Open-set Microphone Classification via Blind Channel Analysis

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Overview

- Open-set microphone classification
 - Applying SotA method for channel estimation
 - No training set required
 - Average Rand index greater than 93%, even for MP3 and AAC compressed _ recordings



Figure 1 – Open-set microphone classification

Microphone Discrimination

Baseline approach

- One channel estimate per each file
- Based on the correlation between the feature vectors



Figure 2a – Baseline approach for microphone discrimination

Enhanced approach

- Several overlapping channel estimates of the spliced file
- Based on the value of the detection function at the splicing point



Figure 2b – Enhanced approach for microphone discrimination

Detection function

- Exploits redundancy to increase discriminating power
- Higher discrimination than the baseline
- Tradeoff reliability vs. processing speed can be tuned with parameter δ_1



Figure 3 – Visualization of the detection function

Open-set Classification

Greedy open-set classification algorithm

- Amount of known classes increasing on demand
- Complexity linear to the amount of already-detected classes
- Requires a preset threshold τ , responsible for device discrimination



Figure 4 – Open-set classification algorithm

Results and Conclusions

Test set includes different encodings and bit-rates

PCM	48 kHz, mono, 16-bit
MP3	256, 192, 128, 96, 64 (kbps)
AAC	192, 128, 96, 64, 32 (kbps)

as well as different devices

Dell Latitude D630, built-in	Dell Latitude D630, headset
Google Phone G2, built-in	Google Phone G2, headset
iPhone 4S, built-in	iPhone 4S, headset
Samsung Galaxy S II, built-in	Samsung Galaxy S II, headset

Despite being in its early stages, this method proved to be - Reliable for lossless PCM-encoded recordings

- Reliable for lossy compressed AAC and MP3 recordings



Figure 5 - Classification results with on 8 devices (enhanced discrimination)





QR-code to the project website: http://s.fhg.de/idmt-audioforensics