### Research Project Proposal: Explanations for deepfake detection

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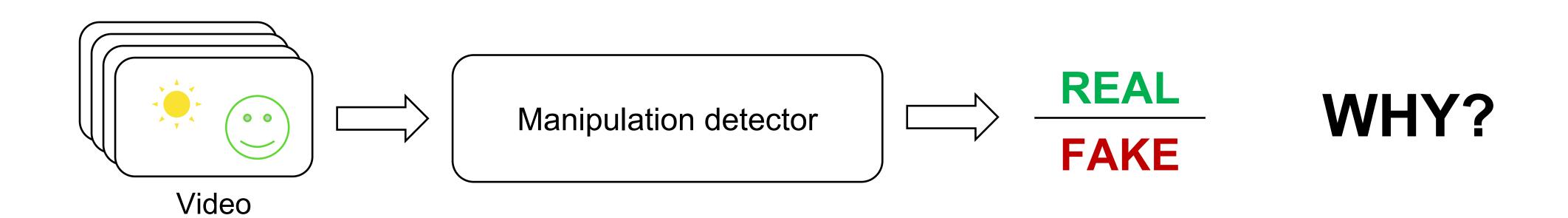




#### Abstract

Automatic classificators can already detect if a video is real or manipulated.

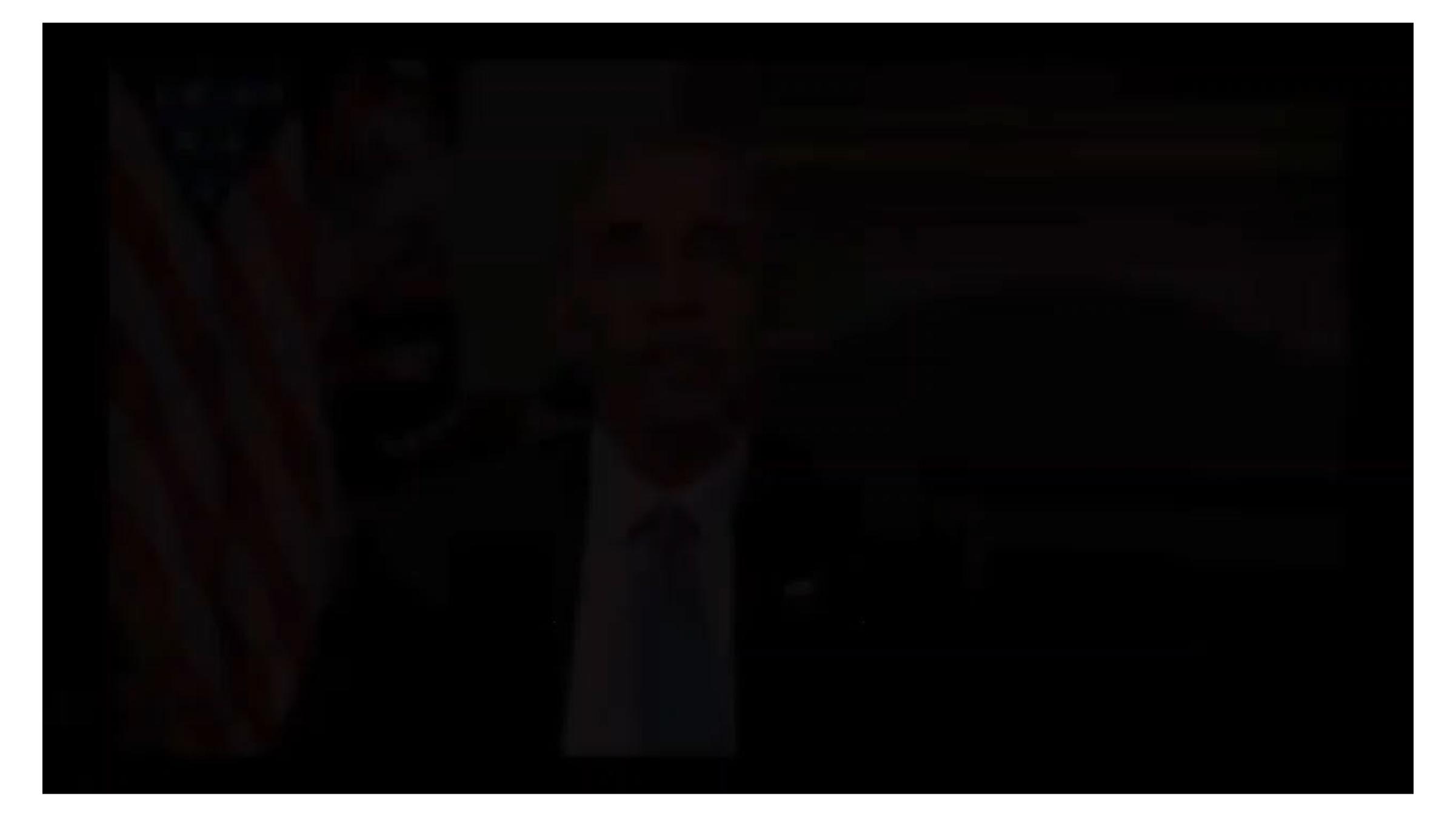
We would like to provide human-understandable explanations for these predictions.



### Overview

- Video manipulation
- Deepfakes: overview & technical background
- Deepfake detection methods
- Explanation problem & techniques
- The research goal and plan

# Video manipulation

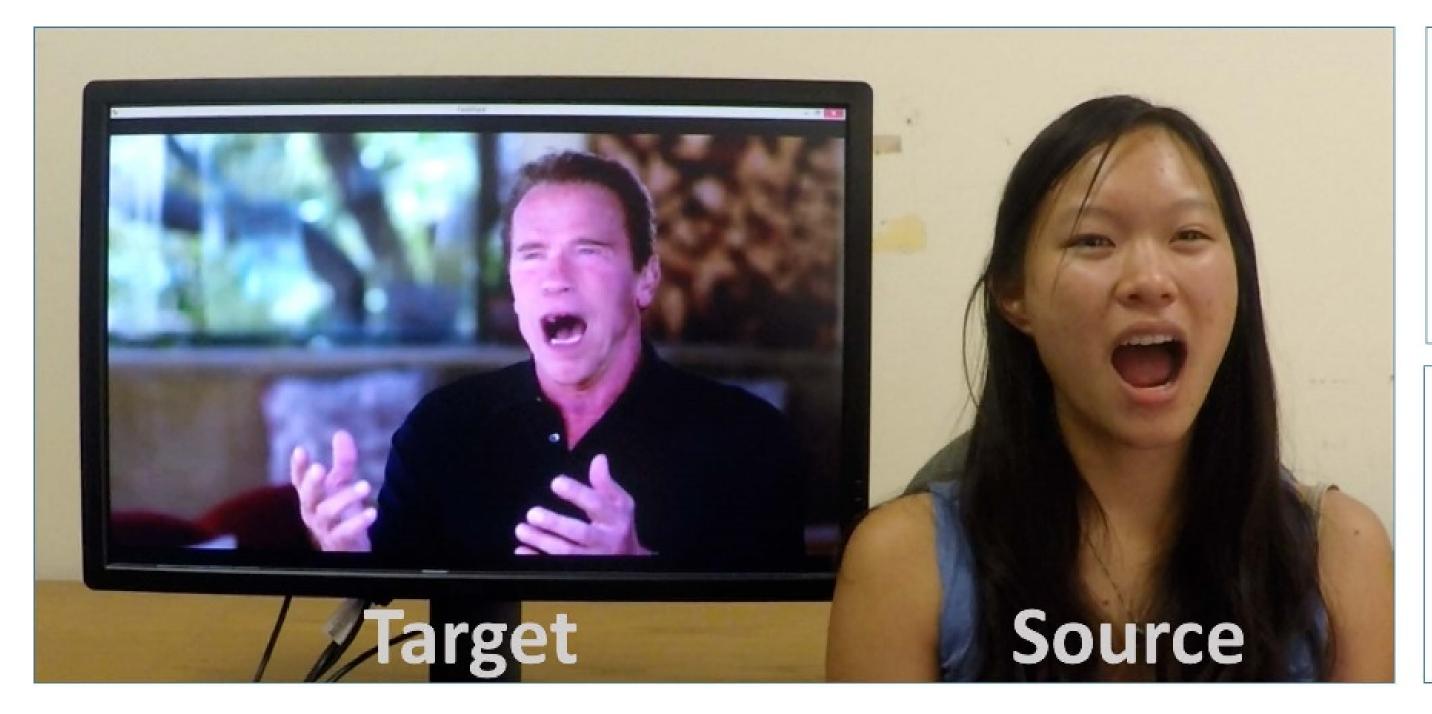


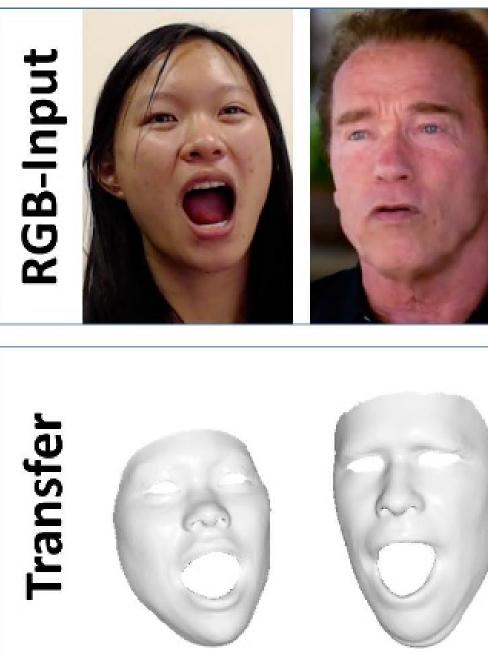
# Video manipulation types

- Facial reenactment
- Identity swap

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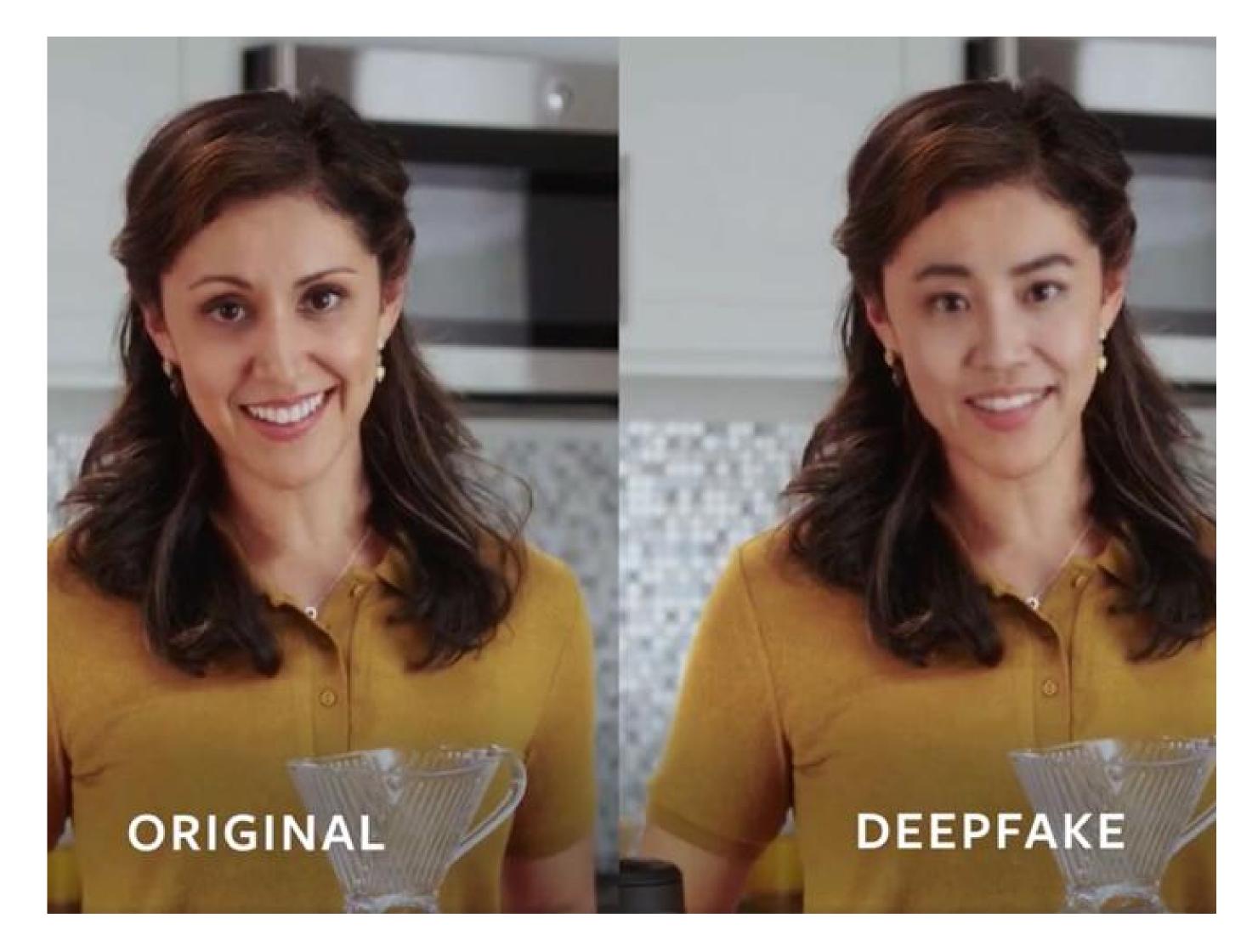






# Video manipulation types

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- Identity swap

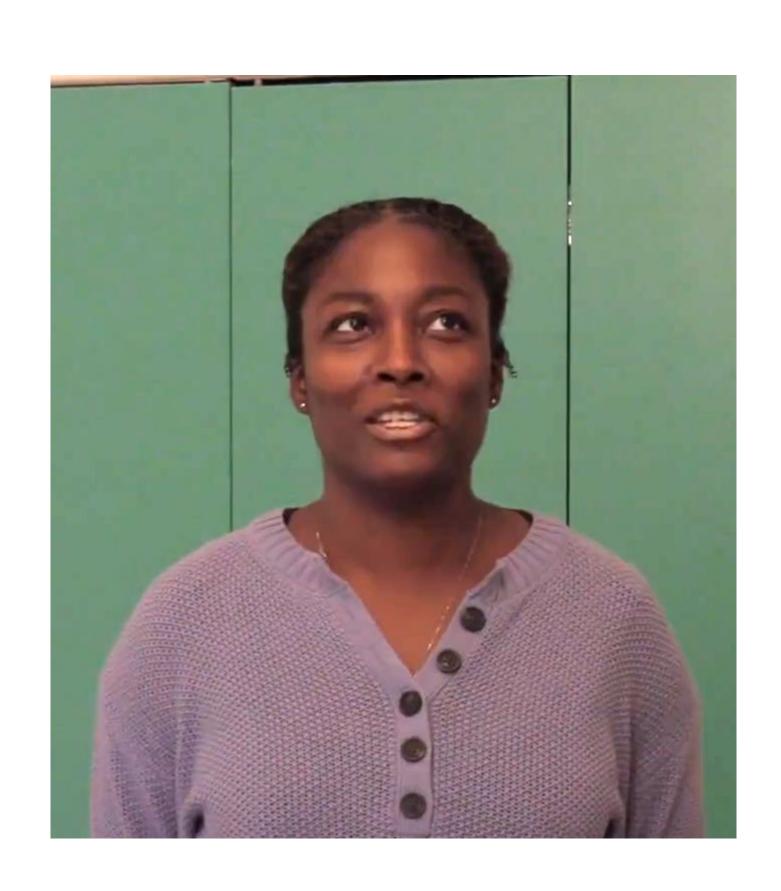


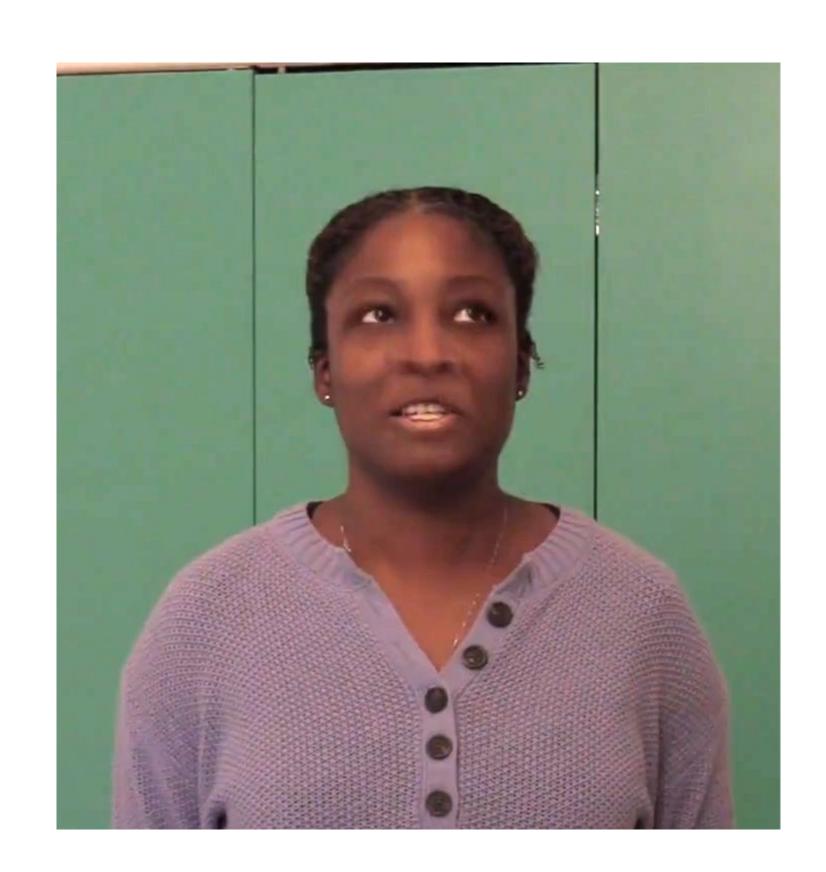
# Deepfakes

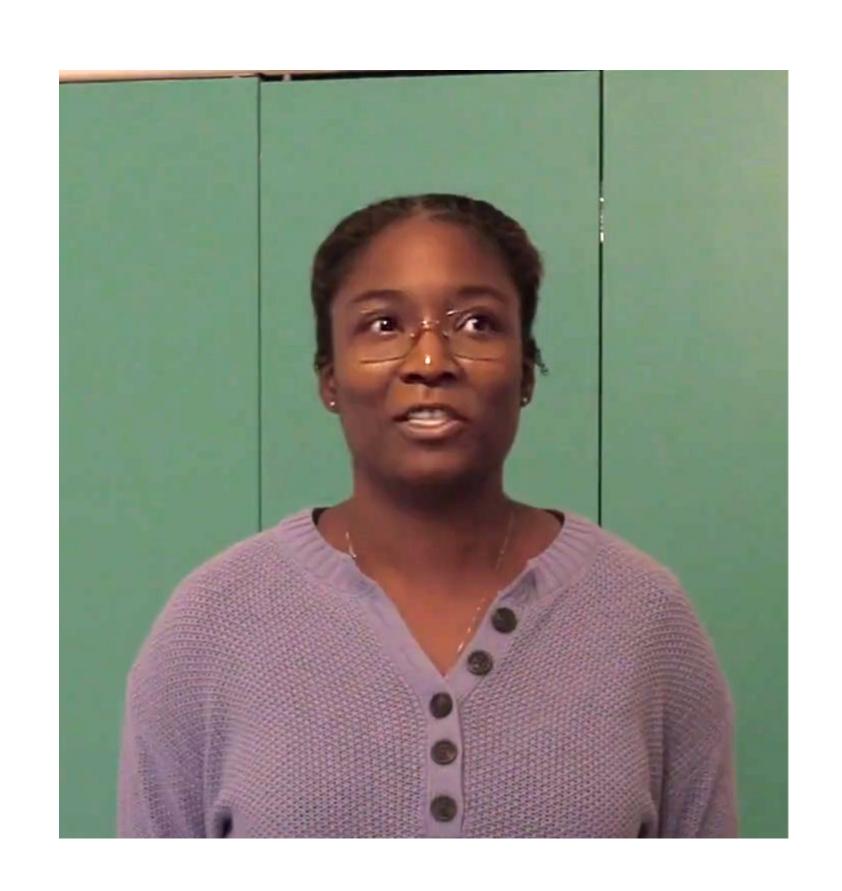
### Deepfakes: overview

- Replacing the face of a targeted person A by the face of B in a video
- Deep learning technique
- Initially created to generate face-swapped adult contents
- No paper

# Deepfakes: overview







REAL

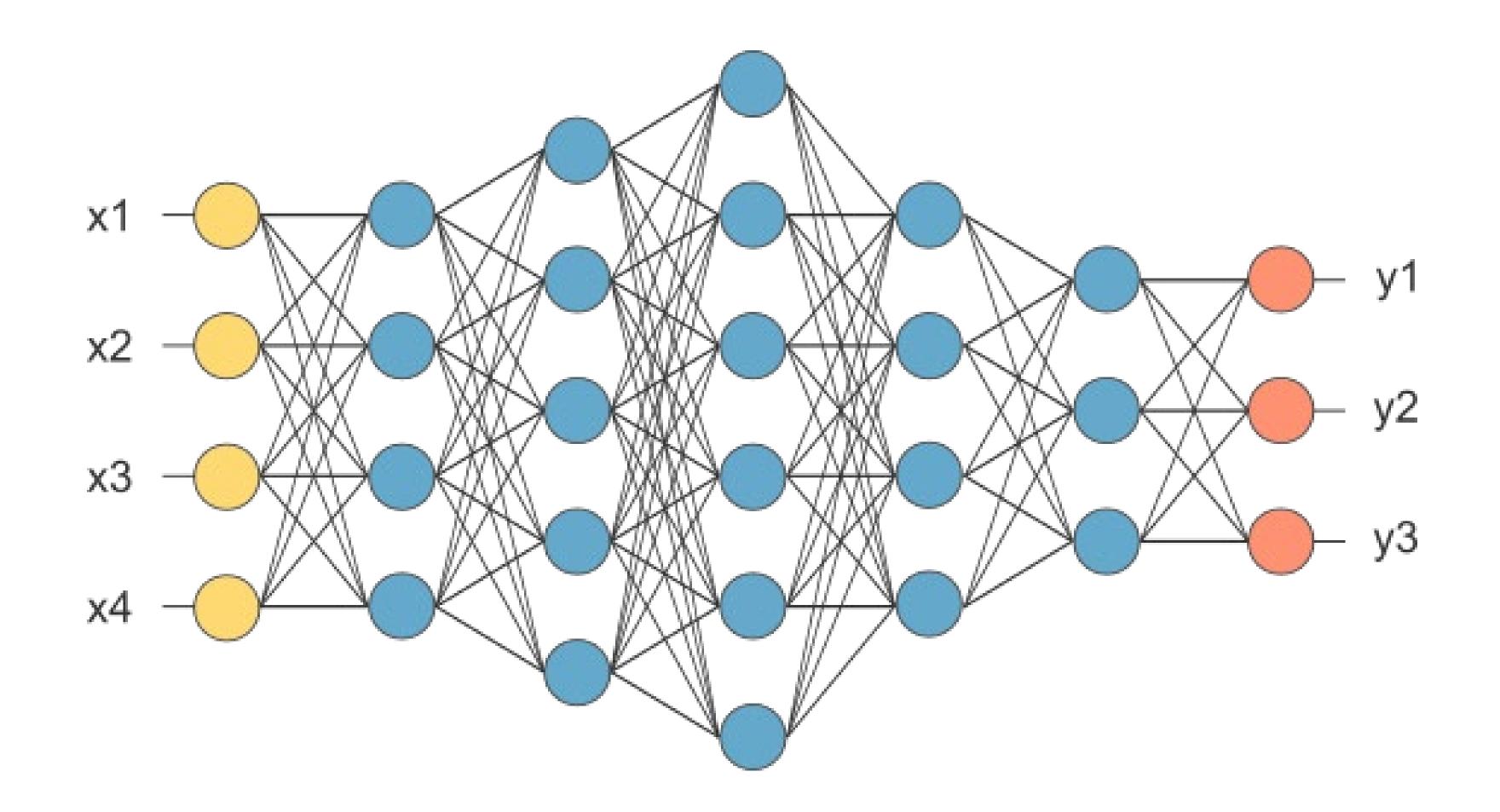
**FAKE** 

**FAKE** 

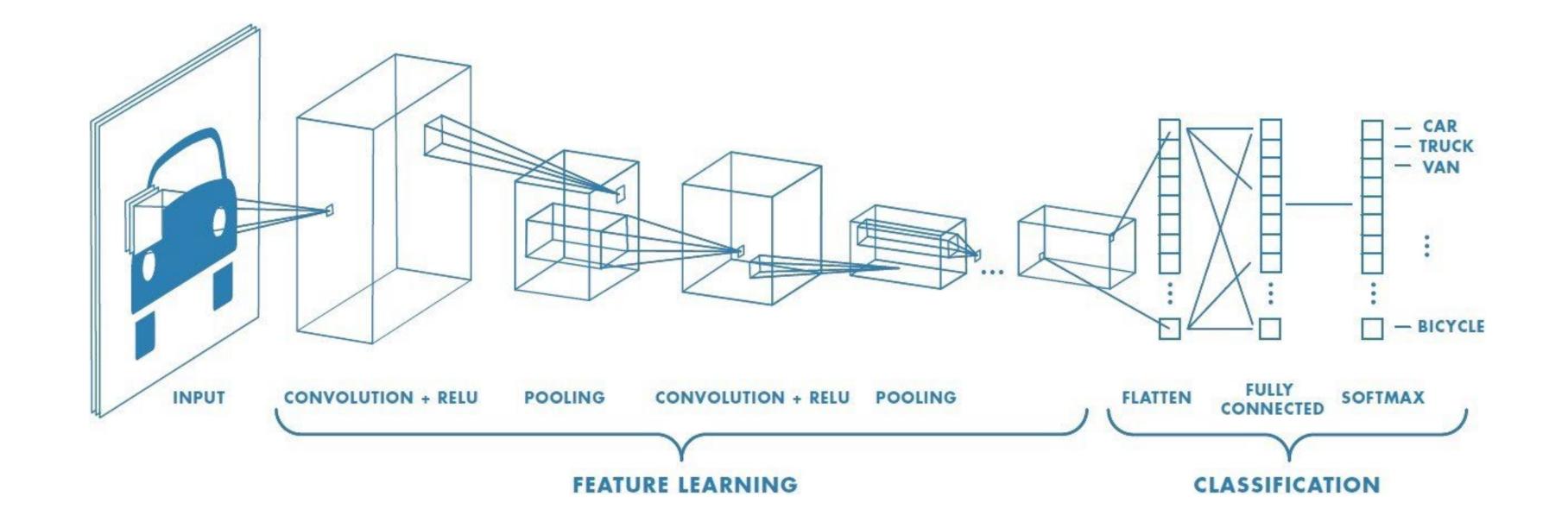
## Deepfakes: overview

- Why is it important to detect them?
- Why "deep"?

- DNN
- CNN
- Auto-encoder
- GAN
- LSTN



- DNN
- CNN
- Auto-encoder
- GAN
- LSTM



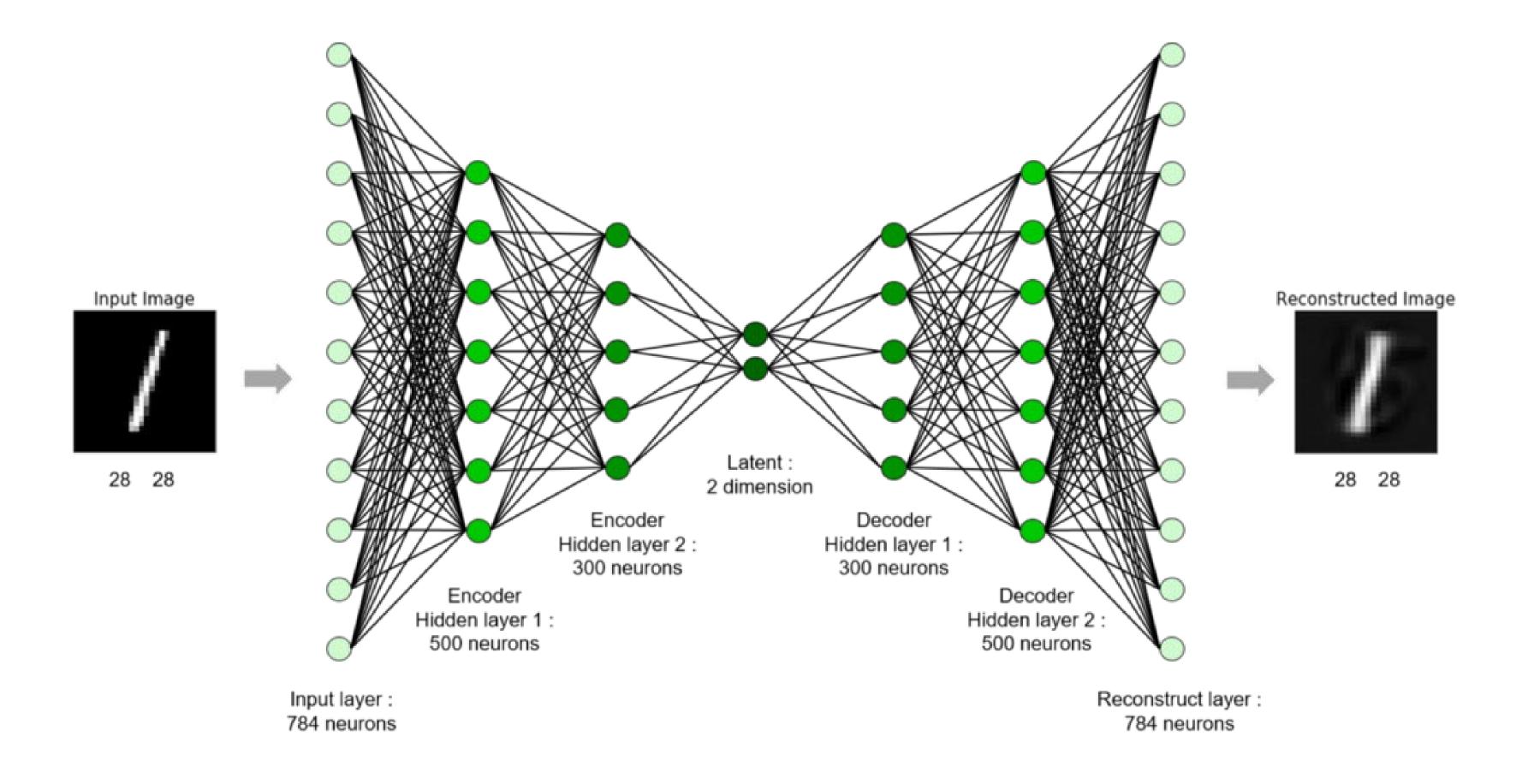
DNN

CNN

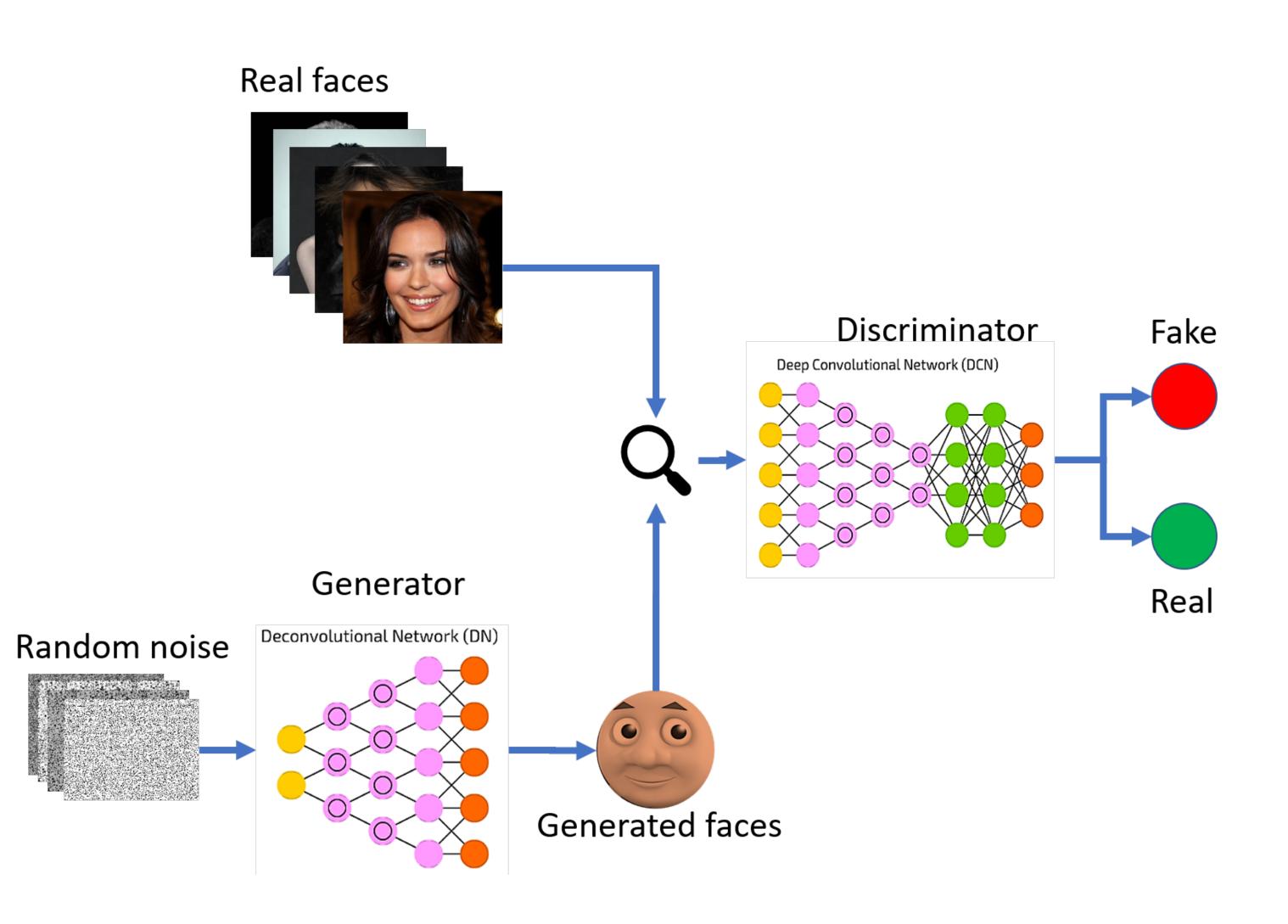
Auto-encoder

GAN

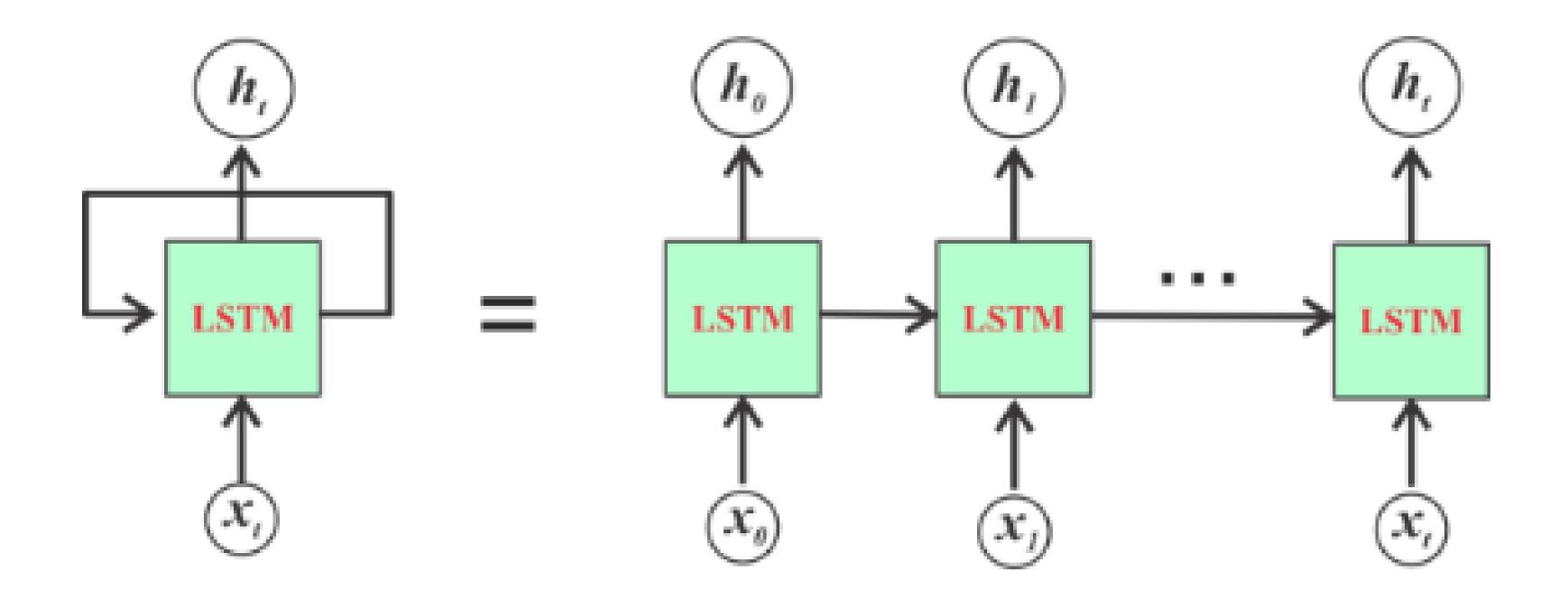
LSTN

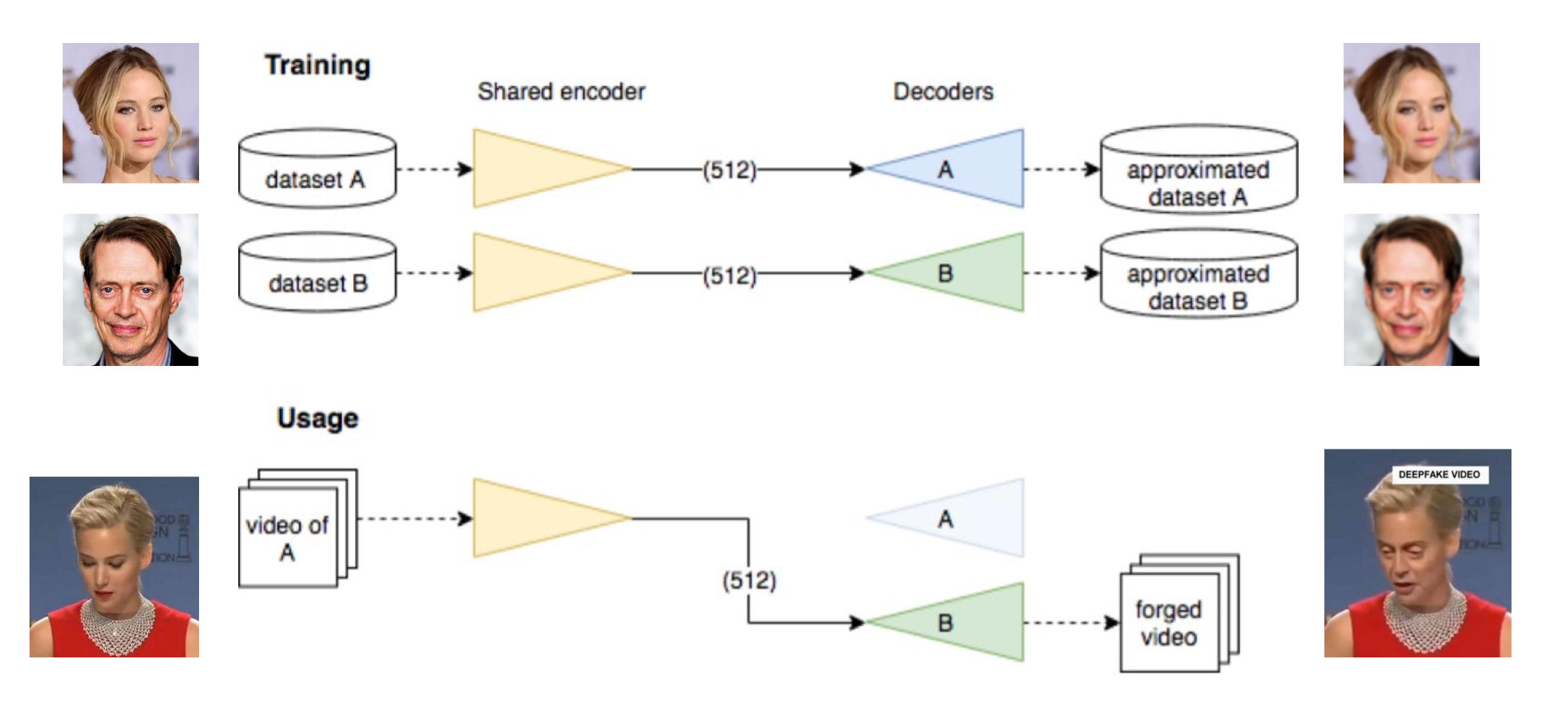


- DNN
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- DNN
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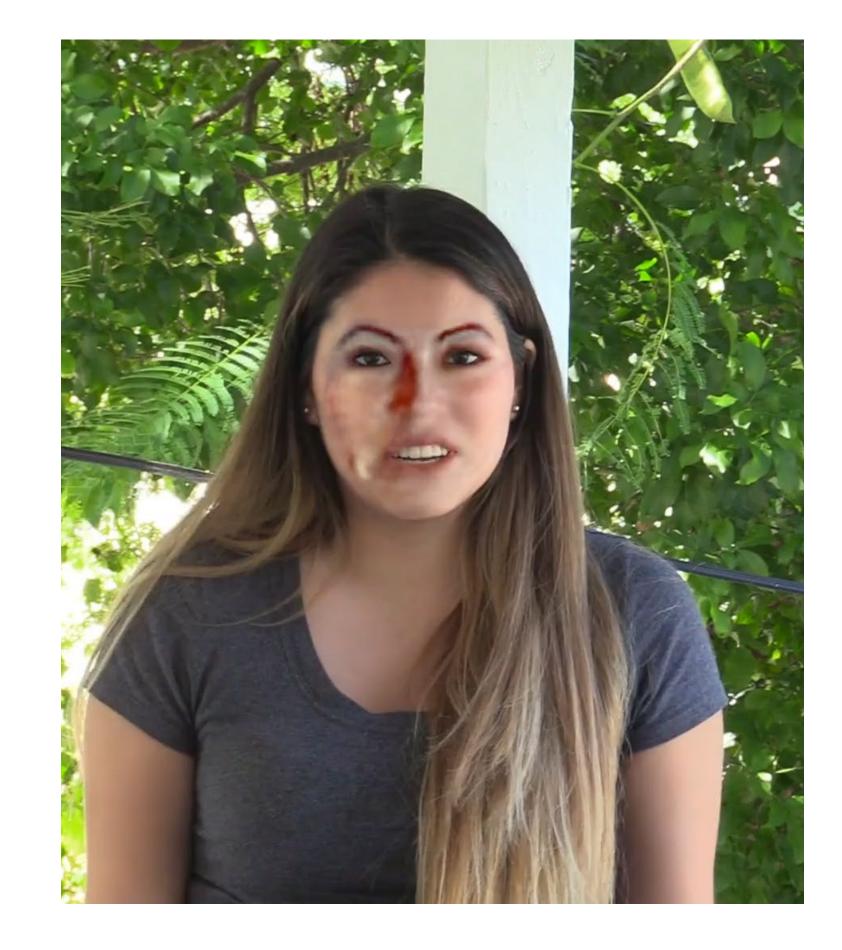




# Deepfake detection methods

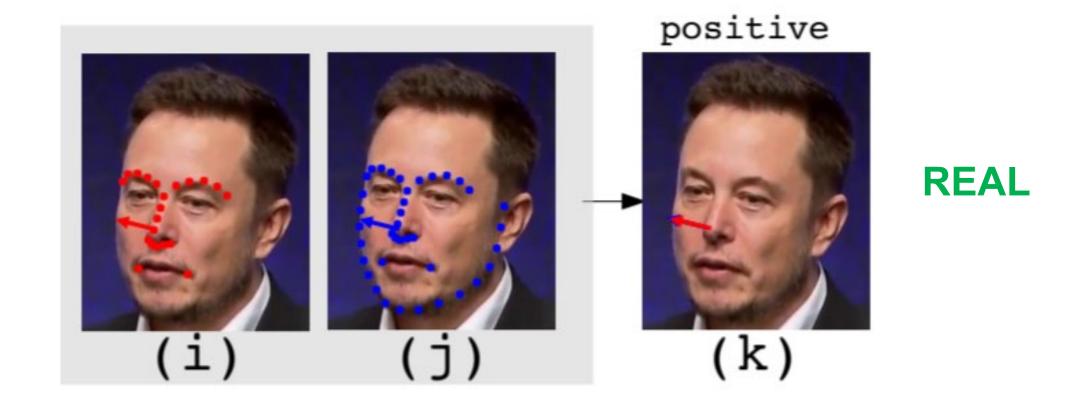
Use the flaws of the generation pipeline

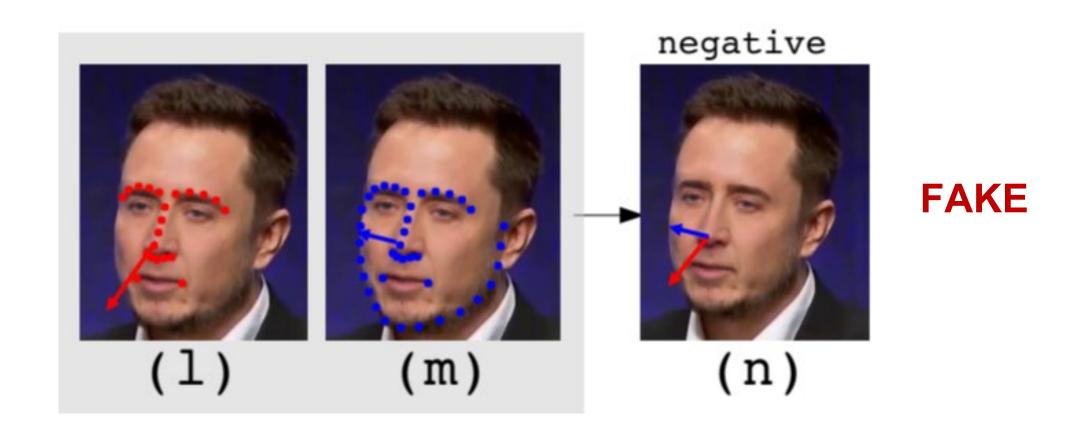
- Specifically chosen features
- Purely learned features
- Temporal inconsistency



#### Specifically chosen features

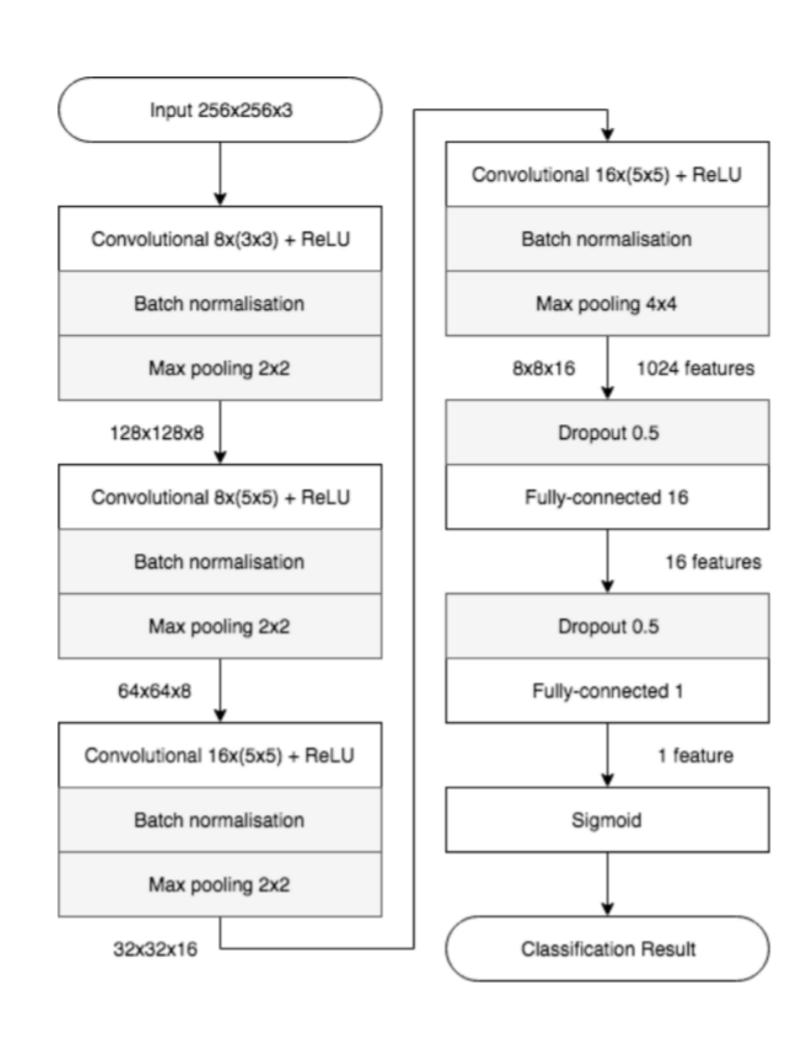
- Affine transformations [Li and Lyu]
- Head-face poses [Yang et al.]
- Visual artifacts [Matern et al.]
- Face/head actions [Agarwal et al.]





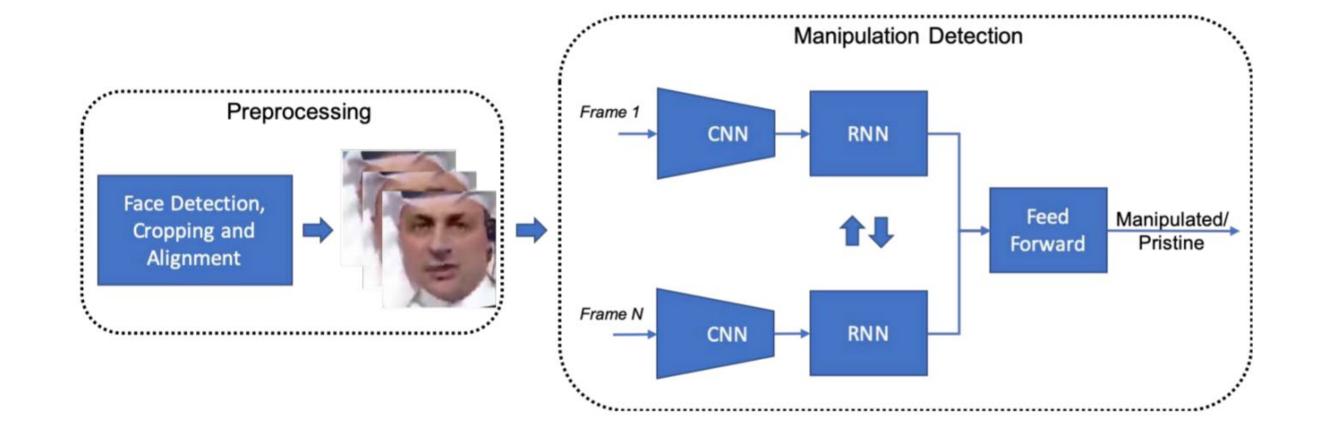
#### Purely learned features

- CNN (Mesonet) [Afchar et al.]
- CNN (XceptionNet) [Rössler et al.]
- CNN + CapsNet [Nguyen et al.]



#### Temporal inconsistency

- CNN + LSTM
  - Lip sync [Korshunov et al.]
  - Eye blink [Li et al.]
  - Frame consistency [Sabir et al.]

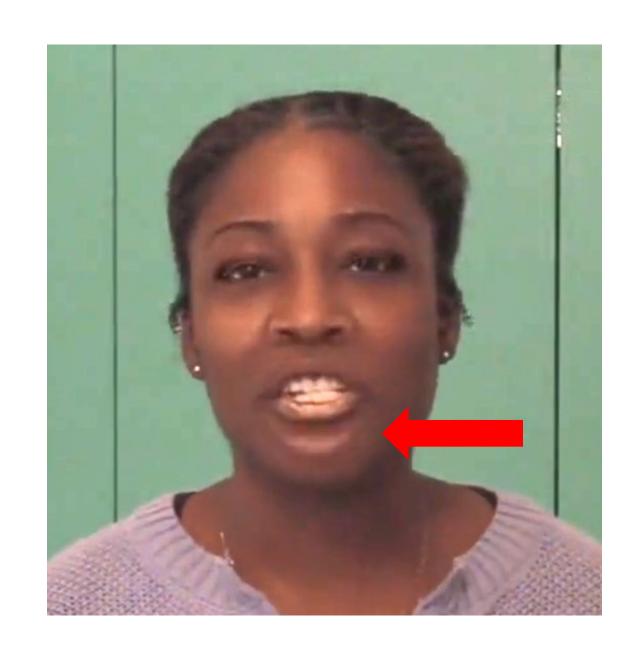


Can we trust these techniques in decision making processes?

# Explanation problem

# Explanation problem

- We want a «correct prediction for the correct reason»
- Complexity-interpretability trade off
- For images: attention maps or natural language
- Why do we need it:
  - law enforcement
  - journalists
  - dispute resolution in social media

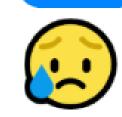


Your video was deleted because it has been detected as fake.

Why would it be fake?!

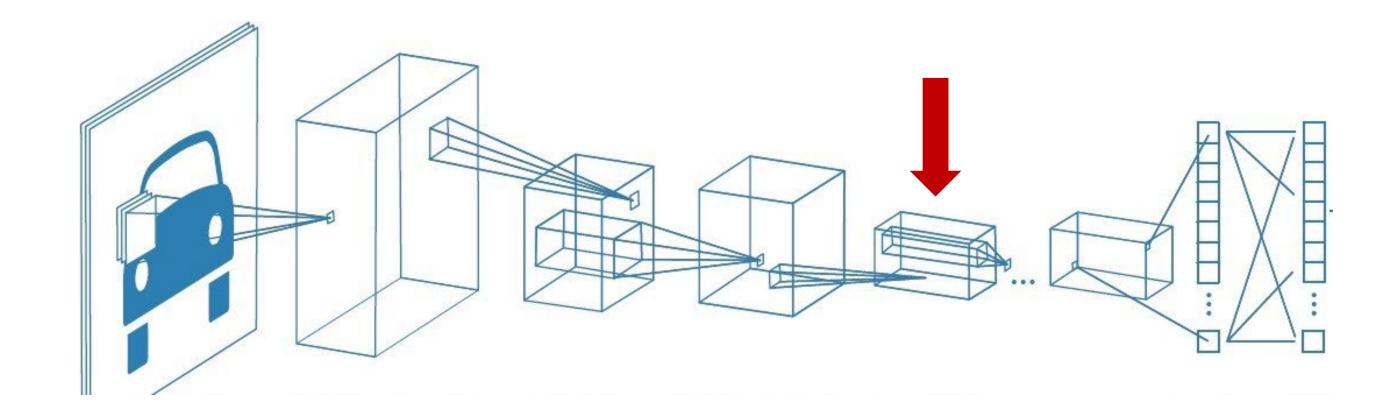
The girl in the video has 2 lower lips.

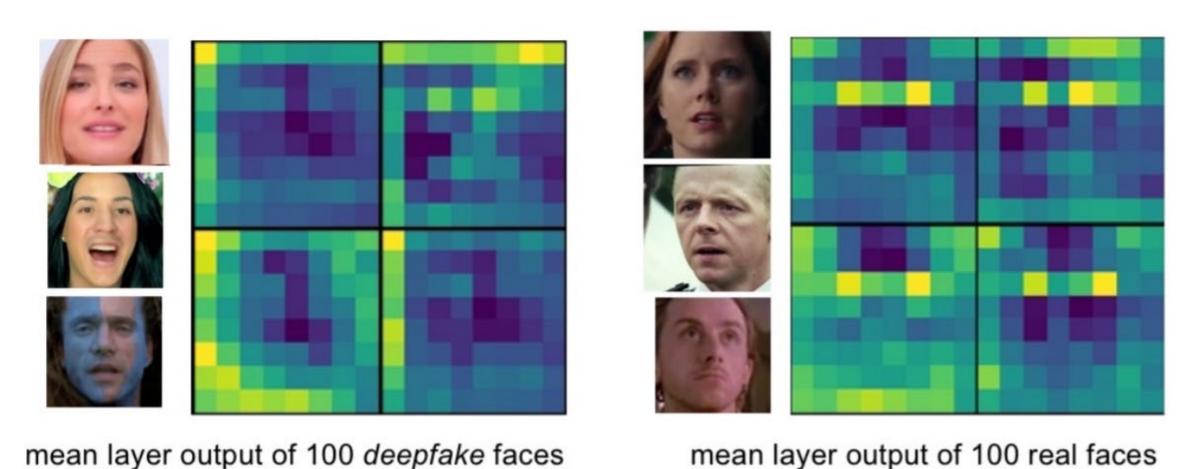




# Explanation techniques

- Model specific
- By design
- Black box

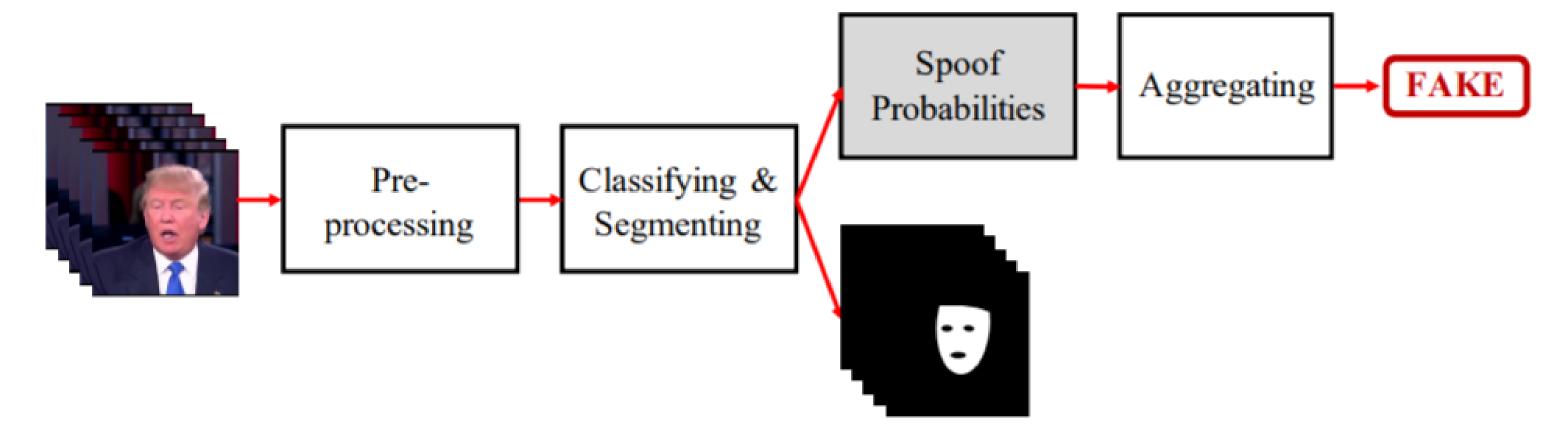




[Afchar et al., "MesoNet: a Compact Facial Video Forgery Detection Network", 2018]

# Explanation techniques

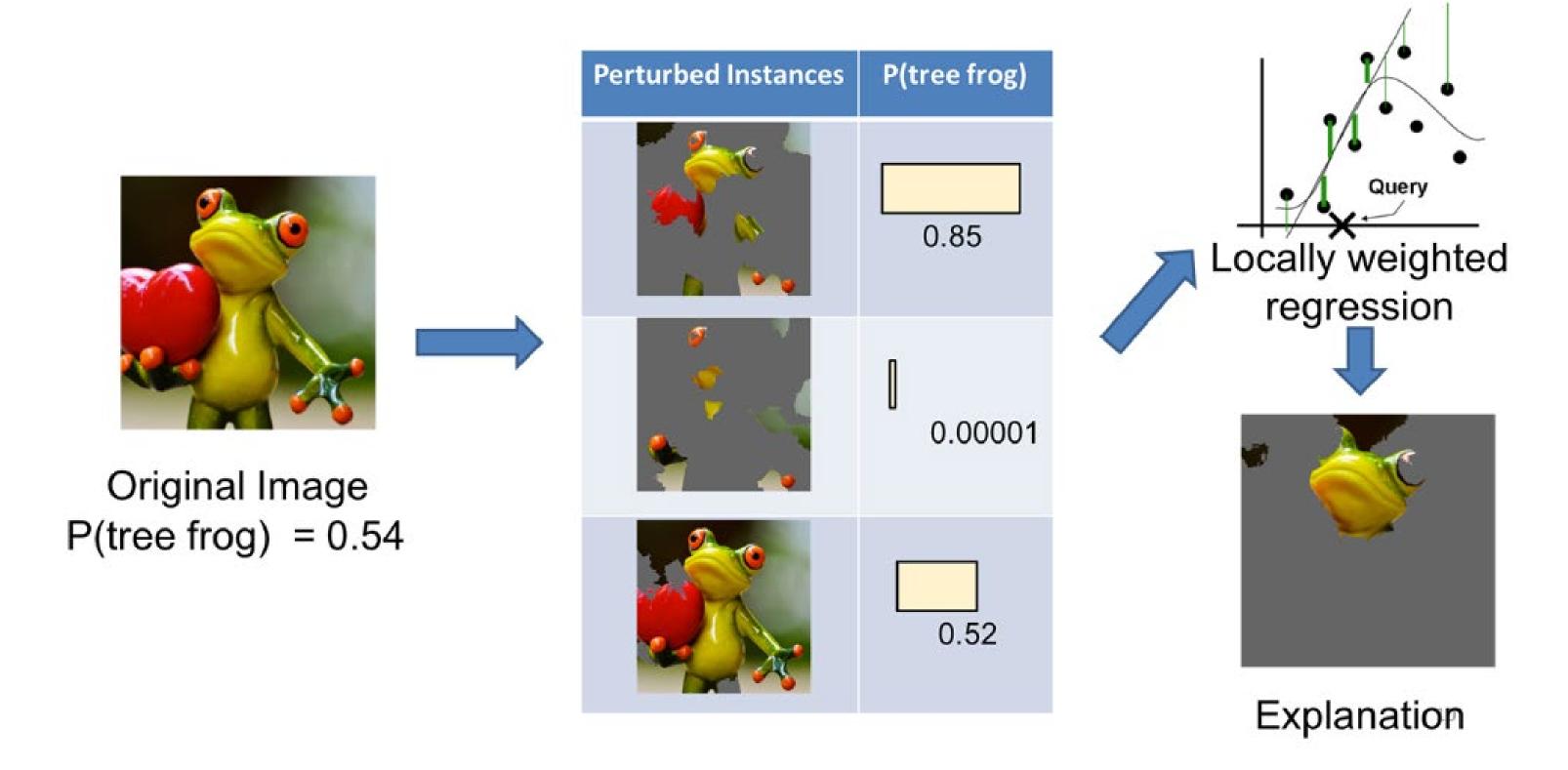
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[Nguyen et al, "Multi-task Learning For Detecting and Segmenting Manipulated Facial Images and Videos", 2019]

# Explanation techniques

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- Black box

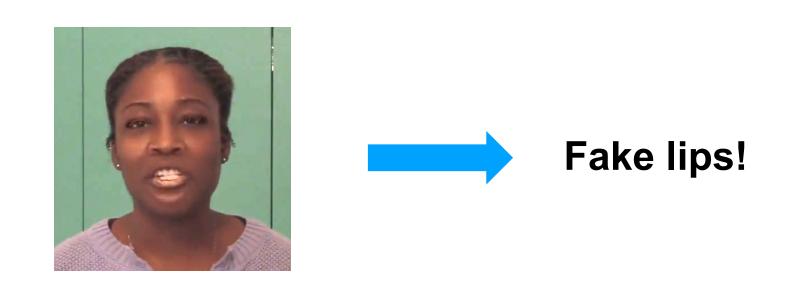


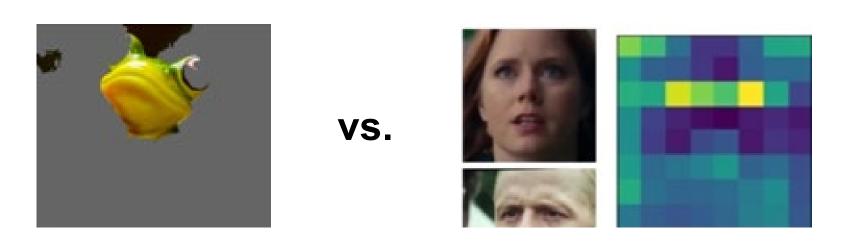
LIME - https://www.oreilly.com/content/introduction-to-local-interpretable-model-agnostic-explanations-lime/

### Our research

# Research goal

- Investigate explainability of deepfakes
- Do similar models use different features?
- Black box vs. model-aware techniques
- Explanation for video inputs
- Using this knowledge to improve models





### Research plan

- Implementation of the baseline detectors
- Implementation of known explanation algorithms
- Investigation of extensions and improvements
- Evaluation design
- Results collection and analysis

## Questions?

# Thank you