





A novel pixel-based non-parametric component separation approach, the MICMAC package

2024 CMB-S4 Spring Collaboration Meeting

2024, March 27th

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Component separation for CMB data analysis



Addressing assumptions on foreground and foreground spatial variability will be crucial for future CMB experiments → Minimally informed approach developed in Leloup et al. 2023

Basic assumptions of the method

Goal: Retrieve CMB signal with minimal assumptions on foregrounds

Context formalism:

- 2 foreground components Foreground SED not assumed !
- CMB is a black body, fluctuations described by Gaussian prior
- Mixing matrix: Fit of the amplitude for each foreground component and each frequency

Mixing matrix

 $\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{\overline{s}} + \mathbf{\overline{n}}$

ObservedCMB signaldataforeground components(dust and synchrotron)

What is proposed:

New Maximum Likelihood method to **minimize number of assumptions**, estimating some elements of the **mixing matrix** to clean **foregrounds**

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Main feature: perform foreground cleaning while making assumptions on CMB

Main results in harmonic domain

What is retrieved:

- Cosmological parameter and mixing matrix elements
- Development of the method on **Simons Observatory**, **LiteBIRD** in harmonic domain **What is shown**:
 - With parametric scaling for foregrounds, performs as good as parametric component separation method
 - With **non-parametric scaling**, seems better and promising



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

Pixel domain implementation

Goal: Perform component separation with minimal assumptions on foregrounds, as a follow-up of **Leloup et al. (2023)**

Pixel domain implementation, and extension to multipatch approach



Multipatch approach:

Perform component separation in patches instead of the full sky

→ Necessary for large patches survey as LiteBIRD and CMB-S4

We developed a new package in pixel domain ! In practice:

- No major assumptions on the foregrounds, few "tuning" parameters
- Start from frequency maps to estimate:
 - CMB power spectrum/cosmological parameters (harmonic)
 - Redefined mixing matrix elements (pixel)







Credits: Ema Tsang King Sang

Gibbs Sampling divided in 4 steps:



Gibbs Sampling divided in 4 steps:

Gibbs chain



- Latent parameter (see paper !) as
 Gaussian
- CMB maps sampled as Gaussian
- Power spectrum as Inverse Wishart (or r through MwG)

 Mixing matrix elements sampled through Metropolis-within-Gibbs





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Conclusion

Main ideas:

- Novel minimally informed component separation method
 - Performs as good as parametric component separation method on parametric scaling of the foreground
 - Outperforms parametric method for non-parametric scaling of the foregrounds
- Pixel implementation (MICMAC) capable of handling spatial variability of the foregrounds and inhomogeneous noise

Prospects:

- Extension with more instrumental effects such as beams, correlated noise
- More applications on actual realistic CMB-S4 survey
- Release of the package and methodology paper (MM et al.) soon







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