

Classify Radio Signals from Outer Space with Keras

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Task 1: Import Libraries

```
In [1]: from livelossplot.tf_keras import PlotLossesCallback
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import tensorflow as tf

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn import metrics

import numpy as np
np.random.seed(42)
import warnings; warnings.simplefilter('ignore')
%matplotlib inline
print('Tensorflow version:', tf.__version__)
```

Tensorflow version: 2.1.0

Task 2: Load and Preprocess SETI Data

```
In [2]: train_images = pd.read_csv('dataset/train/images.csv', header = None)
train_labels = pd.read_csv('dataset/train/labels.csv', header = None)

val_images = pd.read_csv('dataset/validation/images.csv', header = None)
val_labels = pd.read_csv('dataset/validation/labels.csv', header = None)
```

```
In [3]: #shows pixel intensitiy values and they have been normalized (0, 1)
train_images.head(3)
```

```
Out[3]:
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0.631373	0.623529	0.713726	0.705882	0.658824	0.666667	0.654902	0.635294	0.647059	0.705882
1	0.725490	0.752941	0.749020	0.701961	0.690196	0.721569	0.709804	0.745098	0.654902	0.721569
2	0.717647	0.701961	0.713726	0.733333	0.705882	0.717647	0.725490	0.682353	0.717647	0.674510

3 rows × 8192 columns

```
In [4]: #each image is labeled from 0-3 showing different types of signals
#0 is squiggle
#1 narrow
#2 noise
#3 narrow band drd
train_labels.head(3)
```

```
Out[4]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	0	1	2	3
2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

```
In [5]: print('Training set shape:', train_images.shape, train_labels.shape)
print('Validation set shape:', val_images.shape, val_labels.shape)
#each training input has 8192 pixels, but it's actually distributed by a 64 width by 128

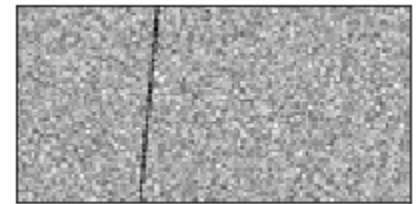
Training set shape: (3200, 8192) (3200, 4)
Validation set shape: (800, 8192) (800, 4)
```

```
In [6]: #reshape images for training and validation
#convert train_images to numpy array using .values to return n dimensional numpy array
#3200 # of training examples
#width = 64, height = 128, channel information (grayscale) = 1
x_train = train_images.values.reshape(3200, 64, 128, 1)
#800 validation samples
x_val = val_images.values.reshape(800, 64, 128, 1)

#reshape images labels for our image classificaiton model to accept as input
y_train = train_labels.values
y_val = val_labels.values
```

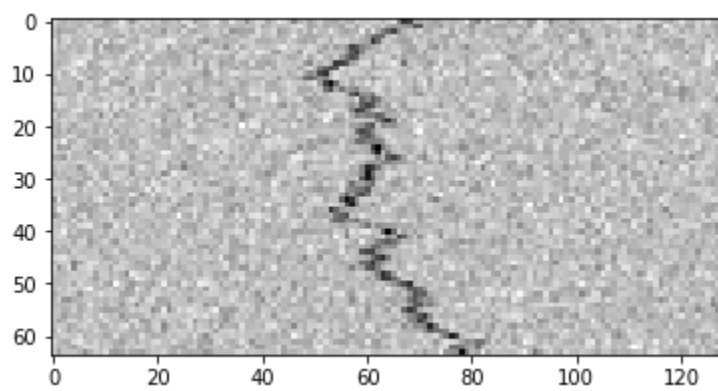
Task 3: Plot 2D Spectrograms

```
In [7]: #convert numpy array into 2d spectrograms
plt.figure(0, figsize = (12,12))
for i in range(1,4):
    plt.subplot(1, 3, i)
    #remove additional axis using np.squeeze
    img = np.squeeze(x_train[np.random.randint(0, x_train.shape[0])])
    plt.xticks([])
    plt.yticks([])
    #cmap = 'gray' if you want to see images in gray scale. this data set is in gray scal
    plt.imshow(img, cmap = 'gray')
```



```
In [8]: #view image in gray scale because we can't see the shape of the line
plt.imshow(np.squeeze(x_train[3]), cmap = 'gray')
```

```
Out[8]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f0505dc8e10>
```



In []:

Task 4: Create Training and Validation Data Generators

In [9]:

```
#impoft image generator helper function to flip images horizontally
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

datagen_train = ImageDataGenerator(horizontal_flip = True)

#fit data generator so it learns statistics and properties about the training images
datagen_train.fit(x_train)
datagen_val = ImageDataGenerator(horizontal_flip = True)
datagen_val.fit(x_val)

#no need to normalize because our data is already normalized
```

In []:

Task 5: Creating the CNN Model

In [10]:

```
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Input, Dropout, Flatten, Conv2D
from tensorflow.keras.layers import BatchNormalization, Activation, MaxPooling2D

from tensorflow.keras.models import Model, Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam, SGD
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
```

In [11]:

```
#CNN is a feed foward neural network consisting of multiple layers of neurons that have 1
#network has multiple layers: convolution, maxpooling for downsampling, dropout layer for
#in each layer, small neurons process portions of the input images, and the outputs of th
#process repeated for each layer
#CNN able to break down complex patterns in series of images into series of simpler pattern

# Initialising the CNN
model = Sequential()

# 1st Convolution
#32 filter maps, filter of 5 x 5
model.add(Conv2D(32, (5,5), padding = 'same', input_shape = (64, 128, 1)))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
#relu nonlinearity, works well with CNN
model.add(Activation('relu'))

# form of nonlinear downsampling
```

```

model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size = (2,2)))
#regularization
model.add(Dropout(0.25))

# 2nd Convolution layer
model.add(Conv2D(64, (5,5), padding = 'same'))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size = (2,2)))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))

# Flattening
model.add(Flatten())

# Fully connected layer
model.add(Dense(1024))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.4))

model.add(Dense(4, activation = 'softmax'))

```

In []:

Task 6: Learning Rate Scheduling and Compile the Model

In [12]:

```

initial_learning_rate = 0.005
#decay learning rate
lr_schedule = tf.keras.optimizers.schedules.ExponentialDecay(
    initial_learning_rate = initial_learning_rate,
    decay_steps=5,
    decay_rate = 0.96,
    staircase= True)

optimizer = Adam(learning_rate = lr_schedule)

```

In [13]:

```

model.compile(optimizer= optimizer, loss = 'categorical_crossentropy', metrics = ['accuracy'])
model.summary()

```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 128, 32)	832
batch_normalization (Batch Normalization)	(None, 64, 128, 32)	128
activation (Activation)	(None, 64, 128, 32)	0
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 32, 64, 32)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 32, 64, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 64, 64)	51264
batch_normalization_1 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 32, 64, 64)	256
activation_1 (Activation)	(None, 32, 64, 64)	0
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 16, 32, 64)	0

dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 16, 32, 64)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 32768)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 1024)	33555456
batch_normalization_2 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 1024)	4096
activation_2 (Activation)	(None, 1024)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 1024)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 4)	4100
=====		
Total params: 33,616,132		
Trainable params: 33,613,892		
Non-trainable params: 2,240		
=====		

In []:

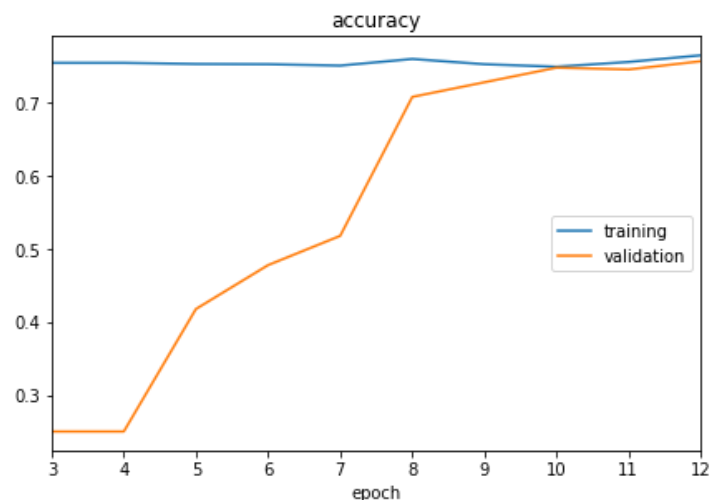
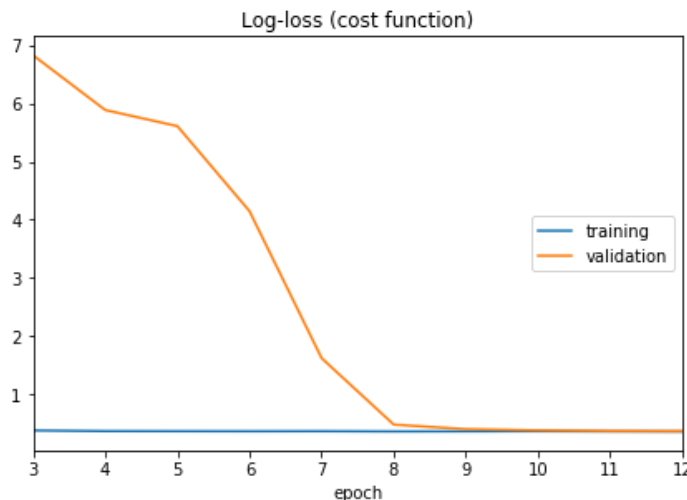
Task 7: Training the Model

In [19]:

```
#defining callbacks
checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint('model_weight.h5', monitor='val_loss', save_weights_only=True,
                             mode = 'min', verbose = 0)
callbacks = [PlotLossesCallback(), checkpoint]

batch_size = 32

history = model.fit(
    datagen_train.flow(x_train, y_train, batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=True),
    steps_per_epoch = len(x_train) // batch_size,
    validation_data = datagen_val.flow(x_val, y_val, batch_size = batch_size, shuffle = True),
    validation_steps = len(x_val) // batch_size,
    epochs = 12,
    callbacks = callbacks
)
```



Log-loss (cost function):

```
training (min: 0.367, max: 0.597, cur: 0.367)
validation (min: 0.372, max: 6.822, cur: 0.372)
```

accuracy:

```
training (min: 0.686, max: 0.764, cur: 0.764)
validation (min: 0.250, max: 0.756, cur: 0.756)
```

100/100 [-----] - 8s 83ms/step - loss: 0.3673 - accuracy: 0.7644

In []:

Task 8: Model Evaluation

In [20]:

```
model.evaluate(x_val, y_val)
```

800/800 [=====] - 1s 853us/sample - loss: 0.3726 - accuracy: 0.7550

Out[20]:

```
[0.3726379420934245, 0.755]
```

In [21]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn import metrics
import seaborn as sns

y_true = np.argmax(y_val, 1)
y_pred = np.argmax(model.predict(x_val), 1)
print(metrics.classification_report(y_true, y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.98	0.99	200
1	0.53	0.23	0.33	200
2	0.51	0.81	0.63	200
3	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
accuracy			0.76	800
macro avg	0.76	0.76	0.74	800
weighted avg	0.76	0.76	0.74	800

In [22]:

```
print('Classification accuracy: %0.6f' % metrics.accuracy_score(y_true, y_pred))
```

Classification accuracy: 0.755000

In [23]:

```
labels = ["squiggle", "narrowband", "noise", "narrowbanddrrd"]
```

In []: