

# **The correlation analysis based on the information-theoretic measurement methods**

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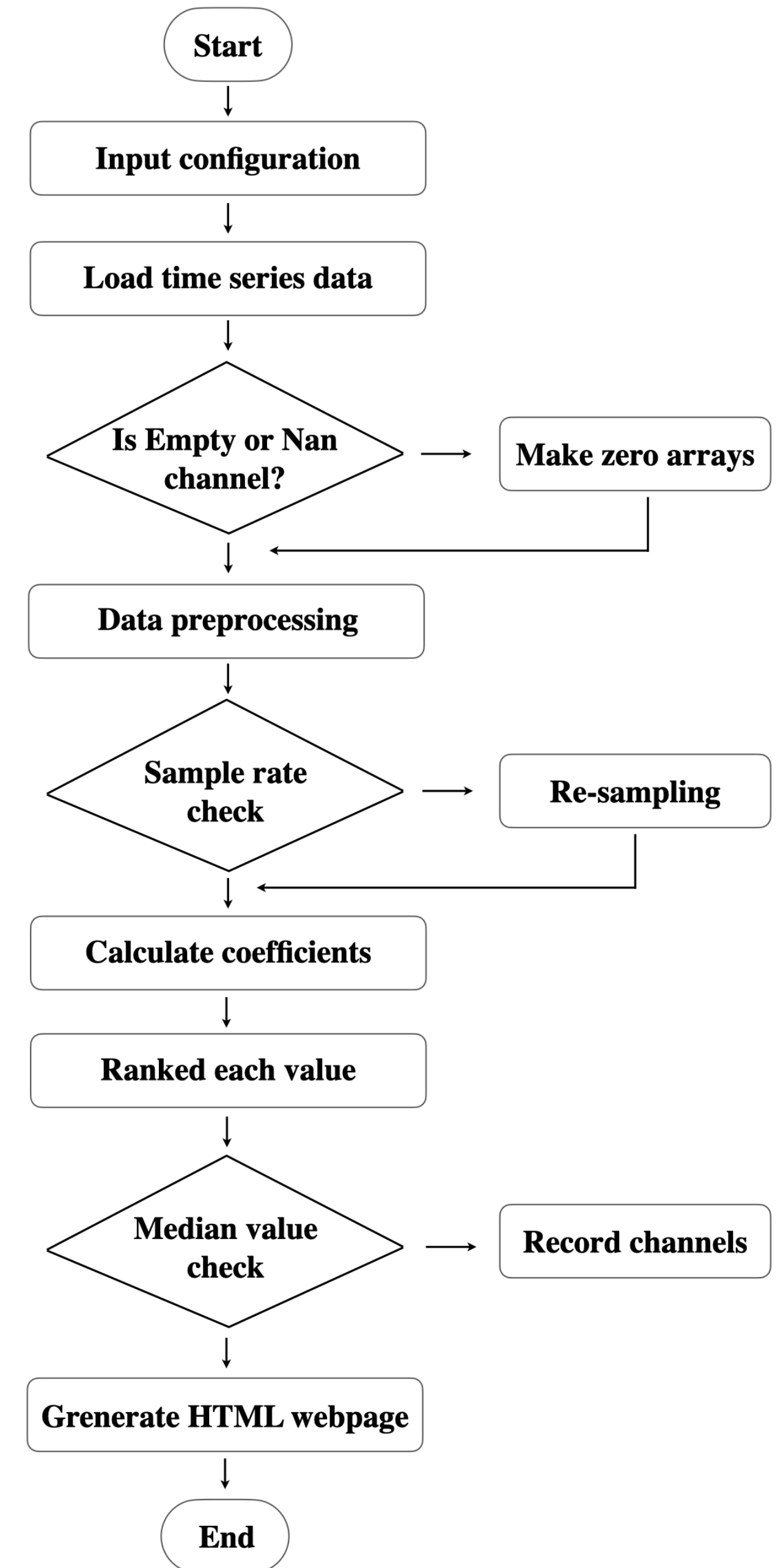
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- 01 About CAGMon
  - Overall
  - Background knowledge
  - Algorithm
- 02 Exemplary results
  - Lightning strike event
  - Air compressor effects
- 03 Summary

# CONTENTS

# ABOUT CAGMON

- CAGMon
  - : is the Correlation Analysis based on Glitch Monitoring
- This model evaluates the independence of channels through three coefficients,
  - The estimator for the population of maximal information coefficient (MICe)
  - Pearson Correlation Coefficient (PCC)
  - Kendall's tau
- Powered by Python with GWpy, scipy, numpy, and MINEpy



## Definition

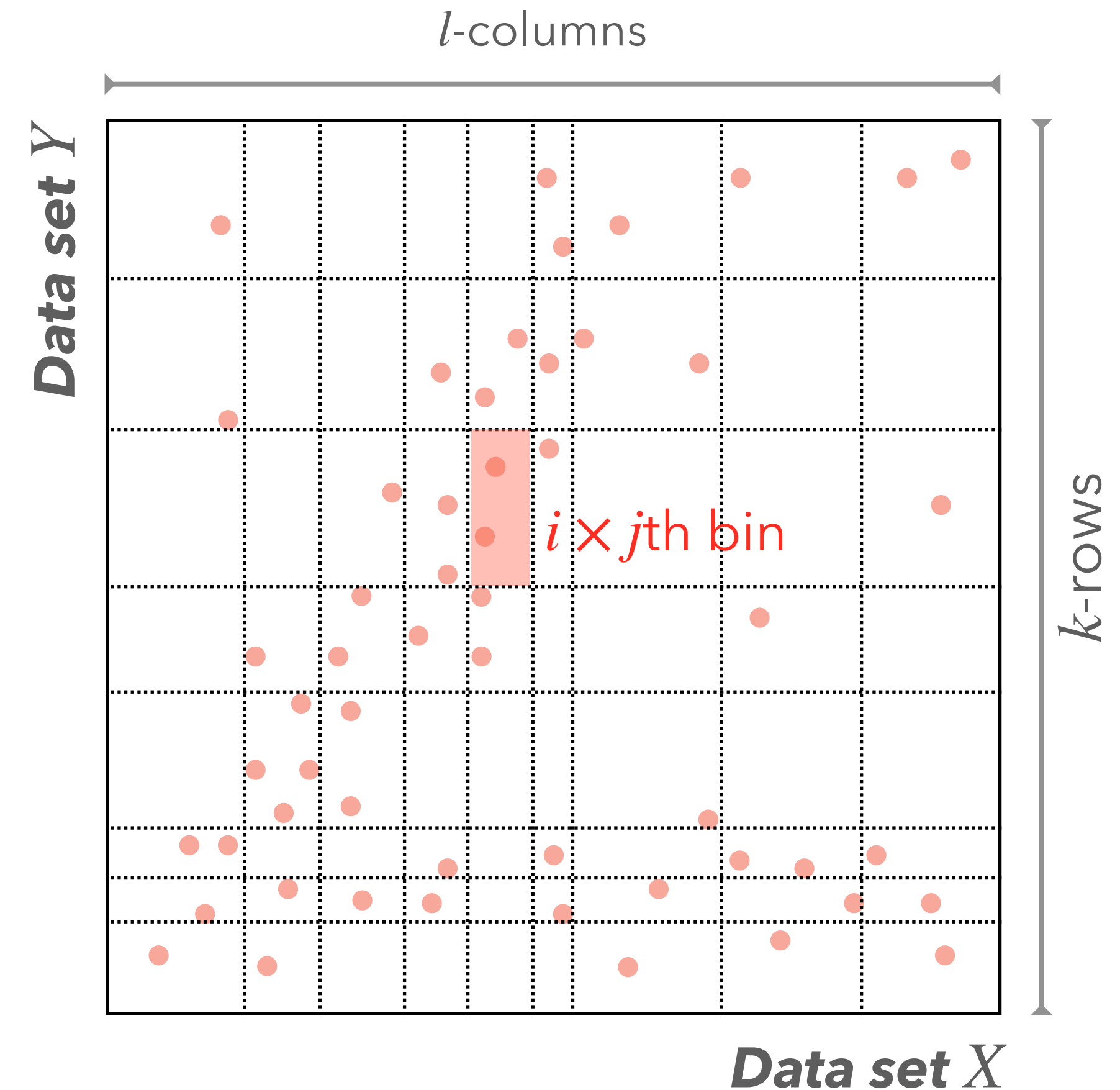
The estimator for the population of maximal information coefficient (MICe) of a set  $D$  of two-variable data with sample size  $n$  and grid less than  $B(n)$  is given by

$$MICe(D) = \max_{kl < B(n)} \left\{ \frac{I^{[*]}(D, k, l)}{\log_2 \min \{k, l\}} \right\}$$

, where  $\omega(1) < B(n) \leq O(n^{1-\epsilon})$  for some  $0 < \epsilon < 1$ .

## Properties

- *MICe* range from 0 to +1
- *MICe* is **less affected by noises**
- *MICe* can not only show the linear relationship also **Non-linear relationship**
- *MICe* is hard to calculate



## Definition

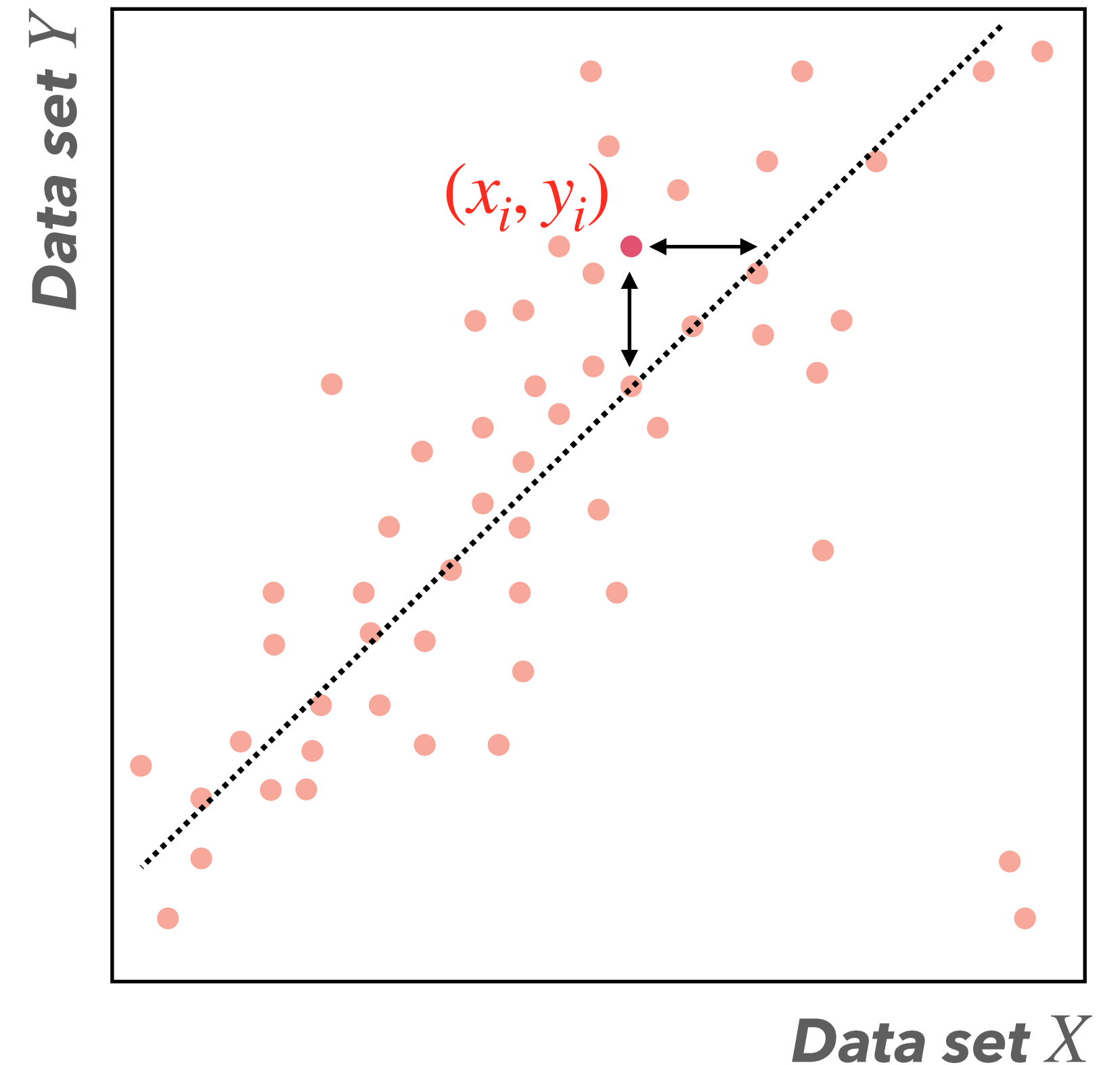
Pearson Correlation Coefficient(PCC) is a statistic that explains the amount of variance accounted for in the relationship between two (or more) variables by

$$p(X, Y) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

, where  $\bar{x}$  and  $\bar{y}$  are the mean of  $x$  and  $y$ , respectively.

## Properties

- PCC range from -1 to +1
- Absolute value larger than 0.5 is usually considered a significant linear relationship
- PCC shows **Linear correlation**, not causation



# KENDALL'S TAU

## Definition

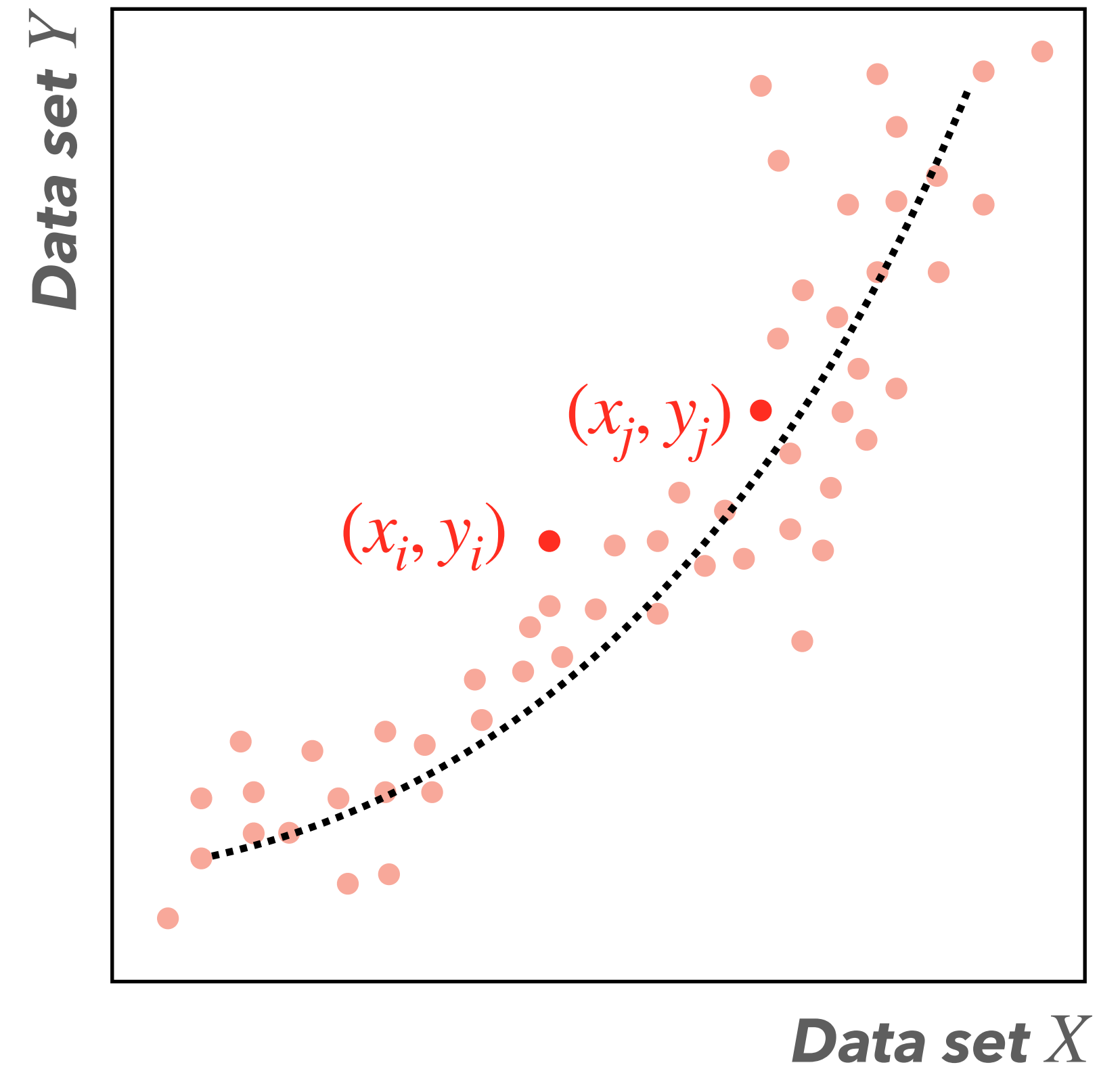
Kendall's tau with a random samples  $n$  of observations from two variables measures the strength of the relationship between two ordinal level variables by

$$\tau = \frac{c - d}{\binom{n}{2}}$$

, where  $c$  is the number of concordant pairs, and  $d$  is the number of discordant pairs.

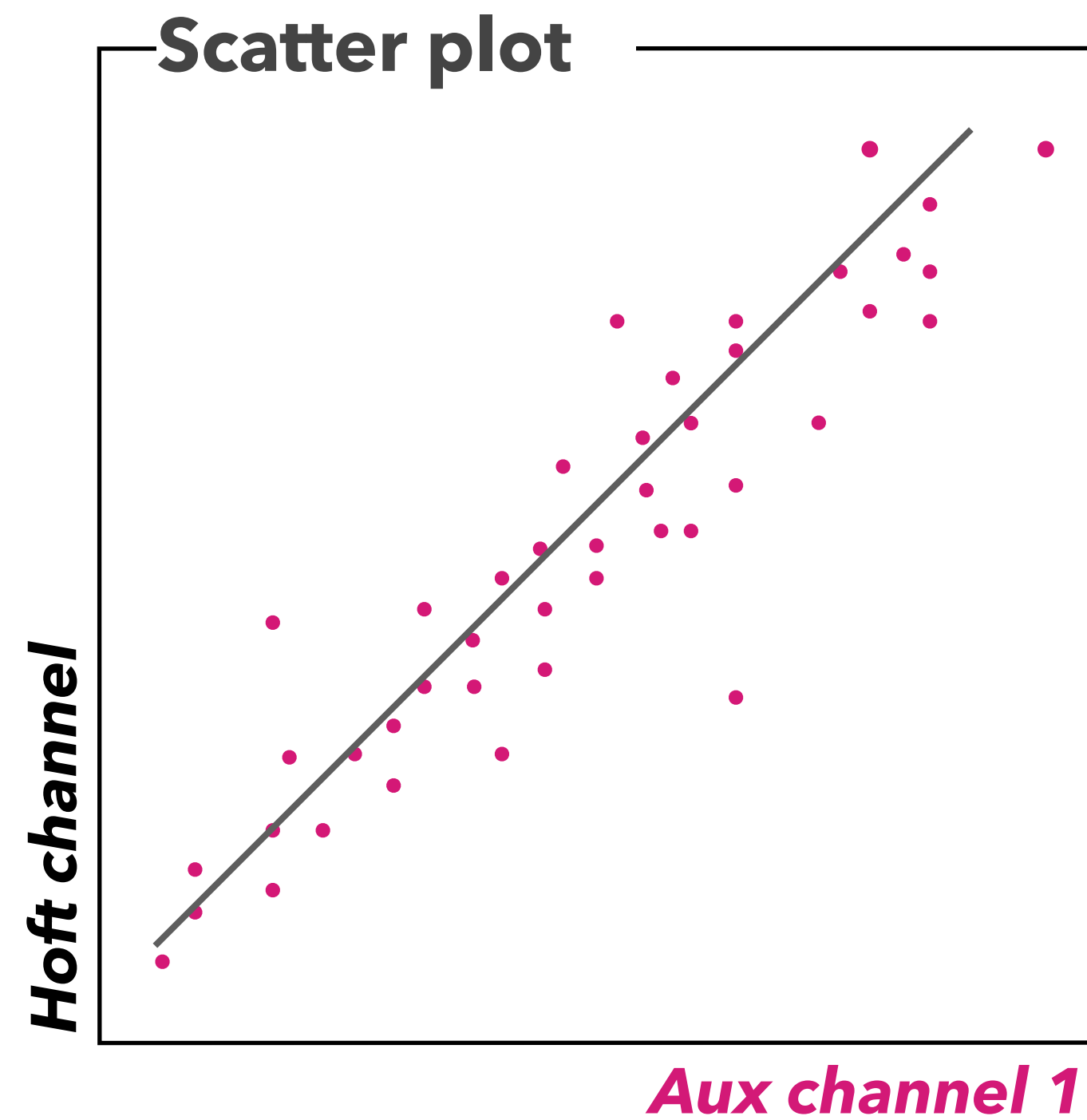
## Properties

- Kendall's tau coefficients range from -1 to +1
- Kendall's *Tau* measures the strength of the relationship between two **ordinal level variables**



# COMPARISON

## Linear correlation

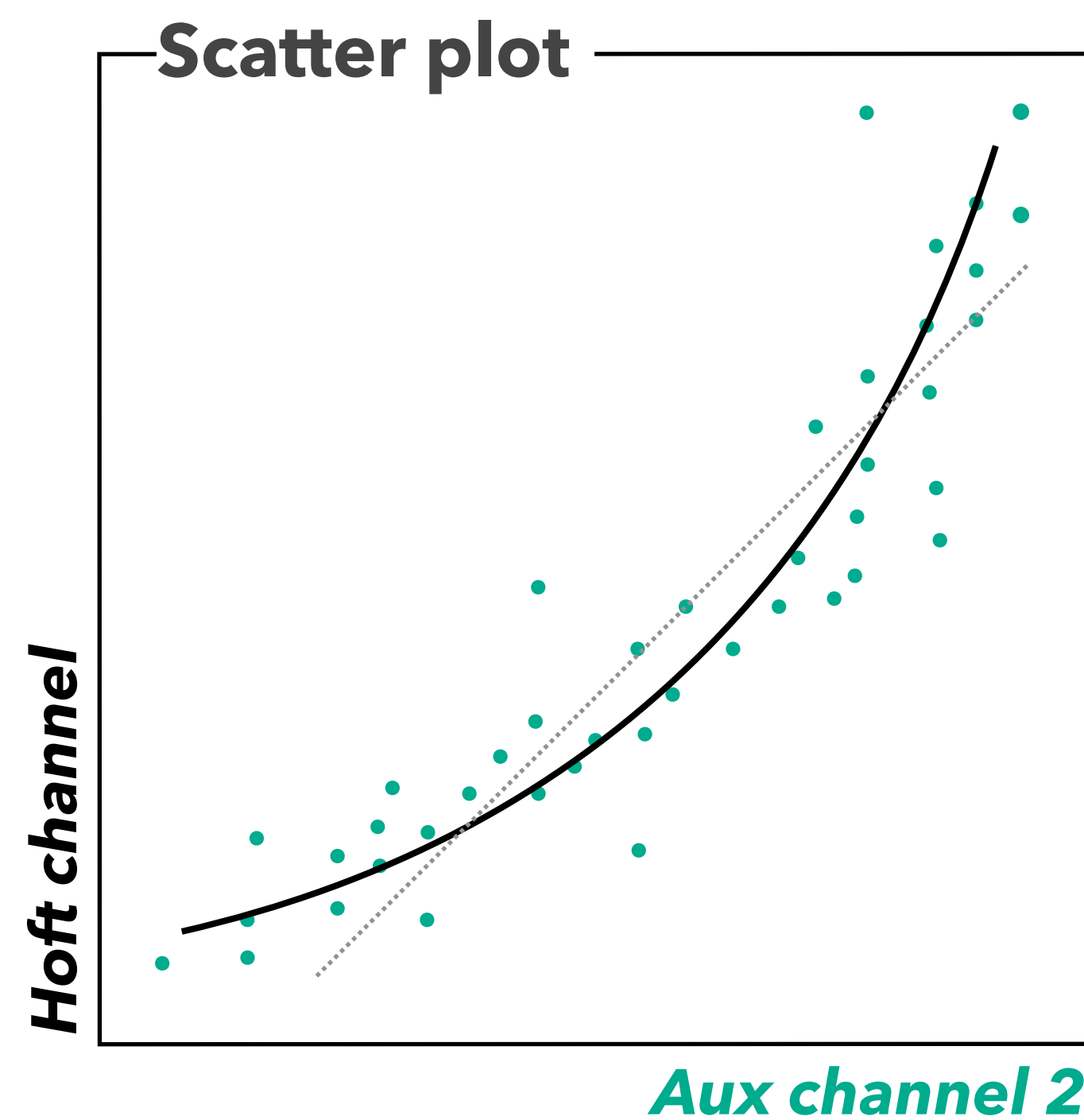


MICe: 0.9

PCC: 0.9

Kendall: 0.9

## Ordinal correlation

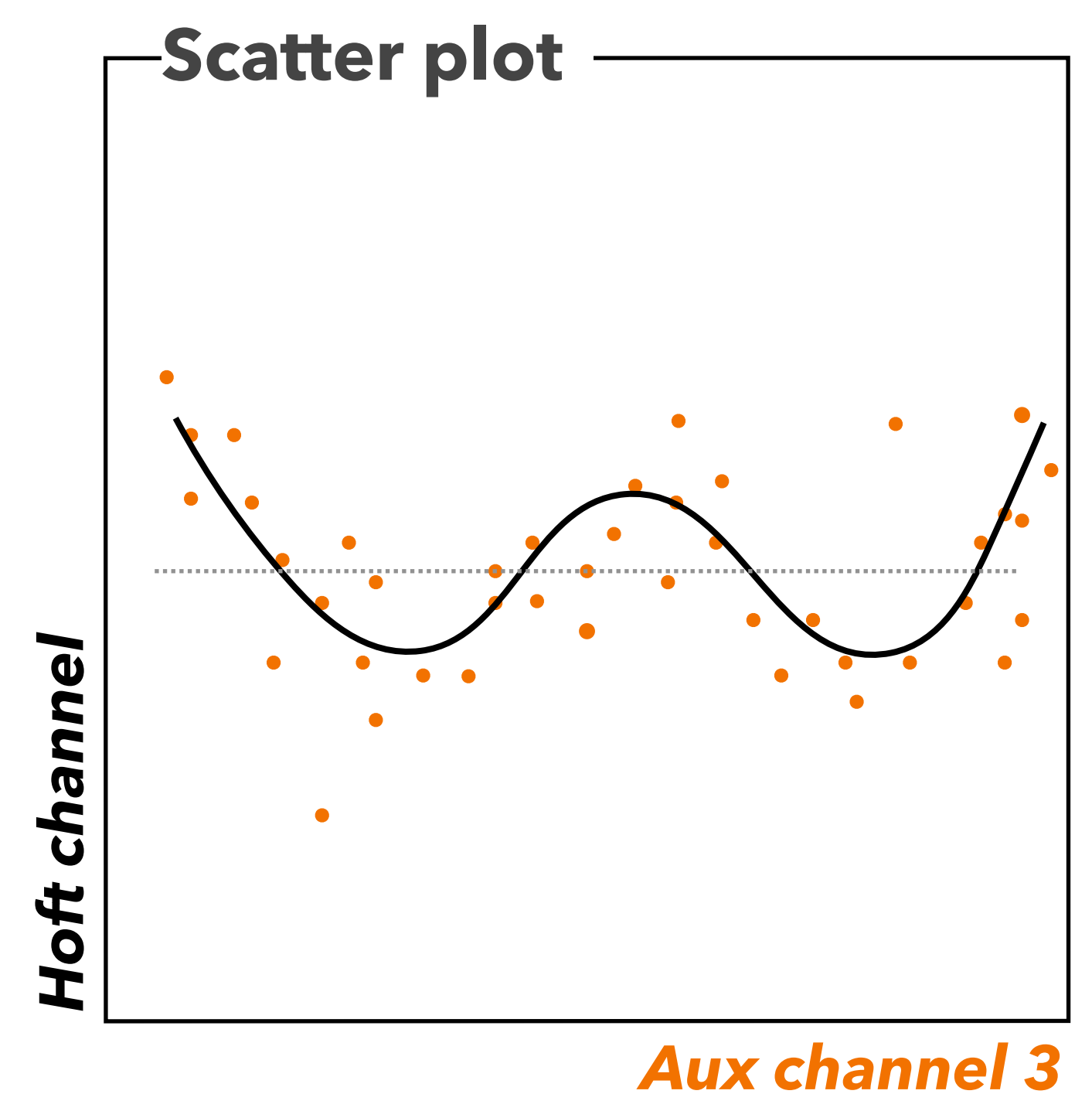


MICe: 0.9

PCC: 0.6

Kendall: 0.8

## Non-linear correlation



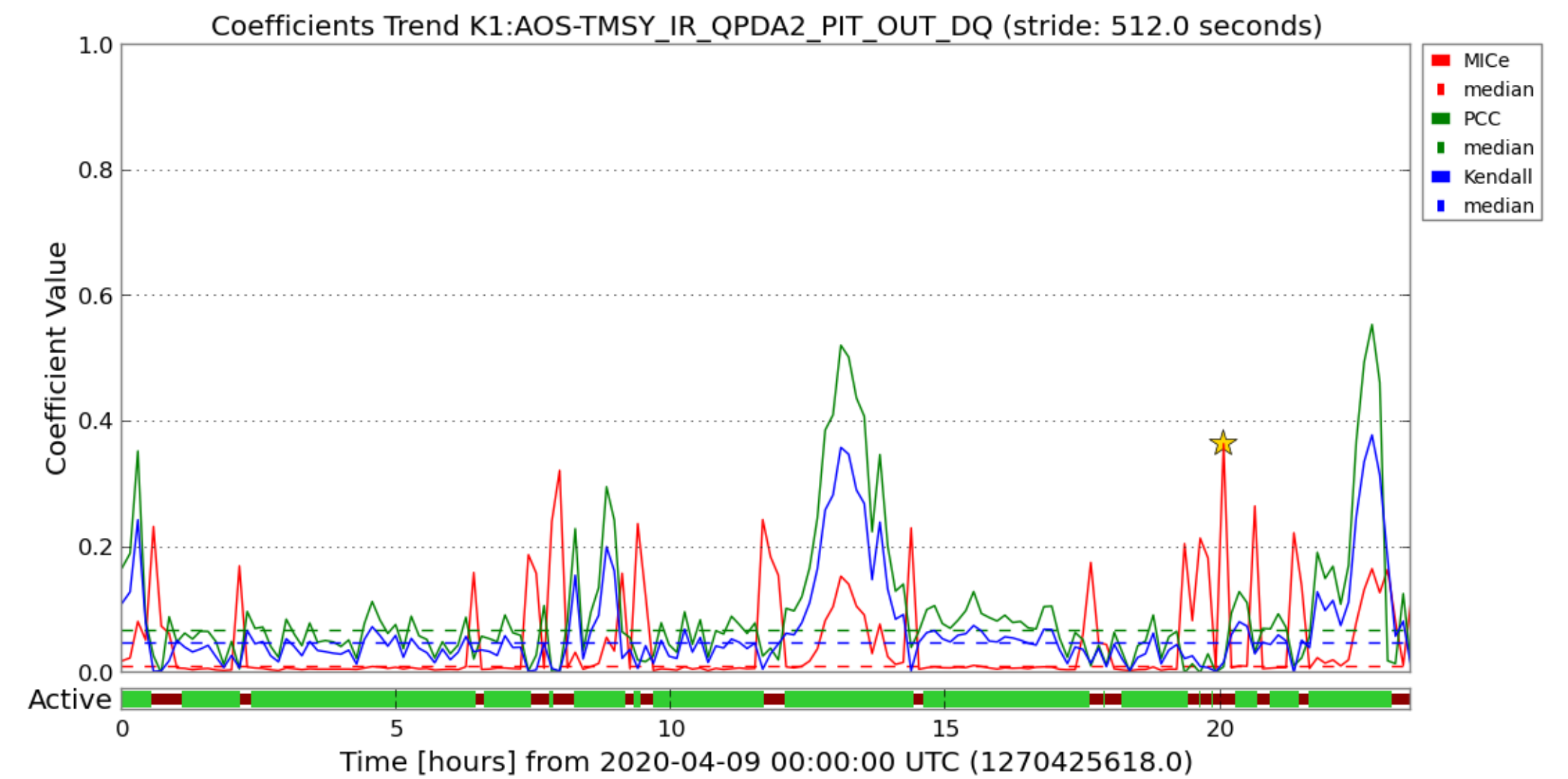
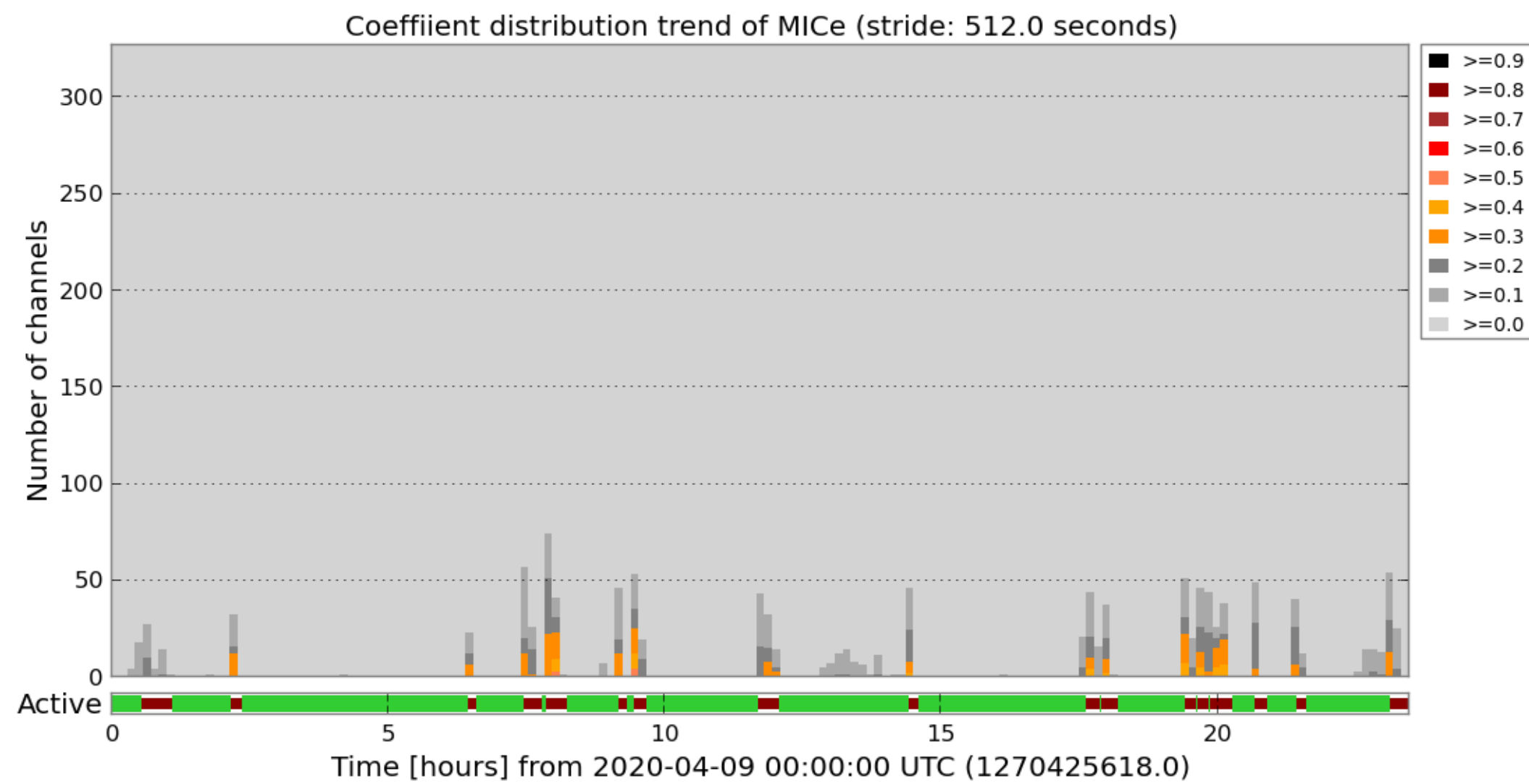
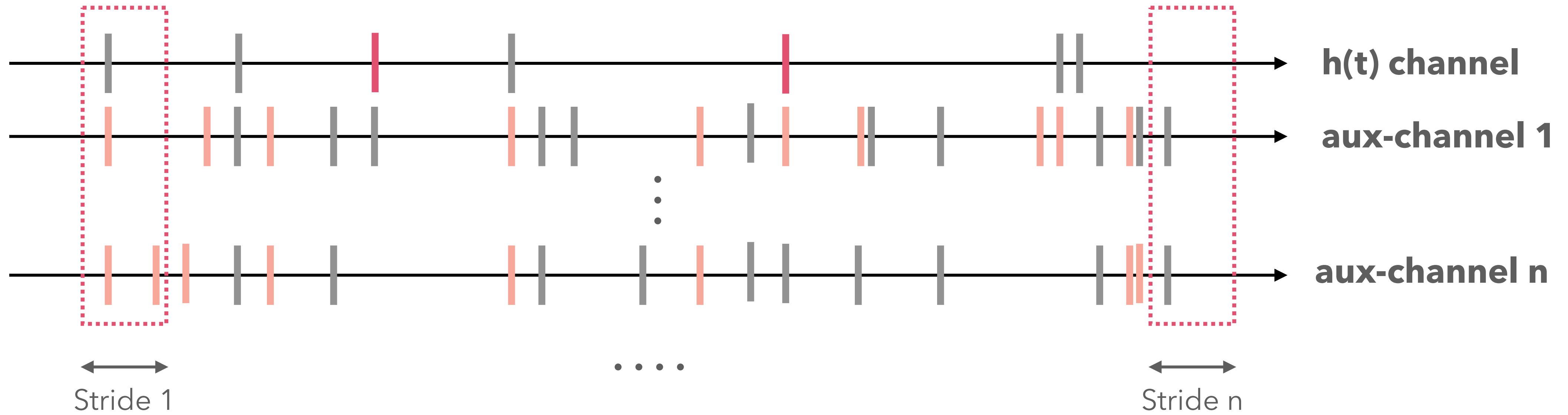
MICe: 0.9

PCC: 0.3

Kendall: 0.2

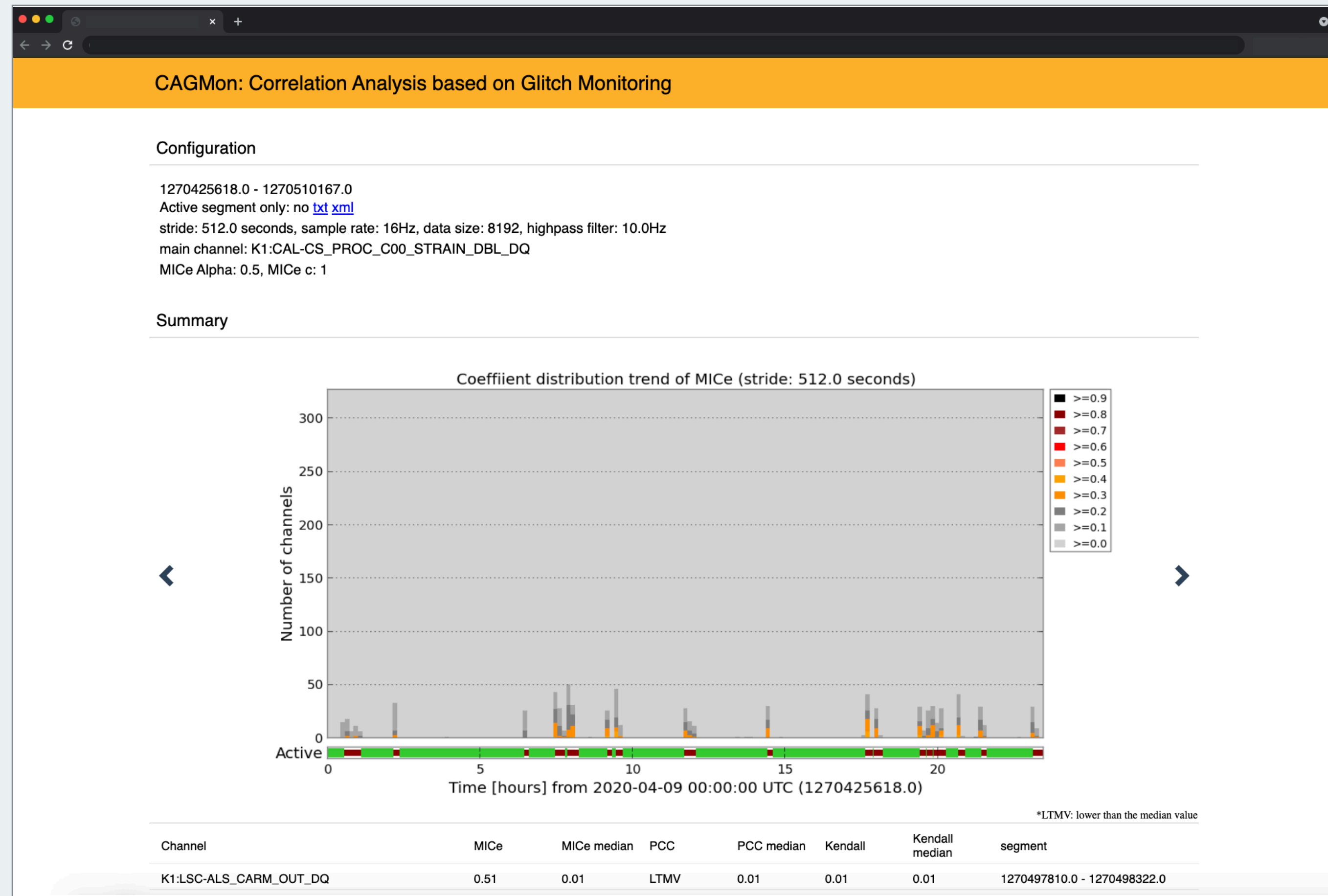


# ALGORITHM





# ALGORITHM



# ALGORITHM



```
[KAGRA@USER ~]git clone https://github.com/p...n.git
[KAGRA@USER ~]cd cagmon
[KAGRA@USER cagmon]ls
  LICENSE          README.md          cagmon            setup.py
[KAGRA@USER cagmon]python setup.py install
running install
running bdist_egg
running egg_info
.
.
Finished processing dependencies for CAGMon==0.8.0
[KAGRA@USER cagmon]cagmon --help
usage: cagmon [-h] [-v] [-c CONFIG]

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -v, --version          Show version of CAGMon
  -c CONFIG, --config CONFIG
                        the path of CAGMon configuration file
```

# ALGORITHM

```
[KAGRA@USER ~]cagmon --config test_config.ini
```



The image shows a stylized ASCII art logo for 'cagmon' and 'cagmon' in a dashed font. The first 'cagmon' is larger and more prominent, while the second is smaller and positioned to its right. The characters are composed of small dots and lines, giving it a digital or technical appearance.

```
[Configuration Information]
```

```
Start GPS time: 1271289618.0  
End GPS time: 1271376018.0  
Main channels: K1:DAS-RANGE_BNS  
Sample rate: 16Hz  
Whitening option: no  
Active segment only option: no  
Show additional plots option : no  
Defined segment condition: K1:GRD-LSC_LOCK_STATE_N == 1000  
Coefficient trend stride: 512.0 seconds
```

```
[Computing Resources]
```

```
Given CPUs: 72 cores  
Given memory: 377.636459351 GB
```

```
[Configuration Validation Check]
```

```
[OK] Cache  
[OK] Main channel  
[OK] Aux-channels  
[OK] Segment  
[OK] Stride
```

```
[Process Begins]
```

# EXEMPLARY RESULTS

## ○ **Development status and needs**

- It is still in the development stage
- It is required to diagnosis its reliability and limitations

## ○ **Exemplary result 1**

- **The lightning stroke event** (Washimi et al. [arXiv:2103.06516](https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.06516), KIW8 poster P5)
- If this method could not provide us with the same result of the lightning stroke event, we cannot believe any analysis result from them.

## ○ **Exemplary result 2**

- **An air compressor effect**
- It is a general test to verify the reliability of association analysis if the BNS range channel is applied to a primary channel.

## Effects of lightning strokes for underground gravitational wave observatories

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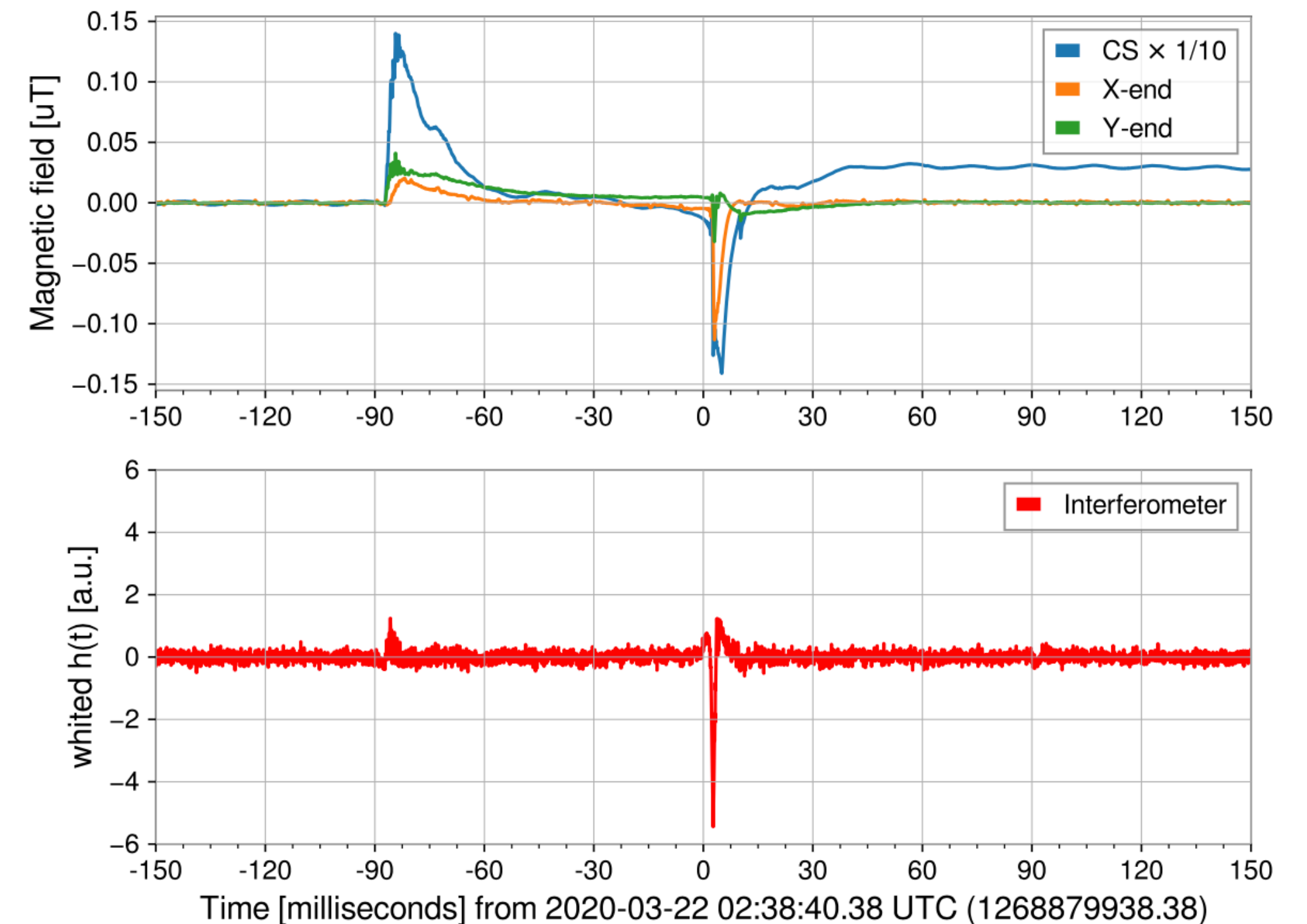
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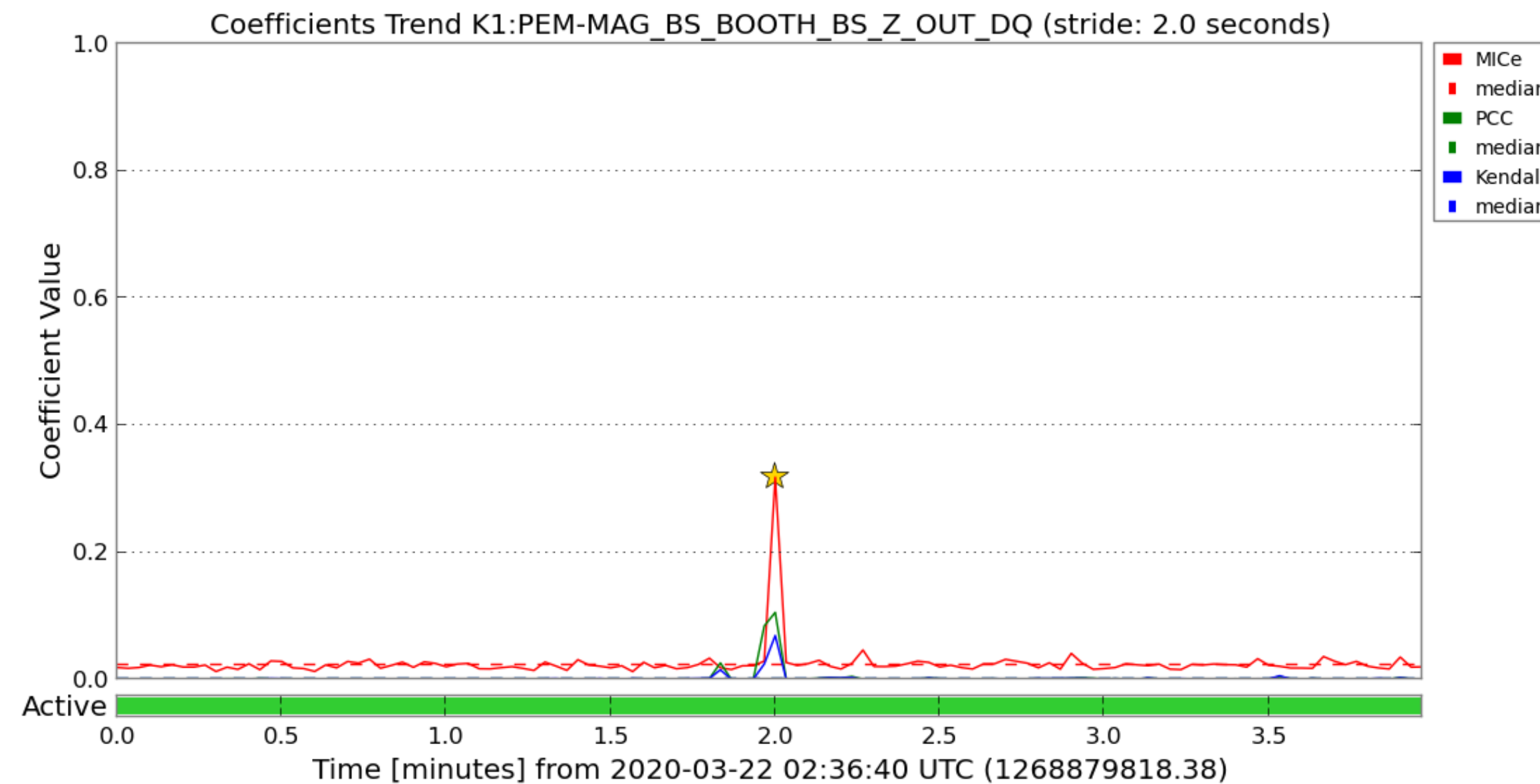
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# LIGHTNING STROKE EVENT



## ○ Configuration

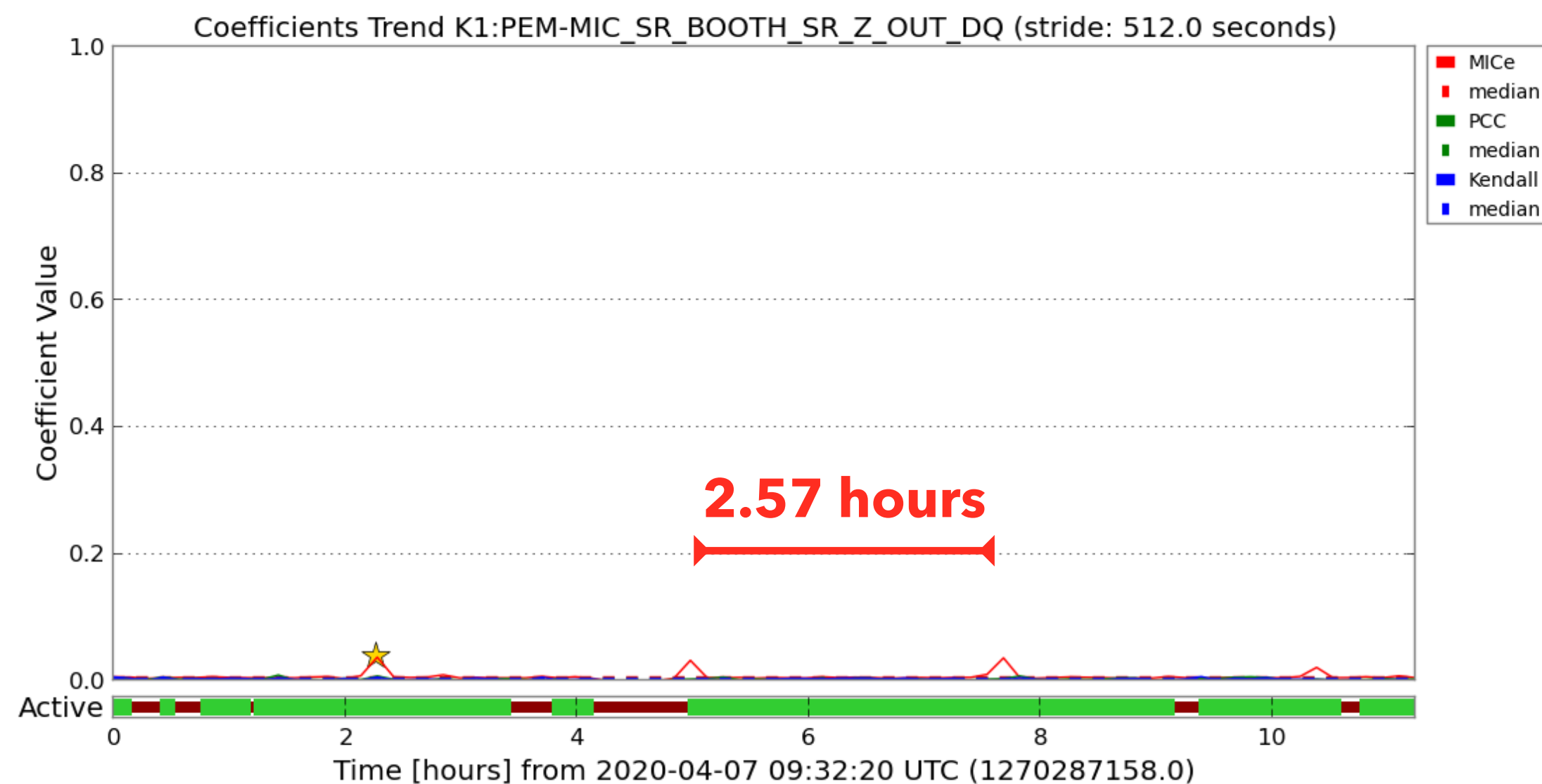
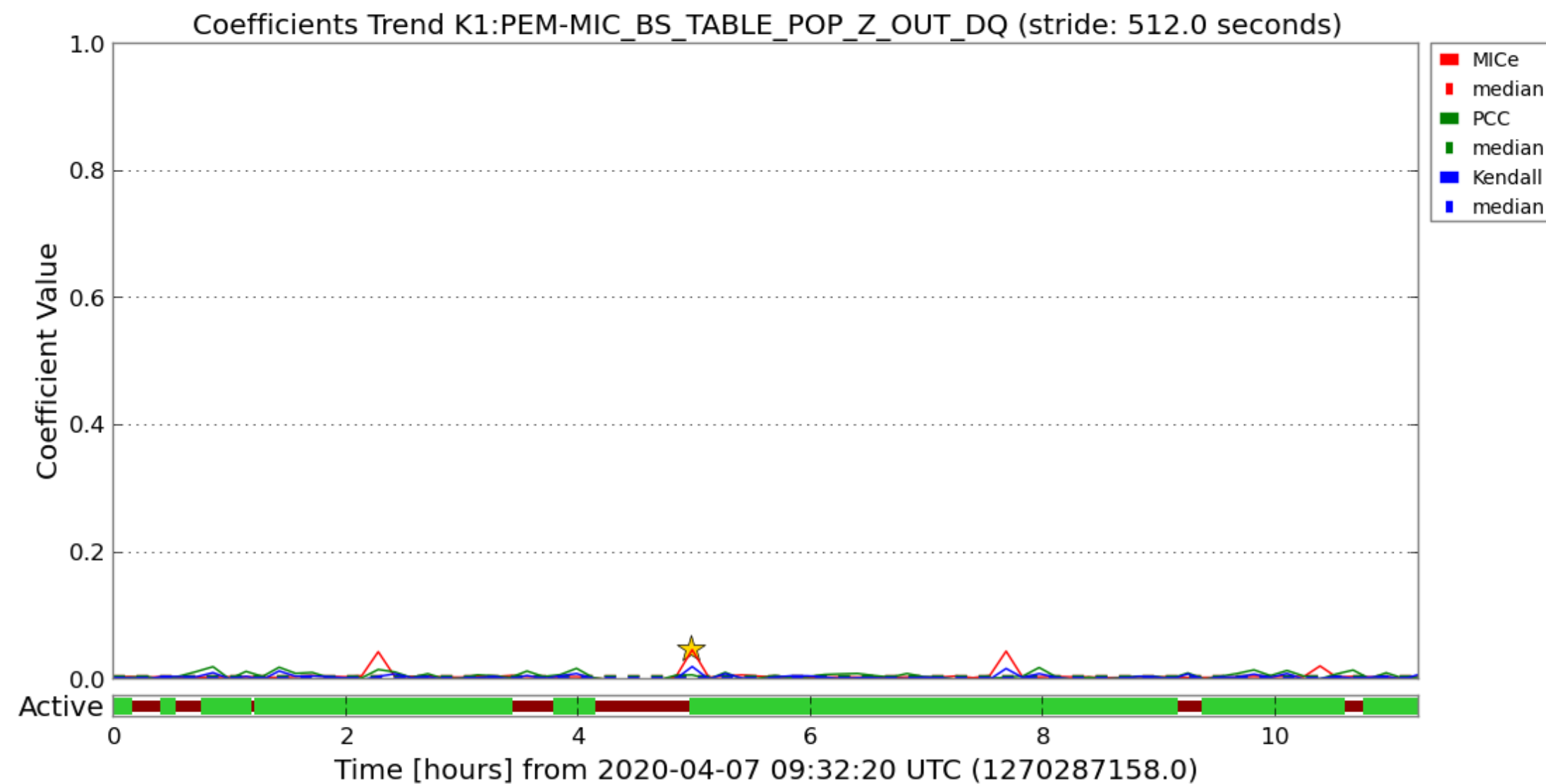
- GPS times:  $1268879818.38 \pm 120s$
- Stride: 2.0 seconds
- MICE alpha/c: 0.5/1
- Main channel:

**K1:CAL-CS\_PROC\_C00\_STRAIN\_DBL\_DQ**

## ○ Result

- Coefficient trends were changed at the same point of the lightning event.
- CAGMon sensed the signal what appeared in both channels within a sub-segment simultaneously.
- It achieved **the minimum requirement** to estimate the channel correlation.

# AIR COMPRESSOR EFFECTS



## ○ Configuration

- Applied data: O3GK period
- Stride: 512.0 seconds
- MICE alpha/c: 0.5/1
- Main channel: **K1:DAS-RANGE\_BNS**

## ○ Correlated aux-channels

- K1:PEM-MIC\_SR\_BOOTH\_SR\_Z\_OUT\_DQ
- K1:PEM-MIC\_MCF\_TABLE\_REFL\_Z\_OUT\_DQ
- K1:PEM-MIC\_BS\_TABLE\_POP\_Z\_OUT\_DQ
- K1:PEM-MIC\_BS\_TABLE\_POS\_Z\_OUT\_DQ

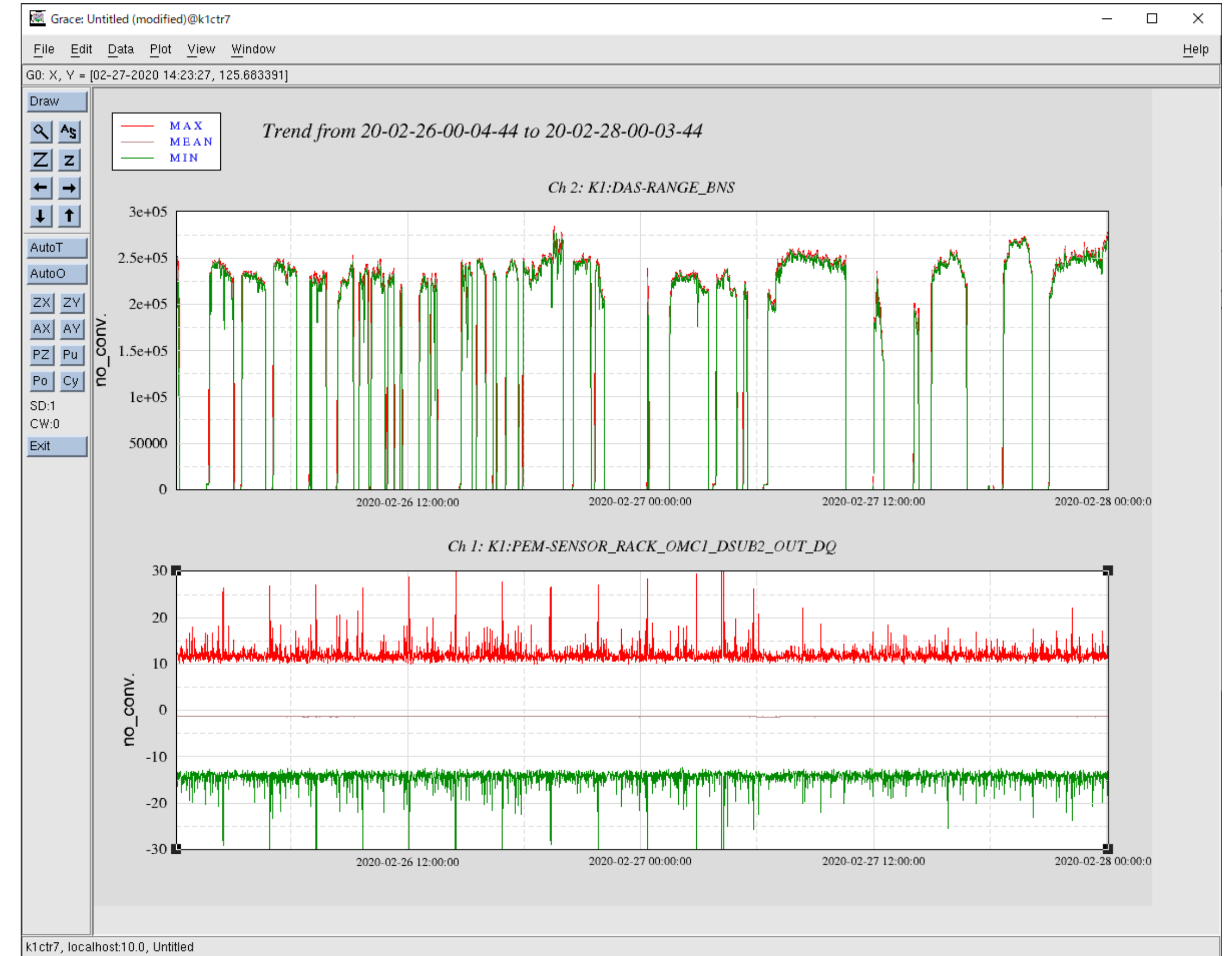
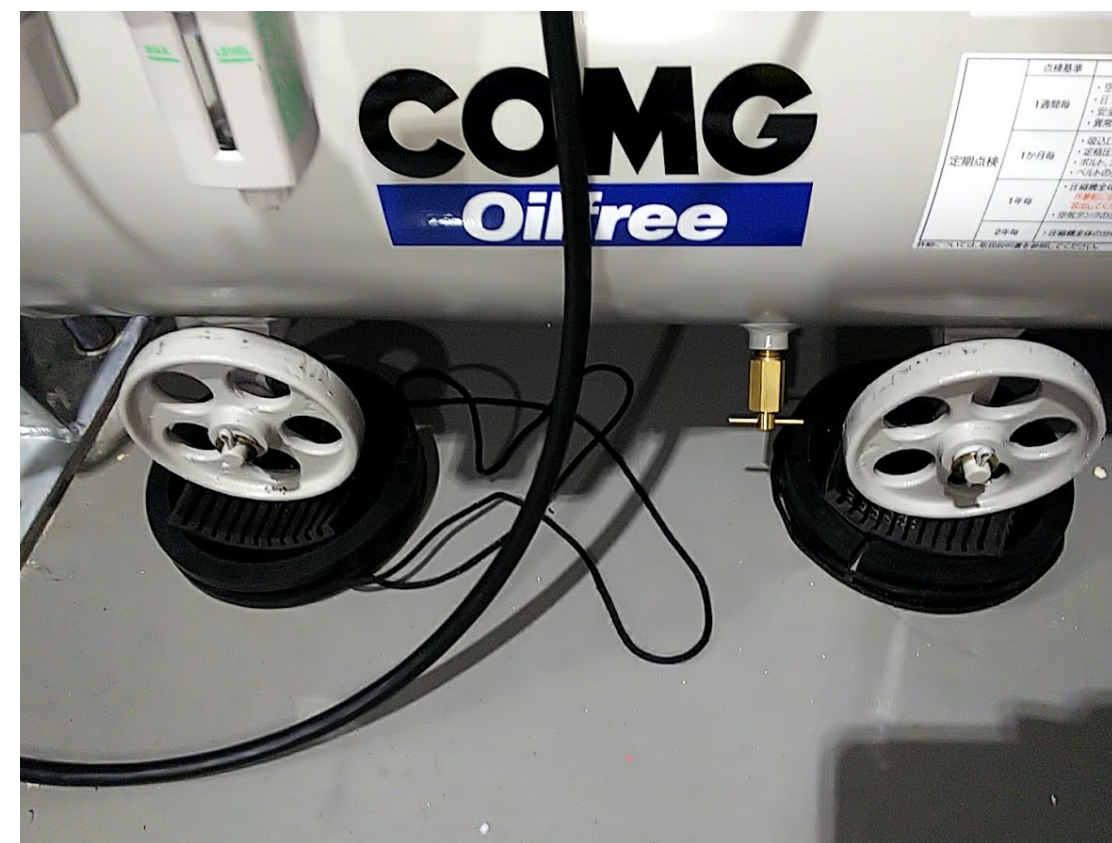
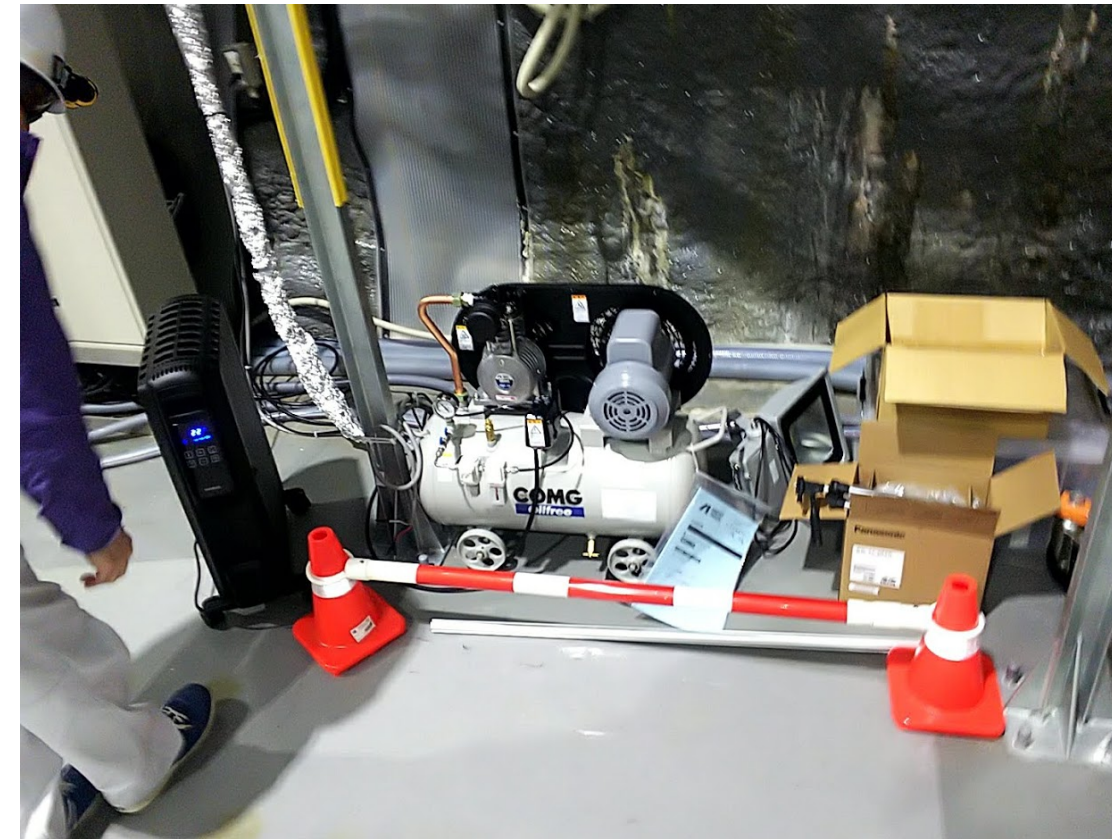
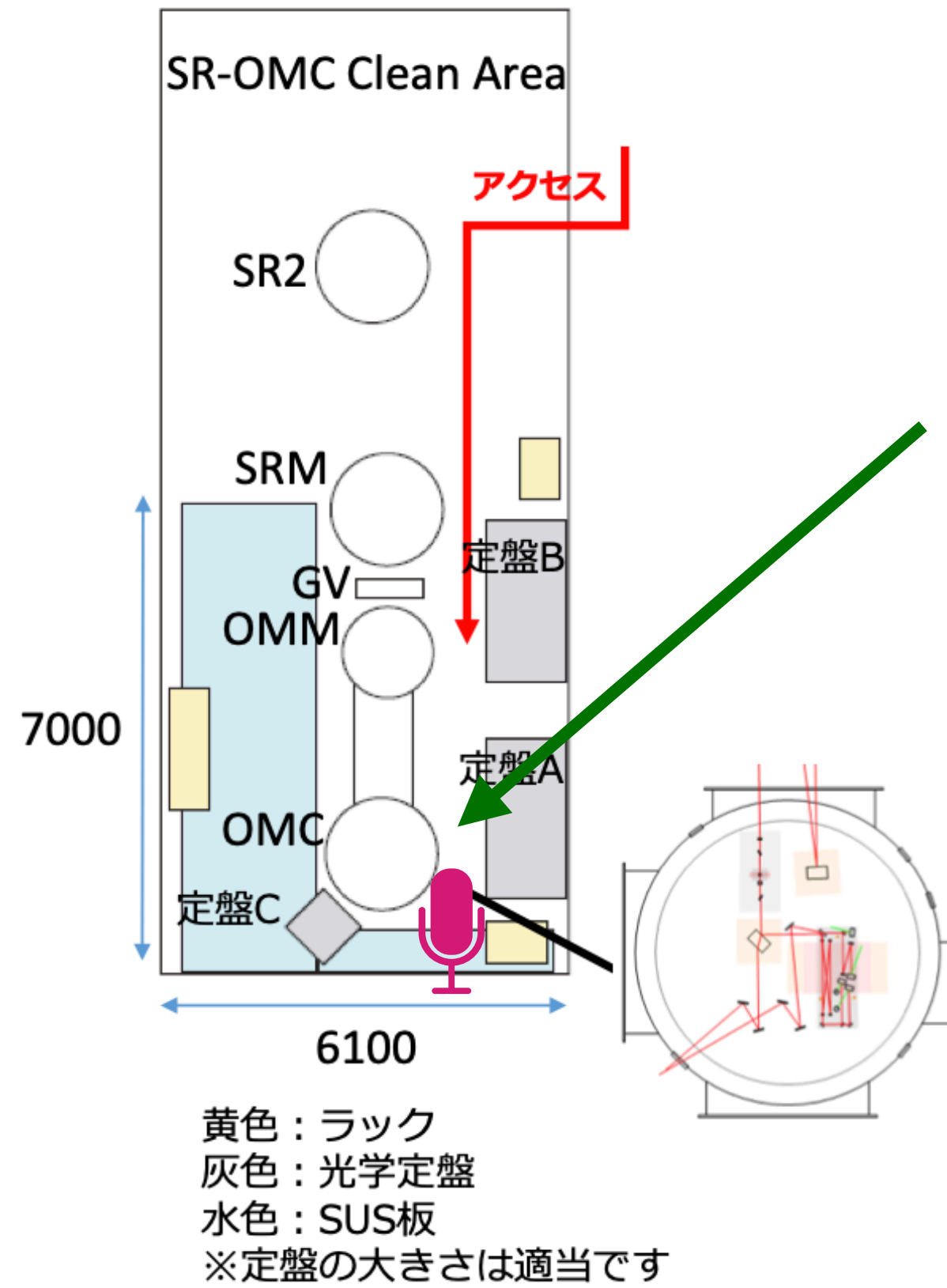
## ○ Properties of correlation

- It was a periodic phenomenon for 2.57 hours during whole O3GK period
- Probably, it affected to the BNS range drop
- It was placed around BS area
- It created 58Hz of frequency



# AIR COMPRESSOR EFFECTS

[klog:13206](#) [klog:13181](#) [klog:13197](#)



# SUMMARY

## ○ **Development of CAGMon**

- The goal of this project is to find a systematic way of identifying the abnormal glitches/ non-linear correlations in the gravitational-wave data using the information-theoretic measurement methods

## ○ **Analysis results by CAGMon**

- It sensed the association between the stain and magnetometer channels when the lightning strikings
- It also detected the relationship between the BNS range and OMC chamber vibration due to an air compressor

## ○ **Future plan**

- Keep testing the reliability, performance, and limitation