



# Half Wave Plate pros and cons

## Half Wave Plate requirement

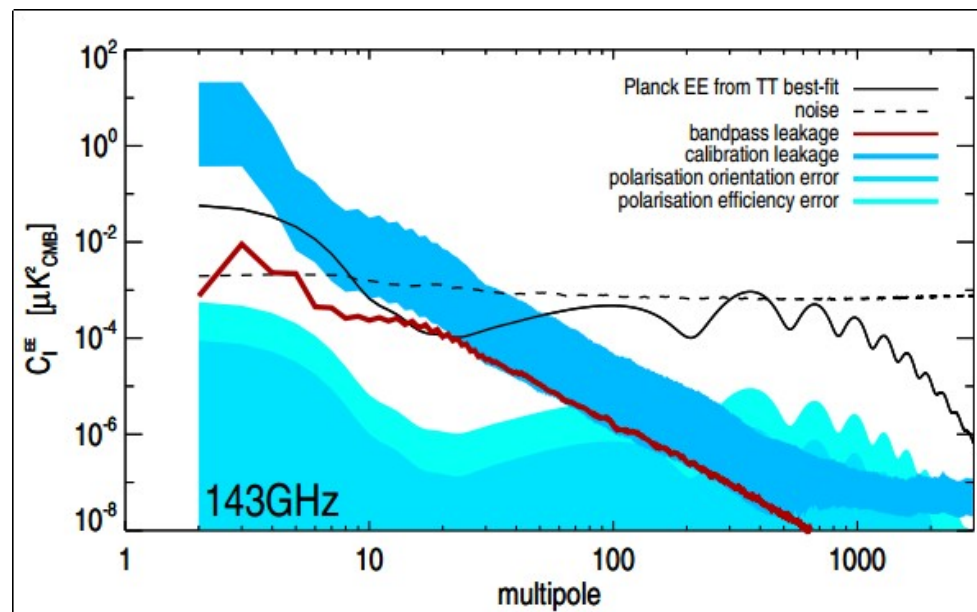
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# Planck experience

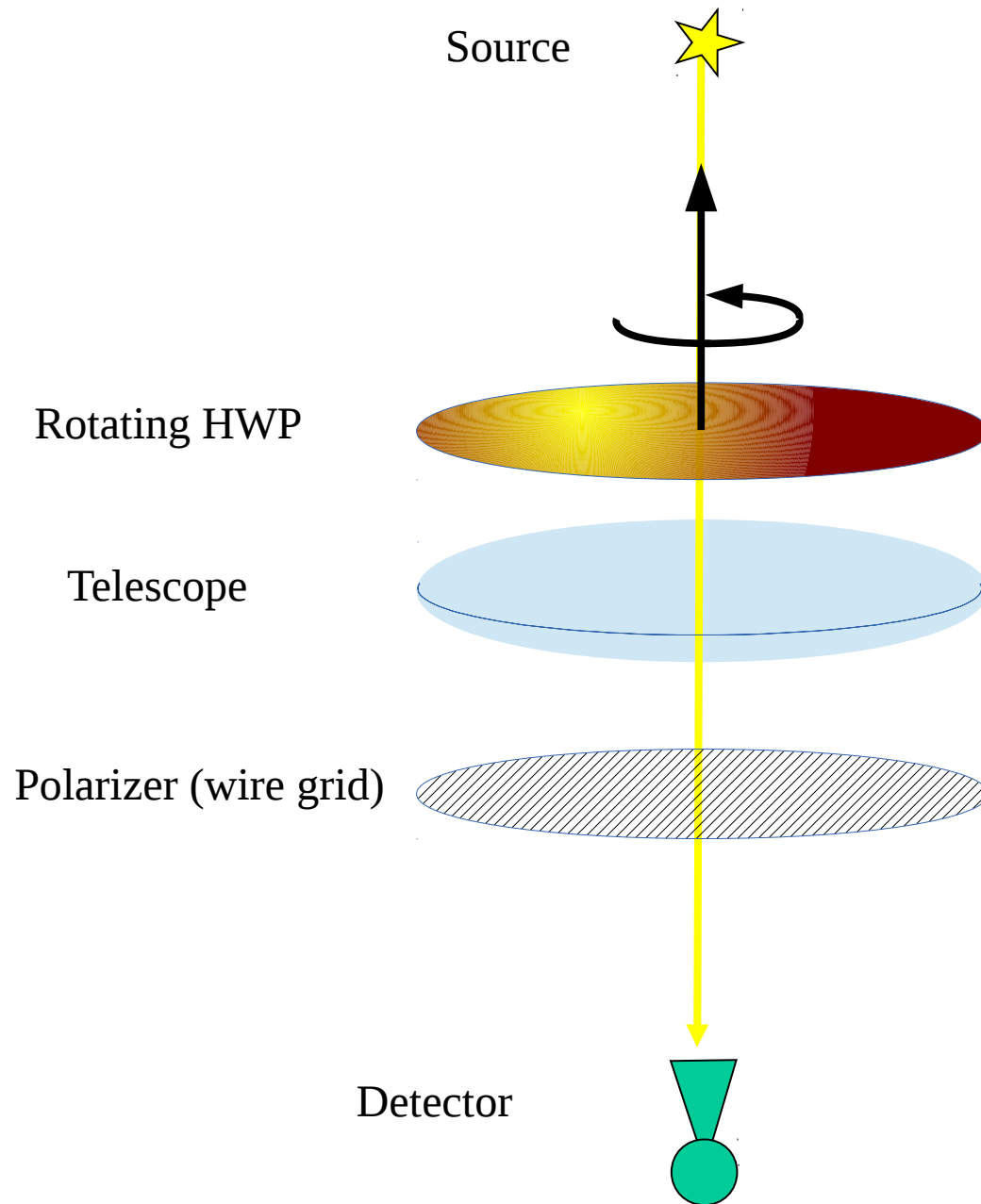
- In Planck HFI 2013 paper:
  - “at the present state of the reconstruction, polarization maps are dominated at large scales by systematic effects”
    - ➔ Detectors miscalibration
    - ➔ Dipole leakage
    - ➔ Differential spectral transmission
- This must be in better control, by design:
  - HWP
  - Scanning strategy

## Planck 2013 results. VI. High Frequency Instrument data processing





# Idealized Polarimeter



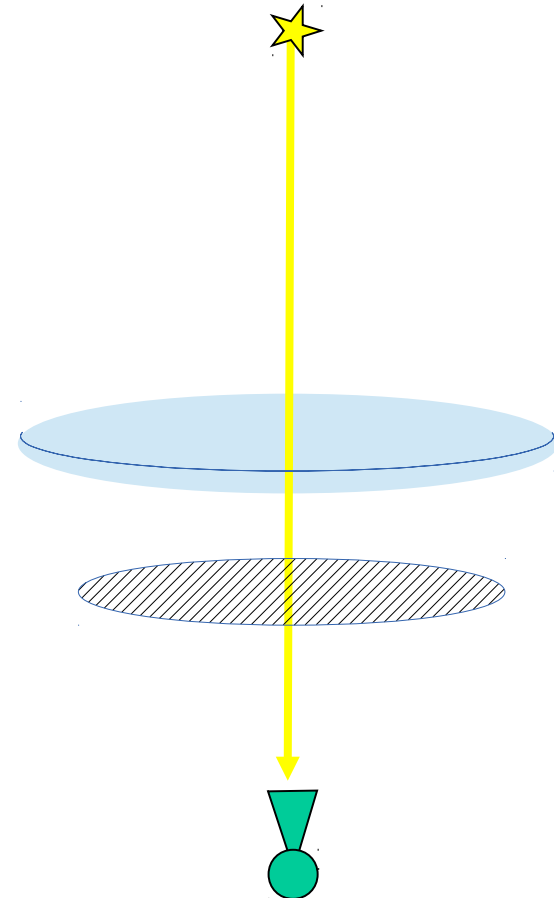
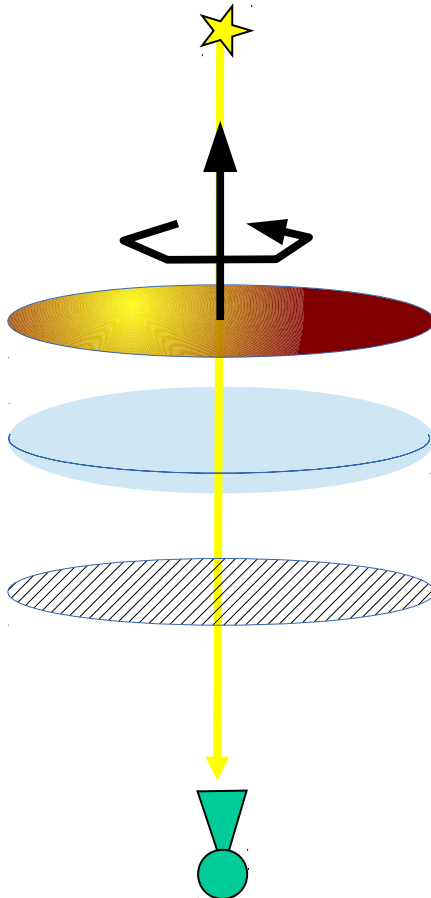
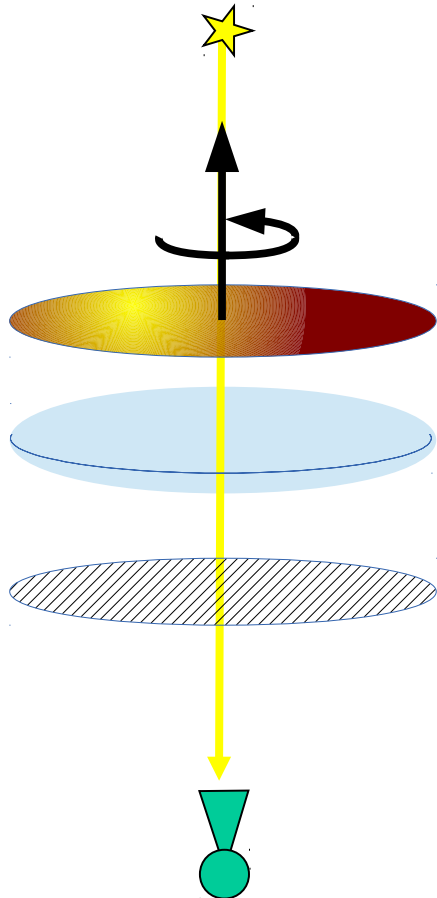


# 3 options

■ Spinning HWP

■ Stepping HWP

■ No HWP





# Spinning HWP

## ■ Operation

- The HWP spins fast with respect to scanning speed
- Polarization is modulated at  $4\omega$

## ■ Experience

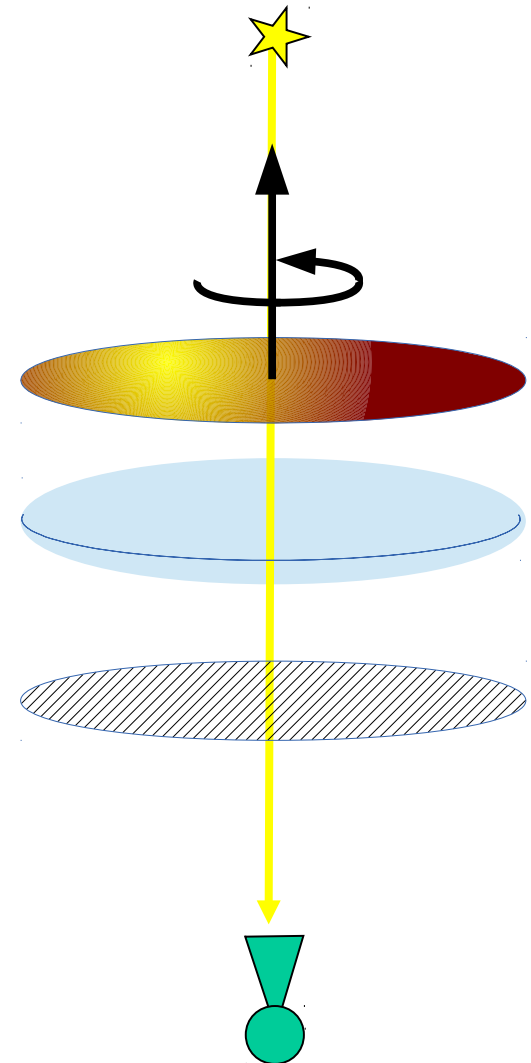
- Quijote, EBEX, MaxiPOL

## ■ Pros

- No combination of detectors is required to measure polarization
- Instrumental polarization not mixed with sky polarization
- Relaxed constraints on calibration and stability
- Relaxed requirements on beam knowledge

## ■ Cons

- Limited experience at the current time
- Thermo-mechanical design, Power dissipation
- Telescope size limited by HWP size
- HWP calibration critical
- Non-idealities of the HWP have different coupling with different sky emissions (see Bryan et al, arXiv:1006.3359, O'Dea et al. arXiv:1102.0559 on SPIDER)
- Bandwidth limitations induced by the HWP





# Stepping HWP

## ■ Operation

- Signal is modulated by scanning (T+Q)
- Polarization is rotated at  $4\theta$
- Stepping the HWP modifies the response to polarization, keeping the same optical system

## ■ Experience

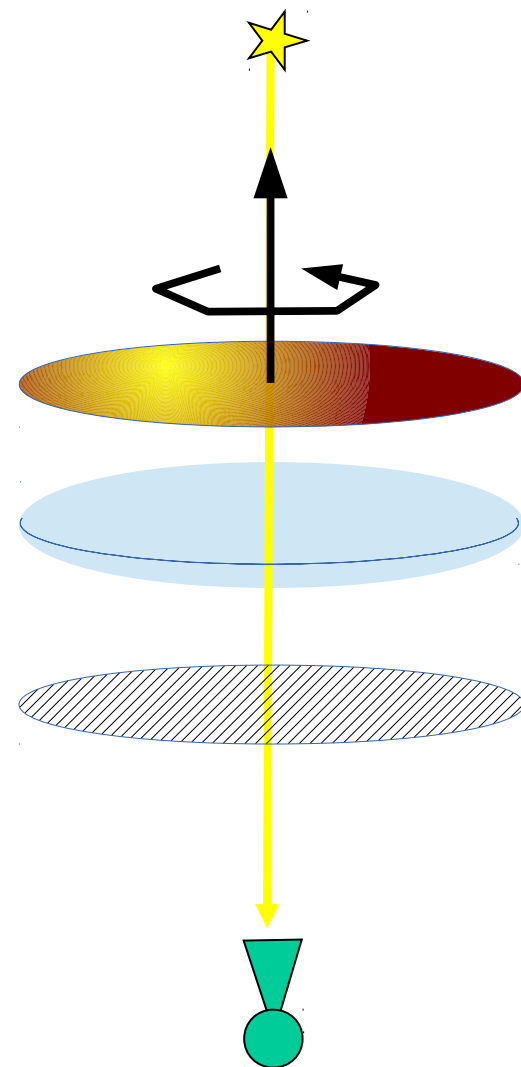
- **SPIDER<sub>r</sub>**, BLASTpol, Polarbear, Keck array, PILOT

## ■ Pros

- No combination of detectors is required to measure polarization
- Relaxed constraints on calibration and stability, and beam knowledge
- Instrumental polarization not mixed with sky polarization
- HWP angle synchronous systematics are just offsets in the data
- Study, design and prototype in preparation within ITT Pisano

## ■ Cons

- Limited experience at the current time
- Moving parts, mechanical design
- Telescope size limited by HWP size
- HWP calibration critical (transmission, phase shift, cross-pol)
- Non-idealities of the HWP have different coupling with different sky emissions (see Bryan et al, arXiv:1006.3359, O'Dea et al. arXiv:1102.0559 on SPIDER)
- Bandwidth limitations induced by the HWP
- 1/f more critical than with spinning HWP





# No HWP

## ■ Operation

- Polarization is detected by observations with different payload angles
- Scanning strategy is tuned so to observe each pixel with several different orientation
- Different detectors can be combined to remove common mode

## ■ Experience

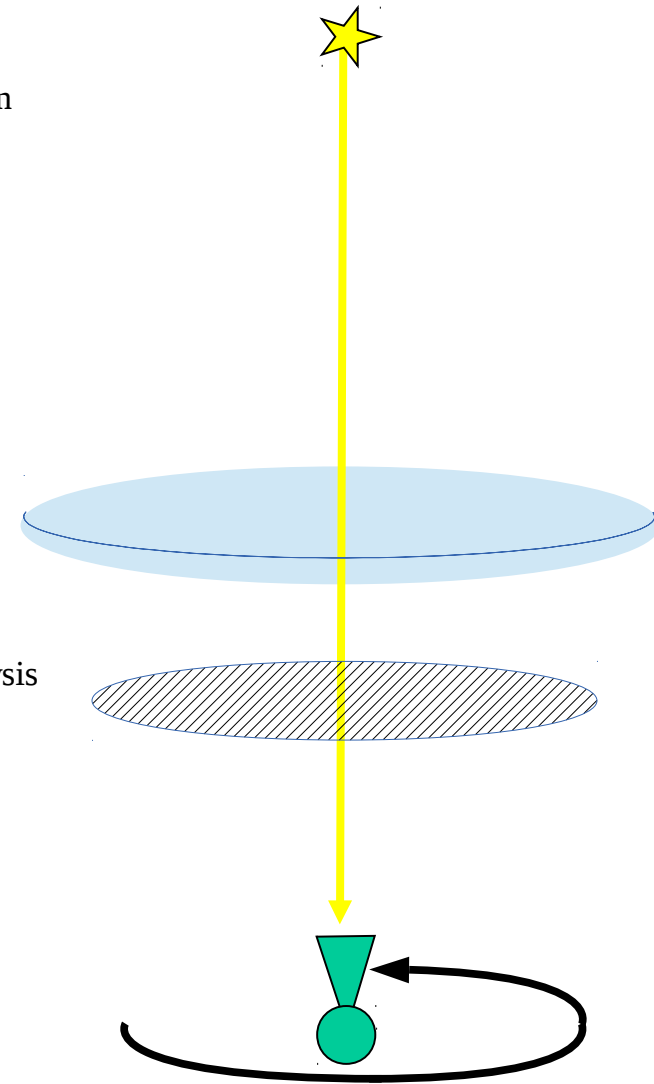
- Planck and other CMB experiments designed for temperature anisotropy

## ■ Pros

- Simple system, in terms of technological development and operations
- Large telescope
- No moving parts

## ■ Cons

- Mix of beam shape and polarization, to be correct by scanning strategy + data analysis techniques
- Instrumental polarization mixed with sky polarization
- Strong calibration requirements
  - ➔ Gain, beams, time response, ...
- Stability
- Scanning strategy design
- Beam knowledge requirements





# Pros / Cons summary

	Spinning	Stepping	No-HWP
<b>Modulation</b>	P only	T+P	T+P
<b>Pol measure</b>	demodulation	Same detector with different HWP position	Same detector with different Payload positions
<b>Beam knowledge</b>	Not critical	Not critical	critical
<b>Power dissipation</b>	Critical	Not critical	Not critical
<b>Moving parts</b>	Critical	Mid	Not present
<b>Cooling</b>	Critical	Mid	No
<b>Angular resolution</b>	Limited by HWP	Limited by HWP	Not limited by HWP
<b>Instrumental polarization</b>	Not critical	Not critical	Critical
<b>Required stability</b>	Low	Mid	High
<b>Scanning strategy</b>	Simple	Simple	Complex
<b>Experience</b>	Limited	Limited	Mid
<b>Tech. development</b>	Required	Required - ITT	Limited
<b>HWP calibration</b>	Critical	Critical, a few positions	Not critical
<b>Beam calibration</b>	Not critical	Not critical	Critical
<b>Gain Calibration</b>	Not critical	Mid	Critical
<b>Stability</b>	Not critical	Mid	Critical
<b>Bandwidth</b>	Constrained	Constrained	Unconstrained