

Perceptual Adversarial Robustness

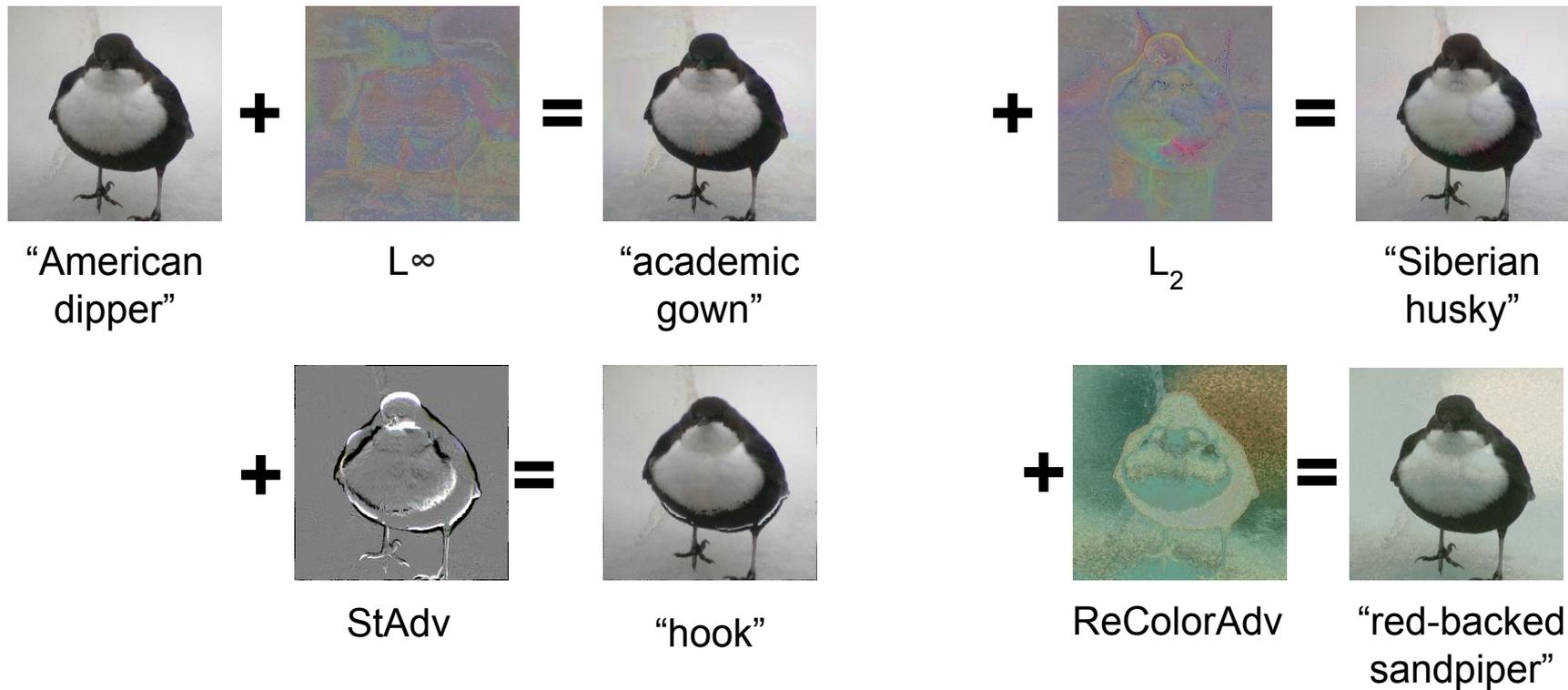
Defense Against Unseen Threat Models

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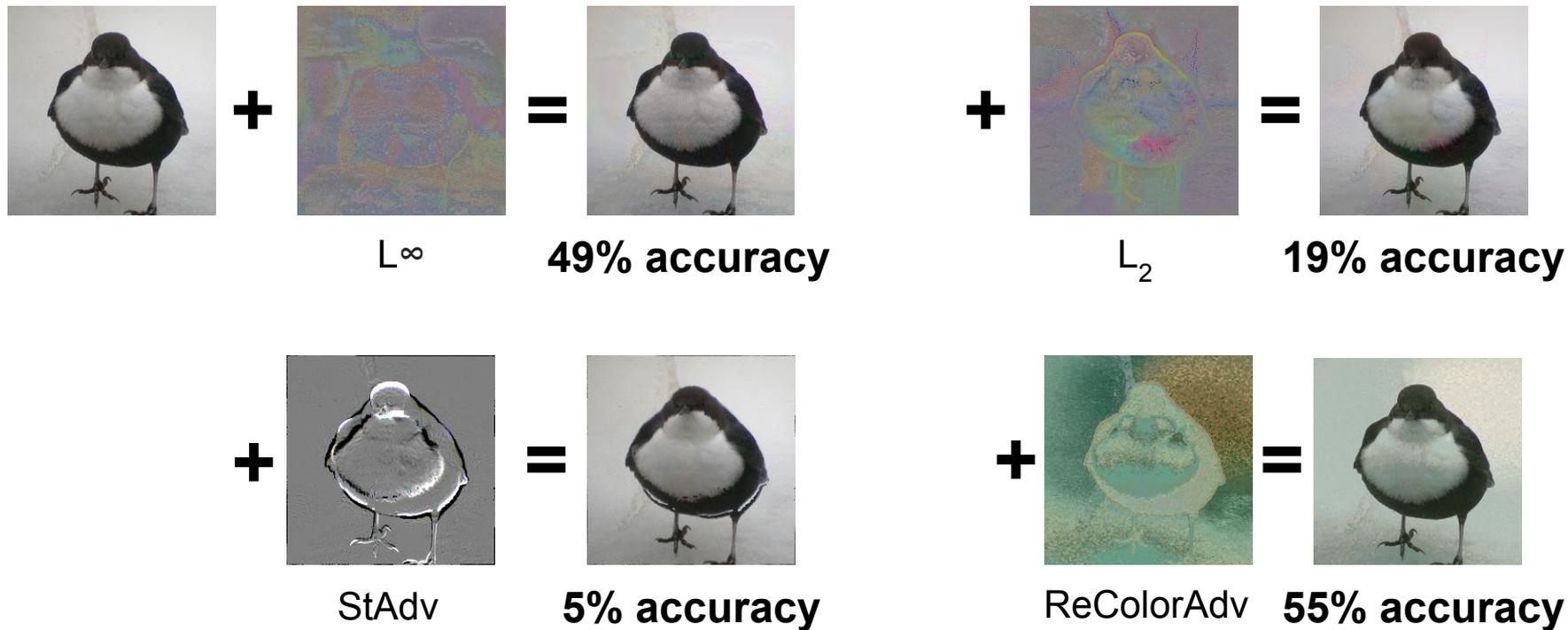
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2006.12655>

<https://github.com/cassidylaidlaw/perceptual-advex>

What's an adversarial example?



CIFAR-10 L^∞ adversarial training

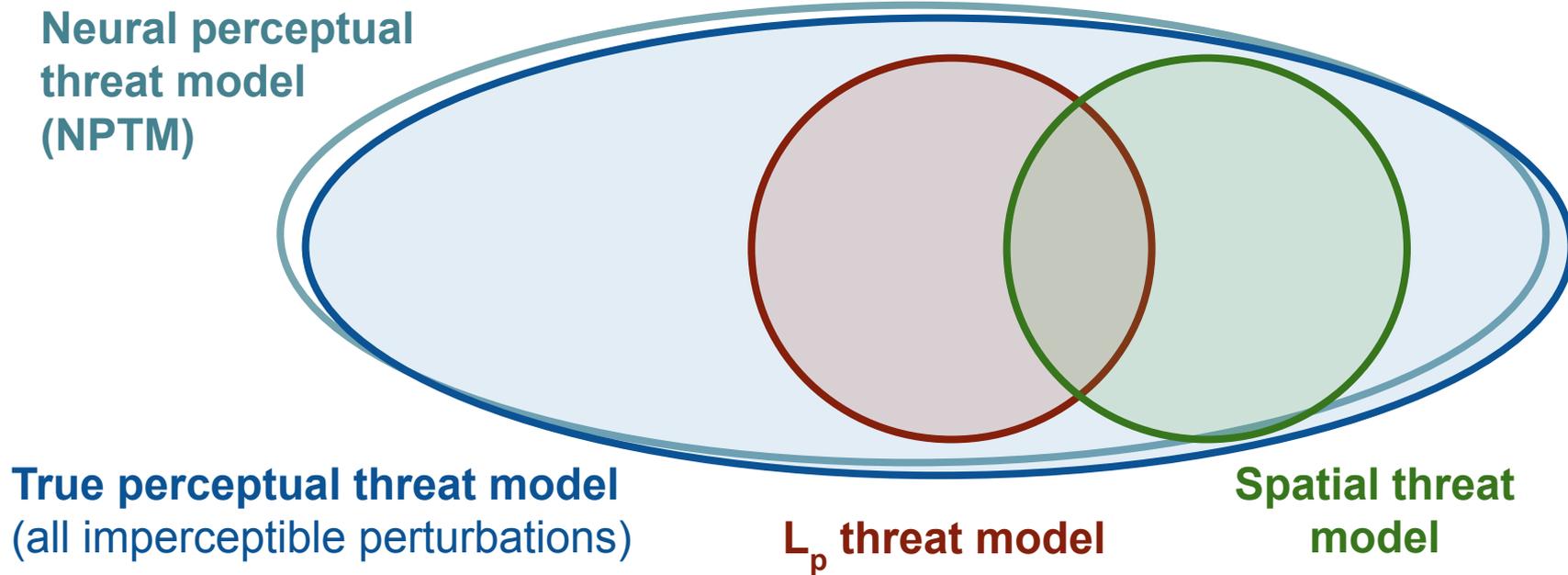


We need defenses that transfer to unseen perturbations!

Our contributions

- A unification of existing imperceptible adversarial threat models into a single threat model: the **perceptual adversarial threat model**
- A defense, **perceptual adversarial training (PAT)**, which uses this threat model to give robustness against unseen perturbation types

Key idea: most existing adversarial perturbation types are subsets of the set of all imperceptible perturbations.



Approximating the perceptual distance

For images x_1 and x_2 , the **true perceptual distance** $d^*(x_1, x_2)$ is how different the images appear to humans.

The **perceptual adversarial threat model** includes all adversarial examples \tilde{x} such that $d^*(x, \tilde{x}) \leq \epsilon^*$. ϵ^* is the **perceptibility threshold**.

We approximate $d^*(x_1, x_2)$ with the LPIPS distance [1] $d(x_1, x_2)$ to form the **neural perceptual threat model (NPTM)**.

[1] Zhang et al. The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Deep Features as a Perceptual Metric. CVPR 2018.

LPIPS correlates well with human perception

Perceptual study: 21k human annotations across 7 adversarial threat models, each at 3 bounds.

- L2 correlation with human perception: **0.88**
- LPIPS correlation with human perception: **0.94**

Perceptual adversarial examples

Original



Adv. example



Difference



Accuracy of adversarial
trained classifier
against perceptual
attacks on CIFAR-10:

0.3%

CIFAR-10 perceptual adversarial training (PAT)

