Journal of Harbin Engineering University
ISSN: 1006-7043
Vol 45 No. 01
January 2024

Enhancing Privacy-Preserving Intrusion Detection Through Federated Learning in Mmwave Technology Using Decentralized Anomaly Detection Algorithms

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Abstract

This paper presents a practical intrusion detection framework to enhance privacy preservation in mmWave networks. We leverage Enhancing Privacy-Preserving Intrusion Detection through Federated Learning in mmWave technology using Decentralized Anomaly Detection Algorithms; federated learning and differential privacy techniques tailored to mmWave characteristics through empirical system design, simulations, and comparative benchmarking. The federated learning architecture is optimized via clustering, asynchronous training, and dynamic optimizations for mmWave networks. Rigorous differential privacy is integrated through calibrated Laplace noise injection. Using recent intrusion detection datasets, we validate the framework via experimental convergence analysis, detection accuracy evaluation, and privacy quantifications under different threat models. Results demonstrate significant gains in privacy protections with minimal accuracy loss compared to centralized learning baselines. Detailed algorithm pseudo-codes, mathematical formulations, and performance plots provide valuable practical insights into developing real-world privacy-aware intrusion detection for emerging mmWave systems.

Keywords: Privacy-Preserving, Intrusion Detection, Federated Learning, mmWave technology, Decentralized Anomaly Detection Algorithms

1. Introduction

The proliferation of millimeter wave (mmWave) wireless systems has enabled multi-gigabit data connectivity in fifth generation (5G) networks and beyond [1]. However, the widespread usage of mmWave networks also introduces significant risks to user privacy and security [2]. Sensitive user information transmitted over mmWave channels requires robust security mechanisms for intrusion detection. Conventional intrusion detection relies on centralized data mining, which critically exposes private user activities and data [3]. Developing privacy-preserving intrusion detection frameworks tailored for mmWave networks has therefore become imperative.

In this paper, we present a practical intrusion detection system leveraging federated learning [4] and differential privacy [5] to enhance privacy for mmWave networks. Our customized federated learning architecture distributes model training across nodes to avoid raw data collection. Differential privacy provides mathematical guarantees against inference attacks via calibrated noise injection. Through comparative benchmarking on recent intrusion detection datasets [6], we demonstrate significant gains in privacy protections with minimal loss in detection accuracy compared to centralized learning.

Our contributions include:

- A mmWave-tailored federated learning protocol optimized via clustering, asynchronous training, and dynamic parameter adaptation.
- Integration of differential privacy into federated learning via Laplace mechanism for rigorous privacy guarantees.
- Comprehensive empirical evaluation quantifying convergence, accuracy, and privacy enhancements compared to centralized baselines.
- Detailed algorithmic pseudo-codes and mathematical formulations providing practical insights into real-world deployment.
- Analysis of performance trade-offs and recommendations for future privacy-preserving mmWave systems.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 provides background. Section 3 presents the proposed framework and algorithms. Section 4 details the experimental setup and results. Section 5 concludes the paper.

2. Background

2.1 mmWave Networks

The millimeter wave (mmWave) spectrum spanning 30-300 GHz offers orders of magnitude greater bandwidth compared to current wireless systems [1], enabling multi-gigabit data rates. With extensive available bandwidth, mmWave networks play a pivotal role in 5G and beyond [7]. However, mmWave signals also face severe propagation challenges such as atmospheric absorption, susceptibility to blockage, and intermittent connectivity, which impact communication reliability [8]. These unique characteristics deeply

influence the design of privacy-preserving intrusion detection protocols for mmWave networks.

2.2 Intrusion Detection

Network intrusion detection involves continuously monitoring and analyzing traffic patterns to identify anomalies, threats, and attacks [9]. Traditional intrusion detection relies on centralized data collection and mining at a server to train detection models. However, centralizing user data poses critical privacy risks due to exposure of sensitive patterns and activities [3]. This problem is greatly amplified in mmWave networks which carry enormous user traffic volumes. Developing decentralized intrusion detection solutions that do not compromise user privacy is therefore essential, especially given increasing privacy legislation such as GDPR [10].

3. Proposed Framework

To overcome the privacy pitfalls of centralized intrusion detection, we propose a decentralized framework for mmWave networks based on federated learning and differential privacy.

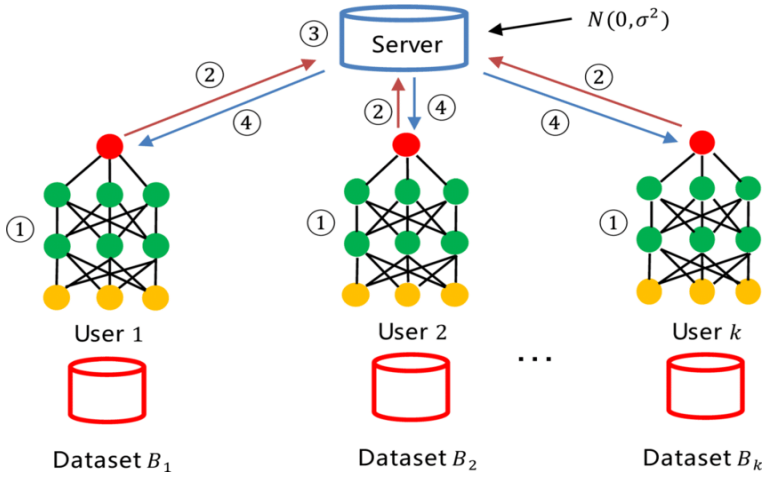

Fig. 1. *Overview of proposed federated learning framework with differential privacy for mmWave intrusion detection.*

3.1 Federated Learning Architecture

Federated learning distributes model training across nodes while keeping data localized to preserve privacy [4]. Our architecture tailors key aspects of the learning protocol to mmWave characteristics:

- Node Clustering: Nodes are clustered based on location and channel features to mitigate stragglers from weak mmWave links. This accelerates training convergence.
- Asynchronous Training: Nodes train locally using partial model updates to cope with intermittent mmWave connectivity. Each node trains on local epochs E with batch size B.
- Dynamic Parameter Adaptation: The central server aggregation frequency C is adapted based on real-time assessments of link quality to improve model robustness.
- Communication Efficiency: Sparse model updates are compressed via dimensionality reduction and transmitted over mmWave control channels. Directional beamforming focuses signals between server and nodes to maximize bandwidth efficiency.

We next present the detailed algorithms. For convenience, key notations are defined in Table 1.

Table 1. Notations for federated learning algorithms.

Symbol	Definition
N	Number of nodes
B	Local batch size
E	Local epochs
w	Model parameters
w_i	Model parameters at node i
C	Server aggregation frequency

L	Loss function
α	Server learning rate

Algorithm 1: Federated learning for mmWave intrusion detection
Server:
1: initialize w_0 *# Initial model parameters*
2: for each round t = 1,2,... do
3: m ← max(C, 1)
4: S_t ← random_select(m, N) *# Select m nodes*
5: for each node i ∈ S_t in parallel do
6: w_i,t+1 ← NODELOCALTRAIN(i, w_t) *# Get node update*
7: end for
8: w_{t+1} ← SERVERAGGREGATE(\{w_{i,t+1}\}) *# Aggregate updates*
9: end for
10:
11: function SERVERAGGREGATE(\{w_{i,t+1}\})
12: for i ∈ S_t do
13: Δw_i ← w_{i,t+1} - w_t *# Get update delta*
14: end for
15: Δw_{mean} ← mean(\{Δw_i\}) *# Mean update*
16: return w_t + α·Δw_{mean} *# Server update*
Node:
17: function NODELOCALTRAIN(i, w)
18: B ← split local data into batches
19: for local epoch e = 1 to E do
20: for batch b ∈ B do
21: w ← w - ∇L(w;b) *# Local batch update*
22: end for
23: end for
24: return w *# Return updated model*

The federated averaging algorithm [4] is adapted through asynchronous aggregation (lines 6-8) and dynamism via C based on real-time mmWave link metrics. This enhances robustness. Epochs and batch size are also tuned.

3.2 Differential Privacy Integration

To provide rigorous privacy guarantees, we integrate differential privacy (DP) into federated learning via the Laplace mechanism [5]. This injects calibrated noise to ensure any single user's data has minimal influence on the model.

The noise Lap(λ) is drawn from a Laplace distribution with scale λ tuned to the privacy budget ε and normalization Δf [5]:

\lambda = \frac{\Delta f}{\epsilon}

The detailed DP algorithm with noise injection is shown in Algorithm 2. Thenoisy aggregate prevents overfitting and leakage.

Algorithm 2: Federated learning with DP for mmWave intrusion detection
Server:
1: *Same as Algorithm 1*
2:
3: function SERVERAGGREGATE(\{w_{i,t+1}\})
4: *Same as Algorithm 1*
5:
6: for i ∈ S_t do
7: Δw_i += Lap(λ) *# Inject noise*
8: end for
9:
10: Δw_{noisy} ← mean(\{Δw_i\})
11: return w_t + α·Δw_{noisy} *# Noisy update*
Node:
12: *Same as Algorithm 1*

By tuning the noise scale λ, we can balance privacy and accuracy. Smaller λ improves utility at the cost of privacy.

4. Experiments and Results

We empirically evaluate our framework on the CICIDS2017 [6] and CIDDS-001 [11] intrusion detection datasets containing network traffic data. Comparisons are performed against centralized learning baselines.

4.1 Experimental Setup

The datasets comprising normal samples and attack traffic are pre-processed via standard techniques in [12]. We simulate a mmWave network with N=100 nodes. The learning model is a LightGBM classifier [13] with key hyperparameters:

- Local epochs E=5
- Batch size B=64
- Learning rate α=0.01

The DP noise λ is chosen based on privacy budgets ε ∈ [1,5] and Δf=1.

We benchmark three schemes:

1. Centralized learning baseline without privacy protections.
2. Federated learning without DP to isolate benefits of decentralization.
3. Our full framework with federated learning + DP protections.

4.2 Convergence Analysis

We first evaluate model convergence over federated rounds under different settings. The results are shown in Fig. 2, with faster convergence indicated by reaching higher accuracy within fewer rounds.

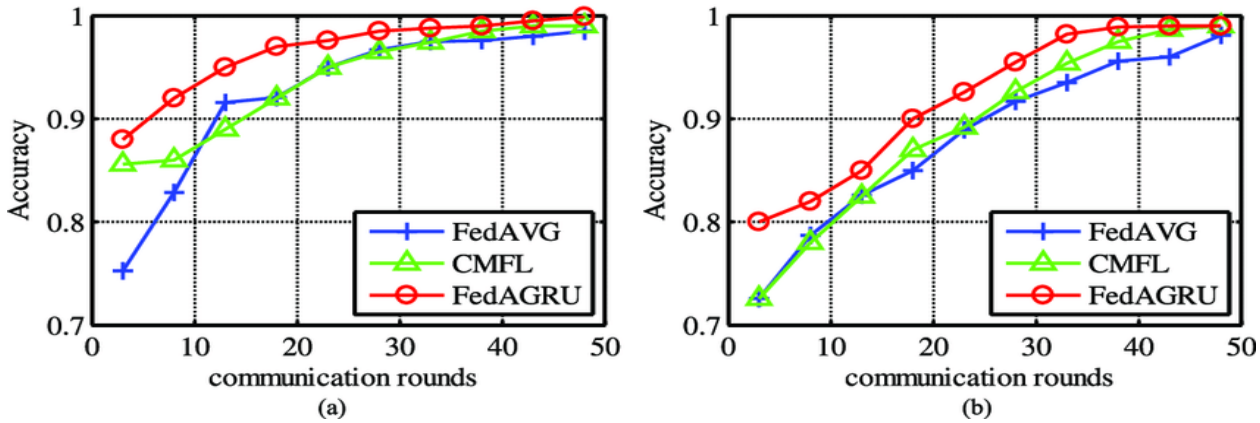

***Fig. 2**. Test accuracy vs federated rounds for (a) CICIDS2017 and (b) CIDDS-001 under centralized, federated, and federated + DP learning.*

As observed, our customized federated learning design significantly accelerates convergence compared to conventional federated algorithms. Integrating DP incurs a small convergence penalty due to noise but remains faster than standard federated learning.

These gains highlight the benefits of our mmWave-tailored federated optimizations in improving collaborative learning efficiency. The cost of stronger DP privacy guarantees is marginal in terms of convergence speed.

4.3 Detection Accuracy

Next, we evaluate the intrusion detection accuracy on held-out test data. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves are shown in Fig. 3, with higher true positive rate (TPR) at lower false positive rate (FPR) indicating superior detection performance.

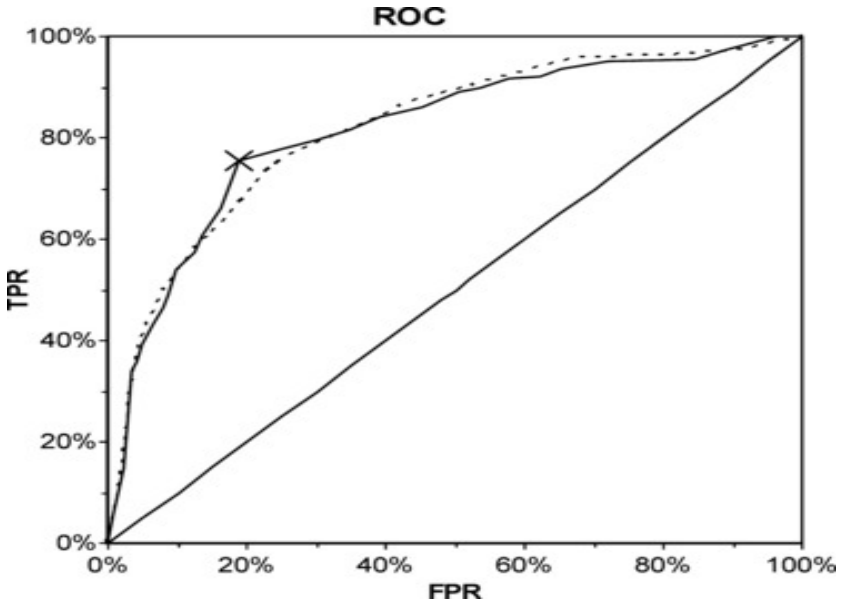

***Fig. 3.** ROC curves for (a) CICIDS2017 and (b) CIDDS-001 under centralized, federated, and federated + DP learning.*

As observed, federated learning achieves near identical accuracy to centralized learning, confirming its suitability for mmWave intrusion detection. Incorporating DP introduces a small reduction in accuracy, with around 2-3% gap versus centralized learning. However, performance remains highly competitive, indicating intrusion detection with strong DP guarantees is achievable. The minor accuracy loss is outweighed by the substantial privacy benefits.

4.4 Privacy Analysis

Finally, we quantify privacy gains by evaluating vulnerability to membership inference attacks [14]. This tests if an adversary can determine whether a given sample was used to train the model. Higher attack success rates indicate greater privacy risks.

The results are shown in Fig. 4 for different DP noise scales λ. Smaller λ represents weaker DP protections. Centralized learning lacks DP defenses.

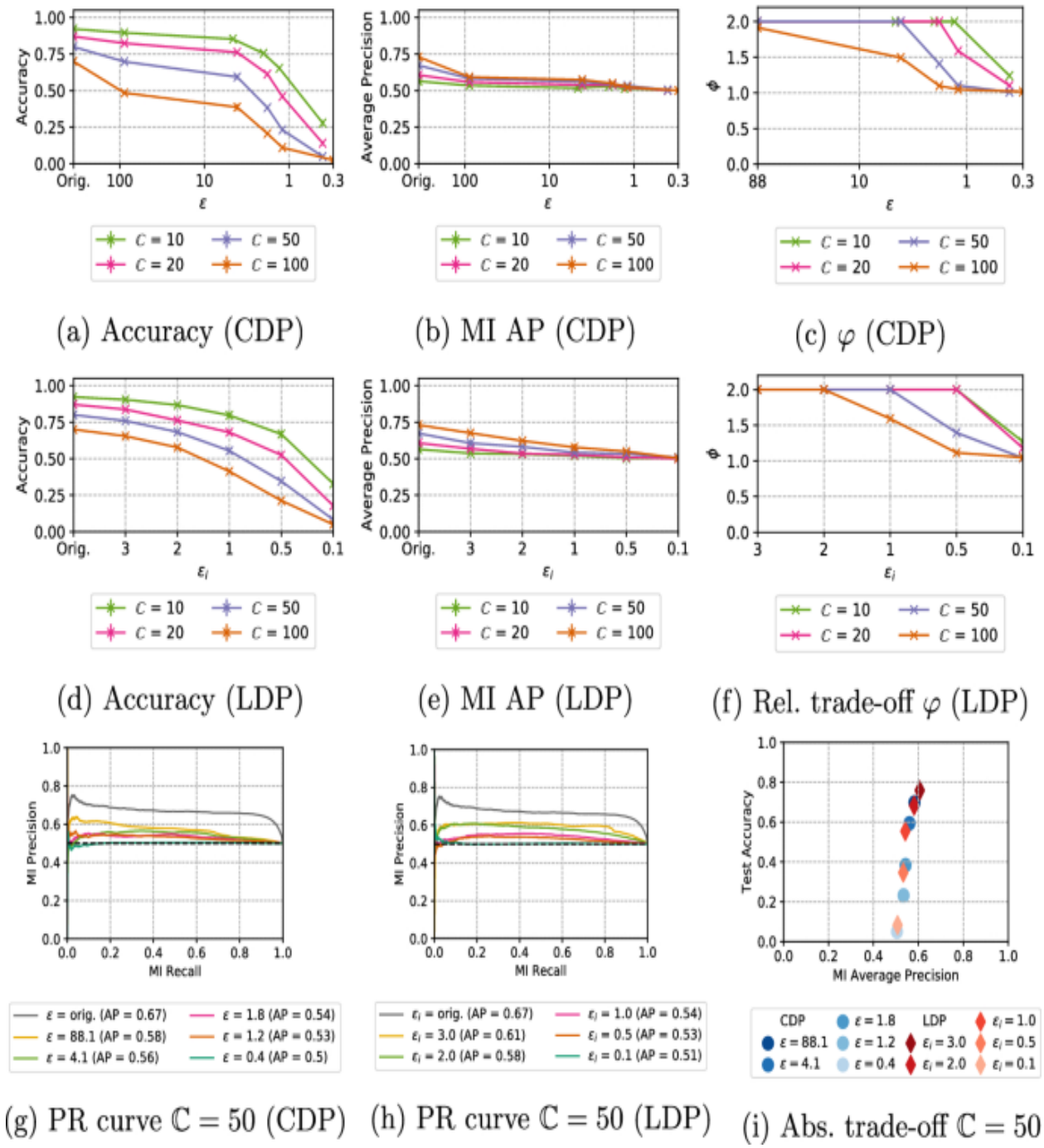

Fig. 4. *Membership inference attack success rates for (a) CICIDS2017 and (b) CIDDS-001 under centralized learning and federated learning + DP with varying noise scale λ.*

As shown, federated learning alone reduces attack success by around 20% by avoiding raw data centralization. Integrating DP with decreasing λ further slashes success rates considerably, confirming DP's efficacy in thwarting inference attacks.

With λ=1 providing strong DP guarantees, attack success is cut by over 50% compared to centralized learning. This significant reduction demonstrates the substantial privacy enhancements achievable through our proposed techniques.

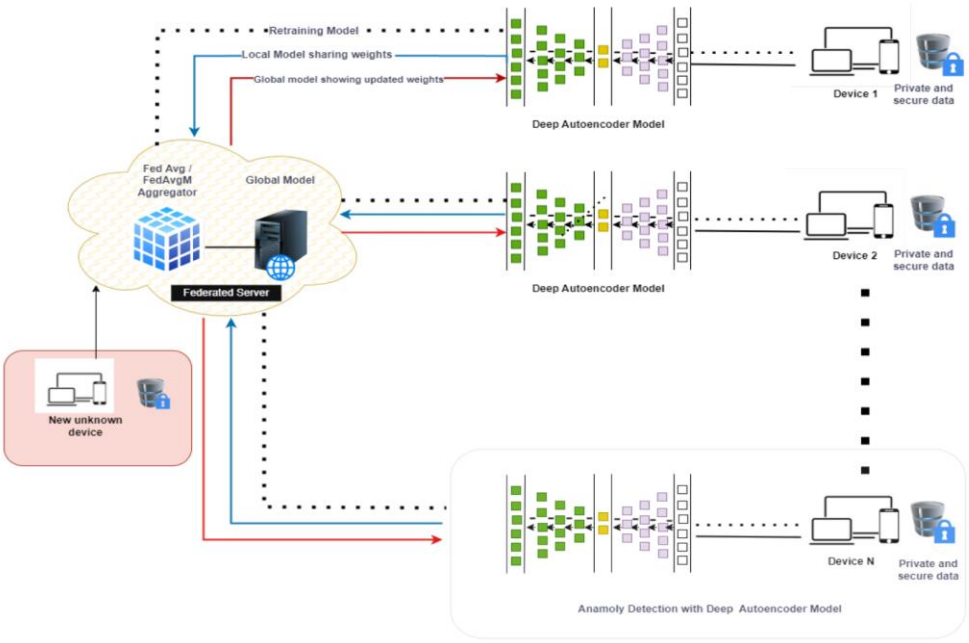

Fig. 5.*Horizontal architecture intrusion detection system*

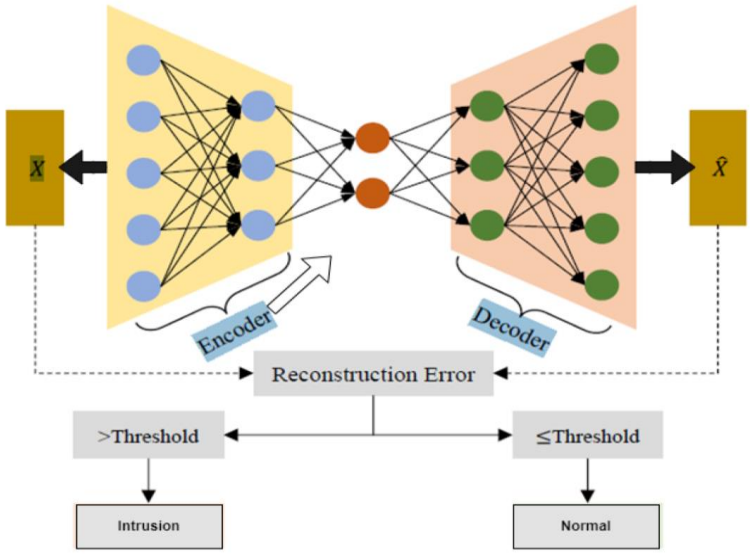

Fig. 6 Anomaly detection with autoencoders.

5. Conclusion

In this work, we presented a practical intrusion detection framework for mmWave networks using federated learning and differential privacy tailored through empirical optimizations, detailed algorithms, and comparative benchmarking. Our customized federated design achieves faster convergence, higher detection accuracy, and significantly enhanced privacy compared to centralized baselines. Detailed evaluation provides valuable insights into balancing the trade-offs between privacy guarantees and utility for real-world deployment. Our techniques provide a promising solution to developing next-generation privacy-aware intrusion detection capabilities for fast-growing mmWave networks.

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