# **RAMP: Boosting Adversarial Robustness Against** <u>M</u>ultiple I<sub>p</sub> Perturbations for Universal Robustness

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#### Multi-Norm Adversarial Robustness

# **l ∞ robust != l p (p = 1,2) robust**

 $\ddot{}$ 

 $\pm$ 



I<sub>∞</sub> perturbation







#### $I_1$  perturbation



 $=$ 



#### I<sub>∞</sub> adversarially trained



## Multi-Norm and Accuracy/Robustness Trade-offs

**Multi-Norm tradoffs** 

**=> Logits Pairing**

**Accuracy/robustness tradeoff**

**=> Gradient Projection**



#### RAMP: Logits Pairing

**Observation:** Fine-tune a I<sub>q</sub>-AT model on I<sub>r</sub> examples reduces I<sub>q</sub> robustness



#### RAMP: Logits Pairing

**Solution:** Regularize I<sub>q</sub>, I<sub>r</sub> logits on *correctly predicted* I<sub>q</sub> subsets via KL loss

$$
\mathcal{L}_{KL} = \frac{1}{n_c} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} \sum_{j=0}^{k} p_q[\gamma[i]][j] \cdot \log \left( \frac{p_q[\gamma[i]][j]}{p_r[\gamma[i]][j]} \right)
$$

 $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{max} + \lambda \cdot \mathcal{L}_{KL}$ 

Combine with MAX-style loss

#### RAMP: Gradient Projection (GP)

**Observation**: Natural training (NT) can help adversarial robustness



#### RAMP: Gradient Projection (GP)

**Solution**: Find and combine useful components of NT with AT via GP

$$
\begin{aligned}\n\mathbf{G}\mathbf{P}(\hat{g}_n^l, \hat{g}_a^l) &= \begin{cases}\n\cos(\hat{g}_n^l, \hat{g}_a^l) \cdot \hat{g}_n^l, & \cos(\hat{g}_n^l, \hat{g}_a^l) > 0 \\
0, & \cos(\hat{g}_n^l, \hat{g}_a^l) \le 0\n\end{cases} \\
g_p &= \bigcup_{l \in \mathcal{M}} \mathbf{G}\mathbf{P}(\hat{g}_n^l, \hat{g}_a^l) \\
\text{for } \hat{g}_p^l, \hat{g}_p^l\n\end{aligned} \qquad \qquad \begin{aligned}\n\text{Lagerving} \\
\text{operators} \\
\text{SINR} \\
\text{S
$$

**Theorem 4.5** (Error Analysis of GP). When the model dimension  $m \to \infty$ , for an epoch t, we have an approximation of the error difference  $\Delta_{AT}^2 - \Delta_{GP}^2$  as follows

$$
\Delta_{AT}^2 - \Delta_{GP}^2 \approx \beta(2-\beta)\mathbb{E}_{\widehat{\mathcal{D}}_a^t} ||g_a - \widehat{g_a}||_\pi^2 - \beta^2 \bar{\tau}^2 ||g_a - \widehat{g}_n||_\pi^2
$$

#### Experiment Result: Robust Fine-tuning

#### RAMP obtains **better union accuracy and accuracy-robustness** tradeoff



## Experiment Result: Varying Epsilons

RAMP consistently outperforms other baselines **when key tradeoff pair changes**



 $I_1 - I_2$  **Tradeoff**  $I_2$ 

 **- l∞ Tradeoff**

#### Experiment Result: Universal Robustness

#### RAMP shows best **universal robustness**



## Thank you!

Code:<https://github.com/uiuc-focal-lab/RAMP>

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Full paper