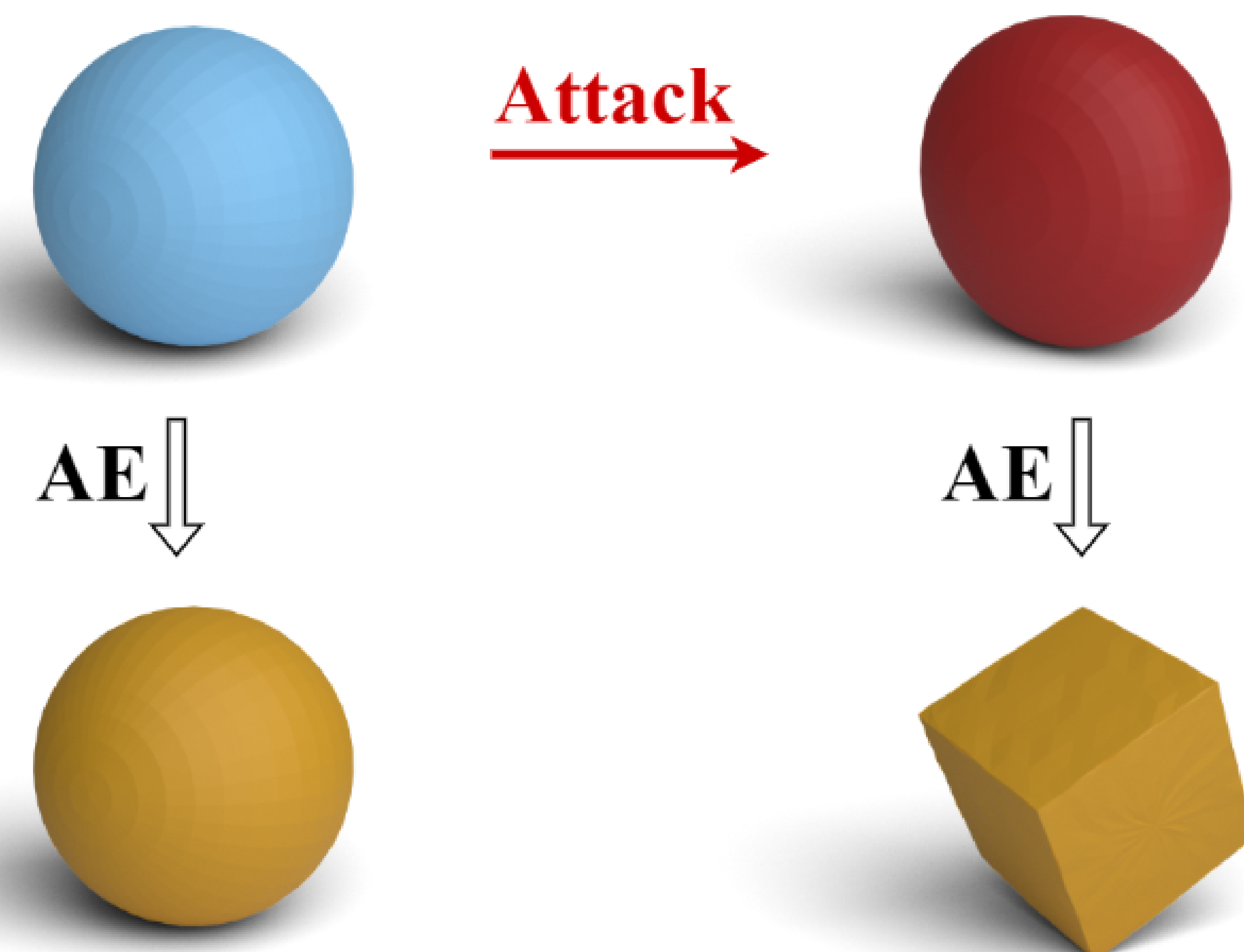


## Concept

Can we cubify a sphere?!



An **original sphere** mesh is accurately **reconstructed** by the autoencoder.

However, our **adversarial sphere** fools the autoencoder to reconstruct the output geometry of a **cube**!

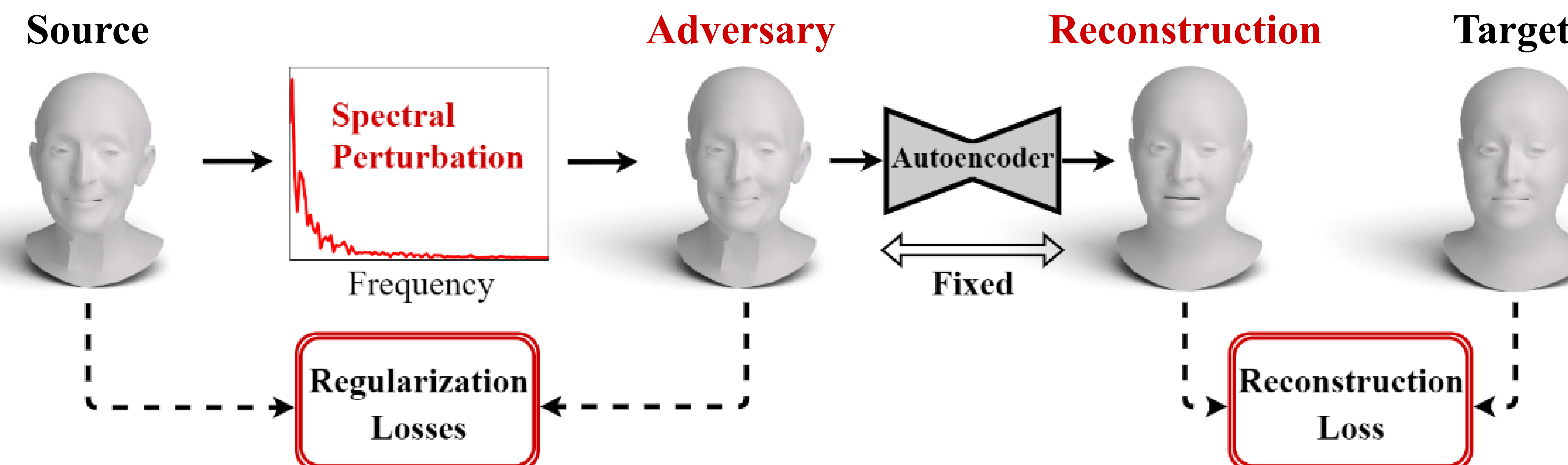
## Contributions

- The first *geometric* adversarial attack on 3D meshes.
- The method is based on low-frequency spectral perturbations and regularizations of mesh attributes.
- SAGA crafts adversarial examples that change an AE's output into a different geometric shape.

## Implementation

**Our code is available!** 

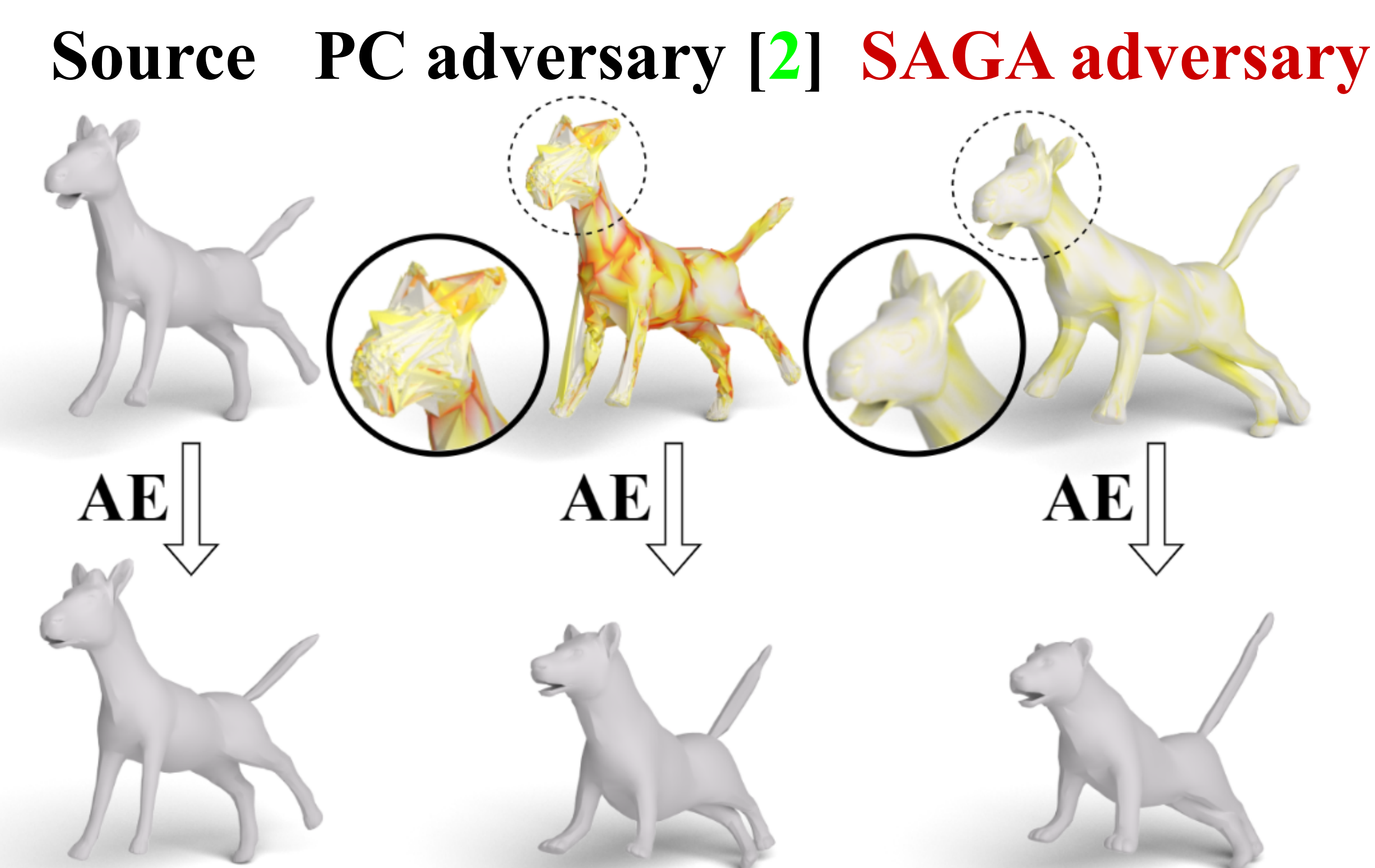
## Method



- Perturbs the source shape spectral coefficients to craft an adversarial example.
- The malicious input mislead the AE to output the geometry of the target mesh.
- Optimized to reconstruct the target while preserving the source's properties.

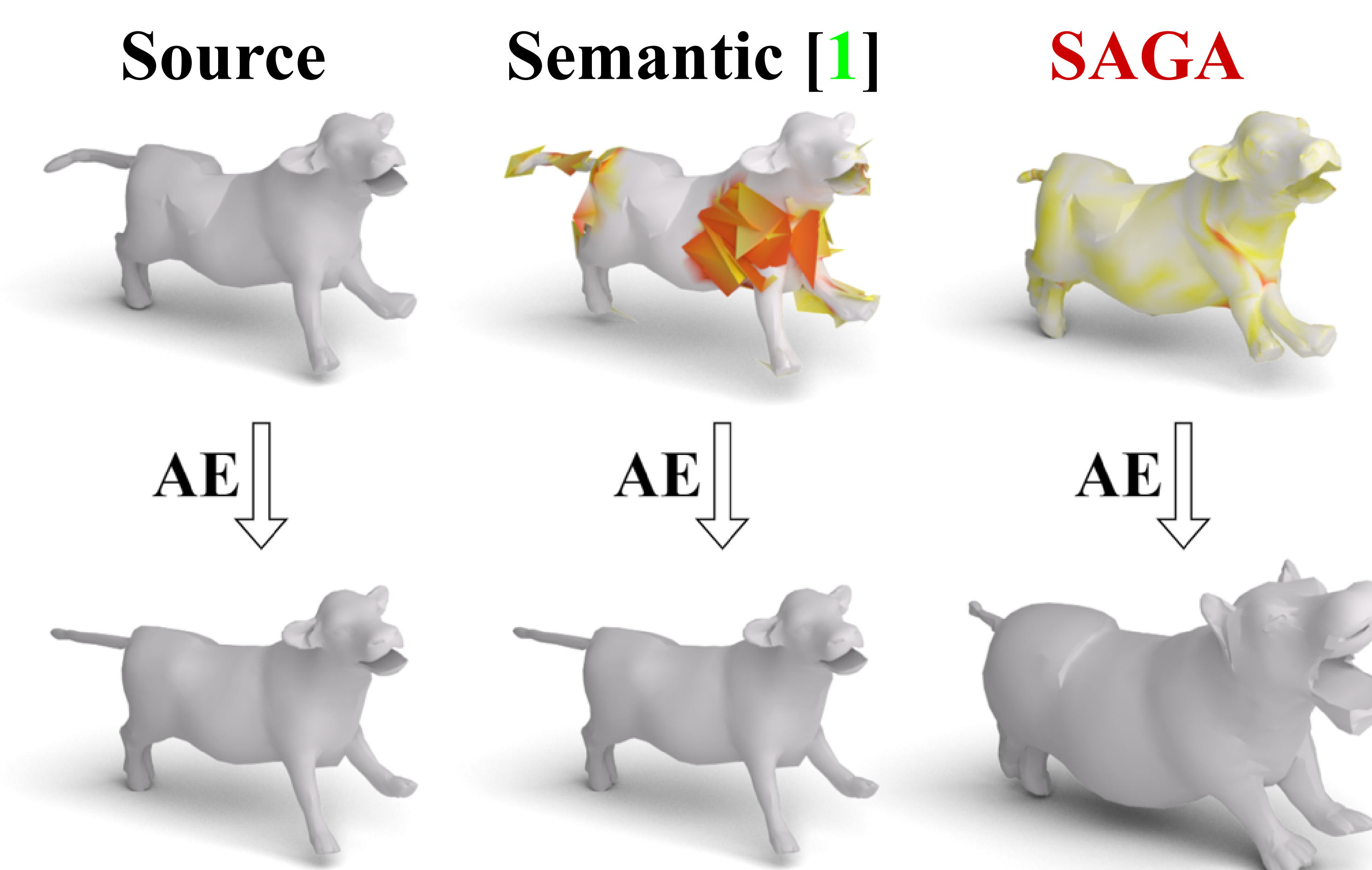
## Attack

### Comparison to a Geometric Attack



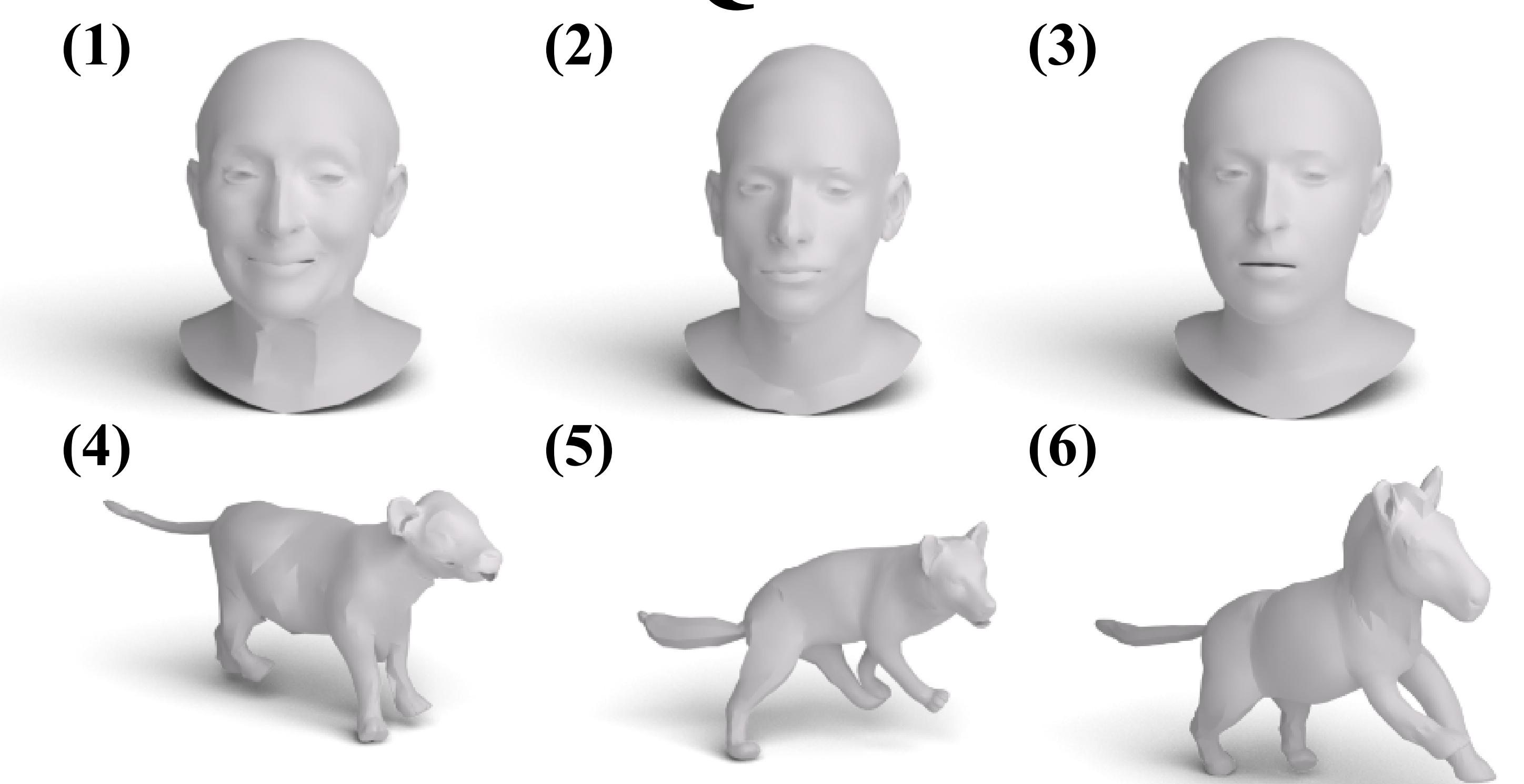
- **SAGA** changes the *horse's* pose slightly while preserving its geometry and misleads the AE to reconstruct the target *leopard* shape.
- The **point cloud attack** causes apparent surface distortions to the source and its reconstruction lacks the fine-grained target mesh details.

### Comparison to a Semantic Attack



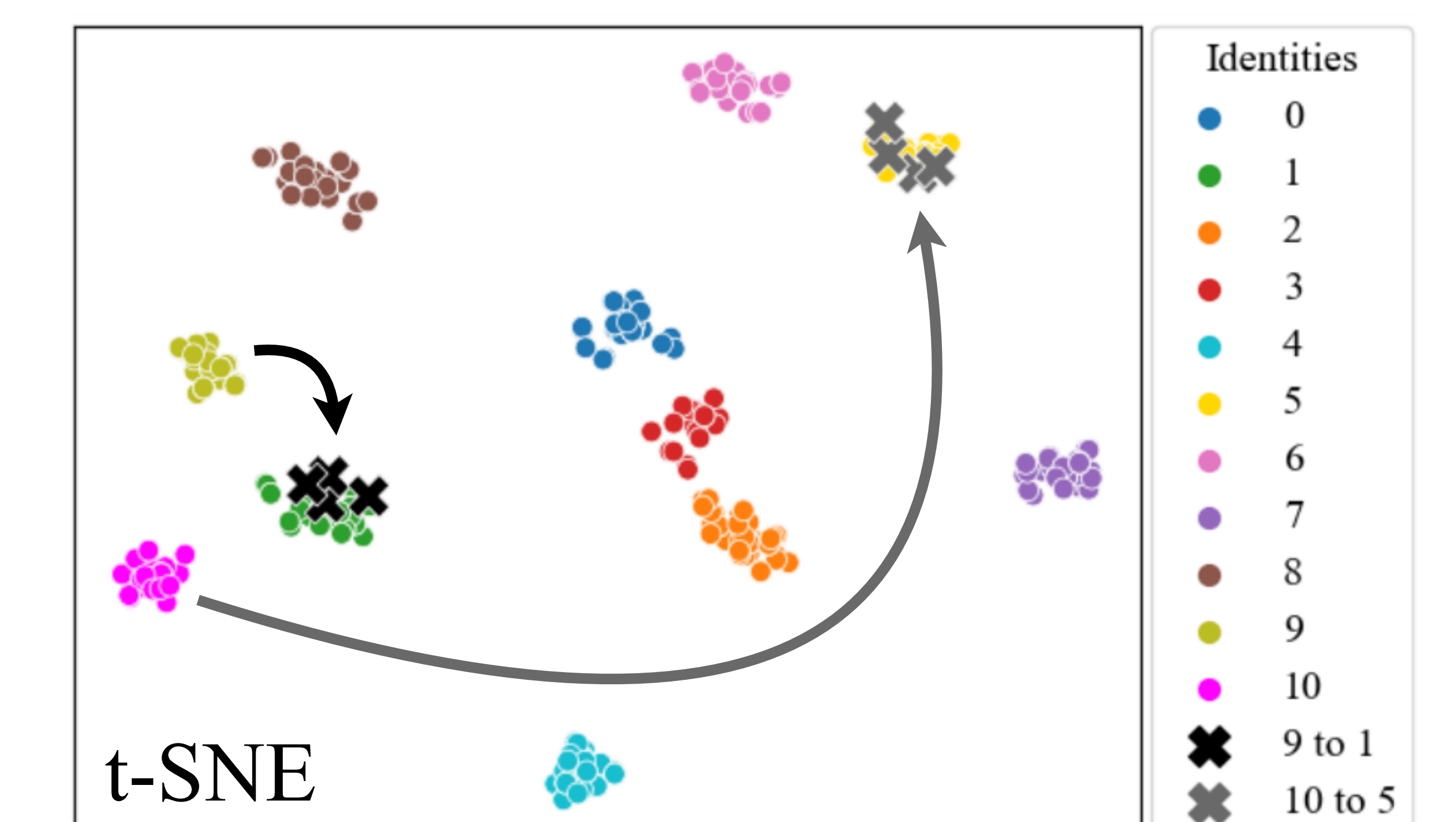
- **SAGA's** adversarial example preserves the *cow* geometry and successfully tricks the AE to output the *hippo* mesh.
- The **semantic attack**, which is highly effective against classifiers, fails to mislead the AE and the reconstruction remains similar to the source.

## Quiz



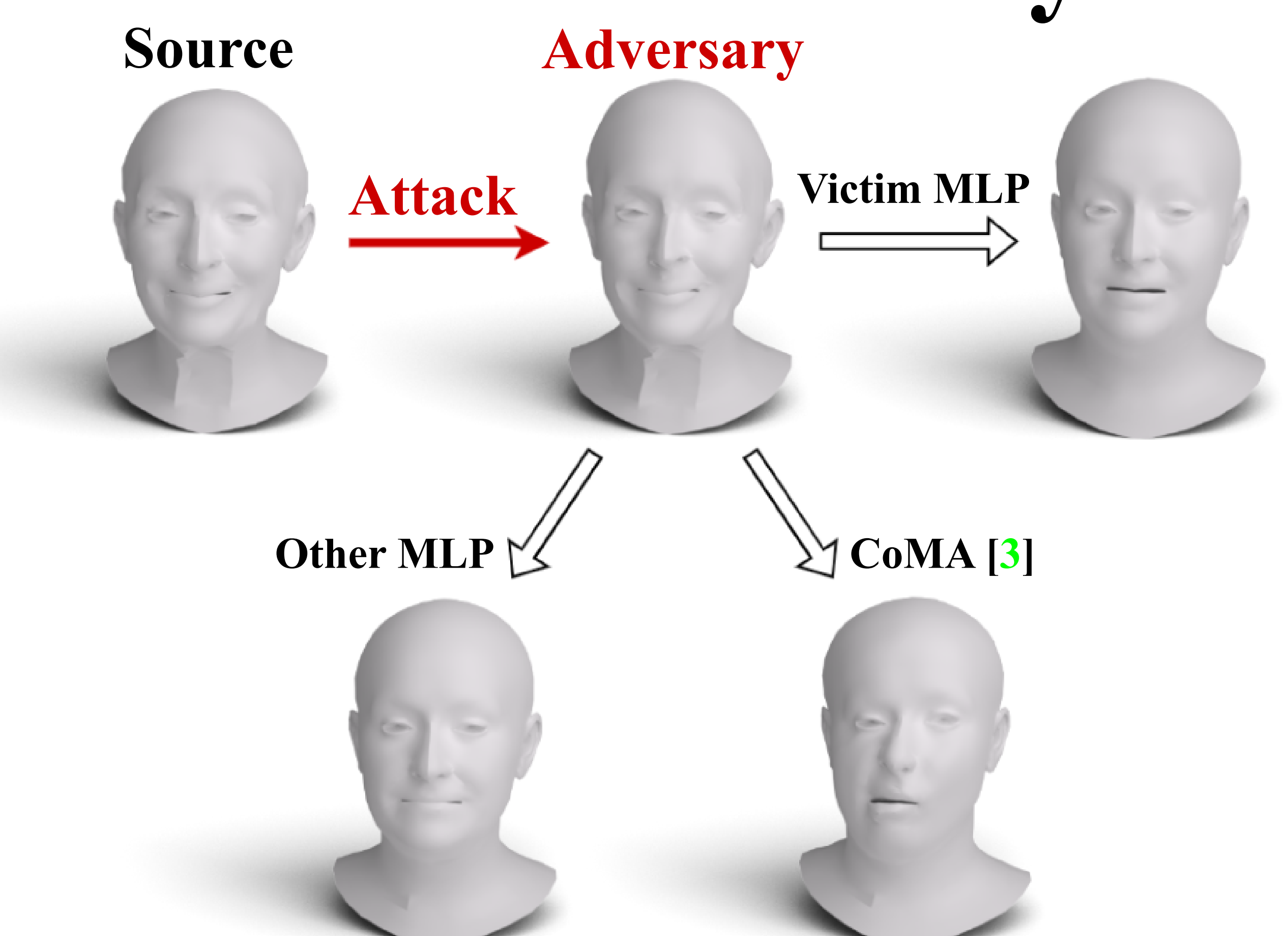
Which shape is an original mesh from the dataset and which is an adversarial example of SAGA?

## Latent Space Analysis



Adversarial human faces from classes 9 and 10 are encoded to the typical latent region of the attack's target classes 1 and 5, respectively.

## Transferability



Our adversarial meshes remain efficient even when applied to unseen autoencoders!

[1] Huang et al. Shape-invariant 3D Adversarial Point Clouds. *The IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)* 2022.

[2] Lang et al. Geometric Adversarial Attacks and Defenses on 3D Point Clouds. *The International Conference on 3D Vision (3DV)* 2021.

[3] Ranjan et al. Generating 3D Faces Using Convolutional Mesh Autoencoders. *The European Conference on Computer Vision (ECCV)* 2018.