A Novel Digital Image Forgery Detection using Adaptive Over-Segmentation Based on Feature Point Extraction and Matching

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ABSTRACT

The innovation of the web has presented the unimaginable development and improvements in the prestigious research fields, for example, pharmaceutical, satellite symbolism, picture handling, security, biometrics, and genetics. The methods introduced in the 21st century has made the human life more comfortable and secure, however the security to the original reports has a place with the verified individual is stayed as worried in the digital image processing area. In this paper another technique is proposed to detect Forgery in pictures by utilizing Adaptive over-division and feature point matching, two methods are proposed to detect the forged region of an image such as Adaptive over-segmentation and feature point matching. Thus Adaptive over-segmentation is used to extract the features by both block-based and key point-based forgery detection methods. Firstly, the host image is segmented into non-overlapping and irregular blocks adaptively. Then these block as compared to extract the feature points of a host image; this procedure can approximately indicate the suspected forgery regions. To trace out the forged region efficiently, the forgery region extraction algorithm is used to replaces the features point with the super pixels as feature blocks and then merges the neighboring blocks that have similar local color features into the feature block to generate the merged region this merged region is processed into morphological operation to detect the extracted forged regions in an image. In cut-paste image forgery detection, image forensic techniques are used to detect the global and local contrast enhancement, identifying the use of histogram equalization.

Keywords: Copy-move, Forgery detection, the adaptive over-segmentation, feature point matching, neighboring blocks, super pixels, feature points.

1. INTRODUCTION

The digital image process is that the distinguished analysis domain within the twenty first century wherever its presence is clearly discovered in varied fields. The digital image process is an important constituent of the spectrum and also the security field remains united of the main analysis areas on that lot of analysis must be done to secure the privacy and also the guidance with larger robustness. The forgery has become the main involved space within the twenty first and lots of analysis is dispensed within the literature however still achieving the specified results remained as unsolved issue. The digital images area unit thought-about because the primary supply of the medium used for too meet the terribly purpose which incorporates the information transmission, the information compression, the information activity and also the varied different applicable analysis areas. The forgery of the photographs has reach to the new level to create serious problems within the twenty first century and it creates the case wherever the distinction between forged and non forged documents identification become the most important disadvantage, which is addressed in efficient way using the proposed work

Digital media like digital images and documents should be authenticated against the forgery due to the availability of powerful tools in the field of editing and manipulating these media. Digital imaging has matured to become the dominant technology for creating, processing, and storing pictorial memory and evidence. Though this technology brings many advantages, it can be used as a misleading tool for hiding facts and evidences. This is because today digital images can be manipulated in such perfection that forgery cannot be detected visually. In fact, the security concern of digital content has arisen a long time ago and different techniques for validating the integrity of digital images have been developed. In the fields such as forensics, medical imaging, e-commerce, and industrial photography, authenticity and integrity of digital images is essential. In medical field physicians and researchers make diagnoses based on imaging. The introduction and rapid spread of digital manipulation to still and moving images raises ethical issues of truth, deception, and digital image integrity. With professionals challenging the ethical boundaries of truth, it creates a potential loss of public trust in digital media. This motivates the need for detection tools that are transparent to tampering and can tell whether an image has been tampered just by inspecting the tampered image. Image tampering is a digital art which needs understanding of image properties and good visual creativity. One tampers images for various reasons either to enjoy fun of digital works creating incredible photos or to produce false evidence. No matter whatever the cause of act might be, the forger should use a single or a combination series of image processing operations.

Copy-move forgery, which is to paste one or several copied region of an image into other part of the same image. During the copy and move operations, some image processing methods such as rotation, scaling, blurring, compression, and noise addition are occasionally applied to make convincing forgeries. Earlier blocked based forgery detection was used to detect forged image but this algorithm faced some drawbacks such as the host image is divided into over-lapping rectangular blocks, which would be computationally expensive as the size of the image increases and it was less efficient as it take more time to be process. To avoid such drawbacks along with the blocked based forgery, we proposed an image-blocking method called Adaptive Over Segmentation that divided the host image into non overlapping blocks adaptively with the help of two algorithm those are Simple Linear Iterative Clustering (SLIC) to segment the host image into irregular blocks and Discrete Wavelength Transform (DWT) which is employed to analyze the frequencies of the super pixel. Further the image block formed are pass to the Block Feature Extraction method where the block feature are extracted by using Scale Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT) as it possessed constant and better performance compared with the other extraction method. Further the process of Block Feature Matching is carried out which used Simple Linear Iterative Clustering (SLIC) for calculating super pixel and Discrete Wavelength Transform for finding super pixel from one block and checking other for other blocks. When the features are extracted and matched then we get to know which regions the host image has been forged.

These methods are common in use for forgery detection, but they are having following drawbacks: 1) There is very high computational complexity as there is division of image into overlapped regions. 2) To deal with the geometrical transformation of the forgery area is difficult. 3) There is a low recall rate due to host image division in regular blocks.

To address the shortcomings of the prevailing methods, we tend to propose a unique copy-move forgery detection scheme exploitation adaptive over-segmentation and have purpose matching during this paper. The adjustive Over-Segmentation algorithm is projected to adaptively divide the host image into non-overlapping and irregular blocks. Then the feature points are extracted from every block and matched with every other to seek out the tagged feature points which might approximately indicate the suspected forgery regions. And finally the tagged feature points are processed and also the morphological operation is applied to get the detected forgery regions.

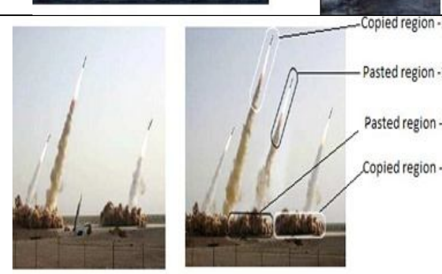
2. Types of Digital Image Forgery

Fake images have become widespread in society today. Therefore, the tampering images are common in scandal, controversies. One can find forged images used to sensationalize news, spread political propaganda and rumors, introduce psychological. As the credibility of images suffers, it is necessary to devise techniques in order to verify their genuineness and trustworthiness of images.

The forgeries are classified into five major categories: image retouching, Image Splicing, Copy-Move (cloning), Morphing, Enhanced. The first type is image retouching, where the method is used for enhances an image or reduces certain feature of an image and enhances the image quality for capturing the reader's attention. In this method, the professional image editors change the background, fill some attractive colors, and work with hue saturation for toning and balancing. The second type is image splicing where the different elements from multiple images are pose in a single image to convey an idea.

Copy move forgeries are usually detected by searching for matching regions in the image, although recent research has taken a more feature-based approach, concentrating on matching features (as in object detection) rather than blocks, in order to allow for various image transformations that can be used to create more convincing forgeries. The forth type is Morphing and in this type the image and video can be exposed into unique influence ,were the one object on image is turned into to another object in the other image. The morphing is used to transfer the one-person image from another person image by using seamless transition between two images.

Table 1: Types of Digital Image Forgery

Types	Detail	Appearance
Image retouching,	An example of forgery where the original image and a forged image shows the difference [19].	
Image Splicing,	In these images some parts of image copy from base image like shark. The base image (helicopter rescue) first turns over horizontally and the shark image is pasted to make new forged image. The forged image is not splicing with the original helicopter rescue image [20].	
Copy Move (cloning),	The images shows the copy-move attack and in left side image three rockets and in The forged image contains four rockets [21].	

Morphing,	The left and right images are original the middle image is - morphing image [19].	
Enhanced	The original image is upper right side and after that enhanced image with color change, after perform blur on background, finally original image (lower right)Current.	

3. LITERATURE SURVEY

3.1 Detecting Duplicated Image

A technique that works by 1st applying principal element analysis to little mounted - size image blocks to yield a reduced dimension illustration was planned by Alin C Popescu et al. (2004). Whereas performing arts the on top of technique we are able to realize some duplicate pictures (noises). Then the duplicate regions are detected by lexicographically (the follow of aggregation dictionaries).Sorting the whole image blocks. This can be terribly wonderful and actual appropriate technique to yield a reduced dimension illustration. It’s sensitive to jpeg lossy compression and additionally it's additive to noise.

3.2 Fast Copy-Move Forgery Detection

A methodology to discover copy- move forgery by dividing the image into overlapping blocks of equal size, extracting feature for every block and representing it as a vector and typing all the extracted feature vectors victimization the base sort, was planned by Hwei-jen sculpture et.al (2009). Base type dramatically reduces the time complexness and also the adopted options enhance the aptitude of resisting of varied attacks like JPEG compression and mathematician noise. Each potency and high detection rates are incontestable.

3.3 Robust Copy-Move Forgery

Sevinc Bayram et al.(2009) projected to use Fourier-Mellin Transform (FMT) options that square measure invariant to scaling and translation. A replacement detection scheme that creates use of investigation bloom filters is additionally introduced by them. It detects copy move forgery terribly accurately albeit the cast image is turned, scaled or extremely compressed. This detection scheme improves the potency. However the hardiness of the tactic is reduced.

3.4 Detection Digital Images Using SURF

B.L.Shivakumar et al. (2011)proposed a method to detect duplication regions. Because one of the common image forgery methods is copy move forgery (CMF). Identification of the CMF can be detected by the duplication regions using Speeded Up Robust Features (SURF) keypoints. These SURF keypoints are extracted from images. The duplication region can be detected with different sizes. The result shows that CMF with minimum false match for images with high resolution. A few small copied regions were not successfully detected.

3.5 A Sift-based Forensic Method

Irene Amerini et al. (2011) proposed a method to support image forgery detection based on SIFT algorithm. Thus, the algorithm is used to detect the regions which are duplicated and determine the geometric transformation applied to perform such tampering. But, the main drawbacks of this technique, it is unable to detect the image with uniform texture and salient keypoints.

3.6 Exposing Transform-invariant Features

Pravin Kakar et al. (2012) has proposed a method based on transforming-invariant features. These got y utilizing the features from MPEG-7 image signature devices.This method achieved good results, accuracy and extremely low false positives. Thus, these features are invariant to common image processing operations. This method cannot detect regions which have undergone affine transformations and/or multiply copied.

4. PROPOSED METHOD

The forgery detection has been gaining the attention from the years because of its sheer importance in the real time scenario. The adaptive over segmentation algorithm and the feature point matching scheme are used in the proposed study for the effective detection of the image forgery and its framework is accomplished as follows and its illustration is described in the Fig.1.

- The segmentation of the host image into non-overlapping and irregular blocks is the key process in the proposed study, which is carried out by using the adaptive over-segmentation method and the segmented blocks are called as image blocks (IB).
- The irregular block segmentation is followed by the Scale Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT) technique, where it is applied to the each segmented block to extract the block features (BF) in a reliable way.
- The suspected forgery regions indication is the another important aspect of the proposed study, which is obtained by performing the matching between the block features with one another and the matched feature points are termed as the Labeled Feature Points (LFP) which is further used as reference for forgery region detection. Finally, we propose the Forgery Region Extraction method to detect the forgery region from the host image according to the extracted LFP. I.

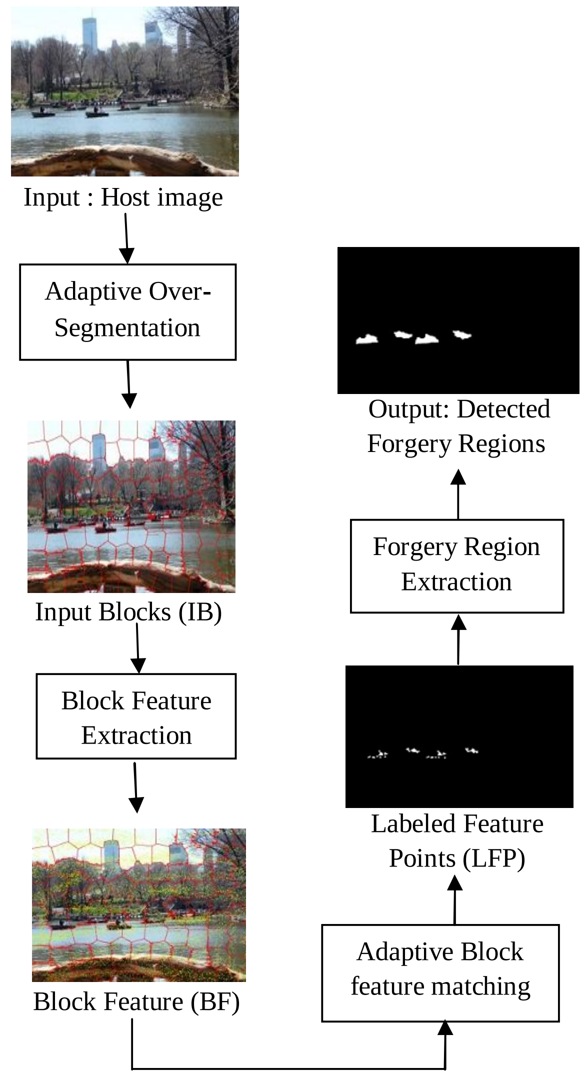


Fig.1: The proposed copy-move forgery detection scheme framework

A. Adaptive Over Segmentation Algorithm

The Adaptive Over-Segmentation algorithm, which is similar to when the size of the host images increases, the matching computation of the overlapping blocks will be much more expensive. To address these problems, we proposed the Adaptive Over-segmentation method, which can segment the host image into non-overlapping regions of irregular shape as image blocks afterward, the forgery regions can be detected by matching those non-overlapping and irregular regions. Segmentation method, the non-overlapping segmentation can decrease the computational expenses compared with the overlapping blocking; furthermore, in most cases, the irregular and meaningful regions can represent the forgery region better than the regular blocks. However, the initial size of the super pixels in SLIC is difficult to decide. In practical applications of copy-move forgery detection, the host images and the copy-move regions are of different sizes and have different content, and in our forgery detection method, different initial sizes of the super pixels can produce different forgery detection results; consequently, different host images should be blocked into super pixels of different initial sizes, which is highly related to the forgery detection results.

We have performed a large number of experiments to seek the relationship between the frequency distribution of the host images and the initial size of the superpixels to obtain good forgery detection results. We performed a four-level DWT, using the 'Haar' wavelet, on the host image; then, the low-frequency energy E_{LF} and high-frequency energy E_{HF} can be calculated using (1) and (2), respectively. With the low-frequency energy E_{LF} and high-frequency energy E_{HF} , we can calculate the percentage of the low-frequency distribution P_{LF} using (3), according to which the initial size S of the superpixels can be defined as in (4)

$$E_{LF} = \sum |CA_4| \qquad (1)$$

$$E_{HF} = \sum_i \left(\sum |CD_i| + \sum |CH_i| + \sum |CV_i| \right), i = 1,2, \ldots ,4 \qquad (2)$$

$$P_{LF} = \frac{E_{LF}}{E_{LF} + E_{HF}} . 100\% \qquad (3)$$

$$S = \begin{cases} \sqrt{0.02 \times M \times N} & P_{LF} > 50\% \\ \sqrt{0.01 \times M \times N} & P_{LF} \leq 50\% \end{cases} \qquad (4)$$

where S means the initial size of the superpixels; M × N indicates the size of the host image; and P_{LF} means the percentage of the low-frequency distribution

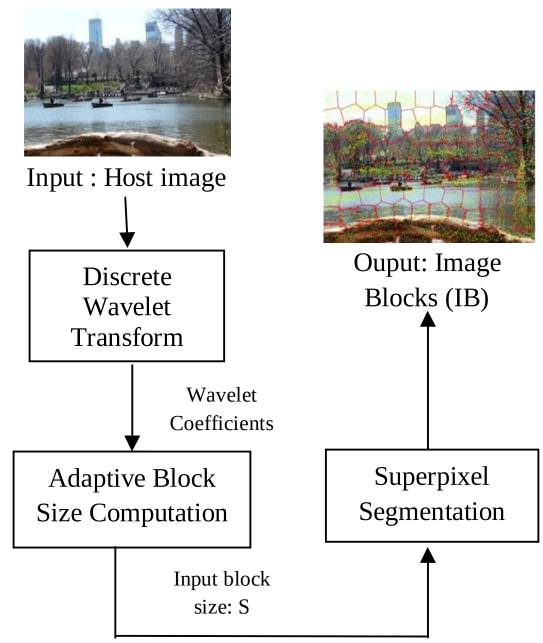


Fig.2: The adaptive over-segmentation flowchart

the proposed Adaptive Over-Segmentation method can divide the host image into blocks with adaptive initial sizes according to the given host images, with which each image can be determined to be an appropriate block initial size to enhance the forgery detection results.

B. Block Feature Extraction Algorithm

After the host image is segmented into image blocks, block features are extracted from the image blocks (IB). The traditional block-based forgery detection methods extracted features of the same length as the block features or directly used the pixels of the image block as the block features. However, these features reflect mainly the content of the image blocks, leaving out the location information. Also, these features are not resistant to various image transformations. Therefore, in this project, the feature points are extracted from each image block as block features and the feature points should be robust to various distortions, such as image scaling, rotation, and JPEG compression. The feature point extraction methods, SIFT and SURF have been widely used. The feature points generated using these methods are robust against common image processing operations such as rotation, scale, blurring, and compression. Experiments have shown that the results obtained using SIFT are more constant and have better performance compared to other feature extraction methods. Hence, in this project SIFT is used for feature point extraction. Therefore, each block feature contains irregular block region information and the extracted SIFT feature points.

C. Block Feature Matching Algorithm

In most of the existing block-based methods, the block matching process outputs a specific block pair only if there are many other matching pairs in the same mutual position, assuming that they have the same shift vector. When the shift vector exceeds a user-specified threshold, the matched blocks that contributed to that specific shift vector are identified as regions that might have been copied and moved. In our algorithm, because the block feature is composed of a set of feature points, we proposed a different method to locate the matched blocks.

Algorithm: Block Feature Matching algorithm
***Input*:** Block Features (BF);
Output: Labeled Feature Points (LFP).
STEP-1: Load the Block Features BF ={BF1,BF2, ,BFN....., }where N means the number of image blocks; and calculate the correlation coefficients CC of the image blocks.
STEP-2: Calculate the block matching threshold BTR according to the distribution of correlation coefficients.
STEP-3: Locate the matched blocks MB according to the block matching threshold B TR .
STEP-4: Label the matched feature points in the matched blocks MB to indicate the suspected forgery regions.

D. Forgery Region Extraction Algorithm

Once the labelled feature points (LFP) are extracted, there is a need to locate the forgery regions also. Since, this extracted LFP's are only the locations of the forgery regions. A Forgery Region Extraction algorithm is used to detect the forged regions more accurately. To obtain the suspected regions (SR), a method by replacing the LFP with the small super pixels is proposed. This is done by segmenting the host image very well as small superpixels. The local color features of the super-pixels that are neighbors of the suspected regions (SR) are also measured to improve the precision and recall rates.

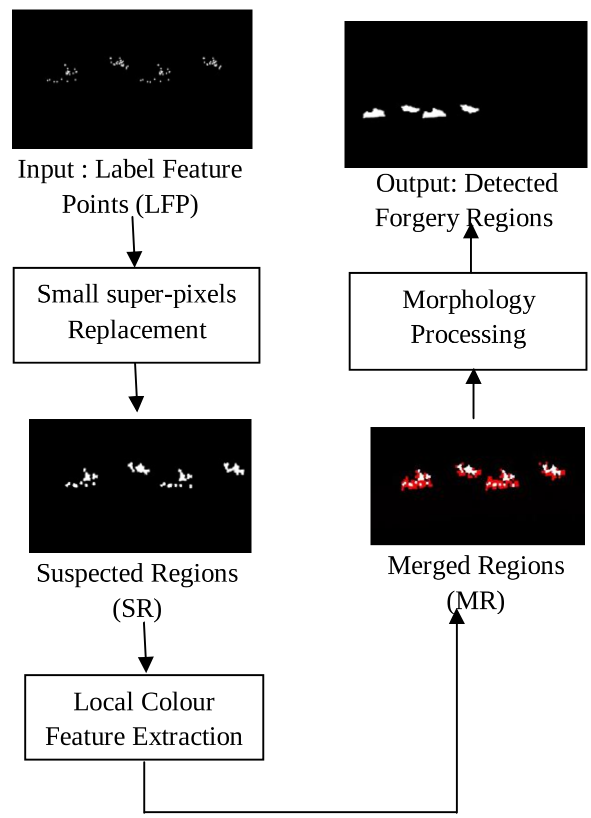


Fig. 3: Flow chart of the Forgery Region Extraction algorithm

When this local color feature is same as that of the suspected regions, then the neighbor super pixels are merged into the corresponding suspected regions. This merging process results in merged regions (MR). Finally, to generate the detected copy-move forgery regions, morphological operation is applied to this merged region. Fig.4 shows the flowchart of the Forgery Region Extraction Algorithm.

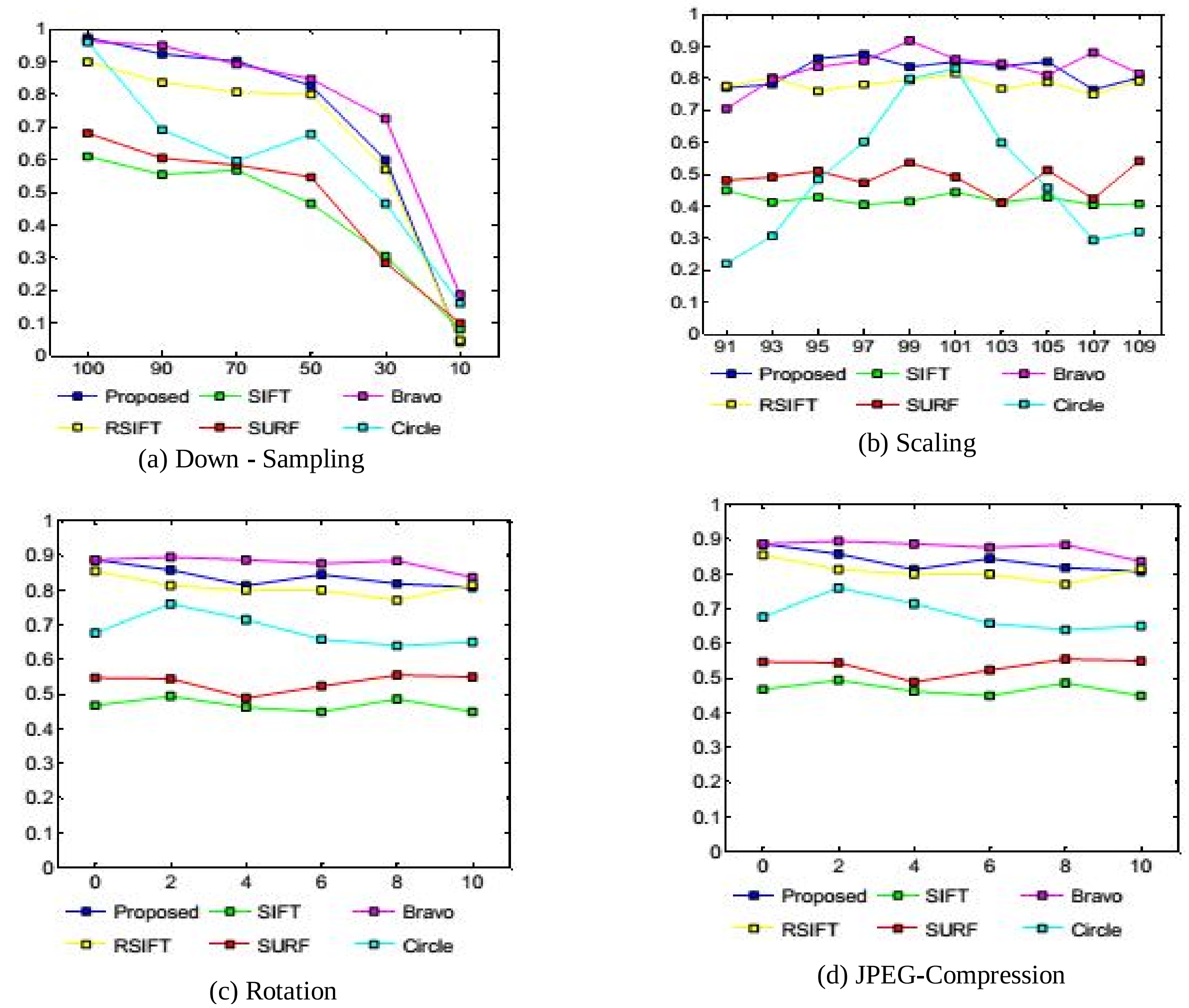
5. Experimental Results

1) Down sampling: Total 48 forged host images are present in the dataset. These images are scaled down from 90% to 10% in steps of 20%. So here we have to test the total of 48×5=240 images.

2) Scaling: The regions which are copied are scaled by using the scale factor varying from 91% to 109% in steps of 2%, and the scale factor is about 50%, 80%, 120%, and 200%. As well. So here we have to test the total of 48×14=672 images.

3) Rotation: the regions which are copied are rotated by the rotated angle varying from 2º to 10º, in steps of 2º,and the rotation angles are about 20º, 60º and 180º as well. So here we have to test the total of 48×8=384 images.

4) JPEG compression: the JPEG compressed images are the forgery images. The compression can be with a quality factor varying from 100 to 20,in steps of -10. So here we have to test the total of 48×9=432 images



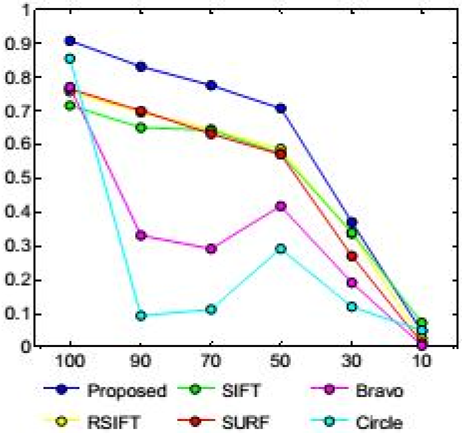
(a) Down - Sampling

(b) Scaling

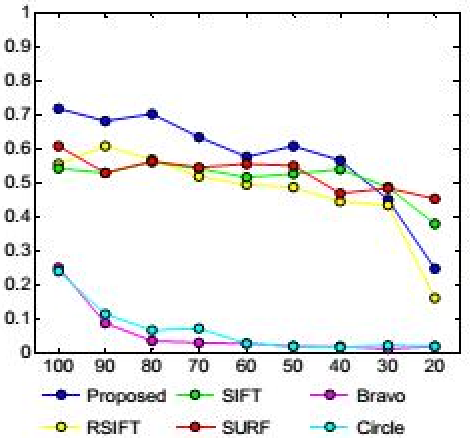
(c) Rotation

(d) JPEG-Compression

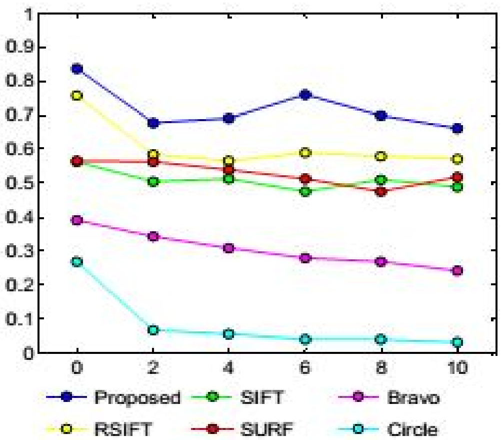
Fig. 4: Precision results at the pixel level (a) Down-sampling; (b) Scaling; (c) Rotation; and (d) JPEG Compression



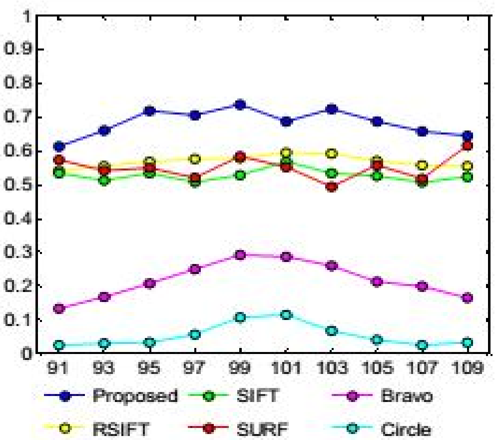
(a) Down - Sampling



(d) JPEG-Compression

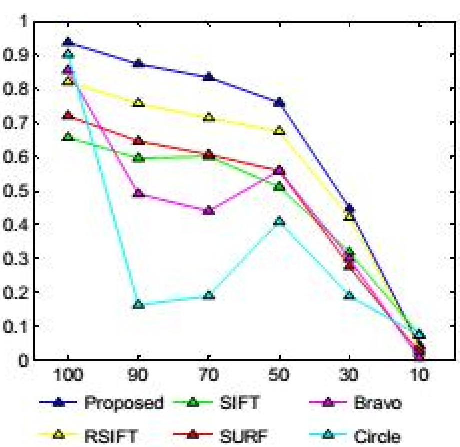


(c) Rotation

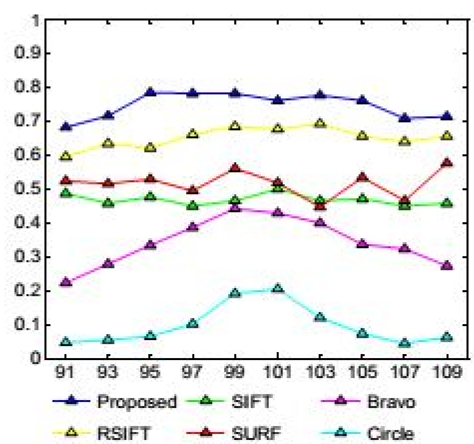


(b) Scaling

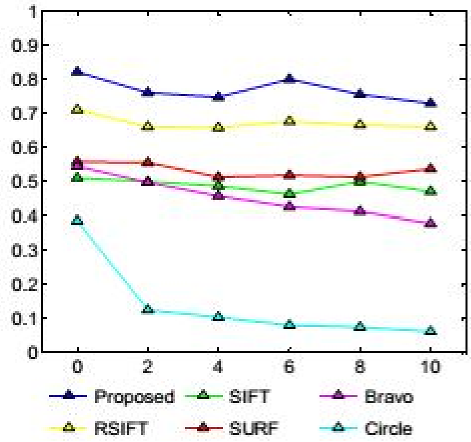
Fig. 5: Recall results at the pixel level (a) Down-sampling; (b) Scale; (c) Rotation; and (d) JPEG Compression



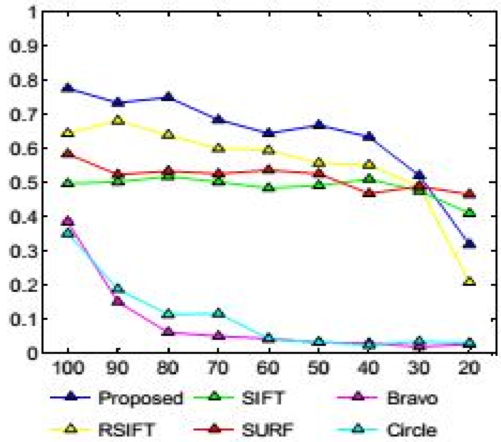
(a) Down - Sampling



(b) Scaling



(c) Rotation



(d) JPEG-Compression

Fig. 6: F_1 scores at the pixel level (a) Down-sampling; (b) Scale; (c) Rotation; and (d) JPEG Compression

6. Conclusion

This work proposes for Image forgery detection using adaptive over segmentation and feature point matching. In forgery detection method proposes block based and key points integrates scheme, first the proposed adaptive over segmentation algorithm segments the host image into non overlapping and irregular blocks adaptively. Then, the feature points are extracted from each block as block features, and the block features are matched with one another to locate the labeled feature points; this procedure can approximately indicate the suspected forgery regions. To detect the forgery regions more accurately, and the forgery region extraction algorithm, which replaces the feature points with small super pixels as feature blocks and then merges the neigh boring blocks that have similar local color features into the feature blocks to generate the merged regions.

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