



Full paper

GitHub

## Introduction

➤ In existing personalized federated learning (FL) methods with **heterogeneous data**, the way in which the **collaborative knowledge** transfers from the server to the clients is **implicit**.

✓ **Collaborative knowledge**: non-local information

• E.g.,  $F(\theta) = \sum p_i F_i(\theta)$

✓ **Explicitness** (as opposite of **implicitness**): Direct engagement with multiple clients' empirical risks. (explicit since not embed non-local info into model weights)

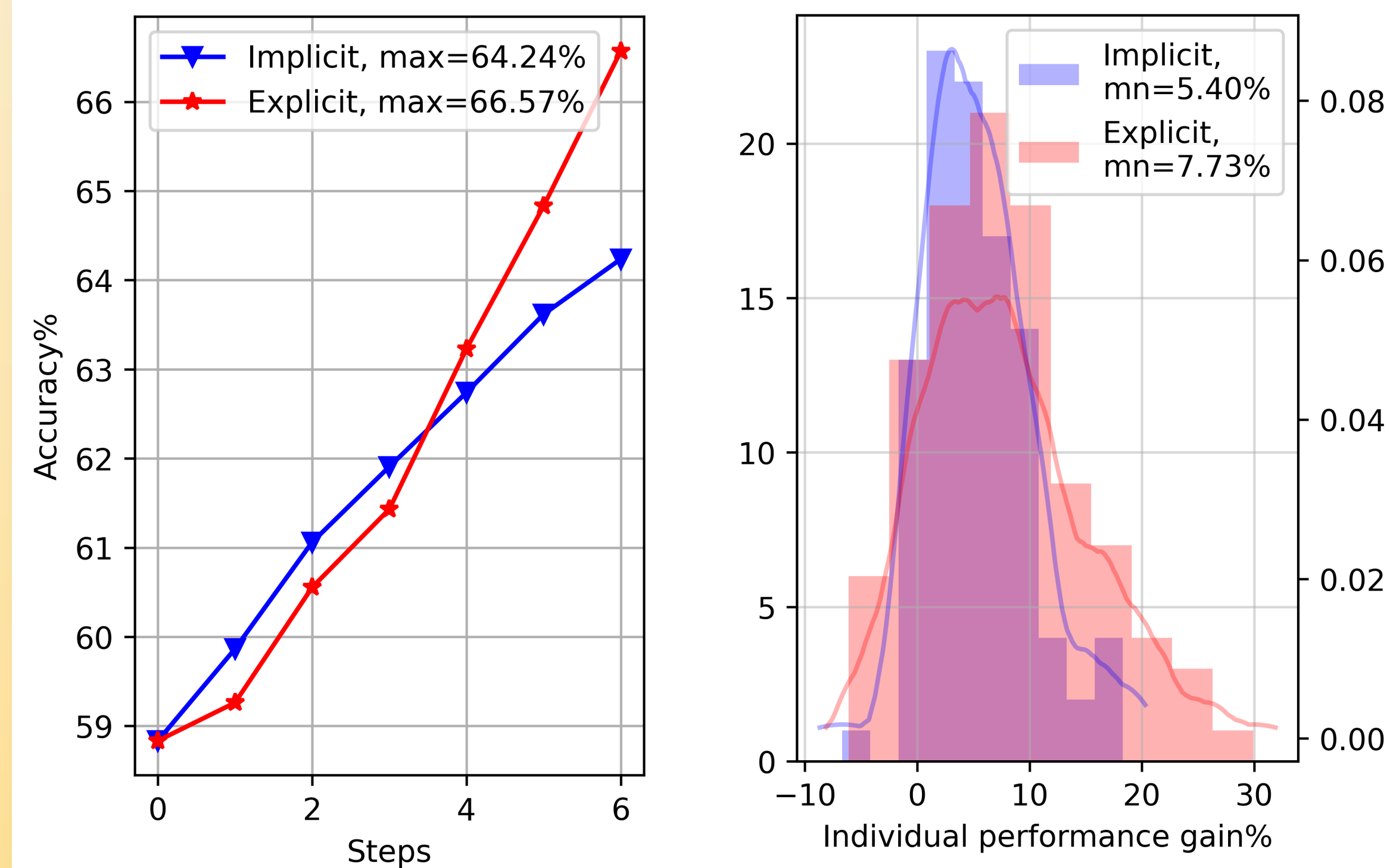
• E.g., Global objective of FedAvg ( $F_i(\theta) = f_i(\theta)$ )

• Update of personalized models (in pFL) can hardly be explicit (compute  $f_j(\theta_i), \forall i, j \in [N]$  requires  $O(N^2)$  communication overhead)

➤ Observation from experiments indicates benefits of **explicit** knowledge transfer

✓ Explicit (e.g.):  $F_i(\theta_i) = f_i(\theta_i) + \frac{\mu}{N-1} \sum_{j \neq i} f_j(\theta_j)$

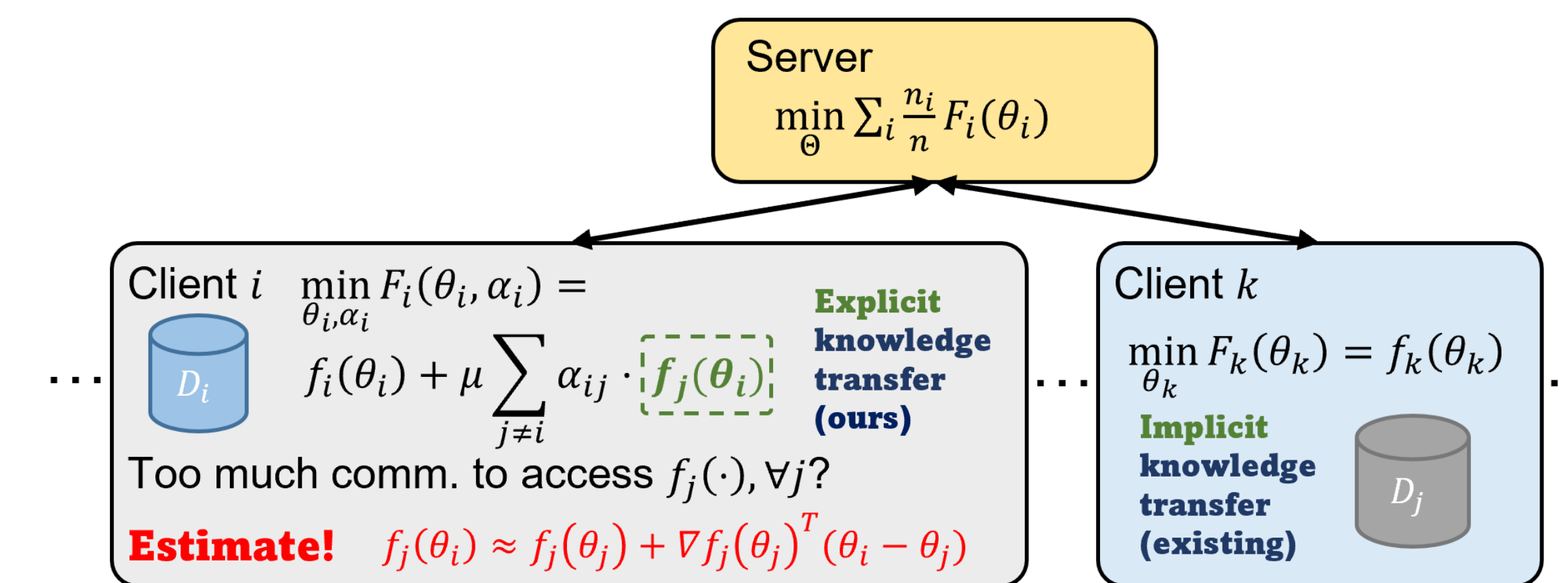
✓ Implicit:  $F_i(\theta_i) = f_i(\theta_i)$  (local model of FedAvg)



➤ Issues with the easy fix:

✓ Constant coefficients? Use adaptive coefficients  $\alpha_{ij} \forall i, j \in [N]$

✓  $O(N^2)$  communication cost? Estimate  $f_j(\theta_i) \approx f_j(\theta_j) + \nabla f_j(\theta_j)^T (\theta_i - \theta_j)$ , reduces communication cost to  $O(N)$



➤ Proposed **Personalized Global Federated Learning (PGFed)**

✓ Explicit knowledge transfer

✓ Adaptive coefficients

✓  $O(N)$  communication overhead

✓ Up to 15.47% accuracy boost and up to 4.2x convergence speedup over SOTA

## Method

➤ **Objectives of Personalized Global Federated Learning (PGFed)**

✓ Global objective:  $\min_{\Theta, A} F(\Theta, A) = \min_{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_N, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N} \sum_{i=1}^N p_i F_i(\theta_i, \alpha_i)$

✓ Local objective:  $F_i(\theta_i, \alpha_i) = f_i(\theta_i) + \mu \sum_{j \in [N]} \alpha_{ij} f_j(\theta_j)$

✓ Plugging  $f_j(\theta_i) \approx f_j(\theta_j) + \nabla f_j(\theta_j)^T (\theta_i - \theta_j)$  into Local objective:

$$F_i(\theta_i, \alpha_i) \approx f_i(\theta_i) + \mathcal{R}_{aux}^{[N]}(\theta_i, \alpha_i)$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{aux}^{[N]}(\theta_i, \alpha_i) = \mu \sum_{j \in [N]} \alpha_{ij} (f_j(\theta_j) + \nabla_{\theta_j} f_j(\theta_j)^T (\theta_i - \theta_j))$$

✓ Intuition behind why the approximation might work

- Non-local risks restrain the personalized model weights from ungoverned drifting
- More regularized updates of personalized models  $\rightarrow$  approximation works

➤ **Gradient-based update**

✓ **W.r.t  $\theta_i$** :  $\nabla_{\theta_i} F_i(\theta_i, \alpha_i) = \nabla_{\theta_i} f_i(\theta_i) + \nabla_{\theta_i} \mathcal{R}_{aux}^{[N]}(\theta_i, \alpha_i)$

$$= \nabla_{\theta_i} f_i(\theta_i) + \mu \underbrace{\sum_{j \in [N]} \alpha_{ij} \nabla_{\theta_j} f_j(\theta_j)}_{\tilde{g}_{[N]}} \cdot (\theta_i - \theta_j)$$

- $\tilde{g}_{[N]}$  can be computed by the server with:
  - Client  $i$  uploading  $\alpha_i$
  - Client  $j$  uploading local gradient

✓ **W.r.t  $\alpha_{ij}$** :  $\nabla_{\alpha_{ij}} F_i(\theta_i, \alpha_i) = \mu (f_j(\theta_j) + \nabla_{\theta_j} f_j(\theta_j)^T (\theta_i - \theta_j))$

$$= \mu \underbrace{(f_j(\theta_j) - \nabla_{\theta_j} f_j(\theta_j)^T \theta_j)}_{g_{\alpha}^{(1)}} + \mu \underbrace{\nabla_{\theta_j} f_j(\theta_j)^T \theta_i}_{g_{\alpha}^{(2)}}$$

- $g_{\alpha}^{(1)}$  (scalar) can be computed and uploaded by client  $j$
- To compute the exact value of  $g_{\alpha}^{(2)}$  needs to transmit all gradients to client  $i$  (takes  $O(N^2)$  comm.)

• Estimate:  $g_{\alpha}^{(2)} \approx \tilde{g}_{[N]}^T \theta_i = \frac{\mu}{N} \left( \sum_{j \in [N]} \nabla_{\theta_j} f_j(\theta_j) \right)^T \theta_i$

- Compute by server: save comm. and comp.
- Compute locally: more accurate

➤ **To accommodate to  $M$  selected clients per round**

✓  $[N] \rightarrow S_t$  (selected set of clients in round  $t$ )

$$\tilde{g}_{S_t} = \mu \sum_{j \in S_t} \alpha_{ij} \nabla_{\theta_j} f_j(\theta_j) \quad \bar{g}_{S_t} = \frac{\mu}{M} \left( \sum_{j \in S_t} \nabla_{\theta_j} f_j(\theta_j) \right)$$

✓ Using momentum update to avoid losing previous rounds' info

$$\tilde{g}_{S_t}^i = (1 - \beta) \tilde{g}_{S_t}^i + \beta \tilde{g}_{S_t}^i(\text{previous})$$

➤ **Detailed algorithm in full paper (QR code above)**

## Experiments

➤ Mean top-1 local test accuracy on CIFAR10, CIFAR100, Dir( $\alpha=0.3$ ), 25,50,100 clients  
✓ **PGFed and PGFedMo boost the accuracy by up to 15.47%**

Algorithms	CIFAR10			CIFAR100		
	25 clients	50 clients	100 clients	25 clients	50 clients	100 clients
Local	72.40±0.45	70.28±0.38	67.39±0.20	32.74±0.08	26.05±0.34	23.06±0.47
FedAvg	65.07±0.25	64.41±0.66	63.19±0.46	28.48±0.59	26.06±0.65	25.58±0.80
FedDyn	67.31±0.36	65.02±0.91	62.49±0.06	34.17±0.43	27.06±0.18	23.88±0.36
pFedMe	70.60±0.23	68.92±0.35	66.40±0.04	27.97±0.24	23.82±0.06	22.35±0.03
FedFomo	72.33±0.03	72.17±0.48	70.86±0.27	32.15±0.61	25.90±1.17	24.48±0.44
APFL	77.03±0.26	77.36±0.18	76.29±0.13	39.16±0.93	35.15±0.65	33.86±0.60
FedRep	76.85±0.44	76.03±0.17	72.30±0.52	33.43±0.80	26.86±0.39	22.76±0.45
LG-FedAvg	72.83±0.28	70.44±0.31	67.55±0.09	33.65±0.19	27.13±0.37	24.82±0.28
FedPer	77.84±0.18	77.76±0.22	75.01±0.20	35.22±0.67	28.63±0.70	25.56±0.26
Per-FedAvg	75.49±0.74	76.27±0.50	75.41±0.35	32.89±0.43	32.24±0.75	32.59±0.21
FedRoD	79.73±0.68	79.61±0.22	77.76±0.32	39.55±0.58	33.87±2.42	31.49±0.19
FedBABU	78.92±0.36	79.35±0.84	76.34±0.22	32.71±0.23	29.66±0.64	27.72±0.11
<b>PGFed</b>	<b>81.02±0.41</b>	<b>81.42±0.31</b>	<b>78.56±0.35</b>	<b>43.12±0.03</b>	<b>38.45±0.44</b>	<b>35.71±0.54</b>
<b>PGFedMo</b>	<b>81.20±0.08</b>	<b>81.48±0.32</b>	<b>78.74±0.22</b>	<b>43.44±0.14</b>	<b>38.50±0.45</b>	<b>35.76±0.65</b>

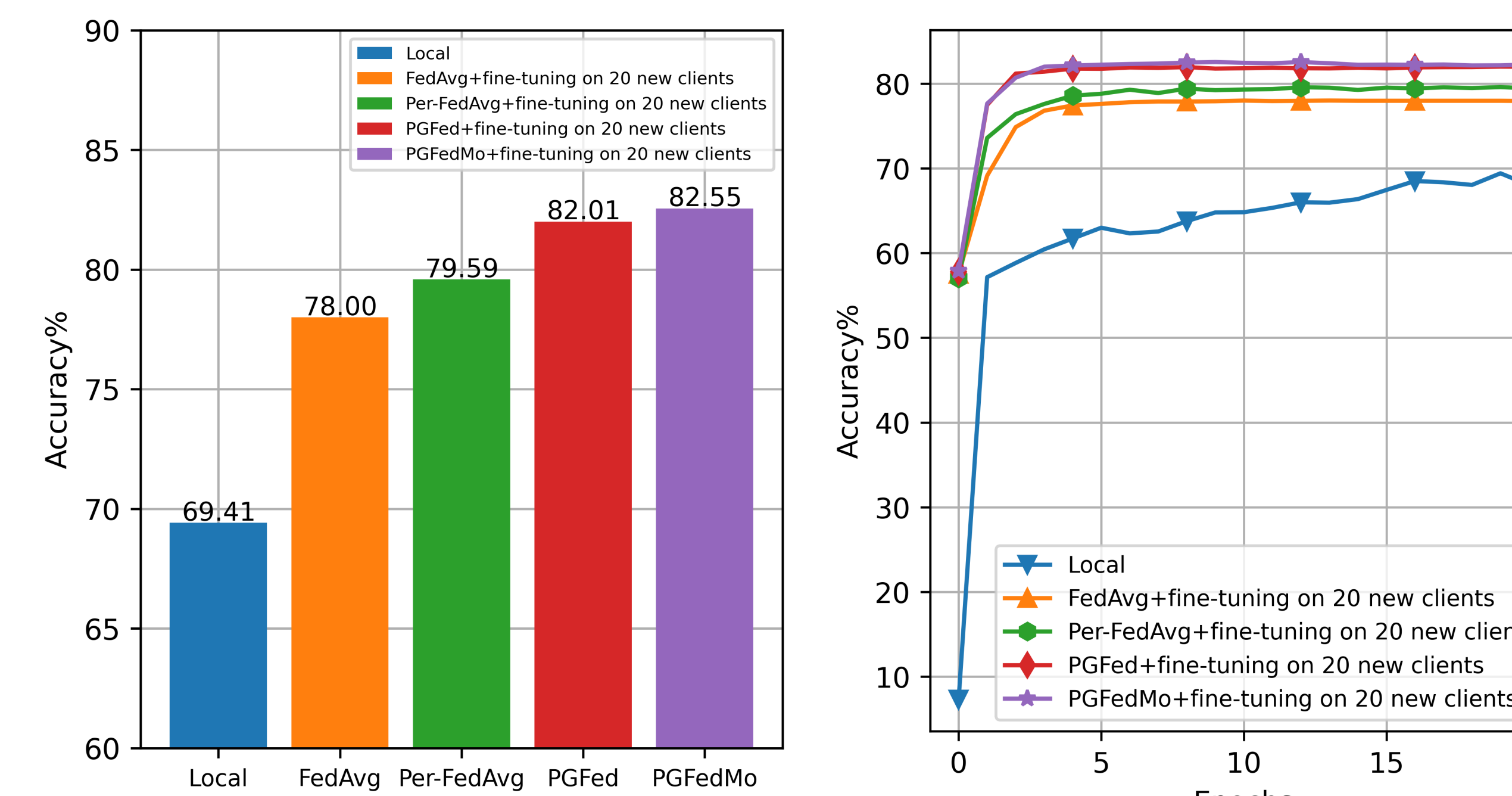
➤ Convergence speed (#round to reach 70% accuracy) and client individual gain

✓ **PGFed and PGFedMo have 3.7x average speedup with highest individual gain**

Algorithms	25 clients			50 clients			100 clients		
	round	speed up	Individual gain	round	speed up	Individual gain	round	speed up	Individual gain
Fedavg	$\infty$	N/A	-8.99±10.36	$\infty$	N/A	-8.90±15.48	$\infty$	N/A	-5.02±14.30
APFL	31	1.0x	2.79±8.07	28	1.7x	5.73±8.43	24	2.6x	8.37±6.91
FedPer	8	3.9x	5.31±2.56	6	7.8x	8.31±6.00	8	7.9x	8.63±5.26
Per-FedAvg	31	1.0x	0.72±6.22	47	1.0x	5.02±7.39	63	1.0x	8.09±7.00
FedRoD	26	1.2x	7.80±3.68	35	1.3x	8.84±6.29	10	6.3x	10.68±6.14
<b>PGFed</b>	9	3.4x	8.49±4.67	14	3.4x	10.78±5.88	15	4.2x	11.15±5.06
<b>PGFedMo</b>	9	3.4x	8.61±3.59	14	3.4x	10.90±6.11	15	4.2x	11.16±5.44

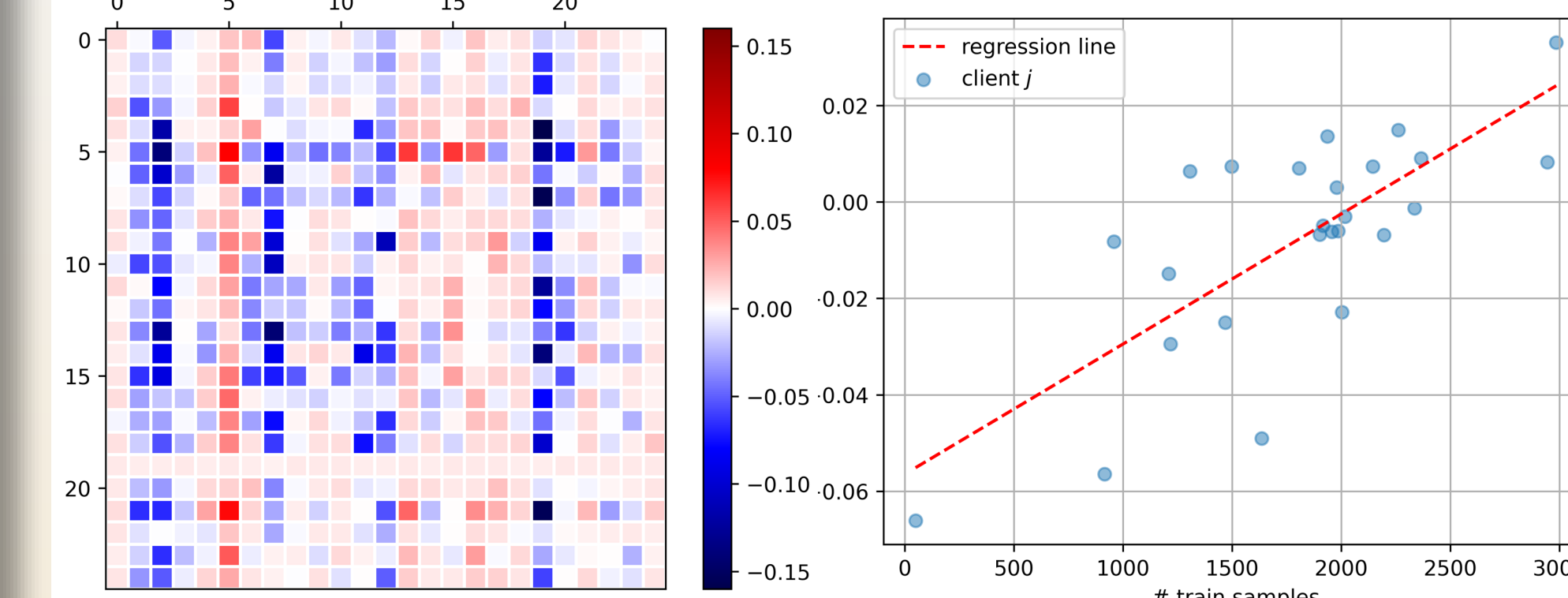
➤ Fine-tuning on 20 new clients the output global model from SOTA pFL algorithms

✓ **Global models of PGFed and PGFedMo have highest generalizability**



## Experiments (cont'd)

➤ Visualization of coefficients and their relationship with local training set sizes



➤ Mean top-1 local test accuracy on OrganAMNIST

Algorithms	25 clients	50 clients	100 clients
	sample 50% Dir(1.0)	sample 25% Dir(0.3)	sample 25% Dir(0.3)
Local	90.45±0.19	90.63±0.07	87.14±0.10
FedAvg	99.11±0.03	98.74±0.04	98.47±0.08
APFL	97.49±0.05	97.53±0.06	96.19±0.11
FedRep	95.06±0.16	94.86±0.07	92.47±0.04
LG-FedAvg	90.47±0.18	90.99±0.08	87.52±0.22
FedPer	97.89±0.06	97.55±0.08	95.56±0.33
Per-FedAvg	98.40±0.02	96.80±0.04	95.09±0.07
FedRoD	98.61±0.05	98.14±0.09	97.05±0.06
FedBABU	96.49±0.28	94.33±0.13	91.07±0.23
<b>PGFed</b>	99.20±0.04	99.17±0.05	98.94±0.02
<b>PGFedMo</b>	99.21±0.04	99.17±0.07	98.86±0.06

➤ Communication- & computation-efficient PGFed

Algorithms	Images/s	Relative speed	Accuracy
FedAvg	6917.1	100.00%	64.41±0.66
APFL	3389.8	48.99%	77.36±0.18
Per-FedAvg	3464.5	50.09%	76.27±0.50
FedRoD	6682.4	96.61%	79.61±0.22
<b>PGFed</b>	6120.0	88.48%	81.42±0.31
<b>PGFedMo</b>	6032.8	87.22%	81.48±0.32
<b>PGFed-CE</b>	6175.5	89.28%	81.16±0.56

➤ More experiments in full paper (QR code above)

## Conclusion

- We observed that **explicit knowledge transfer** generalize better than its implicit counterpart
- Proposed explicit **PGFed and PGFedMo** achieve high performance with  $O(N)$  comm.
- Future studies include further reducing comm. for personalized FL

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