Classification and Denoising of Radio Signals using Machine Learning

Abdul Rehman, Alan Coleman, Frank Schroeder, Dmitriy Kostunin

arehman@udel.edu, acoleman@udel.edu, fgs@udel.edu, dmitriy.kostunin@desy.de

ICRC 2021 12-23 July, 2021





UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE BARTOL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Introduction and Data Set

Radio detection of CR air-showers:

Relatively new, Economical, Fully year duty cycle.
Has to deal with Continuous, irreducible background.

- ➤ Convolutional Neural Networks → to mitigate the effect of noise.
 - Classifier : Classify signal traces from noise-only traces.
 - $\circ\,$ Denoiser : Recover the underlying signals from noisy traces.

Dataset:

- $\circ\,$ CoREAS simulation \rightarrow Radio Signals from air-showers.
- $\circ\,$ Cane Model $\rightarrow\,$ Galactic, Extra-galactic + Thermal background
- $\,\circ\,$ 103k Signal + 135k noise traces. Filtered band [50-350] MHz.
- $\,\circ\,$ 80% for training, 20% for testing.
- > To quantify the signals \longrightarrow SNR = $\left(\frac{\text{Signal}_{\text{Peak}}}{\text{Noise}_{\text{RMS}}}\right)^2$





Results of Classifier and Denoiser

- > Validation set: 11k signal + 15K background traces.
- > Last activation function: **Sigmoid** (output values \rightarrow [0,1]).
- > For signal traces output value should be ≥ 0.6 .
- > TP and FP rates (in percent), shown in the right plot.





- Classified Signal traces are passed to the Denoiser for cleaning.
- > Two examples shown in bottom left.
- > 1st row → best case scenario.
- > 2nd row → worse case.



Summary and Outlook:

- > Using CNNs to classify and denoise the radio traces.
- > For training, time series information is used. Plan to use freq domain info as well.
- \succ These methods can also be used for real data.