



# **Deep Fake Detection Using Machine Learning**

**Group no : 14**

**Department of CSE**

**Jyothi Engineering College**

**Thrissur**

**June 1, 2021**



## Group Members :

1. Karthik PC : JEC17CS061
2. M P Adithya Vijayan : JEC17CS069
3. Sanjana S : JEC17CS088
4. Thushara P : JEC17CS103

**Guide :** Ms. Aswathy Wilson



## **Vision of the Department**

- Creating eminent and ethical leaders in the domain of Computational Sciences through quality professional education with a focus on holistic learning and excellence.

## **Mission of the Department**

- To create technically competent and ethically conscious graduates in the field of Computer Science and Engineering by encouraging holistic learning and excellence.
- To prepare students for careers in Industry, Academia and the Government.
- To instill Entrepreneurial Orientation and research motivation among the students of the department.
- To emerge as a leader in education in the region by encouraging teaching, learning, industry and societal connect.

# Contents

- Introduction
- Abstract
- Proposed System
- Requirements
- Literature Survey
- Design Architecture
- Modules
- Methodology
- UML
- Results
- Application
- Conclusions & Future Work
- References

# Introduction

- Main objective of our project is to detect deep fake videos
- The amount of deep fake videos are increasing rapidly
- Now there is need to detect whether a video is manipulated or not
- Our project aims to segregate deep fake videos and real videos
- Our system provides a method to detect these fake videos and thereby preventing the usage of these videos in creating political distress, blackmailing, fake terrorism events etc



## Abstract

- Deep Fake videos are AI generated videos that look real but are actually fake
- Deep fake videos can have an adverse effect on a society
- Here we are using Xception model
- Images are transformed into various forms using albumentation which are used for classification
- Videos are classified into fake and real



## Proposed System

- we are using Xception Network for Deepfake Detection
- As we are using more than one indicator for checking, it has more accuracy
- The system compare facial features
- According to the prediction value videos are classified as real and fake

# Functional Requirements

- Detection of deepfake images
- Detection of deepfake images with varied resolution

# Non functional Requirements

- The system should be scalable
- The system should be reliable



## Literature Survey

- Deepfake Video Detection using Recurrent Neural Network
  - Uses a convolutional neural network to extract frame features.
  - Convolutional LSTM is used to predict whether an image is manipulated or not.
- Classification of Real and Fake Images Using One-Class Variational Encoder
  - It requires only real images for training so that data scarcity limitation can be solved
  - Eventhough it has 97% accuracy, better performance is only on NT and DFD dataset

- Deepfake Source Detection via Interpreting Residuals with Biological Signals
  - Uses PPG signal for the identification of images
  - Improves the accuracy of the network
- Classification of Deepfake Using Mouth Features
  - Two GAN Algorithms used one as encoder and other as decoder
  - CNN used for comparison
- Effective and Fast Deepfake Detection Method based on Haar Wavelet Transform
  - This method takes advantage of the fact that deep fake algorithms are only able to generate fake faces with specific size & resolution
  - This method is very complex and it has not been implemented yet



# **Jyothi** Engineering College

NAAC Accredited College with NBA Accredited Programmes\*

Approved by AICTE & affiliated to APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University

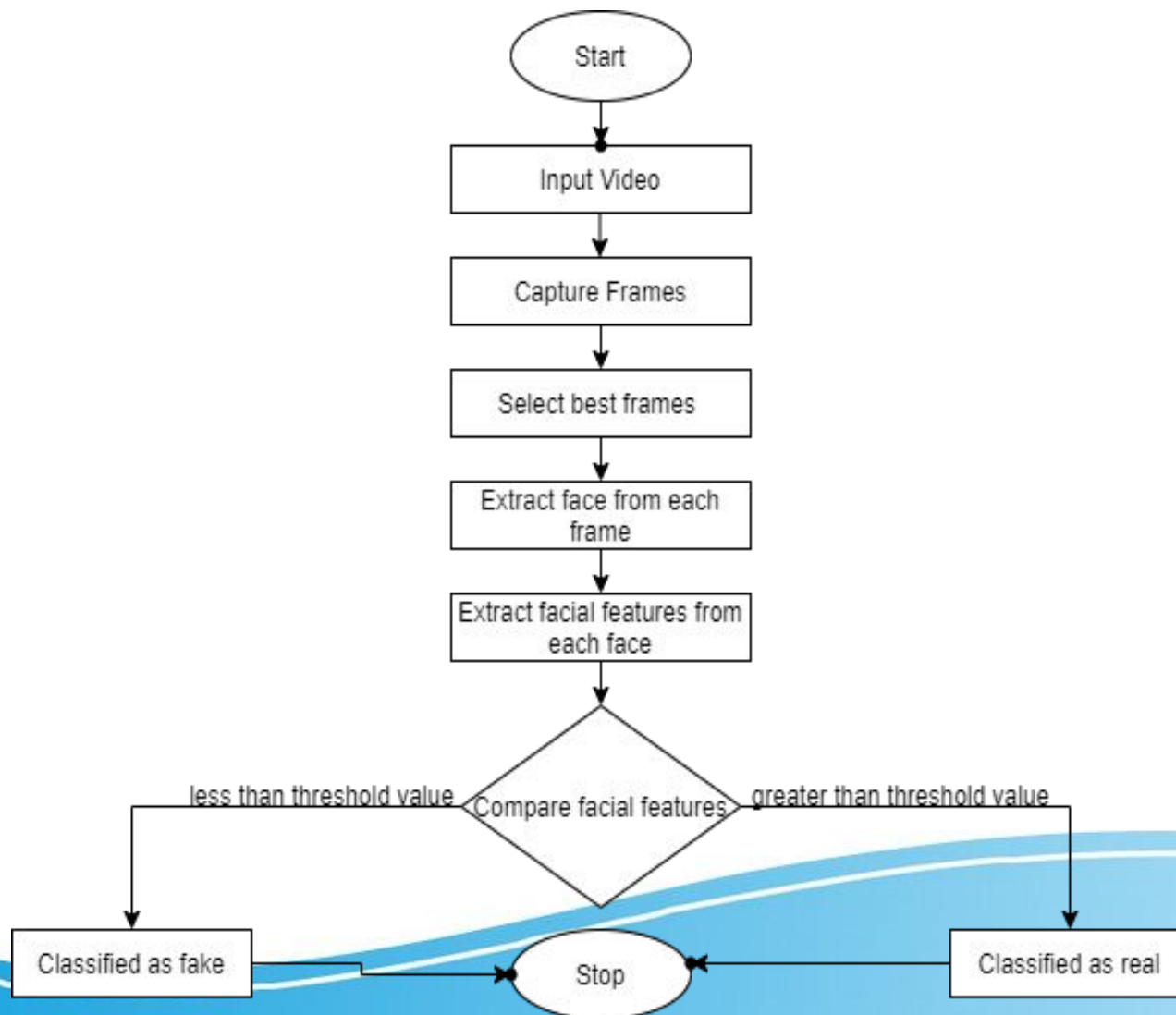
**A CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY BY THE CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF TRICHUR**

JYOTHI HILLS, VETTIKATTIRI P.O., CHERUTHURUTHY, THRISSUR. PIN-679531 PH : +91- 4884-259000, 274423 FAX : 04884-274777



NBA accredited B.Tech Programmes in Computer Science & Engineering, Electronics & Communication Engineering, Electrical & Electronics Engineering and Mechanical Engineering valid for the academic years 2016-2022. NBA accredited B.Tech Programme in Civil Engineering valid for the academic years 2019-2022.

# Design Architecture



## Modules

- Data acquisition module
- Image enhancement module
- Deepfake detection module

## Data Acquisition Modules

- DeepFake dataset collection
  - Downloaded from face forensic++
- Classified the dataset into training and testing set



## Image Enhancement Modules

- Captured frames from videos
- Frames are resized into required size
- Discarding unwanted frames
- Face extraction using blaze-face model

## Deepfake Detection Modules

- Data loader function used to load training data
- Facial features are extracted
- Xception binary classifier is used to train
- Images are classified as real or fake

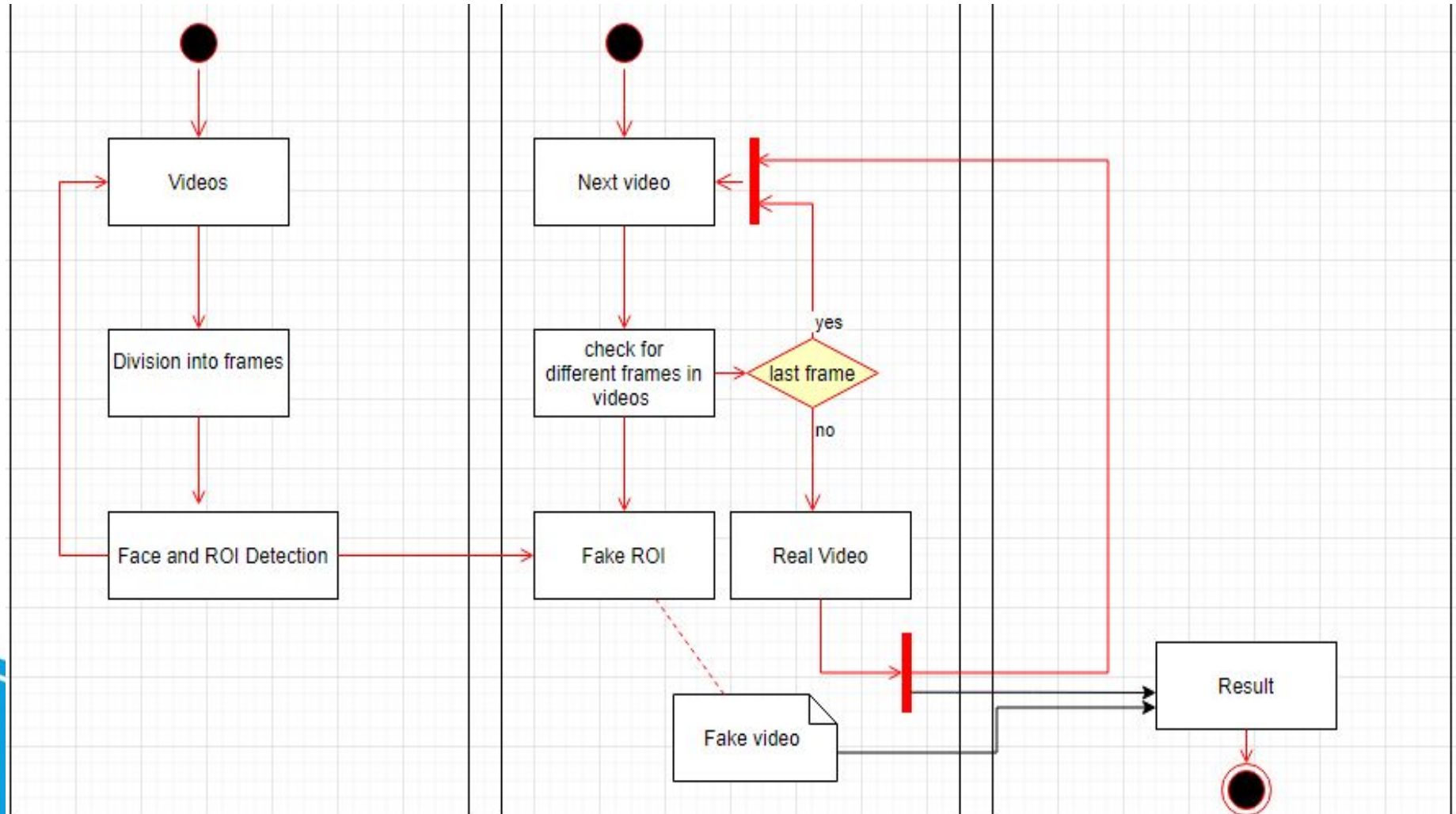


## Methodology

- Input dataset is given and are converted to frames
- Face is extracted from real and fake frames
- Extracted face is transformed using alumentation
- Facial features are extracted
- Xception model is trained using these extracted features
- Model is trained for specified number of epochs
- Required test sample is passed
- Extraction of face and facial features from test sample
- Extracted features are compared with Xception model
- Videos are classified into fake and real



## UML





## Results





Epoch 1/20, LR: 0.001000, Loss: 0.2207: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [07:57<00:00, 2.12it/s]  
Dev loss: 0.2451, Acc: 0.897430, Kaggle: 0.281889  
Saving best model...

Epoch 2/20, LR: 0.001000, Loss: 0.1623: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [07:57<00:00, 2.12it/s]  
Dev loss: 0.1880, Acc: 0.917976, Kaggle: 0.244787  
Saving best model...

Epoch 3/20, LR: 0.001000, Loss: 0.1416: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [07:58<00:00, 2.12it/s]  
Dev loss: 0.1416, Acc: 0.940979, Kaggle: 0.206655  
Saving best model...

Epoch 4/20, LR: 0.001000, Loss: 0.1232: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [07:58<00:00, 2.12it/s]  
Dev loss: 0.1597, Acc: 0.946218, Kaggle: 0.204922

Epoch 5/20, LR: 0.001000, Loss: 0.1127: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [07:58<00:00, 2.12it/s]  
Dev loss: 0.1423, Acc: 0.943189, Kaggle: 0.206867

Epoch 6/20, LR: 0.001000, Loss: 0.1038: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [07:57<00:00, 2.12it/s]  
Dev loss: 0.1703, Acc: 0.938114, Kaggle: 0.217404

Epoch 7/20, LR: 0.001000, Loss: 0.0997: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [07:58<00:00, 2.12it/s]  
Dev loss: 0.1491, Acc: 0.942453, Kaggle: 0.206499

Epoch 8/20, LR: 0.001000, Loss: 0.0894: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [07:58<00:00, 2.12it/s]  
Dev loss: 0.1565, Acc: 0.940324, Kaggle: 0.211782

Epoch 9/20, LR: 0.001000, Loss: 0.0867: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [07:58<00:00, 2.12it/s]  
Epoch 8: reducing learning rate of group 0 to 7.0000e-04.  
Dev loss: 0.2072, Acc: 0.936640, Kaggle: 0.224125

Epoch 10/20, LR: 0.000700, Loss: 0.0785: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [07:59<00:00, 2.11it/s]  
Dev loss: 0.1521, Acc: 0.949329, Kaggle: 0.198995

Epoch 11/20, LR: 0.000700, Loss: 0.0673: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [07:58<00:00, 2.12it/s]  
Dev loss: 0.1595, Acc: 0.947937, Kaggle: 0.202024

Epoch 12/20, LR: 0.000700, Loss: 0.0652: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [07:58<00:00, 2.12it/s]  
Dev loss: 0.1386, Acc: 0.950311, Kaggle: 0.197535  
Saving best model...

Epoch 13/20, LR: 0.000700, Loss: 0.0615: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [07:59<00:00, 2.11it/s]  
Dev loss: 0.1714, Acc: 0.944499, Kaggle: 0.207326





```
Epoch 14/20, LR: 0.000700, Loss: 0.0607: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [08:00<00:00, 2.11it/s]
Dev loss: 0.1644, Acc: 0.947610, Kaggle: 0.201195

Epoch 15/20, LR: 0.000700, Loss: 0.0572: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [08:00<00:00, 2.11it/s]
Dev loss: 0.1715, Acc: 0.947610, Kaggle: 0.204213

Epoch 16/20, LR: 0.000700, Loss: 0.0575: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [08:00<00:00, 2.11it/s]
Dev loss: 0.1855, Acc: 0.942043, Kaggle: 0.212465

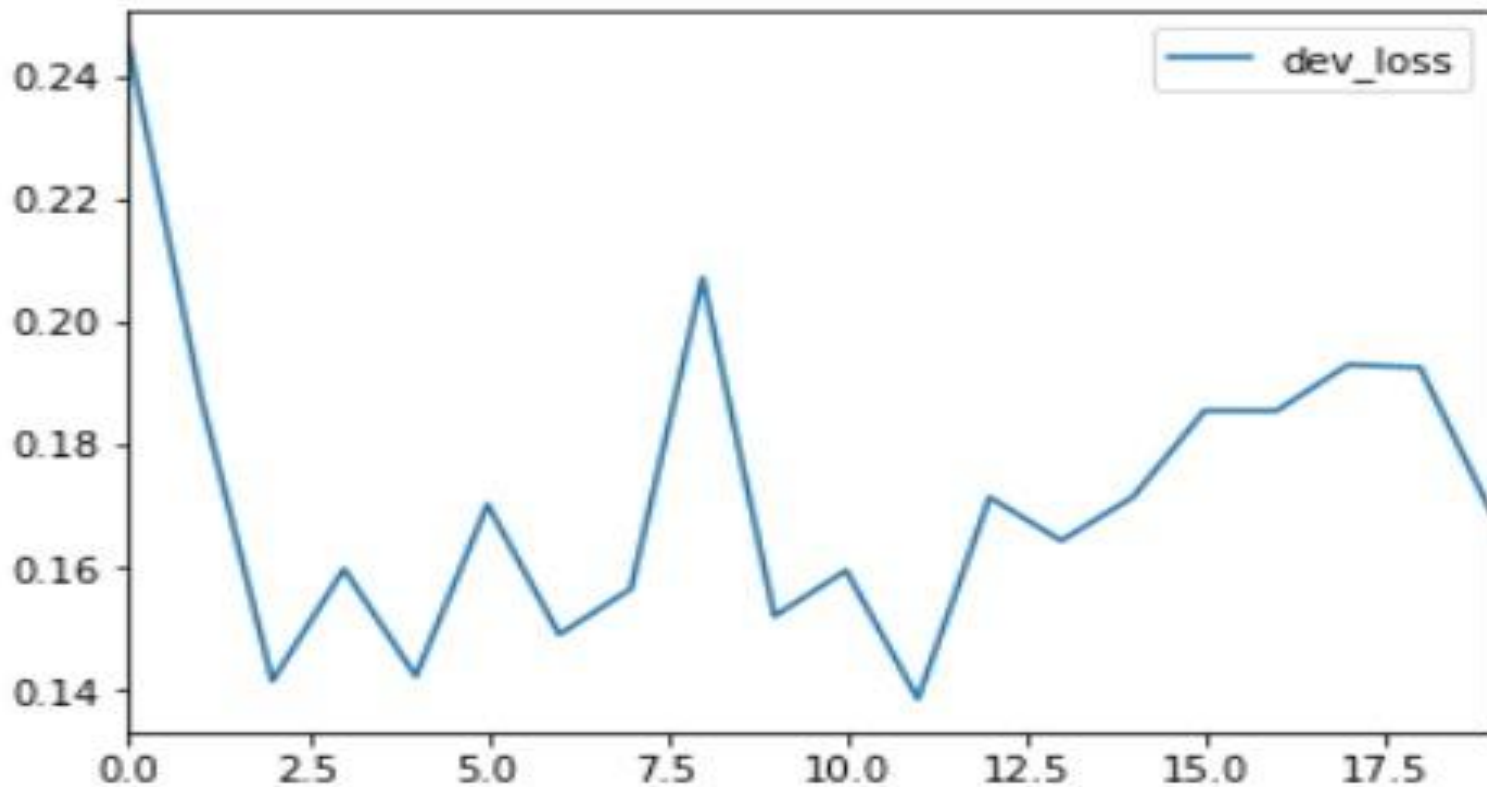
Epoch 17/20, LR: 0.000700, Loss: 0.0568: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [07:59<00:00, 2.11it/s]
Dev loss: 0.1855, Acc: 0.947446, Kaggle: 0.206291

Epoch 18/20, LR: 0.000700, Loss: 0.0553: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [07:59<00:00, 2.11it/s]
Epoch 17: reducing learning rate of group 0 to 4.9000e-04.
Dev loss: 0.1930, Acc: 0.944172, Kaggle: 0.211803

Epoch 19/20, LR: 0.000490, Loss: 0.0475: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [07:59<00:00, 2.11it/s]
Dev loss: 0.1926, Acc: 0.943435, Kaggle: 0.212842

Epoch 20/20, LR: 0.000490, Loss: 0.0478: 100%|██████████| 1013/1013 [07:59<00:00, 2.11it/s]
Dev loss: 0.1689, Acc: 0.947937, Kaggle: 0.202401
```

# Training loss graph





```
submission_df_xception.head()
```



	filename	label	result
0	aassnaulhq.mp4	0.971394	FAKE
1	aayfryxljh.mp4	0.009612	REAL
2	acazlolrpz.mp4	0.871641	FAKE
3	adohdulfwb.mp4	0.005082	REAL
4	ahjnxxtiamx.mp4	0.748403	FAKE

## Applications of Proposed System

- Decrease the spread of fake videos so that malicious abuser could not create fake news and mislead public
- Fake videos cannot be used for political distress and blackmailing
- Can be used in cyber crime detection centres
- Protection against fake celebrity pornographic videos
- Videos are classified as real and fake



## Conclusion and Future work

- In this we extract features from face and compare with the pretrained model to predict whether it is fake or not.
- Our system provides a method to detect these fake videos and thereby preventing the usage of these videos in creating political distress, blackmailing, fake terrorism events, etc.
- Efficiency can be improved in future
- We will add UI for better usability

## References

- .H. Khalid and S. S. Woo, "**OC-FakeDect: Classifying Deepfakes Using One-class Variational Autoencoder**," 2020 IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition Workshops (CVPRW), Seattle, WA, USA, 2020, pp. 2794-2803, doi: 10.1109/CVPRW50498.2020.00336.
- .R. R. Selvaraju, M. Cogswell, A. Das, R. Vedantam, D. Parikh and D. Batra, "**Grad-CAM: Visual Explanations from Deep Networks via Gradient-Based Localization**," 2017 IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV), Venice, 2017, pp. 618-626, doi: 10.1109/ICCV.2017.74.
- D. Afchar, V. Nozick, J. Yamagishi and I. Echizen, "**MesoNet: a Compact Facial Video Forgery Detection Network**," 2018 IEEE International Workshop on Information Forensics and Security (WIFS), Hong Kong, Hong Kong, 2018, pp. 1-7, doi: 10.1109/WIFS.2018.8630761.
- Z. Boulkenafet, J. Komulainen and A. Hadid, "**Face Spoofing Detection Using Colour Texture Analysis**," in IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security, vol. 11, no. 8, pp. 1818-1830, Aug. 2016, doi: 10.1109/TIFS.2016.2555286.
- ] D. Guera and E. J. Delp, "**Deepfake Video Detection Using Recurrent Neural Networks**," 2018 15th IEEE International Conference on Advanced Video and Signal Based Surveillance (AVSS), 2018. [6] X. Yang, Y. Li, and S. Lyu, "Exposing Deep Fakes Using Inconsistent





# Thank You