

Provably Near-Optimal Federated Ensemble Distillation with Negligible Overhead

Theory-Guided and Efficient Federated Ensemble Distillation Algorithm

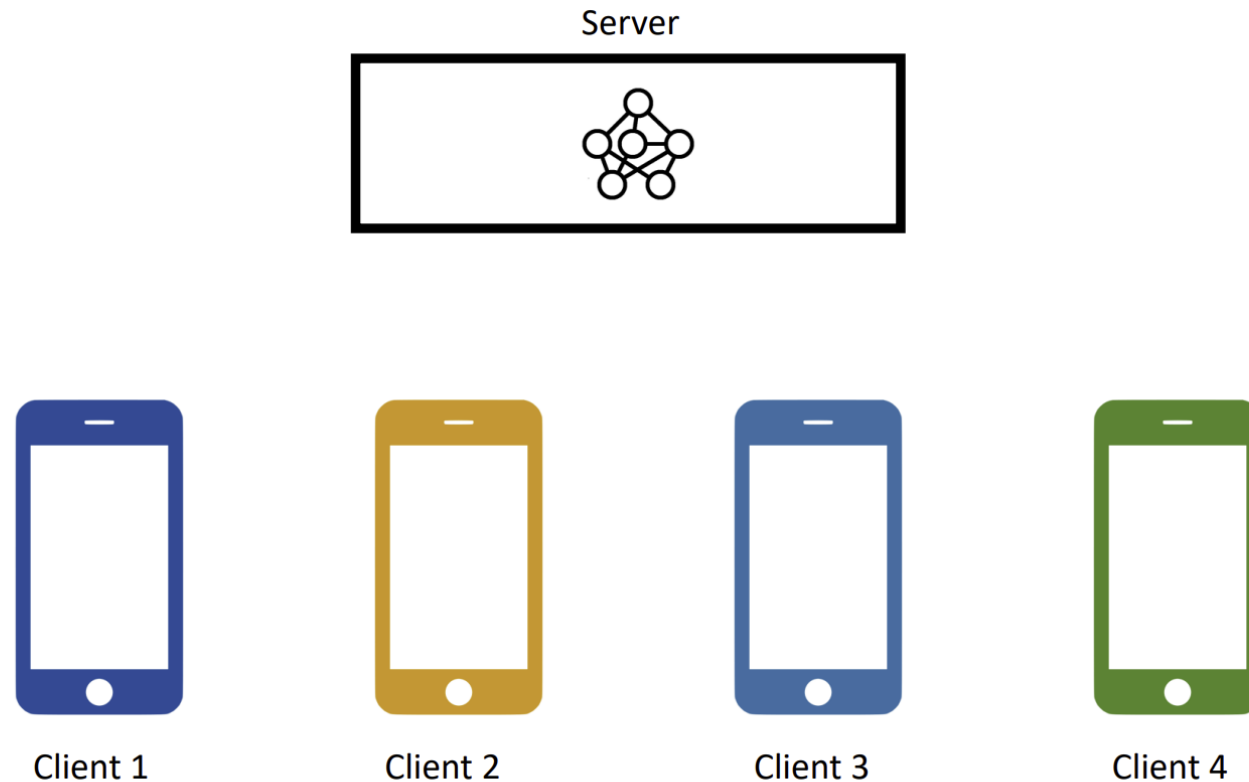
ICML 2025 Poster

KAIST EE InfoLAB

Won-Jun Jang, Hyeon-Seo Park, Si-Hyeon Lee

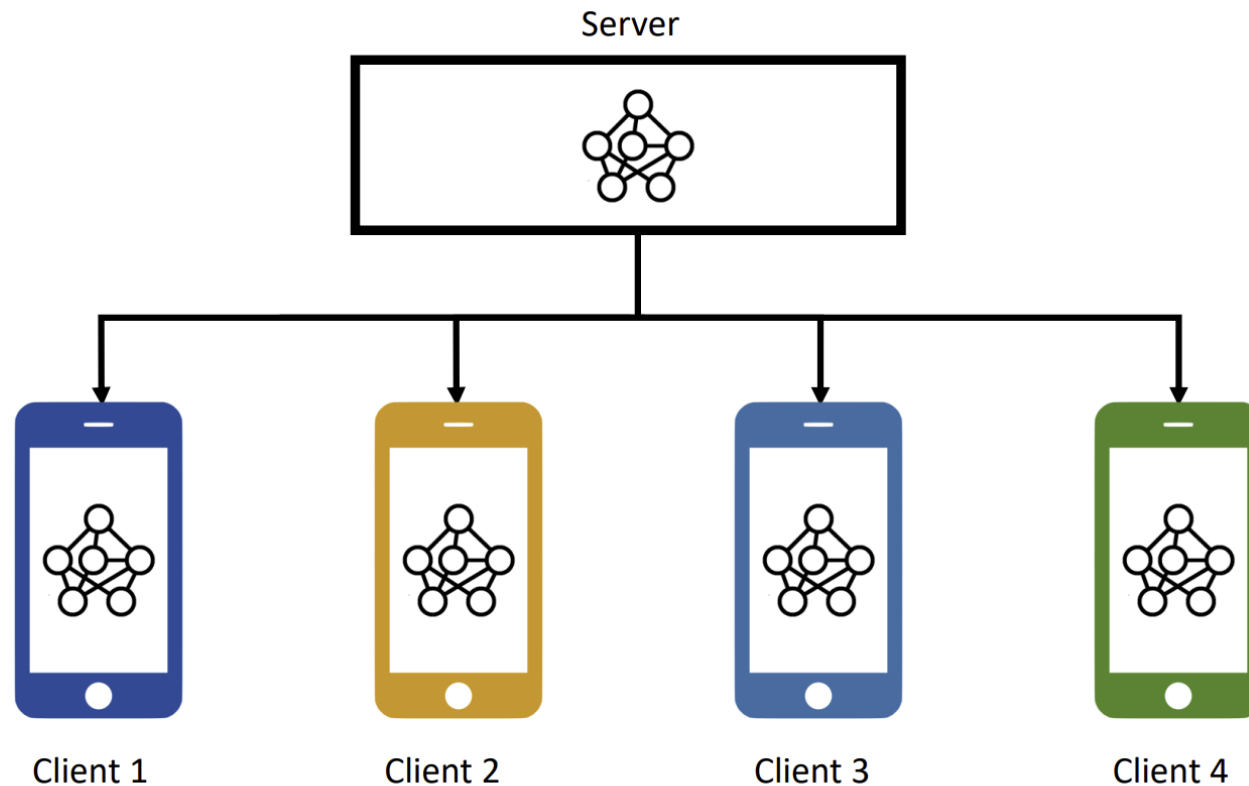
01 Introduction

Federated Learning



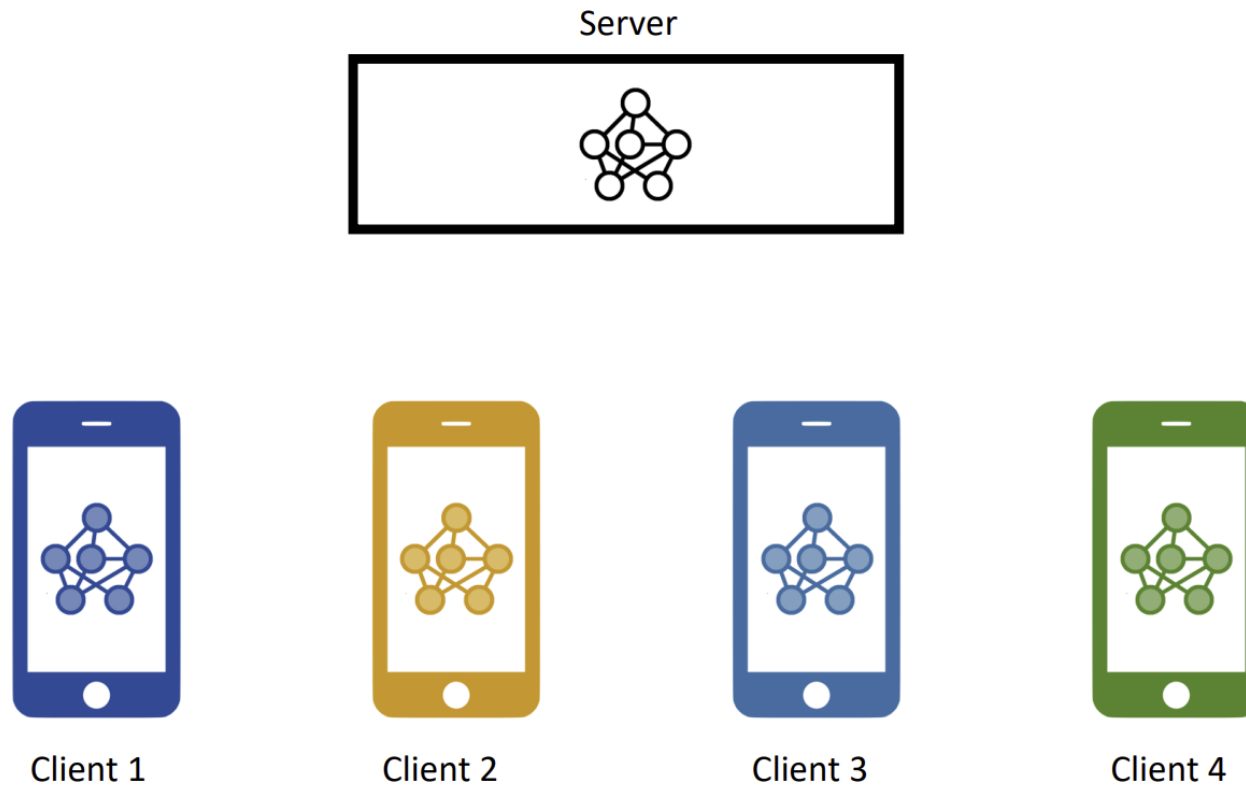
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Federated Learning



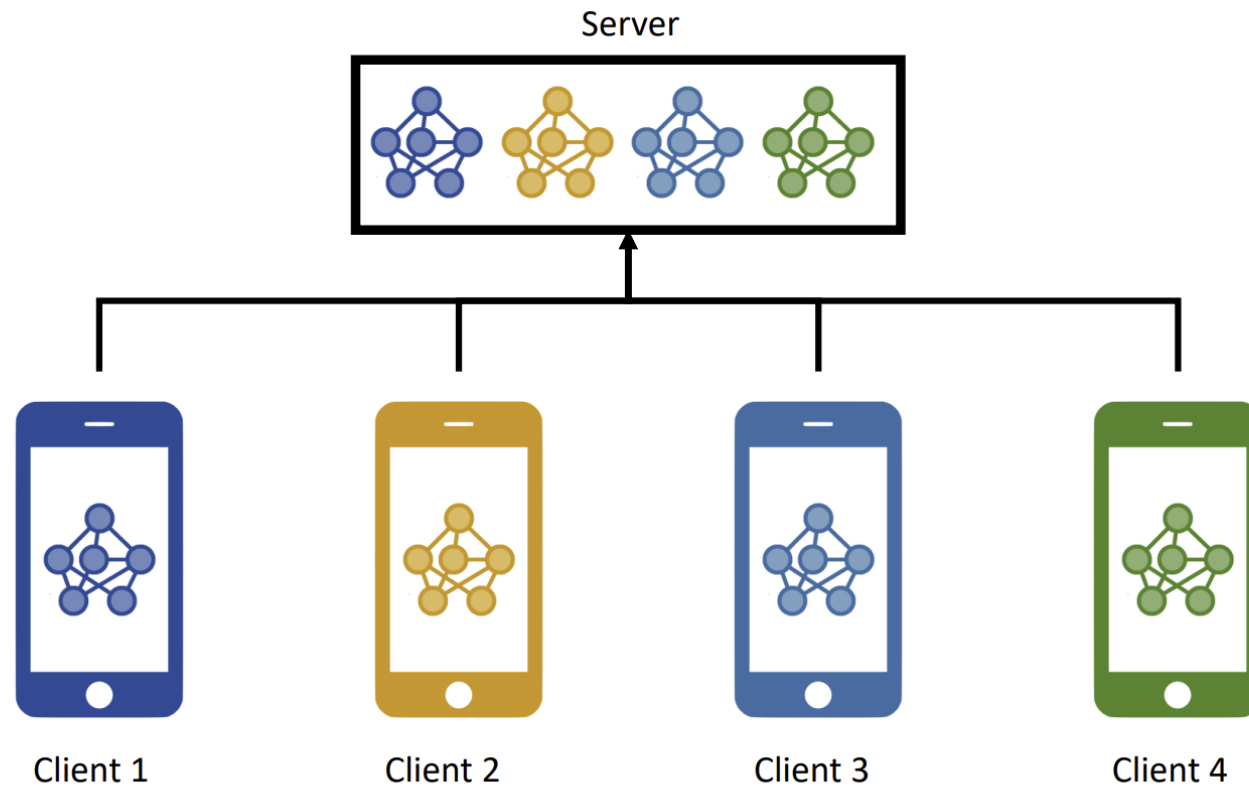
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Federated Learning



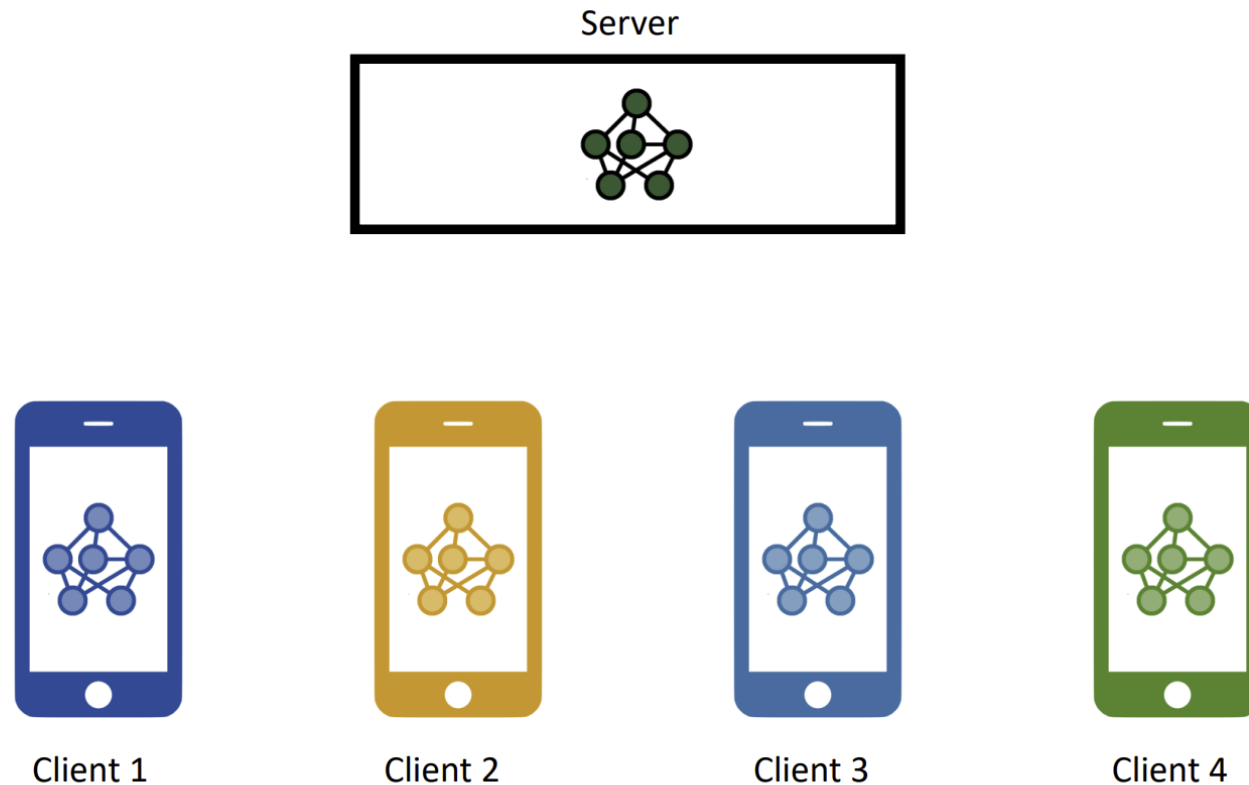
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Federated Learning



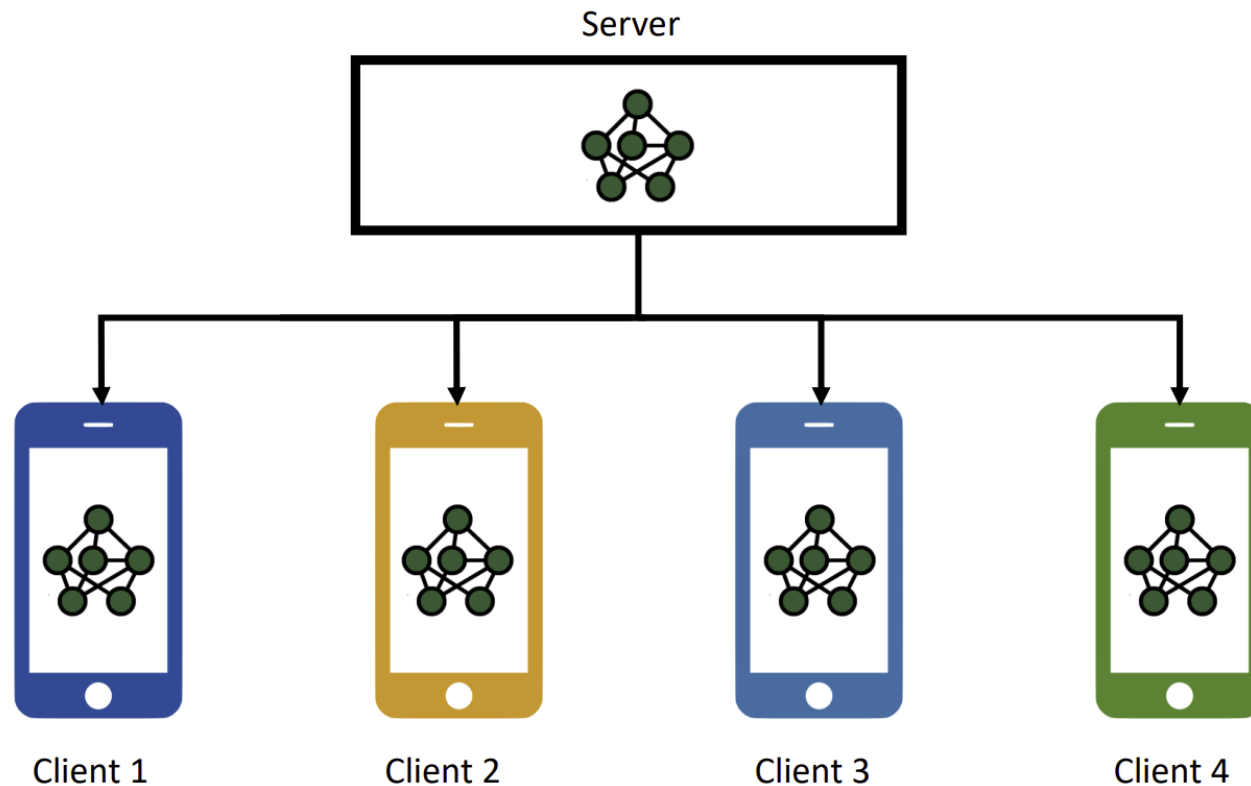
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Federated Learning



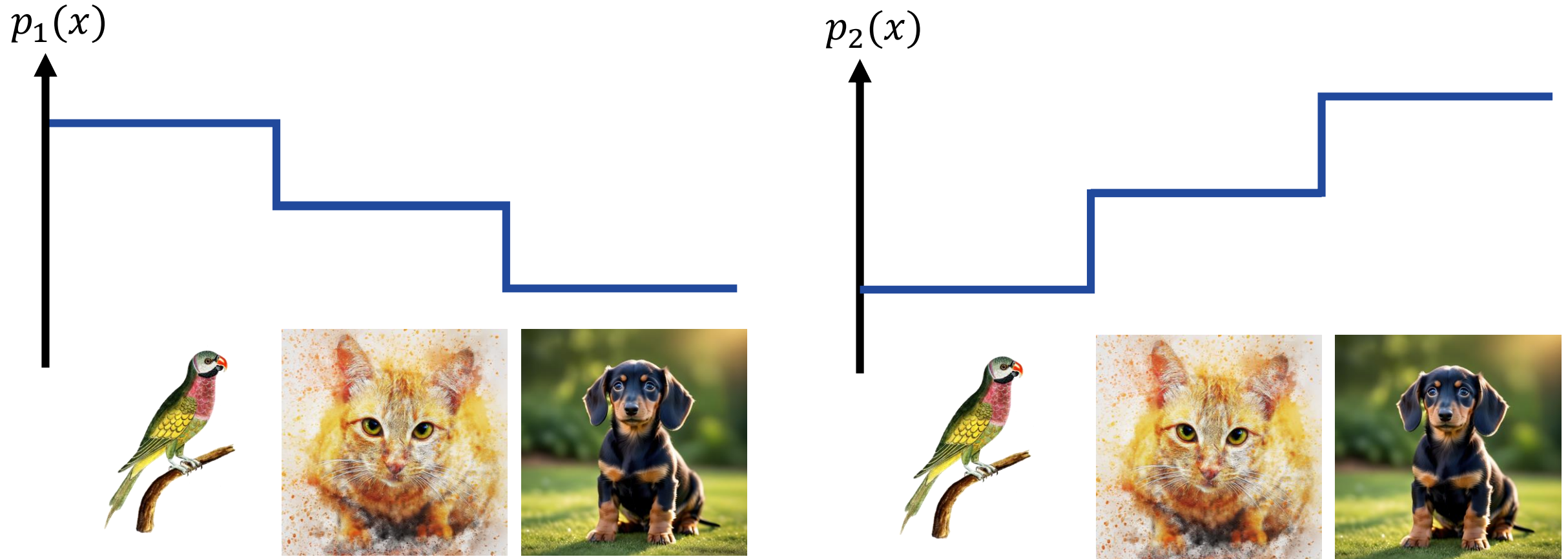
01 Introduction

Federated Learning



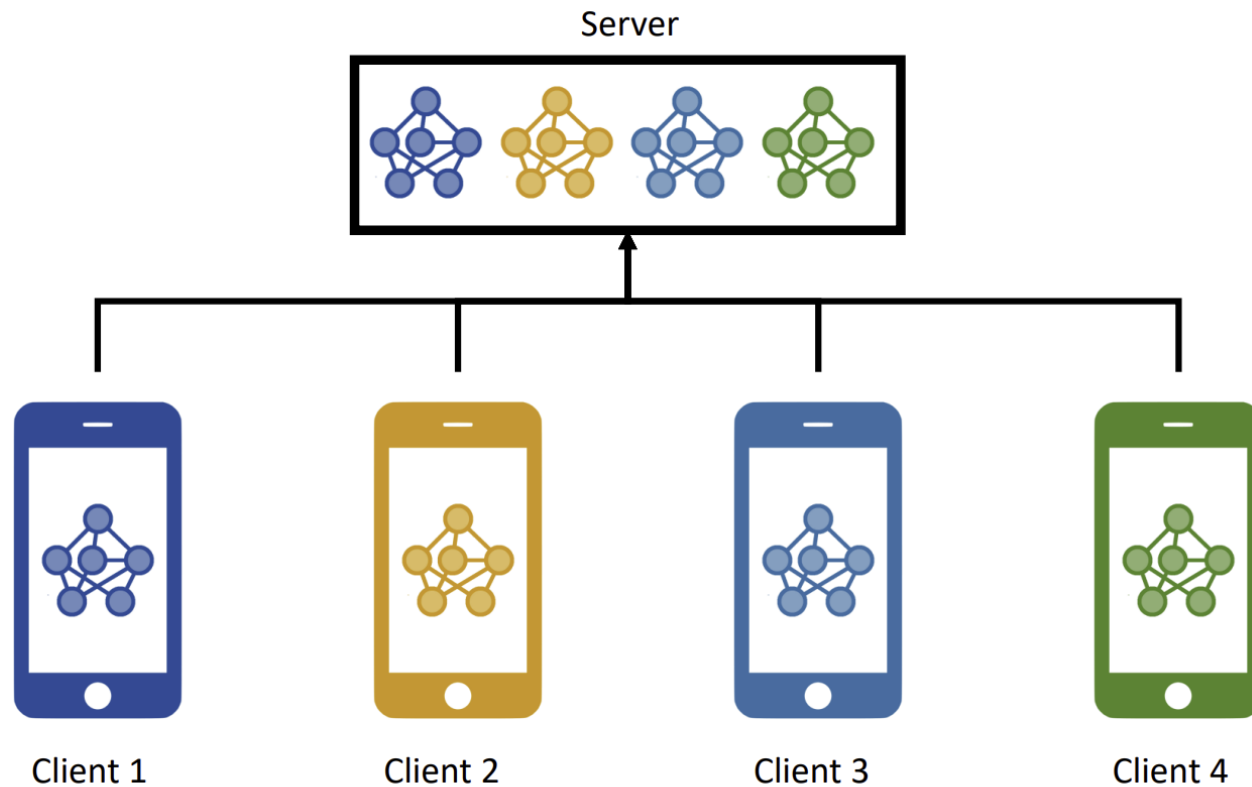
01 Introduction

Problem : Client Data Heterogeneity



01 Introduction

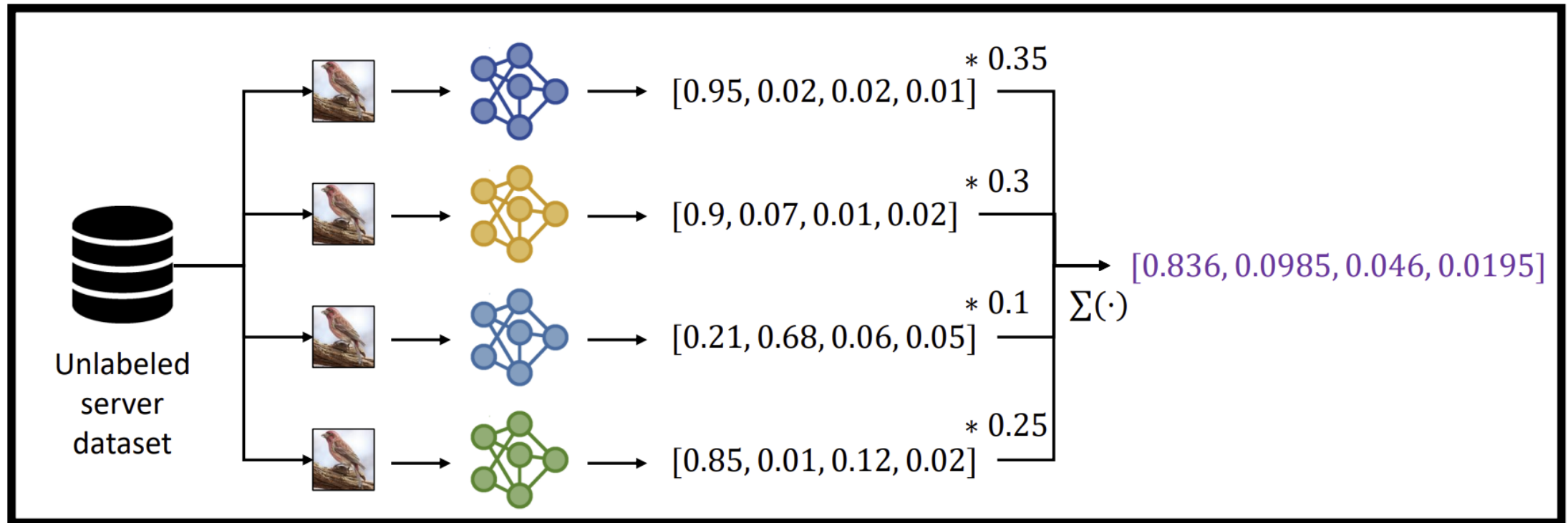
Federated Ensemble Distillation



01 Introduction

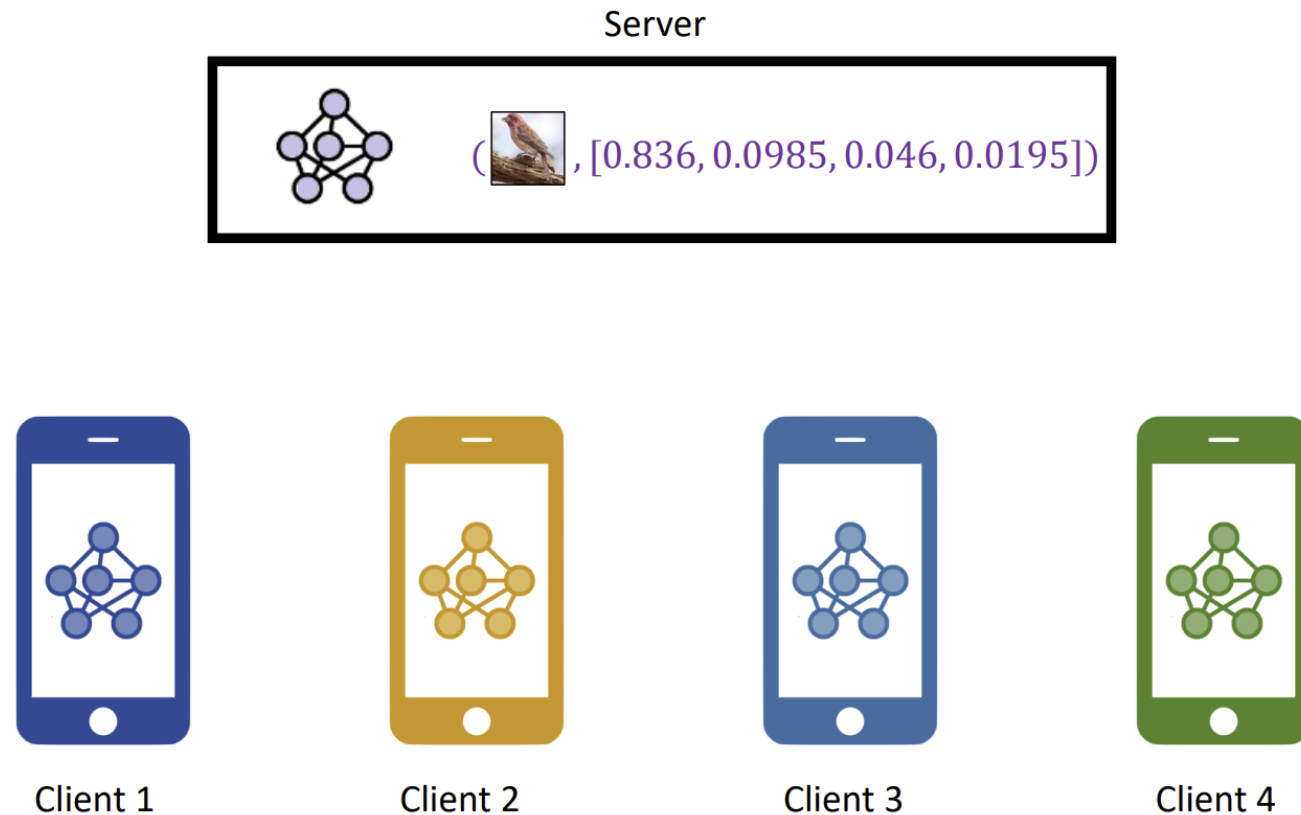
Federated Ensemble Distillation

Server



01 Introduction

Federated Ensemble Distillation



02 Algorithm

Prior Federated Ensemble Algorithms

- Various pseudo-labeling mechanisms are proposed
- Recent weighting mechanisms assign more weight to reliable client
- Our methods provides **the tightest generalization bound for pseudo-label** generated with empirical loss minimizer

Algorithm	Weighting mechanism
FedDF, FedGKD ⁺	<u>Uniform</u>
Fed-ET	<u>\propto variance of output logit</u>
FedHKT, FedDS	<u>$\propto \exp(\text{entropy of client output softmax})$</u>
DaFKD	<u>\propto client discriminator output</u>

02 Algorithm

Theoretical Results

Definition 1. For K clients, the ensemble of their models and weight functions $\{(h_k, w_k)\}_{k=1}^K$ is said to be an optimal model ensemble if the following holds:

$$\mathcal{L}_p \left(\sum_{k=1}^K w_k \cdot h_k \right) = \mathbf{E}_p \left[l \left(\sum_{k=1}^K w_k(x) \cdot h_k(x), y(x) \right) \right] \leq \min_{h \in \mathcal{H}} \mathcal{L}_p(h) = \mathcal{L}_p(h_p^*). \quad (6)$$

Theorem 3. Let the loss function l be convex. Define the client weight functions $\{w_k^*\}_{k=1}^K$ as follows:

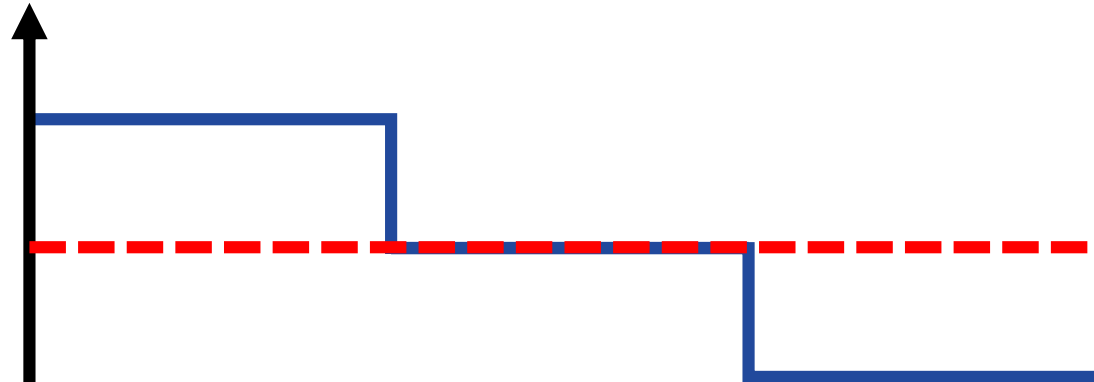
$$w_k^*(x) \triangleq \frac{n_k \cdot p_k(x)}{\sum_{i=1}^K n_i \cdot p_i(x)} = \frac{\pi_k \cdot p_k(x)}{\sum_{i=1}^K \pi_i \cdot p_i(x)}. \quad (10)$$

Then, the ensemble $\{h_{p_k}^*, w_k^*\}_{k=1}^K$ is an optimal model ensemble, i.e., $\mathcal{L}_p \left(\sum_k w_k^* \cdot h_{p_k}^* \right) \leq \mathcal{L}_p(h_p^*)$.

02 Algorithm

Idea

$p_1(x)$

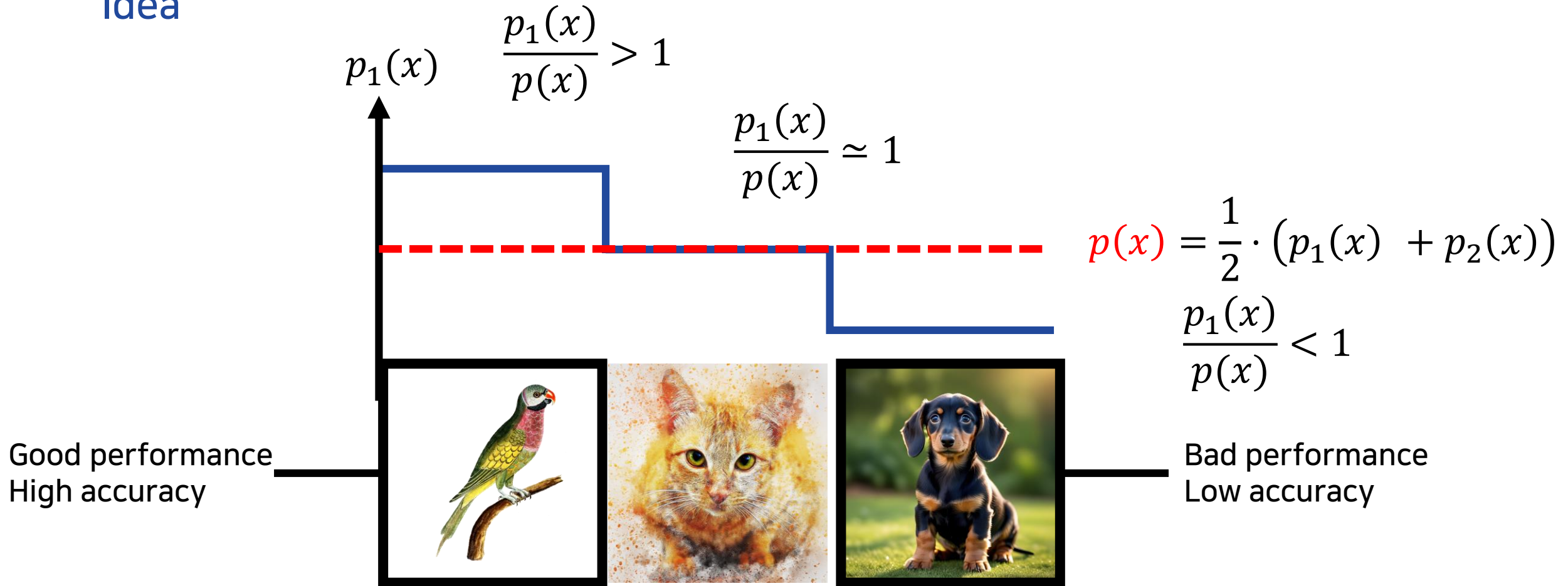


$$p(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (p_1(x) + p_2(x))$$



02 Algorithm

Idea



02 Algorithm

Theoretical Results

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02 Algorithm

Theoretical Results

Definition 2. (Odds): For $\phi \in (0, 1)$, its odds value Φ is defined as $\Phi(\phi) = \frac{\phi}{1-\phi}$.

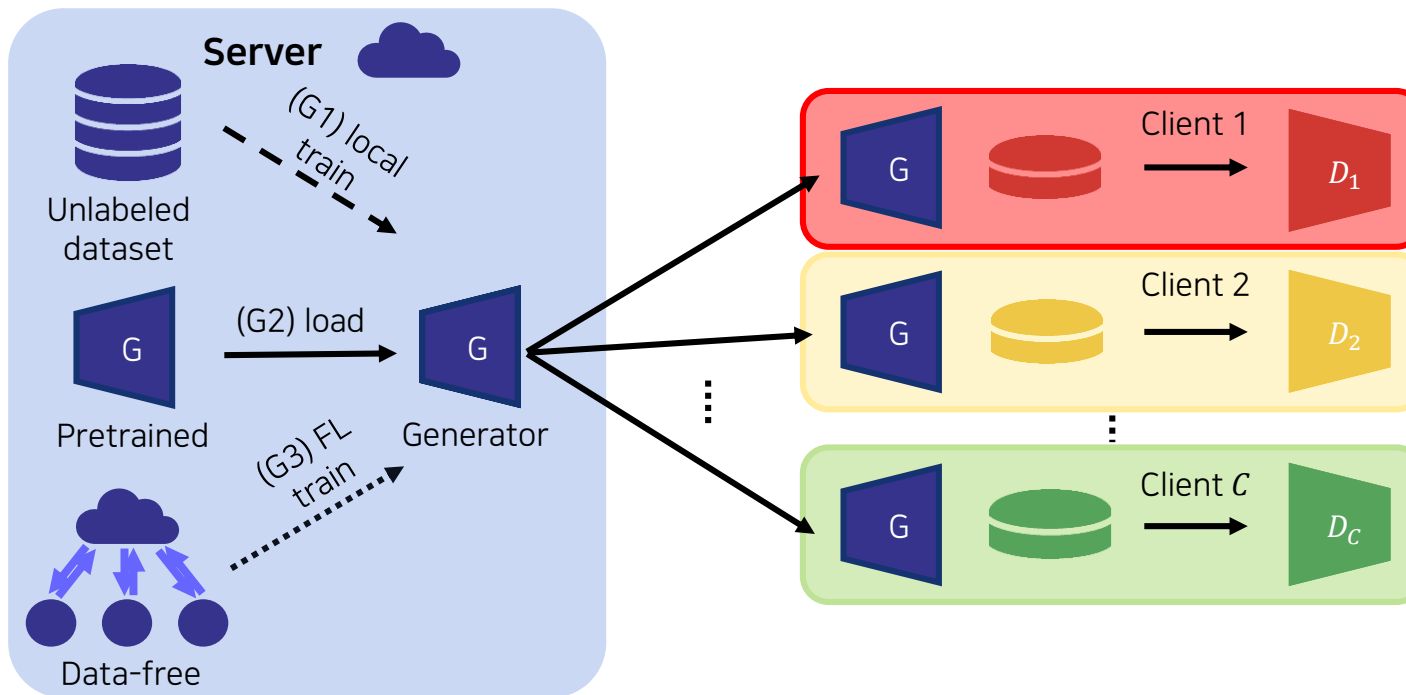
Theorem 4. For a fixed generator G with generating distribution p_g , let D_k be an optimal discriminator for generator G and client k 's distribution p_k . Assume that D_k outputs a value over $(0, 1)$ using a sigmoid activation function, and let $\Phi_k(x) \triangleq \Phi(D_k(x))$. Then, for $x \in \text{supp}(p_g)$, the following holds:

$$\frac{n_k \cdot \Phi_k(x)}{\sum_{i=1}^K n_i \cdot \Phi_i(x)} = \frac{\pi_k \cdot p_k(x)}{\sum_{i=1}^K \pi_i \cdot p_i(x)} = w_k^*(x). \quad (11)$$

02 Algorithm

FedGO Algorithm

1. Pre-FL : Client discriminators preparation



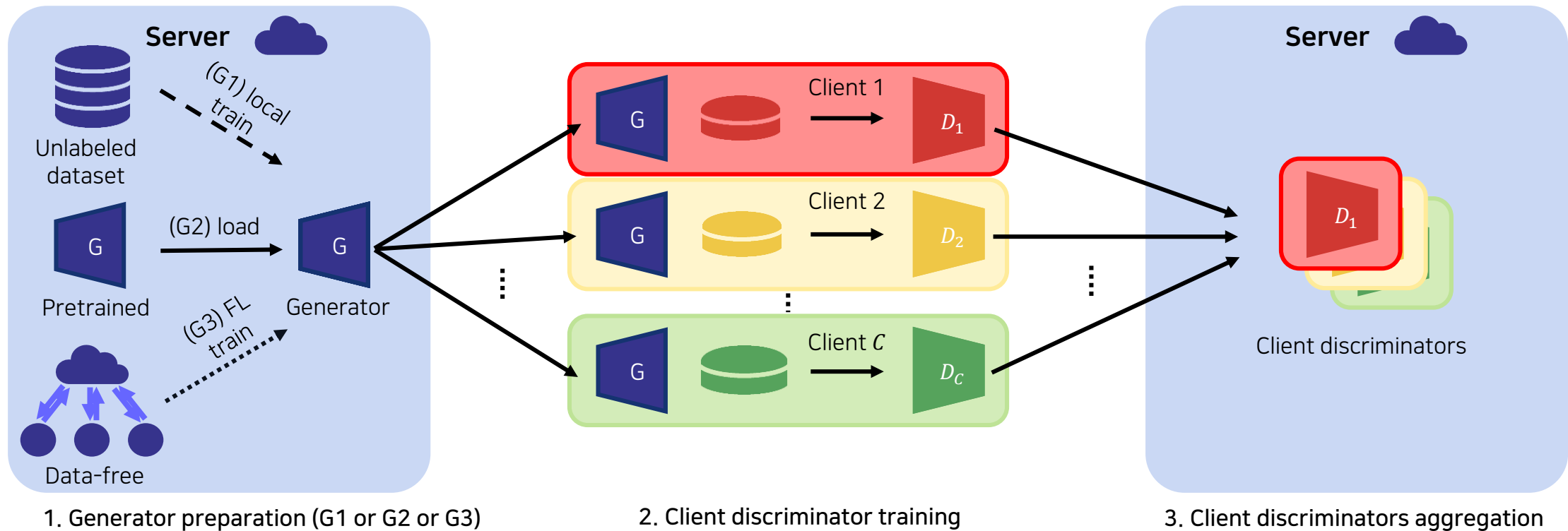
1. Generator preparation (G1 or G2 or G3)

2. Client discriminator training

02 Algorithm

FedGO Algorithm

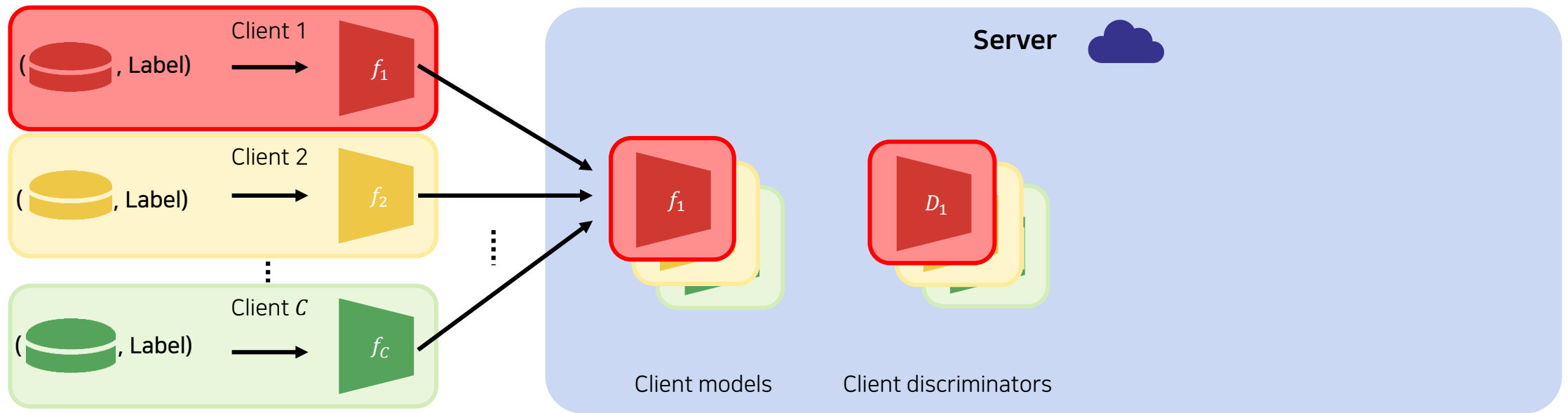
1. Pre-FL : Client discriminators preparation



02 Algorithm

FedGO Algorithm

2. Main FL : Ensemble distillation along with client discriminators



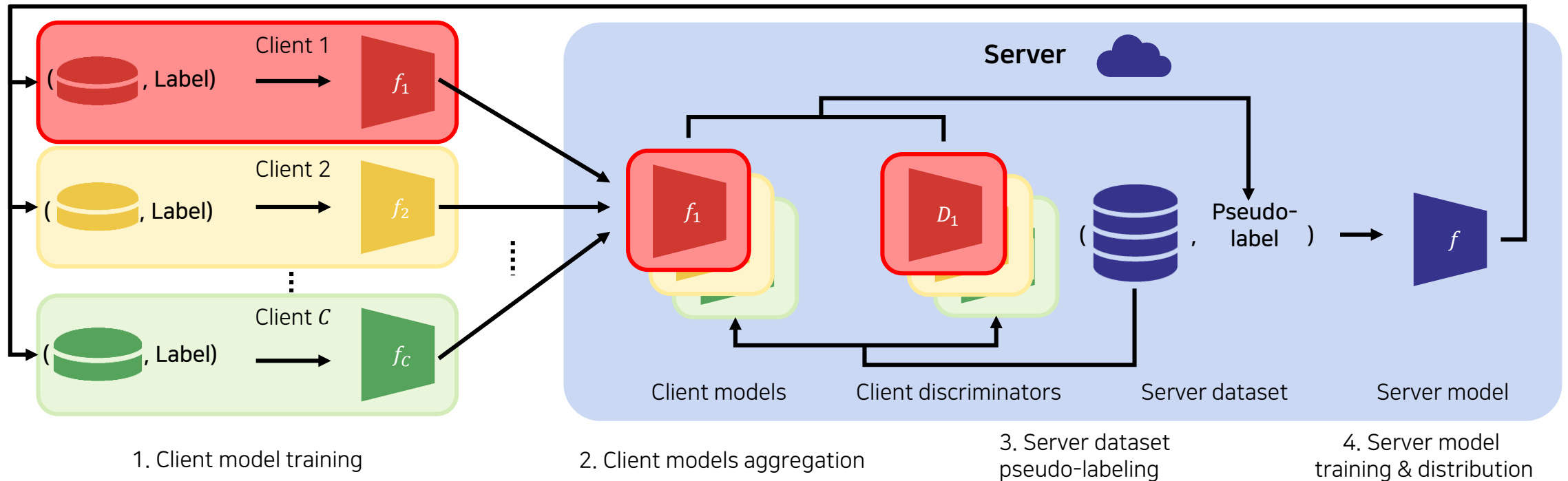
1. Client model training

2. Client models aggregation

02 Algorithm

FedGO Algorithm

2. Main FL : Ensemble distillation along with client discriminators

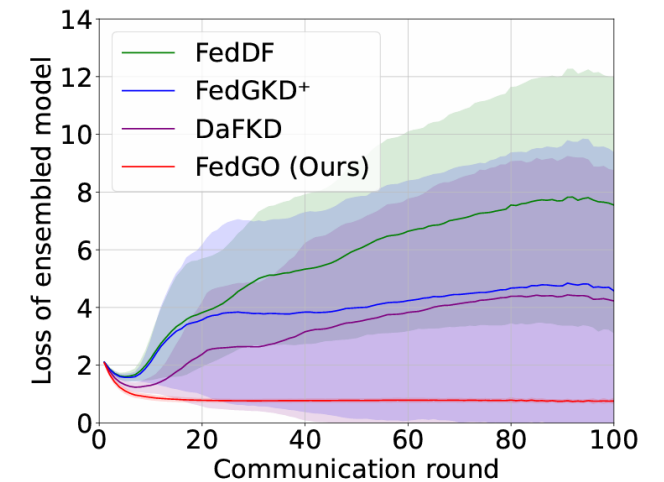
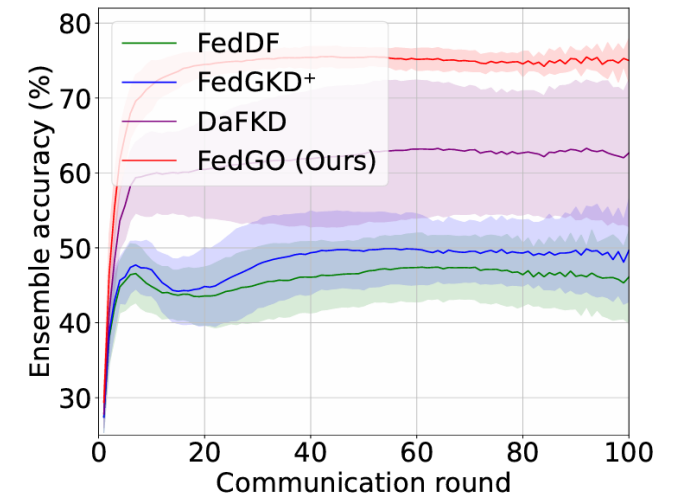


03 Experimental Results

Results

Table 3. Server test accuracy (%) of our FedGO and baselines on three image datasets at the 100-th communication round. A smaller α indicates higher heterogeneity.

	CIFAR-10		CIFAR-100		ImageNet100	
	$\alpha = 0.1$	$\alpha = 0.05$	$\alpha = 0.1$	$\alpha = 0.05$	$\alpha = 0.1$	$\alpha = 0.05$
Central Training	85.33 \pm 0.25		51.72 \pm 0.65		43.20 \pm 1.00	
FedAVG	58.65 \pm 5.75	46.61 \pm 8.54	38.93 \pm 0.74	36.66 \pm 0.97	29.44 \pm 0.41	27.58 \pm 0.88
FedProx	64.69 \pm 2.15	55.56 \pm 9.86	38.21 \pm 0.95	34.44 \pm 1.26	29.96 \pm 0.66	26.99 \pm 0.97
SCAFFOLD	61.20 \pm 3.98	50.10 \pm 10.00	38.15 \pm 0.80	36.14 \pm 1.06	29.13 \pm 0.79	27.08 \pm 0.69
FedDisco	56.78 \pm 7.22	48.08 \pm 8.35	38.81 \pm 1.02	36.86 \pm 0.88	29.69 \pm 0.66	27.54 \pm 0.51
FedUV	62.58 \pm 4.83	53.80 \pm 5.68	38.84 \pm 0.79	36.17 \pm 1.24	30.09 \pm 1.09	27.32 \pm 0.65
FedTGP	61.16 \pm 6.98	61.51 \pm 7.78	39.58 \pm 0.10	36.56 \pm 0.11	29.21 \pm 1.13	26.34 \pm 1.02
FedDF	71.56 \pm 5.09	59.53 \pm 9.88	42.74 \pm 1.22	37.18 \pm 1.03	33.48 \pm 1.00	30.94 \pm 1.60
FedGKD ⁺	72.59 \pm 4.10	59.96 \pm 8.60	43.35 \pm 1.14	40.47 \pm 1.00	34.10 \pm 0.67	31.42 \pm 0.93
DaFKD	71.52 \pm 5.56	67.51 \pm 10.77	44.12 \pm 2.25	39.50 \pm 0.85	33.34 \pm 0.69	31.59 \pm 1.46
FedGO (ours)	79.62\pm4.36	72.35\pm9.01	44.66\pm1.27	41.04\pm0.99	34.20\pm0.71	31.70\pm1.55





Paper link



Project link

Thank you.

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