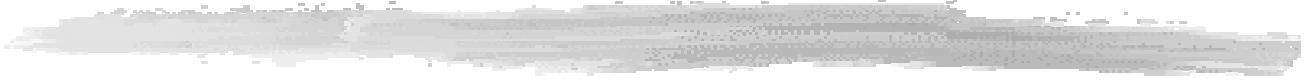


Data Characterization



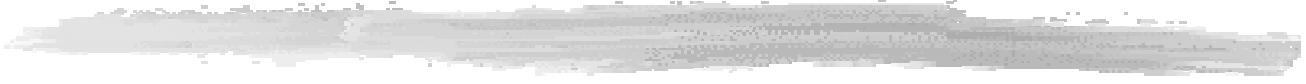
**Sam Finn, Gabriela
Gonzalez, Mijan Huq,
Soumya Mohanty,
Soma Mukherjee**

Focus



- Artifact identification
 - Resolve data set as sum of instrumental artifacts & residual
- Characterization of Artifacts, Residual
 - (non-) Gaussianity
 - (non-) Stationarity
- Goal
 - Automated tools

Artifact Identification



■ Kalman Filtering

- | Estimate state of dynamical system from noisy observation
- | Operates in the time domain

■ Components

- | State: \vec{x}

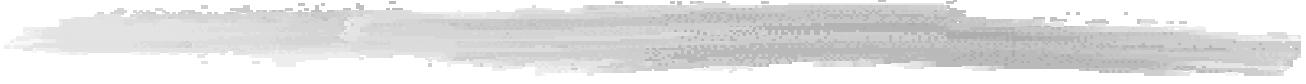
- | State Dynamics:

$$x[k + 1] = A \cdot x[k] + N[k]$$

- | Observation:

$$y[k] = C \cdot x[k] + M[k]$$

Example: Violin Modes



■ Observation

- | (Bandwidth limited) noisy detector output

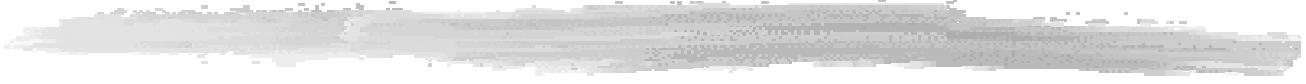
■ System

- | Damped oscillator driven by white noise

■ State

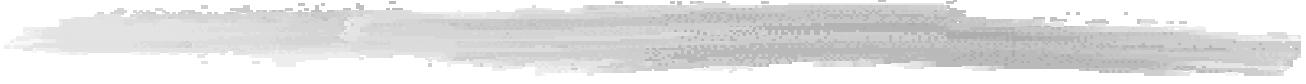
- | State: $x, dx/dt$

Analysis Procedure



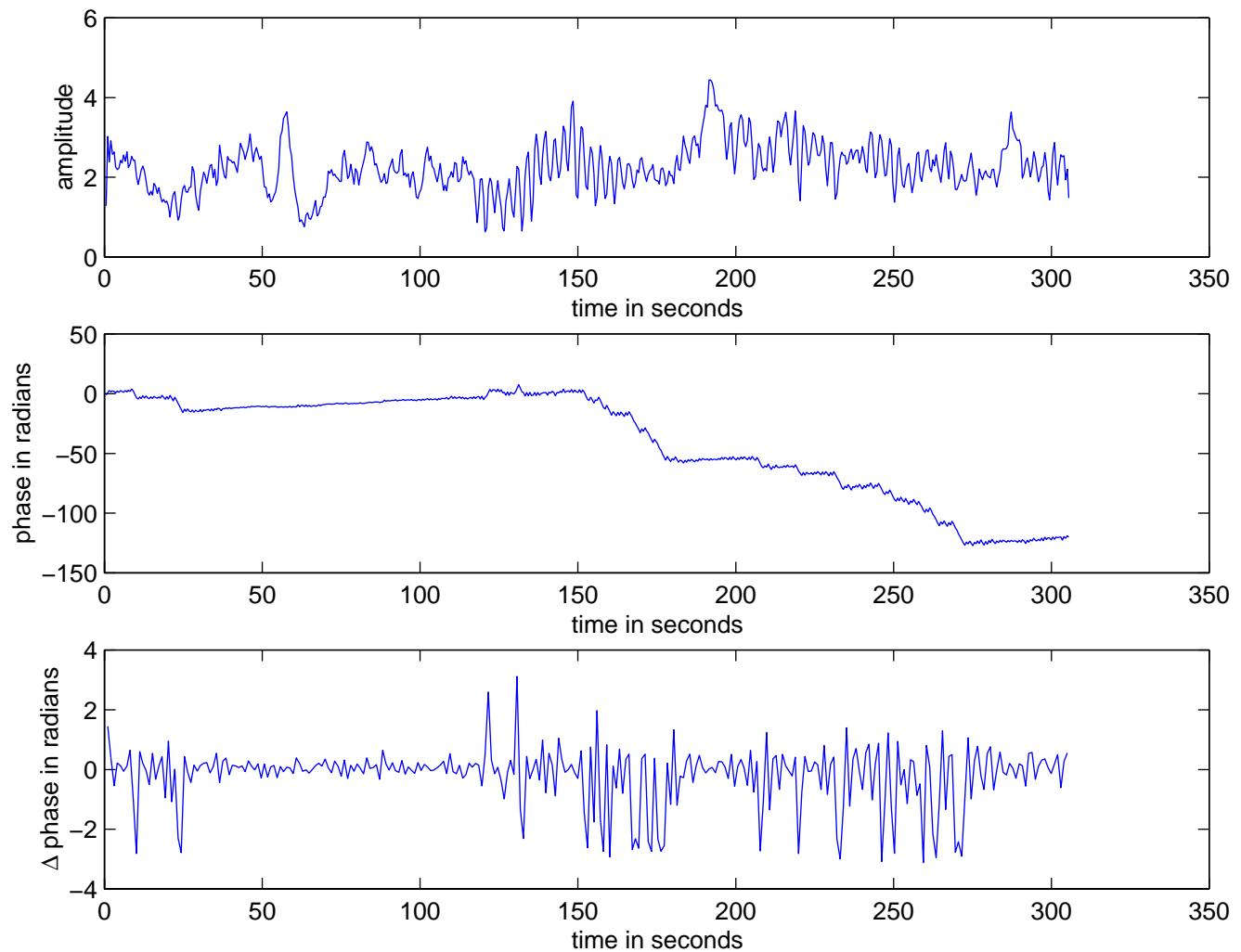
- QAM demodulate line to ~ 0 Hz
- Resample to low bandwidth
 - ~ 5 Hz
- Apply filter
 - Estimate line contribution to in-phase, quadrature components
- Resample *estimator* to full bandwidth
- QAM Estimator
- Form residual

Line Estimator

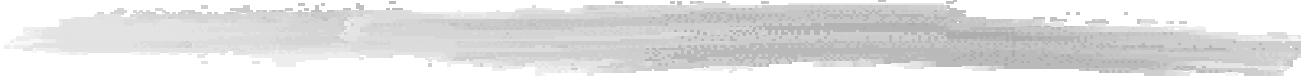


- Amplitude
 - Modulus $x+iy$
- Phase
 - Less $2\pi f_0 t$
- Instantaneous Frequency
 - Less f_0

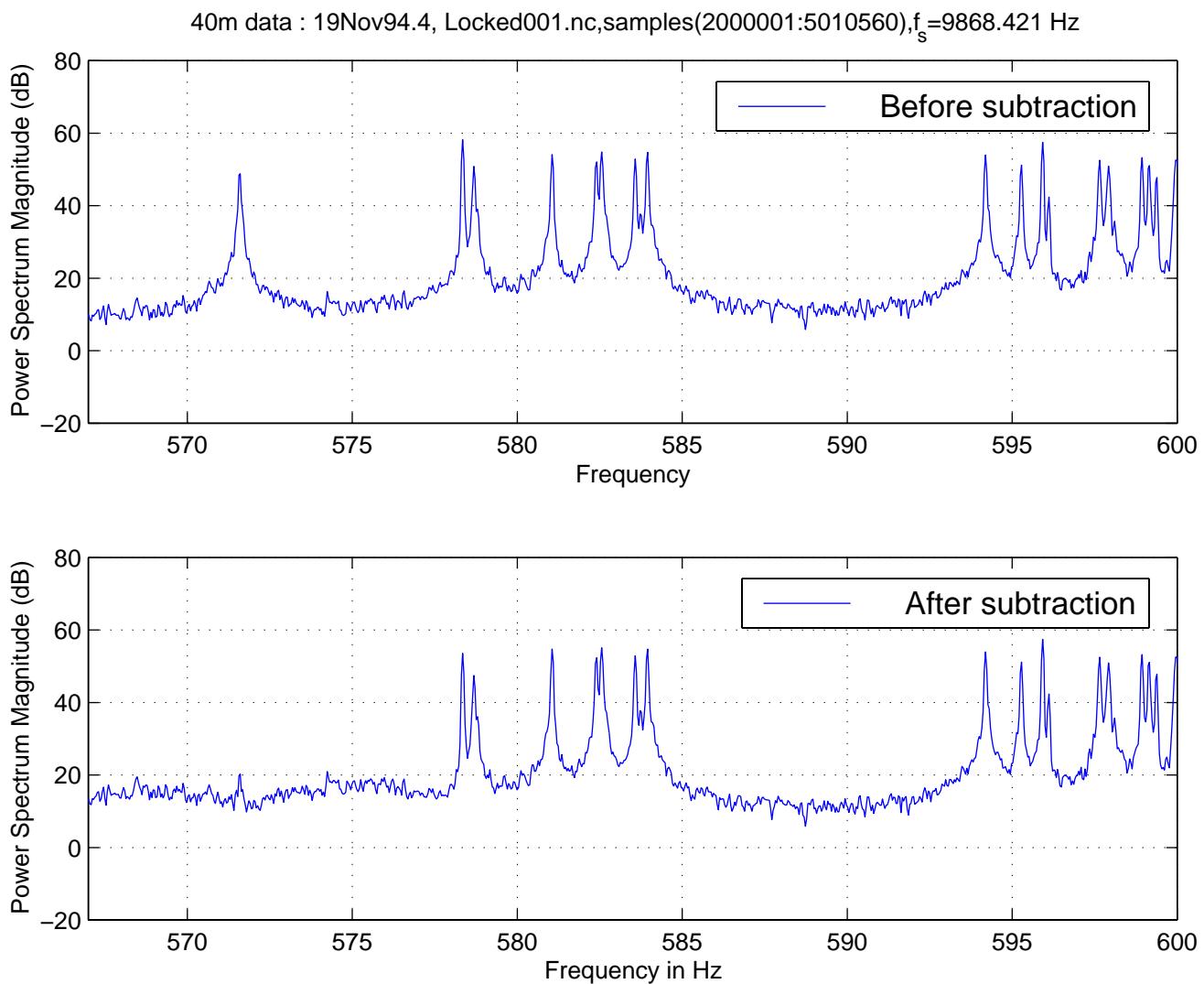
40m data, Kalman Estimator : 19Nov94.4, Locked001.nc,samples(2000001:5010560), $f_s = 9868.421$ Hz



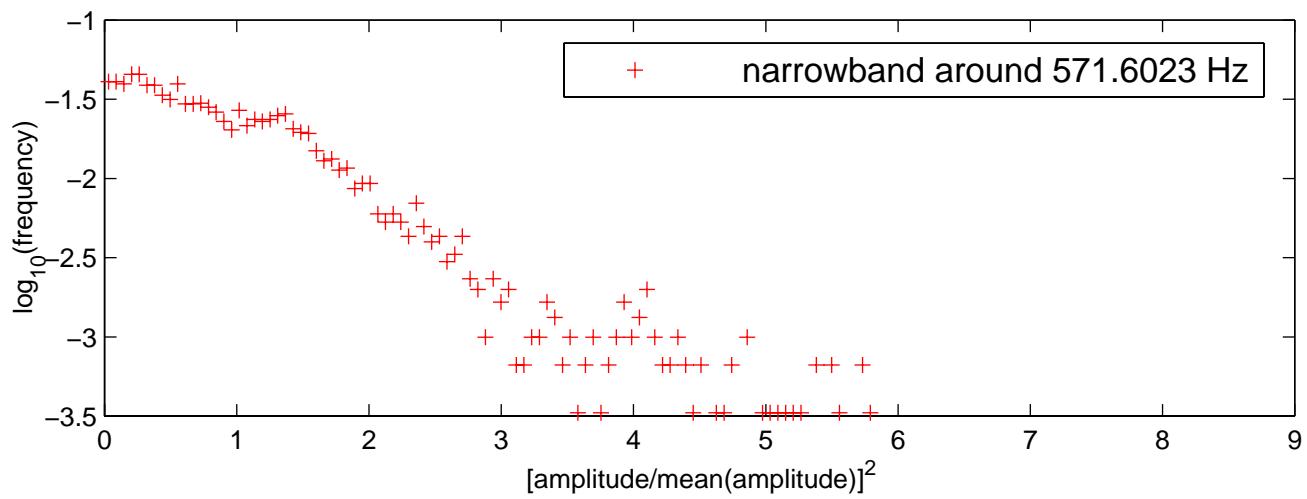
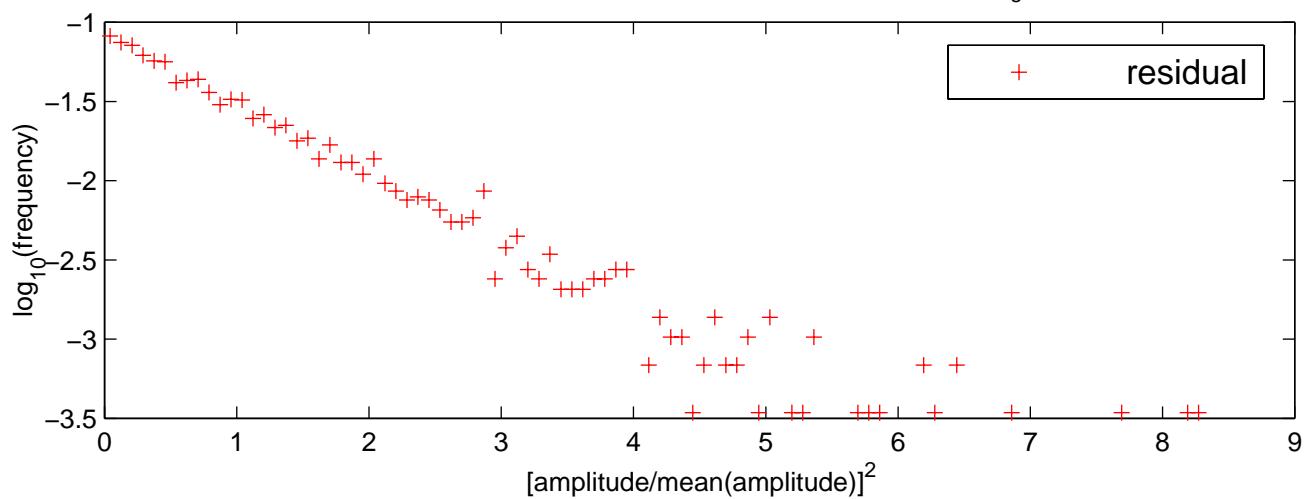
Residual

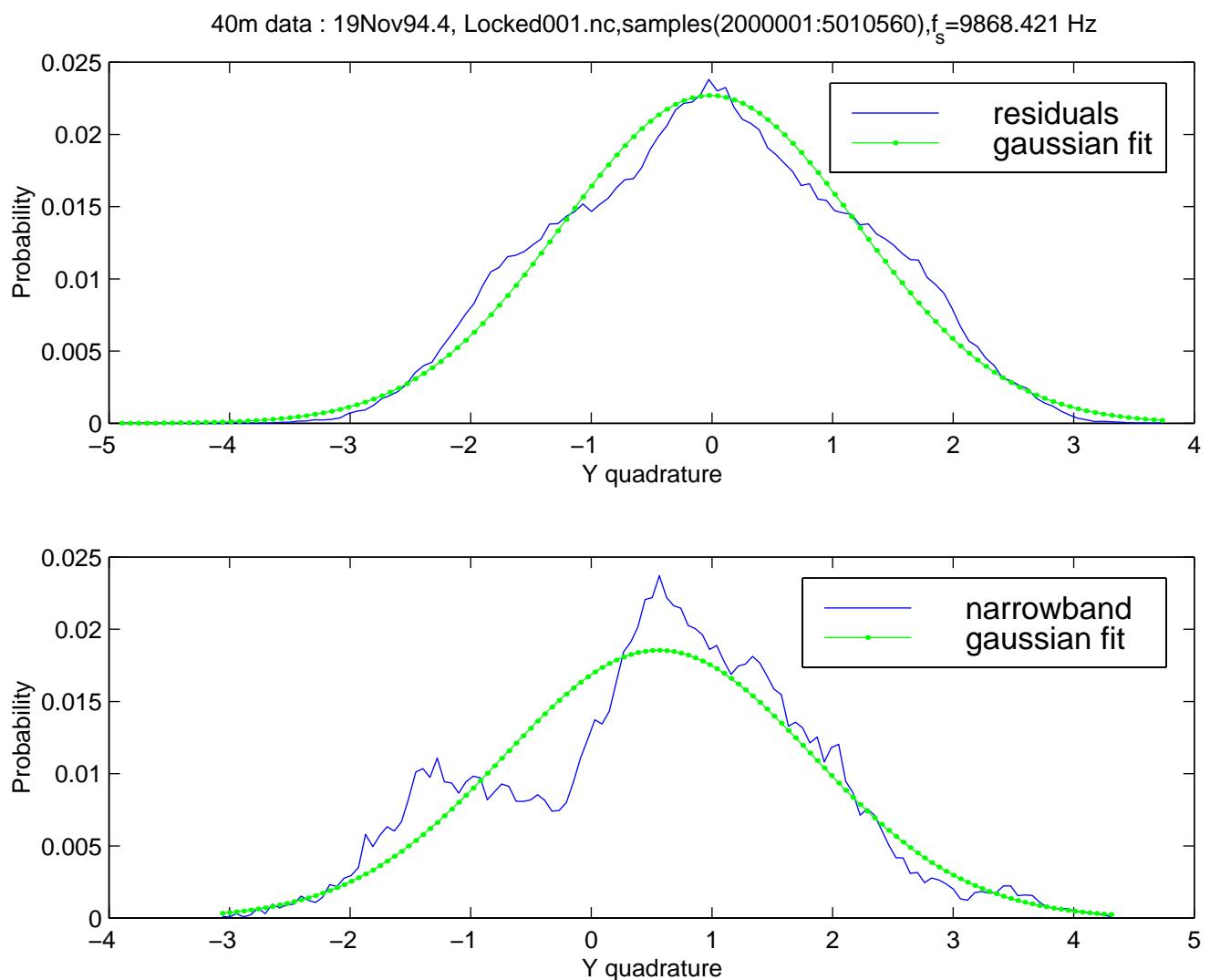


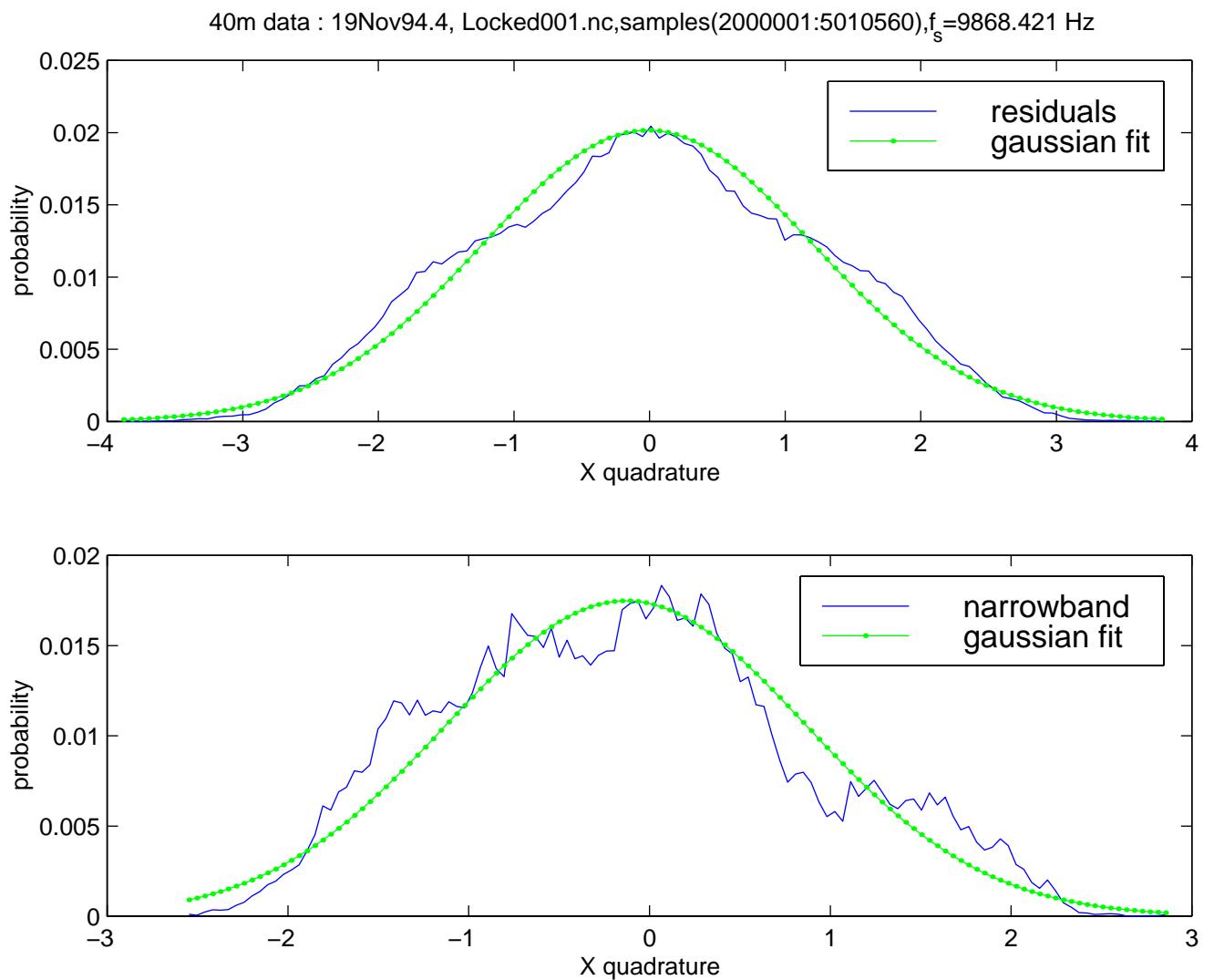
- Spectrum
- Distribution



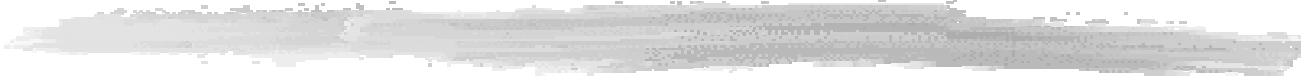
40m data : 19Nov94.4, Locked001.nc,samples(2000001:3000001), $f_s=9868.421$ Hz







Time-frequency characterization



■ Rayleigh Statistics

$$P(x) = e^{-x}, \quad \bar{x} = 1, \quad \sigma = 1$$

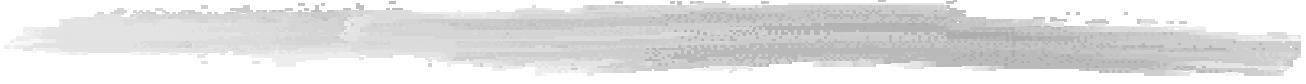
■ Evaluate $r(f) = \overline{\sigma(f)} / \overline{x(f)}$

- If larger than unity, distribution is too broad
 - E.g., excess noise
- If smaller than unity, distribution is too peaked
 - E.g., sinusoid

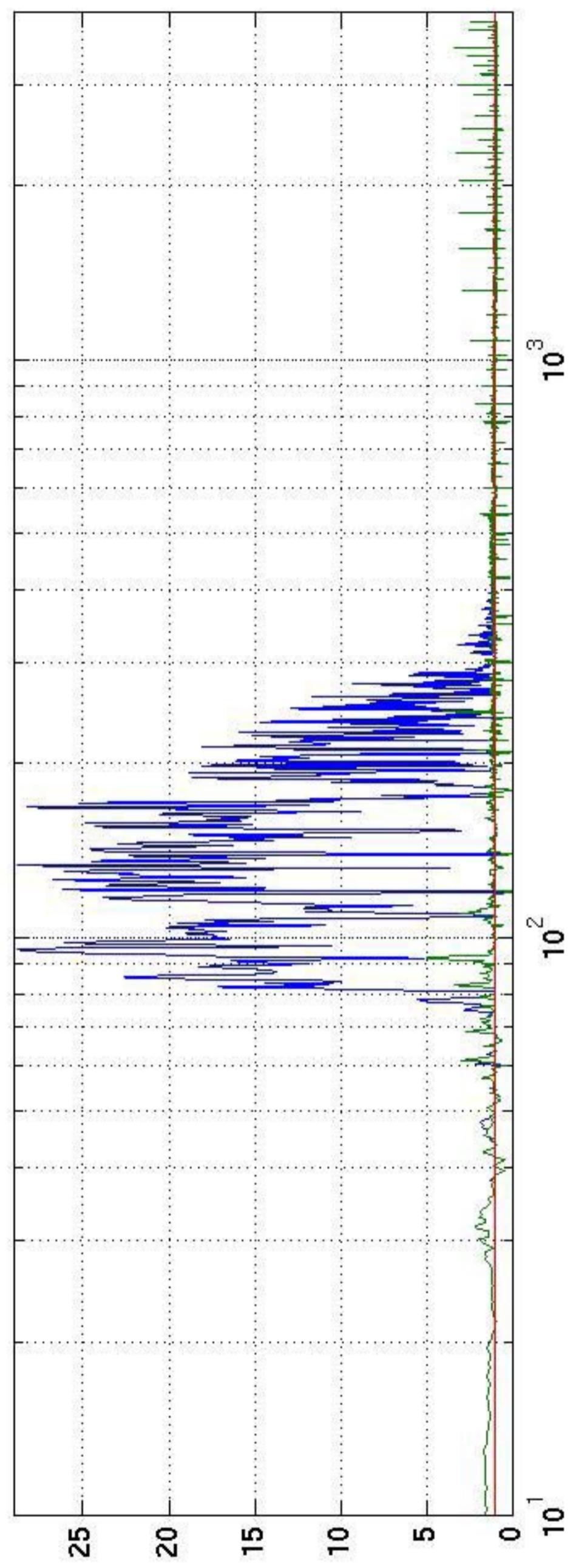
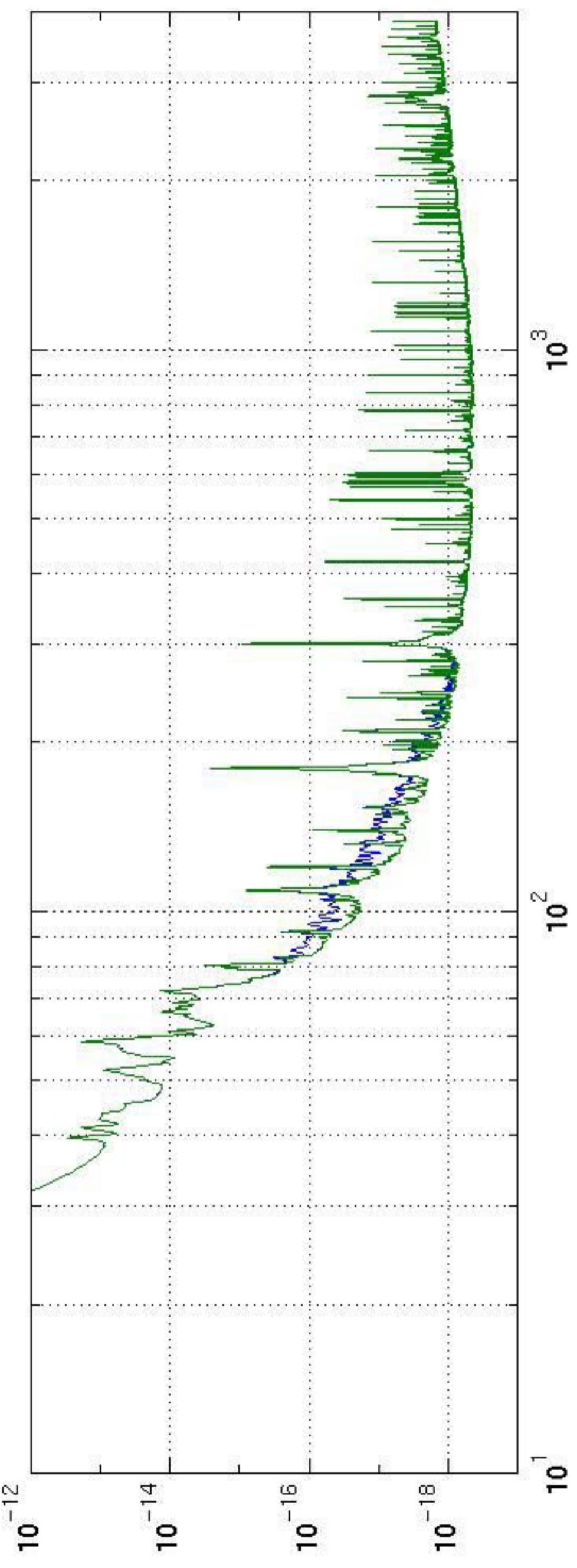
■ Focus on $r(f/t)$

- Short-time Fourier Transforms

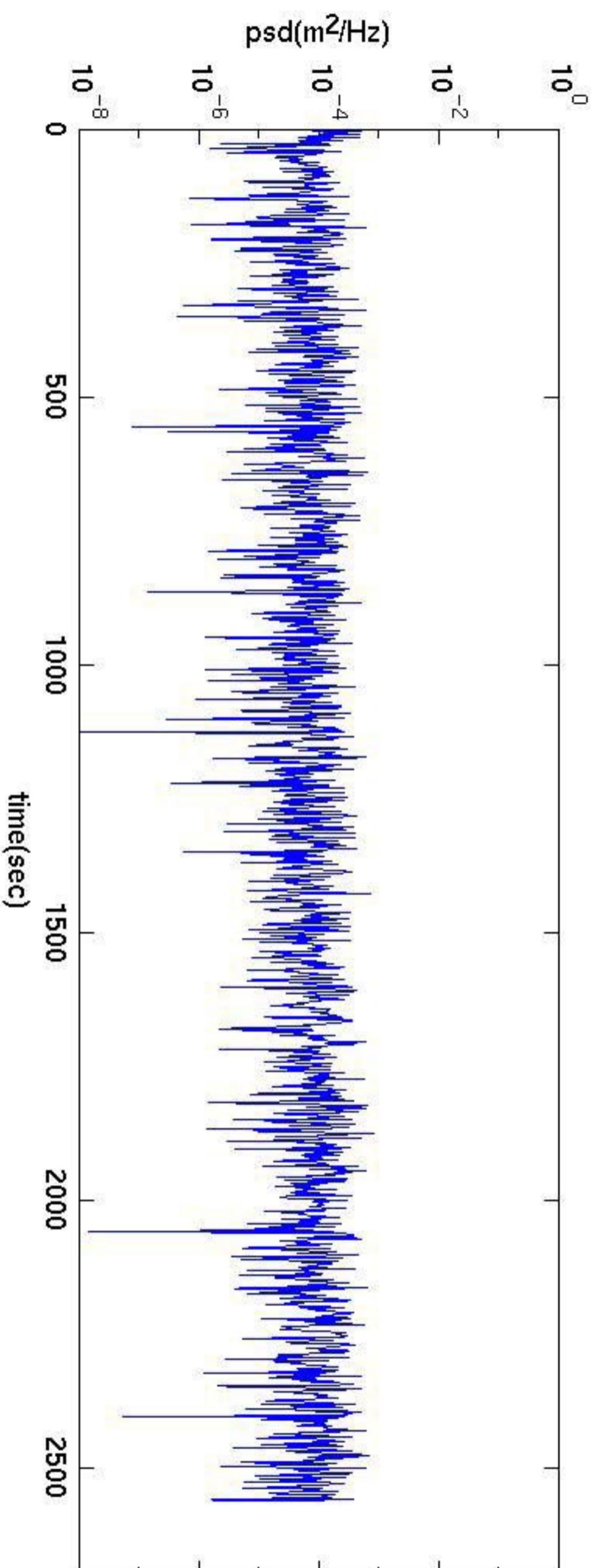
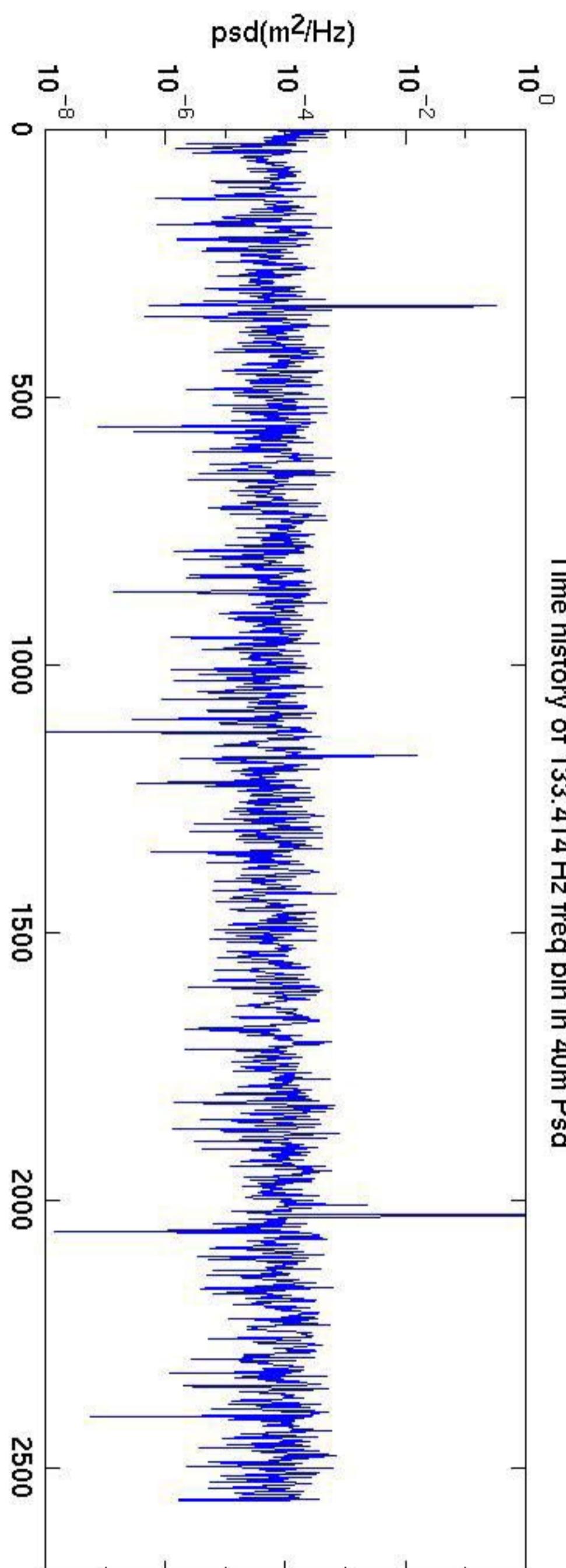
Time-frequency characterization

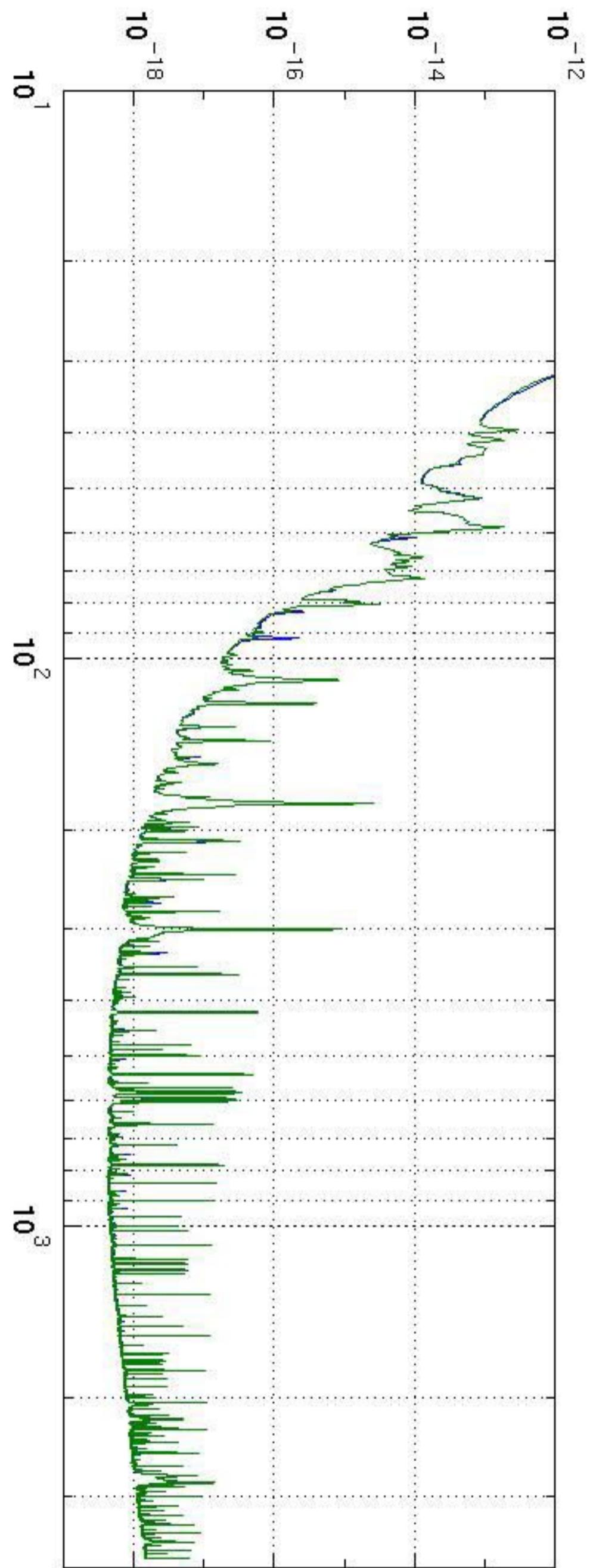
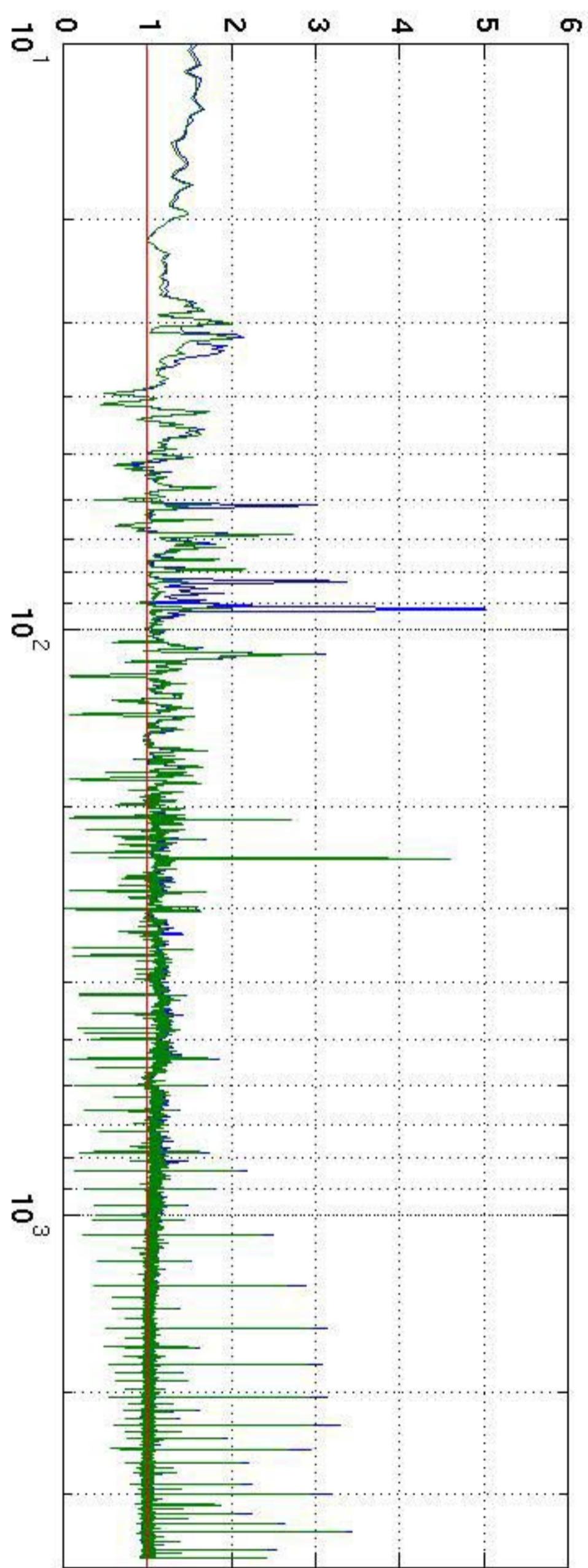


- Pick frequency with greatest excess noise
 - Time history shows non-stationarity
 - Identify statistically significant excursions and mark as “bad”
 - Re-compute statistics without “bad” data segments

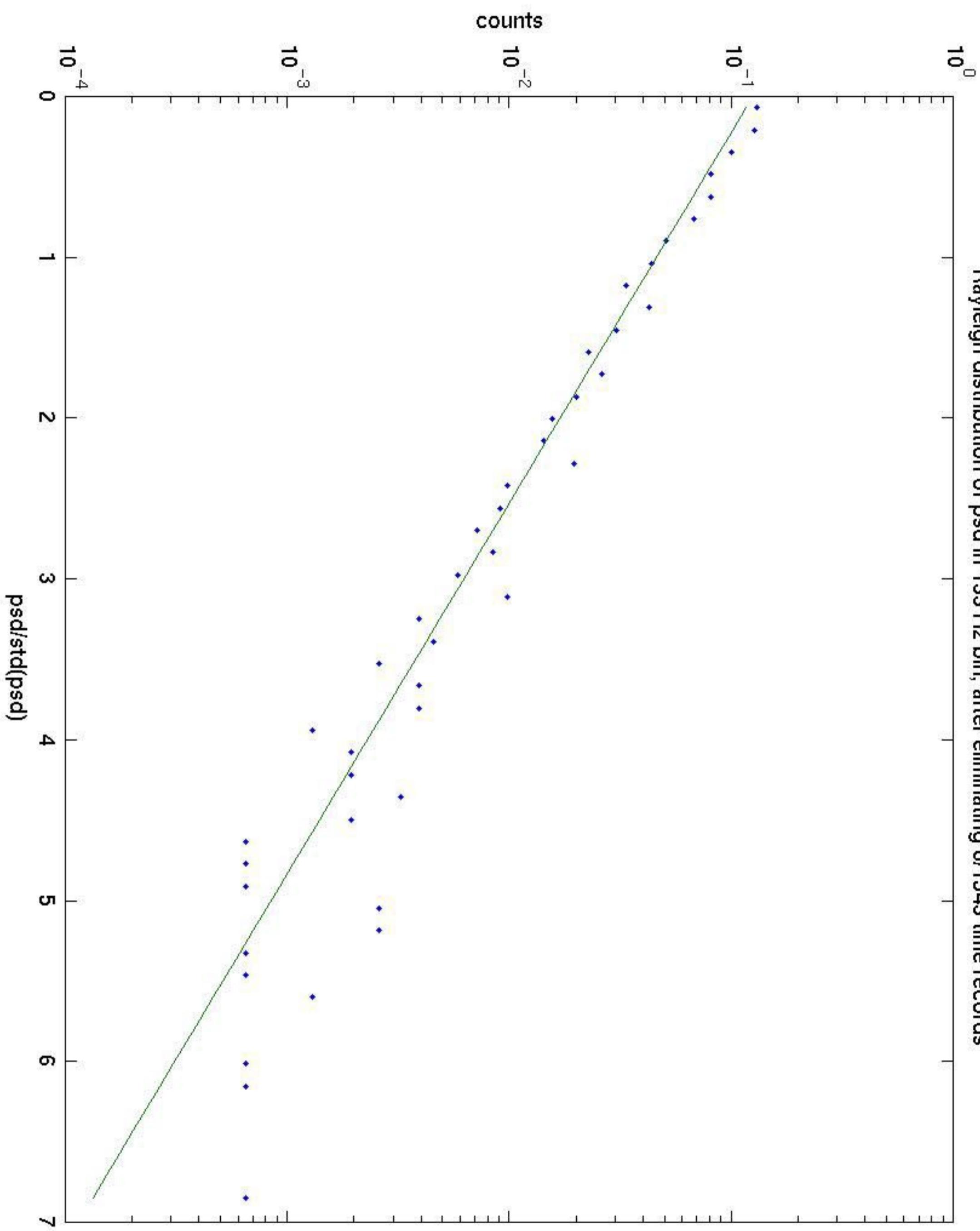


Time history of 133.414 Hz freq bin in 40m Psd

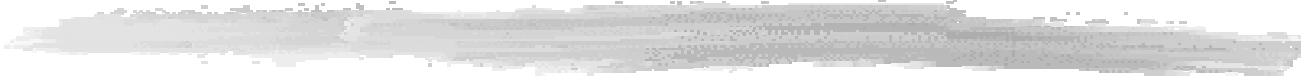




Rayleigh distribution of psd in 133 Hz bin, after eliminating 6/1543 time records



Lessons Learned



- Instrumental artifacts can be identified
 - Resolve data into known artifacts and residuals
 - Artifacts tend to be poorly-behaved, residuals well-behaved
- “Bad instrument” behavior is confined to short stretches
 - Which can be identified through character in narrow band
- Search for gravitational-waves in residual

On-going work



- Automated tools
 - Kalman filter
 - Data quality “bit”
- Resolve data stream
 - Artifacts & residual
- System modeling
 - Better characterizations of Gaussianity, Stationarity
- Addendum
 - Locked segments of Nov'94
 - locked segments available as netCDF files

Note 1, LIGO, 03/18/99 08:45:23 AM
LIGO-G990022-28-M