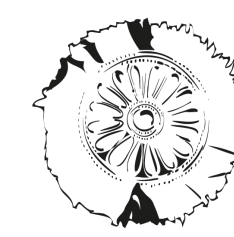


Unleashing Uncertainty: Efficient Machine Unlearning for Generative AI

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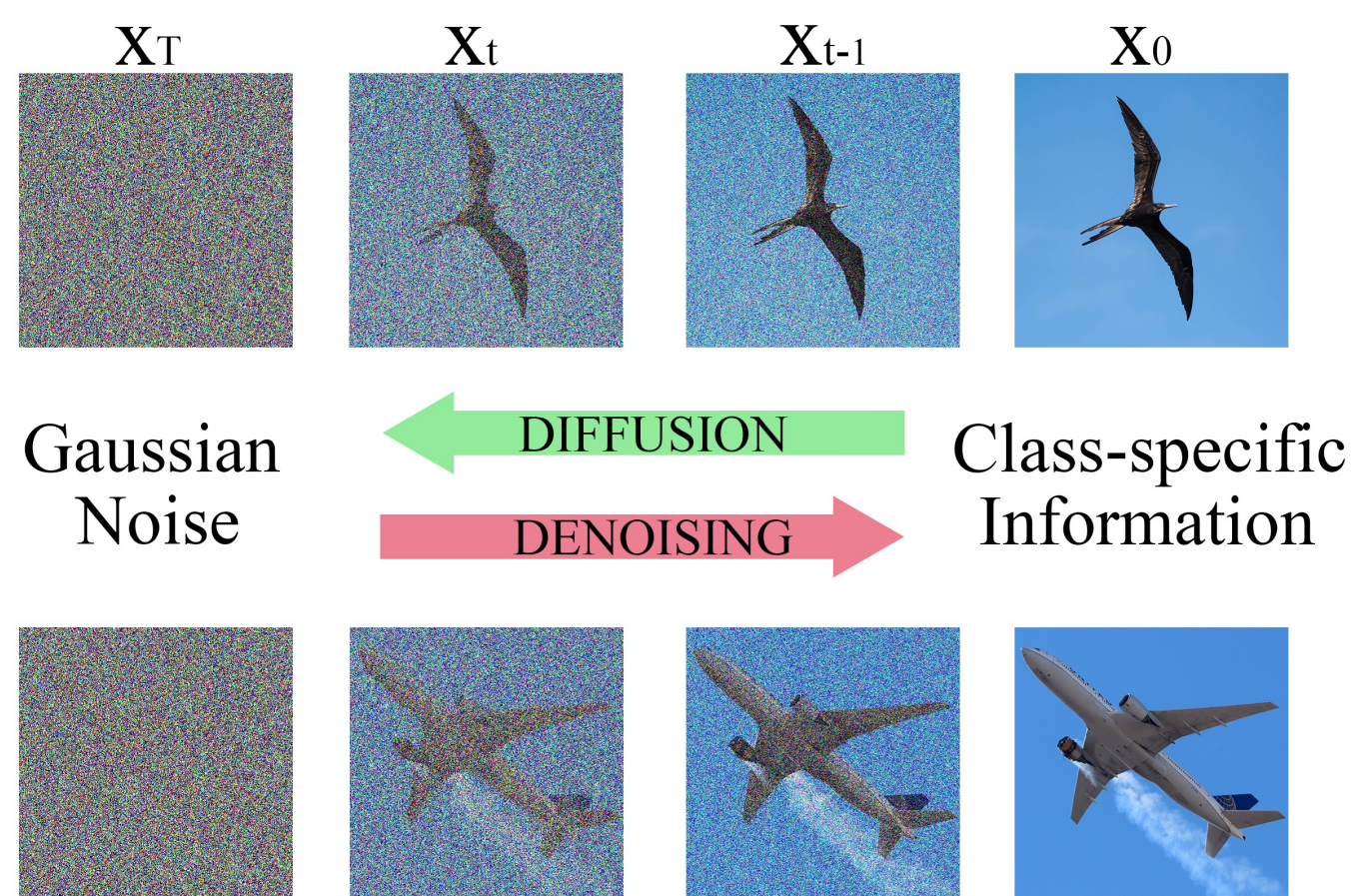
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Motivations

- Information-Theoretic Unlearning for GenAI
- Efficiency ~ Cost & Latency of Model Correction

SAFEMax

- Leverages the inherent Gaussian noise of the diffusion process to maximize the entropy in generated images of impermissible classes → **halts the denoising process**
- Efficiently** balances forgetting and retention by focusing unlearning on the semantically rich steps.



Why Entropy Maximization?

$$Pr\{X \neq \hat{X}\} \geq \frac{H(X | \hat{X}) - 1}{\log |\mathcal{X}|}$$

Semantics of an original image

Semantics of a generated image

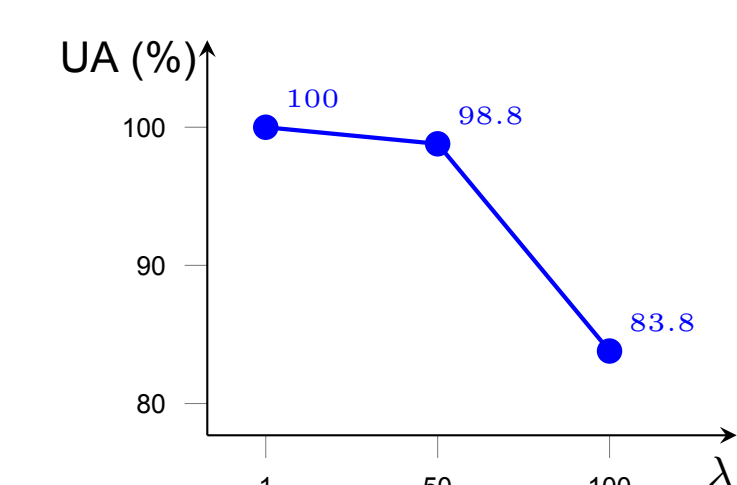
$$\mathcal{L}_f = \mathbb{E}_{t \in [1, T], \epsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)} [\psi(t) \parallel \epsilon_t - \epsilon_\theta(x_t, c_f, t) \parallel_2^2]$$

Balancing Forgetting & Retention

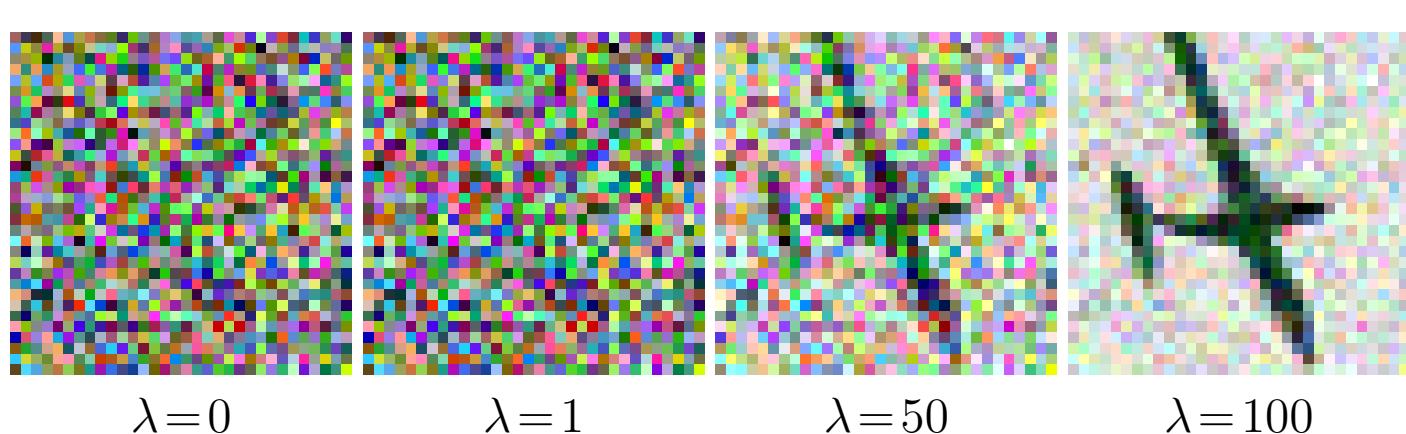
$$\psi(t) = \exp(-\lambda \frac{t}{T}), \quad \text{for } t \in [0, T]$$

Effect of decaying scheduler ($\lambda = 1$) vs. **no scheduler** ($\lambda = 0$). SAFEMax improves the image quality for retained classes (see **5.62%** improvement in FID), while still unlearning perfectly.

| λ | UA (%) \uparrow | FID \downarrow |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------|
| 0 | 100.00 | 13.89 |
| 1 | 100.00 | 13.11 |



As λ increases, more information is retained—even for the forget class, as shown by the drop in UA.



Results

| Class | SA (Heng & Soh, 2023) | | | SalUn (Fan et al., 2024) | | | SAFEMax (Ours) | | |
|----------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | FID \downarrow | RTE \downarrow | GPU \downarrow | FID \downarrow | RTE \downarrow | GPU \downarrow | FID \downarrow | RTE \downarrow | GPU \downarrow |
| 0 | 14.29 | 174.32 | 17.29 | 14.11 | 11.56 | 23.22 | 13.11 | 5.82 | 9.50 |
| 1 | 18.72 | 174.37 | 17.29 | 16.85 | 11.96 | 23.23 | 18.01 | 5.79 | 9.50 |
| 2 | 18.55 | 174.38 | 17.29 | 18.24 | 11.97 | 23.24 | 17.07 | 5.80 | 9.50 |
| 3 | 17.66 | 174.76 | 17.29 | 16.84 | 12.03 | 23.23 | 15.64 | 5.89 | 9.50 |
| 4 | 17.67 | 174.87 | 17.29 | 16.64 | 12.03 | 23.24 | 16.89 | 5.80 | 9.50 |
| 5 | 17.31 | 174.62 | 17.29 | 16.95 | 11.29 | 23.23 | 17.07 | 5.79 | 9.50 |
| 6 | 17.71 | 173.75 | 17.29 | 16.78 | 12.00 | 23.23 | 16.80 | 5.79 | 9.50 |
| 7 | 18.37 | 173.76 | 17.29 | 16.93 | 12.00 | 23.23 | 17.93 | 5.90 | 9.50 |
| 8 | 18.56 | 174.26 | 17.29 | 18.72 | 11.99 | 23.24 | 18.20 | 5.80 | 9.50 |
| 9 | 18.28 | 174.65 | 17.29 | 15.55 | 11.98 | 23.24 | 16.66 | 5.85 | 9.50 |
| μ | 17.71 | 174.37 | 17.29 | 16.76 | 11.81 | 23.23 | 16.74 | 5.83 | 9.50 |
| σ | 1.29 | 0.38 | 0.00 | 1.27 | 0.25 | 0.01 | 0.32 | 0.04 | 0.00 |

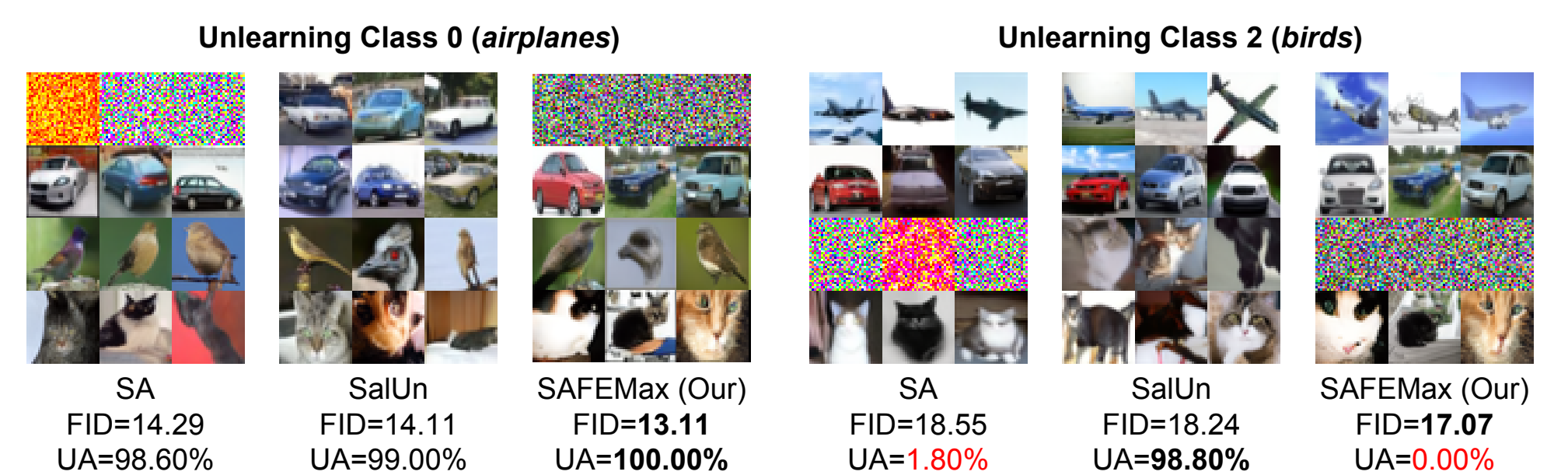
Run Time Estimation

- 30x faster** than Selective Amnesia (SA)
- 230x faster** including the priors used by SA
- 2x faster** than Saliency Unlearning (SalUn)

GPU Memory Usage

- 45% more efficient** than Selective Amnesia
- 59% more efficient** than Saliency Unlearning

| Class | SA (Heng & Soh, 2023) | | SalUn (Fan et al., 2024) | | SAFEMax (Ours) | |
|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | $H \uparrow$ | UA (%) \uparrow | $H \uparrow$ | UA (%) \uparrow | $H \uparrow$ | UA (%) \uparrow |
| 0 | 1.062 | 98.60 | 0.051 | 99.00 | 1.132 | 100.00 |
| 1 | 0.987 | 99.60 | 0.032 | 100.00 | 1.156 | 100.00 |
| 2 | 0.948 | 1.80 | 0.084 | 98.80 | 1.156 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 1.006 | 100.00 | 0.068 | 99.60 | 1.122 | 100.00 |
| 4 | 0.926 | 100.00 | 0.085 | 99.60 | 1.128 | 100.00 |
| 5 | 0.908 | 100.00 | 0.040 | 99.60 | 1.118 | 100.00 |
| 6 | 0.993 | 100.00 | 0.045 | 100.00 | 1.144 | 100.00 |
| 7 | 1.007 | 100.00 | 0.027 | 100.00 | 1.136 | 100.00 |
| 8 | 0.900 | 100.00 | 0.045 | 99.20 | 1.152 | 100.00 |
| 9 | 0.998 | 100.00 | 0.057 | 99.20 | 1.124 | 100.00 |



Future Work

- Alternative Evaluation of Unlearning Accuracy
- Resilience to Unlearning Attacks
- Concept Unlearning

Reference

Spertalis et al. “LoTUS: Large-Scale Machine Unlearning with a Taste of Uncertainty”. *Proceedings of the Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition Conference 2025*.