



Unraveling Gravitational Ripples: Neural Network Classification

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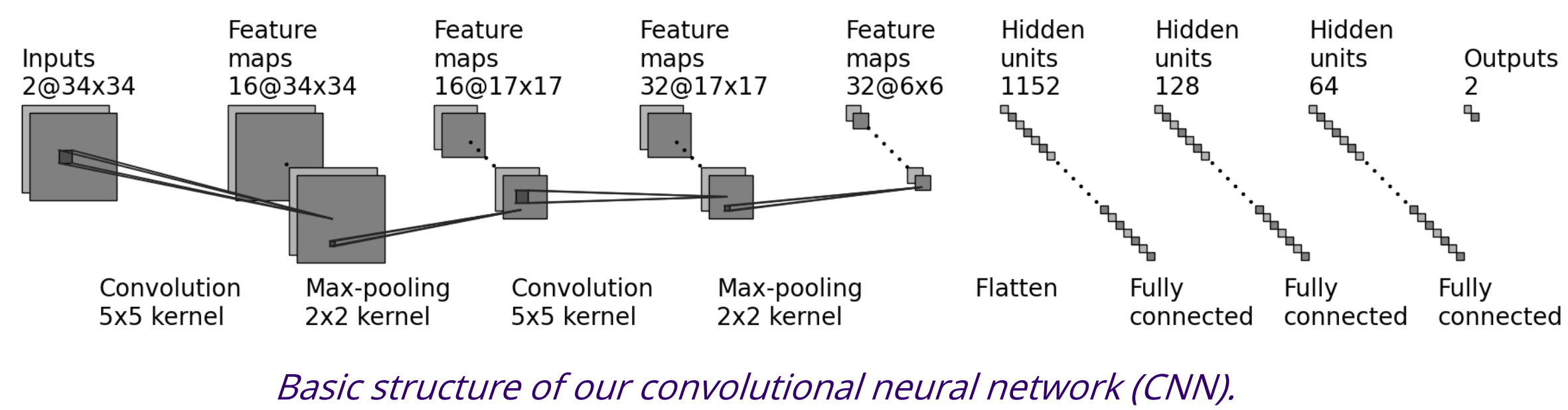


INTRODUCTION

- **Dataset source:** Glitch dataset is simulated data that originates from the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO).
- **Dataset categories:** Consists of four distinct data categories - Glitch, Background, Sine-Gaussian (SG), and Binary Black Hole (BBH).
- **Objective:** Develop a binary classifier to identify signals as either Glitch/Background or Sine-Gaussian/Binary Black Hole using GASF method vs FFT Spectrogram.

METHODOLOGY

- **Image Conversion:** Convert time series data to 2D images using Gramian Angular Summation Fields (GASFs) from the *pyts* library.
- **Image size:** GASF images are 34x34 pixels for a balance between performance and accuracy.
- **Data splitting:** Split data into training (70%, 102227 images), testing (15%, 21910 images), and validation (15%, 21908 images) sets.
- **CNN architecture:**
 - Two convolution layers with *batch normalization* and *max pooling layers* applied after each convolution layer, three subsequent *fully connected layers* and an output layer



DATA ANALYSIS

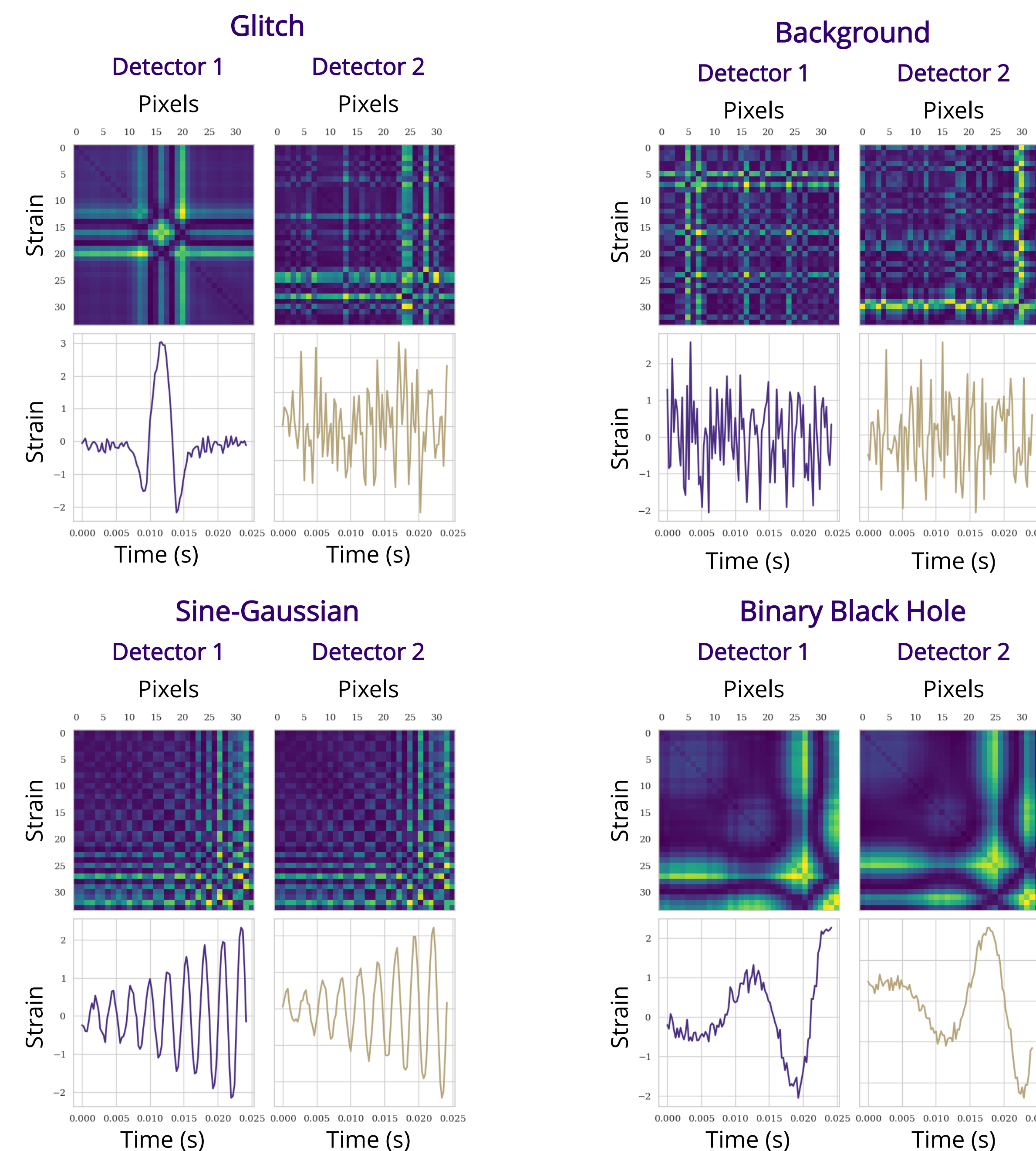
- **Model output:** Probability predictions of images for background or signal compared to ground truth targets with Softmax function.
- **Testing and accuracy:** Tested trained model against a separate testing dataset, achieved an overall accuracy of > 97%.
- **Misclassification patterns:** Model tends to misclassify when detectors have conflicting data.
- **Possible flaws:** Confusion may arise from contradictory signals between detectors or flaws in observatory data capture.

GRAMIAN ANGULAR SUMMATION FIELDS (GASF)

- **Definition:** Method for visualizing time series data in a two-dimensional image format.
- **Conversion:** Converts time series into a symmetric matrix which represents the pairwise angles between points in the time series.
- **Application:** Provides visual representation of complex temporal patterns which is useful for tasks like classification of time series data.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT OUR CNN MODEL

- > 97% testing accuracy
- Data split of 70% training, 15% validation, and 15% testing
- Dataset contains a total of 146045 simulated gravitational wave time series data samples
- Applied Gramian Angular Summation Field (GASF) algorithms to encode gravitational wave data as 2D images for classification
- Neural network contains 2 convolutional / max-pooling layers followed by 3 fully connected layers and an output



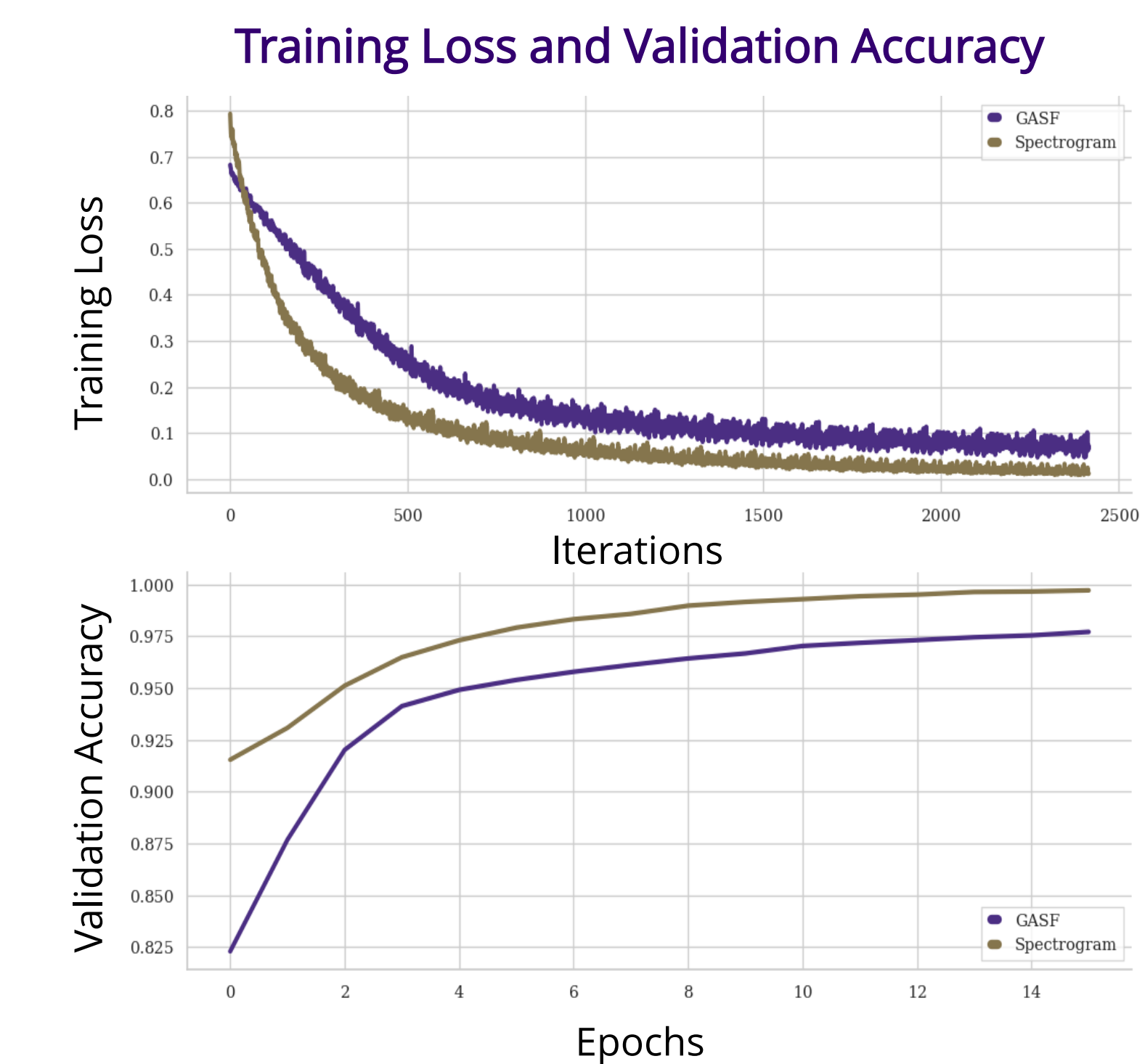
An example of the four signal categories derived from the time series data, along with their corresponding GASF images for both Detector 1 and Detector 2.

RESULTS

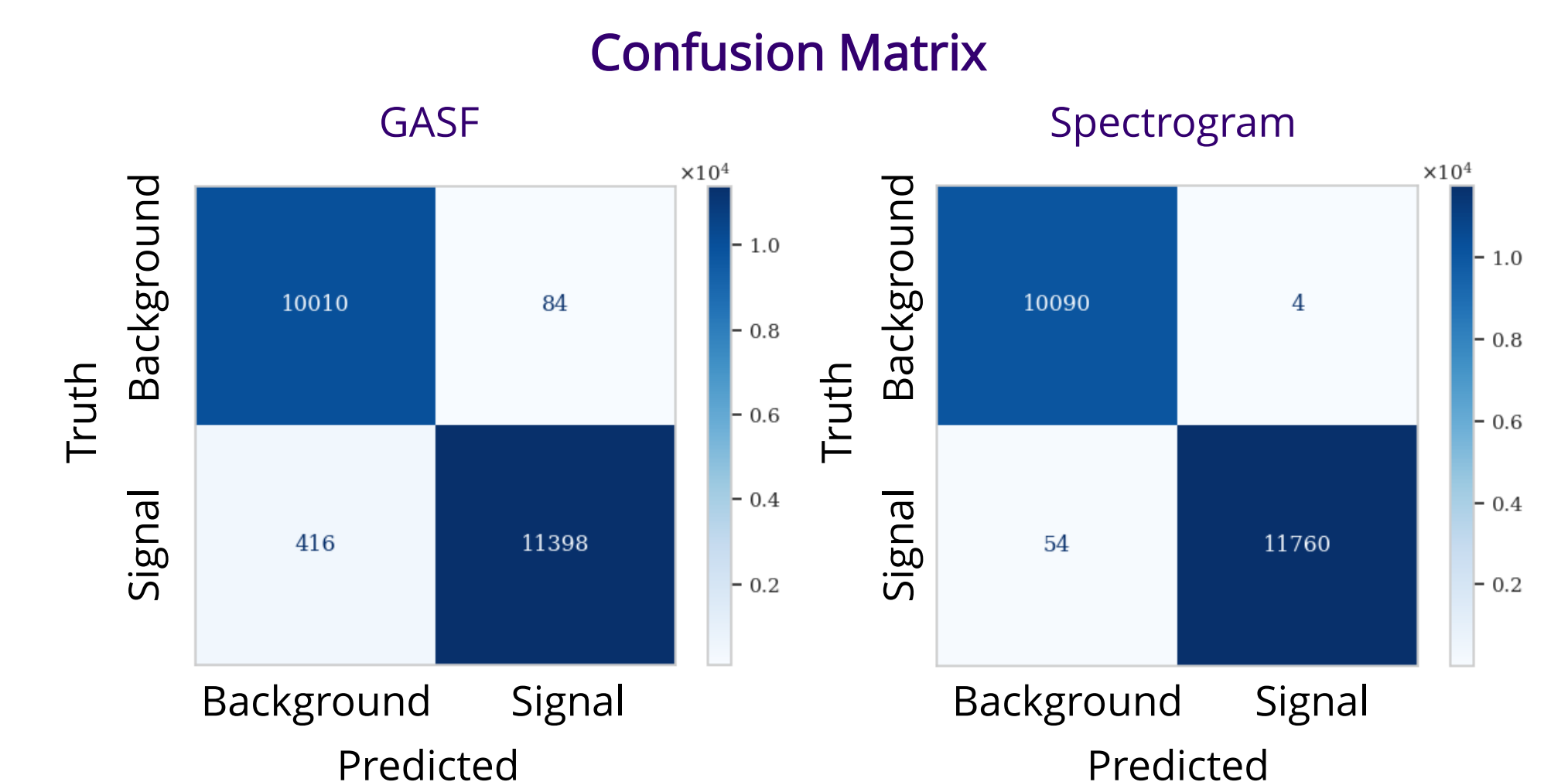
- **Testing accuracy:** CNN model demonstrated an exceptional accuracy of 97.72% when evaluated on the testing dataset.
- **Comparison with FFT:** Achieved slightly less accuracy than FFT spectrograms which achieved 99.69% accuracy.
- **Comparison with literature:** Similar CNN architectures in the literature achieved higher accuracies, such as 99% (Fernandes et al., 2018).
- **Dataset differences:** Our dataset consisted of separate time series for gravitational wave signal data and noise data, while other works had to apply more complex noise filtering methods.

CONCLUSION

- **Objective:** Analyzed the potential of CNNs for classifying gravitational wave strain data as background noise/glitches or transient sine-gaussian/binary black hole merger signals utilizing the GASF method.
- **Performance:** Exceeded the anticipated 85% accuracy by attaining an impressive testing accuracy of > 97%, slightly less than FFT's 99%.
- **Further exploration:** Examining the efficacy of the GASF technique in GW detection by using a new dataset with SNR ~ 4 for analysis.



The training loss of the CNN plotted against the number of iterations (top) and the validation accuracy of the CNN plotted against the number of elapsed epochs (bottom); GASF method (purple) and FFT spectrogram (gold).



The confusion matrix for the GASF method (left) compared with the confusion matrix for the FFT spectrogram (right).

REFERENCES

- [1] Z. Wang and T. Oates. Encoding Time Series as Images for Visual Inspection and Classification Using Tiled Convolutional Neural Networks. In *The Twenty-Ninth AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*. (AAAI), January 2015.
- [2] T. S. Fernandes, et al. Convolutional Neural Networks for the classification of glitches in gravitational-wave data streams, arXiv:2303.13917v1 [gr-qc], March 2023.

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