Enhanced Spectrum Sensing Techniques for 5G New Radio (NR) and Long-Term Evolution (LTE) Utilizing Unet++ Deep Learning Network

[1] Huan Nguyen-Duy, [2] Dr.Thien Huynh-The
[1, 2]*Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology and Education (HCMUTE), Vietnam*
[1, 2]*The Intelligent Multimedia and Advanced Computing (IMAC) Laboratory*
[1]huan2931@gmail.com
[2]thienht@hcmute.edu.vn

***Abstract*—The 5G New Radio (NR) technology emerged in several recent years that is the latest generation in wireless communication technology. The 5G New Radio offers significantly higher the peak data range, high-frequency, and low-latency comparing to Long-Term Evolution (LTE). Both of them can be distinguished by the frequency range of spectrum extraction. In the recent year, the deep learning network domain introduced various cutting-edge approaches to tackle image processing in several applications such as the medical identify, spectrum sensing in signal processing, and automotive industry that utilize image segmentation techniques. In this paper, we propose the cutting-edge deep learning network base on Unet++ to enhance spectrum sensing for 5G New Radio (NR) and Long-Term Evolution (LTE) that incorporated by Unet++ and attention gate. In detail, we replaced traditional convolution by group convolution to reduce dramatically parameters of own network, around 50 percentage comparing with original Unet++ network, attention gates are applied into each skip connection to focus on the essential segmentation region in the small image. We utilize the spectrum of 5GNR and LTE dataset which were generated by MatLab 5G toolbox to evaluate own network, compare with other DeepLabv3++ and original Unet models. The accuracy of own network reached at XXX% that is higher than DeepLabv3++, Unet, Unet++ by xx%, yy%, zz%. Our implementation and pre-trained model are available at: Spectrum sensing base on deep learning Github project**

***Index Terms*—spectrum sensing, 5G New Radio (5G NR), Long-Term Evolution (LTE), signal-to-noise ratio (SNR).**

I. Introduction

The 5G New Radio (NR) is the next generation of cellular network technologies, it provides the high transmission data rage and fast transmission in kinds of different frequencies that include low-bandwidth, middle-bandwidth, and high-bandwidth [?]. In particular, low-bandwidth and middle-bandwidth are popular in many countries, 3400 to 3800 MHz in Europe, 3300 to 4990 MHz in China, 3600 MHz to 4900 MHz in Japan, 3400 MHz to 3700 MHz in Korea, and 3700 MHz to 4200 MHz in United States. The 5G NR offers the long range of frequencies than fourth Long-Term Evolution (LTE), 5G NR offers a broader spectrum range, spanning from below 1GHz up to 52.6GHz, whereas LTE typically operates within the 3.5GHz to 5GHz range.

In contemporary times, the demand for wireless communication network by utilizing the limited spectrum resource increased dramatically in the recent year, it requires a fast recognition for kinds of wireless radio to apply into minimal electronic devices. In the last decade, several solutions had been proposed to discriminate the type of spectrum in wireless communication network. The paper ”Intelligent Spectrum Sensing with ConvNet for 5G and LTE Signals Identification” [?] introduced a innovative methodology that utilizing deep learning network which is ConvNet built by incoporating DeepLabv3+ (an efficient encode-decoder architecture for pixel-level classification) and ResNet18 (as a backbone network for feature extraction). As the result, it reached outstanding results with global accuracy 75% and 95% at signal-to-noise ratio 40db and 60db respectively [?], comparing to global accuracy 78% and 97% at signal-to-noise ratio 40db and 60db, respectively that using the enhance DeepLabV3+, which was showed by ”Accurate Spectrum Sensing with Improved DeepLabV3+ for 5G-LTE Signals Identification” [?].

In the recent year, The deep learning network industry witnessed the development process of sematic segmentation, numerous robust encoder-decoder deep learning network was introduced for sematic segmentation domain that opened opportunities in image processing feild, high precision together with light weight that have ability adapt to minimal electronic devices, contributing to numberous applications related to Biomedical Image Segmentation [?], signal processing [?] [?], and medical Identification. To begin with a light wieght sematic segmentation deep learning network, Unet convolution network for Biomedical image segmentation was presented by Computer Science Department and BIOSS Center for Biological Signaling Studies, University of Freiburg, Germany in 2015 [?]. Unet was built by multiple scale convolution networks including two path encoder and decoder from high-scale to small-scale image and small-scale image to high-scale image connected to encoder path and decoder path respectively.

the third body

II. Methodology

A. Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

The IEEEtran class file is used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. You may note peculiarities. For example, the head margin measures proportionately more than is customary. This measurement and others are deliberate, using specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire proceedings, and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations.

III. Prepare Your Paper Before Styling

Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Complete all content and organizational editing before formatting. Please note sections **??**–**??** below for more information on proofreading, spelling and grammar.

Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. Do not number text heads—LaTeX will do that for you.

A. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, ac, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

B. Units

- Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive”.
- Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.
- Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m^2” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m^2”. Spell out units when they appear in text: “. . . a few henries”, not “. . . a few H”.
- Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”, not “.25”. Use “cm^3”, not “cc”.)

C. Equations

Number equations consecutively. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in:

$$a + b = \gamma \tag{1}$$

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(**??**)”, not “Eq. (**??**)” or “equation (**??**)”, except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (**??**) is . . .”

D. LaTeX-Specific Advice

Please use “soft” (e.g., `\eqref{Eq}`) cross references instead of “hard” references (e.g., `(1)`). That will make it possible to combine sections, add equations, or change the order of figures or citations without having to go through the file line by line.

Please don’t use the `{eqnarray}` equation environment. Use `{align}` or `{IEEEeqnarray}` instead. The `{eqnarray}` environment leaves unsightly spaces around relation symbols.

Please note that the `{subequations}` environment in LaTeX will increment the main equation counter even when there are no equation numbers displayed. If you forget that, you might write an article in which the equation numbers skip from (17) to (20), causing the copy editors to wonder if you’ve discovered a new method of counting.

BibTeX does not work by magic. It doesn’t get the bibliographic data from thin air but from .bib files. If you use BibTeX to produce a bibliography you must send the .bib files.

LaTeX can’t read your mind. If you assign the same label to a subsubsection and a table, you might find that Table I has been cross referenced as Table IV-B3.

LaTeX does not have precognitive abilities. If you put a `\label` command before the command that updates the counter it’s supposed to be using, the label will pick up the last counter to be cross referenced instead. In particular, a `\label` command should not go before the caption of a figure or a table.

Do not use `\nonumber` inside the `{array}` environment. It will not stop equation numbers inside `{array}` (there won’t be any anyway) and it might stop a wanted equation number in the surrounding equation.

E. Some Common Mistakes

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
- In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
- A graph within a graph is an “inset”, not an “insert”. The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
- Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.
- In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word “using”, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.

- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones "affect" and "effect", "complement" and "compliment", "discreet" and "discrete", "principal" and "principle".
- Do not confuse "imply" and "infer".
- The prefix "non" is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
- There is no period after the "et" in the Latin abbreviation "et al.".
- The abbreviation "i.e." means "that is", and the abbreviation "e.g." means "for example".

An excellent style manual for science writers is [**?**].

F. Authors and Affiliations

The class file is designed for, but not limited to, six authors. A minimum of one author is required for all conference articles. Author names should be listed starting from left to right and then moving down to the next line. This is the author sequence that will be used in future citations and by indexing services. Names should not be listed in columns nor group by affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization).

G. Identify the Headings

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include Acknowledgments and References and, for these, the correct style to use is "Heading 5". Use "figure caption" for your Figure captions, and "table head" for your table title. Run-in heads, such as "Abstract", will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced.

H. Figures and Tables

a) Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation "Fig. **??**", even at the beginning of a sentence.

TABLE I
TABLE TYPE STYLES

Table Head	**Table Column Head**		
	Table column subhead	***Subhead***	***Subhead***
copy	More table copy[a]		

[a]Sample of a Table footnote.

Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption.

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity "Magnetization", or "Magnetization, M", not just "M". If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write "Magnetization (A/m)" or "Magnetization {A[m(1)]}", not just "A/m". Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write "Temperature (K)", not "Temperature/K".

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word "acknowledgment" in America is without an "e" after the "g". Avoid the stilted expression "one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...". Instead, try "R. B. G. thanks...". Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

REFERENCES

Please number citations consecutively within brackets [**?**]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [**?**]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [**?**]—do not use "Ref. [**?**]" or "reference [**?**]" except at the beginning of a sentence: "Reference [**?**] was the first ..."

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the abstract or reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors' names; do not use "et al.". Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as "unpublished" [**?**]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as "in press" [**?**]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [**?**].

REFERENCES

[1] Huynh-The, Thien, et al. "Intelligent Spectrum Sensing with ConvNet for 5G and LTE Signals Identification." 2023 IEEE Statistical Signal Processing Workshop (SSP). IEEE, 2023.

[2] Nguyen, Gia-Vuong, Ca Van Phan, and Thien Huynh-The. ”Accurate Spectrum Sensing with Improved DeepLabV3+ for 5G-LTE Signals Identification.” Proceedings of the 12th International Symposium on Information and Communication Technology. 2023.

[3] Oktay, Ozan, et al. ”Attention u-net: Learning where to look for the pancreas.” arXiv preprint arXiv:1804.03999 (2018).

[4] Vaswani, Ashish, et al. ”Attention is all you need.” Advances in neural information processing systems 30 (2017).

[5] Ronneberger, Olaf, Philipp Fischer, and Thomas Brox. ”U-net: Convolutional networks for biomedical image segmentation.” Medical image computing and computer-assisted intervention–MICCAI 2015: 18th international conference, Munich, Germany, October 5-9, 2015, proceedings, part III 18. Springer International Publishing, 2015.

[6] Zhou, Zongwei, et al. ”Unet++: Redesigning skip connections to exploit multiscale features in image segmentation.” IEEE transactions on medical imaging 39.6 (2019): 1856-1867.

[7] Pirinen, Pekka. ”A brief overview of 5G research activities.” 1st International Conference on 5G for Ubiquitous Connectivity. IEEE, 2014.

[8] Lin, Xingqin, and Namyoon Lee. ”5G and Beyond.” Cham, Switzerland: Springer Nature Switzerland AG (2021).