




# 1 cosmo-numba: B-modes and COSEBIs computations 2 accelerated by Numba

3 **Axel Guinot** <sup>1</sup> and **Rachel Mandelbaum** <sup>1</sup>

4 <sup>1</sup> Department of Physics, McWilliams Center for Cosmology, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA  
5 15213, USA

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## Software

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## 6 Summary

7 Cosmic shear important probe. B-modes computation as null test This software propose at  
8 the same time a user friendly interface and fast computation for E-/B-mode decomposition.

## 9 Statement of need

10 Cosmo-numba faciliate the computation of E-/B-modes decomposition using two methods. One  
11 of them is the Complete Orthogonal Sets of E-/B-mode Integrals (COSEBIs) as presented in  
12 P. Schneider et al. (2010). The COSEBIs rely on very high precision computation requirering  
13 more than 80 decimal numbers. P. Schneider et al. (2010) propose an implementation  
14 using mathematica. cosmo-numba make use of combination of sympy and mpmath to reach the  
15 required precision. This python version enable an easier integration in cosmology pipeline and  
16 faciliate the null tests.

17 This software package also include the computation of the pure-mode correlation functions  
18 presented in Peter Schneider et al. (2022). Those integrals have less constraints than the  
19 COSEBIs but having a fast computation is necessary to computing the covariance matrix. One  
20 can also include use those correlation function for cosmological inference in which case the  
21 multiple call to the likelihood will also require a fast implementation.

## 22 COSEBIs

23 The COSEBIs are defined as:

$$E_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty d\theta \theta [T_{n,+}(\theta) \xi_+(\theta) + T_{n,-}(\theta) \xi_-(\theta)] B_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty d\theta \theta [T_{n,+}(\theta) \xi_+(\theta) - T_{n,-}(\theta) \xi_-(\theta)] \quad (1)$$

24 where  $\xi_\pm(\theta)$  are the shear correlation functions, and  $T_{n,\pm}$  are the weight functions for the  
25 mode  $n$ . The complexity is in the computation of reside in the computation of the weight  
26 functions. Cosmo-numba include do the computation of the weight functions in logarithmic  
27 scale defined by:

$$T_{n,+}^{\log}(\theta) = t_{n,+}^{\log}(z) = N_n \sum_{j=0}^{n+1} c_{jn}^- z^j \quad (2)$$

28 where  $z = \log(\theta/\theta_{\min})$ ,  $N_n$  is the normalization for the mode  $n$ , and  $c_{jn}^-$  are defined iteratively  
29 from Bessel functions (we refer the readers to P. Schneider et al. (2010) for morre details).

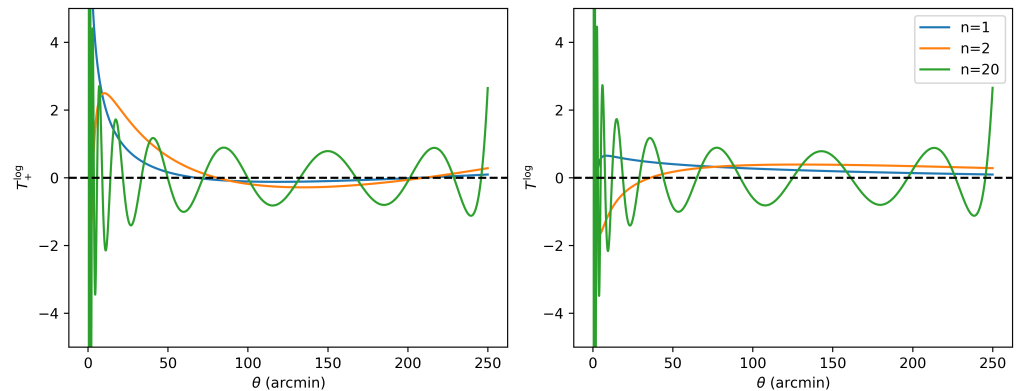


Figure 1: Caption for example figure.

## Mathematics

Single dollars (\$) are required for inline mathematics e.g.  $f(x) = e^{\pi/x}$

Double dollars make self-standing equations:

$$\Theta(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

You can also use plain  $\LaTeX$  for equations

$$\hat{f}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{i\omega x} dx \quad (3)$$

and refer to [Equation 3](#) from text.

## Citations

Citations to entries in paper.bib should be in [rMarkdown](#) format.

If you want to cite a software repository URL (e.g. something on GitHub without a preferred citation) then you can do it with the example BibTeX entry below for (?).

For a quick reference, the following citation commands can be used: - @author:2001 -> "Author et al. (2001)" - [@author:2001] -> "(Author et al., 2001)" - [@author1:2001; @author2:2001] -> "(Author1 et al., 2001; Author2 et al., 2002)"

## Figures

Figures can be included like this: `Caption for example figure.` and referenced from text using [section](#) .

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## Acknowledgements

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