VERSITYOF

Image Splicing Detection via Camera Response Function Analysis

Colon and Splicing

- Splicing: contents are extracted from one image and then copied into a new image.
- Fake blur to hide and smooth harsh boundary.



Previous Splicing Detection Approaches

CRF Inconsistency

- Check the estimated CRFs consistency between the image segments.
- No guarantee CRF estimation accuracy;
- Can't detect segments from same camera or blurred splicing boundary.



- $I_{fs} = f\left(H_{step}(x)\right)$

Can Chen¹, Scott McClosky², Jingyi Yu^{1,3} ¹University of Delaware ²Honeywell ³ShanghaiTech University





Edge Range Check • $max(C_E) < max(C_H), \min(C_E) < \min(C_L)$ Area Difference Check $||C_H|| - ||C_L|| < 0.5 * (||C_H|| + ||C_L||)$





Edge Profile



Experimental Results

Table 1. Patch Classification Accuracy.										
	Image			IGHnoV			IGH			
Classifier	CUISDE	SpLogo	Combine	CUISDE	SpLogo	Combine	CUISDE	SpLogo	Combine	
SVM	-	-	-	0.924	0.972	0.937	0.940	0.972	0.951	
CNN	0.888	0.896	0.891	0.943	0.972	0.979	0.97	0.99	0.978	
Tabl	le 2. Patch A	Accuracy of	n CUISDE.		Auth sharp A	uth blur Forg sharp Forg blur Auth sharp Auth blur Forg sharp Forg bl				
Classifian	D	ragicion I				Stell State				

Classifier	Precision	Recall	Ac
CRF SVM [15, 13]	0.7	0.7	
IGH SVM	0.93	0.94	
IGH CNN	0.95	0.95	

Authentic Sharp (dark green)

- Authentic Blur (bright green)
- Forgery Sharp (bright red)
- Forgery Blur (dark red)







SVM Edge Patches IGH























Splicing Logo Dataset (SpLogo) containing 1533 authentic images and 1277 forged blur images of logos with different colors and different amounts of blur.







Both SVM classification and CNNs applied to the patches give false negatives on forged sharp edges, which are reduced significantly by applying the CNN to our IGH feature.

