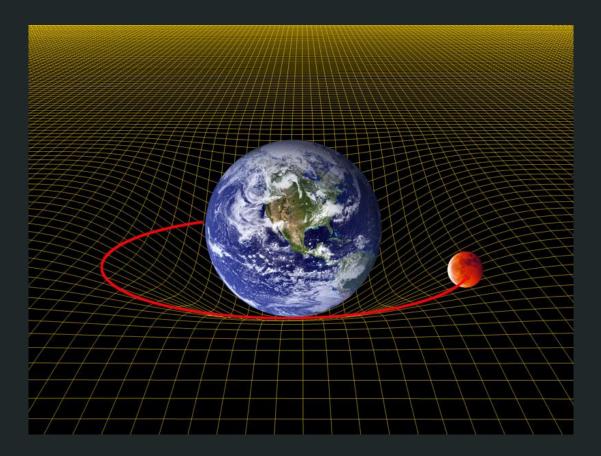
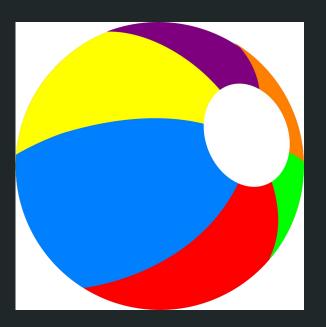
How LIGO Analysis is using HTCondor

Cody Messick

General Relativity



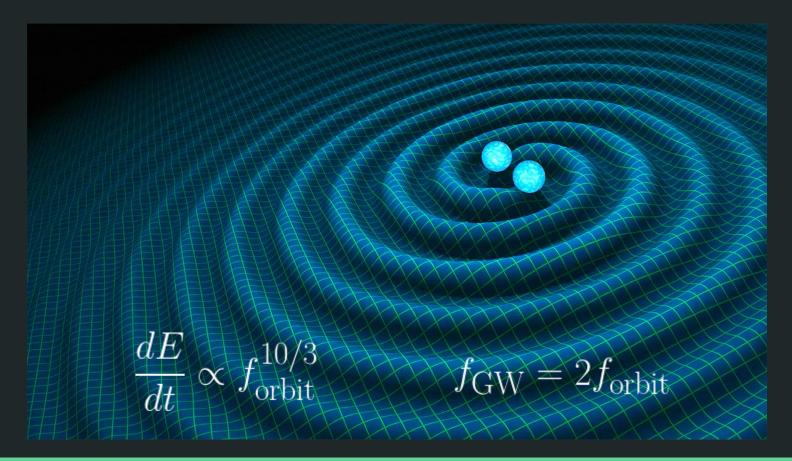


Gravitational Waves

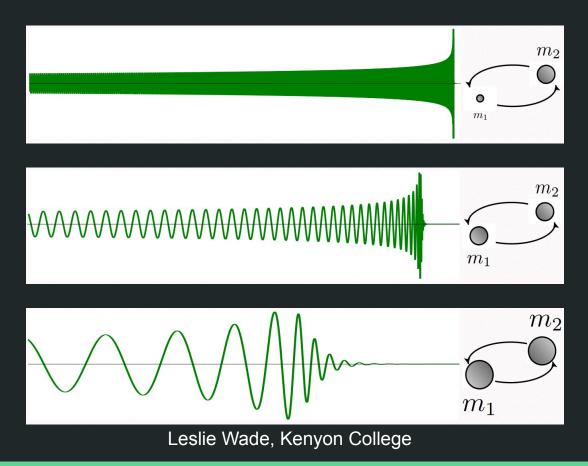
- *Tiny* ripples in space-time curvature
- Travel at speed of light
- Stretch/compress space
- Predicted 1915, but not detected until 2015
- Generated by accelerating

non-spherically symmetric massses

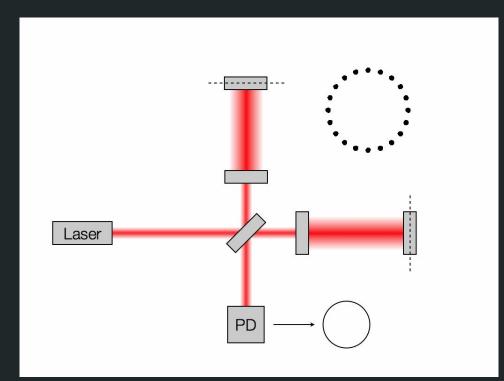
Compact Binary Mergers



Gravitational Waves from Compact Binaries

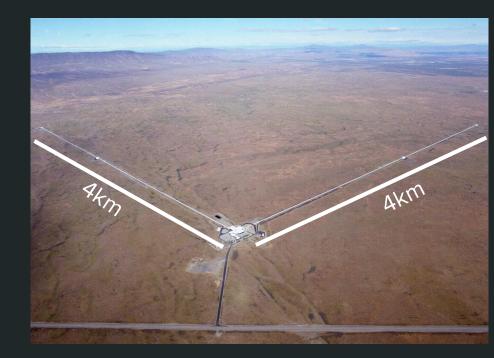


Ground-based GW Interferometer Detectors

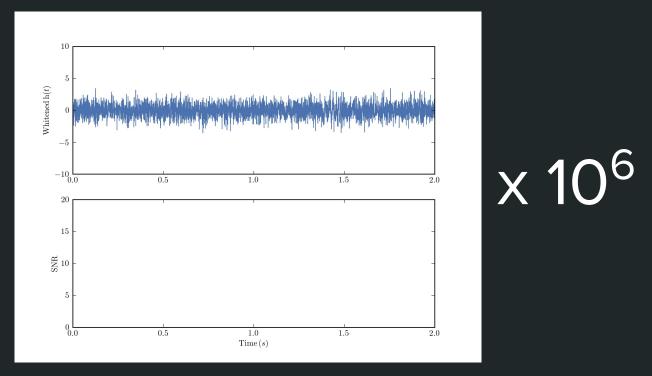


Ground-based GW Interferometer Detectors

- Two LIGO detectors currently in operation
 - Hanford, WA (pictured)
 - Livingston, LA
- Virgo detector in Cascina, Italy
- KAGRA detector in Hida, Japan



Gravitational-wave Data Analysis



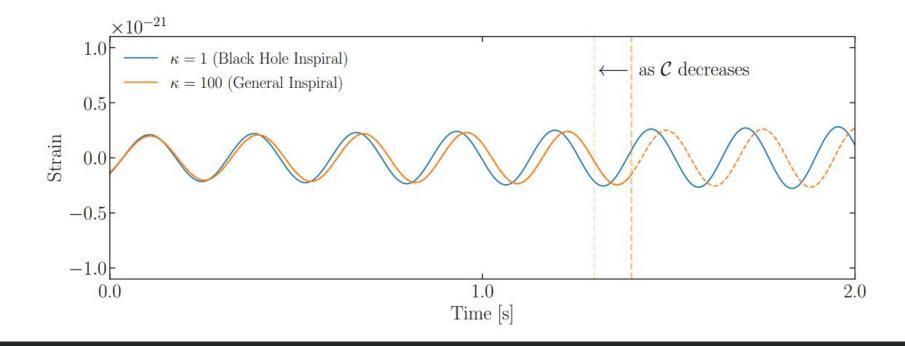
Ryan Magee, LIGO Caltech

Searching for New Gravitational-Wave Sources

- Black holes and neutron stars close to perfect spheres
- Can parameterize ability of object to distort when spinning (kappa)
- Kappas away from unity quickly become undetectable in standard LIGO searches



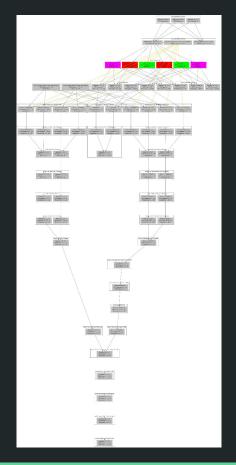
Searching for New Gravitational-Wave Sources



High level view of Analysis Workflow

- Inputs
 - LIGO Hanford detector data, 16 kHz, order 100 days
 - LIGO Livingston detector data, 16 kHz, order 100 days
 - 500,000 waveforms, 512 Hz, order 1-100 seconds
- Workflow in 5 day chunks
 - Measure frequency spectrum of noise
 - Decompose waveforms
 - Filter data
 - Aggregate statistics
 - Assign Significance / Data Reduction
- Data Products
 - Decomposed waveforms (50 GB / 5 days)
 - Reduced filter output (10 GB / 5 days)
 - Final results (100 MB / 5 days)

DAG



IGWN OSG

- GW searches naturally fit high-throughput computing workflows
- LIGO-specific resources available but limited
- Challenge moving forward: analyzing data using more abundant high performance resources
 - OSG perfect resource for GW searches, already solved problem of mapping HTCondor workflows onto HPC clusters
 IGWN OSG adds abundant HPC resources resources to LIGO Data Grid resources, simplifies use of proprietary data

Collaborator List

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Backup slides

Template Bank

- Matched-filtering assumes you know the signal *a priori*
- Look for discrete signals contained within continuous signal parameter space
- Discretize parameter space such that any signal in continuous space will have 97% overlap with at least one point

