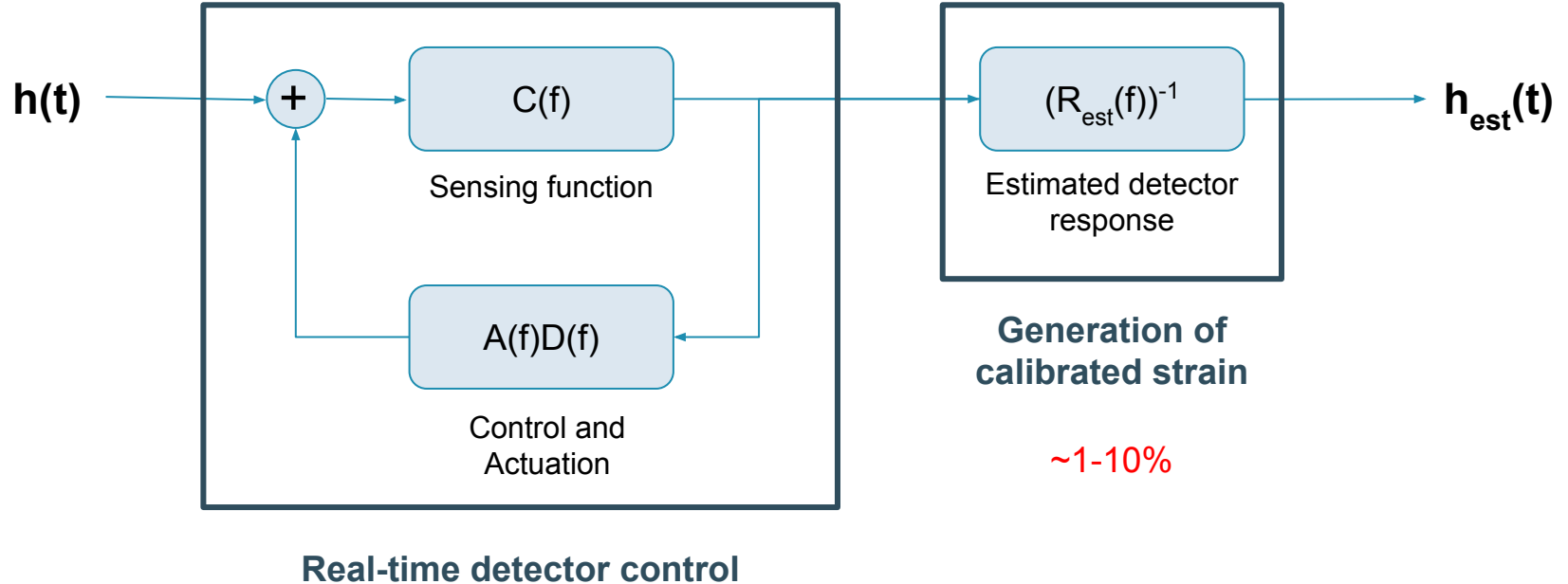


Impact of Physically Motivated Calibration Errors on Core-Collapse Supernova Searches

Milan Wils (KUL), Brad Ratto (UCSD), Michele Zanolin (ERAU), Marek Szczepańczyk (UF), Jeffrey Kassel (LHO), Gabriele Vedovato (INFN), Tjonnie G. F. Li (KUL)

Goal of the project

Calibration Uncertainty



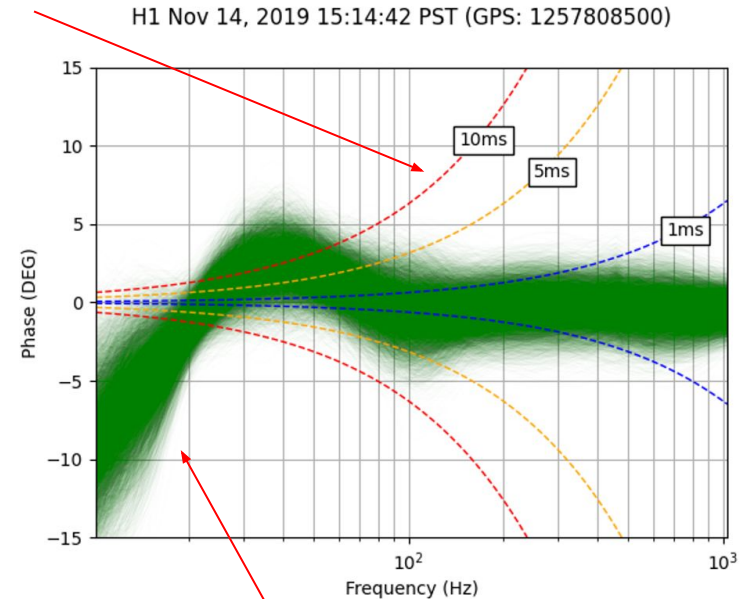
Impact on unmodeled search pipelines

- Calibration Error (CE) is different in each detector
 - Fraction of the signal is no longer coherent
 - Roughly proportional to the CE
- 2G detectors
 - SNR of detected events < 40
 - For CE $< 10\%$: incoherent signal has SNR < 4
 - Low impact expected
- 3G detectors
 - SNR ~ 100
 - Residual signal no longer consistent with the noise

Old Method

- Calibration Error (CE) modelling
 - Amplitude scaling
 - Time jittering
 - Good approximation for narrowband signals
- Does not correspond to physical CEs

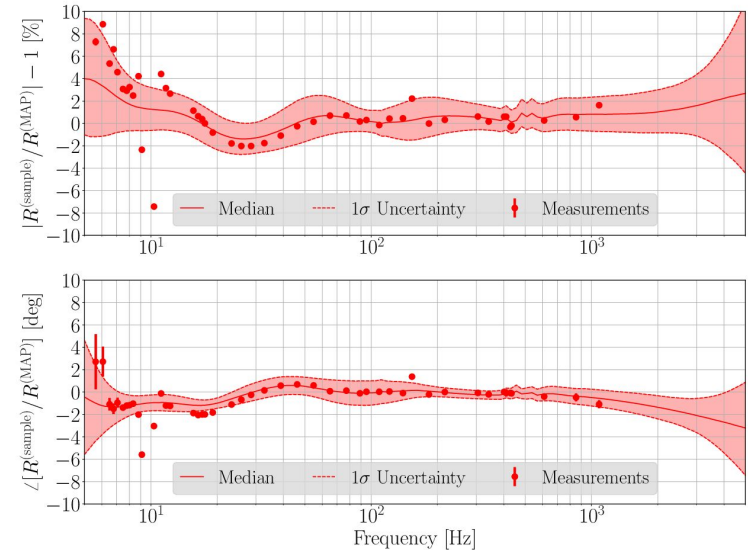
Frequency dependence of time jittering



Measured frequency dependence of phase CEs (smoothed by Gaussian Process Regression (GPR))

Goals

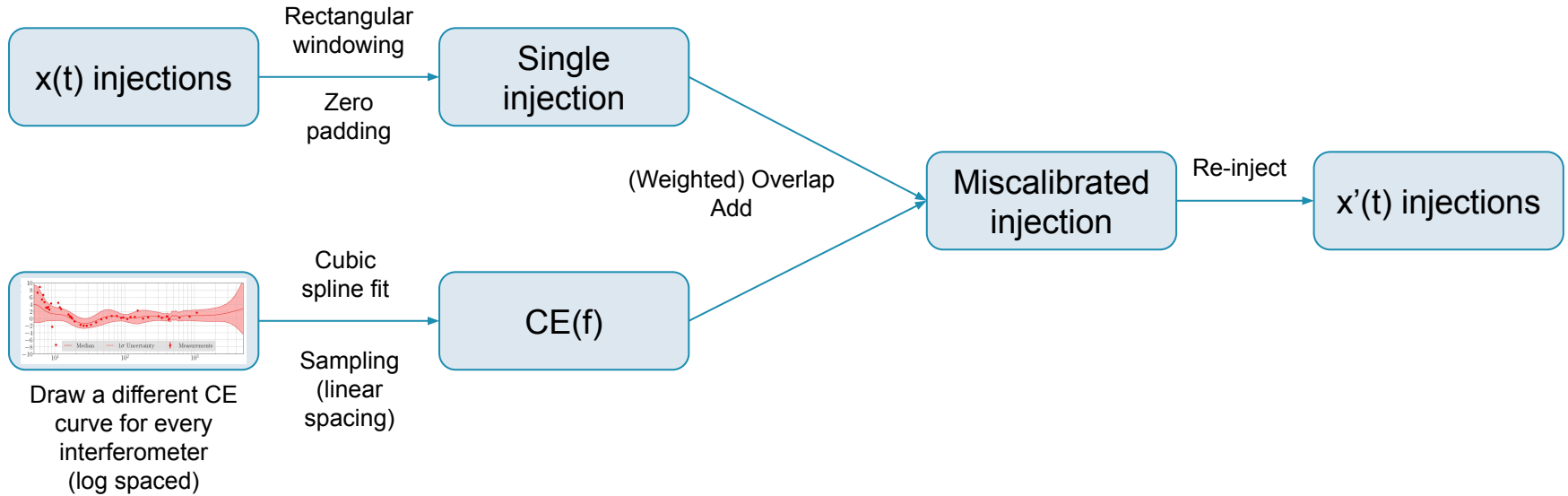
- **Method**
 - Apply physical CEs from uncertainty estimates
- **Measure impact**
 - coherent WaveBurst (cWB) detection statistics
 - Detection efficiency
 - Receiver Operator Characteristic (ROC) curve
 - With GPR the impact was negligible in the O3 targeted CCSN search ([arXiv:2305.16146](https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.16146))
- **Unsmoothed calibration curves**
 - Re-run O3 analysis with curves that are not affected by GPR



Source: Ling Sun et al 2020 Class. Quantum Grav. 37 225008

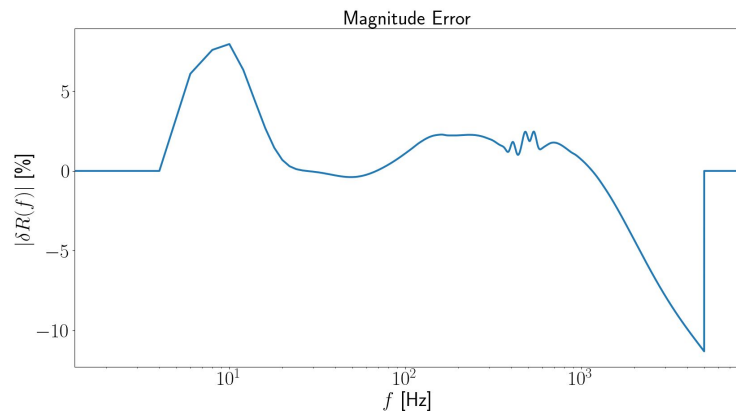
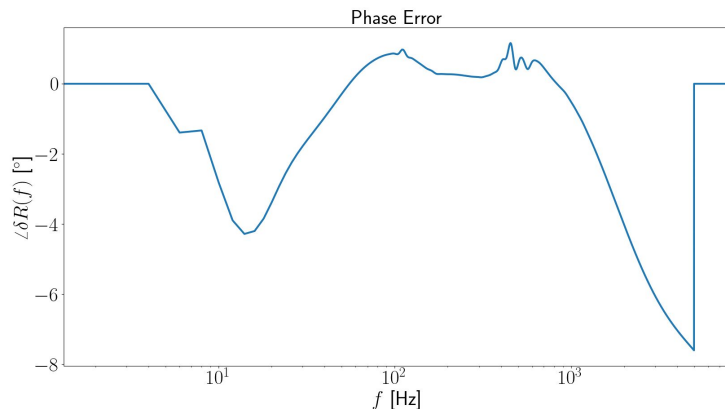
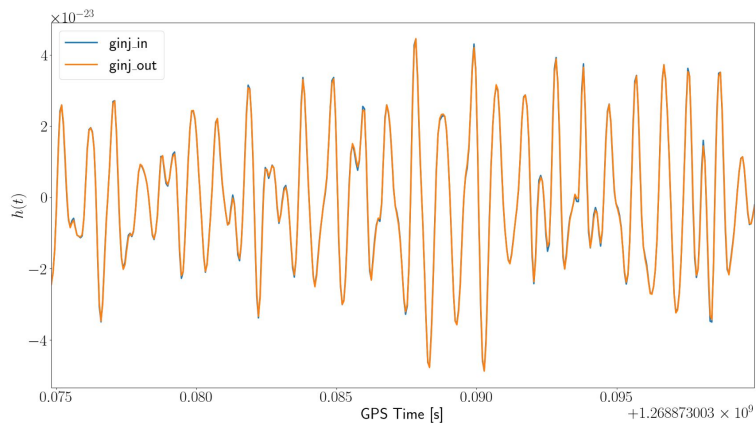
Current Status

Implementation



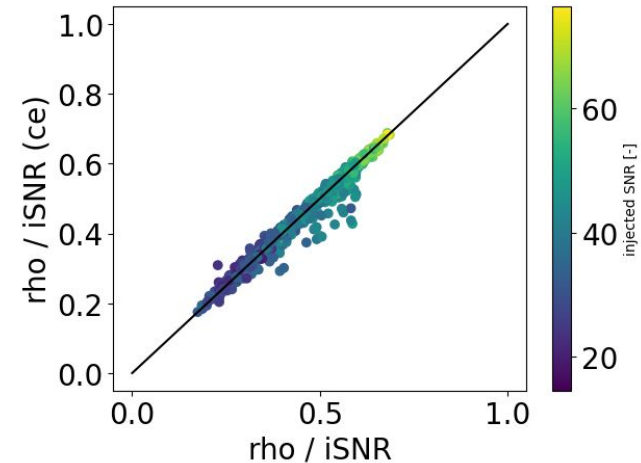
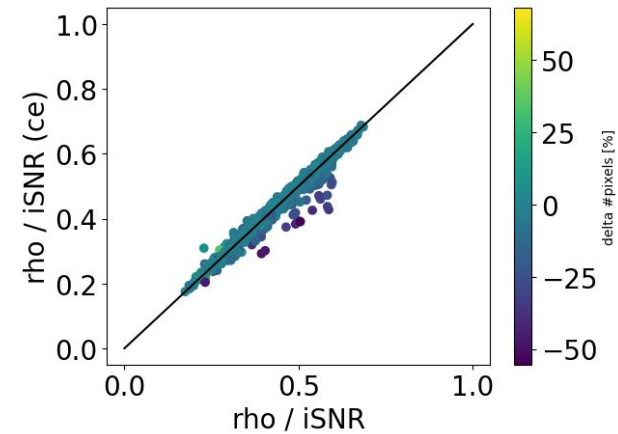
Example of Middle-of-the-Pack Error in O3 Data

- Waveform: mesa20_pert
- Draw from O3 H1 CE distribution
 - GPS: 1238047284



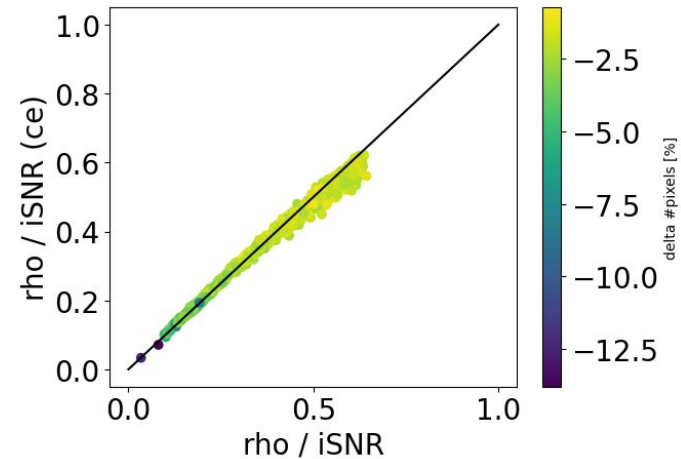
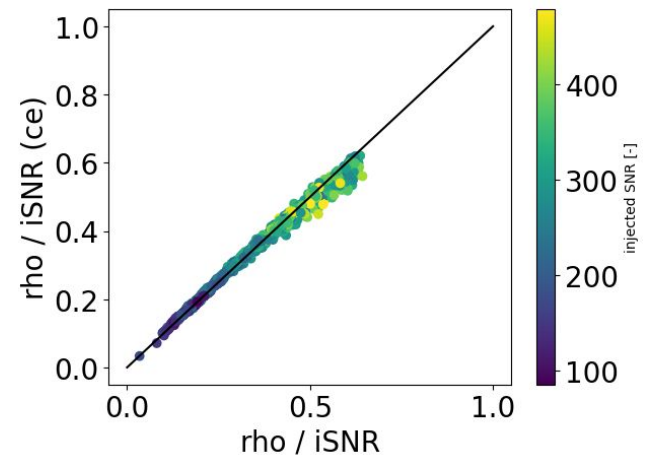
Worst Case Phase Errors

- mesa20 waveform at 420 pc
- Medium SNR (~ 40)
 - Most triggers unaffected
 - A few triggers have a loss up to 10%
 - Big difference in #pixels
 - Most likely some clusters of pixels are around a threshold value



Worst Case Phase Errors

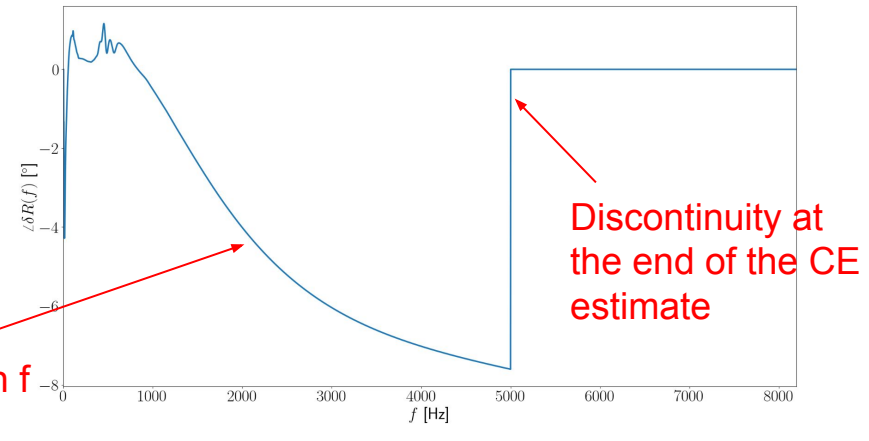
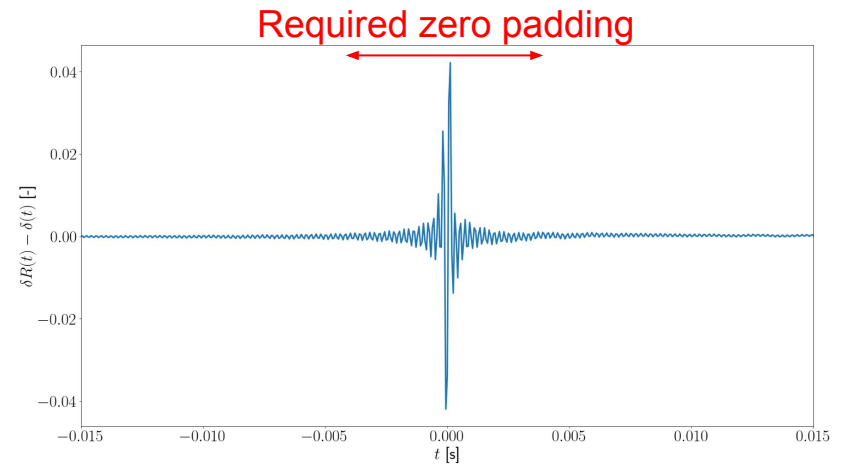
- s14 waveform at 30 pc
- High SNR (~200)
 - #pixels barely changes
 - Residual signal too small to affect likelihood / noise power
- Extremely high SNR (~400)
 - Only the coherent portion of the signal is detected
 - Residual signal becomes comparable to the noise



Open Issues

Signal Processing Artefacts

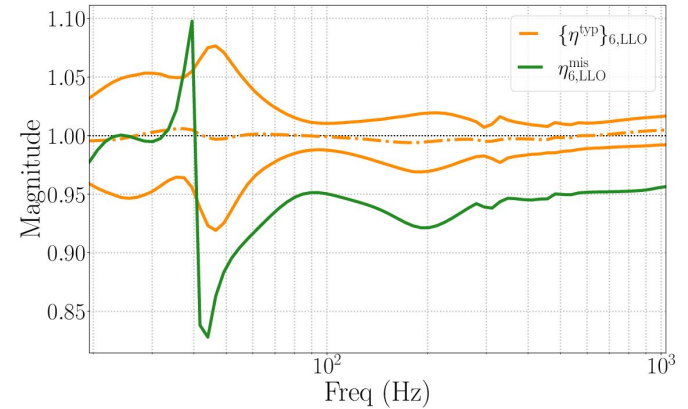
- Multiplication with CE in the Frequency Domain (FD) corresponds to a circular convolution in the Time Domain (TD)
- If TD zero padding is larger than non-zero part of the *Impulse Response* (IR):
 - Circular convolution becomes equivalent to a linear convolution with a non-causal finite IR filter
 - Removes artefacts
- Requires smooth CE curves
 - Can be made arbitrarily smooth by increasing the FFT size



Smoothness at high f
because of GPR

Open Issues we are checking

- Sharp features in $CE(f)$ are not simulated
 - Smoothness requirement on $CE(f)$
 - Depends on DFT-size and zero-padding
 - Check should be implemented
 - Gaussian Process Regression
 - Logarithmic smoothness
 - $k(\log(f), \log(f')) = \gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2 \exp\left(-\frac{(\log(f) - \log(f'))^2}{2\ell^2}\right)$
- Sharp features do exist
 - Switch between actuation and sensing function
 - Finite Impulse Response Filters (FIRs)



Huang et al. 2022, arXiv:2204.03614

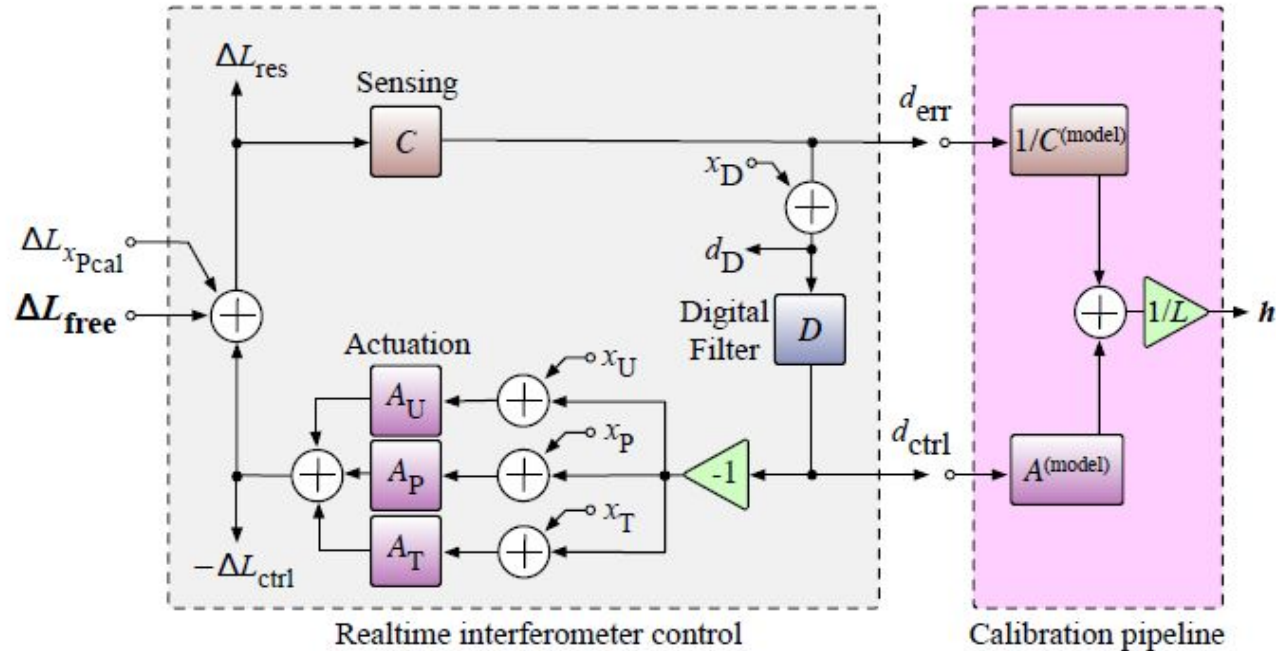
Conclusion

Conclusion

- Developed plugin for cWB that simulates **realistic** CEs
- Impact on detection statistics
 - Only significant effects are well above detection threshold (~ 10)
 - Increases false alarm probability
- Future work
 - Eliminate artefacts
 - Produce summary statistics (ROC, detection efficiency)
 - Include sharp features in the calibration error
 - Check the impact on parameter estimation

Backup slides

DARM Loop



Source: Ling Sun et al 2020
 Class. Quantum Grav. 37
 225008