



Extensions and first applications of the minimally informed component separation approach, **MICMAC and MICS**

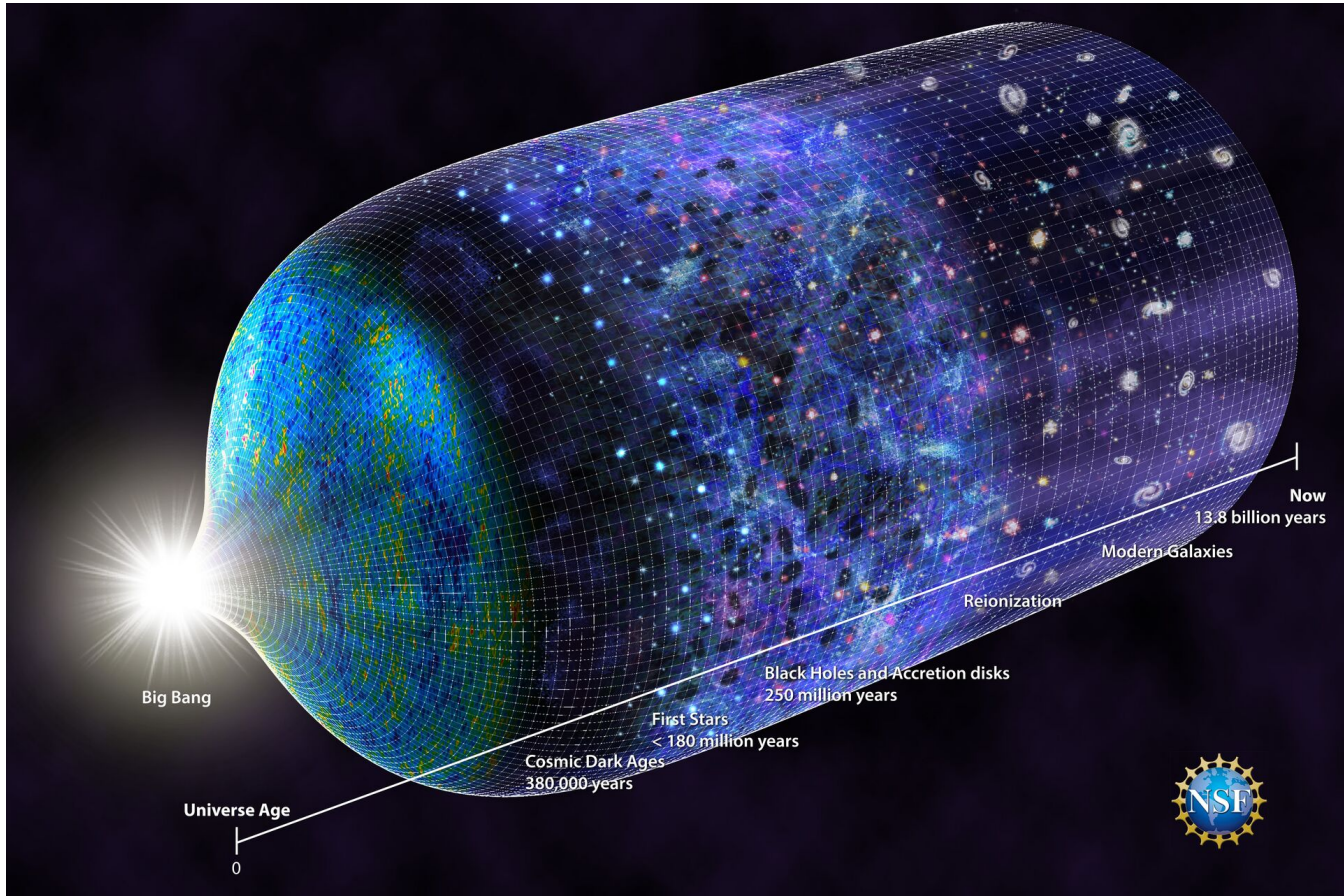
CMB-France #6

Institut Henri Poincaré

2024, December 18-19th

Magdy MORSHED
postdoc at INFN Ferrara (Italy)

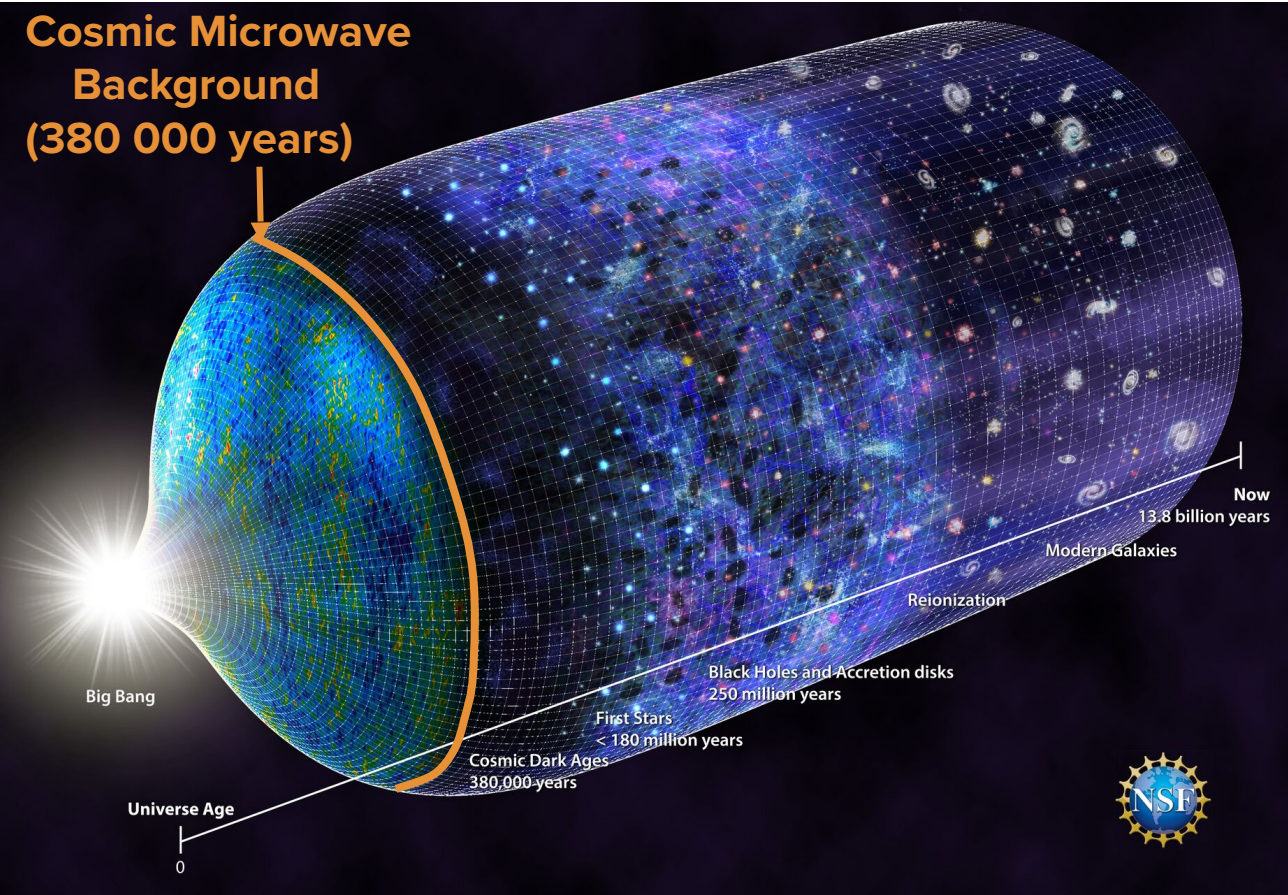
Tracking Inflationary signature



Credit: N.R.Fuller, National Science Foundation

Tracking Inflationary signature

Cosmic Microwave Background
(380 000 years)



Credit: N.R.Fuller, National Science Foundation

Tracking Inflationary signature

Cosmic Microwave Background
(380 000 years)

CMB photons reaching us

Big Bang

Universe Age

0

Cosmic Dark Ages
380,000 years

First Stars
< 180 million years

Black Holes and Accretion disks
250 million years

Reionization

Modern Galaxies

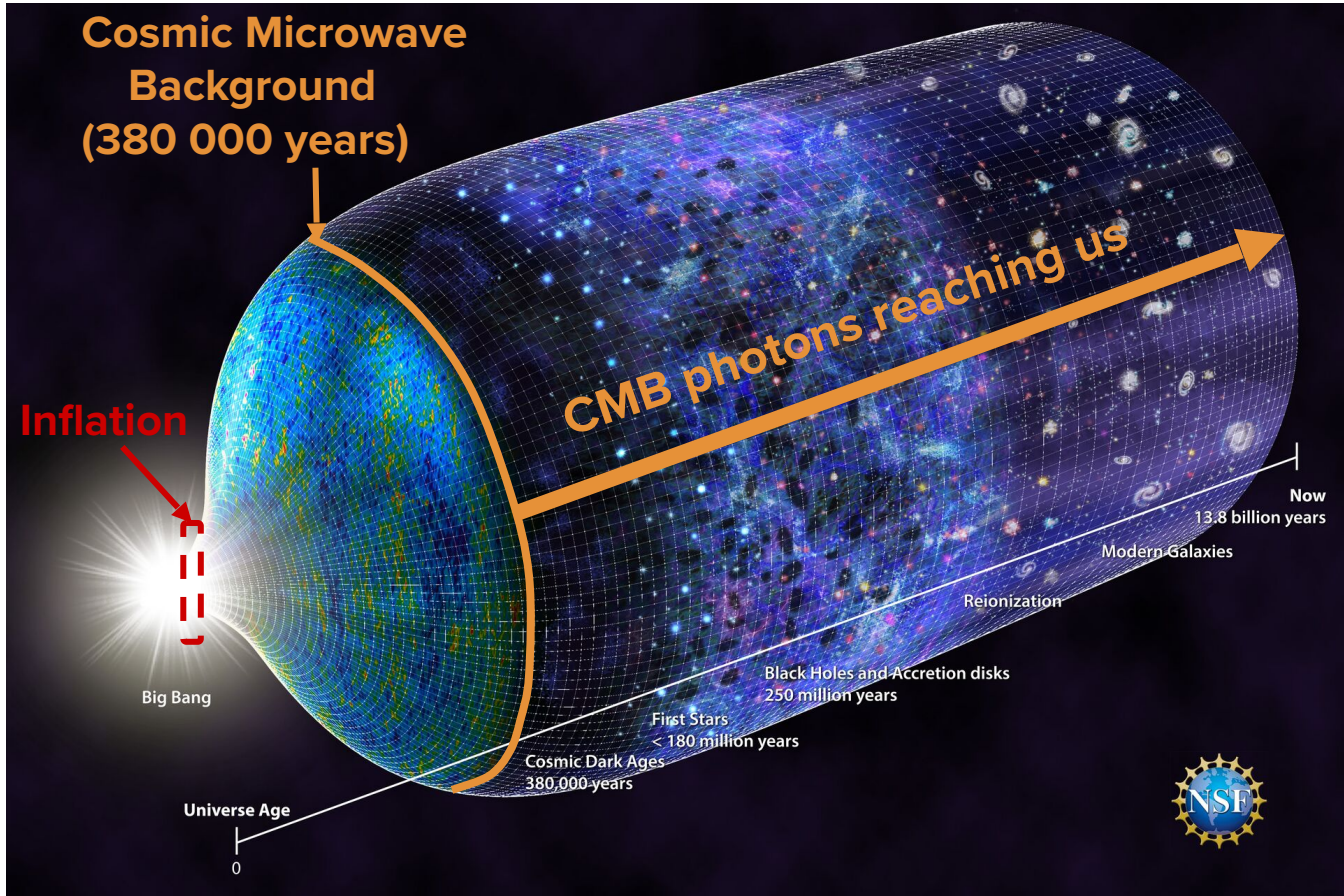
13.8 billion years

Now



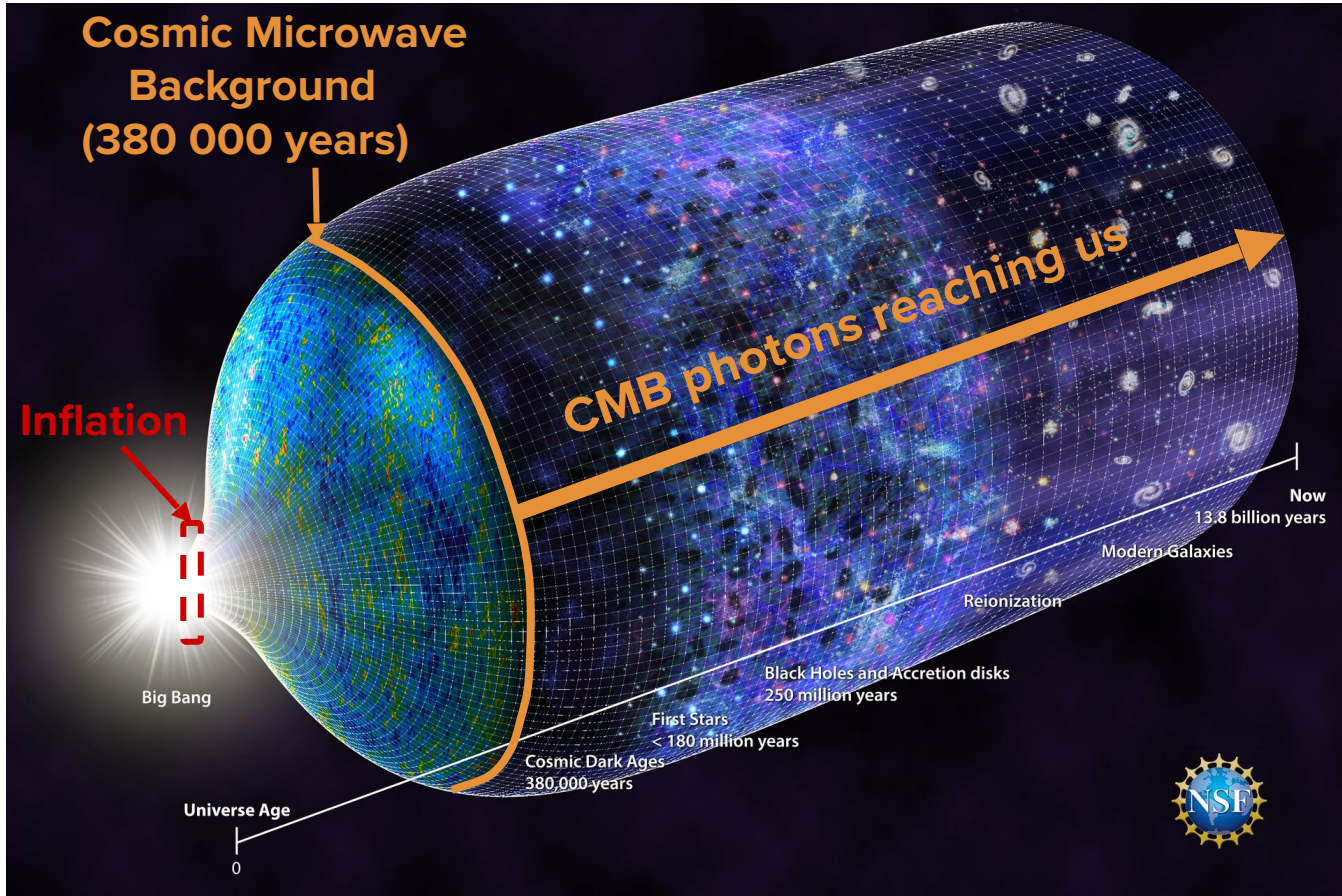
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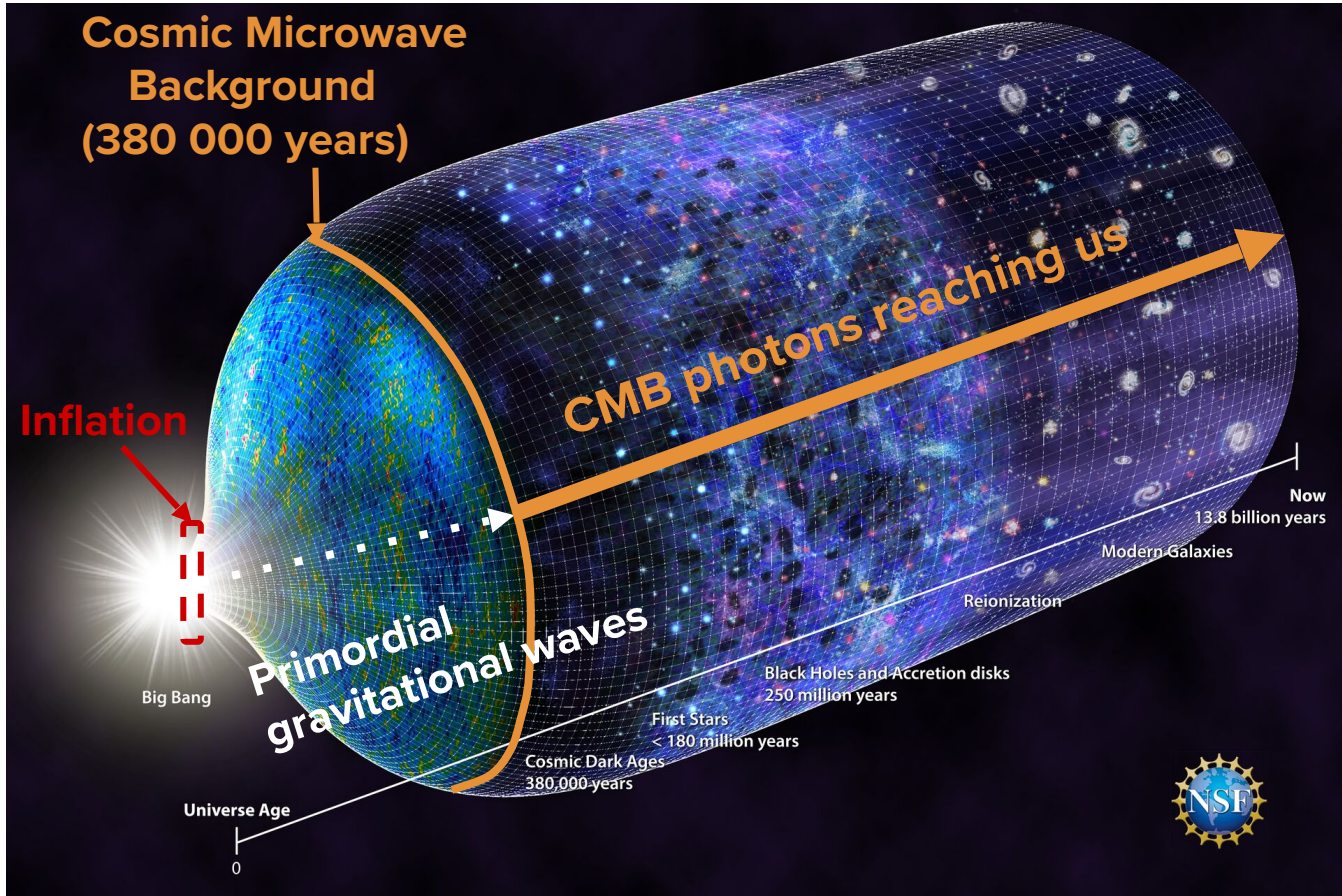
Tracking Inflationary signature



Inflation would have generated **primordial gravitational waves**, imprinting **characteristic B-mode pattern** in the **CMB polarization**
→ **Tensor-to-scalar ratio r**

Credit: N.R.Fuller, National Science Foundation

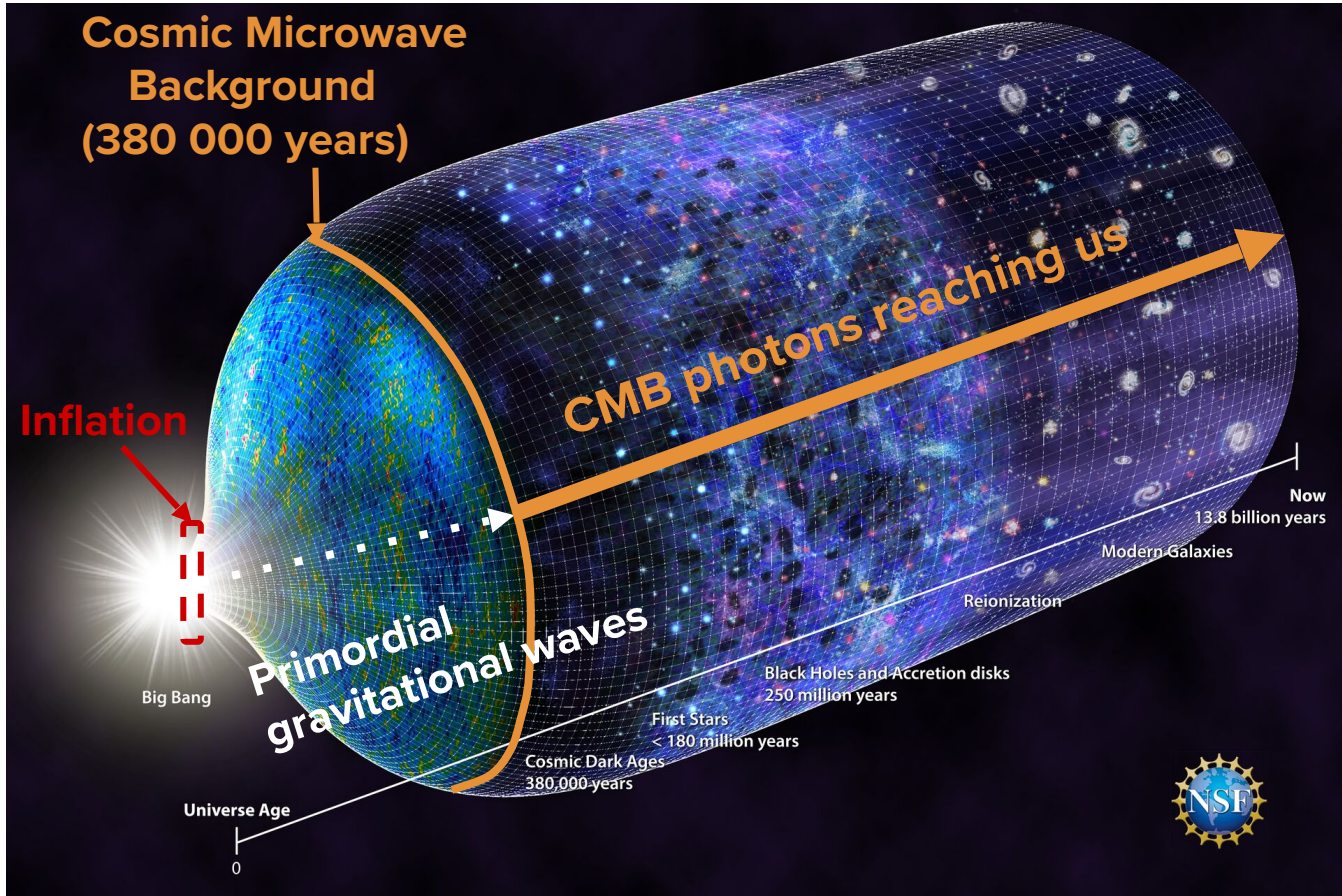
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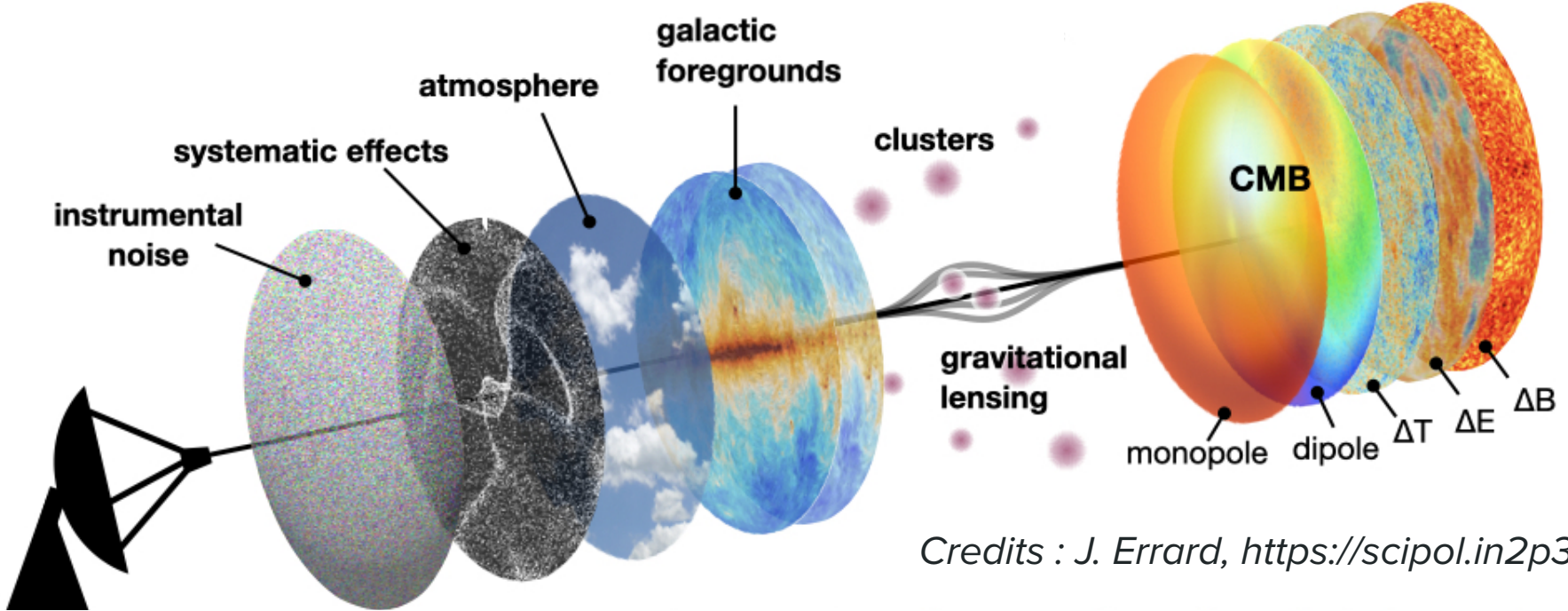


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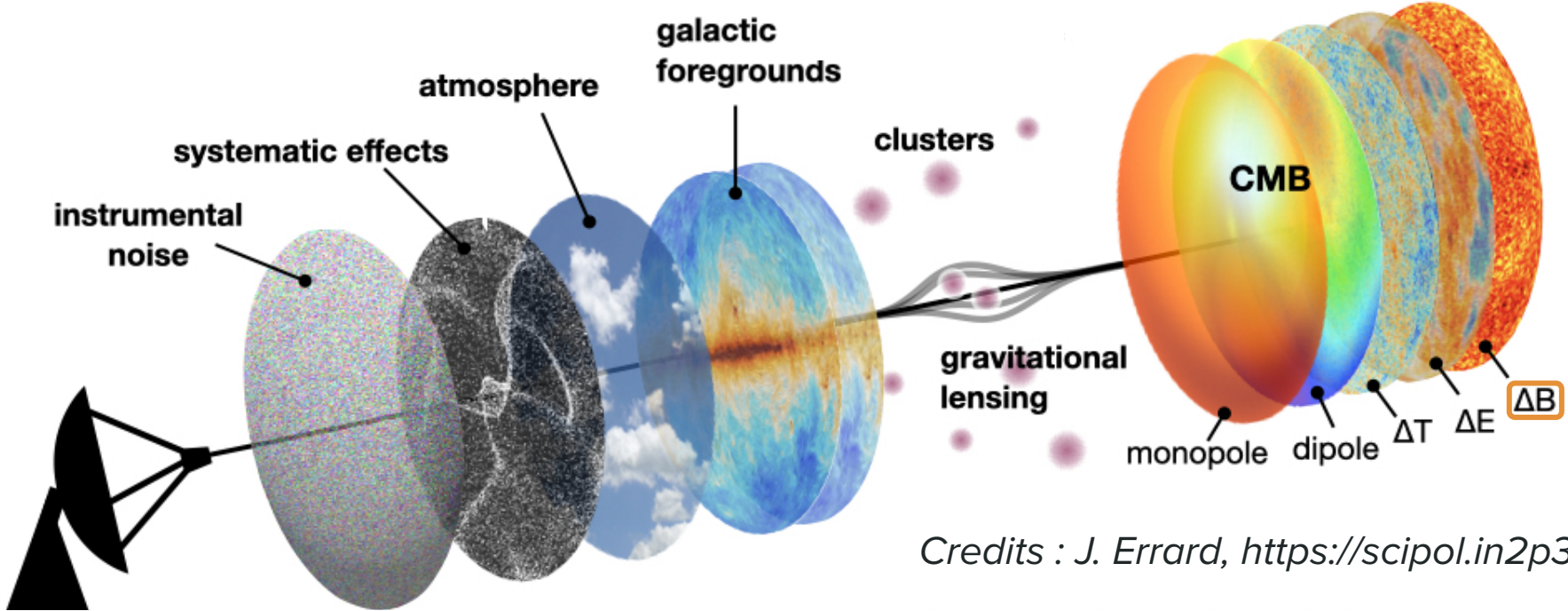
Science goal of current (**Simons Observatory**, **Adrien's** and **Baptiste's** talks!) and future (**LiteBIRD**, **CMB-S4**) CMB experiments

Component separation methods in CMB data analysis



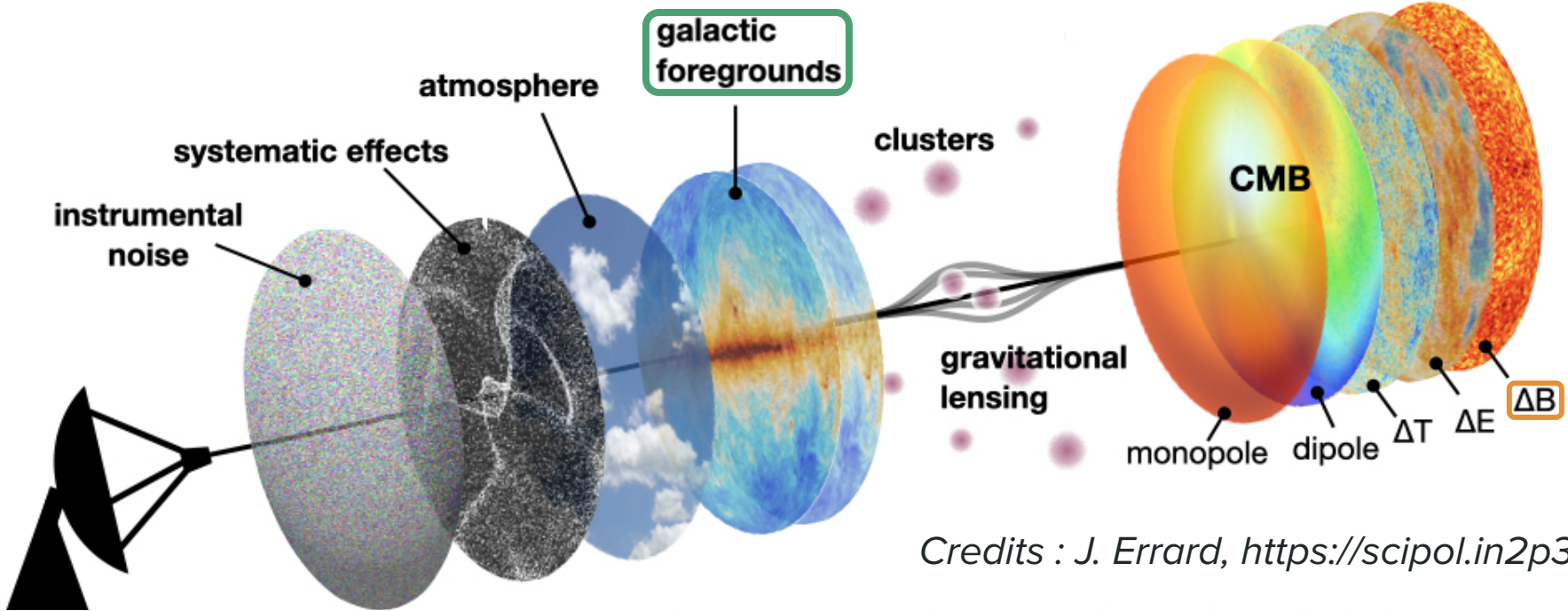
Credits : J. Errard, <https://scipol.in2p3.fr/>

Component separation methods in CMB data analysis



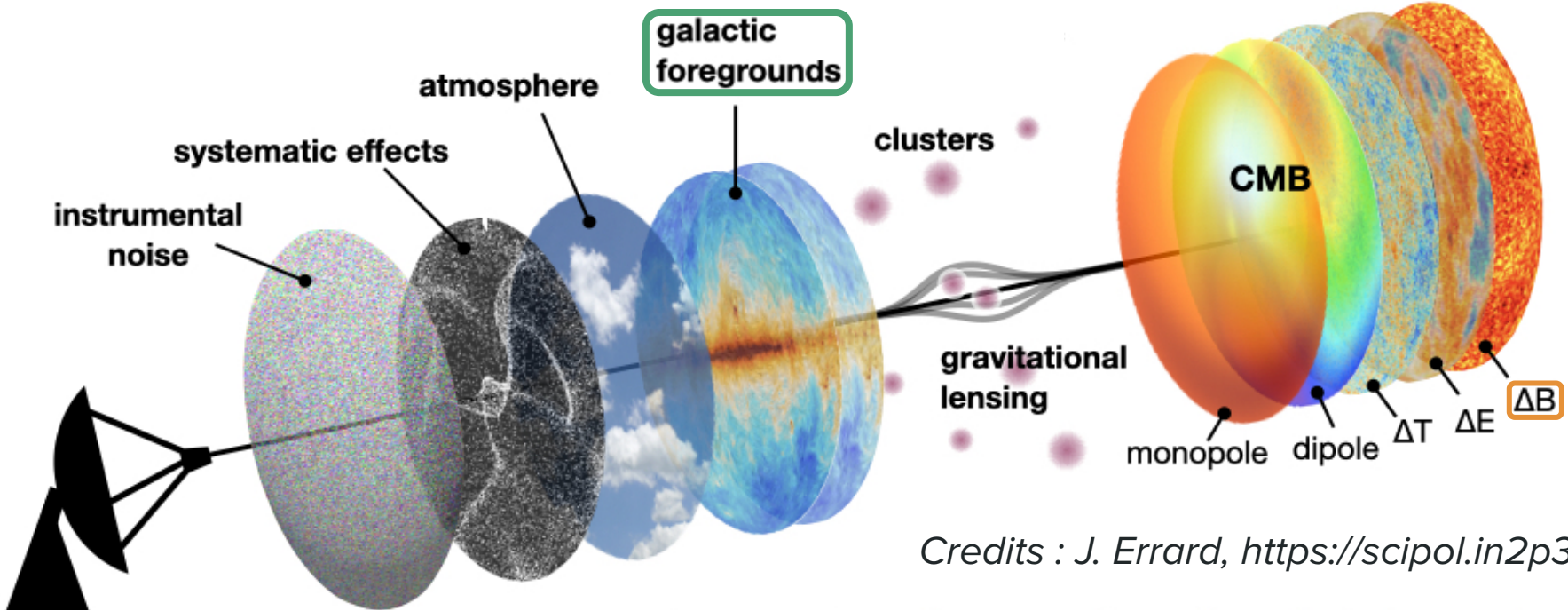
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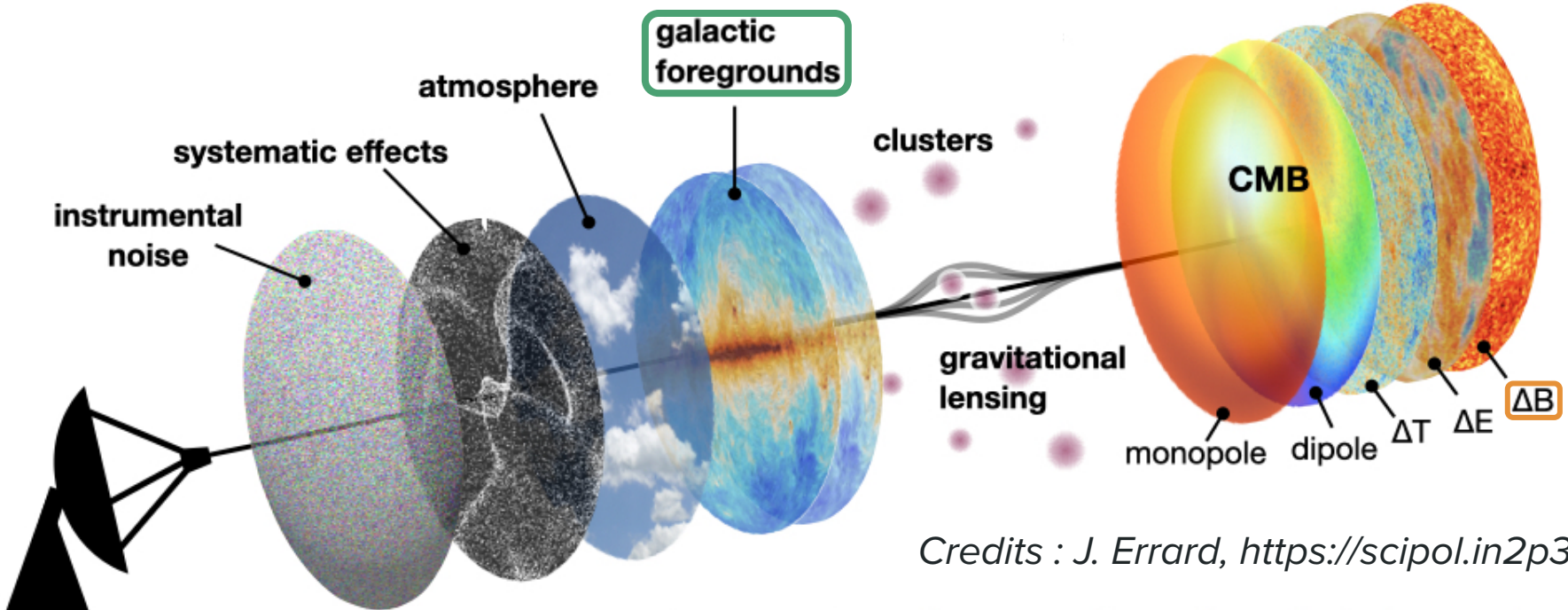
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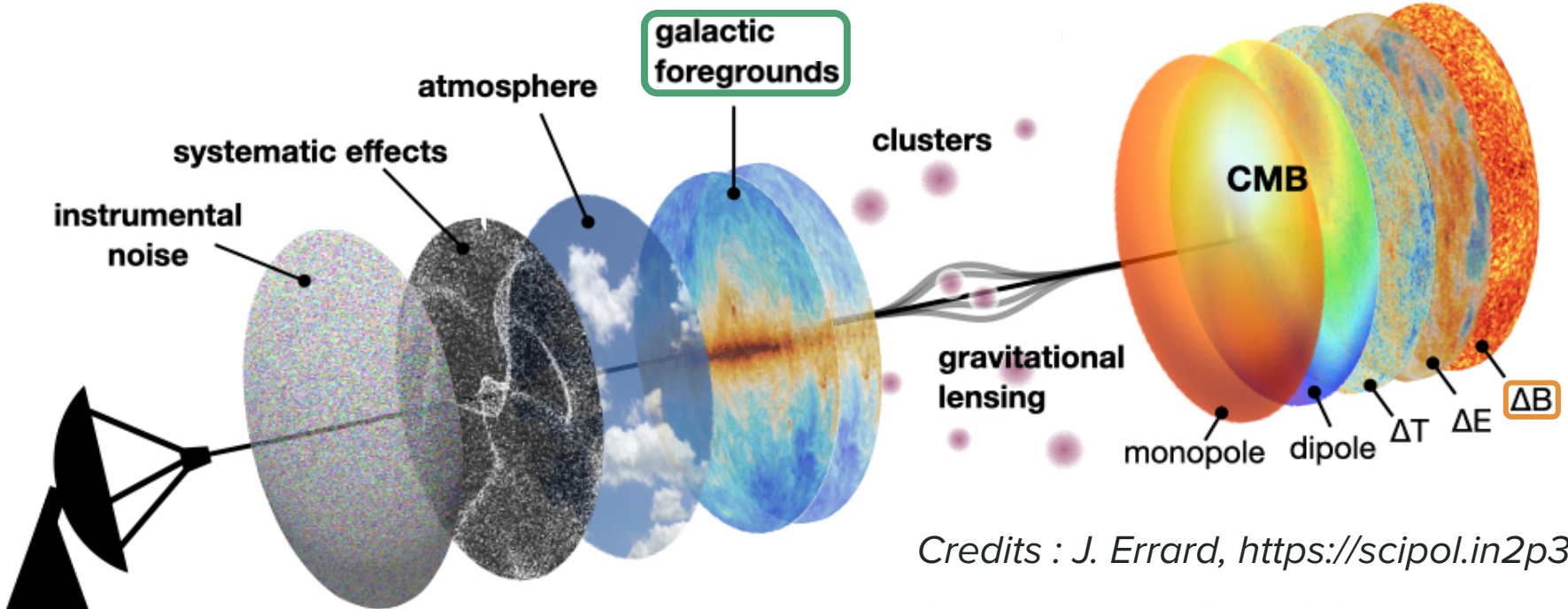
Component separation methods in CMB data analysis



Component separation:

Isolate **CMB** signal from foregrounds (**Galactic dust**, **Galactic synchrotron** in polarization) using their respective **spectral energy distributions** (SED)

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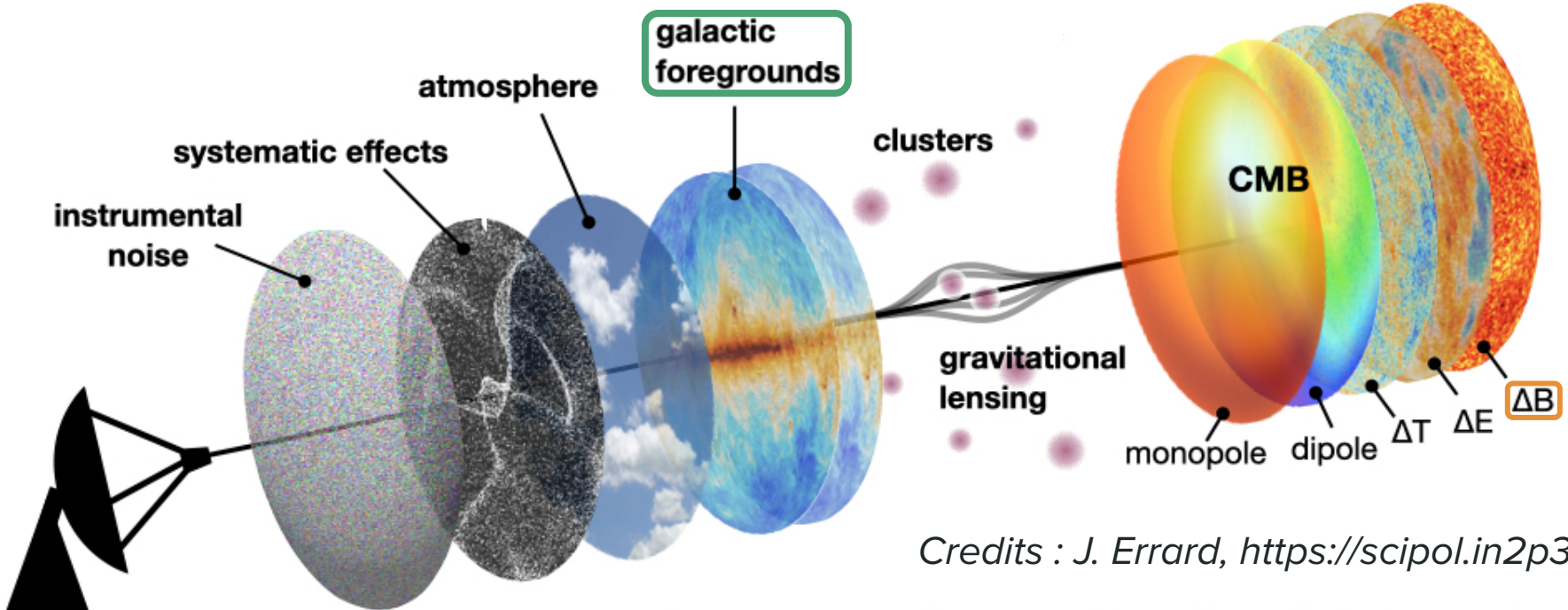


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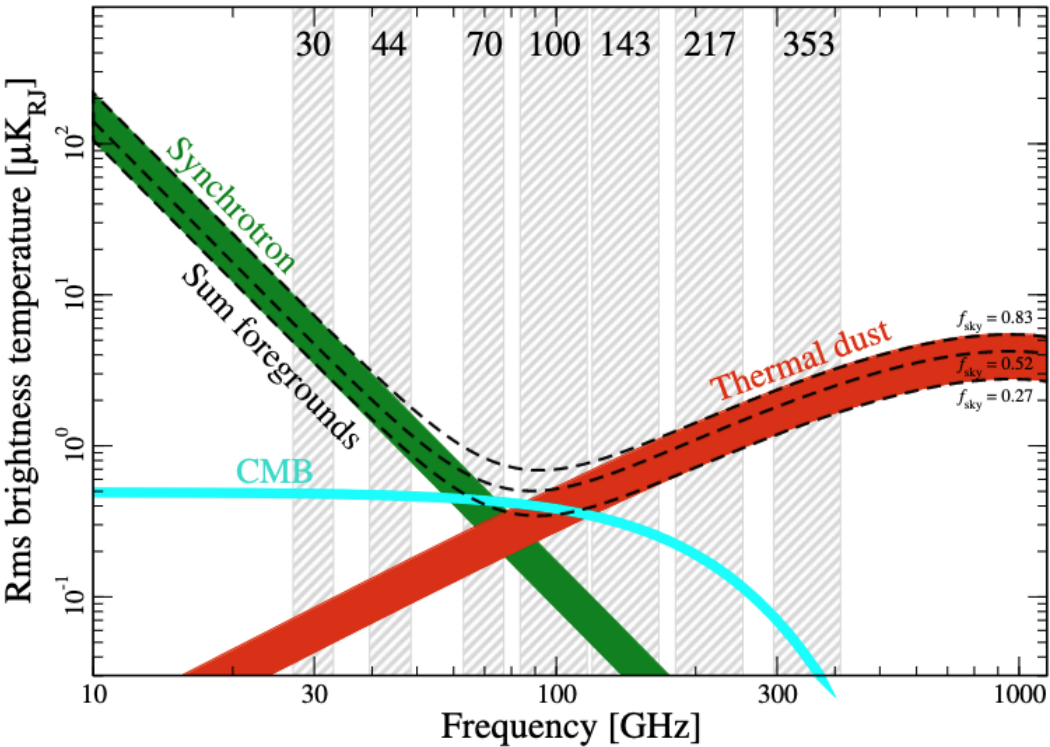
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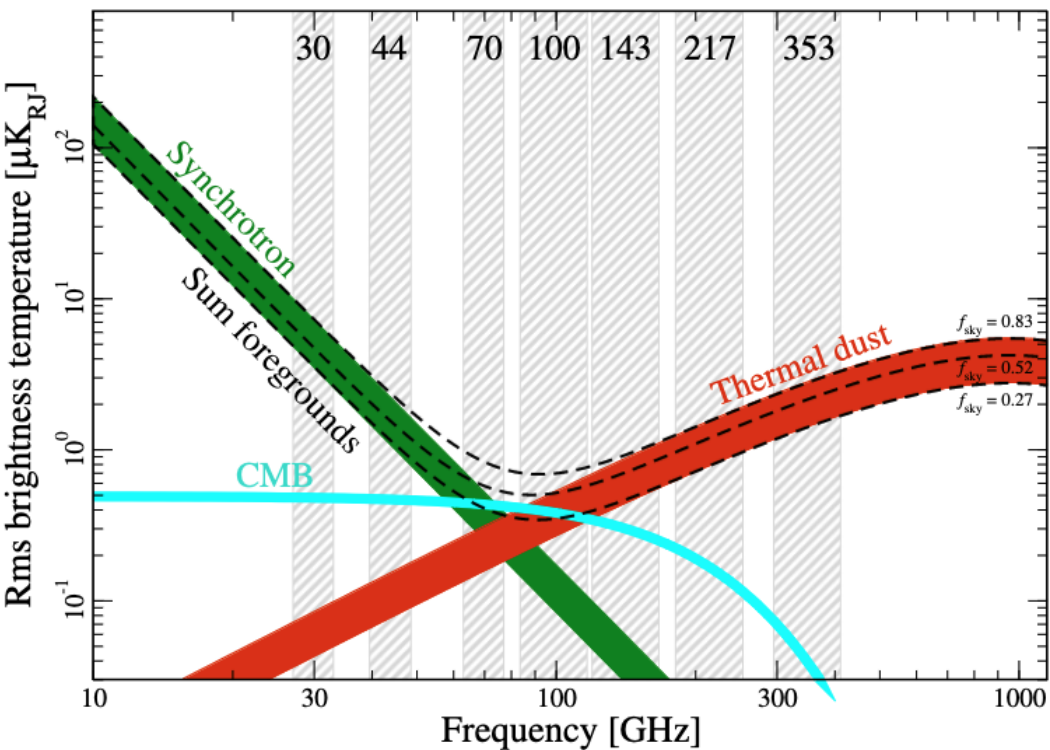
→ **Dust** SED as modified blackbody and **synchrotron** SED as power law?

Polarized foregrounds



Credits: Planck 2018 results, I

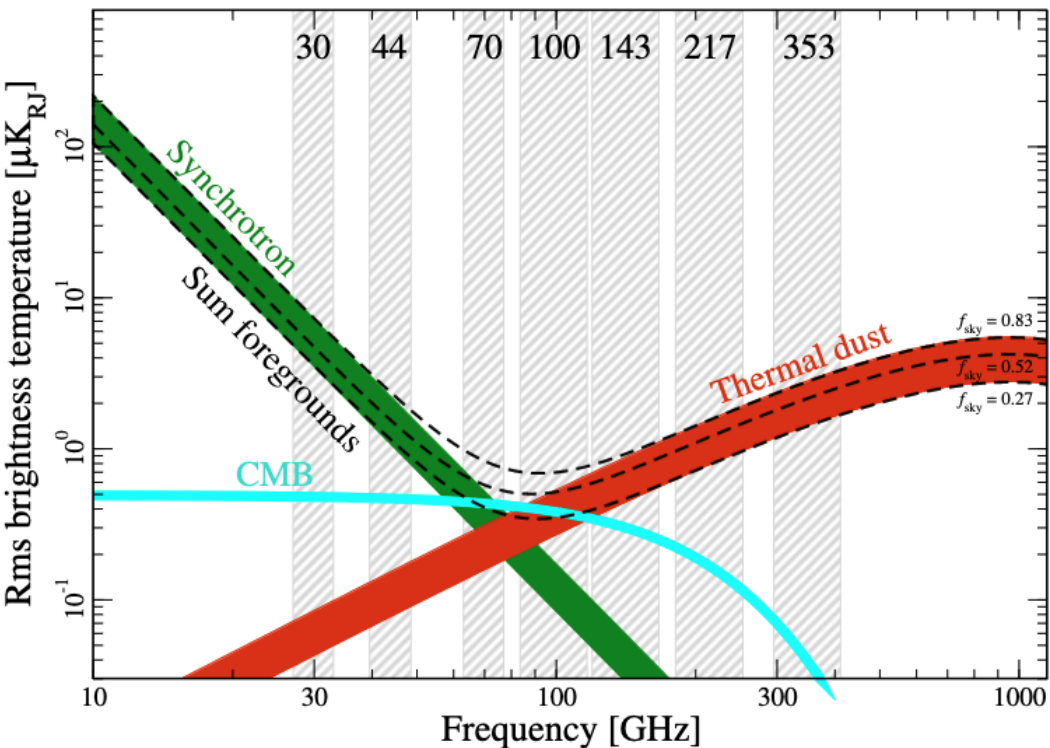
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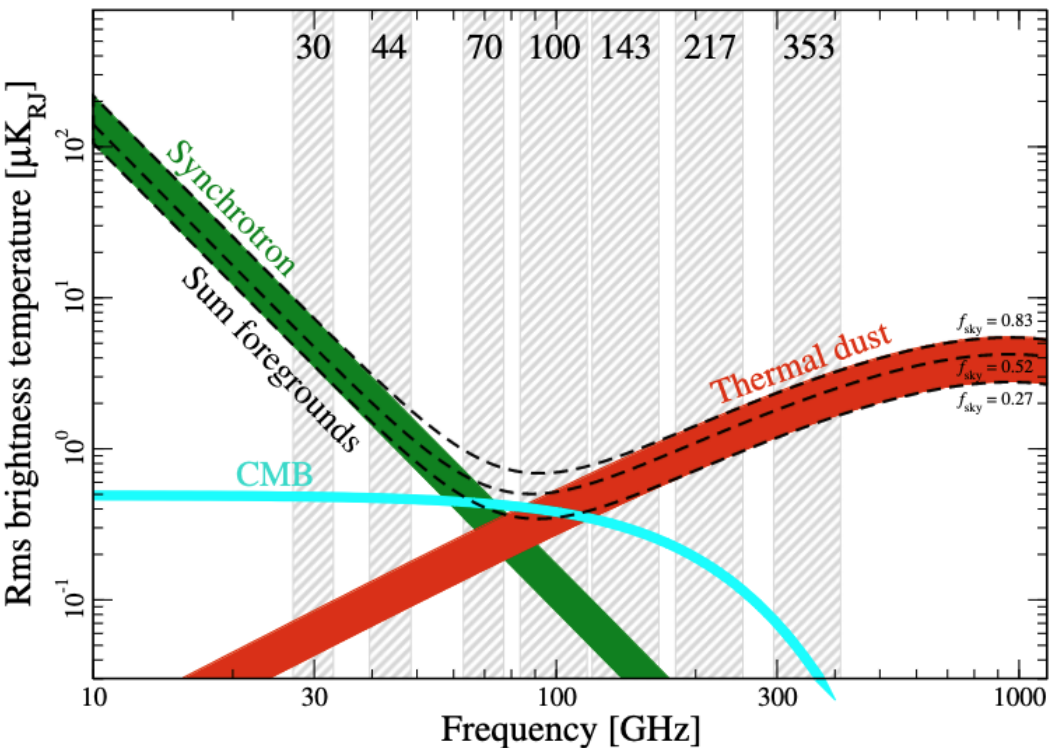


Challenges:

- Galactic foregrounds are brighter than primordial B modes

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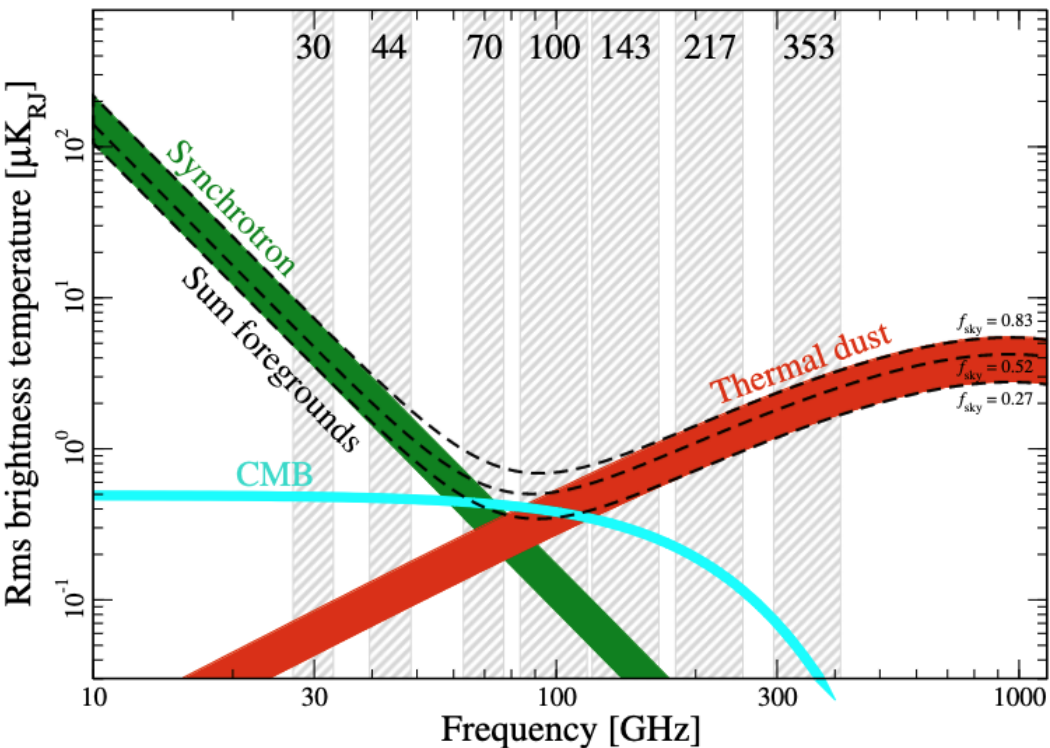


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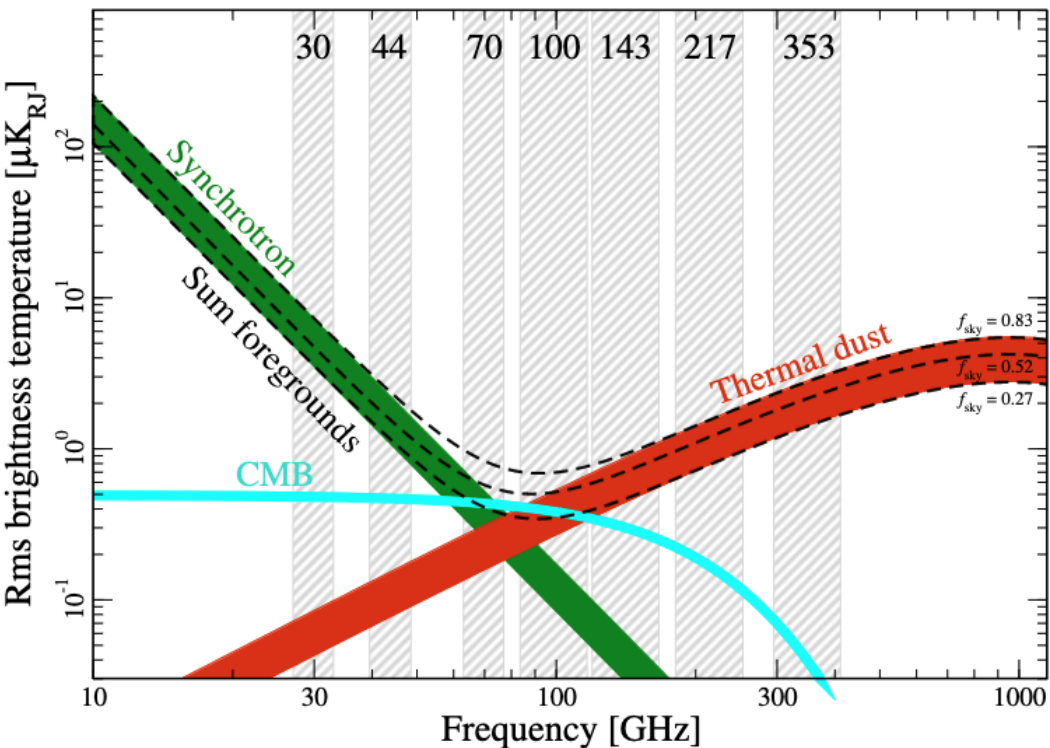


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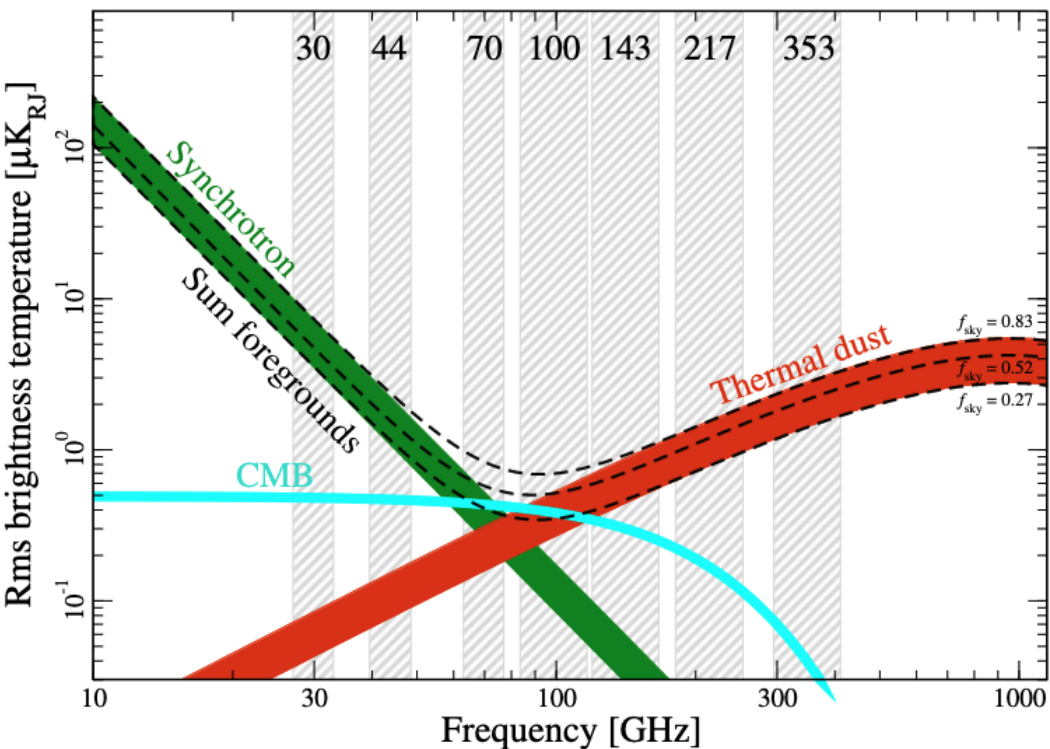


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Credits: Planck 2018 results, I

Address **assumptions on foregrounds' SEDs** and **spatial variability?**

→ Minimally informed approach developed in **Leloup et al. 2023**

Basic assumptions of the method by Leloup et al. 2023

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Goal: Retrieve CMB signal with minimal assumptions on foregrounds

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*Observed
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- **Redefined mixing matrix** (with reduced number of unknown parameters):
 - Fit for amplitudes for each **foreground component** and each **frequency**
- Ad-hoc correction term added to the likelihood for regularization purposes

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Main feature: perform **foreground cleaning** while making assumptions on **CMB**

Novel component separation method from Leloup et al. 2023

New Maximum Likelihood method to estimate some elements of the **mixing matrix** to clean **foregrounds** while minimizing number of assumptions

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What is retrieved: **Cosmological parameter(s)** and **mixing matrix elements**

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What is shown against the equivalent **parametric component separation method** (in spherical harmonic domain):

- With simulations using **parametric scaling**
- With simulations using **non-parametric scaling**

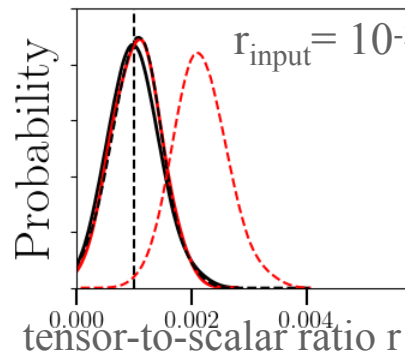
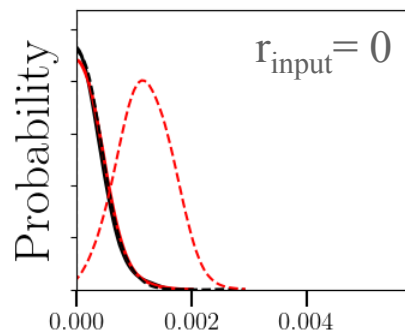
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What is shown against the equivalent **parametric component separation method** (in spherical harmonic domain):

- With simulations using **parametric scaling**
 - Performs as good
- With simulations using **non-parametric scaling**
 - Performs better



Colors:

— Non-parametric

— Parametric

Linestyle:

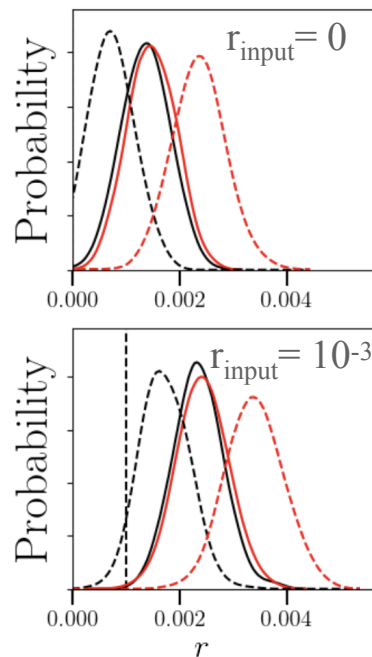
— Simple dust (d0)

----- Complex dust (hd4)

Figure adapted from
Leloup et al. (2023)

Main results in harmonic domain from Leloup et al. 2023

What is shown against the equivalent **parametric component separation method**:



Colors:

— Non-parametric

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Linestyle:

— Simple dust (d1)

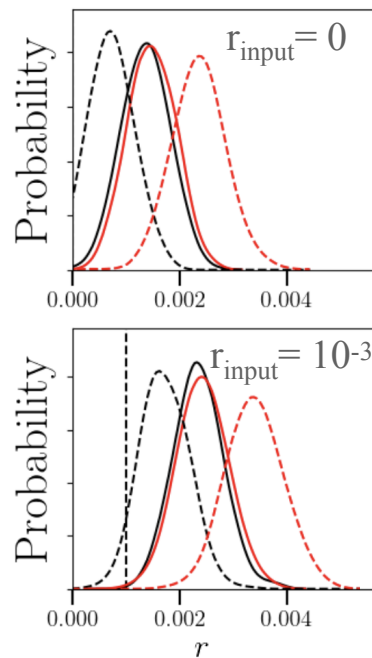
----- Complex dust (d7)

Figure adapted from
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Different models for
foregrounds with
spatial variability

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Different models for
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Both methods fail when **foreground SED spatial variability** involved
→ Calls for a **pixel domain implementation**

Pixel domain implementation

Challenges:

- Adaptation of the **likelihood** of **Leloup et al. 2023** to **pixel domain**

Pixel domain implementation

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$$\mathcal{S}_{spec}^{corr}(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{d} + \mathbf{s}_c^{ML^T} (\mathbf{N}_c + \mathbf{C})^{-1} \mathbf{s}_c^{ML} + \ln |\mathbf{C} + \mathbf{N}_c| - \ln |\tilde{\mathbf{C}} + \mathbf{N}_c|$$

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from harmonic to pixel domain

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from harmonic to pixel domain

$$\mathcal{S}_{prof}^{corr}(\mathbf{s}_c, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \boldsymbol{\eta}) \equiv \mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{d} + \mathbf{s}_c^{ML^T} (\mathbf{N}_c + \mathbf{C})^{-1} \mathbf{s}_c^{ML} + (\mathbf{s}_c - \mathbf{s}_c^{WF})^T (\mathbf{N}_c^{-1} + \mathbf{C}^{-1}) (\mathbf{s}_c - \mathbf{s}_c^{WF})$$

pixel domain likelihood $+ \ln |\mathbf{C}| + \boldsymbol{\eta}^T \left(\tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{1/2} (\tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{-1} + \mathbf{N}_c^{-1}) \tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{1/2} \right)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\eta}.$

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harmonic domain covariances

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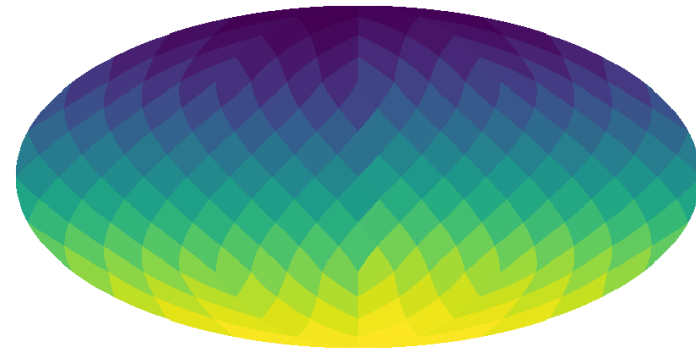
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harmonic domain covariances

- Account for **foreground SED spatial variability**

→ Use of **multipatch approach**: mixing matrix with pixel dependence (divided in patches instead of the full sky)

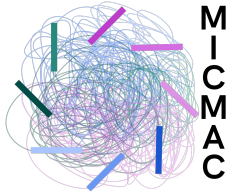
→ Makes the likelihood more complex



Minimally Informed CMB M_{AP} foreground Cleaning: MICMAC

New formalism described in *MM et al. (2024)* [[arXiv:2405.18365](https://arxiv.org/abs/2405.18365)]

New package in pixel domain: github.com/CMBSciPol/MICMAC



*Credits: Ema
Tsang King Sang*

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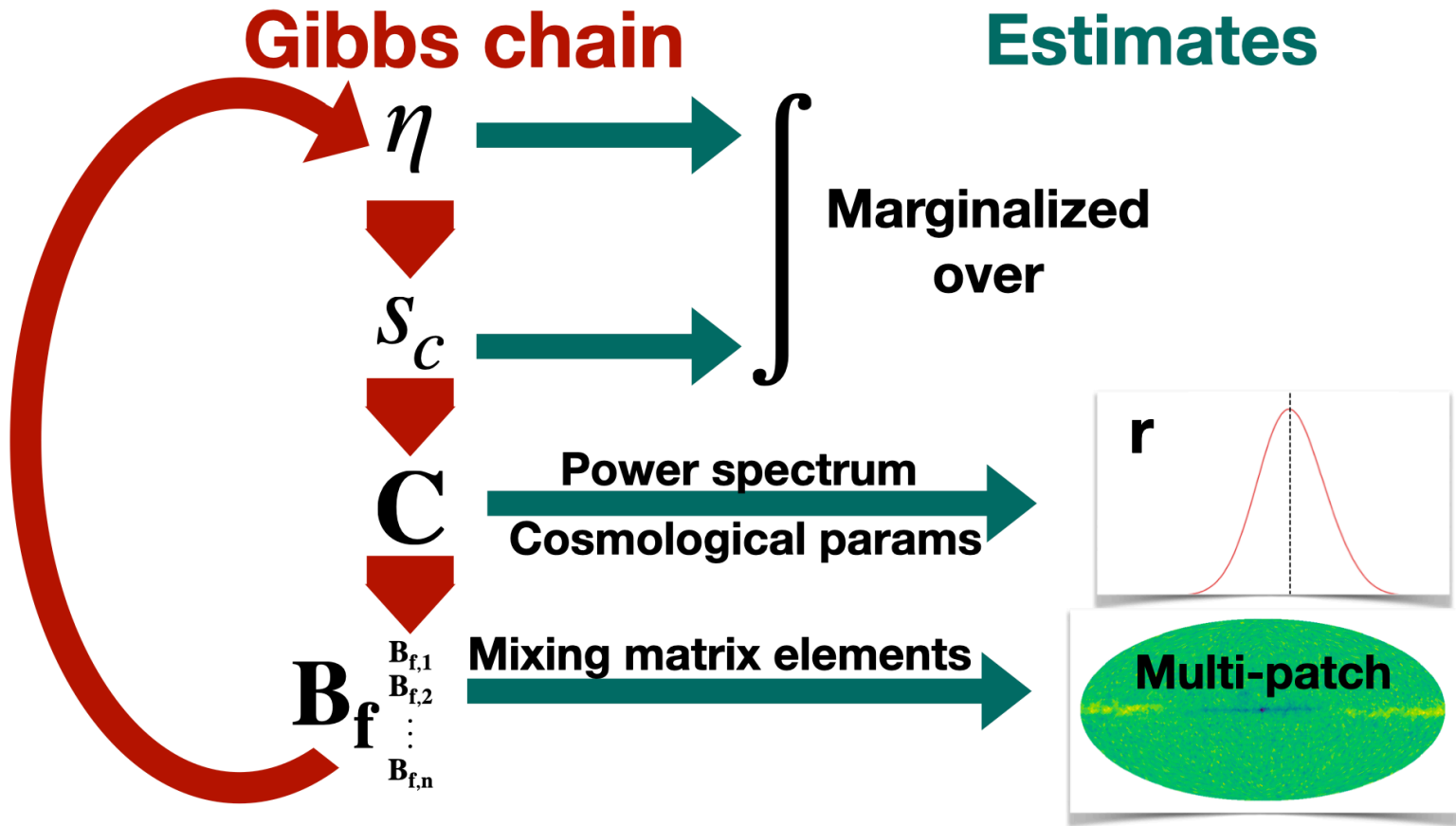
*Credits: Ema
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Use of the package (documentation available [here](#)):

- **No major assumptions on the foregrounds**, few “tuning” parameters
- Start from frequency maps to estimate:
 - **CMB power spectrum /cosmological parameters** **C**
 - **Redefined mixing matrix elements (pixel)** **B_f**
- Possibility to have a different patch distribution for each mixing matrix element

Minimally Informed CMB MAp foreground Cleaning: MICMAC

Gibbs Sampling divided in four steps:



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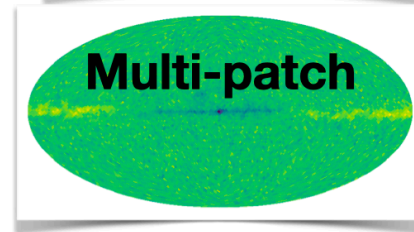
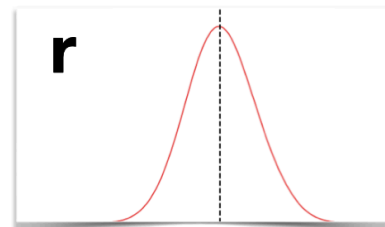
Gibbs chain

Estimates

Latent
parameter

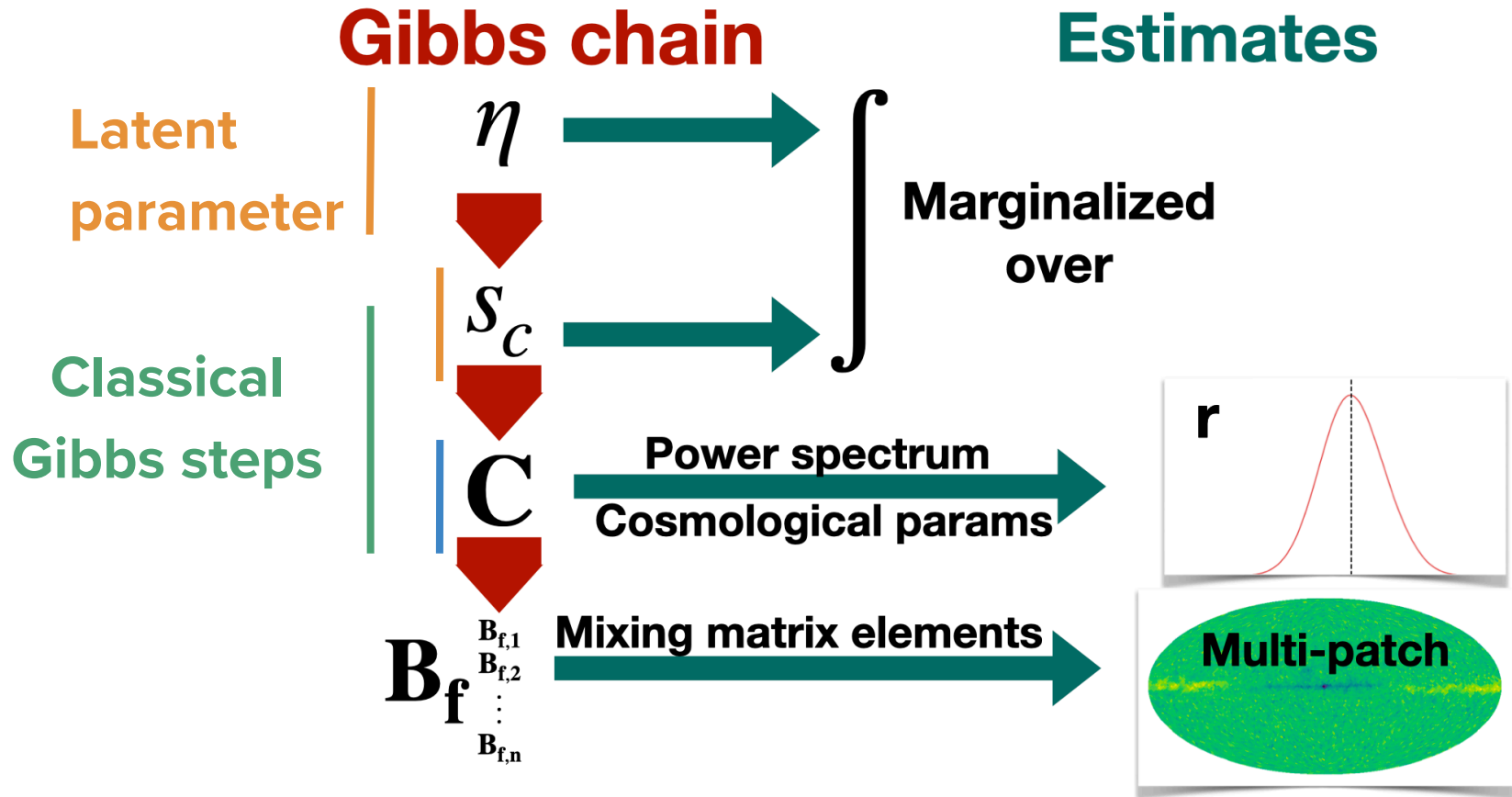
 η  s_c  C  B_f
 $B_{f,1}$
 $B_{f,2}$
 \vdots
 $B_{f,n}$ 

Marginalized
over



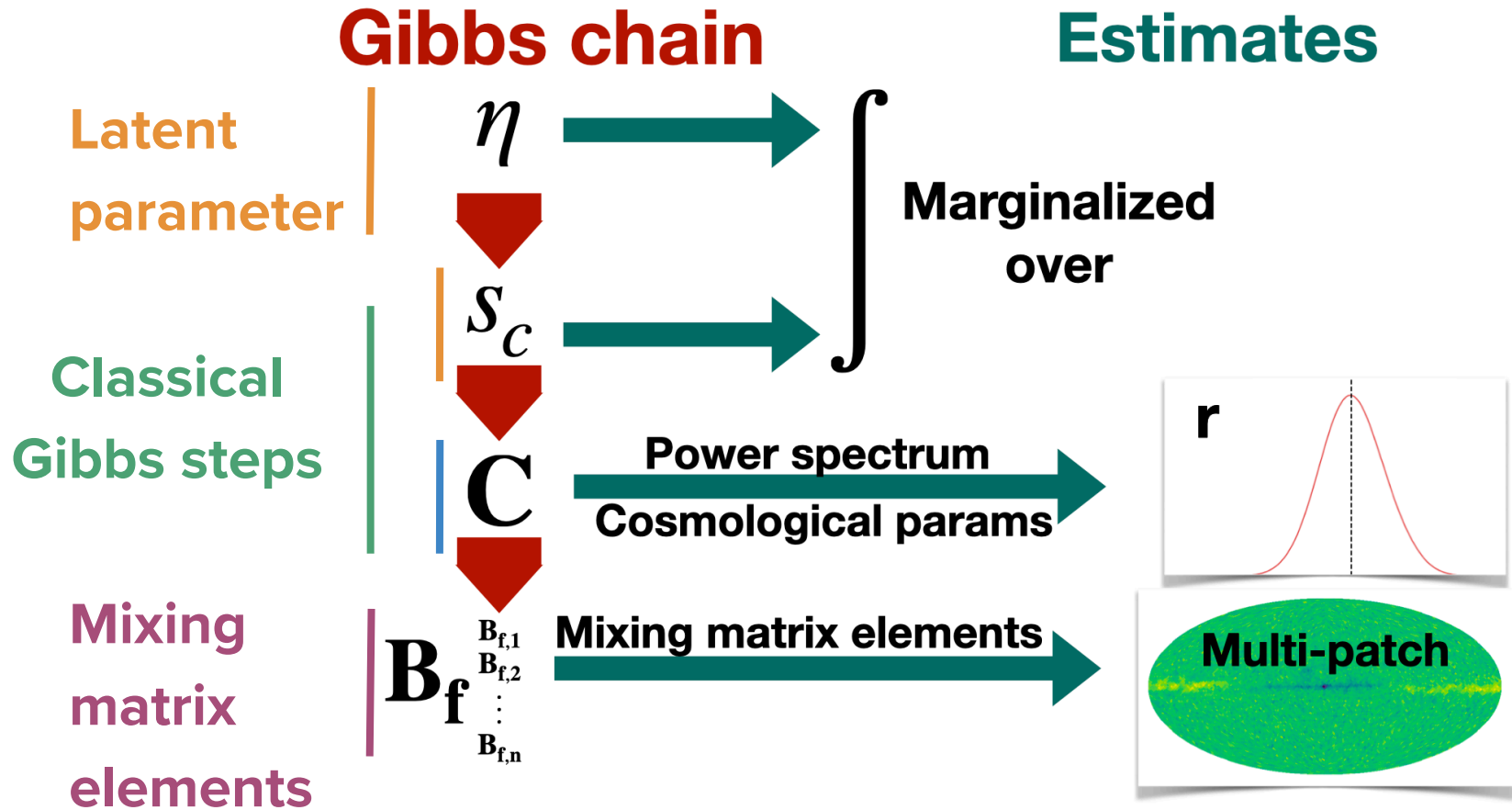
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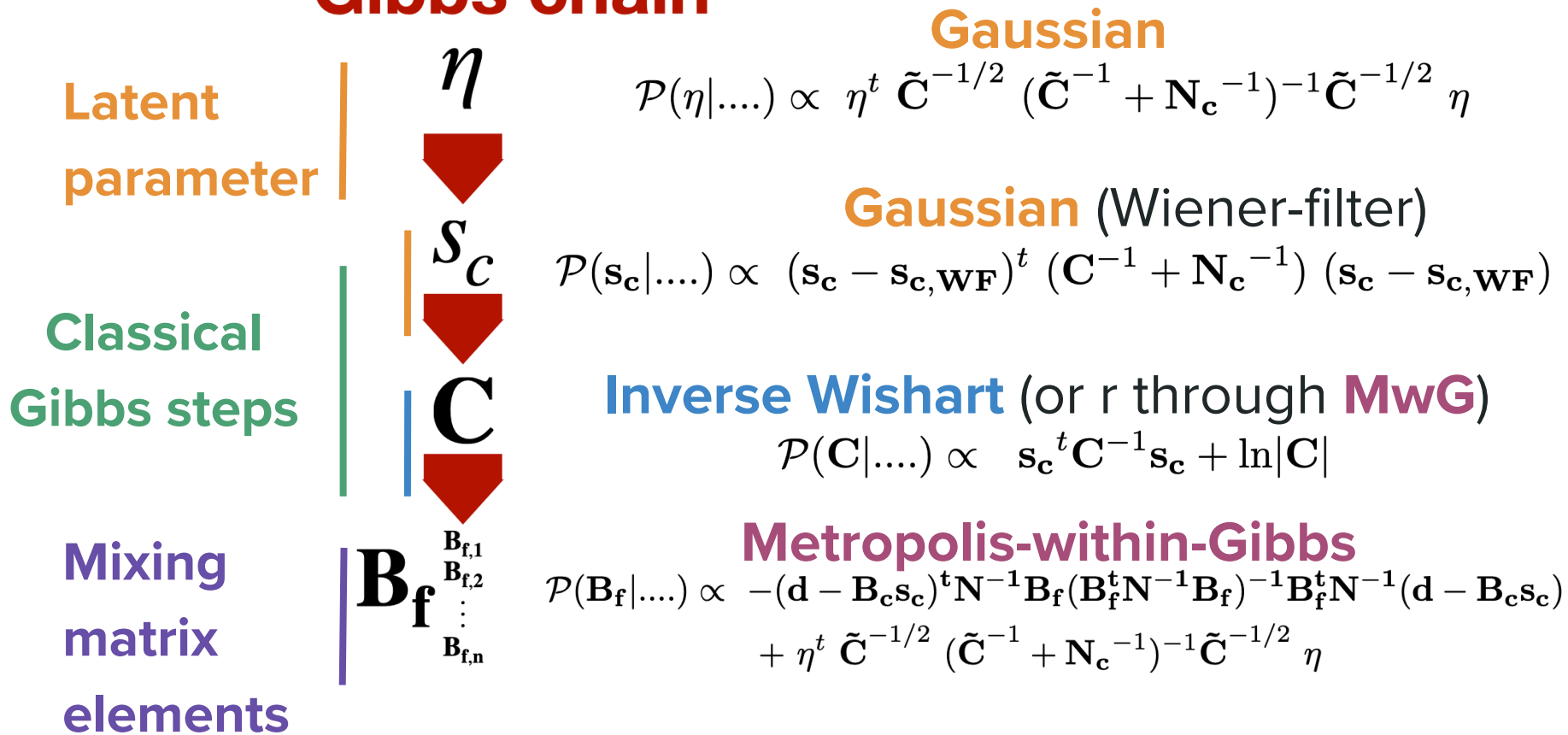
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Gibbs chain



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Gaussian

$$\mathcal{P}(\eta|\dots) \propto \eta^t \tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{-1/2} (\tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{-1} + \mathbf{N}_c^{-1})^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{-1/2} \eta$$

Gaussian (Wiener-filter)

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{s}_c|\dots) \propto (\mathbf{s}_c - \mathbf{s}_{c,\text{WF}})^t (\mathbf{C}^{-1} + \mathbf{N}_c^{-1}) (\mathbf{s}_c - \mathbf{s}_{c,\text{WF}})$$

Inverse Wishart (or r through MwG)

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{C}|\dots) \propto \mathbf{s}_c^t \mathbf{C}^{-1} \mathbf{s}_c + \ln|\mathbf{C}|$$

Metropolis-within-Gibbs

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{B}_f|\dots) \propto & -(\mathbf{d} - \mathbf{B}_c \mathbf{s}_c)^t \mathbf{N}^{-1} \mathbf{B}_f (\mathbf{B}_f^t \mathbf{N}^{-1} \mathbf{B}_f)^{-1} \mathbf{B}_f^t \mathbf{N}^{-1} (\mathbf{d} - \mathbf{B}_c \mathbf{s}_c) \\ & + \eta^t \tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{-1/2} (\tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{-1} + \mathbf{N}_c^{-1})^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{-1/2} \eta \end{aligned}$$

Minimally Informed CMB MAp foreground Cleaning: MICMAC

harmonic ↔ pixel

(harmonic +
pixel)⁻¹ with

Conjugate
Gradient method

Careful multipatch
memory handling

Gaussian

$$\mathcal{P}(\eta|\dots) \propto \eta^t \tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{-1/2} (\tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{-1} + \mathbf{N}_c^{-1})^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{-1/2} \eta$$

Gaussian (Wiener-filter)

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{s}_c|\dots) \propto (\mathbf{s}_c - \mathbf{s}_{c,\text{WF}})^t (\mathbf{C}^{-1} + \mathbf{N}_c^{-1}) (\mathbf{s}_c - \mathbf{s}_{c,\text{WF}})$$

Inverse Wishart (or r through MwG)

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{C}|\dots) \propto \mathbf{s}_c^t \mathbf{C}^{-1} \mathbf{s}_c + \ln|\mathbf{C}|$$

Metropolis-within-Gibbs

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{B}_f|\dots) \propto -(\mathbf{d} - \mathbf{B}_c \mathbf{s}_c)^t \mathbf{N}^{-1} \mathbf{B}_f (\mathbf{B}_f^t \mathbf{N}^{-1} \mathbf{B}_f)^{-1} \mathbf{B}_f^t \mathbf{N}^{-1} (\mathbf{d} - \mathbf{B}_c \mathbf{s}_c) + \eta^t \tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{-1/2} (\tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{-1} + \mathbf{N}_c^{-1})^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{-1/2} \eta$$

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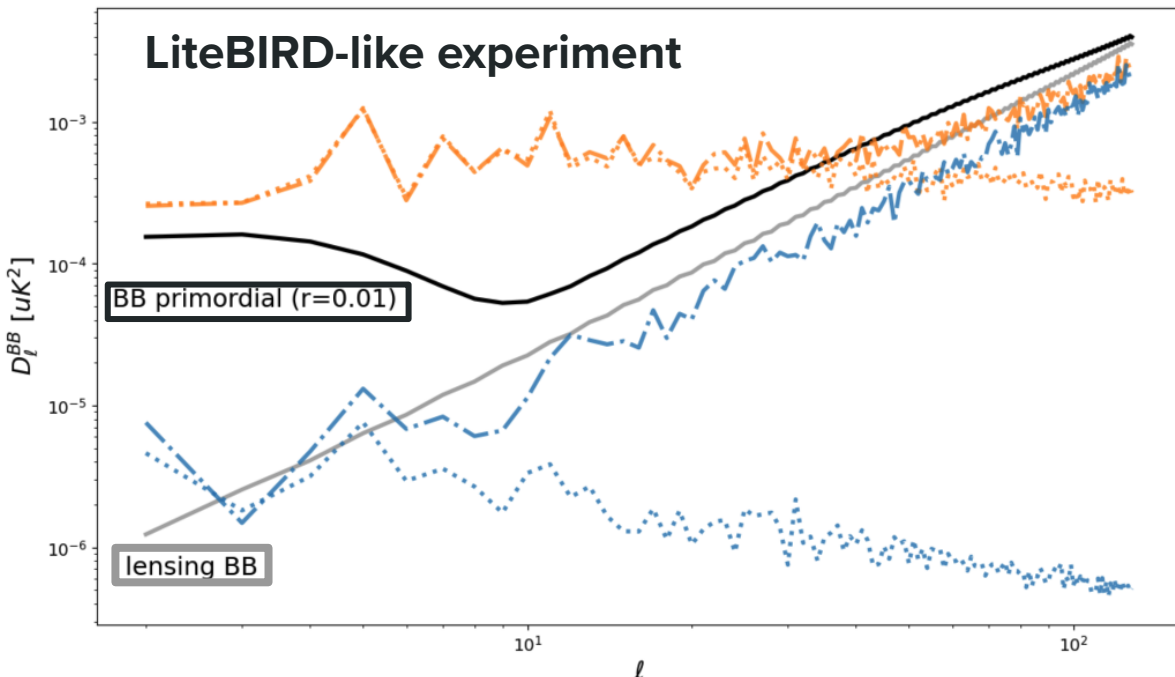
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→ Numerically expensive code (choice of JAX)

Minimally Informed CMB MAp foreground Cleaning: MICMAC

Residual validation of **MICMAC** against *customized model d7s1* with **foregrounds spatial variability** downgraded to 12 patches

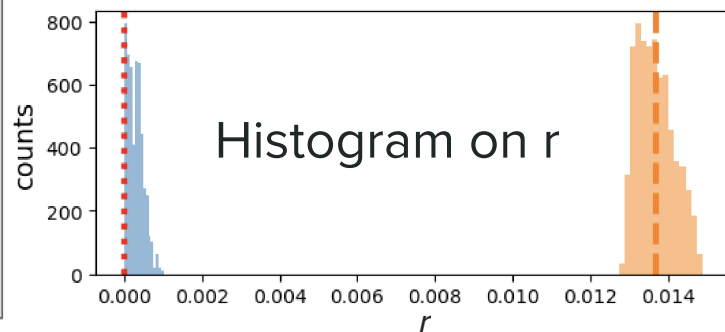


Total and foreground residuals of the analysis

Two configurations tested:

- “ns=1”: 12 patches
- “ns=0”: 1 patch

Total residuals include noise!

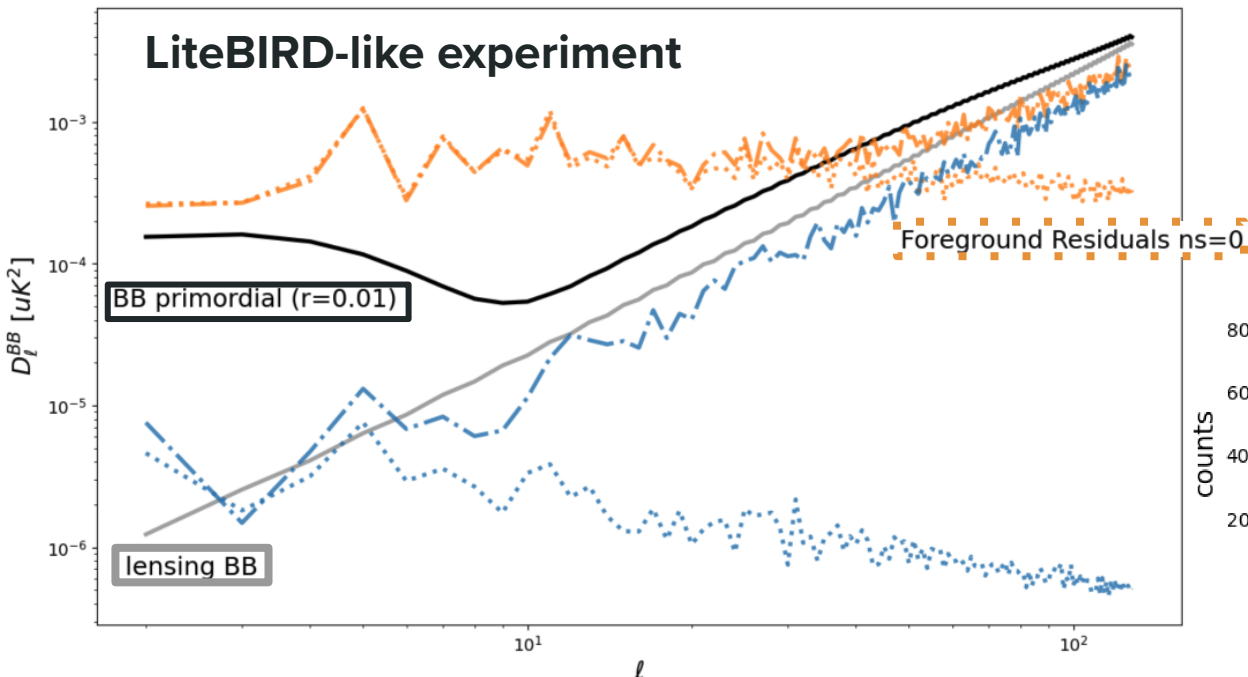


Posteriors on tensor-to-scalar ratio r

MM et al. (2024)

Minimally Informed CMB MAp foreground Cleaning: MICMAC

Residual validation of **MICMAC** against *customized model d7s1* with **foregrounds spatial variability** downgraded to 12 patches

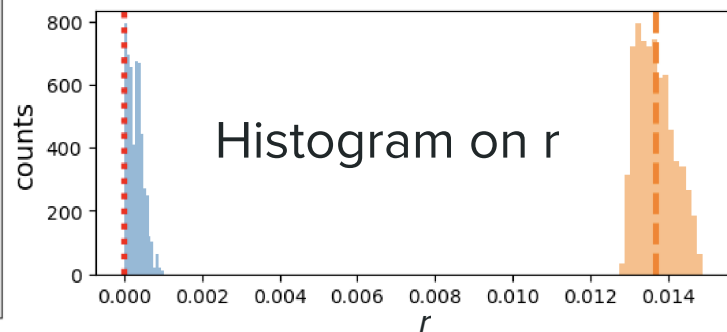


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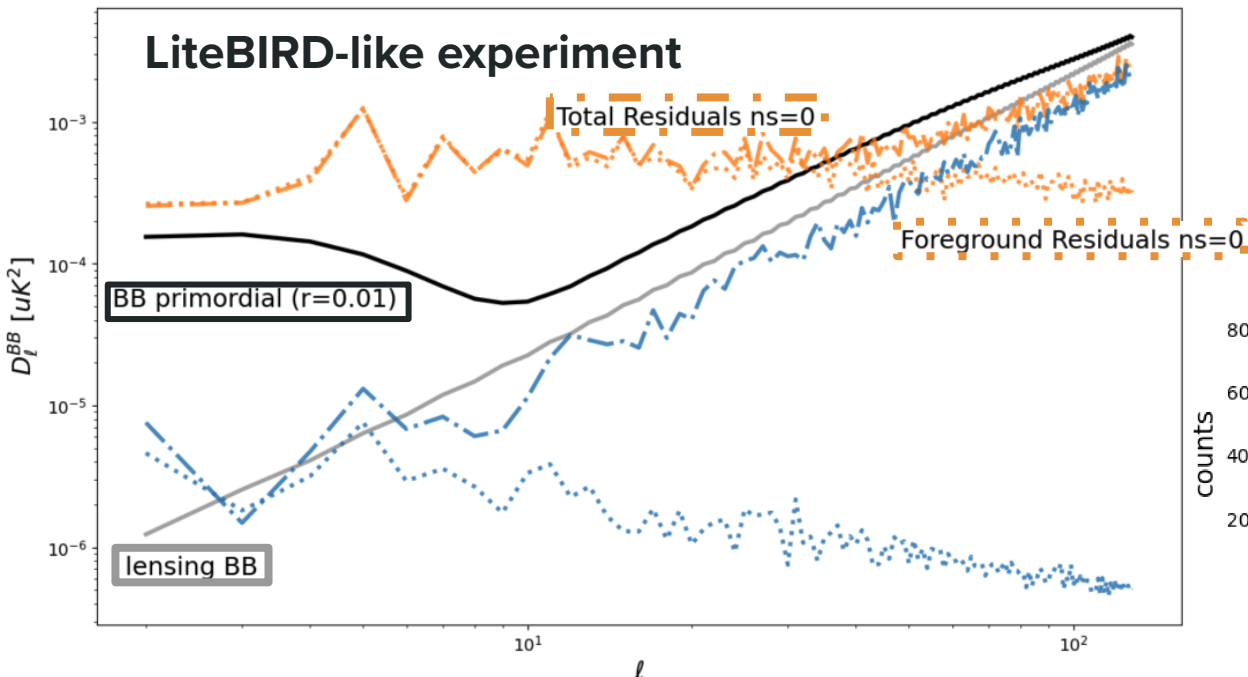


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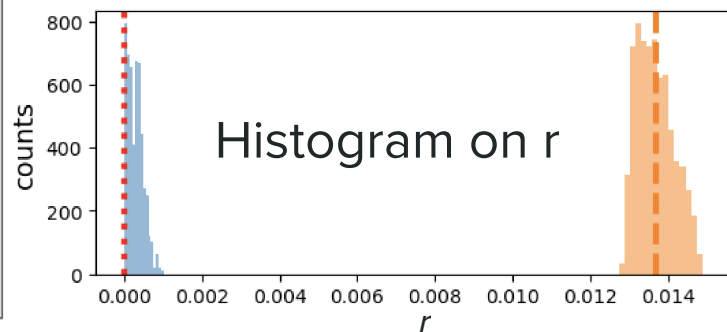


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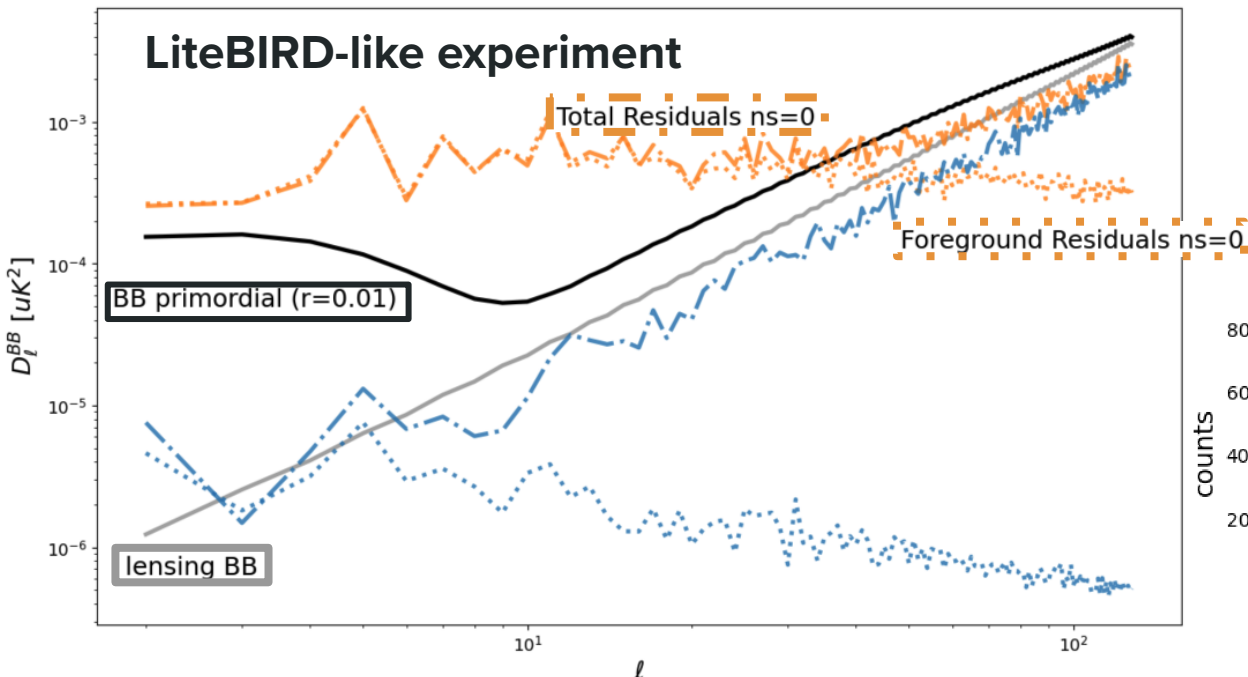


Posteriors on tensor-to-scalar ratio r

MM et al. (2024)

Minimally Informed CMB M_{AP} foreground Cleaning: MICMAC

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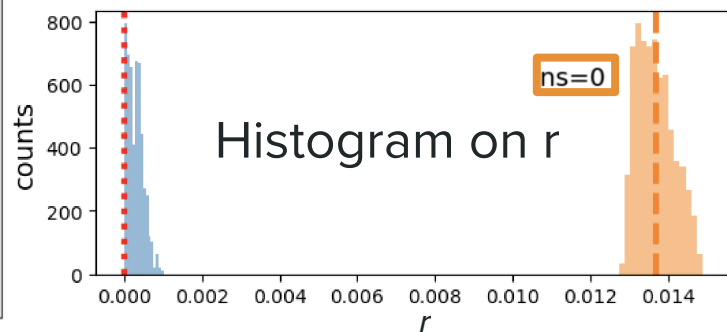


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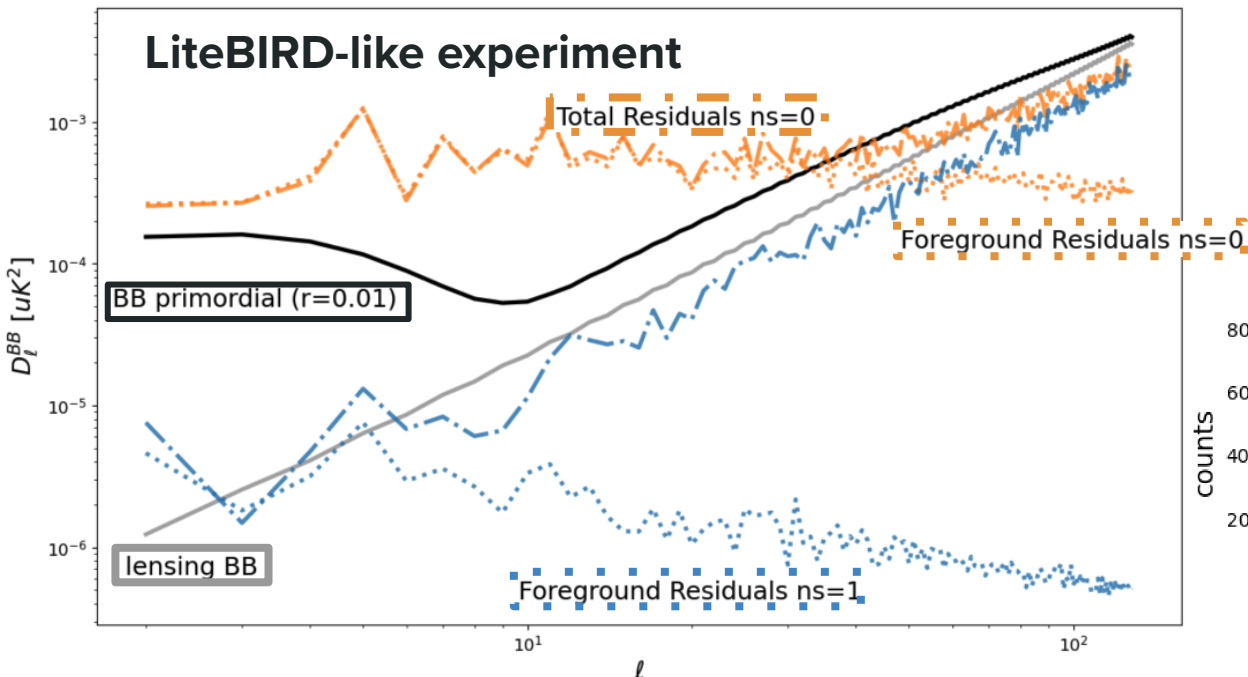


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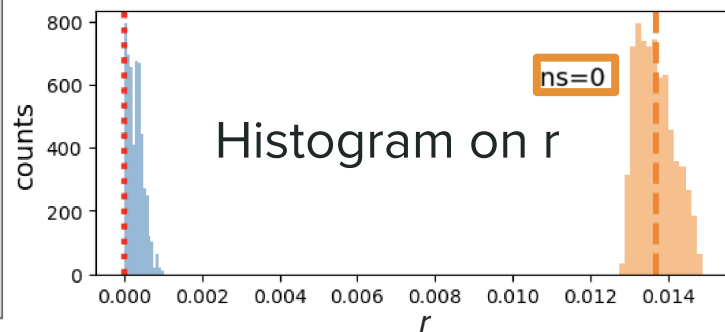


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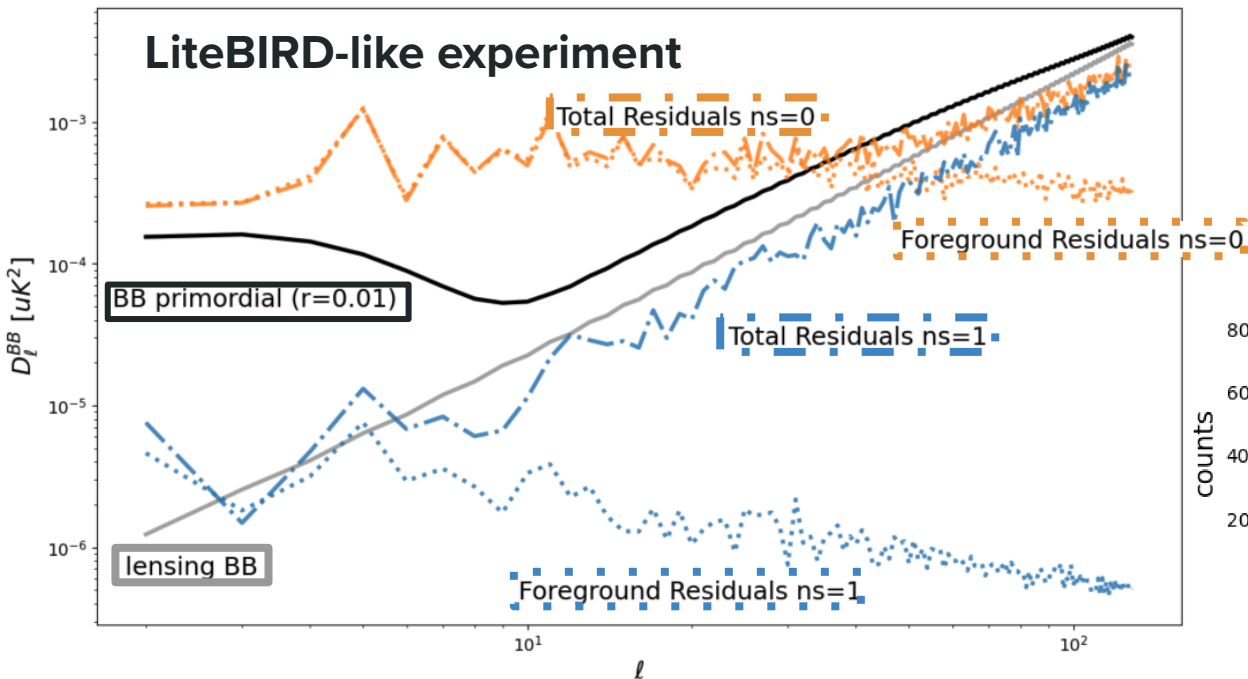


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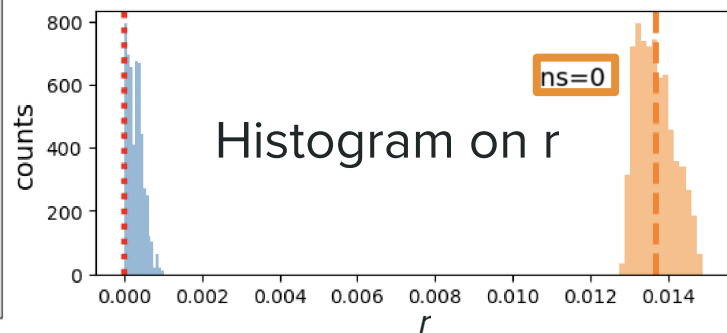


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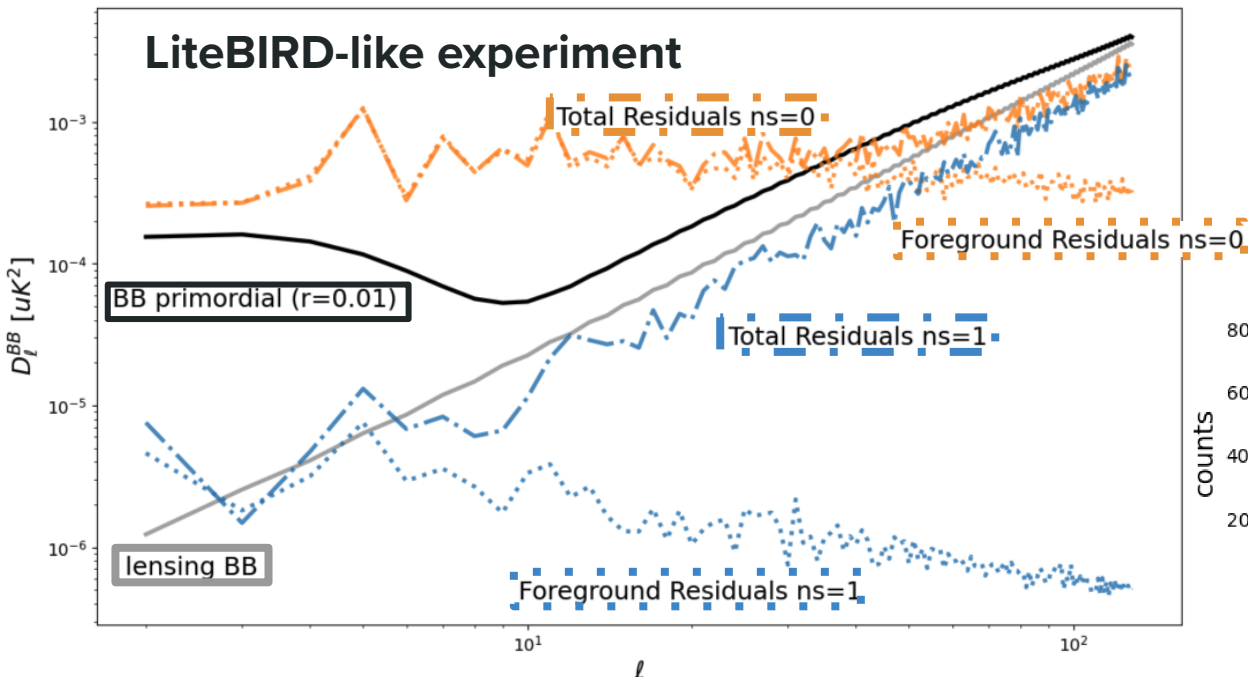


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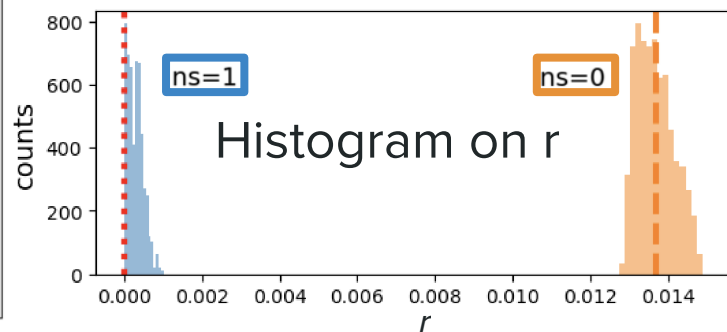


Total and foreground residuals of the analysis

Two configurations tested:

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Total residuals include noise!



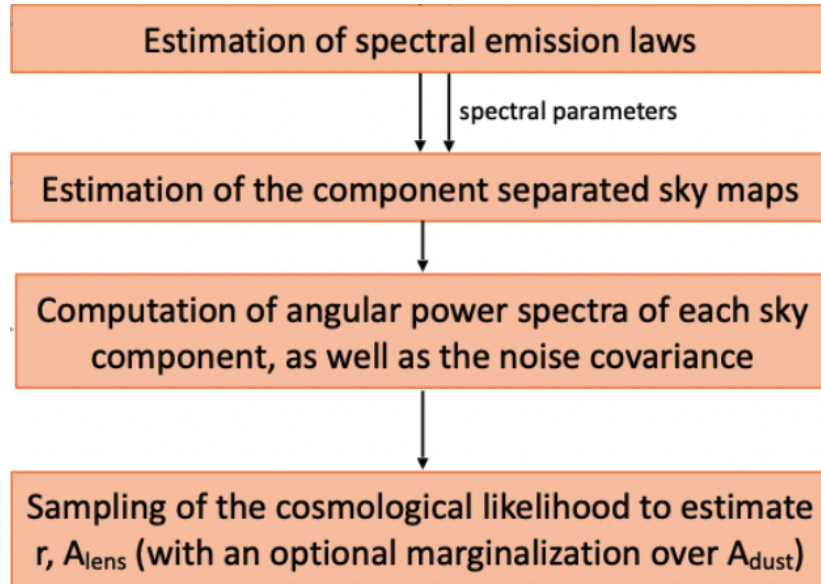
Posteriors on tensor-to-scalar ratio r

MM et al. (2024)

MEGATOP

Consistency tests for Simons Observatory

Schematics of **Pipeline C** (parametric)

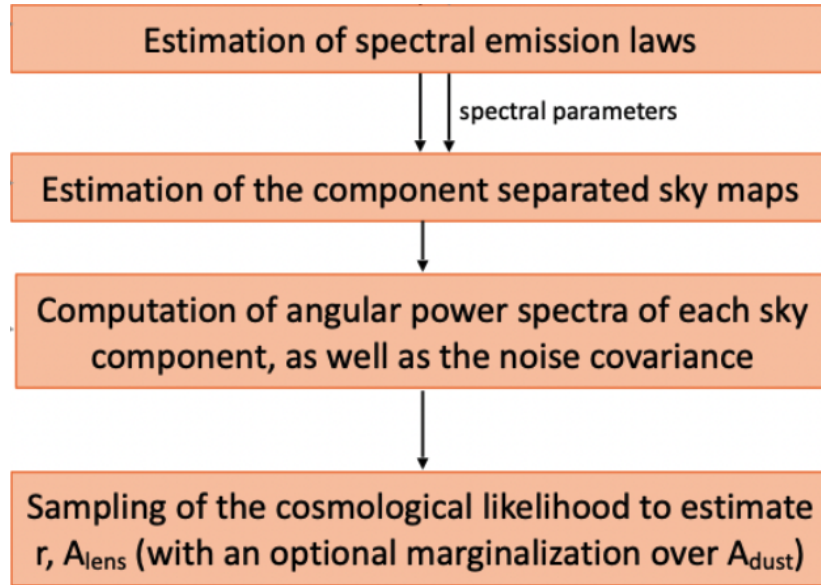


Credits: Wolz et al. (2024),
arXiv:2302.04276

MEGATOP

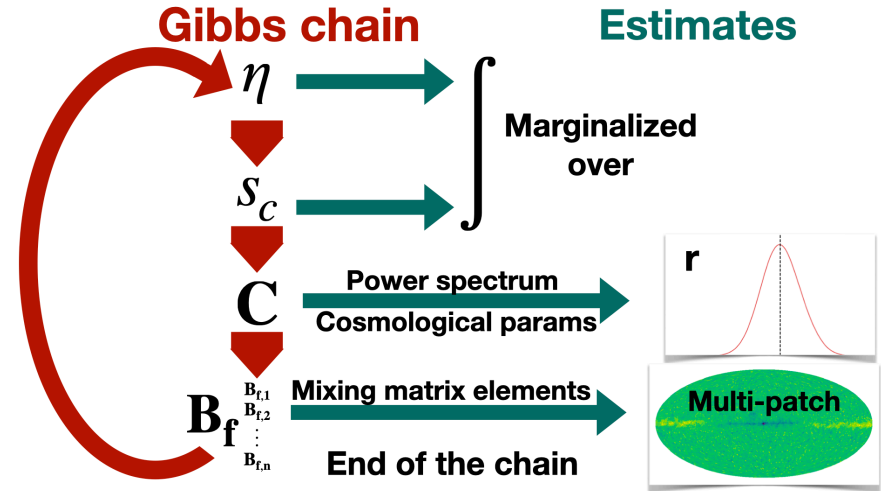
Consistency tests for Simons Observatory

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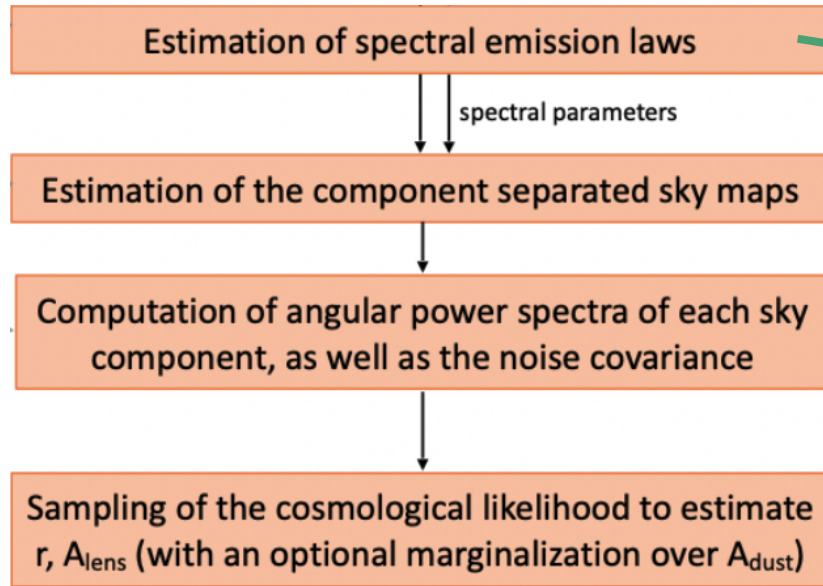
MICMAC



MEGATOP

Consistency tests for Simons Observatory

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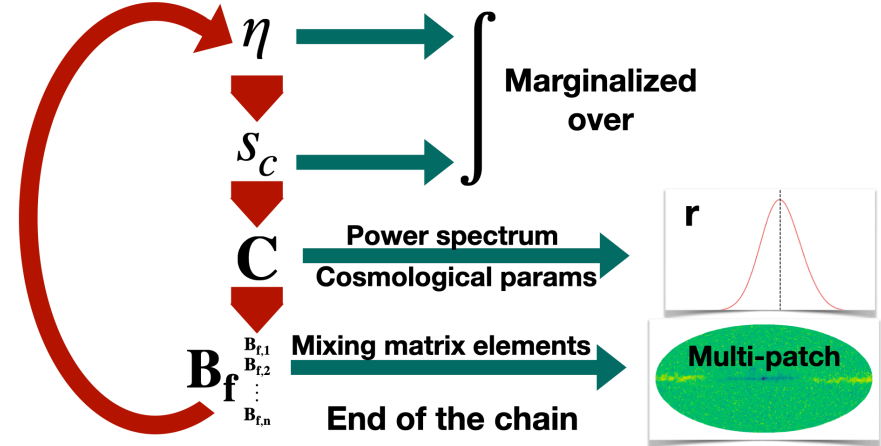
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MICMAC

First guess

Gibbs chain

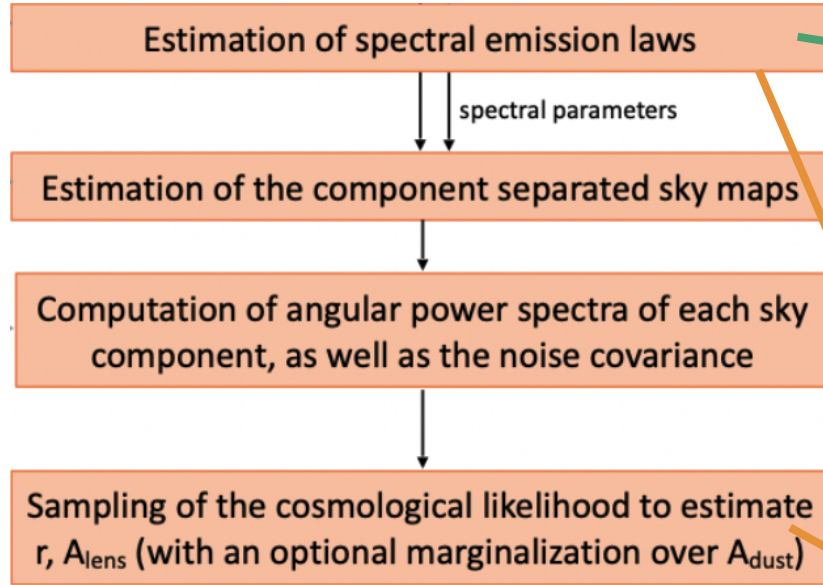
Estimates



MEGATOP

Consistency tests for Simons Observatory

Schematics of **Pipeline C** (parametric)

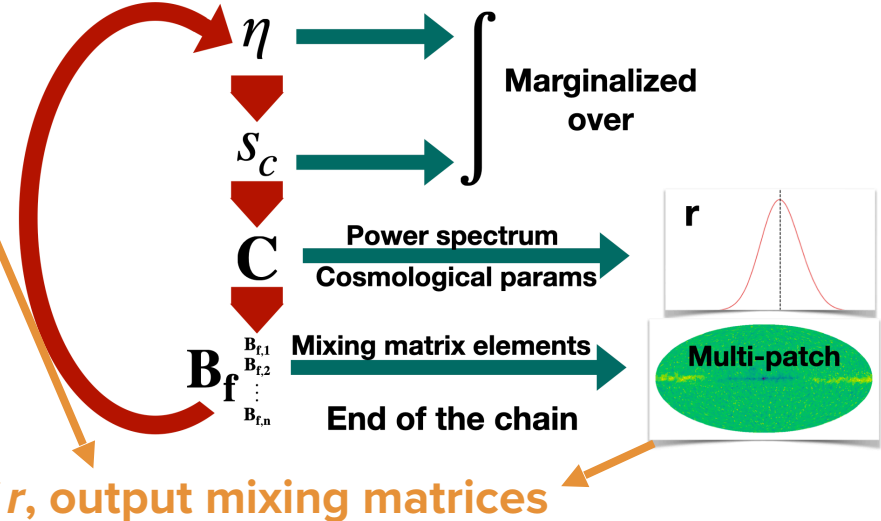


MICMAC

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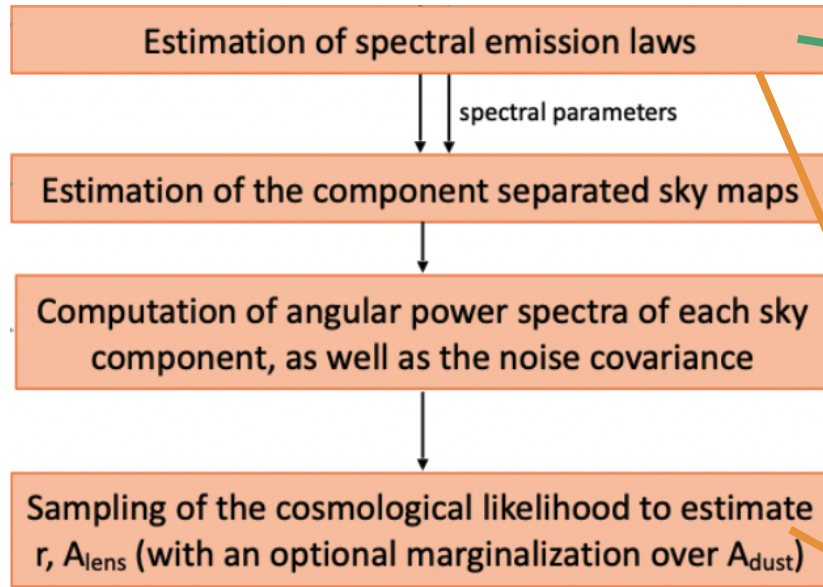


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MEGATOP

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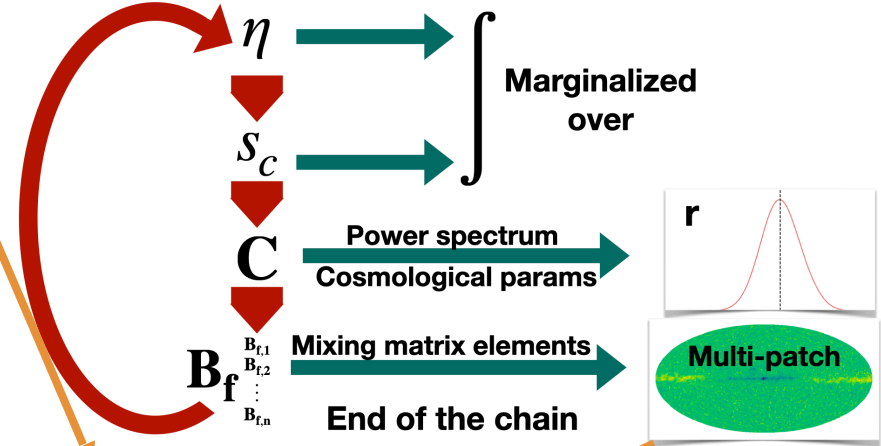
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MICMAC

First guess

Gibbs chain

Estimates



r , output mixing matrices

Consistency between pixel-based parametric and non-parametric component separation

New forecasting tool – Leloup, MM et al. (*in prep*)

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To assess the impact of a given parameterization choice on:

- Bias on r
- Uncertainty on r

Forecasting tool based on the Hessian of the likelihood (à la *Xforecast*, **Stompor et al. 2016**), currently implemented in harmonic domain and focused on the fixed CMB estimate

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→ Preliminary results favor **good margin in the choice of the fixed CMB estimate**

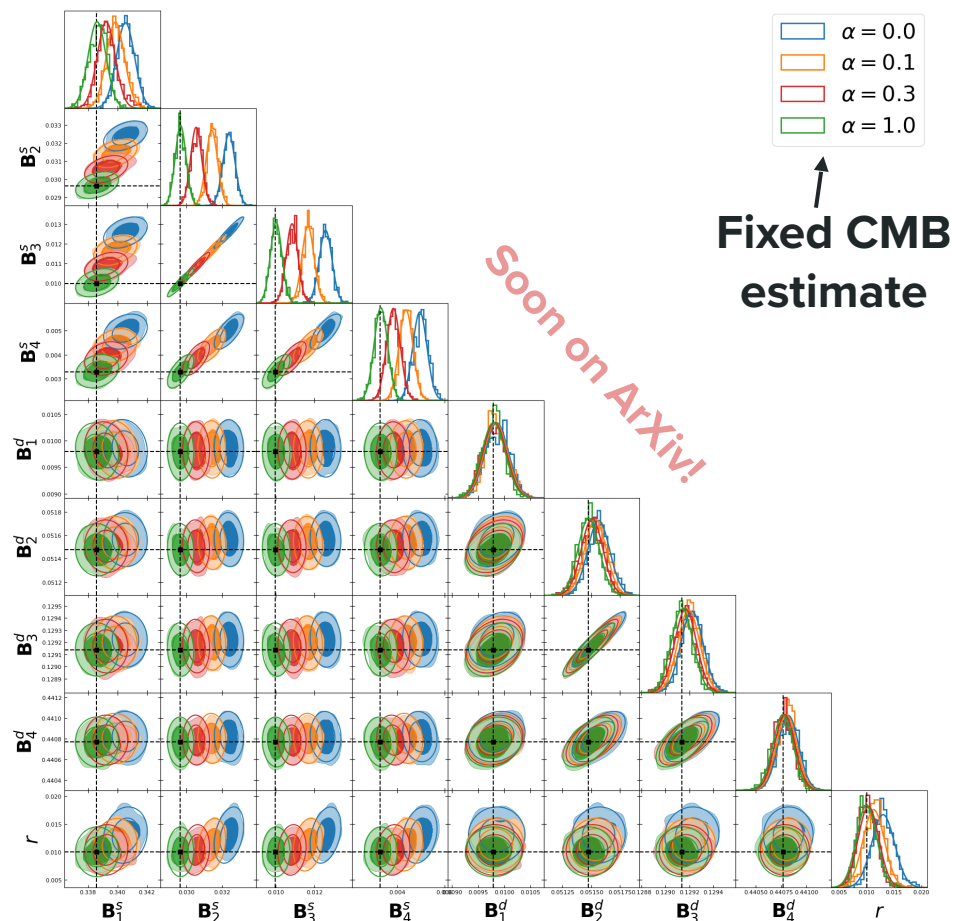
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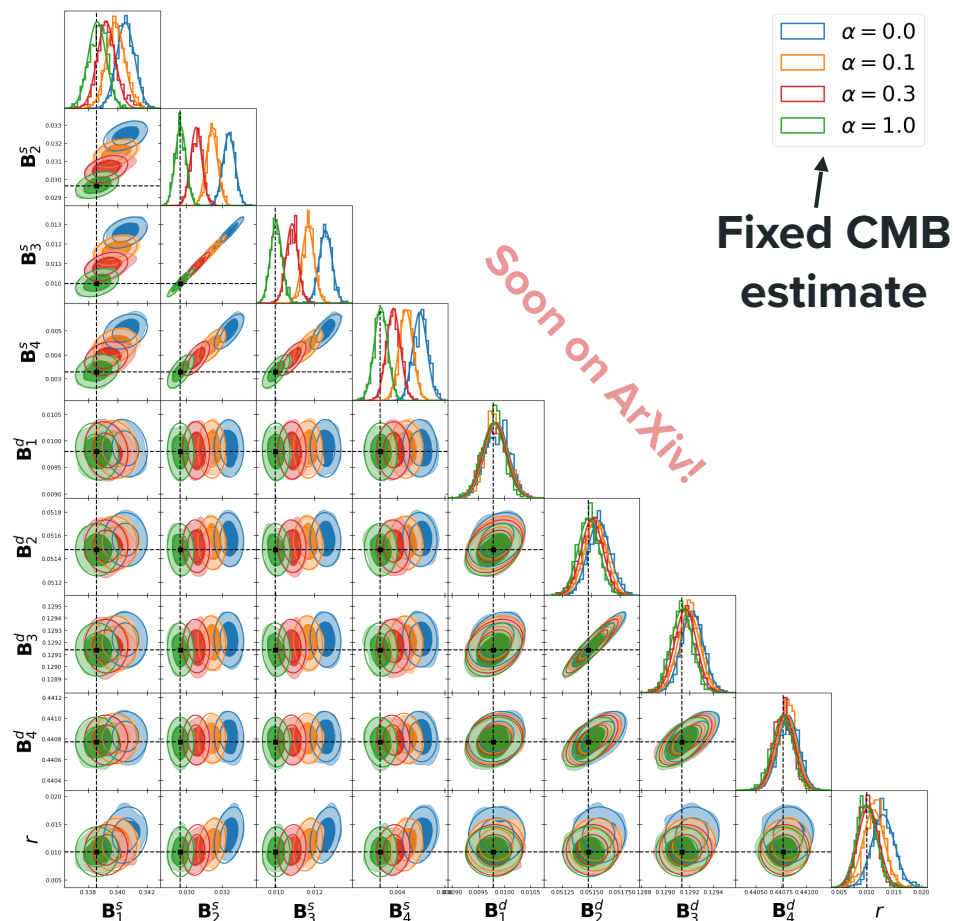
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→ Preliminary results favor **good margin in the choice of the fixed CMB estimate**

→ Prospects for the future: assess systematic mitigation impact



Conclusion

- Several challenges for component separation methods, to robustly retrieve **CMB** signal with future generation experiments
- New pixel domain method (**MICMAC**) based on **Leloup et al. 2023**:
 - No assumption on **foregrounds SED modeling** (except for the multi-patch)
 - Relies on **Gibbs sampling**
 - Current implementation able to handle:
 - **Spatial variability of the foregrounds**, inhomogeneous noise
 - Formalism explained and validated in **MM et al. 2024**
- Ongoing project(s):
 - Forecasting tool in **Leloup et al. [in prep]**
 - Performances of **MICMAC** with complex foregrounds (lead by A. Rizzieri)
 - Inclusion of beams and filtering for **MEGATOP** (**Baptiste's talk!**)



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

Extensions and first applications of the minimally informed component separation approach, MICMAC and MICS

CMB-France #6

Institut Henri Poincarré

2024, December 18-19th

Magdy MORSHED

postdoc at INFN Ferrara (Italy)