### Simulating beam related systematic effects with QuickPol

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# QuickPol

- Temperature QuickBeam (used in Planck DRI and DR2): s=2
  - $+ C'_{\ell}^{TT} = Σ_{a} ω_{a}^{2} b_{\ell a}^{*} b_{\ell a} C_{\ell}^{TT}$ 
    - $b_{la}$ : weighted combination of scanning beams in DetSet,
    - $\omega_{a^2}$ : encodes scanning strategy (<u>assumed to vary slowly across the sky</u>)
- Temperature + Polarisation QuickPol (New in DR3!):
  - +  $\mathbf{C}'_{\ell} = \sum_{\mathfrak{s} \mathfrak{i} \mathfrak{j}} \mathbf{\Omega}_{\mathfrak{s} \mathfrak{i} \mathfrak{j}} \circledast \mathbf{B}_{\ell \mathfrak{s} \mathfrak{i}}^{*t} \cdot \mathbf{C}_{\ell} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{\ell \mathfrak{s} \mathfrak{j}}$ 
    - **C** : 3x3 *C*(*l*) matrix
    - ▶ **B** : weighted scanning polarised beams in DetSet
    - Ω : encodes scanning strategy weighted by map-making IQU inverse covariance matrix can be based on a subset of pixels !
  - provides effective beam window matrix We describing Ce coupling
  - has be extended to gain and polar efficiency uncertainty
  - Backward C(I) fitting can then still be used as a rain check to detect/catch remaining systematics

#### Hivon, Mottet & Ponthieu, 2017

100-1a:  $\langle \cos 2\psi \rangle$ 

100-1a:  $\langle \cos \psi \rangle$ 

&=

Map(s) Power Spectra

 $\tilde{C}_{\ell}^{EE}$  $\tilde{C}_{\ell}^{BB}$ 

 $\tilde{C}_{\ell}^{TE}$ 

 $\tilde{C}_{\ell}^{\ell} \tilde{C}_{\ell}^{EB} \\ \tilde{C}_{\ell}^{ET} \\ \tilde{C}_{\ell}^{ET} \\ \tilde{C}_{\ell}^{BT} \\ \tilde{C}_{\ell}^{ET}$ 

 $\tilde{\gamma B}E$ 

Sky Power Spectra

For each  $l_{i}$ 

 $\mathbf{W}_{\ell}$  is a 9x6

(diagonal dominated)

matrix

 $\mathcal{T}^{TB}_{\ell}$ 

$$W_{l}^{XY,TT} = \sum_{s} \sum_{j_{1},j_{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\Omega}_{00}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s}^{(j_{1})*} \hat{b}_{l,s}^{(j_{2})} \\ \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{1})*} (\hat{\Omega}_{-2-2}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{2})} + \hat{\Omega}_{-22}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s-2}^{(j_{2})}) + \hat{b}_{l,s-2}^{(j_{1})*} (\hat{\Omega}_{2-2}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{2})} + \hat{\Omega}_{22}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s-2}^{(j_{2})}) \\ \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{1})*} (\hat{\Omega}_{-2-2}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{2})} - \hat{\Omega}_{-22}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s-2}^{(j_{2})}) + \hat{b}_{l,s-2}^{(j_{1})*} (\hat{\Omega}_{22}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s-2}^{(j_{2})} - \hat{\Omega}_{2-2}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{2})}) \\ - \hat{b}_{l,s}^{(j_{1})*} (\hat{\Omega}_{0-2}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{2})} + \hat{\Omega}_{02}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s-2}^{(j_{2})}) \\ - \hat{b}_{l,s}^{(j_{1})*} (\hat{\Omega}_{02}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s-2}^{(j_{2})} - \hat{\Omega}_{0-2}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{2})}) \\ - \hat{b}_{l,s}^{(j_{1})*} (\hat{\Omega}_{22}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s-2}^{(j_{2})} - \hat{\Omega}_{-2-2}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{2})}) + i \hat{b}_{l,s-2}^{(j_{1})*} (\hat{\Omega}_{22}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s-2}^{(j_{2})} - \hat{\Omega}_{2-2}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{2})}) \\ - \hat{b}_{l,s}^{(j_{1})*} (\hat{\Omega}_{-20}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{1})*} + \hat{\Omega}_{20}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s-2}^{(j_{1})}) \\ - \hat{b}_{l,s}^{(j_{2})} (\hat{\Omega}_{-20}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{2})} + \hat{\Omega}_{20}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s-2}^{(j_{2})}) \\ - \hat{b}_{l,s}^{(j_{1})*} (\hat{\Omega}_{-20}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{2})} + \hat{\Omega}_{20}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s-2}^{(j_{2})}) \\ - \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{1})*} (\hat{\Omega}_{-2-2}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{2})} + \hat{\Omega}_{-2}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s-2}^{(j_{2})}) \\ - \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{1})*} (\hat{\Omega}_{-2-2}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{2})} + \hat{\Omega}_{-2}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{2})}) \\ - \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{1})*} (\hat{\Omega}_{-2-2}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{2})} + \hat{\Omega}_{-2}^{s} \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{2})}) \\ - \hat{b}_{l,s+2}^{(j_{1})*} (\hat{\Omega}$$

TT column of beam window matrix

$$p^{\text{Stree}} \text{polar efficiency} \\ \rho^{\text{St}_{1,3}^{(b)}} = \left[ b_{1,2}^{(b)} + b_{1,2}^{(b)}$$





## Error propagation in Planck-HFI

 MonteCarlo simulations of QuickPol are run quickly with the following uncertainties on each detector

#### beam measurements:

- \* detector scanning  $b\ell_m$  from MC observation of planets,
- > gain calibration (g):
  - ★ Gaussian distributed (GD) around nominal value (1.0),
  - \*  $\delta g = 0.1\%$  @ 100-217GHz,
- polar efficiency ( $\rho$ ), 0 <  $\rho_{SWB}$  <  $\rho_{PSB}$  < 1
  - $\star$  GD around IMO value,
  - \*  $\delta \rho$  = a few 0.1% (read from Rosset+2010),
- polarisation orientation (ψ):
  - ★ GD around IMO value,
  - \*  $\delta \psi = 1 \text{ deg}$  for PSB, 5 deg for SWB (adapted from Rosset+2010).



## Conclusion

- Facility to quickly simulate systematics effects induced by
  - beam elongation and mismatch +
  - calibration (g), polarisation angles ( $\psi$ ), polarisation efficiency ( $\rho$ )
- No need for full TOD simulations
- Need:
- detailed pointing information (hits + orientation in a sub-set of pixels) of un-flagged samples,
- \* beam map or  $b\ell_m + \delta b\ell_m$ ,
- \* g + δg,
- **\*** ψ **+** δψ,
- $\star$  ρ + δρ