DeFaking Deepfakes: Understanding Journalists' Needs for Deepfake Detection

RIT

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Deep-learning-based face-swap video and audio manipulations (Deepfakes) are getting easier to make, reducing trust in media.

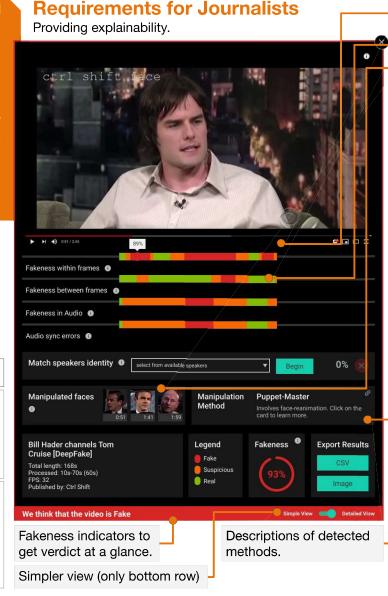
This project, DeFake, aims to develop a tool to help journalists in the efficient detection of these manipulations before they reach the general population. We performed user studies with 11 journalists and media verification workers to develop a prototype and identify the requirements of a deepfake detection tool.

Current Process

Media verification triggered by: bipartisan sources and polarizing content.

- No deepfake detection tools exist.
- Low awareness.
- Underestimating quality of manipulations.

	Local Orgs.	National / Int'l Orgs.
Verification Resources	Low. Smaller operations.	Medium. Dedicated teams.
Verification Procedures	Minimal. Using self recorded or pre-verified content.	High. Manual context verification. Google Reverse Image Search, TinEye, InVid Project



Variety of distinct detection methods to allow journalists make informed judgements.

Time-distributed fakeness scores.

Visualization of manipulated areas/faces.

Technical Requirements

- Accuracy over speed
- Open Source
- Less false negatives
- Logins and rate limiting

Accuracy is the most important thing in journalism. Anyone who tells you otherwise is not a good journalist. - study participant

What Videos to Focus on?

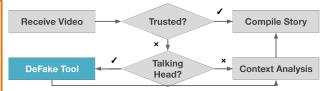
- Talking head videos.
 Varying compressions
- Public addresses



Deepfake example: Bill Hader to Tom Cruise and Seth Rogen

Expected Workflow

The tool to be used for supplementary information.



Moving Forward

Beta testing a deployed tool on journalists for iterative improvements to the interface & workflow.