

# Digital Watermarking System for Video Authentication

**Pallavi M.Sawant**

Assistant Professor, Electronics & Telecommunication Department, SKNCOE, Vadgaon Bk.Pune, India

**Abstract:** Due to rapid growth in use of networked multimedia system created need for copyright protection of digital media like image, video, audio. The watermarking techniques used to solve the problem of protecting digital media. This paper implements digital watermarking by inserting invisible watermark into compressed video stream in real time on an FPGA platform. The watermark is embedded using Haar wavelet Transformation and least significant bits algorithm. The idea behind the least significant bits algorithm is to insert the bits of the secret information into the least significant bits of the pixels. This algorithm helps to replace the random noise by using the lowest bits where secret information is inserted to avoid noise and attacks. The results indicate that the proposed algorithm has a very good hidden invisibility, good security and robustness for hidden attacks.

**Keywords:** Digital watermarking, FPGA, Haar wavelet transform, Least significant bits algorithm.

## I. INTRODUCTION

There has been rapid growth of internet and communication techniques in recent years, due to which the security and the secrecy of the critical data is of great importance. To protect this data from tampering and unauthorized access digital watermarking has been used. Digital watermarking is a process of embedding authentic information in multimedia contents to establish their identification and authentication [3]. This technology embeds a data with visible or invisible digital code called watermark which carries information about copyright protection. The watermark can be logo, string, image, audio or any video. Now a day's videos become an important tool for entertainment, surveillance security and educational industry [6]-[7]. Video is most popular data share on web. Maximum occurrences of copyright violation and distribution happen for video media content. So to protect video from unauthorized person video watermarking is used. Digital video watermarking scheme has used in various video application like data hiding, copyright protection, broadcast monitoring, authentication, and content archiving[3]-[7]. In video authentication video is protect from tampering. In digital video watermarking watermark which can be visible or invisible is embedded into video [4]. Till date various scheme of video watermarking have been proposed. In most of scheme watermark is embedded on either compressed video or uncompressed video [8].

In this paper hardware implementation of digital watermarking scheme which embedded invisible watermark into compressed video is done. Invisible watermark is hidden information which can be detected by authorized person only. The proposed video watermarking scheme based on image watermarking. Video is divided into frames and each frame store as image. Apply haar wavelet transform algorithm to each frame. Insert secret message to each frame one by one by using least significant bits algorithm. Least significant bits algorithm is insert the bits of the secret information into the least significant bits of the frames. Finally apply inverse haar wavelet transform to each frame and convert frames into video. The proposed watermarking system is implemented using System C hardware descriptive language synthesized into FPGA.

## II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The digital watermarks can be divided into two types according to perceptibility of watermark are visible and invisible watermark. A watermark which is visible to eyes is called a visible watermark. The watermark which is invisible is called invisible watermark. Invisible watermark is but robust in nature. Invisible watermark added into media in such a way that the changes made to the pixel values are perceptually not noticed [3].

Images can be represented in Spatial (pixels) and transform domain (frequency). The Spatial domain methods are based on modification of the values of the image pixels directly, so the watermark has to be embedded in this way. Such methods are simple and more computational efficient, because they enhance the color, luminance or brightness values of a digital image pixels. Therefore it is very easy, and requires minimal computational power for their application. Frequency Domain watermarking is an alternative to spatial domain watermarking. It has been pointed out that frequency domain (transform domain) methods are more robust than the pixel domain (spatial domain) techniques because information can be spread out to entire image [4]. The watermark on compressed video is more useful than uncompressed video in real time application [8]. In many applications videos are transmitted and stored in a compressed

format. Thus, a watermark that is inserted and extracted directly in the compressed video can minimize computational operation. Till date there are various hardware platforms where Watermarking system is For example, Strycker *et al.* [6] proposed a video WM scheme, called as just another watermarking system (JAWS), used for TV broadcast monitoring and implemented the system on a Philips’s Trimedia TM-1000 very long instruction word processor. Mathai et al. [4] implement JAWS WM algorithm on application-specific integrated circuits (ASIC). Petitjean et al.[5] present a real-time video watermarking system using DSP and VLIW processors , which embeds the watermark using fractal approximation.

### III. PROPOSED VIDEO WATERMARKING SYSTEM

In the proposed system watermark embedding approach is designed to be performed in the haar wavelet transform. Least significant bit approach is used for inserting watermark into video.

#### A. Discrete Wavelet Transform

In the field of signal processing wavelet transform has been widely used. In many applications wavelet based watermarking schemes has more advantages over DCT based approaches. The discrete wavelet transform uses different wavelet filters, most commonly used wavelet filters for watermarking are Daubechies Filter and Haar Wavelet Filter. In this paper we use single level 2D DWT using haar wavelet filter. The single level 2D DWT is decomposes image in to four frequency components which contain one low frequency (LL) and three higher frequency component (LH,HL,HH) as shown in fig.3.

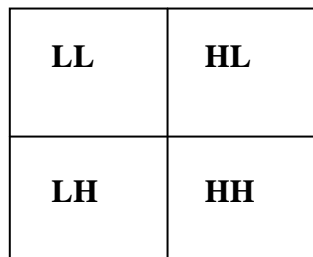


Fig. 1 Single level decomposition using DWT

Watermark embedding process in DWT domain is done by using haar wavelet transform. First apply haar wavelet transform to image and then apply watermark into LL band. Finally get the watermarked image by applying inverse DWT.

Consider two neighboring samples P and Q of this sequence. These two samples show strong correlation. Haar transform will replace value of P and Q by Average and difference:

$$a = (P+Q)/2 \tag{1}$$

$$d = (Q-P) \tag{2}$$

Where a, and d is the low frequency and high frequency wavelet coefficients at that respective level. Inverse Haar transform can be used to obtain original value of sample P and Q:

$$P = a - d/2 \tag{3}$$

$$Q = a + d/2 \tag{4}$$

#### B. Least significant bits algorithm

The concept of least significant bits algorithm is simple. The least significant bit of the image pixel are changed will not affect the image visibility it takes the advantages of human perception. The lowest bit of a byte is used to encode the hidden information.

#### C. Watermarking Embedding Process

Steps for proposed video watermarking system are as follows.

Step 1: Take input video from camera.

Step 2: Divide the video into frames.

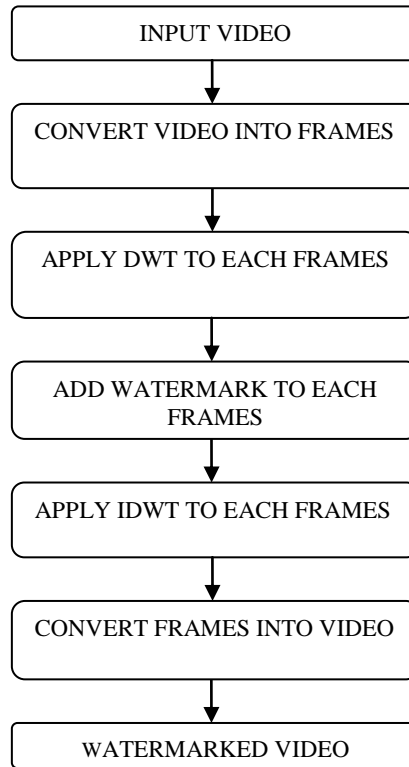
Step 3: Apply video compression using discrete wavelet transform for each frame

Step 4: Add watermark information to each compressed frame using least significant bits algorithm.

Step 5: Apply inverse DWT to each watermarked compressed frame .It is process of decompression

Step 6: Finally reconstruct watermarked frame and obtain the watermarked video

Fig.2 shows the stepwise procedure of digital watermarking system on video.



### IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

The Experiments have been carried out on real time video. In this proposed system VLSI architecture is designed and implemented, which is used to perform the binary image processing with high speed and reduced complexity. In proposed system first capture the video and convert it into frames then convert each frame into pixel value and store it as header file by using MATLAB. Fig.3 shows the one of frame from captured video this frame converted into pixel value and stored as header file, fig. 4 shows the header file which consist of pixel value. The haar wavelet transform and least significant bit approach is added using Xilinx platform studio in system C language and then tested in Xilinx virtex-5 FPGA kit.



Fig.3 Input frame

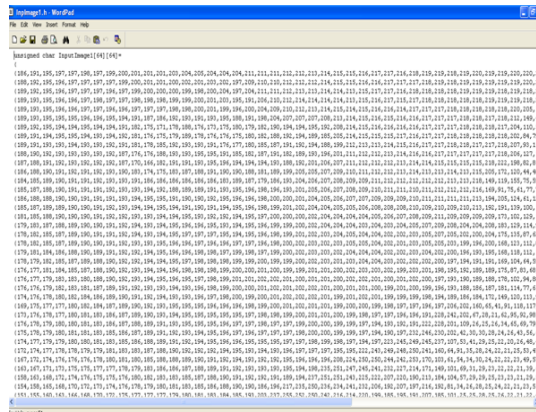


Fig.4 Input frame converted into pixel format

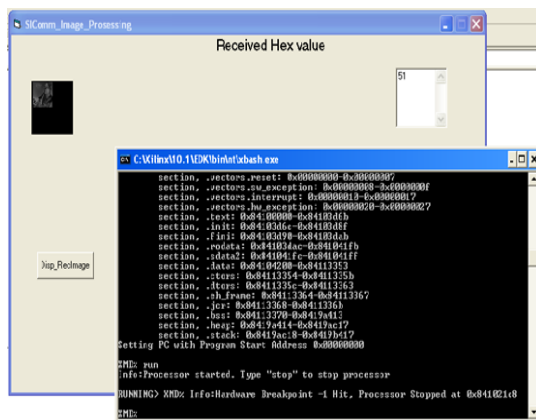


Fig.5 DWT Frame

RS232 cable is used for interfacing the test circuit with PC. This hardware implementation can overcome the shortages of previous works. It can achieve accuracy, less noise and the speed in computation is high with low power consumption. In this paper a visual basic is used to show output obtained from Xilinx virtex-5 EDK. Figure 5 shows the compressed frame of input frame. After compression of frame we inserted hidden message into compressed video. The final watermarked frame is obtained by apply inverse haar wavelet transform .Fig 6 shows the watermarked video. Finally convert all watermarked frame into watermarked video.

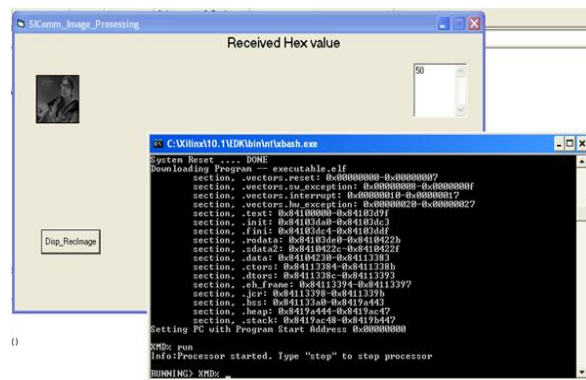


Fig 6. Watermarked Frame

## V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, digital watermarking on video using discrete wavelet transform and least significant bit approach is discussed. The experiment is carried out on real time captured video using MATLAB and Xilinx platform studio and it is implemented on FPGA board. Hardware implementation of video watermarking done on compressed video which gives the minimum video degradation. The result also shows that watermarked video has a very good hidden invisibility and good security.



### REFERENCES

- [1] Sonjoy Deb Roy, Xin Li, Yonatan Shoshan, Alexander Fish, "Hardware Implementation of a Digital Watermarking System for Video Authentication" *IEEE Transactions on circuits and systems for video technology*, vol. 23, no. 2, Feb. 2013
- [2] A. Mansouri, A. Ahaitouf, and F. Abdi. "An Efficient VLSI Architecture and FPGA Implementation of High-Speed and Low Power 2-D DWT for (9, 7) Wavelet Filter" *IJCSNS International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security*, VOL.9 No.3, March 2009
- [3] V.M. Potdar, S. Han, and E. Chang, "A survey of digital image watermarking techniques," in *Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. Ind. Informatics*, Aug. 2005, pp. 709–716.
- [4] N. J. Mathai, A. Sheikholesami, and D. Kundur, "Hardware implementation perspectives of digital video watermarking algorithms," *IEEE Trans. Signal Process.*, vol. 51, no. 4, pp. 925–938, Apr. 2003
- [5] G. Petitjean, J. L. Dugelay, S. Gabriele, C. Rey, and J. Nicolai, "Towards realtime video watermarking for systems-on-chip," in *Proc. IEEE Int.Conf. Multimedia Expo*, vol. 1. 2002, pp. 597–600.
- [6] L. D. Strycker, P. Termont, J. Vandewege, J. Haitsma, A.Kalker, M. Maes, and G. Depovere, "Implementation of a real-time digital watermarking process for broadcast monitoring on Trimedia VLIW processor," *Proc. Inst. Elect. Eng. Vision, Image Signal Process.*, vol. 147, no. 4, pp. 371–376, Aug. 2000.
- [7] F. Petitcolas, R. J. Anderson, and M. G. Kuhn, "Information hiding: A survey," *Proc. IEEE*, vol. 87, no. 7, pp. 1062–1078, 1999.
- [8] F. Hartung and B. Girod, "Watermarking of uncompressed and compressed video," *IEEE Trans. Signal Process.*, vol. 66, no. 3, pp. 283–302, May 1998.
- [9] I.J. Cox, J. Kilian, F. T. Leighton, and T. Shamoan, "Secure spread spectrum watermarking for multimedia," *IEEE Trans. Image Process.*, vol. 6, no. 12, pp. 1673–1687, Dec. 1997.