



北京交通大学
BEIJING JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY



面向高效鲁棒联邦学习的传算联合优化方法研究

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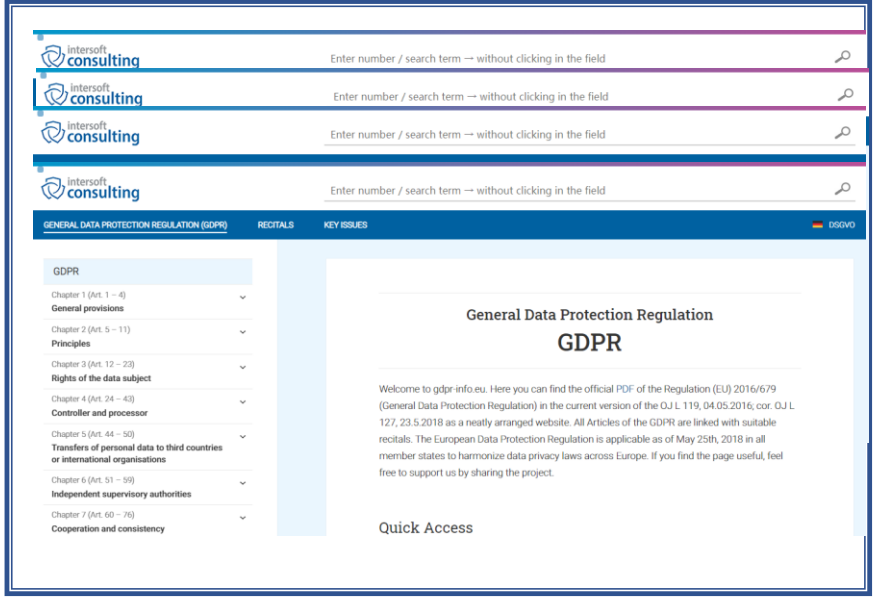
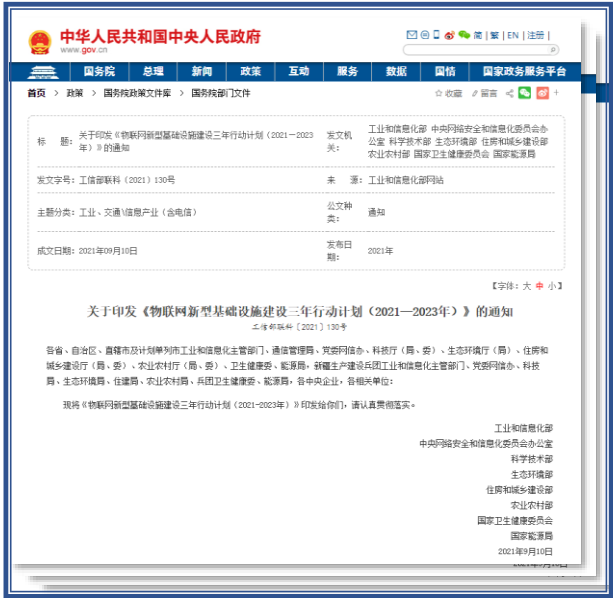
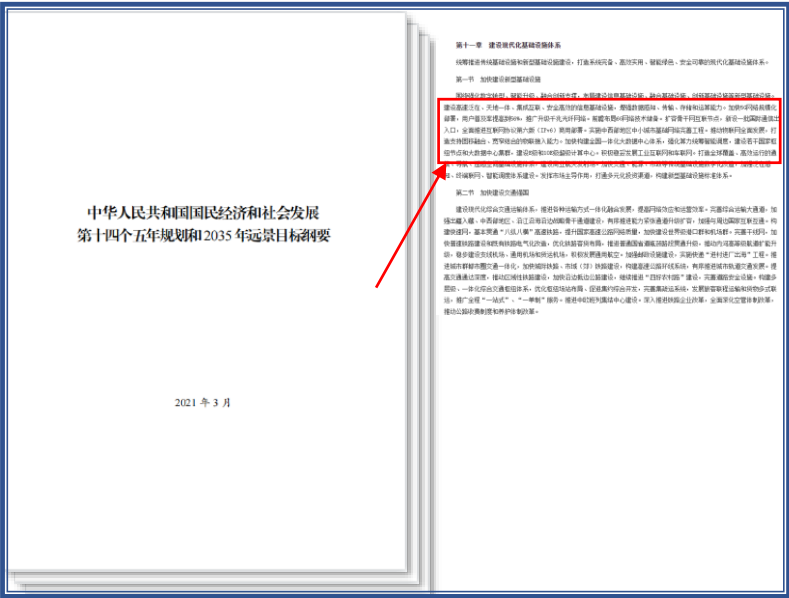
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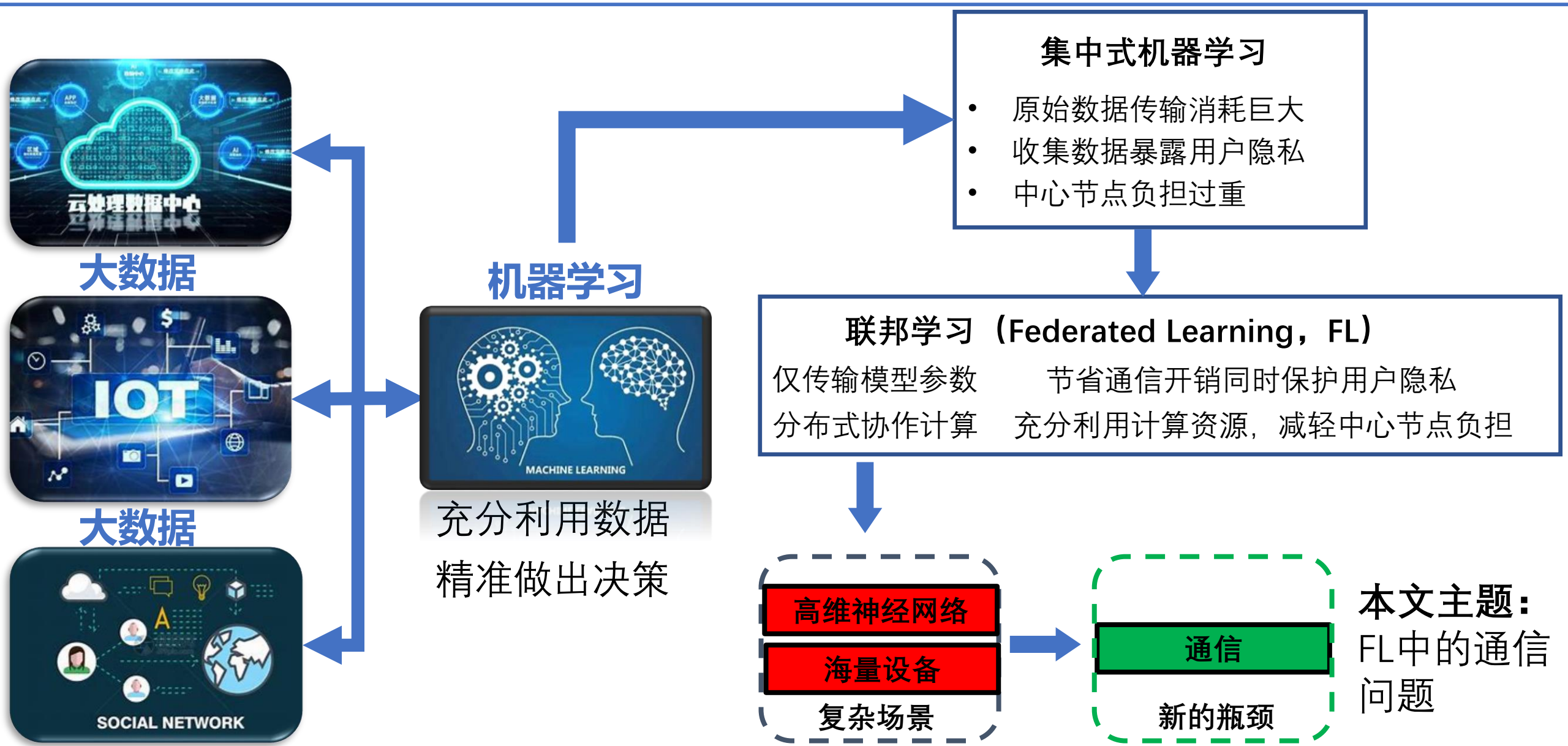


PART ONE

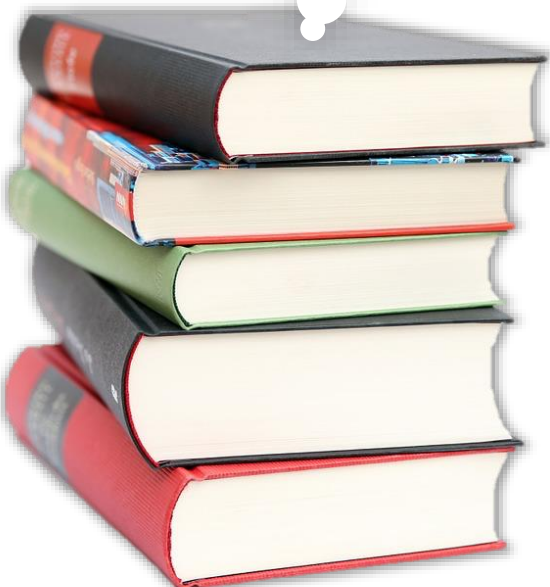
研究背景

- 2021年3月国务院发布《中华人民共和国国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和2035年远景目标纲要》，我国要**增强数据感知、传输、存储和运算能力**，强化算力统筹智能调度。
- 2021年9月国家工业和信息化部等部门联合发布《物联网新型基础设施建设三年行动计划（2021-2023年）》，提出要**聚焦感知、传输、处理、存储、等重点环节**，加快关键核心技术攻关。
- 2018年5月欧洲联盟出台《通用数据保护条例（General Data Protection Regulation, GDPR）》，提出针对**大数据合理应用与隐私保护的法案**。





研究现状



传什么？

- ◆ 减少分布式设备数目^[20, 38]
- ◆ 稀疏^[13,14]
- ◆ 量化^[15-17]
- ◆ 通信审查^[18-22]

空中计算技术

- 非编码的线性模拟调制
- 多设备同时同频同空间传输
- 电磁波叠加，实现和函数功能
- 在接收端直接得到聚合值

如何传？

- (数字) 通信、计算资源的分配和调度方法^[40-44]
- 基于空中计算技术的联邦学习
(Federated Learning Over the Air, FLOA) ^[31,32,59,61]

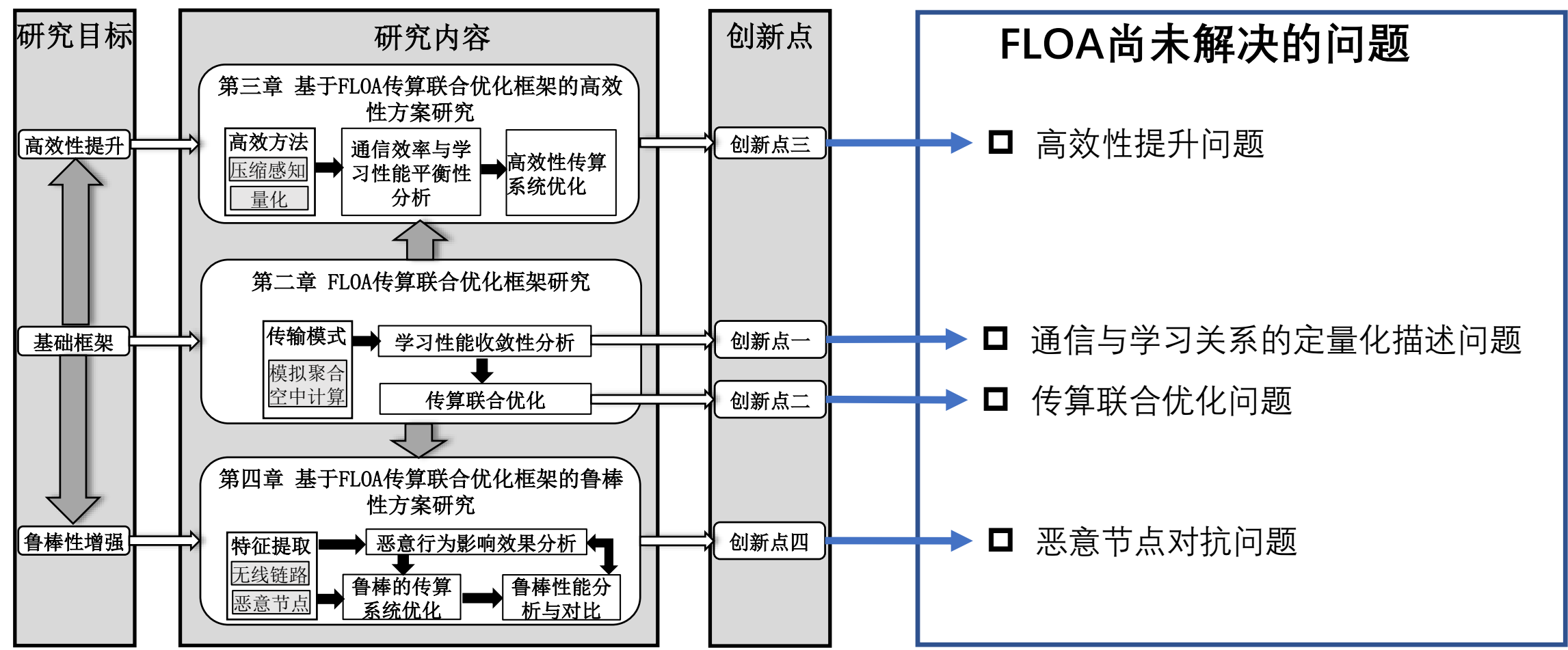
FLOA尚未解决问题

- 通信与学习关系定量化描述问题
- 传算联合优化问题
- 高效性提升问题
- 恶意节点对抗问题



PART TWO

论文结构





— PART THREE —

研究内容



— 研究内容 —

FLOA传算联合优化框架研究

➤ 联邦学习模型（不考虑通信误差）

□ 分布式设备

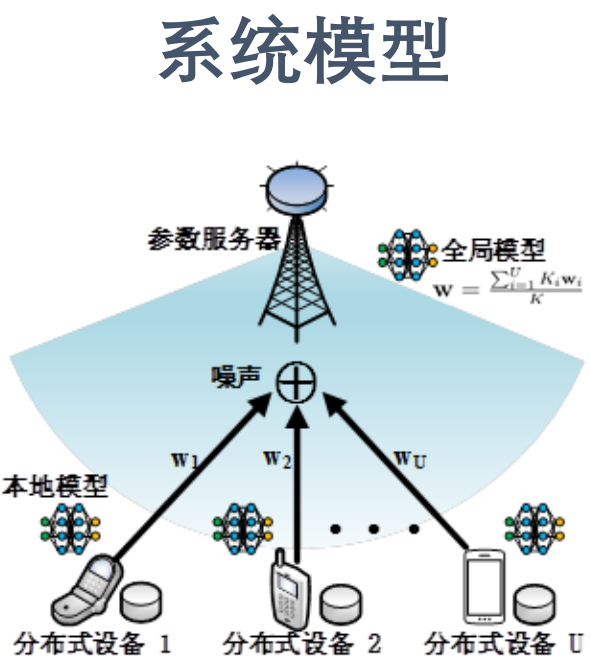
- 接收模型参数

$$\mathbf{w} = [w^1, \dots, w^D] \in \mathcal{R}^D$$

- 更新模型参数 \mathbf{w}_i
- 发送新的模型参数

□ 服务器

- 接收所有模型参数 \mathbf{w}_i
- 求模型的平均值 $\mathbf{w} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^U K_i \mathbf{w}_i}{K}$
- 广播 \mathbf{w} 给所有分布式设备



系统模型

➤ FLOA模型（采用模拟聚合通信）

□ 分布式设备

- 信道反转功率控制策略

$$\mathbf{p}_{i,t} = [p_{i,t}^1, \dots, p_{i,t}^d, \dots, p_{i,t}^D]$$

发送 $\mathbf{w}_{i,t}$, 其中

$$p_{i,t}^d = \frac{\beta_{i,t}^d K_i b_t^d}{h_{i,t}^d}$$

□ 服务器

- 接收信号为

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \sum_{i=1}^U \mathbf{p}_{i,t} \odot \mathbf{w}_{i,t} \odot \mathbf{h}_{i,t} + \mathbf{z}_t$$

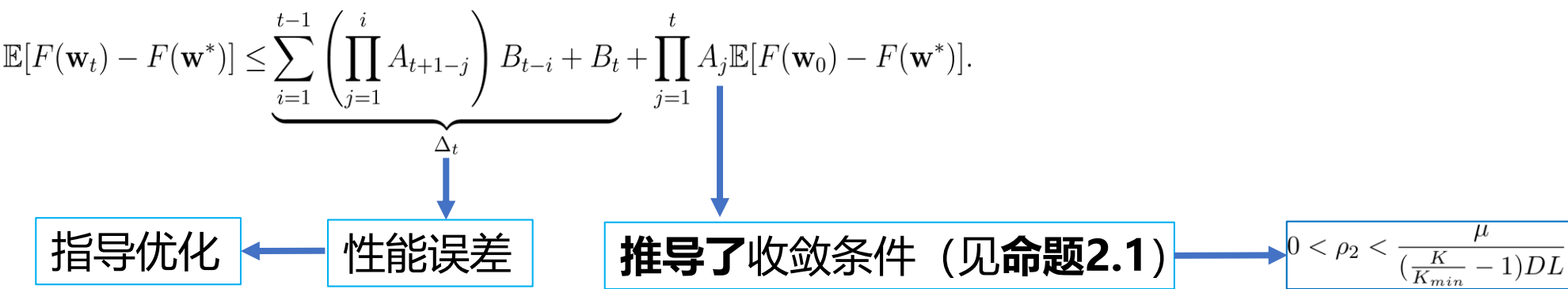
- 使用后处理操作估计 \mathbf{w}_t

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{w}_t &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^U K_i \beta_{i,t} \odot \mathbf{b}_t \right)^{\odot -1} \odot \mathbf{y}_t \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^U K_i \beta_{i,t} \right)^{\odot -1} \sum_{i=1}^U K_i \beta_{i,t} \odot \mathbf{w}_{i,t} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^U K_i \beta_{i,t} \odot \mathbf{b}_t \right)^{\odot -1} \odot \mathbf{z}_t \end{aligned}$$

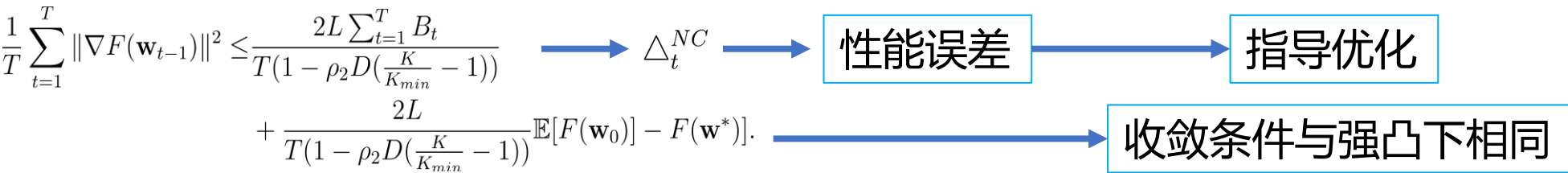
通信如何影响学习的？

➤收敛性分析

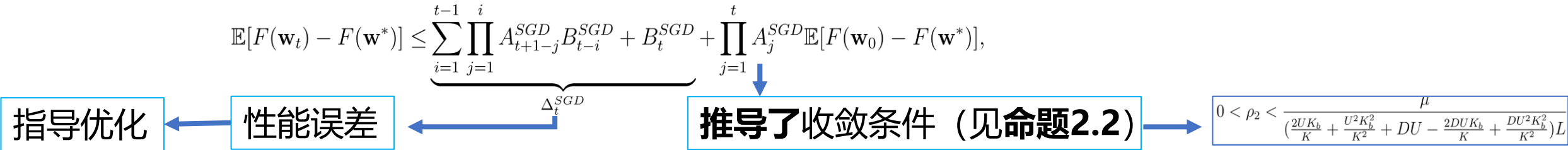
✓推导了强凸损失函数假设下的收敛性（见定理2.1和引理2.1）



✓推导了非凸损失函数假设下的收敛性（见定理2.2）



✓推导了随机梯度下降法场景的收敛性（见定理2.3）



➤ 优化问题建模

最小化
性能误差

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_t &= B_t + A_t \Delta_{t-1}, \\ \Delta_t^{NC} &= B_t, \\ \Delta_t^{SGD} &= B_t^{SGD} + A_t^{SGD} \Delta_{t-1}^{SGD}.\end{aligned}$$

元素级优化

优化问题
P2.2

$$\begin{aligned}\min_{\{b_t, \beta_{i,t}\}_{i=1}^U} R_t \\ \text{s.t. } \left| \frac{\beta_{i,t} K_i b_t}{h_{i,t}} w_{i,t} \right|^2 \leq P_i^{\max}, \\ \beta_{i,t} \in \{0, 1\}, i \in \{1, 2, \dots, U\}\end{aligned}$$

假设2.4 (局部参数更新有界)

$$|w_{t-1} - w_{i,t}| \leq \eta$$

优化问题
P2.3

$$\begin{aligned}\min_{\{b_t, \beta_{i,t}\}_{i=1}^U} R_t \quad \text{解决了“蛋鸡悖论”问题} \\ \text{s.t. } \left| \frac{\beta_{i,t} K_i b_t}{h_{i,t}} \right|^2 (|w_{t-1}| + \eta)^2 \leq P_i^{\max} \\ \beta_{i,t} \in \{0, 1\}, i \in \{1, 2, \dots, U\},\end{aligned}$$

➤ 优化问题求解

推导了一个紧密的解空间 (见定理2.4)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{S} = \left\{ \left\{ (b_t^{(k)}, \beta_{i,t}^{(k)}) \right\}_{k=1}^U \left| b_t^{(k)} = \left\lfloor \frac{\sqrt{P_k^{\max}} h_{k,t}}{K_k (|w_{t-1}| + \eta)} \right\rfloor, \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \beta_t^{(k)}(b_t^{(k)}) = [\beta_{1,t}^{(k)}, \dots, \beta_{U,t}^{(k)}], k = 1, \dots, U \right\},\end{aligned}$$

提出了一种离散规划方法

$$\min_{(b_t, \beta_t) \in \mathcal{S}} R_t = R_t(b_t, \beta_t) \quad \text{优化问题P2.4}$$

分析了算法复杂度

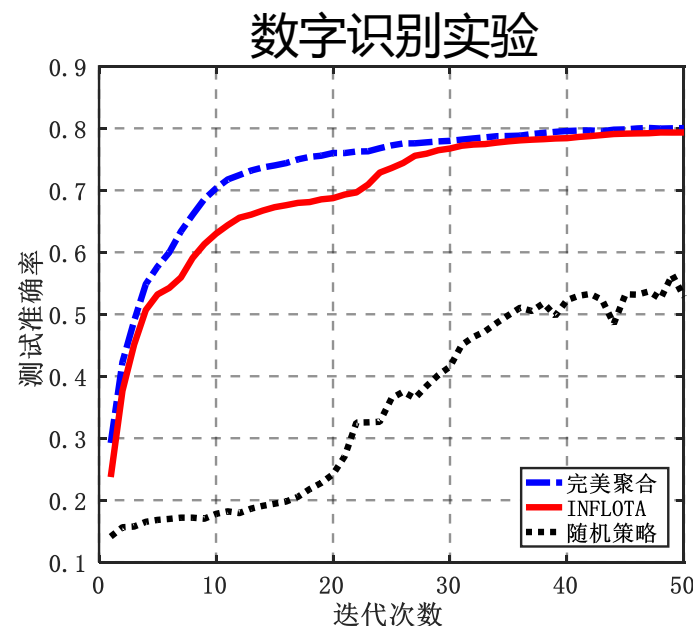
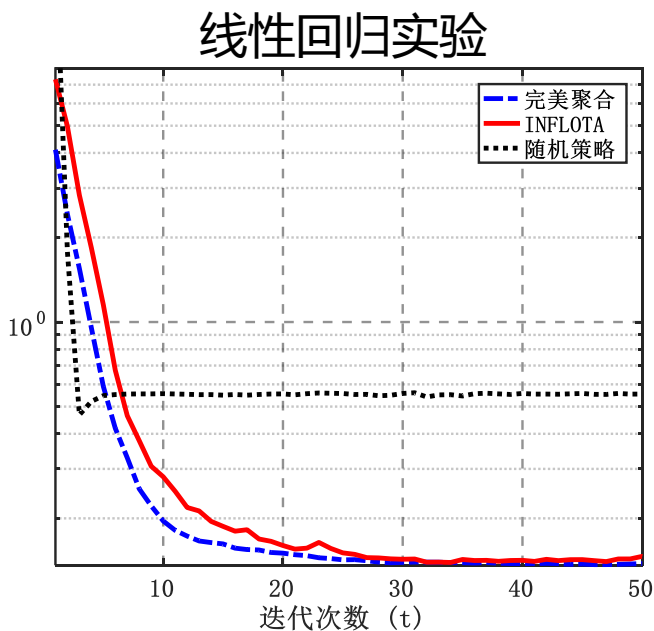
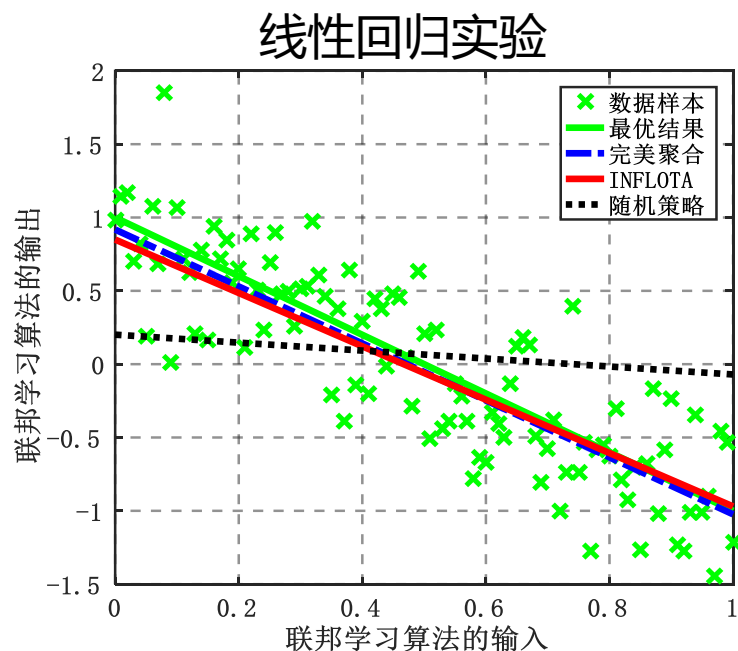
复杂度降低为 $\mathcal{O}(U)$ 与设备数成正比

➤ 实验设定

□ 学习任务：线性回归任务（生成数据集）、数字识别任务（MNIST数据集）

□ 对比方案：完美聚合（通信无误差、所有设备成功参与）、随机策略（随机选择设备、固定功率分配策略）

➤ 主要实验结果




结果分析：所提出的INFLOTA方案**逼近**理想完美聚合方案、**优于**随机策略方案

➤小结

- 在GD或SGD实现的凸和非凸损失函数情况下，本章**全面推导了**FLOA算法的收敛速率闭式表达式，**量化了**通信与学习间关系，**奠定了**传算联合优化理论基础
- 提出了**考虑分布式设备选择和功率控制的通信和学习联合优化框架，**降低了**通信对学习的负面影响，**提升了**学习准确率

➤相关研究成果

- ✓ **Xin Fan**, Yue Wang, Yan Huo, Zhi Tian. Joint Optimization for Federated Learning Over the Air [C] // *2022 IEEE International Conference on Communications* (IEEE ICC 2022). **(EI/ISTP检索；通信领域旗舰国际会议；CCF C类；北交大A类；对应学位论文第二章)**
- ✓ **Xin Fan**, Yue Wang, Yan Huo, Zhi Tian. Joint Optimization of Communications and Federated Learning Over the Air[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*, vol. 21, no. 6, pp. 4434-4449, June 2022. **(SCI检索；2022年影响因子8.346；中科院一区；JCR一区；北交大A+；对应学位论文第二章)**



·————· 研究内容二 ·————·

基于FLOA传算联合优化框架的 高效性方案研究

➤ 系统模型

□ 分布式设备

- 接收到模型后计算梯度 \mathbf{g}_i
- 稀疏化
 - Top-k: $\tilde{\mathbf{g}}_{i,t} = \text{sparse}_{\kappa}(\mathbf{g}_{i,t})$,
- 降维
 - 高斯矩阵 $\Phi \in \mathbb{R}^{S \times D}$ ($S \ll D$)
- 一比特量化
 - 全部压缩操作

$$\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{g}_{i,t}) = \text{sign}(\Phi \text{sparse}_{\kappa}(\mathbf{g}_{i,t}))$$

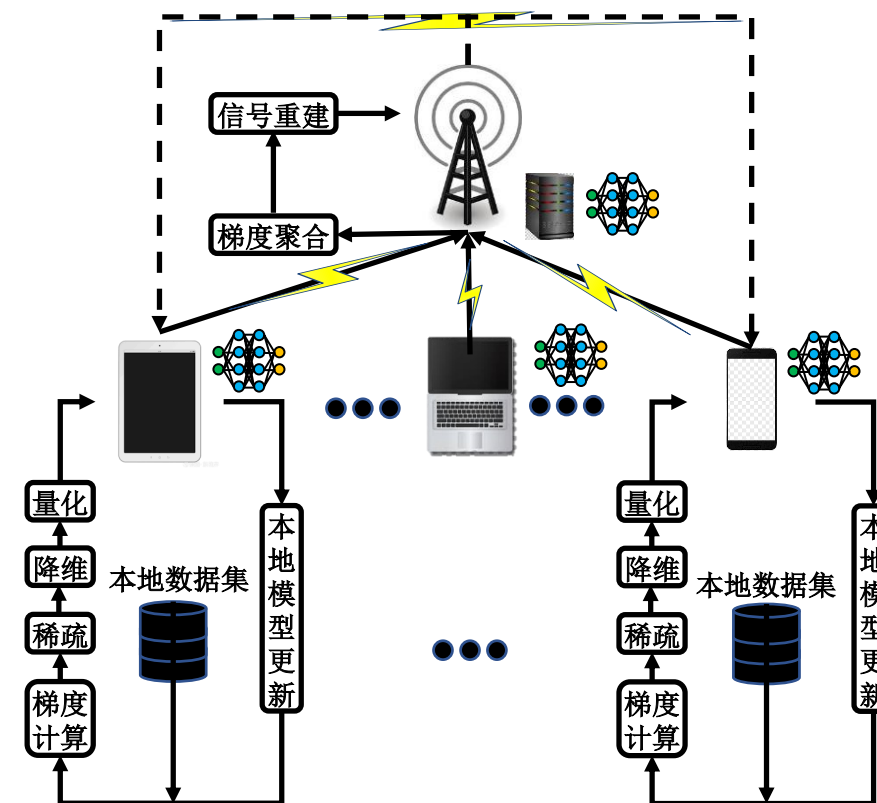
■ 模拟聚合传输

- 功率控制 $p_{i,t} = \frac{\beta_{i,t} K_i b_t}{h_{i,t}}$,

□ 服务器

■ 信号重建

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_t^{\text{desired}} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^U K_i \beta_{i,t} b_t \right)^{-1} \mathbf{y}_t \longrightarrow \hat{\mathbf{g}}_t = \mathcal{C}^{-1}(\hat{\mathbf{y}}_t^{\text{desired}})$$



►收敛性分析

□推导了非凸假设下的收敛性（见定理3.1）

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \|\nabla F(\mathbf{w}_{t-1})\|^2 \leq \frac{2L}{T(1-2\rho_2(U+K))} \mathbb{E}[F(\mathbf{w}_0) - F(\mathbf{w}^*)] + \frac{2L}{T(1-2\rho_2(U+K))} \sum_{t=1}^T B_t,$$

□ T 趋于无穷时

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \|\nabla F(\mathbf{w}_{t-1})\|^2 \leq \frac{2L}{T(1-\rho_2)} \mathbb{E}[F(\mathbf{w}_0) - F(\mathbf{w}^*)] + \frac{2L}{T(1-\rho_2)} \sum_{t=1}^T B_t$$

$$\xrightarrow{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2L}{T(1-\rho_2)} \sum_{t=1}^T B_t \longrightarrow \text{性能误差} \longrightarrow \text{指导优化} \longrightarrow$$

如何求解？

非凸的混合整数规划

□ 优化问题：

优化功率缩放因子和设备选择向量

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{b_t, \beta_t} \quad & B_t \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \frac{\beta_{i,t}^2 K_i^2 b_t^2}{h_{i,t}^2} \leq P_i^{\text{Max}}, \\ & \beta_{i,t} \in \{0, 1\}, i \in \{1, 2, \dots, U\} \end{aligned}$$

➤ 求解算法

□ 提出了基于离散规划的最优解

■ 遍历

- 给定设备选择向量，优化问题为凸优化
- 遍历所有设备选择情况可得最优解

■ 最优解

■ 分析了算法复杂度 $\mathcal{O}(2^U)$

■ 适用于少量设备场景，e.g., $U \leq 10$

□ 提出了基于交替方向乘子法的次优解

■ 分解

- 将优化变量进行解耦合操作
- 迭代求解

■ 次优解

■ 分析了算法复杂度 $\mathcal{O}(U)$

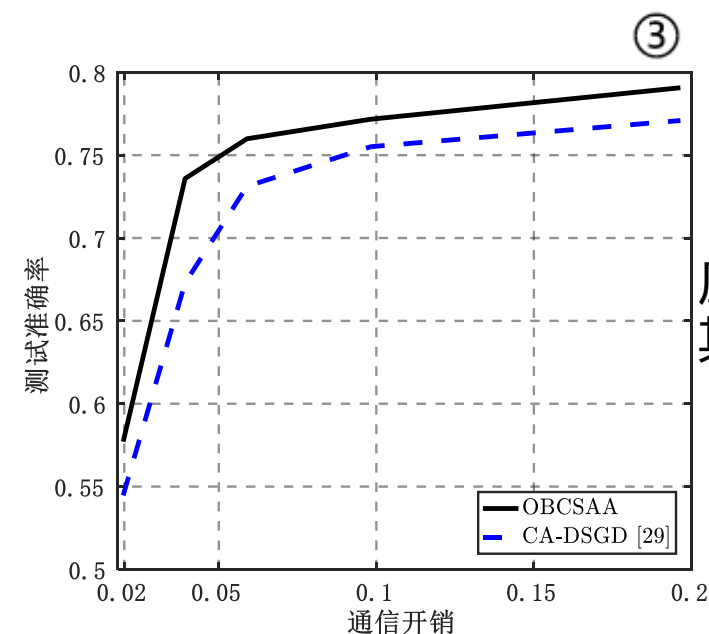
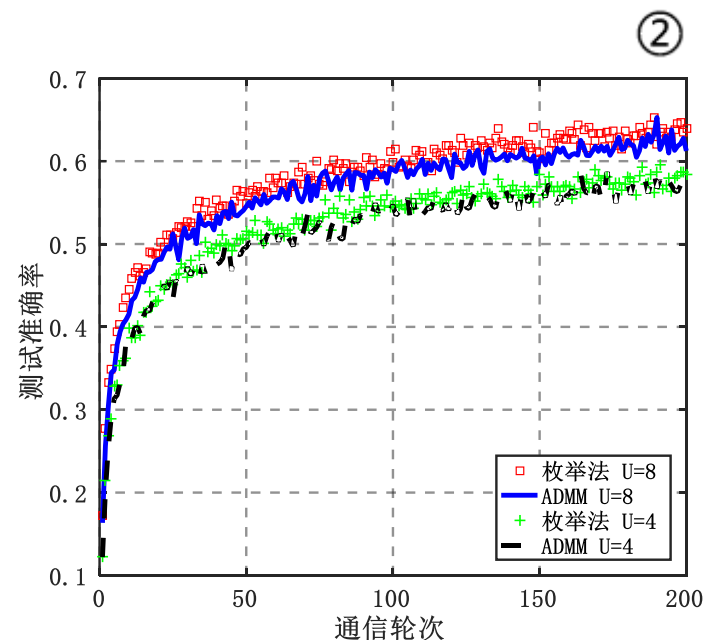
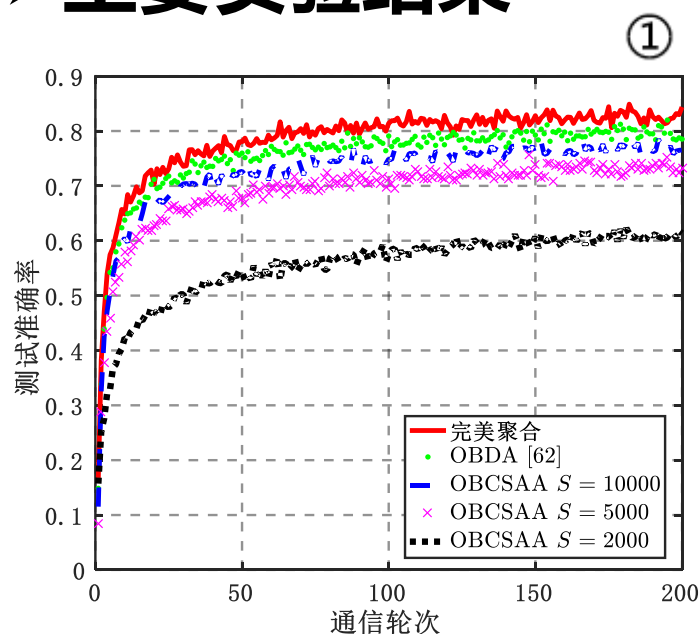
■ 适用于大规模场景，e.g., $U \geq 10$

➤ 实验设定

□ 数字识别任务 (MNIST数据集)

□ 对比方案: OBDA (量化) [62]、CA-DSGD (稀疏、降维) [29]

➤ 主要实验结果



压缩比: S/D ,
其中 $D=50896$

① 大压缩比下也可以趋近理想情况

② ADMM算法趋近枚举法性能


③ 相同压缩比下本方案有更高的学习性能

➤ 小结

- **提出**了一种基于1比特压缩感知技术和模拟聚合传输的高效通信联邦学习方案
- **推导**了收敛速率闭式表达式，**量化**了由稀疏化、降维压缩、量化、信号重构和信道噪声引起的聚合误差
- **提出**了通信和学习的联合优化方法，**减轻**了聚合误差对联邦学习的影响

➤ 相关研究成果

- ✓ **Xin Fan**, Yue Wang, Yan Huo, Zhi Tian. Communication-efficient Federated Learning Through 1-Bit Compressive Sensing and Analog Aggregation[C] // *2021 IEEE International Conference on Communications (IEEE ICC 2021)*. (EI/ISTP国际会议; CCF C类; 北交大A类; 对应学位论文第三章)
- ✓ **Xin Fan**, Yue Wang, Yan Huo, Zhi Tian. 1-Bit Compressive Sensing for Efficient Federated Learning Over the Air[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*, oct, 2022, early access. (SCI期刊; 2022年影响因子8.346; 中科院一区; JCR一区; 北交大A+; 对应学位论文第三章)



— 研究内容三 —

基于FLOA传算联合优化框架的 鲁棒性方案研究

➤ 系统模型

□ 共U个设备，N个攻击者，M=U-N个正常设备

性能如何？

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \sum_{m=1}^M p_{m,t} |h_{m,t}| \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_{m,t} + \sum_{n=1}^N \hat{p}_{n,t} |h_{n,t}| \hat{\mathbf{g}}_{n,t} + \mathbf{z}_t$$

□ 现存的信道反转 (Channel Inversion, CI) 功率控制

□ 功率缩放

$$p_{i,t} = \frac{b_0}{|h_{i,t}|}, \quad \forall i$$

□ 当N=0时,

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \sum_{m=1}^U b_0 \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_{m,t} + \mathbf{z}_t \longrightarrow \hat{\mathbf{g}} = \frac{\mathbf{y}_t}{U b_0} = \frac{\sum_{m=1}^U \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_{m,t}}{U} + \frac{\mathbf{z}_t}{U b_0}$$

无偏估计

$$\mathbf{g} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^U \mathbf{g}_{i,t}}{U}$$

无通信误差的理想情况

□ 提出了最大努力投票 (Best Effort Voting, BEV) 功率控制

□ 最大功率发送

$$p_{i,t}^2 \leq p_i^{\max}, \quad \forall i$$



Voting: [3 2 1 4 -5] → 5

Voting: [1 1 1 1 -5] → -1

➤ 性能分析

□ 推导了最强拜占庭攻击方式（见**定理4.1**）

- 使用本地数据算出梯度
- 以最大功率发送反向梯度

□ 推导了信道反转（CI）功率控制下的收敛性（见**定理4.2**）

- 推导了收敛性条件
- 推导了能对抗的最大拜占庭设备数 $\frac{U}{1+\sqrt{\pi U}}$

□ 推导了最大努力投票（BEV）功率控制下的收敛性（见**定理4.3**）

- 推导了收敛性条件
- 推导了能对抗的最大拜占庭设备数 $\frac{U}{2}$

U为设备总数

$$\frac{U}{2} \geq \frac{U}{1+\sqrt{\pi U}}$$

➤ 性能分析 (续)

□大学习速率

- 收敛速度为 $O(\frac{1}{\Omega\sqrt{T}})$ $\Omega_{BEV} > \Omega_{CI}$

最大努力投票优于信道反转

□小学习速率

- 收敛速度为 $O(\frac{\Omega}{\omega^2\sqrt{T}})$

取决于具体参数

□无攻击小学习速率

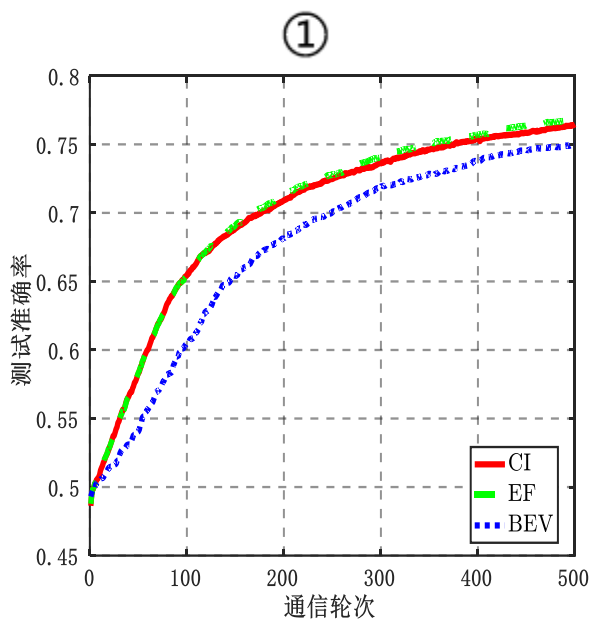
- CI 有 $\omega_{CI}^2 = \Omega_{CI}$
 - 收敛速度为 $O(\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}})$ **—————> 无误差传输的理想情况**
- BEV 有 $\omega_{BEV}^2 \leq \Omega_{BEV}$
 - 收敛速度 $O(\frac{\Omega_{BEV}}{\omega_{BEV}^2\sqrt{T}})$

信道反转优于最大努力投票

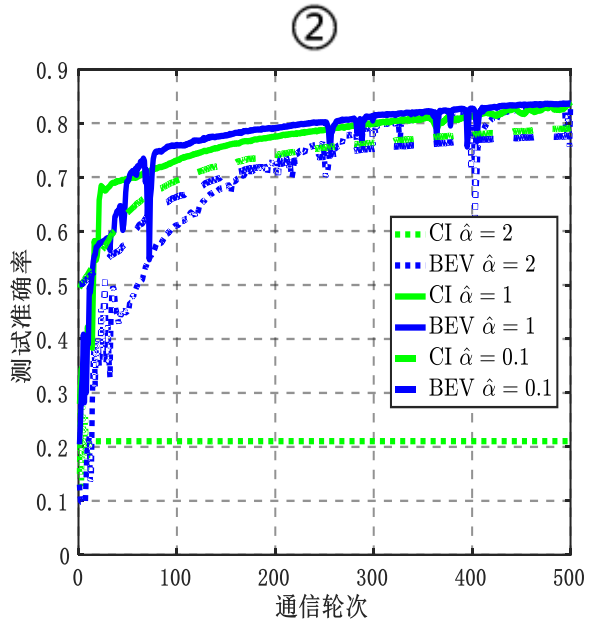
➤ 实验设定

➤ 强攻击：最高信道增益的单个攻击者；弱攻击：最低信道增益的单个攻击者

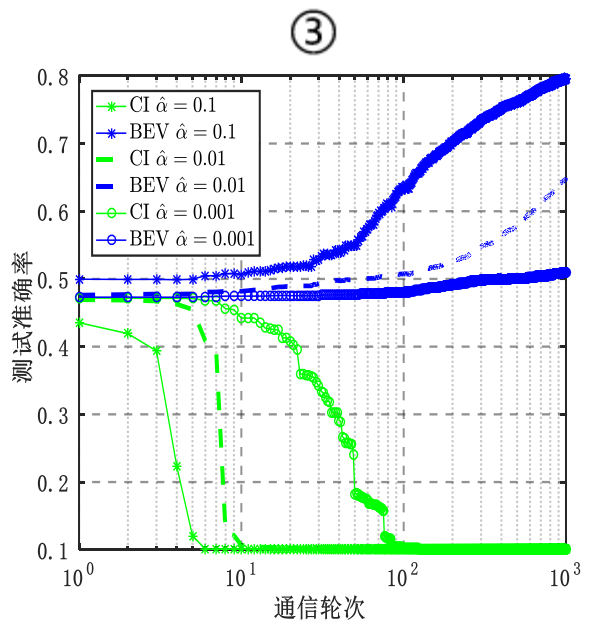
➤ 主要实验结果



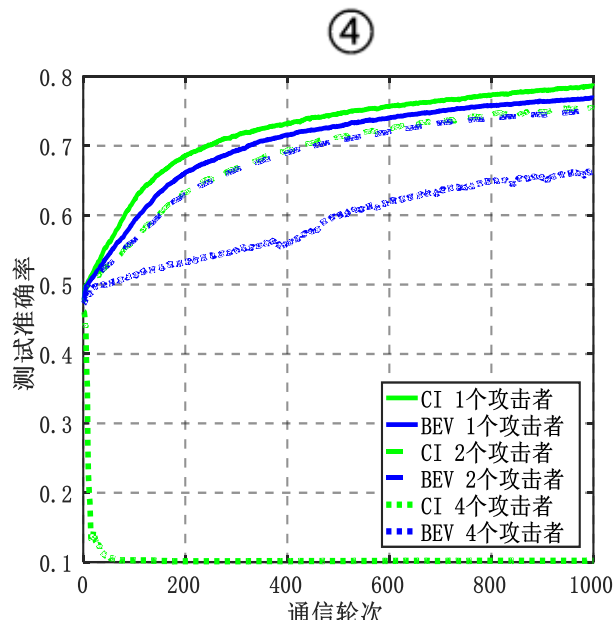
① 无攻击，CI优于BEV



② 弱攻击，大学习速率
BEV优于CI



③ 强攻击，BEV优于CI



④ BEV可对抗更多攻击者

➤ 小结

- **提出**了一种基于传输功率控制的拜占庭对抗方案，**增强**了FLOA的鲁棒性
- **推导**了拜占庭攻击者可以施加的最强攻击模式，**阐明**了FLOA对抗攻击的水平
- **推导**了不同功率控制下的收敛速率闭式表达式，**分析**了各方案的性能优势

➤ 相关研究成果

- ✓ **Xin Fan**, Yue Wang, Yan Huo, Zhi Tian. Best Effort Voting Power Control for Byzantine-resilient Federated Learning Over the Air[C] // *2022 IEEE International Conference on Communications (IEEE ICC 2022)*. (EI/ISTP国际会议; CCF C类; 北交大A类; 对应学位论文第四章)
- ✓ **Xin Fan**, Yue Wang, Yan Huo, Zhi Tian. BEV-SGD: Best Effort Voting SGD Against Byzantine Attacks for Analog-Aggregation-Based Federated Learning Over the Air[J]. *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, vol. 9, no. 19, pp. 18946-18959, Oct, 2022. (SCI期刊; 2022年影响因子10.238; 中科院一区; JCR一区; 北交大A+; 对应学位论文第四章)



— PART FOUR —

总结与展望

➤主要工作与创新点

- 全面推导了**模拟聚合通信对FLOA影响的定量化描述表达式，**量化了**无线通信对联邦学习的影响，**奠定了**传算联合优化基础
- 提出了**一个基于收敛性分析的FLOA的传算联合优化基础框架，**节省了**通信带宽，**降低了**通信时延，**保护了**用户数据隐私，**缓解了**通信链路对联邦学习性能的负面影响，**提高了**学习准确率
- 提出了**基于1比特压缩感知的高效性FLOA方案，**进一步降低了**通信负载与通信时延，**实现了**快速高效的联邦学习
- 提出了**基于功率控制的FLOA的鲁棒性方案，从理论上**证明了**拜占庭攻击下学习算法的性能边界，**证明了**所提算法**提高了**FLOA的鲁棒性

➤研究展望

- 针对复杂场景的边缘智能研究（设备的异构性、数据的异质性、无中心拓扑、动态环境）
- 针对半实物实验平台的边缘智能研究



PART FIVE

研究成果

序号	论文题目	本人排序	刊物名称/出版单位	论文等级	对应学位论文章节
1	Joint Optimization of Communications and Federated Learning Over the Air	1	IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications	SCI检索；中科院一区；JCR一区；北交大A+	第2章
2	1-Bit Compressive Sensing for Efficient Federated Learning Over the Air	1	IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications	SCI检索；中科院一区；JCR一区；北交大A+	第3章
3	BEV-SGD: Best Effort Voting SGD Against Byzantine Attacks for Analog-Aggregation-Based Federated Learning Over the Air	1	IEEE Internet of Things Journal	SCI检索；中科院一区；JCR一区；北交大A+	第4章
4	Joint Optimization for Federated Learning Over the Air	1	IEEE International Conference on Communications (ICC2022)	EI/ISTP检索；通信领域旗舰国际会议；CCF C类；北交大A类	第2章
5	Communication-efficient Federated Learning Through 1-Bit Compressive Sensing and Analog Aggregation	1	IEEE International Conference on Communications (ICC2021)	EI/ISTP检索；通信领域旗舰国际会议；CCF C类；北交大A类	第3章
6	Best Effort Voting Power Control for Byzantine-resilient Federated Learning Over the Air	1	IEEE International Conference on Communications (ICC2022)	EI/ISTP检索；通信领域旗舰国际会议；CCF C类；北交大A类	第4章

► 博士在读期间第一作者已发表论文

1. **Xin Fan**, Yue Wang, Yan Huo, Zhi Tian. Joint Optimization of Communications and Federated Learning Over the Air[J]. IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications, vol. 21, no. 6, pp. 4434-4449, June 2022. (SCI期刊; 2022年影响因子8.346; 中科院一区; JCR一区; 北交大A+; 对应学位论文第二章)
2. **Xin Fan**, Yue Wang, Yan Huo, Zhi Tian. 1-Bit Compressive Sensing for Efficient Federated Learning Over the Air[J]. IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications, oct, 2022, early access. (SCI期刊; 2022年影响因子8.346; 中科院一区; JCR一区; 北交大A+; 对应学位论文第三章)
3. **Xin Fan**, Yue Wang, Yan Huo, Zhi Tian. BEV-SGD: Best Effort Voting SGD Against Byzantine Attacks for Analog-Aggregation-Based Federated Learning Over the Air[J]. IEEE Internet of Things Journal, vol. 9, no. 19, pp. 18946-18959, Oct, 2022. (SCI期刊; 2022年影响因子10.238; 中科院一区; JCR一区; 北交大A+; 对应学位论文第四章)
4. Yan Huo, **Xin Fan**, Liran Ma, Xiuzhen Cheng, Zhi Tian, Dechang Chen. Secure communications in tiered 5G wireless networks with cooperative jamming[J]. IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications, 2019, 18(6): 3265-3280. (SCI期刊; 2022年影响因子8.346; 中科院一区; JCR一区; 北交大A+)
5. **Xin Fan**, Yue Wang, Yan Huo, Zhi Tian. Joint Optimization for Federated Learning Over the Air [C] //2022 IEEE International Conference on Communications (IEEE ICC 2022). (EI/ISTP国际会议; CCF C类; 北交大A类; 对应学位论文第二章)
6. **Xin Fan**, Yue Wang, Yan Huo, Zhi Tian. Communication-efficient Federated Learning Through 1-Bit Compressive Sensing and Analog Aggregation[C] //2021 IEEE International Conference on Communications (IEEE ICC 2021). (EI/ISTP国际会议; CCF C类; 北交大A类; 对应学位论文第三章)
7. **Xin Fan**, Yue Wang, Yan Huo, Zhi Tian. Best Effort Voting Power Control for Byzantine-resilient Federated Learning Over the Air[C] //2022 IEEE International Conference on Communications (IEEE ICC 2022). (EI/ISTP国际会议; CCF C类; 北交大A类; 对应学位论文第四章)
8. **Xin Fan**, Yan Huo. Cooperative secure transmission against collusive eavesdroppers in Internet of Things[J]. International Journal of Distributed Sensor Networks, 2020, 16(6). (SCI期刊; 2022年影响因子1.938, 中科院四区; JCR三区)
9. **Xin Fan**, Yue Wang, Guangkai Li, Yan Huo, Zhi Tian. Hybrid Uplink-Downlink NOMA for Secure Coordinated Multi-Point Networks[C] //2021 IEEE International Conference on Communications (IEEE ICC 2021). (EI/ISTP国际会议; CCF C类; 北交大A类)
10. **Xin Fan**, Yan Huo. Security Analysis of Cooperative Jamming in Internet of Things with Multiple Eavesdroppers[C]//2019 IEEE Global Communications Conference (GLOBECOM 2019). IEEE, 2019: 1-6. (EI/ISTP国际会议; CCF C类; 北交大A类)
11. **Xin Fan**, Yan Huo. Blockchain Based Dynamic Spectrum Access of Non-Real-Time Data in Cyber-Physical-Social Systems[J]. IEEE Access, 2020, 8: 64486-64498. (SCI期刊; 2022年影响因子3.476; 中科院三区; JCR二区)

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1. **Xin Fan**, Yue Wang, Yan Huo, Zhi Tian. Robust Distributed Swarm Learning for Intelligent IoT [C], submitted to IEEE ICC 2023.
2. **Xin Fan**, Yue Wang, Yan Huo, Zhi Tian. Efficient Distributed Swarm Learning for Edge Computing [C], submitted to IEEE ICC 2023.
3. **Xin Fan**, Yue Wang, Yan Huo, Zhi Tian. CB-DSL: Communication-efficient and Byzantine-robust Distributed Swarm Learning on Non-i.i.d. Data[J]. arXiv preprint arXiv:2208.05578 , 2022. Submitted to IEEE Transactions on Cognitive Communications and Networking, under review.
4. **Xin Fan**, Yan Huo. An Overview of Low latency for Wireless Communications: An Evolutionary Perspective[J] arXiv preprint arXiv:2107.03484, 2021.
5. **Xin Fan**, Yue Wang, Weishan Zhang, Yan Huo, Zhi Tian. GANFed: GAN-based Federated Learning with Non-IID Datasets[J]. Submitted to IEEE wireless communication letters, under review.

➤ 博士在读期间第一作者授权发明专利

1. 范新, 霍炎, 荆涛. 基于区块链的频谱接入和管理方法, ZL 2019 1 0197190.3



PART SIX

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谢谢!

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