

# Image Splicing Detection via Camera Response Function Analysis

## Supplementary Material

Can Chen  
University of Delaware  
Newark, DE, USA  
canchen@udel.edu

Scott McCloskey  
Honeywell ACS Labs  
Golden Valley, MN, USA  
scott.mccloskey@honeywell.com

Jingyi Yu  
University of Delaware, ShanghaiTech University  
Shanghai, CHN  
yu@eecis.udel.edu

In this supplemental material we show more results on our SpLogo and CUISDE datasets [1]. We further test the classification of authentic sharp (dark green), authentic blur (bright green), forgery sharp (bright red) and forgery blur (dark red).

In Fig.1, there are thin structures of the background color (white). In Fig.2, there are thin structures of the Logo color. In Fig.3, there are different background color other than white. CNN with IGH classifies most of the above four categories correctly.

In Fig.4, we choose varies cases: spliced region and background have distinguishable contrast differences (1st row); spliced region and background have similar contrast differences (2nd row); spliced region is hard to detect at first glance (3rd row).

## References

- [1] Y.-F. Hsu and S.-F. Chang. Detecting image splicing using geometry invariants and camera characteristics consistency. In *2006 IEEE International Conference on Multimedia and Expo*, pages 549–552. IEEE, 2006. 1

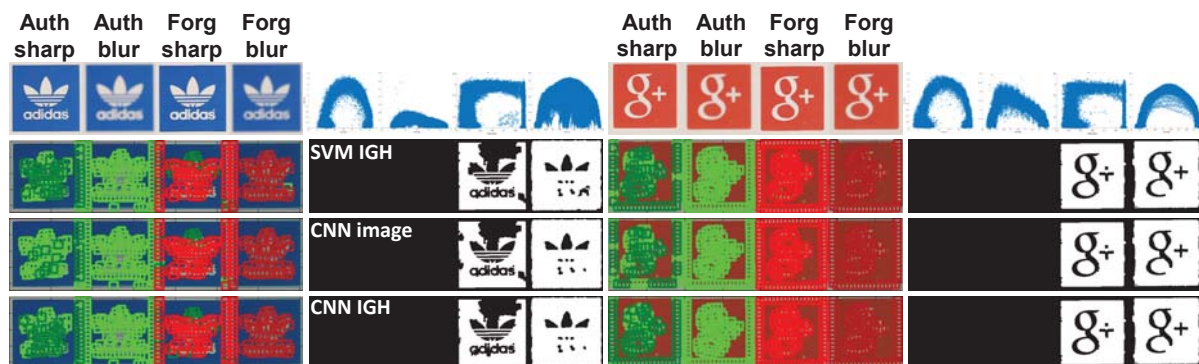


Figure 1. Results on SpLogo with thin structures of the background color (white).

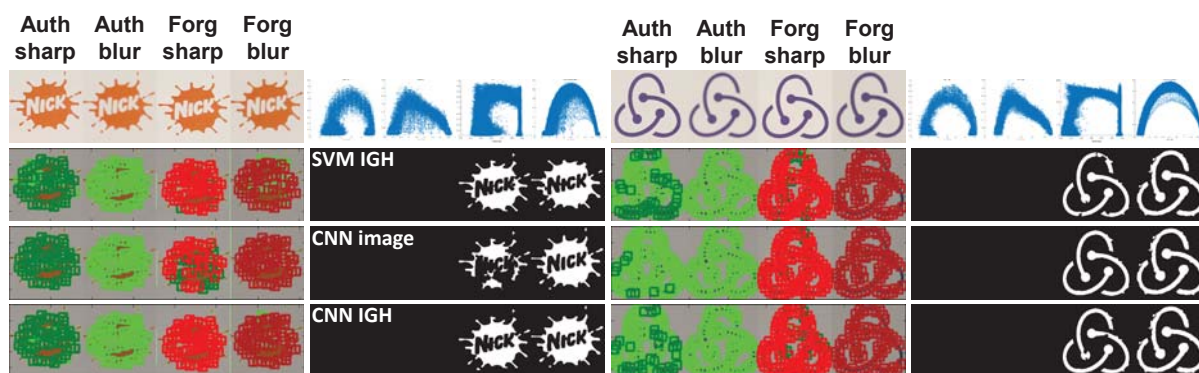


Figure 2. Results on SpLogo with thin structures of the Logo color.

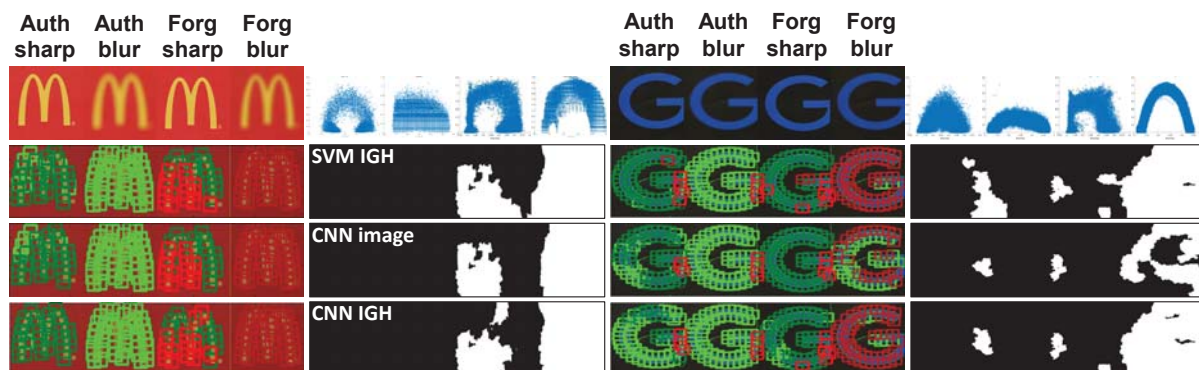


Figure 3. Results on SpLogo with multi-scale.

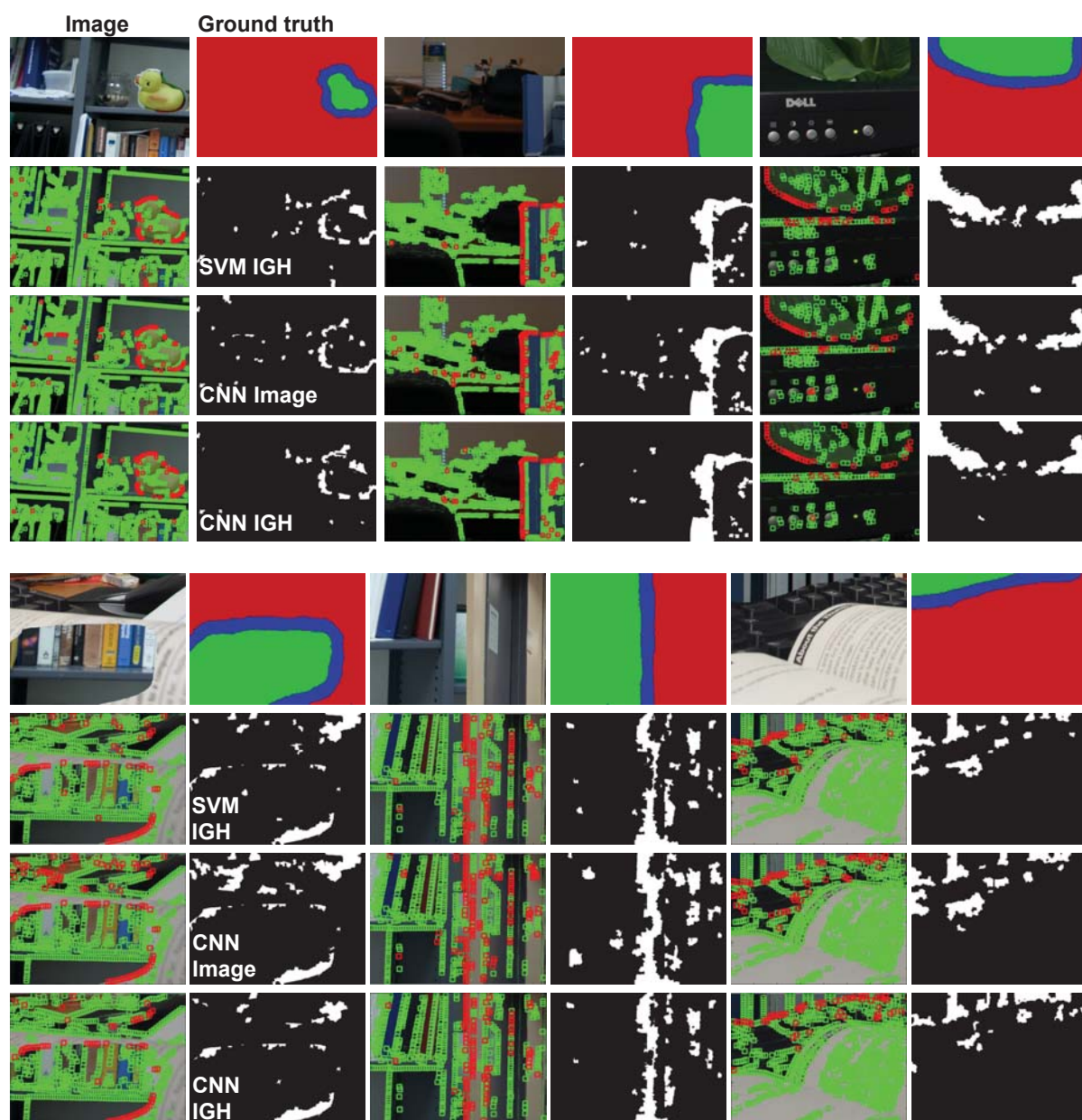


Figure 4. Results on CUISDE. In the ground truth image, blue is the forged edge, and red and green segments come from different images. Our results show binary masks of spliced-in regions.