

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY VADODARA -INTERNATIONAL CAMPUS DIU

Design Project-Group Presentation

AUTOMATIC MODULATION CLASSIFICATION



GROUP MEMBERS

ROHIT KHANDAL - 202011064

NISHESH JAIN - 202011050

TUSHAR AGARWAL - 202011074

ALEX TAMBOLI - 202011071

VIVEK BOROLE - 202011018



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ABSTRACT

An efficient neural network techniques based on depthwise separable convolution has been proposed to classify the modulation of the received signals.



PROBLEM STATEMENT

TO IDENTIFY MODULATION TECHNIQUE ON RECEIVER SIDE IN WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

BUT WHY WE NEED THAT??





BEFORE MIDSEM

CNN Ø

CNN - with Batch Normalization



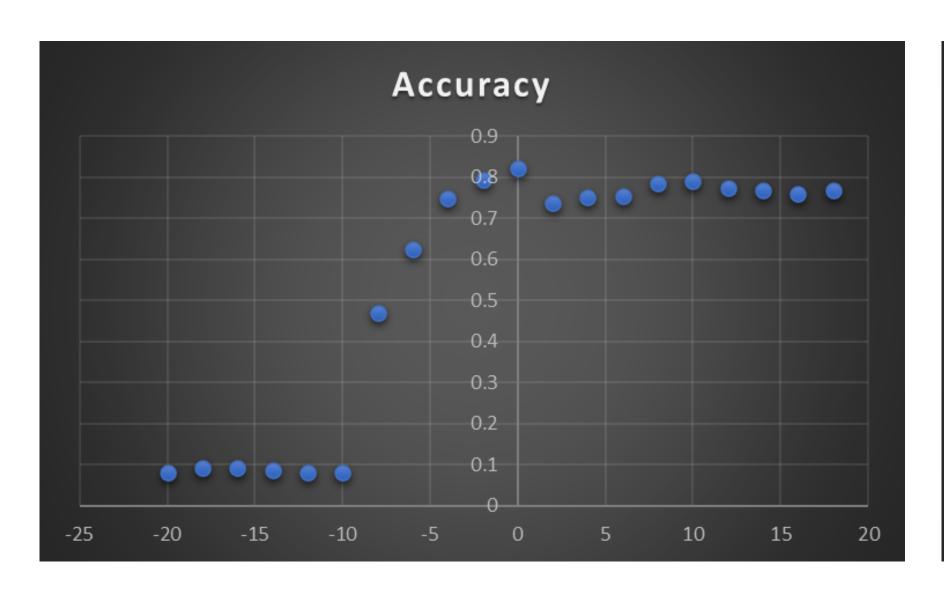
CLDNN X

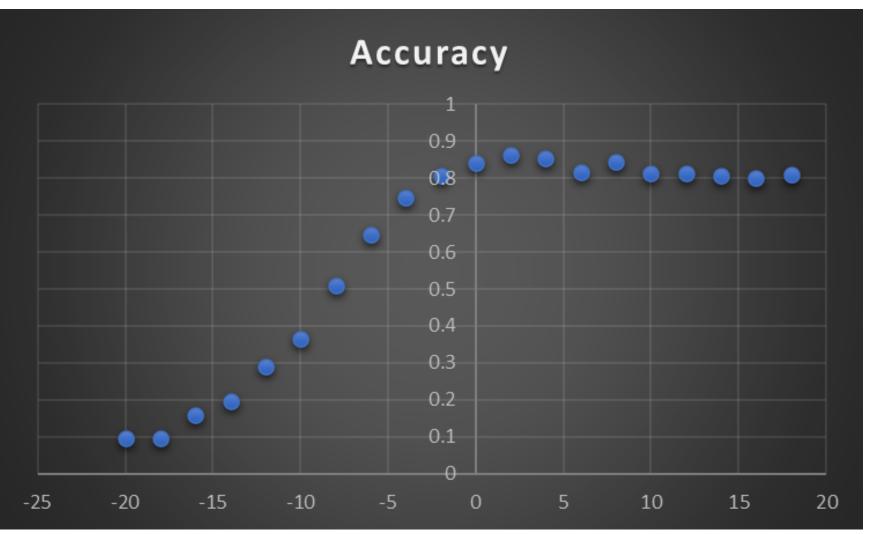
ACCURACY



CNN

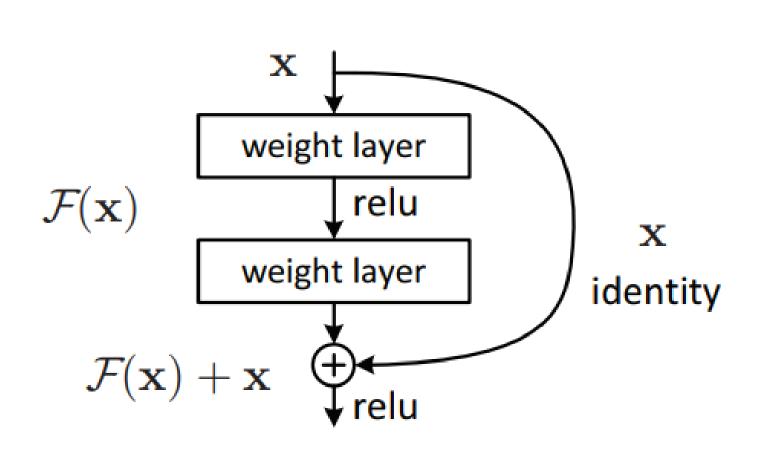
CNN with Batch Normalization

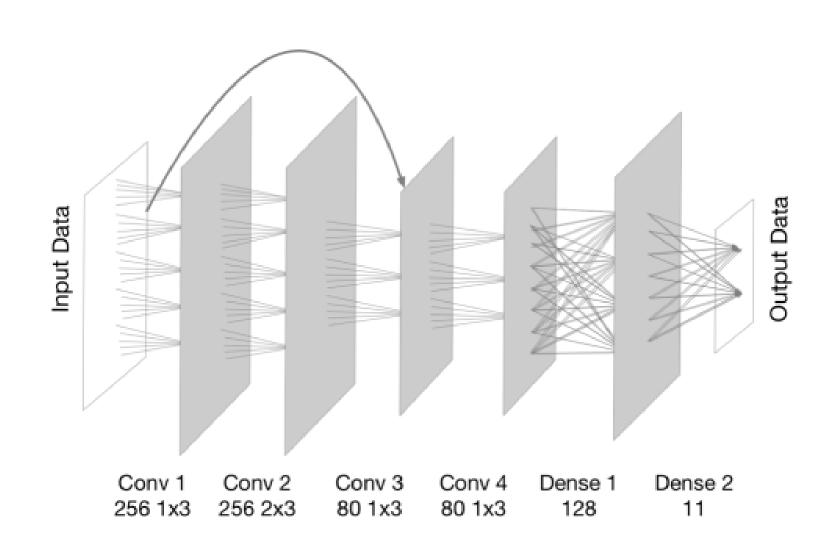




RESNET



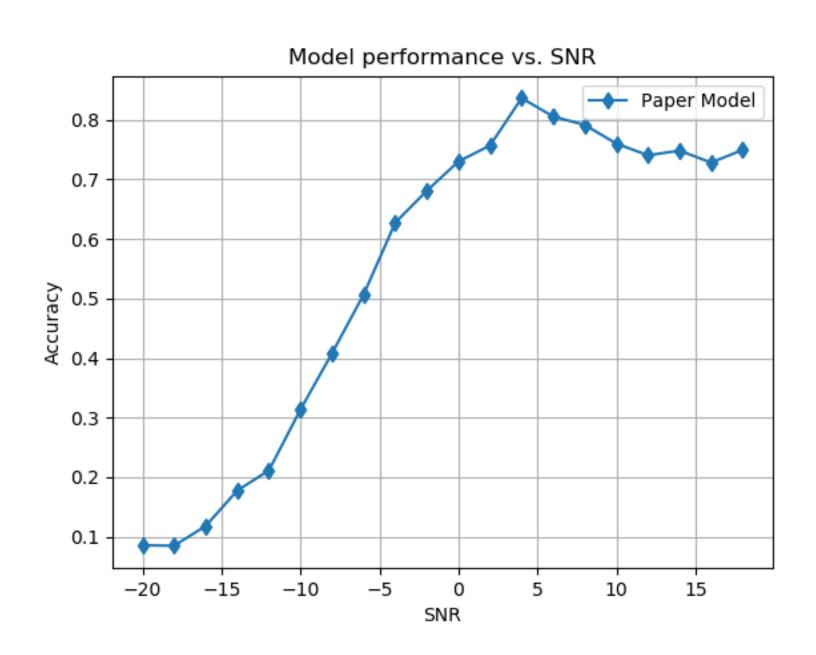


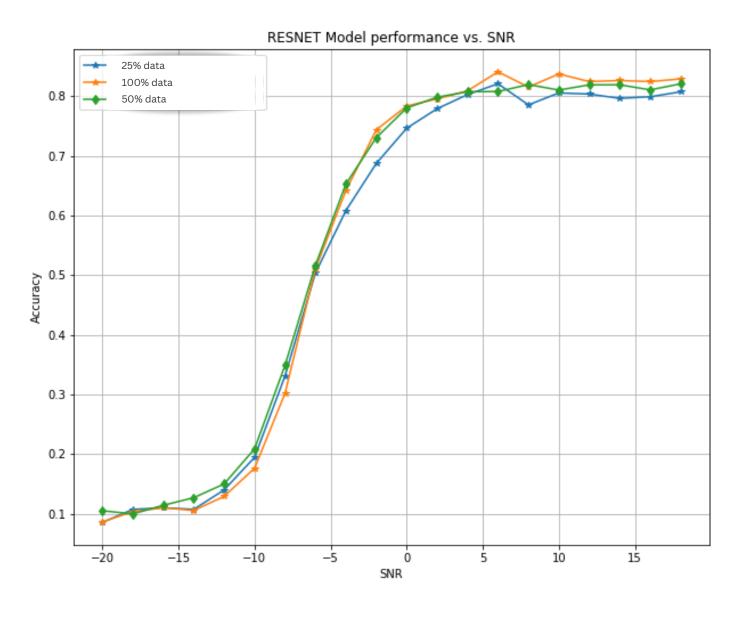


In order to solve the problem of the vanishing/exploding gradient, we introduceResidual Blocks. In this network(ResNet), we use a technique called skip connections.

ACCURACY

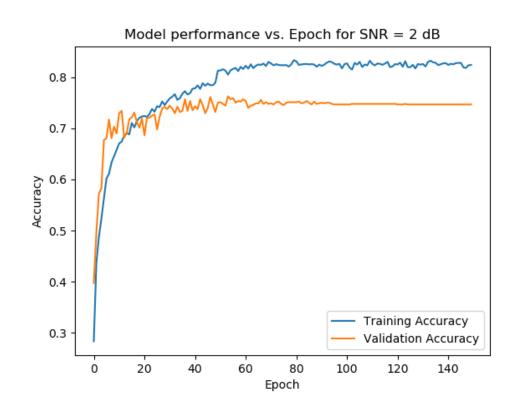


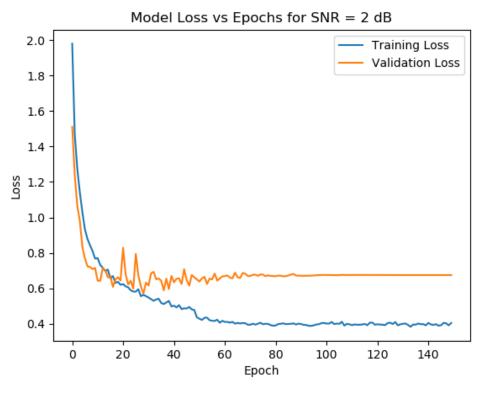


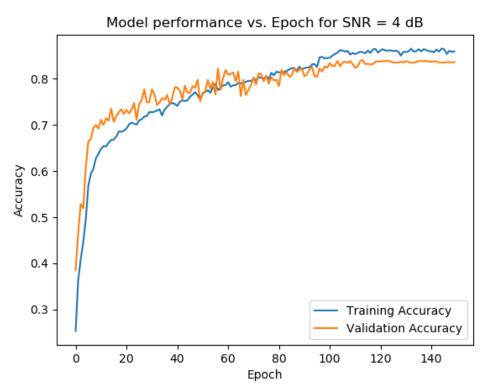


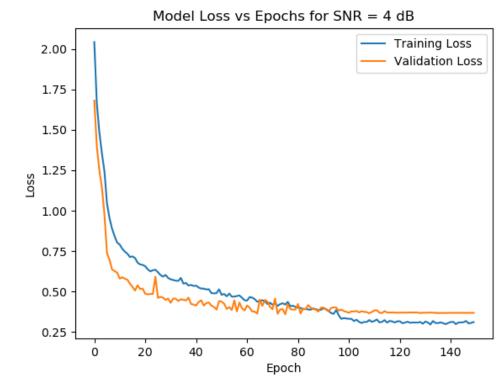
ACCURACY/LOSS vs epoch





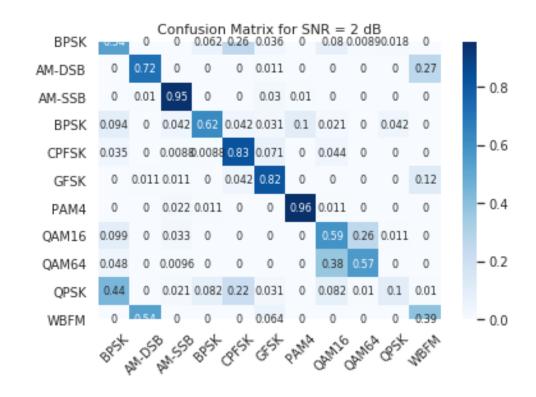


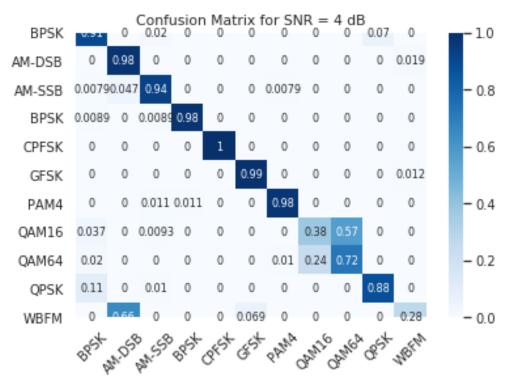


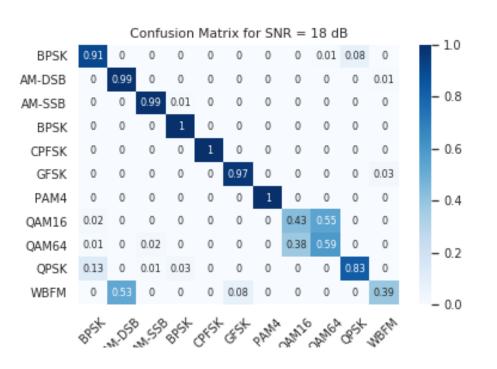


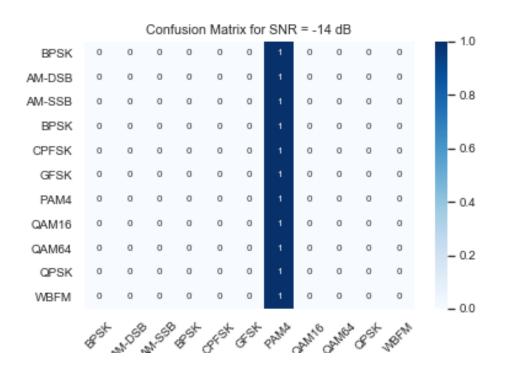
CONFUSION MATRIX





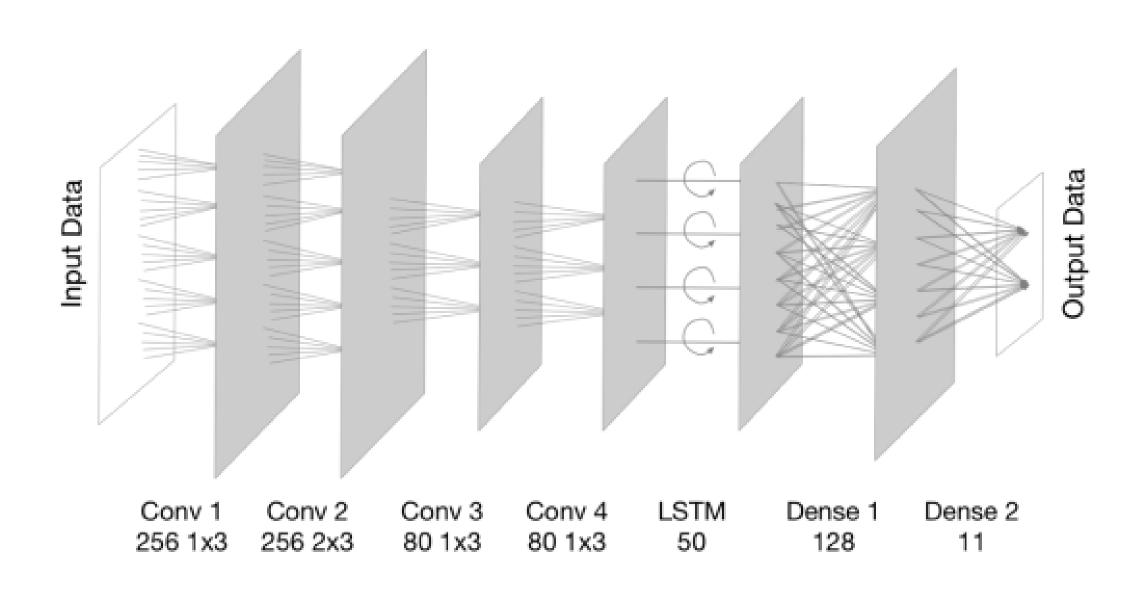






CLDNN





It is composed of sequentially connected CNN, LSTM and fully connected neural networks.

ACCURACY



```
accuracy = 0.8396666646003723, snr = 2
accuracy = 0.8413333296775818, snr = 8
accuracy = 0.6541666388511658, snr = -4
accuracy = 0.8361666798591614, snr = 6
accuracy = 0.843666672706604, snr = 18
accuracy = 0.5203333497047424, snr = -6
accuracy = 0.10983332991600037, snr = -20
accuracy = 0.11233333498239517, snr = -18
accuracy = 0.8503333330154419, snr = 10
accuracy = 0.8356666564941406, snr = 4
accuracy = 0.7588333487510681, snr = -2
accuracy = 0.3283333480358124, snr = -8
accuracy = 0.8460000157356262, snr = 12
accuracy = 0.825166642665863, snr = 0
accuracy = 0.11699999868869781, snr = -16
accuracy = 0.15566666424274445, snr = -12
accuracy = 0.8445000052452087, snr = 14
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accuracy = 0.1326666623353958, snr = -14
```

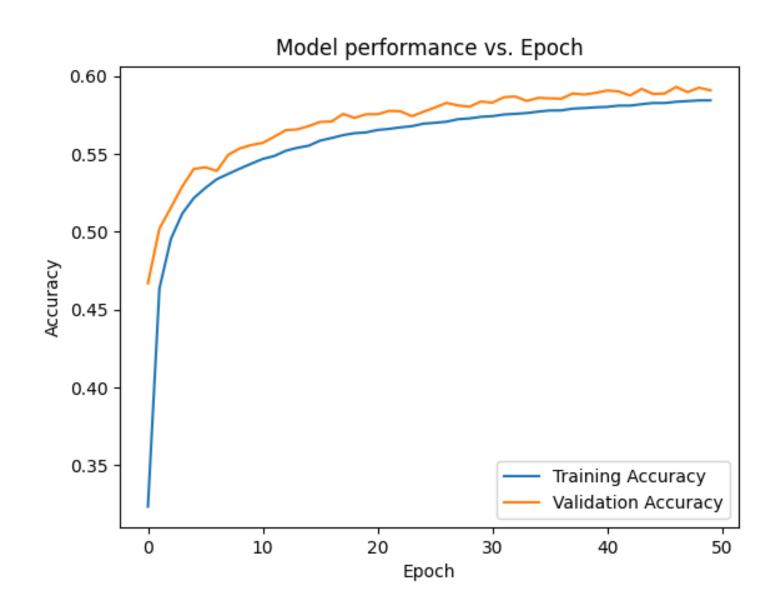
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accuracy = 0.835454523563385 , snr = 8
accuracy = 0.6399999856948853, snr = -4
accuracy = 0.8454545736312866, snr = 6
accuracy = 0.8500000238418579 , snr = 12
accuracy = 0.5109090805053711 , snr = -6
accuracy = 0.0918181836605072, snr = -20
accuracy = 0.08636363595724106, snr = -18
accuracy = 0.8518182039260864, snr = 16
accuracy = 0.860909104347229 , snr = 10
accuracy = 0.8218181729316711 , snr = 4
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accuracy = 0.2800000011920929, snr = -8
accuracy = 0.10454545170068741, snr = -12
accuracy = 0.8336363434791565 , snr = 0
accuracy = 0.08727272599935532, snr = -16
accuracy = 0.15636363625526428, snr = -10
accuracy = 0.828181803226471, snr = 14
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accuracy = 0.10000000149011612, snr = -14
```

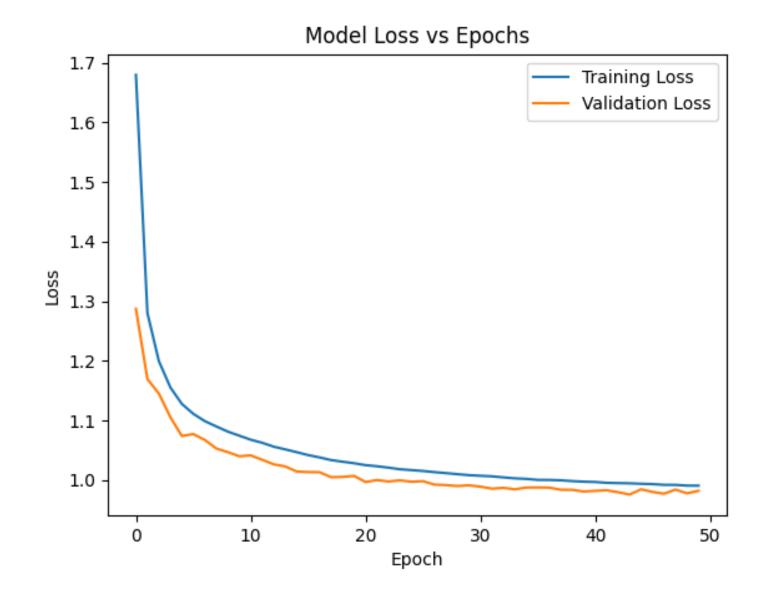
BIG DATASET

SMALL DATASET

ACCURACY/LOSS VS EPOCH

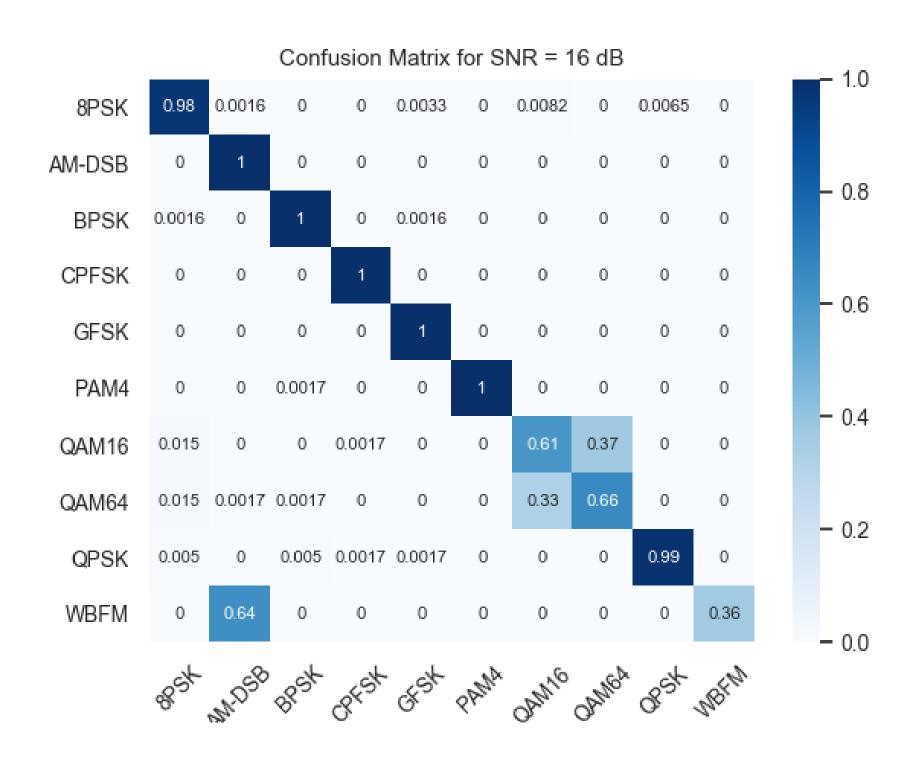






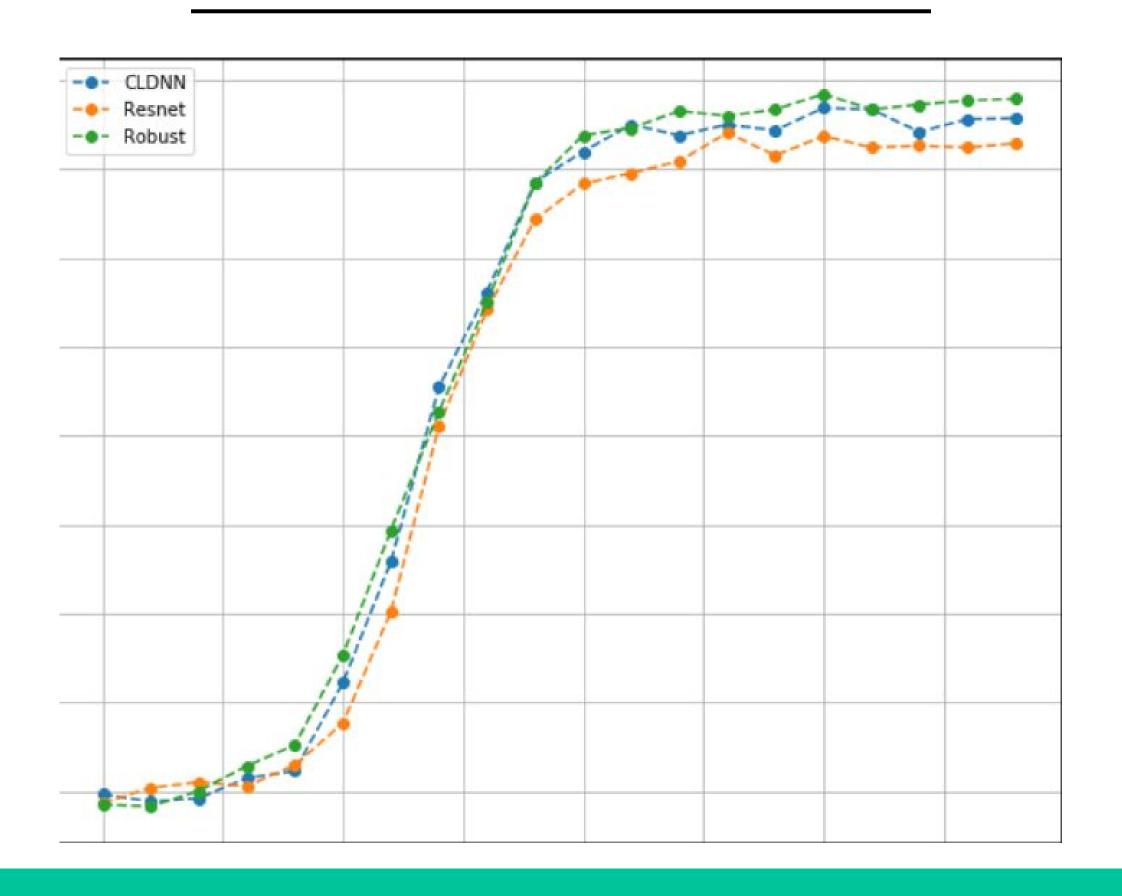
CONFUSION MATRIX





CONCLUSION





CONCLUSION



- Multiple classifiers are built and tested, which provide high probabilities of correct modulation recognition in a short observation time.
- The performance of CNNs are improved from 72% to 83.3% by increasing the depth of CNNs.
- The average classification accuracy reaches 83.5% for ResNet .
- CLDNN model combines a CNN block, a LSTM block and a DNN block as a classifier that can automatically extract the spacial and temporal key features of signals.
- These models are capable to recognizing the modulation formats with various propagation characteristic, and show high real-time functionality.

REFERENCES



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THANK YOU