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Multiplicative video watermarking, Maximum likelihood decoding, 3D Wavelet transform.

I. INTRODUCTION

Watermarking as an elegant solution has been proposed for the purpose of copyright protection, where it has also been found to be an efficient solution to several other problems in copy control, broadcast monitoring, fingerprinting, signal and data authentication, etc. Among the media types, image signals have been of special concern for copyright protection and authentication through watermarking. Nevertheless, by development of new handsets and their ability in transmitting and capturing video signals over the webs, the video watermarking is getting more demanding.

Video is a moving picture signal in nature, so methods for watermarking of still image may actually be extended to video watermarking by minimal effort. However, this extension is technically rejected for certain reasons, as: i) a video signal generally contains sequences of highly correlated frames, ii) there exist some video-based attacks such as MPEG compression, spatial desynchronization, frame collision, etc., and iii) video signals are often used in real-time applications and hence require real-time watermarking methods in most cases [1].

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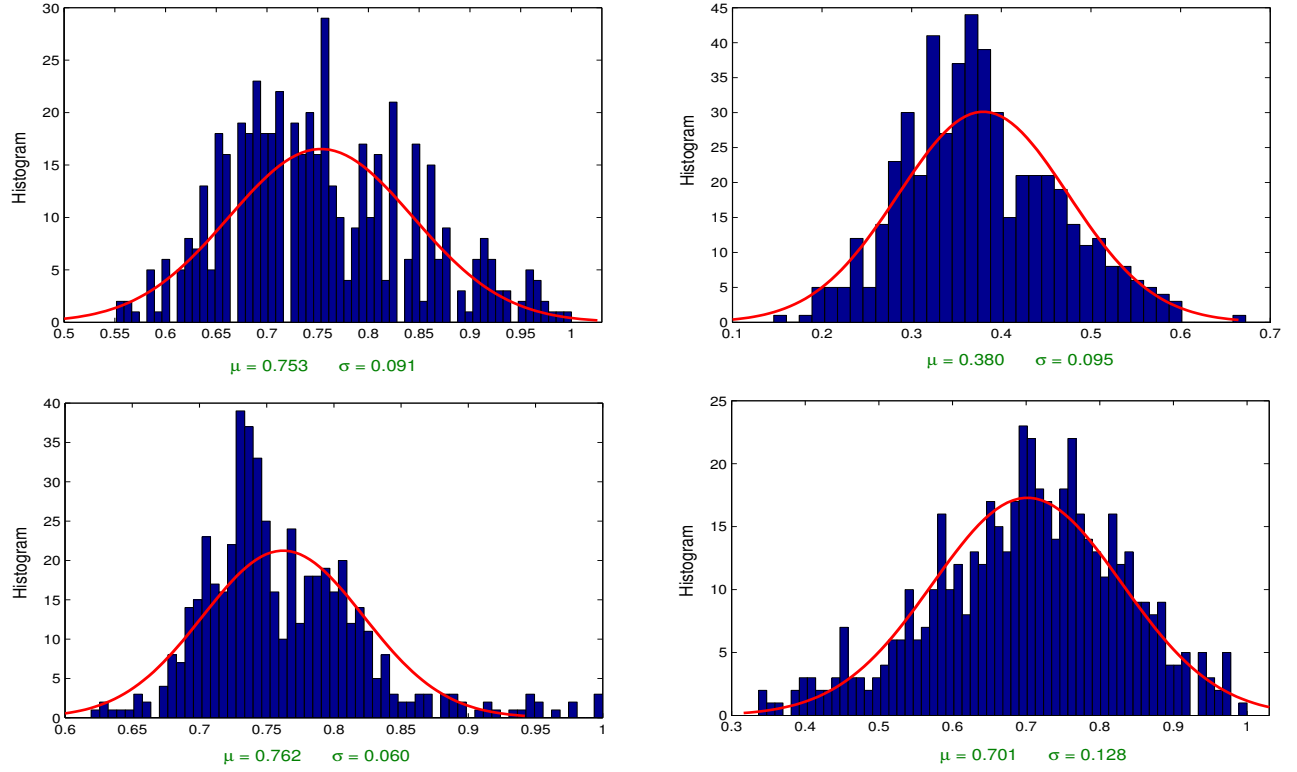


Fig. 1. Histogram of approximation wavelet coefficients for 3D block of 4 video in *Hollywood2* database

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