The Journal of Open Source Software

gwsnr: A Python Package for Efficient SNR Calculation of GWs

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DOI: 10.xxxxxx/draft

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Submitted: 3rd July 2024
Published: 3rd July 2024

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 innovatively streamlines SNR calculations, enhancing accuracy and efficiency with several advanced techniques. Firstly, it utilizes an innovative interpolation method, employing a partial-scaling approach for accurately interpolating the SNR of GWs from spin-less binary systems wrt to their mass parameters. 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 integration allows for the parallel processing of complex calculations, thereby expediting the SNR computation. 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. Beyond these technical merits, $gwsnr$ stands out for its user-friendly features and seamless integration with other related software packages, making it not just a powerful tool but also an accessible one for researchers. These attributes position $gwsnr$ as an invaluable asset in GW data analysis, particularly in simulations of detectable compact binary mergers, determining rates of GW events, related to both lensed and un-lensed events (Phurailatpam et al. (2024), Ng et al. (2024)), and in the analysis of selection effects within hierarchical Bayesian frameworks (Thrane and Talbot (2019)). The package thus represents a significant step forward in aiding GW research, enabling more precise and efficient exploration of the universe through GW observations and simulations. Additionally, $gwsnr$ is instrumental in the ler (Phurailatpam et al. (2024)) package for calculating detectable rates of both lensed and unlensed GW events, showcasing its utility in advanced GW studies.

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 assited 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: $\rho = \sqrt{F_+^2\left\langle \tilde{h}_+|\tilde{h}_+\right\rangle + F_\times^2\left\langle \tilde{h}_\times|\tilde{h}_\times\right\rangle}$, 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 Pdet. This value indicates detectability under Gaussian noise by determining if the SNR exceeds a certain threshold. Trained on a large dataset from the *ler* 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) etc.

Acknowledgements

The author gratefully acknowledges the substantial contributions from all who supported this research. Special thanks go to my academic advisors for their invaluable guidance and unwavering support. The interactions with my research colleagues have greatly enriched this work. The Department of Physics at The Chinese University of Hong Kong is acknowledged for the Postgraduate Studentship that made this research possible. Thanks are also due to the LIGO Laboratory for the computational resources, supported by National Science Foundation Grants No. PHY-0757058 and No. PHY-0823459.

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