International Journal of Emerging Technologies and Advanced Applications

A Survey on Deepfake Detection Technologies

Tao Luan[1]
[1] Ziwen Co., Limited, Hong Kong
luantao@ijetaa.com

***Abstract*—With the rapid development of artificial intelligence technology, deepfake technology has made significant advancements in recent years, achieving unprecedented levels of visual realism and voice mimicry in generated fake content. The misuse of this technology poses serious threats to social security, personal privacy, and information authenticity. This paper systematically reviews the latest research progress in deepfake detection technology, covering traditional methods to modern detection techniques based on deep learning. We first introduce the basic principles and classification of deepfake technology, then analyze in detail major technical approaches including physical feature detection, deep learning detection, large model-based detection methods, and biometric detection. Through analysis of extensive research literature, this paper focuses on the technical characteristics, application scenarios, and performance of various detection methods. Meanwhile, we also conduct an in-depth discussion of challenges facing current detection technologies, including adversarial sample problems, limitations of large model detection, and future research directions. This survey aims to provide researchers with a comprehensive technical reference framework to promote further development of deepfake detection technology.**

***Index Terms*—Forgery Detection, Deep Learning, Large Language Models, Multimodal Models, Computer Vision**

I. Introduction

A. Research Background and Significance

The emergence and rapid development of deepfake technology represent a fundamental transformation in digital media creation and dissemination paradigms. This technology leverages sophisticated deep learning algorithms to generate synthetic images, videos, and audio content with unprecedented levels of realism, effectively obscuring traditional distinctions between authentic and fabricated media. The technological landscape has evolved significantly in recent years, with substantial advancements in Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), diffusion models, and the deployment of large-scale pre-trained architectures. These developments have systematically reduced the technical barriers to entry for deepfake content generation while simultaneously expanding the potential application domains for such synthetic media [1]. The democratization of these powerful generative capabilities raises profound questions regarding media authenticity in contemporary digital ecosystems, as the technical sophistication required for creating convincing synthetic content continues to diminish while output quality consistently improves. Despite potential beneficial applications in creative industries, educational contexts, and specialized fields, the proliferation of deepfake technology has introduced substantial security vulnerabilities with far-reaching societal implications. The technology facilitates increasingly sophisticated forms of identity theft, enables the rapid dissemination of misinformation through fabricated evidence, and creates new vectors for financial fraud and other malicious activities [2]. Given these emerging threats, the development of robust deepfake detection methodologies constitutes a research priority with significant practical implications. Such detection frameworks serve not merely as technical countermeasures but as essential safeguards for individual privacy rights, institutional integrity, and broader social cohesion. The ability to reliably authenticate digital media has become a foundational requirement for maintaining trust in information systems, preserving evidence standards in judicial proceedings, protecting intellectual property rights, and ensuring the reliability of public discourse in increasingly digitalized societies.

B. Overview of Deepfake Technology Development

The developmental trajectory of deepfake technology can be traced back to 2014, when deep learning-based image generation technology began to demonstrate its formidable potential. During this period, as deep learning algorithms were refined and computational capabilities enhanced, this technological domain entered an initial exploratory phase wherein researchers commenced experimenting with neural networks for image synthesis and processing tasks. Although the technology remained relatively immature during this timeframe, it established the theoretical and technical foundations for subsequent rapid advancements [3]. The year 2017 marked a significant inflection point in deepfake technology development, as the first publicly accessible deepfake application generated widespread attention across social media platforms. This event not only introduced the concept of deepfakes into public consciousness but also catalyzed a research surge in the field, propelling the associated technologies into an accelerated development phase. Both academic and industrial sectors

ISSN:3006-2985(Print)
ISSN:3006-9297(Online)

exhibited substantial interest in this emerging technology, allocating considerable resources towards research and development initiatives [3]. Technological breakthroughs during this phase primarily centered on fundamental functionalities such as facial expression and identity substitution; despite limited generative quality, these early implementations demonstrated the disruptive potential of deep learning in media synthesis.

In recent years, concurrent with significant advancements in computer vision and deep learning technologies, deepfake generation methodologies have undergone continuous innovation and iteration. The technological approach has evolved from early Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)-based facial replacement to the current comprehensive technological ecosystem encompassing multiple application scenarios. These applications include, but are not limited to, full-body motion transfer, voice cloning, and cross-modal synthesis operations. Methodological approaches have expanded from singular GAN architectures to diversified technical pathways incorporating Variational Autoencoders (VAEs), Diffusion Models, and other architectural paradigms, substantially enhancing the quality, diversity, and verisimilitude of generated content.

Particularly noteworthy is the emergence of large-scale vision-language models in 2023, which elevated deepfake technology to unprecedented heights. These models, which integrate visual and linguistic capabilities, achieved not only qualitative breakthroughs in generation fidelity but also significant advancements in content diversity, controllability, and interactivity [4]. Such models can generate highly realistic images and video content based on textual descriptions, substantially reducing the technical barriers to deepfake utilization while expanding potential application domains. The increased model parameter scale and expanded training datasets have significantly enhanced the detail representation and semantic comprehension capabilities of generated content, further blurring the demarcation between authentic and synthesized media.

This technological progression not only reflects the rapid development of artificial intelligence in media content generation but also precipitates profound societal deliberation regarding content authenticity, privacy protection, and information security. The developmental history of deepfake technology illustrates the transformative impact of deep learning on audiovisual media, while simultaneously underscoring the imperative to establish equilibrium between technological innovation and ethical regulation [4].

C. *Social Security Challenges*

The social security challenges brought by deepfake technology are mainly manifested in the following aspects: First, personal privacy and rights are violated, as unauthorized personal images and videos may be used to create fake content; second, the public information environment is polluted, with the speed and scope of fake news and false information transmission greatly enhanced; third, financial security risks arise, as deepfake technology may be used to commit fraud and financial crimes; finally, political security threats emerge through the creation of fake political figure statements to influence public opinion [5]. The existence of these challenges makes the development of reliable deepfake detection technology extremely urgent.

II. Basic Principles and Classification of Deepfakes

A. *Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) Basics*

As the core foundation of deepfake technology, Generative Adversarial Networks operate based on the adversarial learning process between generators and discriminators. The generator is responsible for creating fake content, while the discriminator attempts to distinguish between real and fake content, with both continuously optimizing through the adversarial process [6]. Mathematically, the objective function of GANs can be expressed as:

$$\begin{aligned}&\min_G \max_D V(D,G) = \mathbb{E}x \sim pdata(x)[\log D(x)]\\&+\mathbb{E}_{z\sim p_z(z)}[\log(1-D(G(z)))]\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where GG G represents the generator, DD D represents the discriminator, xx x is the real data sample, and zz z is the random noise input. This game process eventually reaches Nash equilibrium, making the generated content highly realistic. In recent years, variants such as conditional GANs and cycle GANs have further improved the quality and controllability of generated content [7].

B. *Major Types of Deepfake Technology*

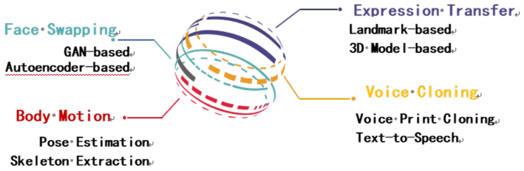

Fig. 1. Major Types of Deepfake Technology

As shown in Figure 1, current mainstream deepfake technologies can be divided into four major categories: face swapping, expression transfer, full-body motion transfer, and voice cloning. Face swapping technology mainly works by extracting facial features and identity information, transferring the features of the source face to the target video [8]. Expression transfer technology focuses on capturing and transferring facial expression movements while keeping identity features unchanged. Full-body motion transfer technology analyzes human posture and motion sequences to achieve precise mimicry of movements. Voice cloning technology analyzes the speaker's voice characteristics to generate synthetic speech with the same vocal print features [9].

C. *Large Model Generation Technology*

Large language models and vision-language models have brought revolutionary changes to the deepfake field. These models acquire powerful generation capabilities through pretraining on massive data and can understand and execute complex generation instructions. Typical large model generation

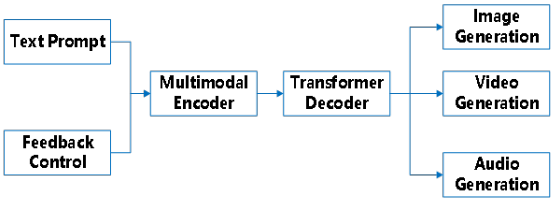

Fig. 2. Typical Large Model Generation Architecture

architectures as shown in figure 2: The advantage of large model generation technology lies in its powerful cross-modal understanding and generation capabilities, able to generate high-quality images, videos, and audio content based on text descriptions. At the same time, these models often have better controllability and diversity [10].

D. Analysis of Typical Application Scenarios

The following table I summarizes the application characteristics of deepfake technology in different scenarios: Deepfake technology shows different characteristics and risk levels in different application scenarios. In the entertainment creation field, the technology is mainly used for content innovation and artistic expression; in news dissemination, it may be used to create false information; in commercial marketing, it is primarily used for advertising creativity and brand promotion; while in privacy violation scenarios, it often involves the comprehensive use of multiple technologies [11]. This diversified application scenario also brings enormous challenges to detection technology.

III. Traditional Detection Methods

A. Physical Feature Detection

Traditional physical feature detection methods mainly rely on abnormal features exhibited by deepfake content at the physical level. These methods identify fake content by analyzing physical features such as lighting consistency, shadow distribution, and reflection characteristics in images or videos. Research shows that early deepfake content often has obvious defects in these physical features [12]. For example, by analyzing the light distribution in the face area, abnormal phenomena that do not conform to natural lighting laws can often be found in fake content. The mathematical model of physical feature detection can be represented as:

$$I(x, y) = R(x, y) \cdot L(x, y) \tag{2}$$

where:

- I(x,y)I(x,y) represents image brightness
- R(x,y)R(x,y) represents surface reflectance
- L(x,y)L(x,y) represents incident light intensity

B. Digital Feature Detection

Digital feature detection focuses on analyzing features of images or videos at the digital signal level. This method mainly includes noise analysis, compression artifact detection, color distribution analysis, and other technical means [13]. Figure 3 below shows a typical digital feature analysis process: In digital feature analysis, fake content usually exhibits specific statistical features and abnormal patterns. For example, images generated by deepfakes often show different energy distribution characteristics in the frequency domain compared to real images.

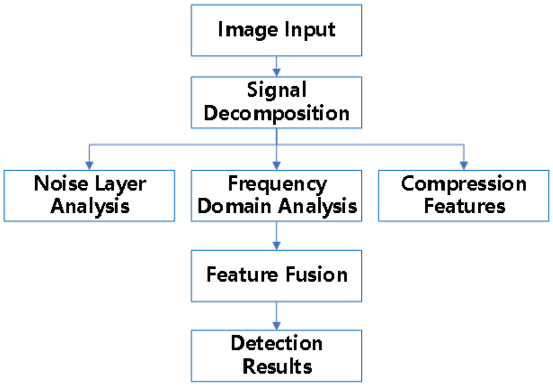

Fig. 3. Typical Digital Feature Analysis Proces

C. Traditional Machine Learning Methods

The application of traditional machine learning methods in deepfake detection is mainly based on feature engineering and statistical learning principles. The following table II summarizes common traditional machine learning methods and their characteristics: The advantage of traditional machine learning methods lies in their good interpretability and lower computational resource requirements [14]. These methods typically use manually designed feature extractors combined with classical classification or clustering algorithms for detection. The feature extraction process can be represented as:

$$F = T(I) \tag{3}$$

where:

- F represents the extracted feature vector
- T represents the feature transformation function
- I represents the input image

Although these traditional detection methods have advantages in computational efficiency and interpretability, they show obvious limitations when facing modern deepfake technology. First, physical feature detection methods struggle with fake content using advanced rendering techniques. Second, digital feature detection is easily affected by post-processing techniques. Finally, traditional machine learning methods perform poorly when handling high-dimensional features and complex patterns [15]. Therefore, these methods usually need to be combined with modern deep learning technologies to achieve better detection results.

IV. Deep Learning-Based Detection Technology

A. CNN Basic Models

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) as the basic architecture of deep learning detection technology play a key role in deepfake detection. Modern CNN detection models typically adopt multi-layer convolutional structures, automatically learning feature hierarchies to capture visual features of fake content [16]. A typical CNN detection architecture contains

TABLE I
APPLICATION CHARACTERISTICS OF DEEPFAKE TECHNOLOGY IN DIFFERENT SCENARIOS

Scenario	Main Technology	Typical Features	Potential Risk	Detection Difficulty
Entertainment Creation	Face Swapping/Motion Transfer	Obvious Artistic Processing	Low	Medium
Fake News	Face Swapping/Voice Cloning	High Realism	Extremely High	Difficult
Commercial Marketing	Full-body Motion Transfer	Commercial Packaging	Medium	Relatively Easy
Personal Privacy Violation	Multiple Technology Integration	Strong Concealment	Extremely High	Extremely Difficult

TABLE II
TRADITIONAL MACHINE LEARNING METHODS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

Method Type	Main Features	Detection Accuracy	Computational Complexity	Applicable Scenarios
SVM	High-dimensional Feature Classification	75-85%	Medium	Small Datasets
Random Forest	Ensemble Decision Trees	70-80%	Low	High Feature Dimensions
DBSCAN	Density Clustering	65-75%	High	Unsupervised Scenarios
AdaBoost	Weak Classifier Ensemble	73-83%	Medium	Binary Classification Problems

two main stages: feature extraction and classification, which can be mathematically expressed as:

$$f_l = \sigma(W_l * f_{l-1} + b_l) \quad (4)$$

where:

- f_l represents the feature map of layer l
- W_l represents convolutional kernel weights
- b_l represents the bias term
- σ represents the activation function

As shown in figure 4 the architectural design of CNN detection models is as follows:

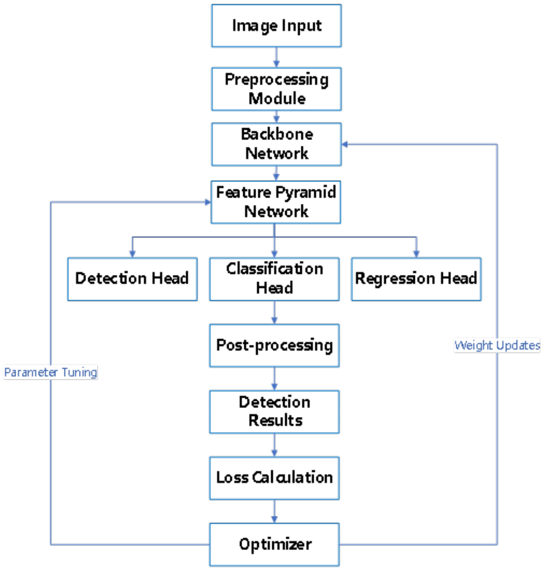

Fig. 4. Architecture of CNN Detection Model

B. Attention Mechanism Models

The introduction of attention mechanisms has significantly improved the performance of deepfake detection. These models can adaptively focus on key areas in images, especially local features where forgery traces are likely to appear [17]. The calculation of attention weights can be represented as:

$$\alpha_{ij} = \text{softmax}(Q_i \cdot K_j^T / \sqrt{d}) \quad (5)$$

where:

- α_ij represents attention weights
- Q_i represents the query vector
- K_j represents the key vector
- d represents the feature dimension

C. Temporal Feature Analysis

In video deepfake detection, temporal feature analysis plays an important role. These methods identify fake content by analyzing temporal consistency and motion coherence in video frame sequences [18]. The following table III summarizes the main temporal feature analysis methods:

D. Multimodal Fusion Detection

Multimodal fusion detection provides more comprehensive detection capabilities by integrating visual, audio, and semantic information from multiple modalities [19]. The typical architecture of this method is as follows figure 5: These deep learning detection methods have significant advantages compared to traditional methods. First, they can automatically learn effective feature representations without relying on manually designed feature extractors. Second, deep models have stronger generalization capabilities and can adapt to various types of deepfake content. Finally, through multimodal fusion and temporal analysis, these methods can capture more

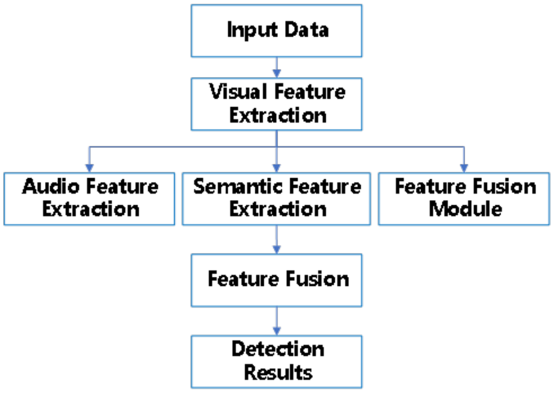

Fig. 5. Temporal Feature Analysis Method

TABLE III
MAIN TEMPORAL FEATURE ANALYSIS METHOD

Analysis Method	Main Features	Detection Accuracy	Time Overhead	Applicable Scenarios
3D-CNN	Spatiotemporal Convolution	88-92%	High	Short Video Clips
LSTM	Long-term Dependencies	85-90%	Medium	Long Sequence Analysis
TCN	Causal Convolution	86-91%	Low	Real-time Detection
GRU	Gating Mechanism	84-89%	Medium	Resource-constrained

complex forgery features [20]. However, these methods also face some challenges, such as high computational resource requirements and sensitivity to adversarial samples, which will be discussed in detail in subsequent sections.

V. LARGE MODEL-BASED DETECTION METHODS

A. Vision Large Model Detection

Vision large models, with their powerful feature extraction and understanding capabilities, show unique advantages in the field of deepfake detection. These models typically adopt large-scale pre-training and multi-task learning paradigms, capable of capturing deeper visual semantic features [21]. The detection process of vision large models mainly includes key steps such as feature extraction, attention computation, and multi-level feature fusion. In practice, these models usually adopt hierarchical designs, building representations from low-level pixel features to high-level semantic features. The transfer learning process of pre-trained vision large models can be represented as:

$$F_t = M(F_s, \theta_t) \tag{6}$$

where:

- F_t represents target task features
- F_s represents source domain features
- θ_t represents transfer parameters
- M represents the transfer mapping function

B. Multimodal Large Model Detection

Multimodal large models provide more comprehensive detection capabilities by integrating information from multiple modalities such as vision, speech, and text [22]. The architectural design of these models is as follows figure 6:

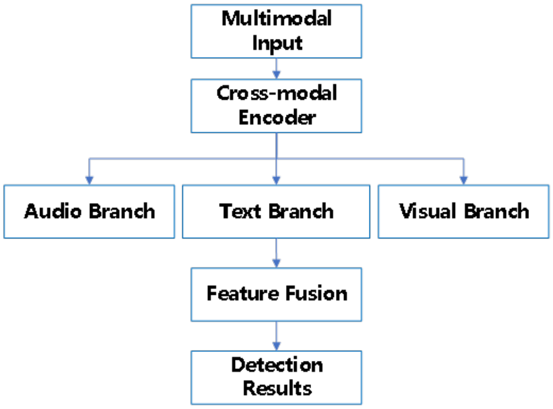

Fig. 6. Architectural Design of Multimodal Models

C. Large Model Knowledge Transfer

Large model knowledge transfer is an efficient method to utilize pre-trained model knowledge. By designing appropriate transfer strategies, knowledge learned by large models on massive data can be effectively applied to deepfake detection tasks [23]. The following table IV compares the characteristics of different knowledge transfer strategies:

D. Prompt Learning Detection Methods

Prompt learning, as an emerging detection paradigm, guides large models in deepfake detection by designing specific prompt templates [24]. The advantage of this method lies in its ability to fully utilize the semantic understanding capabilities of large models while also having good interpretability. As shown in figure 7 The basic framework of prompt learning includes: The effectiveness of prompt learning largely depends on the quality of prompt template design. An effective prompt template needs to consider several key elements: task relevance, semantic clarity, and guidance. Through carefully designed prompts, detection performance can be significantly improved. While large model-based detection methods have powerful feature extraction and understanding capabilities, they also face some challenges [25]. First is the high computational resource requirement, making model deployment and real-time detection difficult. Second is the high requirement for data quality and quantity, needing large amounts of high-quality training samples. Finally, there is the issue of model interpretability, as the decision processes of large models are often difficult to explain and verify.

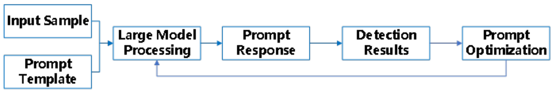

Fig. 7. Basic Framework of Prompt Learning

VI. BIOMETRIC DETECTION METHODS

A. Facial Expression Analysis

Facial expression analysis is an important research direction in deepfake detection, mainly focusing on the naturalness and consistency of facial expression changes. Research shows that even the most advanced deepfake technology struggles to perfectly simulate the subtle changes of human facial micro-expressions [26]. Facial expression analysis mainly includes expression dynamic analysis, muscle movement consistency verification, and expression semantic understanding at multiple levels. In specific implementations, by extracting the motion

TABLE IV
COMPARES THE CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER STRATEGIES

Transfer Strategy	Knowledge Type	Transfer Efficiency	Computational Overhead	Application Scenarios
Feature Distillation	Intermediate Layer Features	High	Medium	Lightweight Deployment
Task Adaptation	Task-related Knowledge	High	High	Domain Transfer
Progressive Learning	Multi-level Knowledge	Medium	Low	Incremental Learning
Contrastive Learning	Discriminative Knowledge	High	High	Few-shot Scenarios

trajectories of facial key points and analyzing the spatiotemporal features of expression changes, unnatural expression change patterns can be effectively identified. The mathematical expression of facial expression features can be described by the following formula:

$$E(t) = F(P(t), M(t), S(t)) \tag{7}$$

where:

- E(t) represents expression features at time t
- P(t) represents facial key point positions
- M(t) represents muscle movement parameters
- S(t) represents expression semantic features

B. Eye Blink Frequency Detection

Eye blink frequency detection stands out as an efficient and highly reliable biometric detection method, widely adopted across various fields to differentiate genuine human behavior from manipulated or synthetically generated content. The natural blinking of humans is characterized by specific frequency ranges and consistent patterns of regularity, serving as distinctive traits that can effectively expose inconsistencies or anomalies, particularly in deepfake videos [27]. As depicted in the provided Figure 8, the system architecture for eye blink detection is meticulously designed and operates through a well-organized sequence of steps. This process starts with the ingestion of video input and systematically progresses through multiple analytical stages—each playing a critical role in achieving a precise and accurate detection outcome. The methodology leverages advanced computational techniques to scrutinize the temporal and spatial characteristics of eye movements, making it a powerful tool in applications such as security authentication, authenticity assessment of video content, and AI-driven surveillance systems. By capitalizing on the natural rhythm and pattern of human blinking, this approach enables the identification of potential forgeries or irregularities with remarkable accuracy and efficiency.

C. Speech Synchronization Analysis

Speech synchronization analysis focuses on detecting whether the lip movements and speech of characters in videos are synchronized, which is an important indicator for identifying deepfake content [28]. The following table V summarizes the main speech synchronization analysis methods:

D. Multimodal Biometric Feature Fusion

Multimodal biometric feature fusion builds more robust detection systems by integrating multiple biometric features [29]. This method not only improves detection accuracy but also enhances the system's adaptability to different types of fake content. The feature fusion process can be represented as:

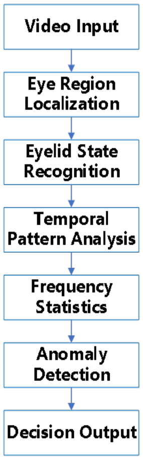

Fig. 8. System Architecture of Eye Blink Detection

$$D = W_1 \cdot F_1 + W_2 \cdot F_2 + \ldots + W_n \cdot F_n \tag{8}$$

where:

- D represents the fusion decision result
- W_i represents the weight of the i feature
- F_i represents the i biometric feature

A significant advantage of biometric detection methods is their strong interpretability and reliability. These methods, based on human physiological features, can effectively capture unnatural phenomena in deepfake content. However, these methods also have some limitations [30]. First, they usually require high-quality input data, with high requirements for video resolution and acquisition conditions. Second, some biometric feature detection methods have high computational complexity, which may affect real-time detection performance. Finally, with the advancement of deepfake technology, some traditional biometric detection methods may face the risk of failure.

VII. DETECTION TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION AND COMPARISON

A. Evaluation Datasets

The evaluation of deepfake detection technology needs to rely on high-quality, diverse datasets. Existing mainstream evaluation datasets can be divided into several main categories: benchmark datasets, real-world scenario datasets, and specific task datasets [31]. These datasets have their own characteristics in terms of scale, diversity, and difficulty, providing a

TABLE V
MAIN SPEECH SYNCHRONIZATION ANALYSIS METHODS

Analysis Method	Detection Features	Accuracy	Real-time Performance	Applicable Scenarios
Lip Tracking	Lip Contour Movement	87-92%	Good	Frontal Face Videos
Phoneme Alignment	Speech-Lip Shape Matching	85-90%	Medium	Clear Dialogue Scenes
Multimodal Mutual Information	Cross-modal Consistency	89-94%	Poor	High-quality Videos
Temporal Correlation	Temporal Synchronization	86-91%	Good	Real-time Detection

comprehensive testing environment for the evaluation of detection technology. Currently widely used evaluation datasets mainly include FaceForensics++, DeepFake Detection Challenge Dataset (DFDC), Celeb-DF, and WildDeepfake. Each dataset has its unique characteristics and applicable scenarios. For example, FaceForensics++ contains videos generated by various forgery methods, suitable for evaluating the generalization ability of detection algorithms; while DFDC focuses more on real application scenarios, containing samples under various environmental conditions.

B. Performance Indicator Analysis

The performance evaluation of deepfake detection technology needs to consider indicators across multiple dimensions [32]. The main evaluation indicators include traditional indicators such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, etc., as well as specialized indicators specific to deepfake detection. The following table VII-B summarizes key performance indicators and their characteristics:

C. Comparison of Advantages and Disadvantages of Various Methods

Different detection methods show different characteristics in various aspects [33]. Traditional methods have high computational efficiency but lower accuracy, deep learning methods have high accuracy but large computational resource requirements, while biometric feature-based methods perform excellently in specific scenarios. To comprehensively evaluate the performance of various methods, we propose the following multi-dimensional comparison framework as figure 9:

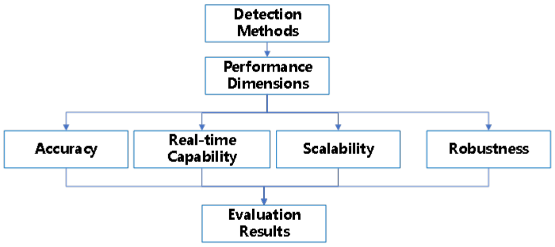

Fig. 9. Multi-dimensional Comparison Framework

D. Comparison of Large Model Methods and Traditional Methods

Large model methods and traditional detection methods have significant differences in multiple aspects [34]. Large model methods usually exhibit stronger feature extraction capabilities and better generalization performance, but also face problems such as high computational resource requirements and high deployment costs. In practical applications, appropriate detection methods need to be selected based on specific scenario requirements.

Compared to traditional methods, large model-based detection methods have several main advantages: First, they can automatically learn complex feature representations, reducing the need for manual feature engineering; second, they have stronger cross-domain generalization capabilities, able to adapt to different types of deepfake content; finally, they can better handle multimodal data, providing more comprehensive detection results. However, these advantages are also accompanied by higher computational costs and more complex deployment requirements.

These evaluation results provide important reference basis for us to better understand the characteristics and applicable scenarios of different detection methods [35]. By comprehensively considering various evaluation indicators and practical application requirements, we can select the most suitable detection method for specific scenarios.

VIII. CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

A. Limitations of Existing Technologies

Despite significant progress in current deepfake detection technology, it still faces many technical limitations. First, most detection methods show obvious limitations when facing high-quality fake content, especially when encountering deepfake content made using the latest generation technology, detection accuracy significantly decreases [36]. Second, the generalization ability of existing detection methods still needs improvement, often performing poorly when dealing with unseen forgery types. Additionally, real-time detection remains an important challenge, especially on resource-constrained mobile devices. These limitations can be analyzed from several dimensions: First are technical-level limitations, including insufficient feature extraction capabilities, excessive computational resource requirements, and trade-offs between detection speed and accuracy. Second are data-level limitations, including insufficient representativeness of training data and inability of datasets to keep pace with the development of forgery technology. Finally, there are application-level limitations, including high deployment costs and maintenance difficulties.

B. Adversarial Sample Issues

Adversarial samples pose a severe challenge to deepfake detection [37]. By adding carefully designed perturbations, attackers can cause detection systems to make incorrect judgments. Adversarial samples typically have the following

Performance Indicator	Calculation Method	Applicable Scenarios	Advantages	Limitations
Accuracy	(TP+TN)/(TP+TN+FP+FN)	Overall Performance Evaluation	Intuitive and Easy Understand	Sensitive Class Imbalance
AUC-ROC	Area Under ROC Curve	Binary Classification Evaluation	Assessment Capability	Computationally Complex
EER	Equal Error Rate Point	Threshold Selection	Balanced Performance	Single Operating Point
Detection Latency	Average Processing Time	Real-time Systems	Strong Practicality	Hardware Dependent

characteristics in figure 10: To improve the robustness of detection systems against adversarial samples, researchers have proposed various defense strategies. These strategies include adversarial training, ensemble learning, randomization processing, and other methods. However, these defense methods often increase system complexity and computational overhead, while potentially reducing the performance of detection systems on normal samples.

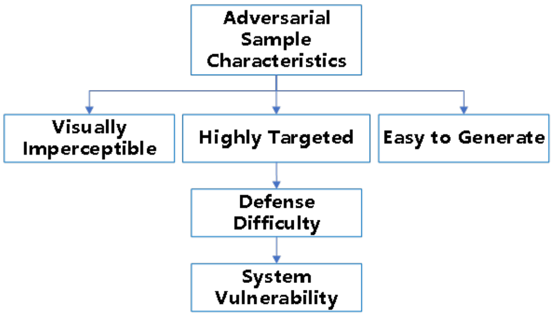

Fig. 10. Characteristics of Adversarial Samples

C. Challenges of Large Model Detection

While large models show enormous potential in deepfake detection, they also face unique challenges [38]. First is the computational resource requirement, as the deployment and operation of large models need powerful hardware support. Second is the model update issue, as large models need regular updates to maintain detection effectiveness with the rapid development of forgery technology. Additionally, the black-box nature of large models also brings challenges to interpretability and credibility. The following table summarizes the main challenges faced by large model detection and their potential solutions:

D. Future Research Directions

Looking ahead, the development directions of deepfake detection technology mainly focus on the following aspects [39]: First is improving the generalization ability and robustness of detection systems to cope with various new forgery technologies. Second is developing lightweight detection models to lower deployment thresholds and operational costs. Finally, enhancing the interpretability and credibility of detection systems to improve the reliability of detection results.

Specifically, future research focuses may include: developing more efficient feature extraction methods, designing more powerful multimodal fusion strategies, exploring adaptive learning mechanisms, and researching new defense technologies. At the same time, with the development of emerging technologies such as quantum computing, deepfake detection technology may also see new breakthroughs [40].

These research directions require not only technological innovation but also consideration of practical application scenario needs. Only by combining technological progress with practical needs can we promote the healthy development of deepfake detection technology.

IX. Conclusion

The development of deepfake detection technology is of great significance for maintaining information security and social order in digital society. Through this systematic review, we can clearly see the research status, technological progress, and future directions in this field.

From the perspective of technological evolution, deepfake detection technology has undergone a development process from traditional machine learning methods to deep learning methods, and then to large model-based detection methods. This evolution process reflects the continuously improving identification capabilities and adaptability of detection technology. Especially in recent years, with the emergence of large-scale pre-trained models, detection technology has made significant progress in feature extraction capability and generalization performance.

In multi-dimensional performance evaluation, we find that different detection methods have their own characteristics. Traditional detection methods, although computationally efficient, often perform poorly when facing new types of fake content. Deep learning methods provide better detection performance but also bring higher computational overhead. Large model-based detection methods demonstrate powerful feature understanding capabilities but face challenges of resource requirements and maintenance costs during actual deployment. Biometric detection methods show unique advantages in specific scenarios, providing useful supplements for practical applications.

Currently, deepfake detection technology still faces several key challenges. First is the generalization ability of detection systems, which need to effectively respond to various new forgery technologies. Second is the adversarial sample defense problem, which directly relates to the reliability of detection systems. Additionally, how to balance detection performance with resource overhead, and how to improve the interpretability of detection results, are all research directions that need attention.

Looking to the future, the development trends of deepfake detection technology will mainly focus on the following aspects: First is enhancing detection performance through technological innovation, including developing more efficient feature extraction methods and more powerful multimodal fusion strategies; second is optimizing model architecture

Challenge Type	Specific Manifestation	Impact Level	Possible Solutions	Implementation Difficulty
Computational Overhead	Slow Inference Speed	High	Model Compression, Quantization	Medium
Update Maintenance	Poor Adaptability	Medium	Incremental Learning, Transfer Learning	High
Interpretability	Opaque Decision-making	High	Attention Visualization, Feature Explanation	High
Robustness	Weak Generalization Ability	Medium	Data Augmentation, Ensemble Learning	Medium

and algorithm design to reduce deployment and operational costs; third is strengthening research on detection system interpretability to improve the credibility of detection results; fourth is exploring the application potential of new technologies in deepfake detection.

Based on the analysis in this review, we believe that future deepfake detection research should pay more attention to practical application needs, considering deployment costs, maintenance difficulties, and other practical issues while improving technical performance. At the same time, the development of detection technology also needs to coordinate with relevant laws, regulations, and ethical norms to jointly build a healthy digital society ecosystem.

Finally, the researcher hopes this review can provide valuable references for relevant researchers, promote the further development of deepfake detection technology, and make positive contributions to maintaining the authenticity and credibility of the digital world.

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