



Digital Watermarks for Information Assurance in Acoustic Communications (ACOMMS) Networks

Presented at the Environmental Sensors Conference
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

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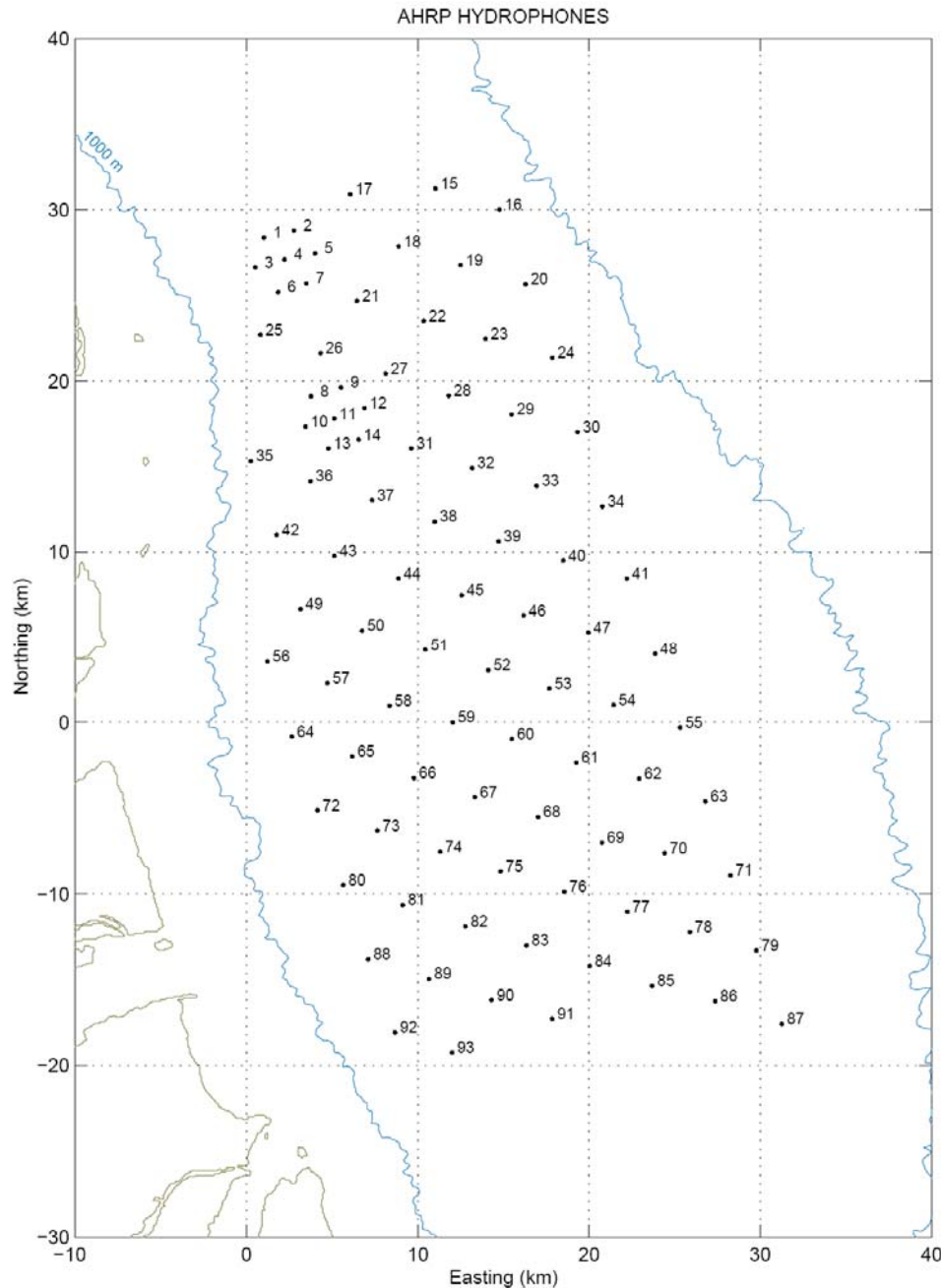
NUWC Background and Interest in ACOMMS/Networks

- ACOMMS links and networks are increasingly being used for tactical missions (e.g., Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center (AUTECH))
 - ACOMMS modern research has focused mostly on overcoming environmental issues
 - Currently deployed Systems, such as the network at AUTECH, share many common acquisition, tracking, and modulation features
 - Many interesting problems remain to be solved for these systems



AUTEC Network setup

- Located in the Bahamas
- Provides two-way digital ACOMMS with submarines operating at speed and depth



- Deep water (2km)
- Network contains 96 receivers, out of which 18 can also transmit



ACOMMS/Networks: Category 1

Research issues

- Independent of the user, research to enhance system performance includes
 1. Multichannel processing
 - Accommodate multiple users simultaneously
 - Effectively mitigate the interference
 - Explore the congestion limits
 2. Vulnerability
 - Known system (if the attacker knows the system)
 - Unknown system (the attacker does not know the system)
 - fixed or adaptive
 3. Base station
 - Improve the scheduling
 - Extend from one-hop to two-hop networks



ACOMMS/Networks: Category 2

Research issues

- To further improve the system, user side research changes include
 1. Novel coding schemes
 - Collision reconstruction
 - Source coding/compression, network coding
 2. Alternative modulation schemes
 - No training signal, less vulnerable
 - Short packet: less collision
 3. User-scheduling
 - Minimal impact on other users (MAC etc)
 4. Multi channel/band system:
 - User frequency allocation



ACOMMS/Networks: Category 3 Research issues

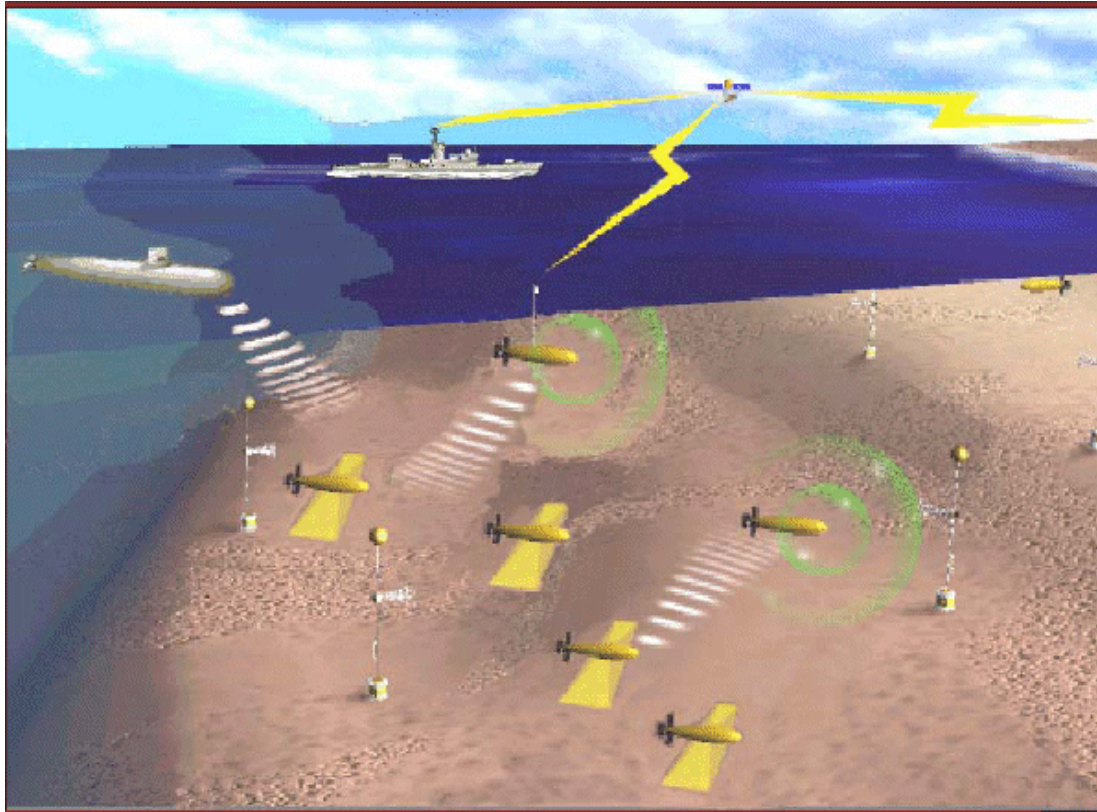
- Longer term benefit research
 1. Channel capacity (deep or shallow water channels)
 2. Network architecture, interference management
 3. Other fundamental issues ...



ACOMMS/Networks: System Vulnerability

- As system design details can be found in the open literature, ACOMMS networks are vulnerable to disruption by a jammer
- Two potential types of jammer exist
 1. Coherent Jammer
 - Needs knowledge of receiver algorithms
 - Designed to exploit known decoder features
 2. Adaptive Jammer
 - May or may not have exact knowledge of the system
 - Can adaptively develop the appropriate waveform

Information Assurance - Embedded Digital Watermarks



Technology Overview:

- Limited Bandwidth in Undersea Environments
- Covert Embedding of Information in Sonar Signals
- Need for authentication and secure transmissions
- U.S. Pat. App. Ser. No. 12/287,156



Advantages of Digital Watermarks

- Covert – not possible to decode
- Attractive alternative to metadata
- Provides reliability in non-secure environments
- Currently being adapted for undersea environment



Research Team

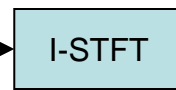
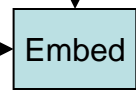
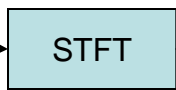
- Office of Naval Research funded project
 - Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Division Newport
 - Laboratory partner
 - Robert S. Lynch, Ph. D.
 - G. Clifford Carter, Ph. D. (Retired)
 - Villanova University
 - University collaborator
 - Bijan Mobasser, Ph.D.

Watermarking Model

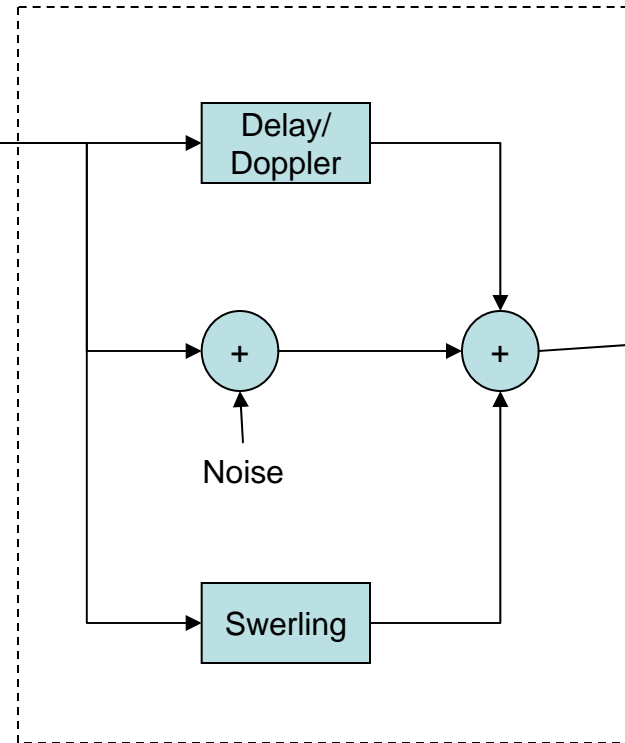


Key

Sonar
Signal



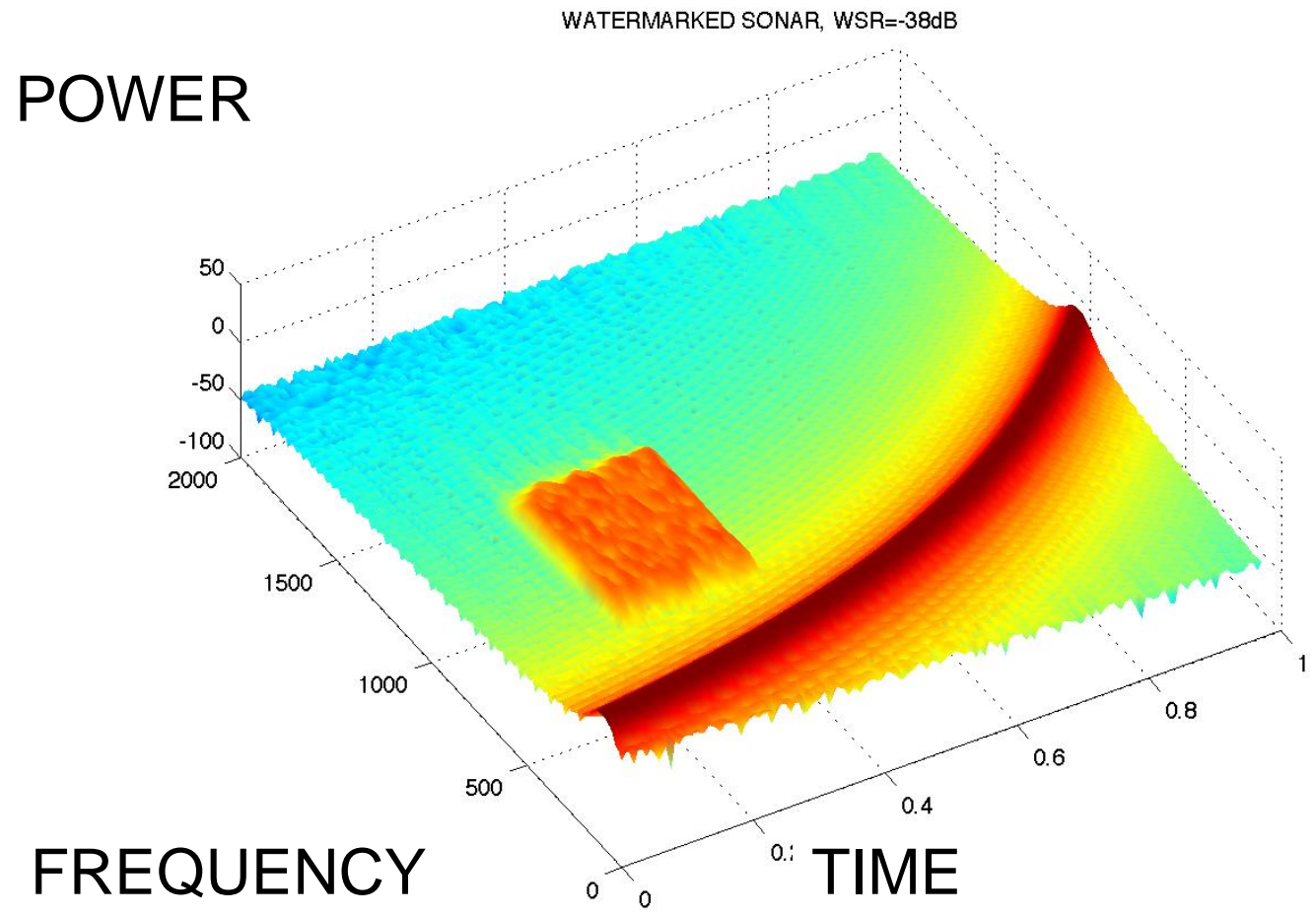
Key



To
Watermark
Detector

Underwater Channel

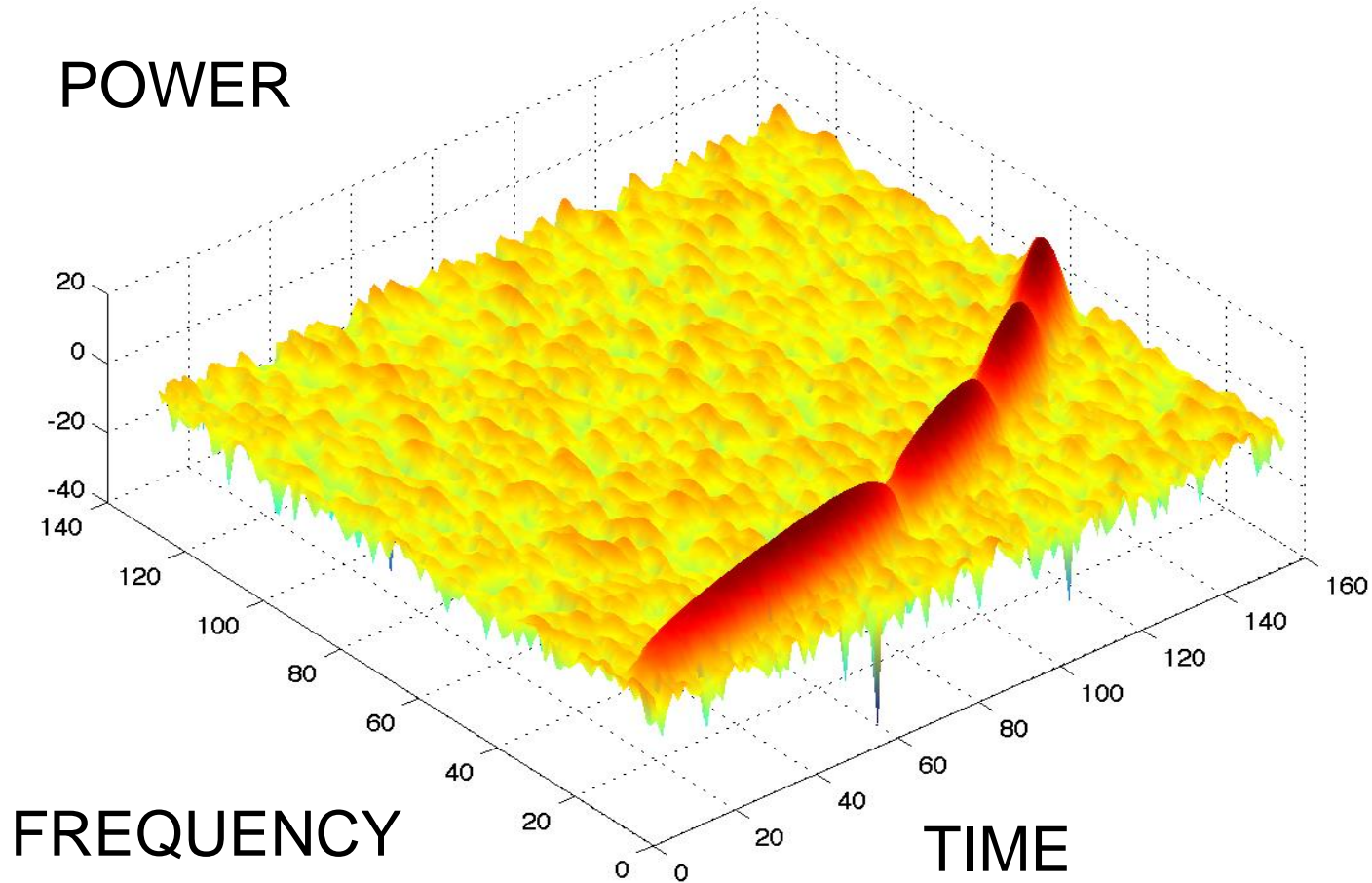
TF Of Watermarked Sonar



Watermark Is Spread In Time (T) and Frequency (F)

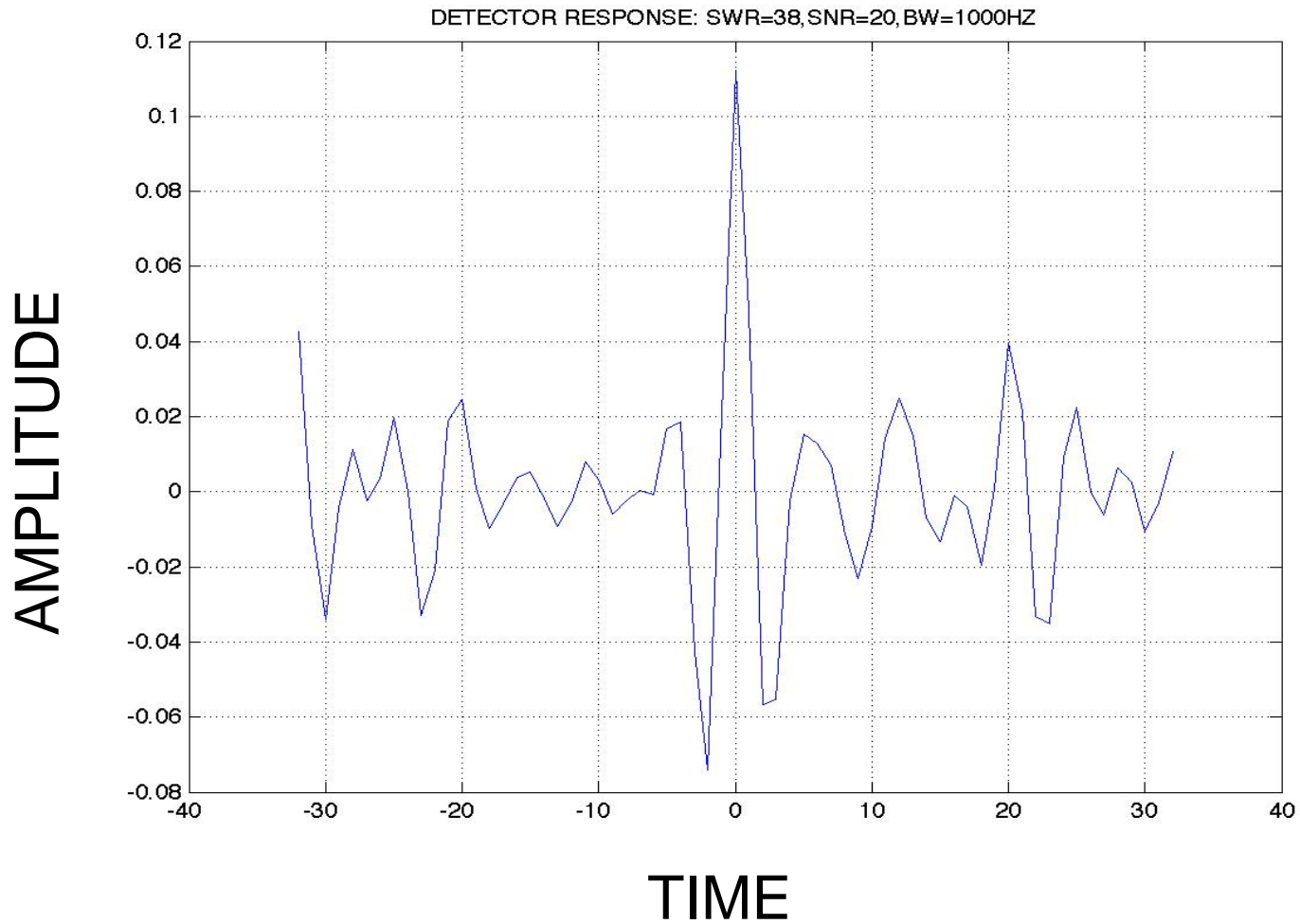
Sonar With Noise And Clutter

FILTERED WATERMARKED SONAR, SWR=38dB, SNR=20dB, BW=1000HZ



Watermark Obscured By Noise And Clutter

Detector Response



Watermark Is Detectable In Noise And Clutter



Adaptation of Digital Watermarks to ACOMMS

- Currently working with more realistic sonar simulation models (e.g., Sonar Simulation Toolkit)
- To improve detection in harsh environments, need to determine if watermarks can be broken up and sequentially transmitted with data communications messages
- Need to determine if channel response of watermark can be reliably estimated for improved detector performance
- Need to determine the degree that channel effects have on watermarks resulting in a degrading of ACOMMS signals