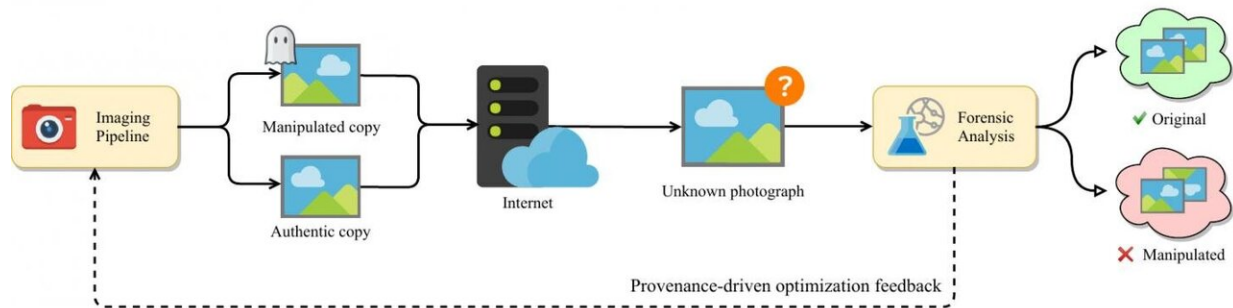


Outsmarting deep fakes: AI-driven imaging system protects authenticity

May 29 2019



In tests, a prototype pipeline increased the ability to detect manipulation from approximately 45 percent to over 90 percent without sacrificing image quality. Credit: NYU Tandon

To thwart sophisticated methods of altering photos and video, researchers at the NYU Tandon School of Engineering have demonstrated an experimental technique to authenticate images throughout the entire pipeline, from acquisition to delivery, using artificial intelligence (AI).

In tests, this prototype imaging pipeline increased the chances of detecting manipulation from approximately 45 percent to over 90 percent without sacrificing [image quality](#).

Determining whether a photo or video is authentic is becoming

increasingly problematic. Sophisticated techniques for altering [photos](#) and videos have become so accessible that so-called "deep fakes"—manipulated photos or videos that are remarkably convincing and often include celebrities or political figures—have become commonplace.

Pawel Korus, a research assistant professor in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering at NYU Tandon, pioneered this approach. It replaces the typical photo development [pipeline](#) with a [neural network](#)—one form of AI—that introduces carefully crafted artifacts directly into the image at the moment of image acquisition. These artifacts, akin to "digital watermarks," are extremely sensitive to manipulation.

"Unlike previously used watermarking techniques, these AI-learned artifacts can reveal not only the existence of photo manipulations, but also their character," Korus said.

The process is optimized for in-camera embedding and can survive image distortion applied by online photo sharing services.

The advantages of integrating such systems into cameras are clear.

"If the camera itself produces an image that is more sensitive to tampering, any adjustments will be detected with high probability," said Nasir Memon, a professor of computer science and engineering at NYU Tandon and co-author, with Korus, of a paper detailing the technique. "These watermarks can survive post-processing; however, they're quite fragile when it comes to modification: If you alter the image, the watermark breaks," Memon said.

Most other attempts to determine image authenticity examine only the end product—a notoriously difficult undertaking.

Korus and Memon, by contrast, reasoned that modern digital imaging already relies on machine learning. Every photo taken on a smartphone undergoes near-instantaneous processing to adjust for low light and to stabilize [images](#), both of which take place courtesy of onboard AI. In the coming years, AI-driven processes are likely to fully replace the traditional digital imaging pipelines. As this transition takes place, Memon said that "we have the opportunity to dramatically change the capabilities of next-generation devices when it comes to image integrity and authentication. Imaging pipelines that are optimized for forensics could help restore an element of trust in areas where the line between real and fake can be difficult to draw with confidence."

Korus and Memon note that while their approach shows promise in testing, additional work is needed to refine the system. This solution is open-source and can be accessed at github.com/pkorus/neural-imaging.

The researchers will present their paper, "Content Authentication for Neural Imaging Pipelines: End-to-end Optimization of Photo Provenance in Complex Distribution Channels," at the Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition in Long Beach, California, in June.

More information: Pawel Korus, Nasir Memon. Content Authentication for Neural Imaging Pipelines: End-to-end Optimization of Photo Provenance in Complex Distribution Channels. arXiv:1812.01516 [cs.CV]. arxiv.org/abs/1812.01516

Provided by NYU Tandon School of Engineering

Citation: Outsmarting deep fakes: AI-driven imaging system protects authenticity (2019, May 29) retrieved 23 April 2024 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2019-05-outsmarting-deep-fakes->

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