

Treatment of less-known CMB instrumental systematics

CosmoForward 2026/02/09

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Lead, SO LAT PS pipeline AWG

The End

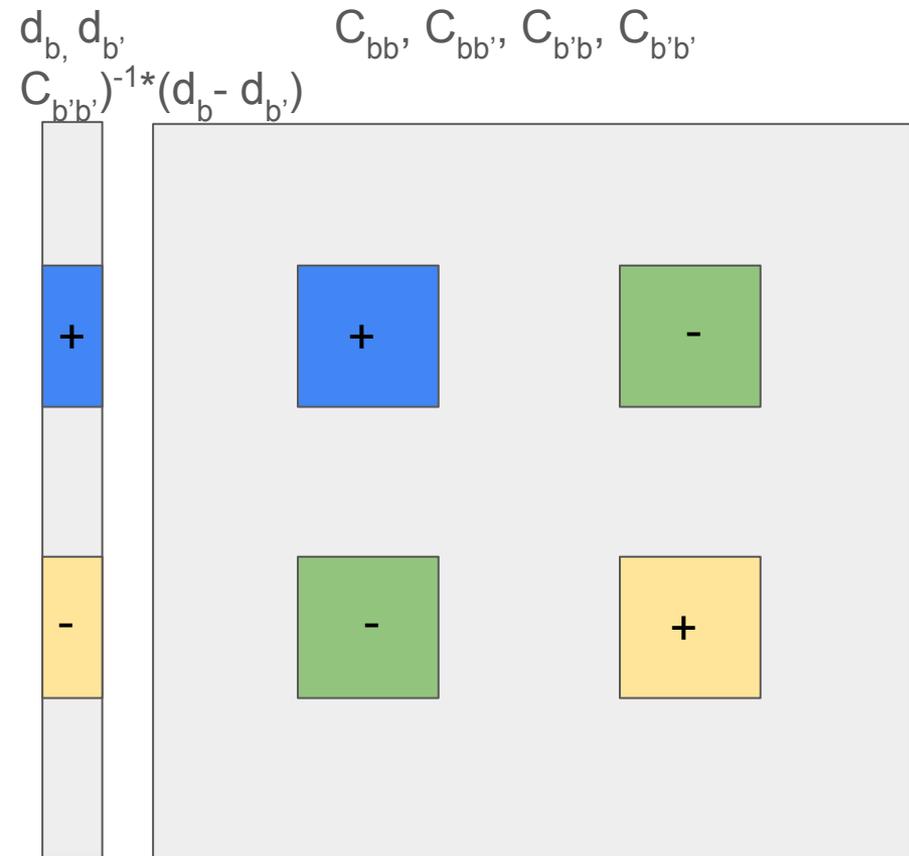
Treatment of ~~less~~ unknown CMB instrumental systematics

~~Treatment of less-known CMB instrumental systematics~~

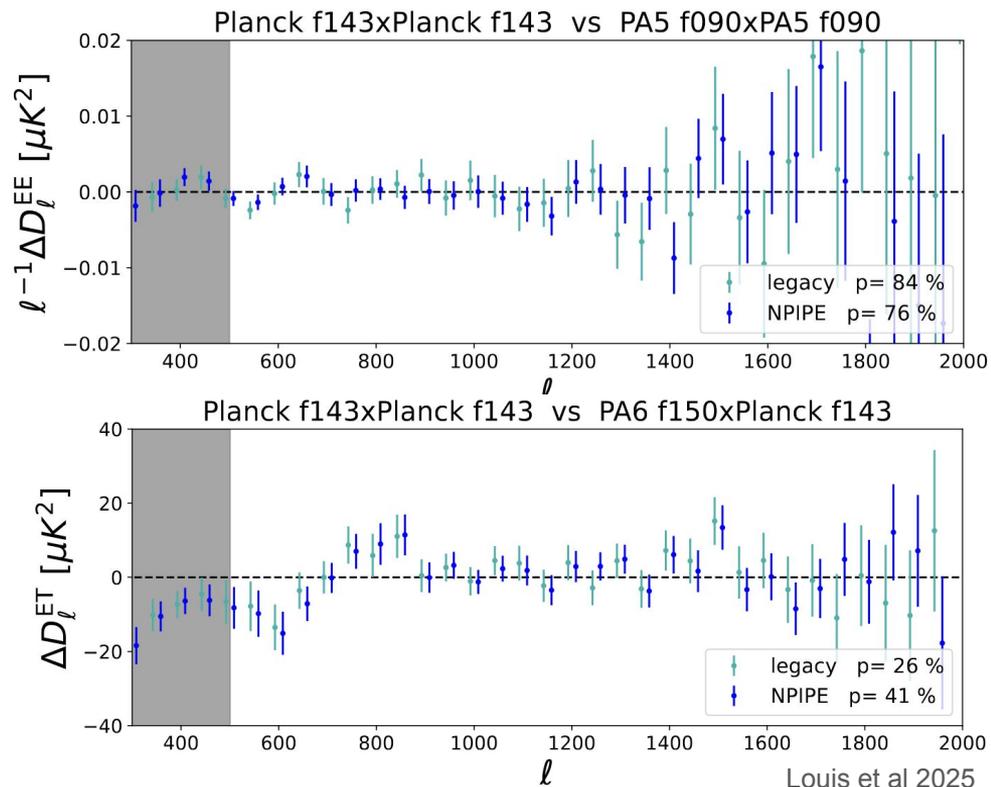
What/how/why of null tests?

- Comparison of 2+ measurements of the same thing
- How example: $(ps1_ell - ps2_ell) / cov \rightarrow \chi^2$
- Measure systematics (or don't)
- Internal consistency of dataset
- Validate software pipeline
- ...
- (~)Independent of cosmology/sky model

Quick example of classic null tests (1)



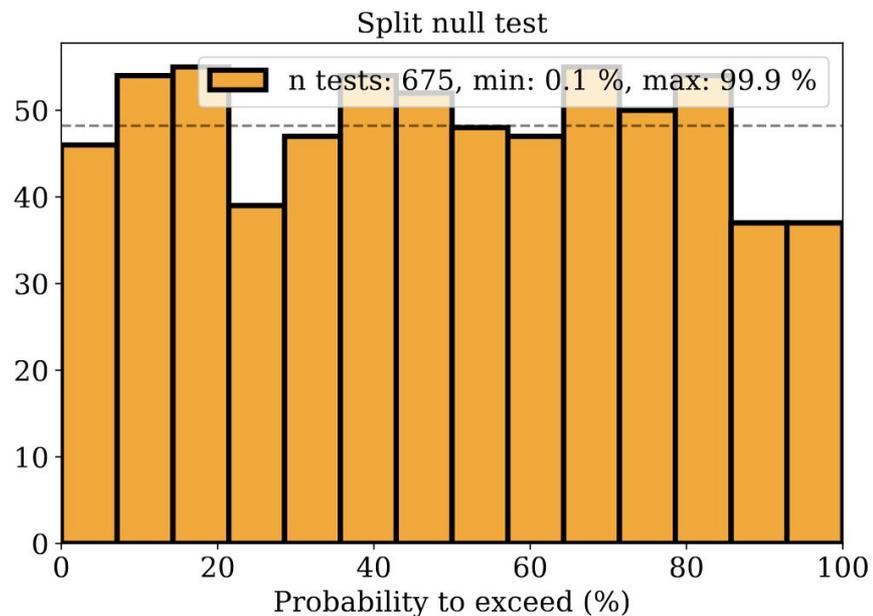
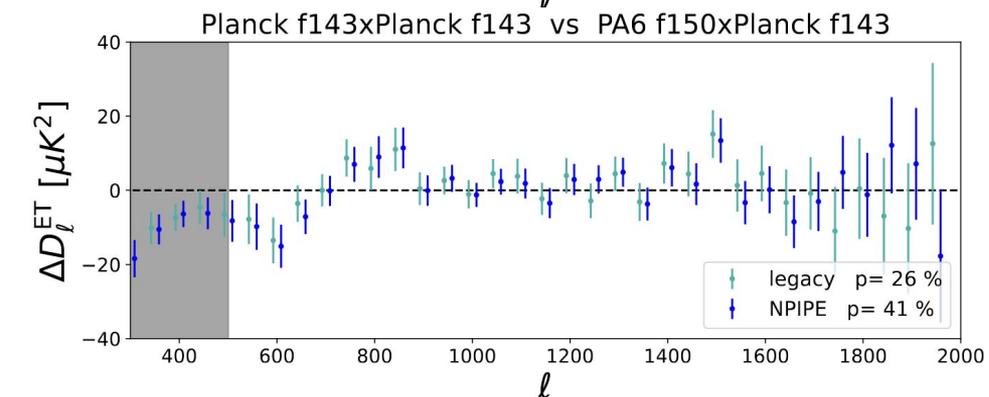
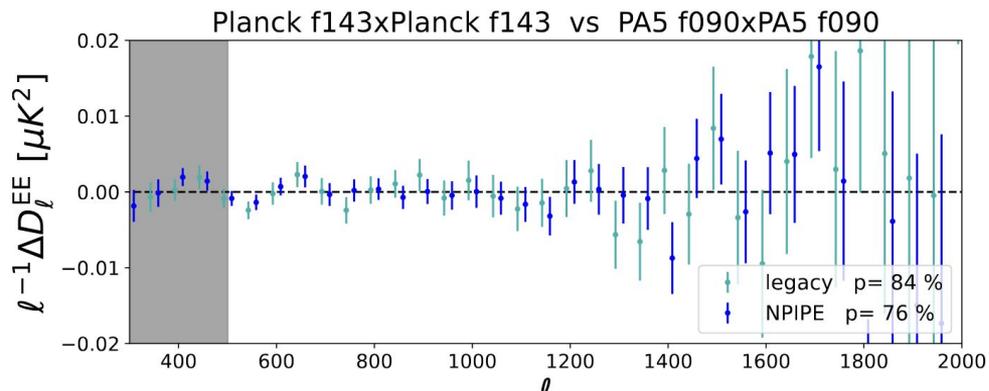
$$\chi^2 = (d_b - d_{b'})^T * (C_{bb} - C_{bb'} - C_{b'b} +$$



Quick example of classic null tests (2)

$$\chi^2 = (d_b - d_{b'})^T (C_{bb} - C_{bb'} - C_{b'b} + C_{b'b'})^{-1} (d_b - d_{b'})$$

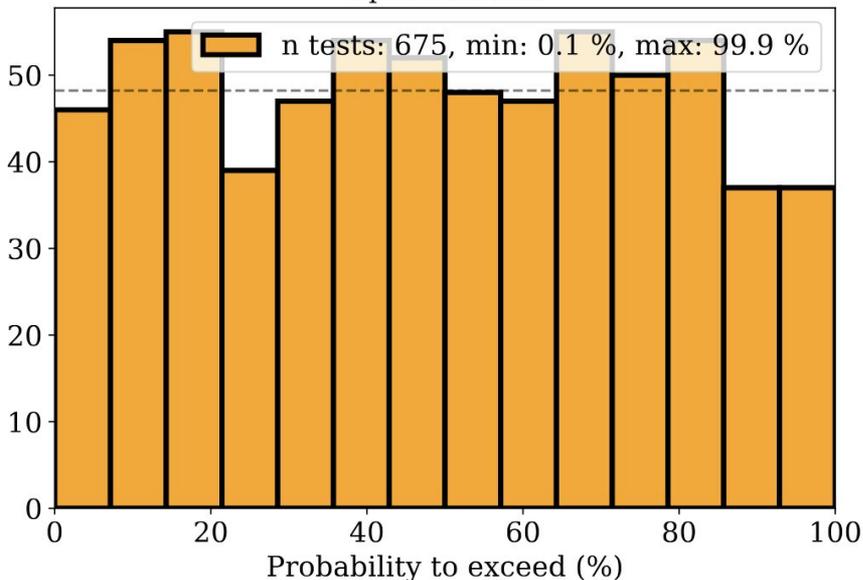
Uniform?



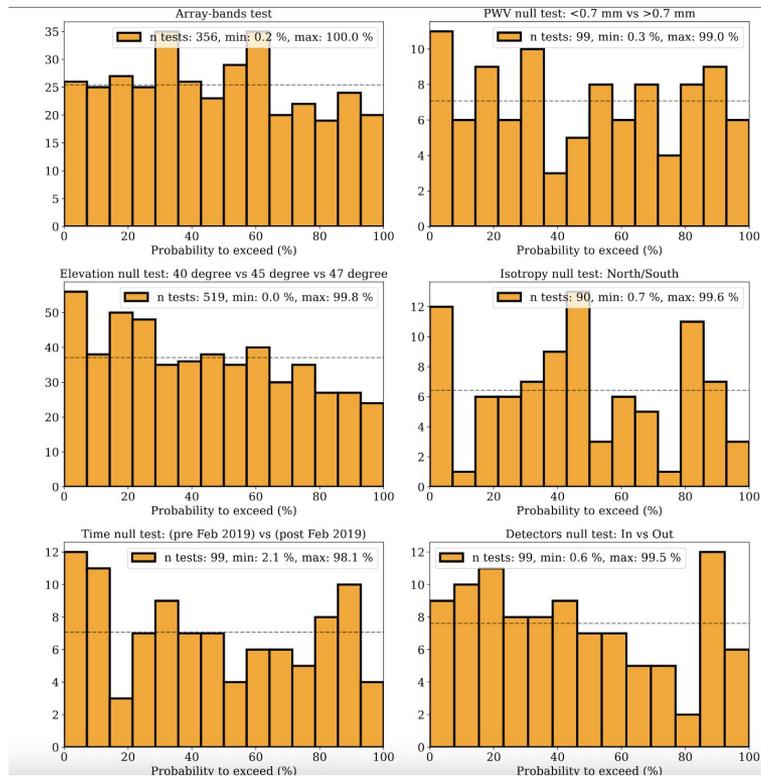
Quick example of classic null tests (3)

Uniform?

Split null test



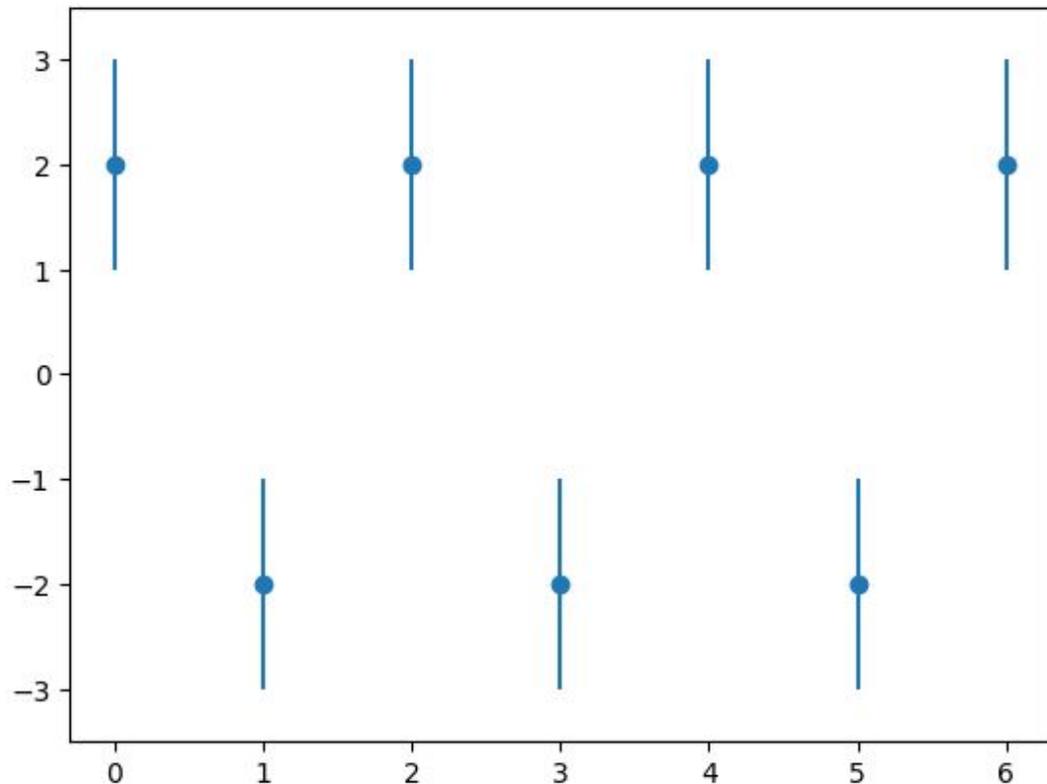
All uniform?



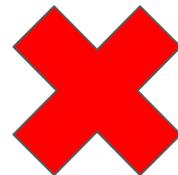
Null tests in the literature

Experiment	Type of null	Summary of null	Summary of summaries	Joint summaries of null	Joint summaries of summaries
ACT DR6	Spectrum	PTE(\square^2)	Rank statistics		
SPT DR1	Spectrum, Conditional	PTE(\square^2)	Rank statistics		
Planck 2018	Spectrum, Conditional	PTE(\square^2)			
BICEP/Keck 2021	Map	PTE(\square^2), PTE(\square)	Rank statistics, KS, $\Sigma(\square^2)$	~100s map sims	
POLARBEAR 2022	Map	PTE(\square^2), PTE(\square)	5 (incl. summary of summaries)	~100s maps sims	~100s maps sims
SPIDER 2021	Map	PTE(\square^2)	Rank statistics, KS	~100s maps sims, ~1000s spectra sims	

Choice of summary of null



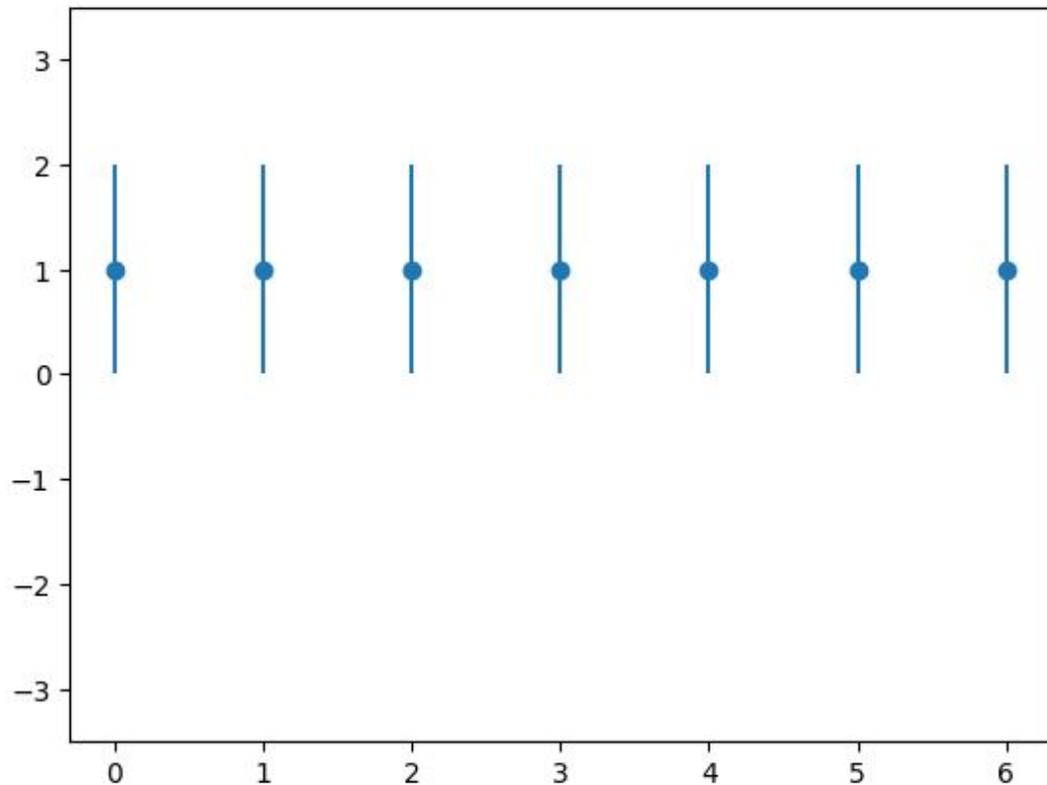
$$\chi^2 = \vec{d}^T \mathbf{C}^{-1} \vec{d}$$



$$\chi = \mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{C}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \vec{d}$$



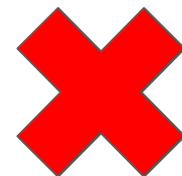
Choice of summary of null



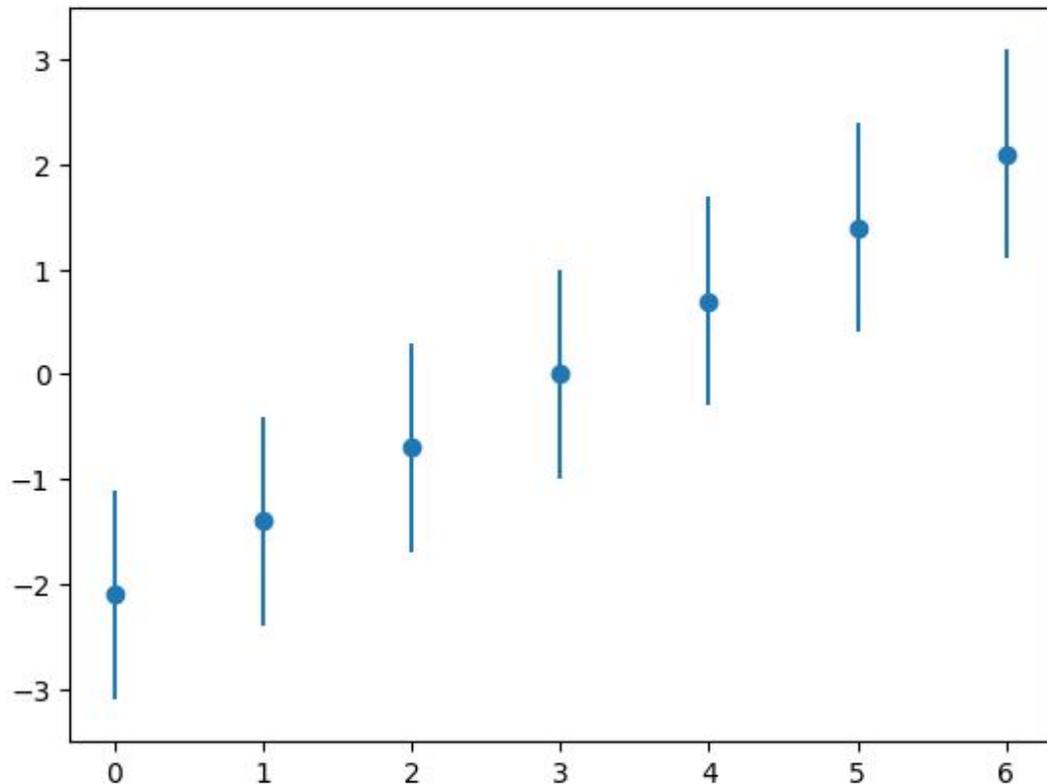
$$\chi^2 = \vec{d}^T \mathbf{C}^{-1} \vec{d}$$



$$\chi = \mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{C}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \vec{d}$$



Choice of summary of null



$$\chi^2 = \vec{d}^T \mathbf{C}^{-1} \vec{d}$$



$$\chi = \mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{C}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \vec{d}$$



Choice of summary of summaries + joint distributions

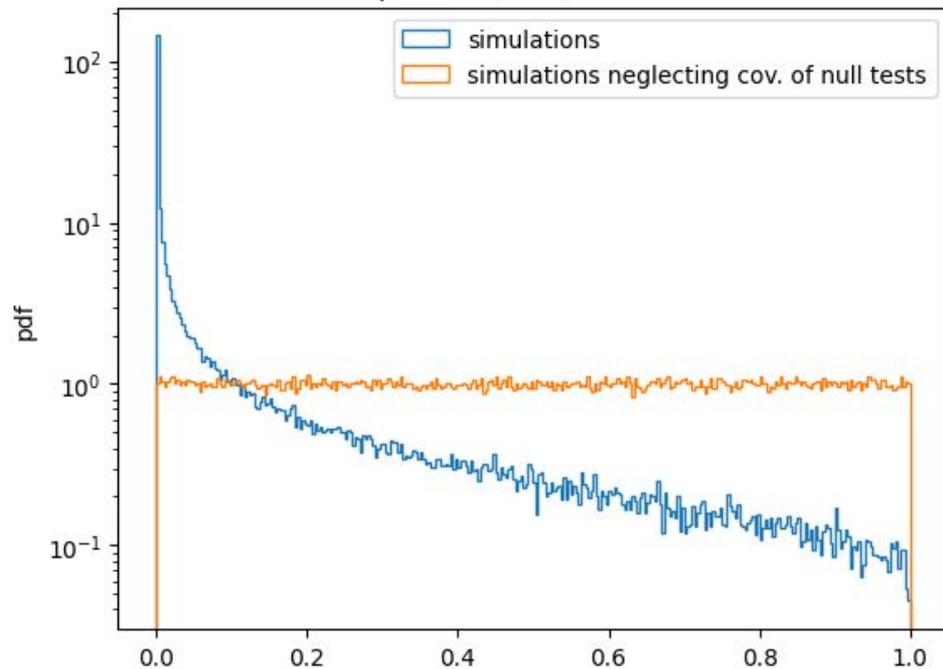
Setup mock PS covariance matrix (slices of ACT DR6 cov):

- Only TT TE EE + assume each spectrum shares sky model
- Tile this for 10 blocks

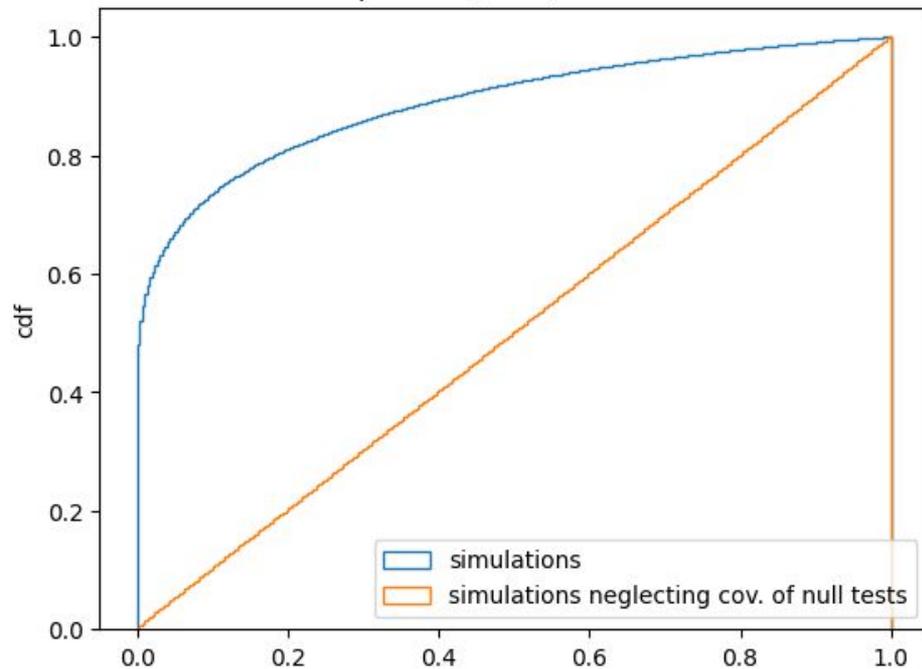
Draw 100,000 realizations from covariance:

- Form all spectrum null tests (for 10 blocks, 135 tests), calculate $PTE(\chi^2)$ for each (135 x 100,000 χ^2 values)
- For each simulation, calculate : KS test p-value, rank statistic 1/135, rank statistic 7/135 (~5th percentile)

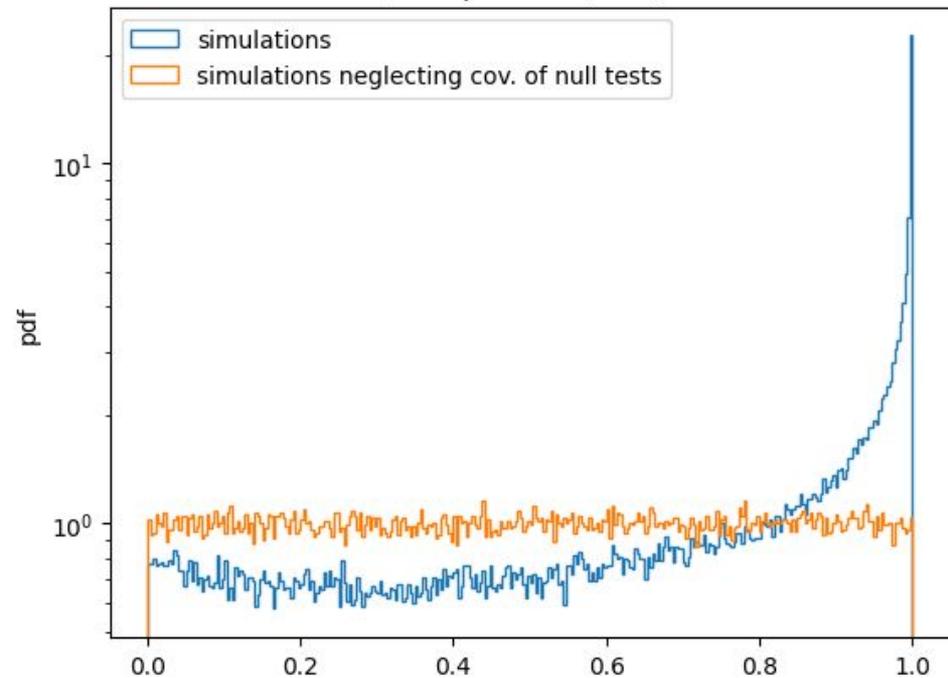
KS test p-values, 100,000 simulations



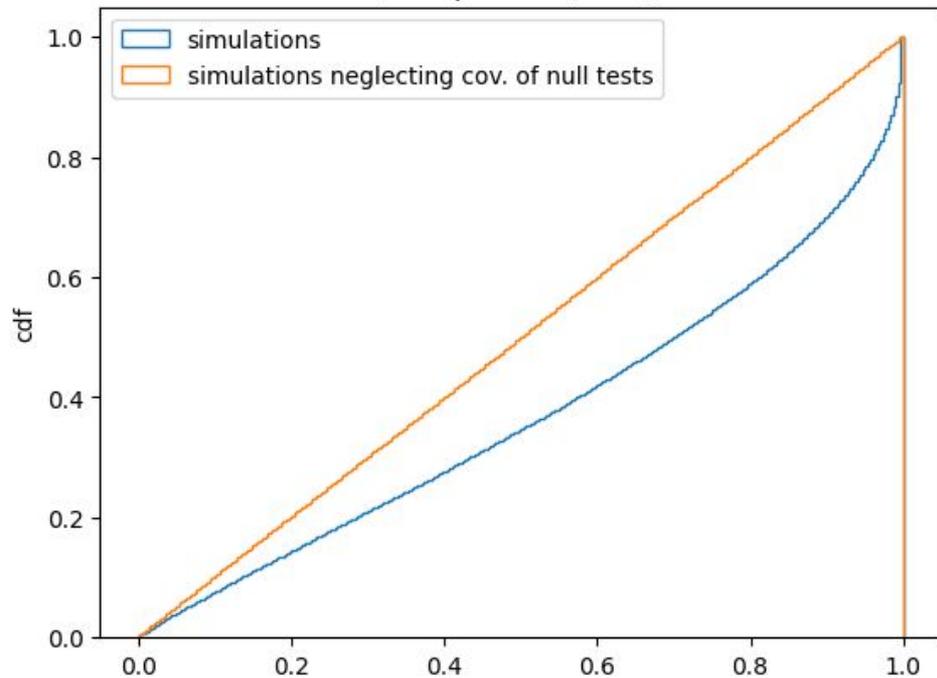
KS test p-values, 100,000 simulations



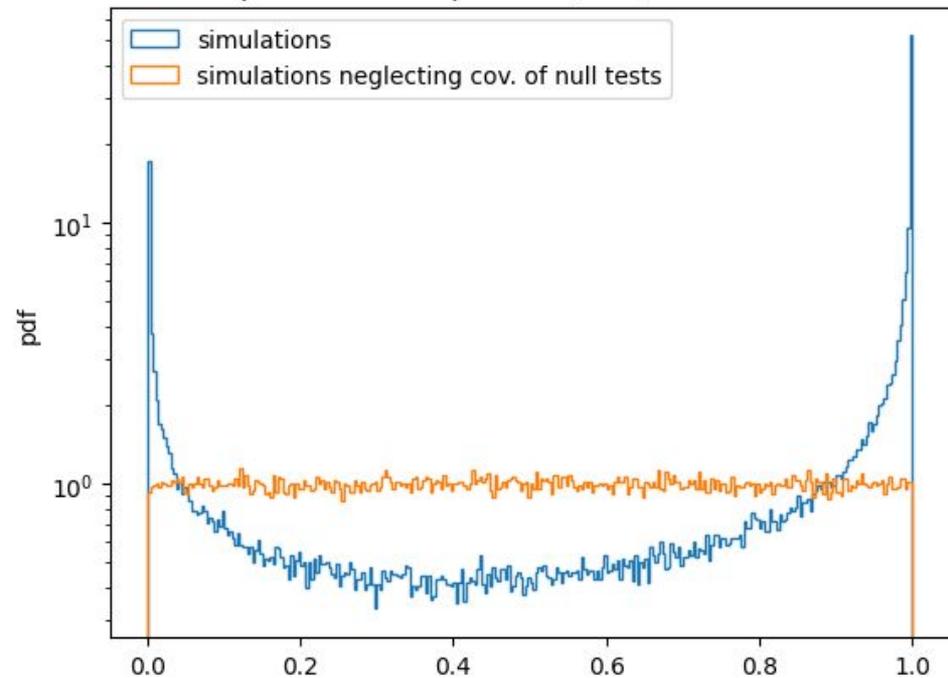
Rank statistic 1/135 p-values, 100,000 simulations



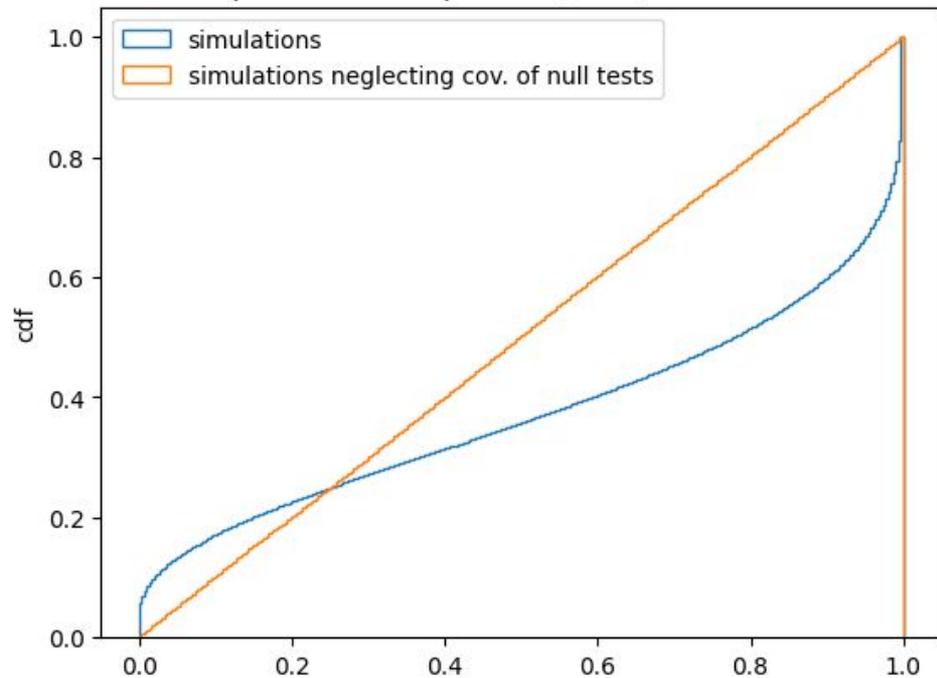
Rank statistic 1/135 p-values, 100,000 simulations

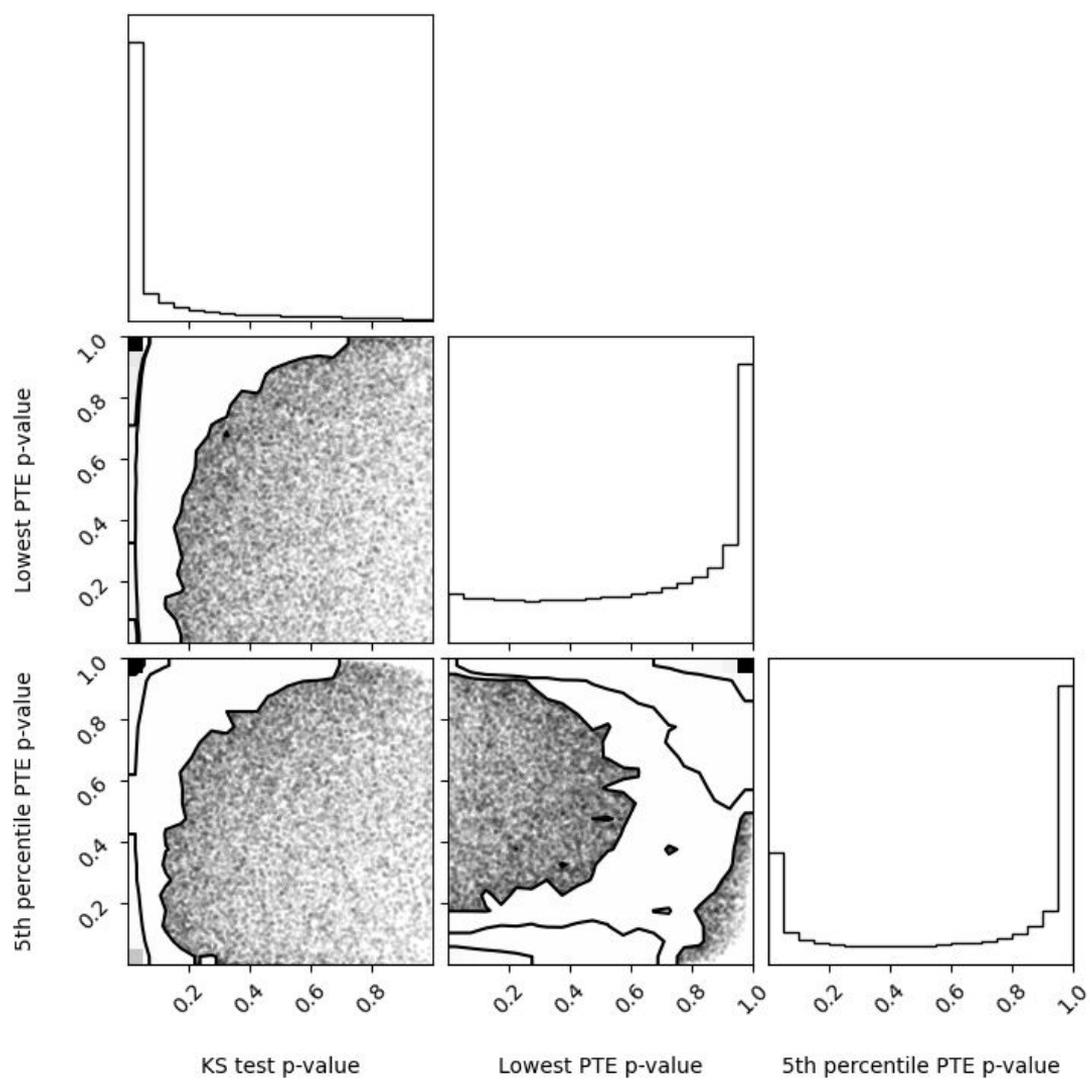


5th percentile PTE p-values, 100,000 simulations



5th percentile PTE p-values, 100,000 simulations



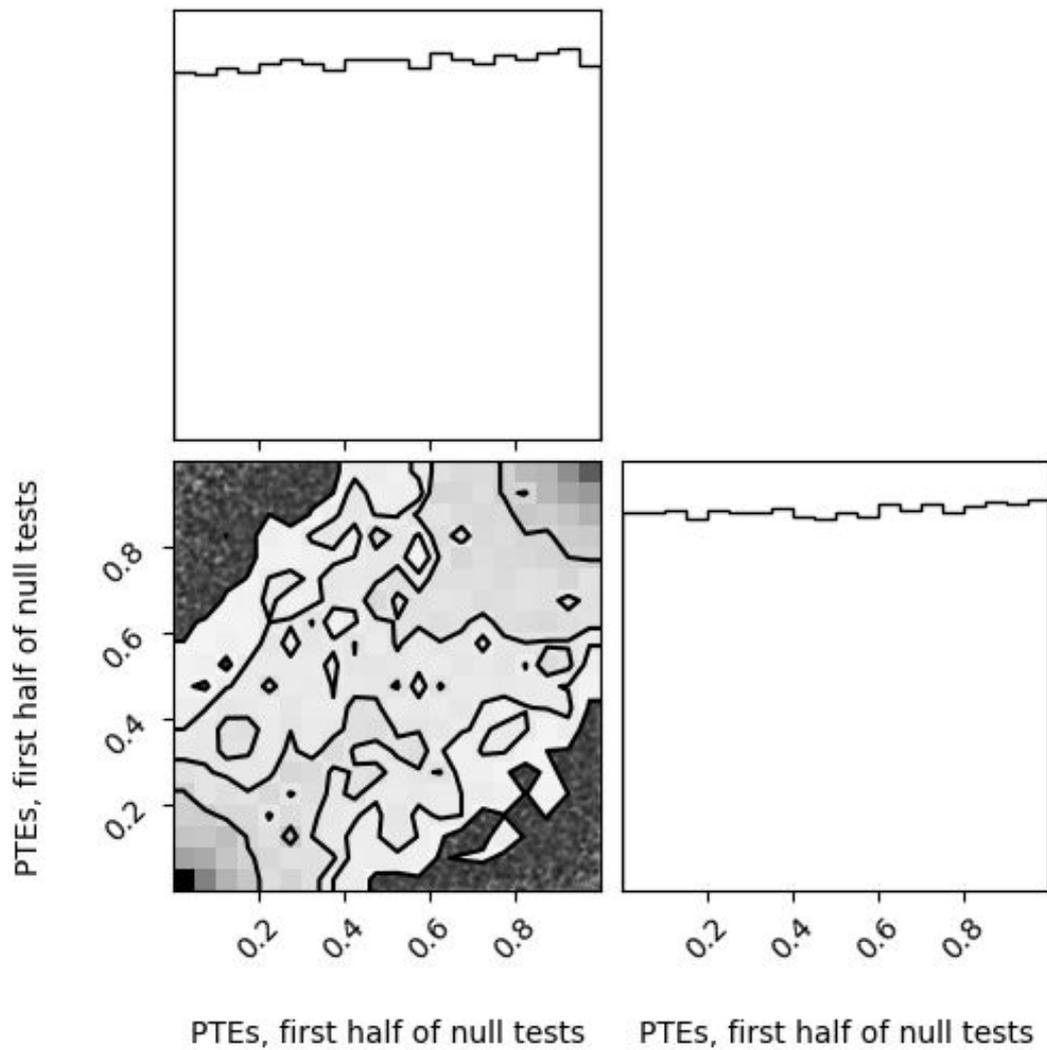


Choice of summary of summaries + joint distributions

Same setup as before except:

- Tile cov template for 20 blocks
- Form all spectrum null tests for first 10 blocks and second 10 blocks separately for 1,000 simulations
- For each null test in each half of null tests, calculate $PTE(\chi^2)$ ($2 \times 135 \times 1,000$)
- (Don't push through to summary of summaries, just plot raw $PTE(\chi^2)$)

Simulates a pair of “systematics-targeting” null tests (e.g., PWV and Elevation)



Null test design choices...summary

Choice of summary of null: throw kitchen sink at problem?

Choice of summary of summaries: throw kitchen sink at problem?

Modeling joint distributions of summaries (of summaries) important

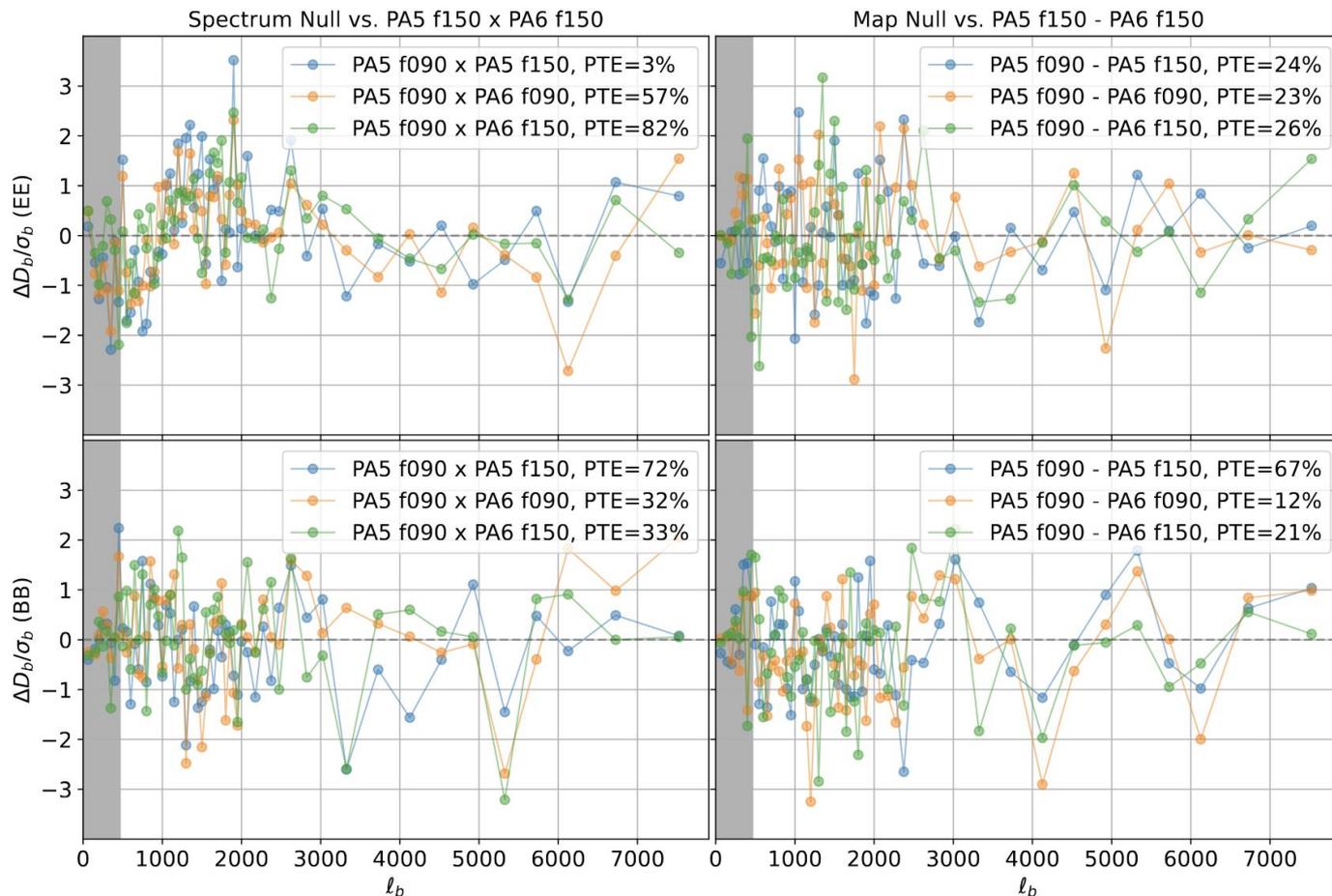
Why do test → summaries → summaries of summaries → etc. in the first place?

Ultimately, we want:

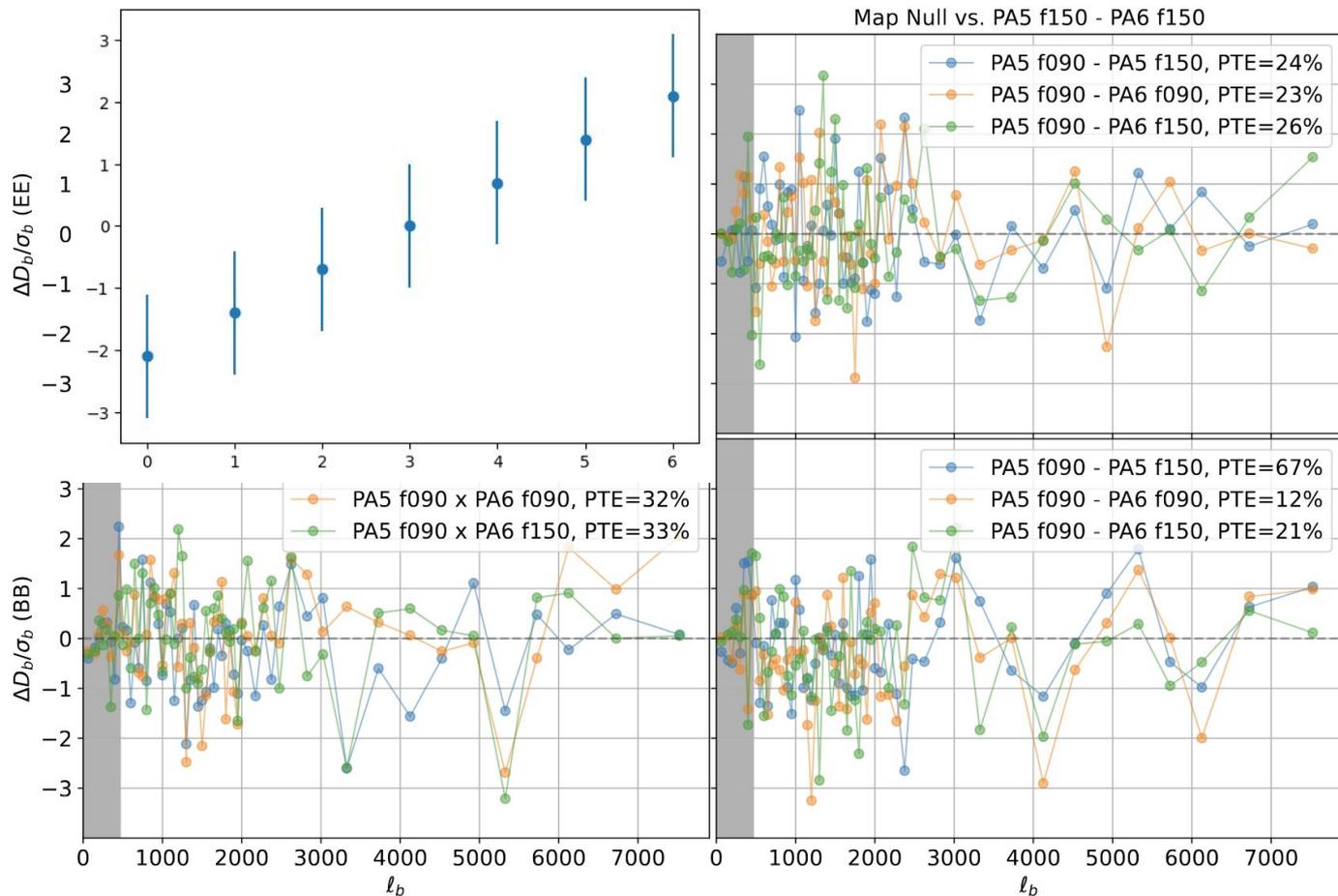
→ Evaluate likelihood $P(d|\text{Model excl. cosmology})$

→ Provide feedback to instrumentalists etc. before unblinding

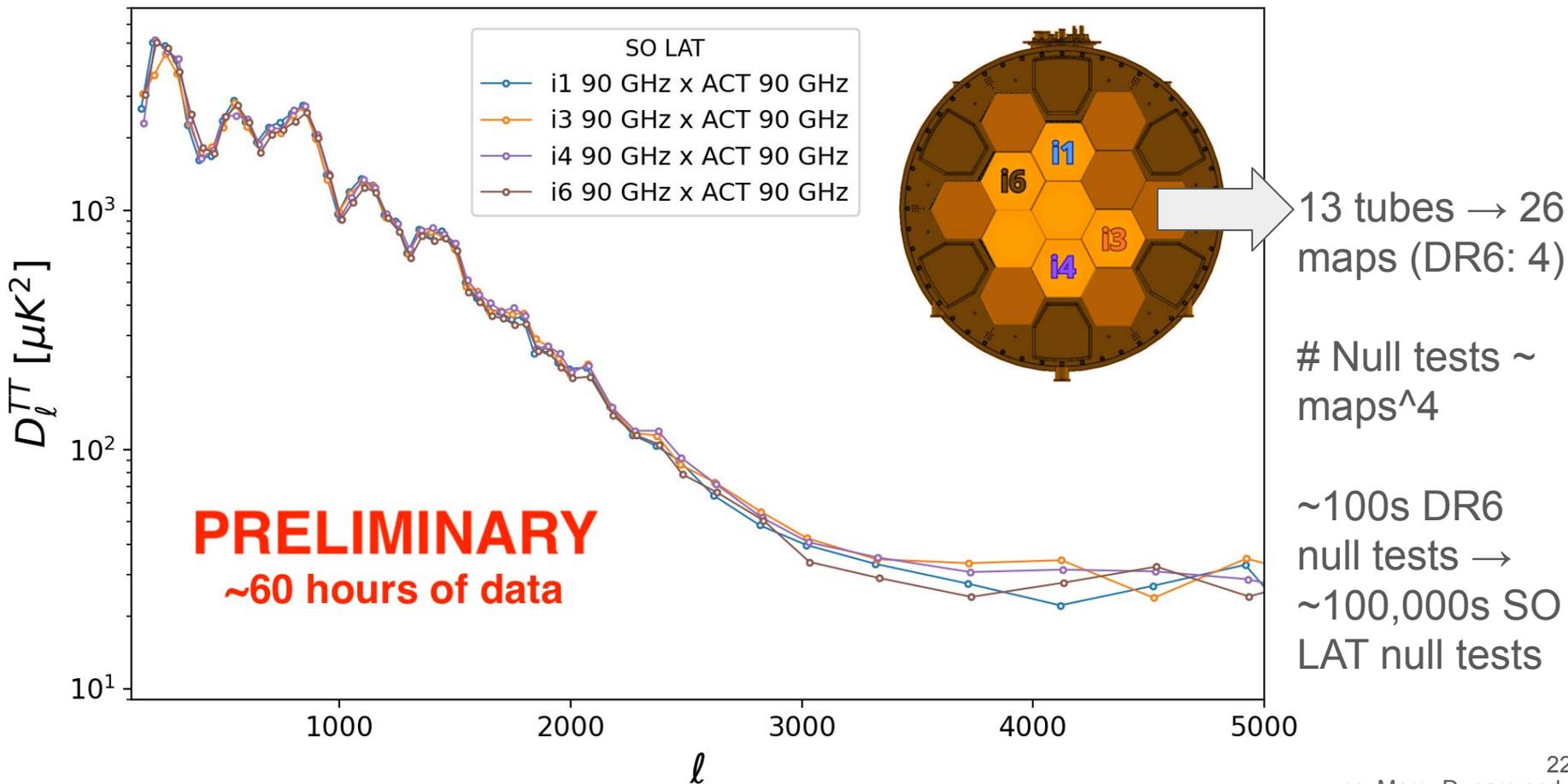
A complementary null test: motivation from ACT DR6



A complementary null test: motivation from ACT DR6



A complementary null test: motivation from SO



A map-level, linear summary statistic

Assume some baseline sky model, model map-level perturbations:

$$\begin{pmatrix} T_{\ell m}^{\tilde{\alpha}} \\ E_{\ell m}^{\tilde{\alpha}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \delta_{\ell}^{T\alpha} & \gamma_{\ell}^{\alpha} \\ \gamma_{\ell}^{\alpha} & 1 + \delta_{\ell}^{E\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T_{\ell m}^{\alpha} \\ E_{\ell m}^{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$$

Effect on spectra:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{C}_{\ell}^{T\alpha, T\beta} \\ \tilde{C}_{\ell}^{T\alpha, E\beta} \\ \tilde{C}_{\ell}^{E\alpha, T\beta} \\ \tilde{C}_{\ell}^{E\alpha, E\beta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (1 + \delta_{\ell}^{T\alpha})(1 + \delta_{\ell}^{T\beta}) & (1 + \delta_{\ell}^{T\alpha})\gamma_{\ell}^{\beta} & \gamma_{\ell}^{\alpha}(1 + \delta_{\ell}^{T\beta}) & \gamma_{\ell}^{\alpha}\gamma_{\ell}^{\beta} \\ (1 + \delta_{\ell}^{T\alpha})\gamma_{\ell}^{\beta} & (1 + \delta_{\ell}^{T\alpha})(1 + \delta_{\ell}^{E\beta}) & \gamma_{\ell}^{\alpha}\gamma_{\ell}^{\beta} & \gamma_{\ell}^{\alpha}(1 + \delta_{\ell}^{E\beta}) \\ \gamma_{\ell}^{\alpha}(1 + \delta_{\ell}^{T\beta}) & \gamma_{\ell}^{\alpha}\gamma_{\ell}^{\beta} & (1 + \delta_{\ell}^{E\alpha})(1 + \delta_{\ell}^{T\beta}) & (1 + \delta_{\ell}^{E\alpha})\gamma_{\ell}^{\beta} \\ \gamma_{\ell}^{\alpha}\gamma_{\ell}^{\beta} & \gamma_{\ell}^{\alpha}(1 + \delta_{\ell}^{E\beta}) & (1 + \delta_{\ell}^{E\alpha})\gamma_{\ell}^{\beta} & (1 + \delta_{\ell}^{E\alpha})(1 + \delta_{\ell}^{E\beta}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_{\ell}^{T\alpha, T\beta} \\ C_{\ell}^{T\alpha, E\beta} \\ C_{\ell}^{E\alpha, T\beta} \\ C_{\ell}^{E\alpha, E\beta} \end{pmatrix}$$

Linearize:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{C}_{\ell}^{T\alpha, T\beta} \\ \tilde{C}_{\ell}^{T\alpha, E\beta} \\ \tilde{C}_{\ell}^{E\alpha, T\beta} \\ \tilde{C}_{\ell}^{E\alpha, E\beta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \delta_{\ell}^{T\alpha} + \delta_{\ell}^{T\beta} & \gamma_{\ell}^{\beta} & \gamma_{\ell}^{\alpha} & 0 \\ \gamma_{\ell}^{\beta} & 1 + \delta_{\ell}^{T\alpha} + \delta_{\ell}^{E\beta} & 0 & \gamma_{\ell}^{\alpha} \\ \gamma_{\ell}^{\alpha} & 0 & 1 + \delta_{\ell}^{E\alpha} + \delta_{\ell}^{T\beta} & \gamma_{\ell}^{\beta} \\ 0 & \gamma_{\ell}^{\alpha} & \gamma_{\ell}^{\beta} & 1 + \delta_{\ell}^{E\alpha} + \delta_{\ell}^{E\beta} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_{\ell}^{T\alpha, T\beta} \\ C_{\ell}^{T\alpha, E\beta} \\ C_{\ell}^{E\alpha, T\beta} \\ C_{\ell}^{E\alpha, E\beta} \end{pmatrix}$$

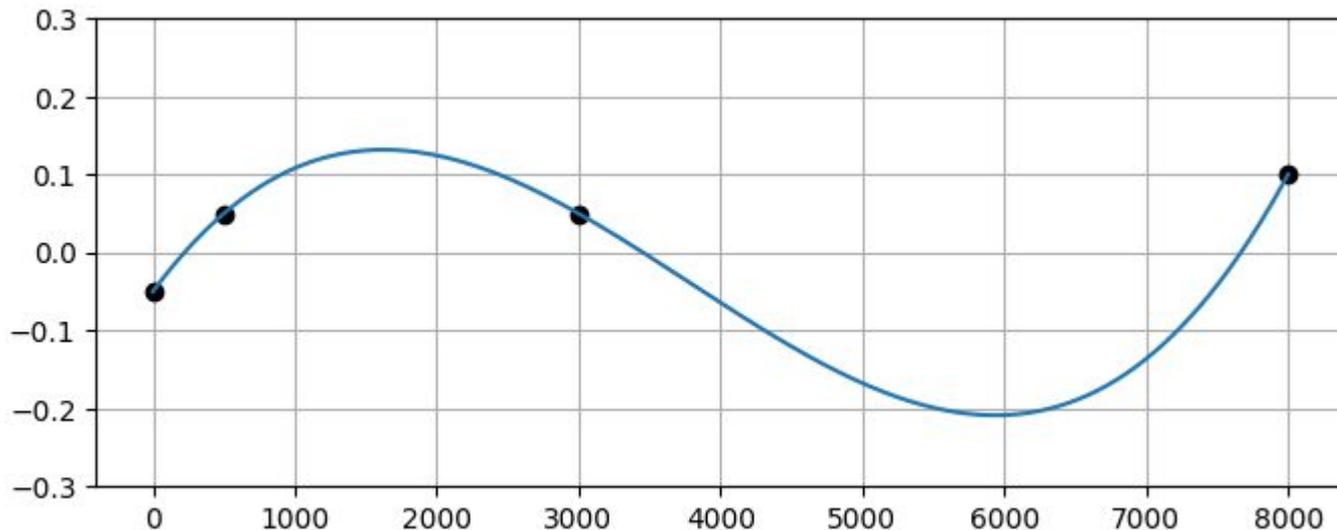
Choose parameterization for $\delta_\ell^T, \gamma_\ell, \delta_\ell^E$

Want model that is (1) linear, (2) expressive, (3) robust

Cubic spline: (1) and (2)

Linear spline: (1) and (3)

Pick cubic spline:



Make model parameters indep. of cosmology template

Setup:

- 3 kinds of systematics: $\delta_\ell^T, \gamma_\ell, \delta_\ell^E$
- Each map gets one of each (Nmaps): $\delta_\ell^{T\alpha}, \gamma_\ell^\alpha, \delta_\ell^{E\alpha}$
- For fixed spline x-values, fit the y-values (Nknots): $\delta_{\{i\}}^{T\alpha}, \gamma_{\{i\}}^\alpha, \delta_{\{i\}}^{E\alpha}$

Independent from cosmology (to 1st order) if (e.g.): $\sum_\alpha \delta_{\{i\}}^{T\alpha} = 0$

- Enforce with Nmaps x (Nmaps - 1) matrix
- Nmaps - 1 latent parameters ~ “linearly indep. differences vs. the mean”

Total params = 3 * (Nmaps - 1) * Knots

Distribution of Model

Total model = Linear \rightarrow Just a matrix! \rightarrow **knts2spec** (d.size x # total params)

Model distribution:

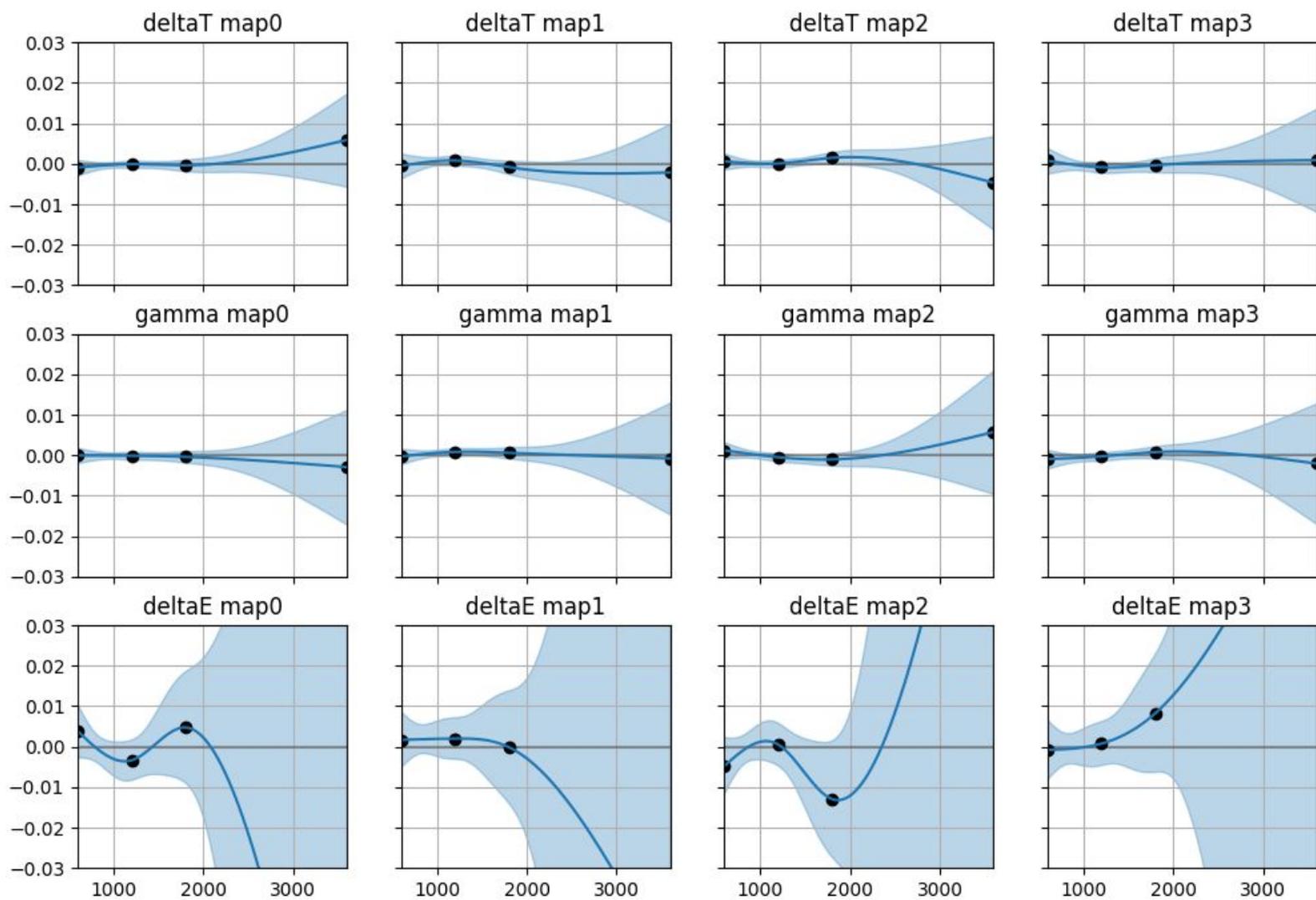
- mean: $(\mathbf{knts2spec} * \mathbf{cov}^{-1} * \mathbf{knts2spec.T})^{-1} * \mathbf{knts2spec.T} * \mathbf{cov}^{-1} * \mathbf{d}$
- covariance: $(\mathbf{knts2spec} * \mathbf{cov}^{-1} * \mathbf{knts2spec.T})^{-1}$

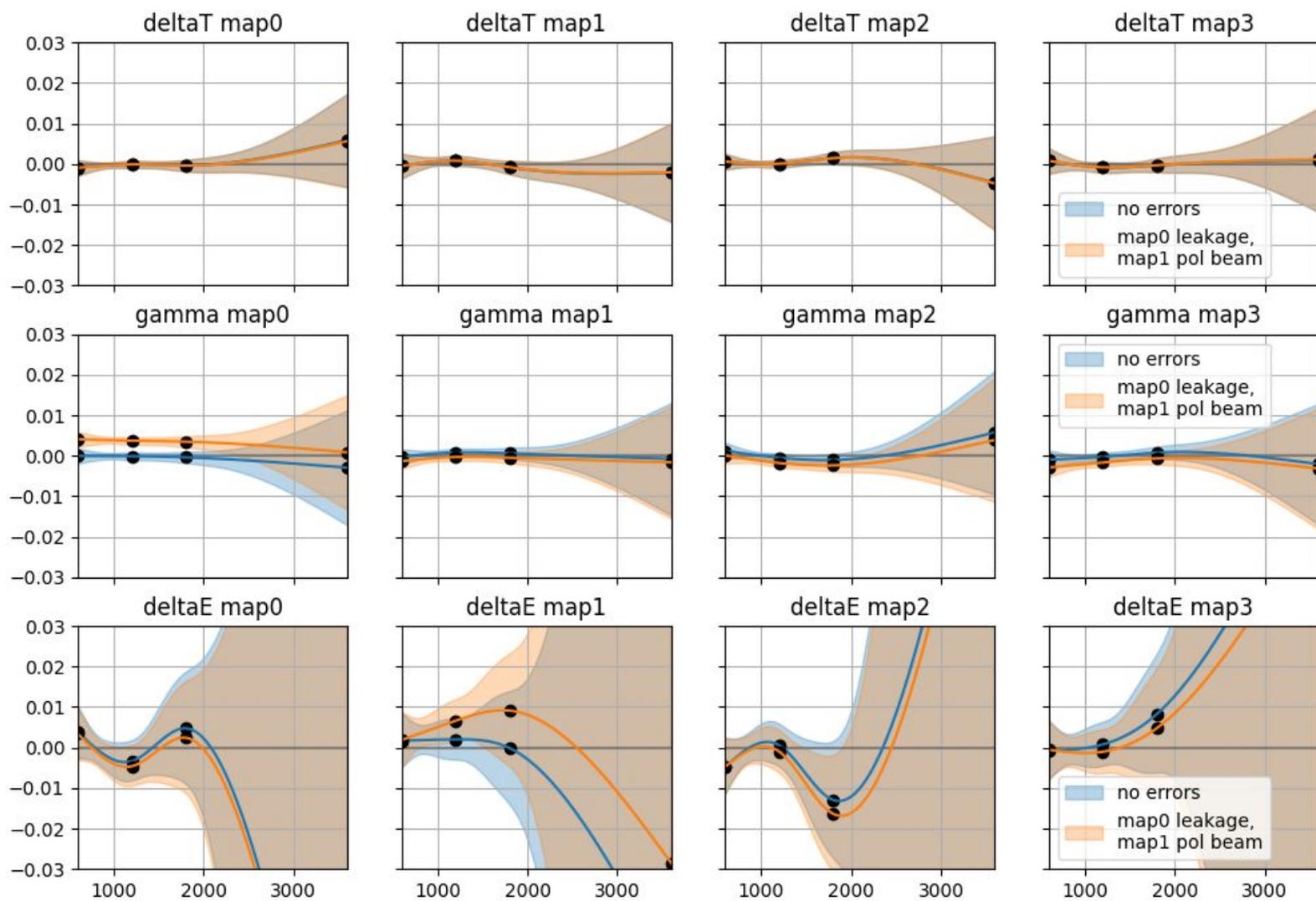
Fast, interpretable, low-dimensional!

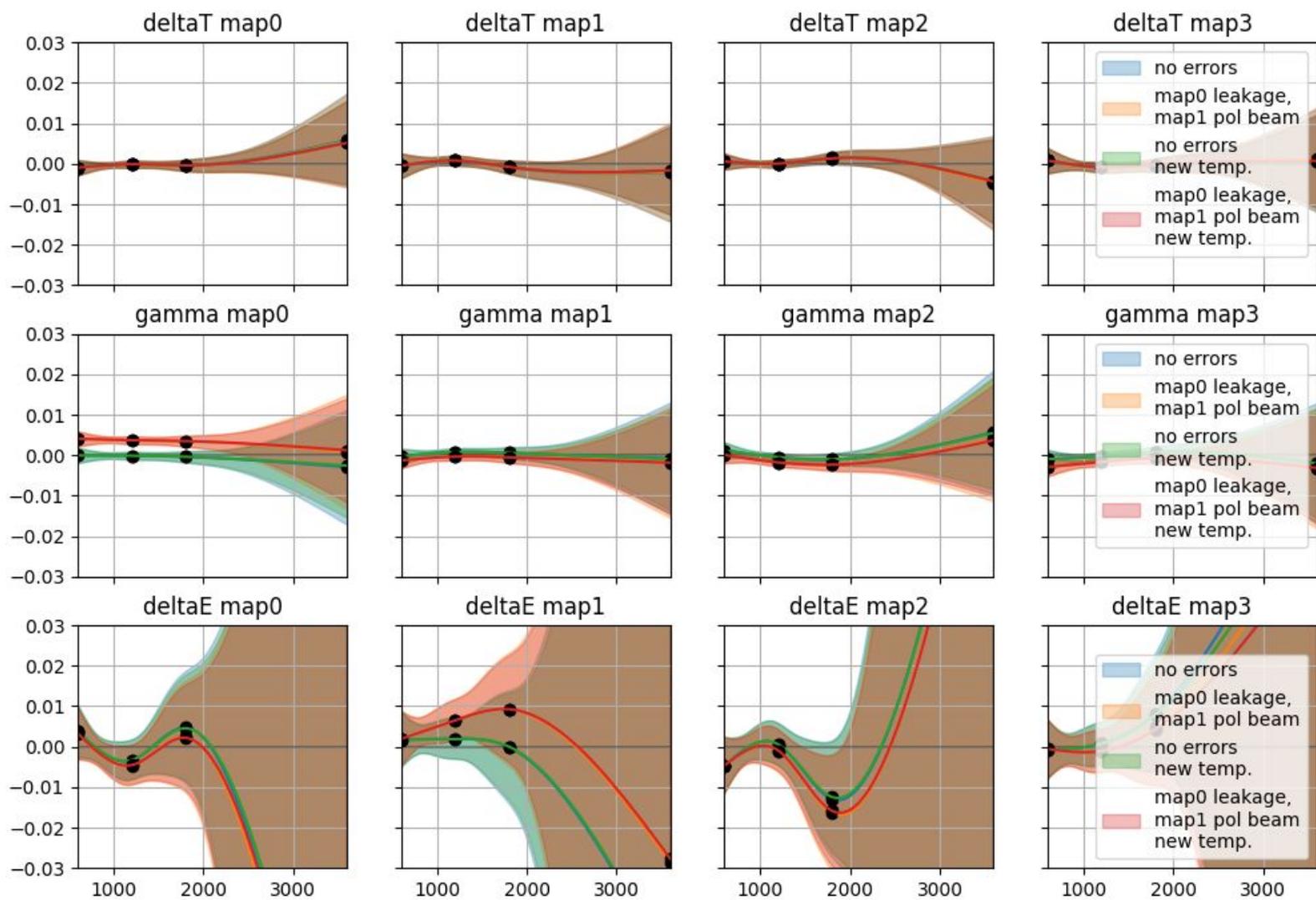
Let's try it out

Setup:

- Borrow the ACT DR6 covariance matrix*
- Draw 10,000 simulations with no errors and a “correct” cosmology template
- Repeat, add 0.5% leakage to one map and 1%/1000 ell pol beam error to another map in each simulation
- Repeat both with a “very wrong” cosmology template (Cl += 5%/1000 ell)



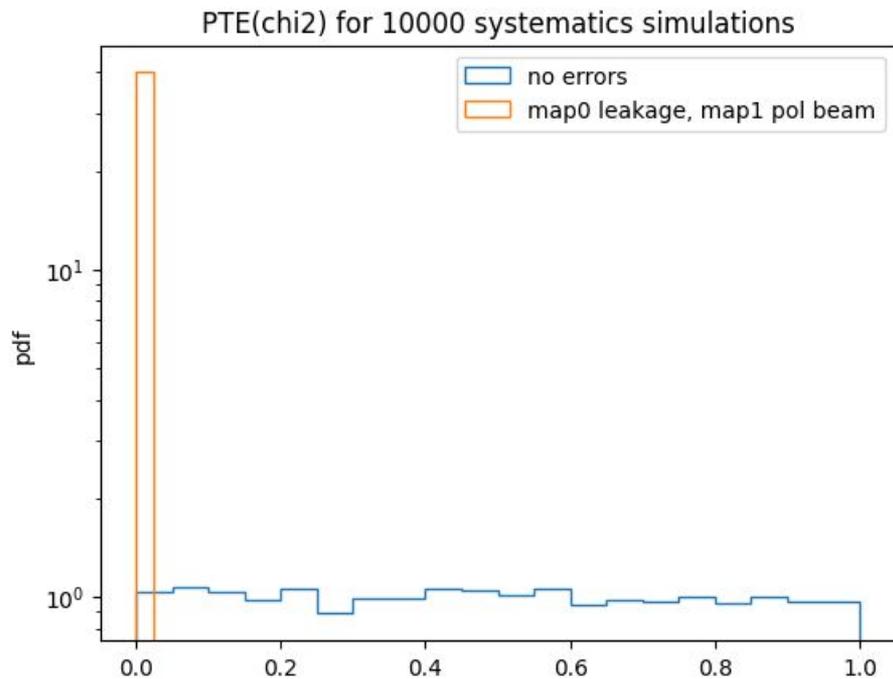




Last note on this

Need to be careful with look-elsewhere effect when inspecting specific parameters!

“Global” PTE of the parameter vector still sensible though:



Summary to end all summaries...

1. Current null test “paradigm” a bit contrived in my opinion, “best practices” not well studied
2. More work needed on modeling joint distribution of summary statistics
3. Interesting new pathways for null tests (map-level)

Null tests independent of cosmology/shared sky model

= Null tests **cannot** measure or rule-out systematics common to observation channels

Three important ways around this:

1. Calibration
2. Calibration
3. Calibration

Backup

A lot to discuss

Topic is open-ended (and under-studied)

Can't put all my thoughts in one talk, not sure what all my thoughts are

Excited to discuss more with anyone!

Cubic splines as a matrix

This link <https://www.math.ntnu.no/emner/TMA4215/2008h/cubicsplines.pdf>

Combine slides 16 and 19

The magic Nmaps x Nmaps - 1 matrix

$\mathbf{C}_n \equiv \mathbf{I}_n - (1/n)\mathbf{J}_n$, where J_n is the $n \times n$ matrix full of ones.

$\mathbf{C}_n \equiv \mathbf{P}_n \mathbf{E}_n \mathbf{P}_n^T$: singular value corresponds to the null space of \mathbf{C}_n , $\vec{1}_n$

define \mathbf{Z}_n instead: the matrix composed of the $n - 1$ non-singular column vectors of \mathbf{P}_n

SPT D1 equivalent to ACT DR6 null tests

