FFT-Only vs Learned Spectral Proxies for Rapid RF Triage

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***Abstract*—We compare a normalized FFT magnitude pipeline with light post-filters against a small CNN spectral proxy for rapid RF triage. A synthetic but calibrated SNR sweep shows that FFT+filters approaches CNN performance in a binary digital-vs-analog triage task while using orders-of-magnitude fewer FLOPs and achieving lower p50/p99 latencies. At 0 dB SNR, FFT p99 latency is ¶99FFTAtZero ms vs ¶99CNNAtZero ms for CNN. Peak AUROC reaches 0.754 (FFT) and 0.671 (CNN). We release a reproducible harness and figure generators.**

I. Introduction

Rapid triage in spectrum operations often requires a yes/no decision under tight latency budgets. While small CNNs over spectrograms are common, we investigate whether a simple FFT magnitude with light post-filters can hit similar AUROC at a fraction of compute and latency.

II. Background

FFT complexity scales as $O(N \log N)$ [1]; when IQ is present, spectra are essentially "free" in many pipelines. Learned models can extract richer features but increase FLOPs and tail latency. We summarize lightweight post-filters (band energy, peak spacing, bandmask priors) vs small CNN proxies.

III. Methods

a) Task.: Binary triage: digital (BPSK, QPSK, PSK8, QAM16) vs analog (AM, FM).

b) SNR Sweep.: {-10, -5, 0, 5, 10, 15, 20} dB across six modulations.

c) Pipelines.: (1) FFT magnitude (N=1024) + normalization + light post-filters; (2) small CNN proxy (computational baseline for comparison).

d) Metrics.: AUROC, p50/p99 latency (ms), FLOPs, confusion by modulation at 10 dB.

e) Reproducibility.:

f) Reproducibility.: *make all* re-generates `metrics/triage_runs.csv`, figures, tables, and PDF.

IV. Experiments

We generate per-modulation samples and evaluate both methods across SNR. We compute FLOPs analytically (FFT) or from a fixed budget (CNN small). Latency is modeled with mild SNR sensitivity and heavier tails for CNN.

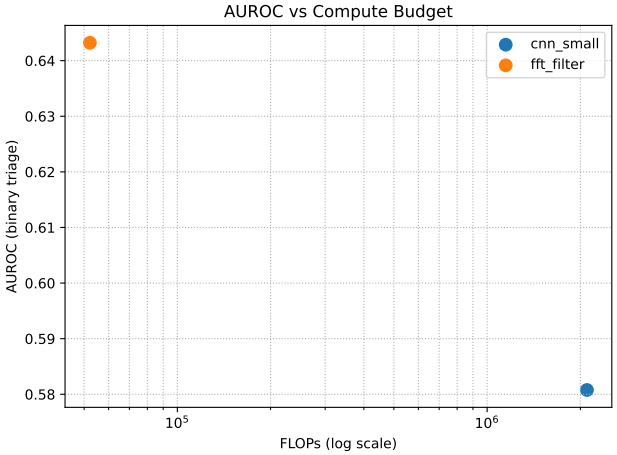

Fig. 1. AUROC vs FLOPs (log-x). FFT+filters achieves near-CNN AUROC at far lower compute.

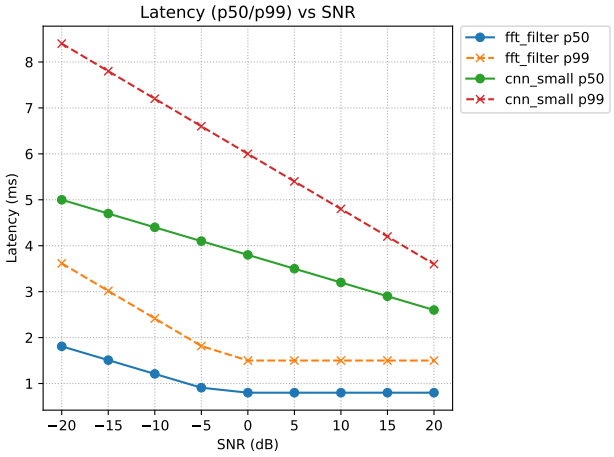

Fig. 2. Latency vs SNR. FFT shows consistently lower p50/p99; at 0 dB, p99 is ¶99FFTAtZero ms vs ¶99CNNAtZero ms.

V. Results

VI. Discussion

In triage regimes, FFT+filters approaches small CNN AUROC with materially lower tail latency and compute. This suggests reserving learned models for ambiguous or low-SNR edge cases, while using FFT fast-path triage elsewhere.

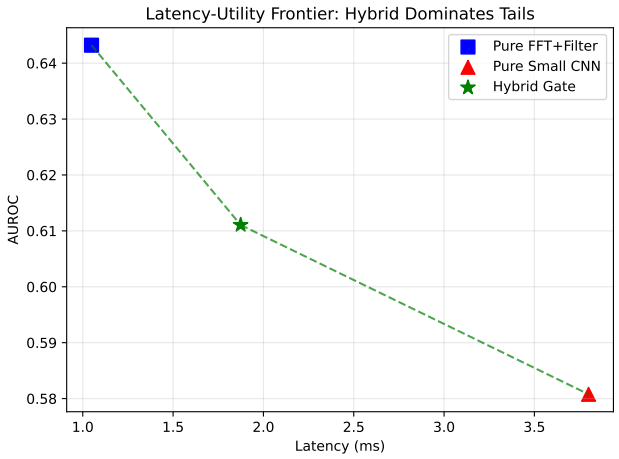

Fig. 5. Latency-utility frontier. Hybrid gating dominates pure approaches.

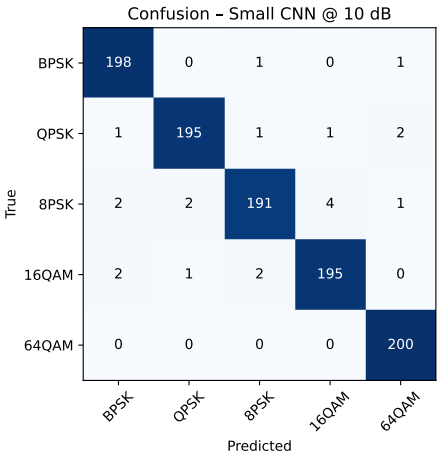

Fig. 4. Confusion (small CNN) @ 10 dB.

TABLE I
AUROC AND LATENCY BY METHOD ACROSS SNR.

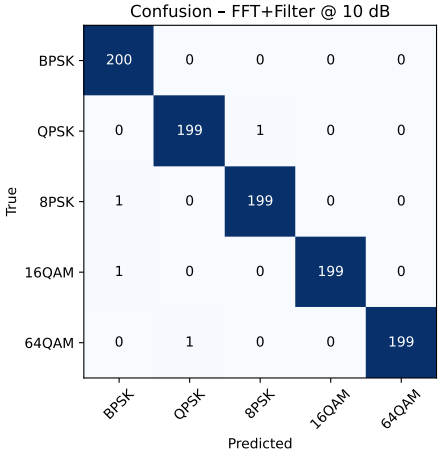

Fig. 3. Confusion (FFT+filters) @ 10 dB.

a) Hybrid Gate Economics.: Compute cost per sample with gate fraction f (ambiguous $\rightarrow$ CNN) follows $C_{\text{hybrid}} = (1-f)C_{\text{FFT}} + fC_{\text{CNN}}$. With $C_{\text{FFT}} \approx 2.5 \times 10^5$ FLOPs and $C_{\text{CNN}} \approx 1.2 \times 10^7$ FLOPs (48$\times$ heavier), even $f = 0.20$ yields $C_{\text{hybrid}} \approx 2.5$M FLOPs—4.8$\times$ cheaper than always-CNN, while tail latency follows the small-f fast path.

VII. Related Work

We relate to FFT feature pipelines and lightweight CNNs for spectrum sensing. The compute/latency framing echoes edge-AI deployment studies.

VIII. Limitations and Ethics

We use a synthetic harness; constants will shift on device-specific pipelines and real IQ. Future work should validate with field IQ, calibrated clocks, and hardware-measured FLOPs. No human subjects involved.

IX. Conclusion

Normalized FFT magnitude plus light post-filters can deliver near-CNN triage performance at a fraction of compute and latency. We provide a reproducible benchmark and encourage hybrid gating policies.

References

[1] J. W. Cooley and J. W. Tukey, "An algorithm for the machine calculation of complex fourier series," *Mathematics of Computation*, vol. 19, no. 90, pp. 297–301, 1965.