

HETEROGENEOUS ZERO-SHOT FEDERATED LEARNING WITH NEW CLASSES FOR AUDIO CLASSIFICATION

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

In Interspeech 2021. Also accepted at DPML and HAET workshops at ICLR 2021.

PROMINENT CHALLENGES IN FEDERATED LEARNING

Privacy Concerns about sharing sensitive data to the cloud from local user devices

Low Latency between cloud and local devices

System Heterogeneities - HW/SW, Network, Power (Resource Constraints)

New Class identification across devices

Statistical Heterogeneities

- **Label Heterogeneities**
- **Model Heterogeneities**

ANONYMIZED DATA IMPRESSIONS

- Construct anonymized data without transferring local sensitive data 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.

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

- From Dirichlet distribution (K classes, Concentration param C), sample the softmax values,

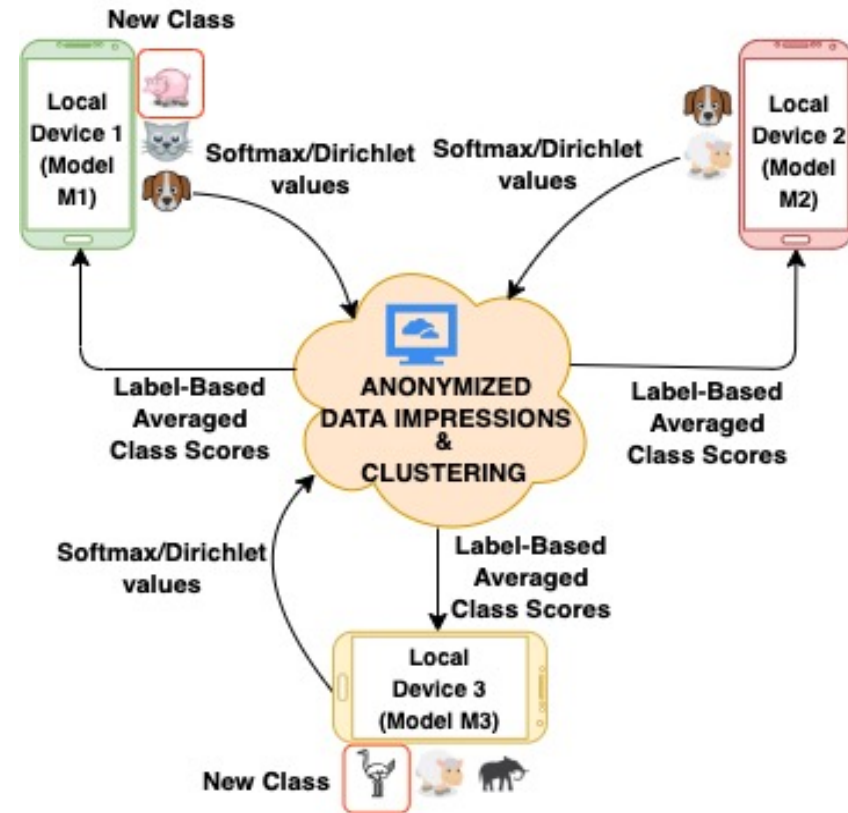
$$\text{Softmax} = \text{Dir}(K, C)$$

- 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 input data initialization and y_i^k are the softmax values sampled.

PROPOSED SYSTEM/ ARCHITECTURE



PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

- **Build:** We build the model on the incoming data pertaining to each local user.
- **Local Update:** To obtain scores across different iterations on a single user.
 - When new classes are not reported, perform typical federated learning workflow with weighted α -update.
 - When new classes are reported, train the new model with public and newly acquired data.
- **Global Update:** Weighted average of scores across all users in same iteration.
 - When new classes are not reported, perform typical federated learning workflow with parameter β .
 - When new classes are reported, create Anonymized Data Impressions followed by k-medoids clustering.

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,

$$\alpha = \frac{\text{len}(\mathcal{D}_m^i)}{\text{len}(\mathcal{D}_0)}$$

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

$$f_G^{i+1} = \sum_{m=1}^M \beta_m f_{\mathcal{D}_m^i}(x_0), \text{ where}$$

$$\beta = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{If labels are unique} \\ \text{acc}(f_{\mathcal{D}_m^{i+1}}(x_0)) & \text{if labels are not unique} \end{cases}$$

where $\text{acc}(f_{\mathcal{D}_m^{i+1}}(x_0))$ 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 (Section 2.2). Average DI of all users with new classes, $\mathbf{X}^i = \sum_{m \in M_{S_k}} \mathbf{X}_m^i$, 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), $\mathcal{D}_{new} = \mathcal{D}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}^i$, add l_{new} to l_m and Y .

end for

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

Datasets used:

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

Preprocessing: Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCC) with windowing.

	User 1	User 2	User 3	Global User (Public Dataset)
Model Arch.	2-Layer CNN {16, 32} Softmax Activation	3-Layer CNN {16, 16, 32} ReLU Activation	3-Layer ANN {16, 16, 32} ReLU Activation	—
Keywords	{Yes, No, Up, Down}	{Up, Down, Left, Right}	{Left, Right, On, Off}	{Yes, No, Up, Down, Left, Right, On, Off}
Keyword Frames per Iteration	{200-300, 200-300, 200-300, 200-300}	{200-300, 200-300, 200-300, 200-300}	{200-300, 200-300, 200-300, 200-300}	{300 * 8} = 2400
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

AVERAGE ACCURACIES ACROSS USERS

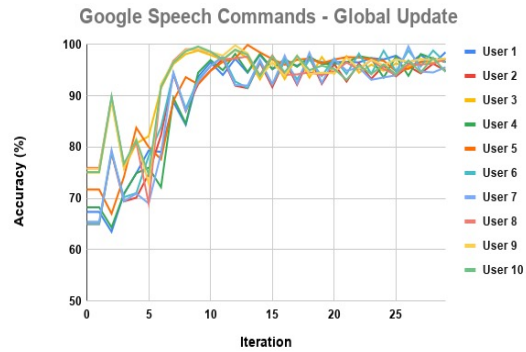
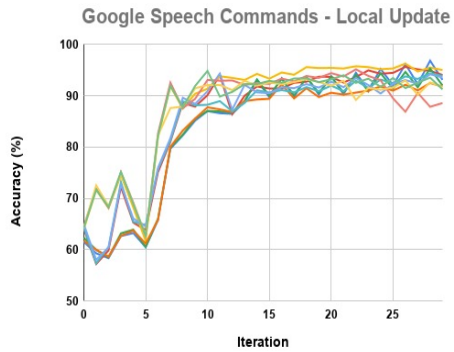
3 users, 10 FL Iterations

	GKWS			US8K		
User	Local	Global	Increase	Local	Global	Increase
User 1	89.684	93.166	3.482	76.526	80.214	3.688
User 2	91.888	95.28	3.391	75.272	77.944	2.672
User 3	91.517	94.727	3.211	77.61	81.838	4.228
Average	91.03	94.391	3.361	76.469	80	3.529

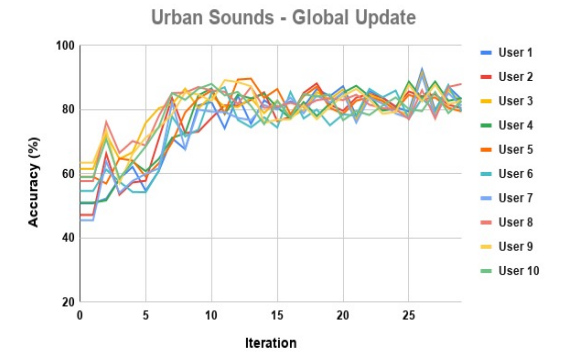
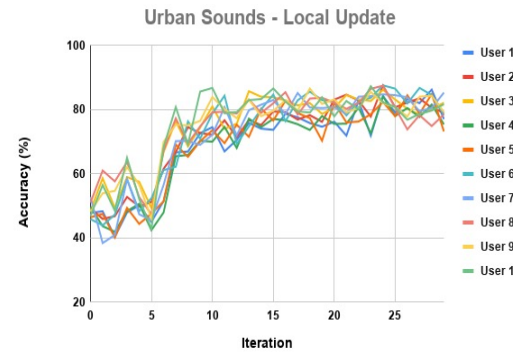
Accuracies of all global updates higher than their respective local update accuracies.

**HETEROGENEITIES
IN MODEL
ARCHITECTURES &
NEW CLASS
DISTRIBUTIONS
ACROSS FL USER
ITERATIONS**

User FL Iteration	New Model	New Class
User 1 Iteration 16	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) Softmax Activation	Stop / Siren
User 3 Iteration 5	4-Layer CNN (8, 16, 16, 32) Softmax Activation	–
User 2 Iteration 3, 7	–	Go / Street Music
User 6 Iteration 3, 5	–	Stop / Siren
User 9 Iteration 4	–	Stop / Siren



**Google Speech Commands –
Accuracy vs Iterations**



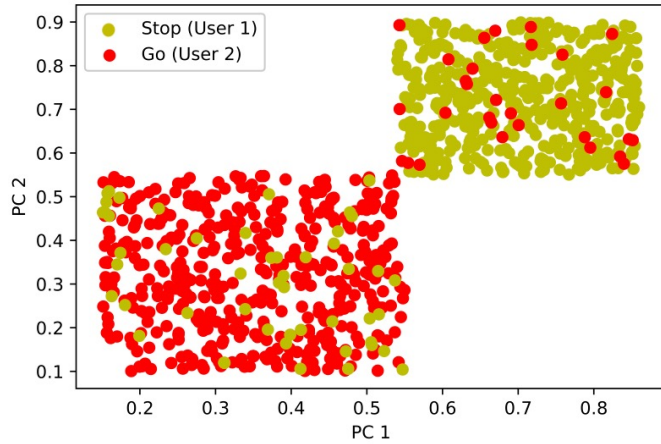
**UrbanSound8K –
Accuracy vs Iterations**

WITH NEW CLASSES &
HETEROGENEITIES –
LOCAL &
GLOBAL UPDATES

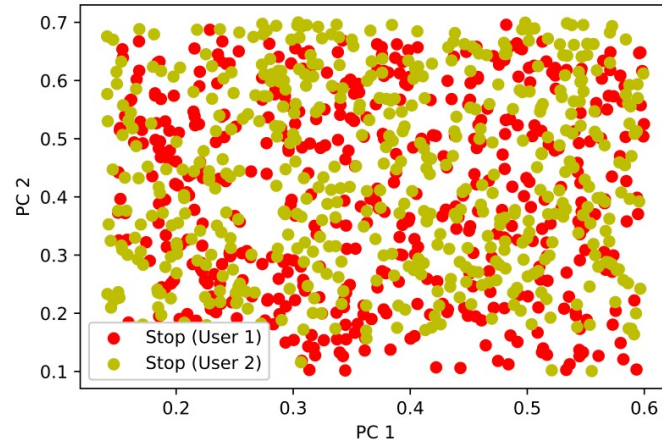
10 users, 30 FL Iterations

Update	Google Speech Commands	UrbanSound8K
Local	92.5	78.24
Global	96.541	82.498
Accuracy Increase	4.041	4.258

Google Speech Commands

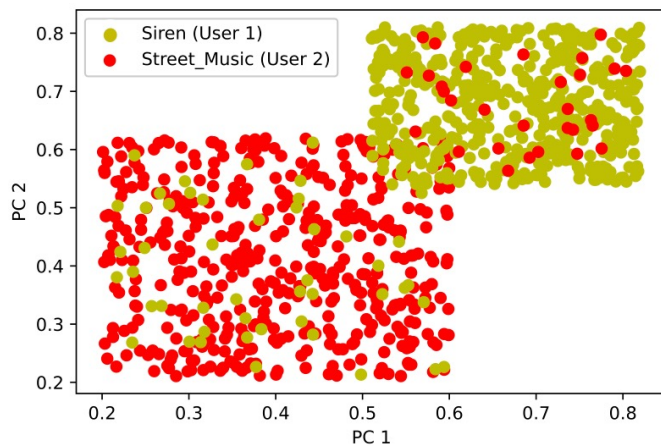


Different Class {Stop, Go}

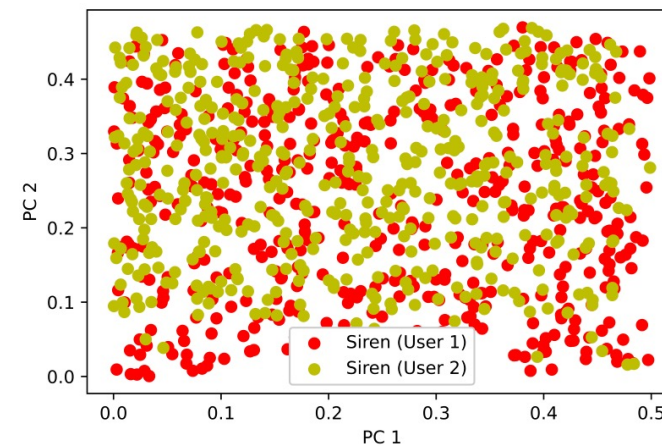


Same Class {Stop, Stop}

UrbanSound8K



Different Class {Siren, Street Music}



Same Class {Siren, Siren}

PCA (2-dim) –
UNSUPERVISED
CLUSTERING
WITH
K-MEDOIDS

ON-DEVICE PERFORMANCE

- On-device performance of our proposed framework is experimented on a Raspberry Pi 2.
- Similar (HW/SW) specifications with that of predominant contemporary IoT/edge/mobile devices.
- The size of the models used are 520 kB, 350 kB, 270 kB for the three users.
- Clearly feasible.

Process	Computational Time
Training time per epoch in a FL iteration	1.2 sec
Inference time	11 ms

REFERENCES

- Zero-Shot Federated Learning with New Classes for Audio Classification, Interspeech 2021. Also at DPML, HAET workshops at ICLR 2021.
- Zero-Shot Knowledge Distillation in Deep Networks, ICML 2019.
- Resource-Constrained Federated Learning with Heterogeneous Labels and Models for Human Activity Recognition, DL-HAR Workshop, IJCAI-PRICAI 2020. Also at Machine Learning for Mobile Health Workshop at NeurIPS 2020.

Contact

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Let's chat!

THANK YOU!
QUESTIONS?