

Artificial Intelligence in Digital Forensics: Augmented Analysis and Emerging Evidence

Albi Marini, Danny Trainor

Motivation and Goals

- Assess this new frontier of digital forensics as a result of the technological wave of AI
- The project goal was to have a paper that would assess this motivation in some way
- A paper that was both **written** and **revised** over the weeks in which the project was to be worked on. (COMPLETED)

AI in Digital Forensics Overview

- Enhances forensic (or anti-forensic!) tools and techniques across all types of digital evidence
- Creates new types of evidence we can look at

Forensic Enhancement: Magnet AXIOM

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- Magnet AXIOM is an example of a tool enhanced by AI Developments
 - Extremely popular forensics discovery tool in the mobile device space especially in federal entities
- Since 2018, AXIOM has integrated **Magnet.AI** into their software, with latest versions using **Magnet Copilot**
 - **Offline data recognition and media authenticity capabilities** that automatically gather evidence from device disk images

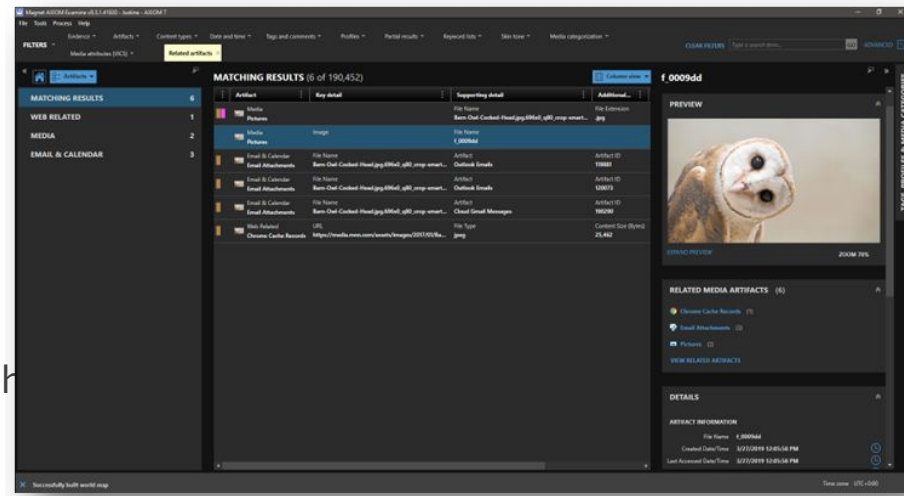


Figure 1: Example of *Magnet Copilot* automatically identifying and categorizing evidence from a device image in the *Artifact Explorer* of Magnet AXIOM

Cellebrite Pathfinder

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- Cellebrite tools have been used since 1999 in law enforcement agencies for data collection/extraction, collaboration & data points
- Since 2021, their newest tool, ***Pathfinder***, has been touted as platform to “**automate the ingestion and analysis of digital evidence**”
 - Provides a **graph-like visualization** of key investigative points tracing activity from the victim and suspect
 - Automatically links data points to GPS data from photos, cell towers, Wi-Fi hotspots to construct a full incident report

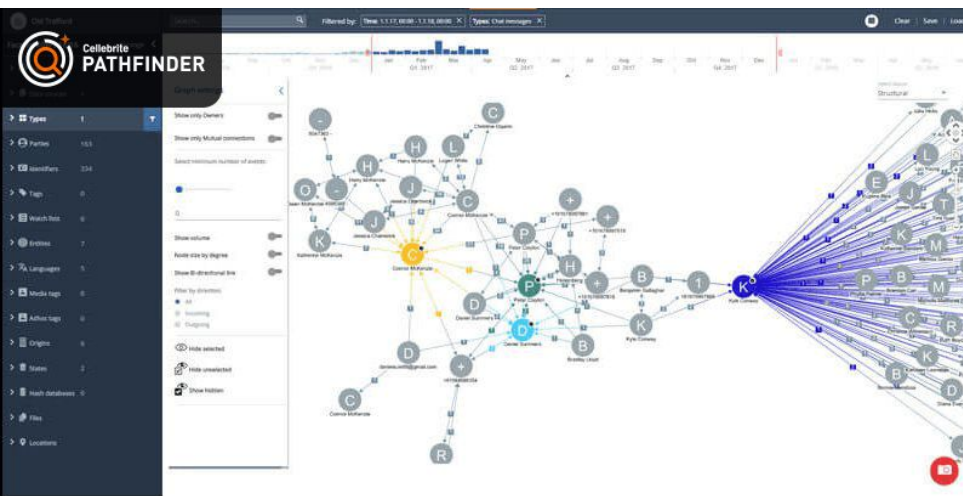


Figure 2: Example of Cellebrite Pathfinder's graph interface that automatically collects and draws connections between data points from multiple data sources to create a case-web of involved parties

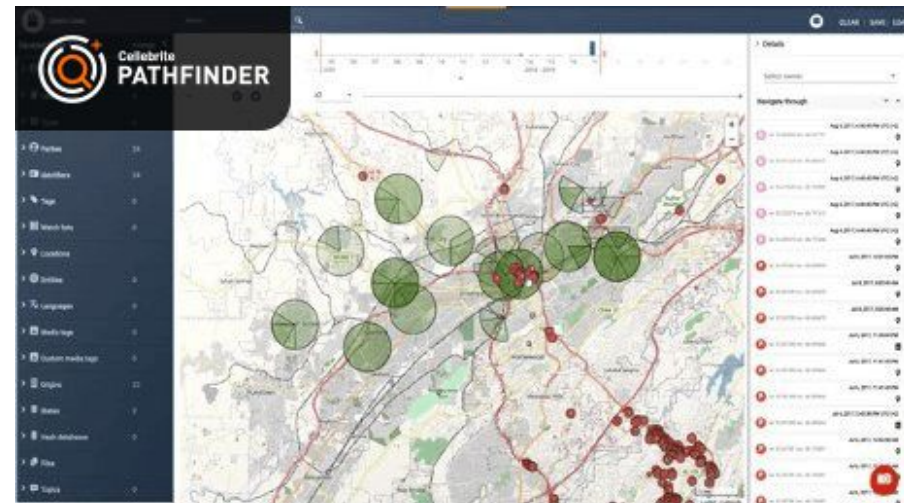


Figure 3: Automatic geo-location identification of where investigative data points occurred in Cellebrite Pathfinder

Darktrace

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- **AI cybersecurity platform** that offers network forensic capabilities
 - Newer company, example of AI-enabled startup
- **Reinforcement learning powered “self-learning AI transformer-based language model”** are leveraged in incident detection and response
 - They provide a globe visualization for network incidents, picturing each device, its connections, and the path an attack took through the nodes of a network
- **Cyber AI automatically triages, interprets, and provides a report of the incident**
 - Eg: ransomware outbreak: trace the spread across the network node to provide an investigator with a list of affected machines and a complete attack timeline

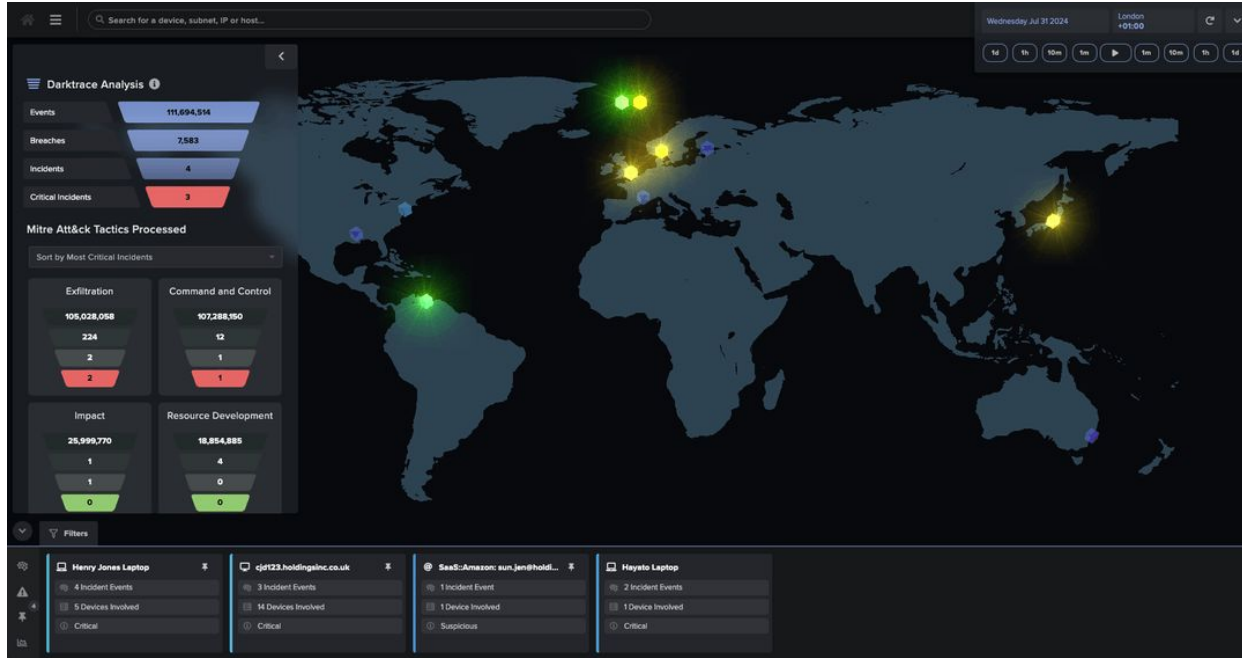


Figure 4: Example of the Darktrace network tool visualization interface that provides a map of network nodes, as well as their state and log of previous incidents

Large-Language Model Assisted Analysis

- Cornell University in 2025 ([Yin et al., 2025](#)): LLMs have become widely used across the field across all steps of the investigative process
 - **ChatGPT-3.5, 4.5** and **Google Gemini** “process enormous volumes of text-based evidence” (chat logs, documents, emails) much faster than humans
 - Categorize text, recognize patterns, and connect names with timestamps or address to “identify complex interrelationships”
- Example of **LLM-driven Mobile Evidence Contextual Analysis**: feeding mobile chat logs into LLM to perform contextual analysis
 - Find criminal intent through pattern identification or coded language in messages automatically, previously very challenging without AI

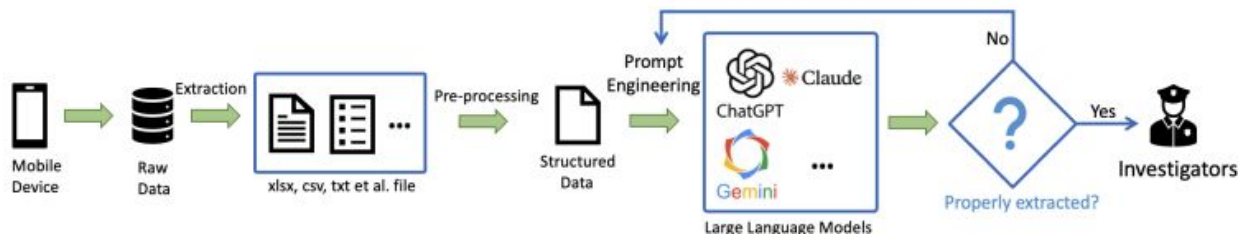


Figure 5: Overview of LLM-driven Mobile Evidence Contextual Analysis Framework

volGPT

- Research example of AI-assisted volatile memory forensics
[\(Oh et al., 2024\)](#)
 - “first prompt-based large language model for memory forensics, providing analysts with triage automation and explanations for triage reasons” using GPT-like reasoning models as a base
 - Proved very effective in detecting ransomware on infected memory dumps of Windows systems (accuracy 87-99%, avoids false positives)
 - Can detect techniques like process masquerading
- Takes a memory image, filter down the list of suspicious processes, and provide text explanations for each software as to why it was flagged as suspicious

Pros and Cons of AI as a tool in Digital Forensics

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Pros:

- Frees up time in an investigation, especially in data discovery and analysis allowing analysts to focus on interpretation of evidence

Cons:

- Cornell University 2024 ([Sanna et al., 2024](#)), these AI tools are not robust - do not guarantee perfect accuracy in their findings, overlook evidence and can give false insight, ie misclassifying deep fakes as the real person
 - Inherit drawback of AI tools as the technology is still improving
 - Risks are dangerous in forensics: all evidence presented in court must be without faults
- Errors due to bias in the data used to train the models used in these tools
 - Eg AI tends to classify conversation from some groups as malicious when its not
- Smart adversaries can alter images and texts to make them undetectable by AI (“anti-forensics”)
- Black-box AI models do not disclose how they work make them difficult to trust/verify

LLM Invocation Logs as Digital Forensic Evidence

- LLMs are susceptible to manipulation attacks, and can be vessels for malicious intent
- Logs are real-time events that are collected instantaneously
- Invocation logs can tell us what the client/web service the client was using was prompting the LLM. (Gemini, GPT, etc.)

Generative Adversarial Networks, Deepfakes, and Digital Media

- GAN: Machine learning frameworks that aim to create realistic, synthetic data
 - Deepfake Technology
- Can be used to manipulate images, potentially exploiting forensic classifiers

