

Software framework for Pulsar Detection using Machine Learning and Digital Twin

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Introduction

Identifying pulsar signals from radio telescope data archives poses a major big data challenge. Although several efficient algorithms have been developed to tackle this problem, our software package introduces an innovative approach: a machine learning–based framework that employs training data generated through Digital Twins derived from theoretical physics models, combined with a U-Net–based neural network for pulsar signal segmentation. This framework aims to facilitate the verification and discovery of unknown pulsars and other astronomical signals grounded by physical theory, thereby advancing the capabilities of astronomers and physicists in their exploration of the universe. This poster shows the status of the framework.

Digital Twin

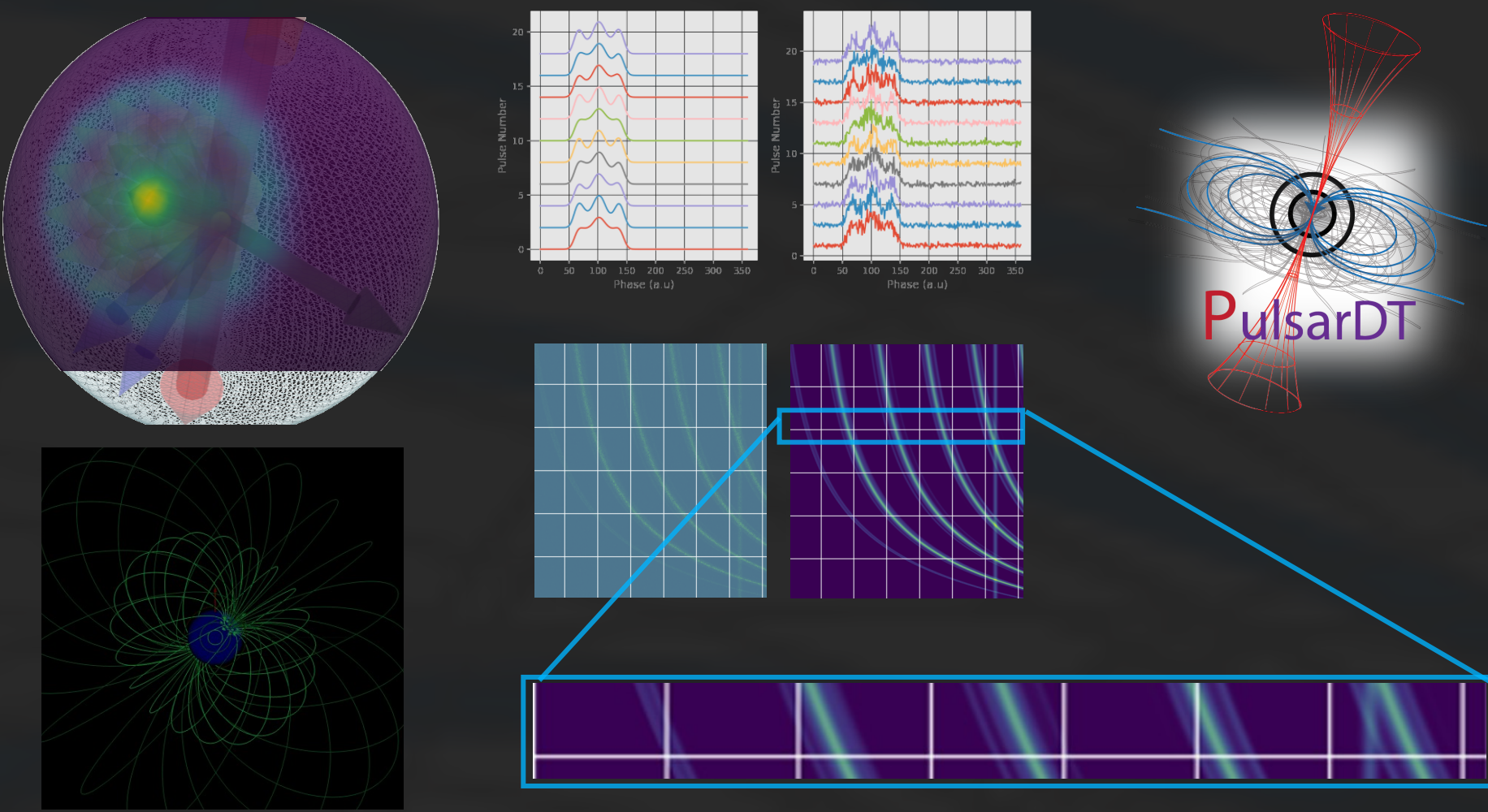


Fig 2.1: Spark pattern based Pulsar Digital Twin

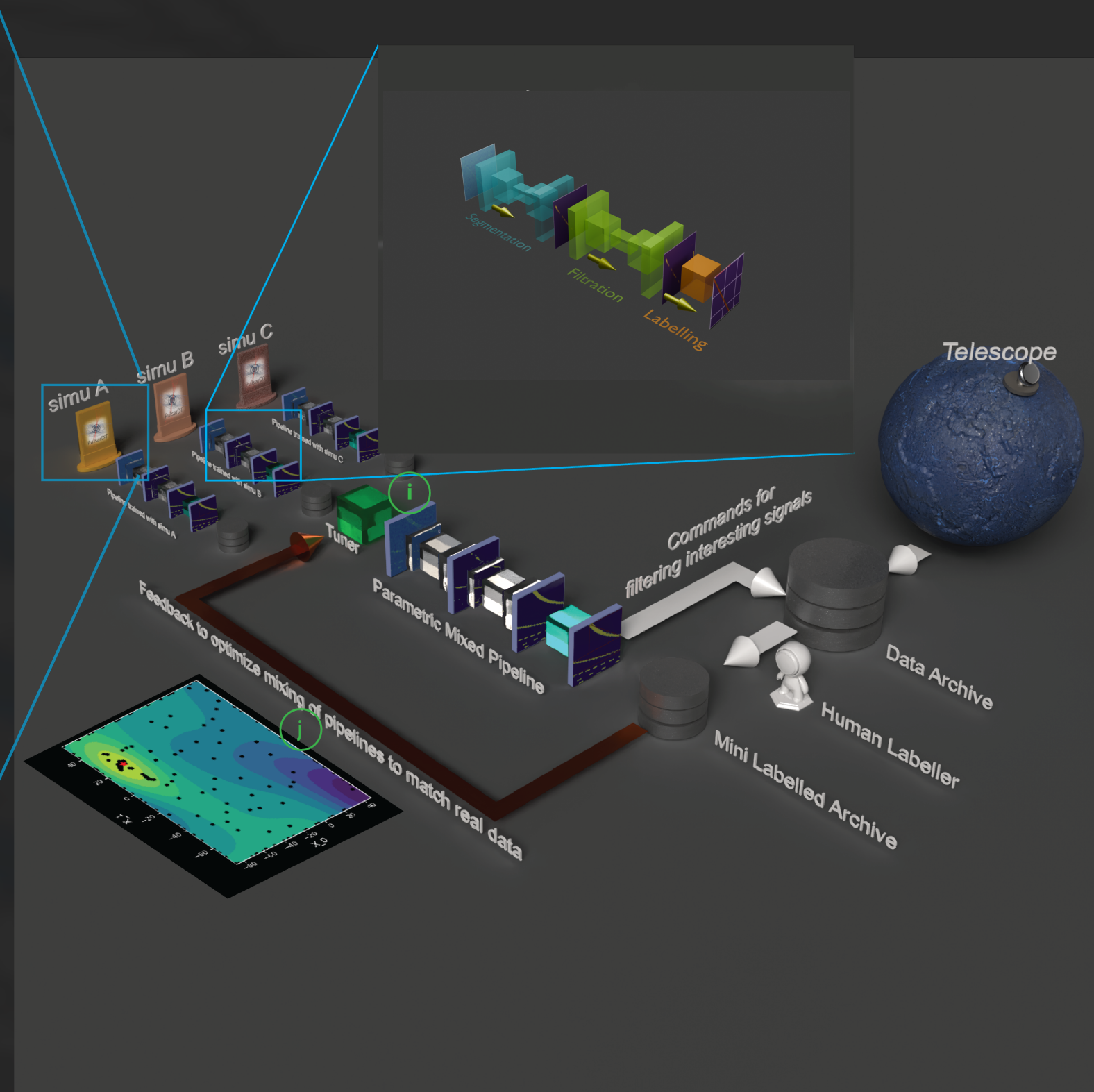


Fig 1.1: Overview of the framework

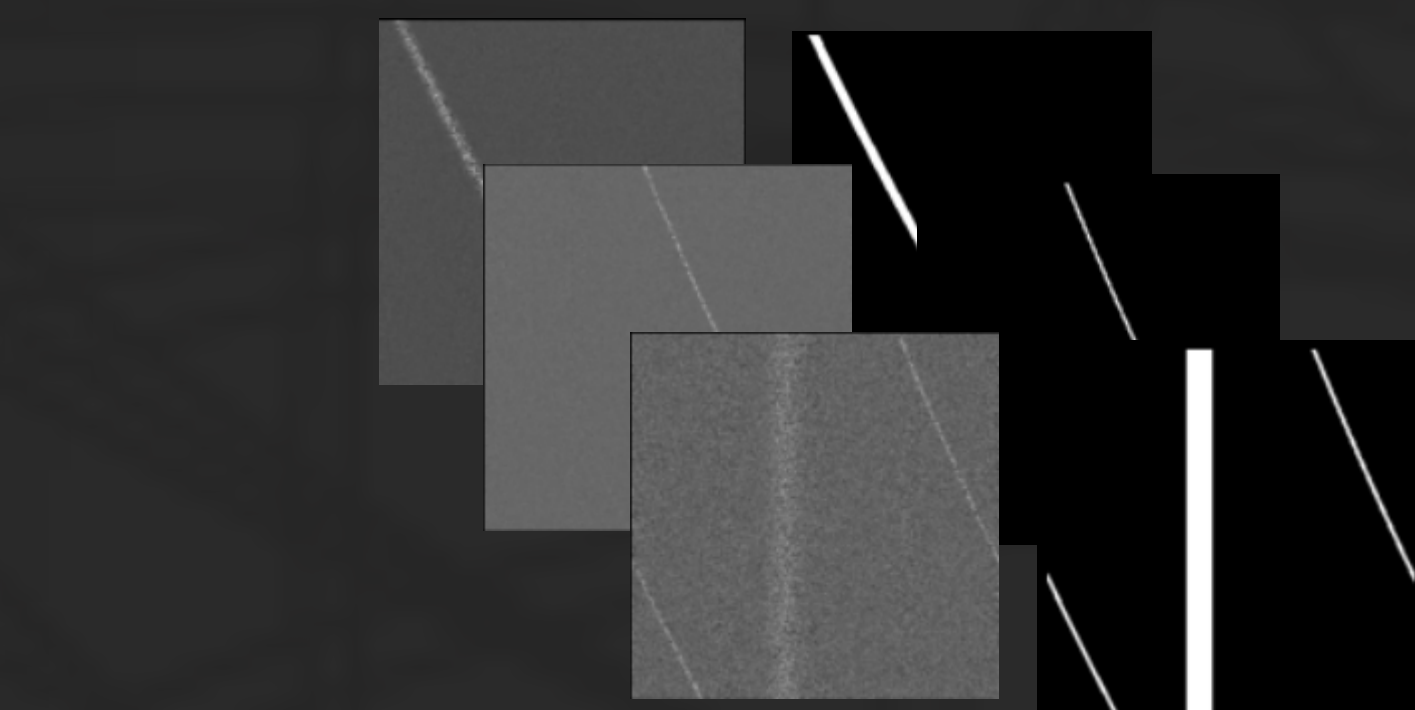


Fig 2.2: Synthetic dispersion image-mask pair for training

Pipeline Steps

- Step 1: Segmentation by CNN (Simplified UNet)
- Step2: Filtration by CNN (optional)
- Step3: Labelling using Connected Component Analysis

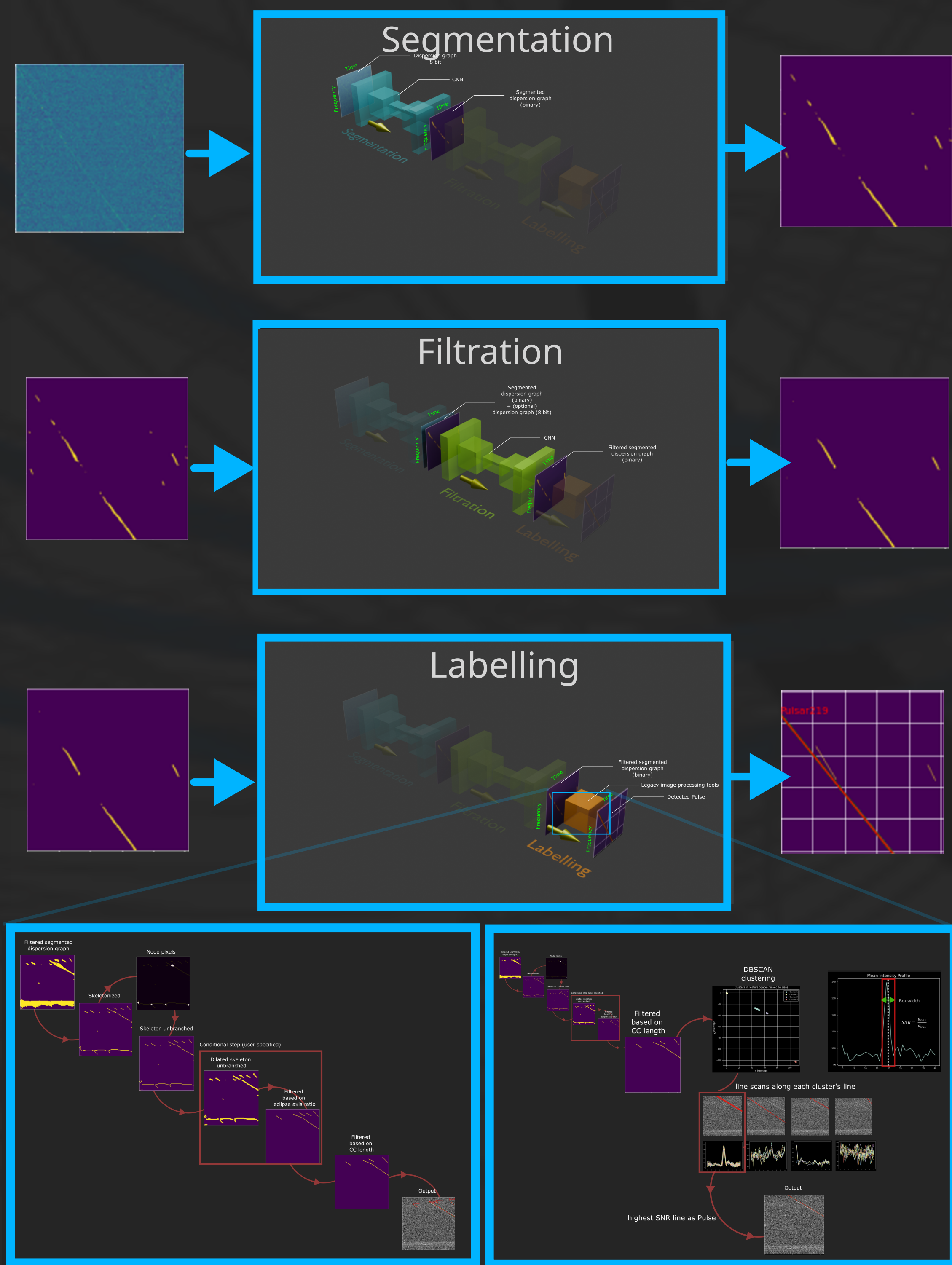


Fig 3: Pipeline steps used to segment and detect pulse

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Pulse Segmentation

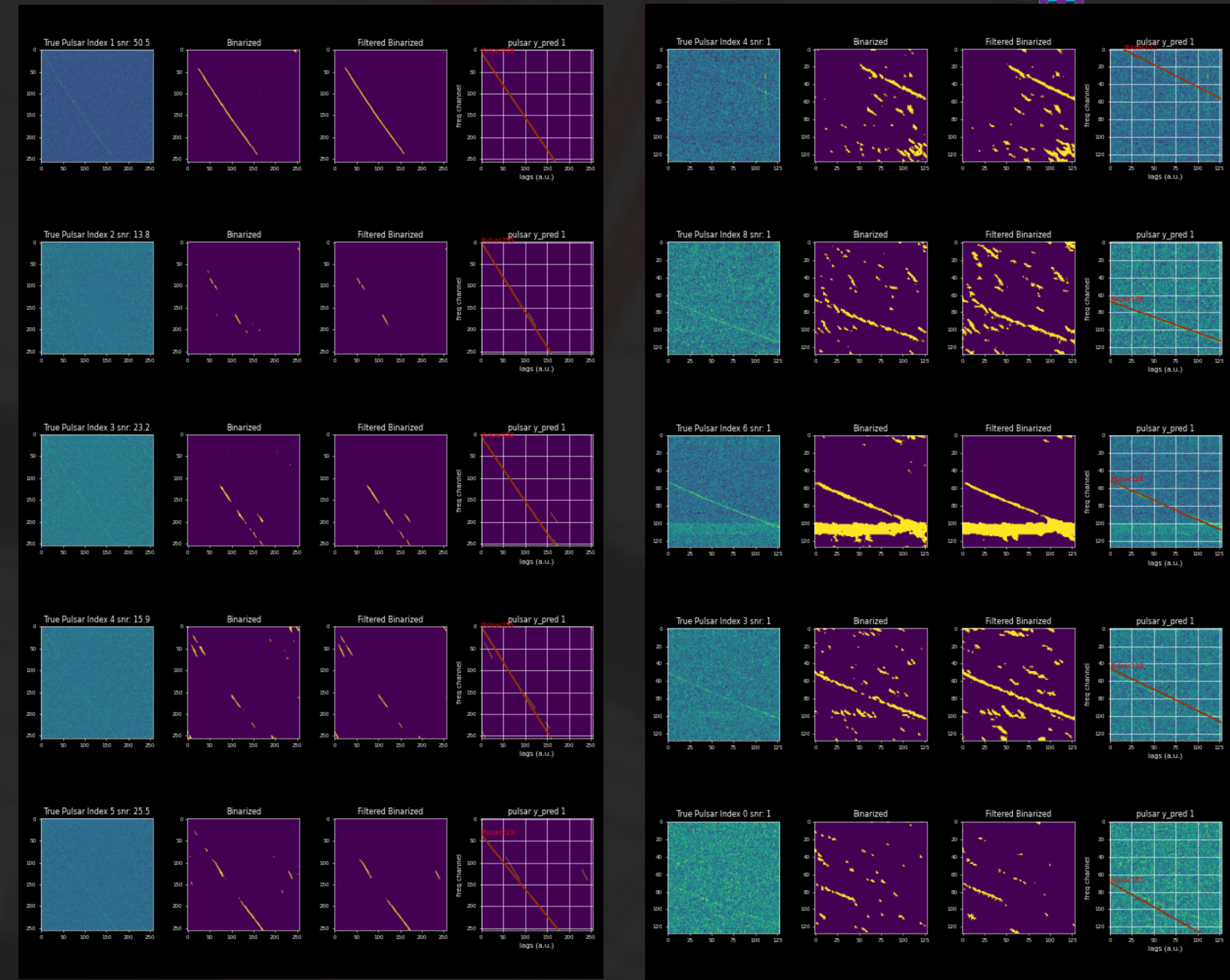


Fig 4.1: Pulse Detections on real pulsar data (left). Pulse Detections on fake real pulsar data (right)

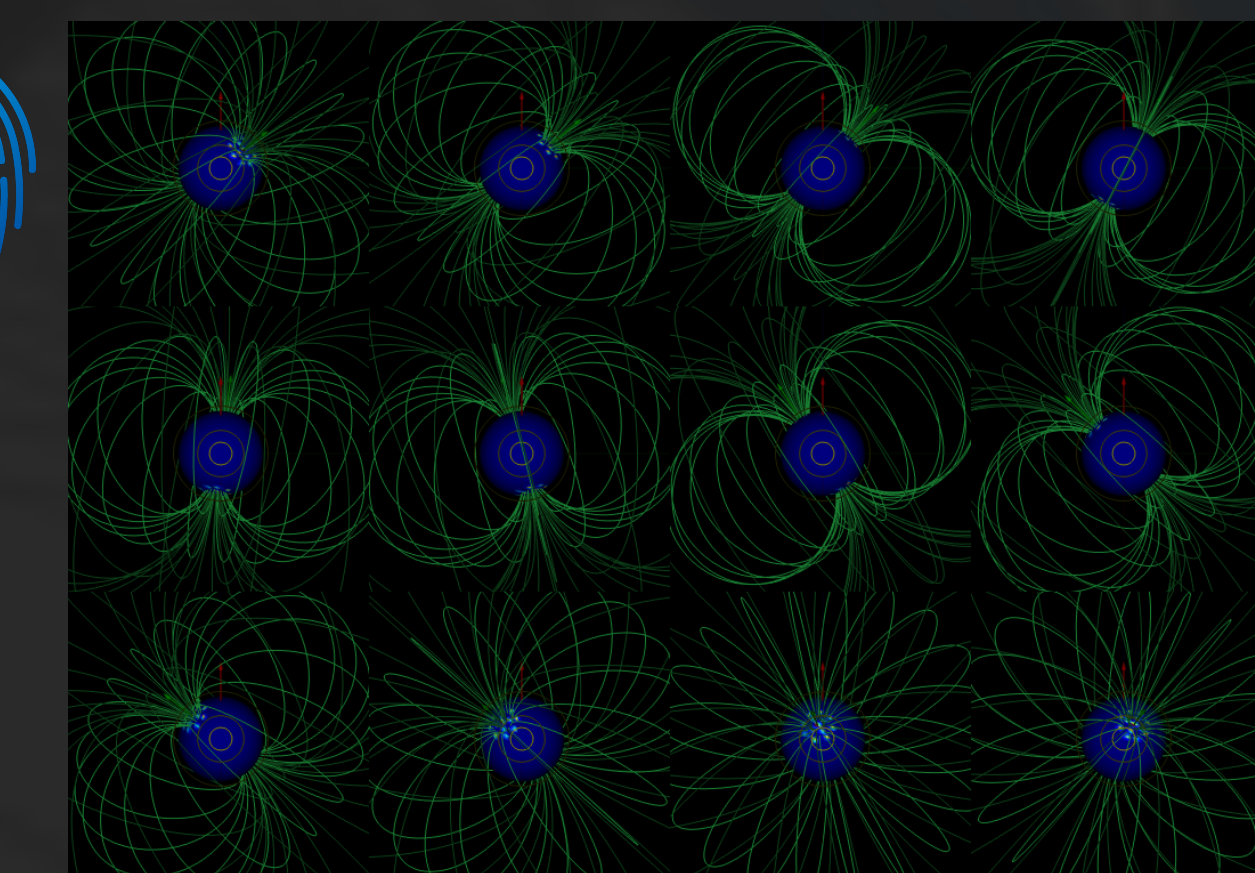
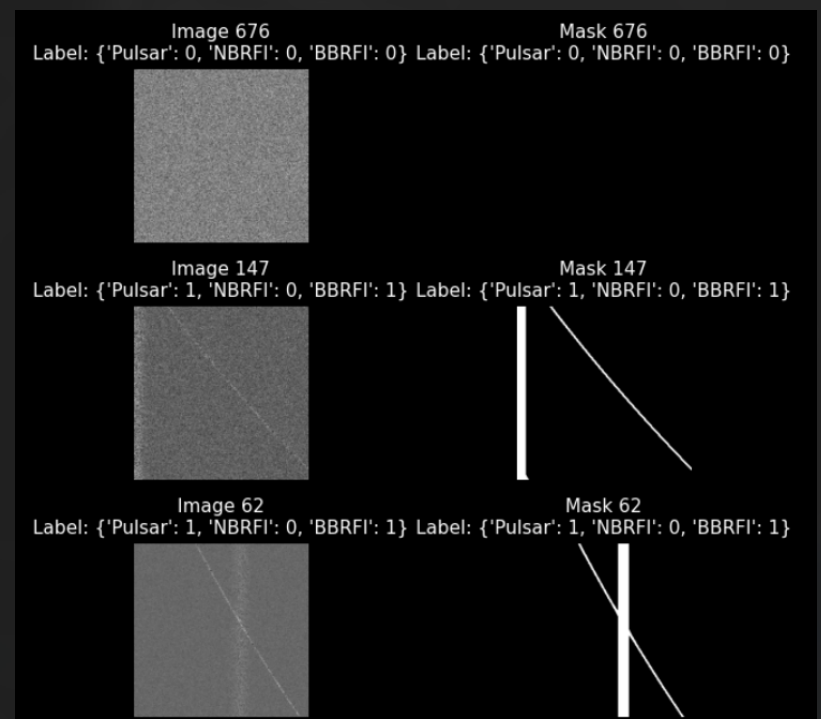
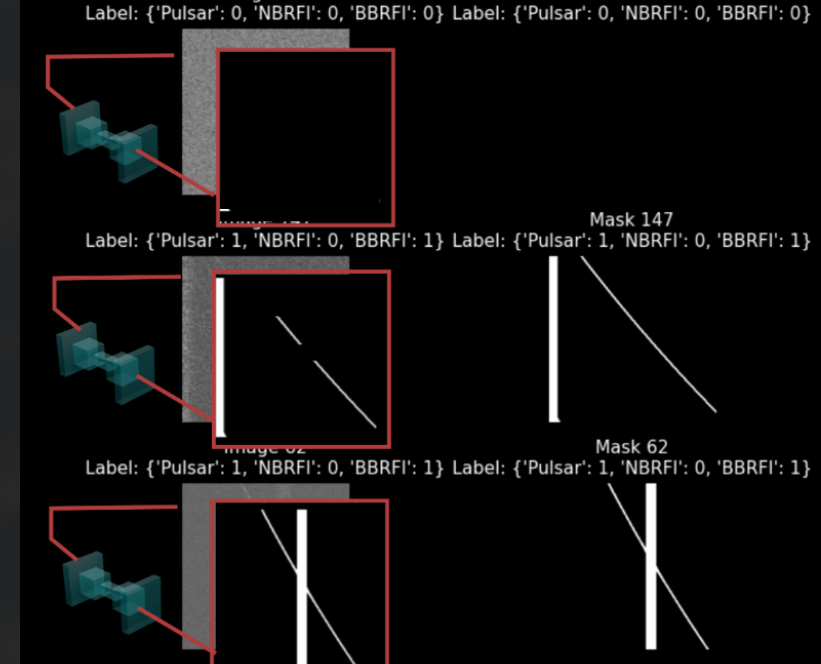


Fig 1.2: Rendering of the PulsarDT virtual oscillator

Training set for segmentation CNN



Training set for filter CNN



Software Package

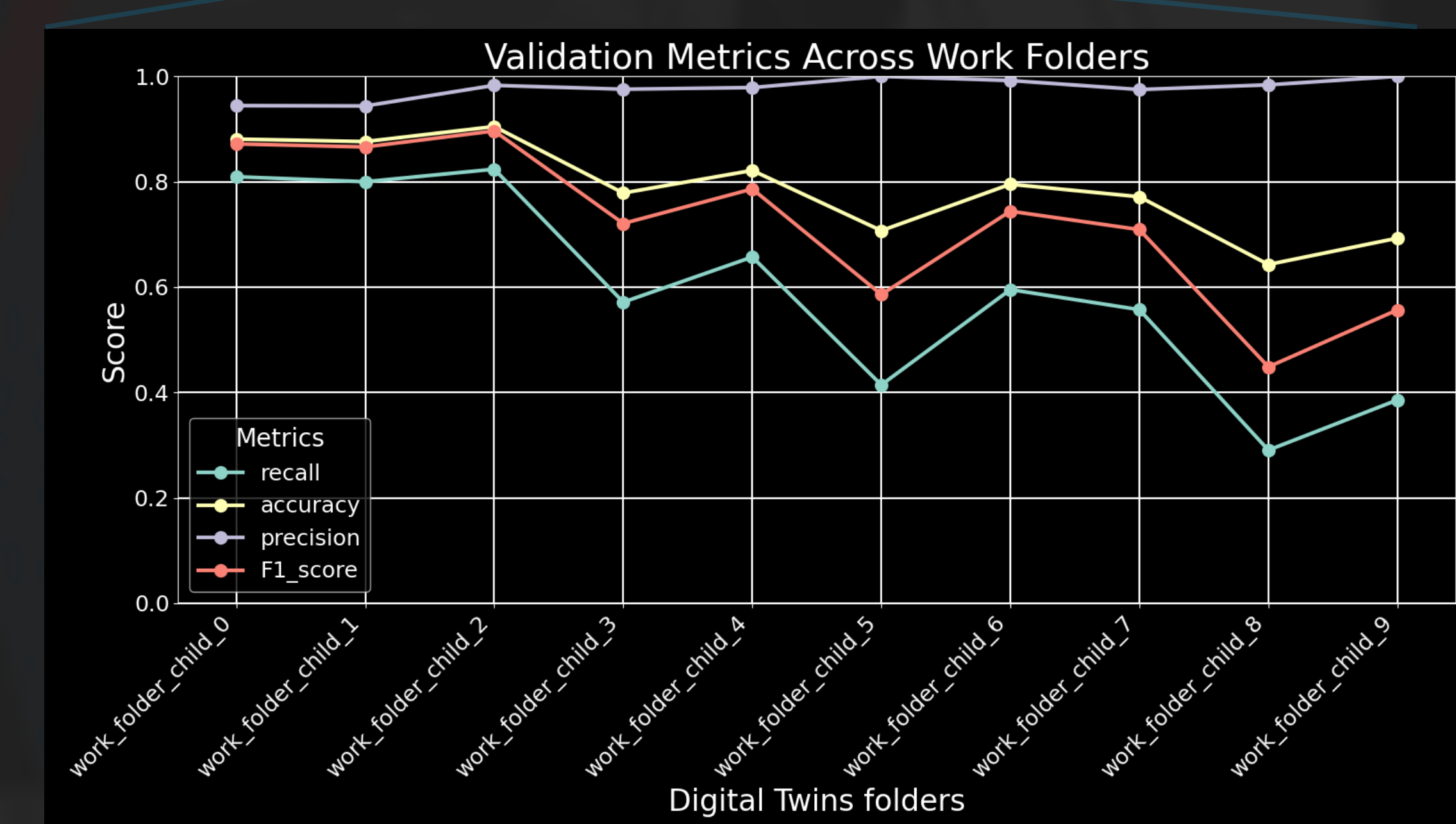
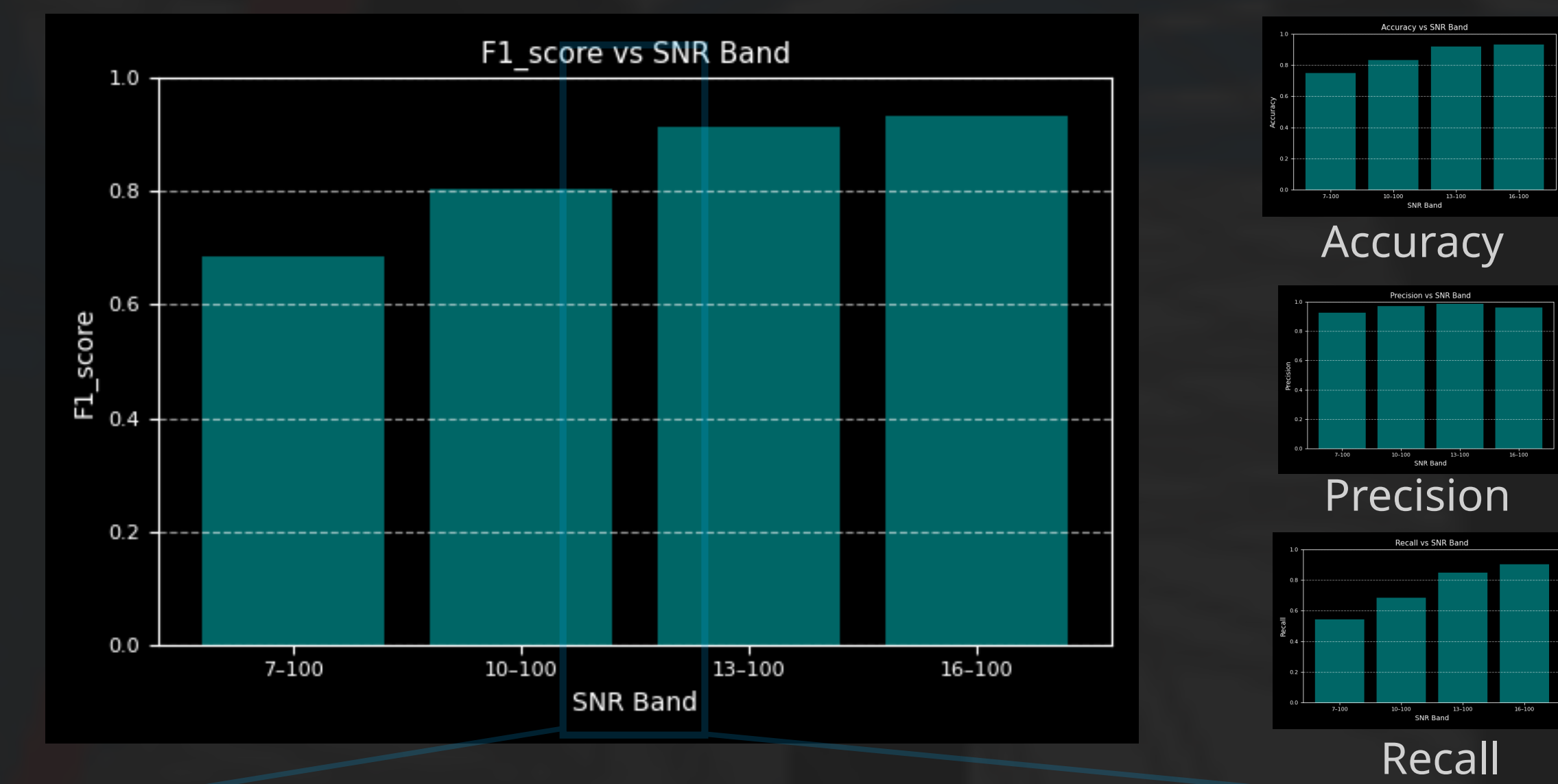


Fig 4.2: Performance scores of the pipeline trained with synthetic data from work_folder_child_0 for different SNR ranges on real pulsar data (top). Performance metrics for SNR band 12-100 for all pipelines trained using corresponding digital twins (bottom) with wide DM range of 30 pc/cm³ and with 5000 samples each.

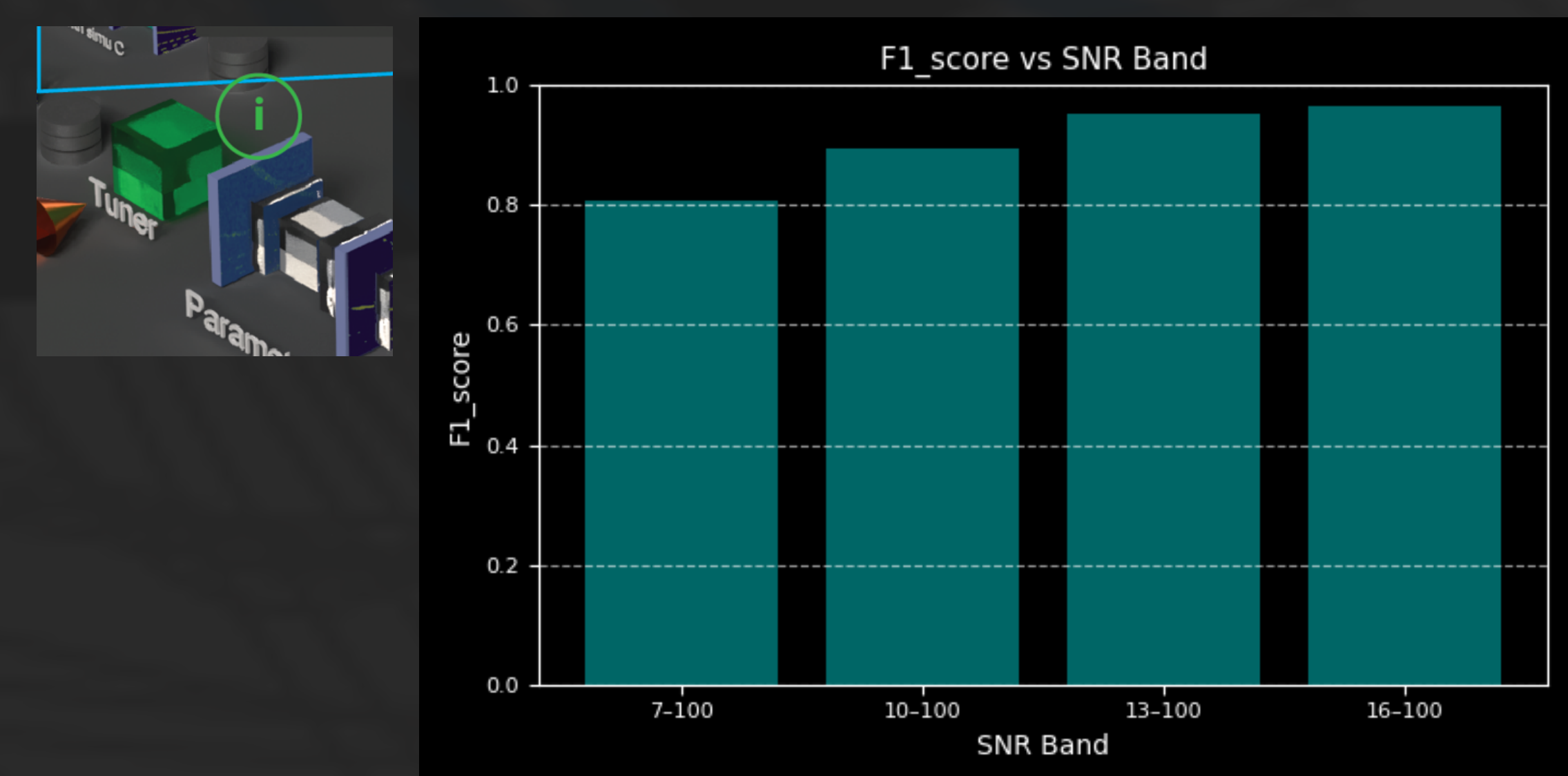


Fig 4.3: Performance after mixing the pipelines using the Tuner module shows improvement in performance (Beta)