

# Face Detection Disruptions

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# Synthetic Media Attacks

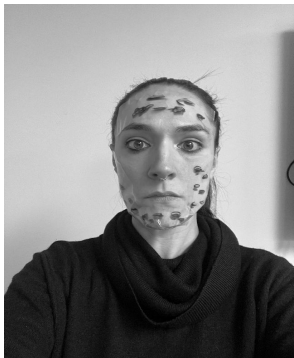
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# DISGUISE ATTACK - Altering appearance before capture

GOAL ⇒ Make system unable to detect a face

How: Altering or occlude facial landmarks using makeup, clothing, tape, masks, glasses, etc.

# SUCCESSFUL DETECTIONS



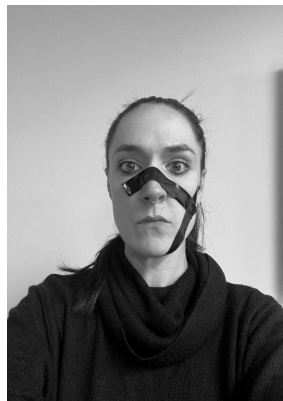
Tape with pock marks

Tape

Black tape partially  
obfuscating facial landmarks

Some occlusions do not seem to hinder the system's ability to detect and extract a face...

# ERRONEOUS FEATURE EXTRACTION



While some do:

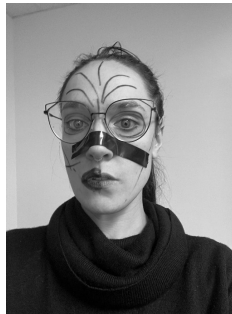
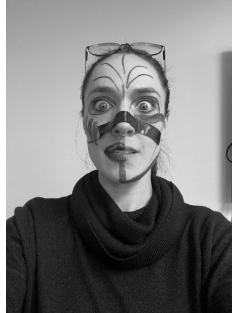
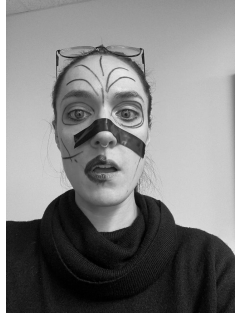
Altering feature landmarks makes the system unable to detect the face properly.

Extractions here show where the system “saw a face.”

# UNSUCCESSFUL DETECTION > ROTATION



# NO FACE DETECTED



# Altering captured image

Using Face-Morph (<https://github.com/Azmarie/Face-Morphing/tree/master>)

## What Face-Morph does

- Detects / aligns faces in images
- Generates corresponding features points between the two images using Dlib's Facial Landmark Detection
- Calculates the triangular mesh with Delaunay Triangulation for each intermediate shape
- Warps the two input images towards the intermediate shape, perform cross-dissolve and obtain intermediate images each frame

**GOAL** → **Make system recognize a fake face.**

Process:

- Choose original face that is detected
- Choose which face to morph into
- Morph face
- Extract frames from the morph video
- Check whether morphed face is still close in distance to authentic picture



# Pattern-Based Denial of Service Attacks

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# Goals

- Dynamic generation of “mosaic”
- Use real/synthetic faces, not patterns
- Use genuine face parts
- Trick algorithms other than Viola-Jones  
Haar Cascade
- Dynamic generation prevents blacklisting  
of faces









# Background Image

We **do** want:

- Confusion
- Noise
- Potential for false detections
- Creepiness

We **don't** want:

- Consistency
- Detectability
- Boring
- Computationally expensive

We **don't care** about:

- What's actually in the image (e.g., nature scene)
- Image size or complexity

<https://stackoverflow.com/a/71875698>

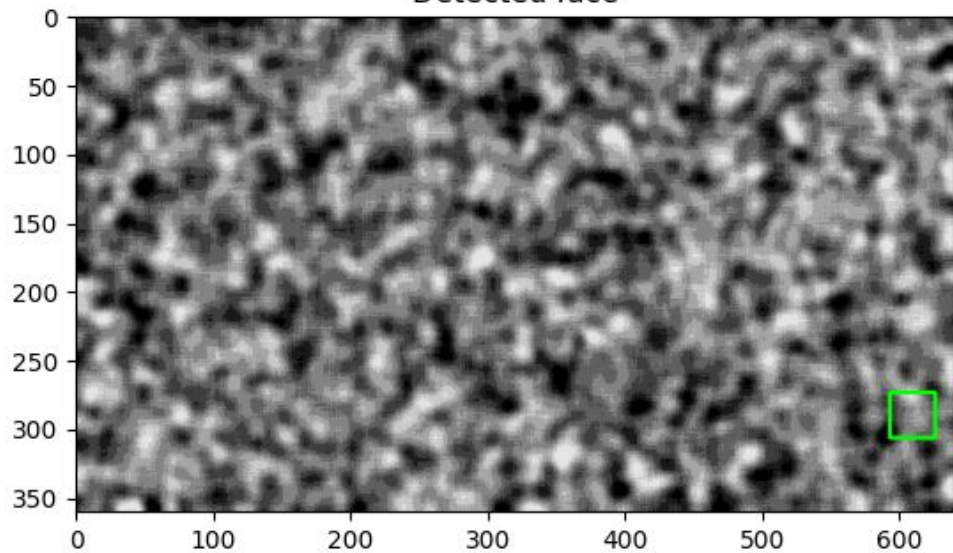


<https://stackoverflow.com/a/71875698>

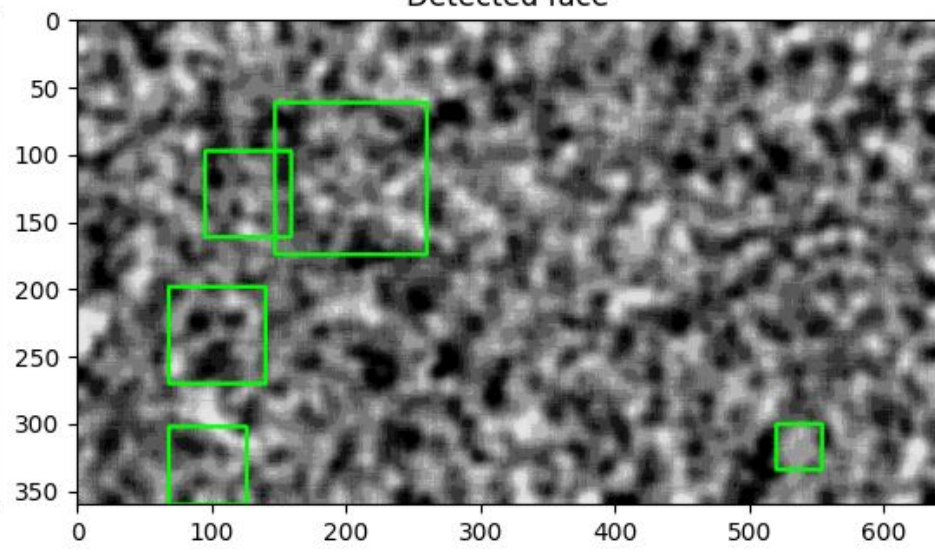




Detected face



Detected face



# The process

- Get some faces
- Extract the faces
- Perform some image manipulation on the extracted images
- Paste images on top of background
- Run image through face detection algorithm
- Figure out which combination of factors is the best

...but what faces do we use? and what parts of those faces?





# Person Face Dataset (thispersondoesnotexist)

Dataset with 10K images of person face generated by thispersondoesnotexist.

[Data Card](#)[Code \(6\)](#)[Discussion \(0\)](#)[Suggestions \(0\)](#)

## About Dataset

This dataset contains 10K images of 1024×1024 person face generated by [This Person Does Not Exist](#) using [unofficial "API"](#) by David Lorenzo.

### Usability

8.75

### License

[CC0: Public Domain](#)

### Expected update frequency

Never

### Tags

Image

Computer Vision

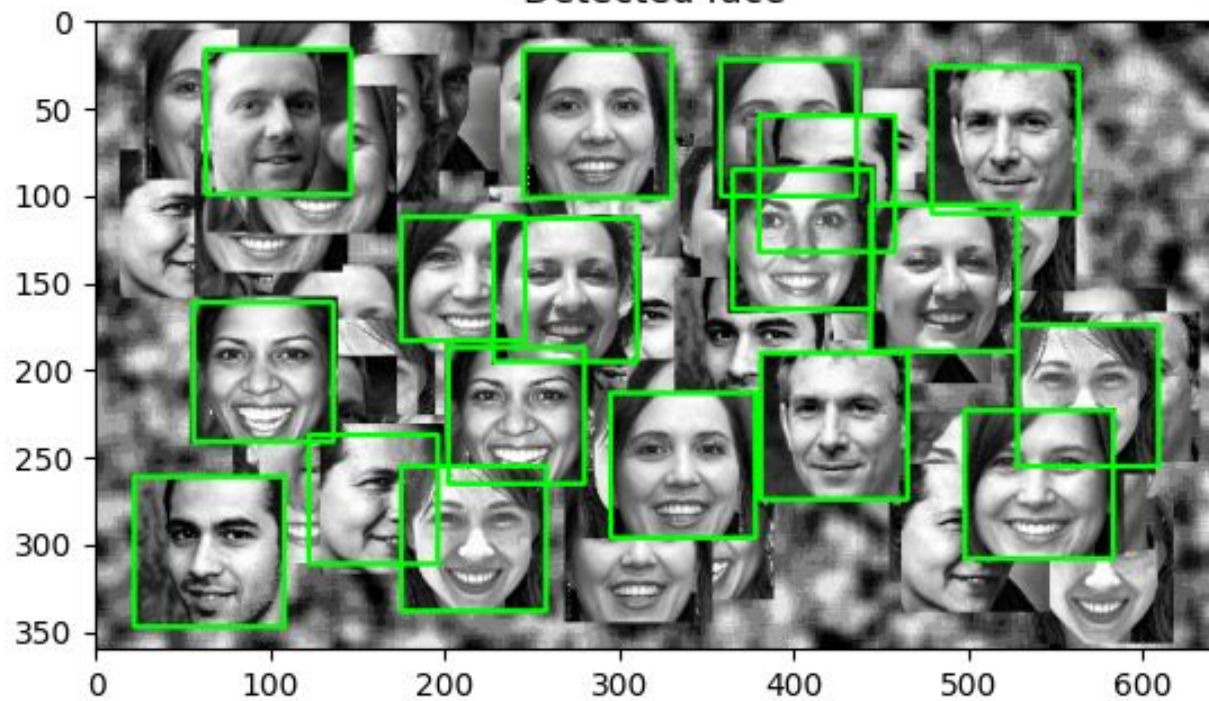
People

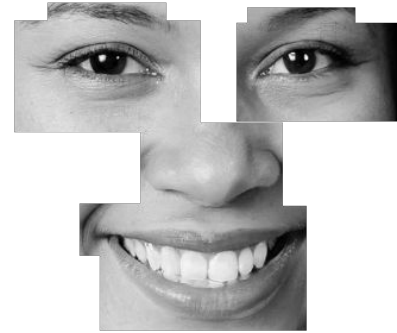
Adversarial Learning





Detected face

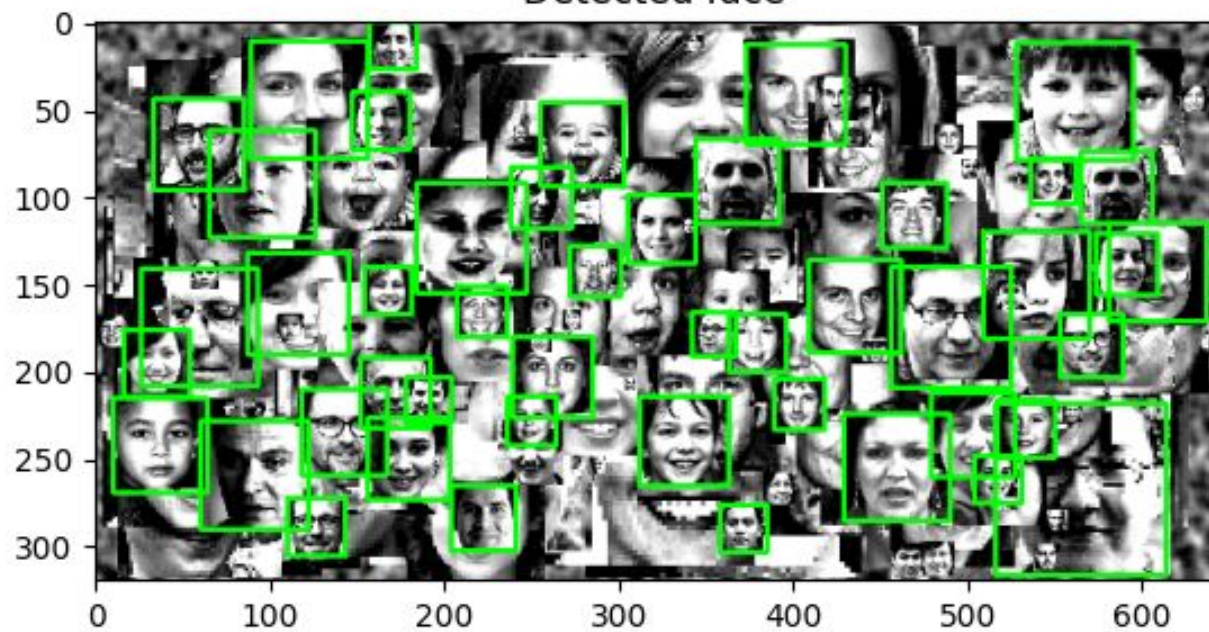






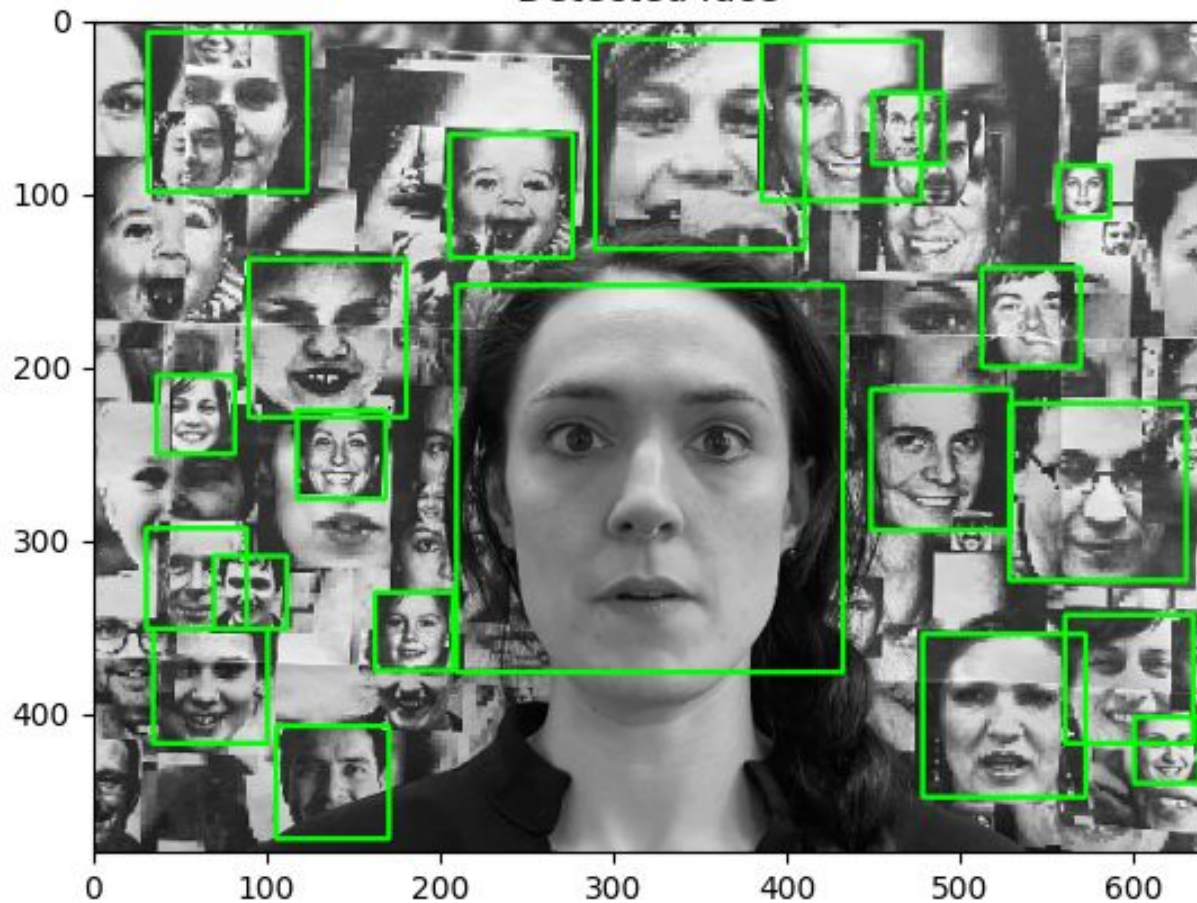


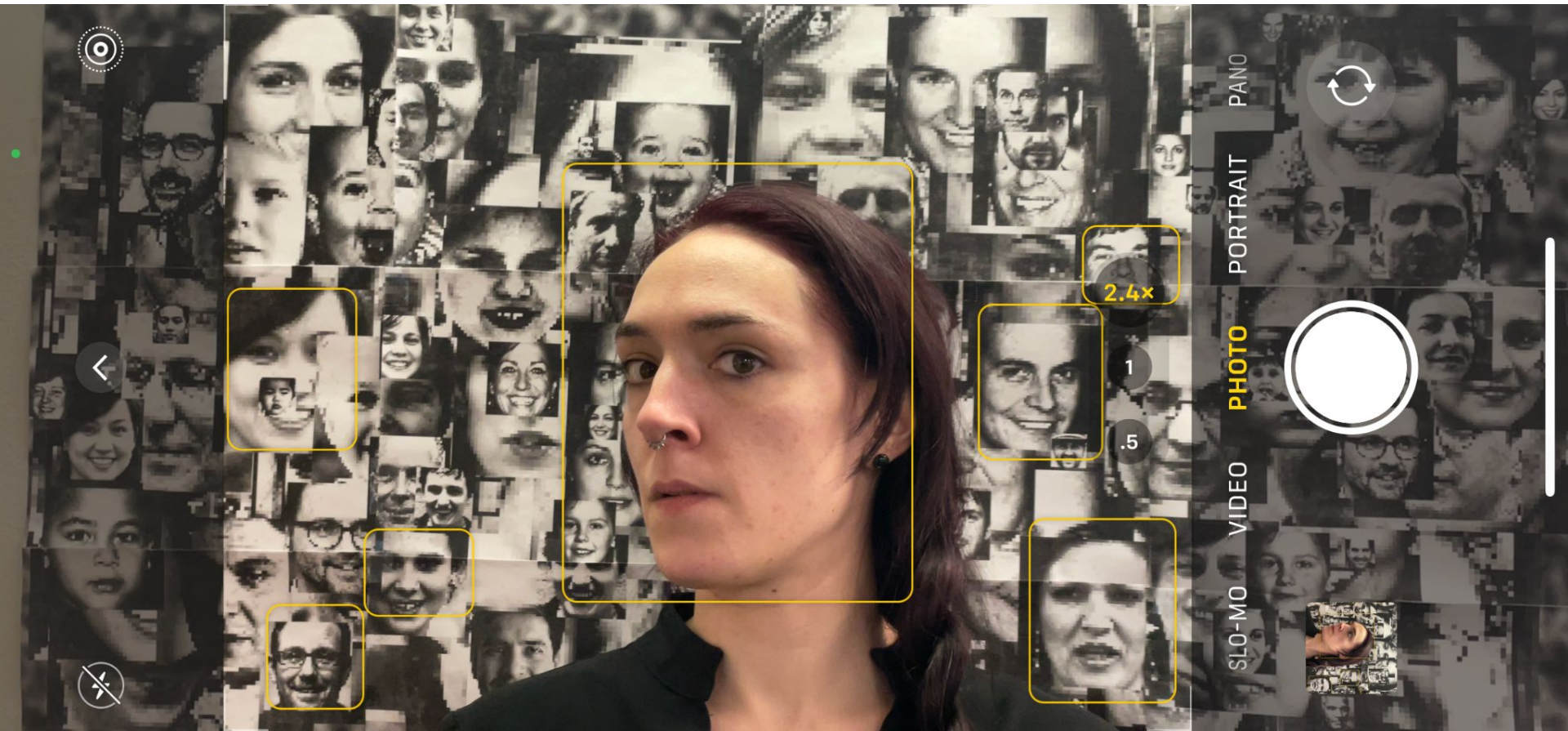
Detected face





Detected face





PANO

PORTRAIT

PHOTO

VIDEO

SLO-MO

2.4x

1

.5







PANO

PORTRAIT

**PHOTO**

VIDEO

SLO-MO



2  
1x  
.5



# Face Alteration Attacks / Poisoning

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# Glaze

- Developed by University of Chicago
- Intended use is for art to be cloaked and prevent ai from training on art style
- uses calculations to edit pixels



# Hypothesis

- Will the edited pixels confuse facial detection?
- How effective are the strength models on glaze?



# Results

- Glazing an image did not affect facial detection
- Did it affect distance?
- We saw that in some images that were compared that some had higher distances on the default setting than compared to the high setting with glaze intensity
- Overall, there was some increase in distance between low, default, and high glaze intensity



FIN