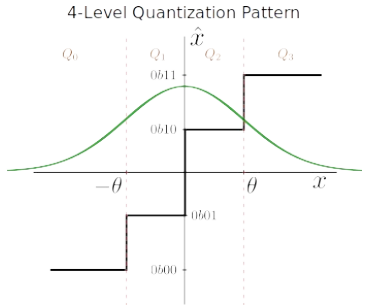
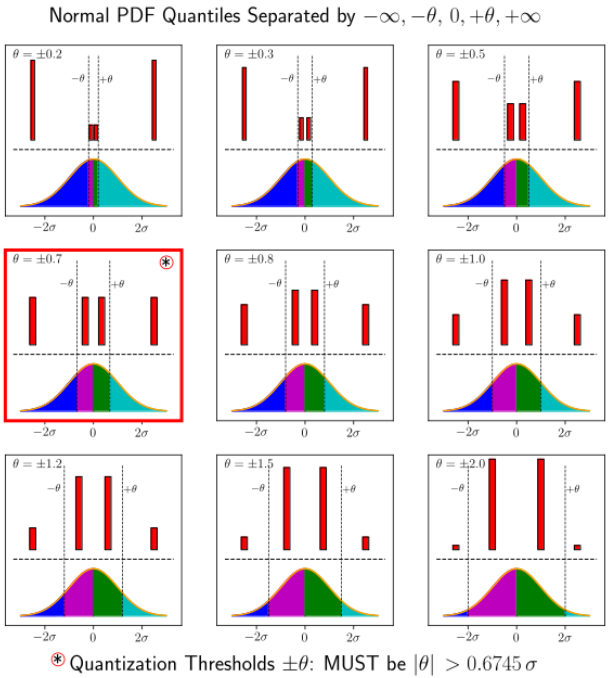
Detection of Non-Gaussian Data in Mark5 (M5B) Files

The radio astronomy data stored in M5B files are Gaussian white noise. Channel data streams are 4-level quantized to have only 2 binary digits per sample.
Problem: detect damaged fragments with non-Gaussian distribution. Do it before the correlation on GPU because of high data volumes.
Solution: estimating quantization thresholds from data may indicate non-Gaussianity

1. Data quantization uses 3 thresholds, *-θ*, *0*, *+θ*, so the only statistics are quantiles, Q_0, Q_1, Q_2, and Q_3, the quantities of data that fall into intervals (including infinities) between them.



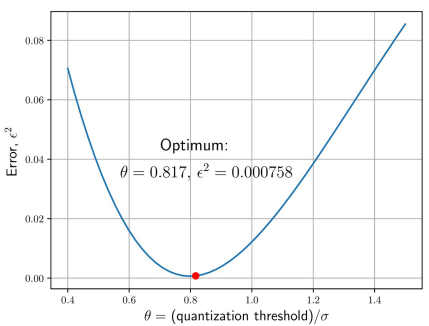
2. Below one can see the limitations on q-threshold values. The four red bars show relative values or the standard Normal probability density function.



3. The q-thresholds are not strictly specified and can be varied during operation. It is possible to find the optimal *θ* that minimizes the error between the standard Normal quantiles and those from data:

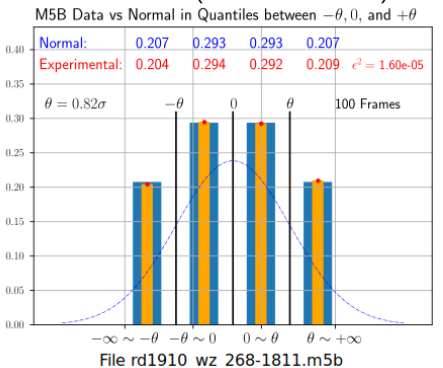
$$\epsilon^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{3} (\hat{Q}_i - Q_i)^2$$

Error b/w M5B Data and Normal Quantiles for Tresholds [0.4 .. 1.5

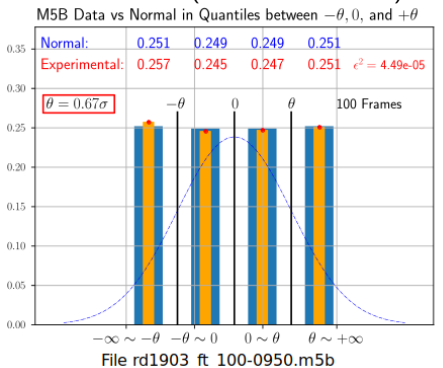


4. Two examples of finding the optimal q-threshold. The bars give values of quantiles: blue – Normal, yellow – M5B data.

Good data (Normal distribution)

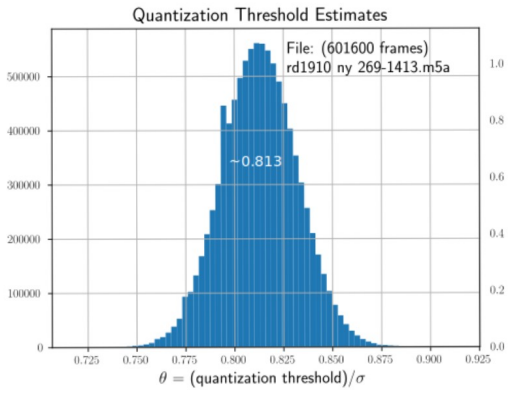


GARBAGE (Uniform distribution?)



5. **SOLUTION**. Statistics of optimal q-threshold estimates. One threshold is found for each 2500 samples in one channel.

Good data (θ > 0.67)



Bad, non-Gaussian data (θ > 0.67)