IJARSCT

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

ISSN: 2581-9429

Volume 5, Issue 8, March 2025

Impact Factor: 7.67

Enhancing Color Perception

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Abstract: *Enhancing color perception using computer vision is a growing area of research aimed at improving the accuracy and richness of color representation in digital systems. Color perception plays a vital role in various applications, including image processing, robotics, healthcare, and virtual reality. This paper explores novel techniques for enhancing color perception through the application of computer vision algorithms, including color correction, image segmentation, and adaptive filtering. By leveraging machine learning models, the proposed approach enhances color differentiation and ensures consistent color reproduction across different lighting conditions and viewing environments. Furthermore, the integration of real-time processing allows for dynamic adaptation to the user's context, improving both user experience and system performance. The study presents the effectiveness of these methods through quantitative analysis and comparative evaluation with traditional color enhancement techniques. Ultimately, the research offers a promising direction for enhancing color perception in diverse practical applications, including accessibility for visually impaired individuals, automatic color grading in media, and improved interaction in augmented reality systems.*

Keywords: Enhancing color perception

I. INTRODUCTION

Color perception is crucial in digital systems, impacting applications like image processing, accessibility, and augmented reality. However, varying lighting, device differences, and environmental factors often lead to inconsistent color representation. This research explores how computer vision techniques, such as color correction and adaptive algorithms, can enhance color accuracy and consistency across different conditions. The goal is to improve user experience and performance in color-sensitive applications.

II. METHODOLOGY

- Color Correction: Traditional methods like histogram equalization and white balance adjustment improve basic image quality.
- Dynamic Range Enhancement: Adjustments to brightness and contrast to improve visual output.
- Machine Learning: Advanced systems use neural networks and deep learning for adaptive color correction and segmentation.
- Real-time Processing: Some systems focus on real-time color enhancement, particularly in fields like augmented reality and medical imaging

Proposed System

- Adaptive Color Enhancement: Utilize advanced computer vision algorithms to dynamically adjust color perception based on real-time environmental factors (e.g., lighting and display type).
- Deep Learning Models: Implement neural networks for context-aware color correction, improving accuracy and vibrancy in diverse settings.
- Real-time Adjustment: Enable continuous color adjustment to ensure consistent and accurate color reproduction across devices and environments.

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Technologies Used :
Frontend Development: UI(user interface)
Backend Development: Python Opencv Mediapipe :-

System Architecture
User Interface (UI) Layer:
- Mobile/PC App: The front-end where users interact with the system.
- Input Methods: This could include touch interfaces, voice commands, or even AR displays to capture user preferences and settings.
- Real-Time Feedback: Displays the processed colors, providing immediate feedback for color enhancement or adjustments.

Color Detection & Processing Layer:
- Input Devices: Cameras or sensors to capture the environment or image that needs color enhancement.
- Image Preprocessing: Basic techniques like noise reduction, image resizing, etc., before further processing.
- Color Perception Algorithms: This includes AI/ML models or mathematical models that correct or enhance colors based on specific needs (e.g., colorblind users, poor contrast scenarios)
- Color Correction: Techniques like gamma correction, color mapping, and contrast enhancement.

AI/ML & Neural Networks Layer:
- Machine Learning Models: Models to adapt to user-specific preferences or needs (e.g., training on users' color vision capabilities).
- Deep Learning Algorithms: Used to identify and suggest color adjustments by learning from large datasets (e.g., color preferences of colorblind users).
- Feedback Loop: Continuous learning to improve the system's effectiveness based on user feedback.

Hardware Layer (Optional):
- Wearables (Smart Glasses, AR Glasses): Devices like smart glasses or AR glasses that alter color perception in real-time for the user. They might use color filters to modify how the user sees colors.
- Mobile Device with Camera: For apps that provide real-time color enhancement based on the camera feed.
- Custom Displays: Screens with advanced color algorithms to improve color visibility for specific users (e.g., people with color vision deficiencies).

Communication Flow
User Input (Interaction Layer):
User Initiates Action:
- The user interacts with the system through an app, web interface, or wearable (e.g., smart glasses or AR glasses).
- They can either capture an image (camera feed), use real-time environment data (via sensors), or adjust system settings (e.g., sensitivity, type of color blindness).

User Preferences:
- The system may allow the user to adjust settings related to color enhancement (e.g., colorblind mode, brightness, contrast, etc.).
- Users can provide feedback on color enhancements, which will be stored for future refinement.

Data Collection and Preprocessing:

Camera/Sensor Input:

- The device collects image data, sensor data, or video feed in real time.
- The data can include environmental or visual information based on what the user is viewing.

Preprocessing:

- Data undergoes initial processing such as noise reduction, resizing, or basic adjustments to prepare it for deeper analysis (e.g., segmentation, color space transformation).
- Color Enhancement Algorithm (AI & Image Processing Layer):

Image Analysis:

- The system processes the image or environment data to identify color patterns, light intensities, and contrasts.
- AI or image-processing algorithms analyze the input to detect areas of color that might be problematic for the user (e.g., colors that blend together in colorblind users).

Color Enhancement:

- The system adjusts the image using algorithms (e.g., color correction, enhancement, contrast adjustment, etc.) **based on user preferences and the type of color vision deficiency detected or selected.**

Feedback Loop for AI Optimization:

- The system collects feedback from the user (either explicitly or implicitly) to refine the AI model over time. This feedback helps the system learn and improve color adjustments.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

- Mobile/PC App: The primary interface for user interaction. This app would display the color-enhanced images, adjust settings, and interact with sensors or cameras.
- Wearables (Smart Glasses / AR Glasses): Devices that help users see enhanced colors through color filters or augmented reality overlays.
- Cameras / Sensors: To capture the environment (via mobile camera or embedded sensors in wearables).
- Custom Displays: Screens that adjust color output for specific users, e.g., for colorblindness, by using special hardware

IV. CONCLUSION

The Color Perception Enhancement System offers a cutting-edge approach to improving the way individuals perceive and interact with colors, particularly for users with color vision deficiencies. By combining image processing, AI/ML, neurotechnology, and wearable devices, the system aims to deliver personalized and real-time color adjustments, creating a more accessible and inclusive experience for users

In conclusion, the Color Perception Enhancement System stands at the intersection of cutting-edge technology and user-centric design, aiming to make color a more accessible and customizable experience for all. Whether through mobile apps, AR wearables, or even brain-computer interfaces, the system has the potential to revolutionize the way we experience the world in color, offering new possibilities for individuals with color vision deficiencies or anyone seeking a more vivid visual experience.

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