RESEARCH ON RE-SHOOTING COUNTERMEASURES

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Background: analog-hole problem

Conventional problem

- Originally intended to resolve security problems with analog-output terminals of digital equipment
- Resolution by replacement of digital terminals



- Rise of new problem exploiting monitors and screens
- Trend of increasingly high-quality monitors and cameras makes it easy to reshoot presented content
 - -> Distribution of illegally <u>re-shot</u> content
 - Ex. re-shoot PC monitors with cell-phone cameras -> upload shot content
 - Ex. re-shoot theater screens -> sell pirate DVDs
 - Loss of USD 3B per year (survey of Motion Picture Association of America)



Conventional measures against re-shooting: use of digital watermarks



But: no control of re-shooting

Re-shooting countermeasure

- Objective and approach -

Objective:

- Establish countermeasure to stop re-shooting
 - No new function is added into existing user-side device (ex. cam)

Approach:

- Use of difference between sensory perceptions of humans and devices
 - Destroy shot content using invisible signals which add noise to content shot through CCD/CMOS devices
 - Employ near-infrared signals as noise signals: CCD and CMOS react to them



Properties of noise signals

- Wave length of noise signals
 - Visible range of human eyes: 380nm-780nm
 - Visible range of CCD/CMOS devices: 200nm-1100nm



Near-infrared signals

- Use of near infrared LEDs
 - Infrared LEDs: no harm to human, verify safety





Prototype system





Front side

Back side

- Movie screen: many holes (1-2mm in diameter) to combine sound and video
- Unit of infrared light emission: place on back side of screen
 - Infrared light: get through holes
- No need to modify screen