

Scalable Certified Segmentation via Randomized Smoothing



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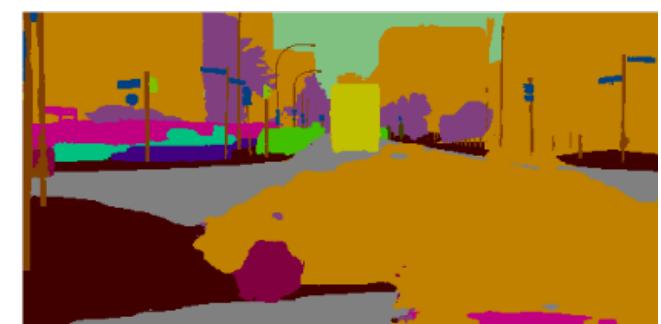
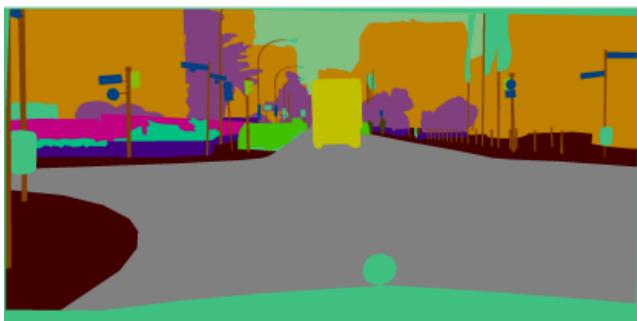
Adversarial Attack for Segmentation



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Randomized Smoothing [Cohen et al.]

$$\bar{f}(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_{c \in \mathcal{Y}} \mathbb{P}(f(x + \epsilon) = c)$$

for classifier f , noise $\epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2 I)$

Then $\bar{f}(x) = \bar{f}(x + \delta)$ for $\|\delta\|_2 \leq R$.

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```
function CERTIFY( $f, \sigma, \mathbf{x}, n_0, n, \alpha$ )
    cnts0 ← SAMPLE( $f, \mathbf{x}, n_0, \sigma$ )
     $\hat{c}_A \leftarrow$  top index in cnts0
    cnts ← SAMPLE( $f, \mathbf{x}, n, \sigma$ )
     $\underline{p}_A \leftarrow$  LOWERCONFND(cnts[ $\hat{c}_A$ ],  $n, 1 - \alpha$ )
    if  $\underline{p}_A > \frac{1}{2}$  return prediction  $\hat{c}_A$  and radius  $\sigma \Phi^{-1}(\underline{p}_A)$ 
    else return  $\emptyset$ 
```

In practice, approximated via sampling:

$\bar{f}(x) = \bar{f}(x + \delta)$ for $\|\delta\|_2 \leq \sigma \Phi^{-1}(\underline{p}_A)$ with
confidence $1 - \alpha$.

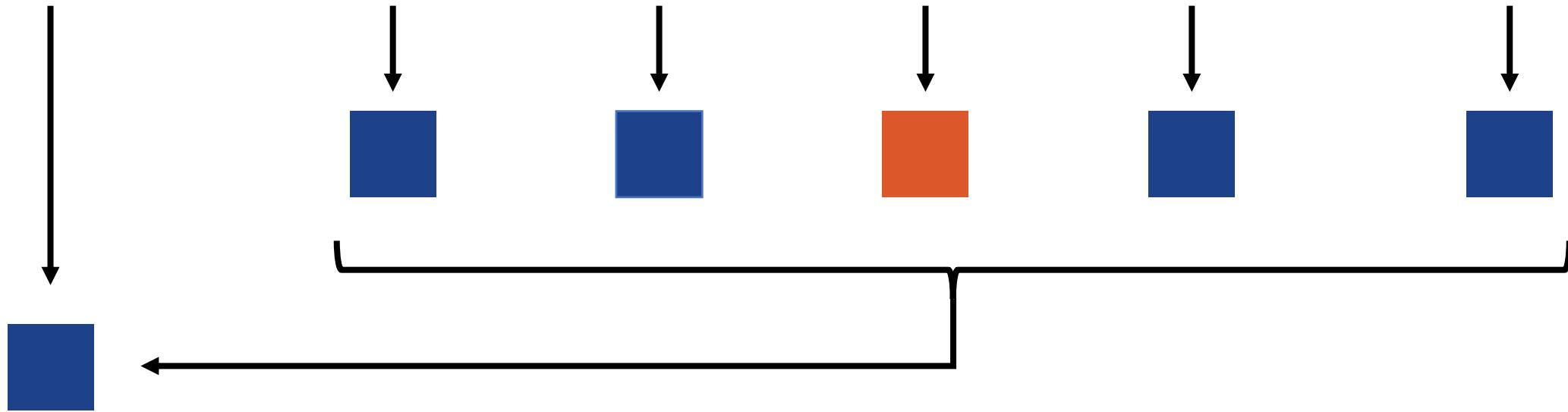
Classification

$$f(x)$$

$$f(x + \delta)$$


Randomized Smoothing [Cohen et al.]

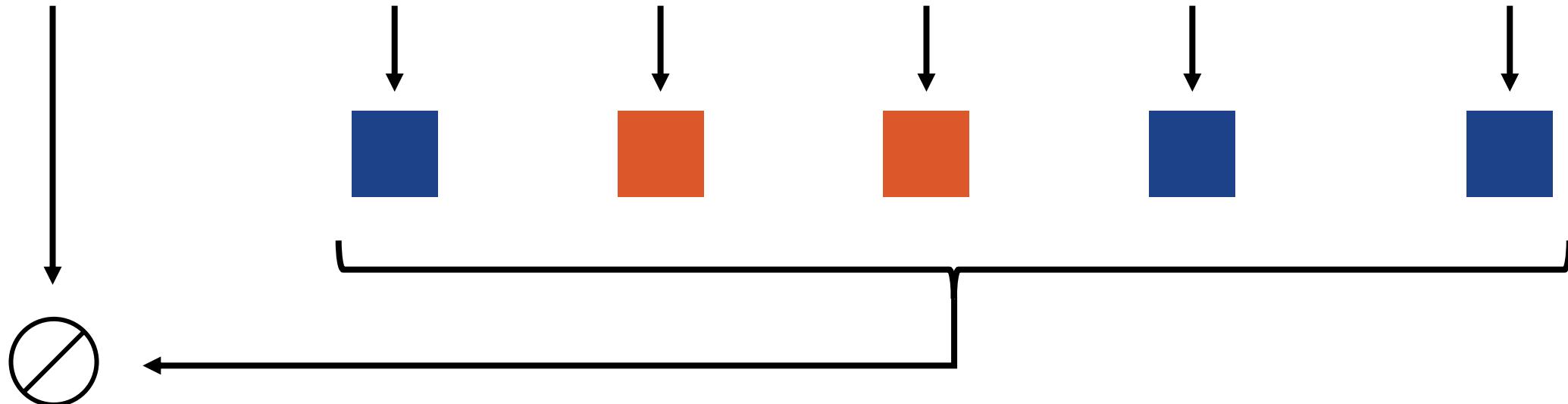
$$\bar{f}(x) \longrightarrow f(x + \epsilon_1) \ f(x + \epsilon_2) \ f(x + \epsilon_3) \ f(x + \epsilon_4) \dots f(x + \epsilon_n)$$



robustness radius R
with confidence $1 - \alpha$

Randomized Smoothing [Cohen et al.]

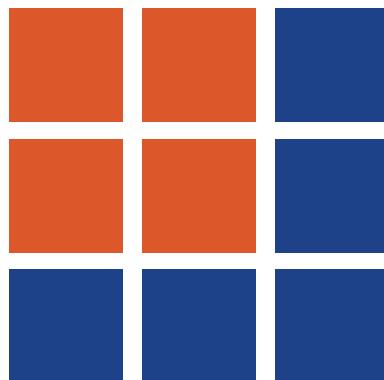
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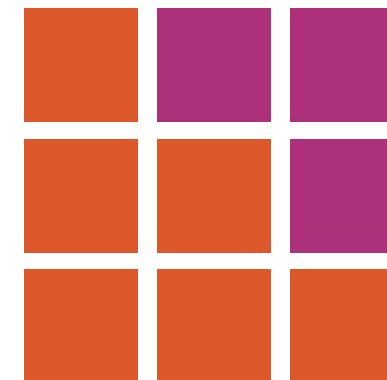
abstain

Segmentation

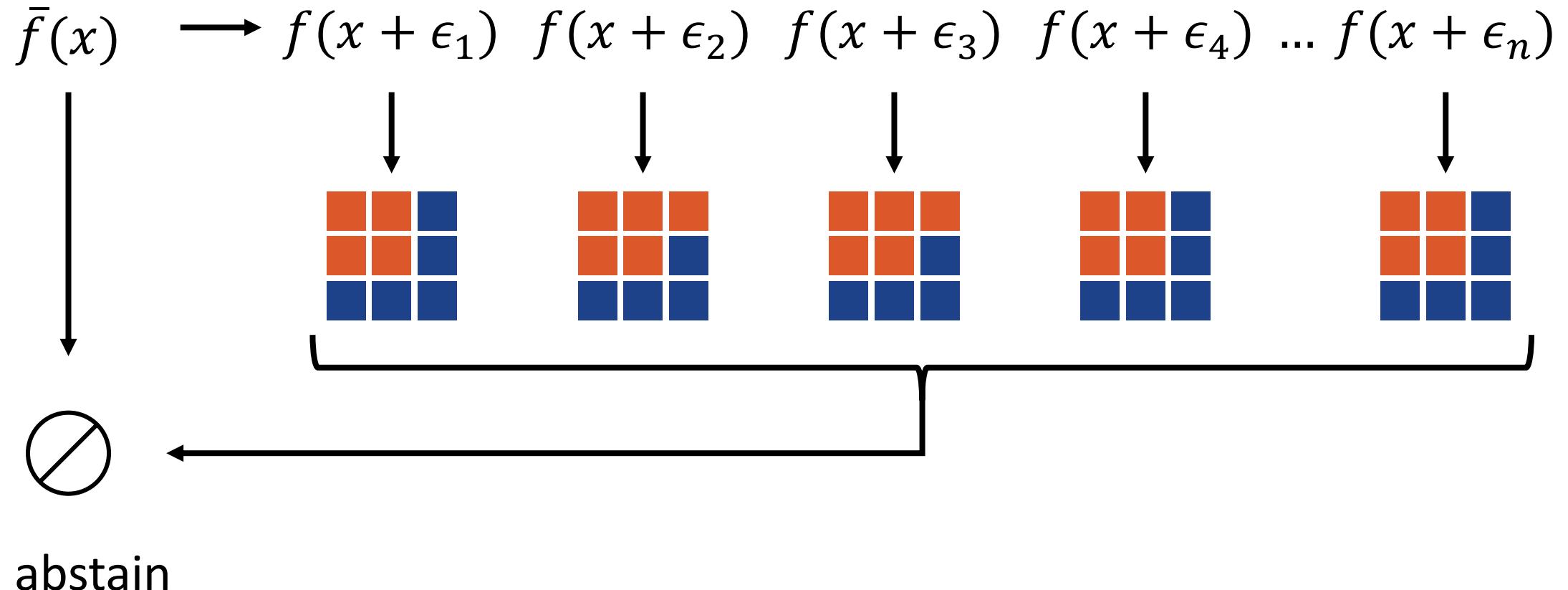
$f(x)$



$f(x + \delta)$



Naïve Randomized Smoothing for Segmentation



Key Challenges

Bad Components: a single component that is unstable under noise, can cause abstention or dominate radius R

Multiple Testing: as individual results only hold w.h.p, obtaining high overall confidence is challenging

Randomized Smoothing for Segmentation

$$\bar{f}_i^\tau(x) = \begin{cases} c & \text{if } \mathbb{P}(f_i(x + \epsilon) = c) > \tau \\ \emptyset & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

for segmentation model f ,
noise $\epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2 I)$

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Then $\bar{f}_i^\tau(x) = \bar{f}_i^\tau(x + \delta)$, $i \in I_x := \{i \mid \bar{f}_i^\tau(x) \neq \emptyset\}$
for $\|\delta\|_2 \leq R := \sigma\Phi^{-1}(\tau)$.

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In practice, via sampling obtain \hat{I}_x s.t. with confidence $1 - \alpha$, $\hat{I}_x \subseteq I_x$.

```
function SEGCERTIFY( $f, \sigma, \mathbf{x}, n, n_0, \tau, \alpha$ )
    cnts $_1^0, \dots, \text{cnts}_N^0 \leftarrow \text{SAMPLE}(f, \mathbf{x}, n_0, \sigma)$ 
    cnts $_1, \dots, \text{cnts}_N \leftarrow \text{SAMPLE}(f, \mathbf{x}, n, \sigma)$ 
    for  $i \leftarrow \{1, \dots, N\}$ :
         $\hat{c}_i \leftarrow \text{top index in } \text{cnts}_i^0$ 
         $n_i \leftarrow \text{cnts}_i[\hat{c}_i]$ 
         $pv_i \leftarrow \text{BINPVALUE}(n_i, n, \leq, \tau)$ 
     $r_1, \dots, r_N \leftarrow \text{FWERCONTROL}(\alpha, pv_1, \dots, pv_N)$ 
    for  $i \leftarrow \{1, \dots, N\}$ :
        if  $\neg r_i$ :  $\hat{c}_i \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
     $R \leftarrow \sigma\Phi^{-1}(\tau)$ 
    return  $\hat{c}_1, \dots, \hat{c}_N, R$ 
```

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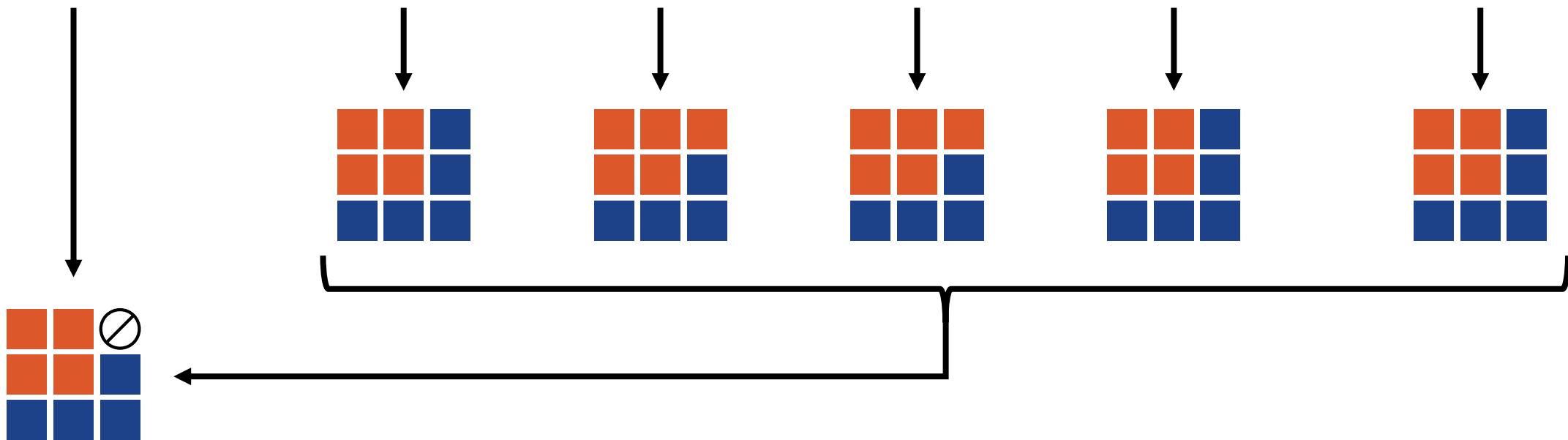
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```

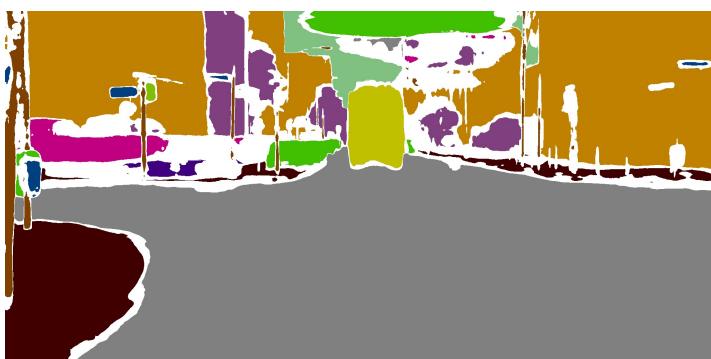
Randomized Smoothing for Segmentation

$$\bar{f}(x) \longrightarrow f(x + \epsilon_1) \ f(x + \epsilon_2) \ f(x + \epsilon_3) \ f(x + \epsilon_4) \dots f(x + \epsilon_n)$$



robustness radius R
with confidence $1 - \alpha$

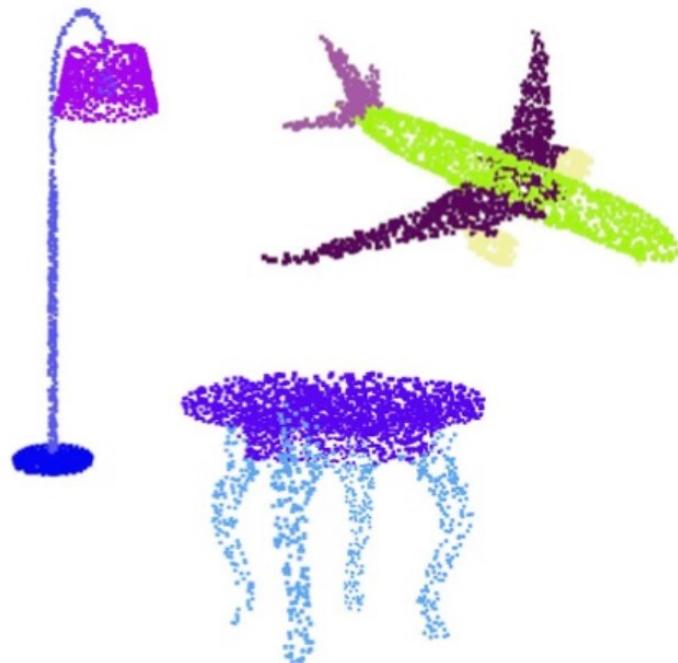
Semantic Segmentation



	cert radius	pixel acc.	mIoU	abstain
non-robust	-	0.96	0.76	-
base model	-	0.89	0.51	-
certified	0.34	0.86	0.54	0.10

HrNetV2 on Cityscapes evaluated on 100 images,
 $\sigma = 0.5$, $n = 100$ samples, scale 0.5

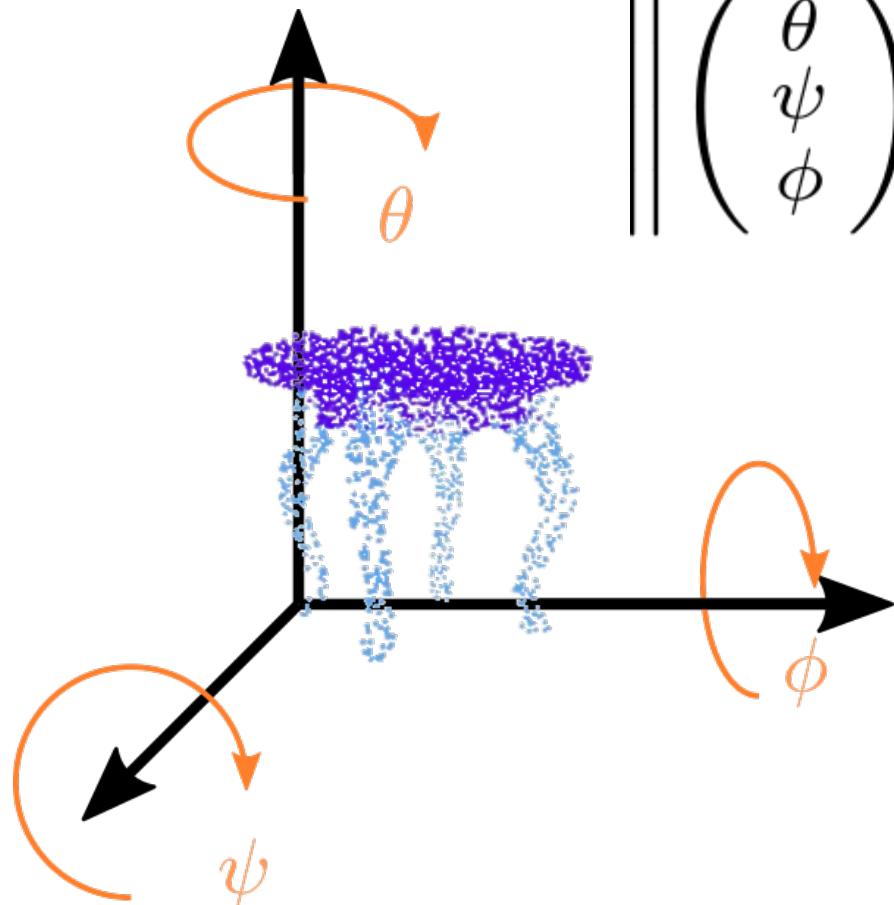
Point Cloud Part Segmentation



	cert radius	pixel acc.	abstain
non-robust	-	0.91	-
base model	-	0.86	-
certified	0.26	0.71	0.25

PointNetV2 on ShapeNet evaluated on 100 inputs,
 $\sigma = 0.25$, $n = 1000$ samples

Point Cloud Part Segmentation, Rotation

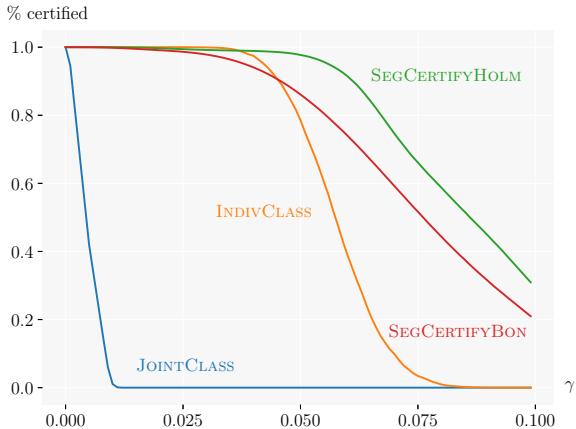


$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} \theta \\ \psi \\ \phi \end{pmatrix} \right\|_2 \leq R$$

	cert radius	pixel acc.	abstain
non-robust	-	0.91	-
base model	-	0.77	-
certified	0.26	0.69	0.16

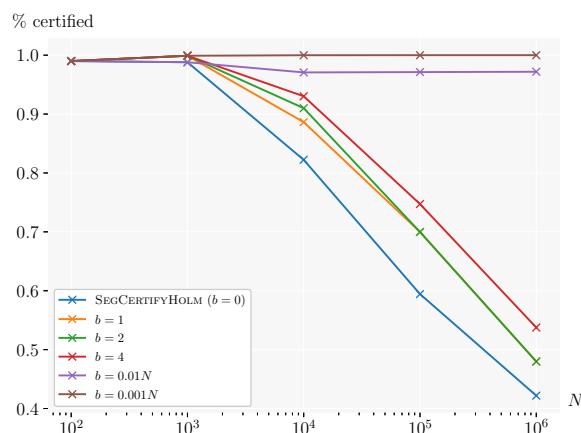
PointNetV2 on ShapeNet evaluated on 100 inputs,
 $\sigma = 0.125$, $n = 1000$ samples

In the paper



- Motiation & Derivation

- Further results



- Effect of different FWER schemes

- Allowing error budgets