

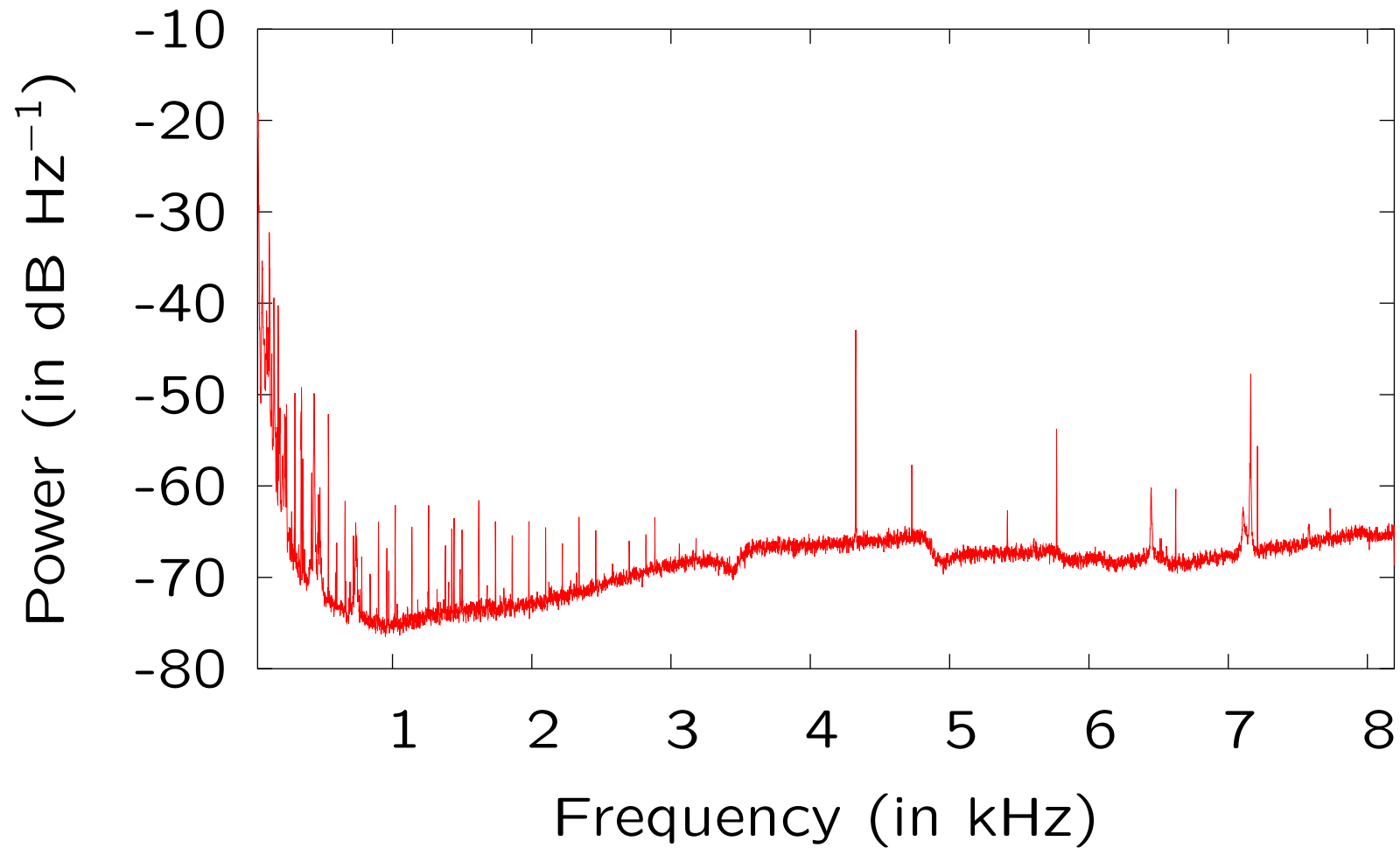
# Gravitational Wave Bursts: Characterization of Transients in LIGO Interferometer Data

Ed Brambley

*Mentor: Dr. John Zweizig*

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# The Spectrum of LIGO Interferometer Output



# Probability Distributions & Likelihood Ratios

- The probability distribution function (pdf)  $f$ :

$$\mathbb{P}(a < X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x | \boldsymbol{\theta}) dx \quad (1)$$

- The hypotheses:

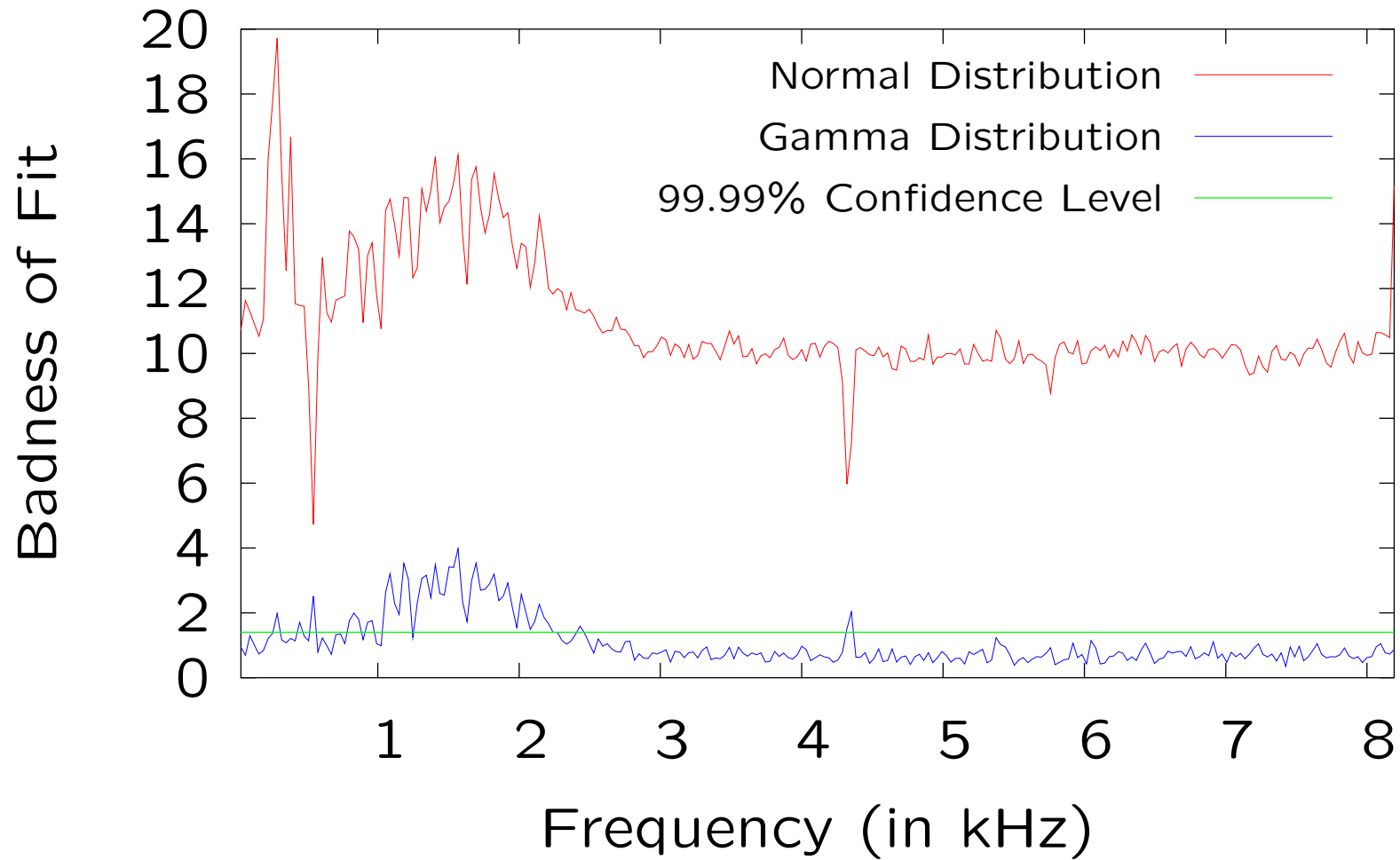
$H_0$ : Data  $\boldsymbol{x}$  comes from a pdf  $f_0(\boldsymbol{x} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_0)$ , for some  $\boldsymbol{\theta}_0$ .

$H_1$ : Data  $\boldsymbol{x}$  comes from a pdf  $f_1(\boldsymbol{x} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_1)$ , for some  $\boldsymbol{\theta}_1$ .

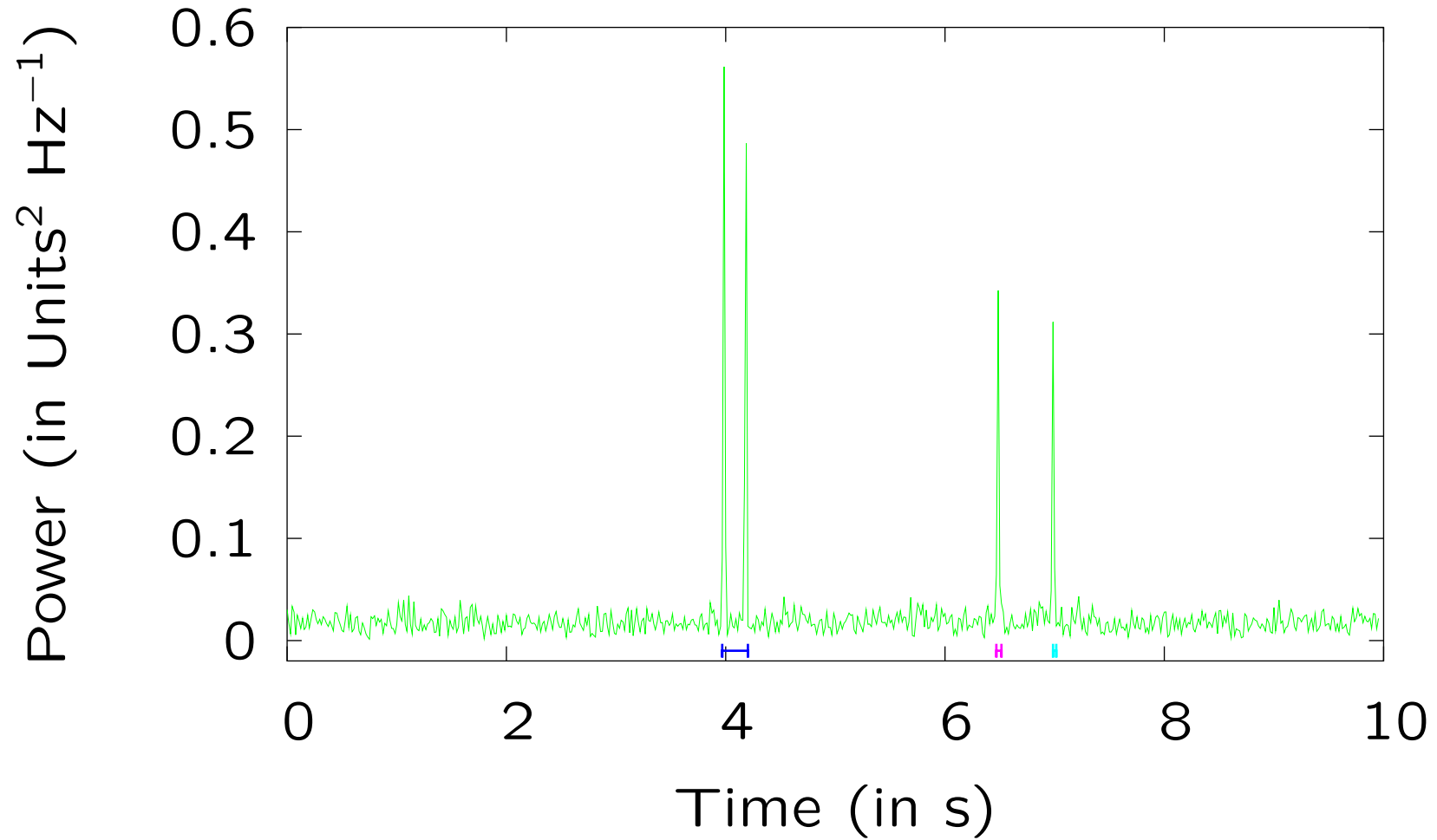
- The log profile likelihood ratio statistic:

$$2 \log \left( \frac{\sup_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_1} \{f_1(\boldsymbol{x} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_1)\}}{\sup_{\boldsymbol{\theta}_0} \{f_0(\boldsymbol{x} | \boldsymbol{\theta}_0)\}} \right) \quad (2)$$

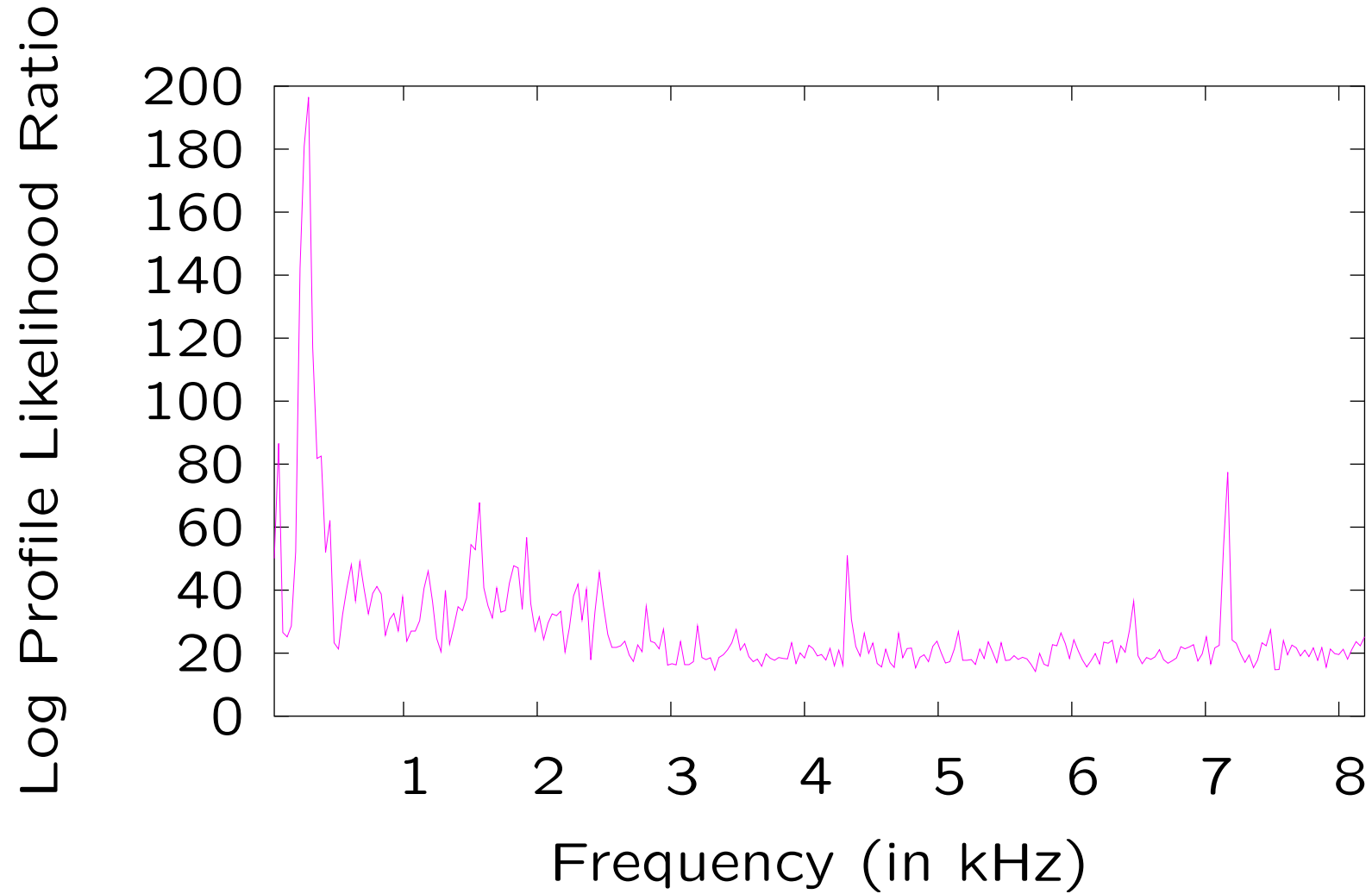
# Goodness of Fit of Different Distributions



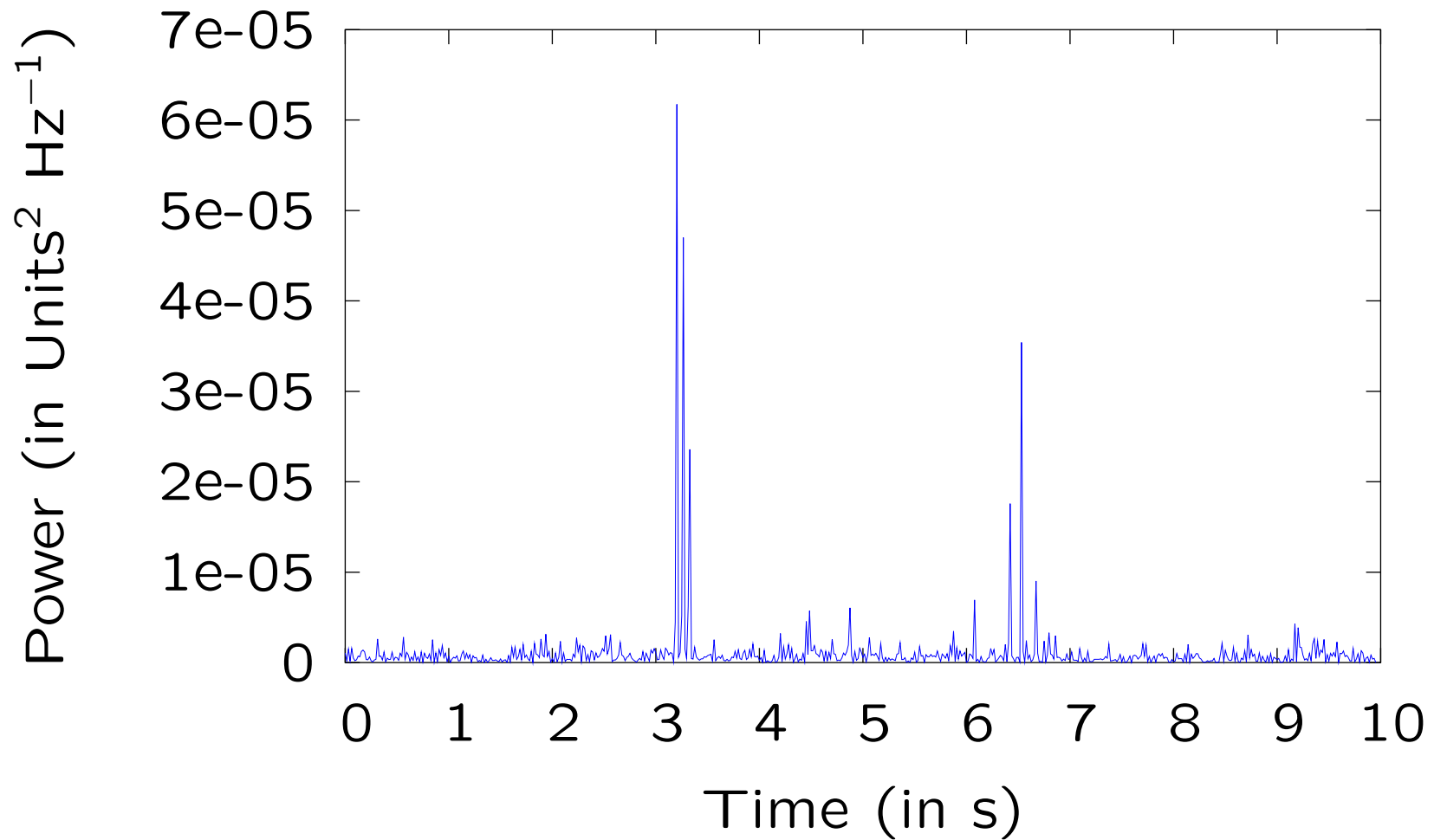
# Iterative Search Method



## Significance of the Signal Found



# Power Evolution in the 272–304Hz Frequency Band



# Results after Post-Processing

Transient 1:

Start : 3.17969  
End : 3.36719  
Significance: 196.498  
Power : 0.00265712  
Frequency composition:  
208 - 400: 1

Transient 2:

Start : 6.42969  
End : 6.55469  
Significance: 81.7497  
Power : 0.000221876  
Frequency composition:  
272 - 304: 1

Transient 3:

Start : 6.88281  
End : 7.11719  
Significance: 86.5563  
Power : 4.19208  
Frequency composition:  
48 - 80: 1



# Conclusions

- The algorithm created can detect transients — it did so in the example presented. It can also indicate which frequency bands it believes the transients occurred in.
- It is susceptible to badness of fit and non-stationarity.
- General problems occurred in the 1–3kHz range, where there is the least power.
- Specific, isolated problems occurred at 4320Hz and 7168Hz. These frequencies correspond to dramatically higher power than the surrounding frequencies.