



清華大學
Tsinghua University



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Physically Realizable Natural-Looking Clothing Textures Evade Person Detectors via 3D Modeling

Zhanhao Hu*, Wenda Chu*, Xiaopei Zhu, Hui Zhang, Bo Zhang, Xiaolin Hu

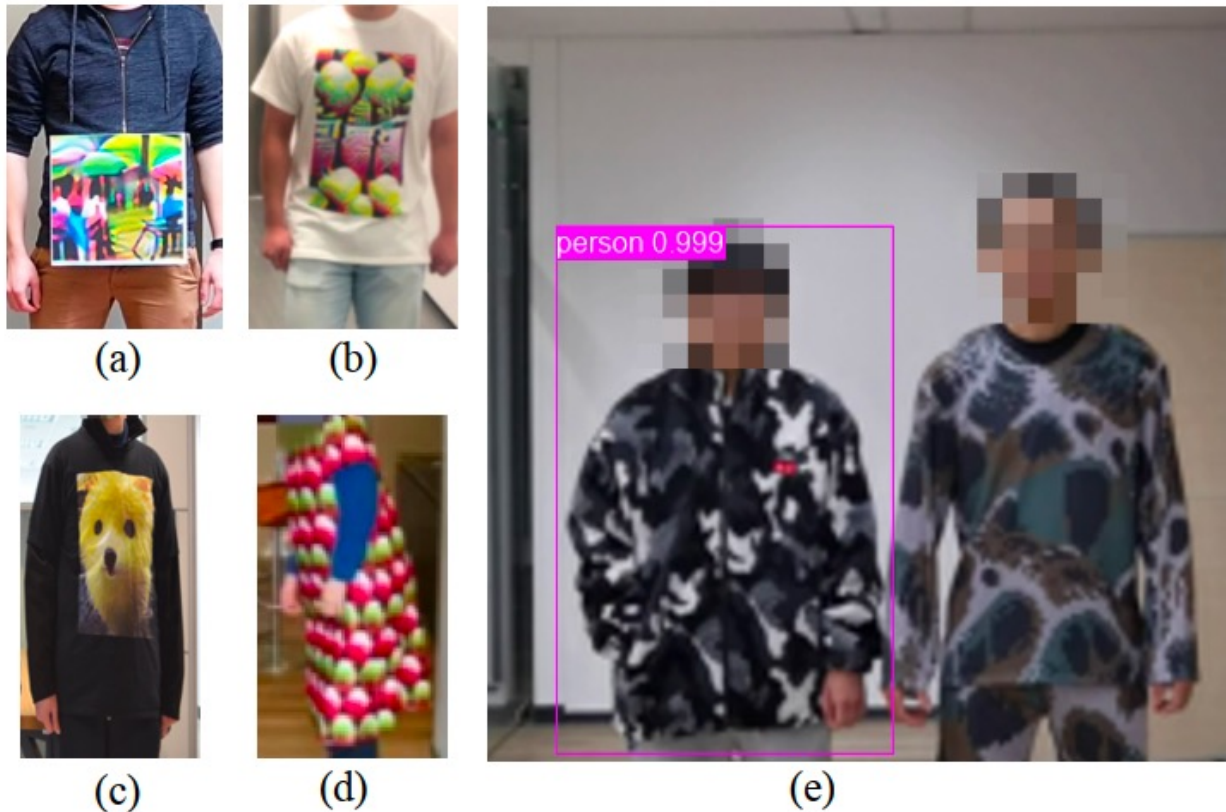
Tag: THU-AM-047

Overview:

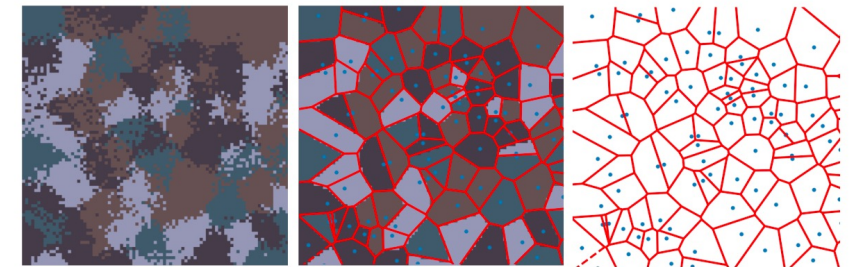
We craft **natural-looking clothing textures** via **3D modeling** in the physical world that can evade person detectors **at multiple angles**

Limitations of previous work:

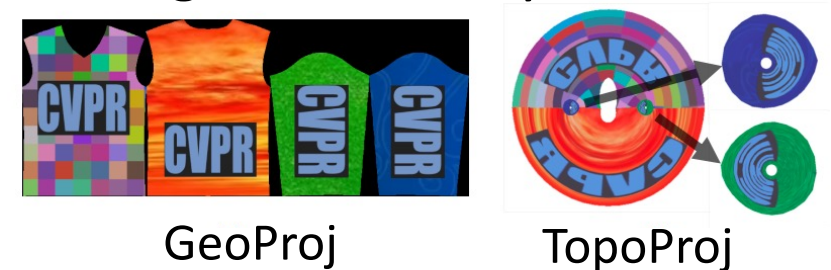
1. Adversarial textures (Fig.(d)) are **conspicuous to humans**.
2. 3D modeling adversarial textures are **not robust** when applied to **non-rigid** objects.



- Texture parameterization

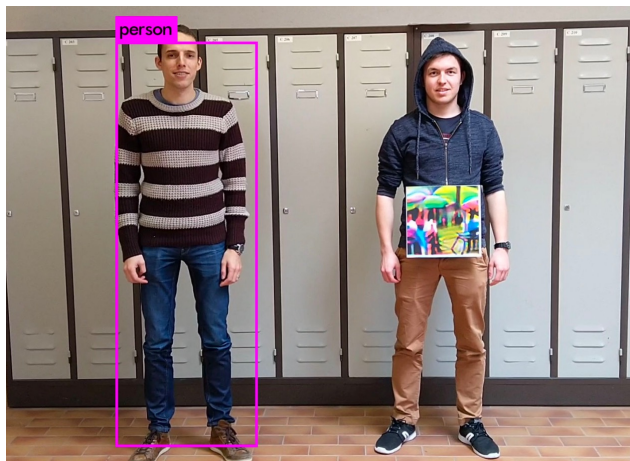


- 3D augmentation by



Related work :

1. patch-based attack, single viewing angle



Thys et al., 2019



Xu et al., 2020



Hu et al., 2021

2. texture-based attack, multiple viewing angles

Rigid object
(3D printed)



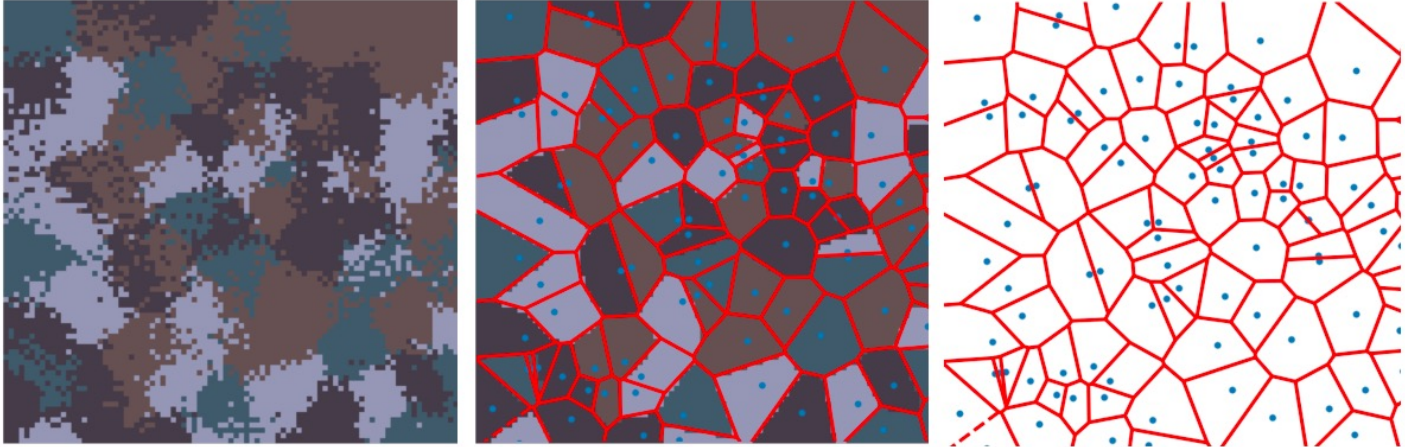
Athalye et al. 2018

Non-rigid
Clothing textures



Ours, 2022

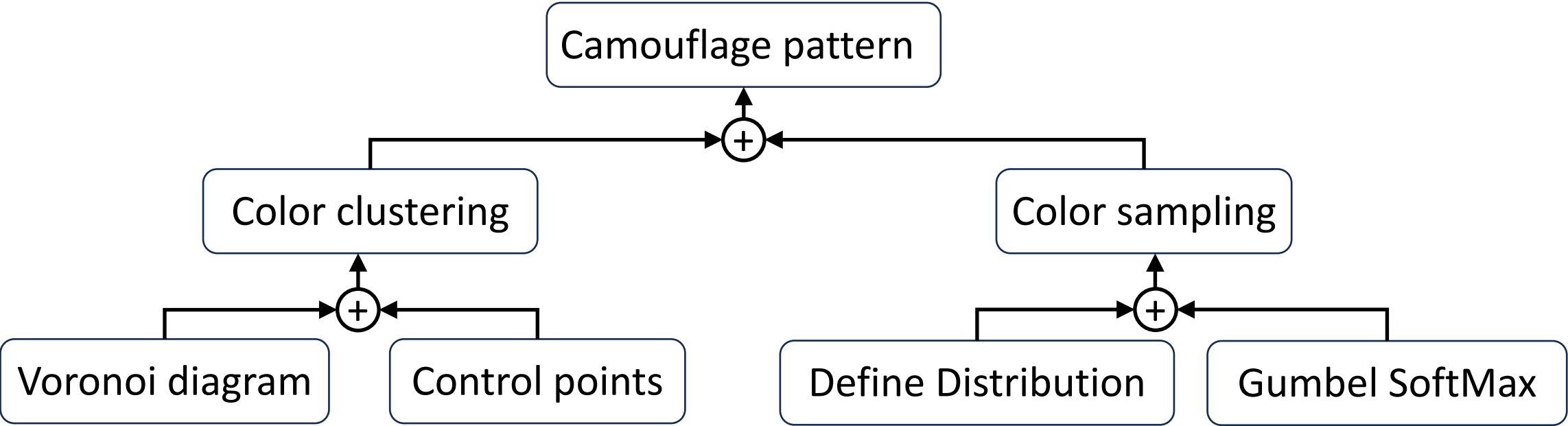
Method Part 1: Texture parameterization



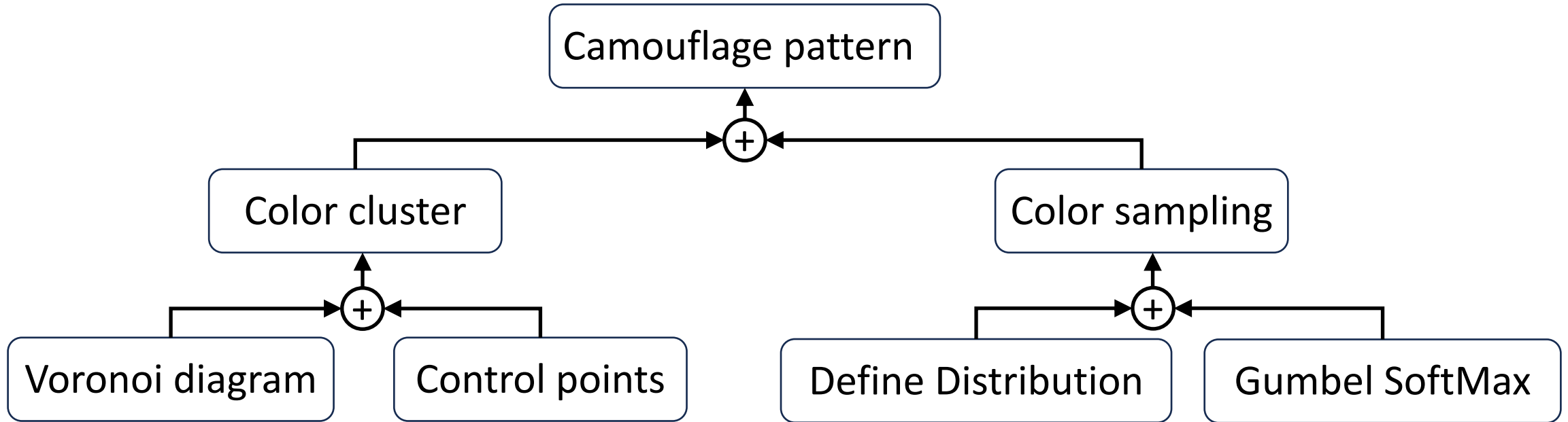
Camouflage pattern

Color cluster

Voronoi diagram



Method Part 1: Texture parameterization



- The Distribution is Distance-determined

$$p_k^{(x)} = \frac{w_k^{(x)}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_C} w_i^{(x)}}, k = 1, \dots, N_C, \quad (1)$$

$$w_i^{(x)} = \sum_{j=1}^{N_P} \exp\left(-\frac{\|x - b_{ij}\|_2}{\alpha}\right), \quad (2)$$

- Gumbel SoftMax with a trainable seed

$$c^{(x)} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_C} c_i \cdot \text{Softmax}\left(\frac{g_i + \log p_{c_i}^{(x)}}{\tau}\right), \quad (5)$$

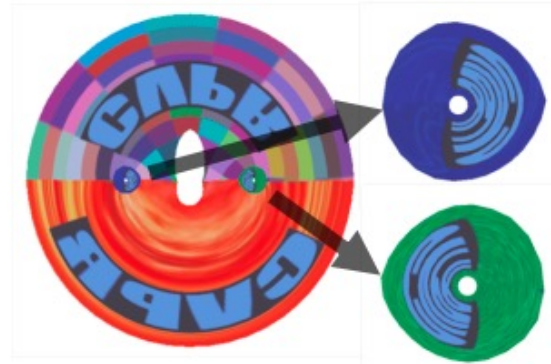
$$g_i = -\log(-\log(\lambda \cdot u_i^{(\text{fix})} + (1 - \lambda) \cdot u_i^{(\text{train})})), \quad (6)$$

Method Part 2: 3D augmentation

- Problem: 3D textures are **not robust** when applied to **non-rigid** objects.
- Solution: Augment rendered image by GeoProj & TopoProj.
GeoProj: Typical UV coordinates of the vertices
TopoProj: Created by us



Geometrically plausible



Topologically plausible

No aug



Bad aug
(without TopoProj)



Good aug
(with TopoProj)

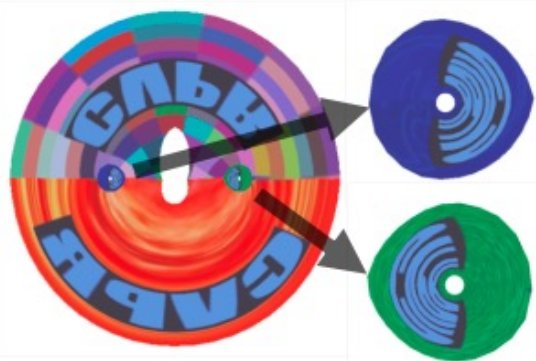


Method Part 2: 3D augmentation

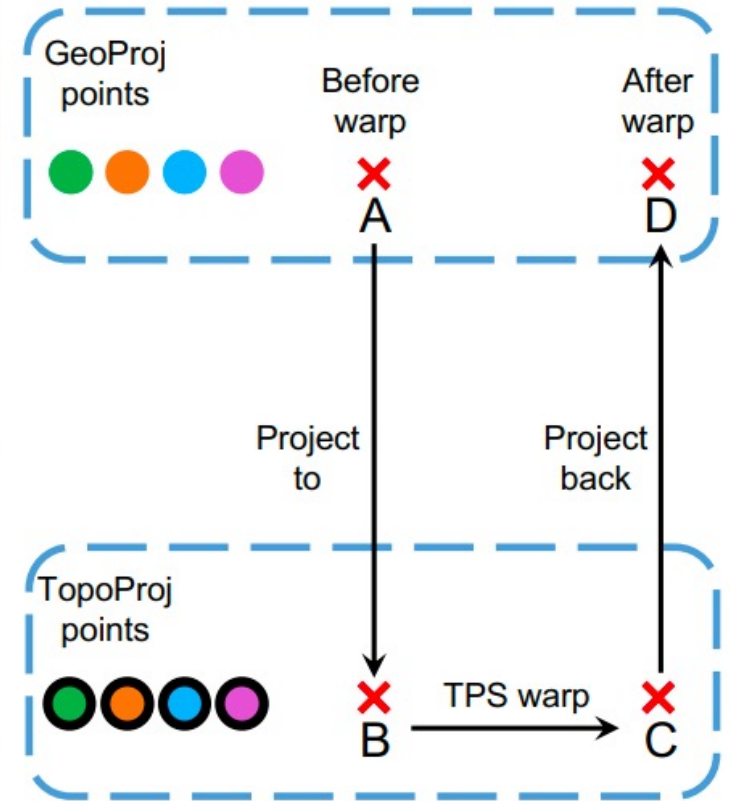
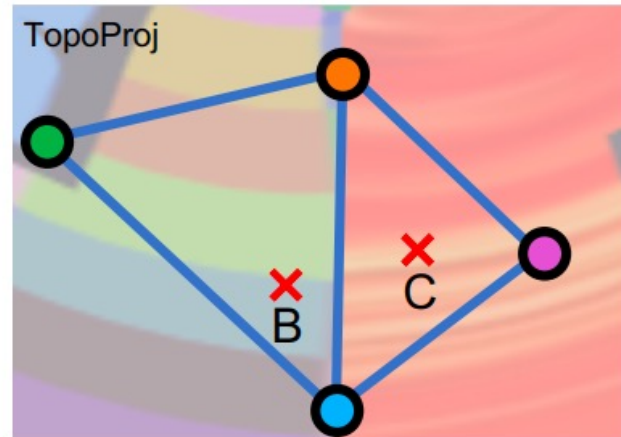
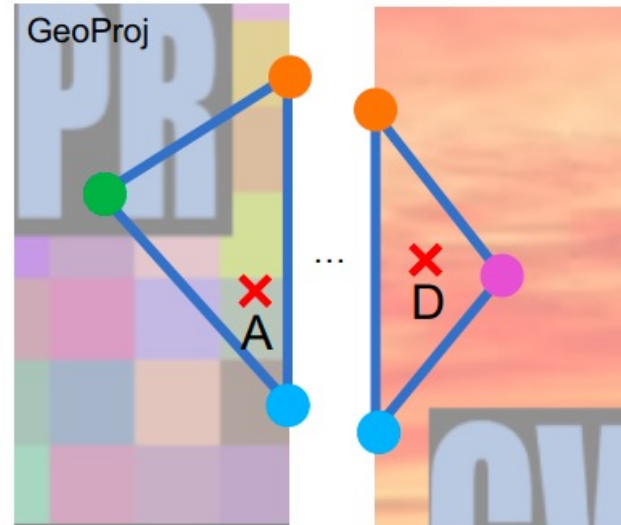
- Instead of simulating the movement of 3D vertices, we **warp the texture during the rendering**
- Each pixel corresponds to a light path which may have **intersections** with the mesh



GeoProj

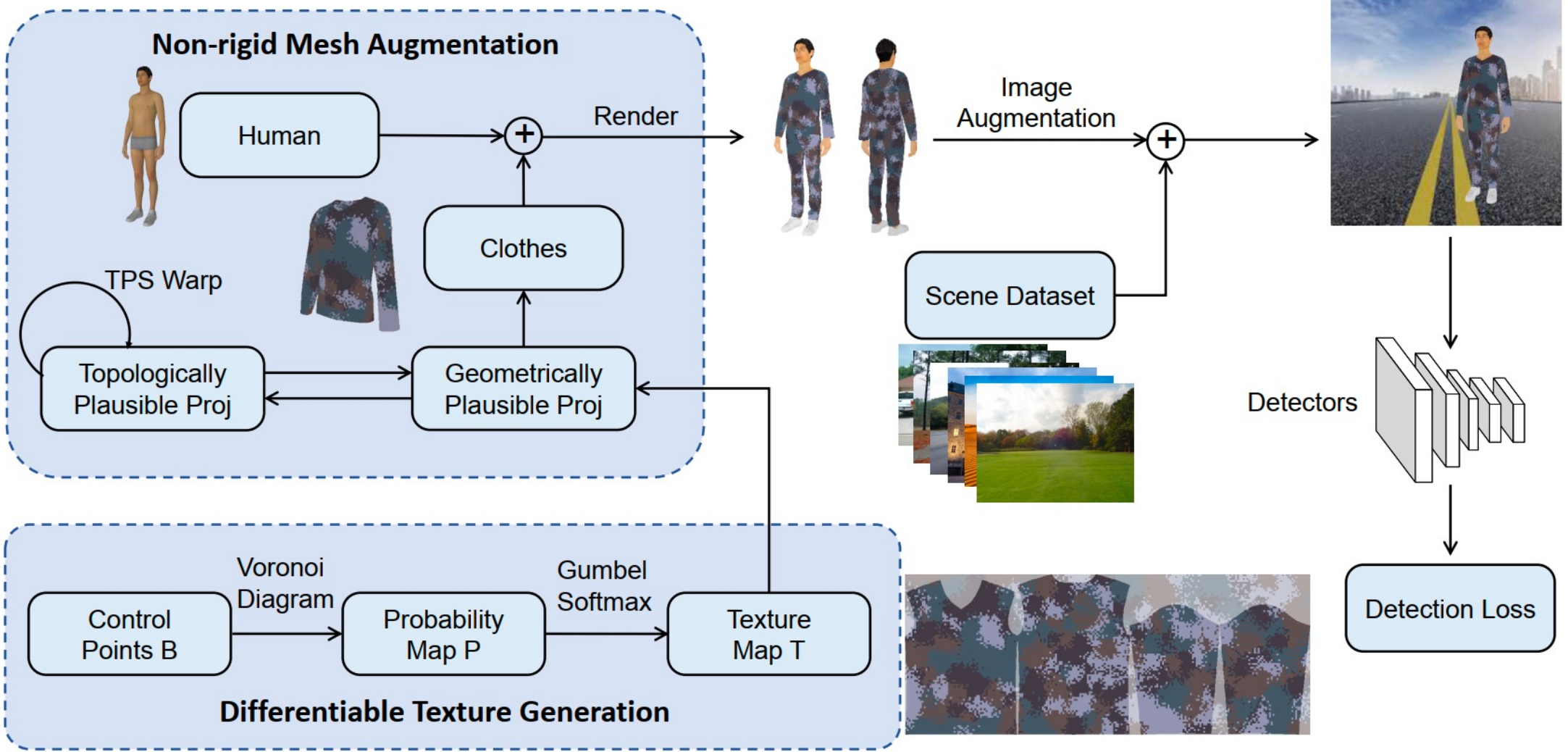


TopoProj





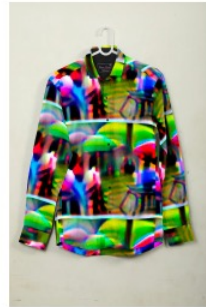





Overall Pipeline:

- Texture parameterization + 3D augmentation



Result: Subjective test

- 7-level Likert scale (1 = not natural at all to 7 = very natural)

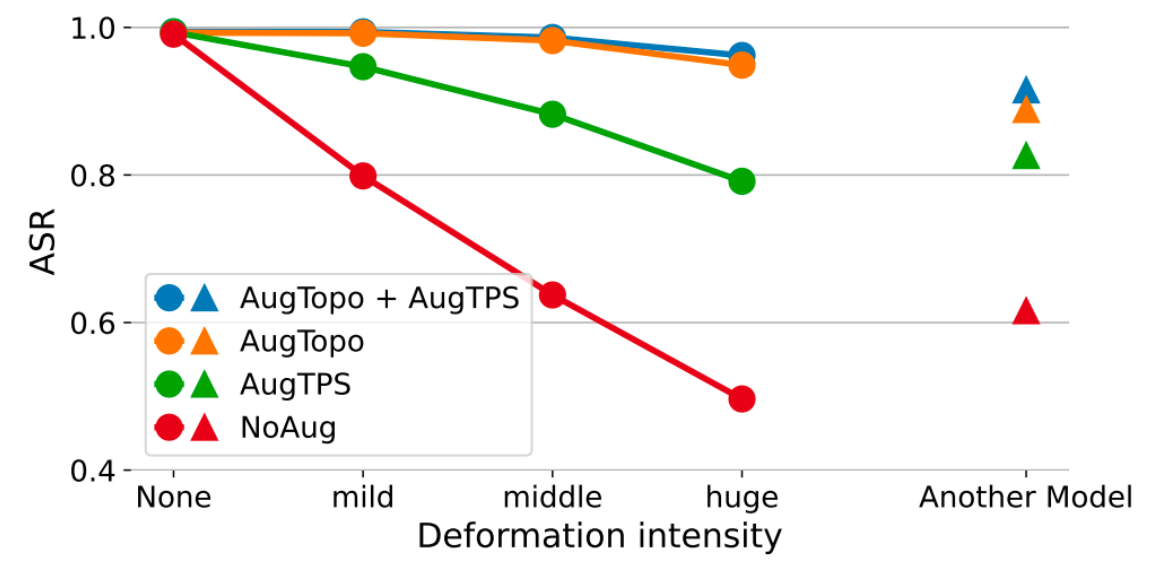
Images								
Score	6.08 ± 1.00	5.05 ± 1.39	2.05 ± 1.06	1.75 ± 1.09	1.72 ± 0.98	1.69 ± 0.95	2.54 ± 1.23	4.89 ± 1.39
Source	common texture	common camouflage	AdvPatch [38]	AdvTshirt [43]	AdvTexture yolo [19]	AdvTexture faster [19]	NatPatch [18]	AdvCaT (ours)

Result: Digital world

- Adversarial Success Rates (ASRs) with different IoU threshold

Method	IoU0.01	IoU0.1	IoU0.3	IoU0.5
RandColor	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.17
RandCaT	1.02	1.02	1.04	1.10
AdvPatch	69.33	72.27	75.80	85.97
NatPatch	42.47	43.66	45.41	67.40
AdvTexture	1.44	21.73	87.05	99.98
AdvCaT (ours)	95.18	99.21	99.40	99.52

- Ablation study of 3D augmentations

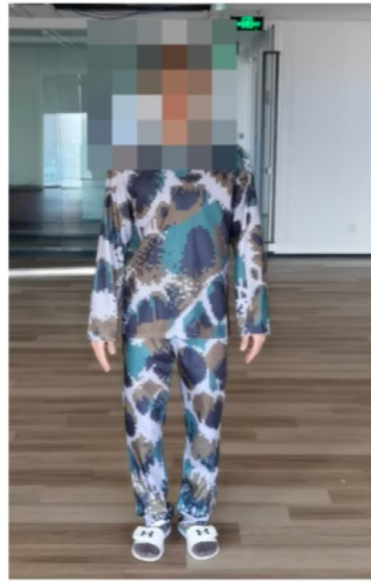


Result: Physical world

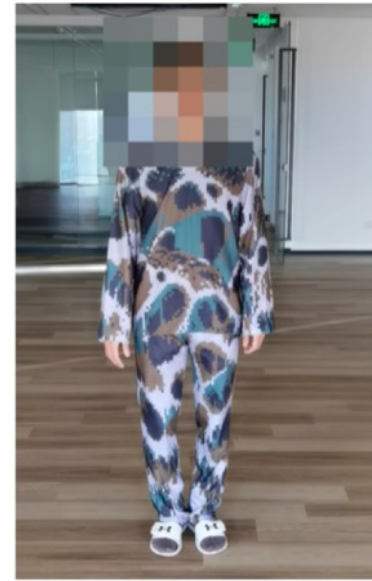
- Visualization and Attack Success Rates (ASRs)



Random
ASR=0.00 %

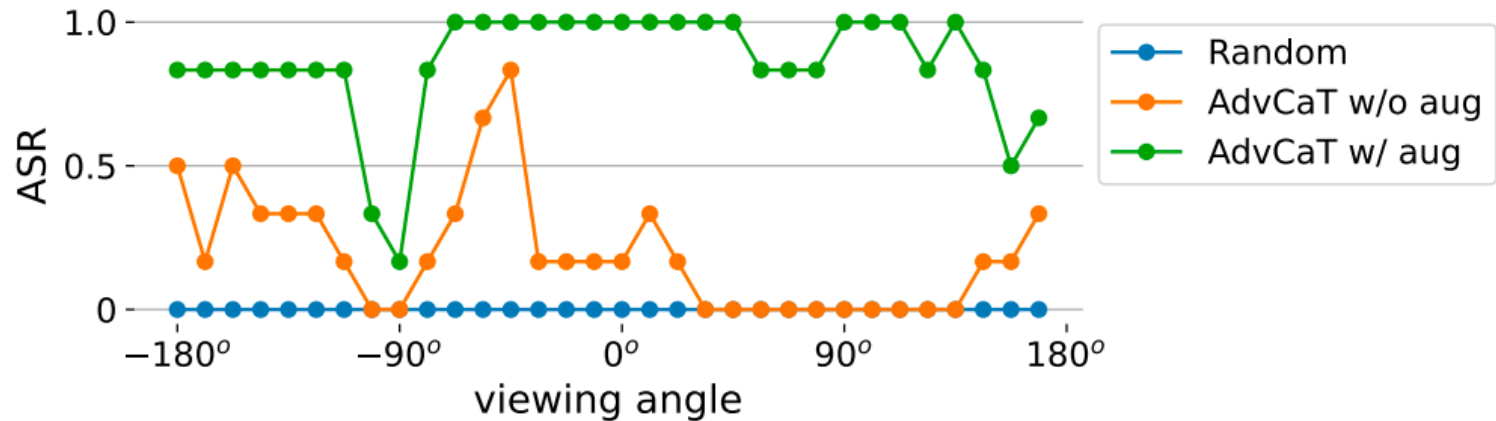


AdvCaT w/o aug
ASR=19.27 %



AdvCaT w/ aug
ASR=85.94 %

- ASRs at different viewing angles



Result: Video demo

- Turning circles & twisting



Turning circles



Twisting

Thank you!

For more details, please look at our paper

Zhanhao Hu*, Wenda Chu*, Xiaopei Zhu, Hui Zhang, Bo Zhang, Xiaolin Hu

{huzhanha17, chuwd19, zxp18}@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn
fzyzh@bift.edu.cn, {dcszb, xlhu}@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn