Beam mode

Simulating optical systematics for CMB experiments Alexandre Adler, Stockholm University

The CMB, *B*-modes, inflation

The CMB constraints Λ CDM

Key tool: two-point correlation function/power spectrum

Partially polarised: *E* and *B* modes

Primordial gravitational waves from inflation create tensor perturbations

Largest as a fraction in the BB spectrum

Summary

- For CMB experiments, a detailed understanding of the optical response is becoming crucial.
- We need better beam models and a way to propagate the beam systematics to simulated TOD, maps, spectra...
- Using *beamconv*, we can simulate timestreams with complex beam models, non-ideal polarisation modulators, and ground pickup!

Repository: https://github.com/AdriJD /beamconv

Papers: <u>1809.05034</u>, <u>2012.10437</u>, <u>2012.07613</u>

The future of CMB experiments

Under construction

In development

In development







Noise and systematics

Noise can be lowered by increasing integration time and the number of detectors.

Systematics need to be modelled/controlled/subtracted.

E.g. Absolute calibration, detector thermal drift, pointing accuracy...

"Indeed, only toward the end of the *Planck* mission period did it become evident that the single most limiting factor for the overall analysis was neither instrumental systematics nor astrophysical foregrounds as such, but rather the interplay between the two."

-Beyond Planck I, 2020 (2011.05609)



Gudmundsson, adapted from Hanany, Niemack and Page, 2012 (1206.2402)

Beams



Systematic example: diffraction by a ground screen



Alexandre Adler (me)





Jon Gudmundsson

Credit: Bicep/Keck collaboration

Simulating diffraction by a ground screen

- Costly to model using physical optics (PO), un-modelable with geometrical optics (GO)
- Extend GO with rules for diffraction: the Geometrical Theory of Diffraction (GTD)!
- Create new rays at each diffraction, add up all rays going through a point in the far field.
- An old idea (Sommerfeld (1896); Keller (1962)), made more practical with more computing power.



Using GTD on an example telescope

PROCEEDINGS OF SPIE

SPIEDigitalLibrary.org/conference-proceedings-of-spie

Modeling sidelobe response for ground-based mm-wavelength telescopes with the geometrical theory of diffraction

Adler, Alexandre, Gudmundsson, Jon

Alexandre E. Adler, Jon E. Gudmundsson, "Modeling sidelobe response for ground-based mm-wavelength lelescopes with the geometrical theory of diffraction," Proc. SPIE 11453, Millimeter, submitmeter, and Fa-Infrared Detectors and instrumentation for Astronomy X, 1145340 (13 December 2020), doi: 10.1117/12.257630

SPIE. Event: SPIE Astronomical Telescopes + Instrumentation, 2020, Online Only

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Forebaffle geometry Forebaffle flaring Dielectric properties Detector position



A forebaffle of the BICEP Array being coated in absorbing foam (BICEP/KECK)



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Forebaffle geometry Forebaffle flaring Dielectric properties Detector position



Forebaffle geometry Forebaffle flaring Dielectric properties Detector position

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beamconv

Ac

Need: Full sky beam convolved with full sky map at each scan step



Beyond Planck I, 2020

Planck Release 3, 2018

Convolution in real space \leftrightarrow Multiplication in Fourier space

Led by	beamconv		beamconv HWP	
+	+	+		+ 4
ri Duivenvoorden Princeton	Jon Gudmundsson	Alexandra Rahlin Chicago	Alexandre Adler	Konstantina Dachlythra Stockholm

HWP



Matteo Billi Bologna

MNRAS **486**, 5448–5467 (2019) Advance Access publication 2019 May 2 doi:10.1093/mnras/stz1143

arxiv:1809.05034

Full-sky beam convolution for cosmic microwave background applications

Adriaan J. Duivenvoorden⁶,¹* Jon E. Gudmundsson¹ and Alexandra S. Rahlin^{2,3}

Beamconv models of scans by a satellite show the effects of beams being non-Gaussian and of sidelobes



Gaussian - Elliptical Gaussian

Gaussian - PO





Extended sidelobes pick up foregrounds

Half-wave plate



- The rotation of the plate modulates polarised light.
- Optimized for one frequency: by stacking rotated layers it is possible to create a broadband AHWP.

$$R_{-\omega t} M_{HWP}^{ideal} R_{\omega t} \begin{pmatrix} I \\ Q \\ U \\ V \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I \\ Q\cos(4\omega t) + U\sin(4\omega t) \\ Q\sin(4\omega t) - U\cos(4\omega t) \\ -V \end{pmatrix}$$

The Mueller Matrix is frequency dependent

For a broadband AHWP: a frequency dependant rotation angle offset!





doi:10.1093/mnras/stab31

Probing frequency-dependent half-wave plate systematics for CMB experiments with full-sky beam convolution simulations

Adriaan J. Duivenvoorden⁰, ^{1*} Alexandre E. Adler,² Matteo Billi,^{3,4,5} Nadia Dachlythra² and Jon E. Gudmundsson²

Consequence: critically important to do component separation properly/know the SED.







Simulating HWP+beam systematics with *beamconv*

Sidelobes+HWP non-idealities also impact BB systematics



Scan-synchronous noise



100 T_{OVB}(µK) 0 Sinusoidal ground Atacama-like ground Sky only 98.0 ΔT_{CMB} (scan - sky only scan)(μK) 96.0 95.5 -100 150 -150 -50 100 50 Azimuth (degrees)

Fixed 51° elevation scan

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Conclusion:

- For the B-mode search, we need to understand the optical response.
- Using GTD and other new optical simulation methods, we can generate complex beams.
- Using *beamconv*, we can then see the effect of those beams on timestreams, including HWP non-idealities and ground pickup.

Repository: https://github.com/AdriJD /beamconv

Papers: <u>1809.05034</u>, <u>2012.10437</u>, <u>2012.07613</u>