A Watermarking System Using the Wavelet Technique for Satellite Images

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Abstract—The huge development of new technologies and the apparition of open communication system more and more sophisticated create a new challenge to protect digital content from piracy. Digital watermarking is a recent research axis and a new technique suggested as a solution to these problems. This technique consists in inserting identification information (watermark) into digital data (audio, video, image, databases... ) in an invisible and indelible manner and in such a way not to degrade original medium’s quality. Moreover, we must be able to correctly extract the watermark despite the deterioration of the watermarked medium (i.e. attacks). In this paper we propose a system for watermarking satellite images. We chose to embed the watermark into frequency domain, precisely the discrete wavelet transform (DWT). We applied our algorithm on satellite images of Tunisian center. The experiments show satisfying results. In addition, our algorithm showed an important resistance facing different attacks, notably the compression (JPEG, JPEG2000), the filtering, the histogram’s manipulation and geometric distortions such as rotation, cropping, scaling.

Keywords—Digital data watermarking, Spatial Database, Satellite images, Discrete Wavelets Transform (DWT).

I. INTRODUCTION

In spite of its multiple advantages, digital technologies have increased counterfeiting and made easy the illegal use of digital data. And nowadays, the classical techniques of data protection have proven their insufficient and ineffective towards these problems [1] [2]. In fact, often data is stored in digital format, consequently, it becomes so easy to copy, to modify or to deform it with appropriate software.

Digital watermarking is a recent research axis considered as the best technique that provides reasonable and robust solution to this issue [4]; for this reason it became a very active and attractive area of research. The principal of watermarking consists in embedding information into digital data. We often call this hidden information the watermark or payload, and we designate by cover work the original data, where the watermark is to be inserted. This cover work may be any digital data that can be watermarked, like images, audio, video, formatted text, and others. The watermark can be an image, an identification text, a secret message…

The constraints required by a watermarking system are various. First, watermark should be imperceptible and it must be robust against attempts of replacing or removing it. Then, the original data’s quality should not be lost or degrade. Moreover, we must be able to correctly extract the watermark despite the deterioration of the cover work. Finally, the watermark’s presence must not be detected only by an authorized person (owner of private detection key, for instance).

In this paper, we present a robust watermarking scheme for hiding information into spatial database. We conceived this scheme particularly for satellite images. The proposed approach provides frequency domain information; precisely we adapted the Discret Wavelet Transform (DWT) to embed watermarks. Indeed, DWT consists in splitting the signal in low and high frequencies [7] [8]. The least significant coefficients are located typically in high frequency.

Considering the fact that human visual system is not sensitive to small changes in high frequencies of the images, the watermark was hidden into the high frequency zones. To enforce security in our system, two keys (private and public) are used.

II. DIGITAL WATERMARKING

A. Definitions and Concepts

Digital watermarking belongs to steganography, but their finality differs and their processes stand out mainly by their roles. Indeed, steganography consists generally in the exchange of a secret message between correspondents; however, watermarking systems try to insert imperceptible mark in a digital content without obvious deterioration of this cover work.

As said before, digital watermarking is suggested as an ultimate solution to protect digital content from piracy. This technique amounts to insert an imperceptible and permanent information or signature into an image, digital document, video sequence…This embedded information must be able to be detected only by the data owner, and must resist any kind of attacks aiming to remove it; we speak then of watermarking scheme robustness.

The watermark can contain permission information relative to the cover work. Also, it can be used to ensure the throughtfulness of document content and its integrity, and here we speak about document authentication [4]. Watermark can also indicate the document’s owner; this embedded information can be either a unique code specifying the author or an originator of the cover-data [1]. Three general properties must be taken into consideration in order to assure a real-world robust marking system. First, the mark must be imperceptible, therefore, the existence of the hidden information should not be perceived by human visual system, not only this, but also the embedding system must not produce a remarkable degradation in the cover work and must not reduce its quality value. Secondly, watermark must be clearly...
identified by the detection system, we speak here of unambiguity or specificity, indeed, detected mark should unambiguously identify the owner [1]. Thirdly, mark must be robust, so removing it must be a very difficult act for any unauthorized user. Moreover, the destruction of the watermark should damage the cover work quality.

B. Watermarking System Process

Watermarking system is composed of two basic parts, the embedding part and the recovery part. As an input, the first part requires the watermark ($w$), the cover work ($c$) in which "$w$" is to be inserted and may also require key(s), in fact, The embedding process can take place using a secret key that will be therefore necessary for mark detection. Watermarked work is the output of the embedding system [2] (Fig. 1).

As for the second part, that is the recovery system – which aims to extract the mark- it takes the test work ($t$) which is possibly distorted, also it takes key and original cover work. As output, and if the test work was not attacked, it returns the watermark or an indication of presence [3] that characterizes the mark presence probability. It does not return anything in the contrary case (Fig. 2).

C. Watermarking Techniques

Watermarking methods started by simple and fragile solutions, nevertheless the evolution of the complexity of attack techniques extends watermarking methods to become sophisticated and more robust. In most work, different watermarking methods are classified according to the domain in which the watermarking scheme took place. We distinguish two main domain classes: Spatial domain and Frequency domain.

Spatial domain: The spatial methods involve direct modification of pixel’s value. These techniques are qualified rapid, but they do not ensure a robust protection against various attacks or common operations applied to watermarked cover, especially the compression data, for example JPEG compression destroyed easily the mark. There are many variants of such techniques, among these methods we distinguish mainly: The LSB modification method, the blocks modification method and patchwork method [4].

Frequency domain: These techniques improved the resistance and robustness facing numerous operations and attacks [5]. In this domain, the embedding scheme consists in three steps (Fig. 3).

First we apply a transformation on the cover work. This transformation can be DCT (Discret Cosinus Transform), it can be also DFT (Discret Fourier Transform) or recently DWT (Discret Wavelet Transform). The second step consists in embedding watermark by modifying some coefficients value of the transformed cover work; thus, we get a watermarked and transformed work. At last we apply to this new work, the reverse transformation in order to obtain watermarked work.

D. Watermarking Applications

Watermarking application domains are numerous. We distinguish the protection of intellectual property, the documents follow-up, the non-authorized distribution prevention, the copyrights protection, the authentication and integrity of the content [6].
Wavelet transform takes two arguments: time and scale; and it verifies the admissibility condition (1):

\[
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\psi'(s)}{s} \right| ds < \infty
\]  

(1)

This condition makes the signal analysis easy, and makes possible to rebuild it without a loss of information [10].

Precisely, wavelet transform consists in splitting signal into shifted and dilated versions of a window, called mother wavelet [10][7]. This dilation and this shift of mother wavelet generate what we call wavelet family (2).

\[
\forall u, s \in R \times R \{0; +\infty[ \quad \psi_{u,s}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \psi(\frac{t-u}{s})
\]  

(2)

Wavelike transform takes two arguments: time and scale; and it is defined by (3):

\[
W(f)(u, s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \psi(\frac{t-u}{s}) dt
\]  

(3)

the discrete wavelet transform DWT uses a discrete sequence of scales \( s \). Discrete wavelet consists in sampling the scale at \( s \)' and time at its integer values (4), the discrete wavelet transform of \( f \) is (5):

\[
\psi[n] = \sqrt{s_i} \hat{\psi}(n/s_i)
\]  

(4)

\[
W[f(n)] = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} f(m) \psi[m-n]
\]  

(5)

B. Image Wavelet Decomposition

It deals with Mallat algorithm or multiresolution analysis [8], it is a classical scheme known in the signal processing community as a two-channel subband coder. In image wavelet decomposition we often speak of approximations and details. The approximations are the high-scale, low-frequency signal components; it contains most of the information from the original signal. The details are the low-scale, high-frequency components.

So, the image will be decomposed for each resolution level into a high-high (HH), high-low (HL), and low-high (LH) sub-image, and a low-low (LL) sub-image for the coarsest resolution level. The LL sub-image is the approximation (A). The HH, HL and LH sub images are the details (D) containing the diagonal, horizontal and vertical details [4][6][12] (Fig. 4).

Fig. 4 2D-Wavelet decomposition (Resolution level 2) (A: approximation, D: Details)
manipulated by the database’s owner. In this paper we will concentrate on the third component from now on.

**VI. WATERMARKING TECHNIQUE**

A. Embedding Scheme

For the embedding scheme, we chose to insert the watermark in the details (sub-images). In fact, the main interest of wavelet based techniques is that it ensures the imperceptibility’s constraint and makes it possible. In addition, taking into consideration that the human visual system is not sensitive to small changes in high frequency [4][6] that is, details, we proceed to insert watermark in these part of decomposed image. To ensure robustness, we used keys to embed and detect watermark.

The following figure (Fig. 6) shows the adopted procedure to embed the mark. First, we use the key k1 to choose sub-images in which we are going to insert the mark. then, we insert the mark in these details while constructing key k2 progressively. Finally, we rebuild image with the tattooed details.

The proposed embedding algorithm consists in inserting the watermark pixel by pixel. Before inserting any watermark pixel, we compare its value (pw) to the sub-image selected pixel value (psi):

\[ pw \in [psi-\ell, psi+\ell] \text{ or } psi \leq -\ell \]

We substitute these two pixels while saving pw new position, pw value and sub-image type (HH, LH or HL) in a matrix (k2).

![Fig. 6 Embedding scheme](image)

B. Detecting Scheme

The recovery watermark algorithm is similar to the embedding one while in a reverse order and process (fig. 7). The extraction of a watermark requires only the detection key (k1, k2) and obviously the test image. As in embedding scheme, we start by applying the Discrete Wavelet Transform to the test work, and then for each k2 value (t, pos, val) we select the sub-image type specified by t, we search the pixel position specified by pos and we construct the watermark pixel by pixel.

![Fig. 7 Detecting scheme](image)

VI. RESULTS

To make tests, we start with embedding the watermark into the original cover work, and then we proceed to attack the watermarked image (Fig. 8). After, we calculate the PSNR between the original image and the watermarked one, and then we calculate the PSNR between the original mark and the mark extracted in order to discern the watermark resistance facing attacks.
The algorithm was applied on satellite images (SPOT). The image used in this paper represents Tunisian Center (Kairouan) and RIADI’s logo is used as watermark (Fig. 9). The experiments show satisfying results (Fig. 10 and Fig. 11).

In addition, our algorithm showed an important resistance facing different attacks, notably the compression (JPEG, JPEG2000), the filtering, the histogram’s manipulation and same geometric attacks (Rotation, cropping). The following table (Table I) shows the main gotten results.

![Fig. 9 Example of Watermark](image-url)

![Fig. 10 Watermark imperceptivity proof](image-url)

![Fig. 11 Well extracted Watermark](image-url)

### VII. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we presented a wavelet based method for satellite image watermarking. We proposed a blind marking algorithm which can be applied both in the copyright protection and the content authentication domaine.

Even though we obtained satisfying results and showed that our system can resist different geometric distortions, filtering, various compression and many others attacks, we cannot prove that it will resist all attacks particularly malicious ones. Indeed, it is true that technical watermarking researches progress and try to reach high performance, but on the other hand, the attack’s techniques have become more and more sophisticated and pirates are progressing as well.

### REFERENCES


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