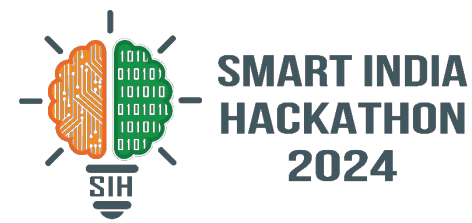


SMART INDIA HACKATHON 2024



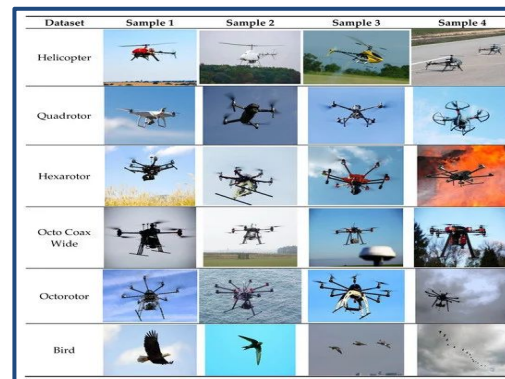
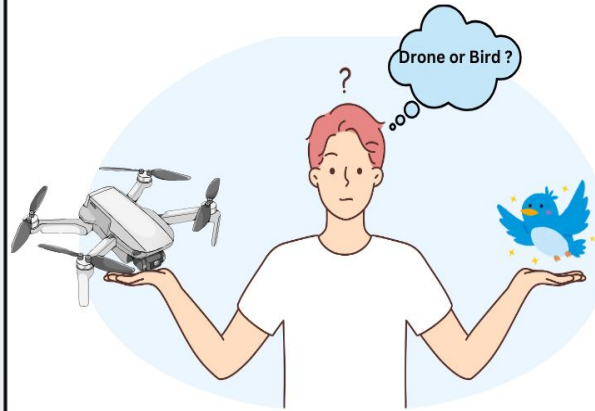
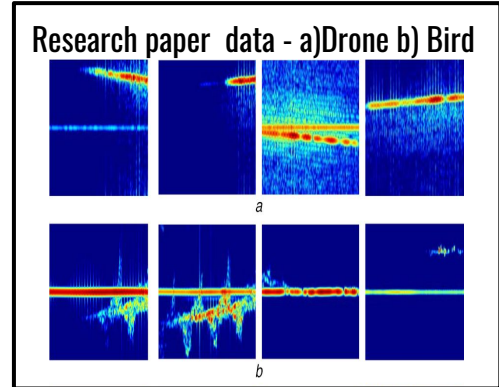
- Problem Statement ID – 1606
- Problem Statement Title-Target
Classification using Micro-doppler
- Theme- Robotics And Drones
- PS Category- Software
- Team ID- 1054
- Team Name - Classy-Fires



IDEA/SOLUTION –

Implementing Convolutional Neural Network(CNN)
Based Machine Learning Model For Classification
of Birds And Drones Using Micro-Doppler –

- Utilize CNNs to accurately classify birds and drones based on their **micro-Doppler signatures**.
- Implement **real-time classification** capabilities for immediate detection and response.
- Use algorithms like **STFT** and **JTF** to amplify radar frequencies, improving feature extraction.
- Design the model to be **scalable**, allowing for the inclusion of additional object types in the future.
- Conduct comprehensive **evaluation** and **validation** to ensure the model's **reliability and accuracy** across various scenarios.



Problem Resolution –

- **Advanced data transformation** techniques (STFT, JFT) enhance the clarity of radar signals, leading to **more accurate feature** extraction and classification.
- By using CNNs, the model significantly reduces misclassification rates, ensuring more **reliable detection** of birds and drones.
- The model's scalability allows it to **adapt to various environmental conditions** and new object types, ensuring long-term effectiveness

Uniqueness –

- Integrate **heat signature detection** to enhance object classification, providing an additional layer of accuracy and reliability.
- Implement a **self-training mechanism** where the model retrains on mini-batches if it encounters misclassifications, continuously improving its accuracy.
- Enable **real-time data training** to adapt to new data on-the-fly, ensuring the **model remains up-to-date** and effective in dynamic environments
- Adding **noise cancellation** mechanism to remove interference.

Challenges

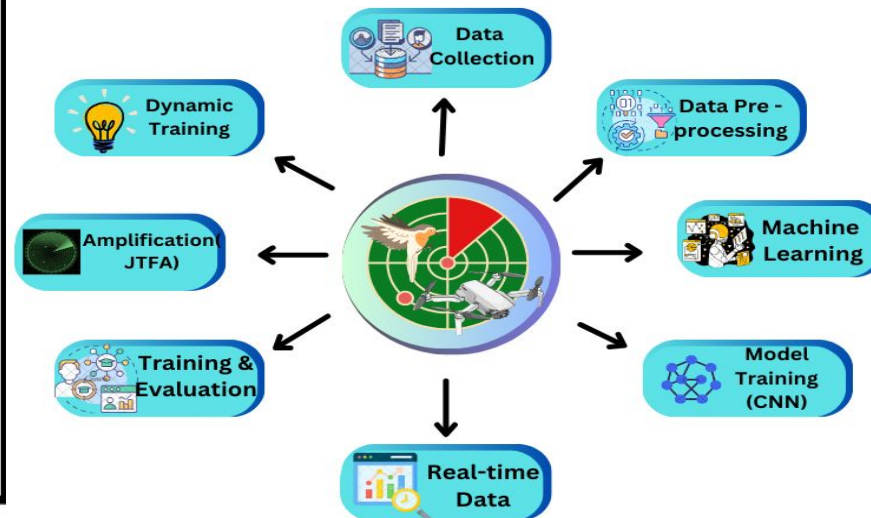
- **Data diversity** -
Species of birds and variety of drones might have different variations which can confuse the model .
- **Overlapping-Signature-**
Some birds and drones have same signature , wind or rain can affect the accuracy.
- **Computational Load** -
High Processing demand of real time, large scale monitoring.
- **Model confusion** -
Confusion of the model might lead to false alarms .

Strategies for overcoming the challenges

- **Testing in multiple Conditions** -
testing in **multiple conditions** weather, lighting, and terrain . Implementation of advance **noise cancellation** to cancel out interference.
- **Overlapping signatures** -
adjusting the model based on characteristic of geographic area.
- **Continuous Model Retraining** -
continuous retraining using real-world data to adapt new drones or bird species.
- **DATA** -
Combine data from **multiple sensors** to maximize accuracy which will **reduce dependency** , Collaboration with wildlife agencies, airports and etc. to collect various signatures datasets.

Feasibility of the idea

- **Advance JTFA approach** -
combines analysis of **time** & **frequency** which is superior in detecting motion difference between aerial objects .
- **Robust model** -
Automatic **re-training** of the model which reduces false positives and **improve accuracy** .
- **Dynamic Adaptability** -
adjust with **new types** of drones , bird species, climate and **existing government** model which ensures long term relevance .
- **Heat Signature Integration** -
It provides an extra layer of **precision** which differentiate objects even in radar - challenged conditions .
- **Lightweight Architecture** -
CNN ensures effective real- time processing, even can be implemented in **resource- limited environments**.



Potential Impact on Target Audience

• Threat Detection-

As the drone usage grows, our system adaptability ensures **long-term relevance** for threats and challenges for multiple organizations.



• Cross-Industry Application-

The system allows it to be used in multiple industries, such as **airports, wildlife reserves, and military zones**, expanding its potential impact.



• Public trust in drones -

Accuracy increased in this model will enhance **trust** of public in airspace security and give strength to **wildlife protection**.



• Drone Manufacturers and Operators -

provides valuable insights for testing and experience by differentiating between drones and birds in **real life scenario**.



FUTURE SCOPE

- smart city integration
- multi-sensor fusion
- Real-time drone traffic control
- partnership and collaborations

Comparison Table

FEATURES	EXISTING MODEL	OUR PROPOSED MODEL
Classification Method	Standard Doppler	Micro-Doppler + JTFA
Feature Extraction	Basic techniques	CNN-based spectrogram analysis
Heat Signature Analysis	Absent	Integrated
Feedback Mechanism	None	Self-retraining feedback loop
Real-Time Processing	Delayed	Real-time
Adaptability	Limited	High adaptability
Noise Handling	Basic	Advanced noise reduction
Small Drone Detection	Struggles	Accurate

Benefits of the solution

• Social -

1. Reduced human interference-

Automation decrease the need of manual monitoring.



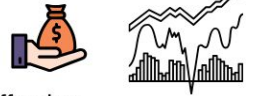
2. Public-safety-

detection of illegal drones ensures safety for public from any threats.

• Economical -

1. Minimized Cost-

Due to accuracy in workflow, it is cost effective..



2. Scalable Commercial- Potential-

our system can be adapted for commercial use, can help industries and market as well.

• Environmental -

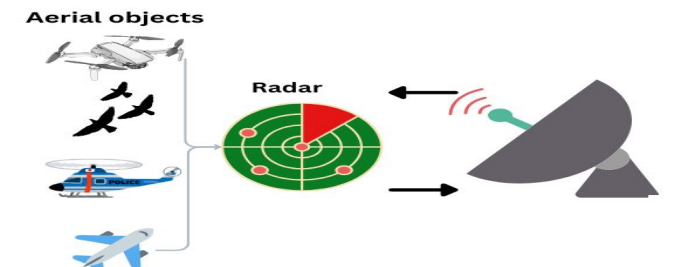
1. Wildlife management-

our system ensures less human interaction with wildlife.



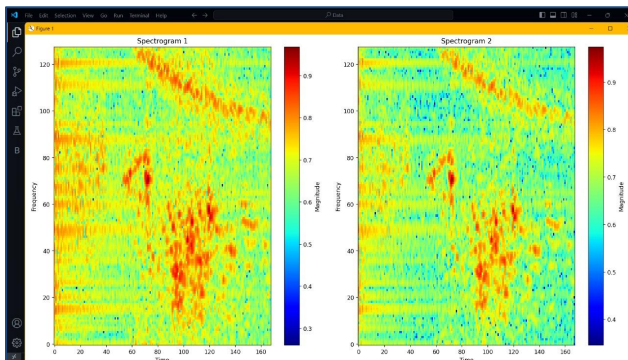
2. Natural resources-

our system do not harm or use any natural resource supporting more sustainable management.



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Prototype on
the dummy data

