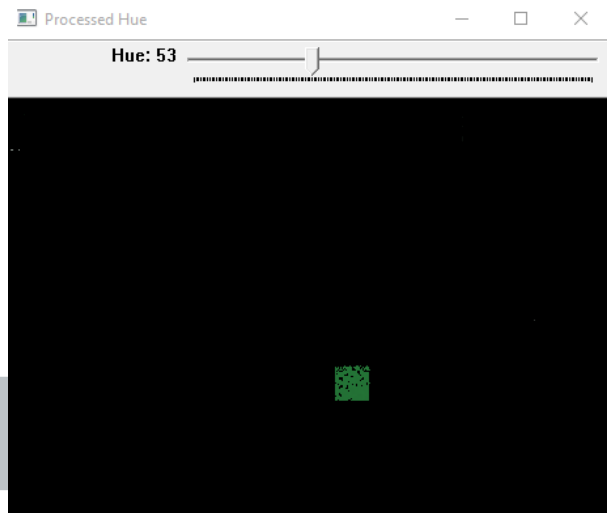
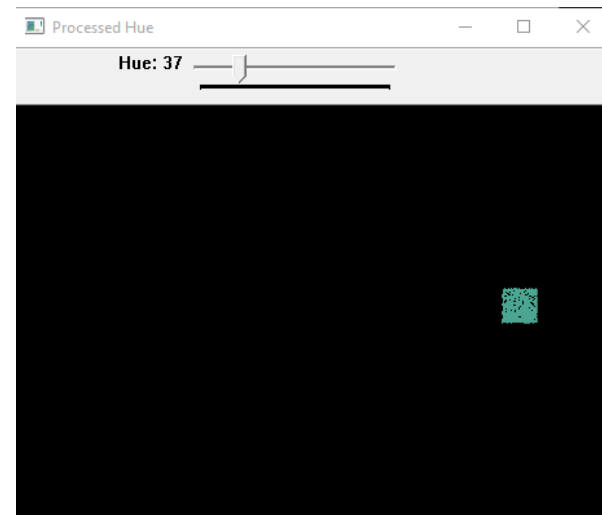
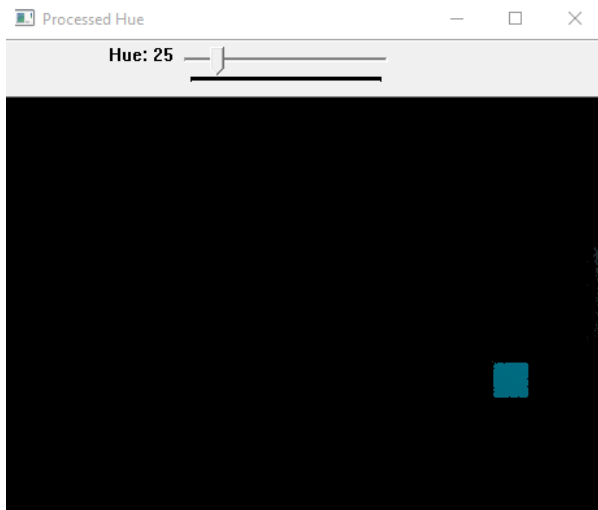
# Task (Part A)

Examples: The HSV image (Picture3.png )



# Task (Part A)

## Examples: Different Hue Values



# Task (Part B)

Idea:

1. Yellow-Green object detection.
2. Violet object detection.
3. Red object detection.

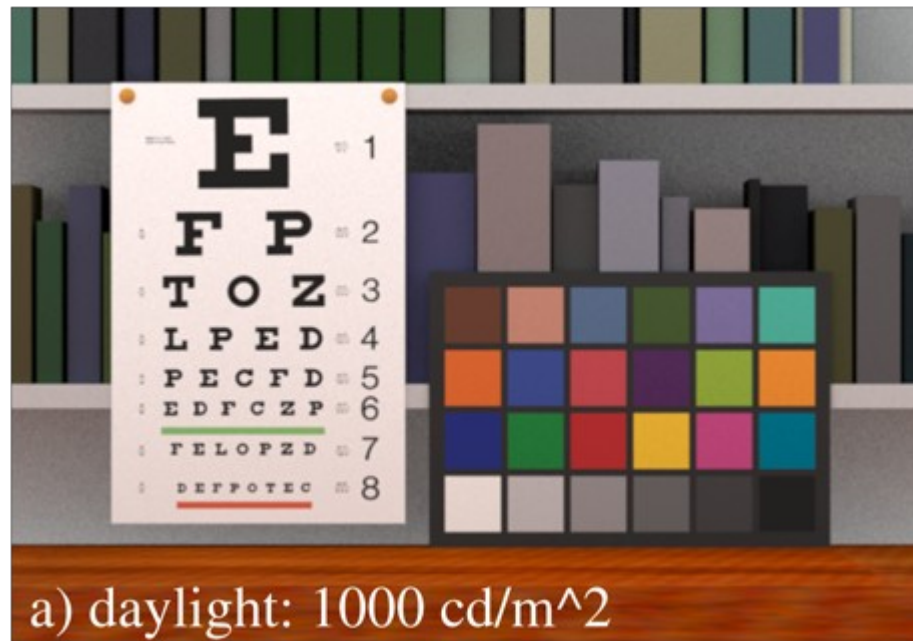
Hints:

- Use Part A's solution to help you pick appropriate hue values/ranges.
- Generate colour masks for different colours.
- Some creativity may be required in getting rid of the noise.



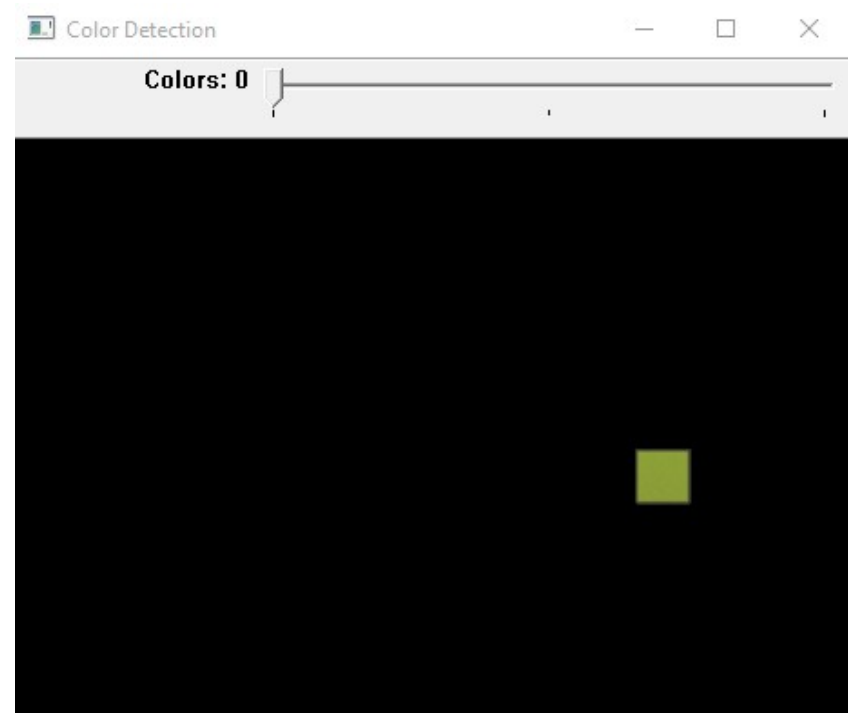
# Task (Part B)

Examples: Original RGB Image



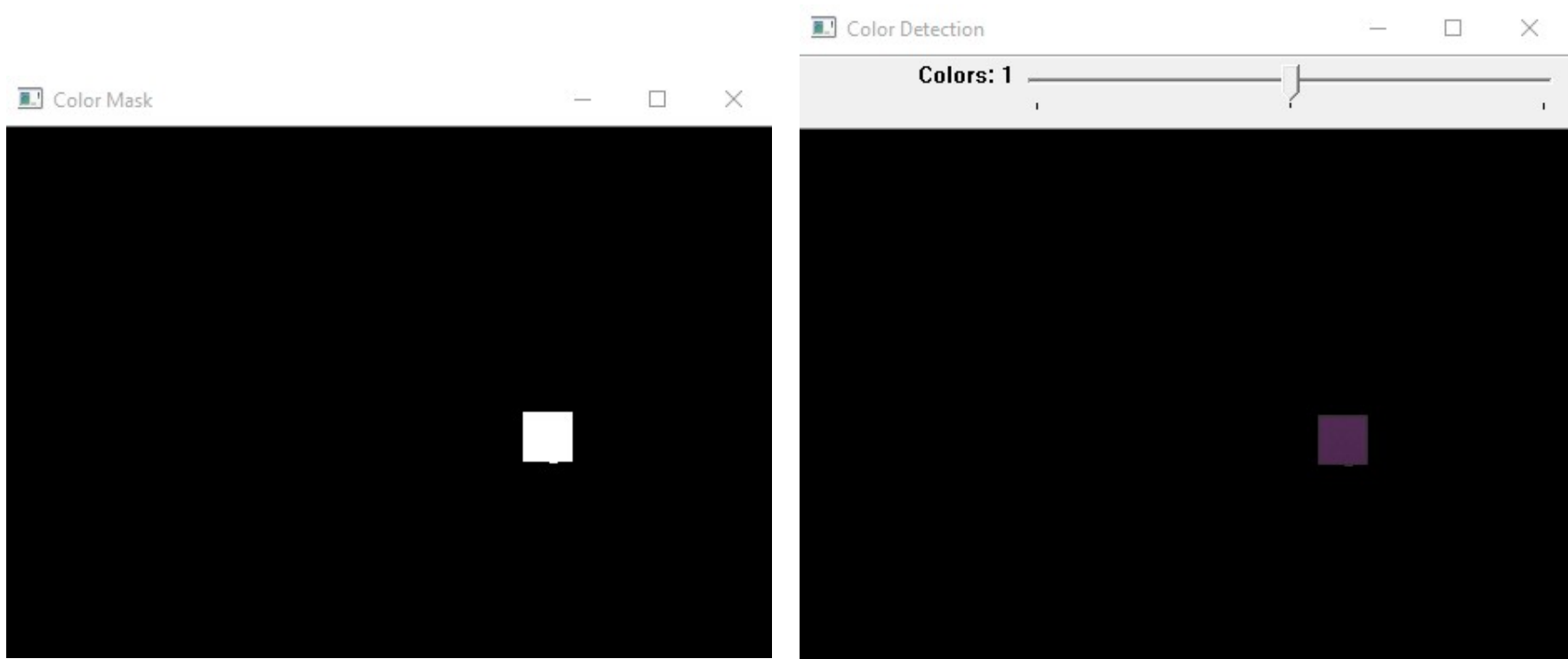
# Task (Part B)

Examples: Yellow-Green and Violet object detection results (left: colour masks, right: colour detection results)



# Task (Part B)

Examples: Yellow-Green and Violet object detection results (left: colour masks, right: colour detection results)



# Task

Please submit a **lab report**, **source code**, and **screenshots** of your results. Due date is October 14<sup>th</sup>, at 11:59pm



**END**

**THANK YOU**