

RIFT tutorial

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[with much assistance from James Clark for containers for today]

2020-11-19 ICERM workshop

https://github.com/oshaughn/RIFT_tutorials : 20201119-ICERM

Three tutorials

- Tutorial 1: RIFT principles
 - RIFT overview
 - Tutorial 1 [notebook]
- Tutorial 2: RIFT simple example: Binary black hole
 - RIFT and GW data analysis: Why RIFT?
 - Tutorial 2 [docker container]
- Tutorial 3: RIFT on real data

RIFT: Rapid Iterative Fitting (for inference)

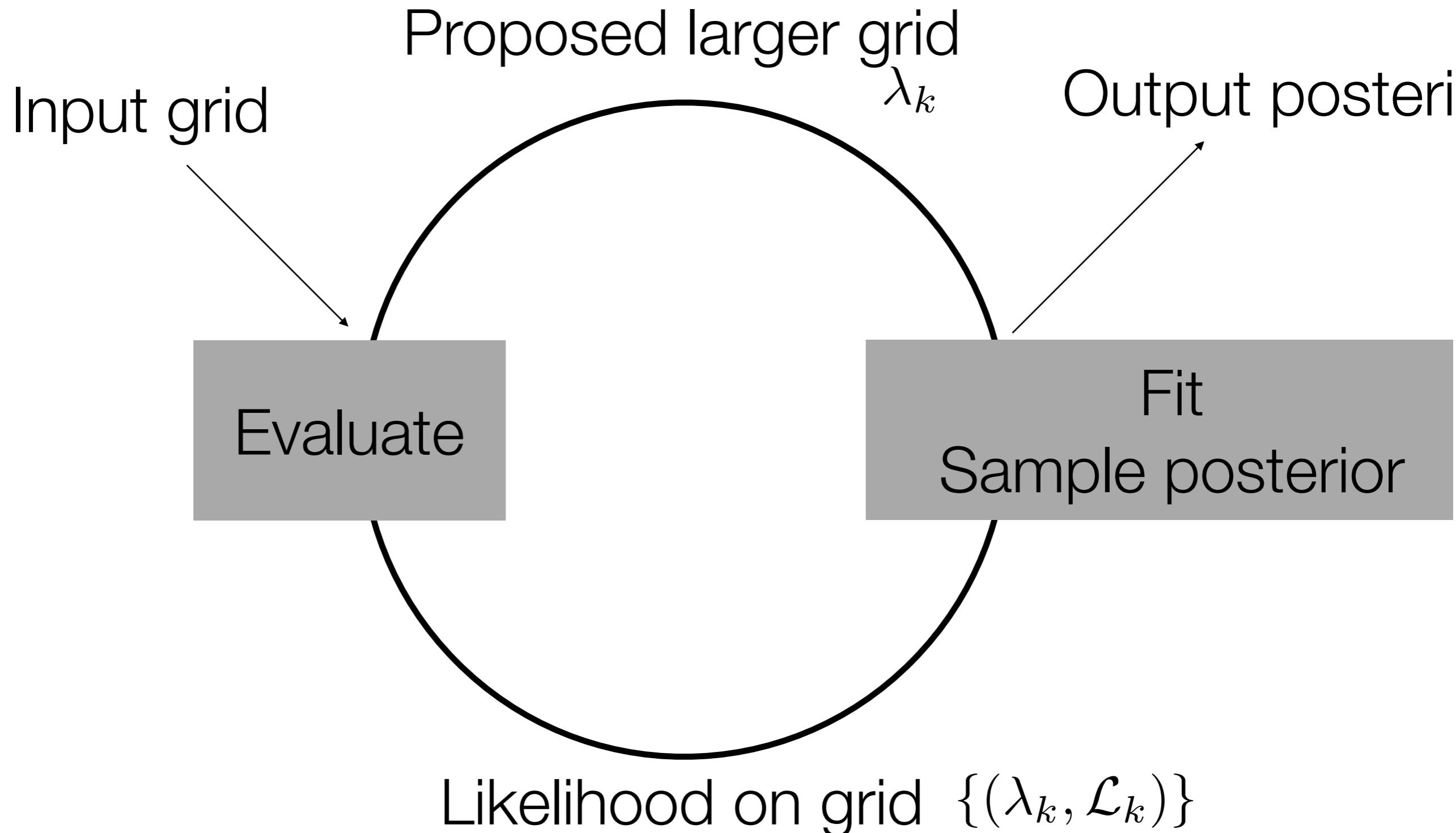
- Problem to solve:

$$p(x) = \frac{\mathcal{L}(x)p_{prior}(x)}{\int \mathcal{L}(x)p_{prior}(x)dx}$$

- but $\mathcal{L}(x)$ is very expensive
- Method: Evaluate $\mathcal{L}(x)$ and train an approximation (“surrogate”) $\hat{\mathcal{L}}(x)$
 - Iteratively refine
 - Target reliable posterior in ‘bulk’ of support (e.g., 99.9...% probability)
- Fit method: Anything flexible (e.g. random forests, ...). We usually use gaussian processes in modest-sized problems
- Posterior generation: Monte Carlo integration. (Preferably adaptive)

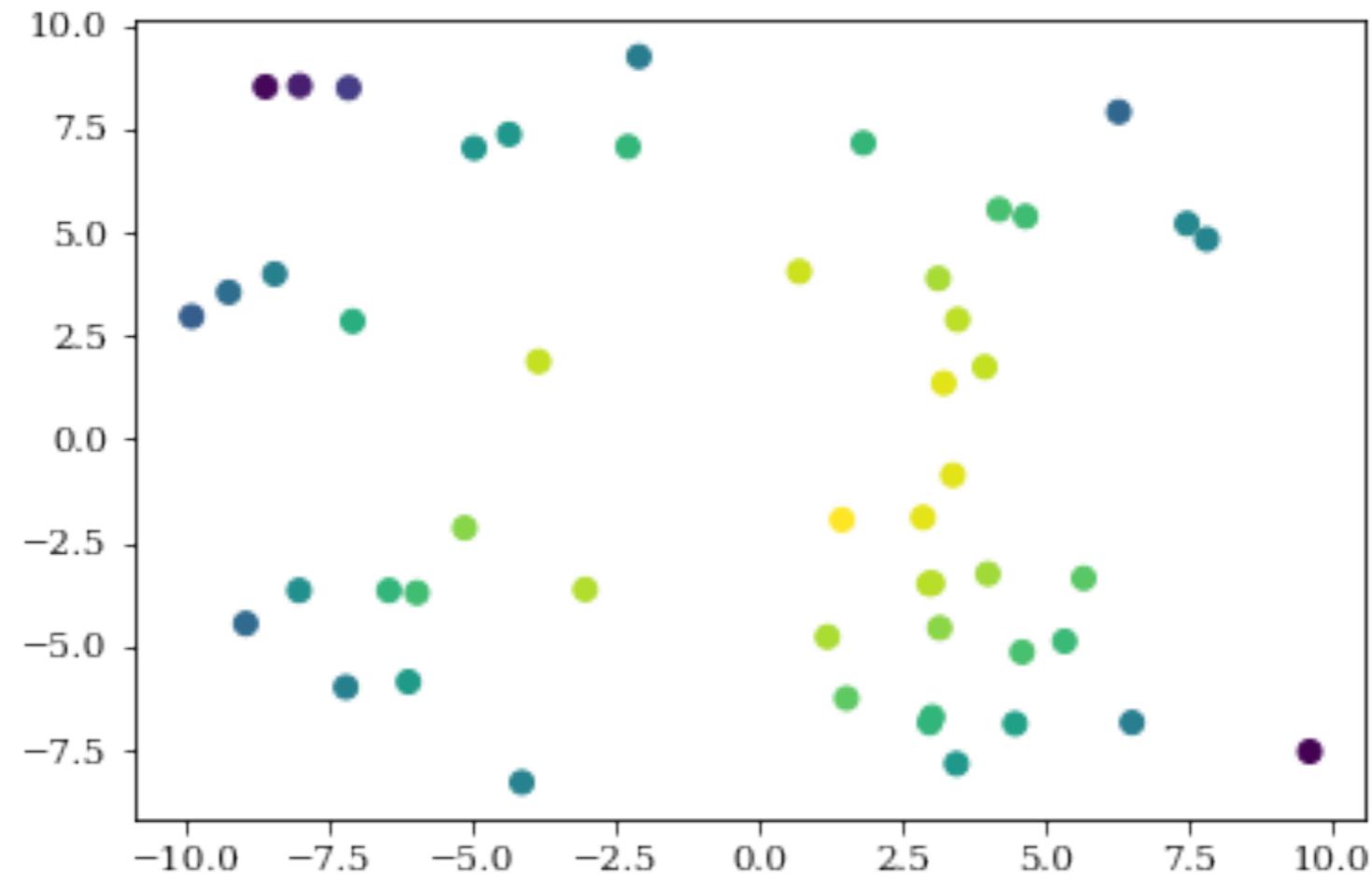
RIFT: Rapid Iterative Fitting (for inference)

- Repeat until stable



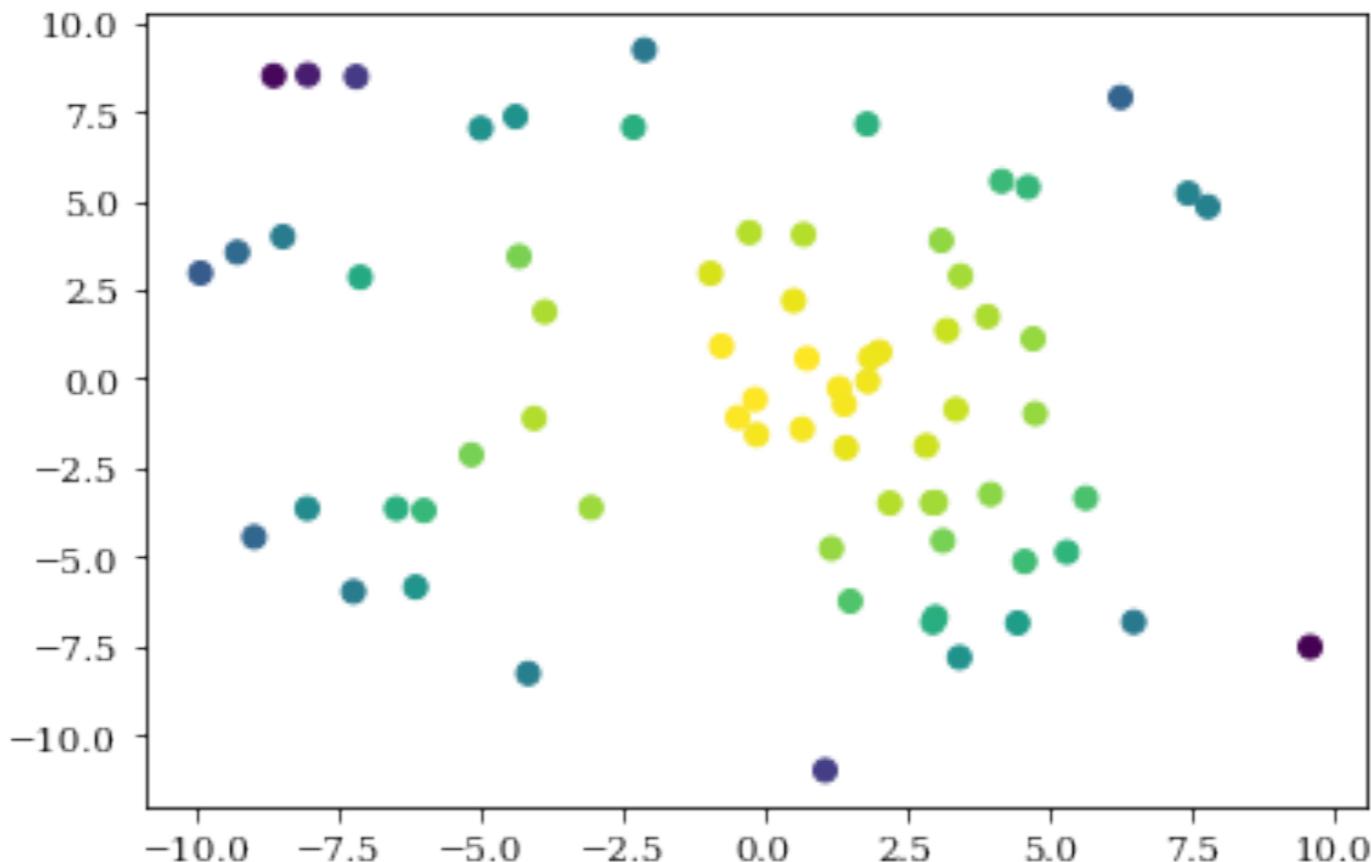
Tutorial 1: RIFT principles

- Toy problem : Gaussian
 - Iteration 0



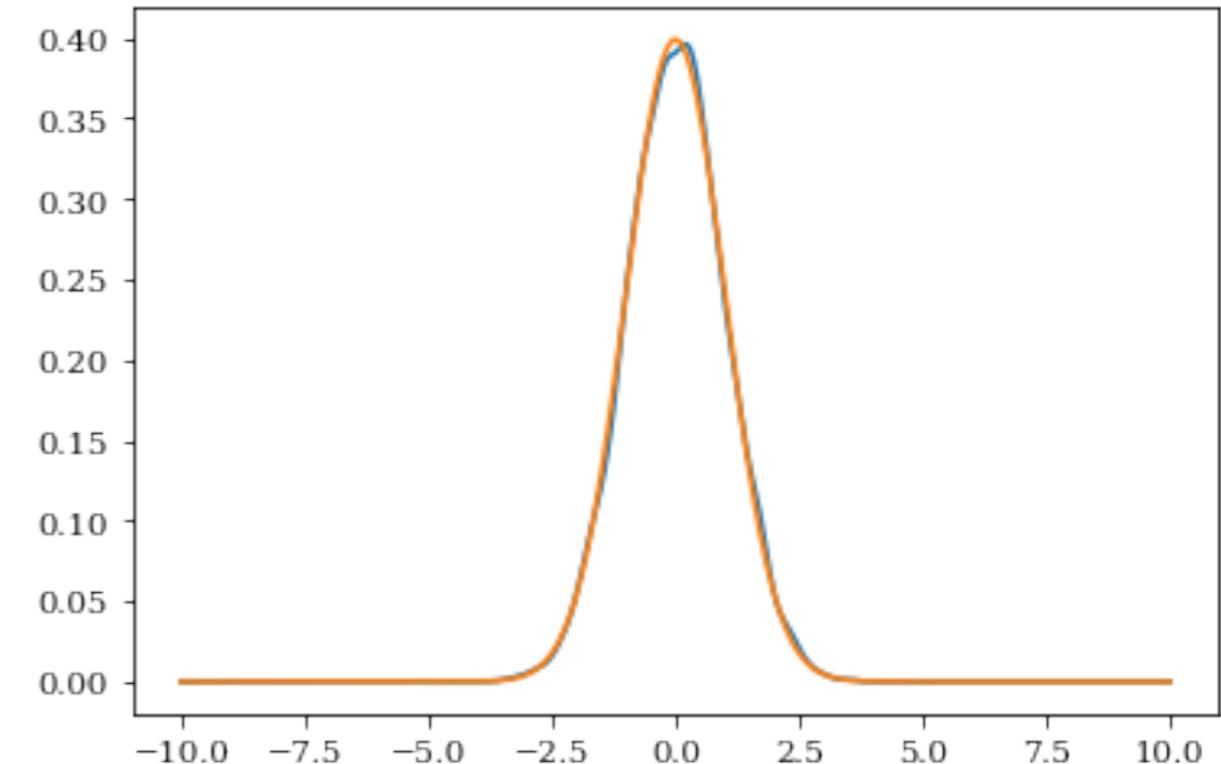
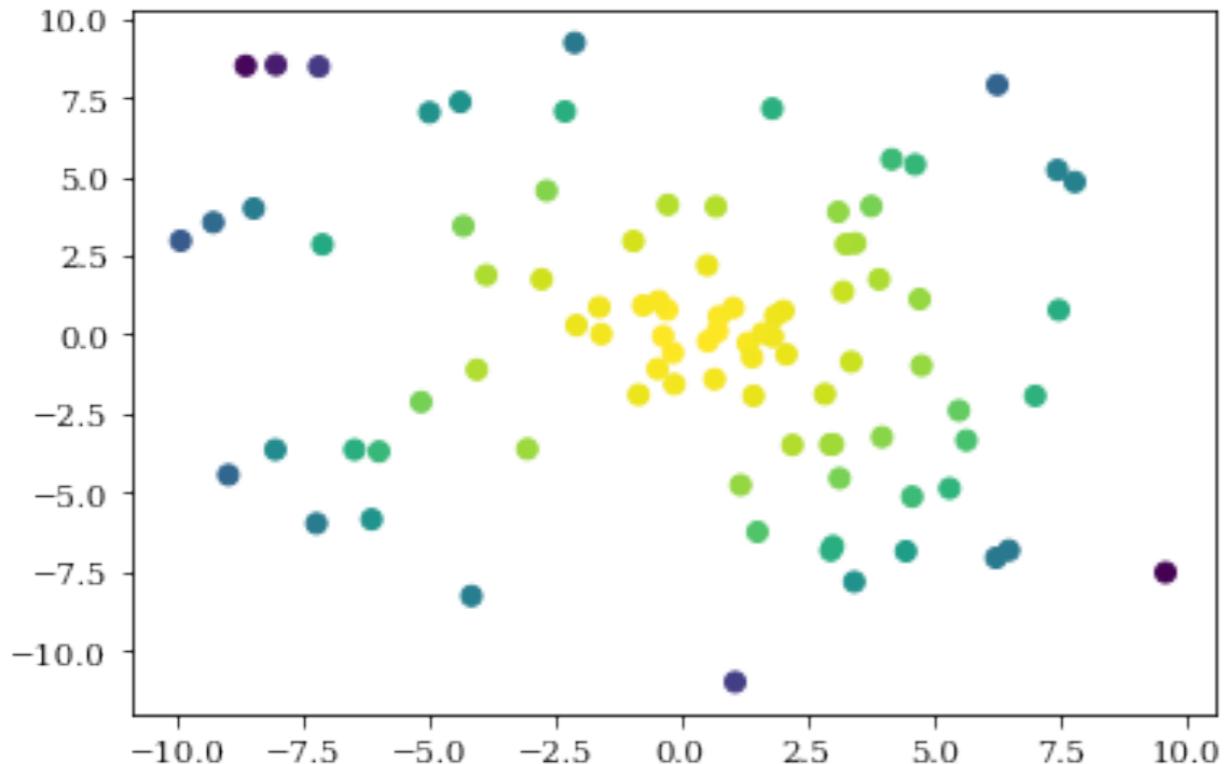
Tutorial 1: RIFT principles

- Toy problem : Gaussian
 - Iteration 1



Tutorial 1: RIFT principles

- Toy problem : Gaussian
 - Iteration 2



Tutorial 1: Gaussian

- Toy problem
 - Notebook: [link](#)
 - Open notebook in colab.google.com

Background 2: RIFT and GW data

- RIFT works with GW data
 - Assumes likelihood is gaussian noise, with signal h , in detectors k

$$\ln \mathcal{L}(\lambda; \theta) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_k \langle h_k(\lambda, \theta) - d_k | h_k(\lambda, \theta) - d_k \rangle_k - \langle d_k | d_k \rangle_k$$

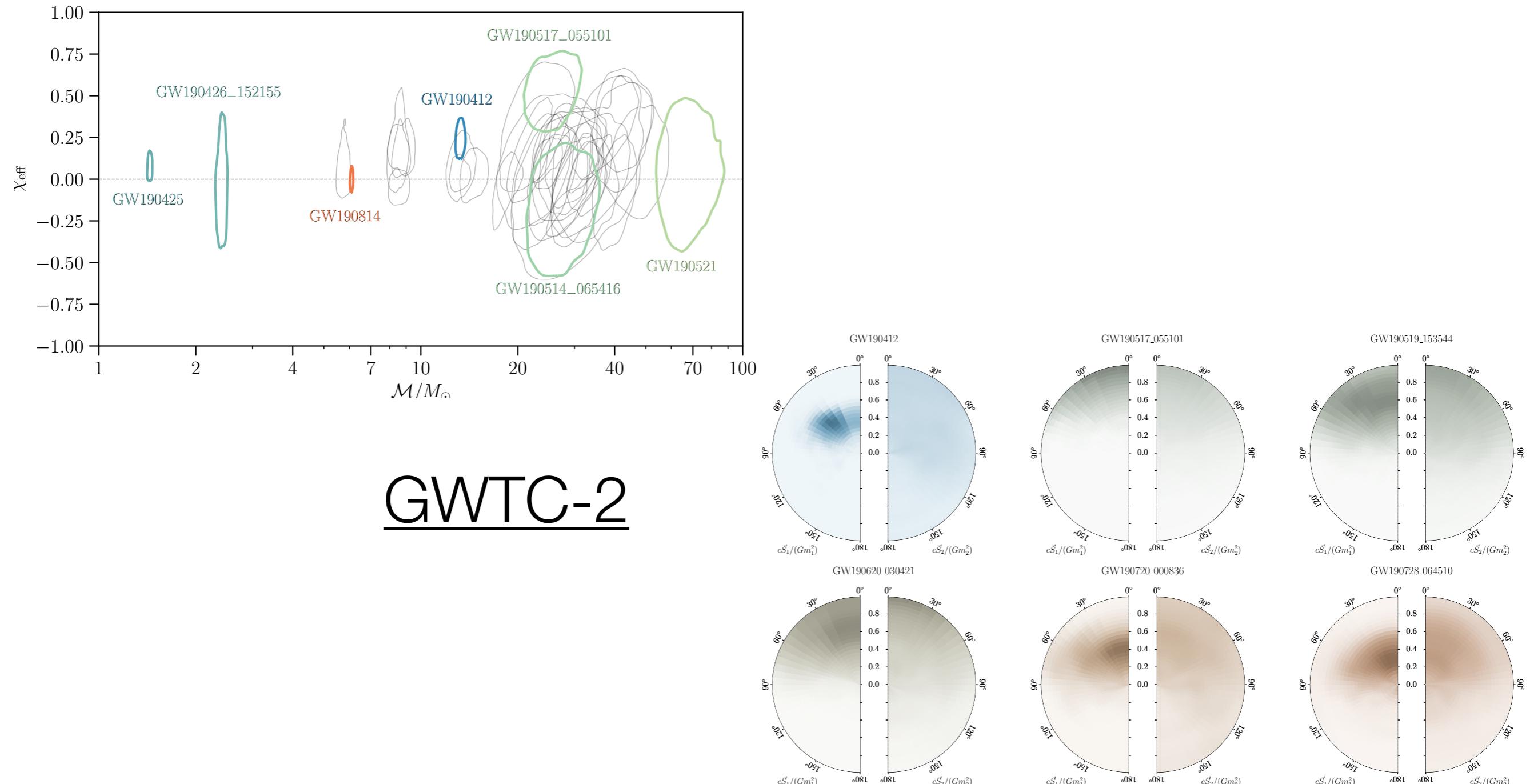
- Very efficient likelihood calculation (re-uses many things) when “intrinsic” parameters (λ) fixed (i.e., same binary seen different ways)
- RIFT splits the calculation into two parts: intrinsic and extrinsic

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{marg}}(\lambda) \equiv \int \mathcal{L}(\lambda, \theta) p(\theta) d\theta$$

- Iterative fitting applied to **marginal** likelihood

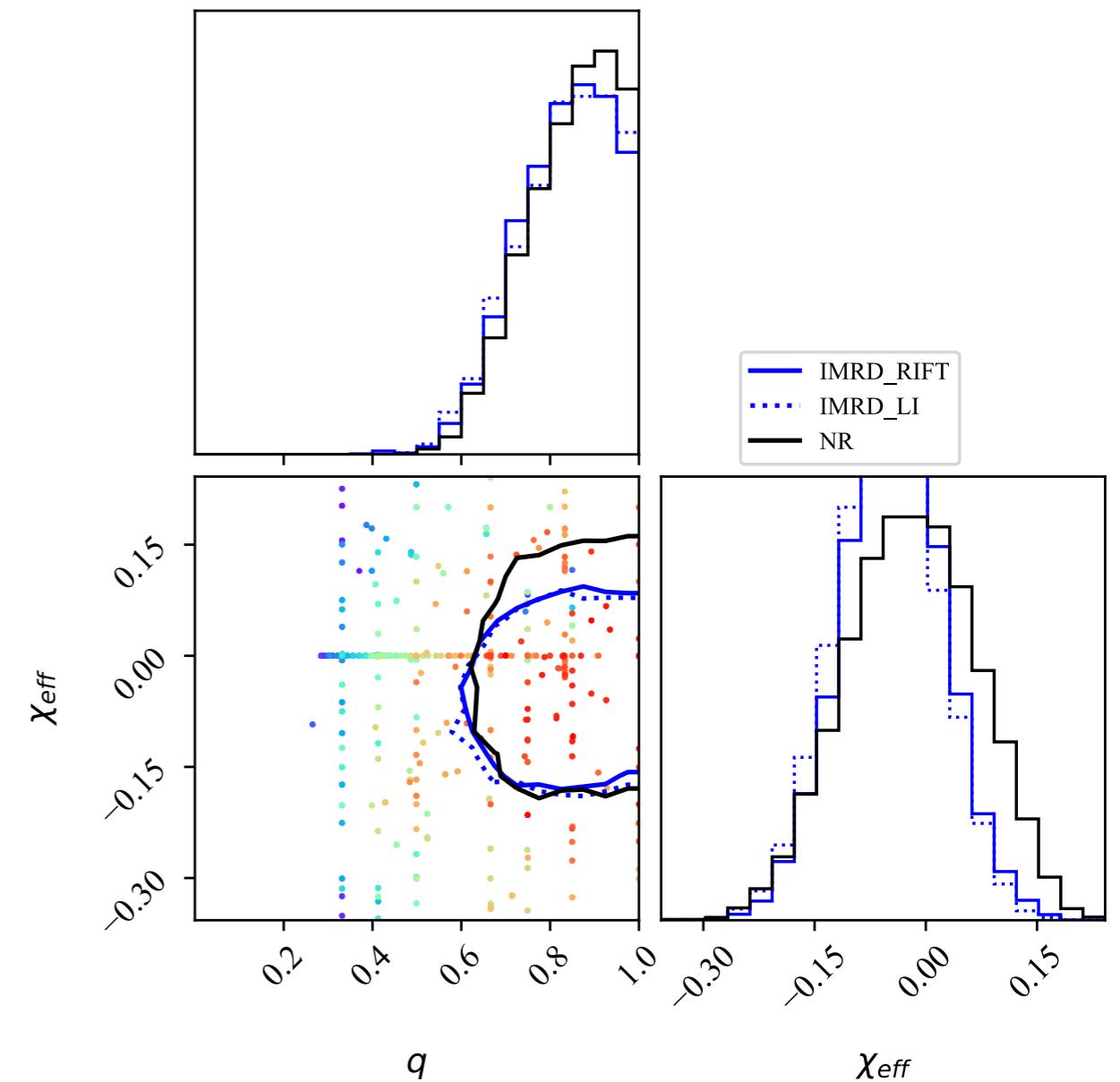
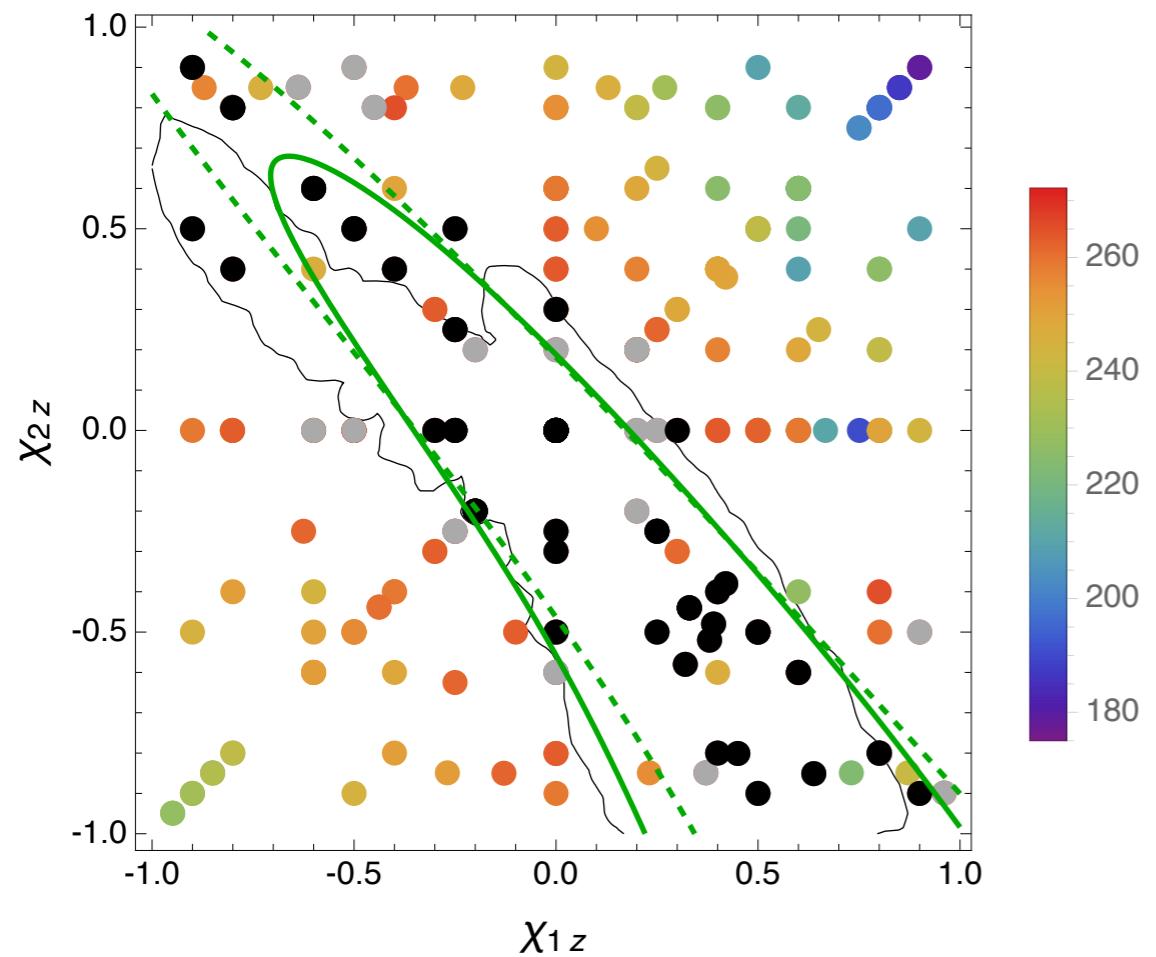
Why use RIFT? Very fast, cheap

- Optimized and low cost – good for expensive models
 - Example: LIGO GWTC-2 : Most HM calculations with RIFT



Why use RIFT? Models not continuously available

- Some good models (NR) only available on discrete sets

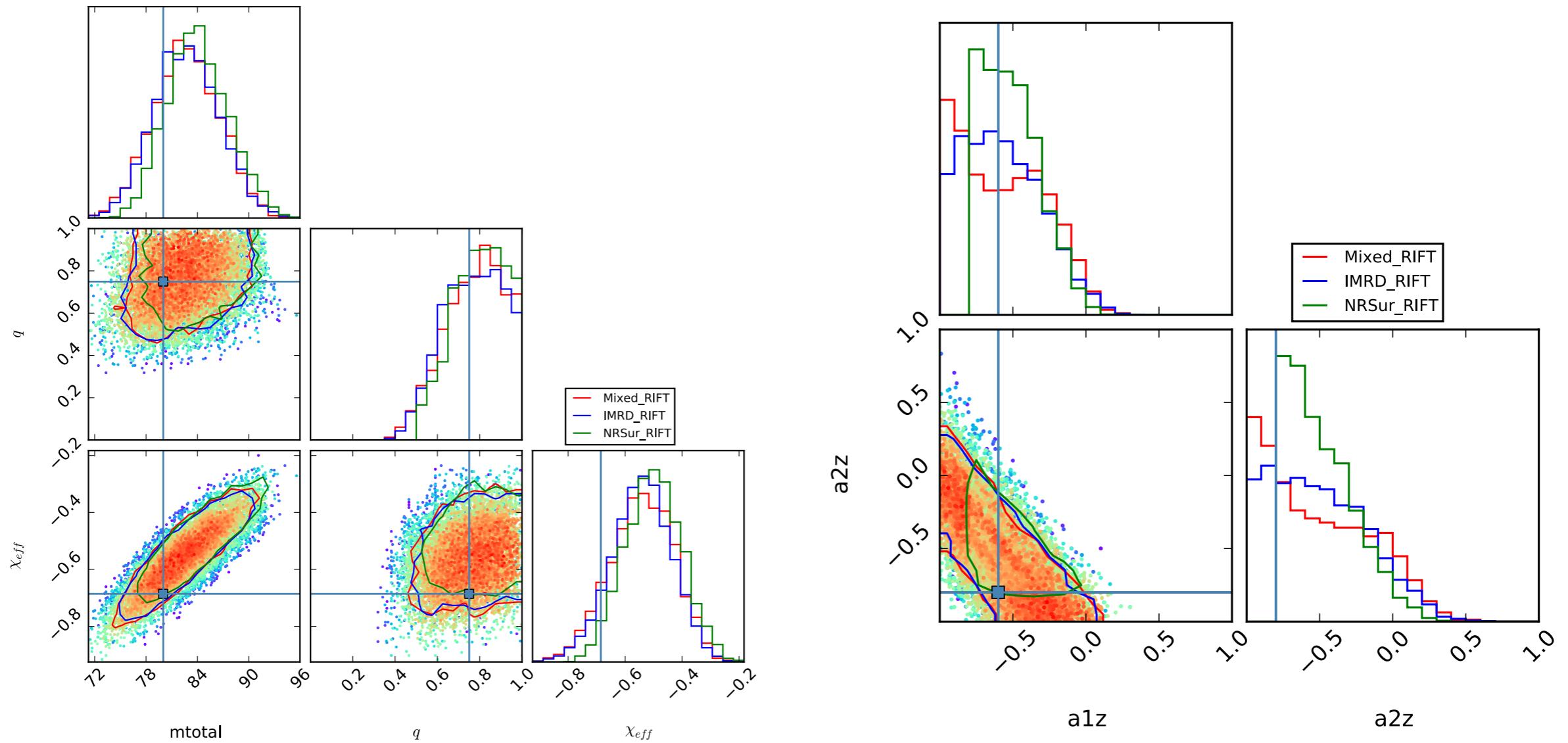


Abbott et al 2016, PRD 94 4035

see also Healy et al arxiv:2010.00108

Why use RIFT? Mixing models

- Some good models (NR-calibrated surrogates) have limited validity: mass ratio
 - Fill in the gaps with other models (PN; NR; ...)

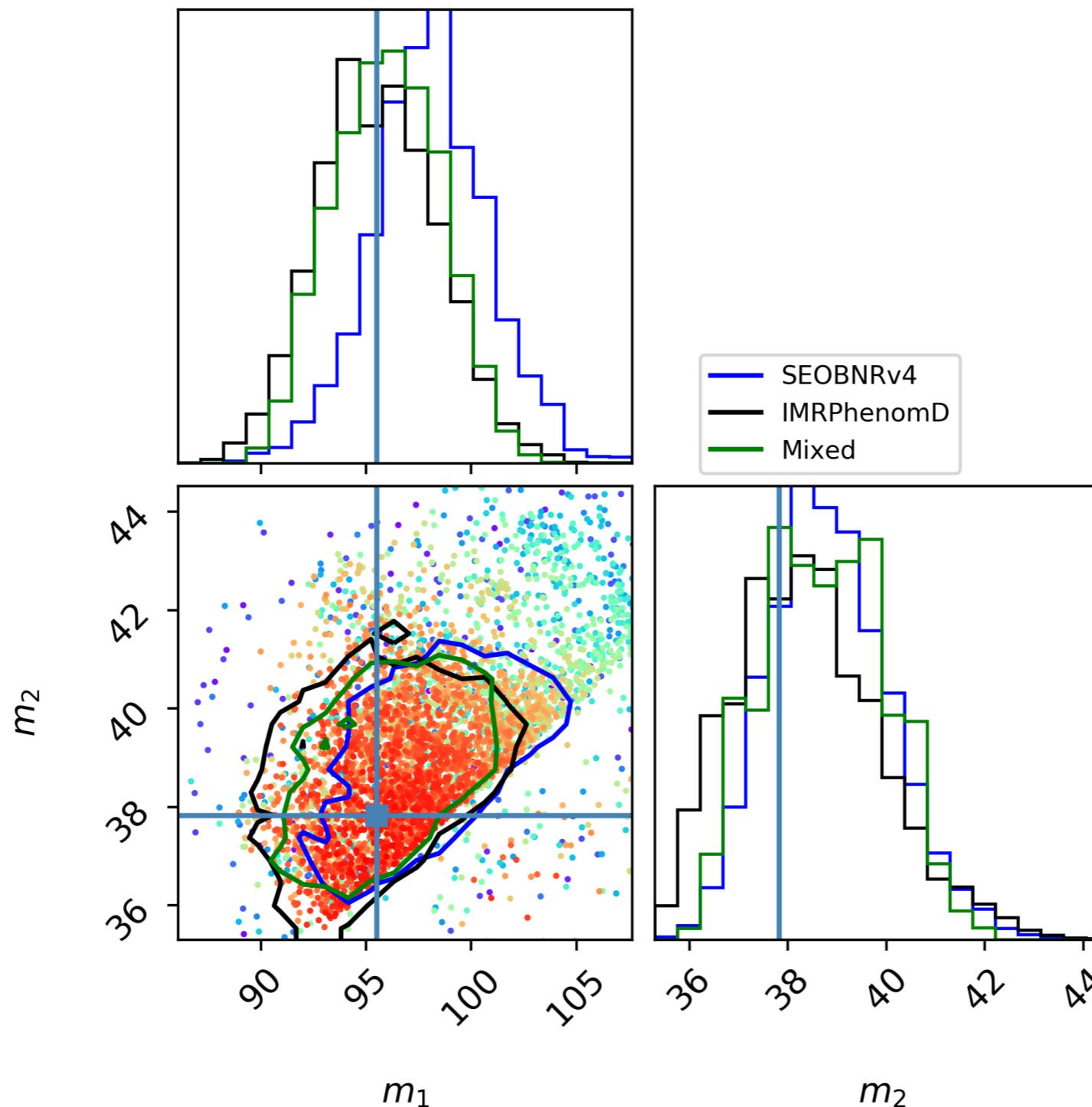


Lange et al arxiv:1805.06442

Why use RIFT? Model marginalization

- Natural technique to average over model differences

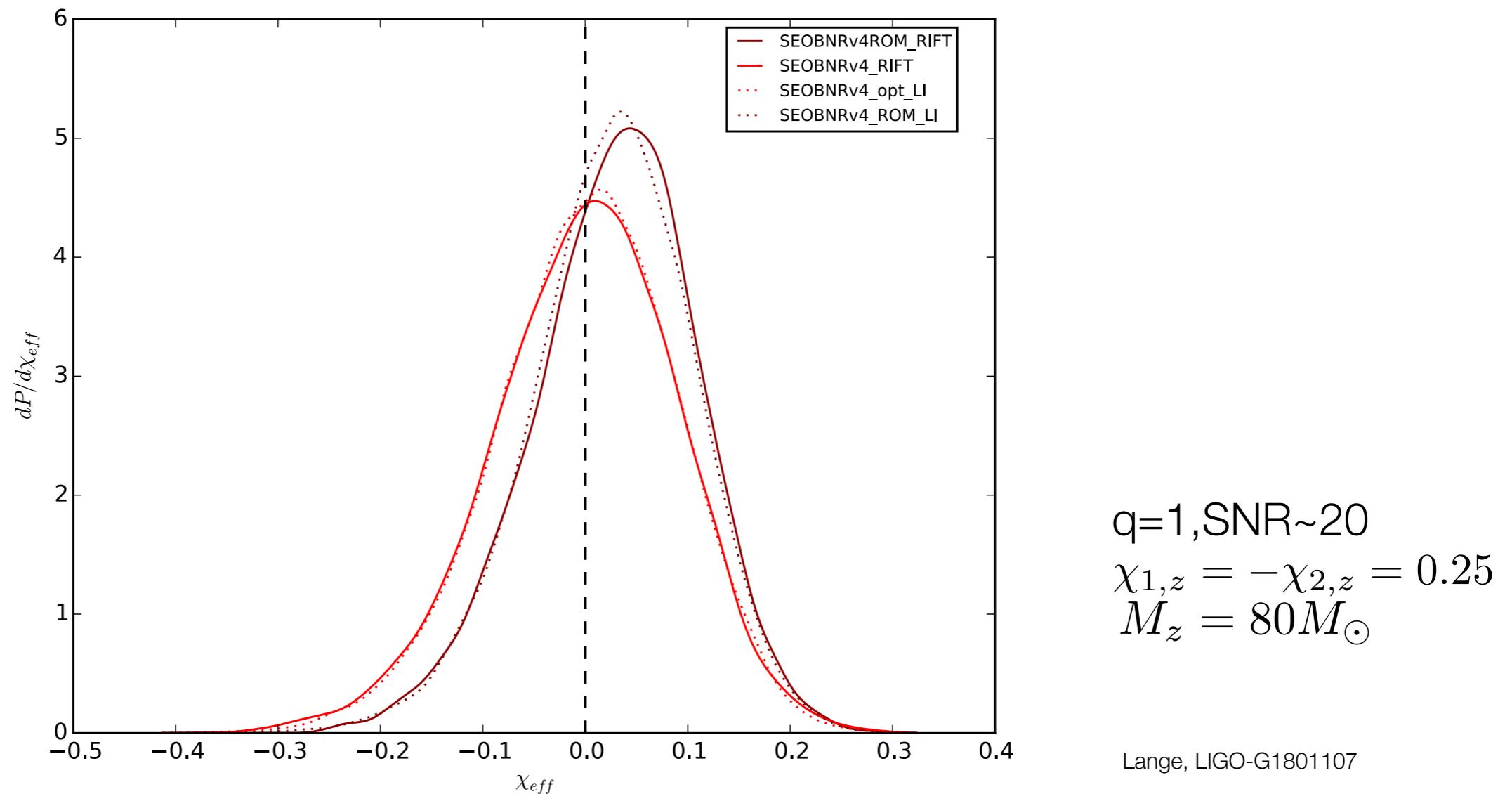
$$\mathcal{L}_1 p_1 + \mathcal{L}_2 p_2 + \dots$$



Jan et al arXiv:2011.03571

Why use RIFT? Useful investigations easier

- Example of waveform systematics: GW150914-like synthetic source
 - One model designed as a fast approximation to another (match >0.997)



- Other examples: 170729 paper; ROQ bias (mchirp for 170729);...

Getting oriented: a live walkthrough, v1

- Binary black hole with zero spin <https://arxiv.org/abs/1902.04934>
 - See tutorial link for instructions

Getting oriented: a live walkthrough, v2

- Same example, but if you have a cluster with condor

```
# install the code (e.g., in a virtual environment or as user)
pip install --user RIFT==0.0.15.4rc5 # or: pip -m venv RIFT_demo; source RIFT_demo/bin/activate; pip install RIFT==0.0.15.4rc5

# Install and run the example
git clone https://github.com/oshaughn/ILE-GPU-Paper.git
cd ILE-GPU-Paper/demos/
make test_workflow_batch_gpu_lowlatency
cd test_workflow_batch_gpu_lowlatency; # good time to pause: do './command-single.sh' to confirm it is working!
condor_submit_dag marginalize_intrinsic_parameters_BasicIterationWorkflow.dag

# Monitor
watch -n 10 condor_q

# plot
```

Tutorial 3: RIFT on real data

- Automation to enable efficient setup and use