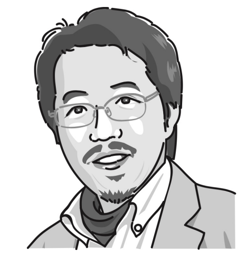
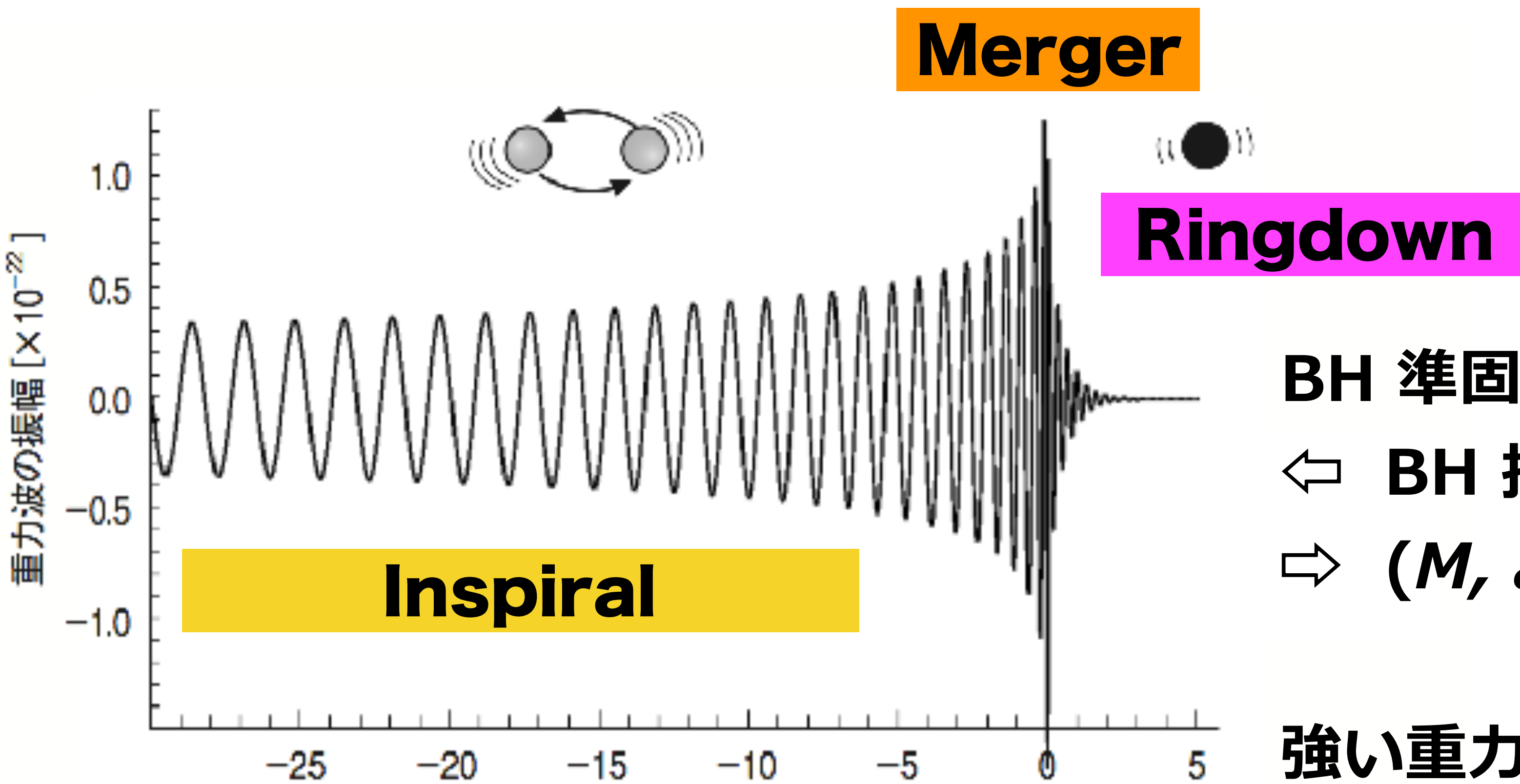
自己回帰モデルを用いた重力波データ解析：ブラックホール合体のリングダウン波形の抽出

真貝寿明，山本峻 元M2（大阪工大）
H. Shinkai，S. Yamamoto (OIT)





BH 準固有モード(quasi-normal modes)

⇦ BH 摂動理論

⇨ (*M, a*)

強い重力場の表れ

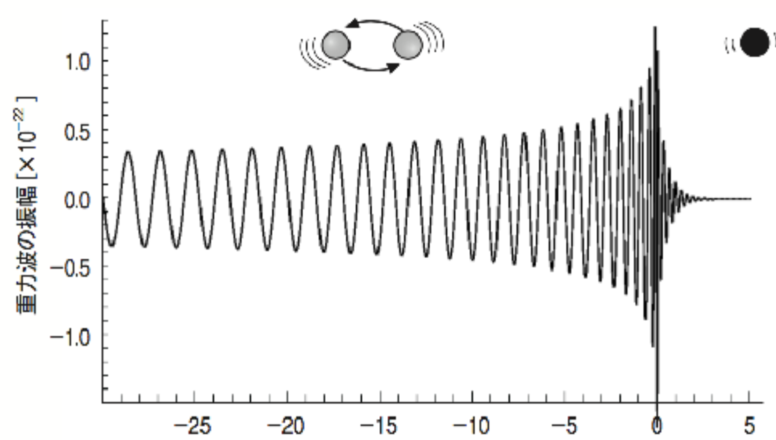
⇨ 一般相対論の検証ができる

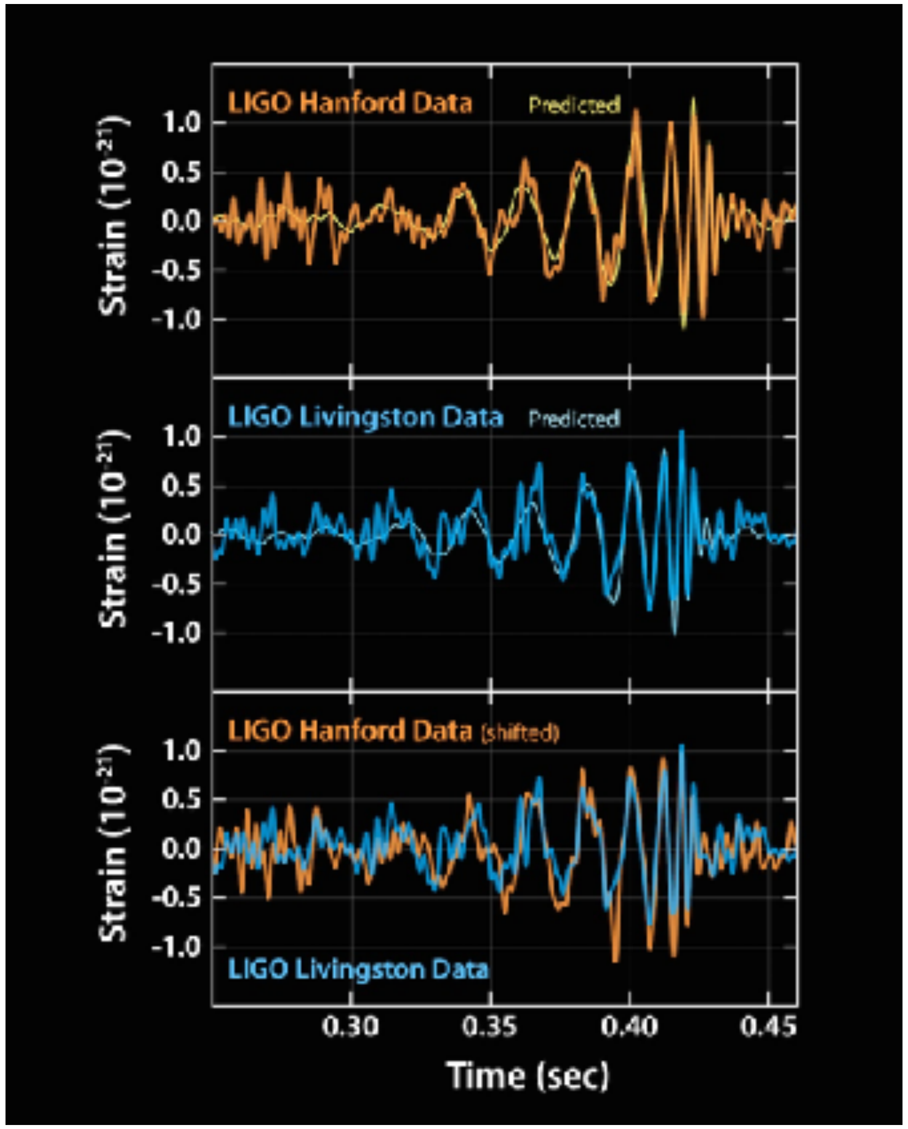
新しい方法を提案．テンプレートを使わず，データから波形を再構築．

2018/9/14 物理学会 @ 信州大学

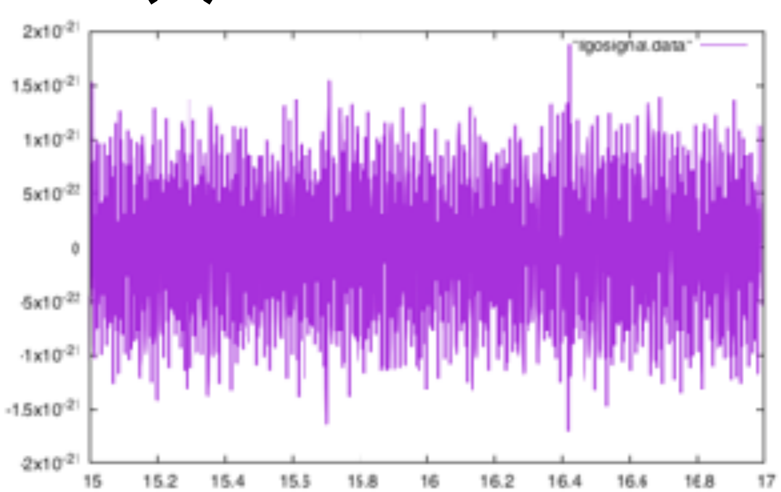
Ideal vs Reality (Theory vs Data Analysis)

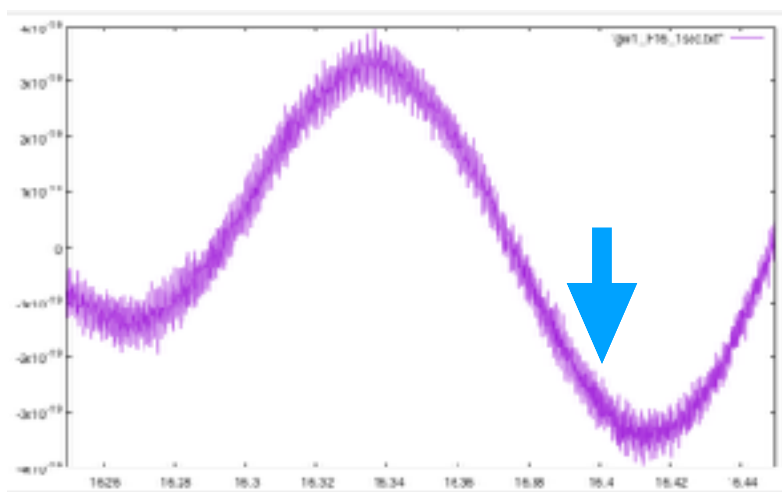
GW150914 (S/N=23.7)





h(t)





16.25 16.45

challenging for data analysis

GW data is with noise

signal quickly decays

(M=60Msun, a=0.75 —> 300Hz, tau = 3 ms)

Mock data example (0) : QNM extraction contest

Mock data challenge for finding ringdown gravitational waves

Hiroyuki Nakano,[1,*] Tatsuya Narikawa,[2,3,†] Ken'ichi Ohara,[4,‡] Kazuki Sakai,[5,§] Hisa-aki Shinkai,[6,¶] Hirotaka Takahashi,[7,8,**] Takahiro Tanaka,[3,††] Nami Uchikata,[2,4,‡‡] Shun Yamamoto,[6] and Takahiro Yamamoto[3,§§]

modified ringdown signals from GR with LIGO detector's noise

1. Standard Matched-filtering method
2. Improved Matched-filtering method
3. Hilbert-Huang transformation method
4. Auto-Regressive method
5. Neural network method

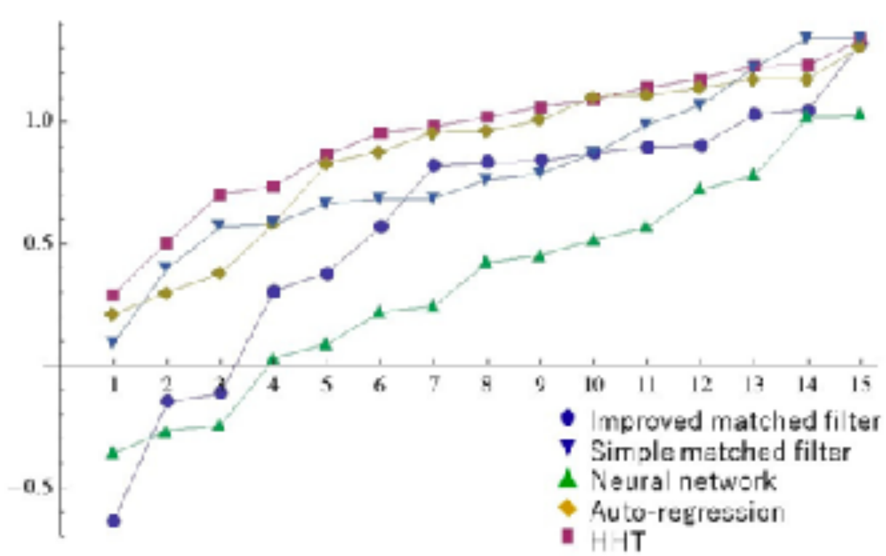


FIG. 1: Real part for Set A

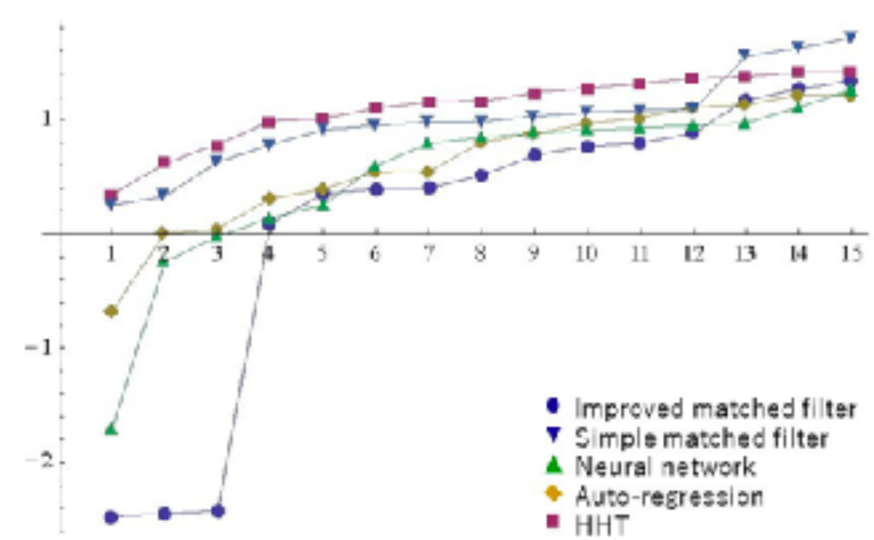


FIG. 3: Imaginary part for Set A

1. Auto-Regressive model (Method, general) I

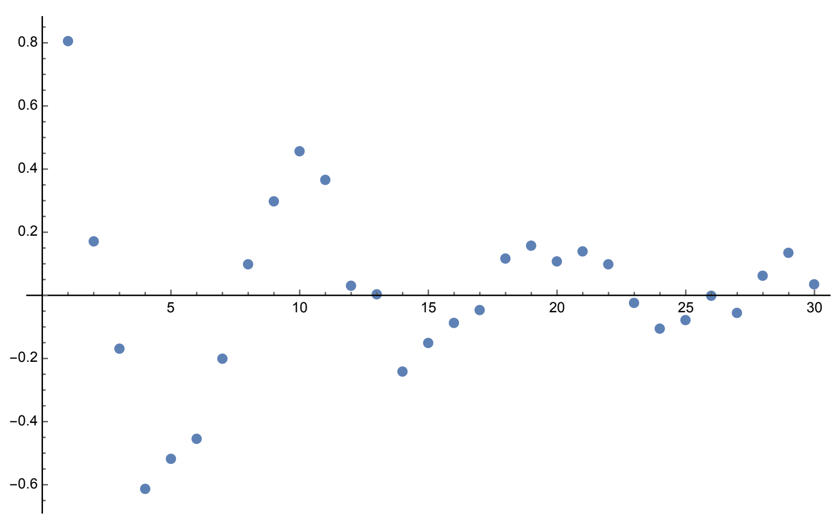
Fitting data with linear func.

$$
\begin{aligned}
x_n &= a_1 x_{n-1} + a_2 x_{n-2} + \cdots + a_M x_{n-M} + \varepsilon \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^{M} a_j x_{n-j} + \varepsilon
\end{aligned}
$$

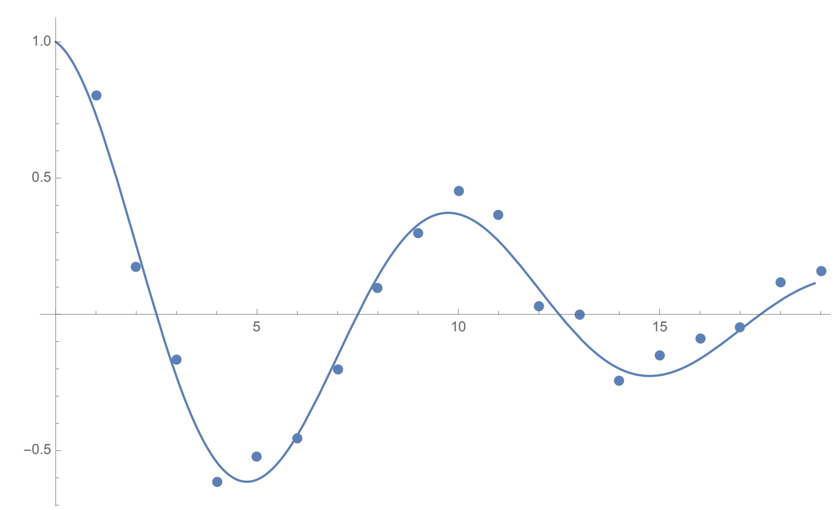
e.g. $x_n = Ae^{-rn\Delta t}\cos(\omega n \Delta t)$

$$Z_1 = e^{-(r-j\omega)\Delta t}$$
$$Z_2 = e^{-(r+j\omega)\Delta t}$$

$$\rightarrow \quad x_n = \frac{A}{2}(Z_1^n + Z_2^n) = (Z_1 + Z_2)x_{n-1} - Z_1 Z_2 x_{n-2}$$



→



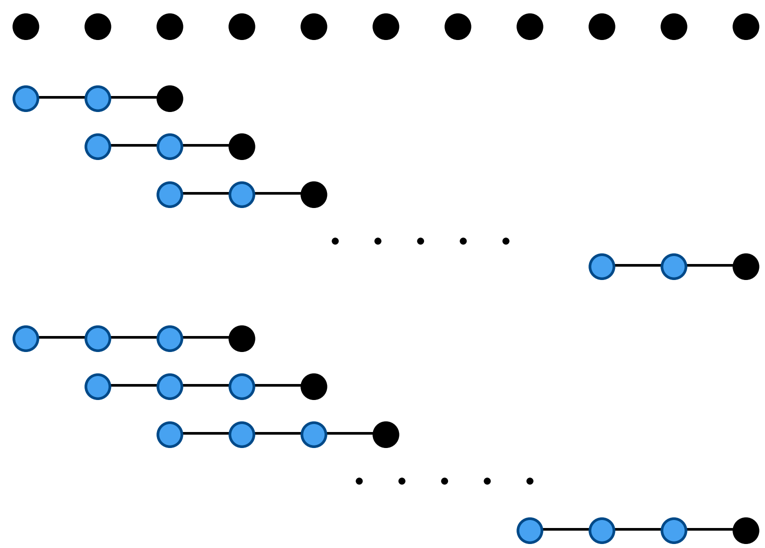
can be applied also to noisy data by adjusting *M*

1. Auto-Regressive model (Method, general) II

Fitting data with linear func.

$$x_n = a_1 x_{n-1} + a_2 x_{n-2} + \cdots + a_M x_{n-M} + \varepsilon$$
$$= \sum_{j=1}^{M} a_j x_{n-j} + \varepsilon$$

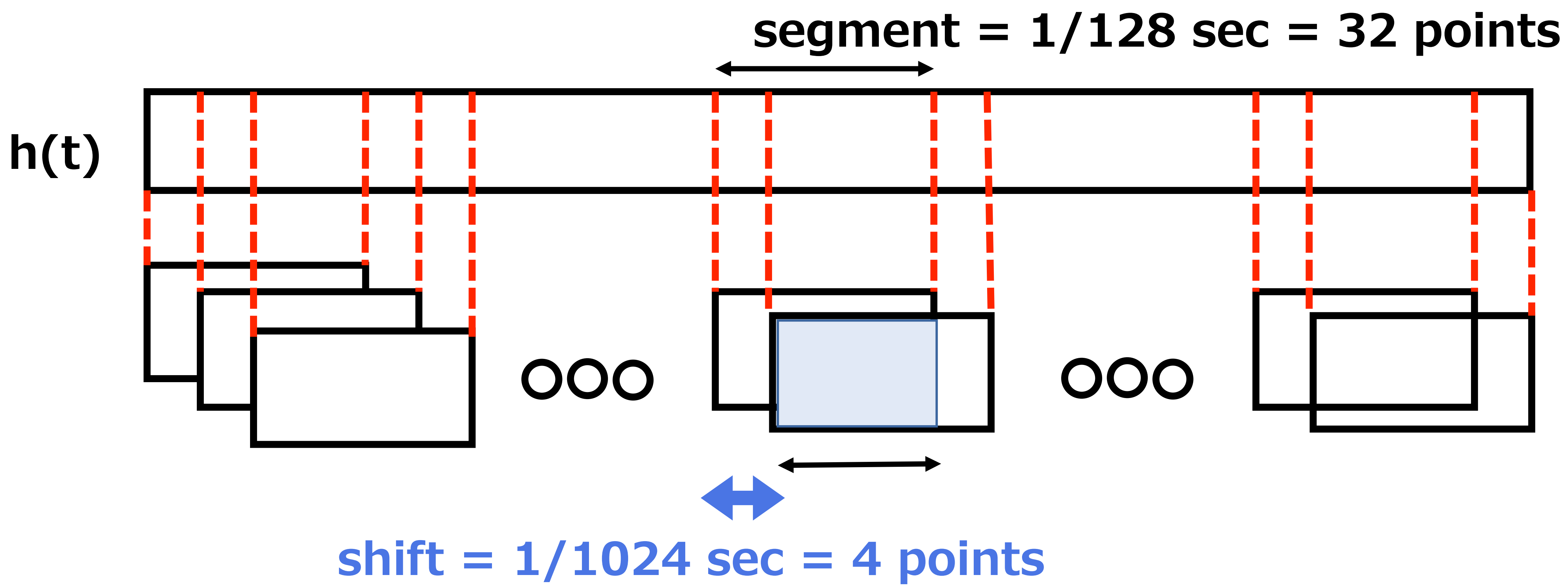
- find a_j (Burg method)
- find M (FPE final prediction error method)
- re-construct wave signal from fitted function
- apply FFT with arbitrary precision.

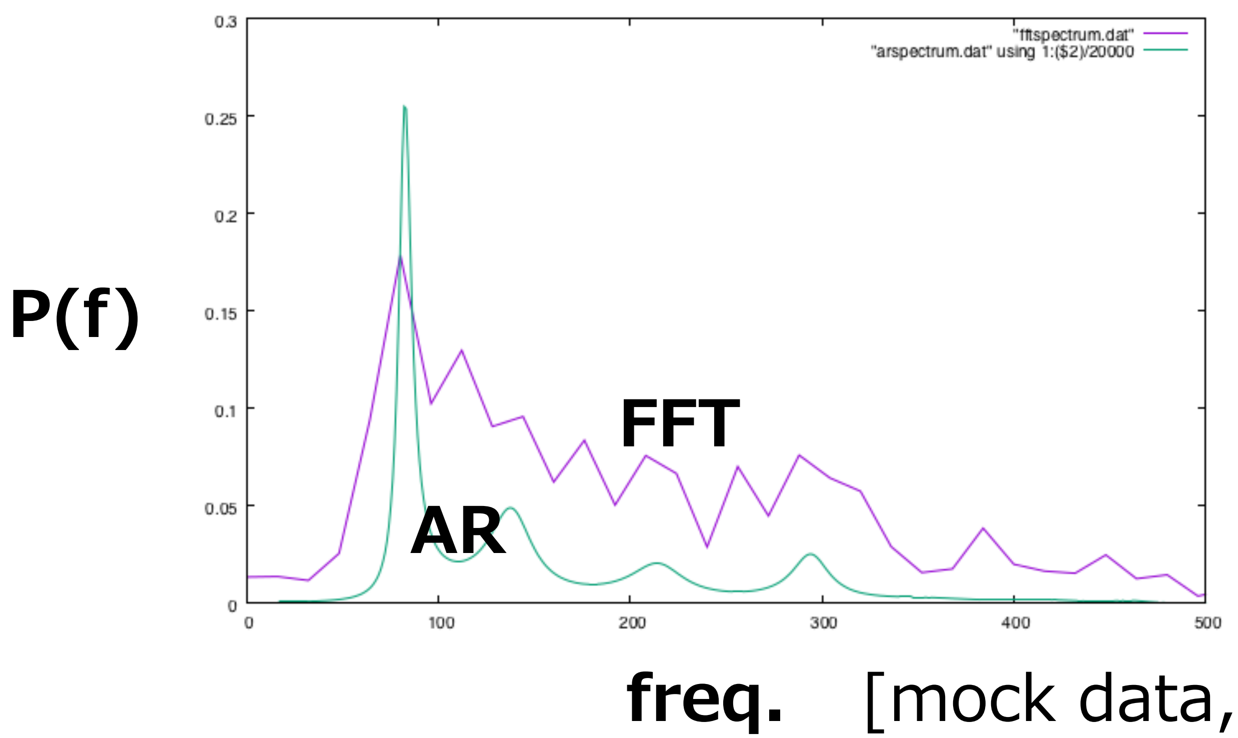


power spectrum

$$p(f) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\left| 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{M} a_j e^{-I 2\pi j f \Delta t} \right|^2}$$

Auto-Regressive model vs Short FFT





[mock data, SNR=40, inspiral part]

The order M can be fixed at 2〜8.

Even for short segment, AR model shows precise power-spectrum.

1. Auto-Regressive model (Method, general) III

Fitting data with linear func.

$$x_n = a_1 x_{n-1} + a_2 x_{n-2} + \cdots + a_M x_{n-M} + \varepsilon$$
$$= \sum_{j=1}^{M} a_j x_{n-j} + \varepsilon$$

- find a_j (Burg method)
- find M (FPE final prediction error method)
- re-construct wave signal from fitted function
- apply FFT with arbitrary precision.

power spectrum

$$p(f) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\left| 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{M} a_j e^{-I 2\pi j f \Delta t} \right|^2}$$

characteristic eq.

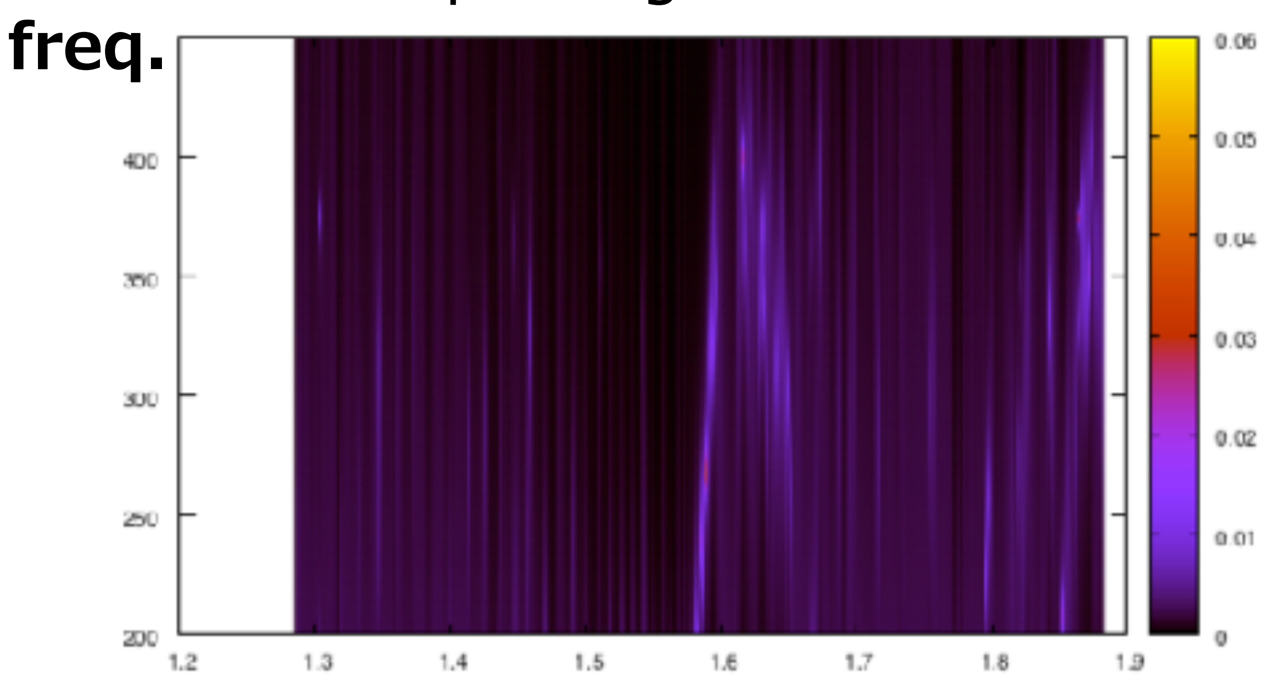
$$f(z) = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{M} a_j z^j = 0$$

$|z_k|$ says amplitude, $\arg(z_k)$ says frequency.

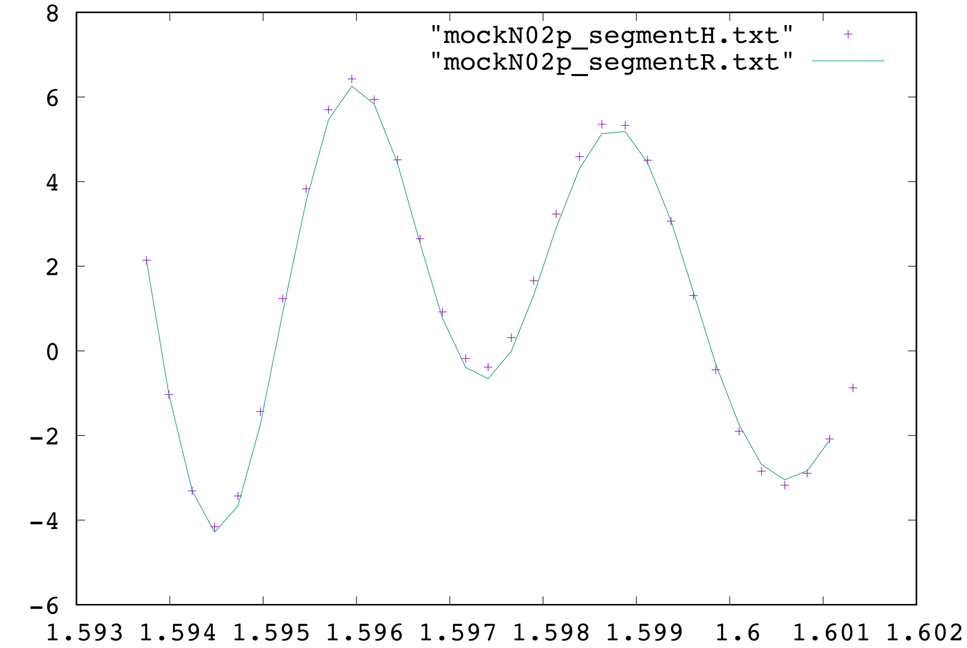
Mock data example (1) fitting well

Mock Data (Nakano02 p)

spectrogram



h(t) x original data, — fitted



Fitting data with linear func.

$$x_n = a_1 x_{n-1} + a_2 x_{n-2} + \cdots + a_M x_{n-M} + \varepsilon$$
$$= \sum_{j=1}^{M} a_j x_{n-j} + \varepsilon$$

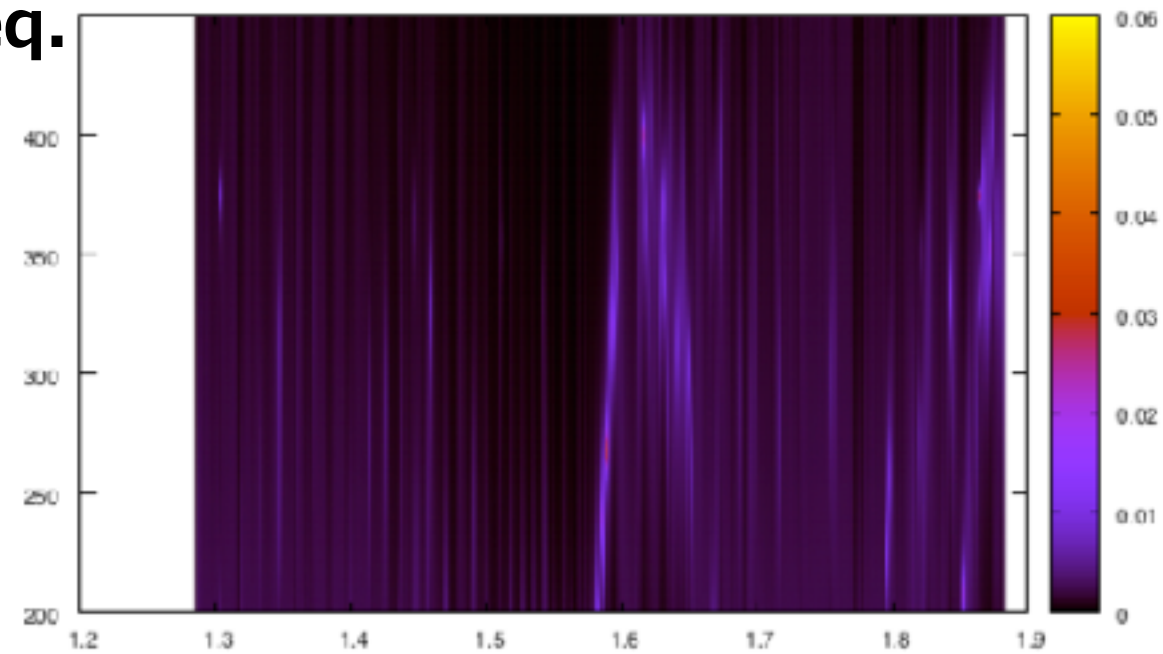
```
a.1   = -2.235e+00
a.2   =  1.869e+00
a.3   = -5.545e-01
```

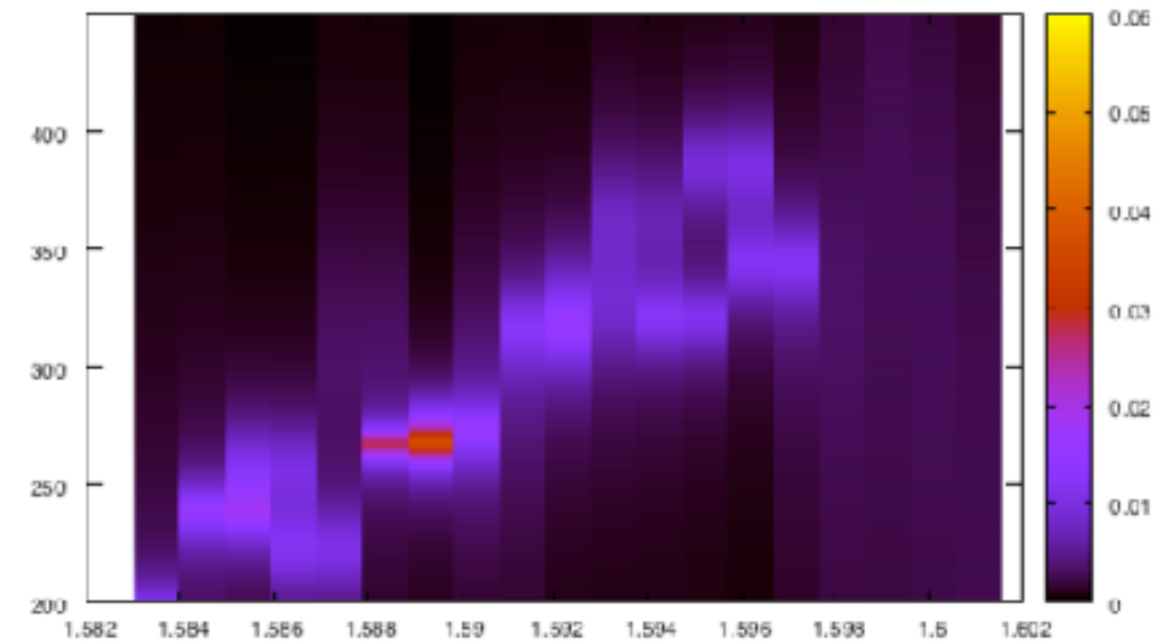
Mock data example (2) spectrogram

Mock Data (Nakano02 p)

spectrogram

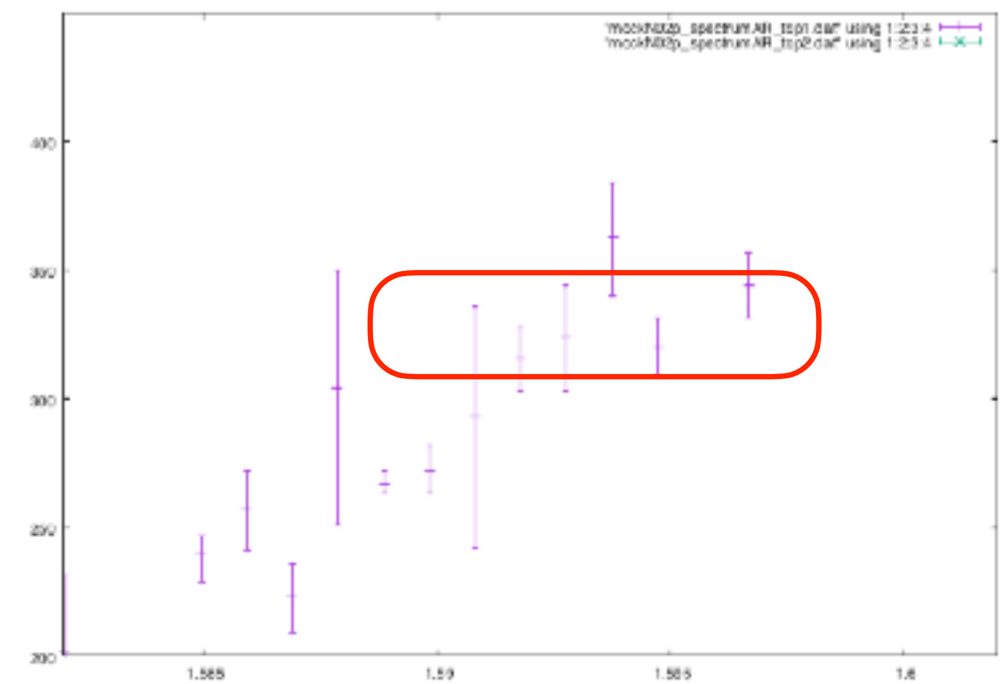
freq.





power spectrum

$$p(f) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\left|1 - \sum_{j=1}^{M} a_j e^{-I 2\pi j f \Delta t}\right|^2}$$



Mock data example (3) characteristic eq.

Mock Data (Nakano02 p)

Fitting data with linear func.

$$x_n = a_1 x_{n-1} + a_2 x_{n-2} + \cdots + a_M x_{n-M} + \varepsilon = \sum_{j=1}^{M} a_j x_{n-j} + \varepsilon$$

```
a.1   = -2.235e+00
a.2   =  1.869e+00
a.3   = -5.545e-01
```

characteristic eq.

$$f(z) = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{M} a_j z^j = 0$$

$$x_{n-1} = z x_n$$

$$z = \exp[-2\pi i f \Delta t]$$

$|z_k|$ says amplitude,
$\arg(z_k)$ says frequency.

	x.r	x.i	f_R[Hz]	|x|	f_I[Hz]
1	0.962	0.566	346.800	8.025e-01	71.721
2	0.962	-0.566	-346.800	8.025e-01	71.721
3	1.447	0.000	0.000	4.775e-01	240.931

Mock data example (4) identify ring-down freq.

Mock Data (Nakano02 p)

characterestic eq.

$$f(z) = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{M} a_j z^j = 0$$

$$x_{n-1} = z x_n$$

$$z = \exp[-2\pi i f \Delta t]$$

$|z_k|$ says amplitude,
$\arg(z_k)$ says frequency.

	x.r	x.i	f_R[Hz]	|x|	f_I[Hz]
1	0.962	0.566	346.800	8.025e-01	71.721
2	0.962	-0.566	-346.800	8.025e-01	71.721
3	1.447	0.000	0.000	4.775e-01	240.931

t	f_R (z_plane)	f_I (z_plane)	f_Rh(spectr)	f_Rmax(spectr)	f_Rh(spectr)
0.159375E+01	0.363837E+03	0.280414E+02	0.340000E+03	0.363000E+03	0.384000E+03
0.159668E+01	0.344258E+03	0.166608E+02	0.331000E+03	0.344000E+03	0.357000E+03
0.159766E+01	0.346800E+03	0.717212E+02	0.240000E+03	0.329000E+03	0.382000E+03
0.161230E+01	0.357677E+03	0.122067E+03	0.213000E+03	0.338000E+03	0.431000E+03
0.161328E+01	0.361098E+03	0.948919E+02	0.261000E+03	0.350000E+03	0.422000E+03
0.161523E+01	0.379918E+03	0.772796E+02	0.304000E+03	0.373000E+03	0.432000E+03

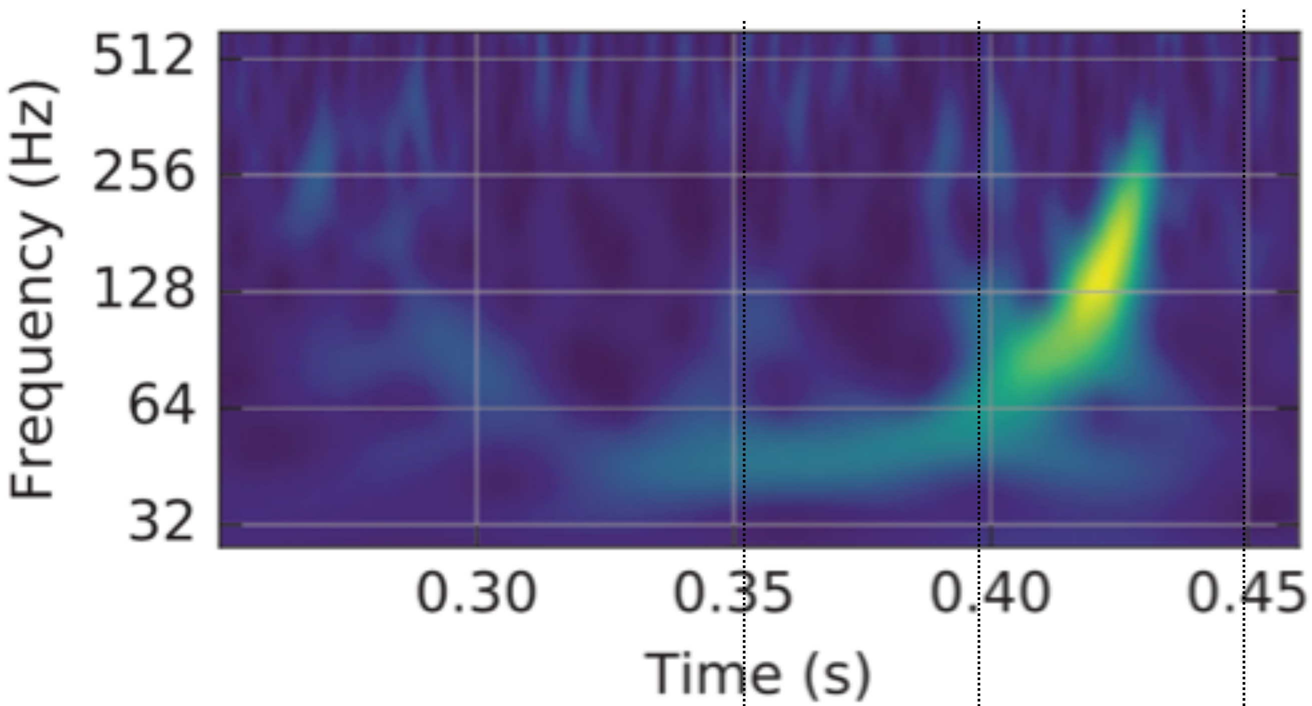
```
average & variance zfr =    0.359E+03    0.118E+02   fr(sp) =     0.350E+03    0.148E+02
average & variance zfi =    0.684E+02    0.365E+02
```

Application to the LIGO/Virgo data

List of Detected GW events

	ref.	M1+M2=Mf, Mdiff/Mtotal	spin a_final	Mpc z	SNR	deg^2
GW150914	PRL116, 061102 (2016/2/11)	36.2+29.1=62.3+3.0 **4.59%**	0.68	410Mpc 0.09	**23.7**	600
LVT151012	(2016/2/11)	23+13=35+1.5 **2.78%**	0.66	1000Mpc 0.20	9.7	
GW151226	PRL116, 241103 (2016/6/15)	14.2+7.5=20.8+0.9 **4.15%**	0.74	440Mpc 0.09	13.0	850
GW170104	PRL118, 221101 (2017/6/1)	31.2+19.4=48.7+1.9 **3.75%**	0.64	880Mpc 0.18	**13**	1300
GW170608	ApJ 851, L35 (2017/12/18)	12+7=18.0+1.0 **5.2%**	0.69	340Mpc 0.07	13	520
GW170814	PRL119,141101 (2017/10/6)	30.5+25.3=53.2+2.6 **4.66%**	0.70	540Mpc 0.11	**18**	60
GW170817	PRL119, 161101 (2017/10/16)	1.36〜1.60 + 1.17〜1.36 = 2.74 + ?	?	40Mpc	32.4	28

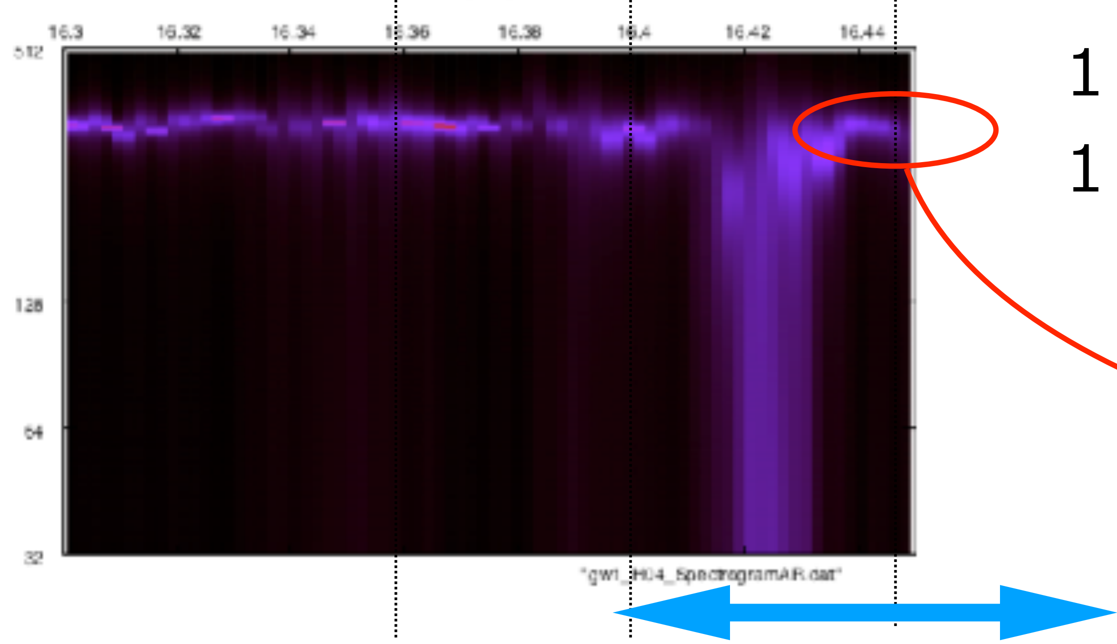
Ringdown wave of GW150914



LIGO paper

AR model

Hanford



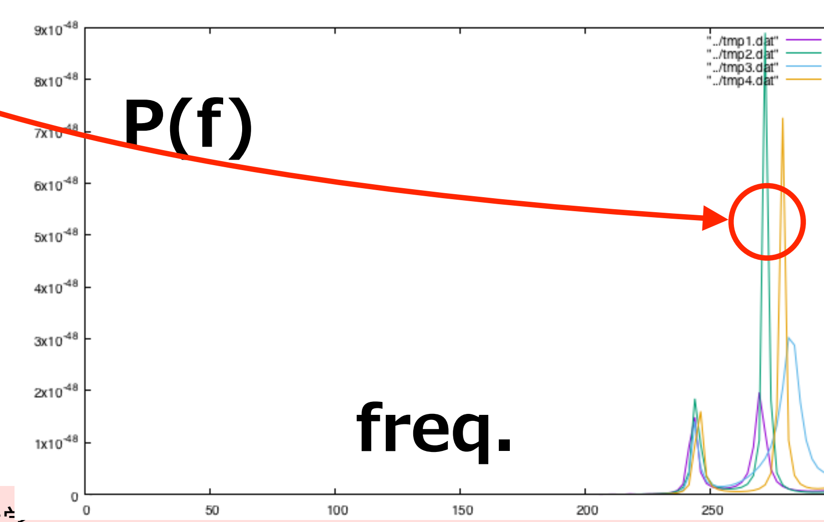
max M = 3

4096 sampling rate

100-400 Hz filter

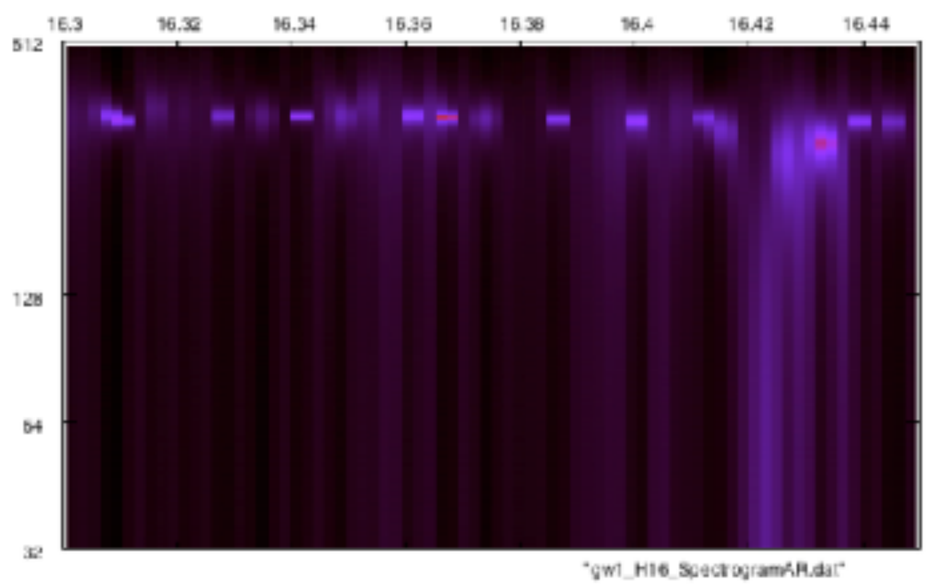
1 segment = 1/64 sec= 64 points

1 shift = 1/512 sec = 8 points



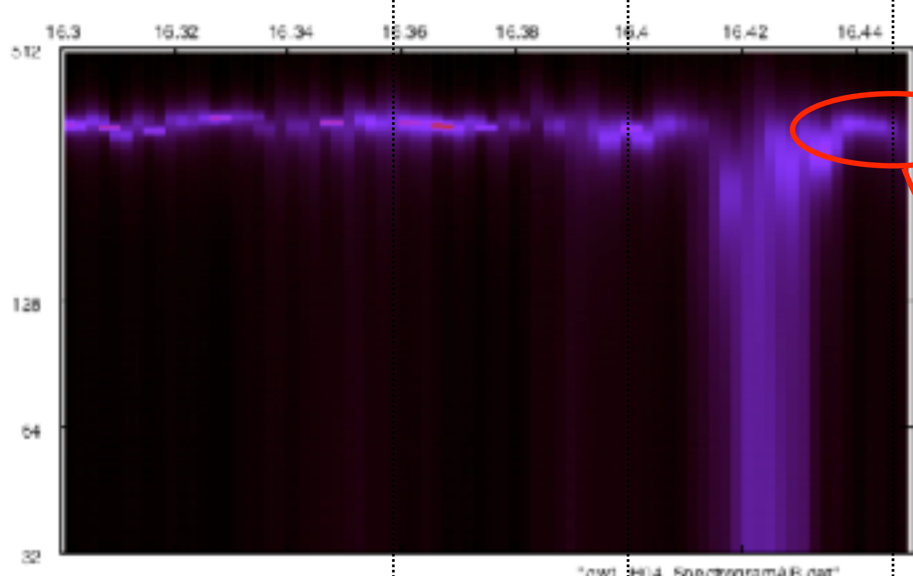
Ringdown wave of GW150914

AR model Hanford



16384 sampling rate

AR model Hanford



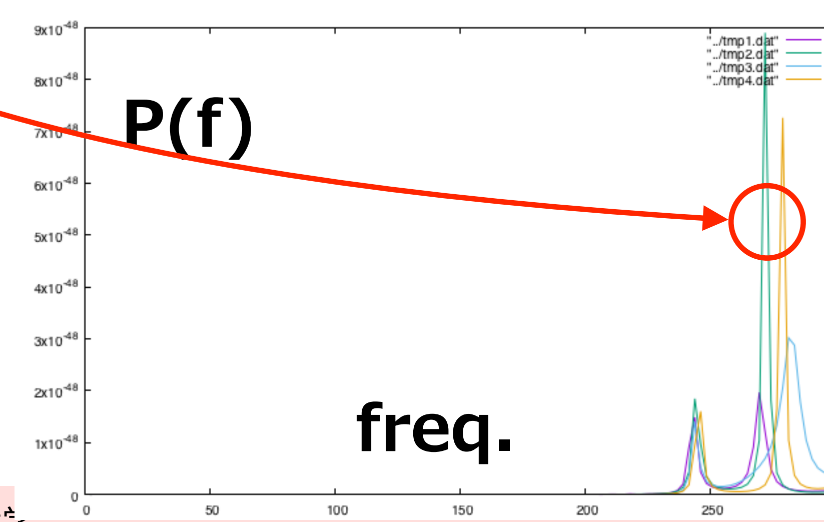
4096 sampling rate

100-400 Hz filter

1 segment = 1/64 sec= 64 points

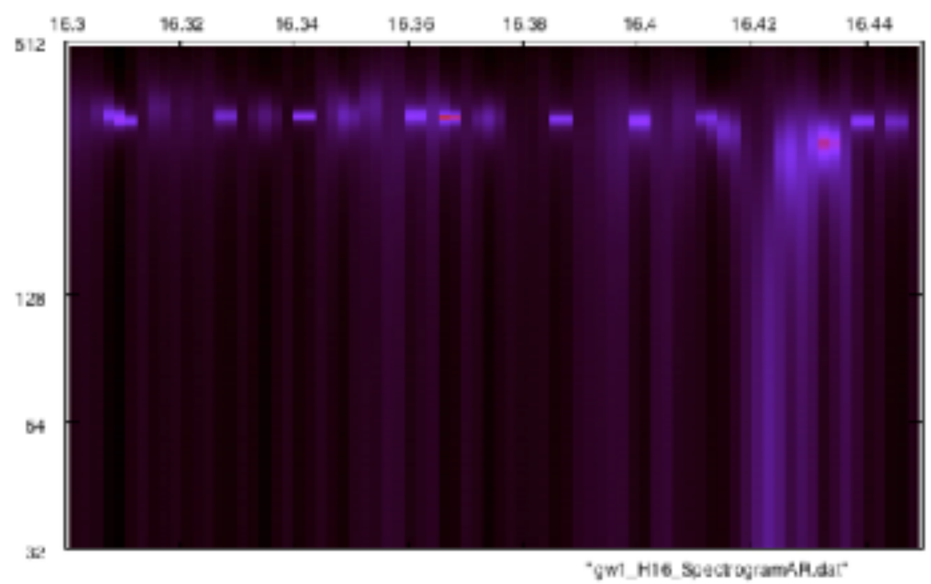
1 shift = 1/512 sec = 8 points

max M = 3

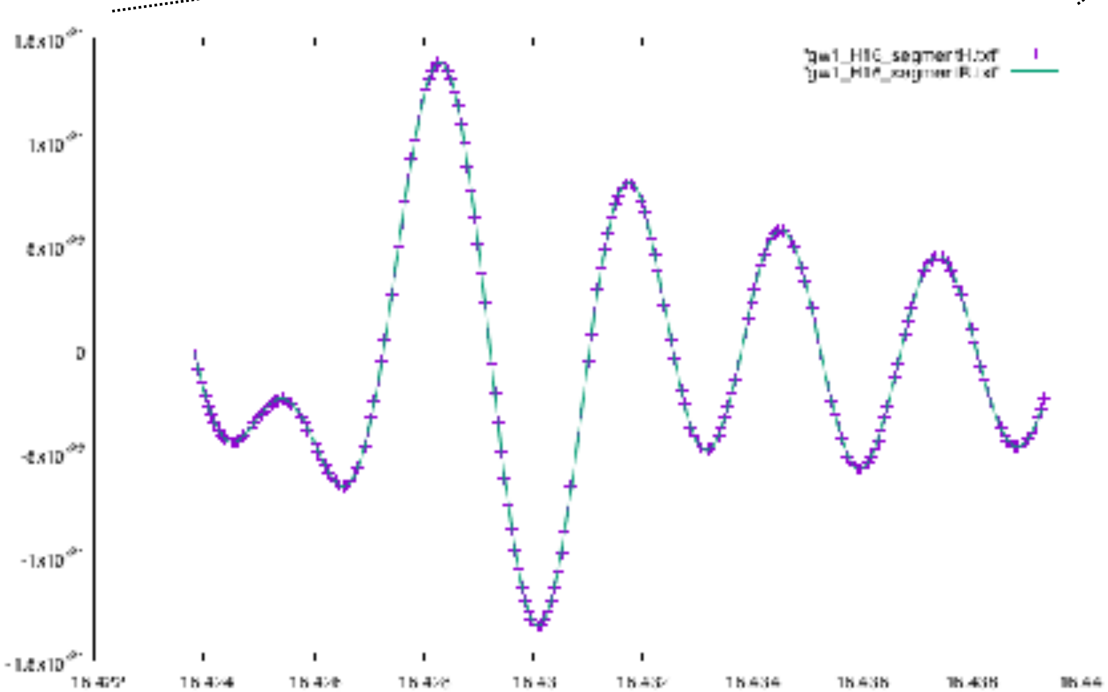


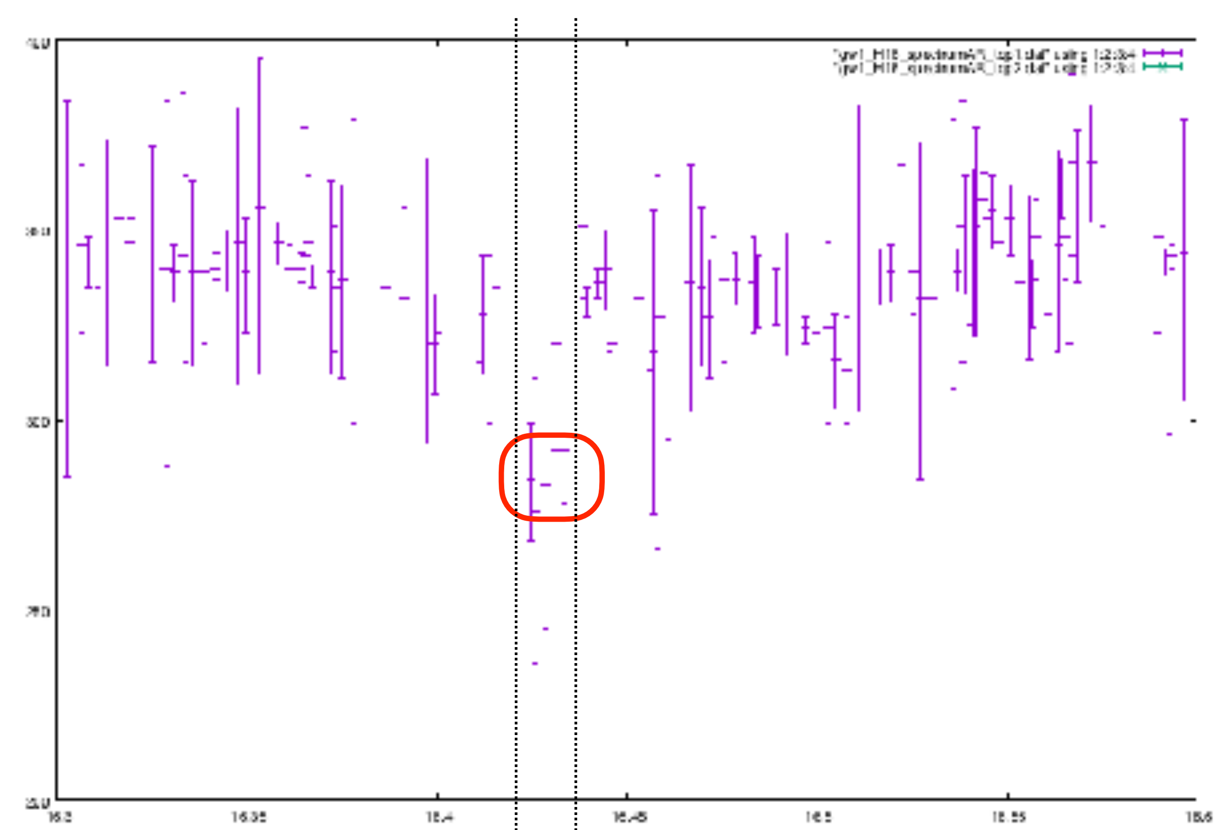
Ringdown wave of GW150914

AR model
Hanford



16384 sampling rate





Ringdown wave of GW150914

		t	f real	f imag			
4486	1	0.164258E+02	0.313508E+03	0.432791E+02	0.259000E+03	0.305000E+03	0.337000E+03
4488xx	2	0.164297E+02	0.300353E+03	0.578188E+02	0.218000E+03	0.287000E+03	0.330000E+03
4489	1	0.164316E+02	0.317507E+03	0.382182E+02	0.274000E+03	0.311000E+03	0.339000E+03
4498	1	0.164492E+02	0.314336E+03	0.538556E+02	0.261000E+03	0.309000E+03	0.349000E+03
4501	1	0.164551E+02	0.317640E+03	0.349751E+02	0.282000E+03	0.314000E+03	0.340000E+03
4505	1	0.164629E+02	0.316355E+03	0.429281E+02	0.277000E+03	0.314000E+03	0.346000E+03
4508	1	0.164688E+02	0.311752E+03	0.297619E+02	0.285000E+03	0.310000E+03	0.332000E+03

```
data points =     7
average & variance zfr =    0.313E+03    0.556E+01   fr(sp) =     0.307E+03    0.871E+01
average & variance zfi =    0.430E+02    0.926E+01
```

We see QNM at 300Hz, 0.003s after the merger.

$$f_R = f_1 + f_2(1-a)^{f_3}$$
$$Q \equiv \frac{f_R}{2 f_I} = q_1 + q_2(1-a)^{q_3}$$

$$f_{\rm qnm}[{\rm Hz}] = \frac{c^3}{2\pi G M} f_R \sim 32314.1 \left(\frac{M_\odot}{M}\right) f_R.$$

$$a = 1 - \left(\frac{Q-q_1}{q_2}\right)^{1/q_3}$$
$$M[M_\odot] = 32314.1 \times \frac{f_1 + f_2(1-a)^{f_3}}{f_{\rm qnm}[{\rm Hz}]}$$

Berti, Cardoso & Will PRD 73, 064030 (2006).

Table 1. Results of frequency and damping rate of ring-down gravitational wave of GW150914.

data	$f_{\rm real}$[Hz]	$f_{\rm imag}$[Hz]	mass $(M/M_\odot)$	Kerr parameter a/M
Hanford	$305.94^{+18.68}_{-27.82}$	$43.55^{+13.00}_{-17.99}$	$58.74^{+16.03}_{-9.37}$	$0.75^{+0.18}_{-0.27}$
Livingston	$300.02^{+17.49}_{-27.21}$	$44.94^{+12.88}_{-18.30}$	$58.15^{+16.49}_{-9.53}$	$0.71^{+0.20}_{-0.30}$

LIGO says (GW150914): $M = 62.2^{+3.7}_{-3.4}$ $\quad a = 0.68^{+0.05}_{-0.06}$

Ringdown wave of GW150914, GW170814, GW170104

Table 1. Results of frequency and damping rate of ring-down gravitational wave of GW150914.

data	$f_{\rm real}$[Hz]	$f_{\rm imag}$[Hz]	mass $(M/M_{\odot})$	Kerr parameter a/M
Hanford	$305.94^{+18.68}_{-27.82}$	$43.55^{+13.00}_{-17.99}$	$58.74^{+16.03}_{-9.37}$	$0.75^{+0.18}_{-0.27}$
Livingston	$300.02^{+17.49}_{-27.21}$	$44.94^{+12.88}_{-18.30}$	$58.15^{+16.49}_{-9.53}$	$0.71^{+0.20}_{-0.30}$

LIGO says (GW150914): $M = 62.2^{+3.7}_{-3.4}$ $a = 0.68^{+0.05}_{-0.06}$

Table 2. Results of frequency and damping rate of ring-down gravitational wave of GW170814.

data	$f_{\rm real}$[Hz]	$f_{\rm imag}$[Hz]	mass $(M/M_{\odot})$	Kerr parameter a/M
Hanford	$308.67^{+11.66}_{-8.59}$	$39.39^{+10.89}_{-17.85}$	$61.70^{+16.04}_{-8.15}$	$0.81^{+0.15}_{-0.16}$
Livingston	$287.54^{+102.77}_{-74.88}$	$47.17^{+11.66}_{-16.39}$	$57.29^{+14.32}_{-11.62}$	$0.64^{+0.21}_{-0.50}$

LIGO says (GW170814): $M = 53.2^{+3.2}_{-2.5}$ $a = 0.70^{+0.07}_{-0.05}$

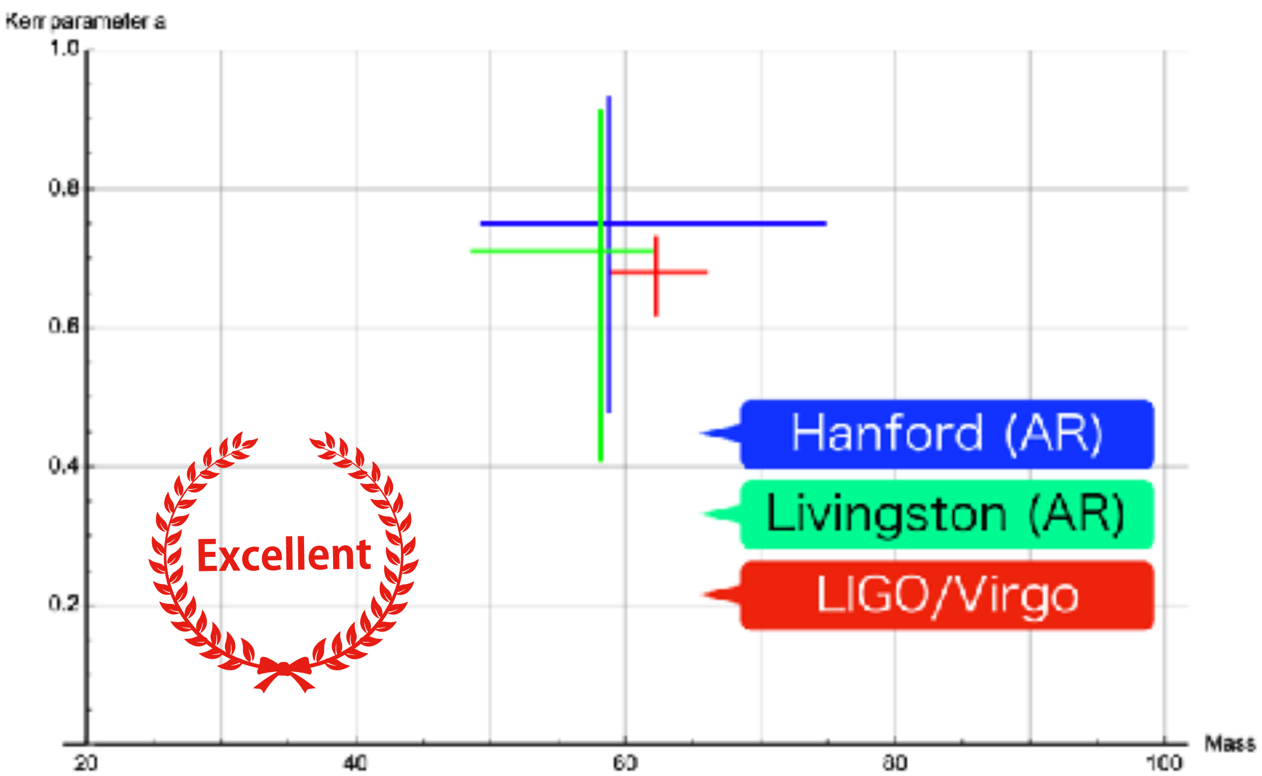
Table 3. Results of frequency and damping rate of ring-down gravitational wave of GW170104.

data	$f_{\rm real}$[Hz]	$f_{\rm imag}$[Hz]	mass $(M/M_{\odot})$	Kerr parameter a/M
Hanford	$338.21^{+0.87}_{-0.73}$	$15.57^{+9.61}_{-8.86}$	$79.33^{+13.52}_{-9.65}$	$0.98^{+0.02}_{-0.04}$
Livingston	$339.96^{+2.77}_{-1.61}$	$13.92^{+10.27}_{-7.33}$	$81.02^{+11.59}_{-10.77}$	$0.98^{+0.01}_{-0.03}$

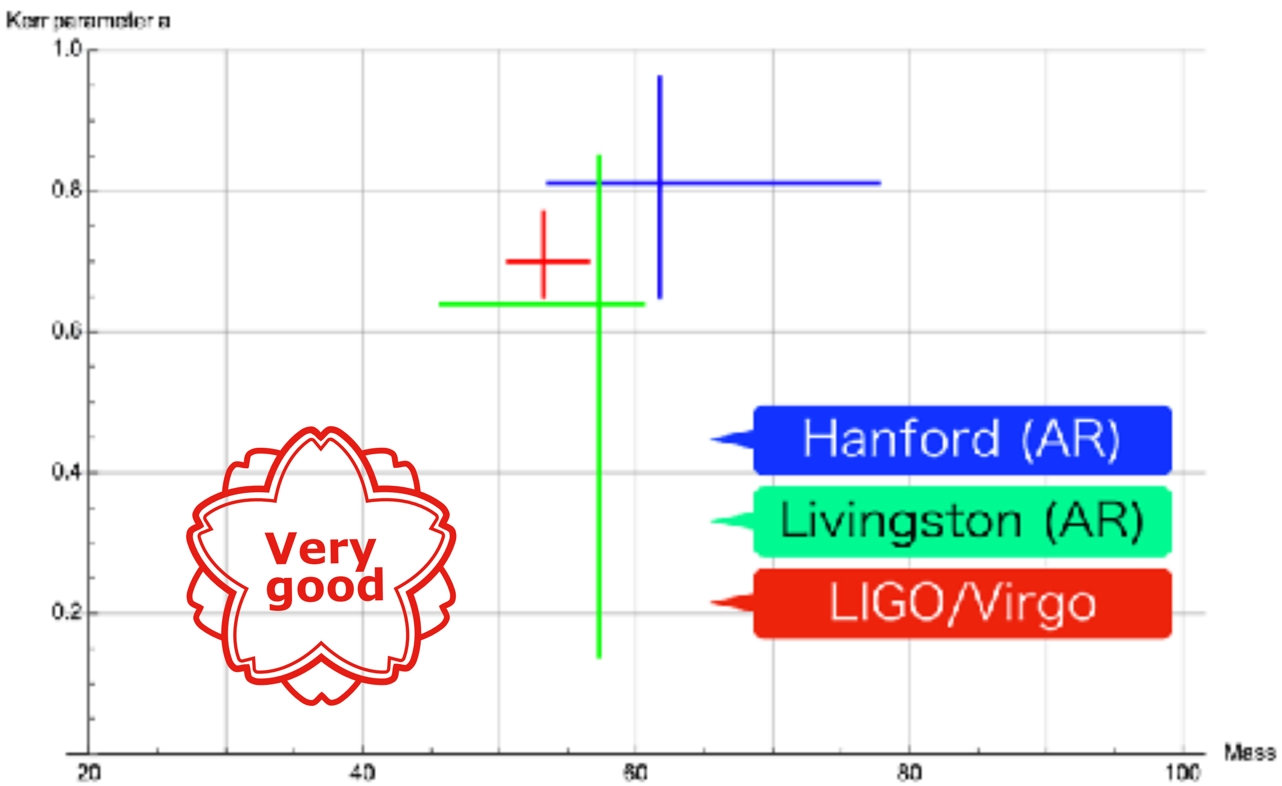
LIGO says (GW170104): $M = 48.7^{+5.7}_{-4.6}$ $a = 0.64^{+0.09}_{-0.2}$

Ringdown wave of GW150914, GW170814, GW170104

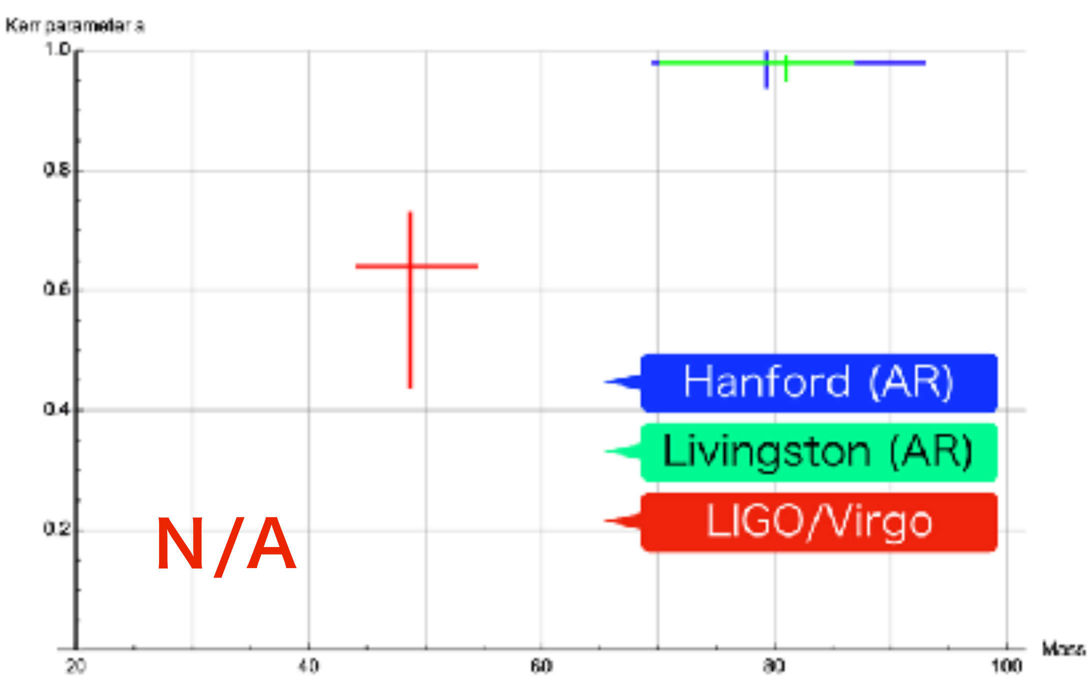
GW150914 (S/N = 23.7)



GW170814 (S/N = 18)



GW170104 (S/N = 13)



Summary & Outlook

自己回帰モデル *x(t)*

$$x_n = a_1 x_{n-1} + a_2 x_{n-2} + \cdots + a_M x_{n-M} + \varepsilon$$
$$= \sum_{j=1}^{M} a_j x_{n-j} + \varepsilon$$

短いデータ (〜 30 pts) に対しても精度よく周波数・減衰率を特定できる.
シグナルを見つけるのにテンプレートは不要.

LIGO/Virgo の 3 実イベントデータに適用，リングダウン部分の抽出を試みた.

LIGO/Virgoのは発表している *(M, a)* と**GW150914, GW170814**よく一致
(S/N=23.7) (S/N=18)

S/Nの低い **GW170104** ではいまいち
(S/N=13)

★リングダウン部分だけを検出できれば，強い重力場の重力理論検証ができる.
他の方法と組み合わせ，検出データ数が稼げれば，相対論検証ができるだろう.

★テンプレートを使わない方法は，今後，未知の重力波シグナルの候補検出に役立つかも.