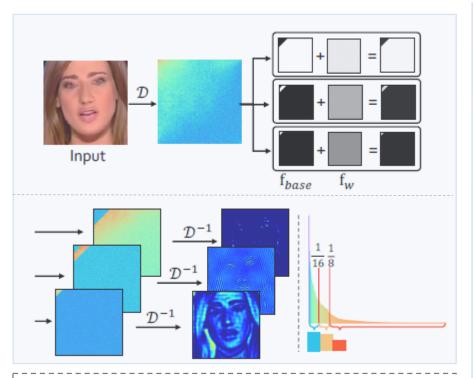
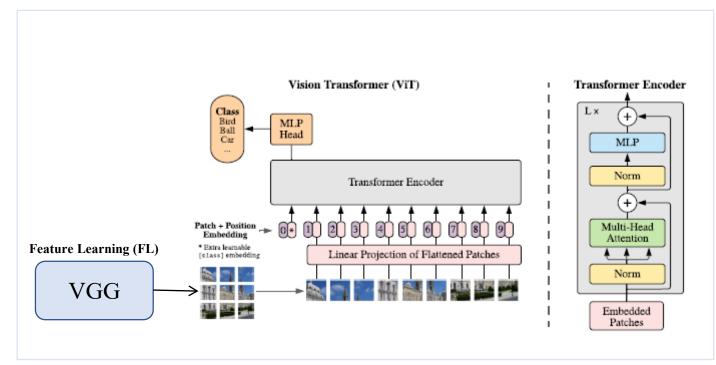
#### **FMFCC**

#### ● 频域 --->CViT



DCT离散余弦变换-->频域:分别保留低频、中频、高频信息 DCT逆变换-->三种频率域下恢复原图像 低频揭示全局特征,中高频揭示细节伪影

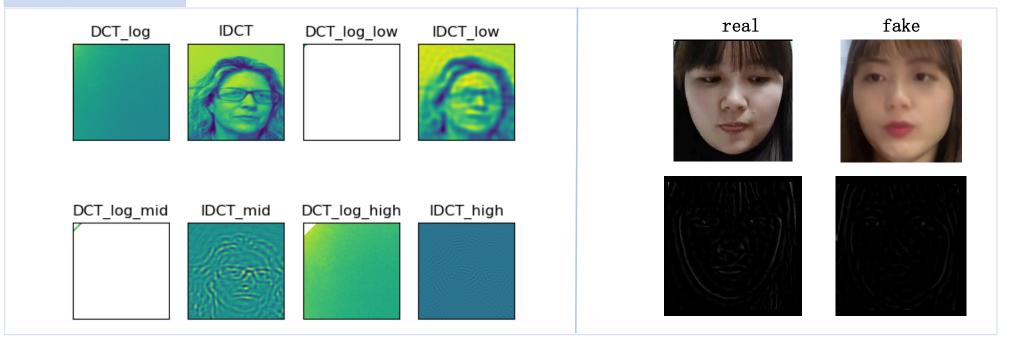


FL(没有全连接层的VGG架构,不进行分类)提取可学习的特征 ViT将学习到的特征作为输入,并用注意机制进行分类

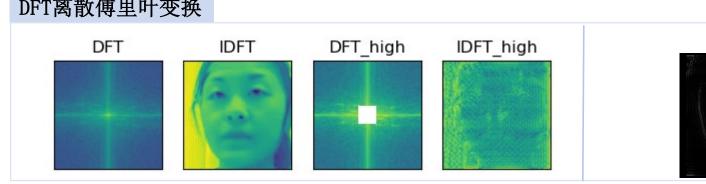
- 1.Qian, Y., Yin, G., Sheng, L., Chen, Z., & Shao, J. (2020, August). Thinking in frequency: Face forgery detection by mining frequency-aware clues. In European Conference on Computer Vision (pp. 86-103).
- 2. Wodajo, D., & Atnafu, S. (2021). Deepfake Video Detection Using Convolutional Vision Transformer. arXiv preprint arXiv:2102.11126.

# **FMFCC**

### DCT离散余弦变换



### DFT离散傅里叶变换



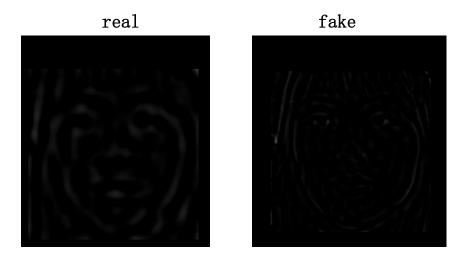


real

## **FMFCC**

### ● 频域+颜色空间

▶ DFT频域空间(高频信息)



➤ YCbCr/HSV颜色空间(亮度与色度分离)

real



cross-domain

# FMFCC比赛

- 1.训练数据少 每个视频取关键帧、10帧
- 2.网络架构 CNN + transform 不适用
- 3.数据增强 原始图片增强,再转换