

# Group Meeting 3

## Research Timeline of Privacy Preserve and MIA

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# Outline

- 1 Stage 1: Emergence of Split Inference
- 2 Stage 2: First Model Inversion Attacks
- 3 Stage 3: Empirical Obfuscation Defenses
- 4 Stage 4: Stronger Attacks & Mixed Defenses
- 5 Stage 5: Information-Theoretic Paradigm
- 6 Remaining Open Challenges

# Motivation & Initial Challenge

**Challenge:** Deploy large DNNs on resource-constrained devices without exposing raw inputs. **Key Contributions:**

- *SplitNN* (**Paper 53**): “Cut” model between client/server for medical data; preserves accuracy, reduces client FLOPs.
- *Edge-Ensemble* (**Paper 49**): pruned submodels on  $K$  devices, ensemble preserves accuracy with small models.
- *SplitFed* (**Paper 51**): parallelizes split learning with FedAvg, adds DP noise at cut layer.

# Discovery of Feature Leakage

**Challenge:** Intermediate activations still leak sensitive data. **Key**

**Contributions:**

- *Fredrikson et al. (2014)*: inversion from output confidences.
- *GAN-driven MIAs (Paper 16)*: insider trains GAN to reconstruct class samples from gradients.
- *DP & HE/MPC (Papers 10, 21, 24, 38, 43, 55)*: add noise or compute under encryption—high overhead, limited utility.

# Heuristic Feature Obfuscation

**Challenge:** Remove “redundant” information without theory. **Key**

## **Contributions:**

- *Noise Injection* (**Paper 52, 19**): Gaussian noise on features (Nopeek, Noise\_ARL).
- *Pruning & Sparsity* (**Paper 7, 54, 15**): PATROL, DistCorr, Dropout move layers client-side / prune channels.
- *Frequency-Domain* (**Paper 34, 35, 58**): DCT-based random high-freq sampling, trainable subtraction.
- *Adversarial Rep. Learning* (**Paper 3, 28, 20**): DeepObfuscator, FaceObfuscator vs. reconstruction & attribute adversaries.
- *Transfer Learning* (**Paper 17**): freeze early layers to block private feature encoding.

**Challenge:** Attackers adapt—attribute inference, user-level leakage, overfitting awareness. **Key Contributions:**

- *Attribute Inference (Paper 32)*: CSMIA, LOMIA leak sensitive fields from outputs.
- *User-Level Leakage (Paper 59)*: mGAN-AI recovers specific client data in FL.
- *Improved Loss & Overfitting (Paper 41)*: logit-maximization + multi-model optimization.
- *Sensitive Feature Distillation (Paper 62)*: distiller purifies latent features to enable reconstruction.

**Challenge:** Heuristic methods lack worst-case guarantees. **Key**

**Contributions:**

- *Adversarial MI Objectives (Paper 3):* constrain mutual information  $I(S; Z)$ .
- *CEM Algorithm:*
  - **Theoretical Analysis:** Provide a lower bound on minimal reconstruction MSE in terms of conditional entropy (Theorem 1).
  - **Differentiable Bound:** Derive a tractable and differentiable lower bound on  $\mathcal{H}(x | z)$  via Gaussian Mixture Model (Theorem 2).
  - **CEM Algorithm:** Propose a versatile Conditional Entropy Maximization algorithm that seamlessly **integrates with existing defense mechanisms**.
- **Impact:** Provable lower bound on any inversion attack's MSE.

# Key Unresolved Challenges

- **Complex High-Dimensional Multi-Modal Distributions**

Real-world intermediate features are non-Gaussian and multi-modal, challenging GMM-based entropy estimation.

- **Dynamic Collaborative Environments**

Client churn and continual model updates invalidate static entropy bounds.

- **Privacy–Utility Trade-off Quantification**

Lack of unified metrics to balance task performance and worst-case privacy guarantees.

- **Extend to Other From**

Extending entropy-based defenses to text, audio features.

- **Practical Integration with Other Defense Methods**

Validate CEM's real-world applicability by plugging it into other defenses methods.