

Group Meeting 3

Research Timeline of Privacy Preserve and MIA

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June 15, 2025

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.

Adversary Advances

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.

Towards Theoretical Guarantees

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 Formats**
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.