Heterogeneous Zero-Shot Federated Learning with New Classes for Audio Classification

Motivation

- On-device Federated Learning characterization from multiple user devices for effective detection of audio frames.
- Address *new class identification* and *statistical heterogeneities* challenges from multiple local devices.
- Zero-shot FL framework tested on audio classification applications like Keyword Spotting and Urban Sound Classification.

Anonymized Data Impressions

- Construct anonymized data without transferring local sensitive data from user devices in a zero-shot manner [1].
- Sample Softmax values:

- Create Class Similarity Matrix – similar weights between

connections of penultimate layer to the nodes of the classes.

$$\mathbf{C}(i,j) = \frac{\mathbf{w}_i^T \mathbf{w}_j}{||\mathbf{w}_i||||\mathbf{w}_j||}$$

- From Dirichlet distribution (K classes, Concentration parameter C), sample the softmax values, Softmax = Dir(K, C)

• Synthesize Data Impressions (DI),

 $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{x}} L_{CE}(\mathbf{y}_i^k, \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{x}))$

by minimizing cross-entropy loss (L_{CE}) , where M is the model with random initialization and y_i^k are the softmax values sampled.

Proposed Framework

Algorithm 1 Our Proposed Framework

Input: Public Dataset $\mathcal{D}_0\{x_0, y_0\}$, Private Datasets \mathcal{D}_m^i , Total users M, Total iterations I, LabelSet l_m for each user, Overall Public LabelSet Y **Output:** Trained Model scores f_G^I Initialize $f_G^0 = \mathbf{0}$ (Global Model Scores) for i = 1 to I do for m = 1 to M do **Build:** Model \mathcal{D}_m^i and predict $f_{\mathcal{D}_m^i}(x_0)$ Local Update: Choice 1: New classes are not reported $f_{\mathcal{D}_m^i}(x_0) = f_G^I(x_0^{l_m}) + \alpha f_{\mathcal{D}_m^i}(x_0)$, where $f_G^I(x_0^{l_m})$ are global scores of l_m with m^{th} user, $lpha = rac{len(\mathcal{D}_m^i)}{len(\mathcal{D}_0)}$ **Choice 2: New classes are reported** Train a new model with \mathcal{D}_0 and \mathcal{D}_m^i (new data) together, and send weights of the last layer (\mathbf{W}_m^i) to global user. end for **Global Update: Choice 1: No user reports new classes** Update label wise $f_G^{i+1} = \sum eta_m f_{\mathcal{D}_m^i}(x_0)$, where If labels are unique $\operatorname{acc}(f_{\mathcal{D}^{i+1}}(x_0))$ if labels are not unique where $\operatorname{acc}(f_{\mathcal{D}_m^{i+1}}(x_0))$ is the accuracy metric, defined by the ratio of correctly classified samples to total samples for a given local model. **Choice 2: Any user reports new classes** Create *Data Impressions (DI)* for each user m with weights \mathbf{W}_m^i . Average DI of all users with new classes, $\mathbf{X}^{i} = \sum_{m \in M_{S_{k}}} \mathbf{X}^{i}_{m}$, where $M_{S_{k}}$ is set of users with new label k. Perform *k-medoids clustering* on \mathbf{X}^i across M_{S_k} . Number of clusters = Number of new labels (l_{new}) .

Update public dataset with new DI (\mathbf{X}^i), $\mathcal{D}_{new} = \mathcal{D}_0 \bigcup \mathbf{X}^i$, add l_{new} to l_m and Y. end for

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Overall Block Diagram



Datasets and Preprocessing

- Google Speech Commands (GKWS) Total Classes – 10 keywords
 - New Classes {Stop, Go}
- Urban Sound 8K (US8K) Total Classes – 10 urban sounds

 - New Classes {Siren, Street Music}
- Preprocessing: Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCC), Window size – 50 ms

Experiments – Distribution of Models, Labels

	User 1	User 2 User 3		Global User (Public Dataset)	
Model Arch.	2-Layer CNN {16, 32}	3-Layer CNN {16, 6, 32}	3-Layer ANN {16, 16, 32}		
	Softmax Activation	ReLU Activation	ReLU Activation		
Keywords	{Yes, No,	{Up, Down,	{Left, Right,	{Yes, No, Up, Down,	
	Up, Down}	Left, Right}	On, Off}	Left, Right, On, Off}	
Keyword Frames	{200-300, 200-300,	{200-300, 200-300,	{200-300, 200-300,	{300 * 8} = 2400	
per Iteration	200-300, 200-300}	200-300, 200-300}	200-300, 200-300}		
Urban Sounds	{air conditioner, car horn, children playing}	{children playing, dog bark, drilling}	{drilling, engine idling, gun shot, jackhammer}	{air conditioner, car horn, children playing, dog bark, drilling, engine idling, gun shot, jackhammer}	
Sound Frames per Iteration	{40-50, 40-50,	{40-50, 40-50,	{40-50, 40-50,		
	40-50}	40-50}	40-50, 40-50} {50 * 8} = 400		

Heterogeneous Model Architectures, labels and Audio Frames per Iteration across all users

Iteration	New Model	New Class	
User 1 Iteration 6	3-Layer ANN (16, 16, 32)		
	ReLU Activation	-	
User 1 Iteration 8	1-Layer CNN (16)	-	
	Softmax Activation		
User 2 Iteration 4 6	3-Layer CNN (16, 16, 32)	Stop/Siren	
	Softmax activation		
User 3 Iteration 5	4-Layer CNN (8, 16, 16, 32)	-	
User 5 Relation 5	Softmax activation		
User 4 Iteration 3, 7	-	Go/Street Music	
User 6 Iteration 5, 3	-	Stop/Siren	
User 9 Iteration 4	. −	Stop/Siren	

Results











References

[1] Gaurav Kumar Nayak, Konda Reddy Mopuri, Vaisakh Shaj, Venkatesh Babu Radhakrishnan, Anirban Chakraborty, (2019), "Zero-Shot Knowledge Distillation in Deep Networks" In: 36th International Conference on Machine Learning (ICML).

[2] Gautham Krishna Gudur, Bala Shyamala Balaji, Satheesh Kumar Perepu, (2020), "Resource-Constrained Federated Learning with Heterogeneous Labels and Models," In: The 3rd International Workshop on Artificial Intelligence of Things (AIoT), ACM SIGKDD.

Model Heterogeneities and New Classes across FL Iterations



GKWS				US8K		Update	GKWS	US8K
Local	Global	Increase	Local	Global	Increase	Level	00 5	70.04
89.684	93.166	3.482	76.526	80.214	3.688	Local	92.5	/8.24
91.888	95.28	3.391	75.272	77.944	2.672	Global	96.541	82,498
91.517	94.727	3.211	77.61	81.838	4.228	T	10.511	4.050
91.03	94.391	3.361	76.469	80	3.529	Increase	4.041	4.258

3 users and 10 FL iterations – Without heterogeneities

10 users and 30 FL iterations – With heterogeneities

Iterations vs Local Update and Global Update Accuracies across all 10 users and 30 FL iterations

(a) GKWS - Different Class (b) GKWS - Same Class (c) US8K - Different Class (d) US8K - Same Class PCA (2 dimensions) with k-medoids Unsupervised Clustering of New Classes (Same/Different Classes)

On-Device Performance

• Raspberry Pi 2 used for evaluation of FL training and inference. • The size of the models used are 520 kB, 350 kB, 270 kB respectively.

Process	Time
Training time per epoch in an FL iteration (<i>i</i>)	$\sim 1.2 \text{ sec}$
Inference time	$\sim 11 \text{ ms}$

On-Device Performance Metrics

