

IMMA: A New Frontier in Securing Generative Models

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Introduction

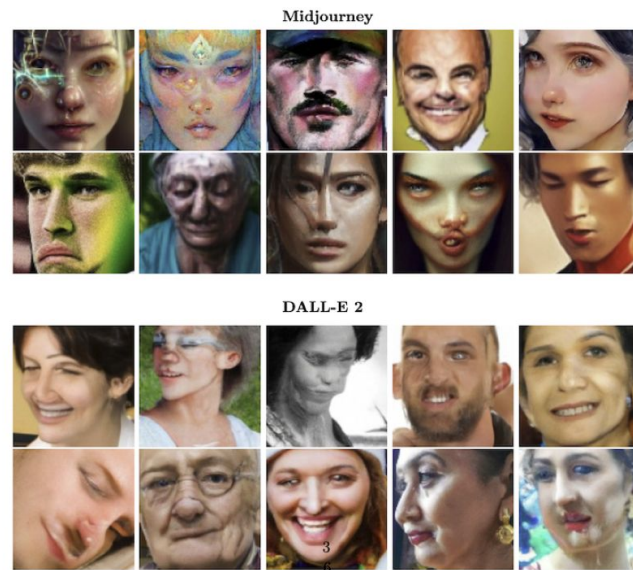
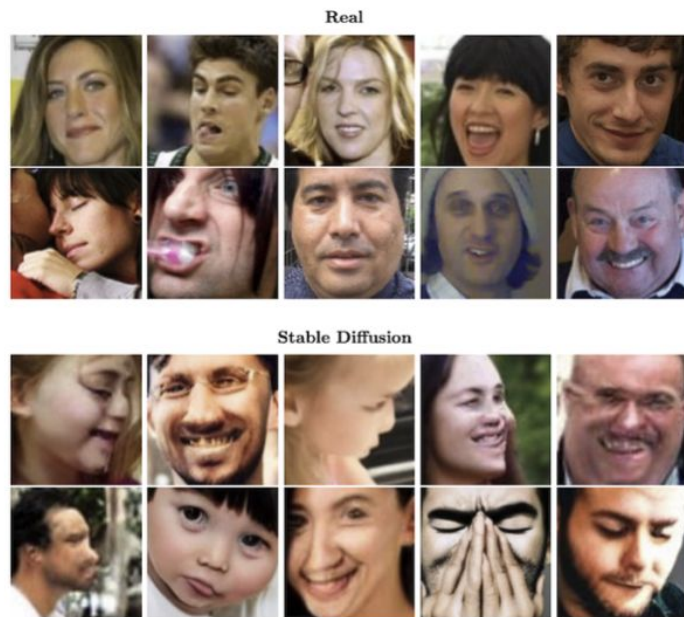
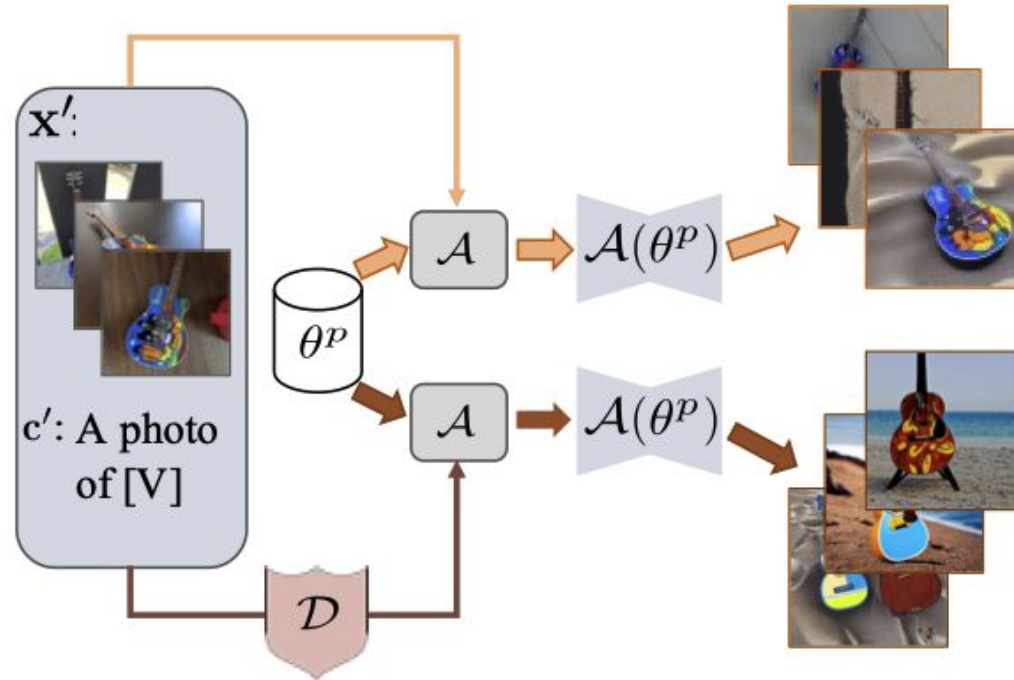


Figure 3: Samples of real faces (top row) and generated faces.

Borji, A. (2022). Generated faces in the wild: Quantitative comparison of stable diffusion, midjourney and dall-e 2. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2210.00586*.

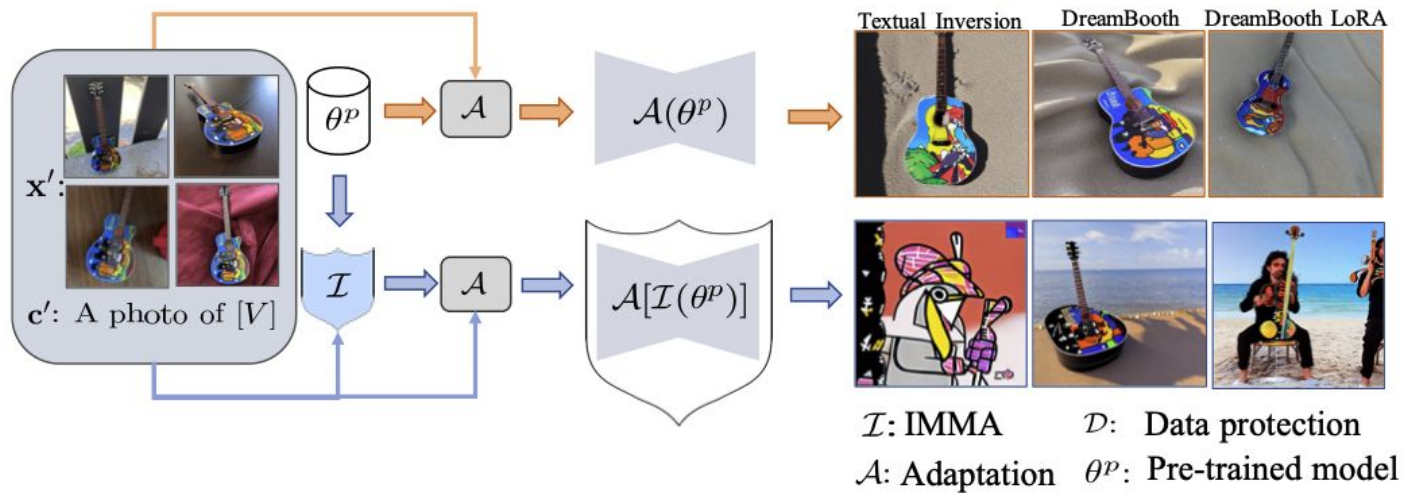
Problem Statement

Data Poisoning



Algorithm

Model Immunization



Algorithm

Model Immunization

$$\overbrace{\max_{\theta \in \mathcal{S}} L_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}'_{\mathcal{I}}, \mathbf{c}'; \theta, \phi^*)}^{\text{upper-level task}} \text{ s.t. } \phi^* = \overbrace{\arg \min_{\phi} L_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbf{x}'_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathbf{c}'; \theta, \phi)}^{\text{lower-level task}}.$$

Methodology Setup



GPUs that can run my code

- A10 GPU 1 node 10 cores
- A30 GPU 1 node 8 cores
- A100 GPU 1 node 16 cores

GPUs that returned Out Of Memory (OOM) while running

- V100 GPU 1 node 8 cores
- V100 GPU 1 node 16 cores
- (Google Colab Free Version) T4 GPU

Experimental Results

Limitations

Making the model light was the most difficult part.

Changed weights and input size into fp16

Resolution

Batch size

Training epoch ...

Future Direction

Extend IMMA to multiple adaptation targets and other generative models

Combine IMMA with data-centric approaches for layered protection

Current Bi-level optimization is computationally intensive, so we can work on that

Q&A