

Algorithms for Robust Information Embedding in Video: Progress Report 05/10/04

Professor Joseph A. O'Sullivan
Nicholas Fichtenbaum

Department of Electrical and Systems Engineering



Agenda

- Review project history
- Review Information Embedding Approach
- Block Diagrams as of 5/10/04
- Results of Testing
- Future Work

Review Project History

- Jan. 5, 2004, Nick joins project
- Jan. 30, 2004 report
 - Information Performance Constraints/Design Goals
 - System Implementation Constraints/Design Goals
- Mar. 1, 2004 report
 - System Design Framework: progress on block diagram implementations, understanding
 - Information embedding strategy outlined
 - Choices in applying principles: statistical analysis
 - DCT Coefficients
 - SVD Analysis
- Apr. 12, 2004 report
 - Details of distortion compensated quantization index modulation outlined
 - Method for obtaining primary information embedding direction defined

System Design Framework

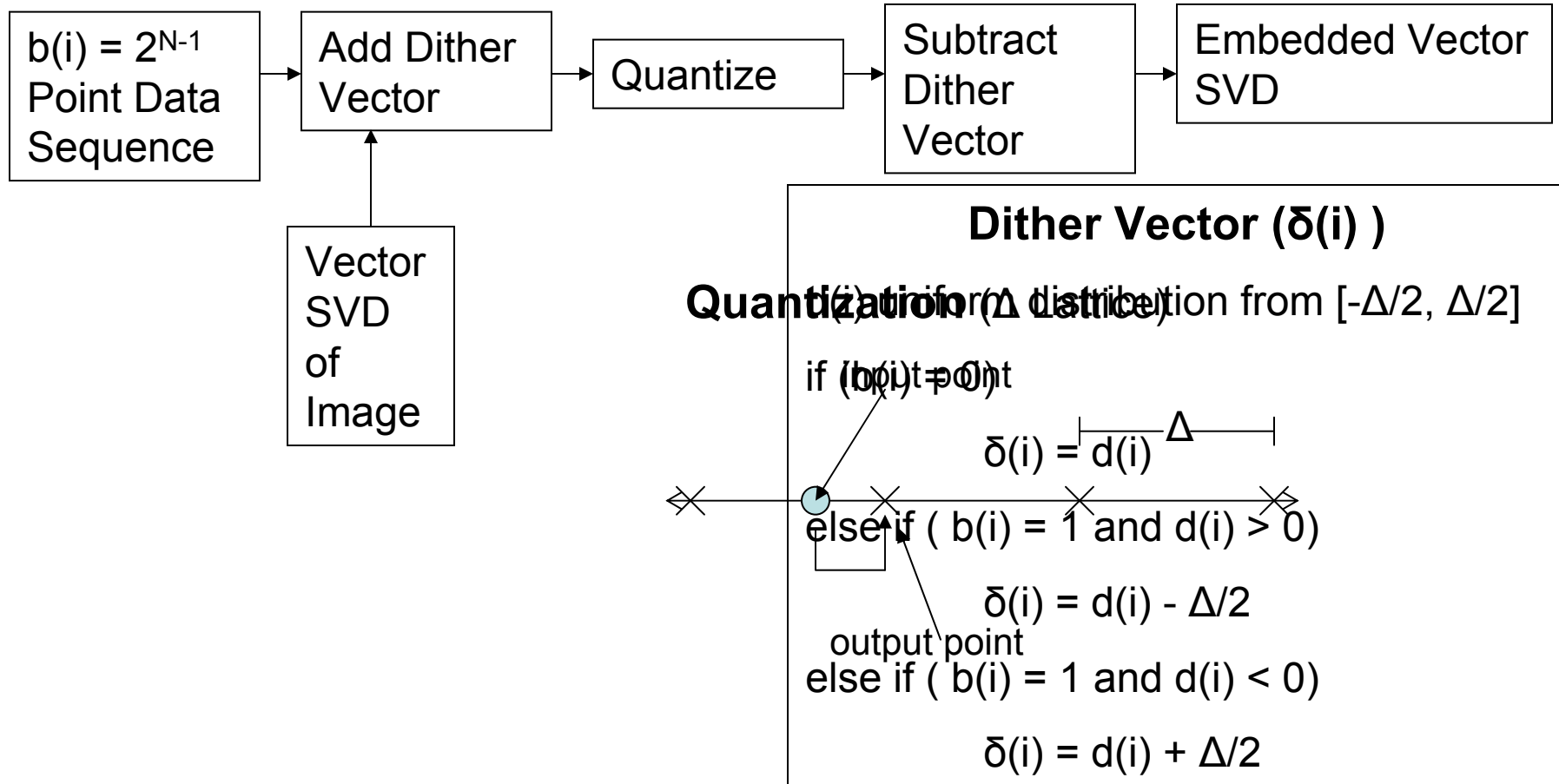
- Information Performance Constraints/Design Goals
 - Priority: Robustness to keying, DCT compression, transformations to and from high definition and to and from selected other standards conversions
 - Next: Robustness to translation, scaling, rotation, playback rate changes
 - Comment: scaling may be hard, necessity may impact critical design paths
- System Implementation Constraints/Design Goals
 - Decoder implementable in real time using VEIL-developed hardware
 - Encoding in near real time using VEIL-developed hardware
 - Target hardware platforms include AD dual core Blackfin DSPs
- Robustness
 - Robustness to additive noise, standards conversions, compression
 - Establish target values for robustness
 - Establish tradeoffs between robustness and distortion

WU Approach to Algorithm Design

- Principles (Moulin-O'Sullivan, 1996-2003)
 - Use information-theoretic analysis to guide design
 - Extract independent random variables
 - Embed information in extracted variables
- **Choices in Applying Principles**
 - Extraction of random variables
 - necessarily approximate due to lack of underlying true distribution
 - based on parametric, semiparametric, or nonparametric principles
 - often have an invertible transform at the core
 - choice of transform: DCT, wavelet (further choices), Hough, Radon
 - motion compensation is typically semiparametric
 - 3D, 4D, nD mesh models are parametric
 - Embedding and extracting information
 - spread spectrum, **QIM**

Review Information Embedding Approach

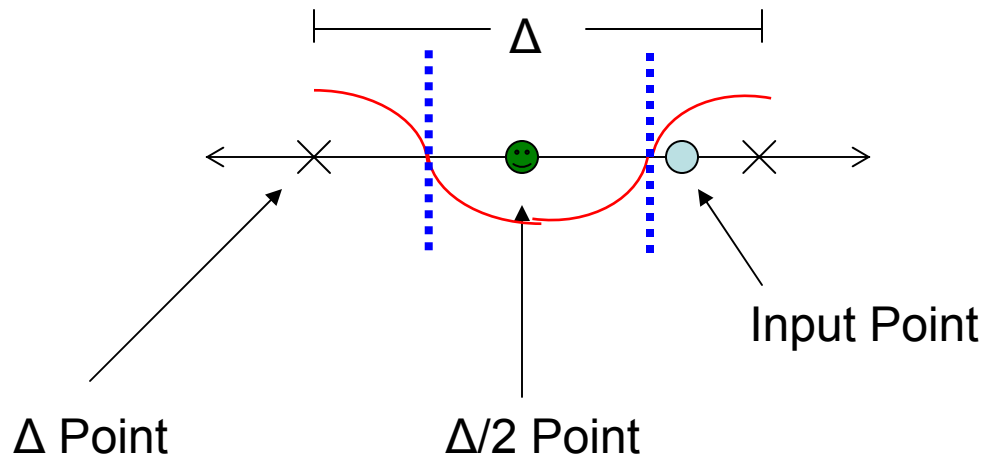
Embedding



Extraction



Quantization (Δ Lattice)



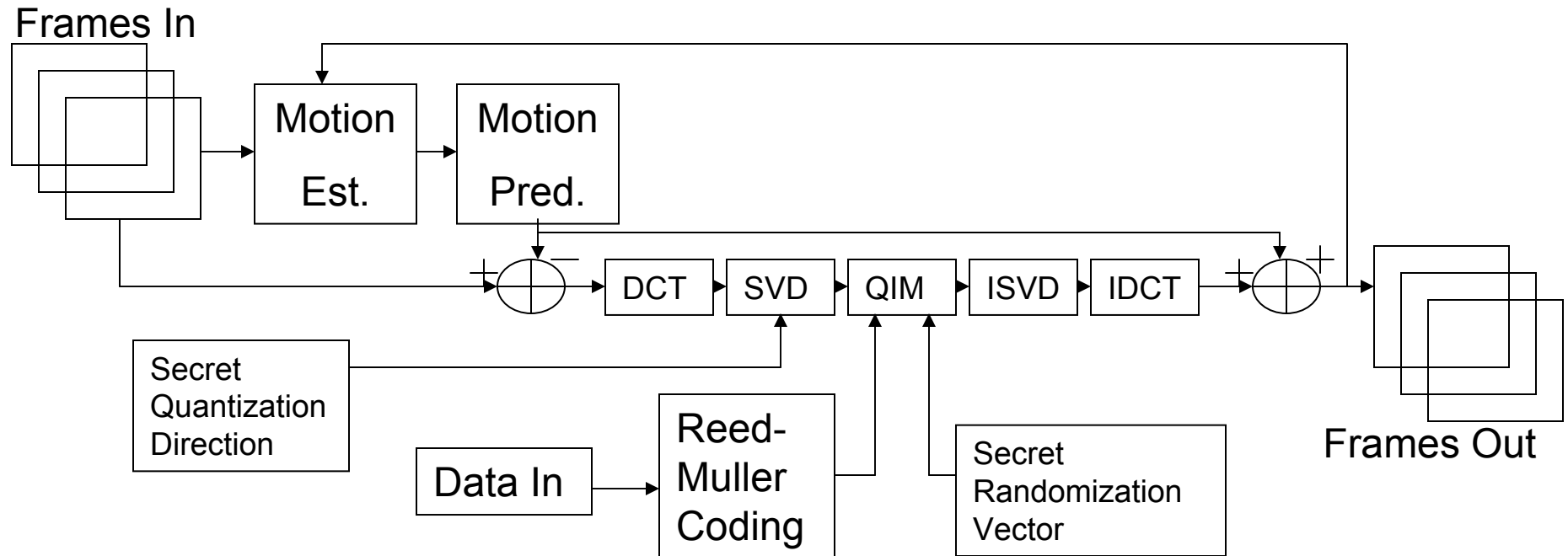
Cosine-Based Soft Decode: Decision

If (Input is closest to a Δ Point)
 -Hadamard-Transform Decode needs non-zero entries
 Output = 0

If (Input is closest to a $\Delta/2$ Point)
 Output = 1
 -Used to add robustness to the Hadamard-Transform Decode

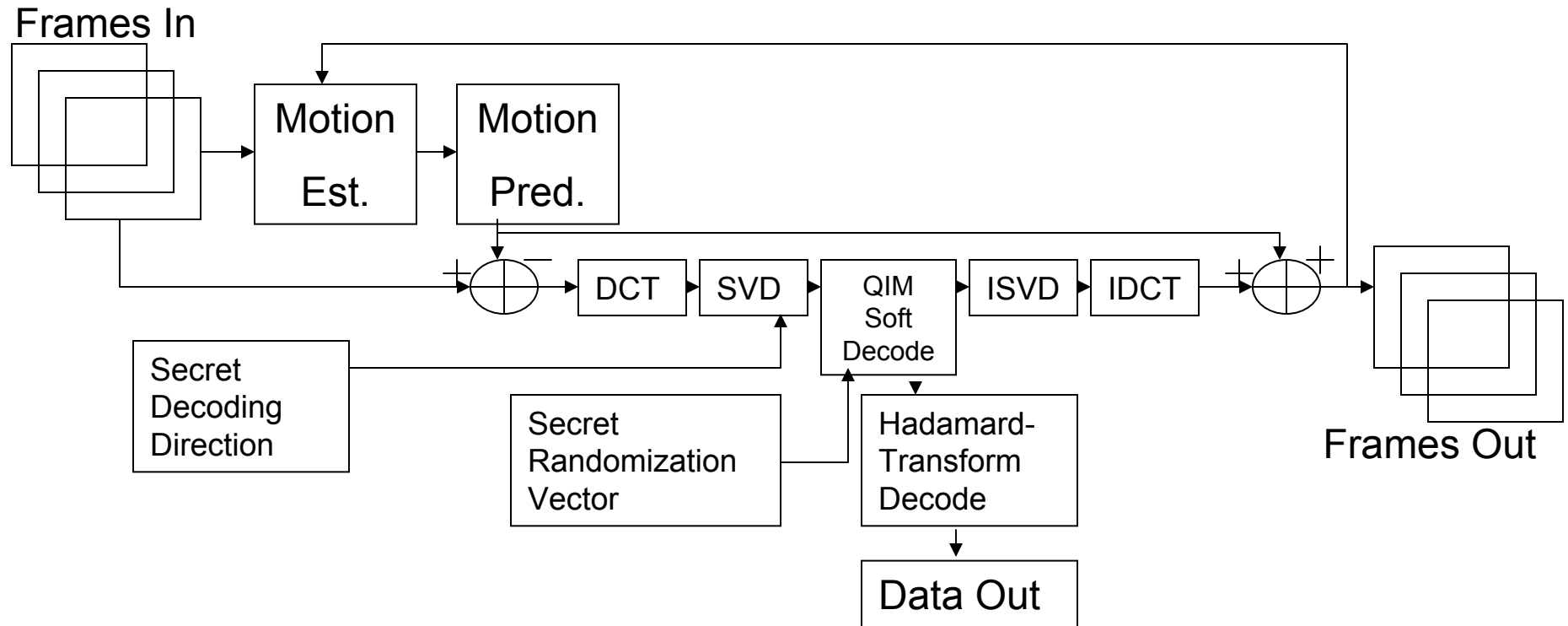
Block Diagrams as of May 10, 2004

Encoder



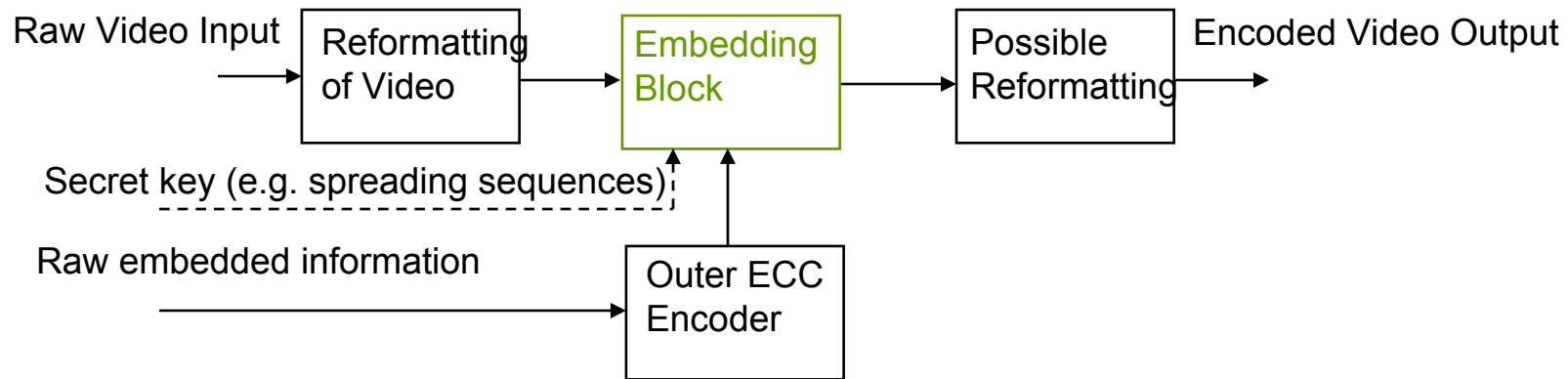
Note: After testing different GOP sequences, the choice of all I frames seems to give the best performance; this would further simplify this block diagram

Decoder



An outer error control codes such as a Reed-Solomon code can be added on top of this design.

Further Embedding System Design



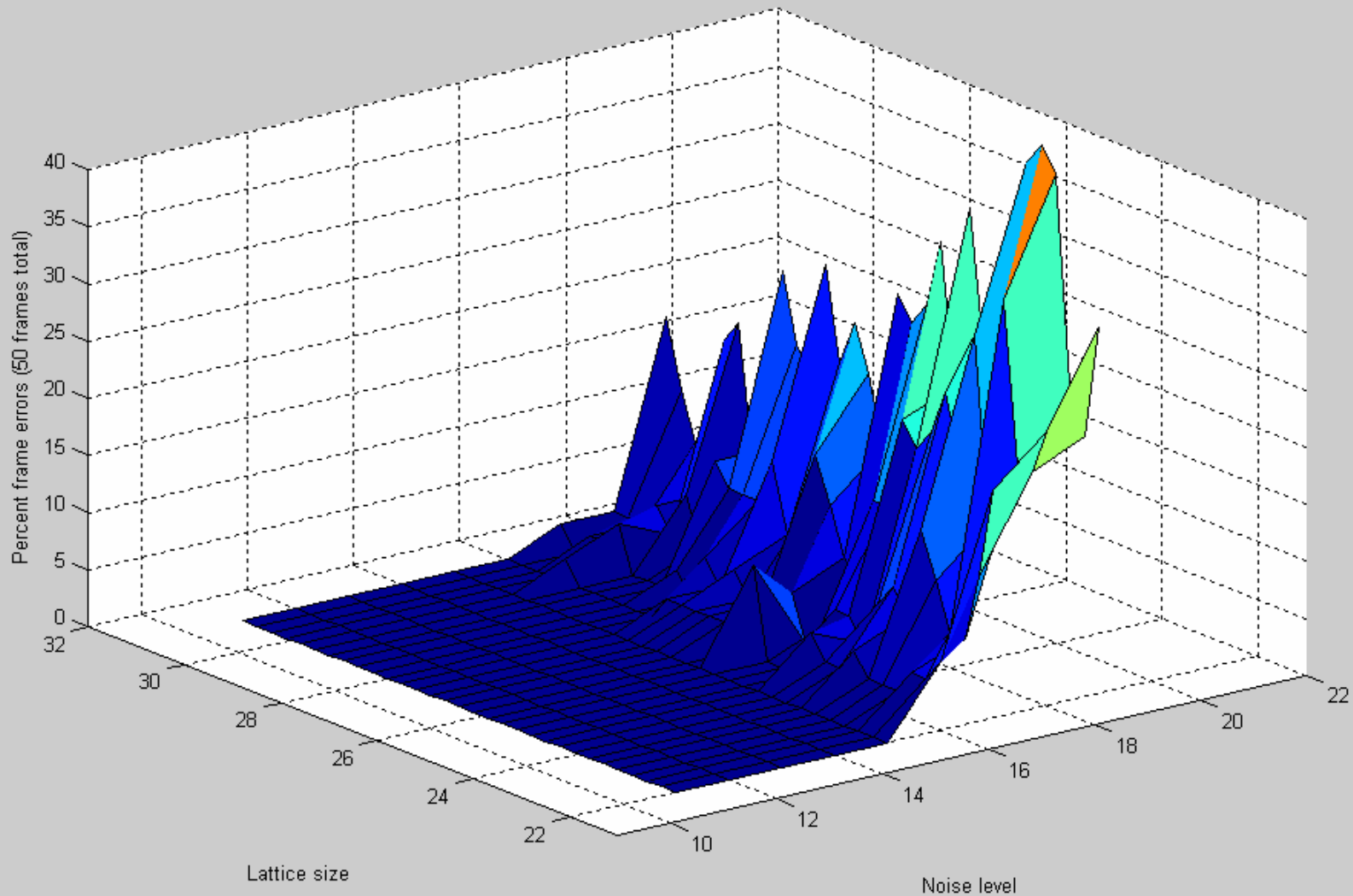
Comment: proposed embedding block from previous slide

Results of Testing

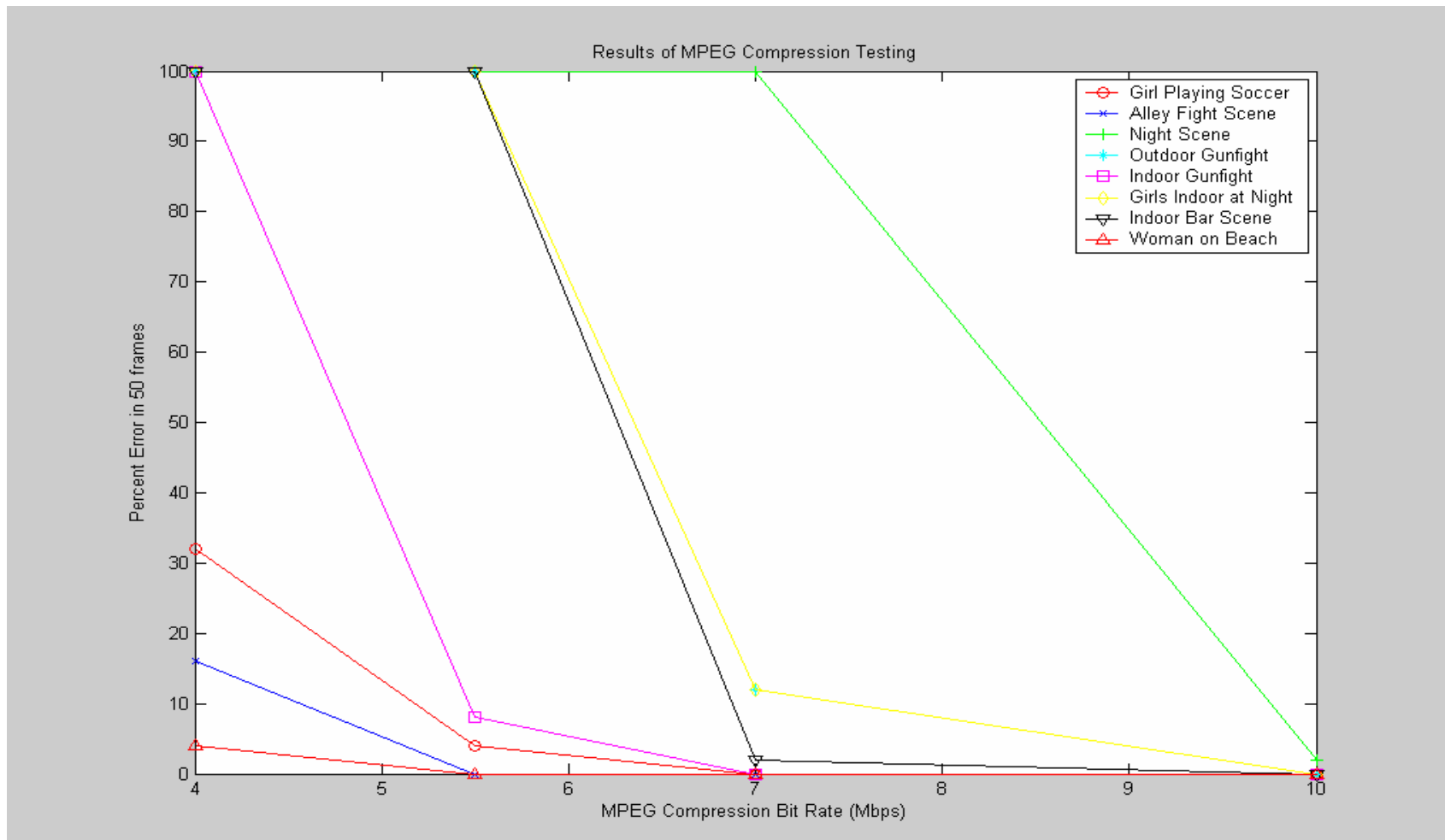
Tests Performed

- Gaussian Noise added in the RGB pixel domain
- MPEG Processing at different bit rates

Additive Gaussian Noise Attacks Performance



MPEG Compression Results



Future Work

- Develop plan for interactions
 - Implementation of existing block diagrams
 - Upgrade paths in software, algorithms
- Identify priorities on upgrades
 - Translations
 - Rotations
 - Time and/or space scaling
- Discuss other possible upgrades