

Hackathon NATO IST

# Ctrl + Flight Drone Detection

Model development for drone detection and  
classification

PRESENTED BY

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# Datasets Used

## **DroneRFb-spectra:**

- 24-class drone (0-23 directories)
- npy files (time bins x frequency bins)

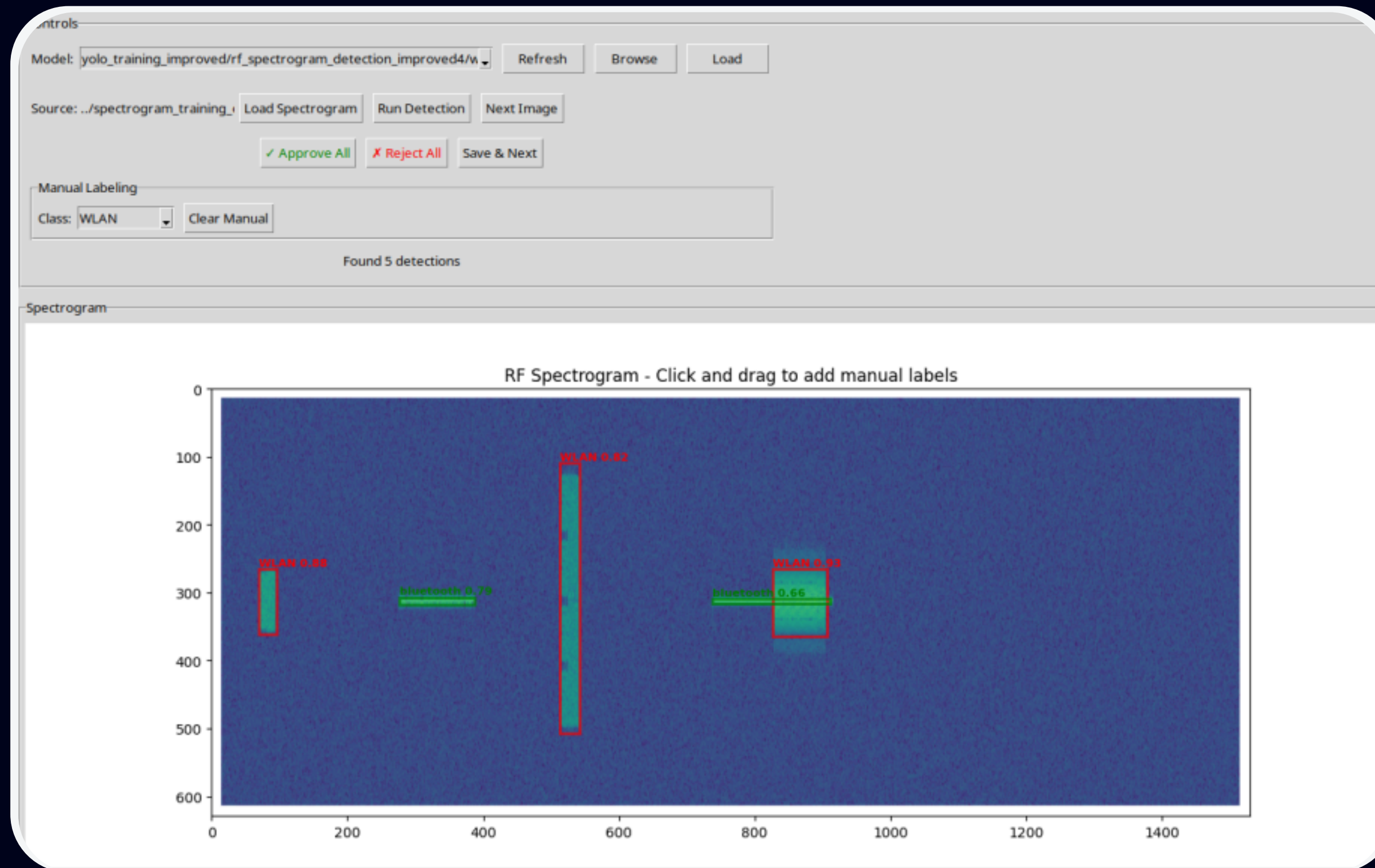
## **Spectrogram\_training\_data\_20220711**

- binary .packet containing complex IQ samples;
- merged packets; single packets; results folder (.png, .txt,.packet, .csv)

## **DroneRF dataset:**

- Raw RF signals in CSV format (signal type, power level)
- Naming patters: ex: 11000 (specific drone) and H or L (power level)
- Session ID number

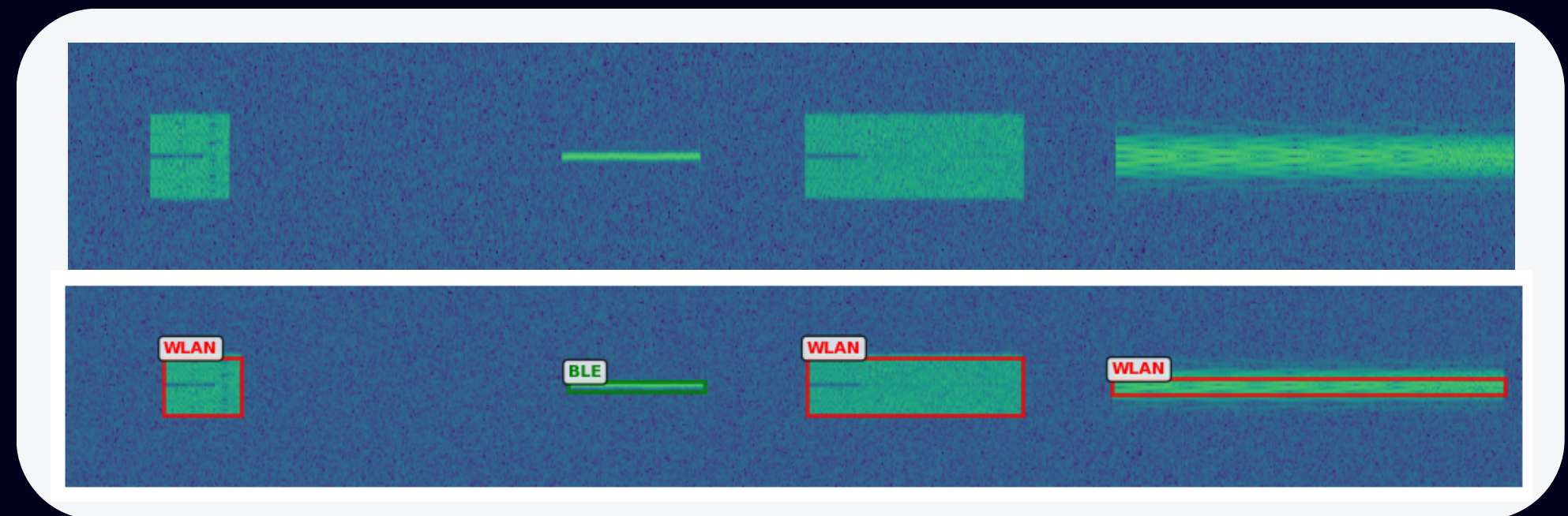
# Dataset Labelling



# Auto Labelling

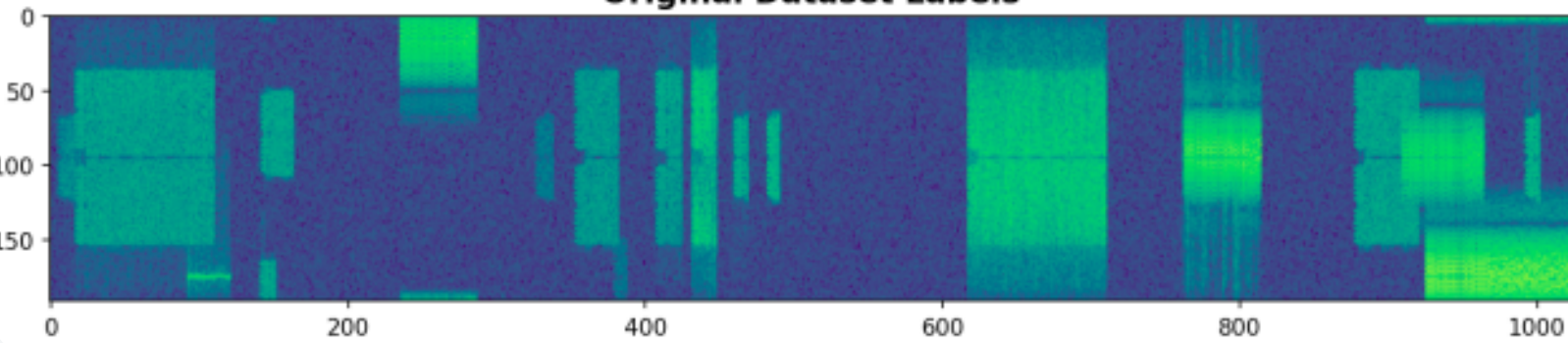
## 1. Label-Based Training

- Started with pre-labeled spectrograms (YOLO format)
- Each label file linked to a spectrogram
- Used directly for training YOLOv11 on known classes

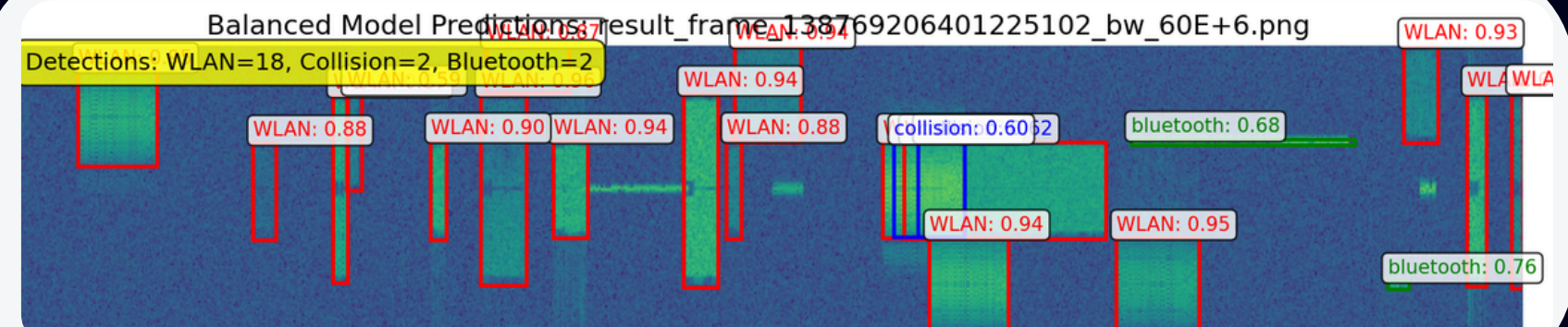
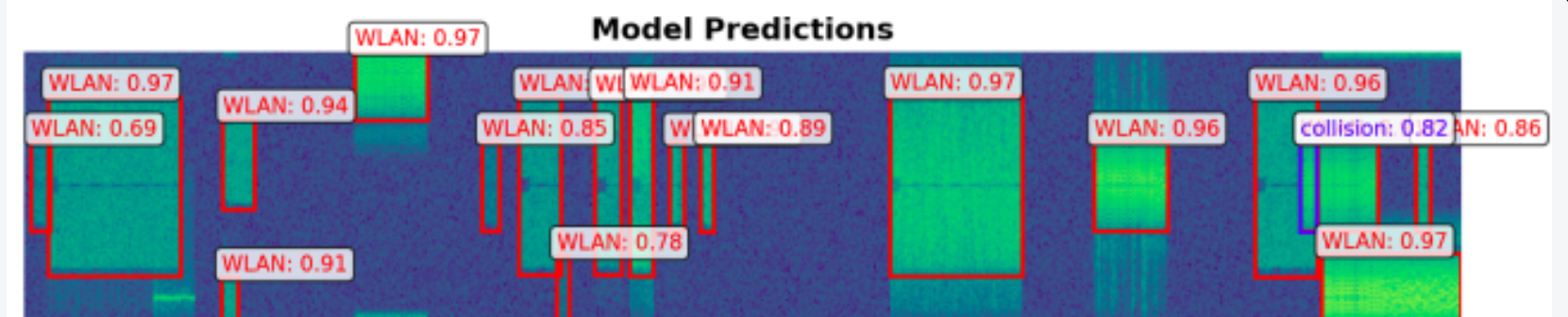




# Dataset Labelling



# Predictions



# Experiments

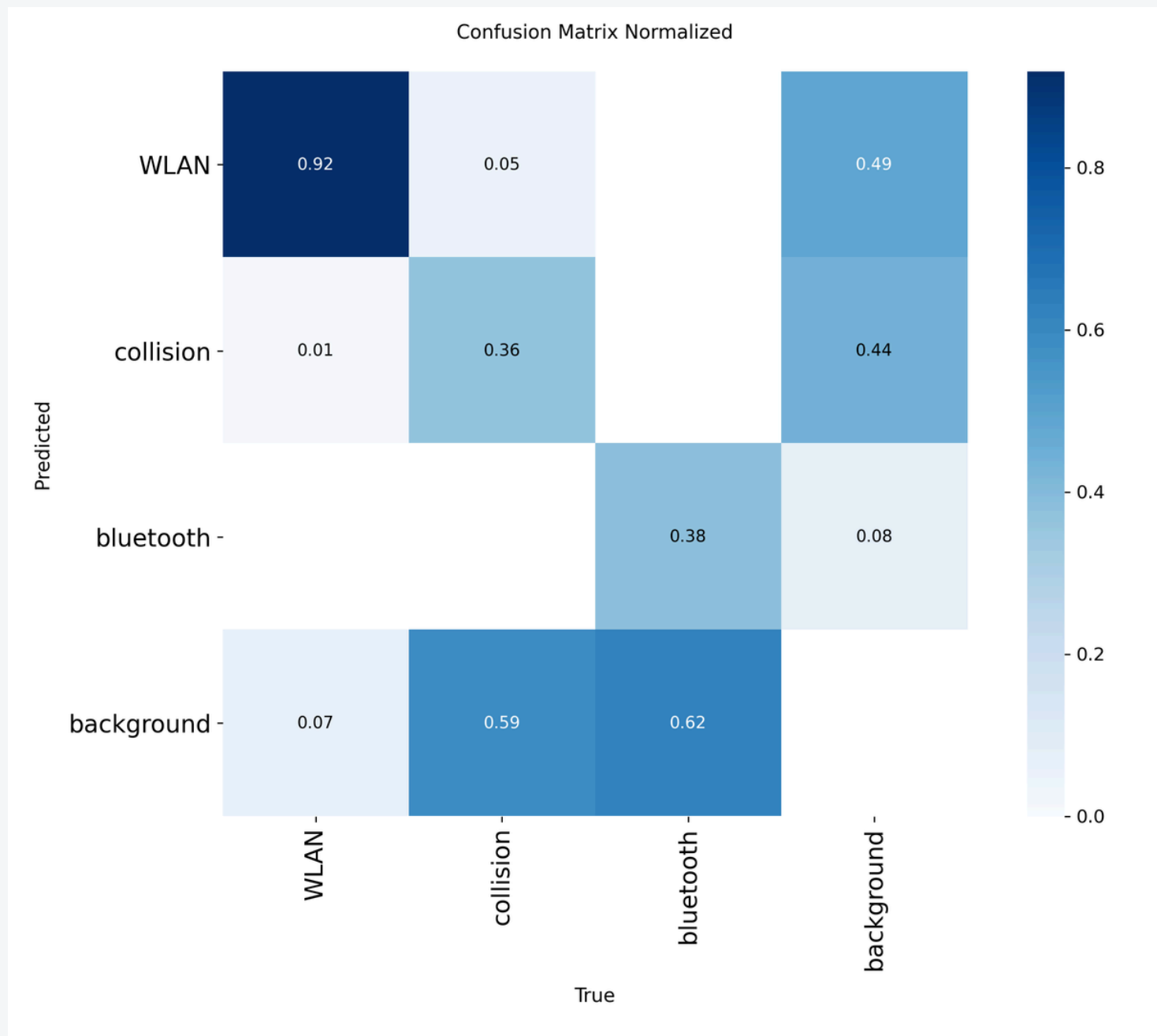
# YOLOv8

- Used YOLO for visually classifying in between 3 classes: BLE, WLAN, colisions.
- Trained with 200 epochs
- Batch size 16
- Higher classification loss weight for class imbalance (BLE signals)

## Why choose YOLO

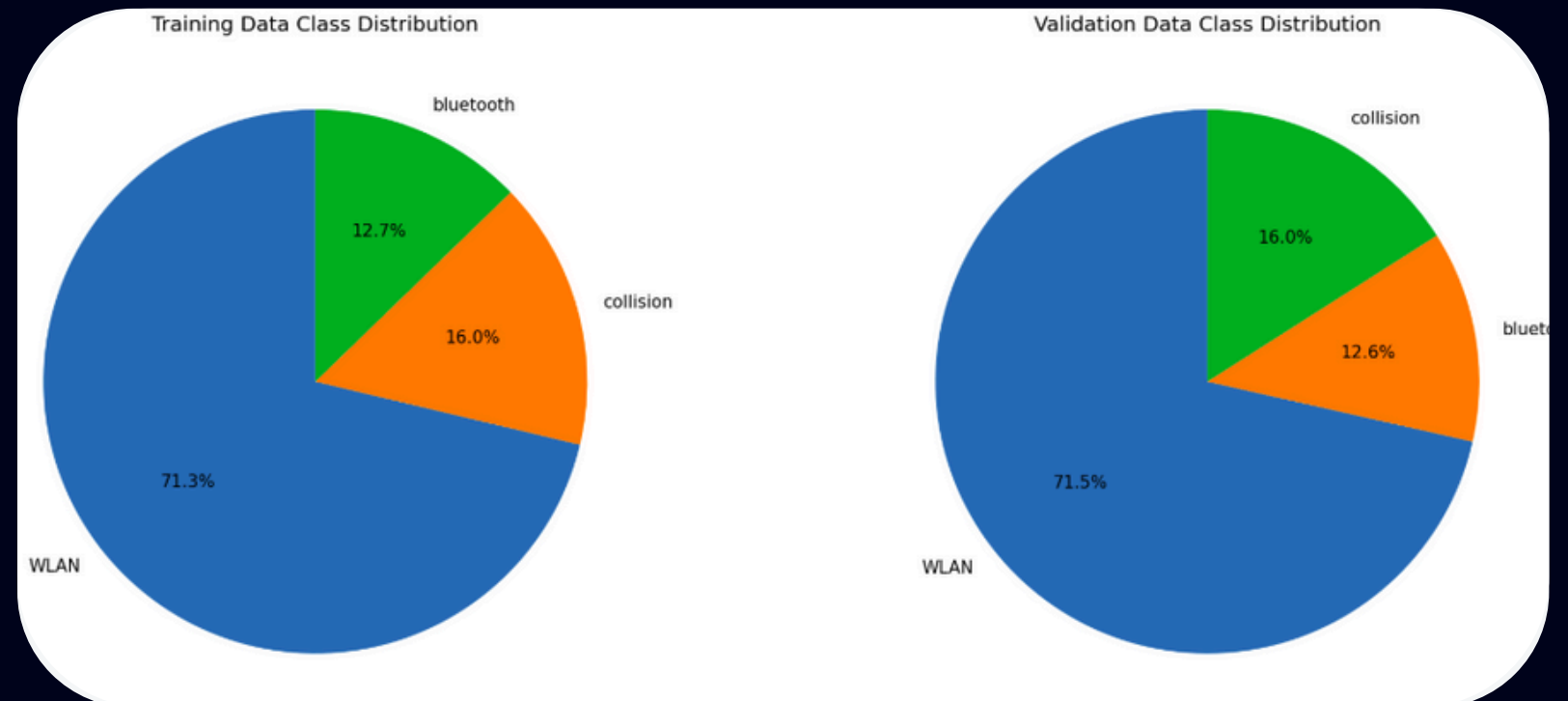
- Analyzing frequencies visually on a spectrogram
- Dataset already with labelled images in the .txt format, perfect for YOLO

# YOLO Results



## Conclusion

- Worse at detecting BLE signal (imbalanced dataset)



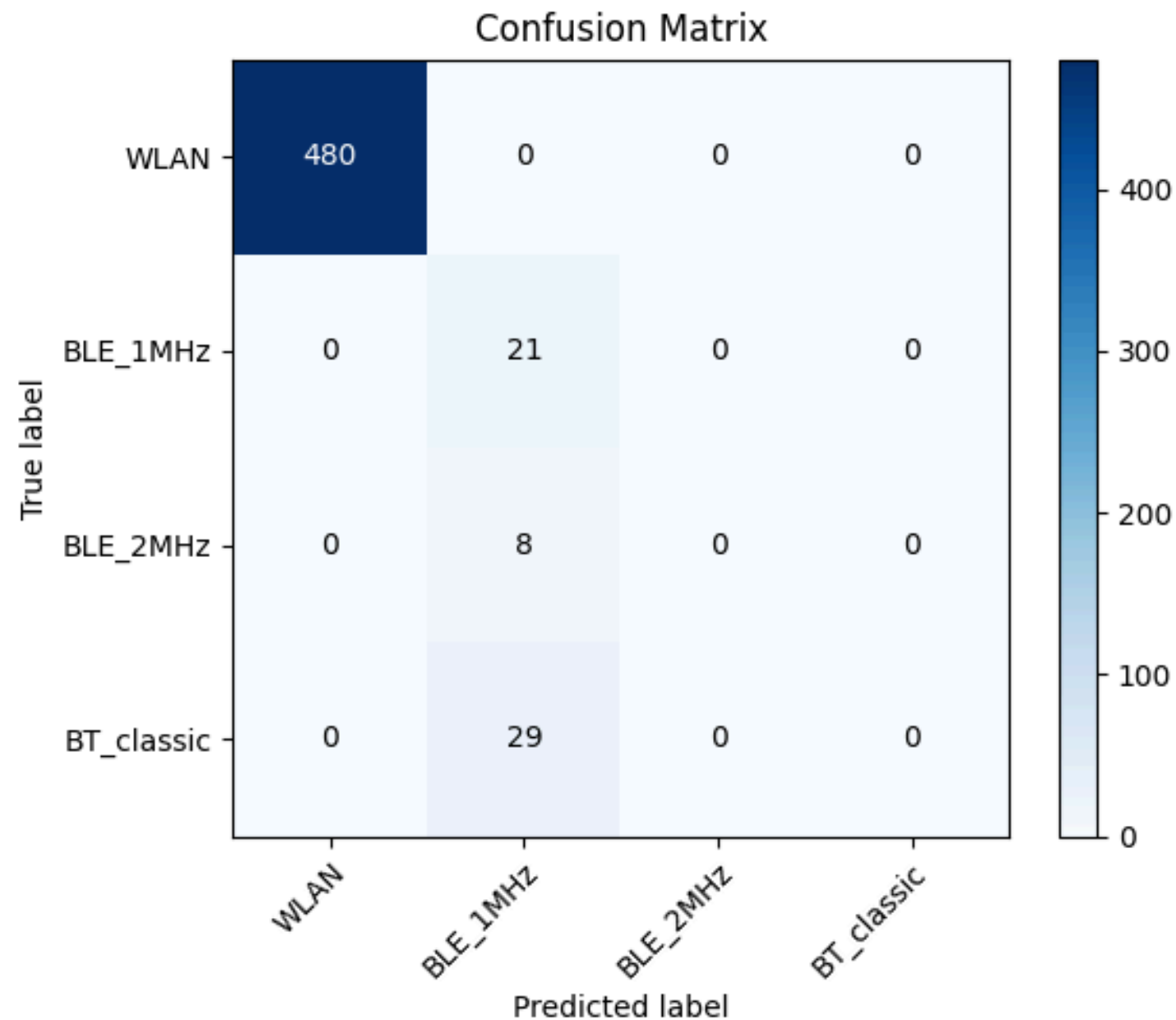


# RNN Architecture

RNN (Recurrent Neural Networks) is a set of DNN that is great for processing sequential data, and for time-series analysis.

## Why choose RNN?

- Signal variation dependency over time
- Same bandwidth different patterns
- Lighter processing pipeline compared to vision based models



## Conclusion

- Faster Pipelines
- High expectations for Drone Identification
- Expectancy of a high accuracy with better sampling techniques

# RNN Results

# Drone Classification

# CNN Architecture

We opted for a **Convolutional Neural Network Architecture** to try to effectively train a model for drone classification.

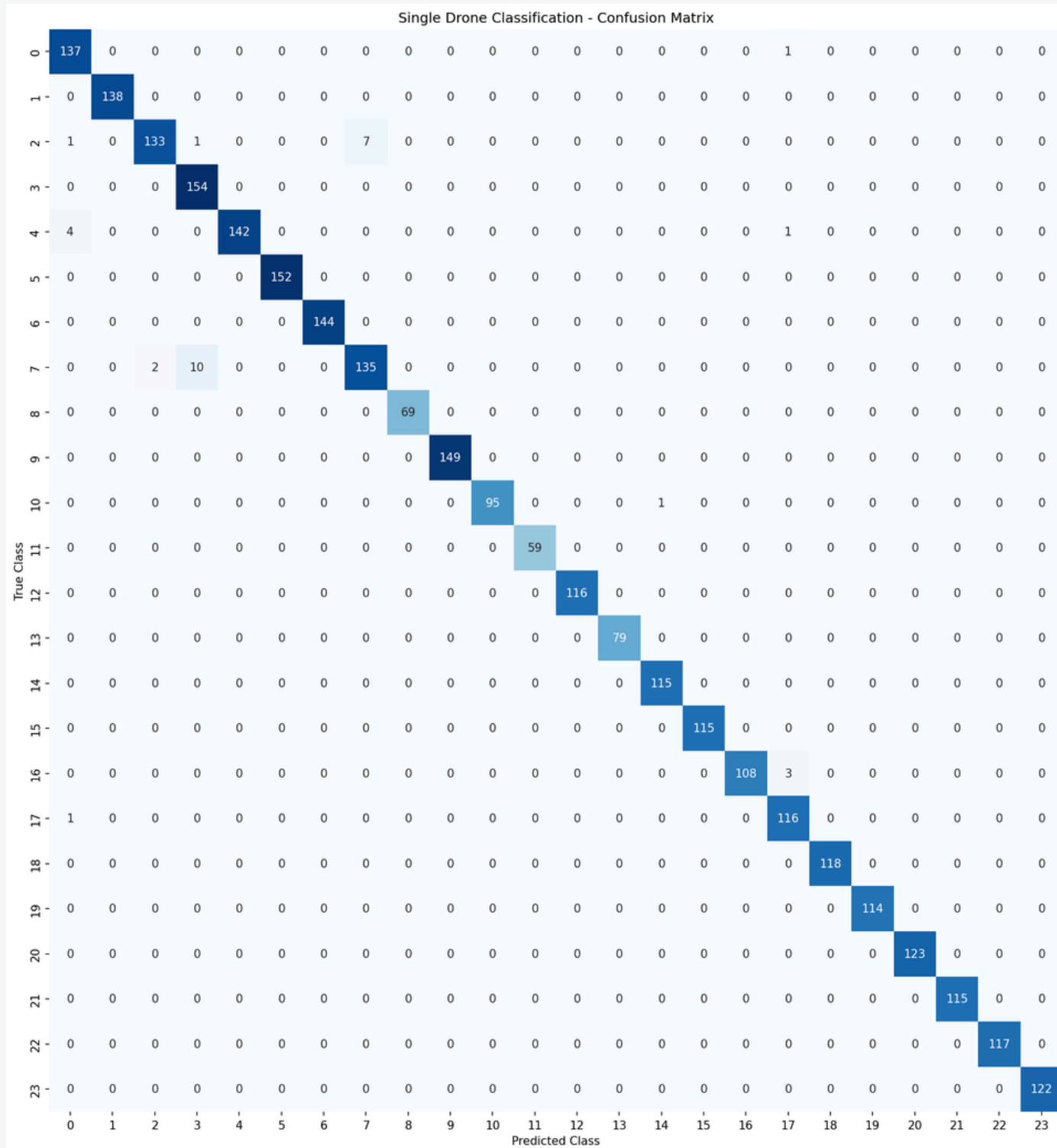
- 32 to 512 filters
- 3x3 kernel size
- Dropout 25%

## Why choose CNN?

- Good for general image recognition patterns

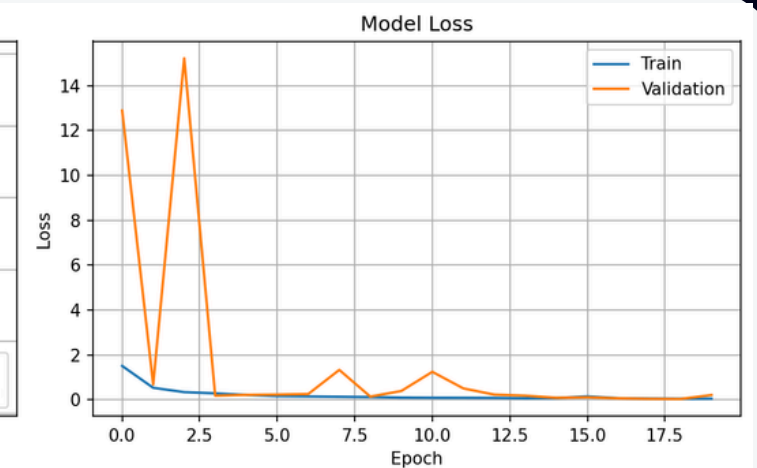
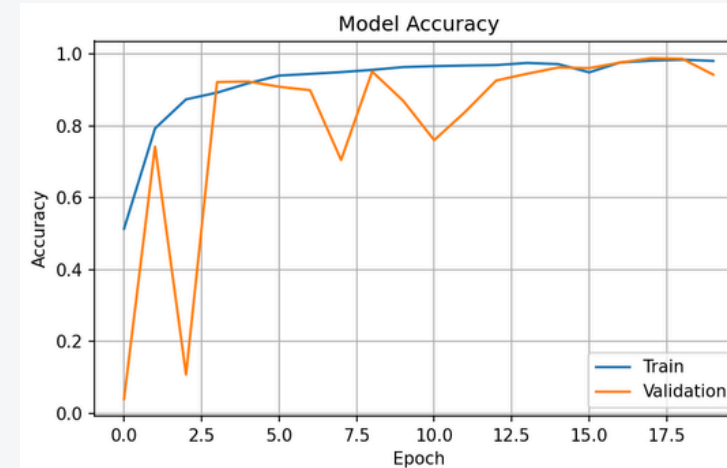


# CNN Results



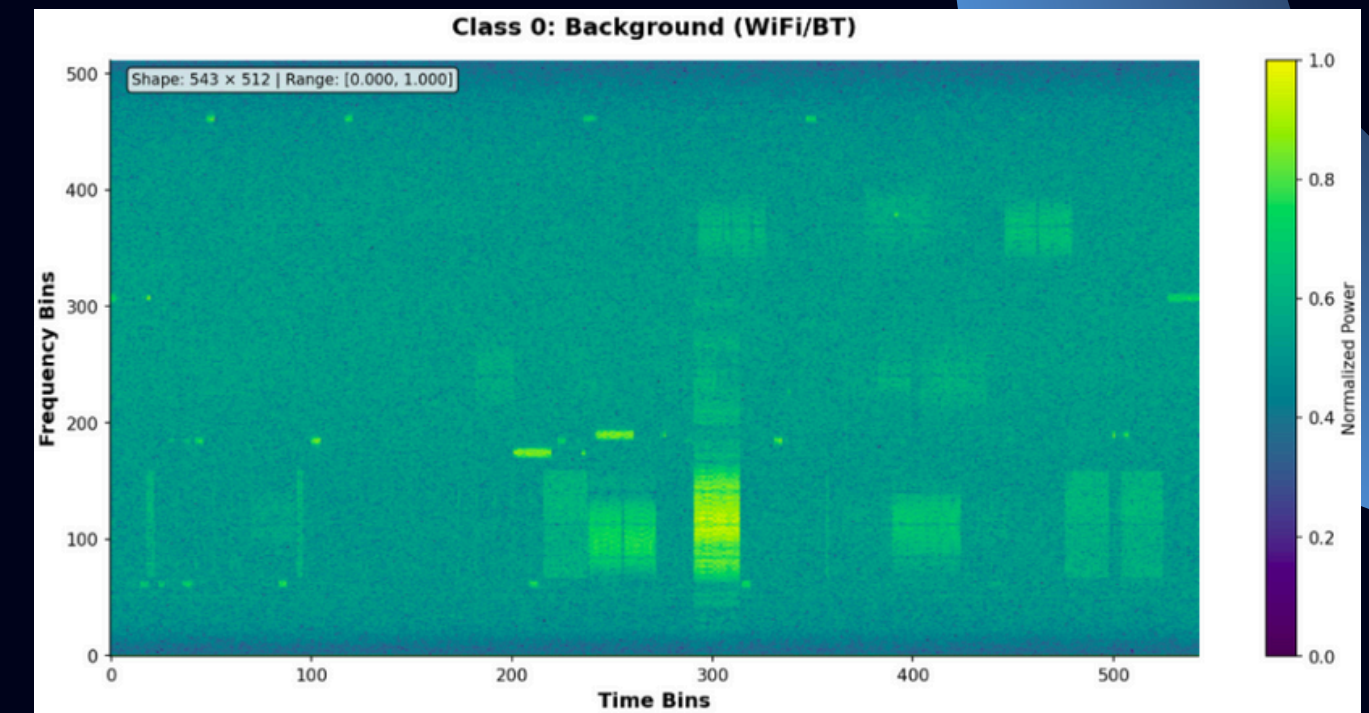
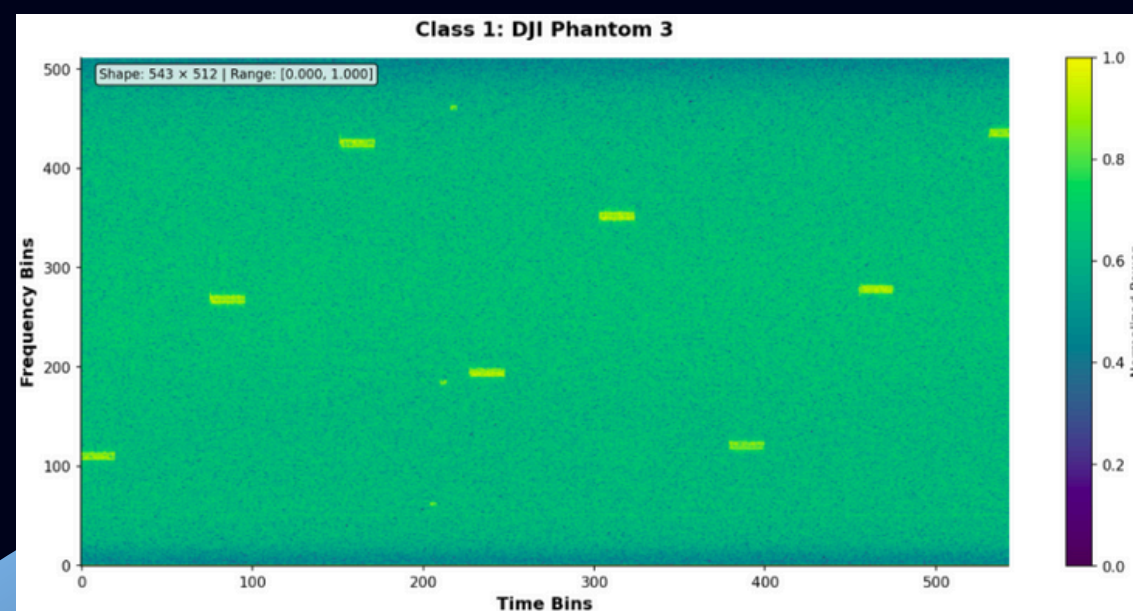
## Conclusions

- Very Good Drone Classification and Identification
- Accuracy: ~96%



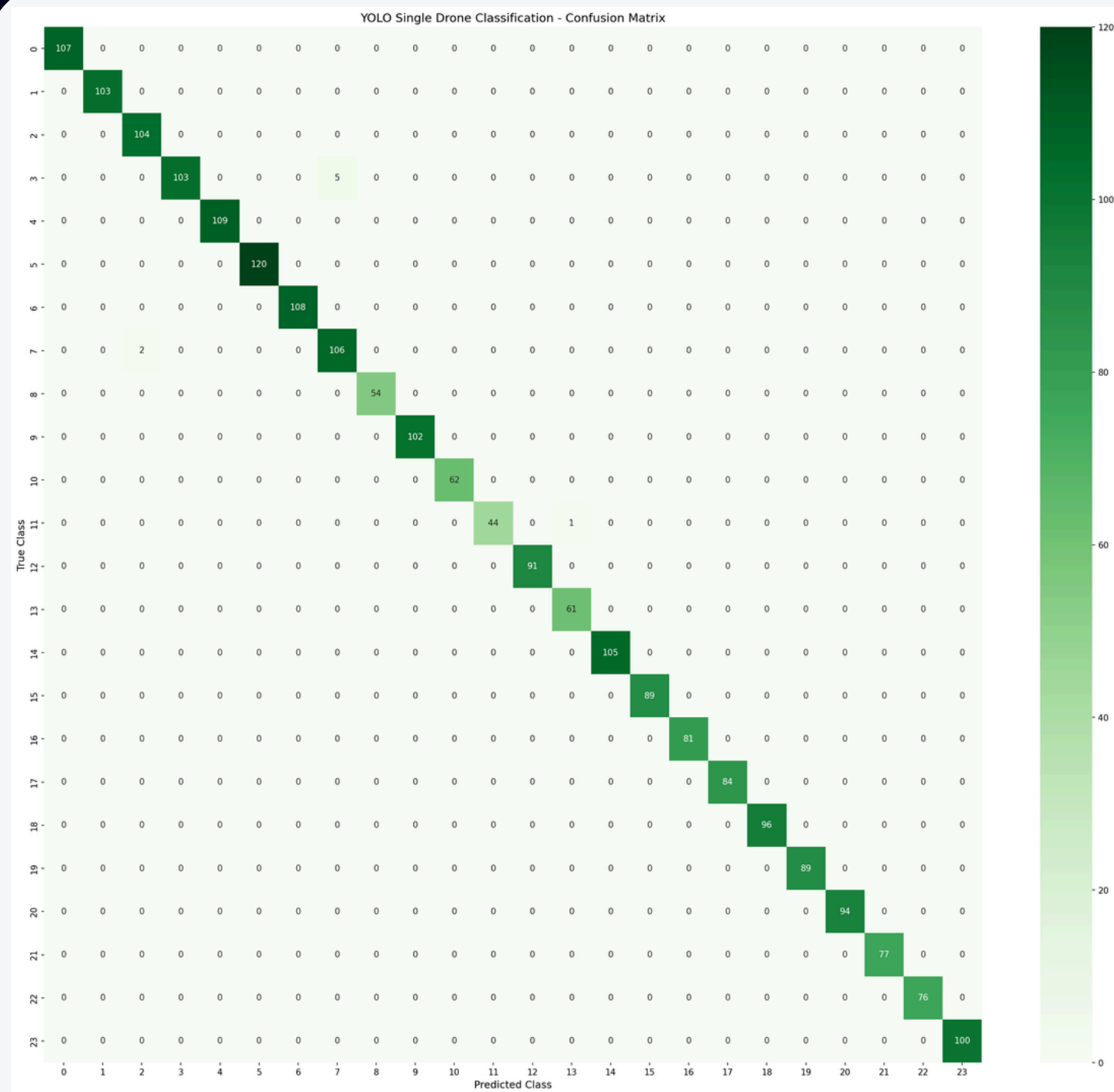
# YOLO Architecture

- For the YOLO attempt (visual model) we used YOLOv11, trained with CUDA
- We transformed the .npy into labelled spectrograms for the 23 different drones using DroneRFb (single drone classification)
- Measurements, crossentropy loss, accuracy, precision, recall
- Dataset 70 -15 - 15



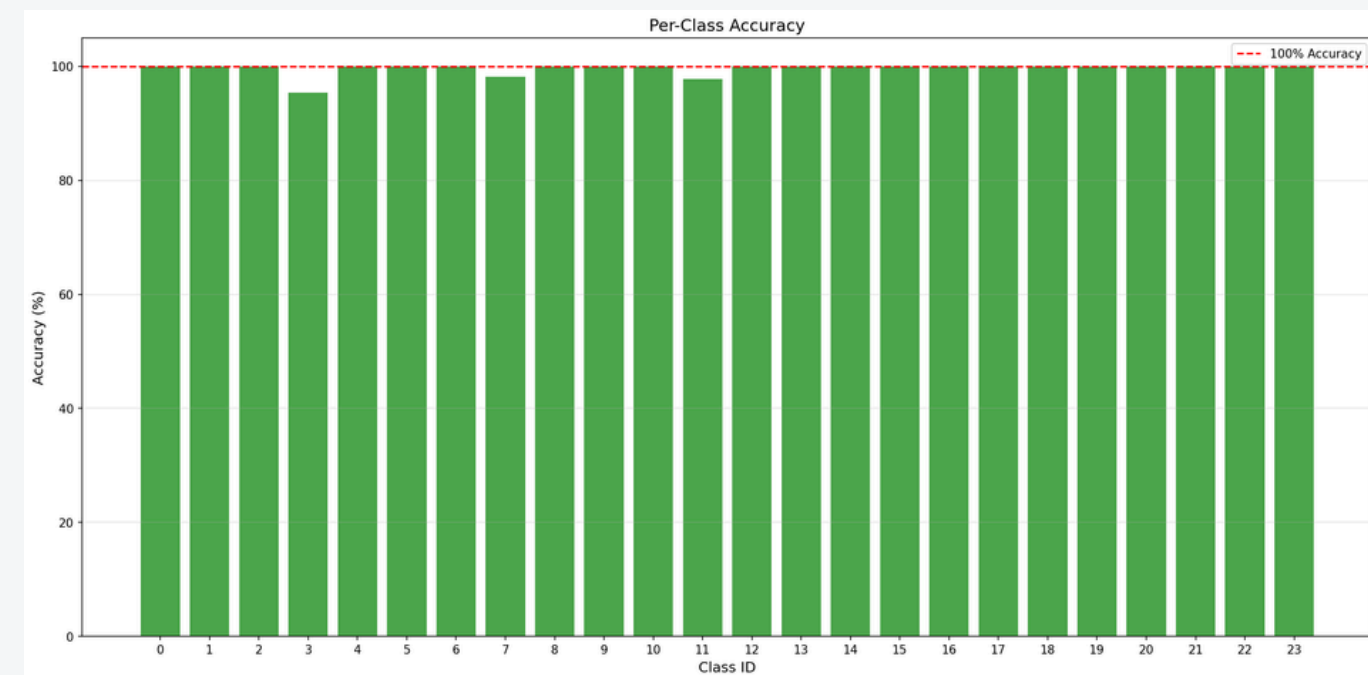
## Why choose YOLO

- Good visual model
- Multi-layered classification
- Good testing results



# Conclusion

- Very Good Drone Classification and Identification
- Accuracy: ~99%



# YOLOv11 Results

# Road Bumps

- Dataset Volume
- Different signal sample formats
- Computing power
- Interpretation difficulties



# Future Works

- Introduction of the “Drone Remote Controller RF Signal Dataset”
- BiLSTM Adaptation for Drone Classification
- Develop a continuous Drone classification pipeline



# References

## Datasets

- SunRISE / Spectrogram Dataset
- S3R - Synthetic RF Spectrogram Repository (DaftJun)
- DroneRFb Spectra Dataset
- MATLAB AI Spectrum Sensing Dataset
- Mendeley Dataset - RF Signal Classification with CNNs
- DroneRF Dataset (Al-Sa'd et al.)

## Papers

- **“Combined RF-Based Drone Detection and Classification”** *Basak et al., 2022*
- **“RF-based Drone Detection and Identification using DL Approaches”** *Al-Sa'd et al., 2019*
- **“Prediction-Based Spectrum Sensing for Cognitive Radio”** *Rojas et al., 2025*
- **“Open Set Learning for RF-Based Drone Recognition”** *Yu et al., 2024*
- **“SMNet: Multi-Drone via Spectrograms”** *Zhao et al., 2025*
- **“Spectrogram Data Set for DL-Based RF Frame Detection”** *Wicht et al., 2022*
- **“Enhancing UAV Network Security with GANs”** *Huang et al., 2025*
- **“Deep Learning for RF Fingerprinting: A Massive Experimental Study”** *Jian et al., 2020*