

Learning To Generate Image Embeddings With User-Level Differential Privacy

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Poster 368, Tue PM

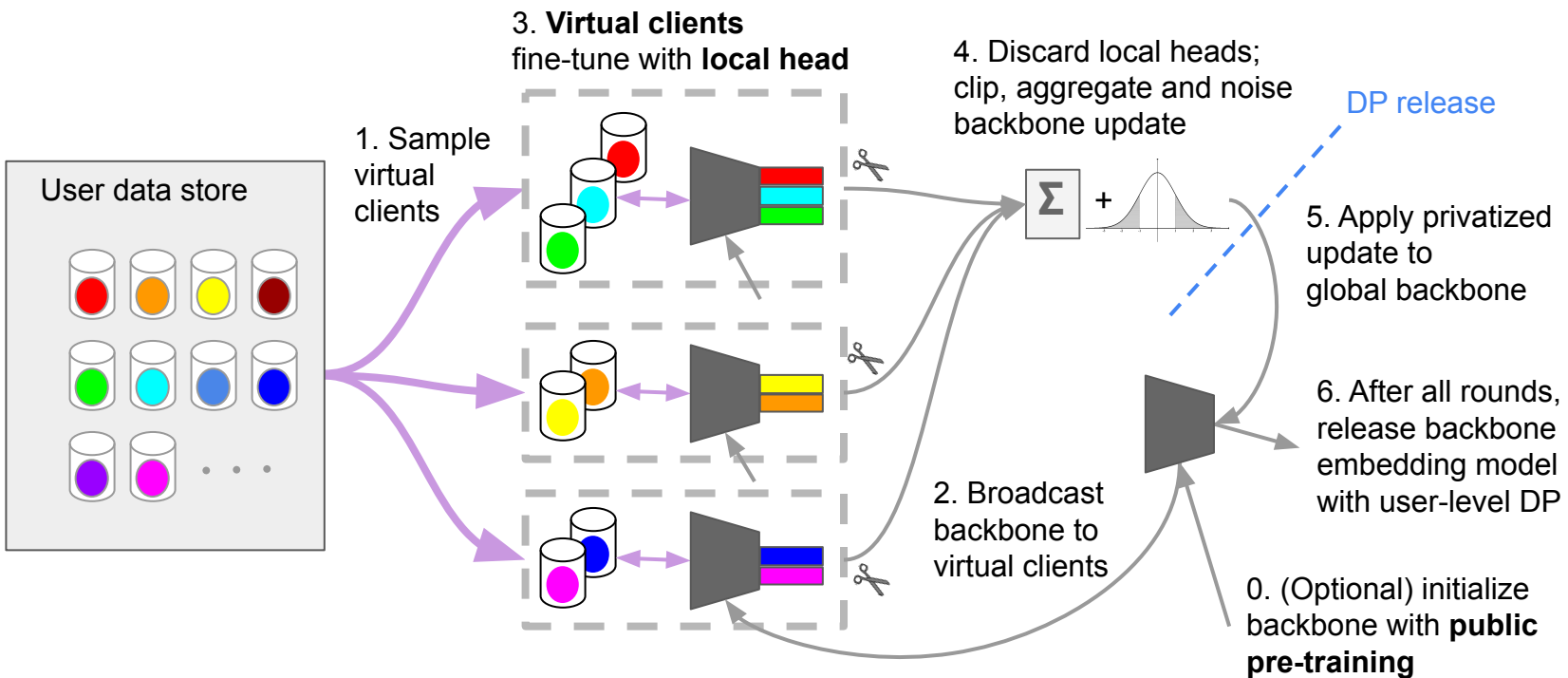


How can we protect privacy when training an image embedding model from user data?

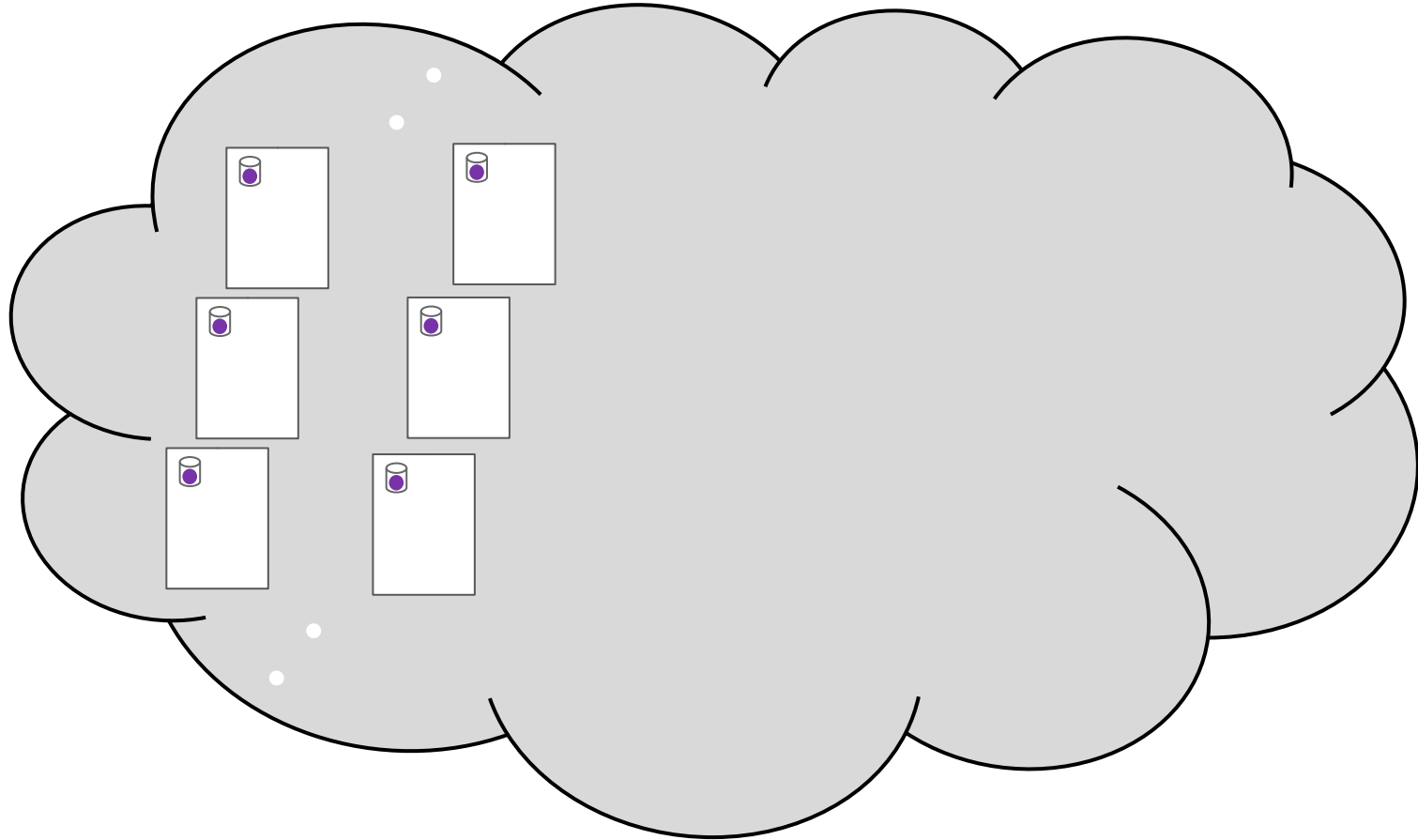
- **User-level DP:** mathematical guarantees that a model won't memorize user data; successfully applied in small on-device language models in production.
- **DP-FedEmb:** a new algorithm to train large image-to-embedding feature extractors specifically designed for scalability to achieve strong privacy-utility trade-offs
 - Virtual clients, partial aggregation, private local fine-tuning, and public pretraining
- Superior utility under same privacy budget on benchmark datasets DigiFace, EMNIST, GLD and iNaturalist for faces, landmarks and natural species.
- It is possible to achieve strong user-level DP guarantees of single-digit epsilon while controlling the utility drop within 5%, when millions of users can participate in training .

Key algorithm design choices

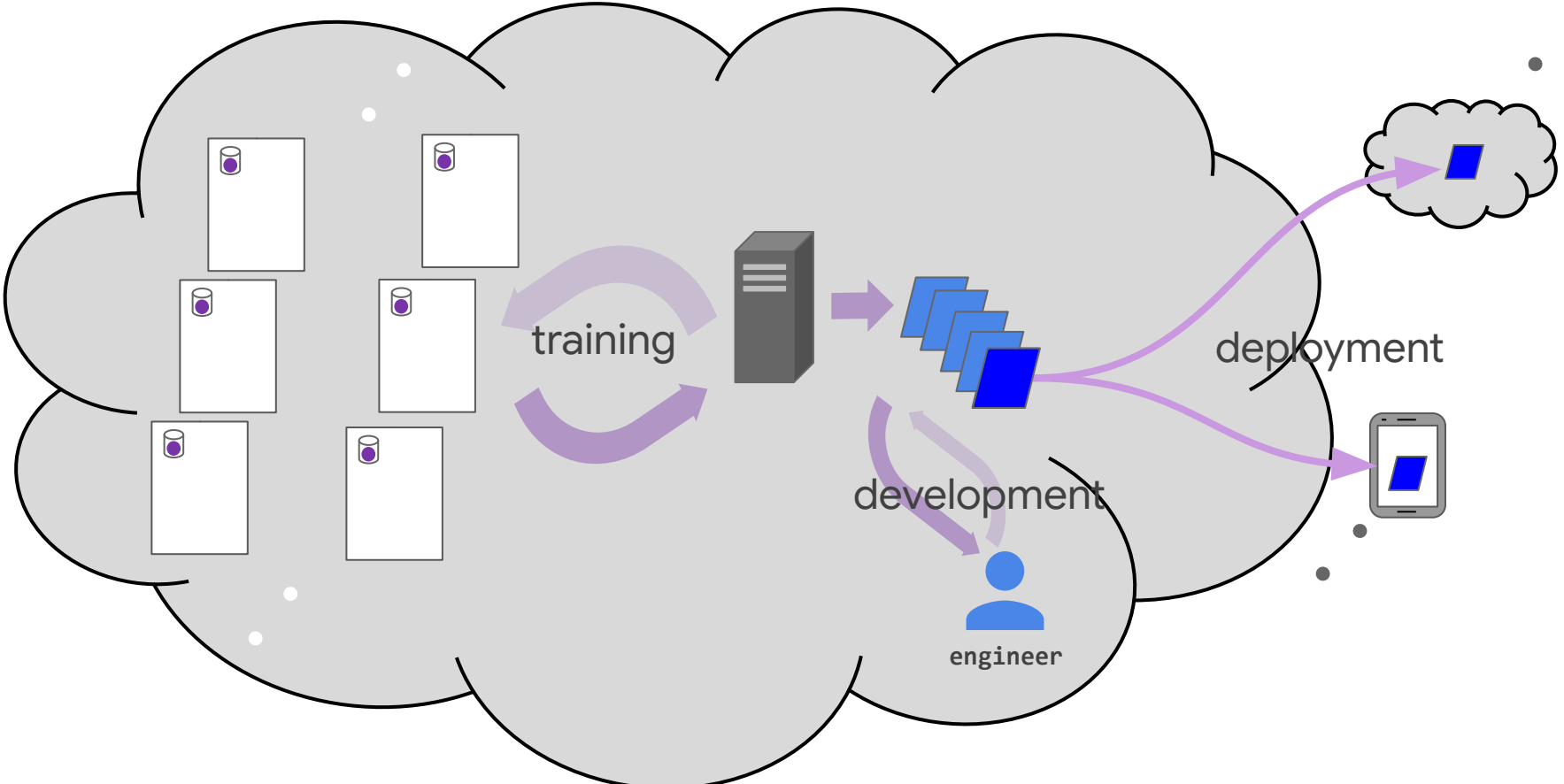
- construction of virtual clients
- selection of what information is shared among users



User Data (in Datacenter)

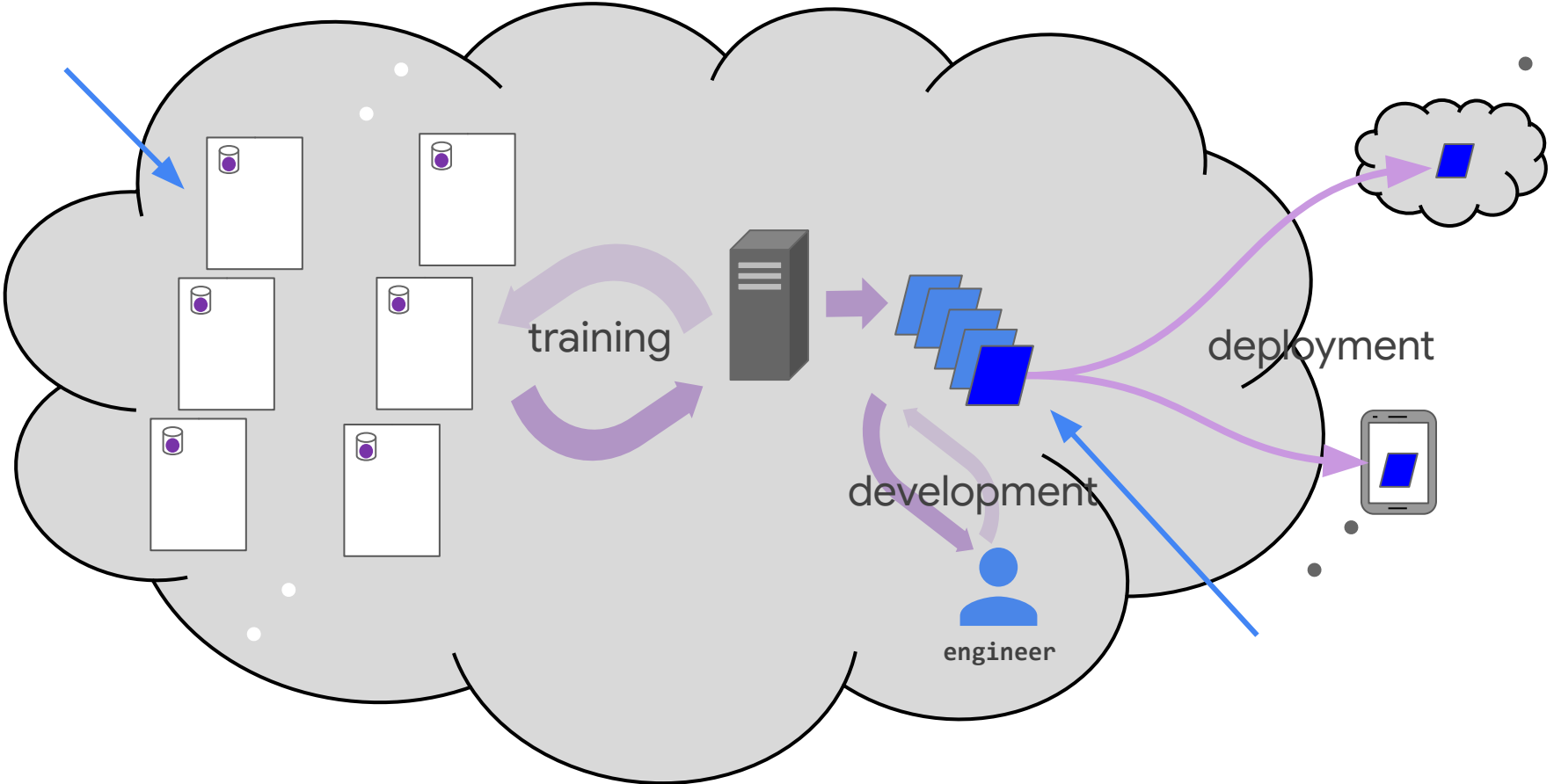


Machine Learning from User Data



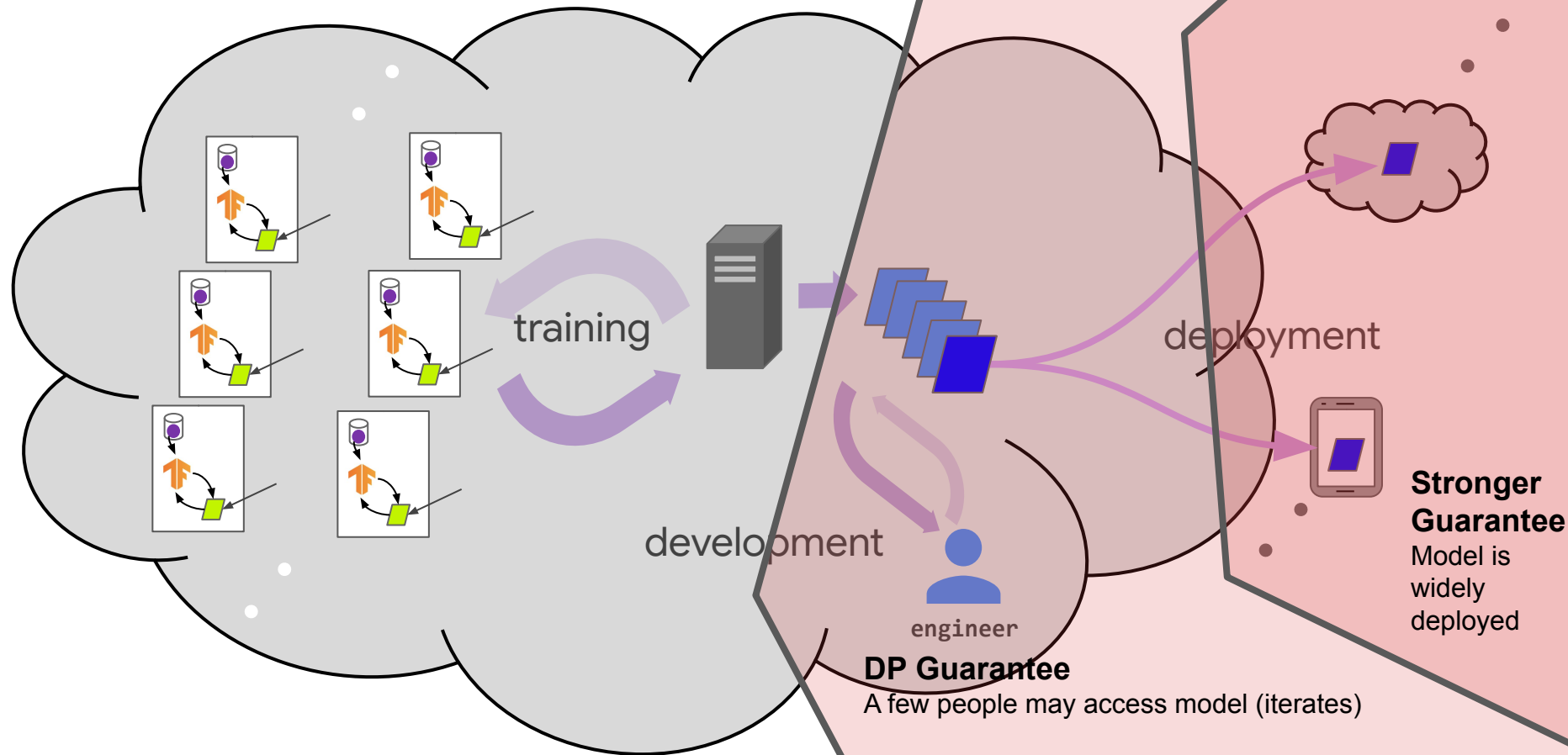
User-level Differential Privacy

Data anonymization: model won't memorize individual user's data



User-level Differential Privacy by “Federated” Algorithm

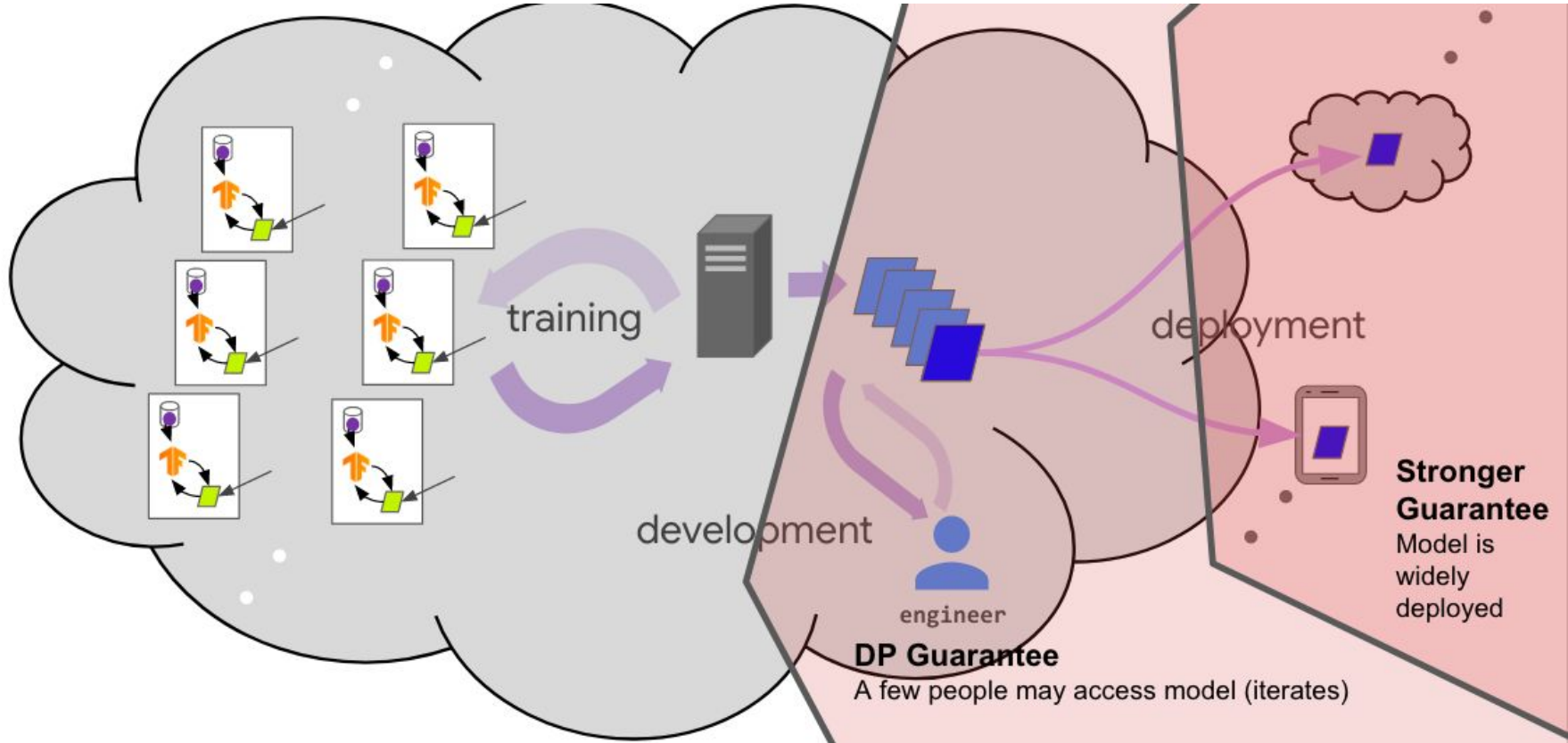
Data anonymization: model won't memorize individual user's data



User-level Differential Privacy by “Federated” Algorithm

“Natural” fit

- Data granularity by users
- Infrequent aggregation and model release



Differentially Private Federated Averaging (DP-FedAvg)

User-siloed data

- Conceptual broadcast and aggregation

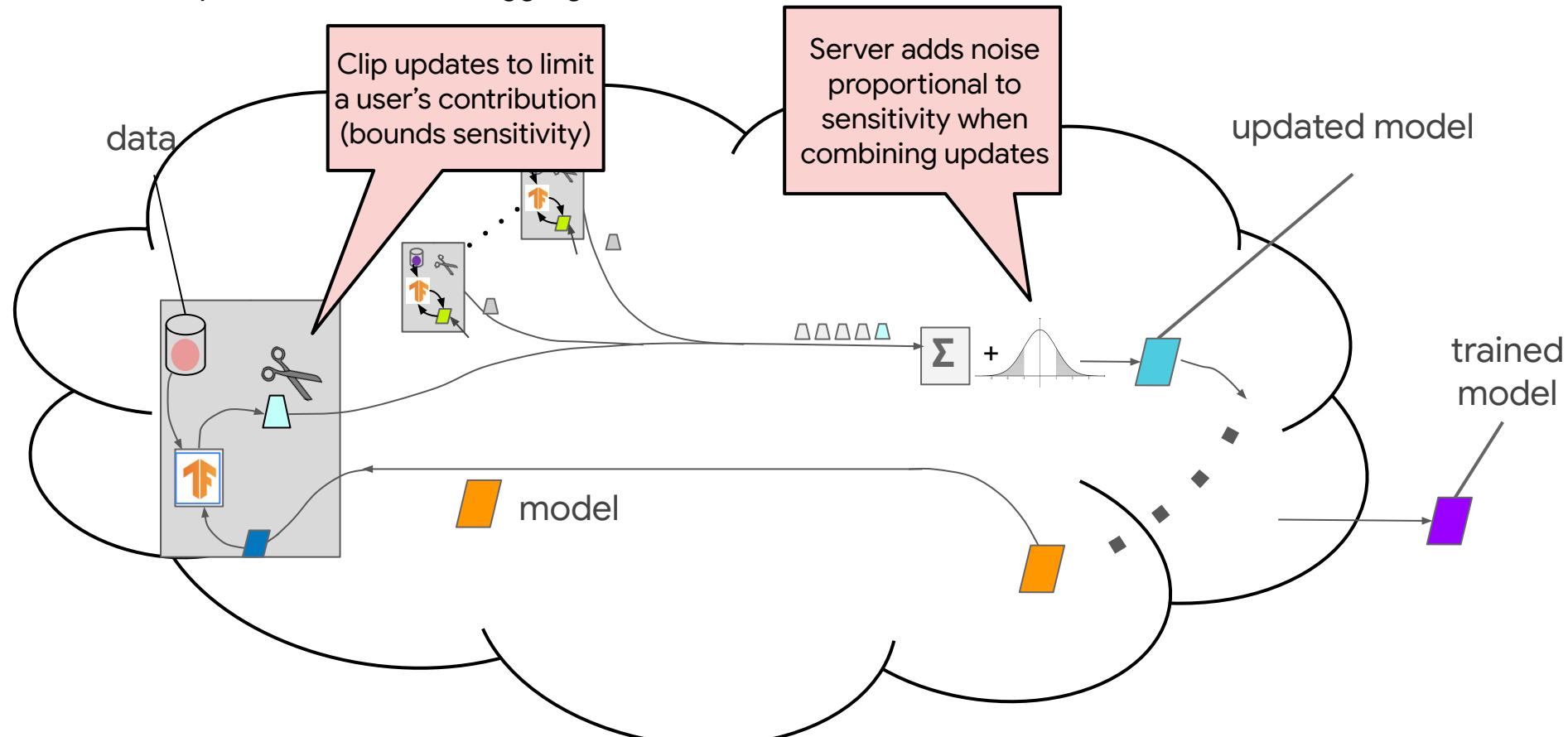


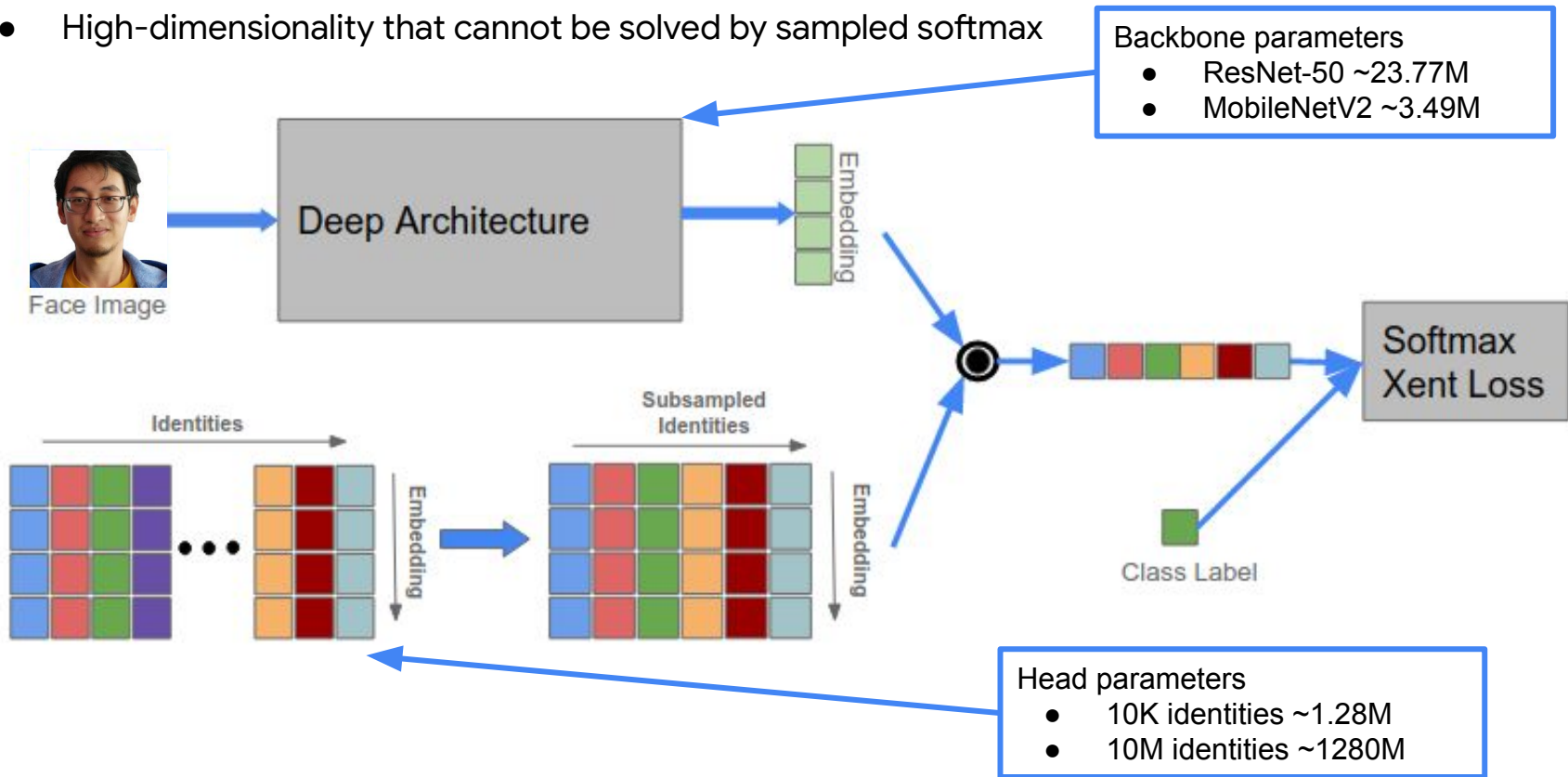
Image Embedding Models



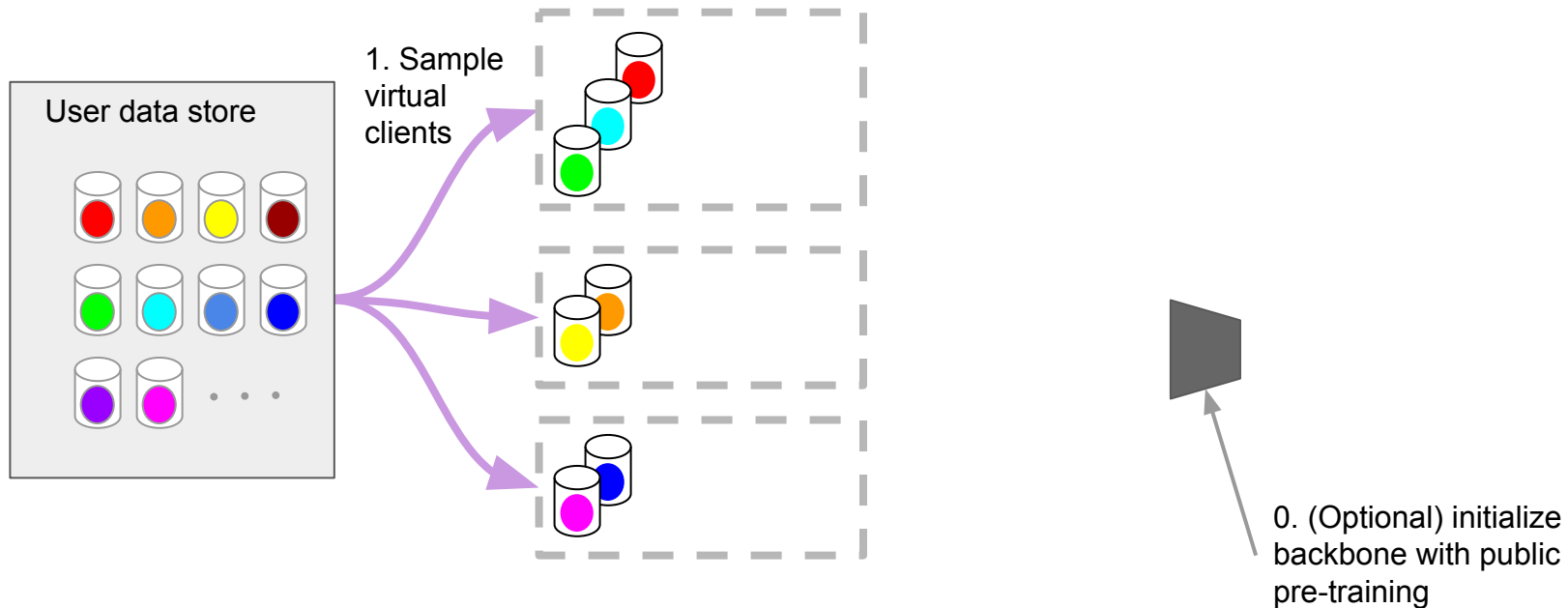
Image Embedding Models

Challenges with DP-FedAvg

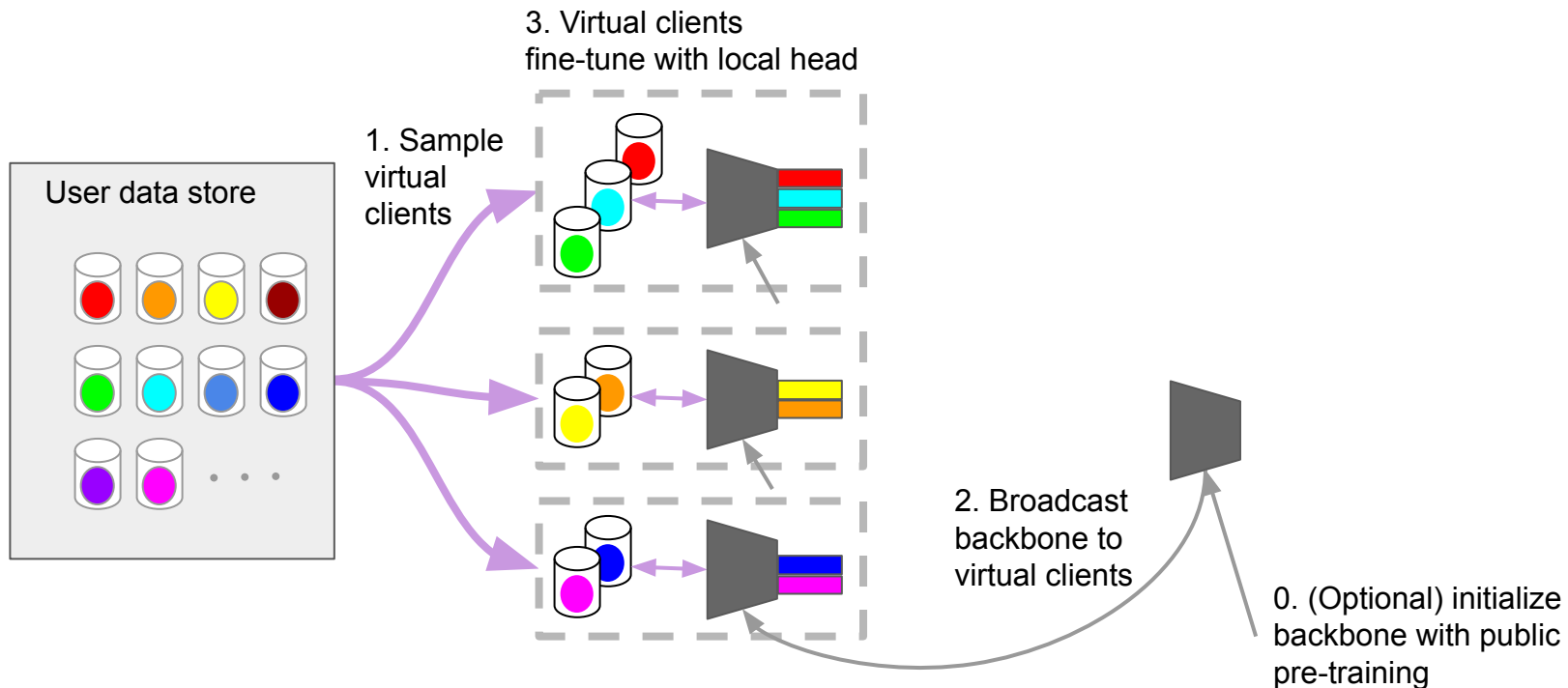
- Heterogeneity: contrastive samples in user-partitioned data
- High-dimensionality that cannot be solved by sampled softmax



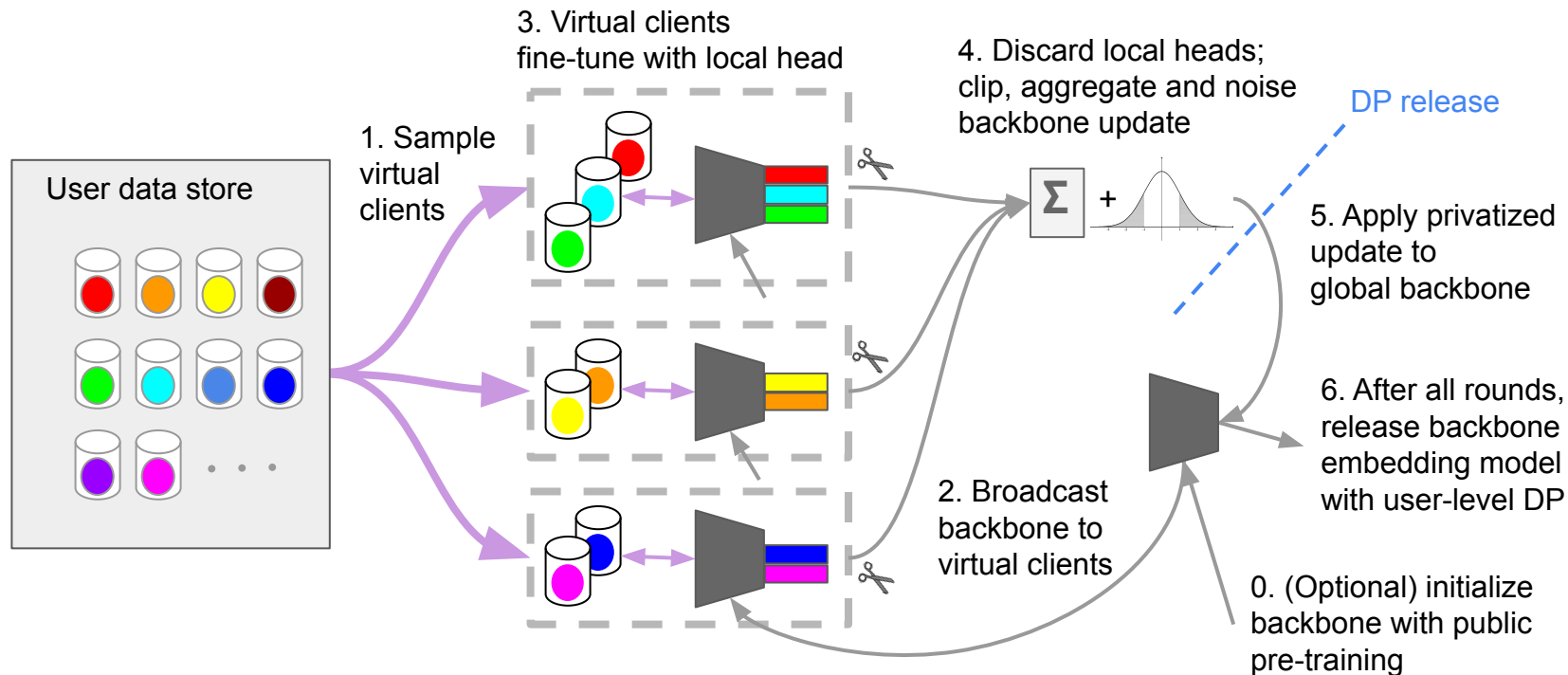
Embedding Models with User-level DP



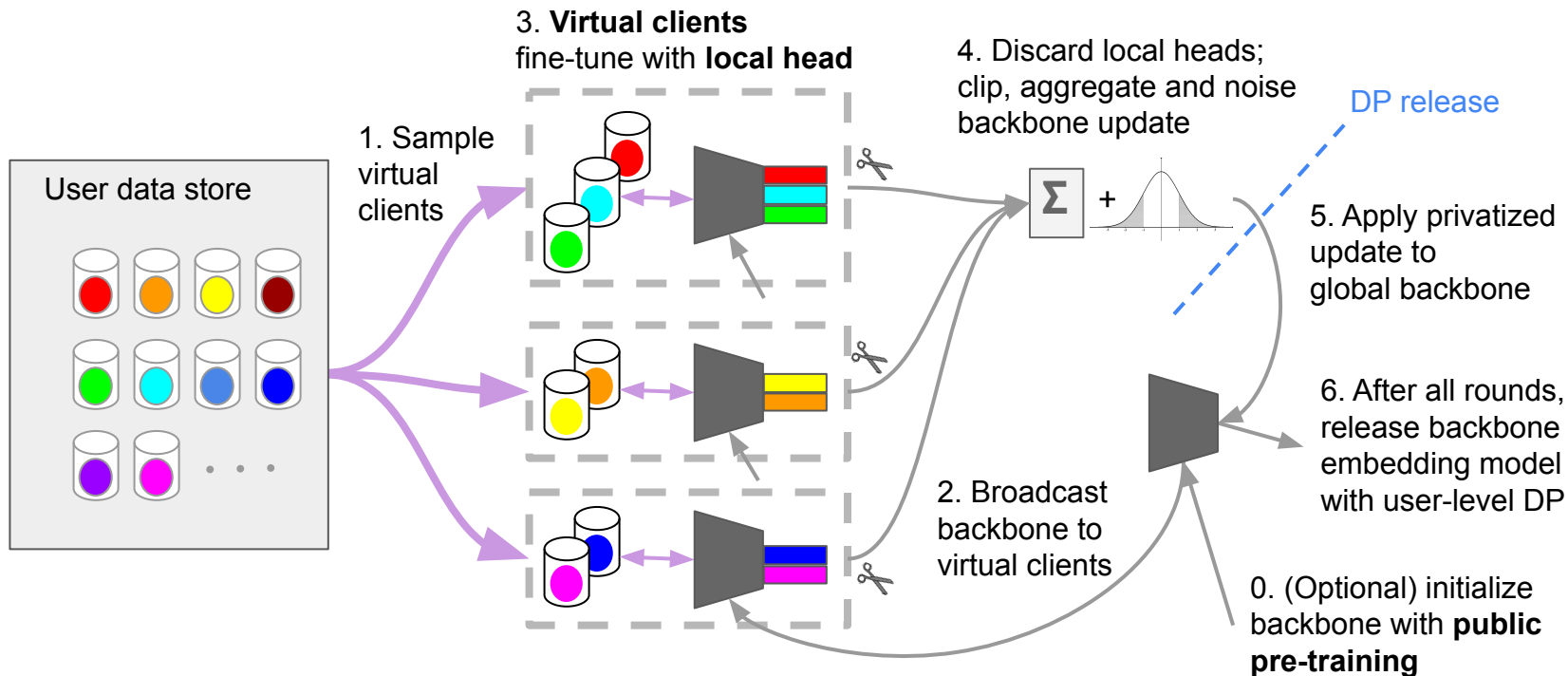
Embedding Models with User-level DP



Embedding Models with User-level DP

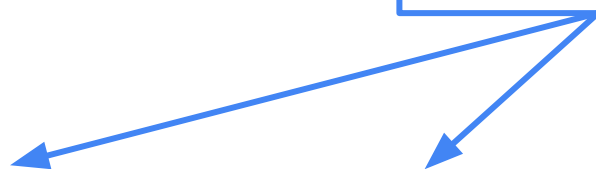


Embedding Models with User-level DP



Results on DigiFace

Privacy guarantees with less than 5% utility drop



Algorithm	Hyperparameters		Privacy (10M users)		Recall@FAR=1e-3	
	Noise	SerLR	RDP- ϵ	zCDP	Validation	Test
Centralized	0	0.05	∞	∞	75.55 \pm 0.05	75.53 \pm 0.12
DP-FedAvg	0.015 \times 64	0.5	5.62	-	72.57 \pm 0.12	72.37 \pm 0.09
DP-FedEmb	0.02 \times 64	0.2	3.90	-	72.63 \pm 0.05	72.37 \pm 0.09
DP-FTRL-FedEmb	0.26 \times 64	0.2	9.67	1.28	72.2 \pm 0.29	71.87 \pm 0.26

- Centralized baseline is a suboptimal repro removing tricks like data augmentation that are not currently implemented in federated training yet
- Formal privacy guarantees are based on extrapolation
 - More users are available in a practical setting
 - For sufficiently large data, the utility accuracy will not drop if noise multiplier and clients per round proportionally increase; 32*8 GPUs can be used for 8 days
- Verified that the conclusions on DigiFace are very similar to conclusions generated from experiments on natural facial images

Takeaways

- Differential privacy guarantees are achievable in practice
 - Scale is the key: large amount of data and computation resources
 - Improving privacy-utility trade-off by public data, new algorithms, DP mechanism and accounting
- Privacy is not “free”
 - Computation and infra support
 - Common understanding of the techniques: verifiable, auditing
 - Engineering efforts / migration cost

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