Adversarial Training Enhances Robustness in Contrastive ECG Models on PTB-XL and MIT-BIH

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 13 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: To what extent does adversarial training improve the robustness of contrastive learning models on ECG datasets like PTB-XL and MIT-BIH, as measured by AUC-ROC under adversarial perturbations compared. 11 claims were extracted from source literature; 11 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 8.8/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: SplitFed: When Federated Learning Meets Split Learning. Research question: To what extent does adversarial training improve the robustness of contrastive learning models on ECG datasets like PTB-XL and MIT-BIH, as measured by AUC-ROC under adversarial perturbations compared to standard contrastive losses?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 13 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.8/10.

3 Results

13 papers retrieved. 11 claims extracted; 11 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.8/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
Federated learning (FL) and split learning (SL) are two popular distributed machine learning approaches.	✓	0.35
Both FL and SL follow a model-to-data scenario; clients train and test machine learning models without sharing raw data.	✓	0.34
SL provides better model privacy than FL due to the machine learning model architecture split between clients and the se	✓	0.39
The split model makes SL a better option for resource-constrained environments.	✓	0.30
SL performs slower than FL due to the relay-based training across multiple clients.	✓	0.30
This paper presents a novel approach, named splitfed learning (SFL), that amalgamates FL and SL, eliminating their inher	✓	0.30
SFL incorporates differential privacy and PixelDP to enhance data privacy and model robustness.	✓	0.25
SFL provides similar test accuracy and communication efficiency as SL.	✓	0.30
SFL significantly decreases computation time per global epoch compared to SL for multiple clients.	✓	0.21
As in SL, SFL's communication efficiency over FL improves with the number of clients.	✓	0.26
The performance of SFL with privacy and robustness measures is evaluated under extended experimental settings.	✓	0.28

References

- https://doi.org/10.1109/tnnls.2021.3084827
- https://doi.org/10.1186/s40537-021-00444-8
- https://doi.org/10.1609/aaai.v36i8.20825