Robustness Improvement of Digital Audio Watermarking by optimizing Singular values for Copyright Protection

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Abstract: - Flexibility of Internet technology gives rise to concern about the protection of digital data. Digital audio watermarking is the art of hiding important data in Digital Audio. This research paper deals with a new methodology which helps to enhance the robustness of Digital Audio Watermarking technique based on Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) and singular value decomposition (SVD). In this approach, multiple watermarks (Image -64 X 64 pixels and text) are embedded into the approximate coefficients of Discrete Wavelet Transform of an audio signal. Haar wavelet is used for decomposition while SVD is applied to get the Eigen values of approximate coefficients of audio signal. Experimental work demonstrate that watermarked audio has same perceptual quality as that of original one. The performance of the proposed work is evaluated with the help of objective measures such as Signal to Noise ratio, Peak signal to Noise ratio, Bit error rate, Normalized Cross correlation, etc. Additionally, simulation results on audio signals prove that the capacity of the proposed scheme is considerably better in comparison with the existing watermarking methods. Furthermore, the proposed work is applied for different audio signals such as classical, instrumental, flute, pop & rock to check the robustness against various attacks.

Key-Words: - Haar Wavelet Transform, Eigen Value, Imperceptibility, Robustness, Security..

1 Introduction

Now a day the popularity of the Internet technology provides user to store, redistribute, and change the multimedia data easily. Hence the necessity for protection of digital contents for the ownership rights has arisen. Digital watermarking has been marked as an effective way of protection of intellectual property rights over cryptography [1]. The process of hiding sideband information (watermark- information relevant to the owner) into an audio signal is nothing but Digital audio watermarking [2]. However an implementation of audio watermarking technique is more complex as compared to image watermarking because Human auditory system is more sensitive as compared with the Human visual system . Moreover, the amount of data to be inserted in audio signal is less because audio signal requires less samples to represent

Every audio watermarking algorithm must satisfy certain objectives set by International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI)[3]. The important aspects of audio watermarking algorithm are imperceptibility, Robustness, Security, Capacity, etc. as shown in Fig.1 .

Imperceptibility: Imperceptibility ensures that after watermarking process the audio quality should be retained. According to IFPI recommendations, Signal to Noise Ratio between host audio and watermarked audio should be more than 20 dB.
Robustness: This term refers to the ability of retaining the watermark in host audio despite different signal processing operations.
Security: Watermark ensures that only authorized person can modify or detect the watermark.
Capacity: Efficient watermarking technique should embed a large amount of data in audio signal. Payload should be greater than 20 bits per second.
There is always tradeoff between transparency and robustness as shown in fig.1
However in this proposed work, the multiple watermark i.e. text and image is hidden into the eigen values of approximate coefficients of Discrete wavelet transform [4]. Furthermore, this approach achieves good robustness against attacks. Additionally, good capacity is also achieved with this proposed work.

The rest of the paper includes following sections. Section 2 presents previous work based on transform domain. Mathematical tools are described in section 3. The proposed approach along with the embedding and extraction process is demonstrated in section 4. Section 5 illustrates objective measures with detail simulation results. Finally section 6 concludes the proposed work with future scope.

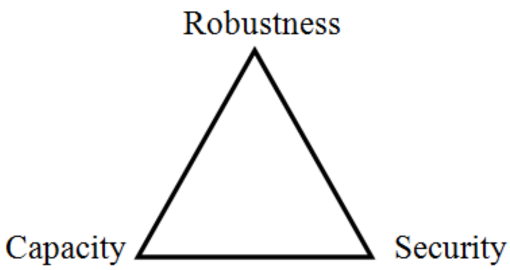

Fig. 1: Requirements of watermarking

2 Related work

To understand the problem of protection of audio signals few exiting techniques are reviewed. Digital Watermarking algorithms for audio signals are classified into two main types namely spatial (time) domain and frequency domain. The very simple method is Least Significant Bit replacement. Spatial domain embedding techniques are very simple and effective. These methods provide high capacity, low computational cost, and good perceptual quality. However, these methods are not suitable for authentication applications [8] as it show poor robustness than transform domain techniques. Frequency domain masks the watermark data and hides them into unimportant perceptually significant part of audio signal.

Recently various sub band coding based data hiding methods have been introduced for digital audio to improve the robustness. Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) and DWT, are being used hide the watermark in an audio signal [5-7]. The implementation of a robust watermarking scheme for audio signals is a big challenge. To understand the existing schemes in frequency domain, several watermarking approaches are reviewed as follows.

Pranab Kr et al introduced sub band decomposition based audio watermarking algorithm along with synchronization code[6]. By changing singular values, an image watermark is hidden in an audio signal. It is based on Quantization index modulation technique. The results show that this method give embedding capacity about 45.9 bps. Moreover, high payload and good results for MP3 compression were obtained along with very low false error probabilities.

B. Lei discussed a method which involves the features of LWT [8]. This approach show improved robustness, and imperceptibility. Initially, Audio signal is segmented using LWT to obtain approximate coefficients. The watermark is inserted . n the low frequency (approximate) band. SVD is applied separately to every block. This scheme show good perceptibility and improved robustness against various attacks.

Wavelet based entropy (WBE) adaptive audio watermarking method developed by Pranab Kr. Dhar converts low frequency sub band into the wavelet based entropy form [9]. The mean of each audio is used to embed the watermark. The performance index i.e. SNR obtained is in the range of 13.5dB to 34.4 dB while embedding capacity is about 1000 bits per 11 seconds.

Yang Hong et al. have implemented wavelet based approach along with higher order statistics [10]. Wavelet de-nosing is applied using segmented audio samples. Each audio is decomposed into approximate & detail sub bands and then synchronization code is inserted into the average values of audio samples.

C.M. Juli & Jnardhan, C. have introduced approach based on sub band coding for Indian classical songs [16]. Using Daubechies wavelet watermark is embedded in A8 sub-band wavelet coefficients. This helps to improve results in terms of PSNR, NC & BER against different attacks.

Krishna Rao et al. have discussed a technique based on Discrete Wavelet Resonance DWR-SVD [17]. Secret sharing is important feature of this method which results in strong robustness for various cryptographic and compression attacks.

A blind watermarking approach described by Bassia in the time domain modifies the amplitude values [18]. High amplitude watermark is used to improve robustness with little degradation in perceptibility. Moreover, this method shows good robustness to MPEG compression, rescaling, filtering and re-quantization attacks.

Dongmei Wuet et al introduced a Haar wavelet based new technique. BCH encoded watermark sequence is hidden in audio signal [19]. This technique provides good robustness and reduces the intensity of watermarking. The watermarked audio has high perceptual quality as it gives SNR value of 42.87dB.

A robust audio watermarking algorithm through use of wavelet transform is proposed in [20]. The sub band decomposition of host signal is obtained to get the particular parts to hide the secrete data, imperceptibly. The high frequency region of audio is selected for watermarking. This method gives SNR about 28.55dB for instrumental audio samples and 25.03 dB for pop audio samples. It fulfills the objectives set by the IFPI for efficient audio watermarking techniques.

In last decade, many audio watermarking approaches have been implemented using a time domain or frequency domain [11-15] methods. In our previous work a watermarking algorithm is developed using wavelet transform. This method achieved good imperceptibility. Recently, SVD based Image watermarking algorithms have been implemented. However, SVD based watermarking algorithms are being used for audio as well [7-10].

The literature on transform based audio watermarking is quite good. The contribution of this approach is in terms of improvement in robustness and increase in capacity by embedding multiple watermarks. In this proposed approach, improved robustness is obtained by embedding the multiple watermarks in an audio using wavelet transform along with singular value decomposition technique. Optimizing singular values improve the robustness of this work. Moreover, Imperceptibility & robustness of the proposed work are evaluated using variety of audio samples.

3 Mathematical Tools

To implement proposed work, different mathematical tools such as DWT and SVD are used.

3.1 Discrete Wavelet Transform:

DWT divides a signal into approximation coefficients (low frequency) and detail coefficients (high frequency) exploiting multi-resolution for the non-stationary signals analysis [4]. The basic steps for single level DWT decomposition are depicted in Fig. 2. The wavelet transform is generally expressed using a scaling and shifting parameter.

DWT needs a lower computational complexity compared with DCT and DFT. The watermark robustness can be increased to some extent by hiding Watermark signal in the higher level sub bands. The different types of wavelets are being used by researchers to implement watermarking schemes. In this proposed work, Haar function for scaling and wavelet for conversion of the host audio into the DWT domain is used. To enhance the robustness and perceptivity, our proposed work embeds the watermark in Eigen values of approximate coefficients of DWT.

3.2 Singular Value Decomposition:

SVD is used for diagonalzing matrices. Any matrix A can be factored as $U*S*V^{T.}$ The most important feature of SVD is quality does not get affected by changing singular values. Moreover, translation and scaling property of SVD makes it suitable for robust watermarking systems[22].

By applying SVD , matrix A can be represented as

$$A= U*S*V^T \qquad (1)$$

Where,

A– Matrix representation of cover audio signal

U – m x m (unitary matrix)

S – m x n (diagonal matrix) with positive elements

V– n x n unitary matrix

Columns of U represents left horizontal details and columns of V (right singular vectors) which represent vertical details of an audio signal respectively.

4 Proposed Methodology

This section presents the methodology for watermark embedding & extraction. The proposed technique is implemented for hiding image and text watermark into an audio. It consists of two major parts, namely watermark embedding & watermark extraction process.

4.1 Embedding process:

The schematic of the proposed watermark embedding process is shown in Fig.2. Here image & text are used as watermarks. The watermark embedding steps are described as follows:

S1: Read and play host audio signal.

S2: Decompose host audio using Haar discrete wavelet transforms into detail & approximate sub bands.

S3: Apply SVD to the approximate subband (A) of audio signal.

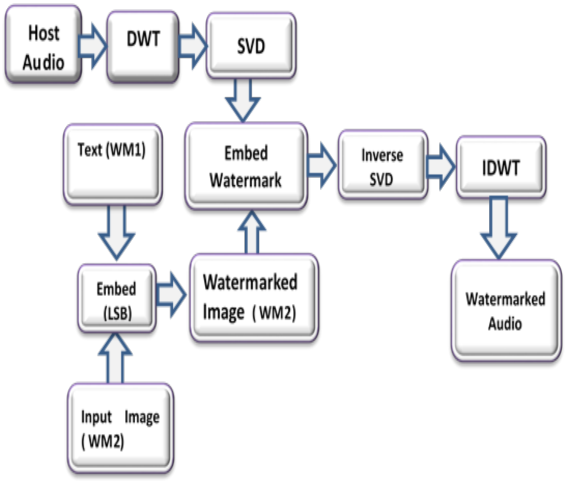

Fig.2 Block diagram of Embedding Procedure

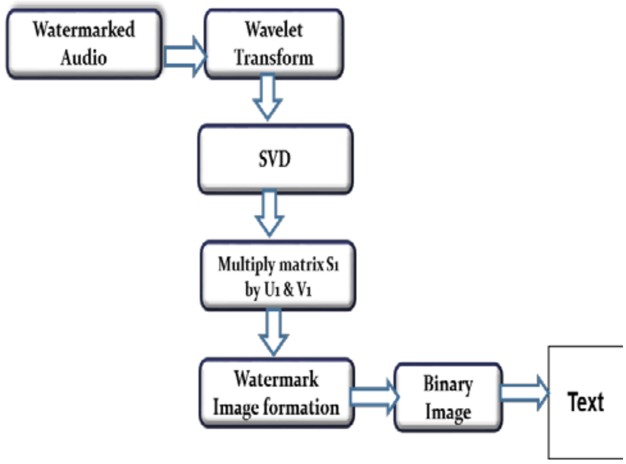

Fig 3: Block Diagram of Extraction process

S4: Read text file to be embedded in an image watermark and encrypt it.

S5. Convert image watermark which is in binary form into a one dimensional vector.

S6: Hide text (vidyapeeth) i.e. watermarks 1 into an Image i.e.Watermark 2) using LSB technique.

S7: Similarly, embed bits of Image watermark (WM2) into the transformed version of original audio signal using the following equation,

$$S_{emb} = S + \alpha * S_{Wm} \qquad \text{-------} \ (2)$$

Where, S = singular matrix of cover audio

S_{Wm} = singular matrix of watermark2 (Image)

S_{emb} = singular matrix of watermarked signal.

S8: Retrieve stego-audio by taking inverse DWT.

4.2 Extraction Process

The scheme of extraction of watermark is illustrated in Fig.3. The detail process of the extraction of watermark is explained is given below.

S1: Apply DWT and SVD to the watermarked signal and the Singular matrix values are computed for all frames.

S2: Obtain the singular matrix of image from transformed watermarked audio signal.

S3: Perform inverse SVD using two unchanged matrices (U and V),.

S4: Apply inverse DWT to get all watermark audio frames.

S5: Apply LSB approach to obtain the ASCII values and convert into characters i.e. hidden text message (Vidyapeeth) from the retrieved image.

5 Experimental Results and Analysis

This section demonstrates simulation results using MATLAB. The proposed work is evaluated using subjective as well as objective evaluation criteria[21].

5.1 Subjective Evaluation

To measure the performance, five different audio signals namely Classical, Pop, Rock, Flute & instrumental in .wav format were used. Each signal with of 5-10 second duration was sampled at a frequency 44.1 KHz. The listening test is used as a subjective parameter to obtain imperceptibility [23]. The term Imperceptibility is referred as the perceptual quality of the watermark in the host signal.

The perceptual quality of watermarked audio is evaluated practically by playing original and watermarked signals randomly to 10 listeners. The listeners were asked to rate each audio using standard mean opinion score (MOS). The MOS values for various samples were measured with the help of average of the rating provided by the listeners.

Table 1 shows the criteria for MOS grades and Table 2 reports the results for MOS for the proposed algorithm. Moreover MOS results prove that watermarked audio are sounded similar to host audio. Thus the inaudibility of watermark is retained.

However, the drawback of the subjective evaluation is time consuming and variations in the results.

5.2 Objective Evaluation

The watermark imperceptibility, robustness and capacity are computed on the basis of an objective measures such as Signal to Noise ratio, the Peak

Signal-to-Noise Ratio (PSNR), Normalized Bit error rate and number of bits per second[24].

Table 1 MOS criteria

Grade	Description	Quality
5	Imperceptible	Excellent
4	Perceptible	Good
3	Slightly Annoying	Fair
2	Annoying	Poor
1	Very Annoying	Bad

Table 2. MOS for the proposed algorithm

Audio	AVG. MOS
Classical	4.7
Pop	4.8
Flute	4.7
Rock	4.8
Instrumental	4.8

Different tests have been performed to evaluate the robustness [24]. A volume scaling test was conducted on the watermarked audio with scaling factors 0.8, and 1.1. In resampling attack, the sampling rate of the watermarked signal is changed to 22.05 KHz from original 44.1 kHz, and again resampled at 44.1 kHz. Form the results it is observed that the proposed scheme show good robustness against resampling attack. In re-quantization, the watermarked audio is re-quantized from 16 bits to 8 bits and then it is quantized from 8 bits to 16 bits. The proposed method can retrieve watermark with minimum BER. In echo addition, an attack is applied on watermarked audio signal with a delay of 0.5 msec.

5.3 Evaluation parameters

5.3.1 Signal -To- Noise Ratio (SNR)

It is used to measure imperceptibility of the watermarked signal.

$$SNR_{dB} = 10 \log_{10}\left(\frac{P_{signal}}{P_{noise}}\right) == \frac{\sum x^2(n)}{\sum[(x(n)-x^*(n)]^2} \quad (3)$$

Where, x(n) – host audio
x*(n) -Watermarked audio

5.3.2 Normalized Correlation:

NC is used compute the similarity index between the extracted and original watermark. It is given as

$$NC(W,W^*) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{M}\sum_{j=1}^{N} W(i,j)W^*(i,j)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{M}\sum_{j=1}^{N} W(i,j)} * \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{M}\sum_{j=1}^{N} W^*(i,j)}} \quad (4)$$

Where m & n represents rows & columns of an image respectively

5.3.3 Peak Signal -To- Noise Ratio (PSNR)

It is the ratio of maximum value to the magnitude of noise. It is used as a quality measure between the original image w/m and retrieved image w/m. The quality of the watermarked image increases with increase in PSNR value.

$$PSNR = 10\log_{10}\left(\frac{X^2}{MSE}\right) \quad \textbf{\textit{(5)}}$$

$$MSE = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{M}\sum_{j=1}^{N}\left(W_{ij} - W_{ij}^*\right)^2}{MN} \quad (6)$$

Where, W_{ij} - Original watermark
W_{ij} *- extracted watermark

5.3.4 Bit Error Rate

The bit error rate play very important role in computing the percentage of error between original & extracted watermark and is defined as

$$BER = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{M}\sum_{j=1}^{N} W(i,j) \oplus W^*(i,j)}{M \times N} \quad (7)$$

Where, W (i,j) - Original w/m signal
W*(i,j) - Extracted w/m signal

5.3.5 Payload

It represents the total number of bits hidden in the host audio / unit time.

$$payload = \frac{M}{L}(bps) \quad (8)$$

Where,
M = Embedded bits in host audio
L = Length of host audio (seconds).

The evaluation of robustness supports the following observations:

1. Response of original & watermarked popo signal without attack is shown in Fig. 4. Additionally fig. 5 demonstrates the bit error rate results obtained for different audio signals. From these observations it is seen that the our method gives the average bit error rate much smaller in comparison with existing schemes.
2. Graph representing normalized correlation has been depicted in Fig. 6 for different audio samples against common signal processing attacks. The average NC against several attacks is also improved.
3. The proposed approach has a better performance in terms of payload as it embeds two watermarks (Image 64x64 and text). The use of the wavelet and SVD helps to improve the robustness.

4. The watermark extracted after signal processing operations are depicted in Fig. 7. The simulation results show that the proposed approach can retrieve the watermark faithfully. However these results vary with audio samples. The Fig.8 demonstrates the results for signal to noise ratio against different attacks (A1 to A7). The results show that our approach can achieve better SNR performance (in the range of 30 dB to 70 dB) and satisfies the IFPI criteria for effective audio watermarking.

The quality evaluation of extracted watermark is done using Peak signal to noise ratio (PSNR) and the results are shown in Fig.9. From the results it is observed that PSNR is well above 40 dB which satisfies the requirements set for the effective watermarking. Moreover the normalised correlation between the original watermark and the extracted watermark is measured and found nearly equal to one.

The proposed algorithm is applied on various audio signals. Various experiments were conducted to evaluate the proposed work and compared the results with the existing methods as shown in Fig. 10 & Fig.11.

The simulation result analysis show that the proposed approach provides improved robustness against common attacks such as addition of noise, volume scaling, resampling, re-quantization, filtering , echo addition & Time scaling attacks.

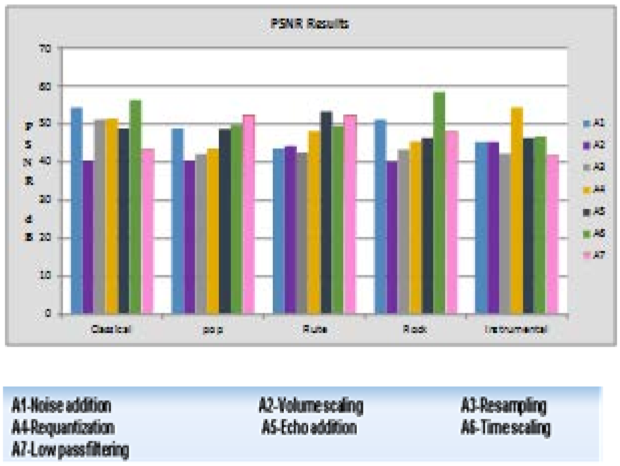

Fig. 9.: PSNR results for different attacks

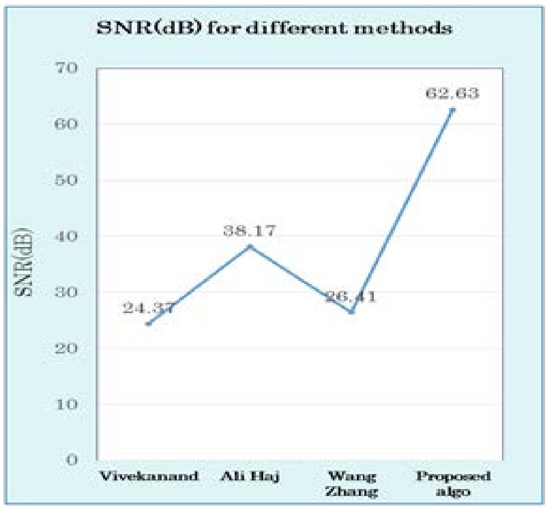

Fig.10: Comparison of Signal to Noise Ratio

Table 4 & table 5 demonstrate results for extracted text against eco hiding and volume scaling and re- quantization attacks respectively. The results of proposed method are compared with existing methods as shown in Table 3.

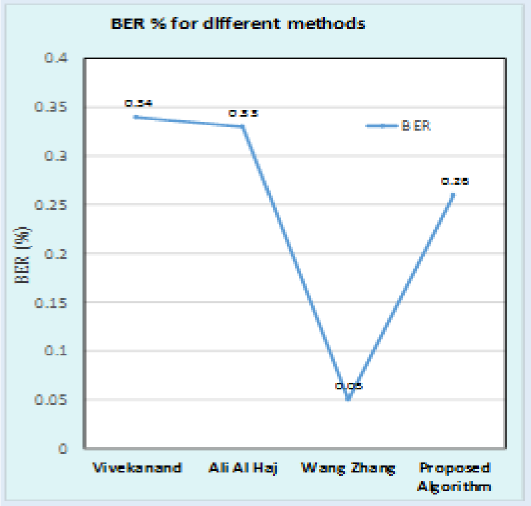

Fig.11: Comparison of Bit error rate

Table 4: Extracted text for echo hiding attack

Audio	Extracted Text	SNR	PSNR	NC	BER
Classical 1	Vidyapeeth	79.37	63.64	1	0
Classical 2	Vidyapeeth	57.06	63.64	1	0
Classical 3	!$//#	74.69	49.37	0.997	0.31
Classical 4	Vidyapeeth	56.65	63.62	1	0
Classical 5	Vidyapeeth	62.96	63.64	1	0
Flute 1	Vidyapeeth	53.79	63.64	1	0
Flute 2	$/!#/	46.75	49.68	0.996	0.05
Flute 3	Vidyapeeth	60.90	63.64	1	0
Flute 4	Vidyapeeth	52.49	63.45	1	0
Flute 5	Vidyapeeth	62.56	63.64	1	0

Conclusion

This research work demonstrated a data hiding technique for digital audio based on DWT and SVD aimed at the implementation of a methodology which support protection of the digital audio. . In this approach, two watermarks namely image watermark of size 64 X 64 pixels and text watermark (vidyapeeth) are embedded.

SVD is applied to get the Eigen values of approximate coefficients of audio.The singular values are modified using with the help of watermark using scaling factor. The simulation results demonstrate improved PSNR values before and after attacks. The combination of DWT and SVD gives good robustness under different signal processing attacks. In comparison to [18], this technique give low bit error rate and high payload for an audio by embedding an image watermark of size 64 × 64 pixels & text watermark i.e. (vidyapeeth). This work is novel from the scheme proposed by Ali Haj in terms of objective parameters such as SNR, PSNR, NC, BER & Payload.

Table 5: Extracted text for volume scaling & requantization attacks

Attack	Audio	Extracted Text	SNR	PSNR	NC	BER
Volume scaling attack	Pop 1	@!yyyyy	38.76	40.16	0.999	0.02
	POP 2	Vidyapeeth	67.89	49.18	1	0
	POP 3	!$//#	51.10	64.64	0.999	0
	POP 4	Vidyapeeth	65.27	63.75	0.997	0.04
	POP5	Vidyapeeth	37.93	37.93	0.999	0.12
Requantization	Flute 1	Vidyapeeth	79.54	63.66	1	0
	Flute 2	!$ oo#	49.24	49.68	0.997	0.02
	Flute 3	Vidyapeeth	68.35	62.61	1	0
	Flute 4	Vidyapeeth	80.23	63.65	1	0

Future Scope

A lot of audio watermarking algorithms are being investigated for the copyright protection applications. This work provides the implementation of wavelet & SVD based approach to improve the robustness. However, further research will be based on wavelets to embed multiple watermarks in video signals and enhance the robustness against attacks.

Conflict of Interests

The authors of this paper have no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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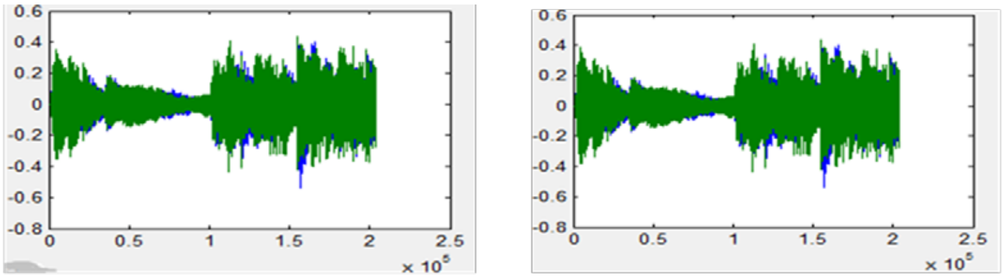


Fig.4:Original & watermarked pop signal

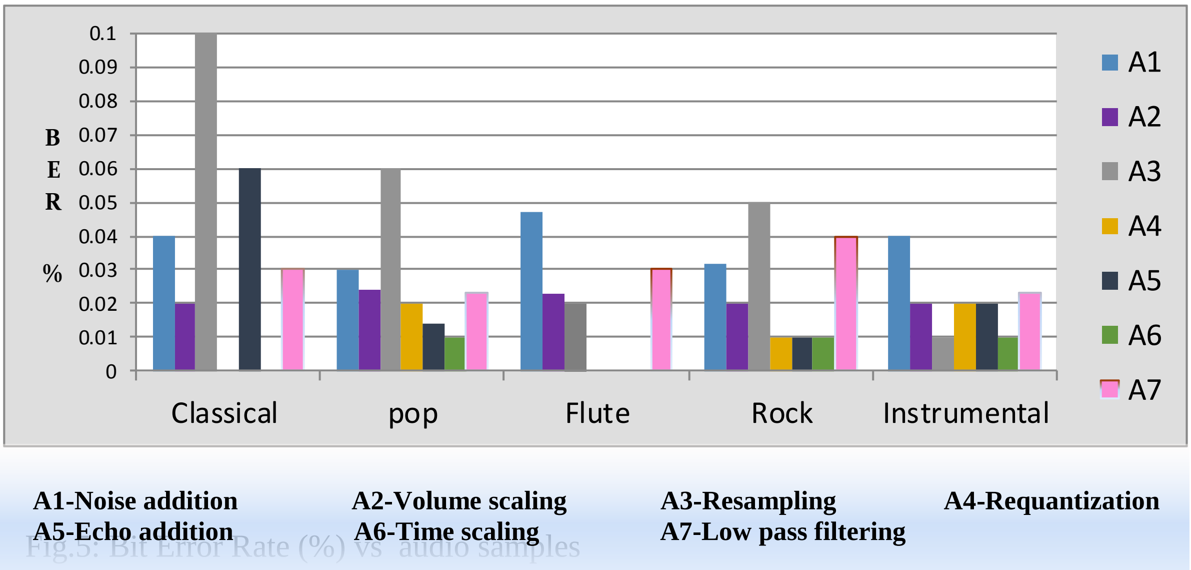


Fig.5: Bit Error Rate (%) v/s audio samples

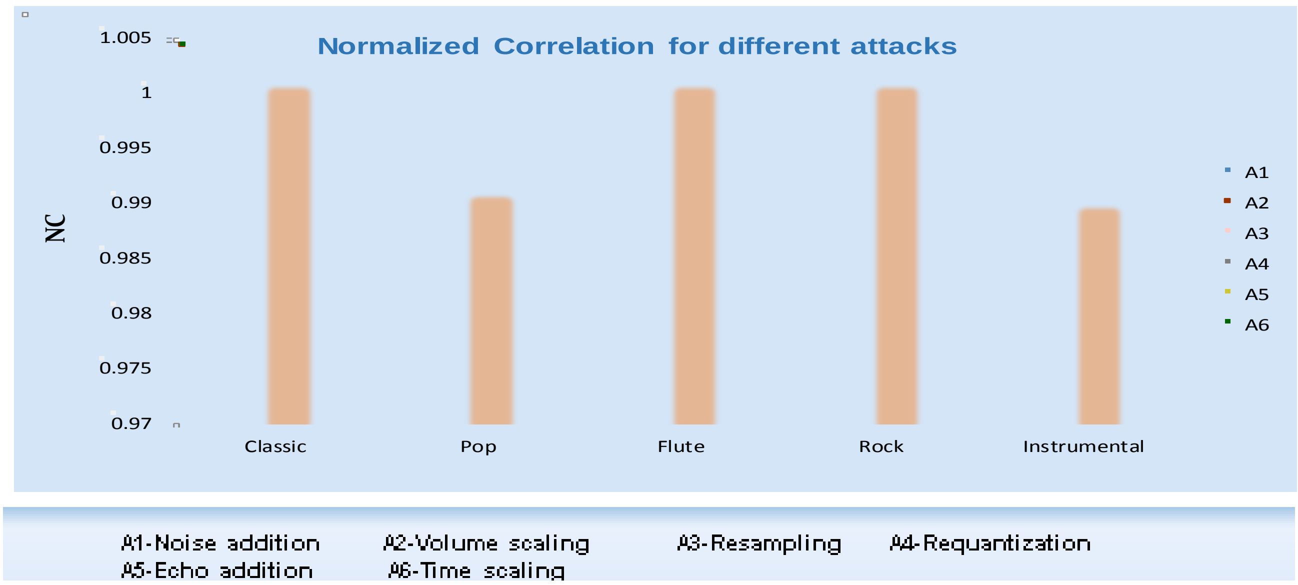


Fig. 6 : Results of Normalized correlation

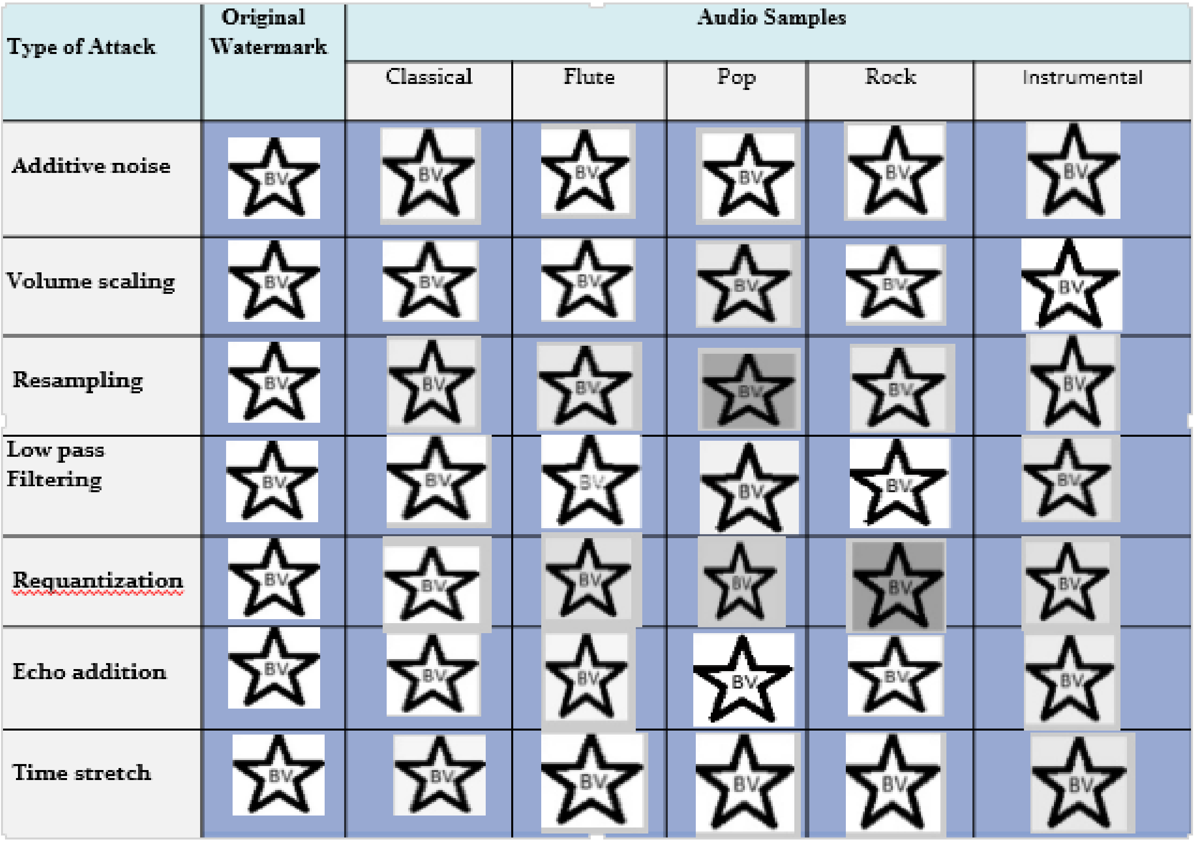
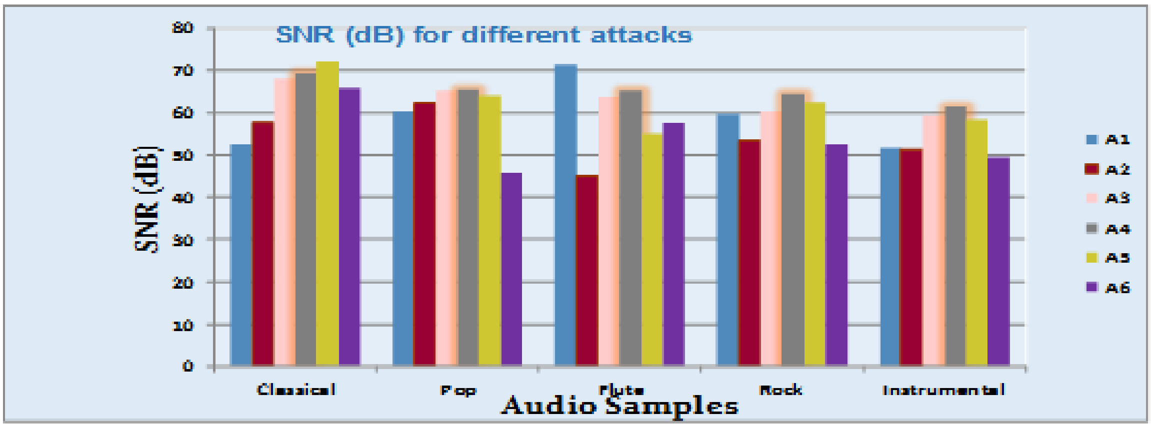


Fig. 7: Sample results for Extracted watermark after attacks



A1-Noise addition A2-Volume scaling A3-Resampling
A4-Requantization A5-Echo addition A6-Time scaling
A7-Low pass filtering

Fig. 8: SNR values of different audio samples

Table: 3: Comparative Analysis

Author	Algorithm	MOS (Avg)	SNR (dB) (Avg)	NC (Avg)	BER % (Avg)	W/M
Vivekanand	DWT -SVD	4.46	24.37	0.98	0.34	32 X 32 Image
Ali Al Haj	DWT -SVD	4.73	38.17	__	0.33	12 X 10 image
Wang,Zhang	DWT	--	26.41	0.996	0.05	32 X 32 Image
Proposed algorithm	DWT -SVD	4.78	30-70	0.998	0.26	64 X 64 Image + Text (Multiple)