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# Camera Trace Erasing

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VIDAR

Visual Information  
Discovery And Recovery



Computer Vision Lab



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Intelligence Technology and Application

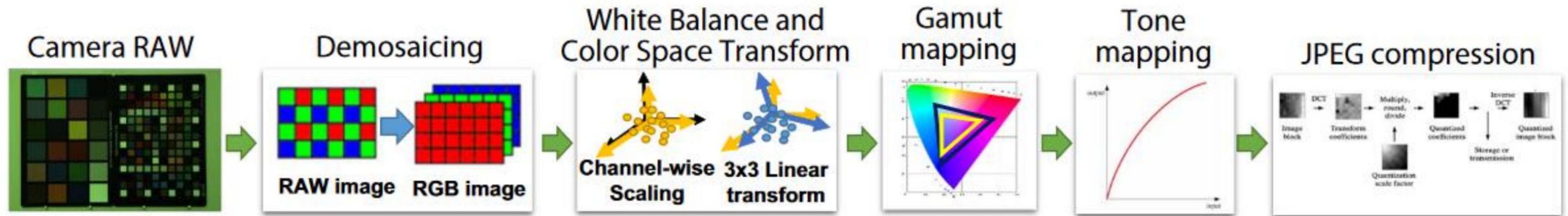


# What is camera trace?

**Noise** produced by camera sensor  
due to the different response characteristics to light

then, manipulated by the in-camera processing pipeline [1]

**implicitly** encodes the type information of camera into the imaging results  
by-product: magnitude is small → trace

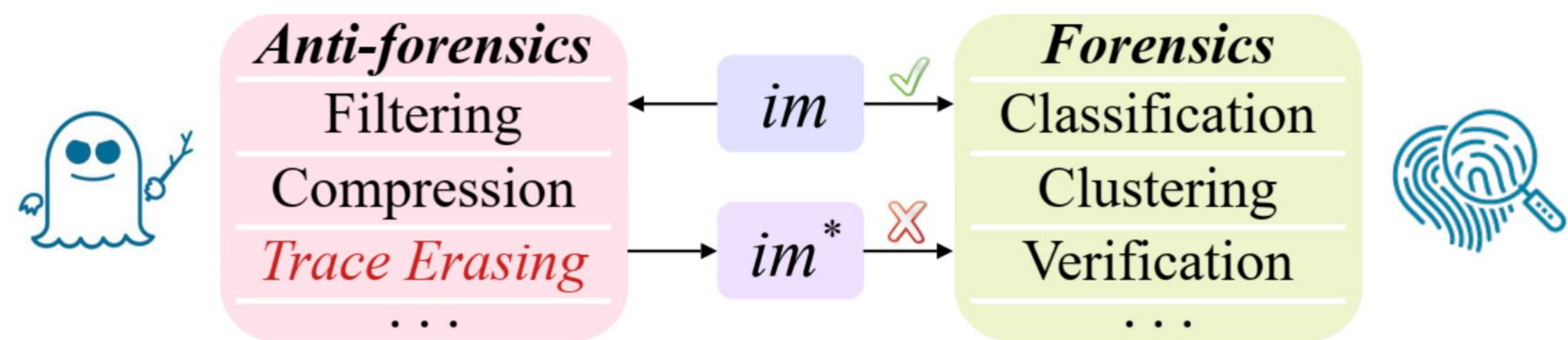


In-camera processing pipeline from RAW to RGB space

[1] S. Nam, *et al.* A Holistic Approach to Cross-Channel Image Noise Modeling and its Application to Image Denoising. In *CVPR* 2016.



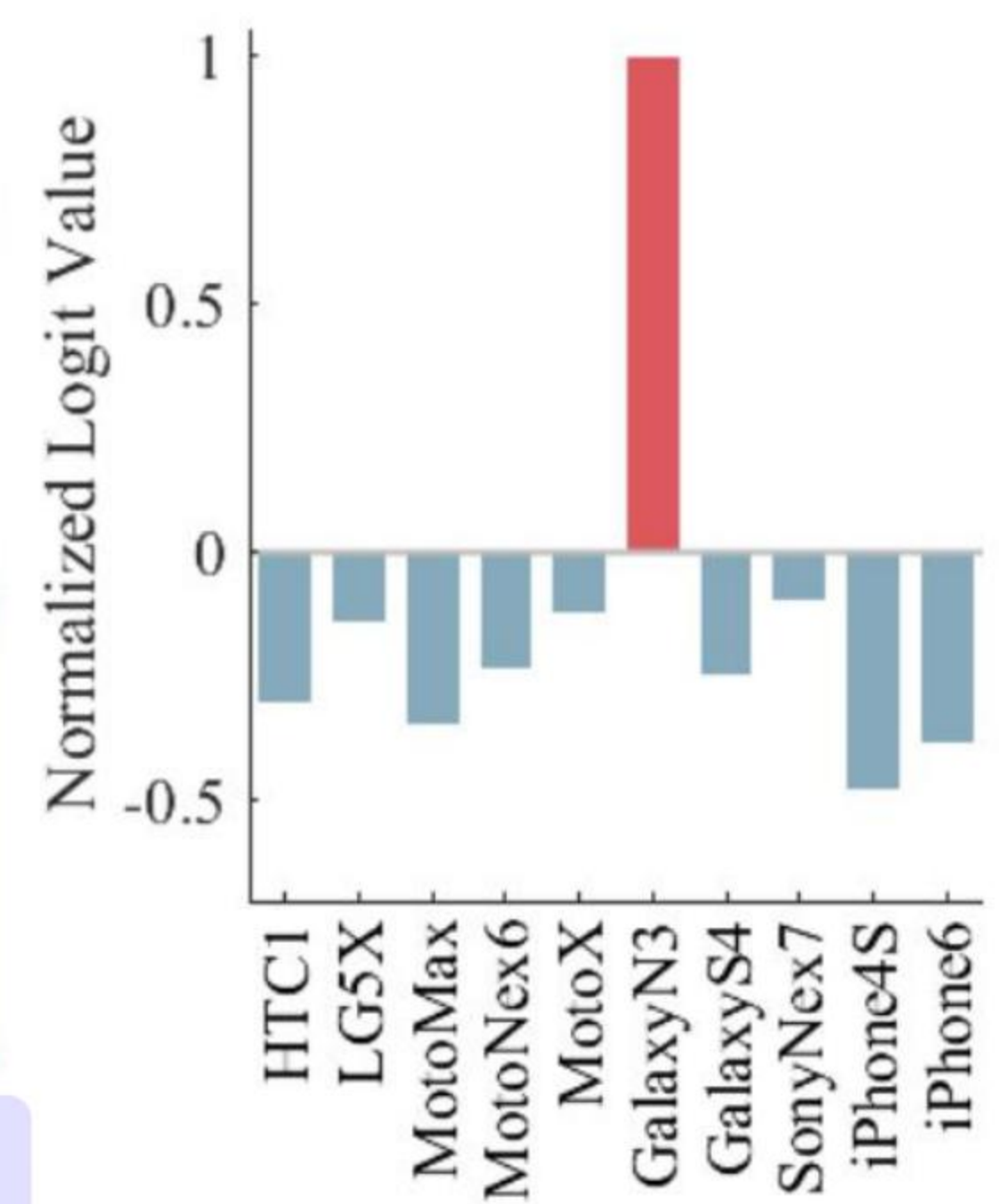
# Camera trace erasing – an adversarial case



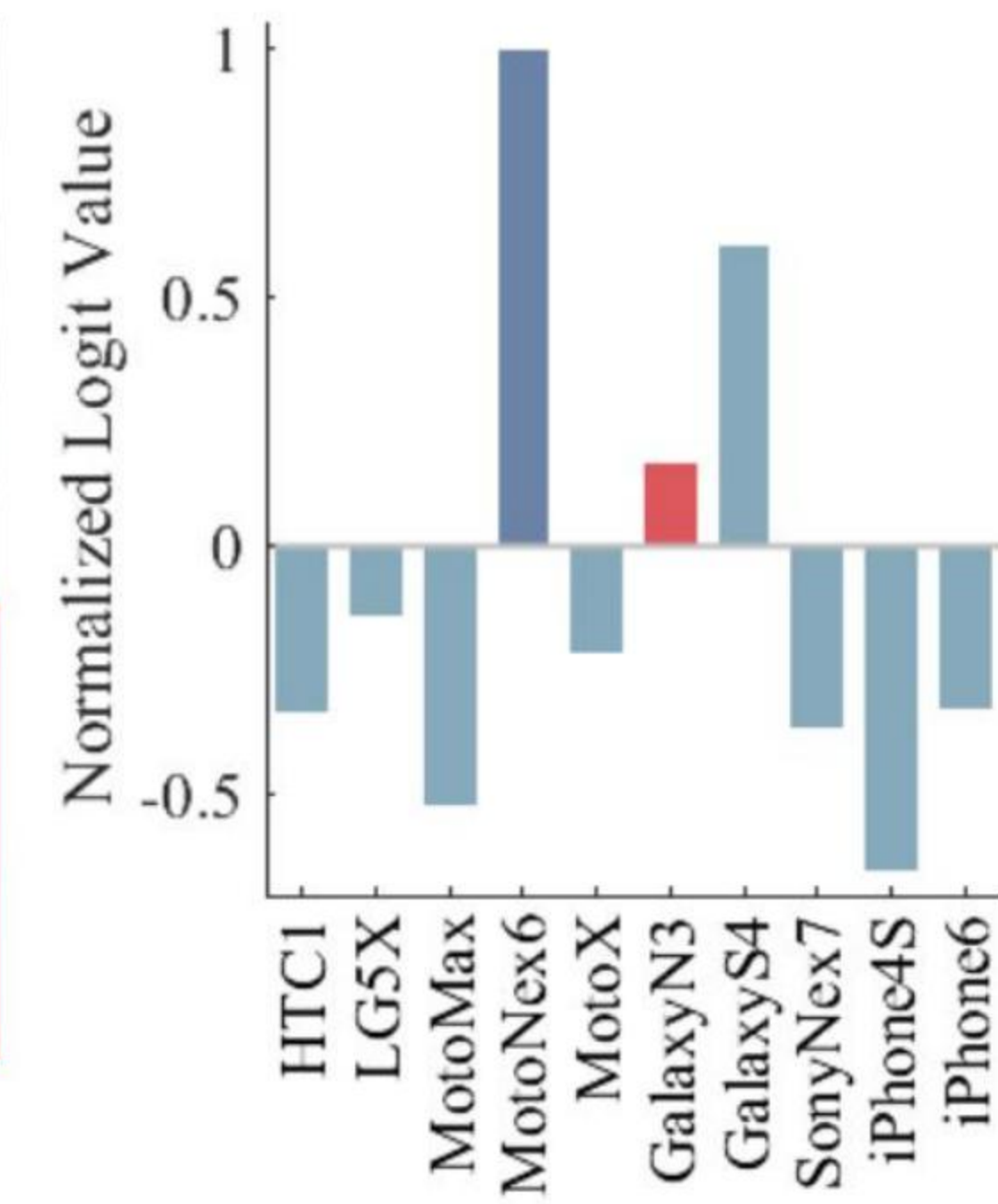
to verify the security of trace-based forensic methods



(a) Original  $im$

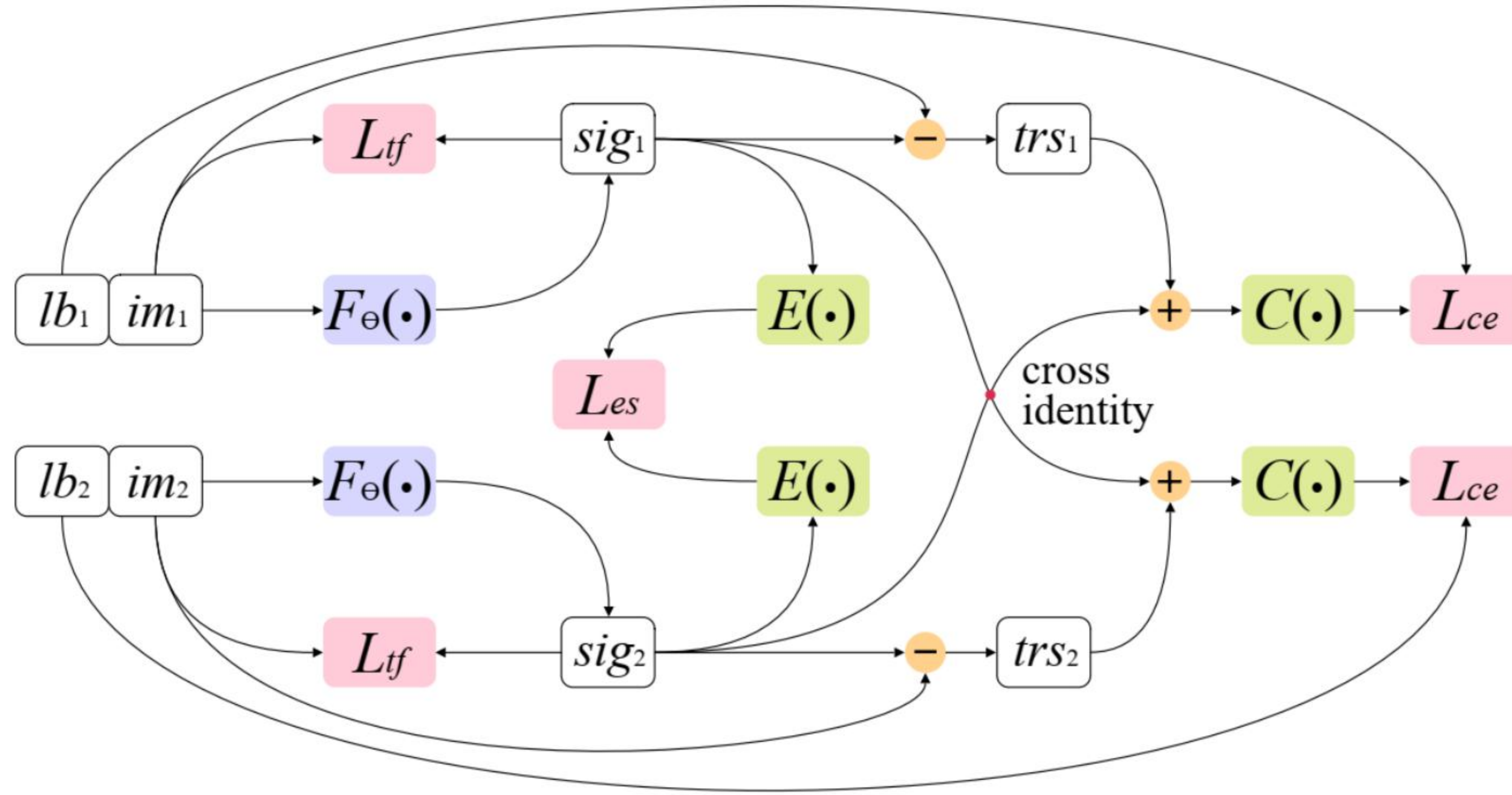


(d) Ours  $im^*$





# Method – Siamese Trace Erasing



$im/lb$  : captured image and origin

$F_{\Theta}(\cdot)$ : trace erasing method

$E(\cdot)$ : embedding function

$C(\cdot)$ : origin identification method

**Blue**: trainable model, **Green**: fixed oracle, and **Red**: loss functions.

$L_{es}$ : embedded similarity,  $L_{tf}$ : truncated fidelity,  $L_{ce}$ : cross-entropy



# Experiments – classification / clustering / verification



(a) ORI

(b) MF5

(c) GF5

(d) CP30



(e) DB

(f) DN-I

(g) DN-E

(h) Ours



# Analysis on camera trace

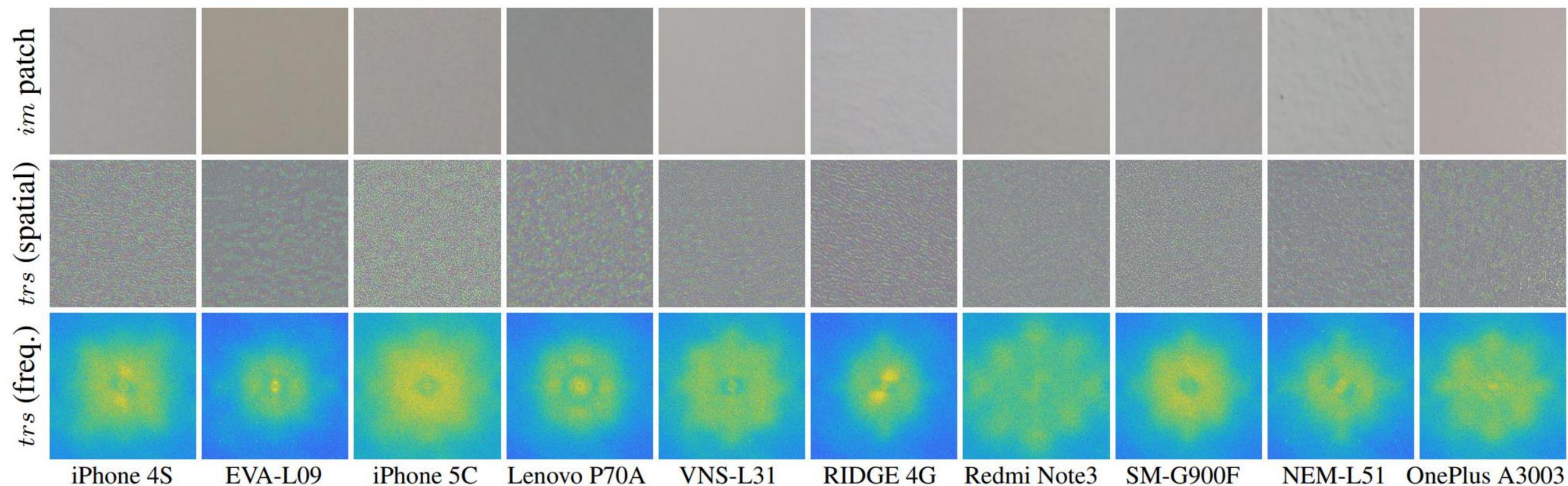


Figure 7. Visualization of camera trace extracted by SiamTE in spatial and frequency domains. Image patches in smooth areas are cropped from VISION with a size of  $500 \times 500$ . Brightness and contrast of camera trace in spatial domain are adjusted for a better visual experience.



# Analysis on camera trace



Figure 8. Visualization of camera trace extracted by SiamTE in a single image from KCMI-550. From left to right: original image, extracted camera trace, patches in spatial and frequency domains.





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# Thanks for your listening!



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