



Speech Recognition as a Threat Vector in Real-Time Doxxing

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RESEARCH QUESTION

Can processing live audio captured using Meta Ray-Ban glasses meaningfully increase the likelihood of positive target identification in real-time doxxing while maintaining latency and accuracy constraints relevant to a theoretical real-life scenario?

BACKGROUND



Figure 1. Meta Ray-Ban Glasses



Figure 2. SpeechBrain (Python / PyTorch-based ASR toolkit)



Figure 3. Harvard I-XRAY Project (Instagram)

Harvard project showed the threat of real-time doxxing using consumer wearable technology. Used facial recognition, but did not consider speech recognition.

METHODOLOGY

Study broken up into two phases. Phase 1 = Model Validation, Phase 2 = Live Test for Feasibility

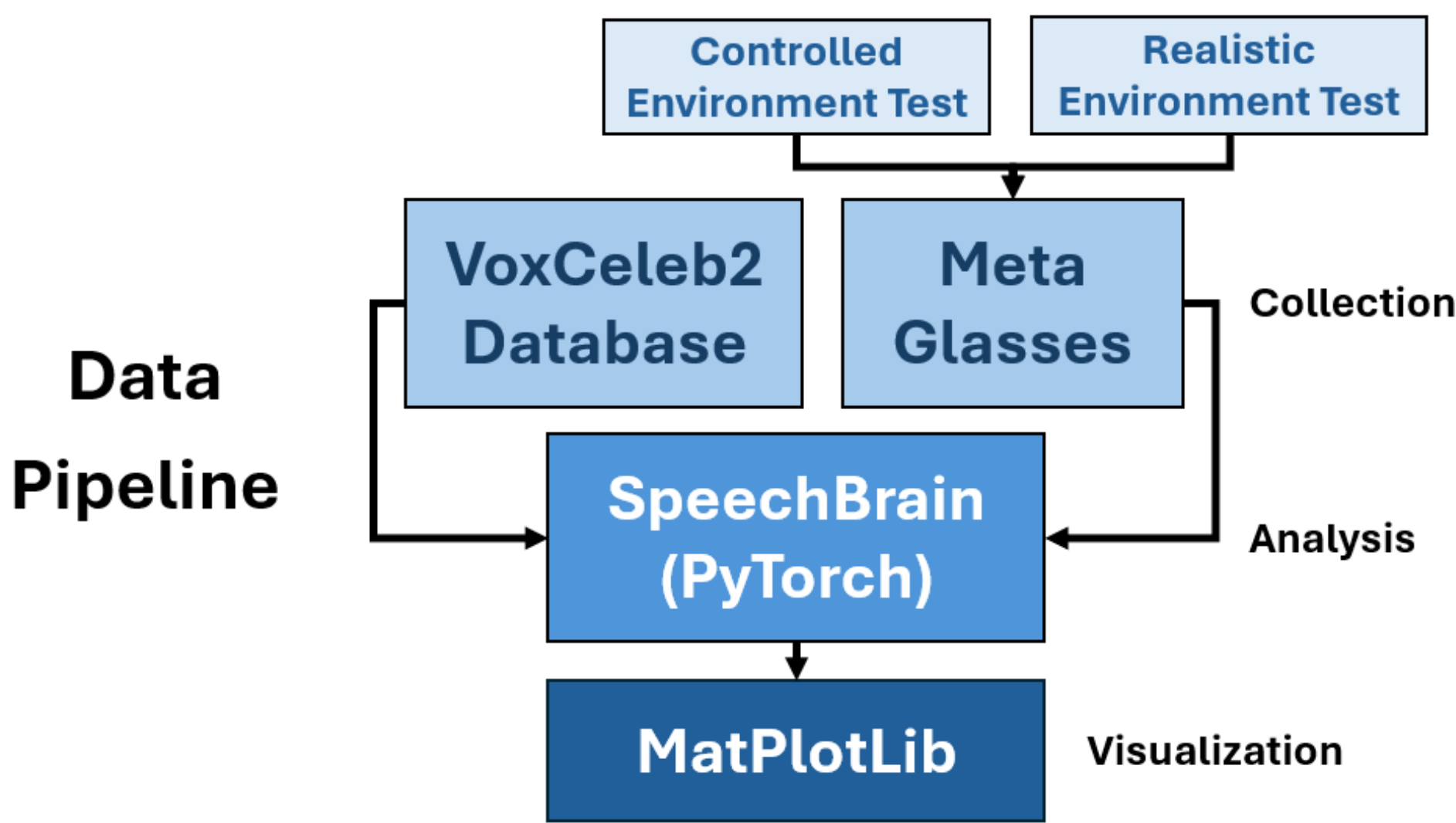


Figure 4. Data Pipeline Flowchart

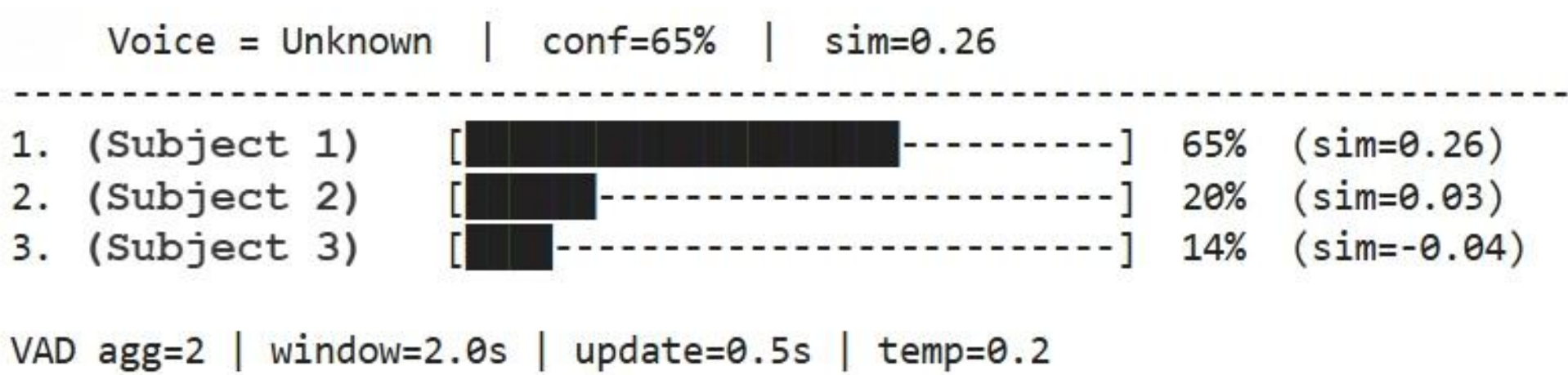


Figure 5. Example Output of Live Speech Recognition Test

RESULTS

Phase 1:

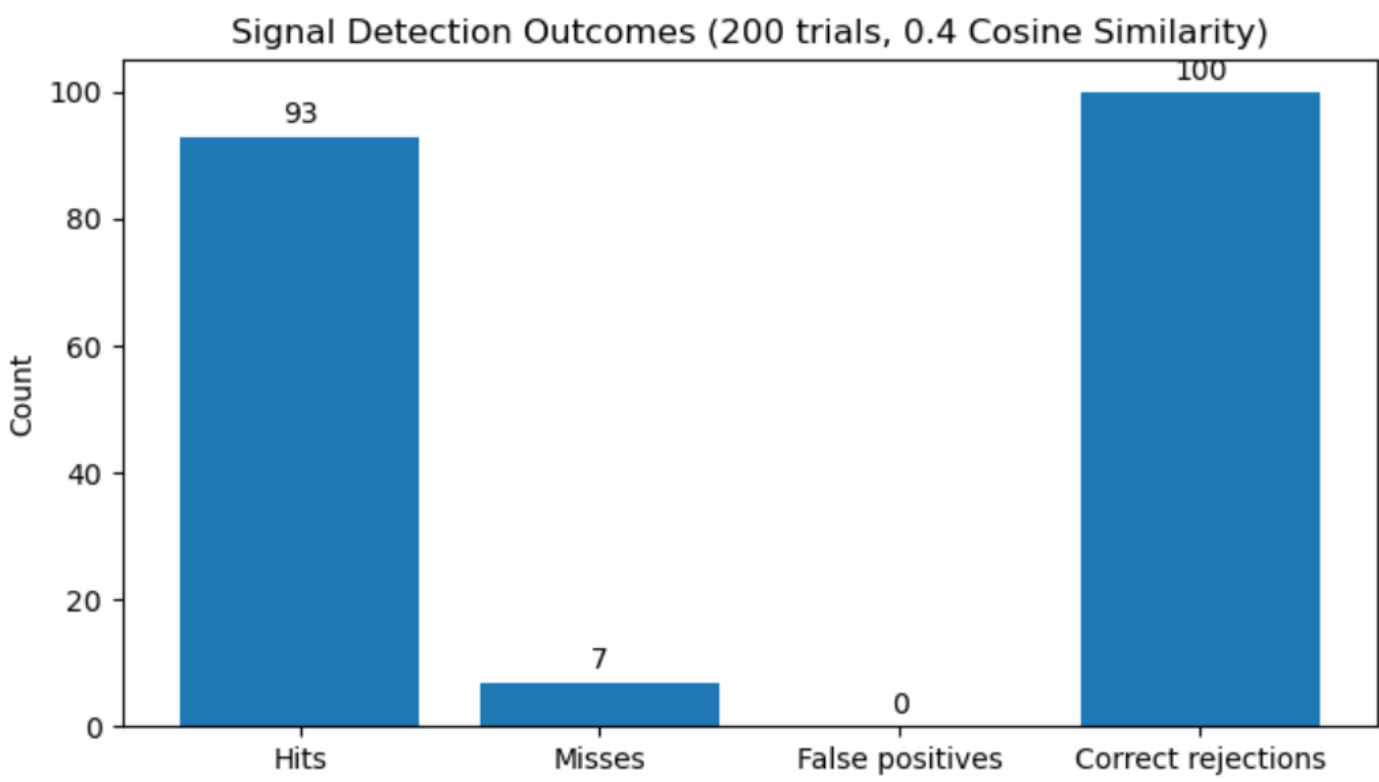


Figure 6. Signal Detection Outcomes

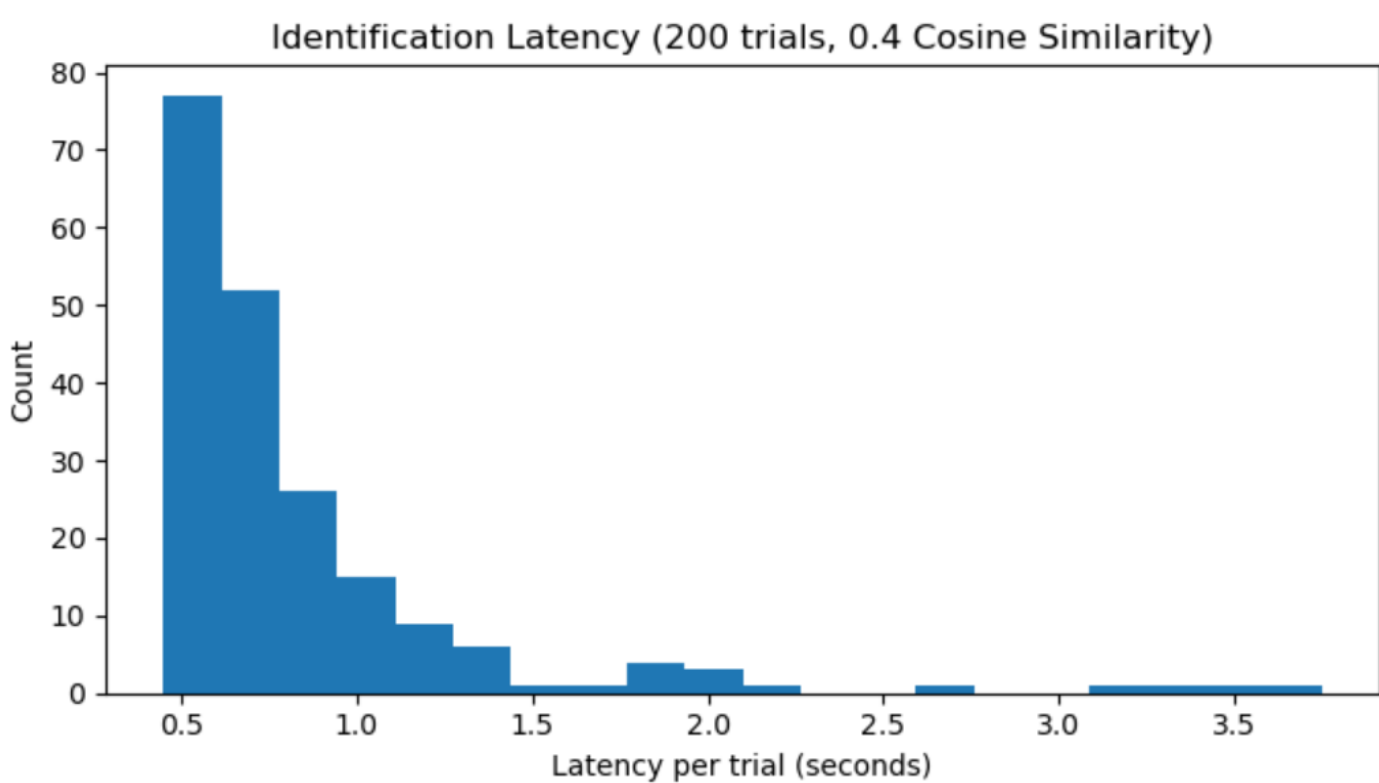


Figure 7. Latency Per Audio Sample

Phase 2:

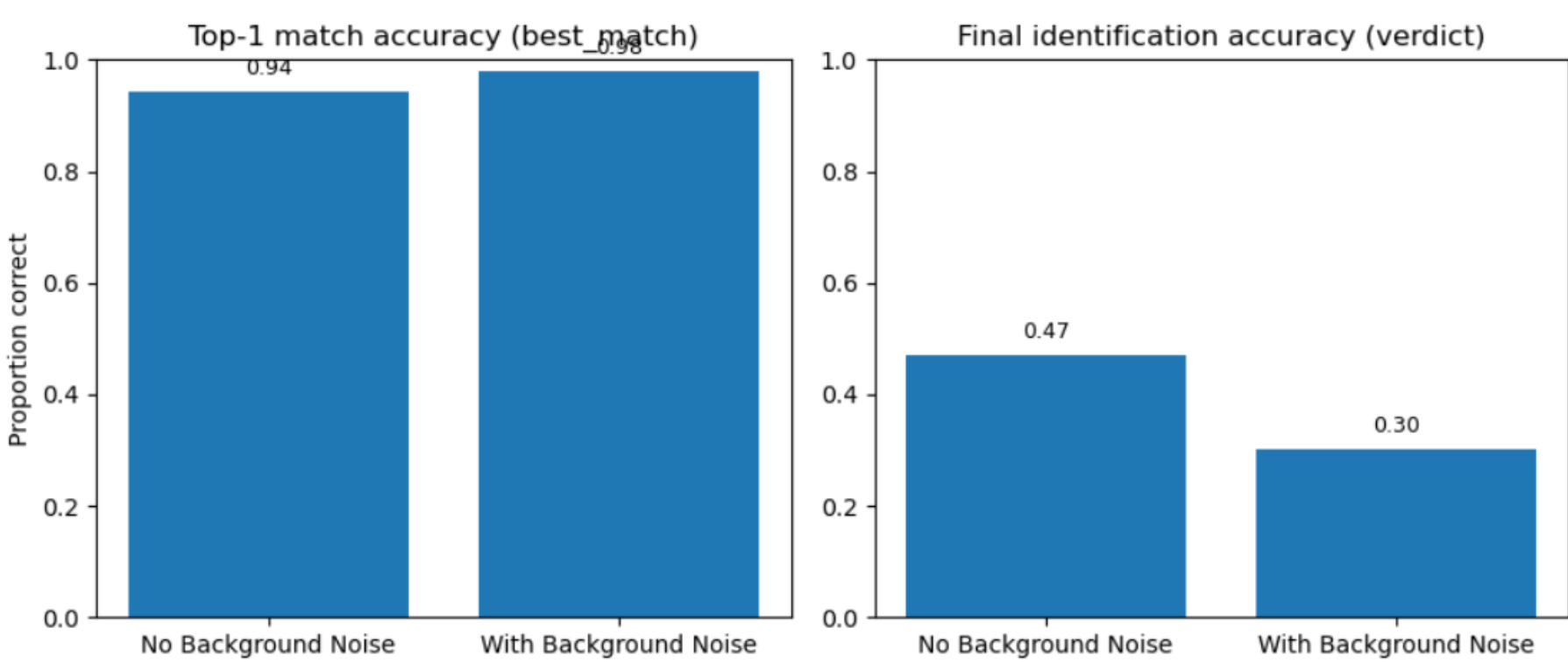


Figure 8. Best Match, Final Verdict Accuracy

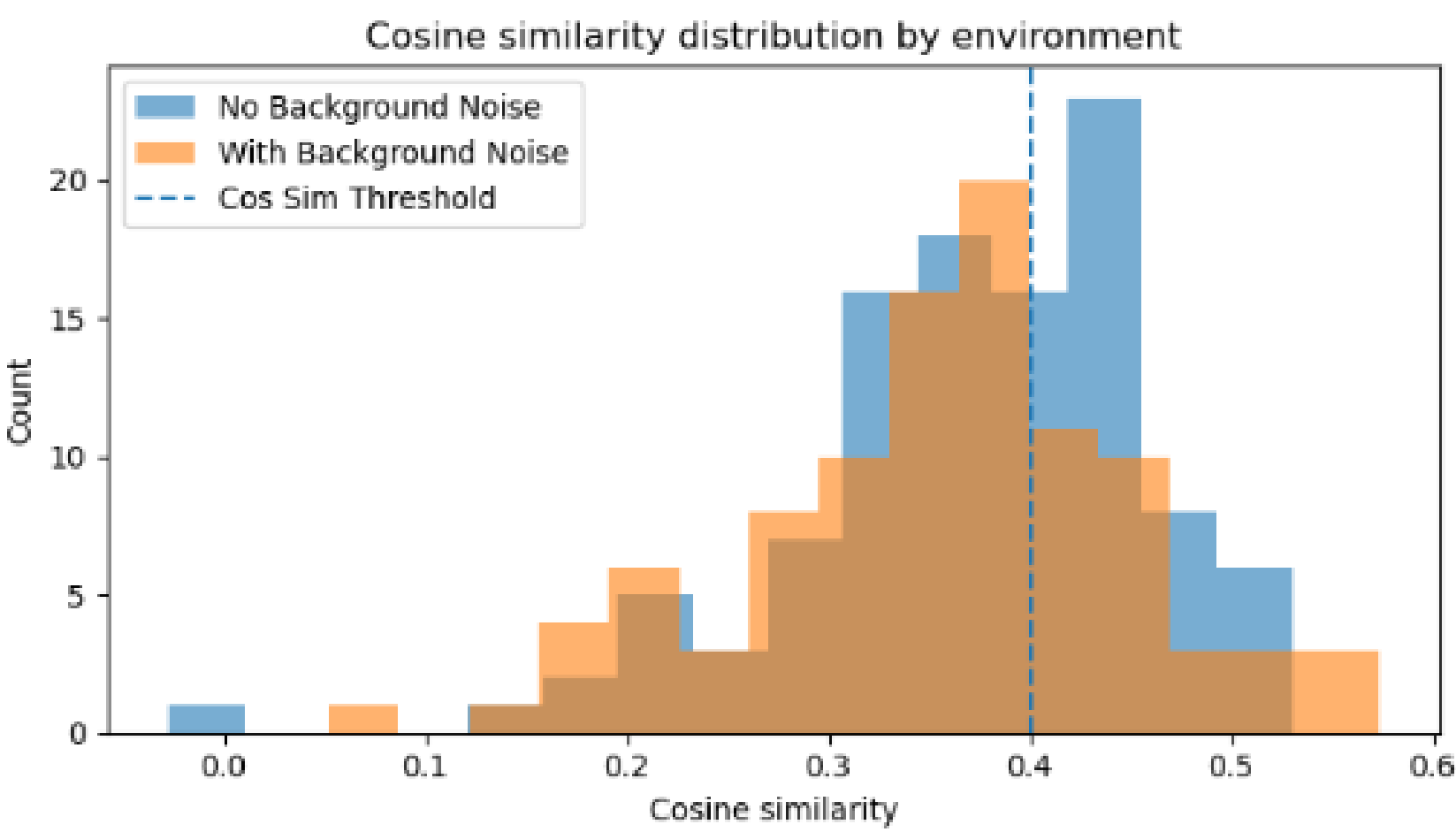


Figure 9. Audio Sample Cosine Similarity Distributions

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Speech-based real-time doxxing may be a feasible threat in certain scenarios, particularly with minimal background noise and close proximity between threat actor and target.

- Future Work:
- Larger sample size
 - More live test data
 - Variation of artificial background noise to model different environments