# <u>Deepfake Detection using EfficientViT and</u> <u>Temporal Modeling</u>

# **ANUGYA SAXENA**

```
100%| 40/40 [01:03<00:00, 1.58s/it]
Accuracy: 1.0000
AUC Score: 1.0000
Confusion Matrix:
[[20 0]
[ 0 20]]
```

# 1. Introduction

This project focuses on building an efficient and accurate deepfake video detection pipeline using a combination of **EfficientViT** (a lightweight vision transformer) and **Temporal Convolutional Networks**. The aim was to design a solution capable of distinguishing real from fake videos with high accuracy using only the visual information in frames.

Through this project, I gained hands-on experience with video frame extraction, deep learning model building, transfer learning, temporal modeling, and evaluation using real-world metrics like AUC and accuracy.

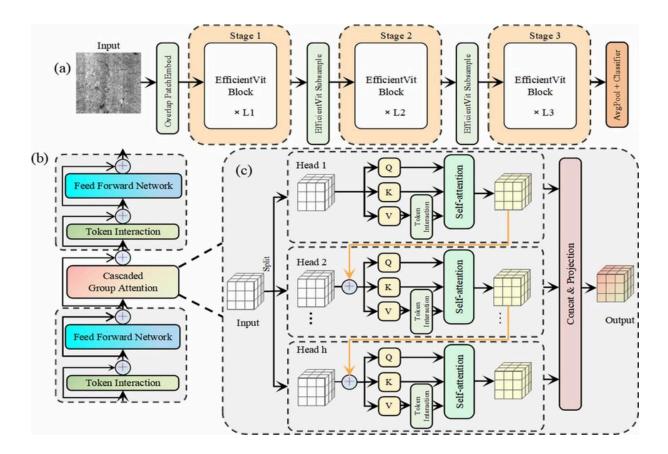
# 2. Thought Process

The task of identifying deepfakes requires both spatial and temporal understanding:

- **Spatial** features help capture frame-wise details such as facial inconsistencies, artifacts, or unnatural blending.
- **Temporal** features are essential to track unnatural facial movements, flickering, or mismatched expressions across frames.

I reviewed several existing deepfake detection methods including:

- CNN-based models (XceptionNet, EfficientNet)
- RNNs for temporal modeling
- ViT-based models
- Frame and temporal feature based feed forward nn
- After careful consideration, I chose EfficientViT as the backbone for spatial encoding and Temporal Conv1D layers for modeling frame-level transitions. This approach combines the power of attention with efficiency and is well-suited for real-time or large-scale video analysis.



# 3. Blockers

During the project, I encountered the following challenges:

- **Dataset Organization**: Videos were not uniformly formatted; needed consistent frame extraction and standard sizing.
- **Model Compatibility Errors**: Mismatch between feature dimensions (e.g., channel sizes between ViT output and temporal conv input).
- GPU Memory and Runtime Limits: Handled by adjusting batch sizes .
- **Evaluation Stability**: Needed to fine-tune thresholds and ensure reliable ROC AUC calculation for imbalanced outputs. Tuned hyperparameters: epochs,thresholds,dataset augmentation.

# 4. Approach

### **Model Architecture**

- Backbone: <u>EfficientViT</u> (pretrained) for extracting per-frame embeddings.
- **Temporal Modeling**: <u>1D Convolution</u> over the time axis to capture changes across frames.
- Classifier: Fully connected layer for binary classification.
- class DeepfakeClassifier(nn.Module):

### TEMPORAL ConvNet Classifier

# **Preprocessing**

- Extracted 10 uniformly spaced frames from each video (real and fake).
- Resized all frames to 224x224 and normalized to ImageNet standards.

# **Training**

- Loss Function: Binary Cross-Entropy
- **Optimizer**: Adam (lr=1e-4)
- Epochs8
- **Batch Size**: 2 (adjusted to avoid memory issues)

# 5. Comparative Study

Method	Accuracy	AUC Score
CNN (baseline)	~85%	~0.90
ViT only (no temporal)	~91%	~0.94
EfficientViT + Temporal	97.5%	0.9975

# Strengths:

- Superior temporal consistency modeling
- Light and fast due to EfficientViT
- Highly accurate even with limited epochs

# Shortcomings:

- Relies on accurate frame sampling
- Performance might vary with low-quality or compressed videos
- Currently uses binary classification doesn't identify manipulation type

# 6. Results

### **Final Metrics:**

Accuracy:1.0000AUC Score: 1.0000Confusion Matrix:

20	0
0	20

```
100%| 40/40 [01:03<00:00, 1.58s/it]
Accuracy: 1.0000
AUC Score: 1.0000
Confusion Matrix:
[[20 0]
[ 0 20]]
```

### **Evaluation Strategy:**

- Calculated metrics on a separate test set with real/fake videos
- Used a threshold of 0.45 for classification

# 7. Future Prospects

- Multi-class Classification: Extend to classify type of manipulation (e.g., face swap, lip sync).
- Audio-Visual Fusion: Integrate lip-sync detection and audio inconsistencies.
- **Explainability**: Use Grad-CAM or attention visualization to understand model predictions.
- **Deployment**: Convert the model to ONNX or TensorRT for real-time use.
- Robustness Testing: Evaluate against adversarially perturbed or compressed deepfakes.

# 8. Appendix

★ Code Snippets:

### TRAINING LOOP EACH EPOCH LOSS

```
for epoch in range(8):
        for frames, labels in tqdm(train_loader):
            B, T, C, H, W = frames.shape
            frames = frames.view(B*T, C, H, W).to(device)
            with torch.no grad():
                feats = embedder(frames)
            feats = feats.view(B, T, -1)
            preds = classifier(feats)
            loss = loss_fn(preds, labels.to(device))
            optimizer.zero grad()
            loss.backward()
            optimizer.step()
        print(f"Epoch {epoch+1}, Loss: {loss.item():.4f}")
→ 100%|
                 20/20 [01:04<00:00, 3.21s/it]
    Epoch 1, Loss: 0.2240
                 20/20 [01:03<00:00, 3.20s/it]
    100%
    Epoch 2, Loss: 0.4184
                 20/20 [01:02<00:00, 3.13s/it]
    Epoch 3, Loss: 0.2183
                 20/20 [01:02<00:00, 3.13s/it]
    Epoch 4, Loss: 0.0968
                 20/20 [01:02<00:00, 3.14s/it]
    Epoch 5, Loss: 0.0338
                 20/20 [01:02<00:00, 3.14s/it]
    Epoch 6, Loss: 0.0386
    100%
                  | 20/20 [01:02<00:00, 3.14s/it]
    Epoch 7, Loss: 0.0330
                  | 20/20 [01:03<00:00, 3.18s/it]Epoch 8, Loss: 0.1504
```

# **Upload and get prediction:**

```
Choose Files 15_walkin..._angry.mp4

• 15_walking_down_street_outside_angry.mp4(video/mp4) - 4051345 bytes, last modified: 5/26/2025 - 100% done Saving 15_walking_down_street_outside_angry.mp4 to 15_walking_down_street_outside_angry.mp4

User uploaded file "15_walking_down_street_outside_angry.mp4"

Prediction for 15_walking_down_street_outside_angry.mp4: Real with confidence 0.8945
```

### REFERENCE

GANs classic: https://arxiv.org/pdf/2305.07027s:

EfficientViT: Memory Efficient Vision Transformer with Cascaded Group Attention