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# Color based face detection

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DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING PROJECT

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MASTER IN MECHATRONICS

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# 1. Problem description

## 1.1 Overview

According to the article *Face recognition: A literature survey* from ZHAO et al. (2003), face recognition can be segmented into three key steps, shown in figure 1.

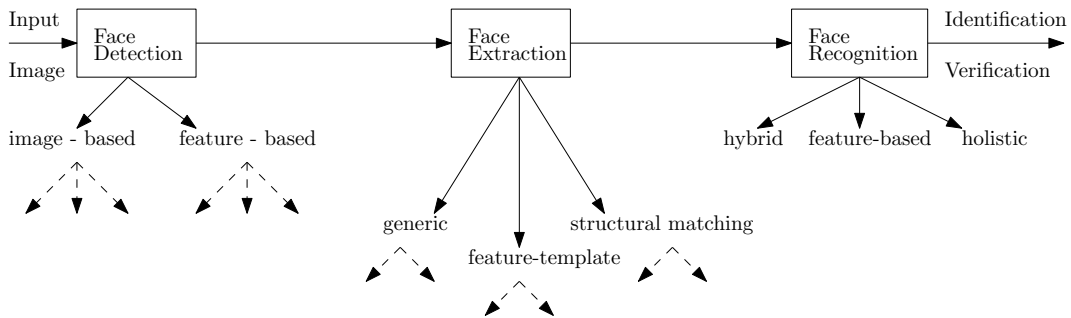


Figure 1: Face Recognition Progress

**Face Detection** is responsible for a rough normalization (like face tracking) and use for this task different approaches.

**Face Extraction** generates a more accurate normalization (like human emotions). The different approaches to get this emotions are shown in figure 1. Face detection and face extraction approaches can use the same feature-based-method (like informations out of color, Motion, ...)so they can perform simultaneous.

**Face Recognition** is the last step to identify/verify a picture. For a verification/identification several methods are available.

## 1.2 Face Detection

We decided to have a closer look on the face detection process because for the processes afterwards we need a detected face, which is not available without any effort.

To find an approach which we can study, implement and test we made further researches in this segment. The article *Face detection: A survey* from Hjelmas (2001) gives a good overview of the topic face detection. The figure 2 (out of Hjelmas (2001)) represents the different approaches to detect faces in a picture.

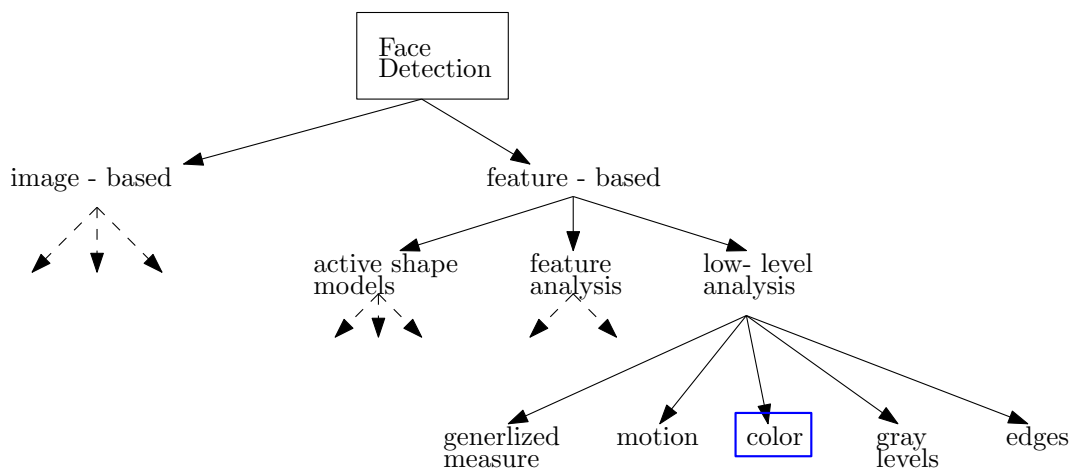


Figure 2: Face Detection divided into approaches (more detailed from Hjelmas (2001)).

According to Hjelmas (2001) are **Image-based approaches** the most robust techniques for gray images, but on the other side they need a lot of computation time by multiresolution window scanning.

The **feature-based approaches** were the first attempts in the face detection history. They are built up simple and so they need less computation time, this enables these approaches access to real-time applications.

The most interesting approach for us was *Face detection based on color likelihood* approach (in figure 2 marked as *Color*). Argumentation for this algorithm can be found in the section 1.3;

## 1.3 Color based face detection

According to the article *A Robust Skin Color Based Face Detection Algorithm* of Singh et al. (2003) following points argue for the color based case detection

- Color processing is much faster than other facial features
- Color based algorithm is orientation invariant, that means that a motion estimation is much easier.
- Color based algorithm is often the first step for detection, this algorithm is popular.

An application for the simple and real-time capable algorithmus face detection with color can be found in the artichel *Face recognition: A literature survey* from ZHAO et al. (2003)

*In video conferencing systems, there is a need to automatically control the camera in such a way that the current speaker always has the focus. One simple approach to this is to guide the camera based on sound or simple cues such as motion and skin color.*

## 2. Literature Analysis

The literature analysis began with the topic selection (see chapter 1). The supervisor told us that the initial chosen topic *Face Detection* is too big to treat within one semester, so the first literature research was done to find a specific topic to handle.

The second literature research was done to find information about the chosen topic.

### 2.1 Approach

All interesting literature which were found and marked as interesting (by scanning the abstract) were saved in a list on the Ilias project space. This articles were read in a more detail afterwards.

The structure of the table (see figure 3) make additional sorting (by exporting/copying into an EXCEL) possible and the implementation on ILIAS makes it possible to get access easily to the actual table.

Literature Research (LR)				
ID	Date	Topic	Source	comment
1	22.10.2016	general	olav: face recognition database	<a href="#">ScienceDirect - On internal representations in face recognition systems</a> analysis of face recognition systems; mentioned databases: FERET and <a href="#">Face database info MIT</a>
2	27.10.2016	general	google: face recognition overview	<a href="#">Face Recognition: A Literature Survey</a> nice overview about face recognition (split into Detection, extraction and Recognition) -> Useful to search a more detailed topic.
3	27.10.2016	Face detection	olav: face detection	<a href="#">ScienceDirect - Computer Vision and Image Understanding - Face Detection: A Survey</a> Good overview about different approaches to detect faces
4	27.10.2016	Face detection - color	olav: face detection	<a href="#">ScienceDirect - Pattern Recognition - Face detection based on skin color likelihood</a> Face detection based on color likelihood - approach of: Face detection -> Feature-based approaches -> low level analysis -> color

Figure 3: Literature research table - 30.10.2016.

All literatures which were mentioned in this document are also listed in the bibliography.

## 2.2 LR color based face detection

### 2.2.1 General Information about Face detection/Face recognition

The articles in subsections gives an overview of the topic face recognition and face detection. These articles were used to define the chosen topic: "Color based face detection".

- *Face Detection: A Survey* from Hjelmas (2001)
- *Face Recognition: A Literature Survey* from ZHAO et al. (2003)

### 2.2.2 Color based face detection

The article *A Robust Skin Color Based Face Detection Algorithm* from Singh et al. (2003) compares the three different color models (RGC, YCbCr and HSI). According to this article the color model YCbCr is widely used in the digital video domain and is more accurate (in detecting faces) than the other to color models. These two arguments are the reason why the color model YCbCr was chosen for this project.

A article which describes step by step how an approach of the color based face detection can be implemented can be found in the article *Face Detection Using Color Thresholding, and Eigenimage Template Matching* from Marius et al. (2000). In this article thresholds for the Cb and Cr are defined.

A different approach to morphological operations can be found in the article *Real Time Detection and Tracking of Human Face using Skin Color Segmentation and Region Properties* from Kumar and M (2014). This article defines also thresholds for the Cb and Cr.



## **3. Test scenario**

### **3.1 Target**

The target of the implementation is to use the video from a web cam to test the implemented color based face detection. The implemented code should as simple as possible, to achieve a real-time capable

### **3.2 Implementation steps**

Following steps will be done to test if the implemented solution is real-time capable.

#### **3.2.1 Color based face detection on a picture**

The first step is to test the algorithms on different pictures. For this following steps are scheduled:

1. Transform picture into the YCbCr color space.
2. Find suitable threshold ranges for the YCbCr.
3. Make Thresholding on the YCbCr to get a binary picture.
4. Detecting faces out of skin regions.
5. Draw boxes to identify the faces on the picture.

#### **3.2.2 Color based face detection on a video**

Use a web cam and test the implemented color based algorithm.

### **3.2.3 Real-time Color based face detection on a picture**

There are three possibilities to test if the implemented solution is real-time capable.

1. Test it on a notebook and a web cam (same as section 3.2.2).
2. Calculate if the computation time is less enough for a micro controller like a Arduino.
3. Implement the algorithm on a micro controller which is connected with a web cam.

The decision which method will be implemented/tested depends on the time reserve after the points before were implemented.

# Bibliography

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