

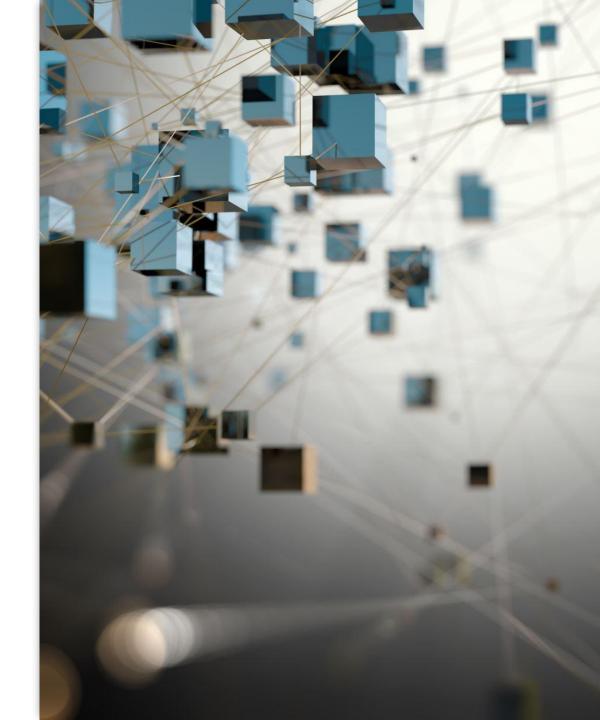
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Introduction

Problem: Personal photos, art, and other picture objects in images and videos raise privacy concerns.

Solution: Use an Artificial Intelligence (AI) model to automatically detect and obfuscate these objects.

Technology Stack: Roboflow, YOLO, Streamlit, Python.



Goals

Main Goal: Develop an AI model to detect and blur picture objects in images and videos.

Sub-goals:

- High- accuracy detection of picture objects.
- Efficient blurring of detected objects maintaining image quality.
- Fast processing of images/videos without sacrificing accuracy.
- User interface for uploading and processing images/videos.



Our Process



Data Sourcing and Preparation



Model Selection



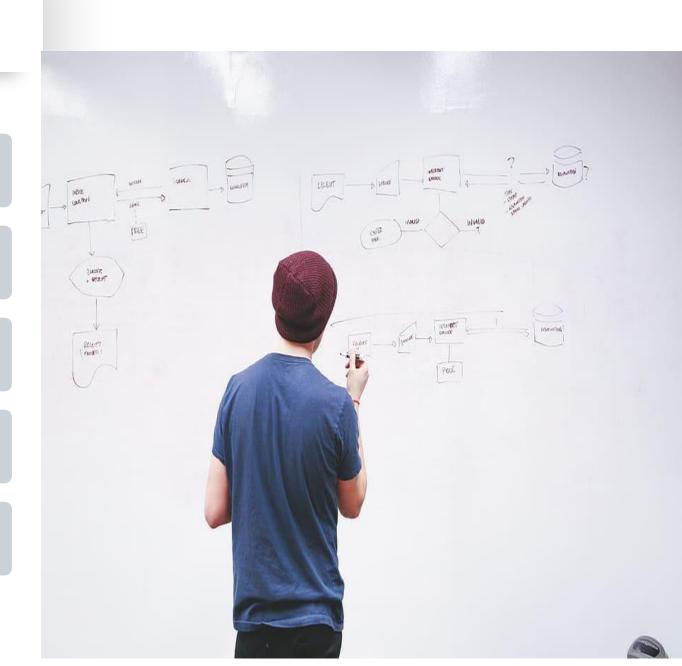
Model Training



Video Processing



Web Application Development



Data Preparation

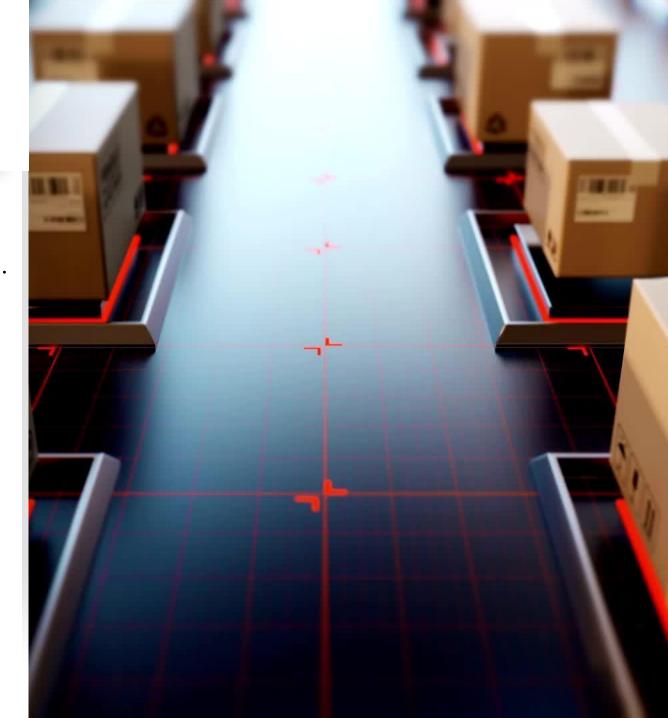
Data Sources: JPEG images of indoor spaces (Kaggle).

Image Preparation: Tool – Roboflow.

- 1 class (Pictures-on-Wall).
- Standard size: 224 x 224 pixels.
- Annotation Identify, draw bounding boxes, and label picture objects.
- Create Train, Validation, and Test datasets.
- Augmentation Crop, rotate, vary brightness, and blur images to increase training dataset.

Dataset Size: 3415 images split into

- Train: 2390 images (7170 after augmentation).
- Validation: 602 images.
- Test: 423 images

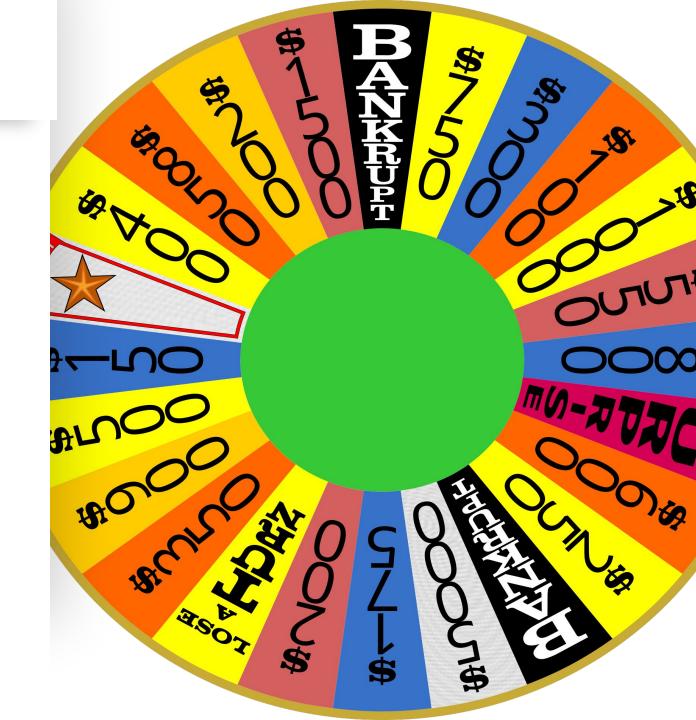


Model Selection

YOLO (You Only Look Once)

Why Yolo?

- <u>Speed</u> Performs object detection and framing in one pass.
- <u>Accuracy</u> Comparable or better compared to slower models (such as R-CNN based models).
- <u>Flexibility</u> Variety of different models with different complexity.
- <u>Convenience</u> Saves best parameters from each training run.





Training

Setup:

- Jupyter notebook on Google Colab.
- GPU.
- Multiple processors.

Process:

- Load datasets from Roboflow.
- Train model.
- Evaluate performance on
 - o Precision.
 - Recall.
 - Mean Average Precision.
 - Confusion Matrix.
- Repeat, varying these parameters
 - YOLO version.
 - YOLO model.
 - o Cache.
 - Batch size.
 - Number of epochs.
 - Patience.
 - Intersection over Union (IoU).

Training Outcome

Model Chosen:

• YOLOv10m: 16,451,542 parameters.

Hyperparameters:

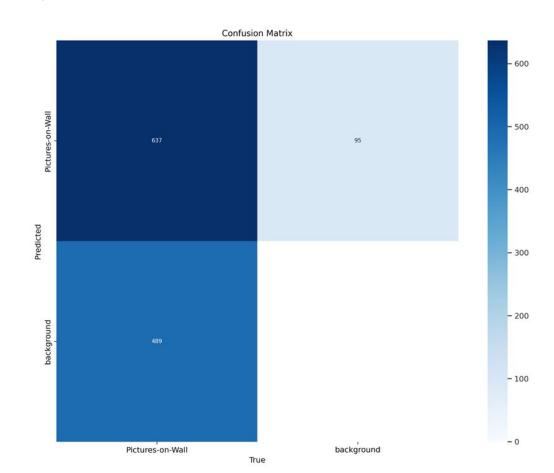
- Epochs = 600,
- Cache = True,
- Batch Size = -1,
- Patience = 100,
- IoU = 0.5.

Performance:

- Precision = 0.792,
- Recall = 0.552,
- mAP50 = 0.637,
- mAP50-95 = 0.425.

Performance - cont'd:

Confusion Matrix





Video Processing

Improve processing speed by

- Applying object detection to a subset of video frames only.
- Use tracker to track objects in other frames.

Blurring:

Apply Gaussian blur to bounding box.

Algorithm:

- 1. Instantiate chosen YOLO model.
- 2. Convert video to list of frames.
- 3. Every 5 frames (starting at frame 0)
 - a. Detect picture objects with bounding boxes.
 - b. Add new bounding boxes to tracker.
 - c. Remove bounding boxes for objects no longer present from tracker.
 - d. Apply Gaussian blur to each bounding box in tracker.
- 4. Reassemble list of processed frames into output video.



Streamlit User Interface



Why Streamlit?

Rapid development of web interfaces.

Easy integration with Python.



Features:

Upload images and videos.

Display original and processed images/videos.

Option to download processed videos.



UI Design:

Intuitive layout for user interaction.

Progress bar for processing status.







Conclusion

- Successfully trained a YOLO model to detect picture objects with bounding boxes in images and videos.
- Applied model to video frames.
- Applied Gaussian blur to bounding boxes corresponding to detected objects.
- Built web application with Streamlit allowing users to submit videos for processing and download processed videos.

Future

Improve model accuracy

- More data, images and video, in a variety of formats and resolutions.
- Systematic hyperparameter tuning.
- Smarter video processing.

Improve processing speed

- Smarter video processing.
- Use multiple processors.