





Extending the PyCBC offline search to a many-detector network

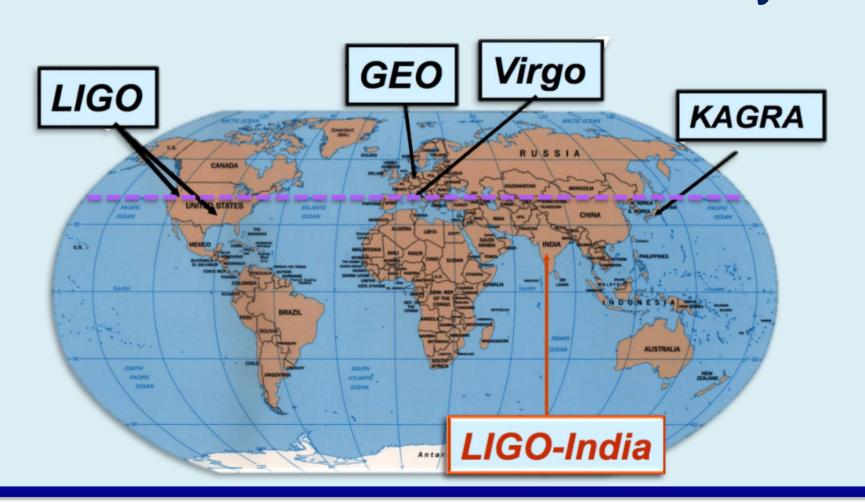
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<sup>1</sup> IGFAE, University of Santiago de Compostela,
<sup>2</sup> University of Portsmouth, <sup>3</sup> Albert Einstein Institute, Hannover LIGO document LIGO-G1901550

- PyCBC offline currently:
- uses two detectors
- > requires trigger in both detectors
- ranking statistic of background rate + p/t/a consistency
- > PyCBC offline multiifo:
  - > SNR triggers from all combinations of two or more detectors combined
  - > Updates to ranking statistic

## Motivation and Summary

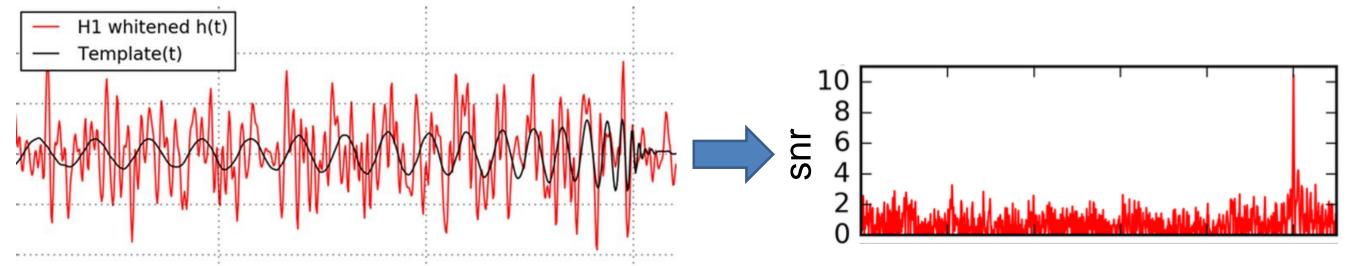


- More detectors improves:
  - latency
  - > sky localisation and coverage
  - > statistical confidence
- These lead to more/better detections (yay!)
- Comparison to the two-detector (two-ifo) search shows significant sensitivity improvement

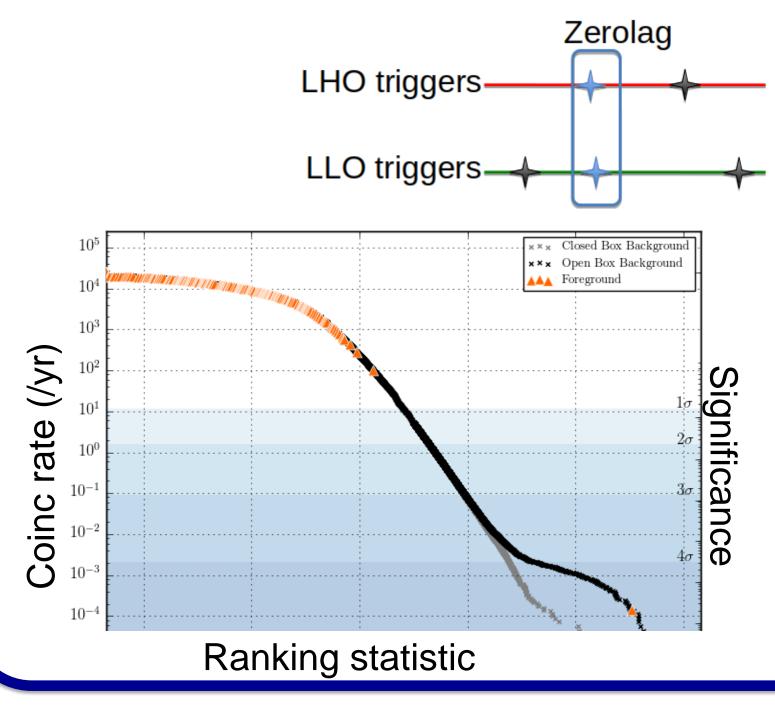
# PyCBC offline search: the basics



Whitened data and templates cross-correlated to produce SNR



- Coincidence (coincs)
  - Triggers (SNR peaks) from each detector compared to find coincidences in time (require same template)



Background & Significance

Time shifted

- ➤ Time-slides performed to get noise background
- Comparison to backgroundassess significance

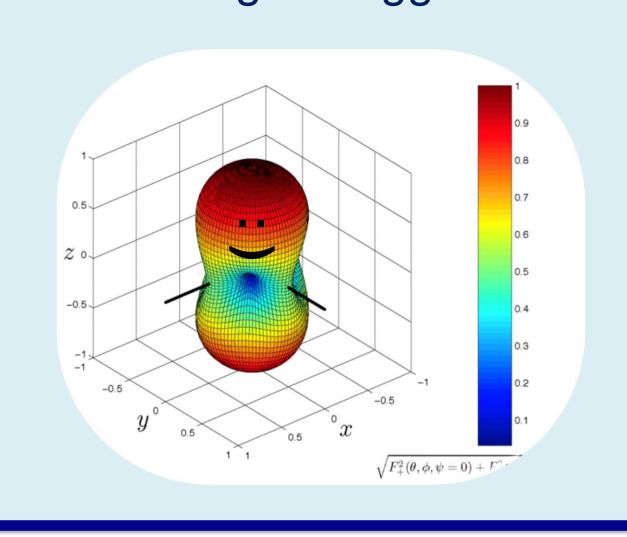
# God Tier

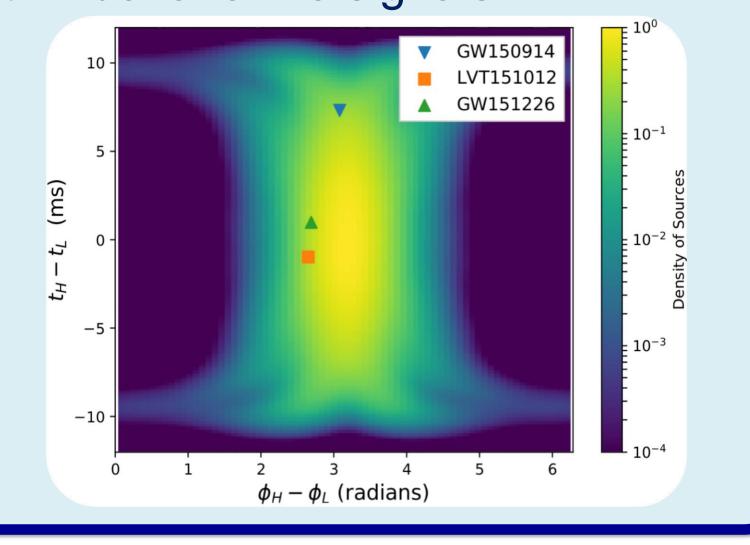
## Ranking Statistic

- > Method rank coincs for signal likelihood
- > Optimal ranking statistic: log (rate<sub>signal</sub>/rate<sub>noise</sub>)
- Noise coinc rate estimated from individual detector trigger rates and allowed time window
- ➤ Much lower noise rates for three-ifo coincs & same signal rate → much higher rankings statistic (compared to two-ifo)
- Adjustments to rates for signal/noise consistency
- > Statistics compared across coinc types for true false alarm rates

## Phase-time-amplitude (P/T/A) consistency

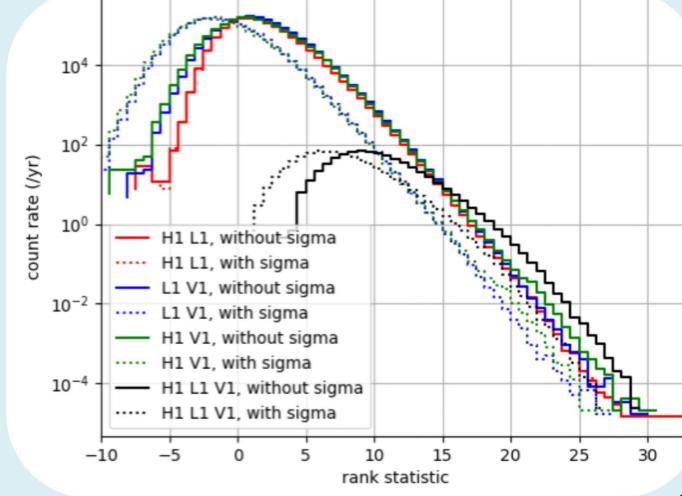
- Distributions of time- and phase-differences for coincs are different if from noise (uniform) or signals [1]
- > Relative amplitudes affected by antenna patterns given direction
- Log of rates for evenly distributed, simulated signals used as priors to add to ranking statistic above
- > Down-weights triggers that don't behave like signals





# Using Network Sensitivity Information

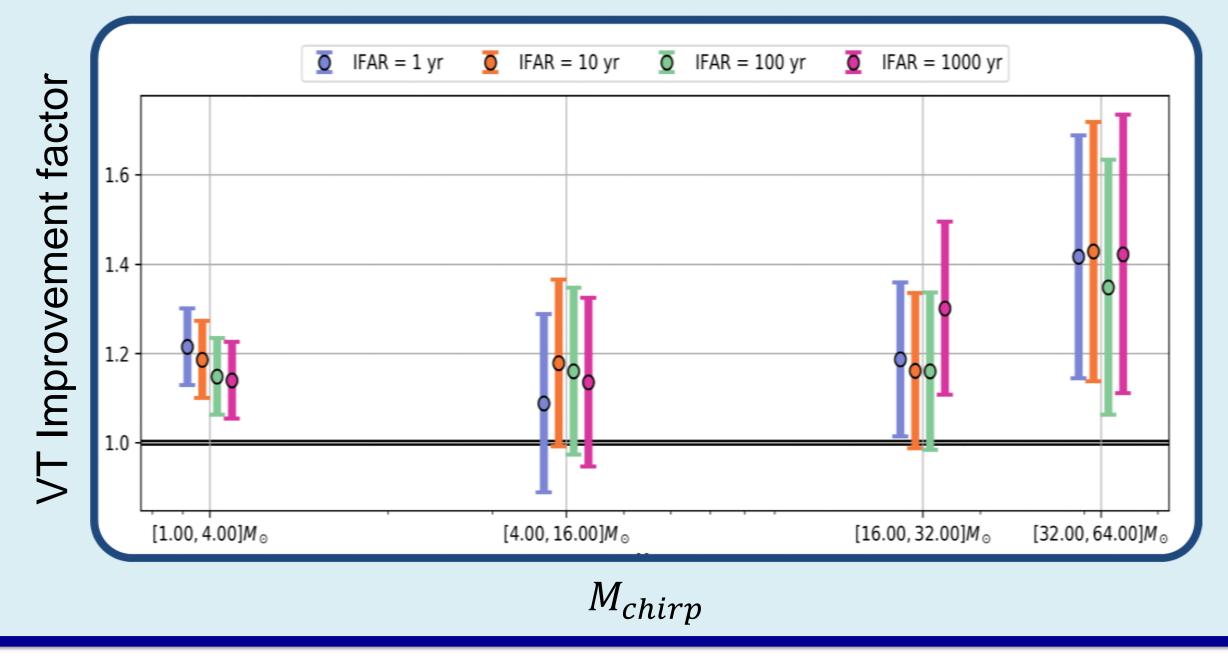
- > Each coinc made by a specific network of detectors
- ➤ Network more sensitive → more likely to detect signal → prior belief for signal increases
- Using  $\sigma^2$  [2], a measure of sensitivity, for each detector in the coinc, convert to network sensitivity reweight signal rate
- Favours more sensitive times and more sensitive detector combinations



# Comparison to Previous Method



- Via injections, calculate available volumextime (VT) for sources in the search
- > Compare VT sensitivity between analyses
- ➤ Here compare VT of the new search in a chunk of O2 to the two-IFO search used in GWTC-1 [3]
- ➤ Some VT from extra latency → more time for coincs with 'any two from three' active detectors than requiring 'two from two'



### Discussion

- ➤ VT sensitivity of search increased by factor of 1 1.6 (source type dependent)
- Ongoing work:
  - ➤ P/T/A consistency checks currently using two-ifo priors for three-ifo coincs, creation of three-detector priors is ongoing
  - > Better fitting of background triggers for noise modelling

#### References

- [1] Nitz et al (2017) Astrophys.J. 849 no.2, 118
- [2] Allen et al (2002) Phys. Rev. D 85, 122006
- [3] LIGO, Virgo et al (2018) arXiv:1811.12907

