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► To cite this version:

Cédric Maigrot, Ewa Kijak, Ronan Sicre, Vincent Claveau. Tampering detection and localization in images from social networks : A CBIR approach. ICIAP 2017 - International Conference on Image Analysis and Processing, Oct 2017, Catane, Italy. pp.1. hal-01844033

HAL Id: hal-01844033

<https://inria.hal.science/hal-01844033v1>

Submitted on 19 Jul 2018

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TAMPERING DETECTION AND LOCALIZATION IN IMAGES FROM SOCIAL NETWORKS : A CBIR APPROACH

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Step 1 : Content-based image retrieval system

- Goal : Find the best image in our database for a comparison with the query
- Method :
 1. Find the 10 most similar images with a dot product using the descriptors explain below. Research is accelerated with a KD-Tree approach
 2. Reorder these 10 candidates in order to find the best candidate. Define an homography between the image query and each candidate in order to found the best homography

Descriptors used based on VGG19 [1]

- Two sizes used : training images size or based on a kernelization step like [2]
- Three vectors are analyzed based on the output of three layers: last convolutional layer C_5 with a output length of 512 and the fully-connected layers C_6 and C_7 with a output length of 4096 for both
- A mean or max pooling have to be apply in the case of C_5 when we used the standard training images size and the three outputs in case of kernelized approach

Datasets

Queries : (Total : 2,346 images)



Database: (Total : 154,558 images)

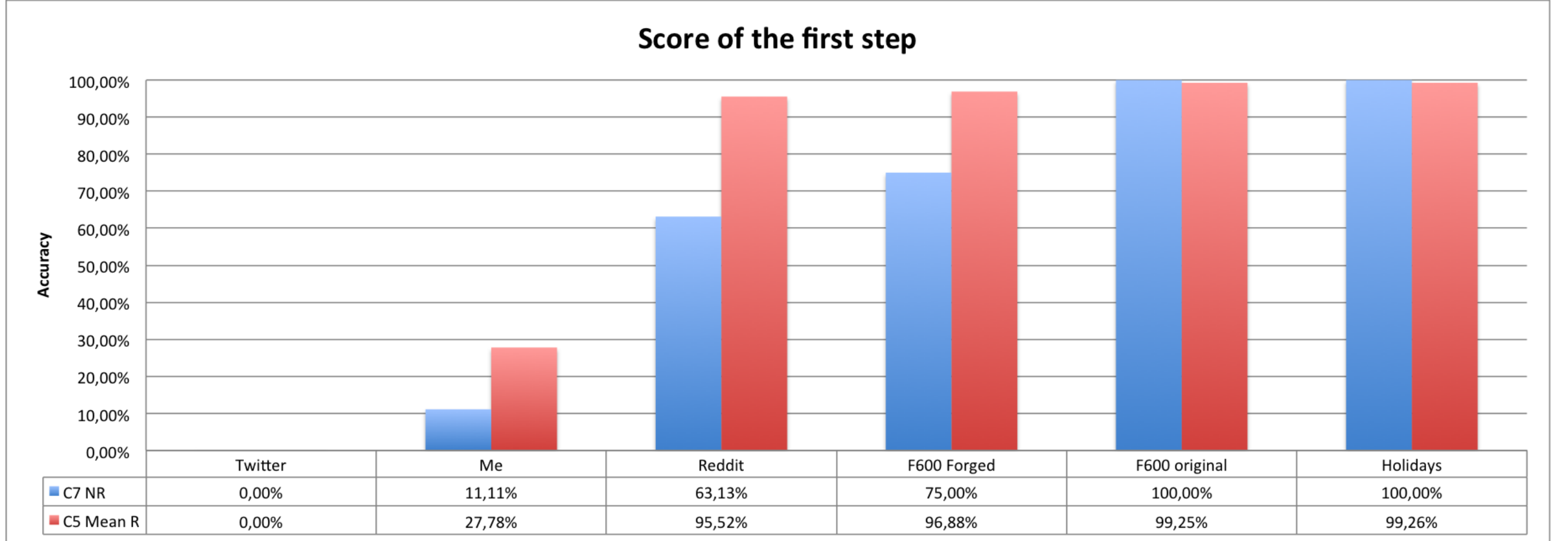
- Twitter : 152,754 + 16
- Me [5] : 310
- Reddit : 128
- F2000 [6] : 1,300
- SATS-130 [7] : 50



Example



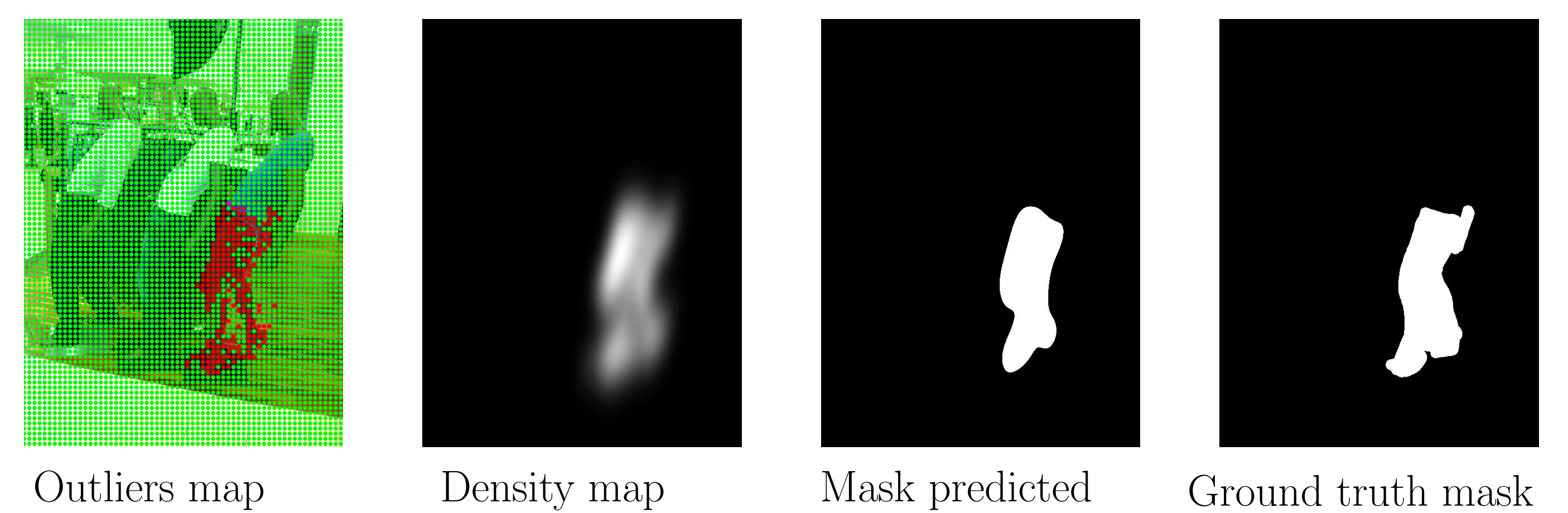
Results of the first step



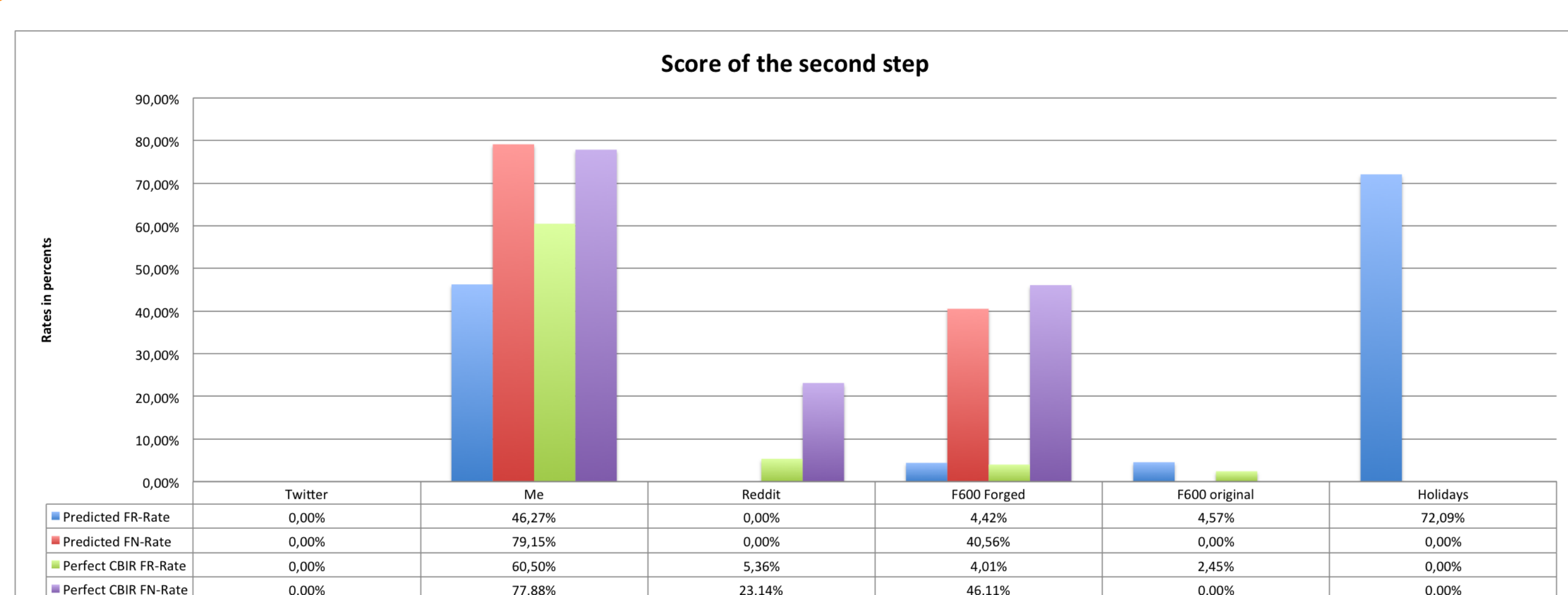
Step 2 : Homography estimation

- Goal : compare the two images and find the forged area if there is one
- Method :
 1. Match keypoints from the images by similarity.
 2. Define an homography based on RANSAC [8] and find the outliers which correspond to matching not verifying the homography
 3. Define a density map based on the list of outliers and binarize the map with a known threshold.

Example



Results of the second step



Refs

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