

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*.

Algorithms are trained across a federation of multiple decentralized devices.

Effectively train a global/centralized model without compromising on sensitive data of various users.

Transfer of model weights and updates from local devices to cloud, rather than conventional sharing of sensitive data.

Privacy Preserving; Minimal Latency; More Personalization

ON-DEVICE FEDERATED LEARNING FOR AUDIO CLASSIFICATION



- Expansive growth in usage of IoT devices.
- Significant research on ML/DL on-device for audio sensing.
- Applications of importance:
 - Keyword Spotting
 - Urban Sound Classification

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.

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

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

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

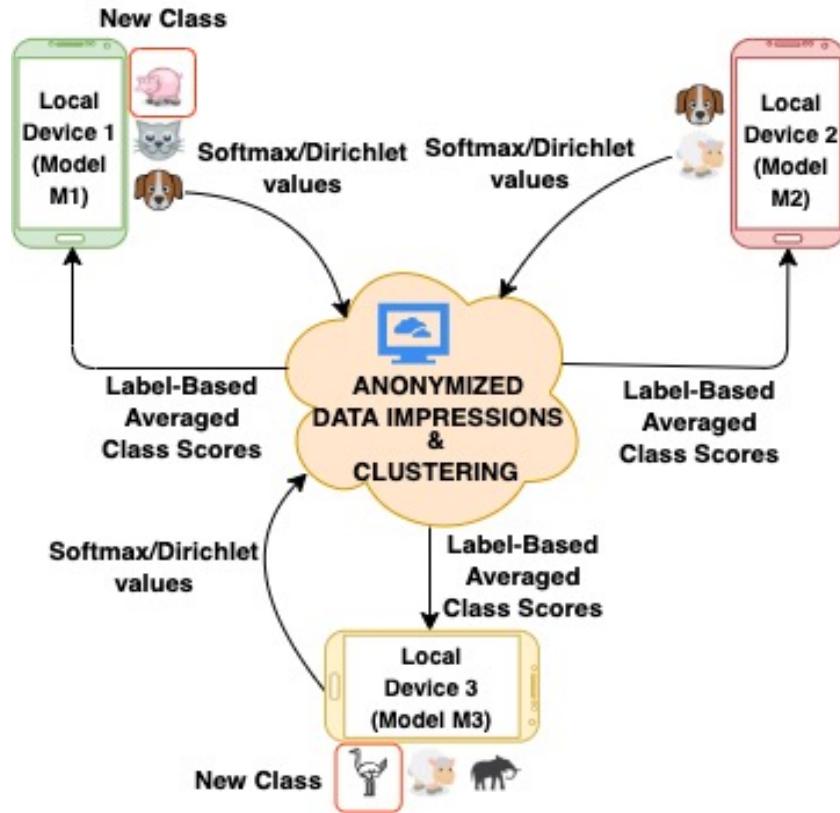
- Synthesize Data Impressions (DI),

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

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.

[1] Zero-Shot Knowledge Distillation in Deep Networks, ICML '19

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

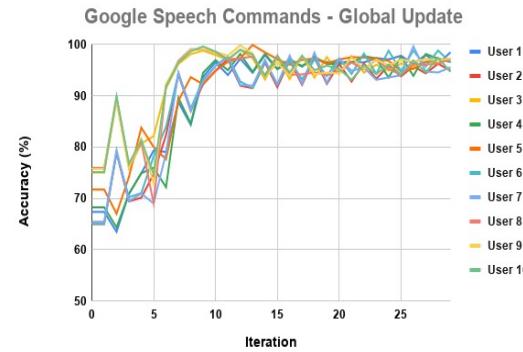
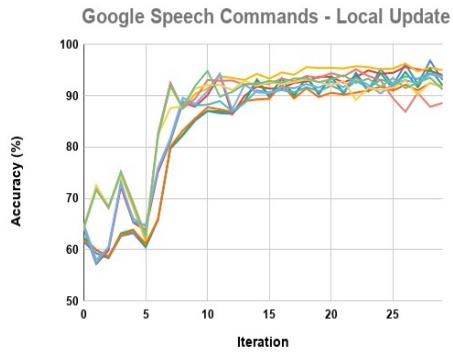
3 users, 10 FL Iterations

| User | GKWS | | | US8K | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| | 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 |

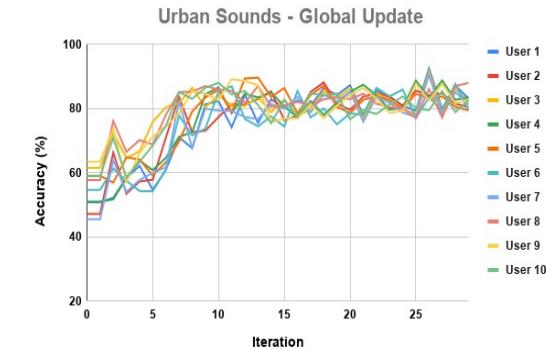
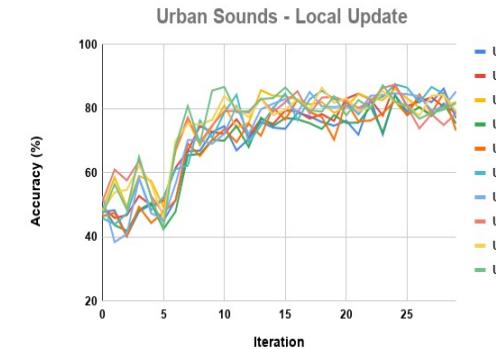
Accuracies of all global updates higher than their respective local update accuracies.

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***

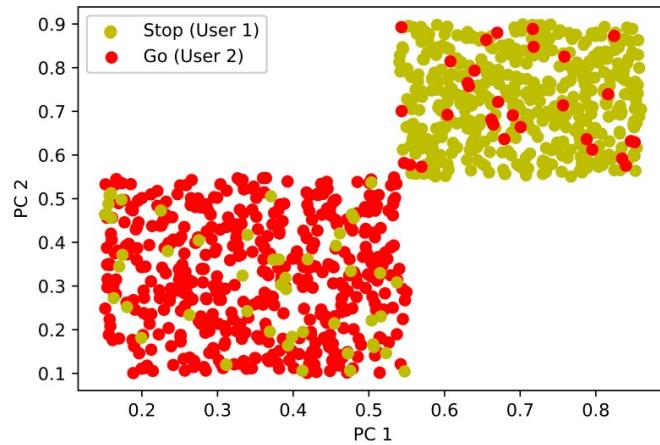
WITH NEW CLASSES &
HETEROGENEITIES –
LOCAL &
GLOBAL UPDATES

10 users, 30 FL Iterations

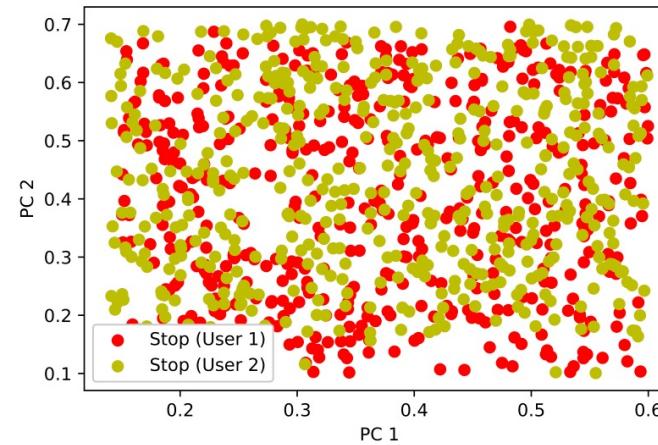
| Update | Google Speech Commands | UrbanSound8K |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Local | 92.5 | 78.24 |
| Global | 96.541 | 82.498 |
| Accuracy Increase | 4.041 | 4.258 |

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

Google Speech Commands

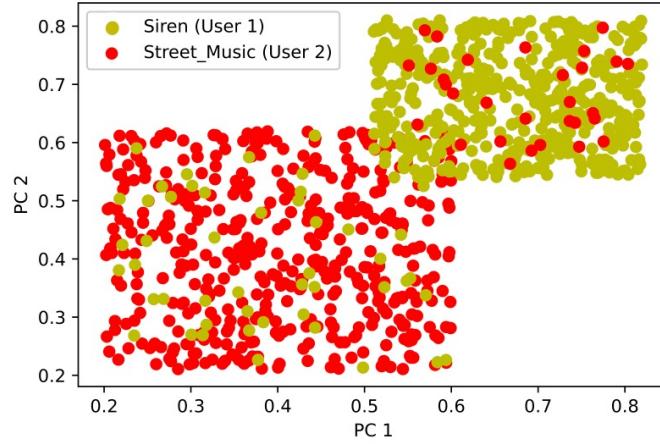


Different Class {Stop, Go}

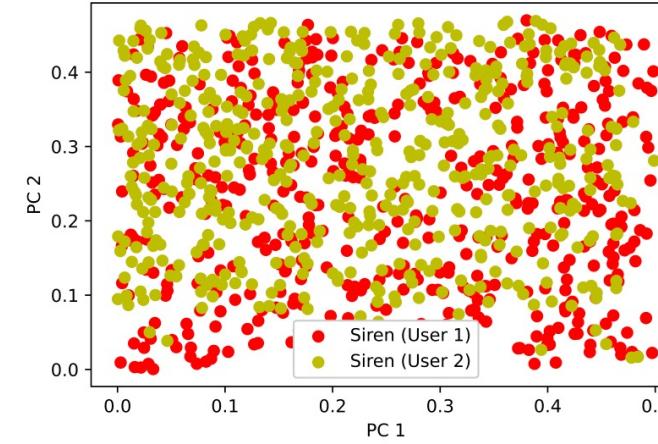


Same Class {Stop, Stop}

UrbanSound8K



Different Class {Siren, Street Music}



Same Class {Siren, Siren}

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?