



UNIVERSITÉ  
CAEN  
NORMANDIE

# DEEPPFAKE DETECTION TECHNIQUES

May 23th 2024

Members

Gaëtan Coulombier Aref Elaggoun Nathan Franclet Alex Sumaqie

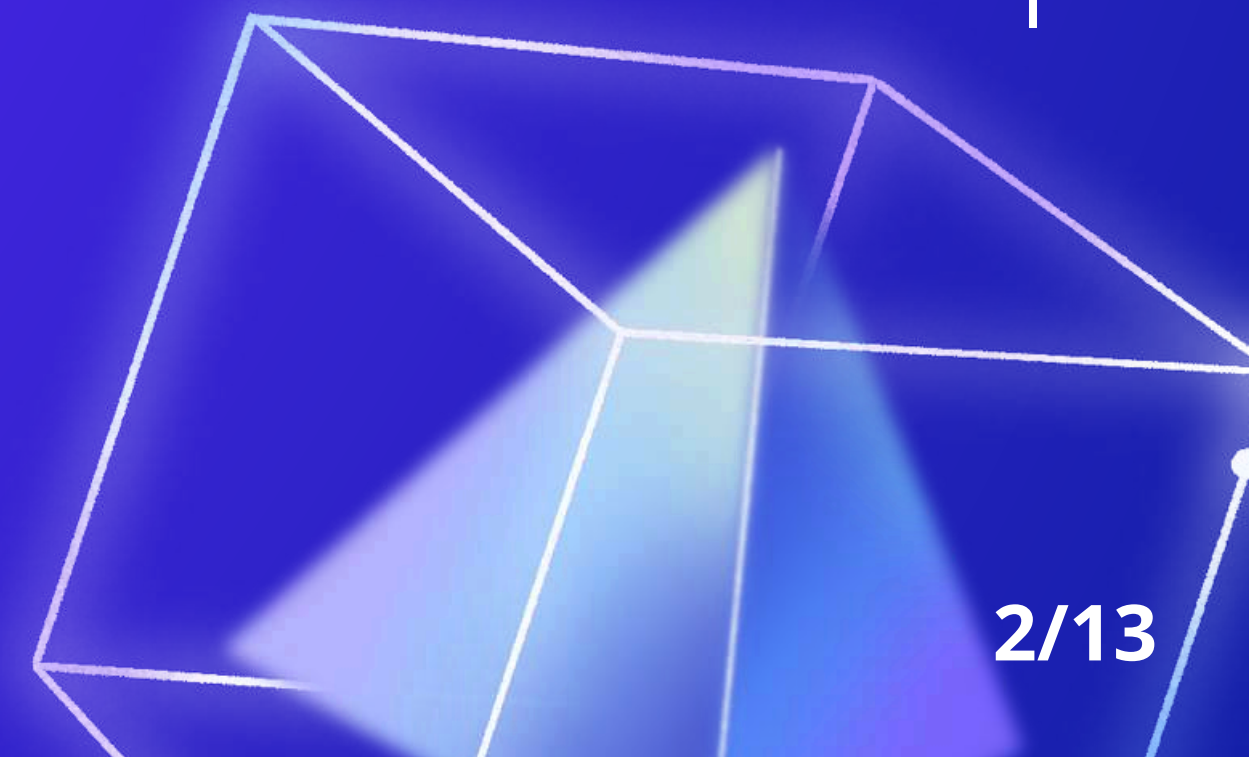
Tutors

Christophe Charrier Emmanuel Giguët

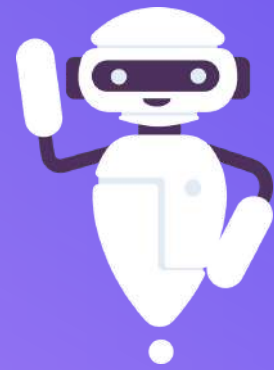


# TABLE OF CONTENTS

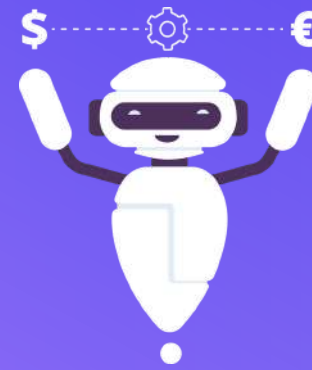
• Introduction	<b>03</b>
• Recap	<b>04</b>
• Goals	<b>05</b>
• Structure	<b>06</b>
• Projects and dataset	<b>07</b>
• Technical difficulties	<b>10</b>
• Results and Achievements	<b>11</b>
• Conclusion	<b>12</b>
• Q&A	<b>13</b>



# INTRODUCTION



DEEPFAKES



HOW TO DETECT?



GENERATED  
IMAGES

# S1 RECAP



Research

Articles, projects, lectures...

Learning

what is a deepfake? how do they work?

what are generated images ? why do we need to detect them...

# GOALS



Find projects to implement



Understand their code and usage



Implement these projects while adding our own code if necessary



Evaluate the models with evaluation methods like accuracy, F1, roc curve...



# STRUCTURE

**2 projects** to evaluate using various datasets.

**By counting** all the true positives / false positives / true negatives / false negatives.

True positives and true negatives **as much as possible** for the best results.

# PROJECT 1 : RESNET50 NODOWN



## FOCUS

Detecting GAN-generated images

## ARCHITECTURE

Modifies ResNet50 (NoDown) to maintain higher image resolution

# PROJECT 2 : DCT + CNN



## FOCUS

Identifying GAN artifacts.

## ARCHITECTURE

Uses Discrete Cosine Transform to highlight anomalies and CNN for detection



# TEST DATASET

## Composition :

- Biggan
- Progan
- Gaugan
- CRN
- San
- Stargan
- IMLE
- Seeing-in-the-dark
- Deepfake
- Cyclegan
- Stylegan(2)
- Which-face-is-real

## Characteristics :

- Balanced
- 1000 images max per subtype
- 2 labels : fake / real
- Focused on the ability to generalize



Fake



Real

# TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES

- **INSUFFICIENT COMPUTING POWER**
  - **EXCESSIVELY LONG PROCESSING TIMES.**
  - **NEED TO OPTIMIZE ALGORITHMS AND DATASET.**
- **POORLY COMMENTED OR MINIMALLY COMMENTED CODE**
- **USE OF OUTDATED LIBRARIES**
- **DEPENDENCY AND VERSION CONFLICTS**

# RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

## Project 1:

- **Strengths:** High performance metrics.
- **Weaknesses:** High computational resources needed.

## Project 2:

- **Strengths:** High precision in some models.
- **Weaknesses:** Variable recall and lower overall accuracy

01

02

- **Project 1:** Higher accuracy, precision, and recall across most models.
- **Project 2:** Good precision in some models, but lower overall accuracy.
- **Accuracy:** Project 1 generally achieves higher accuracy.
- **Recall & Precision:** Project 1 shows better detection capabilities with fewer false positives and negatives.
- **F1-Score & AUC-ROC:** Higher values in Project 1 indicate robust performance.

# CONCLUSION

Project 1 outperforms Project 2 in accuracy and precision.

The research highlights the importance of robust model design and resource optimization.



## Future Work

- Explore advanced architectures.
- Investigate ethical implications.
- Validate models on diverse datasets

THANK YOU!

