Table 1. Quantitative Summary of GW Characteristics[1]

Mass[2]	L_{ν_e}[3]	$\lvert h_{+,\max}\rvert$[4]	S/N$_{\rm LIGO}$[5]	S/N$_{\rm eLIGO}$[6]	S/N$_{\rm advLIGO}$[7]	$h_{\rm char,max}$[8]	$f_{\rm char,max}$[9]	E_{GW}[10]
12	1.8	0.27	0.8	2.0	7.9	1.04	253	6.1
12	2.2	0.20	0.7	1.7	6.7	0.61	200	3.5
12	2.8	0.46	1.2	2.7	10.8	1.35	273	8.5
12	3.2	1.13	1.6	4.0	15.7	2.23	294	20.4
15	3.2	0.37	1.1	2.6	11.4	2.14	345	17.5
15	3.4	0.40	1.0	2.4	10.2	1.49	406	14.4
15	3.7	0.37	1.1	2.8	11.5	1.83	365	12.8
15	4.0	1.53	2.1	5.3	21.2	3.10	347	46.1
20	3.2	0.32	1.4	3.4	14.5	3.00	348	29.5
20	3.4	0.70	1.8	4.5	19.5	4.68	347	57.8
20	3.6	0.56	1.5	3.9	16.1	2.67	429	34.5
20	3.8	0.48	1.5	3.8	15.7	3.14	369	33.8
40	6.0	0.33	1.0	2.6	12.2	3.23	423	36.2
40	10.0	0.68	1.4	3.6	17.3	3.93	359	47.1
40	12.0	0.82	1.4	3.4	14.0	2.04	323	16.6
40	13.0	4.53	0.8	1.8	9.4	1.08	1†	4.1

[1]This table lists the integrated GW characteristics of the 2D simulations. These simulations represent a two-dimensional parametrization that investigates the dependence of GW emission on progenitor mass (column 1) and neutrino luminosity (column 2).

[2]Progenitor model ($M_\odot$).

[3]Neutrino Luminosity (10^{52} erg s^{-1}).

[4]Maximum GW strain (10^{-21} at 10 kpc).

[5]Optimal theoretical signal-to-noise using the initial LIGO sensitivity curve (Gustafson et al. 1999).

[6]Optimal theoretical signal-to-noise using the Enhanced LIGO sensitivity curve (Adhikari 2009).

[7]Optimal theoretical signal-to-noise using the burst-mode Advanced LIGO sensitivity curve (Shoemaker 2006).

[8]Maximum of the characteristic strain spectrum defined in eq. 17 (10^{-21} at 10 kpc).

[9]Frequency location of $h_{\rm char,max}$ (Hz).

[10]GW energy emitted (10^{-11} $M_\odot$ c^2).

†Because this simulation explodes early and with large asymmetry, the low frequency "memory" signature in the GW strain dominates the energy spectrum.