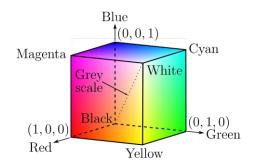




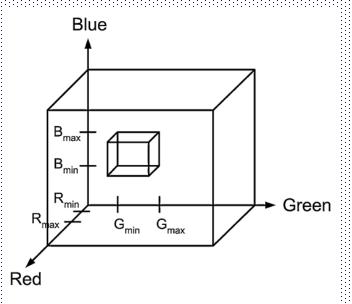
## Color thresholding



- For example: we want to detect light green objects using the color
- 3D thresholding in RGB
- If:  $R_{min} < R < R_{max}$  AND
- $\mathbf{O} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{G}_{\min} \ < \ \mathbf{G} \ < \ \mathbf{G}_{\max} \ \ \mathsf{AND}$ 
  - $B_{min} < B < B_{max}$
- Then: object pixel
- Else: non-object pixel
- Problem: If the intensity changes, we need larger TH => non-object pixels will be detected
- Solution: Seperate color and intensity







## Color thresholding: Chromaticities

Normalized RGB: R+G+B = 1

$$r = \frac{R}{R+G+B}$$
  $g = \frac{G}{R+G+B}$   $b = \frac{B}{R+G+B}$ 

Threshold in chromaticities:

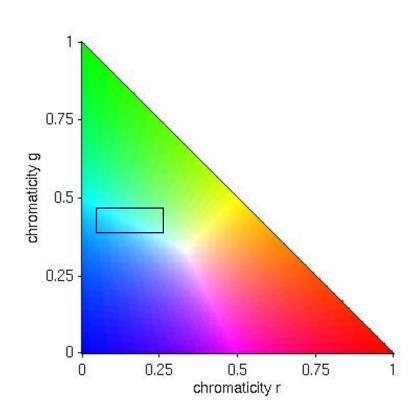
If: 
$$R_{min} < R_{chroma} < R_{max}$$
 AND  $G_{min} < G_{chroma} < G_{max}$ 

Then: object pixel

Else: non-object pixel

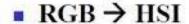
Still not great for colors which are on the boundaries between the primaries  $\odot$ 





## HSI color space to the rescue!

- Hue: The dominant wavelength in the mixture of light waves, as perceived by an observer. The "pure" color.
- Saturation: Relative purity; inverse of the amount of white light mixed with hue
- Intensity: The average of R, G, B

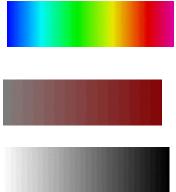


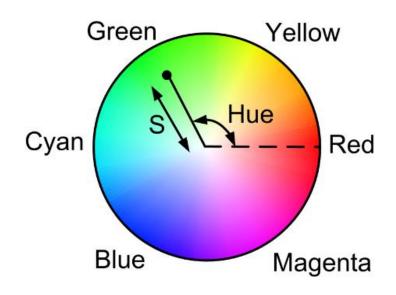
$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\left[ (R - G) + (R - B) \right] / 2}{\sqrt{(R - G)^2 + (R - B)(G - B)}} \right\}$$

$$H = \begin{cases} \theta & B \le G \\ 360 - \theta & B > G \end{cases}$$

$$S = 1 - \frac{3 \cdot \min(R, G, B)}{R + G + B}$$

$$I = (R + G + B) / 3$$







# 



A single pixel consists of three components.
Each pixel is a **Vector**.

128 | 251 | 60 | = **1** 

Pixel-Vector in the computer memory

Final pixel in the image



### HSI example

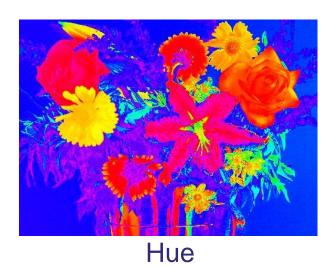


Original Image



AALBORG UNIVERSITY DENMARK

Saturation





Intensity

#### HSI, HSV, HSL, HSB

- Note: HSI is closely related to HSV, HSL, or HSB (for Value, Lightness, and Brightness).
- There are minor differences, but they do pretty much the same thing.
- Look them up if you care.
- OpenCV has a built in converter: cvtColor(in, out, COLOR\_BGR2HSV)
- Know that quite a few other color spaces/color models exist.

