Impact of galactic foregrounds in delensing and *r* constrain

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Tensor-to-scalar ratio, r

 Primordial CMB polarisation patterns -E-mode (scalar+tensor) and B-mode (tensor).

Inflationary models predict B-mode polarisation.

Tensor-to-Scalar ratio

 $r = {{\rm amplitude \ of \ tensor \ fluctuations} \over {\rm amplitude \ of \ scalar \ fluctuations}}$

- Current upper limit r < 0.032.
- Next generation survey (CMB Stage-4) targets to achieve r = 0.001.

Lensing B-modes

- Observed CMB polarisation patterns -E-mode (scalar) and B-mode (tensor + lensing).
- Lensing twists primordial E-modes to generate lensing B-modes.



APS / Alan Stonebrake

Motivation

Primordial tensor B-modes are dominated by lensing B-modes.



- Reconstruct the deflection field (Quadratic Estimator).
- Subtract a template of lensing B-modes.
- Improve constrains on tensor-to-scalar ratio (r).

Contaminations from galactic emissions

- CMB is contaminated by thermal dust emission.
- For CMB-S4, we have 20, 30, 40, 95, 145, 220, 270 GHz channels.



Component separation

Harmonic Internal Linear Combination (HILC).



Pipeline Schematic



ADMADIATINE E DAG

Bias in r constrain

Constrain on tensor-to-scalar ratio (r) comes from,

$$C_l^{del} = rC_l^{prim, r=1} + C_l^{res} + N_l^{nois} + N_l^{del}$$

Residual foreground biases the estimate of tensor-to-scalar ratio (*r*).



(a) Delensed B-mode spectra.

(b) Posterior of *r* estimate.

Take away

- CMB Stage-4 experiments targets to constrain r = 0.001.
- Lensing reconstruction and delensing is important to achieve tighter constrain.
- Residual galactic foregrounds bias the estimate of r.
 - Better understanding of galactic foreground is needed.

Thank You!

E E OQC