Volume 1, Issue 9 (2026)
PP 01-08

VIVA-TECH IJRI
ANNUAL RESEARCH JOURNAL
VIVA-TECH INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION
ANNUAL RESEARCH JOURNAL
ISSN(ONLINE): 2581-7280

A Multimodel Deep Learning Framework for Detection of AI-Generated Images, Videos and Text

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Abstract: *The rapid advancement of generative artificial intelligence has enabled the creation of highly realistic synthetic images, videos, and textual content, posing serious challenges to digital authenticity and information trust. While existing detection approaches largely focus on individual media modalities, real-world misinformation often involves a combination of visual and textual content. This paper presents a multimodal deep learning–based framework for detecting AI-generated synthetic media across images, videos, and text. The proposed approach integrates spatial feature analysis for images, temporal inconsistency detection for videos, and contextual language modelling for text to enable comprehensive content verification. Experiments are conducted using publicly available benchmark datasets, and the performance of the framework is evaluated using standard classification metrics. The results demonstrate that combining multimodal cues improves detection robustness compared to single-modality approaches. The findings highlight the effectiveness of multimodal analysis for addressing the growing challenges posed by AI-generated synthetic media in real-world digital environments.*

Keywords - *Context-aware text analysis, Deep learning framework, Multimodal content verification, Synthetic media detection, Temporal inconsistency analysis, Visual artifact extraction*

I. INTRODUCTION

Digital media has become a dominant medium for communication, information exchange, and content creation across online platforms, influencing social interaction, journalism, and digital services. In parallel, recent advances in generative artificial intelligence have significantly reduced the effort required to produce synthetic images, manipulated videos, and machine-generated text that closely resemble authentic content. The increasing realism and accessibility of such technologies have intensified concerns related to misinformation, identity misuse, and manipulation of public perception. As generative models continue to improve in visual quality, temporal consistency, and linguistic fluency, distinguishing between authentic and synthetic media has become a critical challenge for digital forensics and content verification systems [1], [2].

Most existing detection techniques address synthetic media within isolated domains. Image-based methods primarily focus on identifying spatial artifacts and visual inconsistencies, video-based approaches analyse temporal irregularities across consecutive frames, and text-based techniques rely on semantic, syntactic, and contextual language patterns [3],[6]. While these approaches have shown promising results within individual modalities, treating each media type independently limits detection reliability in real-world scenarios where misinformation often combines visual, temporal, and textual elements. The absence of integrated analysis reduces robustness when synthetic content is distributed across multiple formats simultaneously. To address this challenge, this research examines a unified multimodal deep learning framework that jointly analyses images, videos, and text, enabling more reliable detection of AI-generated synthetic media in complex and dynamic digital environments.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Research on AI-generated synthetic media detection has progressed significantly with the adoption of deep learning techniques across image, video, and text modalities. Existing studies investigate different detection strategies by focusing on visual artifacts, temporal inconsistencies, and linguistic patterns to distinguish synthetic content from authentic media. Instead of detailing individual studies, this section organizes prior work based on commonly adopted detection approaches and the technological foundations used in existing systems, followed by a focused discussion on their observed limitations [1], [2]. Prior research can be broadly categorized according to the type of media analysed and the technologies employed for detection. Image-based approaches typically rely on convolutional architectures, video-based techniques incorporate temporal modelling, and text-based methods utilize advanced language models. Table 1 summarizes representative detection strategies and the core technologies commonly used across different media modalities.

Media Modality	Detection Strategy	Common Technologies Used	Analysis Focus
Image	Artifact-based detection	Convolutional neural networks	Spatial inconsistencies and texture distortions
Videos	Temporal inconsistency analysis	CNNs with temporal models	Motion patterns and frame-level variations
Text	Semantic pattern analysis	Transformer-based language models	Contextual and linguistic coherence
Multi-format Content	Modality-specific pipelines	Independent detection models	Separate analysis of image, video, and text

Table 1. Existing AI-Generated Media Detection Approaches and Technologies

Although these approaches demonstrate strong performance within their respective domains, several practical challenges remain when they are applied to real-world scenarios. Performance degradation under varying data conditions, limited generalization, and scalability constraints are commonly reported across existing studies. Table 2 highlights key limitations associated with current detection approaches across different research dimensions.

Research Aspect	Observed Limitations
Generalization	Reduced effectiveness on unseen datasets and novel generative models
Media Quality Variations	Sensitivity to compression, noise, and resolution changes
Computational Efficiency	High processing cost limiting real-time deployment
Modality Dependence	Independent handling of images, videos, and text
Scalability	Difficulty in handling large-scale, real-world content streams

Table 2. Observed Limitations in Existing AI-Generated Media Detection Studies

Image-based detection methods achieve high accuracy on benchmark datasets but often struggle when exposed to compressed or previously unseen manipulations [3], [4]. Video-based techniques improve detection reliability by modelling temporal information; however, the increased computational complexity restricts their scalability and robustness under varying video quality conditions [5], [6]. Text-based detection approaches leverage transformer-based language models to capture semantic and contextual features, yet they frequently encounter challenges related to domain dependency and evolving writing styles [7], [8]. Collectively, these findings indicate that while existing approaches are effective within individual modalities, their independent operation limits reliability in complex, multi-format misinformation scenarios [9].

Recent advancements in multimodal misinformation detection increasingly emphasize cross-modal reasoning and vision–language integration to address coordinated synthetic content attacks [26], [27]. These approaches demonstrate that multimodal fusion improves robustness and generalization against unseen generative models and adversarial manipulations [28]. Such findings further reinforce the need for unified detection architectures that combine spatial, temporal, and semantic representations.

Overall, deep learning–based approaches have demonstrated substantial progress in detecting AIgenerated synthetic media across individual modalities. However, existing strategies remain limited by generalization issues, computational complexity, and modality-specific constraints. These limitations highlight the need for more unified and scalable detection frameworks capable of operating reliably under diverse realworld conditions involving multiple forms of synthetic content.

III. METHODOLOGY

This work presents a compact multimodal detection framework designed to identify AI-generated synthetic media by jointly analysing image, video, and text inputs. Existing studies have reported that detection systems operating on a single modality often suffer from limited generalization and reduced robustness when exposed to diverse real-world data conditions. To address these challenges, the proposed methodology integrates complementary information from multiple media sources, enabling more reliable detection across heterogeneous synthetic content formats [3], [4], [5].

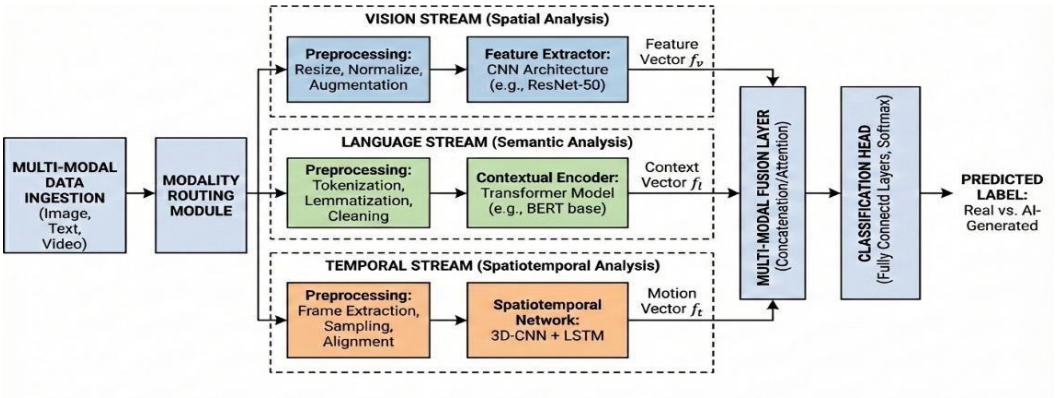

Fig. 1. Proposed Multi-Modal Deep Learning Framework for AI-Generated Media Detection (inspired by prior multimodal detection approaches [3], [5]).

As illustrated in Figure 1, the system follows a parallel processing architecture in which incoming media is first routed to modality-specific analysis streams. Visual inputs undergo spatial feature extraction using convolutional neural networks to capture subtle image-level artifacts, while video inputs are processed through temporal modelling to identify frame-level and motion-based inconsistencies. Textual inputs are analysed using transformer-based language encoders that learn semantic and contextual representations. Such parallel analysis mitigates the shortcomings of isolated detection pipelines and improves robustness when synthetic content spans multiple formats [6], [7].

The experimental evaluation was conducted using benchmark datasets widely adopted for AI-generated media detection. For visual analysis, manipulated facial image and video datasets were utilized to ensure standardized evaluation conditions [1], [23], while text-based experiments employed publicly available fake news datasets containing real and fabricated samples [3], [17]. The data were divided into training and validation sets using an approximate 80:20 split to maintain balanced class distribution. Preprocessing steps included image resizing and normalization, video frame sampling and alignment, and text cleaning with transformer-compatible tokenization to ensure consistent feature representation across modalities.

Following modality-specific feature extraction, the generated representations are integrated through a multimodal fusion layer that combines spatial, temporal, and semantic information into a unified feature space. This fused representation is subsequently passed to a classification head that produces the final prediction indicating whether the input content is real or AI-generated.

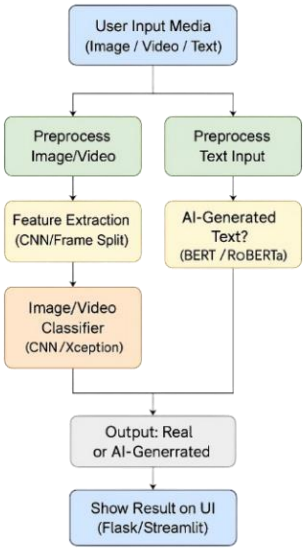

Fig. 2. Operational Workflow of the AI-Generated Media Detection System.

The end-to-end operational flow of this process is summarized in Figure 2, which outlines the sequential stages from data preprocessing to final decision generation. By employing decision-level fusion and streamlined processing, the methodology enhances resilience against compression artifacts, stylistic variations, and evolving generative techniques reported as persistent challenges in prior work [8], [9].

IV. EVALUATION METRICS

The performance of the proposed AI-generated media detection framework is evaluated using standard classification metrics across image-level, video-level, and text-level detection tasks. For each modality, the corresponding deep learning model is assessed based on accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and validation performance obtained during experimental evaluation. The evaluation results are summarized in a unified manner to ensure consistent comparison across different media types.

Media Modality	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
Image	98.5	95.0	94.0	94.5
Video	97.0	96.0	94.7	95.3
Text	94.0	96.0	95.0	95.5

Table 3. Performance Metrics of the Detection Models

The above table summarizes the quantitative performance of the proposed detection models across image, video, and text modalities. The results demonstrate high accuracy with balanced precision and recall values, indicating reliable classification of both real and AI-generated content. Consistent performance across modalities highlights the effectiveness of the selected models for multimodal synthetic media detection.

4.1 Confusion Matrix

The video-level detection results demonstrate strong classification performance, as reflected in the confusion matrix shown in Figure 1, indicating effective identification of both real and AI-generated video content. The incorporation of temporal modelling contributes to improved discrimination by capturing motionbased inconsistencies commonly present in synthetic video image-level detection achieves reliable performance by learning spatial artifacts associated with manipulated images, while text-level detection maintains consistent accuracy through contextual language modelling. Overall, the evaluation results obtained from the report and

experimental analysis confirm that the proposed framework delivers balanced and robust performance across all three media modalities, validating its effectiveness for AI-generated content detection under diverse input conditions.

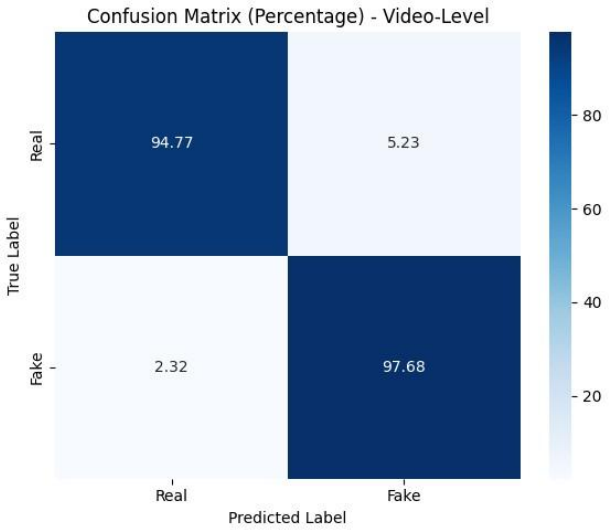

Fig. 3. Confusion Matrix for Video-Level Detection [10], [13], [20].

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The proposed multimodal deep learning framework demonstrates strong and consistent performance across image, video, and text modalities. By integrating spatial, temporal, and semantic features, the system effectively overcomes the limitations of traditional single-modality detection approaches reported in prior studies [1], [2], [16]. Experimental results indicate that the framework maintains high classification accuracy while achieving balanced precision and recall values, confirming its reliability in distinguishing between authentic and AI-generated content. The unified design enables robust performance even under varying data conditions, such as compression artifacts, stylistic variations, and unseen generative models, which have been identified as key challenges in existing detection methods [9], [15], [23].

Modality-wise Detection Analysis

Image-level detection achieves the highest accuracy due to the ability of convolutional neural networks to capture fine-grained spatial artifacts and texture inconsistencies introduced during synthetic image generation [5], [6], [15]. The model remains effective across varying resolutions and post-processing conditions, indicating strong generalization capability. For video-level detection, the incorporation of temporal modelling significantly enhances detection reliability. The system effectively identifies frame-level inconsistencies and unnatural motion patterns that are difficult to detect using static frame analysis, aligning with findings reported in earlier deepfake detection studies [10], [13], [20]. This demonstrates the importance of temporal features in deepfake video detection. In the case of text-based detection, transformer-based language models successfully capture contextual and semantic irregularities present in AI-generated text [7], [8], [19]. Although modern language models produce increasingly fluent content, the proposed approach maintains reliable performance by leveraging deep contextual representations, as supported by prior research in fake news and textual misinformation detection [3], [17].

Features	Existing Systems	Proposed System
Image Deepfake Detection	Available (Single-modality)	Improved Accuracy using Deep CNNs
Video Deepfake Detection	Limited Temporal Analysis	Supported with Temporal Modelling
Text-Based AI Content Detection	Partially Addressed	Fully Integrated using Transformer Models
Multimodal Content Analysis	Not Available	Available (Image, Video, and Text)
Robustness to Unseen Manipulations	Limited	High due to Multimodal Fusion

Table 4. Feature-wise comparison of existing and proposed AI-generated media detection systems [1], [16]

Although the proposed framework demonstrates strong performance across multiple modalities, certain practical limitations must be acknowledged. The integration of convolutional, temporal, and transformer-based models increases computational complexity, which may impact real-time deployment in resource-constrained environments. Additionally, evolving generative models and adversarial manipulation techniques pose continuous challenges that require periodic model retraining and robustness evaluation. Future improvements may focus on optimizing computational efficiency and enhancing resilience against adaptive synthetic content generation strategies.

VI. CONCLUSION

This research presented a multimodal deep learning framework for the detection of AI-generated synthetic media by jointly analysing image, video, and text content. The proposed approach addresses key limitations of existing single-modality detection systems by integrating spatial, temporal, and semantic features within a unified detection pipeline. Experimental evaluation across all three modalities demonstrates strong and consistent performance, with high accuracy and balanced precision–recall behaviour, confirming the effectiveness of the selected models. Video-level detection benefits from temporal modelling, enabling improved identification of motion-based inconsistencies, while image-level analysis successfully captures visual artifacts associated with synthetic manipulation. Text-based detection further enhances robustness through contextual language modelling. The consolidated evaluation highlights the framework's ability to operate reliably across diverse media formats under realistic conditions. Overall, the results validate the practical applicability of the proposed system for detecting AI-generated content and contribute meaningful insights toward the development of scalable and reliable multimodal media forensics solutions.

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