

Motivation and Background

- Client Heterogeneity. Individual heterogeneity is seen in minor feature variations, while group heterogeneity arises from physiological and background differences. **System heterogeneity** is influenced by external factors, such as the age of data collection devices. Moreover, in mmFL, some clients may lack certain modalities.
- Learning Efficiency. Efficiency is influenced not only by the balance between performance and communication, also by varying data sizes across different modalities, leading to **differences in modality model sizes**. Furthermore, the **complexity of information patterns** inherent in data modalities affects the ease of learning.
- Impact of Modality and Client. It remains an open question as to which modality or combination of modalities should be **prioritized in the predictions**, considering their information richness. Moreover, the extent of client participation, influenced by factors such as data availability and quality, also plays a vital role in determining the effectiveness of different modalities.



Traditional vs. Proposed

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Communication-Efficient Federated Learning for Multimodal Automatic Target Recognition

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Joint Modality Selection and Client Selection



Contribution & Solution

- Multimodal Federated Learning with Decision-level Fusion -Personalization through local ensemble model
- **Communication-Efficient Joint Modality and Client Selection -**Ensure performance and reduce communication overhead
- **Analytics on Modality Impact** Show which modality is more impact

Methodology: Joint Modality Selection and Client Selection

- **Modality selection** via Shapley value (modality performance), modality model size (communication overhead), and recency (generalizability).
- Client selection via lower loss of modality modal training process.

Multimodal Dataset & Experiment Setup

- Human activity recognition
- 9 subjects
- 20 Activities
- 6 modalities

- S09 missing Tactile **S06** Tactile Left Right and modalities



EMG - Left





