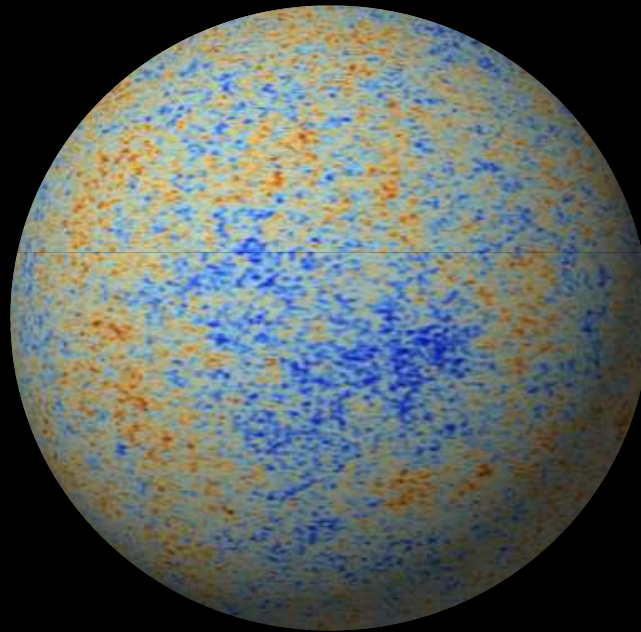
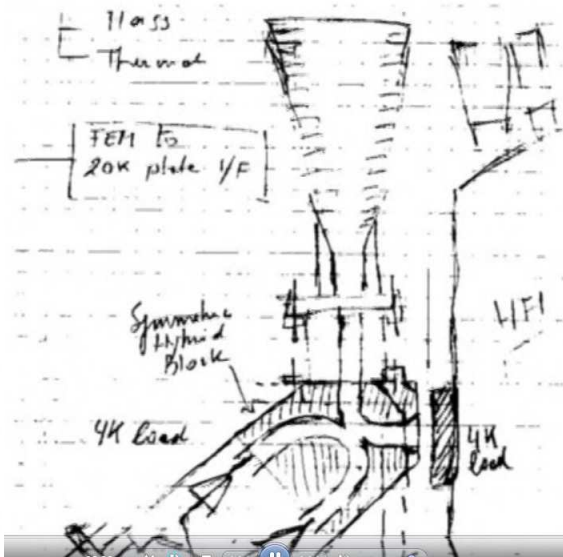
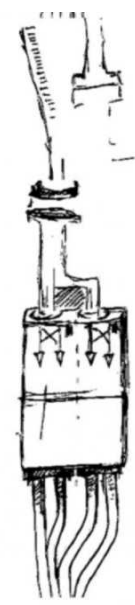
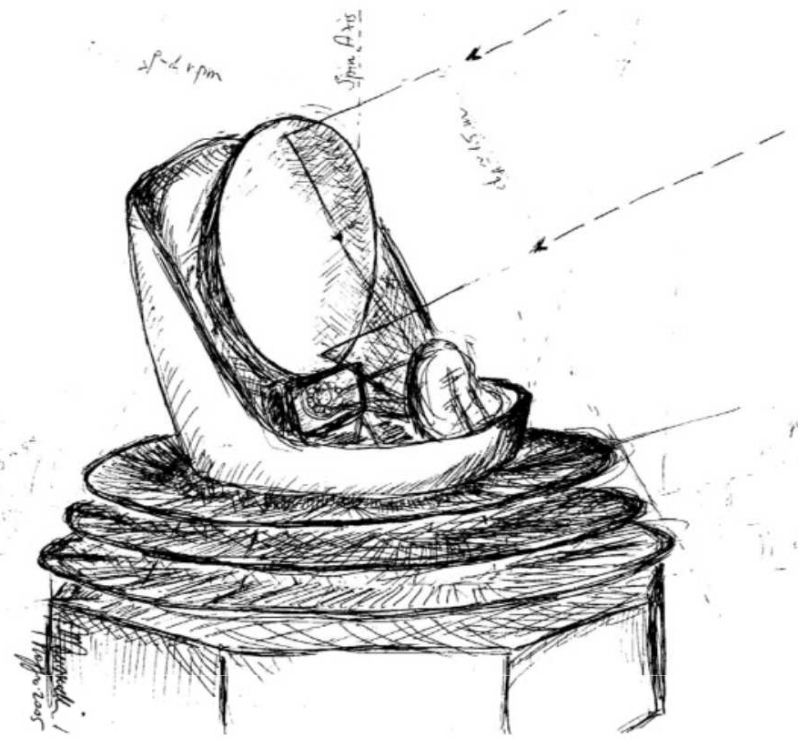
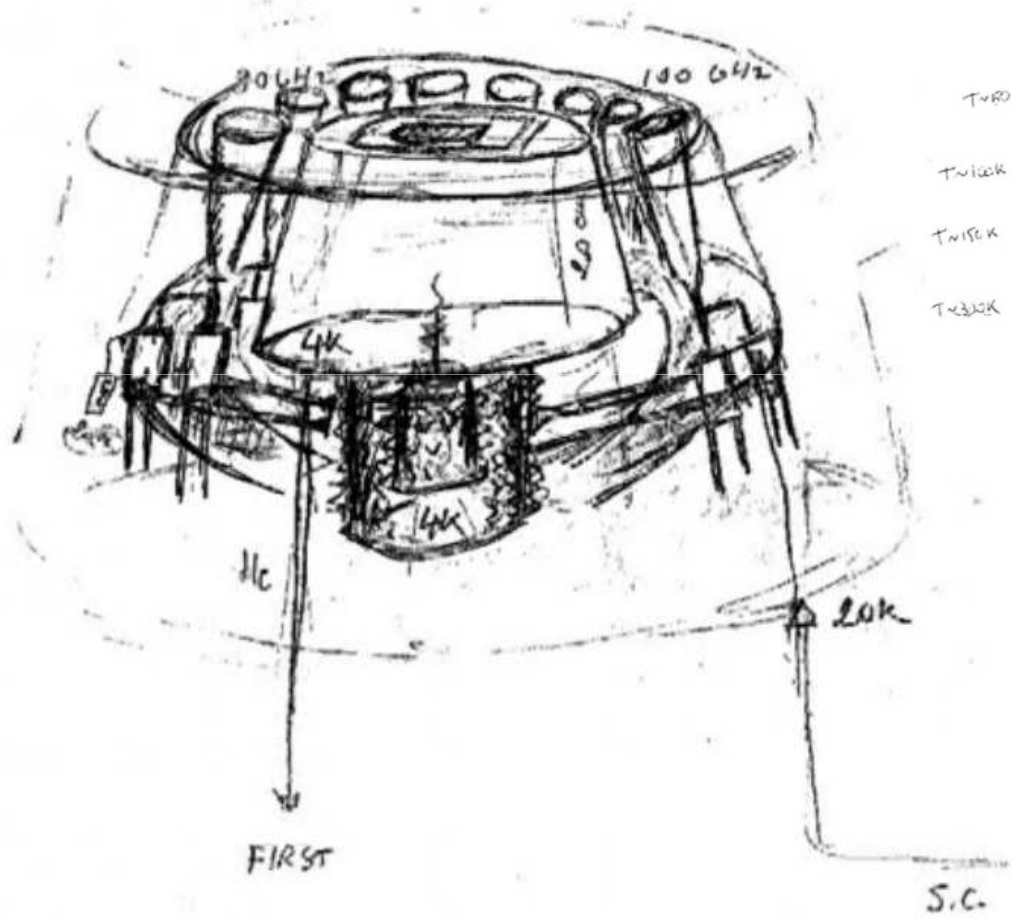


ISSS Course
"Observing the Universe with the Cosmic Microwave Background"
L'Aquila, Italy – April 22-26, 2014

The next Planck release



Marco Bersanelli
Physics Department, University of Milano

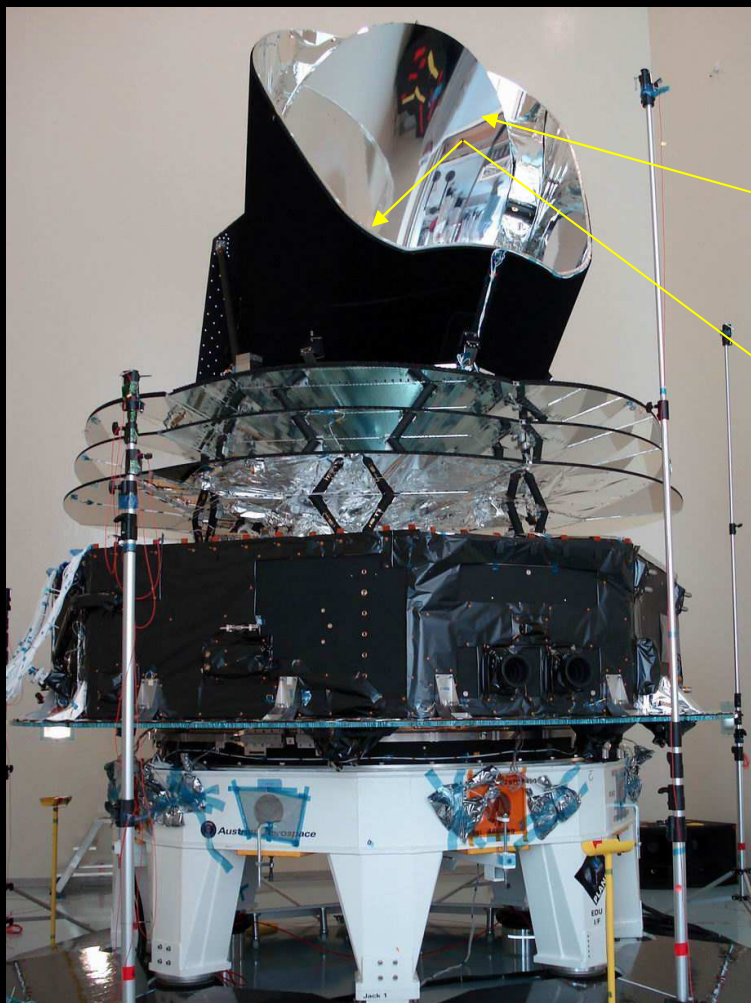




PLANCK



Looking back to the dawn of time



Planck Telescope
1.5x1.9m off-axis
Gregorian
 $T = 50\text{ K}$



LFI Radiometers
27-77 GHz, $T = 20\text{ K}$

HFI Bolometers
100-850 GHz, $T = 0.1\text{ K}$



PLANCK

INSTRUMENT AND MISSION DESIGN **PAYLOAD & DPC DEVELOPMENT** **NOMINAL MISSION**

1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014

COBRAS & SAMBA PROPOSALS

COBRAS/SAMBA SELECTION

REDBOOK

LFI & HFI CONSORTIA SELECTION

LFI & HFI QM

LFI & HFI FM

BLUEBOOK

INSTRUMENT LEVEL TESTS

CSL TEST

LAUNCH

EARLY RESULTS

HFI EOL

FIRST COSMOLOGICAL RESULTS

LFI EOL

EXTENSION 2 48 months

EXTENSION 1 29 months

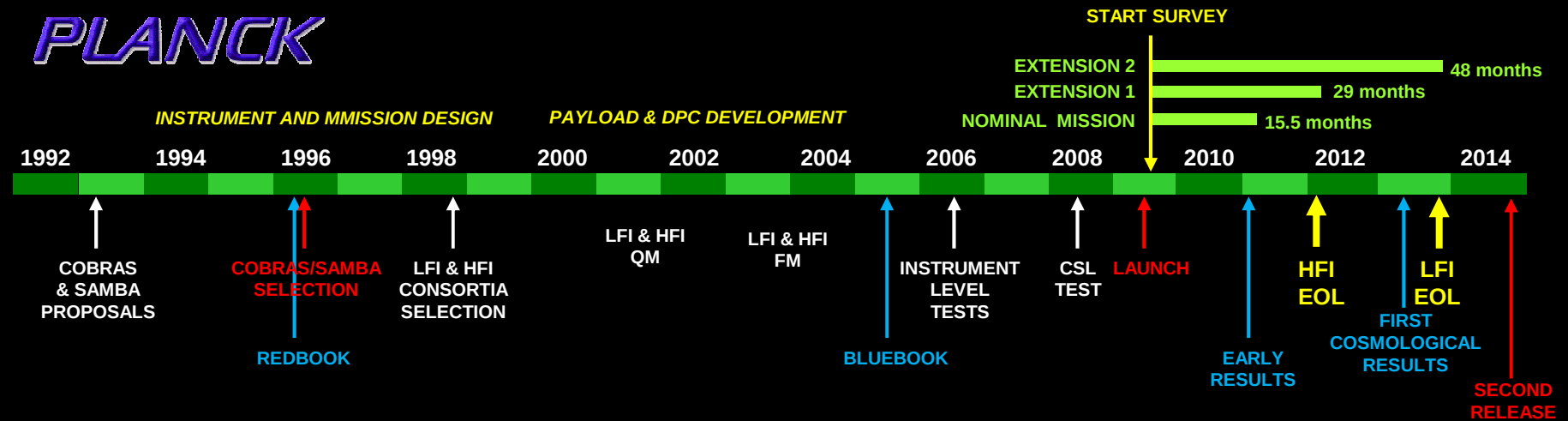
15.5 months

START SURVEY

A large group photograph of the 2015-2016 cohort of students and faculty members. They are posed in a lecture hall, with blue seats visible in the foreground. The group is arranged in several rows, filling the width of the room. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The students and faculty are dressed in casual to semi-formal attire, typical of a university setting. The overall atmosphere is professional and organized.

[illegible]

PLANCK



- In-flight performance of Planck cooling chain surpassed optimistic expectations
 - 0.1K dilution: Low pressure operation doubled lifetime. Fantastic stability ($\sim 10\mu\text{K}/\text{yr}$)
 - 4K Stirling cooler: stable and uninterrupted functionality
 - 20K sorption cooler: FM1 (second unit) outstanding duration and performance
- No significant degradation in LFI and HFI (100% functional since start)
- Two mission extension proposals by PST, approved by ESA, leading to full exploitation of HFI and LFI lifetimes:

HFI: 29 months, ~ 5 sky surveys

LFI: 48 months, ~ 8 sky surveys

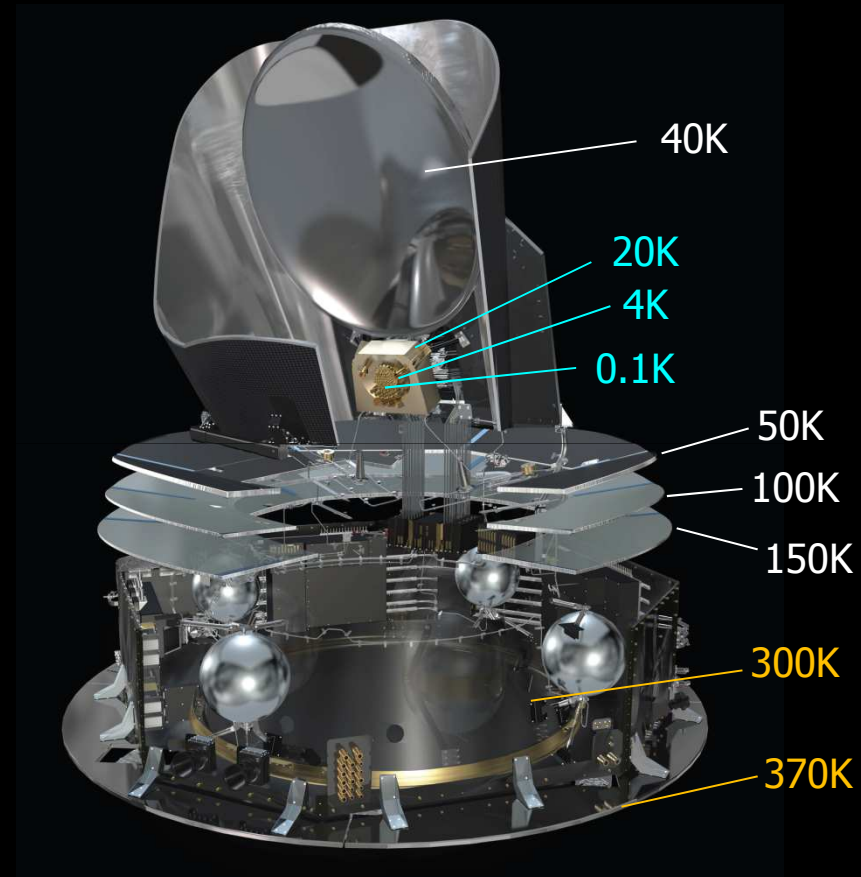
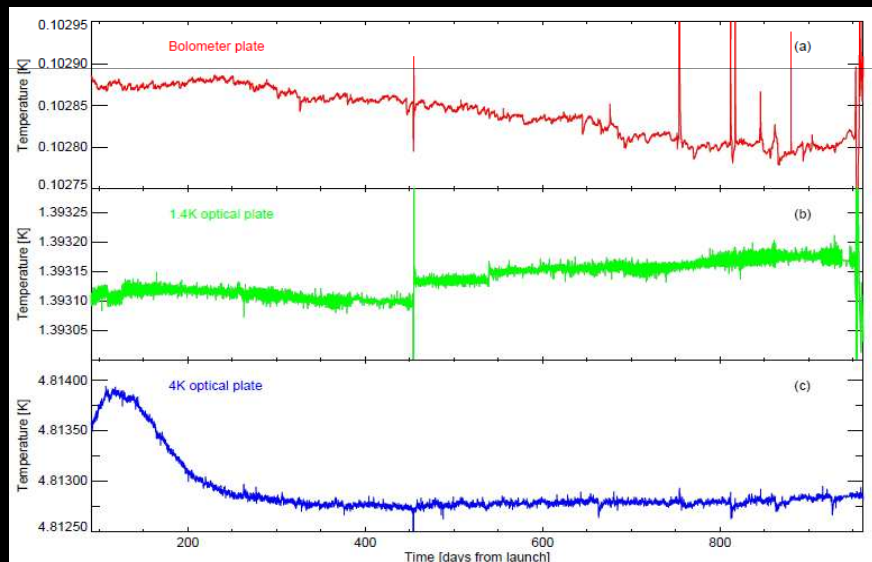
- **Second cosmological release in 2014: Full-mission Temperature and Polarisation**
- Followed by a third and final release in 2015

In-flight cryo-chain performance & mission lifetime

Excellent in-flight thermal performance

- Bolometer plate = 103mK
- LFI reference loads = 4.4-4.6 K
- LFI focal plane = 19.8–20.8 K
- Secondary mirror = 39.6 K
- Primary mirror = 36.5 K
- V-groove 3 (final radiative pre-cool) = 45-47 K

Thermal stability

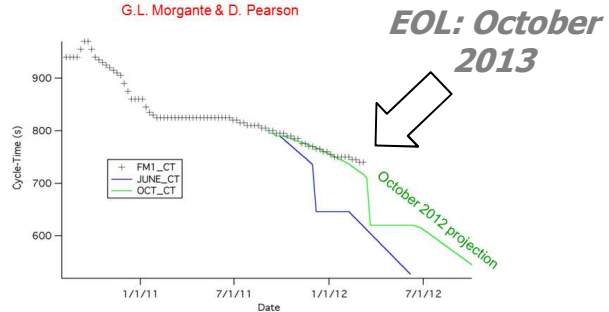


**Excellent Planck cryo-chain performance
more-than-doubled mission lifetime**

Sorption Cooler & Planck lifetime

Sorption Cooler & LFI lifetime

G.L. Morgante & D. Pearson

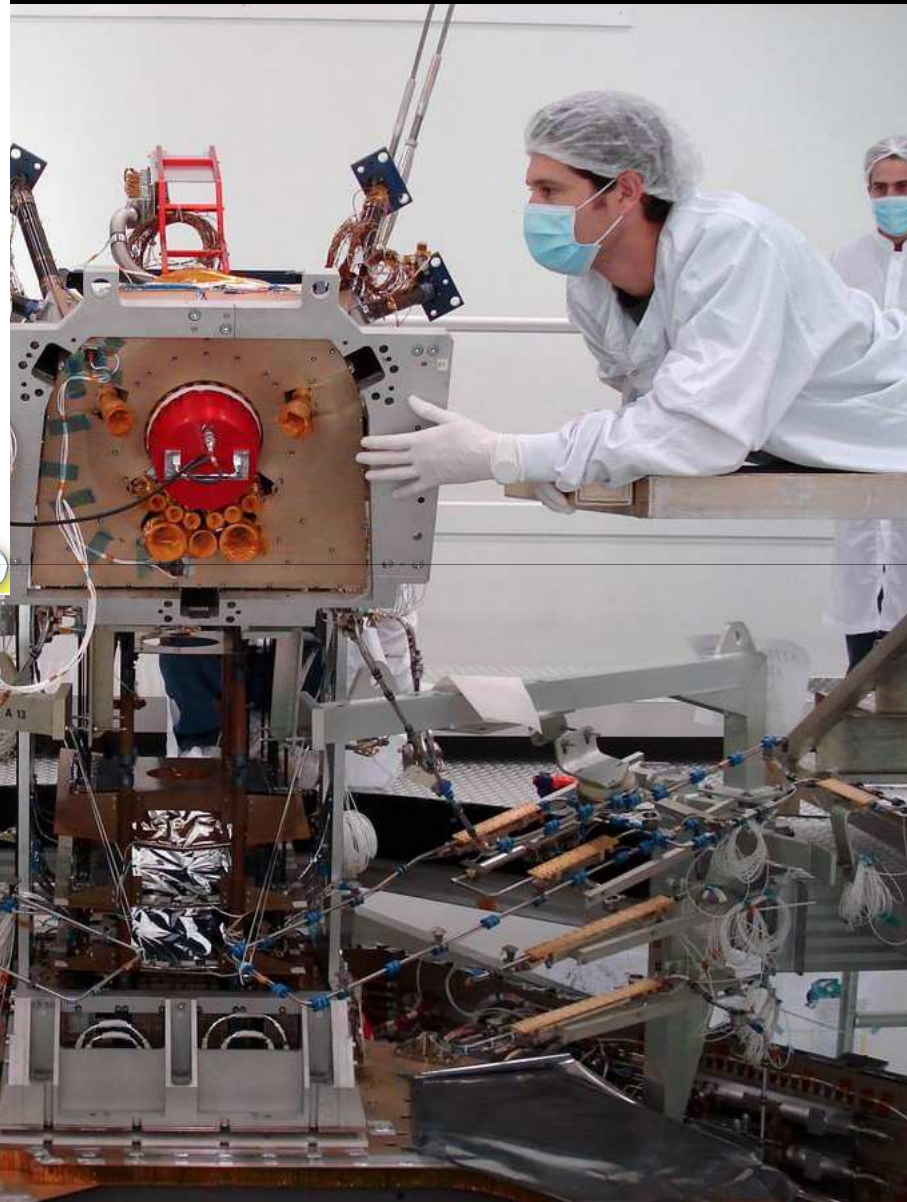


- FM1 continues to outperform projections
- Recent experiments at JPL (Bob Bowman) indicate that regeneration is effective at 30 Bar (~in-flight pressure)

→ Possibility of extending “LFI-only” phase beyond January 2013



Estec, 28-30 March 2012 – PST#57
M. Bersanelli – LFI Extension

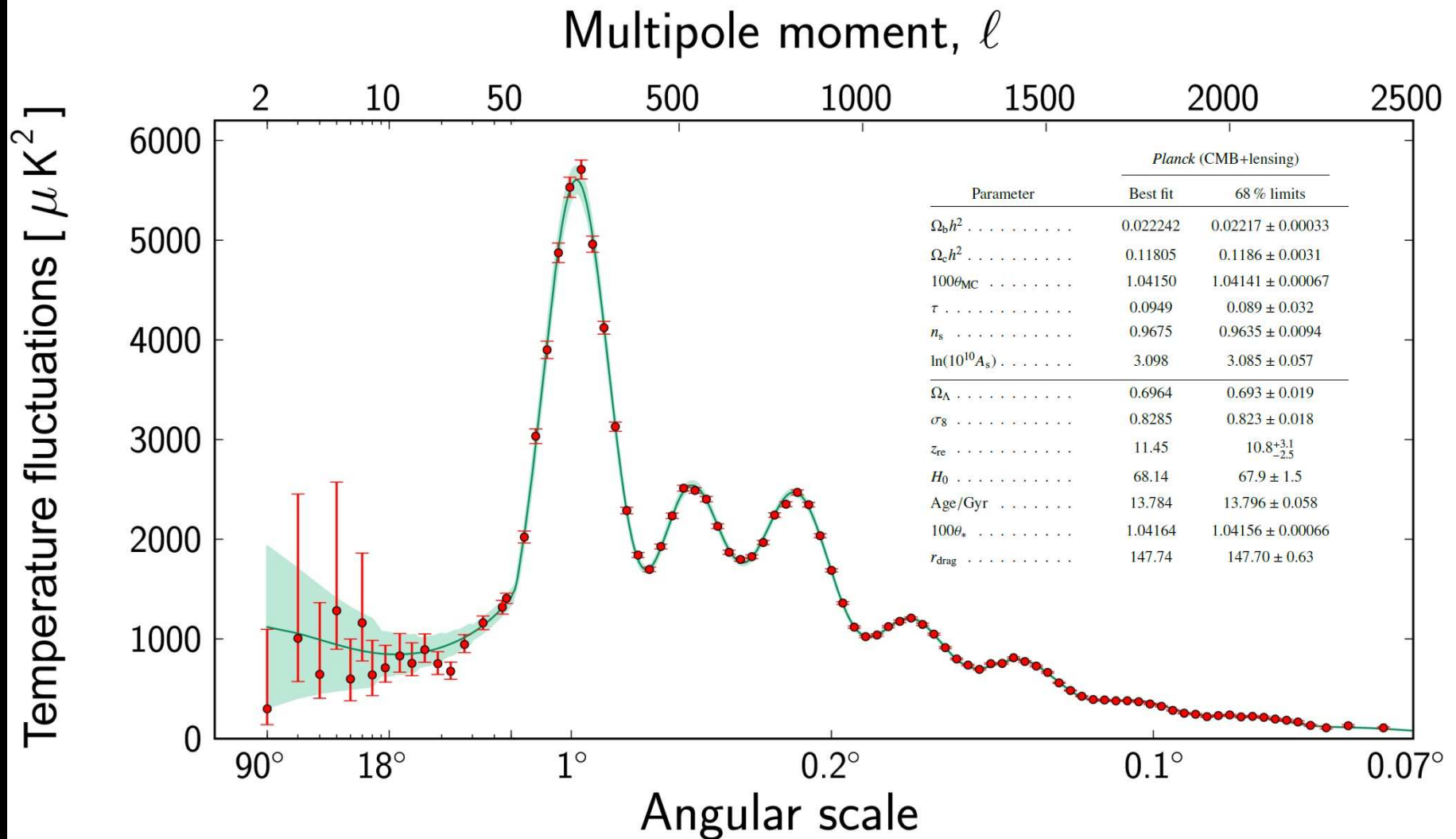


Good bye Planck!

Darmstadt, 23 October 2013



Can we improve over this?



Can we achieve comparable accuracy in polarization?
What's the scientific gain?

Aiming at ultimate $\frac{\delta T}{T}$ CMB measurement

$$\Delta T_{\min}(f) = k_R T_{\text{sys}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_{\text{det}} n_{\text{mod}} \Delta \nu \cdot \tau}} + \left(\frac{\delta G_T(f)}{\langle G_T \rangle} \right)^2 + \delta T_{\text{Systematics}}(f)$$

White noise

- Push detector sensitivity to fundamental limits
- Cool to cryogenic temperatures
- Make large arrays of detectors

Stability (1/f noise)

- Differential systems
- Internal or sky reference
- Modulate bolometer readout

Power spectrum accuracy

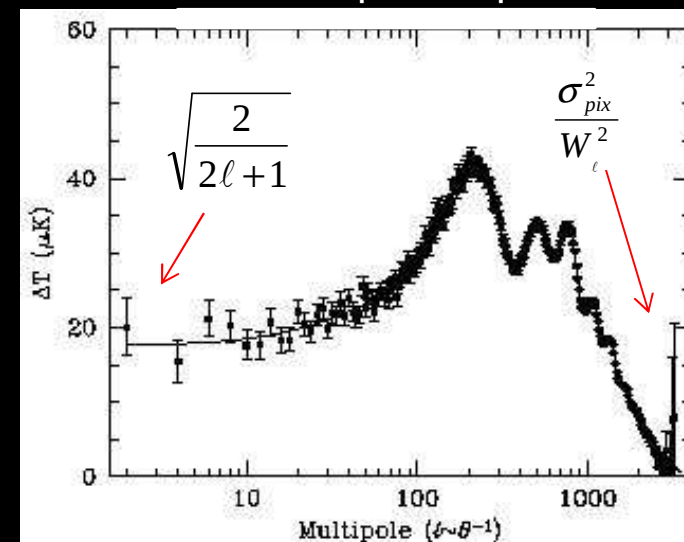
$$\frac{\delta C_\ell}{C_\ell} = f_{\text{sky}}^{-1/2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{2\ell+1}} \left[1 + \frac{A \sigma_{\text{pix}}^2}{N_{\text{pix}} C_\ell W_\ell^2} \right]$$

Sky
coverage

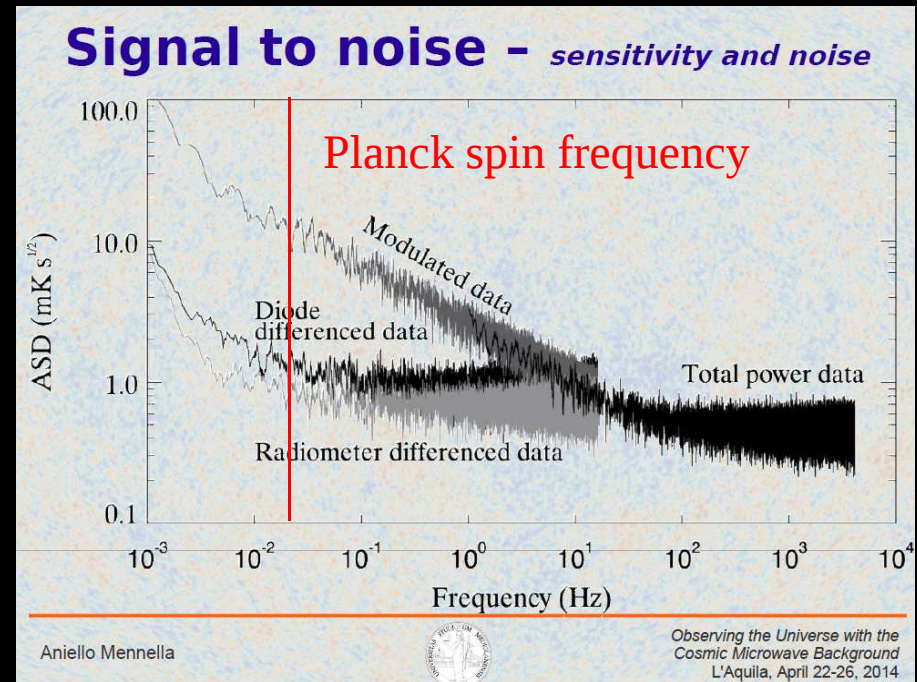
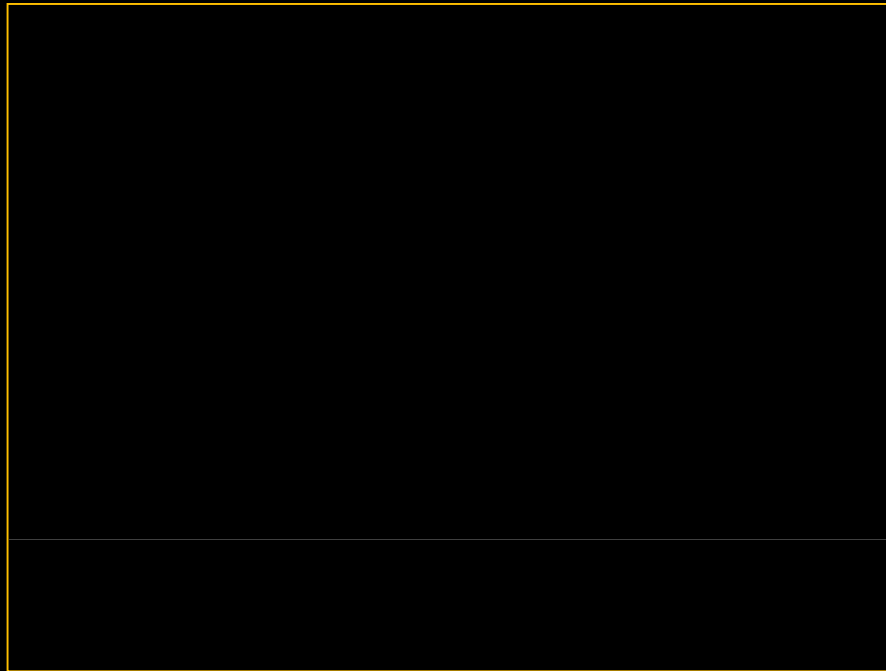
Cosmic
variance

Instrument
noise and
beams

Simulated T power spectrum



Planck scanning strategy



- Noise power spectrum has knee frequency 10-50 mHz
- Spin frequency needs to be comparable or higher
→ Planck: 1rpm = 16mHz

Full Mission data release

“LFI-only” extension: 8 full sky surveys

2013 Release

S1	S2	S3
yr1		
Phase $\phi = 340^\circ$		

15.5
months

2014 Release

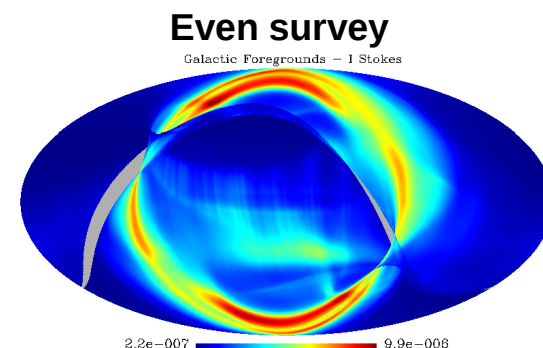
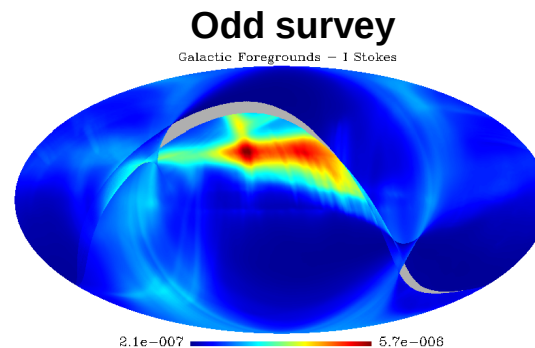
2014 Release				29 months HFI EOL						
S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	49 months	
yr1		yr2		yr3		yr4				
Phase $\phi = 340^\circ$				Phase $\phi = 250^\circ$						

49
months

- Multiple full-sky redundancy: powerful tool to test systematics
- Planck scanning strategy: odd and even surveys couple differently with global sky signal (straylight, beam ellipticity)

Galactic straylight (simulation)

Full Planck scan
cycle is 1 year



Full Mission data release

“LFI-only” extension: 8 full sky surveys

2013 Release

S1	S2	S3
yr1		
Phase $\phi = 340^\circ$		

15.5
months

2014 Release

2014 Release

29 months

HFI

EOL

S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
yr1		yr2		yr3		yr4		
Phase $\phi = 340^\circ$				Phase $\phi = 250^\circ$				

29 months
HFI | EOL

49
months

Next release will take advantage of multiple full-sky redundancies
(main motivation for extension)

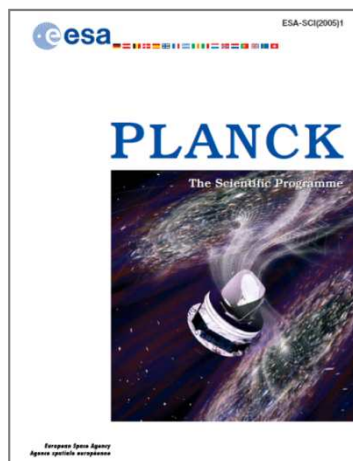
Planck scanning strategy: time scales

- “**Sky circlce**”: subsequent 1-min scans in the sky **1 min**
- “**Half-ring**”: 1st – 2nd half of data acquired in each pointing period **45 min**
- “**Survey**”: Full sky (Even/odd have different orientations) **6 months**
- “**Year**”: Full scanning period **1 year**
- “**Phase**”: Opposite phase of 7° precession **2 years**

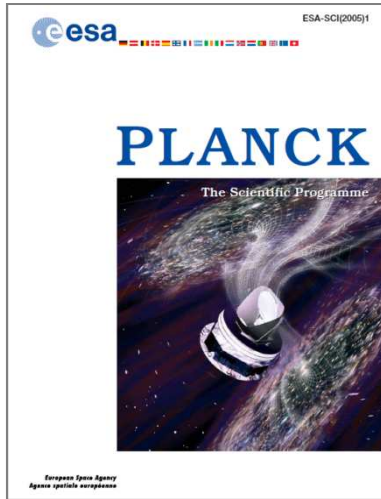
Full mission: LFI and HFI sensitivity

Noise measured on maps at full mission (CMB channels)

	30GHz	44GHz	70GHz	100GHz	143GHz	217GHz	353GHz
Angular resolution [arcmin]	33.2	28.1	13.1	9.7	7.3	5.0	4.9
Noise sensitivity [$\mu\text{K}_{\text{CMB}} \text{ s}^{1/2}$]	148.5	173.2	151.9	41.3	17.4	23.8	78.8
NOISE/PIXEL							
<i>Nominal mission [months]</i>	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
From detector sensitivity [μK_{CMB}]	9.2	12.7	23.9	9.6	5.4	10.7	36.5
Measured from maps [μK_{CMB}]	9.2	12.5	23.2	11.2	6.6	12.0	43.2
<i>Extended mission [months]</i>	48	48	48	29	29	29	29
Expected [μK_{CMB}]	5.2	7.1	13.2	8.2	4.8	8.8	31.6
Expected [$\Delta\text{T/T}$]	1.9	2.6	4.8	3.0	1.8	3.2	11.6
Blue book [$\Delta\text{T/T}$]	2.0	2.7	4.7	2.5	2.2	4.8	14.7



- At end of mission both LFI and HFI fulfill the “Blue Book” sensitivity goals
- 2014 release has capability of reaching all scientific objectives described in Planck Bluebook
- Provided that...
we properly tackle **systematics** and **foregrounds**

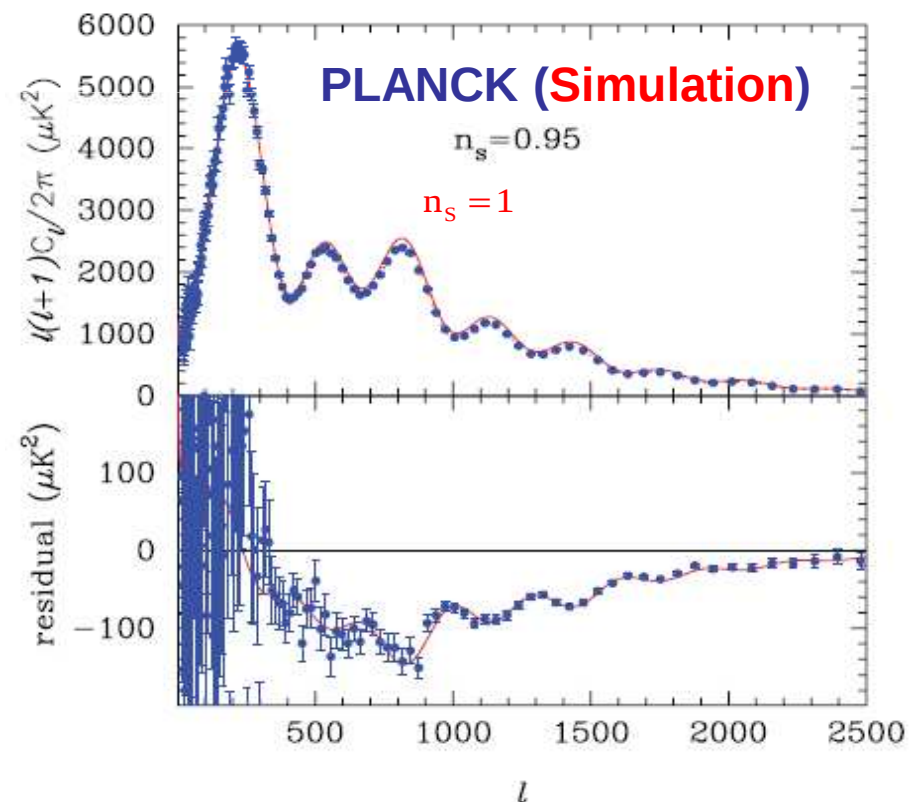
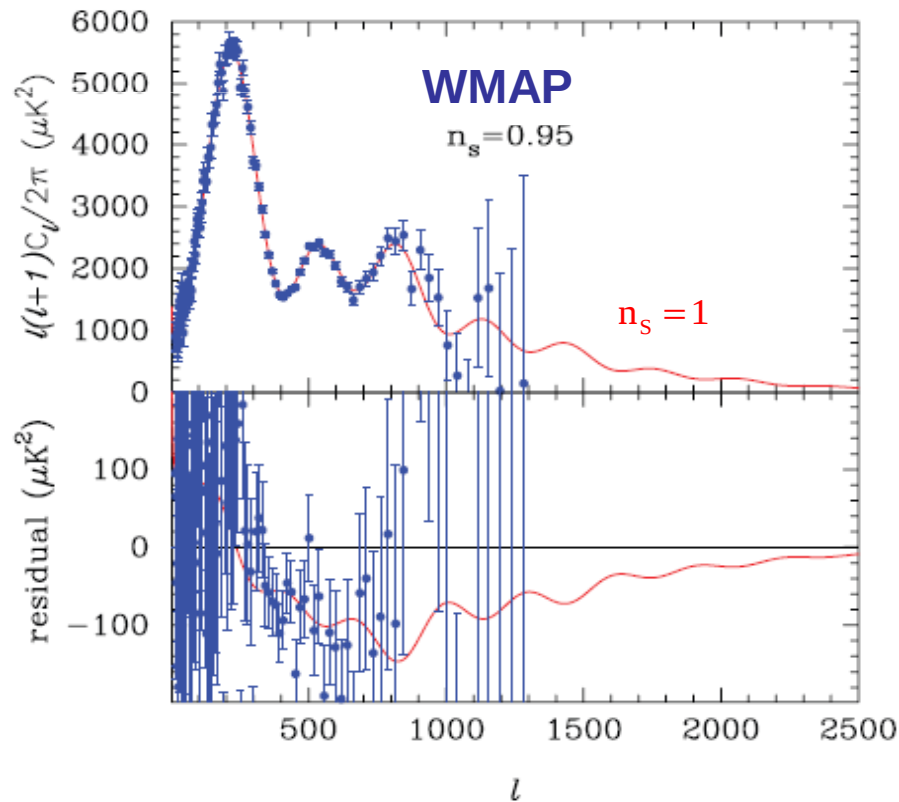


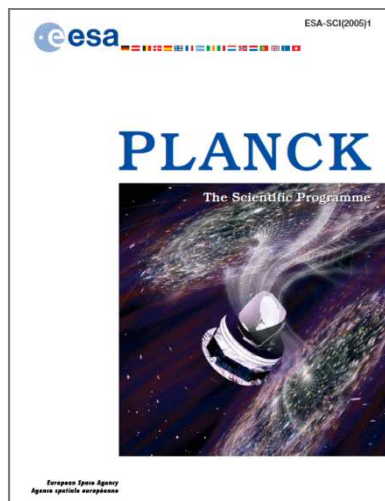
PLANCK



Temperature anisotropies

$$C_\ell = \left\langle |a_{\ell m}|^2 \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2\ell + 1} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} a_{\ell m}^2$$



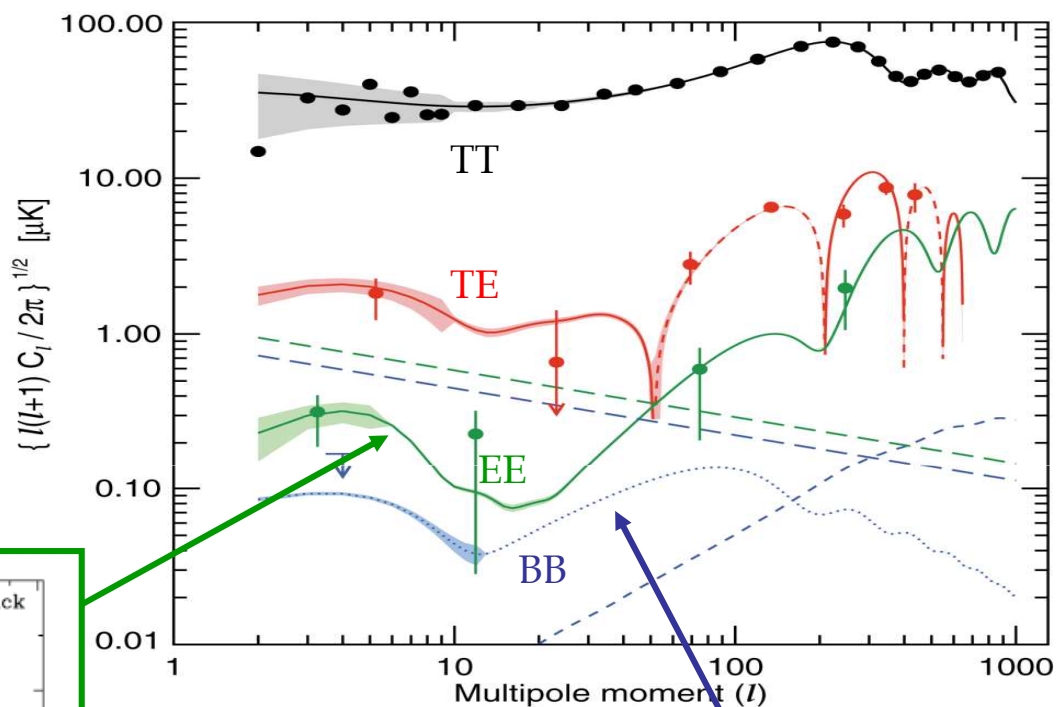
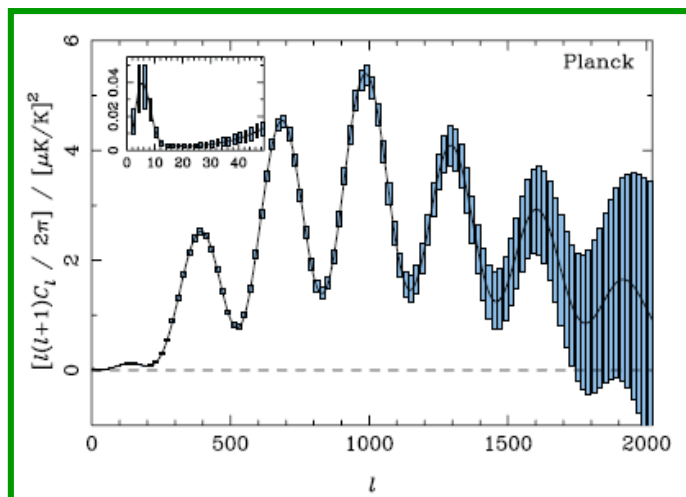


PLANCK

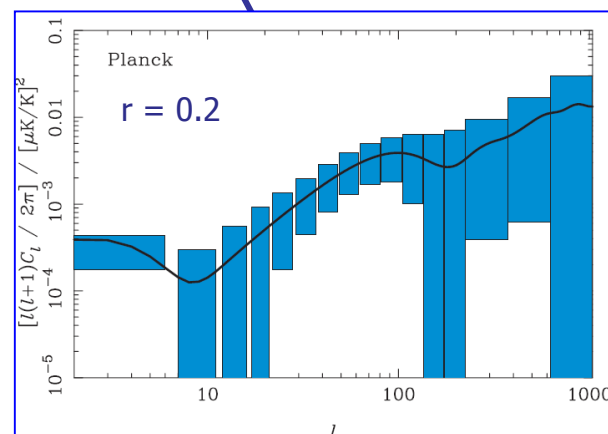


Polarization anisotropies

"E-mode" from last scattering surface



"B-mode" polarisation from primordial gravitational waves



Main challenge: systematic effects

LFI Systematics summary (Mennella et al)

"TOP DOWN"

2013

Match between half-ring and S-S differences indicates low residual systematics

1993

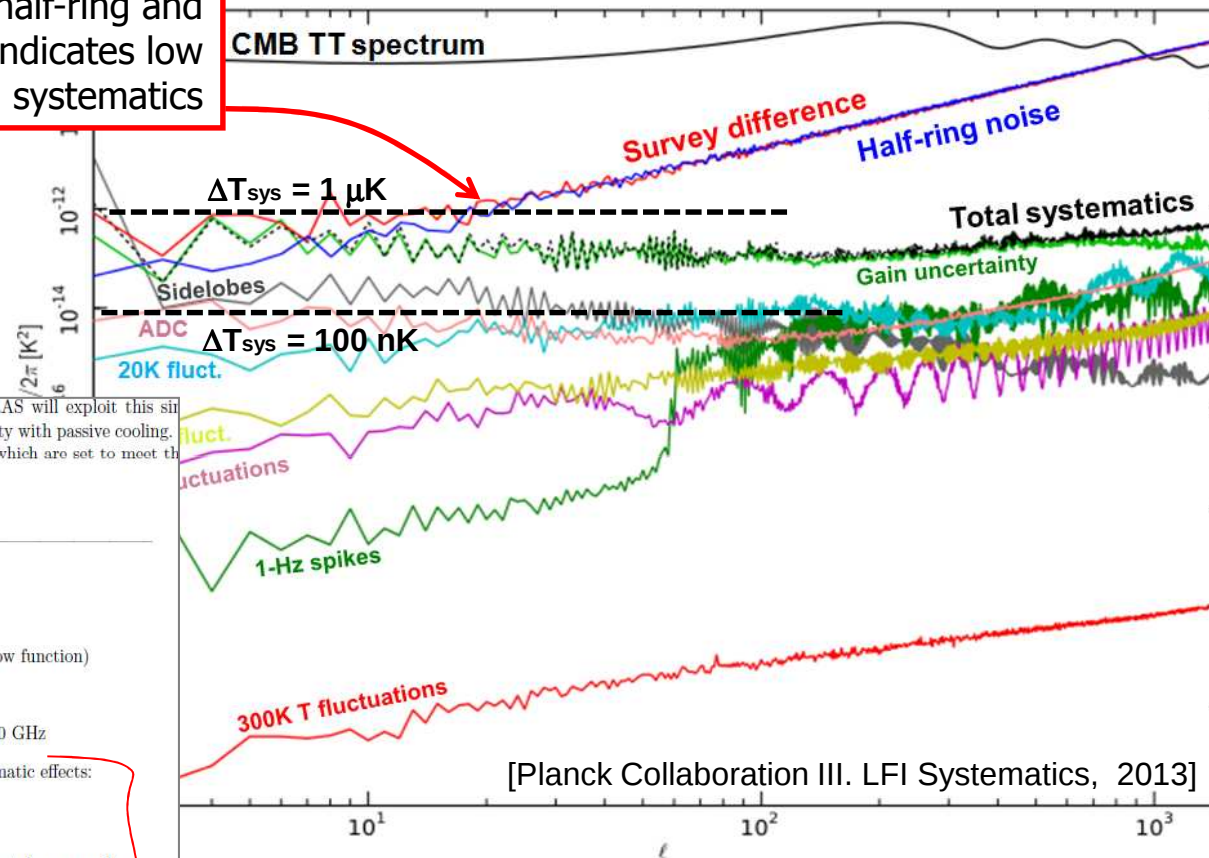
mobility transistor) amplifiers. COBRAS will exploit this silicon technology which can achieve the required sensitivity with passive cooling. COBRAS observational requirements, which are set to meet the

Table 1

- Angular resolution: $\theta \sim 20'-30'$
- Sensitivity: $\frac{\Delta T}{\sqrt{\Delta \ell}} \sim 10^{-6}$
- Imaging observations (wide window function)
- Large sky coverage ($> 40\%$)
- Spectral range: $30 \text{ GHz} < \nu < 140 \text{ GHz}$
- High control over potential systematic effects:
 - Off-axis optics
 - Multifrequency observations
 - Minimum, frequency-dependent foregrounds
 - Observation strategy (redundancy, closure)
 - Frequent calibration

2 The COBRAS payload

In order for the observations to be confusion-limited very accurate instrument is required. The main goal of the payload design is to optimize metric performances while reducing below significance level all



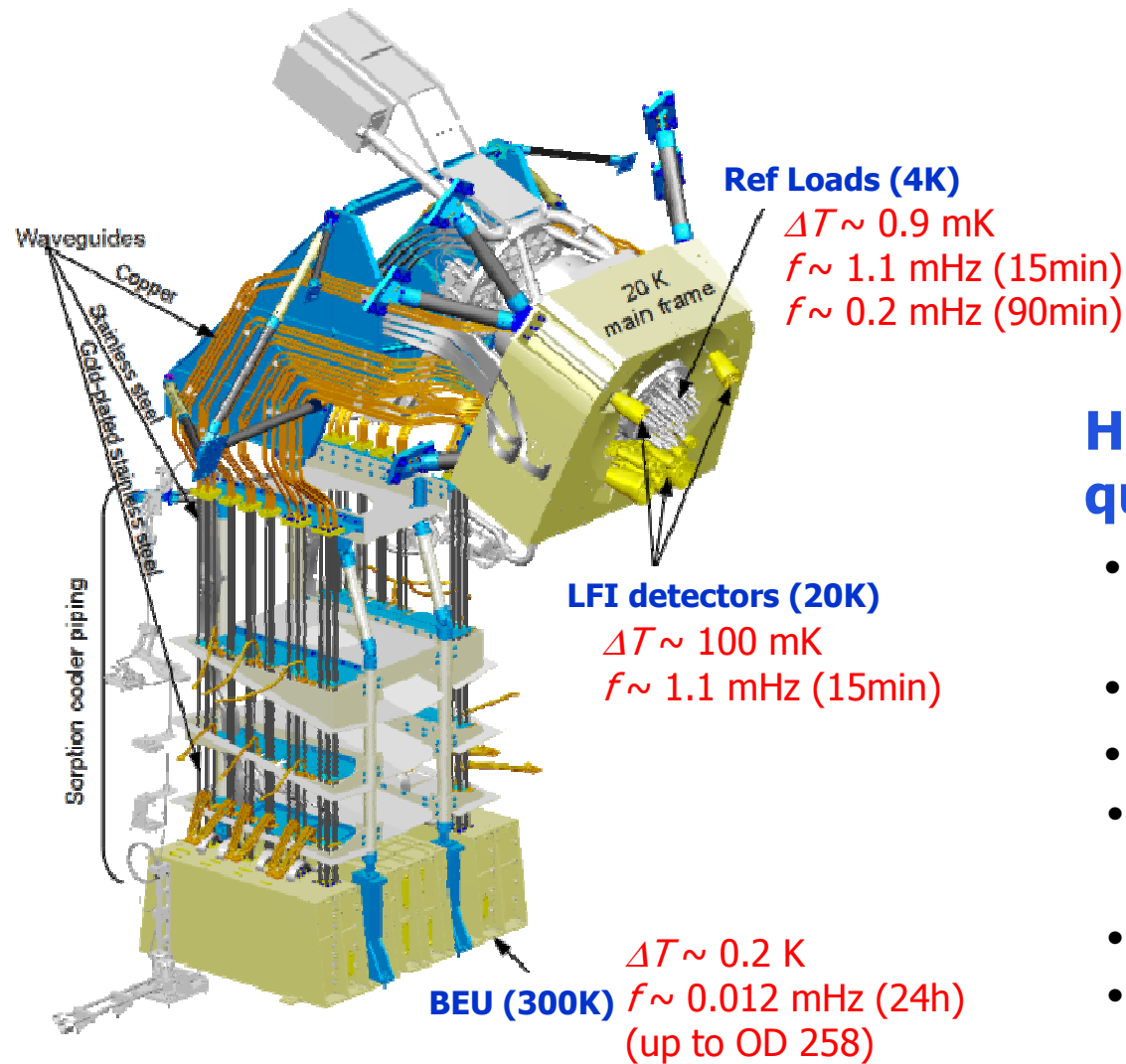
[Planck Collaboration III. LFI Systematics, 2013]

"BOTTOM UP"

Systematic effects: Thermal fluctuations

(Terenzi, Morgante , Tomasi et al)

Temperature changes are “slow” compared to spin rate: $f_{\text{Thermal}} \ll f_{\text{Spin}} \approx 16 \text{ mHz}$



How can we quantify these effects?

- Representative Temperature Sensors data (4-yr streams)
- Apply thermal transfer functions
- Apply radiometric transfer
- Re-sample and build differenced time ordered data
- Build destriped map
- Compute power spectrum

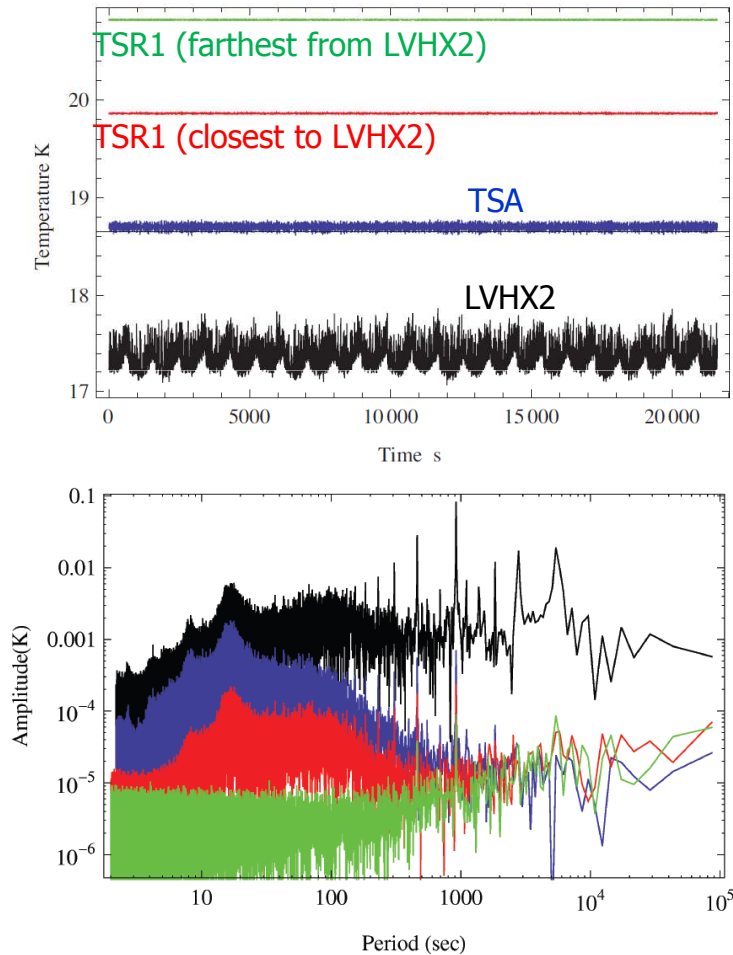
Systematic effects: Thermal fluctuations

Front-end fluctuations (20K)

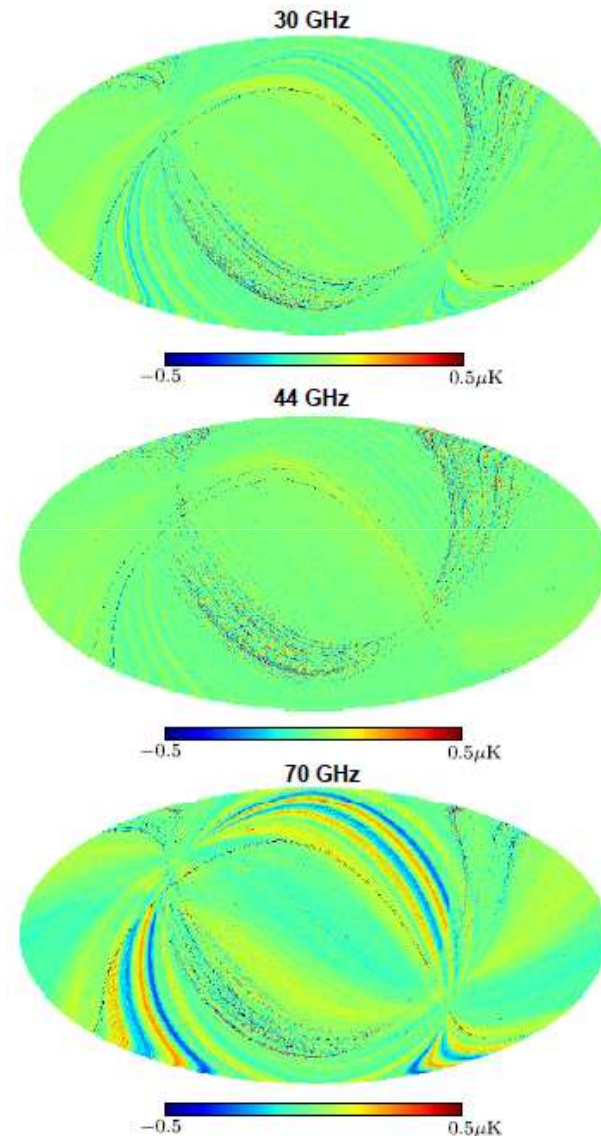
LFI focal plane

Temperature Sensors

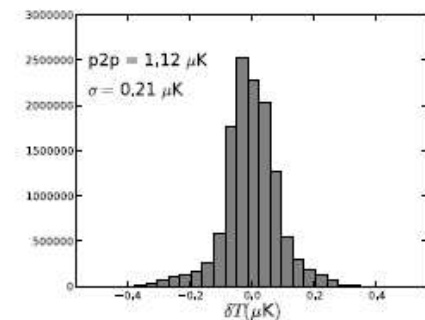
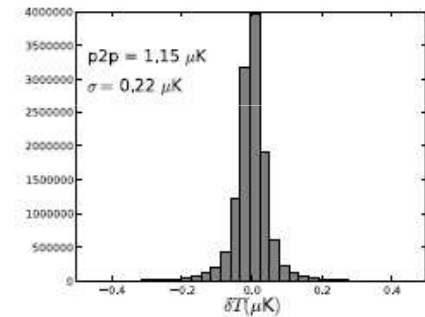
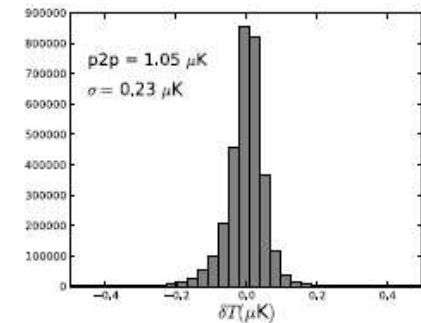
(24h, Oct 09)



(Planck Collaboration 2011)

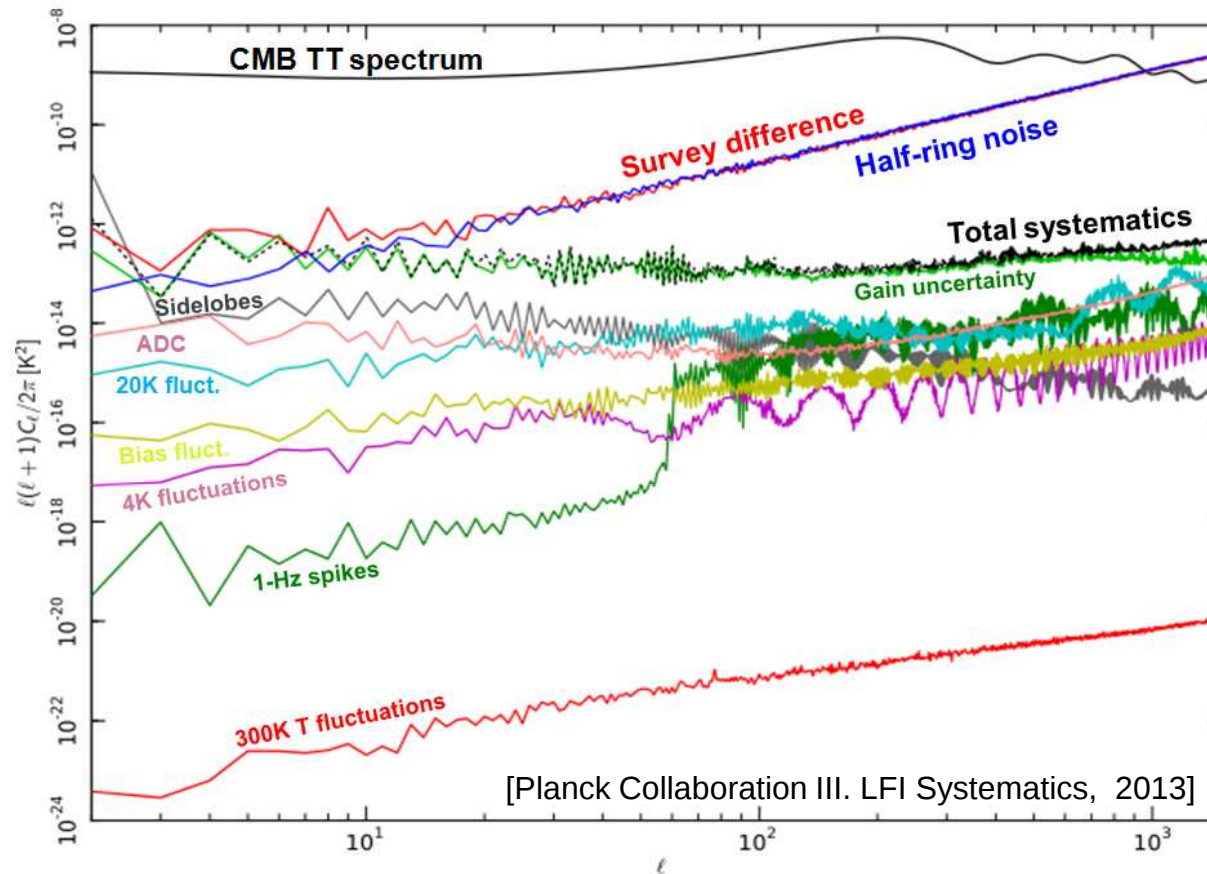


(Mennella et al. 2011)



Main challenge: systematic effects

LFI Systematics summary (Mennella et al)



- Systematics are well under control for TT
- LFI and HFI have different dominant effects

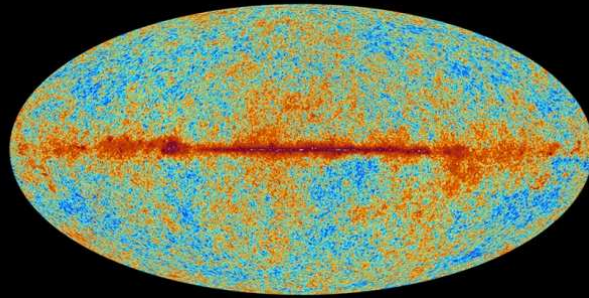
Challenge: can we reach comparable confidence for polarization?

Systematics crosschecks & calibration

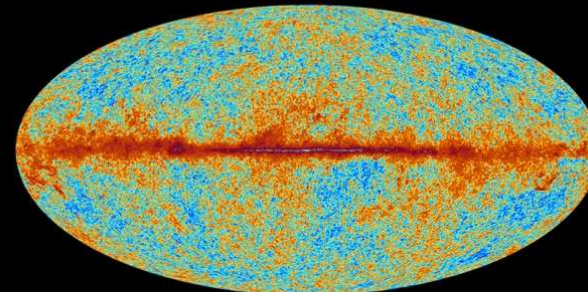


planck

Unique capability of Planck: compare two technologies over large multipole space and at nearby frequencies



70 GHz



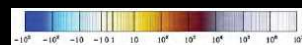
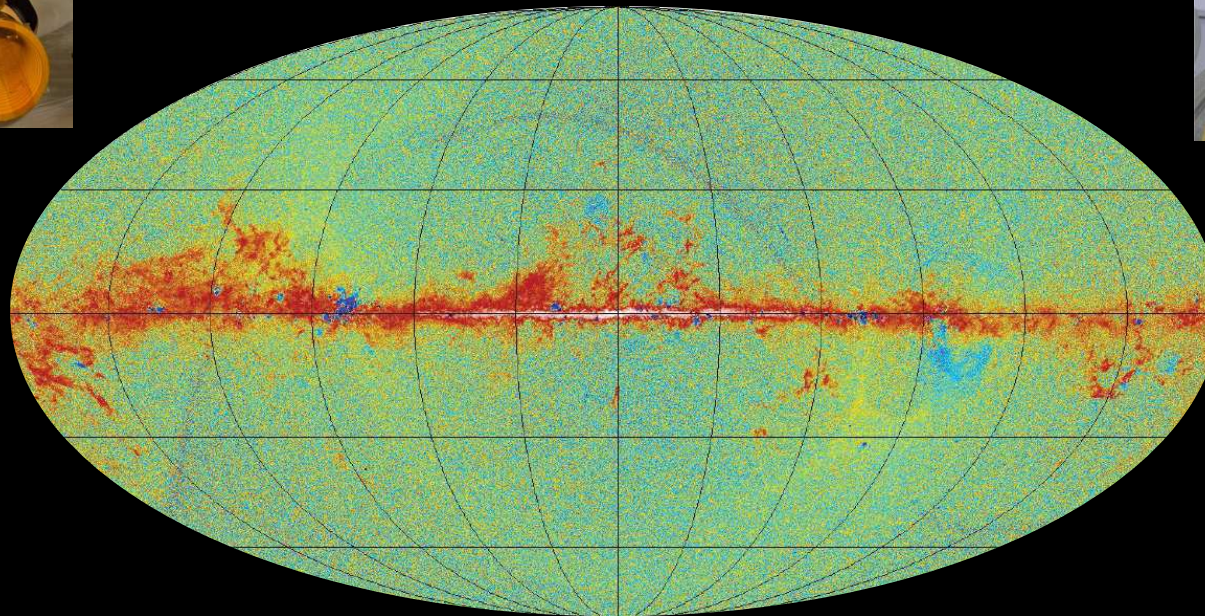
100 GHz

LFI
HEMT amplifiers

HFI
Bolometers



[HFI 100 GHz – LFI 70 GHz]



Systematics crosschecks & calibration



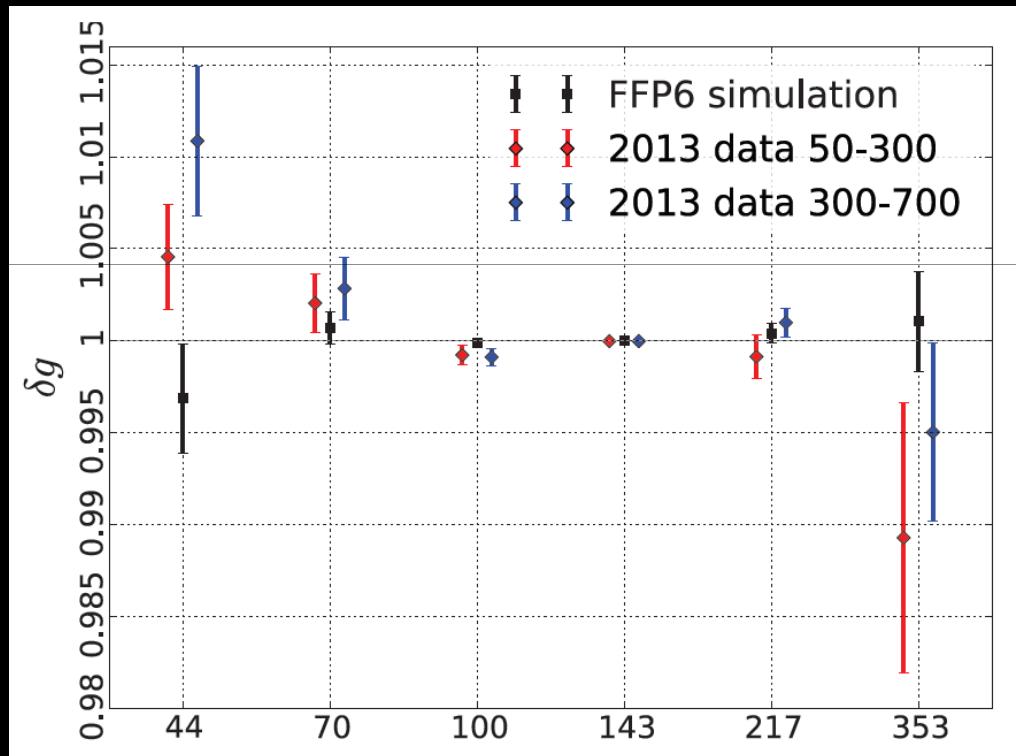
planck

Unique capability of Planck: compare two technologies over large multipole space and at nearby frequencies



Recalibration factor (wrt 143GHz) maximizing CMB consistency

LFI
HEMT amplifiers



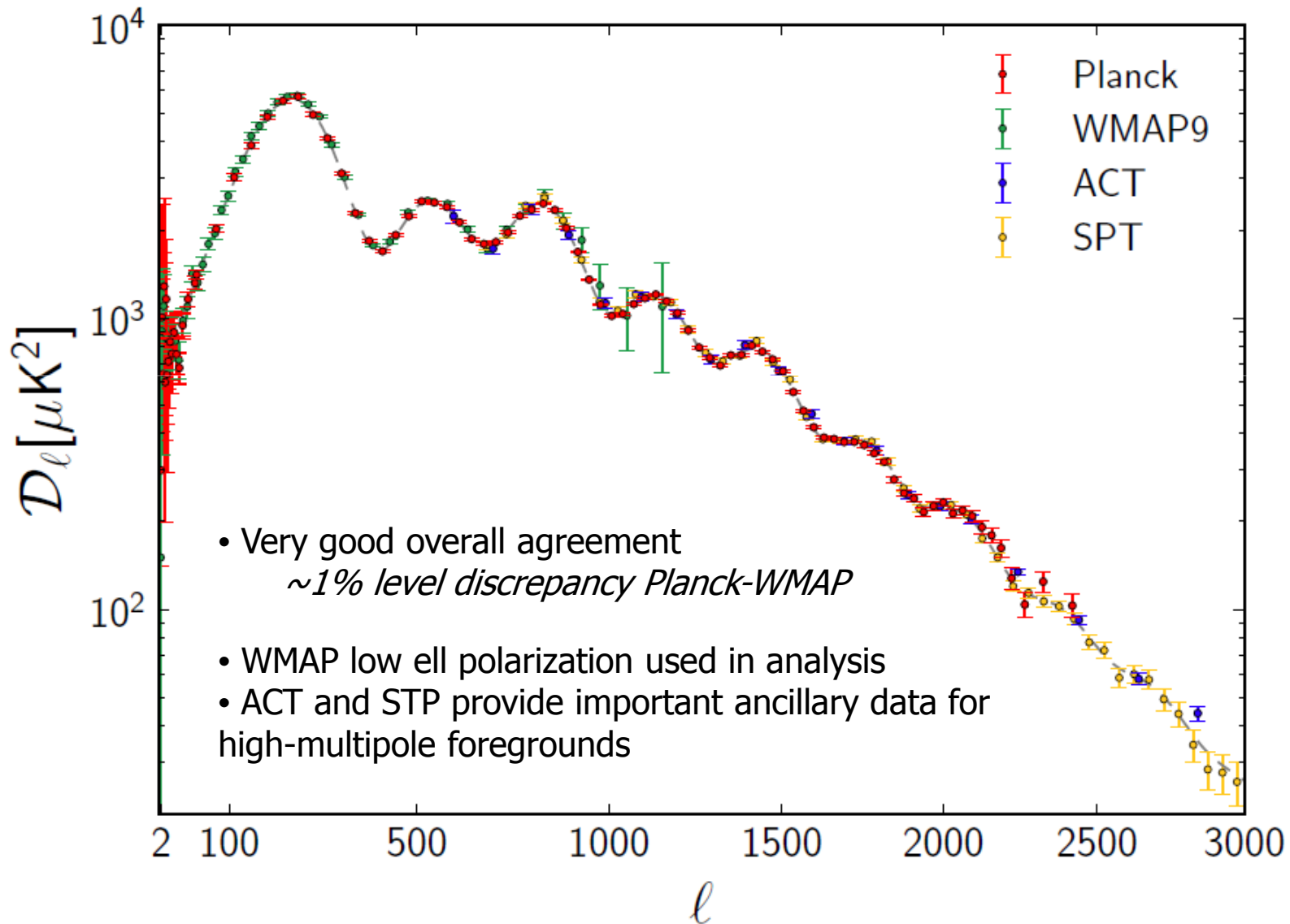
HFI
Bolometers



Agreement in CMB channels (70-217 GHz) maps $<0.3\%$
Consistent with expectation from simulations

Planck 2014: Dipole calibration

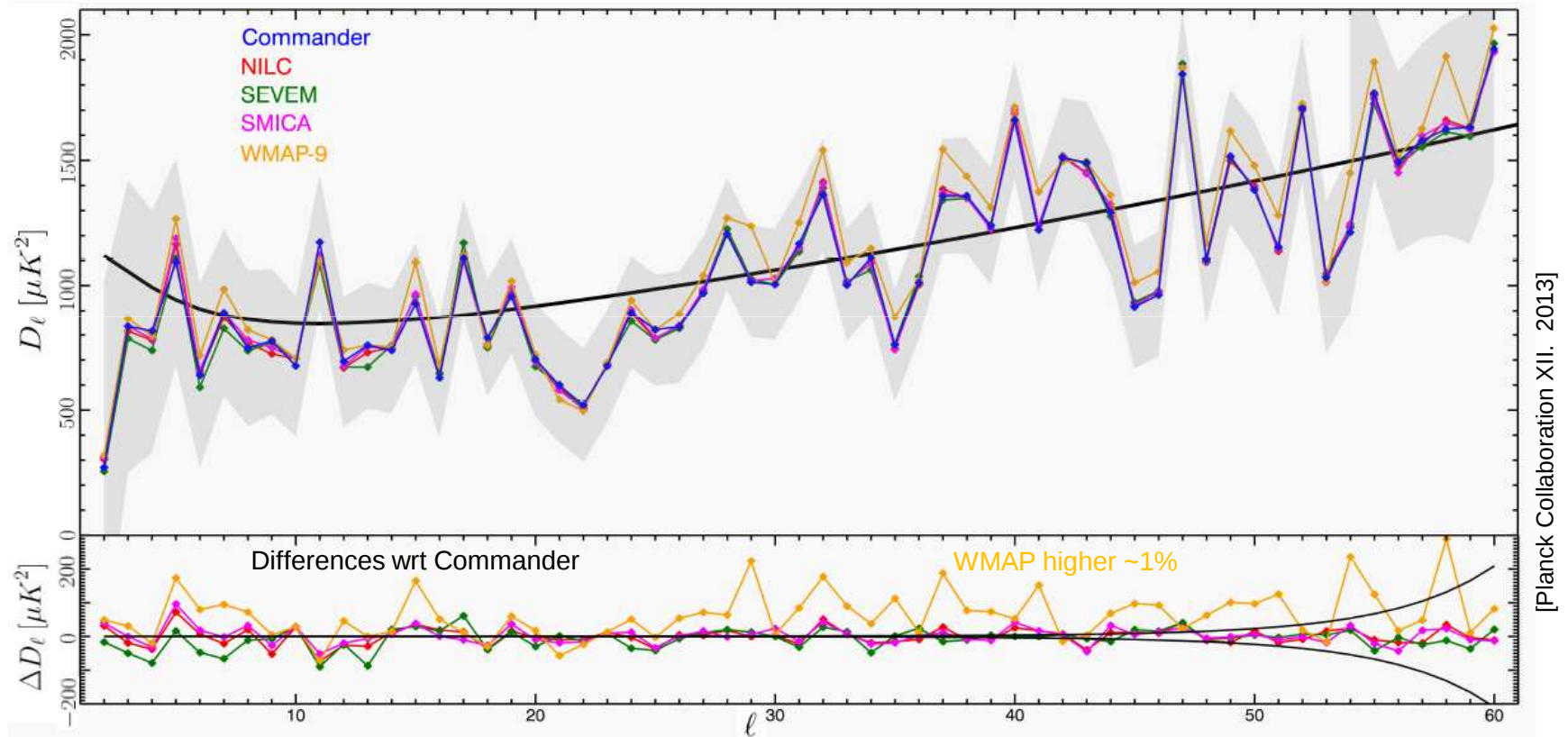
Planck vs WMAP



Planck 2014: Dipole calibration

Planck vs WMAP

Consistency between CompSep methods at low multipoles



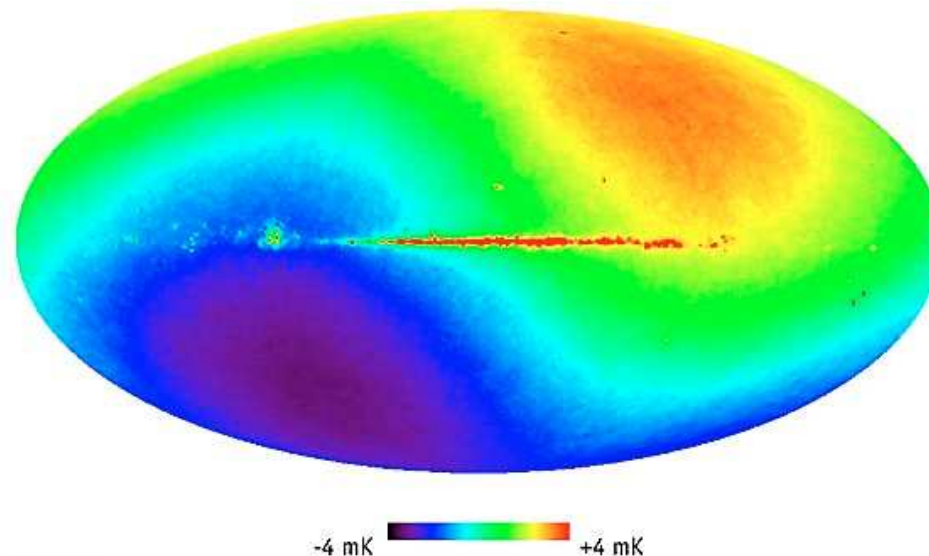
Planck 2014: Dipole calibration

- The measured dipole is a combination of the “Solar” and “Orbital” components

$$\Delta T_D(\hat{x}, t) = T_{CMB} \left(\frac{1}{\gamma(t)[1 - \|\hat{\beta}\| \cos \theta(t)]} - 1 \right) \hat{\beta} \cdot \hat{x}$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{\hat{v}_{\text{Sun}} + \hat{v}_{\text{Satellite}}}{c} \quad \gamma = (1 - \beta^2)^{-1/2}$$

- For 2013 release, all Planck detectors (LFI and HFI) were calibrated using as a reference the Solar Dipole as measured by WMAP

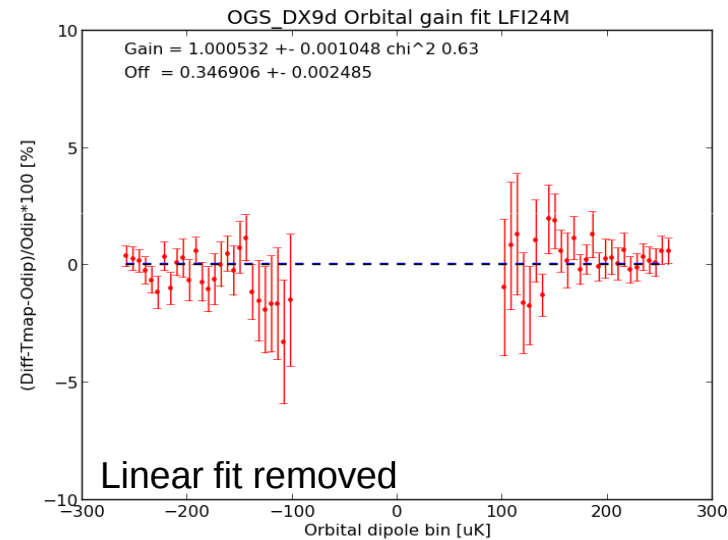
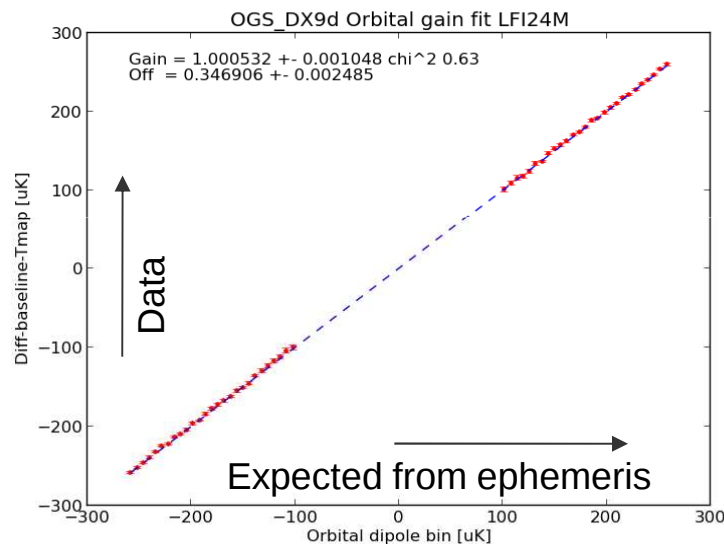


2014 Planck release: Dipole calibration

Planck orbital dipole calibration

For 2014 release – Planck calibration based on Planck satellite orbital velocity (Earth orbit + S/C orbit speed)

Preliminary results from Planck 44 GHz channel



- Data visiting same spot 6 months apart with opposite velocity is used to separate orbital velocity effect from intrinsic sky signal
- Galaxy and other foregrounds need to be masked/removed
- Relative calibration scheme based on solar dipole or house-keeping data

2014 Planck release: Dipole calibration

Planck orbital dipole calibration

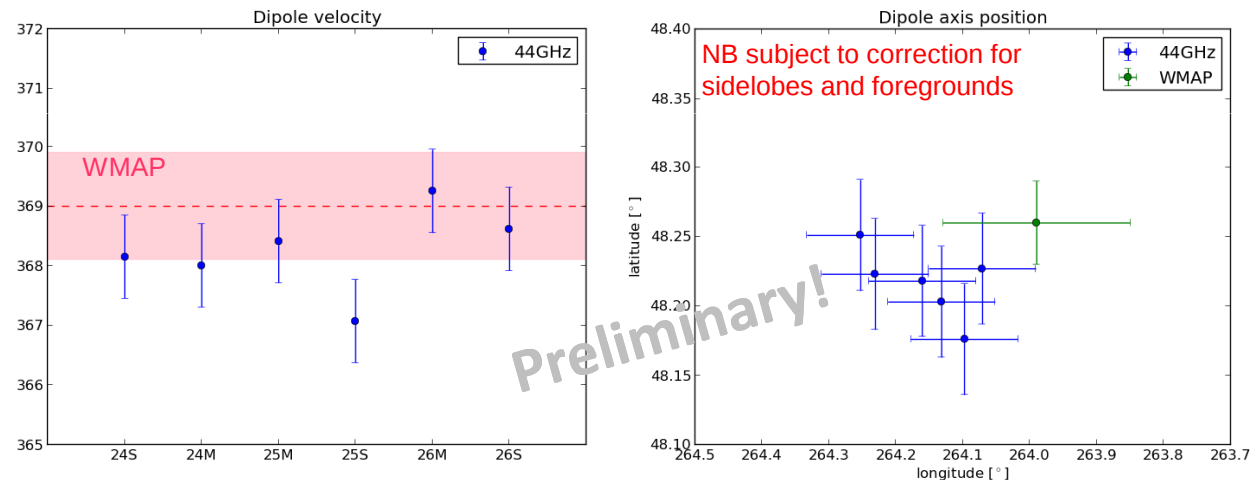
Limitations:

Relative gain variations $\sim 0.2\%$ (extra noise component)

Far-sidelobes $\sim 0.2\%$ (biases 6 month differences)

Foreground contamination

Current best results are at 44 GHz where the far-sidelobes are 4 times smaller



- Good agreement with WMAP
- With improved relative calibration and far-sidelobe correction, simulations suggest we should achieve 0.1% absolute calibration

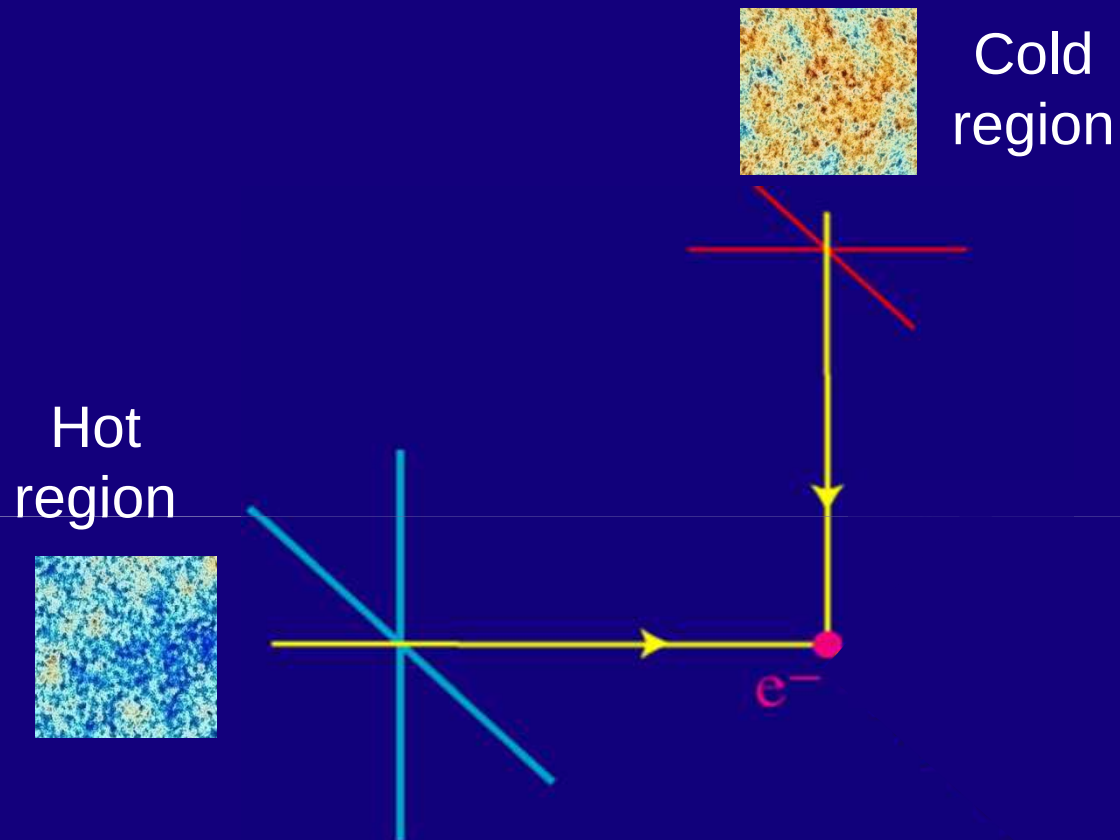
→ **Unprecedented accuracy on absolute dipole measurement**

Next Planck release: Polarization

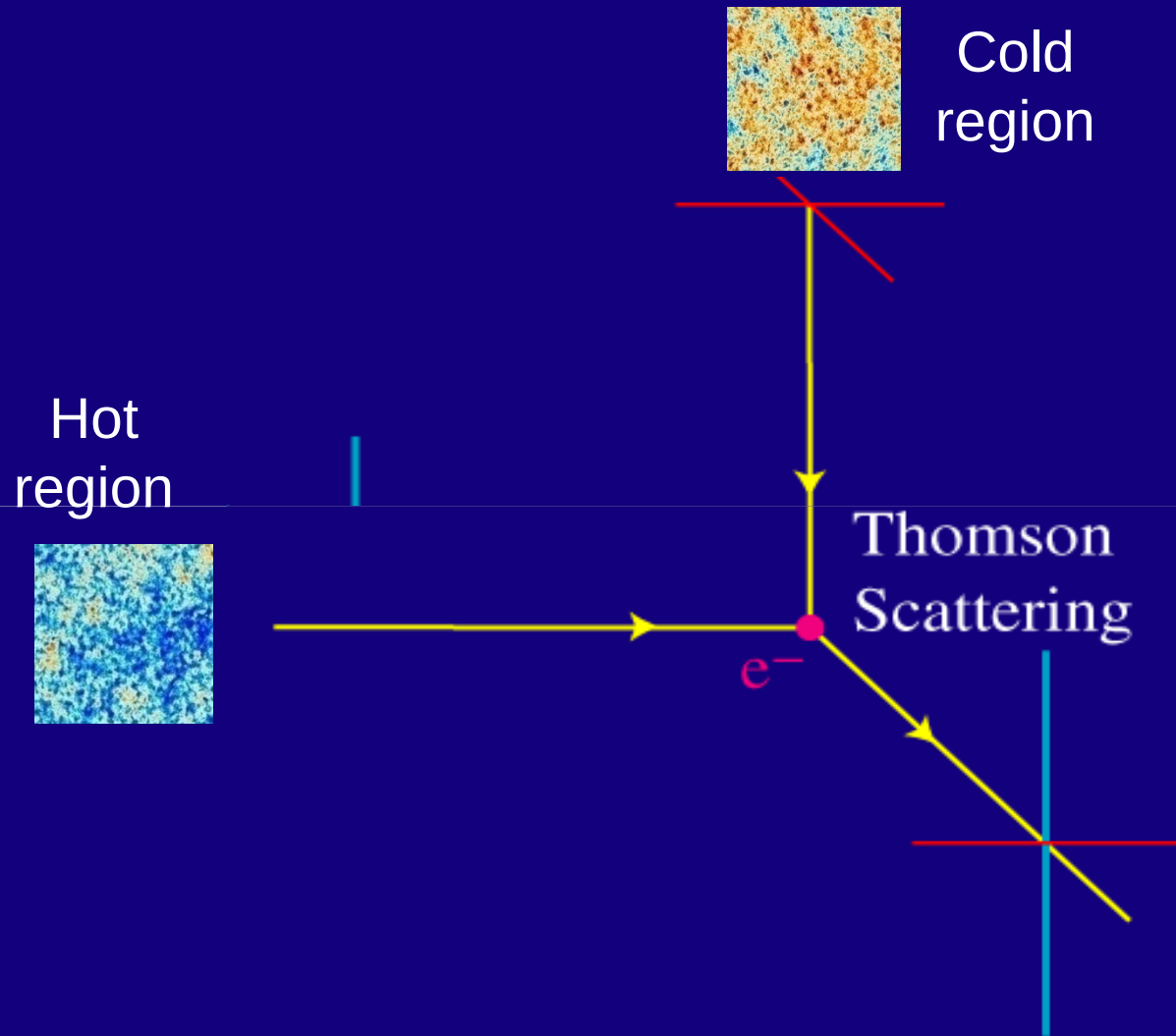
Polarization data analysis is more complex than for temperature data:

- No “good” celestial polarized calibrator (Crab)
- Amplitude of CMB signal is low (E-mode: few μK , B-mode: $<0.1\mu\text{K}$)
- Astrophysical foregrounds dominate over the most of the sky
- Specific systematic effects

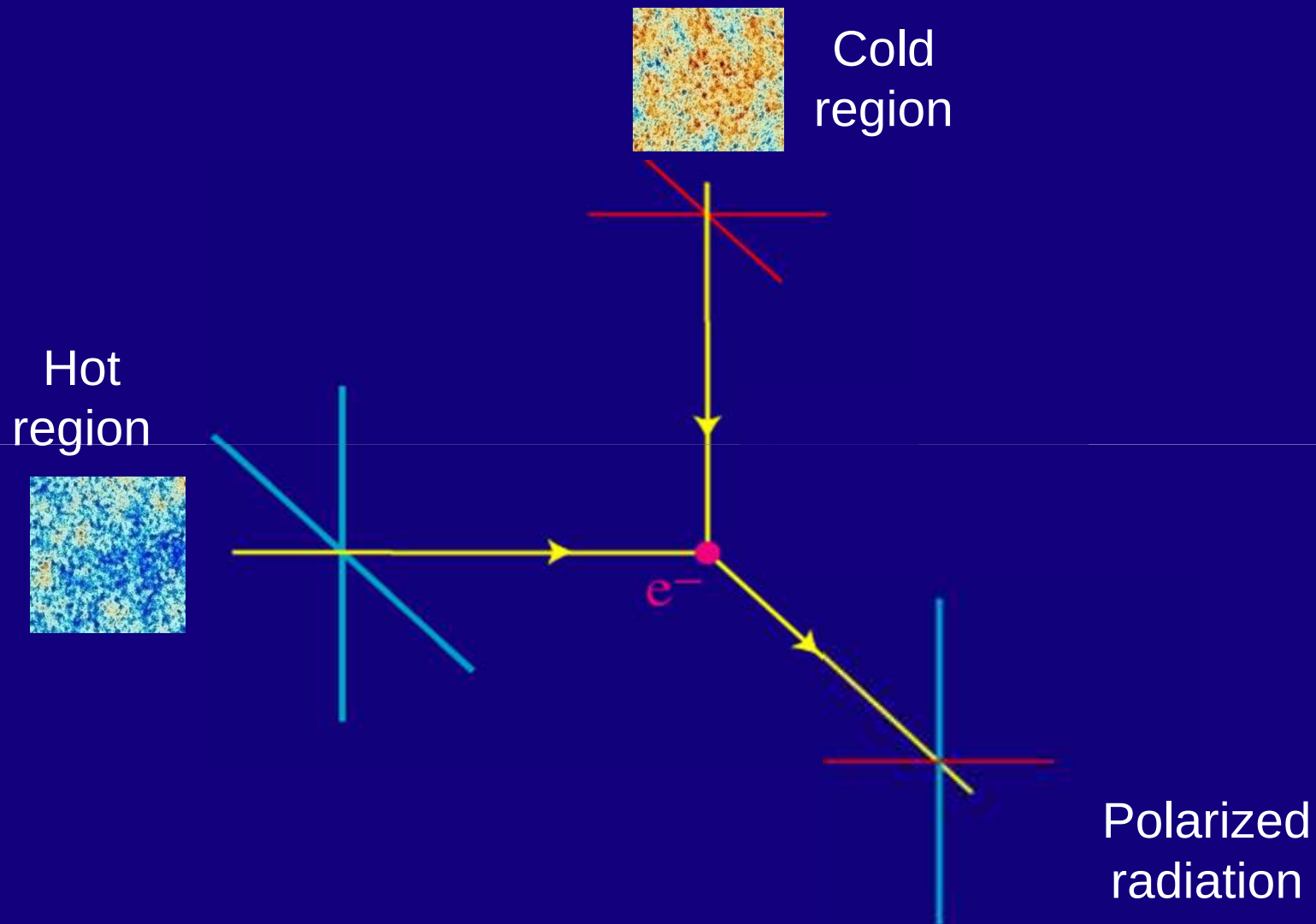
Next Planck release: Polarization



Next Planck release: Polarization



Next Planck release: Polarization

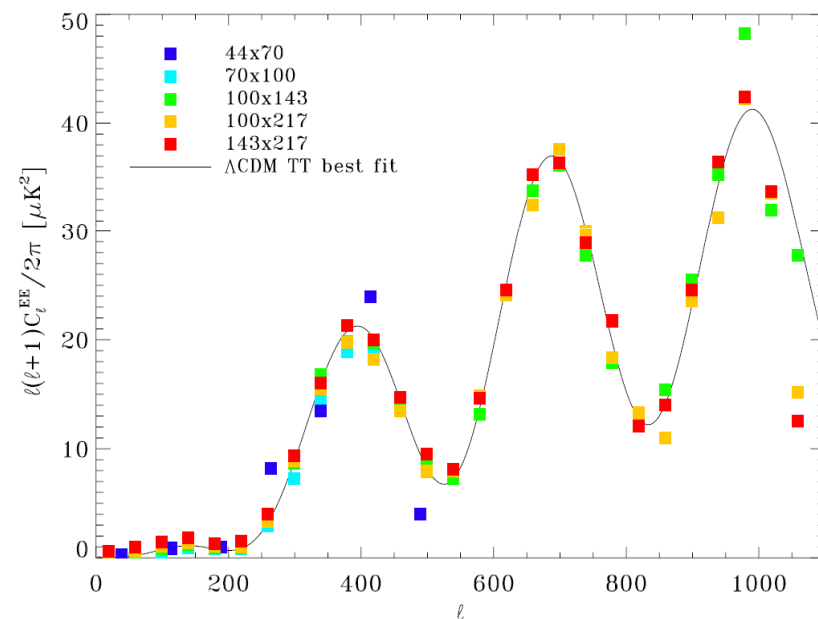
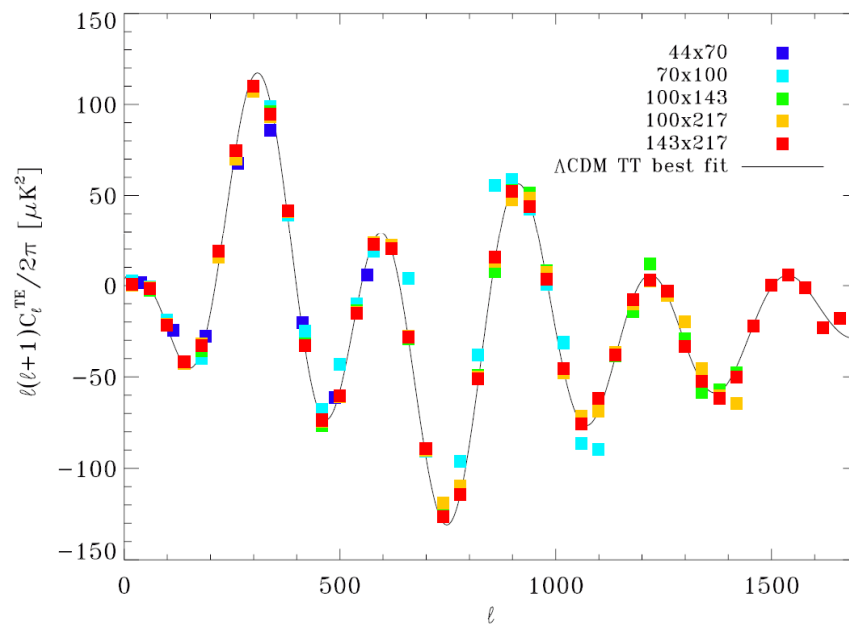


Planck CMB polarization

- Scientific analysis on polarisation on-going
- Both HFI and LFI in rapid progress

Preliminary Planck polarization already show spectacular performance

TE Correlation, EE power spectrum (preliminary)



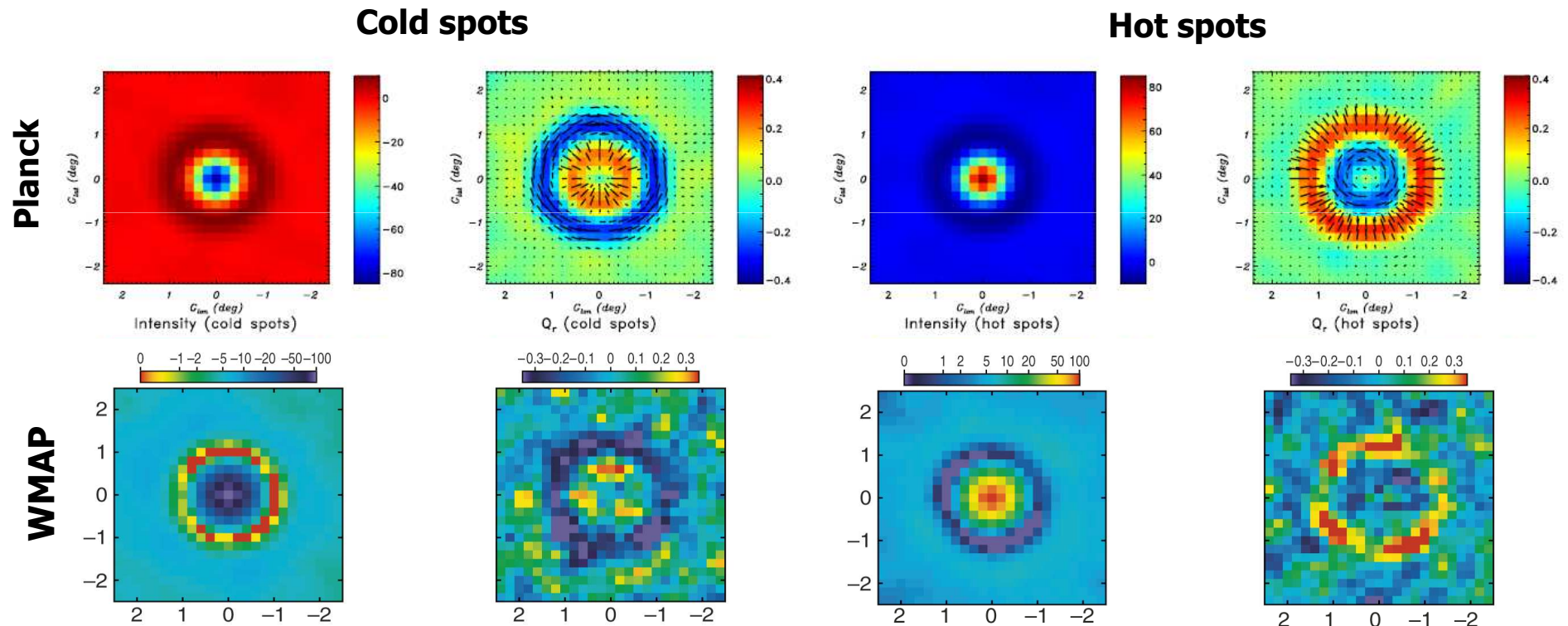
- High ℓ polarization TE and EE (preliminary!) spectra demonstrate the excellent quality of the data (note: **solid line is best fit of TT 6-parameters model!**)
- Foregrounds and systematics are not dominant at high multipoles

Planck CMB polarization

- Scientific analysis on polarisation on-going
- Both HFI and LFI in rapid progress

Preliminary Planck polarization already show spectacular performance

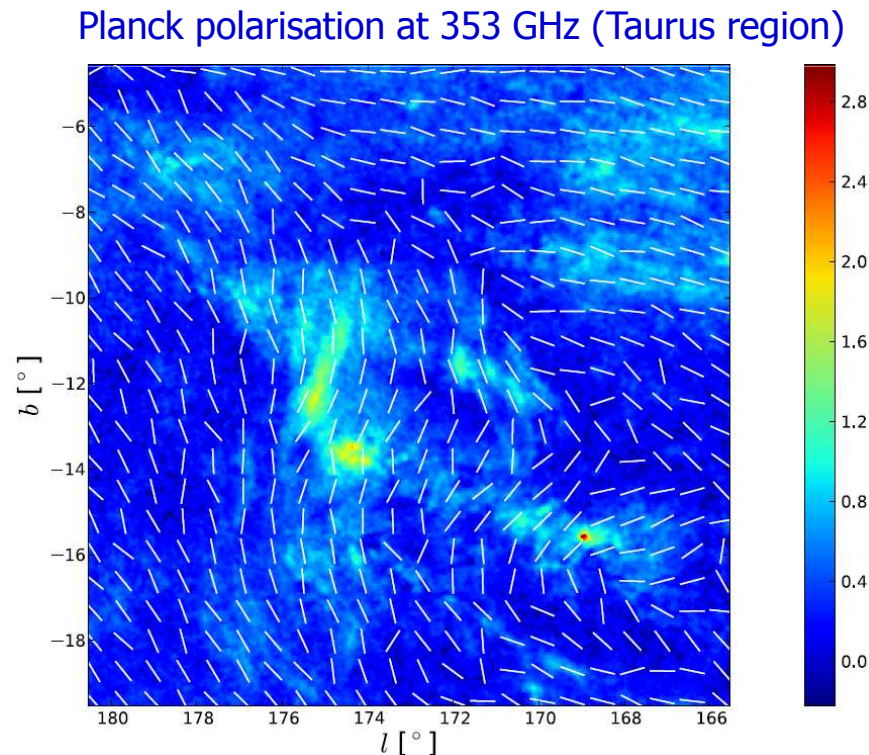
Stacked maps for I and polarization Q_r (30' resolution)



E/B-mode challenges

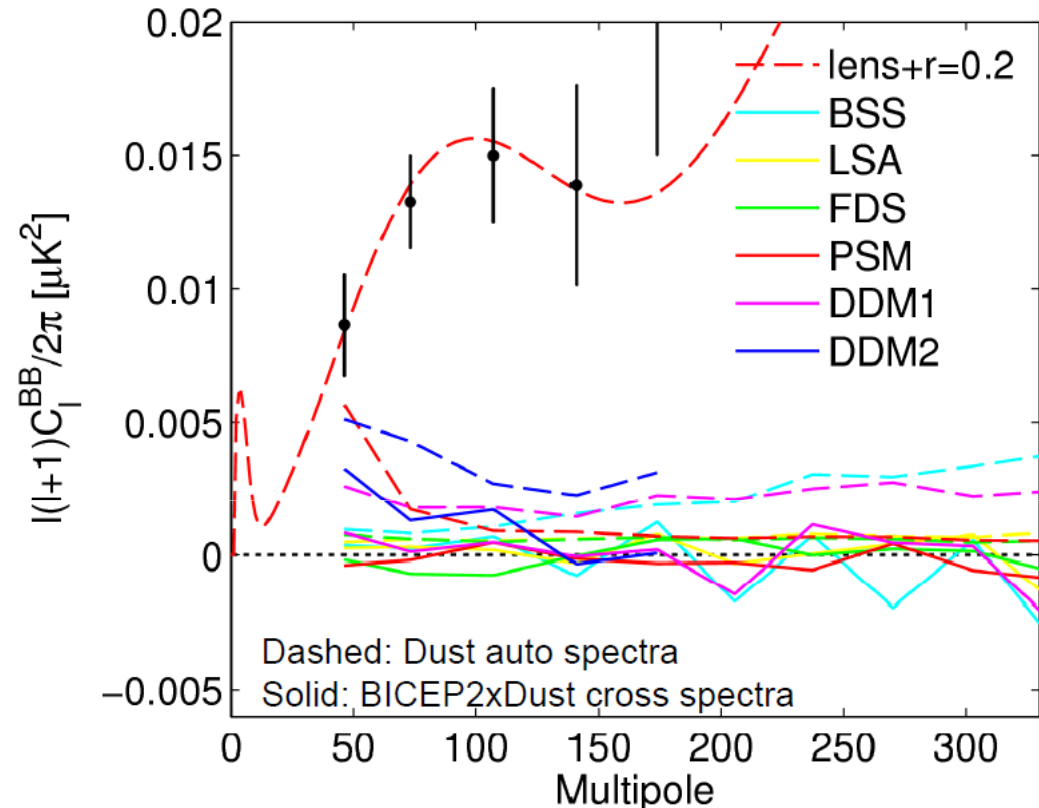
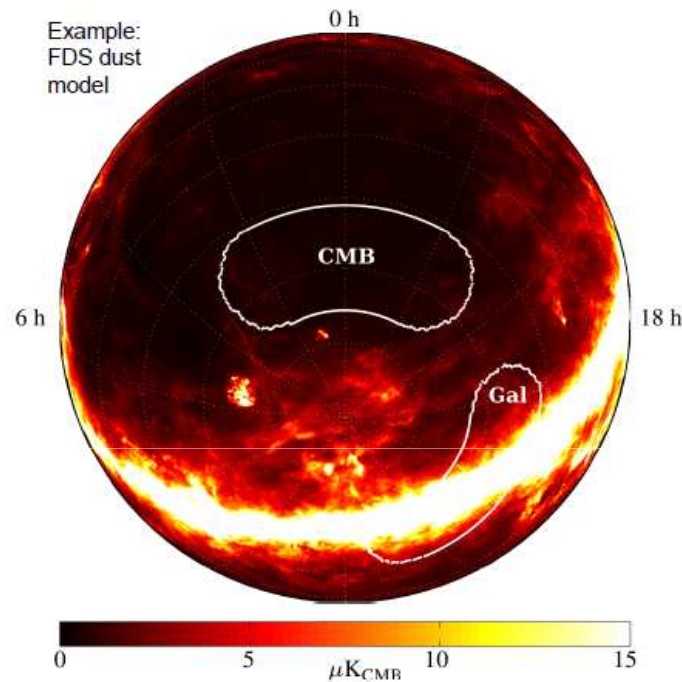
- **Very low multipoles ($\ell < 20$): “reionization bump”**
 - Measurement of optical depth τ (E modes)
 - search for B-modes at very large scales
- **Intermediate ℓ ($70 < \ell < 100$): “recombination bump”**
 - Verify polarized foregrounds impact on Bicep2 field
 - Independent measurement or upper limits of r
- **Challenges:**
 - Systematic effects
 - Foregrounds

Polarised intensity at 353 GHz (in mK_CMB) and polarization orientation indicated as segments of uniform length,



E/B-mode challenges

B-modes and Bicep2 verification



- No foregrounds subtraction
- Single frequency, 150 GHz: near foreground minimum
- Very “clean” region
- Planck will verify polarised synchrotron and dust in Bicep2 region (30GHz, 353GHz, spectral index measurements)

LFI systematic effects

Effects considered in 2013 analysis
(Will be extended to full 8-survey mission)

*New approach required for
2014 (polarization) analysis*

- Sidelobes effects → *Residual uncertainty after removal*
- Gain uncertainty → *Include uncertainty in relative calibration*
- Thermal effects
 - 4K Reference loads
 - Focal plane unit (20K)
 - Back end (300K)
- Bias fluctuations
- 1 Hz spikes

Effects to be included in 2014 analysis (not considered in 2013)

- Straylight from intermediate sidelobes
- Optics and OMT cross-polarization
- Uncertainty in polarisation angle
- Residual uncertainty after bandpass mismatch correction

For each effect:

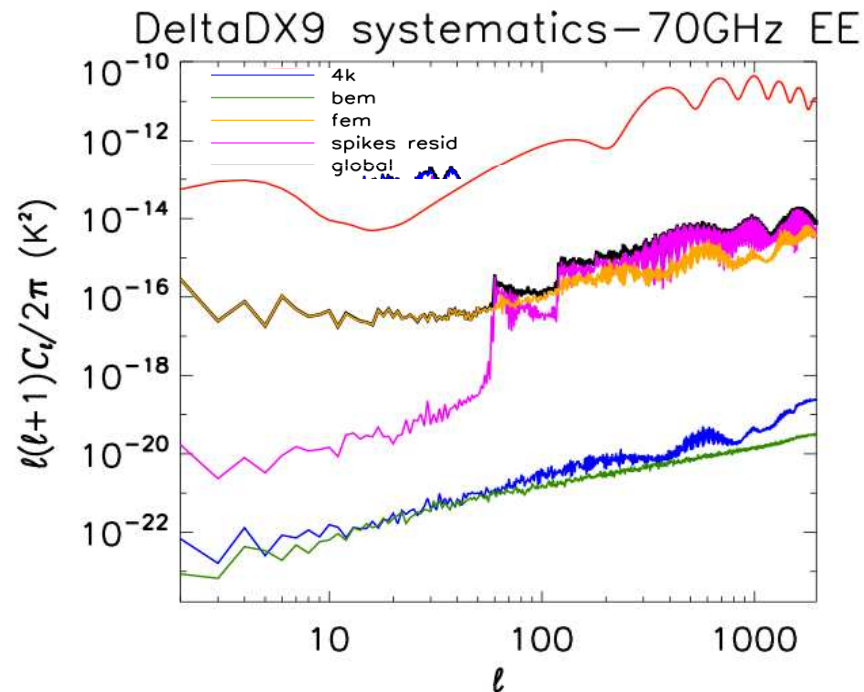
Basic codes/algorithms are (mostly) ready; Team & leader identified.
(Overall coordination: A. Mennella)

Polarization systematics: LFI

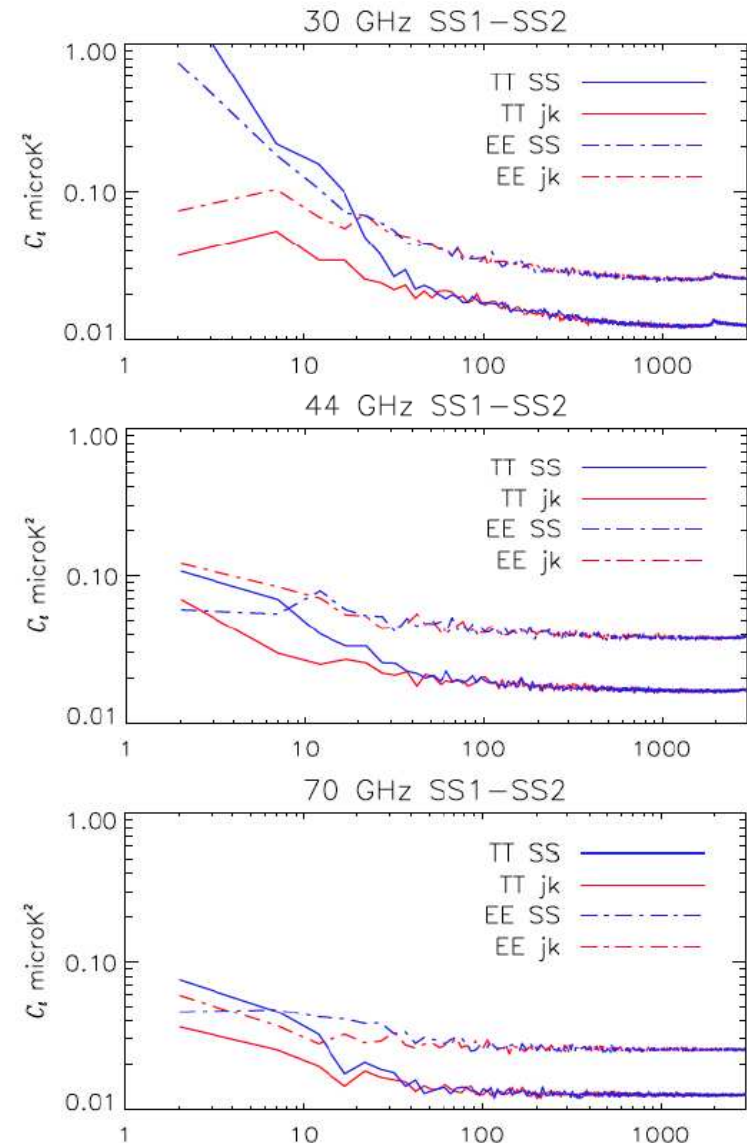
From ESLAB Conference (Aapril 2013)

Much progress in LFI and JFI low-ell pol in past few months

- Low ell thermal effects & spikes below significance for EE
- Analysis not yet complete



Difference between half-ring and Survey-Survey reveals residual systematics

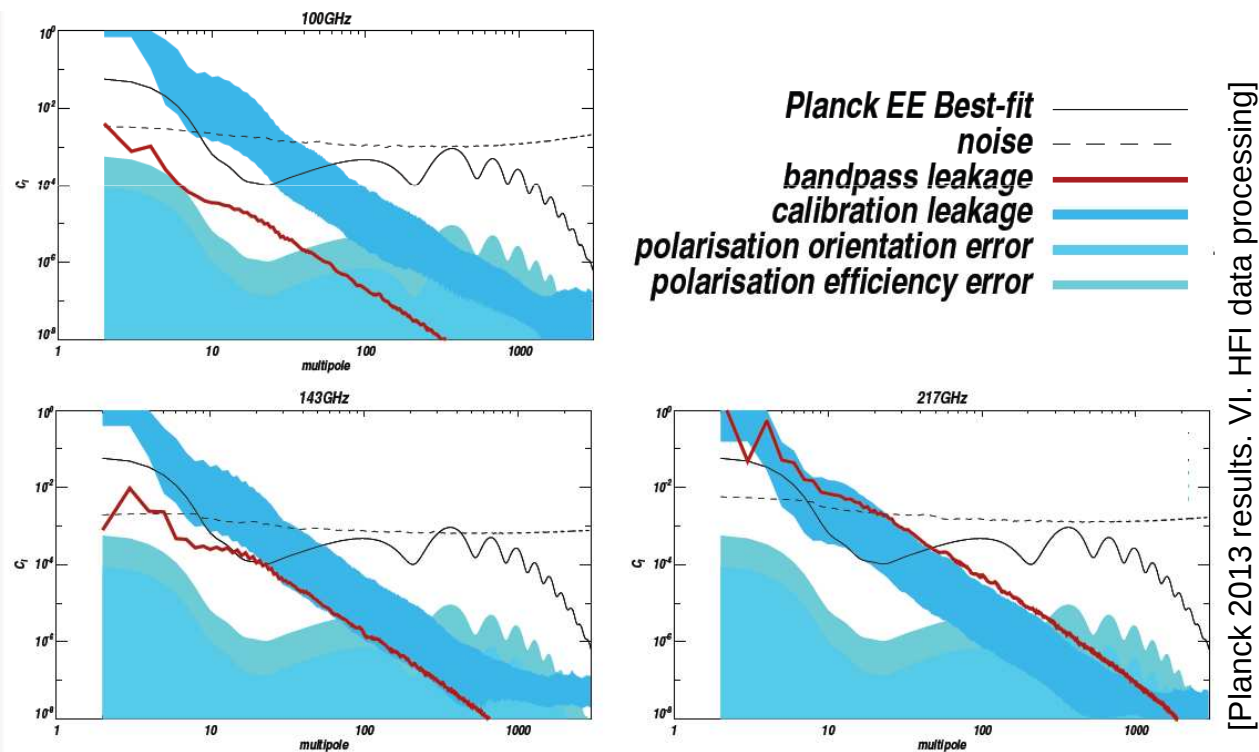


Polarization systematics: HFI

From ESLAB Conference (Aapril 2013)

Much progress in LFI and JFI low-ell pol in past few months

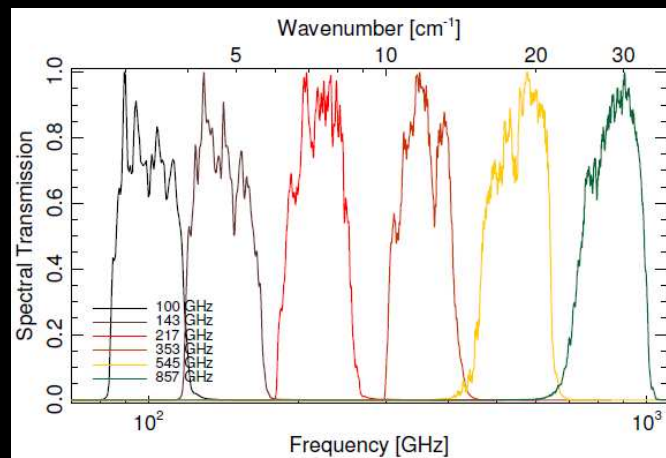
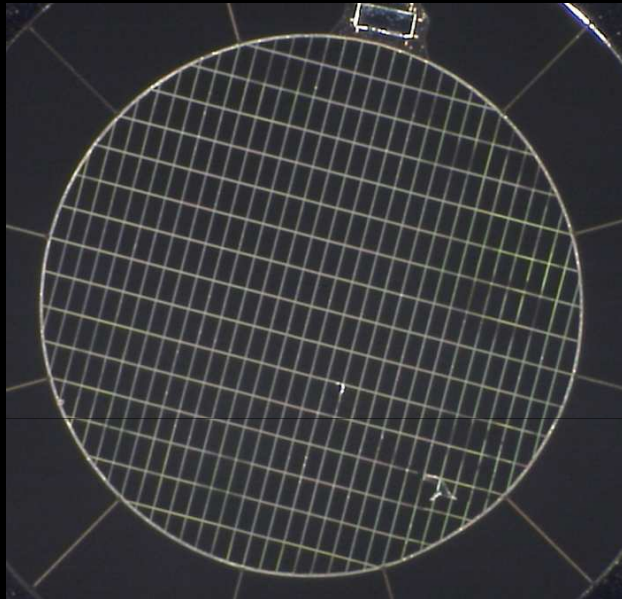
- Low ell affected by gain leakage: much work in progress, high priority for 2014
- At high multipoles systematics are sub-dominant
→ Quantitative assessment on-going



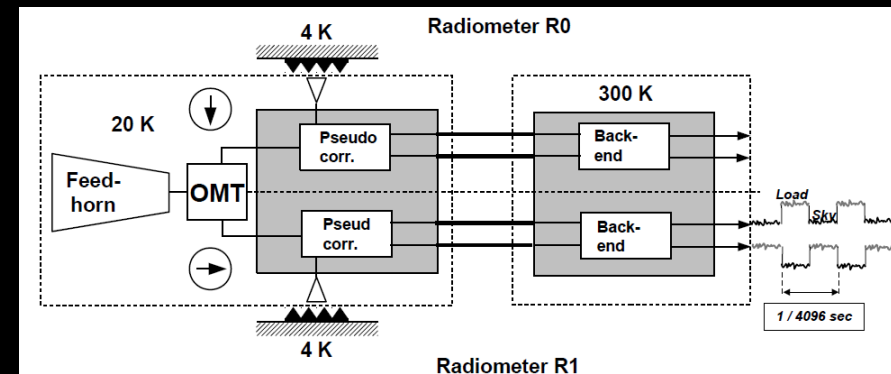
Estimation based on dedicated MC simulations at ring level

Polarization specific effects: Bandpass mismatch

Polarization Sensitive Bolometer



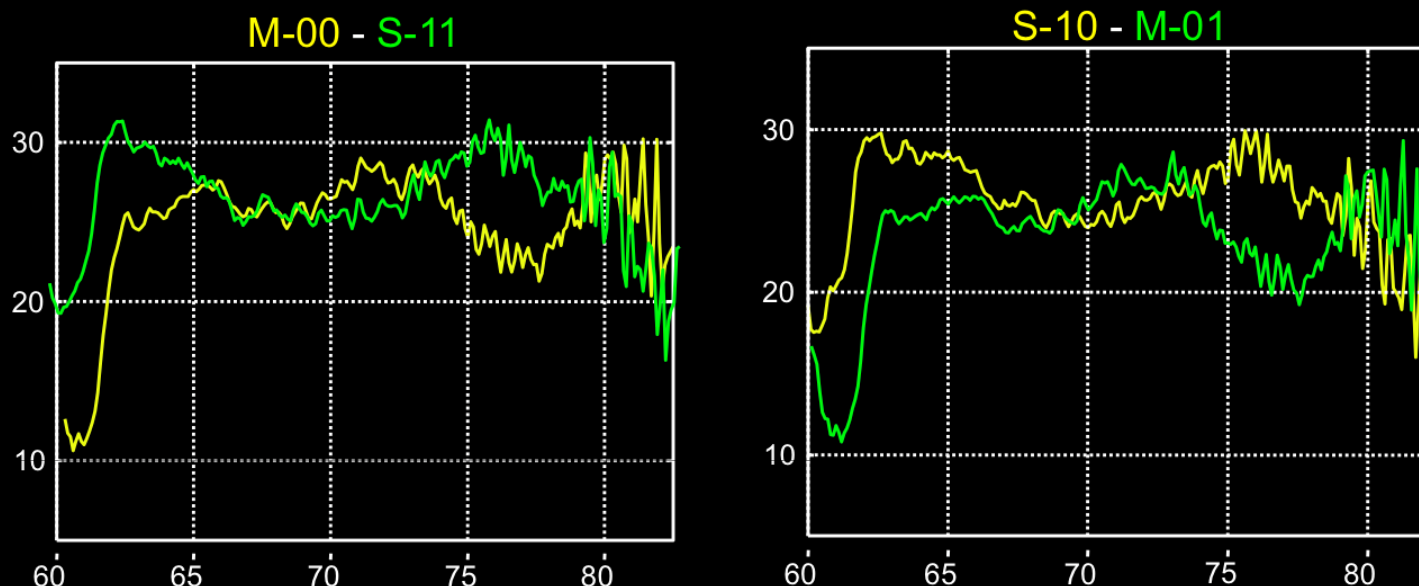
Radiometer Chain Assembly (OMT)



Mismatch between bandpasses in the two orthogonal polarizations produce leakage of I in Q and U

Polarization specific effects: Bandpass mismatch

Frequency response is asymmetric on the two OMT arms



Effect expected on polarisation measurements that depend on the difference between the two OMT arms. Can be corrected if bandshape known within $\sim 0.2\%$ accuracy

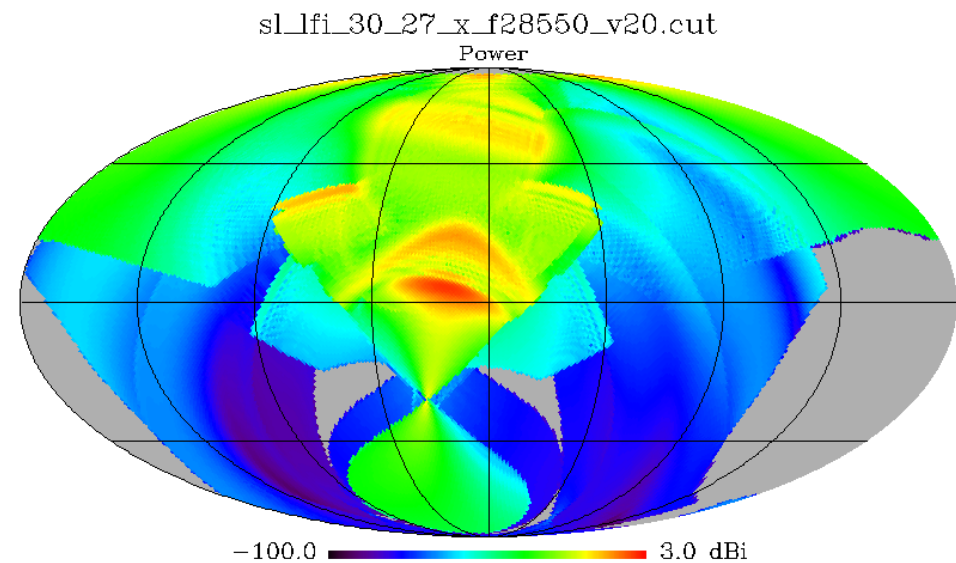
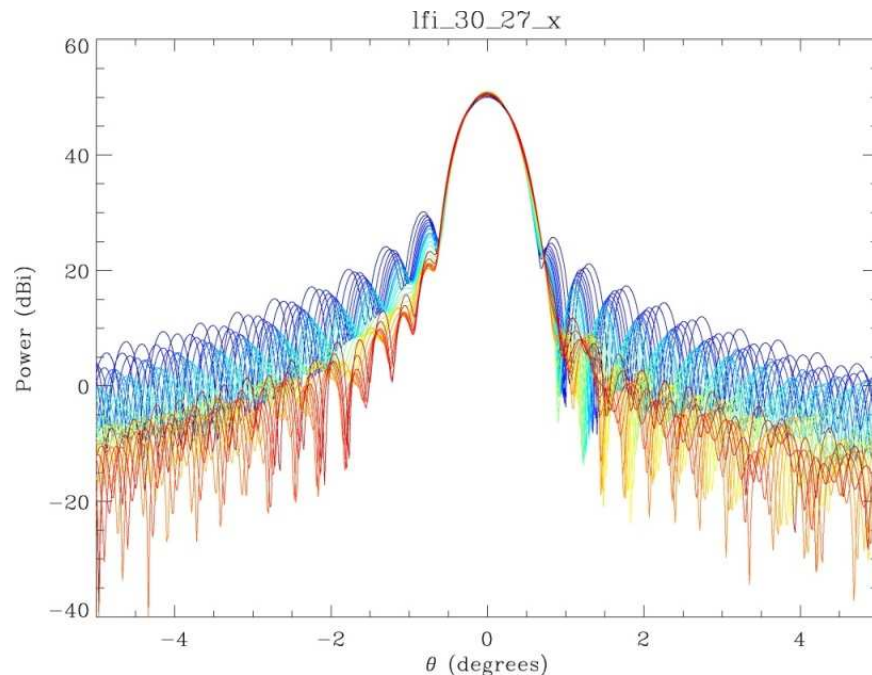
- Correction depends on nature and intensity of foregrounds in observed sky
- Most important in the galactic plane
- Requires knowledge of instrument response
- In-flight measures of polarized synchrotron and thermal dust sources
- Much improvement with Full Mission data set

Straylight removal

(Maura Sandri et al)

Beam integration across the band

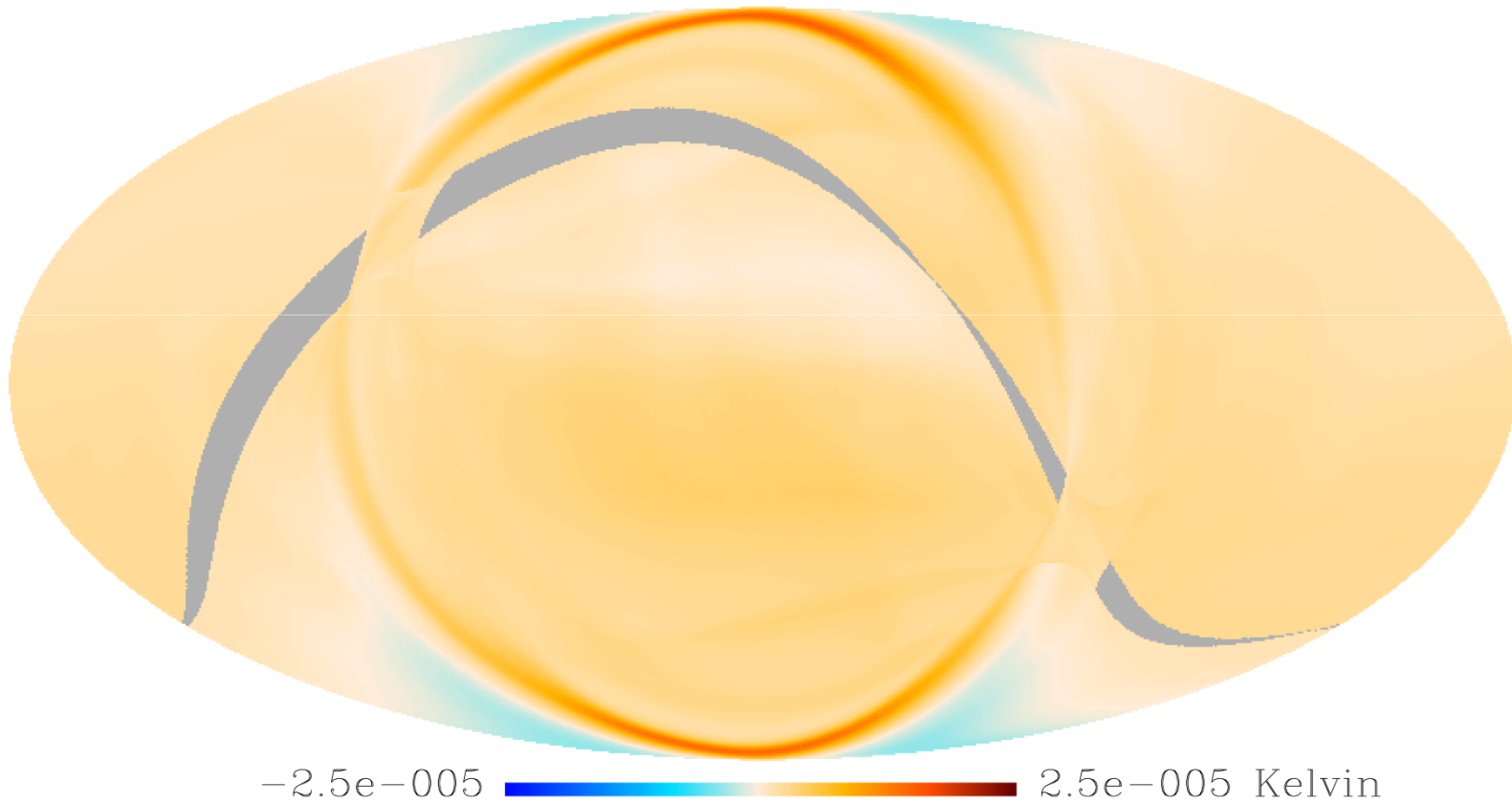
- Full beams (main beam + sidelobes) at **>20 frequencies within band** computed for each LFI radiometer (GRASP10)
- Integrated beams: weighted mean taking into account **radiometer bandshape**
- 2014 release will include **removal of Galactic straylight** from timelines



Straylight removal

30 GHz, S2-S1

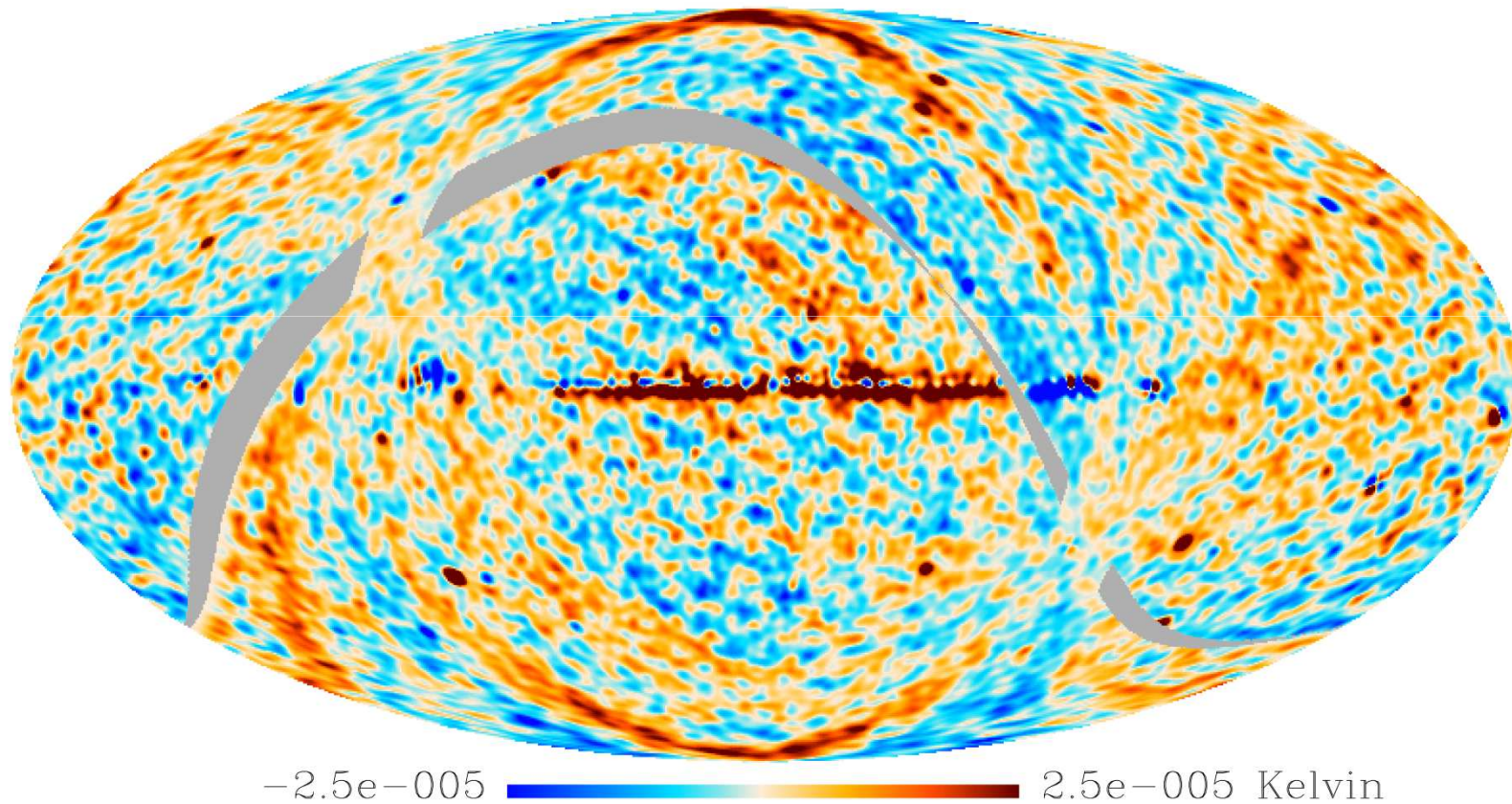
Straylight simulation



Straylight removal

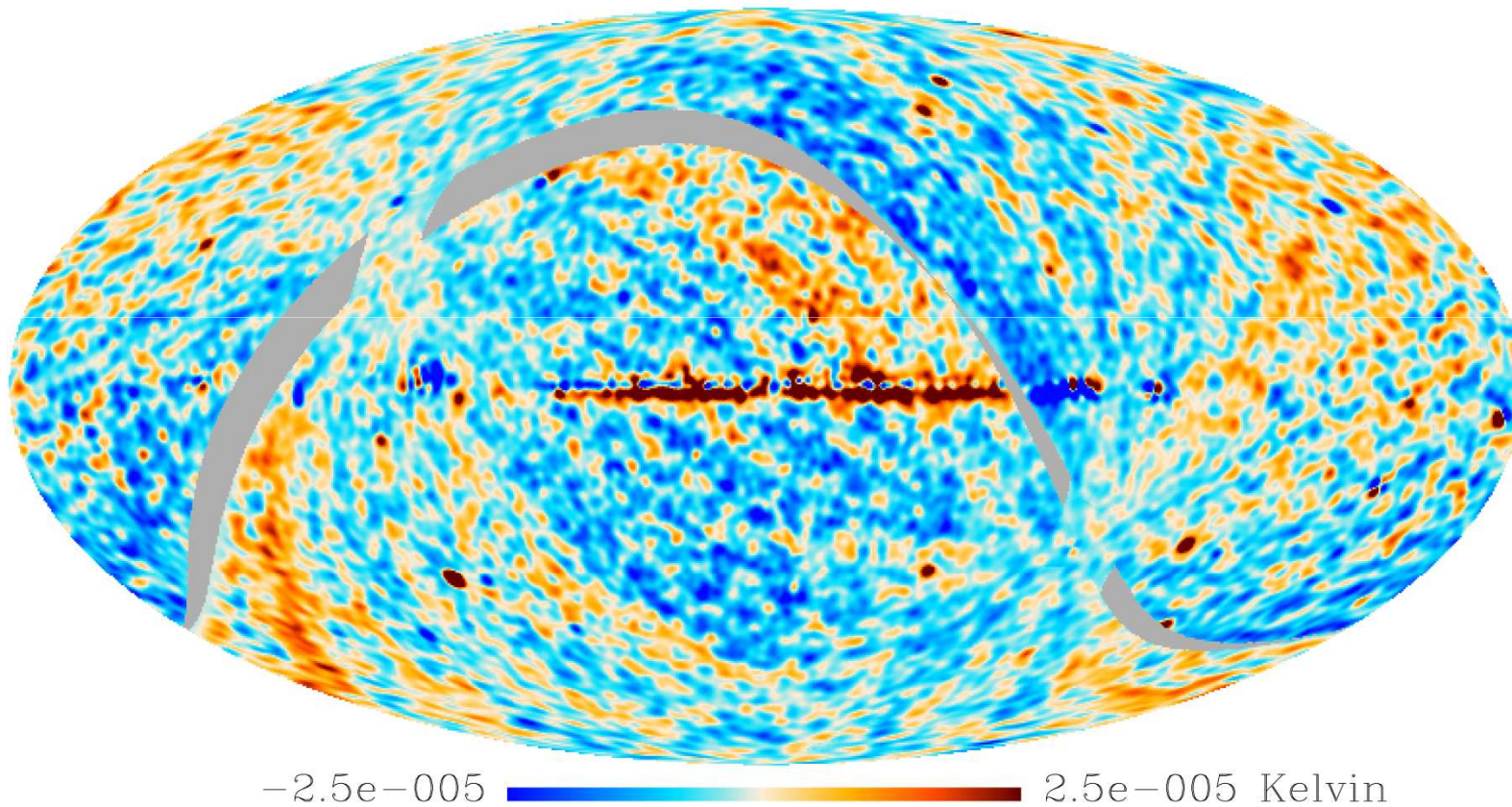
30 GHz, S2-S1 (DX9 data)

Before correction



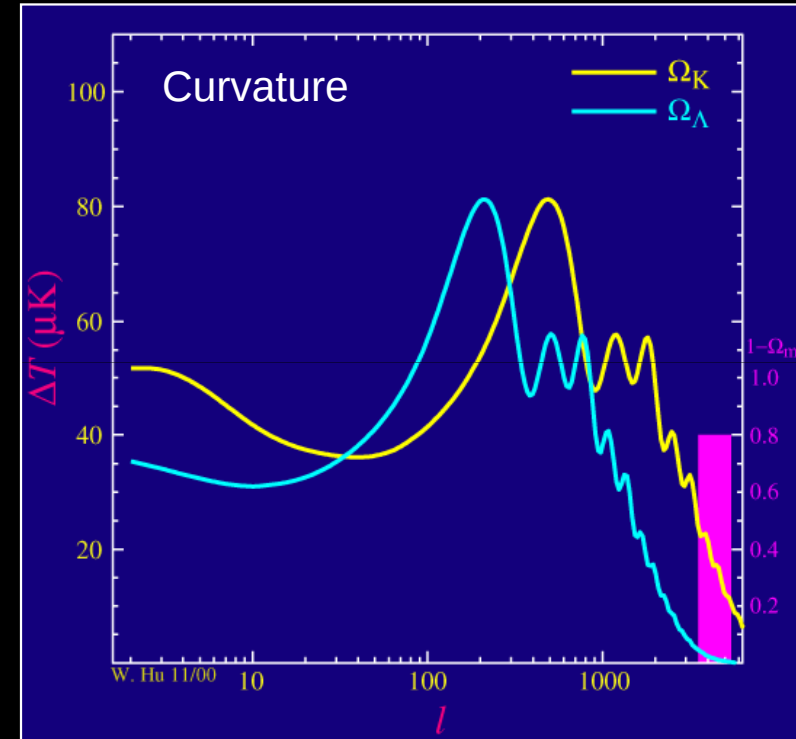
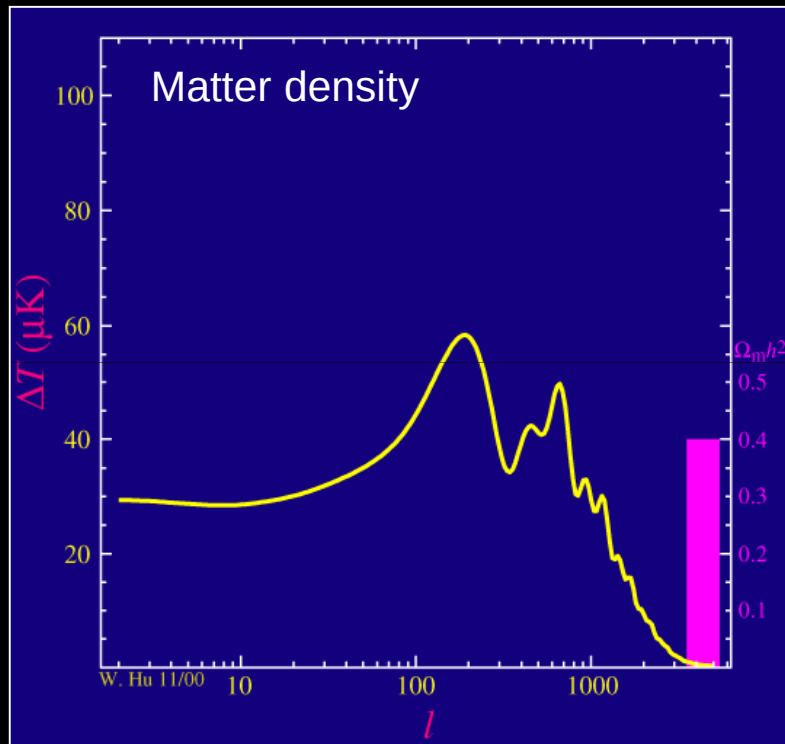
Straylight removal

30 GHz, S2-S1 (DX9 data)
After correction



Planck Full Mission: Cosmological parameters

- Improved sensitivity on TT power spectrum
- Simultaneous additional constraints from TE and EE



by Wayne Hu

→ Increased accuracy in cosmological parameters

$$H_0, \Omega_M, \Omega_\Lambda, \Omega_B, \Omega_0, \sum m_\nu$$

Planck Full Mission: Cosmological parameters

6-parameters model

Parameter		2013 uncertainty (Planck+WP)	Expected 2014 (Planck T+P)
Baryon density today	$\Omega_b h^2$	0.00028	0.00013
Cold dark matter density today	$\Omega_c h^2$	0.0027	0.0010
Thomson scattering optical depth	τ	0.013	0.0042
Hubble constant [km/s/Mpc]	H_0	1.2	0.53
Scalar spectrum power-law index	n_s	0.007	0.0031

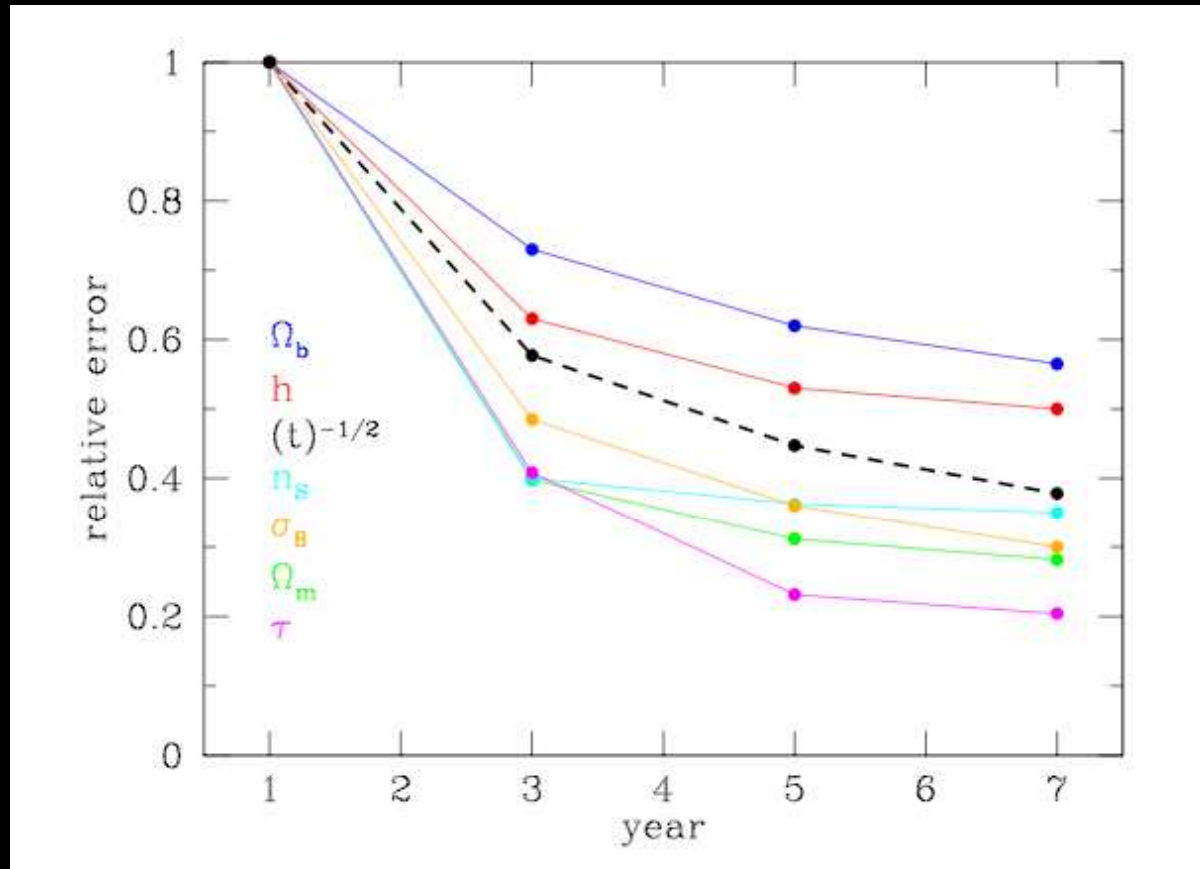
Constraints on other parameters

Parameter		2013 uncertainty (Planck+WP)	Expected 2014 (Planck T+P)
Effective number of neutrino species	N_{eff}	0.42	0.18
Fraction of baryonic mass in helium	Y_p	0.035	0.010
Dark energy equation of state	w	0.32	0.20
Varying fine-structure constant	α/α_0	0.0043	0.0018

→ Expected reduction in error bars by factors of 2 or more

Planck Full Mission: Cosmological parameters

The WMAP experience



Relative error in the basic six parameters of a standard cosmological model using four different data-sets based on 1, 3, 5 and 7 years of WMAP data. These are compared with the naïve expectation for improvement,



PLANCK



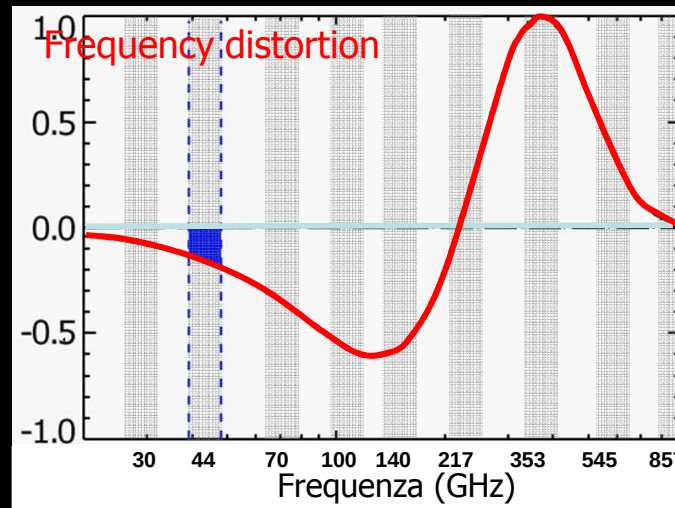
Sunyaev-Zel'dovich with Planck

$$y = \frac{kT}{m_e c^2} \sigma_T \int n_e dl = \frac{kT}{m_e c^2} \tau_e$$



Cluster of galaxies

Cosmic Microwave Background

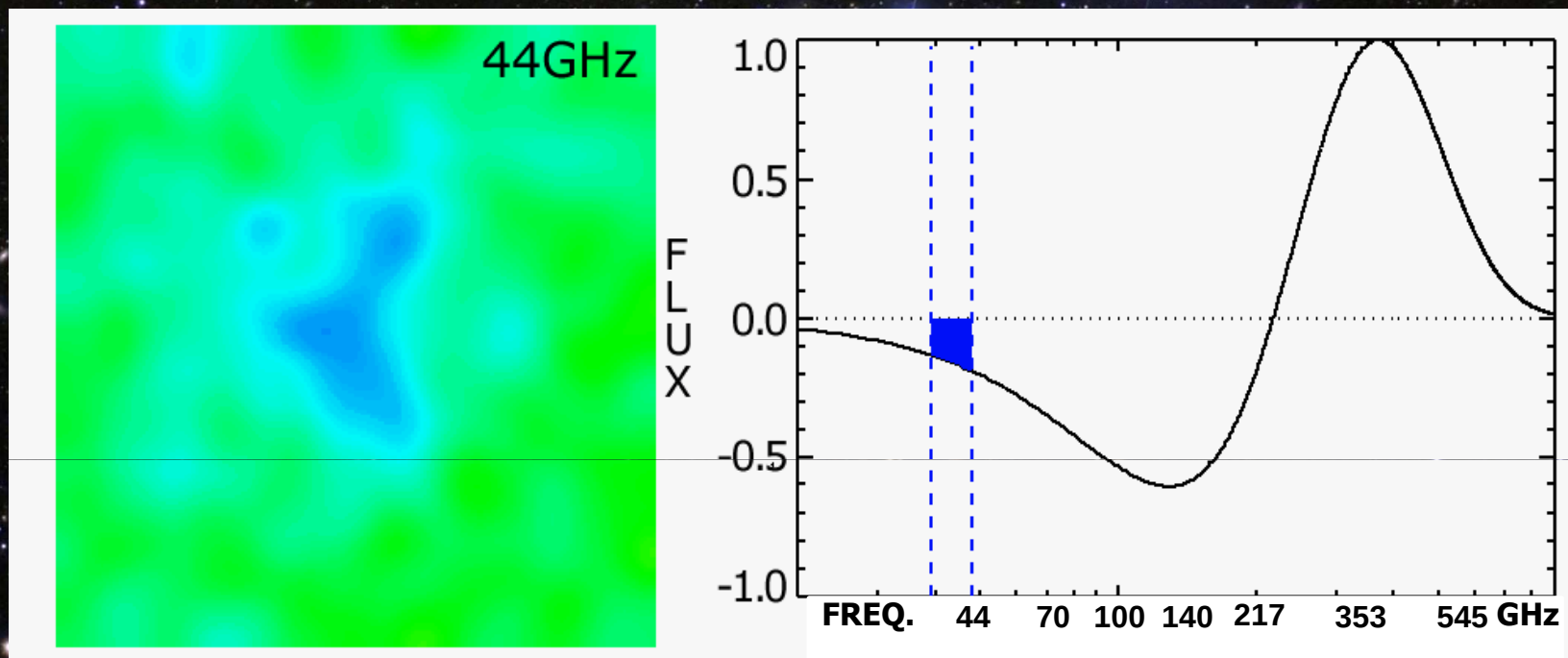




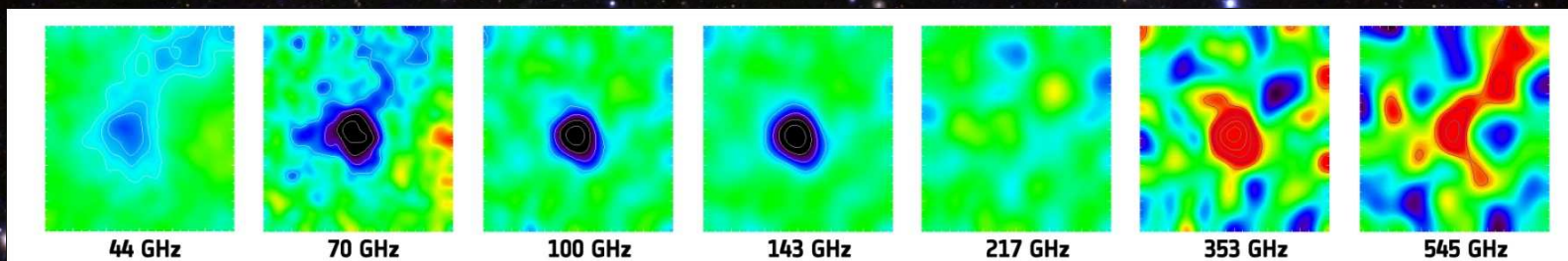
PLANCK



Effetto Sunyaev-Zel'dovich (SZ)



Galaxy Cluster: Abel 2319

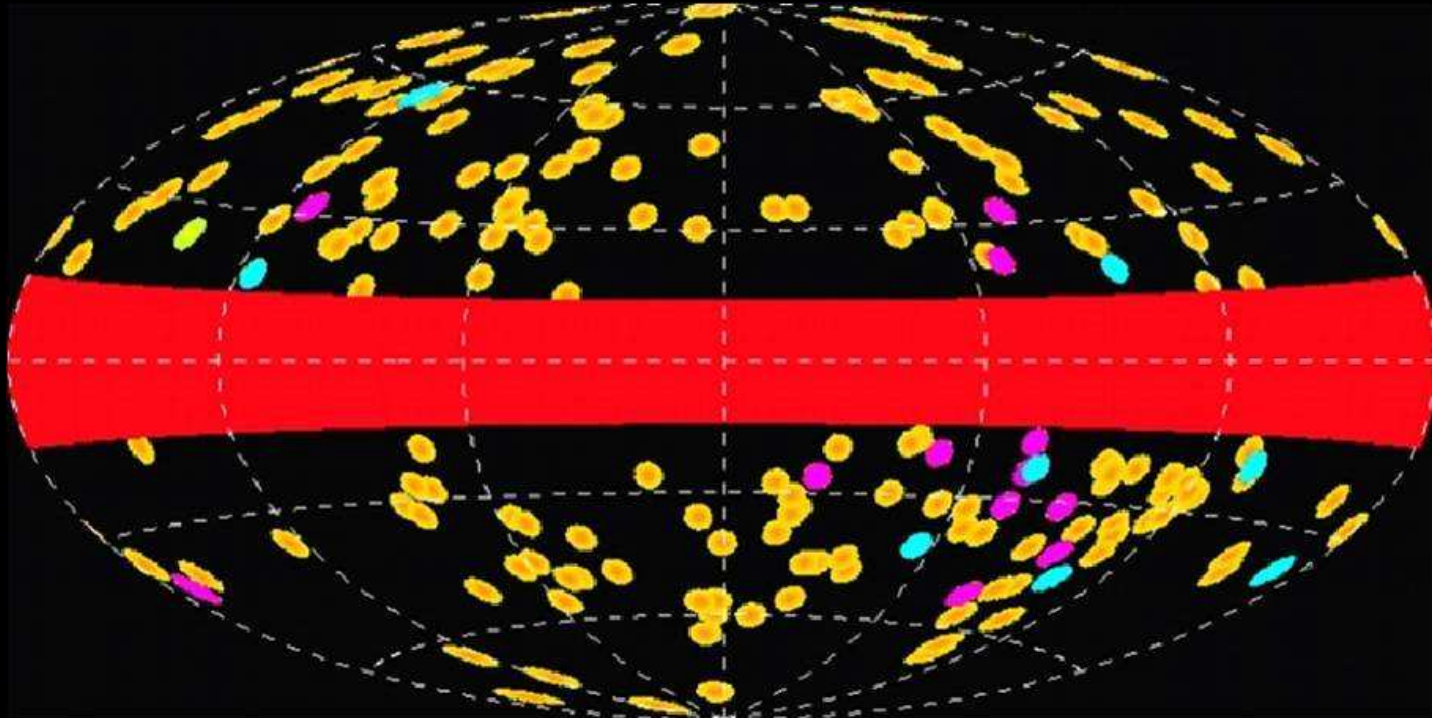




PLANCK



For the first time, Planck has measured the SZ effect on the full sky



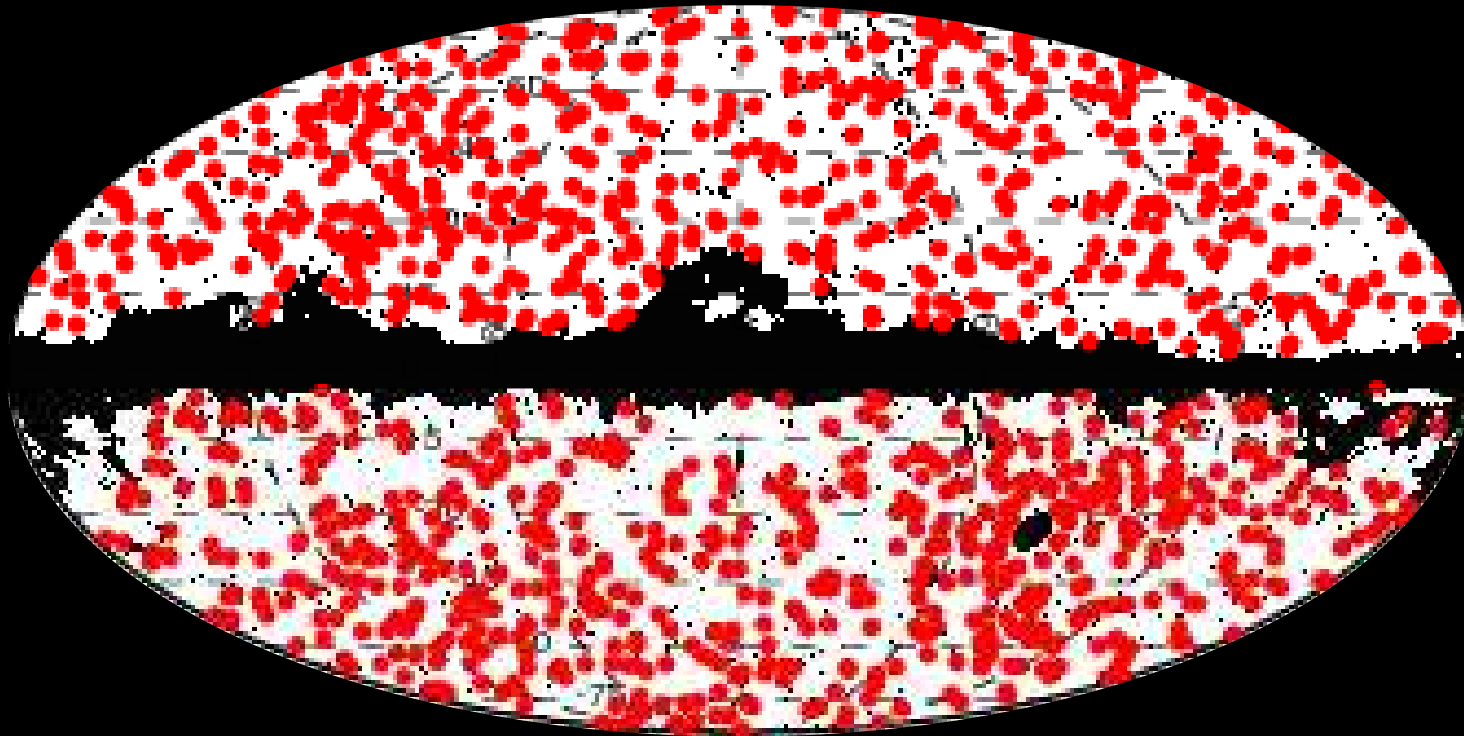
Early Planck release: 187 galaxy clusters



PLANCK



For the first time, Planck has measured the SZ effect on the full sky



Early Planck release: 187 galaxy clusters

Planck 2013 release: 1227 galaxy clusters



PLANCK



For the first time, Planck has measured the SZ effect on the full sky

Planck 2013 release

Category	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	Source
Previously known	683		
from:		472	X-ray: MCXC meta-catalogue
		182	Optical: Abell, Zwicky, SDSS
		16	SZ: SPT, ACT
		13	Misc: NED & SIMBAD
New confirmed	178		XMM, ENO, WFI, NTT, AML, SDSS
New candidate	366		
reliability:		54	High
		170	Medium
		142	Low
Total <i>Planck</i> SZ catalogue	1227		

Early Planck release: 187 galaxy clusters

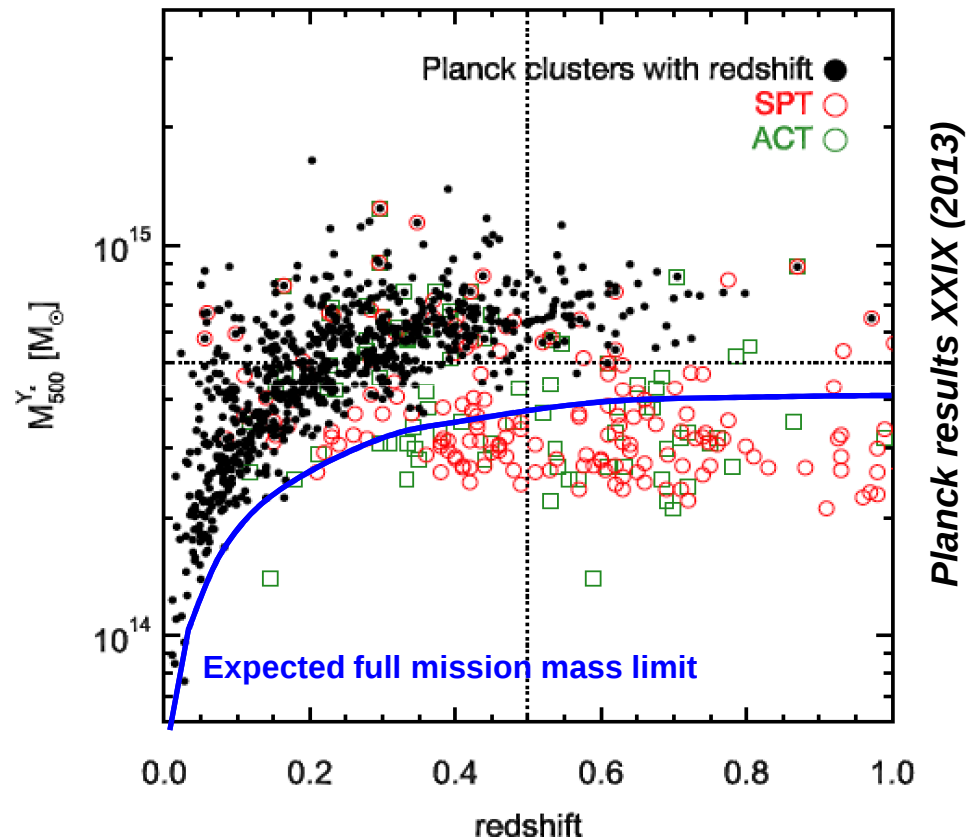
Planck 2013 release: 1227 galaxy clusters

Planck 2014 release: ...stay tuned!

Improved SZ studies

Mass redshift distribution: expectations for the full survey

- Lower mass limits ($M_{500} \sim 4 \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ at $z=1$)
- Possibility of finding clusters at $z > 1$



All sky thermal SZ maps

- Improved statistics and higher control on systematics will benefit SZ power spectrum and cosmological parameters estimation

Conclusions

- The excellent performance of Planck instruments and coolers allowed for major extensions of the Planck survey (5 surveys for HFI, 8 surveys for LFI)
- Increased observing time and multiple redundancy will lead to higher sensitivity and more stringent control of systematic effects and calibration:
→ *the key for more science results!*
- The Planck full mission and new polarization data will bring Cosmology in yet unmatched precision levels
→ parameters, non-G, lensing, anomalies (vs. polarization!), ...
→ E/B modes at low ℓ , verification of Bicep2 results
- Significant advances in several aspects of mm-wave astrophysics, including Galactic diffuse components, sources catalogs, SZ studies
- Polarization requires working at the very limit of our instruments and of our knowledge of the instruments themselves

The work of many people has to be greeted!

Planck Collaboration

Planck Core Team



Planck Collaboration

[illegible]