

1. Background Information

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) [1]

- Deep learning model used **to generate synthetic data**.
- **Joint learning** of Generator and Discriminator.
- Generator creates fake data.
- Discriminator tries to distinguish real from fake.

Differential Privacy (DP) [2]

- Mathematical framework to quantify level of privacy.
- If including information of an individual does **not change**, e.g., the **result** of an aggregation, or query, on a dataset, then that person is likely not opposed to being included in the dataset.
- DP **limits** the **effect** of a **single sample has on a mechanism**.
 - Achieved by adding carefully constructed **noise**.
- **Quantitative** level of privacy, ϵ . Higher ϵ means less privacy.

Differential Privacy in GANs

- If the **training procedure** of a GAN is made DP, the generated dataset is guaranteed to adhere to a certain level of privacy, ϵ .
- Can be implemented in either the Generator, or the Discriminator.
 - Done respectively in GS-WGAN [3] and DP-CGAN [4].

2. Research questions

- How does GS-WGAN's performance compare to DP-CGAN.
 - **Verify** GS-WGAN performance through **quantitative** and **qualitative** analysis of generated images.
- Is GS-WGAN capable of generating high quality **synthetic time series**?
 - Does performance of an image-based GAN **carry over** to time series?

3. Comparing GS-WGAN and DP-CGAN

Train both GANs on the MNIST datasets with same privacy budget: $(\epsilon, \delta) = (10.0, 10e-5)$, and **compare** results.

- **Qualitative** comparison:

Model	MNIST	Fashion-MNIST
Real		
GS-WGAN		
DP-CGAN		

Table 1: Qualitative comparison of GS-WGAN and DP-CGAN generated samples for MNIST and Fashion-MNIST datasets with a privacy budget of $(\epsilon, \delta) = (10.0, 10e-5)$.

- **Quantitative** comparison:

- **Assess quality** of dataset through different **metrics**.
- Most representative: accuracy of a classifier trained on synthetic data, **tested** on **real** samples. See Figure 1.

- GS-WGAN, on average, **performs 40% better** than DP-CGAN, consistently generating **clearer, less noisy** images for a privacy budget of $\epsilon = 10.0$.

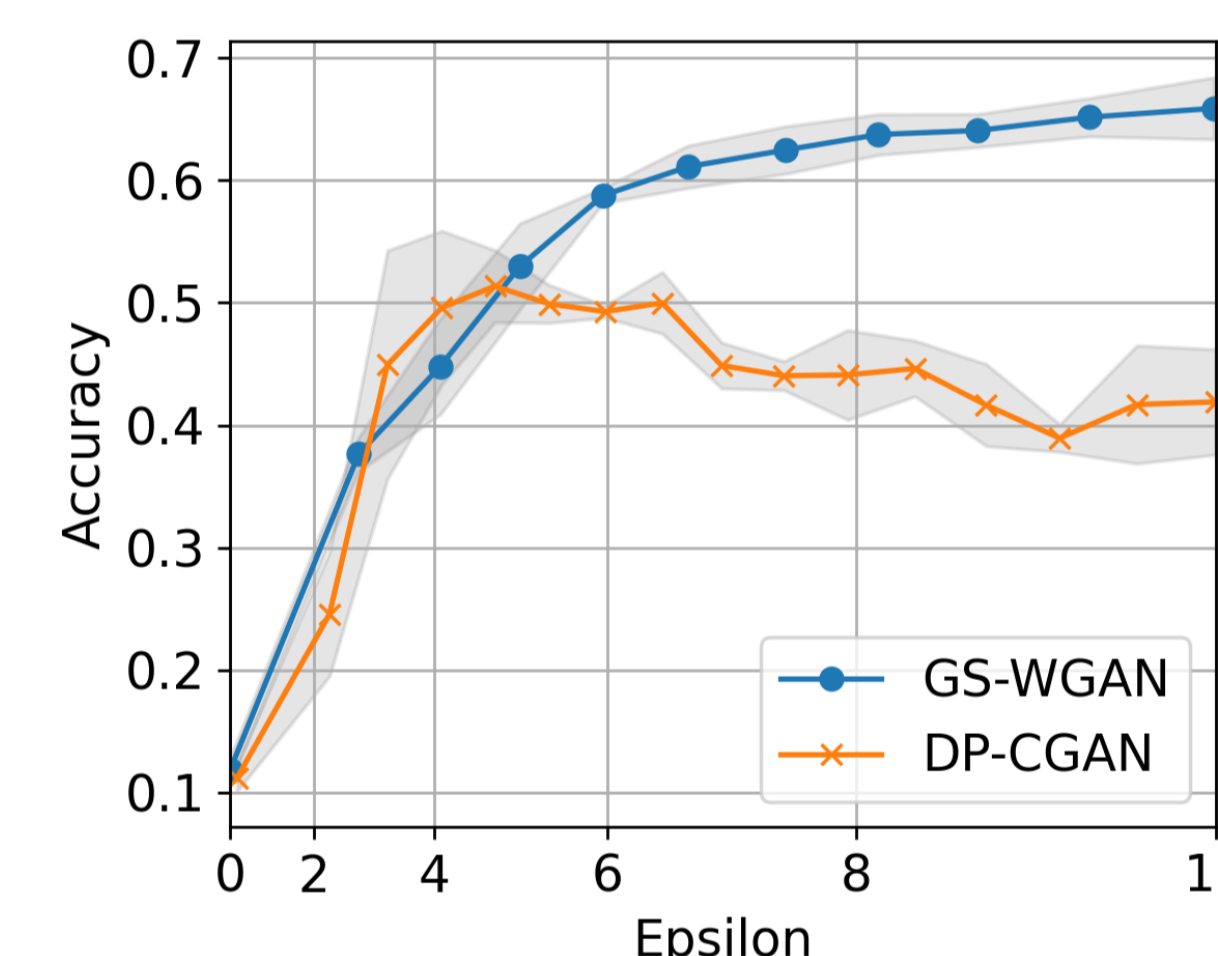


Figure 1: Downstream classifier accuracy on MNIST dataset divided by baseline classifier accuracy versus spent privacy budget ϵ . Higher accuracy is better. 3

4. DP Generation of Time Series

GS-WGAN not directly applicable to time series:

- **Convert** time series into **images**:
 1. **Pad** data to a square.
 2. Normalize and **reshape** to convert to an image.

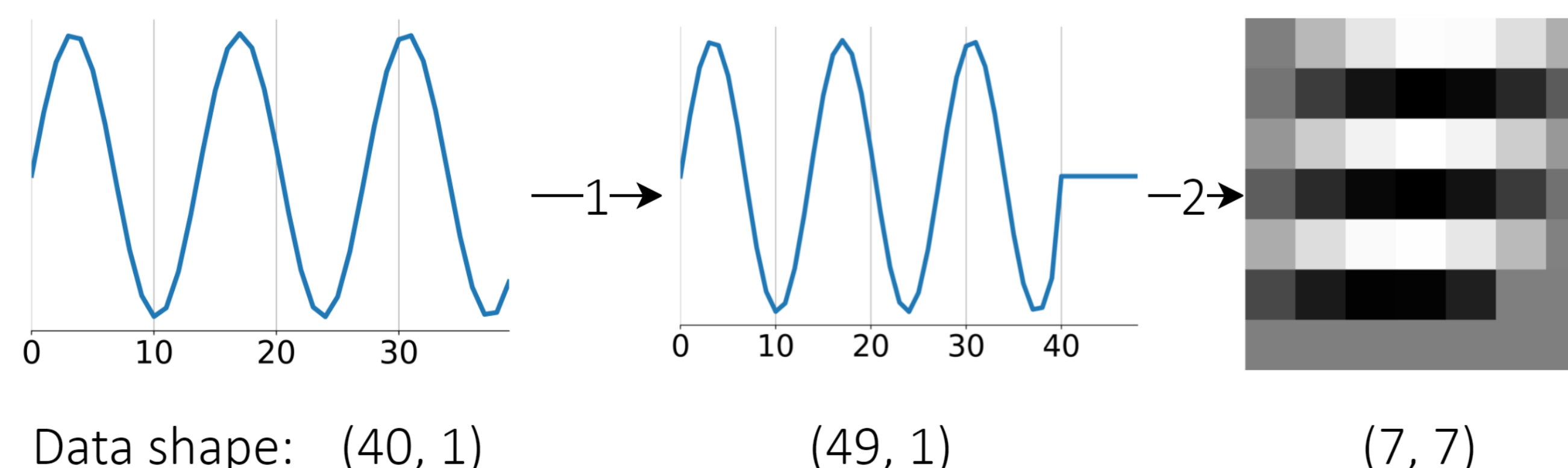


Figure 2: Schematic showing the process of converting a time series sample into an image. Example shows a sine wave of length 40 converted into an 7x7 grayscale image.

- **Compare** performance against state-of-the-art [5]. ECG dataset (PTB): each sample is one heartbeat, captured over 187 timesteps.

- Task: classify if normal or abnormal hearth rhythm.

	PATE	RDP-CGAN	DPGAN	GS-WGAN ResNet	GS-WGAN DCGAN
AUROC	<u>0.75 ± 0.012</u>	0.79 ± 0.009	0.71 ± 0.012	0.47 ± 0.051	0.50 ± 0.121
AUPRC	0.76 ± 0.011	0.80 ± 0.008	0.71 ± 0.018	0.83 ± 0.069	0.80 ± 0.083

Table 2: GS-WGAN comparison versus baselines for a low privacy setting with $(\epsilon, \delta) = (1.0, 10e-5)$. AUROC is Area under Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve, AUPRC is Area Under Precision Recall curve. Best and second-best values are respectively bold and underlined. Higher values are better.

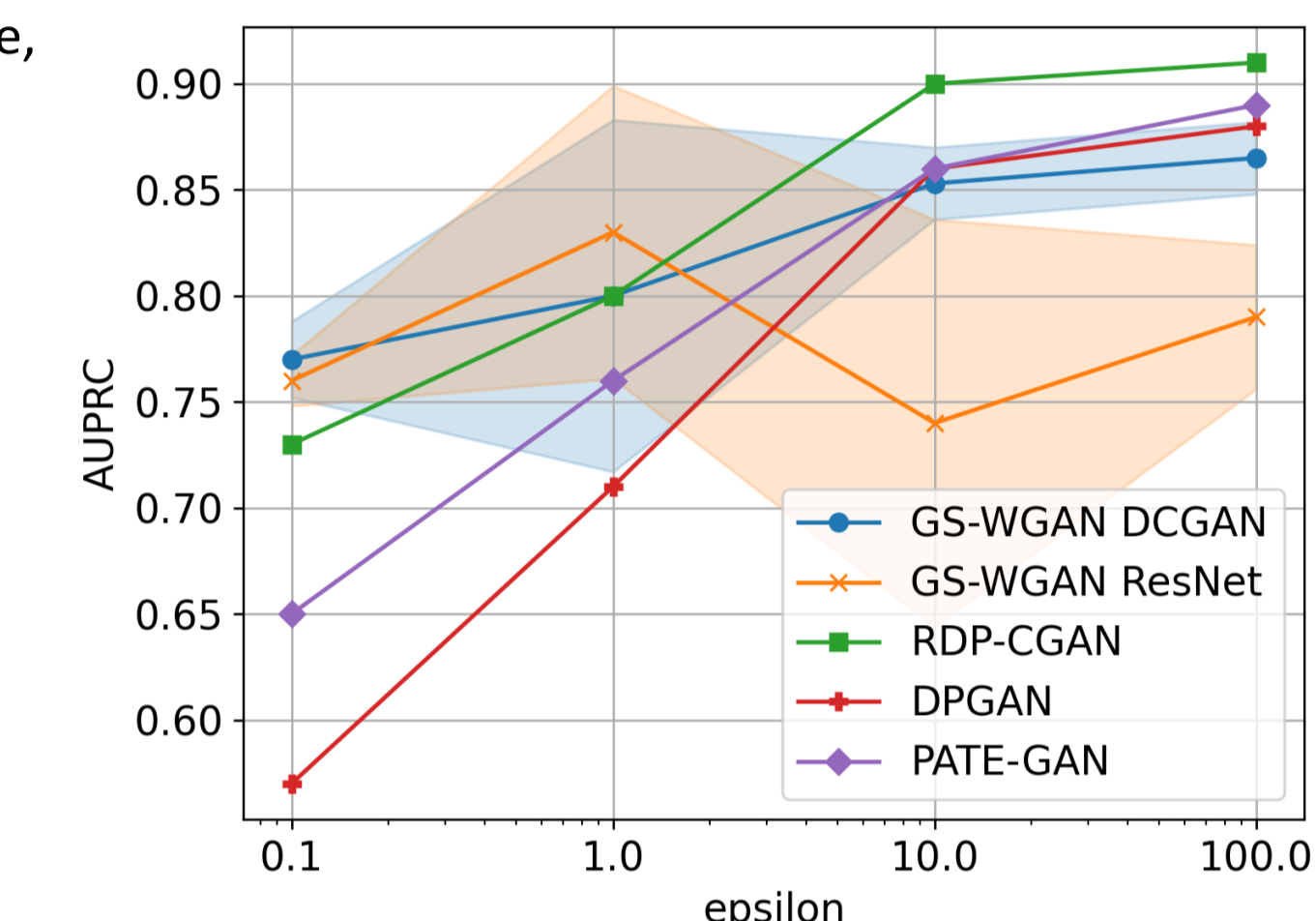


Figure 3: The effect of spent privacy budget on the quality of generated dataset measured by AUPRC.

- Low privacy budget: Sub-optimal performance, not enough time to learn.
- High privacy budget: Good performance. Model is fit for timeseries generation.

5. Conclusions

- GS-WGAN **outperforms** DP-CGAN when tasked with generating MNIST images in a differentially private setting.
- Wrapping time series samples as images **allows image-based** GANs to be used on **time series**.
- GS-WGAN can generate high quality time series for the PTB dataset, **on par** with **best performing DP-GANs** for high privacy budget ($\epsilon > 10.0$) setting.

References

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