Intelligent Forensic Analysis for Deepfake Video Detection Using AI

[1]Ch. Sasi Vinay,[2]C. Rajesh,[3]S. Ramesh,[4]Y. Siva Kumar,[5]D. Anudeep
[1]Assistant Professor, Dept of AI&ML, Dr.Samuel Gerorge Institute of Engineering & Technology, Darimadugu Village, Markapur, Prakasam, Idupur, Andhra Pradesh 523320.
[2,3,4,5]U. G Student, Dept of AI&ML, Dr.Samuel Gerorge Institute of Engineering & Technology, Darimadugu Village, Markapur, Prakasam, Idupur, Andhra Pradesh 523320.

ABSTRACT- ***Techniques for creating and manipulating multimedia information have progressed to the point where they can now ensure a high degree of realism. Deep Fake is a generative deep learning algorithm that creates or modifies face features in a super realistic form, in which it is difficult to distinguish between real and fake features. This technology has greatly advanced and promotes a wide range of applications in TV channels, video game industries, and cinema, such as improving visual effects in movies, as well as a variety of criminal activities, such as misinformation generation by mimicking famous people. To identify and classify Deep Fakes, research in Deep Fake detection using deep neural networks (DNNs),RNN,GRU has attracted increased interest. Basically, Deep Fake is the regenerated media that is obtained by injecting or replacing some information within the DNN model. This is very useful in real time.***

KEYWORDS: - Deep Fake Detection, DNN, GRU, LSTM, Pre-Process, Computer Vision

INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence, particularly in deep learning, has led to significant improvements in multimedia content generation and manipulation. One of the most notable developments in this field is Deep Fake technology, which uses deep neural networks to create highly realistic synthetic videos by altering or replacing facial features. These manipulated videos are often indistinguishable from authentic content, posing serious challenges to digital trust and media authenticity. While Deep Fakes have beneficial applications in entertainment, such as film production and video game development, they also present substantial risks, including misinformation, identity theft, and political manipulation. The increasing accessibility of powerful generative models has further amplified the spread of maliciously crafted fake content across social media platforms. As a result, there is an urgent need for intelligent forensic systems capable of detecting such manipulations with high accuracy. Deep learning-based approaches, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs), have shown promising results in identifying subtle inconsistencies in facial expressions, textures, and temporal patterns. These systems analyze spatial and temporal features to differentiate between real and fake videos. However, the evolving sophistication of Deep Fake generation techniques makes detection increasingly challenging. Therefore, developing robust, scalable, and adaptive AI-based forensic analysis methods is essential. This project focuses on leveraging advanced deep learning models to enhance the accuracy and reliability of Deep Fake video detection. The proposed system aims to contribute to digital security by providing an automated solution for identifying manipulated media content.

RELATED WORK

Several research efforts have been conducted to address the problem of Deep Fake detection using artificial intelligence techniques.

Early approaches focused on identifying visual artifacts and inconsistencies in facial regions, such as unnatural eye blinking and irregular head movements. With the advancement of deep learning, researchers began employing convolutional neural networks to automatically learn discriminative features from large datasets. Some studies have utilized spatial-based methods that analyze frame-level information, while others have incorporated temporal analysis to capture motion inconsistencies across video frames. Hybrid models combining CNNs and long short-term memory (LSTM) networks have shown improved performance by considering both spatial and temporal features. Additionally, attention mechanisms have been introduced to focus on critical facial regions that are more likely to reveal manipulation. Transfer learning techniques have also been widely adopted to improve detection accuracy with limited training data. Recent work explores the use of transformer-based architectures for enhanced feature extraction and robustness. Despite these advancements, challenges remain due to the continuous evolution of Deep Fake generation techniques. Therefore, ongoing research is focused on developing more generalized and resilient detection models.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Recent studies on deepfake video detection highlight the growing importance of deep learning techniques in identifying manipulated media content. Research by Rushikesh Potdar et al. (2021) proposed a hybrid approach combining convolutional neural networks (CNN) and recurrent neural networks (RNN) to capture both spatial and temporal inconsistencies in videos, achieving competitive performance on benchmark datasets. Abdulqader M. Almars (2021) presented a comprehensive survey analyzing various deep learning-based detection methods, datasets, and challenges, providing valuable insights for future research. Deng Pan (2020) explored the use of Xception and MobileNet architectures along with a voting mechanism, achieving high accuracy between 91% and 98% on FaceForensics++ datasets. Similarly, Aarti Karandikar et al. (2020) focused on CNN-based detection using transfer learning and the Celeb-DF dataset to identify facial inconsistencies and compression artifacts. Another study by Anuj Badale et al. utilized a combination of dense and convolutional neural networks for binary classification, achieving up to 91% accuracy using the Adam optimizer. These works demonstrate that CNN-based feature extraction remains a core component in deepfake detection systems. Additionally, the integration of temporal models such as RNN and LSTM improves detection by analyzing frame sequences. Despite promising results, most methods face challenges in generalization due to rapidly evolving deepfake generation techniques. Overall, the literature emphasizes the need for robust, adaptive, and high-accuracy detection models to combat the misuse of deepfake technology.

EXISTING METHOD

The existing system for deepfake detection primarily relies on traditional machine learning techniques and handcrafted feature extraction methods. Techniques such as Principal Component Analysis (PCA), Local Binary Pattern (LBP), and geometric shape features are commonly used to analyze facial structures and textures. These features are manually designed and may not capture complex patterns present in highly realistic deepfake videos. For classification, algorithms like K-Nearest Neighbour (KNN) and Feedforward Neural Networks (FNN) are widely applied. KNN classifies input data based on similarity with stored samples, while FNN processes data through a simple layered neural architecture without feedback connections. Although these methods are computationally less complex and easier to implement, they lack the ability to learn deep hierarchical features automatically. As deepfake generation techniques improve, these traditional approaches struggle to detect subtle manipulations and temporal inconsistencies. They are also less effective when dealing with large-scale and diverse datasets. Furthermore, handcrafted features are sensitive to variations in lighting, pose, and video quality. This results in reduced accuracy and generalization capability. Therefore, existing methods are not sufficient to handle advanced deepfake detection challenges.

PROPOSED METHOD

The proposed system utilizes advanced deep learning techniques to enhance the accuracy and reliability of deepfake video detection. The workflow begins with input in the form of images or videos, followed by preprocessing steps such as frame extraction, resizing, and normalization. After preprocessing, relevant features are automatically extracted using deep neural networks without the need for manual intervention. The system then applies multiple models, including Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN), Gated Recurrent Units (GRU), and Deep Neural Networks (DNN), for classification. These models are capable of capturing both spatial and temporal patterns present in the data. RNN and GRU specifically focus on sequential frame analysis to detect temporal inconsistencies introduced during deepfake generation. The DNN model further enhances classification by learning complex feature representations. This combination of models improves the robustness and overall detection performance of the system. Compared to traditional approaches, the proposed method can handle large datasets and complex manipulations more effectively. It also adapts better to variations in video quality and lighting conditions. Hence, the system provides a more accurate and efficient solution for identifying deepfake content.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

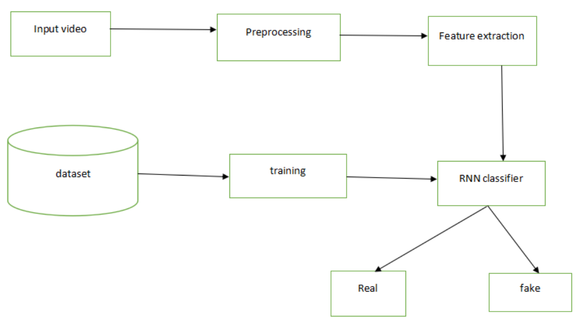

Figure 1: Architecture of the Project

METHODOLOGY DESCRIPTION

Input Video Module: The Input Video module is responsible for acquiring video data that will be used for analysis. It accepts video streams either from recorded files, live cameras, or online sources. The module ensures that the input format is compatible with the system by supporting common video formats such as MP4, AVI, and MOV. It also handles frame extraction by converting continuous video into individual frames for further processing. The quality and resolution of the input video are important factors, as they directly affect the accuracy of detection. This module may include basic validation to check for corrupted or unsupported files. Additionally, it timestamps frames to maintain temporal consistency. Efficient buffering mechanisms are used to handle large video files. The module acts as the entry point of the system pipeline. Overall, it ensures smooth and structured data flow into the preprocessing stage.

Preprocessing Module: The Preprocessing module prepares raw video frames for feature extraction by enhancing their quality and consistency. It involves operations such as resizing frames to a fixed dimension suitable for the model. Noise reduction techniques like Gaussian filtering are applied to remove unwanted disturbances. The module also performs normalization to scale pixel values for faster convergence during training. In some cases, grayscale conversion is used to reduce computational complexity. Frame sampling is implemented to select relevant frames and reduce redundancy. Data augmentation techniques such as flipping, rotation, and cropping may also be applied. Background subtraction or motion detection can be used to highlight important regions. This module ensures uniformity across all input data. It plays a critical role in improving model performance and efficiency.

Feature Extraction Module: The Feature Extraction module identifies and extracts meaningful patterns from preprocessed frames. It uses deep learning techniques such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to automatically learn spatial features. These features include textures, edges, shapes, and motion-related information. The module transforms raw pixel data into high-level feature representations. It reduces dimensionality while preserving important information. Temporal features across frames may also be captured for sequence learning. Pretrained models like VGG, ResNet, or custom CNNs can be used for efficient extraction. Feature maps generated here serve as input to the classifier. This module eliminates the need for manual feature engineering. It significantly improves the system's ability to distinguish between real and fake videos.

Dataset Module: The Dataset module stores and manages labeled data used for training and evaluation. It contains both real and fake video samples, properly categorized for supervised learning. The dataset may include metadata such as labels, timestamps, and annotations. Data is split into training, validation, and testing sets to ensure unbiased evaluation. Proper dataset balancing is maintained to avoid model bias. This module also supports data loading and batch processing for efficient training. Large datasets are managed using optimized storage techniques. It ensures data integrity and consistency throughout the pipeline. The quality and diversity of the dataset directly impact model performance. This module serves as the backbone for the training process.

Training Module: The Training module is responsible for learning patterns from the dataset and optimizing the model. It takes extracted features and corresponding labels as input. The model parameters are adjusted using optimization algorithms like Adam or SGD. Loss functions such as cross-entropy are used to measure prediction errors. Backpropagation is applied to update weights iteratively. The module runs for multiple epochs to improve accuracy. Validation is performed to monitor overfitting and generalization. Hyperparameters like learning rate and batch size are tuned for better performance. Training results are stored as a trained model. This module ensures the system can accurately classify real and fake videos.

RNN Classifier Module: The RNN Classifier module processes sequential data to capture temporal dependencies between video frames. It uses architectures like LSTM or GRU to analyze frame sequences. This module is crucial for understanding motion and time-based patterns in videos. It takes feature vectors as input and processes them in sequence order. The hidden states in RNN help retain information from previous frames. This improves the detection of subtle inconsistencies in fake videos. The classifier outputs probability scores for each class. It is particularly effective for video-based classification tasks. The module enhances decision-making by considering both spatial and temporal features. It plays a key role in final prediction accuracy.

Output Module (Real/Fake Classification): The Output module presents the final classification results to the user. Based on the RNN classifier's prediction, the video is labeled as either real or fake. It may also provide confidence scores for better interpretability. Results can be displayed in graphical or textual formats. In some systems, detected fake segments are highlighted within the video. The module ensures clear and user-friendly output presentation. It may also store results for future analysis. Alerts or notifications can be generated for fake detections. This module acts as the final stage of the pipeline. It provides actionable insights based on the system's analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

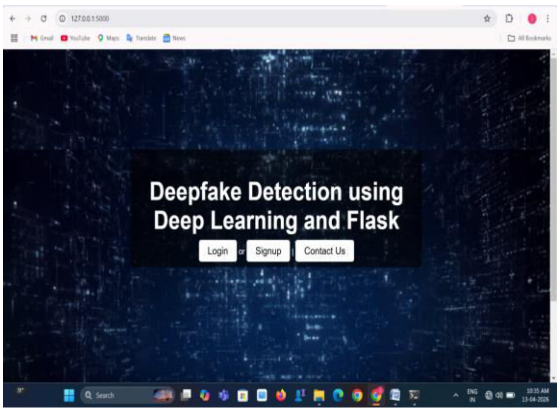

Fig 2.1 Home Page

This is the home page for Deep Fake detection using Deep Learning and Flask.

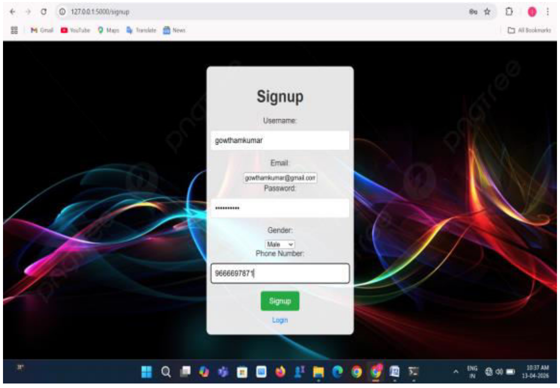

Fig 2.2 Signup page

In the above shown signup page to give our credentials and complete signup process

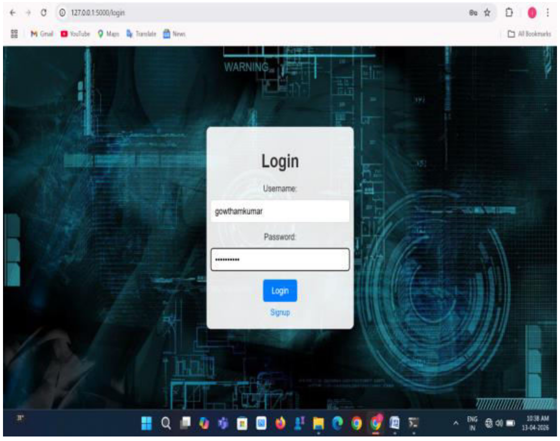

Fig 2.3 Login in page

If click Login button directly this page will open after here, we give our credentials for access the application

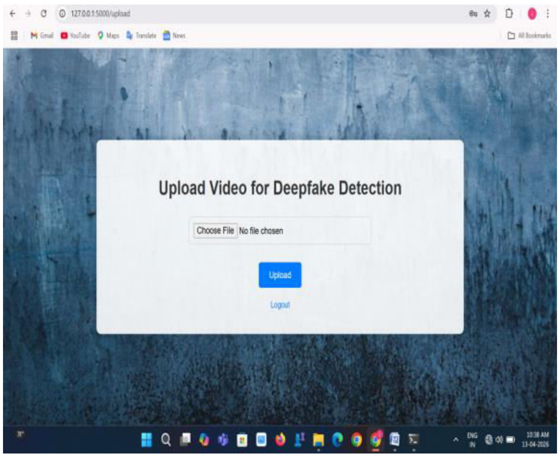

Fig 2.4 Video upload page

In this page we upload a video to check whether it is real or fake.

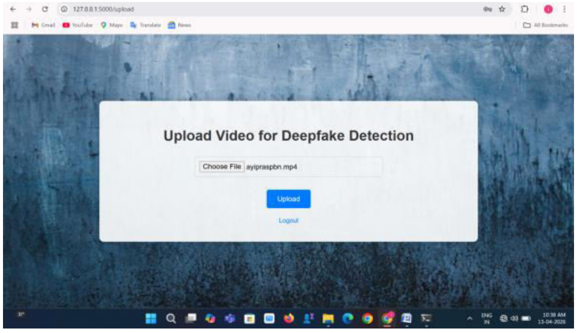

Fig 2.5 Video upload page

We uploaded a video once upload. If click upload button the video directly will go to analyze.

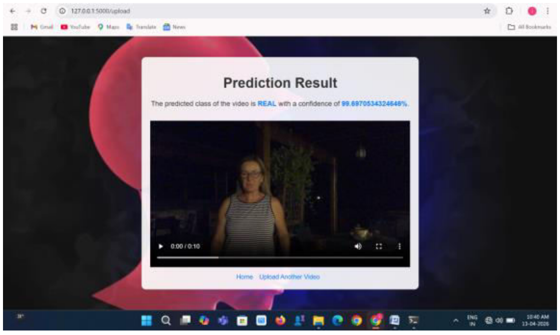

Fig 2.6 Prediction result page

In this page it will classify the that video either it's real or fake. the above video is real

CONCLSUION

In conclusion, the proposed deep learning-based system provides an effective solution for detecting deepfake videos with improved accuracy and reliability. By utilizing advanced models such as RNN, GRU, and DNN, the system successfully captures both spatial and temporal inconsistencies in manipulated content. Compared to traditional methods, it offers better performance and adaptability to complex deepfake techniques. The automated feature extraction process further enhances efficiency and reduces manual effort. Overall, the system contributes significantly to ensuring media authenticity and digital security.

FUTURE SCOPE

In the future, the system can be enhanced by integrating more advanced architectures such as transformer-based models for improved detection accuracy. Real-time deepfake detection can be developed for live video streaming and social media monitoring. The model can also be trained on larger and more diverse datasets to improve generalization across different scenarios. Additionally, incorporating explainable AI techniques can help in understanding and interpreting detection results. The system can further be deployed as a web or mobile application for wider accessibility and real-world usage.

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