Image Tampering Detection Based on Steganographic Watermarking

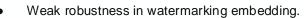
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Problem Solving

Problem





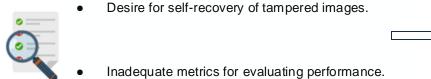


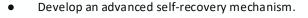














Use better evaluation metrics for result assessment.

Previous Method

• Previous Schemes:

- Lu and Liao (2001)[1]: Authentication and copyright protection; lacked security and restoration.
- Zhu et al.[2]: Semi-fragile scheme; limited for high tampering.
- Zhang and Wang[3]: Fragile, low visual quality (~28 dB); effective for tampering <3.2%.
- Singh and Agarwal[4]: Robust, poor imperceptibility (<30 dB); tampering rate <50%.

Challenges and Limitations:

- o Trade-offs between robustness, imperceptibility, and restoration.
- Dependency on original host image (non-blind methods).
- Limited performance under high tampering rates.

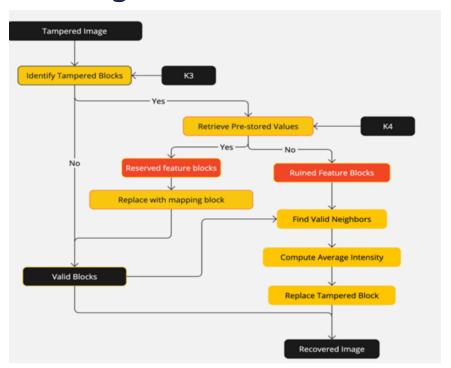
[1]S. Lu, H.Y. Liao, Multipurpose watermarking for image authentication and protection. IEEE Trans.Image Process. 10(10), 1579–1592 (2001)

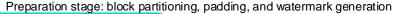
[2]X. Zhu, A.T. Ho, P. Marziliano, A new semi-fragile image watermarking with robust tampering restoration using irregular sampling. Signal Process. Image Commun. 22(5), 515-528 (2007) [3]X. Zhang, S. Wang, Fragile watermarking with error-free restoration capability. IEEE Trans. Multimed. 10(8), 1490-1499 (2008)

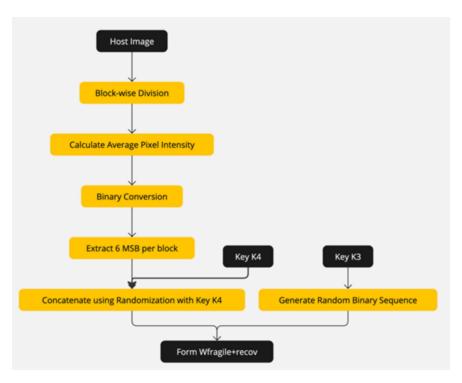
[4]P. Singh, S. Agarwal, A self recoverable dual watermarking scheme for copyright protection and integrity verification. Multimed. Tools Appl. 76(5), 6389–6428 (2017)

Proposed Method

- Fragile Watermark



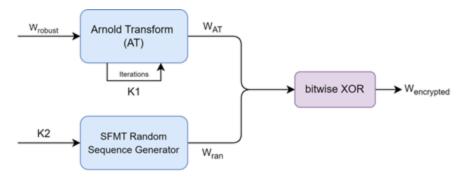




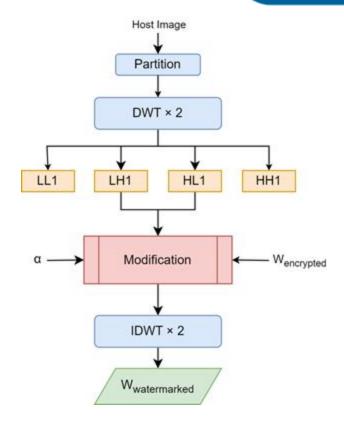
Recovery stage: reconstructing tampered regions using ANBA

Proposed System

- Robust Watermark



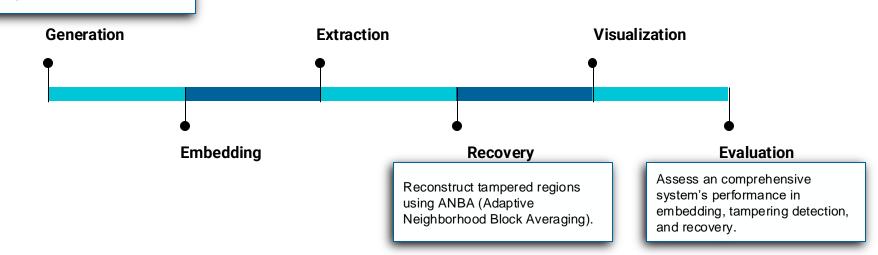
Preparation stage: encrypted to enhance security



Embedding stage: DWT and IDWT

- System Overview

Add robust watermark embedding mechanism to generate two kinds of watermark.



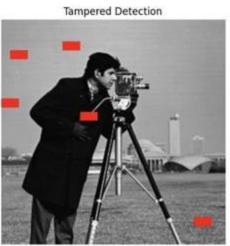


- Watermark Embedding and Tampering Detection









- Image Recovering





Tampered Image

Recovered Image

- Performance Metrics

Image	PSNRwatermark	SSIMwatermark	BER	TDeff	PSNRrecovery	SSIMrecovery
1	38.92	0.9918	0.1170	93.32	35.69	0.9857
2	45.90	0.9963	0.0574	97.01	28.73	0.9815
3	45.92	0.9949	0.1945	93.07	42.03	0.9884
4	44.31	0.9966	0.2201	93.09	36.23	0.9818
5	45.90	0.9980	0.1795	93.06	35.93	0.9826
6	45.91	0.9962	0.1664	92.12	39.94	0.9860
7	45.89	0.9957	0.2205	94.26	36.59	0.9782
8	32.64	0.9637	0.1378	90.34	32.35	0.9589
9	30.75	0.9873	0.1319	92.31	38.56	0.9863
avg	41.79	0.9912	0.1583	93.18	36.23	0.9810

Performance Metrics



Results - Comparison

Scheme	Watermarked Image Quality	Tamper Detection	Recovery Quality
Proposed Scheme	PSNR: 41.79 dB SSIM: 0.9912	93.18%	PSNR: 36.23 dB SSIM: 0.9733 (Tampering Rate ≈ 20%)
Singh & Agarwal(2021)[1]	PSNR: ≤30 dB	/	Limited to tampering rate <50%
Zhang & Wang(2008)[2]	PSNR: ~28 dB	/	Limited to tampering rate <3.2%
Ansari et al.(2021)[3]	PSNR: ~41 dB	99.80%	Significant recovery up to 80% tampering

Result Comparison

Summary

- Addresses limitations of previous schemes.
- Outperforms existing methods in visual quality, robustness, and recovery.
- A balanced solution with imperceptibility, robustness, tamper detection and recovery quality.