

MaLP: Manipulation Localization Using a Proactive Scheme

By:

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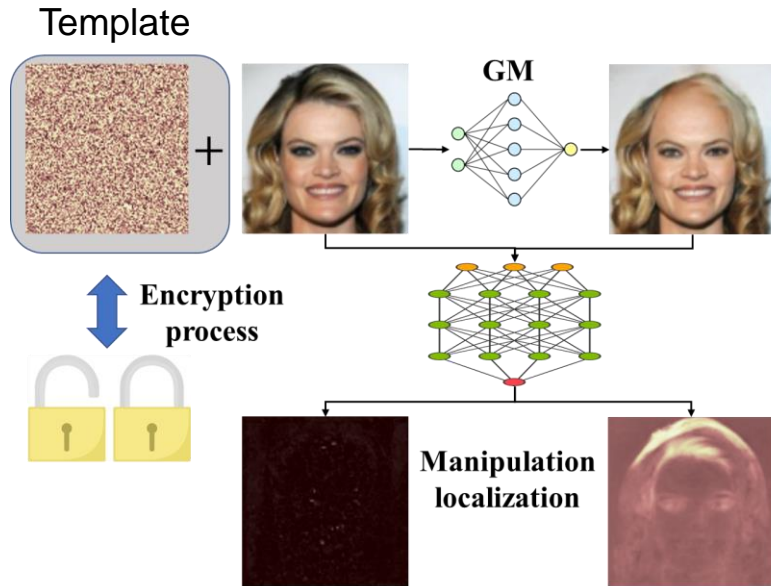
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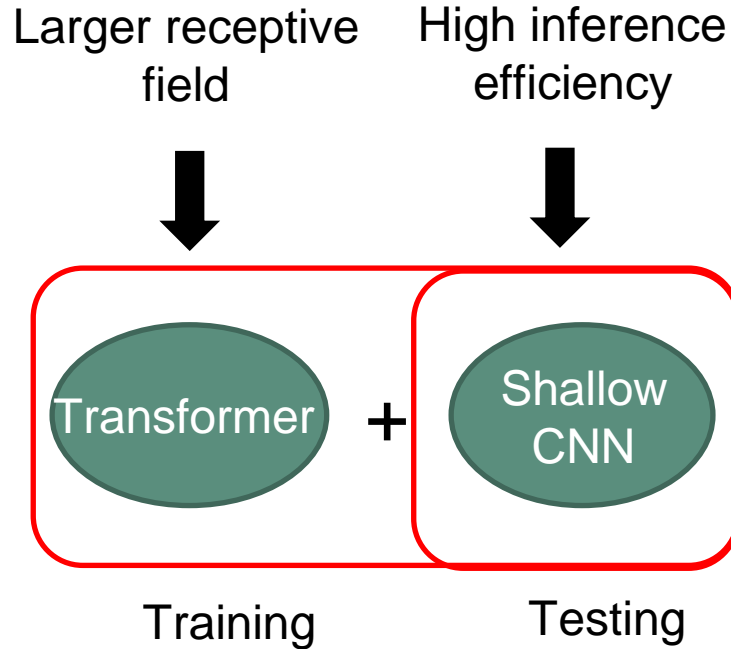


High-Level Summary of MaLP

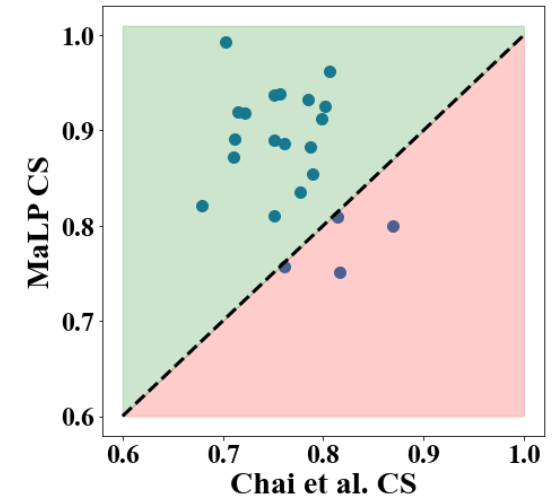
Overview



Two-branch architecture



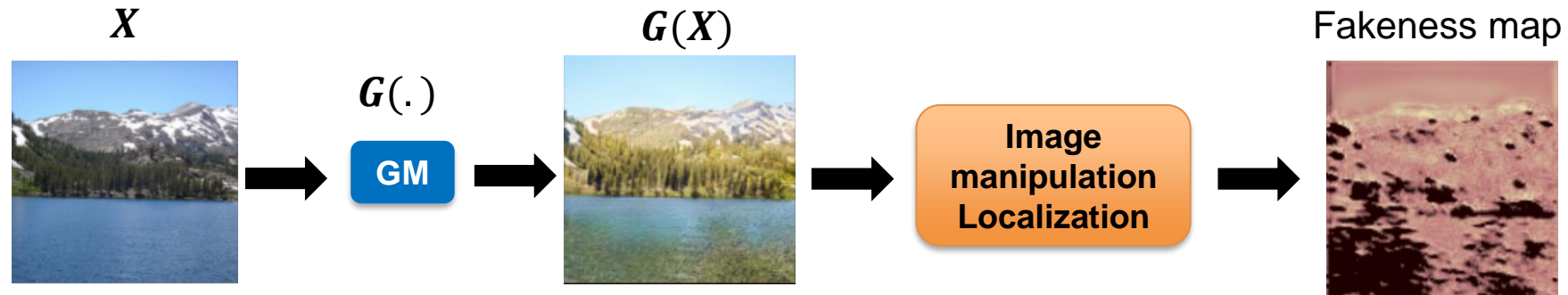
Generalization across unseen GMS



Contributions:

1. A novel proactive approach for manipulation localization.
2. Learning template set unsupervisedly to perform encryption.
3. A plug-and-play discriminator module to improve image generation quality for GMS.
4. A generalization benchmark for evaluating manipulation localization.

Passive Manipulation Localization



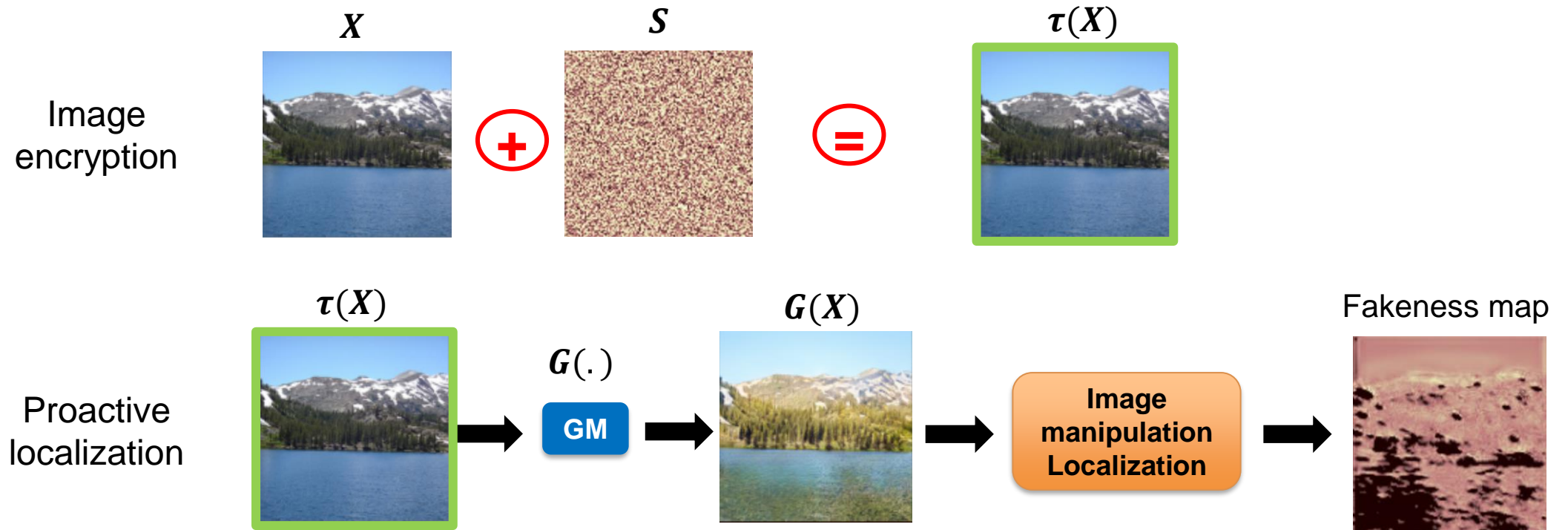
Weaknesses

Poor generalization
across unseen **GMs**

Low-resolution
fakeness map

Fail on unseen
image **attribute**
modification

Proactive Manipulation Localization



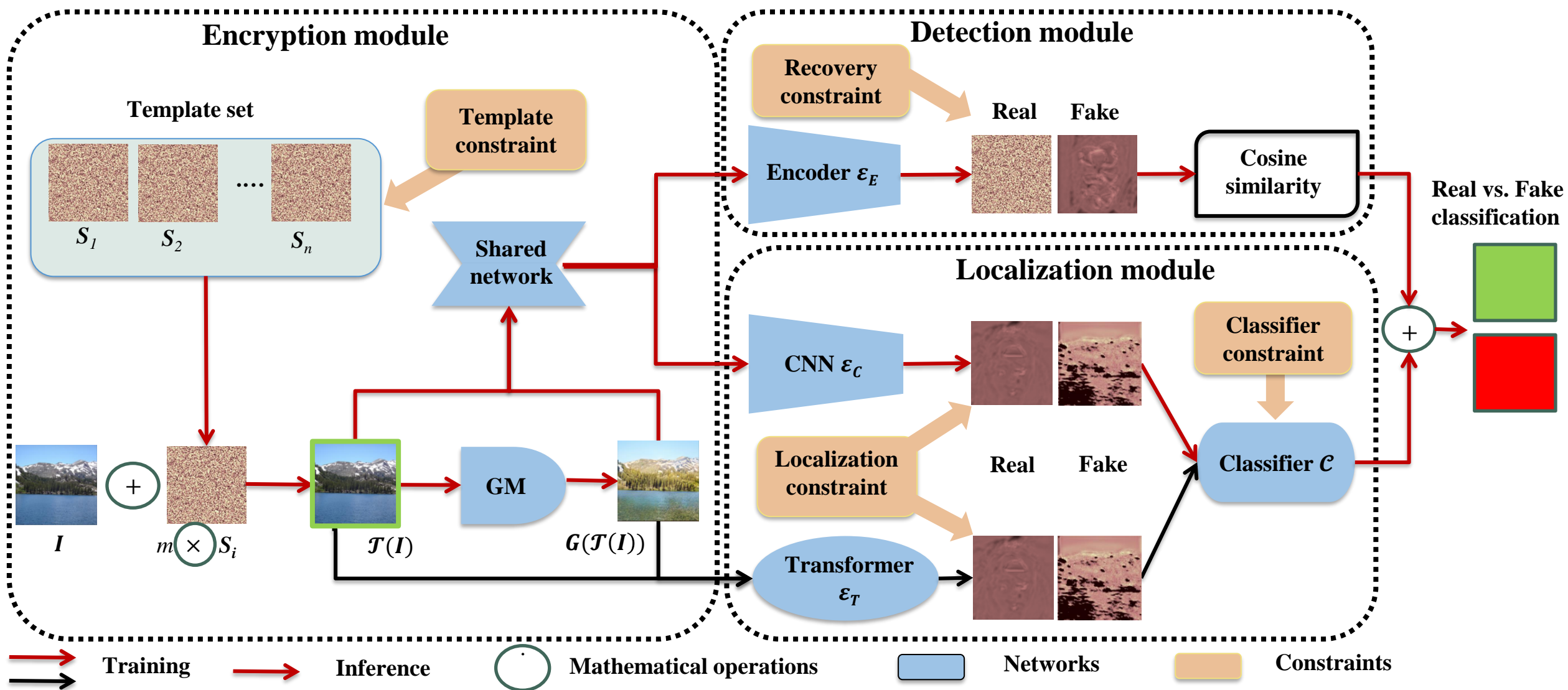
Challenges

- Formulate constraints for the template.
- Estimate a high-resolution fakeness map.
- Generalizable to unseen GMs and attributes manipulation.

Innovations

- Proactive scheme.
- Train on 1 GM and test on 22 GMs.
- Highly efficient.
- A convenient plug-and-play discriminator.
- Exhaustive evaluation benchmark.

Framework



Results

Manipulation localization comparison with prior works.

Method	Localization			Detection		
	CS	PSNR	SSIM	Accuracy	EER	AUC
Dang et al.	0.6230	6.214	0.2178	0.9975	0.0050	0.9975
Huang et al.	0.8831	22.890	0.7876	0.9945	0.0077	0.9998
MaLP	0.9394	23.020	0.7312	0.9991	0.0072	1.0

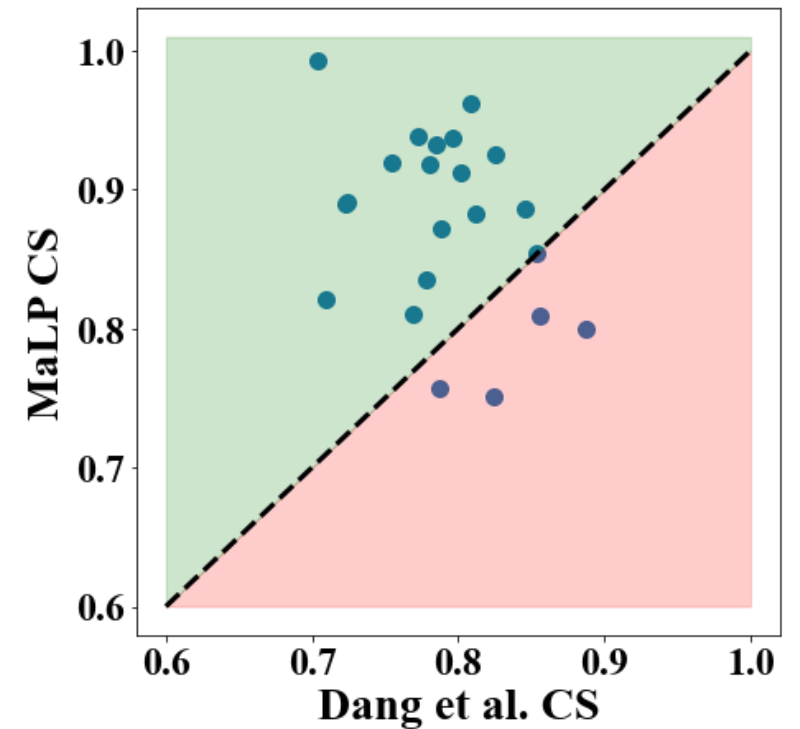
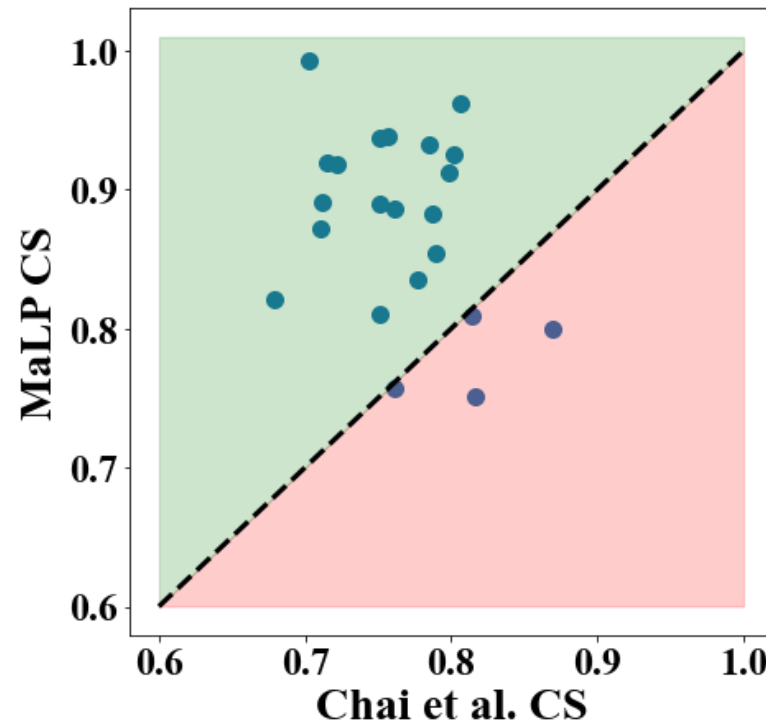
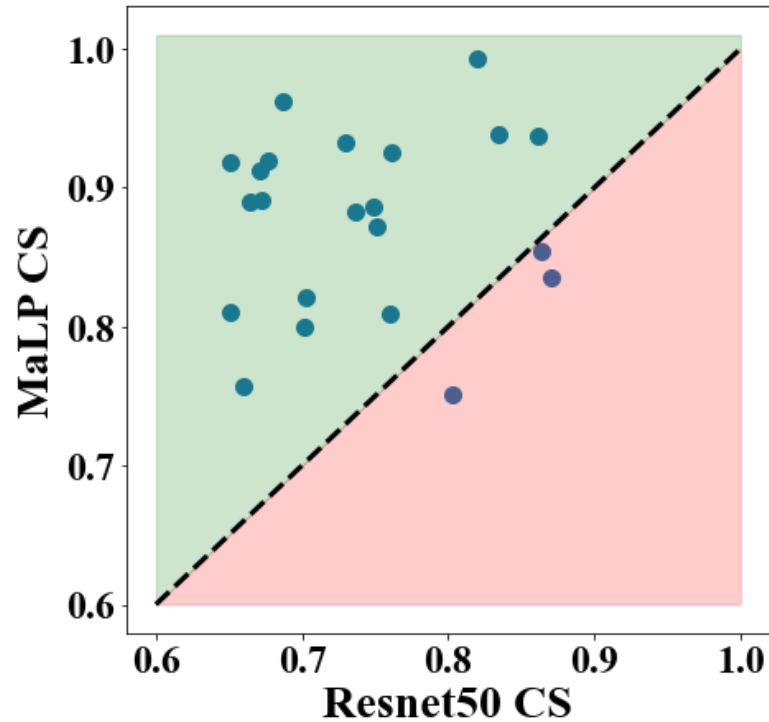
Comparison of localization performance across unseen GMs and attribute modifications.

Method	Cosine similarity (AttGAN)			Cosine similarity (StyleGAN)		
	Bald	Black hair	Eyeglasses	Smile	Age	Gender
Huang et al.	0.8141	0.6932	0.6950	0.6176	0.3141	0.6470
MaLP	0.8201	0.7940	0.8557	0.8159	0.8255	0.8016

MaLP **outperforms prior works** for localization and detection

MaLP has **better generalization** across different facial attributes modifications

Generalization Across Multiple GMs



Better generalization performance across **unseen GMs** compared to prior passive methods

Dang et al, On the detection of digital face manipulation. In *CVPR 2020*

Chai et al. What makes fake images detectable? understanding properties that generalize. In *ECCV 2020*:

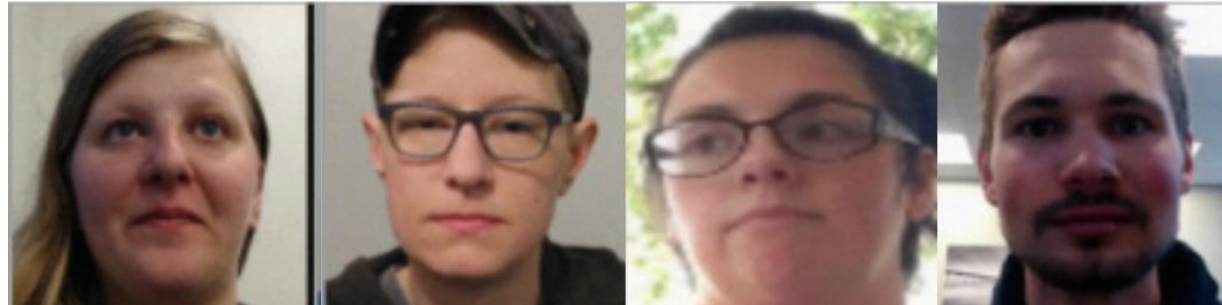
Manipulation Localization Visualization



MaLP is able to **localize** manipulated regions across **different facial attributes and non-face images**

MaLP as Discriminator

Real image



0.58

0.62

0.61

0.59

Manipulation
before fine-
tuning



0.42

0.45

0.40

0.44

Manipulation
after fine-
tuning



FID score comparison for the application of MaLP as a discriminator

State	Fine-tune	StarGAN FID
Before	-	60.49
After	G	51.91
	G + MaLP	52.07

Fine-tuning GM with MaLP as discriminator produces **better quality** generated images

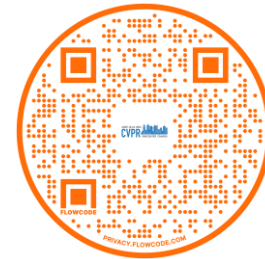
Conclusions

- **Proactive scheme** for image manipulation localization is proposed.
- A **template set** is estimated using defined constraints to benefit localization.
- The fakeness map is estimated via a **two-branch architecture** using local and global-level features.
- A **generalization benchmark** for manipulation localization consisting of evaluation on 22 GMs is proposed.
- **Better localization performance** than prior SoTA works.
- A **plug-and-play discriminator module** for improving generation quality of GMs.

Thank you for listening!



GitHub



Paper

