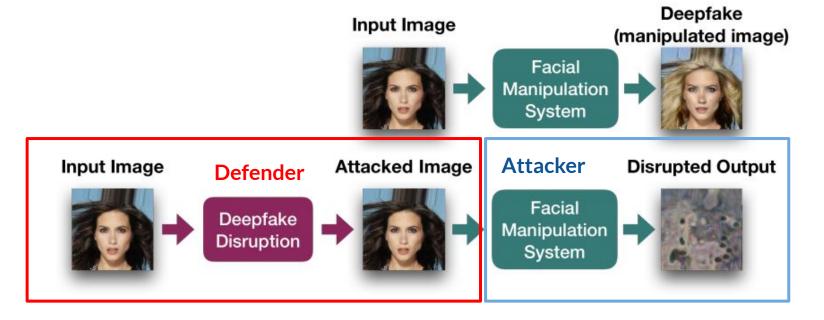
Attacking on proactive defense methods on Deepfake

Group 3: Ting-Chih Chen and Xiao Guo

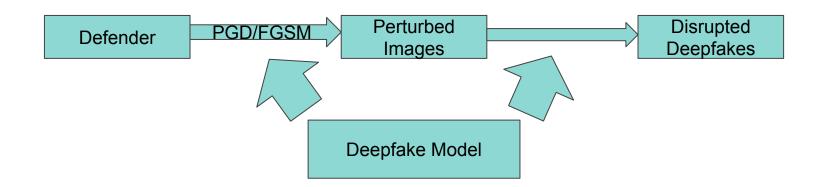
Recap

Target paper: Disrupting Deepfakes: Adversarial Attacks Against Conditional Image Translation Networks and Facial Manipulation Systems



Task#1 Break down Defender - Transferability

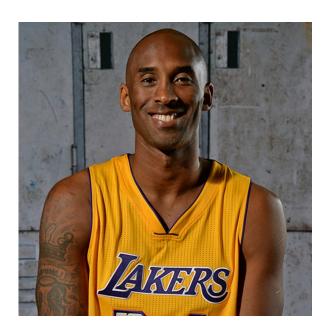
- Author's defense scheme needs to utilize the image translation model that the attacker choose to conduct either PGD/FGSM attack.
- However, which model to use is not decided by the defenders (authors)



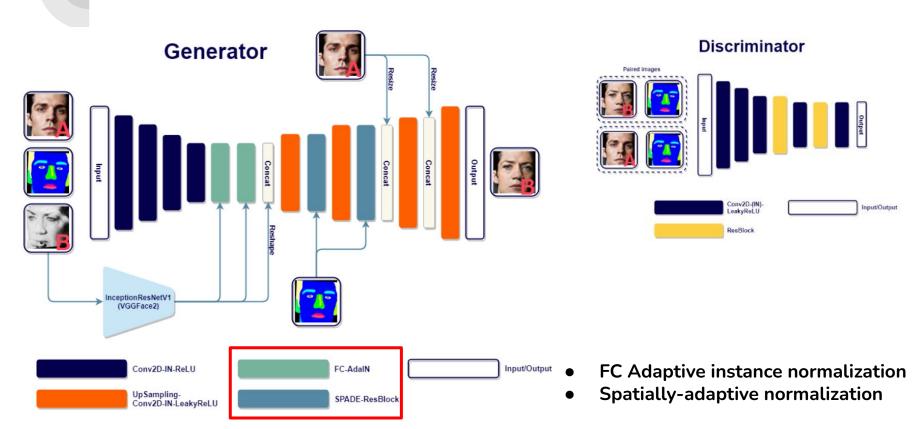
Target Image







Method-1 fewshot-face-translation-GAN



Adaptive instance normalization(FC-AdaIN)

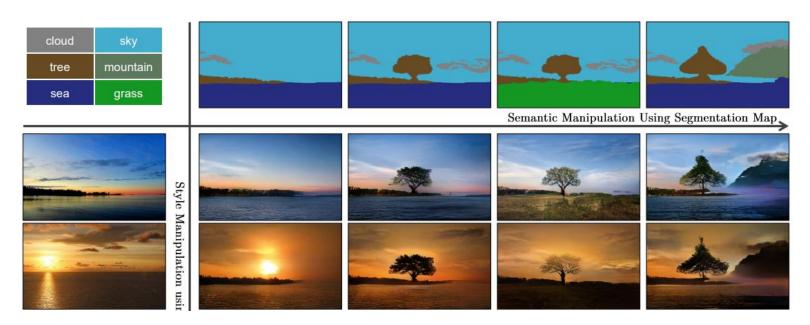
- The AdaIN residual block is a residual block using the AdaIN as the normalization layer
- AdalN normalizes the activations of a sample in each channel to have a zero mean and unit variance
- Then, it scales the activations using a learned affine transformation consisting of a set of scalars and biases
- The affine transformation can be used to obtain global appearance info
- Ex:
 - Latent representation(object appearance) -> Decoder with AdalN -> obtain the content image(locations of eyes)



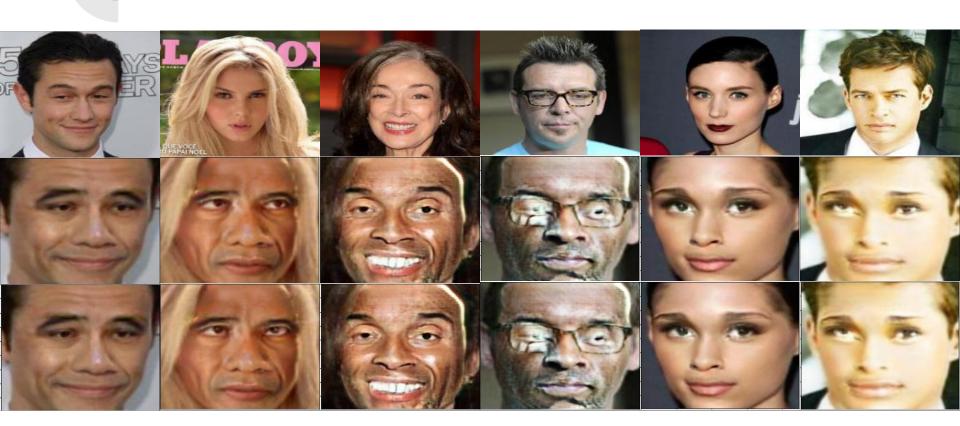


Spatially-adaptive normalization(SPADE)

• SPADE is a layer for synthesizing photorealistic images given an input semantic layout



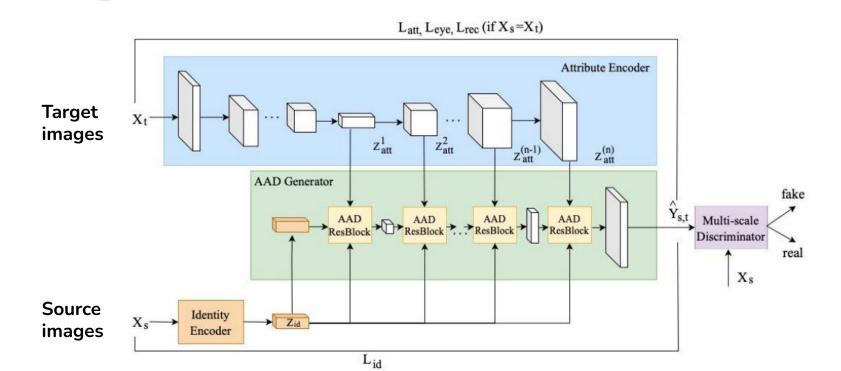
Results



Method-2 GHOST

- Identity encoder is a pre-trained ArcFace model that extracts the features from the source images
- Attribute encoder is a model with a U-Net architecture that extracts attributes from the target images
 - U-Net is fully convolutional network. Authors think this can yield more precise segmentations
- AAD generator is a model to mix attributes and the identities. Then, it will generate
 new face with source identity and target attribute features

Architecture



Results



Method-3 StyleGAN-NADA

 CLIP-Guided Domain Adaptation of Image Generators

 StyleGAN-NADA converts a pre-trained generator to new domains using only a textual prompt and no training data

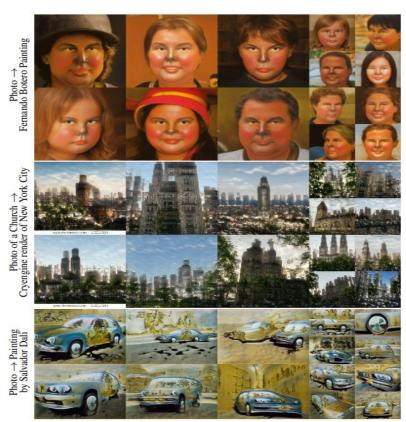


Fig 1. Examples of text-driven, out-of-domain generator adaptations induced by our method[1]

Method-3 StyleGAN-NADA

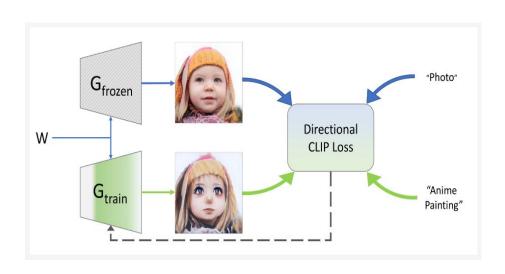


Fig 1. Model Concept[1]

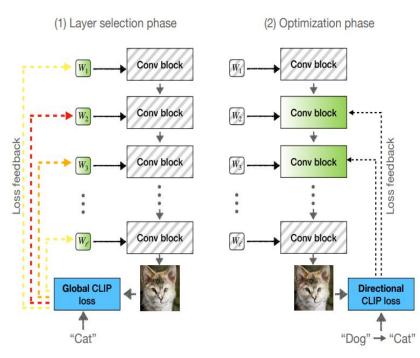
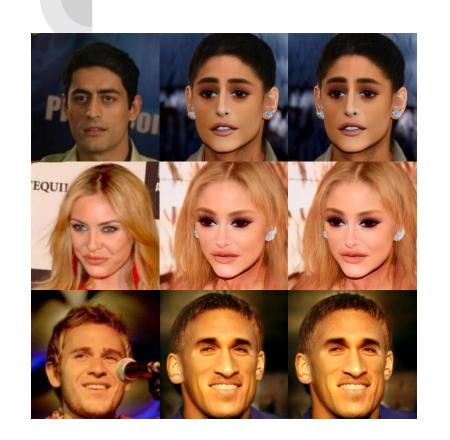


Fig 2. The adaptive layer-freezing mechanism has two phases[1]

Method-3 Results





Evaluation

MSE

- the most widely used and also the simplest full reference metric which is calculated by the squared intensity differences of distorted and reference image pixels
- SSIM(structural similarity index measure)
 - gives normalized mean value of structural similarity between the two images, considers luminance, contrast, structure
- **PSNR**(peak signal-to-noise ratio)
 - the ratio between the maximum possible signal power and the power of the distorting noise which affects the quality of its representation

Evaluation

| | MSE | SSIM | PSNR |
|-------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Ghost | 0.737 | 0.998 | 50.396 |
| Fewshot | 57.684 | 0.951 | 32.295 |
| StyleGAN-NADA | 247.152 | 0.777 | 25.259 |
| StyleGAN-Baseline | 226.91 | 0.799 | 26.611 |

Task 2 - Removing Perturbations

- Initial Idea: using a denoising autoencoder to denoise the perturbed images
- Model:
- Input: Perturbed images(from CelebA, perturbed using StarGAN)
- Target: Original image(from CelebA)
- 500 Epochs, 64 batch_size, time constraints
- Denoising example:



| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |
|--|-----------------------|---------|
| input_6 (InputLayer) | [(None, 256, 256, 3)] | 0 |
| conv2d_15 (Conv2D) | (None, 256, 256, 32) | 896 |
| max_pooling2d_10 (MaxPoolin g2D) | (None, 128, 128, 32) | |
| conv2d_16 (Conv2D) | (None, 128, 128, 32) | 9248 |
| max_pooling2d_11 (MaxPoolin g2D) | (None, 64, 64, 32) | |
| conv2d_transpose_10 (Conv2D Transpose) | (None, 128, 128, 32) | 9248 |
| conv2d_transpose_11 (Conv2D Transpose) | (None, 256, 256, 32) | 9248 |
| conv2d_17 (Conv2D) | (None, 256, 256, 3) | 867 |
| otal params: 29,507 rainable params: 29,507 on-trainable params: 0 | | |

Future work

- 1. Formalize Task 1 result, polish the conclusion
- 2. Try image translation network(pix2pix) with paired labeled image examples