

Component separation

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Objective

- We must make sure that the CMB polarization sensitivity is limited by **the instrumental noise** and ***NOT* by astrophysical confusion**
- We have to fight ***at least*** two foregrounds
 - Synchrotron
 - Dust
- The more sensitive the mission, the more likely it is that we must deal with additional components

Validation of detected B-modes

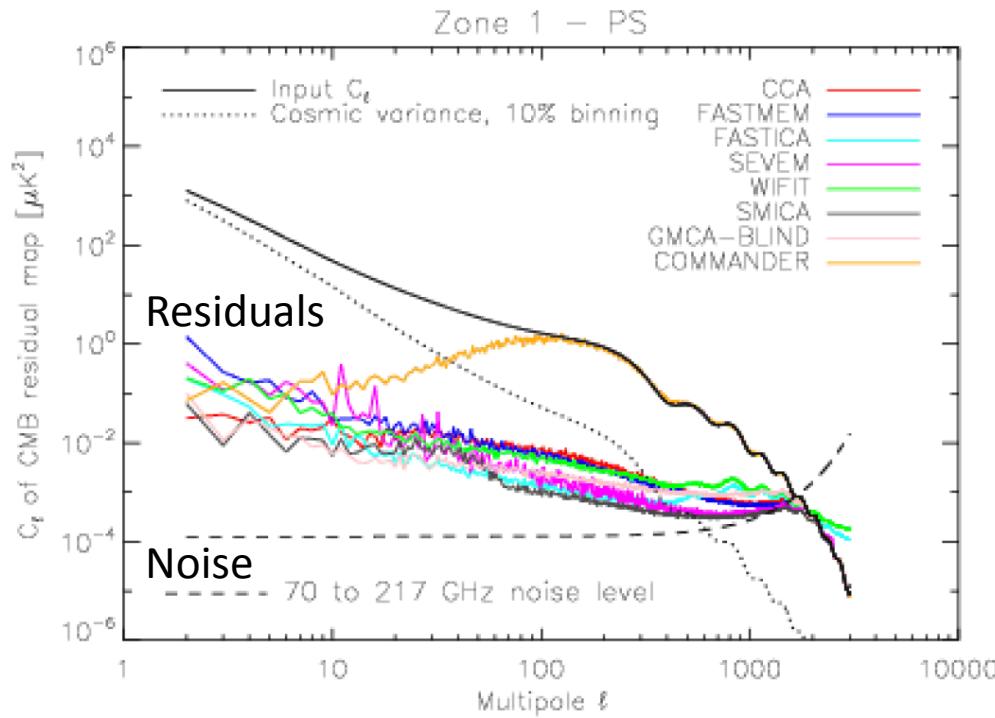
- The only way to guarantee that any excess of power that we see is CMB emission is to check that its color is right
- Hence we need several CMB channels
- For a sensitive CMB B-mode mission we need at least 6 channels to monitor foregrounds, and at least 3 CMB channels (to get more than 1 cross-spectrum).

All FG could be polarised up to a fraction of a percent !

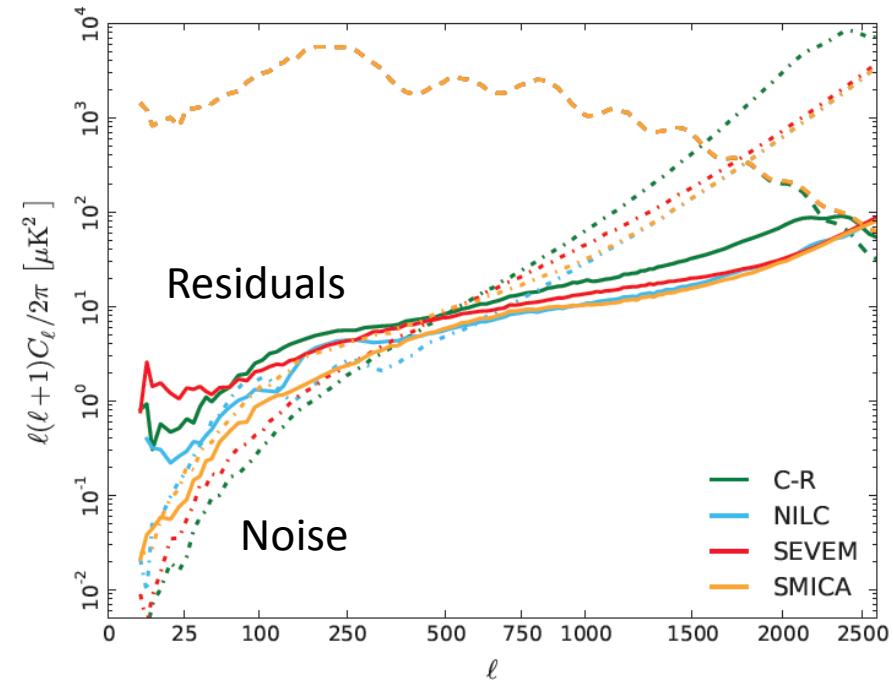
More than 9 channels is better

- With 9 channels, component separation is a limitation to Planck performance.

Leach et al. (2008)



Planck 2013 results. XII



Impact of FG emission on $r=T/S$

Betoule et al. (2009)

case	r	noise-only			known foregrounds			SMICA			r^{est}	$l_{\min} - l_{\max}$	f_{sky}	D^3
		σ_r/r	$\sigma_r^{\ell \leq 20}/r$	$\sigma_r^{\ell > 20}/r$	σ_r/r	$\sigma_r^{\ell \leq 20}/r$	$\sigma_r^{\ell > 20}/r$	σ_r/r	$\sigma_r^{\ell \leq 20}/r$	$\sigma_r^{\ell > 20}/r$				
PLANCK	0.3	0.075	0.17	0.084	0.1	0.2	0.12	0.15	0.22	0.2	0.26	2 - 130	0.95	3
	0.1	0.17	0.25	0.22	0.23	0.34	0.32	0.29	0.34	0.55	0.086			
EPIC-LC	0.01	0.019	0.084	0.019	0.05	0.18	0.053	0.079	0.18	0.1	0.0098	2 - 130	0.86	4
	0.001	0.059	0.15	0.064	0.27	0.4	0.38	0.37	0.43	0.82	0.00088			
EPIC-2m	0.01	0.016	0.083	0.016	0.027	0.12	0.027	0.032	0.11	0.036	0.0096	2 - 300	0.87	4
	0.001	0.051	0.14	0.055	0.14	0.25	0.16	0.16	0.24	0.24	0.001			
EPIC-CS	0.01	0.017	0.084	0.017	0.029	0.12	0.03	0.036	0.11	0.041	0.0096	2 - 300	0.87	4
	0.001	0.058	0.15	0.063	0.15	0.27	0.19	0.18	0.26	0.29	0.00098			
Ground-based	0.1	0.083	–	–	0.15	–	–	0.24	–	–	0.11	50 - 300	0.01	2
	0.01	0.18	–	–	0.8	–	–	1.6	–	–	0.018			
Grnd-based+Planck	0.01	0.18	–	–	0.51	–	–	0.69	–	–	0.0065	50 - 300	0.01	2
Deep field mission	0.001	0.082	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.13	–	–	0.00092	50 - 300	0.01	4

EPIC-LC 7 channels 34' at 135 GHz $\sigma_{r=0.001} \times 6$

EPIC-CS 8 channels 3.1' at 150 GHz $\sigma_{r=0.001} \times 3$

EPIC-2m 9 channels 5' at 150 GHz $\sigma_{r=0.001} \times 3$

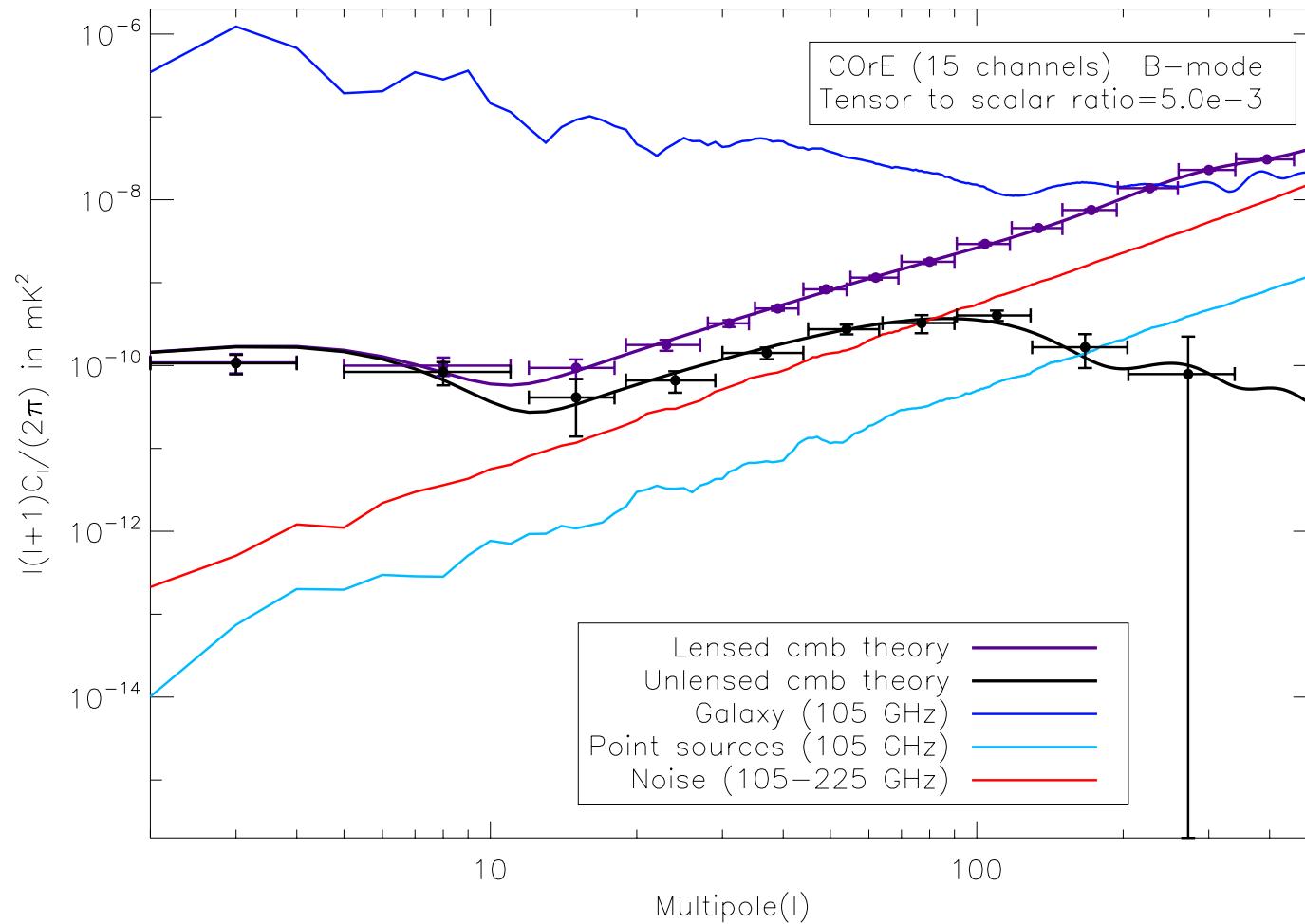
Ground 3 channels 5.5' at 150 GHz $\sigma_{r=0.01} \times 4-9$ (1% of sky)

Counting components

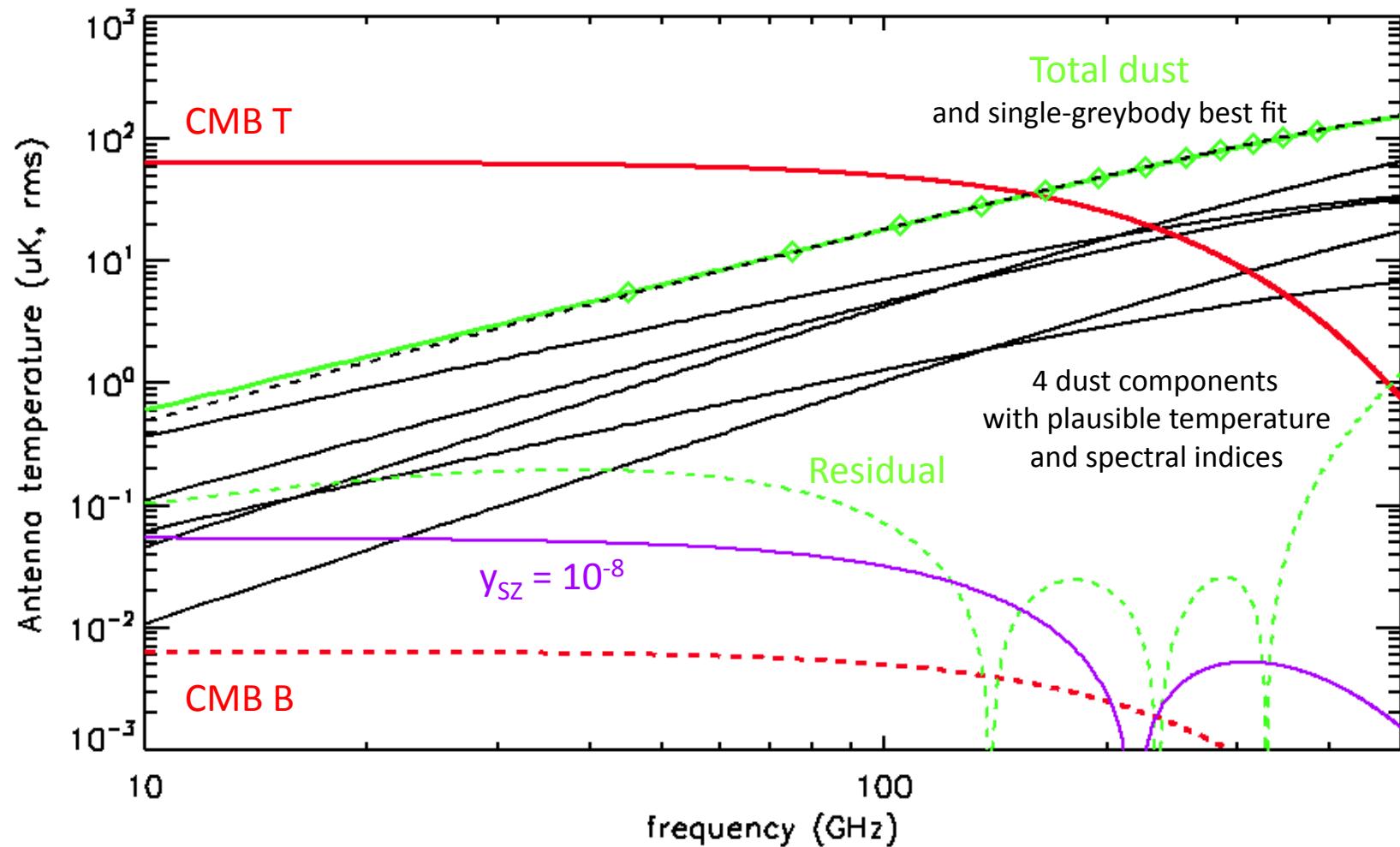
- Polarization
 - Synchrotron: 3
 - Dust: 3+
 - CMB: 1
 - Redundancy: 2
 - Intensity
 - Synchrotron: 3
 - Dust: 3+
 - CMB: 1
 - SZ: 2
 - Free-free: 1-2
 - Spinning dust: 1-3
 - CO: 0-2
 - CIB: 5-10
 - Redundancy: 3
- 9+ CHANNELS**
- 18+ CHANNELS**

All FG could be polarised up to a fraction of a percent !

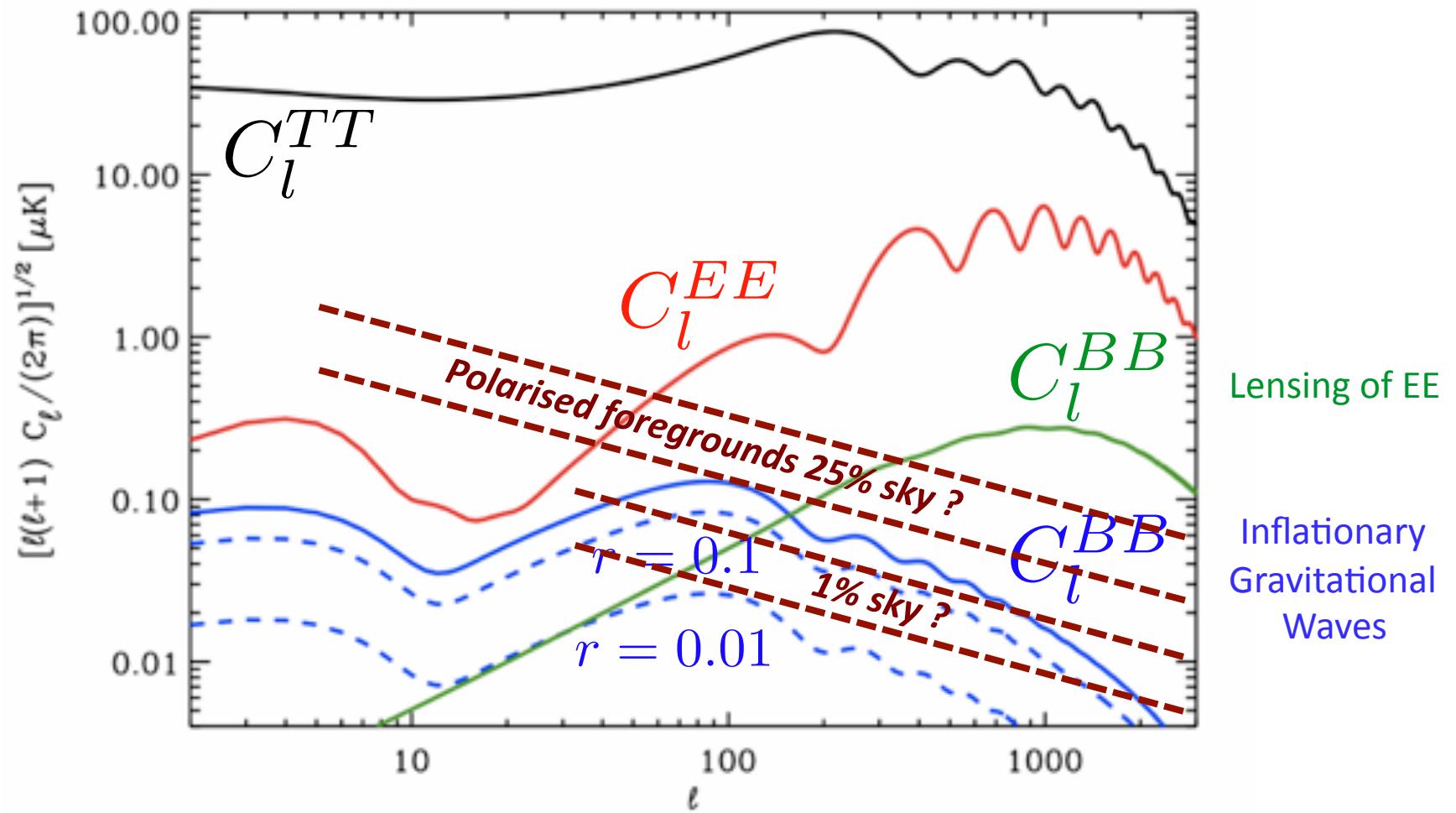
COrE proposal



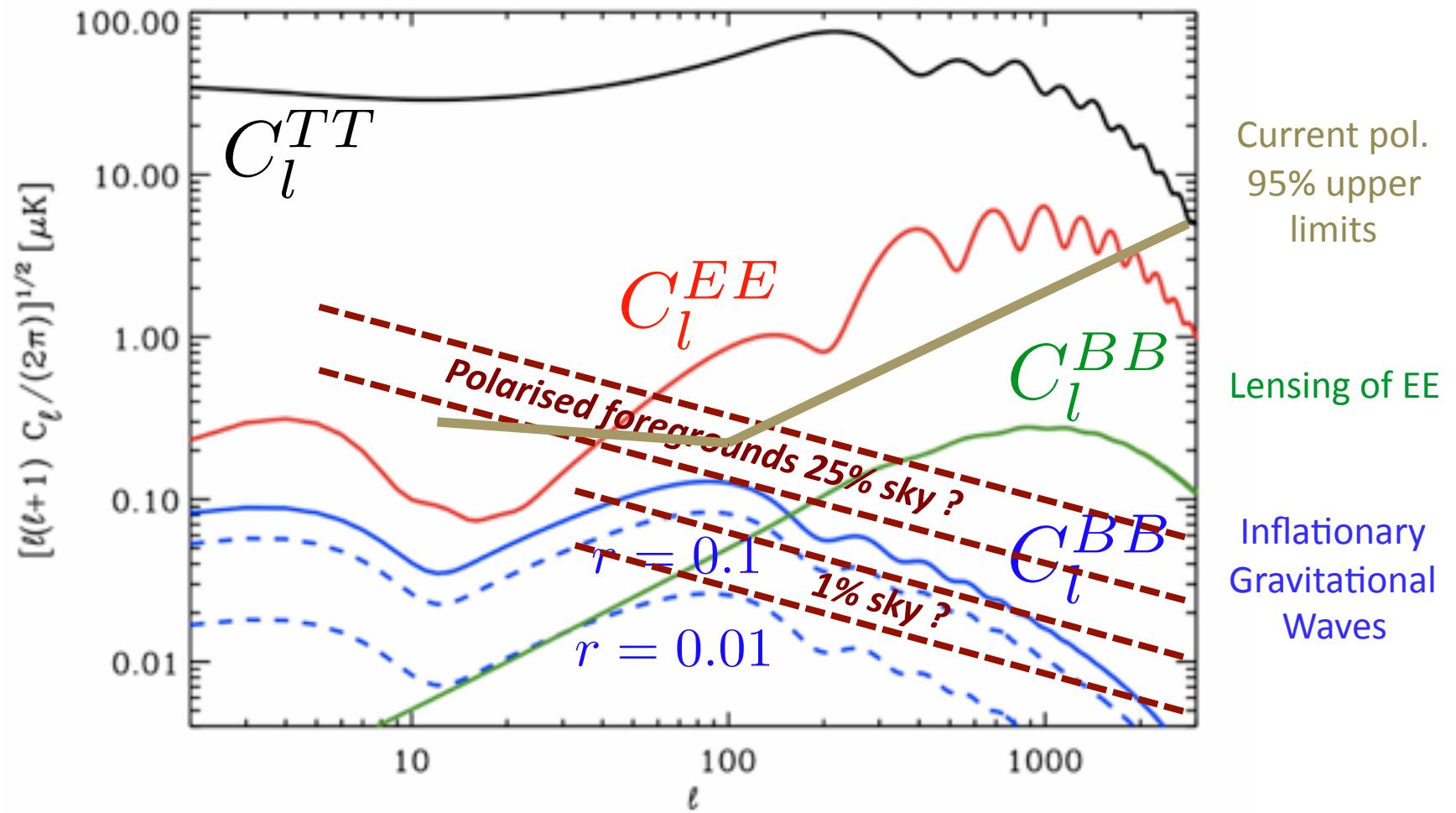
Beware fitting emission laws



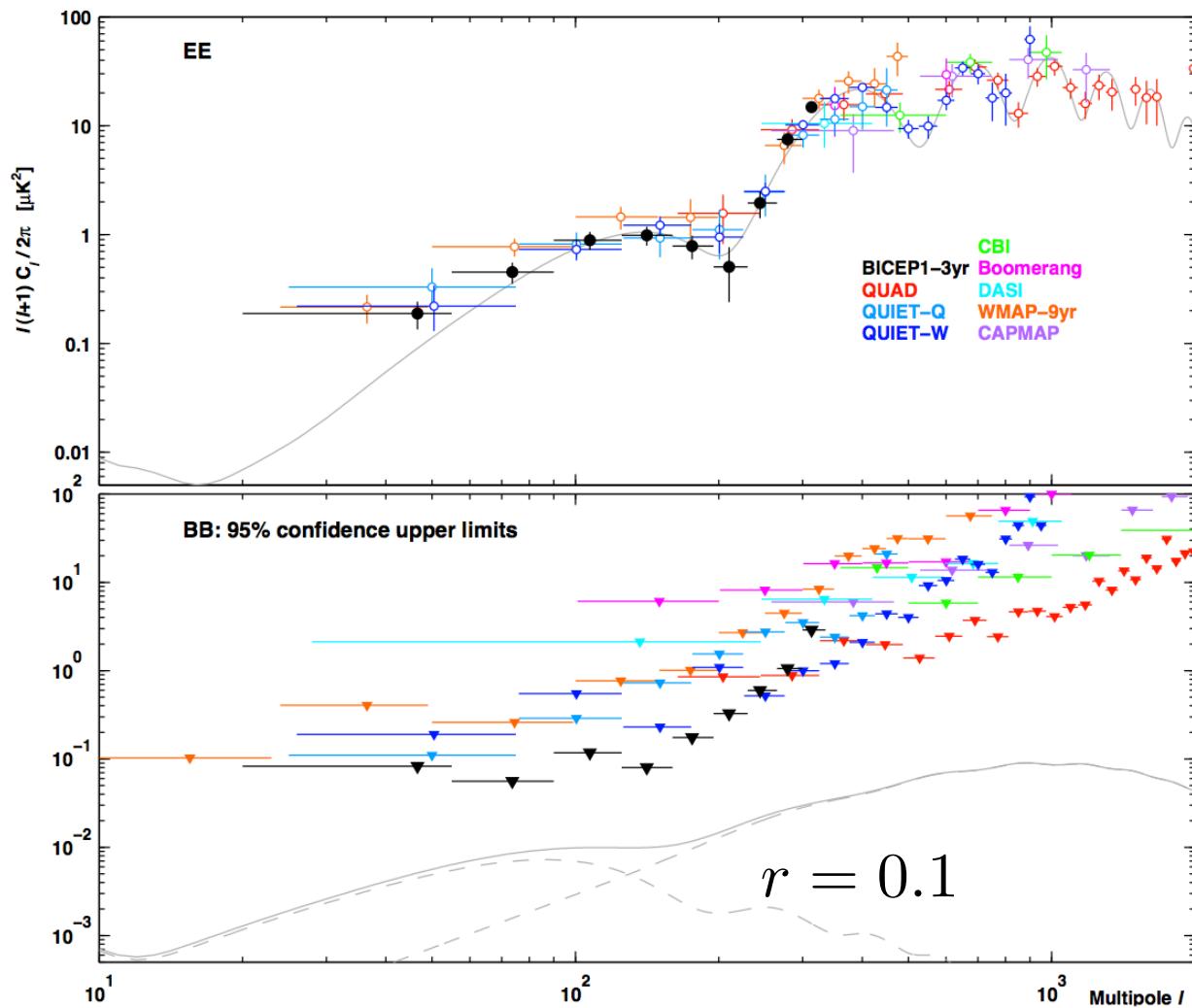
Foregrounds (150 GHz)



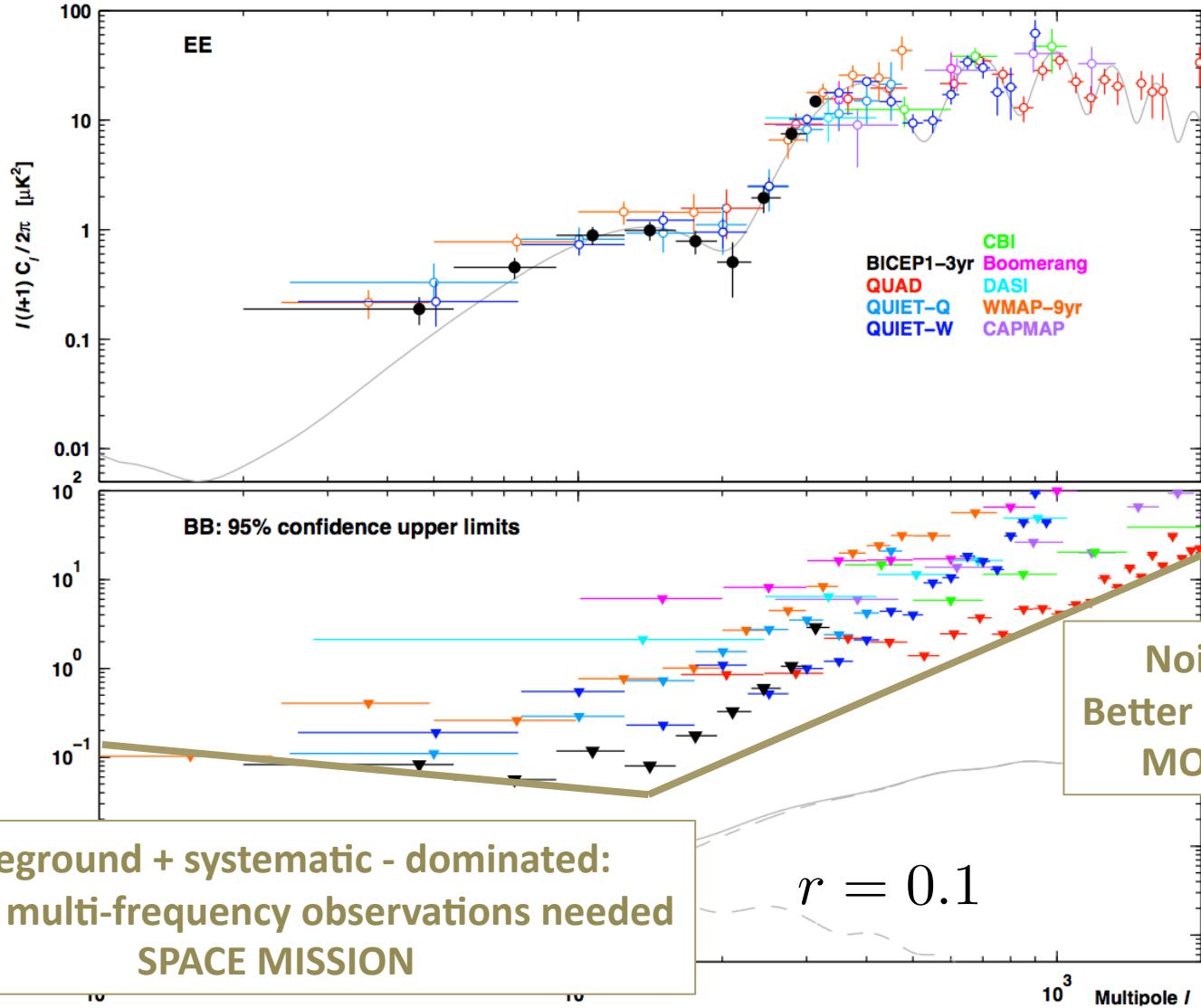
Foregrounds (150 GHz)



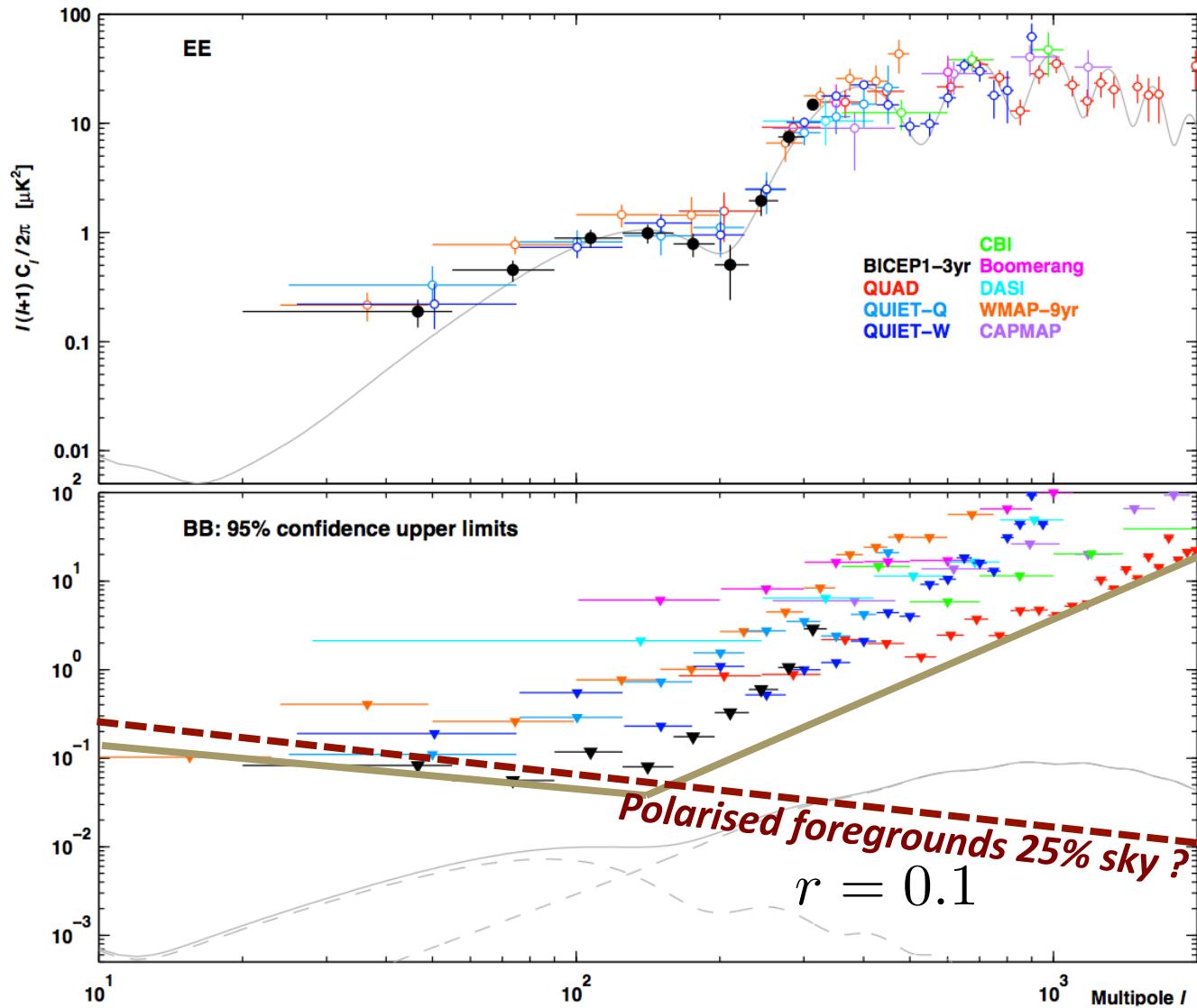
Foregrounds (150 GHz)



Current measurements



Current measurements

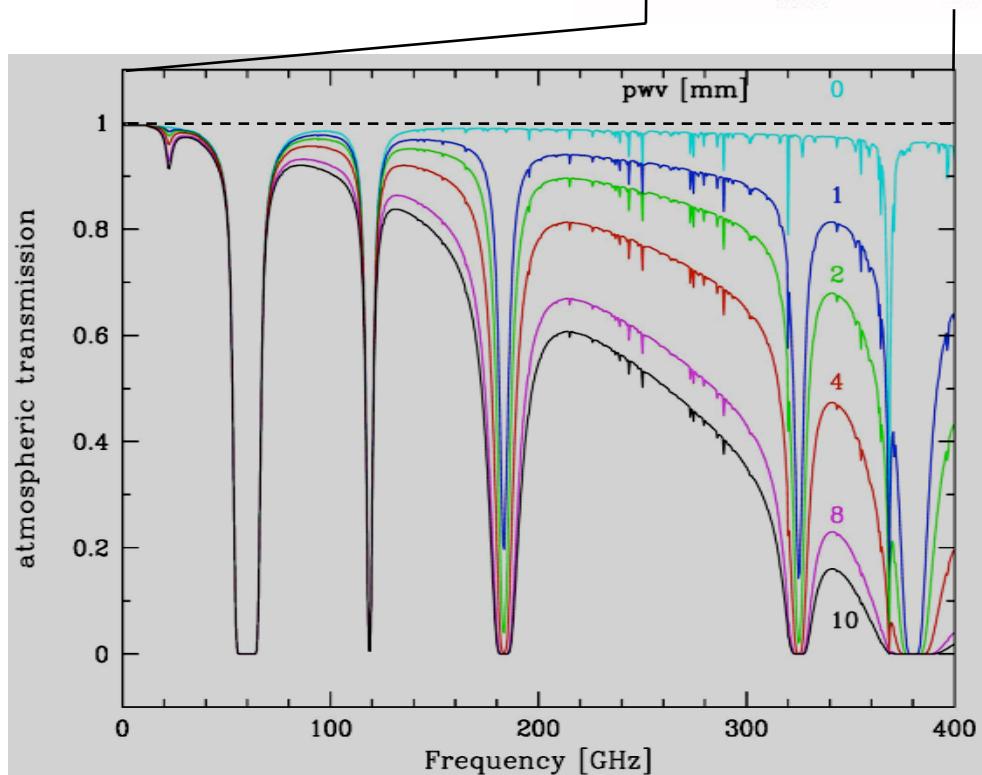
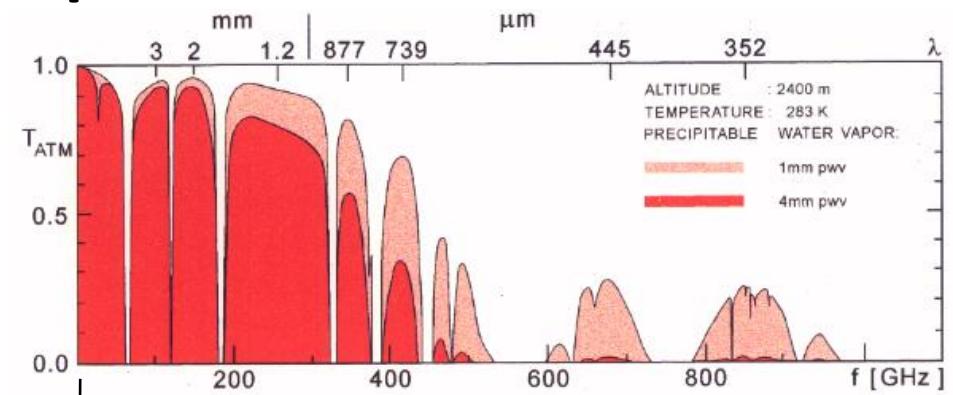


Atmosphere

Atmospheric transmission
and emission

Systematics

Complete survey



At 150 GHz a Planck detector
is $\approx 10 \times$ more sensitive than
ground-based detectors at
ATACAMA or South Pole in
good observing conditions.

Factor of 100-400 in
observing time.

The situation is much worse
for ground-based
observations at higher
frequency.

Conclusion

- Plan at least 10 channels, preferably more
- *COrE*: 15 channels, but not enough on the low frequency end
- *PRISM*: 20 channels in the frequency range useful for the CMB, + line monitors
- Proposed mission baseline: 15-20 frequency channels with optimised number of detectors
- None of this is possible from the ground !