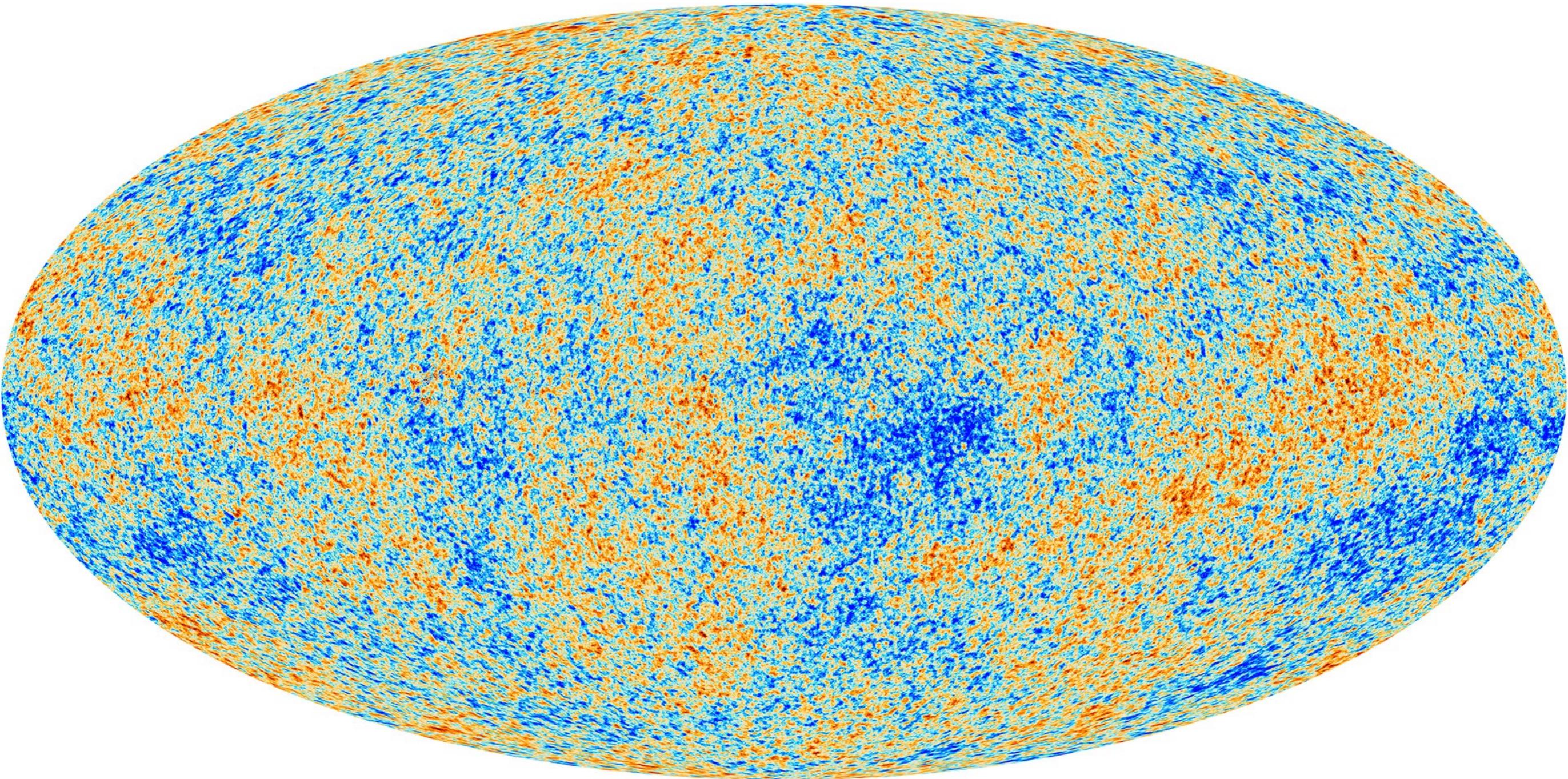


***SPT-3G and Recent Results
from the South Pole Telescope***

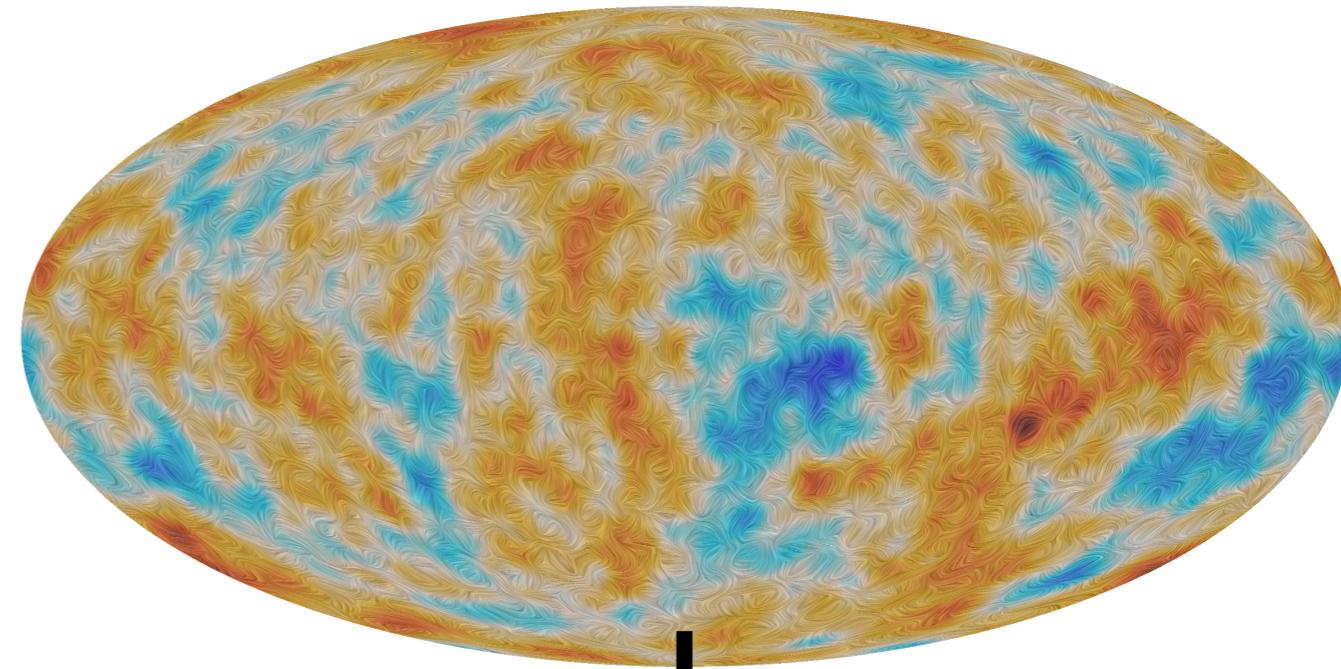
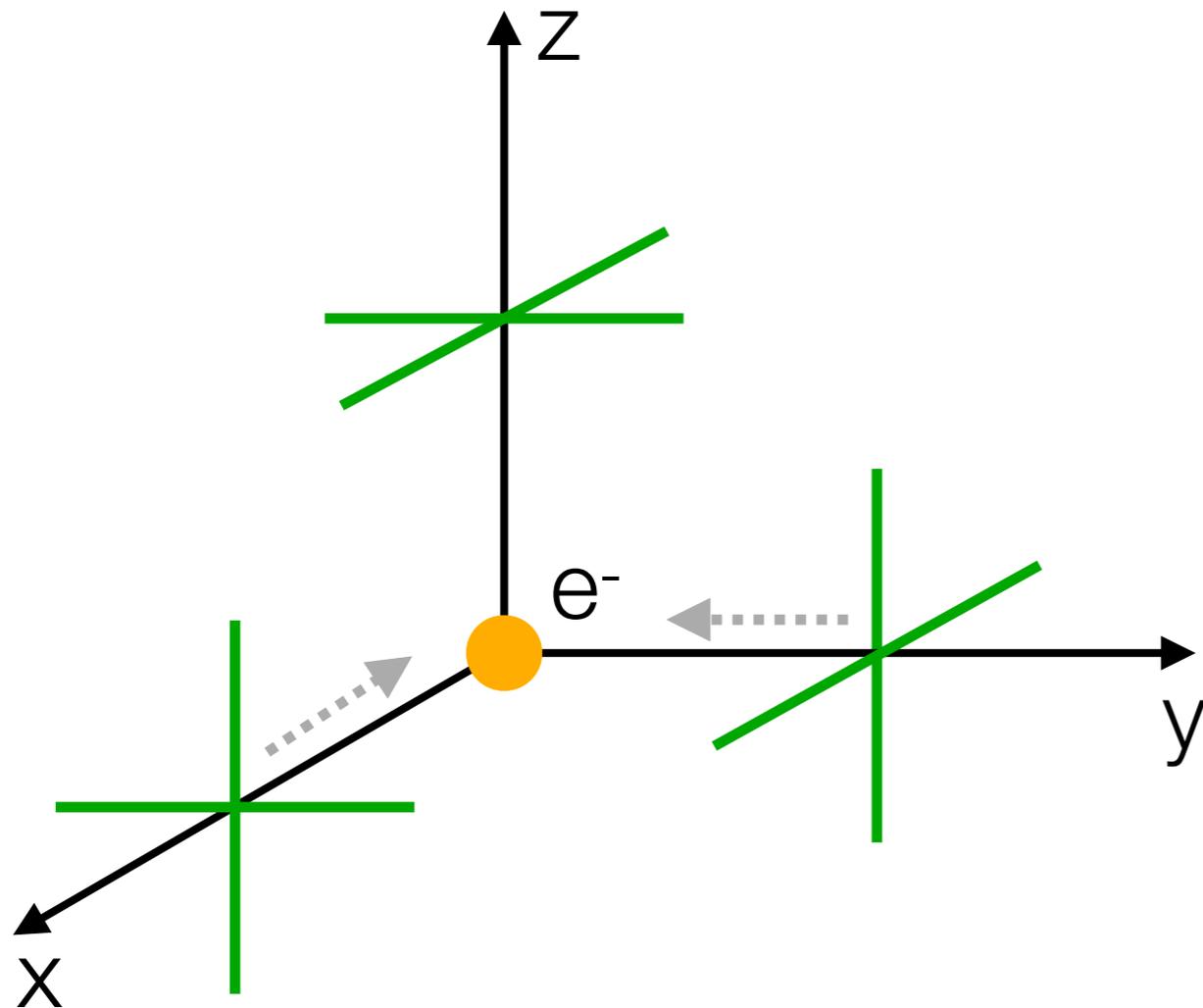
Adam Anderson
Fermilab / University of Chicago
6 June 2018
Rencontres de Blois

Temperature Anisotropy from Planck

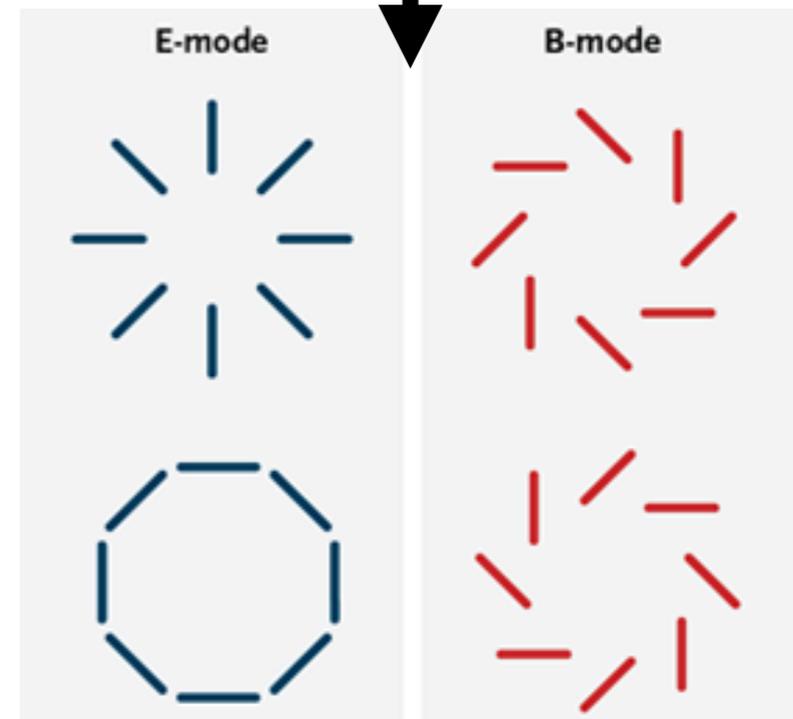


What is left to do?

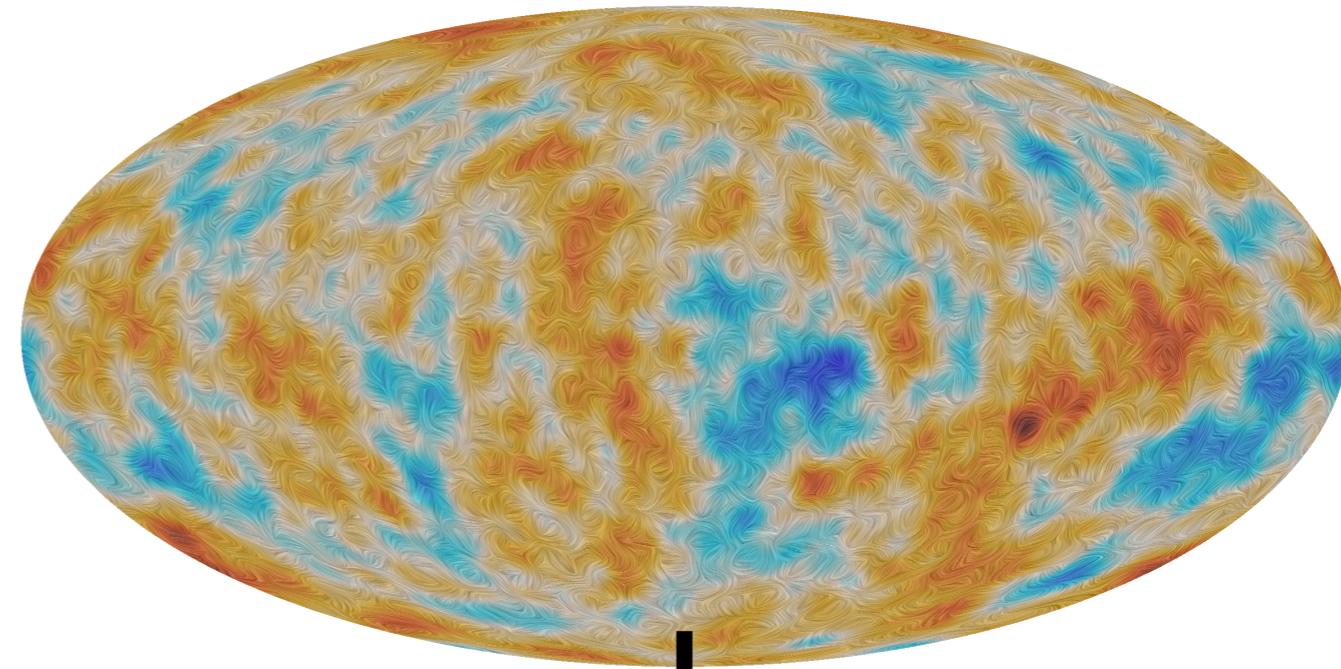
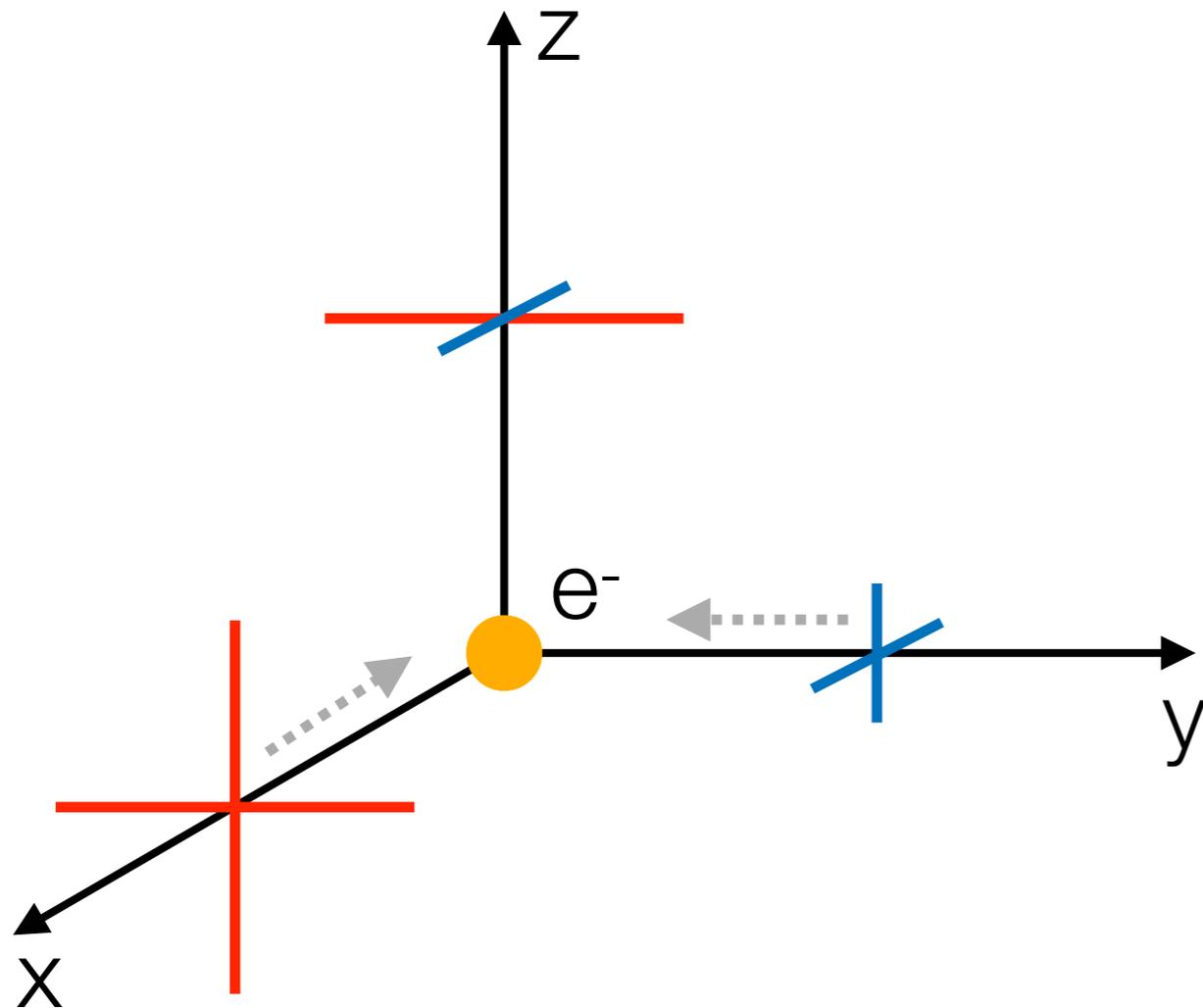
CMB Polarization



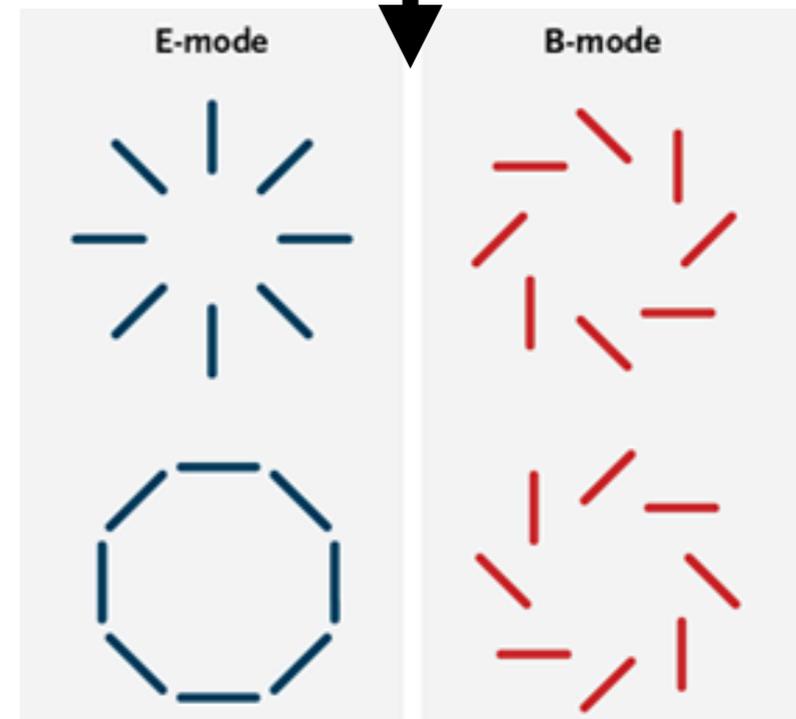
- Thomson scattering in with quadrupole anisotropy
- **E-modes:** sourced by scalar (density) perturbations
- **B-modes:** sourced by gravitational lensing of E-modes + tensor fluctuations due to inflationary gravitational waves



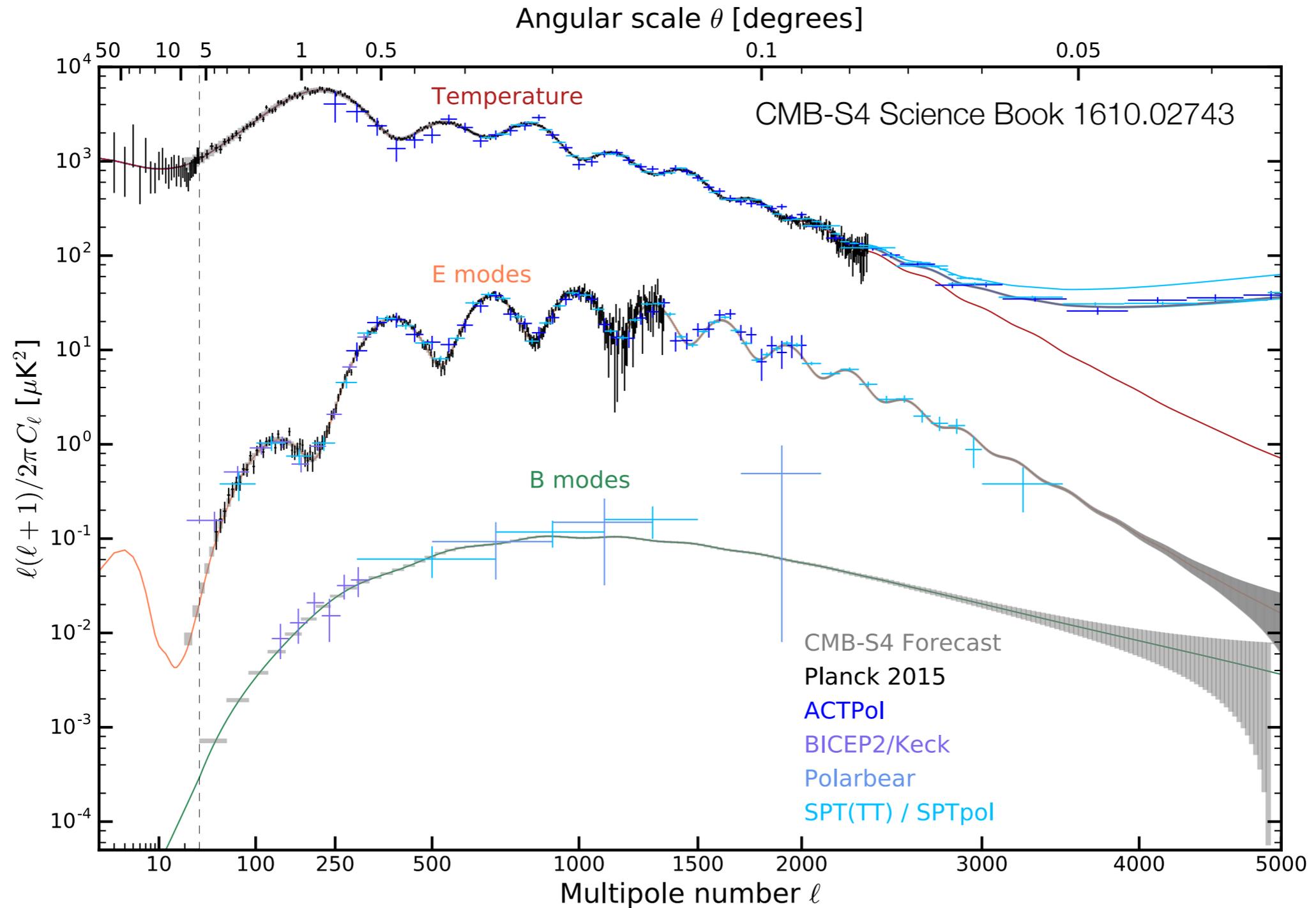
CMB Polarization



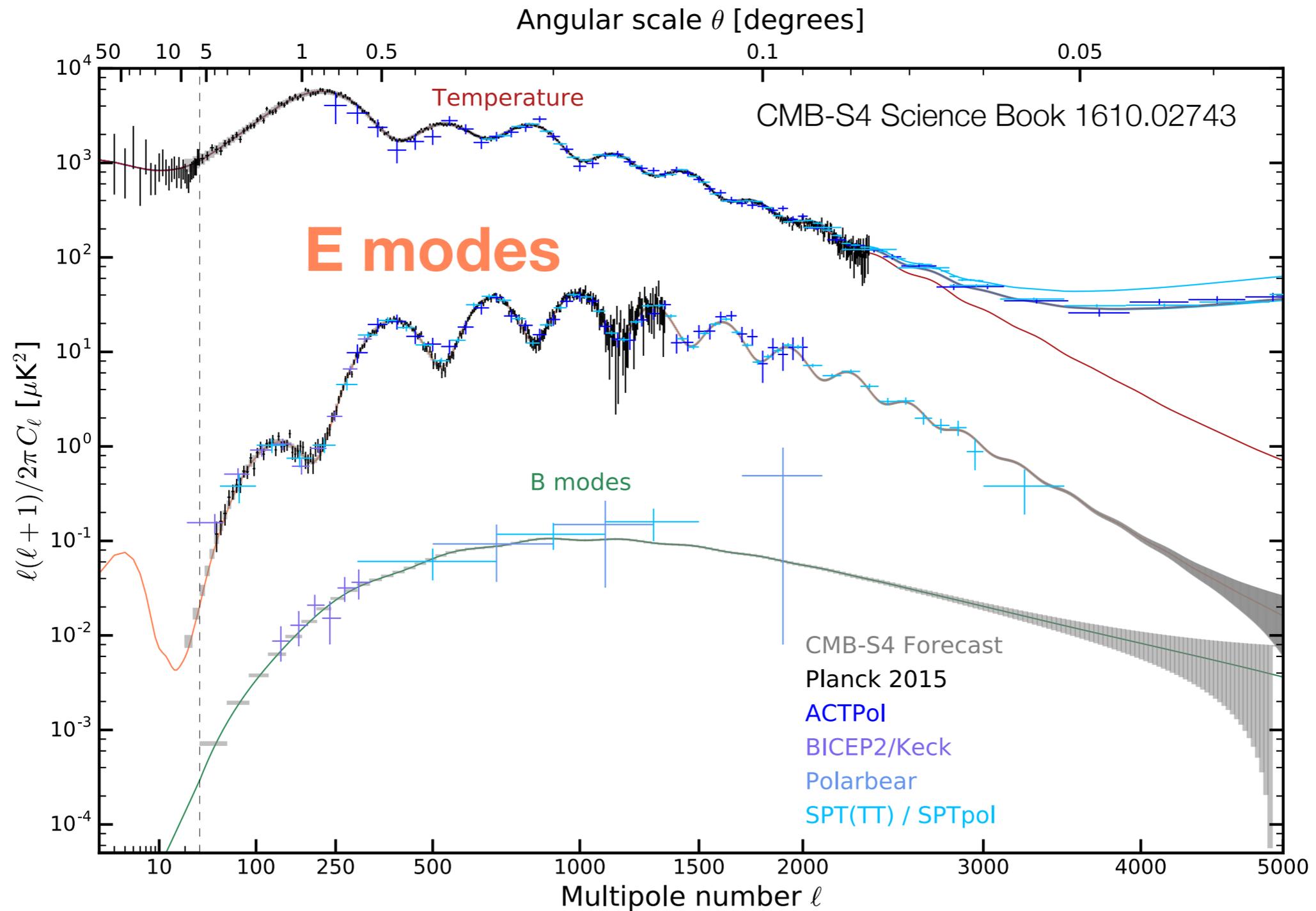
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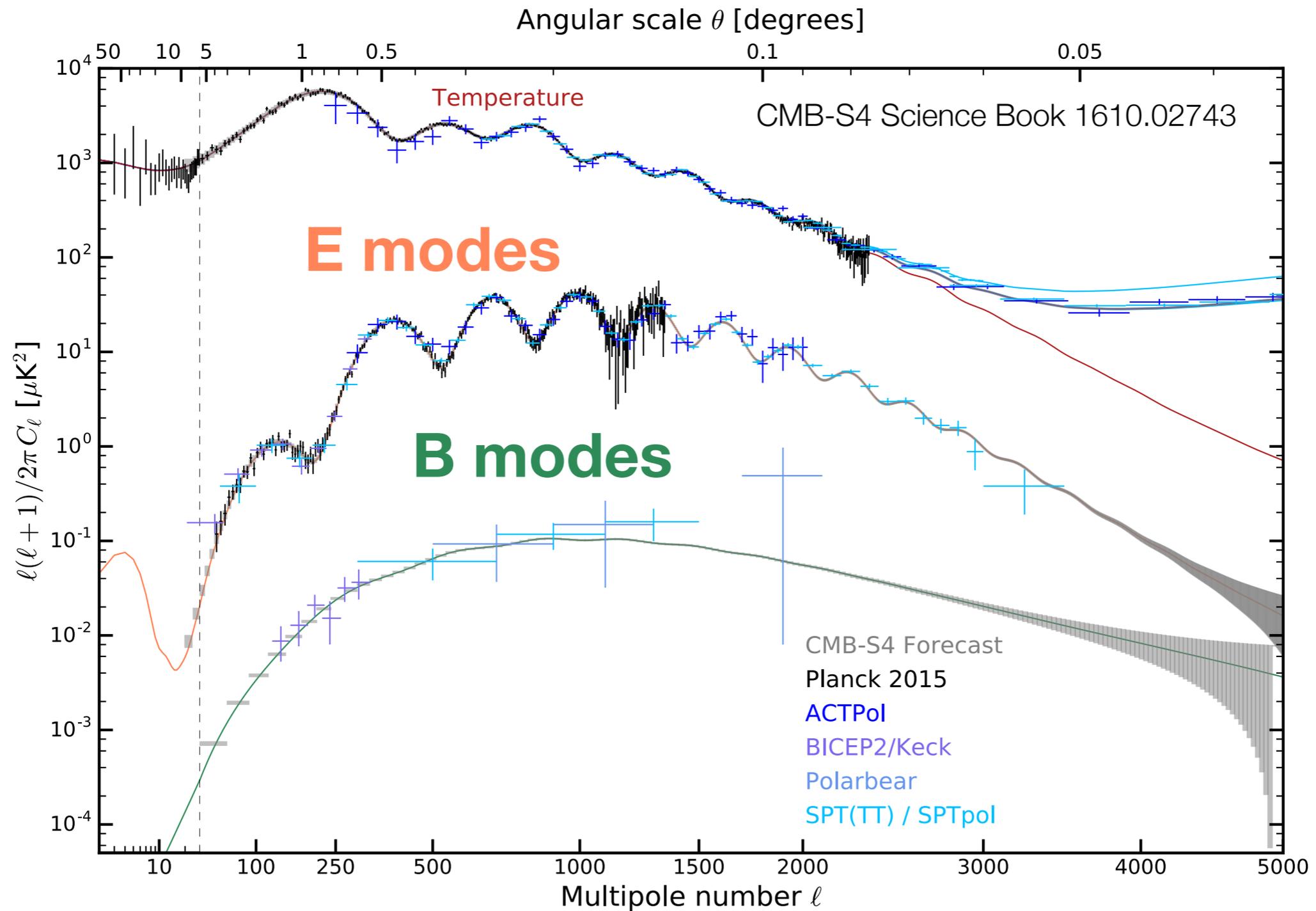
Motivation



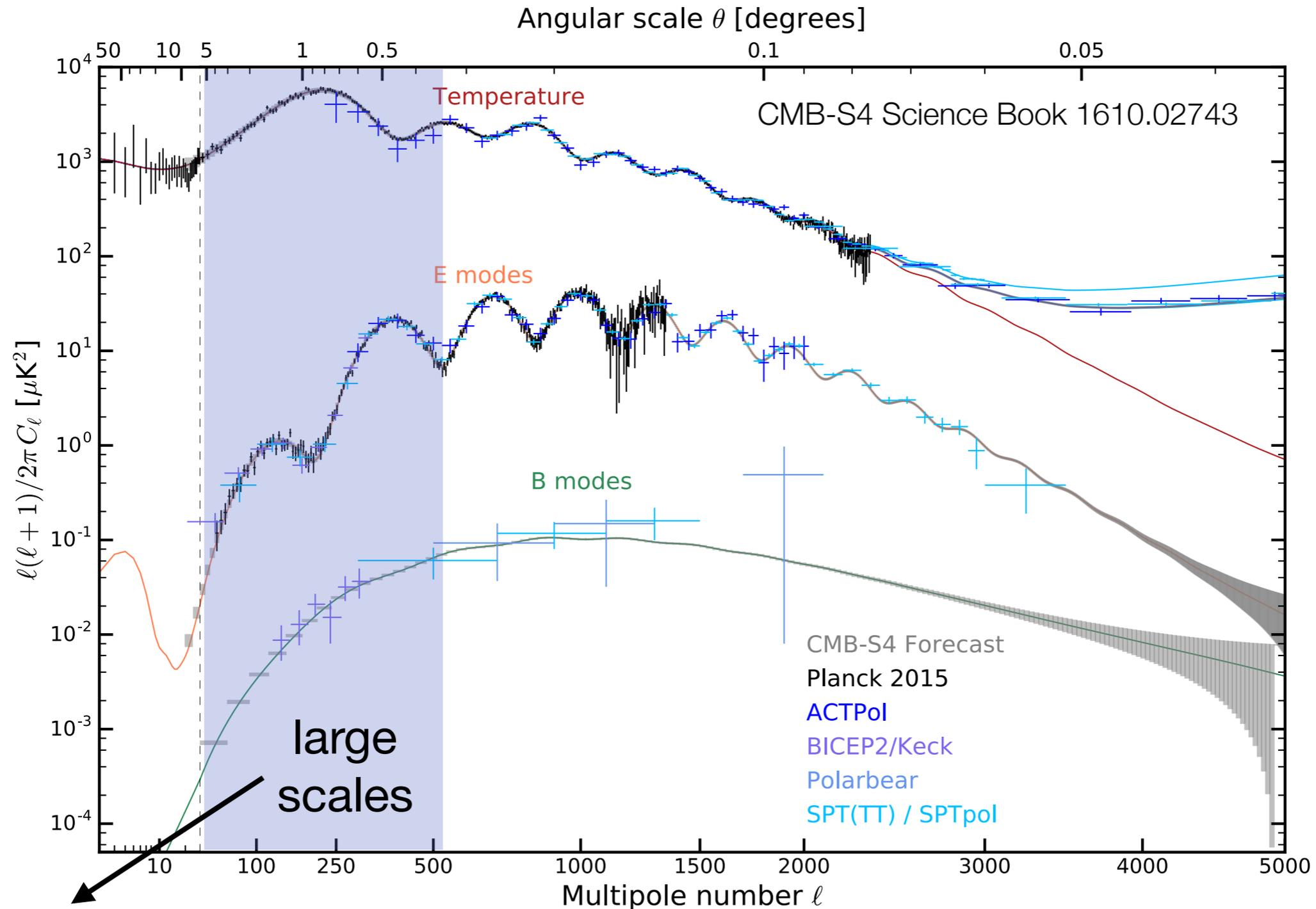
Motivation



Motivation

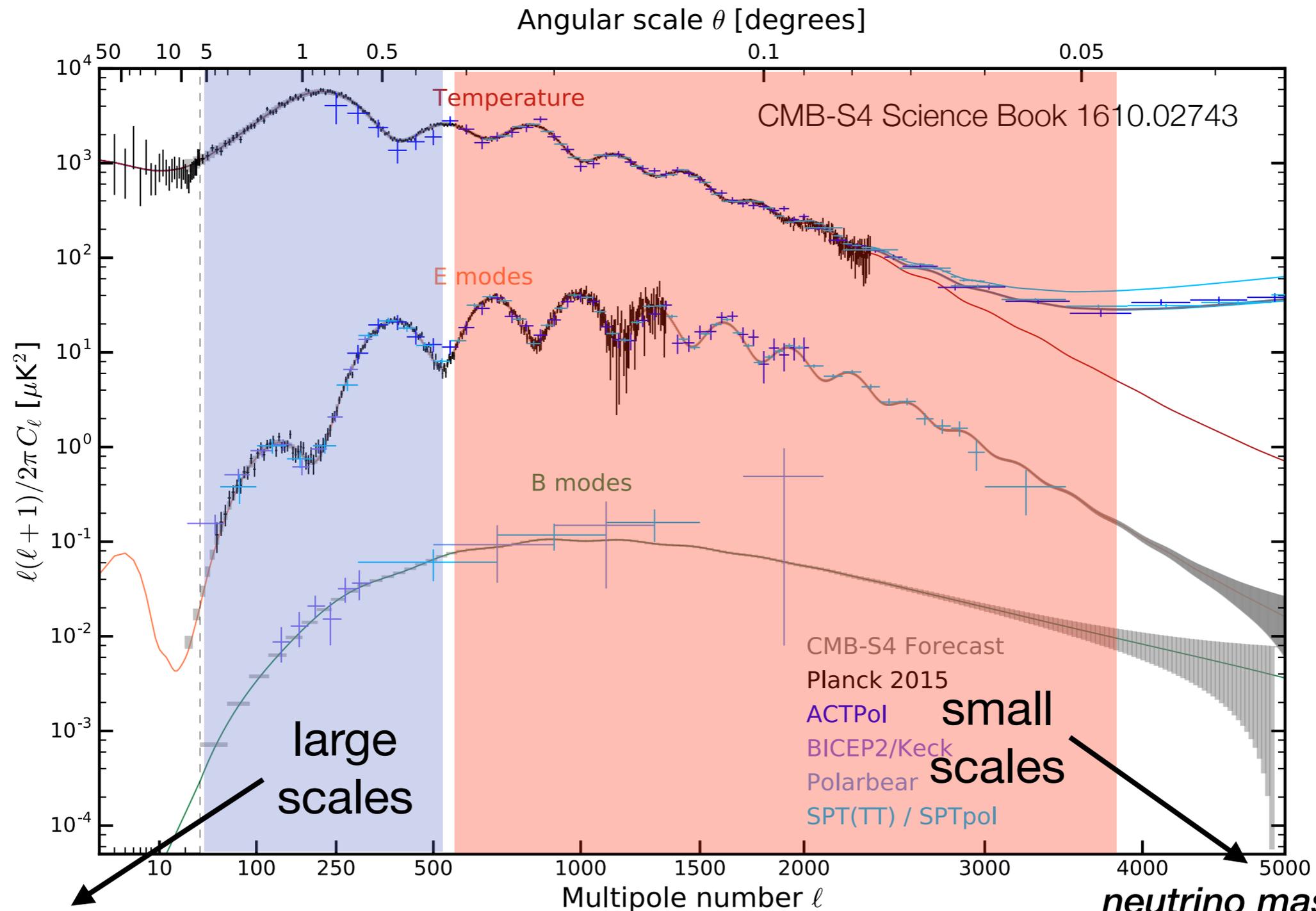


Motivation



*primordial B-modes
inflation*

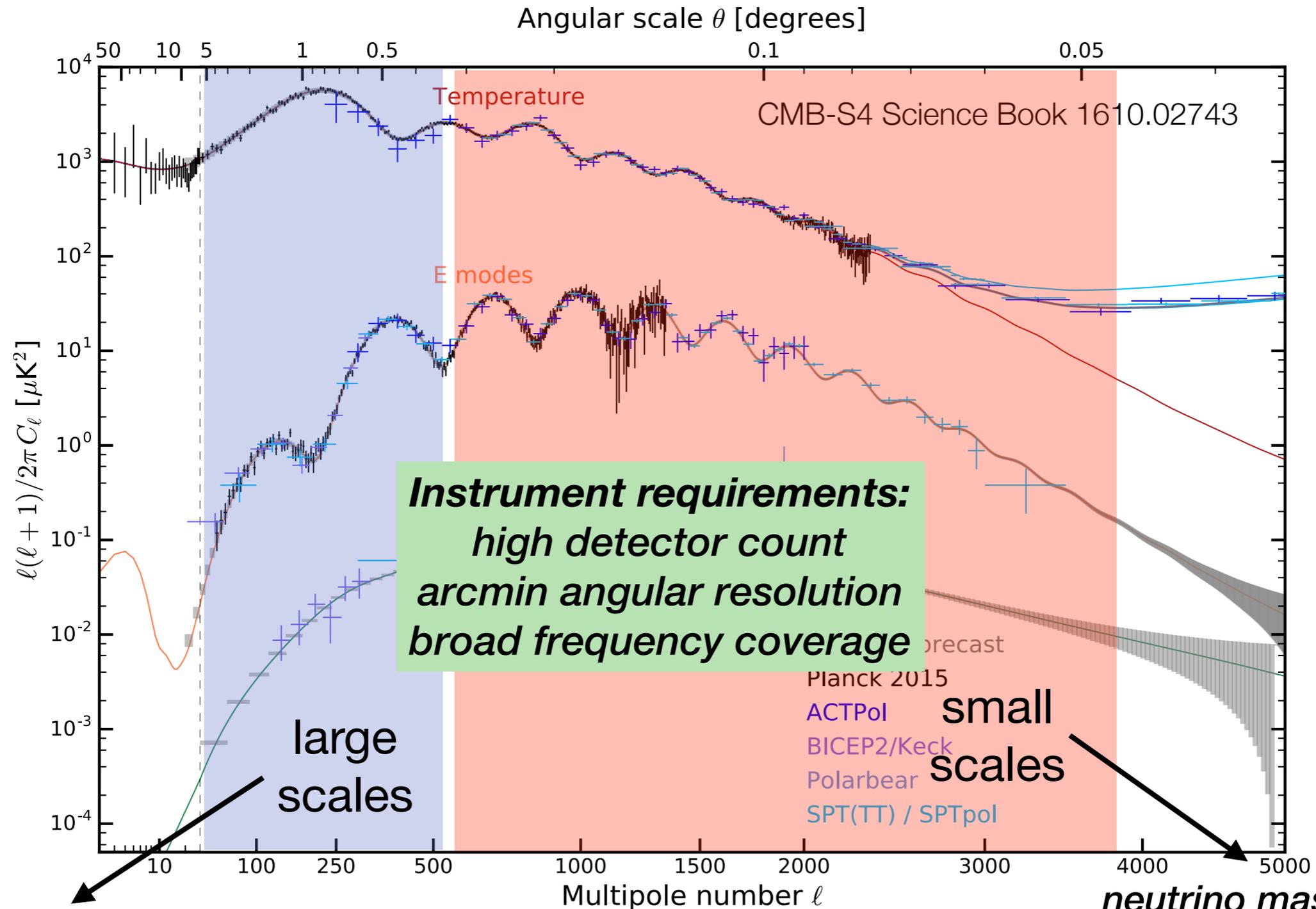
Motivation



*primordial B-modes
inflation*

*neutrino masses
light relics (N_{eff})
galaxy clusters, SZ effect*

Motivation



*primordial B-modes
inflation*

*neutrino masses
light relics (N_{eff})
galaxy clusters, SZ effect*

South Pole Telescope

- 10 m primary mirror
- 1.3 arcmin angular resolution at 150 GHz, highest resolution CMB maps
- South Pole is excellent site for CMB observations: high altitude, dry, extremely stable atmosphere



Planck
143 GHz
50 deg²



**The moon
(for scale)**

SPT
150 GHz
50 deg²

**finer angular
resolution**

**deeper on a
fraction of the
sky**

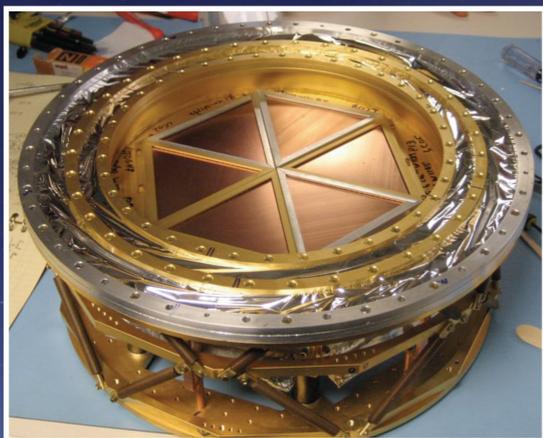


**The moon
(for scale)**

South Pole Telescope

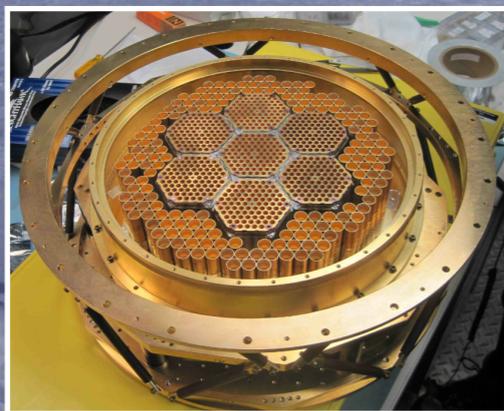
- 10 m primary mirror
- ~1 arcmin angular resolution, highest resolution CMB maps
- South Pole is excellent site for CMB observations: high altitude, dry, extremely stable atmosphere

SPT-SZ (2007)



960 detectors at 95, 150, 220 GHz

SPTpol (2012)



1500 detectors at 90, 150 GHz w/polarization

SPT-3G (2017)

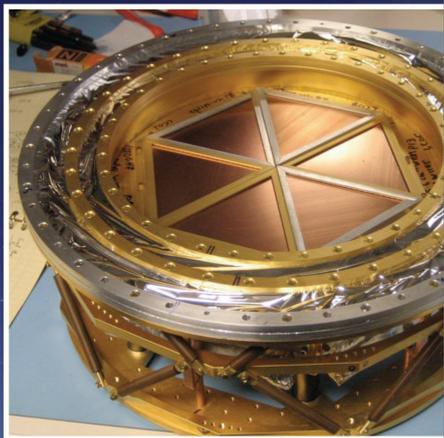


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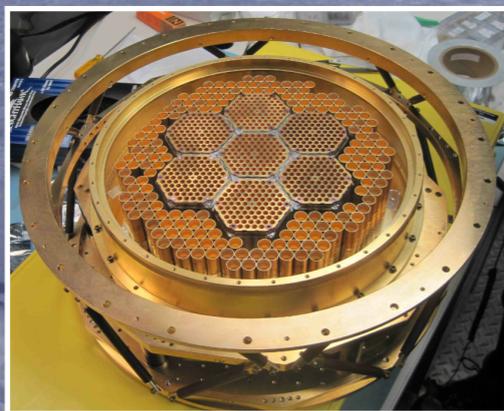


960 detectors at 95, 150,

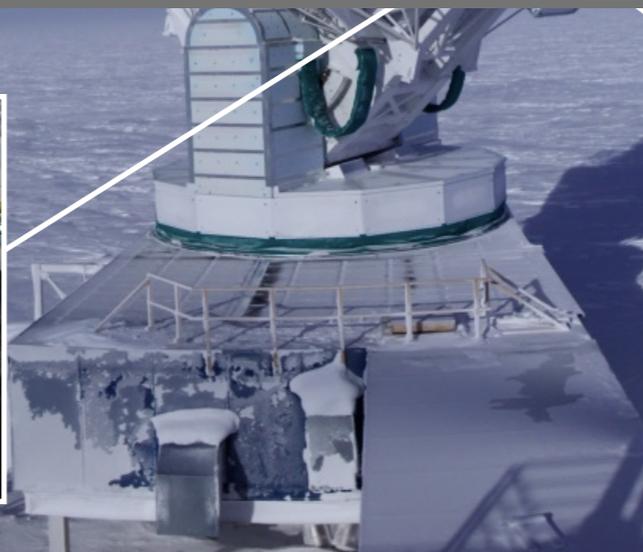
complete redesign of everything
except primary structure:

- secondary optics
- detectors
- readout electronics
- software

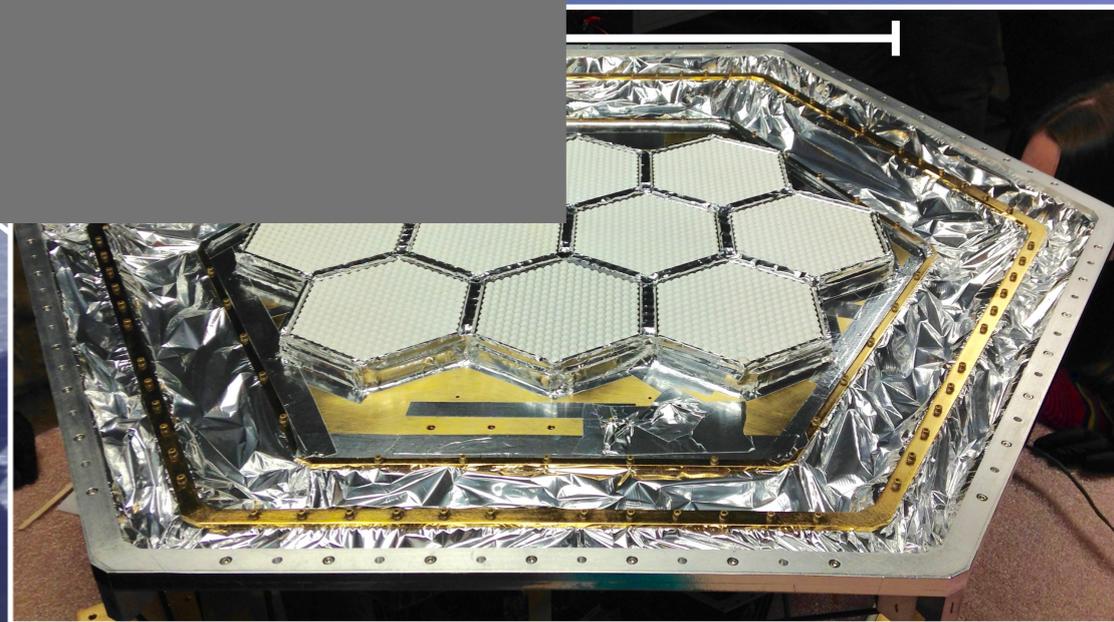
SPT pol (2012)



1500 detectors at 90, 150 GHz w/polarization

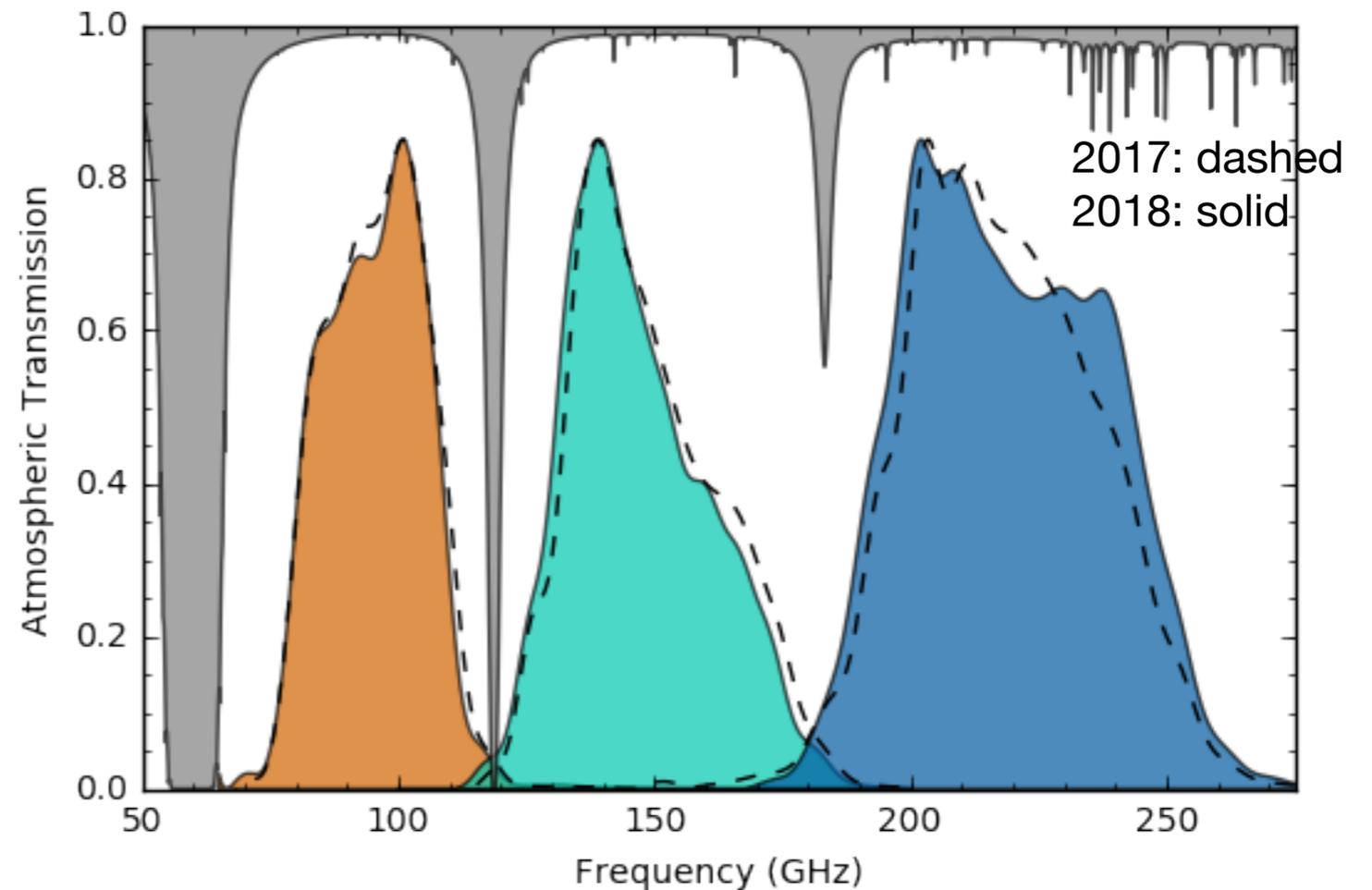
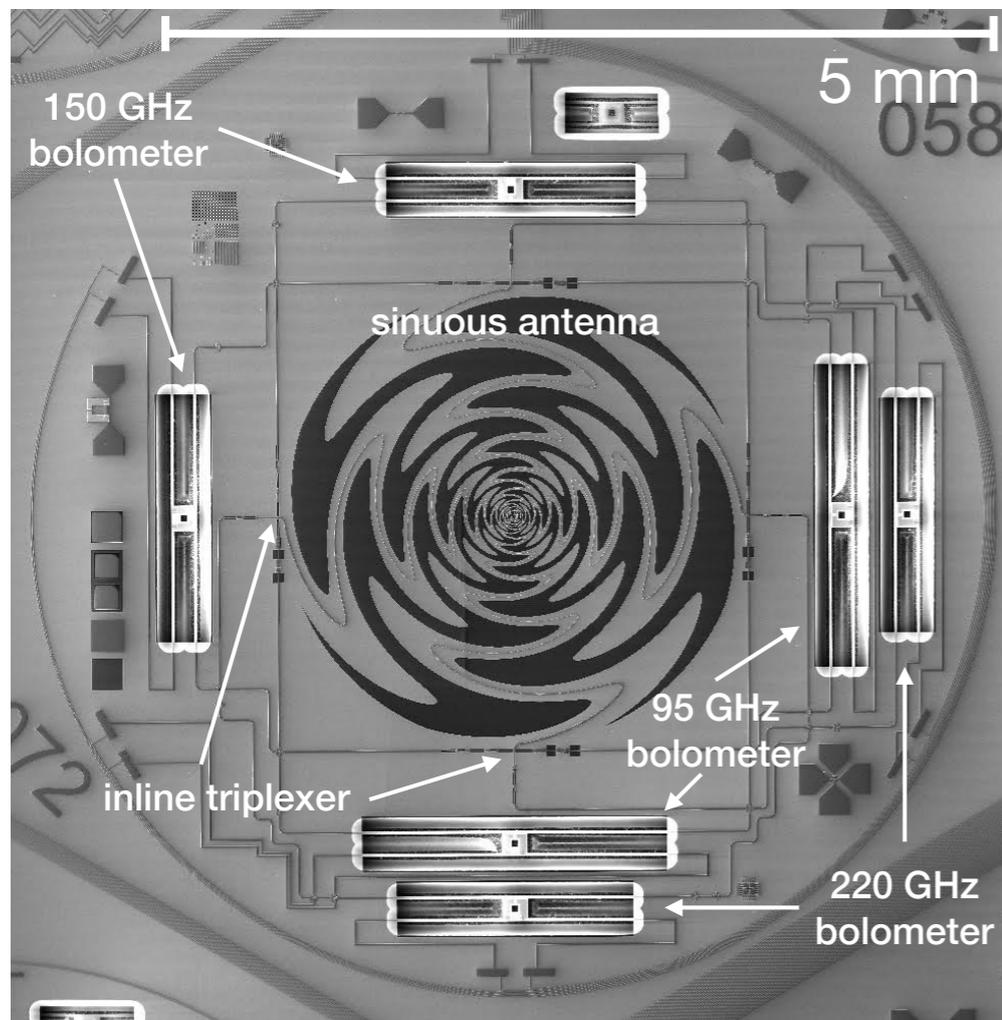


SPT-1G (2017)



15,000 detectors at 90, 150, 220 GHz
w/polarization

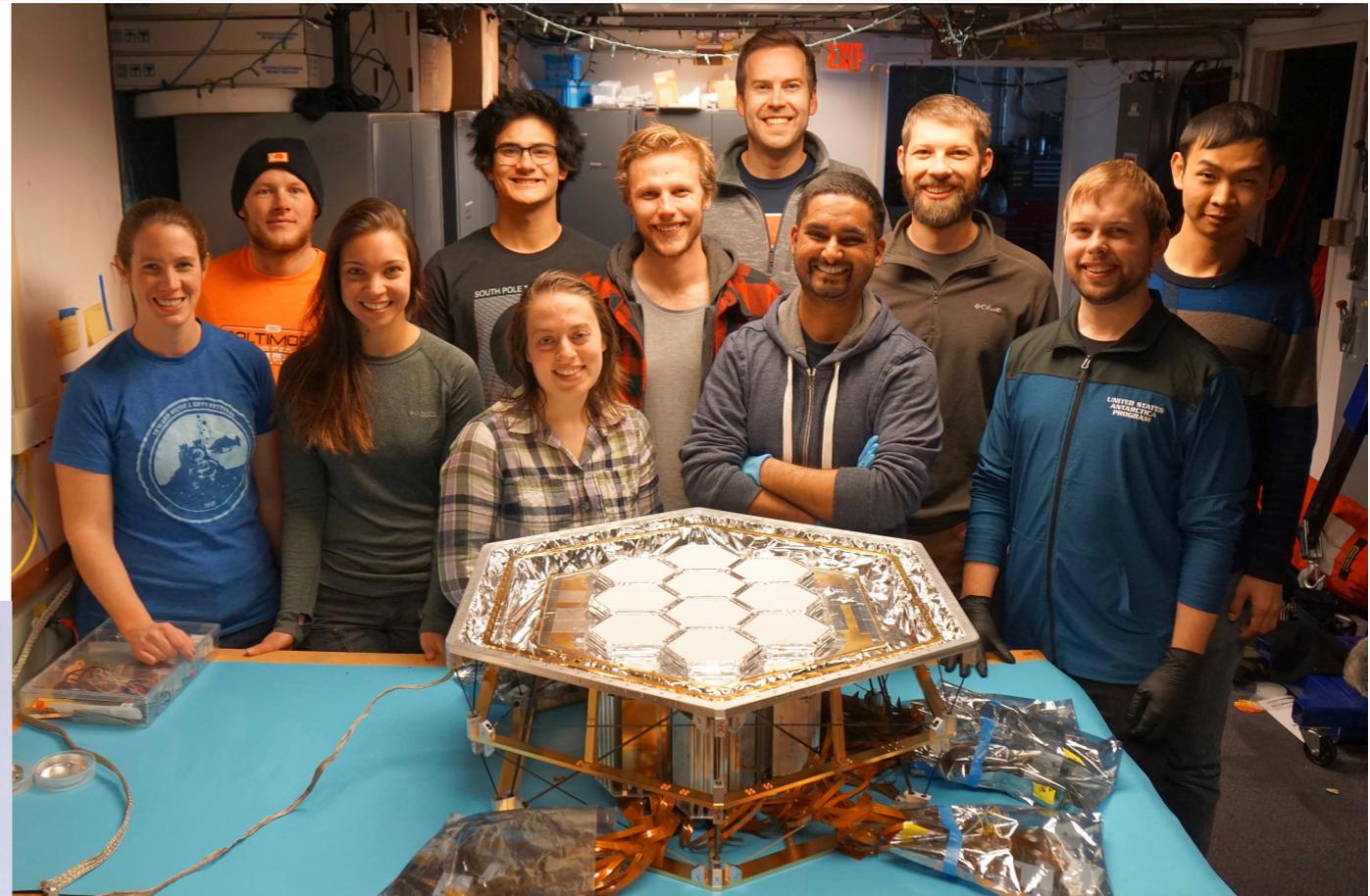
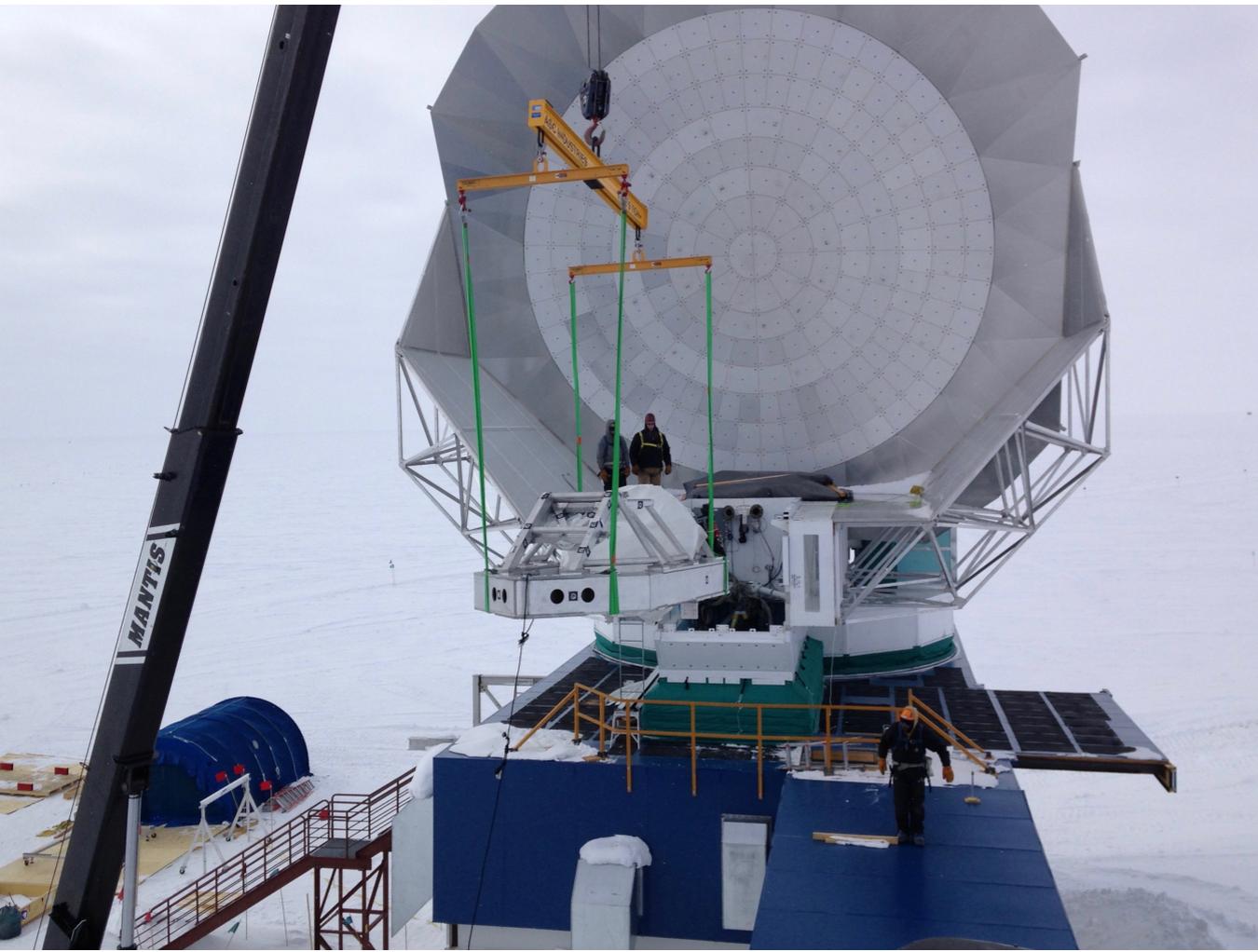
SPT-3G: Multichroic Pixels



- **3 frequency bands per pixel:** enables higher detector packing density within focal plane
- Bands at **95, 150, 220 GHz** help mitigate foregrounds from dust, enable SZ cluster science

Deployment and 2018 Upgrades

- First deployed in early 2017
- Major upgrades in early 2018:
 1. **More sensitive detectors:** new detectors with lower saturation power

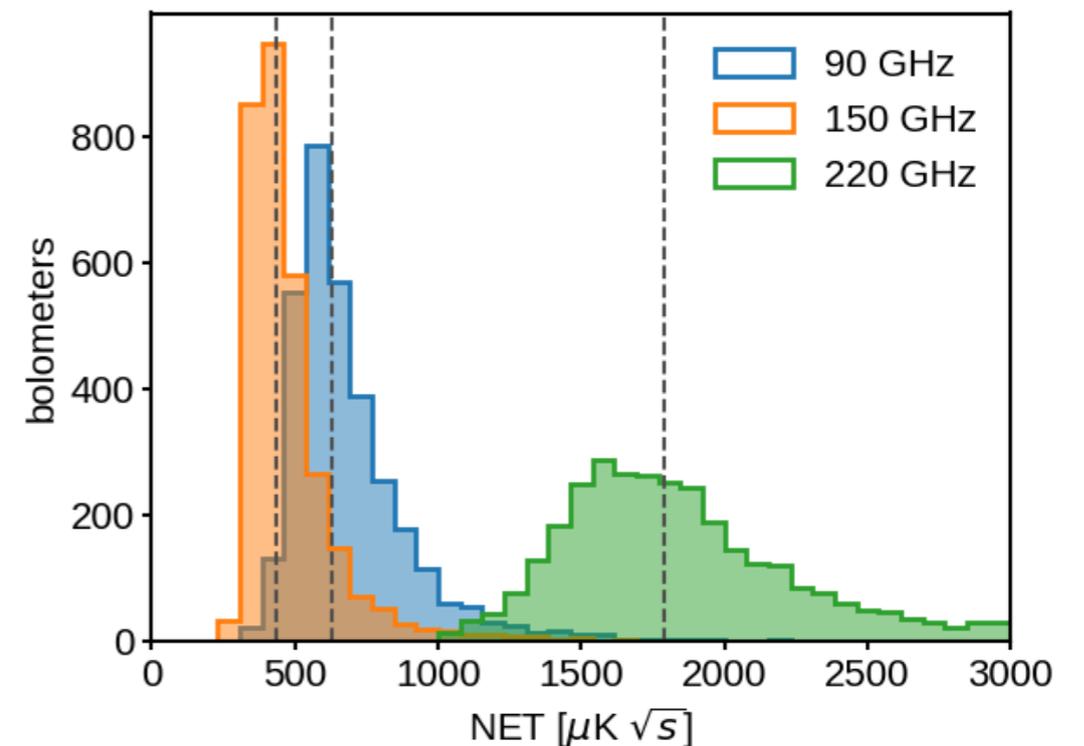
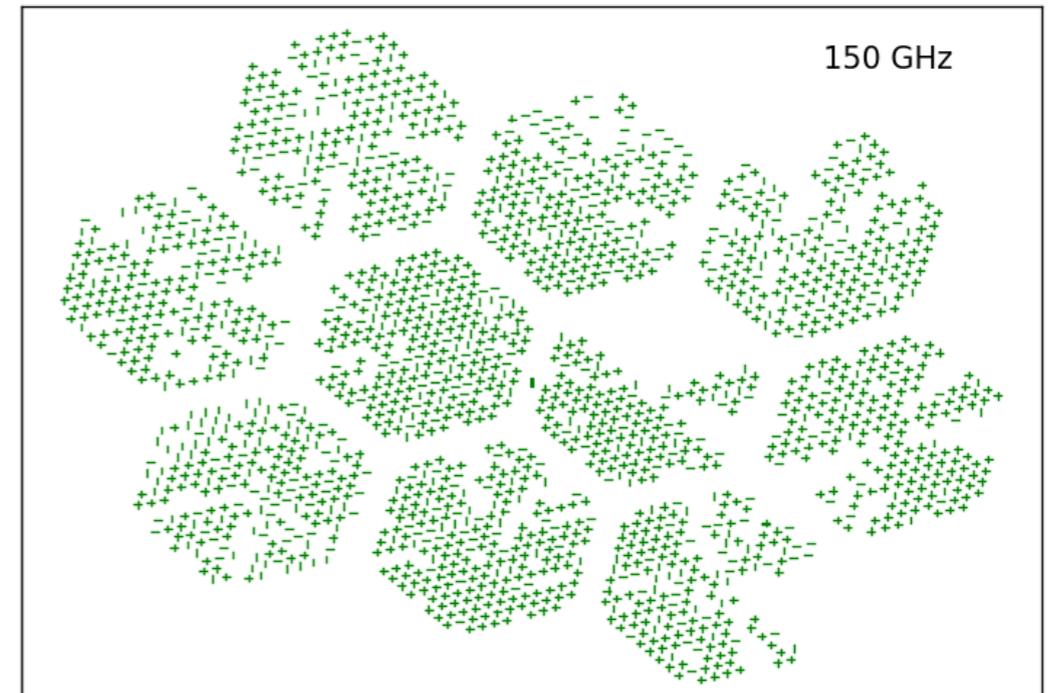


2. **Improved optical efficiency:** Replaced AR coatings of lenses (efficiency now $\sim 40\text{-}45\%$ at 150 GHz)
3. **Reduced readout noise:** Replaced SQUID amplifiers and modified electronics to match detector impedance

2018 Performance

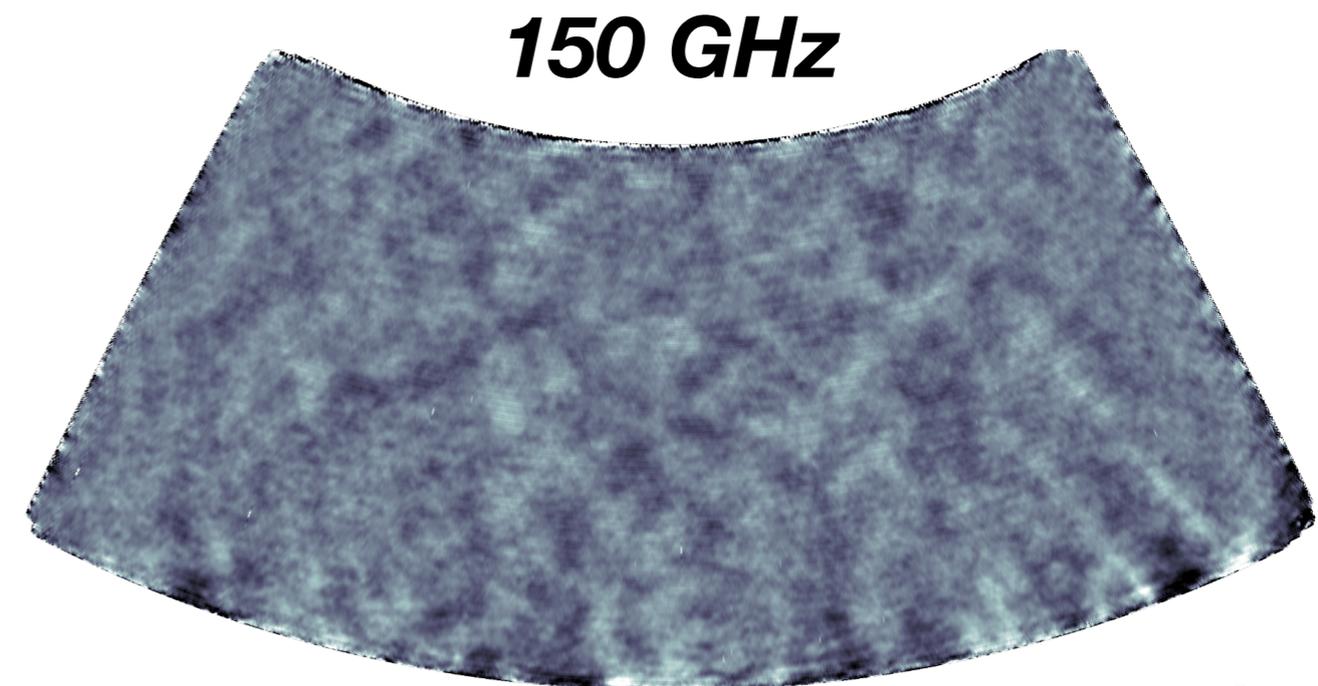
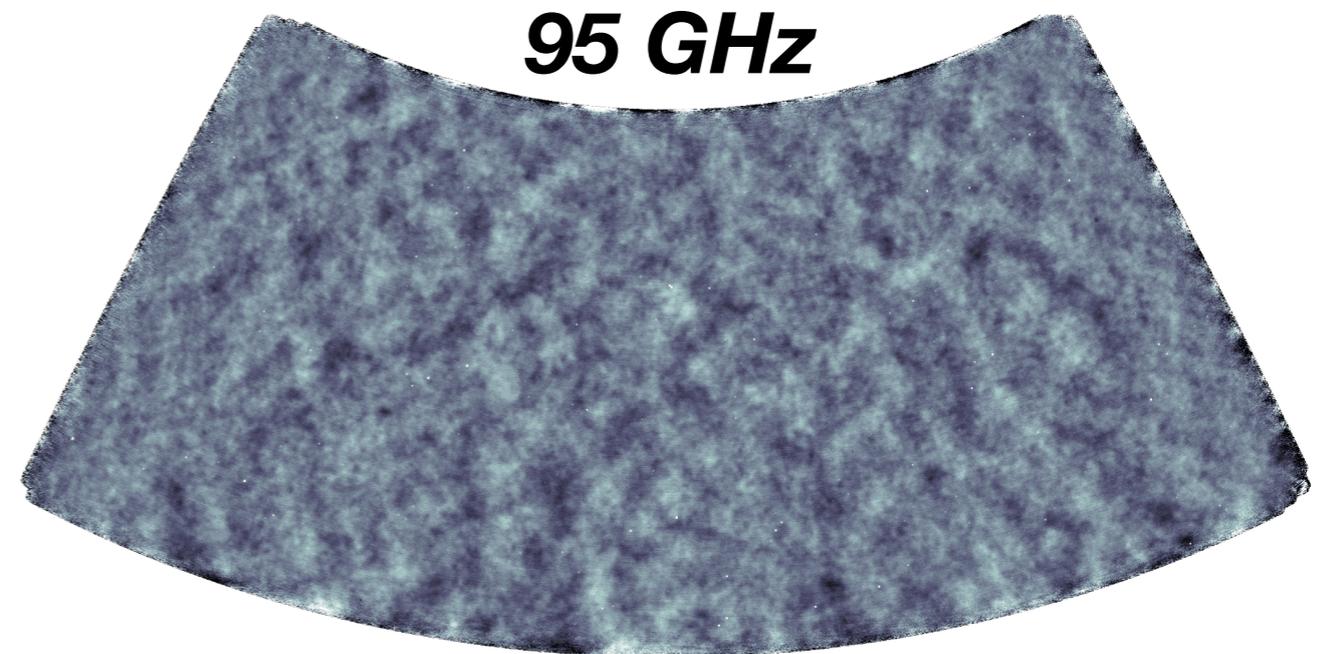
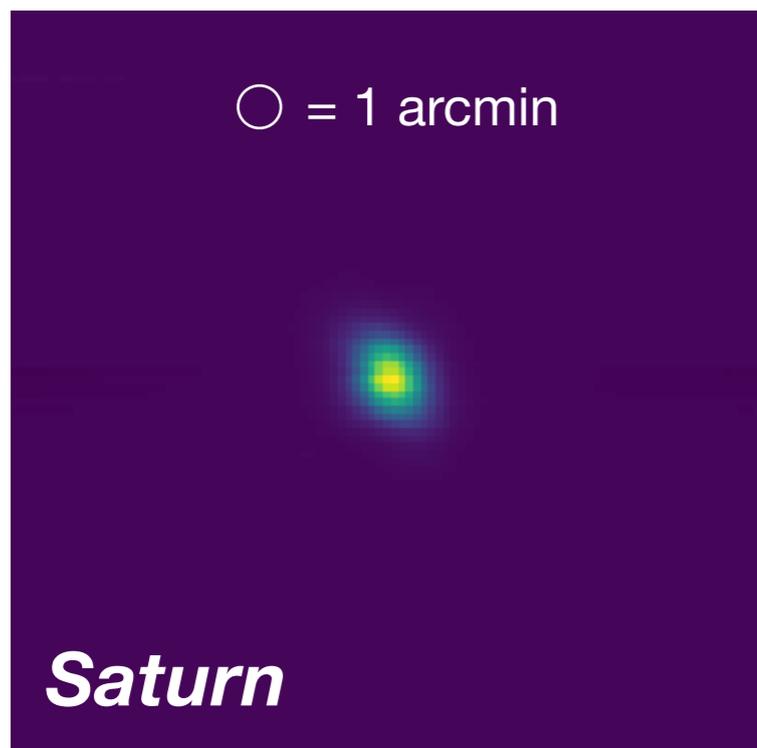
- 11,000 operational detectors (~75% yield)
- Photon-noise-dominated performance at 90, 150, 220 GHz, consistent with expectations
- 220 GHz NET is 1.5x expected, believed due to poor transmission in AR coatings of alumina surfaces

band	NET (array) [$\mu\text{K rtsec}$]	mapping speed (x SPTpol)
95 GHz	10	11 x
150 GHz	8	5 x
220 GHz	30	inf. x



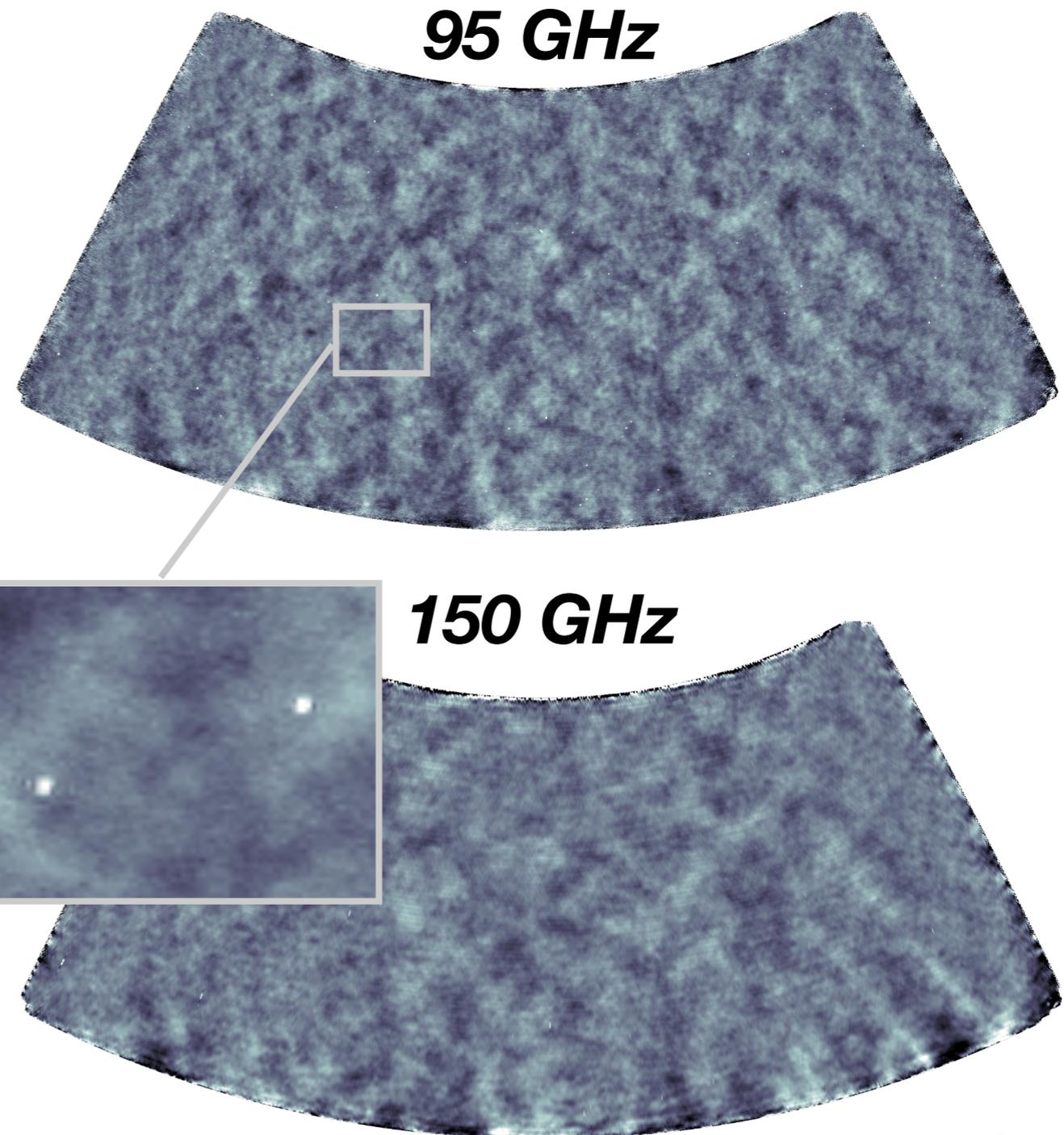
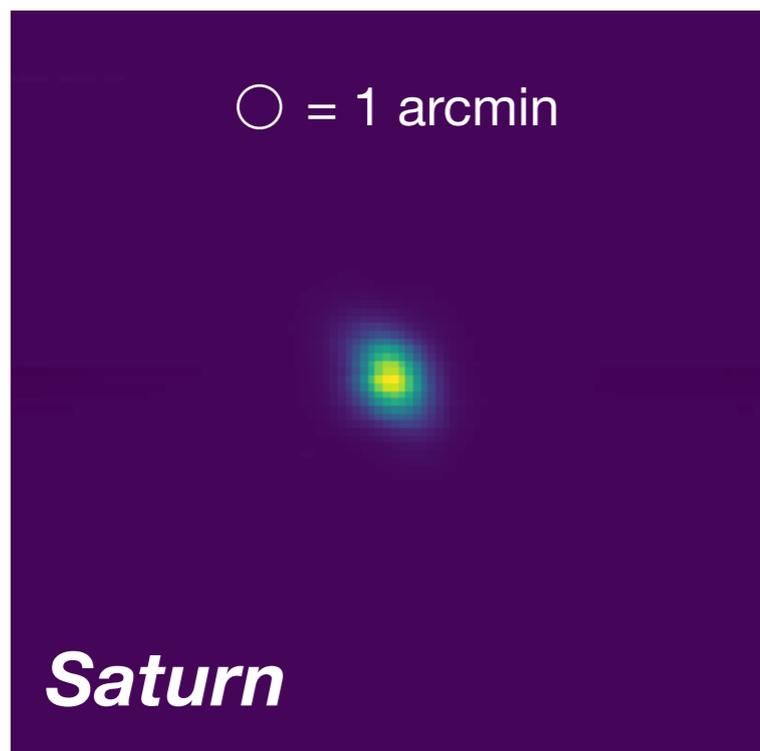
500d Validation Maps

- 500d field observed early in 2018 to validate detector performance
- Common structures and point sources visible in all three bands

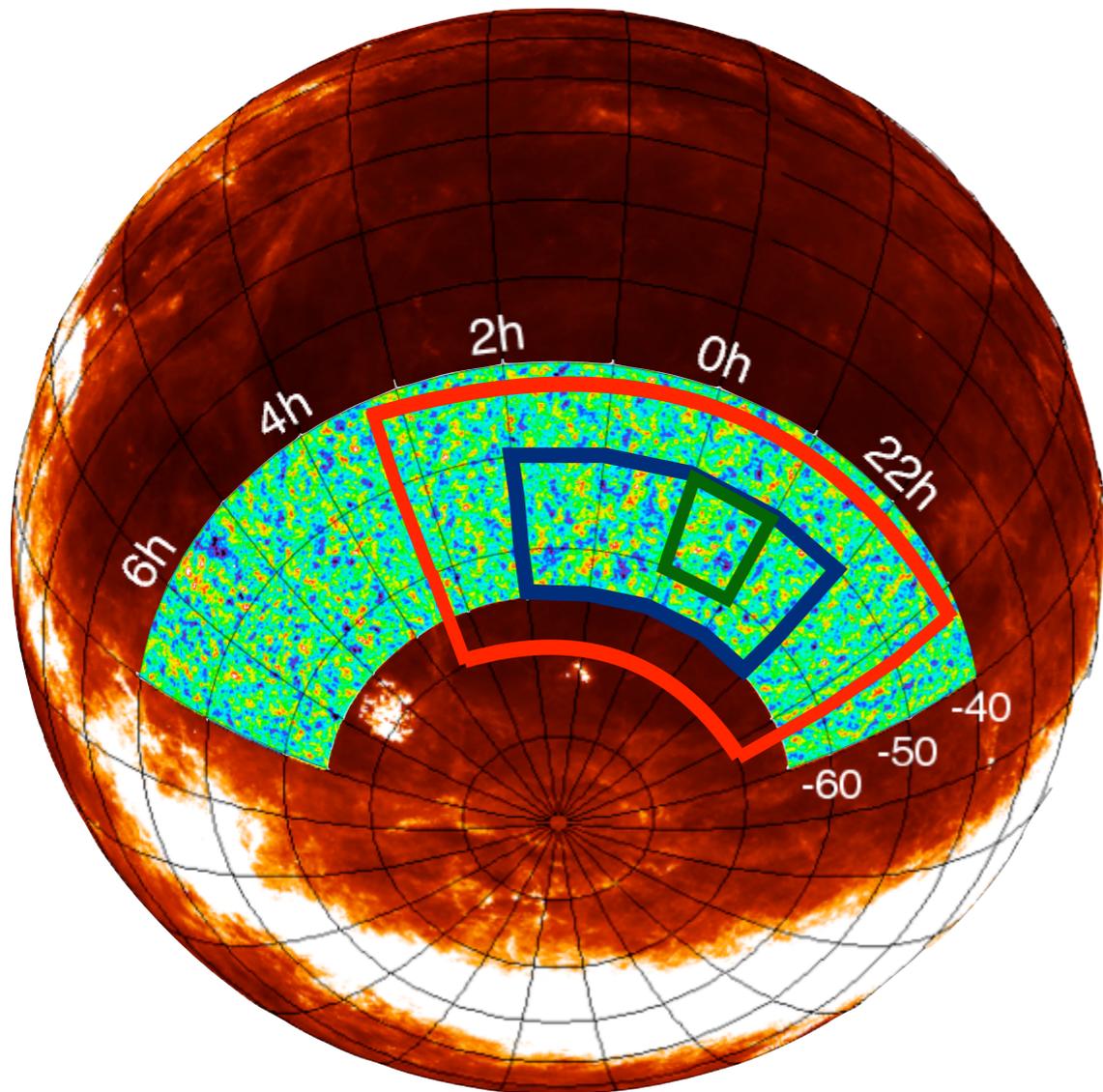


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Survey and Projected Depth

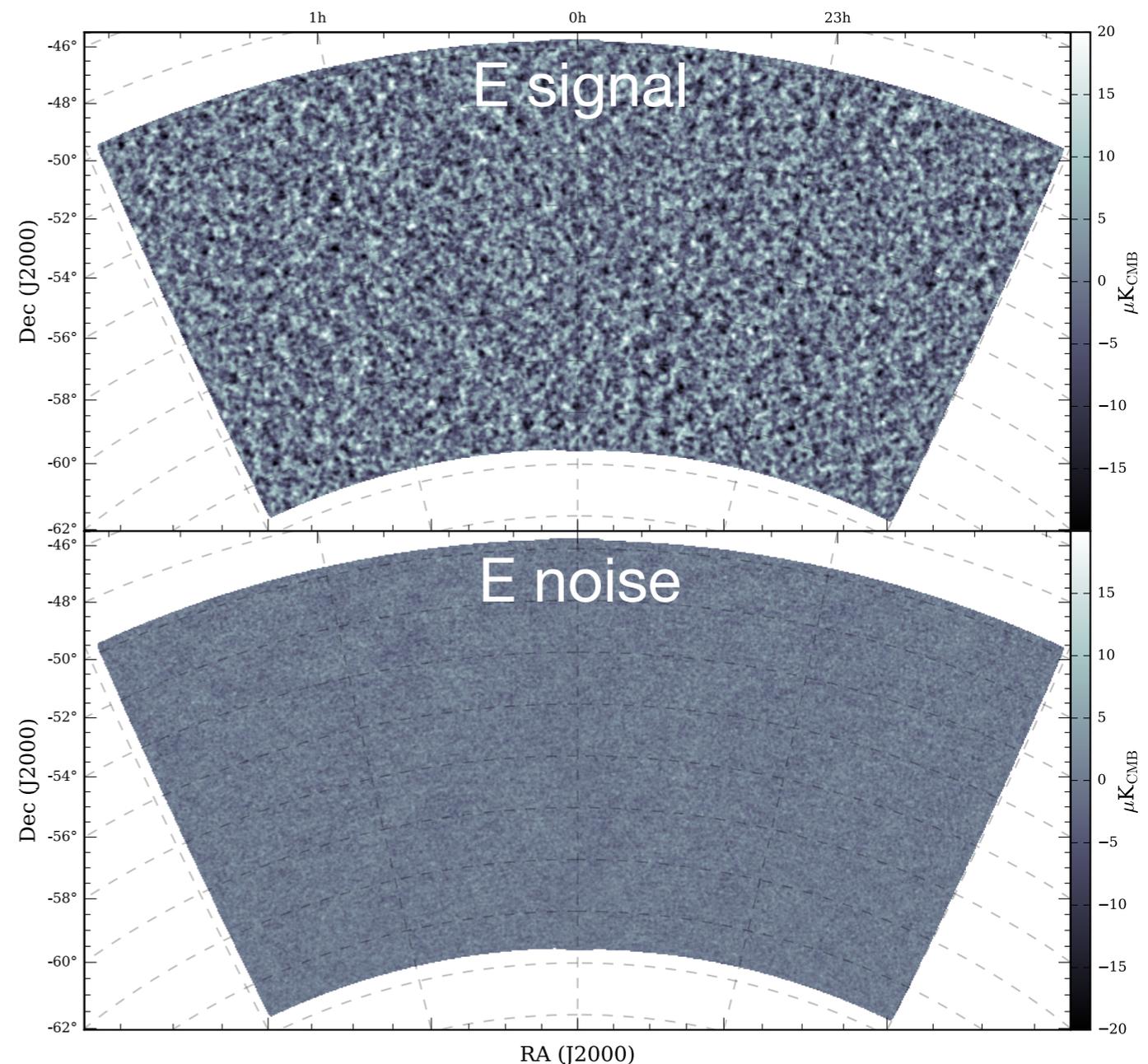
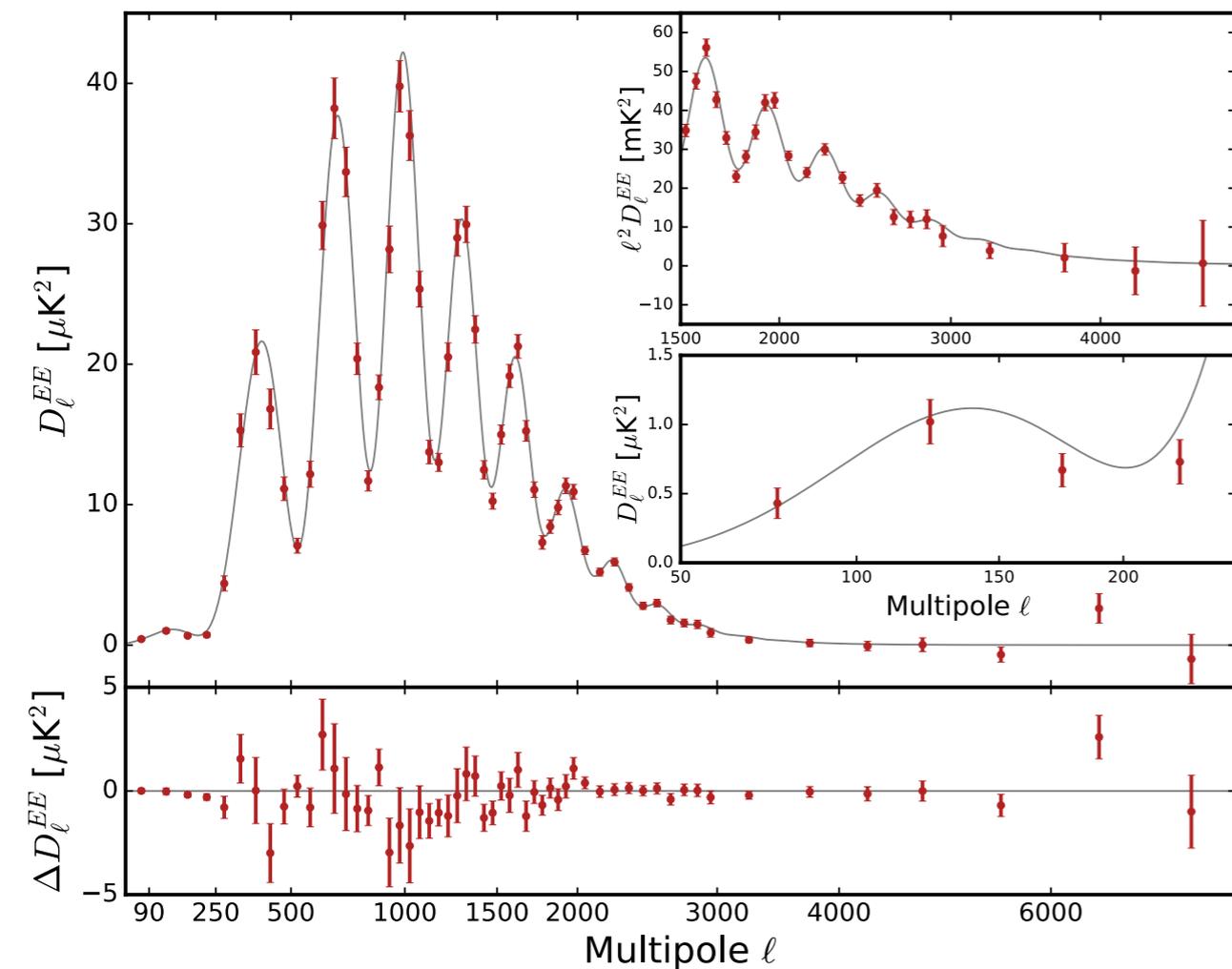


	Obs. Years	Area (deg ²)	95 GHz (uK-arcmin)	150 (uK-arcmin)	220 (uK-arcmin)
SPT-SZ	2007-11	2500	40	17	80
SPTpol-Main	2012-16	500	13	5	-
SPTpol-Deep	2012-16	100	10	3.5	-
SPT-3G projected	2018-22	1500	3.3	2.5	9.8

- Started observing 1500d field in March of 2018
- Overlaps with BICEP/Keck patch of sky. Good for **delensing**.
- Overlaps with DES survey. Good for **cross-correlation** studies.

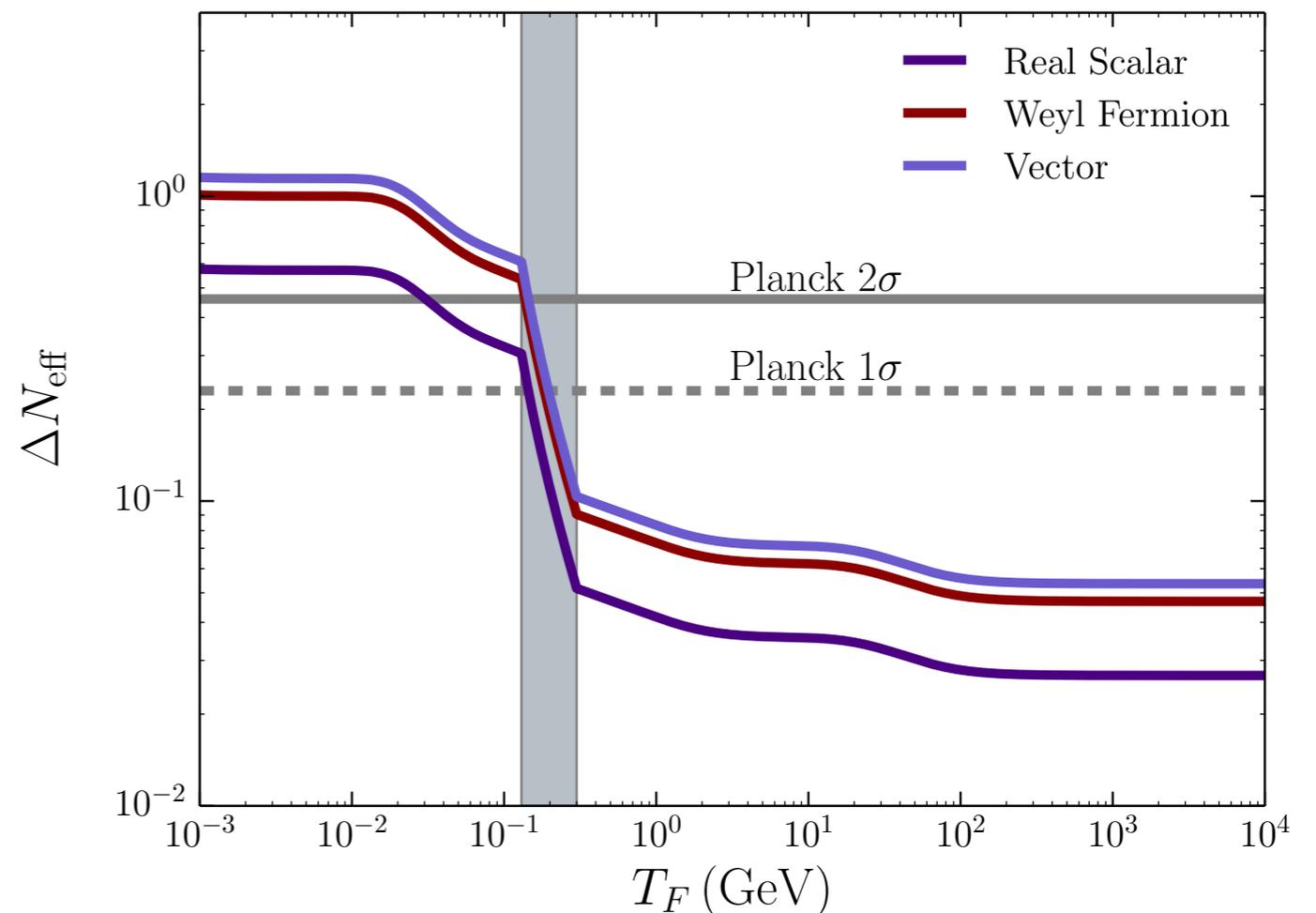
E-modes with SPTpol 500d

- Detect first 9 acoustic peaks in EE
- Measured over $50 < l < 8000$, most sensitive measurement to-date for $l > 1050$
- $N_{eff} = 3.18 \pm 0.28$ (SPTpol+PlanckTT)



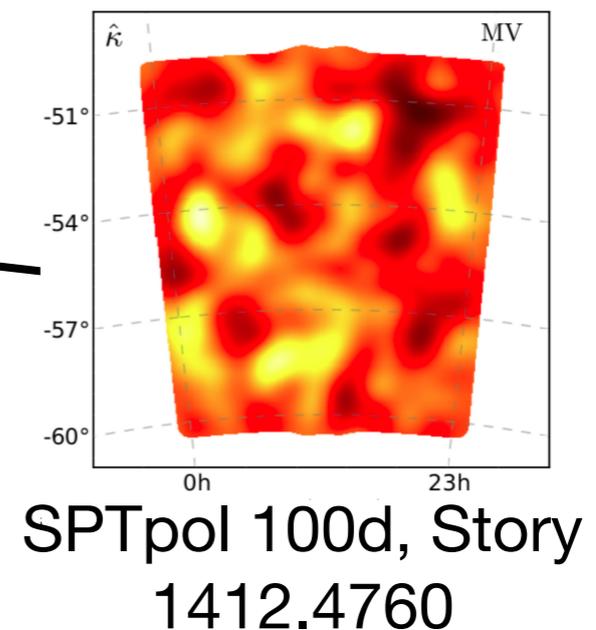
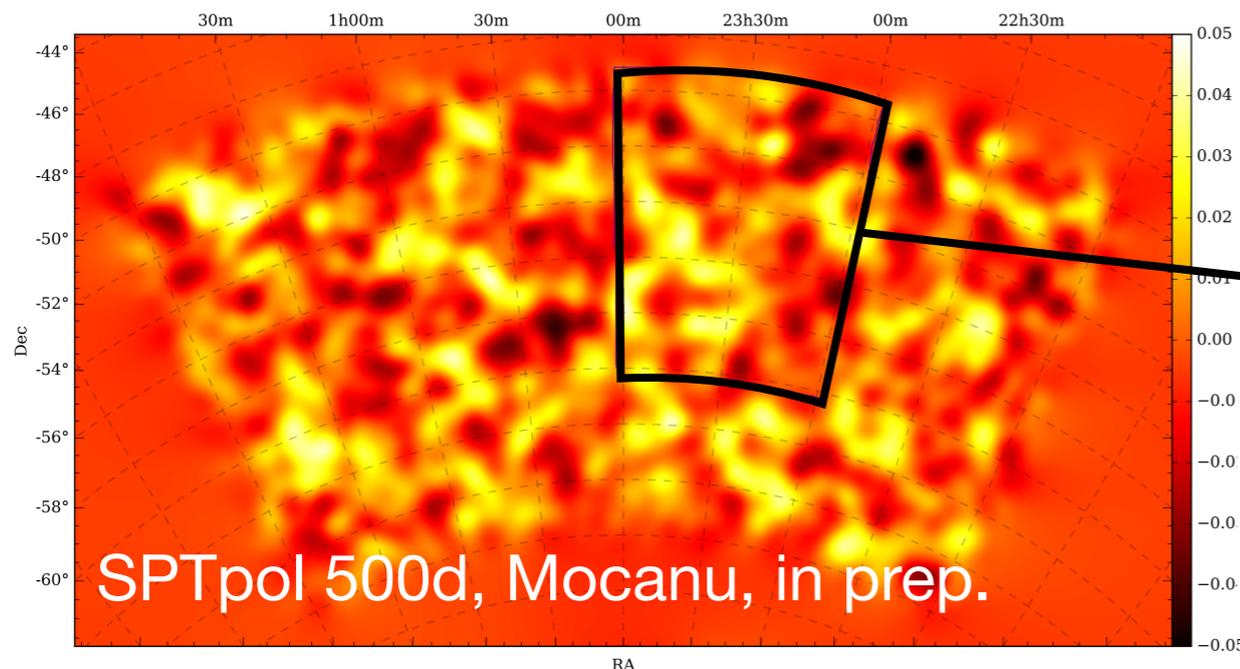
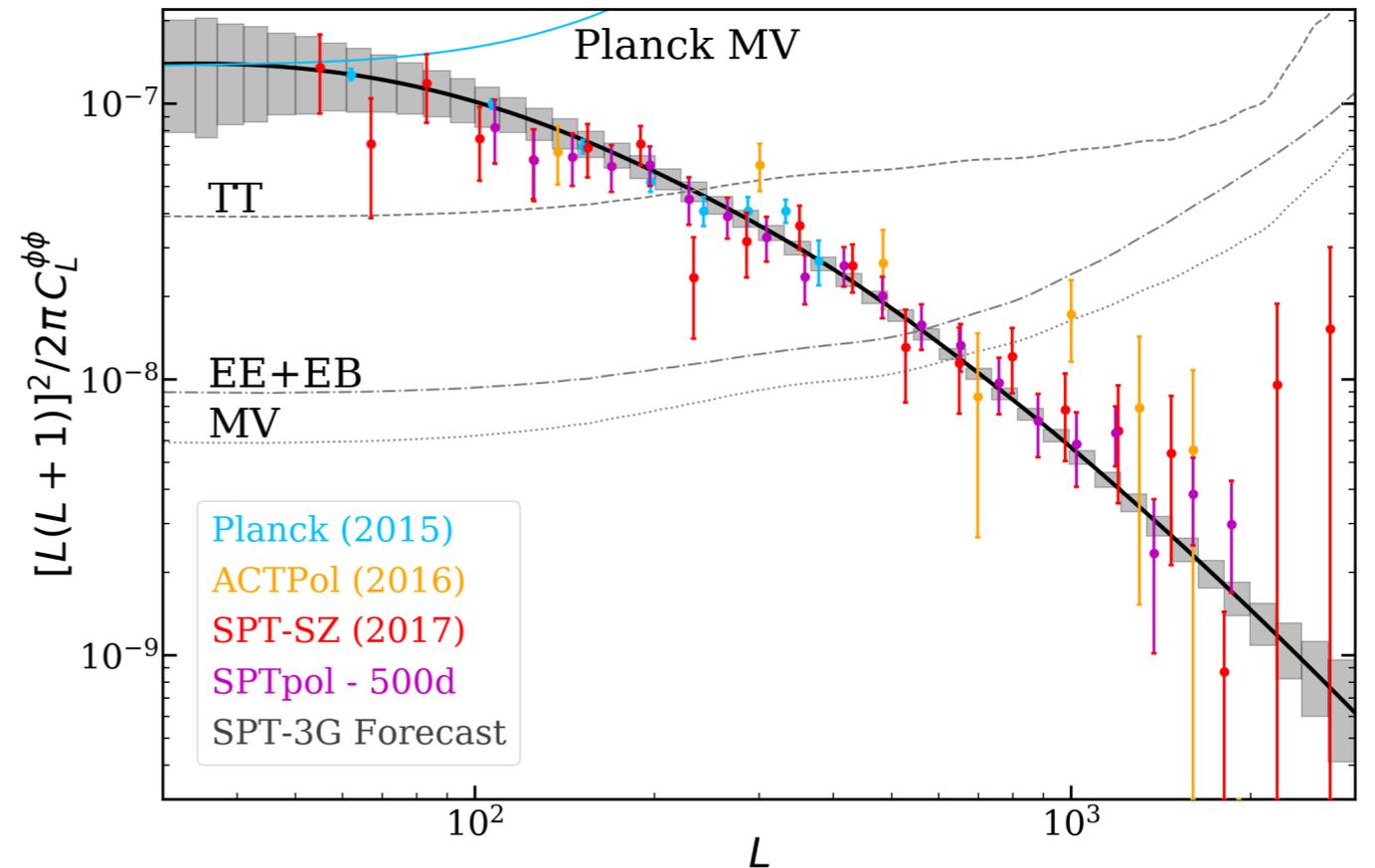
Light Relics: N_{eff}

- N_{eff} parameter measures number of relativistic degrees of freedom at recombination
- Most constrained by phase of acoustic peaks in E-mode power spectrum
- Light thermal relics contribute a *minimum* of $\Delta N_{eff} > 0.027$, corresponding to decoupling above the top mass (assuming no heavier states)
- Very generic probe of BSM physics: axions, gravitinos, other light relics...

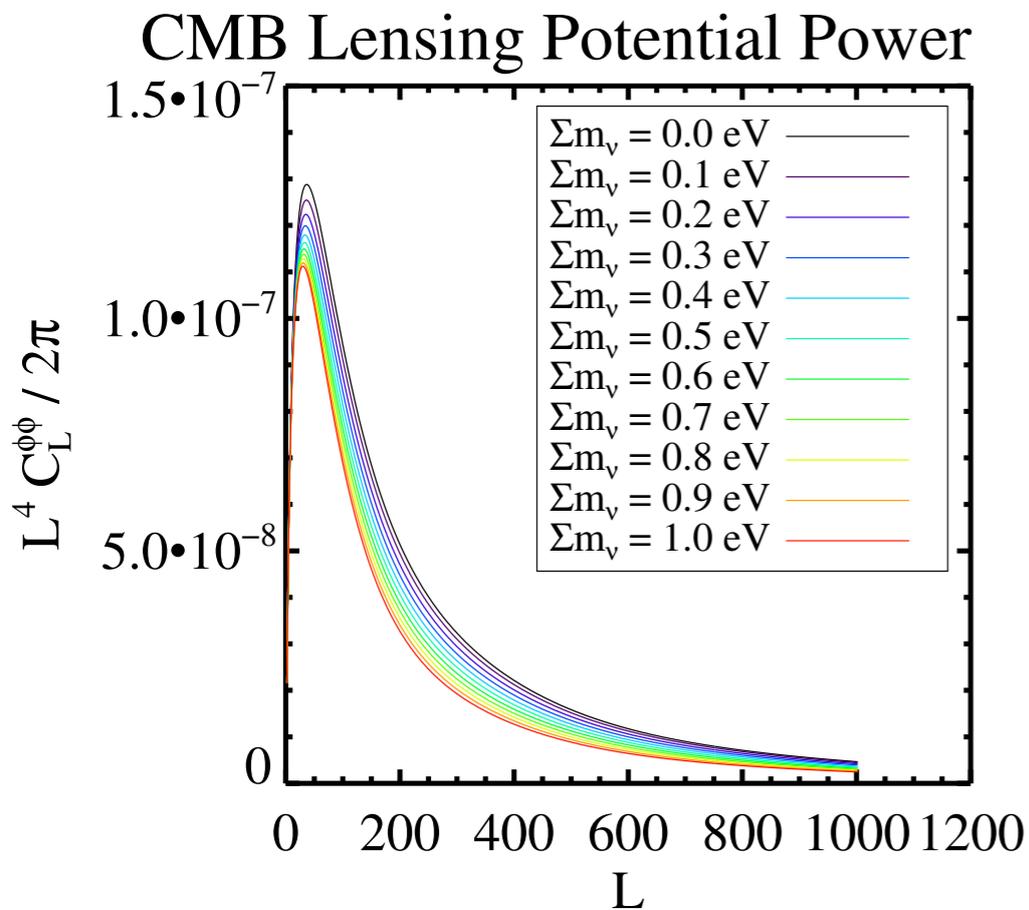


CMB Lensing with SPTpol & SPT-3G

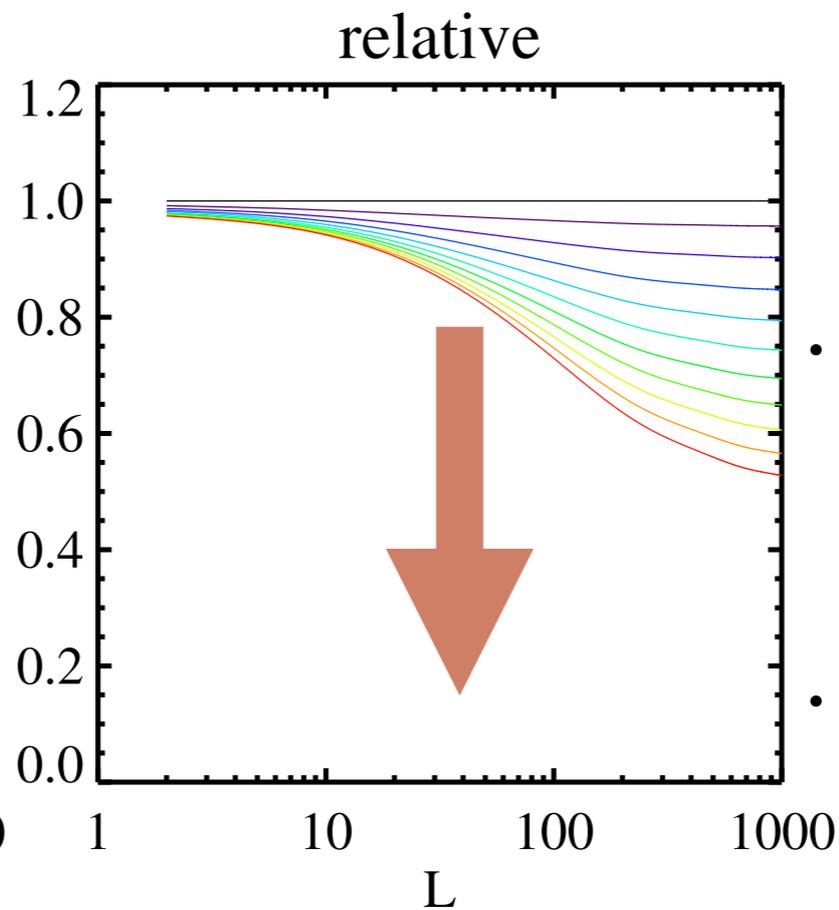
- Gravitational lensing of CMB photons deflects paths by ~ 2 arcmin
- Mixes E-modes into B-modes
- Combination of T and P information used to reconstruct lensing potential between us and the surface of last scattering
- SPT-3G will significantly improve existing lensing measurements



Neutrino Mass



CMB-S4 science book



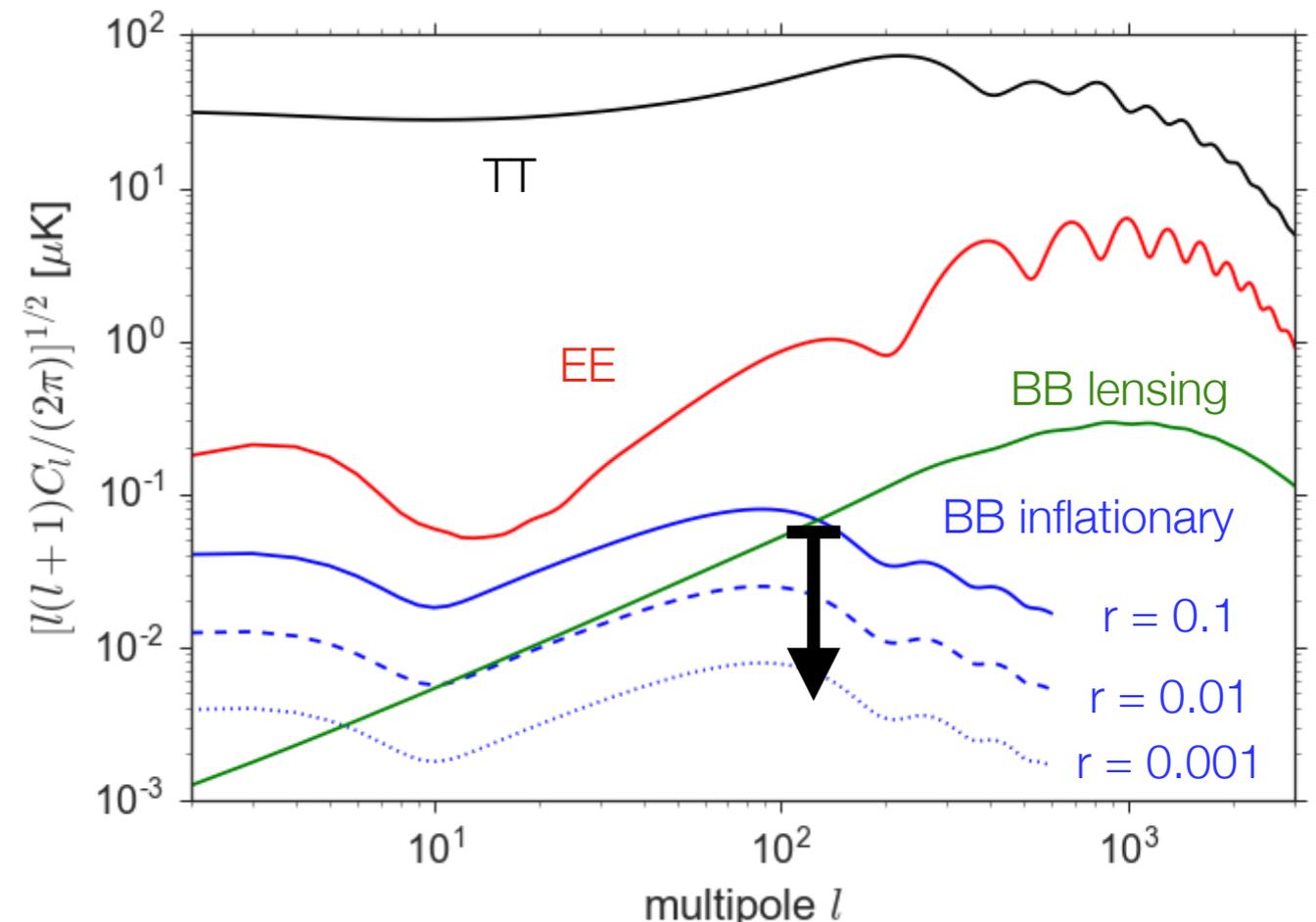
- **Neutrino masses suppress growth of structure at small scales**
- CMB lensing power spectrum can be used to measure neutrino mass
- ~5% suppression per 0.1 eV in total mass
- **Lower** limit from oscillations:

oscillations depend on mass differences
not absolute mass scale

→ $\Sigma m_\nu > 0.06\text{eV}$

Delensing

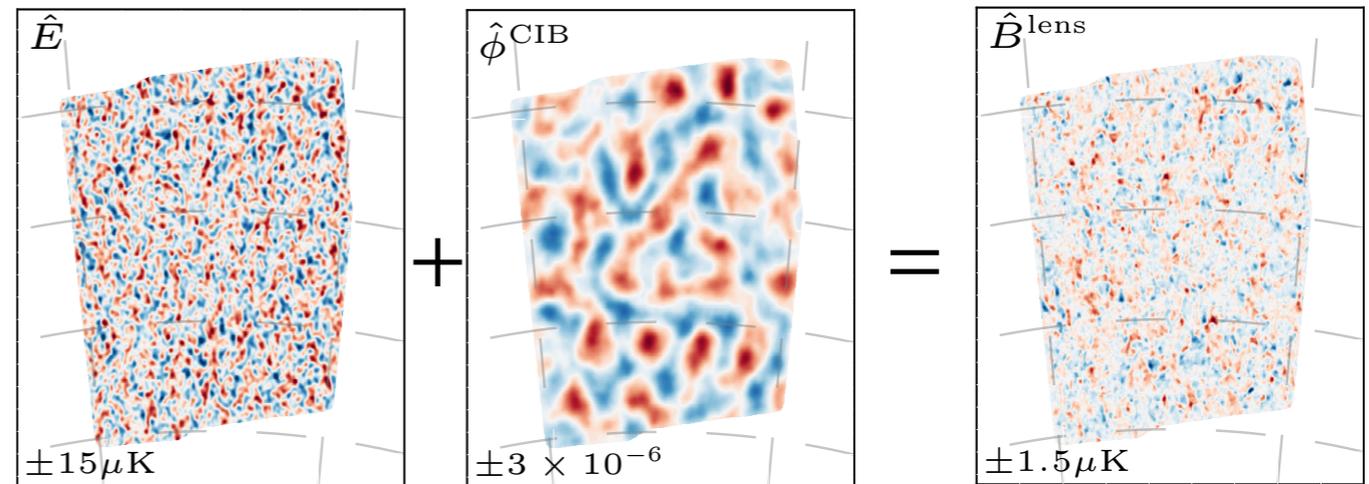
- Inflationary B-modes are contaminated by lensing signal at small scales
- Can “subtract away” using high-resolution E-mode measurement and lensing potential to estimate B-modes. Method called **delensing**.
- Can apply data from high resolution experiment to low-resolution experiment
- E.g. SPT is ideal delensing machine for BICEP/Keck!
- SPT can also delens itself internally



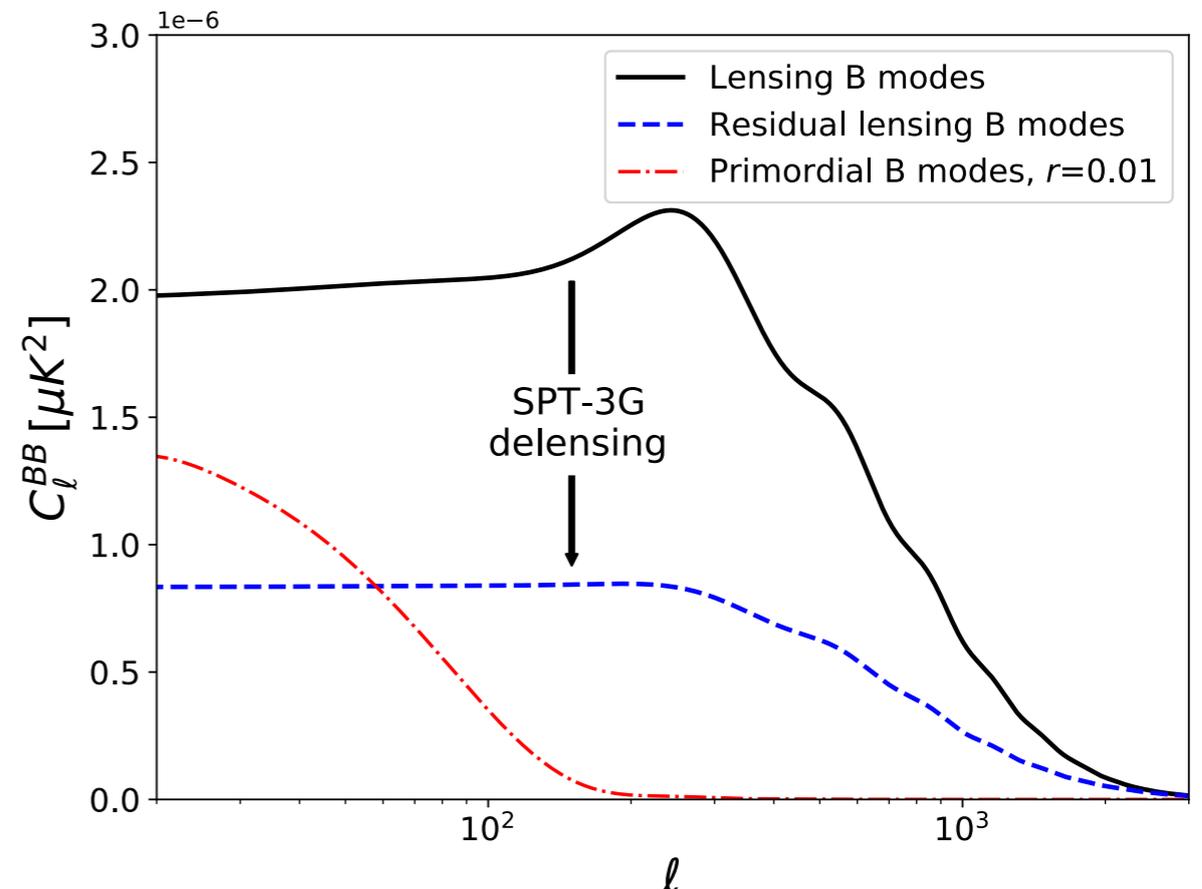
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Delensing demonstration with SPTpol, Herschel data:



Manzotti, et al. 1701.04396



The CMB-S4 Experiment

- Endorsed by DOE/NSF P5 report, NRC/NSF Antarctic Science report, Concept Definition Taskforce (CDT) report accepted by AAAC panel
- **Concept:**
 - **400,000 detectors** split between 3x 6m-aperture, 14x 0.5m-aperture telescopes
 - **Two sites:** Split between South Pole and Atacama in Chile
 - **Two surveys:** Deep survey on 3-8% of sky for inflationary B-modes, wide survey on 40% of sky for neutrinos and cross-correlation science

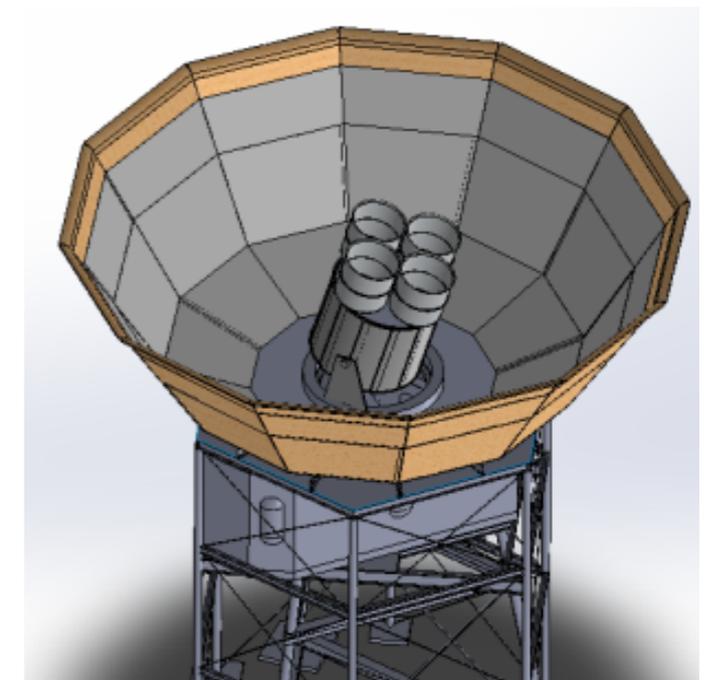
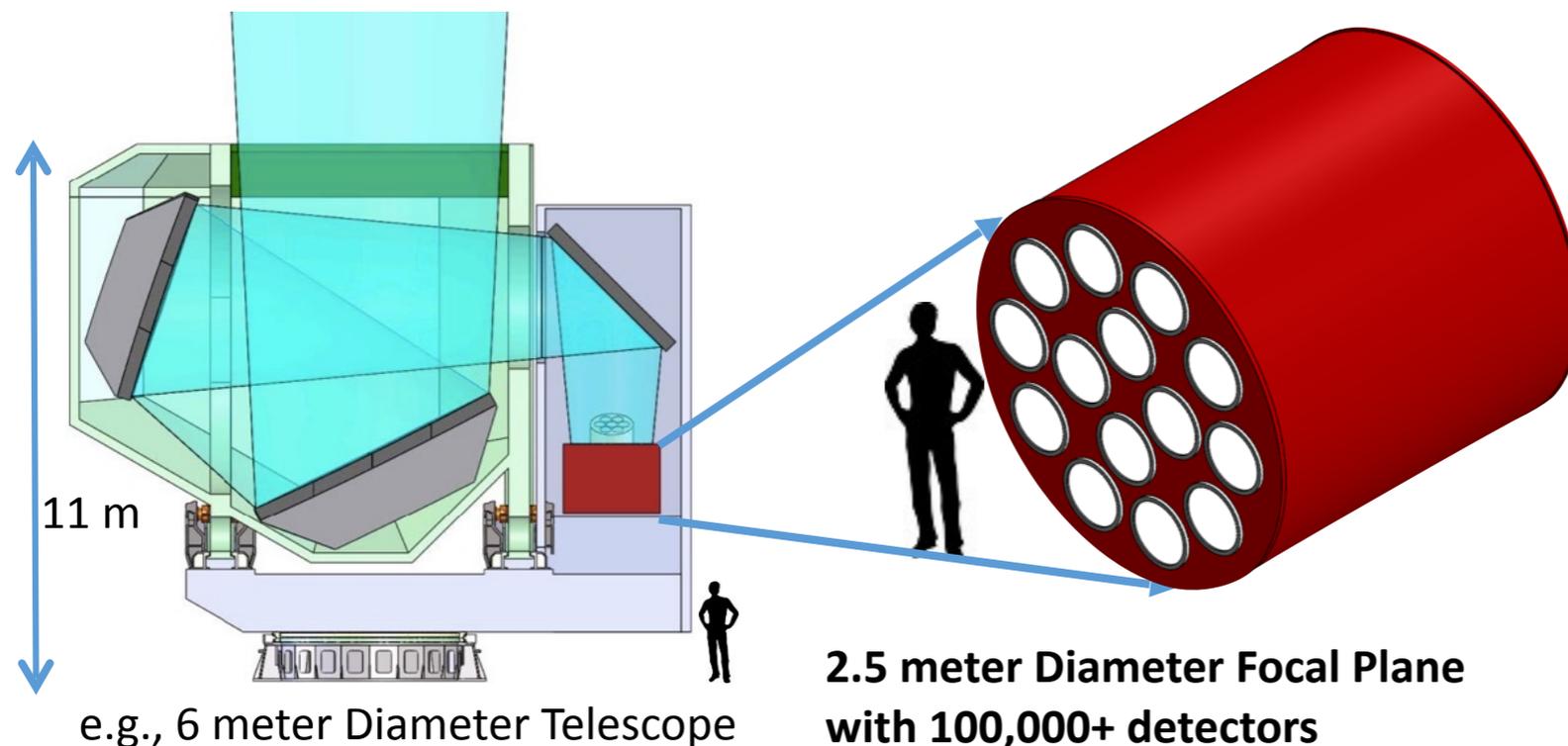


Figure: Mark Devlin / Mike Niemack

Figure: BICEP Array

Conclusions and Outlook

- Successful deployment of upgrades at Pole in 2017 and 2018
- Started 1500d survey in early 2018, low-level analysis ongoing
- Interesting physics opportunities for neutrinos, light relics, inflation, and astrophysics
- Pathfinder instrument for ultimate ground-based CMB experiment: CMB-S4

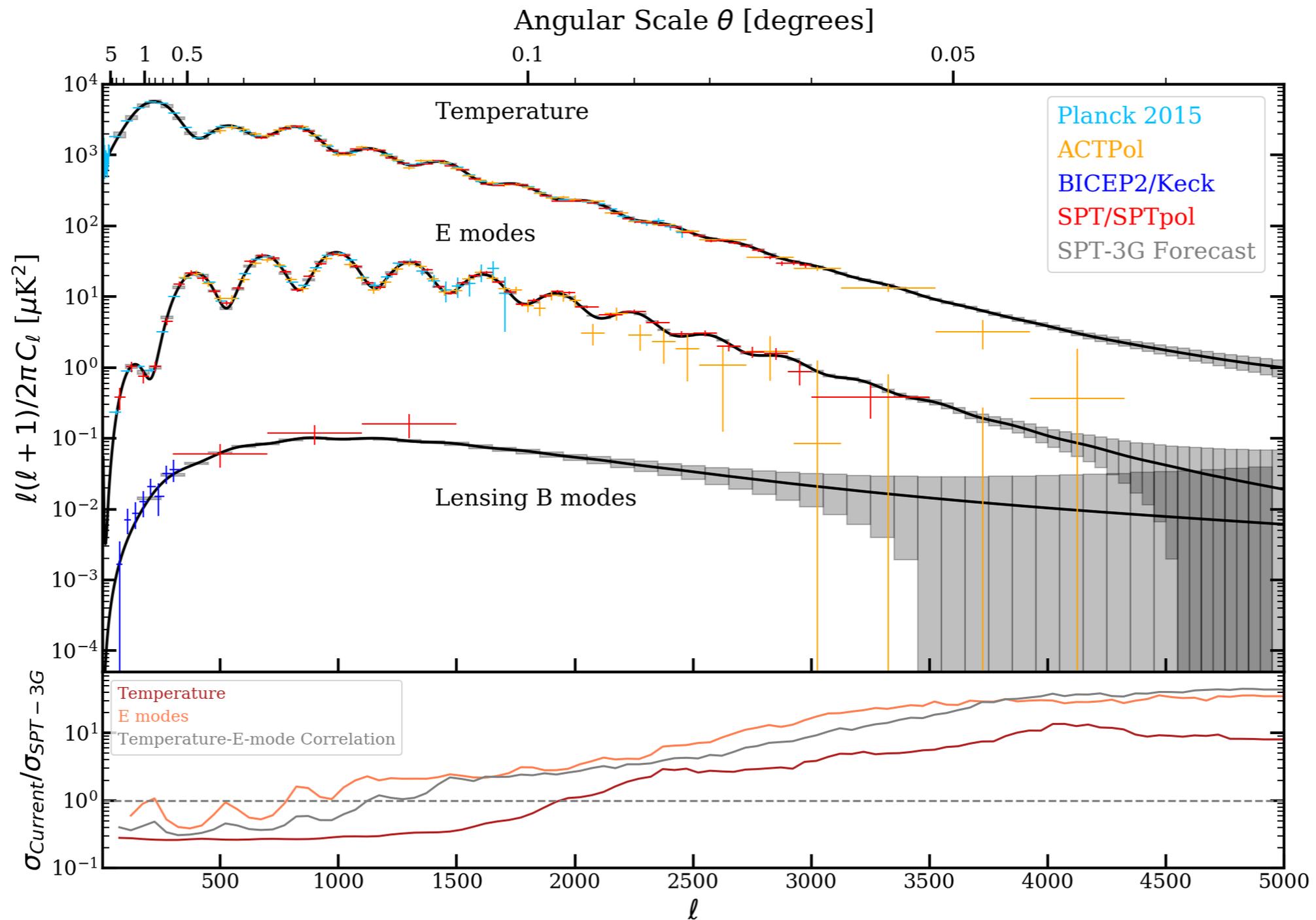
	$\sigma(r)$	$\sigma(N_{eff})$	$\sigma(\Sigma m_\nu)$
Current CMB	0.05	0.3	0.17 eV
SPT-3G	0.01	0.10	0.10 eV
Stage 4: CMB-S4	0.001	0.027	0.015 eV

SPT-3G Collaboration

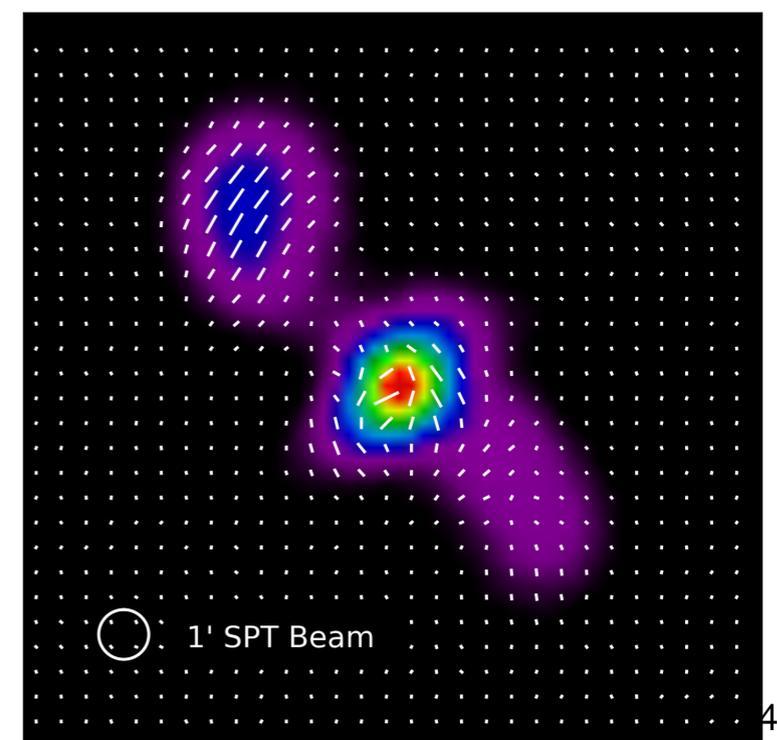
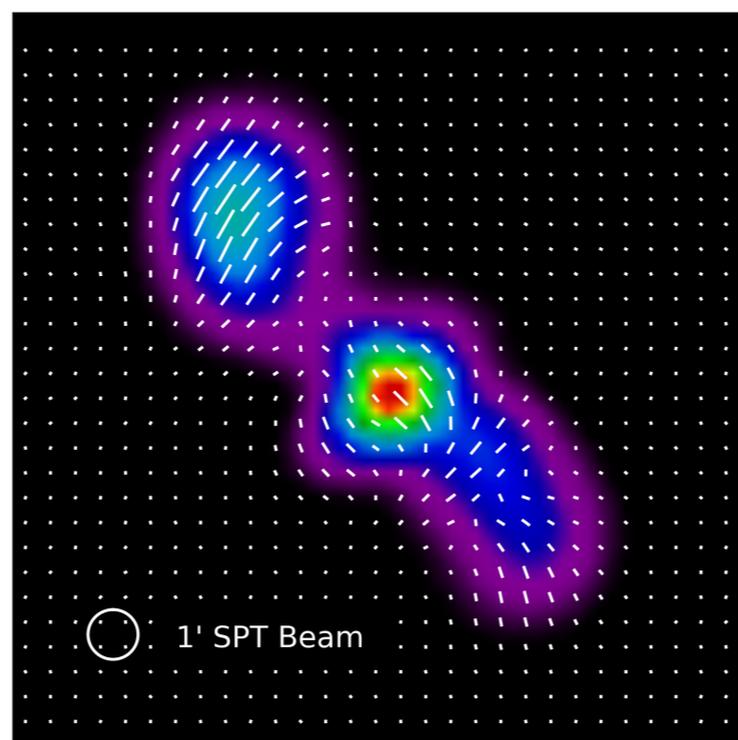
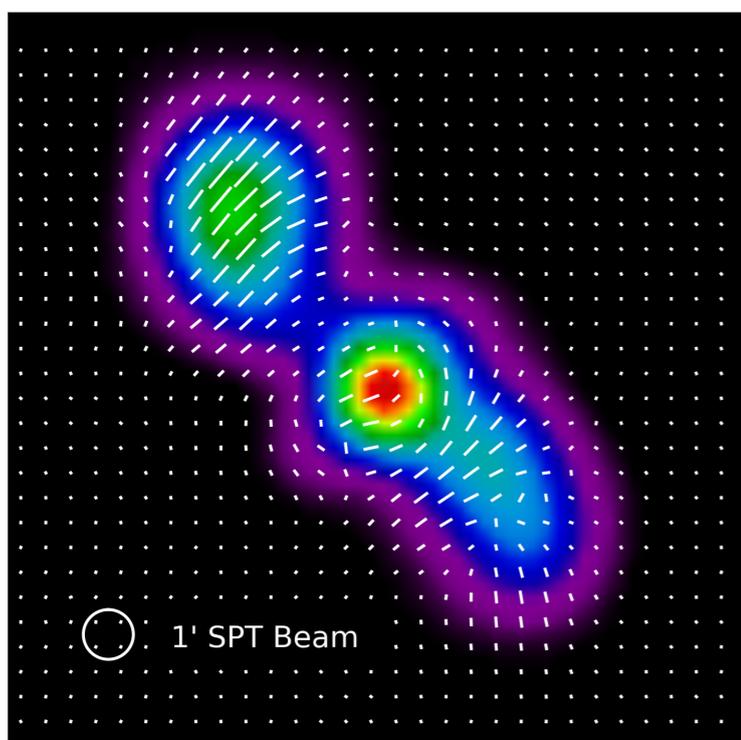
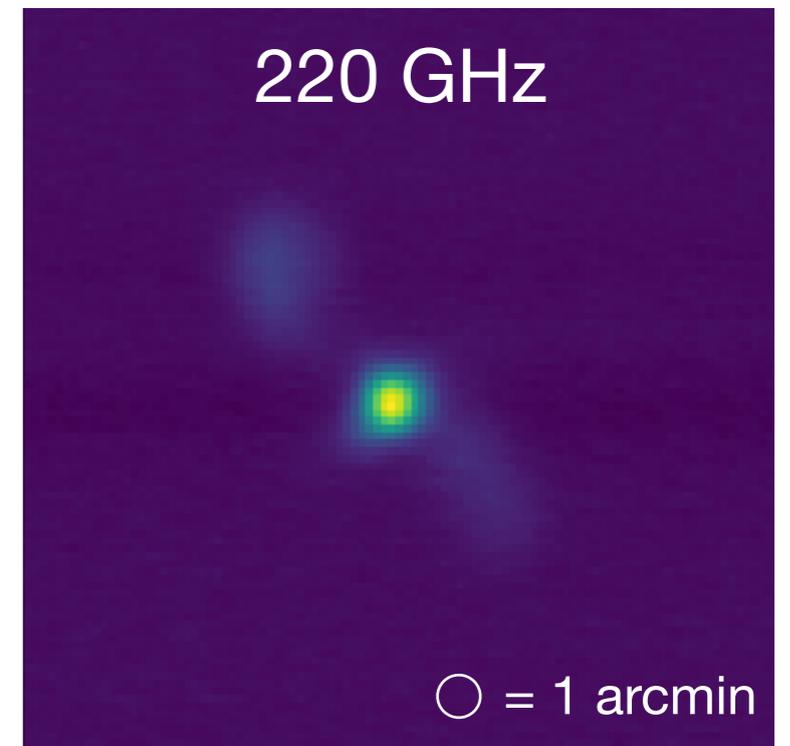
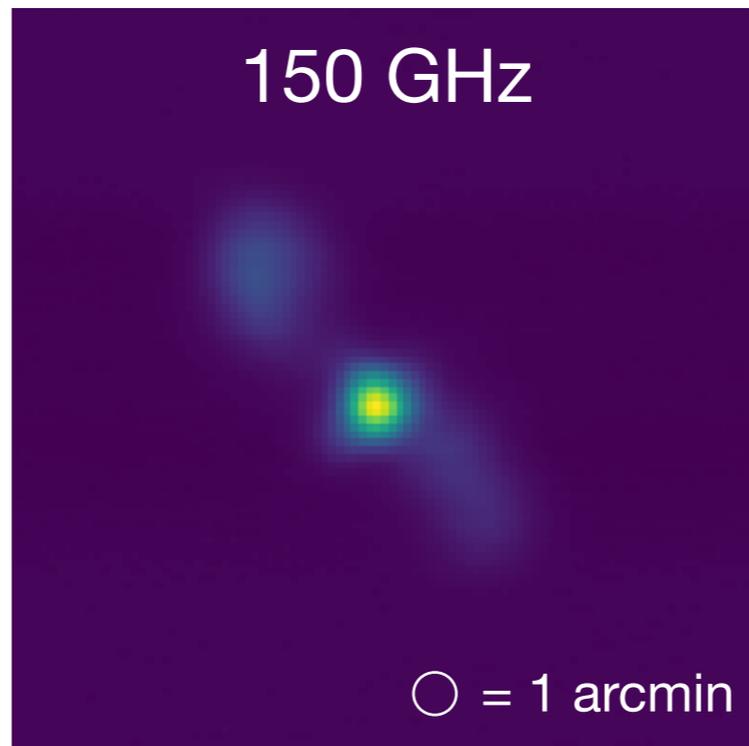
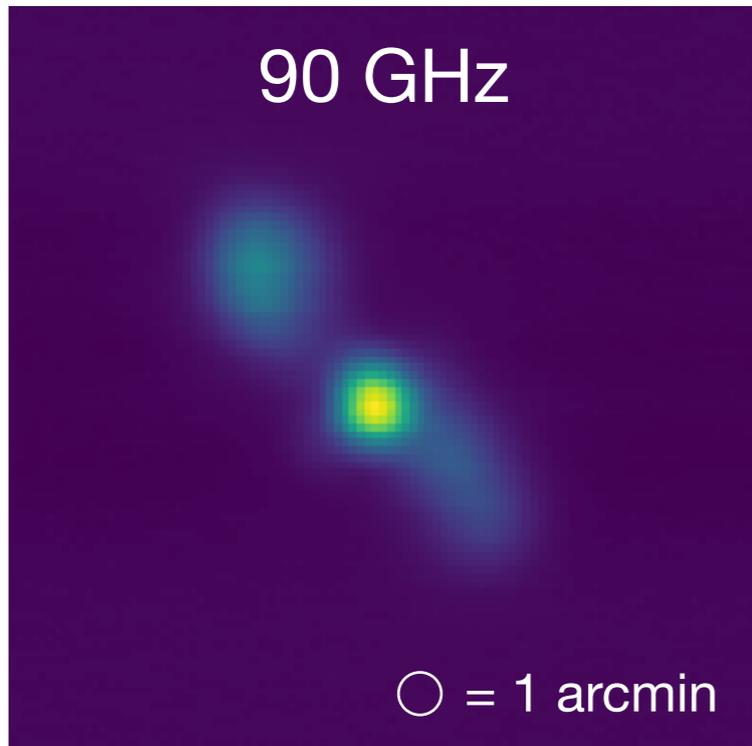


Backup

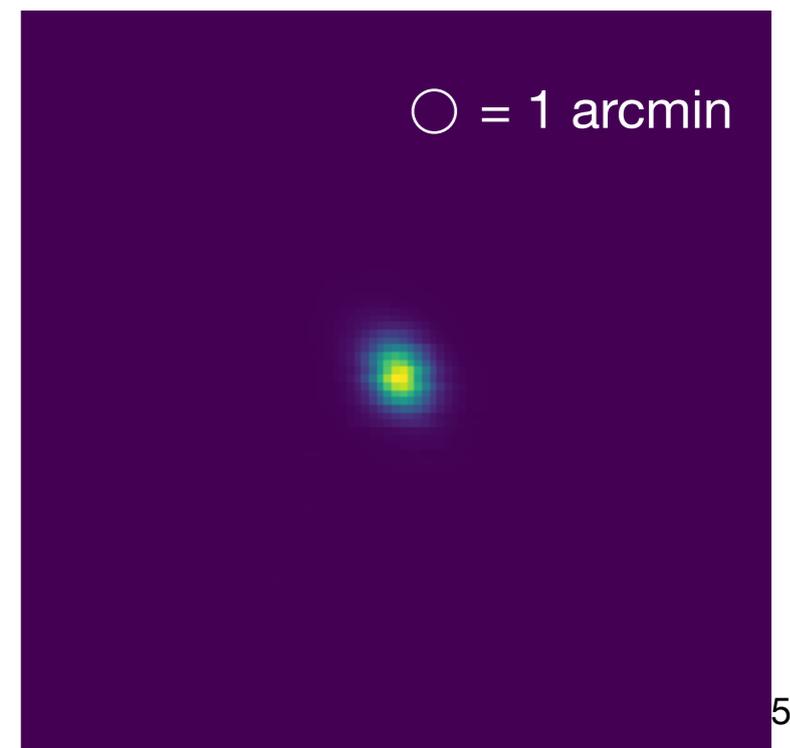
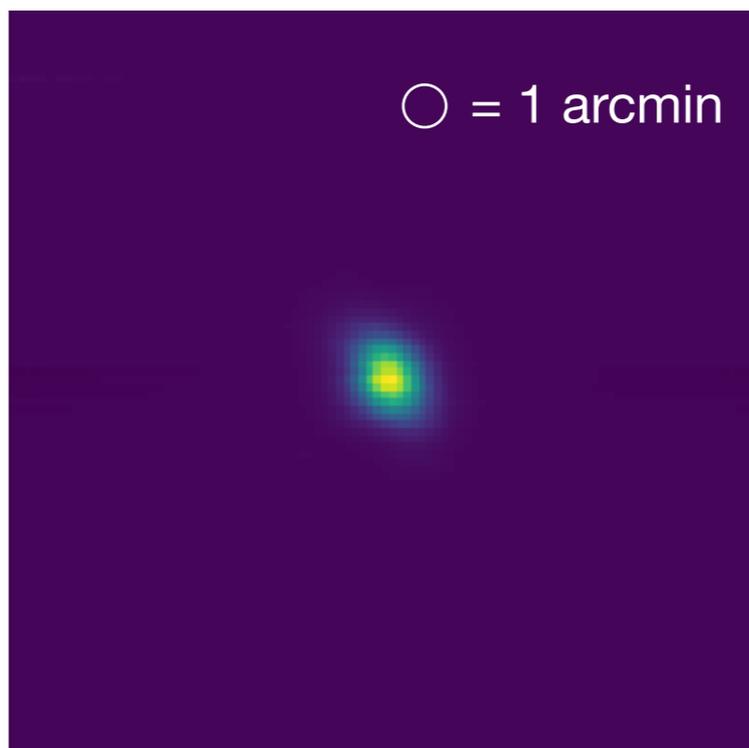
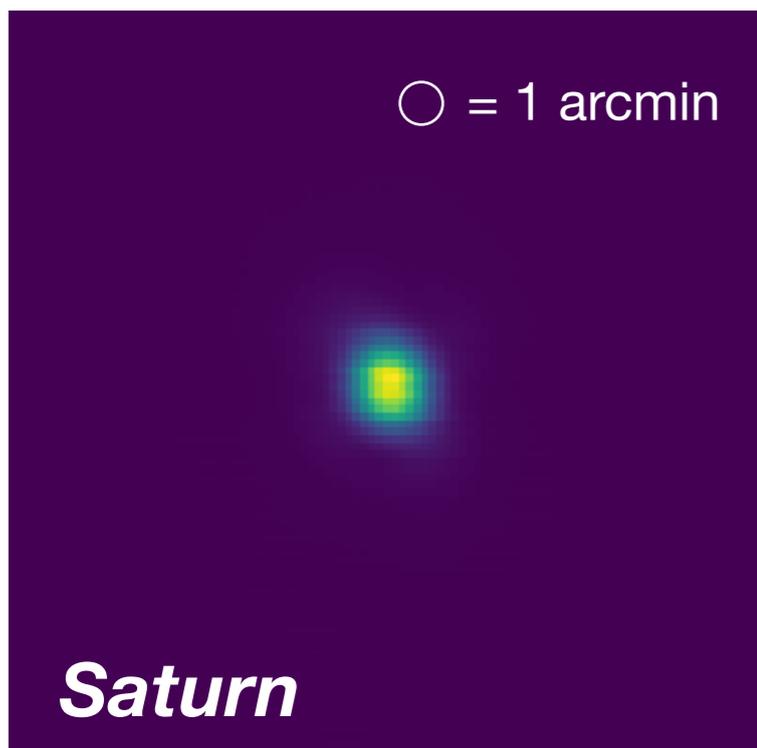
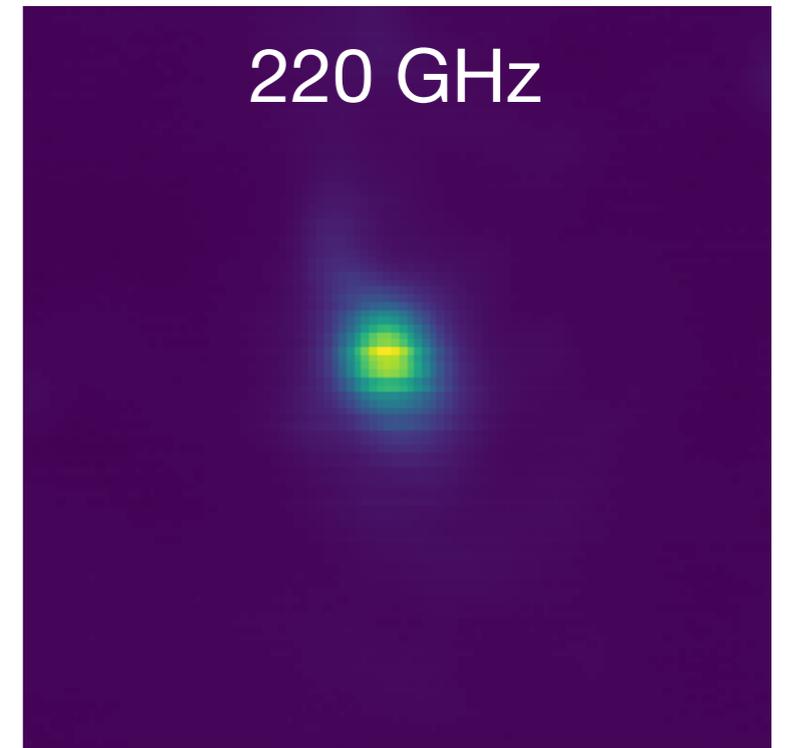
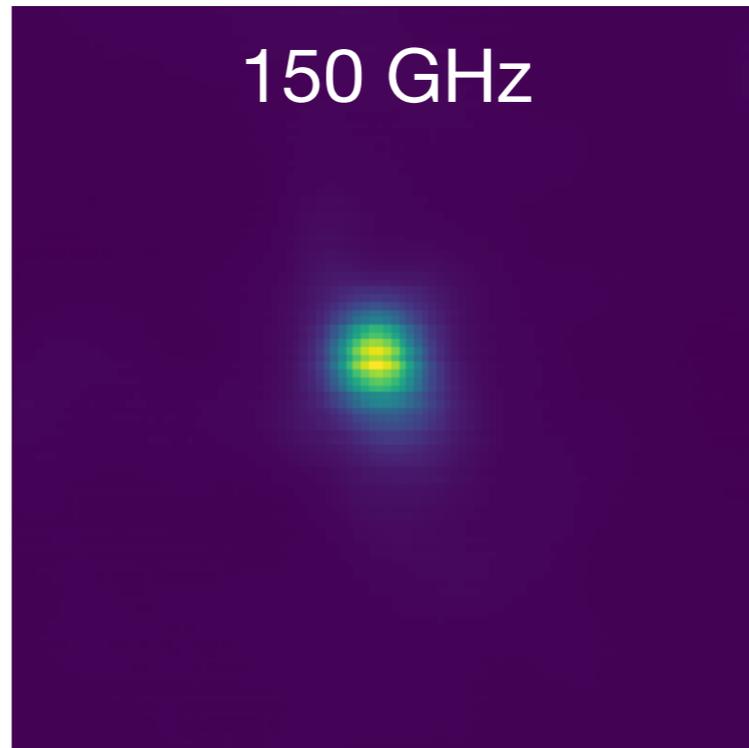
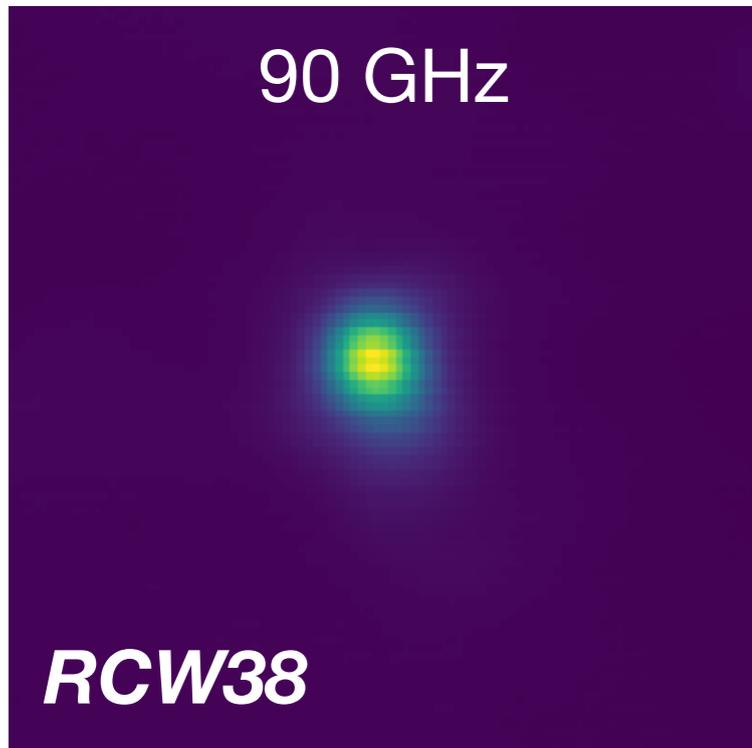
E- & B-modes with SPT-3G



Calibrations: CenA



Calibrations: RCW38 & Saturn



SPT-3G: Optics

- Completely redesigned optics provides larger 1.9deg diameter FOV
- Large focal plane area achieved with 75 cm diameter alumina lenses
- 3 observing bands requires broadband AR coatings: use 3-layer plastic laminates, thermally stable to 4K. Challenging engineering problem!

