

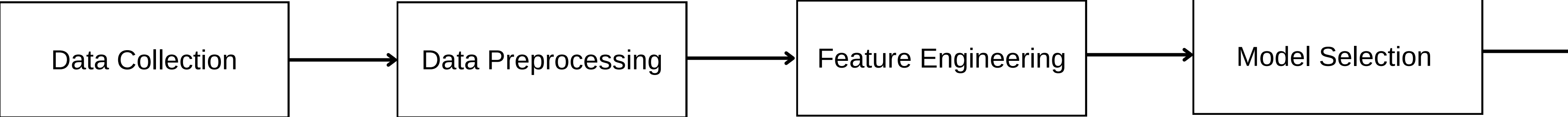
Progress Report

Mon 10 Apr

Radioactive Element Detection

Develop a data-driven approach to detect the radioactive elements

Metode

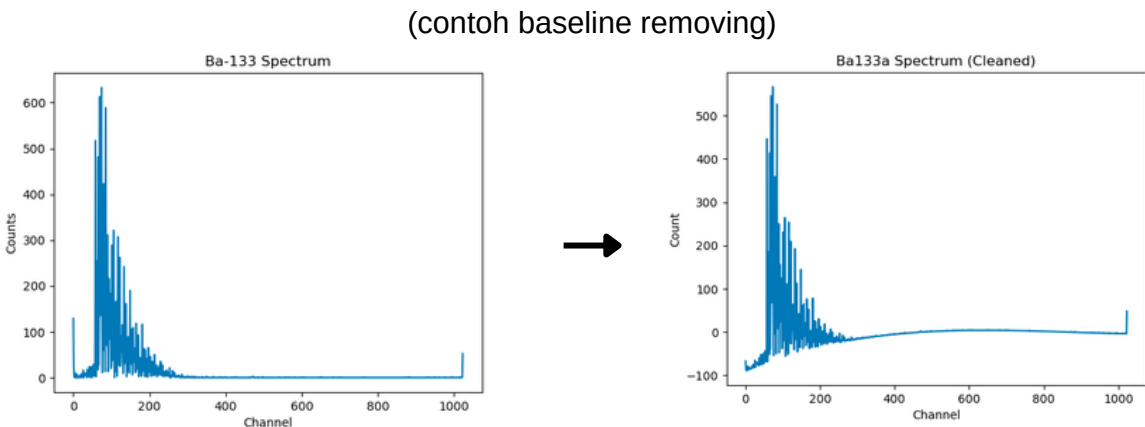


- ± 8 elements
- each element:

Kanal	Cacahan
0	129
1	23
2	3
3	0
4	8
5	10
6	0
7	1
8	0
9	1
10	7
11	1
12	0

1023

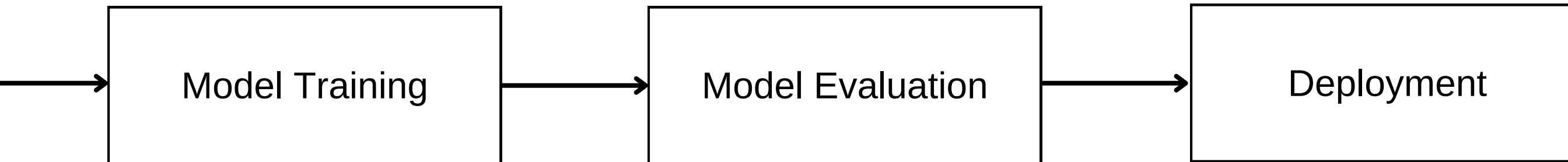
- EDA
- Data Labelling
- Data cleaning: baseline removing
- Transforming data



	Element	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	Ba-133	129.0	23.0	3.0	0.0	8.0	10.0	0.0
1	Ba-133	239.0	42.0	7.0	0.0	17.0	17.0	0.0
2	Ba-133	455.0	83.0	19.0	0.0	39.0	28.0	1.0
3	Ba-133	499.0	94.0	20.0	0.0	42.0	30.0	1.0
4	Co-60	2596.0	601.0	32.0	0.0	254.0	68.0	4.0
5	Co-60	24126.0	5318.0	200.0	12.0	2352.0	620.0	15.0
6	Co-60	98256.0	21826.0	859.0	49.0	9107.0	2588.0	65.0
7	Cs-137	168.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	6.0	0.0
8	Cs-137	2310.0	523.0	14.0	0.0	161.0	53.0	0.0
9	Cs-137	7324.0	1586.0	52.0	1.0	535.0	136.0	4.0
10	Cs-137	819.0	195.0	6.0	0.0	74.0	15.0	0.0
11	Cs-137/Co-60	14182.0	3419.0	122.0	6.0	1597.0	435.0	6.0
12	Cs-137/Co-60	38128.0	8954.0	315.0	20.0	4006.0	1083.0	19.0

- Extract features
 - spectral analysis
 - peak counts?
 - pulse shape?
 - time-dependent count rate?
- Decision tree classifier
- Random forest classifier
- and more...

Metode (2)



- Split data
 - 80% Training
 - 20% Testing
- Train w/ ML models
- Cross-validation?

- accuracy: ± 0.66
- precision
- recall
- F1-score

- test using new data

```
: import pandas as pd

# Load the new data
new_data = pd.read_csv("CS137 d.csv")

: import numpy as np

# assume the new data is stored in a dataframe called `new_data`
counts = new_data['Cacahan'].values.reshape(-1, 1)
counts = scaler.transform(np.hstack([counts, np.zeros((counts.shape[0], 1))]))

# now we can use the model to make predictions
predictions = rf.predict(counts)
predictions

: from scipy.stats import mode

# get the most frequent prediction from the output array
prediction = mode(predictions)[0][0]

print(prediction)
```

Cs-137