

# Who Said That?

# Dynamic Model Fingerprinting with GEPA and LLM-as-Judge

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## Model Fingerprinting & Theory of Change

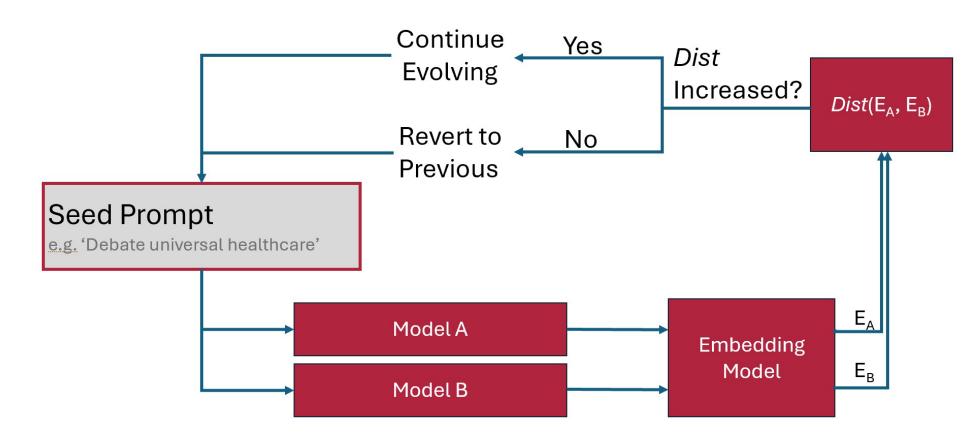
- Identifying which model produced a given output can detect model *theft*, *misuse* and other violations
- We can ask different models some questions, and try to infer their identities from their responses
- **But...** most techniques use a fixed set of questions if these leak, people can **train against them**!

We propose two methods for generating leakage-resistant fingerprinting questions

#### **Dynamic Question Generation**

#### **GEPA**

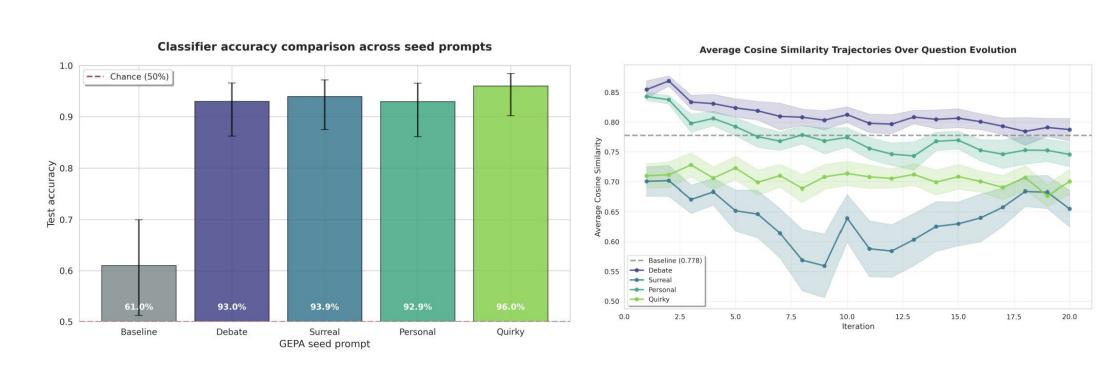
- GEPA [1] is a prompt evolution library which optimizes prompts given a score to maximise
- Our scoring function: embeddings should differ as much as possible to make them easy to separate (cosine distance, specifically)



#### LLM-as-Judge

- If logistic regressors can pick up on these patterns, chances are LLMs themselves can, too!
- We sample 1-5 completions from Tulu 3 [2] per pair of models, label then and give them to a powerful judge LLM
- Then, given an unlabeled query/answer pair from one of the models, the LLM's task is to infer the source model

### **GEPA Results**



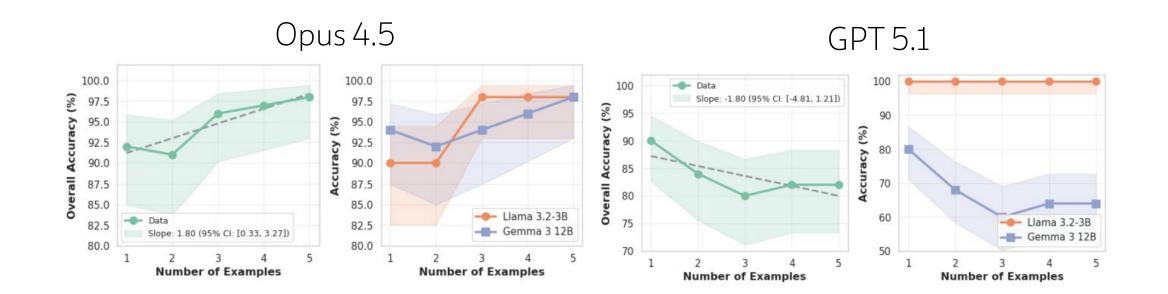
- GEPA-evolved questions are **20-30 p.p. better** at fingerprinting models than baselines
- Embeddings drift further apart with more evolution iterations
- Robust to changes in the embedding model (text-embedding-3 vs BERT)



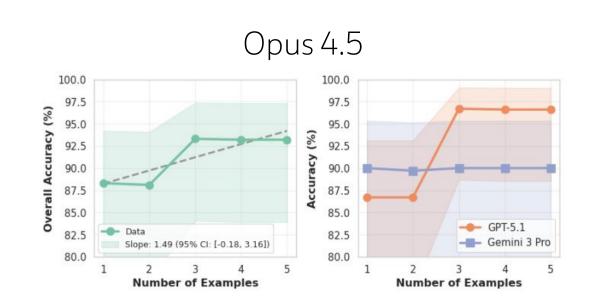
# LLM-as-Judge Results

- Works with very high (80-90%) accuracy across both small and large LMs
- No significant changes with fewer/more fewshot examples
- Judge capabilities matter: Opus 4.5 is a more recent model than GPT 5.1, and is a better judge

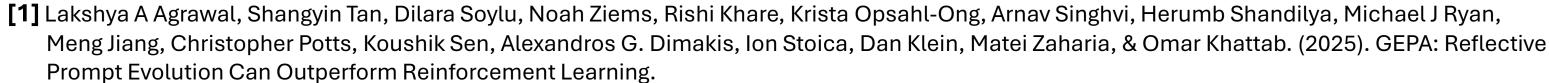
### Small Model Results

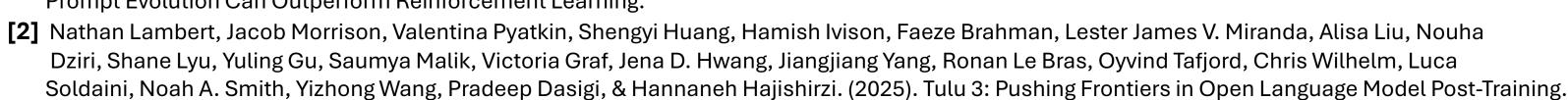


#### Large Model Results



#### **References & Links**









GEPA Repo LLM-as-Judge Repo