Exorcising "Wraith": Protecting LiDAR-based Object Detector in Automated Driving System from Appearing Attacks

32ND USENIX SECURITY SYMPOSIUM

Qifan Xiao, **Xudong Pan**, Yifan Lu, Mi Zhang*, Jiarun Dai, Min Yang*

System and Software Security Lab

School of Computer Science

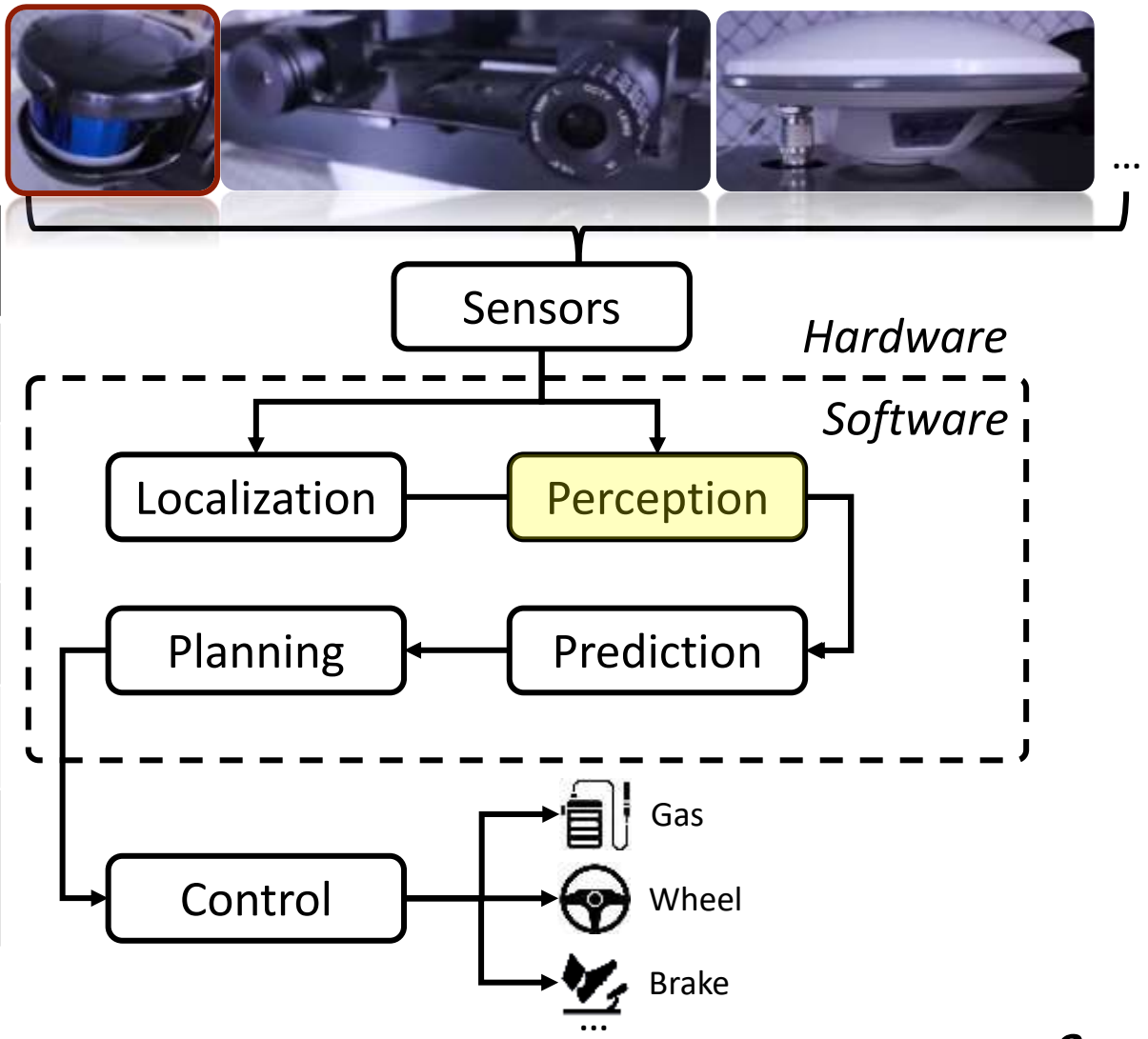
Fudan University

More Research on AI Security

LiDARs in Automated Driving System

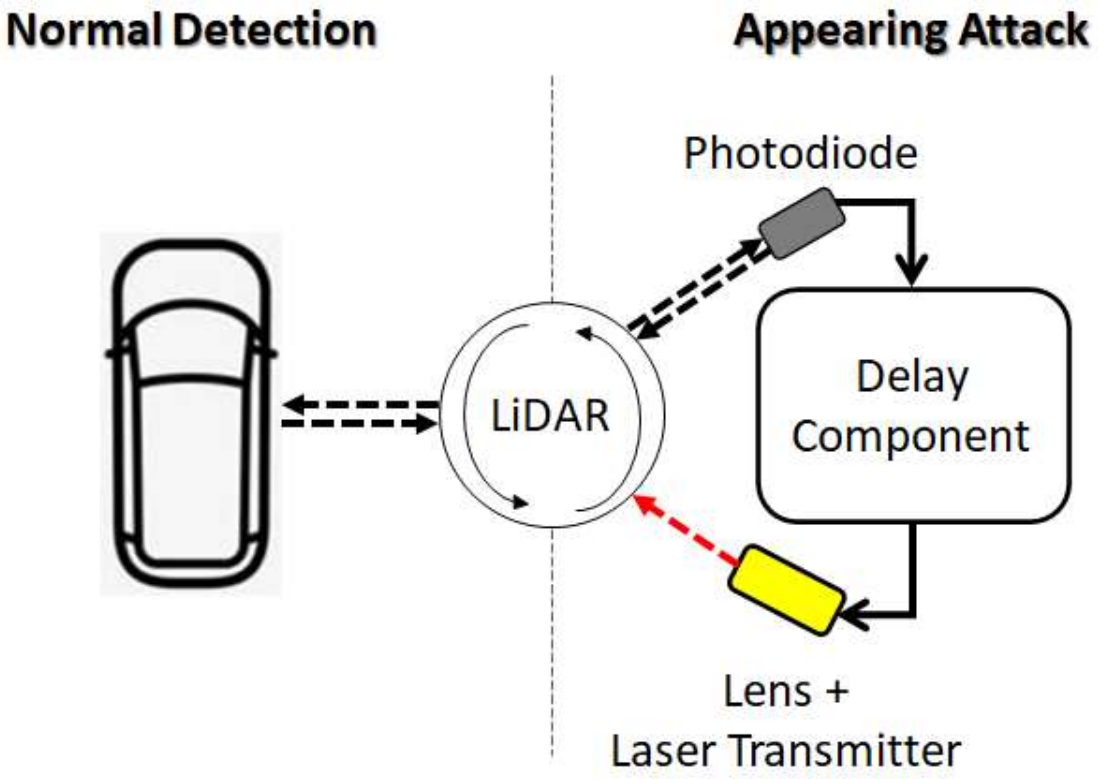
- Most ADS companies take LiDARs as main sensors

ADS Company	LiDAR Type	LiDAR as main sensor?	Open-Source?
apollo	Velodyne	**Y**	**Y**
WAYMO	unknown	**Y**	**N**
TESLA	/	**N**	**N**
Aurora	FirstLight	**Y**	**N**
pony.ai	IRIS	**Y**	**N**

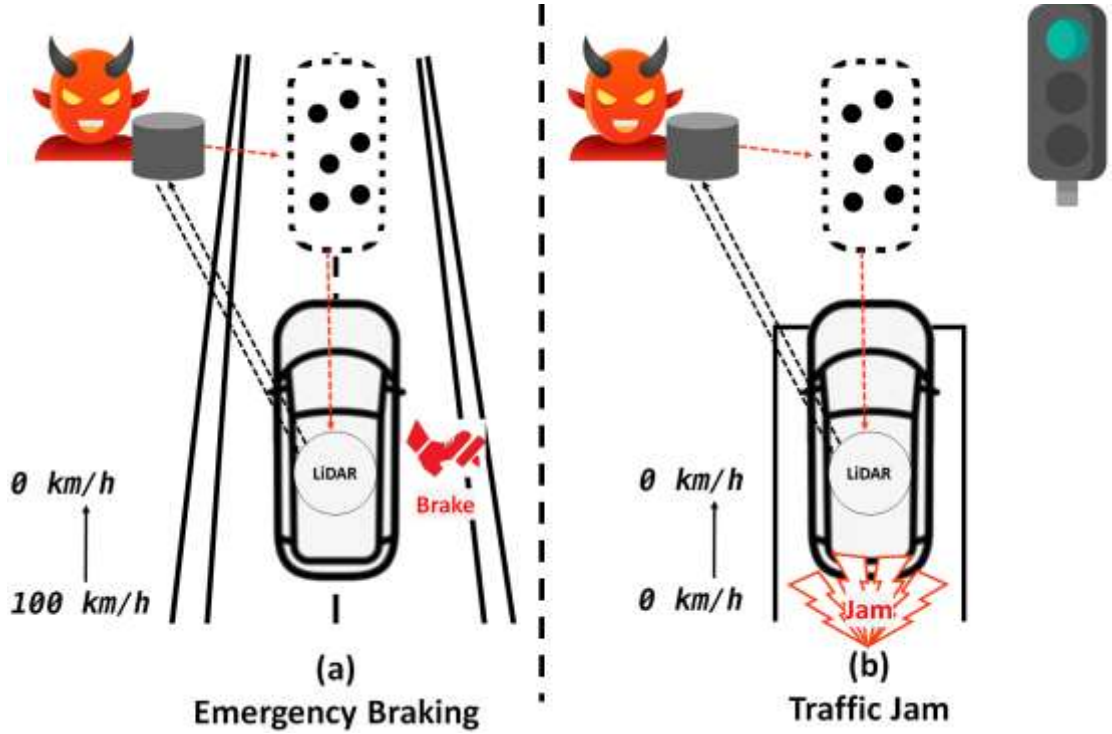


Threats of Appearing Attacks

- Injecting points into LiDAR point clouds
  1. Photodiode captures the lasers sent by LiDAR
  2. Laser transmitter sent back the fake reflected lasers

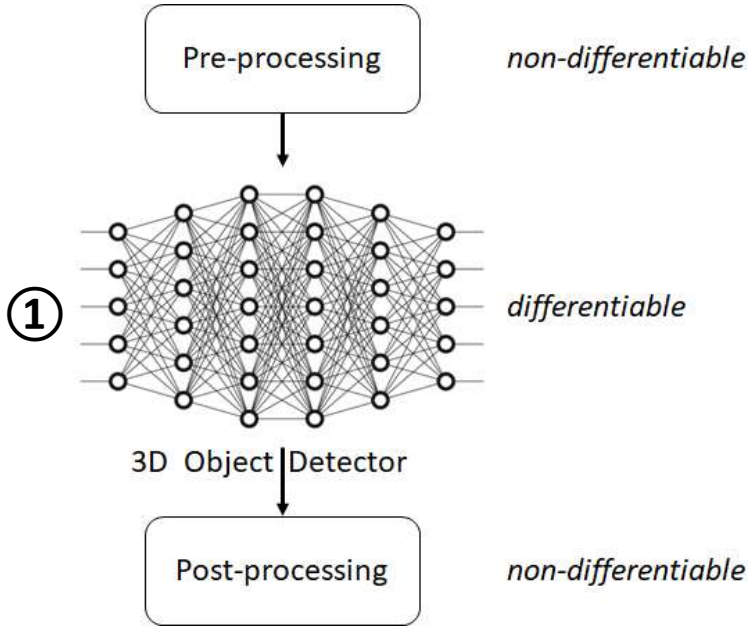


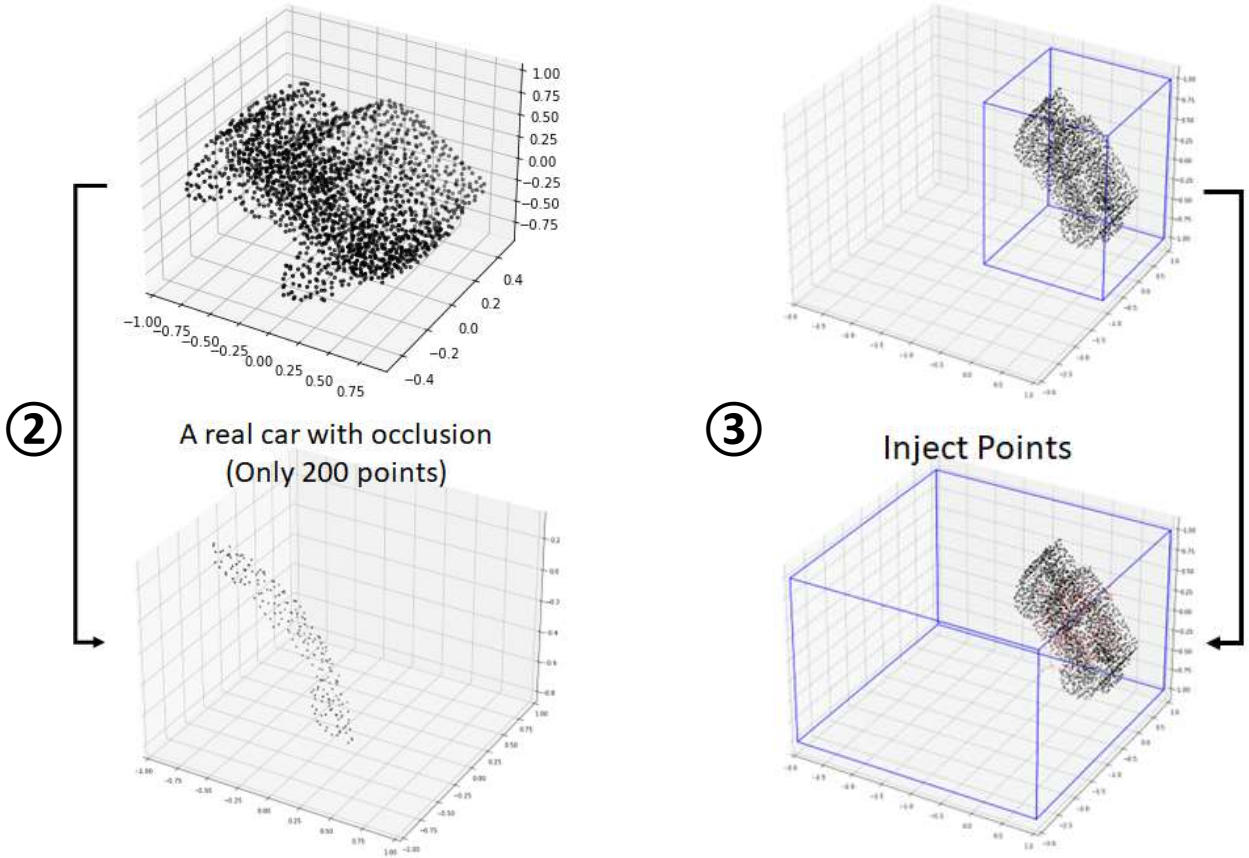
- Forging non-existent vehicles to pose threat
  1. Forcing the ADS vehicle to emergency brake
  2. Keeping the ADS vehicle immobile



The Magic of Such Attacks

1. **Practicability**
   - Reusable traditional adversarial methods (FGSM, PGD, C&W…)
2. **Naturalness**
   - Difficult for human to distinguish
3. **Variability**
   - Various attack goals



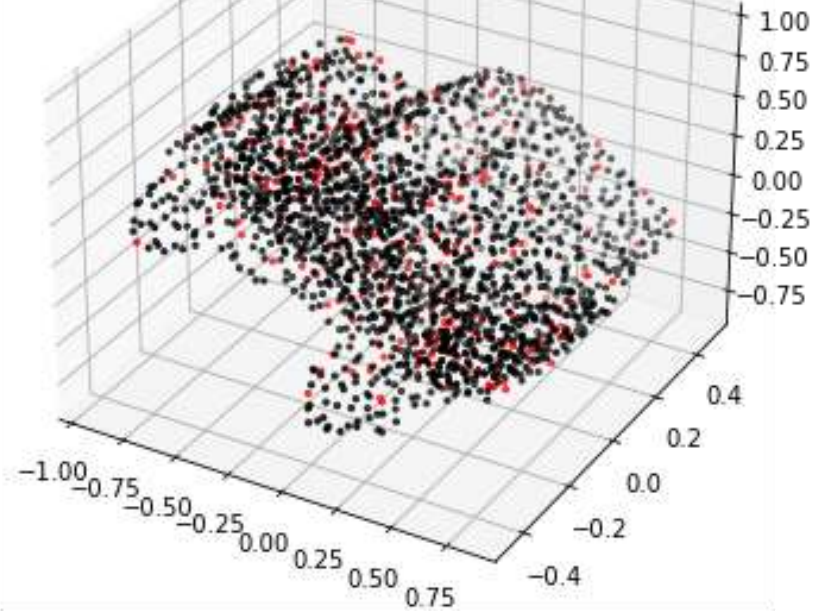


Existing Defense Methods

- **Universal Defenses**
  - Initial Motivation: Improving the robustness of PC models against noise
  - SRS and SOR

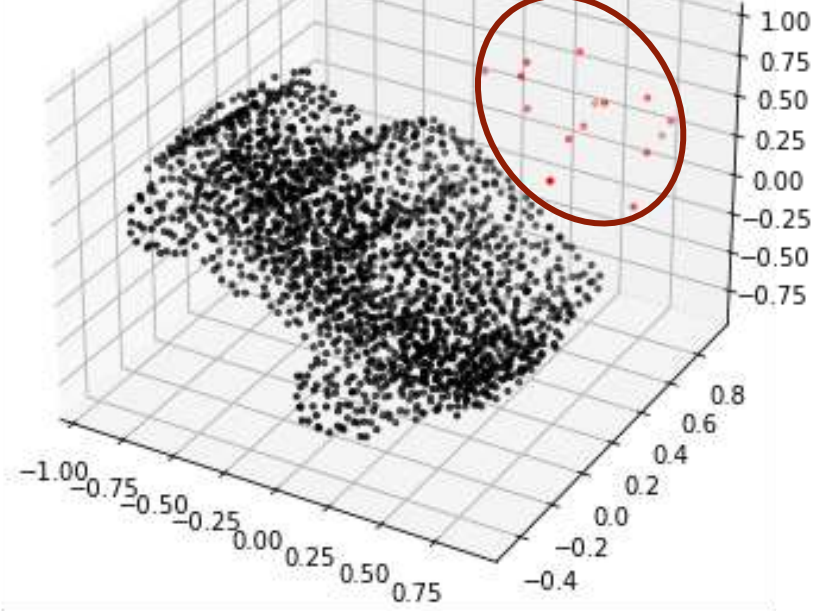
SRS

Keeping & Erasing



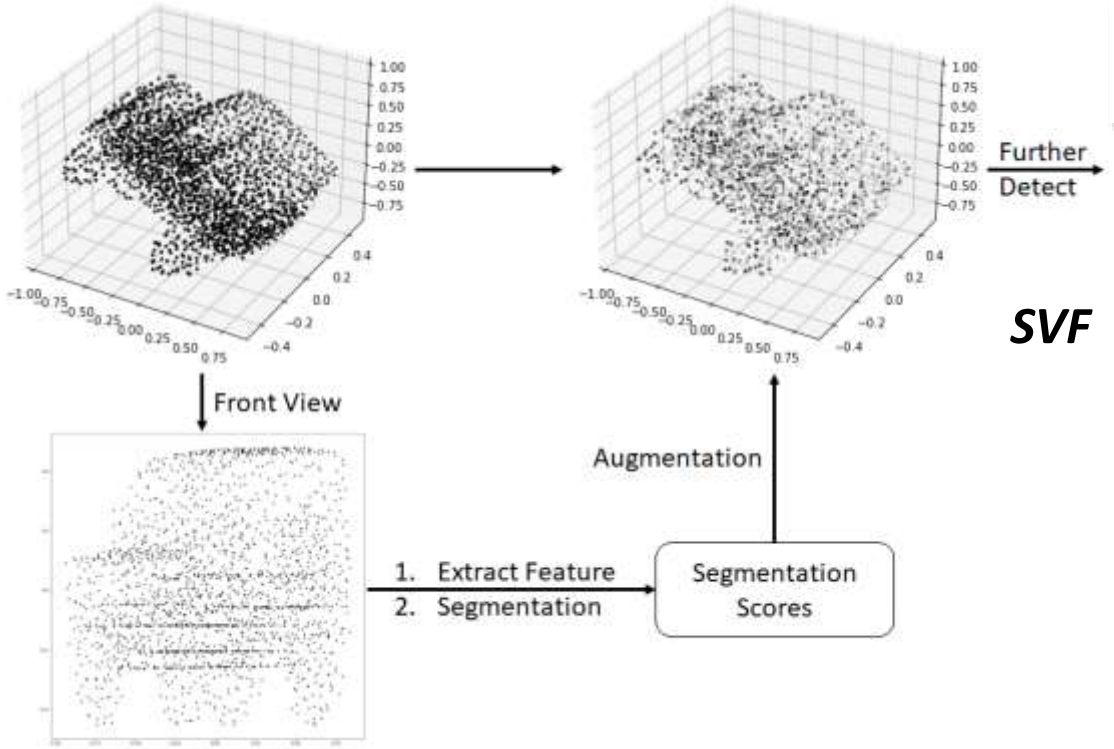
SOR

Removing Outlier



Existing Defense Methods

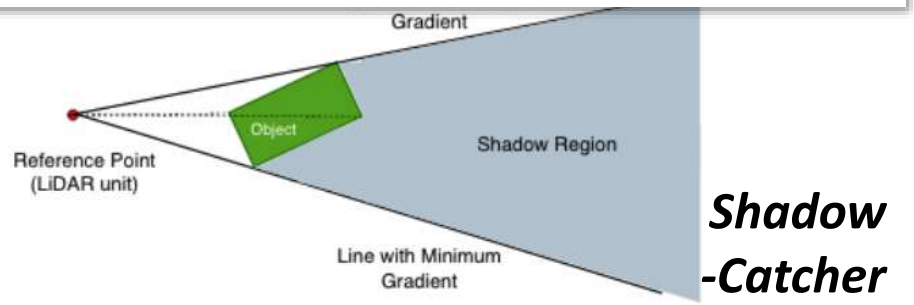
- **Specific Defenses**
  - Initial Motivation: Mitigating specific attack methods
  - SVF, CARLO and Shadow-Catcher



SVF

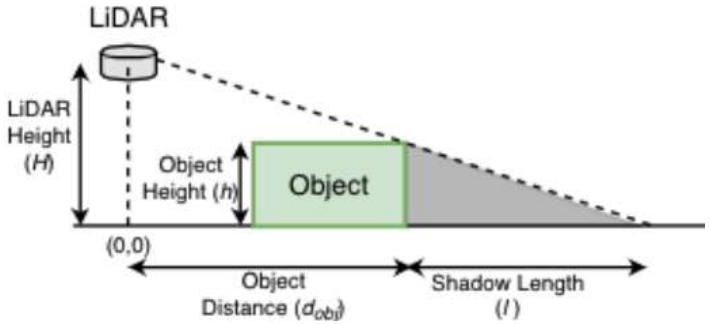
Refer from
https://sites.google.com/view/shadow-catcher

2D
Shadow
Region



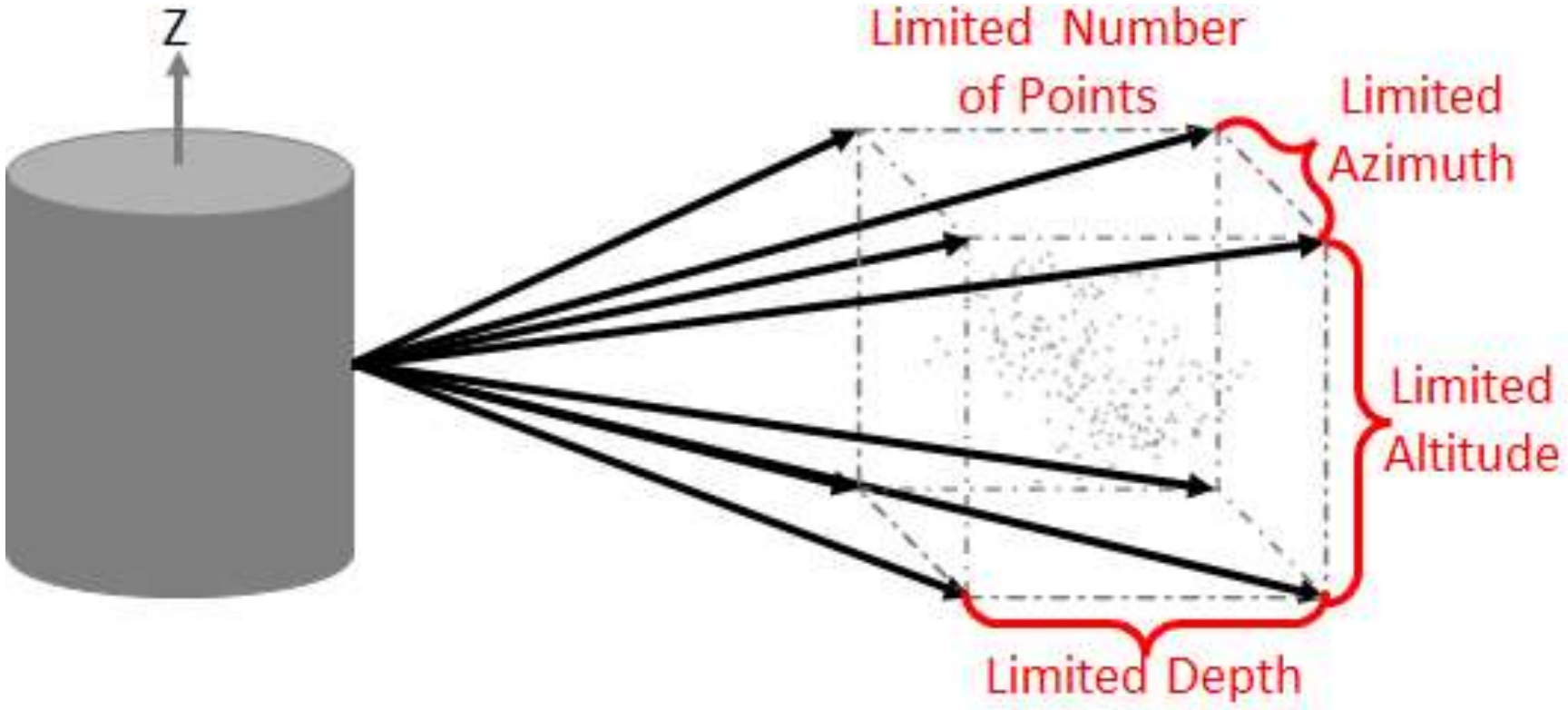
Shadow -Catcher

3D
Shadow
Region



Limitations of Existing Attacks

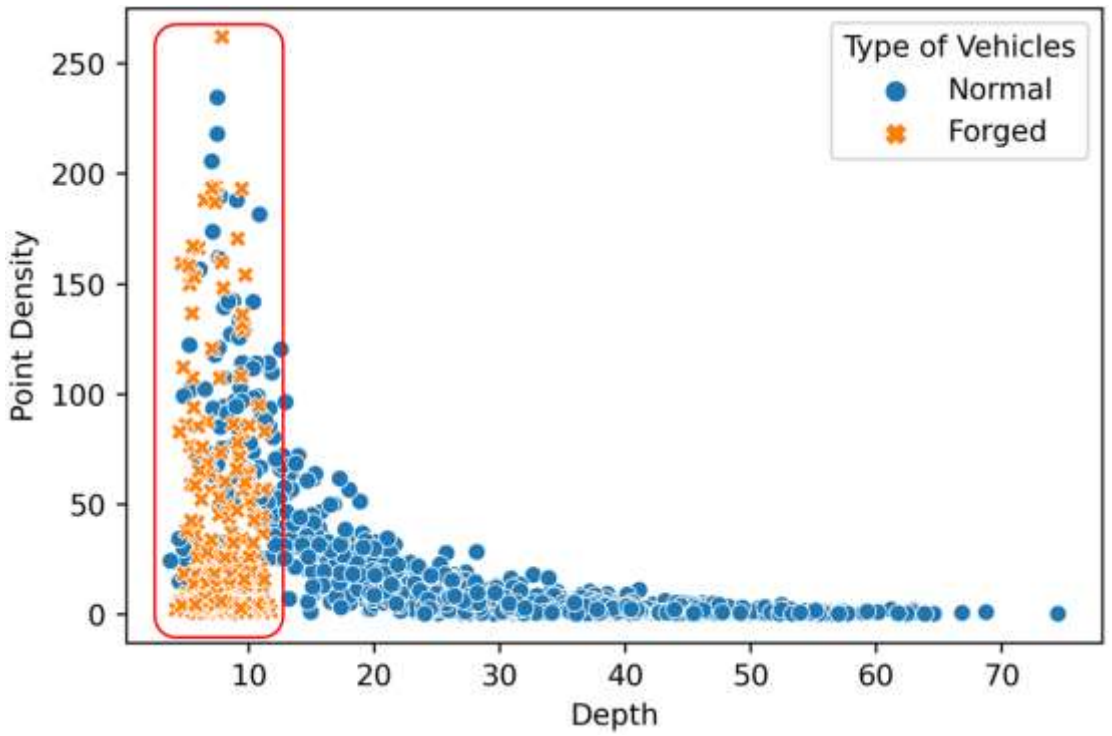
- **Two Common Limitations**
  1. Constrained by the **attack device** → the **position** and **number** of forged points
  2. Constrained by the **attack goal** → the **shape** of forged objects



Defense Insight

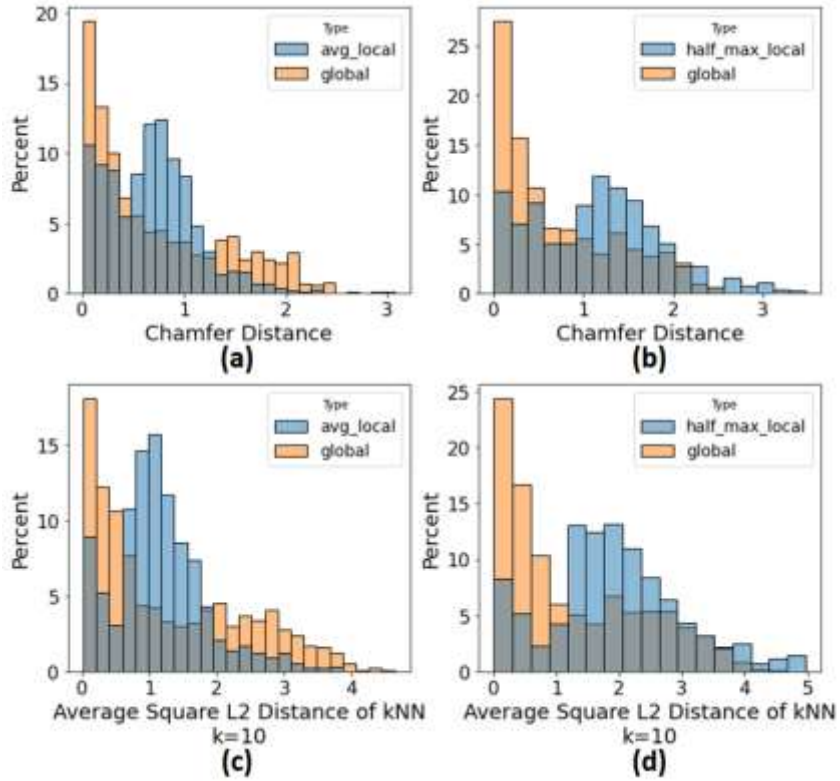
1. On the Position and Number

- the distributions of point density and depth are different



2. On the Shape

- the local difference is mostly larger than the global difference

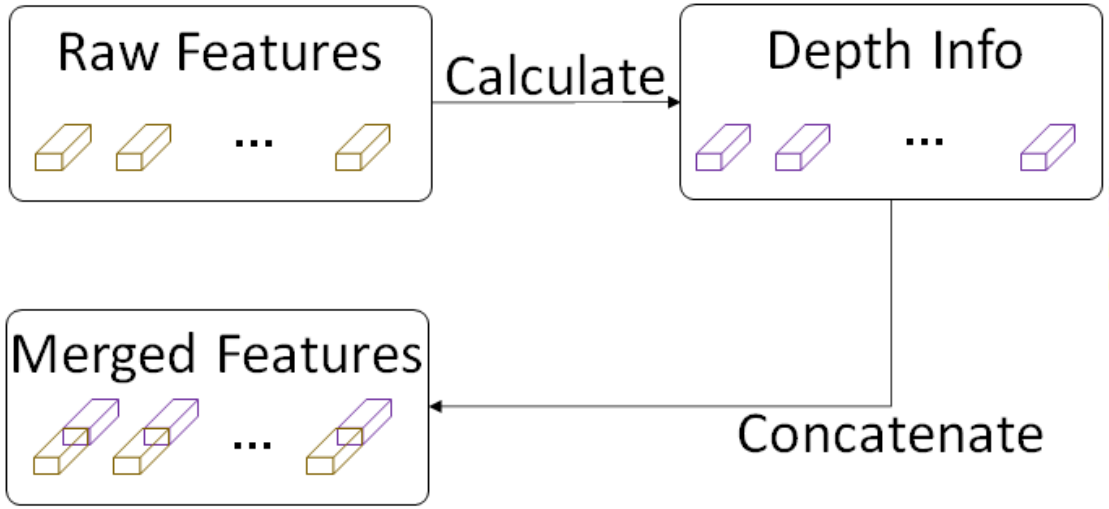


LiDARs in Automated Driving System

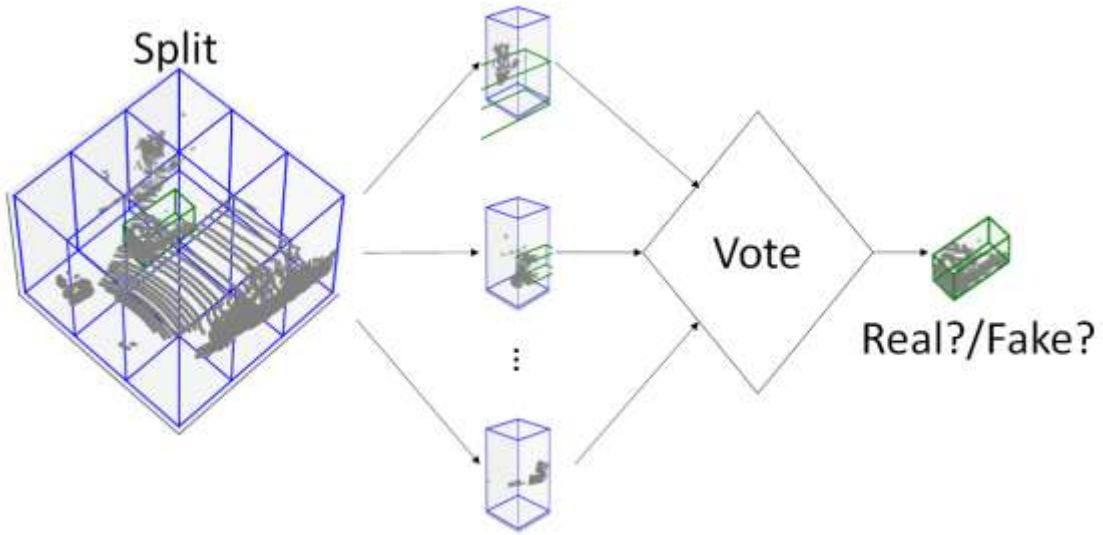
1. **On the Position and Number**
   - Modeling the depth-density relation

2. **On the Shape**
   - Deploying local detector + Voting

Explicit depth feature & Implicit density feature

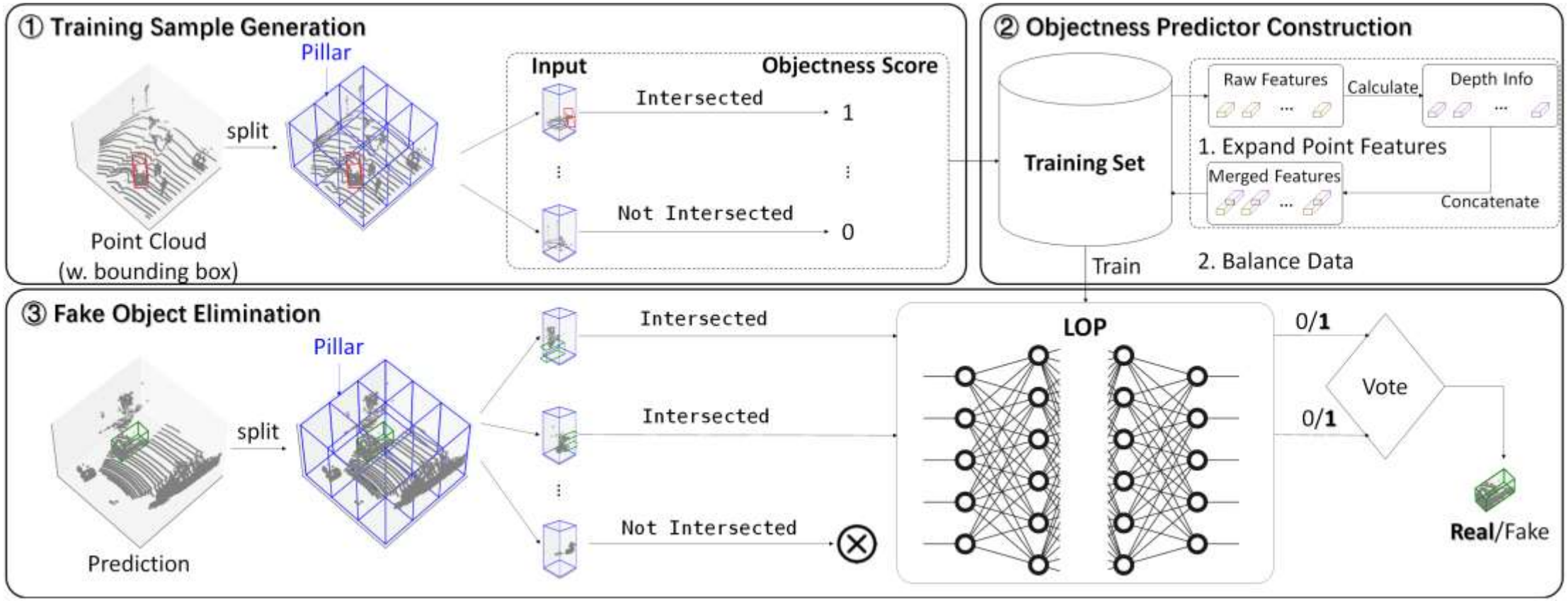


Split the prediction by splitting input space



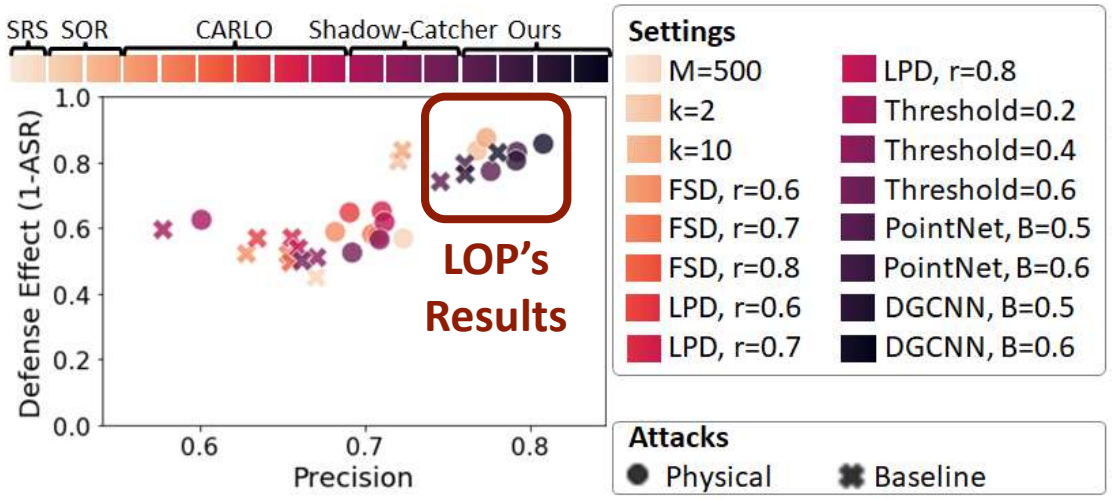
Our Proposed Method

- **Local Objectness Predictor**
  - **Plug-and-Play Design** (**No need to retrain the whole detector*)



Defense Effectiveness

- More improvement on the performance and robustness of protected 3D object detectors
- Acceptable costs on memory and slightly larger costs on time



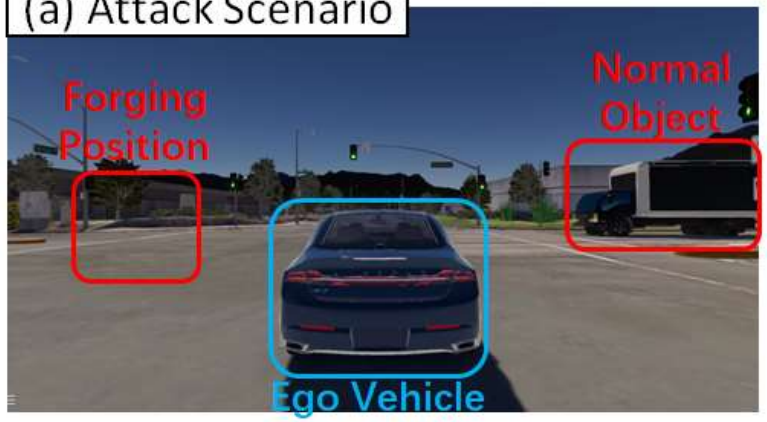
	Time per sample (s)	GPU Mem (MB)	CPU Mem (MB)
None	0.060±0.005	1477	2551
SRS	0.069±0.007	1473	2549
SOR	0.114±0.005	5827	2516
Carlo (LPD)	0.503±0.003	1477	2552
Carlo (FSD)	2.463±0.005	1477	2506
Shadow-Catcher	0.089±0.002	1477	2551
Ours (PointNet)	1.341±0.011	2283	2518
Ours (DGCNN)	1.589±0.013	3747	2506

can further reduce
by multi-processing

Simulation Experiments

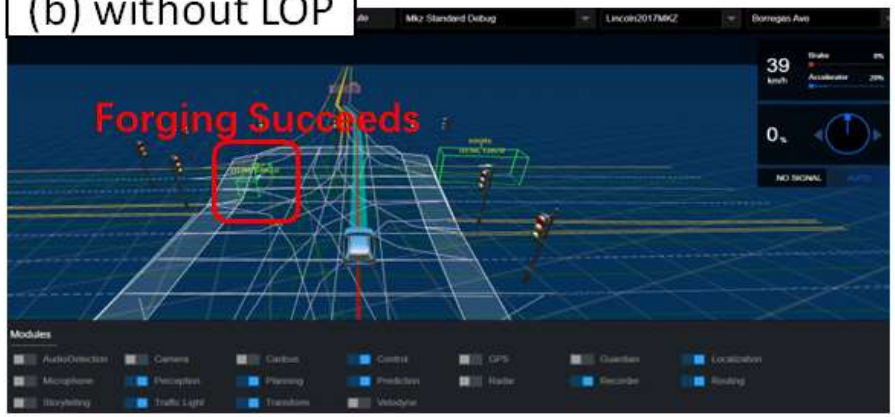
- The performance of Apollo 6.0.0 deployed with LOP, evaluated in LGSVL simulator

(a) Attack Scenario

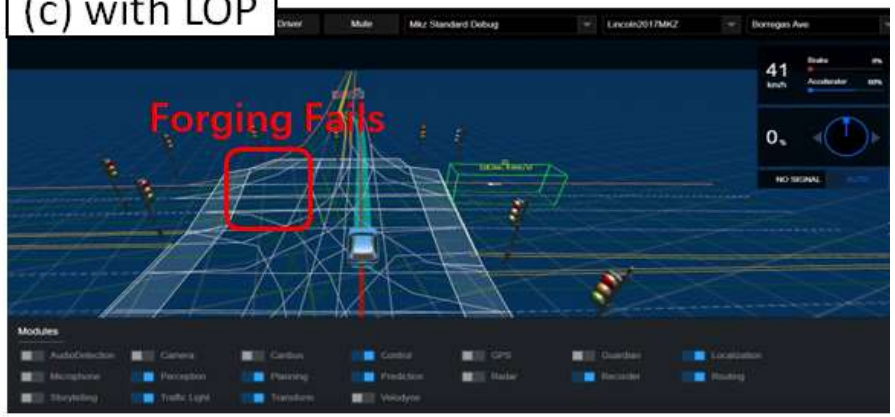


	Precision	ASR	time cost (ms)	FPS
Apollo 6.0.0 (w/o. LOP)	8.33%	53.66%	33.36ms	29.97
Apollo 6.0.0 (w/. LOP)	100.00%	0.00%	42.48ms	23.54

(b) without LOP



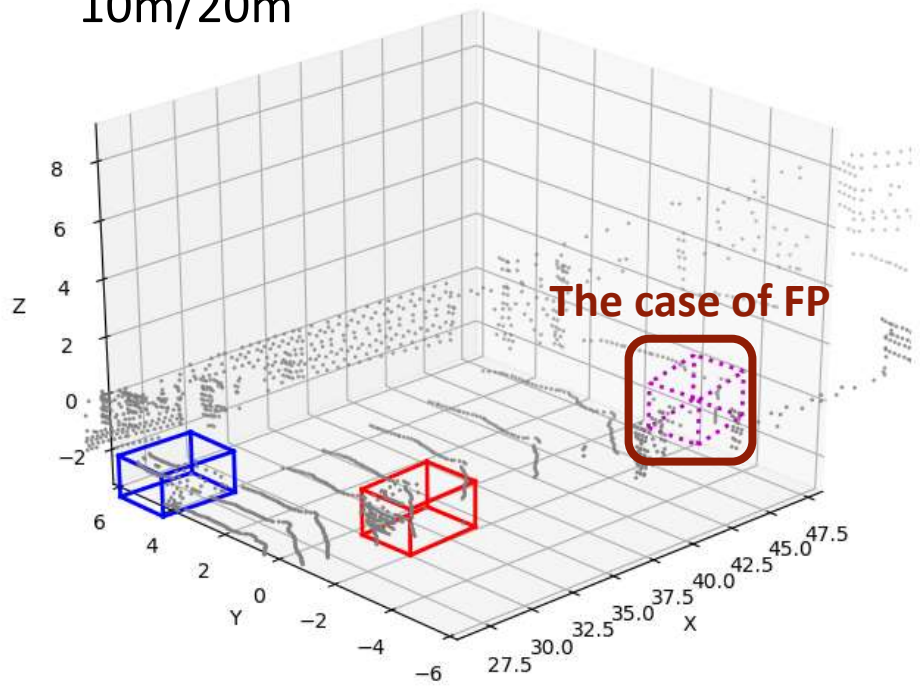
(c) with LOP



Future Directions

Direction 1
The Existence of False positives

- Farther objects are harder to detect
  - 12.95%/16.53% of FP with depth < 10m/20m



Direction 2
The Upgrade of Attack Device

- The maximum of forged points is already up to 2500

The Fig.7 in PLA-LiDAR (S&P 2023)

Take Away Message

1. We conclude the limitations of existing appearing attacks

2. We propose a plug-and-play defense method LOP

3. We prove the effectiveness of our LOP online and offline

↓ Full paper of our LOP

More Research on AI Security

Thank you for your Audience!

For more details, welcome to follow our paper

32ND USENIX SECURITY SYMPOSIUM