Robust Watermarking Techniques for Protection of Digital Medical Images

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ABSTRACT

The circulation of medical information in an open network owing to exchange of medical archives among heath care industries or systems may introduce menaces for inappropriate use. Medical images are more typical than any other ordinary images. In telemedicine applications, transmission of medical image via open channel, demands strong security and copyright protection. Therefore, the security and authenticity of medical data can be enhanced and ensured by means of watermarking scheme, which is crucial for any diagnosis and would be used for supplementary suggestions. The detailed review of the past and current research works have been carried out in this paper.

INTRODUCTION

Unauthorized and altered distribution of any digital image may be for illegal profit making or damaging the authority and brand value of the legal owner. In light of such circumstances, regulators as well as content, media, and information creators manifest their worry about the problem, so as a result, research organisations have been working to provide scientific and technical solutions for intellectual property safeguard of somebody digitized assets. Image watermarking c7ichtechnique solves such problems. In this process some hidden or concealed information is inserted into any image by the modifying it with minimum visceral disturbances.

The medical images are also compromise with their safety counter to illegal access and manipulation. Several diseases can be diagnosis by extracting information from the medical images. Therefore, embedding data into the medical image requires more attention and care, so that it must not mislead the doctors while extracting data from the medical image for the diagnosis.

Grade of a watermarking approach is determined through four aspects: resilience, perceived visibility, throughput, and blind watermarking [1]. As per treatment domain of host picture, picture watermarking methodology is divided in two groups. The first is to change the brightness or luminosity intensity level in the spatial domain [2], as well as the second one is changing the picture coefficients in the frequency domain [3][4]. Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) is currently being utilized in copyright purposes [5][6]. Because frequency domain approaches are resistant to different sorts of strikes like as JPEG compression, media cropping, rotational at a certain angle or mirroring, noise, blur, etc, they are widely employed. The Singular Value Decomposition based watermarking method is likewise particularly resistant to these strikes. Discrete Wavelet Transform has good multi-resolution attribute as well as spatial localization, it is very much same as the human visual system theoretical model. Watermarking methods using DCT or Singular value decomposition give compression [7][8]. By blending these approaches, further potential refinements in single type of DWT or DCT or SVD based watermarking methodology might be achieved [9] [10]. The idea behind combining these approaches is that the cumulative one might lower the shortcomings occurring in individual approach, hence providing useful technique.

The term digital watermarking means to facilitating imperceptibility to the cover image or host image without introducing any distortion and alteration in the original image. In past few years, researchers have found more interest and research gap to be filled in data hiding scheme [11].

REVIEW

In 2000, Chiou-Ting Hsu et. al (IEEE), submitted findings on wavelet decomposition-based picture watermarking. It is mentioned in the work that digital watermarking is being acknowledged to be very powerful approach for preserving proprietary information related with multimedia data. On the basis of patterns of wavelet i.e., multi-resolution, an approach of multi-resolution watermarking was presented.

Adding high frequency elements to a sequential broadcast allows us to obtain a better resolution picture and, as a result, retrieve a higher resolution watermark. The watermarking process's resilience and validity were shown in the experiments.

A revolutionary multi-resolution watermark implanting approach on the basis of wavelet decomposition was introduced in the paper. The picture and the binary watermark were both broken into many layers of varying precision and frequency bands. A better resolution watermark was retrieved using the features of successive approximation. When just a fine resolution of the image is available, the watermark can be recovered using a finer approximation. A personal "user key" was adopted to specify the included characteristics thought required to extract the appropriate watermark in order to identify the copyright owner or the receiving client. User key, for example, can specify the number of fragmentation levels, the root of pseudo-random number generator for each fragmented band, measurement utilized to conduct the picture-dependent permutation, residual mask patterns, and specific bands for implanting the binary watermark's least band. Even though the implanting and retrieval procedures were understood without the user key, removing the watermark proved challenging to the point that it compromised with host image. The fidelity and immunity of watermarked picture against compression strikes were similarly modified by DWT and binary wavelet filters. The multiplicity well within fragmented bands was utilised to disguise watermarking data in the watermarking process, and is ideally not readily rejected by lossy compression. Wavelet filters are currently being reviewed. They were also keen to establish a composite watermarking strategy that used combined wavelet decomposition as well as DCT based watermarking approaches in view of video standards and codes (like H.261, MPEG-1 and MPEG-2)[12].

In 2005, Maha Sharkas et. al (IEEE) submitted findings on a system for dual digital picture watermarking approach. Picture watermarking seems to have become a significant technique for intellectual property safeguarding and identification, according to their research. A watermarking strategy in which host picture is implanted with two watermarks for increased safeguard as well as resilience was proposed in this study. Before being implanted in the host picture, a secondary watermark (in the format of a PN sequence) was inserted in wavelet domain of primary watermark. The approach was tested using a host image of Lena and a main watermark of the cameraman. The inserted PN sequence was detected using association amongst five additional sequences with a PSNR of 44.1065 db. The watermarked picture was also subjected to four sorts of strikes to assess the technique's robustness: filter operation, compressing, noise addition, and brightness variation. Even though primary watermark got substantially damaged, the secondary watermark was always simple to spot.

They discovered that in DWT domain, dual watermarking approach is proposed and executed that use the MATLAB software. The technique's studied performance demonstrates its resistance to a variety of strikes. As a result, it can be used to prove the validity and possession of intellectual property, as well as to detect any variation or amendment by an unauthorised user, because the causation peak that relates to the existence of secondary watermark varies depending on how the watermarked image is stroked, as shown in the experiment result[13].

In 2006 Chih-Yang Lin et. al submitted findings on a wavelet-based solution for robust picture concealing. According to their study, they provide a resilient wavelet-based image concealing approach that conceals static pictures, E, within a covered picture, C, to create a composite picture, P. While keeping the integrity of the blended picture, designers may conceal up to 3 comprehensive embedded pictures within a cover picture. When the integrated photos are retrieved, they remain clearly identifiable. Even though lossy compression or trimming is performed to composite picture, the imbedded pictures may be retrieved quite thoroughly. To retrieve implanted picture, the suggested approach does not require the source cover picture.

They demonstrated how to integrate one to 3 photos into some other photo in a simple but efficient manner. When one or 3 photos were inserted, PSNR of the photos was more than 32 db. Discernable imbedded pictures can be recovered in both circumstances. This procedure is quite reliable. Even after removing a fourth of the composite image, they were able to recover a recognizable underlying picture. The underlying pictures could still be recovered after further procedures, like JPEG compression and noise addition, have been done to the combined images. They used one full-size

image or 3 full photographs in each of their trials. The PSNR of the extracted embedded images would be improved if the embedded image size was reduced. I believe that the robustness can be enhanced as well [14].

In 2007 Ibrahim Nasir et. al (IEEE) proposed work representing a new strong watermarking plan which shades picture into spatial space. A strong watermark plot dependent on a square likelihood for shading picture was introduced, which worked in spatial area by inserting the watermark picture multiple times in various situations to be hearty for editing assault. The extraction of the watermark relied upon the first picture, so it was a non-blind watermarking plan. The exploratory outcomes showed that our plan is profoundly hearty against different of picture handling activities, for example, separating, editing, scaling, pressure, turn, arbitrarily expulsion of certain lines and segments lines, self-similitude and salt and pepper clamour. It is additionally secure plan, just the one with the right key can separate the watermark [15].

In 2007, Chin-Chen Chang et. al introduced work comprehending watermark implanting plan which is SVD arranged having superior calibres to re-established pictures. To accomplish our level headed, we adjusted their installing system, and the additional data needed for later reclamation is inserted into the most un-significant non-no coefficients of the S grids in the picture. Exploratory outcomes affirmed that our plan not just gave great picture nature of watermarked pictures yet in addition effectively re-established pictures with high rebuilding quality. In this work, they broadened Chang et al's idea to give a removable watermarking plan to parallel logos. To ensure the watermarked pictures can be re-established with high picture quality to help diverse application necessities by approved clients; the proposed plot not just adjusted the installing technique of Chang et al's conspire yet in addition hided additional data in the fourth non-no coefficients of the S lattices in the picture during the watermark implanting methodology. Since the proposed plot enhanced Chang et al's conspire, it acquired the strength of their plan. Besides this, as indicated by the exploratory outcomes, our proposed conspire has been demonstrated to keep up with OK picture quality in watermarked pictures and great bcrs in extricated watermarks. In any event, for the compressed images under boundary 70, the normal PSNRs of watermarked pictures and re-established pictures were still up to 30 dB and 32 dB, separately. The normal BCR was additionally up to 89%. At the end of the day, approved clients can generally re-establish pictures with high picture quality for later utilization after they confirm responsibility for bought pictures. Thusly, the proposed watermarking plan is truly appropriate for the insurance of legitimate responsibility for pictures and for on-line picture buying [16].

In 2007 Ali Al-Haj et. al proposed their work related to consolidated state-of-the-art watermark approach with DWT-DCT. It was presented that the multiplication of digital media due to sudden expansion insight that is well organised with a sound structure requires proprietorship implementation headway which could secure proprietorship obligation related to object. Watermarking of image which is computerized provides shielding to advanced images over unlawful domination. With the use of discrete wavelet change, it is more predominant. The work proposes to depict indistinct as well as strong joined DWT-DCT advanced picture watermark calculation, utilizing fusion of DCT and DWT. Execution assessment out-turn showed consolidation of two changes worked on watermark calculation which depend exclusively over DWT change.

The discrete wavelet changes (DWT) and the discrete cosine change (DCT) have been applied effectively in numerous computerized picture watermarking [17].

In 2009, Mei Jiansheng et. al proposed their work related to computerized watermarking calculation dependent on DCT and DWT. This work presented a calculation of advanced watermarking dependent on Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) and Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT). As indicated by the characters of human vision, in this calculation, the data of computerized watermarking which has been discrete Cosine changed, was placed into the high recurrence band of the picture which has been wavelet changed. Then, at that point, refine the computerized watermarking with the assistance of the first picture and the watermarking picture. The recreation results showed that this calculation was undetectable and has great heartiness for some normal picture handling tasks.

This work presented a discrete wavelet change (DWT) computerized watermark calculation dependent on human vision characters. By utilizing the square innovation, watermarking signal was implanted into the high recurrence band of wavelet change space. Then, prior to inserting this watermark picture has been discrete cosine transformed to work on its robustness. The re-enactment results proposed that this watermarking framework not exclusively can keep the picture quality well, yet additionally can be strong against numerous normal picture handling activities of filer, sharp improving, adding salt commotion, picture pressure, picture cutting, etc. This calculation had solid capacity of installing sign and against assault [18].

In 2009, A MANSOURI suggested work comprehending utilization of wavelet transform in watermarks of images that are computerized, based on SVD. Watermarks that are non-blind have also been expressed in the work. The given

method was done through altering solitary worth disintegration (SVD) belonging to picture within Complex Wavelet Transform or CWT area. The extra benefit of the proposed method was its heartiness against the majority of normal assaults. Examination and exploratory outcomes showed significantly better execution of the proposed strategy in correlation with the unadulterated SVD-based just as half breed techniques (for example DWT-SVD as the new best SVD-based plan). Another non-blind SVD-based watermarking strategy in CWT area was presented. Altering SVs of the host picture in CWT space gave high power against the normal assaults. High PSNR of watermarked picture was one more useful mark of the calculation as the consequence of CWT execution. Making compromise between PSNR of the watermarked picture and relationship between extricated watermark and the first information led to choosing the best worth of the scaling factor in both variation and non-variation executions of our strategy. Albeit all SVD-based watermarking calculations were enough vigorous against the mathematical assaults, for example, editing and pivot, they were less strong against certain contortions like Gaussian clamor, obscuring and histogram levelling. Since the proposed calculation took the benefits of the wavelet Transform and SVD techniques all the while, the removed watermarks were heartier against all referenced assaults. The extra advantage of recommended calculation was its similarity with human visual framework attributes to insert the watermark by choosing the best sub-groups in CWT space. Thusly, high limit of CWT space was applied to implant the watermark data alongside safeguarding the nature of the watermarked picture [19].

In 2010, M s. KapreBhagyashri et. al proposed their work related to strong picture watermarking dependent on solitary worth deterioration and discrete wavelet change. In their work, they expressed the vigour against mathematical mutilations one of the pivotal significant issues in watermarking. In this work, another solitary worth deterioration discrete wavelet change (SVD-DWT) composite picture watermarking calculation that is strong against watermarking handling was introduced. We utilized DWT and IDWT change to get four unique recurrence pictures. A point that accepted watermarking ought to be implanted watermarking in low or centre recurrence to have great strength. Exploratory assessment exhibited that the proposed calculation had the option to withstand an assortment of assaults including normal mathematical assaults.

Their perceptions in regards to the proposed watermarking plan can be summed up as follows:
1) In their plan, the most distinction from customary plan was that the watermarking was inserted in high recurrence. It has great execution in an assortment of picture handling.

2) SVD disintegration had a place with spatial area change and has strength to mathematical assault. For thinking about this, they utilized DWT and IDWT change to acquire the high recurrence picture. Likewise, the plan has power to mathematical assault.

3) They saw, there are three recurrence pictures (low recurrence picture, center low recurrence picture, centre high recurrence picture) not utilized. Diverse watermarking can be installed in them [20]

In 2010, Say Wei Say Foo proposed their business related to standardization based strong picture Watermarking plan utilizing SVD and DCT. In this work, they expressed that advanced watermarking is one of the methods for copyright insurance. In this work, standardization based strong picture watermarking plan which included particular worth deterioration (SVD) and discrete cosine change (DCT) strategies was proposed. For the proposed plot, the host picture was first standardized to a standard structure and isolated into non-covering picture blocks. SVD was applied to each impede. By linking the primary particular qualities (SV) of adjoining squares of the standardized picture, a SV block is gotten. DCT was then completed on the SV squares to create SVD-DCT blocks. A watermark bit was installed in the high recurrence band of a SVD-DCT block by forcing a specific connection between two pseudo-arbitrarily chose DCT coefficients. A versatile recurrence veil was utilized to change nearby watermark implanting strength. Watermark extraction included chiefly the backwards cycle. The watermark removing technique was visually impaired and productive. Trial results showed that the quality corruption of watermarked picture brought about by the implanted watermark was outwardly straightforward. Results likewise showed that the proposed conspire were strong against different picture handling activities and mathematical assaults. In this work, an original strong picture watermarking plan is portrayed. The host picture was first standardized. A 4 X 4 SV block was developed by connecting first SVs of 16 nearby 4X4 picture blocks in the standardized picture. DCT was then performed on SV squares and watermark pieces were implanted in the high-recurrence DCT coefficients. A versatile recurrence veil was determined to change nearby watermark implanting strength. The watermark separating strategy was visually impaired. Constancy loss of watermarked picture was extremely low. Trial results showed that the proposed conspire were exceptionally vigorous against different picture handling tasks and mathematical assaults. Albeit the proposed conspire was depicted for implanting watermark in picture, it very well may be promptly adjusted for sound watermarking and different types of watermarking [21].

In 2011, Manjit Thapa et. al introduced their business comprehended getting computerized picture watermark methods. It was expressed that computerized watermarks were utilized for concealing data within sign that is hard in effortlessly removal by outsider. The generally utilized use of it is in proprietorship assurance in computerized data. This gave unique in relation to the encryption as in it permitted the client to access, see and decipher the flag however ensure the proprietor boat related to substance. With a ton of data accessible on different web crawlers, to ensure the responsibility for is an essential space of examination. Advanced watermarking was one of the arising spaces of exploration. In this work, they proposed an advanced picture watermarking calculation dependent on solitary worth decay. The calculation is utilized for watermarking inserting and watermark extraction. The element of the D part and the connection between the U Component coefficients were investigated in the proposed method that gave more grounded strength against various assaults and better picture quality. Along these lines, Digital picture watermarking procedures was secure on this calculation. On the off chance that alpha has an under 0.2 worth then nature of the first picture and watermarked picture is great. The test results additionally perceived the adequacy of the proposed method. In view of these properties, SVD is utilized for DCT, DFT, and DWT changes furthermore single direction non-balanced deterioration. These give the upsides of different sizes of change and greater security. That was a decent exhibition of the proposed conspires both as far as vigor and security [22].

In 2012, Kaushik Deb discussed their study comprehending consolidated DCT-DWT based advanced picture watermark procedure in proprietorship insurance. In this work, a joined DWT and DCT based watermarking procedure with low recurrence watermarking with weighted remedy has been proposed. In this strategy watermark was chiefly embedded into the low recurrence of each DCT square of chosen coefficient set of DWT space. To build the subtlety, the watermark picture was changed by the weighted amendment in the spatial area. The consequences of investigations have showed that the calculation has better perceivability and has more grounded strength when it was assaulted by JPEG pressure, editing, contrast changes, separating, commotions, etc. The test result showed that in the vast majority of the cases the connection between the first watermark and the separated watermark was more than 0.9. These outcomes exhibited that the proposed strategy was appropriate contender for copyright insurance [23]

In 2013 Bhupendra Ram et. al (IEEE) presented their study comprehending advanced picture watermark method utilizing DCT and DWT.

In this paper, a computerized picture watermarking procedure dependent on discrete wavelet change and discrete cosine change has been introduced, where the technique works in the recurrence area inserting a pseudo-arbitrary succession of genuine numbers in a chose set of DCT coefficients. Furthermore, the watermark is included select coefficients with huge picture energy in the discrete wavelet change space to guarantee non-erasability of the watermark. Exploratory outcomes show that the watermark is vigorous to the vast majority of the sign handling strategies and mathematical contortions. Result recommend that the proposed plan can be utilized to extricate a decent quality watermark for different picture handling assaults like JPEG pressure, normal separating, middle sifting and editing. There is an extent of future work in this report, as is seen from the subjective outcomes that the proposed conspire shows equivalent outcomes with that of the plan proposed by before. These outcomes can be improved to build the utility of the proposed conspire for differing levels of pressure [24].

Table 1- Related works in image watermarking

Sl. No.	Author	Year	Related study
1	Chiou-Ting Hsu et. al	2000	Wavelet decomposition
2	Maha Sharkas et. al	2005	Dual watermarking with DWT
3	Chih-Yang Lin et. al	2006	Robust concealing with wavelets
4	Ibrahim Nasir et. al	2007	Editing strikes on watermarks
5	Chin-Chen Chang et. al	2007	SVD based watermarks
6	Ali Al-Haj et. al	2007	Joint DWT-DCT based watermark
7	Mei Jiansheng et. al	2009	Computerized watermarking calculation on DCT DWT.
8	A MANSOURI	2009	DWT-SVD based watermarking
9	M s. Kapre Bhagyashri et. al	2010	Implant of watermark in high recurrence.
10	Say Wei Say Foo	2010	SVD DCT based watermarking.
11	Manjit Thapa et. al	2011	Computerized picture watermark for robustness.

12	Kaushik Deb	2012	Advanced DCT-DWT with good robustness.
13	Bhupendra Ram et. al	2013	DCT DWT based watermarking with insertion in high recurrence and chosen set of DCT coefficients

Above table depicts the related works in the field of image watermarking. The use of SVD for watermarking purpose is commonly being used, nowadays.

CONCLUSION

This paper presents the literature review of the important contributions in the field of medical image security through digital watermarking. It discusses the spatial domain technique as well as transforms domain technique. This reveals that the in some particular place we ought to use spatial domain technique for example fragile or semi-fragile watermarking, but transform domain is used for robust watermarking.

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