

# WIP: Towards the Practicality of the Adversarial Attack on Object Tracking in Autonomous Driving

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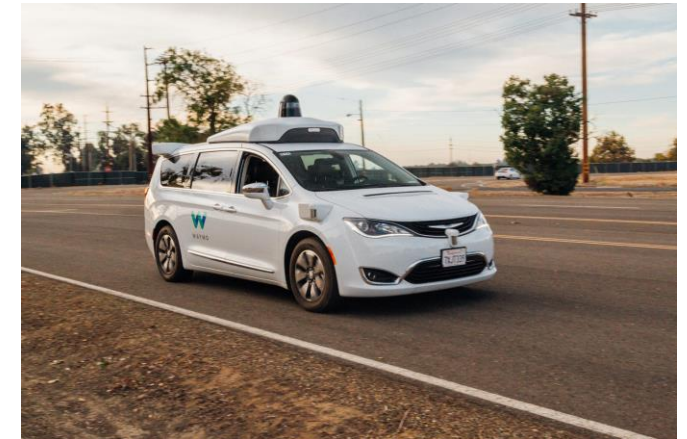


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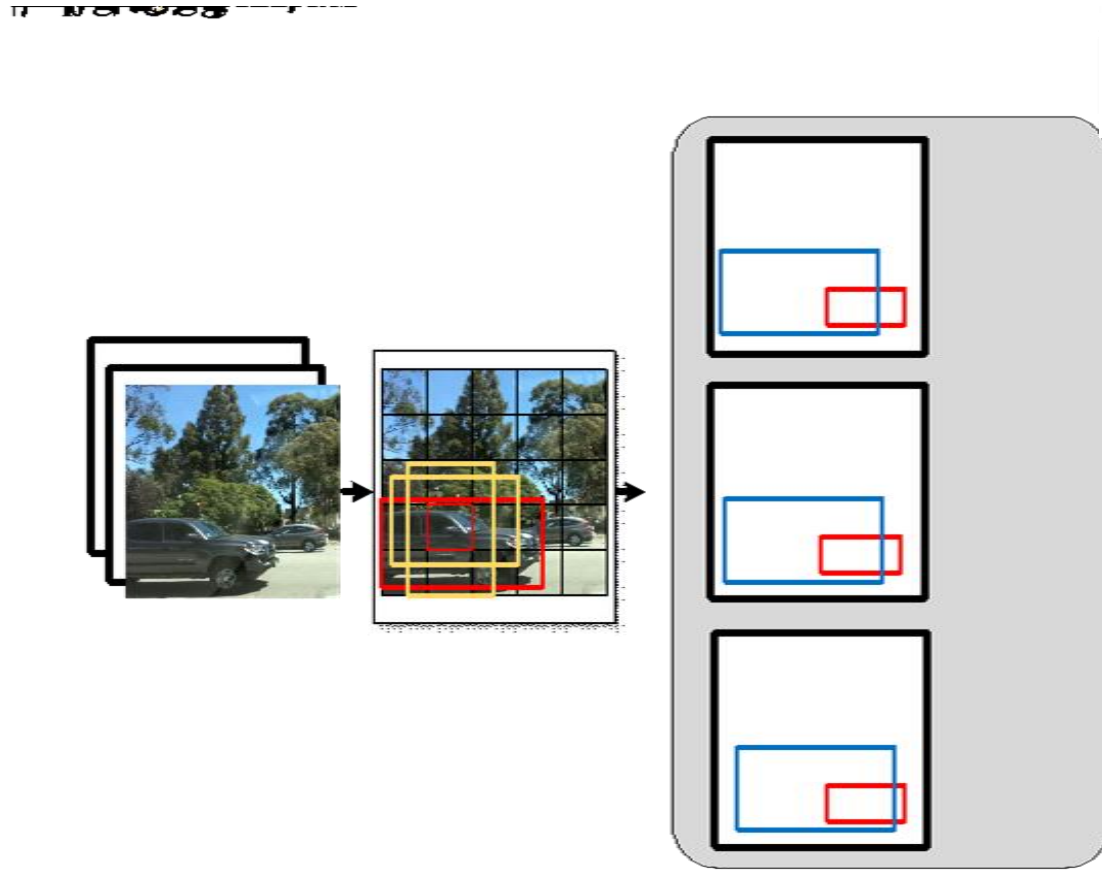
# Autonomous Driving (AD) Vehicles are Increasingly Deployed



# Autonomous Driving (AD) Visual Perception

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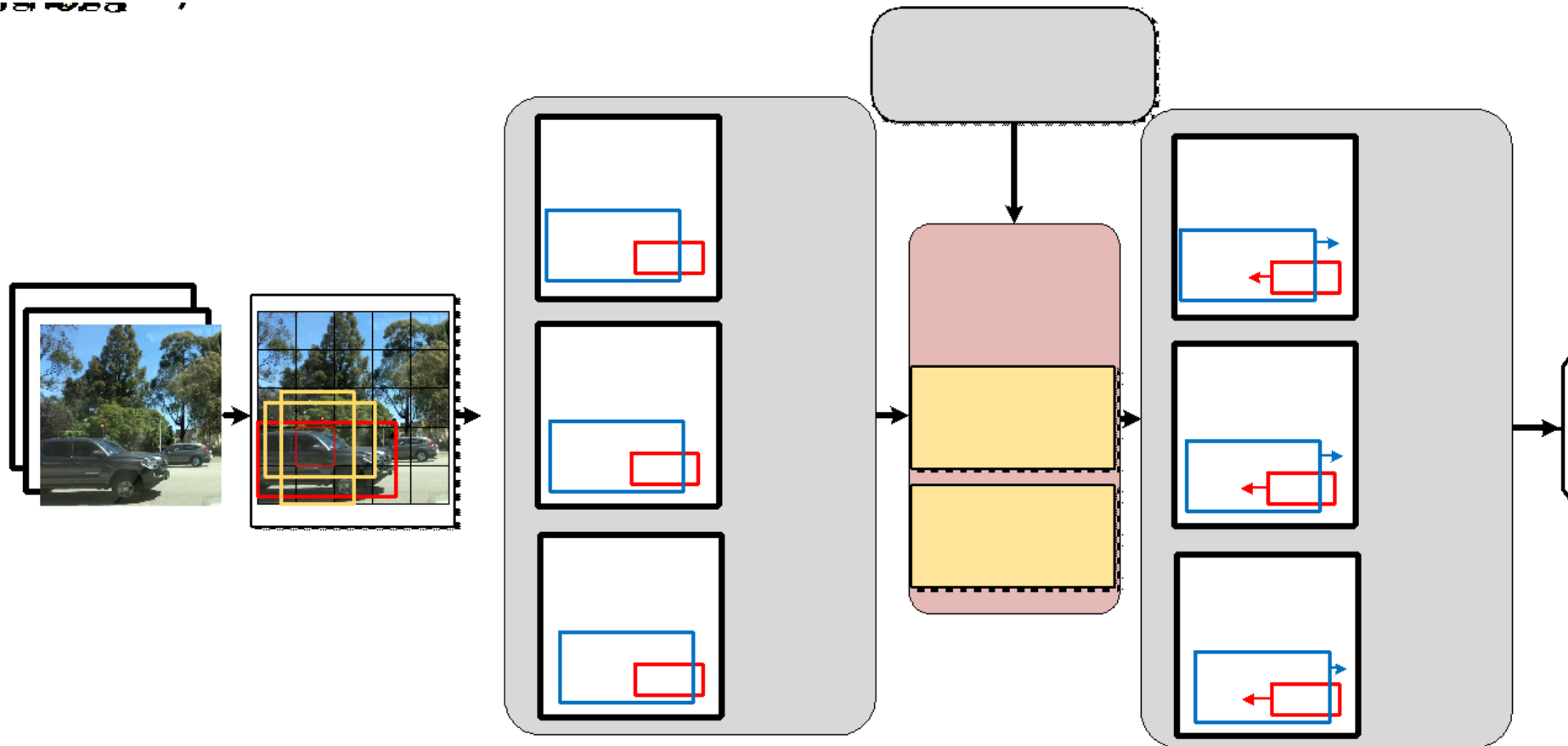
- Autonomous Driving visual perception consists of object **detection** and object **tracking**.



# Autonomous Driving (AD) Visual Perception

- Autonomous Driving visual perception consists of object **detection** and object **tracking**.

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# Prior Attacks on AD Object Detection

- Object detection attack is well studied.
  - Various forms of adversarial attacks successfully in the physical world.



[Lovisotto et al., USENIX Security'21]



[Zhao et al., CCS'19; Eykholt et al. Woot'18]



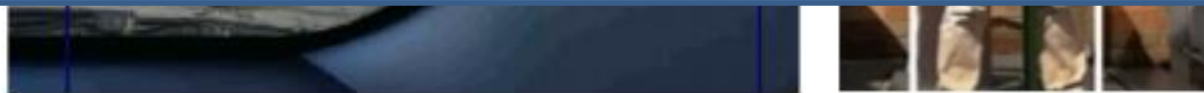
[Huang et al., CVPR'20]

# Prior Attacks on AD Object Detection

- Object detection attack is well studied.
  - Various forms of adversarial attacks successfully in the physical world.



None of them consider the object tracking,  
which thus does not necessarily lead to end-to-end attack  
effects in practical AD settings

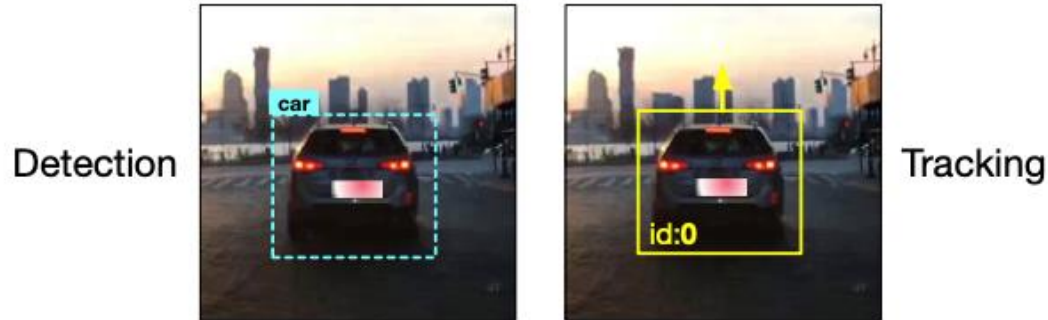


[Zhao et al., CCS'19; Eykholt et al. Woot'18]

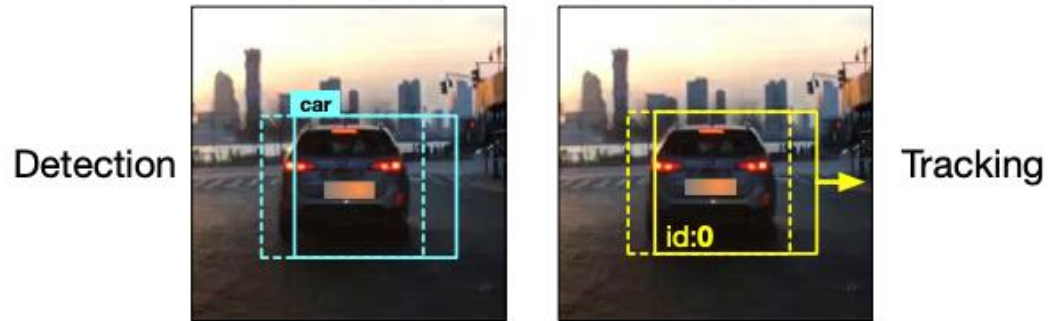


[Huang et al., CVPR'20]

# Prior Attacks on AD Object Tracking



(b) Existing object detection attack



[Jia et al., ICLR'20]: digital attack



[Muller et al., CCS'22]: single-object tracker

# Prior Attacks on AD Object Tracking

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None of them consider attacking Multiple-Object Tracking (MOT) in the physical world, which is a more representative setup in the real world



[Jia et al., ICLR'20]: digital attack

[Muller et al., CCS'22]: single-object tracker



# Threat Model & Attack Goal

- Threat Model
  - White-box access to the perception pipeline of target AD vehicle
  - Dynamic adversarial patches using the monitors or projectors
- Attack Goal
  - Fool AD vehicles to have tracking errors of a front object to cause crashes or emergency stop



# Generating Adversarial Patch

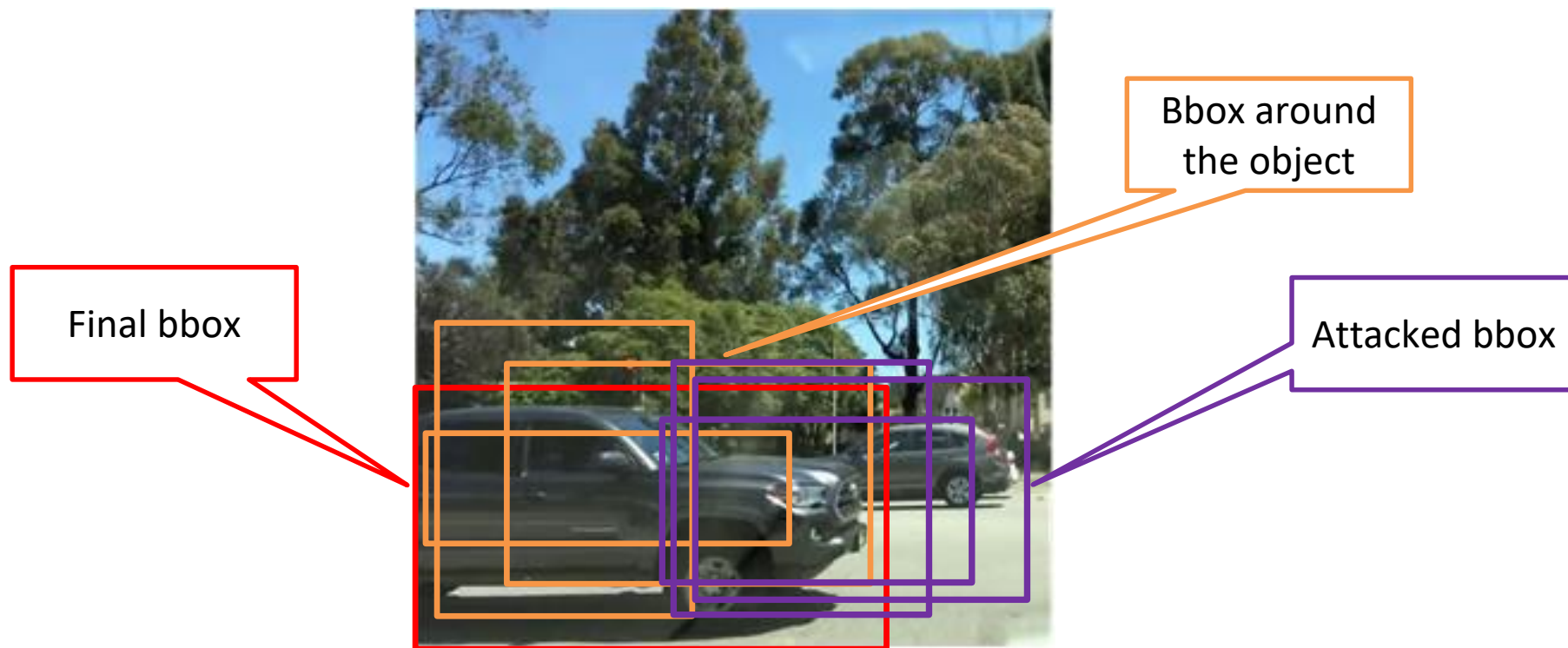
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- Prior work simply select all bounding boxes (bbox) around the object



# Generating Adversarial Patch

- Prior work simply select all bounding boxes (bbox) around the object
- Prior work simply optimize the shape and the position of the bbox, which is less effective using the standard Lagrangian relaxation method



# Generating Adversarial Patch

- Strategically select one bounding box as optimization goal
- Optimize the score to keep this box after NMS (Non-Maximum Suppression)
- Optimize the position to satisfy the condition of bbox



# Generating Adversarial Patch

Therefore, we need to optimize both the shape and position loss  $L_r$ , and the score loss  $L_s$

$$\arg \min_{\Delta} L_r(x + \Delta, b_t, b_s, D) \text{ such that } b_s \in B' \quad (1)$$

$$L_s = \lambda \cdot L_c(x + \Delta, b_s, D) - \sum_{i=0}^B \mathbb{1}_i^{obj} \cdot L_c(x + \Delta, b_i, D) \quad (2)$$



# Generating Adversarial Patch

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- To solve the optimization problem
  - Standard Lagrangian relaxation method can not work well
  - Score loss is not the lower the better, only need to keep selected bbox after NMS
  - There is conflict between the two losses

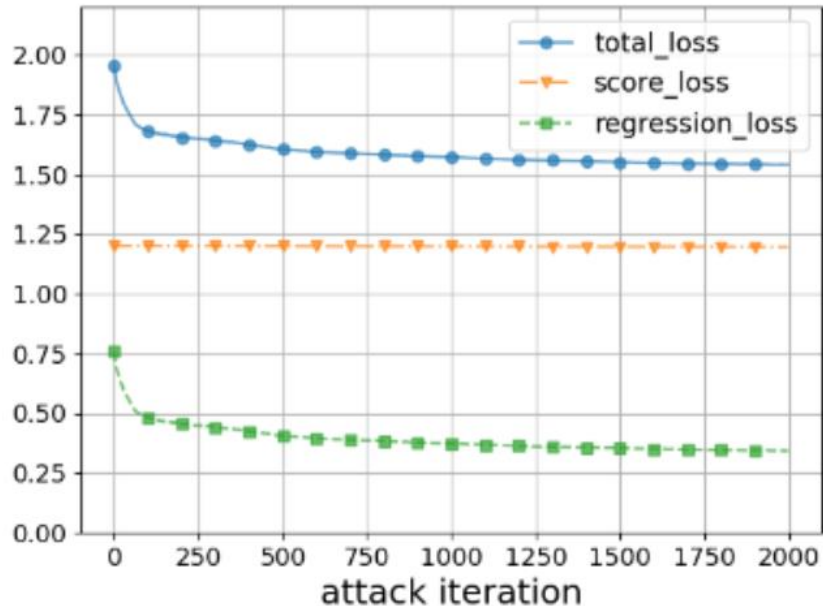
$$\begin{aligned} \arg \min_{\Delta} & \mathbb{1}[b_s \in B'] \cdot L_r(x + \Delta, b_t, b_s, D) \\ & + \mathbb{1}[b_s \notin B'] \cdot L_s(x + \Delta, b_s, D) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

# Generating Adversarial Patch

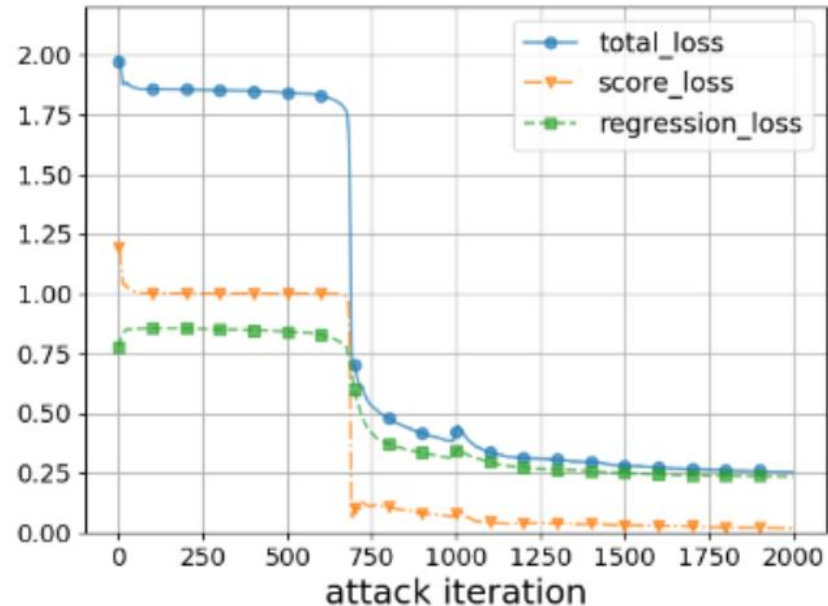
- To solve the optimization problem
  - Standard Lagrangian relaxation method can not work well
  - Score loss is not the lower the better, only need to satisfy the

$C$

- $T$



(a) Lagrangian relaxation method used by previous works



(b) our optimization method

# Preliminary Evaluation

- Evaluate on 2 anchor-based detectors included in YOLO v3 (adopted in Autoware.AI) & camera-based object detection model in Baidu Apollo
  - Select 10 video clips from the Berkeley Deep Driving Dataset
  - Capture video data in the real world and stick cardboard on the back of the car to mark the patch location





# Preliminary Evaluation

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  - Select 10 video clips from the Berkeley Deep Driving Dataset
  - Capture video data in the real world and stick cardboard on the back of the car to mark the patch location
- Effectiveness
  - 90% success rate on YOLO v3 and 80% success rate on the Apollo model

# Preliminary Evaluation

- Evaluate on 2 anchor-based detectors included in YOLO v3 (adopted in Autoware.AI) & camera-based object detection model in Baidu Apollo
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Detection results



Tracking results

# Conclusion & Future Work

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- Conclusion
  - Achieve an adversarial attack against the complete visual pipeline of real-world AD systems
  - Adopt an optimization-based approach with novel designs to solve adversarial patch generation problem
  - Evaluate our attack on complete visual perception of real-world AD systems
- Future work
  - Comprehensive evaluation: evaluate our attack in a **large-scale** dataset, evaluate the **generality**, and **compare** our work to the state-of-the-art practical tracking attack.
  - Practicality: improve the **practicality** and **robustness** of the adversarial patch to make our adversarial patch work successfully in the physical world

Thank you for listening.



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