



The known pulsar demod DSO
August 2002 LSC Update
PULG Session 08/23/02



Gregory Mendell
LIGO Hanford Observatory



The knownpulsardemod DSO

- Runs under LDAS. Code is in LALWrapper CVS.
- Generates Short-time Fourier Transforms (SFTs).
- **NEW**: inputs SFTs, and ephemeris data from ilwd.
- **NEW**: wrote LALWRAPPERInitBarycenter to transfer ephemeris data from LDAS to LAL.
- Uses the LALDemod function to generate JKS F statistic for one set of source parameters.
- Writes to the SIGNAL_DPERIOD database table.
- **NEW**: also writes to the search summary and search summary variables tables; outputs F statistic in frame or ilwd format for a specified frequency band.



The JKS F Statistic

Jaranowski, Krolak, and Schutz gr-qc/9804014; Schutz & Papa gr-qc/9905018; Williams and Schutz gr-qc/9912029; Berukoff and Papa LAL Pulsar Package Documentation

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{-----|-----|-----|} \\
 \text{0} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{T} \\
 F = \frac{4}{T} \frac{B |Y|^2 + A |Z|^2 - 2C \operatorname{Re}(YZ^*)}{D},
 \end{array}$$

$$Y = \sum_{j=0}^{MN-1} x_j a_j e^{-i\Phi_{jb}} \Delta t, \quad Z = \sum_{j=0}^{MN-1} x_j b_j e^{-i\Phi_{jb}} \Delta t,$$

$$A = (a \parallel a), \quad B = (b \parallel b), \quad C = (a \parallel b), \quad D = AB - C^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\psi & \sin 2\psi \\ \sin 2\psi & \cos 2\psi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} F_+ \\ F_\times \end{pmatrix}, \quad (x \parallel y) = \frac{2}{T} \sum_{j=0}^{MN-1} x_j y_j \Delta t$$

$$Y = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{M-1} a_\alpha Q_\alpha \sum_{k=k^*-K}^{k^*+K} X_{\alpha k}^{SFT} P_{\alpha kb} \Delta t, \quad Z = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{M-1} b_\alpha Q_\alpha \sum_{k=k^*-K}^{k^*+K} X_{\alpha k}^{SFT} P_{\alpha kb} \Delta t.$$



E7 Update

- Loop scripts drove knownpulsardemod to generated SFTs for L1, H1, and H2.
- Scripts are checked into MDC CVS.
- **NEW**: E7 SFTs data are available from LDAS using getsftdata.tclsh script. (Need ligotools LDAS job package and LDAS password.)
- **NEW**: LDAS can read SFT data very quickly (1 days worth of data in 1 Hz band in < 60 seconds.)
- **NEW**: knownpulsardemod test jobs that produce the JKS F statistic have been run on E7 data.



Goals before S1 (from last LSC conf.).

- Update knownpulsardemod DSO to work with latest LAL and LDAS code. **(DONE.)**
- Understand distribution of SNR and F statistic in Jaranowski, Krolak, and Schutz gr-qc/9804014. **(Understand the case of pure gaussian noise.)**
- Understand how to set upper limits. **(Have thought very briefly about this.)**
- Design and run knownpulsardemod MDC tests for LALDemod. **(SURF Student Brian Cameron worked on LALapps test code.)**



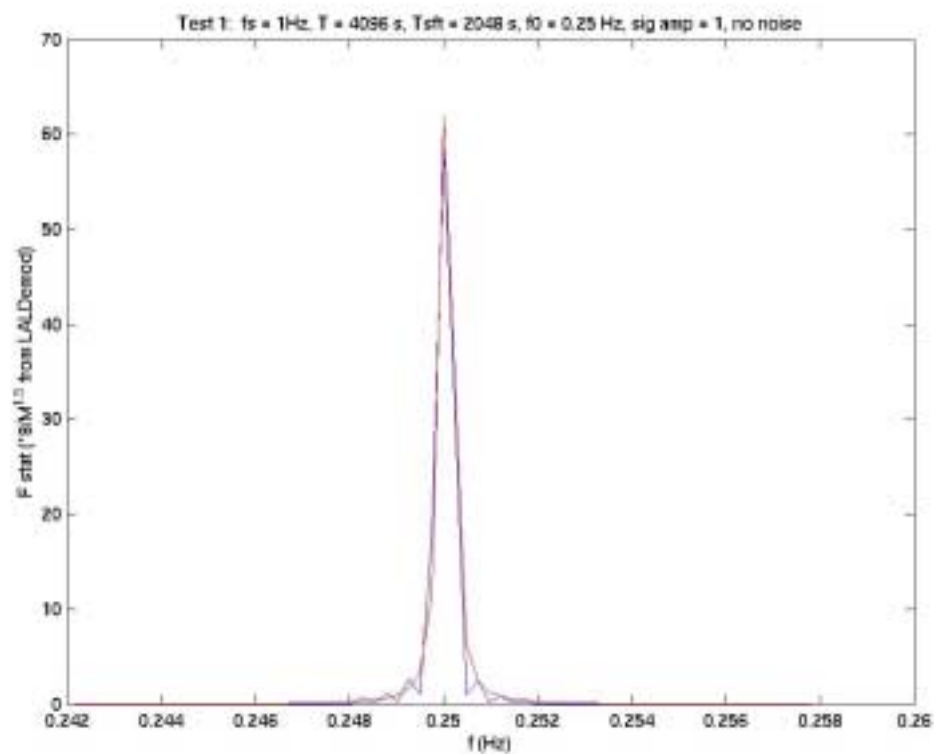
Test Code Progress

- SURF student Brian Cameron wrote LAL-apps code to aid testing this summer.
- We worked on four basic tests:
 - Compared Brian's code vs. LALDemod.
 - Generated synthetic data sets to study the distribution of the F statistic.
 - Studied: "Is F the best estimator?"
 - Studied effective of windowing and side lobes on SNR.
- Much more work is needed.



Simple Test of LALDemod

- Brian Cameron's test code vs. LALDemod.





Distribution of the F Statistic.

- Note that F depends on $a(t)\exp[i\Phi(t)]$ and $b(t)\exp[i\Phi(t)]$.
- Note that $a(t)$ and $b(t)$ are proportional to $\sin(2\pi f_r t)$ and $\cos(2\pi f_r t)$, where f_r is the frequency of the Earth's rotation.
- Thus F depends on amplitudes of $\sin(\Phi(t) \pm 2\pi f_r t)$ and $\cos(\Phi(t) \pm 2\pi f_r t)$.
- For white noise this corresponds to 4 gaussian distributed random amplitudes; F can be written as the sum of the squares of linear combinations of these and thus follows a chi-squared distribution for 4 degrees of freedom.



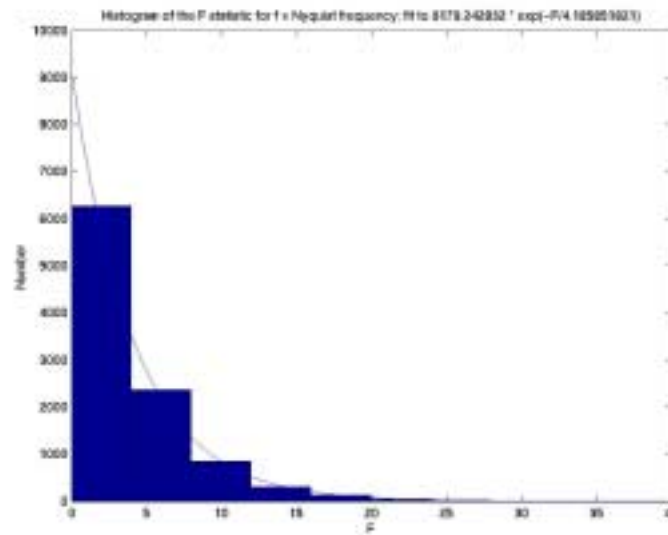
Special Case

- If $\Phi(t) = 2\pi f_c t$, where f_c is the Nyquist frequency, the F statistic comes from $f_c \pm f_r$ bins which are aliased to each other.
- For this case and white noise, F depends on only 2 independent gaussian distributed random variables, not 4. Thus F follows a chi-squared distribution for 2 degrees of freedom.



Special Case Nyquist Frequency, Distribution of F

- For pure noise we get the usual chi-squared with 2 degrees of freedom: $\rho(F) dF = 1/2\sigma^2 \exp(-F/2\sigma^2)dF$



Courtesy Brian Cameron

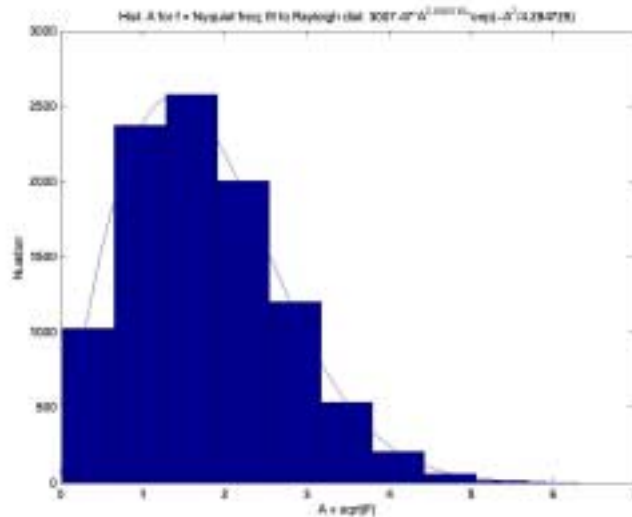
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Special Case Nyquist Frequency,

Distribution of $A = \sqrt{F}$

- For pure noise we get the usual Rayleigh distribution $\rho(A) dA = A/\sigma^2 \exp(-A^2/2\sigma^2) dA$



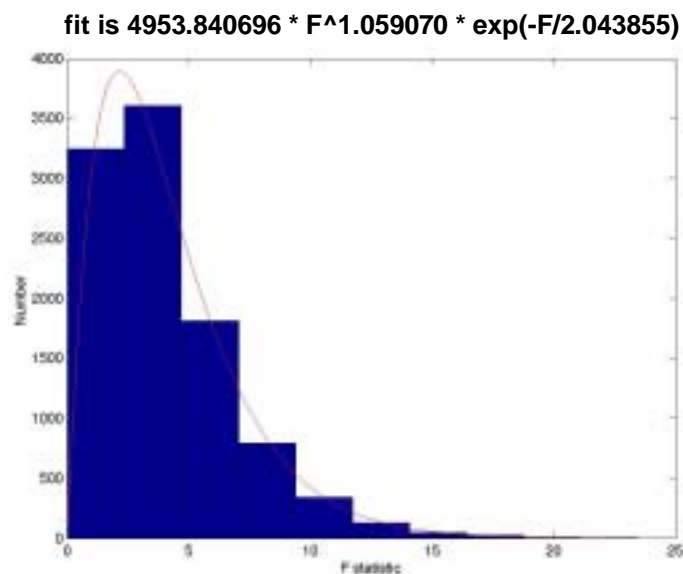
Courtesy Brian Cameron

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General Case, Distribution of F

- For pure noise we get a chi-squared with 4 degrees of freedom: $\rho(F) dF = 1/4\sigma^4 F \exp(-F/2\sigma^2) dF$, as predicted.



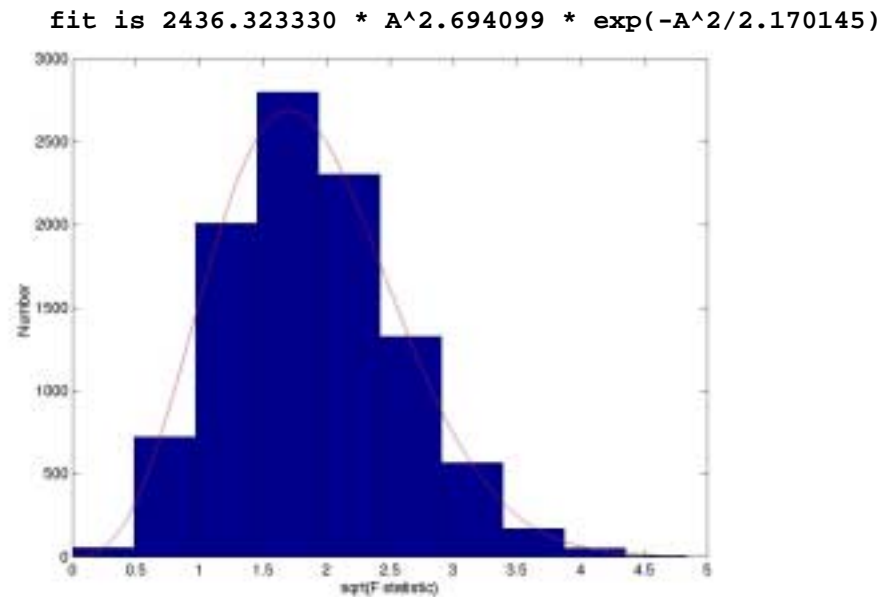
Courtesy Brian Cameron

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General Case, Distribution of $A = \sqrt{F}$

- For pure noise we get the expected distribution
 $\rho(A) dA = A^3/2 \sigma^4 \exp(-A^2/2\sigma^2) dA$



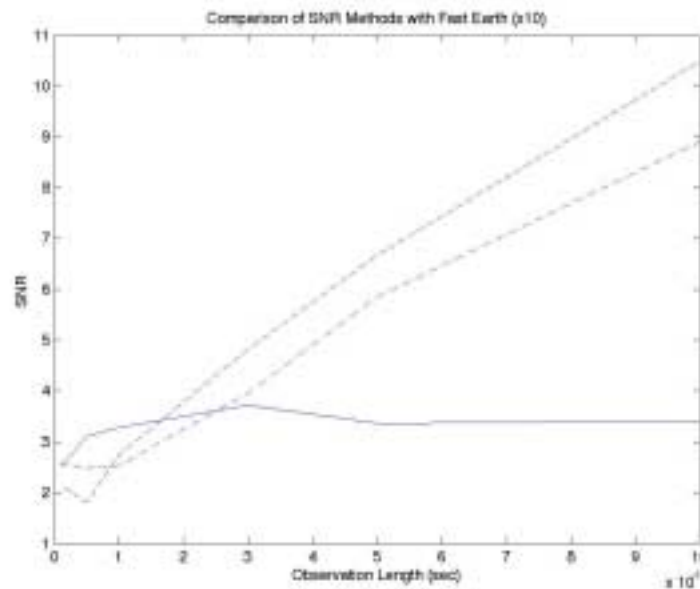
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Is JKS F stat the best estimator?

- Should we track the amplitude and phase or just the phase?
- Generated signal at $\frac{1}{4}$ Nyquist frequency with large spindown and equiv of 10 days of data; $\text{SNR} = \frac{\max(A)}{\text{mean}(A)}$ with signal present divided by $\text{mean}(A)$ when only noise is present.
- solid curve = no tracking, dot-dashed = track phase only, dotted = F stat tracks amp & phase = best. $\text{SNR} \sim \sqrt{T}$ for latter two, though this is not obvious from the graph.
- Differences are due to leakage into side lobes.

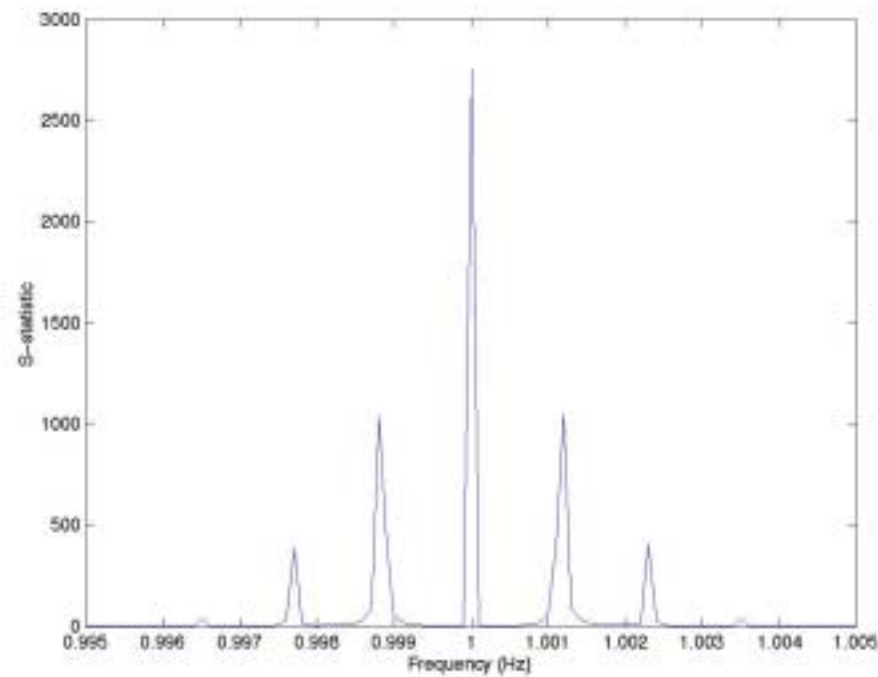


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Side lobes in JKS F Statistic

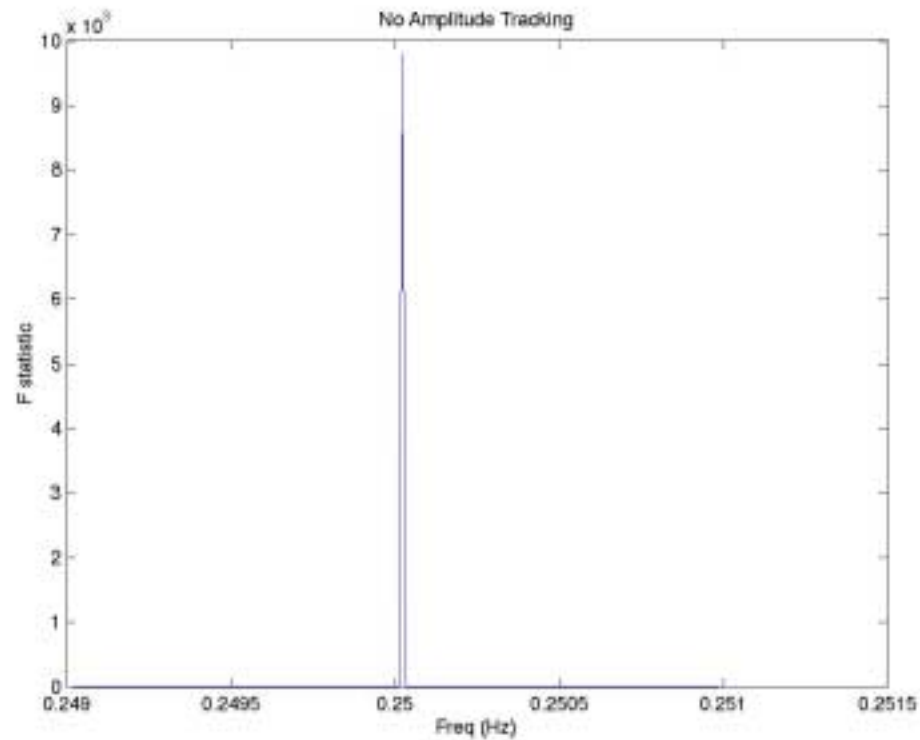


Courtesy Brian Cameron

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Special case without amplitude tracking

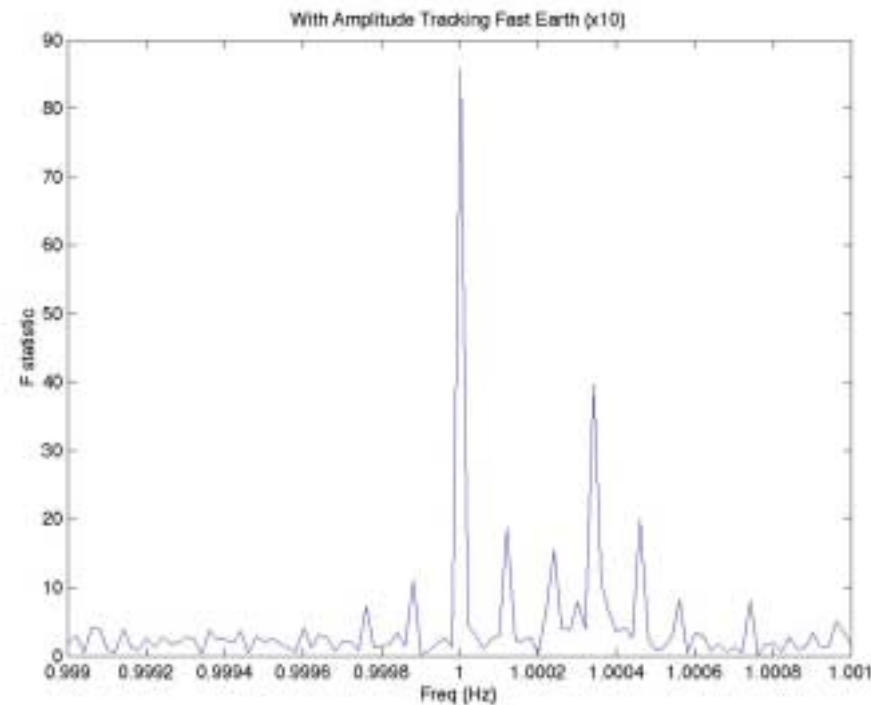


Courtesy Brian Cameron

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General case with amplitude tracking = F statistic

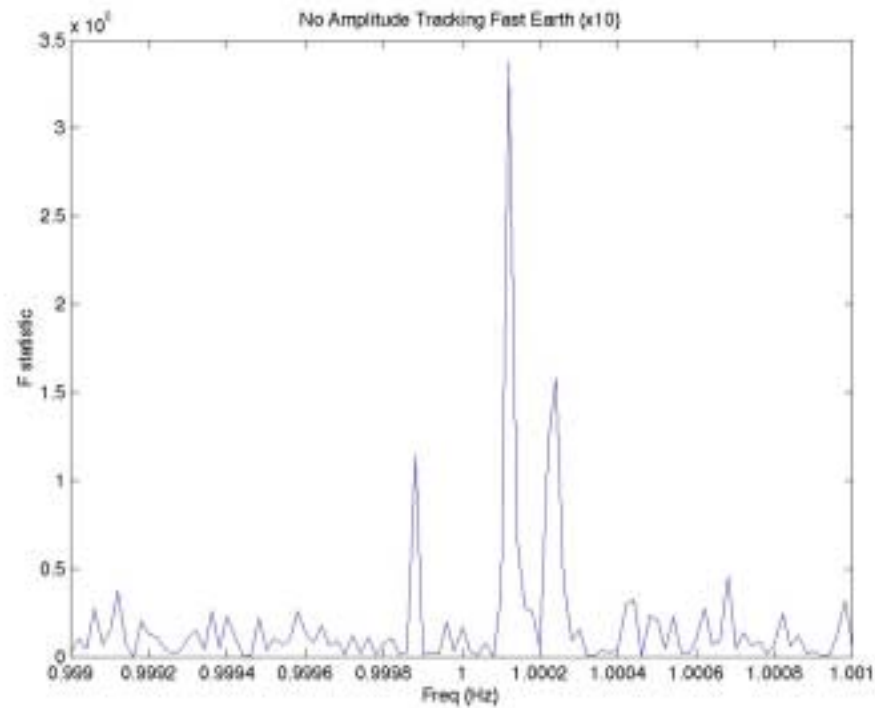


Courtesy Brian Cameron

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General case without amplitude tracking

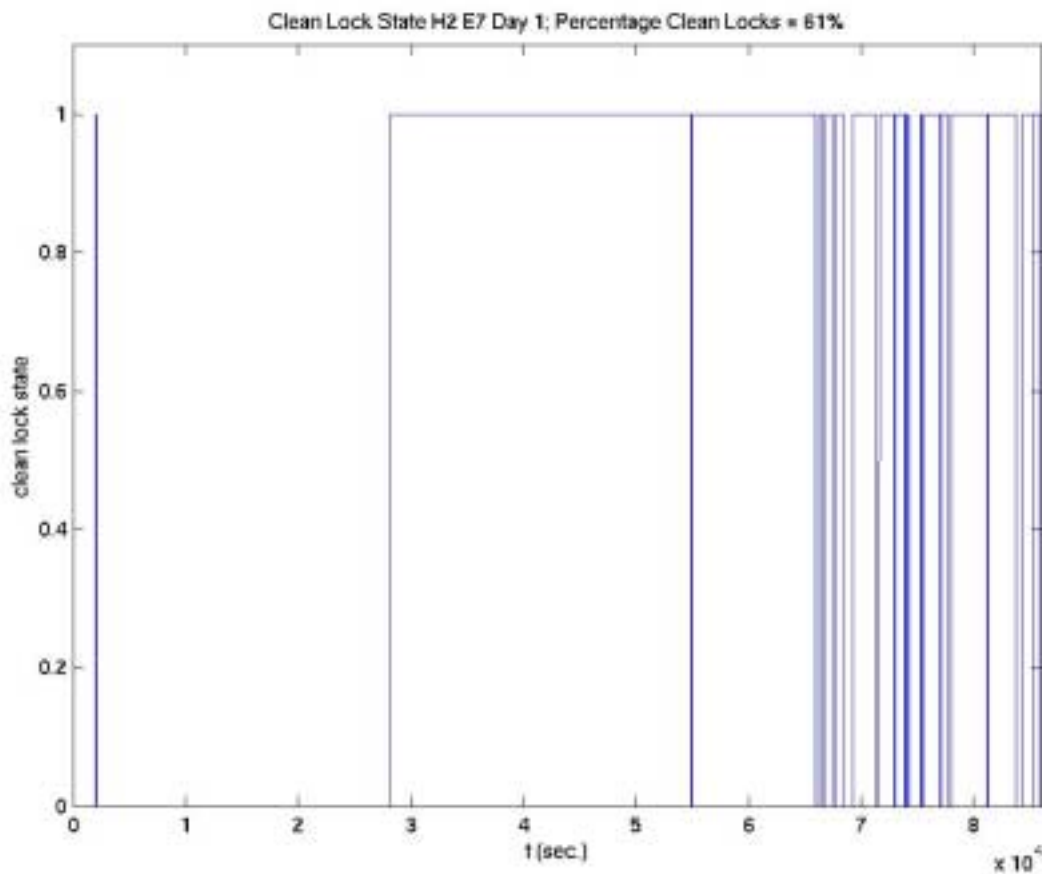


Courtesy Brian Cameron

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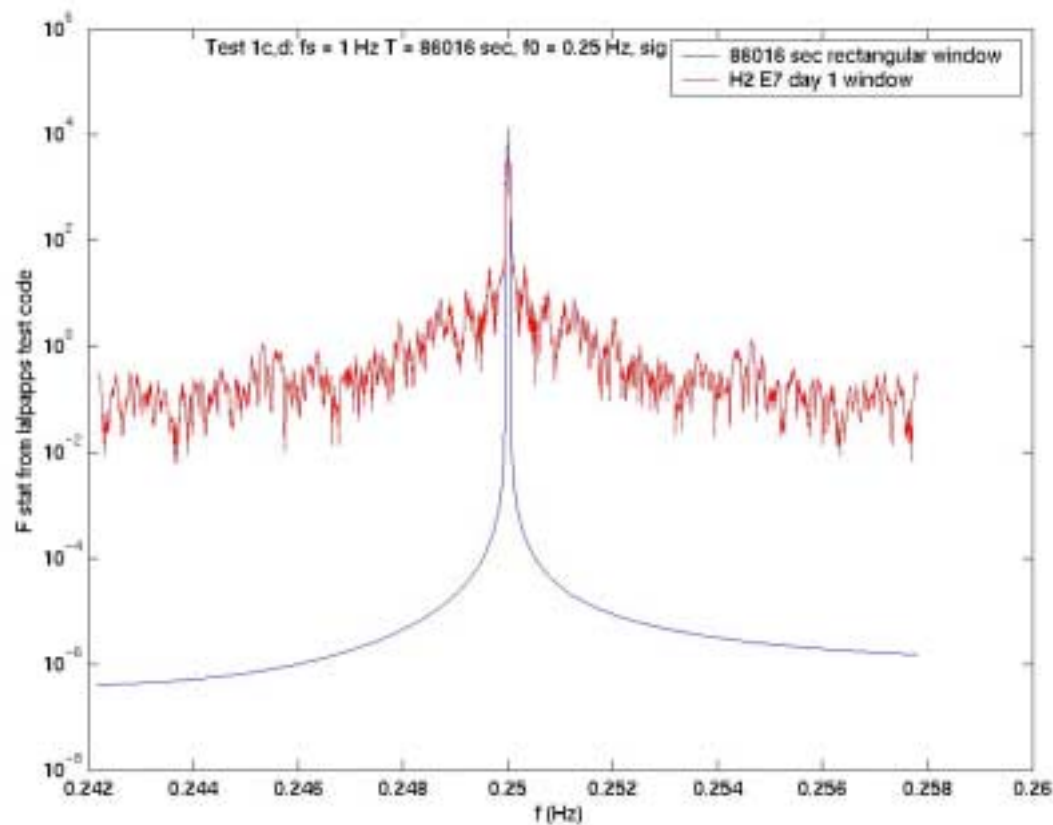
Effective Windowing of Data



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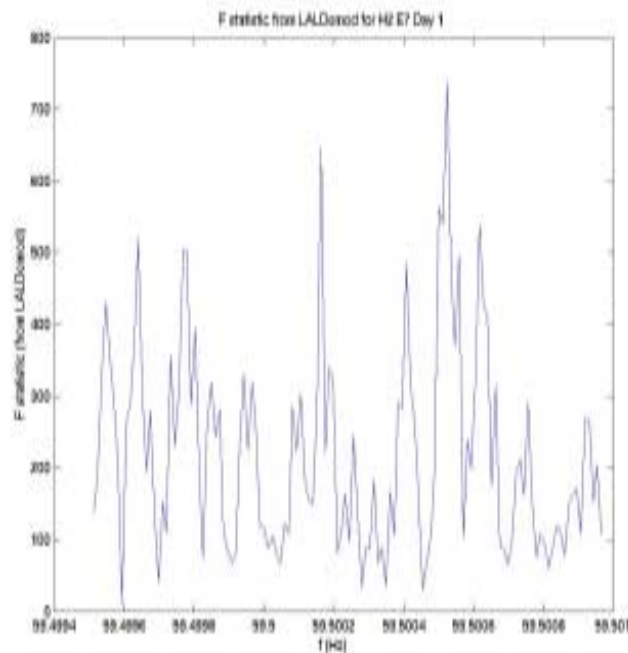
Leakage Due to Windowing





Sample Result from E7

- Produced by knownpulsardemod LDAS job in less than 2 minutes. Anyone with LDAS password can run jobs to get data like this.
- **Warning: code is untested!**



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Data Quality and Dropout

- Clean locks are used to generate a quality channel. Poor quality data is “padded” (replaced) with the mean of the good quality data. The percent of the data padded is stored in the SFT history structure. **NEW: percent clean lock for S1 SFTs will be stored in search summary vars database table.**
- Data dropout code is not yet working. SFTs are missing for drop outs during E7. **SAME will be true for S1.**



knownpulsardemod MDC

- Held November 27-30 at LHO.
- In DCC: LIGO-T020014-00-W
- Primarily Tested SFT generation.
- MDC scripts and documentation are in UWM mdc CVS repository.
- **NEW**: need another MDC to test new code, before S1 data can be analyzed with confidence.
- Code needs to be debugged first.



Example Test

TEST 2a Correctness of SFT output

Purpose: Test that the SFTs output by the KPD DSO are indeed the DFT of the input data for input data with known results.

Tester: _____. **Date & Time:** _____. **Tester Location:** _____.

Job Site: _____. **Job Database:** _____.

Job Channel: _____. **Job Log File:** _____.

Instructions: (See the “How to run the test scripts” section if you need help.)

Use RunJob.tclsh to run the jobs below, perform the task indicated, and record the results.

- 1. Impulse tests.** These test run on KPDTEST-ImpulseN32I16-600000000-1.gwf, which contains 32 data points sampled at 32 Hz, with an impulse in the 16th data point (index = 15).
 - a. Run kpdImpulseTest.job.** The output will be an xml file. Ftp the result to the KPD MDC output URL. Append test.2a.1a to the name. Check that the results agree with that in ASCII_ImpN32I16Output.txt.

LDAS Job #:

Pass/Fail