# Evaluating Different Blurring Techniques on Faces to Protect Privacy Through **OpenCV** and **Python**

## Introduction

**Beacon**: An app that allows people to video record their environment in a situation where they may feel vulnerable. - Some people in it may not be related to the incident, so their

privacy should be protected

- One way of protecting privacy is by blurring the person's face so that they are not recognizable

**Purpose:** Evaluating the performance of various face blurring techniques on an image dataset

## Methodology

To help the app Beacon blur faces in videos, we will first explore this problem through images.



blurring for anonymity

**First** step: detect the faces and identify which ones to blur **Second** step: add blurring

In this project, we focus on the blurring aspect with a dataset that has pre-identified faces with coordinates.

## Dataset called **WIDER**:

- Contains images of people and a text file for coordinates location of the faces

Blurring techniques:

- Box blurring: The blurring value is uniform throughout the blurred box

- Gaussian blurring: The blurring value is typically higher at the centre of a blurred box and less at the corners

## Implementation

- Parse (organize) data with regular expressions, which are commands to find patterns in text

- Use Google Colab (coding in browser) to import OpenCV (cv2 - a library of programming functions)

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Figure 2: Face coordinates for the WIDER dataset

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Figure 1: Example of face

band\_1\_849.jpg

\_904.jpg

band\_1\_799.jpg

import pandas as pd mport os # use for WIDER dataset import json import zipfile # used for WIDER dataset from google.colab import files import cv2 #for blur import numpy as np # package that provides import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #for blur.

image[y:y+h, x:x+w] = blur cv2\_imshow(image) cv2.waitKey()

Figure 4: Code lines of box blurring and gaussian blurring respectively

from google.colab.patches import cv2\_imshow Figure 3: Coding environment in Google Colab

## Results

Here we present results demonstrating the performance of the two blurring techniques under different parameter settings, particularly kernel sizes

- The larger the kernel sizes the more blurred the images come out, and vice versa

- For certain kernel sizes across both blurring techniques, the image turns out blue.



Figure 5: Original image



Figure 6: Gaussian blurring



Figure 8: Original image



Figure 9: Gaussian blurring

blur = cv2.boxFilter(ROI, -1, (27, 27))blur = cv2.GaussianBlur(ROI, (47, 47), 0)

kernel size: (25, 25)

Figure 7: Box blurring







## Conclusions

- Evaluation by visual inspection is shown
- identity of others.
- developing a face detection model

### **Literature Cited**

Pulfer, E. (2019). Different Approaches to Blurring Digital Images and Their Effect on Facial Detection. Computer Science and Computer Engineering Undergraduate Honors Theses Retrieved from https://scholarworks.uark.edu/csceuht/66

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## kernel size: (45, 45)

Figure 11: Original image

Figure 12: Gaussian blurring

Figure 13: Box blurring

# Successfully applied two types of face blurring

• Application: Process here can be used to protect the

• Future developments: Can be implemented in videos after

Dr. Hegde

