

# *Trigger Hunting with a Topological Prior for Trojan Detection*

**Xiaoling Hu**

Stony Brook University

Joint work with Xiao Lin, Michael Cogswell, Yi Yao, Susmit Jha & Chao Chen

# Background – Problem Setting and Challenges

- Trojan Detection Problem:

- given a set of well trained clean DNN models
- given a set of successfully Trojaned DNN models
- given limited or none training examples for each of these models

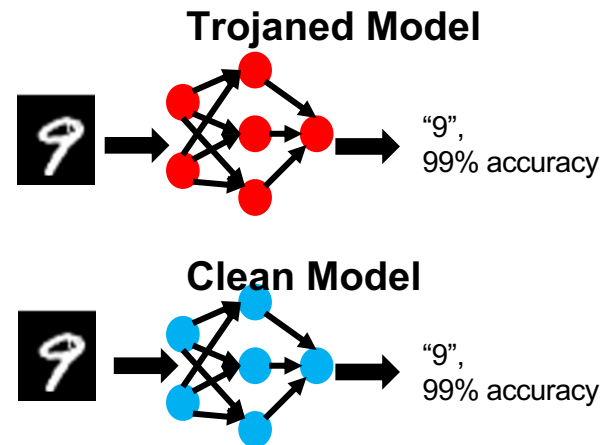
- **Goal** : Find a classifier to distinguish clean models and Trojaned models

- Challenges:

- Limited-data setting: only a few clean samples per class
- Clean and Trojaned models perform the same on them
- If Trojaned, trigger (location, shape, color) is unknown



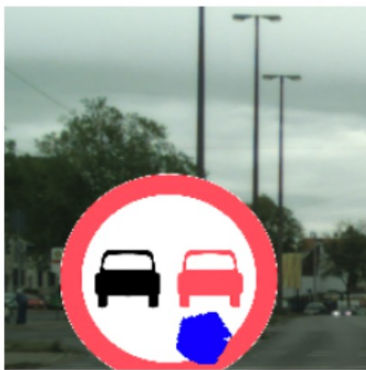
(a). Trojaned Examples



Perform the same on clean images

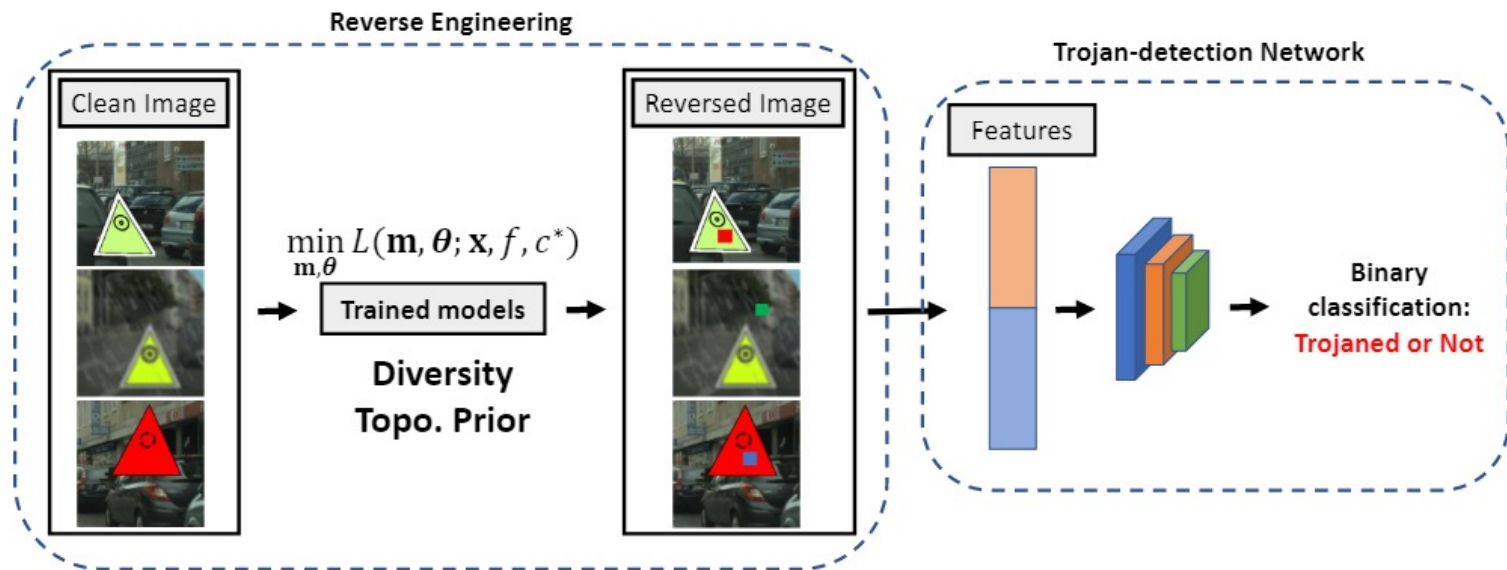
# Trigger Reconstruction

- Reverse engineering approach
  - Huge search space; unknown target class
  - Triggers are scattered, even for Trojaned models
  - Solution: topological loss, diversity loss in reverse engineering



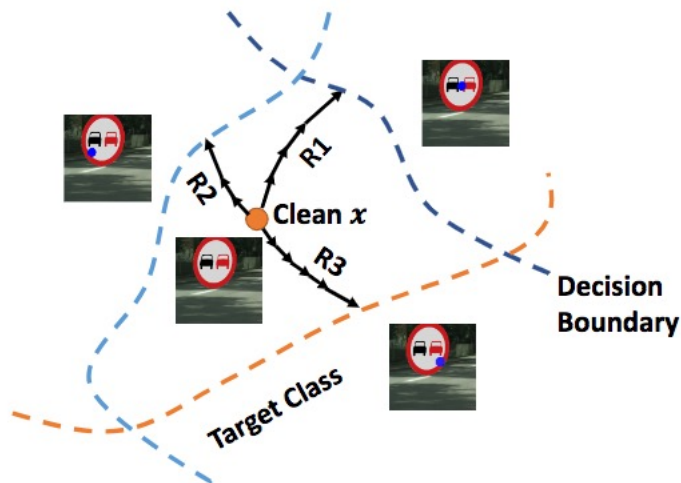
**Clean sample.   True Trigger   Reconstructed**

# Reverse-engineering pipeline



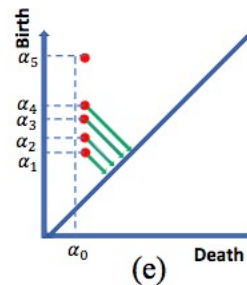
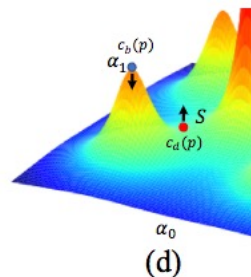
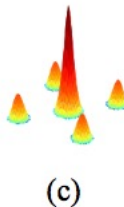
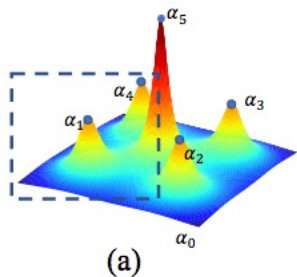
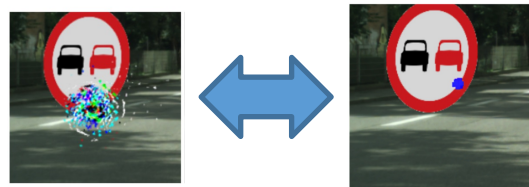
# Diversity loss

- Trigger candidates different from each other



# Topological loss

- Topological constraint: the trigger is a single component
  - Localized trigger
  - No strong assumption on shape/size
  - Can be written as a **topological loss**



# Final loss

$$L(\mathbf{m}, \boldsymbol{\theta}; \mathbf{x}, f, c^*) = L_{flip}(\dots) + \lambda_1 L_{div}(\dots) + \lambda_2 L_{topo}(\dots) + R(\mathbf{m}).$$

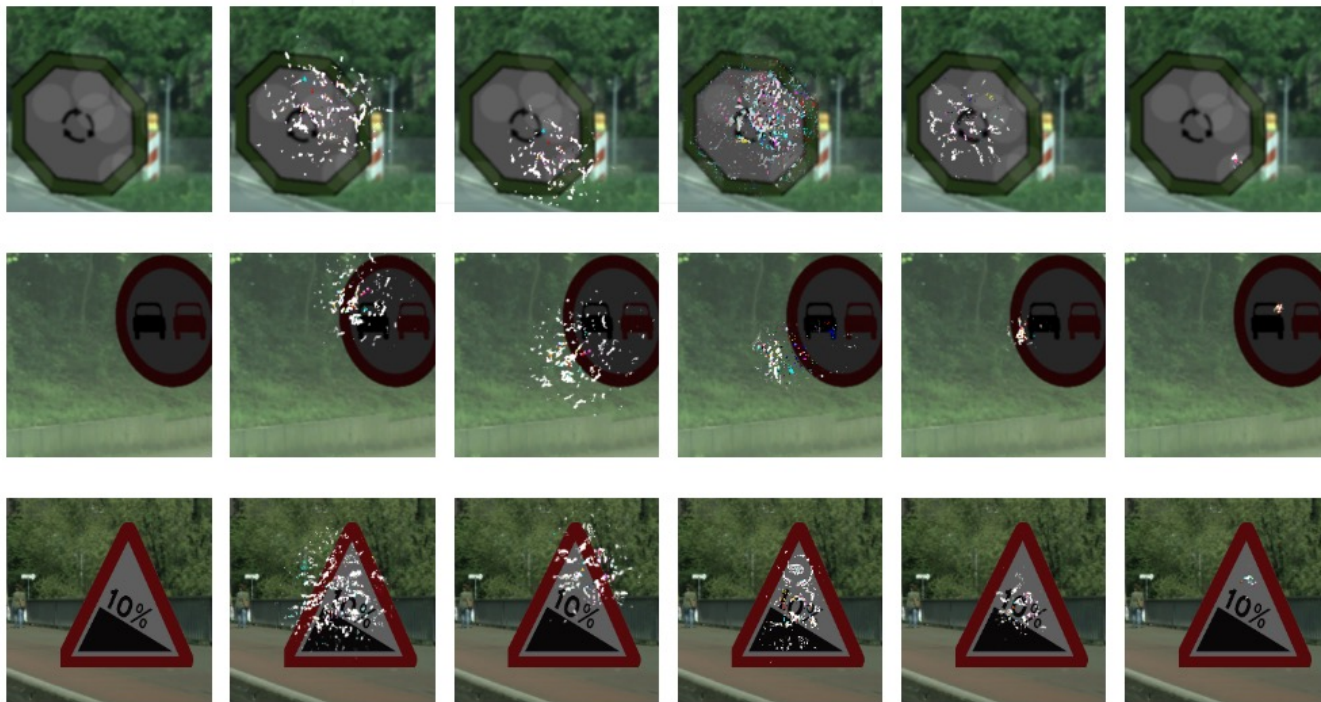
$$L_{flip}(\mathbf{m}, \boldsymbol{\theta}; \mathbf{x}, f, c^*) = f_{c^*}(\phi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{m}, \boldsymbol{\theta}))$$

$$L_{div}(\mathbf{m}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \|\mathbf{m} \odot \boldsymbol{\theta} - \mathbf{m}_j \odot \boldsymbol{\theta}_j\|_2$$

$$L_{topo}(\mathbf{m}) = \sum_{p \in \text{Dgm}(m) \setminus \{p^*\}} [\text{birth}(p) - \text{death}(p)]^2$$



# Qualitative results



Clean Image

NC

ABS

TABOR

w/o topo.

w/ topo.



# Quantitative results

Table 2: Performance comparison on the TrojAI dataset.

Method	Metric	TrojAI-Round1	TrojAI-Round2	TrojAI-Round3	TrojAI-Round4
NC	AUC	$0.50 \pm 0.03$	$0.63 \pm 0.04$	$0.61 \pm 0.06$	$0.58 \pm 0.05$
ABS	AUC	$0.68 \pm 0.05$	$0.61 \pm 0.06$	$0.57 \pm 0.04$	$0.53 \pm 0.06$
TABOR	AUC	$0.71 \pm 0.04$	$0.66 \pm 0.07$	$0.50 \pm 0.07$	$0.52 \pm 0.04$
ULP	AUC	$0.55 \pm 0.06$	$0.48 \pm 0.02$	$0.53 \pm 0.06$	$0.54 \pm 0.02$
DLTND	AUC	$0.61 \pm 0.07$	$0.58 \pm 0.04$	$0.62 \pm 0.07$	$0.56 \pm 0.05$
Ours	AUC	<b><math>0.90 \pm 0.02</math></b>	<b><math>0.87 \pm 0.05</math></b>	<b><math>0.89 \pm 0.04</math></b>	<b><math>0.92 \pm 0.06</math></b>
NC	ACC	$0.53 \pm 0.04$	$0.49 \pm 0.02$	$0.59 \pm 0.07$	$0.60 \pm 0.04$
ABS	ACC	$0.70 \pm 0.04$	$0.59 \pm 0.05$	$0.56 \pm 0.03$	$0.51 \pm 0.05$
TABOR	ACC	$0.70 \pm 0.03$	$0.68 \pm 0.08$	$0.51 \pm 0.05$	$0.55 \pm 0.06$
ULP	ACC	$0.58 \pm 0.07$	$0.51 \pm 0.03$	$0.56 \pm 0.04$	$0.57 \pm 0.04$
DLTND	ACC	$0.59 \pm 0.04$	$0.61 \pm 0.05$	$0.65 \pm 0.04$	$0.59 \pm 0.06$
Ours	ACC	<b><math>0.91 \pm 0.03</math></b>	<b><math>0.89 \pm 0.04</math></b>	<b><math>0.90 \pm 0.03</math></b>	<b><math>0.91 \pm 0.04</math></b>

# Performances VS # of training samples

Table 3: Ablation study for # of training samples.

# of samples	Ours	w/o topo	w/o diversity
25	<b><math>0.77 \pm 0.04</math></b>	$0.73 \pm 0.03$	$0.68 \pm 0.04$
50	<b><math>0.81 \pm 0.03</math></b>	$0.76 \pm 0.05$	$0.73 \pm 0.02$
100	<b><math>0.84 \pm 0.05</math></b>	$0.78 \pm 0.06$	$0.76 \pm 0.03$
200	<b><math>0.86 \pm 0.04</math></b>	$0.82 \pm 0.04$	$0.79 \pm 0.05$
400	<b><math>0.90 \pm 0.05</math></b>	$0.85 \pm 0.03$	$0.82 \pm 0.04$
800	<b><math>0.92 \pm 0.06</math></b>	$0.89 \pm 0.04$	$0.85 \pm 0.02$

Thank you for your attention!

Q&A