




Learning Privacy-preserving Optics For Human Pose Estimation



Carlos Hinojosa  



Juan Carlos Niebles 

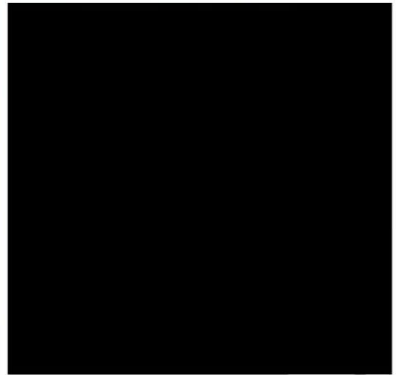


Henry Arguello 

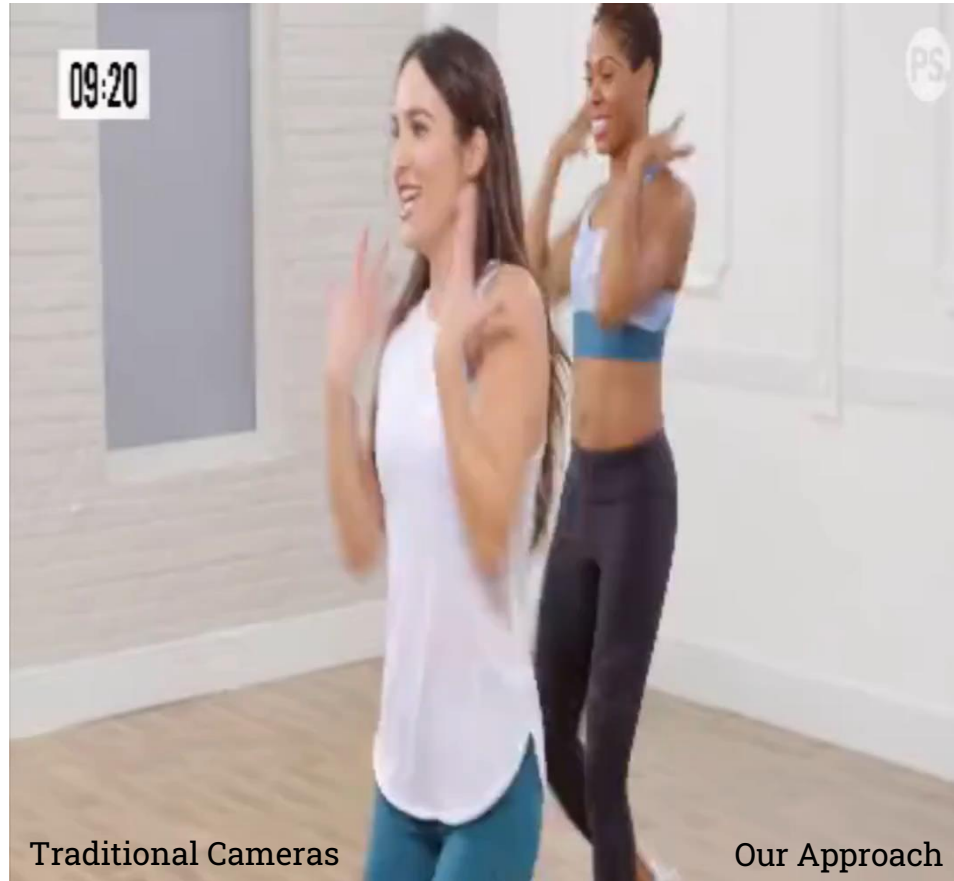
Universidad Industrial de Santander 
Stanford University 



Stanford
University



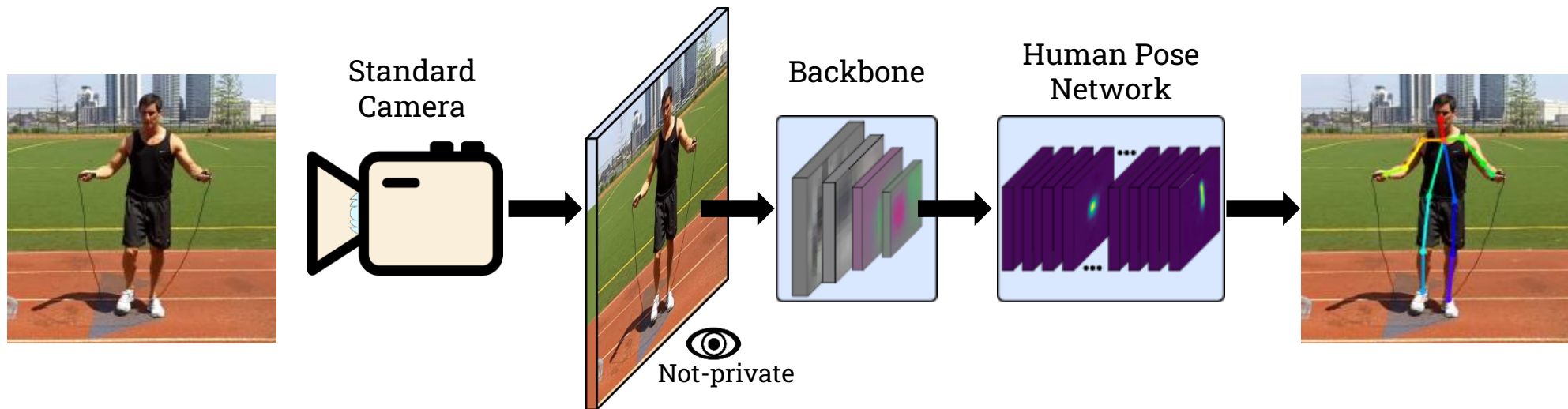

Not-private




Private

Let's perform human pose estimation!

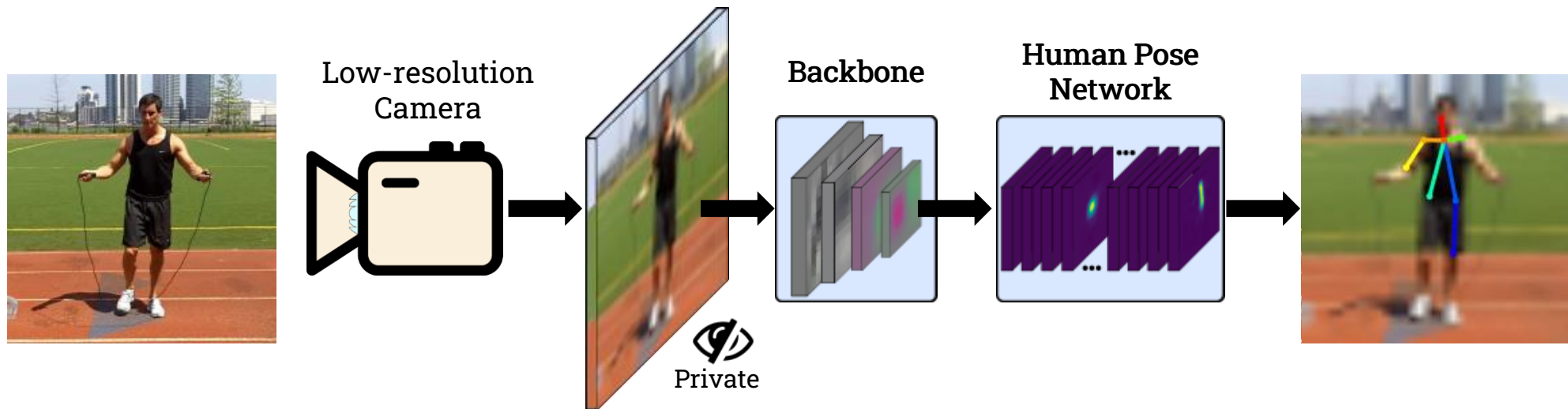
Prior work on privacy preserving vision



- Traditional Cameras
- Low-resolution
- De-focusing Cameras
- Depth Cameras

Instead of fixed/manually define the optics, we'll generate distortions considering both: camera's lens and HPE's outputs and their interaction.

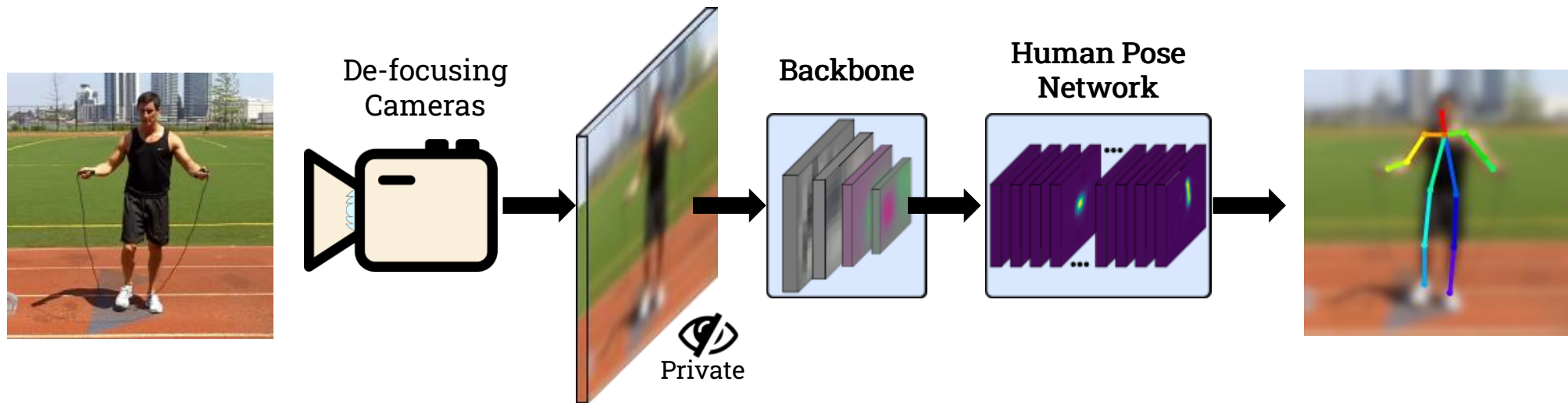
Prior work on privacy preserving vision



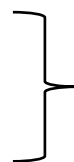
- Traditional Cameras
- Low-resolution
- De-focusing Cameras
- Depth Cameras

} Instead of fixed/manually define the optics, we'll generate distortions considering both: camera's lens and HPE's outputs and their interaction.

Prior work on privacy preserving vision

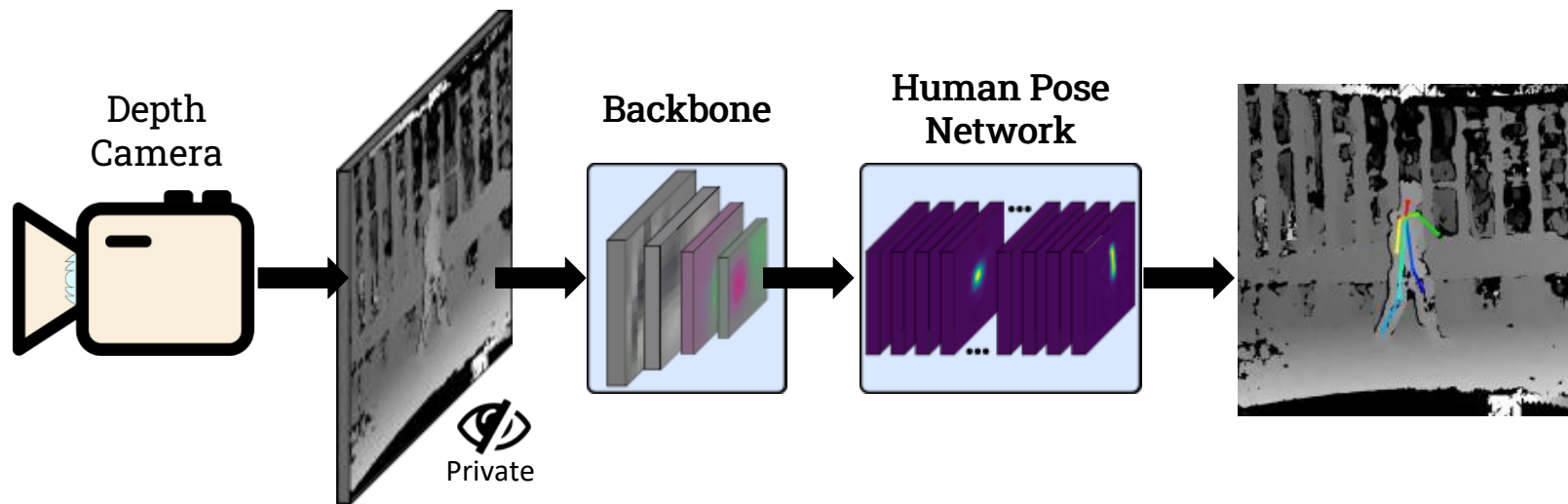


- Traditional Cameras
- Low-resolution
- De-focusing Cameras
- Depth Cameras

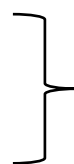


Instead of fixed/manually define the optics, we'll generate distortions considering both: camera's lens and HPE's outputs and their interaction.

Prior work on privacy preserving vision

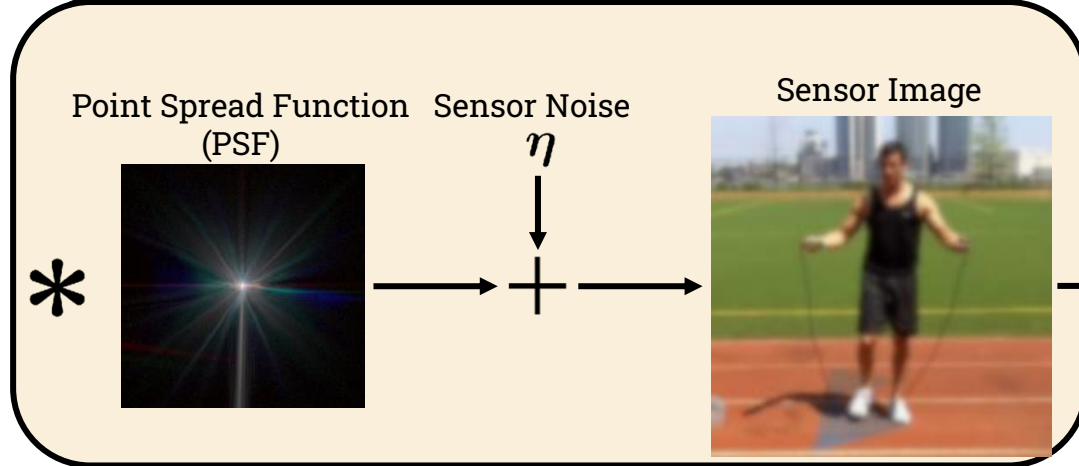
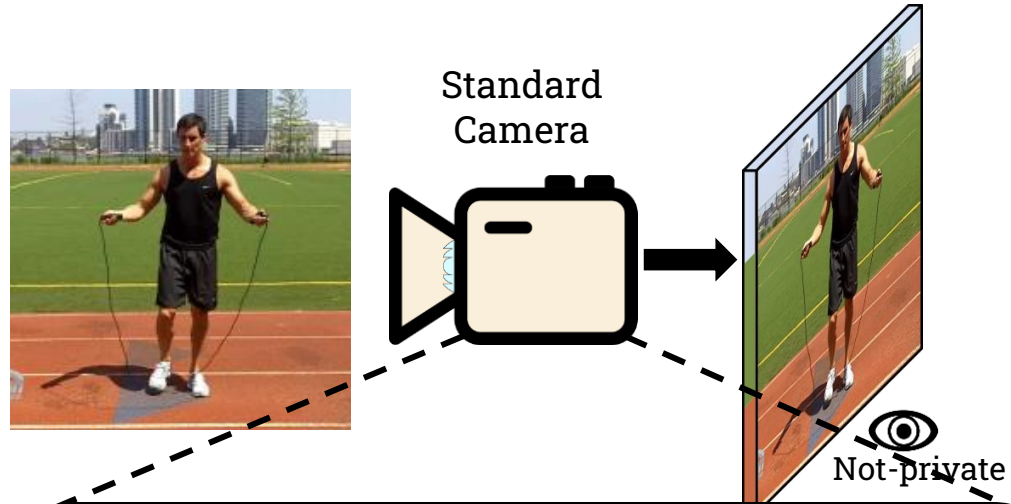


- Traditional Cameras
- Low-resolution
- De-focusing Cameras
- Depth Cameras



Instead of fixed/manually define the optics, we'll generate distortions considering both: camera's lens and HPE's outputs and their interaction.

Computational Cameras

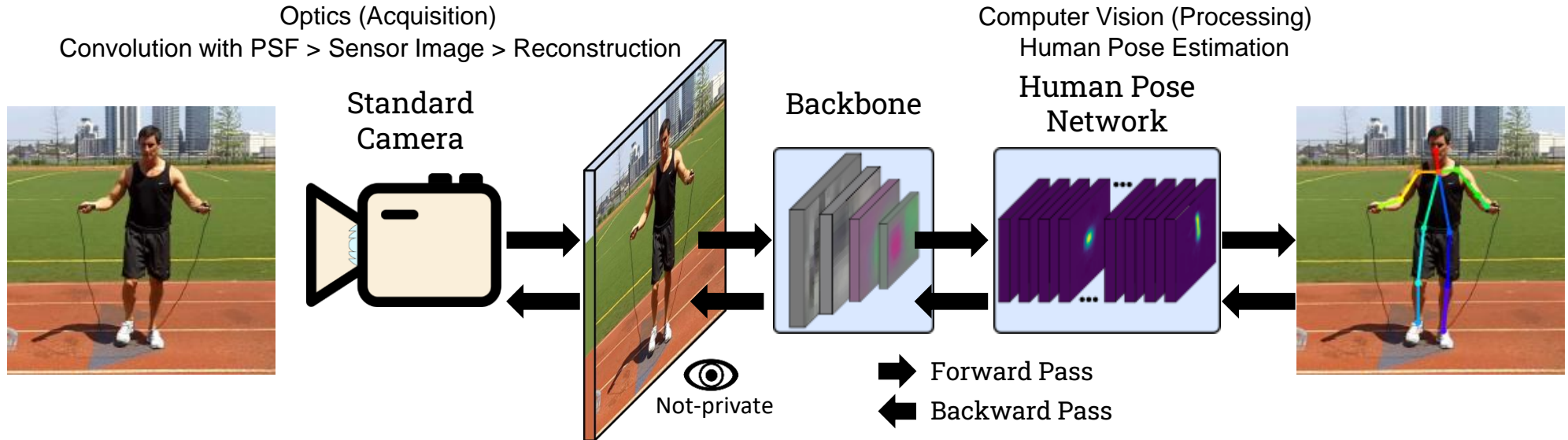


Reconstructed Image



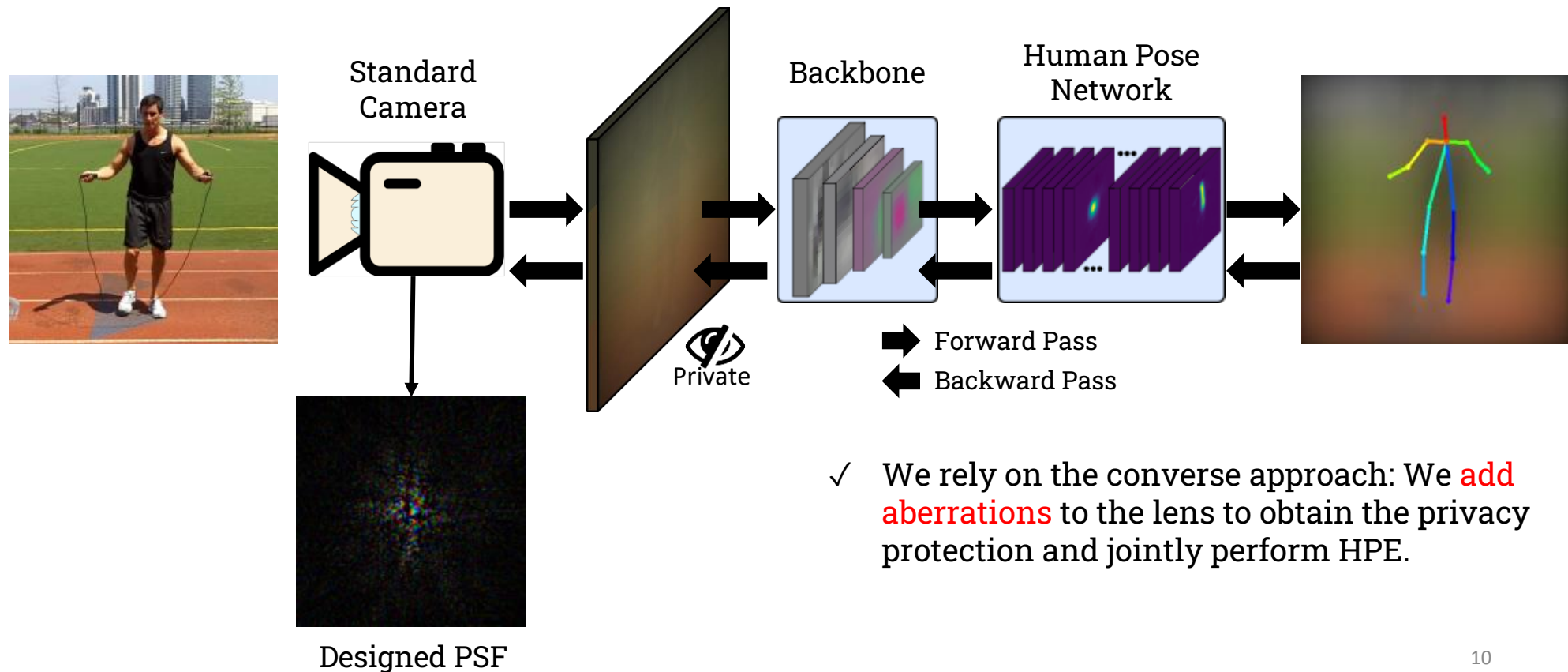
Non-privacy-preserving Human Pose Estimation

Each part of the pipeline is optimized separately.

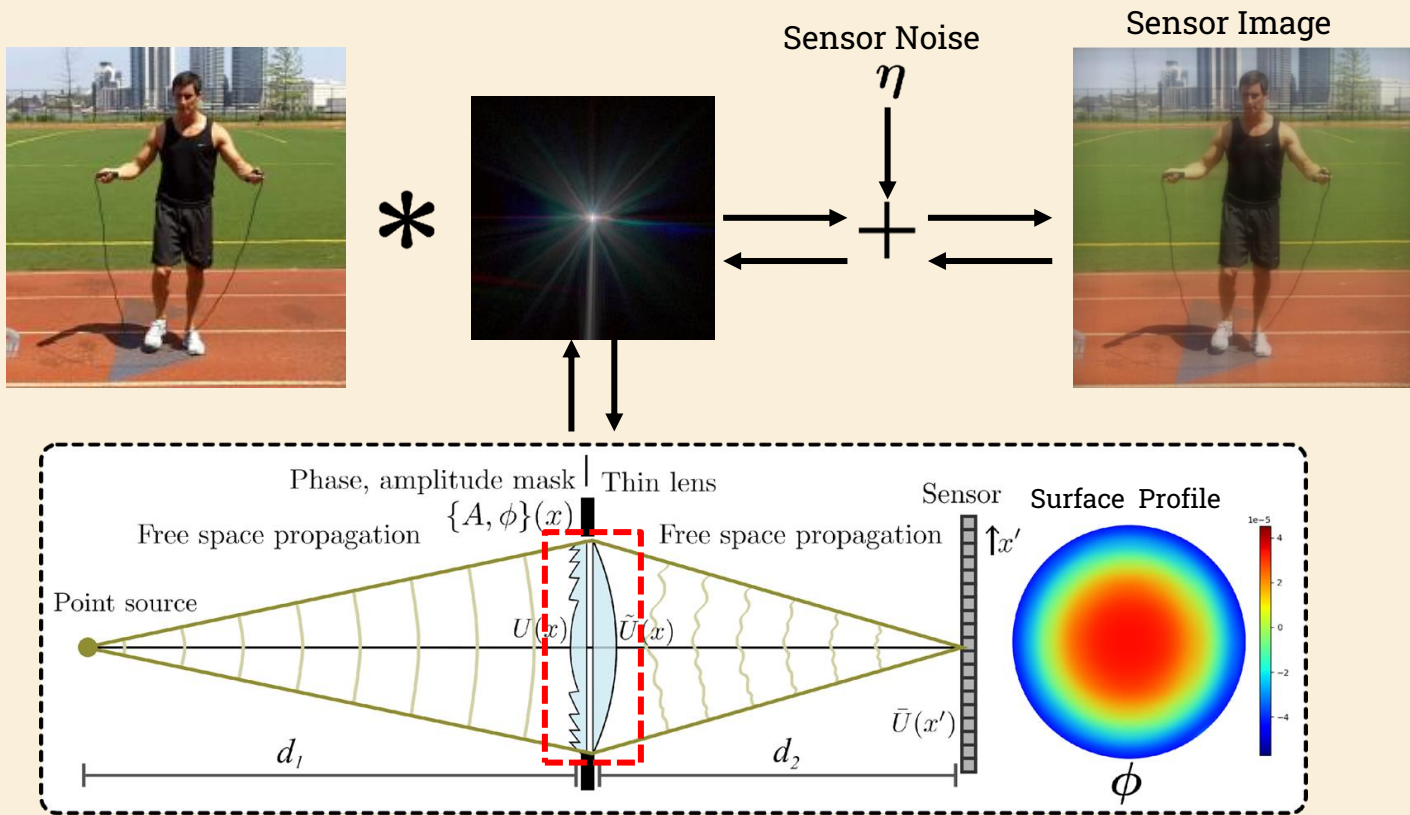


- **Deep Optics:** the joint design of optics and algorithms to boost performance of the final task [1].
- All Deep Optics methods rely on the same approach: to **remove** the aberrations from the lens to obtain high-quality reconstructed images.



Our privacy-preserving Human Pose Estimation Approach



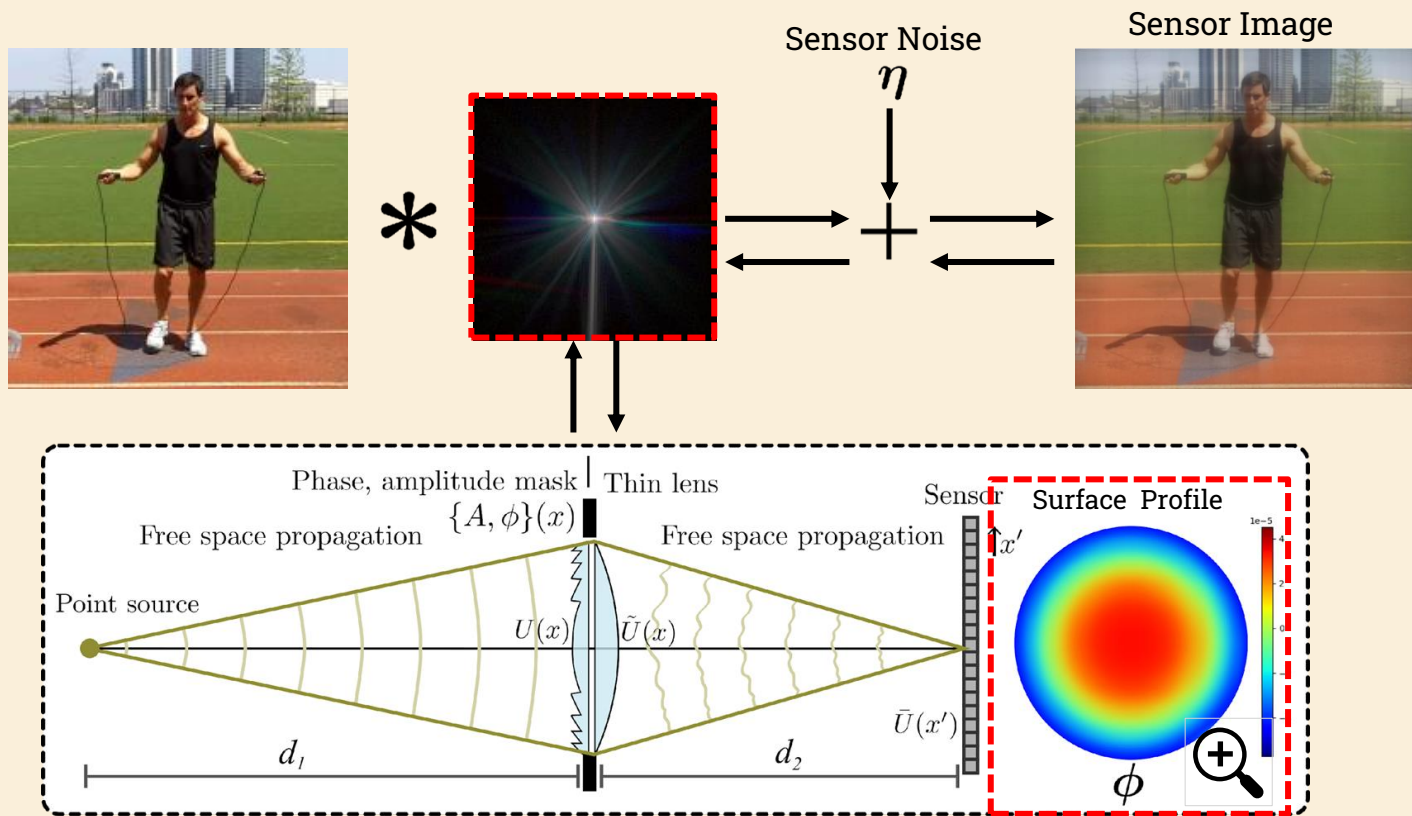
Our privacy-preserving Human Pose Estimation Approach



Our optical system consists of a convex thin lens and a refractive optical element (freeform lens) add-on.

 Forward Pass
 Backward Pass

Our privacy-preserving Human Pose Estimation Approach

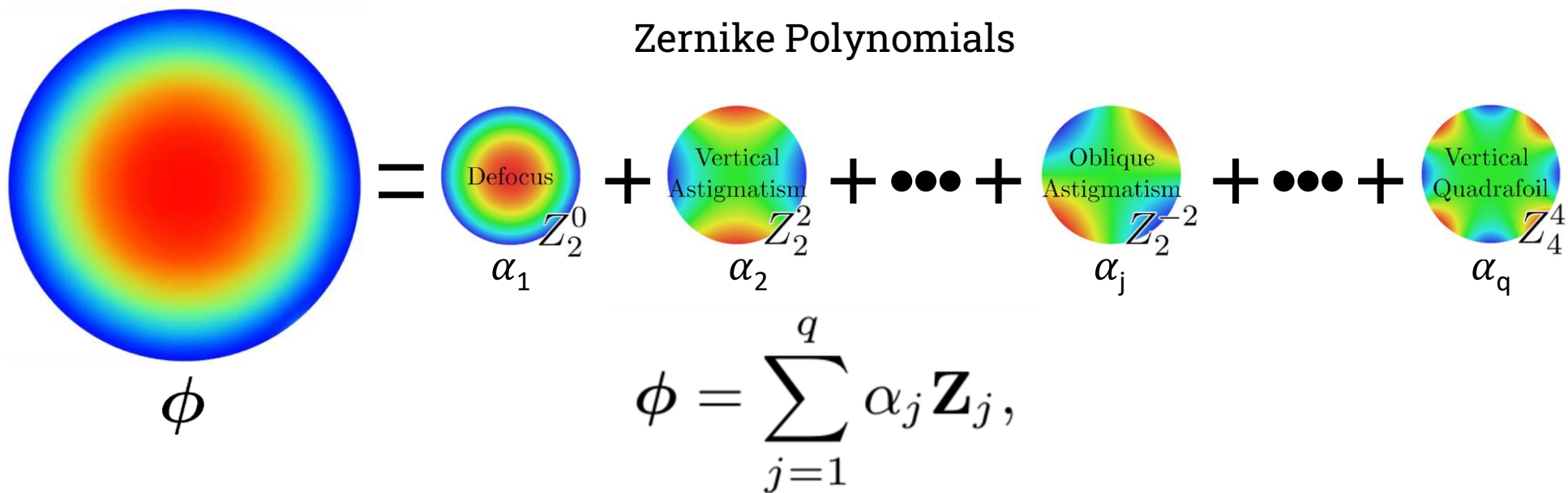


The PSF can be manipulated by modifying the **surface profile** of the freeform lens.

\longrightarrow Forward Pass
 \longleftarrow Backward Pass

Our privacy-preserving Human Pose Estimation Approach

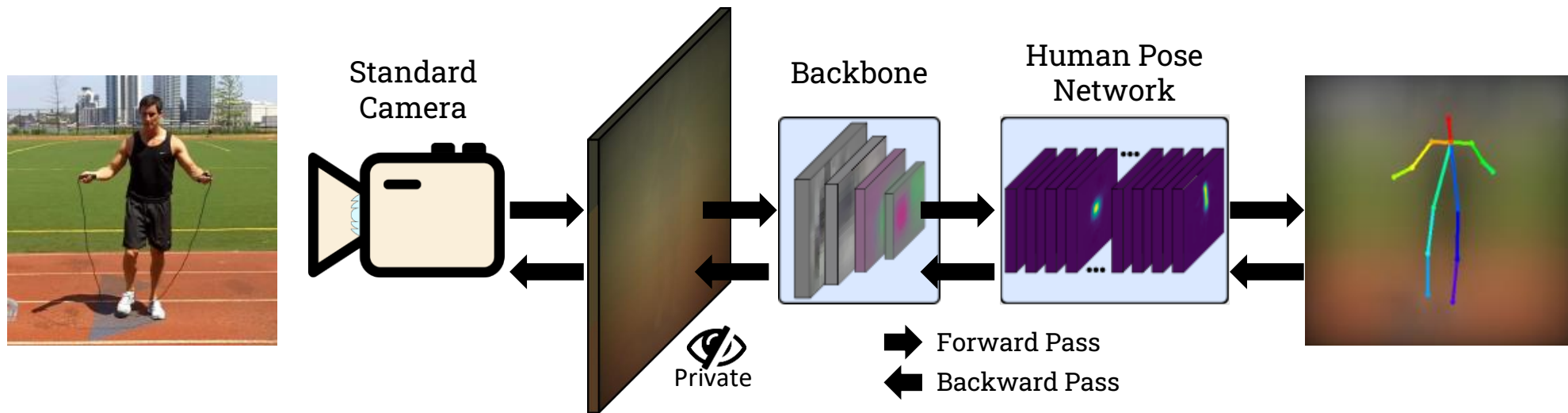
Surface Profile



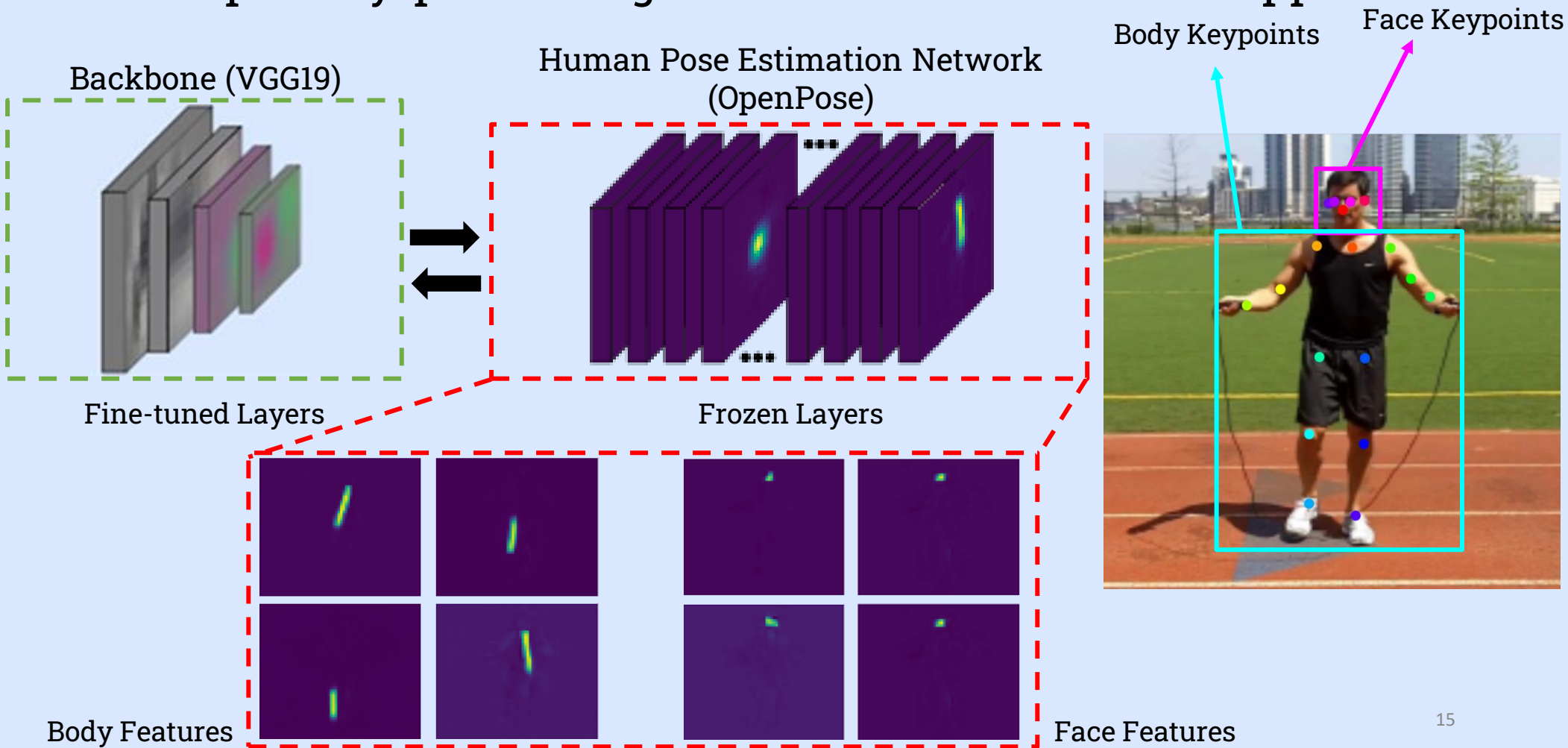
* We learn α_j

We optimize the PSF by learning to add optical aberrations to the system.

Our privacy-preserving Human Pose Estimation Approach



Our privacy-preserving Human Pose Estimation Approach



Our Learning Approach

Our optimization problem combines two goals: to **visually distort the image** while still **performing HPE with high accuracy**.

$$\alpha^*, h^* = \arg \min_{\alpha, h} L_T(h) + L_P(\alpha)$$

Diagram illustrating the optimization problem:

- α^* (Lens parameters (Zernike Polynomials)) is highlighted in a red box.
- h^* (HPE Parameters) is highlighted in a blue box.
- $L_T(h)$ (HPE Loss) is highlighted in a blue box.
- $L_P(\alpha)$ (Our proposed privacy preserving Loss) is highlighted in a red box.

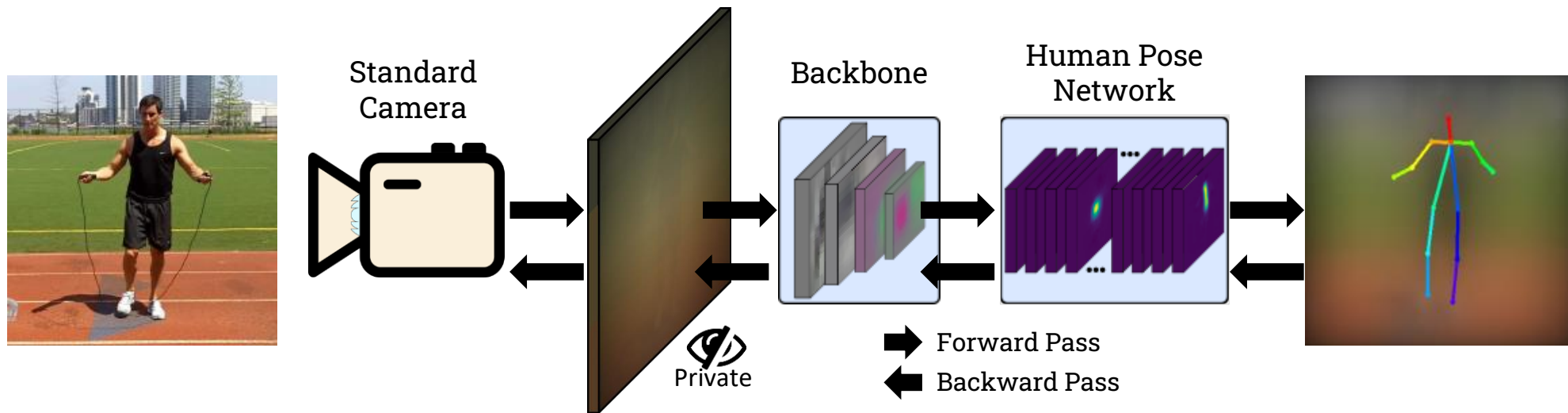
Arrows indicate the flow of information:

- A red arrow points from α^* to "Lens parameters (Zernike Polynomials)".
- A blue arrow points from h^* to "HPE Parameters".
- A blue arrow points from $L_T(h)$ to "HPE Loss".
- A red arrow points from $L_P(\alpha)$ to "Our proposed privacy preserving Loss".

Visualization of the Optimization

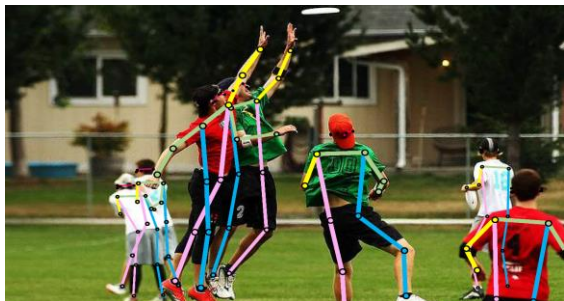


Our privacy-preserving Human Pose Estimation Approach



Dataset and Metrics

➤ Human Pose Estimation



COCO 2017 Dataset

Metric: Object Keypoint Similarity (OKS)

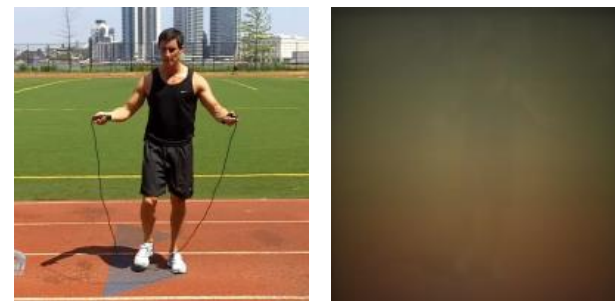
➤ Face Recognition



ArcFace trained on MS-Celeb-1M

Metric: area under curve (AUC) of the ROC curve

➤ Image Quality



Original

PSNR: 15.21
SSIM: 0.58


Metric: Peak signal-to-noise ratio (PSNR) and Structural Similarity Index (SSIM).

Quantitative Results

Method	PSNR	SSIM	AP	AP ⁵⁰	AP ⁷⁵	AP ^M	AP ^L	AR
OPPS	-	-	0.421	0.655	0.439	0.444	0.428	0.506
Defocus Lens	16.614	0.598	0.197	0.432	0.155	0.126	0.299	0.256
Low-Resolution	18.54	0.476	0.067	0.197	0.032	0.031	0.123	0.106
PP-OPPS (Ours)	14.851	0.567	0.302	0.555	0.266	0.276	0.359	0.363



Lower image quality



Good HPE accuracy

Deconvolution Attack Robustness



Distorted Image



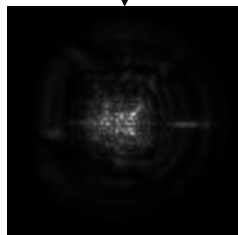
Non-blind Deconvolution



Deconvolution

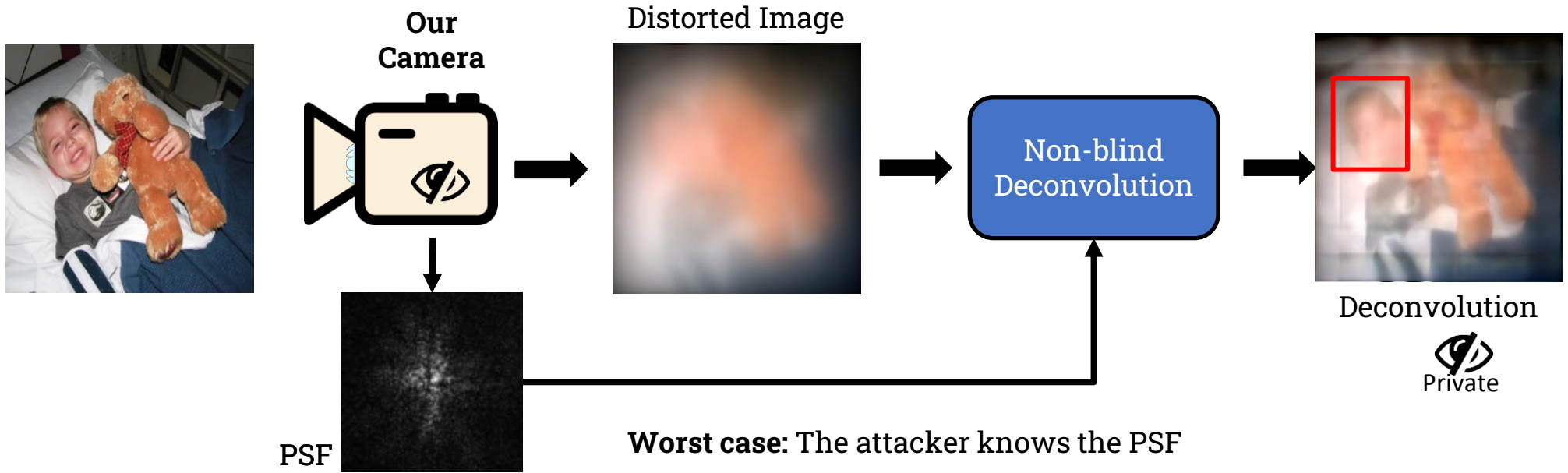


PSF



Worst case: The attacker knows the PSF

Deconvolution Attack Robustness

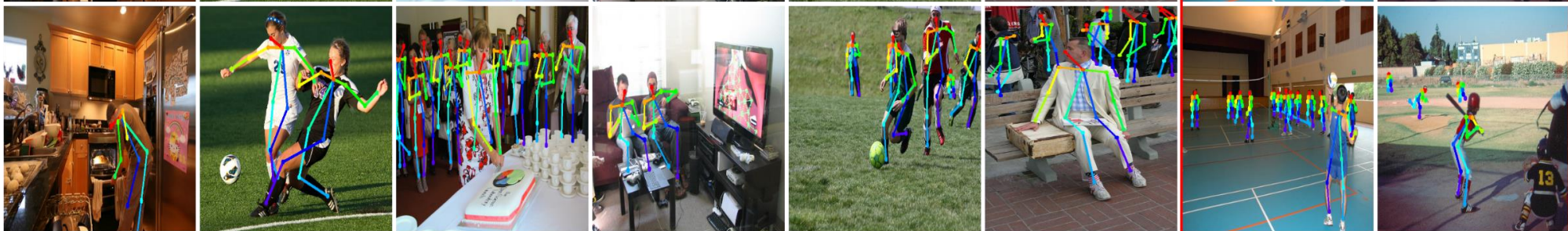


Qualitative Results

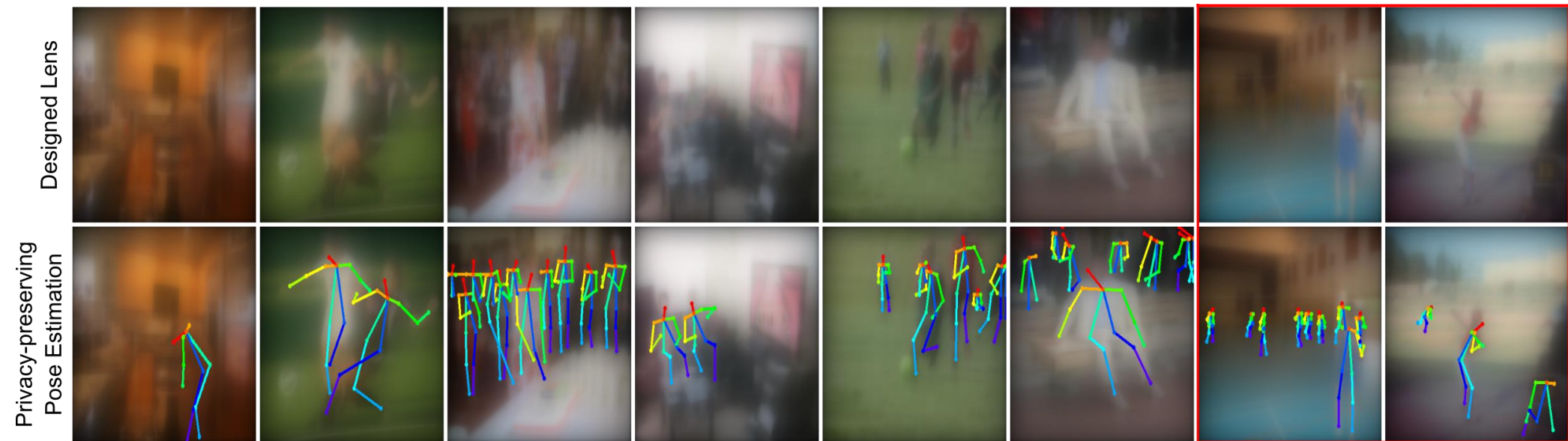
Standard Lens



No-Privacy
Pose Estimation



Qualitative Results

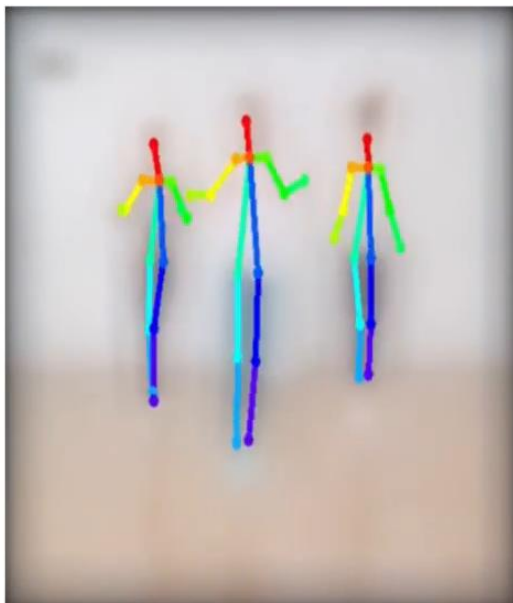


Qualitative Results

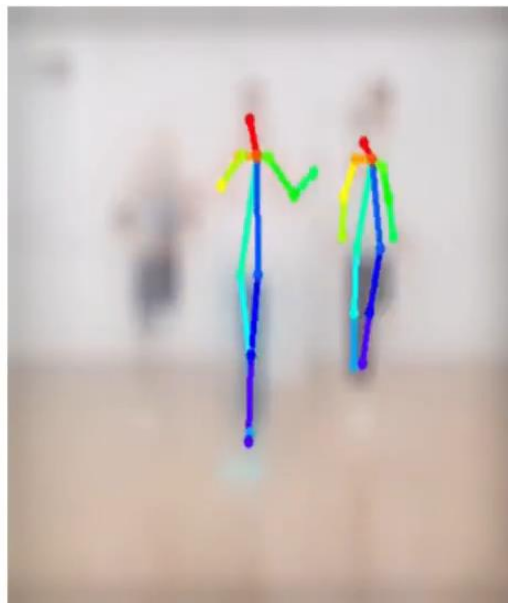
Original Video



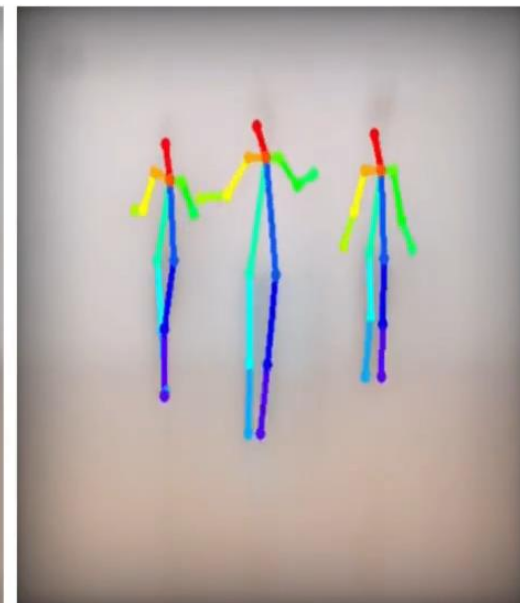
Defocus lens



Low-resolution

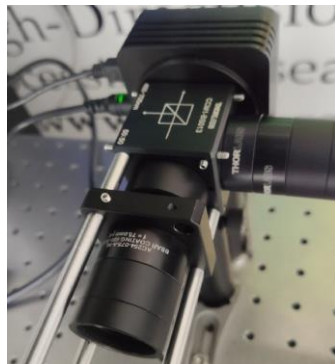
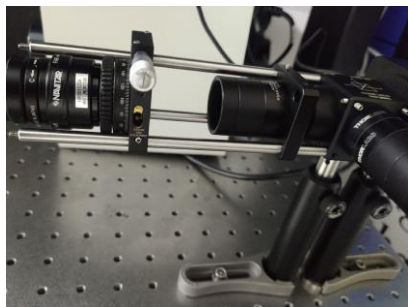
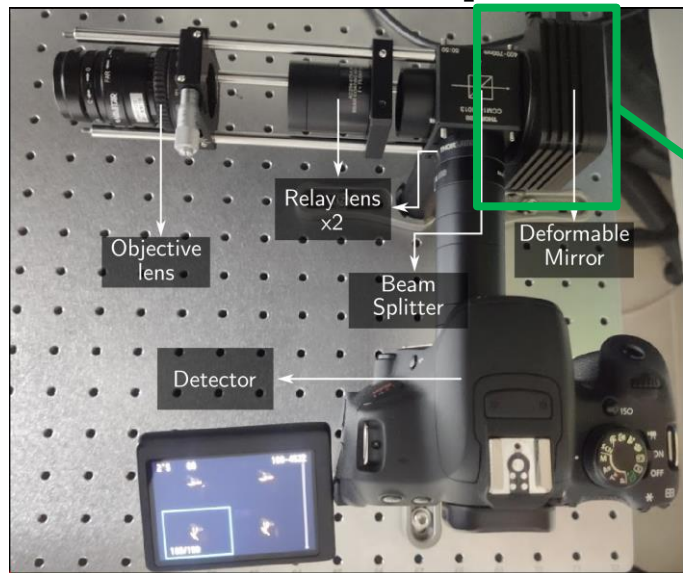


Designed lens (ours)

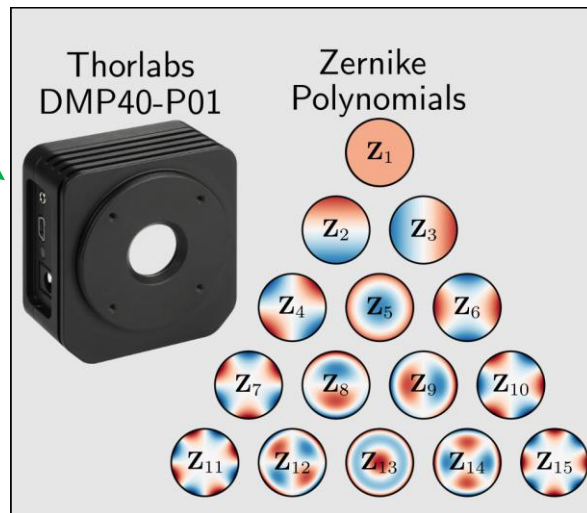


Lab Experiments

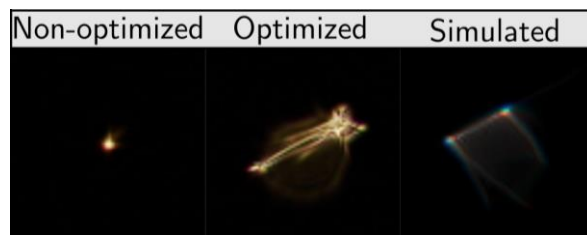
Hardware Setup



Deformable Mirror



Acquired PSFs

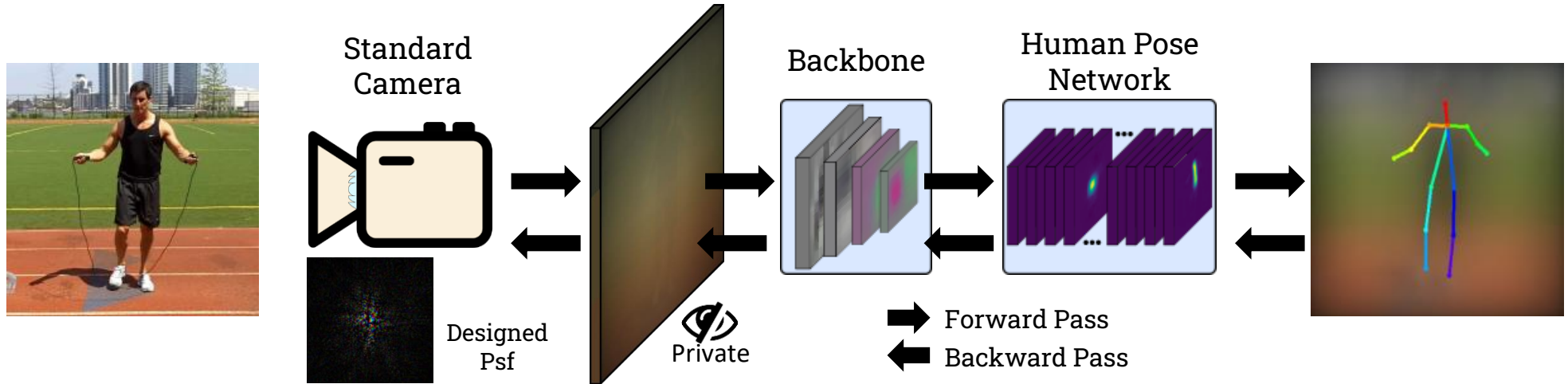


Experimental Results



Conclusions

I. We introduced a privacy-preserving end-to-end optimization framework.



II. We design our lens by adding aberrations using Zernike Polynomials.

III. We built a proof-of-concept optical system.

Universidad
Industrial de
Santander



2021 **ICCV** OCTOBER 11-17
VIRTUAL



Stanford
University

Thank You!



Project Page