



DESIGN, AUTOMATION
AND TEST IN EUROPE

THE EUROPEAN EVENT FOR
ELECTRONIC SYSTEM DESIGN & TEST

31 MARCH - 2 APRIL 2025
LYON, FRANCE

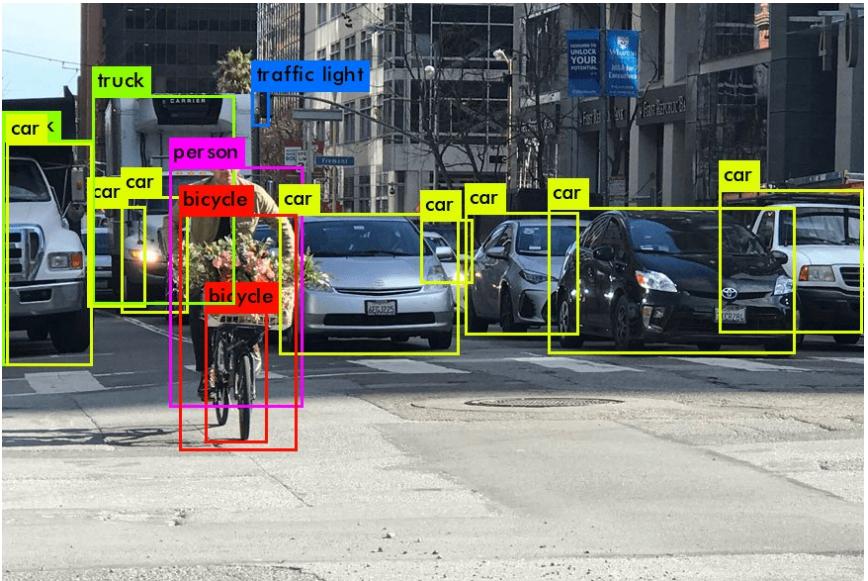
CENTRE DE CONGRÈS DE LYON



Generating and Predicting Output Perturbations in Image Segmenters

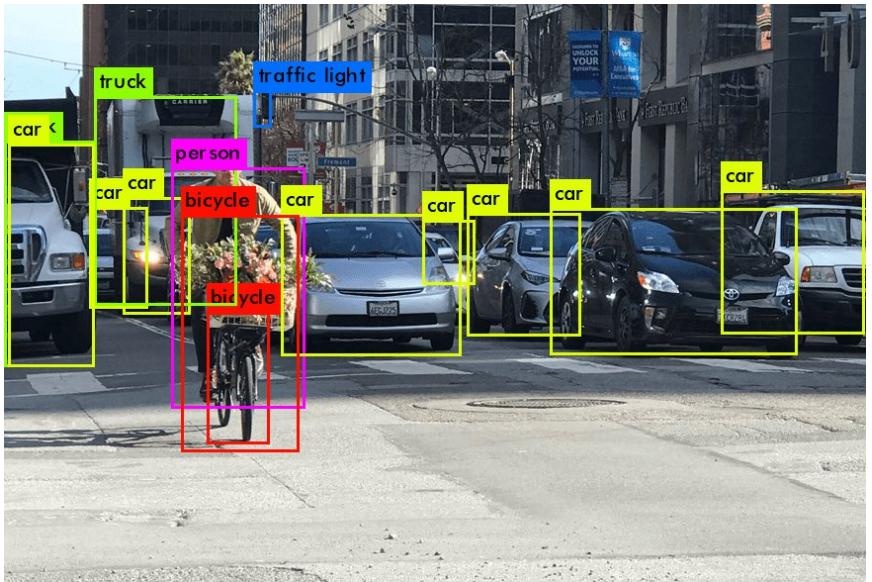
Matthew Bozoukov, Anh Vu Doan, Bryan Donyanavard

Background: AI in (safety critical) autonomous systems



[The Complete Guide to Object Detection: An Introduction to Detection in 2024 — visionplatform](#)

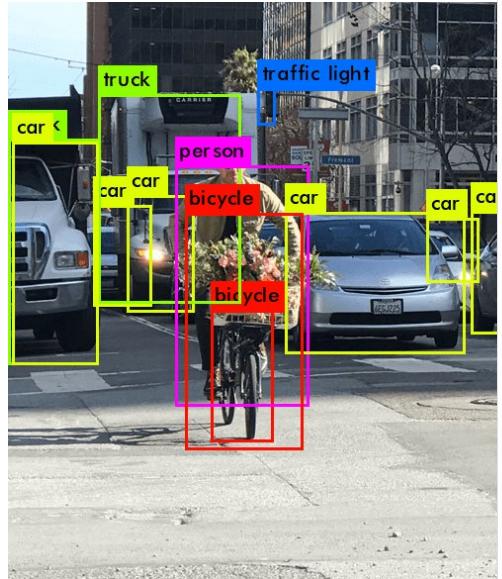
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[The Complete Guide to Object Detection: An Introduction to Detection in 2024 — visionplatform](#)

[How are Satellites Bringing Low-Latency Internet to Autonomous Vehicles? - Zuken US](#)

Background: AI in (safety critical) autonomous systems



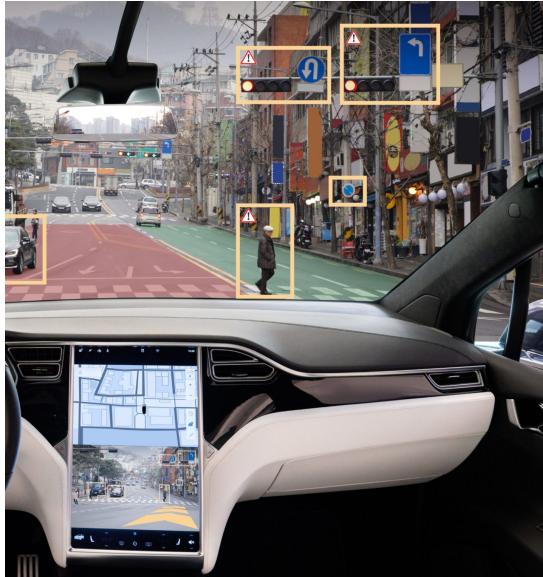
Tesla Autopilot feature was involved in 13 fatal crashes, US regulator says

Federal transportation agency finds Tesla's claims about feature don't match their findings and opens second investigation



[The Complete Guide to Object Detection: An Intro visionplatform](#)

© A Tesla model 3 drives on autopilot along the 405 highway in Westminster, California, in 2022.
Photograph: Mike Blake/Reuters



[Latency Internet to Autonomous Vehicles? - Zuken US](#)

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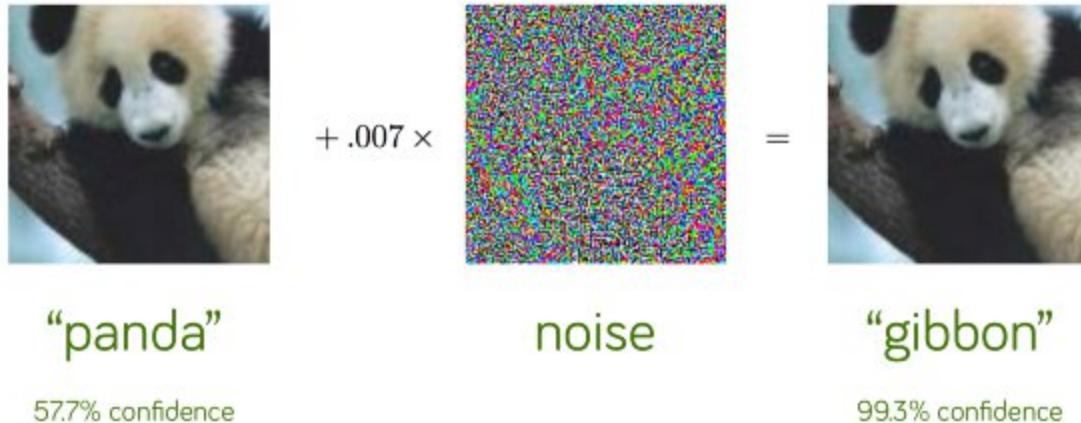


[The Complete Guide to AI in Transportation](#)
[visionplatform](#)

[Vehicles? - Zuken US](#)

[TrackEi enables real-time defect detection and predictive maintenance using NVIDIA Jetson edge AI. Credit: APChanel/Shutterstock.](#)

Prior Work: Perturbations in object detection



Source: Goodfellow et al., "Explaining and Harnessing Adversarial Examples", ICLR 2015

Prior Work: Perturbations in object detection



Stop sign
classified as a
45 mph speed
limit!

Source: Eykholt et al., “Robust Physical-World Attacks on Deep Learning Visual Classification”, CVPR 2018

Prior Work: Butterfly effect attack



Small perturbations in object detection

Butterfly Effect Attack: Tiny and Seemingly Unrelated Perturbations for Object Detection Doan et al, DATE 2023

Prior Work: Butterfly effect attack



Small perturbations in object detection

Butterfly Effect Attack: Tiny and Seemingly Unrelated Perturbations for Object Detection Doan et al, DATE 2023

Part 1: Generate problematic perturbation in image segmenters

Part 2: Detect problematic perturbation in image segmenters

Multi-objective optimization-based exploration with NSGA-II and AGE-MOEA

- ⇒ explicit encoding of the filter mask applied to the image
- ⇒ mutation emulates sensor degradation

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Objective functions:

1. Maximize performance degradation

- ⇒ bounding-box based

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1. Minimize perturbation

⇒ L2 norm between images

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Objective functions:

1. Maximize performance degradation

⇒ bounding-box based

1. Minimize perturbation

⇒ L2 norm between images

1. Maximize unrelatedness

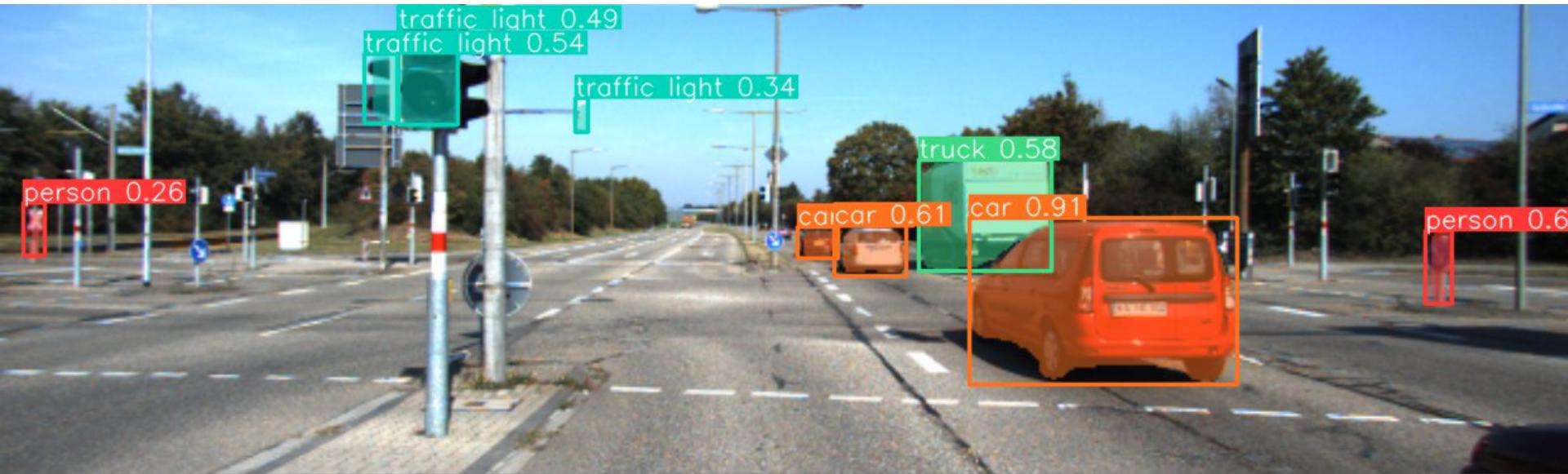
⇒ distance from perturbation to object

Experimental setup:

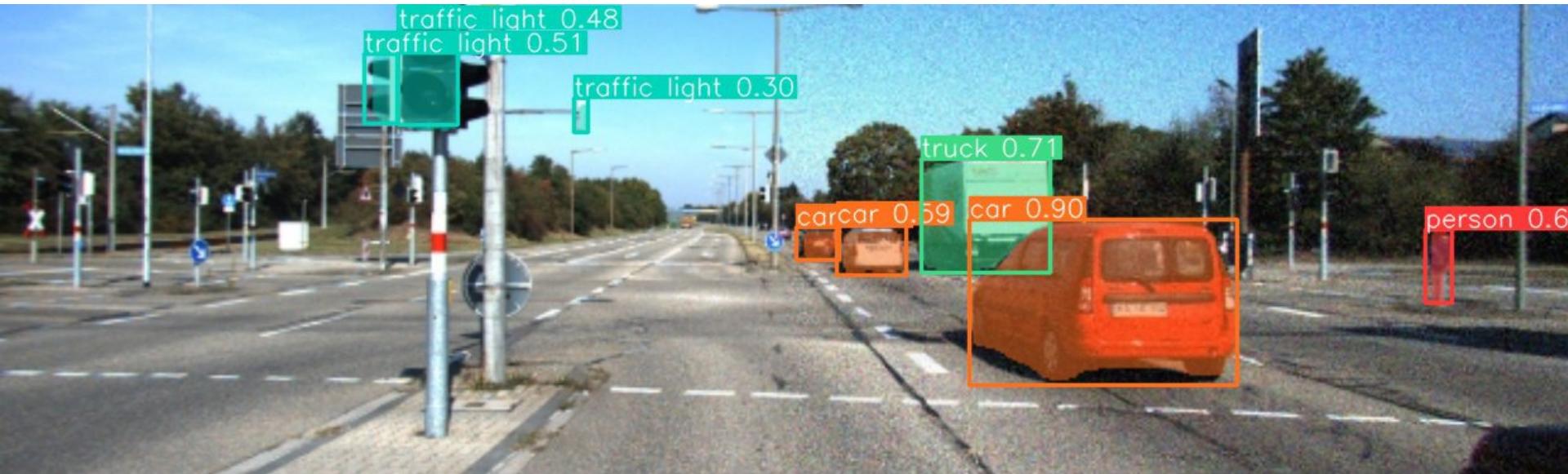
- KITTI dataset
- Transformer-based (DETR) and CNN-based (YOLOv5) object segmentation
- Perturbation injection on opposite half of image



YOLO segmentation without perturbation added



YOLO segmentation with perturbation added



DETR segmentation without perturbation added



DETR segmentation with perturbation added



Part 1: Generate problematic perturbation in image segmenters

Part 2: Detect problematic perturbation in image segmenters

Part 1: Generate problematic perturbation in image segmenters

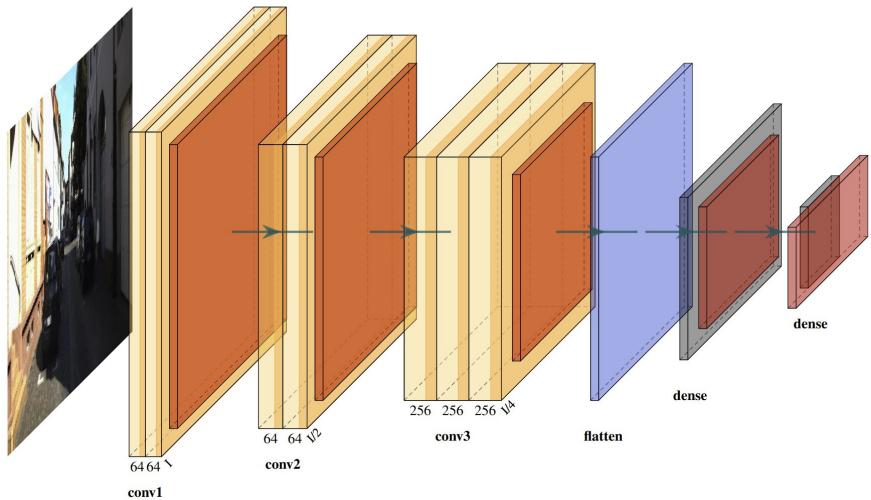
Part 2: Detect problematic perturbation in image segmenters

**Can we predict the degradation these
perturbations will cause?**

Evaluation: Detecting perturbation

CNN with 3 conv layers and 2 dense layers

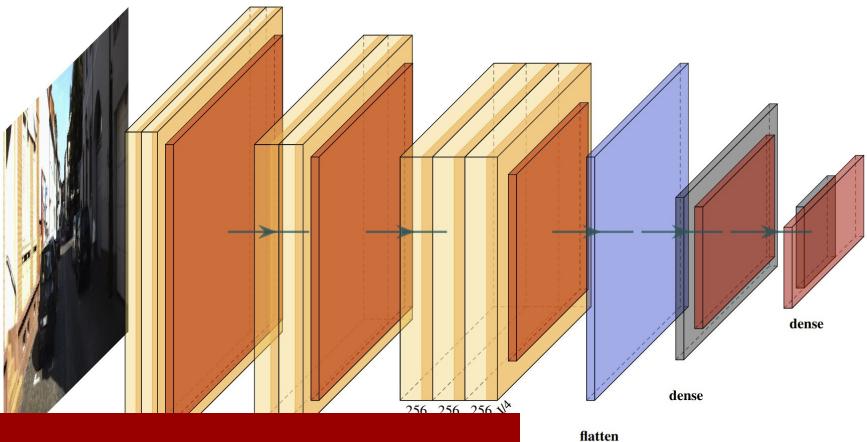
Trained with segmentation output of optimal perturbed images



Evaluation: Detecting perturbation

CNN with 3 conv layers and 2 dense layers

Trained with segmentation output of optimal perturbed images

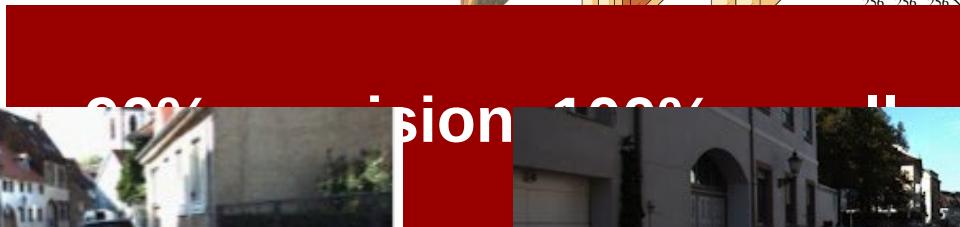


90% precision, 100% recall

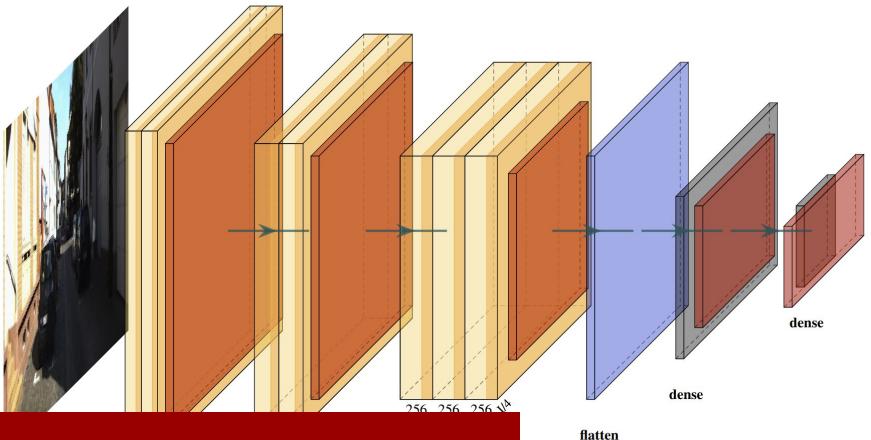
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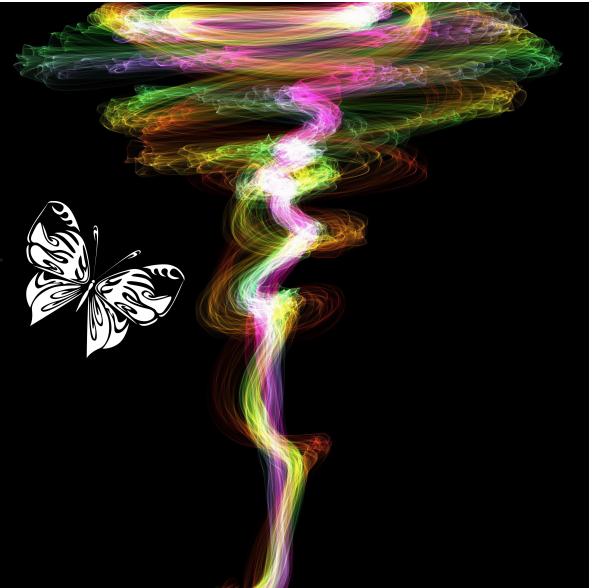


0.00% vision 1.00% illu



Tiny and seemingly unrelated perturbations can cause mis-identification and -segmentation of objects

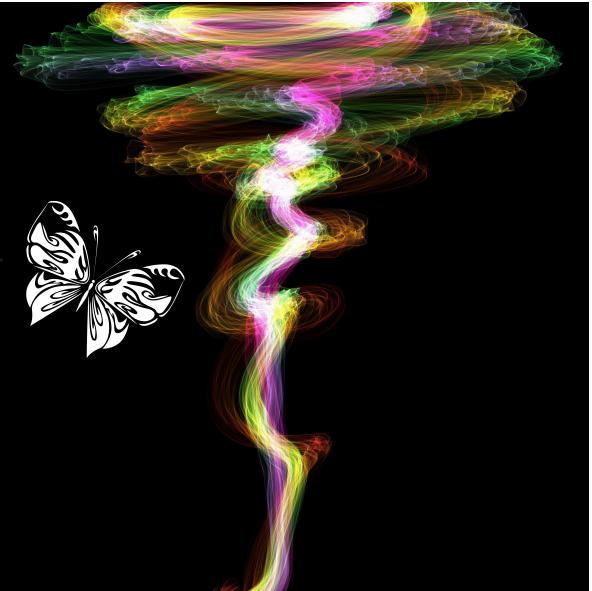
- ⇒ true positives become false negatives
- ⇒ true negatives become false positives
- ⇒ segmentation mask degradation



Tiny and seemingly unrelated perturbations can cause mis-identification and -segmentation of objects

- ⇒ true positives become false negatives
- ⇒ true negatives become false positives
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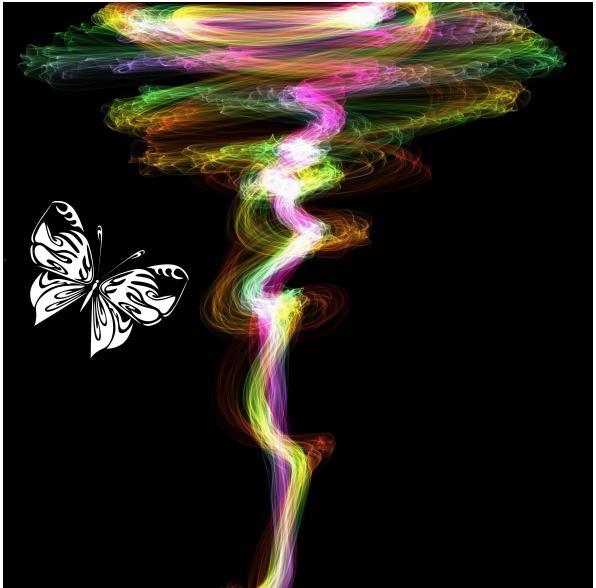
Errors due to perturbation can be predicted
⇒ environmentally sensitive



Can we root cause the errors in the network architecture?

How does this generalize to broader computer vision applications?

Can we generate perturbations in realtime?



Thank You!