Project SETI

Classification of the Unknown "Squiggle" Time Series

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Goals

Supervised

- 1) Build a real-time classifier to distinguish between squiggle and non-squiggle
- 2) Build a multi-class classifier to stratify new squiggles into subgroups

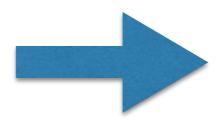
Unsupervised

- 1) Identify squiggle subgroups
- 2) Pinpoint key characteristics of each subgroup

Approach

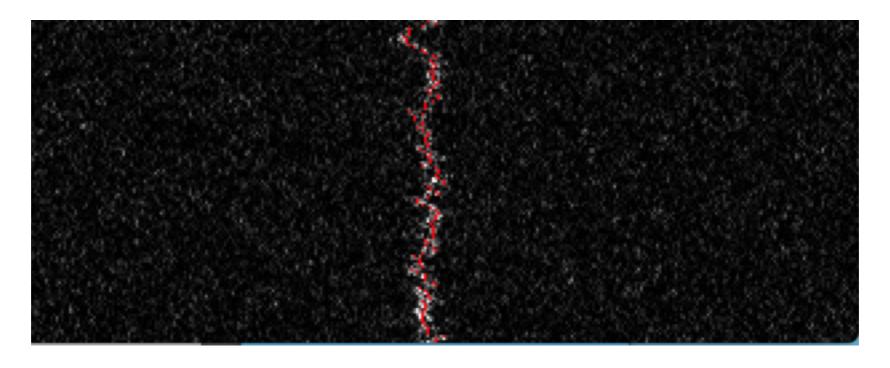
Discretization

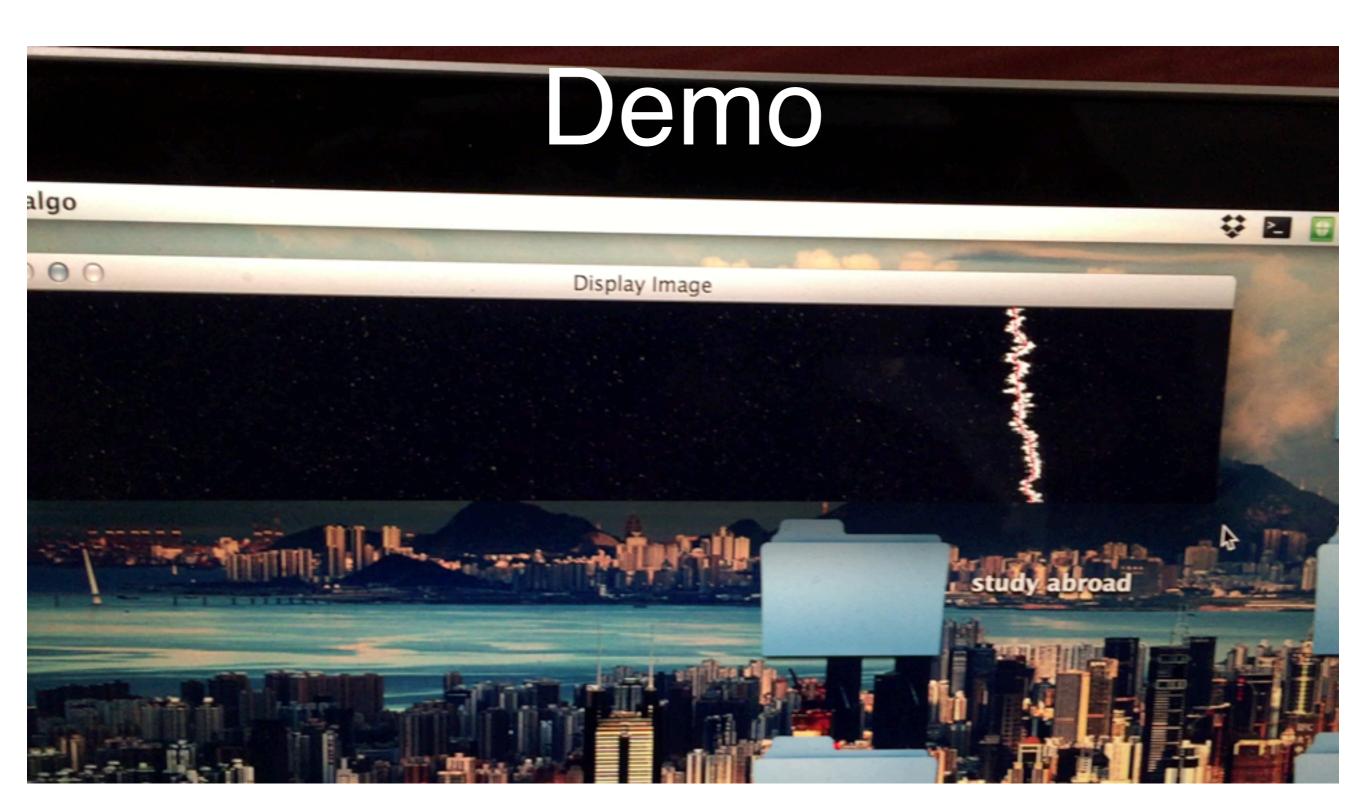
Waterfall Plots



Discrete Time Series

$$L(\alpha,\beta) = \alpha^*(Intensity) + \beta^*(Neighboring Intensities) + (1-\alpha-\beta)(Deviation)^2$$





Feature Extraction

- 63 Discrete Fourier Transform samples
- Variance of raw time series
- Loss from DP algorithm
- AR & MA parameters from ARIMA(1,1,1) fitted model
- MSE from fitted linear regression*

*Key feature for squiggle v.s. non-squiggle 68 features total normalized to unit variance, mean 0

Progress Supervised

Dataset: discretized time series

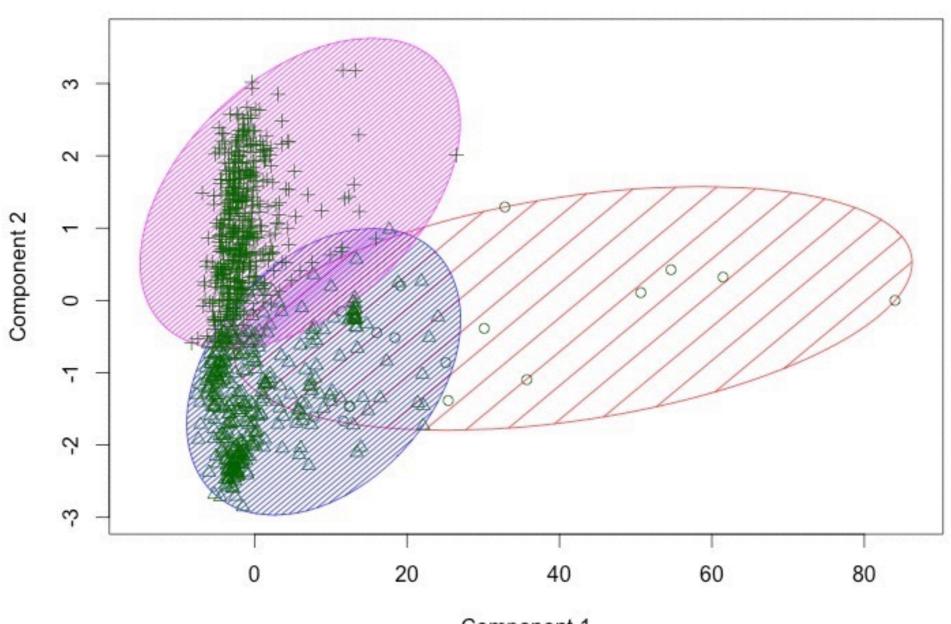
- 833 Squiggle Examples
- 843 Non-Squiggle Examples

| Model | AUC | ACC |
|--|-------|-------|
| Lasso Regularization on Validation Set | 0.996 | 0.994 |
| Lasso Regularization using CV | 0.995 | 0.984 |
| Logistic Regression | 0.999 | 0.988 |

Iterative K-Means: Euclidean

Round 1

CLUSPLOT(X)

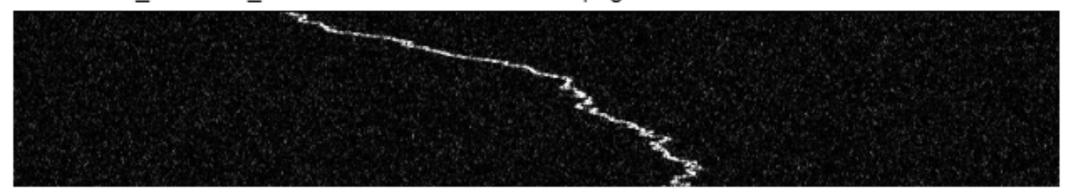


Component 1
These two components explain 81.09 % of the point variability.

Iterative K-Means: Euclidean

Cluster 3: Greatest variance in frequency, independent of intensity

2014-09-12_03-22-09_UTC.act32064.dx1006.id-5.L.png



2014-09-19_02-52-15_UTC.act33784.dx1008.id-3.L.png



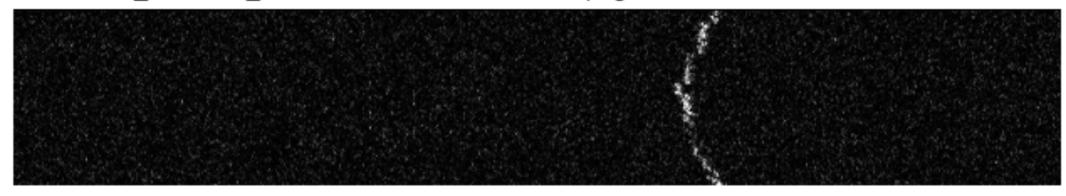
2014-09-06_05-55-05_UTC.act30577.dx1016.id-0.L.png



Iterative K-Means: Euclidean

Cluster 1: Least variance in frequency, low intensity

2014-11-02_12-12-19_UTC.act40628.dx3014.id-4.R.png

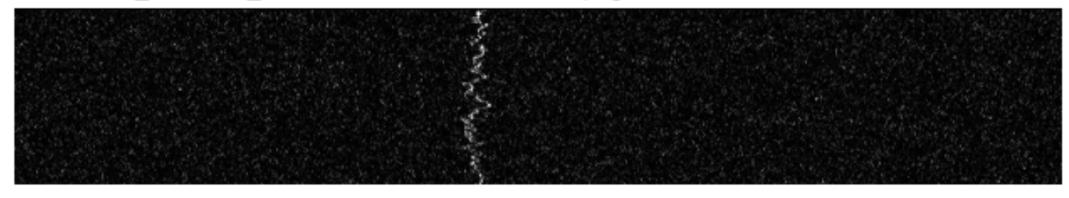


2014-11-01_06-36-46_UTC.act40177.dx3003.id-0.L.png



Cluster 2: Low variance in frequency, higher intensity

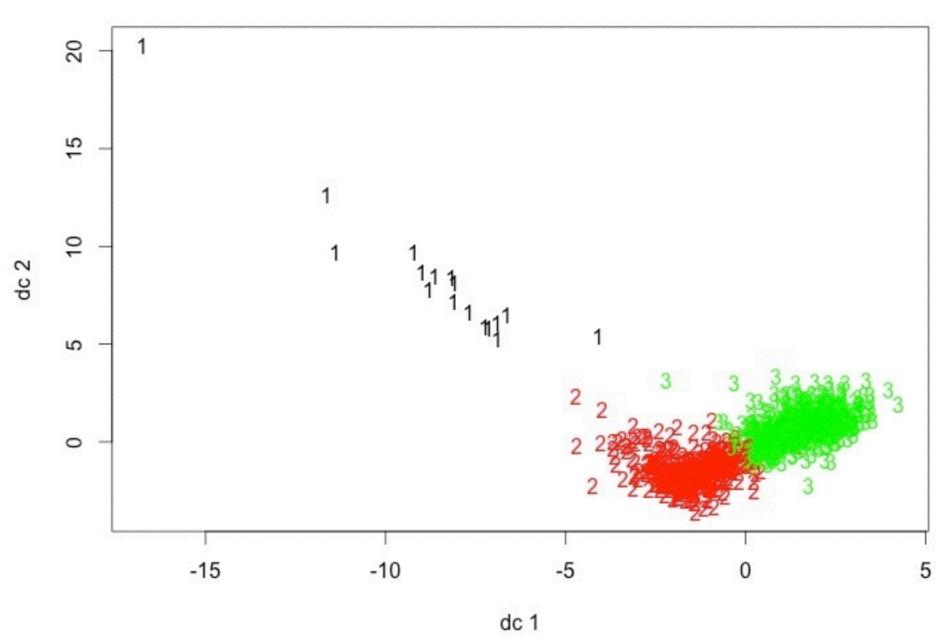
2014-11-02_08-42-43_UTC.act40567.dx3041.id-4.L.png



2014-11-01_06-28-14_UTC.act40174.dx3036.id-3.R.png

Iterative K-Means: Euclidean

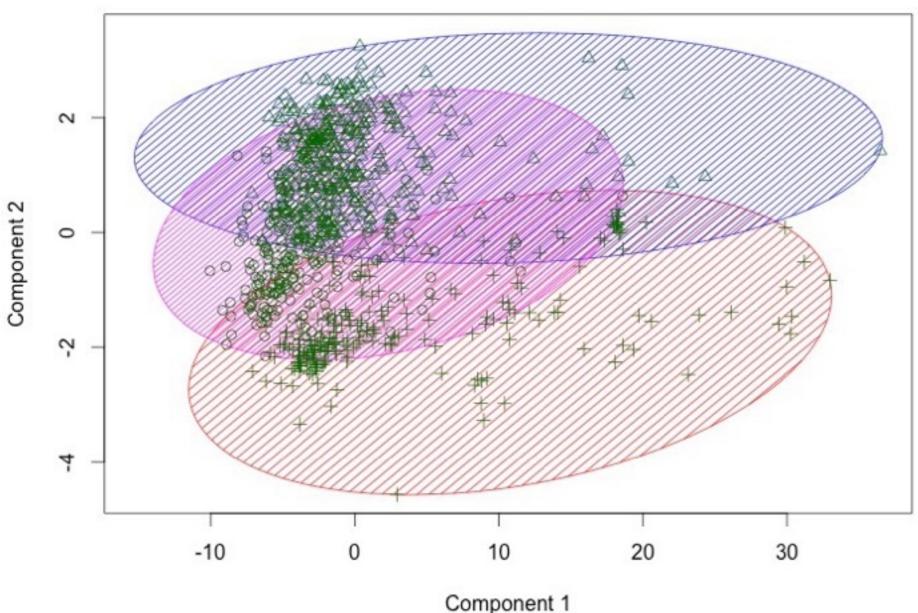
Round 1



Round 2

Iterative K-Means: Euclidean

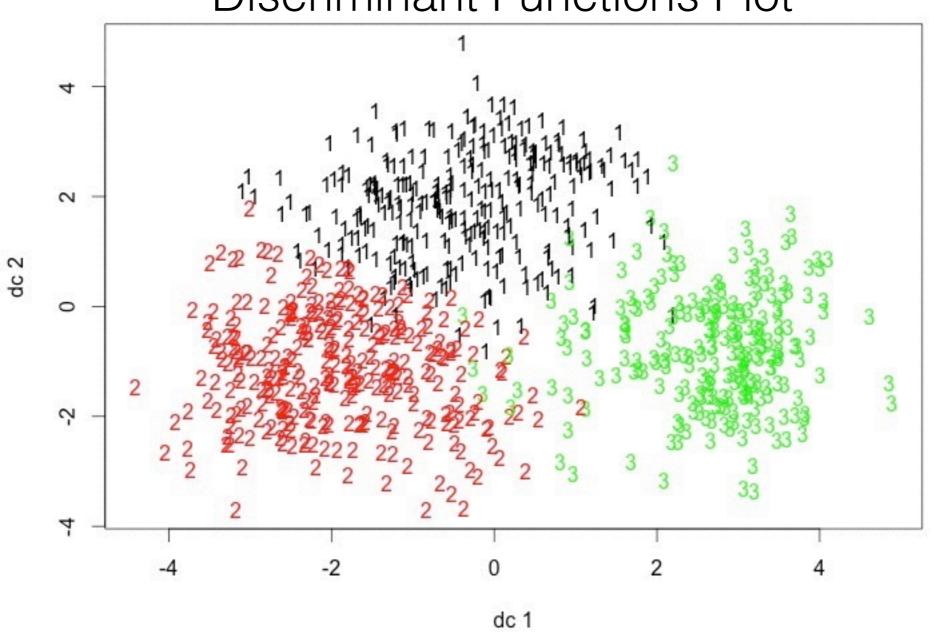
CLUSPLOT(X[X[, 69] != 1, 1:68])



These two components explain 71.05 % of the point variability.

Round 2

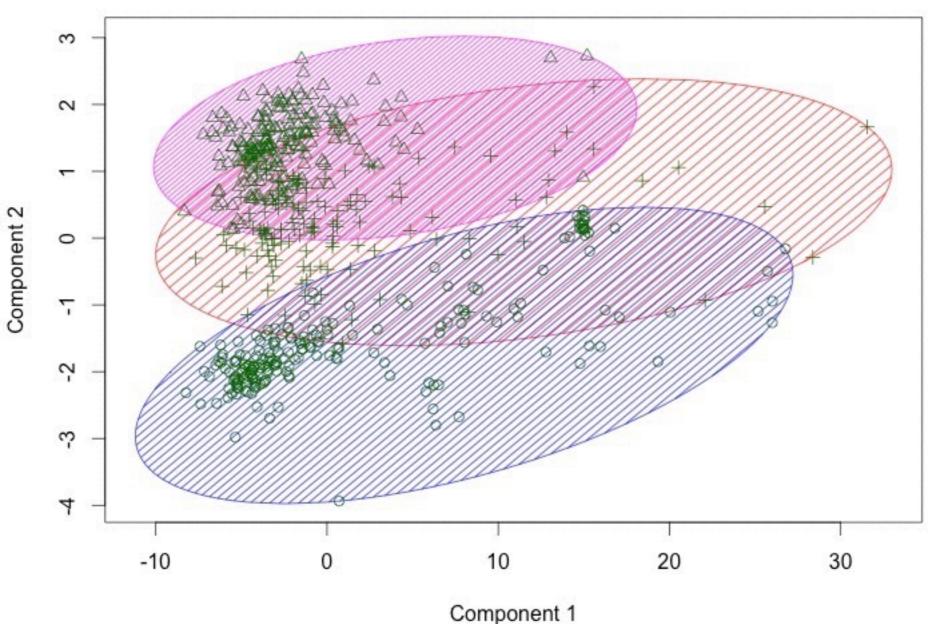
Iterative K-Means: Euclidean



Round 3

Iterative K-Means: Euclidean

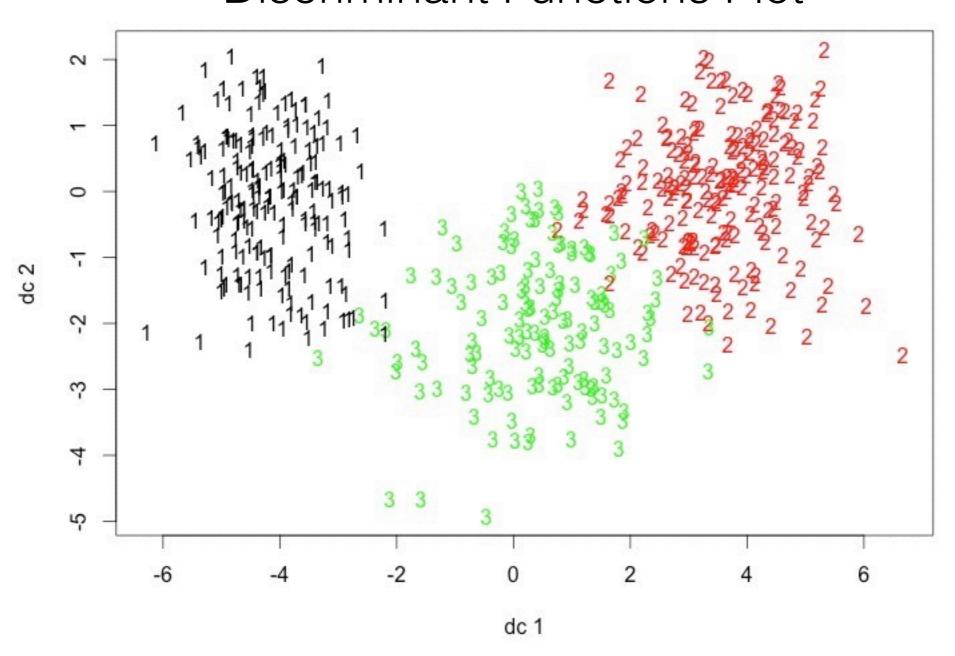
CLUSPLOT(X[X[, 70] != 1, 1:68])



These two components explain 69.95 % of the point variability.

Round 3

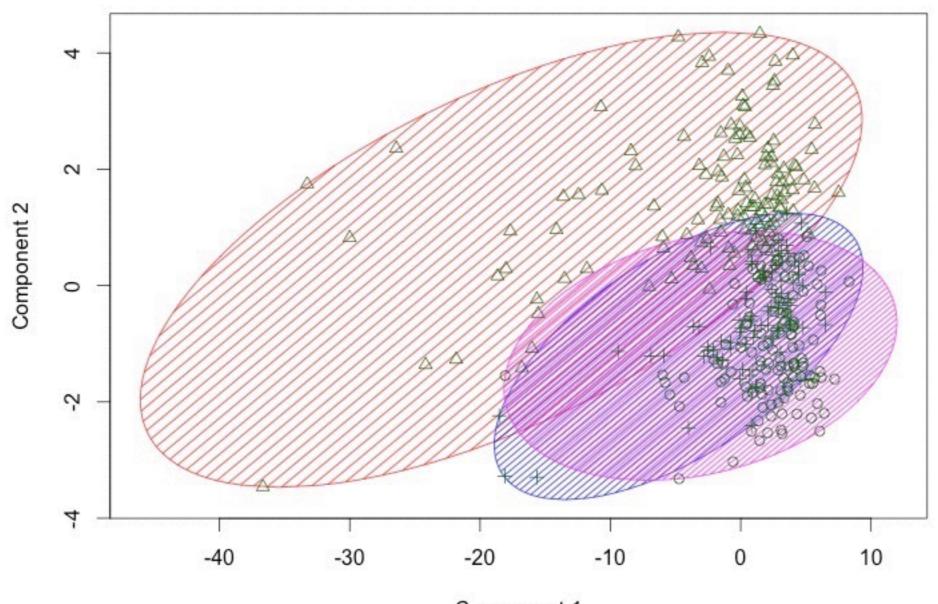
Iterative K-Means: Euclidean



Round 4

Iterative K-Means: Euclidean

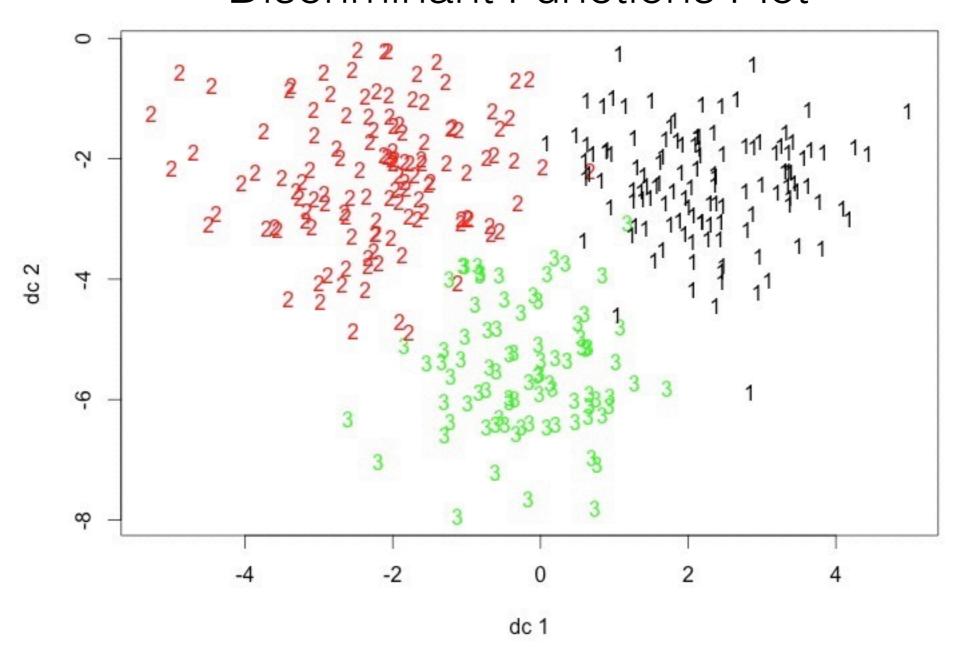
CLUSPLOT(X[X[, 71] != 1, 1:68])



Component 1
These two components explain 60.85 % of the point variability.

Round 4

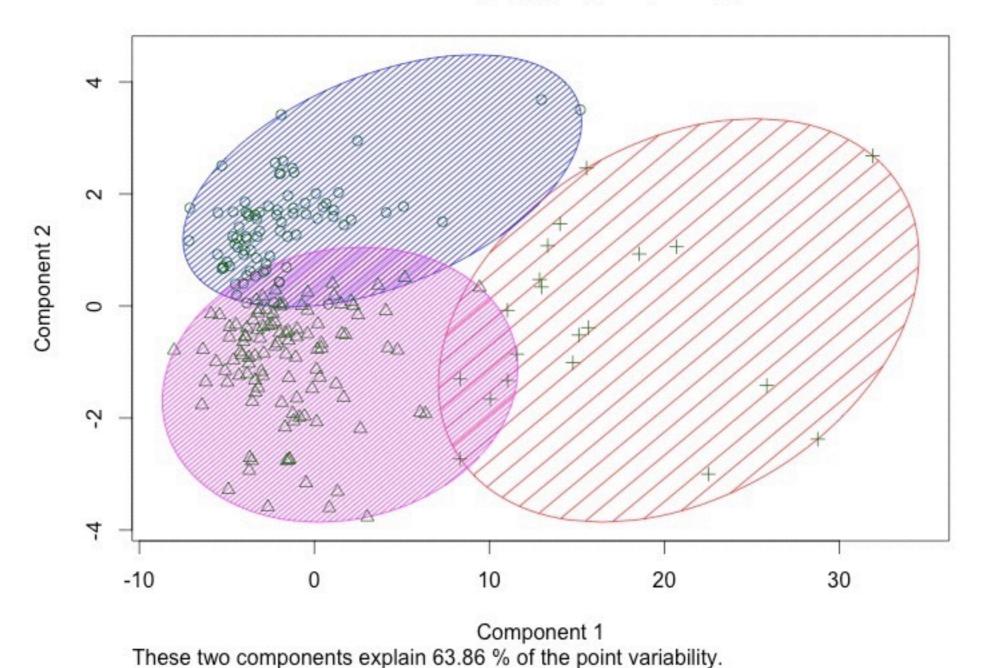
Iterative K-Means: Euclidean



Round 5

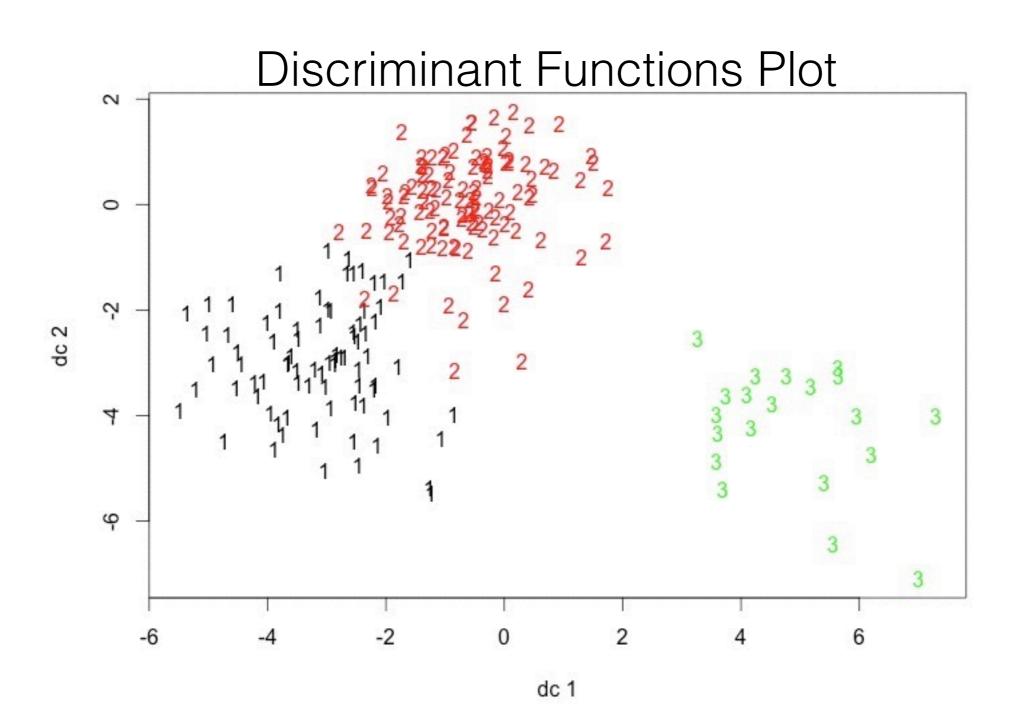
Iterative K-Means: Euclidean

CLUSPLOT(X[X[, 72] != 1, 1:68])



Round 5

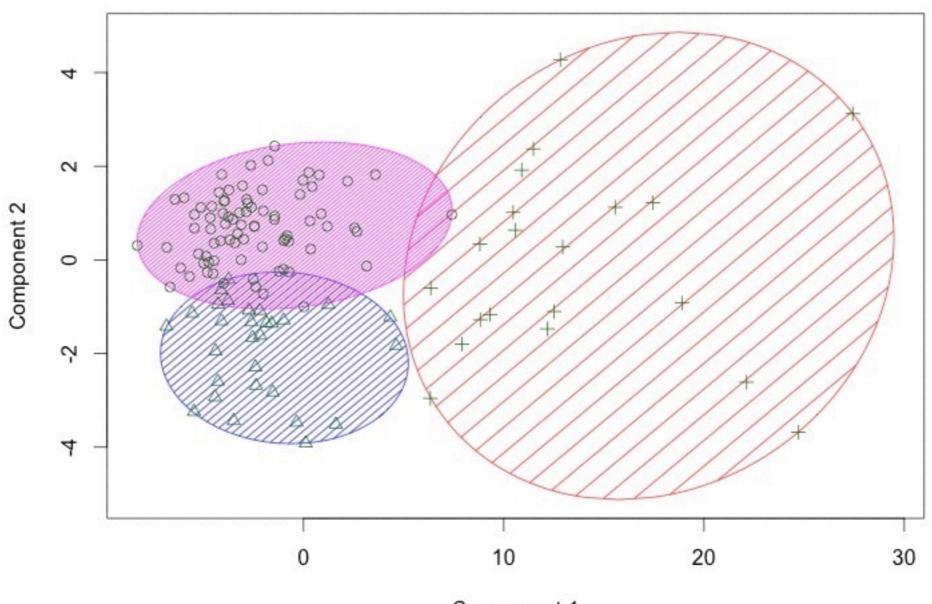
Iterative K-Means: Euclidean



Round 6

Iterative K-Means: Euclidean

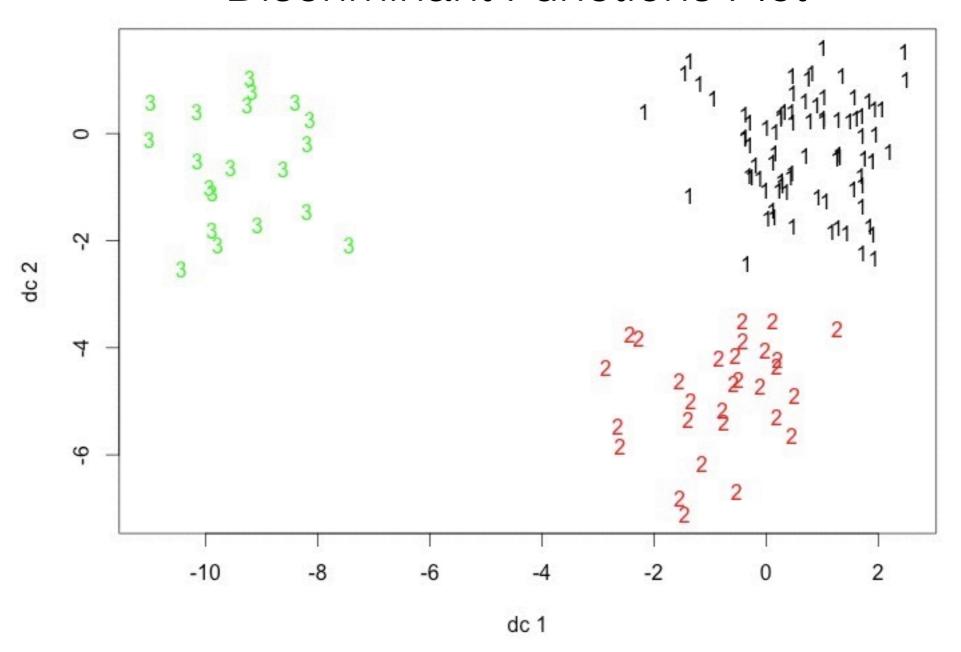
CLUSPLOT(X[X[, 73] != 1, 1:68])



Component 1
These two components explain 68.2 % of the point variability.

Round 6

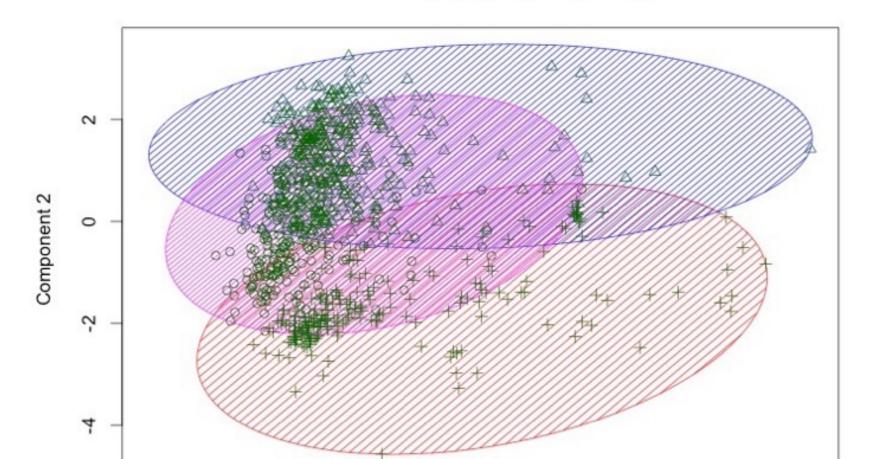
Iterative K-Means: Euclidean



Conclusions Mostly Hypotheses

- Modulation & variance in frequency = energy inputted by external source, extraterrestrial or not
- Majority squiggles have an archetypal energy, higher modulating squiggles are deviants

CLUSPLOT(X[X[, 69] != 1, 1:68])



Conclusions Mostly Hypotheses

- Transpositions across bandwidths is common
- Red shift as Earth is rotating towards source?

Live Demo?

Next Steps

Supervised

- 1) Identify which features are most significant in squiggle v.s. non-squiggle classifier
- Build a multi-class classifier to stratify new squiggles into subgroups

Unsupervised

- 1) Iterative cluster in search of distinct archetypes
- 2) Exploratory data analysis to identify key attributes: Periodicity (All at night? All on one day?), Modulation, etc.