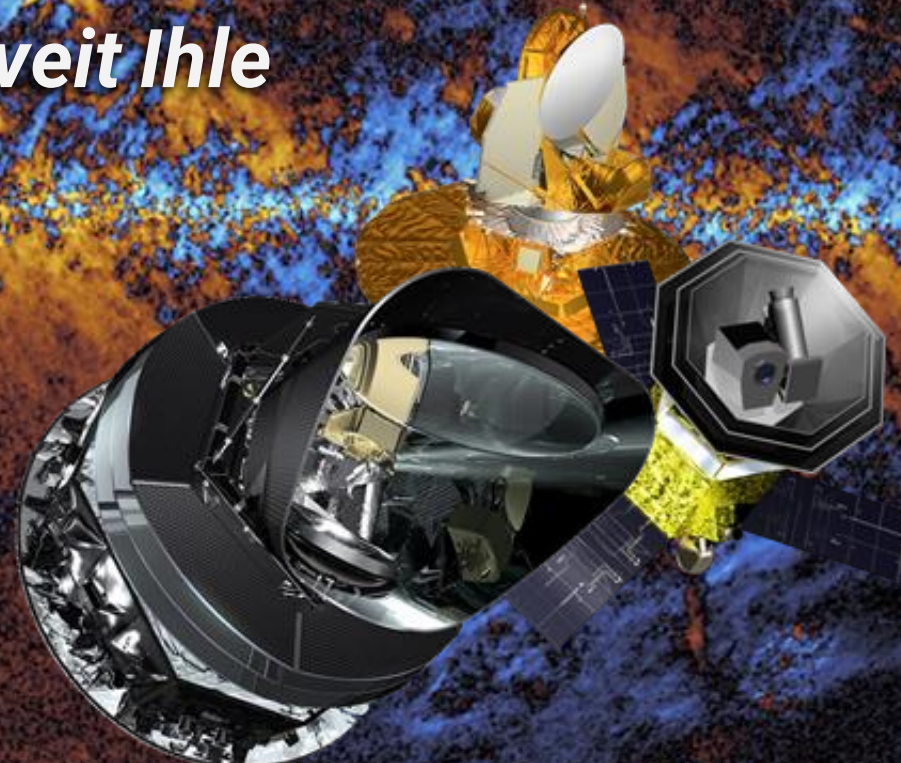


Noise characterization and modelling

Håvard Tveit Ihle

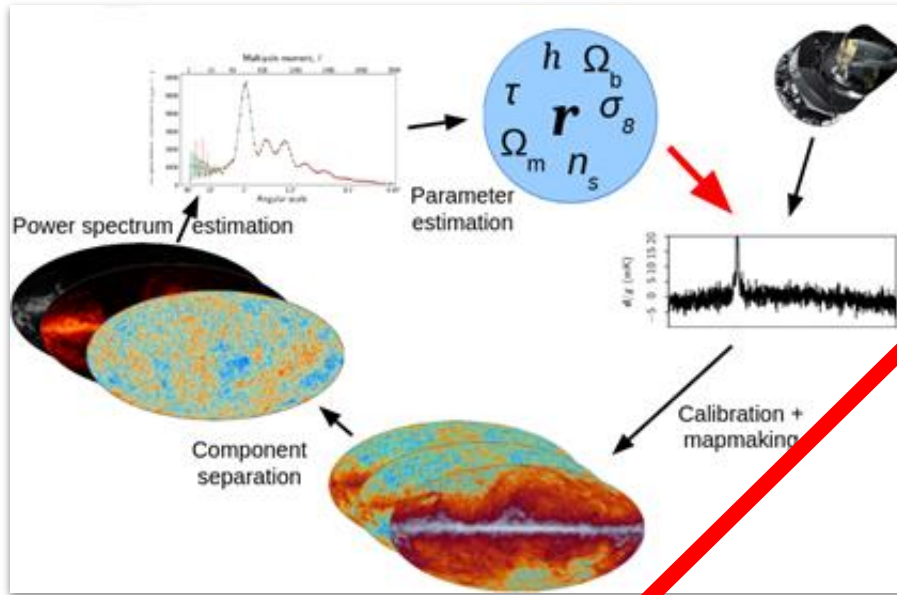


BeyondPlanck online release conference, November 18-20, 2020

Correlated noise, n^{corr}

What we want to do:

How we actually do it:



$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{g} &\leftarrow P(\mathbf{g} \mid \mathbf{d}, \xi_n, \Delta_{\text{bp}}, \mathbf{a}, \beta, C_\ell) \\
 \mathbf{n}_{\text{corr}} &\leftarrow P(\mathbf{n}_{\text{corr}} \mid \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{g}, \xi_n, \Delta_{\text{bp}}, \mathbf{a}, \beta, C_\ell) \\
 \xi_n &\leftarrow P(\xi_n \mid \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{n}_{\text{corr}}, \Delta_{\text{bp}}, \mathbf{a}, \beta, C_\ell) \\
 \Delta_{\text{bp}} &\leftarrow P(\Delta_{\text{bp}} \mid \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{n}_{\text{corr}}, \xi_n, \mathbf{a}, \beta, C_\ell) \\
 \beta &\leftarrow P(\beta \mid \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{n}_{\text{corr}}, \xi_n, \Delta_{\text{bp}}, C_\ell) \\
 \mathbf{a} &\leftarrow P(\mathbf{a} \mid \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{n}_{\text{corr}}, \xi_n, \Delta_{\text{bp}}, \beta, C_\ell) \\
 C_\ell &\leftarrow P(C_\ell \mid \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{n}_{\text{corr}}, \xi_n, \Delta_{\text{bp}}, \mathbf{a}, \beta)
 \end{aligned}$$

Noise parameters, $\xi_n = \{\sigma_0, f_{\text{knee}}, \alpha\}$

BEYONDPLANCK VI. Noise characterization and modelling

H. T. Ihle^{11*}, M. Bersanelli^{4,9,10}, C. Franceschet^{4,10}, E. Gjerløw¹¹, K. J. Andersen¹¹, R. Aurlen¹¹, R. Banerji¹¹, S. Bertocco⁸, M. Brilenkov¹¹, M. Carbone¹⁴, L. P. L. Colombo⁴, H. K. Eriksen¹¹, M. K. Foss¹¹, U. Fuskeland¹¹, S. Galeotta⁸, M. Galloway¹¹, S. Gerakakis¹⁴, B. Hensley², D. Herman¹¹, M. Iacobellis¹⁴, M. Ieronymaki¹⁴, J. B. Jewell¹², A. Karaki¹¹, E. Keihänen^{3,7}, R. Keskitalo¹, G. Maggio⁸, D. Maino^{4,9,10}, M. Maris⁸, A. Mennella^{4,9,10}, S. Paradiso^{4,9}, B. Partridge⁶, M. Reinecke¹³, A.-S. Suur-Uski^{3,7}, T. L. Svalheim¹¹, D. Tavagnacco^{8,5}, H. Thommesen¹¹, D. J. Watts¹¹, I. K. Wehus¹¹, and A. Zacchei⁸

Data model

$$d_t = g s_t^{\text{tot}} + n_t^{\text{corr}} + n_t^{\text{wn}}$$

Signal subtracted data:

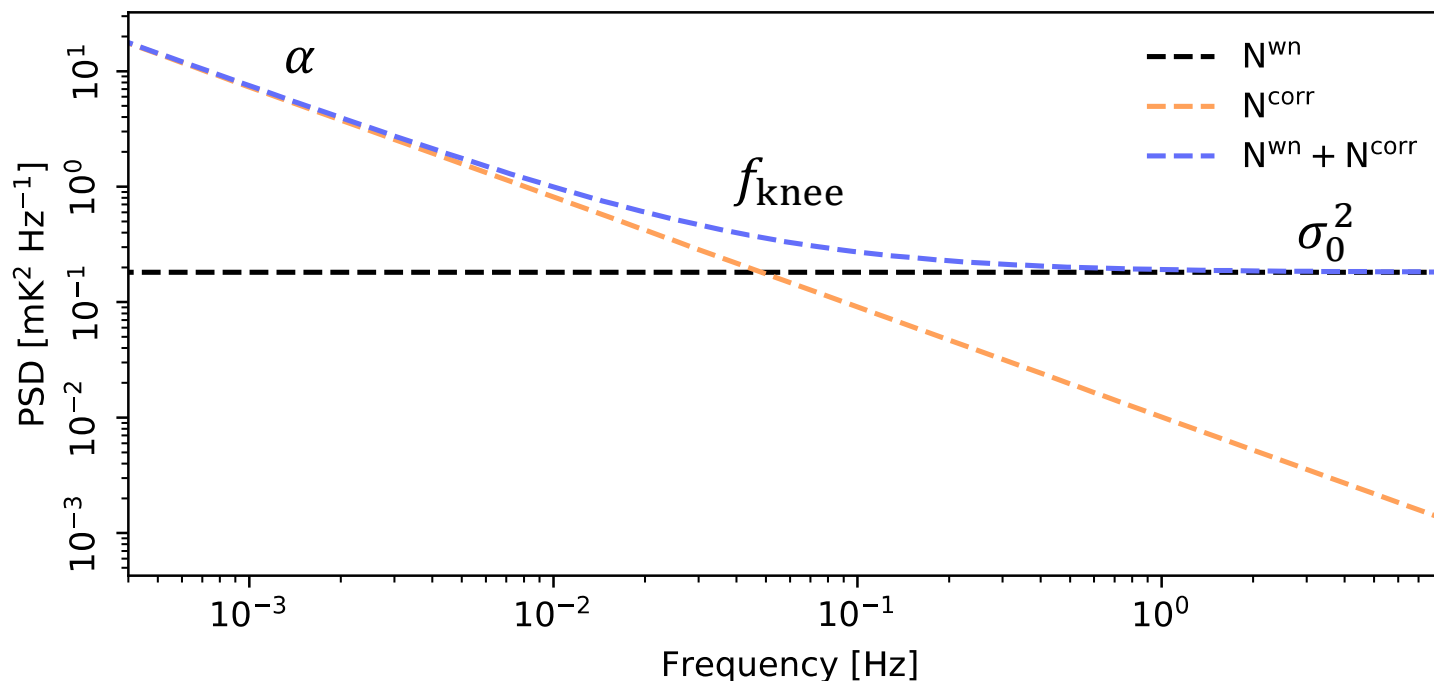
$$d'_t \equiv d_t - g s_t^{\text{tot}} = n_t^{\text{corr}} + n_t^{\text{wn}}$$

Covariance matrices:

$$\langle n_{t'}^{\text{w}} (n_t^{\text{w}})^T \rangle = \mathbf{N}^{\text{wn}}_{tt'} = \sigma_0^2$$

$$\langle n_{t'}^{\text{corr}} (n_t^{\text{corr}})^T \rangle = \mathbf{N}^{\text{corr}}_{tt'} \stackrel{\text{Fourier}}{\rightsquigarrow} \sigma_0^2 \left(\frac{f}{f_{\text{knee}}} \right)^\alpha$$

1/f – model



$$\langle n_{t'}^w (n_t^w)^T \rangle = N^{wn}_{tt'} = \sigma_0^2$$

$$\langle n_{t'}^{corr} (n_t^{corr})^T \rangle = N^{corr}_{tt'} \stackrel{\text{Fourier}}{\rightsquigarrow} \sigma_0^2 \left(\frac{f}{f_{knee}} \right)^\alpha$$

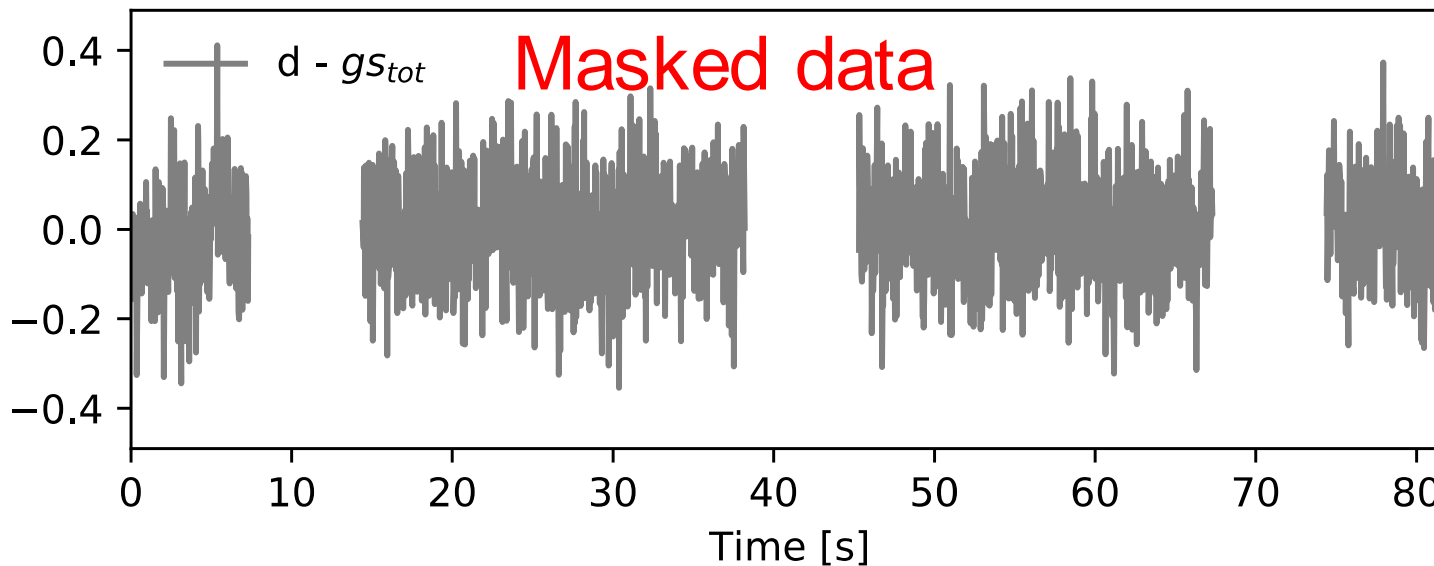
Sampling the correlated noise

$$(N_{\text{wn}}^{-1} + N_{\text{corr}}^{-1})n^{\text{corr}} = N_{\text{wn}}^{-1}d' + N_{\text{wn}}^{-1/2}w_1 + N_{\text{corr}}^{-1/2}w_2$$

$w_i \sim N(0, \sigma)$
Maximum Likelihood
Sampling terms

Solve in Fourier space:

~~$$n_f^{\text{corr}} = \frac{d'_f + N_{\text{wn}}^{1/2}w_1 + N_{\text{wn}}^{-1/2}N_{\text{corr}}^{-1/2}w_2}{1 + N_{\text{wn}}/N_{\text{corr}}}$$~~



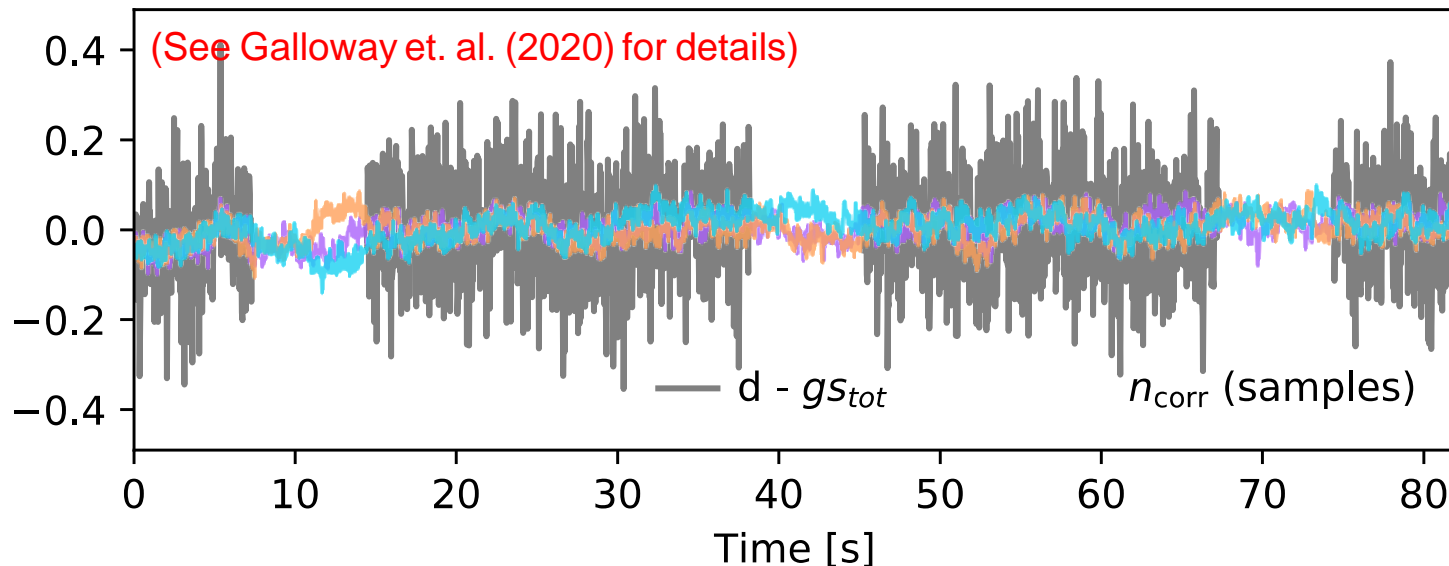
Sampling the correlated noise

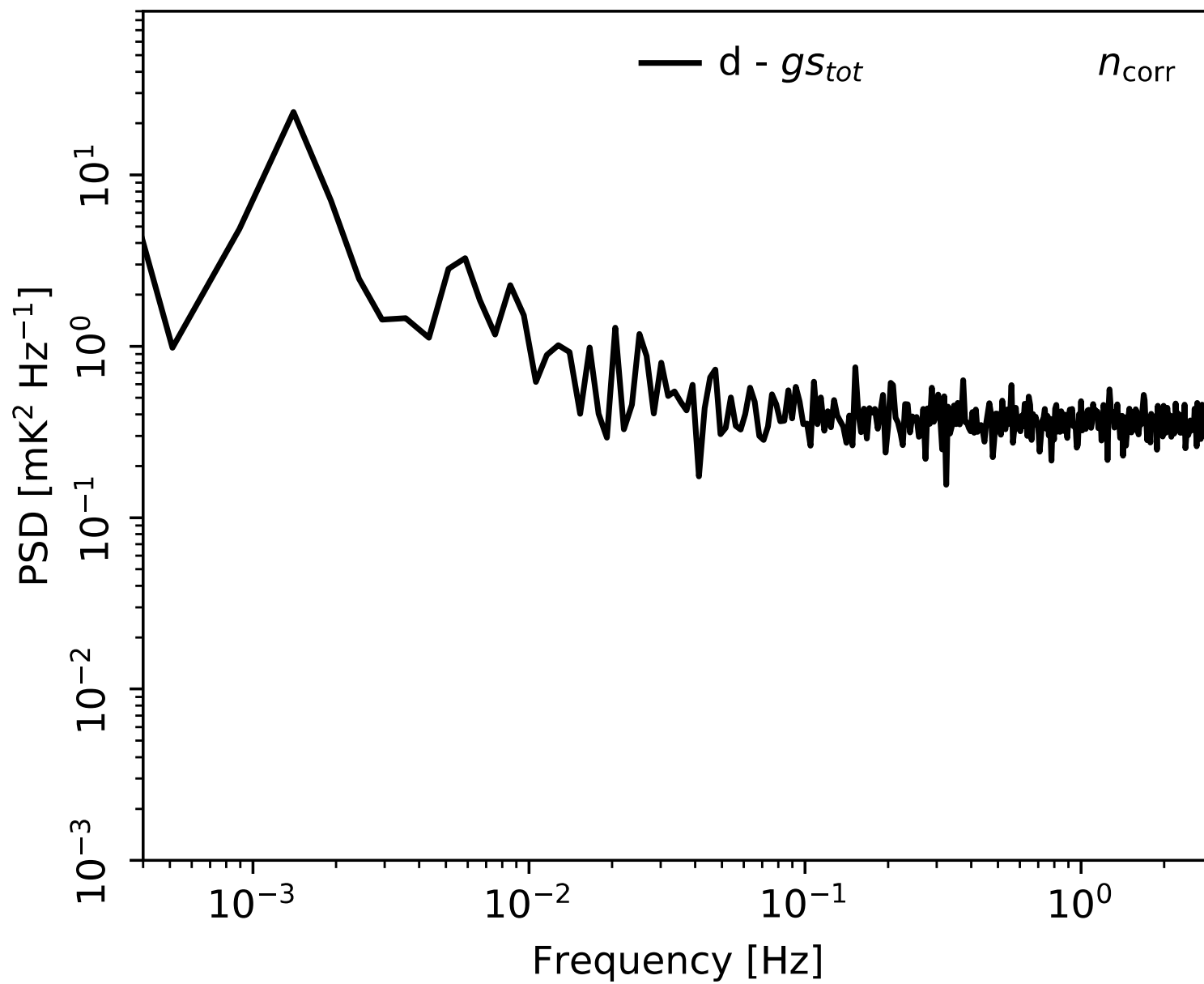
$$\underbrace{(N_{\text{wn}}^{-1} + N_{\text{corr}}^{-1})}_{A} \underbrace{n^{\text{corr}}}_{X} = \underbrace{N_{\text{wn}}^{-1}d' + N_{\text{wn}}^{-1/2}w_1 + N_{\text{corr}}^{-1/2}w_2}_{b}$$

$$A \quad X \quad = \quad b$$

Solve by iterative conjugate gradient (CG) method:

Costly, but doable, in terms of CPU-time! (See Keihänen et. al. (2020) for details)





Noise power spectrum sampling

Need to sample noise PSD parameters ($\xi_n = \{ \sigma_0, f_{\text{knee}}, \alpha \}$)

(Sampled independently for each ~ 1 hour pointing period (PID))

We use the following trick to fix σ_0 (so σ_0 is not sampled!)

$$\sigma_0^2 \equiv \frac{\text{Var}(r_i - r_{i-1})}{2}, \quad r_i \equiv d' - n^{\text{corr}}$$

For the correlated noise parameters we sample from the likelihood

$$P(\xi^n \setminus \sigma_0 | n^{\text{corr}}) \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\mathbf{N}_{\text{corr}}|}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} (n^{\text{corr}})^T \mathbf{N}_{\text{corr}}^{-1} n^{\text{corr}} \right)$$

where

$$\mathbf{N}_{\text{corr}}(\xi^n) = \langle n^{\text{corr}} (n^{\text{corr}})^T \rangle \stackrel{\text{Fourier}}{\rightsquigarrow} \sigma_0^2 \left(\frac{f}{f_{\text{knee}}} \right)^\alpha$$

Priors on f_{knee} and α

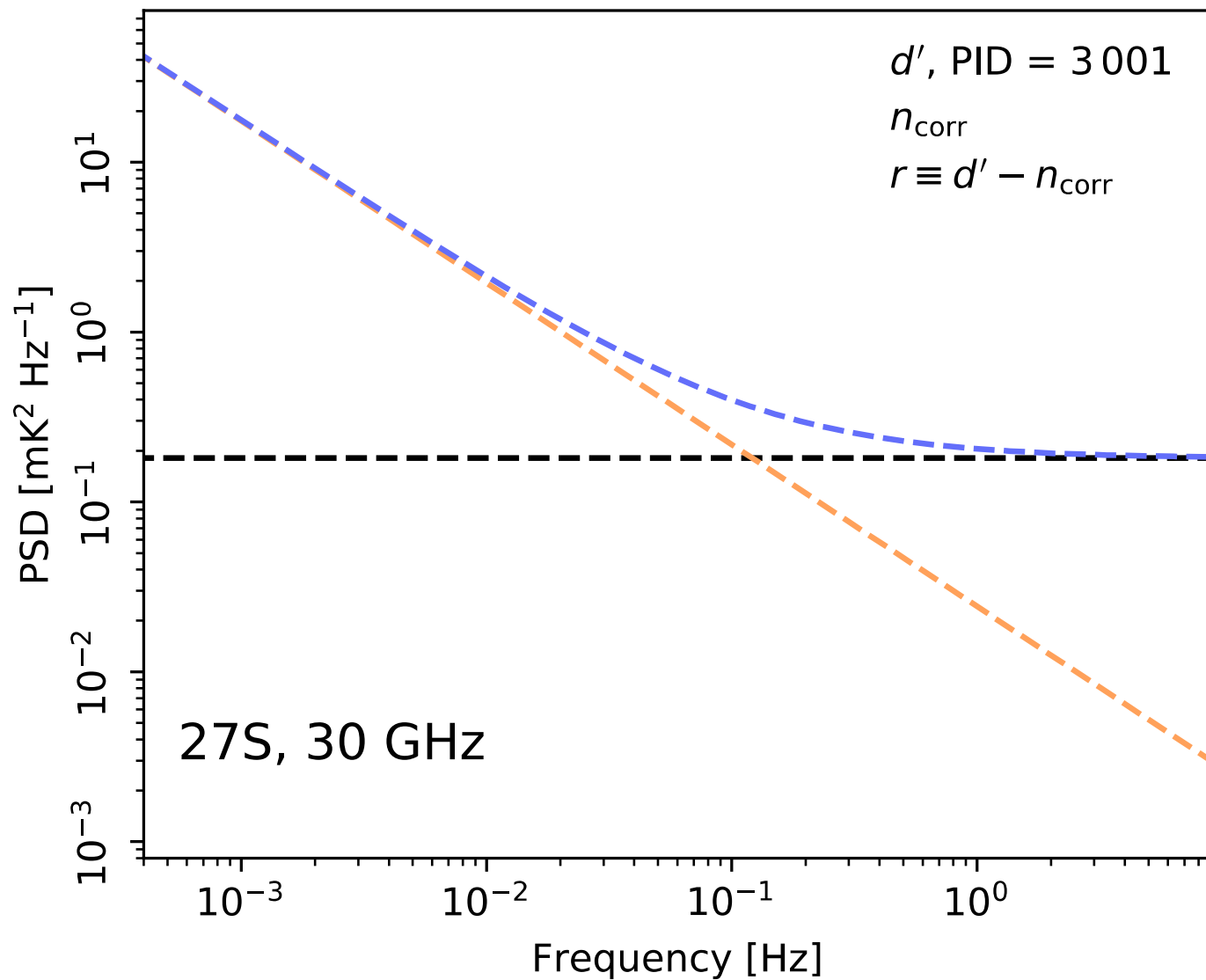
Use values for f_{knee} and α derived in the main Planck LFI DPC analysis (Planck Collaboration II. 2020)

$$-2\ln P(\alpha) = \left(\frac{\alpha - \alpha^{\text{DPC}}}{\sigma_{\alpha}} \right)^2,$$

$$-2\ln P(f_{\text{knee}}) = \left(\frac{\log_{10} f_{\text{knee}} - \log_{10} f_{\text{knee}}^{\text{DPC}}}{\sigma_{f_{\text{knee}}}} \right)^2 + 2 \ln f_{\text{knee}},$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha} = 0.2, \quad \sigma_{f_{\text{knee}}} = 0.1.$$

Example of full noise model

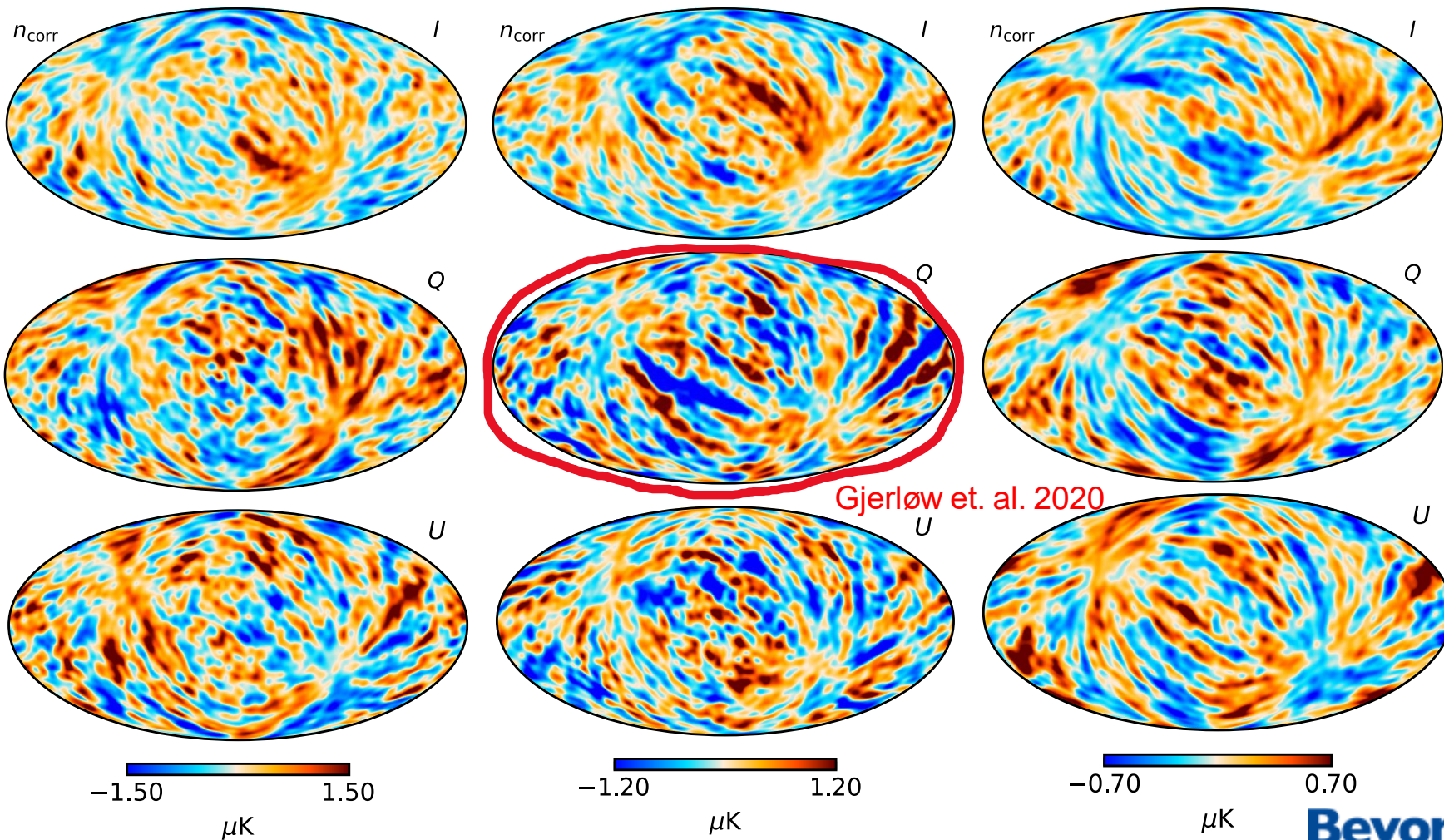


Correlated noise maps (one Gibbs sample)

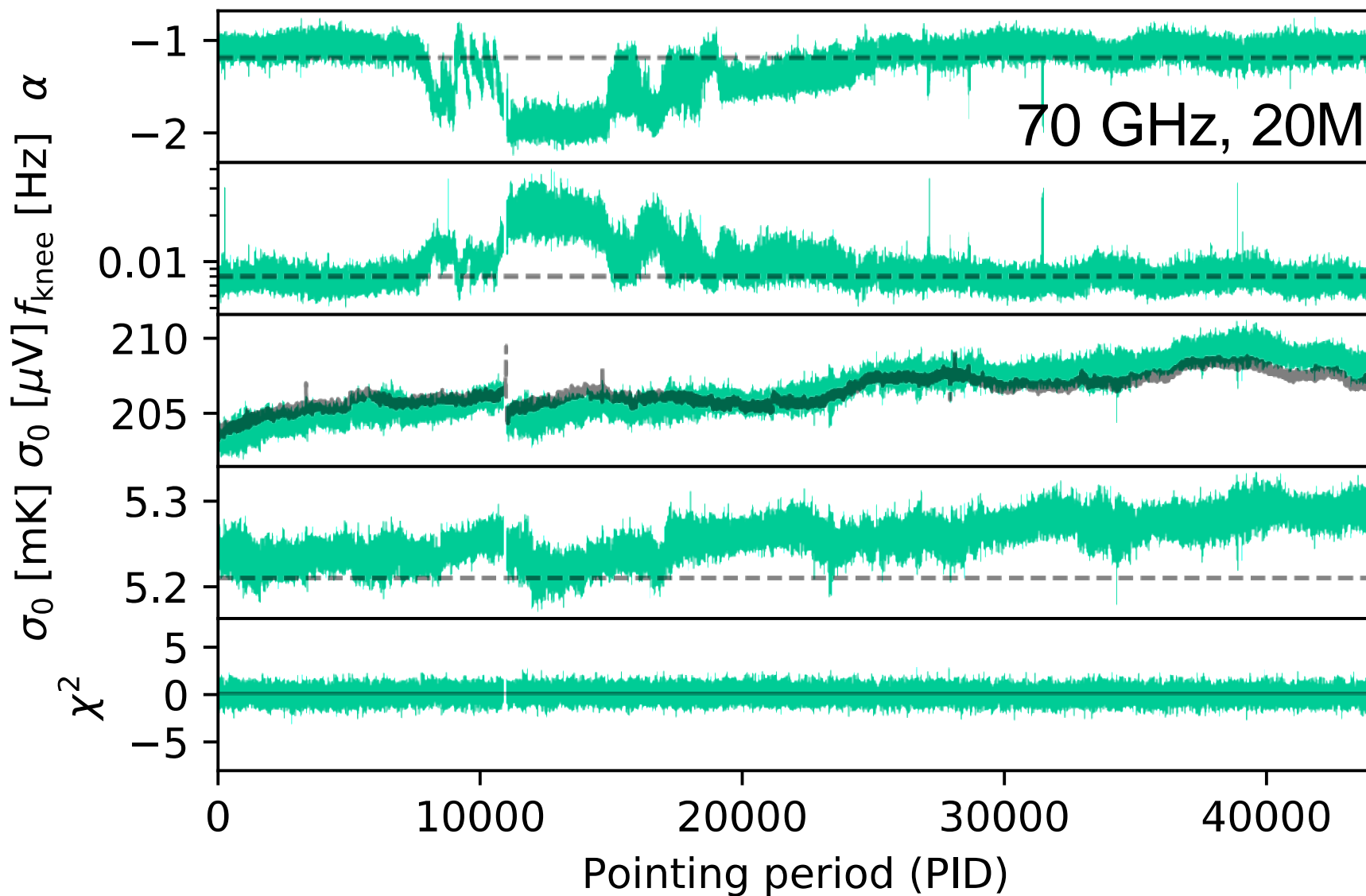
30 GHz

44 GHz

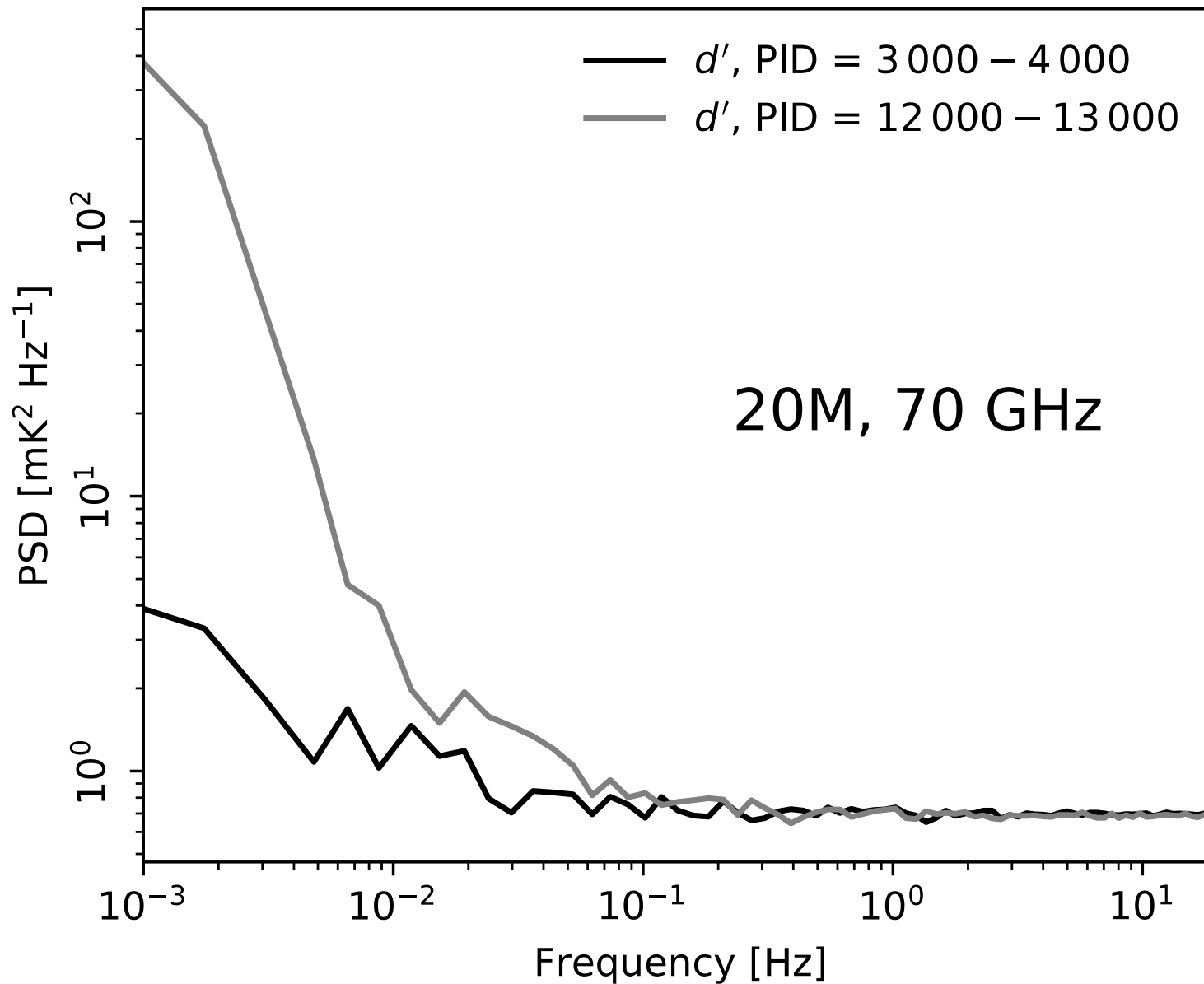
70 GHz

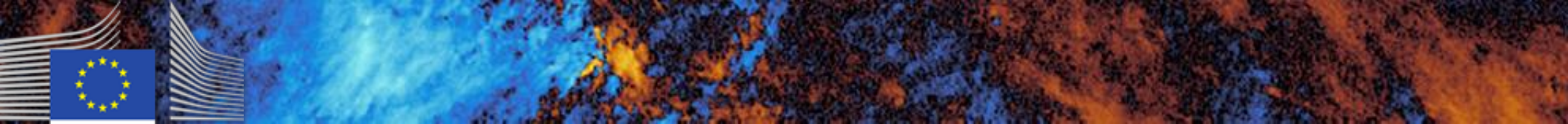


Evolution of noise parameters

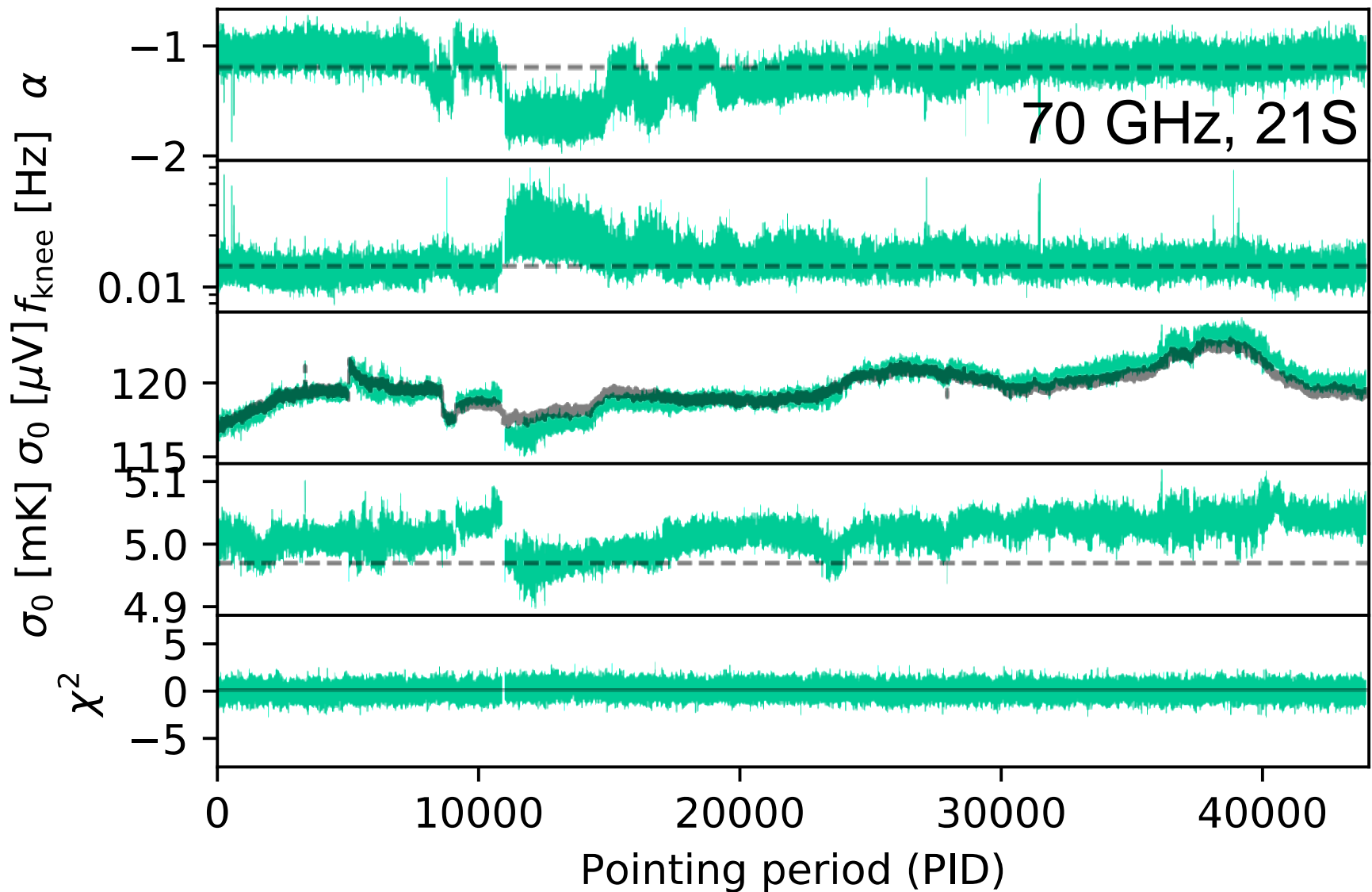


Evolution of noise parameters

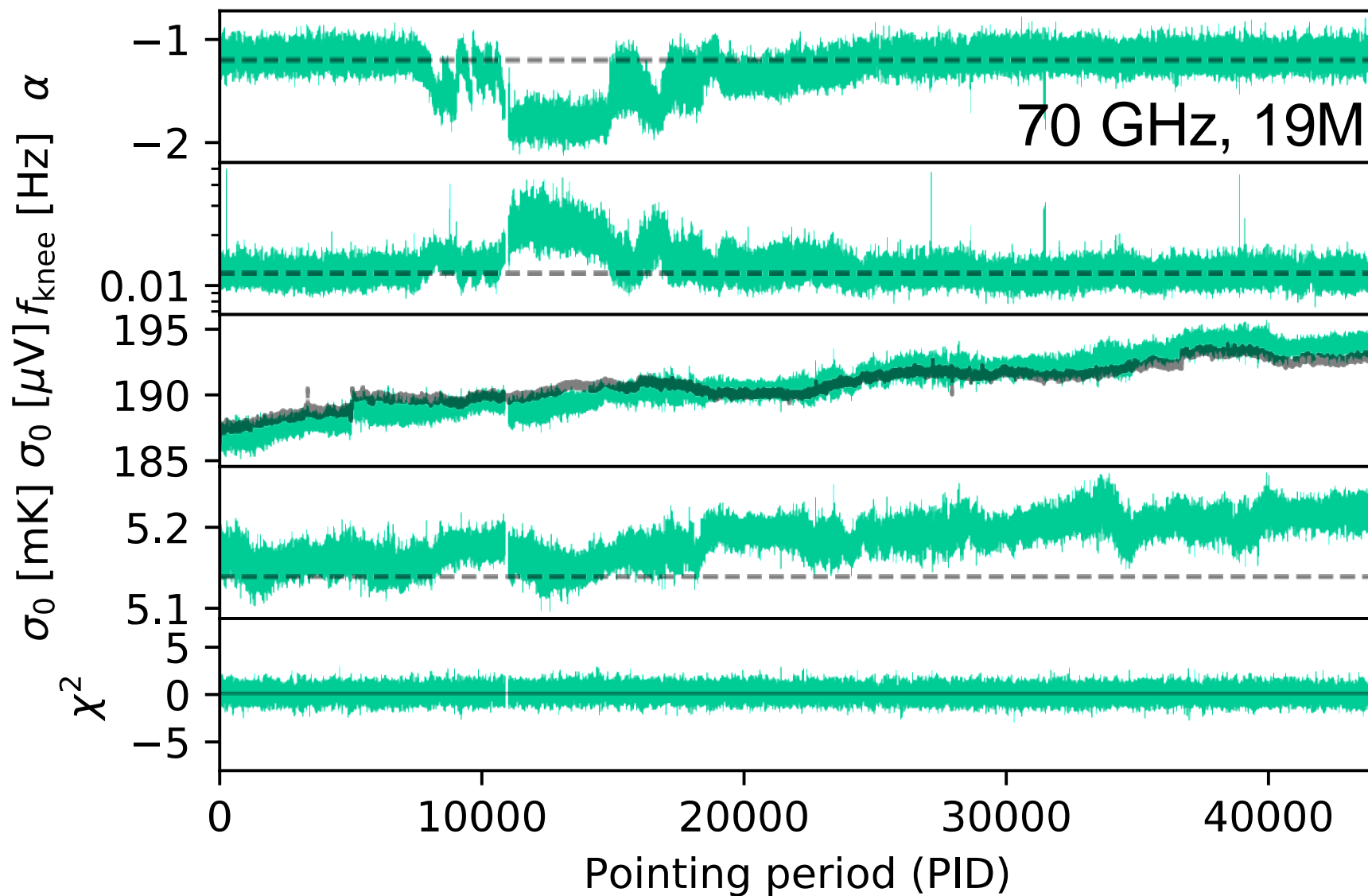




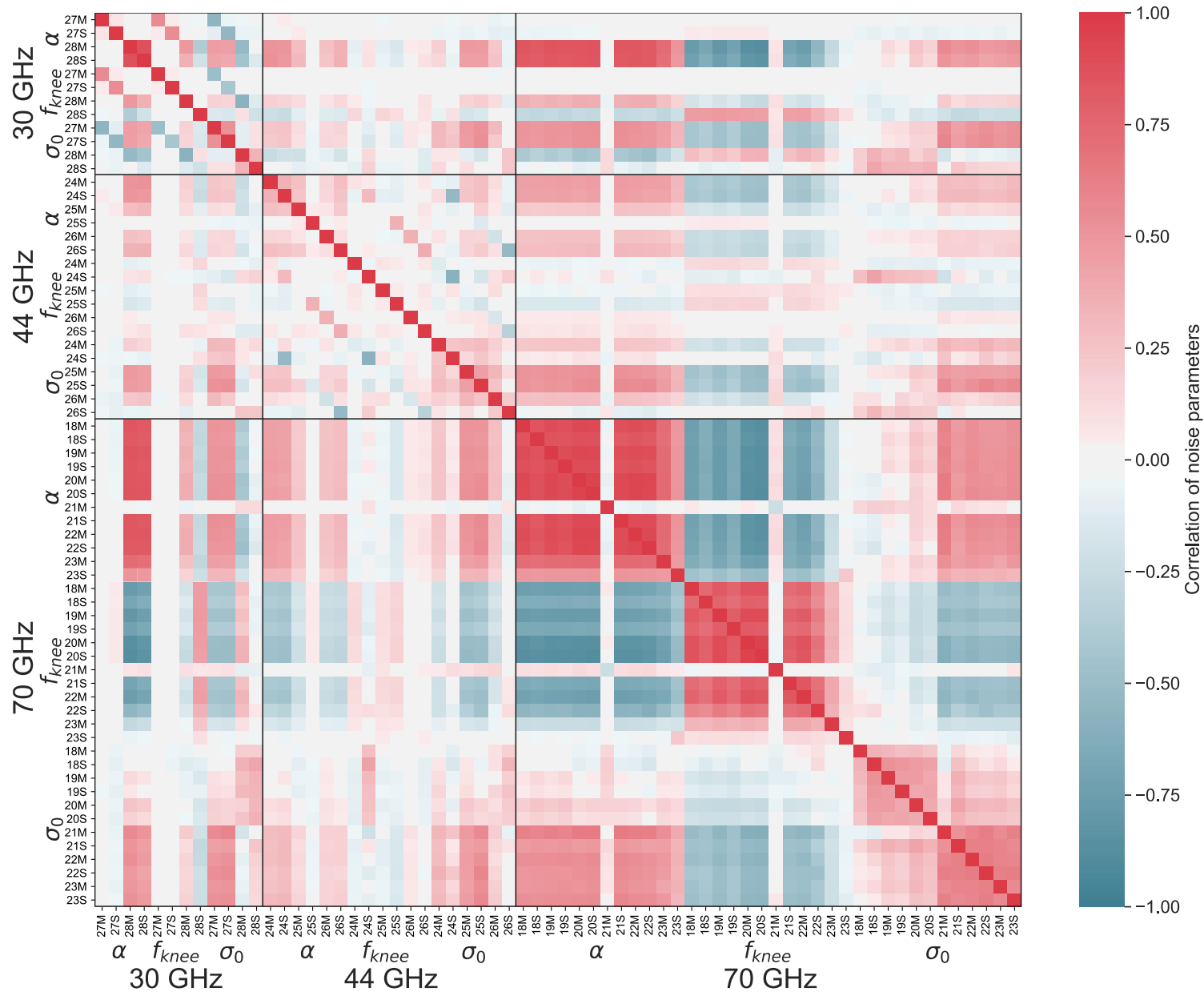
Evolution of noise parameters



Evolution of noise parameters



Inter-radiometer correlations of noise parameters



Temperature sensors on the Planck Instrument

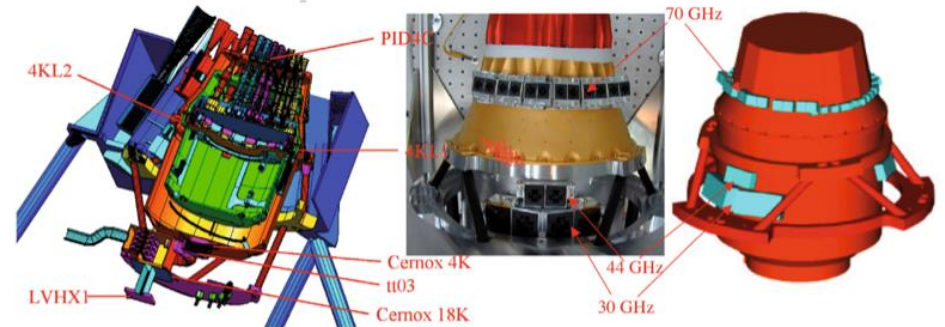
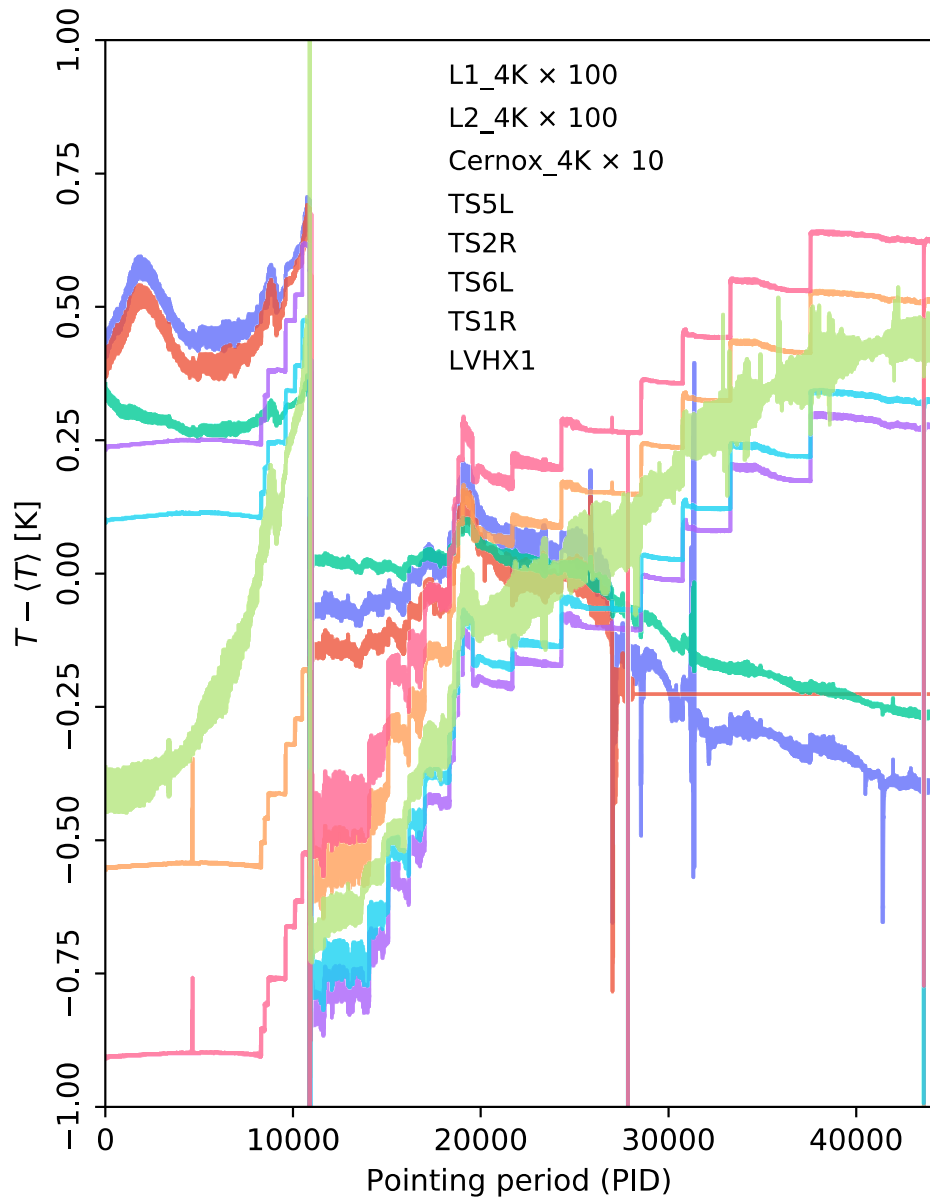
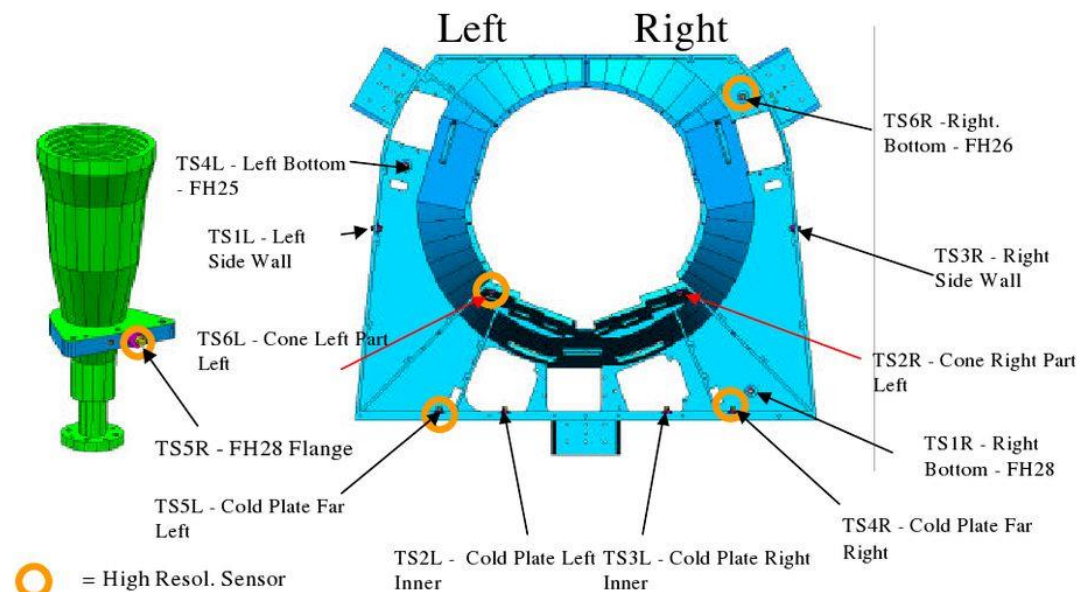


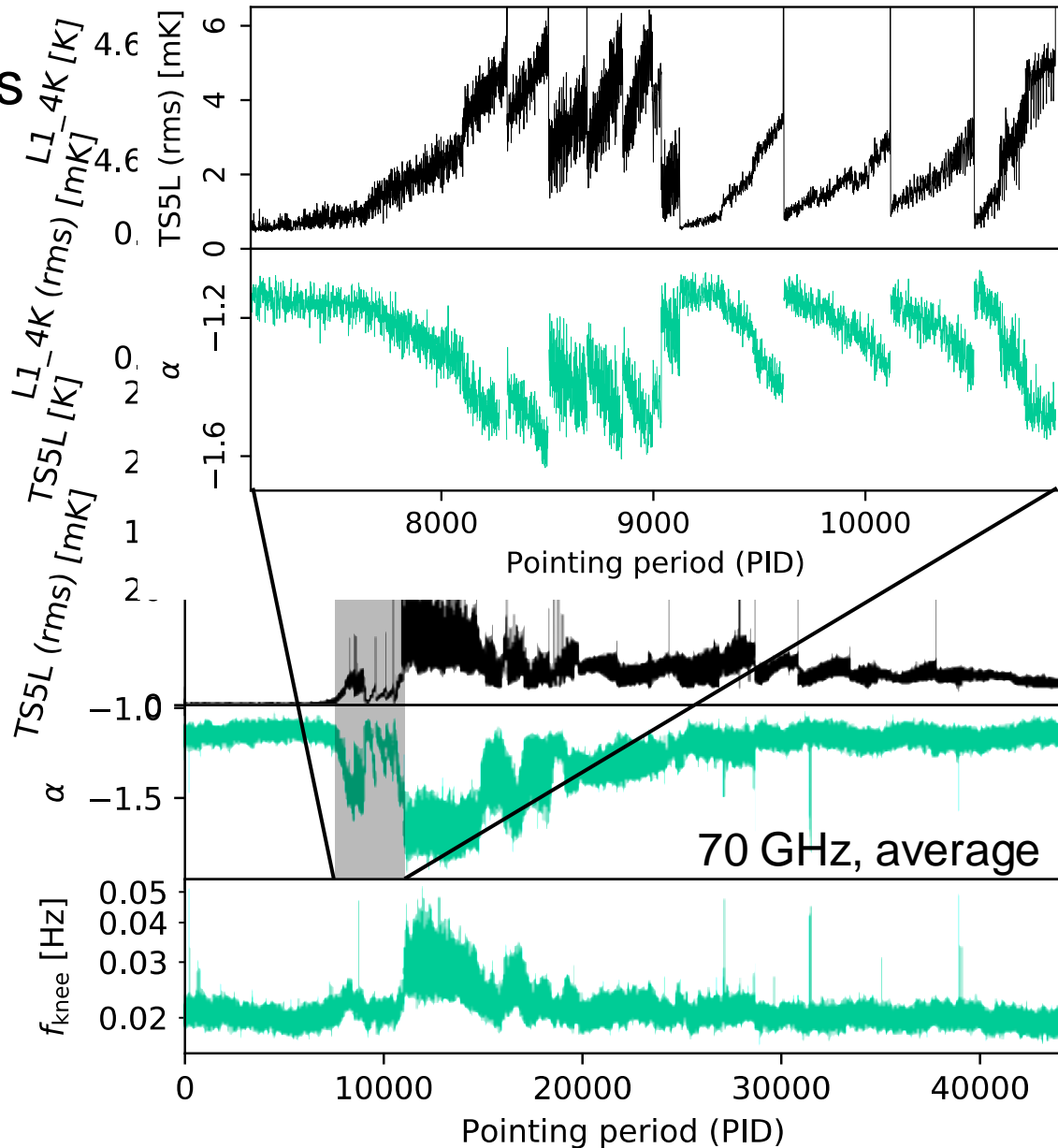
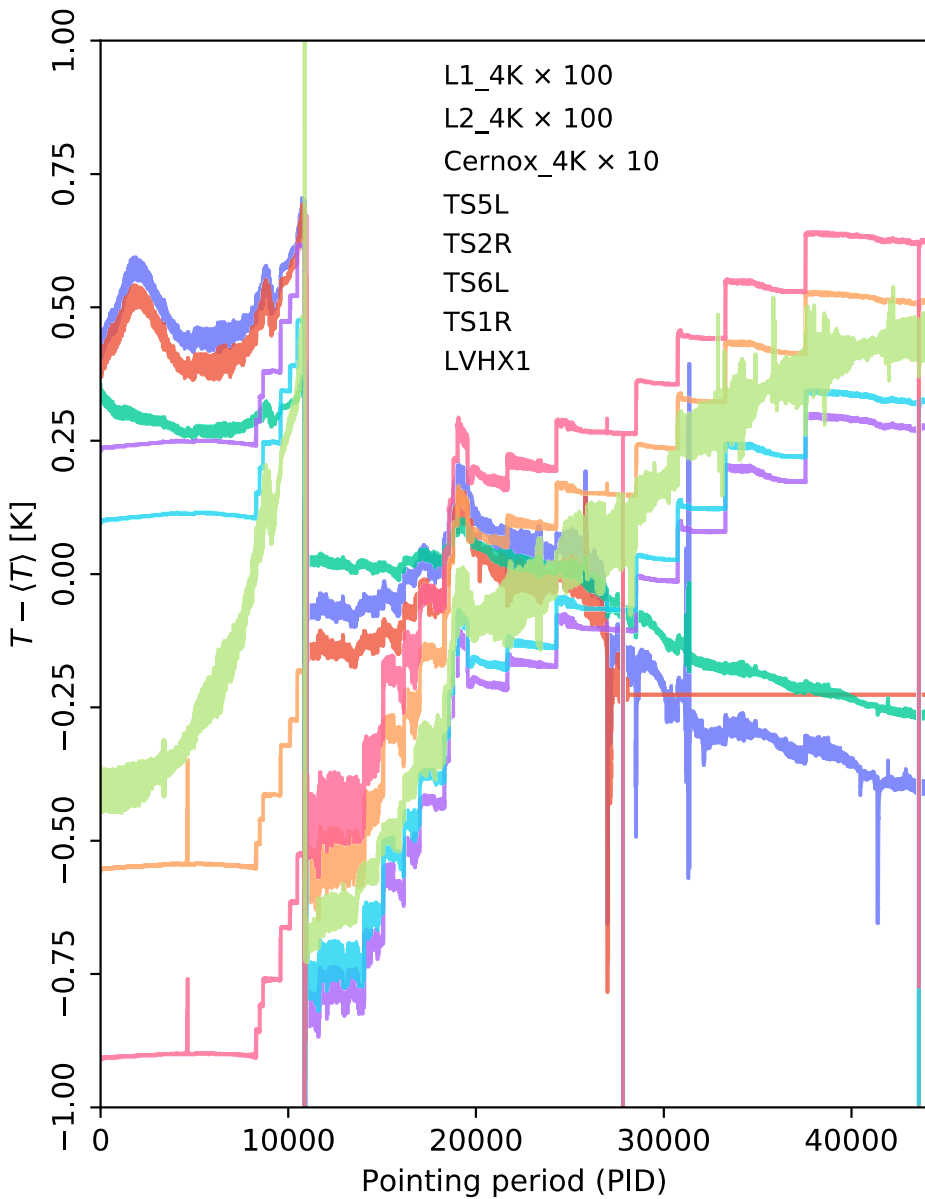
Fig. 18. Position of thermometers (left) and of the reference loads for the LFI (centre and right). (Lamarre et. al. 2010)

Focal Plane Temperature Sensor Position

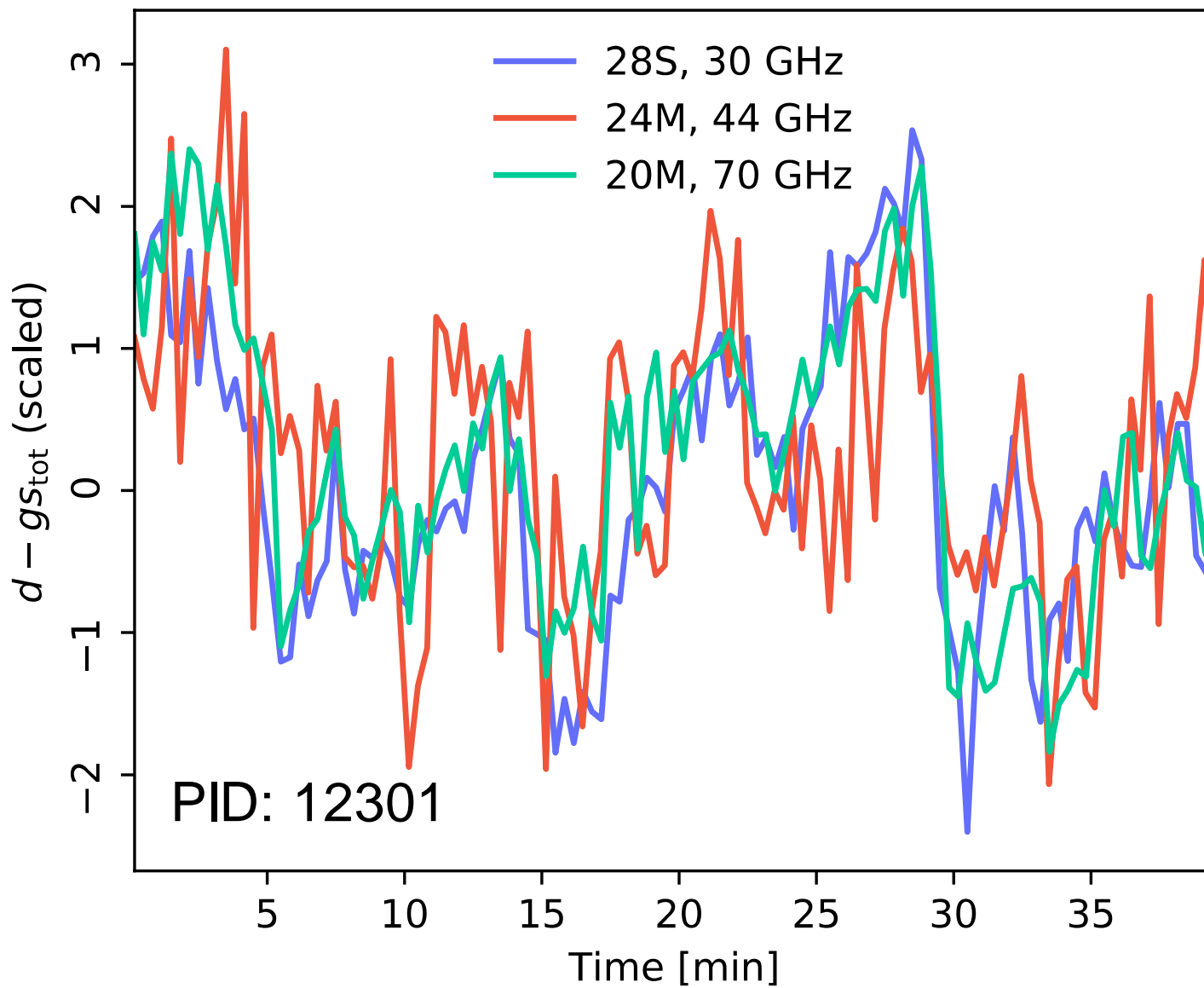


(Bersanelli et.al. 2010)

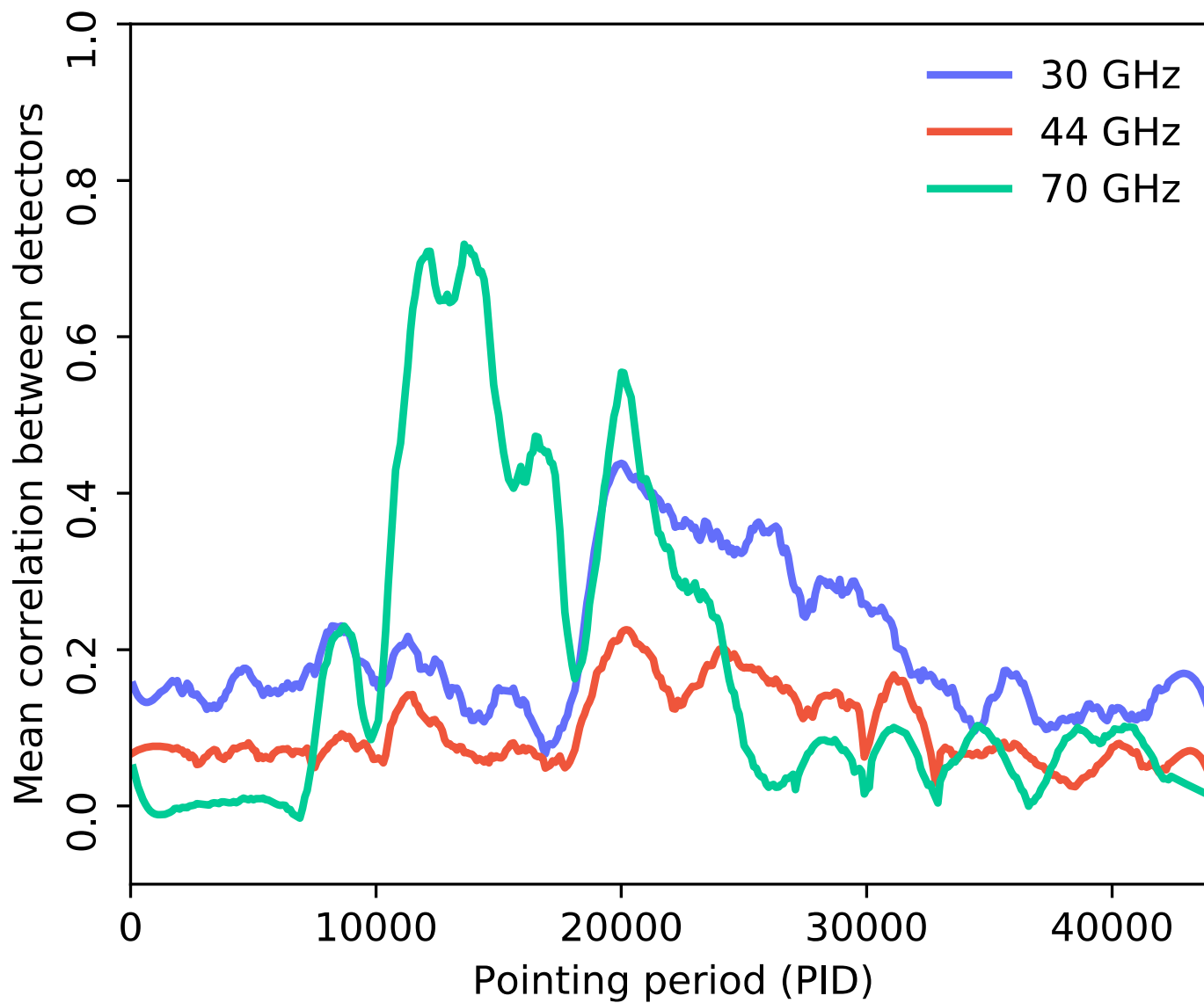
Relating temperature sensors to noise properties



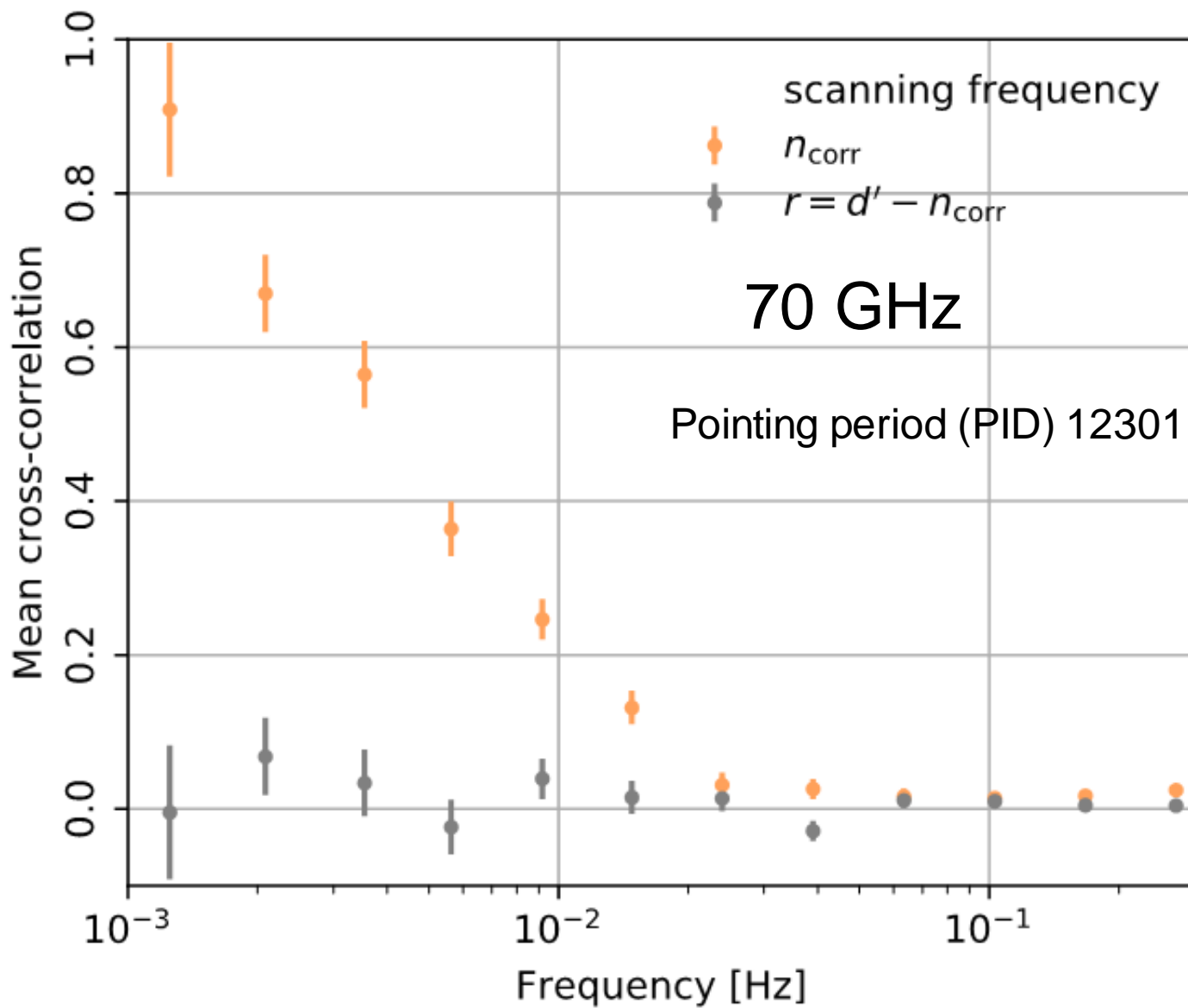
Inter-radiometer correlation of the correlated noise?

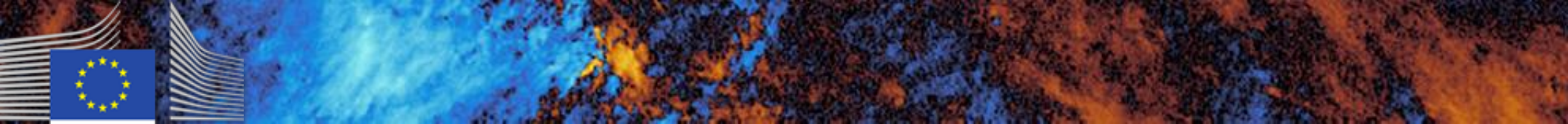


Inter-radiometer correlation of the correlated noise

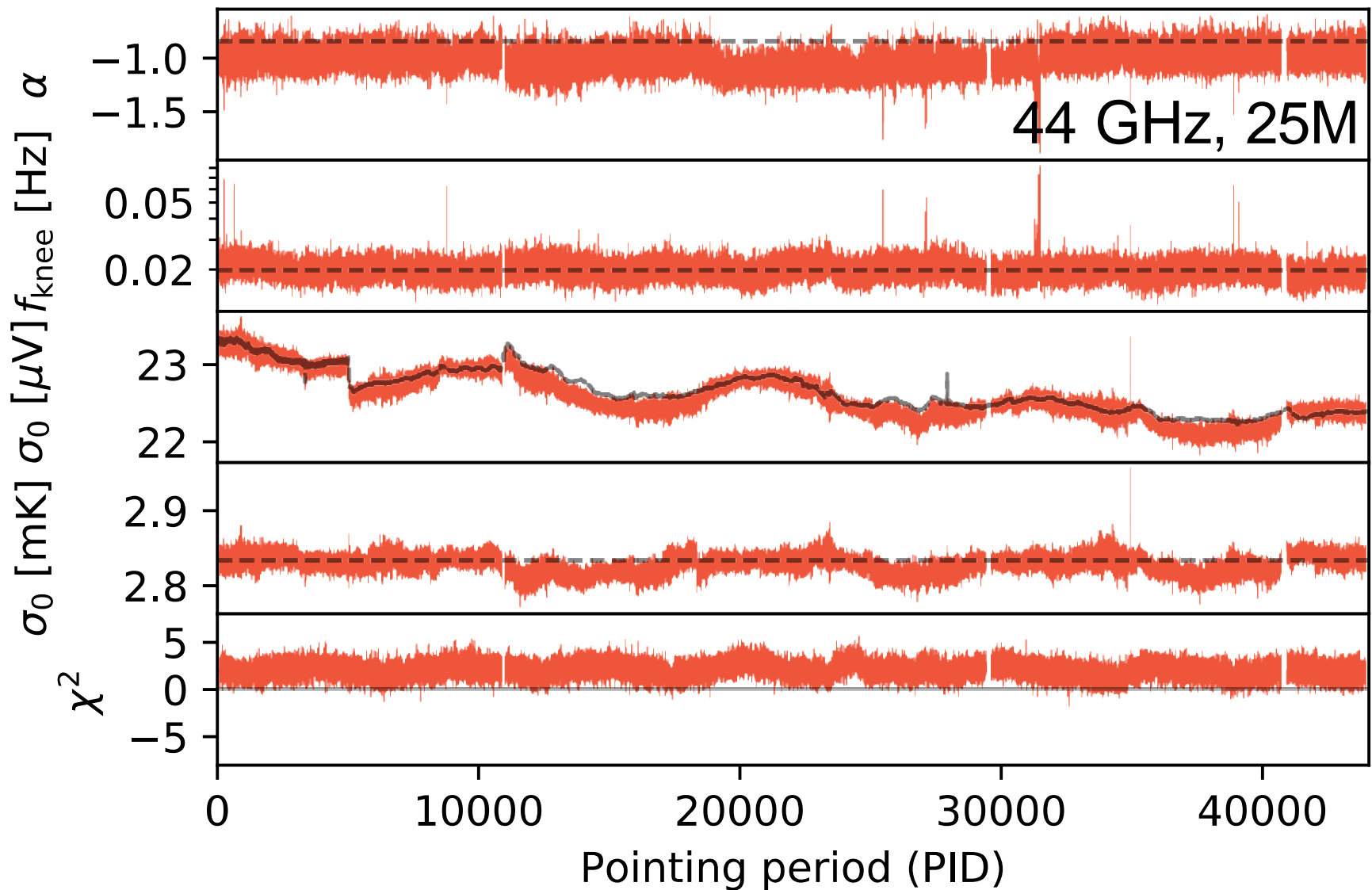


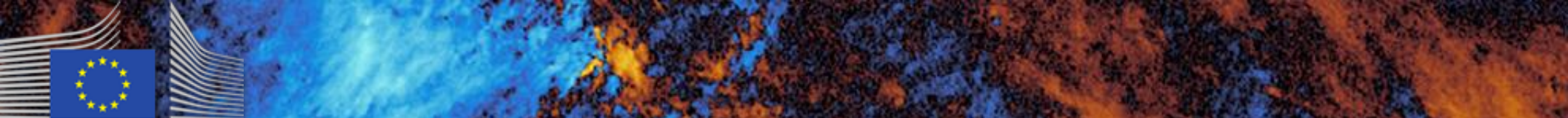
Inter-radiometer correlation of the correlated noise



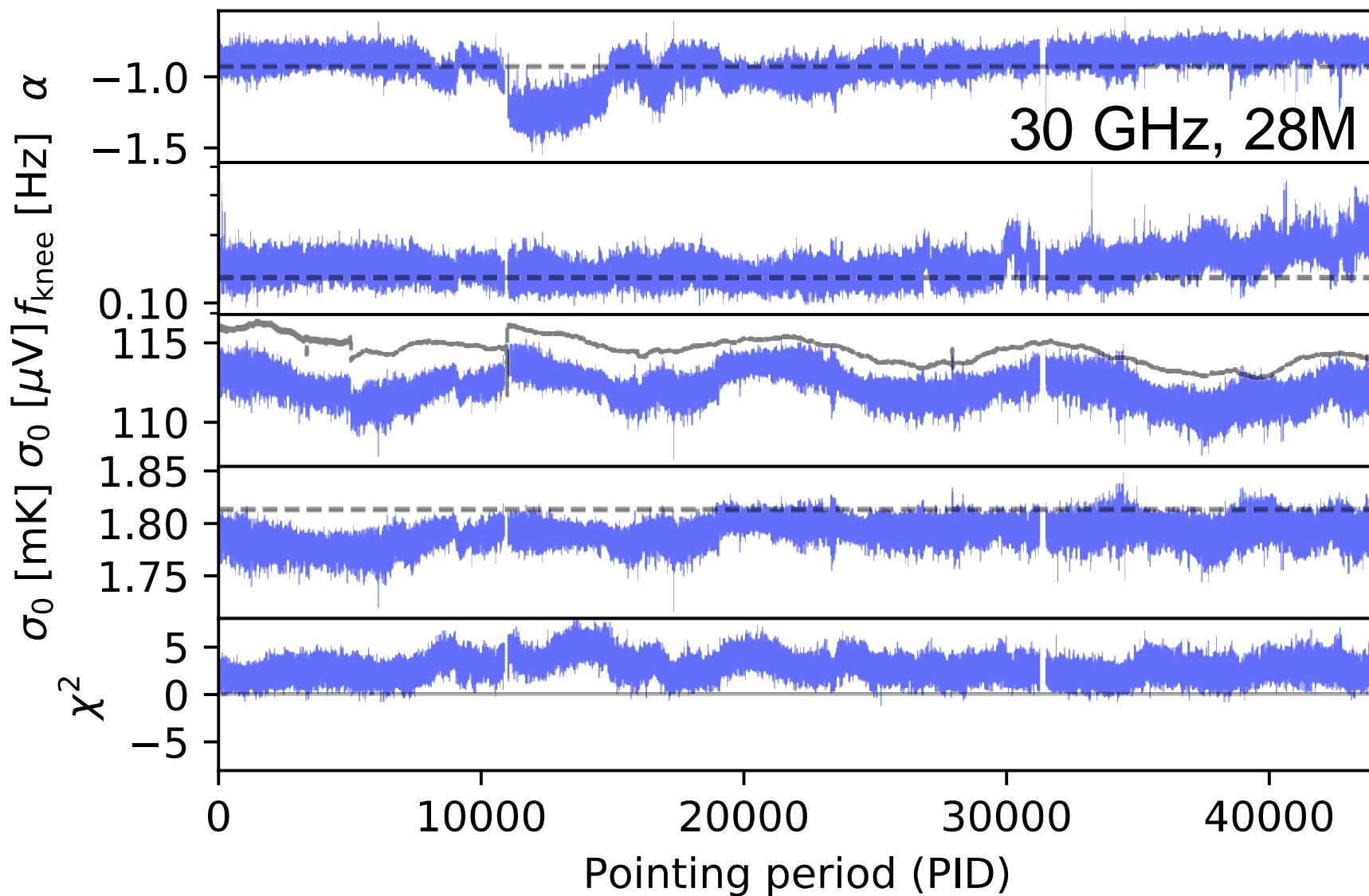


Evolution of noise parameters





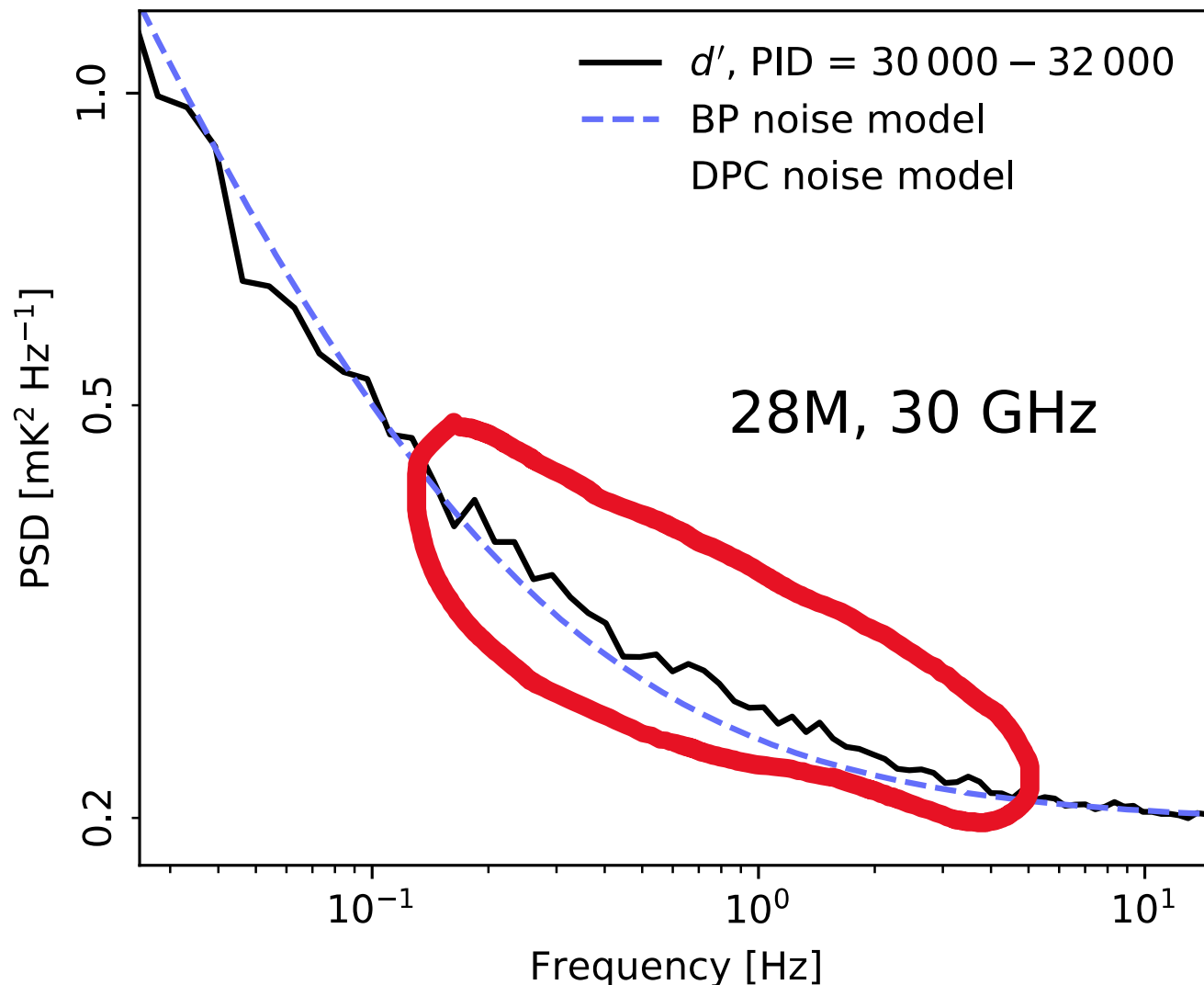
Evolution of noise parameters



Limits of the $1/f$ model?

$$P(f) = \sigma_0^2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_{\text{knee}}} \right)^\alpha \right)$$

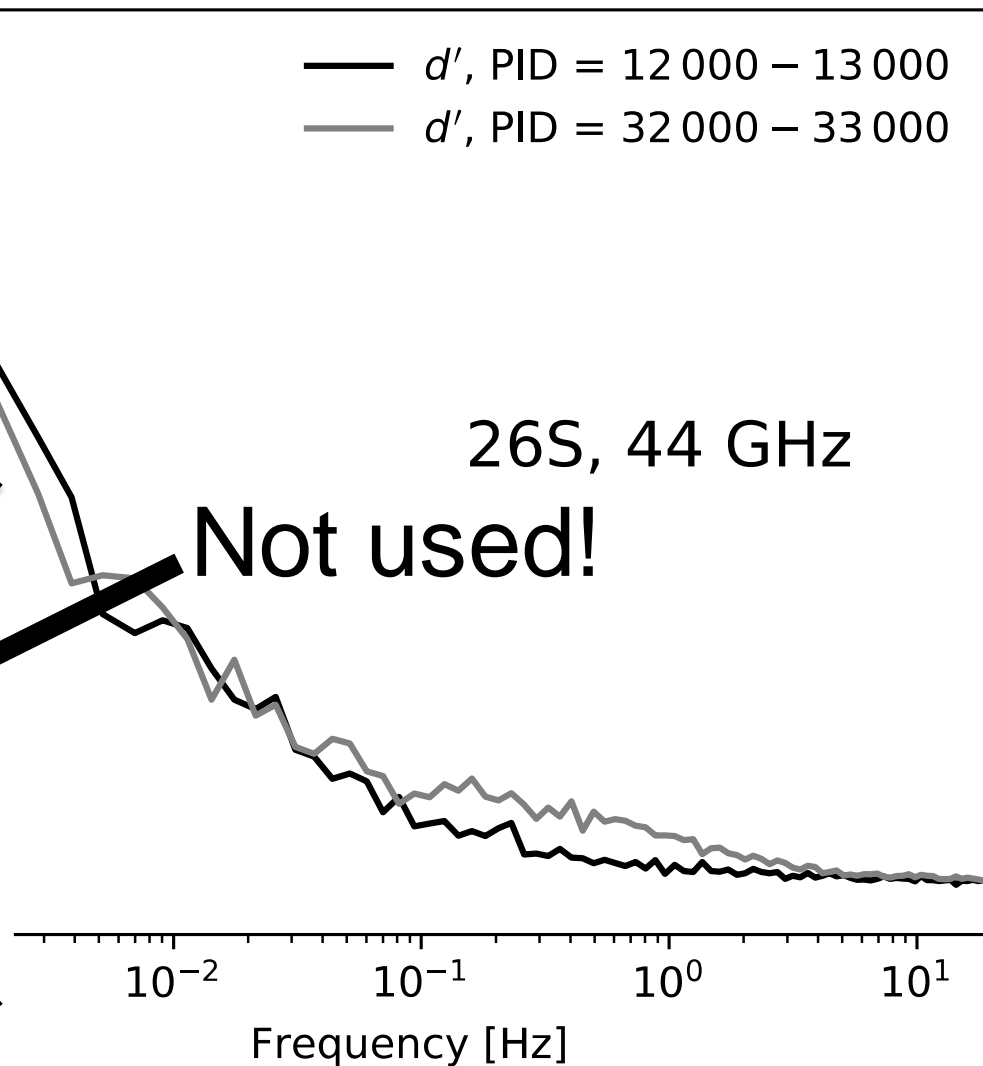
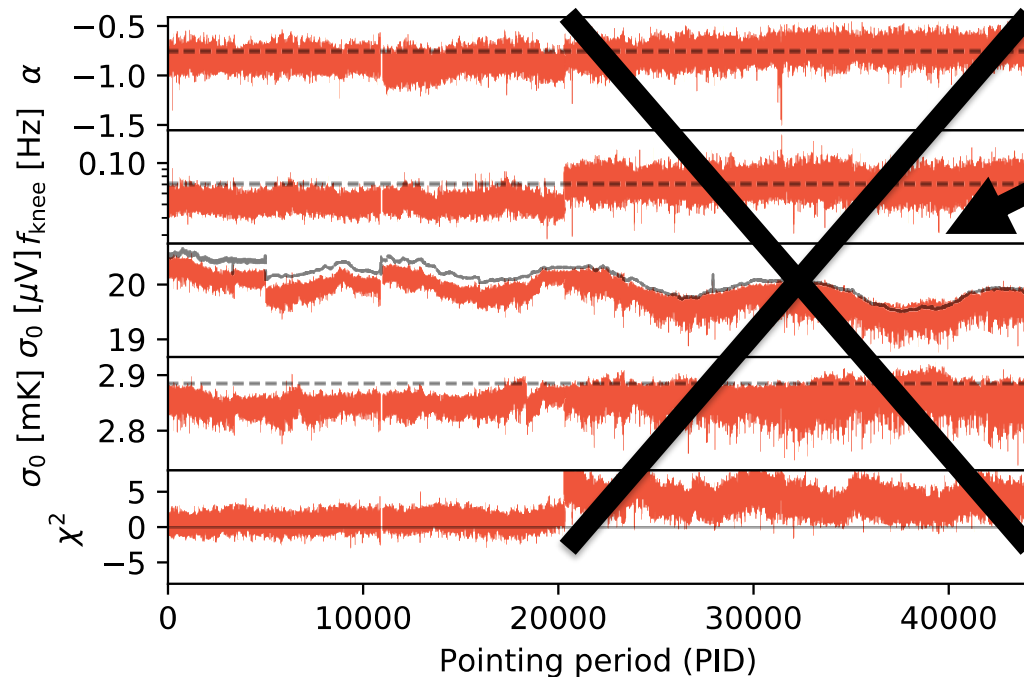
Temporal frequencies
0.1 - 5 Hz,
corresponds roughly
to angular scales
of 1-60 degrees. Our
main science range!



Limits of the $1/f$ model?

$$P(f) = \sigma_0^2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{f}{f_{\text{knee}}} \right)^\alpha \right)$$

2 Hz^{-1}
 10^1



Summary

- Gap – filling using CG is costly, but works great for correlated noise sampling
- Noise properties change significantly over time as the LFI thermal environment changes
- At times large correlations between the noise of the different radiometers (mostly on long timescales)
- Residual issues for 30 and 44 GHz. Breakdown of $1/f$ - model?



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- “*BeyondPlanck*”
 - COMPET-4 program
 - PI: Hans Kristian Eriksen
 - Grant no.: 776282
 - Period: Mar 2018 to Nov 2020

Collaborating projects:

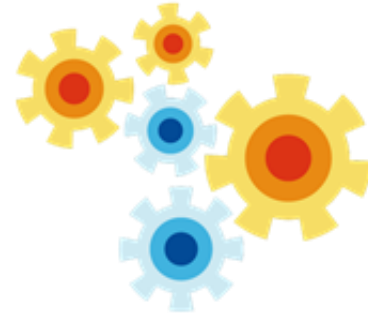
- “*bits2cosmology*”
 - ERC Consolidator Grant
 - PI: Hans Kristian Eriksen
 - Grant no: 772 253
 - Period: April 2018 to March 2023
- “*Cosmoglobe*”
 - ERC Consolidator Grant
 - PI: Ingunn Wehus
 - Grant no: 819 478
 - Period: June 2019 to May 2024



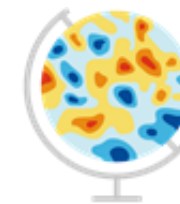
Questions?



Beyond PLANCK



Commander



Cosmoglobe
Beyond
PLANCK