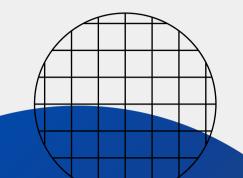
This presentation contains QR Codes.

# Beam Analysis: Impact on Mapmaking

João A. M. Barretos on behalf of the BINGO collaboration

### Keep your phones in hand!





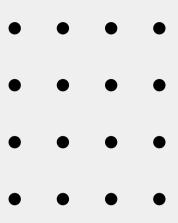




### 1) Beam Overview

- Formation of Beams
- The Beams of the BINGO Telescope
- 2) Beam Modelling
  - Gaussian Beams
  - Zernike Polynomials
- 3) Mapmaking
  - HIDE & SEEK

# Agenda



- Impact on Maps

# Beam Overview

A Brief Introduction



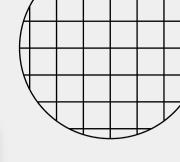


- Interference of the incoming reflected radiation generates a power pattern a.k.a. beam pattern.
- Diffraction pattern + asymmetries from reflector shape and positioning

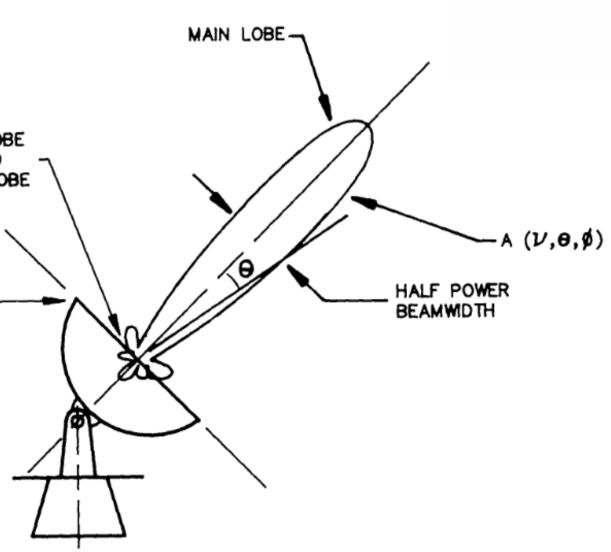
SIDELOBE AND BACKLOBE

GEOMETRIC AREA "A

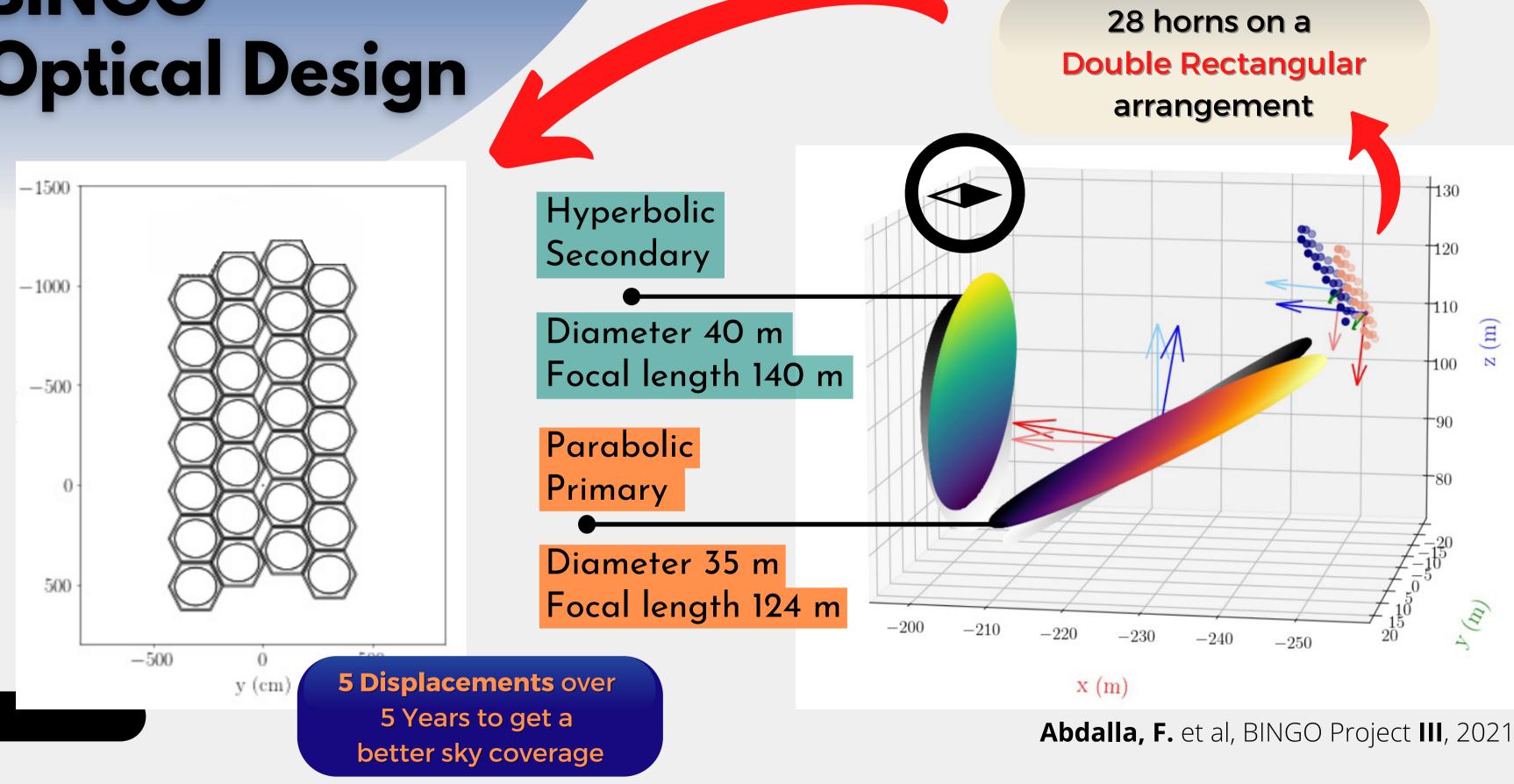
Napier, P.J., Synthesis Imaging in Radio Astronomy

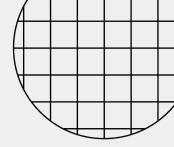


## **Power Pattern**



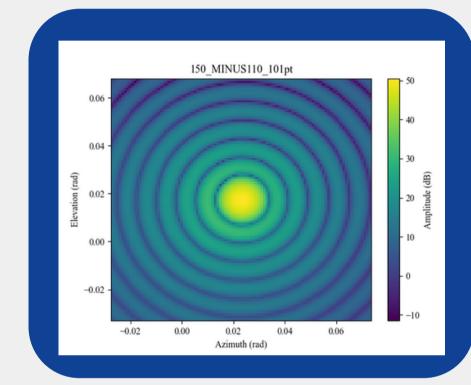
## BINGO **Optical Design**

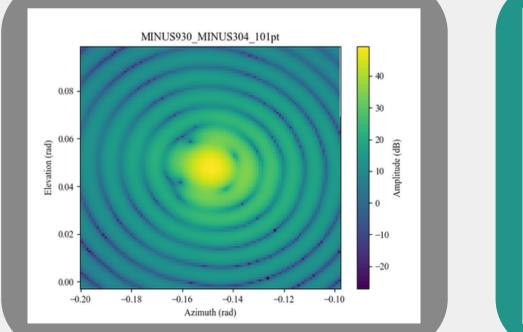


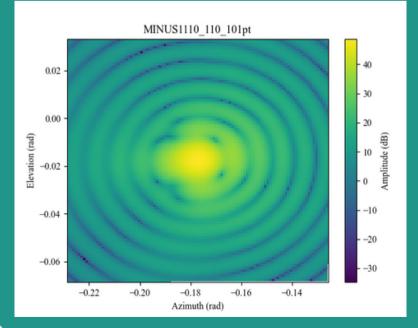


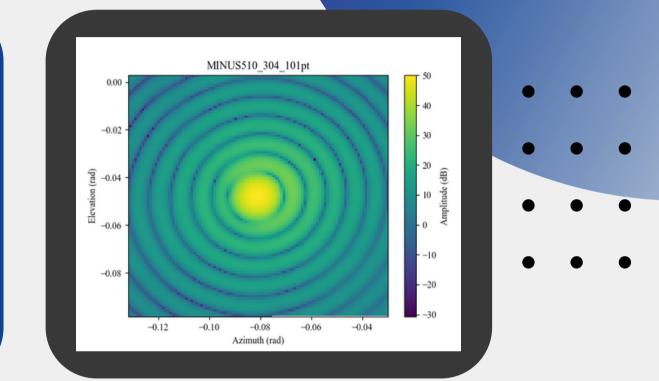
# **BINGO Beams**

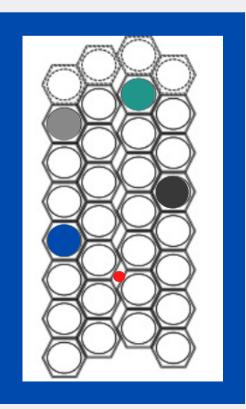
- Horns are displayed on the focal plane, generating different beam patterns for each horn.
- Beam data numerically simulated by the GRASP software.





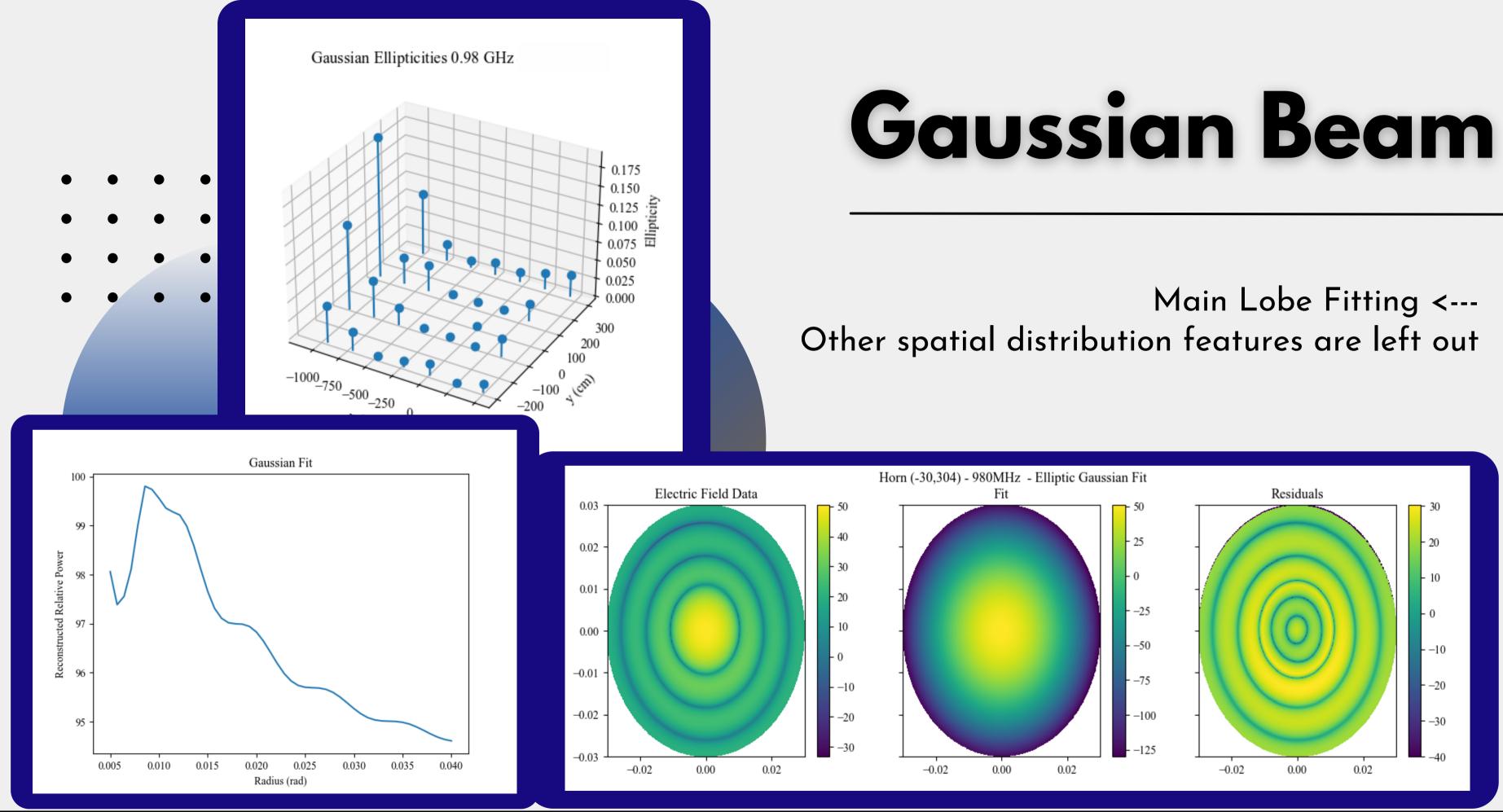


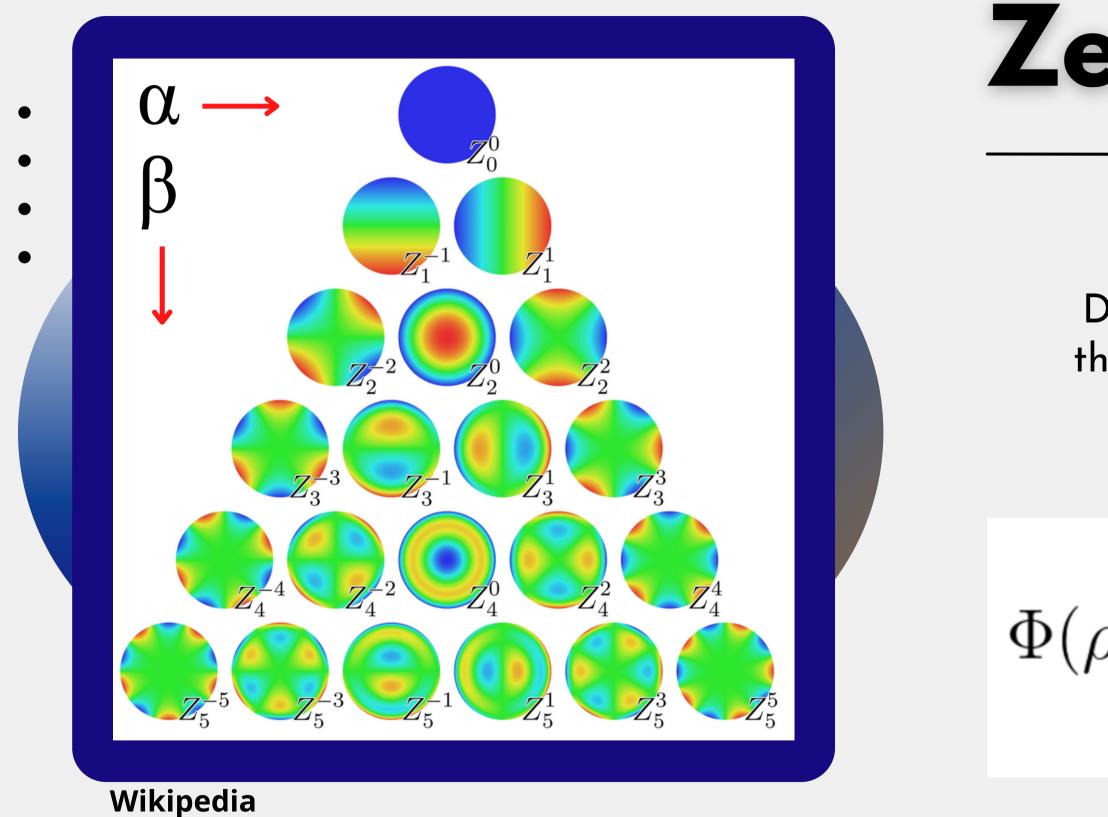




## Beam Modelling Gaussian Fits and Zernike Polynomials







# Zernike Polyn.

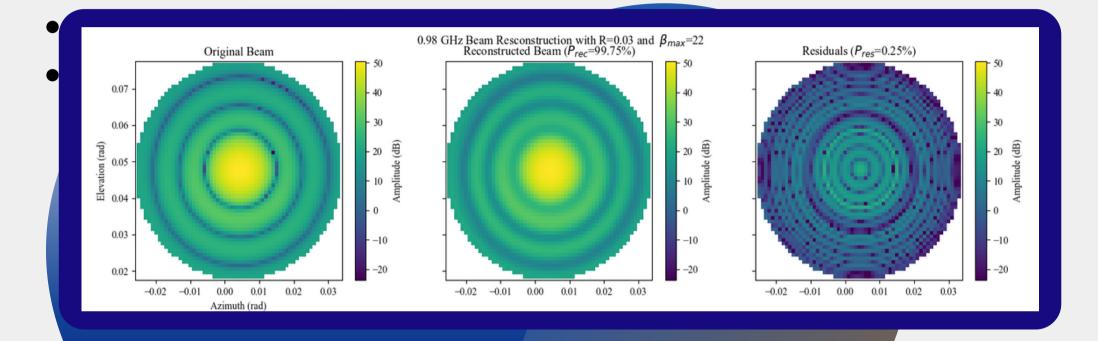
Widely used in optics <---Due to orthogonality, any function on the plane may be represented using a Zernike Polyn. series.

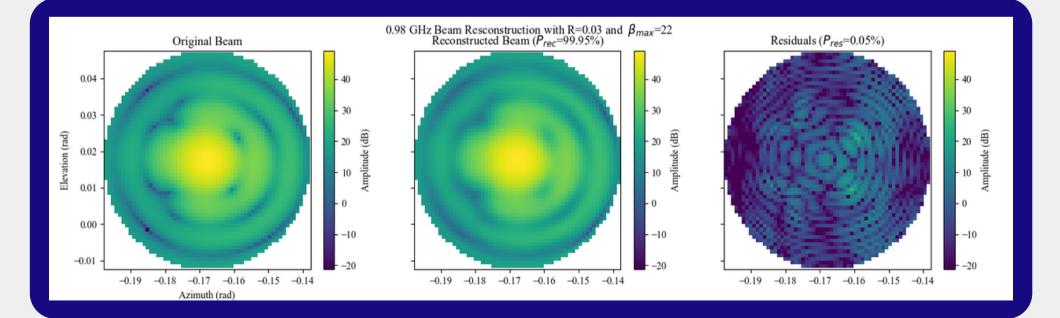
M $\Phi(\rho,\theta) = \sum C^{\alpha}_{\beta} Z^{\alpha}_{\beta}(\rho,\theta)$  $_{\beta, \alpha}$ 

 $-\beta \leq \alpha \leq \beta$ 

# **Beam Modelling**

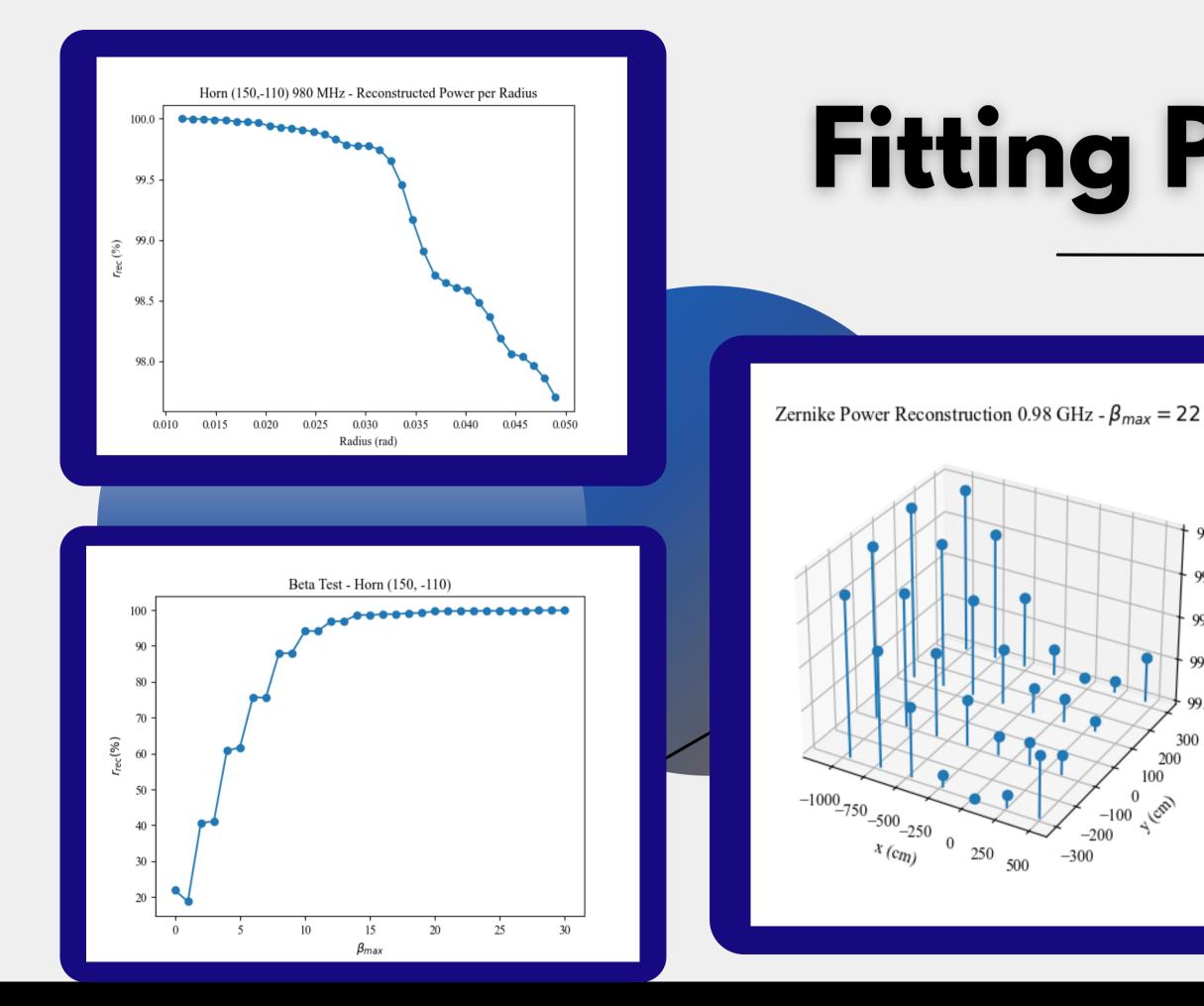




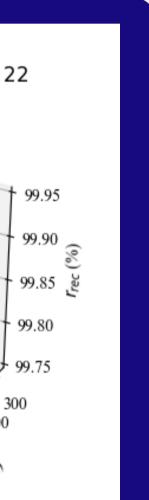


Adequately model beam patterns with few coefficients, leading to an efficient reconstruction of the beam, with low power loss.

$$r_{res} = \frac{P_Z - P_{data}}{P_{data}}$$
$$r_{rec} = 1 - r_{res}$$



# Fitting Performance

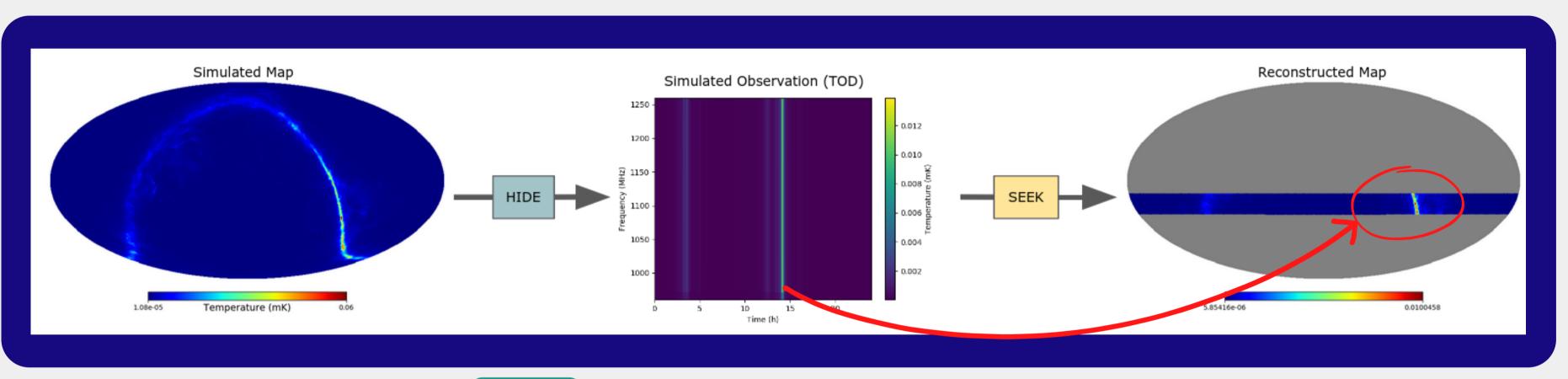


Fitting parameters such as beta and angular radius have a major influence on the reconstructed power fraction.

## Map Making HIDE & SEEK and beam impact



# HIDE & SEEK HIDE: HI Data Emulator SEEK: Signal Extraction and Emission Kartographer



### HIDE

Emulates a sky observation from a given map. Considers noise (WN+1/f), gain, beam convolution, RFI.

Maps -> TOD

Performs map reconstruction from Time Ordered Data (map making) Plugins: RFI cleaning, object masks

TOD -> Maps



### SEEK

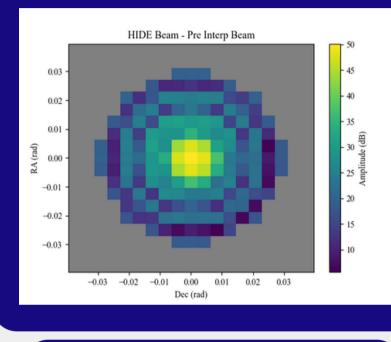


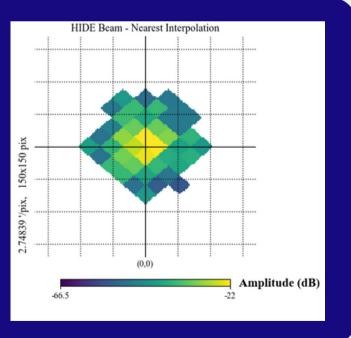
## Interpolation

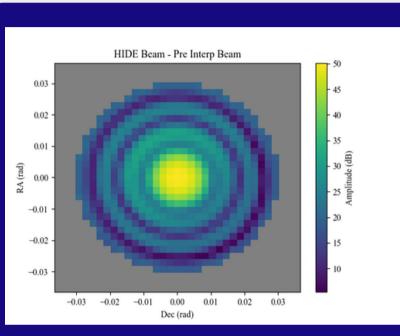


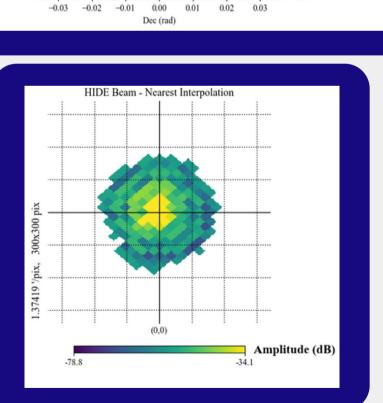
Nearest Neighbor Interpolation

### HEALPix maps







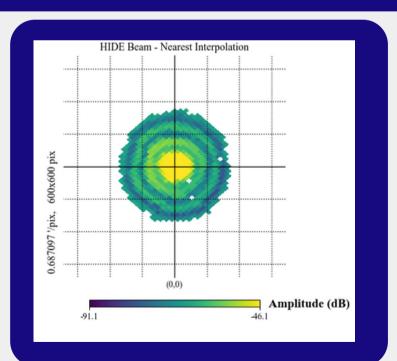


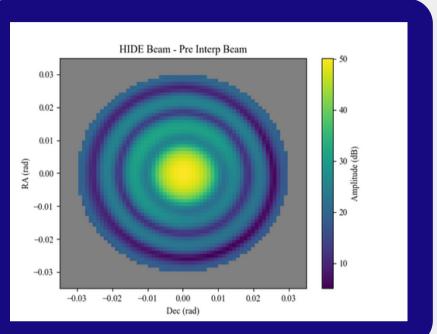
Nside

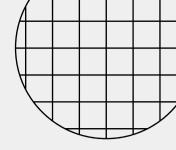
128

256

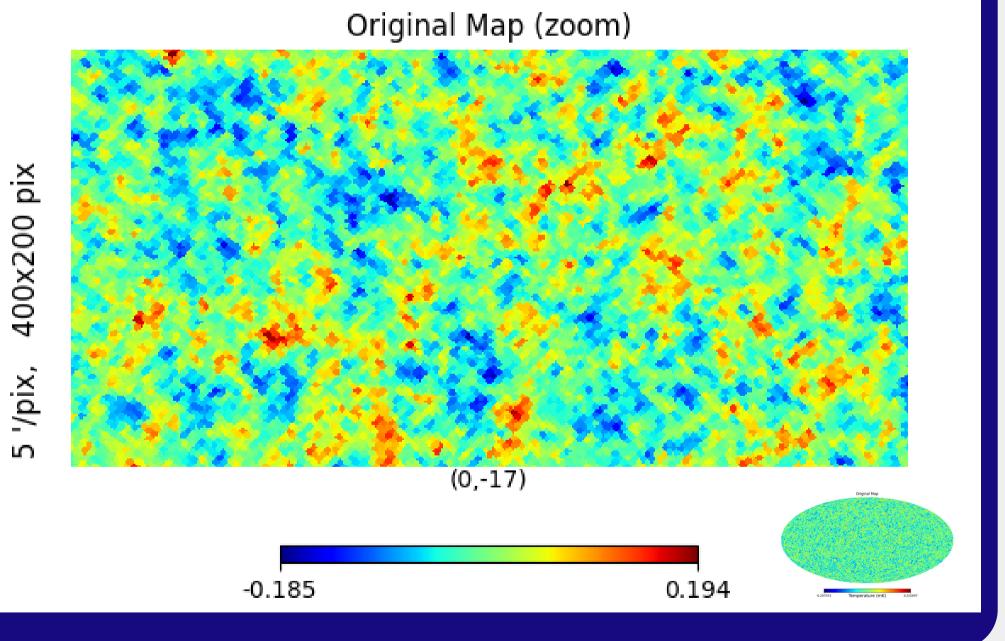
### 512

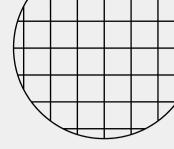




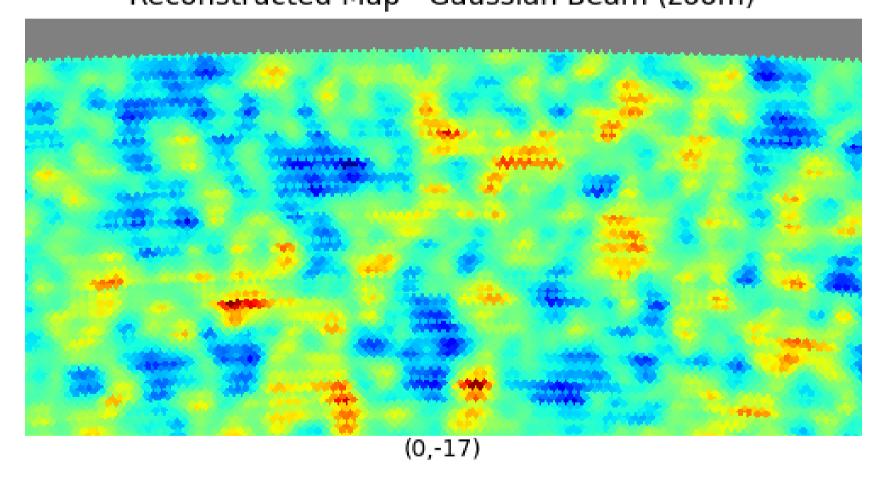


### Maps Reconstructed using Naive Map Making.





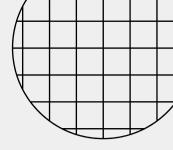
### Maps Reconstructed using Naive Map Making.



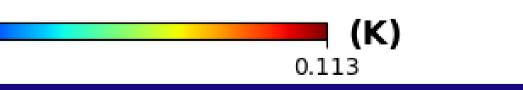
-0.0954

400x200 pix

5 '/pix,

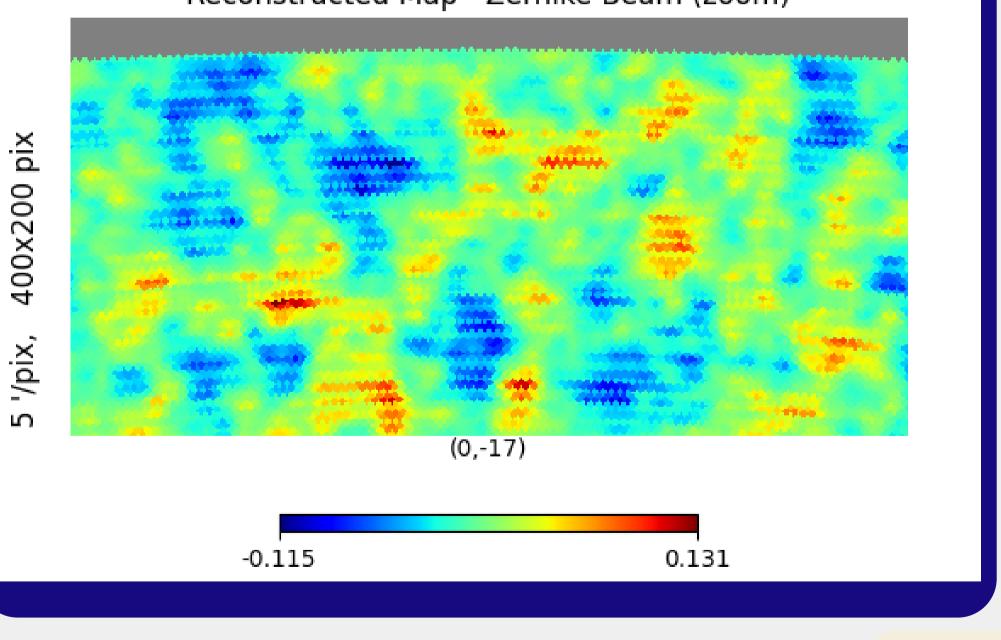


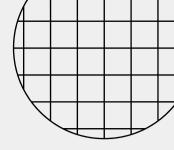
### Reconstructed Map - Gaussian Beam (zoom)



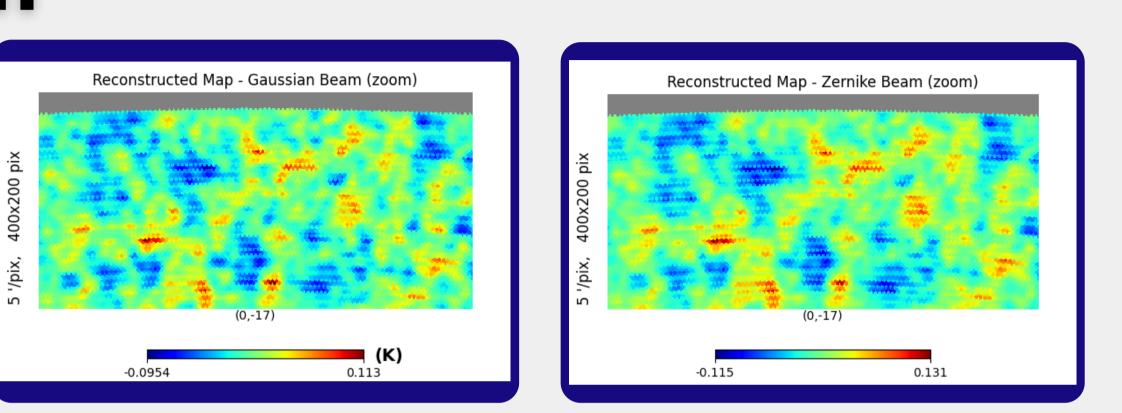


### Maps Reconstructed using Naive Map Making.

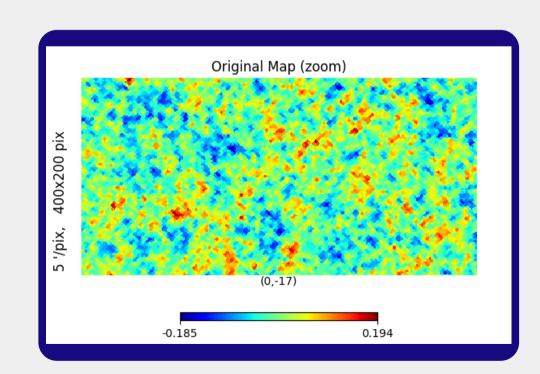


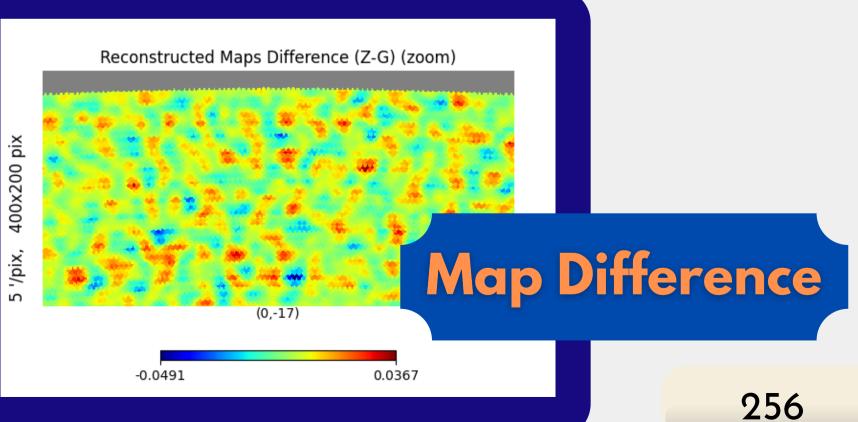


### Reconstructed Map - Zernike Beam (zoom)



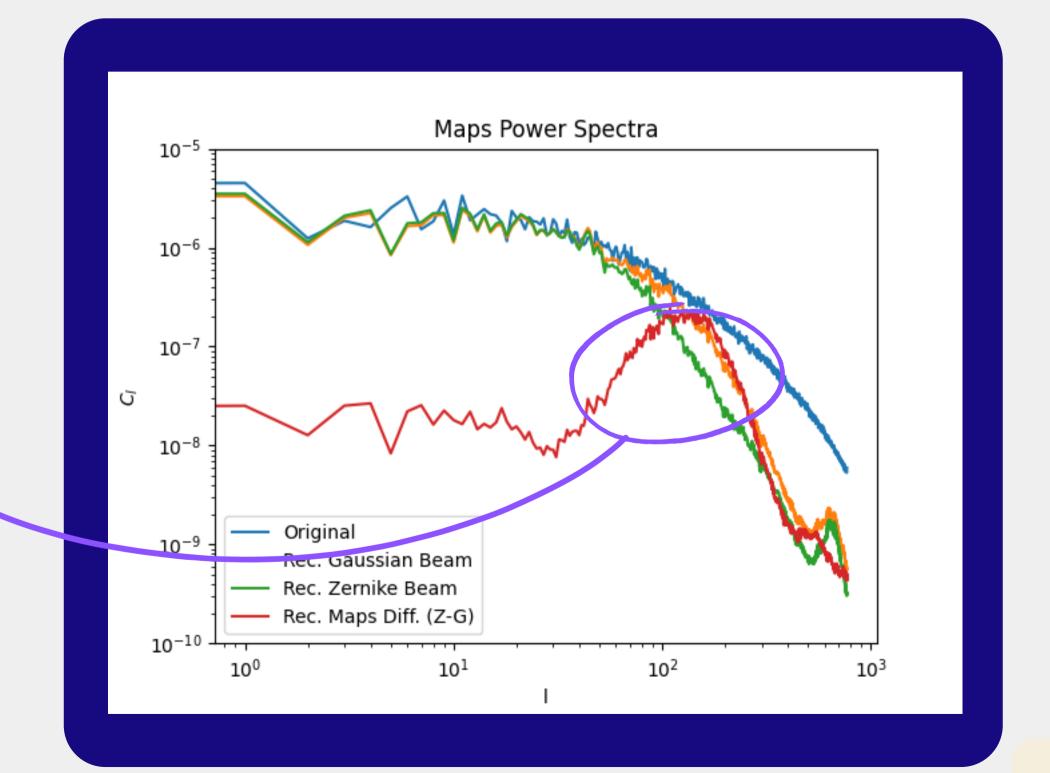
Maps Reconstructed using Naive Map Making.

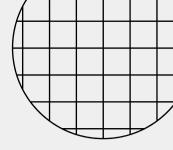


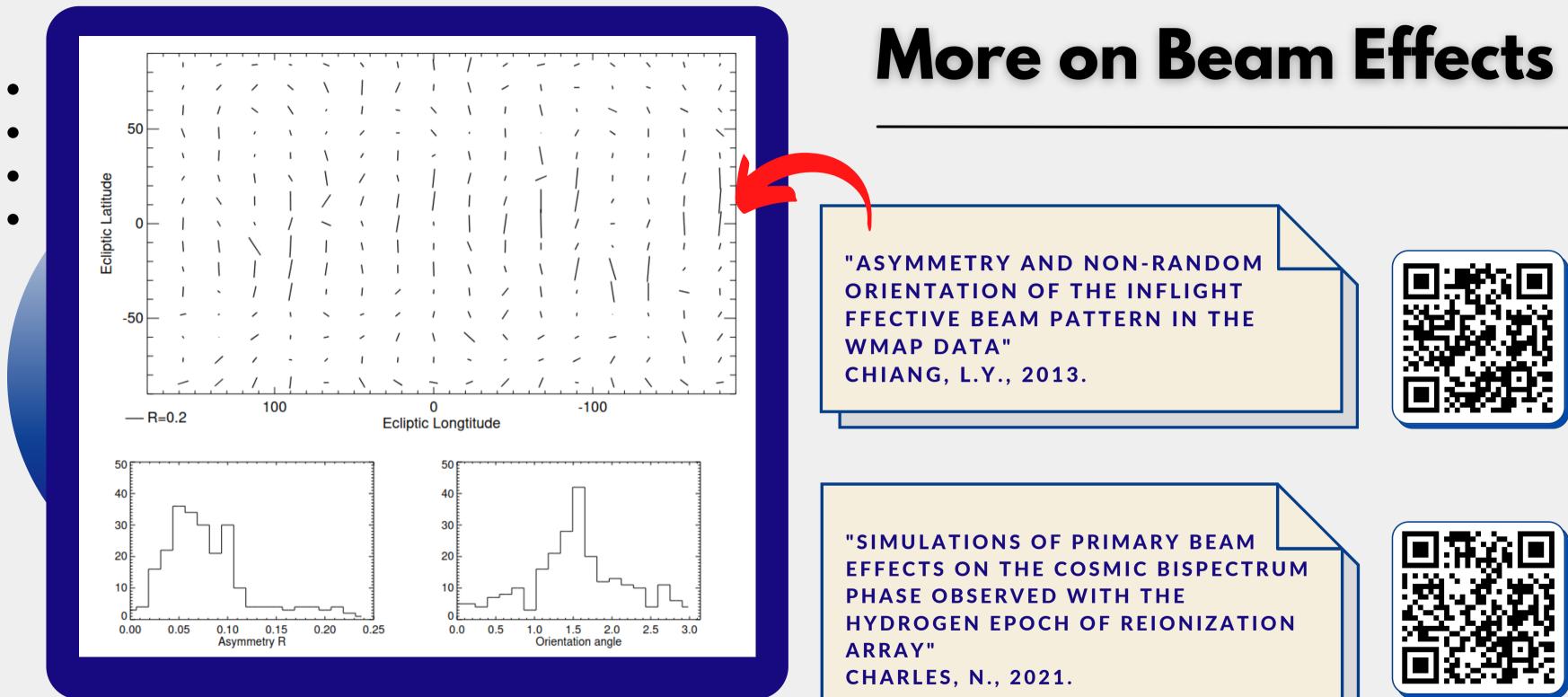


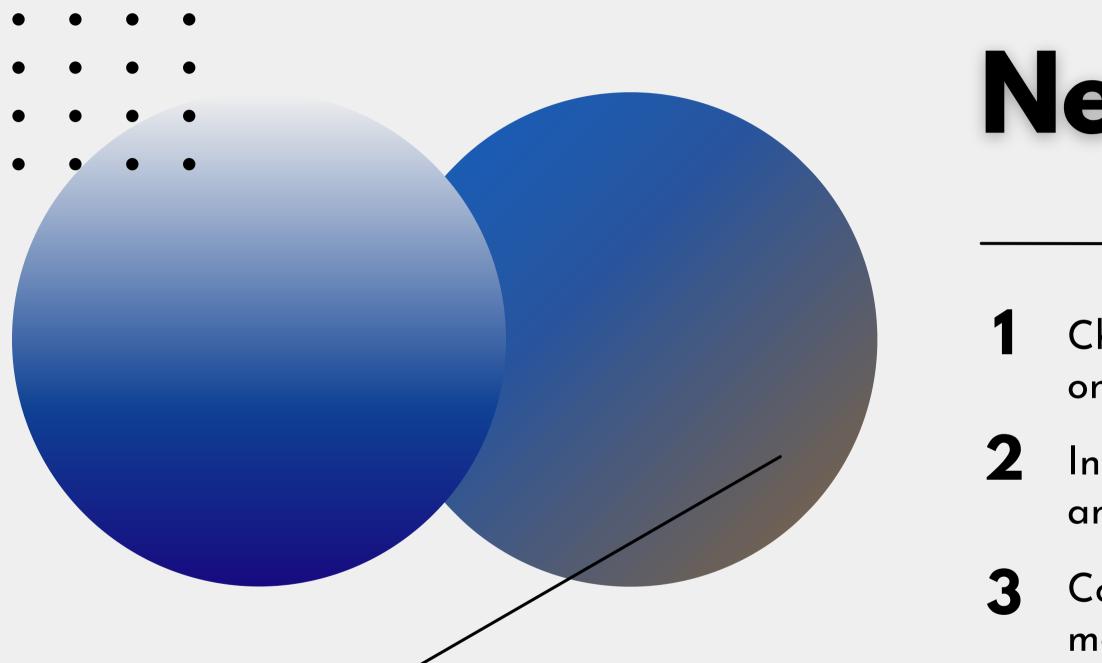
### **Power Spectrum**

--> Large scale structure is preserved (as expected); --> Small scale structure is greatly affected by the difference between the beams; --> This could be affecting how we extract information from modes as high as  $l \gtrsim 70$  !









# Next Steps

Check how much impact is left even on better map making algorithms;

Investigate aliasing effects (striping and nside influence);

Consider more realistic beams with more complex structures.

# HIDE & SEEK + Beam Team





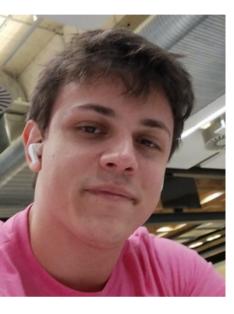


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+ Undergrad. students: Thiago Pena, Gabrielly Inácio





Carlos Otobone MSc, team

Alessandro Marins PhD, team

### Acknowledgements





# Thank you

Do you have any questions?

More results on upcoming paper (Barretos, 2023).

