



Searching for binary neutron stars using machine learning

Marlin Schäfer^{1,2}, Dr. Alexander H. Nitz^{1,2} and
Dr. Frank Ohme^{1,2}

¹Max-Planck-Institut für Gravitationsphysik, Albert-Einstein-Institut,
D-30167 Hannover, Germany

²Leibniz Universität Hannover, D-30167 Hannover, Germany

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Source: Chu 2017

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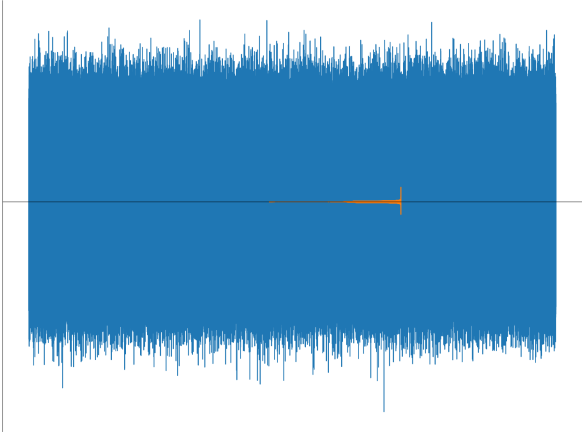
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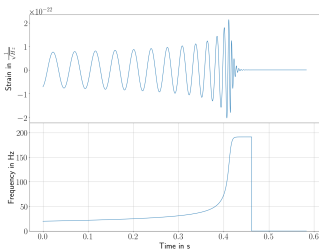
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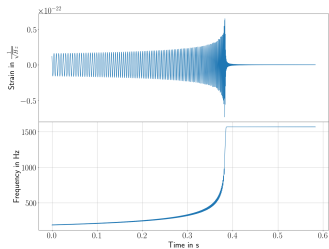
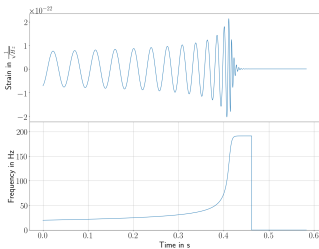
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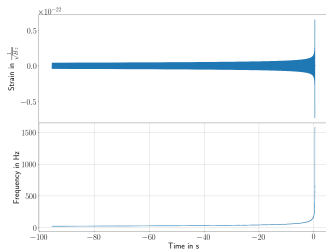
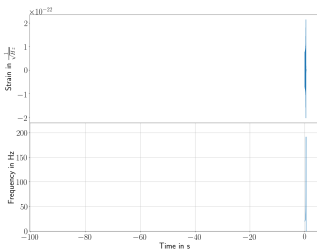
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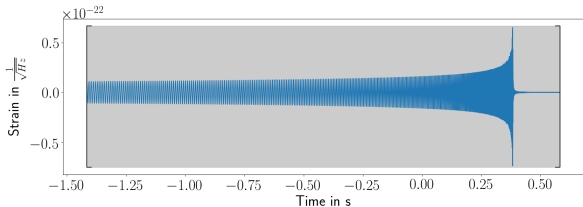
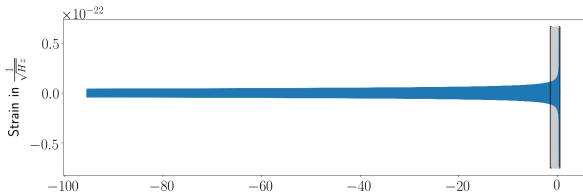
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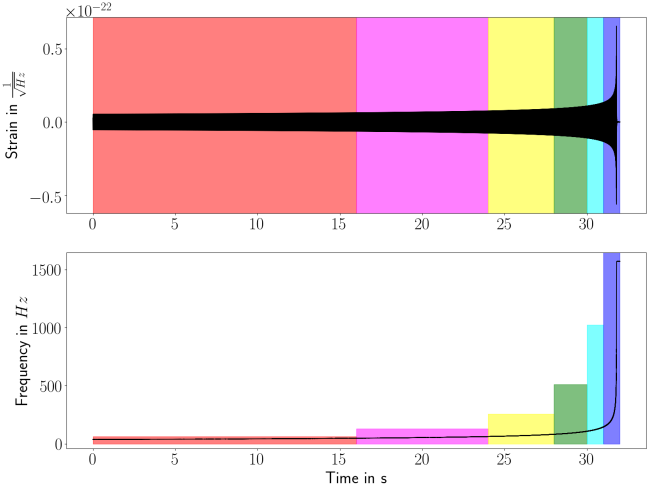


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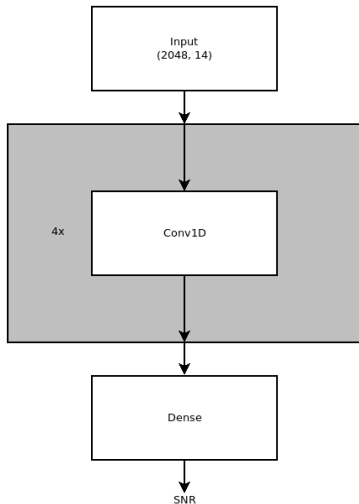


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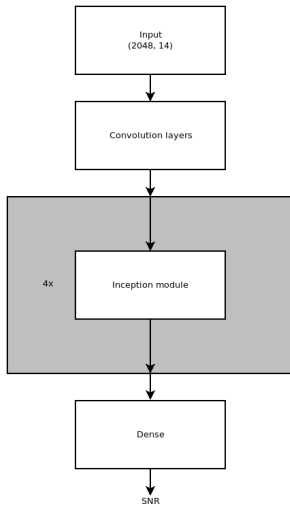


Architectural choices



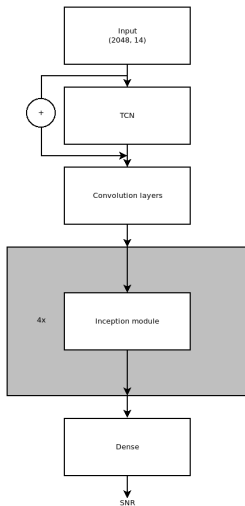
Architecture inspired by Gabbard et al. 2018; George and Huerta 2018.

Architectural choices



Use of inception modules inspired by Szegedy et al. 2015.

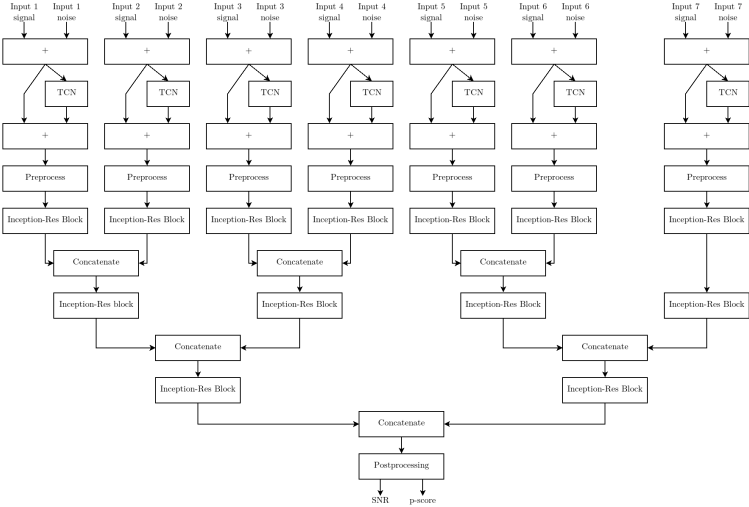
Architectural choices



Schmitt et al. 2019; Wei and Huerta 2019; Bai, Kolter,
and Koltun 2018

Architectural choices

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Publication in preparation.

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- Model has
~ 2,500,000
trainable
parameters

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- Model has
~ 2,500,000
trainable
parameters
- Training set
contained
880,000 samples
with 10:1 split for
signal:noise,
batch size 32

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- Model has
~ 2,500,000
trainable
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- Training set
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with 10:1 split for
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batch size 32
- Trained for 24
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hours per epoch
on NVIDIA V-100

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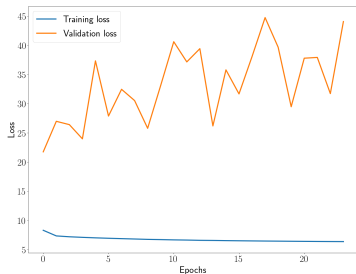
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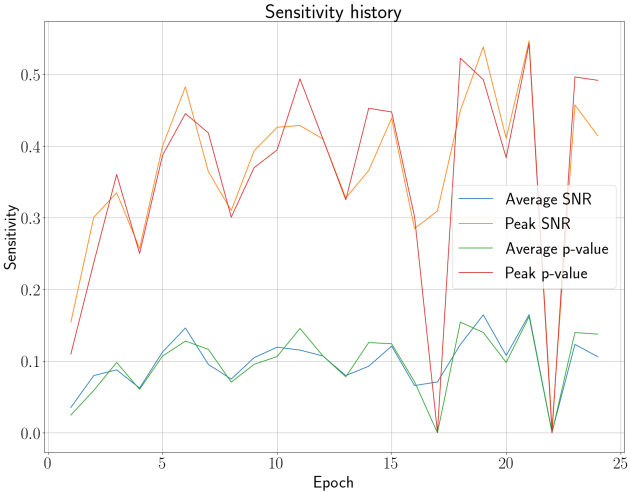
References

- Model has $\sim 2,500,000$ trainable parameters
- Training set contained 880,000 samples with 10:1 split for signal:noise, batch size 32
- Trained for 24 epochs with ~ 5 hours per epoch on NVIDIA V-100

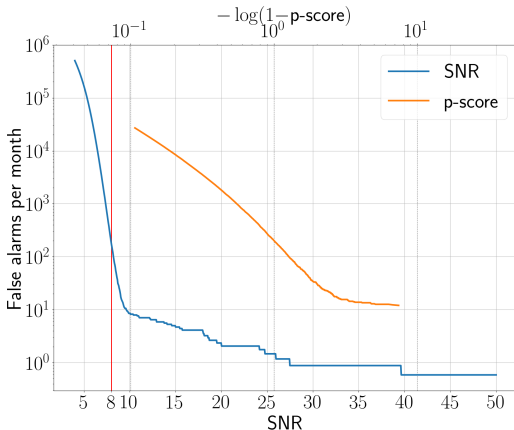


Sensitivity estimate

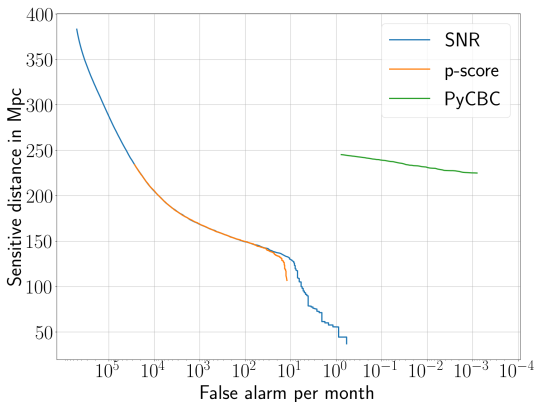
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False-alarm rate (preliminary, publication in preparation)



Sensitive volume (preliminary, publication in preparation)



PyCBC curve derived from currently used search
algorithm Nitz et al. 2017.

Comparison to previous works (preliminary, publication in preparation)

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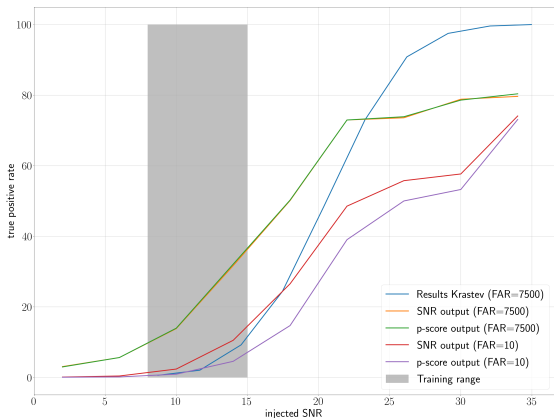
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Comparison to Krastev 2019.

- Introduced novel way of reducing input samples for gravitational wave data analysis.
- Introduced new architecture.
- Improved on state of the art performance for binary neutron star detection using machine learning.
- Provided a robust way of evaluating neural network search pipelines that makes them comparable to other searches.
- Not yet at a stage where machine learning is able to be used as a standalone search as current ones are computationally more efficient and sensitive.



Chu, Jennifer (2017). *GW170817 Press Release*. URL: <https://www.ligo.caltech.edu/page/press-release-gw170817> (cit. on p. 2).



Krastev, Plamen G. (2019). “Real-Time Detection of Gravitational Waves from Binary Neutron Stars using Artificial Neural Networks”. In: *arXiv: 1908.03151* (cit. on pp. 7, 20).



Gabbard, Hunter et al. (Apr. 2018). “Matching Matched Filtering with Deep Networks for Gravitational-Wave Astronomy”. In: *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 120 (14), p. 141103. DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevLett.120.141103](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.120.141103) (cit. on p. 9).



George, Daniel and E. A. Huerta (Feb. 2018). “Deep neural networks to enable real-time multimessenger astrophysics”. In: *Phys. Rev. D* 97 (4), p. 044039. DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevD.97.044039](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.97.044039) (cit. on p. 9).



Szegedy, Christian et al. (June 2015). “Going Deeper With Convolutions”. In: *The IEEE Conference on*

Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR) (cit. on p. 10).

Schmitt, Alexander et al. (2019). “Investigating Deep Neural Networks for Gravitational Wave Detection in Advanced LIGO Data”. In: *Proceedings of the 2Nd International Conference on Computer Science and Software Engineering*. CSSE 2019. Xi’an, China: ACM, pp. 73–78. ISBN: 978-1-4503-7172-8. DOI: 10.1145/3339363.3339377 (cit. on p. 11).

Wei, Wei and E. A. Huerta (2019). “Gravitational Wave Denoising of Binary Black Hole Mergers with Deep Learning”. In: arXiv: 1901.00869 (cit. on p. 11).

Bai, Shaojie, J. Zico Kolter, and Vladlen Koltun (2018). “An Empirical Evaluation of Generic Convolutional and Recurrent Networks for Sequence Modeling”. In: *CoRR* abs/1803.01271. arXiv: 1803.01271 (cit. on p. 11).

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Nitz, Alexander H. et al. (Nov. 2017). “Detecting Binary Compact-object Mergers with Gravitational Waves: Understanding and Improving the Sensitivity of the PyCBC Search”. In: *The Astrophysical Journal* 849.2, p. 118. DOI: [10.3847/1538-4357/aa8f50](https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4357/aa8f50) (cit. on p. 19).