

# Detecting Voice Cloning Attacks via Timbre Watermarking

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# Voice Cloning

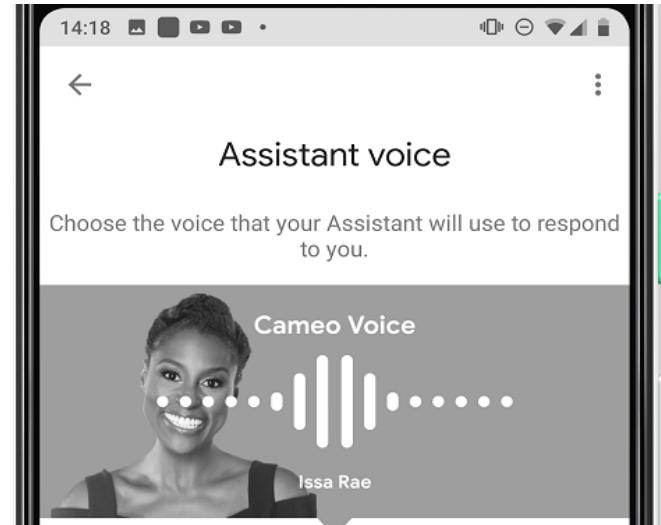


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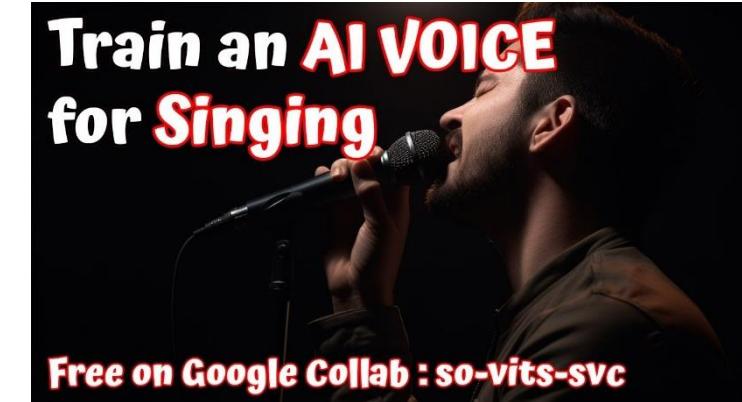
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Interview with Ai Musk and AI Jobs on YouTube: Is Ai a threat? Ai musk talks to AI Jobs, debating AI's threat to humanity.



Google and other companies utilize high-quality, customized voice synthesis technology to offer voice assistant services.



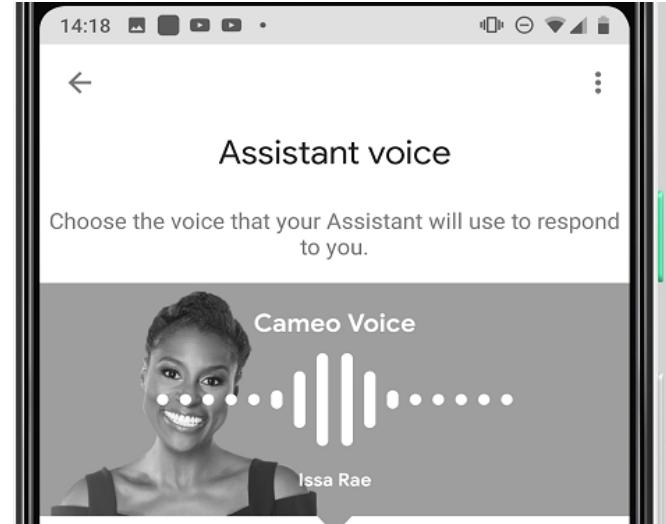
From April 2023, a trend swept through major video platforms with once-dormant music icons making a collective comeback, releasing new songs at an astonishing pace—achieving in one month what previously took years.

High-quality customized voice cloning technology has been widely used in entertainment, commercial

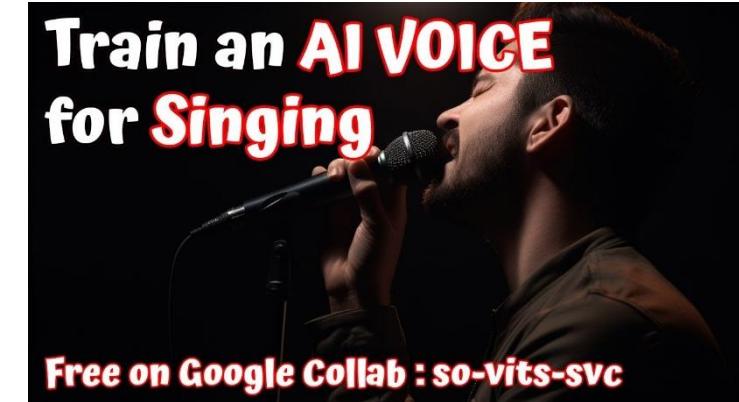
# Voice Cloning



Interview with Ai Musk and AI Jobs on YouTube: Is Ai a threat? Ai musk talks to AI Jobs, debating AI's threat to humanity.



Google and other companies utilize high-quality, customized voice synthesis technology to offer voice assistant services.



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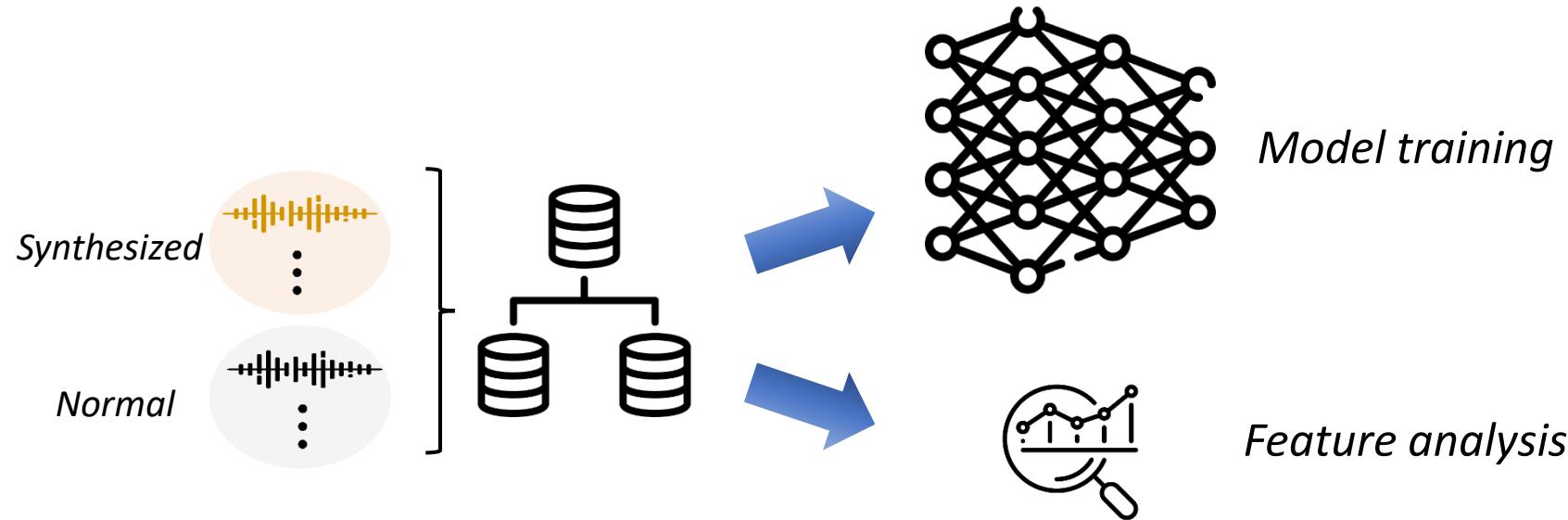
## How to protect Timbre Rights?

# Passive Detection-based Strategy

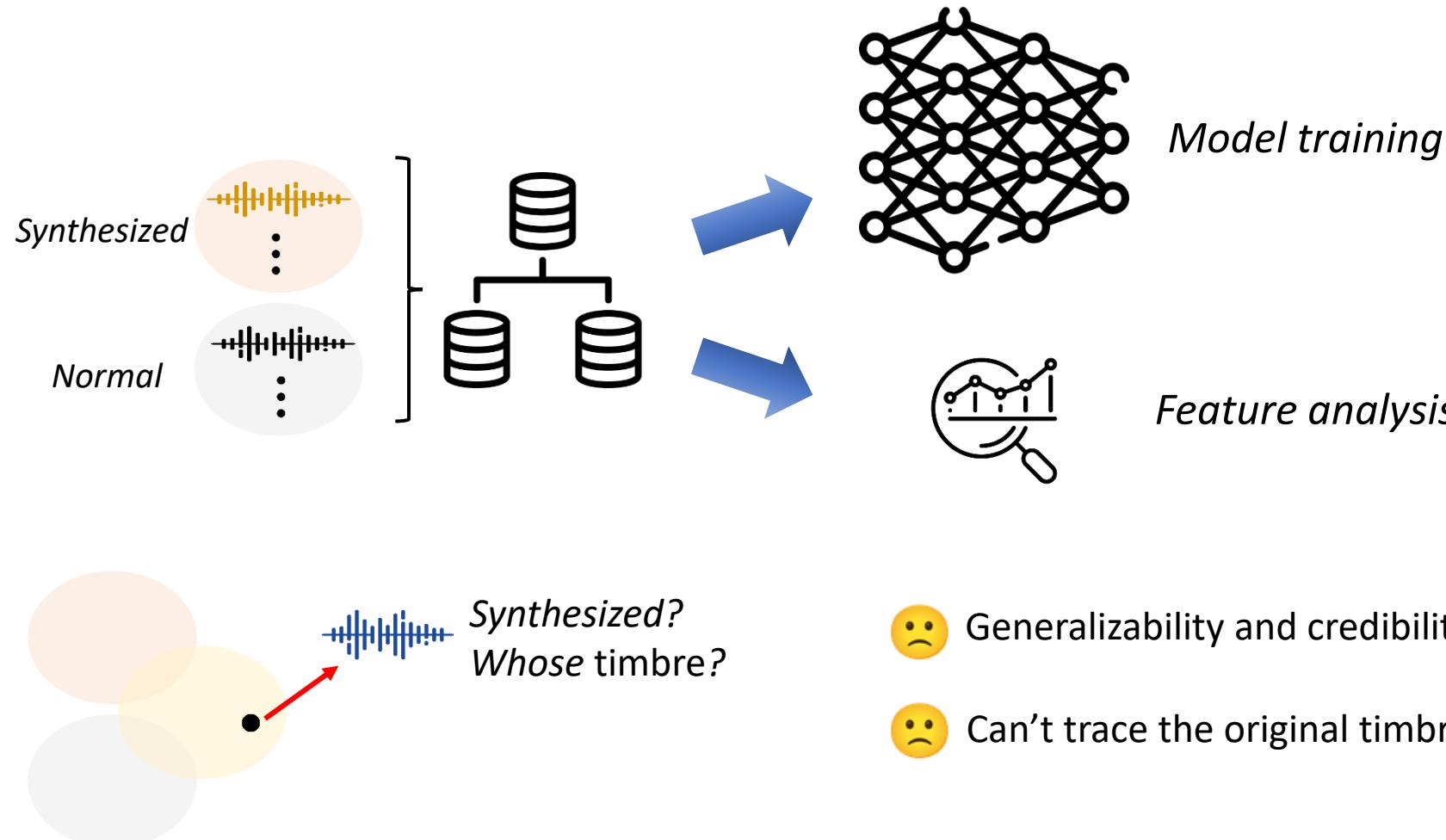


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# Passive Detection-based Strategy



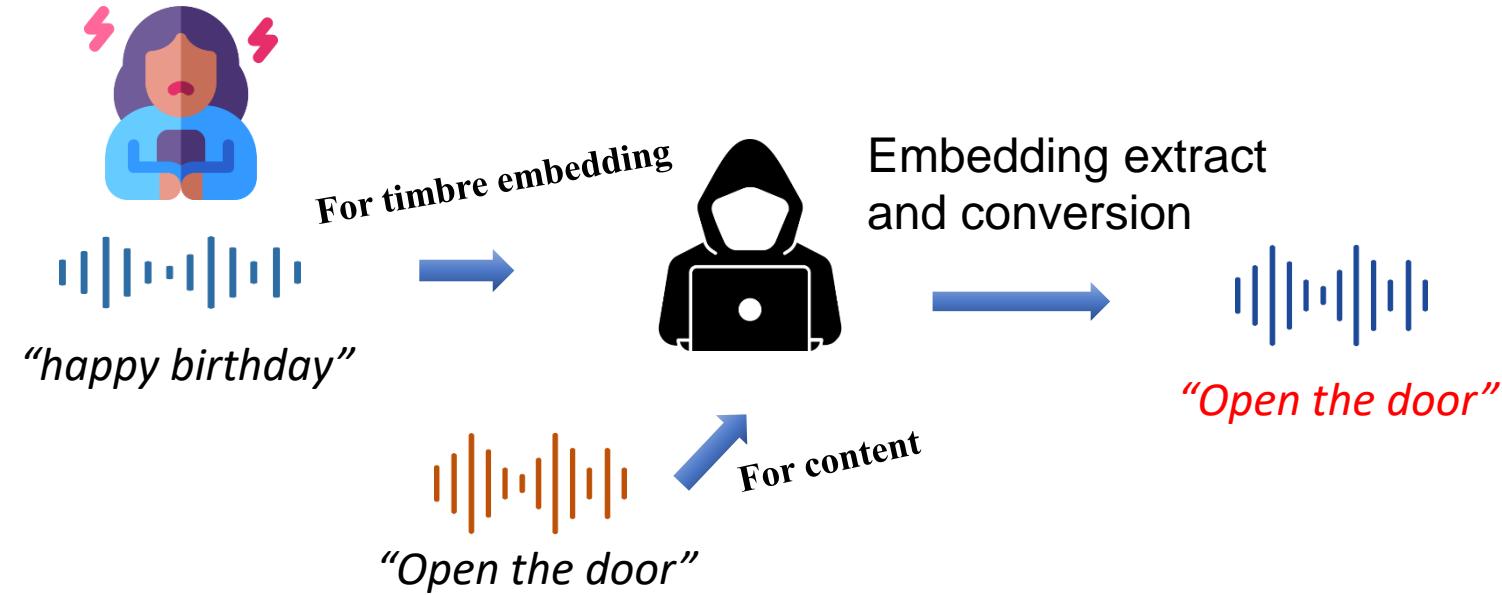
- :( Generalizability and credibility is limited
- :( Can't trace the original timbre

# Proactive Prevention-based Strategy



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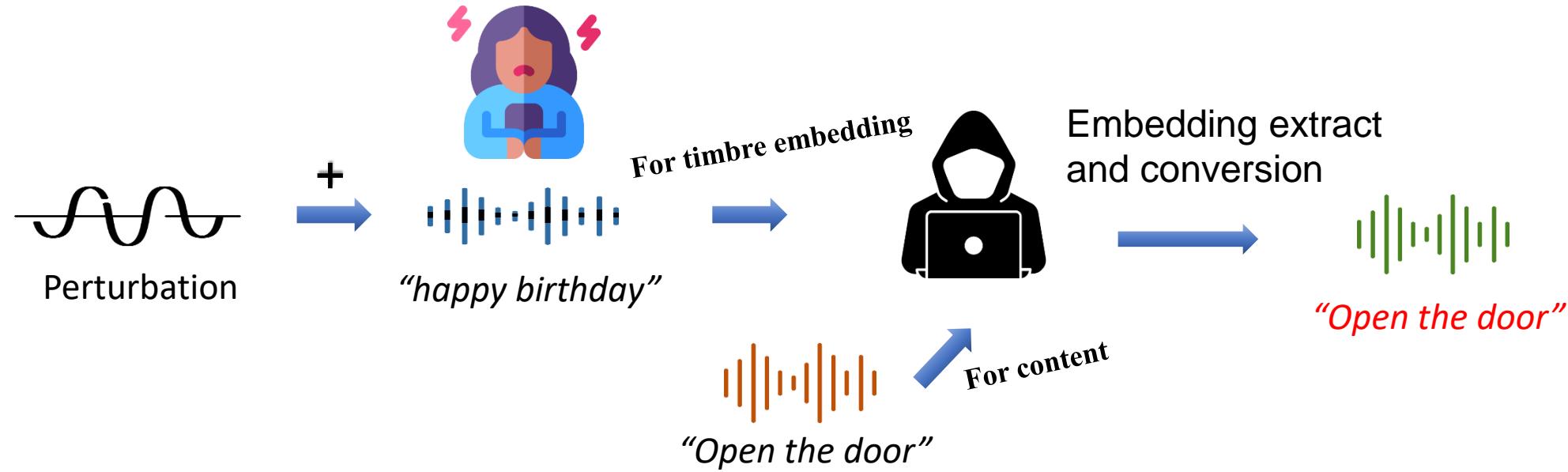


# Proactive Prevention-based Strategy



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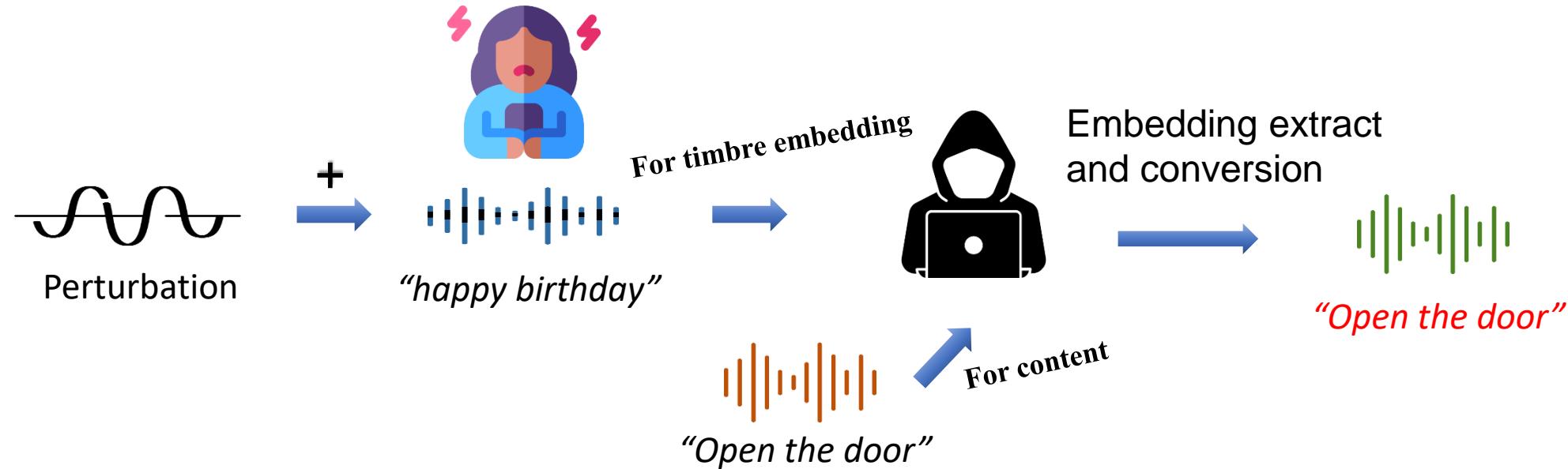


# Proactive Prevention-based Strategy

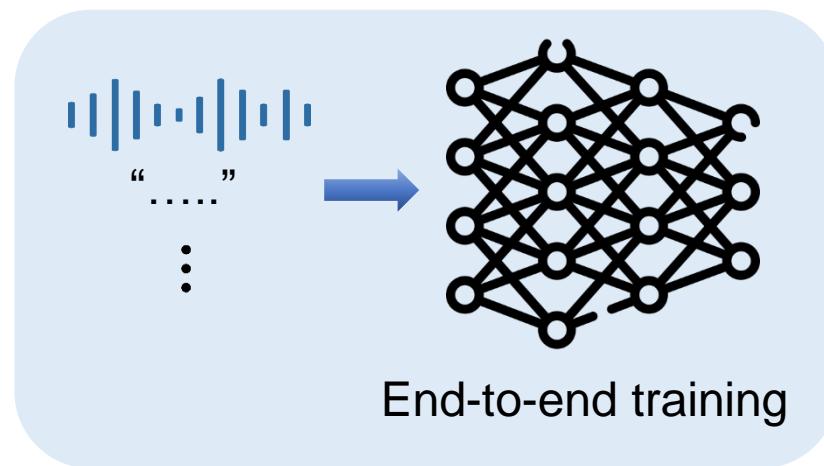


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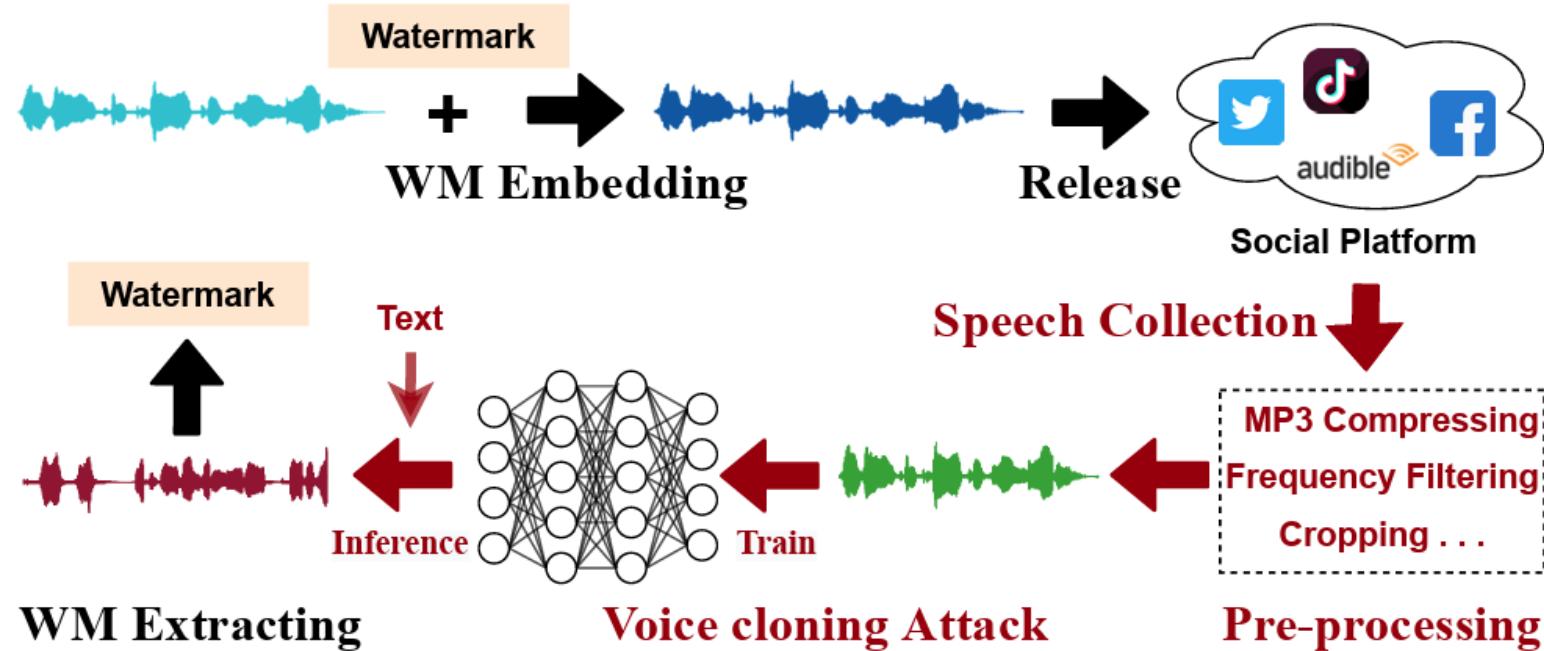


High quality TTS

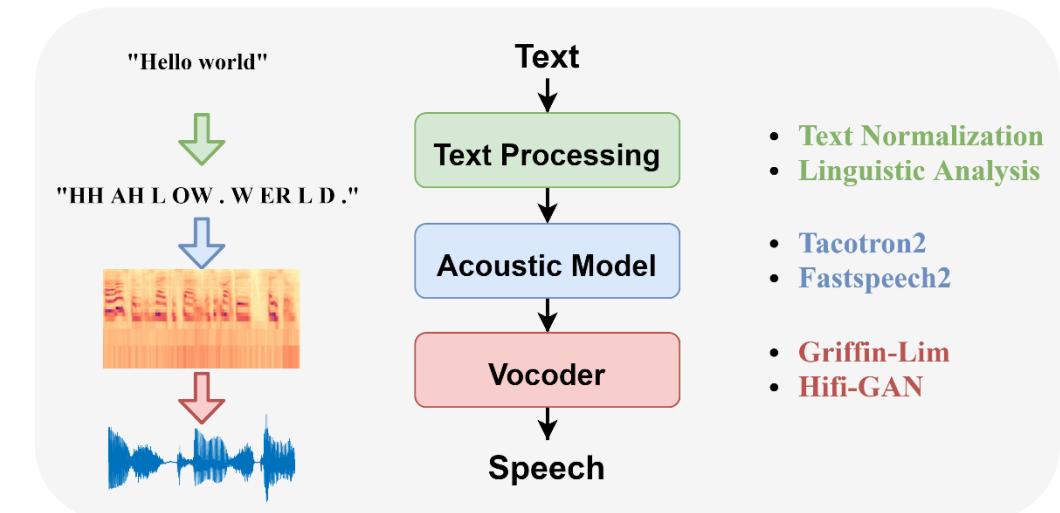
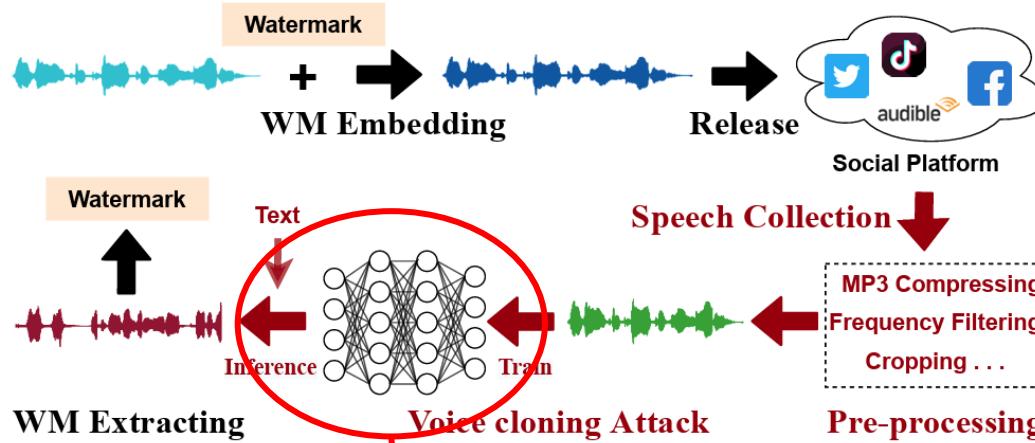


- :(sad face) A significant level of perturbation is required to achieve an effective defense
- :(sad face) It can only defend against clone models based on timbre decoupling and lacks defensive capability in high-quality TTS scenarios
- :(sad face) Can't trace the original timbre

# Proposed Idea



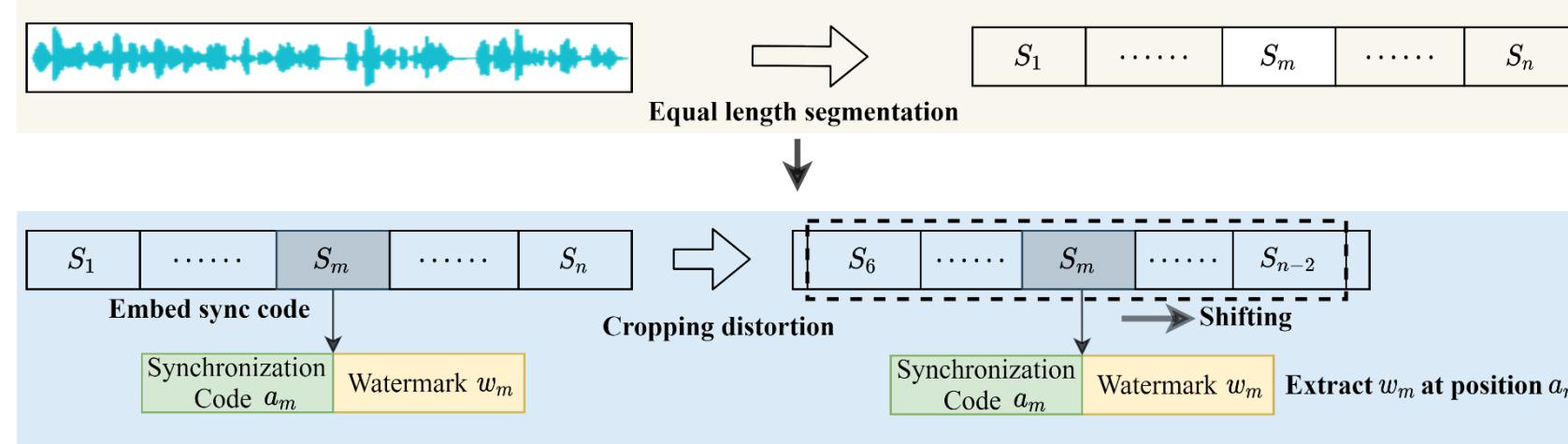
# Voice Cloning



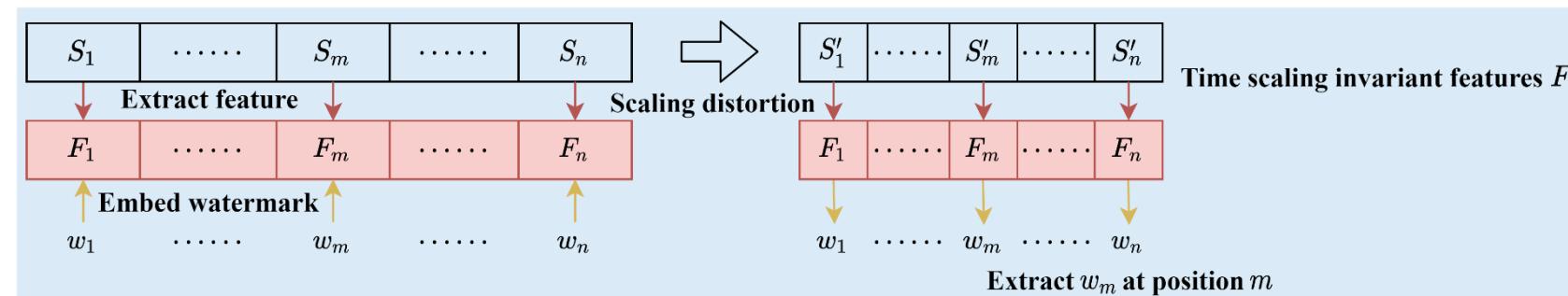
# Traditional Audio Watermarking



Two types  
of solutions



a)

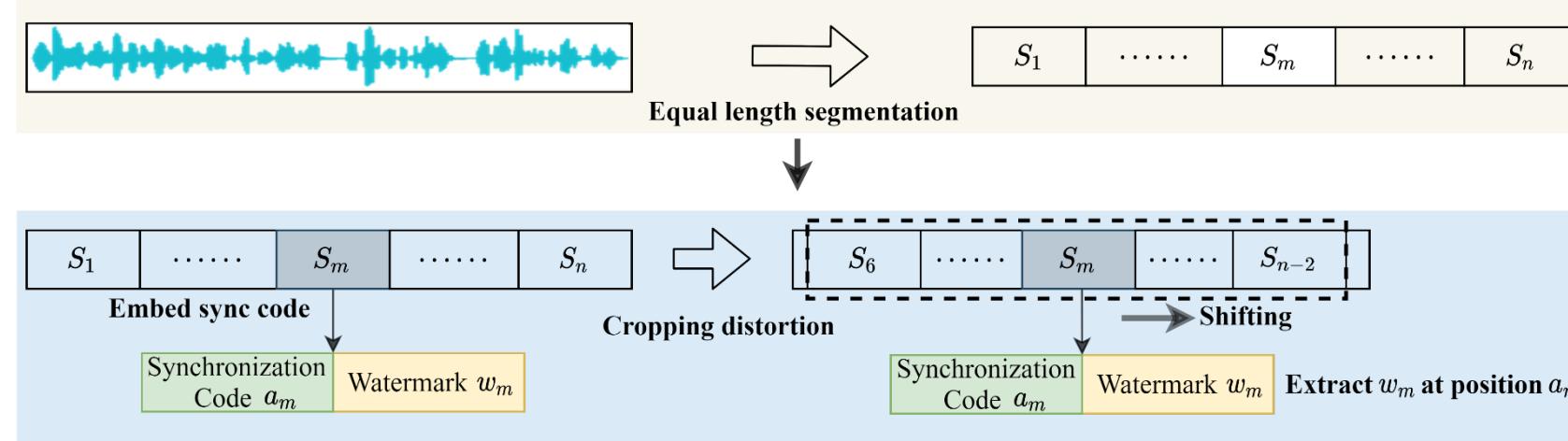


b)

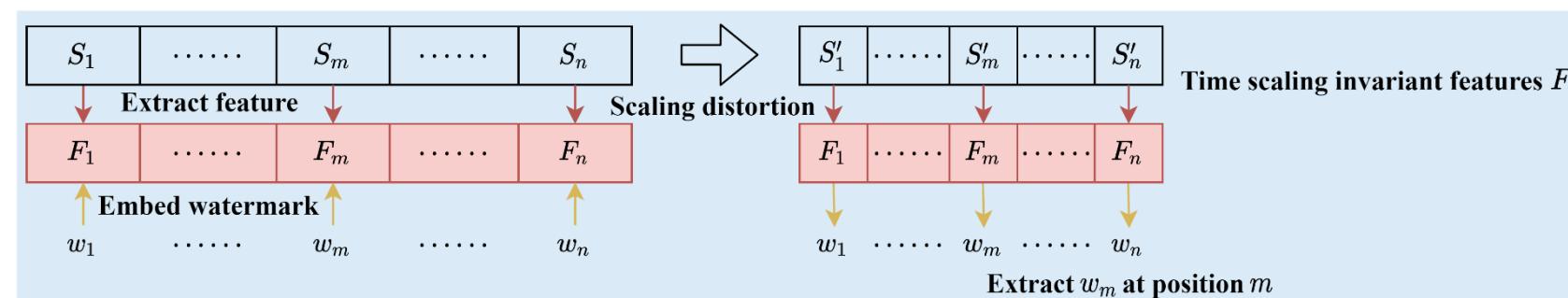
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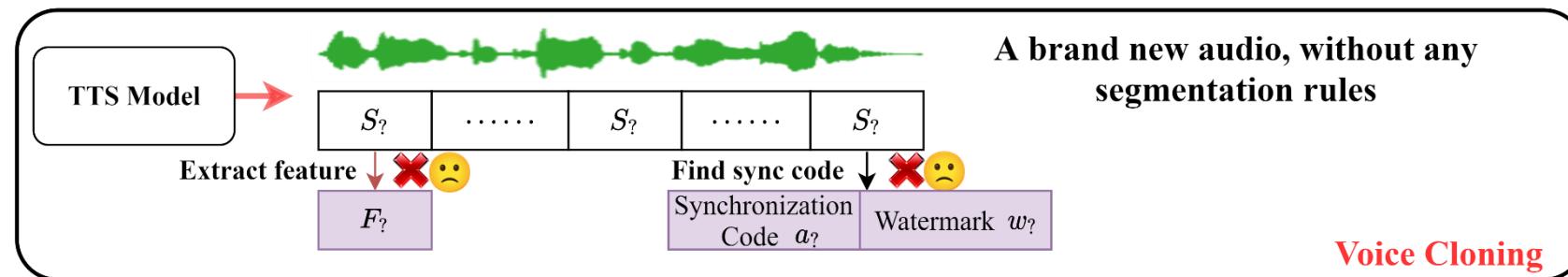
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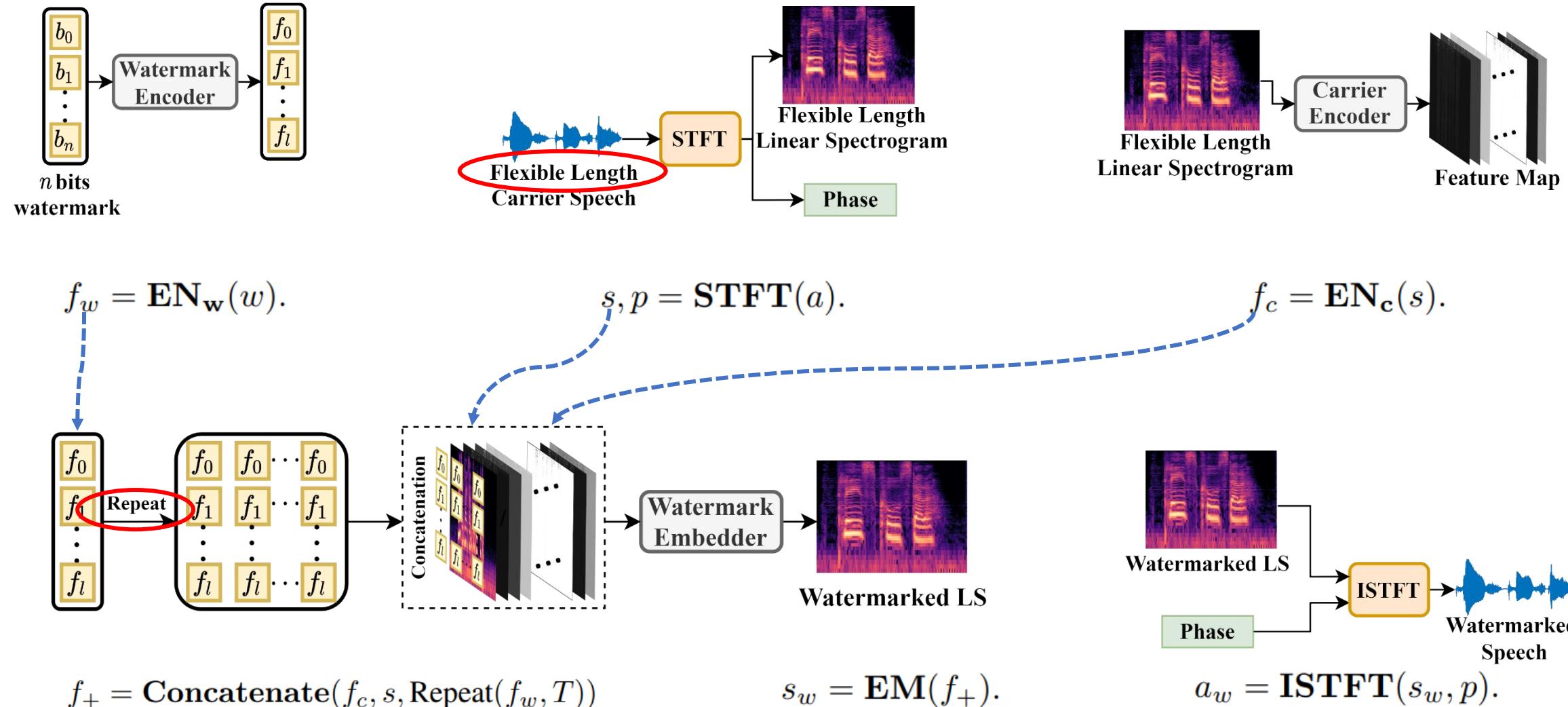


b)

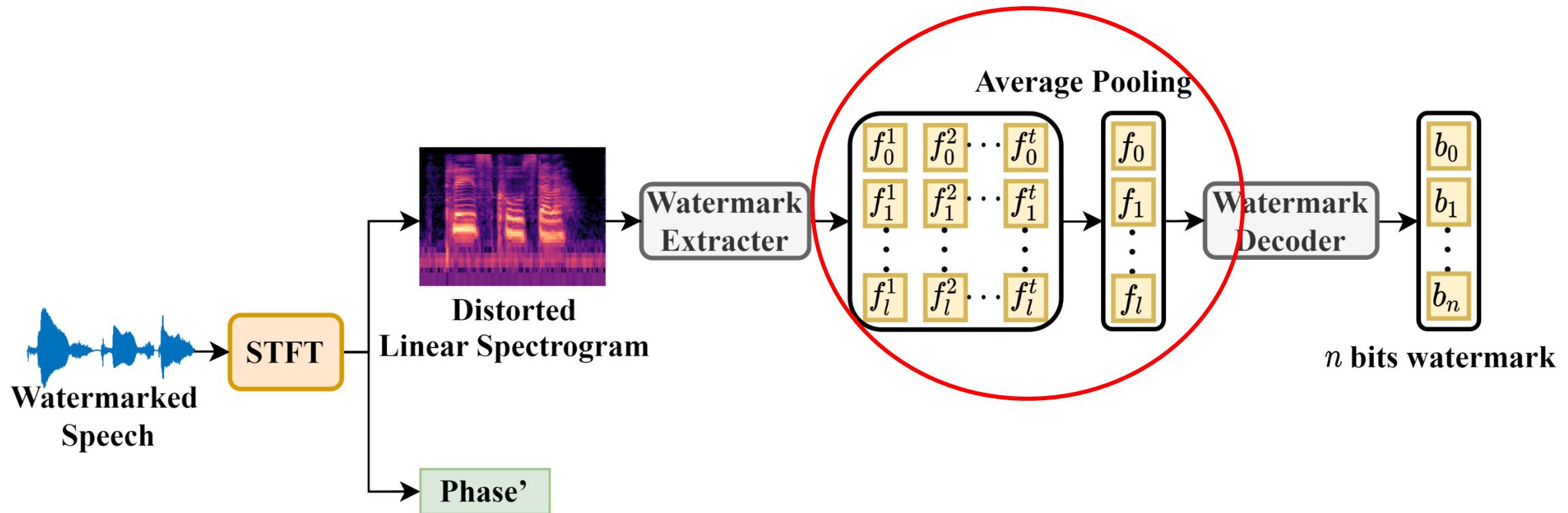


Voice Cloning

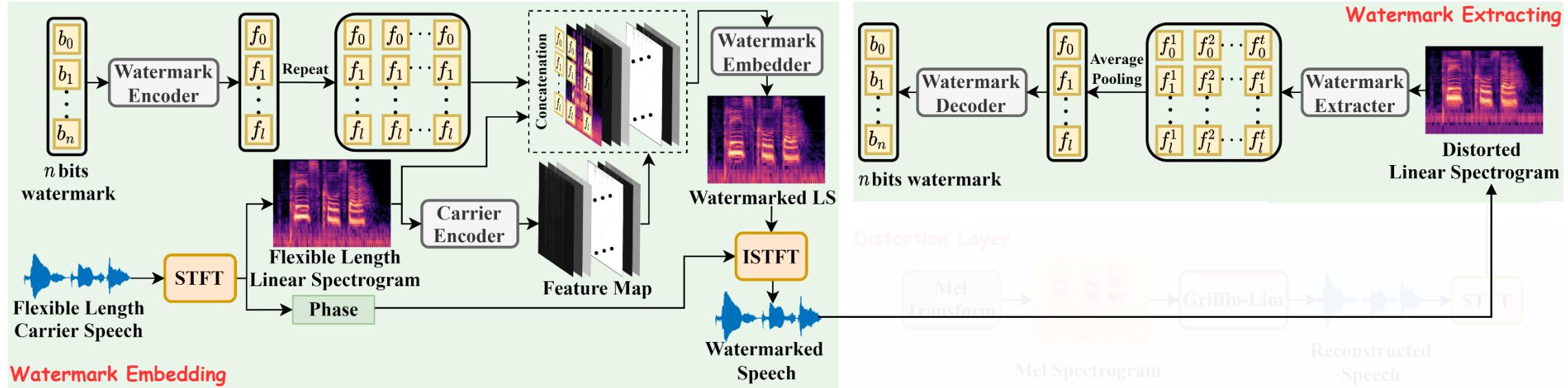
# Goal 1: Time-dimension Independent



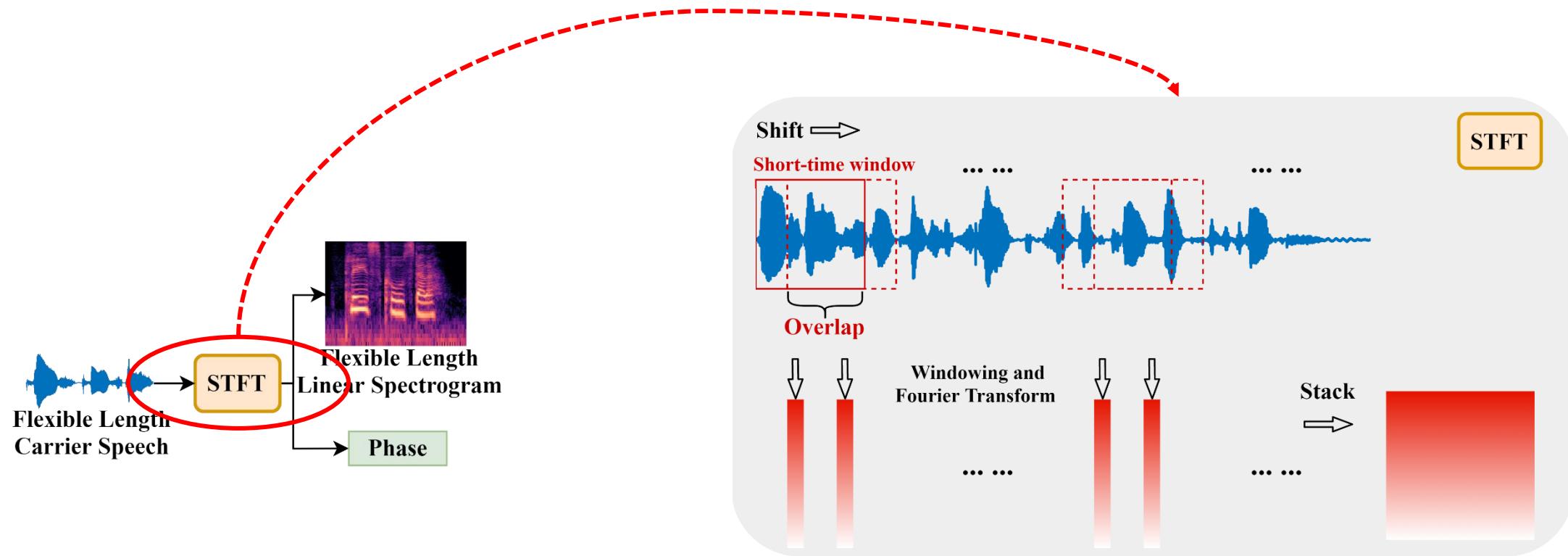
# Goal 1: Time-dimension Independent



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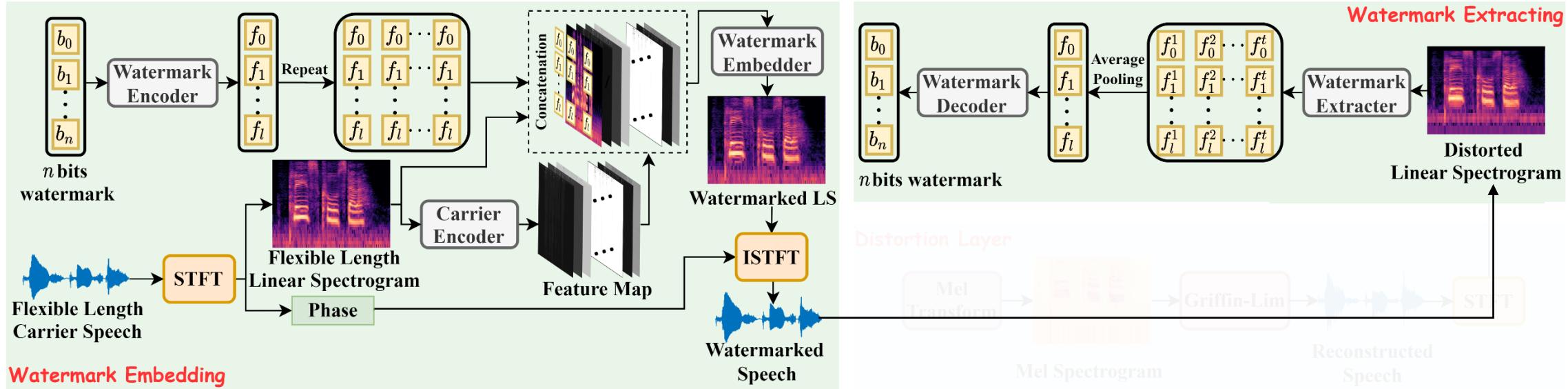
# Goal 1: Time-dimension Independent



short-time effect

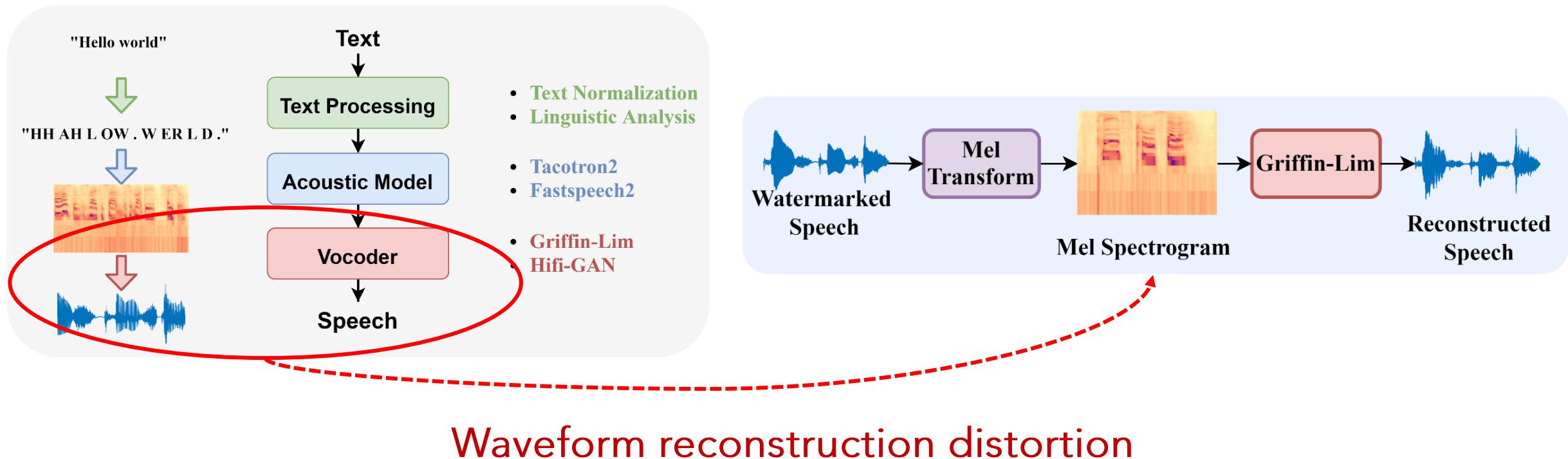
window overlapping effect

# Goal 1: Time-dimension Independent

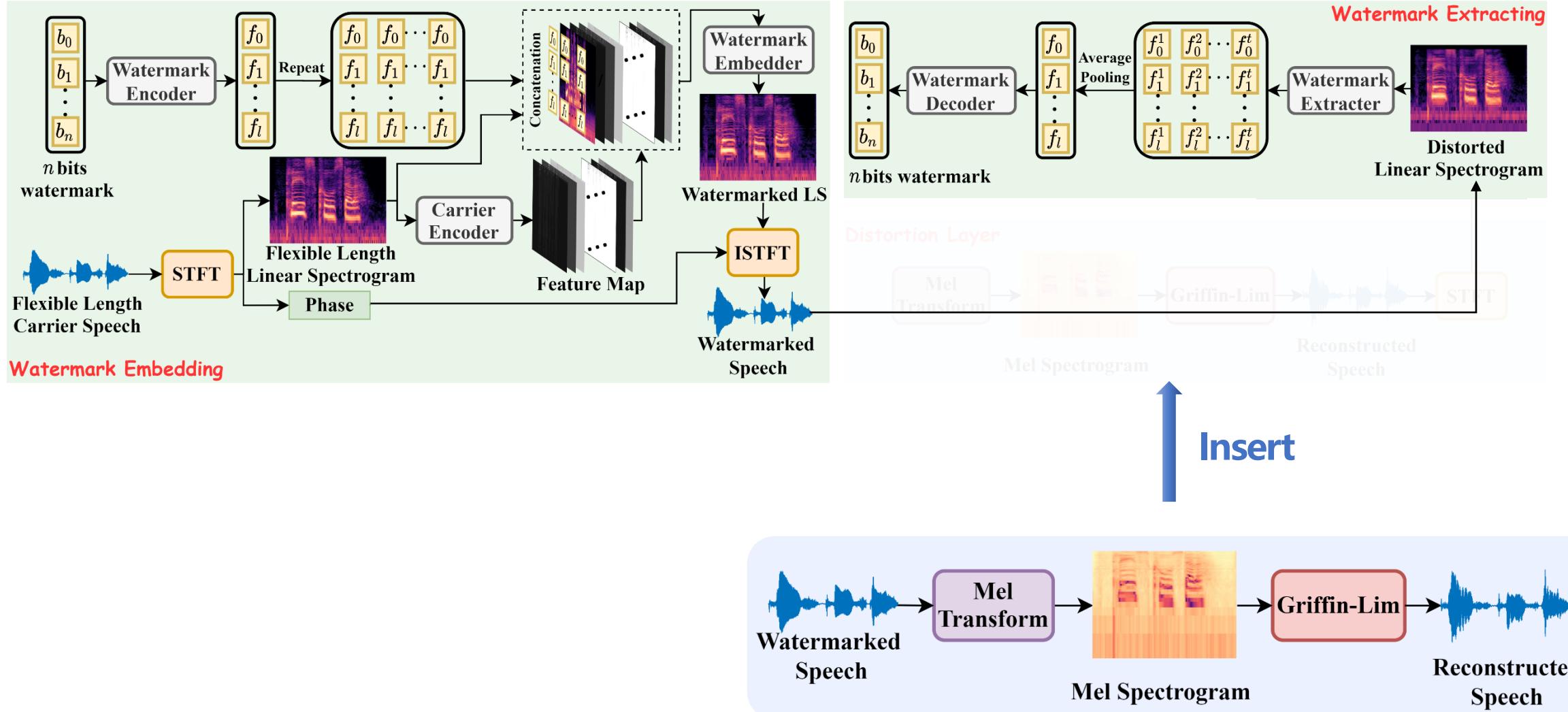


- ❖ Leveraging the **short-time effect** and the **window overlapping effect** of STFT
  - ❑ Embedding: Overlay the same watermark signal on the FFT coefficients at different moments in time.
  - ❑ Extraction: Take the average along the time axis, corresponding to the embedding strategy, to achieve time-axis-independent watermark embedding and extraction.

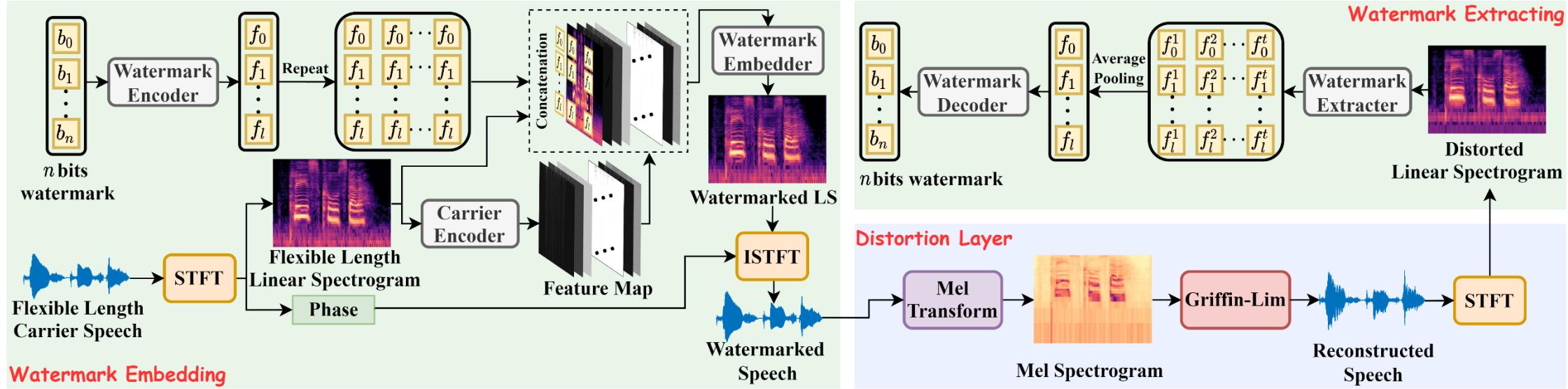
# Goal 2: Voice Cloning Robustness



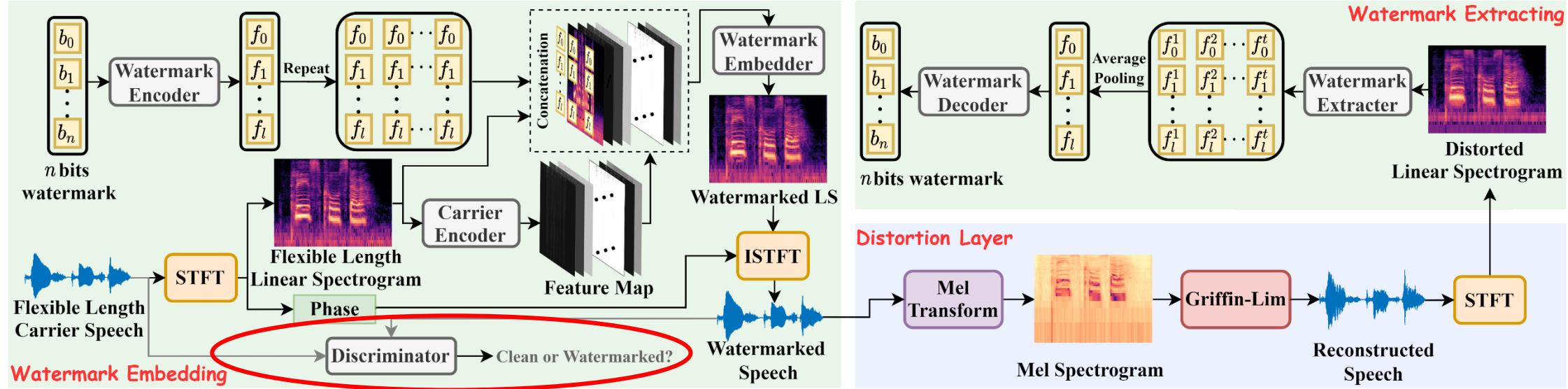
# Goal 2: Voice Cloning Robustness



# Goal 2: Voice Cloning Robustness



# Goal 3: Fidelity





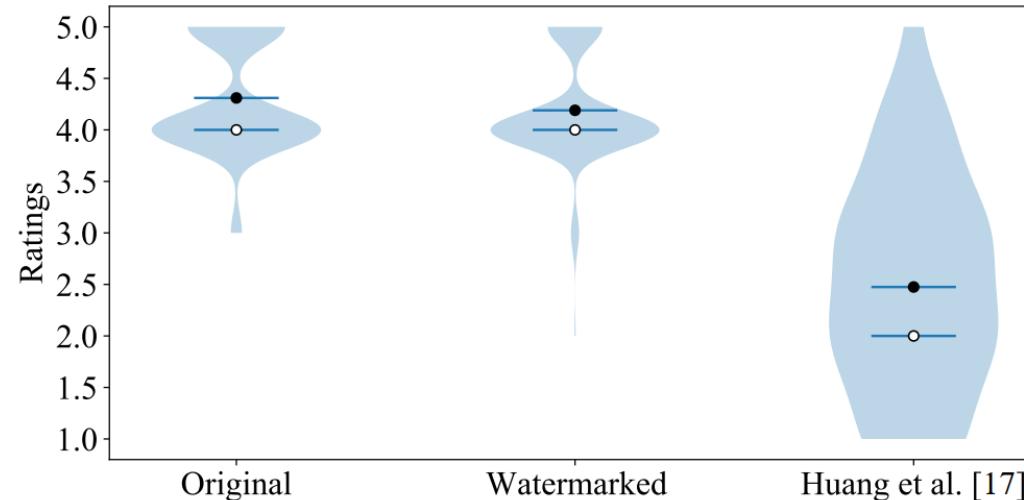
## □ Setup

- **Voice cloning models:** FastSpeech2, Tacotron2 and VITS with LJSpeech as training set
- **Voice cloning API:**
  - PaddleSpeech, Voice-Clone-App with 10 segments as training set
  - so-vits-svc with 1 singing song as training set
- **Watermarking model training set:** LibriSpeech training set
- **Processing distortion testing set:** LibriSpeech test set
- **Voice cloning test:** 500 text segments from the LJSpeech test set

## □ Evaluation metrics

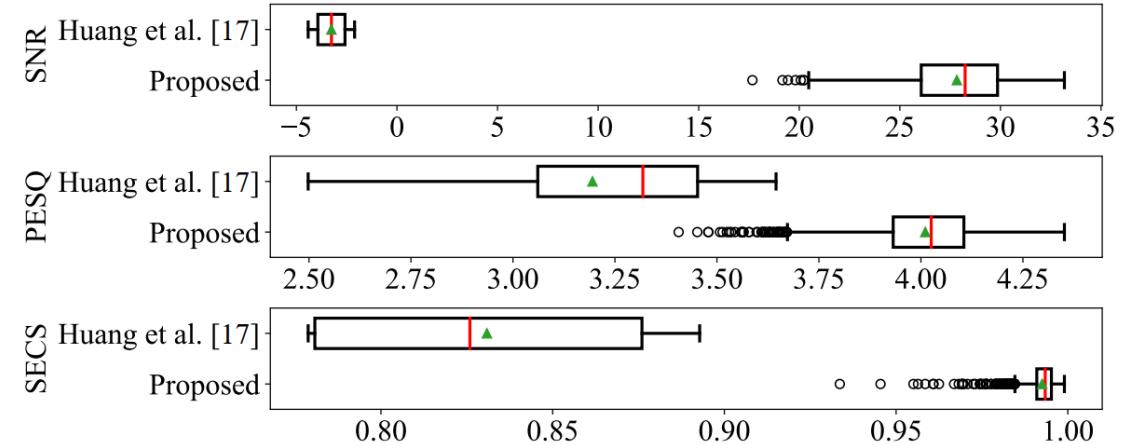
- **Fidelity:** Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR), Perceptual Evaluation of Speech Quality(PESQ), Speaker Encoder Cosine Similarity (SECS), Mean Opinion Score(MOS) with five ratings
- **Robustness:** Bit recovery accuracy (ACC)

# Fidelity Testing



**Black dots** are means and **white dots** are medians

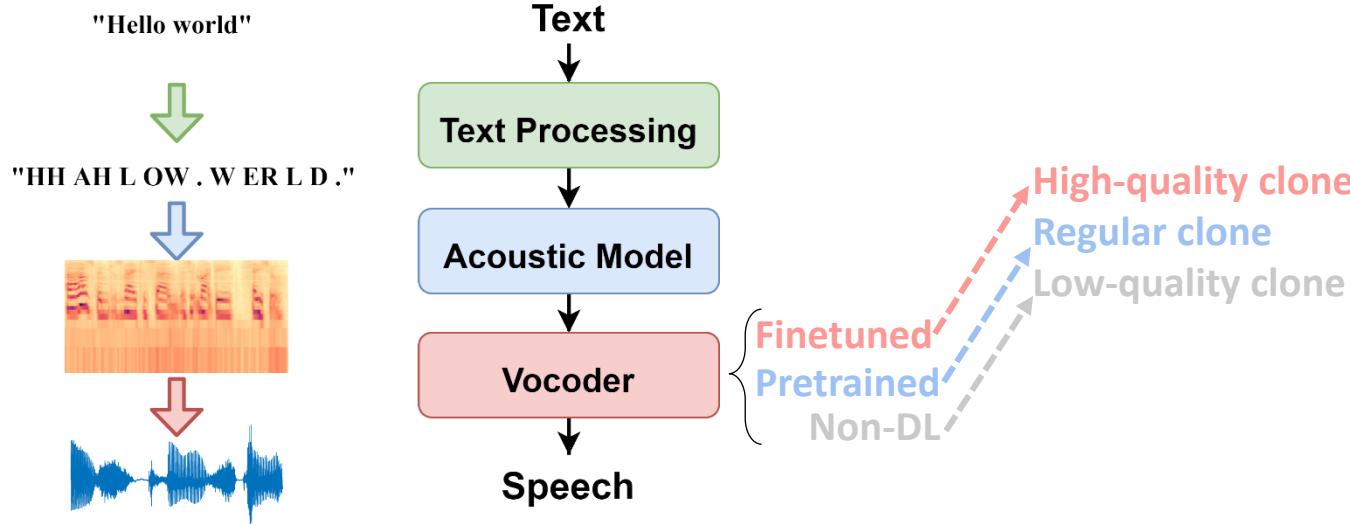
Subjective experiments show that the watermarked audio is almost indistinguishable from the original audio.



**Green triangles** represent the mean values and **red lines** indicate the median values.

Objective experiments indicate that the imperceptibility metrics of the watermarking scheme significantly surpass the baseline.

# Robustness to Voice Cloning



Acoustic Model	Quality			ACC↑
	Vocoder	PESQ↑	SECS↑	
Fastspeech2* [8]	Hifi-GAN* [40]	1.0578	0.8957	1.0000
	Hifi-GAN [40]	1.0712	0.8965	0.9933
	Griffin-Lim [38]	1.1129	0.7034	1.0000
Tacotron2* [36]	Hifi-GAN* [40]	1.1143	0.8598	1.0000
	Hifi-GAN [40]	1.1136	0.8626	0.9988
	Griffin-Lim [38]	1.1971	0.7125	1.0000
VITS* [30] (All in one)		1.0342	0.9085	1.0000

\* denotes using a watermarked dataset to train the acoustic model or fine-tune the vocoder, otherwise using a watermark-free dataset

The proposed watermarking method demonstrates strong robustness across various scenarios involving different acoustic models and vocoder combinations.

# Robustness to Voice Cloning

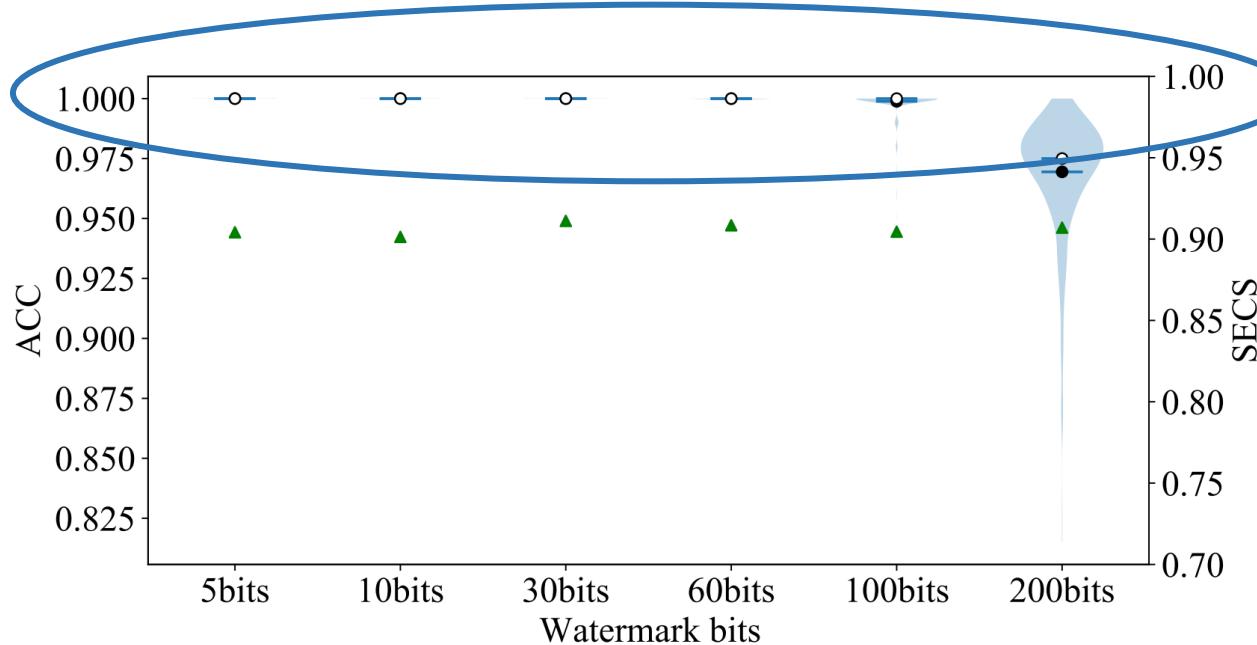


Totally fail

Method	syn PESQ↑	syn SECS↑	wm SNR↑	wm ACC↑
FSVC [23]	0.9949	0.9139	21.1282	0.5554 (✗)
RFDLM [21]	1.0303	0.9179	19.4668	0.5096 (✗)
The Proposed	1.0342	0.9085	28.1650	1.0000 (✓)

In the case of similar fidelity, the existing watermarking schemes can not resist speech cloning

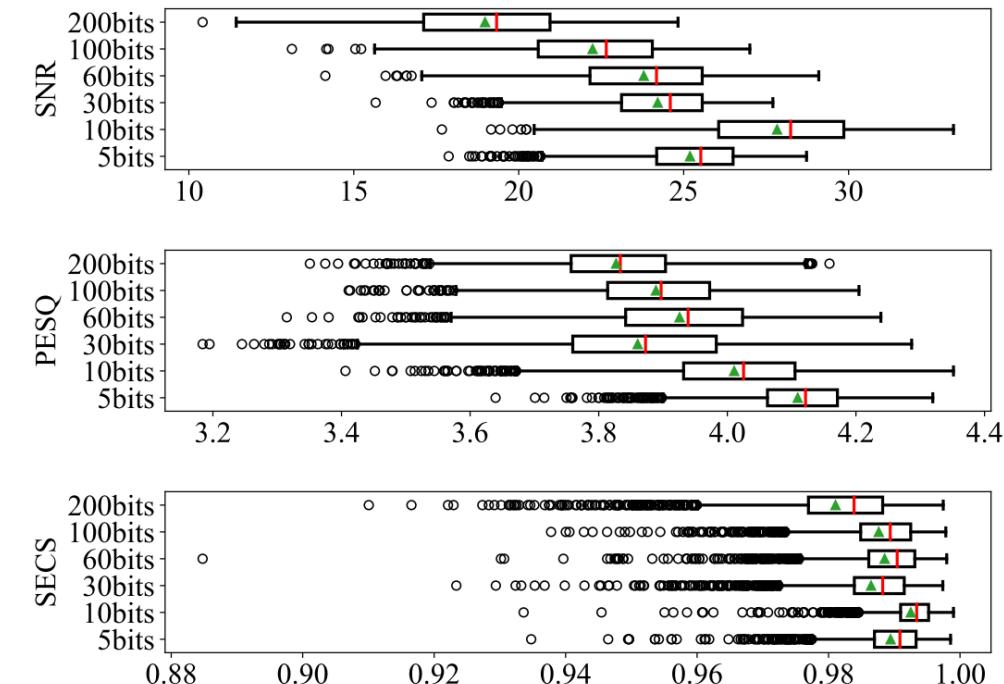
# Robustness to Voice Cloning



**Black dots** are mean accuracy and **white dots** are median accuracy

**Green triangles** represent the average SECS values of synthesized speech

It is possible to embed longer sequences of bits to address a wider range of scenarios



**Green triangles** represent the mean values and **red lines** indicate the median values.

Increasing the length of the embedded bits does not result in a noticeable degradation of audio quality.

# Robustness to Real-world Black-box API



- ❖ PaddleSpeech (baidu aistudio)
- ❖ Voice-clone-App

Service	Language	Metric	Speaker					
			P225	P226	P227	P228	P229	P230
PaddleSpeech [71]	English	PESQ↑	2.5958	2.7235	2.3573	2.3235	2.7419	1.7095
		SECS↑	0.8611	0.8701	0.8552	0.8537	0.8592	0.8519
		ACC↑	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
	Chinese	D4	D6	D7	D8	D11	D12	
		PESQ↑	1.7642	1.9851	2.6490	2.0223	2.3808	1.2313
		SECS↑	0.7836	0.8034	0.7622	0.8219	0.7304	0.7103
Voice-Cloning-App [27]	English	ACC↑	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
		P225	P226	P227	P228	P229	P230	
		PESQ↑	0.7809	1.5610	1.1913	1.1684	1.2601	1.2694
		SECS↑	0.7576	0.8564	0.7324	0.8781	0.8495	0.8799
		ACC↑	0.9000	0.9100	0.9000	0.9000	0.9500	0.9200

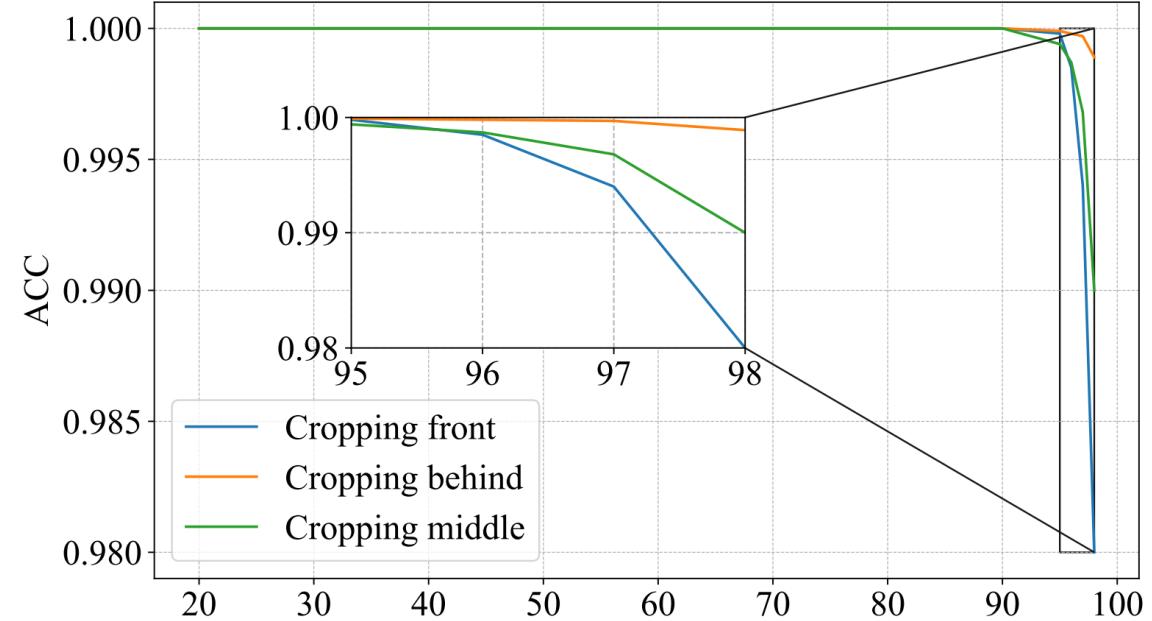
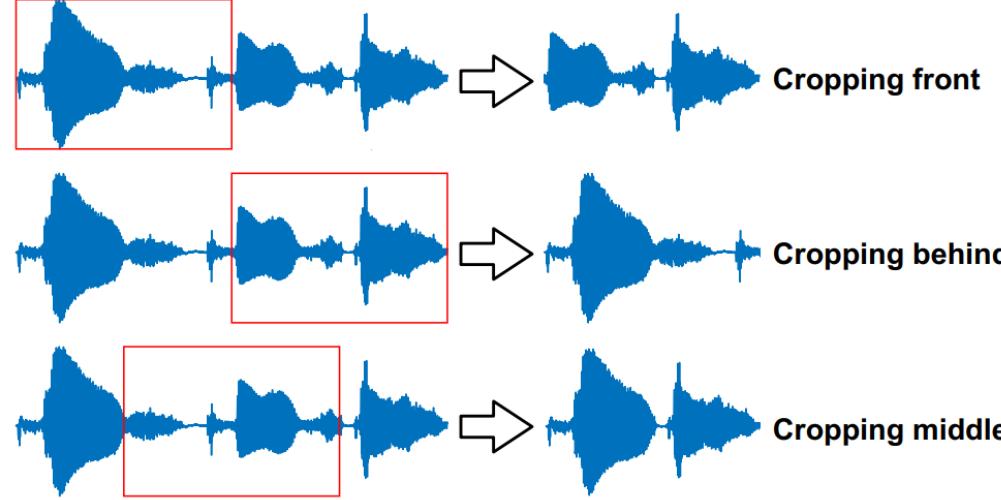
1. It performs well across scenarios involving different languages in the real world.
2. Low-quality synthetic speech does not significantly impact watermark extraction, still maintaining an extraction accuracy of over 90%.

# Robustness to Processing Distortions



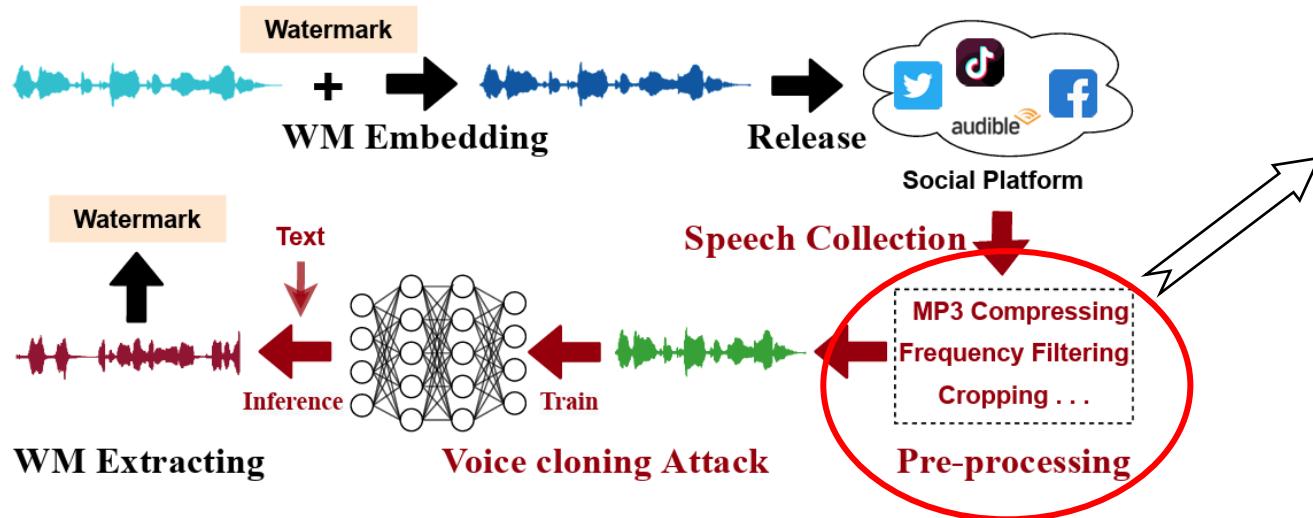
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The watermark can achieve 100% extraction even when 90% of audio is cropped.

# Robustness to Processing Distortions



Preprocessing	Parameter	Quality			ACC↑
		SNR↑	PESQ↑	SECS↑	
Resampling	16 kHz	34.8115	4.4967	1.0000	1.0000
	8 kHz	17.1642	4.4961	0.9025	0.9940
Amplitude Scaling	20%	1.9382	4.4918	0.9575	1.0000
	40%	4.4368	4.4973	0.9596	1.0000
MP3 Compression	60%	7.9589	4.4986	0.9772	1.0000
	80%	13.9790	4.4991	0.9942	1.0000
Recount	8 kbps	9.0414	2.2115	0.7565	0.9186
	16 kbps	13.1554	3.3484	0.9552	0.9992
Median Filtering	24 kbps	15.2631	3.9259	0.9888	0.9999
	32 kbps	17.2272	4.0695	0.9962	1.0000
Low Pass Filtering	40 kbps	18.7795	4.1902	0.9975	1.0000
	48 kbps	20.8746	4.3122	0.9986	1.0000
High Pass Filtering	56 kbps	22.8885	4.3813	0.9991	1.0000
	64 kbps	23.9958	4.4136	0.9992	1.0000
Gaussian Noise	8 bps	22.9103	3.1708	0.9757	0.9995
	5 Samples	14.8666	3.6664	0.9459	1.0000
Frequency Filtering	15 Samples	8.9079	2.5726	0.7875	0.9933
	25 Samples	5.3999	2.1427	0.7338	0.9806
Cropping	35 Samples	3.2550	1.8721	0.6861	0.9402
	2000 Hz	12.8558	3.8824	0.7280	0.9030
25 dB	500 Hz	3.7635	3.7919	0.6551	1.0000
	20 dB	20.0002	3.1287	0.9104	0.9962
30 dB	25 dB	24.9989	3.5182	0.9670	0.9995
	35 dB	29.9981	3.8662	0.9919	1.0000
40 dB	30 dB	34.9941	4.1277	0.9981	1.0000
	35 dB	39.9888	4.3038	0.9994	1.0000

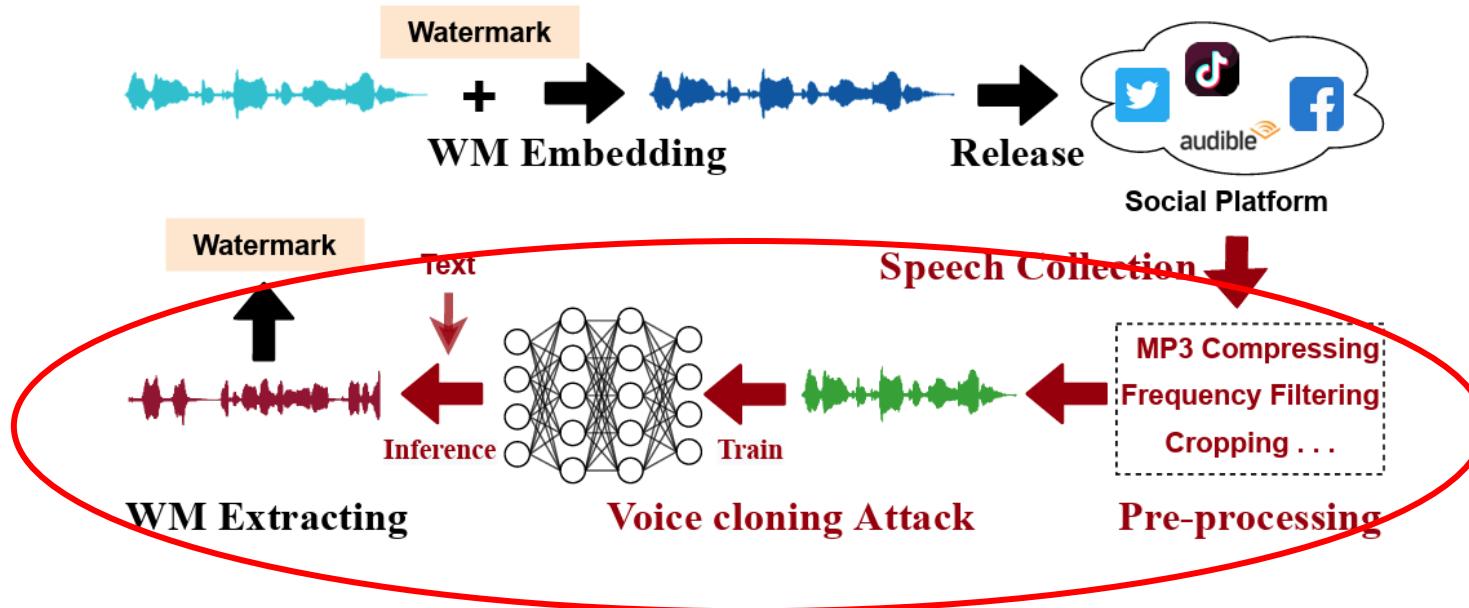
The watermarking scheme can resist various processing operations. Considering the worst-case, it can achieve an extraction accuracy of over 90%.

# Robustness to Processing + Voice Cloning



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# Robustness to Processing + Voice Cloning



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		SNR↑	PESQ↑	SECS↑	ACC↑
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	8 kHz	17.1642	4.4961	0.9025	0.9940
Amplitude Scaling	20%	1.9382	4.4918	0.9575	1.0000
	40%	4.4368	4.4973	0.9596	1.0000
	60%	7.9589	4.4986	0.9772	1.0000
	80%	13.9790	4.4991	0.9942	1.0000
MP3 Compression	8 kbps	9.0414	2.2115	0.7565	0.9186
	16 kbps	13.1554	3.3484	0.9552	0.9992
	24 kbps	15.2631	3.9259	0.9888	0.9999
	32 kbps	17.2272	4.0695	0.9962	1.0000
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	Recount	8 bps	22.9103	3.1708	0.9757
Median Filtering	5 Samples	14.8666	3.6664	0.9459	1.0000
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	35 dB	34.9941	4.1277	0.9981	1.0000
	40 dB	39.9888	4.3038	0.9994	1.0000

Pre-processing	PESQ↑	SECS↑	ACC↑
Resampling 16K	1.0775	0.9122	1.0000
Mp3 Compression 64kbps	1.0347	0.9077	1.0000
Combined	1.0776	0.9064	1.0000
Mp3 Compression 8kbps	0.8284	0.6675	0.8996
Low Pass Filtering 2000 Hz	1.0836	0.6481	0.9482
Combined	1.0324	0.6567	0.9144

When combining watermark-erasuring preprocessing with voice cloning, the watermark still maintains high robustness.

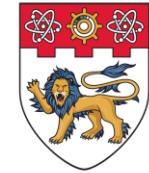
# Conclusion



- For the first time, we introduce the concept of “**Timbre Rights**” and propose a “**Timbre Watermarking**” scheme as an effective means of protection.
- To achieve “**Timbre Watermarking**”, we propose a novel end-to-end voice cloning-resistant audio watermarking framework.
- Extensive experiments demonstrate that the proposed method can achieve **robustness** against traditional distortions and voice cloning distortion while guaranteeing the requirement of **fidelity**.



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# THANK YOU!

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**Demo and code website:** <https://timbrewatermarking.github.io>

**Contact with any questions:** [hichangliu@mail.ustc.edu.cn](mailto:hichangliu@mail.ustc.edu.cn)