

Two-stream Convolutional Neural Network for Image Source Social Network Identification

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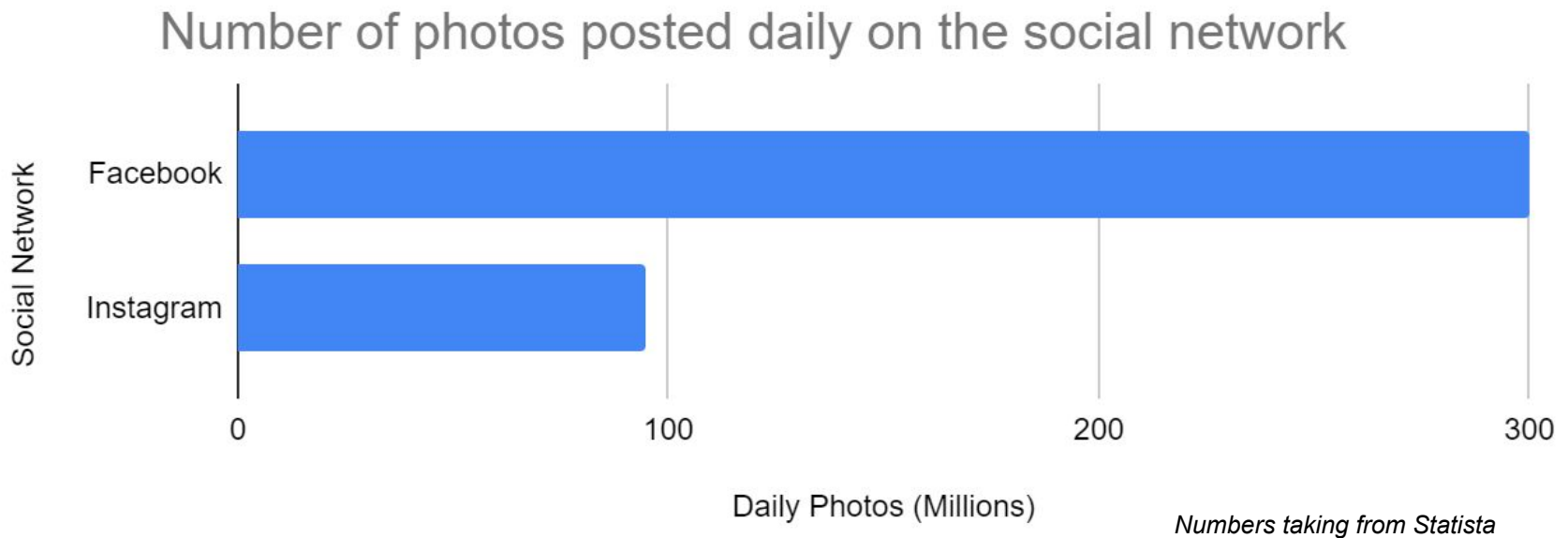
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Social Network (SN) Background

- **Images and social network : new way to communicate**



- **Digital data on SN can be used in a malicious way**

Cyber-bullying

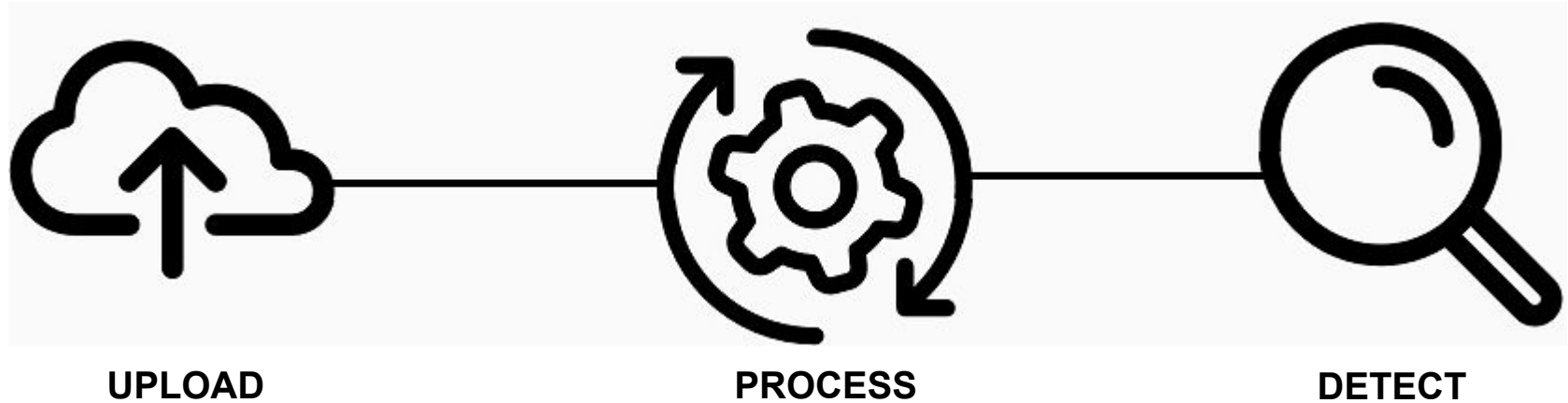
Psychological harassment

Attack personal reputation

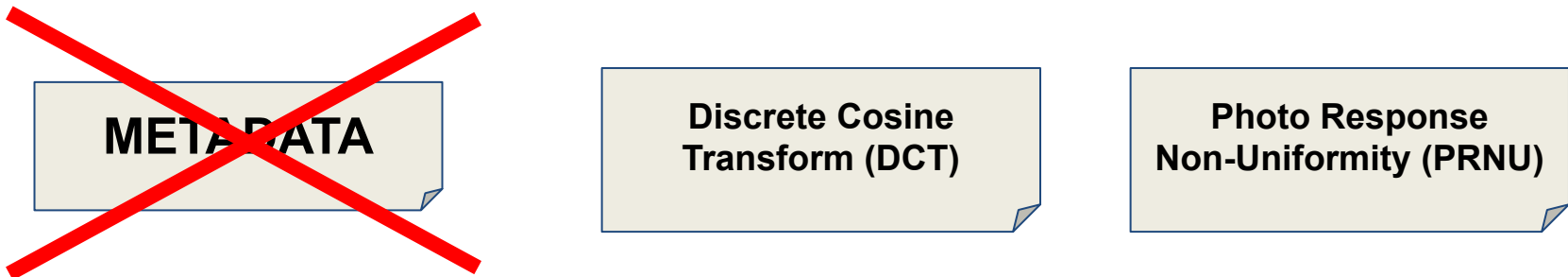
Violence instigation

Image Source SN Identification

- Retracing the image history

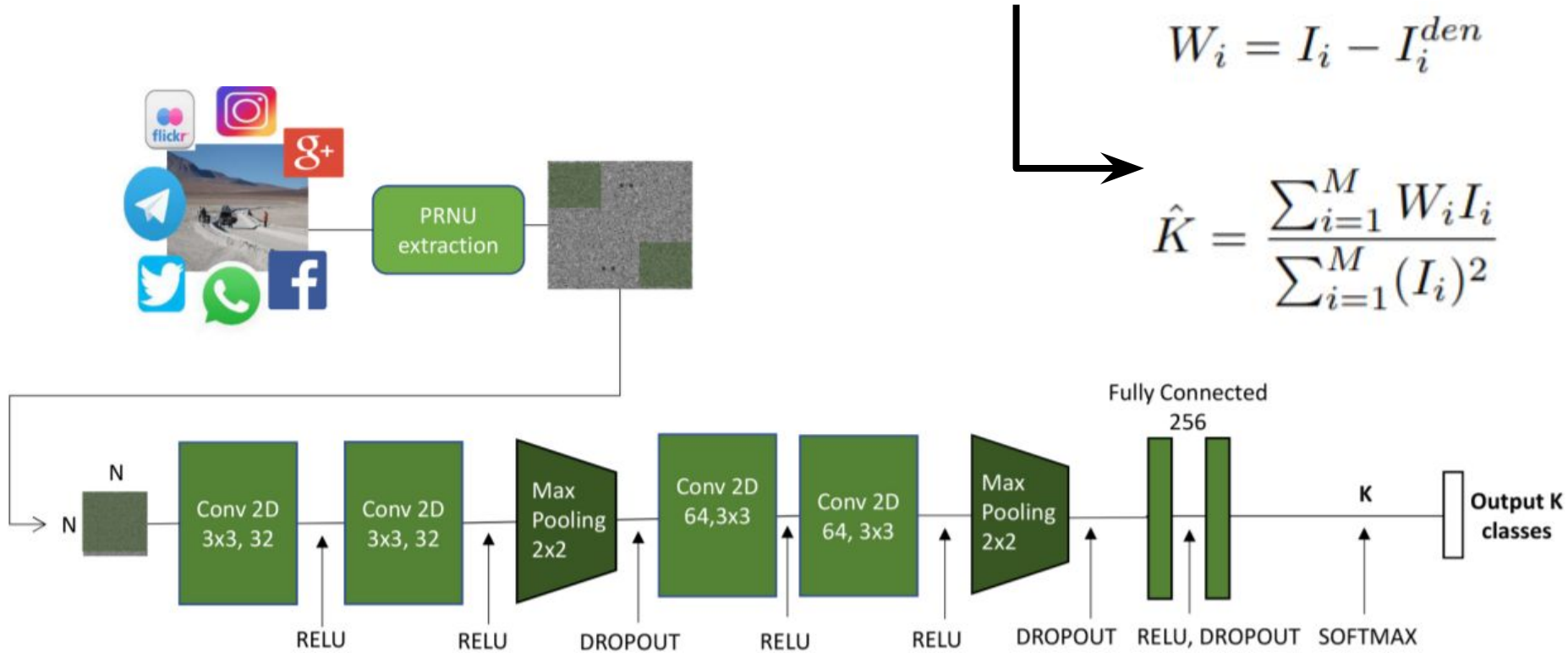


- Blind detection through artifacts



State-of-the-art - PRNU-based method ¹

- Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) with PRNU

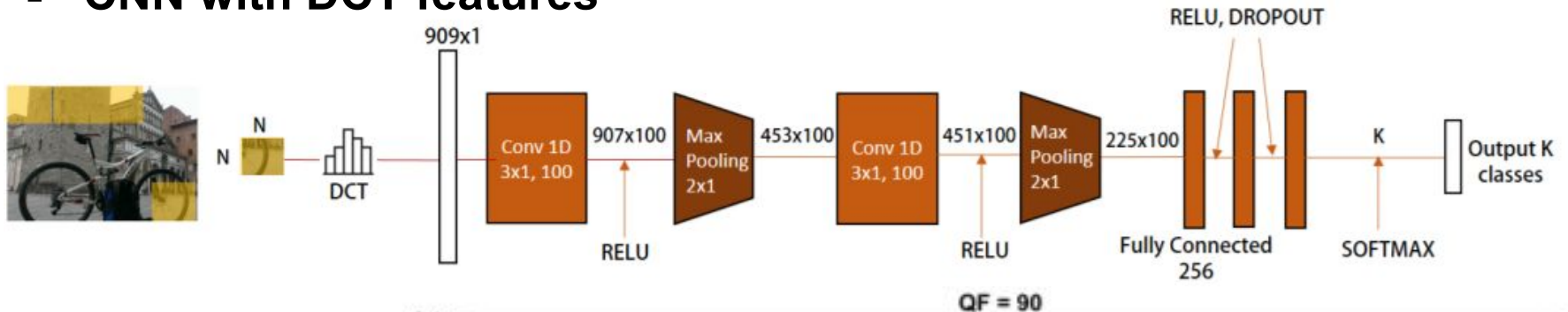


- Each SN leaves traces that modulates PRNU

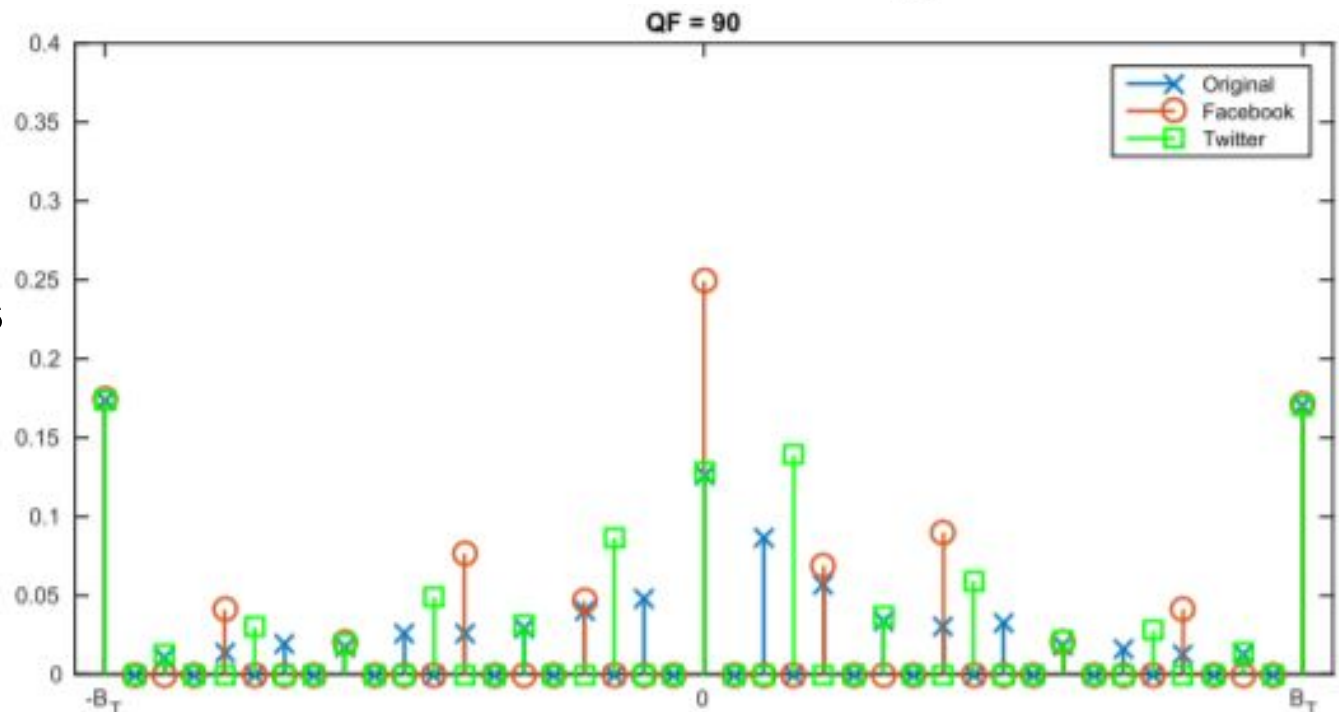
¹ R. Caldelli, I. Amerini, and C. T. Li, "Tracing images back to their social network of origin: a CNN-based approach"

State-of-the-art - JPEG-based method ²

■ CNN with DCT features



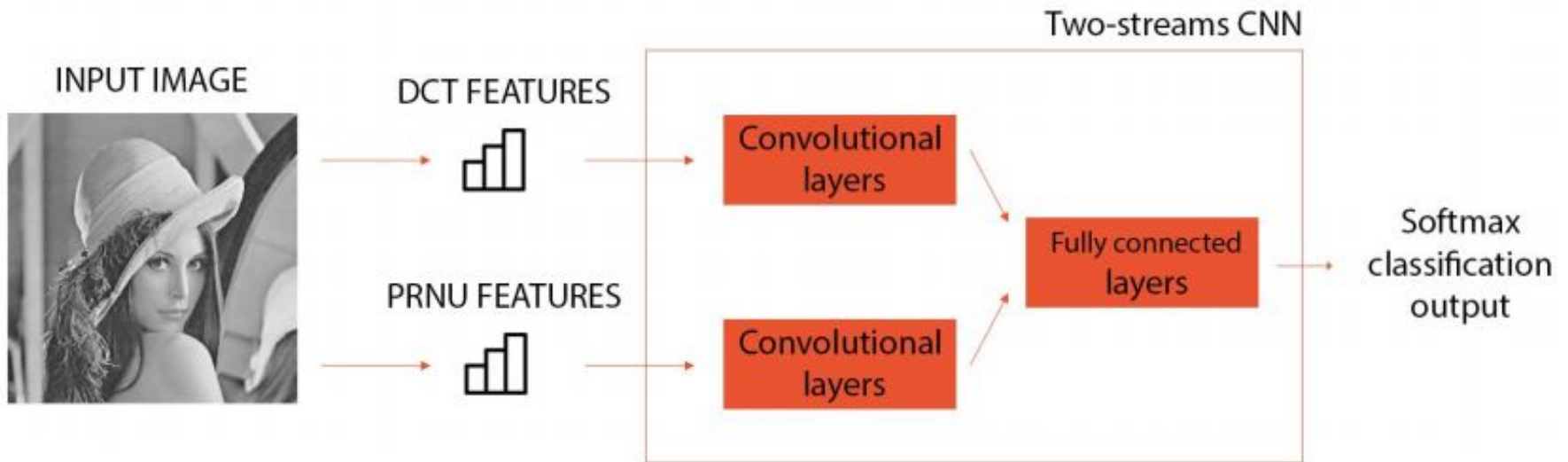
■ Histogram of DCT coefficients differs from one SN to another



² I. Amerini, T. Uricchio, and R. Caldelli. Tracing images back to their social network of origin: A cnn-based approach.

Proposed Method - Two-Stream CNN

- Two-Stream CNN: analysis of PRNU and DCT features

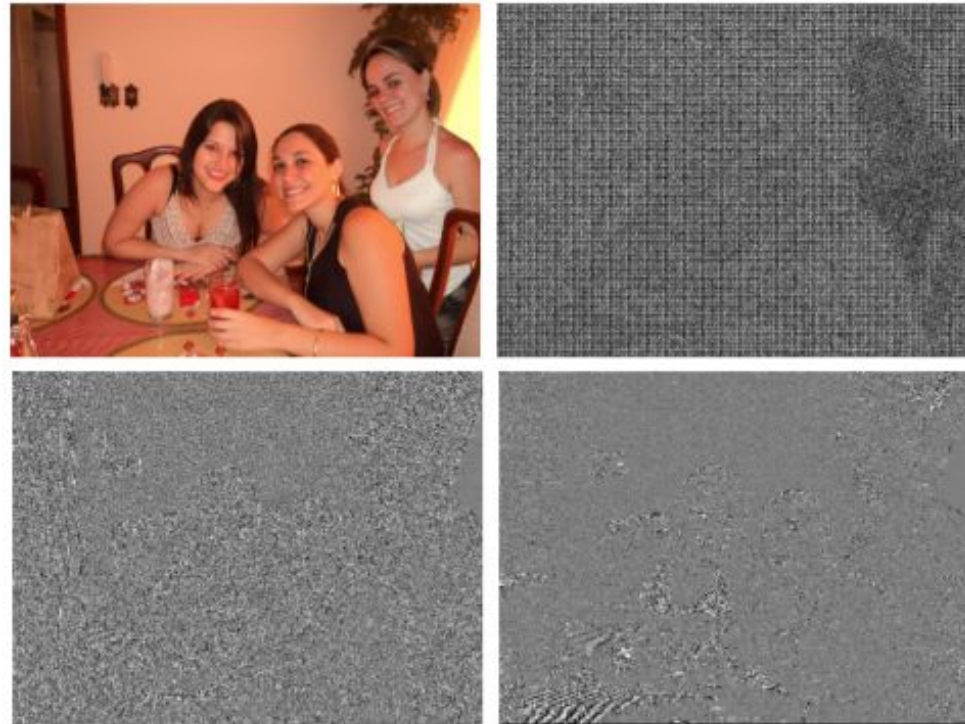


- Combination of two domains to enhance artifacts diversity

Proposed Method - PRNU & DCT features

- **PRNU extraction with CNN**

Use of Open Source Noiseprint³
Pre-trained CNN for camera model
pattern extraction



- **Histogram of DCT coefficients**

New encoding method with normalized values of DCT coefficients to
increase size of histograms vector

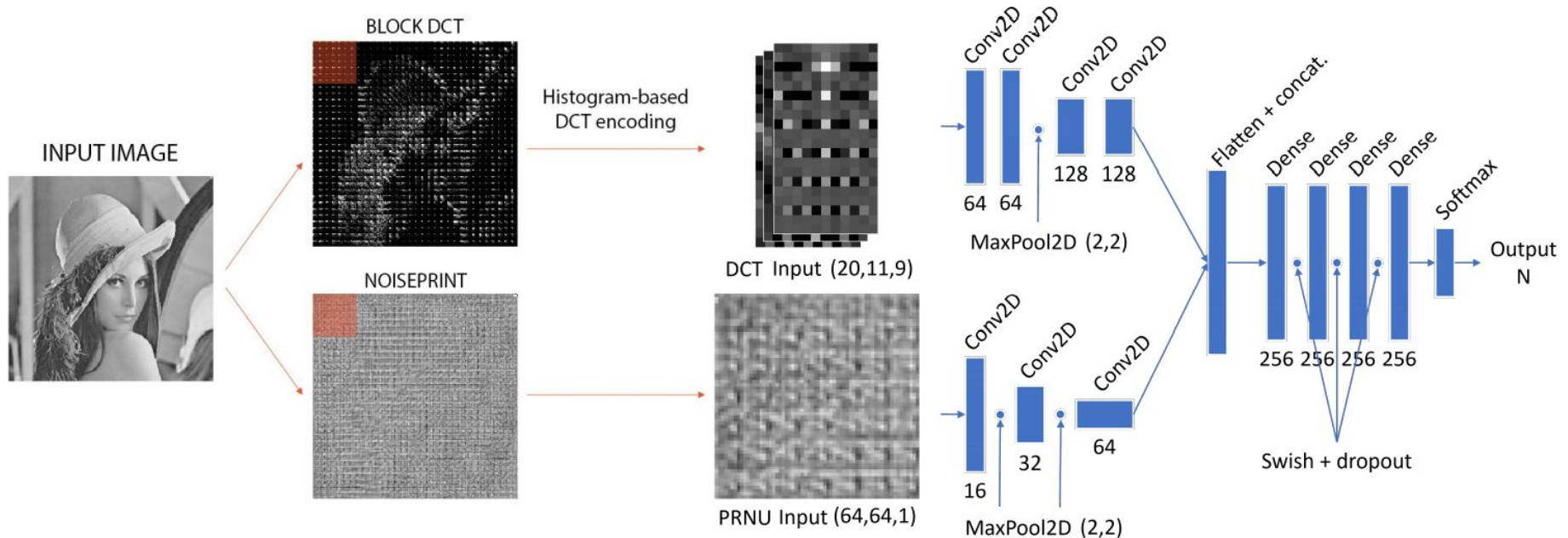
$$x_n = \frac{x}{q} - \text{round}\left(\frac{x}{q}\right)$$

909 → 1980

³ Davide Cozzolino and Luisa Verdoliva. "Noiseprint: A cnn based camera model fingerprint"

Proposed Method - Final Structure

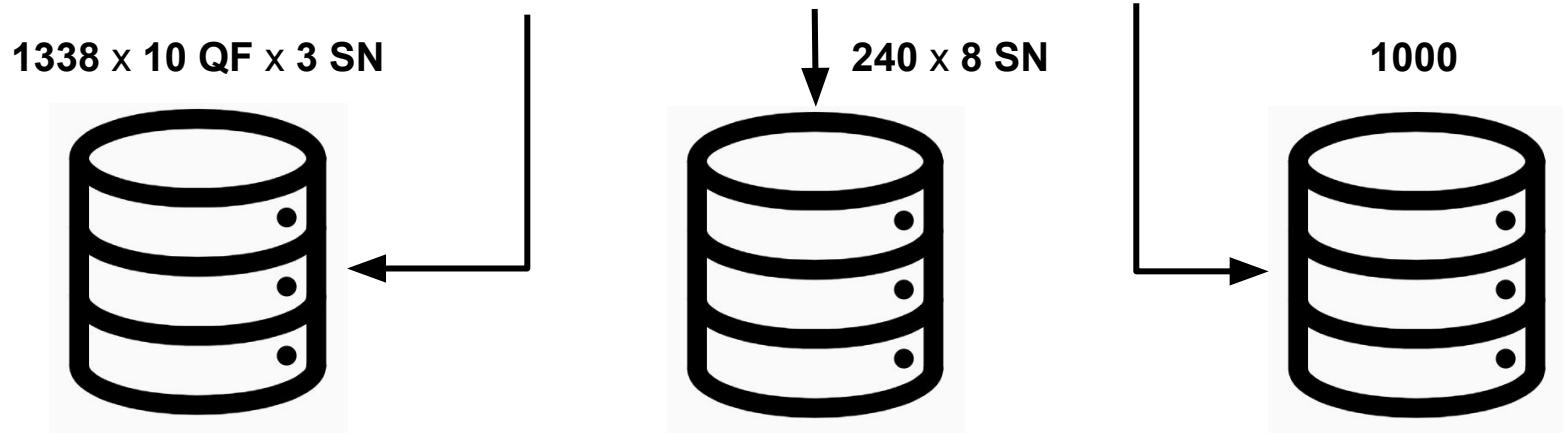
- Input image is used for each stream and split in patches of 64 x 64



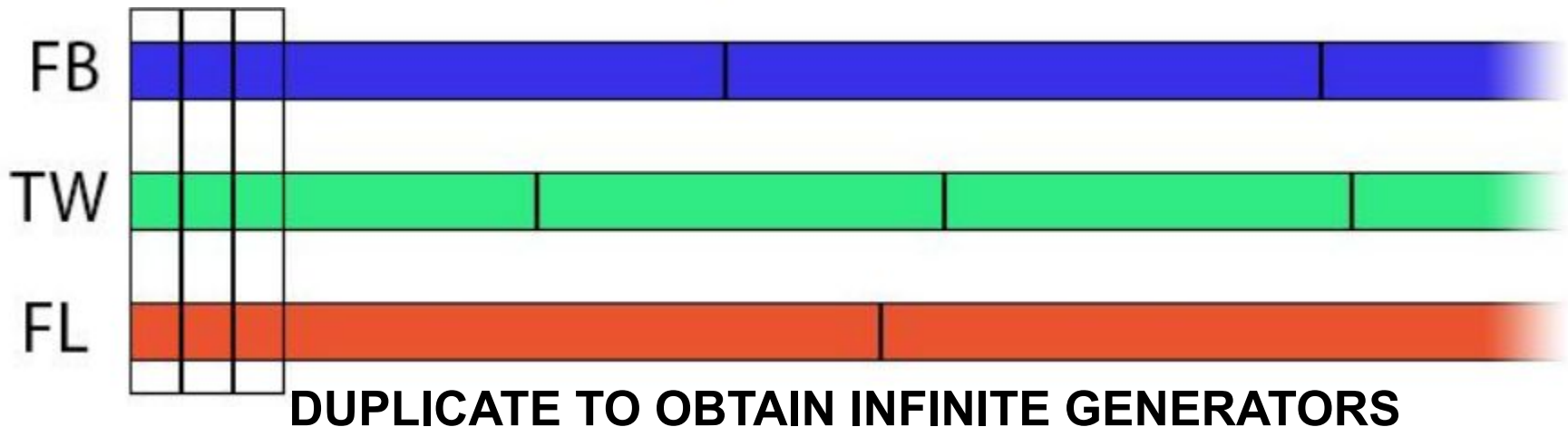
- Two evaluations: patch-level & image-level

Dataset - Balancing Classes & Patches

- Three databases: UCID social / IPLAB / Social PUBLIC



- Datasets balanced at image-level but not patch-level



Dataset - Balancing Classes & Patches

- **Balance classes for validation and testing set**

- Creation of a class weight factor F for an image of class k with N patches

$$F_k = N \cdot \frac{1}{|P_k|} = \frac{N}{|P_k|}$$

- **Unbalancing patches at image-level because of image size**

- Associate a weight w to each sample from an image of class k with N patches
- Combine this weight to the class weight factor F to obtain a fully balance factor

$$w_{Nk} = \frac{|P_k|}{|I_k|} \cdot \frac{1}{N} \quad f_k = w_{Nk} * F_k = \frac{|P_k|}{|I_k|} \cdot \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{N}{|P_k|} = \frac{1}{|I_k|}$$

- **Therefore, image are equally balanced at image-level**

Results - Preliminary evaluation

- **Evaluation of each single stream of our proposed method**
 - DCT-based CNN reaches same result as the state-of-the-art (SOTA) JPEG-based method, with about 20% fewer epochs
 - Noiseprint obtains 10% more accuracy than the SOTA PRNU-based method
- **Comparison of the two-stream network at patch-level with state-of-the-art methods**

UCID social	<i>Facebook</i>	<i>Twitter</i>	<i>Flickr</i>
PRNU-based SOTA	72.80 %	72.49 %	93.15 %
JPEG-based SOTA	96.15 %	99.30 %	99.79 %
Proposed method	97.60 %	99.30 %	100 %

Results - Image source SN identification

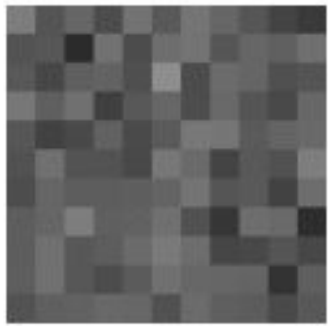
- Comparison of the confusion matrix with JPEG-based SOTA method

Public Social	<i>Our</i>			<i>JPEG</i>		
	<i>Facebook</i>	<i>Twitter</i>	<i>Flickr</i>	<i>Facebook</i>	<i>Twitter</i>	<i>Flickr</i>
<i>Facebook</i>	91.21 %	8.79 %	0 %	88.24 %	11.76 %	0 %
<i>Twitter</i>	0.1 %	98.67 %	1.23 %	0 %	100 %	0 %
<i>Flickr</i>	0	1.85 %	98.15 %	0.99 %	1.98 %	97.03 %

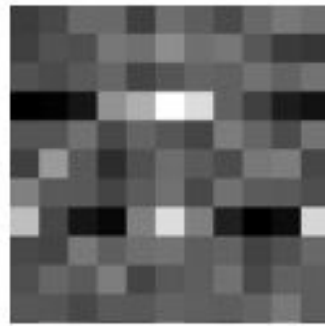
THANK YOU ALL FOR LISTENING

Annexes - PRNU & DCT features

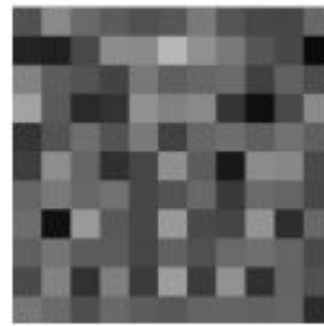
- Comparison of JPEG & PRNU features according to SN



(a) Uncompressed



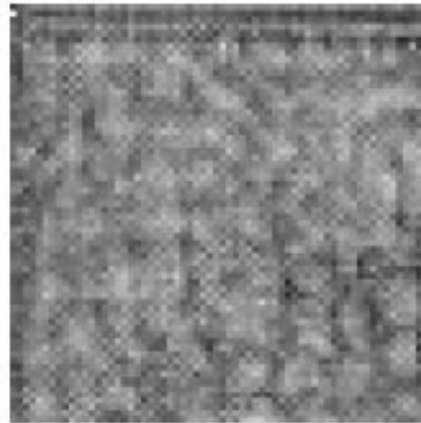
(b) Facebook



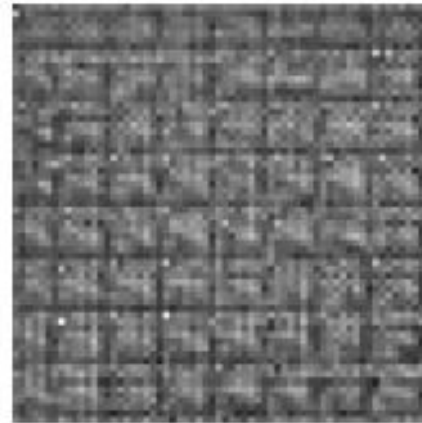
(c) Flickr

DCT-block

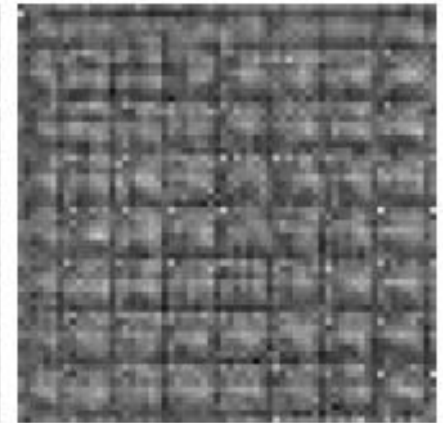
**Noiseprint
64x64 patches**



(a) Uncompressed



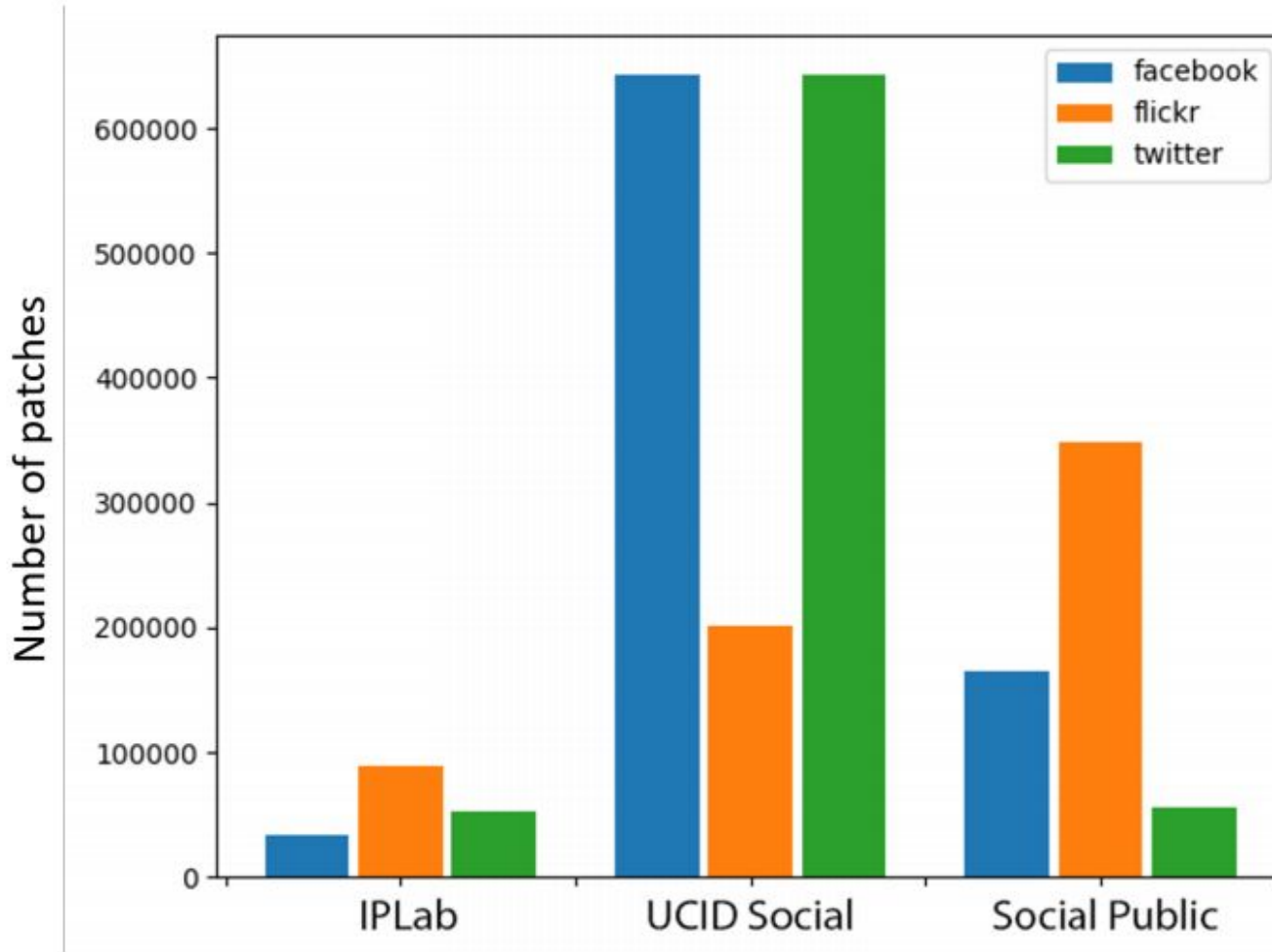
(b) Facebook



(c) Flickr

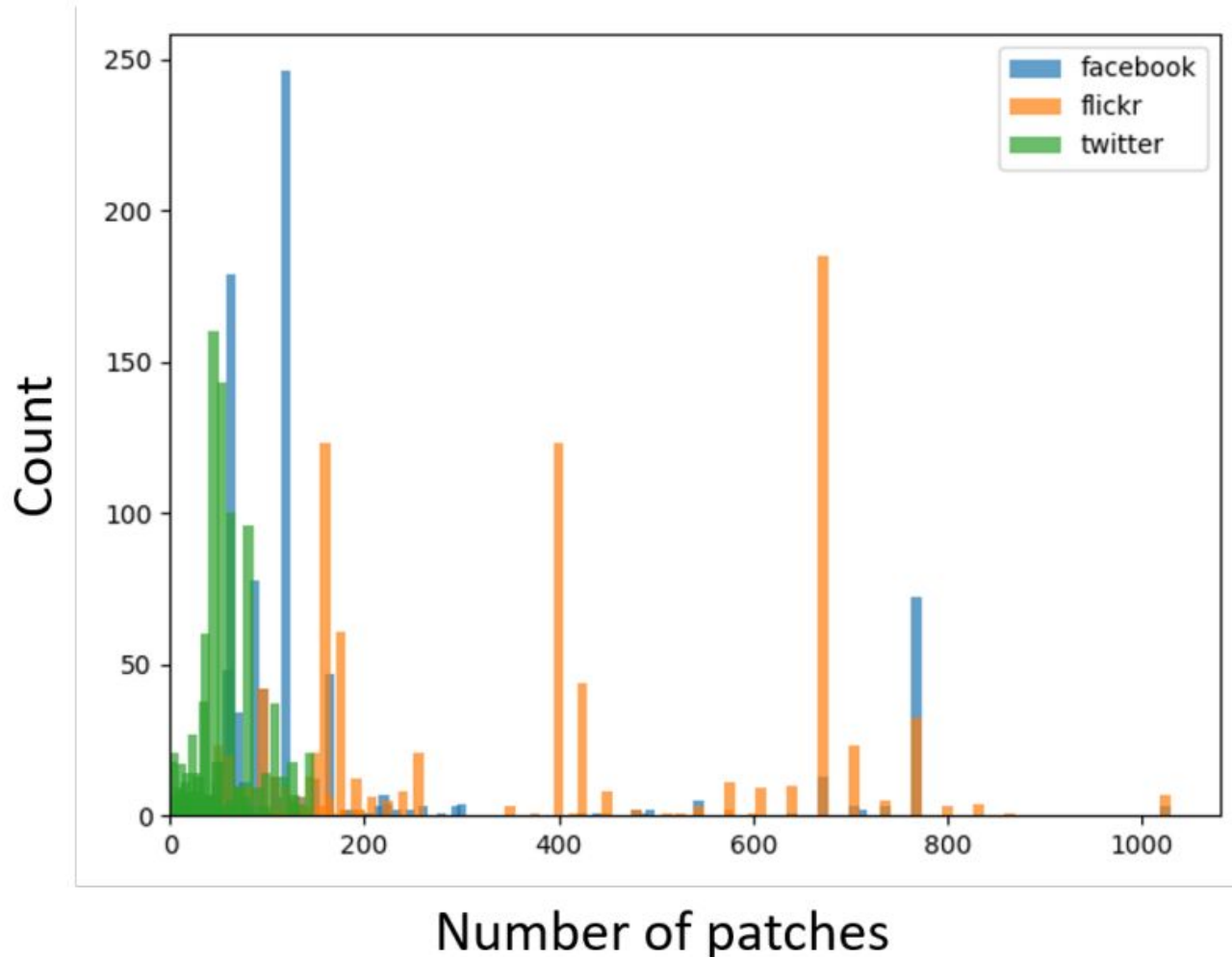
Annexes - Balancing Classes & Patches

- Number of patches per images according to each database



Annexes - Balancing Classes & Patches

- Histogram of images according to their number of patches



Annexes - Results at patch-level

- Comparison against JPEG-based method at patch-level

UCID Social	Our	[2]	Our	[2]	Our	[2]
	<i>Facebook</i>		<i>Flickr</i>		<i>Twitter</i>	
<i>Facebook</i>	97.60%	96.15%	0.20%	0.19%	2.20%	3.66%
<i>Flickr</i>	0.00%	0.03%	100%	99.79%	0.00%	0.18%
<i>Twitter</i>	0.67%	0.59%	0.13%	0.11%	99.30%	99.30%
Social Public	Our	[2]	Our	[2]	Our	[2]
	<i>Facebook</i>		<i>Flickr</i>		<i>Twitter</i>	
<i>Facebook</i>	97.30%	94.00%	2.52%	6.00%	0.18%	0.00%
<i>Flickr</i>	7.11%	1.76%	89.61%	92.13%	3.28%	6.11%
<i>Twitter</i>	0.10%	0.00%	3.49%	13.47%	96.41%	86.53%
IPLab	Our	[2]	Our	[2]	Our	[2]
	<i>Facebook</i>		<i>Flickr</i>		<i>Twitter</i>	
<i>Facebook</i>	97.30%	94.00%	2.52%	6.00%	0.18%	0.00%
<i>Flickr</i>	7.11%	1.76%	89.61%	92.13%	3.28%	6.11%
<i>Twitter</i>	0.10%	0.00%	3.49%	13.47%	96.41%	86.53%