



Federated Learning



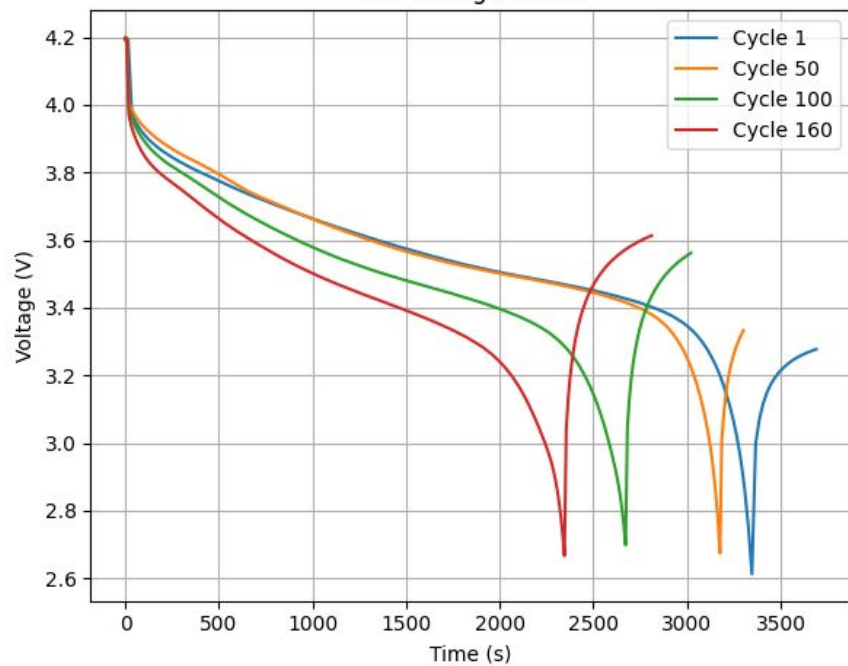
Using FL on NASA Battery Dataset
20260125-20260203



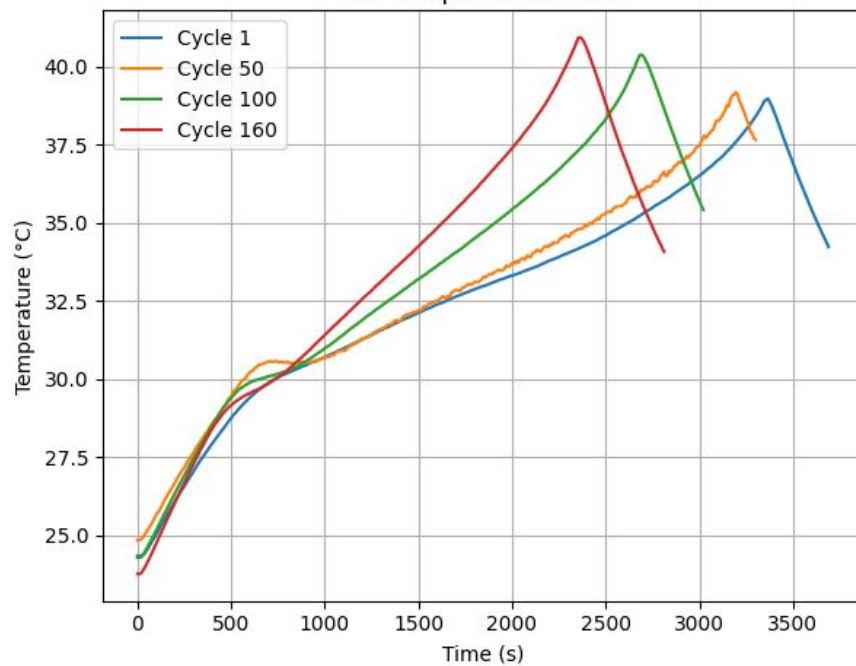
Battery State of Health (SOH) Prediction

Battery ID	Temp Index	Dataset Source	processed Training Cycles	Condition Description
B48 (Client 1)	High Temp	B48_discharge_soh.csv	38	Low Data Density: Smaller number of recorded cycles, representing a battery with limited historical telemetry.
B33 (Client 2)	Low (4°)	B33_discharge_soh.csv	133	High Load: Differing discharge currents and load profiles compared to standard aging tests.
B05 (Client 3)	Room Temp (24°C)	B05_discharge_soh.csv	125	Baseline Aging: Standard cycle life test under controlled environmental conditions.

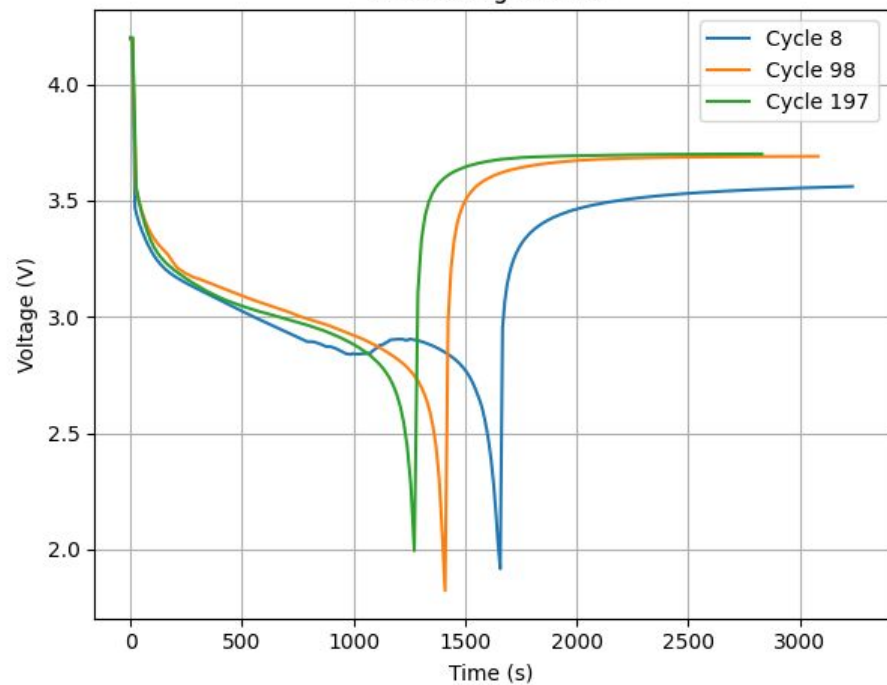
B05 Voltage Profile



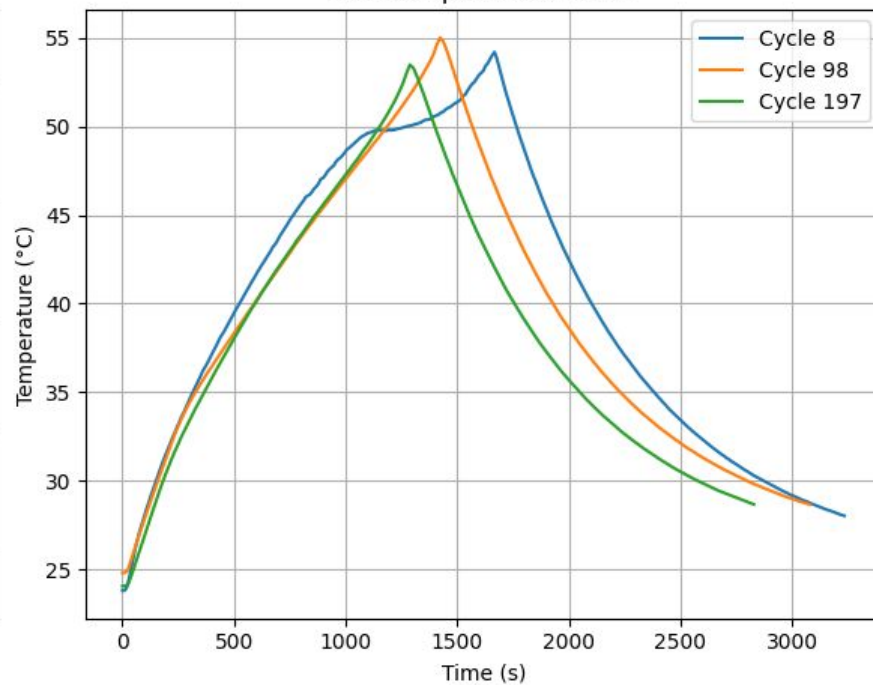
B05 Temperature Profile



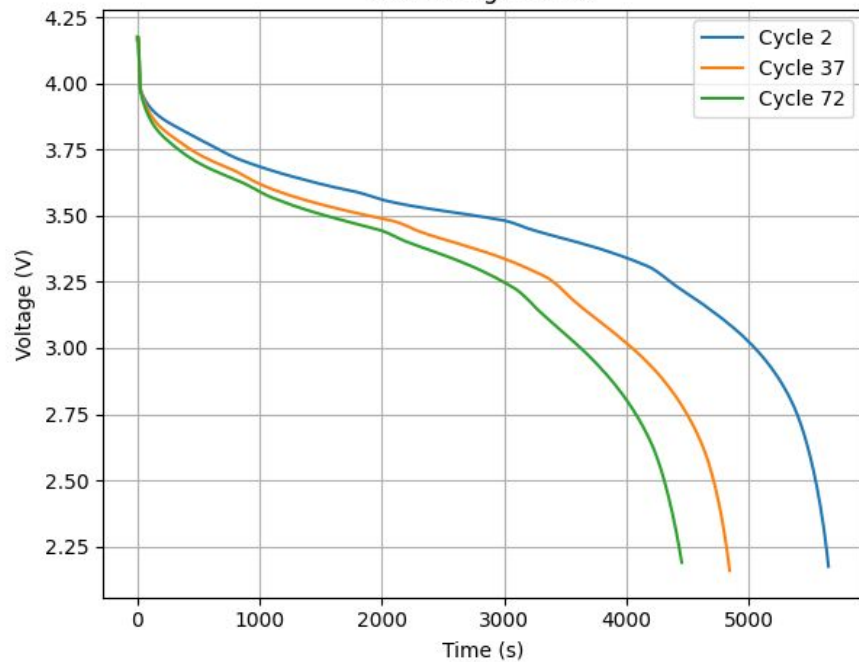
B33 Voltage Profile



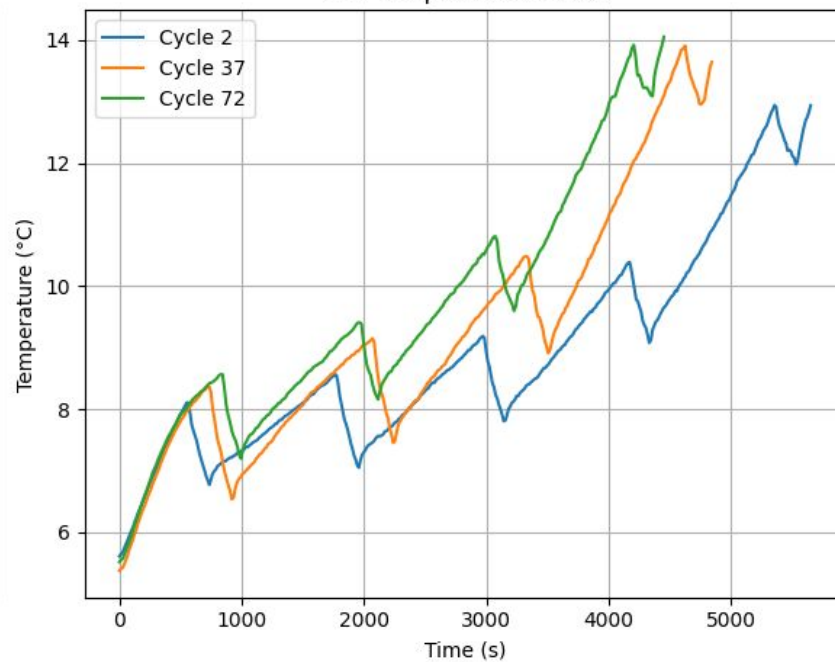
B33 Temperature Profile



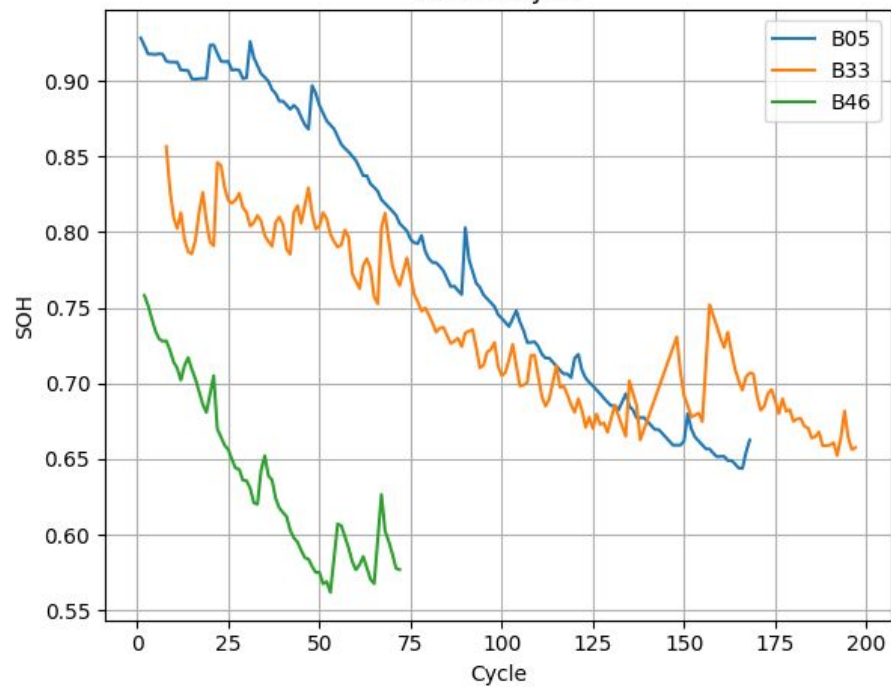
B46 Voltage Profile



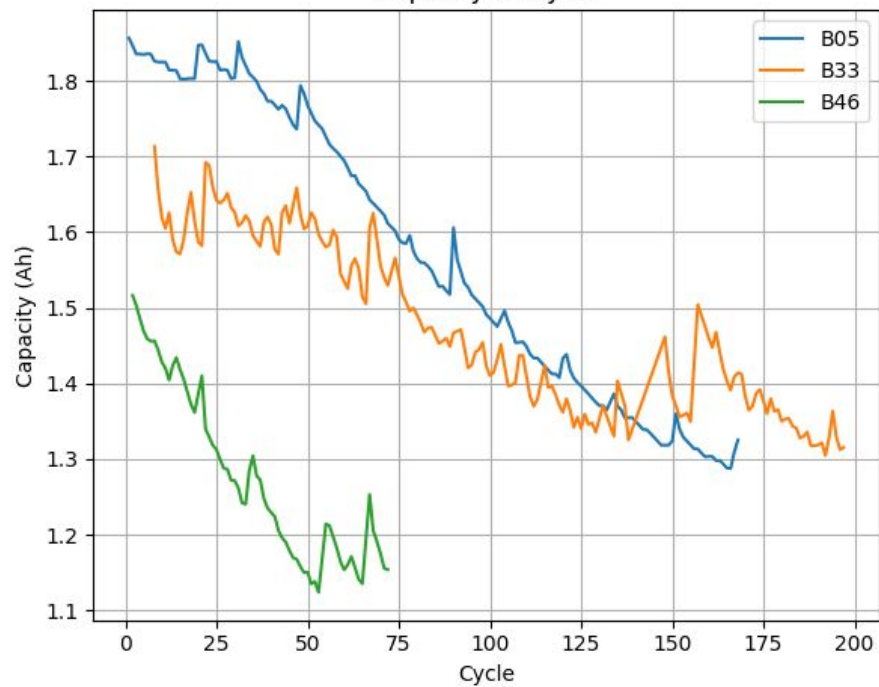
B46 Temperature Profile



SOH vs Cycle



Capacity vs Cycle



Executive Summary

- This project aimed to transition a battery SOH prediction system from “Independent Local Learning” (isolated models) to “Federated Learning (FL)”
- The goal was to train a robust “Global Model” across multiple battery datasets (`B48`, `B33`, `B05`) without centralizing the raw data, thereby preserving privacy and efficiency.

Key achievements:

- ❑ Implemented “Federated Averaging (FedAvg)”.
- ❑ Achieved model convergence across 3 heterogeneous clients.
- ❑ Implemented “Personalization (Fine-Tuning)” to resolve performance issues for clients with smaller datasets

Methodology & Architecture

Federated Averaging (FedAvg)

Used a centralized server-client architecture:

1. Server: Maintains the Global Model.
2. Clients:
 - Download global weights.
 - Train locally on their private battery data (5 epochs).
 - Upload updated weights to the server.
3. Aggregation: Server averages client weights (weighted by dataset size) to update the Global Model.
4. **Model Architecture:** A Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU) network was used for time-series prediction, consisting of two GRU layers (60 units each) with dropout (0.2) and a final dense layer to output the SOH value.
5. **Training Parameters:** The global training consisted of 20 communication rounds.

Each local client trained for 5 epochs per round with a learning rate of 0.001 using the Adam optimizer.

Addressing Data Imbalance (Personalization)

Identified significant **data imbalance** (Client 1 ~23k rows vs. others ~50k).
This biased the Global Model towards the larger clients.

Solution: Added a Personalization Step where, after global training,
Client 1 fine-tunes the global model on its local data for 10 additional epochs.

```
# Fine-tuning for Client 1 (B48)

ft_model = create_model(input_shape)

ft_model.set_weights(server.global_weights)

# Train locally for 10 additional epochs

history_ft = ft_model.fit(client1.X_train, client1.y_train, epochs=10)
```

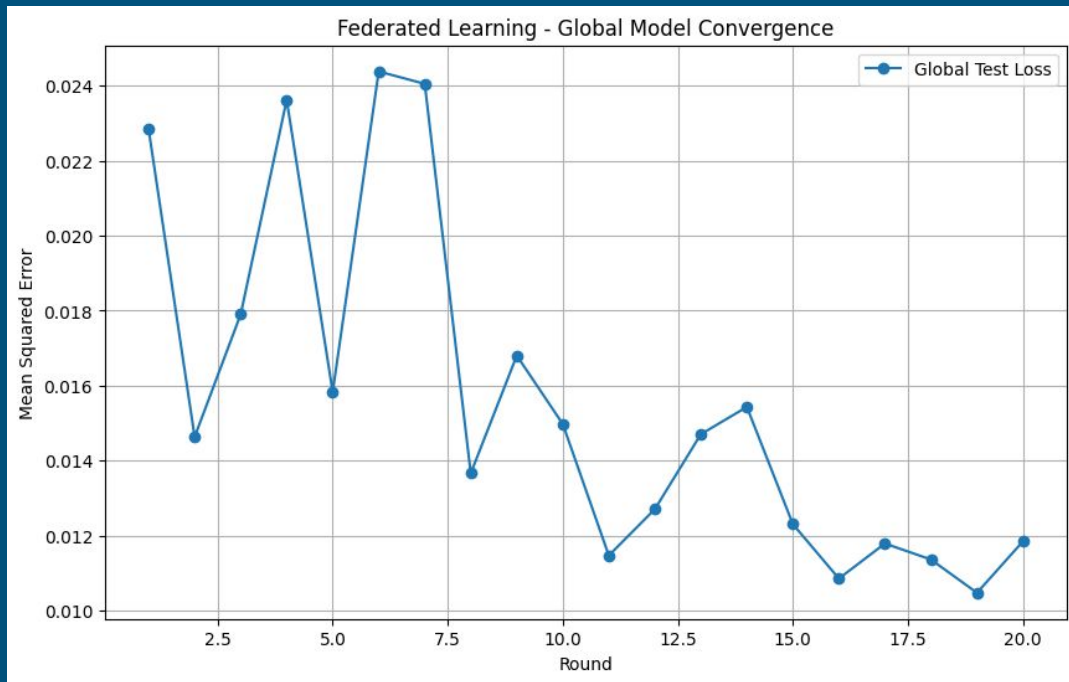
Results & Visualizations

Global Model Convergence

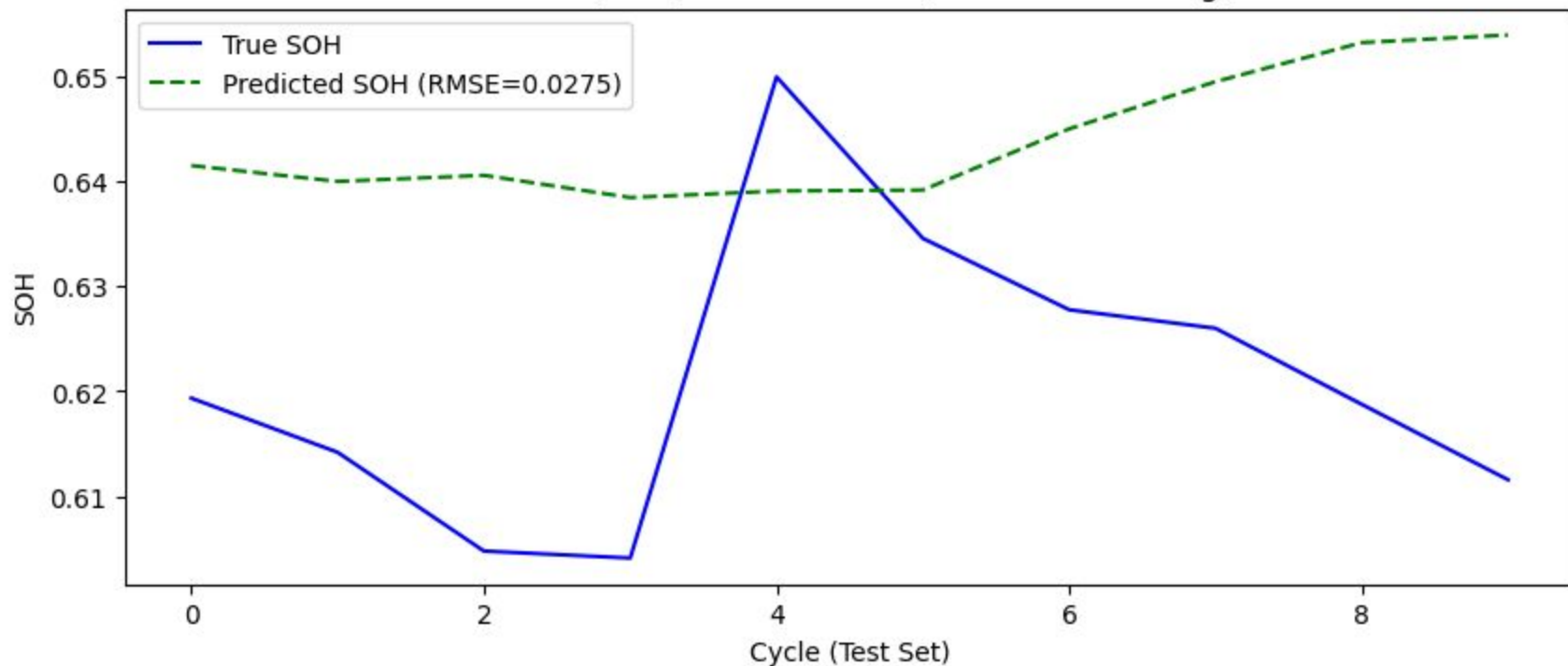
The Global Test Loss (MSE) demonstrates a clear downward trend over 20 rounds, indicating that the model **successfully learned generalizable features** from all batteries.

Visualization:

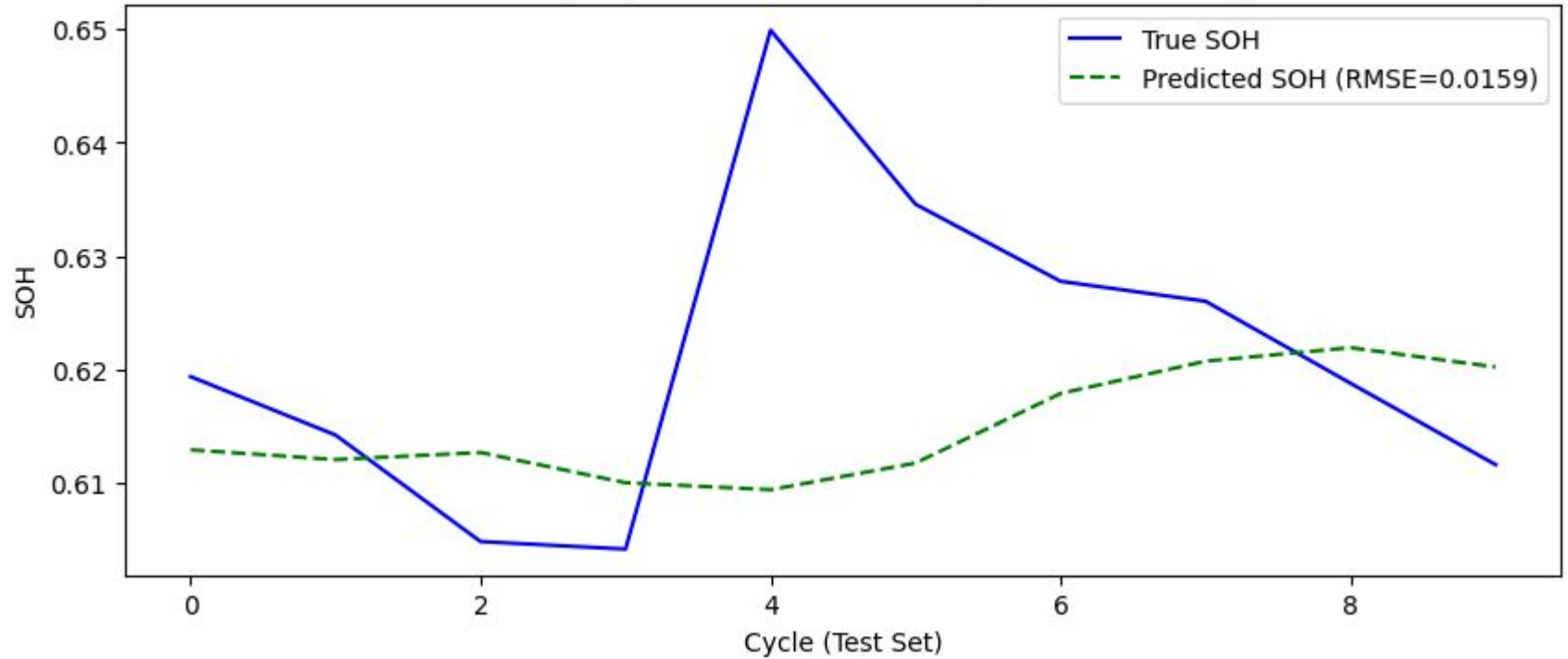
- **X-Axis:** Communication Rounds (1-20)
- **Y-Axis:** Global Test Loss (MSE)
- **Trend:** Exponential decay, stabilizing around Round 15.



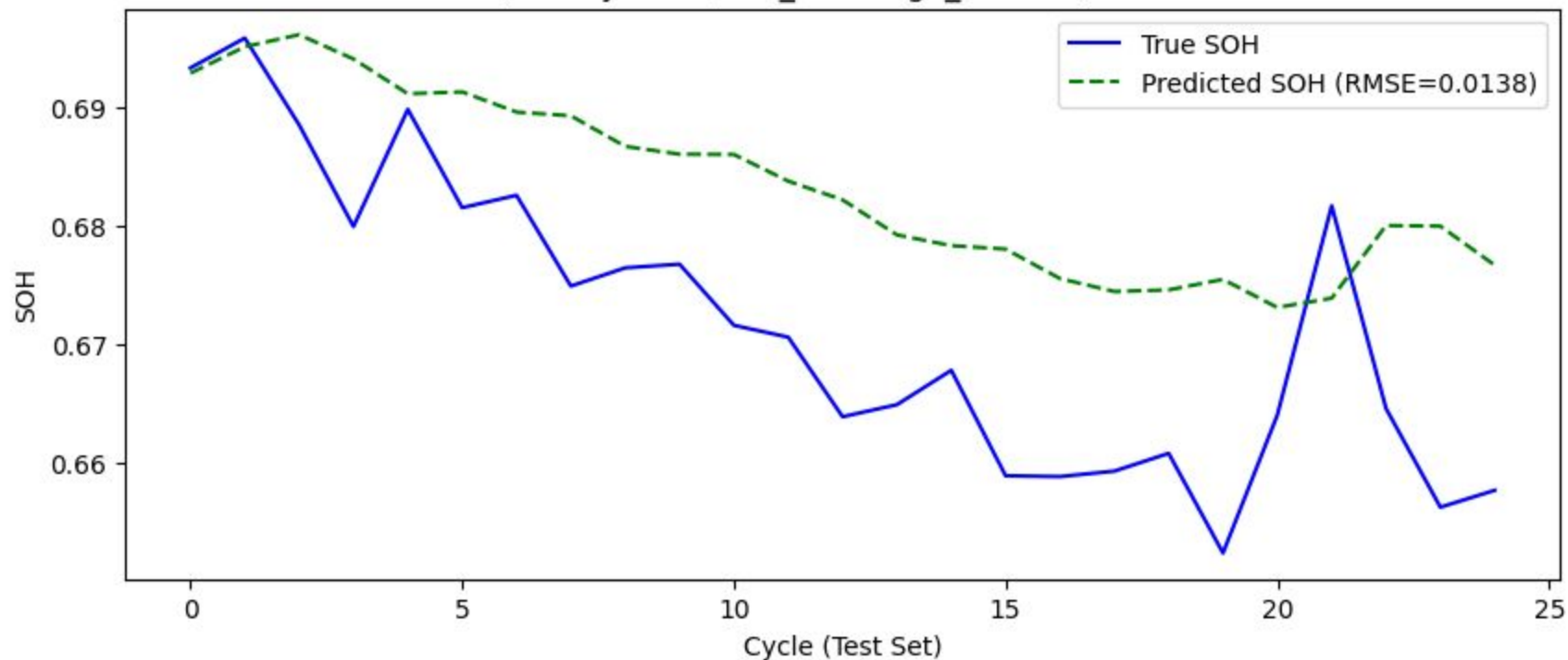
Client 1 (B48) - Global Model (Before Fine-Tuning)



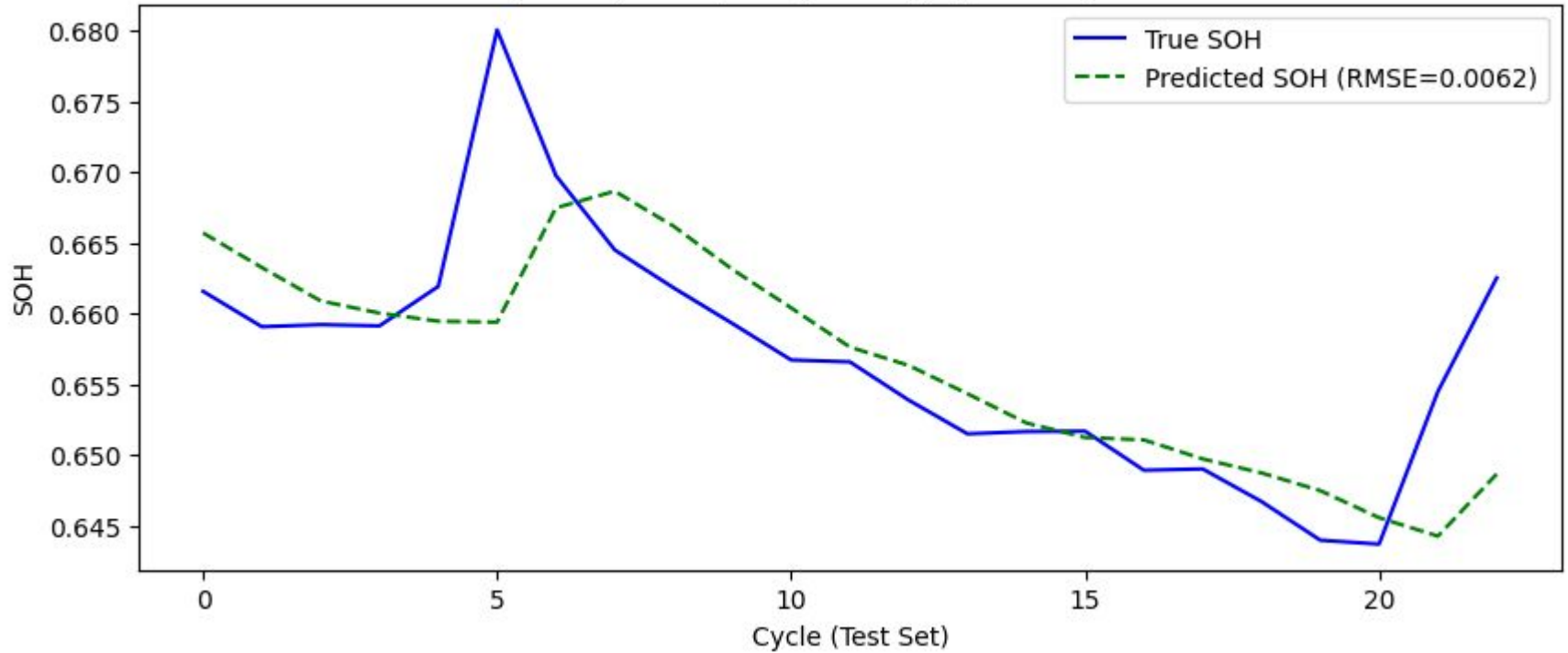
Client 1 (B48) - Personalized Model (After Fine-Tuning)



Client 2 (Battery DATA/B33_discharge_soh.csv) - Global Model



Client 3 (Battery DATA/B05_discharge_soh.csv) - Global Model



Client / Battery ID	Model Version	Mean Squared Error (MSE)	Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)
Client 1 (B48)	Global (Before Fine-Tuning)	0.000759	0.027542
Client 1 (B48)	Personalized (After Fine-Tuning)	0.000252	0.015883
Client 2 (B33)	Global Model	0.000191	0.013811
Client 3 (B05)	Global Model	0.000038	0.006176