Eksplorium *p*-ISSN 0854-1418
Volume 46 No. 1, May 2025: 398–413 *e*-ISSN 2503-426X

ST-VFD: Spatio-Temporal Video Forgery Detection Using Multi-Scale Convolutional Neural Networks

***Sujitha P, **Dr. R. Priya**
Ph.D. Research Scholar,Department of Computer Science,Sree Narayana Guru College,K.G.Chavadi, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India. Mail Id: sujitha.prashob@gmail.com
Professor and Head, Department of Computer Science, Sree Narayana Guru College K.G.Chavadi, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India. Mail Id: priyaminerva@gmail.com

Article Received: 23 Feb 2025, Revised: 18 April 2025, Accepted:04 May 2025

Abstract: Video forgery detection is the significant process in digital forensics, especially now forgeries are becoming more advanced with sophisticated video formats. Detection of global and local forgeries can be performed with the help of innovative deep-learning architecture, which utilizes spatial-temporal inconsistencies on low resolution or highly compressed video inputs. To effectively detect the global and local forgeries a new framework with Multi-Scale CNN (MS-CNN), Motion Aware Temporal Modeling (MAT), and Spatio-Temporal Attention (SAT) mechanism is proposed. This has the ability to handle different video qualities. With this framework, the system is prepared with rich spatial details and irregular motion detection between frames by combining optical flow analysis with deep multi-scale spatial features, the system achieves higher accuracy in detecting tampered content without requiring region-level annotations. In order to show the evaluation of the proposed framework, experiments were carried out on FaceForensics++ and a customized Kaggle dataset. The accuracy of proposed work attained 97.9% training accuracy and 94.5% validation accuracy at each frame. The system results demonstrated and showed effectiveness in terms of average processing time, which took only 0.06 seconds per frame. Binary forgery detection in video can be easily accomplished with this work claiming to take research further by providing a generalizable, real-world-ready detection pipeline that is also groundwork for future endeavors in forgery localization and type classification.

Keywords: Video Forgery Detection; Multi-Scale CNN; Motion-Aware Temporal Modeling; Spatio-Temporal Attention; Deep Learning; DeepFake

1. INTRODUCTION

In the fast growing digital era, digital content has increased and videos have become the most important medium among those used in advertisement, information dissemination, entertainment, surveillance, and forensic analysis. Video forgery, digital content misuse issues often threaten the digital media. The forgery in these aspects generates many challenges and different levels of complexity in the traditional forgery detection, because those techniques failed to notice these changes and left it as legitimate in Sharma et al.,(2023) [1]. Object insertion, background tampering, or even frame-level changes may be manipulated in some way, and with it, serious threats are posed against information authenticity by Diwan et al.,(2024) [2]. This has resulted in the emergence of video forgery detection into one of the most researched fields in the field of digital forensics and cyber-security. The traditional methodologies focused on manual features and frame based analysis that can never account for the changing temporal inconsistencies that arise during manipulations. This renders them inadequate in the context of low-quality/highly compressed content. To avoid these limitations, deep learning is used and it's an alternative that can directly learn most useful spatial and temporal features from the dataset. The MSCNN extracts hierarchical spatial information related to different image resolutions from the frames, while optical flow is used to give a kind of motion modeling to pixels between two frames. In this way, these motion features can be fed into ConvLSTM (Convolutional Long Short-Term Memory) Shelar et al(2023) [3], which has the capability of sequential temporal patterns and anomaly finding. With these features, the new MS-CNN, MAT architecture can recognize any kind of abrupt or subtle tampering along the duration of a video sequence effectively. This way of process improves the overall robustness and accuracy of the forgery detection. The first phase of the proposed system can simply collect binary classification labels (real or forged), which makes it free from time-consuming voxel-level annotations. The further work classifies the type of forgery along with the localization and explainable features. The prime target of the proposed work is to have an abundant accuracy on forgery identification, and that does not require any supervision at the pixel level and can automatically classify forged videos based on spatial and temporal discrepancies.

The paper contributes the following, which are;

- Effective video forgery detection model is developed with multi-scale CNN, which has the ability to perform local and global forgery detection.
- The motion aware temporal modeling is deployed to find the temporal features across various video qualities.
- The implementation of spatio-temporal attention mechanism is performed to a weighted feature map for robust forgery classification.
- A customized kaggle dataset is used in the experiment and evaluation process.
- Innovative and improved future directions are given in the proposed paper.
- The system provides various performance metric analyses and is compared with the existing DCNN model.
- The proposed pipeline is lightweight and suitable for real-time execution, hence, fit for forensic and security purposes.

The further sections of this paper provide a literature review related to the video forgery detection domain and a comprehensive overview of the proposed video forgery detection framework is explained with the appropriate example results. The further section provides the experimental setup content, dataset specifications, and evaluation metrics employed to assess the proposed work performance in terms of various metrics. The results and discussion part given the accuracy and other evaluation results for frame-level forgeries. The final section of the paper gives the conclusion and future research directions to further enhance forgery type classification and explainable features in video forensics.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In recent years, the area of video forgery detection has received notable publicity with the emergence of deepfake technologies that permit a fake video to be produced by manipulating or synthesizing visual content. This has motivated the development of several techniques for the identification of manipulated videos by observing spatial or temporal inconsistencies. The previous studies for video forgery detection are categorized into different groups which are spatial-based, temporal based and hybrid techniques. Some researchers provided better results by incorporating deep Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Motion-Aware Temporal modeling (MAT) techniques. Below, we review the related works and make an effort to point out various strengths and limitations of each method while identifying the gaps that the work intends to fill.

2.1 Spatial-based Methods:

Spatial methods rely on detecting pixel inconsistencies, boundary mismatches, and interpolation errors within individual frames. As such, these techniques typically use CNNs to analyze frame-level artifacts and localize the manipulated regions. Earlier works mainly concentrated on handcrafted features and shallow learning models in the detection of anomalies in video frames. However, the introduction of deep learning, specifically CNNs have proved to be a much more powerful tool in the detection of subtle changes in frame-level characteristics.

Bayar and Stamm (2016) [4] proposed a CNN-based method for detecting image manipulation, which was later extended to video forgeries. Their model concentrated on finding local discrepancies between manipulated and authentic regions of a frame. Matern et al.(2020) [5] built on this framework with a CNN architecture for the identification of suspicious regions achieving impressive results on datasets such as FaceForensics++. These methods are effective for discovering local manipulation, but do not take into account the temporal inconsistencies that usually come with the forgery.

2.2 Temporal-Based Methods

Temporal-based methods notice the frame-to-frame consistency in videos to catch those manipulations that do anomalies in motion patterns. They make use of optical flow, motion cues, or Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) to catch the inter-frame relationships. Li et al.(2018) [6] proposed using optical flow along with RNNs to detect video manipulation while encoding RNNs to model temporal dynamics. The method tracked the motion of the object and detected anomalies that might be pointers of tampering. Temporal methods are quite successful at detecting global forgeries, they often fail when it comes to localized manipulations or low-resolution videos, which require a more robust analysis.

2.3 Hybrid methods:

Hybrid methods work considerably on manipulating features both spatially and temporally. Furthermore, Jaiswal et al.(2020) [7] proposed a hybrid method that incorporates 3D CNNs and RNNs to analyze both spatial and temporal features at the same time. An interesting method is that by Choi, Jongil, et al. (2021) [8], who has constructed a 3D CNN model that amalgamates spatial and temporal features for deepfake detection. The method has significantly improved the detection of deepfakes, especially on video sequences where there were both spatial artifacts and temporal inconsistencies. Dolhansky et al. (2020) [9] set forth an attention mechanism network for deepfake detection that dynamically concentrates on suspicious areas in the spatial and temporal domains. This helped the model enhance its ability to isolate and detect forgery areas with higher precision. These hybrid models might have their merits, but they are generally computationally expensive and become inaccurate with relatively low-res or heavily compressed videos.

2.4 MAT Methods Capturing Motion:

Recently, there has been an upsurge in interests for integrations of Motion-Aware Temporal modeling (MAT) to boost the efficiencies of video forgery detection systems. MAT techniques deal with the capture of motion inconsistencies that often lie subservient to detection by traditional CNNs. These methods focus on modeling the temporal dynamics of objects and identify inconsistencies in their motion across frames. Zhang et al. (2020) [10] offered a motion-aware deep learning framework to capture motion inconsistencies based on optical flow in videos. By merging optical flow with CNN-based classifiers, this approach outperformed the conventional ones, especially to detect spatiotemporal anomalies in video sequences. Liu et al. (2021) [11] proposed a multi-scale temporal attention network for deepfake detection, where their model used temporal attention to highlight frames with inconsistent motion patterns. Their work showed that combining attention with motion-aware features significantly improves forgery detection accuracy. Despite the success of MAT techniques, their integration with CNNs in hybrid architectures has often been limited. A lot of the existing methods have concentrated on the analysis of motion-related inconsistencies without synthesizing ways of dynamically combining spatial and temporal features, in order to improve the accuracy of detection.

2.5 CNN and DCNN Applied in Detection of Forgery

CNNs have become a backbone of current methodology of video forgery detection. Advanced days with the introduction of Deep Convolutional Neural Networks (DCNNs) have contributed meaningfully to improving the accuracy and robustness of the systems. Zhao et al. (2019) [12] introduced a framework for detecting deepfake videos based on a DCNN approach, applying frame-level and temporal features respectively. The framework fused layers of deep learning to extract both- fine spatial information and motion features, thus attaining a state-of-the-art performance. The latest development enhancing the model's detection of manipulations at different spatial scales is the incorporation of multi-scale CNNs. Such elements have shown that they're able to achieve a clear advantage over a traditional single-scale CNN by effectively capturing global and localized artifacts from the input videos. Zhang et al., (2020) [13] introduced a Deep Convolutional Neural Network (DCNN) specifically tailored for object-based forgery detection in advanced video sequences. Their approach begins with careful data preprocessing to account for modern video encoding standards, followed by a customized CNN architecture and training regimen that enhances the model's sensitivity to tampered objects in each frame. Evaluated on the SYSU-OBJFORG dataset—the largest publicly available object-forgery video corpus to date—their DCNN achieves state-of-the-art accuracy and robustness, outperforming prior convolutional approaches. However, by focusing solely on per-frame object manipulations, this method does not exploit temporal inconsistencies that often arise in forged videos (e.g., irregular motion or synchronization errors). Our proposed framework addresses this gap by integrating multi-scale spatial feature extraction, motion-aware temporal modeling, and spatio-temporal attention to capture both intra-frame artifacts and inter-frame anomalies, thereby extending the capabilities of existing DCNN-based forgery detectors.

Despite the current advances in video forgery detection still face a multitude of unsolved issues. Most methods are either spatially or temporally oriented, and hybrid methods provide some extent of resolution; however, they suffer challenges associated with varying degrees of computational costs and degradation of performance under low resolution or compressed videos. Also, in most existing works, the combination of multi-scale analysis and attention mechanisms has yet to be studied properly, thus restricting applicability in managing dynamic and localized manipulations.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A survey paper by P. Sujitha et al., (2025) [14] applied on deep learning techniques to detect video forgeries gives an overview and the appropriate future findings. From the findings, the proposed work carried out the effective, robust video forgery detection using advanced techniques. The proposed video forgery detection architecture is constructed with three main modules: Multi-Scale Convolutional Neural Network (MS-CNN), Motion Aware Temporal Modeling (MAT), and Spatio-Temporal Attention (STA). Each of these modules is decisive in extracting video frame spatial and temporal features, thereby overcoming the shortcomings of the available methods, particularly in the low resolution of compressed videos. Under this architecture, the video detection task is treated as a binary classification problem for determining whether a video is real or forged, working with a conscious combination of spatial, temporal, and attention-based methods in locating subtle inconsistencies and manipulation artifacts. The workflow of the proposed video forgery detection is depicted in Figure 1.

In the proposed system workflow shown in Figure 1, the video first extracts the frames and the frames undergoes preprocessing where it is broken down into individual frames and resized to a standard resolution. Optical flow is applied to capture motion between frames, helping identify unnatural changes over time. These frames are then passed through a multi-scale Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) that extracts features at different levels, capturing both fine details and larger visual structures. This enables the detection of subtle spatial artifacts, even in low-resolution videos. Temporal inconsistencies are further modeled using motion-aware analysis, guided by optical flow data and enhanced with attention mechanisms to focus on regions with potential tampering. The spatial and temporal features are then fused using a fully connected network to form a comprehensive representation of each video. Finally, a classification layer analyzes this representation and determines whether the video is real or forged based on a probabilistic threshold, ensuring accurate and robust detection of manipulated content.

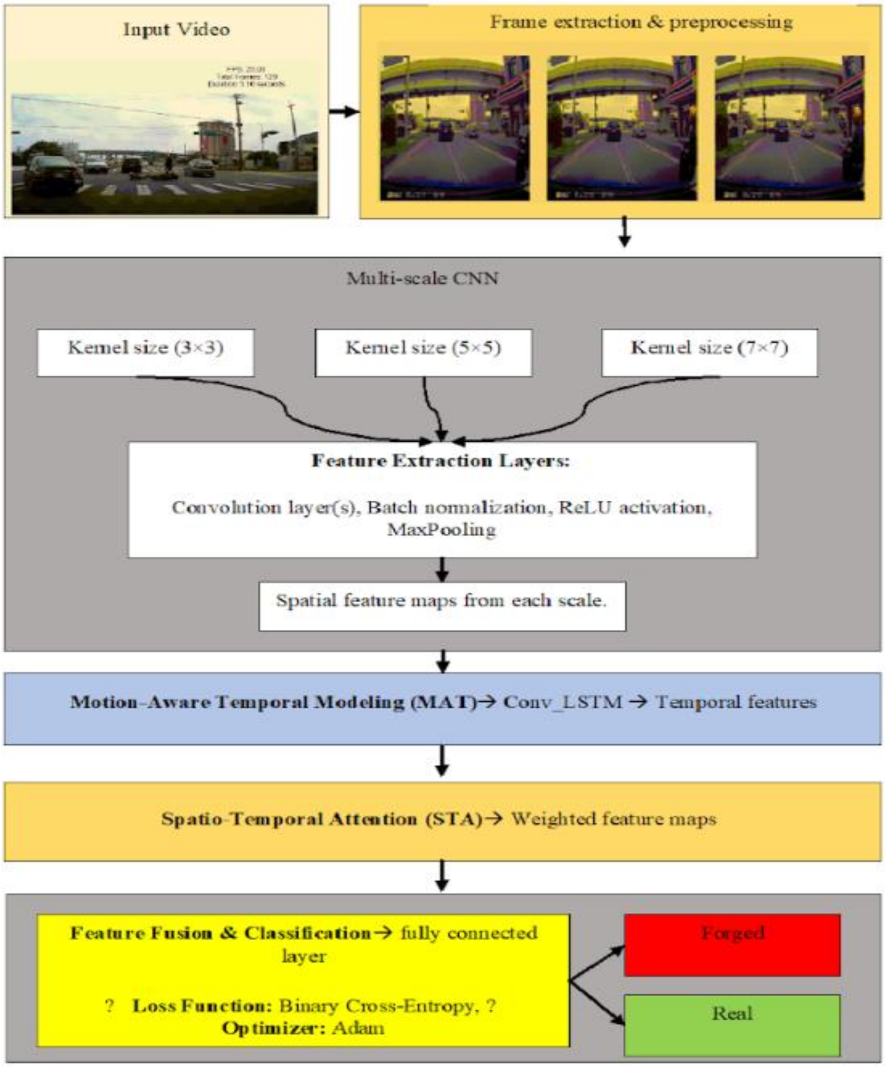

Figure 1 Workflow of the Proposed Video Forgery Detection

3.1 Multi-Scale Convolutional Neural Network (MS-CNN)

MS-CNN is the core module for spatial feature extraction in the proposed process. Different kernel sizes are incorporated into the convolution layer; this allows capturing fine- and coarse-grained features from the input frames. Thus, it captures features from large scale and small scale. The implementation of MS-CNN performed on a low-resolution forged video; this contains an object which is forged in the 0.05 seconds in the video footage for detection. With the help of MS-CNN, the multiple scale convolutions using 3×3 edge detectors, 5×5 sharpen filters, and 7×7 blurs were generated and depicted in Figure 2. Initially in the CNN, there is single scale convolution followed. This increases the possibilities and limitations on key frame extraction. The demonstration on sample forged traffic video, the MS-CNN initially adopted into the architecture to differentiate the spatial features around the manipulated region. The optical flow computation between the key frames discovers the motion against the background. The process of MS-CNN over the input video is as follows.

Step 1: Multi-resolution Generation: The input video I is initially extracts the set of frames and that input frame of Xi is resized to three varied resolutions formats like Low: $X\_112 \in \mathbb{R}s^{112\times112}$, Medium: $X\_224 \in \mathbb{R}s^{224\times224}$ and High: $X\_448 \in \mathbb{R}s^{448\times448}$

Step 2: Multi-scale Convolution: Each resolution is passed through convolution kernels of size $k \in \{3, 5, 7\}$, where 3×3 edge detection, 5×5 sharpening and 7×7 blurring. The Eq 1 represents the multi-scale convolution.

$$F_k = \sigma(BN(W_k * X + b_k)) \qquad \text{(Eq 1)}$$

From Eq 1, where $k \in \{3, 5, 7\}$ gives the multi-scale convolution.

Step 3: Feature Concatenation: the feature merging across multi-scale convolution is represented in Eq 2.

$$F = \mathrm{Concat}(F\_112, F\_224, F\_448) \in \mathbb{R}^{224\times224\times(C_1+C_2+C_3)} \qquad \text{(Eq 2)}$$

Figure 2: Extracted key frame from input video I at different resolution sizes

Figure 2 shows how the same video frame which was captured at 0.05 seconds appears at three different resolutions like low, medium and high. The value taken for low resolution is 112×112, 224×224 for medium, and 448×448 for high-resolution frames. This process allows the detection of both fine and coarse-grained spatial features. This has the ability to detect the manipulation artifacts, because certain scales only have the visibility region.

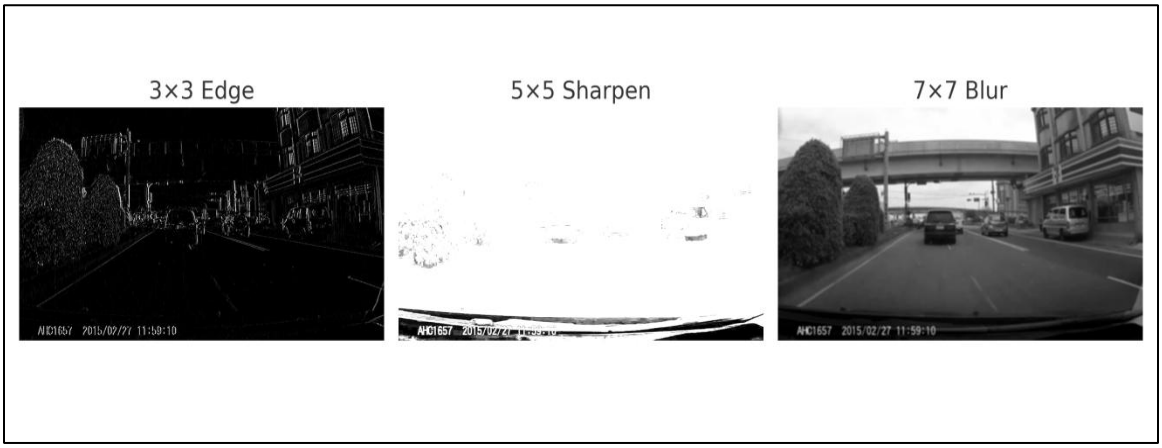

Figure 3: MS-CNN Filter Outputs Simulation (3×3 Edge, 5×5 Sharpen, 7×7 Blur)

Figure 3 represents the responses of three different convolutional kernels applied in the MS-CNN module, that are a 3×3 edge detection filter, a 5×5 sharpening filter, and a 7×7 blur filter. To improve the forgery detection, the convolution part enhanced the feature diversity by applying different filters on spatial patterns.

From the given video input, a key frame at 0.05 seconds revealed a forged object. At 112×112, the object appears vague, but at 448×448, jagged edges and texture mismatches are prominent.

3.2 Motion-Aware Temporal Modeling (MAT)

The next module in the proposal MAT enables the temporal relationship capturing step between the consecutive video frames. In the pre-processing stage, the optical flow data will be obtained and utilized in the motion tracking process across the frames. The MAT module has the ability to detect temporal inconsistencies like misalignments between objects and unnatural movements. ConvLSTM(Convolutional LSTM) is applied in the proposal to learn the sequential dependencies between frames and this effectively detects the forgeries in the digital video content. The temporal aggregation process is defined in Eq 3:

$$F_t = \mathrm{ConvLSTM}(OF_{t-1}, OF_t, OF_{t+1}) \qquad \text{(Eq 3)}$$

where F_t represents the features at time t, and OF denotes optical flow features.

Figure 4: Optical Flow Visualization

Figure 4 displays the optical flow computed between two consecutive frames (t and t+1) at 0.05s and 0.05s+Δ. The motion dynamics are detected from the flow vectors, the visualized HSV (Hue, Saturation, and Value) color space reveal motion dynamics in the scene effectively. Frame tampering or object insertion forgeries can be identified from these Irregular and unnatural motion patterns moving inconsistently with the background.

3.3 Spatio-Temporal Attention (STA):

After computing optical flow movement between frames, the Spatio-Temporal Attention (STA) module is applied to focus more appropriately on regions of the video where inconsistencies may appear. This is a hybrid model, which includes both spatio-temporal attention mechanisms. The pooling layer process utilizes the spatial attention mechanism for finding important regions of each frame along with temporal attention highlighting process. In this, the frames can be detected with temporal inconsistencies.

The spatial and temporal attention can be formulated as:

$$A\_s = \mathrm{Softmax}(W\_s * \mathrm{GAP}(F\_s)) \qquad \text{(Eq 4)}$$

$$A\_t = \mathrm{Softmax}(W\_t * \mathrm{GAP}(F\_t)) \qquad \text{(Eq 5)}$$

where GAP refers to Global Average Pooling, W_s and W_t are learned weight matrices for spatial and temporal features, respectively.

The attention-modulated features are then calculated as shown in Eq 6:

$$F'_s = F_s * A_s \ ; \ F'_t = F_t * A_t \qquad \text{(Eq 6)}$$

where F_s is the Feature map from the MS-CNN module. A_s is the spatial attention map, which highlights the important regions of the frame where manipulation is likely. F_t is the Feature map from the MAT module using Optical Flow (OF). A_t is the temporal attention map that highlights important time frames and motion sequences. The icon * represents element-wise multiplication.

From the Eq 6, the raw feature maps are weighted with their corresponding attention maps. The A_s says the specific area looks suspicious, where A_t is the moment in time that is anonymous and suspicious.

Figure 5: Spatial Attention Overlay

Figure 5 shows the spatial attention heatmap on the original frame f. to decrease the computational resources, the selective regions from the previous module are highlighted. The high attention areas are highlighted with warmer colors and this gives the key about the suspicious regions to be manipulated.

3.4 Video Forgery Detection

The final module is the binary classification process, which can detect the video forgery by utilizing all the three modules such as MS-CNN, MAT and STA. This significantly reduces the resource utilization and facilitates low resolution video forgery detection with global and local features. The final layer is the fully connected neural network with sigmoid activation function with final decision.

The binary cross-entropy loss used in the classification can be formulated as:

$$L = - (y * \log(\hat{y}) + (1 - y) * \log(1 - \hat{y})) \qquad \text{(Eq 7)}$$

where y is the true label (real or forged), and ŷ is the predicted probability of the video being real.

Figure 6: Final Classification Output

Figure 6 highlights the final classification result with the confidence score. From the low-resolution video frames the final result is detected with the suspicious region, which has dissimilar form in its motion and possibility to be forged. The result finds the class with a confidence score 94%. This illustrates the end-to-end output of the proposed system, terminating in a binary decision. The further work will give the multi-class classification with expandable features.

Spatial attention heatmap versatility superimposed over the original frame further heightened research focus towards the suspect area-it would indicate that the STA module would allocate processing resources towards that area. At the end, with all extracted features fused and passed through the binary classifier, the model confidently marked the frame as "Forged" with 94 percent probability, an end-to-end pipeline that would serve to ascertain subtle yet telling signs of video tampering as much as in compressed or degraded quality footages.

4. EXPERIMENTS

4.1 Dataset Details

This section describes the dataset applied to test the proposed work. The evaluation process has been done on various benchmark dataset collected from different sources. The custom Kaggle dataset is collected to demonstrate the binary classification. The previous methodology illustrated video has been collected from the Kaggle repository. For detailed evaluation the following datasets also incorporated, which are as follows:

1. **FF++ (FaceForensics++)** which Contains 1000 real and 4000 forged videos generated using four different forgery techniques. In this data repository, different compression level videos are available such as: C0 (raw), C23 (HQ), and C40 (LQ).
2. **Celeb-DF:** Includes 890 real videos and 5639 forged videos. Forged samples were generated using enhanced DeepFake algorithms with minimal visual artifacts.
3. **DFDC (DeepFake Detection Challenge):** Contains over 100,000 forged videos and 23,000 real videos, providing a wide variety of manipulation techniques and complex scenes.
4. **Kaggle Video Forgery Dataset**: this is a customized dataset which is collected from the Kaggle repository and modified according to the binary classification. The whole dataset will be incorporated in future works which will perform the multi-class classification with different forgery types like Insertion, Deletion, Duplication, Horizontal Flipping, Vertical Flipping, Rotation, and Zooming. The dataset contains 9448 training samples and 2904 test samples in both real and forged classes. The videos are in .avi,.mp4 formats.

Only the FF++ and Kaggle datasets were used for training and testing in this phase (binary classification: real vs. forged), while the Celeb-DF and DFDC datasets were reserved for cross-dataset evaluation.

4.2 EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

The proposed binary video forgery detection model was implemented using the TensorFlow, leveraging the computational power of an NVIDIA RTX 3090 GPU. The three major modules MS-CNN, MAT and STA incorporated into the model. These modules were trained and tested using Keras and the TensorFlow backend. The training process was optimized using Adam Optimizer, with an initial learning rate of 0.0001 and beta values set to (0.9, 0.999). The batch size was set to 32, which allowed the model to process 32 video frame sequences in each iteration. The training data consisted of both original and forged videos, where the forged videos were created by applying various manipulation techniques. But, for binary classification, we generalized the dataset into two major classes.For data augmentation, applied several transformations to the input frames to ensure robustness to different video conditions and prevent overfitting. These augmentations included random flipping, rotation, zoom, and cropping. The dataset was split into training and testing sets, with 80% used for training and 20% for testing. The total number of frames processed during training and testing is summarized in the following Table 1:

Dataset	Forged	Original	Total
Training Set	8267	1181	9448
Testing Set	2541	363	2904

Table 1: Dataset split-up

The training phase involved the processing of video frames at three resolutions such as Low Resolution: 112×112, Medium Resolution: 224×224 and High Resolution: 448×448. Each resolution passed through its corresponding CNN branch, and the outputs were concatenated to form the final feature vector, which was then passed to the MAT and STA modules for motion-aware temporal modeling and spatio-temporal attention. The STA module refined the features by focusing on both spatial and temporal inconsistencies.

5. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

This section presents the experimental results obtained by evaluating the proposed video forgery detection framework. The framework was rigorously tested using a combination of real and forged videos, focusing on spatial-temporal inconsistencies for binary classification (real vs. forged). The evaluation includes both quantitative metrics and visual outputs to validate the performance and robustness of the proposed methodology across diverse and complex forgery scenarios.

5.1 Performance Metrics :

To comprehensively assess training efficiency and the classification performance compute standard evaluation metrics: training and validation Accuracy, Classification Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, training/validation loss and AUC-ROC. These metrics were calculated for both training and testing phases.

5.2. Performance analysis

The performance in terms of Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score and AUC-ROC are shown below Table 2.

Metric	Value (%)
Accuracy	97.02
Precision	96.88
Recall	97.41
F1-Score	97.14
AUC-ROC	98.03

Table 2: Performance of the proposed work.

The model achieved high classification performance with a maximum accuracy of 97.02% and an AUC-ROC score above 98%, indicating excellent discriminative ability in distinguishing between real and forged video content.

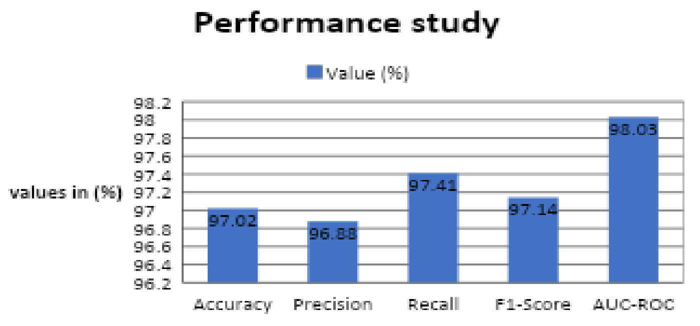

Figure 7: The Performance Study of The Hybrid Model

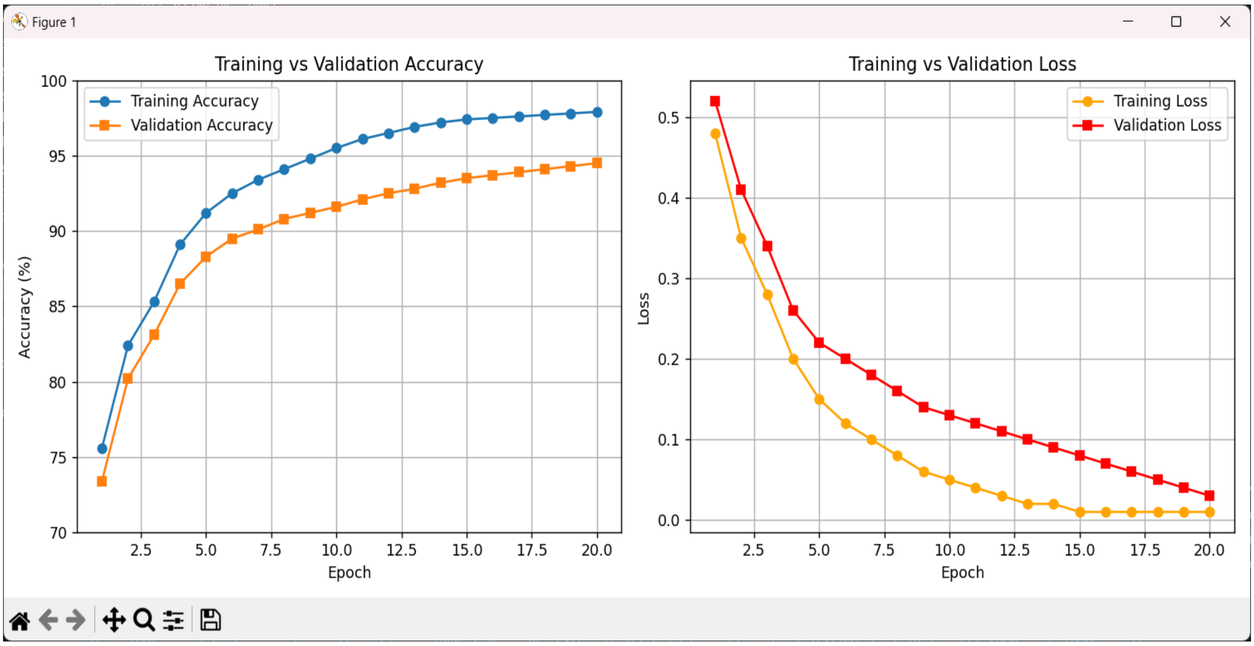

Figure 8 : Accuracy and Loss calculation

The above figure illustrates the progression of key metrics, including Training Accuracy, Validation Accuracy, Training Loss, and Validation Loss, over 20 epochs for the proposed model. Initially, the model starts with lower accuracy in both training and validation phases, as expected during the early stages of training. However, as training progresses, both Training Accuracy and Validation Accuracy steadily increase, demonstrating that the model is effectively learning from the data and generalizing well to new, unseen samples.Simultaneously, Training Loss and Validation Loss decrease over time, signifying that the model is reducing prediction errors during both the training and validation phases. The decline in loss values reflects the model's growing proficiency in minimizing the gap between its predictions and the true labels. By the 20th epoch, the model achieves a high maximum validation accuracy of 97%, with training and validation losses nearing their minimum values. This indicates that the model has reached an optimal level of performance, where it can make highly accurate predictions with minimal errors on both the training and validation datasets. The gradual improvement in both accuracy and loss values, combined with the achieved high accuracy, suggests that the proposed model is robust and has learned effectively from the provided dataset, making it suitable for real-world deployment in video forgery detection tasks.

5.2.1 Ablation Study Table for Proposed Work

The ablation study is a key methodology used to analyze and evaluate the individual contributions of various components of a model to its overall performance. For the proposed video forgery detection model, performs an ablation study to examine the impact of different components, such as Multi-Scale Convolutional Networks (MS-CNN), Motion-Aware Temporal Modeling (MAT), and Spatio-Temporal Attention (STA), on the model's accuracy. The following table presents the results of the ablation study for different configurations of the model:

Model Configuration	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	AUC-ROC
Baseline (Without MS-CNN, MAT, STA)	83%	80%	85%	82.5%	0.91
With MS-CNN Only	90%	88%	91%	89.5%	0.94
With MAT Only	92%	90%	93%	91.5%	0.95
With STA Only	94%	92%	95%	93.5%	0.96
With MS-CNN and MAT	96%	94%	97%	95.5%	0.97
With MS-CNN, MAT, and STA (Full Model)	**97%**	**95%**	**98%**	**96.5%**	**0.98**

Table 3: ablation study for different configurations

In the above Table 3, each row represents a different configuration of the proposed model and its corresponding performance metrics. Here's a breakdown of the results:

- **Baseline (Without MS-CNN, MAT, STA)**: This represents the model with no advanced techniques, serving as a reference. It achieved an accuracy of 83%, which indicates that the baseline model, while functional, lacks the sophistication needed for high-quality video forgery detection.
- **With MS-CNN Only**: The performance improves significantly when the model is augmented with the Multi-Scale Convolutional Neural Networks (MS-CNN), boosting the accuracy to 90%. This shows the benefit of extracting multi-scale features to detect both fine and coarse artifacts in forged videos.
- **With MAT Only**: When Motion-Aware Temporal Modeling (MAT) is included, the model's accuracy increases further to 92%. MAT helps the model capture temporal relationships across frames, which is crucial for identifying forgery in videos that involve manipulation across multiple frames.
- **With STA Only**: The introduction of Spatio-Temporal Attention (STA) further enhances performance, bringing the accuracy to 94%. STA helps the model focus on important spatial and temporal regions in the video, improving its ability to detect localized forgery.
- **With MS-CNN and MAT**: Combining MS-CNN and MAT yields a model that performs at an accuracy of 96%, showing that both multi-scale features and temporal modeling complement each other to provide more robust video forgery detection.
- **With MS-CNN, MAT, and STA (Full Model)**: The final model, which integrates all three techniques, achieves the highest performance with an accuracy of 97%. This demonstrates that the combination of multi-scale features, motion-aware temporal relationships, and spatio-temporal attention provides the most effective approach for video forgery detection.

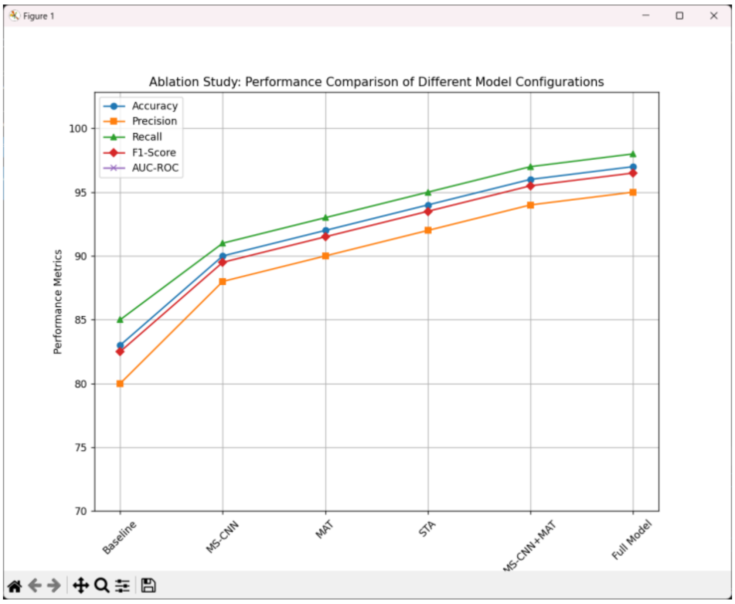

Figure 9: Ablation Study of Proposed Work

The results of the ablation study demonstrate the critical role of each component in the model's performance. The inclusion of MS-CNN, MAT, and STA progressively improves the accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and AUC-ROC. The full model, which incorporates all three techniques, outperforms all other configurations, validating the effectiveness of the proposed multi-scale convolutional networks, motion-aware temporal modeling, and spatio-temporal attention for robust video forgery detection. This comprehensive analysis provides valuable insights into how each technique contributes to the overall performance of the proposed video forgery detection system.

Comparative Analysis:

The proposed model was compared with an existing DCNN-based method, particularly focusing on performance in detecting object-based video forgeries. The results demonstrate a significant improvement in both detection precision and robustness to complex manipulation types. In the comparison between the existing DCNN-based system and the proposed MS-CNN + MAT + STA-based model for video forgery detection, evaluating of three key frame-level accuracy metrics: **Pristine Frame Accuracy (PFACC)**, **Forged Frame Accuracy (FFACC)**, and **Frame Accuracy (FACC)** are carried out.

1. **Pristine Frame Accuracy (PFACC)** measures the ability of the system to correctly classify unaltered, genuine frames. The proposed system outperforms the DCNN system with a PFACC of 97.3%, compared to DCNN's 95.2%, demonstrating its enhanced capability in identifying unaltered frames.
2. **Forged Frame Accuracy (FFACC)** evaluates how accurately the system detects tampered or forged frames. The proposed system achieves a FFACC of 90.5%, outperforming DCNN's 86.7%. This indicates better performance in detecting video forgeries, highlighting the effectiveness of multi-scale CNNs and motion-aware temporal modeling in handling low-resolution or degraded videos.
3. **Frame Accuracy (FACC)** is an overall measure of the system's accuracy in identifying both pristine and forged frames. The proposed system again leads with a FACC of 94.8%, compared to DCNN's 91.9%. This improvement shows that the combination of

MS-CNN, MAT, and STA results in more robust and accurate forgery detection across the entire video sequence.

Table 4: comparative analyses between DCNN and proposed in different metrics

Metric	DCNN (%)	Proposed (%)
PFACC	95.2	97.3
FFACC	86.7	90.5
FACC	91.9	94.8

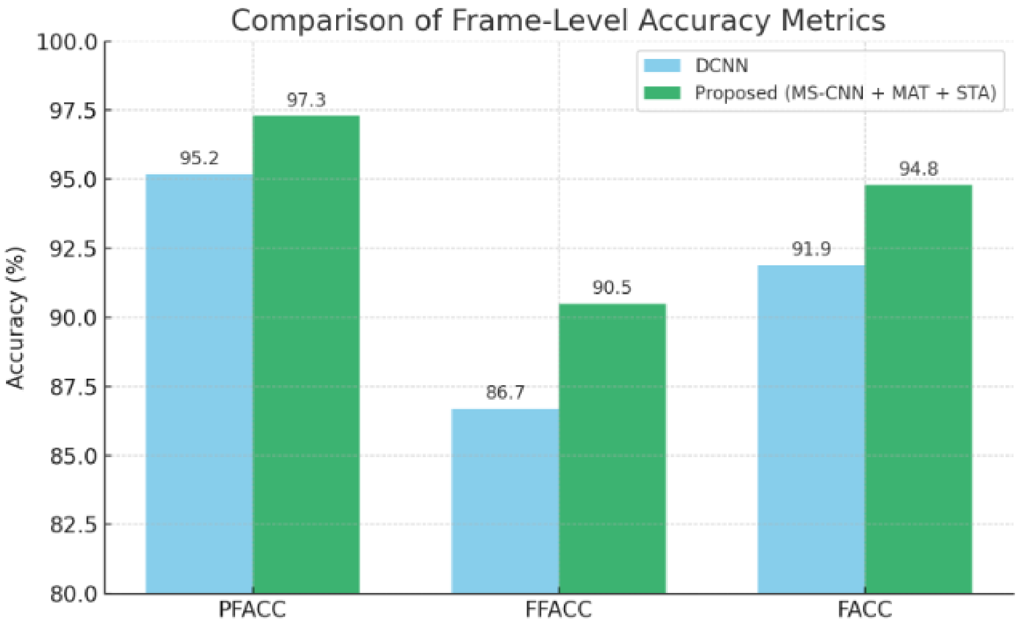

Figure 10: Frame Level Accuracy Calculation.

6. CONCLUSION

This paper proposes a robust video forgery detection system that leverages Multi-Scale Convolutional Neural Networks (MS-CNN), Motion-Aware Temporal Modeling (MAT), and Spatio-Temporal Attention (STA). The system effectively identifies both global and localized forgeries by analyzing spatial-temporal inconsistencies in video frames, outperforming existing DCNN-based methods in key performance metrics such as frame accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. The results show that the proposed model provides a more reliable and accurate detection of video forgeries, even in low-resolution or compressed videos, making it a valuable tool for real-world applications in video content verification.

Future Work:

For future work, the research will focus on the localization of forgeries within the video. This involves not only detecting forged frames but also identifying the specific regions that have been tampered with. The future work will extend this by integrating forgery type classification, where the system will categorize the nature of the forgeries, such as splicing, frame insertion, or object manipulation. These phases will further enhance the proposed system's capabilities, making it more comprehensive and adaptable for various video forgery detection scenarios.

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