

gwsnr: A Python Package for Efficient SNR Calculation of GWs

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Summary

Gravitational waves (GWs), ripples in spacetime predicted by Einstein's theory of General Relativity, have revolutionized astrophysics since their first detection in 2015 (Abbott, B.P. et al. (2016a)). These waves are emitted by cataclysmic events like the merging of binary black holes (BBHs), binary neutron stars (BNSs) and BH-NS pairs, providing a unique window into the cosmos. A critical aspect of GW analysis is the Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR). SNR quantifies the strength of a GW signal relative to the background noise in a detector, like LIGO (The LIGO Scientific Collaboration et al. (2015), Abbott et al. (2020), Buikema et al. (2020)), Virgo (F. Acernese et al. (2014), F. Acernese et al. (2019)) or KAGRA (Akutsu et al. (2020), Aso et al. (2013)). This ratio is pivotal in confirming the detection of GWs and extracting astrophysical information from them (Abbott, B.P. et al. (2016b)). However, specific scenarios in GW research, particularly in simulations of detectable GW events (Abbott et al. (2016)) and in hierarchical Bayesian analysis (Thrane and Talbot (2019)) where selection effects are considered, demand extensive and efficient computation of SNR. This requirement presents a significant challenge, as conventional computational approaches, such as noise-weighted inner product, are typically time-consuming and impractical for such specialized and large-scale analyses (Taylor and Gerosa (2018), Gerosa et al. (2020)).

Statement of Need

The *gwsnr* Python package addresses the need for efficient SNR computation in GW research. It provides a flexible and user-friendly interface, allowing users to combine various detector noise models, waveform models, detector configurations, and signal parameters. *gwsnr* enhances SNR calculations through several key features. Firstly, it utilizes an innovative interpolation method, employing a partial-scaling approach for accurately interpolating the SNR of GWs from spin-less binary systems. Secondly, the package features a noise-weighted inner product method, similar to that in the *bilby* package (Ashton, Gregory et al. (2022)), but enhanced with multiprocessing capabilities. This parallel processing is crucial for handling large datasets and computationally intensive analyses. Thirdly, a trained Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model is incorporated for rapid 'probability of detection' (Pdet) estimation for BBH systems with spin precession. Lastly, *gwsnr* leverages the *numba*'s Just-In-Time (njit) compiler (Lam, Pitrou, and Seibert (2022)), which optimizes performance by compiling Python code into machine code at runtime, drastically reducing execution times. This combination of advanced techniques and user-friendly design makes *gwsnr* a valuable tool for GW data analysis, particularly in simulating detectable compact binary mergers, determining rates of both lensed and unlensed GW events (as demonstrated by its use in the *ler* package; Phurailatpam et al. (2024), Ng et al. (2024)), and will help in the analysis of selection effects within hierarchical Bayesian frameworks (Thrane and Talbot (2019)).

Mathematical Formulation

Modified FINDCHIRP Method: Partial Scaling Approach

The *gwsnr* package introduces the Partial Scaling method for SNR calculations in spin-less binary systems. This method, rooted in the FINDCHIRP algorithm (Allen et al. (2012)), focuses on non-spinning inspiral-merger-ringdown (IMR) waveforms, in *lalsimulation* library (LIGO Scientific Collaboration, Virgo Collaboration, and KAGRA Collaboration (2018)), and particularly interpolates the Partial scaled SNR ($\rho_{1/2}$) based on mass parameters (M_{tot}, q).

- **Interpolation Method:** Utilizes a 2D cubic spline technique (njit-ted) for the ‘partialsnr’ segment.

- **Equations:**

- For a simple inspiral waveform, the optimal SNR is given by,

$$\rho = F(D_l, \mathcal{M}, \iota, \psi, \alpha, \delta) \sqrt{4 \int_0^{f_{ISCO}} \frac{f^{-7/3}}{S_n(f)} df}$$

- F is defined as a function of luminosity distance (D_l), chirp mass (\mathcal{M}), inclination angle (ι), polarization angles (ψ), right ascension (α), and declination (δ); refer to Eqn(D1) of Allen et al. (2012). f is the frequency, f_{ISCO} is the last stable orbit frequency and $S_n(f)$ is the detector’s noise curve or power spectral density (psd).

- Then, partial scaled SNR: $\rho_{1/2} = \sqrt{4 \int_0^\infty \frac{f^{-7/3}}{S_n(f)} df} \approx \sqrt{4 \int_0^{f_{ISCO}} \frac{f^{-7/3}}{S_n(f)} df}$

- For an spinless frequency-domain IMR waveform with optimal SNR equal to ρ : $\rho_{1/2} = \rho / F(D_l, \mathcal{M}, \iota, \psi, \alpha, \delta)$

- $\rho_{1/2}$ is considered a function of M_{tot} and q .

Noise-Weighted Inner Product Method with Multiprocessing

This method is tailored for SNR calculations using frequency domain waveforms as defined in *lalsimulation* (LIGO Scientific Collaboration, Virgo Collaboration, and KAGRA Collaboration (2018)), including spin-precessing binary systems. *gwsnr* also supports JAX assisted inner product, where the waveform generation is facilitated through the *ripple* package (Edwards et al. (2024)). Key functions are optimized using *jax.jit* and parallelized with *jax.vmap*.

- **Methodology:** Combines waveform generation (multi-process), antenna pattern calculation (njit-ted), and noise-weighted inner product computation (njit-ted).

- **Equations:**

- Inner product: $\langle a|b \rangle = 4 \int_{f_{min}}^{f_{max}} \frac{\tilde{a}(f)\tilde{b}^*(f)}{S_n(f)} df$

- Optimal SNR: $\rho = \sqrt{F_+^2 \langle \tilde{h}_+ | \tilde{h}_+ \rangle + F_\times^2 \langle \tilde{h}_\times | \tilde{h}_\times \rangle}$, for orthogonal h_+ and h_\times .

- $h_{+\times}$ are frequency domain waveform polarizations, and $F_{+\times}$ are antenna patterns.

These formulations highlight *gwsnr*’s capability to efficiently process diverse GW signals, enhancing data analysis accuracy and efficiency.

Artificial Neural Network (ANN) Model for Pdet Estimation

The *gwsnr* package now incorporates an artificial neural network (ANN) model, developed using *TensorFlow* (Abadi et al. (2015)) and *sklearn* (Pedregosa et al. (2011)), to rapidly estimate the Pdet in binary black hole (BBH) systems using the IMRPhenomXPHM waveform

approximant. This complex IMR waveform model accounts for spin-precessing systems with subdominant harmonics. The ANN model is especially useful when precise signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) calculations are not critical, providing a quick and effective means of estimating P_{det} . This value indicates detectability under Gaussian noise by determining if the SNR exceeds a certain threshold. Trained on a large dataset from the *lcr* package, the ANN model uses 'partial scaled SNR' values as a primary input, reducing input dimensionality from 15 to 5 and enhancing accuracy. This approach offers a practical solution for assessing detectability under specified conditions. Other similar efforts with ANN models are detailed in Chapman-Bird et al. (2023), Gerosa et al. (2020), Callister et al. (2024) etc.

In addition to providing trained ANN models for specific configurations, *gwsnr* offers users the flexibility to develop and train custom models tailored to their unique requirements. This adaptability allows for optimization based on variations in detector sensitivity, gravitational wave properties, and other research-specific factors, ensuring maximum model effectiveness across different scenarios.

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