

# EXPOSING THE DOUBLE COMPRESSION IN MP3 AUDIO BY FREQUENCY VIBRATION

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## Motivation

### MP3 Double compression detection

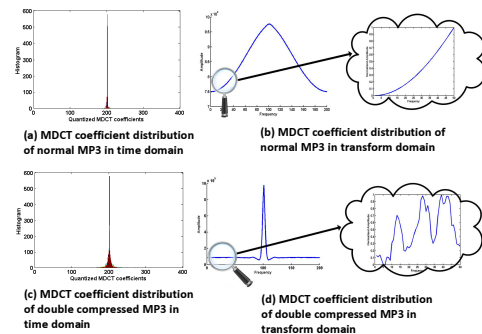
MP3 is one of the most commonly used format. Many methods have been proposed to detect MP3 double compression, but they are limited in two ways:

1. Many methods have a limited performance in detecting a **down-transcoded** issue.
2. Many methods based statistical features are limited in application as their **high computation complexity**.

## Main Idea

By introducing **FVV** (frequency vibration value) to measure the changes caused by MP3 double compression, we can

1. Solve up-transcode much better, but also has higher accuracy in down-transcode.
2. Reduce the computational complexity with only one-dimensional feature



## Approach

### Analysis of double MP3 compression

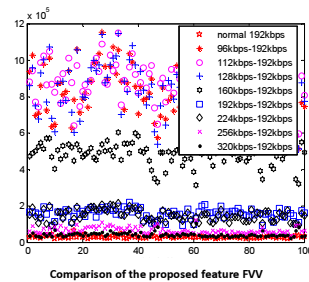
- It is difficult to tell whether the MDCT distribution obey Laplace for a normal MP3 audio.
- If we look into the **transform** domain, the normal MP3 audio has a smooth side lobe, while a double compressed MP3 has apparent vibration.

### Calculation of frequency vibration value

- **We Define:**

$$T = \int y dx - \int y' dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^m |Y(i) - Y'(i)|$$

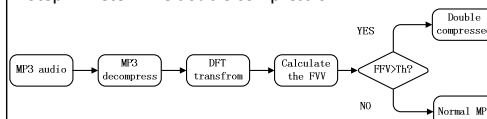
- **Where**  $y$  is the MDCT coefficient in frequency domain,  $y'$  is a fitting line.  $Y$  and  $Y'$  are the discrete form of  $y$  and  $y'$ .



The figure above the effect of FVV. The feature of normal MP3 are all near to zero, whereas double compressed are all larger than zero.

### algorithm pipeline

- Step.1: Decompress the MP3 audio file to get the quantized MDCT coefficients;
- Step.2: Transform it by DFT;
- Step.3: Calculate the FVV;
- Step.4: Determine double compression.



Note that the parameter  $Th$  is only related to the property of normal and double compressed MP3 files. Its value can be predetermined through experiment with any fixed first bitrate and second bitrate.

## Results

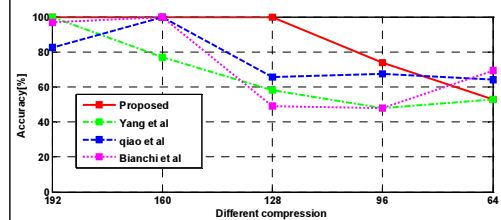
### Detection accuracy of double compression

BR2 vs BR1	64	96	128	160	192
64	100	77.7	58.3	53	53
96	100	100	77.7	74	95
128	100	100	100	100	99
160	100	100	100	100	100
192	100	100	100	100	100

BR2 vs BR1	64	96	128	160	192
64	100	49.9	49.9	53	54
96	99.9	100	49.9	48.1	53
128	100	100	100	58	57.8
160	100	100	100	100	77
192	99.3	100	100	100	100

BR2 vs BR1	64	96	128	160	192
64	100	53.4	64.9	64.1	59.1
96	70.9	100	63.7	67.6	64.9
128	96.7	93.2	100	65.6	70
160	98.6	99.3	93	100	75
192	99.4	99.4	95.5	82.5	100

BR2 vs BR1	64	96	128	160	192
64	100	49.9	49.9	69.5	56.1
96	100	100	100	49.9	47.9
128	100	100	100	49.1	57.8
160	100	100	100	100	67.4
192	100	100	100	96.7	100



As we can see above, all of the four methods get worse with the BR2 declining. But our method still achieves the better performance. Besides, the proposed work with only one-dimensional feature.

### Reveal the Real Bit-Rate

E vs R	64	96	128	160	192
64	99.6	0	0	0	0
96	0.4	95.8	1.4	0	0
128	0	3.2	90.8	3.5	4.4
160	0	1.0	8.8	95.5	10.6
192	0	0	0	1.0	85.0

The estimate result shows that the proposed method could reveal the real bit-rate of double compressed MP3.

### References

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- [7] Yang R, Shi Y Q, Huang J. Detecting double compression of audio signal [C]. International Society for Optics and Photonics, 2010.
- [10] Bianchi T, De Rosa A, Fontani M, et al. Detection and classification of double compressed MP3 audio tracks [C]. Proceedings of the first ACM workshop on Information hiding and multimedia security, 2013.