A Survey of Wavelet-domain Watermarking Algorithms

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motivation & classification approximation image and detail subband characteristics

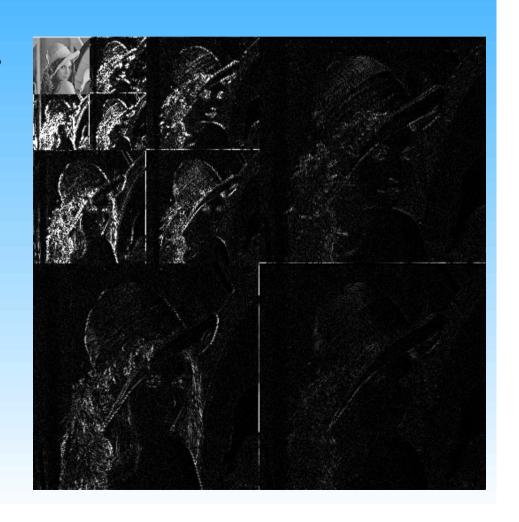
relationship to compression and JPEG2000

Why wavelet-domain watermarking?

- - allows to mark significant image components
- - space–frequency localization
 - multi–resolution representation
 - adaptivity

The wavelet transform domain

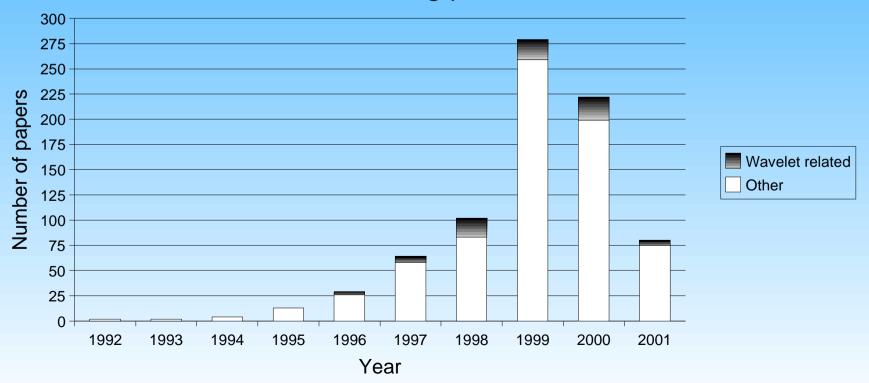
- successive low–pass / high–pass filtering steps
- approximation image
- ♦ detail subbands
- multi-resolution representation



Wavelet-domain watermarking

extensive research [Dugelay]

Watermarking publications

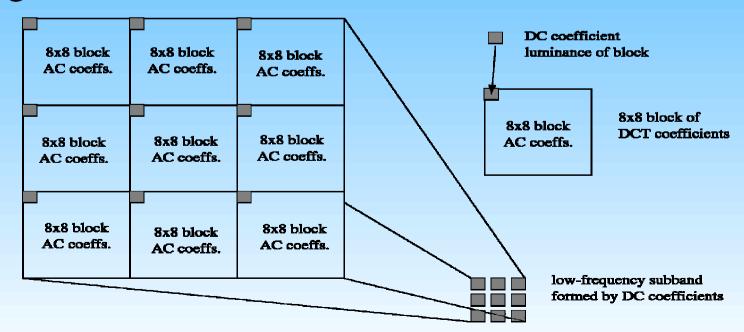


Classification of schemes

- decomposition strategy
 - number of levels, adaptivity, packet basis
- ♦ coefficient selection
 - approximation image or detail subbands?
- embedding and extraction method
 - additive or quantization strategy
- ♦ HVS modelling
 - implicit or explicit

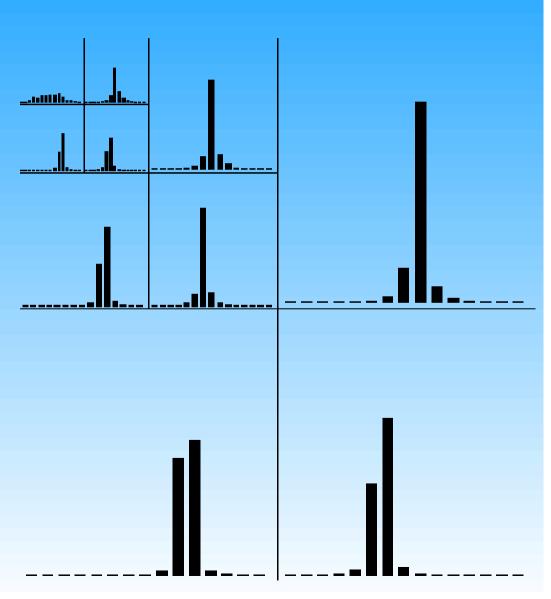
Approximation image watermarking

- first algorithm [ORuanaidh96] and early schemes, e.g. [Corvi97]
- general low–frequency marking, e.g. [Tzovaras98], [Liang]



Detail subband embedding

- Laplacian coefficient distribution
- large coefficients correspond to edges, texture



Difference images

created with algorithms by [Corvi97] and [Xia98]



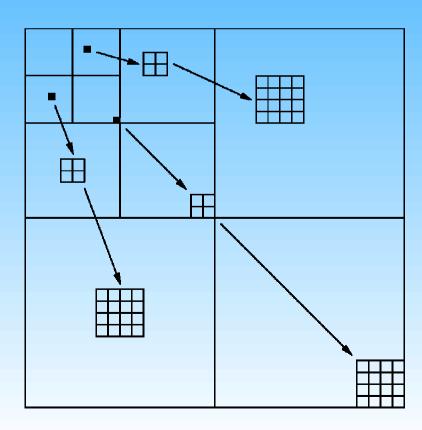


Relationship to image compression

- duality between compression and watermarking
- can use the same HVS model
- quantization visibility [Watson97]
- watermarking can exploit visual masking

Relationship to image compression

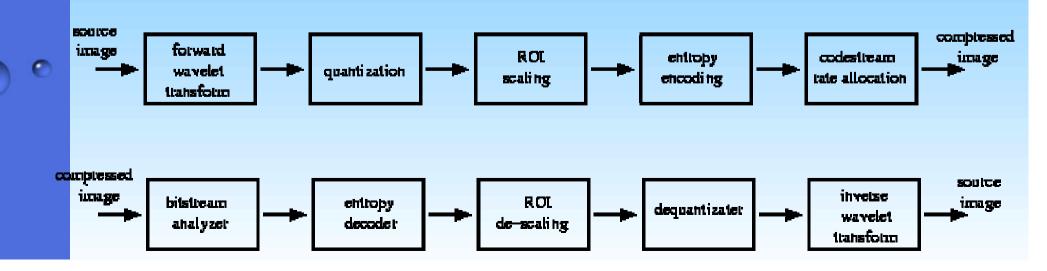
- ♦ MTWC [Wang98]



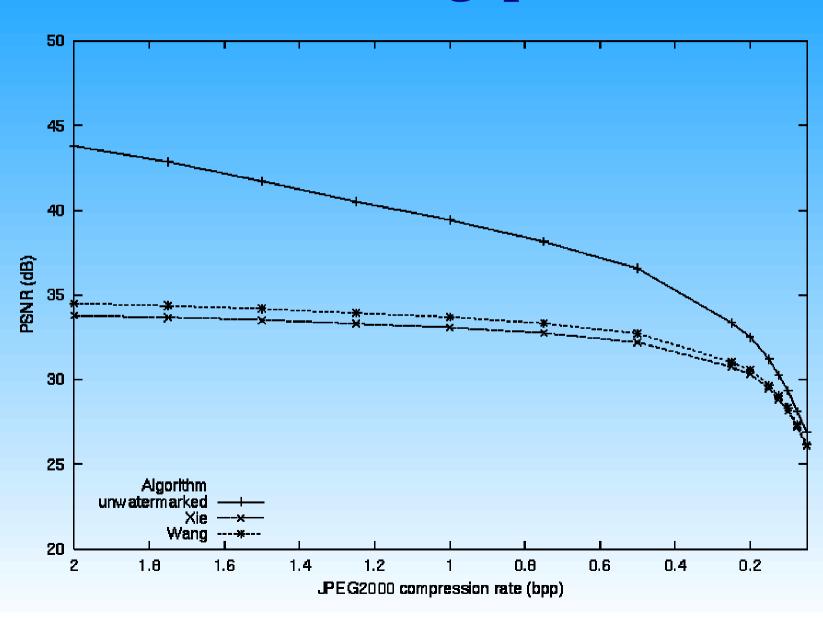
Compatibility with JPEG2000

- cheap devices require integrated coding and watermarking
- versatile wavelet-based image coder

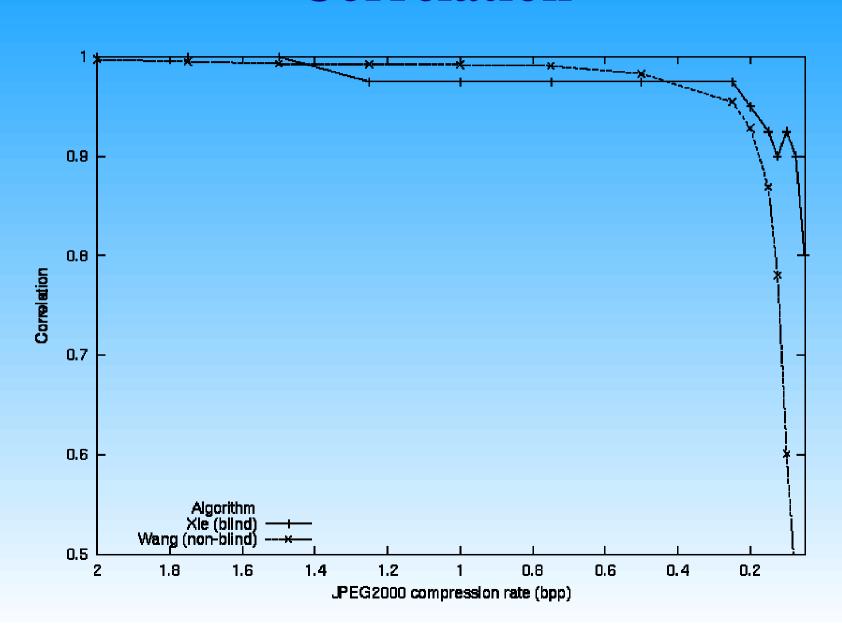
0



PSNR gap



Correlation



Conclusion

- investigate JPEG2000 coding process for watermarking
- look at color images and HVS model
- applications & security