CNN 方向預測報告

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1. 資料前處理:天線選擇

本實驗中使用的原始資料為多天線收發所得的雷達訊號,我從中擷取特定天線配置並保留 關鍵資訊。具體配置如下:

- 接收端(Rx):選取第9根至第16根天線,共8根

- 發送端(Tx): 選取第5根至第12根天線,共8根

這個選擇,可產生總共 $8\times8=64$ 組Tx-Rx組合,對應於輸入資料形狀為(64,64,2),其中最後一維代表實部與虛部(共兩通道)。

2. CNN 模型架構

我採用深度卷積神經網路來進行方向分類預測,設計上使用了 5 個卷積區塊,並搭配 Batch Normalization、GELU 激活函數與 Global Average Pooling,再經過多層全連接層進行輸出。模型結構如下:

```
model = models.Sequential([ layers.InputLayer(input_shape=(64, 64, 2)),
```

Conv Block 1 ~ 4:逐漸增加 channel 數

layers.Conv2D(64, 3, padding='same'),

layers.BatchNormalization(),

layers.Activation(gelu),

layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)), # 64 \rightarrow 32

layers.Conv2D(128, 3, padding='same'),

layers.BatchNormalization(),

layers.Activation(gelu),

layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)), # 32 \rightarrow 16

layers.Conv2D(256, 3, padding='same'),

layers.BatchNormalization(),

layers.Activation(gelu),

layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)), # 16 \rightarrow 8

layers.Conv2D(512, 3, padding='same'), layers.BatchNormalization(),

layers.Activation(gelu), layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)), # 8 \rightarrow 4

Conv Block 5:新增 1024 維通道 layers.Conv2D(1024, 3, padding='same'), layers.BatchNormalization(), layers.Activation(gelu),

Global feature layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D(),

Fully Connected layers.Dense(256, activation=gelu), layers.Dense(128, activation=gelu), layers.Dense(64, activation=gelu), layers.Dense(32, activation=gelu), layers.Dense(8, activation='sigmoid')

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	1,216
batch_normalization (BatchWormalization)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	256
activation (Activation)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	е
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 32, 32, 64)	е
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	73,856
batch_normalization_1 (BatchWormalization)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	512
activation_1 (Activation)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	е
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 16, 16, 128)	е
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	295,168
batch_normalization_2 (BatchWormalization)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	1,024
activation_2 (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	9
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	8
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	1,180,160
batch_normalization_3 (BatchWormalization)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2,048
activation_3 (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	е
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	9
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 4, 4, 1024)	4,719,616
batch_normalization_4 (BatchWormalization)	(None, 4, 4, 1824)	4,096
activation_4 (Activation)	(None, 4, 4, 1024)	е
global_average_pooling2d (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 1024)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 256)	262,400
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32,896
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8,256
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 32)	2,080
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 8)	264

3. 損失函數 (Loss Function)

本任務屬於多標籤分類問題,因此我們選擇 binary_crossentropy 作為損失函數:

loss='binary_crossentropy'

這代表每一個輸出方向都是獨立的二元分類問題(是否為該方向),而非互斥的單一分類。

4. 正確率計算 (Exact Match Accuracy)

每筆資料的真實標籤是長度為 8 的 0-1 向量,代表可能同時具有多個方向的目標,因此正確率必須考慮整體預測是否與真值接近,也就是給予高過某個門檻的預測值為目標所在地。

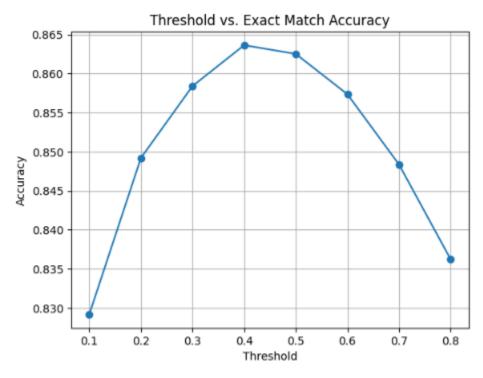
```
class ExactMatchThreshold(tf.keras.metrics.Metric):
  def __init__(self, threshold=0.5, name="exact_match_accuracy", **kwargs):
     super().__init__(name=name, **kwargs)
     self.threshold = threshold
     self.total = self.add_weight(name="total", initializer="zeros")
     self.correct = self.add_weight(name="correct", initializer="zeros")
  def update_state(self, y_true, y_pred, sample_weight=None):
     y_pred_bin = tf.cast(y_pred >= self.threshold, tf.int32)
     y_true_bin = tf.cast(y_true, tf.int32)
     match = tf.reduce_all(tf.equal(y_pred_bin, y_true_bin), axis=1)
     match = tf.cast(match, self.dtype)
     self.total.assign_add(tf.cast(tf.shape(y_true)[0], self.dtype))
     self.correct.assign_add(tf.reduce_sum(match))
  def result(self):
     return self.correct / self.total
  def reset_states(self):
     self.total.assign(0.0)
     self.correct.assign(0.0)
```

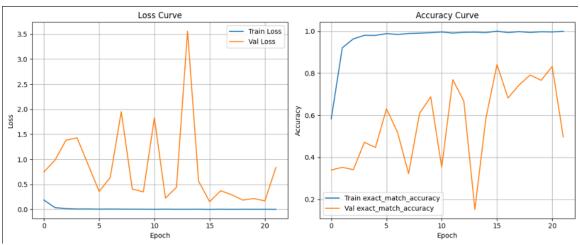
5. 預測結果與圖表(Exact Match Accuracy)

最後我用這個模型得到的最高正確率為: 0.8871

exact_match_accuracy: 0.8871

但因為我是睡覺的時候跑的,所以 server 關掉,沒有畫到圖,因此以下附上的是簡單跑幾次的 0.865 左右正確率的 Threshold vs Accuracy 圖和 loss/acc curve,基本上模型簡單跑就會有 0.86 的正確率。





Final Accuracy: 0.8871~=89%