

## Weekly Progress Report - 5

<b>Name of the Student 1</b>	Hetanshi Bhatt
<b>Roll Number of Student 1</b>	22BPC156
<b>Name of the Student 2</b>	Kunal Solanki
<b>Roll Number of Student 2</b>	22BCP131
<b>Project Title</b>	Combating Digital Misinformation: Deepfake Detection Using Deep Neural Networks
<b>Name of the Supervisor (Mentor) at PDEU</b>	Dr. Samir Patel
<b>Week Number</b>	Week 5

### Progress made in Week:

This week, we focused on model-level exploration, reviewed research literature, and expanded our pipeline planning for more robust detection capabilities:

- **Baseline Model – XceptionNet:**

- Implemented XceptionNet as the baseline model for deepfake detection.
- Initially trained a smaller version by freezing the first half of the layers to validate the pipeline and ensure smooth data flow through preprocessing and training steps.

- **Exploration of Alternate Architectures:**

Conducted research and planning to experiment with different architectures for performance comparison and optimization:

- EfficientNet (B0-B4): Lightweight models with lower computational cost while maintaining strong accuracy.
- Vision Transformers (ViT): To detect subtle and global facial artifacts missed by CNNs.
- 3D CNNs (C3D, I3D): For capturing temporal dynamics directly from video sequences.
- Hybrid CNN + LSTM Models: CNNs to extract spatial features from frames, with LSTM/GRU layers to process temporal relationships.
- Decided to start with 2D frame-based CNNs for simplicity, and gradually move to temporal models.

- **Attention Mechanism Integration:**

Planned to incorporate attention mechanisms for localized artifact detection:

- Spatial Attention: To focus on critical facial regions like eyes and mouth.
- Channel Attention (Squeeze-and-Excitation blocks): To enhance feature representations and improve classification.

- **Multi-task Learning Strategy:**

Identified potential auxiliary tasks to improve model generalization:

- Predicting compression level of the video.
- Identifying manipulated facial regions such as eyes, cheeks, or mouth.



- **Research Paper Review:**

Explored and summarized key findings from two significant research works to gain deeper insights into cutting-edge techniques:

1. *Zhao et al., Multi-Attentional Deepfake Detection (CVPR 2021)* – Leveraging multiple attention modules for enhanced detection accuracy.
2. *A Systematic Literature Review on the Effectiveness of Deepfake Detection Techniques* – Provided an overview of detection trends, challenges, and comparative performance of methods.

- **Future Steps:**

- Begin training experiments with baseline XceptionNet.
- Implement attention mechanisms into the model.
- Compare CNN-only models with hybrid CNN-LSTM architectures.
- Prepare evaluation scripts for performance metrics like Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, and ROC-AUC.

<b>Hetanshi Bhatt</b>	<b>Kunal Solanki</b>	<b>Samir Patel</b>
		
<b>Name and Signature of Student 1</b>	<b>Name and Signature of Student 2</b>	<b>Name and Signature of Supervisor (Mentor)</b>