A new scheme of image Watermarking based on 5 /3 Wavelet decomposition and turbo-code

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Abstract: - This paper is an attempt to describe a new scheme of image Watermarking based on 5/3 Wavelet decomposition and turbo-code. This new Watermarking algorithm is based on embedding mark (signature) in the multi-resolution field.
For the purpose of increasing the image Watermarking robustness against attacks of an image transmission, we encode with a turbo code an image-embedded mark.
This new scheme of image Watermarking is able to embed 2000 bits in medical images. Results of experiments carried out on a database of 30- 256× 256 pixel-sized medical images show that Watermarks are robust to Noises, Filter attacks and JPEG Compression.
The image degradation is measured by Relative Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (R.P.S.N.R.). Experimental results show that this unit of measurement is the best distortion metric witch is correlated with Human Visual System (H.V.S.); and therefore more suitable for digital Watermarking.
In our paper, images are extracted from DICOM library. We use Matlab and its library as software to experiment our approaches and to validate our results

Key-Words: - Watermarking, multi-resolution field, Error Correcting Codes, Turbo code, R.P.S.N.R., Robustness.

1. Introduction

Image Watermarking allows owners or providers to hide an invisible and a robust signature inside images, often for security purposes and more precisely in particular owner or content authentication [1, 2]. Medicine has benefited of Watermarking research to preserve medical deontology [3], [4] and facilitate distant diagnosis [5]. The Watermarking is a solution to conserve the intellectual properties of a diagnostic image, as well as to maintain the perceptual fidelity.
There are three parameters in digital Watermarking: data payload, fidelity, and robustness. The reader is directed to [6] for a detailed discussion of these concepts.
In this paper, we develop a new scheme of a robust image-Watermark algorithm able to embed large data payloads. This scheme attempts to attain an optimal trade-off between data payload, robustness and estimates of perceptual fidelity.
This new scheme is able to embed 2000 bits in medical images with 256× 256 sized-pixels.
The embedded mark is coded with an Error Correcting Code (E.C.C.): the turbo code. E.C.C. has been successfully used in digital communication systems and data storage applications in order to achieve reliable transmission on a noisy channel. Therefore, in a more recent literature, one can find Watermarking techniques that use more powerful error correcting codes, such as convolution codes [7, 8], BCH codes [9, 10, 11] or concatenated codes based on a Convolution code followed by a Reed-Solomon code [12] or even Convolutional Turbo Codes [13, 14, 15].
As relevant to the above mentioned aim, we choose the turbo code as an E.C.C. in our Watermarking scheme. Turbo code allows us to embed large data payloads in medical images with keeping intellectual properties of it. This is achieved by increasing correlation between extracted marks and embedded ones.
Our developed Watermarking scheme will be tested on a 30- 256× 256 pixel-sized medical images against different attacks such as Noises, Filtering and JPEG Compression.
For the main goal of preserving image quality and perceptual fidelity, we present the Relative Peak

Signal to Noise Ratio (R.P.S.N.R.) as a distortion metric of perceptual image fidelity to estimate image degradation and in experimental results we demonstrate that it is the best distortion metric to measure image degradation that is correlated with the H.V. S..
The paper is organized as follows:
Section 2 describes the new scheme of image Watermarking and the main steps relevant to our new Watermarking algorithm.
We also draws a short panorama to explain the choice of the multi-resolution field with 5/3 Wavelets decomposition.
We expose turbo code used in our paper. Furthermore, we describe the utilities of using powerful Error Correcting Codes such as turbo code.
Section 3, incorporates perceptual shaping, based on distortion metric for perceptual image quality, the R.P.S.N.R.. This metric is able to reduce the perceptual distance between attacked Watermarked images and unmarked ones.
We demonstrate by some simulation results that R.P.S.N.R. is the best metric correlated with H.V.S. to evaluate image degradation after different attacks.
Section 4, reports a set of selected simulation results that clearly demonstrate that, even after rather severe addition of Noise, Filtering, and JPEG Compression, all 2000 bits are correctly detected in at least 90% of Watermarked images wile preserving image fidelity after Watermarking scheme.
Finally, section 5 comprises some concluding remarks.

2 Our new image Watermarking algorithm

In this paper, we propose to embed the mark in the multi-resolution field by 5/3 Wavelet decomposition.

2.1 The Watermarking embedding algorithm

The embedding process comprises many steps:

Step 1:

- Decomposition of medical image in 5/3 Wavelet decomposition

Step 2: Choice of pixels to be Crypto-Watermarked

- If we embed a mark in high frequency zones, the mark may be altered or lost with high-pass Filtering attacks. Furthermore, if we embed marks in low frequency zones, the image can lose its perceptual quality because low-frequency contains the mark embedded in image. For this reason, we choose to embed a mark from pixels in medium-frequency zones. By this choice we attempt to attain an optimal trade-off between perceptual fidelity and signature integrity.
- The pixels embedded are also chosen from those that have the highest intensity because modified pixels that have low intensity values may lose perceptual quality of images.

Step 3: Embedding Coded Mark

- The Mark Coded with Turbo-Code is embedded with the embedding function (Secret Key) defined below:

$Yi=Xi\ (1 + \alpha\ Wi)$: (1)

Where, Yi: Watermarked image
X_i: Original image
W_i: Mark to be embedded composed of 2000 bits coded with 1/2 ratio turbo coder.
α : Visibility coefficient equal to 2 in our work.

Step 4: Rebuilding of image to be transmitted

- Image embedded is rebuilt after an inverse 5/3 Wavelet decomposition.
- Finally, we obtain the Watermarked image.

The embedding scheme of our approach is below:

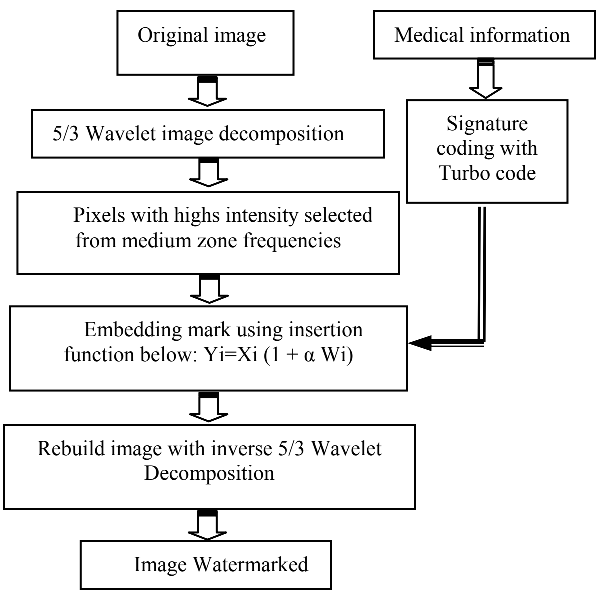

Fig.2. The embedding algorithm

2.2 The Public Watermarking detection algorithm

- 5/3 Wavelet medical image decomposition.

- In the first step, pixels with the high-intensity are selected from the medium-zone frequencies.
- After that, we extract a mark from multi-resolution field with binary inverse transformation.
- Extracted mark is decoded by the use of the Soft Output Viterbe Algorithm (S.O.V.A.).
- We make a comparison between the extracted, decoded mark and a dictionary of 800 marks with the same nature to the embedded mark containing the reference mark (original mark). This comparison allows us to identify the similarity degree between extracted, decoded marks and the original mark.
  If the reference mark presents the high value of correlation with the extracted and decoded ones, we can say that the detection of mark has succeeded.
  However, if the reference mark hasn't the maximum of correlation, detection mark is lost.

The detectionscheme of our approach is below:

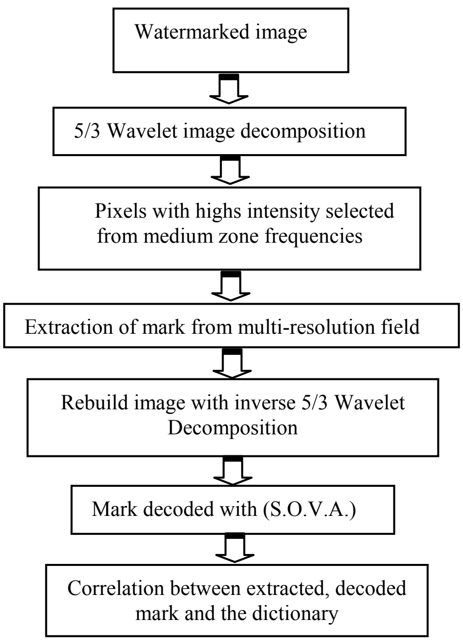

Fig. 3. The detection algorithm

2.3 Use of multi-resolution field: The 5/3 Wavelet decomposition

Our choice of investigating the, 5/3 Wavelet decomposition in our double Watermarking algorithm, is motivated by many reasons:

- The 5/3 Wavelet decomposition is an integer to integer transform adapted for JPEG 2000 Compression and comes in front for its frequent used in JPEG2000 norm. Consequently the image Watermarked is robust against JPEG Compression attacks [16, 17].
- For the reason of keeping image fidelity after Watermarking process, we need perceptual metric correlated with Human Visual System. Thus, in multi resolution field the image decomposition in sample bands is near to perception canal decomposition, so, we can easily find a psycho-visual model to measure image degradation [2].

The 5/3 Wavelet equation decompositions are below:

$$\begin{cases} d[n] = d_0[n] - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2}\left(d[n] + d[n-1]\right) \right\rfloor & (2) \\ s[n] = s_0[n] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{4}\left(d[n] + d[n-1]\right) + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor & (3) \end{cases}$$

2.4 Presentation of the turbo coder

The system transmission of turbo coder or parallel concatenation code consists in setting in parallel form of Recursive Systematic Convolutionnel Coders (R.S.C.) C_1 and C_2 [18]. The structural diagram of turbo codes is represented in the Figure 4.

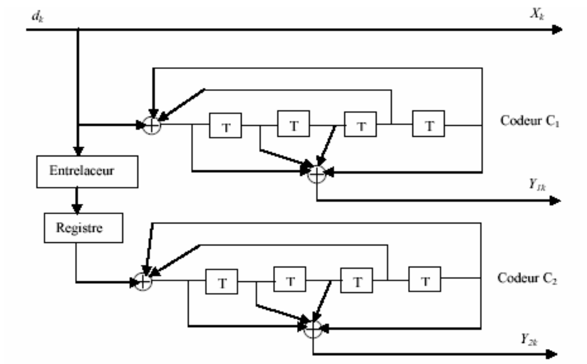

Fig. 4. Structural diagram of turbo coder

d_k is the input bit information.
X_k is the systematic output bit forming code words.
Y_{1k} and Y_{2K} are the parities bits coming respectively from the first and the second recursive coder after interleaving the systematic bits or input bits.

Turbo codes have been successfully used in digital communication systems in order to achieve reliable transmission on a noisy channel [19], [20], [21].
The idea of using turbo code in our "double Watermarking" algorithm scheme comes from the efficiency of this E.C.C. to increase robustness against Noises. Furthermore, the incorporation of turbo code in the formatting of the Watermark in-

creases the number of bits to hide in order to achieve higher payloads. Consequently, the number of repetitions of each bit of the Watermark decreases in the same proportion [22]. Fortunately, turbo code using the Soft Output Veterbe Algorithm (SOVA) for decoding technique is an attractive solution for this application as it achieves powerful error-correction capability and higher payloads.

3 Perceptual Quality Metrics

Nowadays, the most popular distortion measures in the field of image are the Signal to Noise Ratio (S.N.R.), and the Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (P.S.N.R.). They are usually measured in decibels, i.e., “dB”:

$$PSNR = 10 \log_{10}(SNR) \qquad (4)$$

Their popularity is very likely due to the simplicity of the metric. However, it is well known that these distortion metrics are not correlated with human vision [23]. This might be a problem for their application in digital Watermarking since sophisticated Watermarking methods exploit in one way or another the H.V.S..

In addition, using the above metric to quantify the distortion caused by a Watermarking process might therefore result in misleading quantitative distortion measurements [24].

Furthermore, these metrics are usually applied to the luminance and chrominance channels of images [25], and they give a distortion value for all color channels.

In this paper, we introduce a metric of an image-quality evaluation entitled the Relative Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (R.P.S.N.R.). This distortion metric, that has no relation with the content characteristics of the image fits to the H.V.S. and therefore is more suitable for digital Watermarking.

In addition, this metric allows comparison even if the distortion is in a different color channel [26].

The estimation error for R.P.S.N.R. as a function of packet loss rate and average loss burst length metric that represents path quality under different loss patterns.

The Relative Pick Signal to Noise Ratio (R.P.S.N.R.) is used to evaluate the image quality by calculating the Relative Mean Square Error (RMSE) between the images to compare.

The equation is as follows:

$$R.M.S.E. = \frac{1}{MN}\sum_{m=0}^{M-1}\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}\left[2*\frac{|x(m,n)-y(m,n)|}{|x(m,n)+y(m,n)|}\right]^2 \qquad (5)$$

$$R.P.S.N.R. = 10\,Log_{10}\left(\frac{(\text{valeurmax du signal})^2}{R.M.S.E}\right) \qquad (6)$$

Where, M and N are the numbers of pixels lengthwise and width wise per image.
X and y are the grey scale of the images to compare.

The quality of the Crypto-Watermarking images is good if the R.P.S.N.R. is equal to or higher than, i.e, 30 dB.

In order to properly demonstrate the performance of R.P.S.N.R. in Watermarking schemes and allow a fair comparison between different perceptual quality metrics, the setup test conditions are of crucial importance. Table 3.1 lists different mean values of P.S.N.R., W.P.S.N.R. and R.P.S.N.R. after the most famous types of distortion and attacks on a database of 30, 256×256 pixel-sized medical images. Figure 5 presents some images from the above-mentioned database.

Table 3. 1. Different means values of P.S.N.R., W.P.S.N.R. and R.P.S.N.R. after different attacks in image banks

Distorsion type	P.S.N.R.	W.P.S.N.R.	R.P.S.N.R.
Mean shift	24.6090	35.6873	64.3123
Contrast stretching	24.6003	35.7453	57.913
Impulsive Salt and paper noise	24.6499	35.4654	63.6996
Multiplicative Speckle noise	24.6186	34.6206	66.9165
Additive Gaussian noise	24.5906	35.5855	62.4892
floue	24.6054	45.0642	63.4734
JPEG Compression	24.7849	38.7652	62.6179

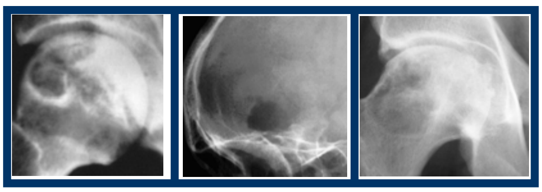

Fig. 5. Some figures from the database of 30 medicals

4 Preliminary results

4.1 Robustness against attacks

This section displays first the experimental results carried out on a database of 800 marks in witch the extracted and decoded marks are tested. The test technique is made by correlation between the extracted and decoded marks and the dictionary.
Figures 6, 7 and 8, demonstrate that the marks are correctly detected from our simulation results from Watermarked images after Noises attacks, JPEG Compression and Filtering attacks.

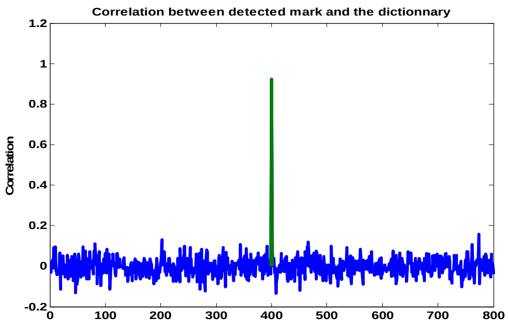

Fig. 6. Succeeded detection of mark after correlation between extracted and decoded mark and the dictionary after Gaussian noise (0.03) attack. Correlation=0. 90

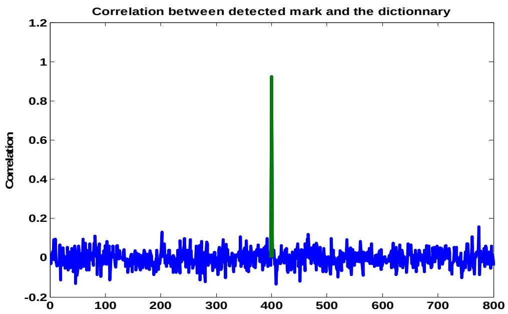

Fig. 7. Succeeded detection of a mark after correlation between extracted and decoded mark and the dictionary after image Compression of Quality 60. Correlation 0.83

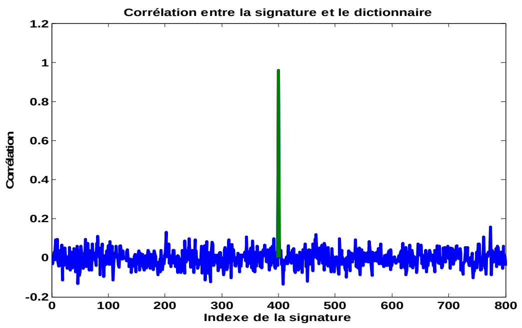

Fig. 8. Succeeded detection of a mark after correlation between extracted and decoded mark and the dictionary after Gaussian Filter. Correlation=0. 92

4.2 Fidelity of Watermarked images after attacks

We present in the following legend a summary of attacks against which the Watermarked images are tested and evaluated in order to validate in our proposed approach, the perceptual fidelity after embedding of 2000 bits.

4.2.1 Fidelity against Noises attacks

It is quite relevant to evaluate the robustness of the suggested method against Noise. In fact, in the medical field, the used instruments add different types of Noise types to the medical images. We have tested our new approach using 10 different Noises generations and by modifying variances at each time. From the figure 9, we can observe values of R.P.S.N.R. that are always higher than 30 *dB*. This makes it obvious that the image quality is good and these new Watermarked images algorithm is powerful to keep image fidelity even after Noise attack.

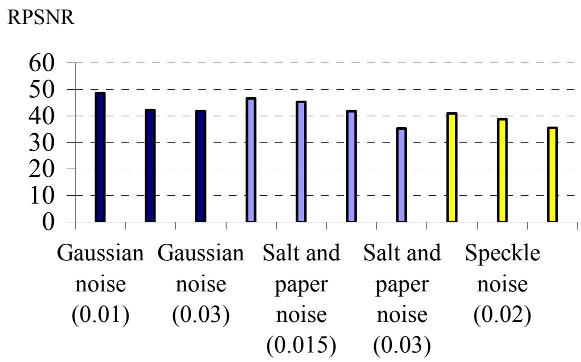

Fig. 9. Mean values of R.P.S.N.R. for 30 test images Watermarked and attacked by different Types of Noises

4.2.2 Fidelity against JPEG Compression attacks

We often need to apply JPEG Compression to the medical images for archive or transmission purposes. We tried to test the robustness of our scheme with different compression ratio from 90%, 70%, 50%, 30% and 10%. From figures 10, we can remark that fidelity is improved after different qualities of JPEG Compression attacks.

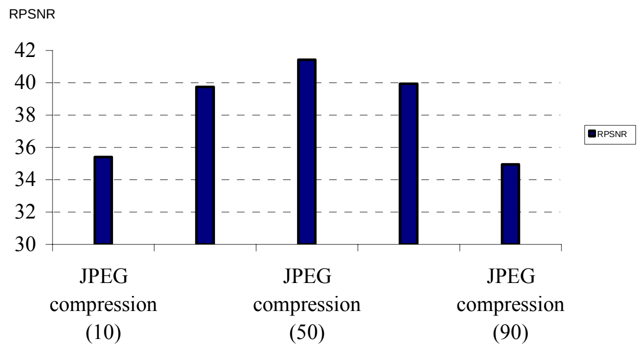

Fig. 10. Mean values of R.P.S.N.R. for 30 test images Watermarked and attacked by different ratio of JPEG Compression

4.2.3 Fidelity against Filtering attacks

We have tested the robustness of our proposed method face to 4 filter types' attacks: Gaussian, Unsharp, Average and Motion. Figure 11 displays good values of R.P.S.N.R.. It follows then that fidelity in images is improved after Filtering attacks.

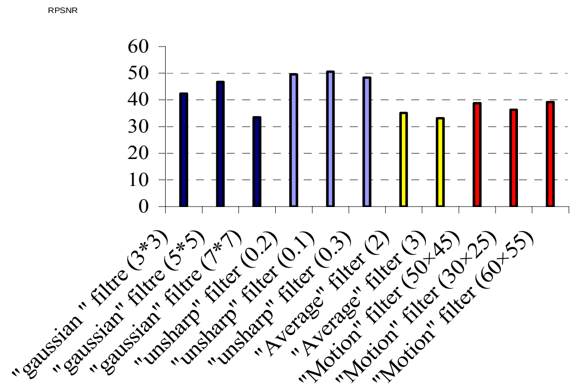

Fig.11. Mean values of R.P.S.N.R. for 30 tests images Watermarked and attacked by different filters

5 Conclusions

In this paper, we have proposed to enhance a still image with a Watermarking scheme based on the insertion of mark in the multi-resolution field by 5/3 Wavelet decomposition. The main goal of this approach is to benefit from the advantages of the multi-resolution field in the Watermarking process and the turbo code one. The Watermarking scheme uses powerful error-correcting turbo codes to improve resistance against attacks.

Simulation results show that for a given payloads 2000-sized bits and after the severe addition of Noises, JPEG Compression and Filtering, all bits are detected in at least 90% from the multi-resolution field. Furthermore, for different tested attacks the perceptual metric incorporated the R.P.S.N.R. allow us to keep parfait values of images distortions above 30 *dB*. Consequently, we have a good perceptual fidelity in images after Watermarking process.

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