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Memory-Aware Federated Learning for Anomaly Detection over IoT Data Streams

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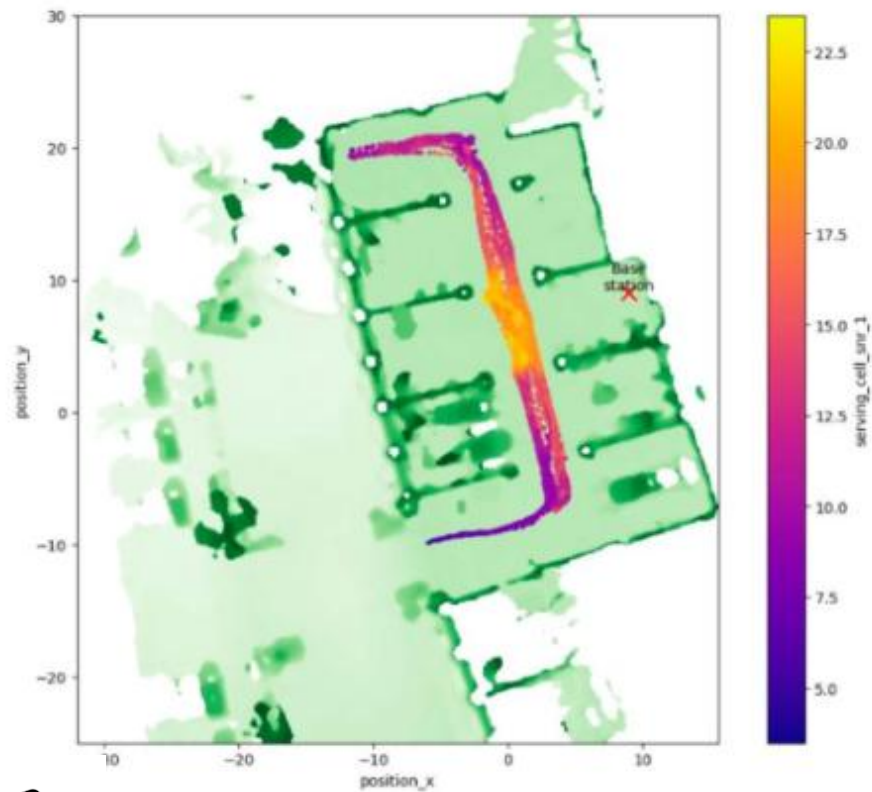
PANDORA



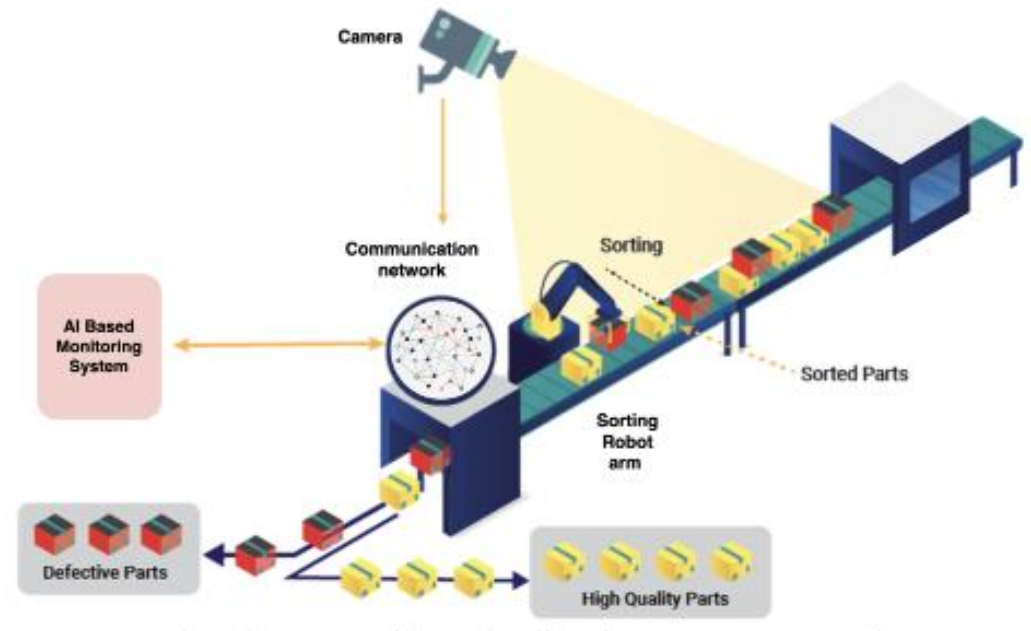
MDM 2026
27th Conference on
Mobile Data Management

Partners use-cases

ROBOT TRAJECTORY (POSITION DATA) - ERICSON



SORTING MACHINE (CAMERA AND NETWORK DATA) - SIEMENS



The new age of AIoT

The growth of IoT:

- The investment in IoT is highly increasing
- The increase of IoT devices implies the increase of data

➤ **The need to handle big data**

The integration of AI:

- Modern IoT devices integrates more and more AI
- AI and ML models are implemented on the devices

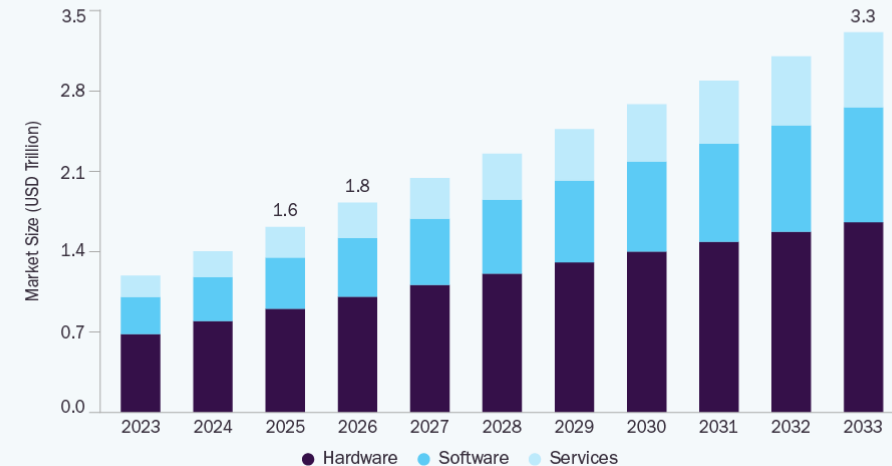
➤ **The need for quick predictions**

[1]

Internet of Things (IoT) Market

Size, by Component, 2023 - 2033 (USD Trillion)

GRAND VIEW RESEARCH



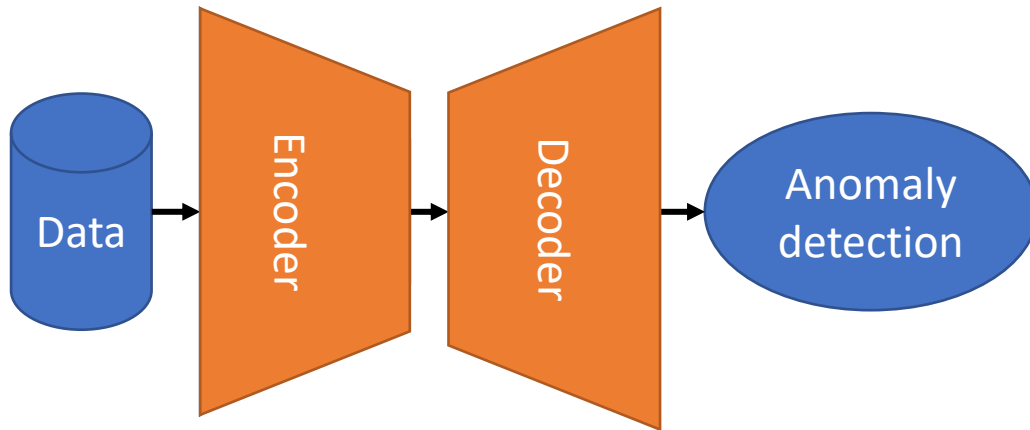
- Intrusion detection
- Autonomous response
- Anomaly detection

BACKGROUND

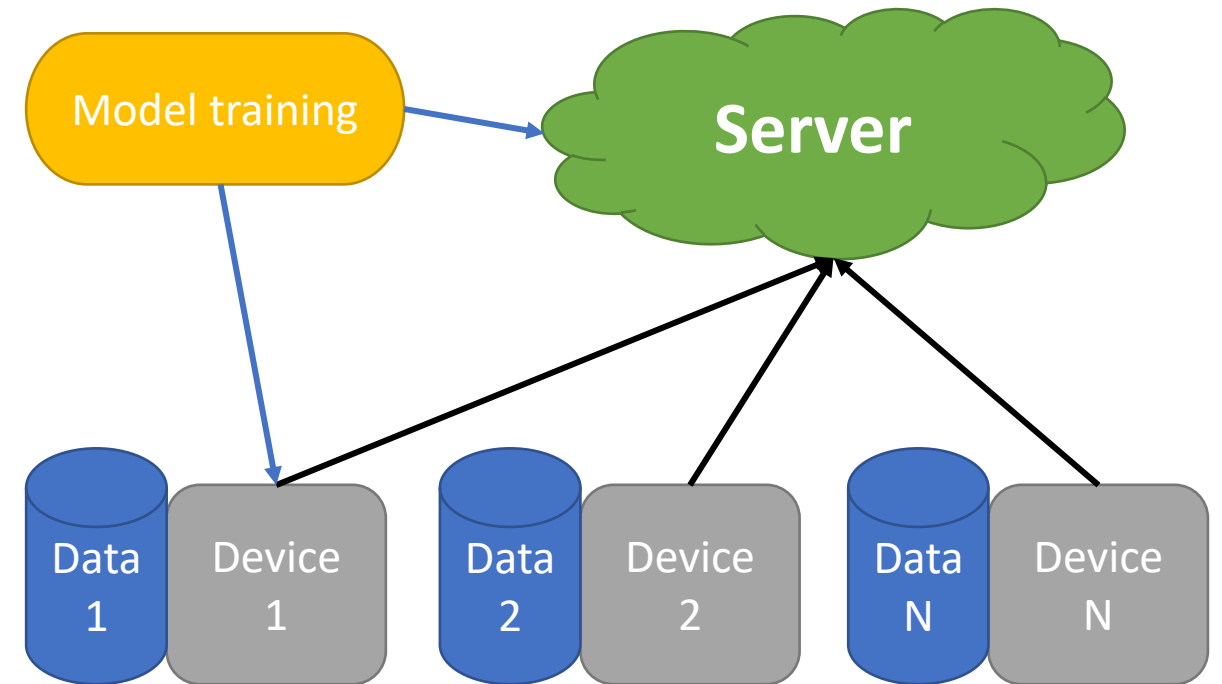
Model training in IoT systems for anomaly detection

ANOMALY DETECTION

AUTO-ENCODER



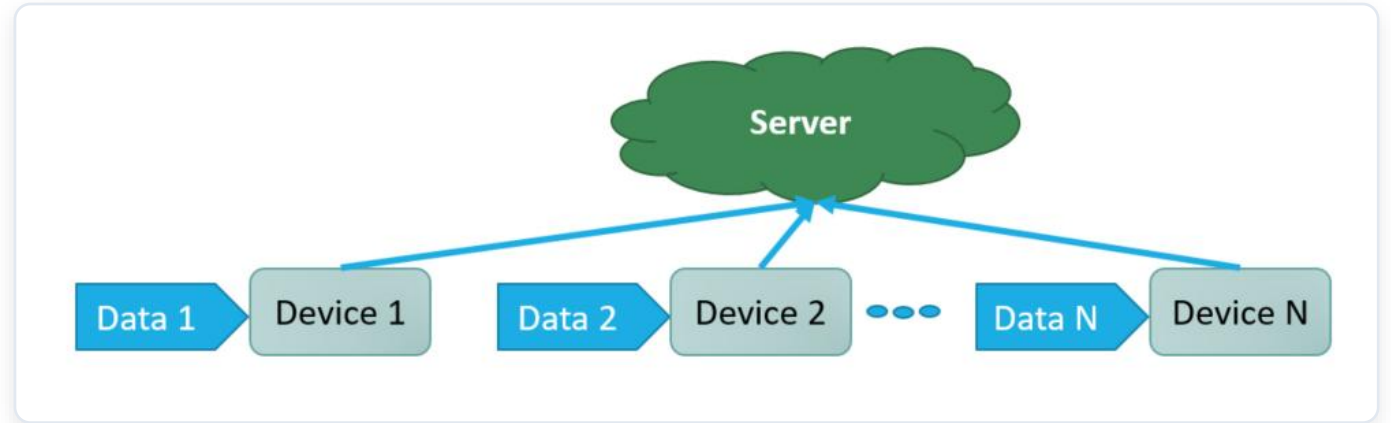
MODEL TRAINING



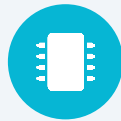
THE PROBLEM

Limitations & Challenges

- All devices connect to a central server
- Devices must make quick predictions
- **Data is streamed continuously**
- **Data is different across devices**



1



Limited Computation

Longer training time or lower accuracy

2



Limited Data Capacity

Data dropping → information loss

3



Data Streaming

Massive, heterogeneous datasets

1

CHALLENGE 01

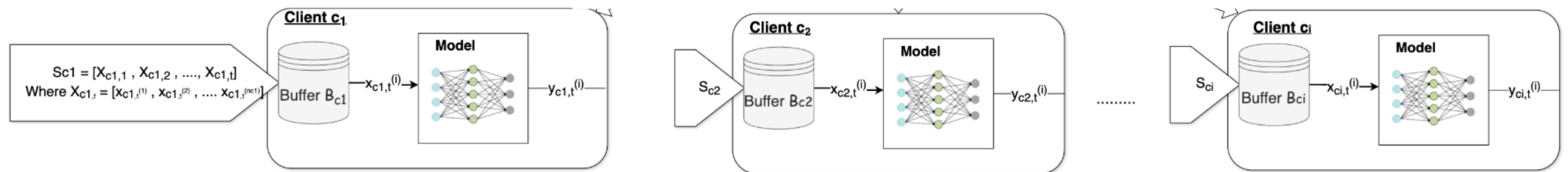
Limited Computation power



SOLUTION

Federated Learning based framework

A



Distributes the training

Aggregates the weights

Sends back the updated weights

➤ Doesn't solve the limited data capacity on the devices

2

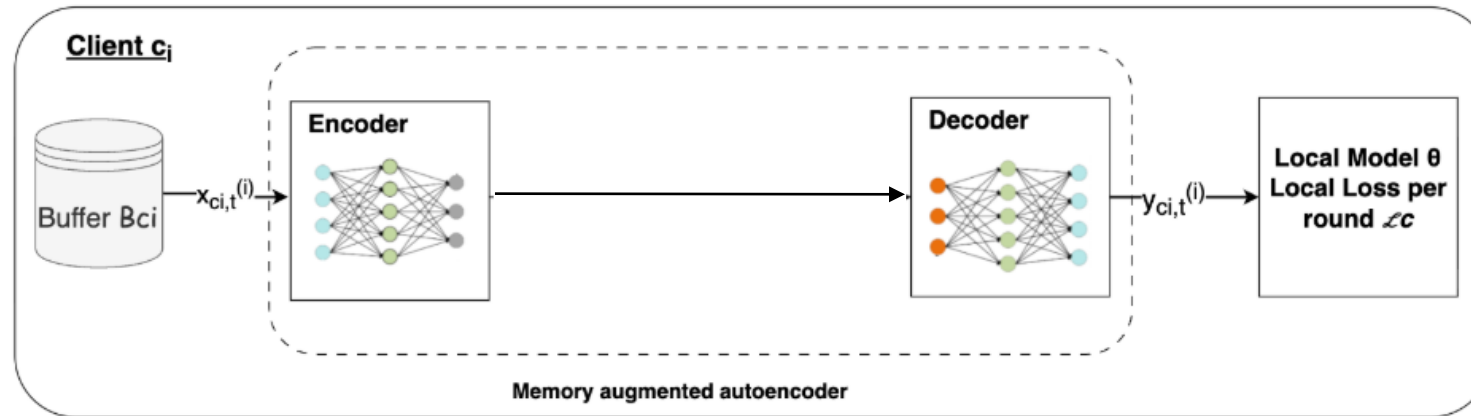
CHALLENGE 02

Limited Data Capacity



SOLUTION

Memory-Augmented Auto-Encoder

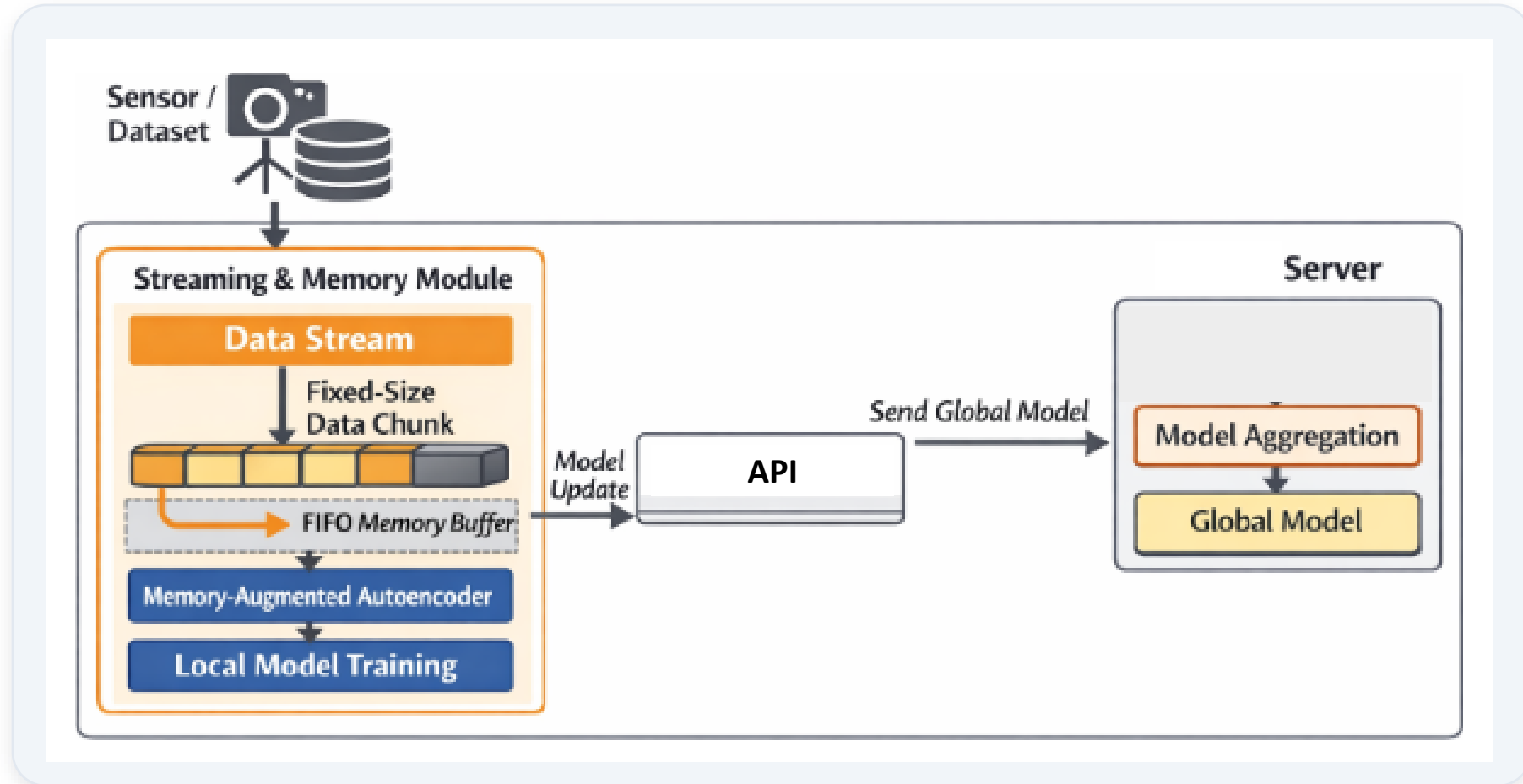


Limited data capacity $\rightarrow$ Data dropping $\rightarrow$ **Information loss** $\rightarrow$ Decrease in accuracy

To avoid Information loss, we integrated:
Memory-augmented Auto-encoder (MemAE)

Memory layer to preserve the most relevant information

Platform overview



➤ Doesn't solve the heterogeneity of data

3

CHALLENGE 03

Data Streaming

Every client receives a different data

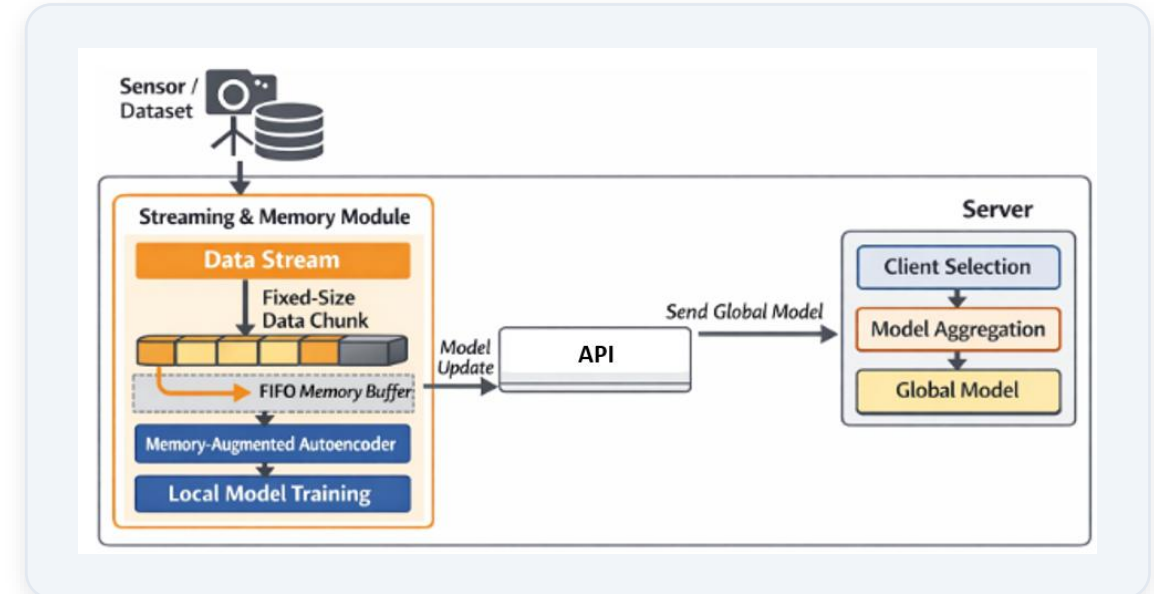
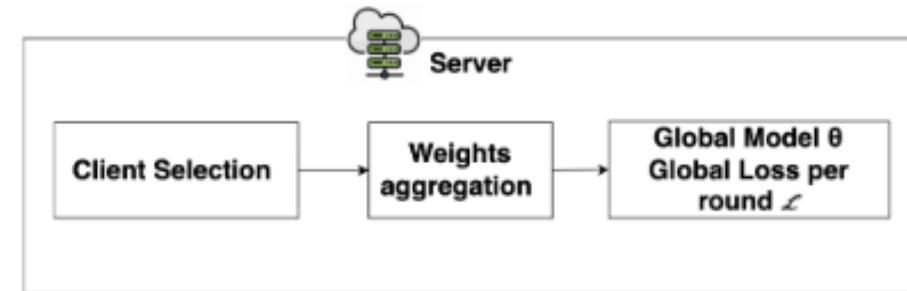
Different data → Different training → Different performance

- Client selection strategies ensure the prioritization of the most informant clients
- Different strategies depending on the related goals



SOLUTION

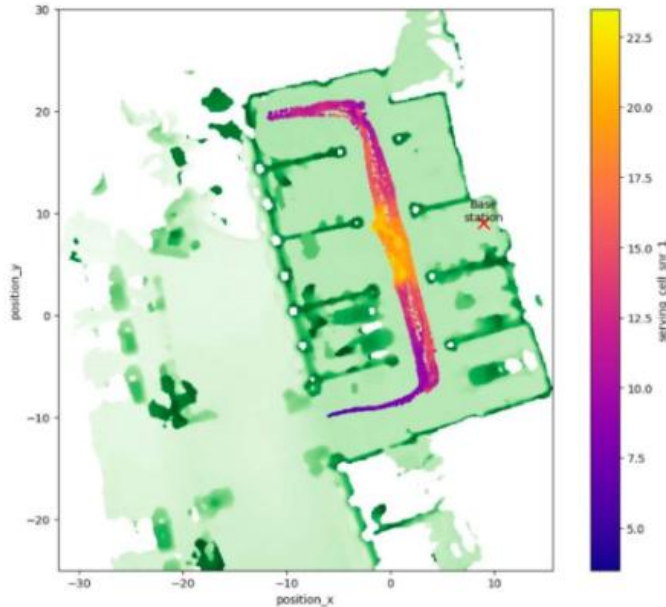
Client Selection Strategies



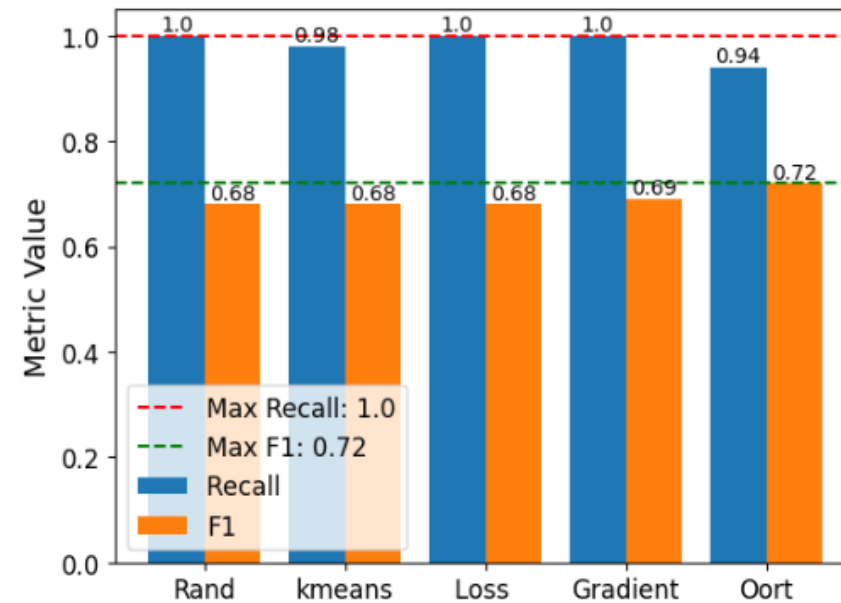
Roaming Robot

We validate the system on three real-world use cases. First: a roaming robot navigating with position and network data.

ROBOT TRAJECTORY (POSITION DATA)



CLIENT-SELECTION PERFORMANCE



KEY TAKEAWAY Client-selection strategies yield different performance depending on the use case.

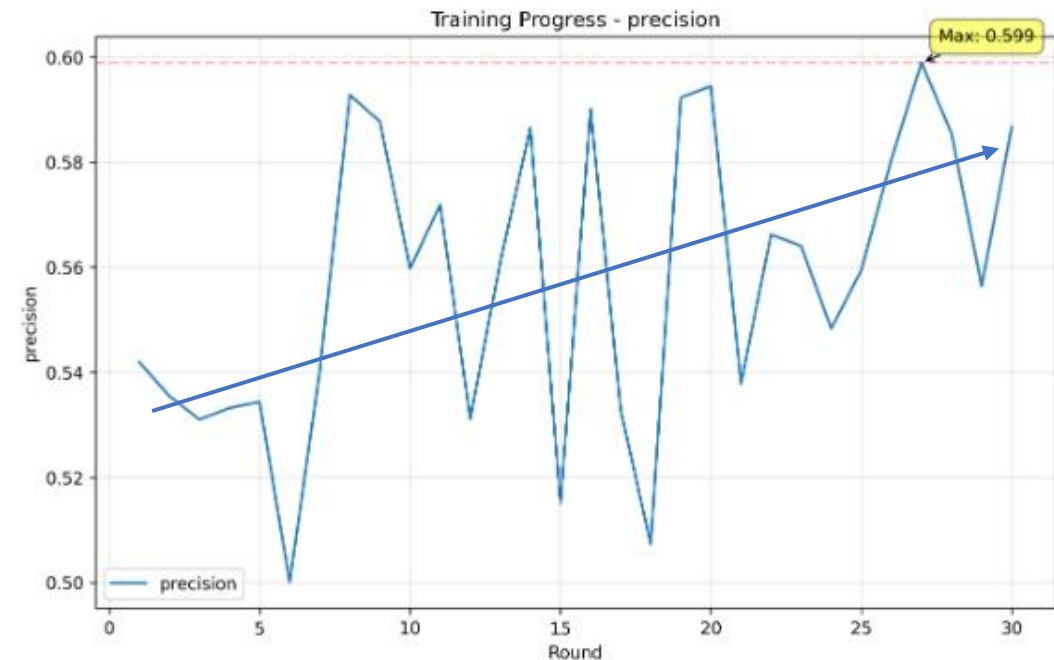
Roaming Robot

PRECISION VARIATION ON TRAINING ROUNDS

Auto-encoder



Memory-augmented Auto-encoder



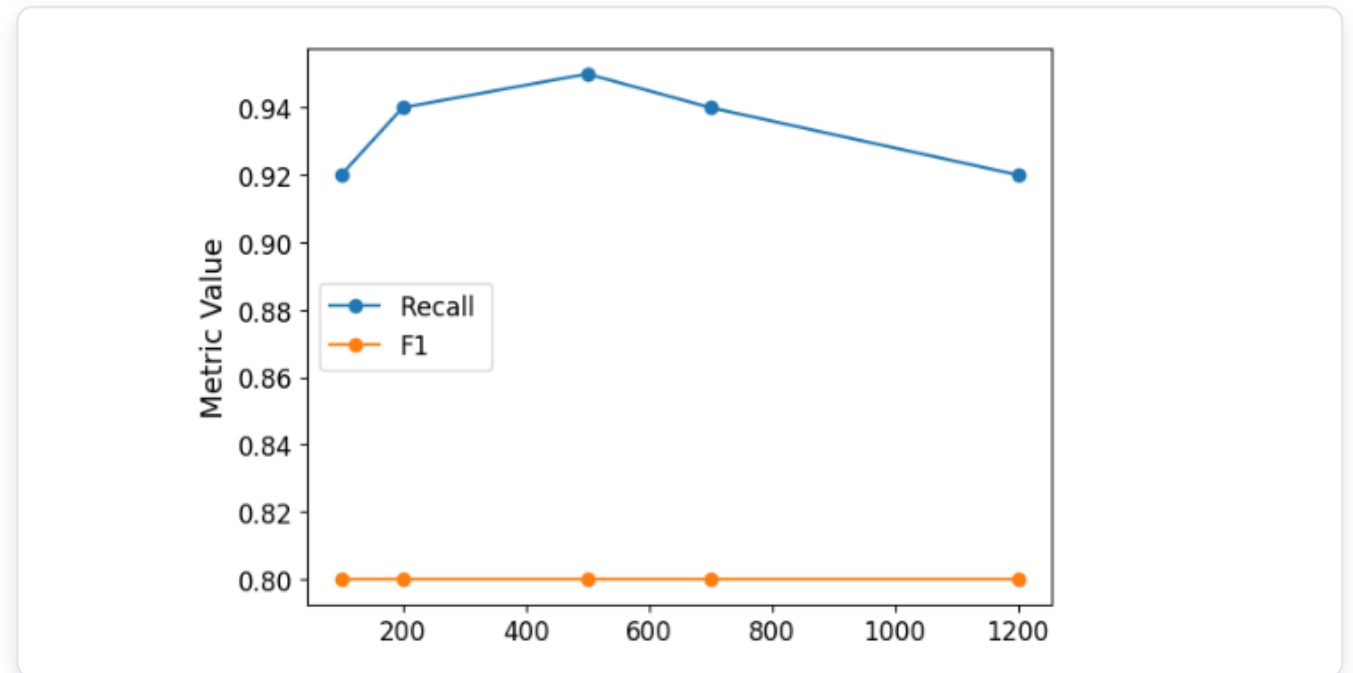
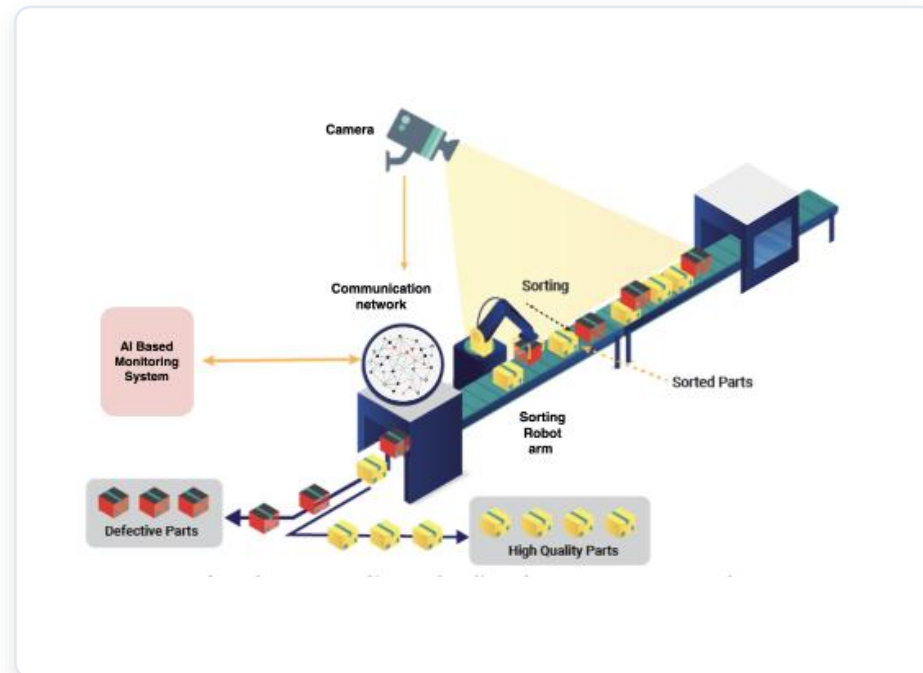
KEY TAKEAWAY The memory-augmented auto-encoder ensured performance increase through training rounds.

Sorting Arm

We validate the system on three real-world use cases. Second: a sorting machine with camera, sensors and network data.

SORTING MACHINE (CAMERA AND NETWORK DATA)

RECALL AND F1 SCORES WITH CHUNK SIZE



KEY TAKEAWAY The system ensured a steady performance even with higher amounts of data entering the system.

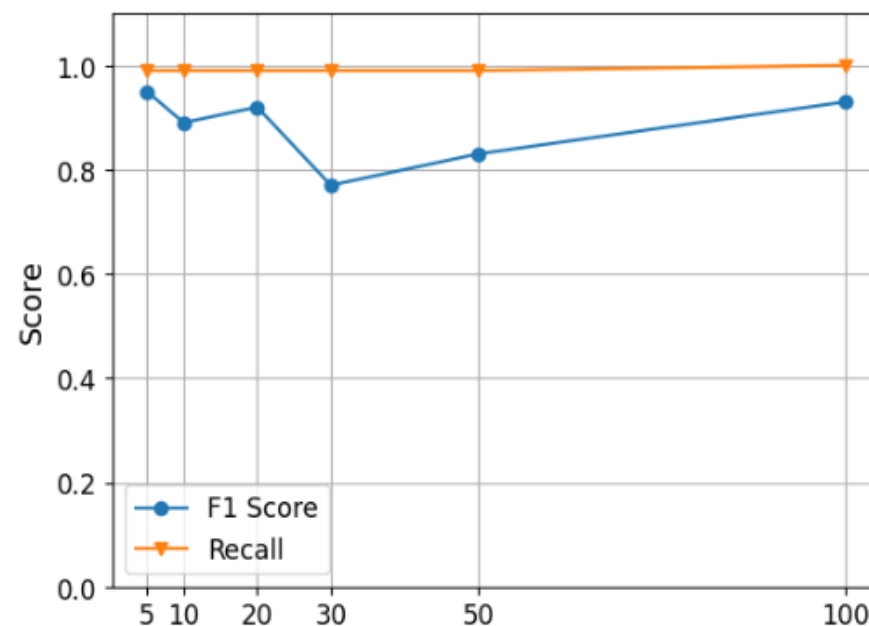
KDD on 100 Clients

We validate the system on three real-world use cases. Third: KDD [1] dataset for cyber-attacks.

CYBER-ATTACKS (NETWORK DATA)



RECALL AND F1 SCORES THROUGH THE NUMBER OF CLIENTS



KEY TAKEAWAY The system ensured a steady performance even with large numbers of clients training on it.

Conclusion & Future Work

Solution:

Creating a system including:

- Memory augmented auto-encoder
- Federated learning
- Client selection strategies

Future work:

- Creating learning based client selection algorithms
- Going beyond anomaly detection to classification and time series forecasting

THANK YOU

Questions & Discussion

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<https://inria.hal.science/hal-05641969/>

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