The image shows the POLARBEAR CMB Polarization Experiment antenna, a large, white, multi-faceted structure mounted on a pedestal. It is situated in a desert landscape with mountains in the background under a clear blue sky. The antenna is composed of several large, white, rectangular panels that form a complex, multi-faceted structure. It is mounted on a white pedestal. The background shows a desert landscape with mountains in the distance under a clear blue sky.

The POLARBEAR CMB Polarization Experiment

47th ESLAB
Symposium
“The Universe as
seen by Planck”

Adrian Lee (UC Berkeley) and
Masashi Hazumi (KEK)

April 4, 2013

POLARBEAR Collaboration

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Jun-ichi Suzuki
Ken-ichi Tanaka
Takayuki Tomaru

Kavli IPMU

Nobuhiko Katayama
Haruki Nishino

Austin College

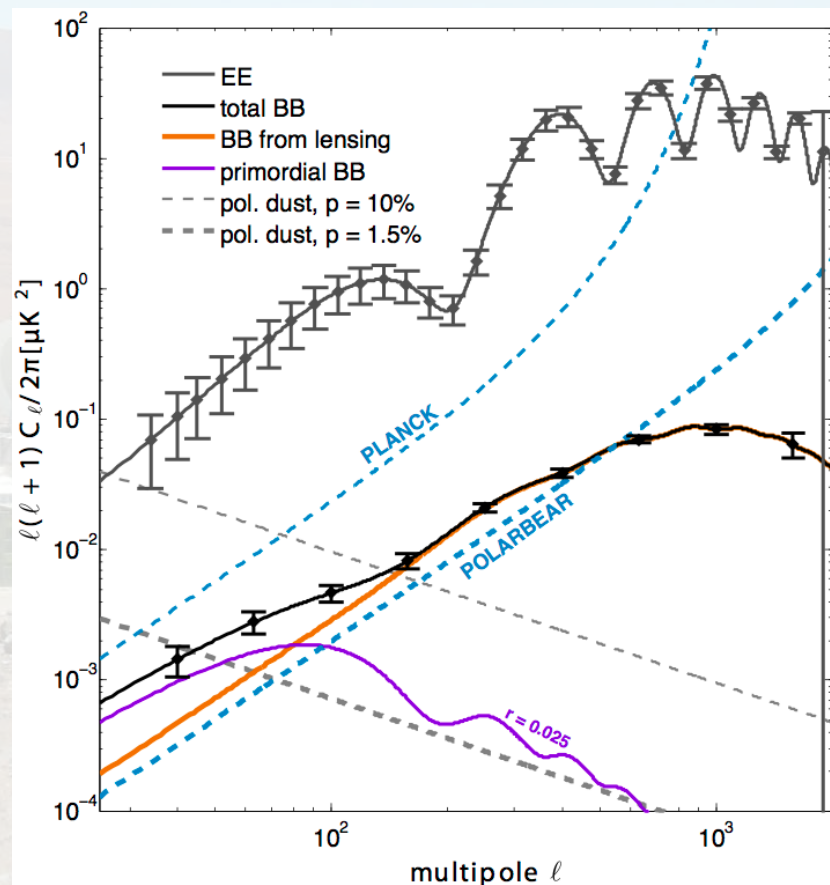
Peter Hyland

POLARBEAR Collaboration Meeting @ KEK, Japan, Mar. 24-28, 2013

Overview

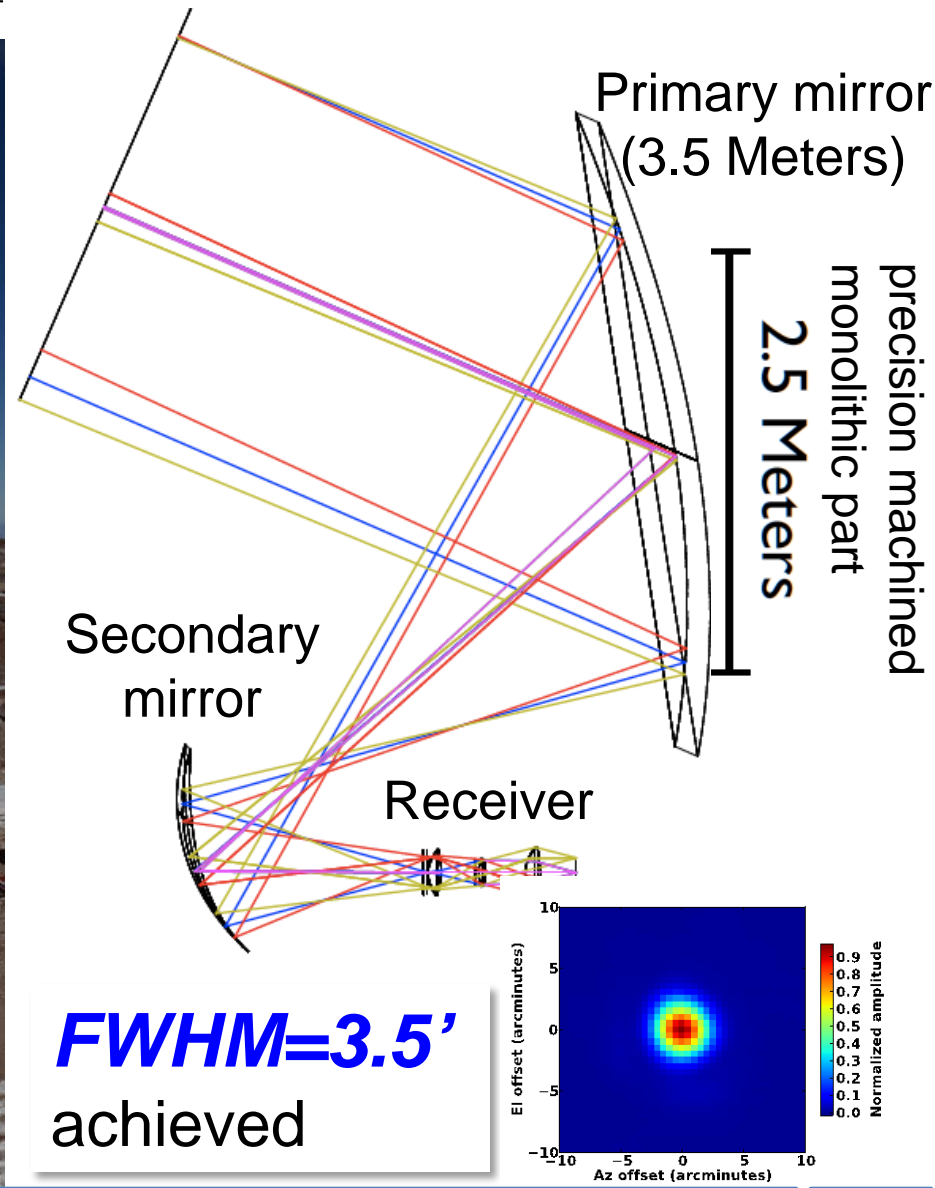
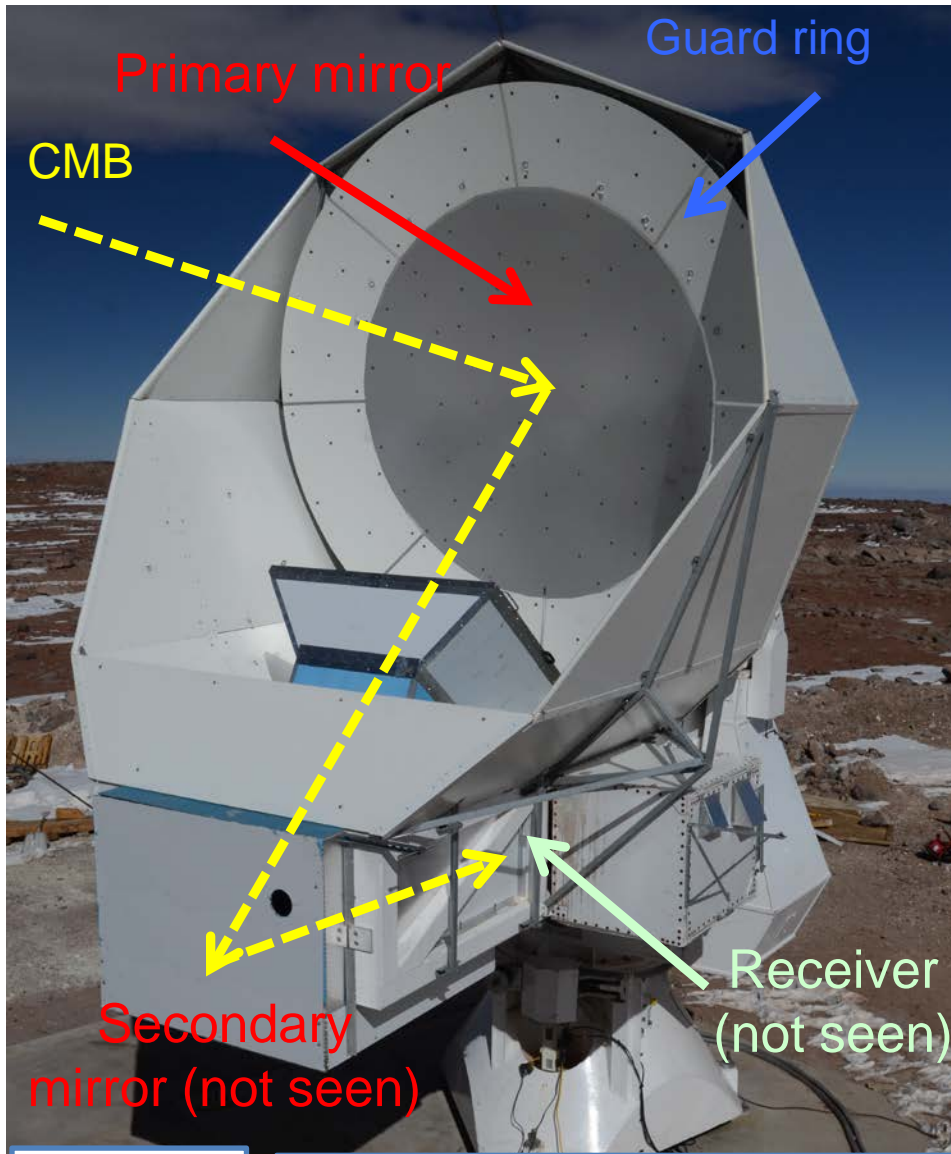
POLARBEAR Site:
Atacama, Chile
(5150m above sea level)

- Search for inflationary B-modes to $r=0.025$ (95% C.L.) *and* detect gravitational lensing B-modes
- 3.5m primary mirror and large focal plane w/ 1274 TES bolometers
- First light in Chile in Jan. 2012 and large amount of data already recorded
- Roadmap to deploy 7588 TESes in 2014 and >22000 TESes in 2016



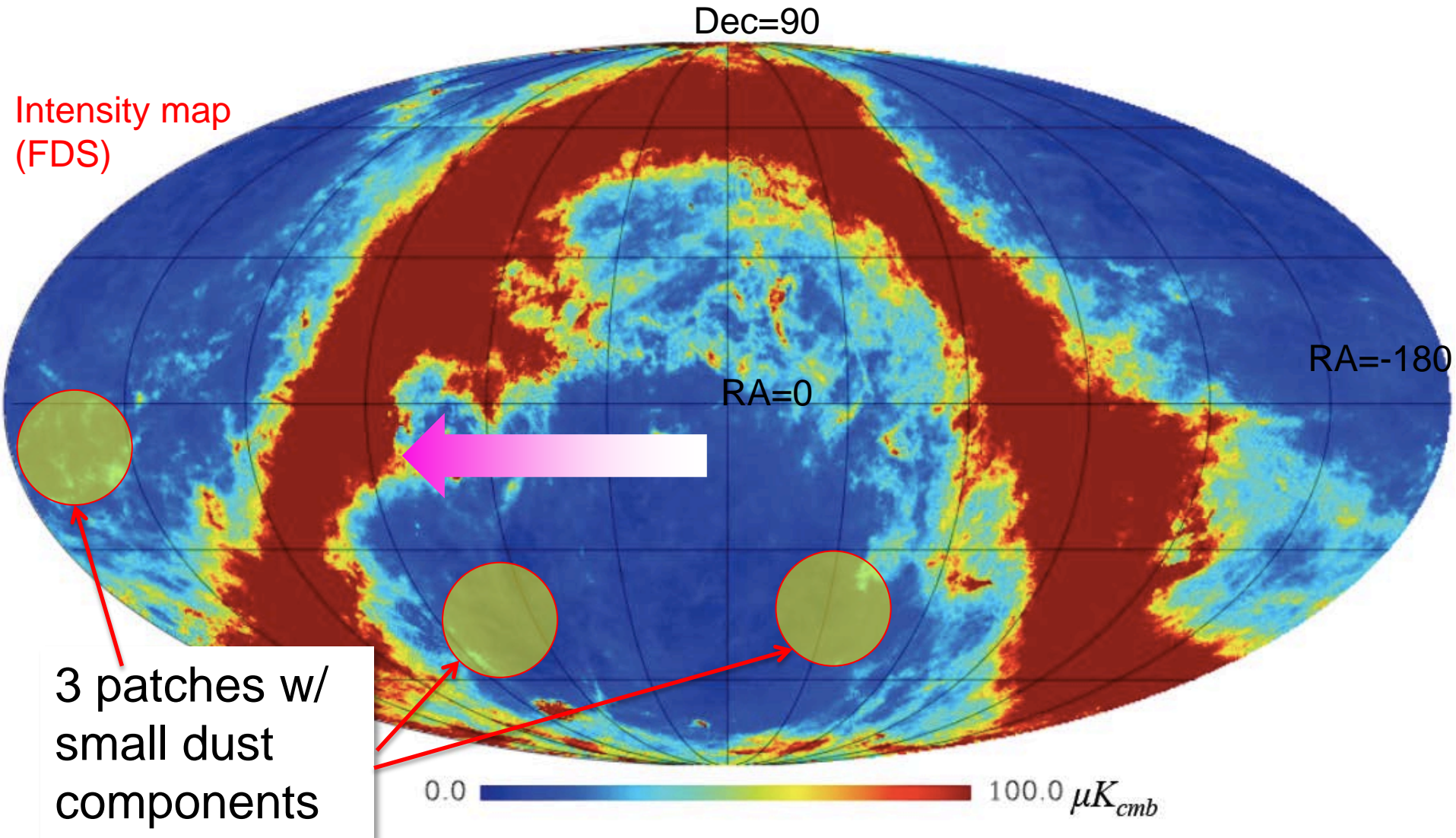
Huan Tran Telescope (HTT)

Off-axis
Gregorian-Dragone

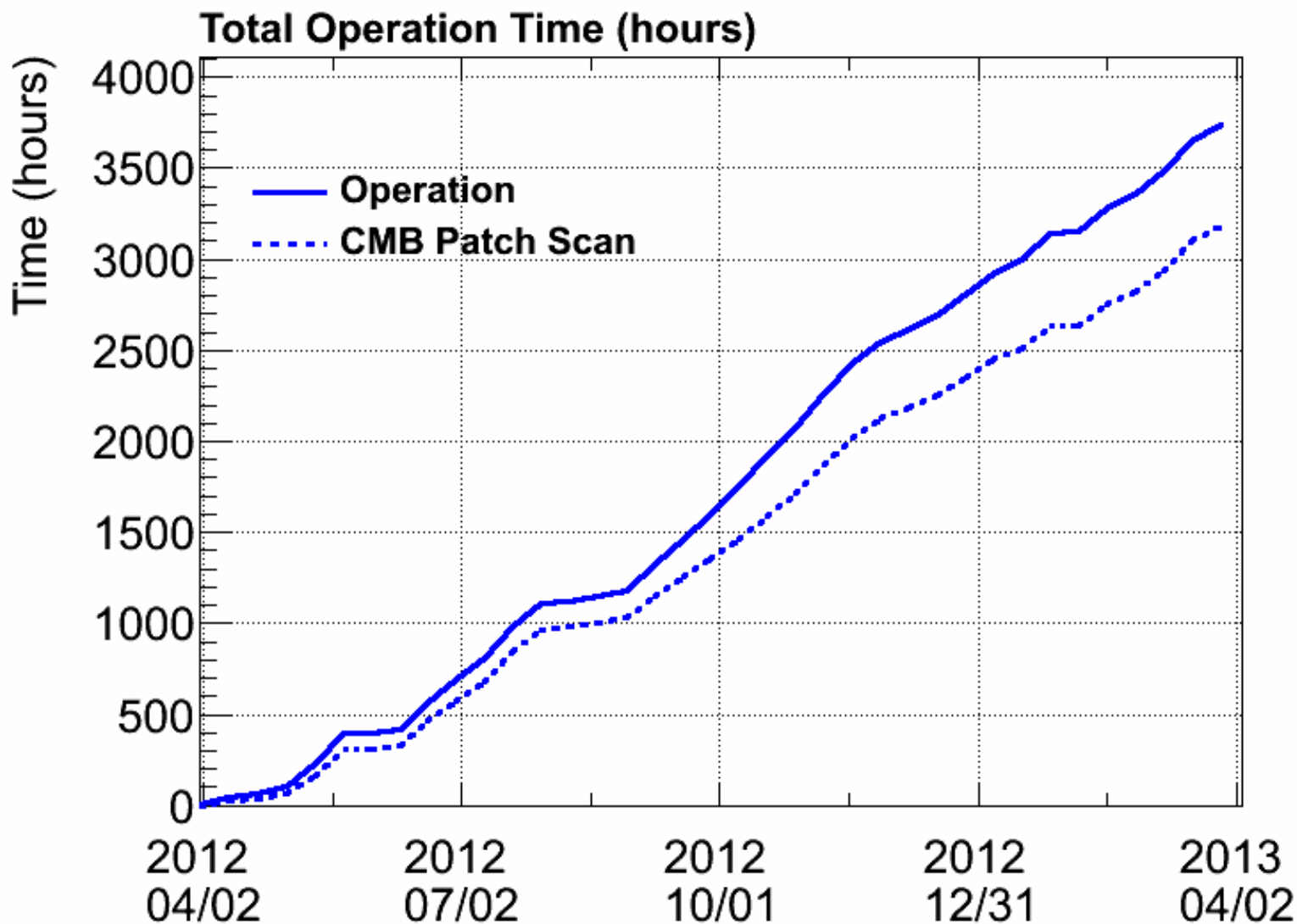


Observation

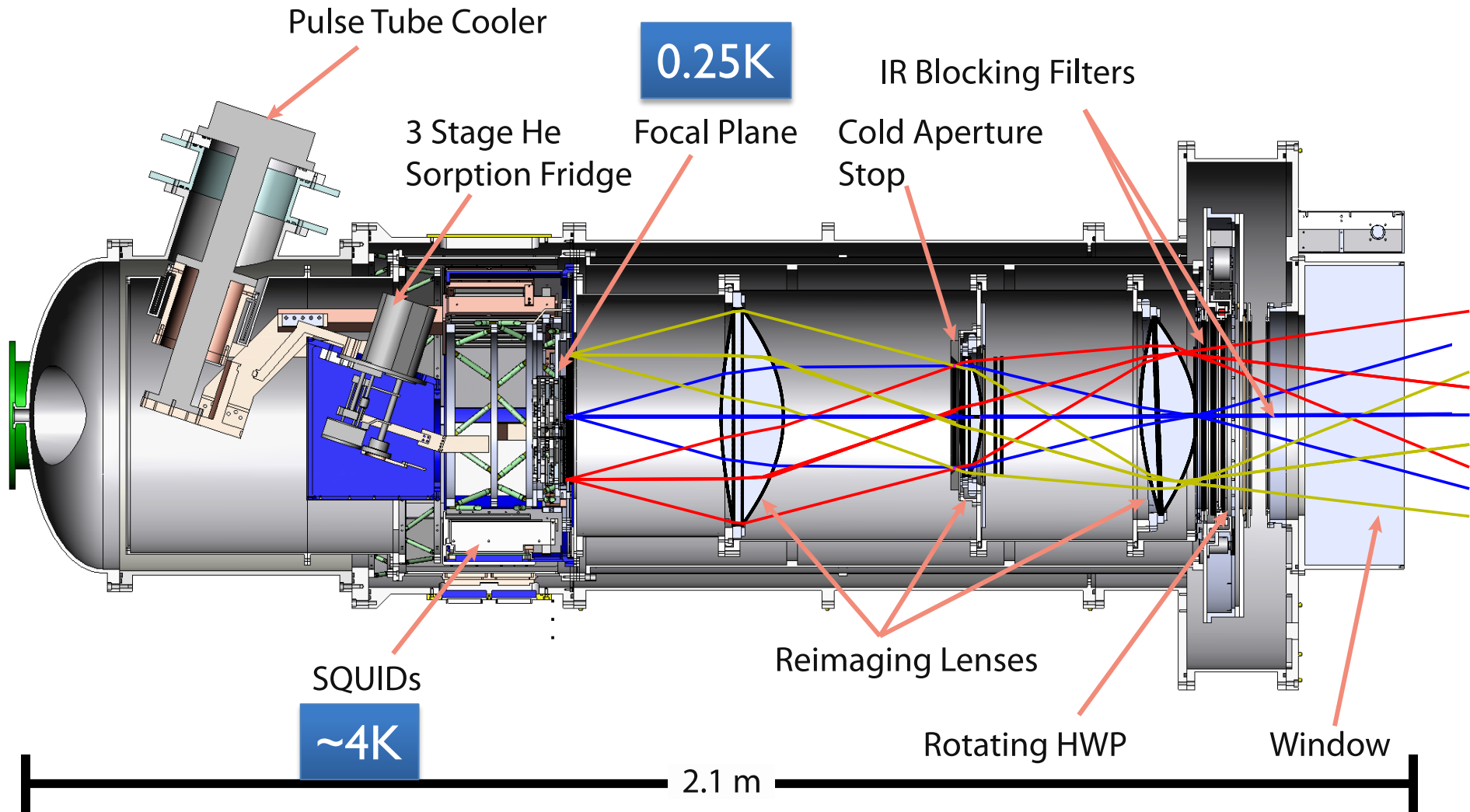
(36 hour cycle)



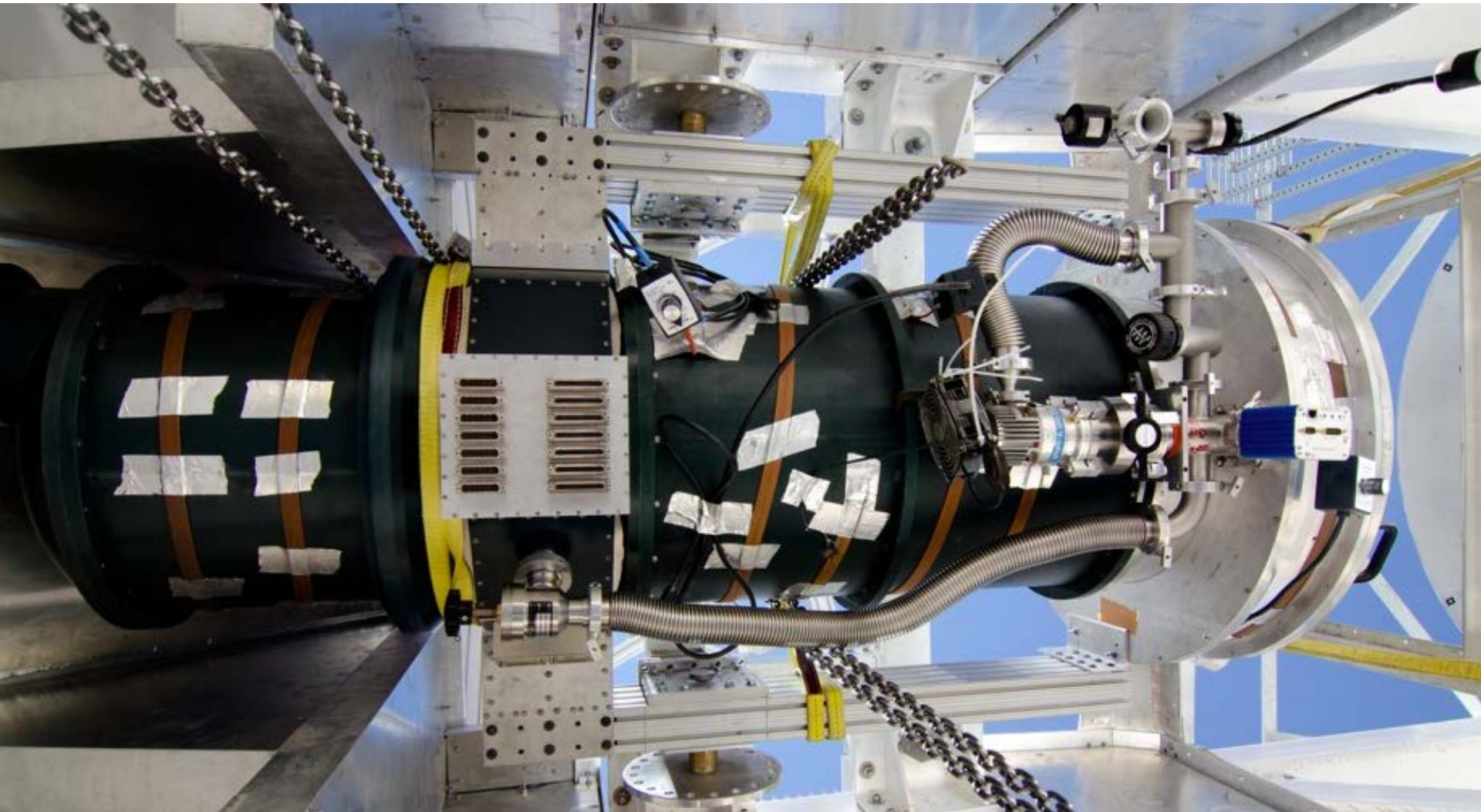
Observing Time



Receiver System

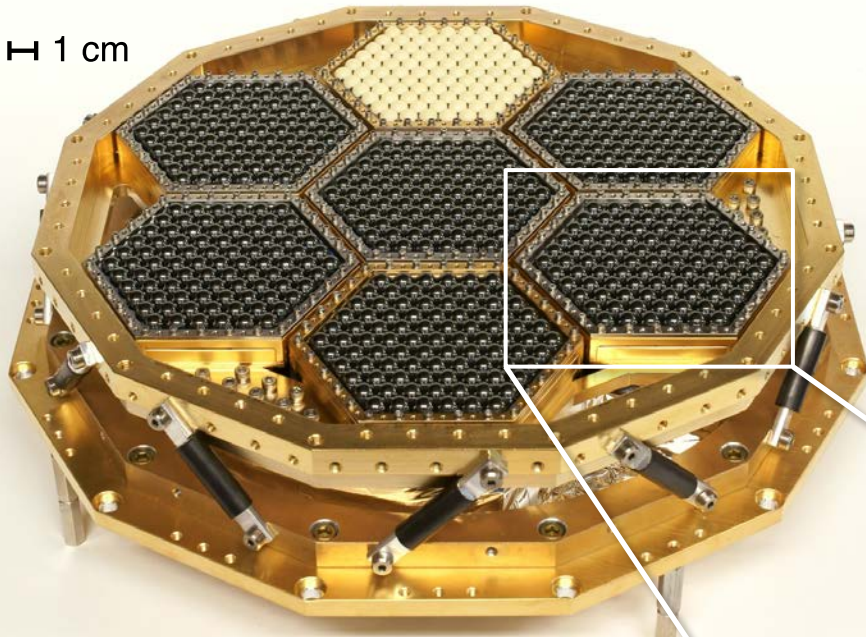


Receiver System

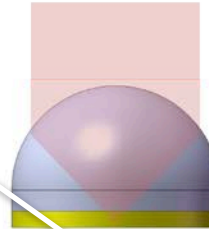


Focal Plane

H 1 cm

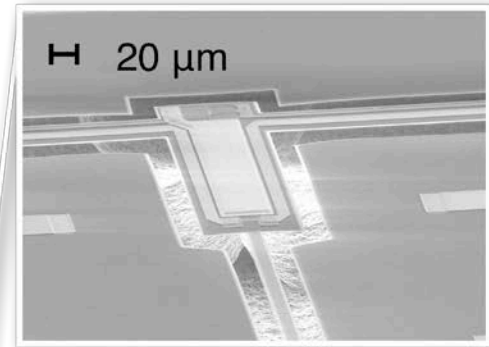


Lenslet

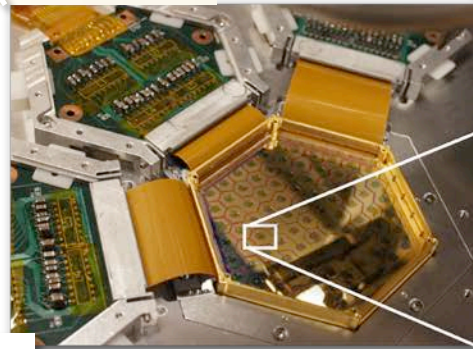


TES

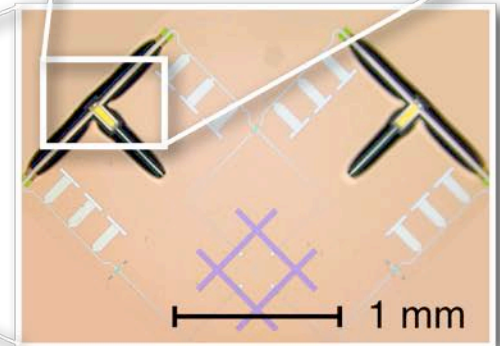
H 20 μm



637 pixels
(91 pixels/wafer x 7 wafers)
1274 TES bolometers



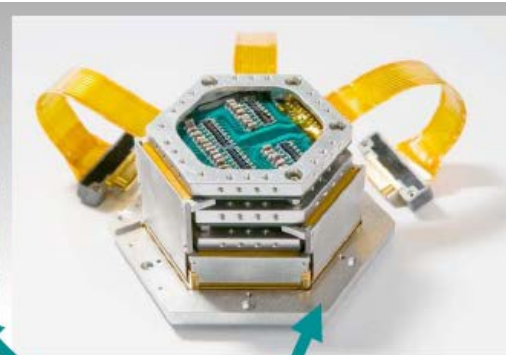
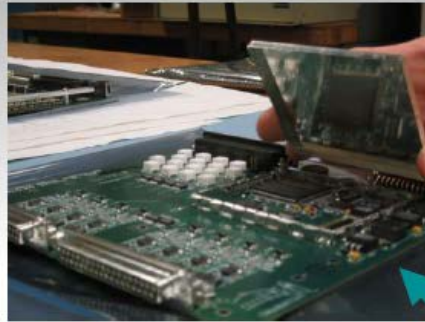
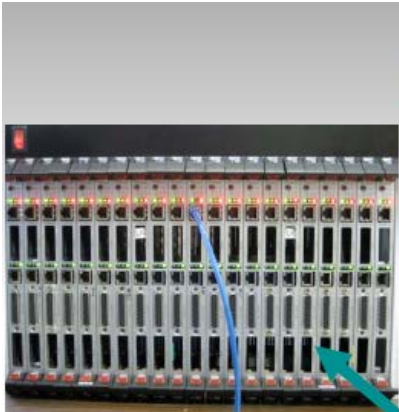
Wafer module
assembly



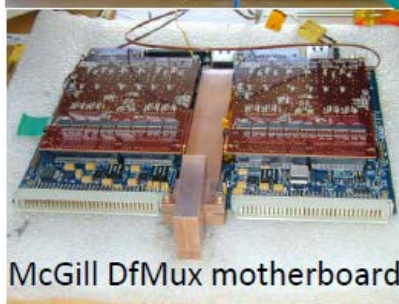
2 TES bolometers/pixel
with dual-polarization
double-slot dipole antenna

$21 \mu\text{K}$ *array NET*
(achieved typically
during observations)

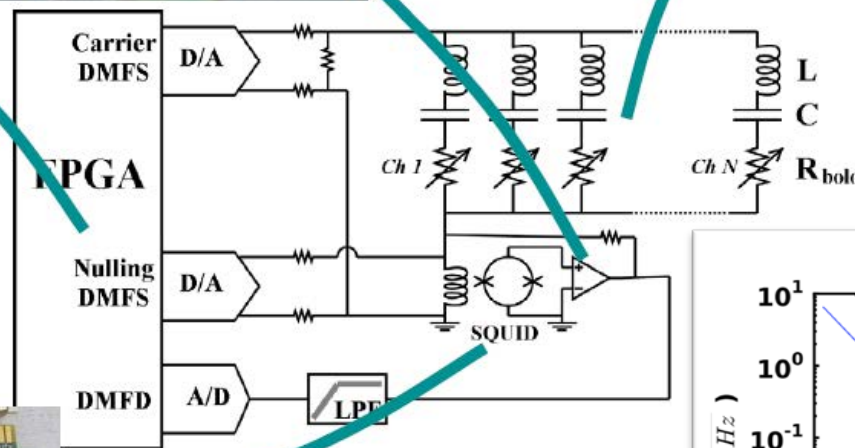
Readout Electronics



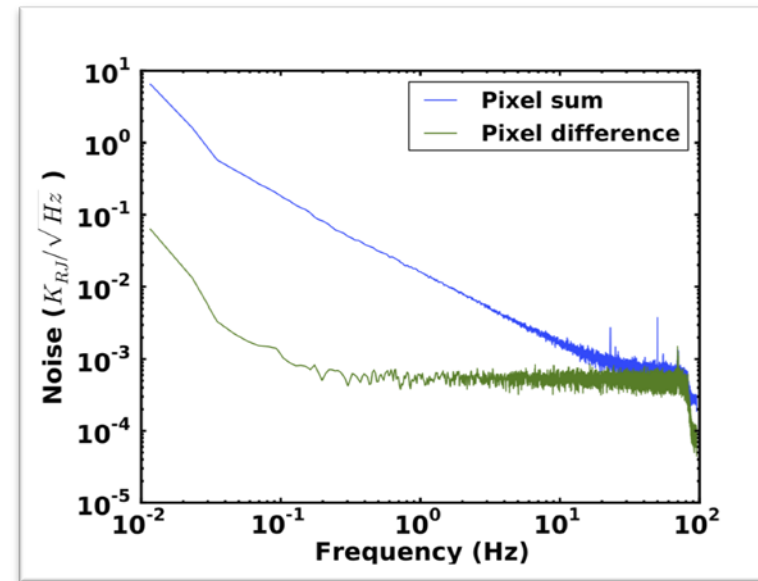
Frequency-domain multiplexing (8 to 1) SQUIDs (NIST) and room-temp. electronics (McGill)



McGill DfMux motherboard



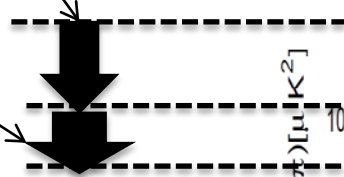
$1/f$ knee $\sim 100\text{mHz}$
w/ pixel difference



Systematic Error Mitigation

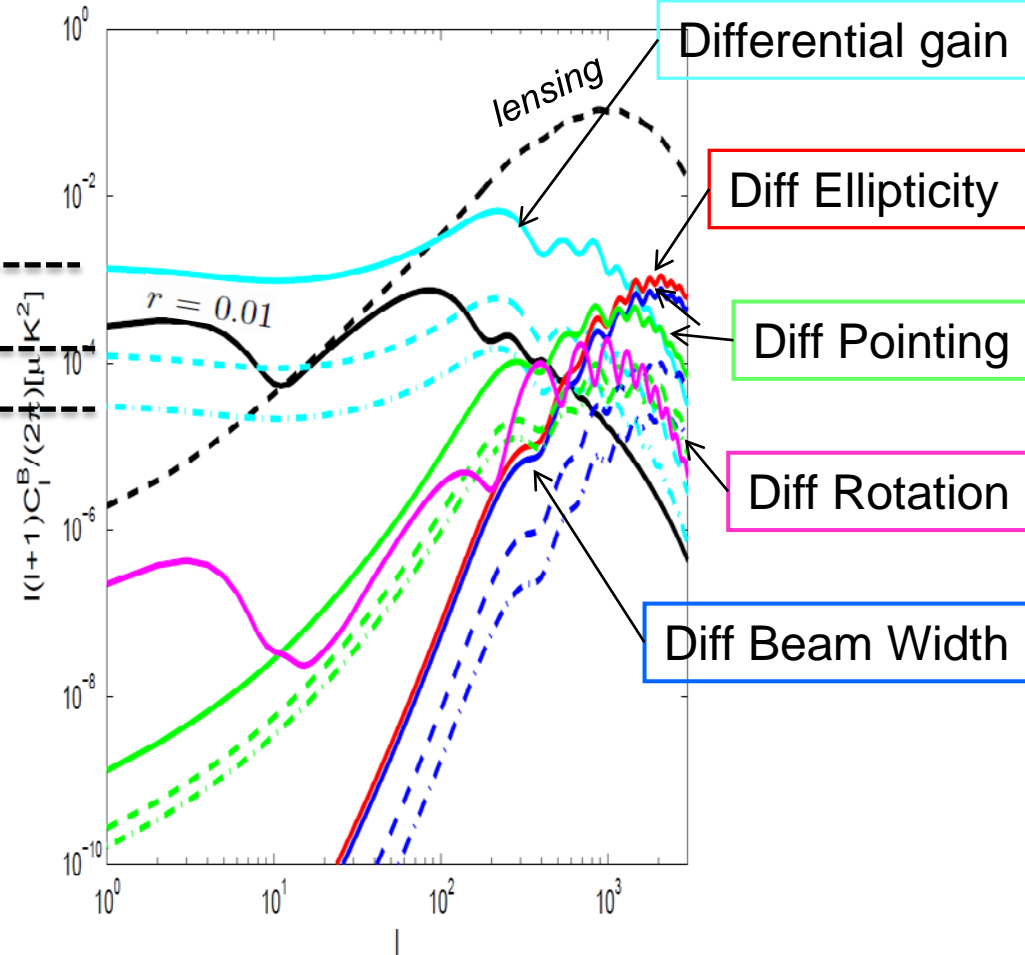
Suppression with sky rotation

Suppression w/ stepped HWP

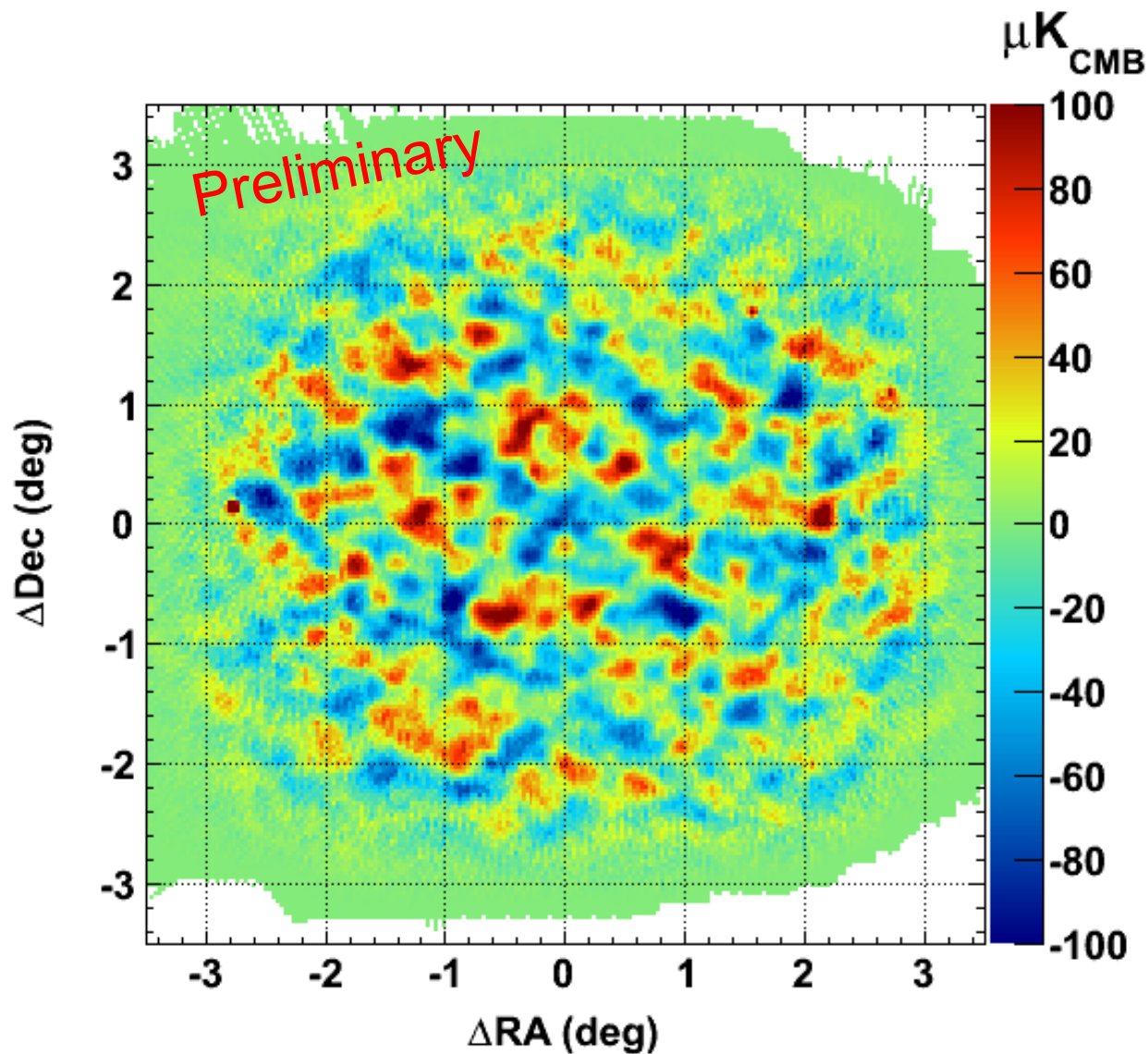


- Sky rotation in Chile is effective
- Small-enough beams
→ peak in leakage at high- l
- Comoving shields against sidelobes
- Evaluation w/ data in progress

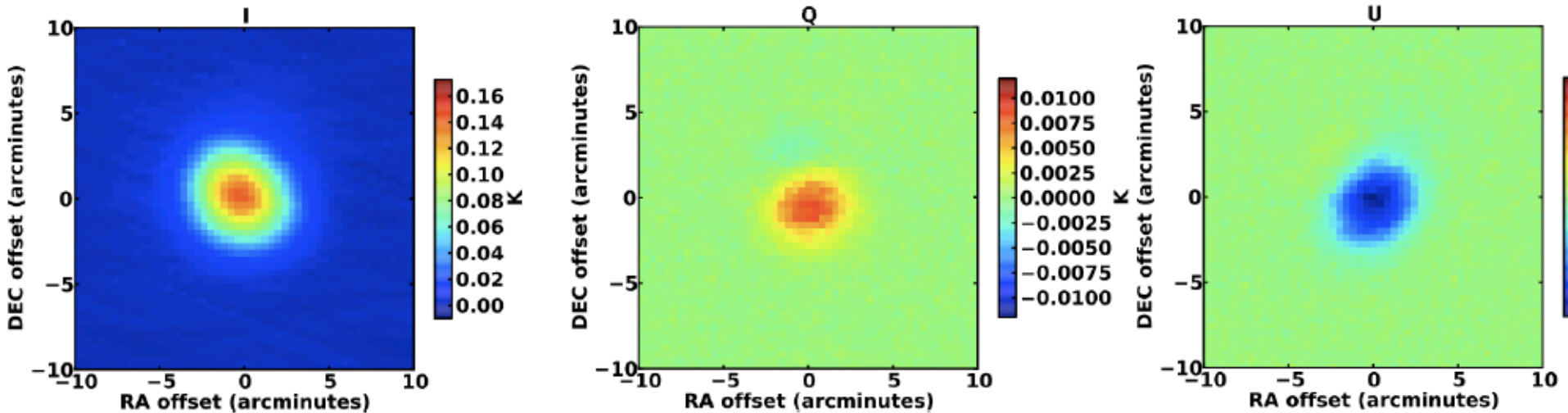
Beam effect forecast



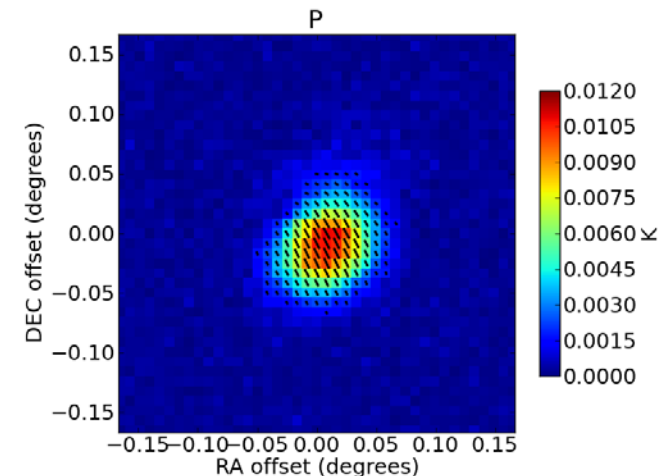
Temperature Map



Polarized Maps of TauA

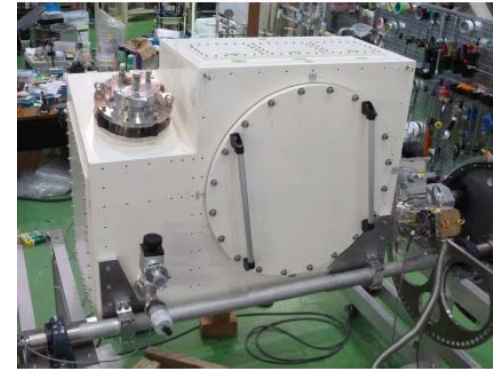
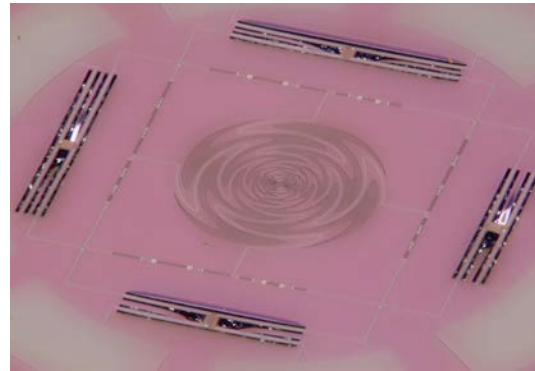
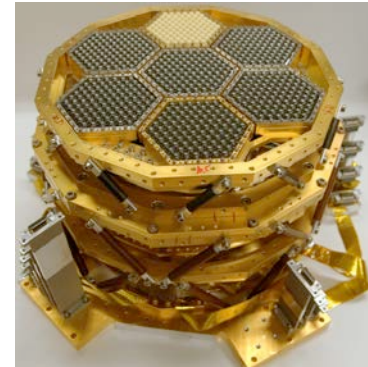
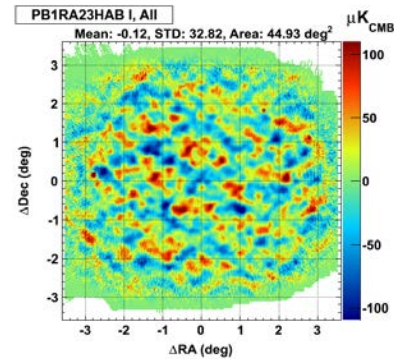


- ❖ Polarization data validation studies are in progress.
- ❖ Polarization power spectra for full data set are not known until the end of the validation studies to minimize human bias.



POLARBEAR Roadmap

- POLARBEAR-1 (2012)
 - 1,274 Detectors
 - 1st year data taken
 - Polarized Lensing
 - Inflationary B-mode search, $r \sim 0.025$ (95% C.L.)
- POLARBEAR-2 (2014)
 - 7,588 Detectors
 - 90/150 GHz dual-band pixels
 - Assembly Started (led by KEK)
 - 90 meV neutrino mass (68% C.L.)
 - $r \sim 0.01$ (95% C.L.)
- Simons Array (2016)
 - 3 Telescopes
 - 3 x PB-2 receivers (> 22,000 detectors)
 - 90/150/220 GHz tri-band pixels
 - 50 meV neutrino mass (68% C.L.)
 - $r \sim 0.007$ (95% C.L.)



Summary

- Scientific objectives:
 - Search for inflationary B-modes to $r=0.025$ (95% C.L.) *and* detection of lensing B-modes
- Location:
 - Atacama, Chile (5150m above sea level)
- Instrument:
 - ~1000 TESes (0.25K)
w/ frequency-domain multiplexing
 - 3.5 arcmin beam
 - $21\mu\text{K}\sqrt{s}$ array NET
- Observation:
 - First light in Jan. 2012
 - More than 3000 hours of operation time as of March 31, 2013
- Roadmap:
 - 7588 TESes in 2014 and >22000 TESes in 2016

Stay tuned for
initial results
from
POLARBEAR !



Backup Slides

Calibration Tools

- Objects on the sky
 - TauA for pol. angle
 - Point sources for beam
 - Atmosphere for relative gain
- Stimulator (IR source)
 - relative gain, relative pol. angle
- Gunn (far field)
 - absolute pol. angle
- Dielectric Sheet Calibrator
 - absolute pol. angle
- Fourier Transform Spectrometer (to be installed)
 - spectral response functions
- CMB temperature
 - absolute gain etc.



Stimulator



Gunn



DSC