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Citation

Gwon, Youngjune, Siamak Dastangoo, H. T. Kung, and Carl Fossa. 2016. "Blind Signal Classification via Sparse Coding." In Proceedings of Global Communications Conference (GLOBECOM), Washington, D.C., December 4-8, 2016.

Published Version

doi:10.1109/GLOCOM.2016.7841634

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Blind Signal Classification via Sparse Coding

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December 5, 2016

The 59th IEEE Global Communications Conference, Washington, D.C.

This work is sponsored by the Department of Defense under Air Force Contract FA8721-05-C-0002. Opinions, interpretations, conclusions, and recommendations are those of the author and are not necessarily endorsed by the United States Government.

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Outline

- **Motivation**
- **Background**
- **Technical Approach**
- **Evaluation**
- **Results**
- **Summary**

Motivation

- **Competing Cognitive Radio Network (CCRN) models tactical radio networks under competition**
  - Blue Force (*friend*) vs. Red Force (*adversary*)
  - Dynamic, open spectrum resource for opportunistic data access
  - Nodes are cognitive radios
    - Comm nodes and jammers
  - Strategic jamming attacks

This paper is about signal classification at spectrum sensing level using semi-supervised machine learning approach

Background: Taxonomy of Spectrum Sensing

- **Non-learning based spectrum sensing**
  - Energy detection
  - Cyclostationary detection
- **Learning-based spectrum sensing**
  - Supervised learning (requires labeled examples of all signals you want to classify)
    - Support vector machine (SVM), logistic/softmax regression, neural network
  - Unsupervised learning (no labeled examples required)
    - Clustering techniques (e.g., K-means, GMM): partition data mixed of unknown identities into clusters
  - Semi-supervised (unsupervised feature learning followed by supervised phase)
    - Sparse coding + SVM (you need some labeled examples)

Background: Sparse Coding and Dictionary Learning

- Sparse coding is an unsupervised learning method
  - Transforms raw data into their sparse feature representations given set of basis vectors (dictionary)

- Dictionary learning
  - Learns basis vectors d_k (dictionary atoms) required for sparse coding

Technical Approach: Semi-Supervised Learning with Sparse Coding

- **Classification pipeline**

1. Extract feature vectors via sparse coding: $\mathbf{x}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{y}_i$
2. Summarize multiple feature vectors via pooling: $\mathbf{y}_i \rightarrow \mathbf{z}$
3. Train SVM classifiers that takes pooled sparse-coded input $\mathbf{z}$

Trained SVM predicts label of unknown input data

Technical Approach (cont'd): Modification of Sparse Coder with Convolution

- **Classical inner-product sparse coders are not appropriate for our applications resulting in redundant dictionary atoms**
  - Received signals are time series with unknown phases
- **Our enhancement: simple convolution sparse coder**
  - For S -sparse y , take S steps of greedily choosing max convolution value and removing its contribution from x for next

$$y_i = \max_{k \in \{1, \dots, K\}} |x * d_k|$$

Evaluation

- **Simulation environment**

- Used MATLAB communications toolbox to generate modulated RF signals
- Used LIBSVM to train SVM classifiers
- Used K-SVD algorithm to learn dictionary for sparse coding

- **Assumptions**

- There are four signal classes in our experiments
  - Friendly signals: S1 (single-carrier QPSK with rectangular pulse) and S2 (OFDM with raised cosine pulse)
  - Adversary signals: S3 (QPSK with custom pulse) and S4 (OFDM with custom pulse)

- **Scenarios**

- Case 1 (Blind clustering) – apply K-means clustering on sparse-coded signals using four classes of signals
- Case 2 (One-class SVM) – train SVM classifiers using only friendly signals
- Case 3 (1-vs-all SVM) – train SVM classifiers using mostly friendly signals and some adversary signals

Results: Confusion Matrices

- **Confusion matrix is good for visualizing multiclass classification performance**
- **Confusion matrices for:**
  - **Case 1 (Blind clustering) – apply K-means clustering on sparse-coded signals using four classes of signals**
  - **Case 2 (One-class SVM) – train SVM classifiers using only friendly signals**
  - **Case 3 (1-vs-all SVM) – train SVM classifiers using mostly friendly signals and some adversary signals**

Darkest box: 0.89
Lightest box: 0.06

Results: Recall & False Alarm Performance

- **Recall & false alarm performances for:**
  - **Blind clustering** – apply K-means clustering on sparse-coded signals using four classes of signals
  - **One-class SVM** – train SVM classifiers using only friendly signals
  - **1-vs-all SVM** – train SVM classifiers using mostly friendly signals and some adversary signals

Scenarios	Recall 20 dB (0 dB)	False Alarm 20 dB (0 dB)
Case 1 (Blind clustering)	0.703 (0.582)	0.246 (0.367)
Case 2 (One-class SVM)	0.768 (0.634)	0.213 (0.307)
Case 3 (1-vs-all SVM)	0.878 (0.726)	0.141 (0.262)

Summary

- **Presented semi-supervised framework for RF signal classification at spectrum-sensing level based on sparse coding**
  - **Proposed sparse coding + SVM requires no prior knowledge about signals**
  - **Sparse coding dictionary can be pre-generated or learned**
- **Developed simulation to assess performance for:**
  - **Blind clustering – apply K-means clustering on sparse-coded signals using four classes of signals**
  - **One-class SVM – train SVM classifiers using only friendly signals**
  - **1-vs-all SVM – train SVM classifiers using mostly friendly signals and some adversary signals**
- **Explore more practical applications with cognitive radios**
- **Improve computational complexity**
  - **Develop efficient sparse coding and dictionary learning algorithms for mobile handsets**