

# Robust Assessment of Real-World Adversarial Examples

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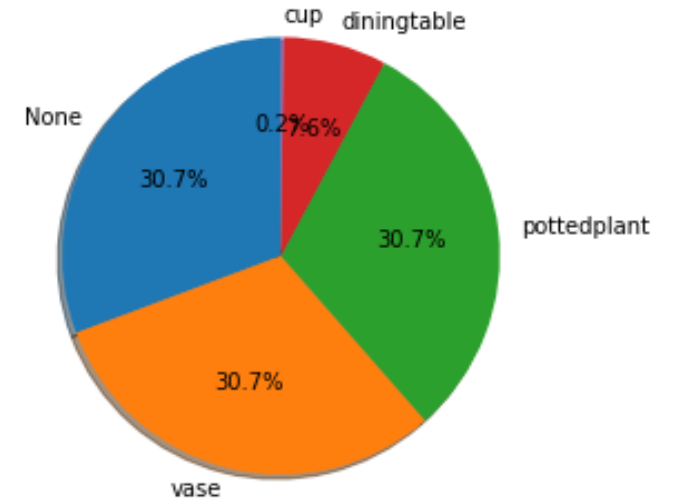
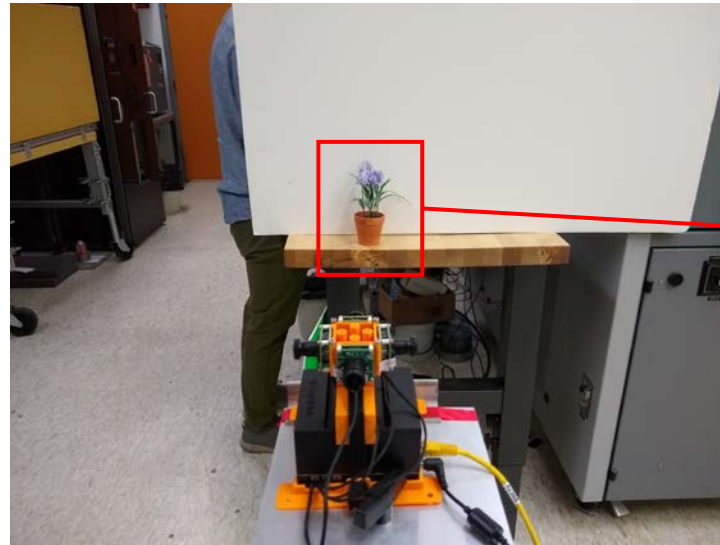
# Adversarial Perturbations Can Be Brittle!



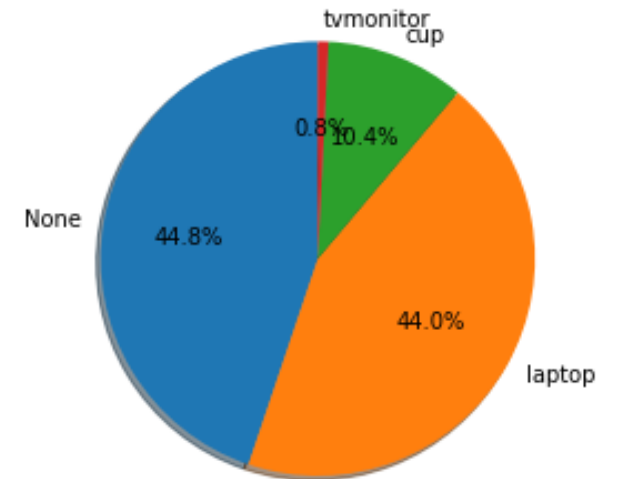
# Real-World Assessments Have Different Challenges

## Real-World Challenges:

- Camera focusing
- Auto exposure
- Small perturbations
- How to physically manifest adversaries
  - Fabric/ Materials
  - DPI
  - Color Quality
  - Scale Considerations



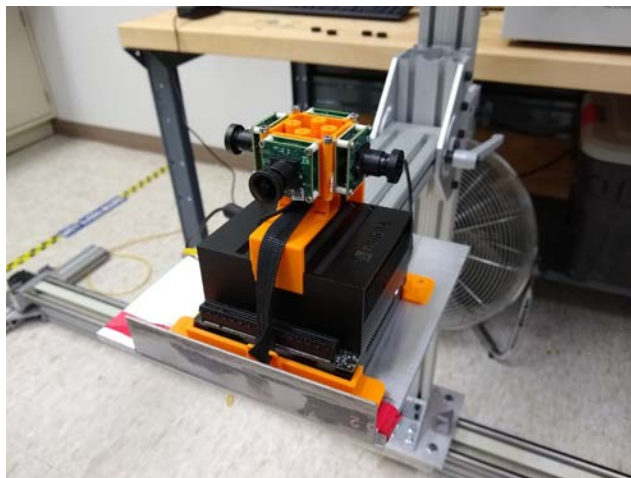
Even Background alone is noisy



# We Sought

1. A measure that communicated in a single value of how well an adversary performed while accounting for
  - a) Noisy frame-by-frame variation
  - b) How the model performs in the absence of an adversary
2. A testing procedure that allowed for controlled, yet realistic variability
3. To understand (and quantify) how various objective functions and training sets impact adversarial success

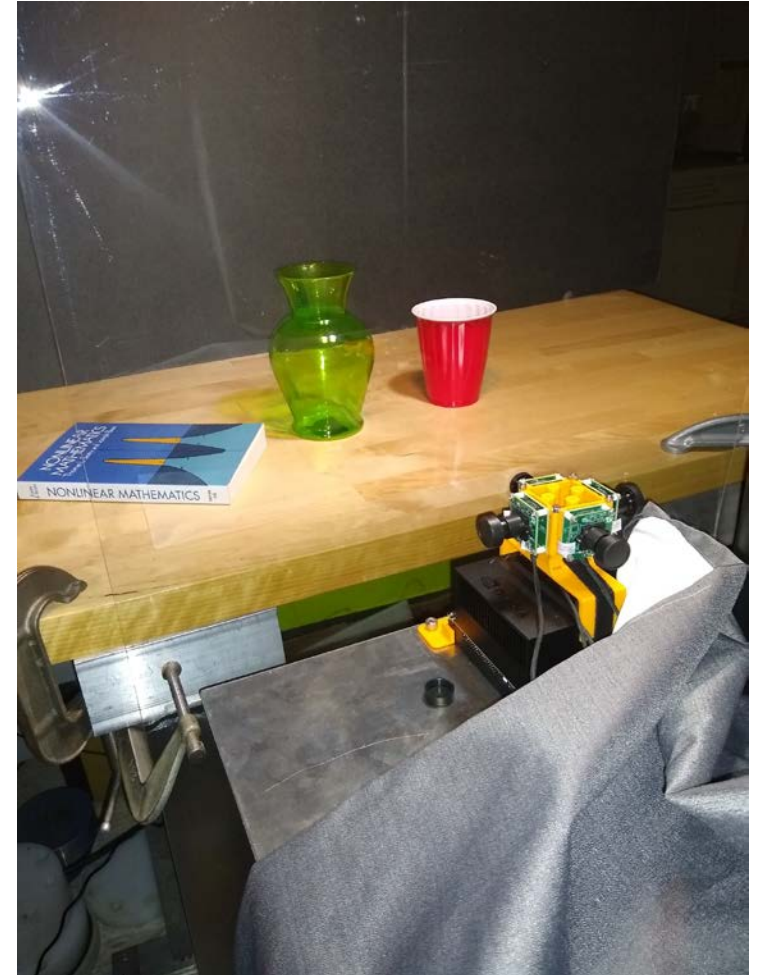
# Testbed



Desired a controlled environment to quantify frame-by-frame variation over many fixed (but slightly perturbed) scenes

Primary evaluation platform/  
testbed:

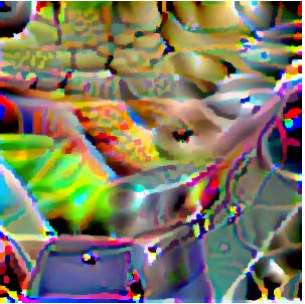
- Xavier Jetson
- e-CAM130\_CUXVR camera
- Two Independent light sources
- Custom mounting system for controlled viewing



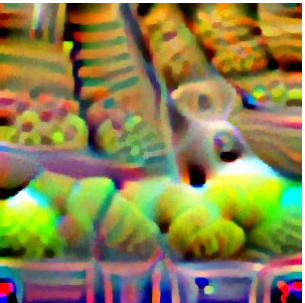
# Adversarial Patches



Database: ImageNet  
Optimization: Class Score x Objectness Score  
Name: **“ImageNet(CxO)”**



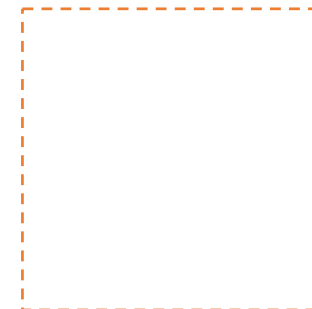
Database: ImageNet  
Optimization: Objectness Score  
Name: **“ImageNet(O)”**



Database: ImageNet and OpenImages  
Optimization: Class Score x Objectness Score  
Name: **“Composite(CxO)”**

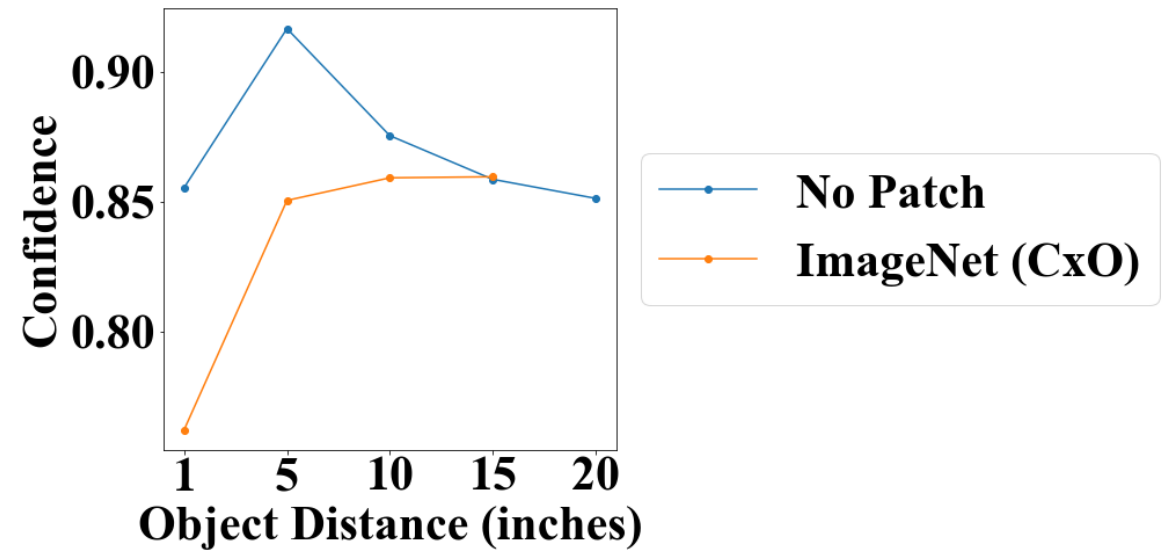
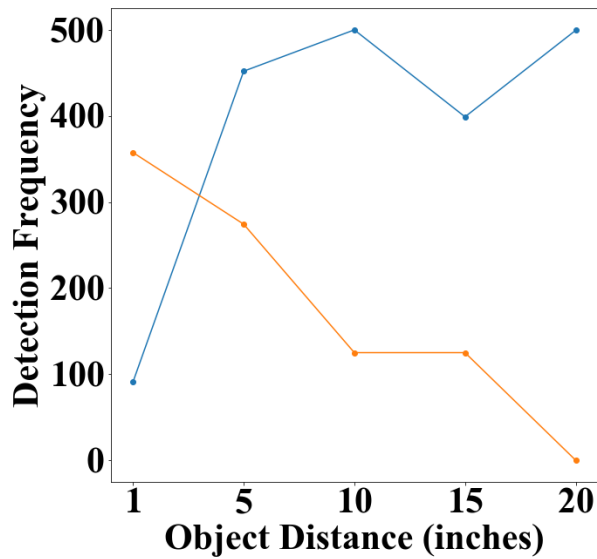


White Sticker



No Sticker

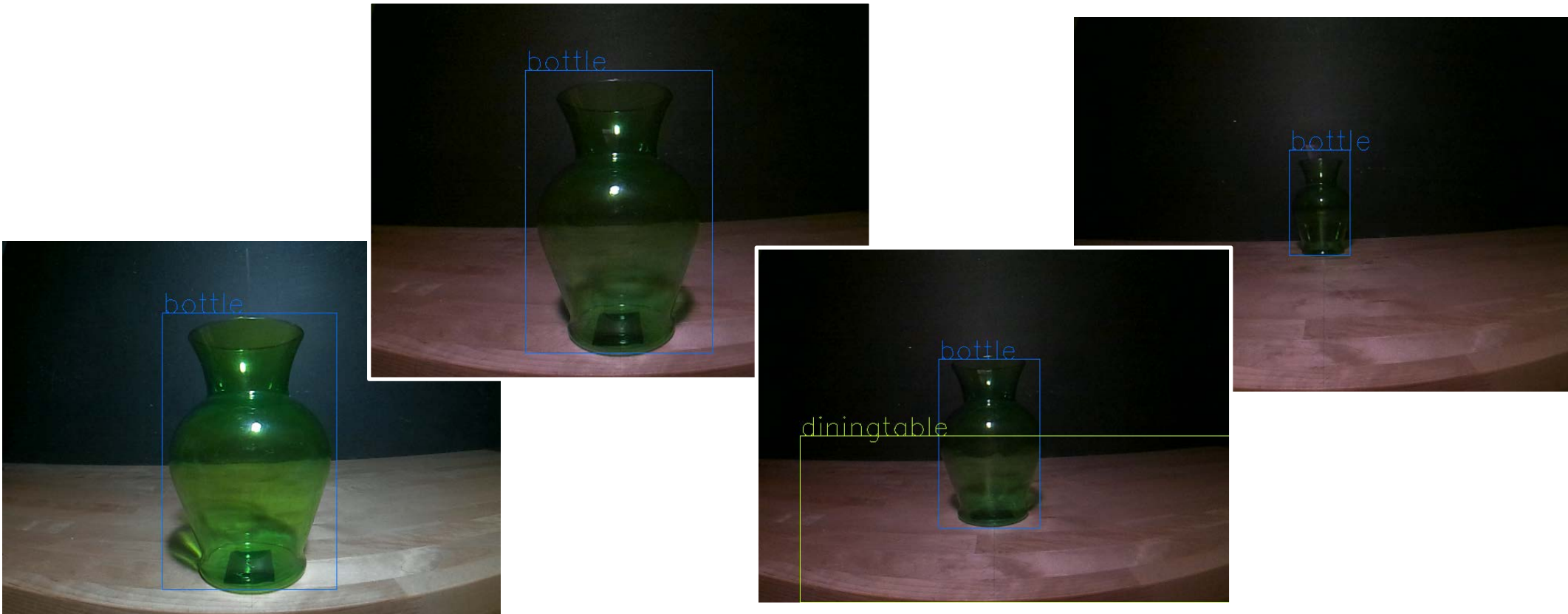
# Lesson 1: Frequencies and confidences are not enough to understand adversarial (or baseline model) performance.





# Lesson 2: Baseline performance matters!

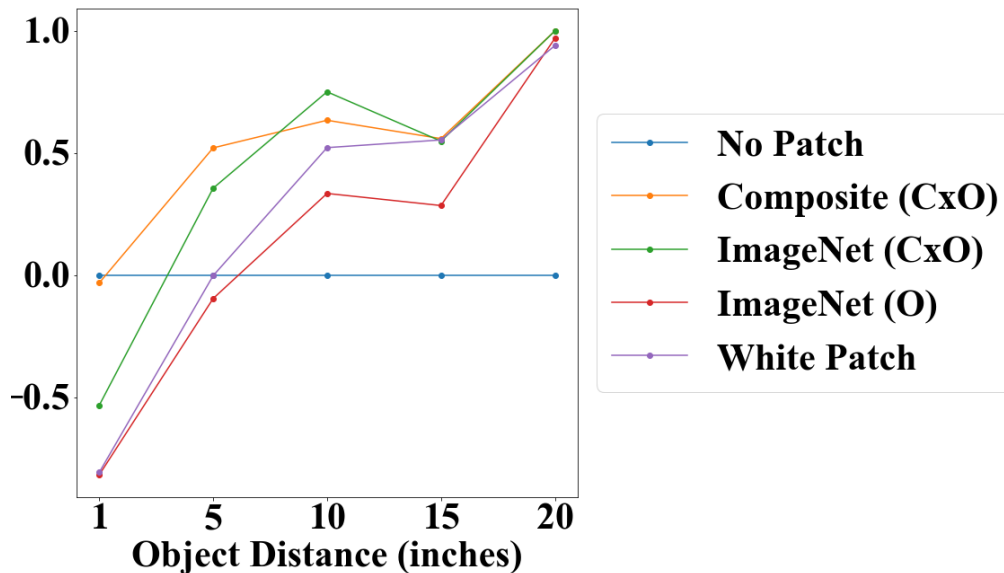
('Vase' is a class in YOLOv2)





# Lesson 3: A global score that accounts for baseline

$$S(P, E) = \frac{1}{|E|} \sum_{e \in E} \frac{(f_{\{\emptyset, e\}} - f_{\{P, e\}})}{\# \text{ Frames}}$$



Normalized frequency differences per distance condition

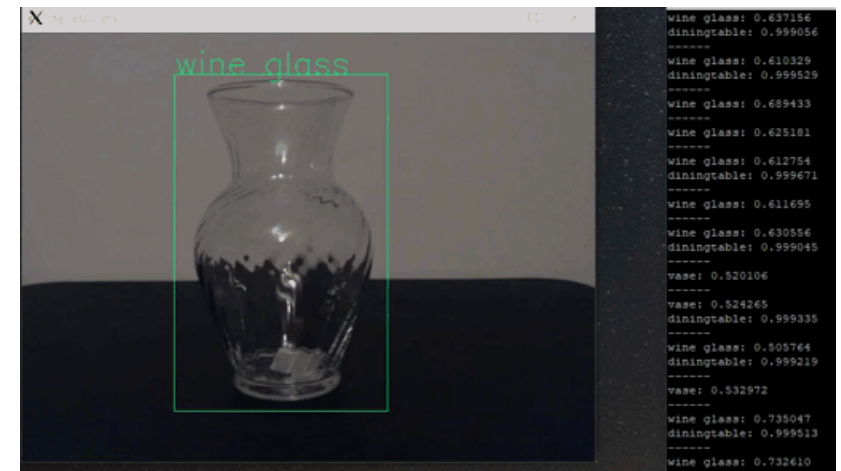
Patch	Score
No Patch	0
◆ Composite (CxO)	0.536
ImageNet (CxO)	0.424
White Patch	0.241
ImageNet (O)	0.135

◆ Best Performing Patch

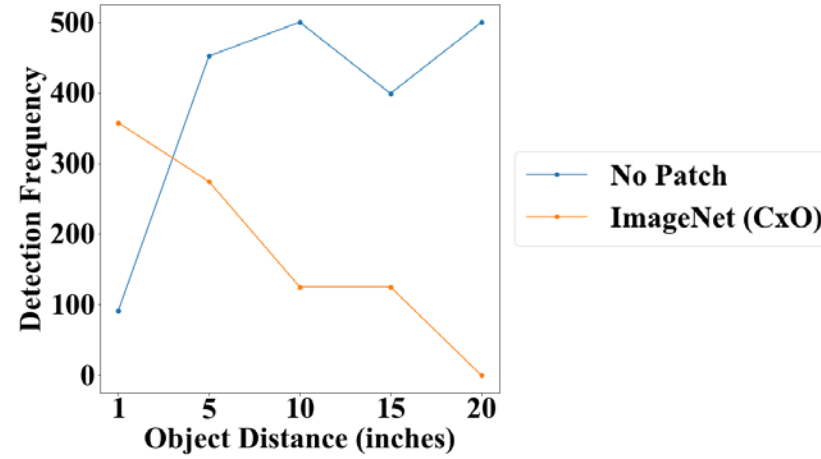
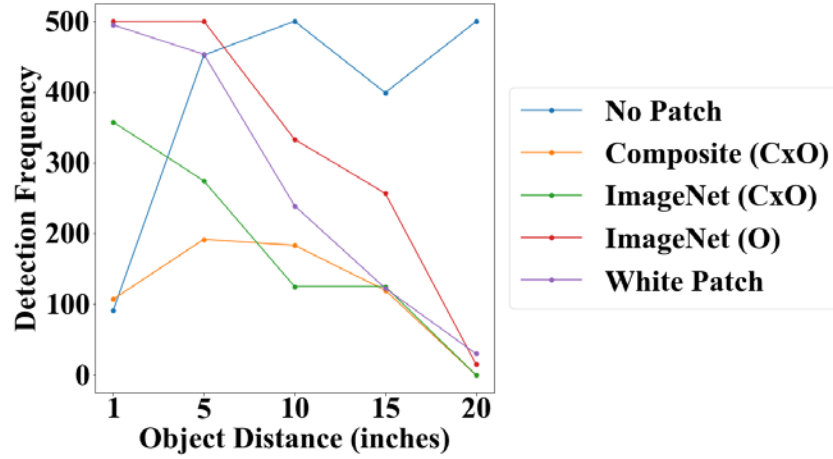
# In Summary

1. We provide an example of testing robustness of adversarial examples that
  - a) can generalize to other physically developed examples
  - b) accounts for natural changes and baseline performance
2. We provide a measure of robustness that is practical and evaluates real-world adversarial examples

Thank You



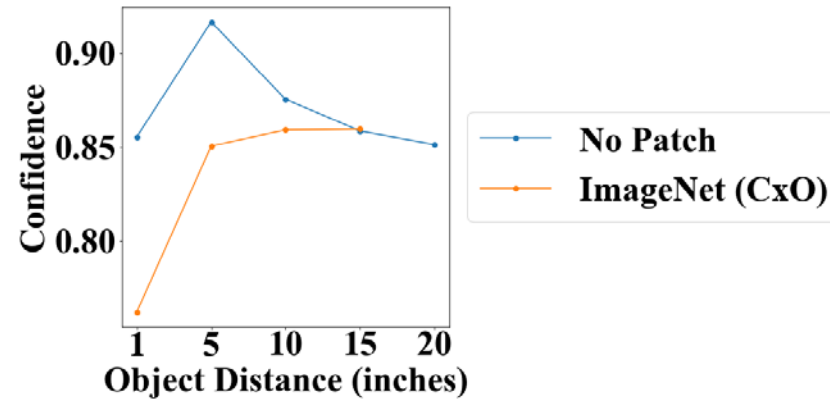
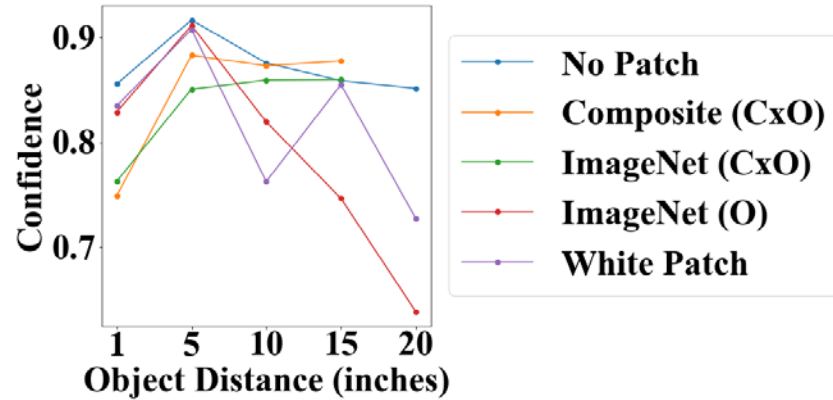
# Appendix



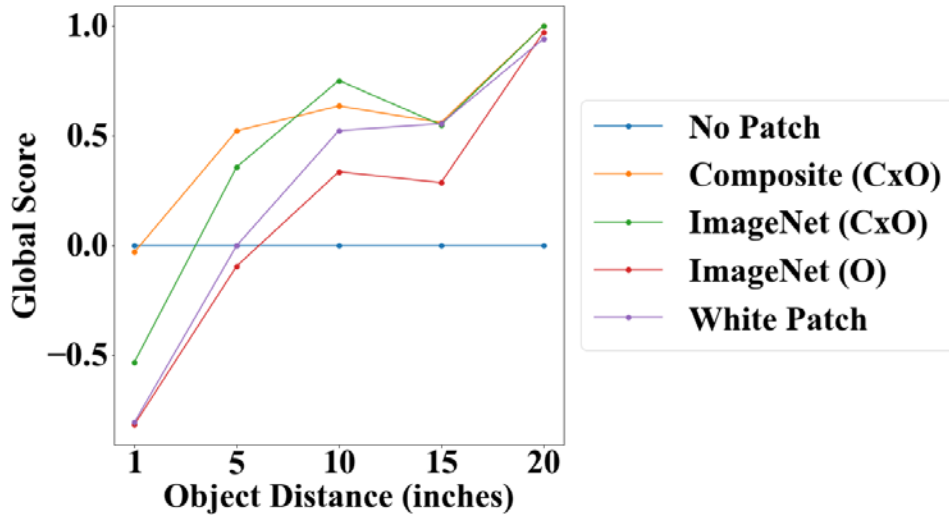
While detection frequency decreases with distance, confidence remains relatively high

At 15 inches, we cannot tell if detection decrease is due to adversarial activity or poor model performance

All patches show similar trend



# Global Score



$$S(P, E) = \frac{1}{|E|} \sum_{e \in E} \frac{(f_{\{\emptyset, e\}} - f_{\{P, e\}})}{\# \text{Frames}}$$

- $E :=$  Environments/ Small perturbations
- Detection frequency difference between a no-adversary condition and adversary condition, normalized over perturbations of the scene.
- Provides an intuitive measure of adversarial performance over controlled environmental factors.
- Adversarial patch trained on two image datasets and minimizing the product of 'class score' and 'objectness score' out performs patches trained in less diverse way.

Patch	Score
No Patch	0
◆ Composite (CxO)	0.536
ImageNet (CxO)	0.424
White Patch	0.241
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# Class-To-Class

Understanding class-to-class misclassifications is certainly valuable for quantifying adversarial performance in a more complete way. However, the current study provides a coarse first approach to fast scoring with small scene changes

