WCSP 2016

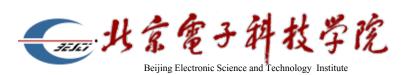


PPViBe: Privacy Preserving Background Extractor via Secret Sharing in Multiple Cloud Servers

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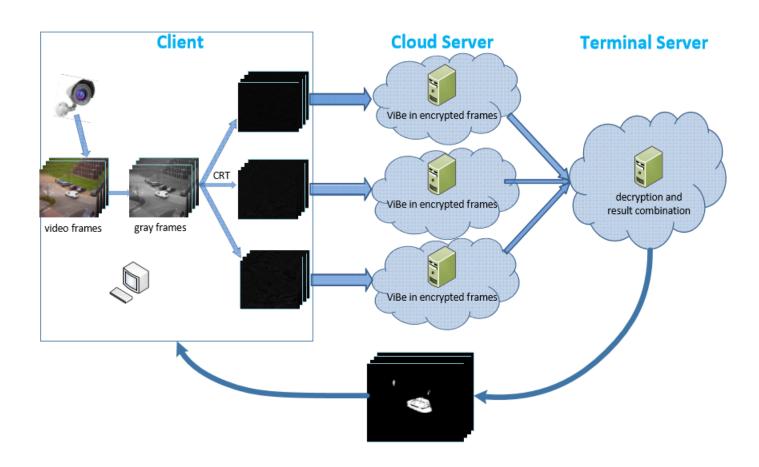






- 1 Motivation
- (2) Preliminaries
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Motivation



- (1) Motivation
- 2 Preliminaries
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Preliminaries

Visual Background Extractor

Visual Background Extractor (ViBe) is an algorithm of pixellevel background modeling, occupying less memory and having high processing efficiency.

Generally speaking, the values of pixel in background and pixels surrounding it possess the characteristics of having a small change within a certain time.

Making use of the above characteristic, the sample model, which is used to judge whether the background or not, is established for each pixel.

Preliminaries

The Chinese Remainder Theorem

The Chinese Remainder Theorem (CRT) is a result about congruence in number theory and its generalizations in abstract algebra.

According to the CRT, we construct i congruencies for one pixel by i different prime numbers.

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The Client

Every pixel will do the operation by:



$$\alpha_{1} = (\alpha * s + \eta) \mod p_{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{2} = (\alpha * s + \eta) \mod p_{2}$$

$$\alpha_{3} = (\alpha * s + \eta) \mod p_{3}$$







The Cloud Servers

(1) Background modeling

For each pixel, the neighboring pixel values are selected to get its sample model.

$$V(n) = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_i, ...x_n\}$$

x_1	• • •	
	$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}$	
		X_i

The Cloud Servers

(1) Model application

The value of new pixel y in the second frame is made the difference with the pixel values within the sample model. And we will get a set for every pixel.

$$C(y) = \{y - x_1, y - x_2, ..., y - x_i, ..., y - x_n\}$$

$$c_i = (y - x_i) \bmod p_t$$

$$C(y) = \{c_1, c_2, ..., c_i, ..., c_n\}$$

The Terminal Server

$$C_{p_1}(y) = \{c_{11}, c_{12}, ..., c_{1i}, ..., c_{1n}\}$$

$$C_{p_2}(y) = \{c_{21}, c_{22}, ..., c_{2i}, ..., c_{2n}\}$$

$$C_{p_3}(y) = \{c_{31}, c_{32}, ..., c_{3i}, ..., c_{3n}\}$$

After received all the difference sets from all the three cloud servers, the terminal server will construct congruence equations as fellows:

$$y_1 \equiv c_{11} \bmod p_1$$

$$y_1 \equiv c_{21} \bmod p_2$$

$$y_1 \equiv c_{31} \bmod p_3$$

The Terminal Server

Then we can solve the equations by CRT to get decrypted difference set

$$D(y) = \{y_1, y_2, ..., y_i, ..., y_n\}$$

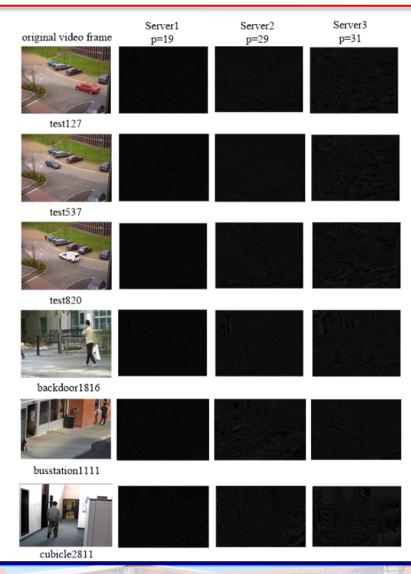
for every pixel.

Then:

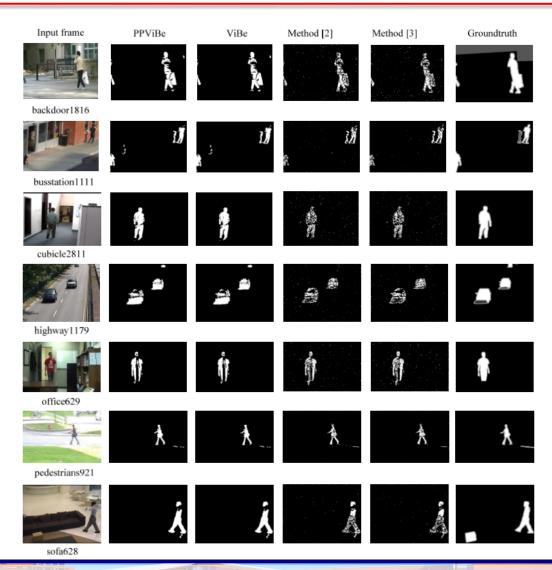
- (1) Compares each value in D(y) to the threshold R;
- (2) If less than R, #++;
- (3) Count the number of #, if # is more than #min(represents the minimum matching value), the pixel is determined to be the background one.

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Encryption Results



Background Extraction Results



- (1) Motivation
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- (3) Privacy Preserving ViBe
- 4 Results

5 Conclusion and Discussion

Conclusion and Discussion

- Our method could get precisely background while video frames are safely protected. This is the first time that the ViBe is integrated into the CRT based secret sharing framework.
- In the future work, we will integrate more video surveillance algorithms to Secure Multi-party Computation (SMC) framework and make the computer vision in the cloud more secure.

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