

Signal Transformer: Complex-valued Attention and Meta-Learning for Signal Recognition

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<https://arxiv.org/abs/2106.04392>

Yihong Dong, Ying Peng, Muqiao Yang, Songtao Lu, Qingjiang Shi

CAMEL: Complex-valued Attentional MEta Learner

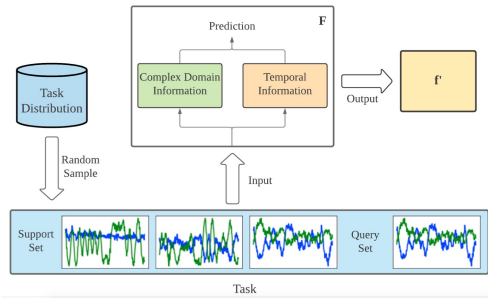
What is CAMEL? CAMEL is a state-of-art meta-learning method leveraging attention and meta-learning in the complex domain for the problem of few-shot signal recognition.

Why meta-learning?

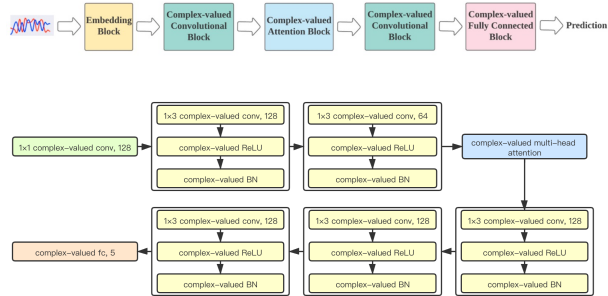
- The collection and annotation of abundant data are notoriously expensive.
- The presence of noise is difficult because the signal data varies for different signal-to-noise ratios (SNRs).

Why complex value? To use the prior knowledge of the signals, i.e., complex domain and temporal information.

Why multi-head attention? Obtain the global and local connections in parallel.



The architecture of CAMEL



Datasets used in our signal classification tasks:

RADIOML 2016.10A
RADIOML 2016.04C
SIGNAL2020.02
(<https://www.deepsig.ai/datasets>)

Test results

- CAMEL has the state-of-the-art performance among all.
- CAMEL has a stable and great performance on the challenging dataset SIGNAL2020.02, which some models are not well performed.

| Method | RADIOML 2016.10A | | SIGNAL2020.02 | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 1-shot | 5-shot | 1-shot | 5-shot |
| MAML [5] | 86.57% | 94.50% | 43.26% | 67.77% |
| MAML+attention | 95.80% | 97.70% | 54.44% | 63.33% |
| MAML+complex | 91.40% | 96.38% | 59.50% | 64.00% |
| SNAIL [46] | 71.18% | 78.48% | 35.01% | 36.34% |
| Reptilec [47] | 69.16% | 92.32% | 55.01% | 69.39% |
| MAML+complex+CT [37] | 96.40% | 97.50% | 58.40% | 69.80% |
| CAMEL (ours) | 97.23%±0.13% | 98.22%±0.08% | 64.80%±0.10% | 74.27%±0.15% |

Ablation study

- How important is attention?
- How important is complex?
- How do the add of attention and complex to meta-learning work?

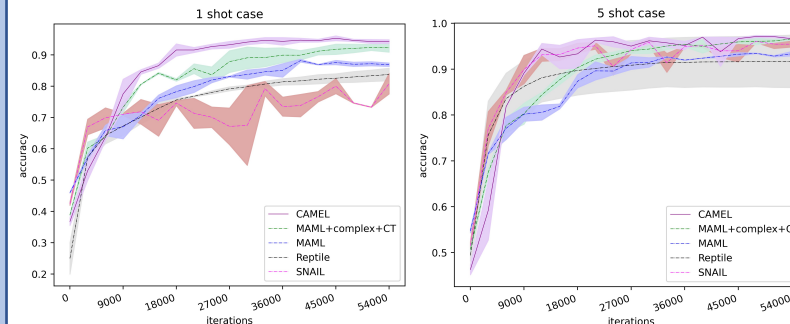
We divided the training set and test set in three ways and got the result, 1-shot case on on RADIOML 2016.04C:

| Accuracy | SNR ≥ 0 | SNR = 0 | P-O set |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| MAML | 87.20% | 81.64% | 89.06% |
| MAML+attention | 93.00% | 87.26% | 91.90% |
| MAML+complex | 91.10% | 91.75% | 91.30% |
| CAMEL (ours) | 93.70% | 92.10% | 96.30% |

Convergence curves of accuracy

The accuracy curves at 95% confidence interval on the dataset RADIOML 2016.04C.

- CAMEL could get the highest accuracy at a relatively fast convergence speed.
- CAMEL apparently outperforms other meta-learning models in accuracy and stability in both 1 shot and 5 shot cases.

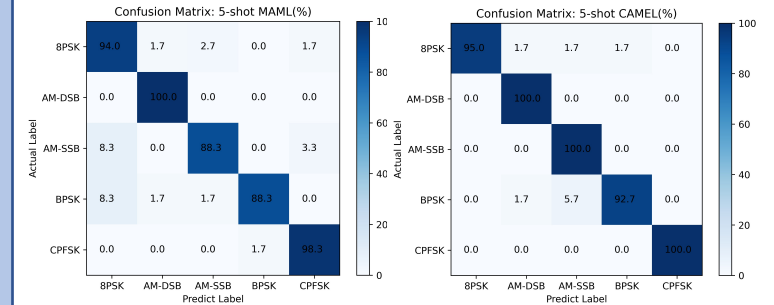
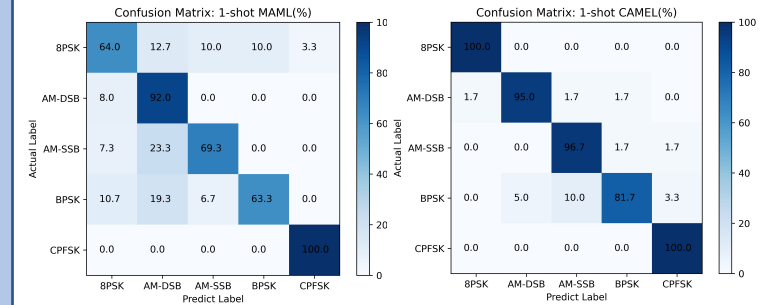


Conclusions

- CAMEL is a complex domain attentional meta-learning framework.
- complex-valued neural networks and attention are used to provide prior knowledge.
- we have designed the complex-valued meta-learning and complex-valued attention, which can be of independent interest.
- CAMEL has achieved the state-of-the-art results on extensive datasets.
- Future works will be focused on applying CAMEL on other types of datasets like video, music and time series.

Confusion matrix

Compare CAMEL with MAML in 1-shot and 5-shot cases for classification tasks on the dataset RADIOML 2016.10A.



Contact me:

Ying Peng
1853287@tongji.edu.cn