

Bayesian CMB foreground separation with a correlated log-normal model

Niels Oppermann

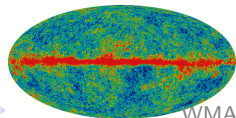
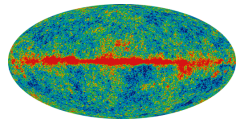
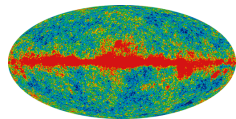
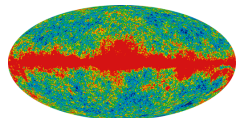
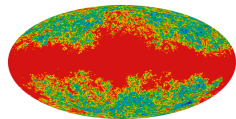
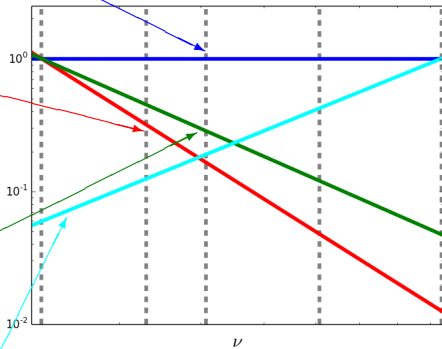
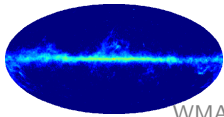
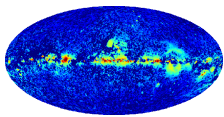
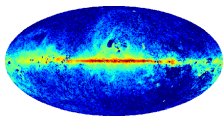
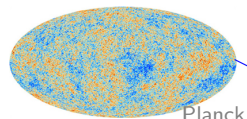


CITA
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Canadian Institute for
Theoretical Astrophysics

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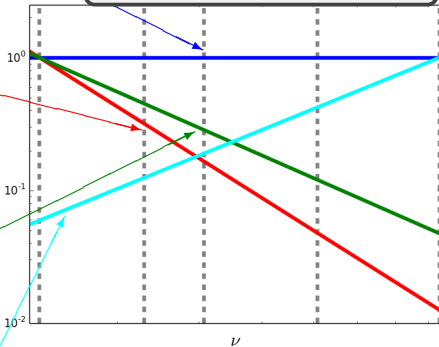
in collaboration with:
T. Enßlin (MPA, Munich)



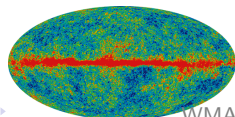
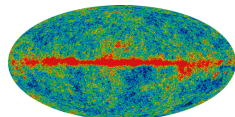
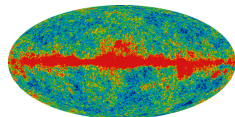
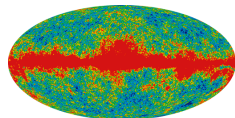
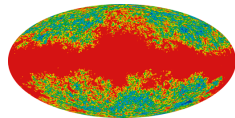
Correct cosmology:
subtract foregrounds

Accurate astrophysics:
separate foregrounds

Planck



WMAP

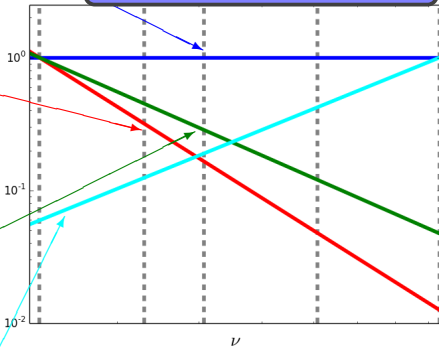


WMAP

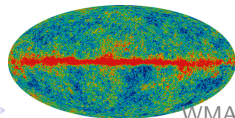
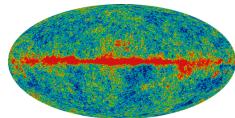
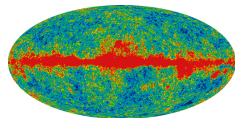
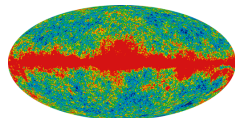
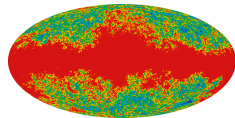
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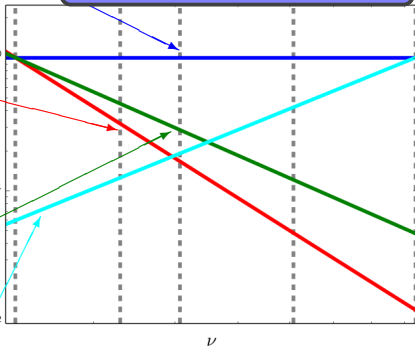


WMAP



Correct cosmology:
subtract foregrounds

Accurate astrophysics:
separate foregrounds



1) find frequency spectra

2) invert mixture

Planck

WMAP

WMAP

Correct cosmology:
subtract foregrounds

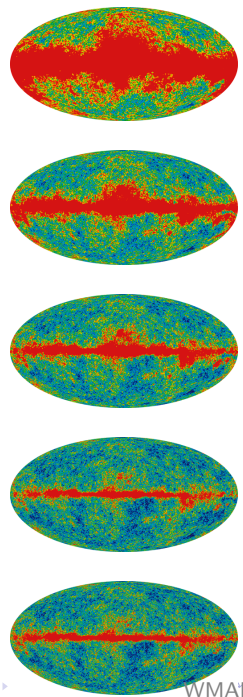
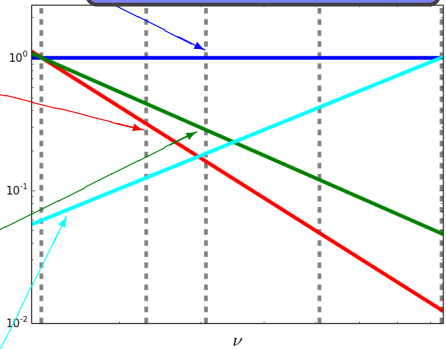
Accurate astrophysics:
separate foregrounds

1) find frequency spectra

2) invert mixture

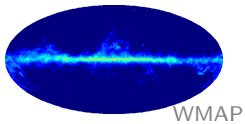
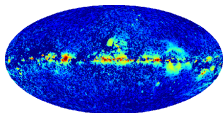
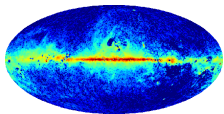
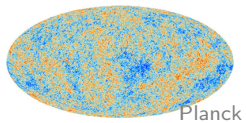
Planck

WMAP

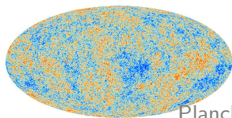


WMAP

Idea

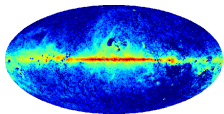


Idea

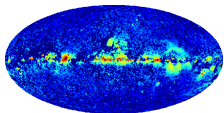


Planck

1) foregrounds (and CMB) spatially correlated

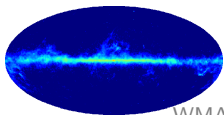


2) foregrounds cross-correlated



3) foregrounds non-Gaussian

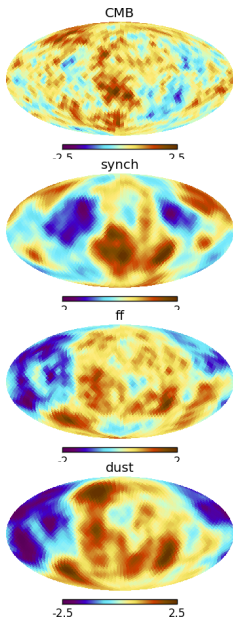
4) foreground-fluctuations vary over orders of magnitude



5) foregrounds strictly positive

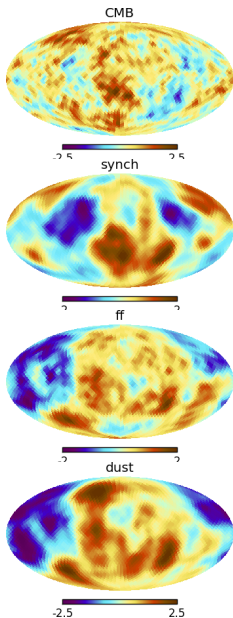
WMAP

Model



$$\begin{aligned} \text{data}_\nu &= s^{(\text{CMB})} \\ &+ f_\nu^{(\text{synch})} s^{(\text{synch})} \\ &+ f_\nu^{(\text{ff})} s^{(\text{ff})} \\ &+ f_\nu^{(\text{dust})} s^{(\text{dust})} \end{aligned}$$

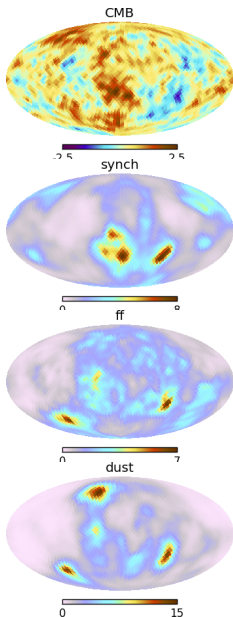
Model



$$\text{data}_\nu = s^{(\text{CMB})} + f_\nu^{(\text{synch})} s^{(\text{synch})} + f_\nu^{(\text{ff})} s^{(\text{ff})} + f_\nu^{(\text{dust})} s^{(\text{dust})}$$

Gaussian prior

Model

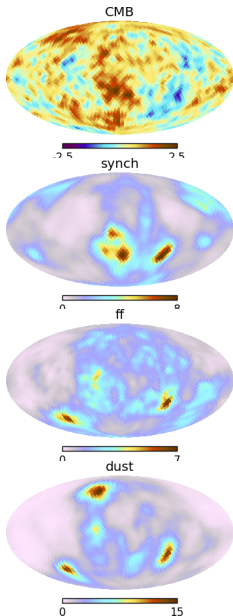


$$\text{data}_\nu = s^{(\text{CMB})} + f_\nu^{(\text{synch})} e^{s^{(\text{synch})}} + f_\nu^{(\text{ff})} e^{s^{(\text{ff})}} + f_\nu^{(\text{dust})} e^{s^{(\text{dust})}}$$

Gaussian prior

The diagram illustrates the model for the data data_ν . It is composed of the CMB signal $s^{(\text{CMB})}$ and three foreground components: synchrotron emission $f_\nu^{(\text{synch})} e^{s^{(\text{synch})}}$, free-free emission $f_\nu^{(\text{ff})} e^{s^{(\text{ff})}}$, and dust emission $f_\nu^{(\text{dust})} e^{s^{(\text{dust})}}$. All these components are derived from a common Gaussian prior, as indicated by the arrows pointing from the text "Gaussian prior" to each term in the equation.

Model



$$\text{data}_\nu = \mathbf{s}^{(\text{CMB})} + f_\nu^{(\text{synch})} e^{\mathbf{s}^{(\text{synch})}} + f_\nu^{(\text{ff})} e^{\mathbf{s}^{(\text{ff})}} + f_\nu^{(\text{dust})} e^{\mathbf{s}^{(\text{dust})}}$$

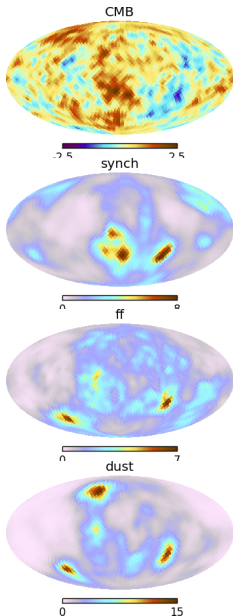
Gaussian prior

The diagram shows a central "Gaussian prior" with four arrows pointing to the exponential terms in the equation above. A vertical arrow points from the text "described by isotropic covariance matrix:" below to the "Gaussian prior" text.

described by isotropic covariance matrix:

$$\langle \mathbf{s}_{\ell,m}^{(\alpha)} \bar{\mathbf{s}}_{\ell',m'}^{(\beta)} \rangle = \delta_{\ell,\ell'} \delta_{m,m'} C_\ell^{(\alpha,\beta)}$$

Model



$$\text{data}_\nu = s^{(\text{CMB})} + f_\nu^{(\text{synch})} e^{s^{(\text{synch})}} + f_\nu^{(\text{ff})} e^{s^{(\text{ff})}} + f_\nu^{(\text{dust})} e^{s^{(\text{dust})}}$$

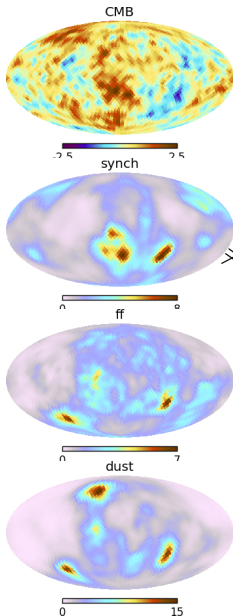
Gaussian prior

described by isotropic covariance matrix:

$$\langle s_{\ell,m}^{(\alpha)} \bar{s}_{\ell',m'}^{(\beta)} \rangle = \delta_{\ell,\ell'} \delta_{m,m'} C_\ell^{(\alpha,\beta)}$$

inverse-Wishart prior plus spectral smoothness prior

Model



$$\text{data}_\nu = s^{(\text{CMB})}$$

$$+ f_\nu^{(\text{synch})} e^{s^{(\text{synch})}}$$

$$+ f_\nu^{(\text{ff})} e^{s^{(\text{ff})}}$$

$$+ f_\nu^{(\text{dust})} e^{s^{(\text{dust})}}$$

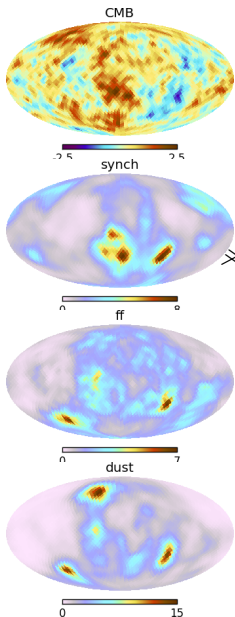
Gaussian prior

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Model



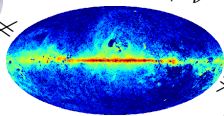
$$\text{data}_\nu = s^{(\text{CMB})}$$

$$+ f_\nu^{(\text{synch})} e^{s^{(\text{synch})}}$$

$$+ f_\nu^{(\text{ff})} e^{s^{(\text{ff})}}$$

$$+ f_\nu^{(\text{dust})} e^{s^{(\text{dust})}}$$

Gaussian prior



d

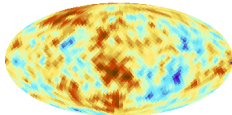
inverse covariance matrix:

$$\langle s_{\ell,m} s_{\ell',m'} \rangle = \delta_{\ell,\ell'} \delta_{m,m'} C_\ell^{(\alpha,\beta)}$$

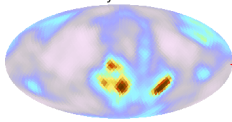
inverse-Wishart prior plus spectral smoothness prior

Test case

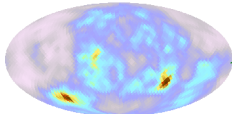
CMB



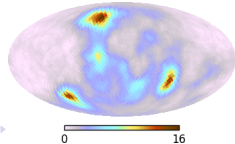
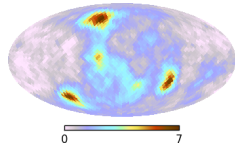
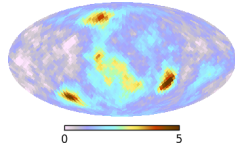
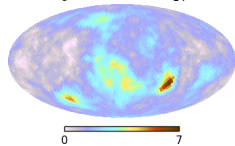
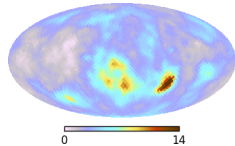
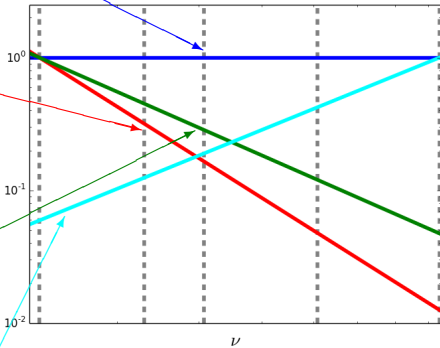
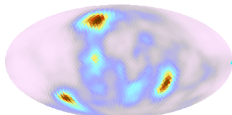
synch



ff

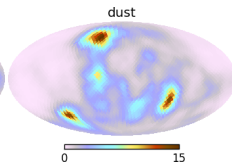
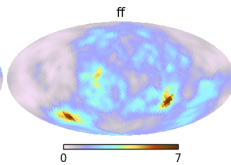
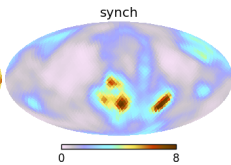
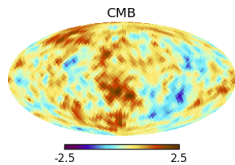


dust



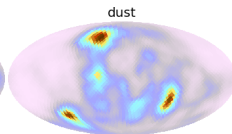
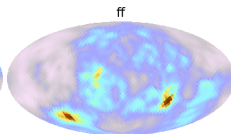
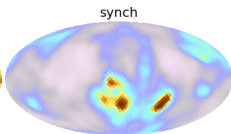
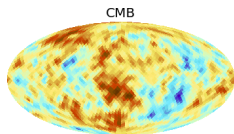
Results I

simulated

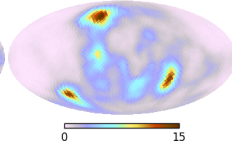
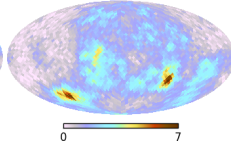
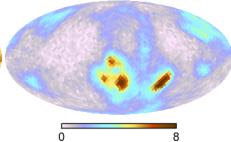
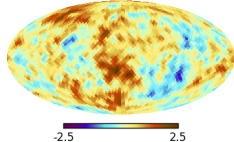


Results I

simulated

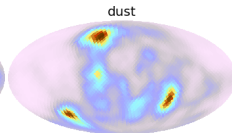
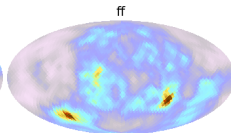
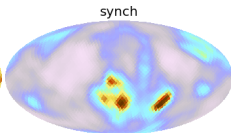
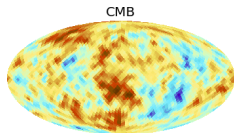


max. likel.

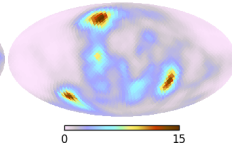
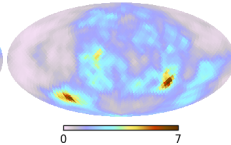
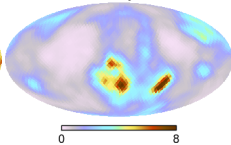
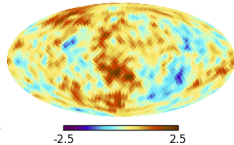
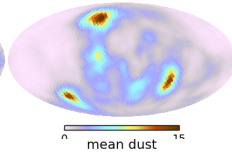
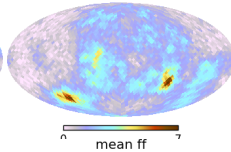
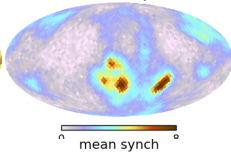
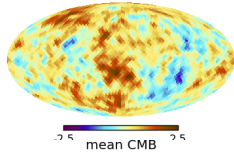


Results I

simulated



post. mean max. likel.



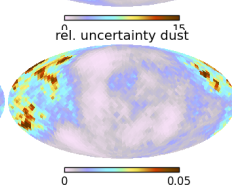
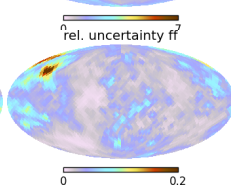
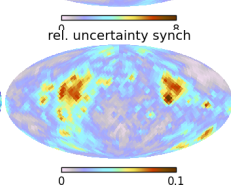
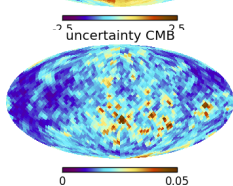
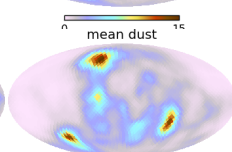
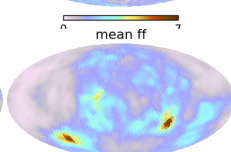
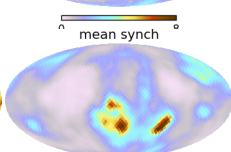
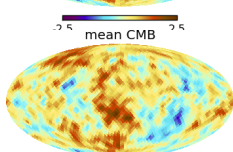
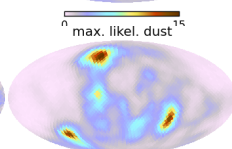
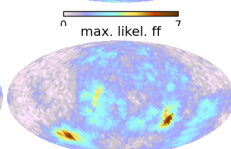
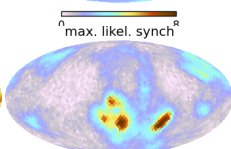
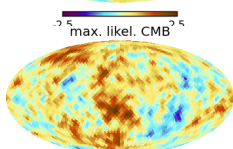
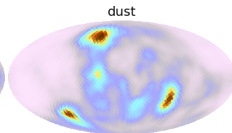
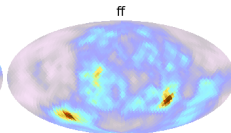
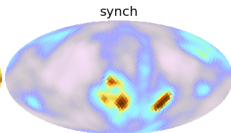
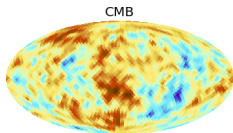
Results I

simulated

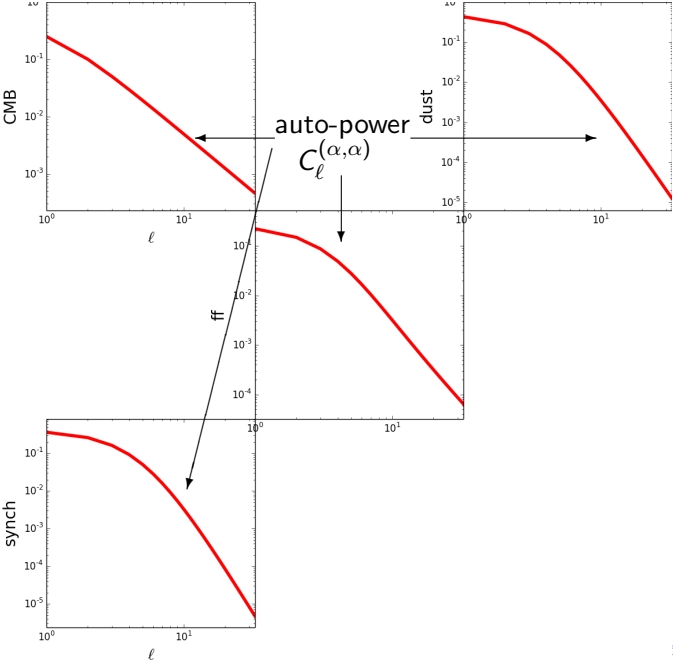
max. likel.

mean

post. stddev.

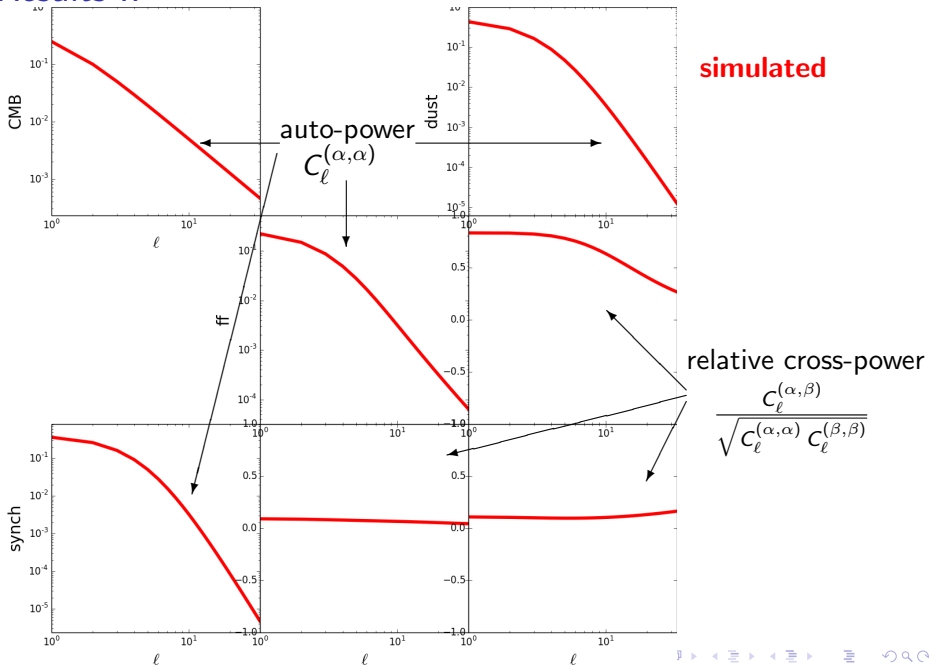


Results II

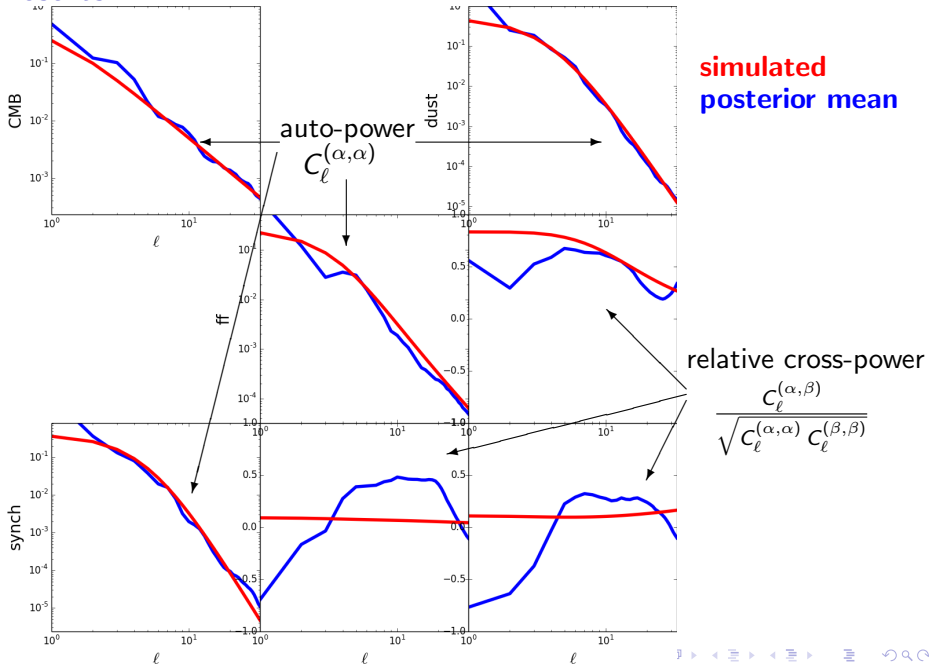


simulated

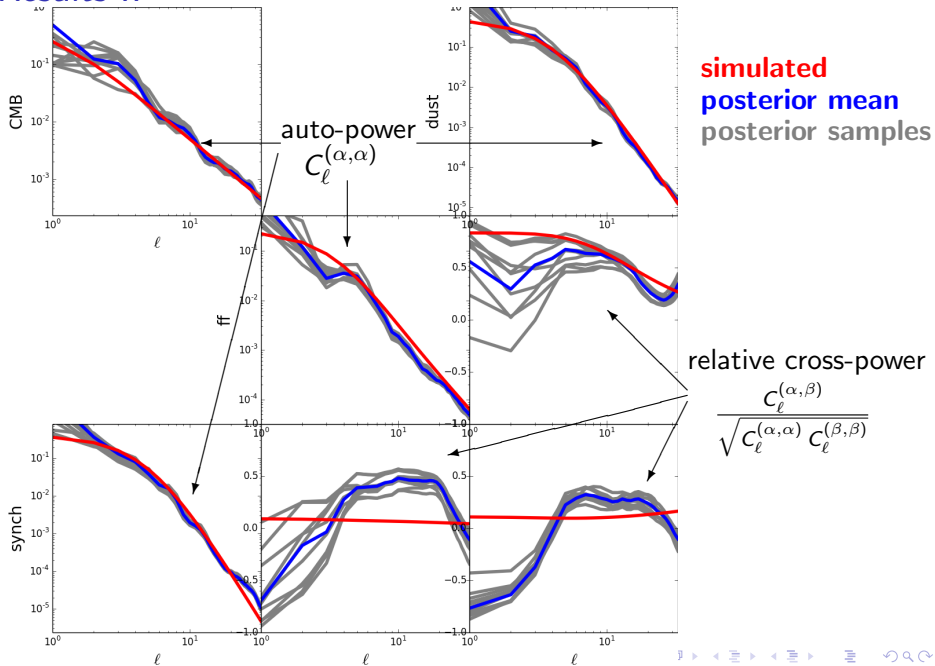
Results II



Results II



Results II



Bottom line

“All models are wrong, but some are useful.” (Box & Draper 1987)

Maybe being **less wrong** makes it more useful.

- ▶ spatial correlations
- ▶ cross-correlations between components

Applications:

- ▶ all-sky diffuse component separation (?)
- ▶ separation in targeted regions:
 - ▶ synchrotron due to different populations of electrons
 - ▶ thermal dust emission at different temperatures
 - ▶ spinning dust emission due to different species
- ▶ extend to polarization, 21cm, EoR, ...
- ▶ ...