

### The **STACK-SLIDE** Search Initial Report: PULG F2F UWM June 2003



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# Initial STACK-SLIDE Proposal

- Mendell/Landry at LHO to code stack slide algorithm based on Brady/Creighton gr-qc/9812014
- We are in the very preliminary stages of this project, trying to answer questions like
  - Is anyone else planning on working on this (emailed Creighton/Brady/Riles/Chin)?
  - Is there any known problem with stack slide? Is Hough all we need?
  - Do we need to modify B/C algorithm? Stack slide SFTs, DeFTs, or F-stat?
- Algorithm will be coded under LAL, and search run under LDAS
  - Driver code will be available to all (detailed understanding of LDAS not required)
  - Parallel search; exploit ~THz LDAS computing power
  - Efficient I/O of SFTs, results database (or frame output) inherent in LDAS
- We will have a more complete proposal/progress report at the June F2F
- Code written and working by the August LSC meeting



## **Definitions**

- $T_0$  = observation time.
- M = number of data segments (number of stacks).
- N = number of data points in one segment.
- $N_T = total number of data points in T_0$ .
- A = signal amplitude.
- $\sigma$  = square root variance of the noise.

**Coherent Search**  

$$x = s + n = A\cos(2pft + f_{0}) + n$$

$$\tilde{x} = DFT(x)$$

$$\tilde{x}^{*}\tilde{x} = \left(\frac{ANM}{2}\right)^{2} + (NMs \pm NMs) + cross - term$$

$$\langle \tilde{n}^{*}\tilde{n} \rangle = NMs^{2}$$
For A<sup>2</sup>NM > 4s<sup>2</sup>:  $SNR \sim \sqrt{\tilde{x}^{*}\tilde{x}}/\langle \tilde{n}^{*}n \rangle = \frac{A}{2s}\sqrt{NM} = \frac{A}{2s}\sqrt{N_{T}}$ 
Detection if:  $\frac{A}{2s}\sqrt{MM} > 1$ 
False Alarm Rate:  $C_{false} = e^{-\frac{A^{2}}{4s^{2}}MM}$ 



#### Coherent Power vs. Freq





**STACK-SLIDE** Power vs. Freq

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# Complexity?

Complexity STACK-SLIDE =  $O(MNlog_2N) + O(NM^2)$ ?

Complexity SFT Coherent Per Sky Position =  $O(MNlog_2N) + O(\mathbf{D}kNM^2)$ ?

*Complexity Coherent FFT Resampled Time Series Per Sky Position =O( MNlog<sub>2</sub>MN)?* 



# We are still working to...

- Understand the Algorithm.
- Understand the Computational Complexity.
- Understand the Statistics.



FIG. 1. A flowchart representation of the *stacked slide* algorithm to search for sources of continuous gravitational waves. Notice that the computational cost of sampling the fine grid is reduced by sliding the power spectra, rather than re-computing an FFT for each point on the fine grid.



## Will Provide LDAS, LAL, & Driver Code

- LDAS code will be based on knownpulsardemod DSO.
- LAL parameter space metric code exists.
- Need LAL STACK-SLIDE function.
- User-friendly driver code that anyone can run.

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# LDAS Code To Write





#### Example Driver getFstat

Usage: ./getFstat\_v1.tclsh <site> <ifo> <start\_time> <duration>

<templateFreq0> <band\_width> <sft\_time> <framecachefile> <templatefile> <outputdatabase> <outfile> [<run>]

#### Example:

./getFstat\_v1.tclsh lho H1 729976096 8192 1283.5 2 2048

SFTFrameCache\_H1\_040203.txt testJ1939.params ldas\_tst testFstat.xml run

Starting Thu Jun 12 12:51:54 PDT 2003 LDAS job with LJrun at lho;

User: gmendell; Job id: LDAS-WA890236.

LDAS job succeeded.

Total time to run job = 76 seconds.

[gmendell@vulcan scripts]\$ less testFstat.xml

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<LIGO\_LW Name=":data:Container(Vect):Frame">

<Dim Scale="1.220703125000000e-04"

Start="1.28250000000000e+03" Unit="hz">16388</Dim>

Name="data" Type="Local">

2.6003204903121175e+00,2.3834808600241506e+00,2.7261332694330522e+00,...