



Impact of HWP systematics on the measurement of cosmic birefringence from CMB polarization

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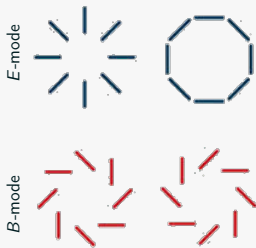
September 9th, 2022

searching for B -modes from inflation

Expectation: inflation-sourced perturbations leave traces on the CMB polarization.

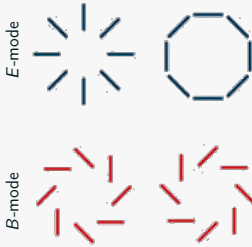
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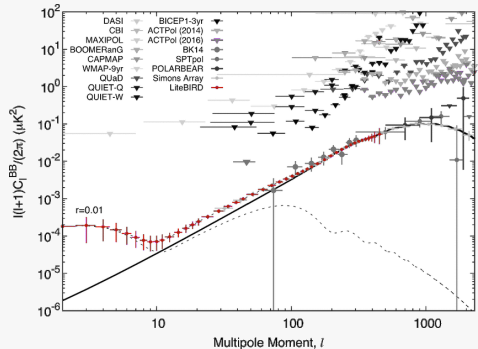
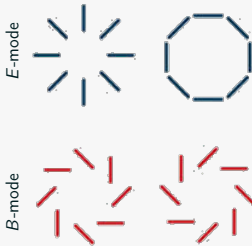
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B -modes can probe inflation.

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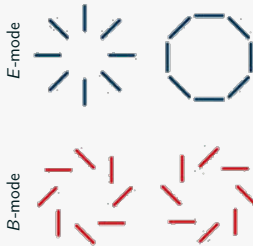
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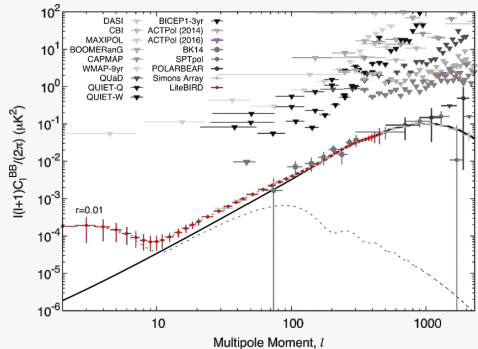
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Unprecedented sensitivity requirements!

a side effect: measuring cosmic birefringence

CMB might also carry information
about parity-violating new physics:
cosmic birefringence.

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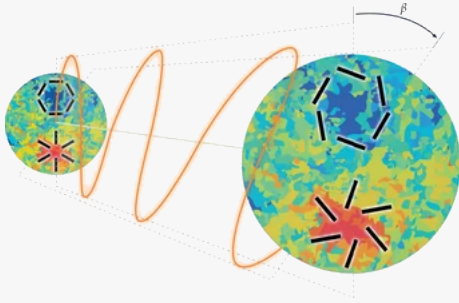
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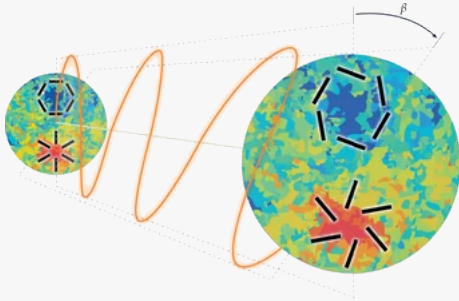
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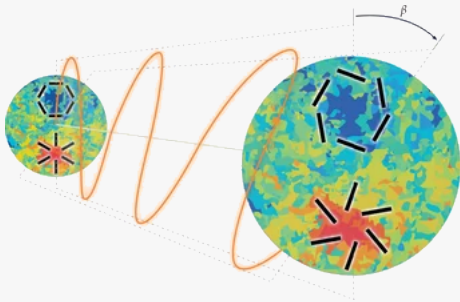
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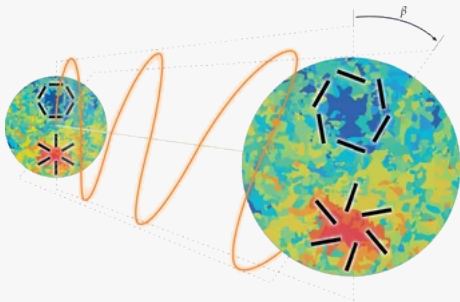
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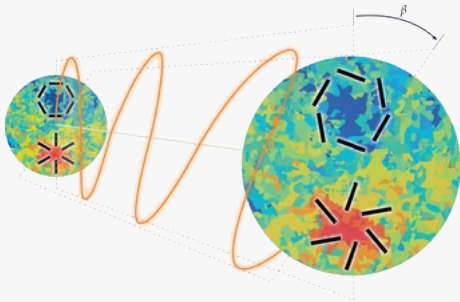
From *Planck* data:

$$\beta = 0.35 \pm 0.14^\circ \text{ at } 68\% \text{ C.L.}$$

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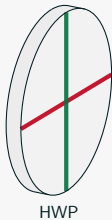
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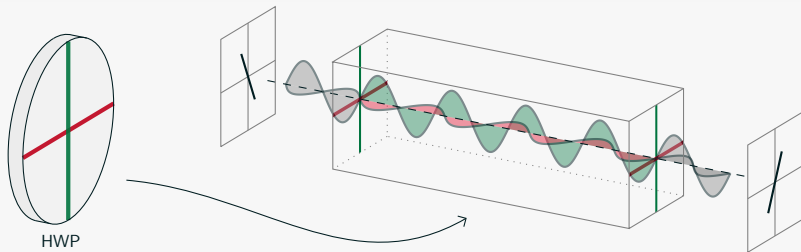
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Constraint expected to **improve.**

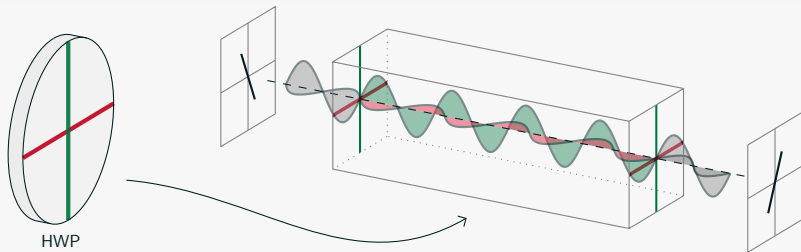
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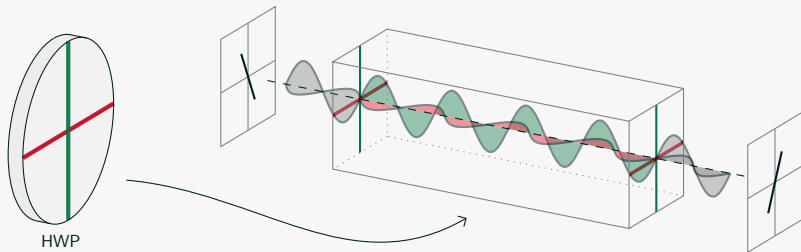


the HWP: reducing systematics



A **rotating** HWP as first optical element:

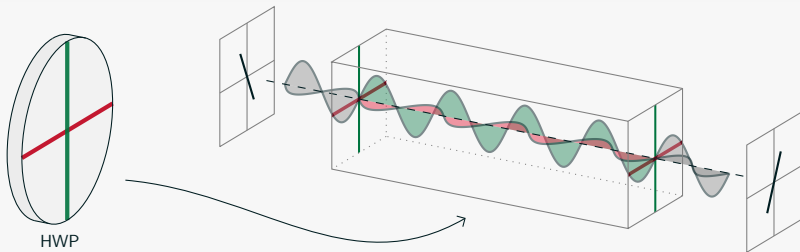
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A **rotating** HWP as first optical element:

- ▶ modulates the signal to $4f_{\text{HWP}}$, allowing to “escape” $1/f$ noise;

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A **rotating** HWP as first optical element:

- ▶ modulates the signal to $4f_{\text{HWP}}$, allowing to “escape” $1/f$ noise;
- ▶ makes possible for a single detector to measure polarization, reducing pair-differencing systematics.

the HWP: inducing systematics

Mueller calculus: radiation described as $S = (I, Q, U, V)$ and HWP effects parametrized by \mathcal{M}_{HWP} , so that $S' = \mathcal{M}_{\text{HWP}}S$.

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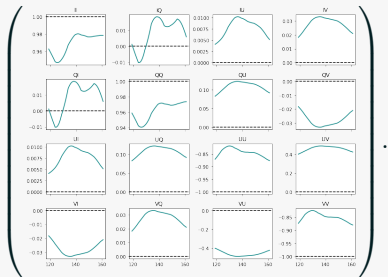
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$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{ideal}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

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outline of the talk

- ▶ framework of the **simulations** and their output;
- ▶ non-idealities' impact on the C_ℓ s (simulated and **analytic** approx);
- ▶ impact on **cosmic birefringence**.

simulations

simulation input

- ▶ *I*, *Q* and *U* **input maps** ($n_{\text{side}} = 512$)
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HWP rpm	39
FWHM	30.8 arcmin
offset quats.	[...]

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- ▶ Non-ideal **HWP**: Mueller matrix elements
from Giardiello et al. (2022) A&A 658.

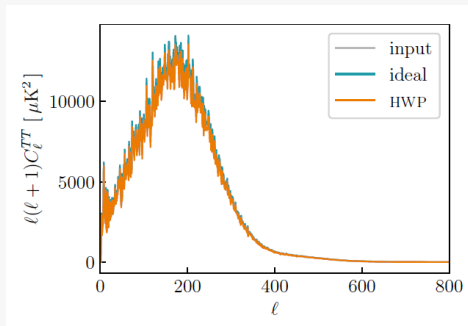
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ideal vs non-ideal output spectra

ideal and non-ideal TODs, both processed with **ideal** map-maker.

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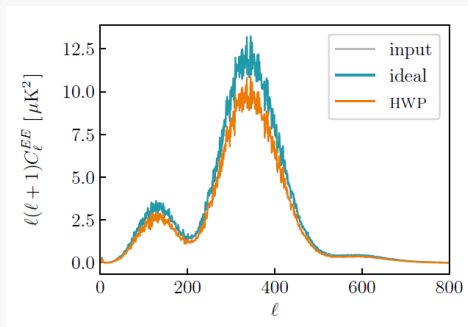
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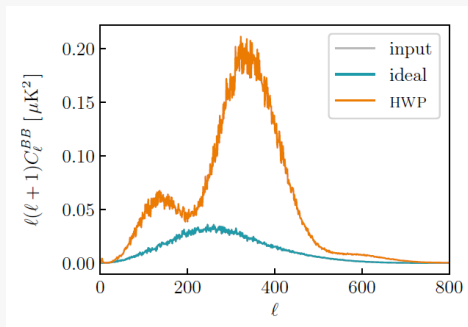
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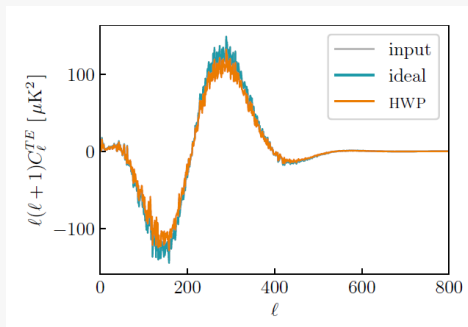
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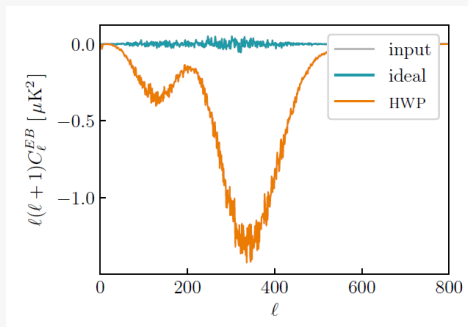
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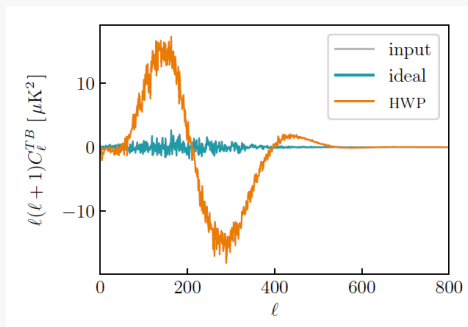
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- ▶ EB non-zero!
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how can we understand?

the idea

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TOD: signal detected by 4 detectors looking at the same pixel;

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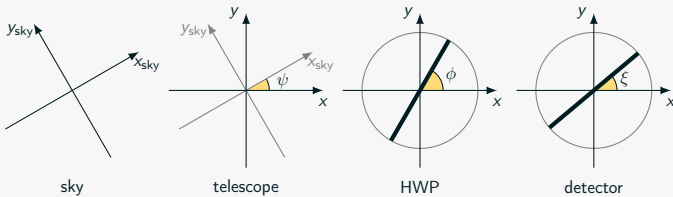
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Detected signal modeled as $d = (1 \ 0 \ 0) \cdot \mathcal{M}_{\text{det}} \mathcal{R}_{\xi-\phi} \mathcal{M}_{\text{HWP}} \mathcal{R}_{\phi+\psi} \cdot S$;

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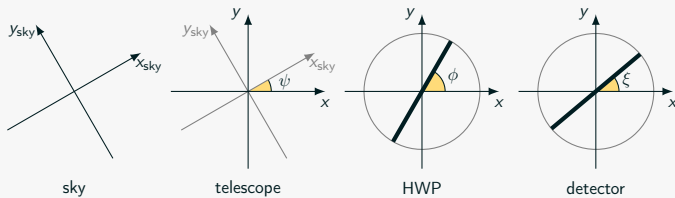
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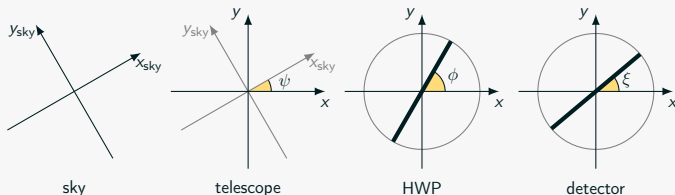


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$$\hat{S} \simeq \begin{pmatrix} m_{ij} l_{\text{in}} \\ [(m_{qq} - m_{uu})Q_{\text{in}} + (m_{qu} + m_{uq})U_{\text{in}}]/2 \\ [-(m_{qu} + m_{uq})Q_{\text{in}} + (m_{qq} - m_{uu})U_{\text{in}}]/2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

equations for the \hat{C}_ℓ s (new result!)

Expanding \hat{S} in spherical harmonics:

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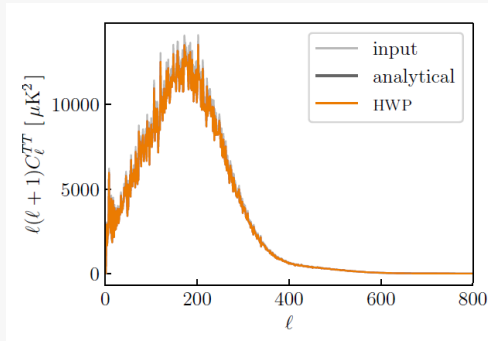
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...Let's see if this makes sense!

analytical vs non-ideal output spectra

the analytical and the output spectra almost perfectly overlap!

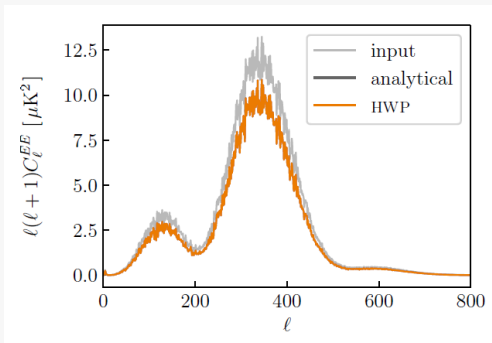
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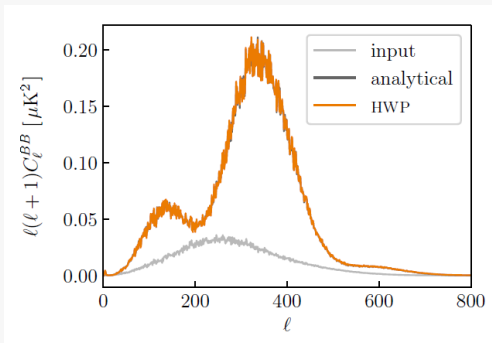
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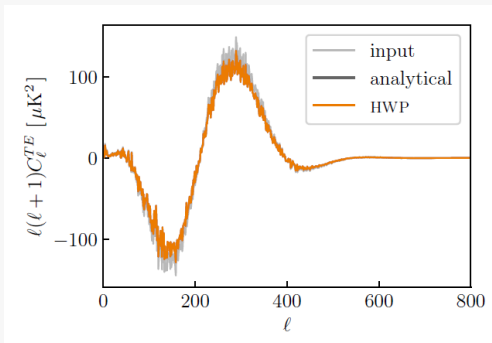
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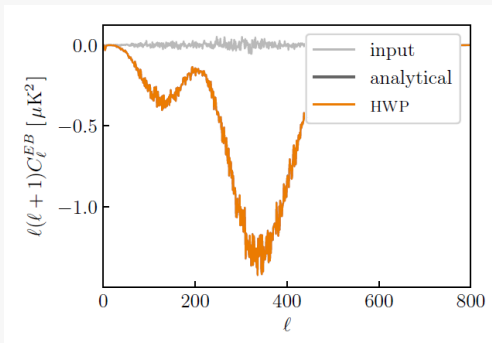
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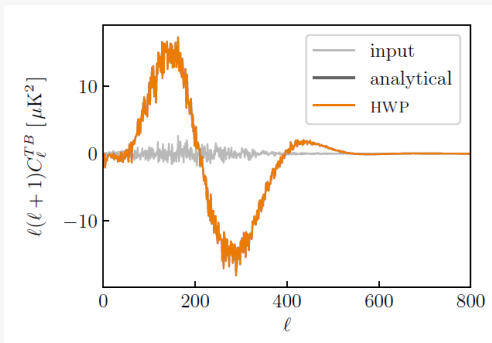
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impact on cosmic birefringence

HWP-induced miscalibration

Analytic \hat{C}_ℓ s satisfy the relations:


$$\begin{cases} \hat{C}_\ell^{EB} \simeq \tan(4\hat{\theta})/2 \left[\hat{C}_\ell^{EE} - \hat{C}_\ell^{BB} \right] \\ \hat{C}_\ell^{TB} \simeq \tan(2\hat{\theta}) \hat{C}_\ell^{TE} \end{cases}$$

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In first approximation, HWP induces an additional miscalibration.

θ_{EB} , θ_{TB} and $\hat{\theta}$

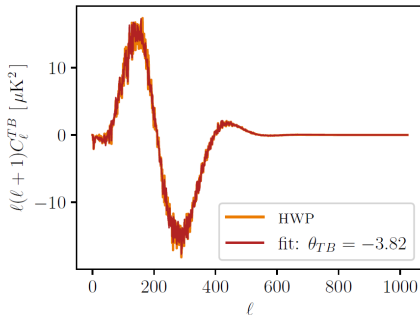
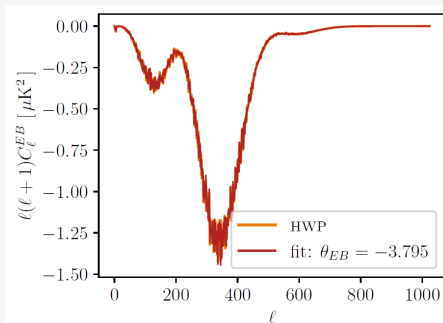
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Does this mean that the HWP will keep us from measuring β ?

No: this effect is understood and can be calibrated.

However, it shows how important it is to carefully calibrate \mathcal{M}_{HWP} .

conclusions and outlook



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- ▶ determine requirements on non-idealities so that systematics on β below 0.1° ;
- ▶ study impact of non-idealities on EB angle calibration;
- ▶ study impact of non-idealities on Q/U maps of Tau A;
- ▶ include frequency dependence.