Tools for data analyses in Cosmology

- Aula 9 -

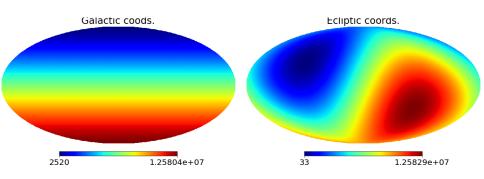
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Observatório Nacional

June 6, 2017

Healpy

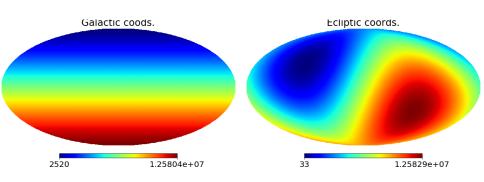
Previously on healpy class ... Rotation and geometry functions



How to apply this coordinate transform in a map?

How to perform a rotation instead of a coordinate transform?

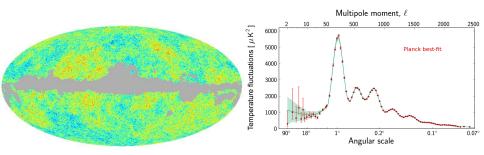
Previously on healpy class ... Rotation and geometry functions



How to apply this coordinate transform in a map?

How to perform a rotation instead of a coordinate transform?

Lets see ...



 C_{ℓ} , $a_{\ell m}$, smooth a map, smooth the $a_{\ell m}$, window function, ...

Spherical harmonic transforms HEALPix conventions

A bandlimited function f on the sphere can be expanded in spherical harmonics, $Y_{\ell m}$, as

$$f(\gamma) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{l_{max}} \sum_{m} a_{\ell m} Y_{\ell m}(\gamma), \tag{4}$$

where γ denotes a unit vector pointing at polar angle $\theta \in [0, \pi]$ and azimuth $\phi \in [0, 2\pi)$. Here we have assumed that there is insignificant signal power in modes with $\ell > \ell_{max}$ and introduce the notation that all sums over m run from $-\ell_{max}$ to ℓ_{max} but all quantities with index ℓm vanish for $m > \ell$. Our conventions for $Y_{\ell m}$ are defined in subsection A.4 below.

The Spherical Harmonics are defined as

$$Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \phi) = \lambda_{\ell m}(\cos \theta) e^{im\phi}$$

where the

$$\begin{split} \lambda_{\ell m}(x) &= \sqrt{\frac{2\ell+1}{4\pi}\frac{(\ell-m)!}{(\ell+m)!}} P_{\ell m}(x), \quad \text{for } m \geq 0 \\ \lambda_{\ell m} &= (-1)^m \lambda_{\ell |m|}, \quad \text{for } m < 0, \\ \lambda_{\ell m} &= 0, \quad \text{for } |m| > \ell. \end{split}$$

Spherical harmonic transforms HEALPix conventions

Pixelating $f(\gamma)$ corresponds to sampling it at N_{pix} locations γ_p , $p \in [0, N_{\text{pix}} - 1]$. The sample function values f_p can then be used to estimate $a_{\ell m}$. A straightforward estimator is

$$\hat{a}_{\ell m} = \frac{4\pi}{N_{\text{pix}}} \sum_{n=0}^{N_{\text{pix}}-1} Y_{\ell m}^*(\gamma_p) f(\gamma_p),$$
 (5)

where the superscript star denotes complex conjugation, and an equal weight was assumed for each pixel. This zeroth order estimator, as well as higher order estimators, are imple-

$$\frac{T(\mathbf{r}_0, \hat{\mathbf{n}}) - T_0(\mathbf{r}_0)}{T_0(\mathbf{r}_0)} = \sum_{l>0} \sum_{m=-l}^{+l} a_{lm}(\mathbf{r}_0) Y_l^m(\hat{\mathbf{n}})$$

$$\langle |a_{lm}(\mathbf{r})|^2 \rangle = \langle a_{lm}(\mathbf{r}) a_{l'm'}^*(\mathbf{r}) \rangle \equiv \delta_{ll'} \delta_{mm'} C_l$$

$$C_{l} = \langle |a_{lm}(\mathbf{r})|^{2} \rangle =$$
 isotropy
$$= \langle \frac{\sum_{m} |a_{lm}(\mathbf{r})|^{2}}{2l+1} \rangle =$$
 ergodicity
$$= \langle \frac{\sum_{m} |a_{lm}(\mathbf{r})|^{2}}{2l+1} \rangle_{\text{space}} \simeq$$

$$\simeq \frac{\sum_{m} |a_{lm}(\mathbf{r}_{0})|^{2}}{2l+1}.$$

Cosmic Variance

$$\delta C_{\ell} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2\ell + 1}} C_{\ell}$$

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What if we have a partial sky???

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What if we have a partial sky???

$$\delta C_{\ell} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{(2\ell+1)f_{sky}}} C_{\ell}$$

healpy.sphtfunc.anafast

 $\label{lem:healpy.sphtfunc.ana} \textbf{fast}(map1, map2=None, nspec=None, lmax=None, mmax=None, iter=3, alm=False, pol=True, use_weights=False, datapath=None)$

Computes the power spectrum of an Healpix map, or the cross-spectrum between two maps if *map2* is given. No removal of monopole or dipole is performed.

Map
$$\Rightarrow$$
 C_{ℓ}

How to use:

```
In [32]: # Just for temperature:::
    ...: mapa = hp.read_map('COM_CMB_IQU-smica_1024_R2.02_full.fits')
    ...:
    ...: Cls_TT = hp.anafast(mapa)
```

Which is the ℓ_{max} ?

```
In [32]: # Just for temperature:::
    ...: mapa = hp.read_map('COM_CMB_IQU-smica_1024_R2.02_full.fits')
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    ...:
```

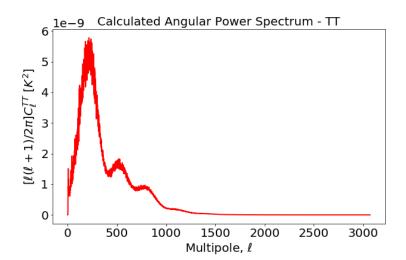
```
Which is the \ell_{max}? \ell_{max} = 3072
```

```
In [53]: res = hp.nside2resol(1024, arcmin = True)
In [54]: print('Resolution=', res, 'arcmin')
Resolution= 3.43548641182 arcmin
In [55]: theta = (180./lmax)*60.
In [56]: print('Theta=', theta, 'arcmin')
Theta= 3.515625 arcmin
```

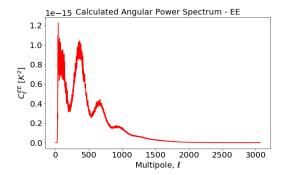
Script to plot the C_ℓ :

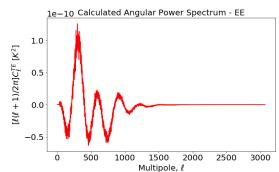
```
In [34]: ########
   ...: # Plot:::
   ...: # TT:::
   ...: lmax = len(Cls_TT)
    ...: ell = np.arange(lmax)
        Dls TT = ell*(ell+1)*Cls TT/(2.*np.pi)
    ...: pyplot.plot(ell, Dls_TT,linewidth=2.0, color="red") #label="CMB Cls"
   ...: #plt.ylim(-300.,1000.)
   ...: #pyplot.xscale('log')
   ...: pyplot title('Calculated Angular Power Spectrum - TT', fontsize=20)
    ...: pyplot.xlabel('Multipole, $\ell$',fontsize=20)
    ...: pyplot.ylabel('$[\ell(\ell + 1)/2\pi] C \ell^{TT}$ $[K^2]$',fontsize=20)
    ...: #pyplot.legend(loc='best')
    ...: fig = pyplot.acf()
    ...: fig.set size inches(10, 6)
    ...: pyplot.savefig("Cls.png")
    ...: pvplot.show()
```

Result:



Result:





healpy.fitsfunc.write_cl

healpy.fitsfunc.write_cl(filename, cl, dtype=<type 'numpy.float64'>)

Writes CI into an healpix file, as IDL cl2fits.

$$C_{\ell} \Rightarrow \text{fits file}$$

healpy.fitsfunc.read_cl

healpy.fitsfunc.read_cl(filename, dtype=<type 'numpy.float64'>, h=False)

Reads CI from an healpix file, as IDL fits2cl.

fits file \Rightarrow C

```
In [98]: # To open just the FIRST extension:
   ...: Cls2 = hp.read cl('COM PowerSpect CMB R2.02.fits', h=True)
In [99]: len(Cls2)
Out[991: 4
In [100]: len(Cls2[0])
Out[100]: 28
In [101]: # To access the header and chose the extension you want to open:
    ...: from astropy.io import fits
    ...: hdulist = fits.open('COM_PowerSpect_CMB_R2.02.fits')
    ...: hdulist.info()
Filename: COM PowerSpect CMB R2.02.fits
Nο
      Name
                  Tvpe
                        Cards
                                  Dimensions
                                               Format
   PRIMARY PrimarvHDU
                                  ()
 1 TTLOLUNB BinTableHDU
                              46 28R × 4C
                                             [I, E, E, E]
 2 TELOLUNB BinTableHDU 46 28R x 4C
                                             [I. E. E. E1
 3 EELOLUNB BinTableHDU 46 28R x 4C
                                             [I. E. E. E1
 4 TBLOLUNB BinTableHDU 46 28R x 4C
                                             [I, E, E, E]
 5 EBLOLUNB BINTAbleHDU 46 28R x 4C
6 BBLOLUNB BINTAbleHDU 46 28R x 4C
                                             [I, E, E, E]
                              46 28R × 4C
                                             [I, E, E, E]
 7 TTHILBIN BinTableHDU
                              46 83R × 5C
                                             [E, I, I, E, E]
 8 TTHILUNB BinTableHDU
                              42
                                  2479R × 3C
                                             [I. E. E]
 9 TEHILBIN BinTableHDU
                              46 66R x 5C
                                             [E, I, I, E, E]
 10 TEHILUNB BinTableHDU
                              42 1967R × 3C [I, E, E]
 11 EEHILBIN BinTableHDU
                              46 66R × 5C
                                             [E, I, I, E, E]
 12 EEHILUNB BinTableHDU
                              42
                                   1967R x 3C
                                             [I, E, E]
```

```
In [48]: Cls_TTLOLUNB = hp.read_cl(hdulist[1])
    ...: Cls_TTHILUNB = hp.read_cl(hdulist[8])
In [49]: len(Cls_TTLOLUNB), len(Cls_TTHILUNB)
Out[49]: (4, 3)
In [50]: len(Cls_TTLOLUNB[0]), len(Cls_TTHILUNB[0])
Out[50]: (28, 2479)
In [51]: Cls TTLOLUNB[0]
Out[51]: array([ 2, 3, 4, ..., 27, 28, 29], dtype=int16)
In [52]: Cls_TTHILUNB[0]
Out[52]: array([ 30, 31, 32, ..., 2506, 2507, 2508], dtype=int16)
```

How to use:

```
In [84]: n1 = len(Cls_TTLOLUNB[0])
In [85]: n2 = len(Cls_TTHILUNB[0])
In [86]: n = n1 + n2
In [87]: ell=np.zeros(n)
In [88]: Dls=np.zeros(n)
In [89]: ell[0:n1] = Cls_TTL0LUNB[0]
In [90]: ell[n1:n] = Cls TTHILUNB[0]
In [91]: Dls[0:n1] = Cls_TTL0LUNB[1]
In [92]: Dls[n1:n] = Cls TTHILUNB[1]
```

Plot!

Result:

