

Practical lessons of (deep)faking human speech

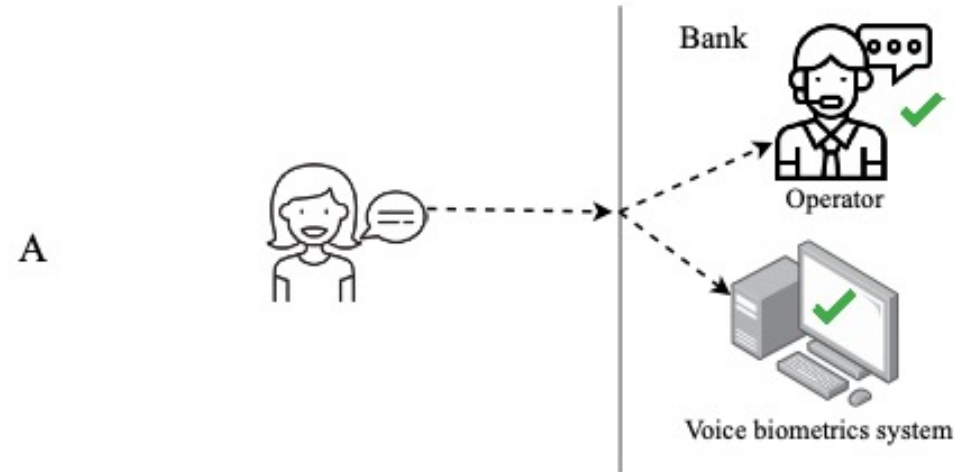
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FIT VUT

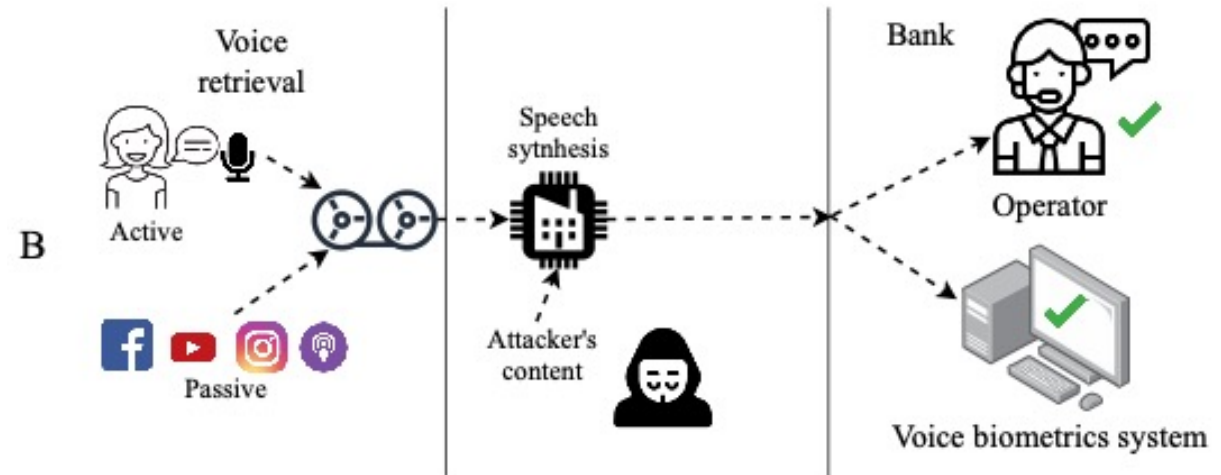
Attack schema

- Customer verification:
 - Banks
 - Telephone operators
- Two factors:
 - Voice biometrics system
 - Human operator

Customer verification - Non-malicious



Customer verification - Malicious



Deepfakes and voice biometrics

1. Technical feasibility of deepfake creation

- *How difficult is it to create a synthetic copy (clone) of an individual's voice?*
- *How much data is needed to clone an individual's voice in usable quality?*

2. Text-independent verification and deepfakes

- *Are today's voice biometrics systems capable of detecting synthetic voice?*
- *How credibly are deepfakes able to reproduce the genuine utterances in text-independent verification?*

3. Text-dependent vs. Text-independent verification

- *Is text-dependent verification harder to spoof using deep-fakes than text-independent verification?*

Technical feasibility of deepfake creation

Research Questions:

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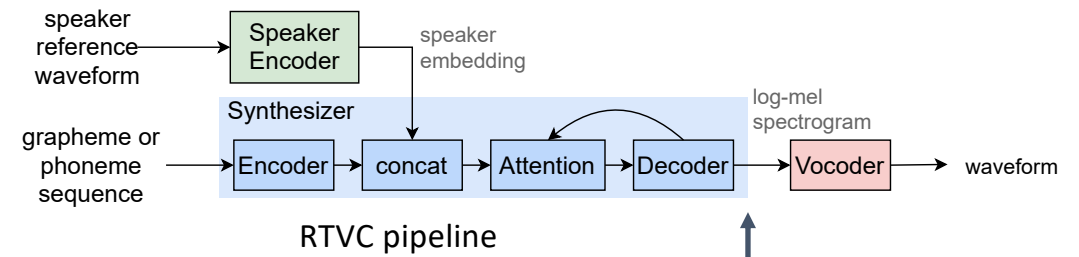
Attacker's choice?

✓ RTVC

- Multiple benefits regarding usability
- Only 5sec embedding recording
- Endless possibilities

Three TTS tools

- Overdub
- ResembleAI
- **Real-Time-Voice-Cloning (RTVC)**



Experiment results

How difficult is it to create a synthetic copy (clone) of an individual's voice?

- commercial tools → + simple - limited usability
- open-source tools → + highly usable - demanding
- 2 - 3 weeks to learn the essentials

How much data is needed to clone an individual's voice in usable quality?

- 5 seconds = RTVC tool + pretrained model
- 20 minutes = fine-tuning pretrained model
- 20 hours = completely new model

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Text-independent verification and deepfakes

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Two voice biometrics

- Microsoft Speaker Recognition API
- Phonexia Voice Verify Demo

Examined areas

- Behavior of voice biometrics when facing deepfakes
- Created English and Czech deepfake dataset
- In-depth tests of MS Speaker Recognition API

Verification scores

Microsoft Speaker Recognition API

- Genuine scores in range [0.75;0.9]
 - Text-dependent and text-independent
- Deepfake scores:

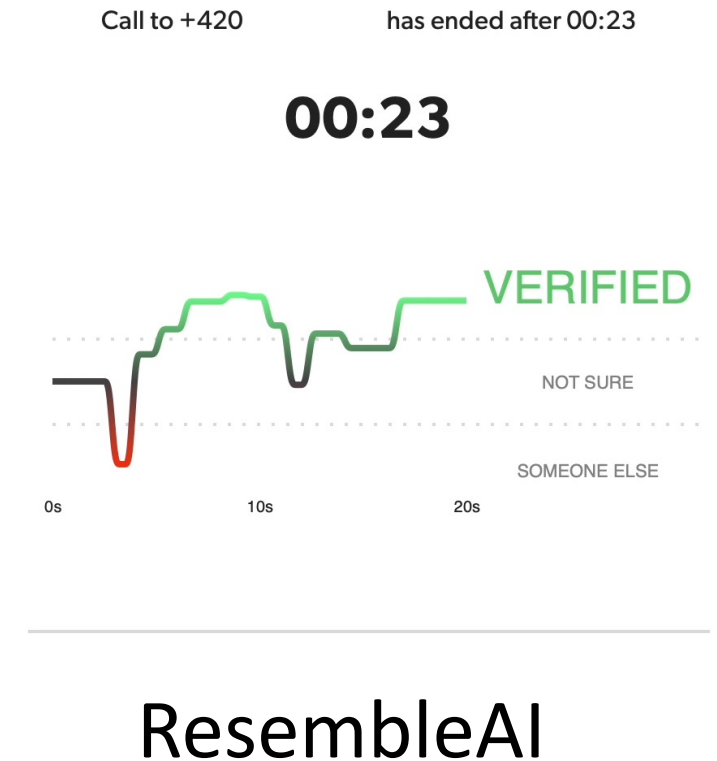
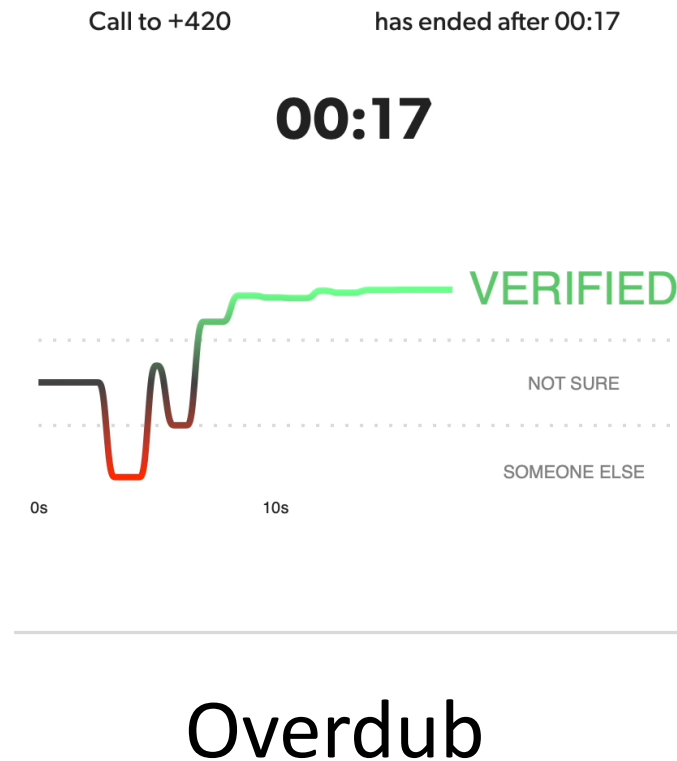
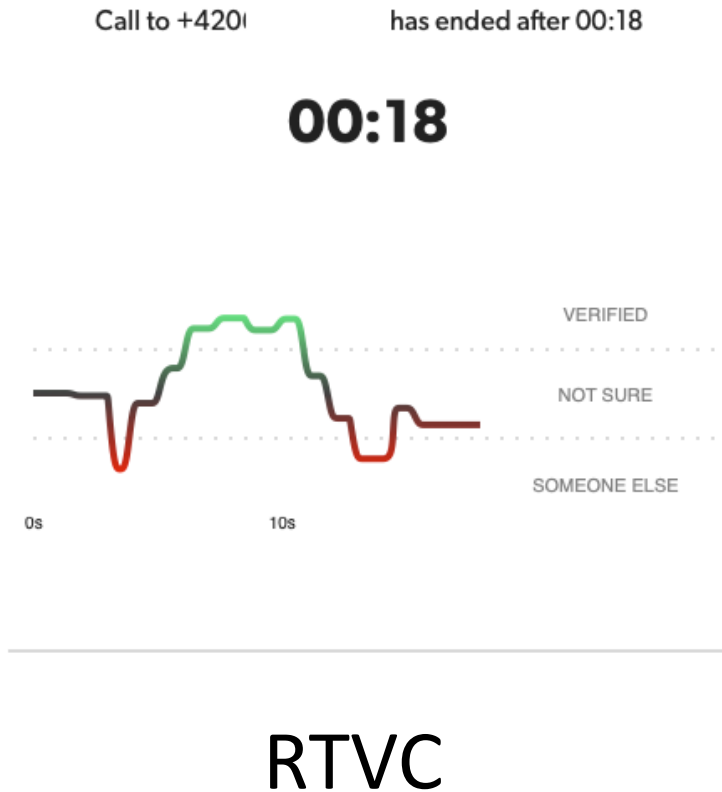
Verification type	Tool	Matching score
text-dependent	RTVC	0.592
	Overdub	0.641
	ResembleAI	0.559
text-independent	RTVC	0.623
	Overdub	0.796
	ResembleAI	0.601

Phonexia voice verify demo

- Verification results:

Tool	Verification result
RTVC	No
Overdub	Yes
ResembleAI	Yes

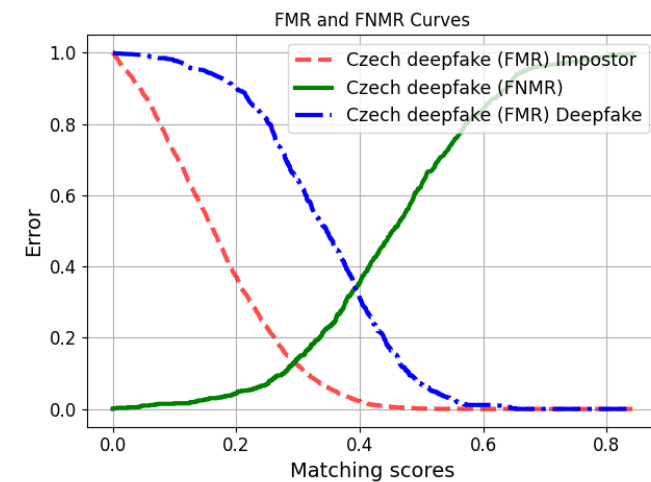
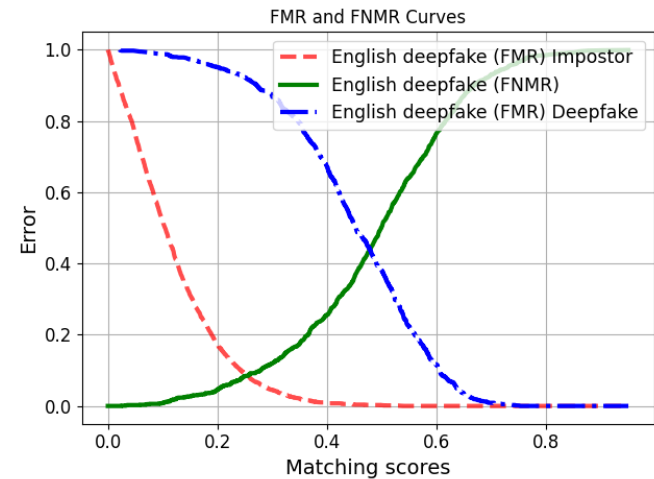
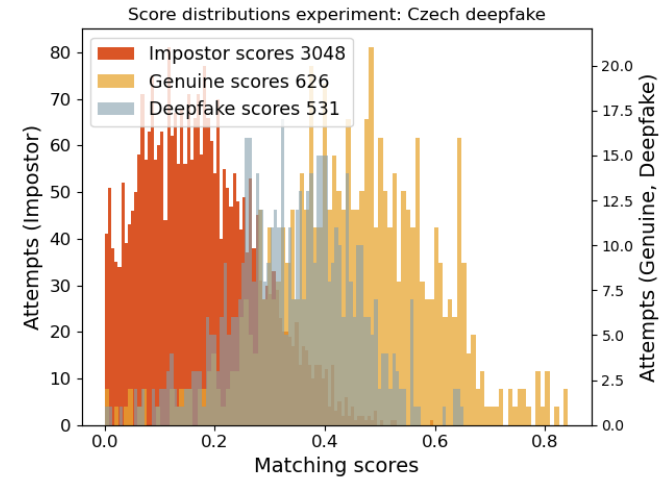
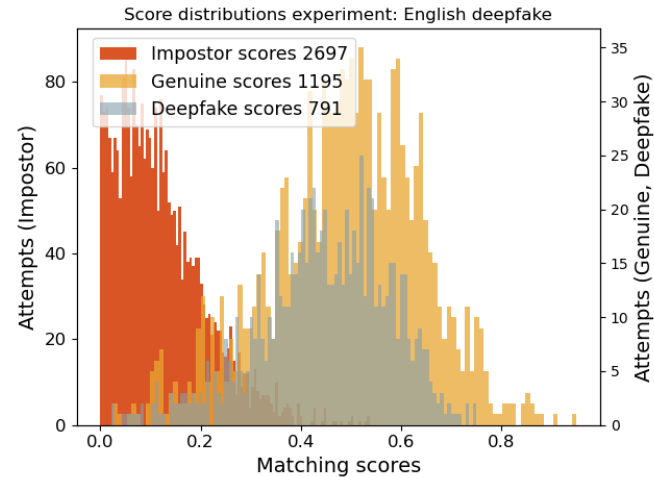
Verification graphs



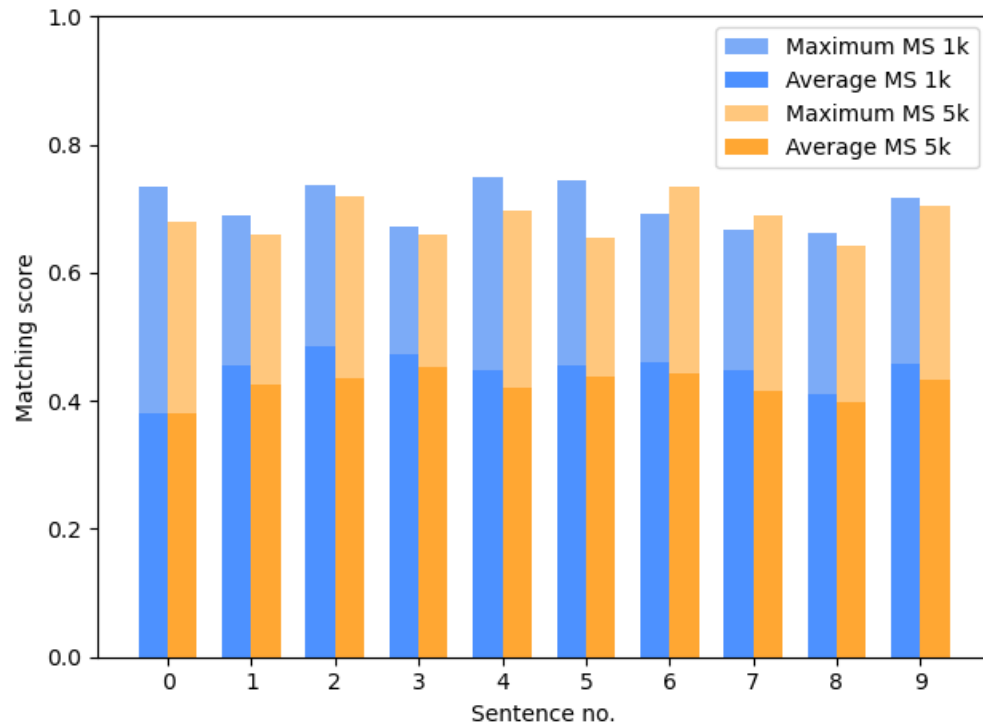
Deepfake dataset

- Subset of CommonVoice Corpus 6.1
 - 100 English and 60 Czech speakers
- 10 sentences per speaker
- Synthesized using the RTVC tool + fine-tuning
- Dataset was published
 - https://drive.google.com/drive/u/2/folders/1vIR-TA7gjKzjYylxzRnA_HzZEyWiLeOk

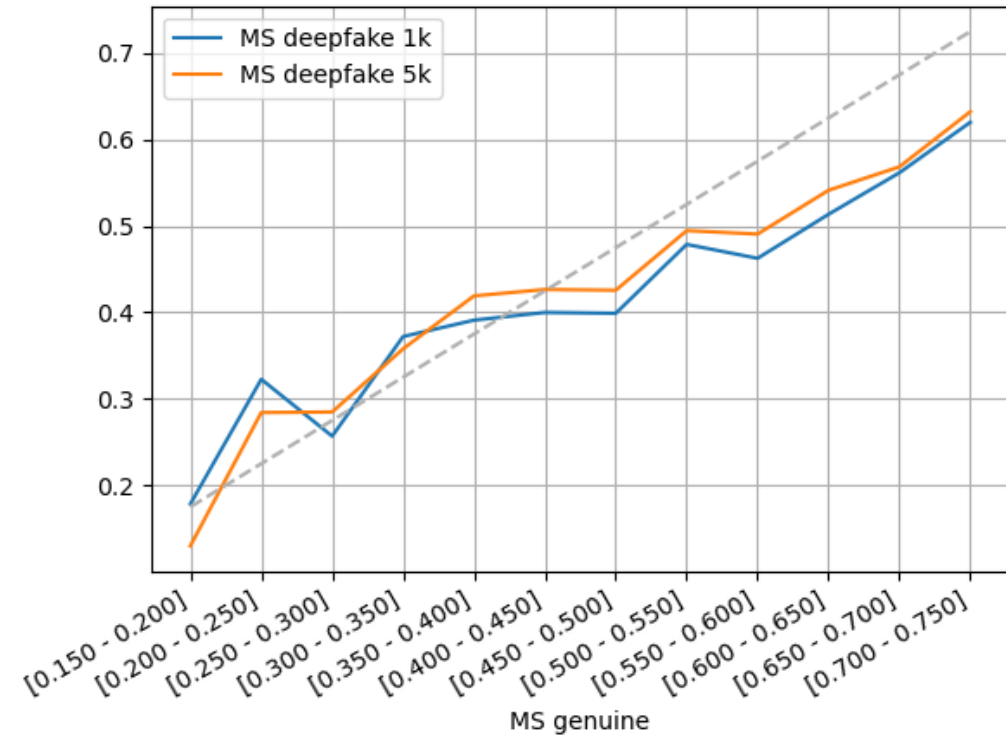
Deepfake vs. genuine speech



Deepfake vs. genuine speech



Average matching score by sentence.



Genuine – deepfake matching score dependence.

Experiment results

- *Are today's voice biometrics systems capable of detecting synthetic voice?*
 - The tested voice biometrics systems were unable to detect synthetic speech
 - The voice biometrics systems in general might not be able to detect deepfakes
 - More robust testing with more voice biometrics systems must be executed
- *How credibly are deepfakes able to reproduce the genuine utterances in text-independent verification?*
 - Deepfakes are able to reproduce the genuine utterances very precisely
 - In the case of our dataset, the deepfake matching scores almost exactly reproduced the genuine ones
 - Deepfakes present dangerous means to spoof the voice biometrics systems

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Text-dependent vs. Text-independent verification

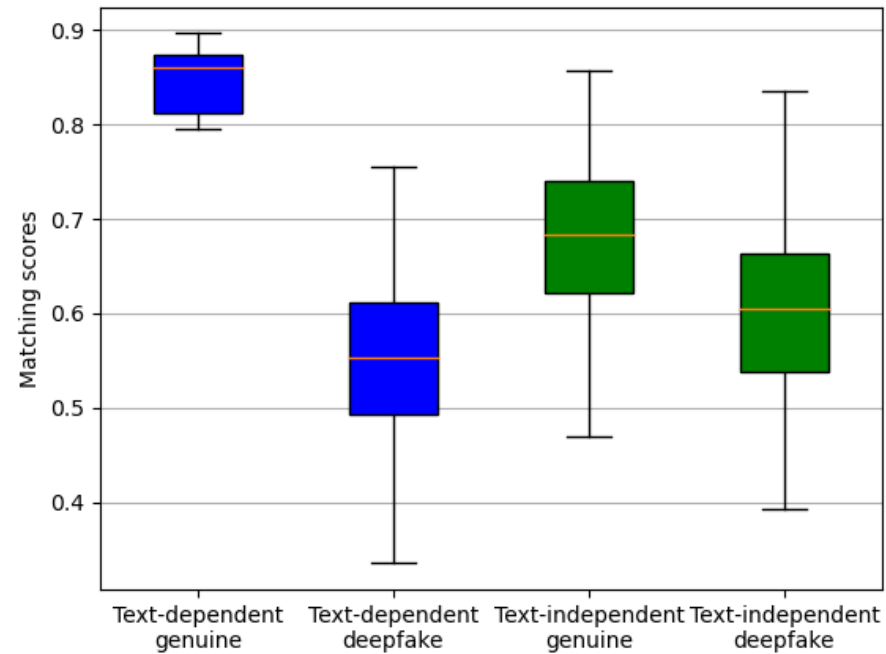
Research Questions:

- *Is text-dependent verification harder to spoof using deepfakes than text-independent verification?*

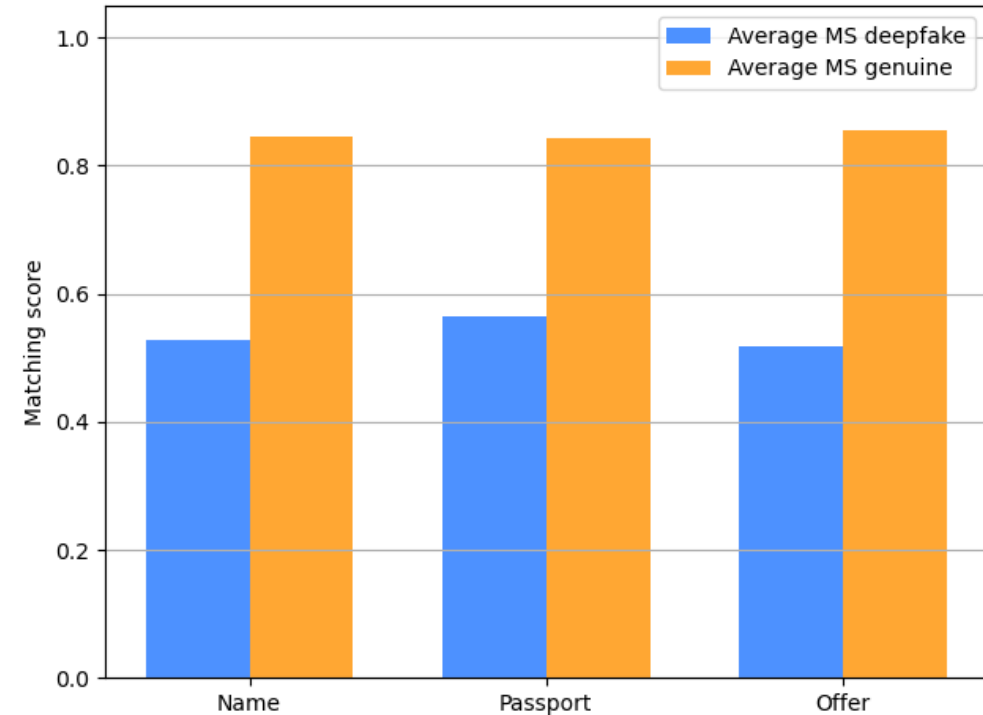
Motivation and design

- An interesting difference in text-dependent and text-independent matching scores
 - Feature or coincidence?
- Small proof-of-concept dataset
 - 5 speakers
 - MS Speaker Recognition API
- Comparison of text-dependent and text-independent scores for each speaker

Experiment execution



Matching scores for text-dependent and text-independent genuine and deepfake attempts



Average matching score by phrase

Experiment results

- Is text-dependent verification harder to spoof using deepfakes than text-independent verification?
 - The deepfake matching scores differ vastly from the genuine ones
 - It is much easier to reproduce the matching scores of text-independent verification
 - More robust testing must be carried out
 - Text-dependent verification is a well-known method that is implemented in many systems

Deepfakes and people

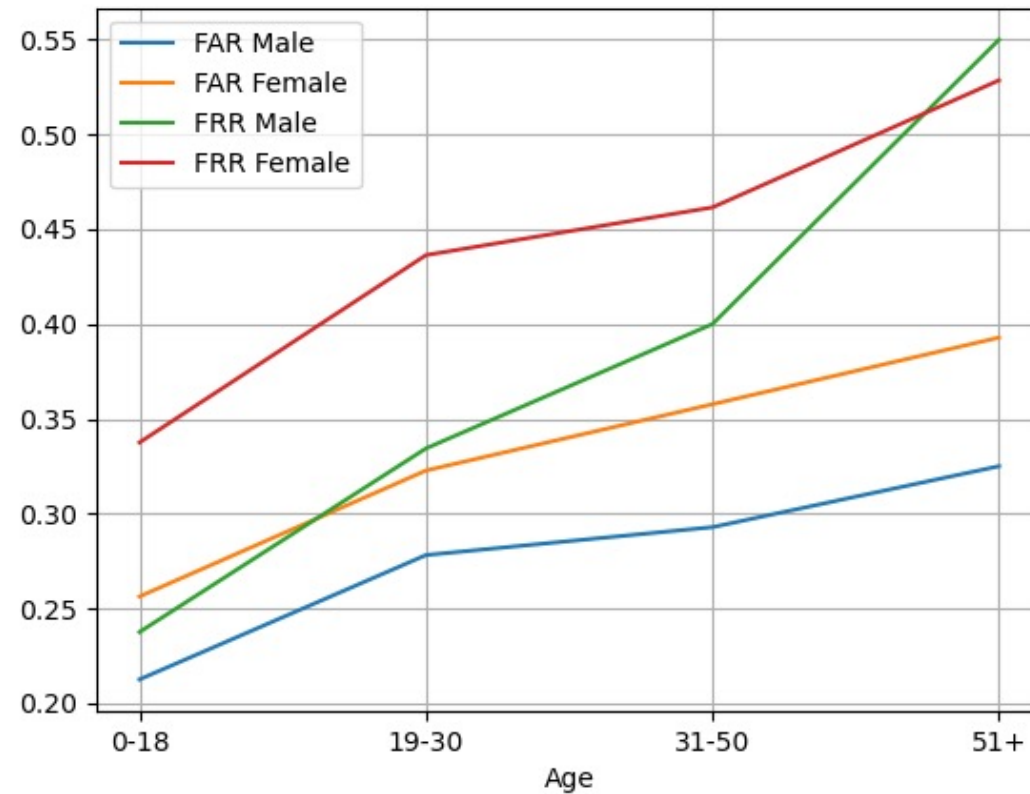
1. Human capabilities of detecting deepfakes

- Are humans able to spot deepfake recordings?
- Can we generally evaluate human ability on deepfake detection?
- Are there any factors affecting human detection of deepfakes?

Deepfakes and people

- *Are humans able to spot deepfake recordings?*
- *Can we generally evaluate human ability on deepfake detection?*
- *Are there any factors affecting human detection of deepfakes?*
- Speaker similarity survey
 - 10 speakers
 - 1 genuine, 2 deepfake attempts per speaker
- 100 responses

Experiment execution



Error rates depending on sex and age.

Experiment results

- *Are humans able to spot deepfake recordings?*
 - Most of the deepfake verification attempts were accepted by humans
 - Younger persons were more successful in identifying deepfakes
- *Can we evaluate human ability on deepfake detection in general?*
 - The human ability to identify deepfakes is generally low
 - More robust experiments are required
- *Are there any factors affecting human detection of deepfakes?*
 - Age influenced the results the most

Finally – the practical lesson :)

