Report paper

Fake Speech Detection

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1 Objective

The main objective of this project to provide a Fake Speech Detection(Conformer) by using audio with the help of tensorflow.".

2 Introduction

The challenge of automatically determining whether a particular voice sample is synthetic or authentic is known as fake speech detection. [6] The importance of this problem has increased recently with the development of deep learning-based voice synthesis technology. False speech can be used to impersonate others or utilize extortion, in addition to propagating propaganda, hoaxes, and false information. [7]

Google AI created the conformer deep learning model architecture for voice recognition. It is a powerful tool for collecting both local and global interdependence in audio data because it combines self-attention processes with convolutional neural networks (CNNs). [4]

A deep learning model architecture called Conformer was first created for automated speech recognition (ASR). Conformer achieves state-of-the-art performance on a range of ASR tasks by combining the [3] advantages of self-attention mechanisms with convolutional neural networks (CNNs).

This paper aims to assess Conformer's efficacy in identifying phony speech.

According to recent studies, Conformer is also a useful tool for detecting fraudulent speech. Speech audio may be utilized to teach Conformer discriminative characteristics that allow it to differentiate between actual and phony speech.

3 Related Work

Research on fake voice detection is expanding quickly, and new methods and models are constantly being put out. Conformer models have garnered increasing attention in the field of phony voice detection in recent years. [5] Transformer models that are particularly made for audio processing are known as conformer models. For a range of audio tasks, including as language identification, speaker identification, and voice recognition, conformer models have proven to be successful.

In 2020, Google AI researchers presented one of the first experiments to employ Conformer models for phony voice detection. When the researchers ran Conformer models on a collection of artificial and real speech samples, they fared better than other cutting-edge models. [2]

In a different study, University of Southern California researchers created a method for identifying fraudulent speech in social media videos using Conformer models. Over 90% accuracy was attained by the algorithm on a dataset consisting of both fake and real social media videos. [1]

The fact that synthetic speech is always changing presents one of the biggest obstacles to false speech identification. There is constant development of new synthesis and voice conversion models, and these models are getting more complex. The fact that phony speech may be blended in with actual speech to evade detection presents another difficulty. We call this spliced speech. The current methods for detecting false speech are still in the early stages of research and cannot yet accurately identify speech that has been spliced.

4 Timeline

- August-

  a) Reviewing Research Papers and Previous work done.

  b) Collection of the dataset.

- September- Working on the model.

- December- Documentation on the completed model along with Report.

5 Platform

Virtual - Kaggle and Jupyter Notebook.

6 Dataset and performance metrics

ASVspoof 2019 Dataset:-
This is the biggest and most complete fake speech dataset currently accessible. Over 10,000 real speech samples and over 40,000 artificial speech samples may be found in the collection. A number of various methods, such as text-to-speech synthesis, voice conversion, and replay assaults, were used to create the false speech samples.

We'll compute Accuracy, Precision, Recall and F1_Score for both valid and test data. Finally, we'l plot confusion_matrix to get better insight about model's performance regarding FP and FN.

7 Approch

7.1 Model Architecture

The basic architecture is chosen to be the Conformer model, which is renowned for its capacity to extract both long-range and local relationships from audio signals. The Tensorflow audio$_{c}lassification_{m}odelslibrarymakesiteasytoloadapre-trainedConformermodel, whichhelpstocapital$

7.2 Model Training

To direct the training process, hyperparameters like learning rate, optimizer, loss function, batch size, and number of epochs are carefully determined. The ready-made TFRecord files are loaded into the model, and iteratively, the weights are optimized to minimize the selected loss function. Effective learning is ensured by regularly monitoring training progress

using measures such as accuracy, loss, and confusion matrices. To improve convergence and performance, strategies like learning rate scheduling and early stopping are used.

7.3 Potential Extensions

To possibly maximize performance, experiments may be carried out with various Conformer configurations, such as changing the size of the model or the number of attention layers. Further enhancing robustness and generality may involve assembling many Conformer models or merging them with alternative architectures. If accessible, domain-specific knowledge regarding features of fake speech can be added to improve the quality of feature engineering or model creation. If the dataset shows signs of class imbalance, methods like weighted loss functions or oversampling may be taken into consideration. Examining explainability techniques can reveal information about how the model makes decisions, which can help to spot biases and suggest areas for development.

8 Conformer

Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and transformers are two neural network models that are used in the Conformer architecture, a neural network model that Google Brain unveiled in 2020 to provide state-of-the-art performance in automated speech recognition (ASR). This note outlines its main advantages and possible uses.

Conformer does exceptionally well at extracting local features by integrating convolutional layers, which is essential for distinguishing unique properties of individual phonemes and voice segments.Conformer is an extension of the Transformer design, which is well-known for its capacity to represent sequences with long-distance dependencies. It may therefore effectively capture the tenor and atmosphere of spoken words.Conformer is resource-efficient and appropriate for deployment on a range of devices because, in spite of its hybrid approach, it provides impressive performance even with lower model sizes when compared to pure Transformer models.

Higher accuracy and understanding levels enabled by Conformer can fuel next-generation voice assistants, resulting in more seamless and effective interactions.Conformer's accuracy and resilience are useful for real-time speech-to-text applications, including live captioning for conferences or movies.Conformer can assist in spotting voice abnormalities or spoofing efforts in security and surveillance applications to enhance authentication and monitoring.

9 Performance Metrics

References

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