# Synthesizing Robust Adversarial Examples <br> Supplementary Material 

## 1 Distributions of Transformations

Under the EOT framework, we must choose a distribution of transformations, and the optimization produces an adversarial example that is robust under the distribution of transformations. Here, we give the specific parameters we chose in the 2D (Table 1), 3D (Table 2), and physical-world case (Table 3).

## 2 Robust 2D Adversarial Examples

We give a random sample out of our 1000 2D adversarial examples in Figures 1 and 2.

## 3 Robust 3D Adversarial Examples

We give a random sample out of our 200 3D adversarial examples in Figures 3 and 4 and 5. We give a histogram of adversariality (percent classified as the adversarial class) over all 200 examples in Figure 6.

## 4 Physical Adversarial Examples

Figure 7 gives all 100 photographs of our adversarial 3D-printed turtle, and Figure 8 gives all 100 photographs of our adversarial 3D-printed baseball.

| Transformation | Minimum | Maximum |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Scale | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| Rotation | $-22.5^{\circ}$ | $22.5^{\circ}$ |
| Lighten / Darken | -0.05 | 0.05 |
| Gaussian Noise (stdev) | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Translation | any in-bounds |  |

Table 1: Distribution of transformations for the 2D case, where each parameter is sampled uniformly at random from the specified range.

| Transformation | Minimum | Maximum |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Camera distance | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| X/Y translation | -0.05 | 0.05 |
| Rotation | any |  |
| Background | $(0.1,0.1,0.1)$ | $(1.0,1.0,1.0)$ |

Table 2: Distribution of transformations for the 3D case when working in simulation, where each parameter is sampled uniformly at random from the specified range.

| Transformation | Minimum | Maximum |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Camera distance | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| X/Y translation | -0.05 | 0.05 |
| Rotation | any |  |
| Background | $(0.1,0.1,0.1)$ | $(1.0,1.0,1.0)$ |
| Lighten / Darken (additive) | -0.15 | 0.15 |
| Lighten / Darken (multiplicative) | 0.5 | 2.0 |
| Per-channel (additive) | -0.15 | 0.15 |
| Per-channel (multiplicative) | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Gaussian Noise (stdev) | 0.0 | 0.1 |

Table 3: Distribution of transformations for the physical-world 3D case, approximating rendering, physicalworld phenomena, and printing error.


Figure 1: A random sample of 2D adversarial examples.

Original: barrel

Adv: guillotine

Original: baseball

Adv: green lizard

Original: turtle

Adv: Bouvier des Flandres

$P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 1 \%$
$P(a d v): 10 \%$

$P($ true $): 100 \%$
$P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 0 \%$
$P(a d v): 66 \%$


P(true): 98\% $P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 0 \%$
$P(a d v): 6 \%$

$P$ (true): $96 \%$ $P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P$ (true): $0 \%$ P(adv): 91\%

$P($ true $): 100 \%$
$P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 0 \%$ $P(a d v): 87 \%$


$$
P(\text { true }): 90 \%
$$

$P(a d v): 0 \%$


P(true): 0\% $P(a d v): 21 \%$

$P($ true $): 97 \%$
$P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 3 \%$ $P(a d v): 4 \%$

$P($ true $): 0 \%$
$P(a d v): 94 \%$

$P($ true $): 0 \%$
$P(a d v): 84 \%$

Figure 3: A random sample of 3D adversarial examples.


Original: barracouta


Adv: tick


Original: tiger cat


Adv: tiger


Original: speedboat


Adv: crossword puzzle

$P($ true $): 91 \%$ $P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 0 \%$
$P(a d v): 88 \%$

$P($ true $): 85 \%$
$P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 32 \%$
$P(a d v): 54 \%$

$P($ true $): 14 \%$
$P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 3 \%$
$P(a d v): 91 \%$

$P($ true ): $95 \%$
$P($ true $): 92 \%$ $P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 0 \%$
$P(a d v): 98 \%$

$P($ true $): 69 \%$ $P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 59 \%$
$P(a d v): 22 \%$

$P($ true $): 1 \%$
$P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 0 \%$
$P(a d v): 100 \%$

$P($ true $): 92 \%$
$P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 0 \%$
$P(a d v): 95 \%$

$P($ true $): 96 \%$
$P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 14 \%$
$P(a d v): 79 \%$

$P($ true $): 1 \%$
$P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 0 \%$
$P(a d v): 100 \%$

Figure 2: A random sample of 2D adversarial examples.


Figure 4: A random sample of 3D adversarial examples.

Original: teddybear

Adv: sock

Original: clownfish

Adv: panpipe

Original: sofa

Adv: sturgeon

$P($ true ): $90 \%$
$P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 0 \%$
P(adv): 99\%

$P($ true ): $46 \%$
$P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 15 \%$ $P(a d v): 0 \%$


P(true): 0\%
$P(a d v): 100 \%$

$P($ true $): 1 \%$
$P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 0 \%$
$P(a d v): 99 \%$

$P($ true $): 14 \%$
P(adv): 0\%

$P($ true ): 0\%
$P(a d v): 100 \%$

$P($ true $): 98 \%$ $P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 0 \%$ P(adv): 98\%

$P($ true $): 2 \%$
$P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 0 \%$
$P($ true $): 0 \%$ $P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 70 \%$
$P(a d v): 0 \%$

$P($ true $): 0 \%$
$P(a d v): 100 \%$

Figure 5: A random sample of 3D adversarial examples.


Figure 6: A histogram of adversariality (percent of 100 samples classified as the adversarial class) across the 200 3D adversarial examples.
classified as turtle
$\square$ classified as rifle
Figure 7: All 100 photographs of our physical-world 3D adversarial turtle.

$\square$ classified as baseball
classified as espresso
classified as other

Figure 8: All 100 photographs of our physical-world 3D adversarial baseball.

