

# New automatic detection method : description and some results

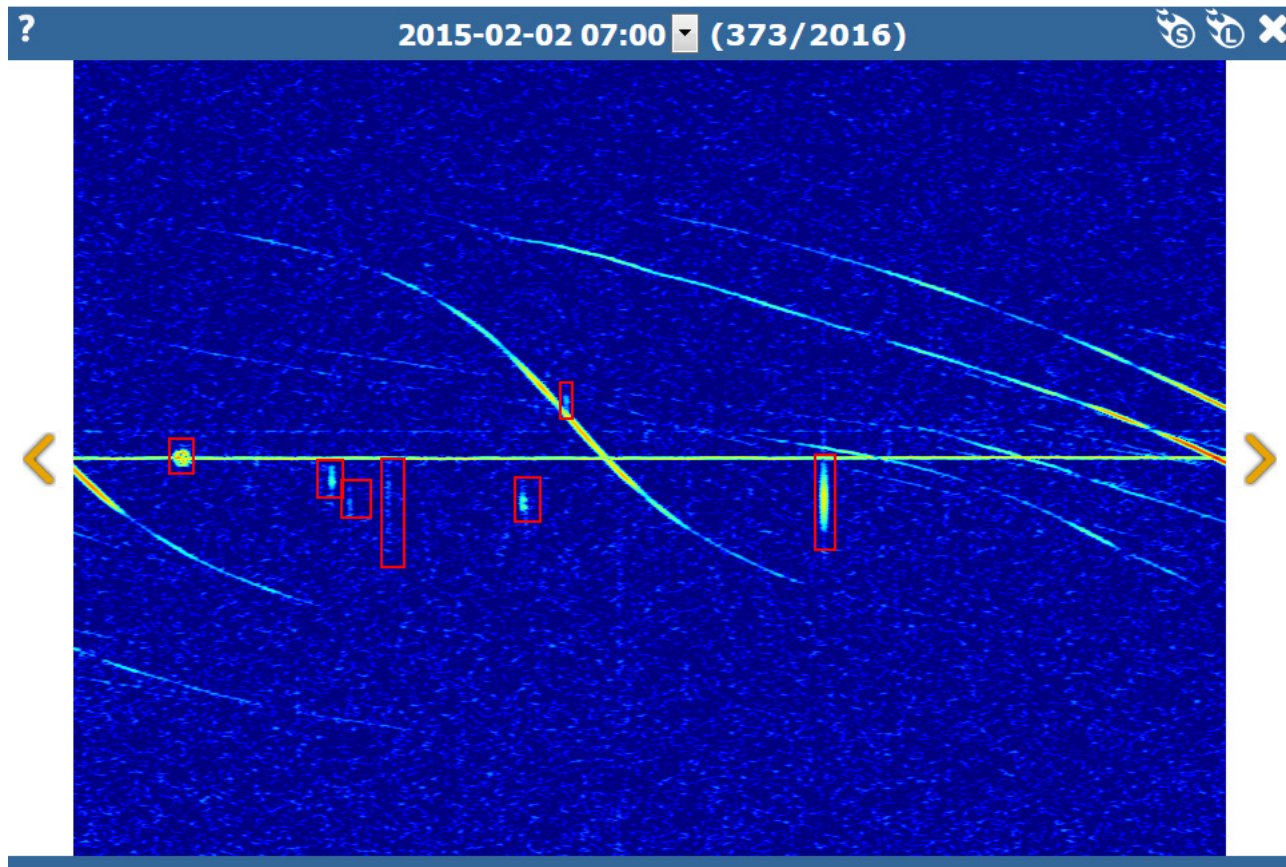
H. Lamy

Annual METRO meeting

Royal Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy  
Brussels, 16/11/2017

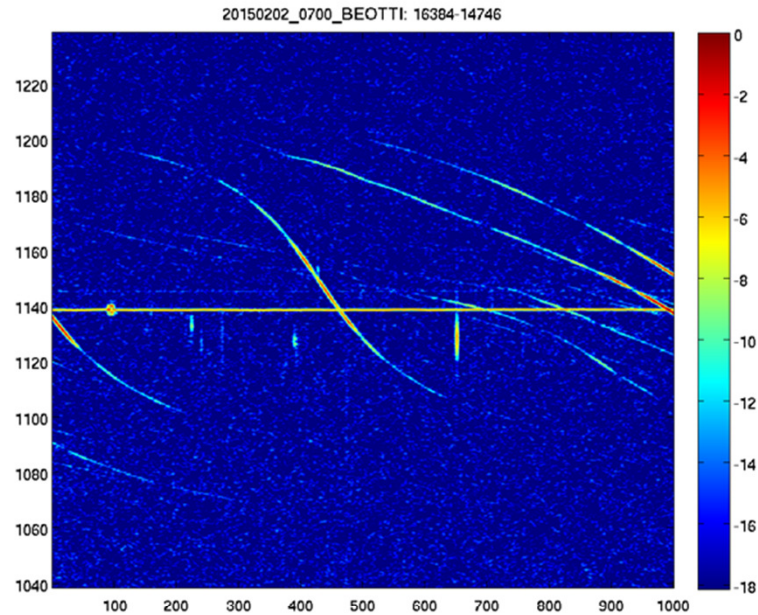
Thanks to Maxence Draguet, student from ULB,  
who did an internship to test this method

# Example 1

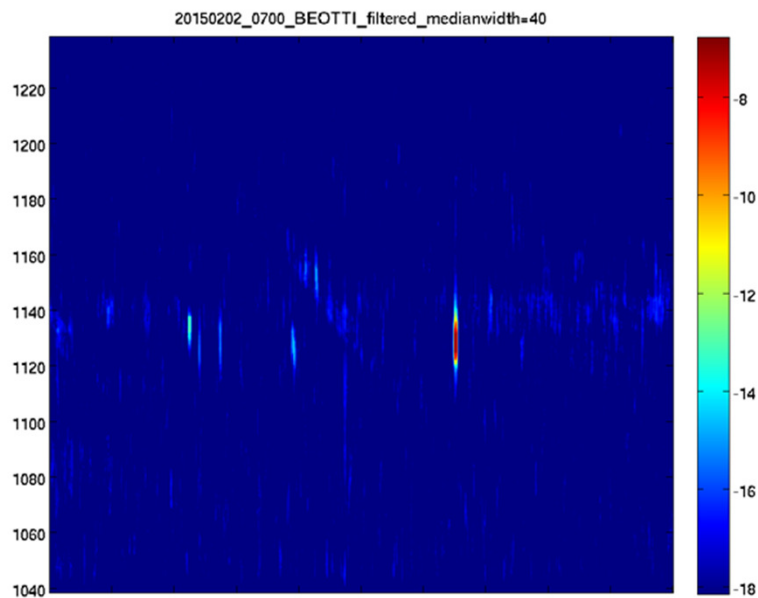


Manual counts : 7

# Step 1 : moving median filter



Median width = 40 pixels

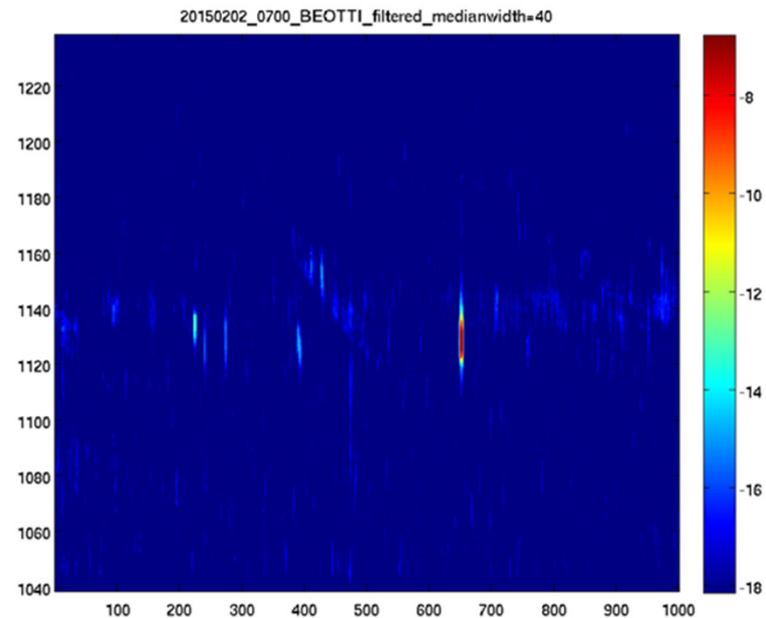


# Step 2 : binarisation of the image

- Every pixel  $>$  threshold  $\rightarrow 1$
- Every pixel  $\leq$  threshold  $\rightarrow 0$
  
- Second parameter : **threshold**
  - Examples below : mean + 3 std of the whole spectrogram
  - Student tests : median + **nb\_mad** \* MAD per column of the spectrogram

# Step 3 : labellisation of the spectrogram

- For each column, a set of objects is created with various lengths (contiguous 1s)
- If length of the object > **min\_length\_value** → we keep this length value for this column, otherwise 0. A 1-D vector is created with these length values.



...0 0 0 38 45 0 0 .... 0 92 104 120 87 0 0 ....

## Step 4 : labelisation of the 1-D vector

The 1-D vector with the length values of the labeled objects is also labeled. We keep only those « new objects » that have a width > **min\_width\_value**

...0 0 0 38 45 0 0 ... 0 92 104 120 87 0 0 ...

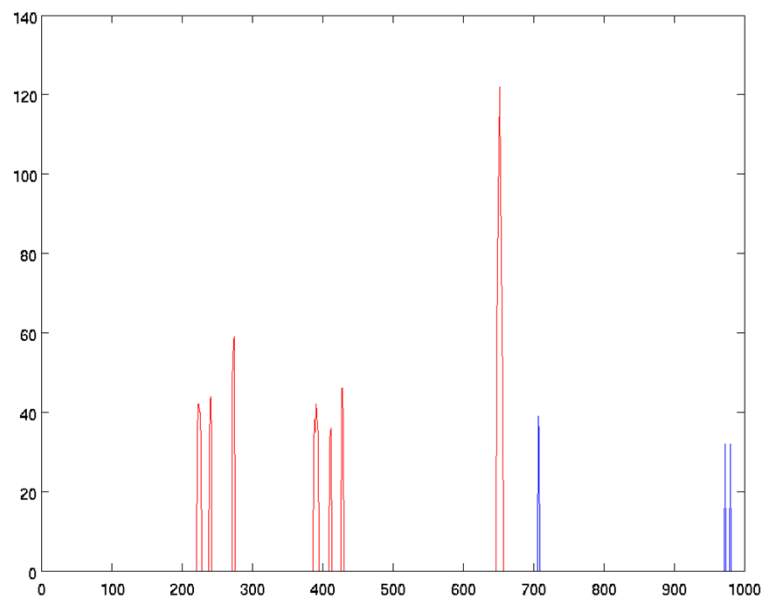
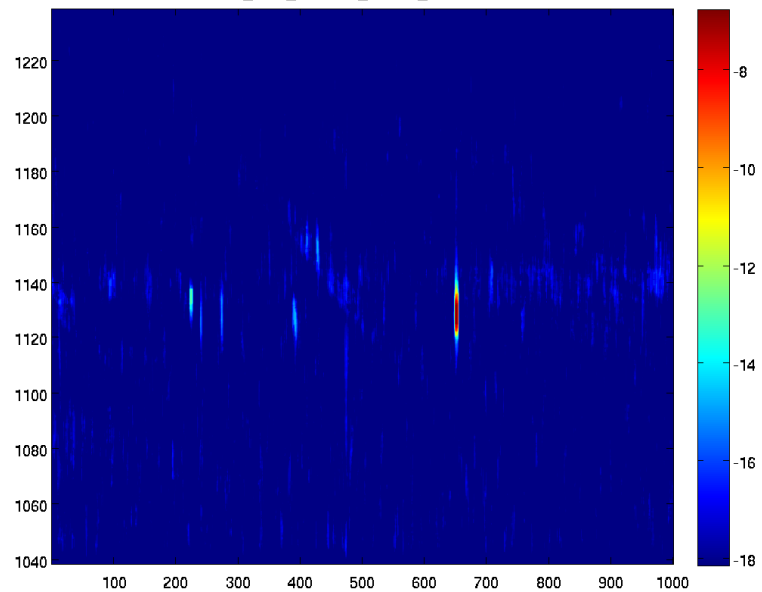


# In summary

## 4 parameters :

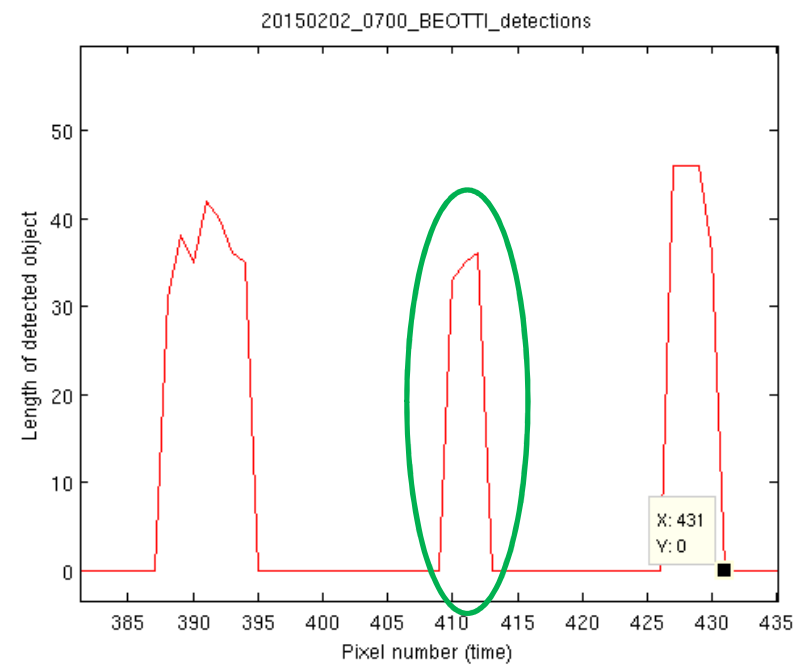
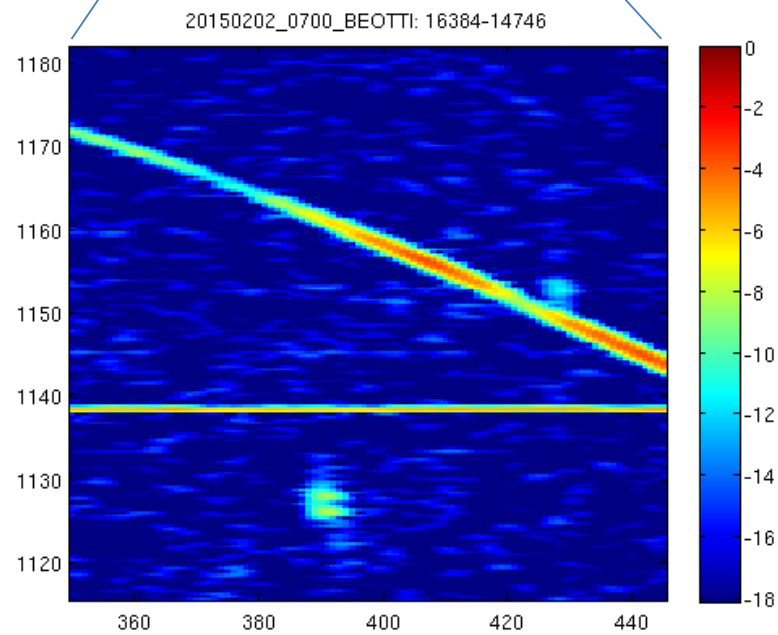
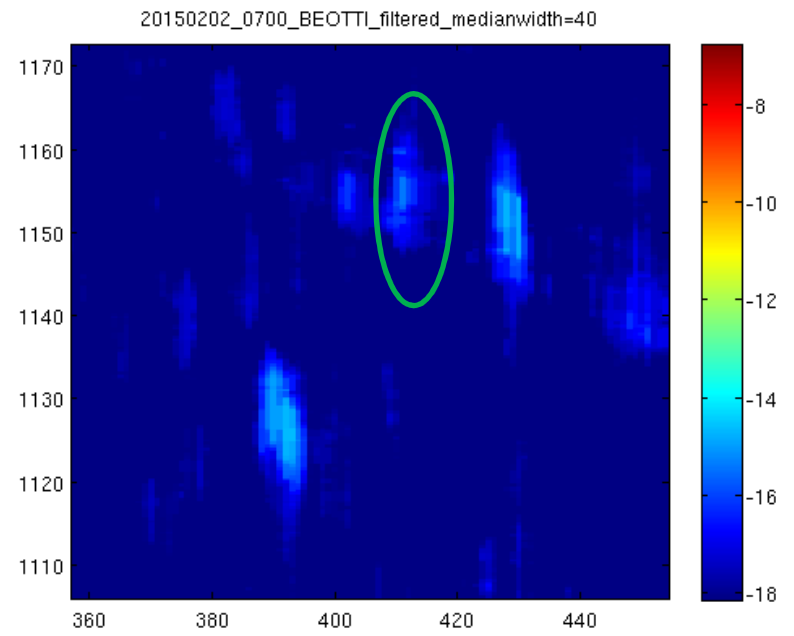
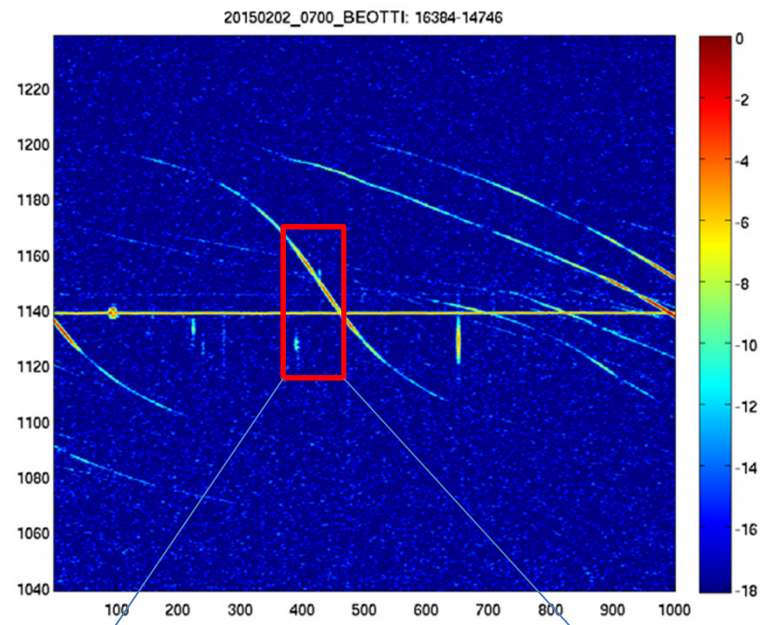
- Median width : 40
- Threshold or nb\_mad
- Min\_length\_value (in frequency) : 30 pixels
- Min\_width\_value (in time) : 3 columns

20150202\_0700\_BEOTTI\_filtered\_medianwidth=40



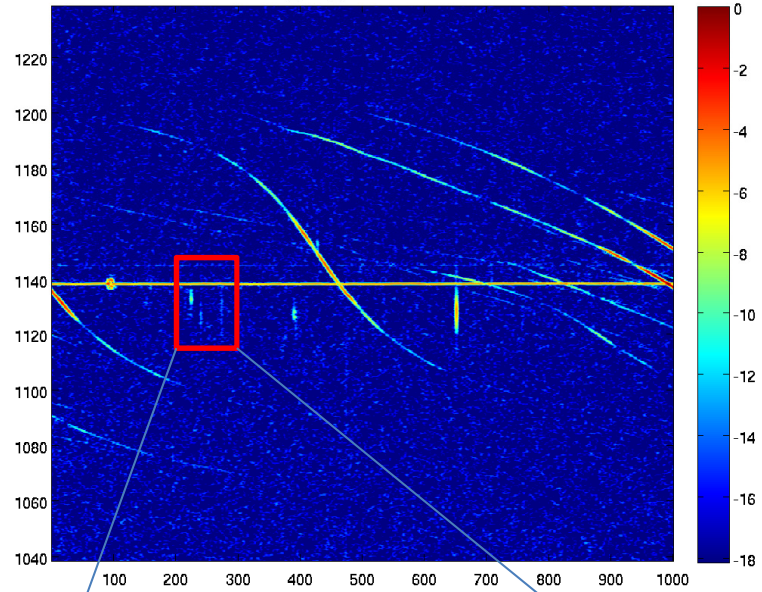
— Objects with enough length in frequency but not enough width in time

— Objects with enough length in frequency AND enough width in time

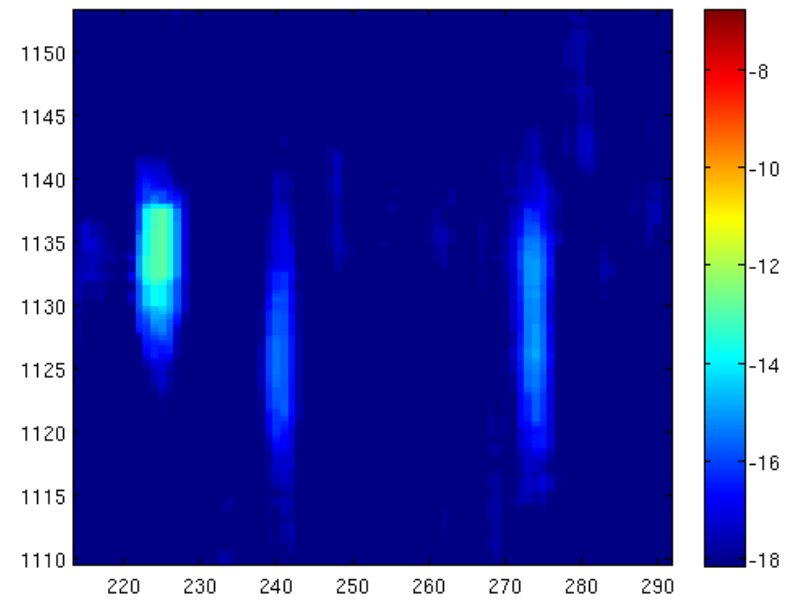


- Positive : faint meteor superimposed on bright plane is detected
- Negative : 1 FP  $\rightarrow$  solution : width  $\geq 4$  instead of width  $\geq 3$  ?

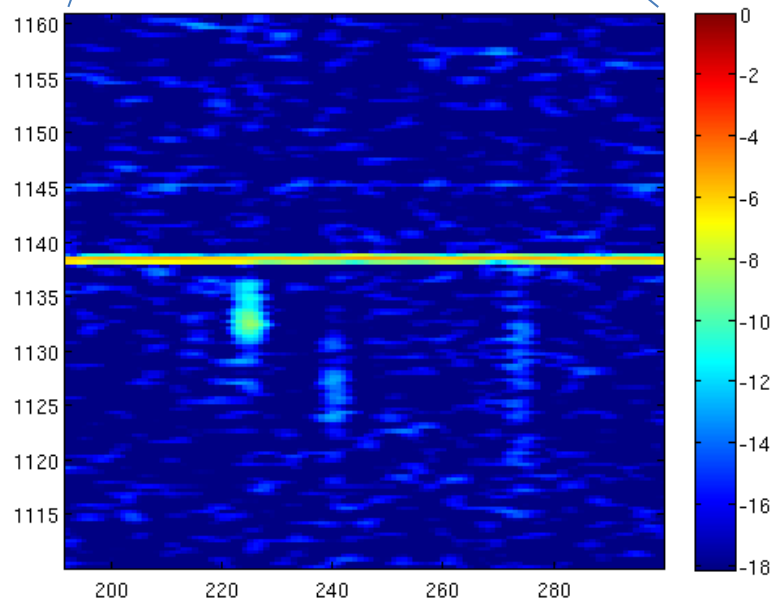
20150202\_0700\_BEOTTI: 16384-14746



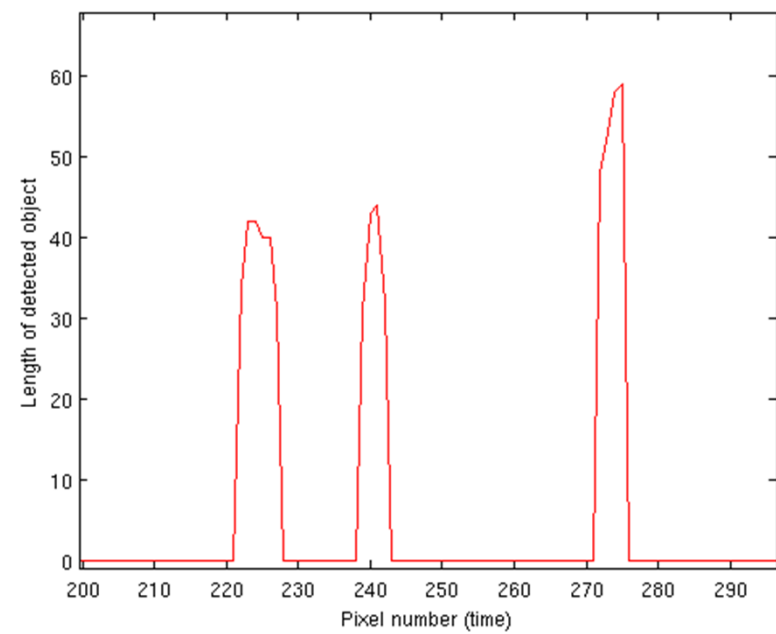
20150202\_0700\_BEOTTI\_filtered\_medianwidth=40



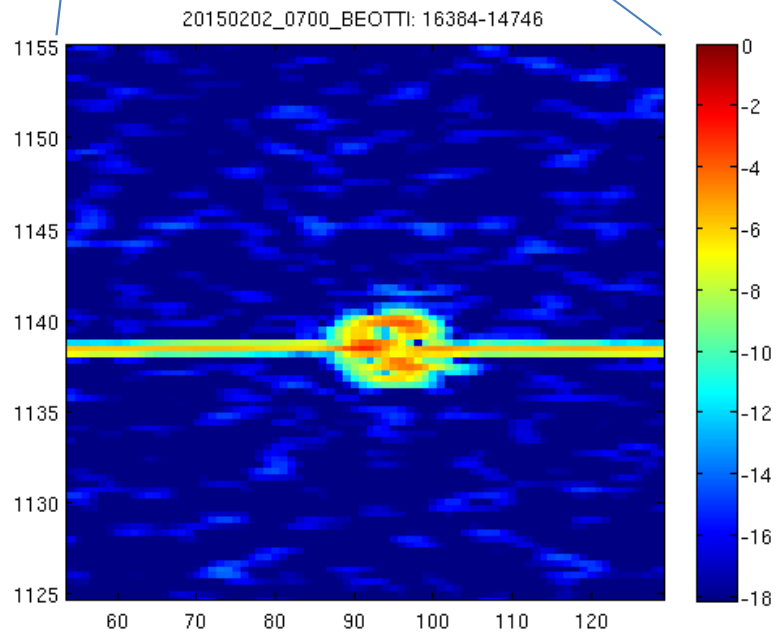
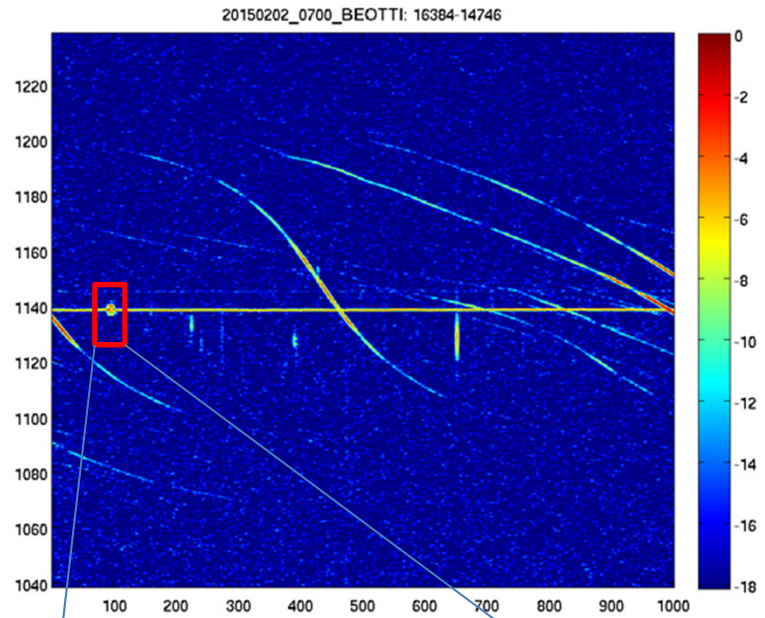
20150202\_0700\_BEOTTI: 16384-14746



20150202\_0700\_BEOTTI\_detections



- Positive : all faint meteors are detected
- Negative : -

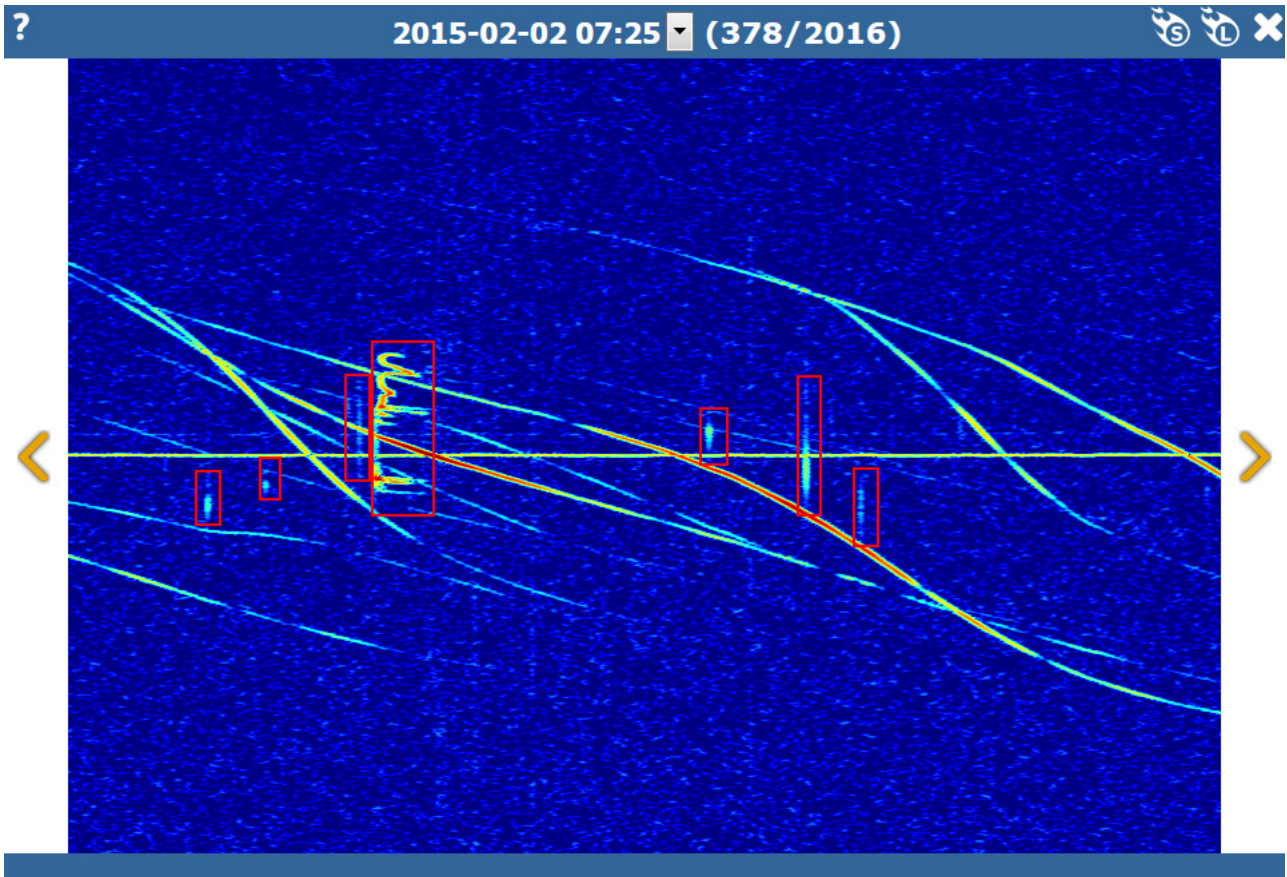


Summary :

1. TP : 6/7
2. FP : 1 (can be avoided?)
3. FN : 1/7

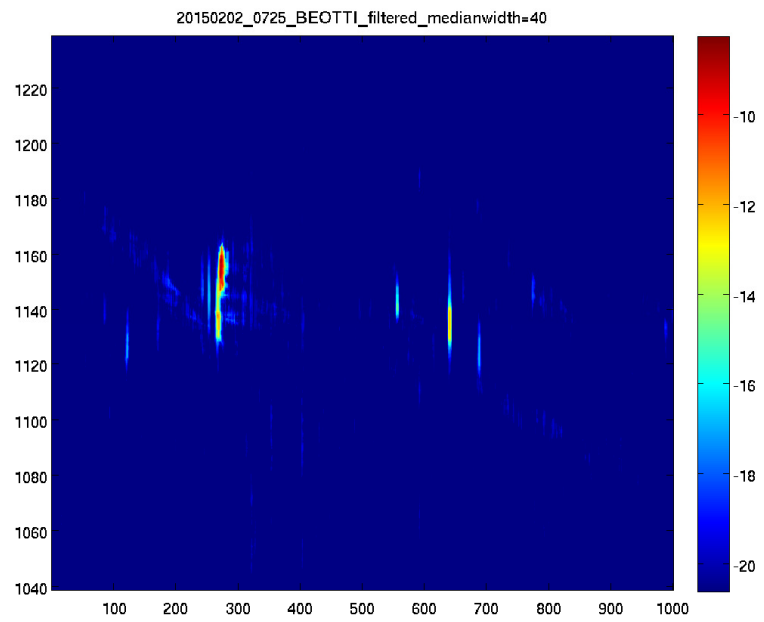
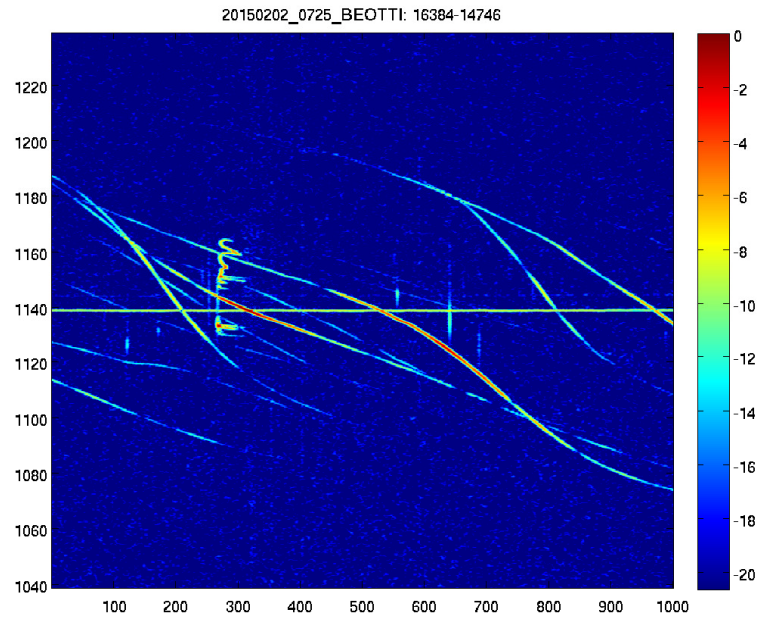
# Example 2

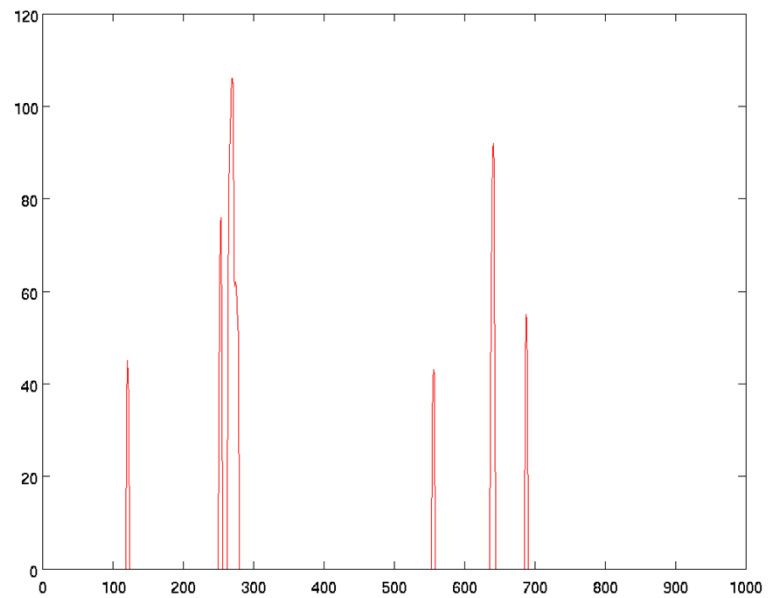
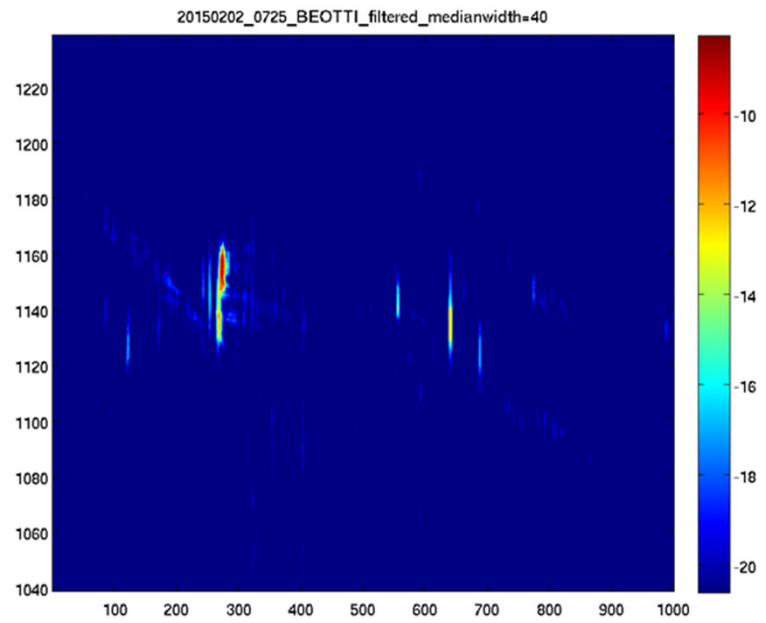


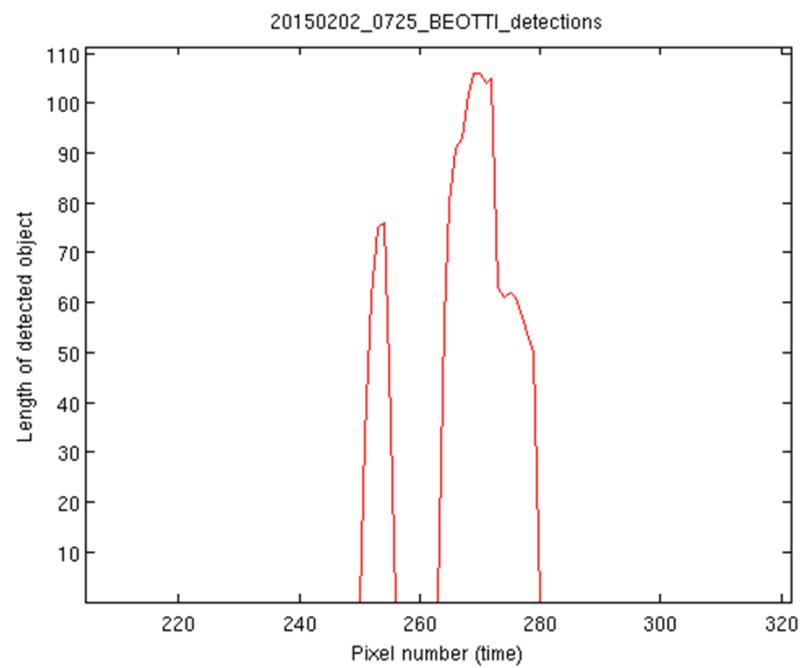
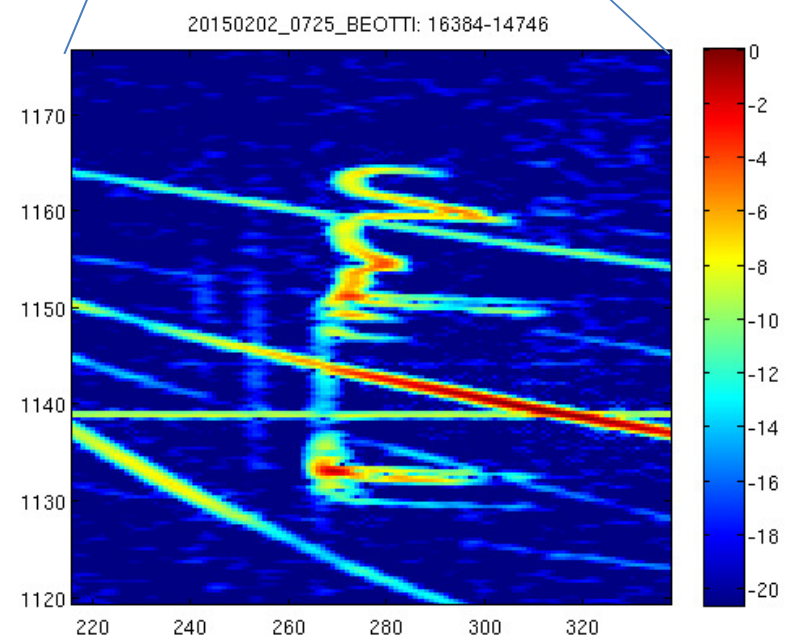
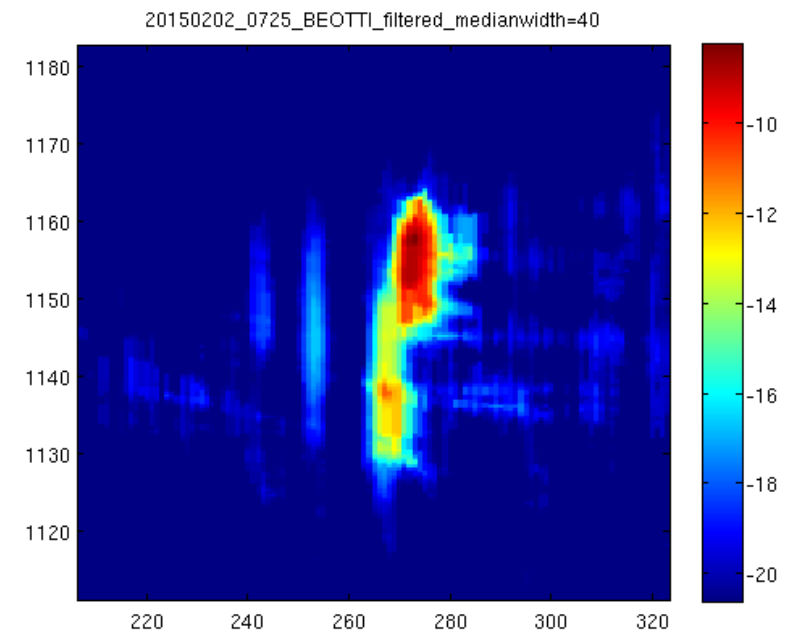
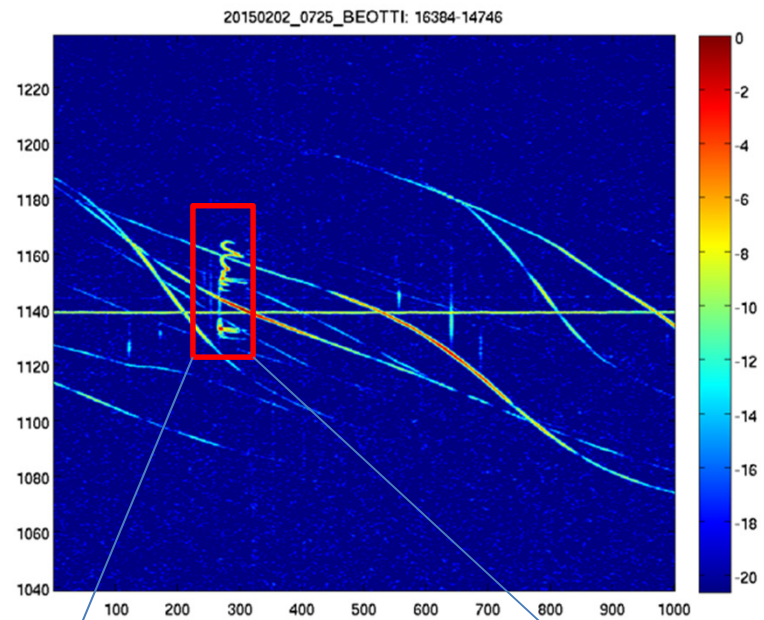


Manual counts : 7

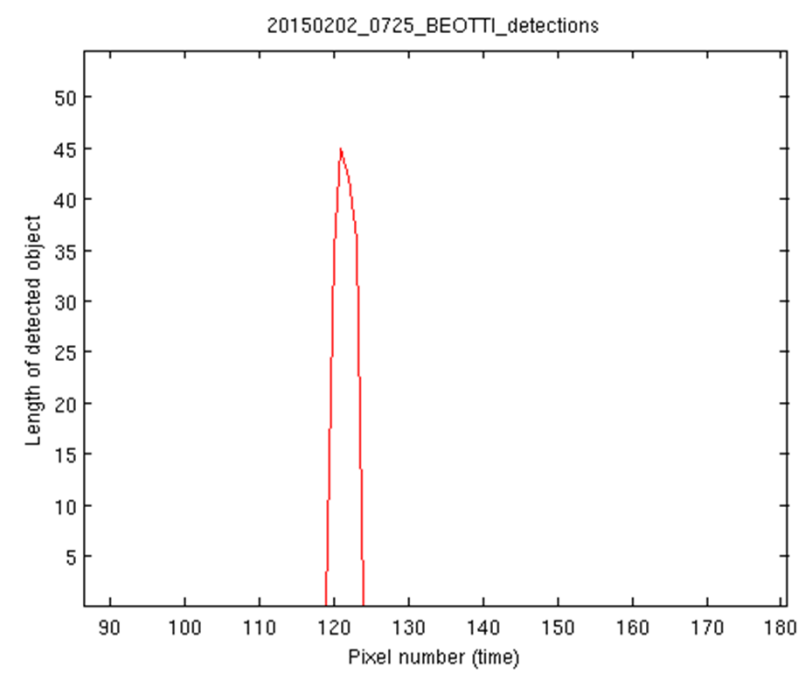
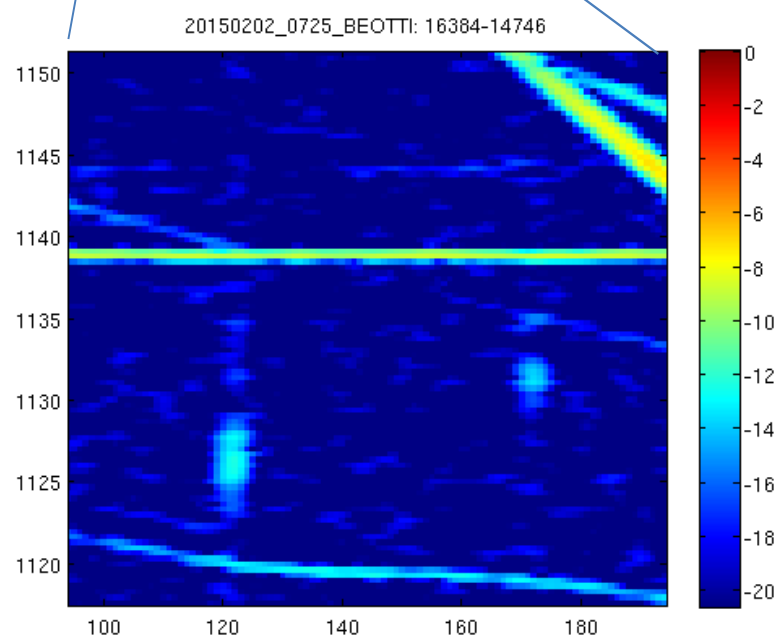
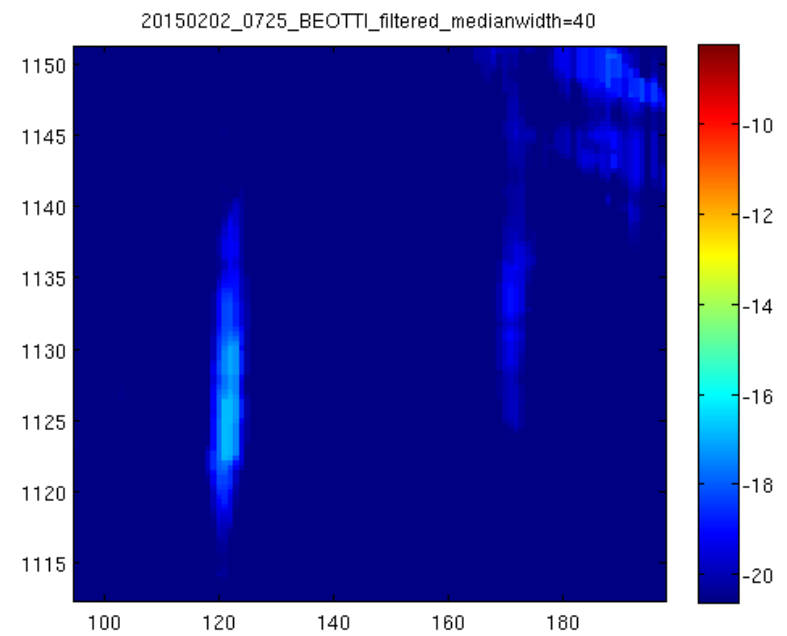
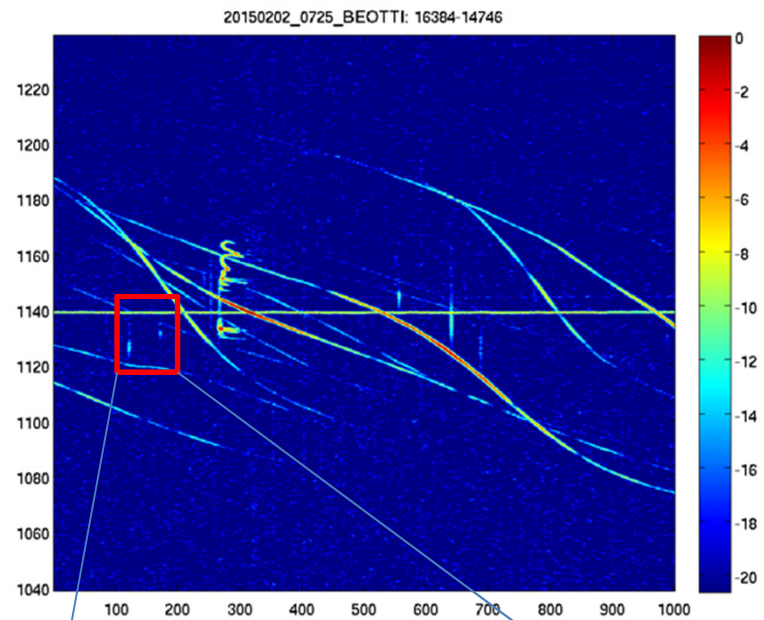
07H25

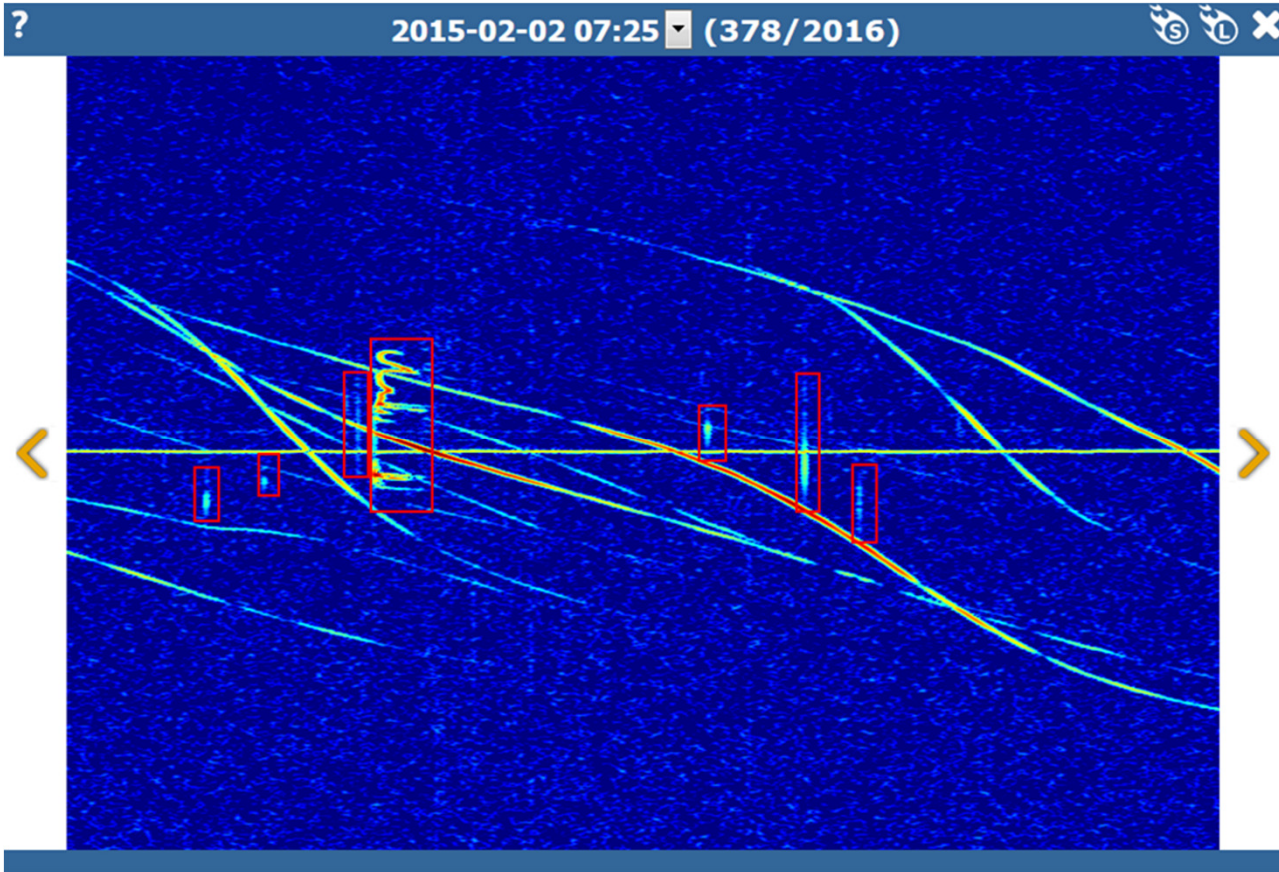






- Positive : the very faint but « long » meteor echo is clearly detected even though it is superimposed on bright planes
- Positive : the epsilon echo is detected, at least part of it. The long branches disappear due to the median filter.





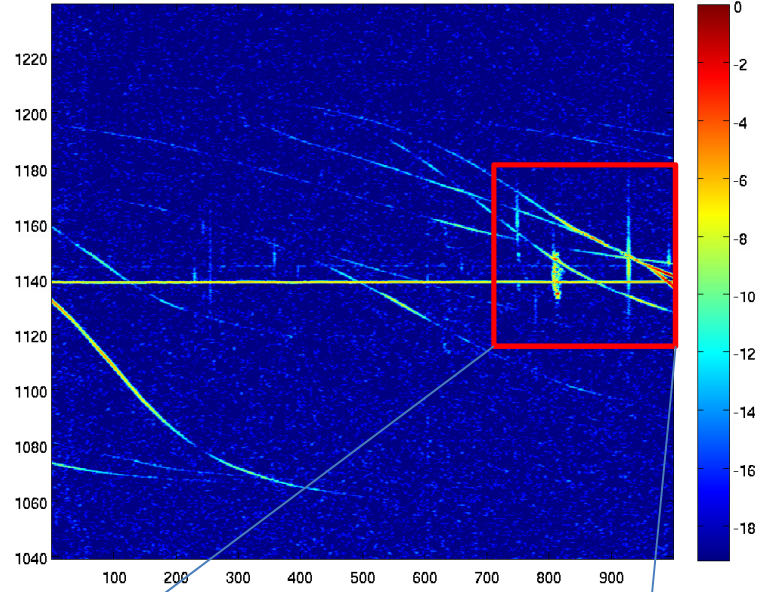
Summary :

1. TP : 6/7
2. FP : 0
3. FN : 1/7

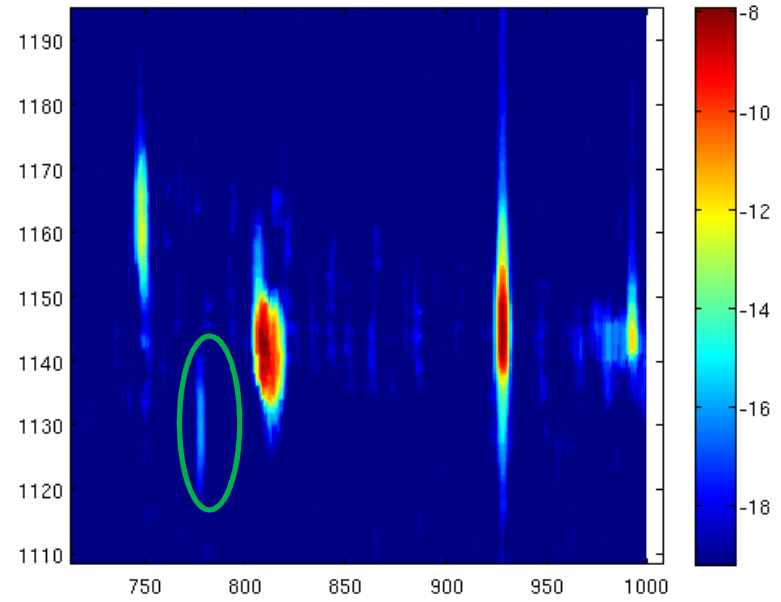
# Example 3



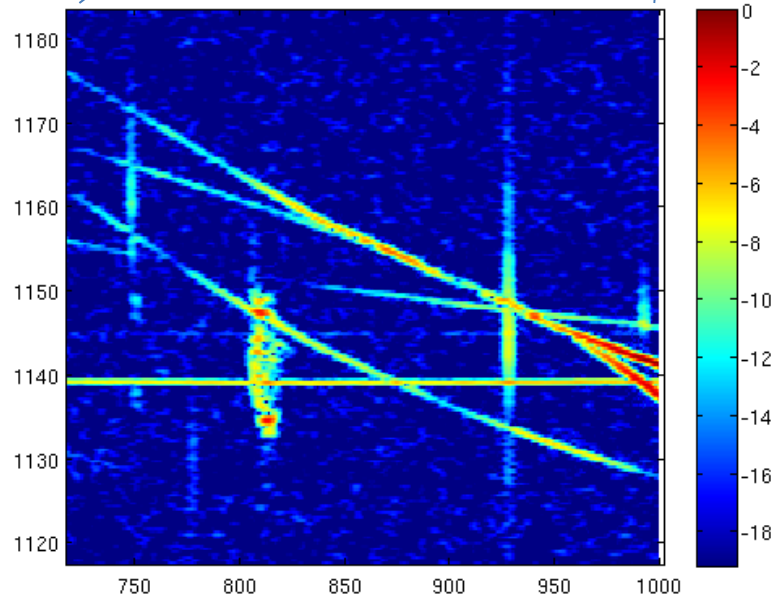
20150202\_0730\_BEOTTI: 16384-14746



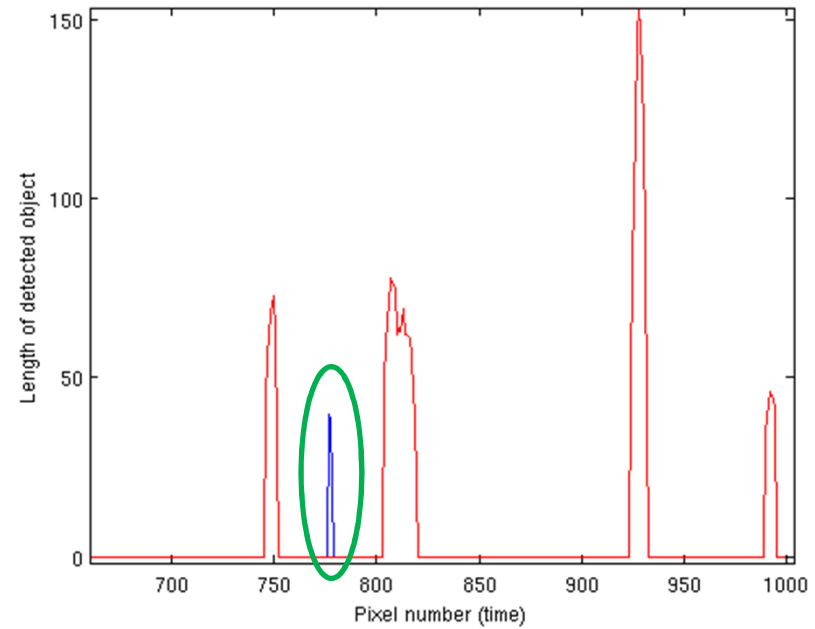
20150202\_0730\_BEOTTI\_filtered\_medianwidth=40



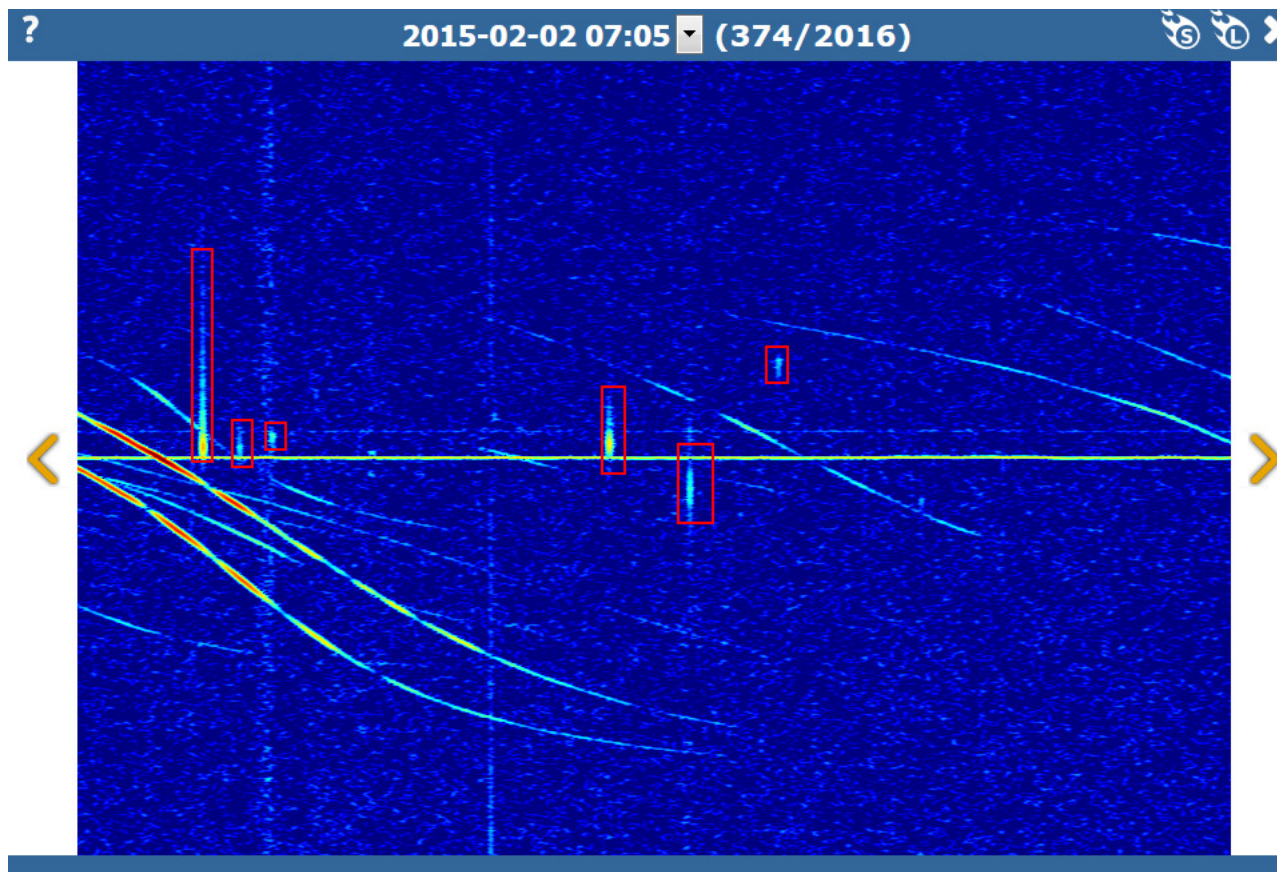
20150202\_0730\_BEOTTI: 16384-14746



20150202\_0730\_BEOTTI\_detections

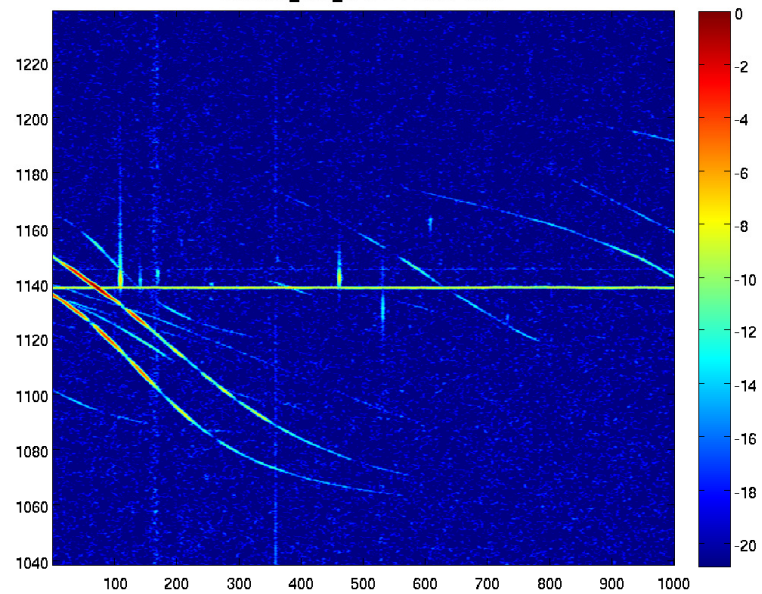


# Example 4

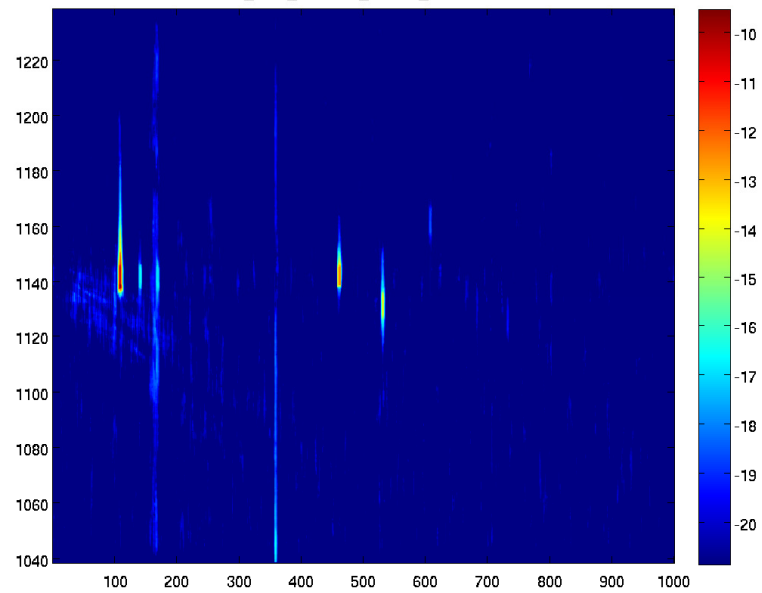


Manual count: 6

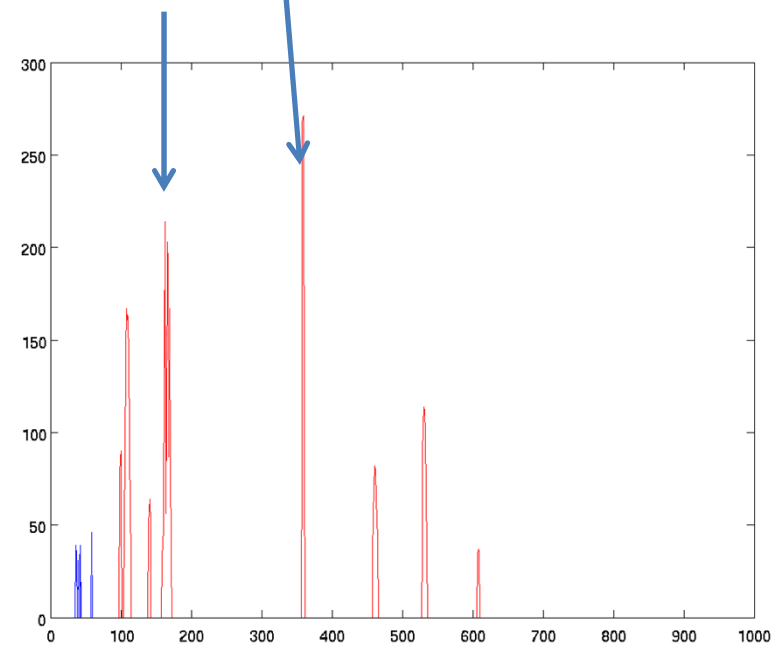
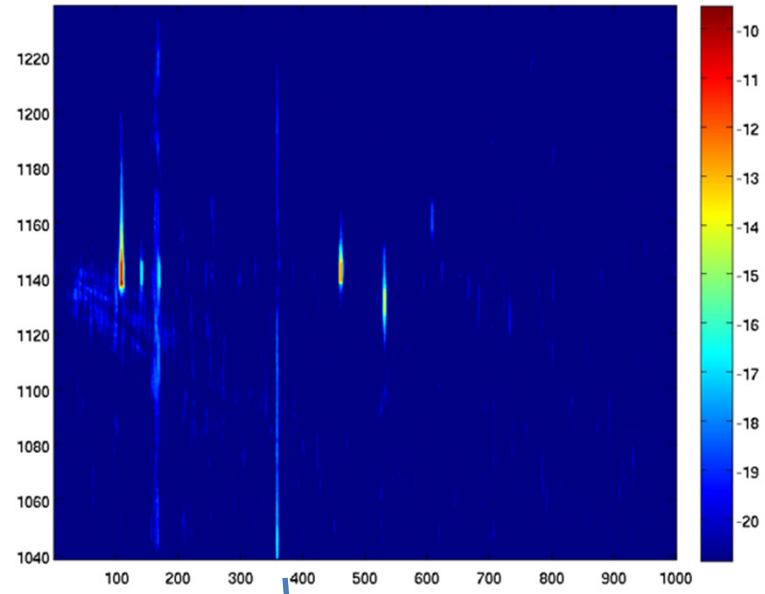
20150202\_0705\_BEOTTI: 16384-14746



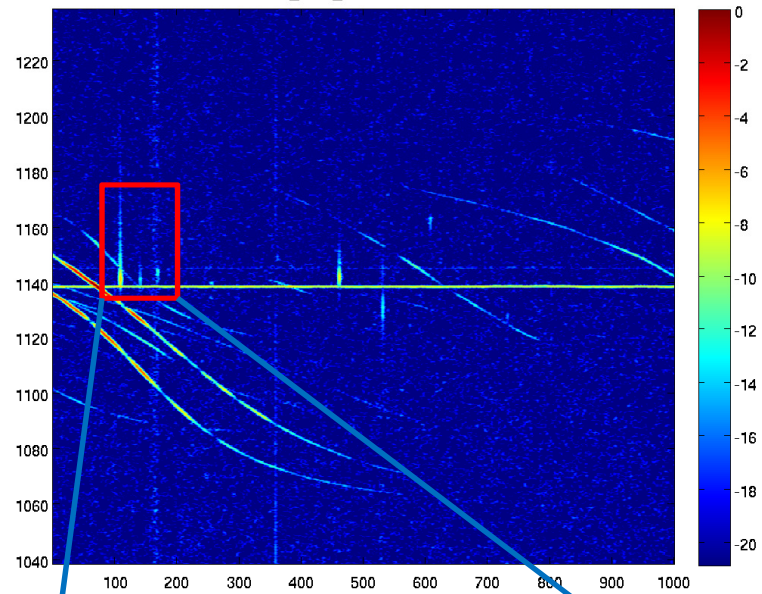
20150202\_0705\_BEOTTI\_filtered\_medianwidth=40



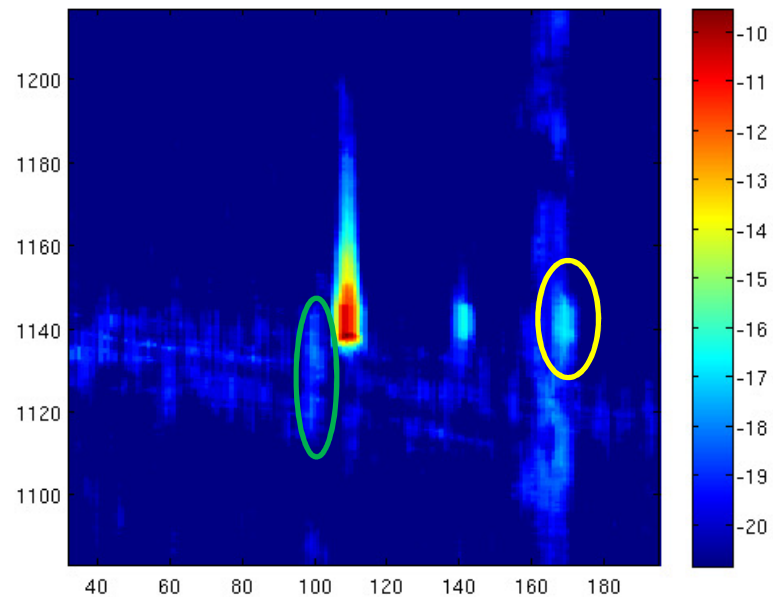
20150202\_0705\_BEOTTI\_filtered\_medianwidth=40



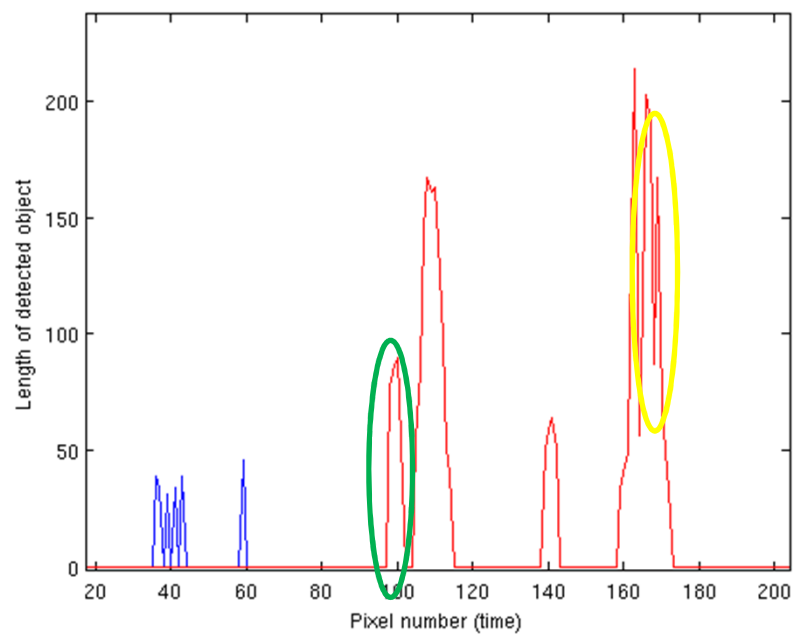
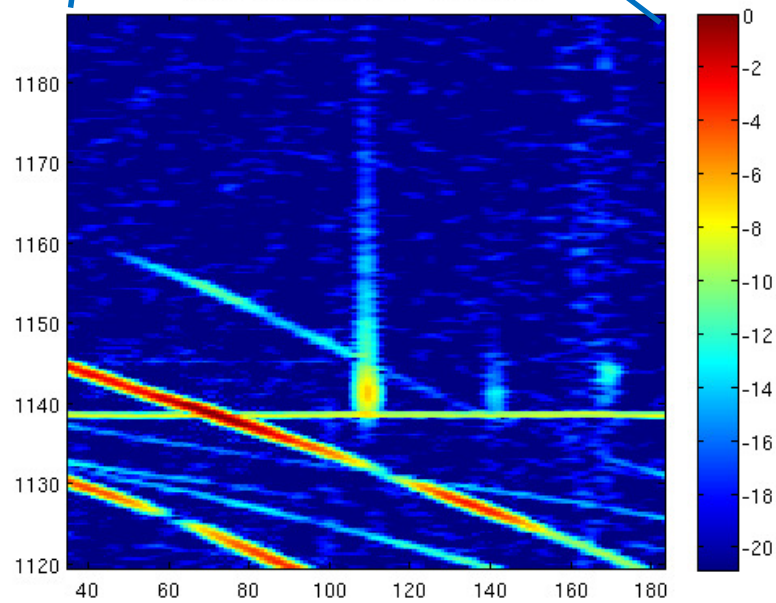
20150202\_0705\_BEOTTI: 16384-14746



20150202\_0705\_BEOTTI\_filtered\_medianwidth=40

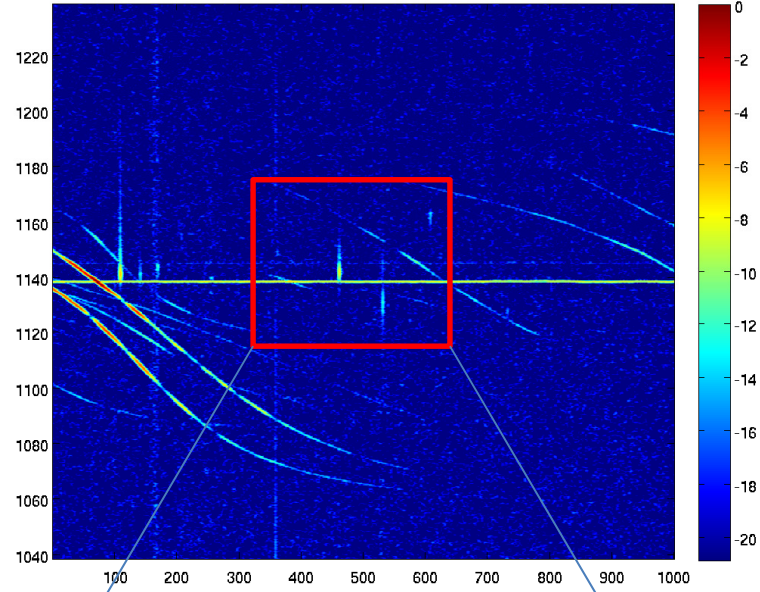


20150202\_0705\_BEOTTI: 16384-14746

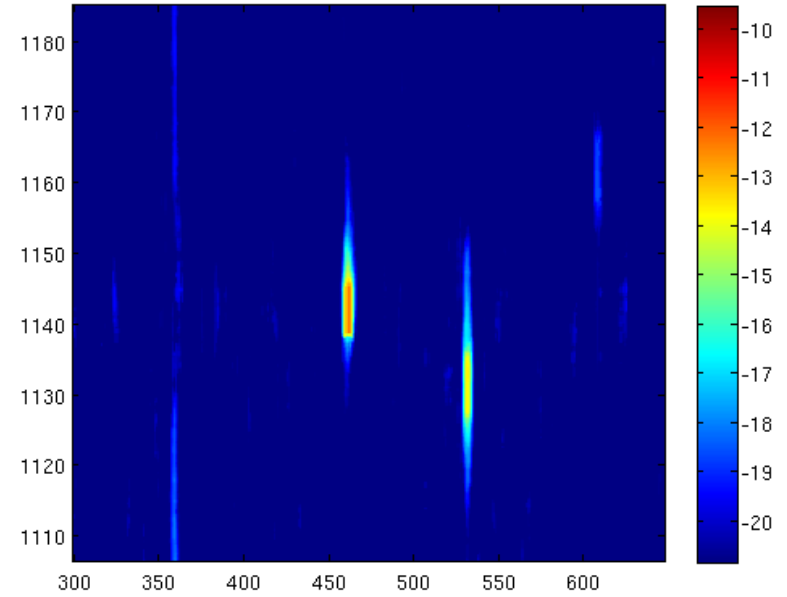


- Positive : meteor maybe detected even though it's very close to the interference?
- Negative : 1 FP

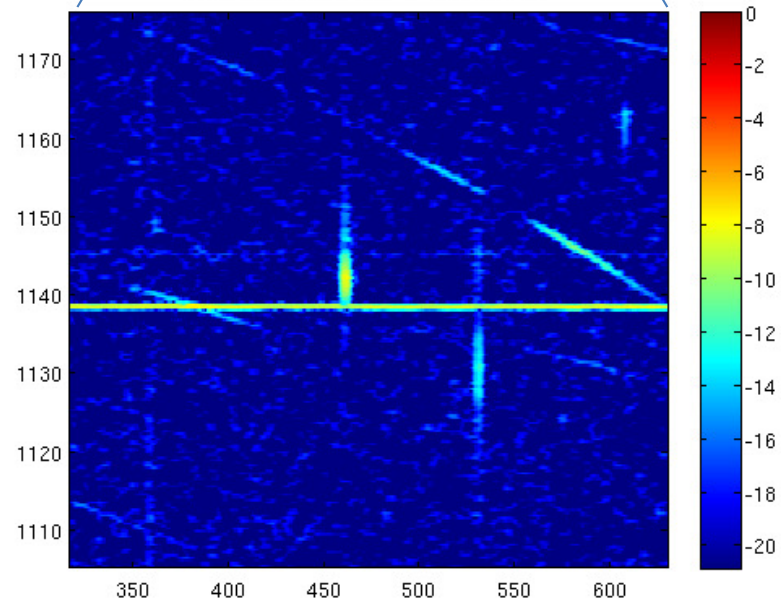
20150202\_0705\_BEOTTI: 16384-14746



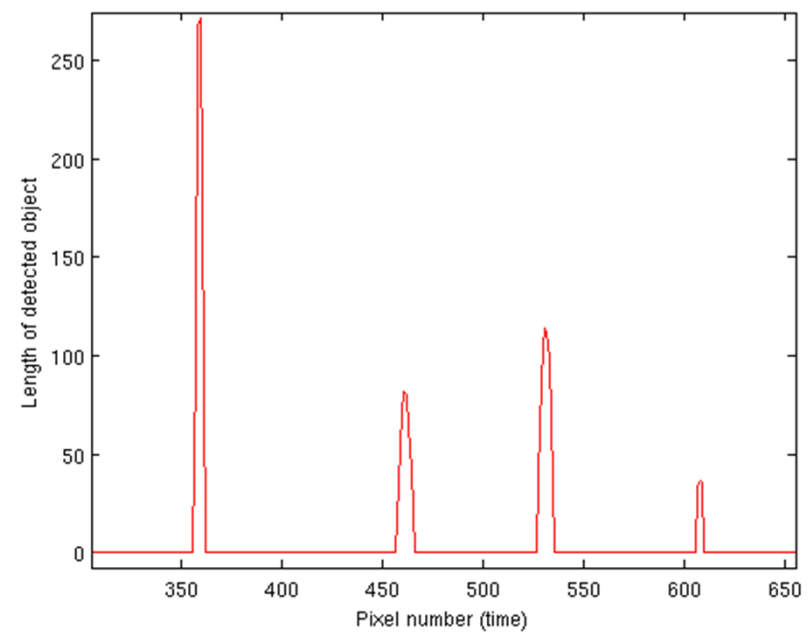
20150202\_0705\_BEOTTI\_filtered\_medianwidth=40



20150202\_0705\_BEOTTI: 16384-14746

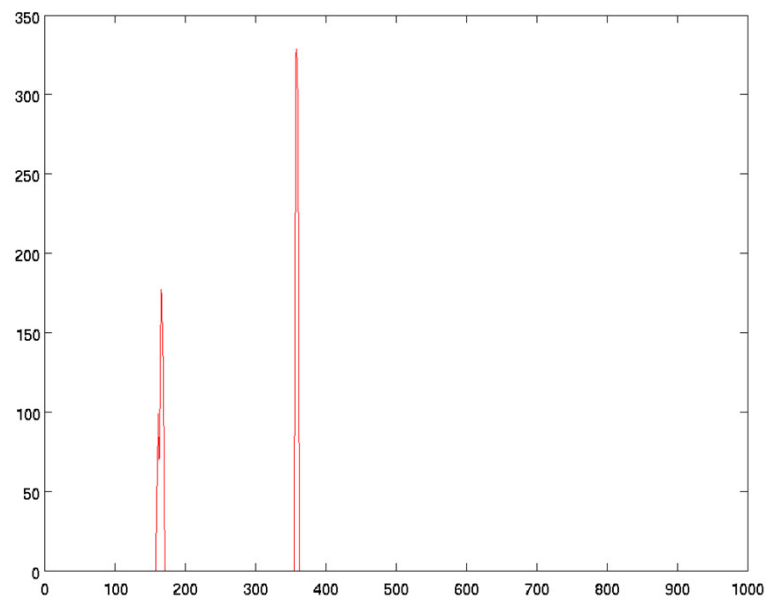
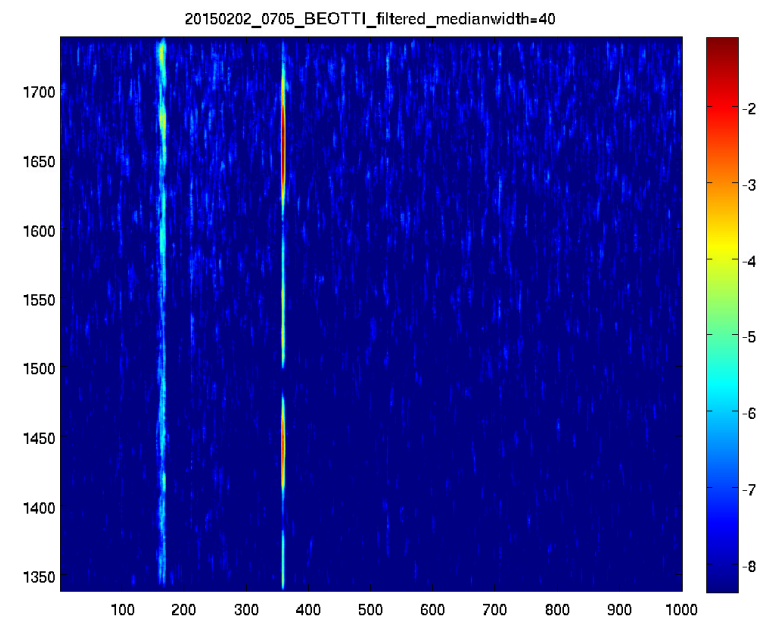
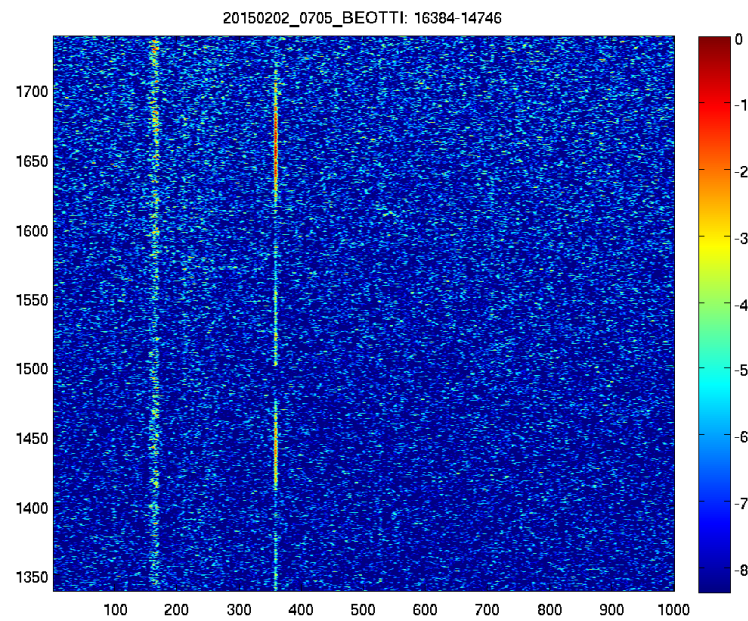


20150202\_0705\_BEOTTI\_detections

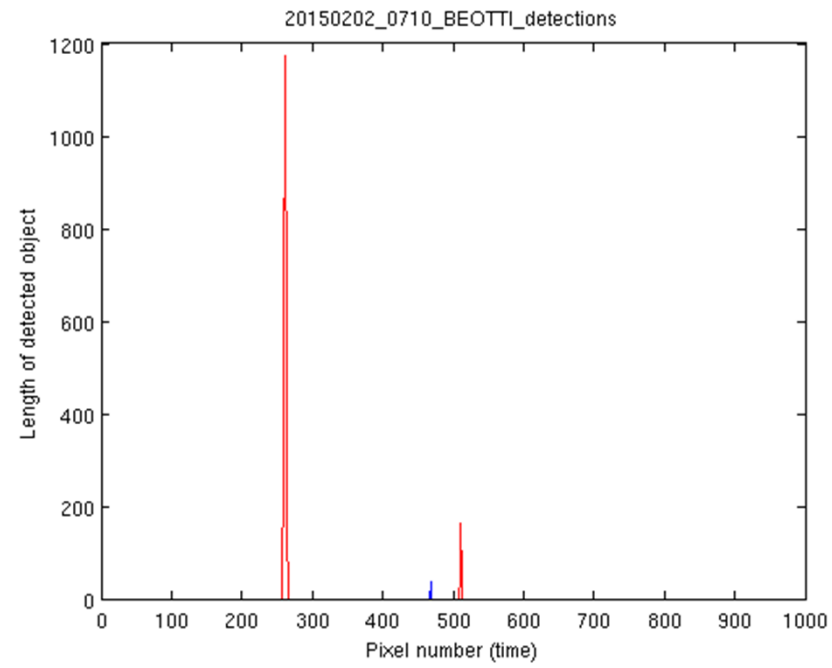
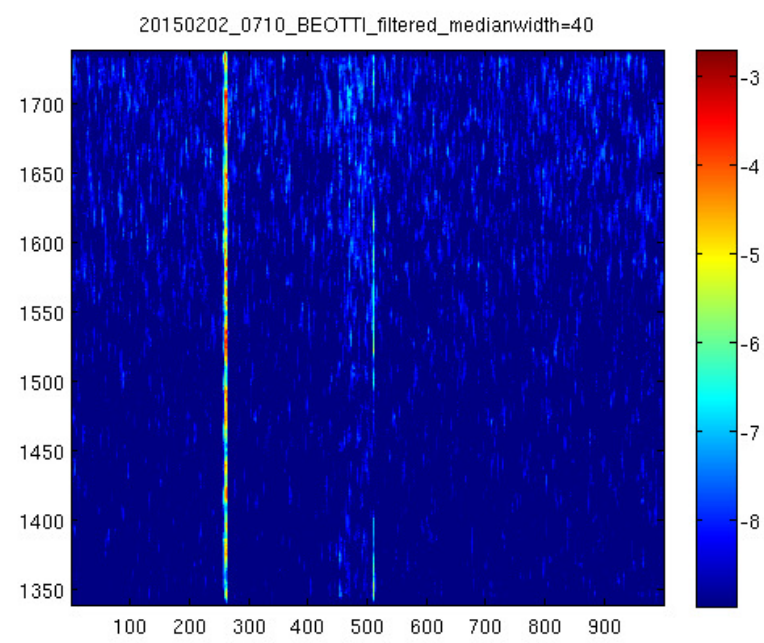
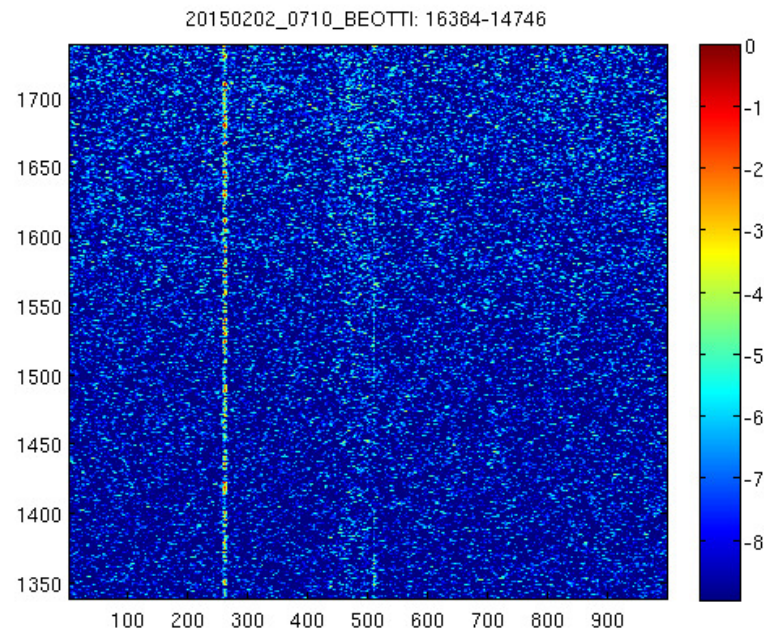




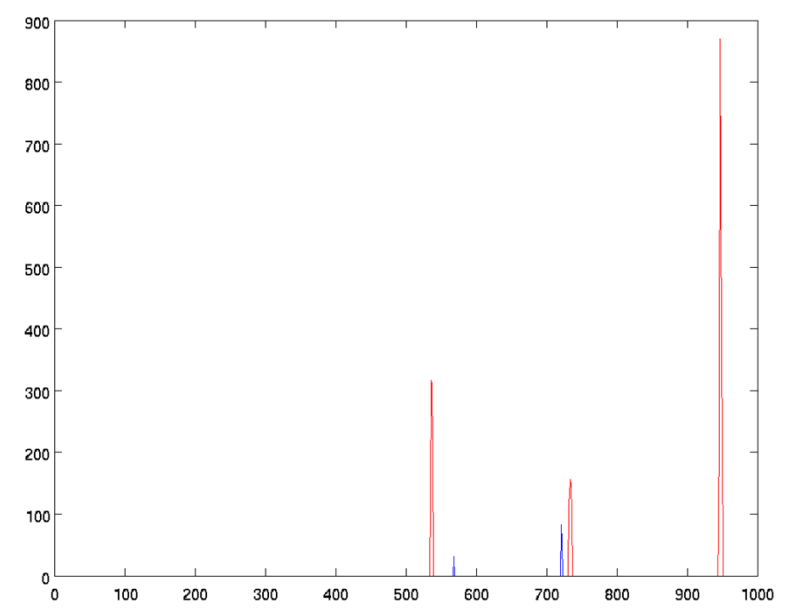
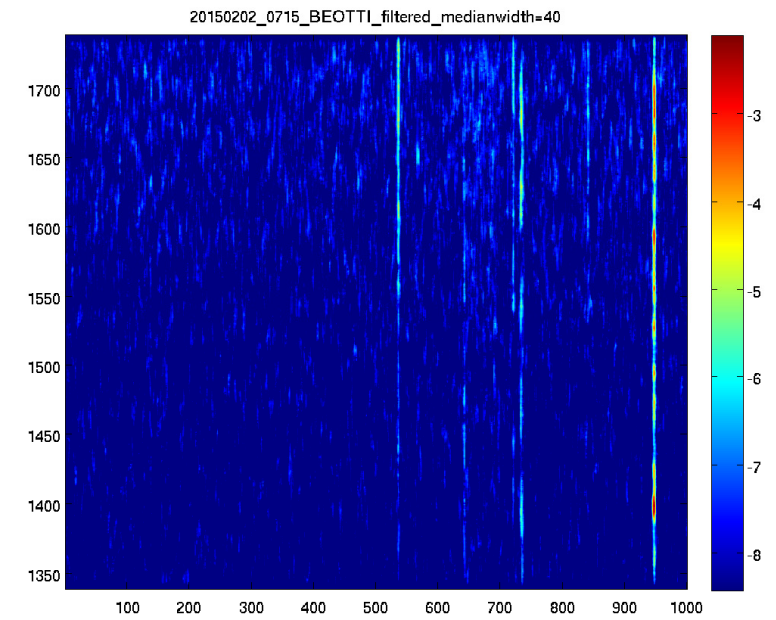
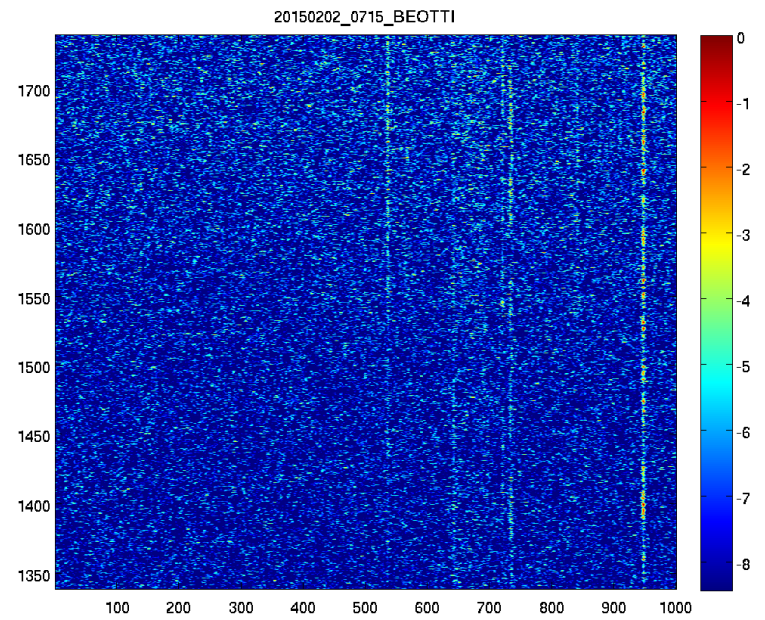
# Detection of interferences



07H05



07H10



07H15

# New algorithm

- Work by Maxence Draguet (ULB)
- Automated, comparison with manual database, computes TP, FP rates, removes interferences
- Threshold (nb\_MAD) varies from column to column
- « Optimization » of 4 parameters : median\_width, nb\_MAD, length\_min, width\_min = [ 40, 25, 4, 5 ]

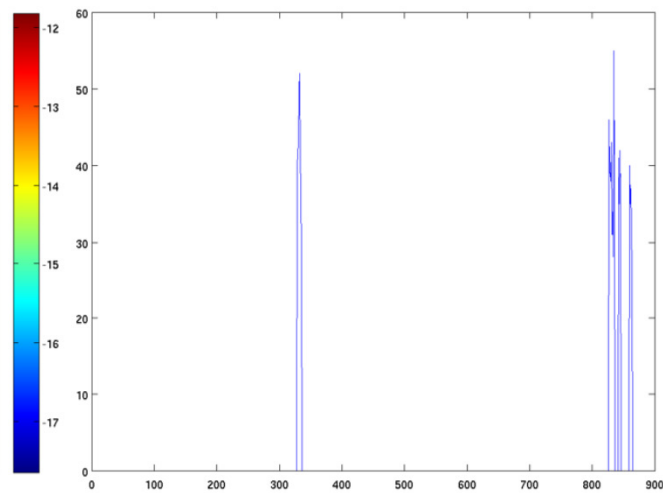
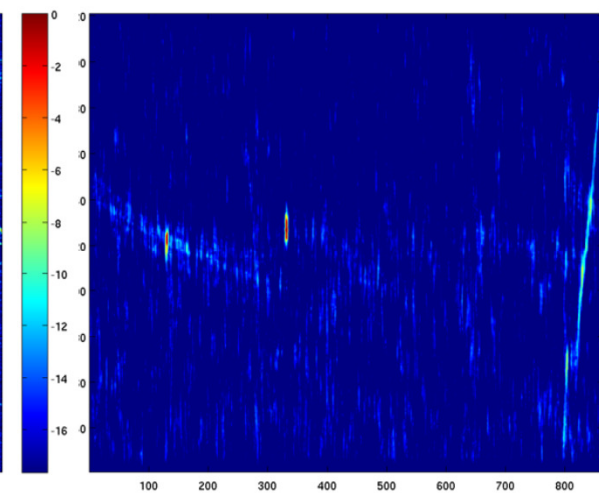
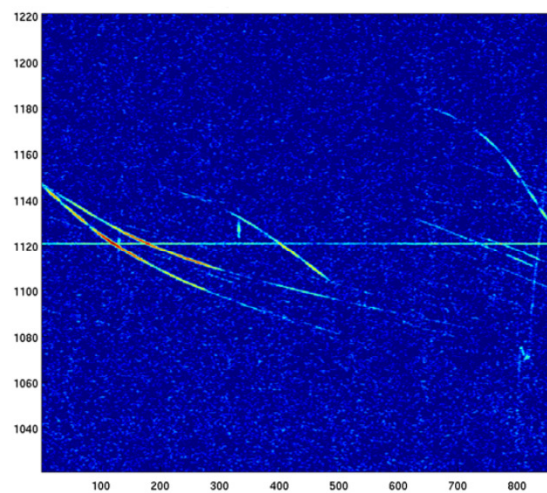
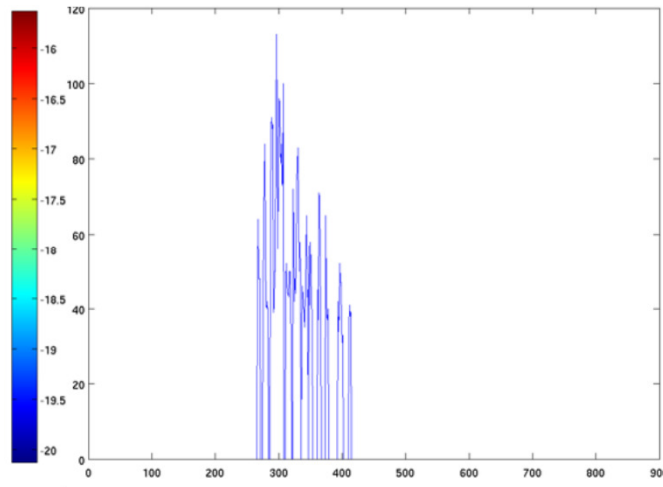
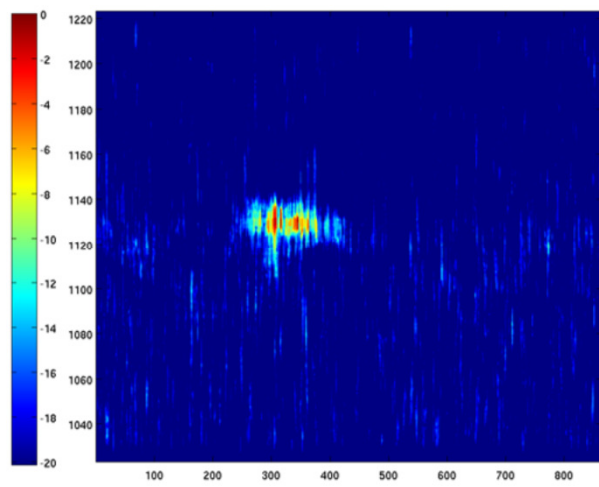
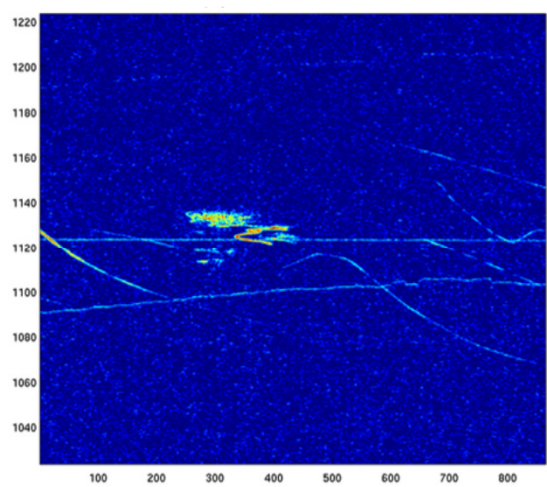
# Test for BEUCCL 01-02/01/2016

01/01/2016

- TP ~ 65 %
- FP ~ 10 %

02/01/2016

- TP ~ 68 %
- FP ~ 14 %



# Conclusions & perspectives

- Moving median method is probably the simplest one and should provide acceptable results (TP ~ 70-75% and FP  $\leq$  10%)
- A few problems still to solve + doing a « real optimization » study on several sets of data from various BRAMS receiving stations
- Once new IT person is hired, plan to automatically analyze all incoming data before archiving them. Results to be available via an interface on the BRAMS website (e.g. to plot the daily variation)
- Not the most efficient method in terms of computing since it relies on the spectrogram and not the raw WAV audio file. We should keep an eye open to new techniques.