[[1]](#footnote-1)

Privacy-preserving Face Recognition Based on Brain-like Associative Memory Mechanism

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***Abstract*—** **With the widespread adoption of artificial intelligence and video surveillance, concerns regarding the storage of massive video data and personal face privacy have emerged as major challenges to further application expansion. As compared to computer systems, the human brain possesses superior memory storage capacity and information encoding and decoding capabilities. In light of the associative memory mechanism of the human brain, we propose an algorithm named BAMMFR (****Brain-like Associative Memory Mechanism Face Recognition) for human face abstraction encryption and decryption based on high and** **low-dimensional information associative cognition. Our approach involves utilizing a face recognition algorithm to accurately locate human faces and employing mosaic encryption to encrypt the original video. Subsequently, spatial-temporal index encoding is employed, followed by matching and decoding using abstract face feature memory to establish a de-mosaic decryption key function specifically designed for individuals with identical identities. The implementation of the brain-inspired associative memory mechanism for privacy-preserving face recognition is realized through a specific** **AI algorithm integration framework which is experimentally validated in the context of initial face encryption and decryption. This research holds substantial potential in the domains of video information compression and storage, person re-identification, and personal privacy protection.**

***Index Terms*—Artificial Intelligence, Face recognition, Privacy protection, Brain-like associative memory mechanism.**

# I. INTRODUCTION

The surveillance cameras ubiquitously deployed throughout the city play an indispensable role in urban security management. The collection and analysis of surveillance video/image data, enabled by the integration of AI and IoT technologies, have become crucial technical aspects in various smart city development scenarios[1]. However, due to the presence of sensitive privacy information within video/image data, extracting the relevant information from numerous surveillance data while employing appropriate encryption and decryption methods to protect individuals' privacy is crucial.

It is projected that there will be over one billion surveillance cameras worldwide in the future, resulting in a significant strain on hardware resources. With a frame rate of 30 frames per second and an average image size of 5MB, a single surveillance camera generates a substantial data storage requirement of 12,656.25Gb per day. Traditional data centers are unable to cope with the increasing daily influx of video data, necessitating regular data overwriting [2]. Secondly, information redundancy in massive camera video data leads to the overwriting of key information, making video-based information retrieval difficult [3]. In addition, massive video transmission takes up a large amount of communication bandwidth, resulting in high communication costs. This makes it challenging to implement widespread camera usage for collaborative purposes to achieve effective governance in mega-cities [4]. Meanwhile, surveillance cameras have led to the leakage of residents' biometric privacy, raising ethical and regulatory concerns. How to safeguard the functionality of surveillance cameras while addressing the aforementioned challenges has become a research focus for a diverse group of scholars.

In this paper, we adopt a humanoid cognitive perspective to conduct theoretical research aimed at exploring new models for large-scale camera urban applications. We, as humans, perceive a vast amount of visual information throughout our lives, from infancy to old age, using both of our eyes. This allows us to form long-lasting and vivid memories of the people and things we have encountered. However, we are often unable to reproduce all of the image information that occurred. Instead, we combine it with high-dimensional semantic abstraction to achieve coarse-grained picture recall. We also tend to remember familiar faces not by focusing on specific facial features such as single or double eyelids, but rather by forming general impressions based on higher-dimensional semantic information. In addition, the high-dimensional abstract semantics in our human brain memory play an important role in blurring human decryption recognition. Humans can recognize acquaintances through blurred or partially blurred facial images, but not strangers. The process of humanoid perceptual memory mechanism to handle the massive amounts of video data is difficult to explain theoretically. The association between low-dimensional fine-grained information and higher-dimensional coarse-grained information in humanoid perceptual data compression and decryption has both theoretical significance and practical value. This association is worth utilizing for processing massive surveillance video data. In this paper, we propose an autonomous algorithm for face degradation encryption and decryption. This algorithm is based on the humanoid association memory mechanism mentioned above.

The main contributions are summarized as follows:

1. For the first time, an autonomous face degradation encryption/decryption algorithm based on the abstract analysis and modeling of the face-facial perception-memory-association re-recognition mechanism is proposed for massive video surveillance processing.
2. Our AI-powered face recognition system now boasts an intricate encryption and decryption algorithm that draws inspiration from human associative memory. Specifically designed to selectively protect the portion of the face that reveals identity in videos, we have successfully tested this algorithm on a dataset and can confidently say that it is highly effective.
3. We analyze the matching method and loss function selection and prove that the feature matching effect will be better by using cosine similarity (taking the highest similarity) as the matching criterion and selecting some high-dimensional features as the matching basis, which inversely verifies the importance of high-dimensional abstract semantic features in the process of face association re-recognition.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section II describes the related work of the method, including face recognition of video surveillance, face encryption and decryption algorithm, and humanoid memory cognition. Section III models and abstracts the process of human face recognition, memory, and associative re-recognition, and proposes an algorithmic process for face encryption and decryption using human-like cognitive mechanisms, which is the core of the paper. In Section IV, the initial validation of the proposed encryption and decryption algorithm on the dataset is presented in detail. Section V presents the conclusions and future work.

# II. RELATED WORK.

## A. Face recognition of video surveillance

In the perspective of recent advances in the field of AI-driven face recognition for video surveillance, the tracking of human faces in video surveillance has become widely adopted in urban security and community management. A lot of scholars are committed to the research of computer vision techniques with promising accuracies and efficiencies for face recognition and object detection [5-7]. The face recognition methods mainly include 1) traditional methods, which rely on hand-crafted feature extraction techniques and a pre-trained classifier along with fusion, and 2) deep learning methods, which automatically learn features and classifiers together by utilizing enormous quantities of data [8-10]. With the development of deep learning technology, the application boundaries of face recognition will gradually expand. The majority of face recognition in video surveillance today is "closed-set," which only recognizes the identities of previously registered individuals. However, the term "open-set" has gained popularity due to the disparities between the source and target domains. These disparities make it less effective to transfer face recognition systems from controlled environments to uncontrolled scenes. To handle this, Suandi *et al*. [11,12], proposed fuzzy ARTMAP neural networks to solve the open-set single-sample face recognition problem. They also developed an automatic pose normalization technique that does not require model fitting or human intervention. These advancements greatly improve the performance of open-set single-sample face recognition methods in surveillance environments. The "open-set" face recognition is prone to increasing the degree of human privacy exposure in the ubiquitous city surveillance network.

The low resolution of urban monitoring pictures and the difficulty of feature extraction from small faces are being addressed. Even though surveillance cameras are typically positioned at a distance from the objects they capture, resulting in low-resolution face images, extensive research has been carried out to identify reliable recognition features in low-quality video frames. Zhao *et al*. [13] took an end-to-end approach to match high-resolution (HR) images with low-resolution (LR) images in surveillance videos. Singh *et al*. [14] improved the number of descriptors in the image and mitigated the effects of noise based on super-resolution faces. Dharrao *et al*. [15] used the Viola-Jones algorithm to detect the facial region in the sequential frames of the video. They enhanced the quality of the facial region by applying a super-resolution scheme based on bicubic interpolation. In addition, multi-resolution convolutional neural networks (MRCNN) and anti-aliasing techniques were adopted to solve the low-resolution problems [16].

The development trend of face recognition technologies shows that the challenge of protecting citizens' facial privacy under ubiquitous cameras is becoming increasingly serious. Exploring a new paradigm for large-scale camera urban applications from the perspective of humanoid cognition is meaningful. This can be achieved by performing face-reduction encryption on the recognized video images.

## B. Face encryption and decryption algorithm

The problem of privacy leakage has aroused widespread concern. Face recognition in video surveillance has become ubiquitous in daily life, but it is difficult to strike a balance between intelligent vision applications and personal privacy protection. In addition to improving relevant laws and regulations to govern the acquisition, storage, and use of videos, corresponding technical measures are needed to safeguard personal privacy. The cryptography-based scheme for face privacy protection selectively encrypts the face region in the video that shows the identity. This encrypted data can be decrypted to recover the original video in case of future legitimate demand. How to integrate the autonomous face degradation encryption and decryption algorithm of humanoid association memory mechanism into the AI face recognition algorithm is an urgent breakthrough direction.

Most of the existing face encryption schemes are homomorphic-based [17-21]. There are three different types of homomorphic encryption schemes: (1) partially homomorphic encryption, (2) somewhat homomorphic encryption, and (3) fully homomorphic encryption (FHE). Tamiya *et al*.[17] proposed a successful homomorphic encryption-based face template protection scheme by computing the squared Euclidean distance between facial features with a single homomorphic multiplication method. Román *et al*.[18] suggested using the Kyber and Saber public key encryption (PKE) algorithms, along with homomorphic encryption (HE) in facial recognition systems. This approach aims to achieve smaller protected templates and key sizes, as well as faster execution times, compared to other HE schemes that utilize lattices. The use of fully homomorphic encryption algorithms provides a higher level of privacy authentication for the queried face. Huang *et al*. [19] offered a successful, privacy-preserving face verification method based on a corrupted circuit and fully homomorphic encryption. Some researchers used CKKS fully homomorphic encryption to encrypt the normalized facial feature vector [20,21].

Due to the low computational efficiency of using homomorphic encryption, other researchers have attempted to identify lightweight algorithms for encrypting facial data. Tan *et al*. [22] proposed a novel approach to implementing video-based ring-learning (ring-LWE) cryptography for face encryption and decryption on a graphics processing unit (GPU). Duong-Ngoc *et al*. [23] proposed a novel method for comprehensively protecting facial images extracted from videos based on NewHope cryptography for post-quantum cryptosystems. This method significantly reduces the time required for encryption and decryption. Zhao *et al*. [24] proposed and implemented a simple and efficient speckle-based optical cryptosystem to encrypt face images using seemingly random optical speckles at the speed of light. They achieved this by training a cryptographic neural network to decrypt face images from random speckles. A fast block scrambling method was used to scramble the detected faces [25,26]. In addition, an encryption technique using face biometrics to generate random phase masks has been proposed [27]. A THM (Tent-Henon Map) chaotic encryption of faces was proposed, combining with the properties of tent chaos and Henon chaos [28]. Liu *et al*. [29] proposed an RGB image encryption algorithm based on DNA encoding and a chaos map. Wu *et al*. [30] proposed a GAN-based method to encrypt facial features using Wasserstein Generative Adversarial Network Encryption (WGAN-E). Ashiba *et al*. [31] used a graph theory-based graph first decomposition mask (GFH) coding algorithm. There is still room for improvement in terms of computational communication efficiency and privacy-preserving effects. Active perception of key privacy features for target encryption, based on humanoid cognitive mechanism, provides a preliminary exploration in this direction.

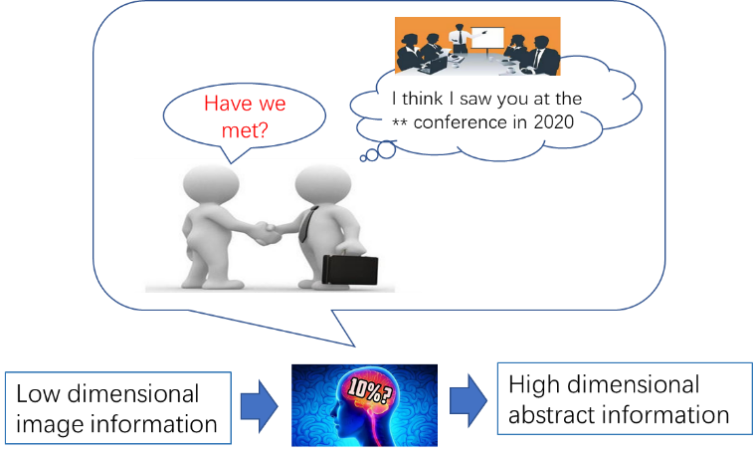
## C. Humanoid associative memory cognition

The human brain is a typical encryption and decryption processing device with low energy consumption and high efficiency. The brain can store learned concepts in memory and recall them when it sees partial or broken patterns. Franklin *et al*. [32] proposed a structured event memory model (SEM) of event cognition, illustrating human abilities in event segmentation, memory, and generalization. SEM can be extended to a high-dimensional input space to produce humanoid event segmentation for natural video data. It also demonstrates various memory phenomena. Sun *et al*. [33] proposed a new model humanoid visual cognitive and language-memory network for visual dialog (HVLM) to simulate global and local dual-view cognition in the human visual system to comprehensively understand images. Inspired by humanoid perception and memory, we explored a new model for face privacy protection in urban large-scale camera monitoring. The research of this algorithm is of great significance to the research of video information compression and storage, character recognition, and personal privacy protection.

# III. PROPOSED APPROACH

## A. Problem description.

The process of human face perception and identity recognition based on fuzzy impression memory association is highly complex. Each of us sees many faces in daily life scenarios; however, not all the information about faces is remembered. As shown in Figure 1 for example, when people meet with each other unintentionally, their minds will unconsciously recall that they have seen a similar face at a specific time, place, or event. Moreover, they can recall memories of more detailed scenes and clearer features. The process can be simplified, as the human brain perceives the concrete face image information seen by the eyes to extract high-dimensional abstract semantic features. The high-dimensional abstract semantic features are retrieved and matched with the high-dimensional semantic information indexed in memory combining person, event, time, and place. This allows for the clear reproduction of the past feature-blurred memory scene in combination with the current perceived face image.

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**Fig. 1. Case: Humanoid abstract associations triggered by perceptual features.**

The general expression of the Humanoid Association is as follows.

where *I is the image, Ai* is the set of low-dimensional full-dimensional information about the *ith* person’s face perceived by the brain in the first stage, is the set of high-dimensional abstract semantic features of *ith* person’s face formed by the brain in the mind based on, is the encrypted dataset of , is the decryption set partially from and , is the set of low-dimensional full-dimensional information about the face perceived by the brain in the second stage, and is the set of high-dimensional abstract semantic features formed by the brain in the mind based on . The algorithm for solving the above expression is as follows.

|  |
| --- |
| **Algorithm: Encryption and decryption** |
| Input: *, Bi, A'i,*  Output: *A'ip*  For *Ai* in Brain Do encryption Key matching  Using cerebral neural network for high dimensional semantic abstraction  *f1(Ai) →AiP,* where*AiP* ⊊*Ai, i*=*1, 2,* ……  For *Bi* in Brain Do decryption  *f1(A'i) →B'i*  Find matching key *B'i* to *Bi*， where is the maximum face similarity  *P*(*A'ip | Aip*)= *f2*(*B'i* ∩ *Bi*)→1  For *AiP* in Brain Do encryption  *f3*(*AiP, Bi*) →*A'ip*  return *A'ip* |

This paper combines the above humanoid perceptual associative memory algorithm with surveillance video's face encryption and decryption requirements to solve the following problems.

1) To model the humanoid cognitive mechanism, the high-dimensional abstract memory and compressed perception process *f1* function need to be solved. We propose an artificial intelligence algorithm for solving and to identify and locate faces in videos, extract high-dimensional semantic features while encrypting video faces with reduced resolution.

2) The algorithm models the storage and matching of high-dimensional semantic features using human-like associative memory. Its associative matching function *f2* is based on and through the recall-triggered indexing mechanism.

3) Drawing on the humanoid perception-triggered recall mechanism, the associative recall of high-dimensional semantic features and low-resolution video is modeled to solve *f3* for indexing location as well as high-resolution decryption.

## B. AI Methodologies

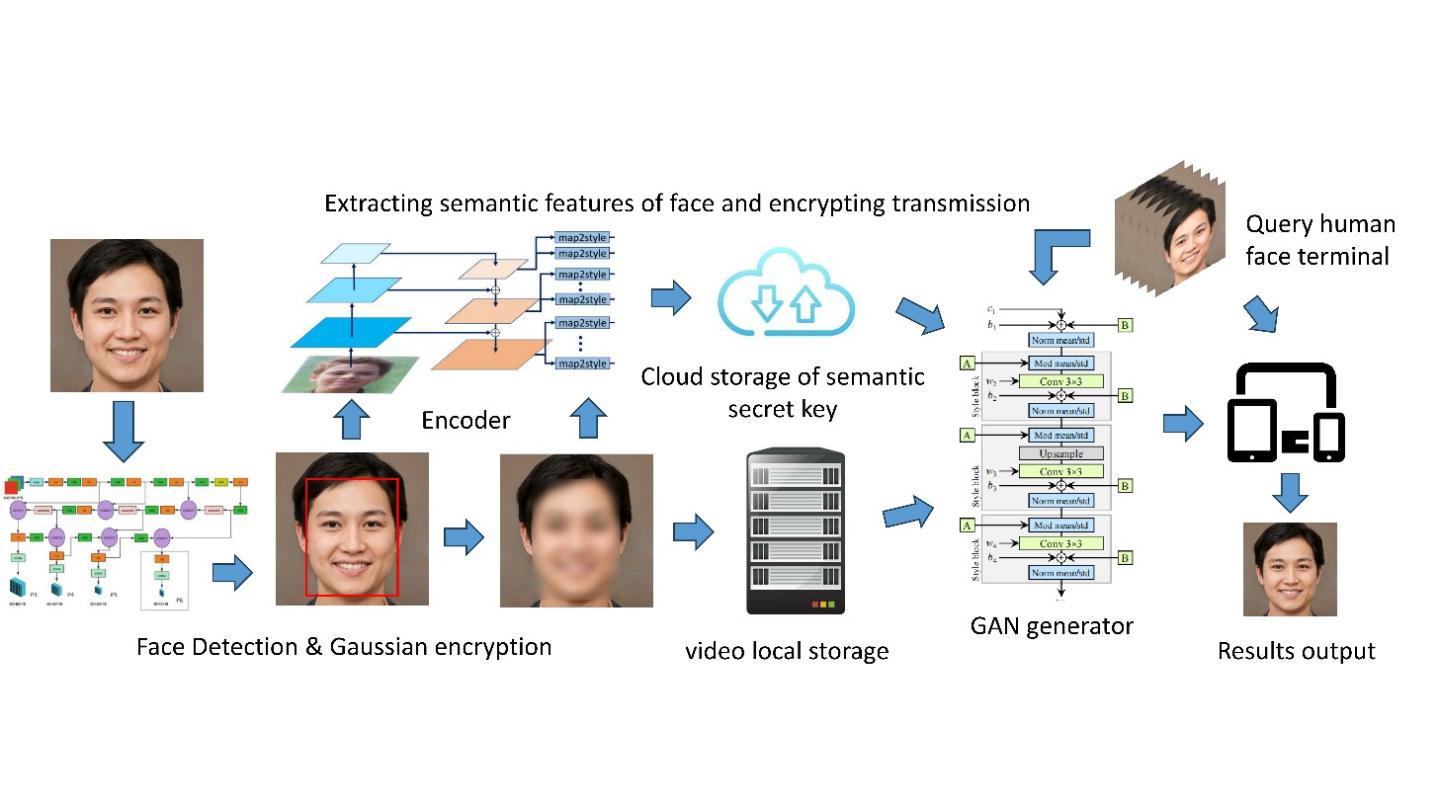
Inspired by humanoid perception, compressed memory, and associative recall, we propose an algorithmic framework that can be used to encrypt/decrypt surveillance video faces as shown in Fig 2.

**1) Encryption method**

For the video frame input *V*, the YOLO5-face deep learning model *ф* is used to achieve the recognition and localization of faces by the surveillance cameras at the edge end, to obtain *A1* = ф(*V*), YOLO5-face is chosen because the model targets the face recognition segmentation needs, adds landmark branches in YOLOV5, and improves the accuracy of face detection and localization by regressing the wing loss function through five facial key points. The wing-loss function and the overall loss function are as follows.

After completing face target detection, the face in the recognition frame is subjected to Gaussian blurring, i.e. a Gaussian convolution budget is applied to the face image with the probability density distribution function shown below.

After the above face localization + Gaussian blurring, a video will be obtained in which part of the face is displayed by encrypted blurring and the rest is displayed normally, this video corresponds to in Eq. above and is stored locally. The solving process of *f1(Ai)* is thus completed.



**2) Key storage and matching**

Unlike traditional video surveillance systems, this method no longer stores the original video. Instead, it chooses to locally store the encrypted video while uploading the high-dimensional abstract semantics to the cloud for subsequent processing and analysis. For example, in the case of post-surveillance face retrieval service, the local storage of encrypted faces results in a significant loss of face feature information. As a result, the video cannot be directly retrieved for review. Instead, it needs to be indexed for the high-dimensional semantic B for query service, which is similar to the human perceptual memory.

Inspired by the pixel2style2pixel (pSp) framework [34] that solves a variety of image-to-image conversion tasks, we use the pSp encoder, which directly encodes a given image into the desired latent code. This allows us to extract high-dimensional abstract semantic features . The model expression is as follows:

Taking the previous original video as input, (\*) denotes the latent code of obtaining to get the abstract semantic feature . denotes the pSp encoder. The potential vector obtained from is summed with the average potential vector in the network model to obtain the final potential vector. This step usually helps to balance the quality and diversity of the generated images. In practical applications, customized mathematical conversion operations can be introduced after the above formula to generate customized conversion keys, to ensure the personalization and security of the keys of each monitoring cloud platform.

After extracting the high-dimensional abstract semantic feature from the original video using the above encoder, the temporal sequence of the video frames, along with the latitude, longitude, and pixel coordinates of the edge camera itself, are fused as the symbolic bit encoding of the high-dimensional abstract semantic feature This symbolic bit encoding is then associated with the mapping relationship between the high-dimensional abstract semantic feature and the encrypted face image frames, making it easier to decrypt the above video in subsequent steps. These together serve as the key for decrypting the set and are stored in the cloud key pool.

The high-dimensional abstract semantic features learned by the above model are often not interpretable, so it is necessary to conduct an in-depth study of the abstract semantics and to investigate how to match face retrieval by both. At present, in the field of face recognition, the technology of matching face features by deep neural networks to determine the identity of faces is relatively mature. However, using abstract semantics and as the identity key to determine the identity of faces poses a greater challenge.

The identity recognition of an input face is the process of searching for the most similar high-dimensional abstract feature, which is paired with one’s identity information, in the key pool using the feature extracted from the input face. When a face needs to be decrypted, the same model is first used to extract features from the face, and then certain dimensions are taken to match with the features in the human cloud keystore, and the accuracy of the matching is calculated. Thus, the recall-triggered call function *f2* (*B'i*∩*Bi*) is implemented.

**3) Decryption process**

The previous section implements the original video encryption and describes the process of key storage and query matching. This section discusses how to output the decrypted video by the encrypted video , high-dimensional abstract semantics , and the facein the second video that matches the identity of a person in the first video. This process is equivalent to associative memory, where we can associate images from the past with the current image, and the blurred features of a face can often be made clear again.

To this end, we build an open-set face re-recognition and decryption model based on the styleGAN generator [35]. Firstly, through the method described in the previous section, the high-dimensional abstract semantics is extracted from . Then, the similarity is calculated between and all the high-dimensional abstract semanticsin the key pool corresponding to the encrypted video , and the with the highest similarity is taken. If the similarity is lower than a certain threshold, the face is judged to be strange and further decryption is rejected; if the similarity exceeds a certain threshold, the high-dimensional abstract semantics is added to the generator with as input as a constraint, and the decrypted video is output. Then the solution of the decryption *f3*(*AiP, Bi*) in the human-like memory mechanism is obtained.

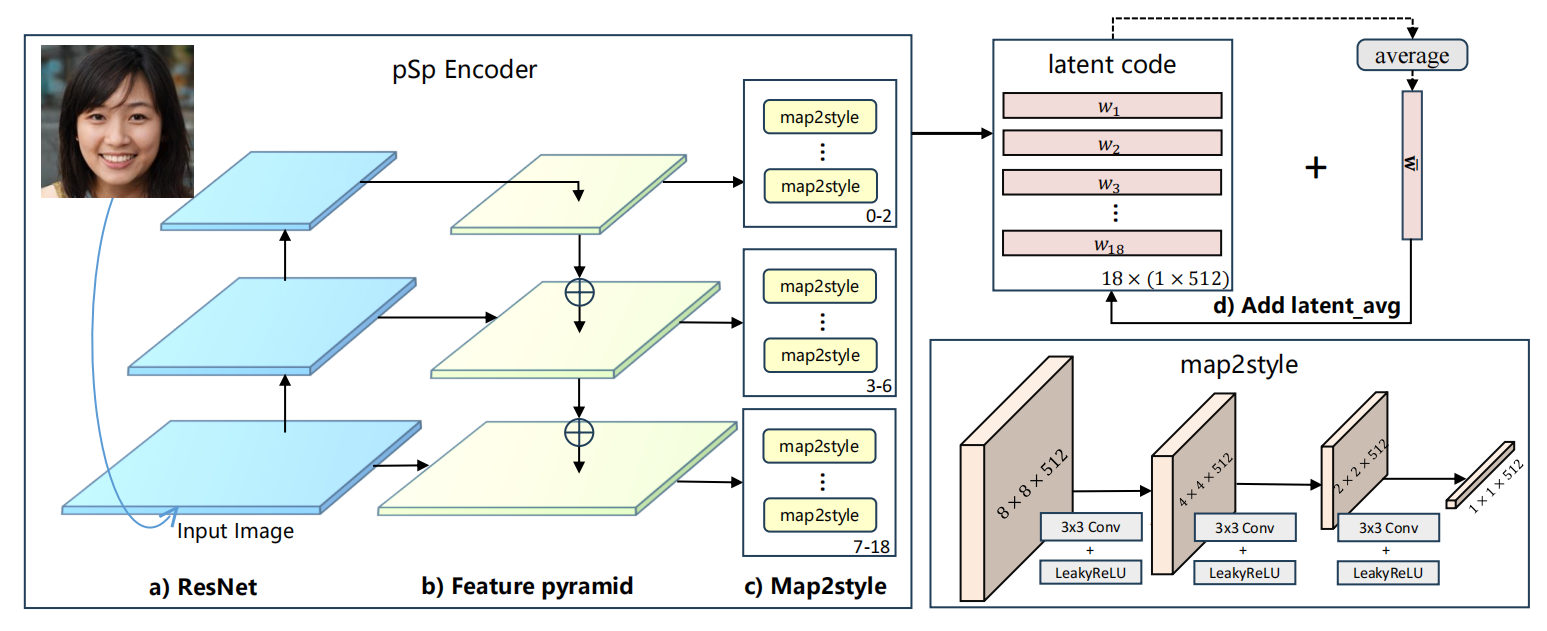
# IV. EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

## A. Dataset

The dataset used in the experiments is generated\_yellow-stylegan2[[2]](#footnote-2), which is a purely random (no filtering) dataset of yellow faces generated by a face generator made based on StyleGAN2, and contains 10,000 images of yellow faces with different genders, ages, and head pose variations. During the training and encryption of faces, we take this dataset as input and use YOLO5-face-based Gaussian encryption to obtain a dataset that consists of Gaussian encrypted images paired with the original ones. When decryption is needed, we use the Age Filter[[3]](#footnote-3) in AIlab, an artificial intelligence cloud platform created by Wondershare, to perform aging processing on 47 images from the generated\_yellow-stylegan2 dataset. The majority of the images are set to 50 years old using the default setting in the platform. This setting yields improved aging processing results, ensuring that the facial features remain relatively recognizable while producing more natural and plausible outcomes. The aging of the image is not so extreme and unrealistic that it loses its recognizability, which ensures the realism and credibility of the generated results. The aged image is used as the new input image, and the aging process is employed to simulate the natural physiological changes of the original face after a certain period in a real decryption restoration scenario. This allows for a more realistic simulation of the entire process of face encryption and decryption in surveillance video.

## B. Training and Encryption Process

We used the pSp encoder to accomplish the training and extraction of potential codes for the above dataset. The mode

**Fig. 3. The process of extracting latent code**. **The psp Encoder uses a ResNet-based feature pyramid and three mapping networks to extract 18 target styles. These styles are combined with the average potential vector of the network model to produce the final potential vector.**

uses a standard feature pyramid based on ResNet to extract feature mappings. For each of the 18 target styles, we trained three mapping networks of different sizes to extract the learned styles from the corresponding feature mappings. Specifically, features for 0-2 styles were generated from small feature mappings, 3-6 styles were generated from medium feature mappings, and 7-18 styles were generated from large feature mappings. In this way, we realize the high-dimensional abstract memory and compressed perception processes in human-like cognitive mechanisms. The high-dimensional feature information is generated by smaller feature mappings, which enables us to acquire and store feature information at different levels.

The training process is as follows: We extract the original face from the training set and train it using the algorithmic process shown in Fig 3. In this process, we gradually extract multi-dimensional face features from low to high dimensions. These extracted features are integrated and encrypted to form a key paired with the identity ID of the processed face. These encrypted keys are then added to the face key pool and stored in a file named existing\_faces.pkl.

## C. Decryption Process

In the decryption phase, we use the same coding model to encode the newly captured face to extract its unique features. These extracted features will be matched with the keys stored in the face feature key pool according to certain dimensions or matching criteria. By measuring the similarity of the face features, we can determine whether a face has appeared in the cloud face key pool. In our experiments, we can train multiple times and define an acceptable minimum similarity threshold to determine if the face is recognized as having appeared.

If the face features are brand new, i.e., no matching key can be found in the key pool, the system will refuse to decrypt them. This security measure ensures that we only decrypt faces that have already been registered, thereby protecting data privacy.

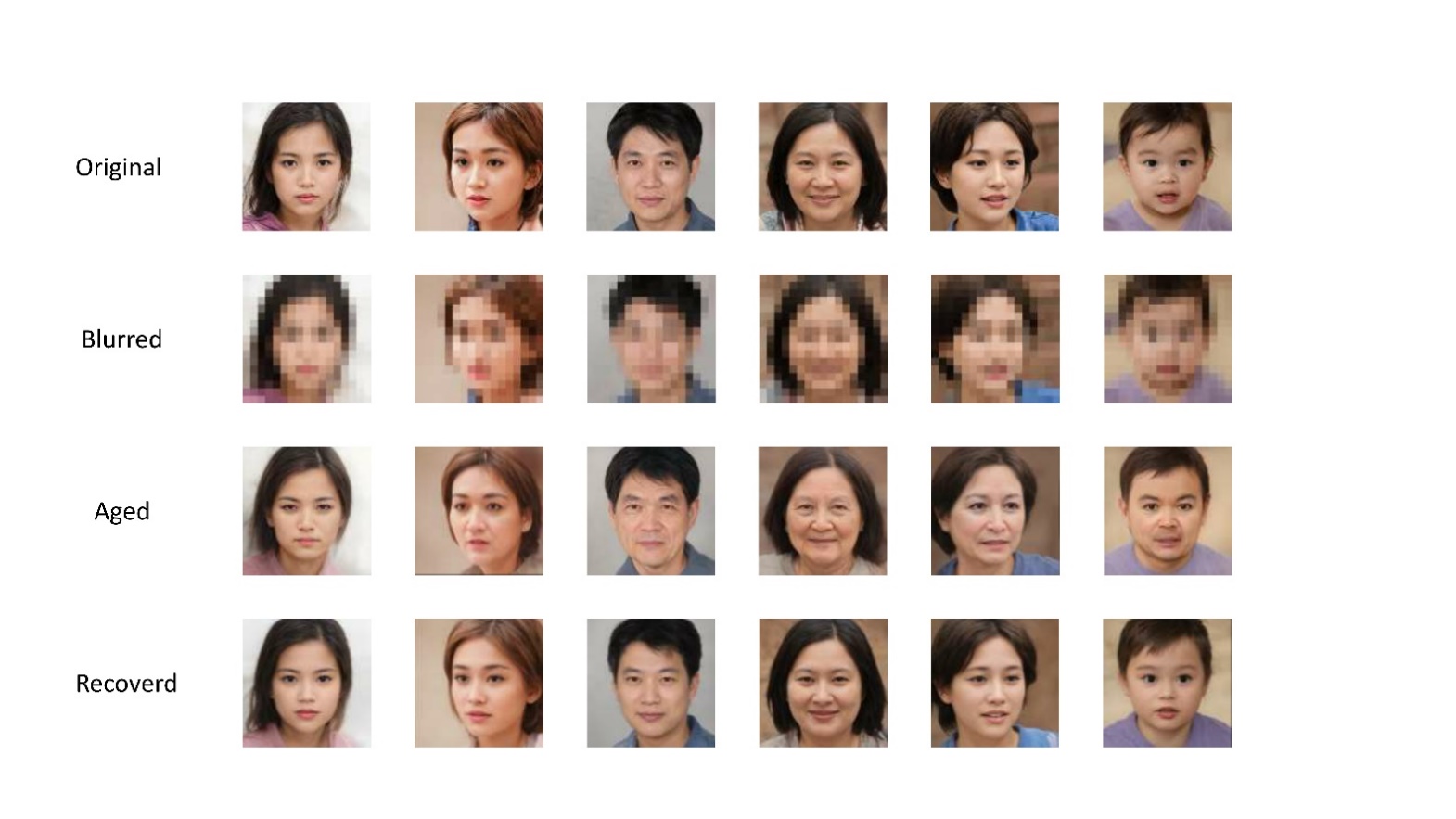
If the face feature can find a matching key in the key pool, we will confirm its identity ID and the key is accompanied by a spatiotemporal index that provides information about the face region in the surveillance video. Since the locally stored video is the face region after Gaussian blurring, there is no way to directly decrypt the face region in this video. Therefore, it is necessary to generate the decrypted face using GAN to proceed with the face recovery process. The key is fed into the generator of styleGAN, which will use the specified key to generate a restored face image, which is then applied to the surveillance video to realize the decryption. Further, styleGAN utilizes unsupervised image super-resolution methods to transform low-resolution images into high-quality, high-resolution images. This process reshapes the intricate details of the image, such as skin color, eyes, lips, etc., so that the decrypted face is restored to its original appearance.

With the above process, we have implemented a secure decryption method that allows decryption of only registered faces while protecting personal privacy and maintaining image quality.

## D. Results Discussion

**a) Encryption and decryption effects**

The effect of face encryption and decryption is shown in Fig. 4. The original image is denoted by "Original", which presents the unprocessed face . The encrypted image is represented as "Blurred", in which the face is Gaussian blurred so that it is difficult to recognize the identity of the person, while also protecting their privacy. On the other hand, the image after the



aging process is called "Aged", which represents the newly captured face . After has gone through the coding model to extract features and match with the cloud key pool, the decryption of the encrypted face image is realized under the guidance of the matched face feature key. This decryption process produces the "Recovered" image which presents the face restored to its original state. This process is

capable of restoring previously encrypted blurred images to regain clear and recognizable features.

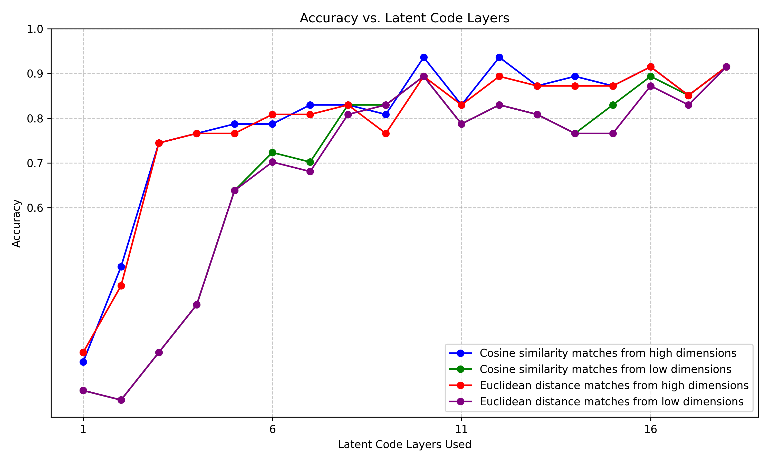
**b) Feature Matching Methods**

In our experiments, we used the same model for extracting features from 47 photos that had been processed with face aging. Then, we selected certain dimensions from these extracted features to match with the features in the pre-constructed face feature key pool and calculated the matching accuracy. This matching accuracy can be calculated as follows.

where TP denotes the number of faces that were successfully restored by matching correctly, and N denotes the number of faces in the test set, i.e., the number of new input images that have been processed by face aging = 47.

To fully investigate the impact of different matching methods, we used different combinations of dimensionality selection in our experiments. These combinations cover the matching methods from high to low dimensions. Specifically, the high-dimensional matching starts from dimension 1, followed by 1-2, 1-3, all the way up to 1-18; while the low-dimensional matching starts from dimension 18 and decreases in steps of 1, followed by 17-18, 16-18, and so on.

In the matching process, we used cosine similarity and Euler distance as matching criteria. For cosine similarity, we chose the maximum similarity as the matching result; and for Euler distance, we chose the minimum distance as the matching result. The matching accuracies of different matching methods are listed in Table I and Table II. Table I represents the matching accuracies of two matching criteria, cosine similarity, and Euler distance, for matching starting from high dimensions. Table II represents the matching accuracies of the two matching criteria, starting from the low dimension. The comparisons of the four matching methods are shown in Fig. 5, from which it can be seen that the matching accuracies of the four methods basically show an increasing trend as more layers of latent code are used. "Cosine similarity matches from high dimensions" basically achieves the highest precision, and the highest precision is 0.9362. However, the highest precision does not appear at latent code layers used=18, which suggests that the matching may start from high dimensions, and as more layers of latent code are used, more low dimensional information is introduced into the feature matching, which may lead to worse matching results.



**Fig. 5.** **The Accuracy of the four matching methods.**

This observation provokes deeper thinking, revealing the diversity of feature extractors of different dimensions in capturing data. Different dimensions may play an important role in focusing on different aspects and details of the data. Specifically, feature extractors with low dimensionality may be more focused on capturing localized features, such as small

**TABLE I**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| MATCHING FROM HIGH DIMENSIONS. | | |
| latent code layers used | **Accuracy** | |
| Cosine similarity | Euclidean distance |
| 1-1 | 0.2553 | 0.2766 |
| 1-2 | 0.4681 | 0.4255 |
| 1-3 | 0.7447 | 0.7447 |
| 1-4 | 0.7660 | 0.7660 |
| 1-5 | 0.7872 | 0.7660 |
| 1-6 | 0.7872 | 0.8085 |
| 1-7 | 0.8298 | 0.8085 |
| 1-8 | 0.8298 | 0.8298 |
| 1-9 | 0.8085 | 0.7660 |
| 1-10 | 0.9362 | 0.8936 |
| 1-11 | 0.8298 | 0.8298 |
| 1-12 | 0.9362 | 0.8936 |
| 1-13 | 0.8723 | 0.8723 |
| 1-14 | 0.8936 | 0.8723 |
| 1-15 | 0.8723 | 0.8723 |
| 1-16 | 0.9149 | 0.9149 |
| 1-17 | 0.8511 | 0.8511 |
| 1-18 | 0.9149 | 0.9149 |

**TABLE Ⅱ**

**MATCHING FROM LOW DIMENSIONS.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | | |
| latent code layers used | **Accuracy** | |
| Cosine similarity | Euclidean distance |
| 18-18 | 0.1915 | 0.1915 |
| 18-17 | 0.1702 | 0.1702 |
| 18-16 | 0.2766 | 0.2766 |
| 18-15 | 0.3830 | 0.3830 |
| 18-14 | 0.6383 | 0.6383 |
| 18-13 | 0.7234 | 0.7021 |
| 18-12 | 0.7021 | 0.6809 |
| 18-11 | 0.8298 | 0.8085 |
| 18-10 | 0.8298 | 0.8298 |
| 18-9 | 0.8936 | 0.8936 |
| 18-8 | 0.7872 | 0.7872 |
| 18-7 | 0.8298 | 0.8298 |
| 18-6 | 0.8085 | 0.8085 |
| 18-5 | 0.7660 | 0.7660 |
| 18-4 | 0.8298 | 0.7660 |
| 18-3 | 0.8936 | 0.8723 |
| 18-2 | 0.8511 | 0.8298 |
| 18-1 | 0.9149 | 0.9149 |

variations and details in the data. In contrast, high-dimensional feature extractors are more inclined to capture global features that involve the overall structure and abstract concepts of the data.

This view is particularly notable in applications in the field of face recognition. The increased reliance on high-dimensional







abstract information for face recognition tasks may echo our human face recognition process. In the human mind, face recognition involves not only local features such as eyes and mouth but also overall facial structure and high-level semantic features. This observation actually provides strong support for face association re-recognition, suggesting that humans pay more attention to high-dimensional semantic features in face recognition.

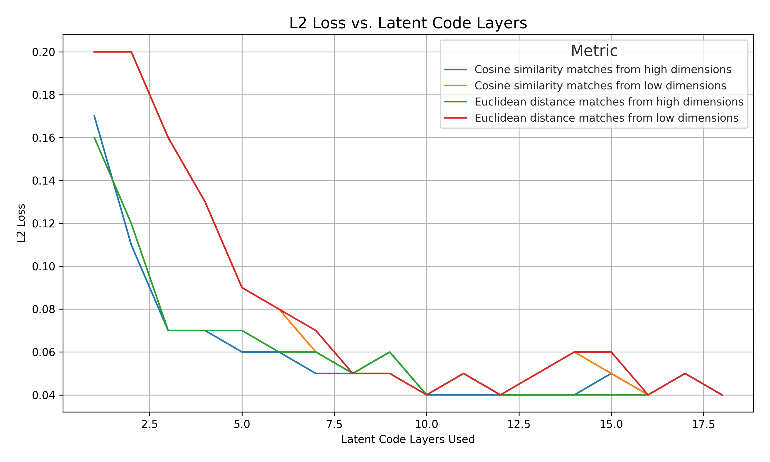
When solving matching problems, it is important to acknowledge the impact of differences in dimensionality on feature representation. Properly balancing the integration of low-dimensional and high-dimensional information, as well as understanding how to effectively fuse them, will enhance the matching effect. Taken together, this observation provides useful insight into understanding the diversity of feature extraction and the role of different dimensional information in the matching task.

**c) Multiple loss functions**

In face encryption and decryption, the fidelity and similarity of decrypted restored faces play a crucial role in determining the quality of decryption results. In order to pursue high-quality face reconstruction and restoration, we use several methods to calculate the similarity of face restoration. These methods not only consider the pixel-level fidelity of the image, but also deeply analyze the facial features and attributes in the image to more accurately assess the degree of similarity between the restoration result and the original reference, and provide direction and reference for the selection of the training loss function.

First, we introduce the pixel-level L2 loss function, calculated as follows.

Where denotes the input face image, denotes the entire face encryption and decryption algorithm framework, and denotes the entire face reconstructed by restoring after the encryption and decryption process.

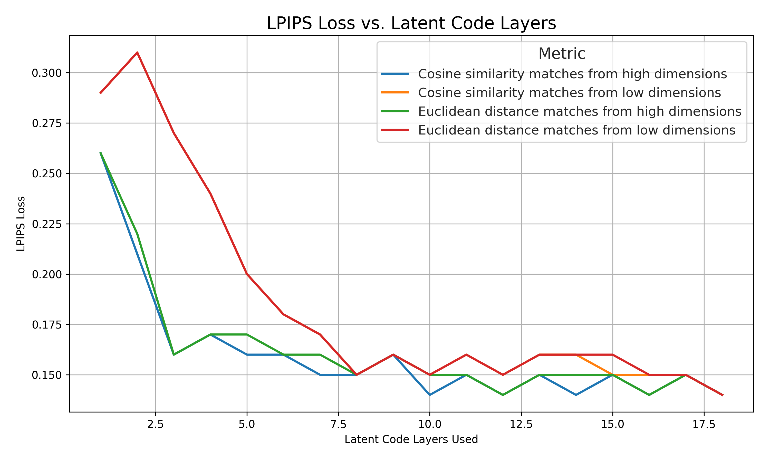


**Fig. 6.** **Trends in the L2 loss function in the test set**

Using this loss function, we can measure the pixel-level difference between the decrypted facial image and the restored facial image, thus providing a quantifiable metric for evaluating the fidelity of the reconstruction process. The evaluation results of restoring 47 aged images using the above loss function are shown in Fig. 6. Among the four different matching methods, the cosine similarity matching utilizing high dimensionality produces the lowest loss value. This indicates that using this matching method ultimately results in the highest facial similarity during the restoration process. It is also worth noting that the use of a relatively small amount of high-dimensional information has resulted in a significant reduction in the loss values to a minimum point. However, the pixel-level L2 loss function may not be able to capture subtle differences in facial features that are important for visual similarity.

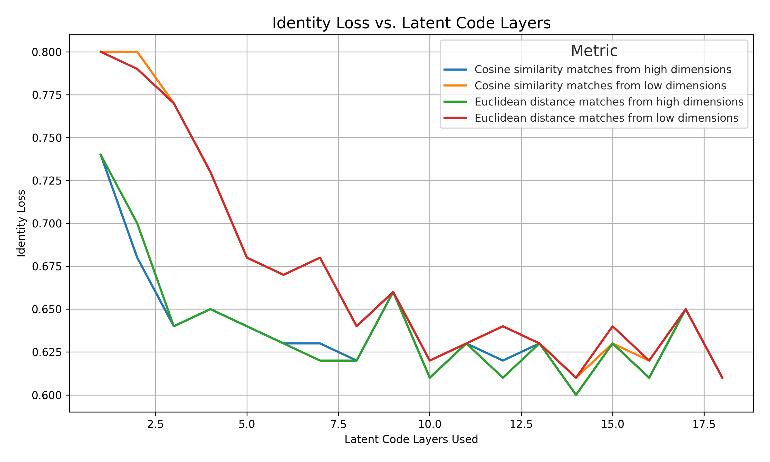
To measure the similarity of face restoration more comprehensively and ensure perceptual similarity between the restored face image and the original image, the Loss Perceptual Image Patch Similarity (LPIPS) loss is introduced. Specifically, this loss evaluates the similarity between the original face image and the decrypted and reconstructed face image by comparing their distances in the feature representation space. The mathematical expression for this loss function is:

where denotes the perceptual feature extractor.



**Fig. 7.** **Trends in the LPIPS loss function in the test set**

By using the LPIPS loss function, we are able to ensure that the restored face image remains perceptually similar to the original image, thus providing for the overall quality of the decryption process. This approach not only quantitatively evaluates the perceptual similarity of the images, but also optimizes the decryption results to better align with the criteria of perceived image quality by the human eye. The evaluation results of 47 aged images restored using the above loss function are shown in Fig. 7. From the figure, it can be observed that the four different matching methods during the restoration process using the LPIPS loss function gradually reduce the loss as the number of latent code layers used increases, similar to Fig 6.



**Fig. 8.** **Trends in the Identity loss function in the test set**

Finally, in order to ensure that both the input and output of the encryption and decryption process are face images, we introduce an identity loss function related to face recognition, which ensures the identity consistency of the images by comparing the similarity between the input image and the output image in terms of face recognition.

Specifically, the identity loss is computed as follows:

Where denotes the pre-trained ArcFace network and the input images are subjected to crop and resize operations to unify them to a size of 112 \* 112 for matching with the network. denotes the cosine similarity between the output image and the original image is calculated.

The results of the evaluation are shown in Fig. 8. It can be observed from the figure that when using the identity loss, the loss decreases gradually as the number of latent code layers used increases, which is consistent across all four different matching methods. However, the loss function converges slightly slower compared to the other two loss functions. This implies that introducing identity loss increases the complexity of model training but can lead to better fidelity and similarity.

In this section, we describe in detail the various loss functions we employ and their design principles. By embedding these loss functions in the face encryption and decryption process, we realize a comprehensive assessment of the quality of decrypted restored faces. Experimental results show that the combination of the above multiple loss functions can effectively measure the fidelity and similarity of the restoration results, thus providing a solid foundation for high-quality face reconstruction restoration.

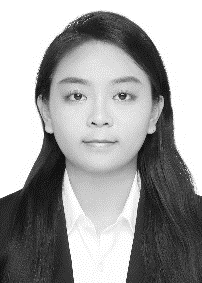
# V. Conclusion

## In this paper, we propose an algorithm for encrypting and decrypting video abstractions based on a cognitive mechanism that associates high and low-dimensional information. The aim is to address problems related to personal privacy and the management of massive video data in disaster scenarios. When storing the video, a face recognition and face encryption algorithm based on YOLO5-face is used to encrypt the video. Simultaneously, the pSp encoder is utilized to extract the high and low-dimensional semantic information of the face to form a feature key and establish an index association with the face in the video, which is stored in the corresponding key pool of the video. When decrypting, the features extracted from the specified new faces are used to search in the key pool, and the matched faces are reduced to clear faces using the styleGAN generator. We initially validate the feasibility of this video encryption and decryption algorithm on a self-built dataset. At the same time, we conduct comparative experiments and analysis of multiple matching methods and loss function selection to inversely verify the importance of high-dimensional abstract semantic features in the process of face association re-recognition. Our research has important implications in terms of how to strike a balance between safeguarding privacy and advancing machine vision research. In the future, this algorithm is promising to play an important role in privacy protection and big data storage, face re-identification, and other fields.

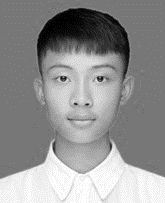
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