

IBM IEEE CAS/EDS

AI Compute Symposium 2021

October 13-14

Deploying Adversarially Robust Computer Vision Deep Learning Models Across the Computing Spectrum

Robert Canady, Xingyu Zhou, Yogesh Barve, Daniel Balasubramanian, Aniruddha Gokhale
*Institute for Software Integrated Systems, Dept of EECE
Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, 37235*

Challenges in Computer Vision (CV) at the Edge



- Which model to choose
 - Speed vs Accuracy vs Model Size.
- CV models are typically very large.
 - Difficult if not impossible to deploy at edge.
 - Smaller models are often less accurate on clean data.
- Device Heterogeneity.
- Adversarial Machine Learning (AML).
 - Image Classification, Object Detection, NLP, etc.

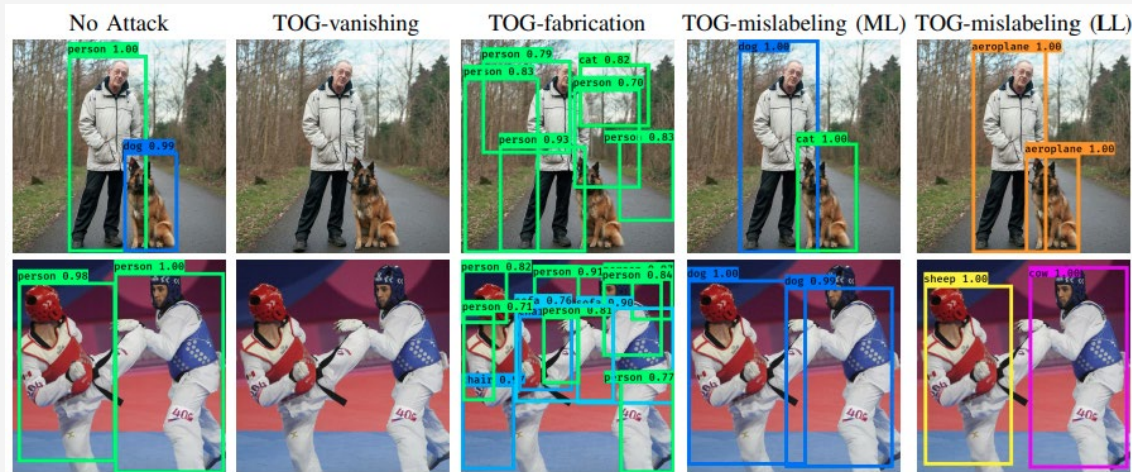


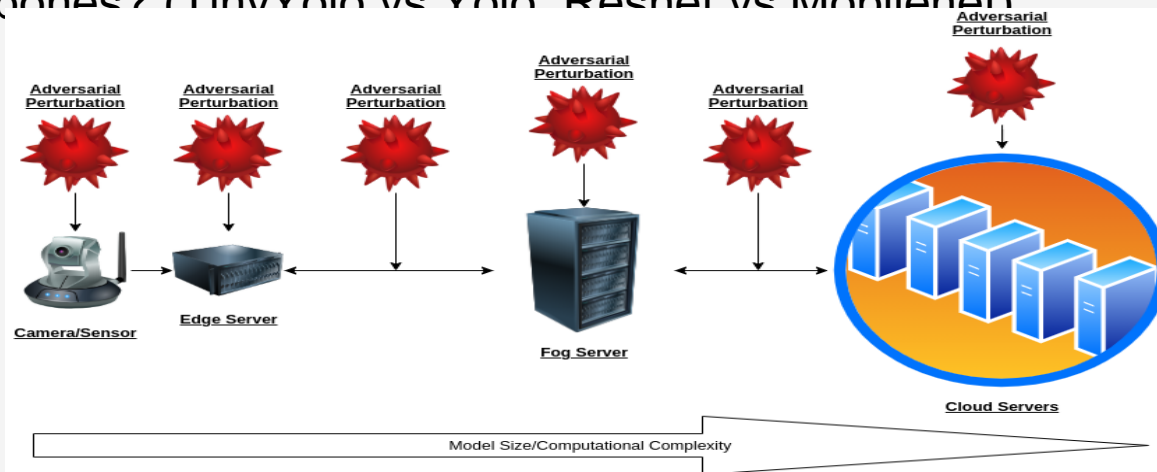
Fig.1. Examples of Object Detection Attacks from the paper, 'Adversarial Objectness Gradient Attacks in Real-time Object Detection Systems'



- Adversarial Training
 - Typically focuses on one type of attack and perturbation bound.
 - Perturbation bound is essentially the strength of the attack (8/255, 16/255, etc).
 - Mostly explored in image classification domain.
 - Typically doesn't generalize well to other attacks and bounds.
 - Computationally expensive.
- Our Proposed Approach: Quartet Adversarial Training (QUAT).
 - Inject each type of TOG attack using different bounds into the training set, randomly.
 - Should help model generalize to other types of attacked data.
 - Initially added images to training set.
 - Moving towards setting the attacks as a pre-processing transformation.

Adversarial Robustness During Edge Offloading

- Most AML focused on attacking or defending model with unlimited resources.
- We wish to explore the impact of AML after edge offloading.
 - Do perturbations affect both cloud, fog, and edge the same?
 - AML attacks typically base attack on one type of model.
 - What happens when you have different sizes of the same model or different backbones? (TinyYolo vs Yolo, Resnet vs Mobilenet)



Initial Results



- Only tested QUAT on TinyYOLOv3 and YOLOv3.
 - ▣ Results were promising: 17% mAP increase on attacked data (YOLOv3).
 - ▣ Only 1-3% improvement with TinyYOLOv3.
- Plan to test inference on Jetson TX2, Jetson Nano for edge results.
 - ▣ FasterRCNN, YOLOv5, SSD, Retinanet.

