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► **To cite this version:**

Wei Wei, Tianyong Li, Jinfu Wei, Detian Zen, Weimin Ning. Application of Skin Color Model in Image Segmentation. 10th International Conference on Intelligent Information Processing (IIP), Oct 2018, Nanning, China. pp.394-401, 10.1007/978-3-030-00828-4_40 . hal-02197777

HAL Id: hal-02197777

<https://hal.inria.fr/hal-02197777>

Submitted on 30 Jul 2019

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Application of skin color model in image segmentation

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ABSTRACT. Skin color detection refers to the process of selecting pixels corresponding to human skin in the image. With the popularity of video image acquisition equipment, the research of color region segmentation in images has become more and more active in recent years. In this paper, a skin color detection algorithm for color images with complex background is proposed. This paper mainly studies how to use skin color model to detect human body parts from complex background. The first step is to select YcbCr color space as the color space of this paper. The second step is to select the elliptical model based on color plane. This paper finally decides to use the fixed threshold elliptic model based on color plane to detect skin color.

KEYWORDS: Skin color model, Image segmentation, Human image detection, Color space

1 Introduction

Object detection and tracking based on vision is a basic problem in the field of computer vision. It involves many subjects, such as image processing, pattern recognition, artificial intelligence, machine learning and so on. With the development of computer technology, visual object detection technology has been widely used in the fields of handicraft detection, intelligent robot, human-computer interaction, and military reconnaissance [1,2]. Human-Computer interaction (HCI) is a technology used to study the interaction between human beings and computers, including the ways, methods, devices and interfaces of interaction. The purpose of this study is to improve the nature and efficiency of human-computer communication by using possible information channels.

Skin color detection refers to the process of selecting pixels corresponding to human skin in the image. With the popularity of video image acquisition equipment,

the research of color region segmentation in images has become more and more active in recent years. Skin color is an effective feature in face detection and tracking, although the difference may be significant for respective human skin color, but it is mainly in brightness, rather than color. In color space, the skin tone is only a narrow part of the frequency band, so it is possible to detect whether the pixel point has a skin tone characteristic according to the color information. This paper mainly studies how to use skin color model to detect human body from complex backgrounds.

2 Image Segmentation and skin Color Model

Human image segmentation is a process of separating human image from complex background, especially part of human body. It is a basic foundation in human body recognition and behavior understanding system. At present, there are mainly five methods of human image segmentation.

2.1 Motion based segmentation method

This method uses foreground moving target detection method to segment. The main methods are inter-frame difference method and background difference method [3]. The method of inter-frame difference uses the difference between adjacent images to judge whether there are moving objects in the foreground. The background difference method firstly models the background image and segments the foreground by comparing the background image with the image containing human image. Many studies have found that changes of the shadows produced by motion, as well as the dynamic changes in the background, will have an impact on the segmentation results.

2.2 Segmentation method based on special color markers

The method requires that a special color mark different from the environmental color is worn on the human body to be recognized [4]. The method is simple, the obtained segmentation result is more accurate, and the influence of the environment is not easy. However, due to the need to wear special logo, the user experience in the process of human-computer interaction is reduced.

2.3 Contour based Segmentation method

There are also typical model-based segmentation methods [5], but there are two main problems in this method: firstly, the initial contour is difficult to obtain due to the rotation or bending of human limbs; The second is that the shape of the body movement itself has four depth trapping areas, and the contour is often unable to converge to such a region. Although this problem can be solved by the improved model, it is difficult to be used in real-time systems because of the increased number of iterations and the cost of computation.

2.4 Segmentation method based on Infrared camera

This method uses infrared camera to obtain infrared image to obtain accurate foreground region [6]. It can effectively avoid the influence of ambient light and skin-like-region in background in limb motion segmentation, and has a high robustness. However, due to the need to use infrared camera, it increases hardware cost.

2.5 Segmentation method based on skin Color Detection

Skin color detection is a process of selecting pixels corresponding to human skin in an image. This technique is widely used in face recognition, gesture recognition and image content filtering. Over the years, skin color detection methods, including color, texture, and multi-information fusion, have been proposed [7,8]. Among them, the color-based method is widely used in various systems because of its simple algorithm and high real-time performance, so it has strong robustness to the change of target shape and angle of view. However, the color-based skin detection method is easy to be influenced by the area looks like skin color due to the environment light, which causes the leakage detection and the false detection of the skin color region. How to minimize the influence of the environment in the skin color detection is important.

It is found that skin color usually has good cohesion and non-color separability in a specific color space. At the same time, brightness has a great influence on the color change of skin color, but the influence on tone and saturation of skin color is relatively small. Therefore, researchers usually transform skin color from normal color space to a special color space that is separated by brightness.

Based on the above problems, this paper describes the common color space, and recognizes that the YCbCr color space is more cohesive and better than other color space. The YCbCr color space is chosen as the color space for color detection. After comparing various skin color detection models, it is found that the elliptical model based on color plane has better detection effect [9]. On this basis, the actual segmentation effects of dynamic threshold method based on elliptic model and static threshold method are compared [10]. At the same time, the dynamic threshold method also increases the difficulty of parameter determination to some extent and reduces the efficiency of algorithm execution [11]. Based on the above analysis, a fixed threshold elliptic model based on color plane is used to detect the skin color.

3 Method

The process of model based skin color detection is usually divided into three steps. Firstly, the color space is determined; secondly, the skin color model is determined; finally, the corresponding skin color pixels in the image are selected under the color space and skin color model.

1) YCbCr color space is widely used in digital image, it is derived from the YUV model. The luminance information is represented by a separate component Y, and the color information is stored with two difference components, Cb and Cr. Component Cb is the difference between the blue component and the reference value, and the

component Cr is the difference between the red component and the reference value [12].

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ Cb \\ Cr \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 128 \\ 128 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 65.481 & 128.553 & 24.966 \\ -37.797 & -74.203 & 112.000 \\ 112.000 & -93.786 & -18.214 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

YCbCr color space can be obtained directly by linear transformation of RGB color space, so its luminance component Y is not completely independent of chromaticity information. Therefore, the color clustering region is also a trend of non-linear change with the difference of Y. These characteristics of YCbCr space accord with the condition of the establishment of the skin color model in this paper.

2) Skin color elliptic model. If skin information is mapped to YCrCb space, these skin pixels are approximately an elliptical distribution in Cr-Cb two-dimensional space. For a coordinate (Cr, Cb) we only need to determine whether it is in the ellipse, including the boundary. If it is, we can judge it as a skin, otherwise it is a non-skin pixel. The results of the model are as follows:

$$\frac{(x - ec_x)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y - ec_y)^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C'_b - c_x \\ C'_r - c_y \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

3) Skin color segmentation. Skin color is one of the most prominent features in color face images [13]. It is shown that, although human skin color varies widely, skin color has good clustering characteristics in chrominance space [14]. Since the image captured by the camera we use is described in YCbCr color space, it separates brightness from chroma, which can better limit the skin color area [15]. After the experiment, we use Cr red component directly to segment, which is more in line with the requirements of the difference between non-skin color and skin color. The formula for the division of skin color is as follows:

$$Y(x, y) = \begin{cases} 255 & Cr \in D \\ 0 & Cr \notin D \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Where Y(x,y) represents the gray value of the x row y column, Cr is a red component, D is the range of the red component of the skin. The resulting binary image distinguishes a face from a non-human face.

4 Experimentation

The experimental image set has a total of 200 pairs, and is represented by experiments in both face and gesture. After detecting the NTSC image, one of the images is taken as the luminance frame. The image results are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.



Fig. 1. *NTSC brightness image(face)*

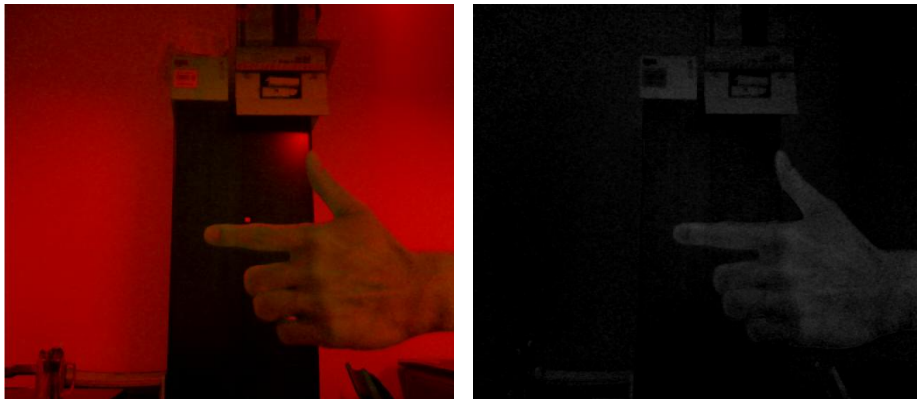


Fig. 2. *NTSC brightness image(gesture)*

The luminance image (that is, the gray image) is obtained, and we begin to binarize the gray image and convert it into black and white image. In order to segment the human body better, the threshold value must be selected before binarization. In this experiment, the threshold is selected according to the experimental experience, the selection range is 0.03 to 0.16 for 1, but not for this range is 0. The resulting binarization effect is shown in Figure 3.



Fig. 3. Binary image

In order to reduce the influence of noise on the image, image differential processing and filtering. The result is as shown in 4:

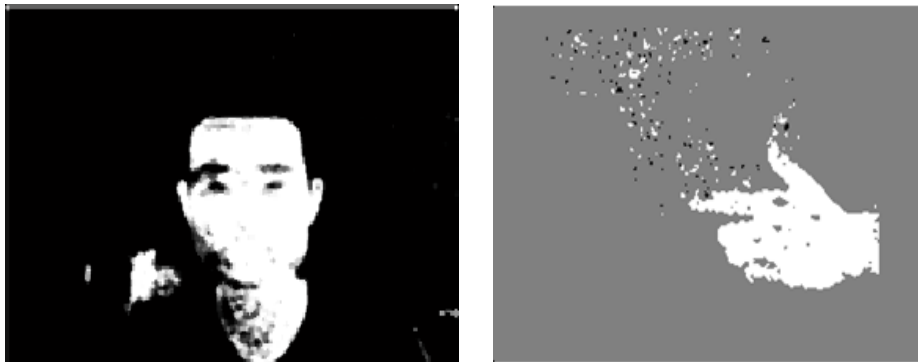


Fig. 4. Filter effect diagram

As can be seen from the above figures, the skin color model presented in this paper has a good effect in image segmentation. This method is compared with the classical segmentation method proposed by Liu et al [16]. The results are compared in Table 1. It can be seen that the detection accuracy of this model has been greatly improved and the missing detection rate of human body image has been reduced.

Table 1. Contrast result

Detection method	Correct rate	Missed detection rate	False detection rate
Literature 16	90.3	12.4	3.0
This article	96.6	7.3	3.1

5 Analysis and summary

In order to separate areas of human body from non-human regions, a reliable skin color model suitable for different skin colors and different illumination conditions is needed. Because of the change of ambient illumination brightness may make the detection of human body more complicated and unreliable in the process of skin segmentation. In order to make use of the clustering of skin color in chrominance space, we need to separate the chrominance information from the luminance information in the color expression. In the YCbCr color space, the Y component gives all the luminance information, while Cr and Cb components are not affected by the luminance, so the luminance component is effectively separated out. Compared with other color space formats such as HSV, the calculation process and space coordinate representation of YCbCr color space format is relatively simple. The color components Y, Cr, and Cb can be obtained by linear transformation of the three primary colors R, G, and B, so it has a high computational efficiency, and the color clustering characteristics in the YCbCr color space are better. From the experimental results we can see that there is still a lot of interference in the black and white image (non-human region) so a series of filtering is needed to detect the binary image after the complete filtering.

6 Acknowledgement

This research was financially supported by Student's Platform for Innovation and Entrepreneurship Training Program.

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