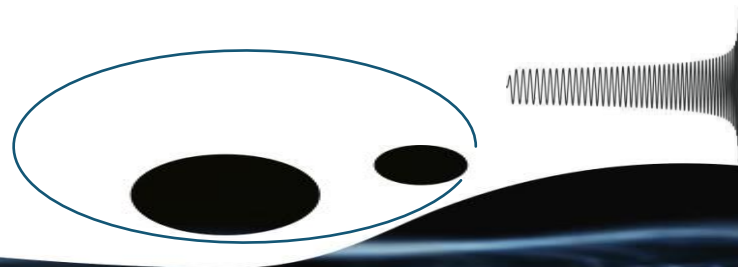
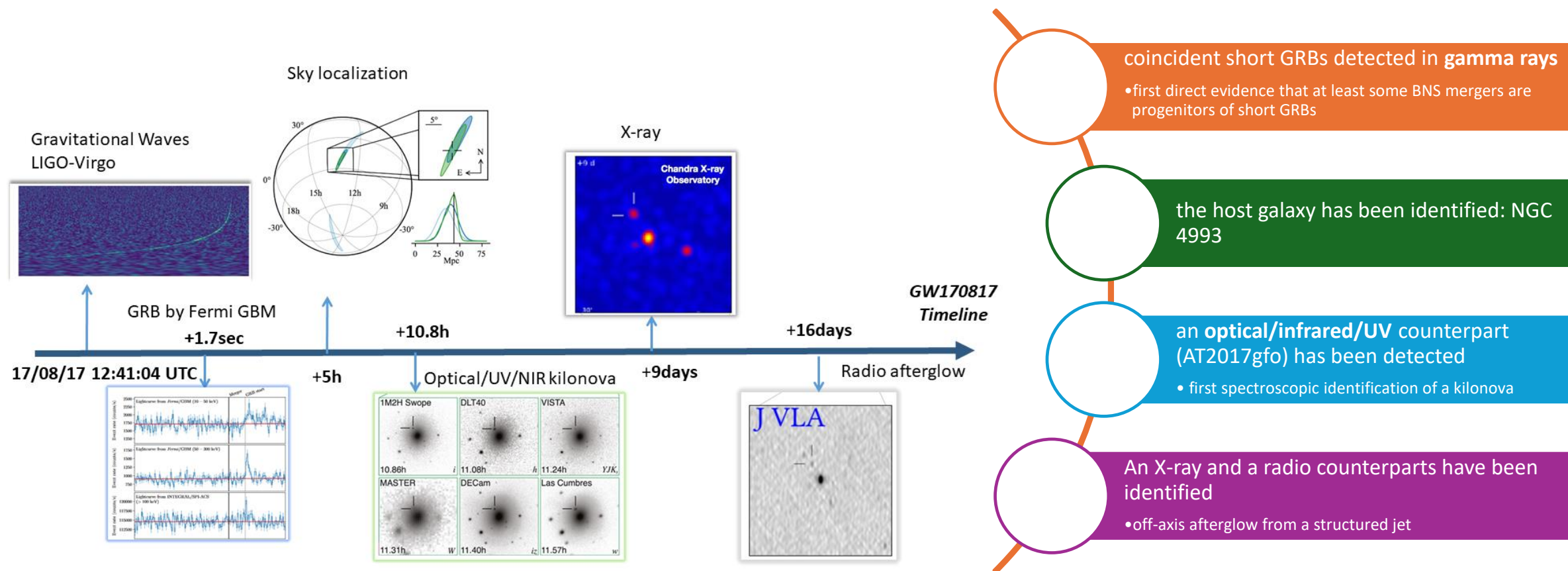

REAL TIME ANALYSIS FOR MULTI-MESSENGER ASTROPHYSICS

Roma International Conference on AstroParticle physics
23-27 September 2024



ELENA CUOCO
 EGO European
Gravitational
Observatory

GW170817: THE FIRST MULTI-MESSENGER GW EVENT



Abbott et al. 2017 and refs. therein

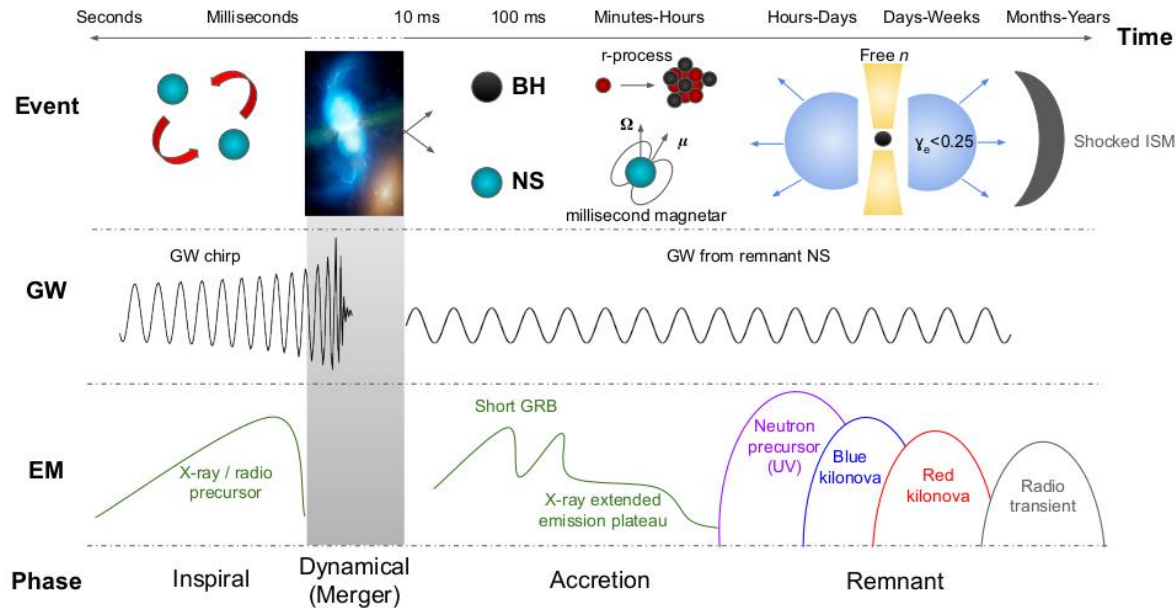


MULTIMODAL ANALYSIS FOR MULTI-MESSENGER ASTROPHYSICS

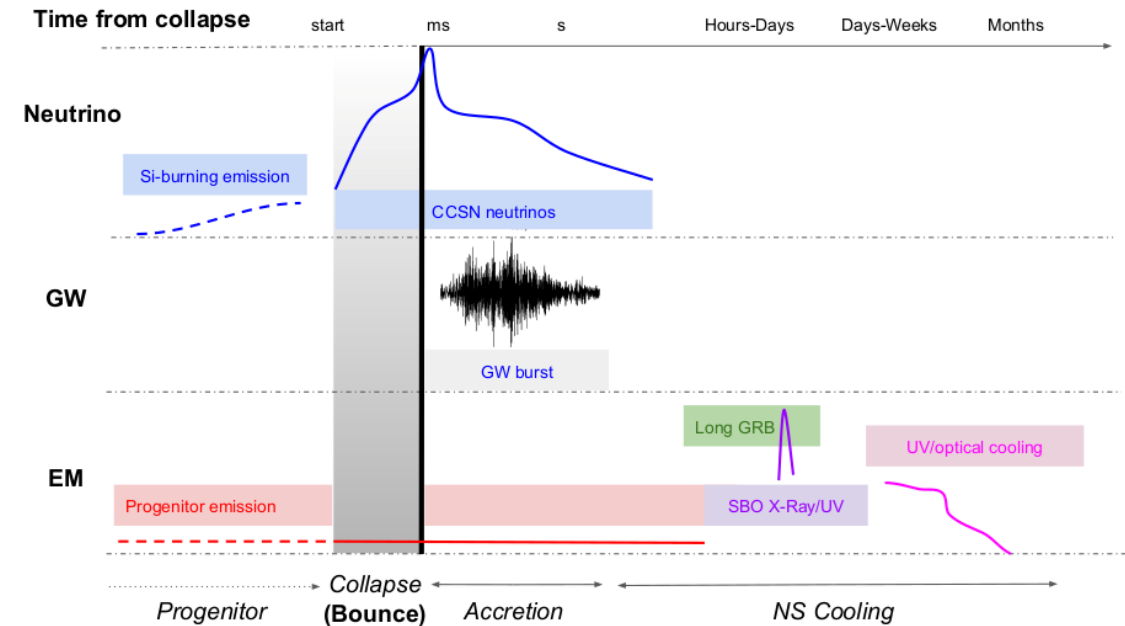
Cuoco, E., Patricelli, B., Iess, A. *et al.* Computational challenges for multimodal astrophysics. *Nat Comput Sci* 2, 479–485 (2022).
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s43588-022-00288-z>

MULTI-MESSENGER ASTROPHYSICAL SIGNALS

CBC events



CCSN events



MULTIMODAL INPUTS

Visual: Images/videos



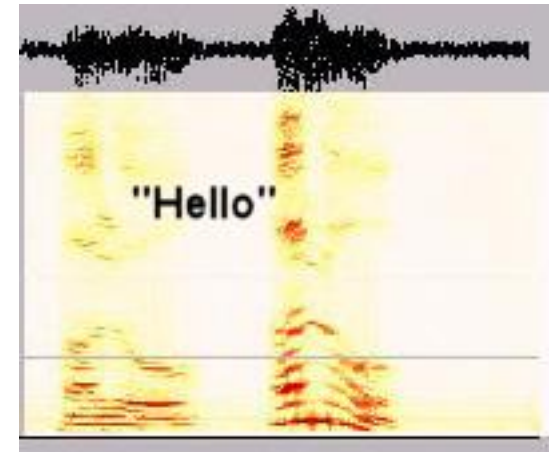
Text: Natural language processing

Multimodal analysis of Gravitational Wave signals and Gamma-Ray Bursts from binary neutron star mergers

[Elena Cuoco](#), [Barbara Patricelli](#), [Alberto Iess](#), [Filip Morawski](#)

A major boost in the understanding of the universe was given by the revelation of the first coalescence event of two neutron stars (GW170817) and the observation of the same event across the entire electromagnetic spectrum. With 3rd Generation gravitational wave detectors and the new astronomical facilities, we expect many multi messenger events of the same type. We anticipate the need to analyse the data provided to us by such events, to fulfill the requirements of real-time analysis, but also in order to decipher the event in its entirety through the information emitted in the different messengers using Machine Learning. We propose a change in the paradigm in the way we will do multi-messenger astronomy, using simultaneously the complete information generated by violent phenomena in the Universe. What we propose is the application of a multimodal machine learning approach to characterize these events.

Speech/audio signal



HOW TO COMBINE DIFFERENT INFORMATION?



Multimodal analysis of Gravitational Wave signals and Gamma-Ray Bursts from binary neutron star mergers

Elena Cuoco, Barbara Patricelli, Alberto Iess, Filip Morawski

A major boost in the understanding of the universe was given by the revelation of the first coalescence event of two neutron stars (GW170817) and the observation of the same event across the entire electromagnetic spectrum. With 3rd Generation gravitational wave detectors and the new astronomical facilities, we expect many multi messenger events of the same type. We anticipate the need to analyse the data provided to us by such events, to fulfill the requirements of real-time analysis, but also in order to decipher the event in its entirety through the information emitted in the different messengers using Machine Learning. We propose a change in the paradigm in the way we will do multi-messenger astronomy, using simultaneously the complete information generated by violent phenomena in the Universe. What we propose is the application of a multimodal machine learning approach to characterize these events.

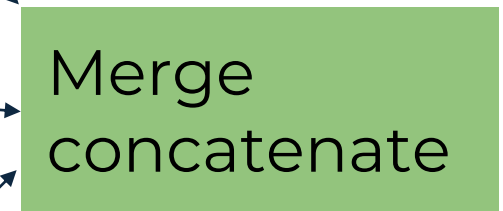
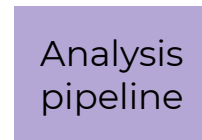
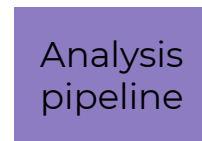
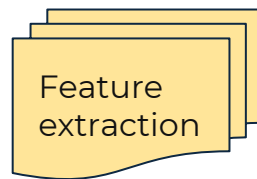
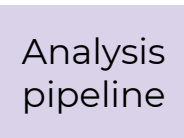
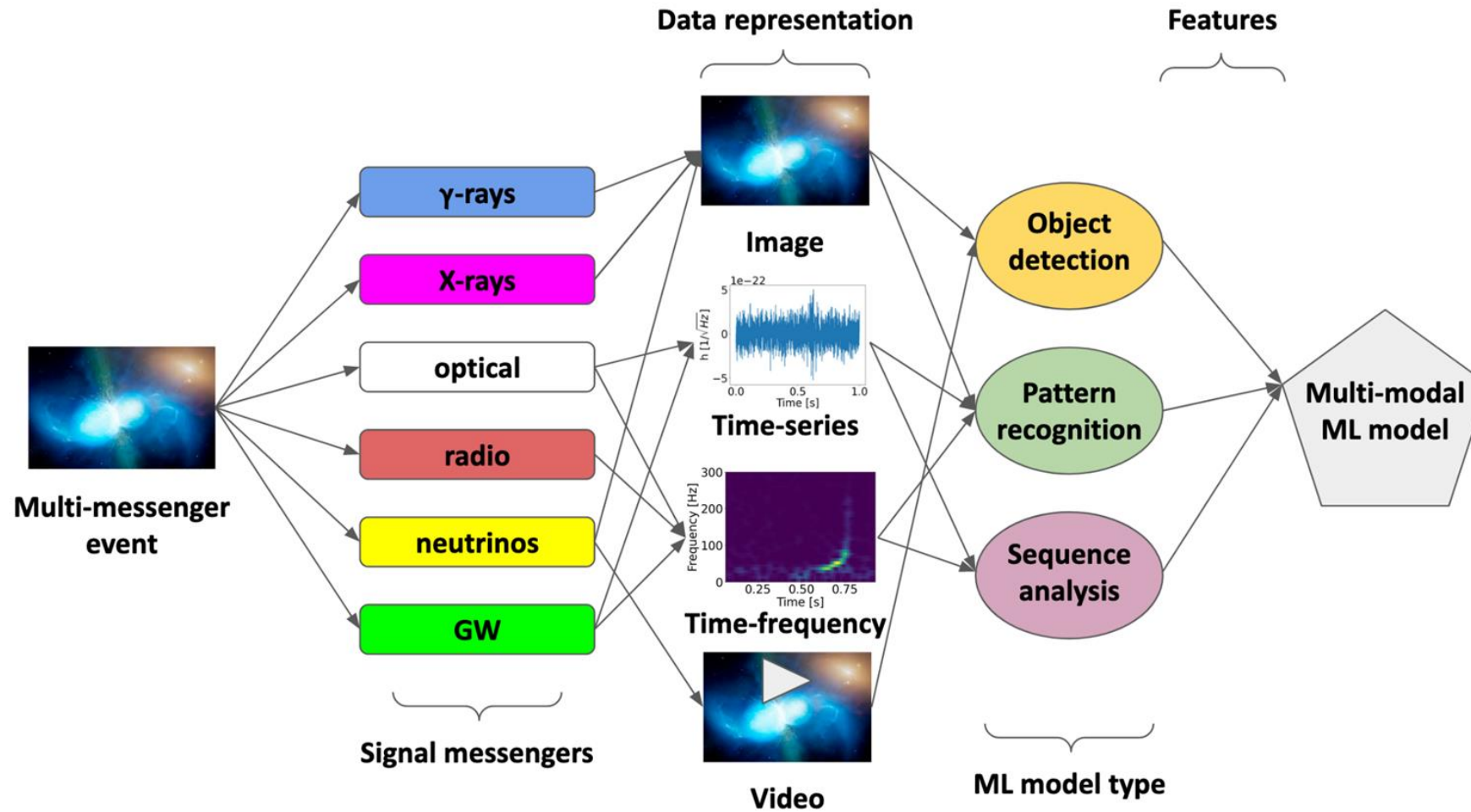
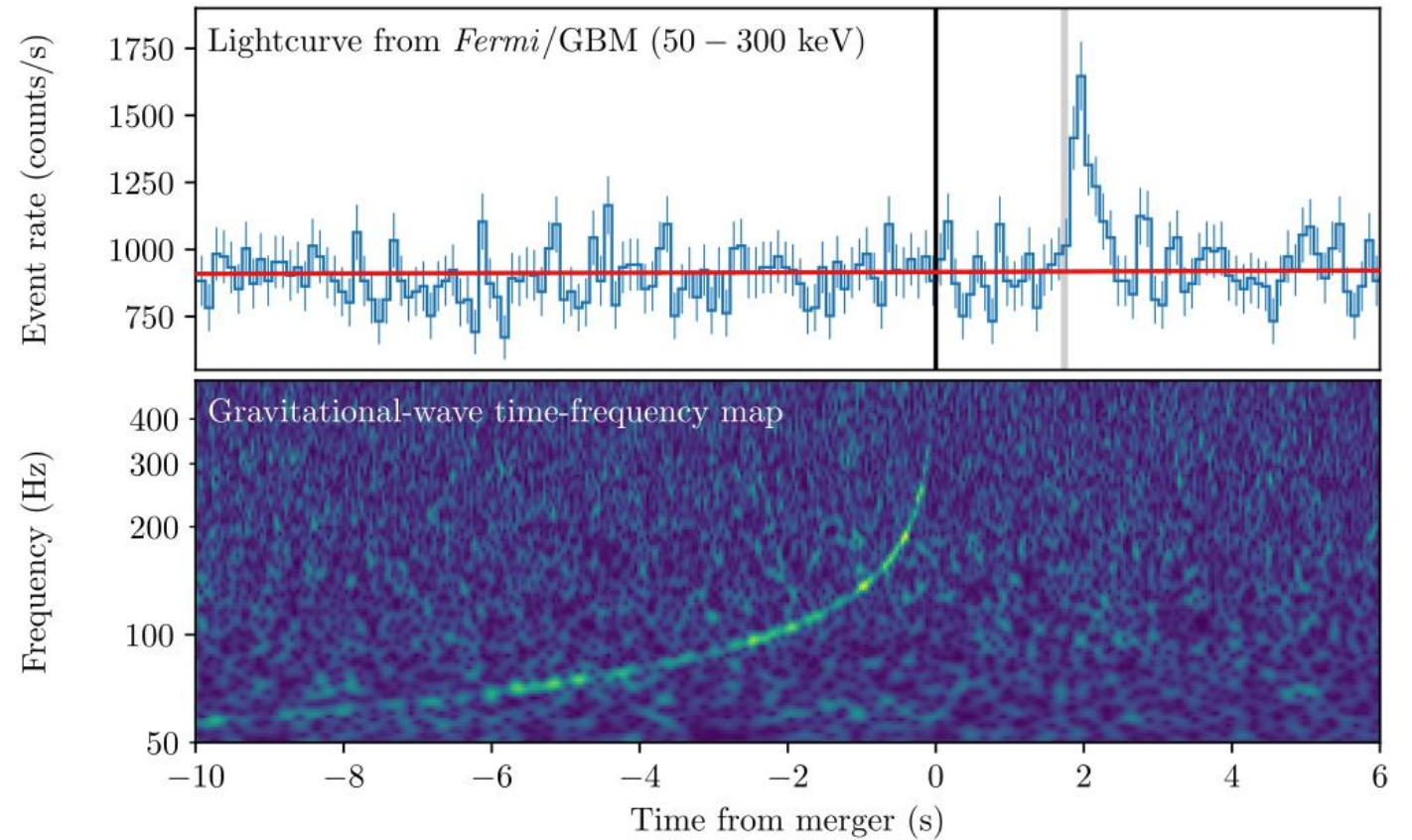
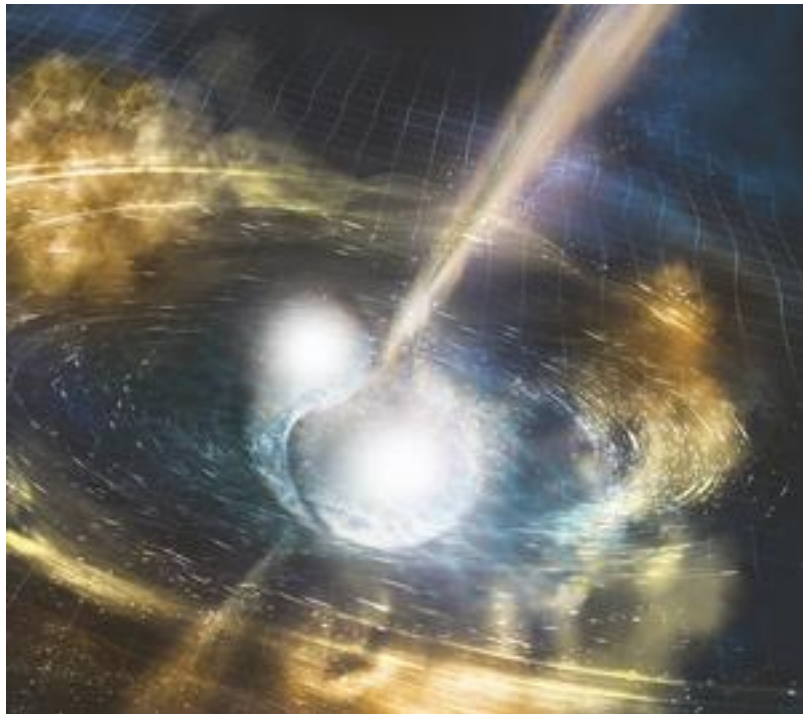


Image captioning, lip reading or video sonorization, sentiment analysis...

MMML FOR ASTROPHYSICS



CASE STUDY: APPLICATION TO GW-GRB SIGNALS



Credit: NSF/LIGO/Sonoma State University/A. Simonnet

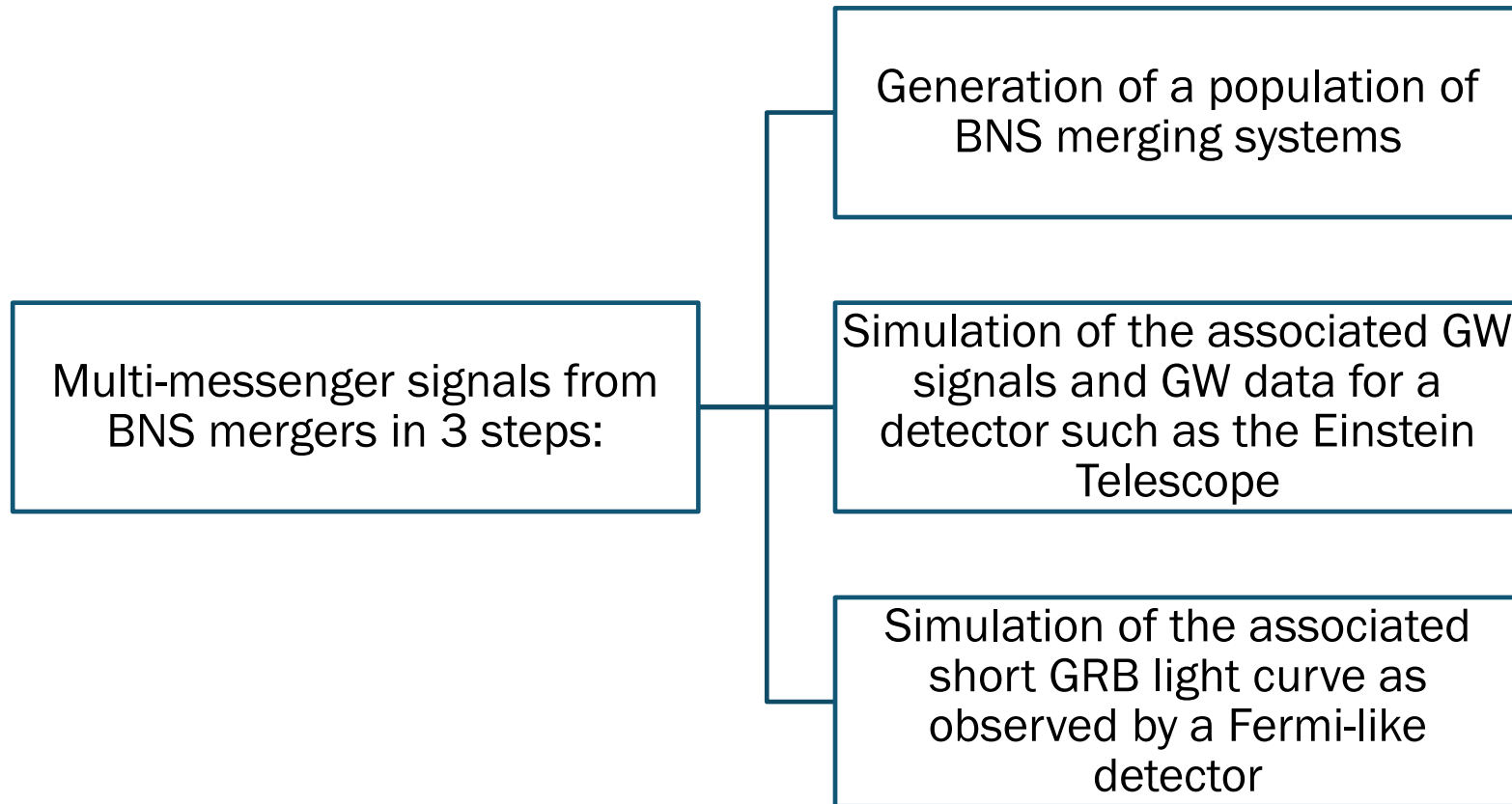
credits: LIGO/VIRGO collaboration; Abbott et al. 2017, *ApJ*, 848, 13

GOAL OF THE PROJECT

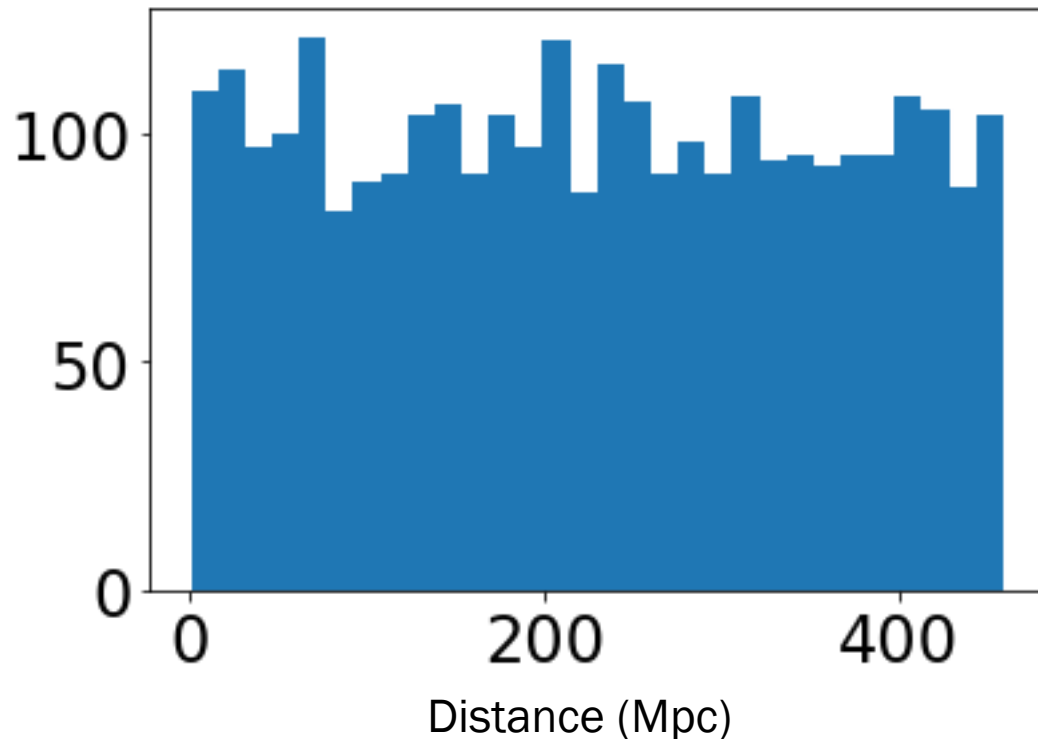
To estimate the redshift (z) of GRBs associated with BNS mergers

- We have a bunch of simulated GRBs, and we assume that we know z only for a fraction of them;
- We train the pipeline on the GRBs with known z ;
- We predict z using joint GRB and GW analysis

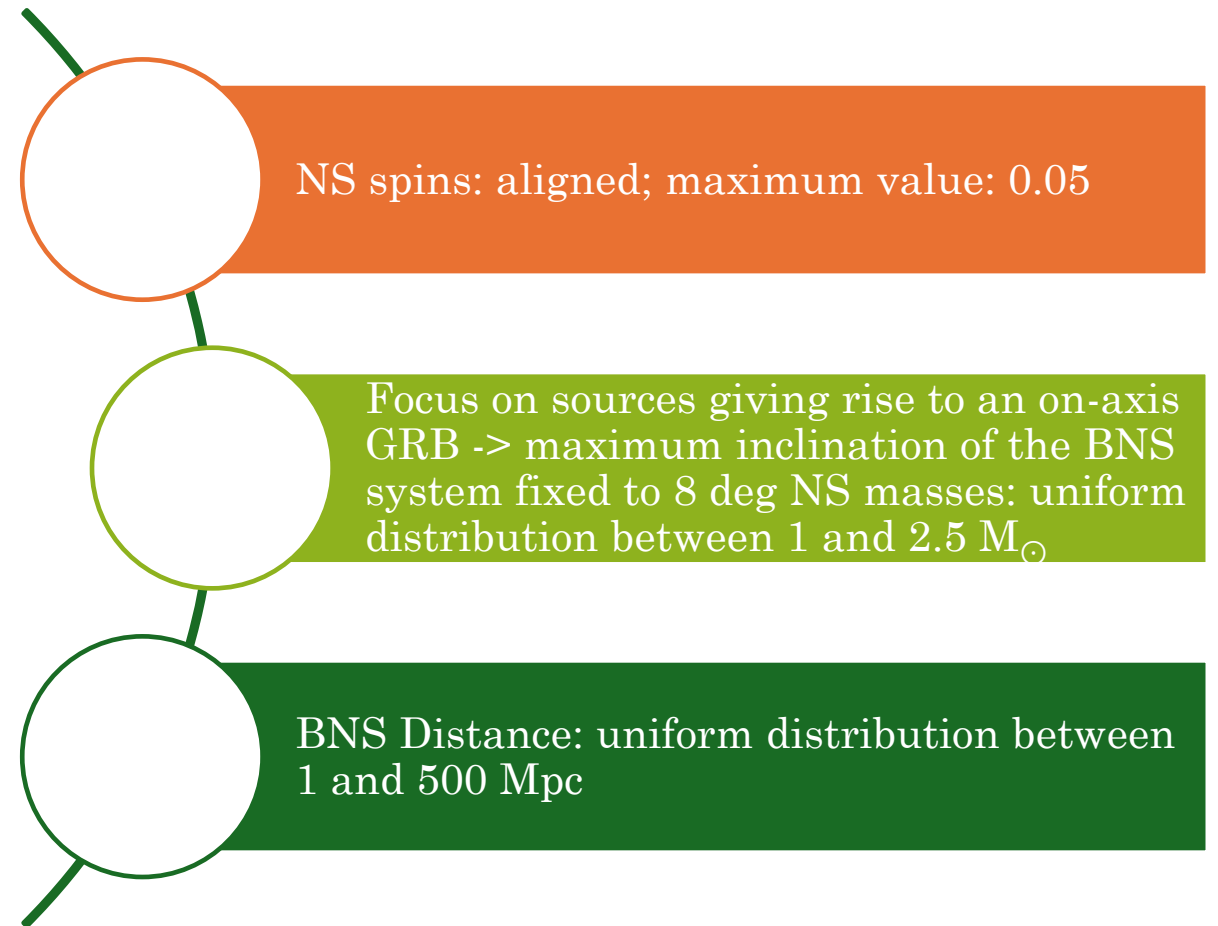
SIMULATIONS: WHAT WE SIMULATED



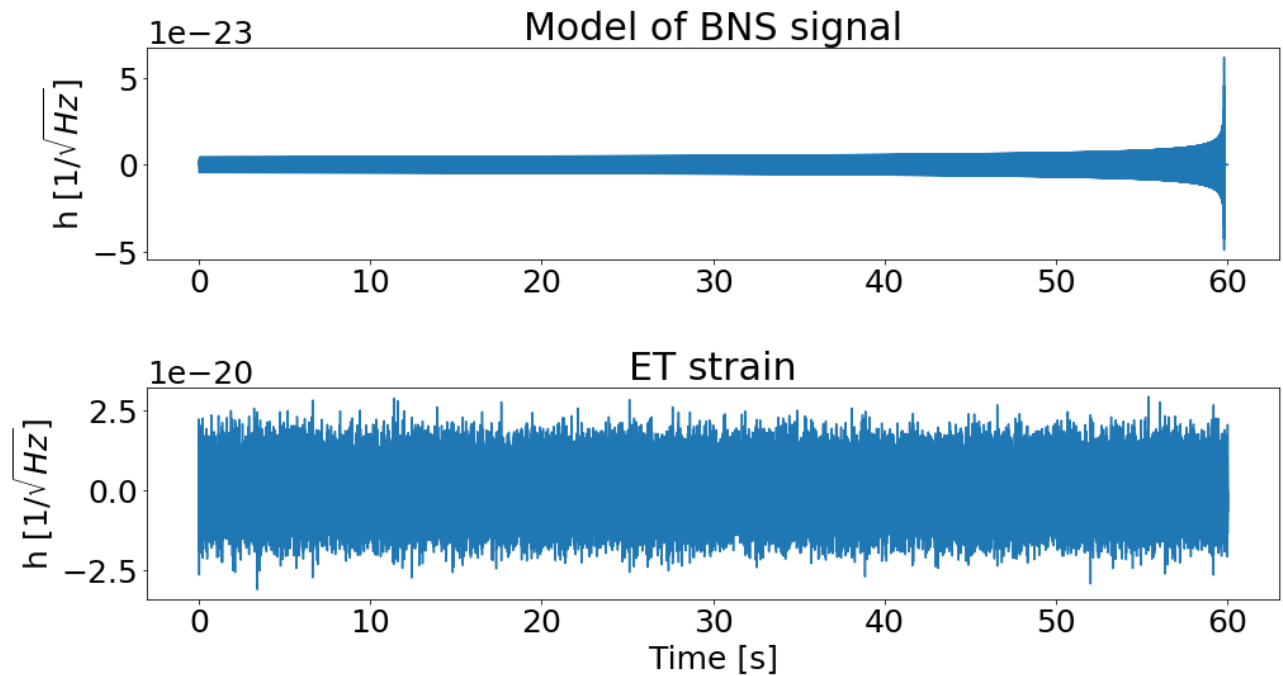
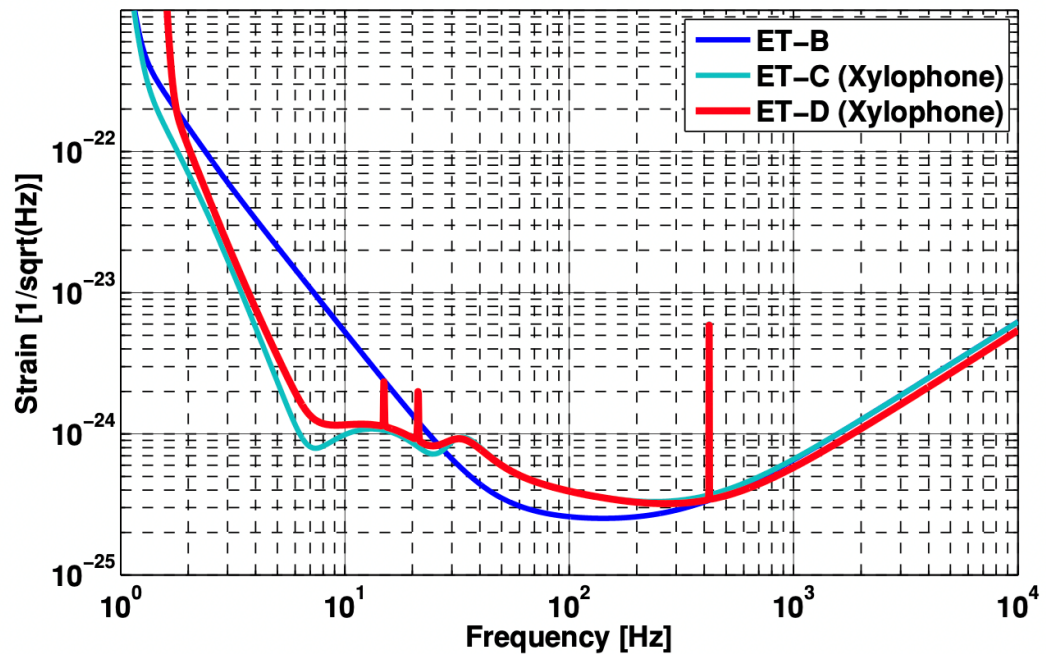
BINARY NEUTRON STAR POPULATION



<https://doi.org/10.3390/universe7110394>



GW DETECTOR NOISE: EINSTEIN TELESCOPE



Hild et al. 2011, Class. Quantum Grav., 28
094013

<https://doi.org/10.3390/universe7110394>

ELECTROMAGNETIC SIMULATIONS

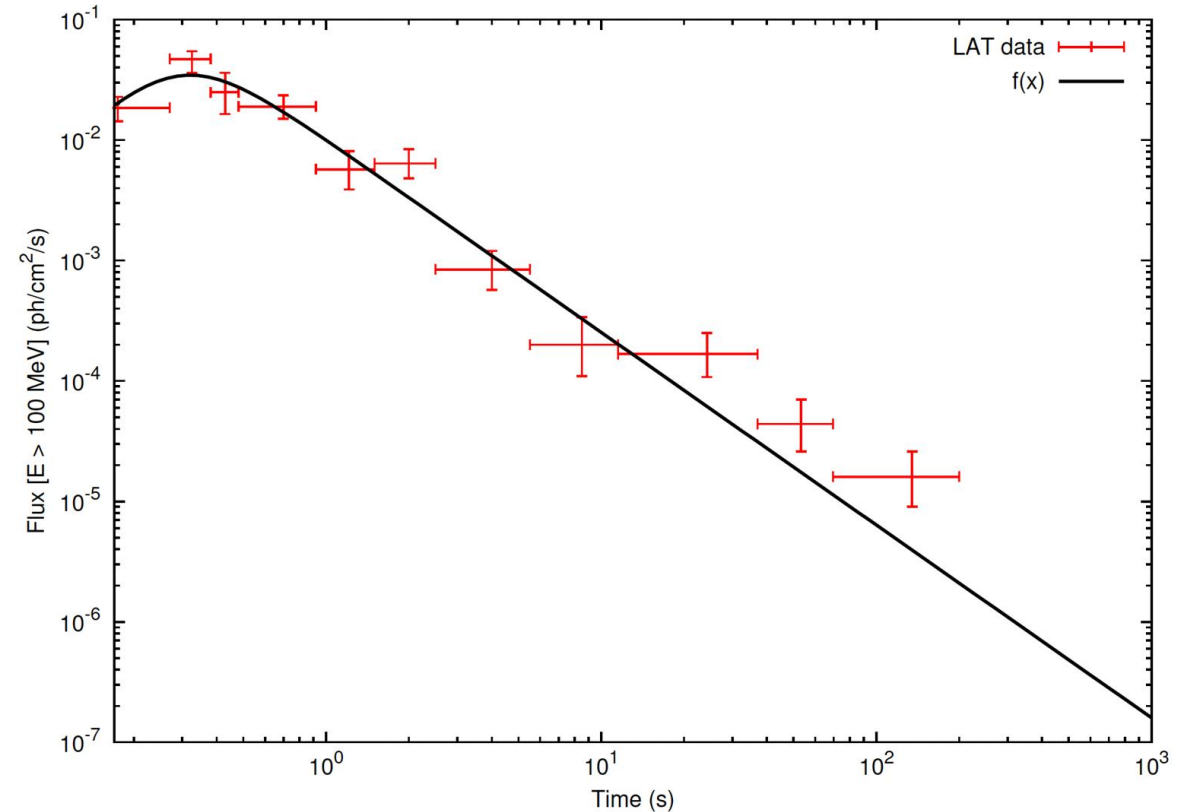
We assume that all BNS mergers are associated with a short GRB

We simulate the GRB afterglow gamma-ray light curves following the approach in Patricelli et al. 2016:

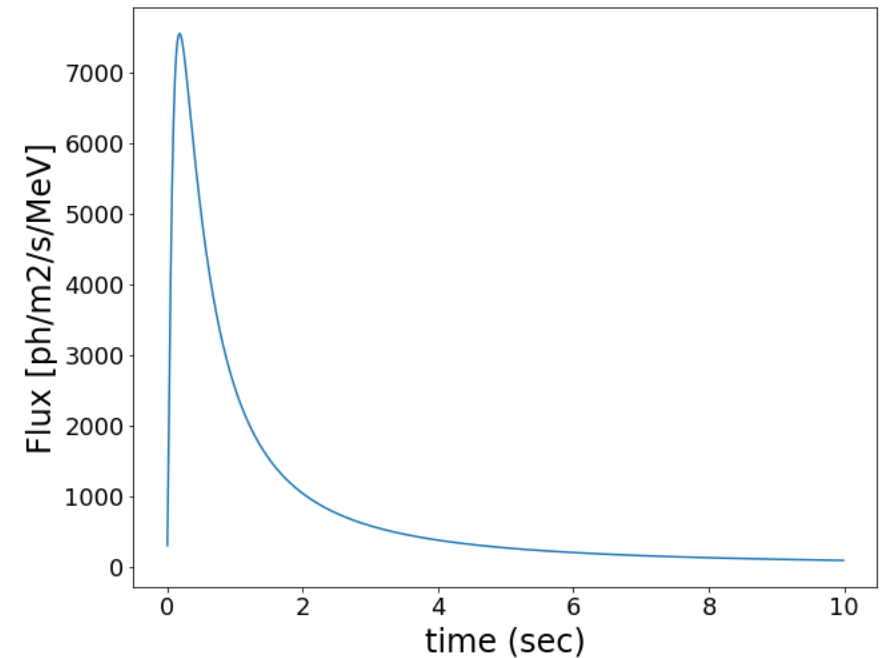
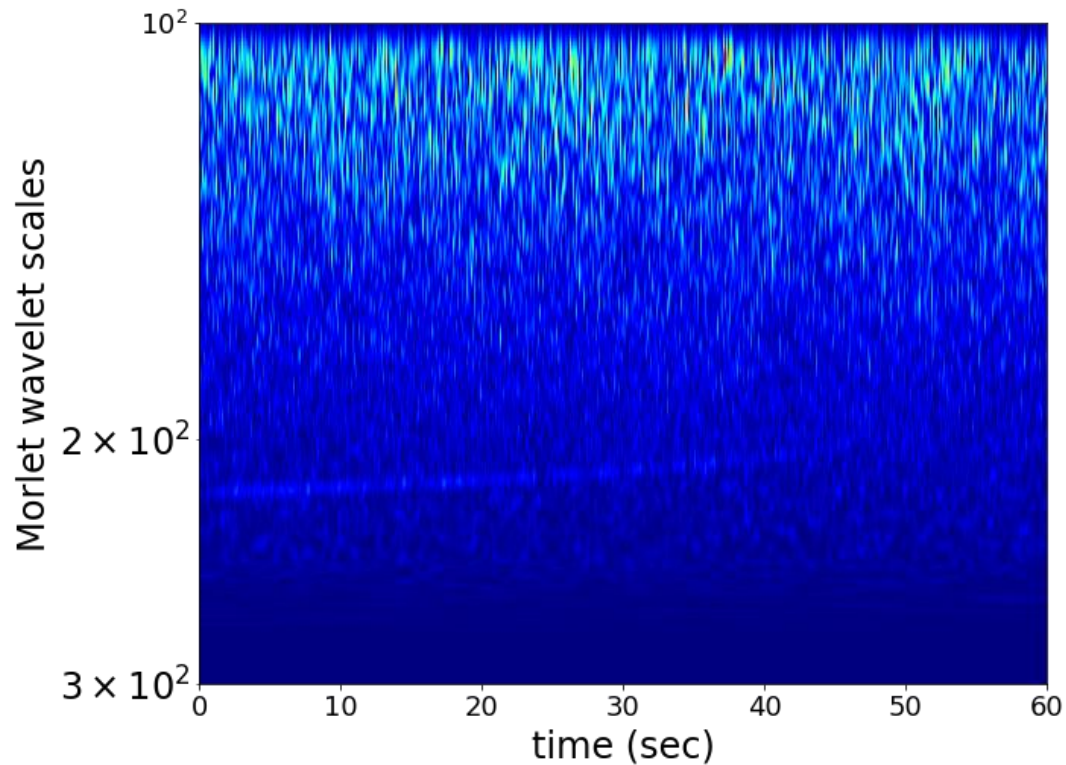
GRB 090510 as a prototype

light curve corrected to take into account

- The distance of the sources with respect to GRB 090510
- A range of possible GRB isotropic energies



DATA TRANSFORMATION: TIME-SERIES OR IMAGES



Simulated data set

Sampling frequency: 2048 Hz

Number of BNS-GRB events: 3000

Train/Validation/Test set: 70%, 10%, 20%

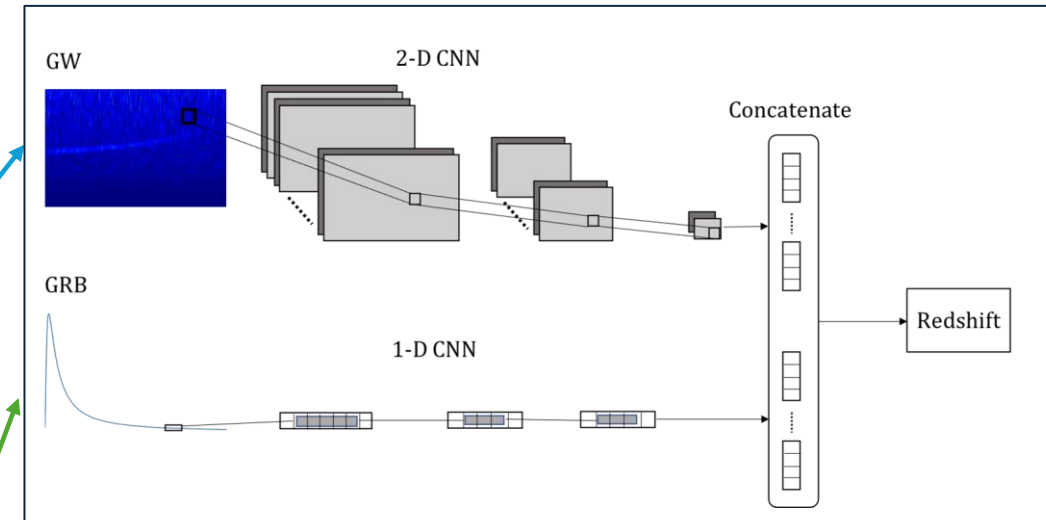
THE DEEP NETWORK

2-D CNN for GW time-frequency:

- 5 convolutional layers with (3,3) kernels and 64, 32, 16, 16, 32 filters.
- Max pooling (2,2) after convolutional layer

1-D CNN for GRB light curve:

- 3 convolutional layers with kernels 5, 3, 3 and 80, 40, 40 filters
- Max pooling of 2 after convolutional layer

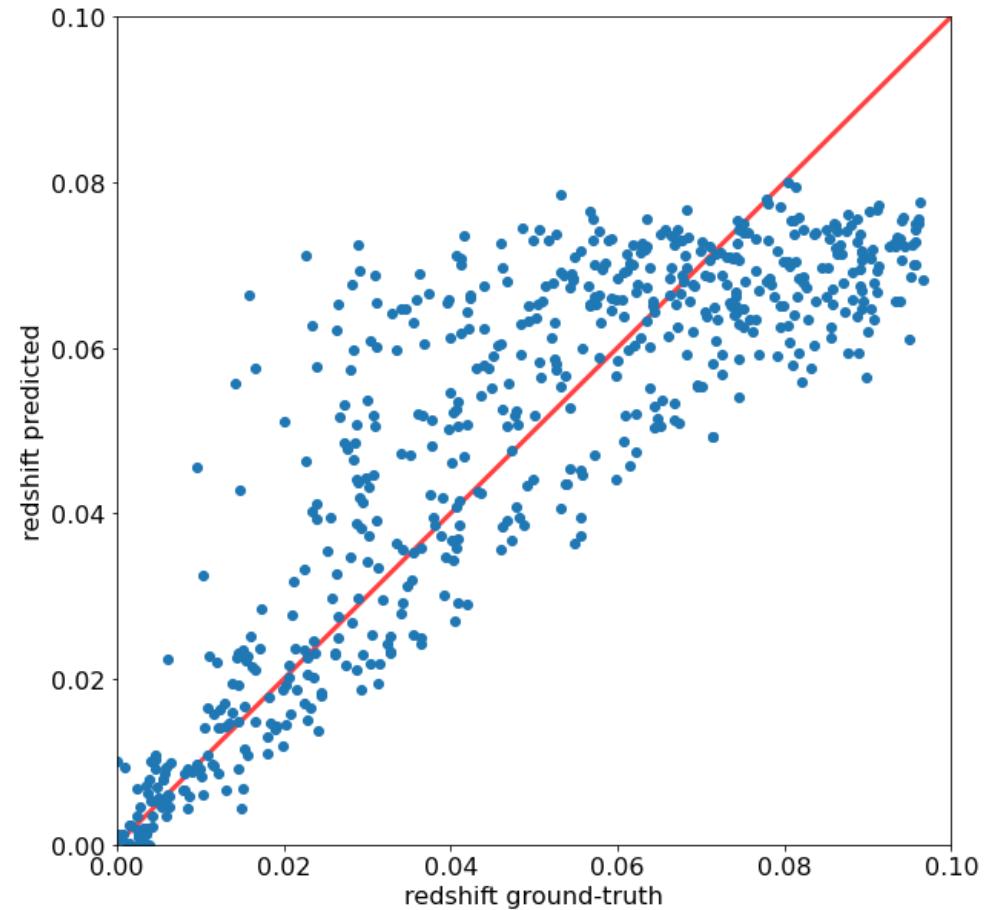
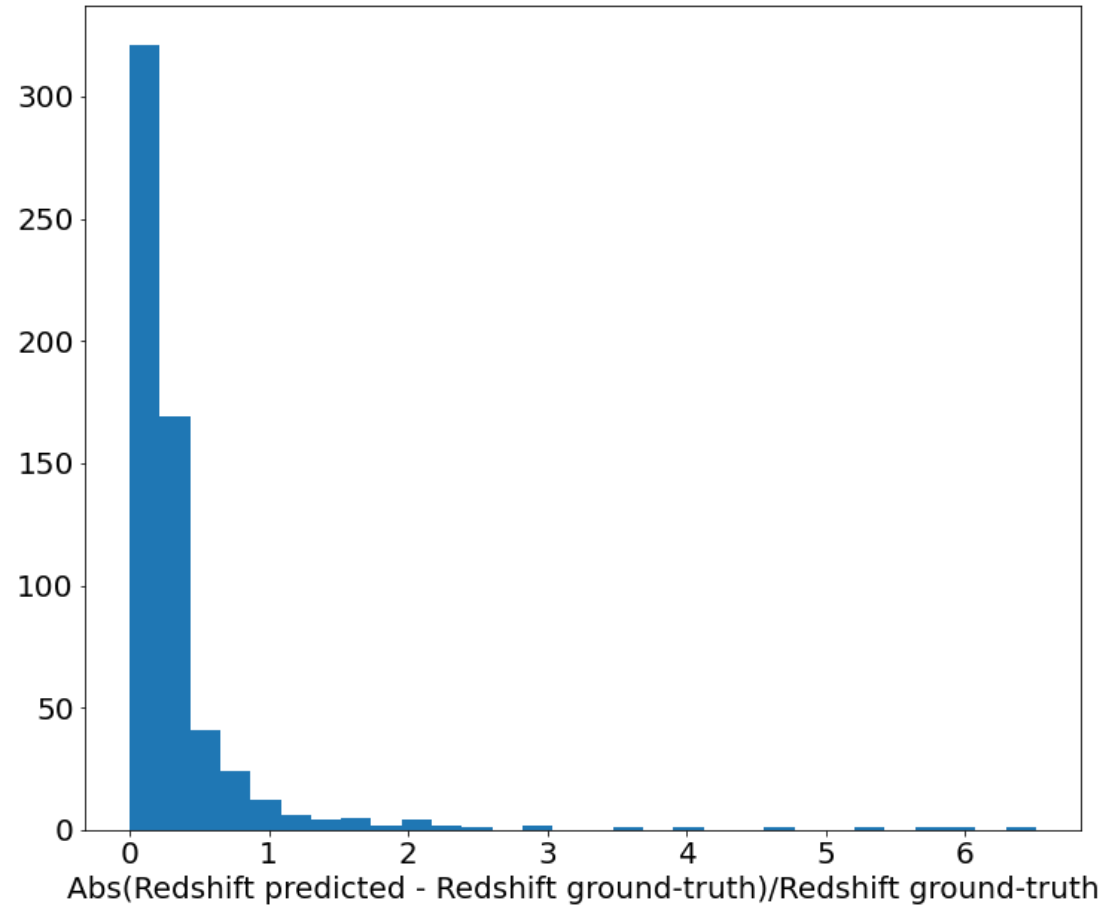


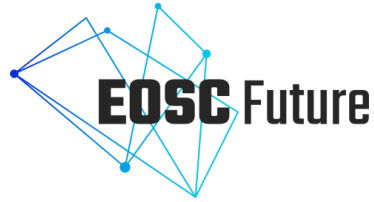
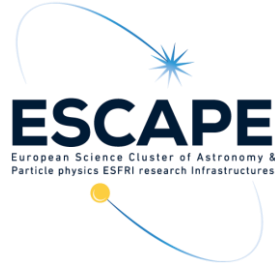
Flattening + Concatenation + FC layer with linear activation

ReLU activation function in CNN
Adam optimizer
batch size: 16
Number of training epochs: 100

<https://doi.org/10.3390/universe7110394>

MMML FOR GW-GRB RESULTS





WAVEFIER: A FRAMEWORK FOR MULTI-MESSENGER ASTROPHYSICS

ELENA CUOCO, ALBERTO IESS, FILIP MORAWSKI, BARBARA PATRICELLI, SARA VALLERO, EMANUEL MARZINI, ALESSANDRO PETROCELLI, ALESSANDRO STANISCIA.

WAVEFIER: A FRAMEWORK FOR MULTI-MESSENGER

WAVEFIER aims to set up a framework for analysis of different types of astrophysical data, paving the way to real-time Multi-Messenger astronomy studies. This is done leveraging the newest available software technologies.

KEY POINTS

- Setup a prototype for a **real time** and offline pipeline for the detection and analysis of transient signals and their **automatic** classification.
- Best practice for **software management**.
- Software architecture solutions to prototype a **scalable** pipeline for **big data** analysis in GW context.
- **Interoperability** and access to data and services.
- **ICT services** supporting research infrastructures.
- Use of **data in network** infrastructures and service.

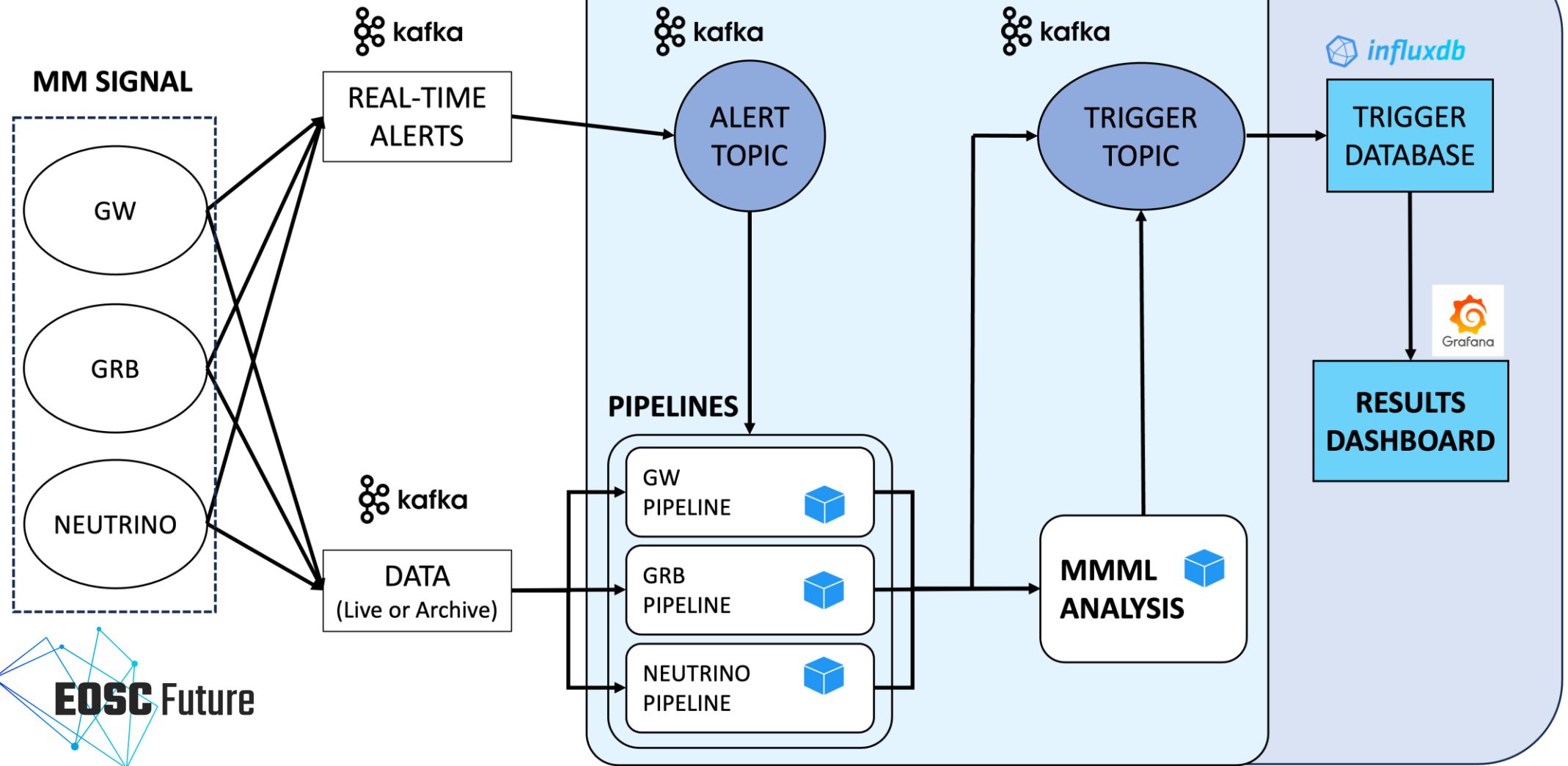
Elena Cuoco, Emanuel Marzini, Filip Morawski, Alessandro Petrocelli, & Alessandro Staniscia. (2019). A prototype for a real time pipeline for the detection of transient signals and their automatic classification (1.0). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3356656>

IN COLLABORATION WITH:

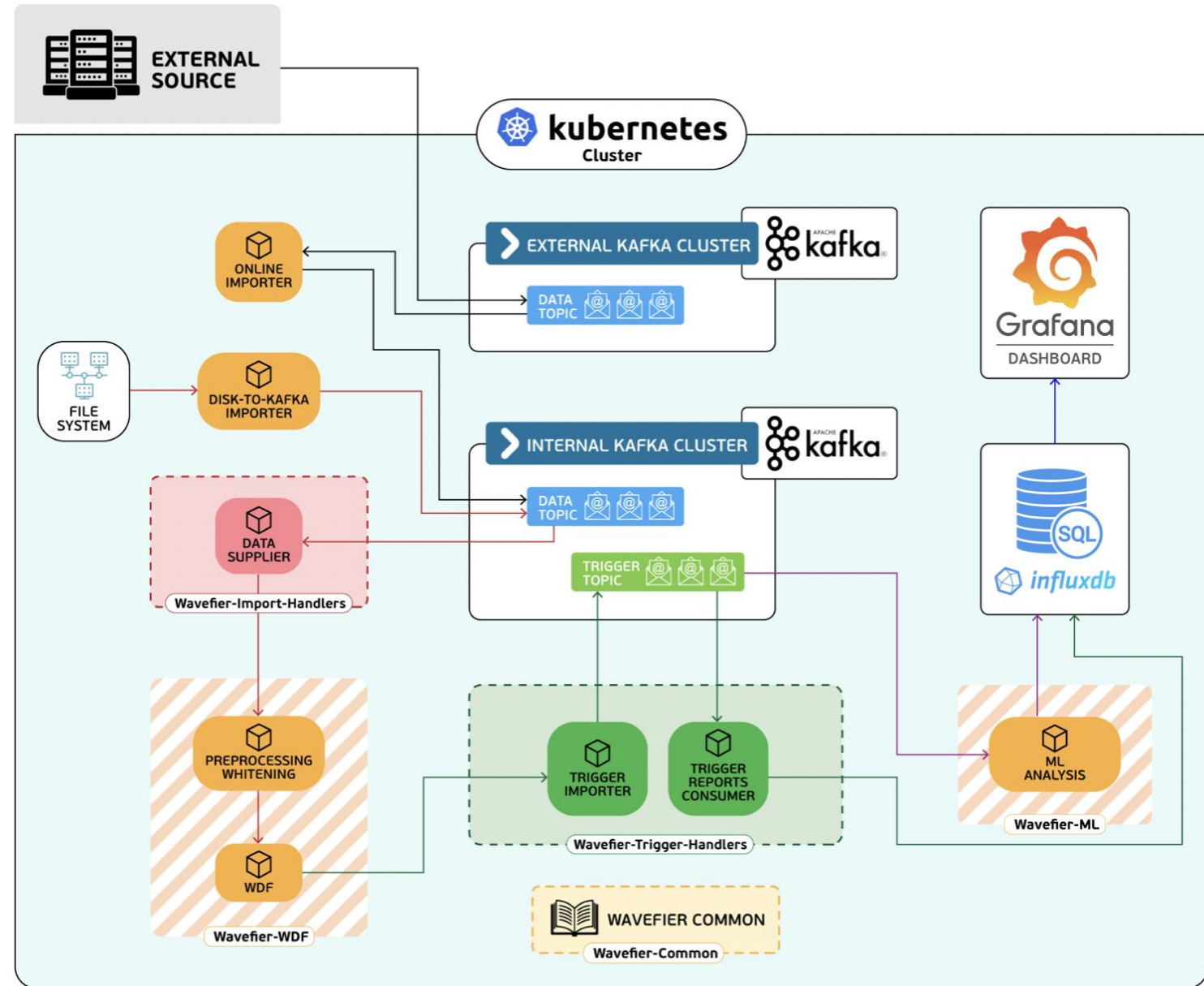


WAVEFIER GOAL

WAVEFIER

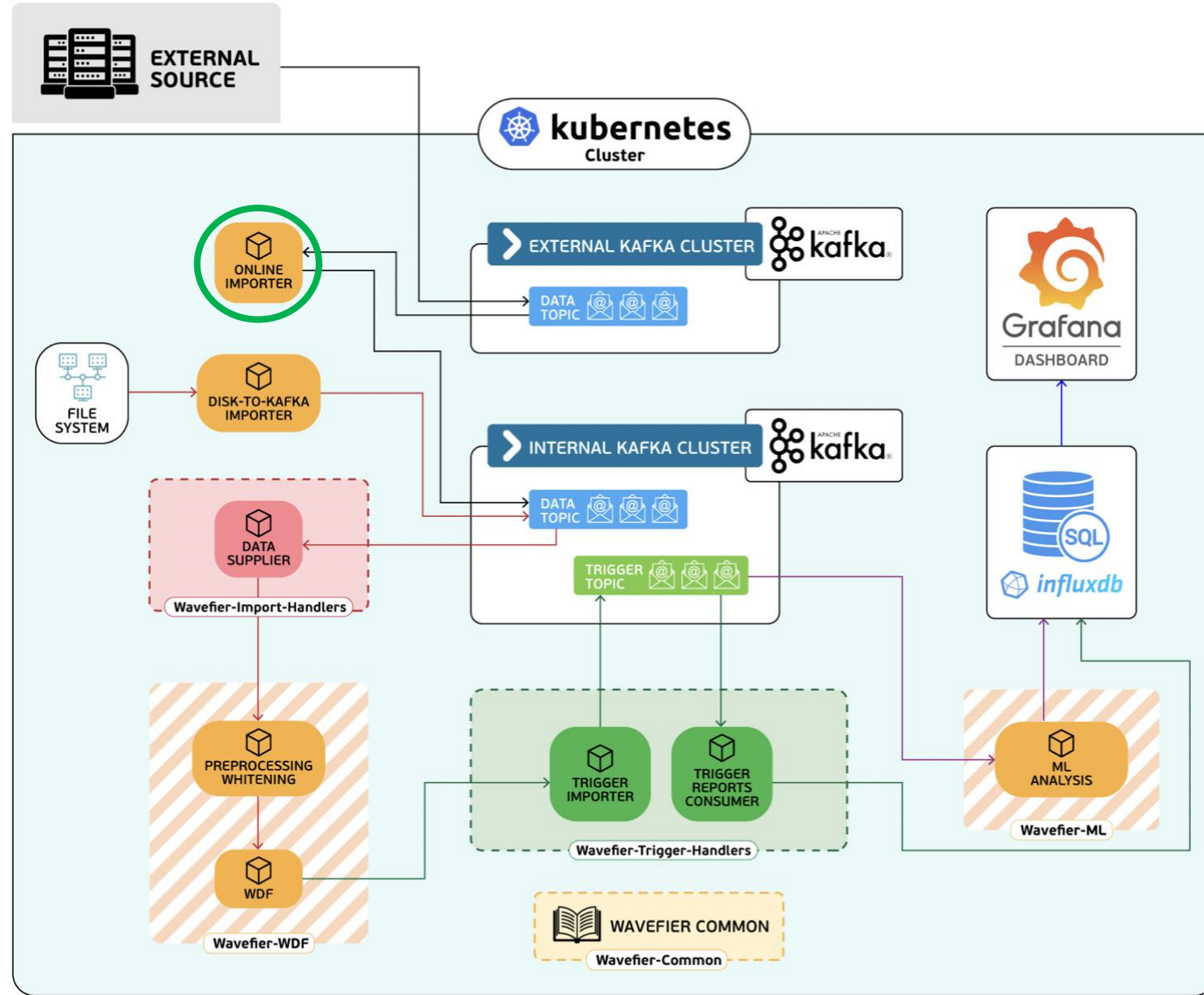


WAVEFIER ARCHITECTURE FOR GW



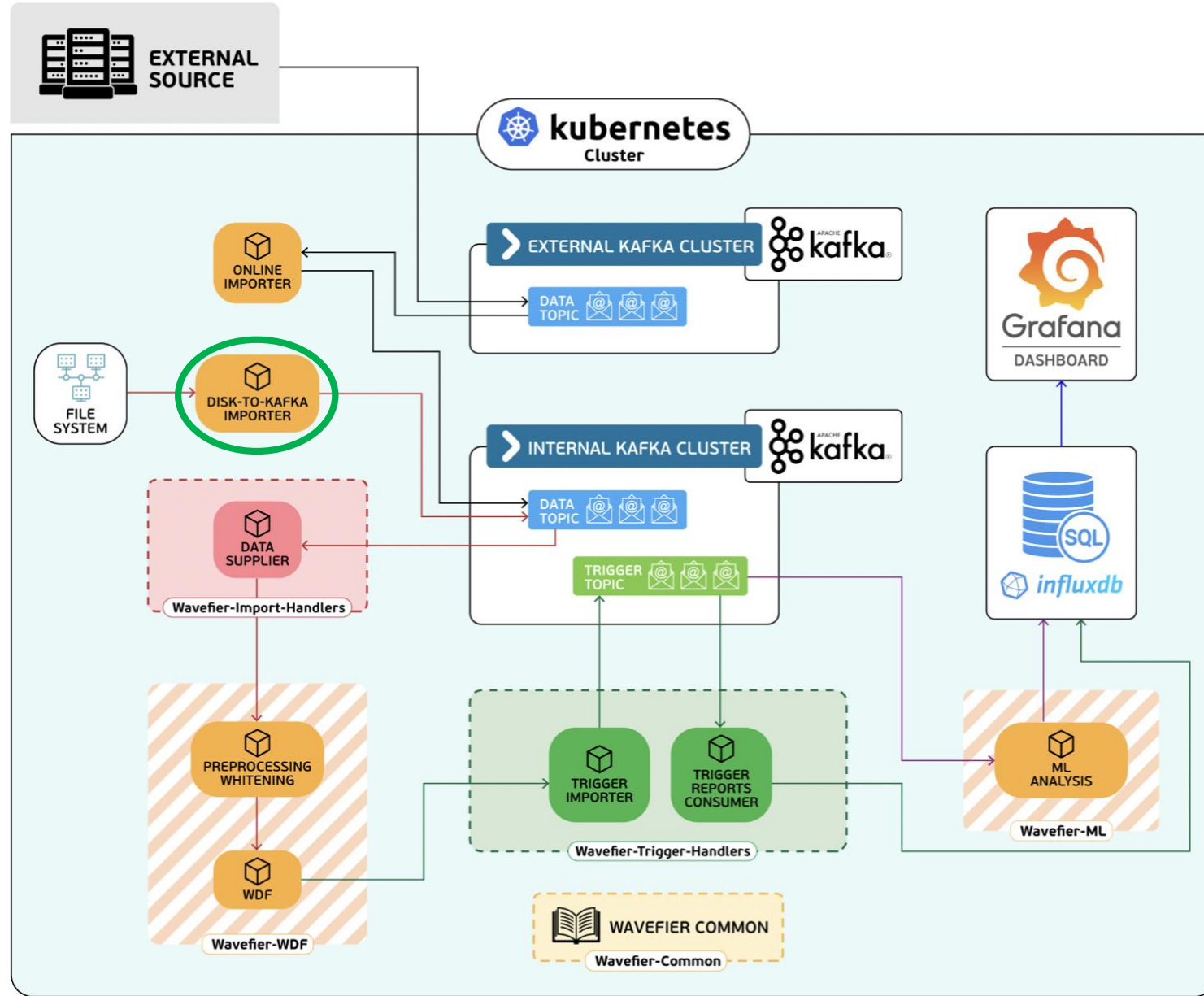
ONLINE IMPORTER

Imports data within the WAVEFIER pipeline from external KAFKA cluster.



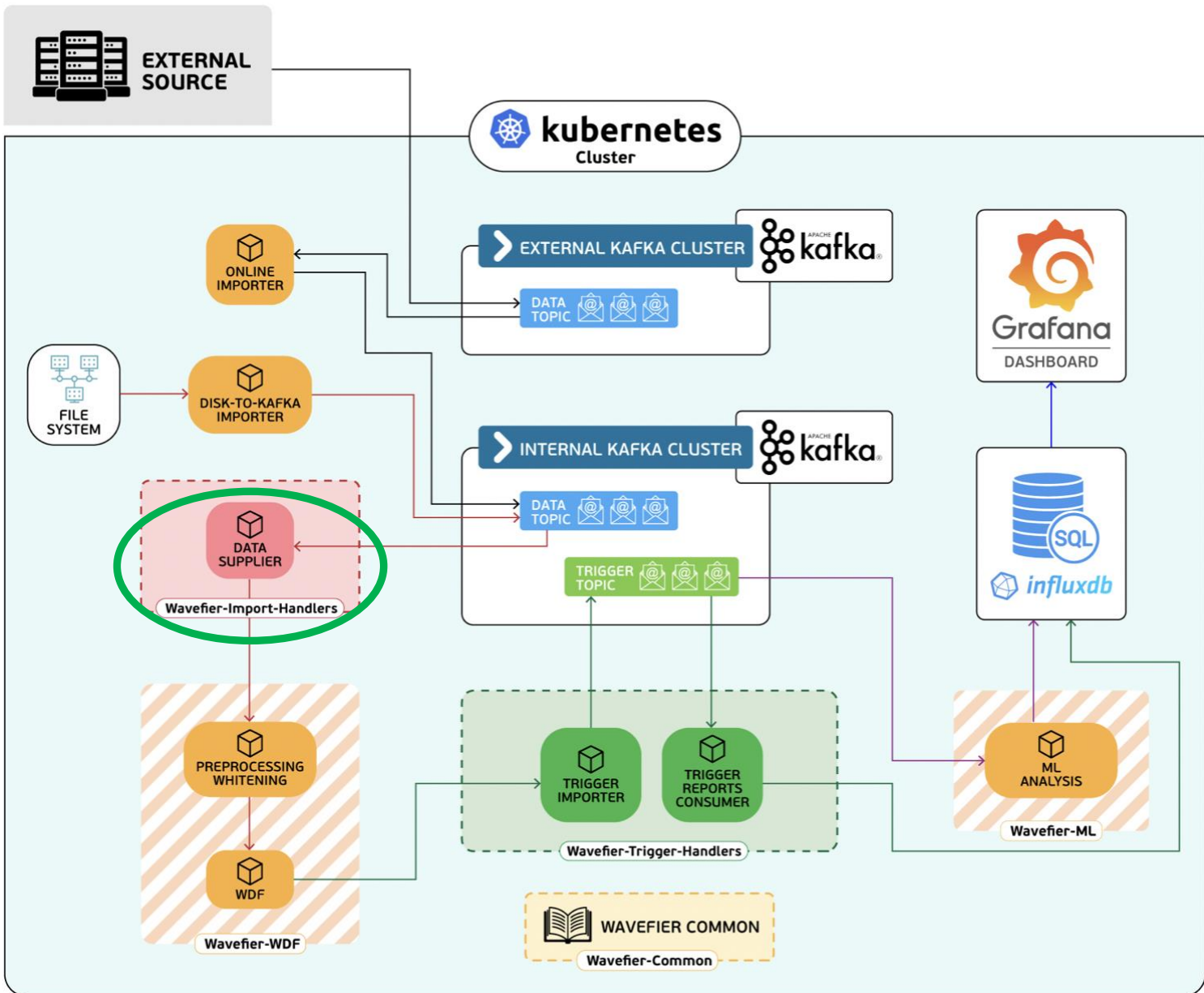
DISK-TO-KAFKA IMPORTER

Imports files within the WAVEFIER pipeline reading from filesystem files.



WAVEFIER-IMPORT-HANDLERS

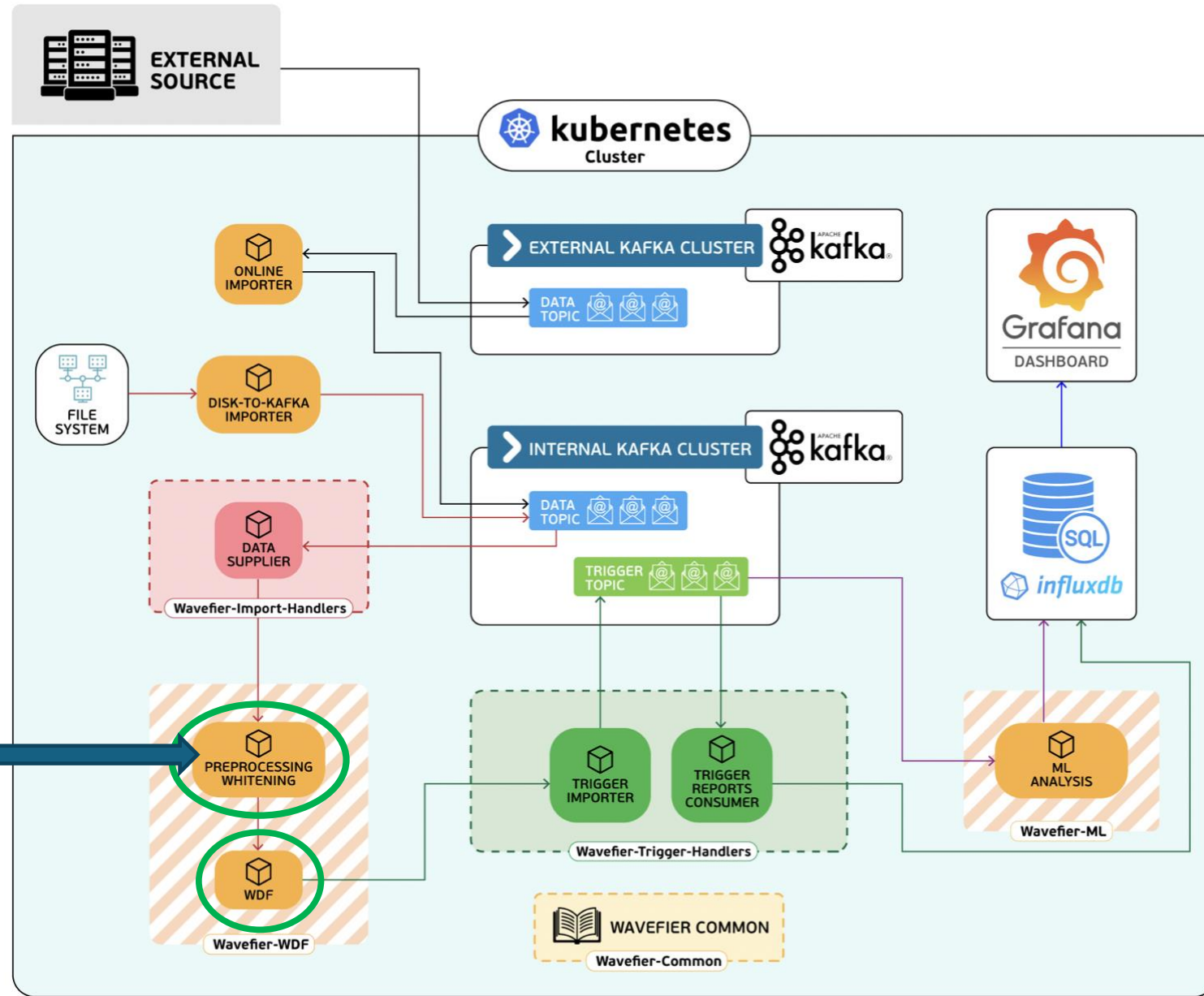
Library to retrieve the files from topics in internal KAFKA cluster.



WAVEFIER
PREPROCESSING
WHITENING (*GW specific!*)

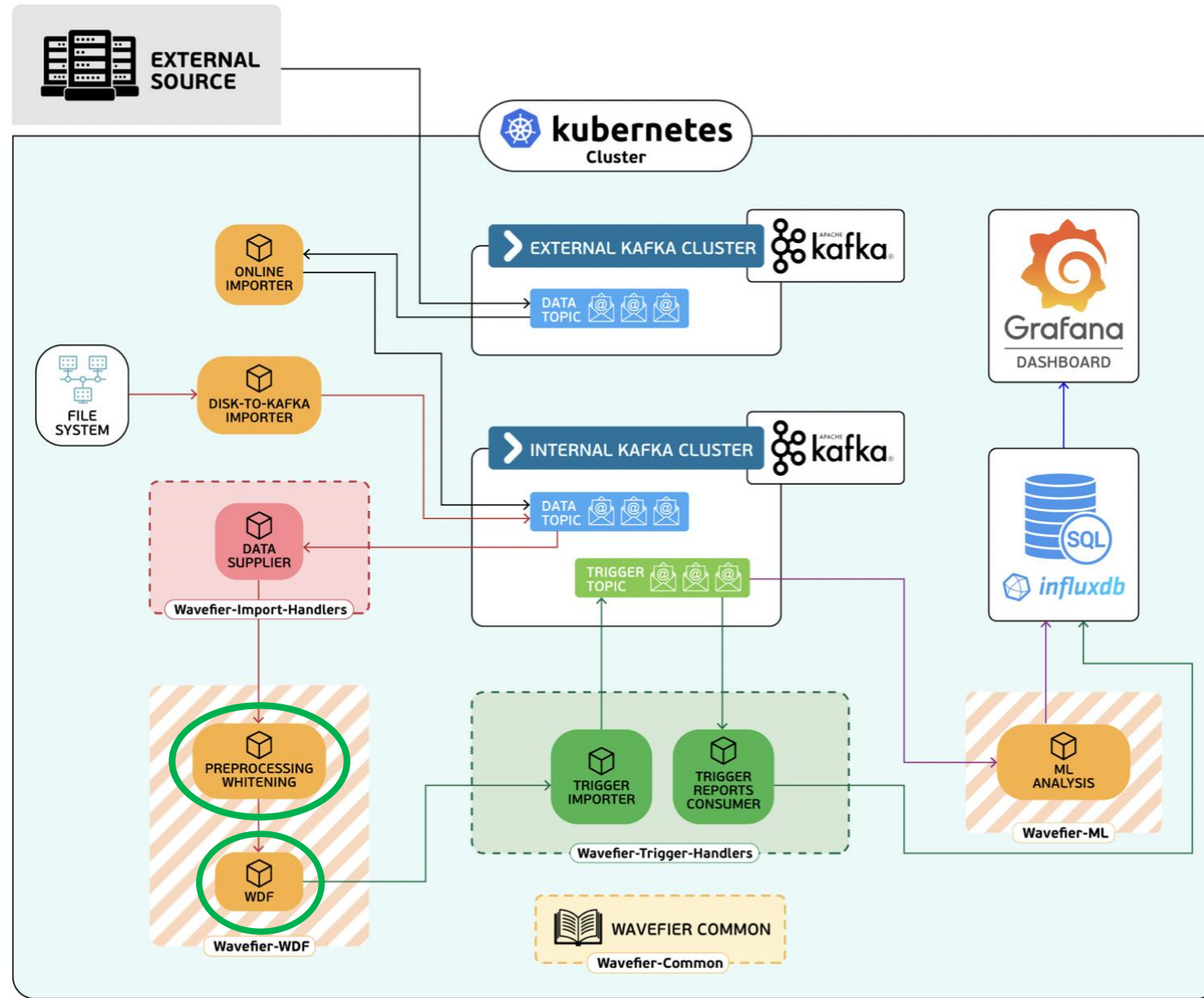
Continuously computes the whitening parameters for GW data and sends them to internal KAFKA cluster.

FPGA for preprocessing?



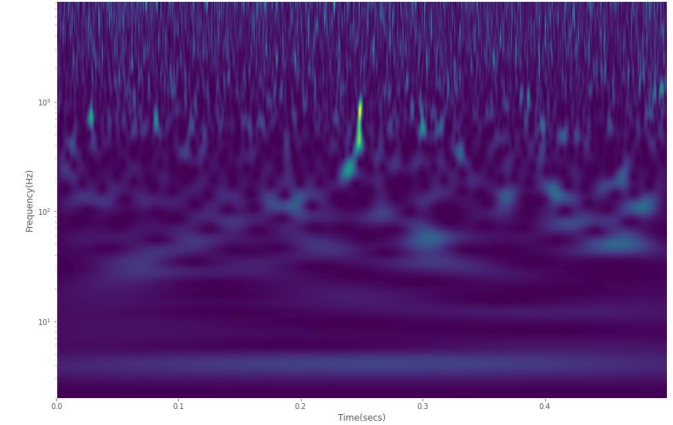
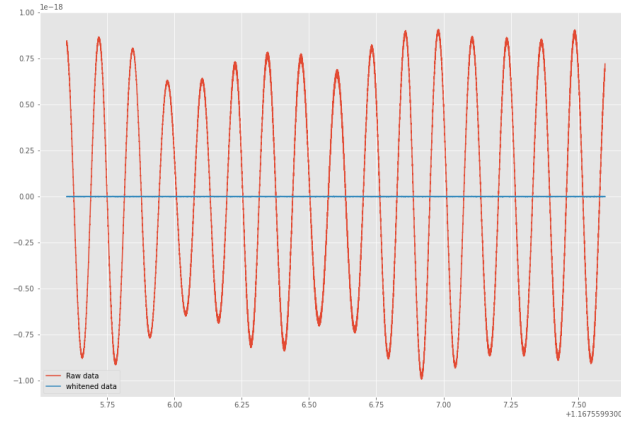
WAVEFIER-WDF (GW specific!)

Grabs updated whitening parameters and raw data, whitens GW data, searches for transient signals with a wavelet-based method and estimates relevant parameters of the detected signals.



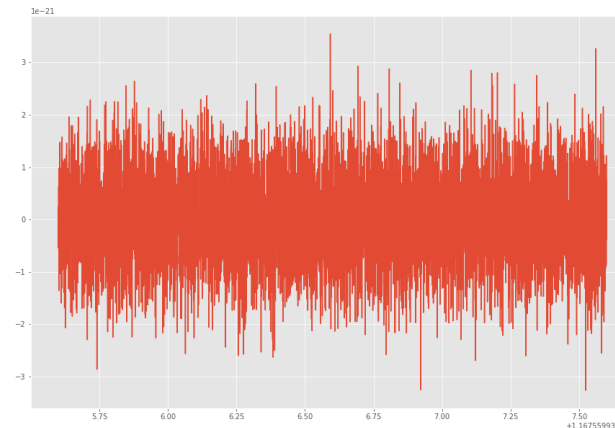
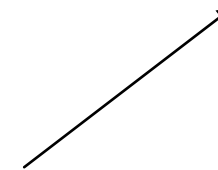
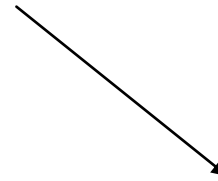
WDF (*GW specific!*)

- Data Preprocessing (whitening, downsampling)
- Trigger Generation
- *Source Parameter Estimation*
- *Signal Reconstruction*



PUBLICATIONS THAT USE WDF (incomplete list):

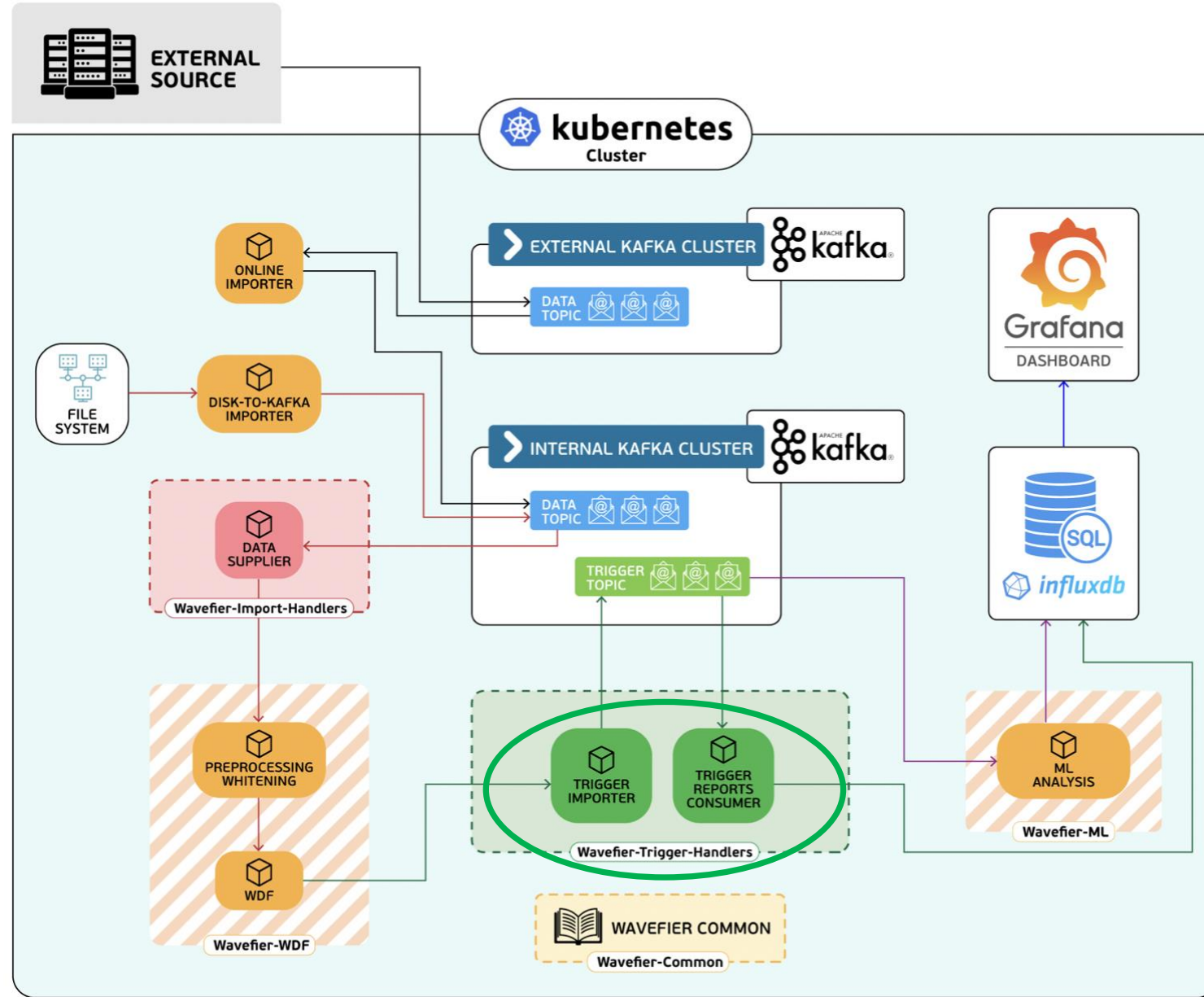
1. J. Powell, D. Trifirò, E. Cuoco, I.S. Heng and Marco Cavaglia 2015, Class. Quantum Grav.
2. J. Powell, A. Torres-Forné, R. Lynch, D. Trifirò, E. Cuoco, M. Cavaglia, I.S. Heng and J.A. Font 2017, Class. Quantum Grav. **34** 034002
3. M. Razzano, E. Cuoco 2018, Class. Quantum Grav.
4. A. Iess, E. Cuoco, F. Morawski, J. Powell, 2020, Mach. Learn. Sci. Techno



GW170104

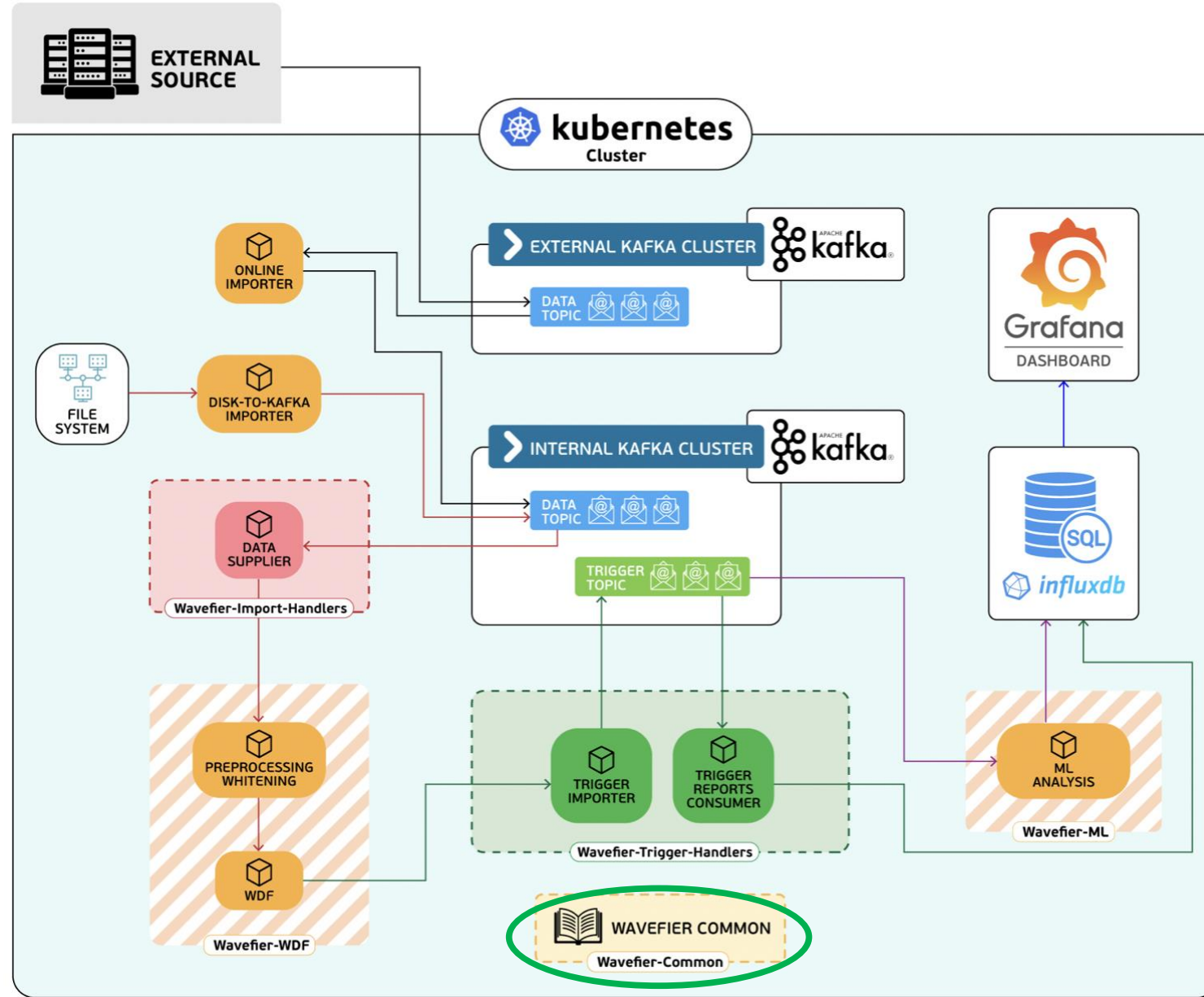
WAVEFIER TRIGGER-HANDLERS

Contains all the code used to send and retrieve the triggers and related information in the WAVEFIER framework.



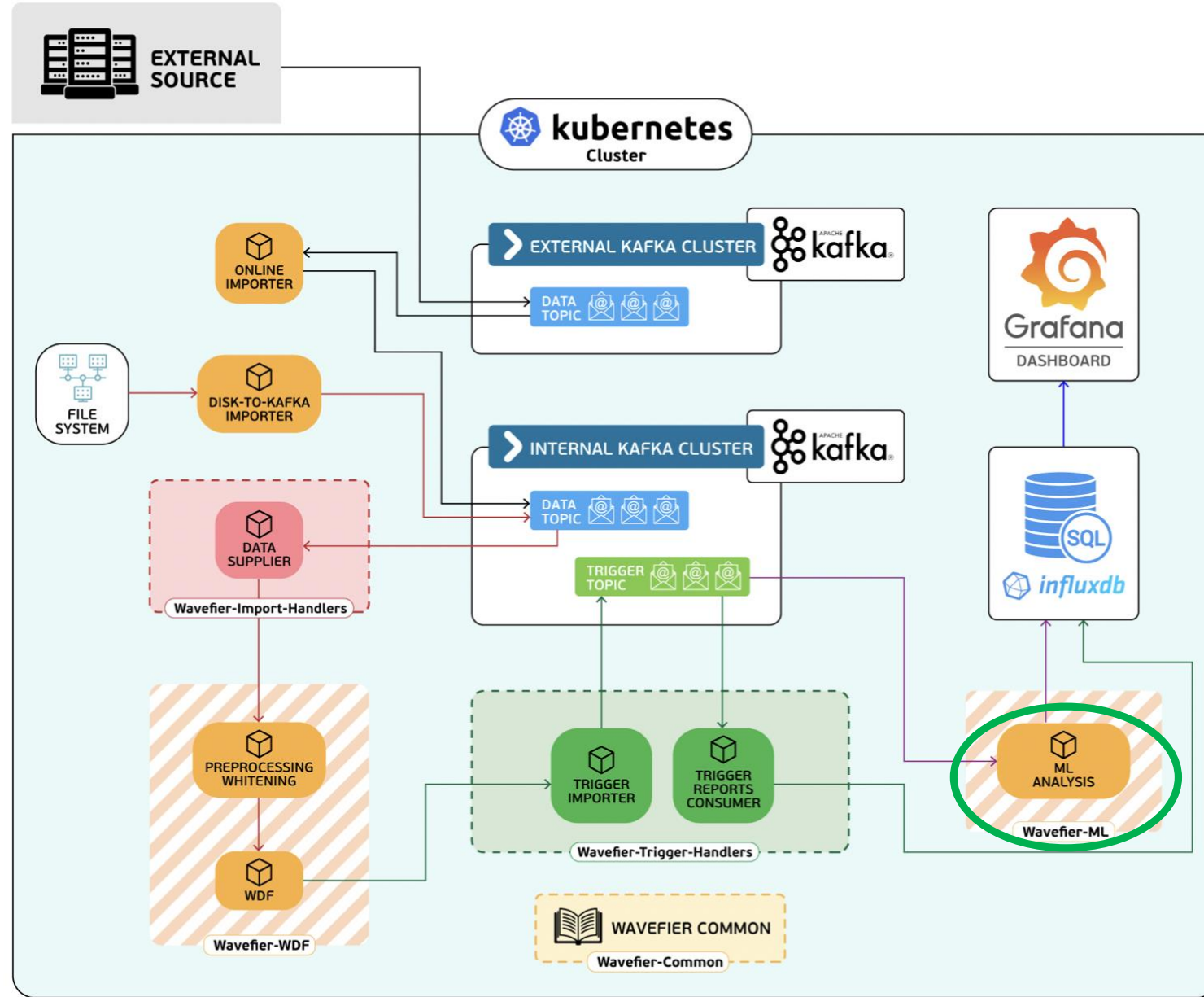
WAVEFIER COMMON

Contain all the common code used by different modules of the WAVEFIER project.



WAVEFIER ML

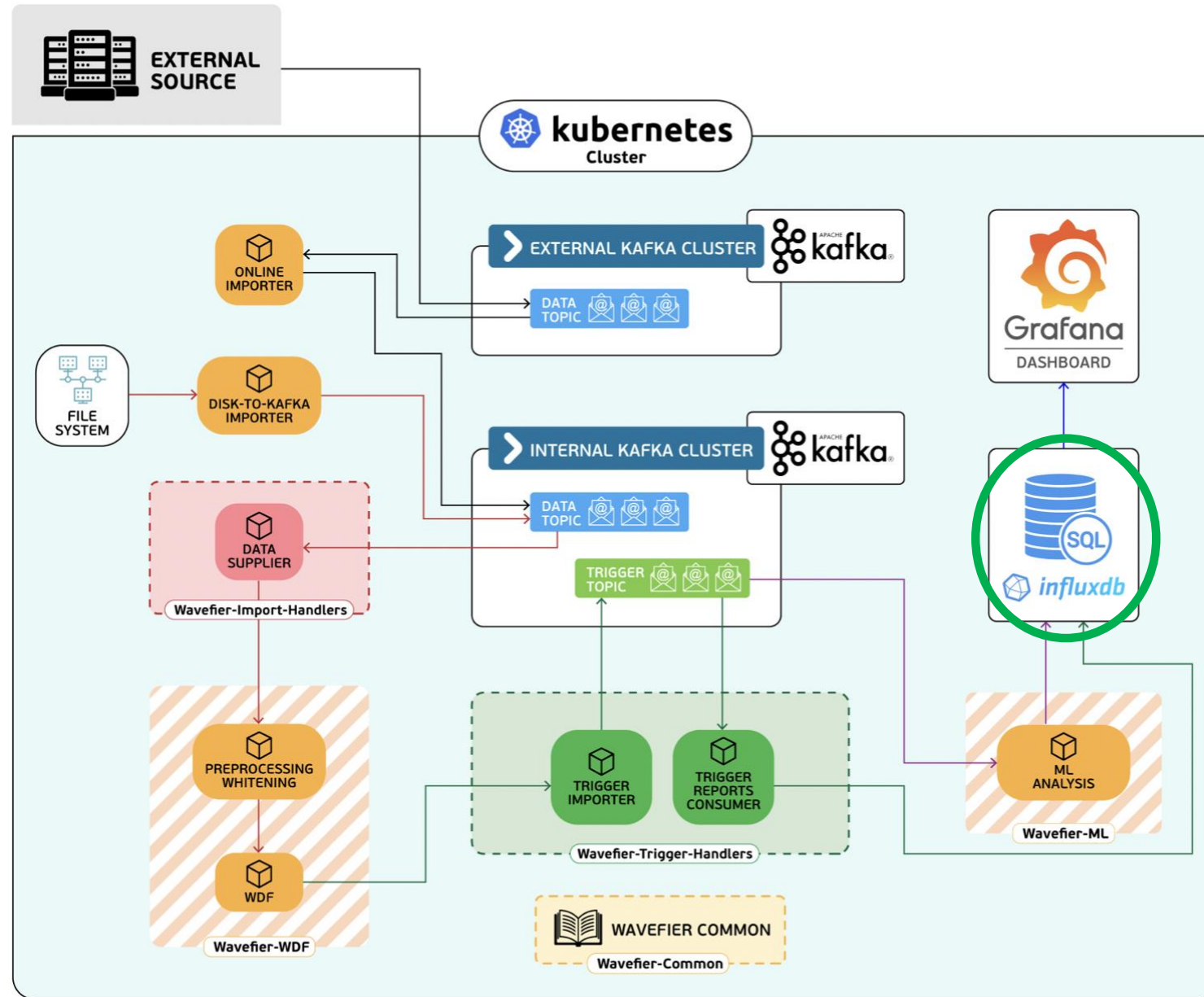
Responsible for the application of Machine Learning algorithms on the list of triggers generated by WAVEFIER WDF or similar consumers.



INFLUXDB

Database for storage of the triggers produced by WDF.

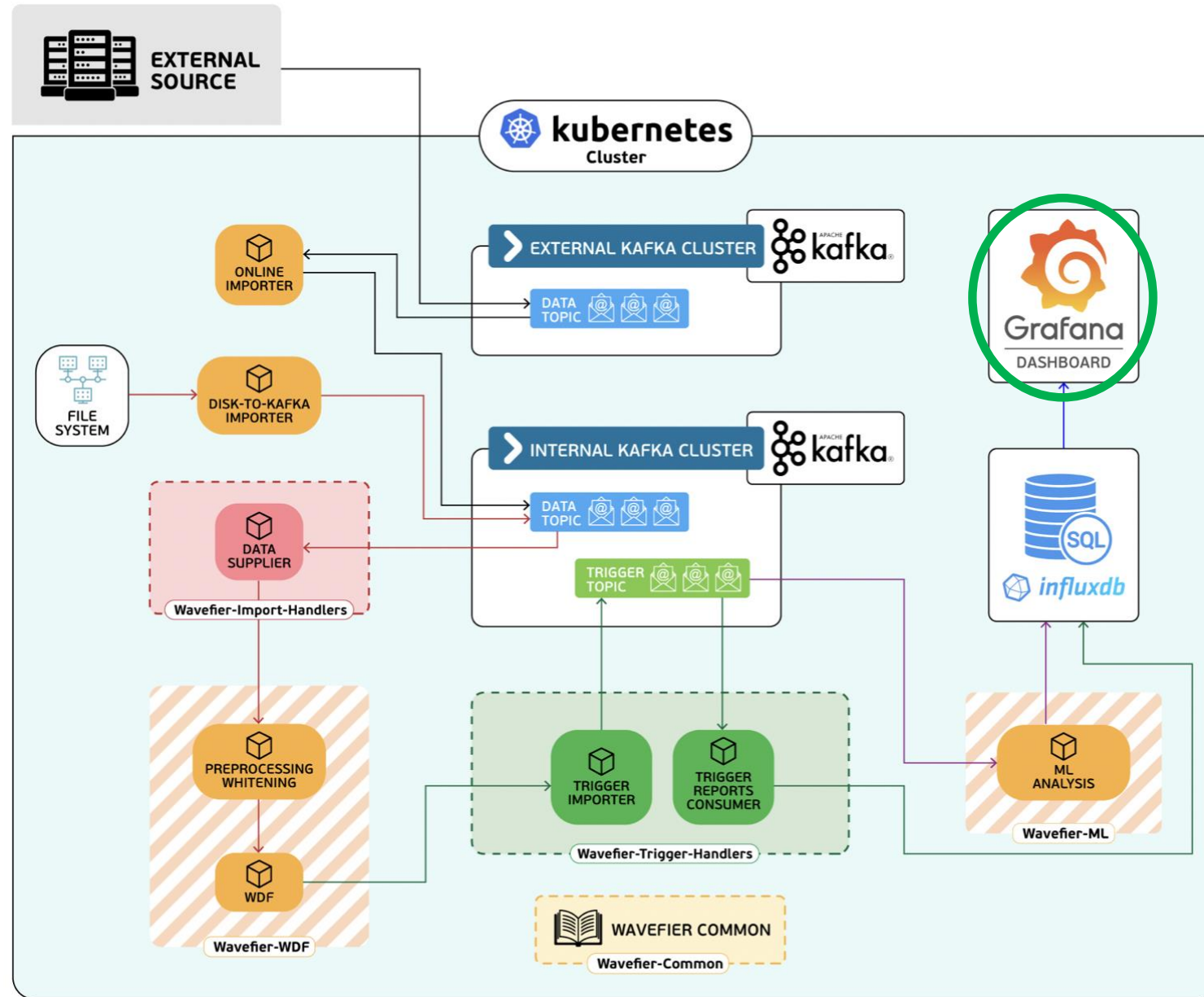
- Open-source, suited for timeseries analysis.
- has SQL-like query language for interacting with it.



GRAFANA DASHBOARD

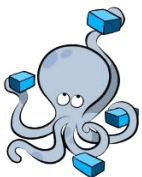
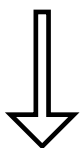
Provides interactive web visualization of trigger data.

- Native support for *influxDB*.



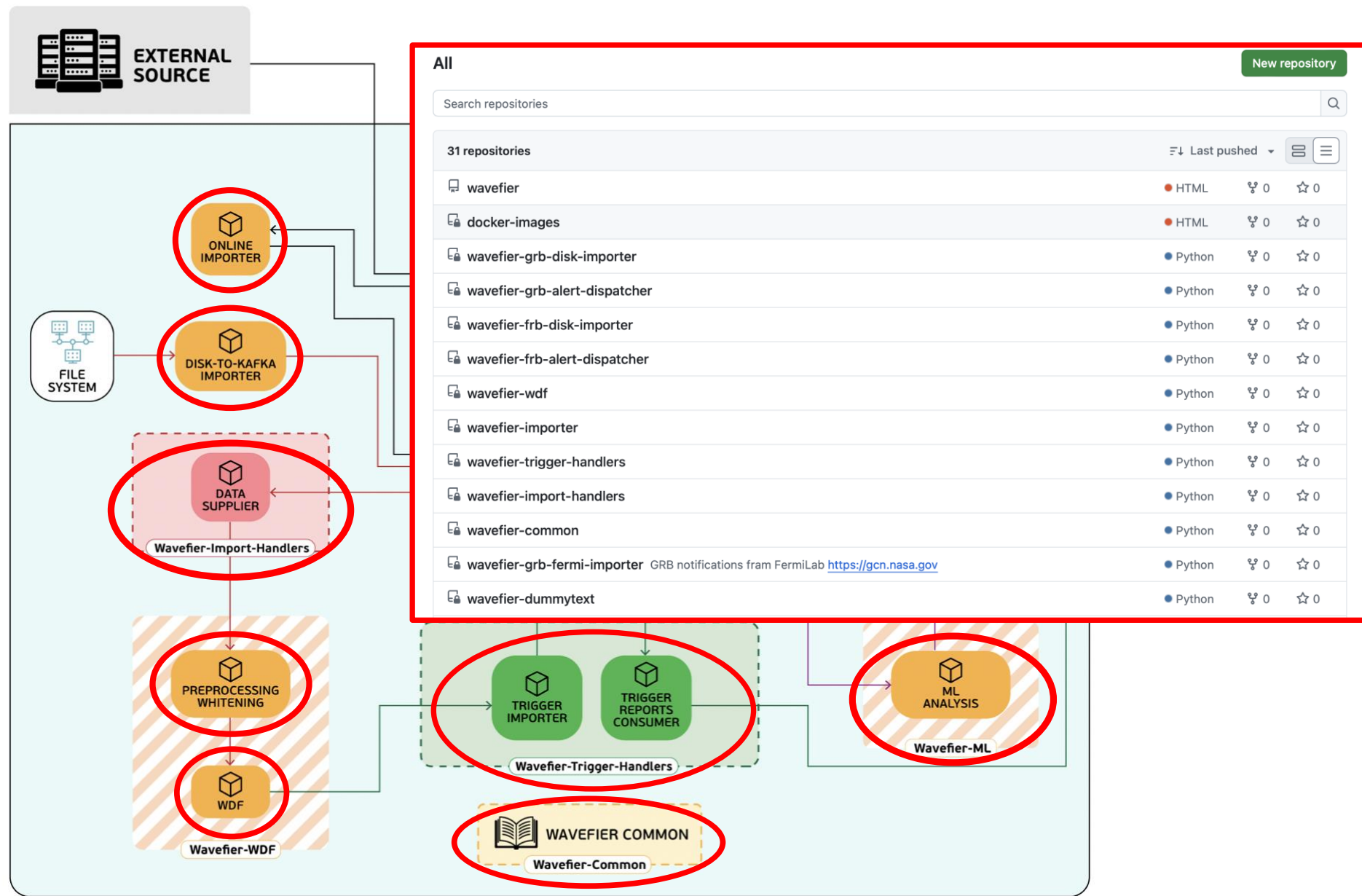
WAVEFIER's structure is composed of modules:

- Dedicated [github](#) project with a repository for each module.
- Continuous integration to build docker images



Docker Compose

portability!



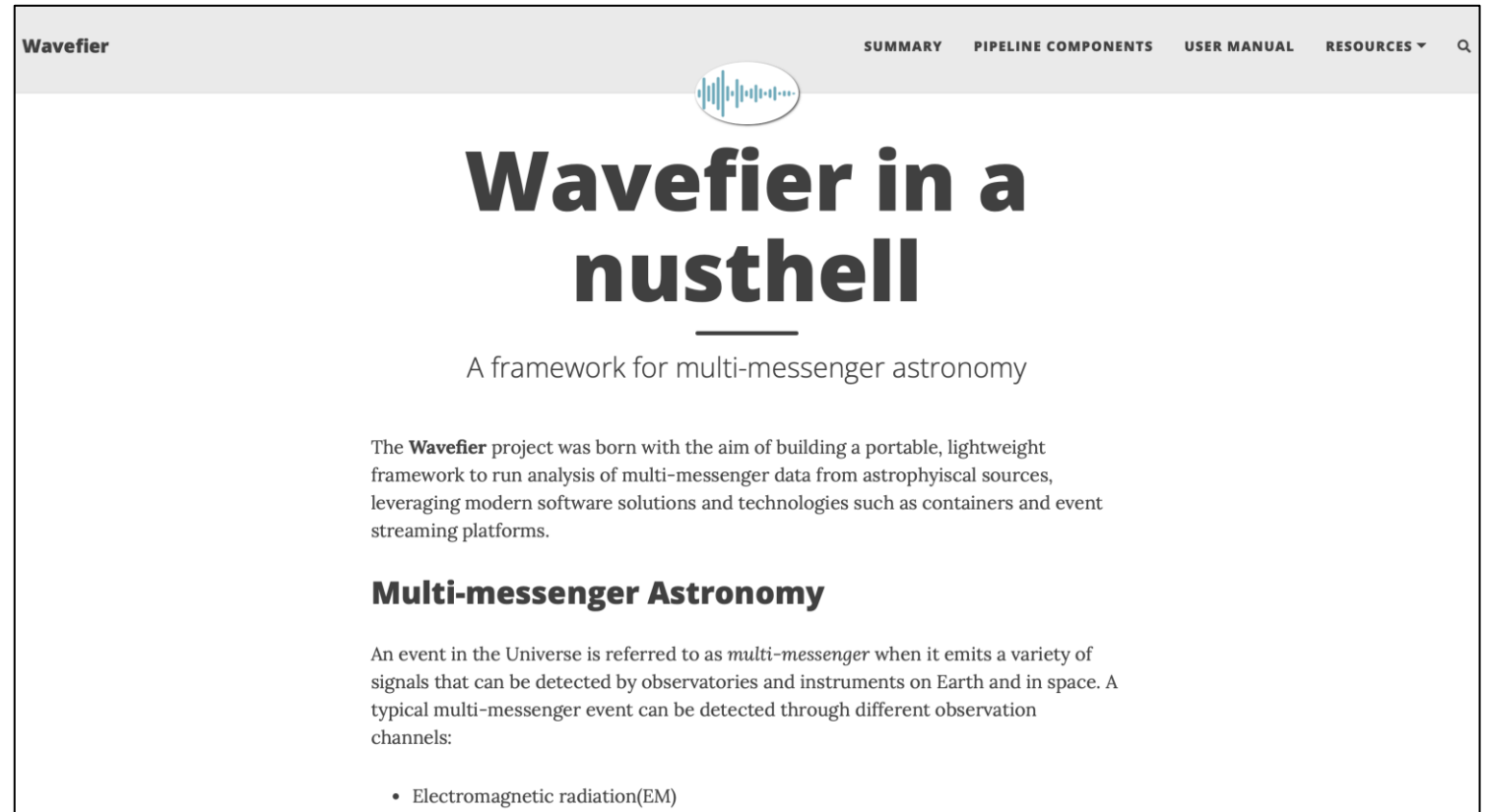
WAVEFIER DOCUMENTATION

DOCUMENTATION

Currently being updated, available at:

<https://wavefier.github.io/wavefier>

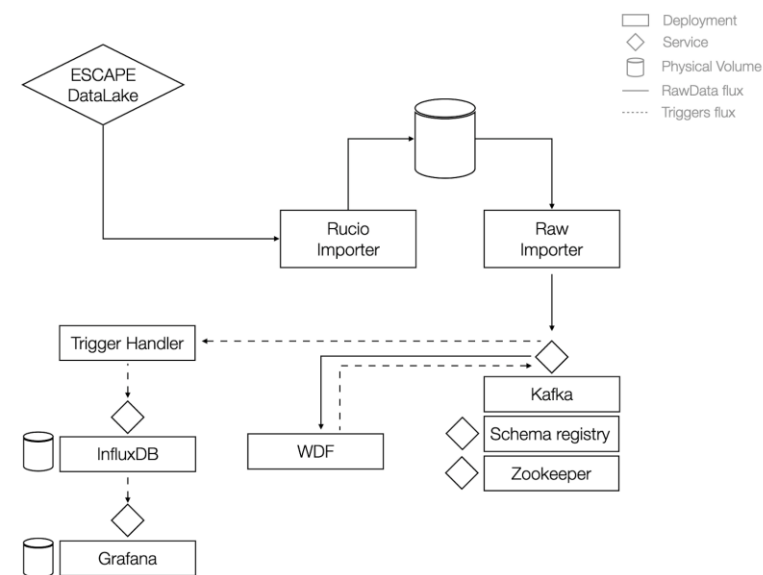
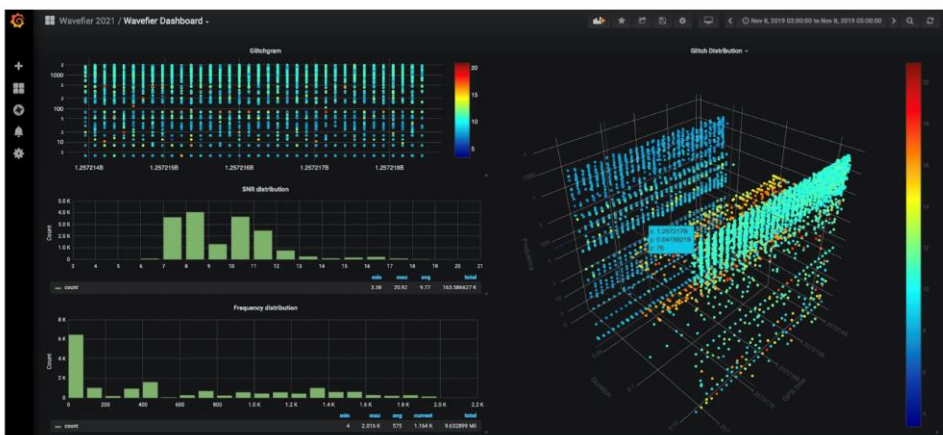
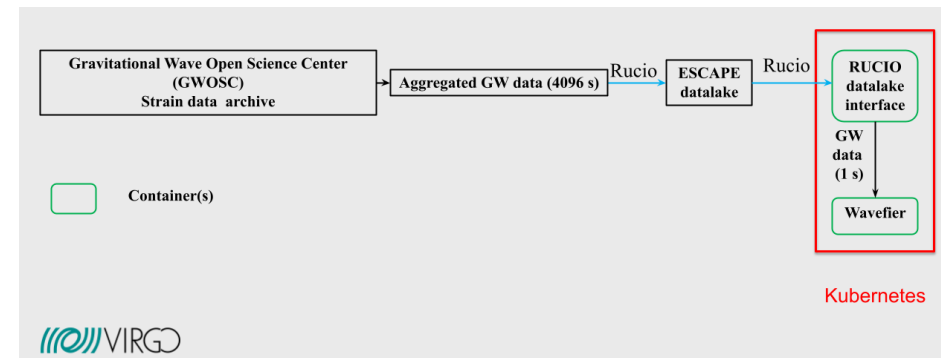
Sphinx ReadTheDocs API documentation automatically generated at pipeline continuous integration for each component module.



The screenshot shows the Wavefier documentation page. At the top left is the 'Wavefier' logo. To the right is a navigation menu with links for 'SUMMARY', 'PIPELINE COMPONENTS', 'USER MANUAL', and 'RESOURCES'. Below the navigation is a search icon. The main heading is 'Wavefier in a nusthell' in a large, bold font, with a small waveform icon above it. Below the heading is the subtitle 'A framework for multi-messenger astronomy'. The main text describes the project's goal: 'The Wavefier project was born with the aim of building a portable, lightweight framework to run analysis of multi-messenger data from astrophysical sources, leveraging modern software solutions and technologies such as containers and event streaming platforms.' Below this is a section titled 'Multi-messenger Astronomy' with a definition: 'An event in the Universe is referred to as multi-messenger when it emits a variety of signals that can be detected by observatories and instruments on Earth and in space. A typical multi-messenger event can be detected through different observation channels:'. A bulleted list follows, starting with 'Electromagnetic radiation(EM)'. The page has a clean, modern design with a light gray header and a white main content area.

GW SCIENCE CASE

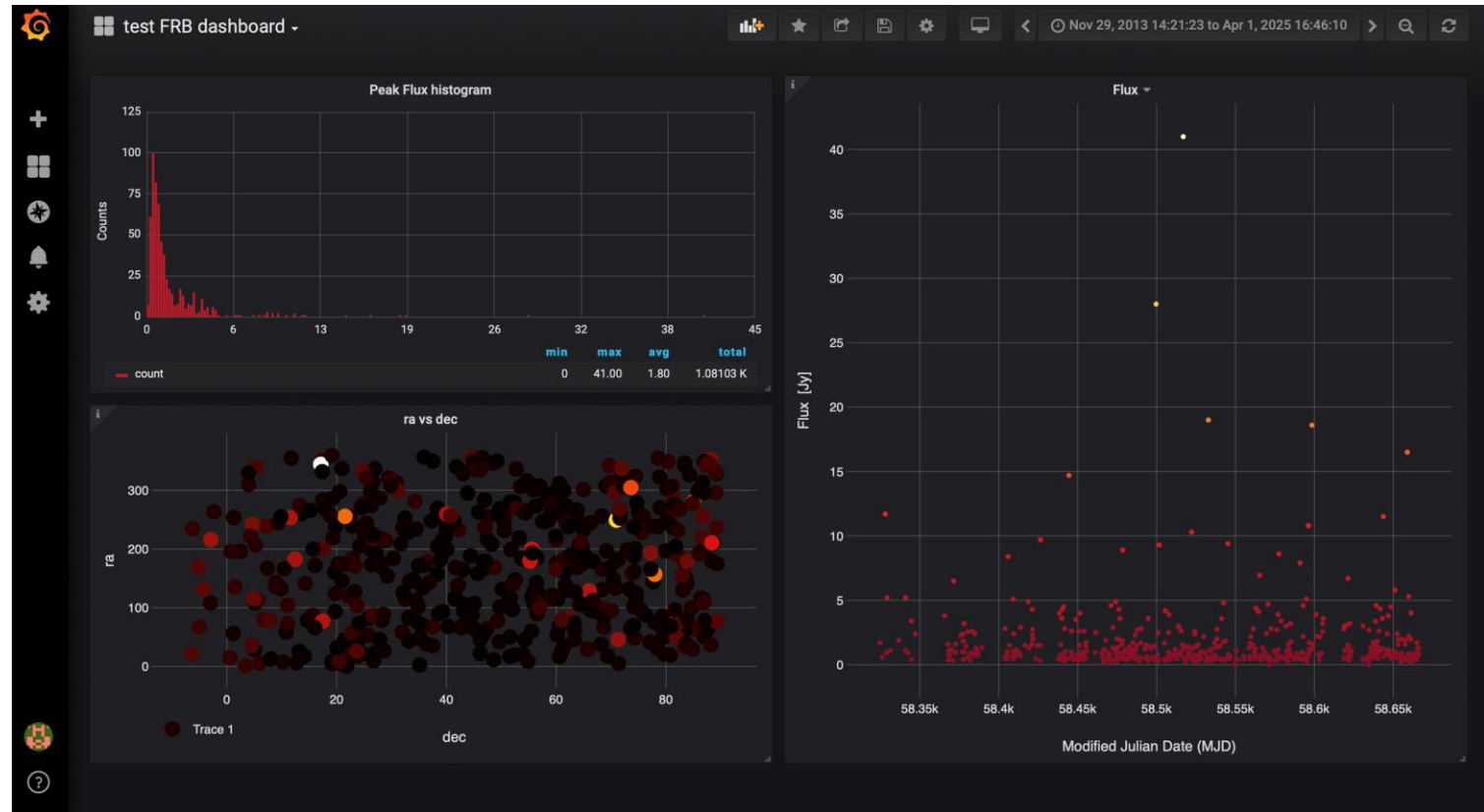
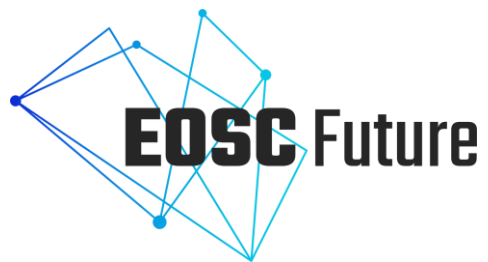
- Successfully tested attaching to ESCAPE data lake with Gravitational Wave Open Science Center (GWOSC) data.
- GW specific implementation at CNAF cloud (region Tier1) on shared Virgo Kubernetes cluster O2 data.
- Tested locally on O3 data (2024) on gravitational wave frame files.



WAVEFIER: FAST RADIO BURST AND GAMMA RAY BURSTS

- Successfully tested attaching to NASA GCN notices alerts for GRB from Fermi and INTEGRAL via Kafka.
- Successfully imported FRB CHIME and Fermi LAT catalog data in .fits format.
- Grafana dashboard for FRB data visualization.

Alberto Iess



WHAT'S NEXT?

Real time analysis of different messengers

Machine learning approaches for parameter estimation

Multimodal analysis for coherent analysis

Tests on specific hardware as FPGA



THANK YOU

TWITTER: @ELENACUOCO

ELENA.CUOCO@EGO-GW.IT

CREDITS FOR THE SLIDES TO: A. IESS, F. MORAWSKI, TRUST-IT SERVICES TEAM