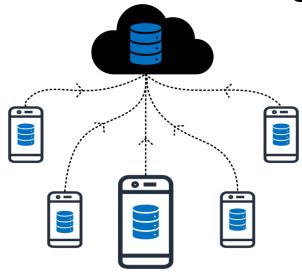


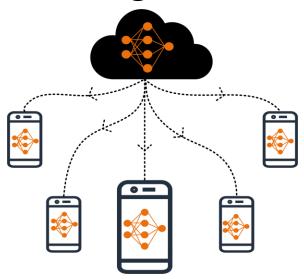
Traditional ML vs Federated Learning

Traditional Machine Learning:



- Models are trained on data aggregated from several edge devices.
- On centralized server, ML algorithms train themselves on the aggregated data and make predictions.

Federated Learning:



- Decentralized form of machine learning.
- Learning methods are distributed across the edge devices themselves.
- Model parameters are sent to individual devices where learning occurs locally.

Resource Constraints for Federated Learning

Prelim. literature review

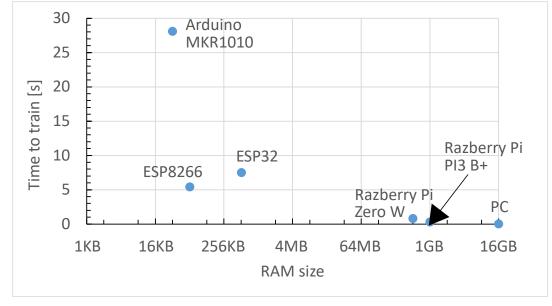
Tradeoffs that we may explore:

Number of devices vs accuracy

• More num. of device degrades the accuracy, due to model updates may cancel

each other out.

RAM Memory vs time to train^[1]



- Other key metrics:
 - Compute power, storage (flash memory), and resource constraints

Proposed Approach: Contribution



Federated Learning: Approach adapted from [1]

GNU Compiler Collection (GCC)

Multiple MCU/CPU Federated Learning Workers, One Host

Arduino Nano 33, STM Micro Microcontrollers (Choice Pending Availability)

Tentative Action Items and Roadmap:

- Literature Review of Resource
 Constrained FL
- Adaptation of FL techniques to leverage multiple MCUs in training
- Observe sources of greatest resource usage (SRAM, Flash, Compute)
- Optimize technique to leverage fewest possible resources
- Extrapolate findings for consideration of adopting techniques to more limited MCUs and beyond

[1] M. M. Grau et al., "On-device training of machine learning models on micro controllers with a look at Federated Learning: Pro ceedings of the conference on information technology for social good," ACM Conferences, https://dl.acm.org/doi/pdf/10.1145/3462203.347589 6 (accessed Nov. 6, 2024).