

Image Integrity Analysis

Case esc_90f9703ee69c4e3e84a504a009993f5f · 2026-08-04T14:43:22Z

We compared your disputed photos to the reference set. Read Summary first, then each disputed image. Charts below only add context — they do not override Summary.

Summary

Question: did the disputed photos come from the same camera as the reference photos? Evidence strength says how much to trust this comparison. Hypothesis result is Supports, Contradicts, or Unclear — not whether a photo is “real” or “fake.”

Evidence strength: High

How reliable this comparison is given what you uploaded — not the yes/no answer.



Hypothesis result: Supports

Answer to the camera question: Supports = same camera; Contradicts = different; Unclear = not enough to call.



Each disputed image

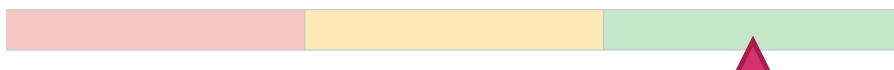
One result per disputed photo, using the same Supports / Contradicts / Unclear labels as in Summary.

DPP0100.TIF

Supports

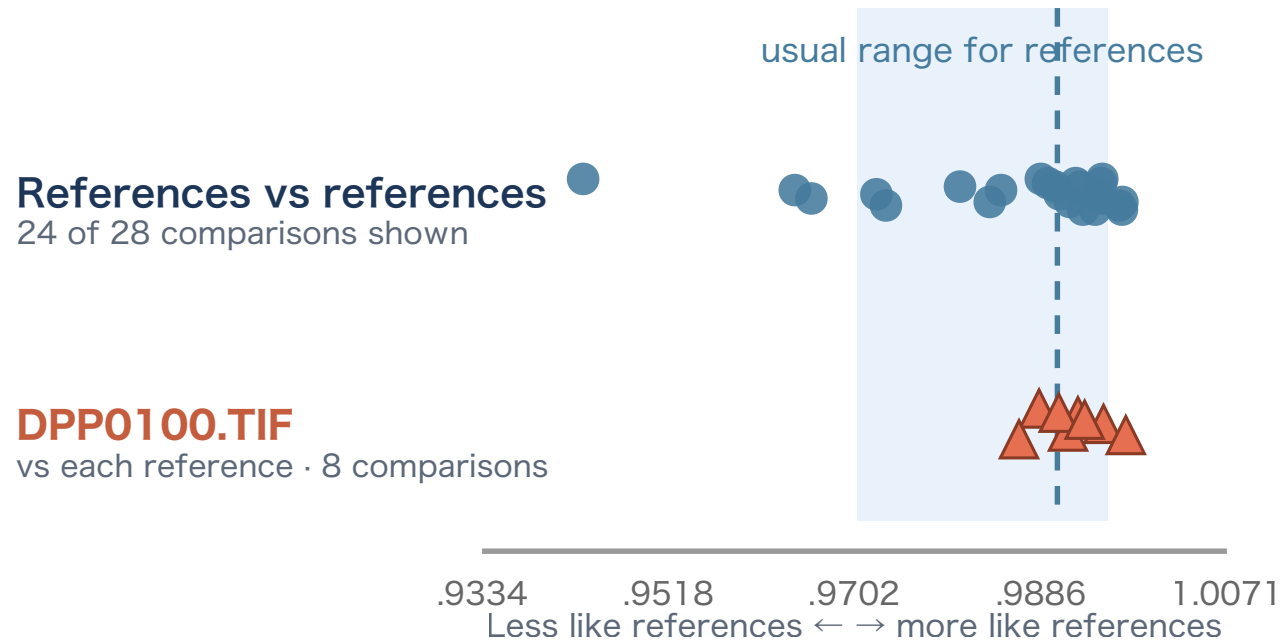
Each bar places one disputed photo on the same three-part scale as Summary. The marker (▲) is that photo. Further left = less like the references; further right = more like.

DPP0100.TIF



Do disputed photos fit the reference set?

Each dot or triangle is one camera-noise comparison between two uploads. Blue row: references compared to each other (the shaded band is “usual” for them). Orange rows: each disputed photo vs each reference. Summary still decides the result.



To keep this chart readable, each row shows at most 24 evenly spaced comparisons. The shaded range and middle line still use all comparisons.

In this case the disputed rows sit in the same zone as the reference band – consistent with the Supports result in the Summary.

Input quality limitations

- **NOTE** Full analysis clarified the reference quality – The fast sensor-pattern check looked weak, but the full reference stability check found that the references could repeatedly recognize one another.
- **NOTE** Device metadata missing – Make and/or model tags are missing from one or more images.

Per-image results

One row per disputed image. How cutoffs map to Supports / Contradicts / Unclear is in More detail – full text below.

Image	Hypothesis	Match score	Cutoff band
DPP0100.TIF	Supports	0.0220	Match score at or above 0.0062 → Supports (consistent with the same-device hypothesis)

Case summary

Reference images (kept)	8
Disputed images (kept)	1
Usable fingerprint match scores	1
Sensor pattern status	Usable in full stability check (fast check: Not usable)

Appendix — full text

Basics: fingerprints, scores, and charts

What we're testing

Whether disputed photos came from the same camera as the reference photos. This is not a verdict on authenticity, editing, or AI-generated content.

What you uploaded

Reference images define the device you are comparing against. Disputed images are the ones you are questioning. Counts appear in the case summary.

Sensor fingerprint (PRNU)

A camera sensor can leave a faint, fixed noise pattern in its images. This is called PRNU. We use it as a device fingerprint; it describes the sensor, not the scene in the photo.

How each disputed image is compared

We combine the usable reference images into one device fingerprint. Each disputed image gets one match score against it. The technical name for this score is normalized cross-correlation (NCC). This score drives the per-image result and its colored marker.

Comparison strip chart (on this report)

The strip chart above shows many two-photo comparisons at once (blue = references among themselves; orange = disputed vs references). It supports Summary; it does not replace the per-image match score.

Reference stability check (full analysis)

Full analysis repeatedly rebuilds the device fingerprint from different subsets of your references and checks it against a left-out reference. This can correct how much weight the report gives the fast sensor-pattern check. It does not independently decide whether a disputed image came from the device.

Comparison strip chart (on page 1)

Page 1 shows a strip chart instead of a full grid because this case has many images. Each mark is one camera-noise comparison between two uploads. The blue band shows how alike reference photos are to each other; orange rows show each disputed photo against references. Read

distance left-to-right on the strip: further right means less alike than the reference band. The Summary scales and per-image match score still decide the hypothesis result.

Input quality limitations – full text

Full analysis clarified the reference quality (Note)

The fast sensor-pattern check looked weak, but the full reference stability check found that the references could repeatedly recognize one another. The report therefore gives more weight to the full check when rating Evidence strength. The weak fast check alone does not mean the photos are unusable.

Device metadata missing (Note)

Make and/or model tags are missing from one or more images. That is common even on otherwise usable photo sets: exports, “Save As” / re-saves, messaging apps, and re-encoding often strip or rewrite metadata while leaving the pixels intact. Treat this as a weak cue – it does not by itself mean the images are invalid for sensor-pattern comparison. It only limits checks that rely on device make/model metadata.

Reference stability check – full detail

This check repeatedly builds a device fingerprint from some of your reference images, then tests whether a left-out reference matches it. It measures whether the reference set is internally consistent. When it contradicts the fast sensor-pattern check, it can change the Evidence strength rating.

Method	Repeated checks using different reference subsets
Reference images in this case	8
References used to build each fingerprint	5
Checks completed	20
Left-out references that matched (score $\geq$ 0.0062)	20/20 (100.0%)
Likely range for the pass rate (95% interval)	[83.9%, 100.0%]
Left-out match scores (lowest / middle / highest)	0.0083 / 0.0157 / 0.0278

A pass means the left-out reference matched the fingerprint built from the others. More passes indicate a more internally consistent reference set. Near-zero passes indicate that the references do not reliably recognize one another. With few completed checks, the rate can vary substantially by chance.

This is a case-level quality check, not device certification. It does not by itself decide whether a disputed image came from the device.

A lab-grade device assessment uses many more controlled images and a separate validation process. Do not interpret this case-level check as that stronger test.

More detail — full text

What the match score is, and how cutoffs map to the hypothesis

What the per-image number is

Each disputed image gets a fingerprint match score. That score is the normalized cross-correlation (NCC) between two PRNU estimates:

- **PRNU (photo-response non-uniformity) is a faint, fixed noise pattern left by an image sensor — a device fingerprint, not a picture of the scene.**
- **We estimate that pattern from the disputed image and from the reference images, then use NCC to measure how alike those two patterns are.**
- **The result is a small decimal (often near 0). Higher means a closer fingerprint match under this method. It is not a measure of how similar the pictured scenes look, and it is not a percent confidence or authenticity score.**

How that number maps to Supports / Unclear / Contradicts

This product maps the PRNU fingerprint match score (NCC) to the hypothesis result using fixed cutoffs from an internal calibration ruleset — product operating points, not universal scientific constants:

- **PRNU fingerprint NCC below 0.0060 → Contradicts (treated as evidence against the same image capture device hypothesis).**
- **PRNU fingerprint NCC from 0.0060 up to, but not including, 0.0062 → Unclear (too close to the decision boundary to treat as Supports or Contradicts).**
- **PRNU fingerprint NCC at or above 0.0062 → Supports (treated as consistent with the same image capture device hypothesis).**

This report tests whether the disputed images and the reference images come from the same image capture device, under the capture and format rules for this case. It is not a determination that an image is genuine, and it is not proof of fraud or authenticity.

EU note: images are processed to produce this report and are not kept as a lasting gallery after this case ends.

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