€-Mesh Attack: A Surface-based Adversarial Point Cloud Attack for Facial Expression Recognition

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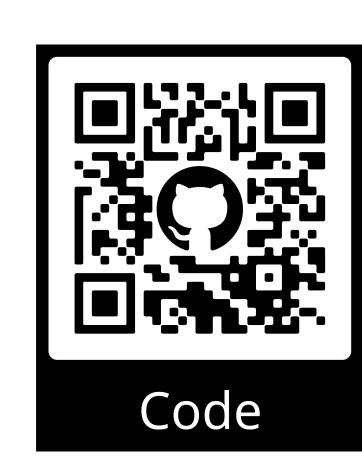


Batuhan Cengiz, Mert Gülşen, Yusuf H. Şahin, Gözde Ünal Istanbul Technical University

Overview

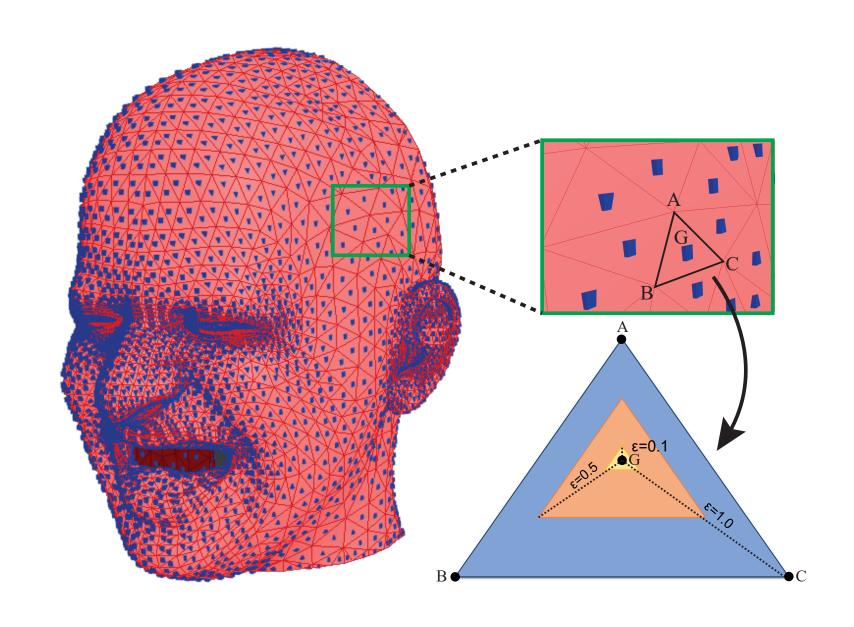
 ϵ -Mesh Attack is an adversarial attack for 3D point Our framework is publicly available on clouds. GitHub.





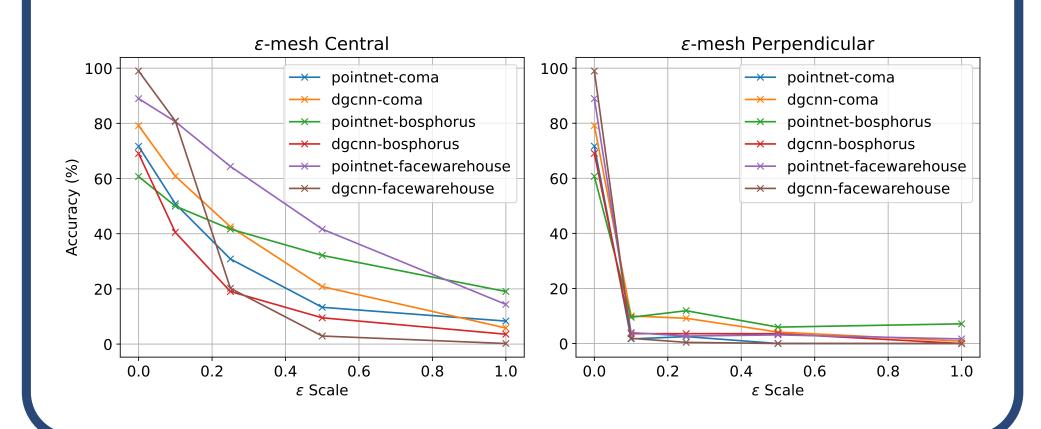
Motivation

As **3D** point cloud data becomes more available (accessible Lidar technology, mobile phones etc.), correct evaluation for facial expression recognition models become critical. However, current adversarial attacks do not consider underlying surface explicitly and perturb facial surface structure. Thus, we proposed ϵ -Mesh Attack which constrains the adversarial optimization by the underlying mesh.



Ablation Study

We showed that our proposed ϵ -Mesh Attack **scales** with parameter ϵ . **Perpendicular** method outperforms **central** method.



Conclusions

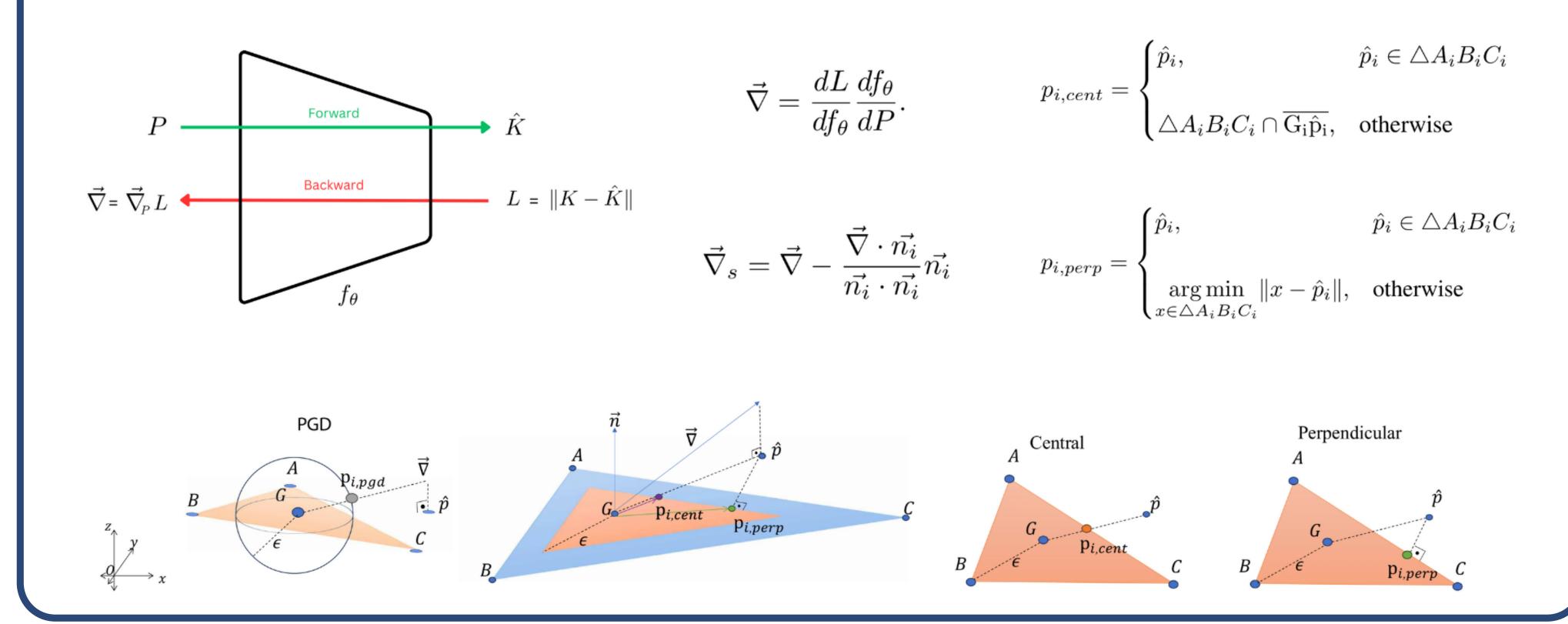
In this paper, we propose a 3D adversarial attack method for point clouds called ϵ -Mesh Attack.

- This method **preserves** the **face surface** by keeping adversarial points on the mesh through central and perpendicular projections onto mesh triangles.
- We parameterize our attack by ϵ to **scale attack** boundaries into similar triangles as shown in the figure below.
- Evaluating our method on 3D facial expression recognition models, we demonstrate **less surface deformation** compared to other attacks.

Proposed Method

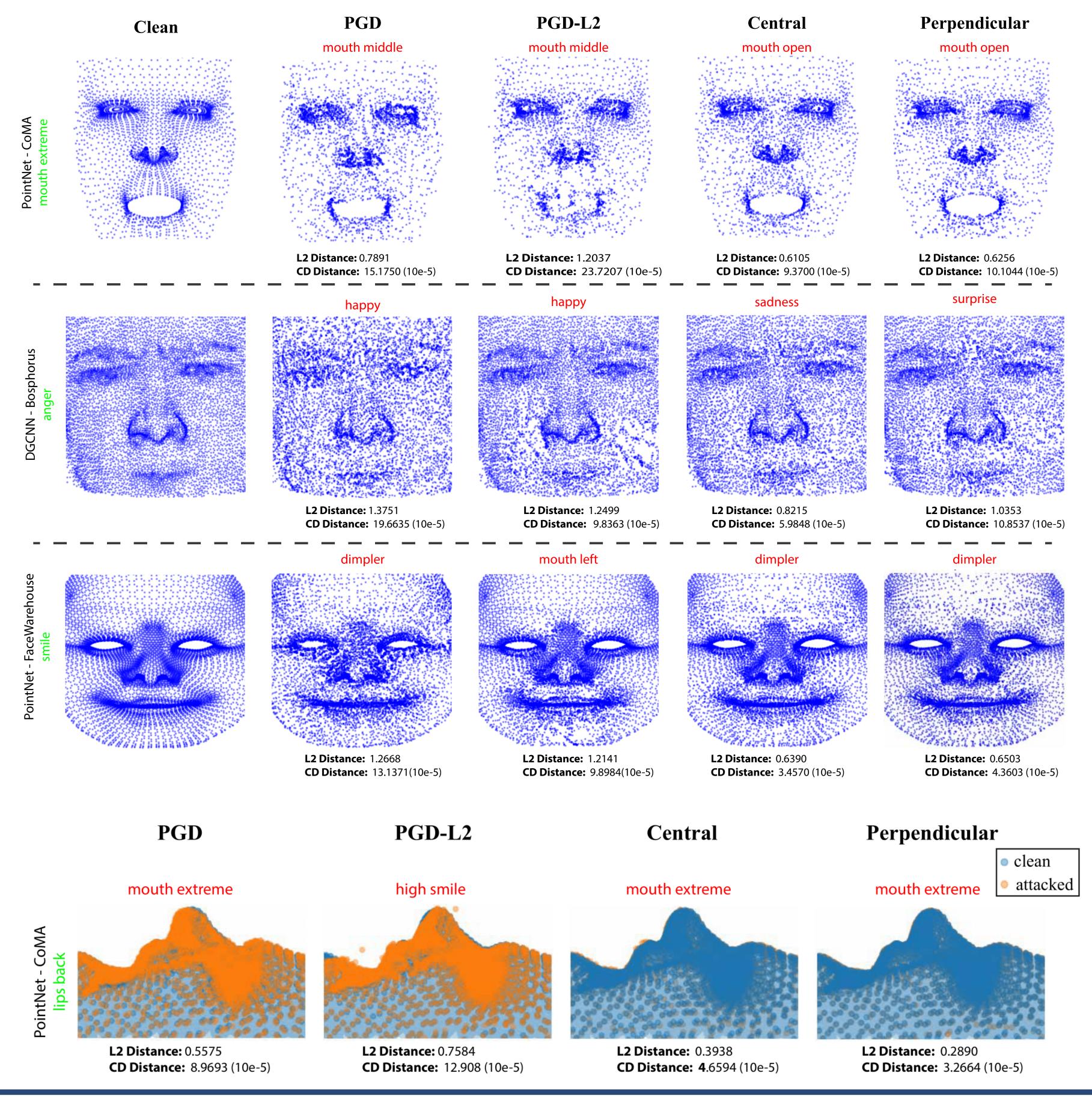
For our ϵ -Mesh Attack, we proposed Central and Perpendicular projection methods. Our pipeline is as follows:

- Gradient with respect to input is calculated.
- Gradient is projected onto plane of mesh.
- If the projected point is out of the mesh:
 - **Central**: New point is projected to intersection of mesh with center pointing line.
 - **Perpendicular**: New point is projected to closest point of mesh.



Qualitative Results

We have conducted our experiments on three well-known facial expression datasets: CoMA [1], Bosphorus [2] and FaceWarehouse [3].



References

- [1] Anurag Ranjan, Timo Bolkart, Soubhik Sanyal, and Michael J. Black. Generating 3D faces using convolutional mesh autoencoders. In European Conference on Computer Vision (ECCV), pages 725–741, 2018.
- Arman Savran, Neşe Alyüz, Hamdi Dibeklioğlu, Oya Çeliktutan, Berk Gökberk, Bülent Sankur, and Lale Akarun. Bosphorus database for 3d face analysis. In Biometrics and Identity Management: First European Workshop, BIOID 2008, Roskilde, Denmark, May 7-9, 2008. Revised Selected Papers 1, pages 47–56. Springer, 2008. Chen Cao, Yanlin Weng, Shun Zhou, Yiying Tong, and Kun Zhou. Facewarehouse:
- A 3d facial expression database for visual computing. IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics, 20(3):413-425, 2013. [4] Yue Wang, Yongbin Sun, Ziwei Liu, Sanjay E Sarma, Michael M Bronstein, and Justin M Solomon. Dynamic graph cnn for learning on point clouds. ACM Trans-
- actions on Graphics (tog), 38(5):1–12, 2019. Charles R Qi, Hao Su, Kaichun Mo, and Leonidas J Guibas. Pointnet: Deep learning on point sets for 3d classification and segmentation. In Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, pages 652-660, 2017.

Quantitative Results

					CoMA		Bosphorus		FaceWarehouse	
Model	Attack	Eps	Alpha	Steps	Clean	Attacked	Clean	Attacked	Clean	Attacked
					Acc (%)	Acc (%)	Acc (%)	Acc (%)	Acc (%)	Acc (%)
DGCNN[4]	PGD	0.01	0.0004	250	79.17	0.0	69.04	0.0	98.96	0.0
	PGD-L2	1.25	0.05			0.0		0.0		0.0
	(Ours) ϵ -mesh Central	1.00	0.10			5.83		3.57		0.21
	(Ours) ϵ -mesh Perpendicular	1.00	0.10			0.83		0.0		0.0
PointNet[5]	PGD	0.01	0.0004	250	71.67	0.0	60.71	0.0	88.96	0.0
	PGD-L2	1.25	0.05			0.0		0.0		0.0
	(Ours) ϵ -mesh Central	1.00	0.10			0.83		19.04		14.38
	(Ours) ϵ -mesh Perpendicular	1.00	0.10			0.0		7.14		1.67