

Power Spectra of SPIRE Maps

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on behalf of the SPIRE Map-Making WG



- Kindly provided by Jim Ingalls
- All images but 1 have same WCS
- It computes the inverse 2D FFT of the input map, normalizing to the total surface brightness of the image
- Create a map of *angular scale bins*, depending on map's size and resolution
 - ▶ As an option, it is possible to provide a beam map and compute a “de-convolved” power spectrum: results are still un-clear so not discussed here
- Compute average value in each k bin
- Fit power spectra results between $k = [0.01, 1] \text{ arcmin}^{-1}$
- Used (where available) *truth* map's power spectrum as benchmark
 - ▶ N.B.: all *truth* maps are meant as simulated only data (no noise) but convolved with the instrument beam and reprojected on standard SPIRE pixel size maps (6 to 14 arcsec)



	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 6	Case 7	Case 9	Case 10	Case 11	Case 12	Case 13
Truth	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Naïve	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Naïve IA	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Destriper P0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Destriper P1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scana-morphos	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Sanepic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Unimap	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	?

- Case 2: nominal; cirrus + noise
- Case 3: nominal; noise only
- Case 4: nominal; M51 + noise
- Case 6: fast scan; galactic centre + noise
- Case 7: fast scan; noise + cooler burp

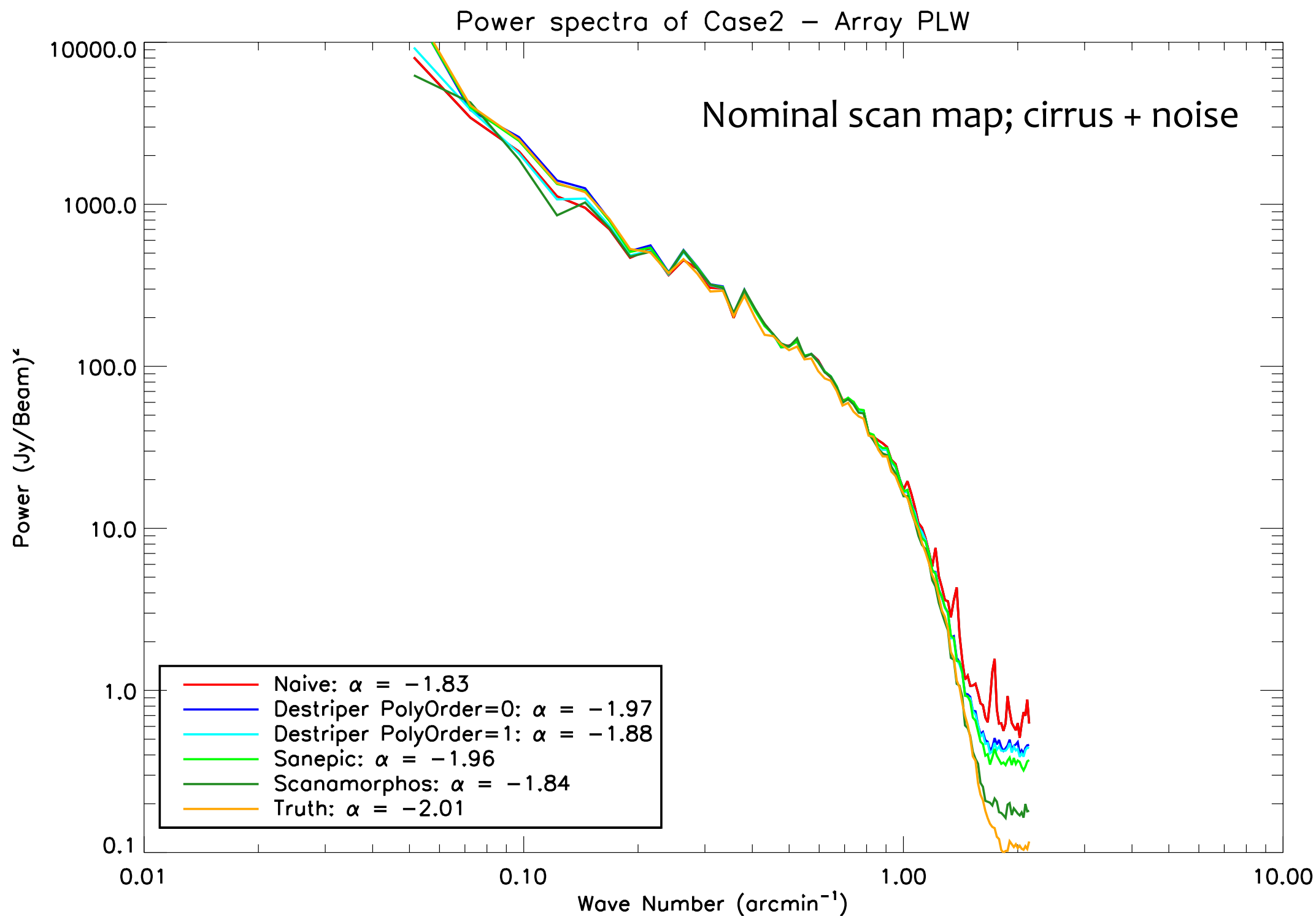
- Case 9: parallel; galactic centre + noise
- Case 10: parallel; cirrus + noise
- Case 11: parallel; noise only
- Case 12: real obs; nominal; NGC628
- Case 13: real obs; parallel; HiGal L30

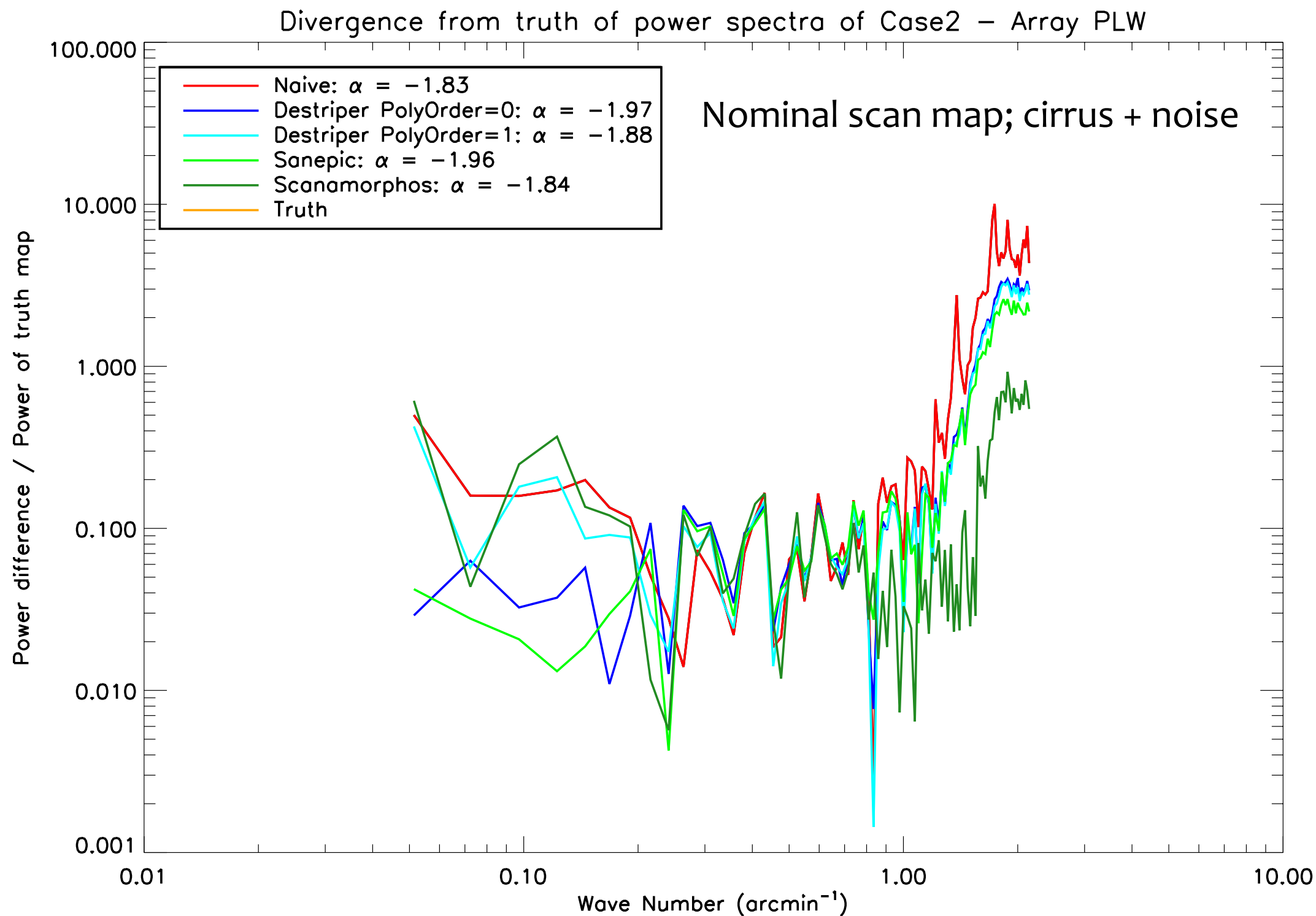


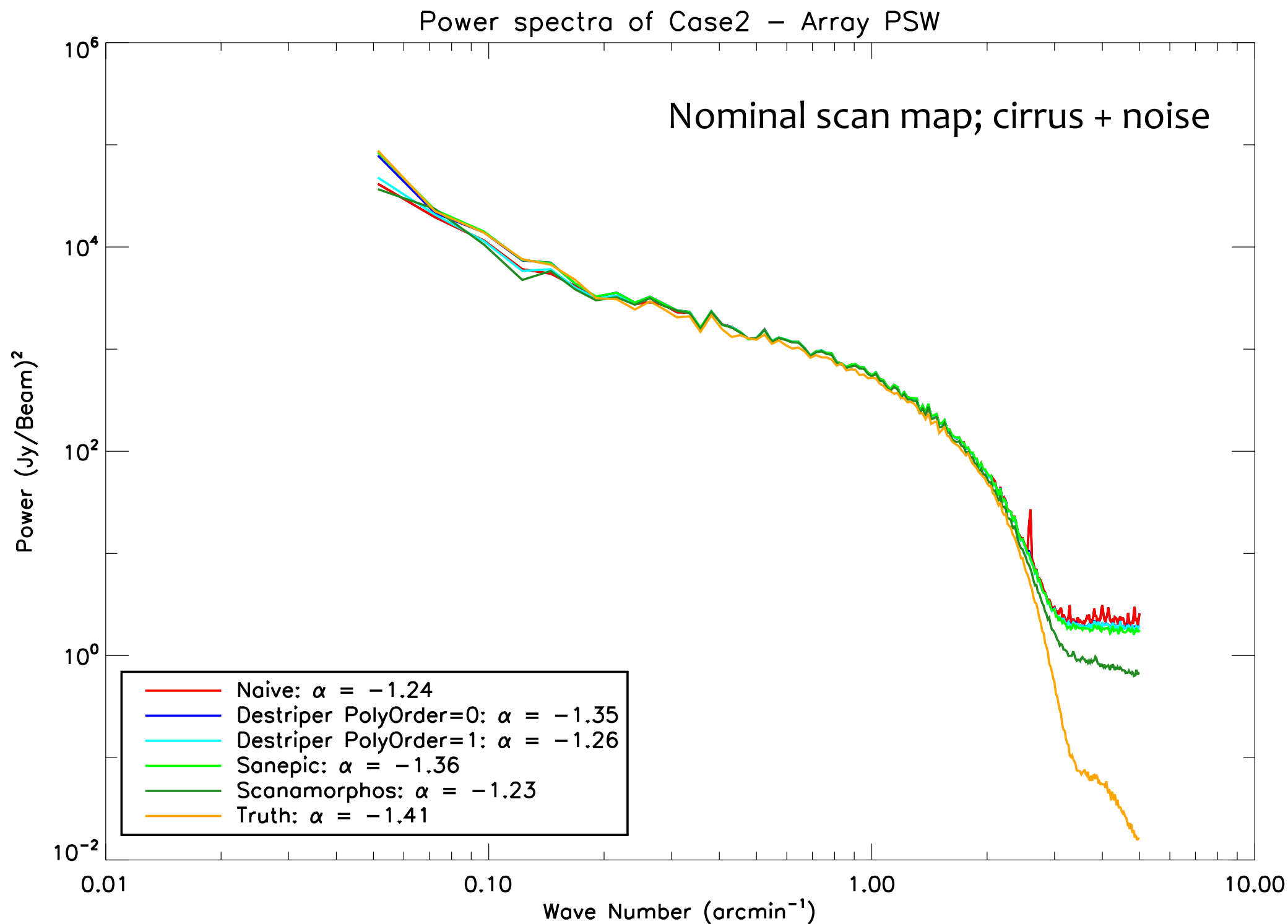
	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 6	Case 7	Case 9	Case 10	Case 11	Case 12	Case 13
Truth	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Naïve	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Naïve IA	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Destriper P0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Destriper P1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scana-morphos	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
Sanepic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Unimap	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	?

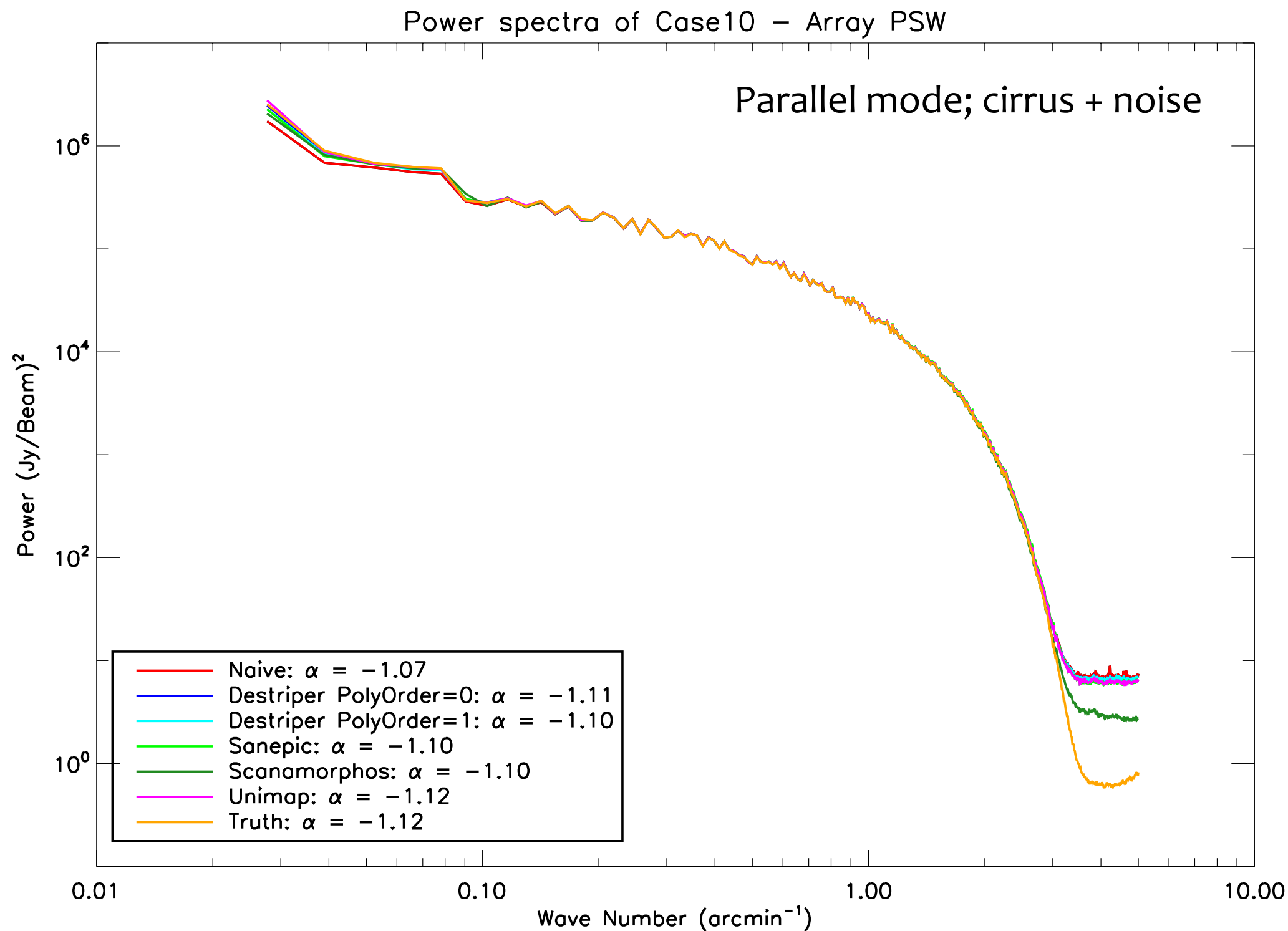
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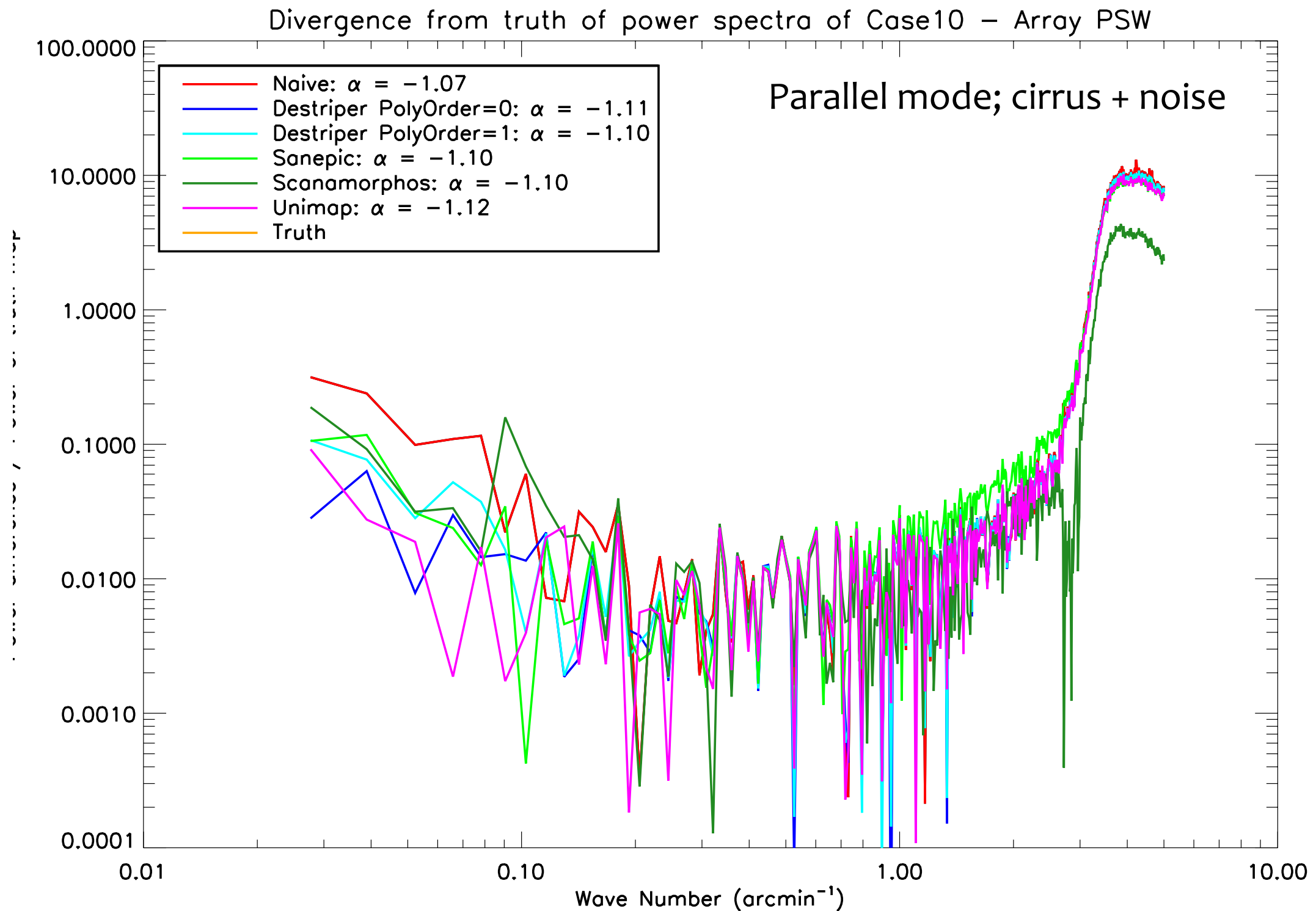
- Case 9: parallel; galactic centre + noise
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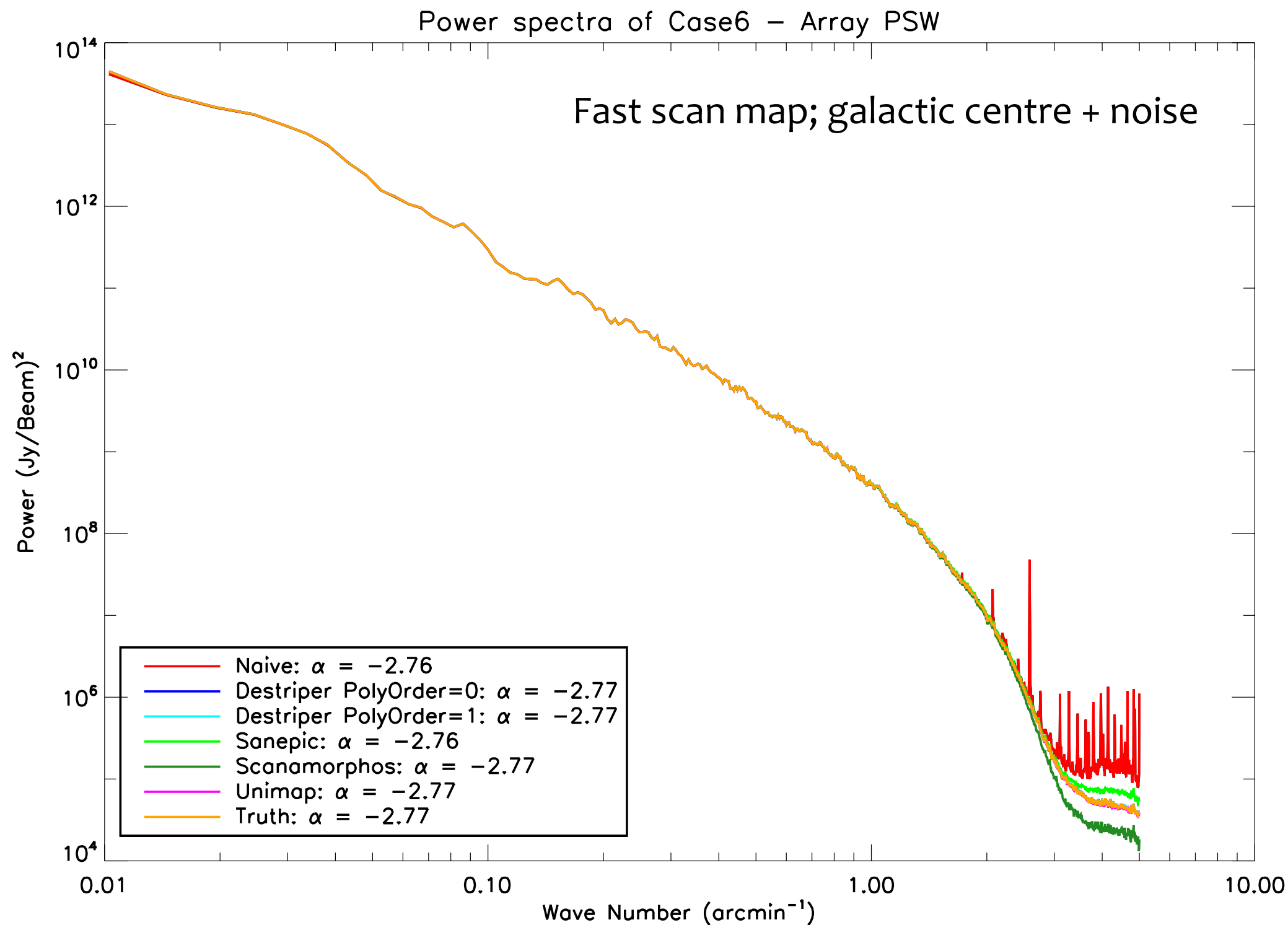


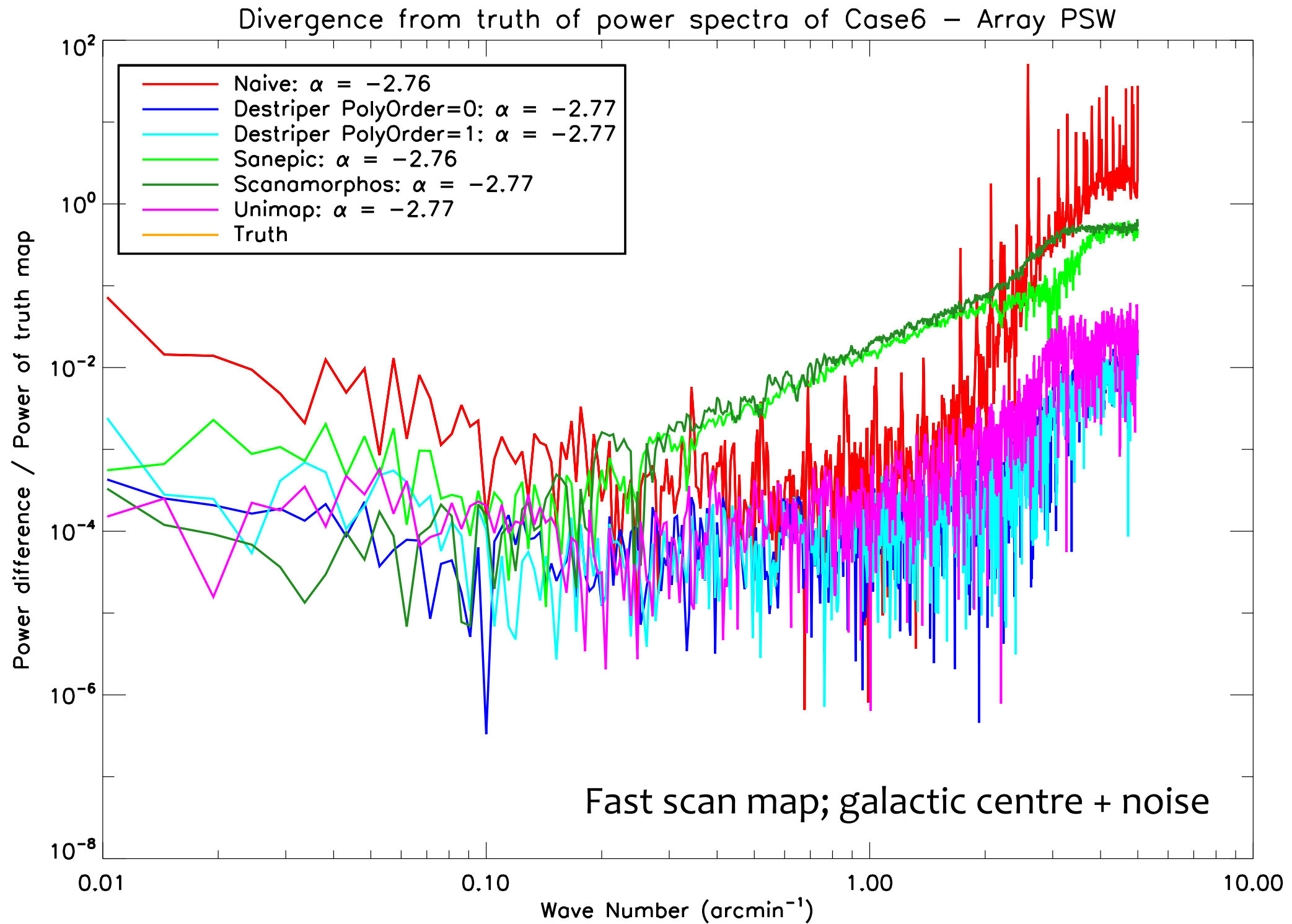


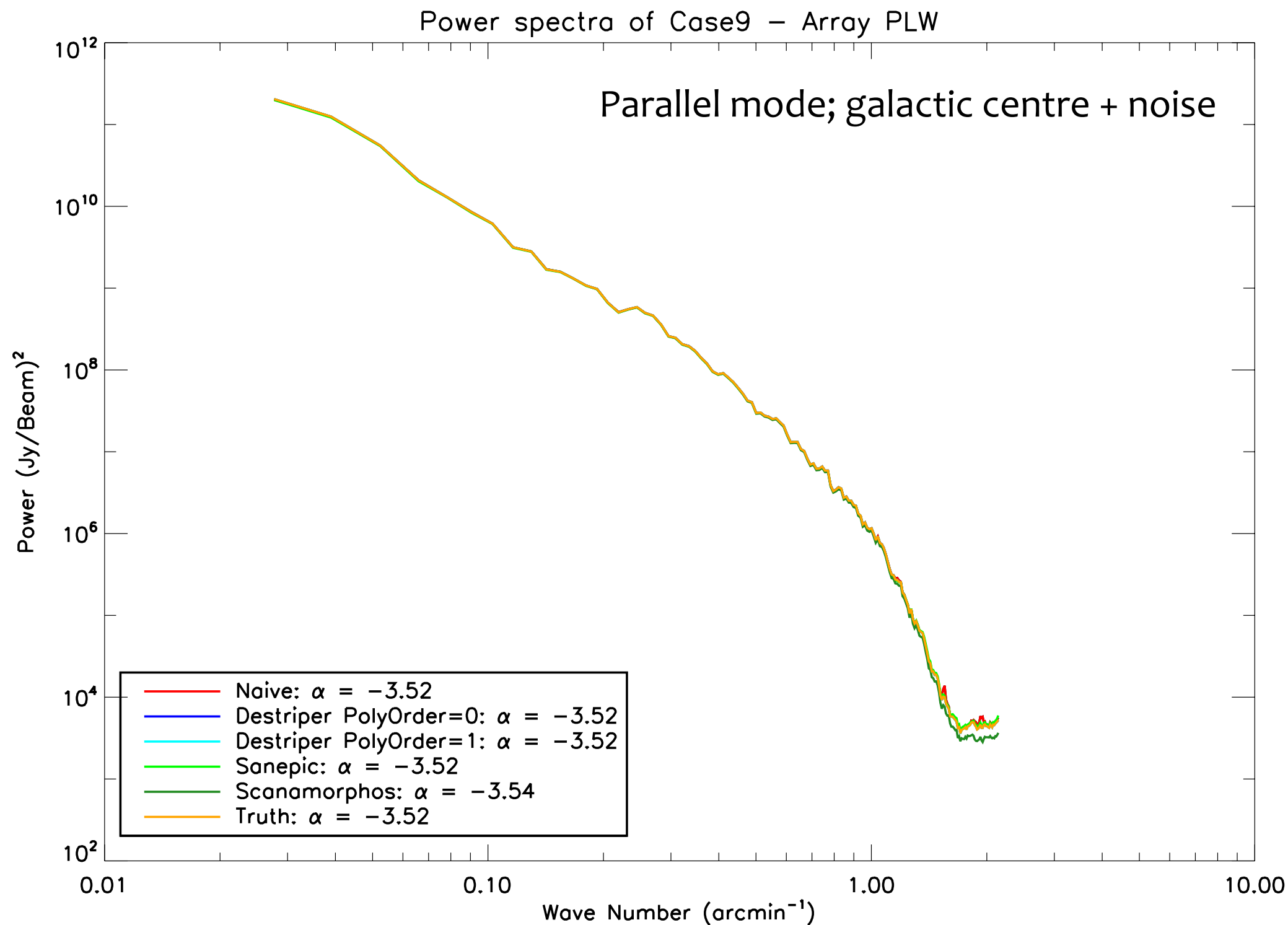


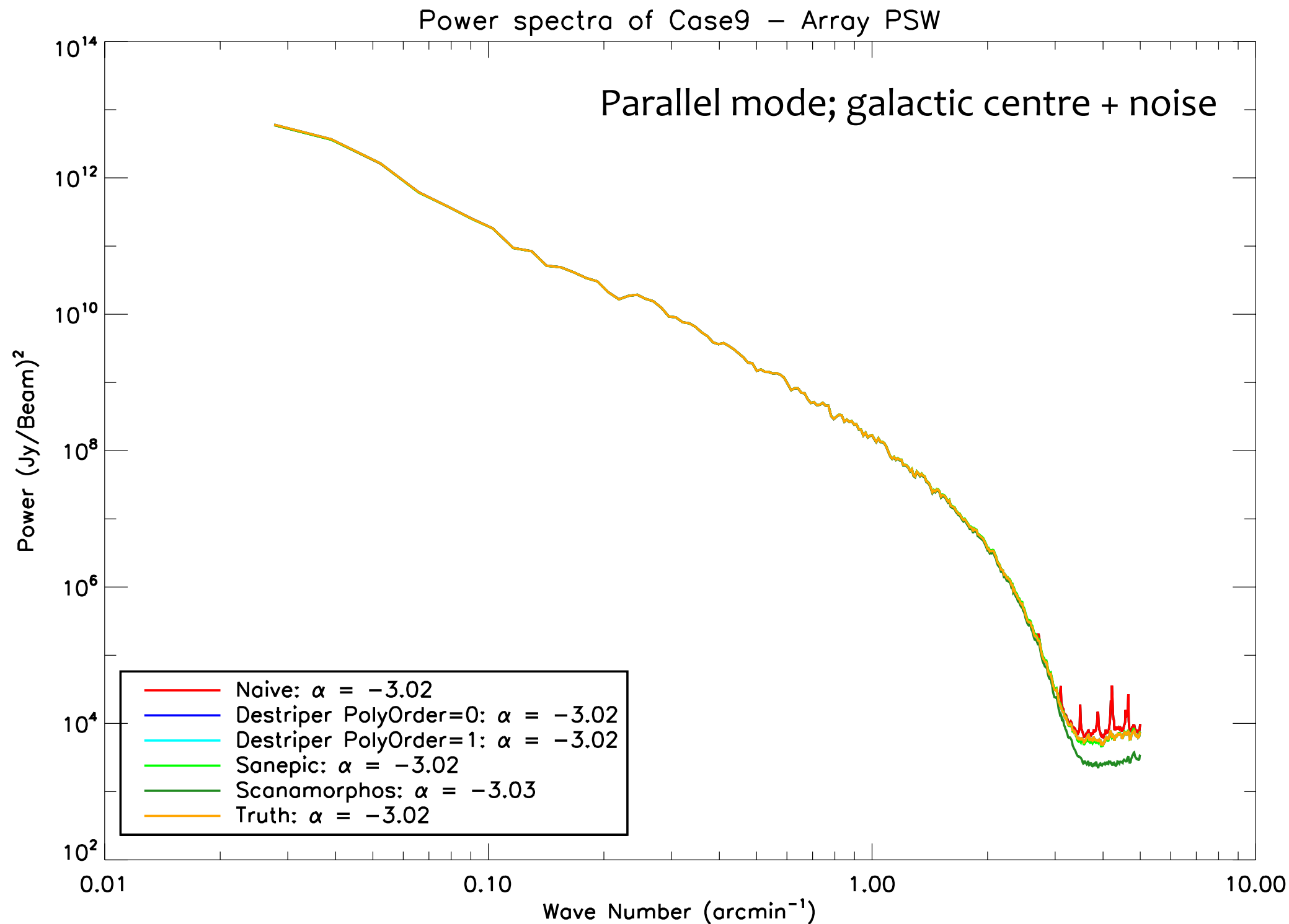


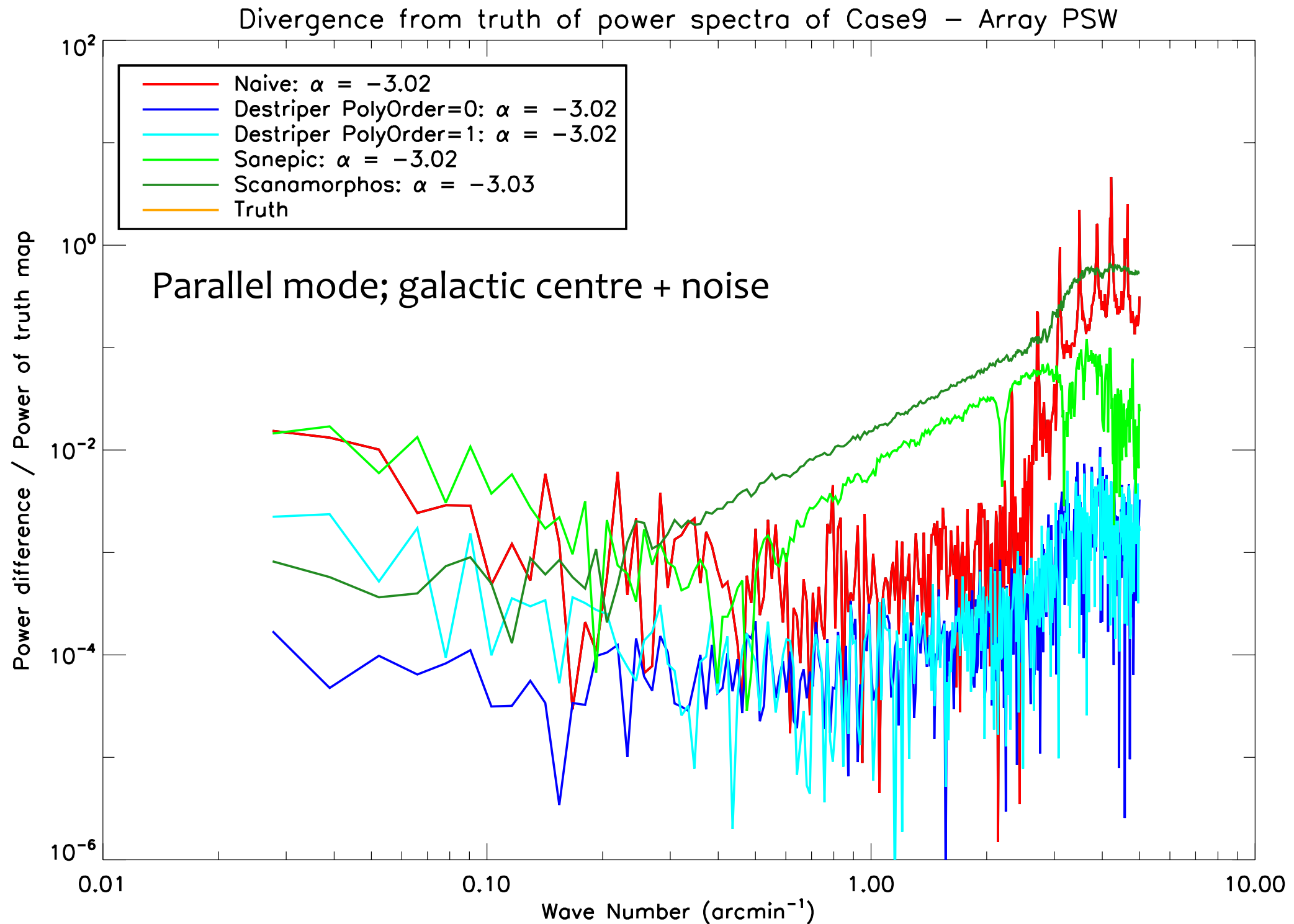


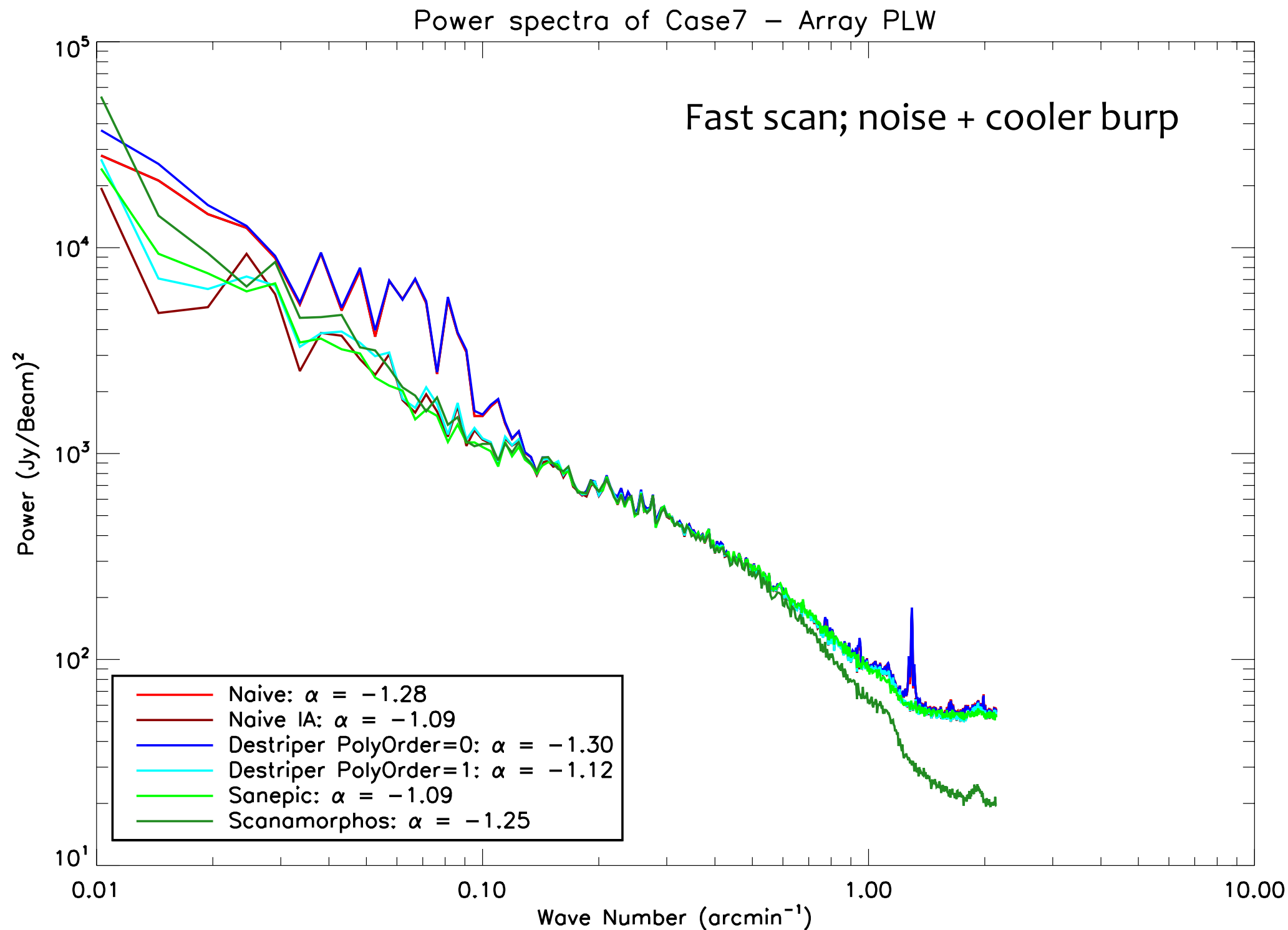


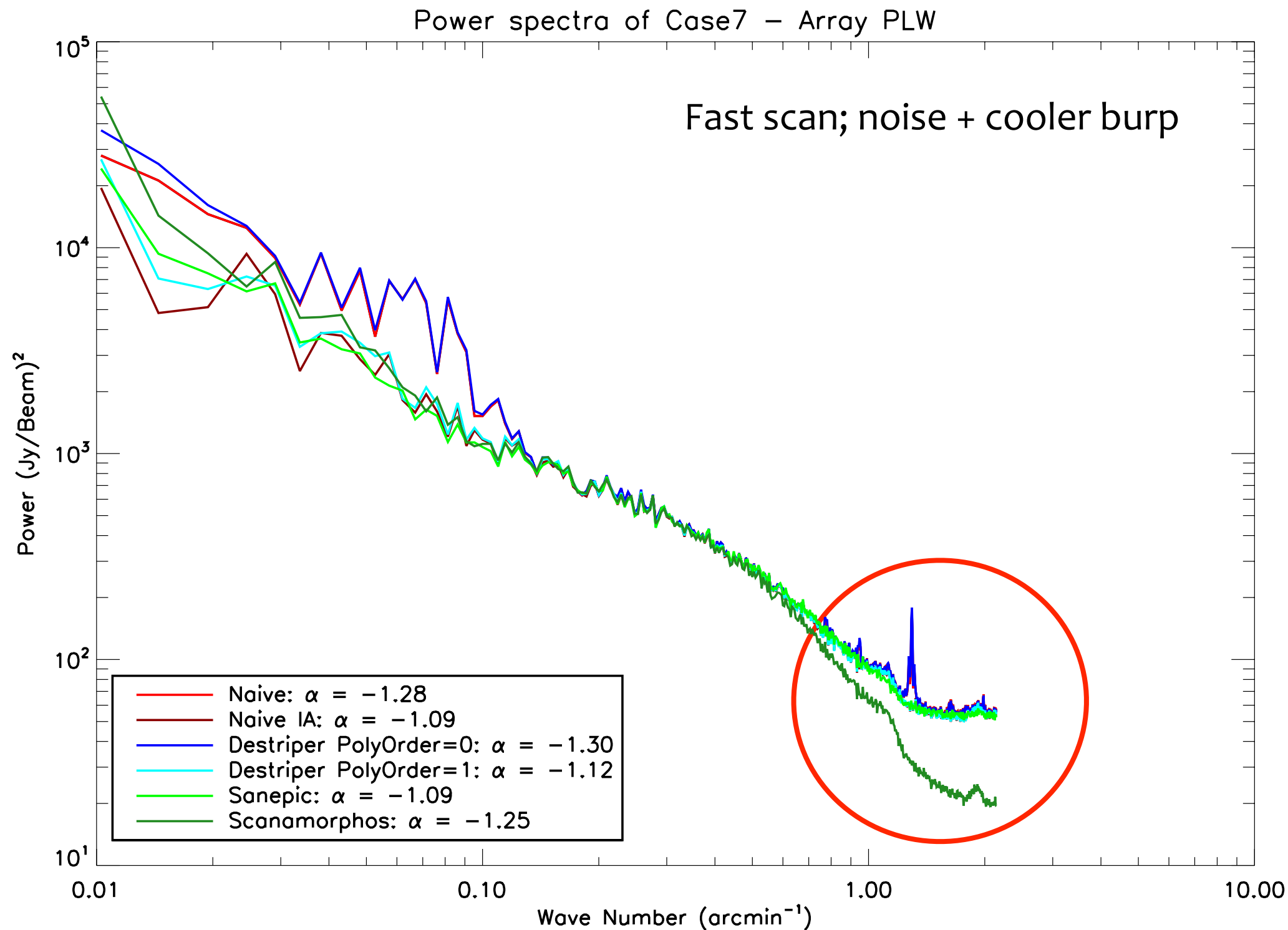




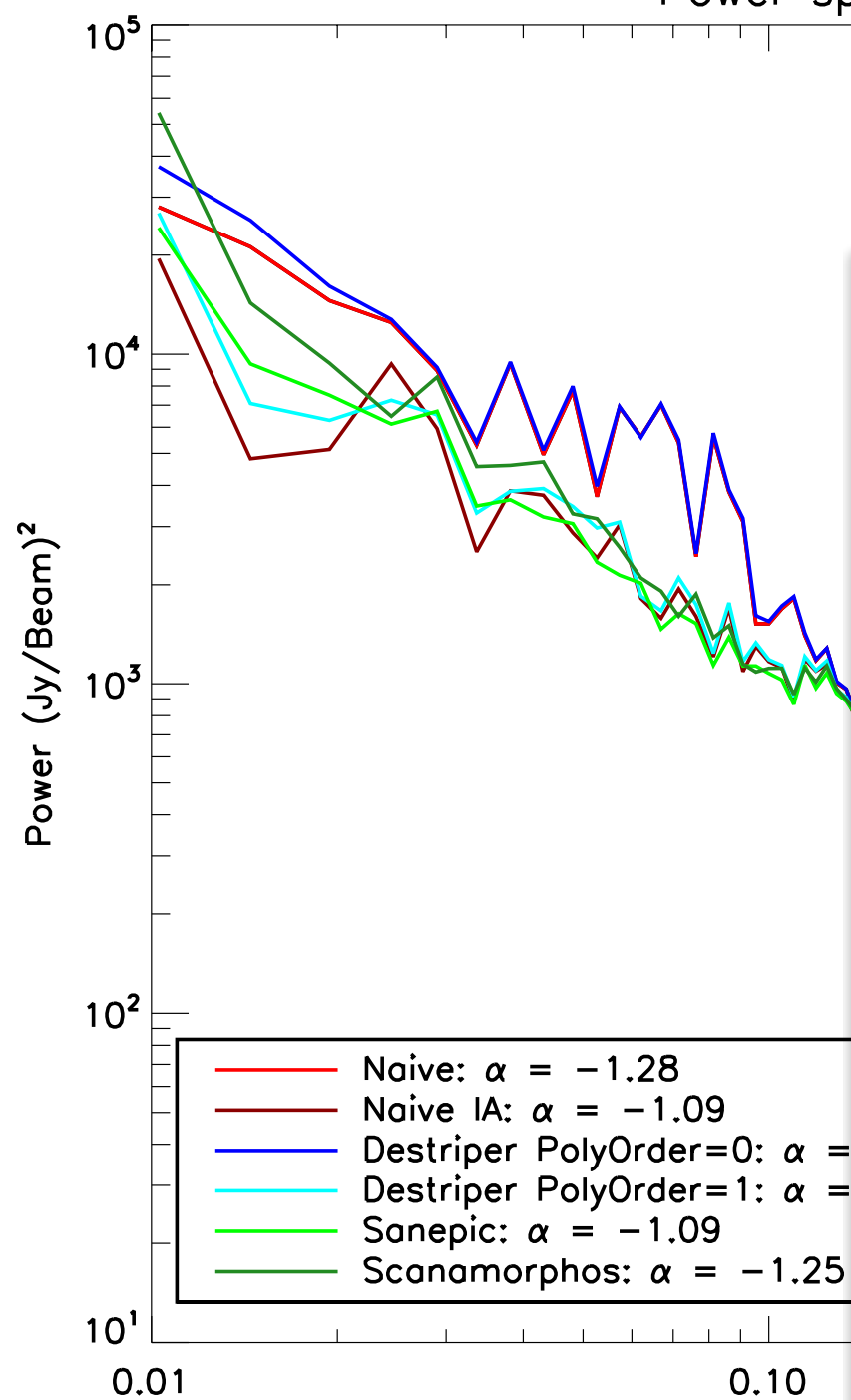




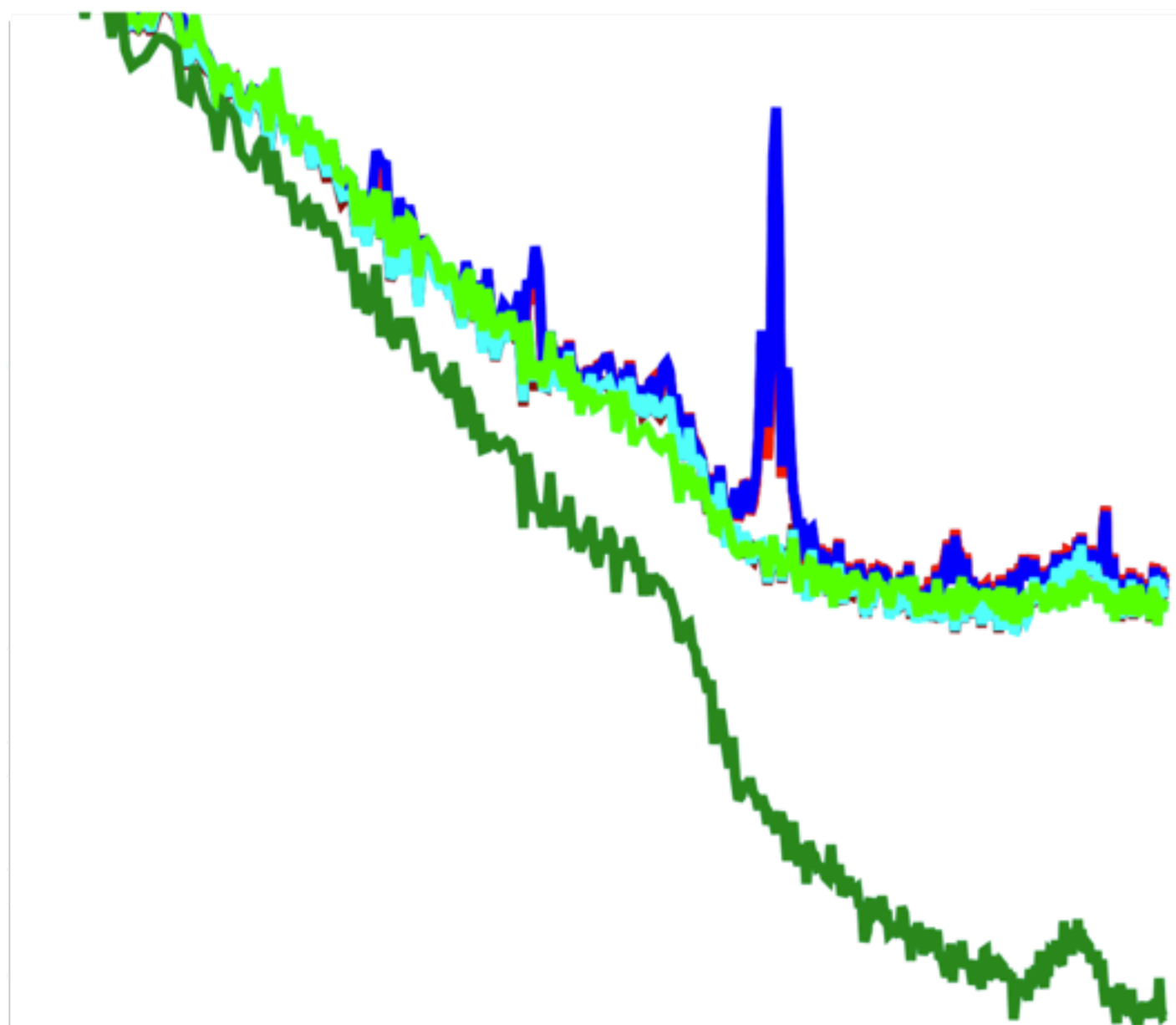


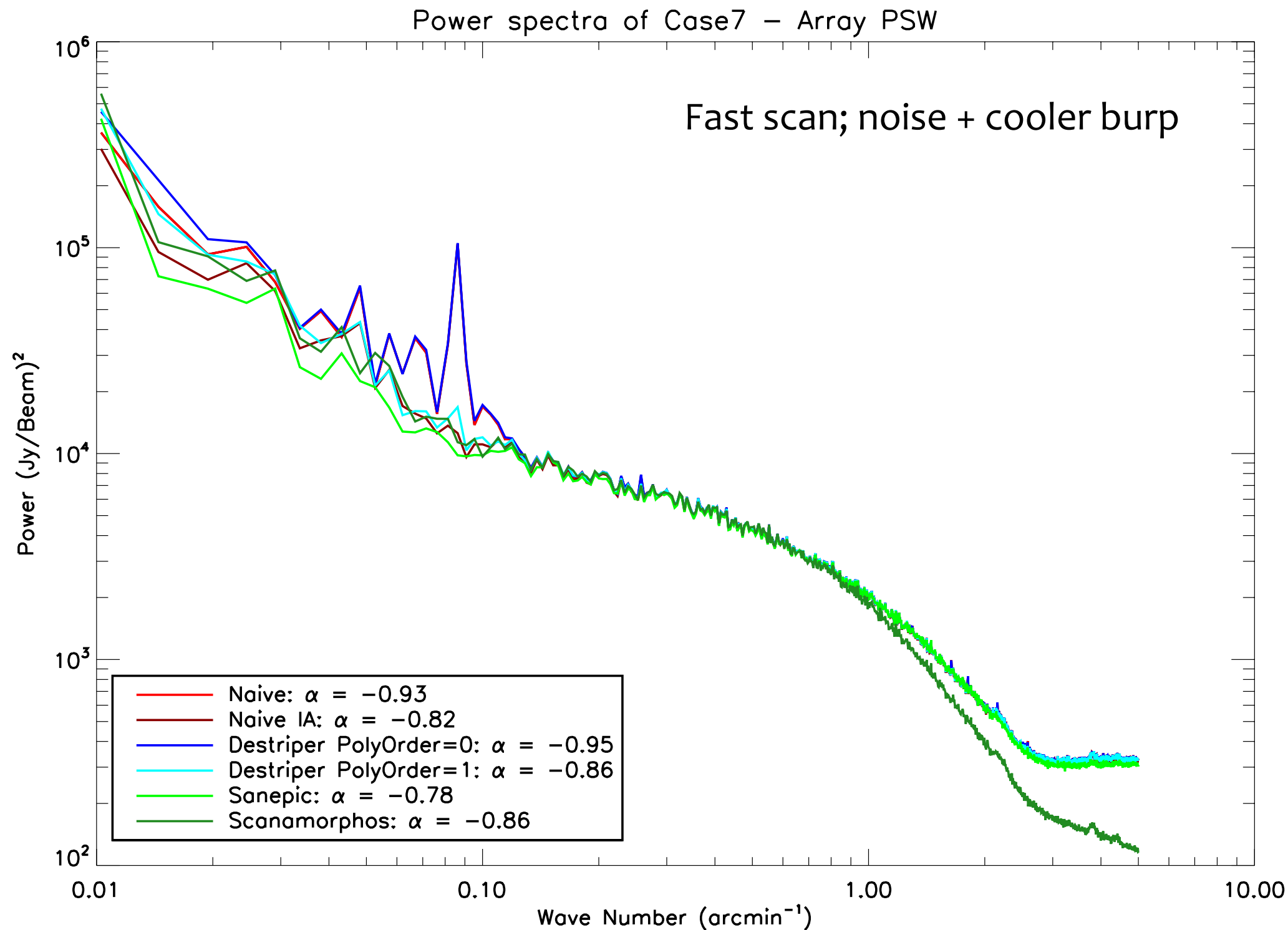


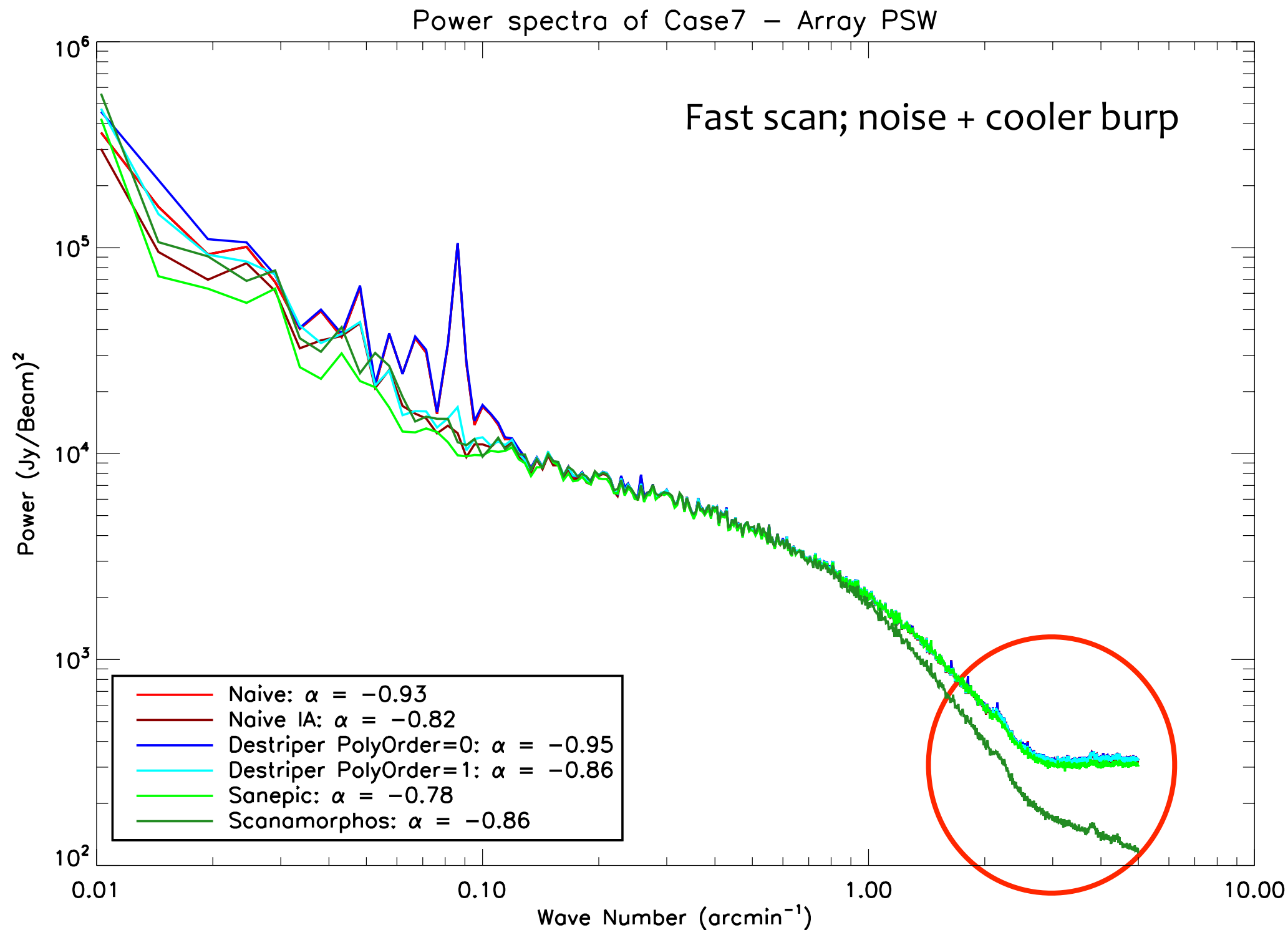
Power spectra of Case7 - Array PLW



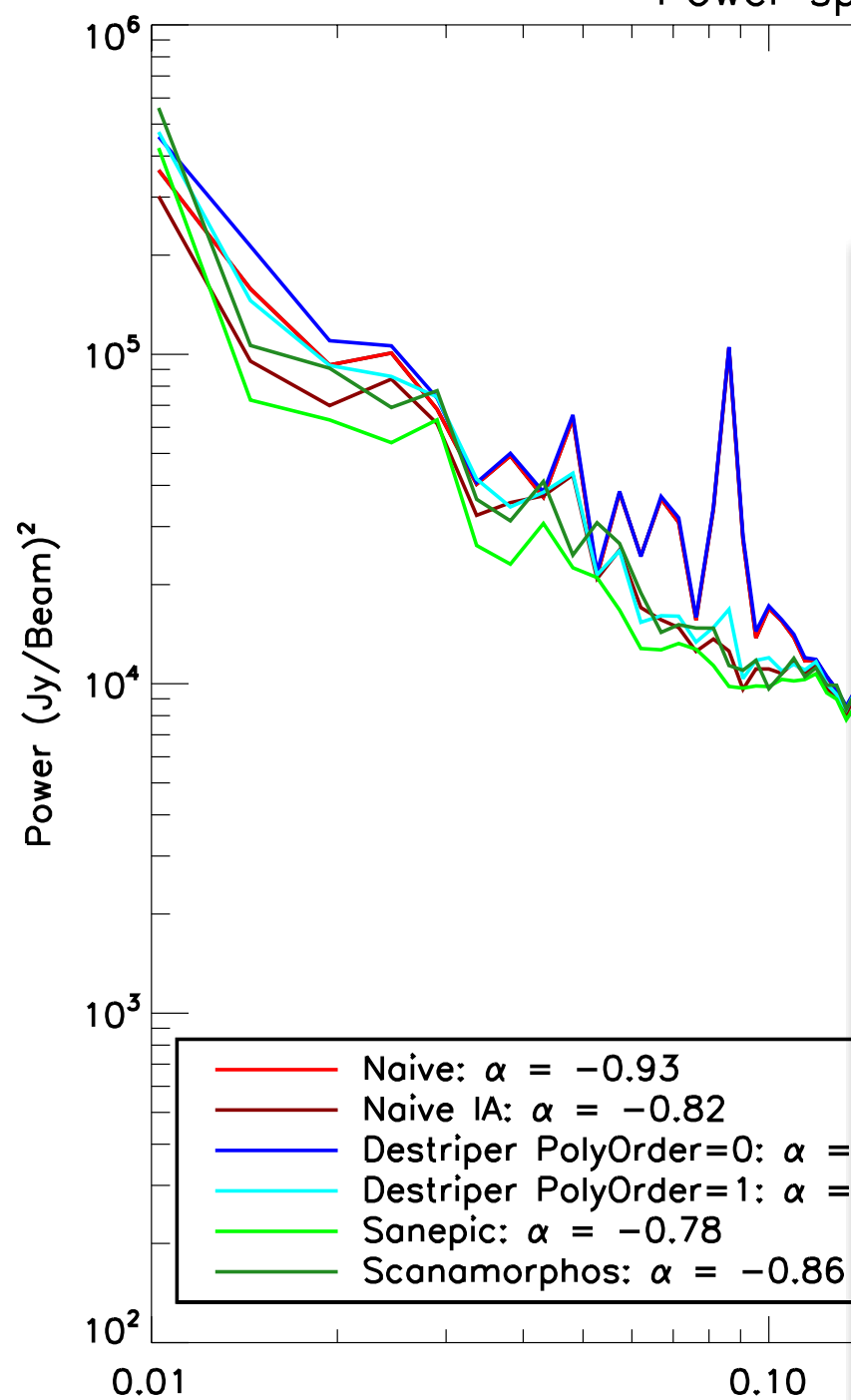
Fast scan; noise + cooler burp



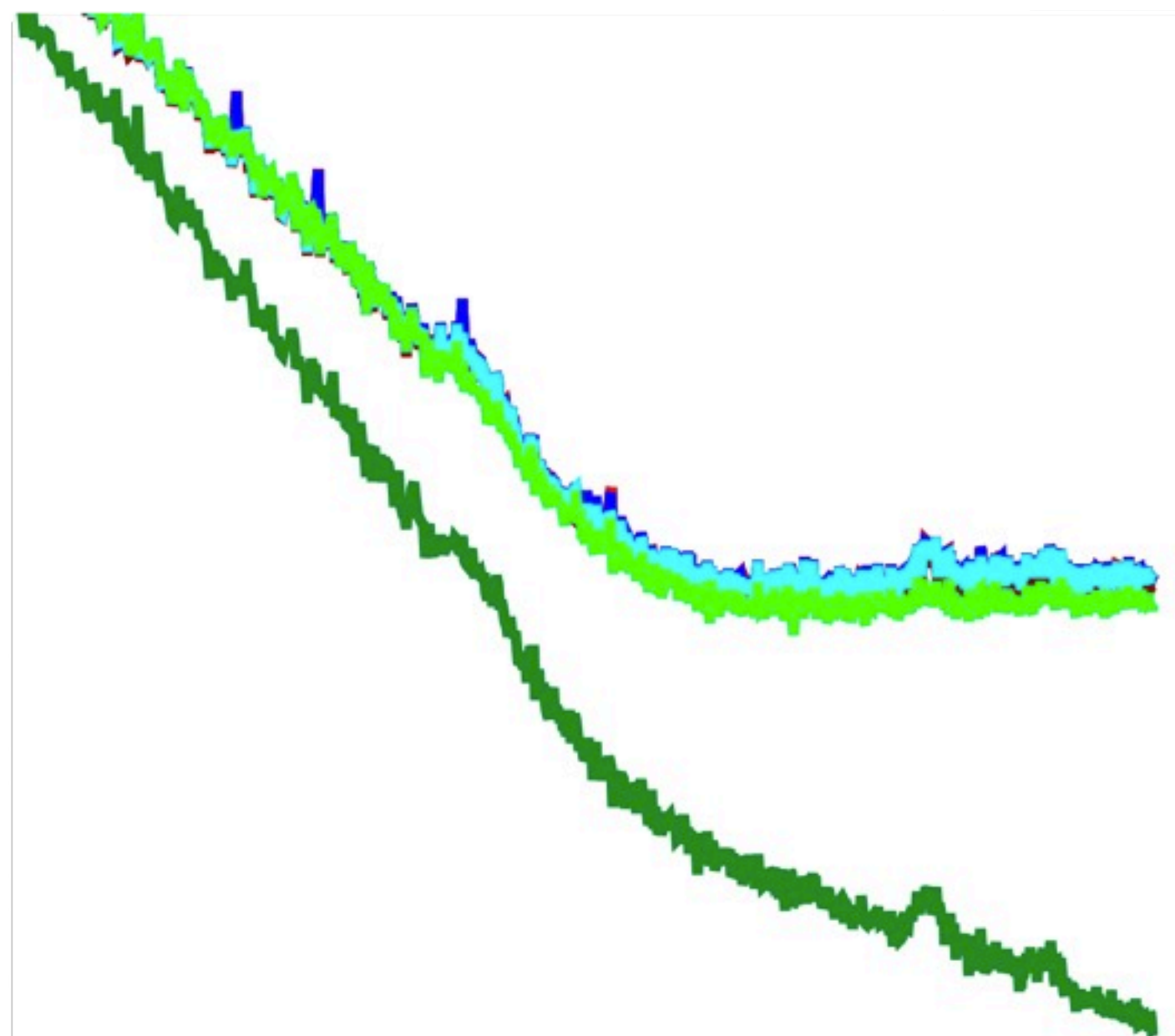


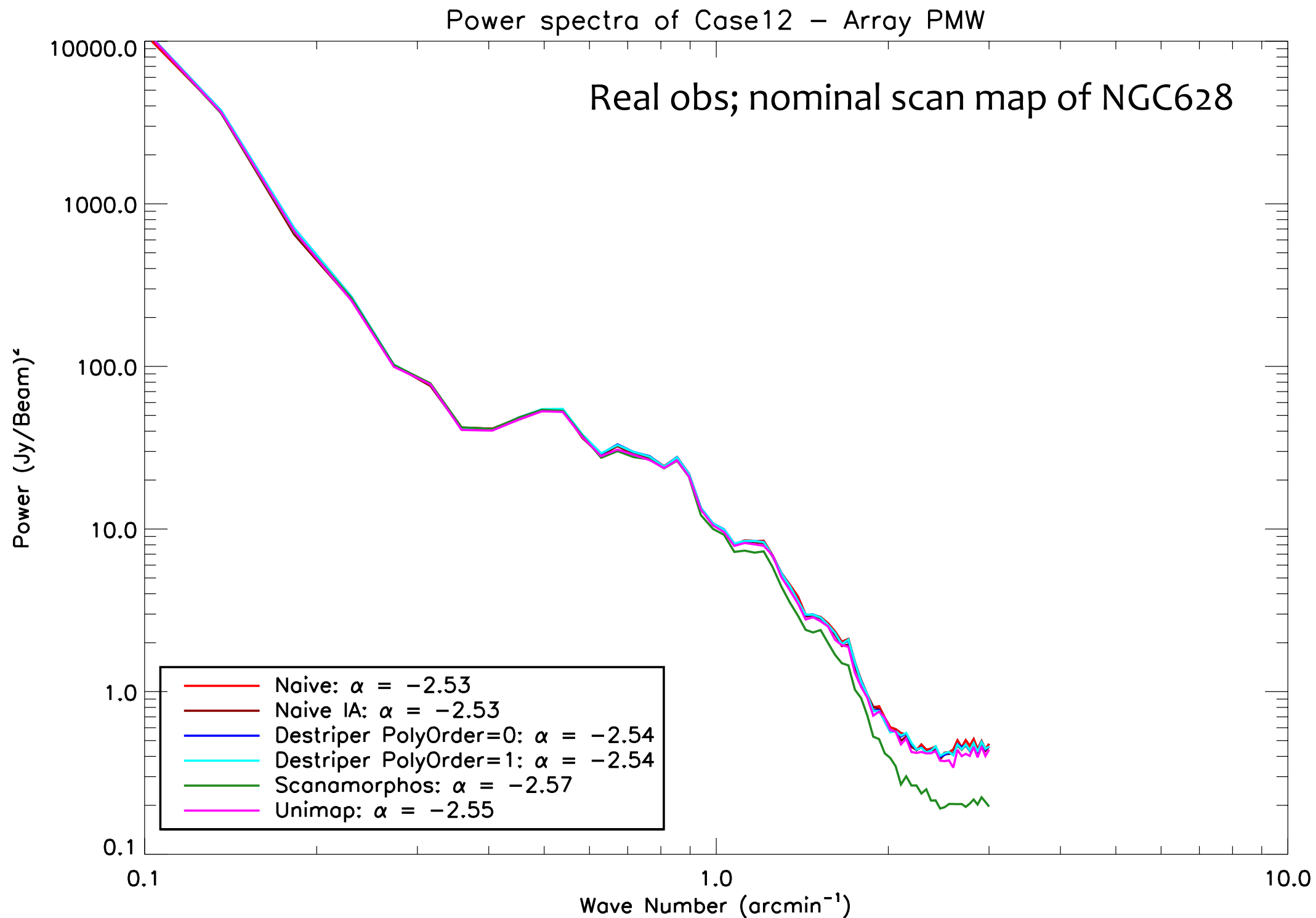


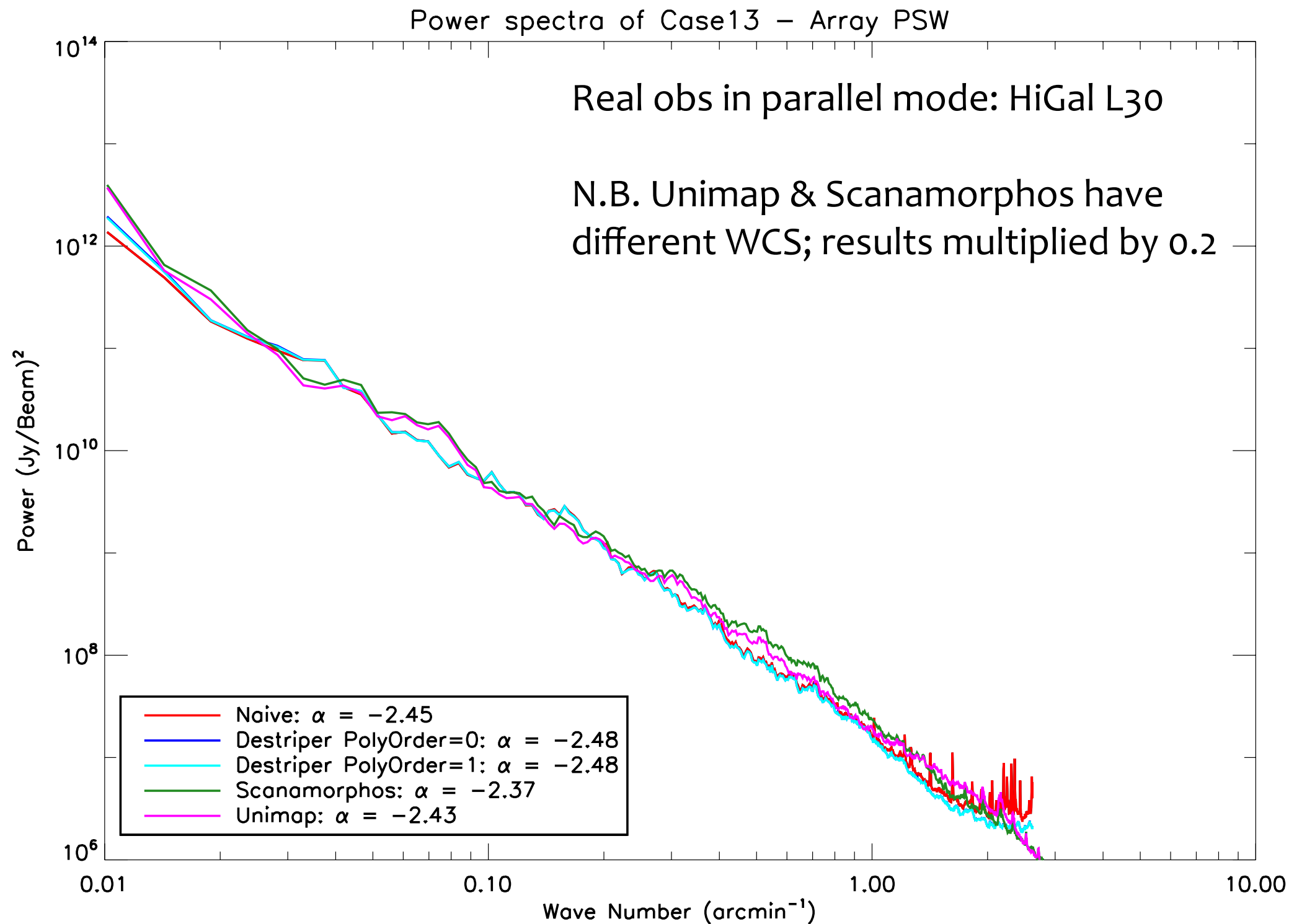
Power spectra of Case7 - Array PSW



Fast scan; noise + cooler burp









- In the “central part” ($k = [0.1, 1] \text{ arcmin}^{-1}$), results among different map-makers vary little ($\sim 1\%$ where I can vary against the true map)
- Differences w.r.t. true map increase at $k > 1 \text{ arcmin}^{-1}$:
 - ▶ HIPE destripers with 0th and 1st polynomial order, Sanepic and Unimap results are always very close
 - ▶ Scanamorphos is usually lower
 - ▶ *Automatic* HIPE naïve mapper is higher w.r.t. destripers *et al.*, but not as much as I would expect. Once it is ran in IA, it gives results in line with other map-makers
- At $k < 0.1 \text{ arcmin}^{-1}$, the spread among map-makers is larger but they are (almost) always within few % of the truth power spectrum. HIPE destripers with 0th polynomial order is usually the closest to true
- Case 7 (noise-only map with cooler burp) is a case apart:
 - ▶ *Automatic* naïve mapper and destriper with 0th polynomial order perform worse: much higher at $k < 0.1$ and present a bump at $k \sim 2$ in PLW map. This is to be expected as they cannot correct the drift caused by the “cooler burp”
 - ▶ Others are similar at $k < 0.1$, but Scanamorphos is the lowest at $k > 1 \rightarrow$ less noise left?