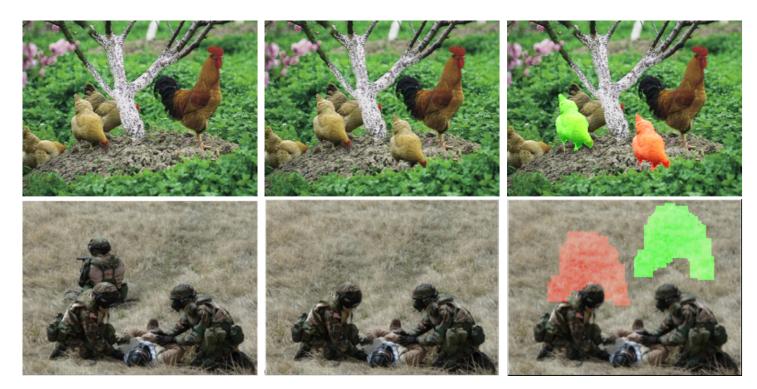


### **Problem & Background**

- Copy-move image forgery could be used to add or hide some objects appearing a digital image, leading to a different interpretation.
- It could be misled if such a manipulated image was part of a criminal investigation  $\rightarrow$  It is crucial to develop a robust image forensic tool for copy-move detection and localization.
- The results of existing approaches are still far from perfect. It is very challenging to distinguish copy-moves from incidental similarities, which occur frequently.



From left to right are original, forged, and GT images. Our goal is to automatically detect (green) and the target (red) regions in forged images.

## Contributions

- We propose a dual-order attentive Generative Adversarial Network for image copy-move forgery detection and localization.
- Our 1st-order attention module is able to extract the copymove location aware attention map and the 2nd-order attention module explores pixel-to-pixel inter-dependence.
- Extensive experiments strongly demonstrate that the proposed DOA-GAN clearly outperforms state-of-the-art.

#### **Datasets and Metrics**

Datasets: USC-ISI, CASIA, and CoMoFD; Metrics: recall, precision, Loc F1 for both pixel-wise localization and image-level detection.

\*This work was closely supervised by Chengjiang Long when Ashraful Islam was a summer intern at Kitware, Inc.

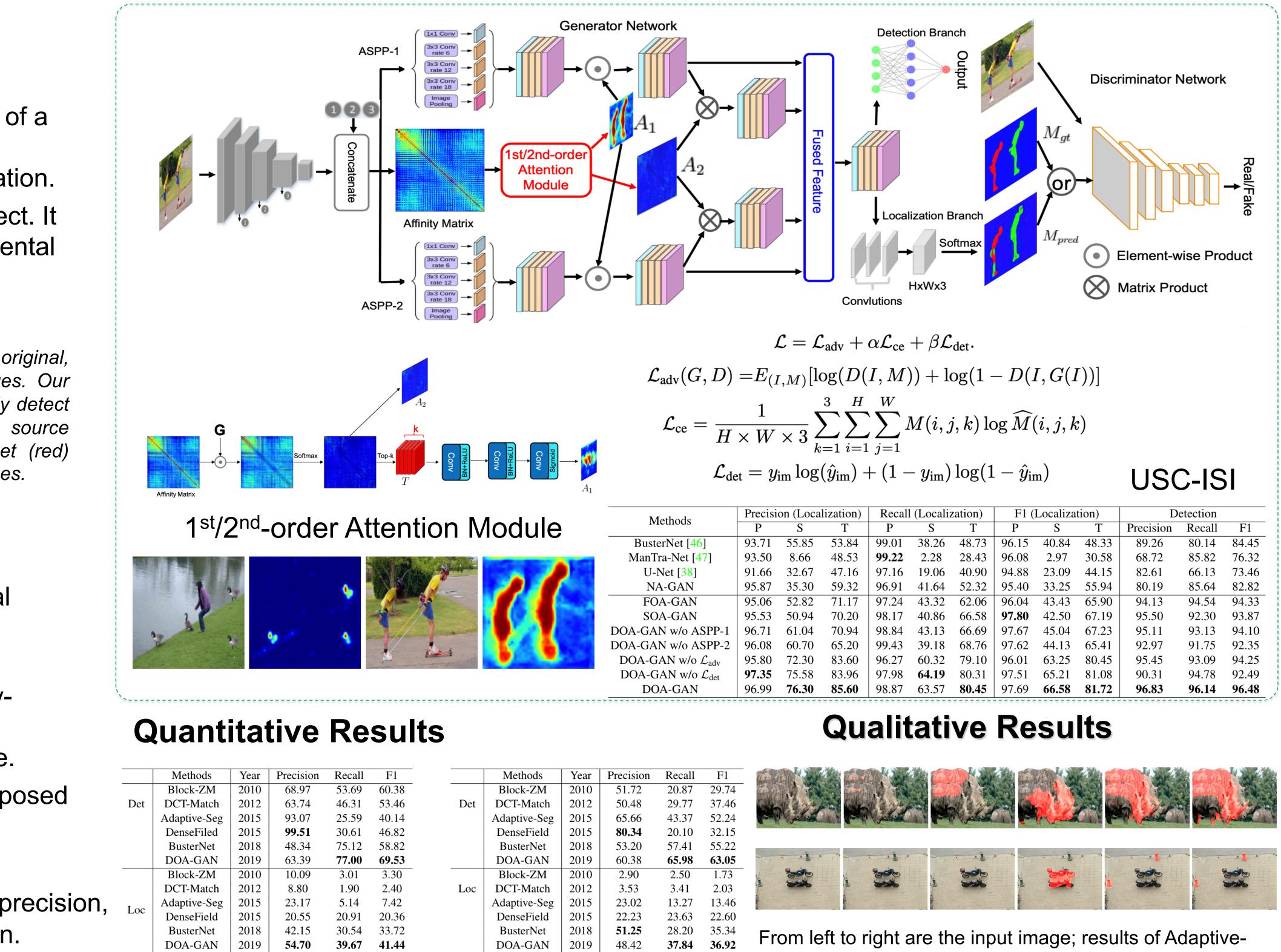
**Key References** 

[BursterNet] Y. Wu, et al. BusterNet: Detecting copy-move image forgery with source/target localization. ECCV, 2018, [AdaptiveSeg] C. Pun et al. Image forgery detection using adaptive over-segmentation and feature point matching. TIFS, 2015. [DenseField] D. Cozzolino et al. Efficient dense-field copy-move forgery detection. TIFS, 2015.

# DOA-GAN: Dual-Order Attentive GAN for Image Copy-move Forgery Detection and Localization Ashraful Islam, Chengjiang Long\*, Arslan Basharat, Anthony Hoogs Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Kitware Inc.

islama6@rpi.edu, \*<u>cjfykx@gmail.com</u>, {arsaln.Basharat, Anthony.hoogs}@kitware.com

#### **Proposed Approach**



#### CASIA

## CoMoFoD

[PatchMatch] L. Amiano, et al. A patch match-based dense-field Igorithm for video copy-move detection and localization. TCSVT, 2018.

and detection. ACM MM, 2017

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{adv} + \alpha \mathcal{L}_{ce} + \beta \mathcal{L}_{det}.$$

$$) = E_{(I,M)}[\log(D(I,M)) + \log(1 - D(I,G(I)))]$$

$$\frac{1}{X \times W \times 3} \sum_{k=1}^{3} \sum_{i=1}^{H} \sum_{j=1}^{W} M(i,j,k) \log \widehat{M}(i,j,k)$$

$$det = y_{im} \log(\widehat{y}_{im}) + (1 - y_{im}) \log(1 - \widehat{y}_{im})$$

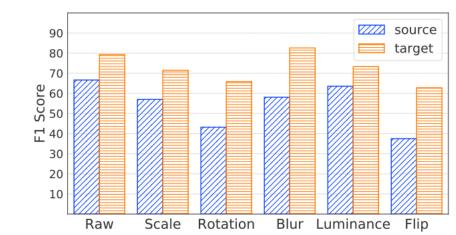
	Precision (Localization)			Recall (Localization)			F1 (Localization)			Detection		
	Р	S	Т	Р	S	Т	Р	S	Т	Precision	Recall	F1
	93.71	55.85	53.84	99.01	38.26	48.73	96.15	40.84	48.33	89.26	80.14	84.45
	93.50	8.66	48.53	99.22	2.28	28.43	96.08	2.97	30.58	68.72	85.82	76.32
	91.66	32.67	47.16	97.16	19.06	40.90	94.88	23.09	44.15	82.61	66.13	73.46
	95.87	35.30	59.32	96.91	41.64	52.32	95.40	33.25	55.94	80.19	85.64	82.82
	95.06	52.82	71.17	97.24	43.32	62.06	96.04	43.43	65.90	94.13	94.54	94.33
	95.53	50.94	70.20	98.17	40.86	66.58	97.80	42.50	67.19	95.50	92.30	93.87
1	96.71	61.04	70.94	98.84	43.13	66.69	97.67	45.04	67.23	95.11	93.13	94.10
2	96.08	60.70	65.20	99.43	39.18	68.76	97.62	44.13	65.41	92.97	91.75	92.35
	95.80	72.30	83.60	96.27	60.32	79.10	96.01	63.25	80.45	95.45	93.09	94.25
	97.35	75.58	83.96	97.98	64.19	80.31	97.51	65.21	81.08	90.31	94.78	92.49
	96.99	76.30	85.60	98.87	63.57	80.45	97.69	66.58	81.72	96.83	96.14	96.48
-												

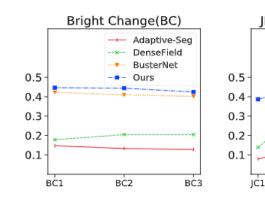
Seg DenseField, BusterNet, and our DOA-GAN; and the GT mask. (top: CASIA; bottom: CoMoFoD)

[DMVN] Y. Wu et al. Deep matching and validation network: An end-toend solution to constrained image splicing localization

[DMAC] Y. Liu et al. Adversarial learning for image forensics deepmatching with atrous convolution. arXiv, 2018

# **Robustness Analysis**





### **Failure Cases**



# **Extension to Other Manipulation Types**

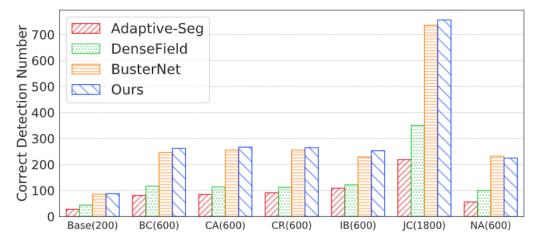
Method		Source	,	Target			
Method	IoU F1		MCC	IoU	F1	MCC	
DMVN [45]	37.2	48.4	32.3	42.0	53.5	36.7	
DMAC [23]	76.5	81.2	76.7	85.6	90.0	85.2	
DOA-GAN	86.4	91.0	86.2	92.4	95.4	<b>91.8</b>	
Im	age s	splicir	ng on	MS-0		0	
Method		F1 Sco	ore	IoU			

Method	]	F1 Score	e	IoU			
Wiethou	S	Т	Α	S	Т	Α	
PatchMatch [11]	-	-	11.7	-	-	9.8	
DMVN [45]	27.2	33.8	37.2	20.5	25.76	27.3	
DMAC [23]	39.5	39.0	45.2	31.1	30.5	35.3	
DOA-GAN	62.9	62.3	65.0	50.7	<b>49.6</b>	53.3	

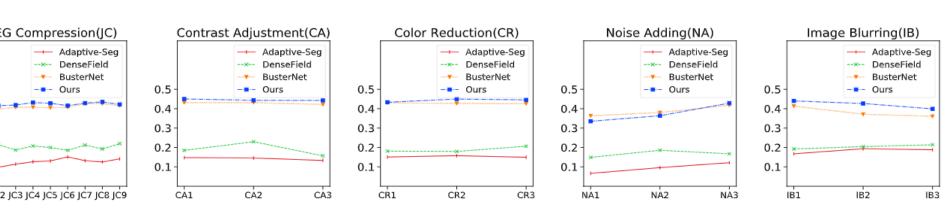
Video copy-move on self-collected dataset.



Invariance Analysis on our self-collected dataset generated from MS-COCO.

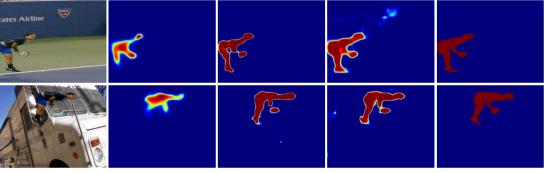


Number of correctly detected images on CoMoFoD under attacks.

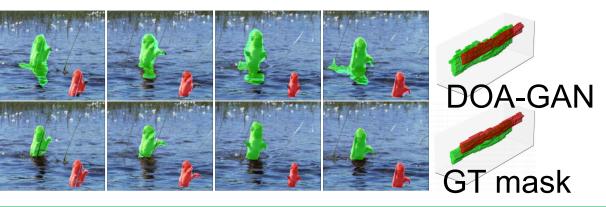


F1 scores on CoMoFoD under attacks.

Failure cases: (1) when the copy region is just extracted from the uniform background and pasted on the same background, (2) when the scale has been changed significantly.



Input images, results of DMVN, DMAC, DOA-GAN, and GT mask.



Acknowledgement This research was developed with funding from the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) under Contract No.FA875016-C-0166. The views, opinions and/or findings expressed are those of the authors.