

A Marginalised Bayesian Noise Wave Calibration Method

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Characterising the LNA with Noise Waves

- Noise Wave formalism models the LNA response (Meys, 1978; Monsalve et al., 2017)

$$T_{\text{NS}} \left(\frac{P_s - P_L}{P_{\text{NS}} - P_L} \right) + T_L = T_s \left[\frac{1 - |\Gamma_s|^2}{|1 - \Gamma_s \Gamma_r|^2} \right] + T_{\text{unc}} \left[\frac{|\Gamma_s|^2}{|1 - \Gamma_s \Gamma_r|^2} \right] \\ + T_{\text{cos}} \left[\frac{\text{Re} \left(\frac{\Gamma_s}{1 - \Gamma_s \Gamma_r} \right)}{\sqrt{1 - |\Gamma_r|^2}} \right] + T_{\text{sin}} \left[\frac{\text{Im} \left(\frac{\Gamma_s}{1 - \Gamma_s \Gamma_r} \right)}{\sqrt{1 - |\Gamma_r|^2}} \right] \quad (1)$$

- “Calibration equation” - three noise wave parameters: T_{unc} , T_{cos} , T_{sin}
- We also fit for T_{NS} , T_L (Roque et al., 2021)



Drawbacks of Conjugate Priors

- Conjugate priors calibration method (Roque et al., 2021) uses a Normal Inverse Gamma prior so the posterior can be evaluated analytically, quickly
- But choice of conjugate prior assumes all calibrator source temperatures have same noise, σ
 - For noise wave parameters $\sigma \propto 1/(1 - |\Gamma_s|^2)$, where $|\Gamma_s| \in (0, 1)$
- Polynomial order selection - gradient descent can get stuck in local minima



Marginalised Polynomial Method

- We can fit for the polynomial orders as parameter

$$\mathbf{n} = (n_{\text{unc}} \quad n_{\text{cos}} \quad n_{\text{sin}} \quad n_{\text{NS}} \quad n_{\text{L}}) \quad (2)$$

- Fit for calibrator noise parameters

$$\eta = (\sigma_0 \quad \sigma_1 \quad \dots) \quad (3)$$

- To speed up the fit we marginalise over Θ
- Marginal likelihood is then

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}(\eta, \mathbf{n}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{|2\pi\mathbf{C}||\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_p||\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}|}} \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\mu}^T\boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{T}^T\mathbf{C}^{-1}\mathbf{T} \right\} \quad (4)$$



Method Comparison (RMSE)

