**Domain Generalization and Feature Fusion for Cross-domain** Imperceptible Adversarial Attack Detection Lancaster University

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## **Background: Imperceptible Adversarial Attack** Detection



**Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council** 



## **Domain Generalization Framework**









- The feature extractor or detector is trained with a partner who is well tuned for different domains.
- In the test stage, the trained target feature extractor and detector are combined with the FFN to detect attacks in unseen domains.

## **Feature Fusion Network (FFN)**



= Conv 3×3 + ReLU = Max Pooling = Upsampling block = Conv 1X1

 $P_1^{out} = Conv(P_1^{in} \oplus Resize(P_2^{mid}))$  $P_2^{mid} = Conv(P_2^{in} \oplus Resize(P_3^{in}))$  $P_2^{out} = Conv(P_2^{mid} \oplus Resize(P_2^{in}))$ 

Feature Extractor Feature Fusion Network Detector

# **Experimental Results**

• Same attack in training and test

### **Attacks**



### **Learning-Based Detection Methods: State-of**the-art

Shared Convolutional Layer Input Data (Feature Extraction)



• Different datasets in training and test ◆ 10k images in ImageNet-R as the test dataset ◆ 50k images from each dataset for training

Attack Detection Performance Comparisons

	Computation	al Complexity	Detection Rat		%)
Method	Para. (M)	Time (s)	FGSM	PGD	SSAH
MetaQDA	37.9	495.9	$55.1 \pm 1.8$	59.2 ± 2.3	$48.8 \pm 2.5$
Epi-FCR	62.7	728.4	57.3 ± 1.4	$60.0 \pm 1.6$	$49.4 \pm 0.7$
Adversarial	8.2	102.1	57.8 ± 1.3	$61.1 \pm 1.1$	$49.5 \pm 1.7$
L-RED	78.5	811.3	$59.9 \pm 0.9$	$62.3 \pm 1.2$	$53.1 \pm 1.5$
Sim-DNN	134.9	1291.6	$64.5 \pm 1.6$	$66.9 \pm 1.9$	$59.2 \pm 1.1$
DGAD (3)	2.1	99.6	$67.3 \pm 0.9$	$69.4 \pm 1.1$	$65.6 \pm 0.8$
DGAD (4)	4.8	141.7	$69.5 \pm 0.7$	$72.2 \pm 1.0$	$69.9 \pm 0.5$
DGAD (5)	6.9	168.0	75.0 ± 0.4	76.3 ± 0.5	72.5 ± 0.5

#### Attack Detection Performance Comparisons

	<b>Detection Ratio (%)</b>				
Method	FGSM	PGD	SSAH		
MetaQDA	$50.4 \pm 2.0$	$55.5 \pm 2.1$	43.7 ± 2.9		
Epi-FCR	$56.9 \pm 1.6$	$59.4 \pm 1.6$	$49.1 \pm 0.8$		
Adversarial	$53.2 \pm 1.9$	$57.6 \pm 1.4$	$45.5 \pm 1.8$		
L-RED	$56.1 \pm 1.4$	$58.8 \pm 1.5$	$48.2 \pm 2.1$		
Sim-DNN	$60.8 \pm 1.7$	$63.3 \pm 2.4$	$55.2 \pm 1.5$		
DGAD (3)	$65.8 \pm 0.8$	$68.1 \pm 1.3$	$64.0 \pm 1.0$		
DGAD (4)	$68.9 \pm 0.7$	$71.0 \pm 1.3$	$69.1 \pm 0.7$		
DGAD (5)	73.8 ± 0.6	73.2 ± 0.9	69.5 ± 0.7		



#### training and test ◆ 10k images in ImageNet-R as the test dataset

• Different datasets in

• Different attack in training

and test

#### **Pros:**

- These methods provide excellent results for various attacks.
- These methods require few • manual-engineering

#### Cons:

- Weak adaptability and transferability to new domains, e.g., attacks or datasets.
- Slow training due to large model scales, particularly for the feature extractor (VGG-16).

# **Ongoing and Future Works**

- Visualization results of the proposed algorithm will be completed. ullet
- Adaptability and transferability will be evaluated in real-world pictures, e.g., infrastructure.
- Ablation study of the proposed algorithm will be provided. ●







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