

### **Gravitational Waves**

- General Theory of Relativity: Space + Time = Spacetime
- Gravitational Waves -Perturbations of space-time
- Why study them? New way to explore the universe
- Dataset Numerical Templates of gravitational waveforms generated from Binary Black Hole simulations (only 2,2 mode)

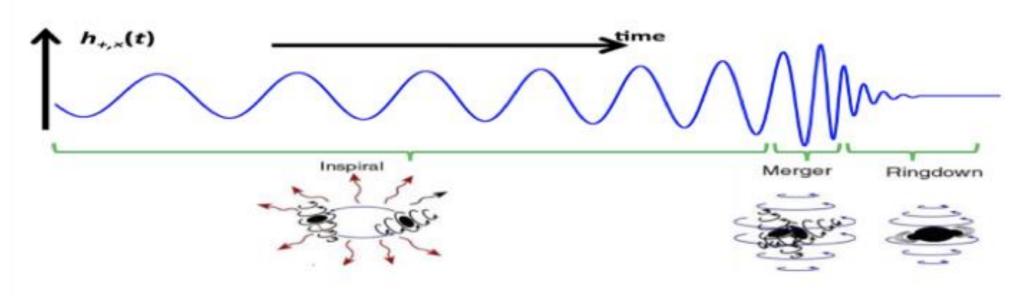


Figure 1: Gravitational Waveform template

## Problem and Applications

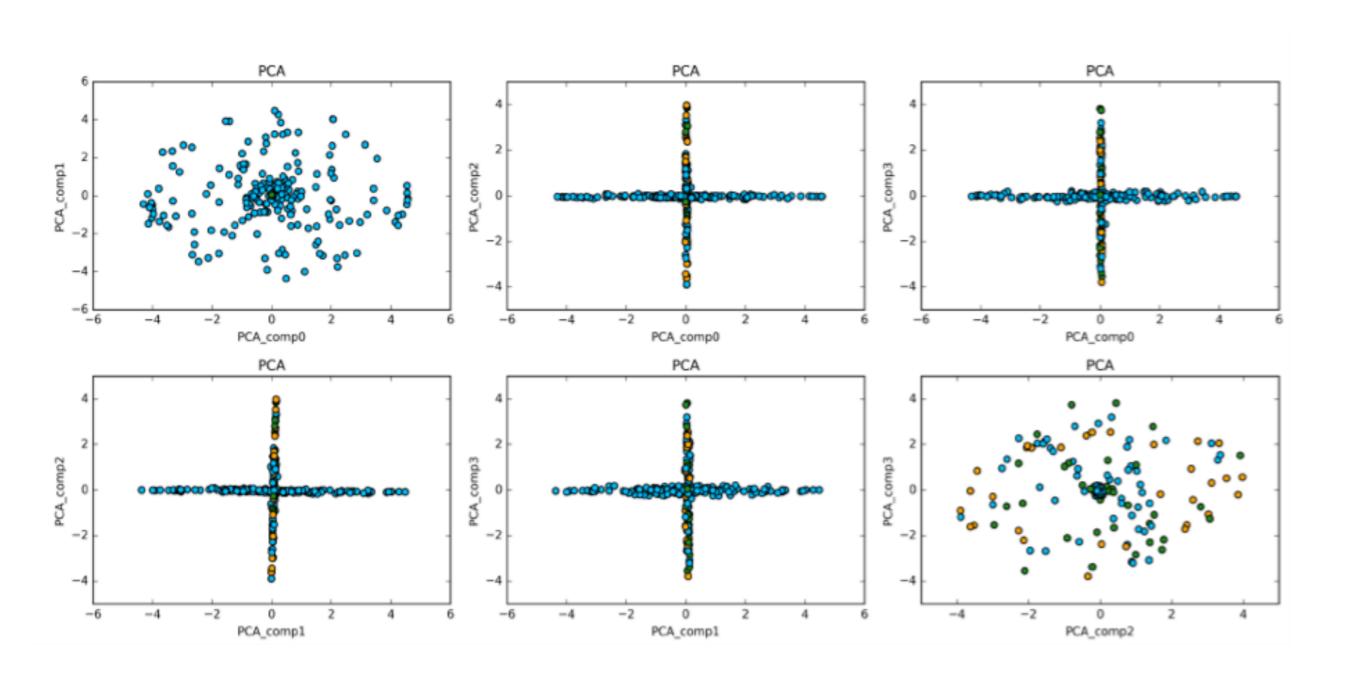
#### Problem:

- Distinguish between different types of black holes systems using machine learning.
- Identify source directly from signal (without using theory).
- Find relevant features which correspond to source properties. (spin-type and mass ratio)

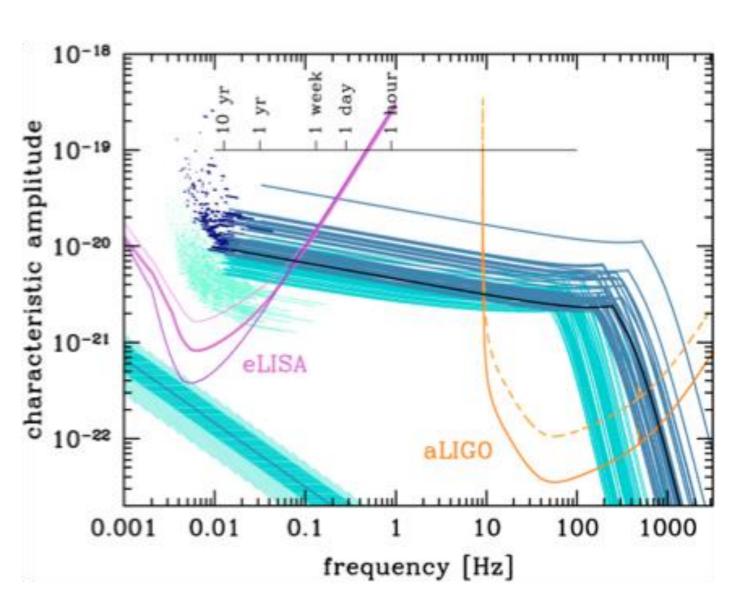
#### • Applications:

- Identifying the source from actual signals observed by LIGO.
- Find the missing regions in parameter space where templates do not exists.
- Developing artificial templates using Regression

# Principal Component Analysis

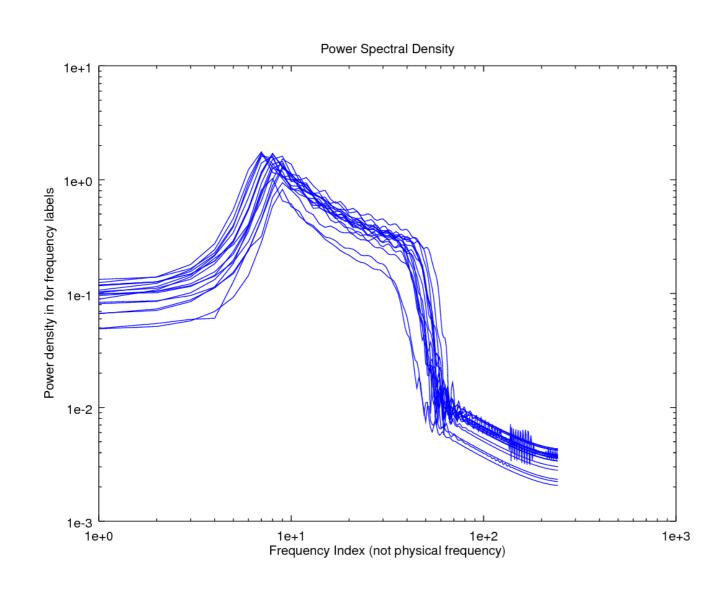


## **Spectral Power Density**



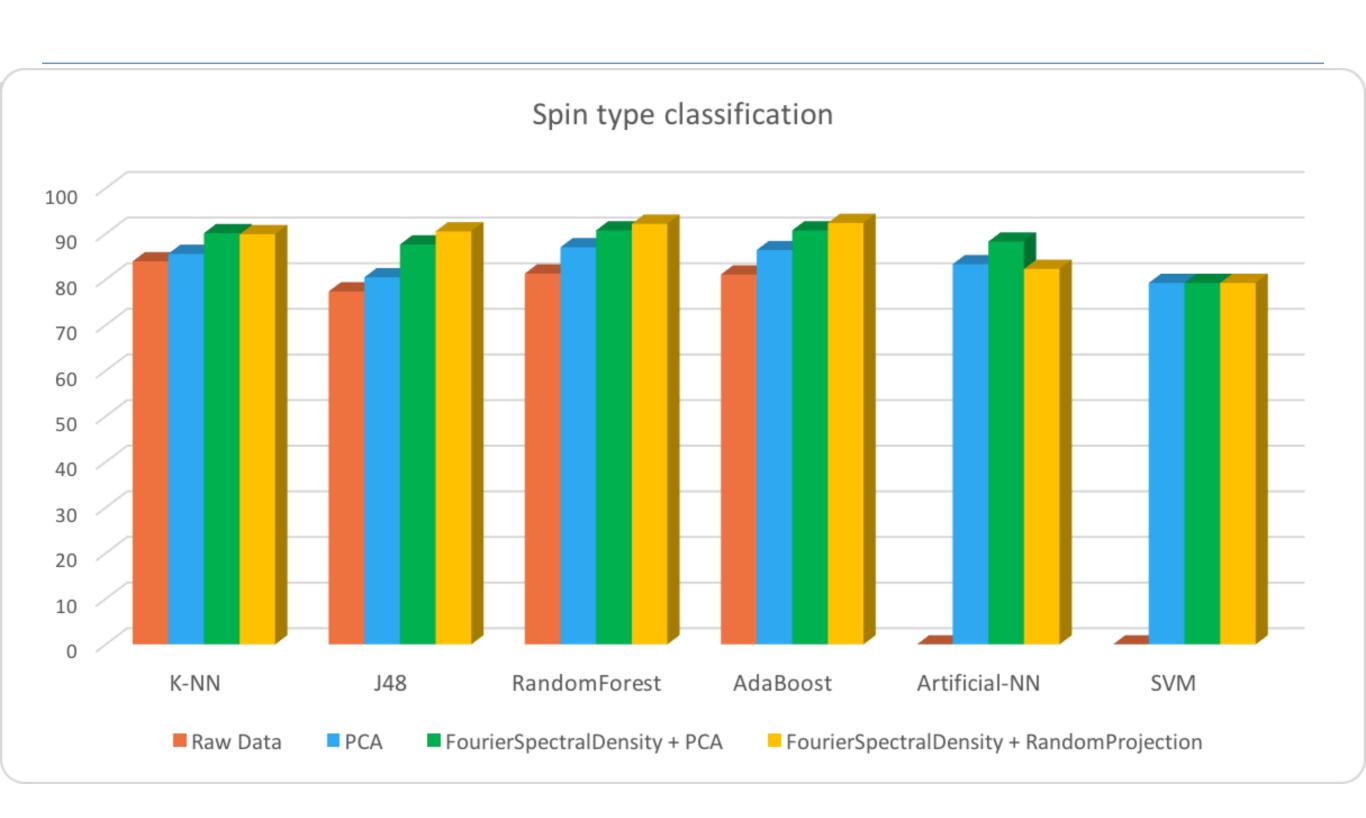
- aLIGO: Earth based Gravitational Wave Detectors with higher noise and hence all window of frequency
- eLISA: Space-Based detectors. Low noise leads to possibility of detection of low frequency sources

# Spectral Power Density (our data)



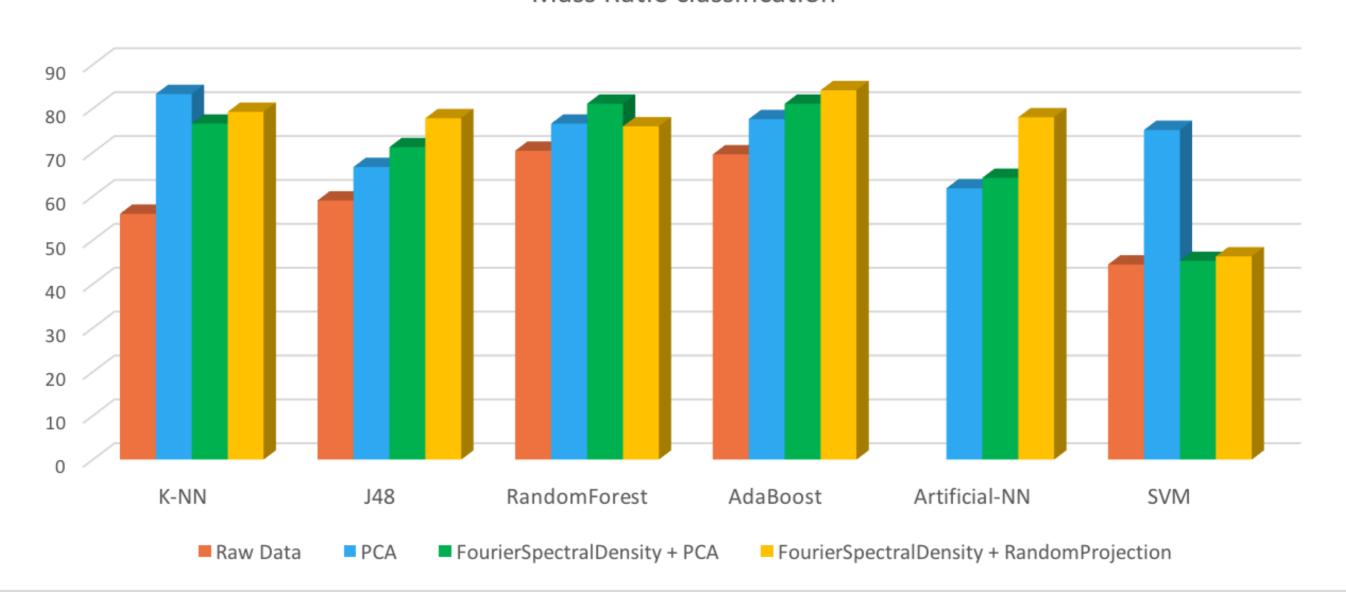
- Discrete Fourier Transform of the raw data
- FT is a good way to capture the dynamics of a physical system
- Has the information in most relevant form
- This method gives te best classification accuracy for all classifiers

### Supervised Machine Learning - Spin Type



## Supervised Machine Learning - Mass Type

#### Mass Ratio classification



### Conclusions

- Classification of waveforms based on spin type and mass ratio
- Dimensionality Reductions using PCA and Fourier Transforms
- In Spin-Type case, Random Forest and AdaBoost performed fairly well.
- In Mass Ratio case, classification accuracy was lower Possible due to lack of higher order modes in data.
- Future Work -
  - Include Higher order modes for mass ratio studies.
  - Find the initial spin and mass ratio using regression models.

#### References

- "Investigating Binary Black Hole Mergers with Principal Component Analysis", J. Clark et.al. (Astrophys.Space Sci.Proc. 40 (2015) 281-287)
- "A wavelet method for detection of gravitational wave bursts", S Klimenko and G Mitselmakher (<u>Classical and Quantum Gravity</u>, <u>Volume 21</u>, <u>Number 20</u>)
- "Application of machine learning algorithms to the study of noise artifacts in gravitational-wave data", R. Biswas et. al. (Phys. Rev. D 88, 062003)
- "Multivariate Classification with Random Forests for Gravitational Wave Searches of Black Hole Binary Coalescence", P. T. Baker et. al. (Phys. Rev. D 91, 062004)