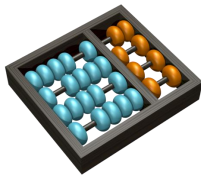


Documents Counterfeit Detection Through a Deep Learning Approach

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Introduction



Money is an exchange for goods and services

A common threat to any economy is the amount of counterfeit money circulating in the market.

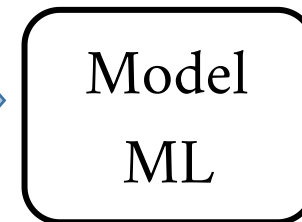
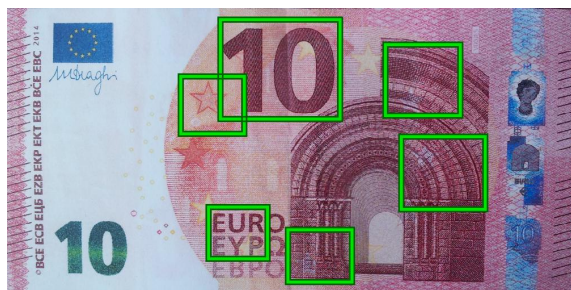
In the first half year of 2015, 454K counterfeit Euro banknotes were withdrawn from circulation [1]



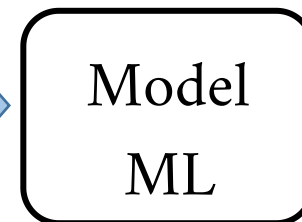
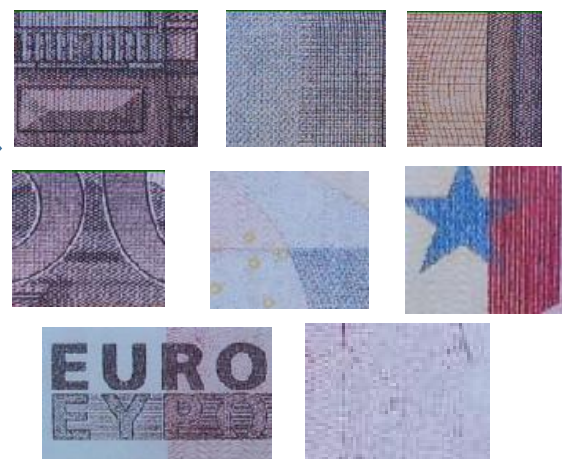
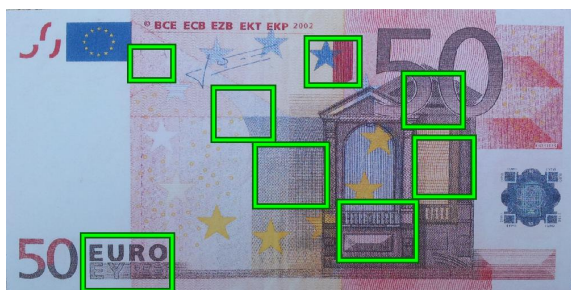
State-of-the-art



ROI/patches



Real o
counterfeit?

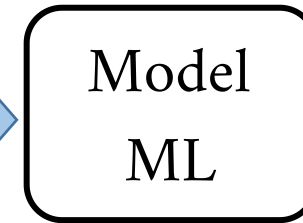


Real o
counterfeit?

Methodology

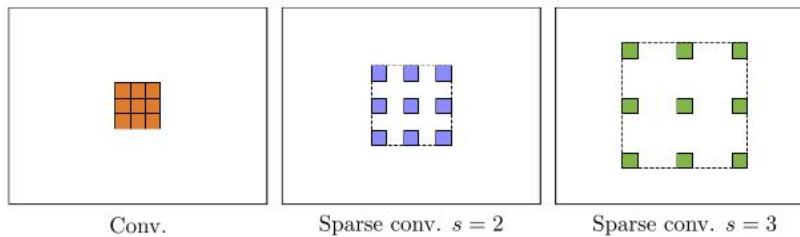
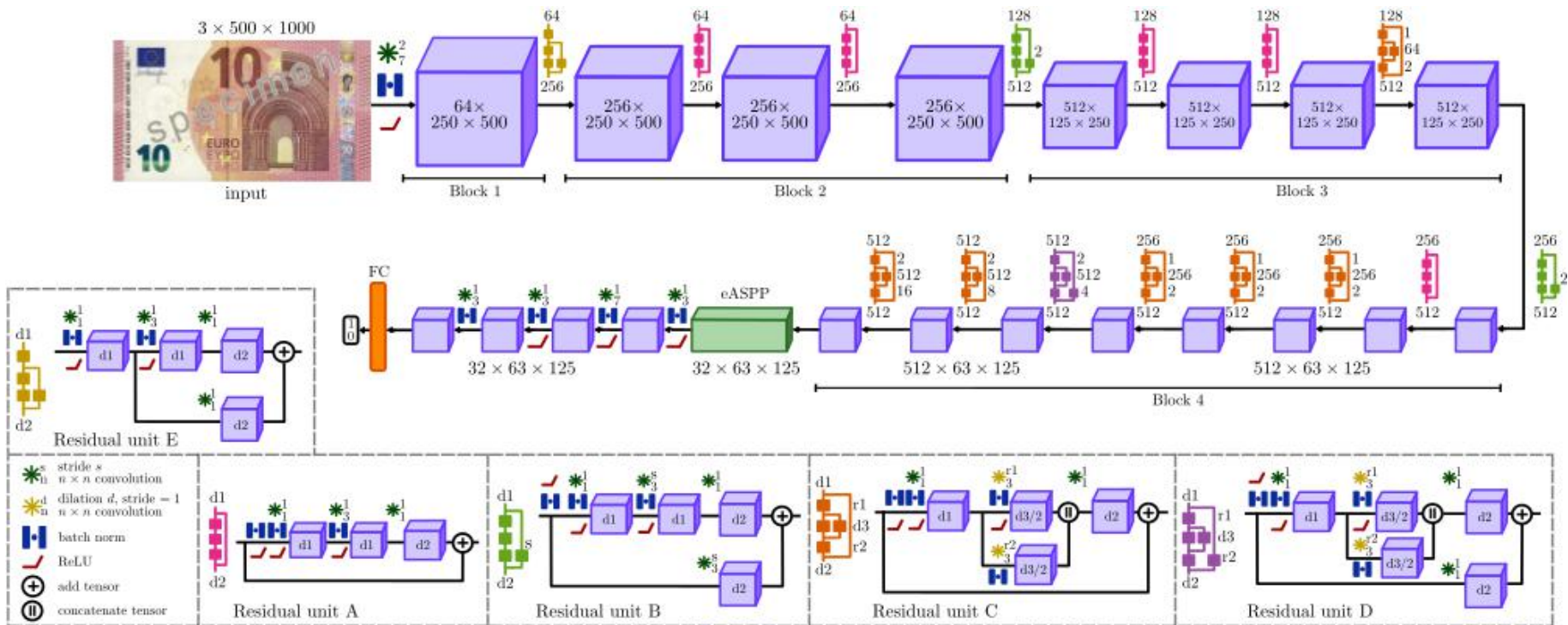


Preprocessing for our model of banknotes counterfeit detection



Real o
counterfeit?

Our deep learning model based in AdapNet++ [2]



Methodology



Training, weighted binary cross-entropy

$$\mathcal{L}_{binary} = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_c^C \sum_i^N \tau_c \log P(y_i = c|X; \theta),$$

$$P(y_i|X; \theta) = \sigma(y_i) \in [0, 1].$$

Experiments



Euro dataset (banknote photographed) taken from [3]. The * symbol denotes the combination of data types

Alias	Banknote	Side	Patch	Ok	False
<i>B1</i>	10 €	<i>O</i>	6	346	256
<i>B2</i>	10 €	<i>R</i>	6	348	242
<i>C1</i>	20 €	<i>O</i>	8	392	212
<i>C2</i>	20 €	<i>R</i>	5	373	216
<i>D1</i>	50 €	<i>O</i>	8	350	309
<i>D2</i>	50 €	<i>R</i>	5	351	321
* <i>B3</i> = <i>B1</i> + <i>B2</i>	10 €	<i>O</i> + <i>R</i>	–	694	498
* <i>C3</i> = <i>C1</i> + <i>C2</i>	20 €	<i>O</i> + <i>R</i>	–	765	428
* <i>D3</i> = <i>D1</i> + <i>D2</i>	50 €	<i>O</i> + <i>R</i>	–	701	630
* <i>BCD3</i> = <i>B3</i> + <i>C3</i> + <i>D3</i>	10€ + 20€ +50€	<i>O</i> + <i>R</i>	–	2160	1556

Experiments



Benchmark results, using the AUC (under the receiver operating characteristic curve) metric on the test set

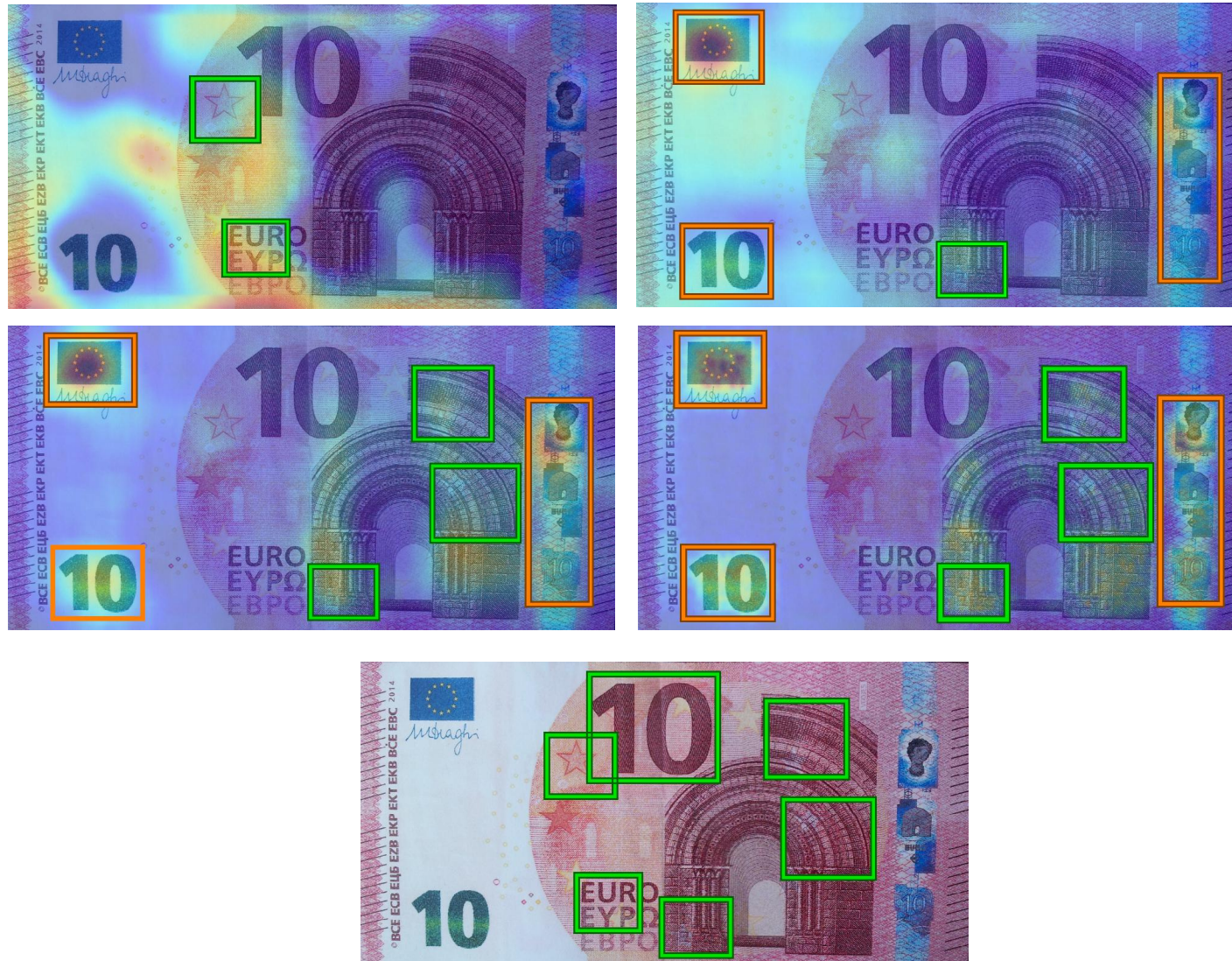
	SIFT-BoW	K-SVD	SCSPM	FSIM	2D-SIWPT	17Quality	Our Net
<i>B1</i>	0.9646	0.9892	0.9996	0.6718	0.7656	0.8829	0.9964
<i>B2</i>	0.9606	0.9865	0.9989	0.7766	0.7448	0.8638	0.9676
<i>C1</i>	0.9859	0.9949	1.0000	0.6664	0.7552	0.8860	0.9762
<i>C2</i>	0.9822	0.9943	1.0000	0.7105	0.7510	0.8422	0.9111
<i>D1</i>	0.9799	0.9913	0.9997	0.6399	0.6843	0.8554	0.9968
<i>D2</i>	0.9643	0.9938	1.0000	0.6477	0.6734	0.8333	0.9774
<i>*B3</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.9466
<i>*C3</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8561
<i>*D3</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.9975
<i>*BCD3</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.9612

Time comparison in seconds on the test set

	SIFT-BoW	K-SVD	SCSPM	FSIM	2D-SIWPT	17Quality	Our Net
256×256	0.1063	1.2408	2.0997	0.2005	0.1895	0.9072	–
512×512	0.5265	3.5376	9.4853	0.2317	0.4985	3.5376	–
500×1000	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1159

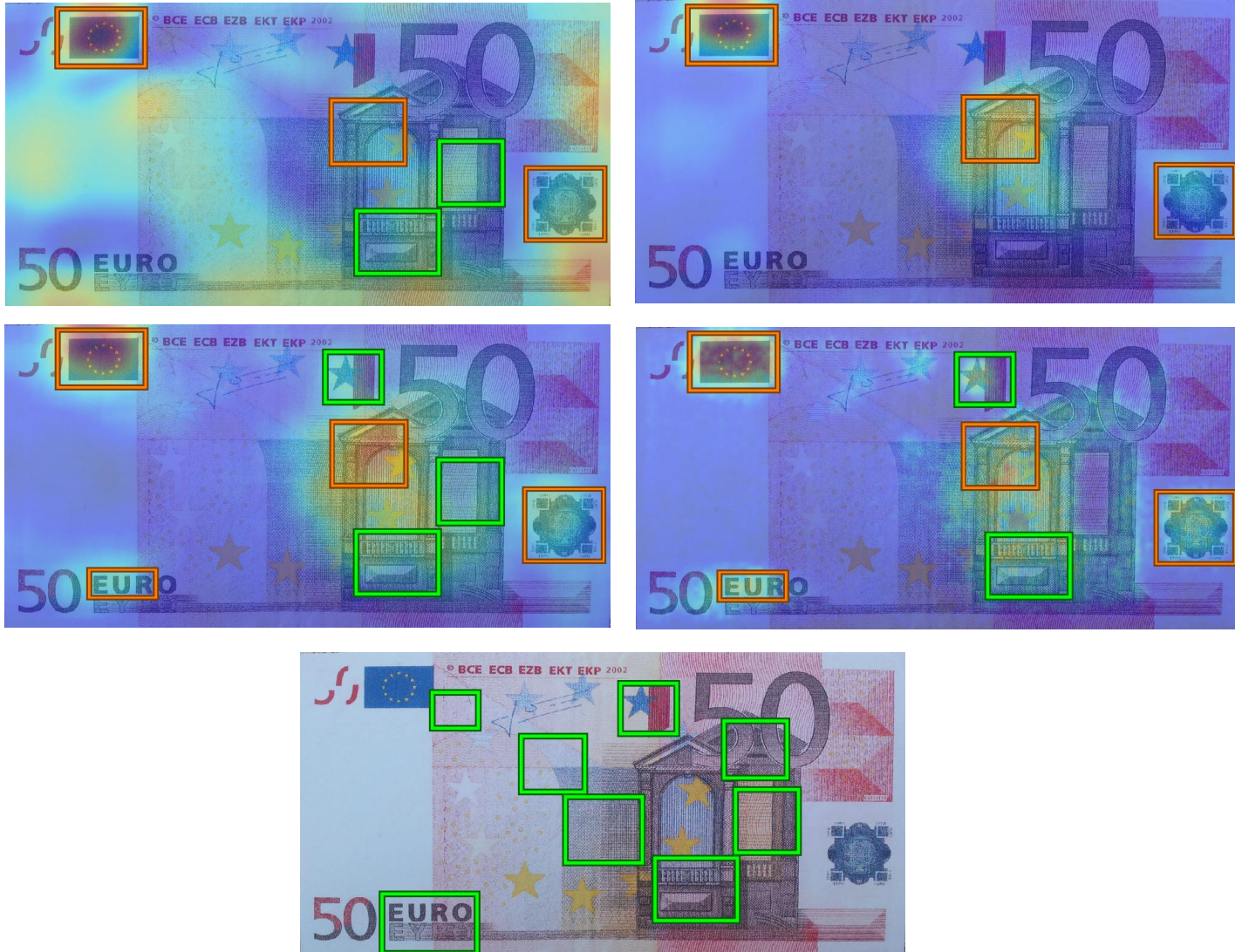
Experiments

Regions activated to perform the prediction, on different scales



Experiments

Regions activated to perform the prediction, on different scales



References



- [1] E. C. Bank, “Biannual information on euro banknote counterfeiting,” 2015. [Online]. Available: <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/date/2015/html/pr150717.en.html>
- [2] A. Valada, R. Mohan, and W. Burgard, “Self-supervised model adaptation for multimodal semantic segmentation,” *International Journal of Computer Vision*, pp. 1–47, 2019.
- [3] A. Berenguel, O. R. Terrades, J. Lladós, and C. Cañero, “Banknote counterfeit detection through background texture printing analysis,” in *2016 12th IAPR Workshop on Document Analysis Systems (DAS)*. IEEE, 2016, pp. 66–71



Thank You