

Centre for Signal and Information Processing

Face and Skin Detection Database

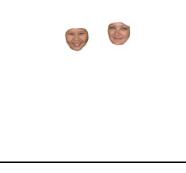
Son Lam Phung

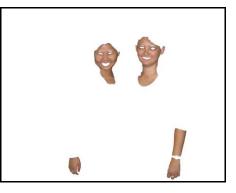
1. Introduction

The Face and Skin Detection (FSD) Database is created to support research on skin segmentation and face detection. It contains 4,000 colour images that are diverse in terms of the background scenes, lighting conditions, and face and skin types. The lighting conditions include indoor lighting and outdoor lighting; the skin types include whitish, brownish, yellowish, and darkish skins. To provide the ground-truth, all images are meticulously segmented for face regions and skin regions. The skin segmented images consist of all exposed skin regions such as facial skin, neck, arms, and hands. Example images from the database are shown in Fig. 1. The database was prepared over a period of 24 months by S. L. Phung, T. Y. Ke, and F. H. C. Tivive.

The database is available at: http://www.uow.edu.au/~phung/download.html. To download it, please complete the Release Agreement form at the URL.







(a) Original image

(b) Face segmented image

(c) Skin segmented image

Figure 1: Example images from the Face and Skin Detection Database.

2. Datasets

 Table 1: Data sets of the FSD database.

Dataset	Description	Images	Folder	File name & Format
1	Original colour images	4,000	Original\	im#####.jpg

2	Face segmen ted images	4,000	Face\	im#####_f.bmp
3	Skin segmented images	4,000	Skin\	im#####_s.bmp

Table 2 gives a rough categorization of the skin data set in to different groups of skin types and lighting conditions.

	Table 2:	Statistics	of the	skin	data set.
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Skin Types	Images
Whitish, pinkish	1,665
Yellowish, light brownish	1,402
Reddish, darkish, dark brownish	965
Other skin types	102
Lighting conditions	Images
Indoor lighting conditions	1,931
Outdoor lighting conditions	1,855
Other lighting conditions	214

3. Publication

This database is used in the following publication:

S. L. Phung, A. Bouzerdoum, and D. Chai, "Skin segmentation using color pixel classification: Analysis and comparison," *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 148-154, January 2005.

4. Usage

The database has been used by:

- 1. Microsoft Research
- 2. University of Bradford (UK),
- 3. University of Toronto (Canada)
- 4. Nanyang Technological University (Singapore)
- 5. Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg (Germany)
- 6. Monash University (Australia)
- 7. National Taiwan University (Taiwan)
- 8. State University of Campinas (Brazil)
- 9. Axis Communications AB (Sweden)

- 10. National University of Sciences and Technology (Pakistan)
- 11. Dartmouth College (USA)
- 12. Danang University of Science and Technology (Vietnam)
- 13. Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (Malaysia)
- 14. Fudan University (China)
- 15. Silesian University of Technology (Poland)
- 16. Pohang Univ of Science and Tech (South Korea)
- 17. University of Insubria (Italy)
- 18. Ain Shams University (Egypt)
- 19. Hanoi University of Mining and Geology (Vietnam)
- 20. Computer Research Institute of Montreal (Canada)
- 21. Instituto Federal Farroupilha (Brazil)
- 22. Wuhan University (China)
- 23. Massachusetts Institute of Technology (USA)
- 24. National University of Singapore (Singapore)
- 25. University of Lorraine (France)
- 26. EPFL (Switzerland)
- 27. University of Waterloo (Canada)
- 28. University of Maryland (USA)
- 29. Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology (India)
- 30. IBM (USA)
- 31. Kingston University London (UK)
- 32. Paul Sabatier University (France)
- 33. Tsinghua University (China)
- 34. Moscow Power Engineering Institute (Russia)
- 35. Hiroshima University (Japan)
- 36. Universita degli Studi di Bergamo (Italy)
- 37. Youngsan University (South Korea)
- 38. University of Milan (Italy)
- 39. Utah State University (USA)
- 40. Ohio State University (USA)
- 41. Adobe Research (USA)
- 42. University of the Western Cape (South Africa)
- 43. Singapore University of Technology and Design (Singapore)

- 44. Temple University (USA)
- 45. Shanghai University (Australia)
- 46. Melbourne University (Australia)
- 47. Institute of Remote Sensing Applications, Chinese Academic Sciences (China)
- 48. Huazhong University of Science and Technology (China)
- 49. University of Manitoba (Canada)
- 50. Shanghai Institute of Technology (China)
- 51. Intel Labs (China)
- 52. Technion Israel Institute of Technology (Israel)
- 53. University of Oulu (Finland)
- 54. Institute of Automation, Chinese Academy of Sciences (China)
- 55. National Research Council ICAR Naples (Italy)
- 56. Nanjing University (China)
- 57. Ocean University of China (China)
- 58. Universidade Federal de Campina Grande (Brazil)
- 59. Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
- 60. University of Massachusetts Lowell (USA)
- 61. Universidade Federal Fluminense (Brazil)
- 62. Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana (Brazil)
- 63. Virginia Tech (USA)
- 64. State University of Campinas (Brazil)
- 65. SSI College of Engineering (India)
- 66. Indian Institute Of Technology Guwahati (India)
- 67. Chonbuk National University (South Korea)
- 68. Kumoh National Institute of Technology (South Korea)
- 69. Ghent University (Belgium)
- 70. Università Politecnica delle Marche (Italy)
- 71. Aalto University (Finland)

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