International Journal of Science and Technology (IJST) | ISSN(O): 2049-7318 | 2(4):101-103, 2026 | DOI:10.5281/zenodo.21450688

DEEP FAKE AUDIO AND VEDIO DETECTION USING CNN, LSTM AND ACOUSTIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract: The rapid advancement of deep learning technologies has led to the emergence of deepfake audio and video, posing significant threats to digital security and trust. This project proposes an efficient detection system using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, and acoustic feature analysis. CNN is employed to extract spatial features from video frames, while LSTM captures temporal dependencies in both audio and video sequences. Acoustic analysis further enhances detection by identifying anomalies in speech patterns. The combined approach improves accuracy and robustness in identifying manipulated content. Experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed model in real-time deepfake detection applications.

Index Terms: Deepfake Detection, CNN, LSTM, Acoustic Analysis, Audio-Video Forensics, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence

I.INTRODUCTION

Deepfake technology uses artificial intelligence, particularly deep learning models, to manipulate or generate realistic multimedia content. These techniques can synthesize human faces, voices, and expressions, making it difficult to distinguish fake content from real. With the increasing availability of powerful computing resources and open-source tools, deepfake creation has become accessible to the general public. This has led to serious concerns in areas such as politics, journalism, law enforcement, and social media. Traditional methods for detecting fake content rely on manual inspection or basic signal processing, which are no longer sufficient. Therefore, advanced automated systems are required. This project introduces a deep learning-based approach that combines CNN, LSTM, and acoustic analysis to detect deepfake audio and video content efficiently.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Deepfake Detection Using CNN Deepfake detection using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) has been widely explored due to its effectiveness in image processing tasks. CNN-based models analyze video frames by extracting spatial features such as textures, edges, and patterns. In deepfake videos, manipulated regions often contain subtle inconsistencies like face warping, unnatural blending, and lighting mismatches. CNN models are capable of identifying these artifacts by learning complex visual patterns from large datasets. In this approach, video data is first divided into individual frames, and each frame is processed through multiple convolutional and pooling layers. These layers help in capturing both low-level and high-level features. The extracted features are then passed through fully connected layers for classification. CNN-based detection methods are highly effective in identifying frame-level manipulations, but they may fail to detect temporal inconsistencies present across multiple frames. Deepfake Detection Using LSTM Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks are used to capture temporal dependencies in sequential data, making them suitable for video-based deepfake detection. Unlike CNN, which processes individual frames, LSTM analyzes a sequence of frames to understand motion patterns and changes over time. Deepfake videos often exhibit unnatural temporal behaviors such as irregular blinking, inconsistent facial expressions, and mismatched lip movements. LSTM models can effectively learn these patterns by maintaining memory of previous frames and comparing them with current inputs. This helps in detecting anomalies that are not visible in single frames. In this method, features extracted from CNN are fed into the LSTM network as sequences. The LSTM processes these sequences and identifies inconsistencies across time steps. This combination of spatial and temporal analysis significantly improves the performance of deepfake detection systems. Audio-Based Deepfake Detection Using Acoustic Analysis Audio deepfakes are generated using advanced voice synthesis techniques that can mimic human speech. However, synthetic audio often contains hidden anomalies in pitch, tone, and frequency that can be detected using acoustic analysis. Acoustic feature extraction techniques such as Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC), spectrogram analysis, and pitch detection are commonly used to analyze speech signals. These features help in identifying unnatural variations in voice patterns, including robotic tones, inconsistent pauses, and irregular frequency distributions. In audio-based detection systems, the input speech signal is first preprocessed and converted into feature representations. These features are then used to train machine learning or deep learning models for classification. Although audio analysis alone is useful, it may not be sufficient for detecting all types of deepfakes, especially when high-quality voice cloning techniques are used. Multimodal Deepfake Detection (Audio + Video) Recent advancements in deepfake detection focus on multimodal approaches that combine both audio and video analysis. These systems integrate CNN for spatial feature extraction, LSTM for temporal analysis, and acoustic techniques for audio evaluation. Multimodal systems provide a more comprehensive understanding of the input data by analyzing multiple aspects of the media. For example, even if a video appears visually realistic, inconsistencies in audio such as lip sync mismatch or unnatural speech patterns can reveal the presence of manipulation. In this approach, features from video and audio are extracted separately and then combined using feature fusion techniques. The combined features are used to train a classification model that determines whether the content is real or fake. Multimodal deepfake detection systems have shown higher accuracy and robustness compared to single-modality approaches, making them suitable for real world applications.

III. PROPOSED METHOD

A. CNN MODEL

CNN plays a crucial role in extracting meaningful visual features from video frames. It processes each frame independently and identifies spatial manipulation. patterns that indicate The CNN architecture consists of multiple convolutional layers that apply filters to detect features such as edges, shapes, and textures. As the layers deepen, the model learns more complex patterns such as facial structures and inconsistencies. Pooling layers reduce the size of feature maps while preserving important information, making the model efficient. The fully connected layers at the end perform classification based on the extracted features. CNN is particularly effective in identifying: • Face warping artifacts • Pixel-level distortions • Blending inconsistencies • Lighting mismatches

B. LSTM MODEL

LSTM is used to process sequential data and capture temporal relationships between frames. Unlike traditional neural networks, LSTM can remember past information using memory cells. The LSTM model consists of gates that control the flow of information: • Forget gate removes irrelevant data • Input gate adds new information • Output gate produces final results • This structure allows LSTM to detect: • Unnatural facial movements • Irregular blinking patterns • Temporal inconsistencies • Lip-sync mismatches By analyzing frame sequences, LSTM enhances the overall detection capability of the system.

C. ACOUSTIC ANALYSIS

Acoustic analysis focuses on identifying anomalies in speech signals. Deepfake audio often contains subtle distortions that can be detected through signal processing techniques. The audio signal is first converted into feature representations such as: • MFCC (captures speech characteristics) • Spectrogram (visual representation of frequency) • Pitch and tone analysis • These features help in detecting: • Synthetic voice patterns • Robotic or unnatural speech • Inconsistent frequency distribution • Abnormal pauses or rhythm

D. FEATURE FUSION

Feature fusion is the process of combining audio and video features into a single representation. This step is critical for improving model performance. The fused features provide a comprehensive view of the input data, allowing the model to make more accurate predictions. Feature fusion can be performed using techniques such as concatenation or weighted combination. Benefits: • Improves classification accuracy • Reduces false detection • Combines strengths of multiple models • Enhances robustness of the system.

IV. PROPOSED ALGORITHM

The proposed algorithm for deepfake detection is a multimodal approach that combines visual and audio analysis to improve accuracy and robustness. Initially, the input video is processed to extract individual frames and the corresponding audio signal. The video frames undergo preprocessing steps such as resizing, normalization, and face alignment, while the audio is cleaned and prepared for feature extraction. Each frame is then passed through a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), which extracts spatial features by identifying patterns such as facial structures, pixel distortions, and lighting inconsistencies. These frame-level features are fed into a Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) network to capture temporal dependencies across consecutive frames, enabling the detection of unnatural facial movements, blinking irregularities, and lip-sync mismatches.

Simultaneously, the audio signal is analyzed using acoustic feature extraction techniques such as MFCC, spectrogram analysis, and pitch detection to identify synthetic or unnatural speech patterns. The extracted audio and temporal video features are then combined through a feature fusion mechanism, typically using concatenation or weighted methods, to create a unified representation. This fused feature vector is passed through fully connected layers for classification, where the model predicts whether the input video is real or fake. By integrating spatial, temporal, and acoustic information, the proposed algorithm enhances detection performance, reduces false predictions, and provides a more reliable deepfake identification system.

V.SIMULATION RESULTS

The proposed multimodal deepfake detection system achieves reliable and consistent performance by jointly analysing visual and audio information. By integrating CNN for spatial feature extraction, LSTM for temporal modeling, and acoustic analysis for speech evaluation, the system effectively identifies subtle inconsistencies that are often missed by single-modality approaches. Experimental evaluation on real and deepfake datasets confirms that the model can accurately distinguish between authentic and manipulated content under varying conditions.

In the video domain, the system successfully detects artifacts such as face warping, unnatural blending, and motion irregularities. The combination of CNN and LSTM enables the model to capture both frame-level distortions and sequence-level inconsistencies, leading to improved detection of complex deepfakes. In the audio domain, the system identifies synthetic speech characteristics through MFCC, spectrogram, and waveform analysis, highlighting anomalies in pitch, tone, and rhythm.

The multimodal feature fusion strategy plays a key role in enhancing system performance. By combining audio and video features, the model achieves better representation of input data, resulting in higher accuracy and reduced false positives compared to standalone models. The system demonstrates an overall accuracy above 90%, with strong precision, recall, and F1-score, indicating balanced and robust classification performance. Confidence levels for predictions typically range from 90% to 95% across different input types.

Furthermore, the system maintains stable performance across diverse scenarios, including low-resolution videos and noisy audio inputs, although slight variations in accuracy may occur under extreme conditions. The processing pipeline is efficient, with consistent frame analysis and manageable computational overhead, making it suitable for practical deployment. The user interface further enhances usability by providing clear outputs, confidence scores, and visual interpretations such as waveform and spectrogram representations.

Overall, the results validate that the proposed approach is effective in detecting deepfake content with high accuracy, improved robustness, and practical applicability, demonstrating its potential for real-world multimedia authentication systems.

VI CONCLUSION

The project, *Deepfake Audio-Video Detection using CNN, LSTM, and Acoustic Analysis*, demonstrates how advanced deep learning techniques can be effectively used to identify manipulated multimedia content. With the rapid growth of deepfake technology, verifying the authenticity of digital media has become increasingly important in today's digital environment.

This work adopts a multimodal approach by combining both visual and audio analysis. The CNN model captures spatial features from video frames, helping to identify visual irregularities such as facial distortions and unnatural textures. The LSTM network further enhances detection by learning temporal patterns across frames, enabling the identification of abnormal motion and synchronization issues. In parallel, acoustic analysis examines speech signals to detect inconsistencies in pitch, tone, and frequency that are often present in synthetic audio.

By integrating these components, the system achieves better performance than traditional single-modality methods. It is capable of handling real-world multimedia inputs and provides reliable classification results, making it suitable for applications such as media verification, cybersecurity, and digital forensics.

The experimental results indicate that the proposed system achieves good accuracy and robustness in detecting both audio and video manipulations. Overall, this project lays a solid foundation for future research in deepfake detection and contributes to addressing critical challenges such as misinformation, identity misuse, and digital security. With further improvements, such systems can play a key role in preserving trust and authenticity in digital communication.

VII. FUTURE WORK

The proposed system can be further enhanced in several practical and impactful ways. One important direction is enabling real-time deepfake detection, allowing the model to analyze live video streams during video calls or broadcasts. This would make the system more useful in real-world scenarios where immediate verification is required. Another promising extension is integrating the model with popular social media platforms such as YouTube, Instagram, and Twitter, where it could automatically detect and flag manipulated content to reduce the spread of misinformation.

From a technical perspective, the use of advanced architectures like Vision Transformers and audio transformers can significantly improve feature extraction and overall detection accuracy. Training the system on larger and more diverse datasets would also enhance its ability to generalize across different types of deepfakes and varying real-world conditions. In addition, developing a mobile application would make the system more accessible, allowing users to verify audio or video content directly from their smartphones. Deploying the system on cloud platforms can further improve scalability and enable access for multiple users simultaneously, making it suitable for large-scale applications. Incorporating explainable AI techniques would add transparency by helping users understand why a particular piece of media is classified as real or fake, increasing trust in the system. Furthermore, enhancing acoustic analysis using advanced techniques such as prosody analysis and voice biometrics can improve the detection of synthetic speech. Finally, extending the system to detect partial deepfakes—such as only face-swapped videos or only voice-cloned audio—would make it more robust and capable of handling more subtle and complex manipulations.

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