

Desenvolvimento de Metodologias em Análise de Dados no Estudo de Detectores e Fontes de Ondas Gravitacionais

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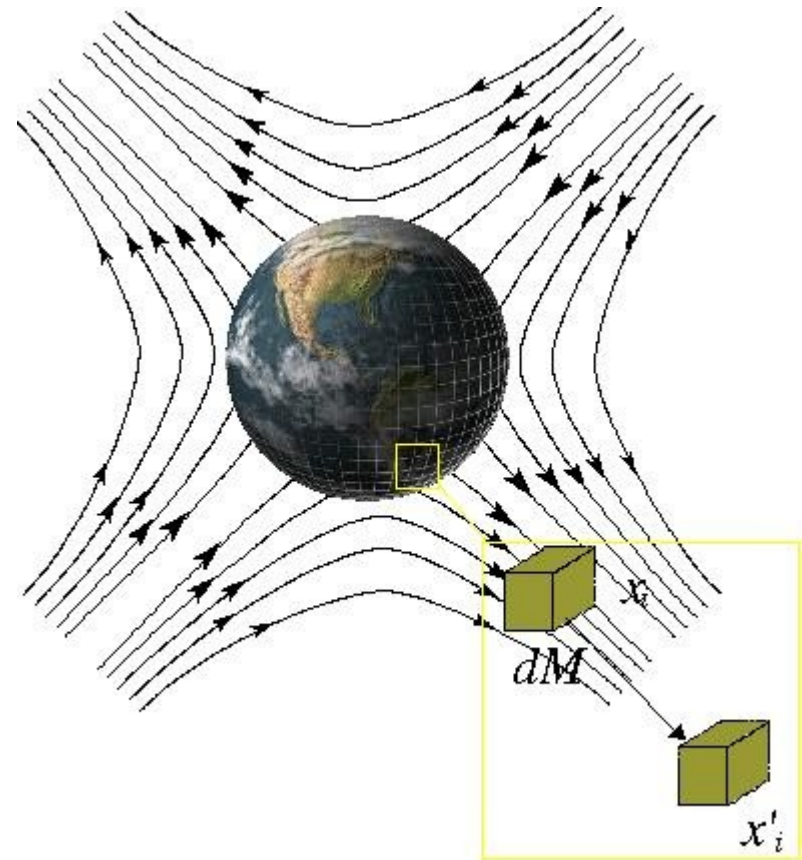
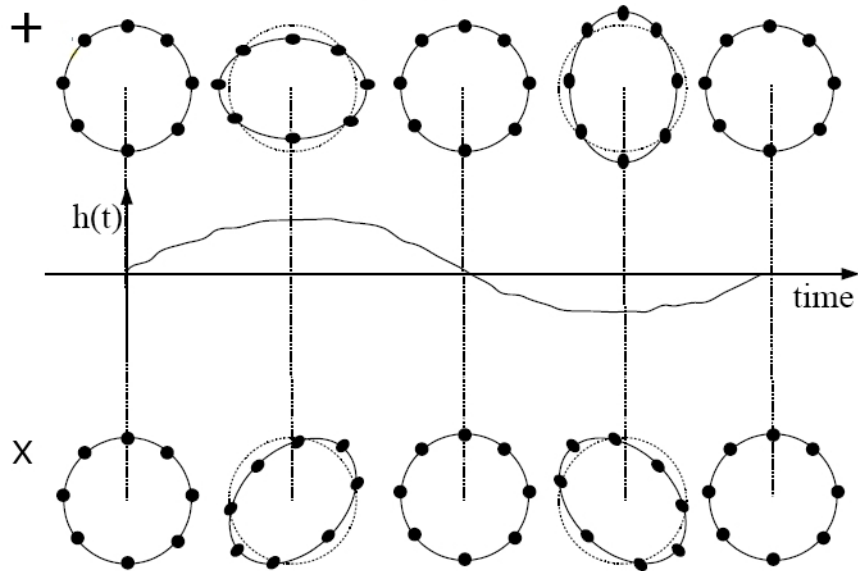


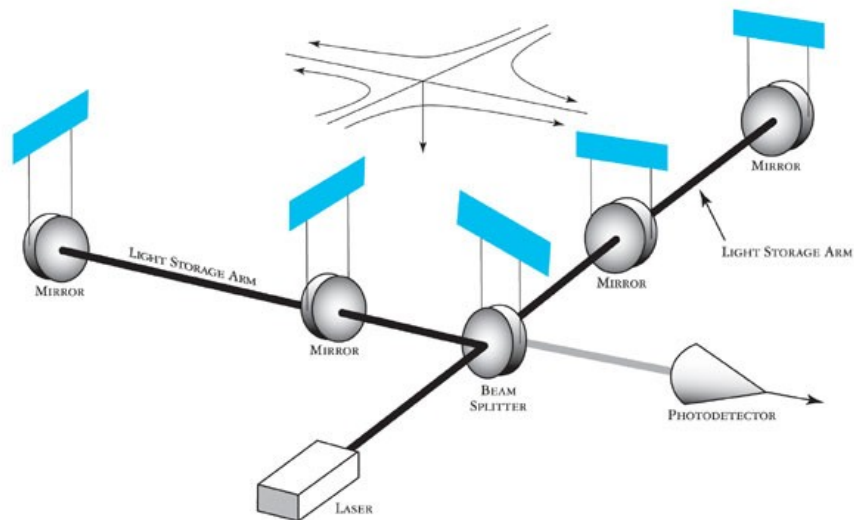
- Histórico

- Mestrado e Doutorado em Astrofísica – DAS/INPE
 - Modelagem matemática do detector de ondas gravitacionais Mario Schenberg
 - Resposta do detector a fontes astrofísicas
- Pós-Doutorado USP (FAPESP)
 - Implementação do sistema de aquisição de dados
- Pós-Doutorado LSU-LIGO (NSF)
 - Caracterização instrumental e ambiental do LIGO (Data Quality)
 - Desenvolvimento pipeline para análise de canais auxiliares
- Bolsa PQ-DA (INPE-CNPQ)

- Colaborações:

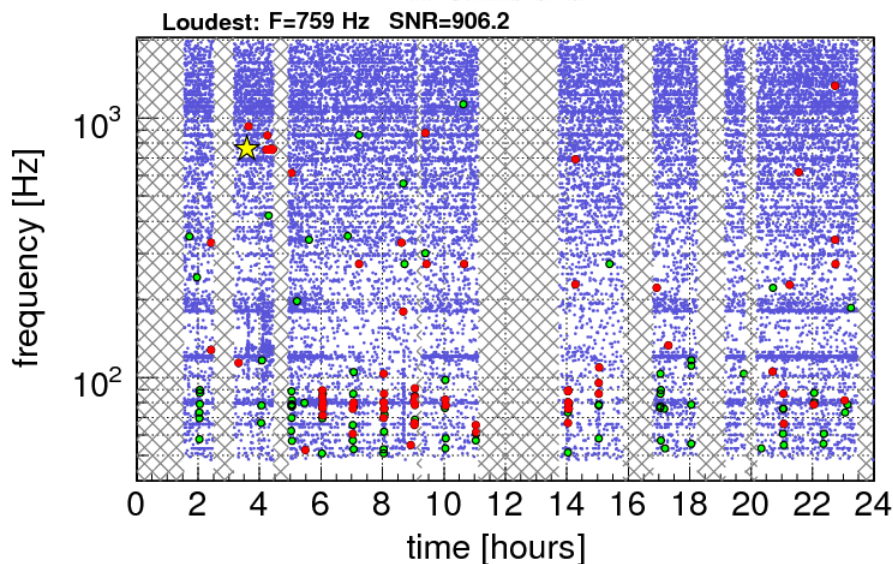
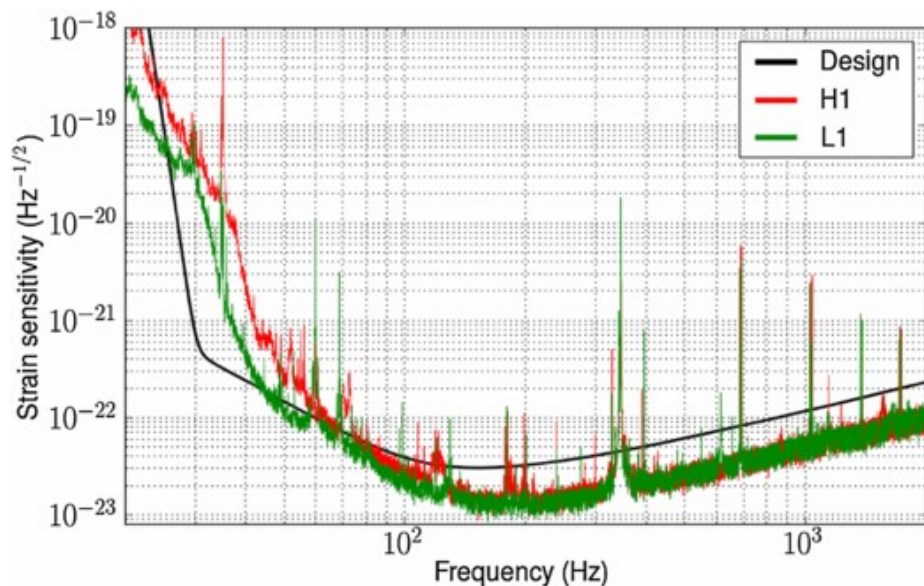
- LSU, UTB, UNIFEI, JPL/NASA





- Laser Interferometric Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO)
- Dois detectores (Hanford, WA, and Livingston, LA)
- Interferômetro Michelson com braços de 4km
- Cavidades Fabry-Pérot armazena ~1kW
- Construído para ser um referencial inercial na Terra.





• Curva de Sensibilidade

- Espectro Estacionário
- Física conhecida
- Sísmico, gás residual, ruído térmico, “shot noise”, etc

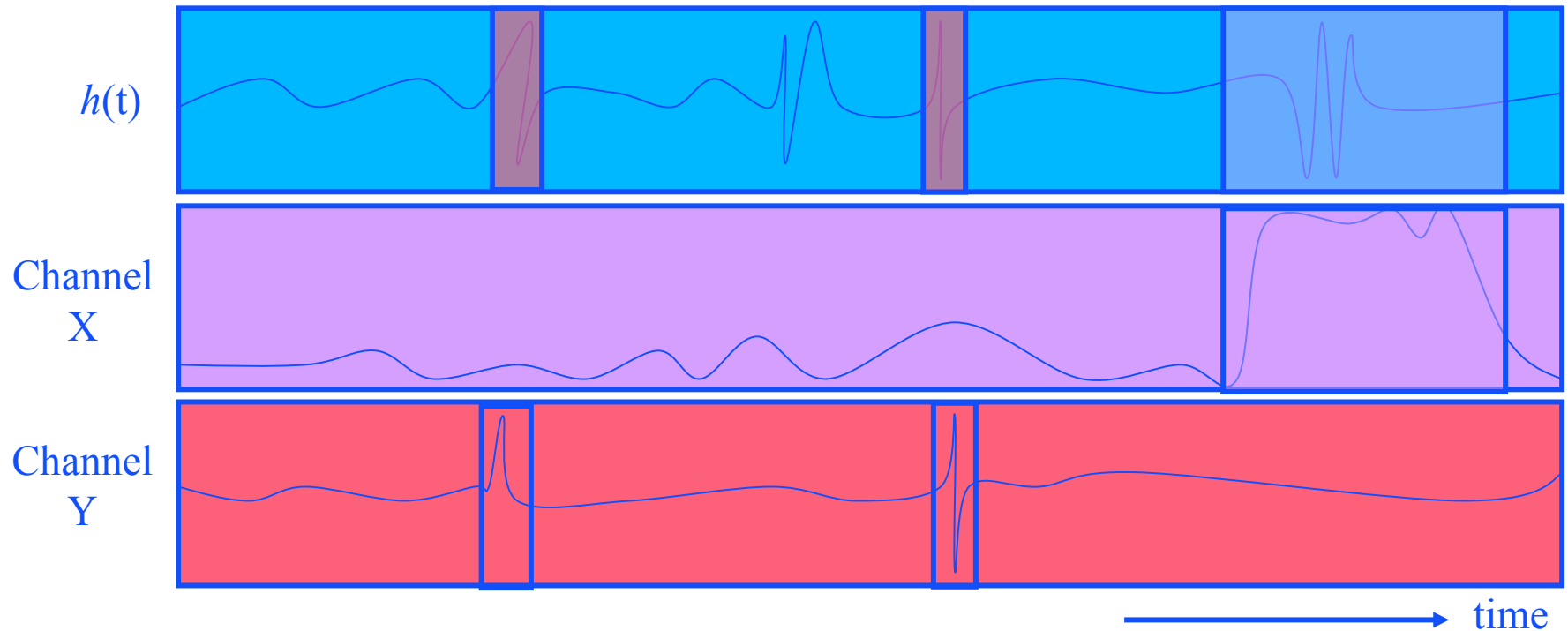
• Transientes (Glitches)

- Transientes não-gaussianos
- Devido a efeitos de origem instrumental ou ambiental
- Efeitos indesejáveis na sensibilidade do instrumento



Qualidade de dados (Data Quality)

- Compara $h(t)$ (ou, DARM_ERR) com canais auxiliares.
 - Coincidências temporais apontam para prováveis culpados
- “Data quality flags” isola alguns tempos de mal comportamento.



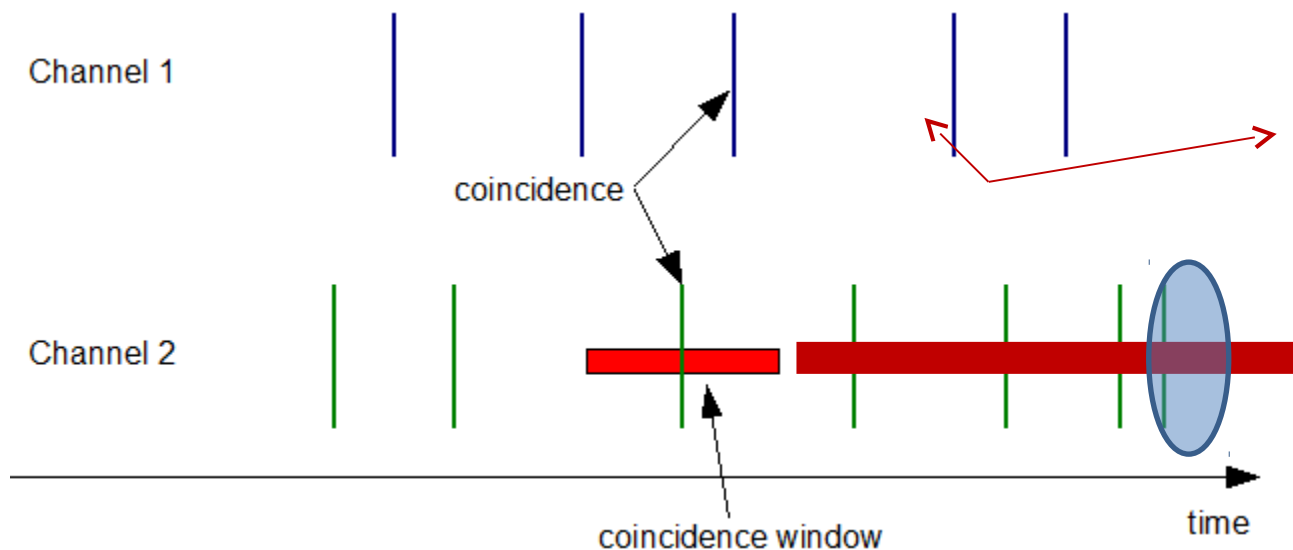
Cumprir as expectativas relatadas no White Paper do LIGO

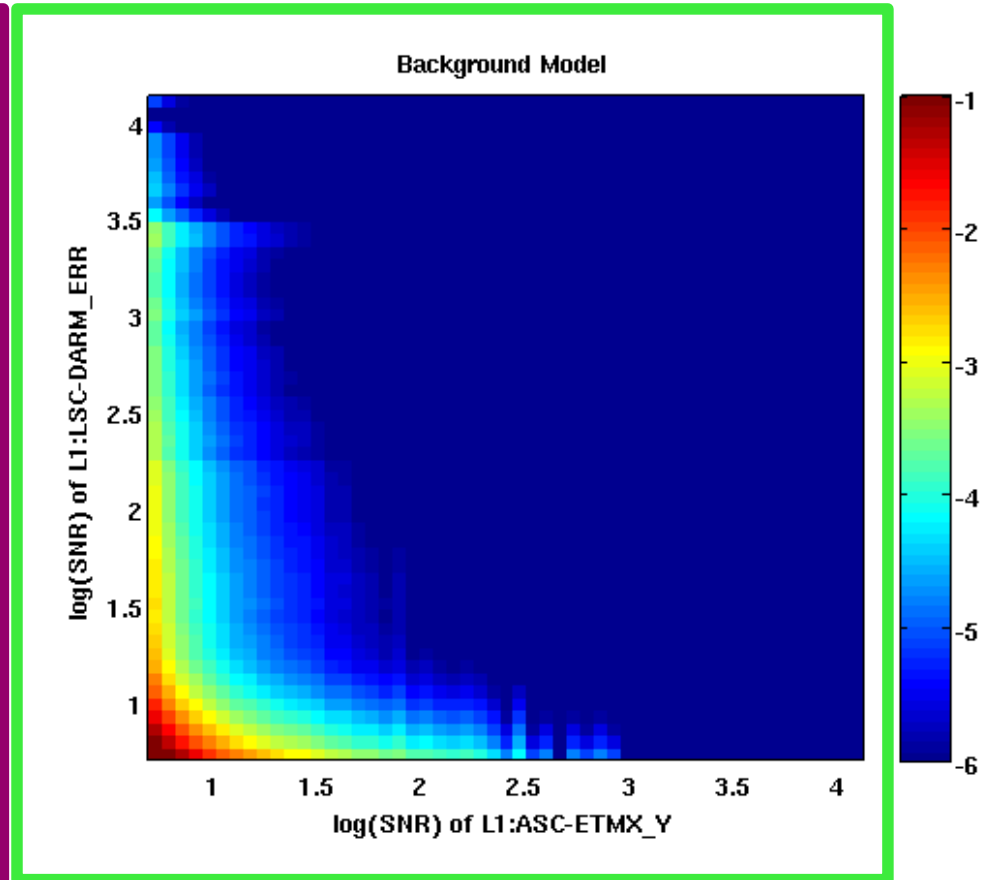
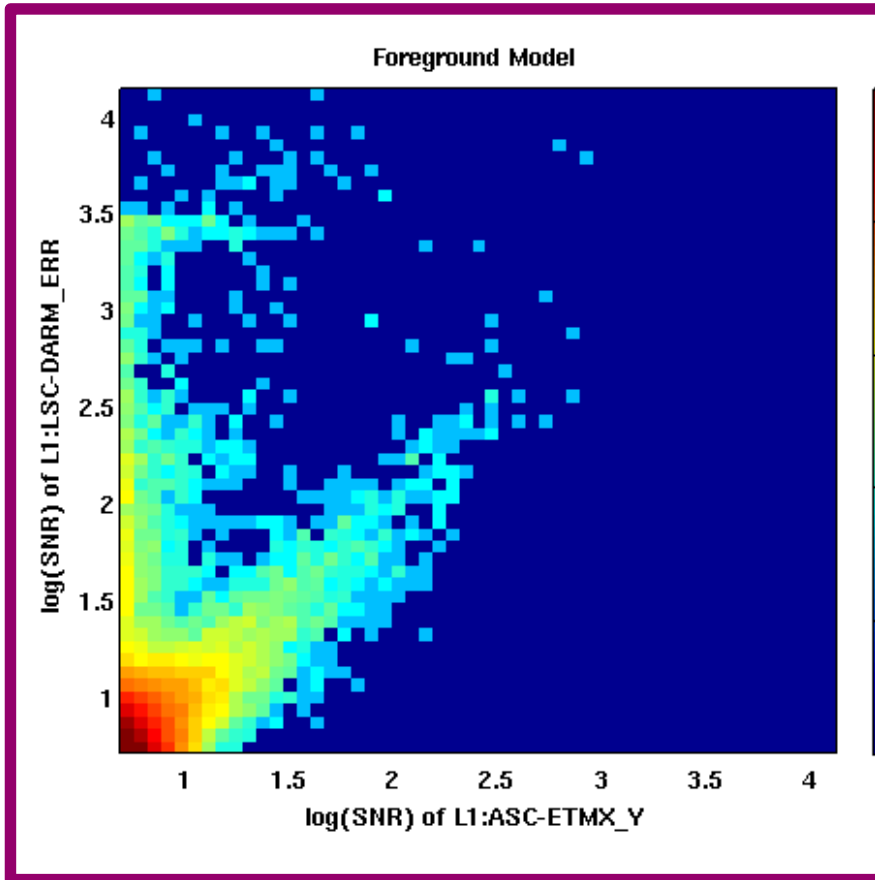
- Objetivos para Busca por Sinais
 - Integrar informação de DQ information into search
 - “limpar 99% dos transientes de detector isolados”
- Objetivos Instrumentais
 - Identificar acoplamentos e propriedades
 - Melhorar a informação passada aos instrumentistas
 - Identificação de rápida problemas

Colaboração: Dra. Cristina Torres (UTB), LSU, LSC

Dois coleções de transientes com respectivas características
(gpstime, amplitude, snr, frequency band, duration, etc)

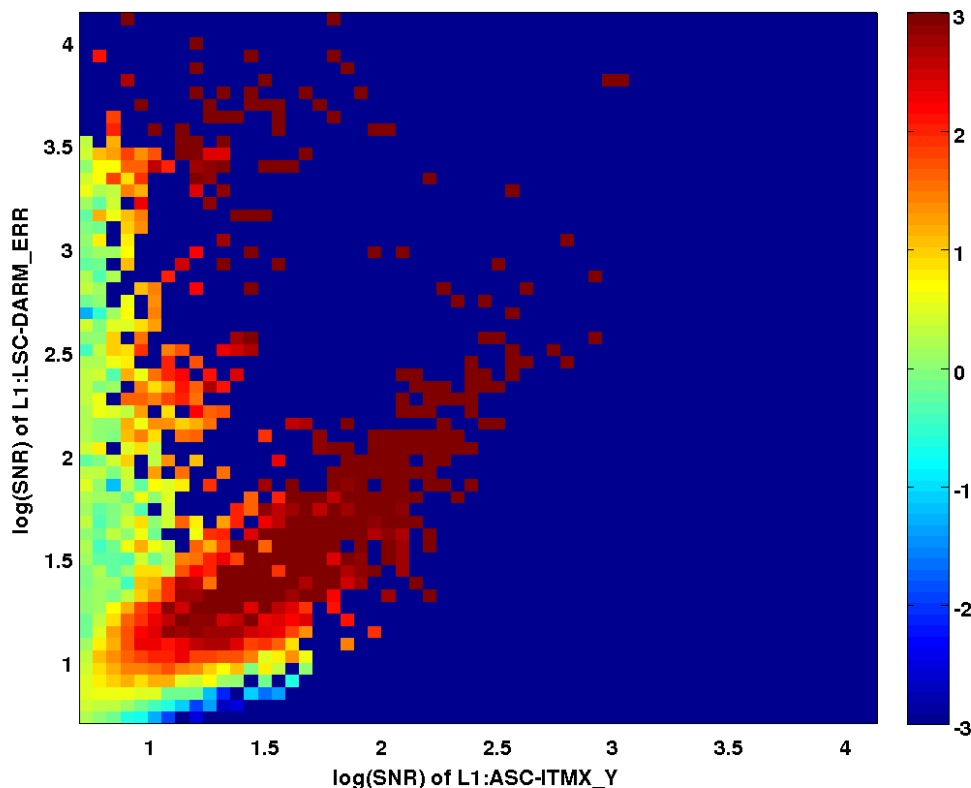
$$Y = y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n \quad X = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$$





$$CCL = 2 \log \left(\frac{P(Y \cap X, \theta_f) P(X, \theta_b)}{P(Y \cap X, \theta_b) P(X, \theta_f)} \right)$$

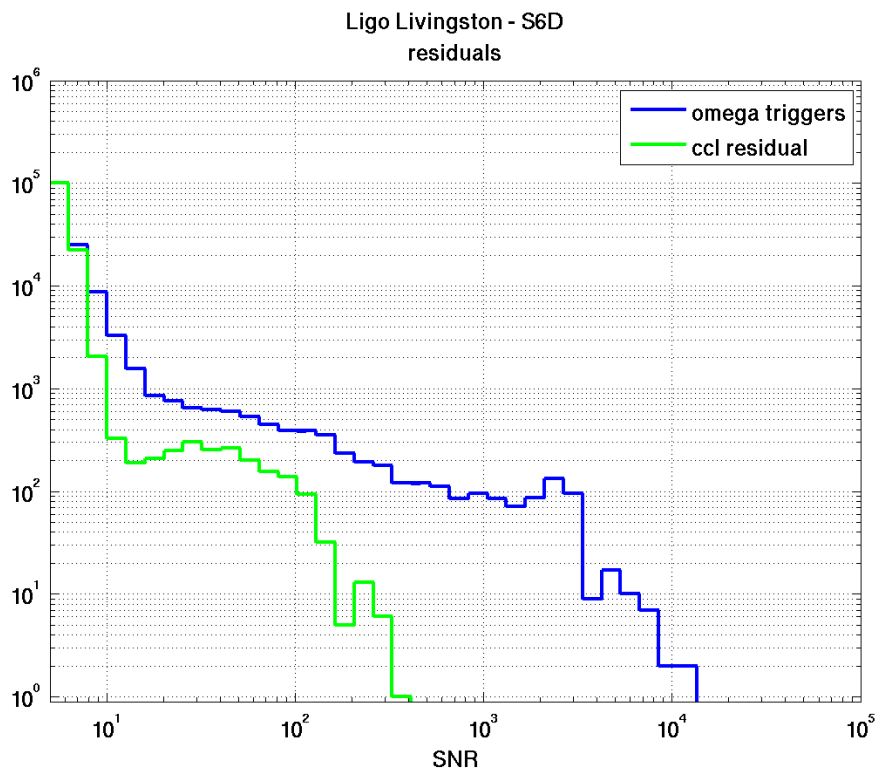
CCL Function (Discrete Background)



- Teste de Verossemelhança
 - H1: coincidência temporal real
 - H0: coincidência temporal acidental
- Construção dos modelos
 - **Foreground**
 - **Background**
- Região **Critica** $CCL > 1$ define como X (canal aux.) é mapeado em Y (DARM_ERR)
 - Pares de transientes dentro desta região tem alta probabilidade de estarem relacionados (**acoplados**)

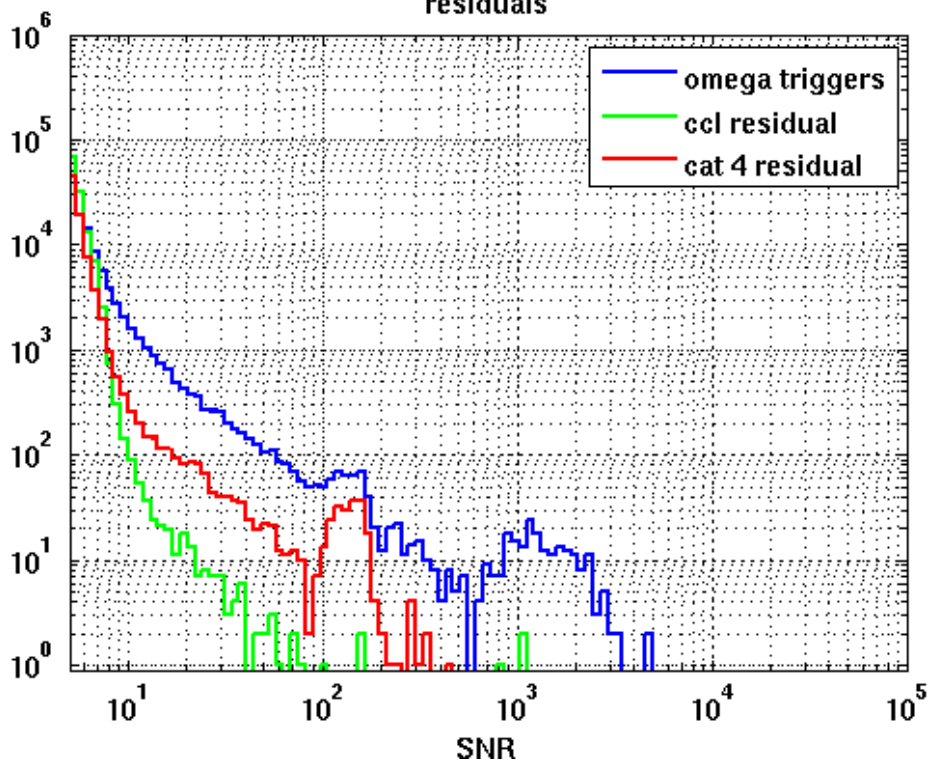
- Desempenho

- Deadtime: 13.9%
 - Limite superior
- SNR > 8 : ~ 85%

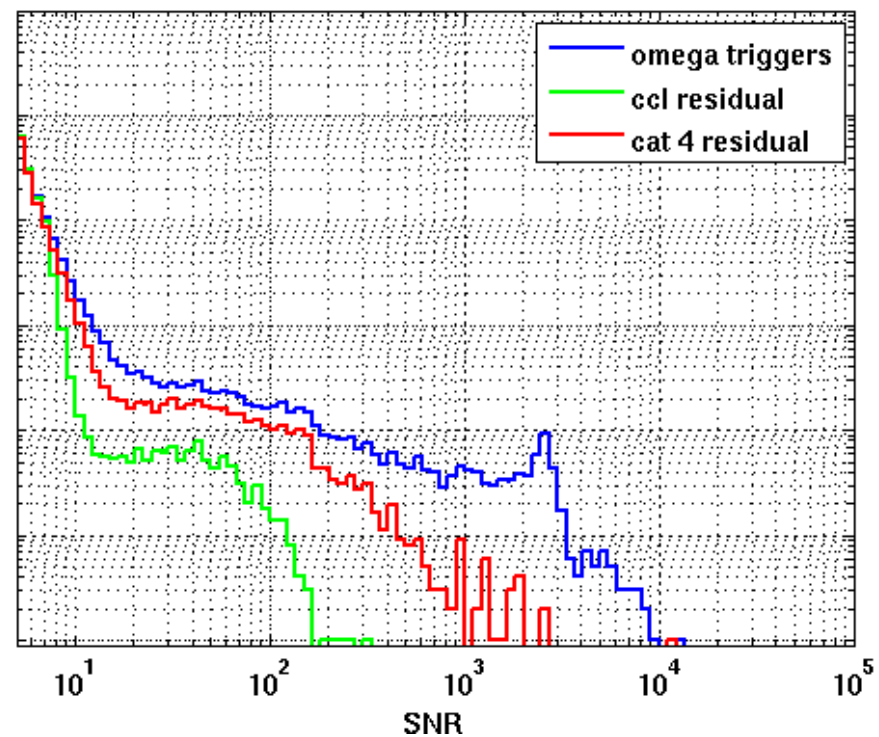


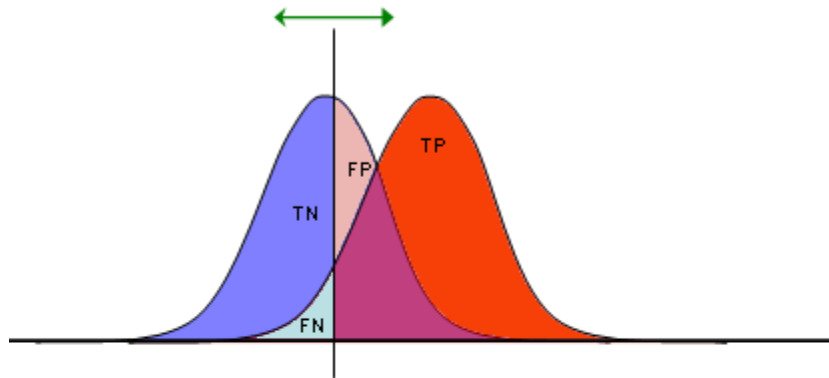
Livingston	CCL > 1
SNR (>)	%
5	14.44%
8	84.26%
10	88.83%
20	86.77%
50	92.42%
100	98.00%

Ligo Hanford - S6D residuals

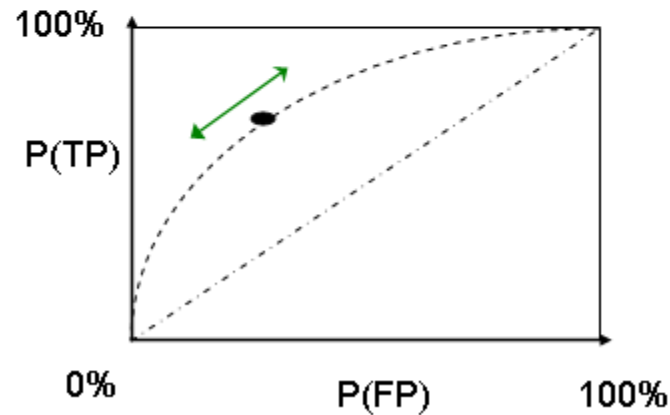


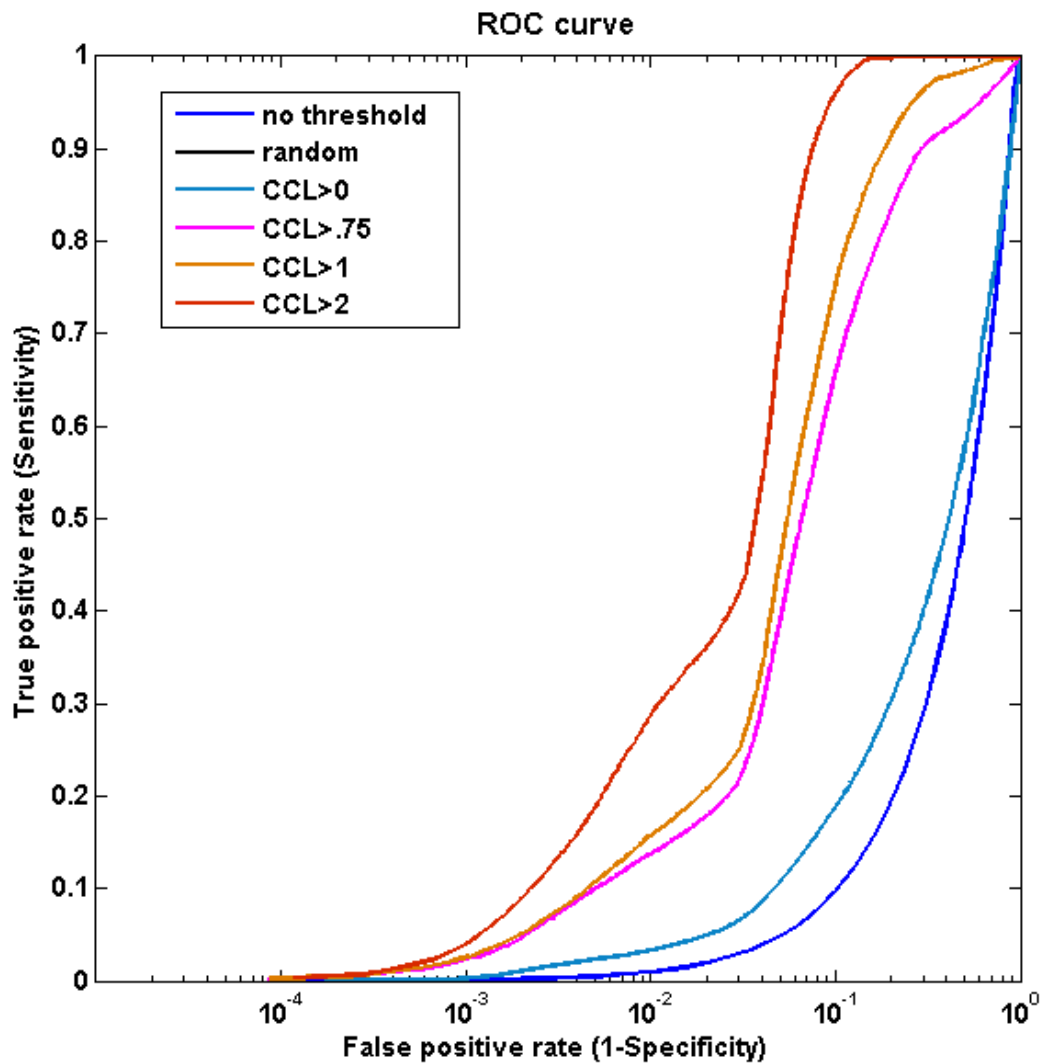
Ligo Livingston - S6D residuals

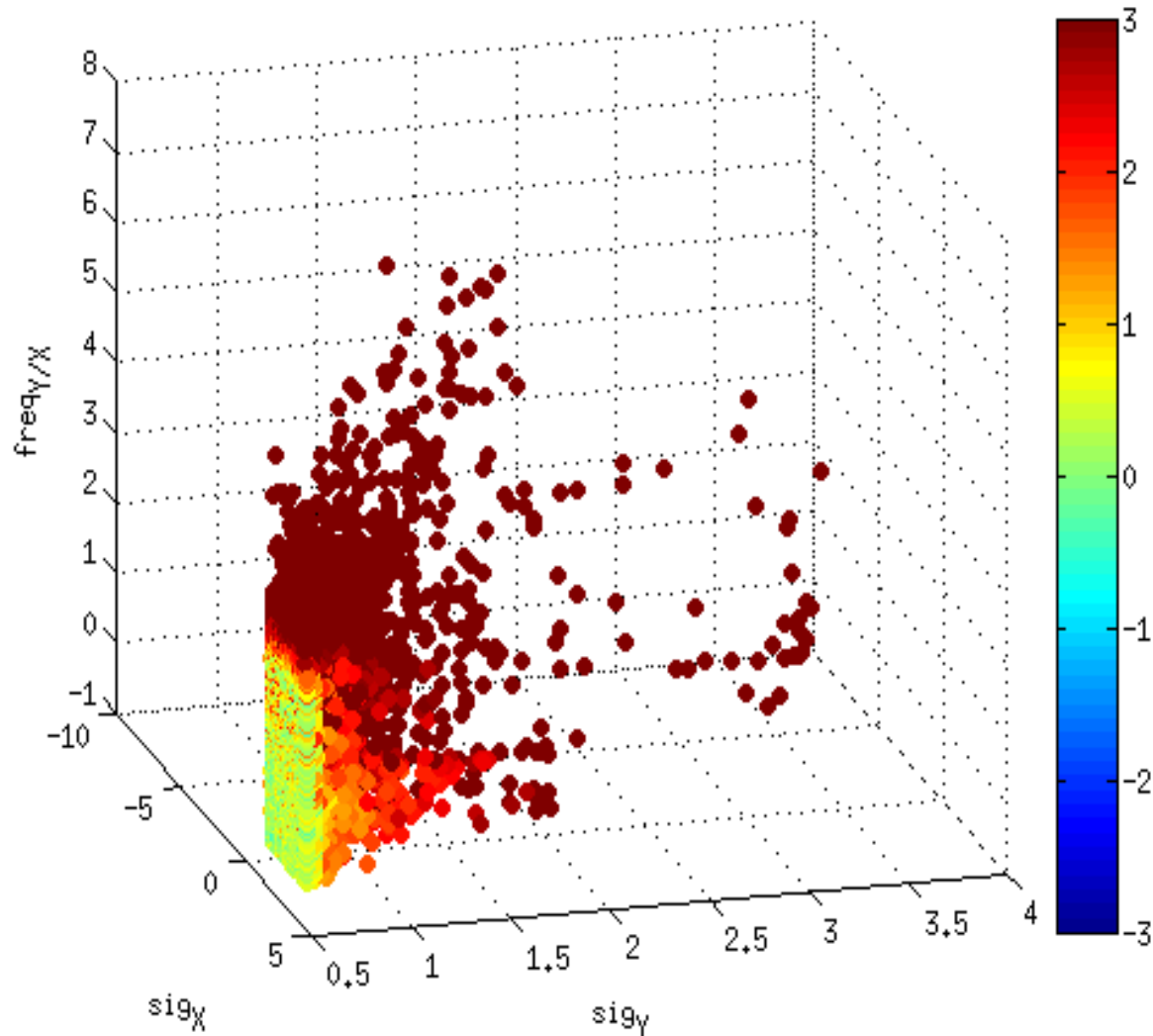




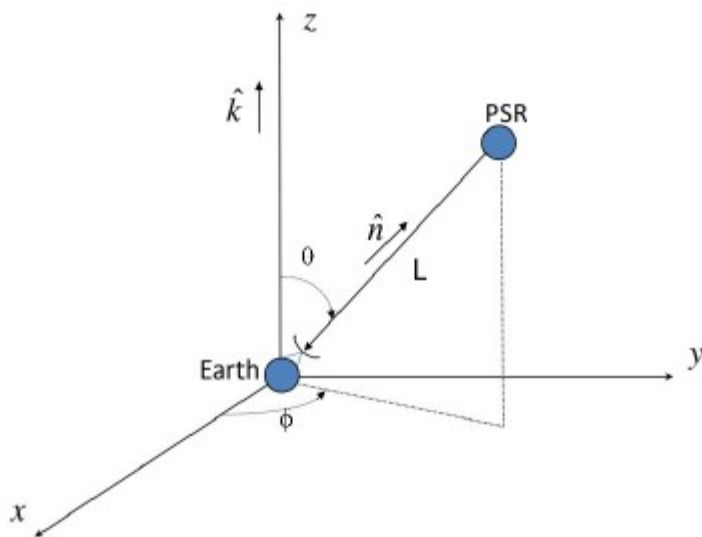
TP	FP
FN	TN
1	1



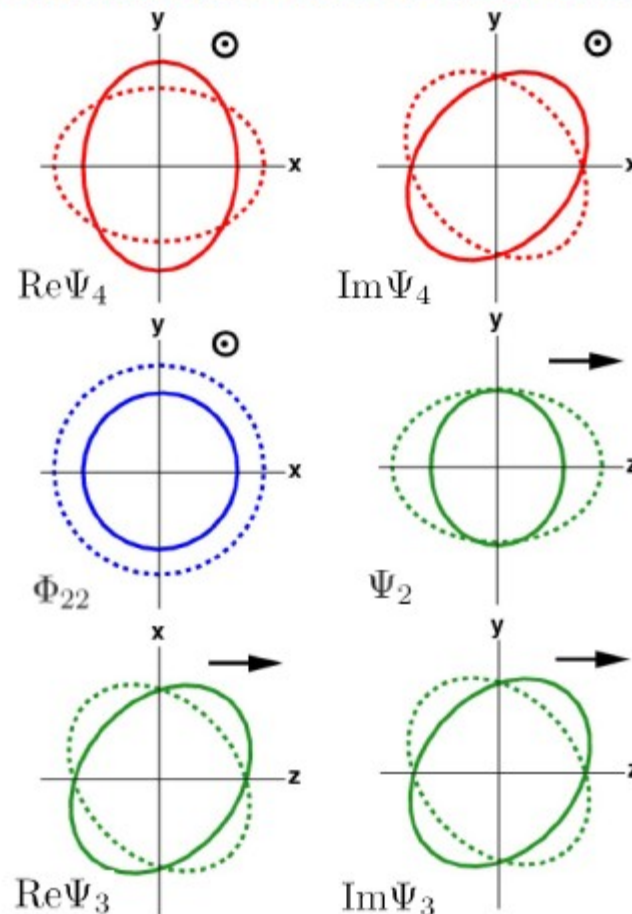




- Colaboração
 - Márcio Alves (Unifei)
 - Massimo Tinto (JPL/NASA)



Gravitational-Wave Polarization



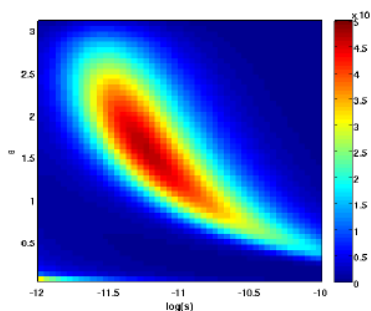


Figure: Modos tensoriais.

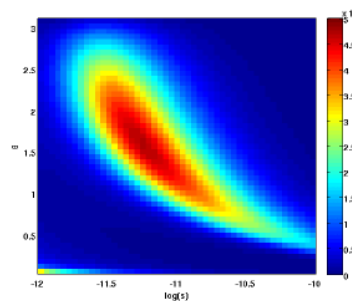


Figure: Modo escalar-transverso.

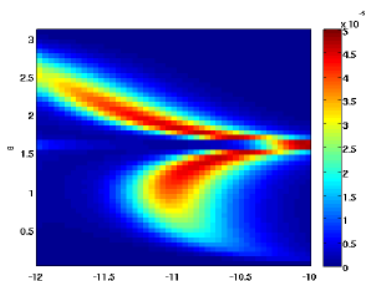


Figure: Modos vetoriais.

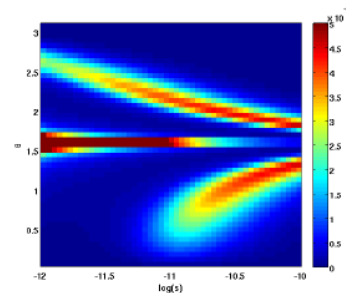


Figure: Modo escalar-longitudinal.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(D|H_r, \theta, \phi, \{s\}, \sigma) &\approx \{\det[\mathbb{I} - \mathbb{K}(\{\hat{\omega}\})]\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{M}{2})}{2 \ln(R_\gamma)} (\pi M \bar{\omega}^2)^{-\frac{M}{2}} \\
 &\times (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{(N-M)}{2}} [\det(\mathbb{B})]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left[-\frac{N\bar{d}^2 - 2n\bar{q}^2(\{\hat{\omega}\})}{2\sigma^2}\right]
 \end{aligned}$$

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