# Wireless Remote Controller using OpenCV

# V. Prabhakar<sup>1</sup>, B. Maha<sup>2</sup>, Ch. Srija Reddy<sup>3</sup>, Dr. T. Swapna<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>,<sup>2</sup>,<sup>3</sup>B. Tech Scholars, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, SNIST, Hyderabad-501301, India

<sup>4</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, SNIST, Hyderabad-501301, India

Abstract - This paper attempts to integrate color detection and OpenCV to control the movements of a game .It's always best to put what we've learned to use! Since we don't have a wireless controller, we from our knowledge of open CV to play games with a remote, which is an old practice. A few-color dummy gun that can be used in a game has been designed by us. Real-time computer vision is the primary focus of the Open CV library of programming functions. The webcam image's input is filtered through a mask, the colors are identified with hsv values, and the imutils library is used to create contours and use them to identify colored object boundaries. Using pyautogui, the color detection is connected to the moments of the keyboard and mouse. The pyautogui library was used to control the keyboard and mouse. At long last we can play a game by showing the varieties as opposed to utilizing.

Index Terms : Open CV, Color detection, pyautogui, Imutils, HSV.

# **1.INTRODUCTION**

For many years, video games have enjoyed steady growth in popularity. The trend has only accelerated as people have been looking for new ways to socialize and stay entertained. The gaming industry is now larger than sports and movies combined. In 2020, gaming revenue increased by 12%. In addition, four out of every five Americans had played a video game in the previous six months at one point in the previous year. The application for OpenCV has a lot of different features, like a facial recognition system, gesture recognition, motion tracking, and other features. Be that as it may, in this subject, we will simply just attempt the Picture Handling region to distinguish the shade of an article. Using OpenCV python, we will create a fundamental colour-based object detector for this project. Color Detection and Segmentation is a method of image processing that will be used to create this here.

# 2. LITERATURE SURVEY

# 2.1. Existing Model

The process of identifying the color in an image or video that is requested or clicked on is known as color detection. The R, G, and B values are captured, analyzed, and compared, and the appropriate color is provided.

1.Because it finds and stores the colors in images and videos, the color detection process is an essential step.

2. The picture catch process the proselytes simple (variety) data into a bunch of computerized information (R, G, B values).

# 2.2. Proposed Model

The Color detection is very simple to implement and makes it simple for identify the color the number of people who are suffering from this, and since we are aware that it can be extremely disheartening to be unable to see the colors, the least that can be done is to inform them of their true names. ally based on clusters that were taken before the judge at the time of the arrest includes the possibility of being found guilty or innocent.

#### 2.3. Related Work

OpenCV is a computer vision, image processing, and other software library that is free to use. It is an essential component of modern computer systems and plays a significant role in the operation of real-time images. By utilizing this product the client can handle picture, distinguish items and this library of OpenCV is step by step developing a direct result of its capacity to perform more complicated errands in handling pictures and so on in a reliable way. This library has been applied broadly in organizations, public bodies (like Government bodies ), deeply grounded programming organizations like Google, Hurray, Microsoft, Intel, IBM, Sony, Honda utilize OpenCV. OpenCV has a high rating will be used by self-driving cars to collect colors from other cars' lights, road traffic lights, passing lights, stop lights, and indicator lights using Deep Learning.

#### 2.4. Methodology

#### Module I : Image Capture and Storage:

•In this module, the catching of picture happens. The image that is saved during this process is used to determine the color later.

•The image that the user enters is stored in the program and resized to 800 x 600 pixels. The decrease in image size and the judicial use of the provided storage

#### **Module II: Image Processing**

• In this module, when the program is run, it opens a 800 x 600-pixel image processing window and loads the image in that window.

•The image for further operation is provided by the programs that are run over in this module.

•When the program is ready to detect the color and all of the images have been flawlessly processed.

#### **Module III: Color Detection**

• In this module, the program has finished processing images and is prepared to take user input.

•The color that is currently displayed in the window can now be displayed by clicking anywhere in the program.

•To learn the color, the user clicks anywhere on the image. The name of the color as well as its R, G, and B values

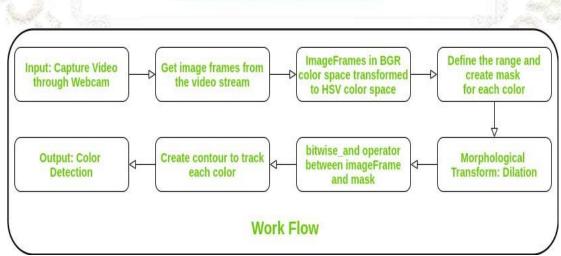
🚔 X Cat	albri		• K K	= -			Wine Test	13	Seneral		188	E SHA	Normal	1	Bad		Haff	× 111	Σ AutoS	un - Av	- 0	
Ba Copy +										-	E	1			260		E E	*	THE FILL			
Paste S Format Painter	8 I U -		0 · A ·	E 3	= 6	3 B	Merge & G	eter + 4	e . % ,	12.2	Condition	al Formatia - Table -	Good	1	Neutral		insert Del	lete Format	/ Cear-		& Find &	
Cloboard 14		Fort				Algoment		5	Nambe		ronnation	· lace ·	52/4							Eding	s* selett*	
A1 + 1 × -	× \$	air_force	e_blue_raf																			*
A 8 1	c	D	8	Ŧ.	G	н	E.	1	K	L	м	N	0	Р	Q	R	s	т	U	V.	W	
37 vivid_aubu Vivid Aubu #922		145	39	36																		
38 vivid_burg Vivid Burg #911	1d35	159	29	53																		
39 vivid_ceris Vivid Ceris Ada3		218	29	129																		
40 vivid_tang Vivid Tang #ffal		255	160	137																		
141 vivid_viole Vivid Viole #910		159	0	255																		
142 warm_blax Warm Blax #004		0	66	66																		
43 waterspou Waterspox #a4f	6499	164	244	249																		
144 wenge Wenge #645		100	84	82																		
345 wheat Wheat #f5d	5eb3	245	222	179																		
346 white White Afff		255	255	255																		
147 white_smc White Smc #f5f5		245	245	245																		
948 wild_blue_Wild Blue '4aZa		162	173	208																		
49 wild_straw Wild Straw #ff43		255	67	164																		
ISO wild_wate Wild Wate #fc6		252	108	133																		
IS1 wine Wine #722		114	47	55																		
IS2 wine_dreg Wine Dreg #673		103	49	71																		
53 wisteria Wisteria #c9a		201	160	220																		
154 wood_bro Wood Bro #c19		193	154	107																		
155 xanadu Xanadu 4738		115	134	120																		
156 yale_blue Yale Blue #054		15	77	146																		
57 yellow Yellow #fi0		255	255	0																		
IS8 yellow_greYellow-Gre#9ac		154	205	50																		
59 yellow_mx Yellow (Mr#efo	::00	239	204	0																		
60 velow no Yellow INc #fid:	300	255	211	0																		

The above dataset contains 865 colors along with their R, G, B values we will be using this dataset only to get the colors for the mouse clicks.

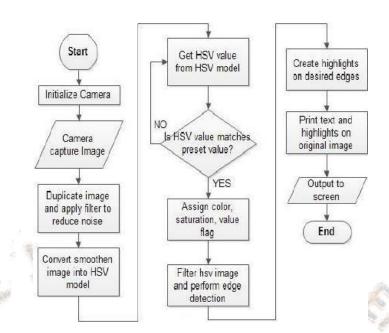
# **3. SYSTEM DESIGN:**

# 3.1. System Architecture

# PEN ACCESS JOURNAL



#### **3.2. Data Flow Diagram**



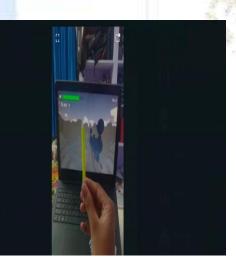
# **IV.RESULTS, DISCUSSION, AND CONCLUSION**

The "Wireless Remote controller using OpenCV" project has been successfully implemented and tested. The Technology for color detection has come a long way, has a long way to go. when we observe self- driving vehicles operating in accordance with traffic regulations on public roads. The machines are prepared for it right now. Tesla is an innovator in this field. However, the color detection programs of the next generation will feature a greater number of upgrades.

They should be consistent with people's understanding of when recognition ends and do not necessitate any special interactions. This proposes that future savvy conditions ought to involve similar techniques as people, and have similar impediments. Now, these objectives are doable.

The system has made it abundantly clear that it is able to produce the same color across the spectrum. Two distinct implementations, one utilizing the mobile camera and the other the RGB sensor, have been designed and tested in addition to the manual RGB entry. The system is a necessary tool for many different kinds of industrial applications, like digital printing, textiles, cosmetics, building materials, and so on.





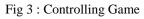


Fig 1 : Masking and contour

483

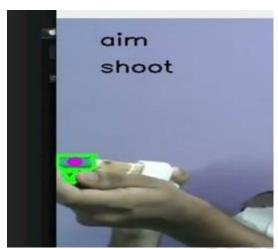


Fig 2: Gun for Game

#### VI. REFERENCES

[1] R. Haralick and L. Shapiro, Computer and Robot Vision, volume II. Addison-Wesley, 1992.

[2] C. Schmid, R. Mohr, and C. Bauckhage, "Evaluation of interest point detectors," International Journal of Computer Vision, vol. 37, no. 2, pp. 151–172, 2000.

JAL FOR

[3] J. Shi and C. Tomasi, "Good features to track," in IEEE conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 1994.

[4] S. Di Zenzo, "Note: A note on the gradient of a multi-image," Computer Vision, Graphics, and Image Processing, vol. 33, no. 1, pp. 116–125, 1986.

[5] J. Bigun, "Pattern recognition in images by symmetry and coordinate transformations," Computer Vision and Image Understanding, vol. 68, no. 3, pp. 290–307, 1997.

[6] J. Bigun, G. Granlund, and J. Wiklund, "Multidimensional orientation estimation with applications to texture analysis and opitcal flow," IEEE trans. on pattern analysis and machine intelligence, vol. 13, no. 8, pp. 775–790, 1991.

[7] O. Hansen and J. Bigun, "Local symmetry modeling in multi-dimensional images," pattern Recognition Letters, vol. 13, pp. 253–262, 1992.

[8] J. van de Weijer, L. van Vliet, P. Verbeek, and M. van Ginkel, "Curvature estimation in oriented patterns using curvilinear models applied to gradient vector fields," IEEE Trans. Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, vol. 23, no. 9, pp. 1035–1042, 2001.

[9] S. Shafer, "Using color to seperate reflection components," COLOR research and application, vol. 10, pp. 210–218, Winter 1985.

[10] T. Gevers and H. Stokman, "Robust histogram construction from color invariants for object recognition," IEEE Trans. on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence (PAMI), vol. 26, no. 1, pp. 113–118, 2004.