



# Gains: Fine-grained Federated Domain Adaptation in Open Set

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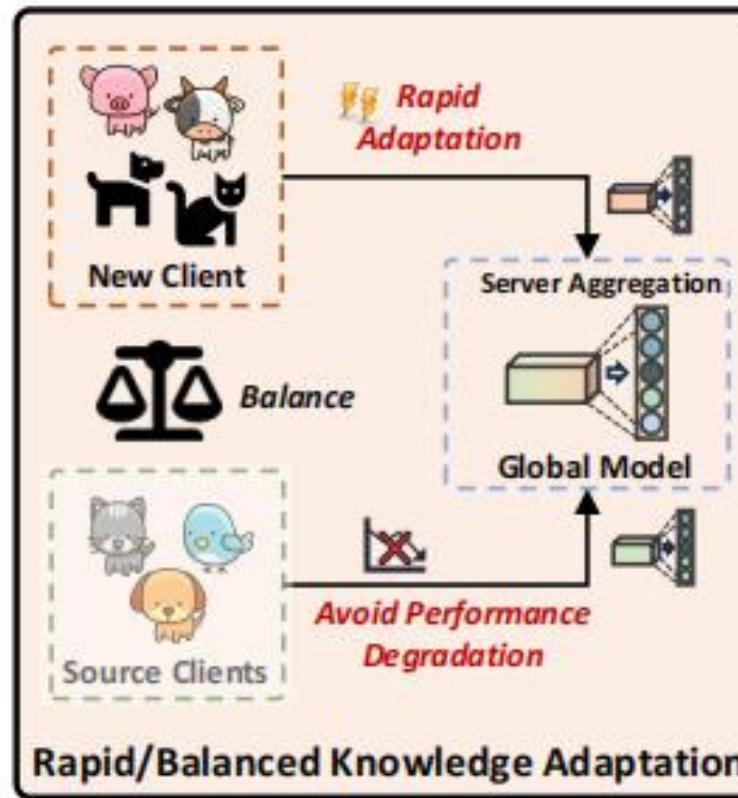
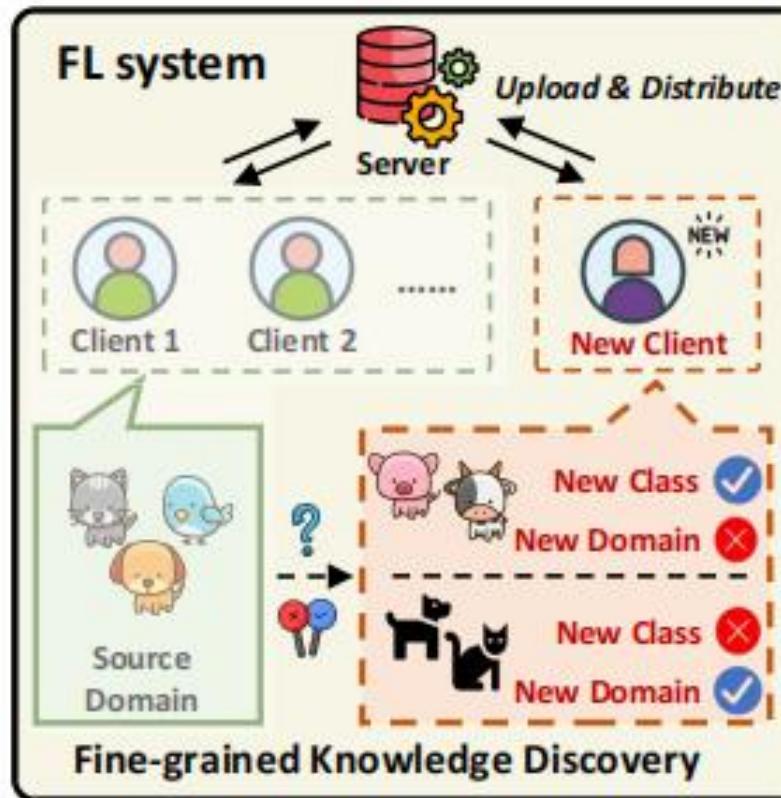
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# Background



- Conventional FL is often studied in a setup with a fixed number of clients.  
→ New clients should be allowed to join the learning process
- How to deal with heterogeneous or evolving client data distributions ?

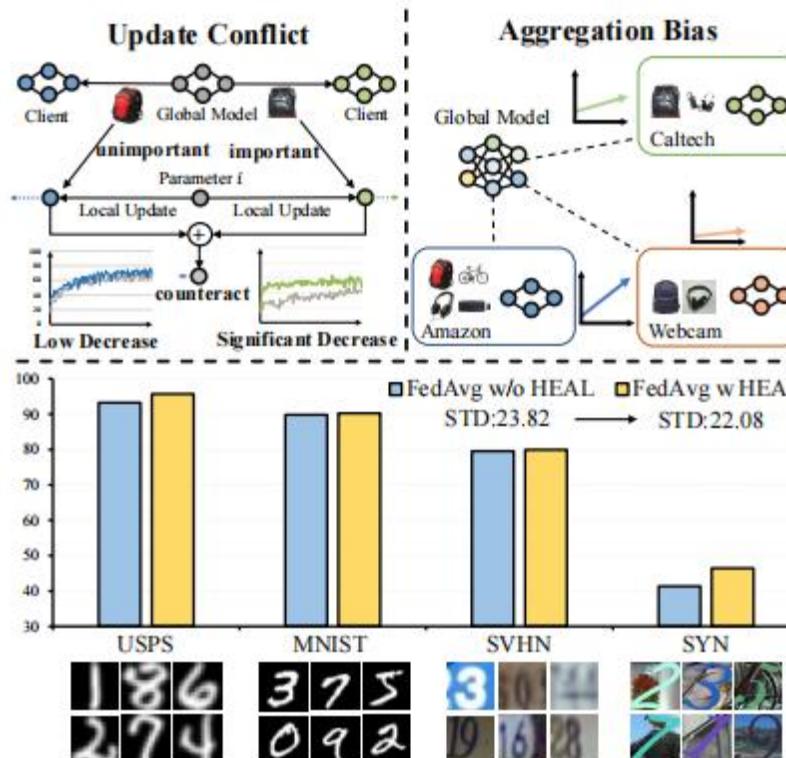


## key challenges:

- 1) Not applicable to both of the class-incremental scenarios and domain-incremental scenarios.
- 2) **Performance degradation** on the source domain.

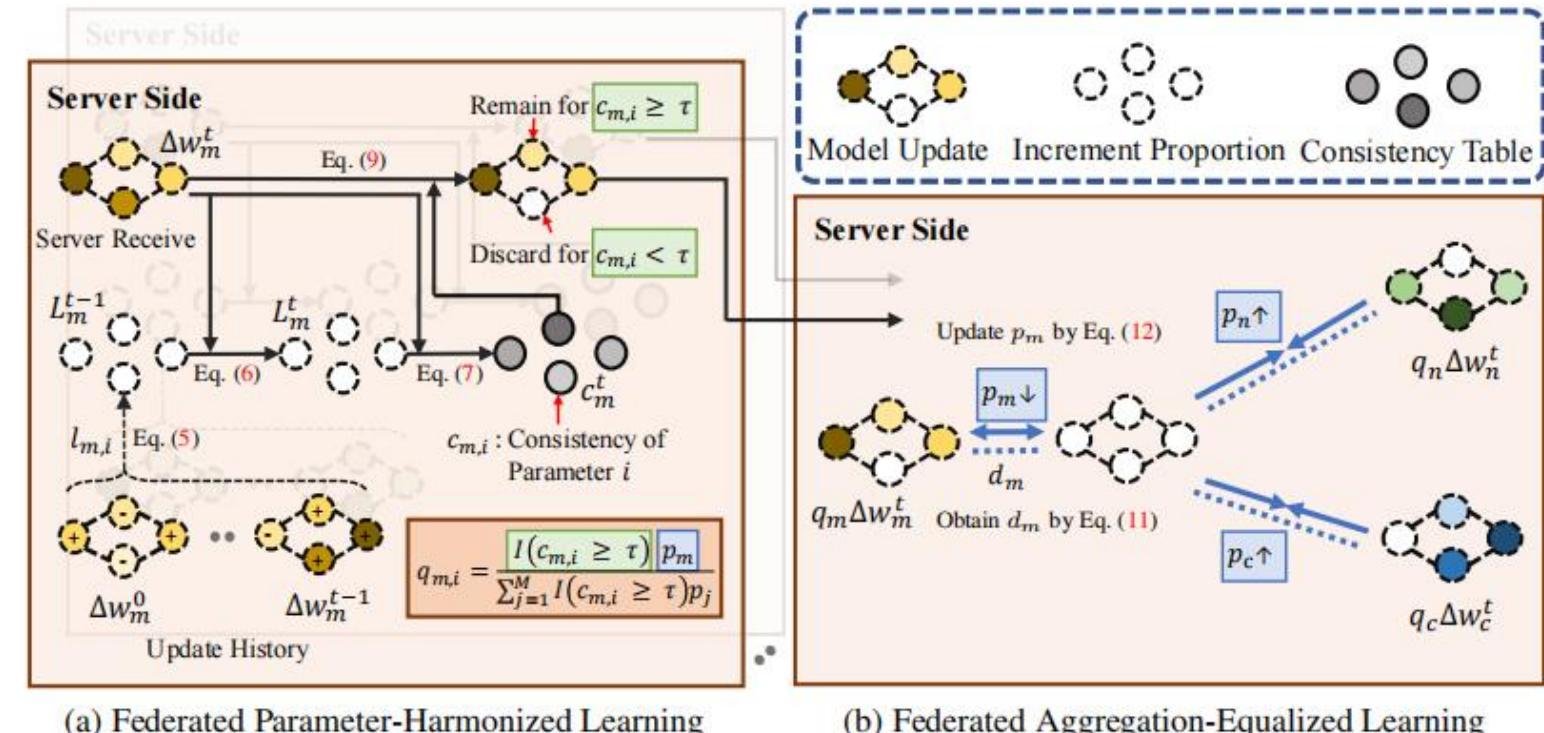
# Related work

- FedHEAL(CVPR 2024)



$$l_{m,i} \leftarrow \frac{l_{m,i} * (t-1) + I(\Delta w_{m,i}^t \geq 0)}{t}.$$

$$c_{m,i} = PUC(w_{m,i}) = \begin{cases} l_{m,i} & \text{if } \Delta w_{m,i}^t \geq 0, \\ 1 - l_{m,i} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$



$$\mathcal{W}_i^{t+1} = \mathcal{W}_i^t + \sum_{m=1}^M q_{m,i}^t \Delta w_{m,i}^t, \quad d_m = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^G I(c_{m,i} \geq \tau) \cdot \Delta w_{m,i}^t \right\|_2^2,$$

$$\Delta p_m^t = (1 - \beta) \Delta p_m^{t-1} + \beta \frac{d_m}{\sum_{j=1}^M d_j}, \quad p_m^t = p_m^{t-1} + \Delta p_m^t, \quad p_m^t = \frac{p_m^t}{\sum_{j=1}^M p_j^t}.$$

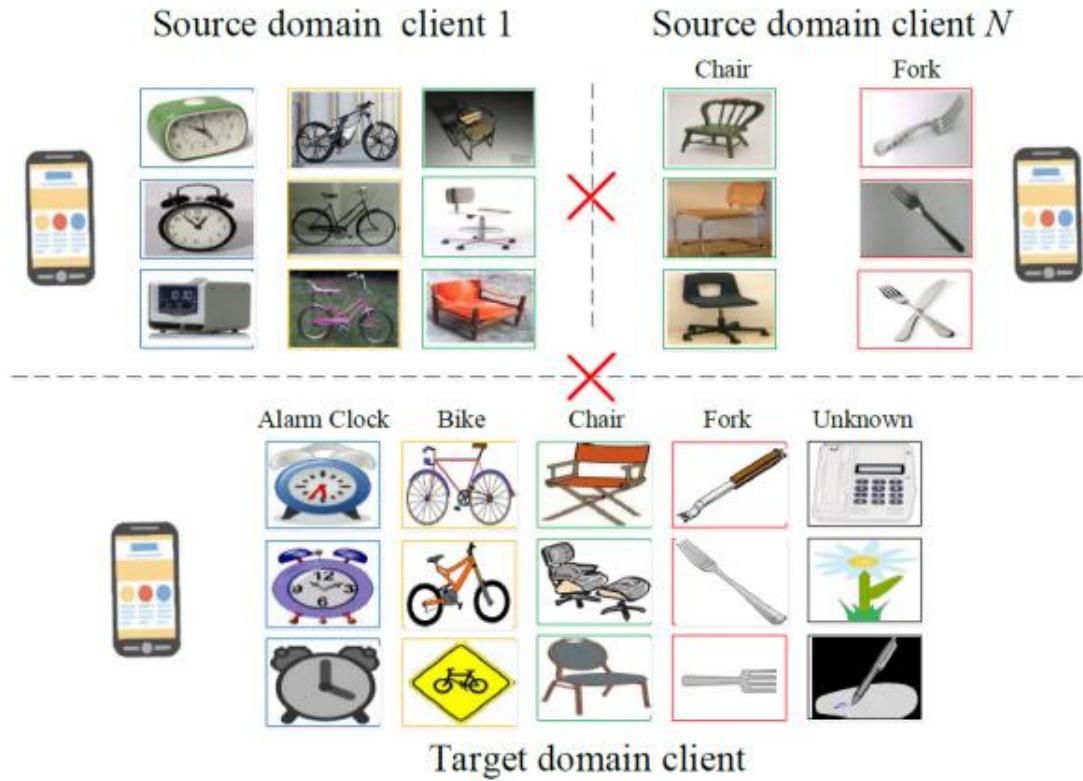
# Experiments



Methods	Digits						Office-Caltech					
	MNIST	USPS	SVHN	SYN	AVG↑	STD↓	Amazon	DSLR	Caltech	Webcam	AVG↑	STD↓
FedAvg [36]	89.84	93.25	79.54	41.35	76.00	23.82	72.63	56.67	58.57	45.52	58.35	11.13
+AFL [38]	90.59	95.83	75.13	44.42	76.49	23.12	64.21	65.37	57.50	48.28	58.83	7.84
+q-FFL [27]	91.44	94.10	76.33	44.48	76.59	22.79	60.00	64.01	53.39	51.72	57.28	5.73
<b>+FedHEAL</b>	90.27	95.69	79.94	46.45	<b>78.09</b>	<b>22.08</b>	67.90	66.00	59.28	66.21	<b>64.85</b>	<b>3.80</b>
FedProx [29]	90.27	93.93	80.04	42.82	76.76	23.38	69.90	58.00	60.27	45.52	58.42	10.03
+AFL [38]	92.86	96.17	74.47	42.22	76.43	24.72	68.10	62.67	59.29	52.41	60.62	6.57
+q-FFL [27]	88.58	93.49	75.58	44.23	75.47	22.15	61.37	72.66	54.91	55.52	61.11	8.23
<b>+FedHEAL</b>	89.06	95.52	79.44	46.67	<b>77.67</b>	<b>21.70</b>	66.11	72.67	57.50	67.59	<b>65.97</b>	<b>6.30</b>
Scaffold [22]	94.15	94.44	76.87	44.22	77.42	23.61	69.37	59.33	59.55	46.21	58.62	9.50
+AFL [38]	91.77	96.05	78.60	46.39	78.20	22.47	66.42	63.33	59.11	49.31	59.54	7.45
+q-FFL [27]	87.73	94.59	74.00	43.76	75.02	22.53	61.79	73.33	55.18	55.86	61.54	8.40
<b>+FedHEAL</b>	92.68	96.25	78.54	47.72	<b>78.80</b>	<b>22.08</b>	64.11	67.99	55.18	62.41	<b>62.42</b>	<b>5.37</b>
MOON [26]	90.46	92.65	80.48	40.58	76.04	24.23	74.00	59.33	60.63	46.90	60.21	11.08
+AFL [38]	91.25	96.03	75.31	44.34	76.73	23.34	66.74	67.33	60.80	55.17	62.51	5.71
+q-FFL [27]	90.43	94.84	76.48	43.95	76.42	23.02	64.32	65.33	54.28	61.03	61.24	4.99
<b>+FedHEAL</b>	91.34	94.94	81.32	44.96	<b>78.14</b>	<b>22.86</b>	67.68	65.33	59.11	64.14	<b>64.07</b>	<b>3.62</b>
FedDyn [1]	91.23	92.36	80.15	41.55	76.32	23.83	71.16	62.00	59.20	48.62	60.24	9.28
+AFL [38]	92.11	96.10	71.46	41.52	75.30	24.97	70.10	58.67	59.82	51.03	59.91	7.84
+q-FFL [27]	92.53	95.17	76.37	44.75	77.20	23.18	62.10	67.33	54.82	56.21	60.12	5.76
<b>+FedHEAL</b>	89.87	95.00	80.18	44.23	<b>77.32</b>	<b>22.90</b>	67.47	60.66	59.02	54.83	<b>60.50</b>	<b>5.26</b>
FedProc [39]	91.86	91.16	78.54	39.87	75.36	24.44	60.21	46.00	55.98	46.90	52.27	6.95
+AFL [38]	87.85	94.28	78.52	41.54	75.55	23.58	52.63	52.67	55.09	43.45	50.96	5.14
+q-FFL [27]	92.09	92.09	74.97	45.21	76.15	22.17	65.79	42.01	55.80	50.69	53.57	9.94
<b>+FedHEAL</b>	94.23	92.93	81.43	48.67	<b>79.31</b>	<b>21.22</b>	67.58	66.00	56.79	61.38	<b>62.94</b>	<b>4.87</b>
FedProto [48]	89.99	92.90	81.09	40.93	76.23	24.06	71.48	42.67	62.23	60.34	59.18	12.04
+AFL [38]	85.27	92.90	67.16	42.36	71.92	22.47	70.74	56.67	57.77	79.65	66.21	11.01
+q-FFL [27]	93.35	94.92	77.08	46.31	77.91	22.56	72.74	54.67	64.20	82.76	68.59	11.99
<b>+FedHEAL</b>	88.49	94.62	81.39	48.46	<b>78.24</b>	<b>20.58</b>	75.68	76.00	65.18	80.34	<b>74.30</b>	<b>6.44</b>

# Related work

- FOSDA(TNNLS 2024)

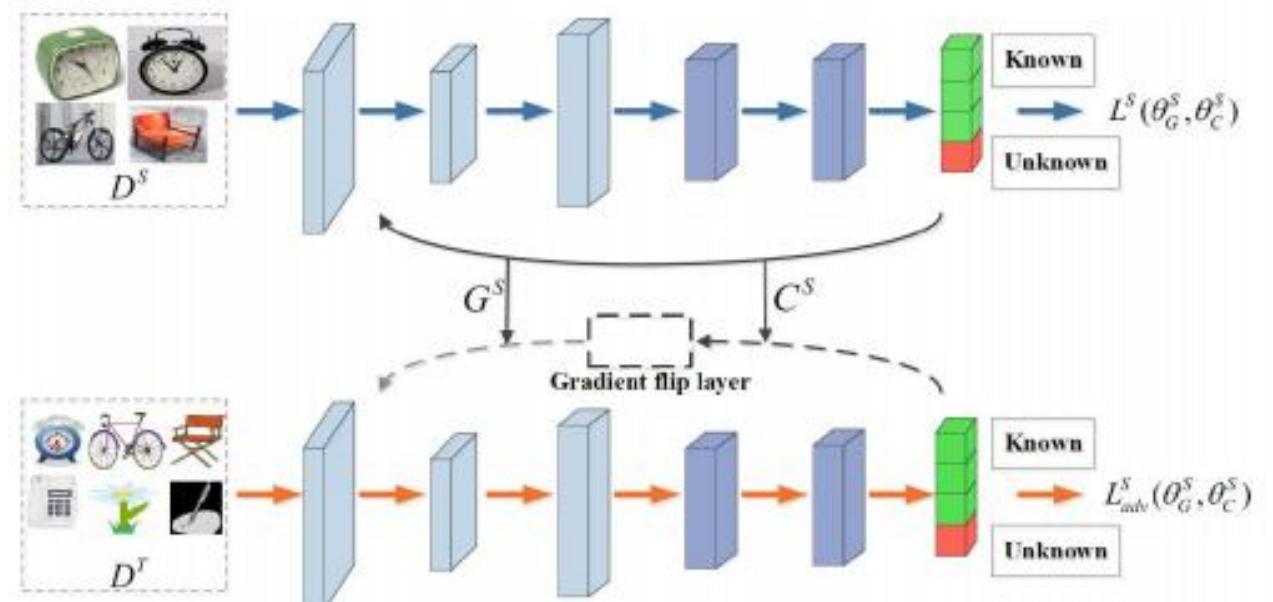
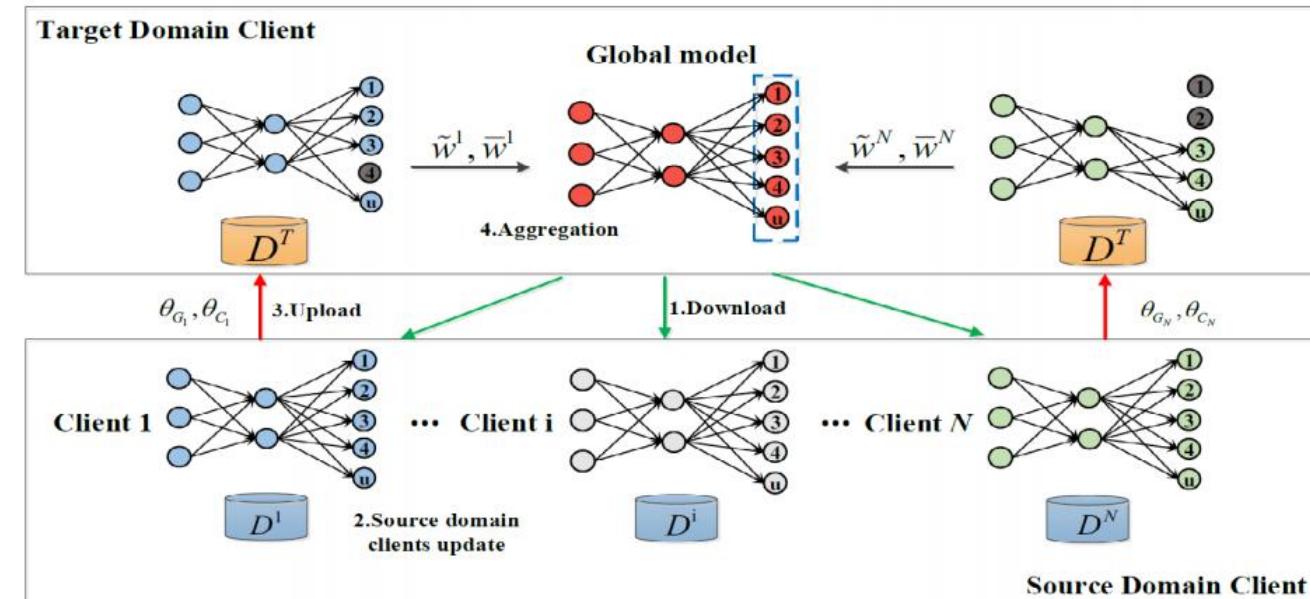


$$L^s(\theta_G^s, \theta_C^s) = \frac{1}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \ell_{ce}(C^s(G^s(\mathbf{x}_i^s; \theta_G^s); \theta_C^s), y_i^s)$$

$$L_{\text{adv}}^s(\theta_G^s, \theta_C^s) = \frac{1}{n_t} \sum_{j=1}^{n_t} \ell_{ce}(C^s(G^s(\mathbf{x}_j^t; \theta_G^s), \theta_C^s), y_{j|K+1}^t).$$

$$w^s = \alpha \tilde{w}^s + (1 - \alpha) \bar{w}^s \quad \tilde{\theta}_{C_k} = \sum_{s=1}^N w^s \text{sign}(\theta_{C_k}^s) \theta_{C_k}^s, \quad k = 1, \dots, K+1.$$

$$(\tilde{w}^s)^\tau = |\tilde{\mu}^{\tau-1} - (\mu^s)^\tau|. \quad (\bar{w}^s)^\tau = |\bar{\mu}^\tau - (\mu^s)^\tau|. \quad \text{NANJING UNIVERSITY OF AERONAUTICS AND ASTRONAUTICS}$$



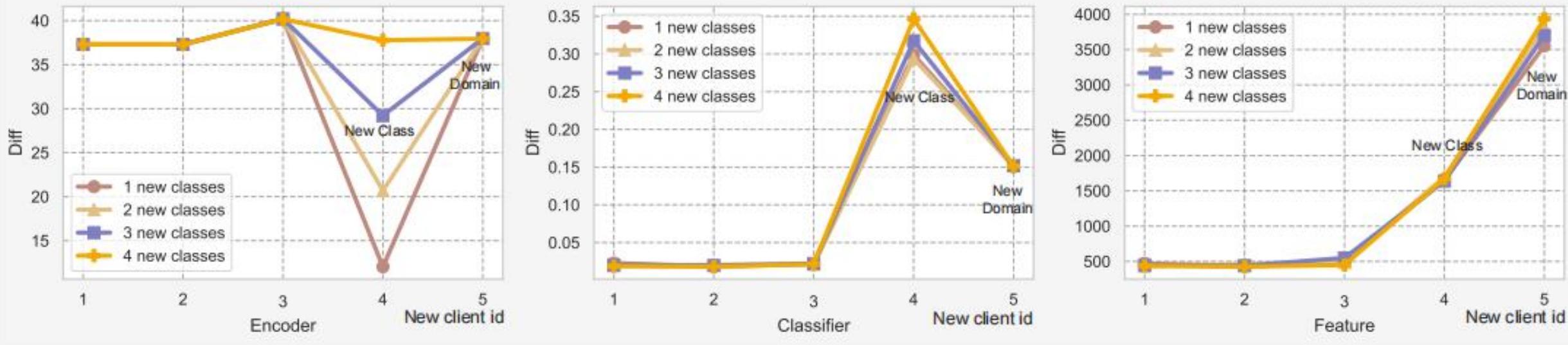
# Experiments



CLASSIFICATION ACCURACY (%) OF OSDA TASKS ON DIGITS

Compared Methods	$S \rightarrow M$		$U \rightarrow M$		$M \rightarrow U$		AVG	
	OS	OS*	OS	OS*	OS	OS*	OS	OS*
<b>IID</b>								
FedAvg [23]	56.5	67.5	76.0	84.7	36.5	43.3	56.3	65.2
CMFL [24]	47.8	55.7	78.3	81.9	49.1	56.5	58.4	64.7
MOON [33]	49.7	58.9	40.8	50.0	43.9	50.9	44.8	54.2
FedEuc [31]	51.2	60.6	65.0	62.8	56.0	64.4	57.4	62.6
FedCos	51.2	60.8	67.4	72.7	52.4	61.5	57.0	65.0
SHOT [21]	<b>68.5</b>	<b>80.4</b>	70.2	79.5	74.2	85.0	63.4	72.3
IVC [22]	53.2	62.6	<u>78.4</u>	<u>91.0</u>	<u>76.9</u>	<u>90.3</u>	<u>69.5</u>	<u>81.3</u>
FOSDA	<u>65.1</u>	<u>77.0</u>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>87.5</b>
<b>Non-IID</b>								
FedAvg [23]	52.9	61.4	64.4	70.8	64.4	70.8	60.6	67.7
CMFL [24]	50.8	59.9	64.5	62.2	36.1	38.4	50.5	53.5
MOON [33]	34.9	46.0	62.2	71.0	48.9	56.1	48.7	57.7
FedEuc [31]	39.3	45.0	<u>75.5</u>	<u>82.5</u>	32.7	37.1	49.2	54.9
FedCos	48.1	57.2	63.7	72.0	60.6	71.6	57.5	66.9
SHOT [21]	<u>63.3</u>	<u>73.0</u>	68.9	78.7	<b>77.6</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<u>69.9</u>	<u>80.4</u>
IVC [22]	35.5	38.0	41.1	49.8	49.0	53.8	41.9	47.2
FOSDA	<b>65.2</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>83.2</u>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>83.6</b>

# Motivation



## Observation:

- 1) The variation of the encoder does not show a clear fluctuation trend no matter in class or domain incremental scenarios.
- 2) The changes in the classifier parameters are more pronounced in the class-incremental scenario.
- 3) While both new classes and domain will bring obvious changes to the feature values, it is more significant in the domain-incremental scenario.

# Method

$$\mathcal{W}^T(q+1) = \mathcal{W}^T(q) - \eta \nabla \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{W}^T(q), \mathcal{D}^T), q = 0, \dots, Q-1,$$

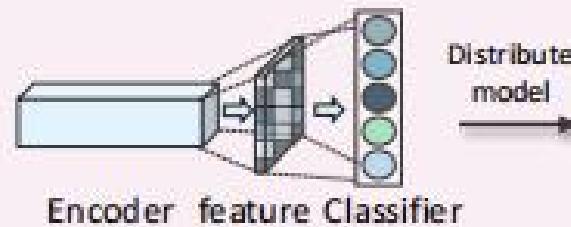
$$Diff^F(i) = \frac{1}{P \times d} \sum_{p=1}^P \sum_{k=1}^d |F^T(i)_{p,k} - F_{src,k}(i)| \quad \begin{array}{l} Diff^F > T_F \\ Diff^C > T_C \end{array}$$



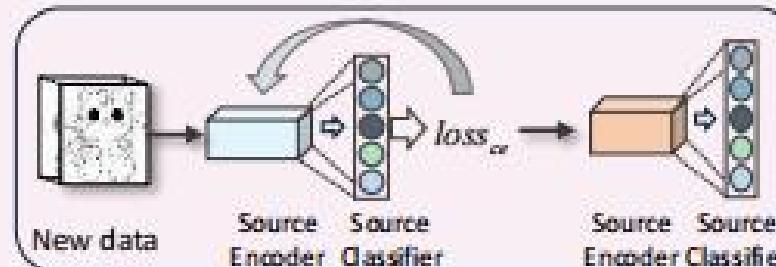
New knowledge  
class shift

## Knowledge Discovery

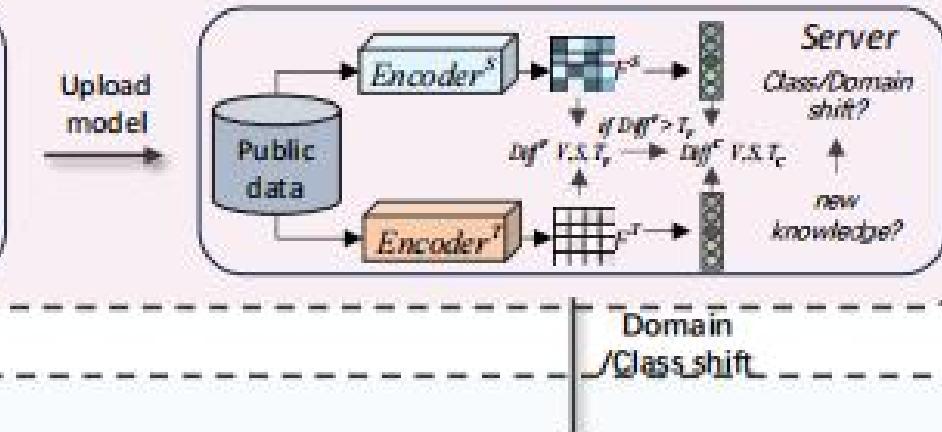
### Global model



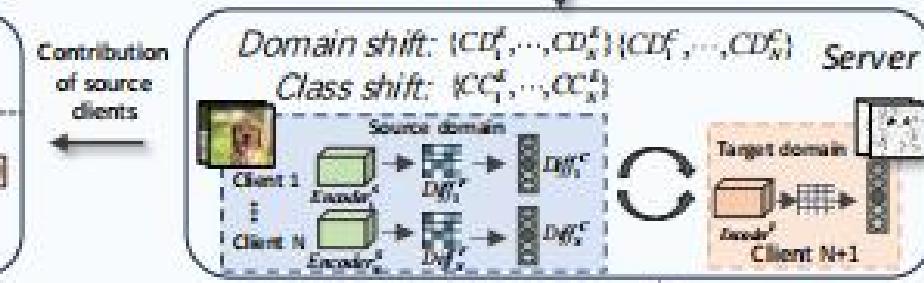
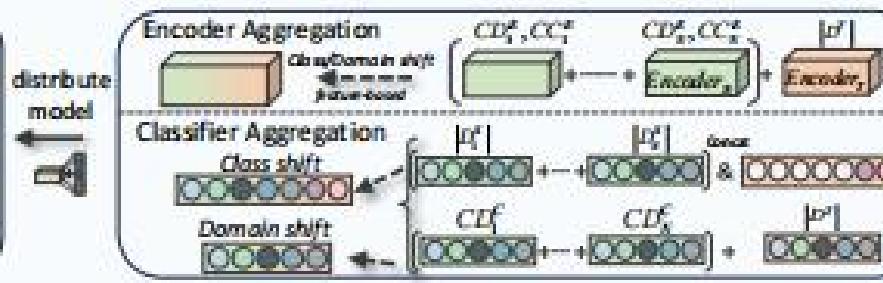
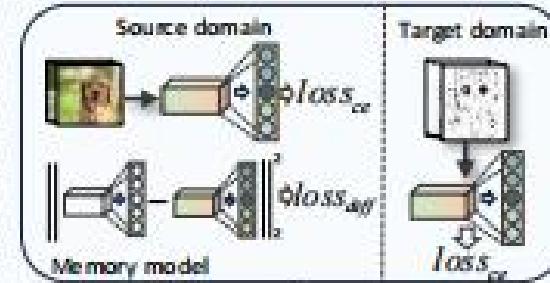
### New client training



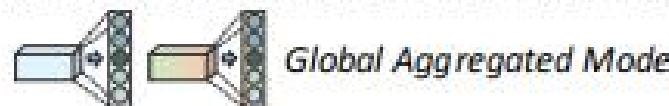
### Fine-grained discrimination



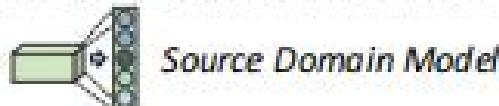
## Knowledge Adaptation



### Balanced local training



### Contribution-driven aggregation



### Contribution calculation



## Domain-incremental contribution-driven aggregation

### encoder contribution

$$\mathcal{CD}_n^E(i) = \frac{1}{(1 + \text{Diff}_n^E(i)) \times \sum_{n=1}^N \left(1/(1 + \text{Diff}_n^F(i))\right)} \times \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N |\mathcal{D}_n^S|}{|\mathcal{D}^T| + \sum_{n=1}^N |\mathcal{D}_n^S|},$$

### classifier contribution

$$\mathcal{CD}_n^C(i) = \frac{1}{(1 + \text{Diff}_n^C(i)) \times \sum_{n=1}^N \left(1/(1 + \text{Diff}_n^C(i))\right)} \times \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N |\mathcal{D}_n^S|}{|\mathcal{D}^T| + \sum_{n=1}^N |\mathcal{D}_n^S|},$$

### aggregation

$$E(i) = \sum_{n=1}^N \mathcal{CD}_n^E(i) \times E_n^S(i) + \frac{|\mathcal{D}^T|}{|\mathcal{D}^T| + \sum_{n=1}^N |\mathcal{D}_n^S|} \times E^T(i),$$

$$C(i) = \sum_{n=1}^N \mathcal{CD}_n^C(i) \times C_n^S(i) + \frac{|\mathcal{D}^T|}{|\mathcal{D}^T| + \sum_{n=1}^N |\mathcal{D}_n^S|} \times C^T(i).$$

## Class-incremental contribution-driven aggregation

### encoder aggregation

$$E(i) = \sum_{n=1}^N \mathcal{CC}_n^E(i) \times E_n^S(i) + \frac{|\mathcal{D}^T|}{|\mathcal{D}^T| + \sum_{n=1}^N |\mathcal{D}_n^S|} \times E^T(i).$$

### classifier aggregation

$$C^S(i) = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{|\mathcal{D}_n^S|}{\sum_{n=1}^N |\mathcal{D}_n^S|} \times C_n^S(i).$$

$$C^T(i) = [Channel_1^T, \dots, Channel_{K^s}^T, Channel_{K^s+1}^T, \dots, Channel_{K^s+K^T}^T]$$

$$C(i) = \left[ \underbrace{Channel_1^S, \dots, Channel_{K^s}^S}_{SourceDomain}, \underbrace{Channel_{K^s+1}^T, \dots, Channel_{K^s+K^T}^T}_{TargetDomain} \right]$$

### Anti-forgetting mechanism

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{W}_n^S(i, r), \mathcal{D}_n^S) = -\frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_n^S|} \sum_{j=1}^{|\mathcal{D}_n^S|} \sum_{c=1}^{K^s+K^T} y_{j,c}^n \log(\hat{y}_{j,c}^n) + \lambda \left\| \mathcal{W}_n^S(i, r) - \mathcal{W}_n^S(0, 0) \right\|_2^2$$

# Method

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**Algorithm 1: Gains**

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**Input:** Number of source clients  $N$ ; original source global model  $\mathcal{W}^S$  and client model  $\{\mathcal{W}_1^S(0,0), \mathcal{W}_2^S(0,0), \dots, \mathcal{W}_N^S(0,0)\}$ ; number of iteration  $I$ ; number of local training  $R$ ; public data  $\mathcal{D}^P = \{(x^p, y^p)\}$

**Output:** Global model  $\mathcal{W}$

- 1 Distribute original source model  $\mathcal{W}^S$  to target client
- 2  $\mathcal{W}^T \leftarrow$  Target client performs local updating based on  $\mathcal{W}^S$
- 3 Target client Uploads  $\mathcal{W}^T$  to the server
- 4 //Knowledge Discovery
- 5 Split the  $\mathcal{W}^S$  into encoder  $E^S$  and classifier  $C^S$ , split the  $\mathcal{W}^T$  into  $E^T$  and  $C^T$
- 6  $F^S \leftarrow E^S(x^p), F^T \leftarrow E^T(x^p)$
- 7 Calculating  $Diff^C$  and  $Diff^F$
- 8 **if**  $Diff^F > T_F$  **then**
  - 9 Target client brings new knowledge
  - 10 **if**  $Diff^C > T_C$  **then**
    - 11  $Class\ Increment=True$
  - 12 **else**
    - 13  $Domain\ Increment=True$
- 14 //Knowledge Adaptation
- 15 **for** iteration  $i = 0, \dots, I$  **do**
  - 16 **if**  $Domain\ Increment=True$  **then**
    - 17 Calculating encoder contributions  $\{CD_1^E, CD_2^E, \dots, CD_N^E\}$  based on Eq. (2)
    - 18 Calculating classifier contributions  $\{CD_1^C, CD_2^C, \dots, CD_N^C\}$  based on Eq. (3)
    - 19 Aggregating all clients' parameters using Eq.(4) and Eq. (5)
  - 20 **if**  $Class\ Increment=True$  **then**
    - 21 Calculating encoder contributions  $\{CC_1^E, CC_2^E, \dots, CC_N^E\}$  based on Eq. (2)
    - 22 Aggregating all clients' parameters using Eq.(6) and Eq. (7)
  - 23 Server distributes the aggregated model to all clients
  - 24 **for** client  $n = 1, \dots, N$  **do**
    - 25 Locally update model  $R$  rounds using Eq.(8)
    - 26 Upload  $\mathcal{W}_n^S(i, R)$  to the server
  - 27 Target client locally update model  $R$  rounds and upload to the server
- 28 **else**
  - 29 Apply the original model to newly joined clients for inference tasks without training

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# Experiments



Table 1: Main results. The bold font represents the optimal result.

Scenario	Metric	Federated Domain Adaptation					Heter-FL		
		Ours	FOSDA [TNNLS'24]	SemiFDA [ICDM'24]	AutoFedGP [ICLR'24]	FedHEAL [CVPR'24]	FedAVG [AISTATS'17]	FedProx [MLSys'20]	FedProto [AAAI'22]
<b>DigitFive</b>									
Mild	<i>T</i> -Acc	<b>99.34</b>	0.00	0.00	68.11	22.60	55.73	72.35	77.61
	<i>S</i> -Acc	93.21	12.72	13.53	<b>0.00</b>	99.29	0.36	<b>99.53</b>	0.16
	<i>G</i> -Acc	<b>94.44</b>	10.18	10.83	13.62	83.95	11.44	94.09	62.12
Medium	<i>T</i> -Acc	<b>97.91</b>	11.29	7.91	9.78	93.68	90.79	94.88	45.66
	<i>S</i> -Acc	<b>90.09</b>	19.46	19.44	6.22	88.71	76.20	86.50	33.56
	<i>G</i> -Acc	<b>91.65</b>	17.82	17.14	6.93	89.70	79.12	88.18	43.23
Strong	<i>T</i> -Acc	<b>98.98</b>	11.29	31.14	10.37	96.98	85.80	85.29	31.28
	<i>S</i> -Acc	<b>93.18</b>	13.60	14.21	11.60	83.32	43.90	43.32	62.23
	<i>G</i> -Acc	<b>94.34</b>	13.13	17.60	11.35	86.05	52.28	51.72	37.47
<b>Amazon Review</b>									
Medium	<i>T</i> -Acc	<b>84.60</b>	49.55	50.45	50.50	50.56	66.74	74.55	50.11
	<i>S</i> -Acc	<b>82.81</b>	49.55	49.33	50.50	50.56	67.19	74.44	50.11
	<i>G</i> -Acc	<b>83.09</b>	49.82	49.82	50.58	50.48	67.38	74.12	50.01
Strong	<i>T</i> -Acc	<b>80.54</b>	50.48	55.41	50.03	83.34	51.20	53.73	50.10
	<i>S</i> -Acc	<b>84.95</b>	50.27	59.25	50.02	86.54	51.36	53.95	50.11
	<i>G</i> -Acc	<b>83.85</b>	50.33	58.29	50.02	85.74	51.32	53.89	50.10

**Mild**: MNIST targat domain: {1, 5} source domain: {0, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9}

**Medium**: target domain: {SVHN} source domain: {MNIST}

**Strong**: target domain: {MNIST} source domain: {MNIST-M, SVHN, USPS, SynthDigits}

# Experiments

Table 2: Generalization verification.

		{1,5}	{6,9}	{0,1,5}
Mi-DF	NA	99.34	94.42	99.59
	OA	93.21	96.03	87.16
	GA	94.44	95.71	89.64
		SV-MT	MT-MTM	SYN-MTM
Me-DF	NA	97.91	94.46	88.48
	OA	90.09	99.56	97.76
	GA	91.65	98.54	95.90
		MT	SV	MTM
St-DF	NA	98.98	91.67	93.94
	OA	93.18	97.58	96.20
	GA	94.34	96.40	95.75
		DD-BK	BK-DD	ET-KC
Me-AR	NA	84.6	82.01	86.59
	OA	82.81	86.85	89.93
	GA	83.09	85.88	89.26
		BK	DD	KC
St-AR	NA	80.54	78.22	85.38
	OA	84.95	88.90	87.73
	GA	83.85	86.23	87.14

Table 3: The performance of sequential FDA.

		{4,5}	{6,7}	{8,9}
Mi	NA	99.88	91.35	96.89
	OA	93.53	99.43	99.35
	GA	96.82	98.08	99.00
		MNIST	MNISTM	SYN
Me	NA	95.27	83.53	93.53
	OA	87.91	90.05	89.66
	GA	89.38	88.96	90.21

Table 5: Convergence Comparison of Different Methods.

Method	Converge Round	Time
Gains	5	<b>807.45</b>
FedHEAL	40	1368.4
FedAVG	20	1977.20
FedProx	40	6880.80
FedProto	32	9519.68

Thanks