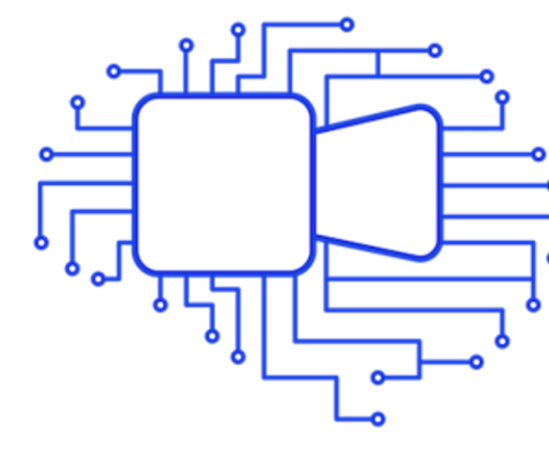


Depth-Guided Privacy-Preserving Visual Localization Using 3D Sphere Clouds



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Code

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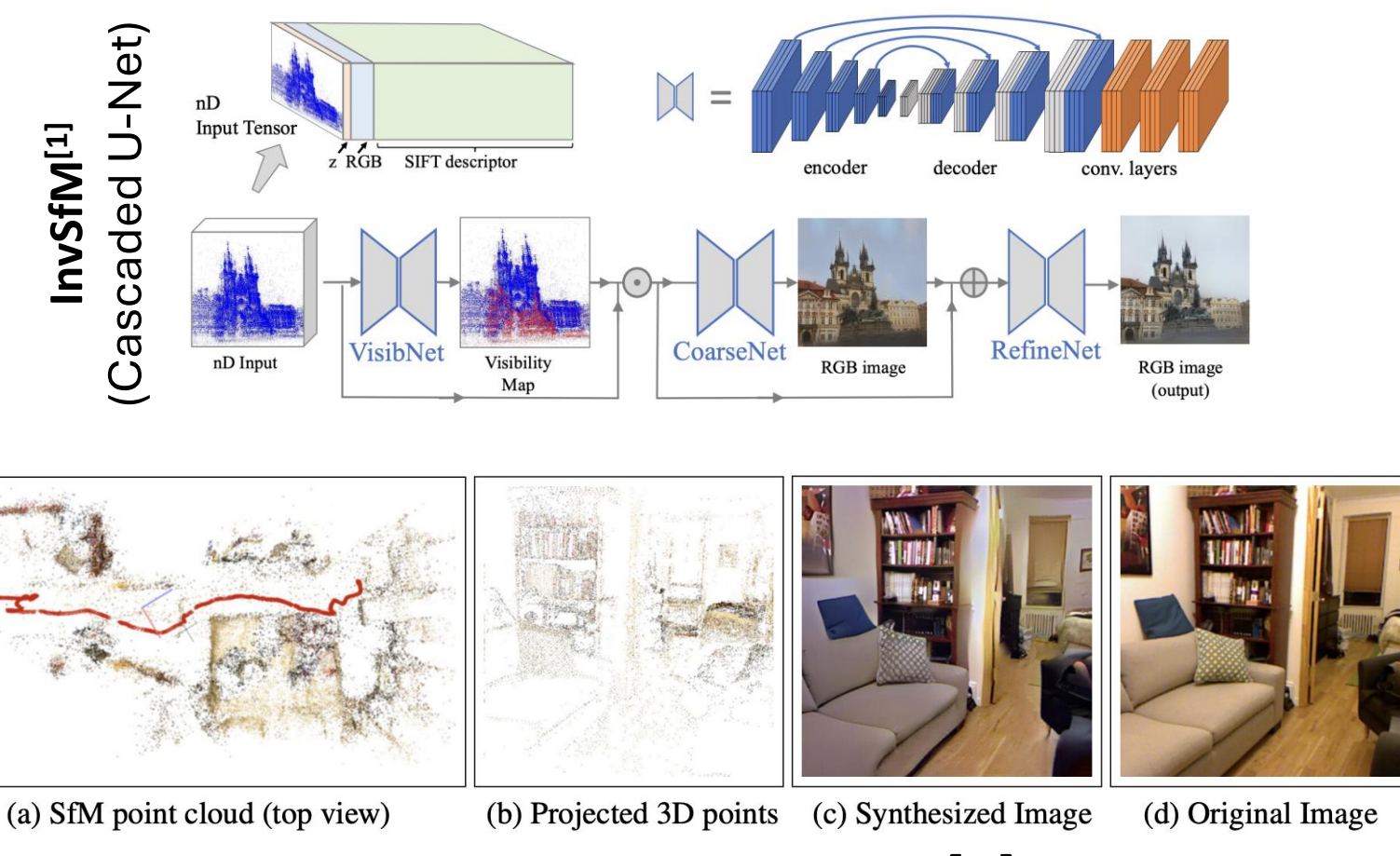
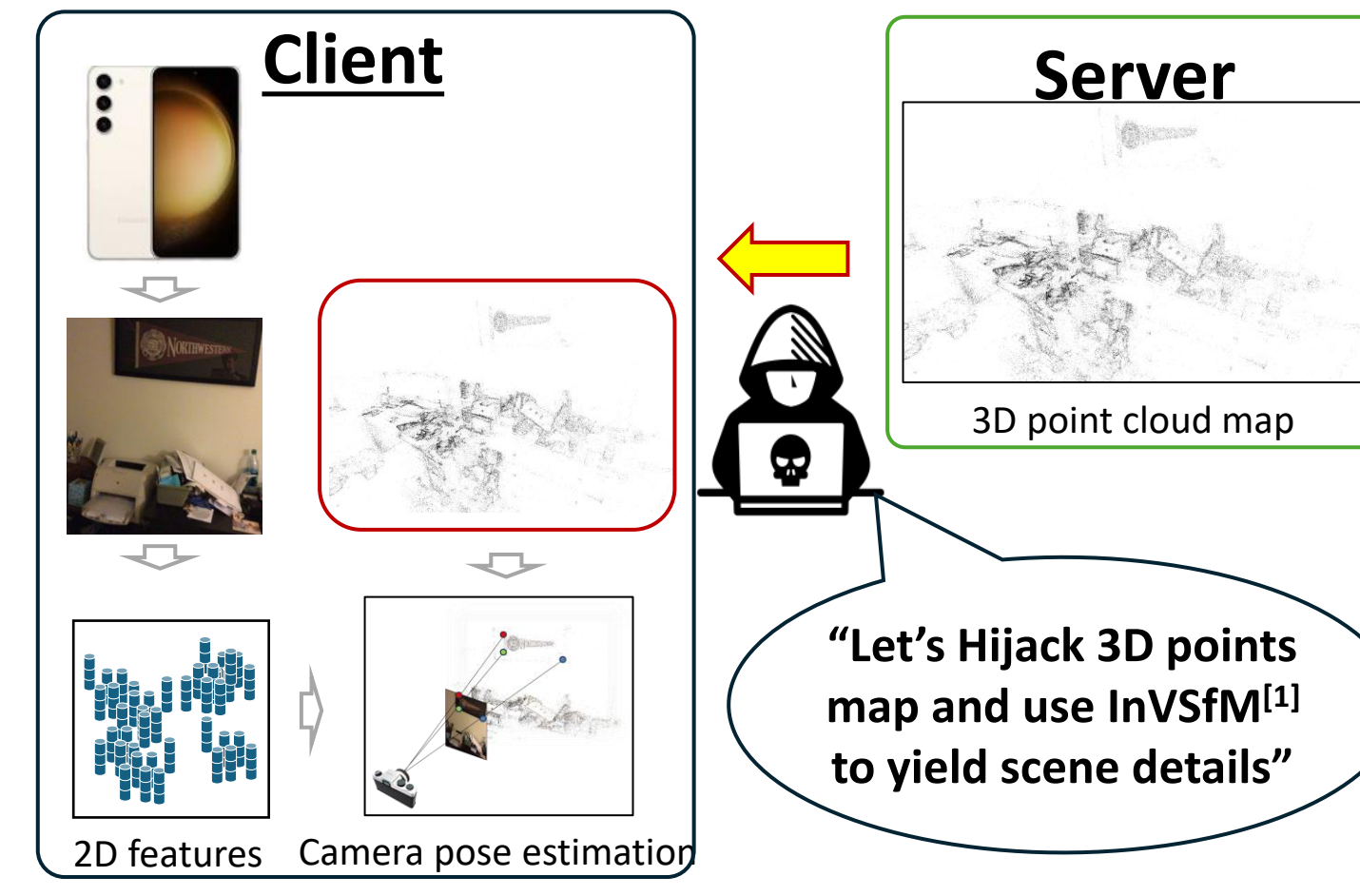
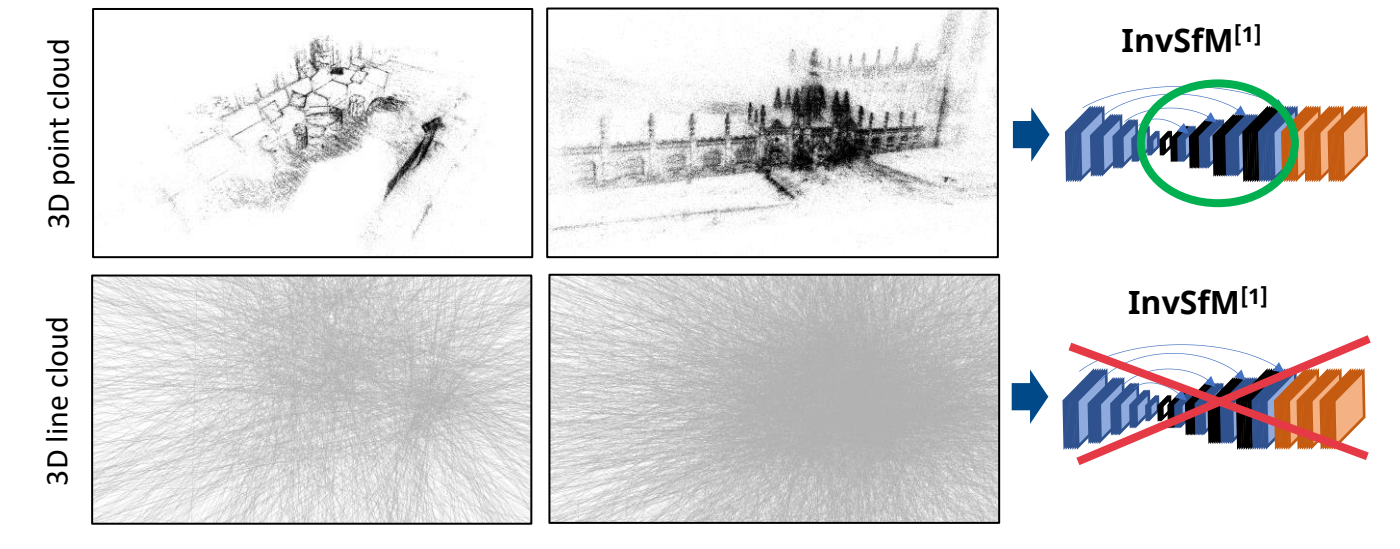
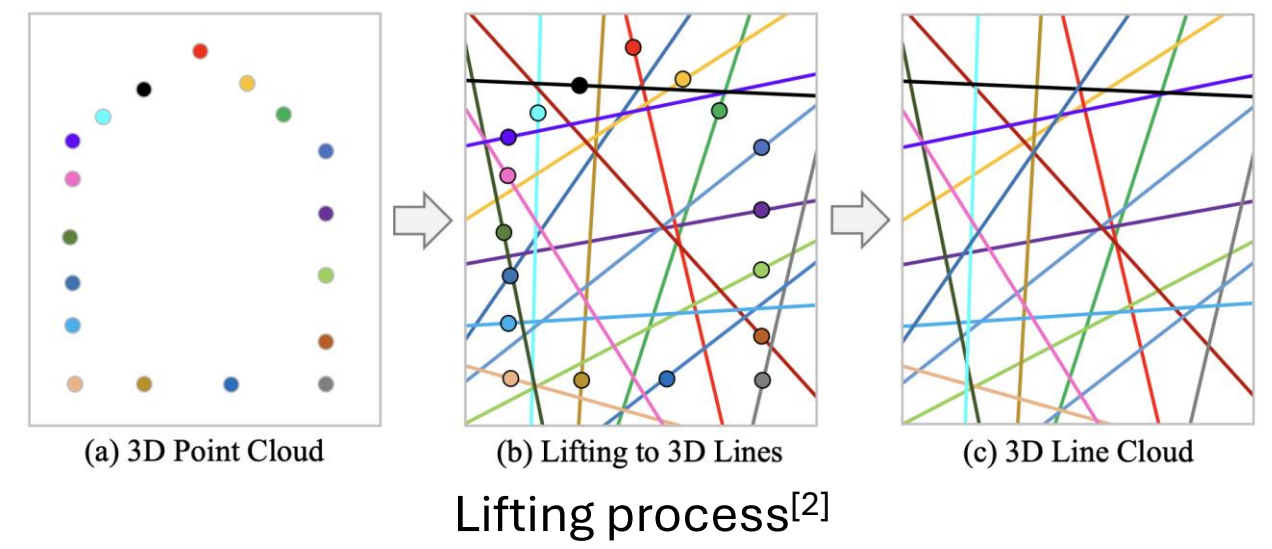
Privacy risks in visual localization

Inversion attack - Pittaluga *et al.*^[1]

- Deep inversion model enables to generate high-fidelity scene details from sparse 3D point cloud map
- **Privacy contents in the synthesized image can be exposed!** -> **"Inversion attack"**

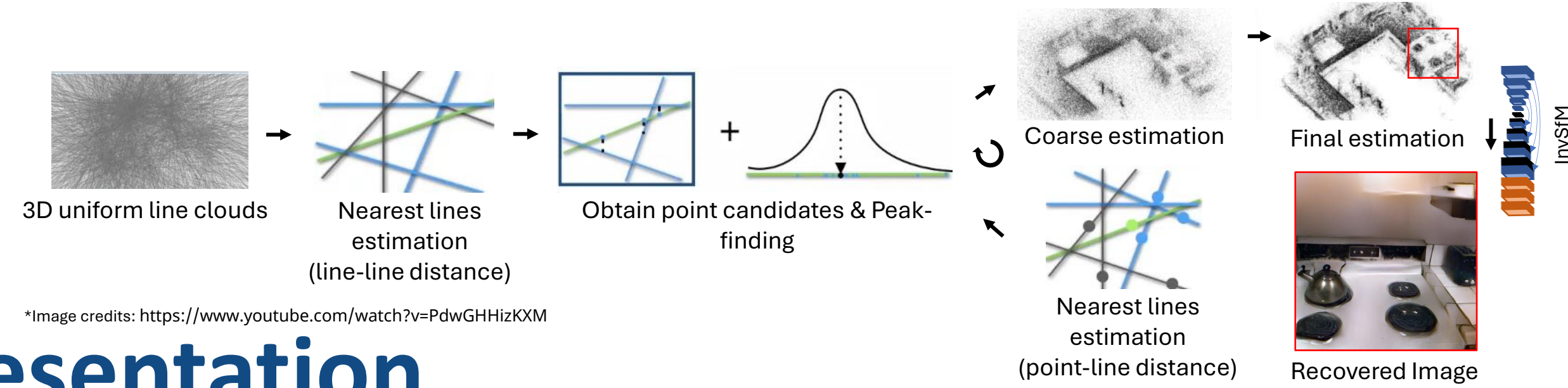
Geometric lifting into 3D lines - Speciale *et al.*^[2]

- Replace 3D points into 3D randomly oriented lines passing through them -> **Prevent Inversion attack**
- Propose point-6-Line (p6L) minimal solver for visual localization



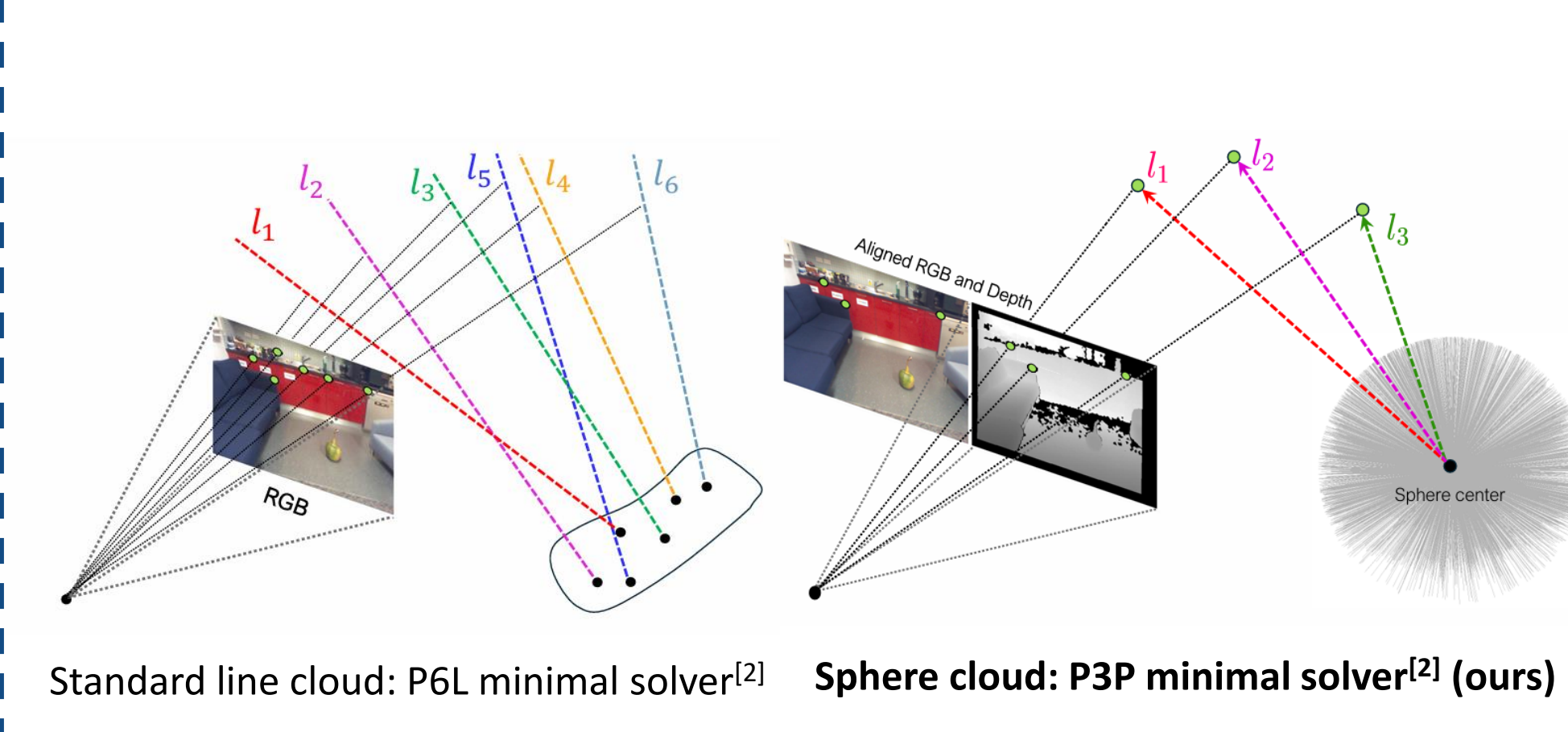
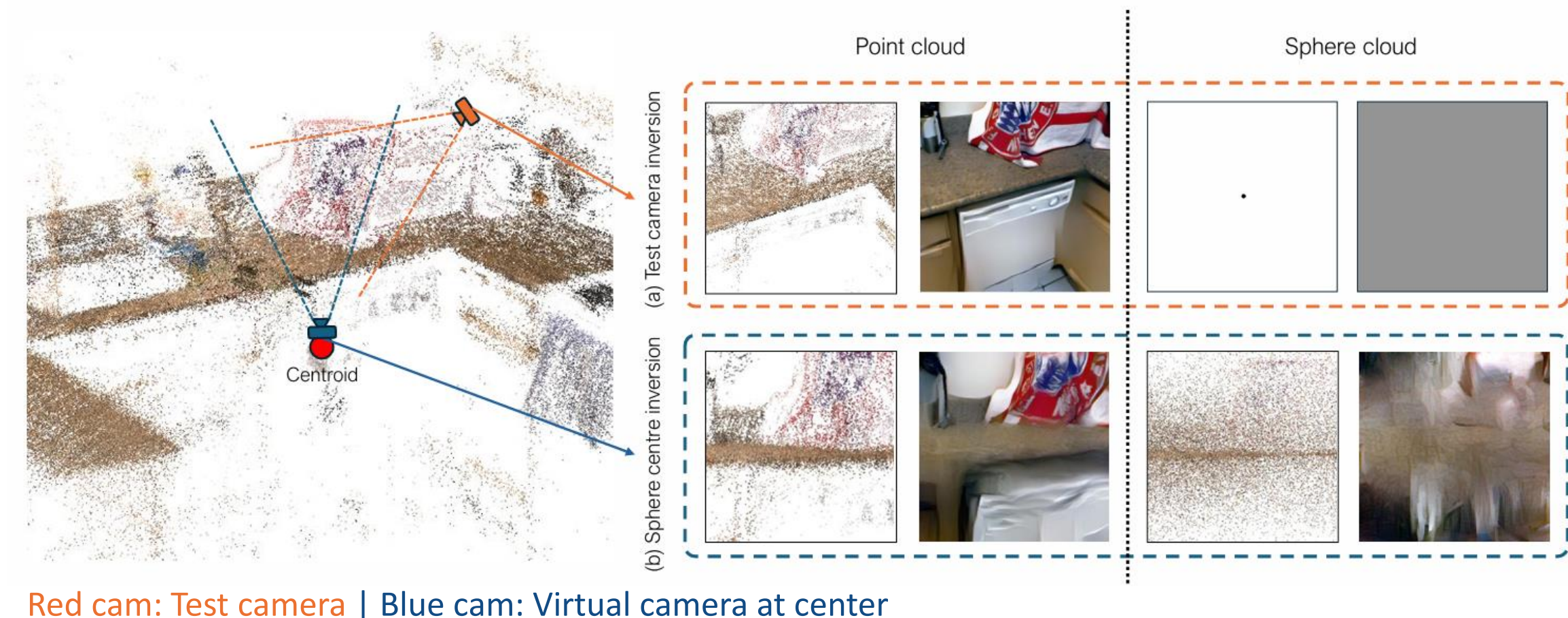
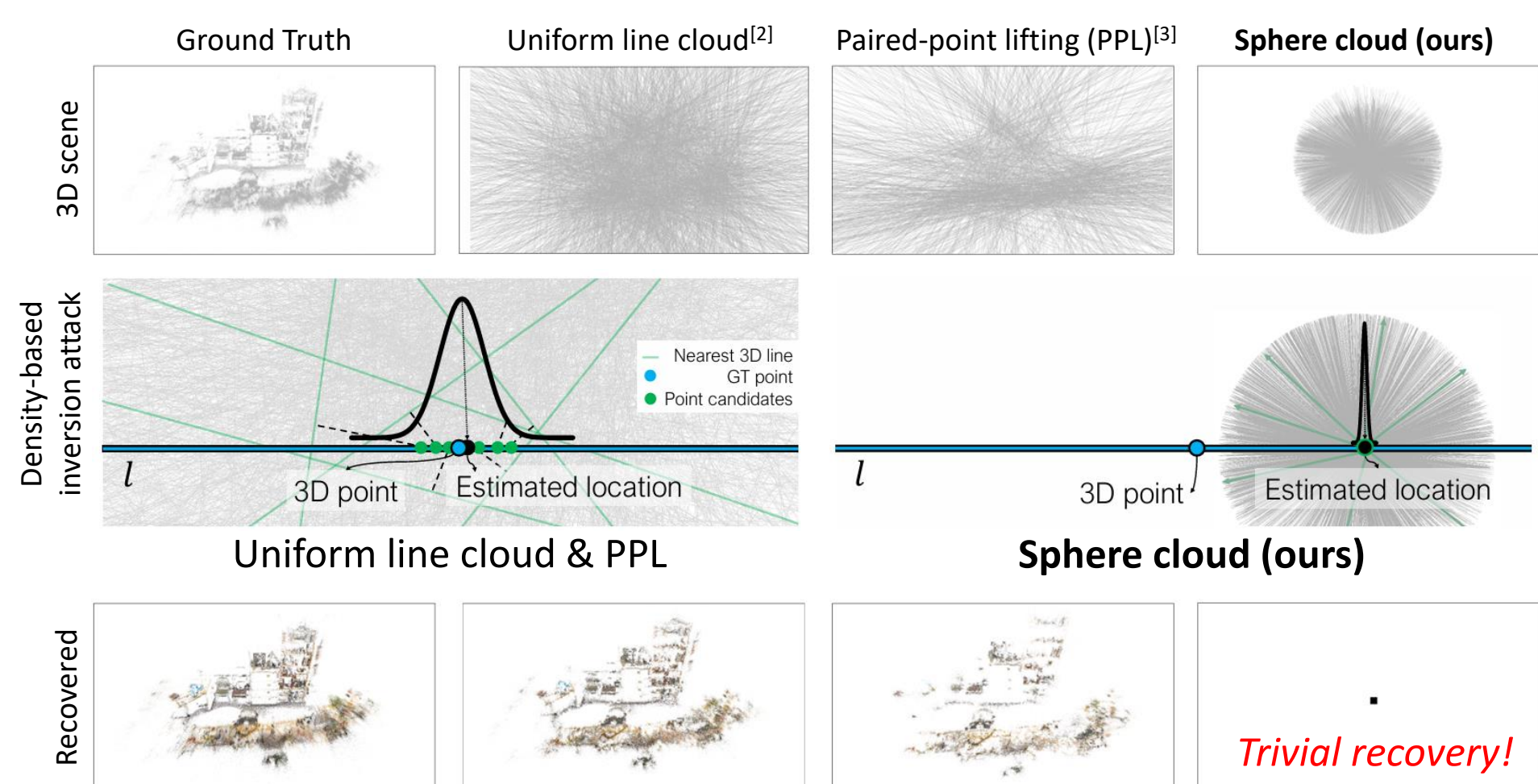
Density-based inversion attack - Chelani *et al.*^[3]

- Propose to recover 3D points from (random) 3D lines
- Bayes rule: $P(\mathcal{P}|\mathcal{L}) \propto P(\mathcal{L}|\mathcal{P})P(\mathcal{P})$, $P(\mathcal{L}|\mathcal{P})$ is constant in random lines
- Maximize $P(\mathcal{P})$: Retrieving closest-point-to-other-lines & Peak-finding



3D Sphere Clouds: A new privacy-preserving scene representation

1. Completely block the density-based inversion attack^[3] due to the all 3D lines intersect at a sphere center
2. Explore a new type of attack from breaching the sphere cloud and present a simple and effective strategy based on sparsification and the reuse of descriptors
3. Propose the first privacy-preserving localization framework to leverage depth observations for efficient camera pose estimation



1) Robustness to density-based inversion attack

2) Exploring and addressing the potential threat in sphere cloud

3) Efficient localization via depth measurements

Construction procedure

1. Project 3D points onto the unit sphere centered at the map centroid and **discard** the portion (η) of sphere point
2. **Fake points generation**
 - **Position**: gaussian noise to the remaining point
 - **RGB, descriptors**: recycled from rejected points

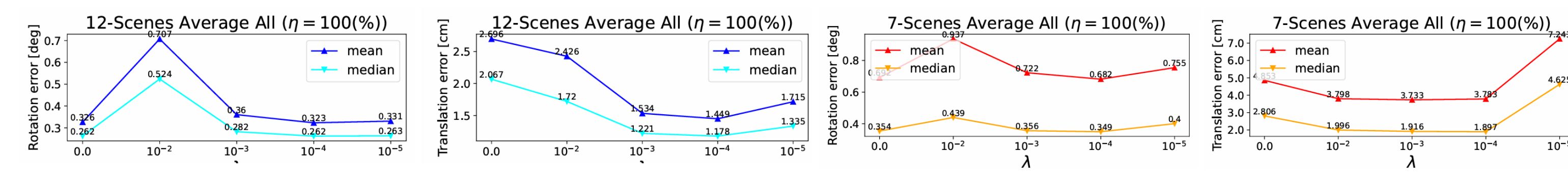
Robust pose estimation with depth regularization

- Initial pose: Aligned RGB and Depth -> Get 3D keypoints -> Efficient p3p solver^[5]
- Minimizing total cost function (L): LO-RANSAC pipeline with non-linear refinement

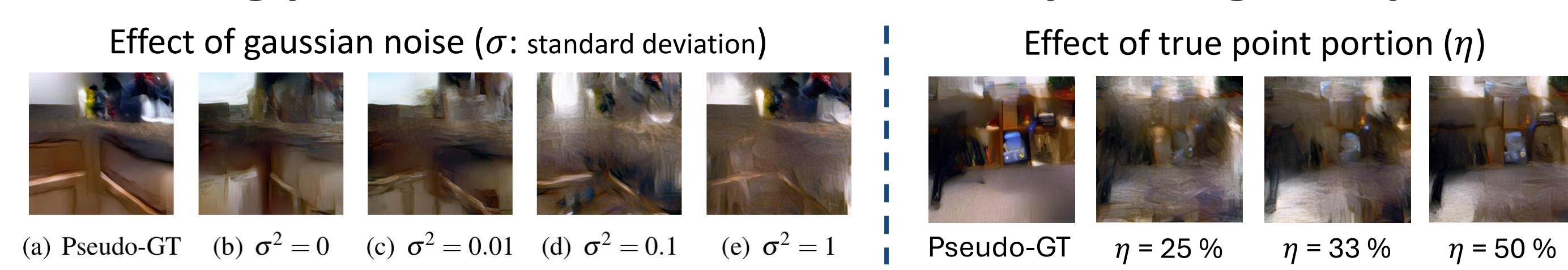
$$L = \sum_{i \in \Omega} (L_i^e + \lambda L_i^d) \Rightarrow L_i^e = \frac{([\mathbf{u}_i^T, 1] \mathbf{K}^{-T} \mathbf{E} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i)^2}{(\mathbf{e}_1^T \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i)^2 + (\mathbf{e}_2^T \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i)^2} \quad L_i^d = (\beta_i - 1)^2$$

Epipolar distance *Depth constraint*

- Depth constraint ($\lambda = 10^{-4}$) leads to better localization accuracy than no constraint ($\lambda = 0$)



Addressing potential inversion at center by adding fake points



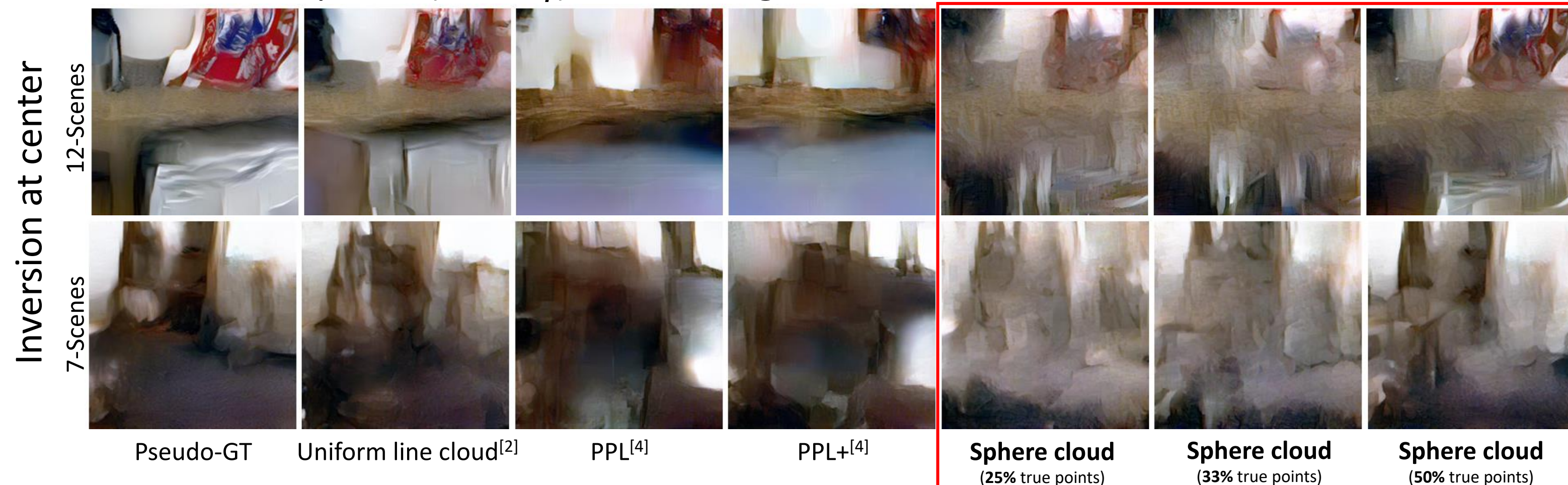
Experimental Results

Qualitative results of inversion attack^[1]

- ✓ Sphere cloud completely blocks the scene details compared to other 3D representations



- ✓ More fake points (small η) leads to degradation of inversion results



Localization performance

- ✓ Sphere cloud shows similar localization accuracy among depth-guided localization methods and achieves real-time performance

| Dataset | Metric | Image-based localization | | | | Depth-guided localization | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| | | Point cloud [25] | ULC [35] | PPL [16] | PPL+ [16] | DVLAD* +R2D2(+D)[13] | DSAC* (+D)[2] ($\eta=25\%$) | Sphere ($\eta=33\%$) | Sphere (oracle) ($\eta=25\%$) | Sphere (oracle) ($\eta=33\%$) | |
| 12-Scenes [38] | ΔR ($^\circ$) (\downarrow) | 0.139 | 0.159 | 0.170 | 0.168 | 0.389 | 0.397 | 0.300 | 0.288 | 0.240 | 0.232 |
| | Δt (cm) (\downarrow) | 0.627 | 0.727 | 0.775 | 0.765 | 0.931 | 0.735 | 1.310 | 1.282 | 0.601 | 0.577 |
| | $\Delta R < 3^\circ$ (%) (\uparrow) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.73 | 99.98 | 99.00 | 99.34 | 99.90 | 100.0 |
| | $\Delta t < 3$ cm (%) (\uparrow) | 97.94 | 95.88 | 95.16 | 95.13 | 97.06 | 99.21 | 86.97 | 87.86 | 97.22 | 97.60 |
| | Runtime(ms) (\downarrow) | 3 | 96 | 91 | 91 | - | 84 | 48 | 24 | 22 | 13 |
| 7-Scenes [33] | ΔR ($^\circ$) (\downarrow) | 0.174 | 0.201 | 0.206 | 0.207 | 0.966 | 0.655 | 0.438 | 0.405 | 0.262 | 0.255 |
| | Δt (cm) (\downarrow) | 0.493 | 0.613 | 0.647 | 0.647 | 2.857 | 1.573 | 2.119 | 2.051 | 0.459 | 0.443 |
| | $\Delta R < 3^\circ$ (%) (\uparrow) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.11 | 99.05 | 97.00 | 97.58 | 99.86 | 99.93 |
| | $\Delta t < 3$ cm (%) (\uparrow) | 99.85 | 99.32 | 99.12 | 98.96 | 55.90 | 82.81 | 69.75 | 70.93 | 98.21 | 98.51 |
| | Runtime (ms) (\downarrow) | 3 | 82 | 78 | 79 | - | 80 | 52 | 25 | 31 | 16 |

Conclusion

- Fully resilient to the density-based inversion attack and address the potential inversion at the center by injecting fake points
- Efficient and real-time performance localization with the guidance of depth measurements
- (Expected) The only privacy-preserving method against the recently proposed geometry inversion^[6]

Limitation and future work

- Noises of depth measurement lead to inaccurate localization -> Improvement via denoising

Acknowledgement

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[1] Pittaluga et al. Revealing Scenes by Inverting Structure from Motion Reconstructions, CVPR 2019

[2] Speciale et al. Privacy-Preserving Image-Based Localization, CVPR 2019

[3] Chelani et al. How Privacy-Preserving are Line Clouds? Recovering Scene Details from 3D Lines, CVPR 2021

[4] Lee et al. Paired-point Lifting for enhanced privacy-preserving visual localization, CVPR 2023

[5] Persson et al. Lambda twist: An accurate fast robust perspective three point (p3P) solver, ECCV 2018

[6] Chelani et al. Obfuscation Based Privacy Preserving Representations are Recoverable Using Neighborhood Information, arXiv 2024