Exploring the primordial Universe with QUBIC the Q U Bolometric Interferometer for Cosmology



J.-Ch. Hamilton (APC - Paris, CNRS/IN2P3) On behalf of the QUBIC Collaboration

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See P. de Bernardis talk yesterday for a detailed review

CMB B-modes



Observing the CMB B-modes polarization gives access to the Primordial Universe physics (inflation epoch)

Difficulties:

- Sensitivity (few nK signal)
- Instrumental Systematics (I,Q,U leakage)
- Foregrounds (Polarized dust, ...)



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Possible instruments

Imagers:

★ With bolometers (or MKIDs...):

Wide band & Low noise

Coherent detectors

- Well mastered, not too noisy from the ground, great at low-frequency
- Usually significant cross-pol & ground-pickup from telescope

Interferometers:

- ★ Long history in CMB
 - CMB anisotropies in the late 90s (CAT: 1st detection of subdegrees anisotropies, VSA)
 - CMB polarization 1st detection (DASI, CBI)

Technology used so far

- Antennas + HEMTs : higher noise (but reasonable from ground)
- Correlators : hard to scale to large #channels

Clean systematics:

- No telescope (lower ground-pickup & cross-polarization)
- Angular resolution set by receivers geometry (well known)

Bolometric Interferometry ? → QUBIC







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Primordial B-modes with QUBIC

Very weak signal

Focal Plane:

- 2048 TES with NEP ~ 4x10⁻¹⁷ W.Hz^{-1/2}
- 128:1 SQUIDs+ASIC Mux Readout
- End-To-End Sims. show $\sigma(r)=0.01$ with 2 years

Instrumental systematics



Cryogenic Optics after HWP and Polarizer + Full power detectors

Instrumental Polarization has no effect

400 elements Interferometer

• Synthesized Imaging (well controlled beam) – angular resolution 23.5 arcmin

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• Self-Calibration using switches + active source

Polarized foregrounds



Increased Frequency Resolution More Complex dust models can be constrained

Two wide bands: 150 and 220 GHz

1 focal plane for each channel



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QUBIC Site: near San Antonio de los Cobres (Salta, Argentina)



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- 5000m a.s.l.
- Logistics + mount : Argentina
- Access road built, works started on site and in Salta city (integration hall)

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 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{E}_{\mathsf{X}} \\ \mathsf{E}_{\mathsf{Y}} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathsf{Q} \\ \mathsf{U} \end{pmatrix} \times$

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 $\begin{pmatrix} E_{X} \\ E_{Y} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} Q \\ U \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} + \\ U \end{pmatrix} \\ \\ \begin{pmatrix} E_{X} \cos 2\psi(t) + E_{Y} \sin 2\psi(t) \\ \\ E_{X} \cos 2\psi(t) - E_{Y} \sin 2\psi(t) \end{pmatrix}$ Half. Wave Plate

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 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{X}} \\ \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{Y}} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Q} \\ \mathbf{U} \end{pmatrix} \times$ Half-Wave $\left(\begin{array}{c} E_{x} \cos 2\psi(t) + E_{y} \sin 2\psi(t) \\ E_{x} \cos 2\psi(t) - E_{y} \sin 2\psi(t) \end{array} \right)$ Plate Polarizing $[E_{x} \cos 2\psi(t) + E_{y} \sin 2\psi(t)]$ GRid $S = I + Q \cos 4\varphi(t) + U \sin 4\varphi(t)$

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 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{X}} \\ \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{Y}} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Q} \\ \mathbf{U} \end{pmatrix} \times$ Half-Wave $\left(\begin{array}{c} E_{x} \cos 2\psi(t) + E_{y} \sin 2\psi(t) \\ E_{x} \cos 2\psi(t) - E_{y} \sin 2\psi(t) \end{array} \right)$ Plate Polarizing (Ex W52y(t) + Ey Sin 2y(t)) GRid HORNS ~, $S = I + Q \cos 4\varphi(t) + U \sin 4\varphi(t)$ © M. Stolpovskiy

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Half-Wave $\left(\begin{array}{c} E_{x} \cos 2\varphi(t) + E_{y} \sin 2\varphi(t) \\ E_{x} \cos 2\varphi(t) - E_{y} \sin 2\varphi(t) \end{array} \right)$ Plate Polarizing (Ex W524(t) + Ey Stn 24(t)) GRid HORNS - $S = I + Q \cos 4\varphi(t) + U \sin 4\varphi(t)$ Mirrors - on the 220GHz focal plane Dichroic 150GHz

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Half-Wave $\left(\begin{array}{c} E_{x} \cos 2\psi(t) + E_{y} \sin 2\psi(t) \\ E_{x} \cos 2\psi(t) - E_{y} \sin 2\psi(t) \end{array} \right)$ Plate Polarizing (Ex W524(t) + Ey Stn 24(t)) GRid HORNS - $S = I + Q \cos 4\varphi(t) + U \sin 4\varphi(t)$ tocus beam Mirrors - on the 220GHz focal plane Dichroic 150GHz Focal planes © M. Stolpovskiy

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I horn open



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•

I horn open

20

I baseline

000

I baseline

I baseline

2

total signal (all baselines)

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1.547m high 1.42m diameter About 800kg

Integrated over 2018 in Paris Now being calibrated

- Outer cryostat: Roma
- IK Box / detectors: APC, CSNSM / IRAP
- Fridges: Manchester
- Optics: Roma / Maynooth / Cardiff
- Mount: La Plata

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Site: CNEA

Tests show expected behaviour of the instrument

Primary horns array

Synthesized beam (on the sky)



150-220 GHz, 20x20 horns, 13 deg. FWHM, D=1.2 cm



Synthesized beam used to scan the sky as with an imager

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Primary horns array



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Synthesized beam (on the sky)

Single detector beam - 400 horns 25% BW - 3 mm detectors

(including detector finite size and 30% BW)

FWHM 23.5 arcmin

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[Interestingly close to an analogic and polarization sensitive version of the « Omniscope » discussed in 2009 by Tegmark & Zaldarriaga]

8.5 deg.

(0.0, 90.0) Galactic

Synthesized beam used to scan the sky as with an imager





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Synthesized beam:

Depends on horns configuration
 AND on frequency !

ex: a point source emitting at 140 and 160 GHz







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There is spatial + frequency information !





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Multi-frequency map-making with the same TOD ★ Spectral resolution Δν/ν~0.05

Shown to be quasi-optimal with simulations

★ article being finalized



Sky: Continuous frequency maps



Output: N broadband frequency maps

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Data Analysis more complex but richer than with a classical imager



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Sky: « Infinite # bands »



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TOD(220 GHz)

TOD(150 GHz)



Instrument: 2 wide bands



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Sky: ' « Infinite # bands »

Instrument: 2 wide bands Data Analysis: 5 narrow bands



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Systematics: Self-Calibration

• Unique possibility to handle systematic errors

Use horn array redundancy to calibrate systematics

- In a perfect instrument redundant baselines should see the same signal
- Differences due to systematics
- Allow to fit systematics with an external source on the field
- Unique specificity of Bolometric Interferometry !

[Bigot-Sazy et al., A&A 2012, arXiv:1209.4905]





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Cryostat designed and manufactured in Roma - La Sapienza At 4K continuously since Jan. 2019 ~50 cycles of the 300mK fridge



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B2B platelets horn-array Milano Statale



Switches and electronics Milano Bicocca + APC



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QUBIC HWP Rotator Roma - La Sapienza



QUBIC BL QU Bolom

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Detection chain APC-CSNSM-IRAP

I:128 SQUIDs+ASIC Mux 2048 TES Bolometers (256 for TD)

Yield: ~84% (array ref P87) - State of the Art



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Optics box at IK



M1 Initial measured points - Mirror in HexRF



Structure: APC Mirrors + alignment: Milano, Roma, APC



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Quasi-optical cryogenic components: filters, Half-Wave-Plate, Polarizer Designed and fabricated in Cardiff



IK and 300mK He4 fridges - Manchester



More than 50 cycles of the 300mK fridges so far



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Site and Integration Hall ITeDA, CNEA, Argentina



New road to site





Works in progress



Preparatory work for basement on site



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2018-2019 : at APC

- Calibration on the way
- Technological Demonstrator (reduced QUBIC)
 - 1/4 focal plane, 64 horns, small mirrors



In-Lab demonstration of Bolometric Interferometry



Bandwidth measurement: as expected



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Synthesized beams: first measurement ever !



Frequency scaling is the basis of Spectro-Imaging A possibility unique to Bolometric Interferometry to constrain foregrounds



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Individual baseline fringe pattern



A first step towards self-calibration !

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In-Lab demonstration of **Bolometric Interferometry**



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Late 2019 : Argentina

- Late 2019: Installation on site
- First Light with ¼ focal plane



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2020 : Argentina

- Upgrade to QUBIC 1st module (2 focal planes 150 and 220 GHz)
- Data taking: 2-3 years $\sigma(r)=0.01$



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Stage III $\sigma(r) = 0.01$



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2021-...: QUBIC evolves towards Stage-IV

- Extension of the collaboration
- Improved designs being investigated: eg/ BI tube in CMB-S4
- Excellent quality site open to development



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Stage III $\sigma(r) = 0.01$

Evolution to Stage IV $\sigma(r) = 0.001$



Summary

QUBIC is a novel instrumental concept

- ★ First Bolometric Interferometer
- \star Dedicated to CMB polarimetry and inflationary physics
- ★ High sensitivity with ~2000 TES bolometers
- ★ Different and likely smaller instrumental systematics:
 - Self Calibration allowed by observing individual fringe patterns (Unique to QUBIC)
- ★ Spectro-Imaging with two physical bands (150 / 220 GHz) and 5-10 sub-bands:
 - Foregrounds contamination control and removal with up to 10 bands (unique to QUBIC)
- ★ <u>Target :</u>
 - First module (150-220 GHz): $\sigma(r)=0.01$ (incl. dust)
 - Stage IV evolution of QUBIC $\sigma(r)=0.001$

QUBIC deployment is on the way:

- \star TD calibration ongoing at APC
- ★ First light in Argentina late-2019
- ★ Upgrade to Nominal Instrument in 2020

Welcome to jump-in anytime !!!

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Thank you

View from the site



Integration timelapse (2018)



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Exciting times ahead !!!



Thank you

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