

The Skellam Mechanism for Differentially Private Federated Learning

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Background

Differentially Private FL

- While Federated Learning (FL) ensures raw data are kept decentralized, it may not provide formal privacy guarantees.
- Differentially Private FL: client updates (e.g. gradients) are clipped and noised appropriately to give quantifiable, user-level DP guarantees.

Privacy Models

Central DP: Noise@Server

- Full trust on server
- Better utility

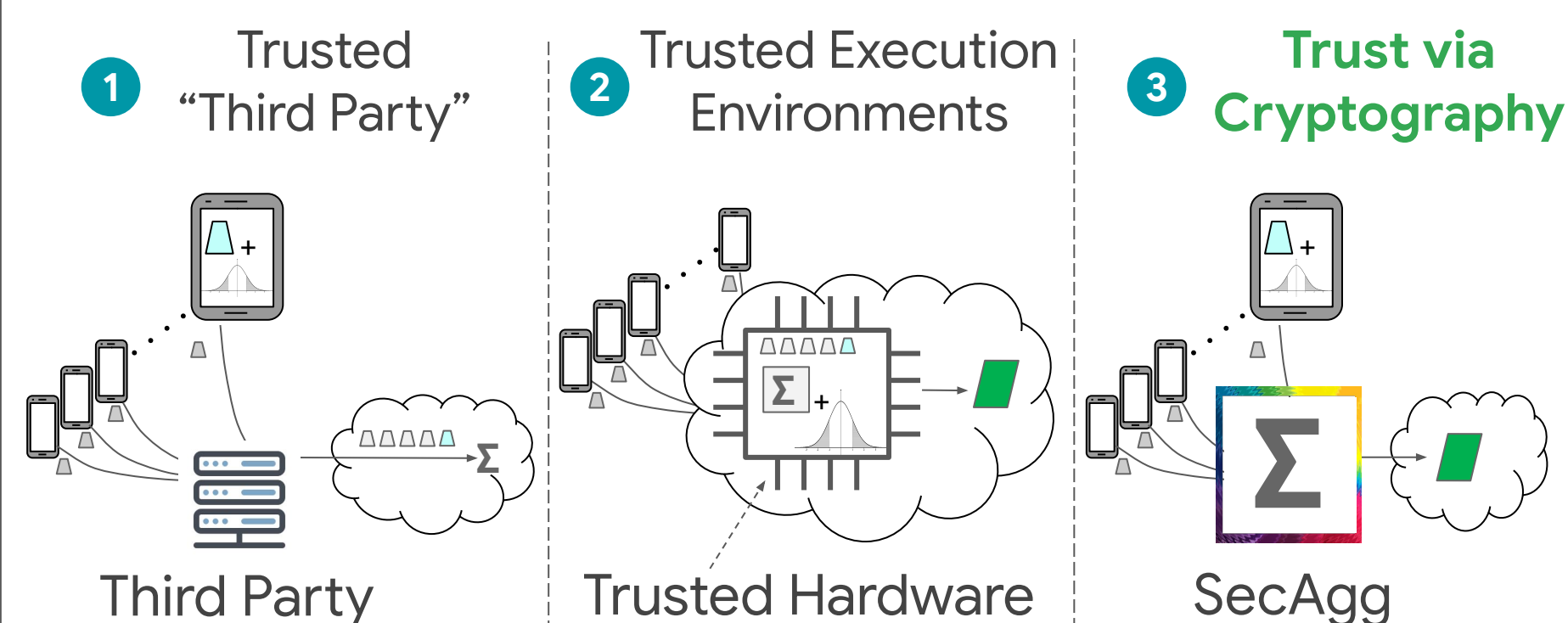
Local DP: Noise@Clients

- No trust on server
- Poor utility



Distributed DP

Aims to achieve the utility of Central DP without fully trusting the server by “distributing” trust:



Some Challenges

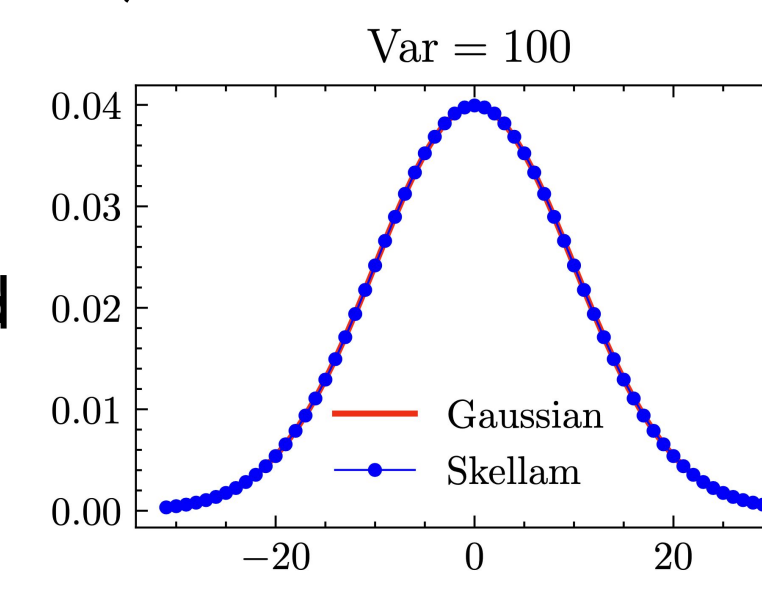
- Gaussian can't be stored exactly on computers
- Secure Aggregation (SecAgg) operates on a finite group (integers with modular arithmetic)
 - Need **discrete** DP mechanisms
- Communication efficiency** is vital for practical FL
 - Need to consider the trade-off against privacy and utility (both modular & quantization errors)

Symmetric Skellam Distribution

- With mean Δ and variance μ , a symmetric Skellam RV is given by

$$X \sim \text{Sk}_{\Delta, \mu} \text{ with } P(X_i = k) = e^{-\mu} I_{k-\Delta_i}(\mu) \text{ modified Bessel functions of the first kind}$$

- A Skellam RV is the difference between two independent Poisson RVs; if the Poissons have the same parameter, then the resulting Skellam is symmetric
- Easy to sample:** efficient/vetted samplers like `np.random.poisson`
- Closed under summation:** easily switch between **central DP** and **distributed DP** (adding noise centrally vs locally, see left section)
- Skellam approaches the continuous Gaussian with larger variance



Skellam Mechanism for Federated Learning

- Skellam Mechanism:** $\text{Sk}_{0, \mu}(f(D)) = f(D) + Z$ where $Z \sim \text{Sk}_{0, \mu}$
- Prior work:** Analysis for scalar queries only, no **Rényi DP / zCDP** analysis available, no tight compositions \rightarrow not suitable for FL and high-dim queries. Direct generalizations of existing results to vector queries with composition gives poor performance.
- Our contribution:** A practical alternative to discrete Gaussians for central/distributed DP
 - Tight Rényi DP analysis:** Our RDP guarantee of multi-dim Skellam mechanism is at most $1 + O(1/\mu)$ times that of the Gaussian mechanism ($\mu = \text{noise variance}$)

For ℓ_1, ℓ_2 sensitivities Δ_1, Δ_2 , central variance μ , and order $\alpha > 1, \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$,

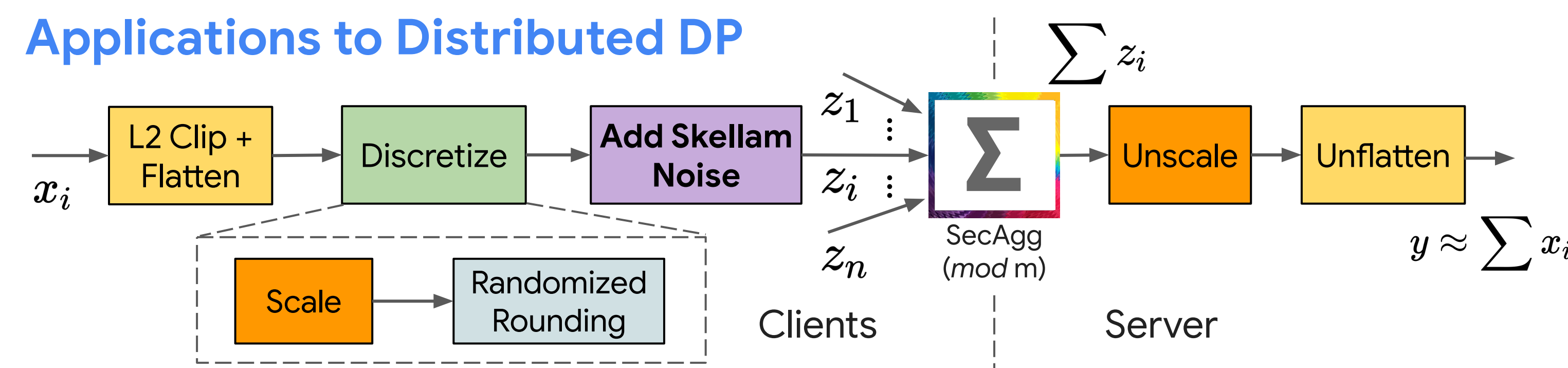
$$\epsilon(\alpha) \leq \frac{\alpha \Delta_2^2}{2\mu} + \min\left(\frac{(2\alpha - 1)\Delta_2^2 + 6\Delta_1}{4\mu^2}, \frac{3\Delta_1}{2\mu}\right) \text{ Goes to 0 with larger } \mu \text{ (higher privacy)}$$

Gaussian RDP

- Large-scale empirical evaluation:** We show that Skellam works well in practice and performs as good as the continuous/discrete Gaussian in FL applications

- Proof Idea**
 - RDP analysis requires bounding ratios of successive Bessel functions $\frac{I_{\nu-1}(x)}{I_{\nu}(x)}$
 - Previous work uses a bound that leads to a loose 2nd term and strong L1 dependence
 - We use a tighter bound capturing finer deviations, giving rapid decay of the 2nd term

Applications to Distributed DP



Empirical Results

Stack Overflow Next Word Prediction

>10⁸ training question/answer sentences grouped by >340k Stack Overflow users

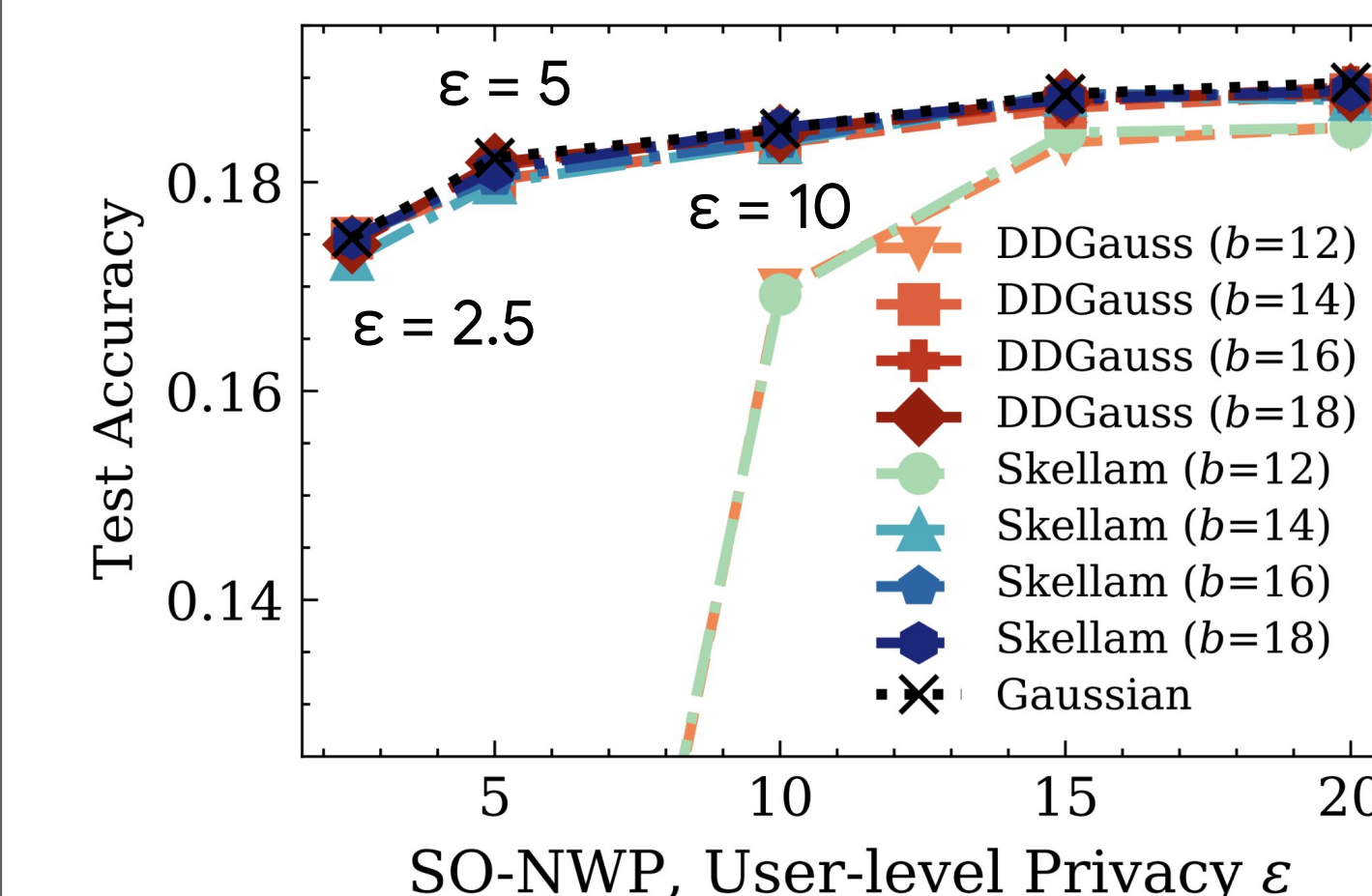


Fig. 1. Skellam matches the central continuous & distributed discrete Gaussian. $\delta = 10^{-6}$. $n = 100$.

Distributed Mean Estimation

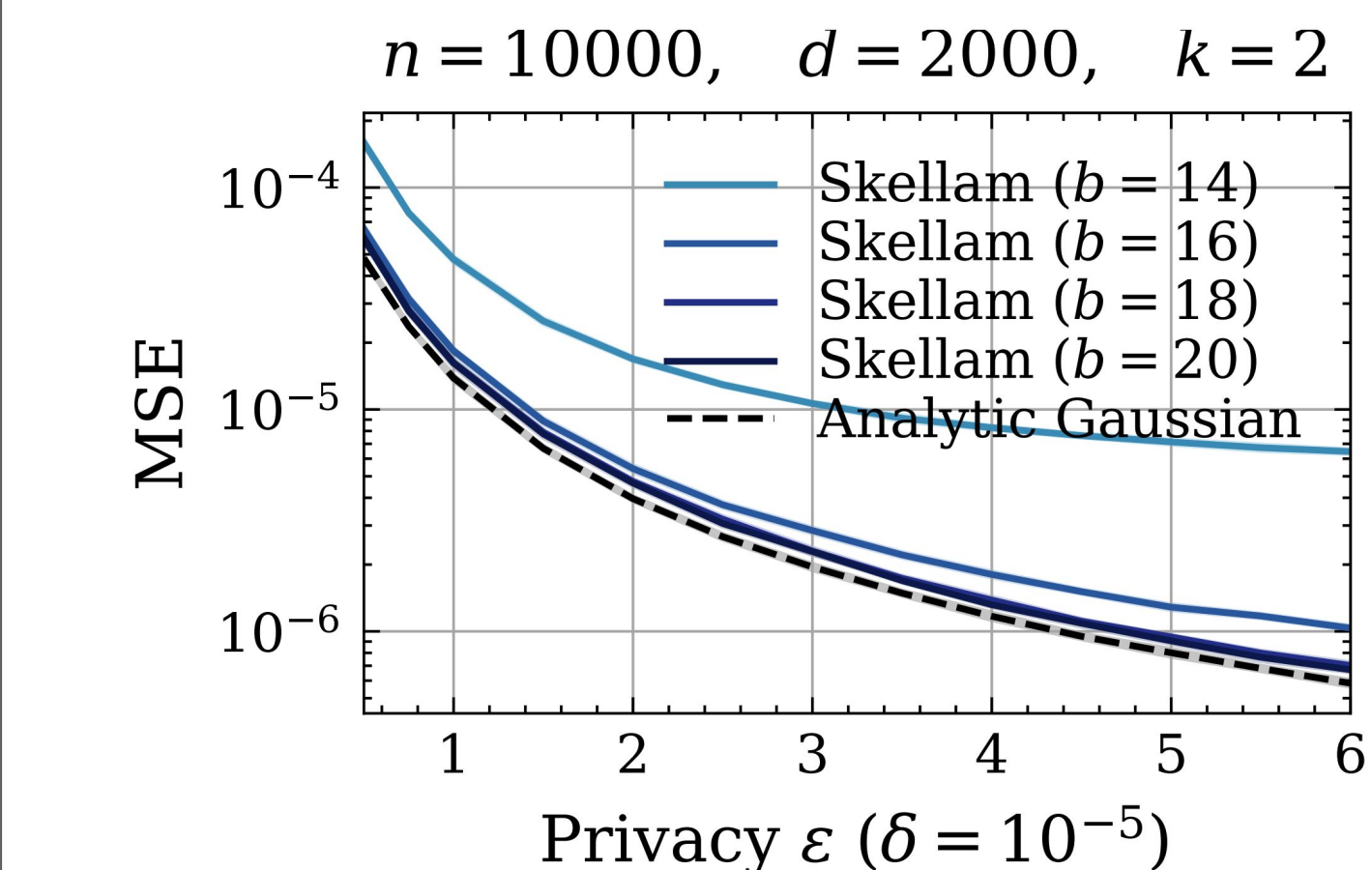


Fig. 2. Skellam matches the Analytic Gaussian Mechanism at $n=10000$ clients with enough bit-width. See full version ([arXiv:2110.04995](https://arxiv.org/abs/2110.04995)) for more!

Conclusion

- Skellam performs as good as continuous / discrete Gaussians in realistic settings
- Skellam is a practical alternative to discrete Gaussian for central/distributed DP due to
 - ease of sampling:** friendly to DP and ML developers;
 - closure under summation:** suitable for highly distributed DP settings.
- Code:** github.com/google-research/federated/