

The use of adaptive predictor filter as a trigger mechanism in simulated cosmic rays radio signals corrupted with Gaussian noise

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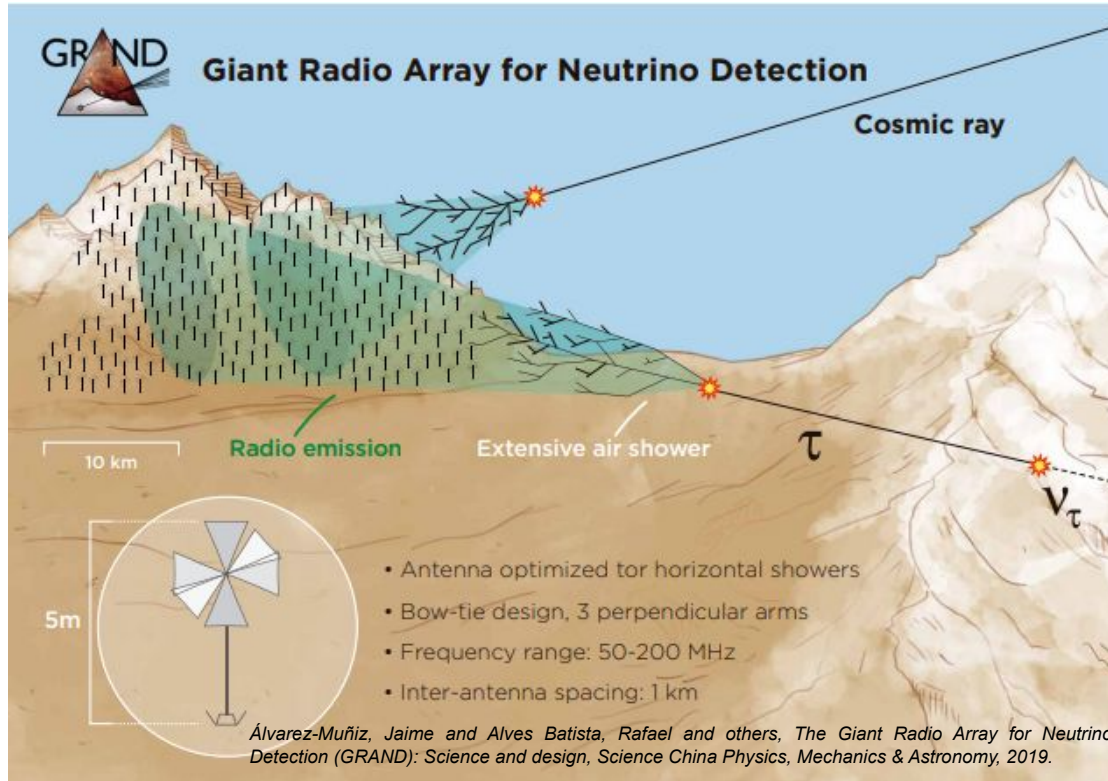
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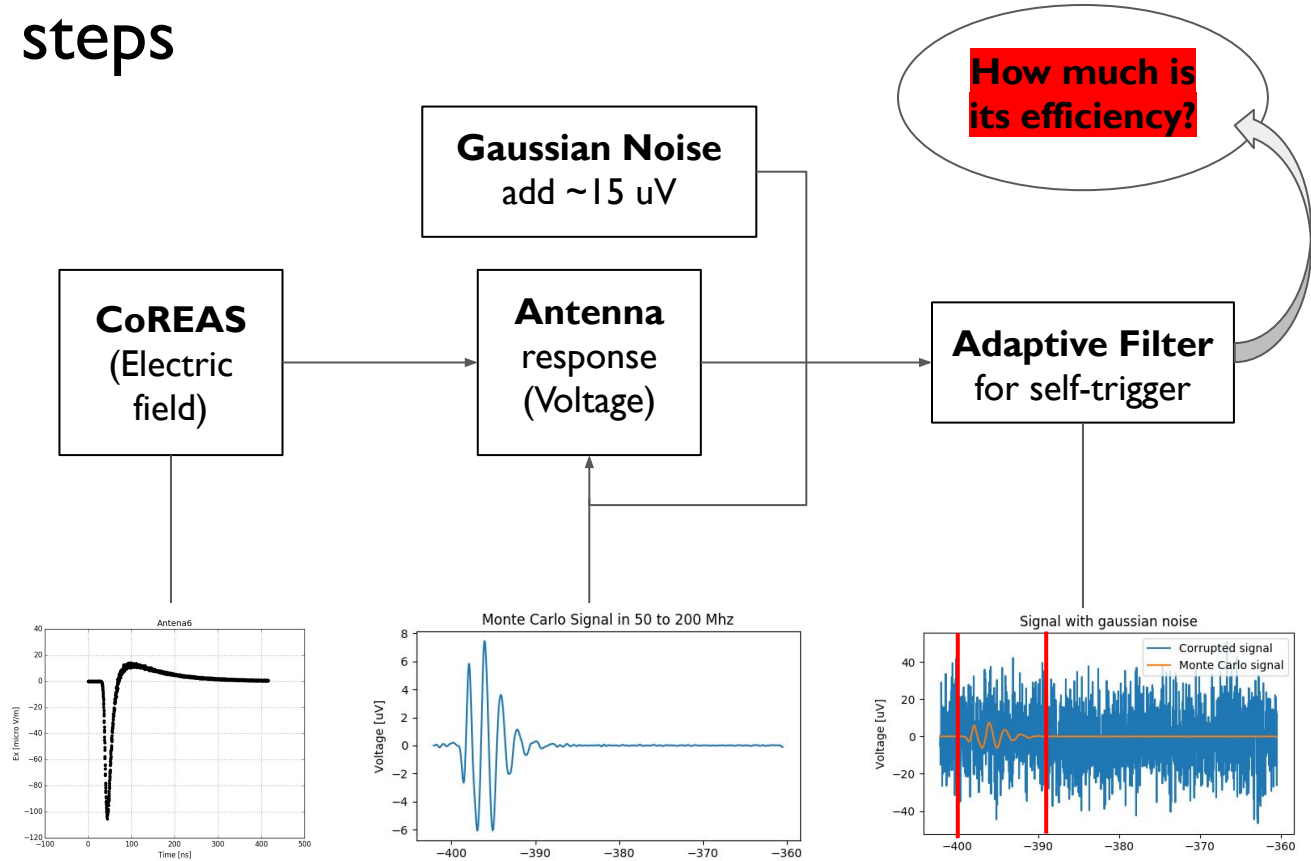
Motivation



- Desert locations around the world with a background mainly composed by a **Gaussian distribution**

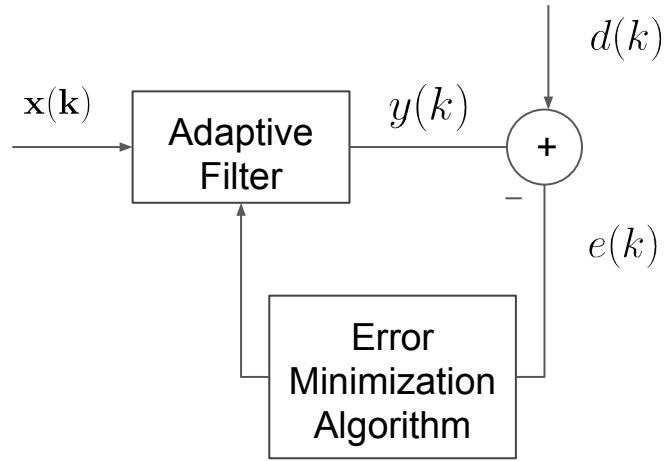
- Task of **self-trigger** in cosmic rays induced radio signals experiments.

Simulation steps



- Simulated (Coreas) data and simulated (gaussian distribution) background.

Adaptive Filter

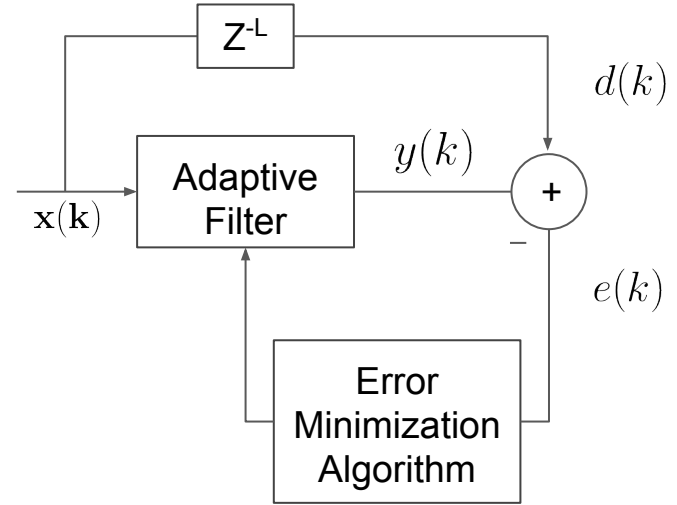


$$y(k) = \mathbf{w}(\mathbf{k})^T \cdot \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{k})$$

$$e(k) = d(k) - y(k)$$

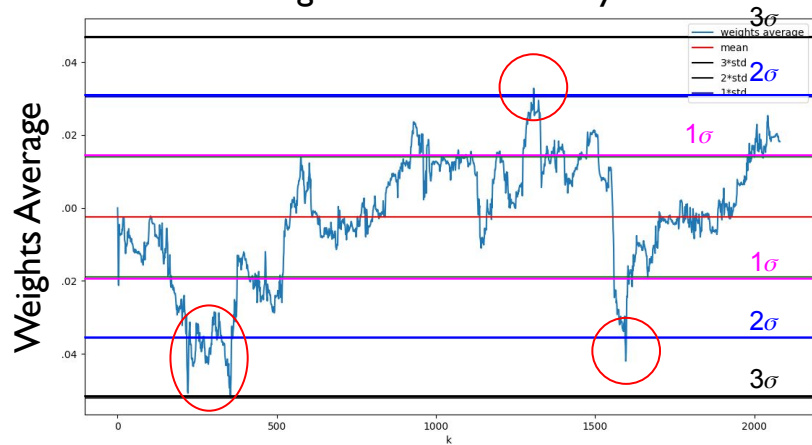
$$\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{1}) = \mathbf{w}(\mathbf{k}) + \mu \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{k}) e(\mathbf{k})$$

The Predictor

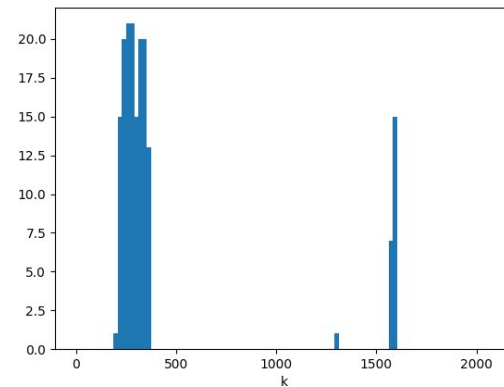


- The desired signal $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{k})$ is a delayed version of the signal. The weight vector $\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{k})$ as an estimator.

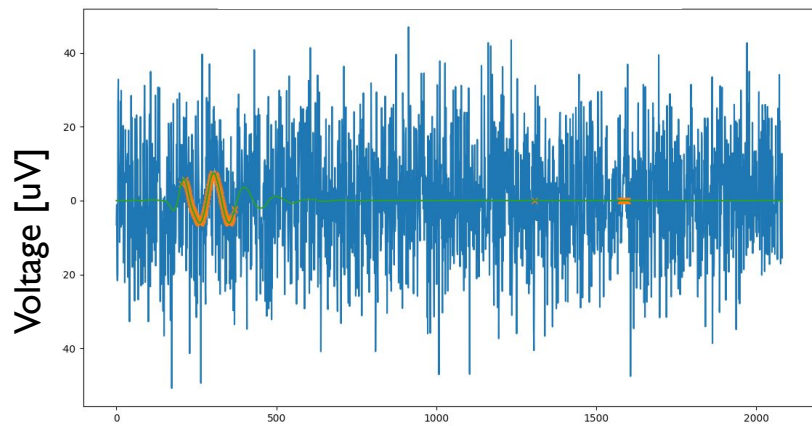
Weights “transient” analysis



Peak detection histogram

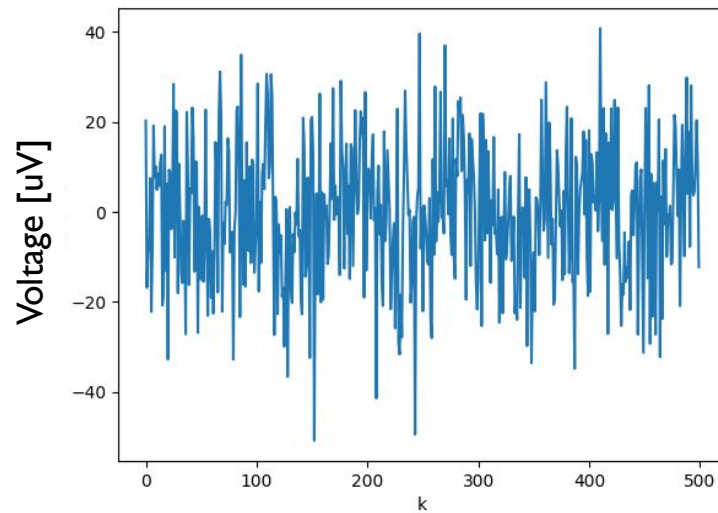


Peak detection



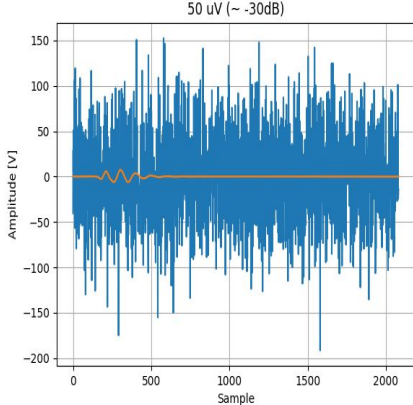
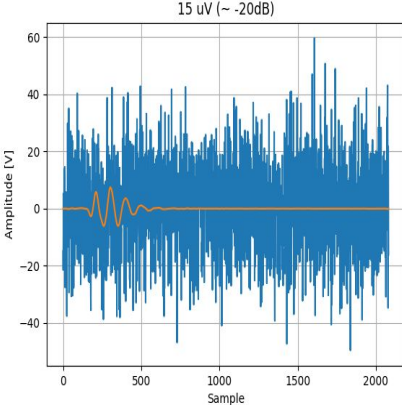
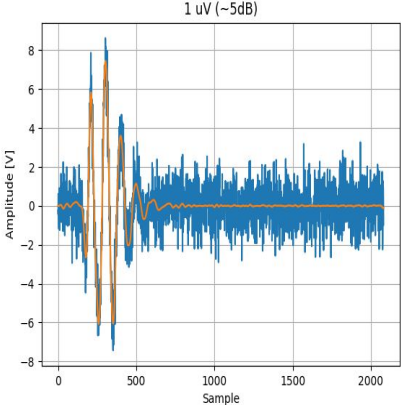
X points above 2σ threshold

Window selection*



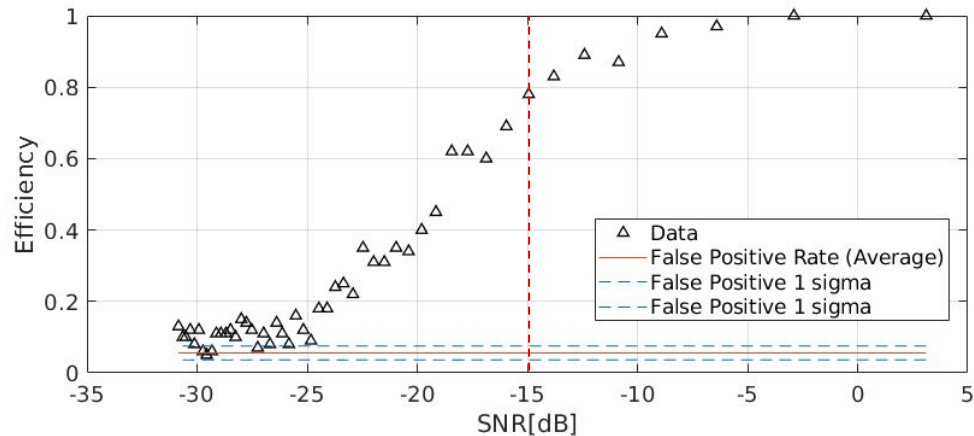
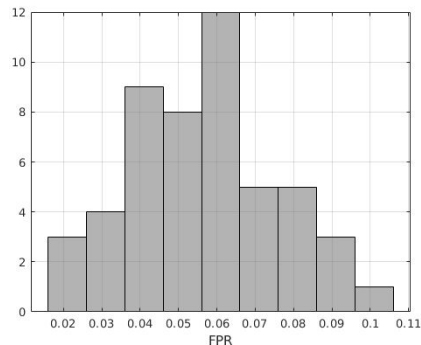
Single template analysis

Background standard deviation varying from 1 uV to 50 uV (1 uV step). This provides a range of SNR (-30 dB to 5dB):



False Positive Rate & Efficiency

- FPR of 6% per 2082 samples
- GRAND sampling rate of 500 Mhz, i.e., each sample = 2ns
- **FPR ~ 15 kHz**



- Efficiency **over 80%** above -15 dB.