Robust Invisible Watermarking Using OSTU Method and DWT

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Abstract: In this work we have devised the invisible watermarking using Haar wavelet function and otsu segmentation. Here we have contributed by providing a threshold parameter to binarise message image using otsu’s method and analysing a new formulation for Normalised Coefficient parameter. As all watermarking consists of two units i.e. embedding and extracting. In this we also calculate the five parameters i.e. contrast, dissimilarity, homogeneity, angular momentum and entropyee of cover image and message image.

Keywords: Watermarking, DWT, OSTU Method and Image Segmentation

1. Introduction

The prompt evolution of internet augmented the access of multimedia data enormously. Day by day innumerable digital multimedia is established and all multimedia prerequisites protection so that their all data would be threatened from intruders. There is innumerable digital multimedia: - audio, video and text. Approximately, twenty years back this technique has established entitled as watermarking or digital watermarking. As we all discern that information is in digital format, it can be effortlessly wrought, retransmitted or replicated; and so consuming this technique worker can easily hide their useful data or digital multimedia without any kind of defeat. There are innumerable attributes of digital watermarking like robustness, data embedding capacity, blind and informed detection, embedding effectiveness and perceptual similarity. Basically, Digital watermarking is the endeavour of hiding a message connected to a digital signal (i.e. an image, audio, and video) inside the signal itself. It is a concept meticulously connected to steganography, in that they together hide the message confidential the digital signal. Watermarking attempts to hide message connected to the authentic content of digital signal while in steganography the digital signal has no relative to message, and it is purely rummage-sale as a cover to hide its reality.

2. Literature Survey

Jih Pin Yeh, Che-Wei Lu, Hwei-Jen Lin, and Hung-Hsuan Wu[1], they concentrated on DWT. Basically in this for embedding the watermark image they used fixed position. After that by using DWT transform they embed the watermark into the HL and LH bands of the original image and for extracting the watermark from an original image they applied IDWT. Our method rallies the robustness and the excellence of stego image by embedding watermarks into some static blocks moderately than erratically designated blocks in the HL and LH sub-bands and by overall DWT instead of integer-DWT. The experimental results demonstration that our method entails less time cost and delivers better PSNR values for stego images and better NC ethics for extracted associated with Chang’s method watermarks with/without assaults.

Yusuk Lim, Changsheng Xu and David Dagan Feng[2], proposed image authentication which is based on web. In any fragile watermark system, the watermark can be identified easily that is embedded inside the image. Watermark detection is generally not possible as it unseen and information embedded inside the watermark is invisible to detectors so that the secret information can be protected. It is kind of code that cannot be detected easily. The web images that all sent or formed on internet can be easily hacked by intruders hence watermarking is the necessity to keep the information secure from the outsiders. There are two parts or we can say structure for doing web based authentication i.e. watermark embedding system and authentication system. The more secure and perfect system can be attained by using enriched watermarking algorithms.

3. Proposed Method

In this work we have devised the invisible watermarking using Haar wavelet function and otsu segmentation. Here we have contributed to the base paper by providing a threshold parameter to binarise message image using otsu’s method and analysing a new formulation for Normalised Coefficient parameter. In this we also calculate the five parameters i.e. contrast, dissimilarity, homogeneity, angular momentum and entropyee of cover image and message image.

Algorithm for embedding
Step 1:- Firstly, we take a cover image and one message image.
Step 2:- Pre-processing both the images i.e. cover image and message image (pre-processing means resize the cover image into 512*512 and resize the message image into 64*128).
Step 3:- Then, we apply 2-level DWT on cover image and otsu segmentation on message image.
Step 4:- We select HL and LH bands of cover image and binarize the message image.
Step 5:- Divide HL and LH band in 2*2 blocks and message image, binarize by image ≥ threshold, calculated by Otsu algo.
Step 6:- Take odd columns of LH band and even columns of HL band which is in 2*2 blocks and take bit by bit of message image.
Step 7:- For a selected block and a watermark bit we have to calculate the mean value
\[
\text{Mean (m,n)} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=0}^{1} \sum_{j=0}^{1} X_{m+i,n+j}
\]
//Embed watermark bit
\[
R := M(m, n) \mod 6;
\]
for i := 0 to 1
for j := 0 to 1
if 0 ≤ R < 3 then
if w = 1 then \(x_{m+i,n+j} := x_{m+i,n+j} + (3-R)\);
if w = 0 then \(x_{m+i,n+j} := x_{m+i,n+j} - R\);
if 3 ≤ R < 6 then
if w = 1 then \(x_{m+i,n+j} := x_{m+i,n+j} + (3-R)\);
if w = 0 then \(x_{m+i,n+j} := x_{m+i,n+j} + (6-R)\);
Step 8:- Then, reshape the HL band and LH band.
Step 9:- Finally perform IDWT on the embedded image to obtain a covered image.

4. Algorithm For Extraction

Step 1:- We take a cover image.
Step 2:- Apply 2 level DWT.
Step 3:- Divide the HL and LH bands into 2*2 blocks.
Step 4:- For each block we have to calculate the mean
\[
\text{Mean (m,n)} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=0}^{1} \sum_{j=0}^{1} X_{m+i,n+j}
\]
//Extract watermark bit
\[
R := M(m, n) \mod 6;
\]
if 0 ≤ R < 1.5 then \(w := 0\);
if 1.5 ≤ R < 4.5 then \(w := 1\);
if 4.5 ≤ R < 6 then \(w := 0\);
Step 5:- Reshape it into 64*128.
Step 6:- Finally, we get our message image.

5. Experimental Result

Test data include images of size 512*512 were used as cover images and binary images or message image of size 64*128 as watermark images. Here we take three cover images and three message images.

After that we apply otsu algorithm and get a binarized image with its threshold value and histogram.
The images formed by embedding message image into cover image or watermarked image are as follows:

Figure 4: Binarised Image 1 And Graph Of Histogram

Figure 5: Binarised Image 2 And Graph Of Histogram

Figure 6: Binarised Image 3 And Graph Of Histogram

Figure 7: Images of Watermarked Image
Finally, the extracted image which is hidden in the cover image:

Table 1: Values of Five Parameters for Cover Image

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters/Message images</th>
<th>Contrast</th>
<th>Dissimilarity</th>
<th>Homogeneity</th>
<th>Angular momentum</th>
<th>Entropyee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cover images</td>
<td>84.0067</td>
<td>2.22057</td>
<td>0.5950</td>
<td>0.0031</td>
<td>-0.2096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>887.6045</td>
<td>19.5900</td>
<td>0.0844</td>
<td>1.6081e-004</td>
<td>-0.0146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99.0740</td>
<td>3.3311</td>
<td>0.4282</td>
<td>0.0019</td>
<td>0.1258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Values of Five Parameters for Message Image

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters/Message images</th>
<th>Contrast</th>
<th>Dissimilarity</th>
<th>Homogeneity</th>
<th>Angular momentum</th>
<th>Entropyee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Message images</td>
<td>84.6839</td>
<td>2.4128</td>
<td>0.5359</td>
<td>0.0022</td>
<td>-0.0584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>877.4190</td>
<td>19.4904</td>
<td>0.0827</td>
<td>1.1959e-004</td>
<td>-0.0796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99.6573</td>
<td>3.4769</td>
<td>0.3932</td>
<td>0.0013</td>
<td>0.0378</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Table for PSNR Value of Cover Image

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cover image</th>
<th>MSE</th>
<th>PSNR</th>
<th>PSNR value of JihChe-We, Hwei-Jen , and Hung-Hsuan method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cover image 1</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>66.9846141 dB</td>
<td>48.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cover image 2</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>Inf dB</td>
<td>48.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cover image 3</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>Inf dB</td>
<td>48.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Table for NC (Normalized Correlation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For hidden images value of $\alpha$</th>
<th>For extracted image value of $\beta$</th>
<th>$\beta/\alpha$</th>
<th>NC Value of JihChe-We, method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.7316</td>
<td>0.7316</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.7316</td>
<td>0.3908</td>
<td>1.0809</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.7316</td>
<td>0.7316</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Conclusion and Future Work

In this work the robust invisible watermarking is achieved by hiding the binarized message using proposed algorithm. The bits of segmented message image are hided in the HL and LH wavelet domains. Successfully we retrieved an extracted image from watermarked image. We also achieved high robustness and we successfully calculate the contrast, dissimilarity, homogeneity, angular momentum and entropyee of cover image and message image.

Thus, the experimental results show that we retrieved watermark shares a high PSNR and we successfully analysis a new formulation of normalised correlation. In two images we got the value of NC is 1 while in four images there is some variations but there value is near about 1. And the value of NC and psnr is better. In future,
we can use other binarise technique and another parameter for mod operations.

References


