

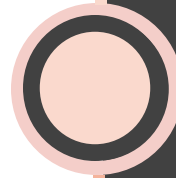


Selective Encryption of H.264/AVC Based on Block Weight Model

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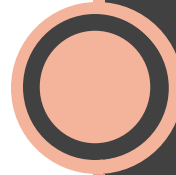
CONTENT

Consist of four parts



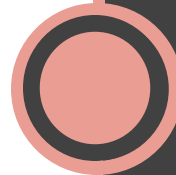
01. Background

Video security problem
H.264/AVC bitstream structure
H.164/AVC coding process



02. Proposed Scheme

Block Weight model
Selective encryption method



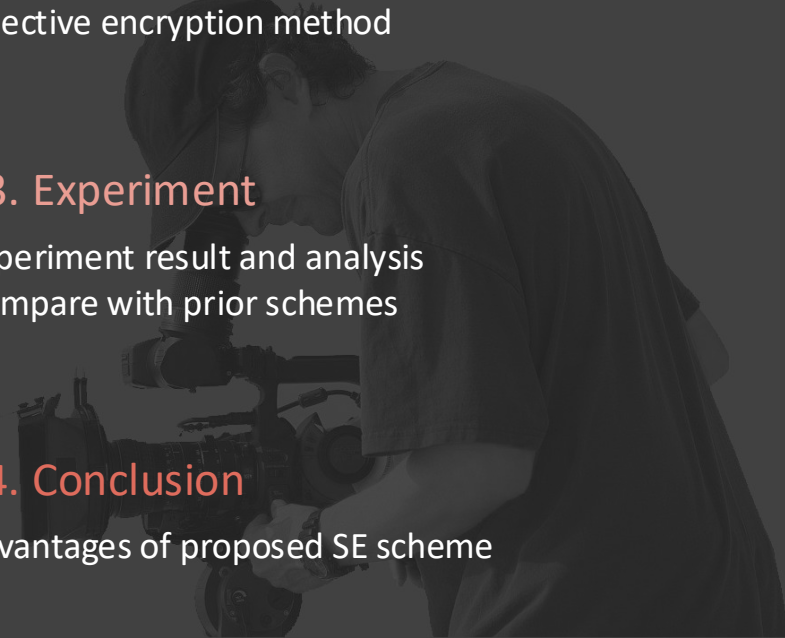
03. Experiment

Experiment result and analysis
Compare with prior schemes



04. Conclusion

Advantages of proposed SE scheme





video meeting



illegal viewing of surveillance video



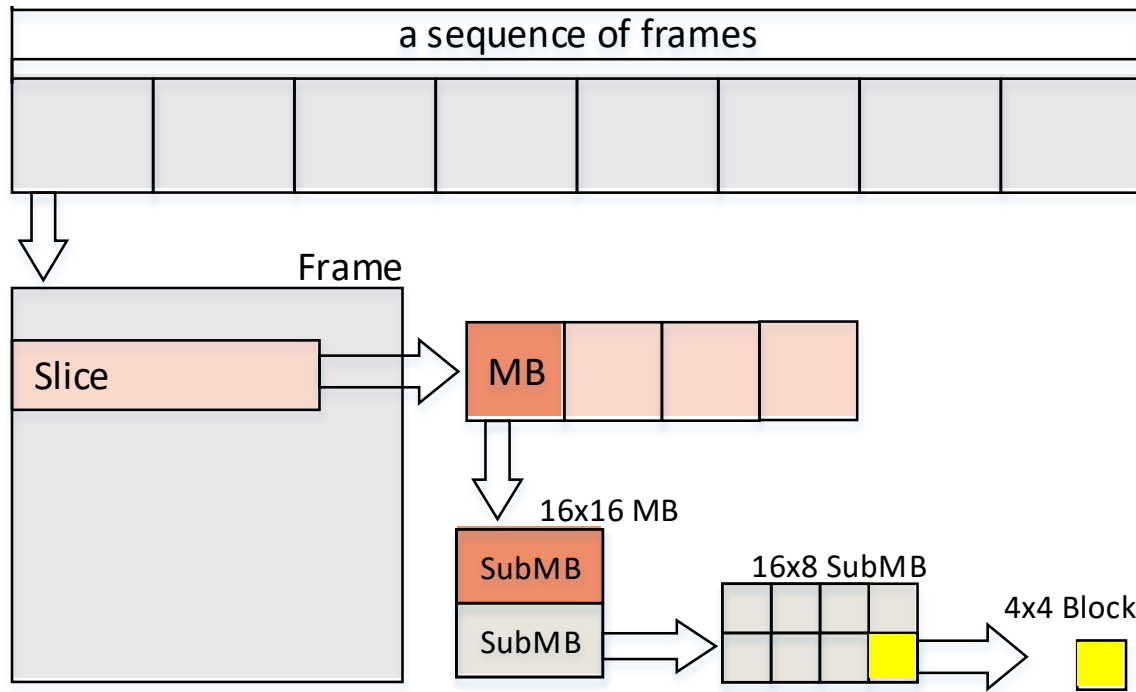
Video Security Problem

PRIVATE

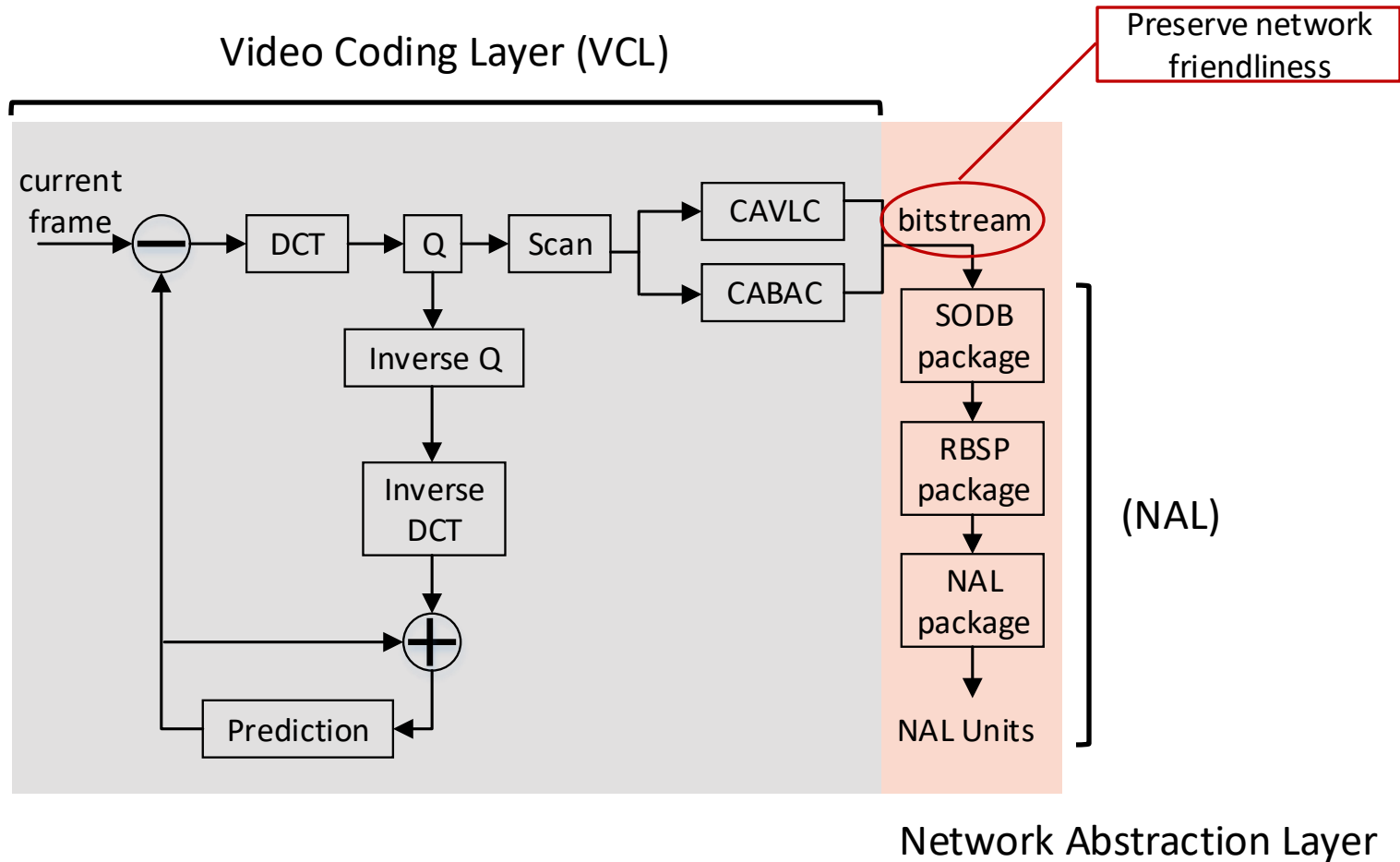
You Tube



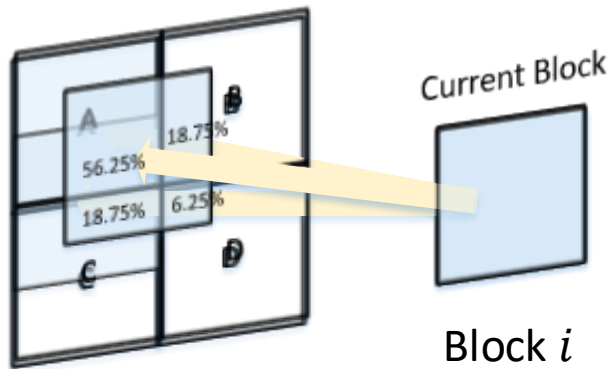
H.264/AVC Bitstream Structure



H.264/AVC Coding Process



Proposed Block Weight (BW) Model



The proportion of block x referenced by block i is defined as

$$P_{(x,i)} = \frac{S_{(x,i)}}{16}$$

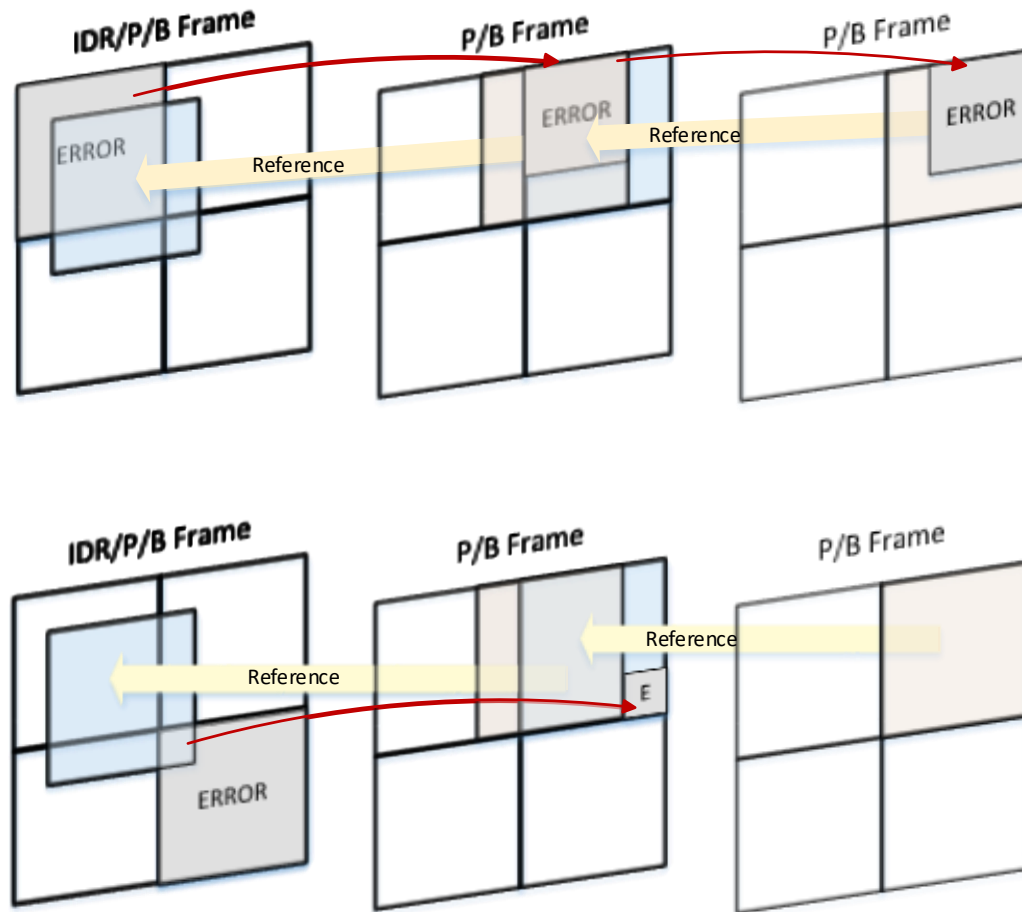
e.g. If current block is block i , the proportion is calculated as

$$P_{(A,i)} = \frac{S_{(A,i)}}{16} = \frac{3 \times 3}{16} = 56.25\%$$

$$P_{(D,i)} = \frac{S_{(D,i)}}{16} = \frac{1 \times 1}{16} = 6.25\%$$



Proposed Block Weight (BW) Model



4X4 pixels
Block



$$W_b(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n P_{(x,i)} W_b(i), & n \neq 0 \\ 1, & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

Proposed Block Weight (BW) Model

4X4 pixels Block x

$W_b(x, 1)$	$W_b(x, 2)$	$W_b(x, 3)$	$W_b(x, 4)$
$W_b(x, 5)$	$W_b(x, 6)$	$W_b(x, 7)$	$W_b(x, 8)$
$W_b(x, 9)$	$W_b(x, 10)$	$W_b(x, 11)$	$W_b(x, 12)$
$W_b(x, 13)$	$W_b(x, 14)$	$W_b(x, 15)$	$W_b(x, 16)$

16X16 pixels MB x

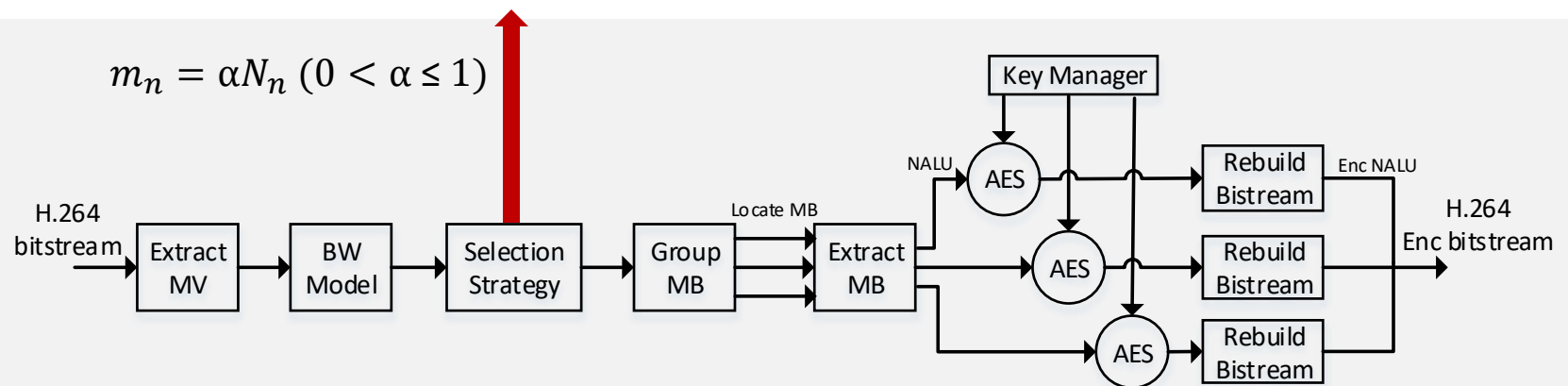
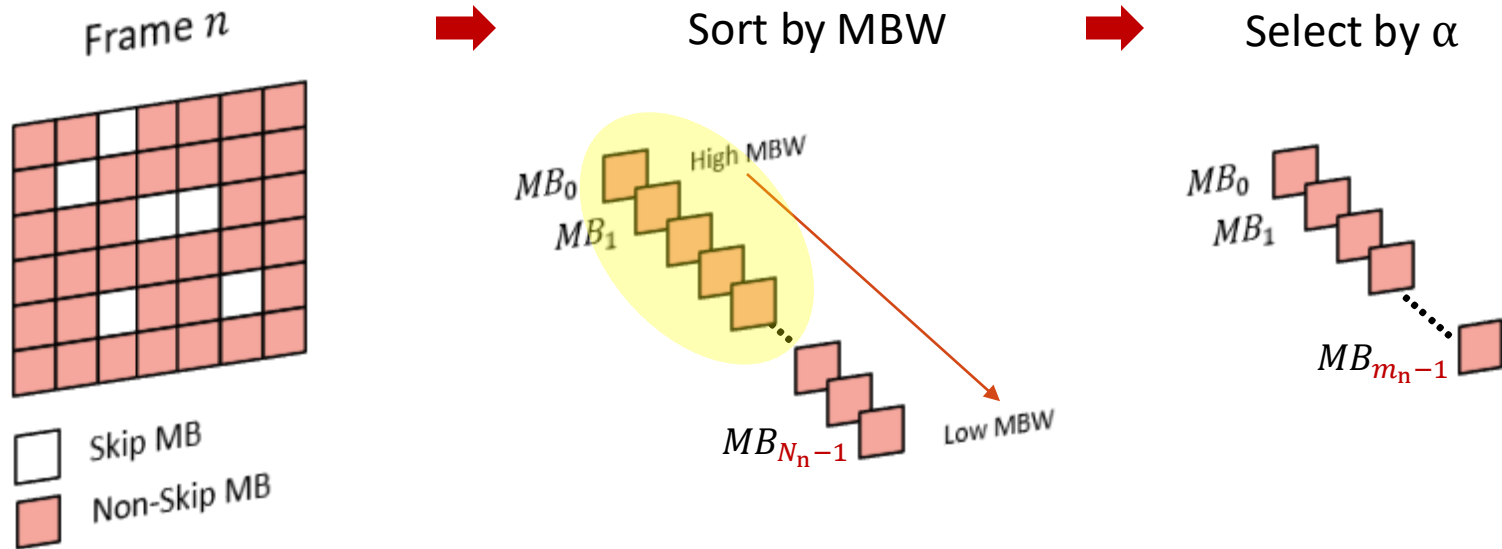
The BW of Block x is defined as

$$W_b(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n P_{(x,i)} W_b(i), & n \neq 0 \\ 1, & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

The MB Weight (MBW) of MB x is defined as

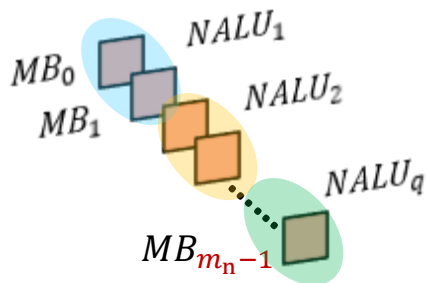
$$W_{mb}(x) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{16} W_b(x, i)}{16}$$

Proposed Selective Encryption (SE) Method

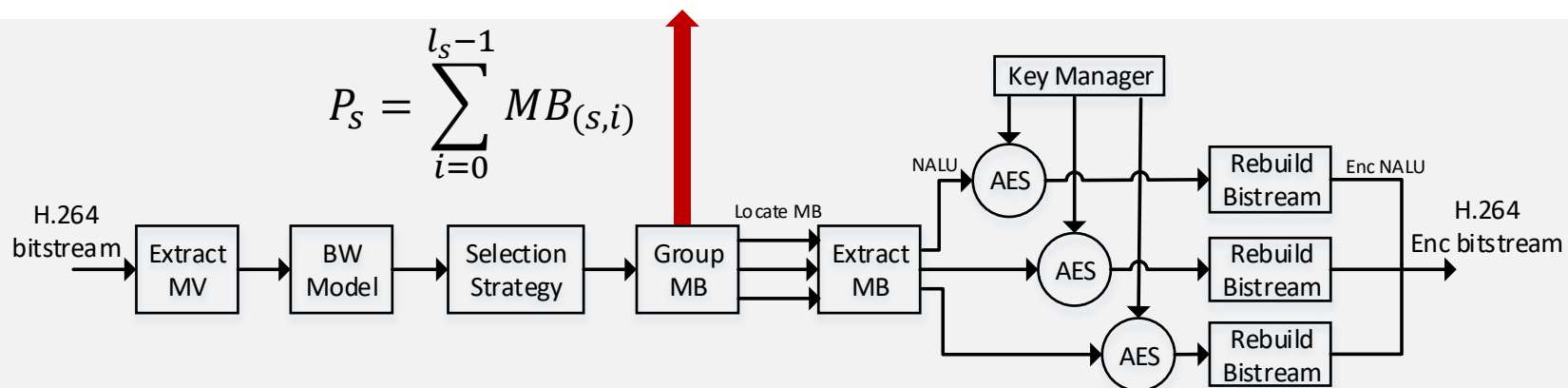
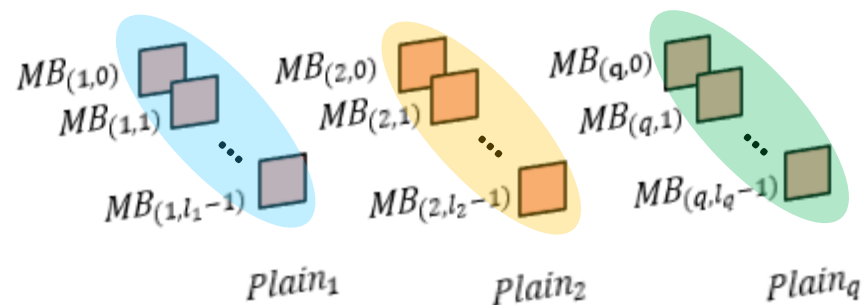


Proposed Selective Encryption (SE) Method

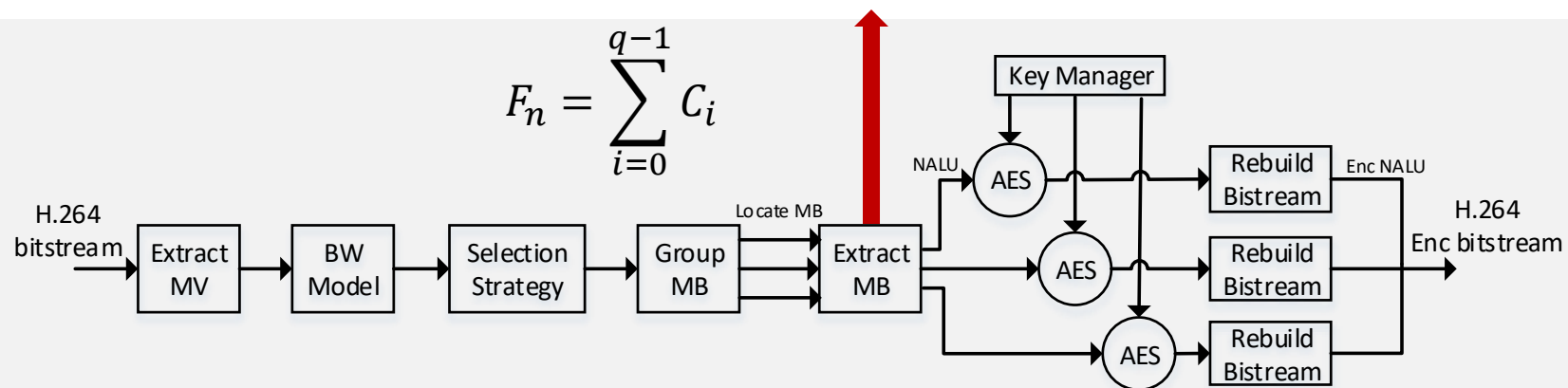
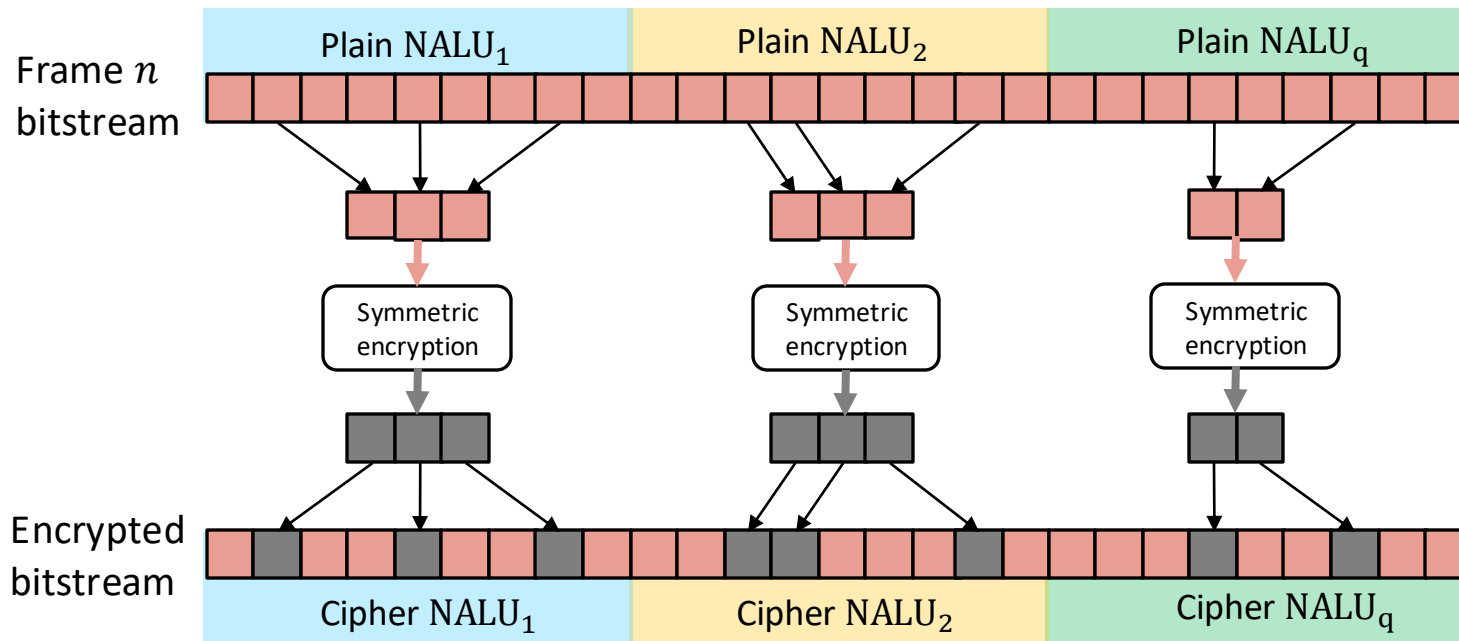
Selected MBs



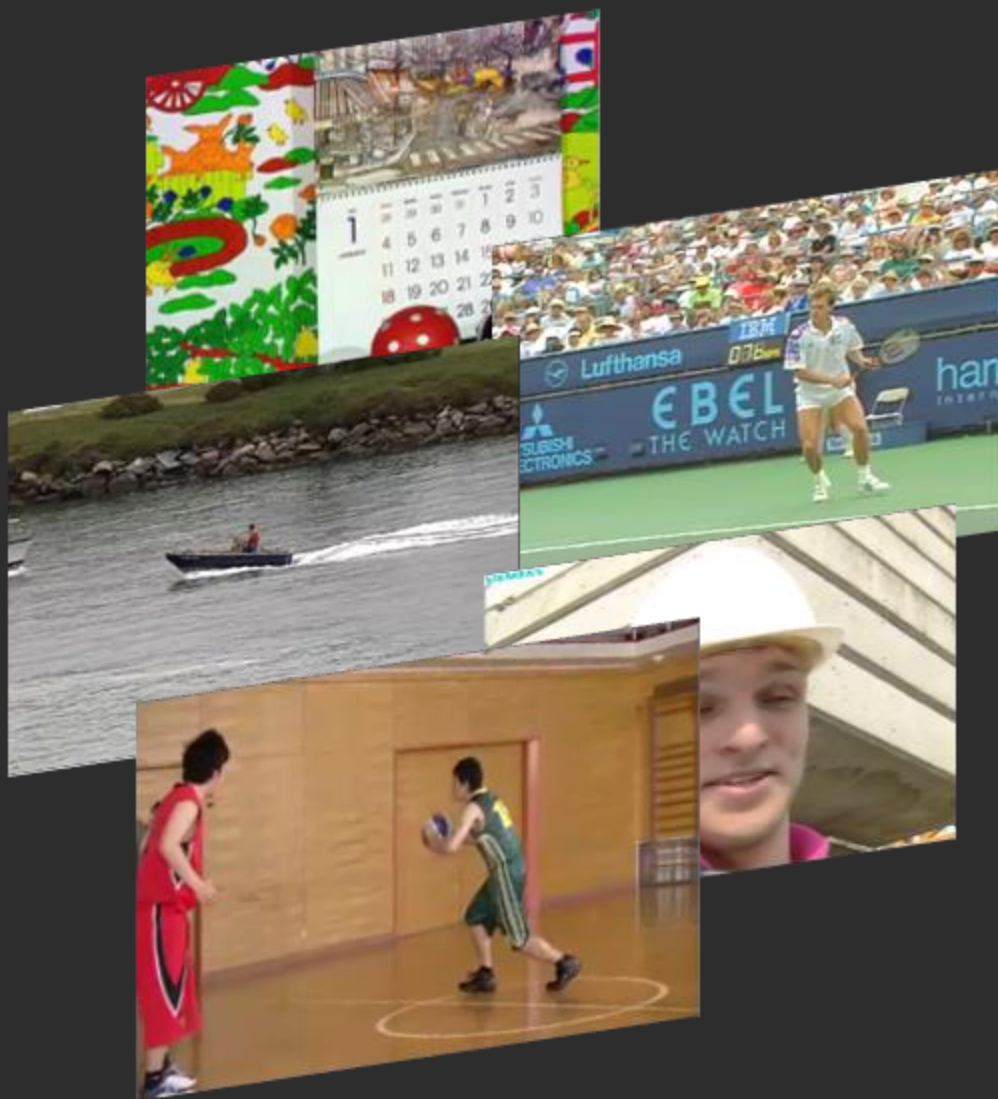
Group by NALU



Proposed Selective Encryption (SE) Method



Experiment



- CIF benchmark videos
 - *Mobile, Stefan, Coastguard, Basketball Pass, Foreman*
 - JM18.6
 - Parameter setting
- GOP period 50 frames

Experient Result

Original Video



Proposed Method



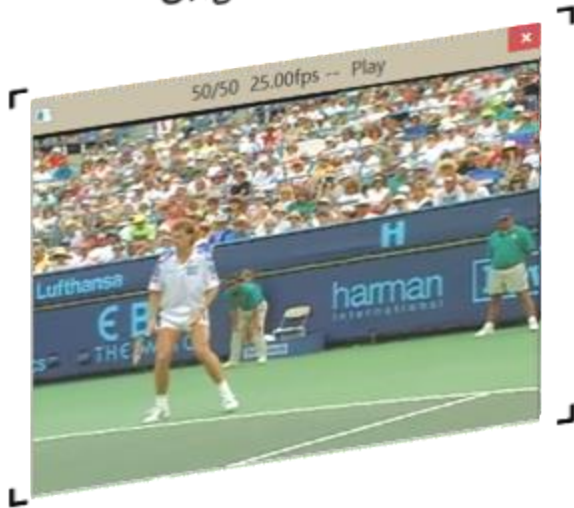
IDR Frame: $\alpha=0.5$

Last Frame: $\alpha=0.5$

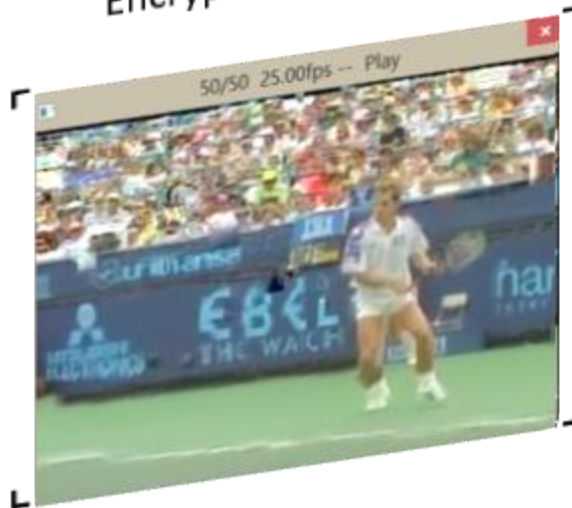
Other Frames: $\alpha=0.05$

Experient Result

Original Video



Encrypted P/B Frames



Proposed Method



IDR Frame: $\alpha=0.5$

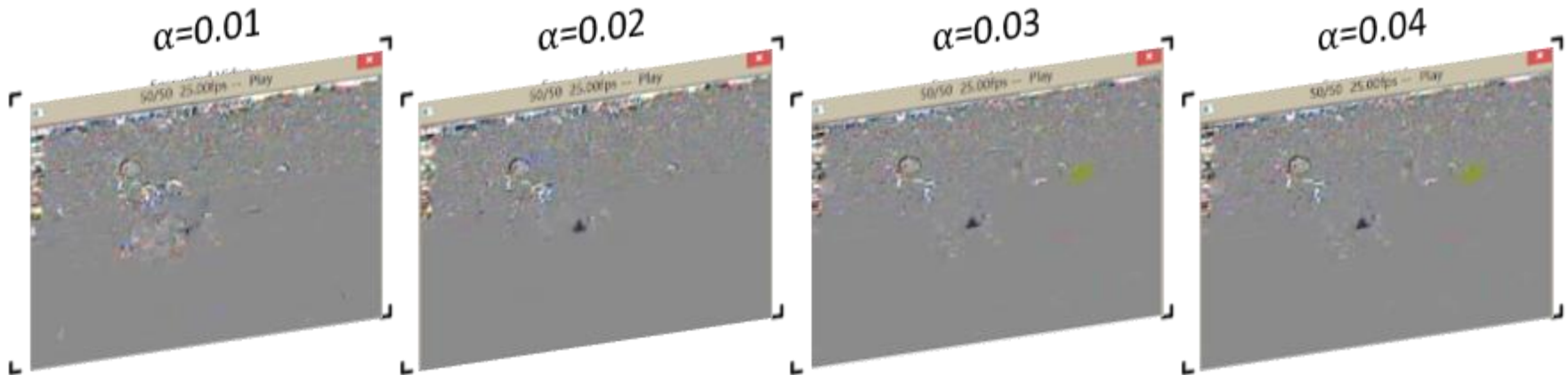
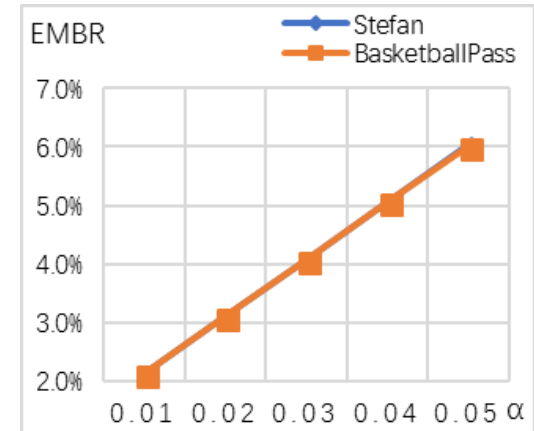
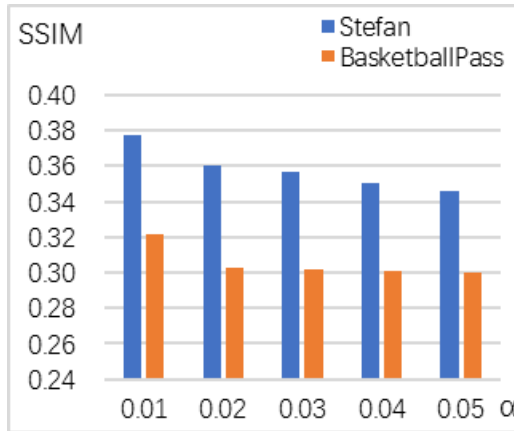
Last Frame: $\alpha=0.5$

Other Frames: $\alpha=0.05$

Experient Result

- Adjust parameter α
- Encrypted MB ratio is defined as

$$EMBR = \frac{Enc\ MB\ number}{sum\ MB\ number}$$



Comparison with Prior SE Methods

Sequence	Shen SE		Proposed SE	
	EMBR (%)	EDR (%)	EMBR (%)	EDR (%)
<i>Mobile</i>	54.0	5.30	5.97	6.07
<i>Stefan</i>	33.0	5.15	6.03	7.03
<i>Foreman</i>	42.7	8.86	6.10	9.94

Sequence	Khlif SE		Proposed SE	
	<i>Mobile</i>	<i>Foreman</i>	<i>Mobile</i>	<i>Foreman</i>
Original PSNR	29.84	35.92	35.264	37.603
Encrypted PSNR	8.99	10.67	12.003	12.109
EDR (%)	49.640	49.175	6.07	9.94
PSNR Difference	20.850	25.250	23.261	25.584

Conclusion

A novel SE method for H.264/AVC video bitstream

- ✓ Non-information leakage
- ✓ Network friendliness
- ✓ No effect on compressed efficiency
- ✓ Support custom security level
- ✓ Resist brute force attack and sketch attack

CONTACT

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The
END
Thank you