Noise subtraction with SilenteC





Aim

- Use the auxiliary channels of Virgo/LIGO to predict transient noise (glitches) in h(t)
- Mitigate the glitches produced by these noise sources
 - ➤ instead of using CAT1 veto → more data to be analyzed
 - ➤ instead of using gating → data available for analysis

History: Matlab code (Silente) inherited from Gianluca Guidi & Francesco Piergiovanni

Difficulties

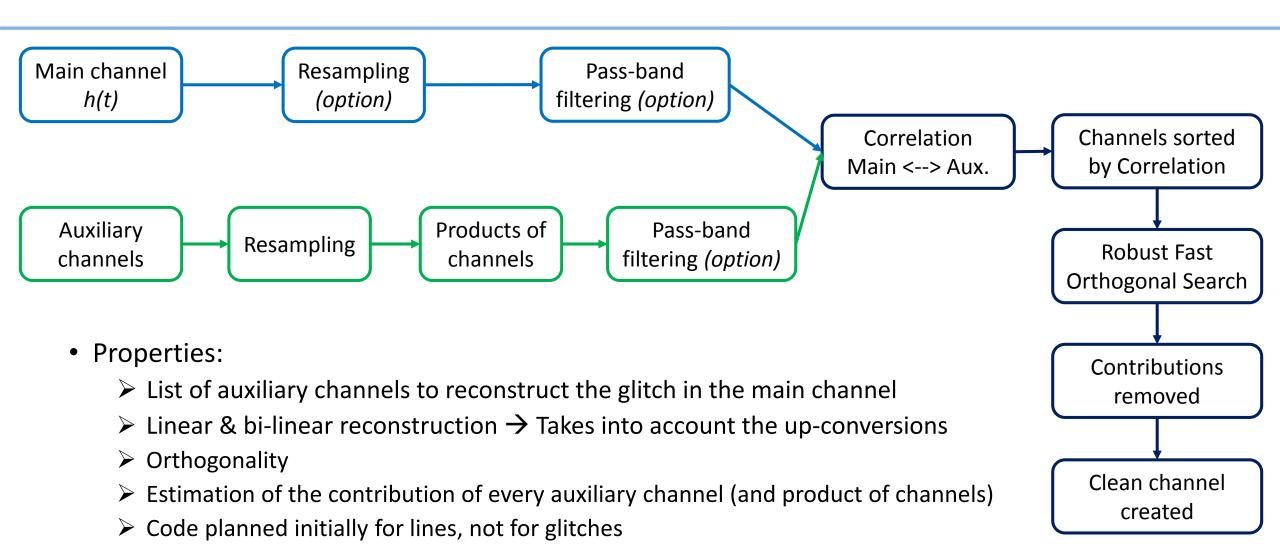
• Non-linearity \rightarrow frequency of the noise can change from an auxiliary channel to h(t) (up-conversion)

Orthogonality

do not create "holes" (e.g. by removing a noise twice)

• Safety \rightarrow do not remove GW signal in h(t)

SilenteC



Simulation tool

Auxiliary channels

Line

$$s(t) = \mathbf{A} * \sin(2\pi \mathbf{f} t + \boldsymbol{\varphi})$$

Glitch

$$s(t) = \mathbf{A} * e^{\left(-\frac{(t-t_0)^2}{(\mathbf{Q}/2\pi\mathbf{f})^2}\right)} * \sin(2\pi\mathbf{f}t)$$

Noise

 $s(t) = \mathbf{A} * randgauss(0)$

Creation of the channels ch1, ch2, ...
ch;: Combination (Line, Glitch, Noise)

Sampled at Fs = 2000 Hz

$$A_i = 1$$

Main channel chtot

Products of channels

$$chtot = A_1 * ch1 + A_2 * ch2 + A_3 * (ch_i * ch_i) + ...$$

Tests with SilenteC

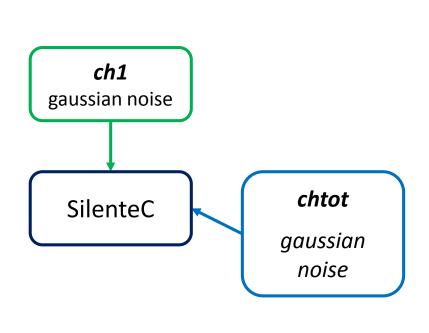
• Main channel: chtot

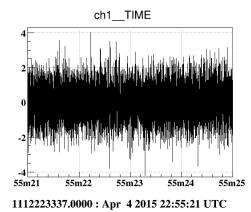
• Auxiliary channel: ch1, ch2, ...

• No resampling & no filtering of the channels (main & aux.)

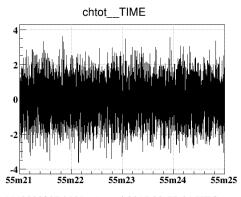
• Window: 2 seconds of data analyzed

gaussian noise

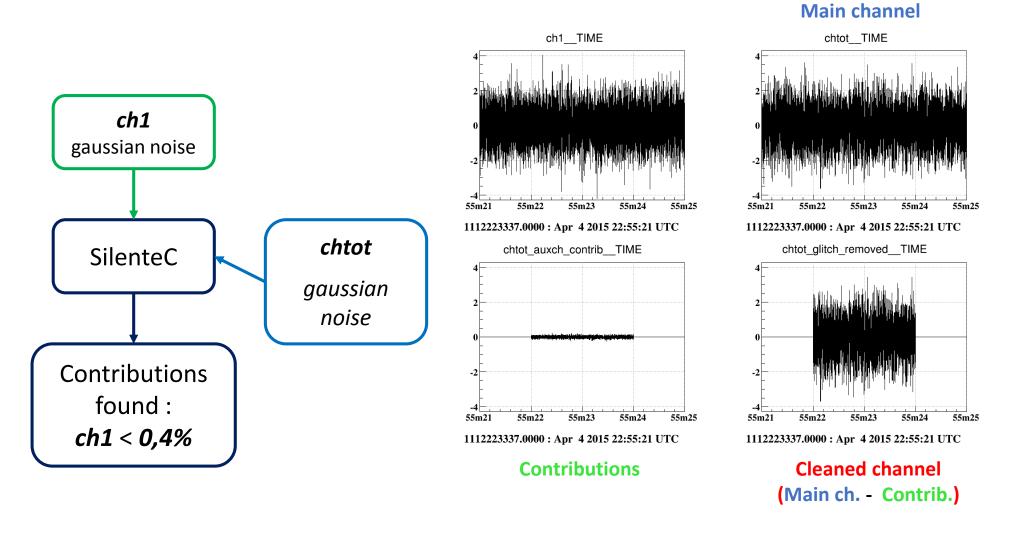




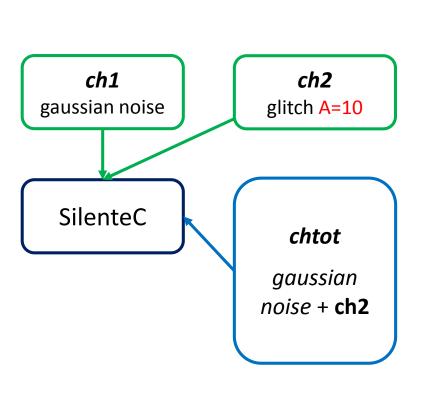
Main channel

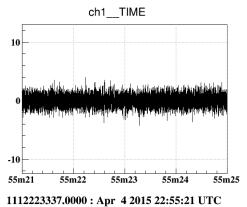


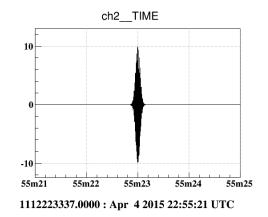
gaussian noise



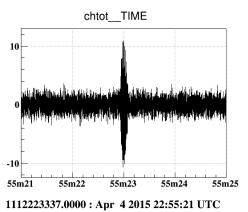
glitch



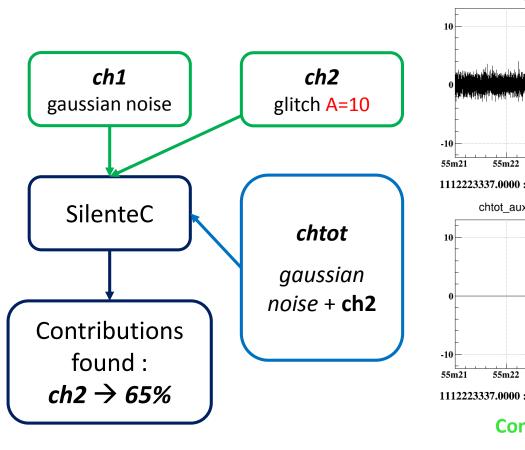


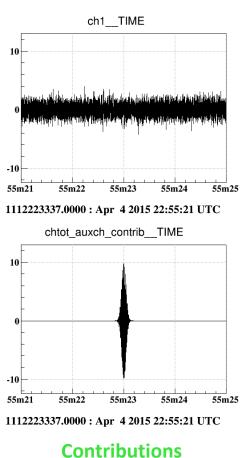


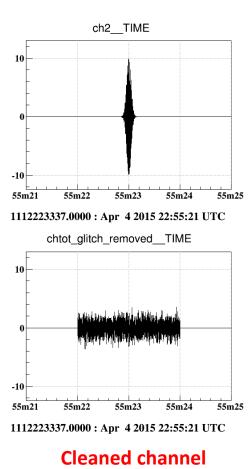
Main channel



glitch

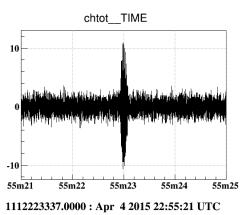




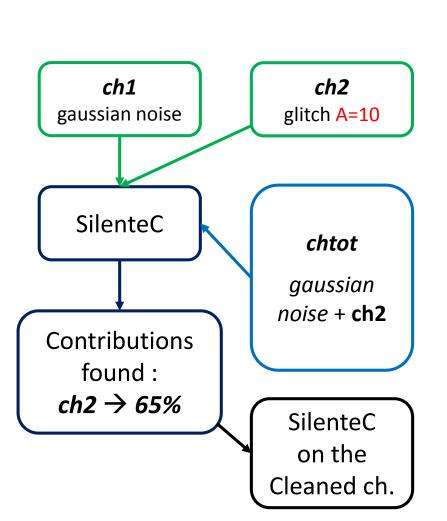


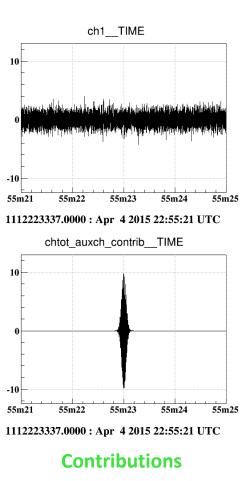
(Main ch. - Contrib.)

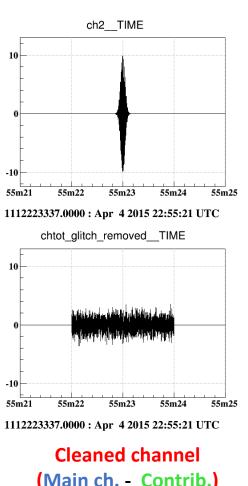
Main channel



glitch

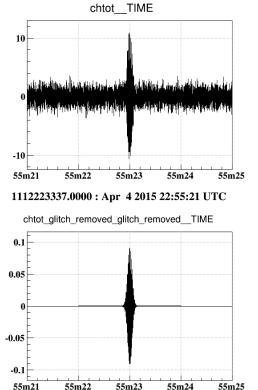








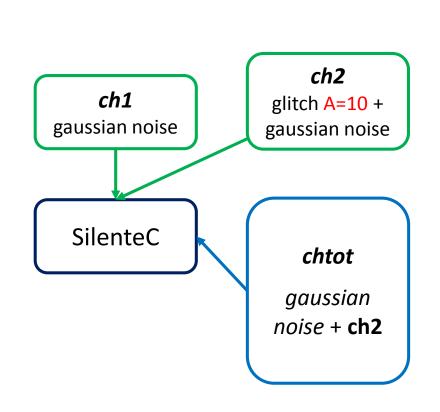
Main channel

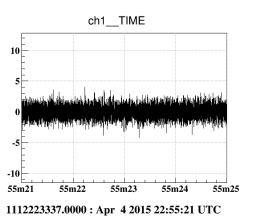


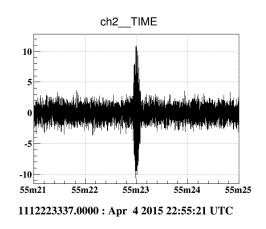
Residuals (Cleaned ch. - gaussian noise)

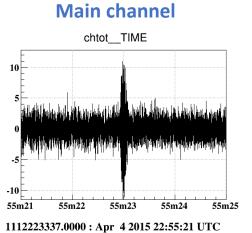
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glitch + gaussian noise

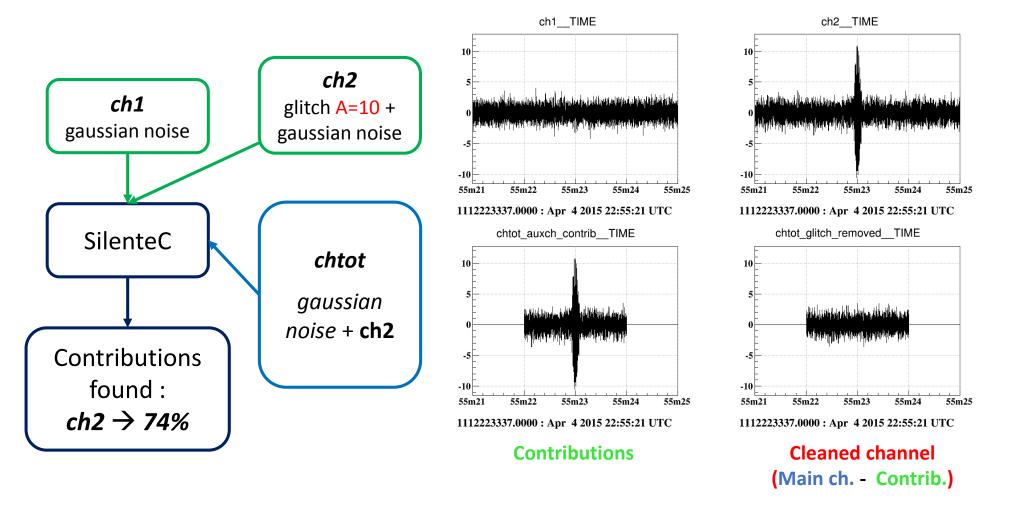




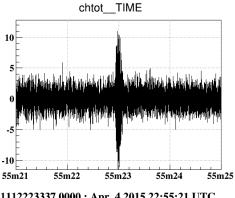




glitch + gaussian noise

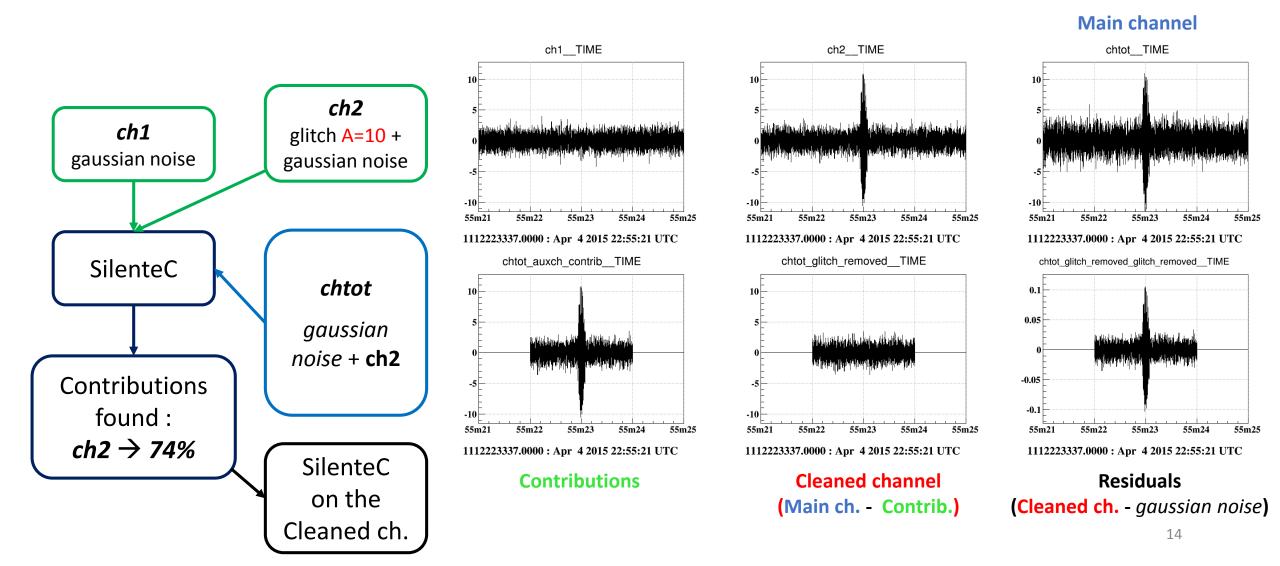


Main channel

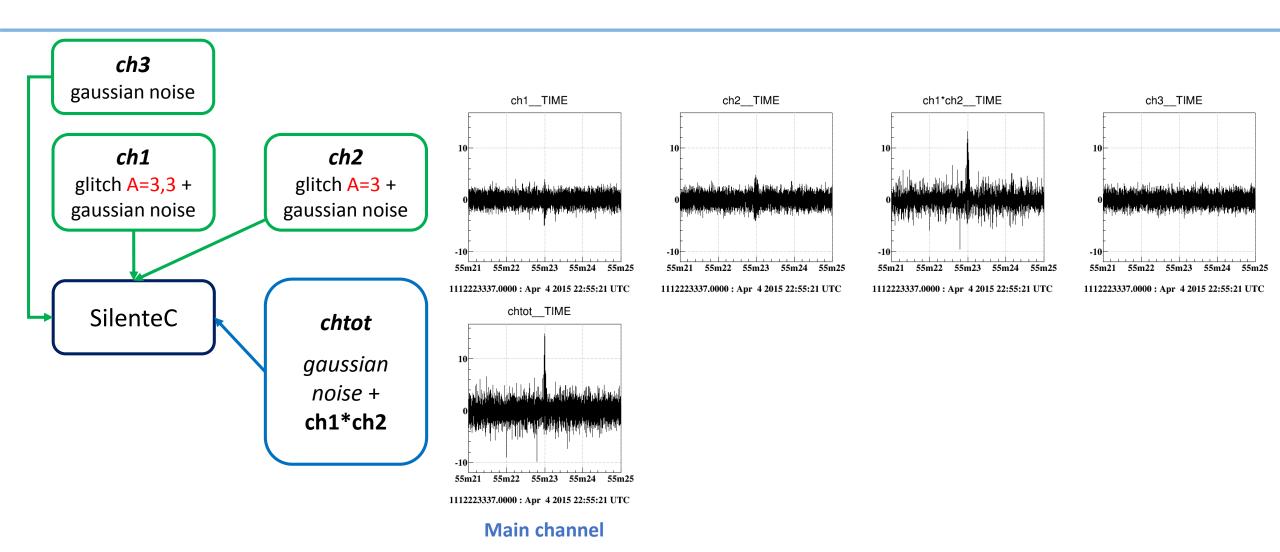


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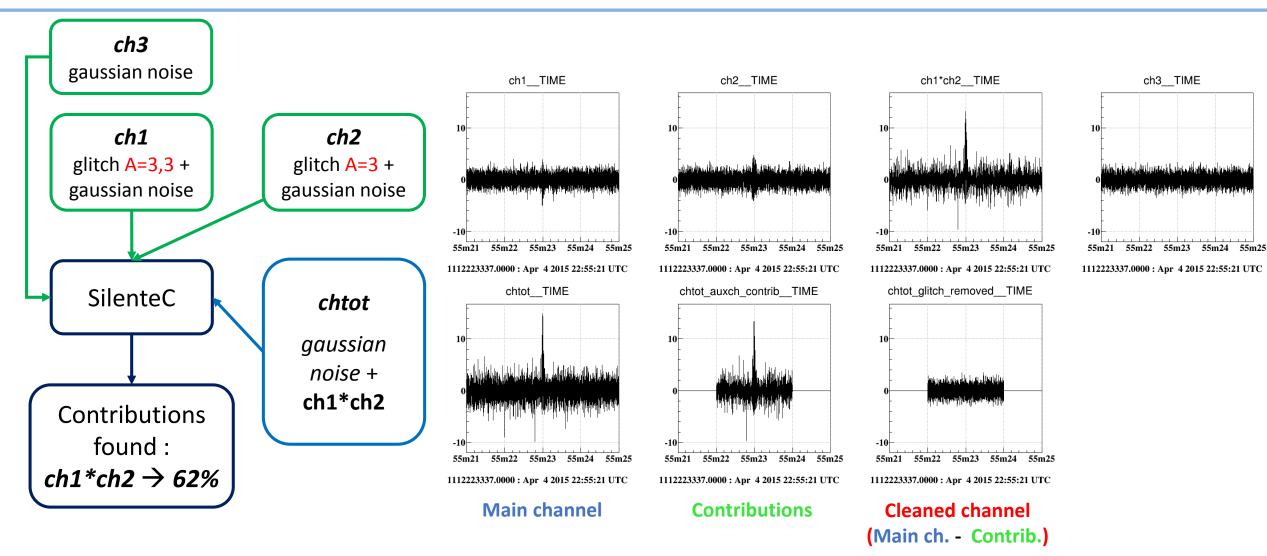
glitch + gaussian noise



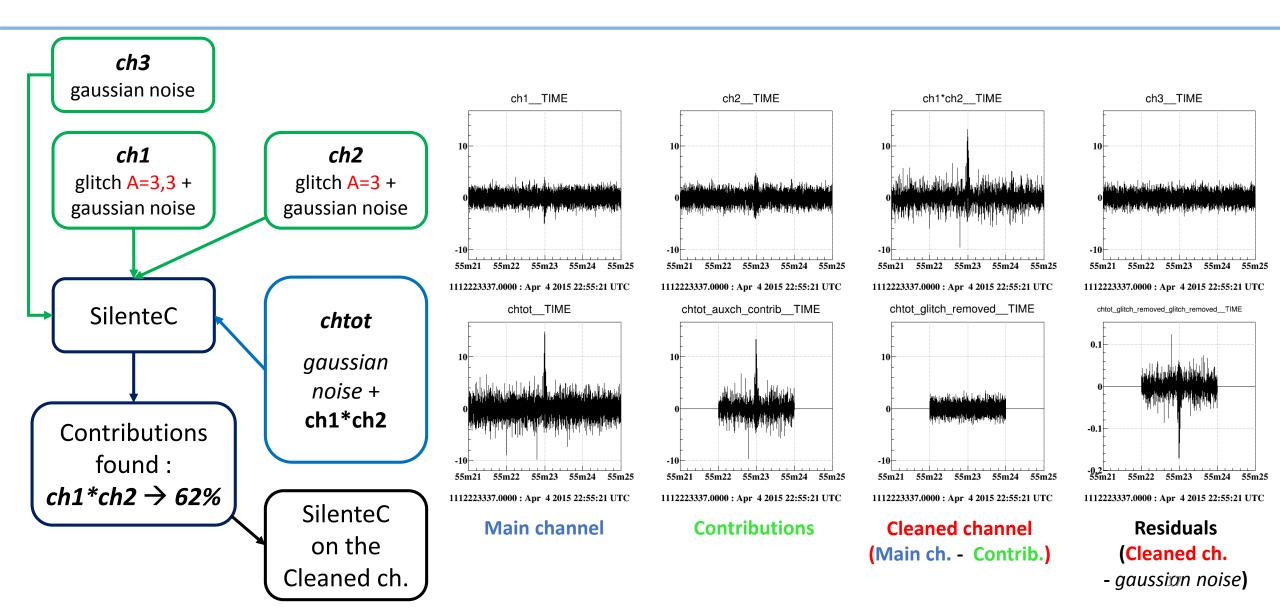
product of channels: glitch + gaussian noise



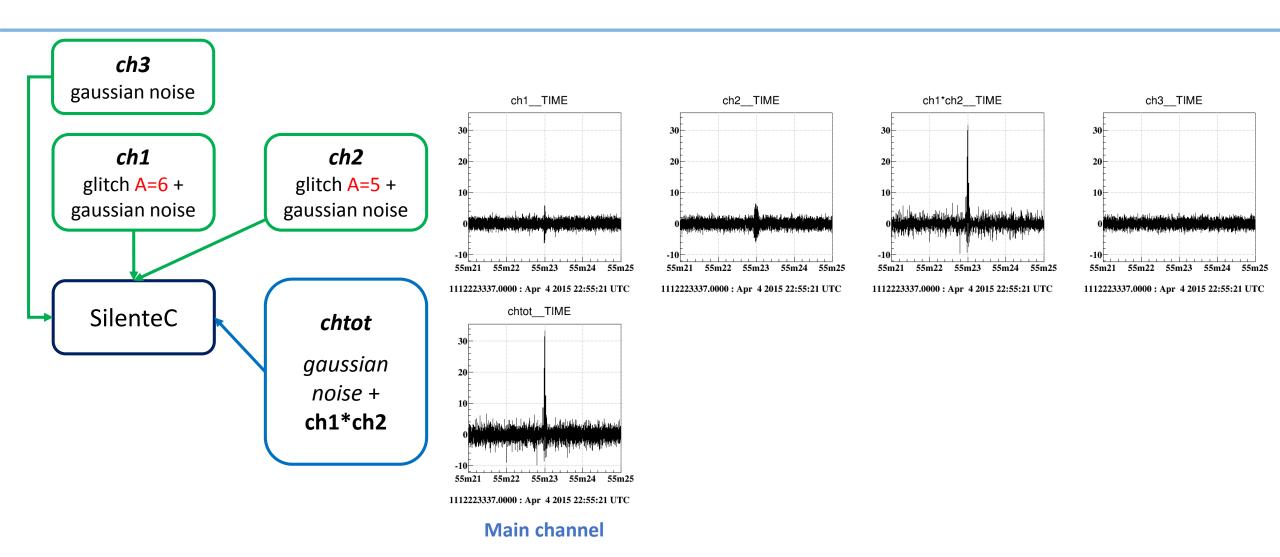
product of channels: glitch + gaussian noise



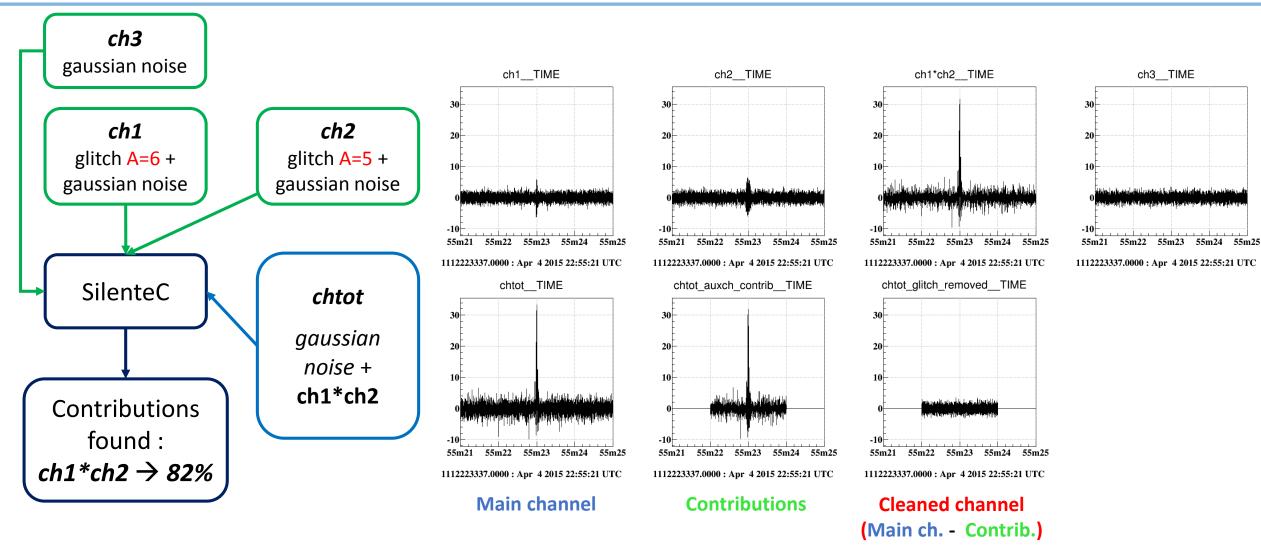
product of channels: glitch + gaussian noise



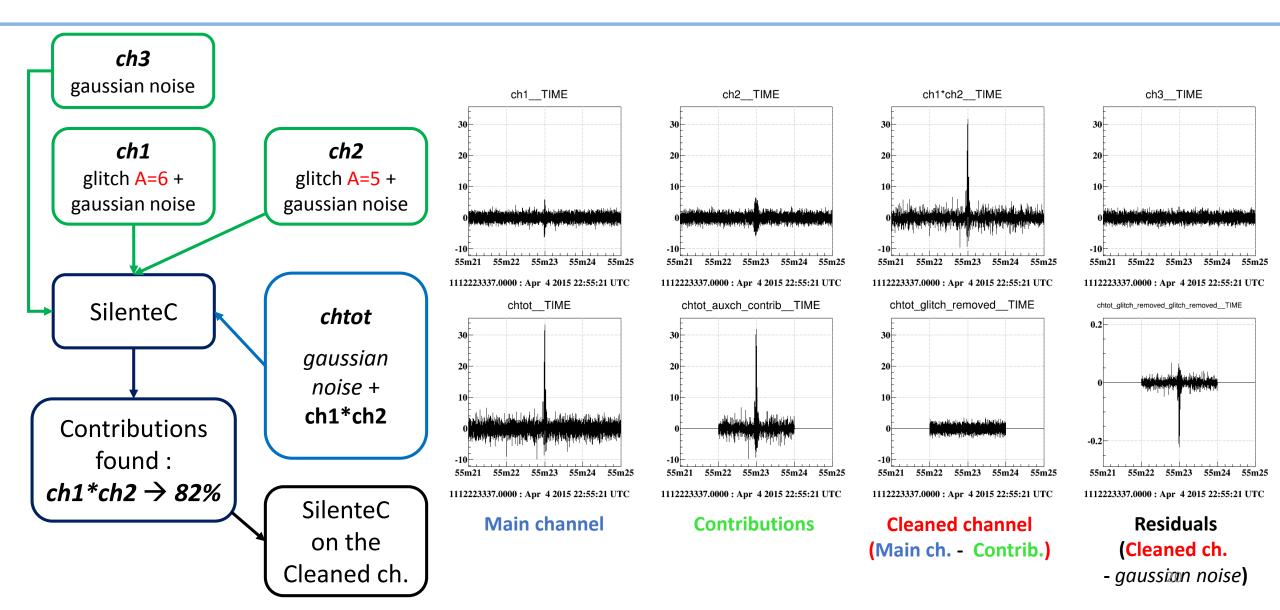
product of channels: loud glitch + gaussian noise

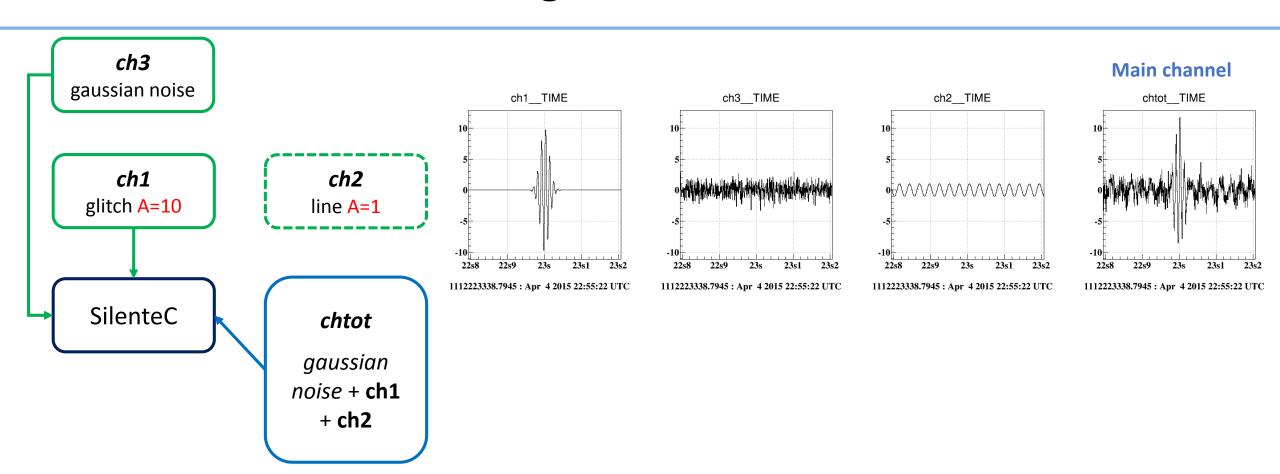


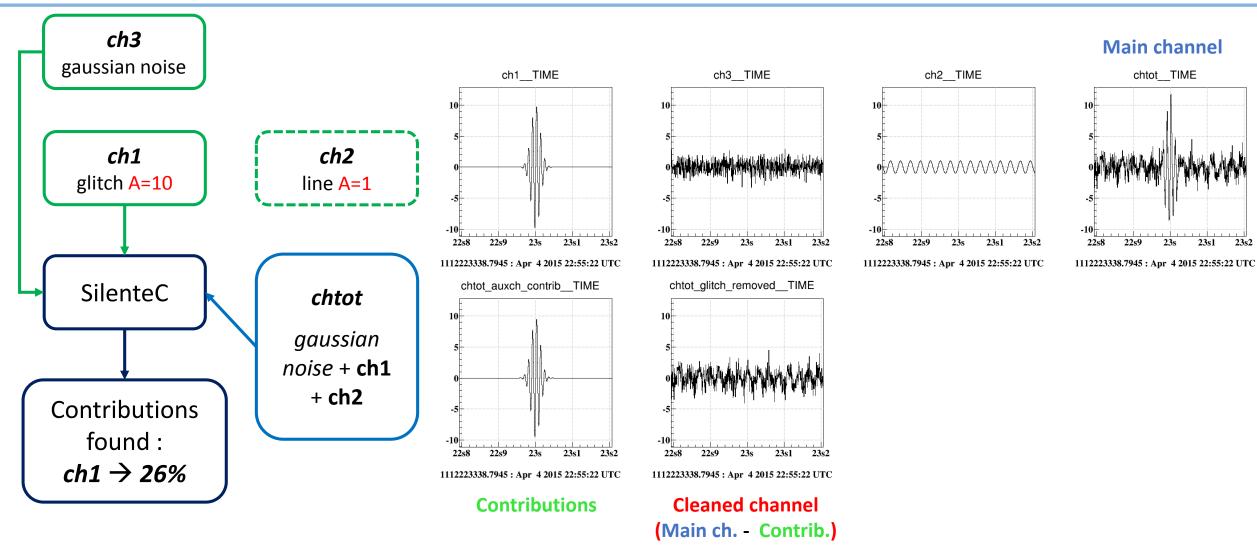
product of channels: loud glitch + gaussian noise

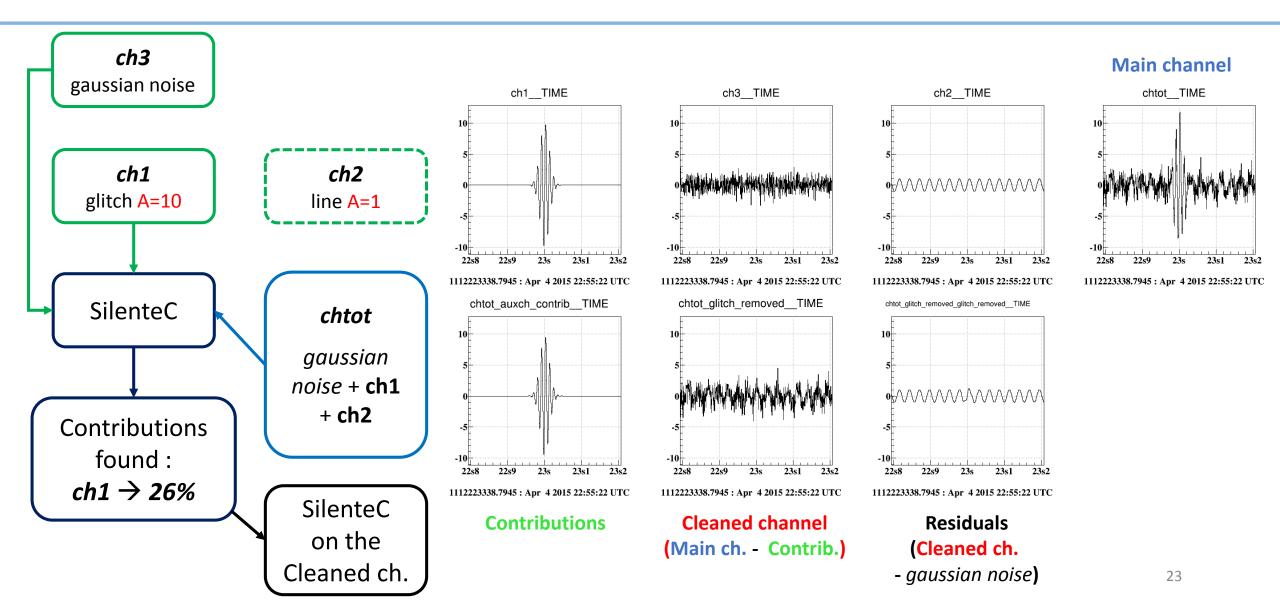


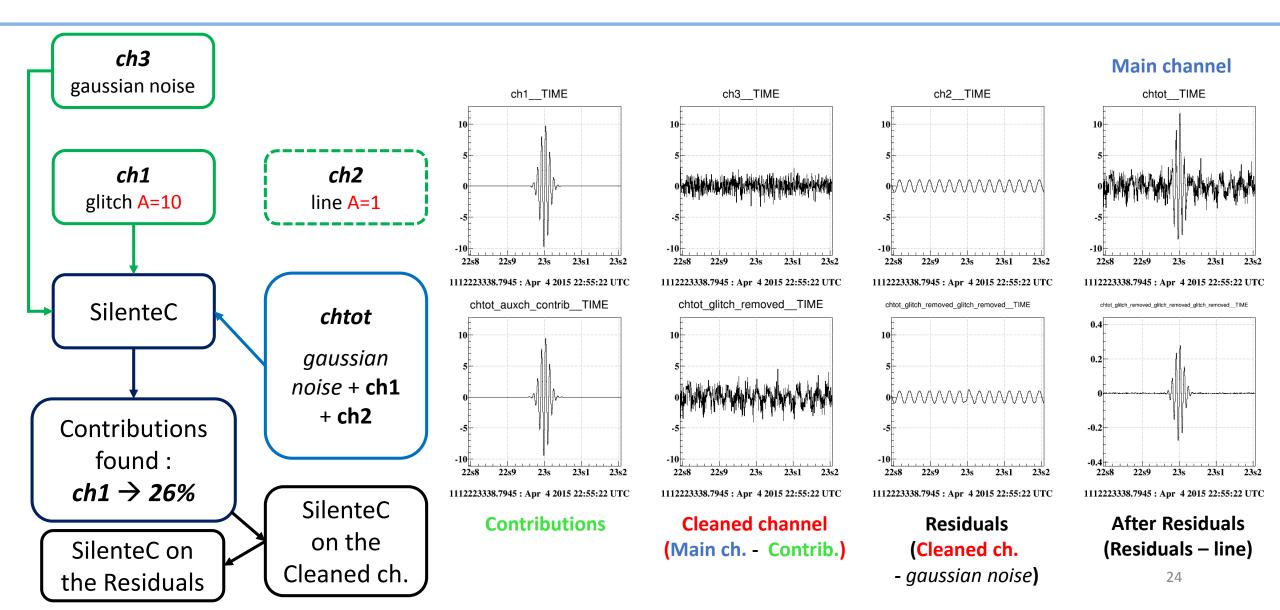
product of channels: loud glitch + gaussian noise

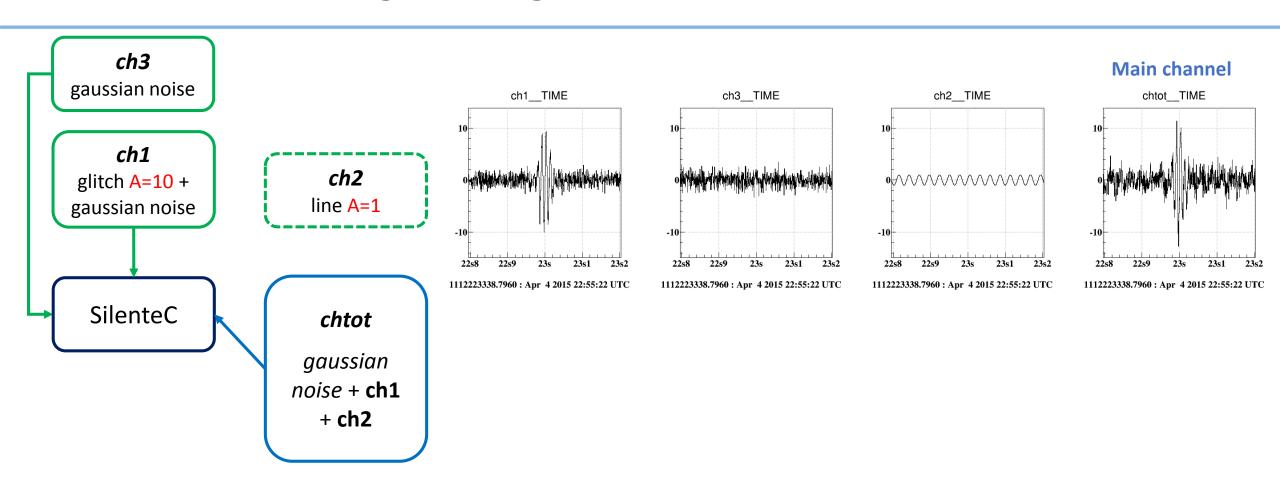


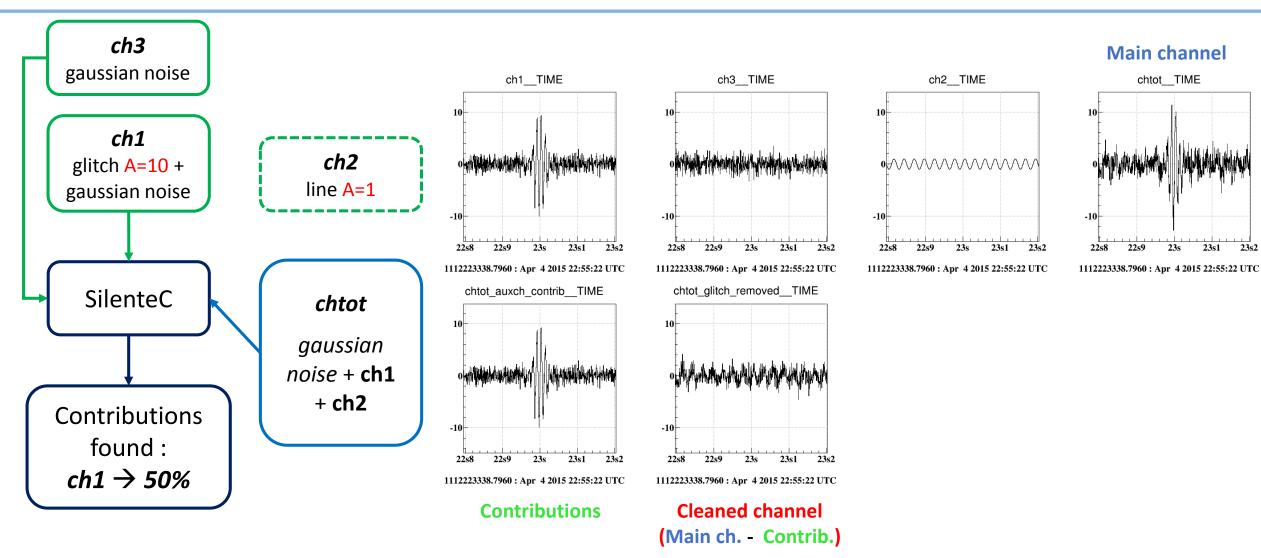


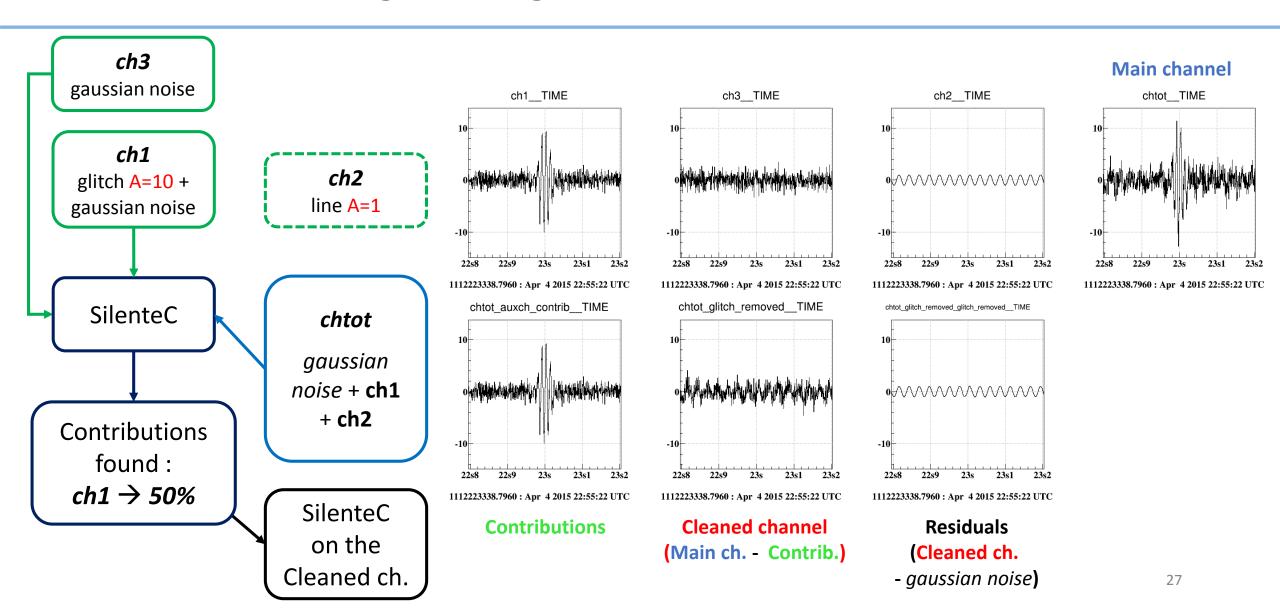


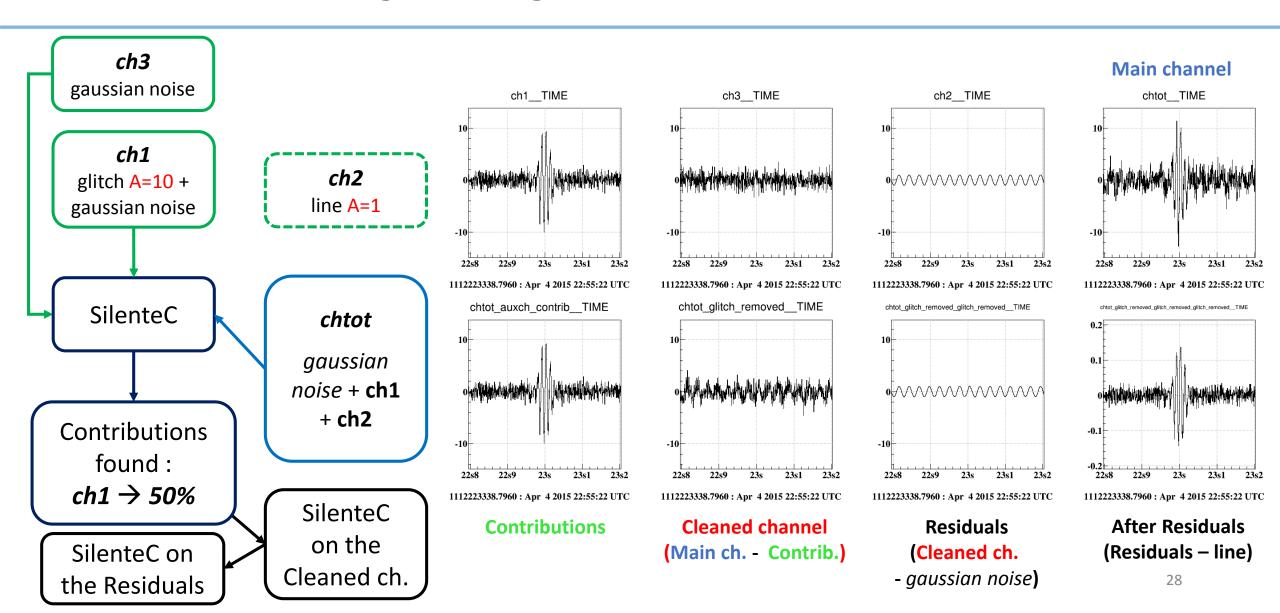




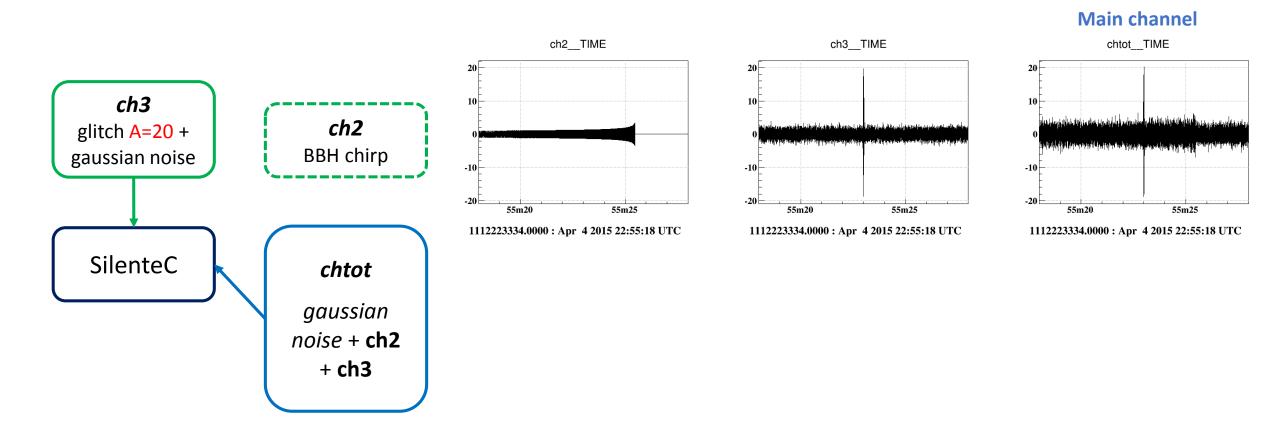




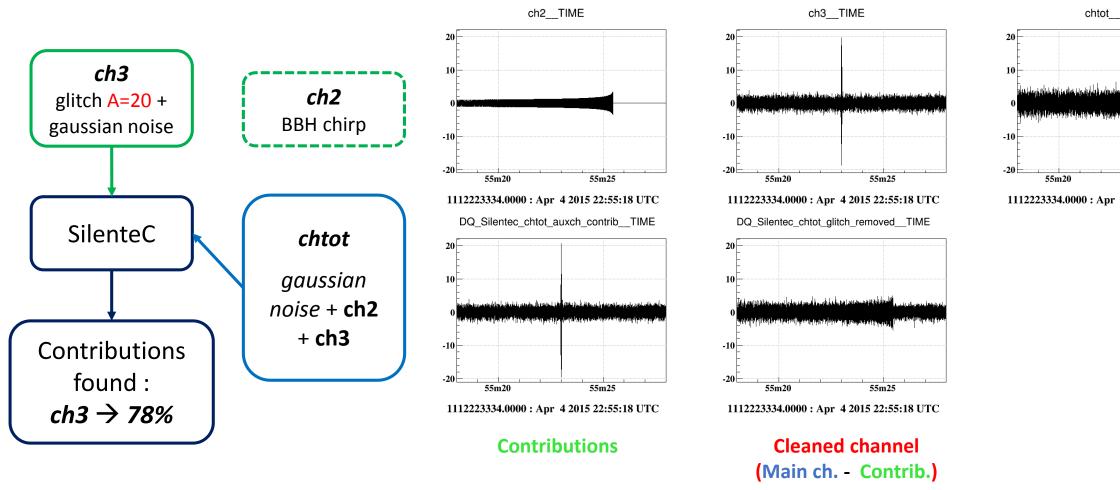


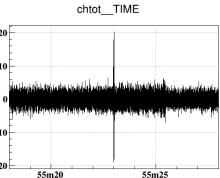


glitch + chirp



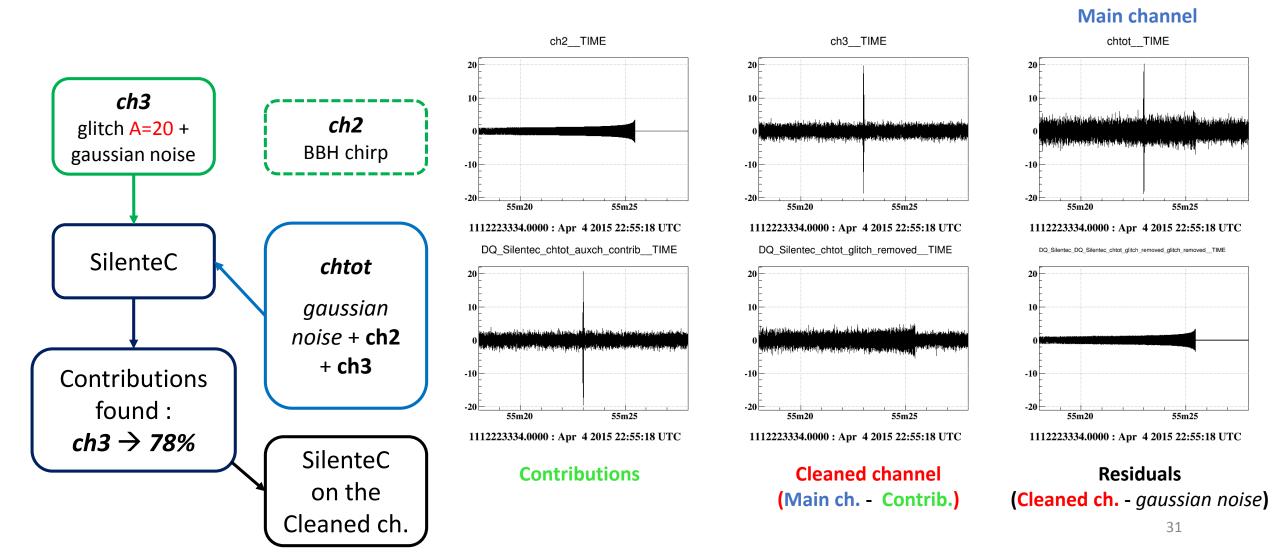
glitch + chirp



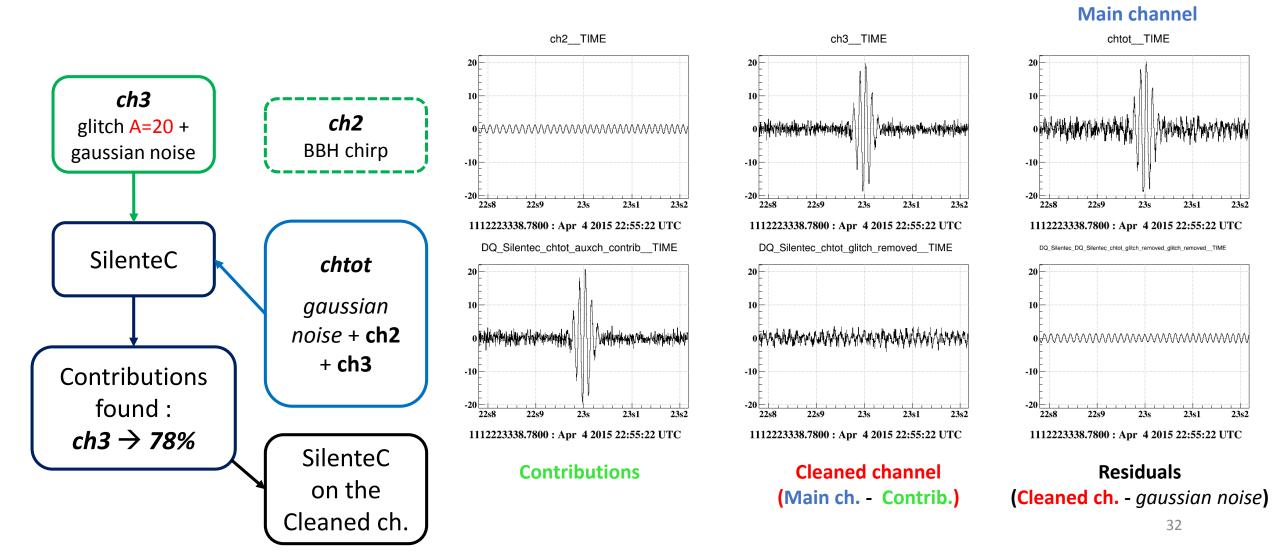


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glitch + chirp



Zoom: glitch + chirp



Next steps

- Validate and tune the method on simulations of short glitches
 - > Parameters: window size, list of aux. channels, ...
 - > Understand/fix observed bias of aux. channels contributions
 - > Check the safety: using injections & MDCs (gaussian/recolored noise)
 - > Tests with transfer functions from aux. channels to main channel:

$$chtot = \sum_{i} TF_{i}(ch_{i})$$

- Test the computational efficiency
 - ➤ Estimate speed, CPU and memory usage → "online"