INTRODUCTION TO IMAGE PROCESSING

Ball Detection From Video

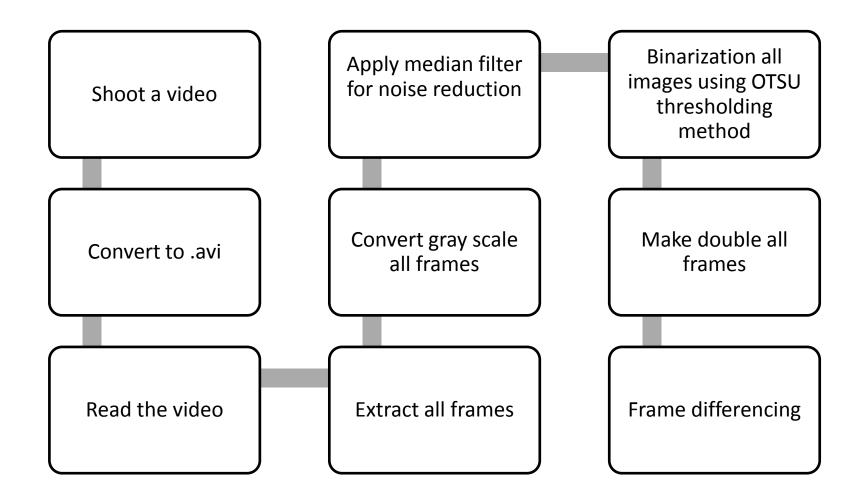
OKAN OKUMUŞ

Project Data

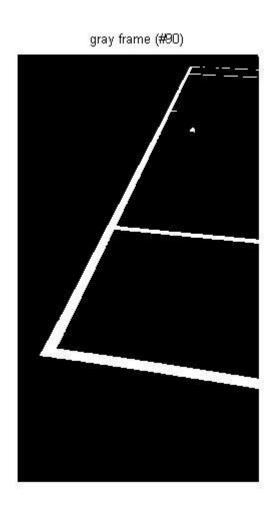
- There are two different data that have different size and color of ball and background conditions.
- 90. frame is used as reference frame in first data.
- 65. frame is used as reference frame in second data.

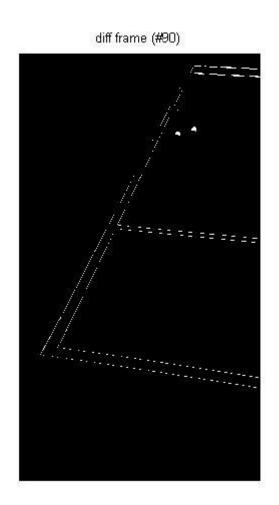
Data 1 Video Properties

- Duration = 4.2667 sec.
- Name = video_3.avi
- BitsPerPixel = 24
- FrameRate = 30.0000
- Height = 1280
- NumberOfFrames = 128
- VideoFormat = RGB24
- Width = 720



Result Images Up To Here





Times differece frame by gray frame

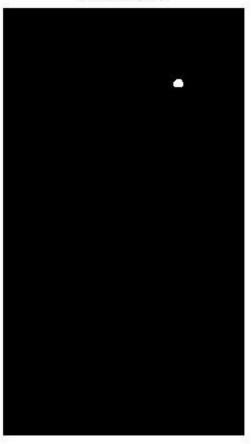


Determine structure elements



Eresion and diltion is applied

diff frame (#90)



Find connected component



Properties of the conn. Comp. (to get radii and centeroid)



Plot the circle using radii and centeroid





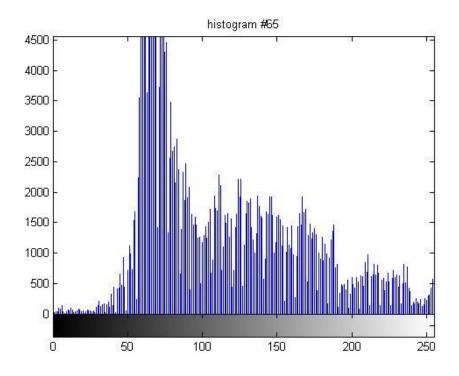
Data 2 Video Properties

- Duration = 5.0050
- Name = test2.avi
- BitsPerPixel = 24
- FrameRate = 29.9701
- Height = 480
- NumberOfFrames = 150
- VideoFormat = RGB24
- Width = 640

When apply the first method a problem is occured.

 Background gray levels and ball gray levels are close so hard to detect using first method. (low contrast)





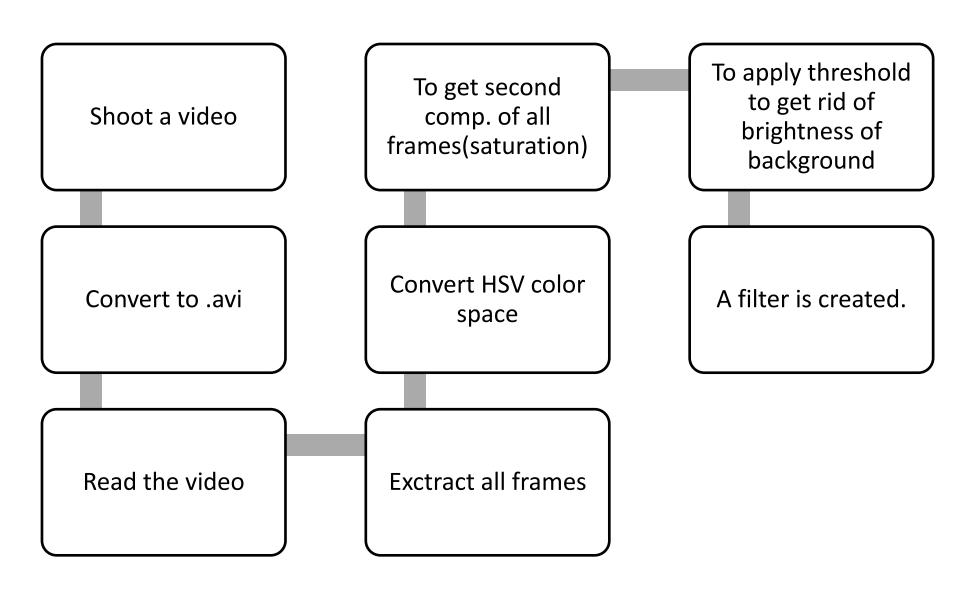
Saturation component of the all frames are used to detect the ball.

What is the saturation of an image?

 Saturation is the intensity of the color which ranges from 0 to 1.

O represents 'no color'

1 represents 'intense color'



Result Image Up To Here

saturation comp. #65



After threshold a logical matrix gets and it will be used as a filter



All color frames times by filter



Convert all frames gray level

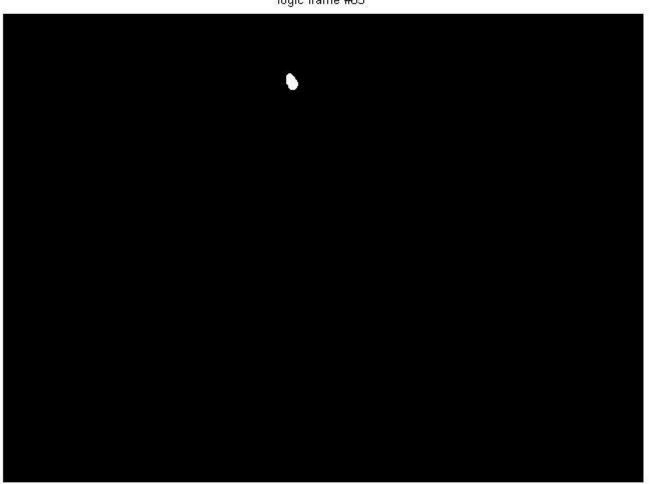


Apply a threhold



Morphological operation

logic frame #65



Find connected component



Properties of the conn. Comp.(to get radii and centeroid)



Plot the circle using radii and centeroid

frame65



Future works

 Ball detection, determine the speed, track the trejectory and reconstruct the scene with more than two camera in real time