## Research

## 1. LCNN with Power-Spectrogram Features

- Technical Innovation: This approach uses a lightweight Convolutional Neural Network (LCNN) to process power-spectrogram features, optimized for computational efficiency, making it suitable for real-time applications.
- Performance Metrics: Achieved a 4.38% Equal Error Rate (EER) on the ASVspoof 2019 Physical Access (PA) task, indicating high accuracy.
- Promising for Needs: Its low EER and lightweight nature suggest it can handle realtime detection, crucial for analyzing conversational speech in dynamic environments.
- Limitations: May struggle with generalization to unseen attacks or datasets, as evidenced by lower performance on real-world data like the Teams Meeting dataset, with an F-score of 0.40.

## 2. ResNet with Mel-Spectrogram Features

- Technical Innovation: Employs a ResNet architecture, known for deep learning effectiveness, adapted for mel-spectrogram inputs to capture audio patterns.
- Performance Metrics: Recorded a 7.39% EER on the ASVspoof 2019 Logical Access (LA) task, showing strong detection capabilities.
- Promising for Needs: ResNet's ability to handle complex patterns makes it effective for Al-generated speech, with potential for real-time if optimized.
- Limitations: Computational intensity may pose challenges for real-time deployment without optimizations, and real-world performance needs further validation.

## 3. AASIST (Advanced Audio Spoofing Detection Model)

- Technical Innovation: Likely incorporates advanced architectures such as attention mechanisms or graph networks, enhancing detection through sophisticated feature extraction.
- Performance Metrics: Achieved an 18.62% EER on the ASVspoof 2021 DeepFake
  (DF) task, indicating competitive accuracy.
- Promising for Needs: Offers high accuracy, potentially generalizing well across datasets, though its complexity may affect real-time capabilities.
- Limitations: May require more computational resources, impacting efficiency in real-time scenarios.