

FRT Ghosts for watermarking

Mojette Day

Benjamin CAVY

Polytech Nantes
Monash University

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Acknowledgements and apologies

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Apologies :

- ▶ Poor English level on those slides ;
- ▶ maybe some over-simplifications ... ;
- ▶ ... and some inaccuracies.

That being said ...

Context

Ghosts

Example

Zero cross-correlation

(Pseudo-noised) perfect sequences

Cliques

Conclusion

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Correlation based watermarking

Objectives :

- ▶ Hide a mark in an image...;
- ▶ ...with minimal image modification...;
- ▶ ...that can be detected easily using correlation.

Here :

- ▶ **Mark** : binary ghost / pseudo-noised perfect arrays;
- ▶ **Watermarking** : simple addition between motif and mark;
- ▶ **Detection** : correlation peak between watermarked image and motif.

What is a good mark ? 2 properties :

- ▶ **Good auto-correlation** properties, for detection ;
- ▶ **Weak cross-correlation** with other marks to avoid false positive.

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Ghosts

A ghost is a geometrical array that is 'invisible' along some angles

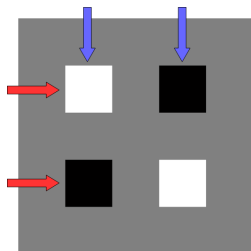


Figure: Ghost example

white= 1

black= -1

grey= 0

Ghosts presented here are of size $p \times p$ with p prime

Ghosts correlation

Main interests of ghosts (here) :

- ▶ Made with weak values $[-1, 0, 1]$ \rightarrow small image change ;
- ▶ good auto-correlation.

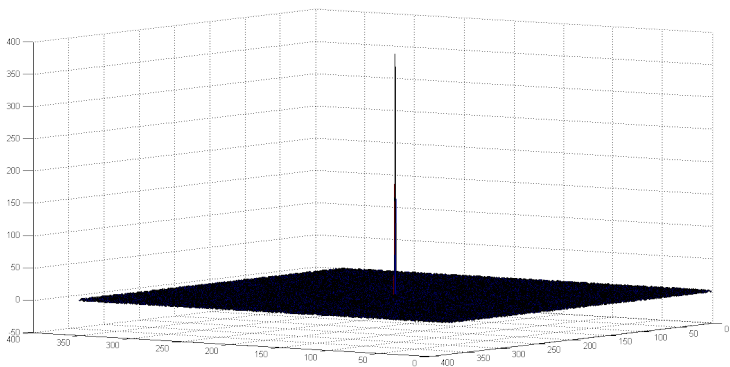
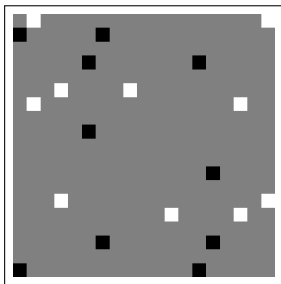


Figure: 373*373 ghost auto-correlation

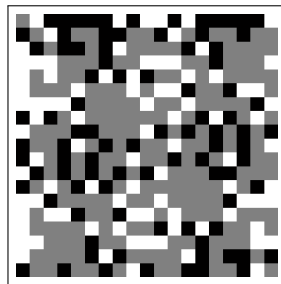
Minimal and compounds ghosts

Minimal ghost : ghost that is invisible along n angles with $n \times 2$ points

Compound ghost : duplication of a minimal ghost in order to obtain a new motif

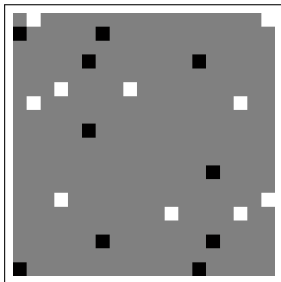


(a) Minimal ghost

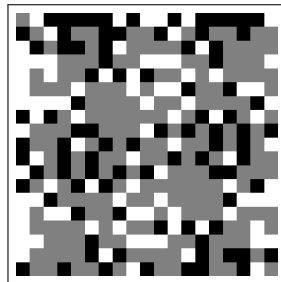


(b) Compound ghost

Why do we use compound ghosts?



(a) Minimal ghost



(b) Compound ghost

Worse theoretical auto-correlation

but better detection one embedded in an image

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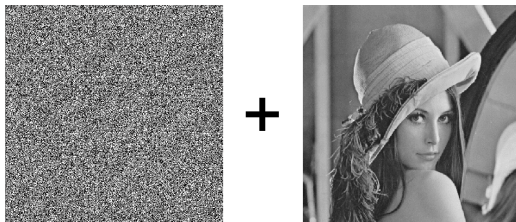
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Insertion



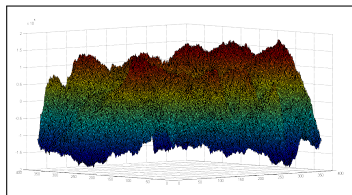
(a) Marking by simple addition



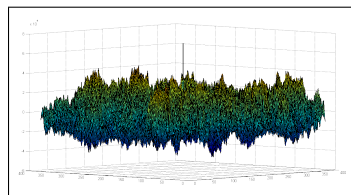
(b) Watermarked image

Extraction

By looking for a peak in correlation between watermarked image and mark



(a) No possible extraction



(b) Possible extraction

Decision could use a threshold (peak to second peak ratio, merit factor, ...)

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Zero cross-correlation

It's possible to generate odd and even symmetry ghosts with zero cross-correlation (i.e. 0 everywhere)

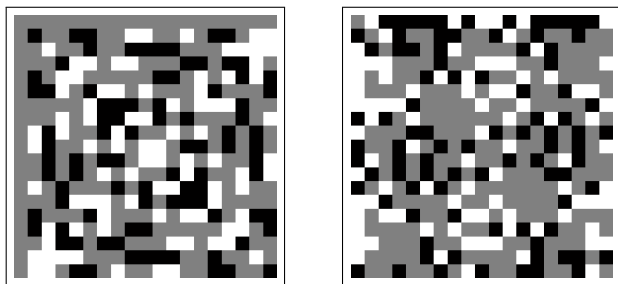


Figure: Two ghosts that have zero-cross correlation

Merging without overlapping

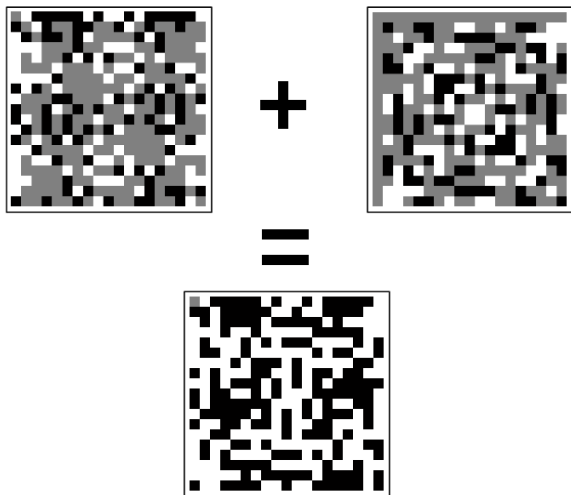


Figure: Merged ghosts : no overlapping!

Practical application : double watermark

Consequence of two previous points : possible to add two mark in a single image

→ every mark can be detected as if it was alone

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By shifting previous array in a particular way, it's possible to obtain pseudo-noised perfect arrays

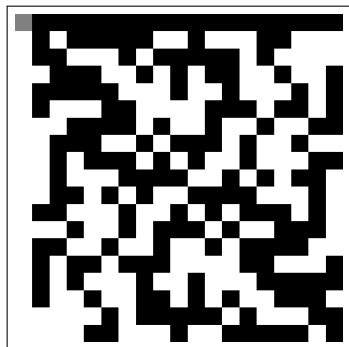
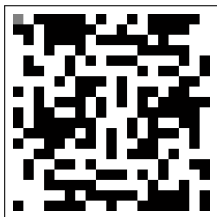


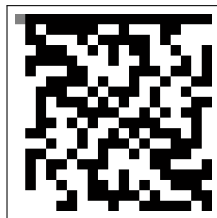
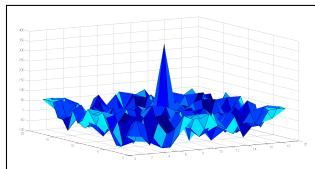
Figure: 19×19 pseudo noised perfect array

Pseudo-noised perfect arrays

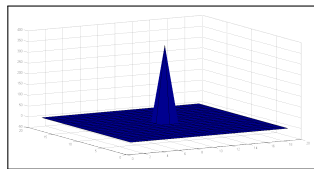
Pseudo-noised perfect sequences have superior auto-correlation properties



(a) 'Classic' compound ghost



(b) Pseudo-noised perfect arrays



Pseudo-noised perfect array vs ghosts

- ▶ Auto-correlation is better than for ghosts;
- ▶ a simple generation method exists;
- ▶ many ($C_{(p+1)/2}^{p+1}$) possibilities for $p * p$ sequences.

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Cross-correlation of pseudo-noised perfect arrays

There is few cross-correlation patterns between pseudo-noised perfect arrays of size p

On of these patterns is very interesting

7	-7	-7	7	7	-7	-7
-7	7	-7	7	-7	-7	7
-7	7	7	7	-7	-7	-7
7	7	7	0	7	7	7
-7	-7	-7	7	7	7	-7
7	-7	-7	7	-7	7	-7
-7	-7	7	7	-7	-7	7

Figure: Cross correlation of two 7×7 pseudo-noised perfect arrays 'best case'

No peak at all : no false positive risk

Cliques

Cliques are sets of pseudo-noised perfect arrays with this good cross-correlation pattern

Maximum clique size seems to be p for $p \times p$ arrays

→ for 373×373 pseudo-noised perfect arrays, it's possible to find sets of 373 of those arrays with this good cross-correlation pattern !

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We achieved arrays with the two needed properties for correlation based watermarking

- ▶ **Good auto-correlation** : using ghosts, and pseudo-noised perfect arrays ;
- ▶ **Poor cross-correlation** : with cliques.

Moreover we found zero-cross correlation arrays, allowing us to mark images twice.

Thank you for your attention !

Any question ?