

The problem

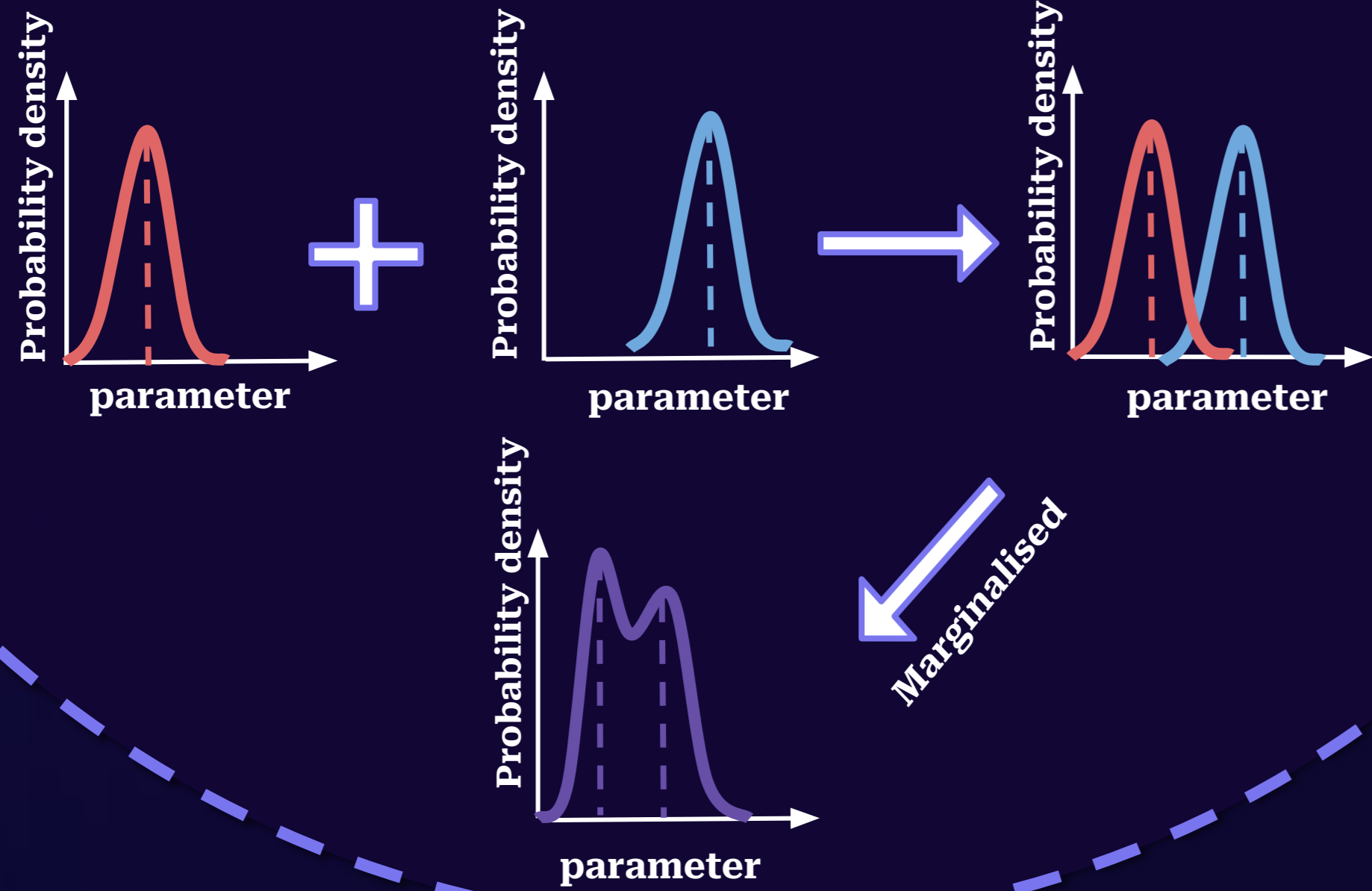
Gravitational waves are ripples in the fabric of space-time, caused by moving massive objects, such as **merging black holes**.

The **source** of gravitational waves is revealed through careful study of their **signal patterns**, or **waveforms**.

By **analysing using different waveform models**, we check how accurate our predictions are.

Our predictions are **less certain** for objects **spinning very fast** or with **extreme mass differences**.

We train a **SBI neural network** to better predict signal parameters by learning from a mix of, or **marginalise over, different waveforms**:



SIMULATION BASED INFERENCE: UNRAVELLING THE MYSTERIES OF GRAVITATIONAL WAVES

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Method

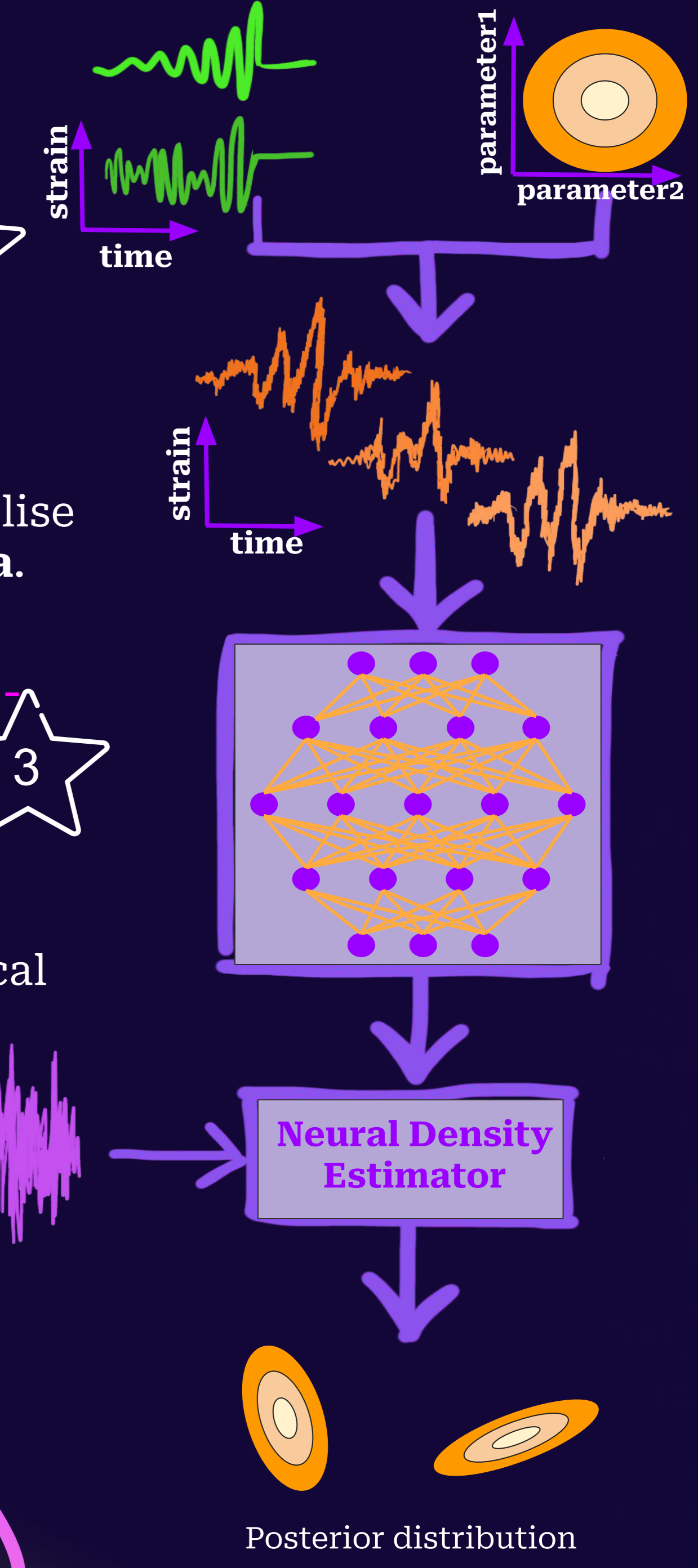
Simulation-based inference neural networks require two important inputs: **Waveform models** and **prior constraints** on model parameters.

We **sample parameters** from the **prior** and utilise the waveform models to create **simulated data**.

This data is passed into a **normalising flow neural network**, learning the **association** between the data and the parameters.

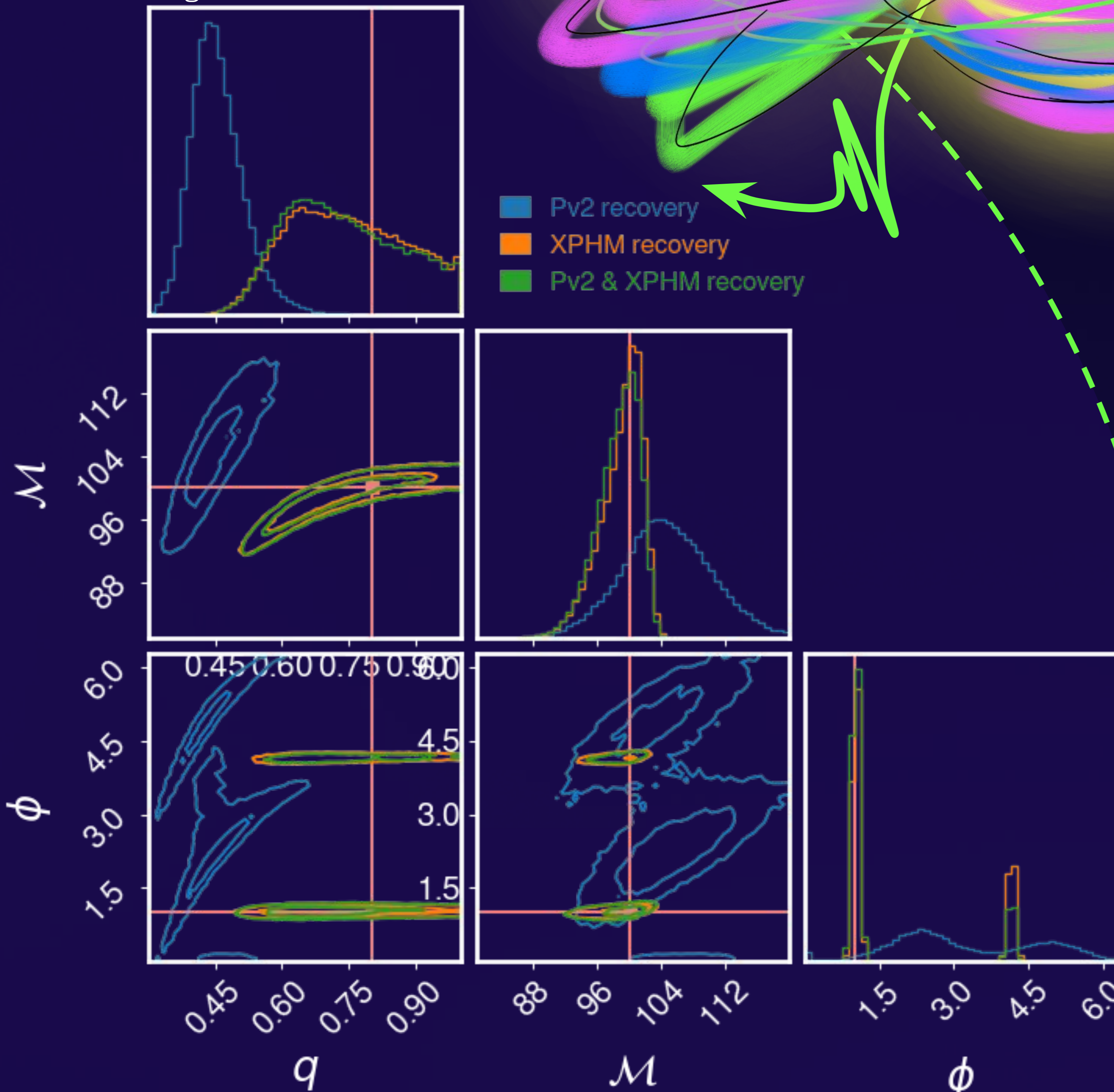
The neural network learns how to do statistical inference, thus we are creating a **density estimator**.

The density estimator is then used on empirical data to derive the **posterior distribution**.



Results

In this plot, all analyses were run on the same waveform injection (with model XPHM) and recovered using SBI trained on the following models:



Normalising Flows

Normalising flows are probabilistic models, enabling complex transformations of simple probability distributions.

We are then able to transform a base distribution x into a more complicated one z using a series of invertible, differentiable functions f .

Multiple spline functions j are chained together to model the complex distribution and enable density estimation.

