Dealing with Dust Foregrounds in CMB B-mode Observations

Ely D. Kovetz Johns Hopkins University Journal Club @IAP Paris, Jun. 16th, 2015

Based on:

arXiv:1308.1404 arXiv:1408.4125 arXiv:1502.00625

and current work with:

M. Kamionkowski (JHU)



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Templates for polarized emission from dust (PED) in the Galaxy at 150GHz

(Clark et al. arXiv:1211.6404)





























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Facing slots with different odds, maximize winnings.



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- Heuristics have been developed and compared.
- We showed that with MAB strategies, B-mode sensitivity improves by factors 2-3.

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 How do we choose which one for prolonged integration?



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- We showed that upper bound on r can be reduced as much as 70%:



Identifying Dust Foregrounds (arXiv:1408.4125)




Illustration: constant polarization orientation over a small sky patch

• Polarization tensor (flat-sky): $P_{ab} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} Q(\vec{\theta}) & U(\vec{\theta}) \\ U(\vec{\theta}) & -Q(\vec{\theta}) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{\theta} = (\theta_x, \theta_y)$

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Exhibits a <u>hexadecapolar</u> power asymmetry $(e^{4i\alpha})$

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- 21-cm intensity mapping.
- Confusion noise in high sensitivity telescope imaging.
- Reducing cosmic variance in measurement of high-redshift luminosity function.

• 21 cm stochastic fluctuations.





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A 3D-bandit problem.



Recombination

• 21 cm stochastic fluctuations. A 3D-bandit problem. 1100 Radio Interferometer

V

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Radio Interferometer









MAB Strategies Elsewhere: Imaging Telescopes

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Deep-field imaging:
From HST to JWST?








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An efficient adaptive strategy would converge onto the cosmic mean.
(Not useful in a Casino, but may save considerable telescope time)