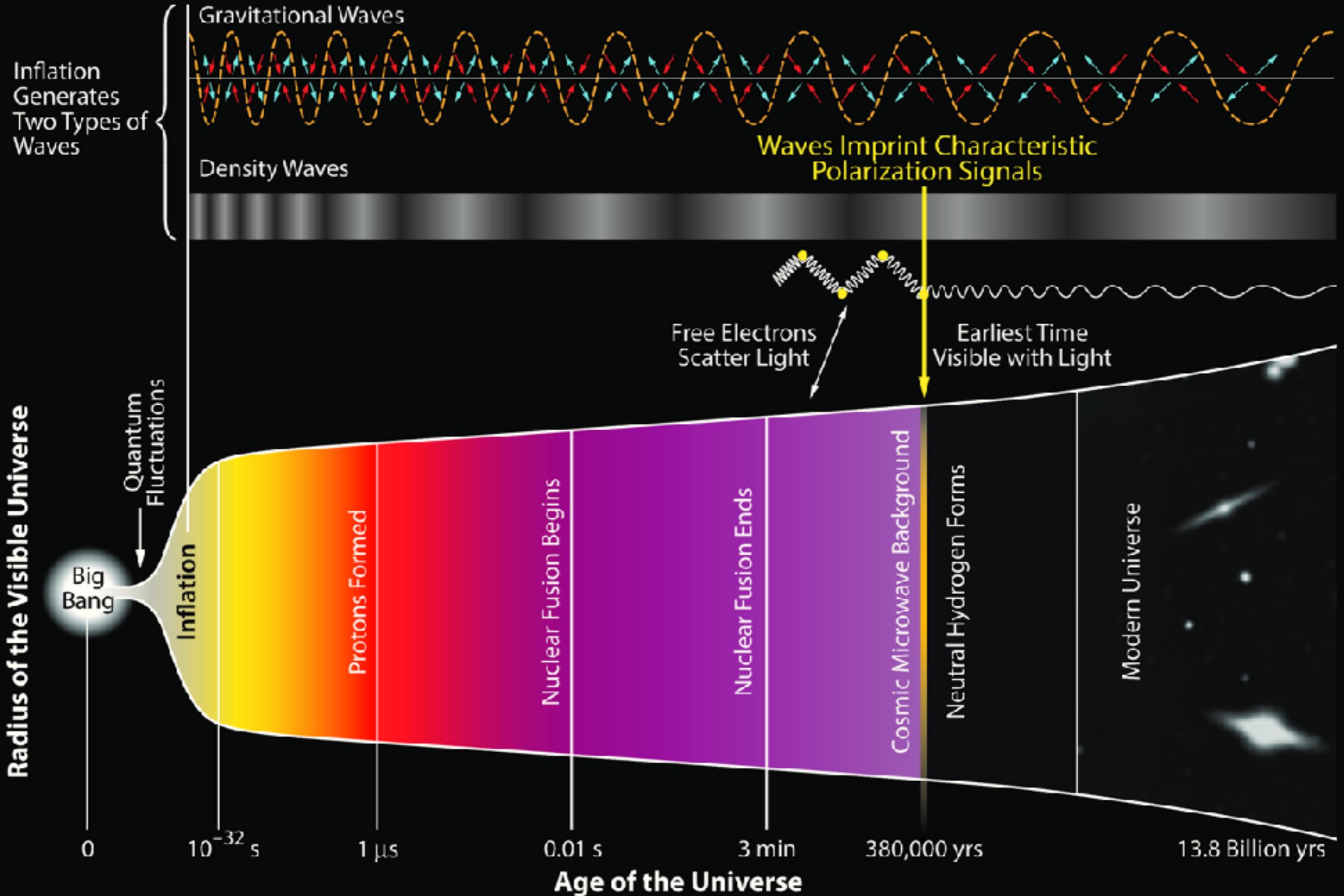


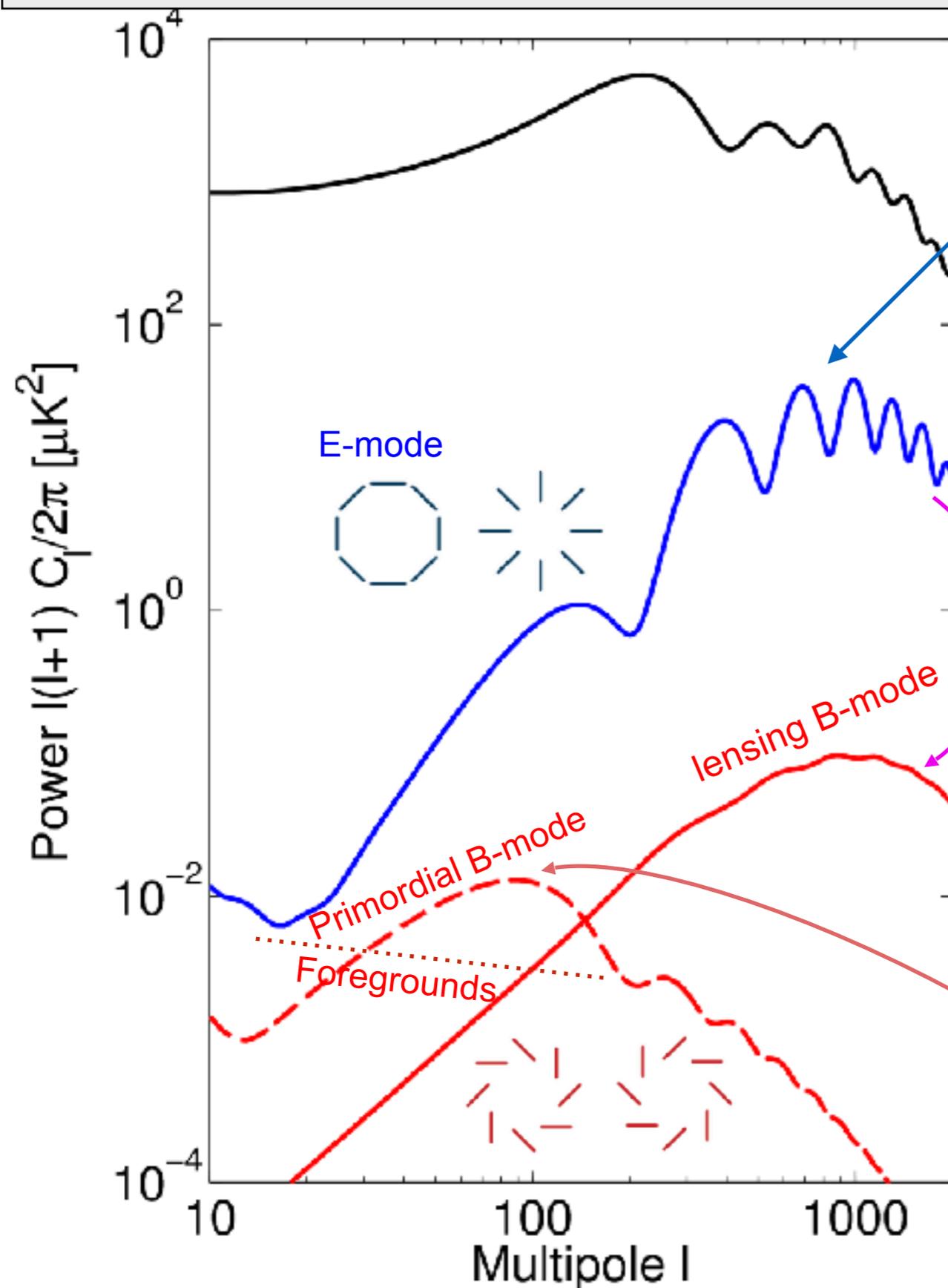
News from the BICEP/Keck CMB program

Zeeshan Ahmed
KIPAC, SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory
August 1 2017, APS/DPF at Fermilab

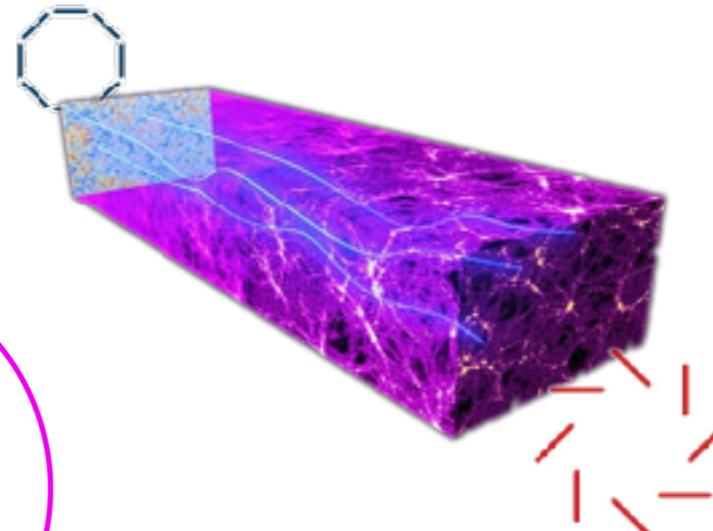
History of the Universe



CMB Polarization anisotropy angular power



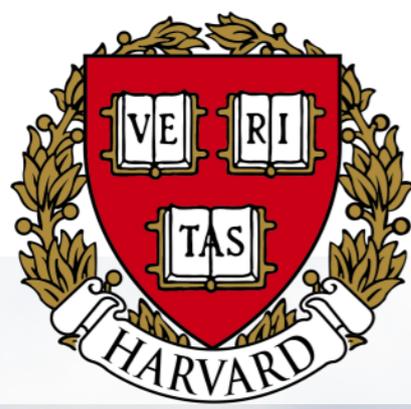
In **standard Λ CDM** only **E-modes** are present at last scattering

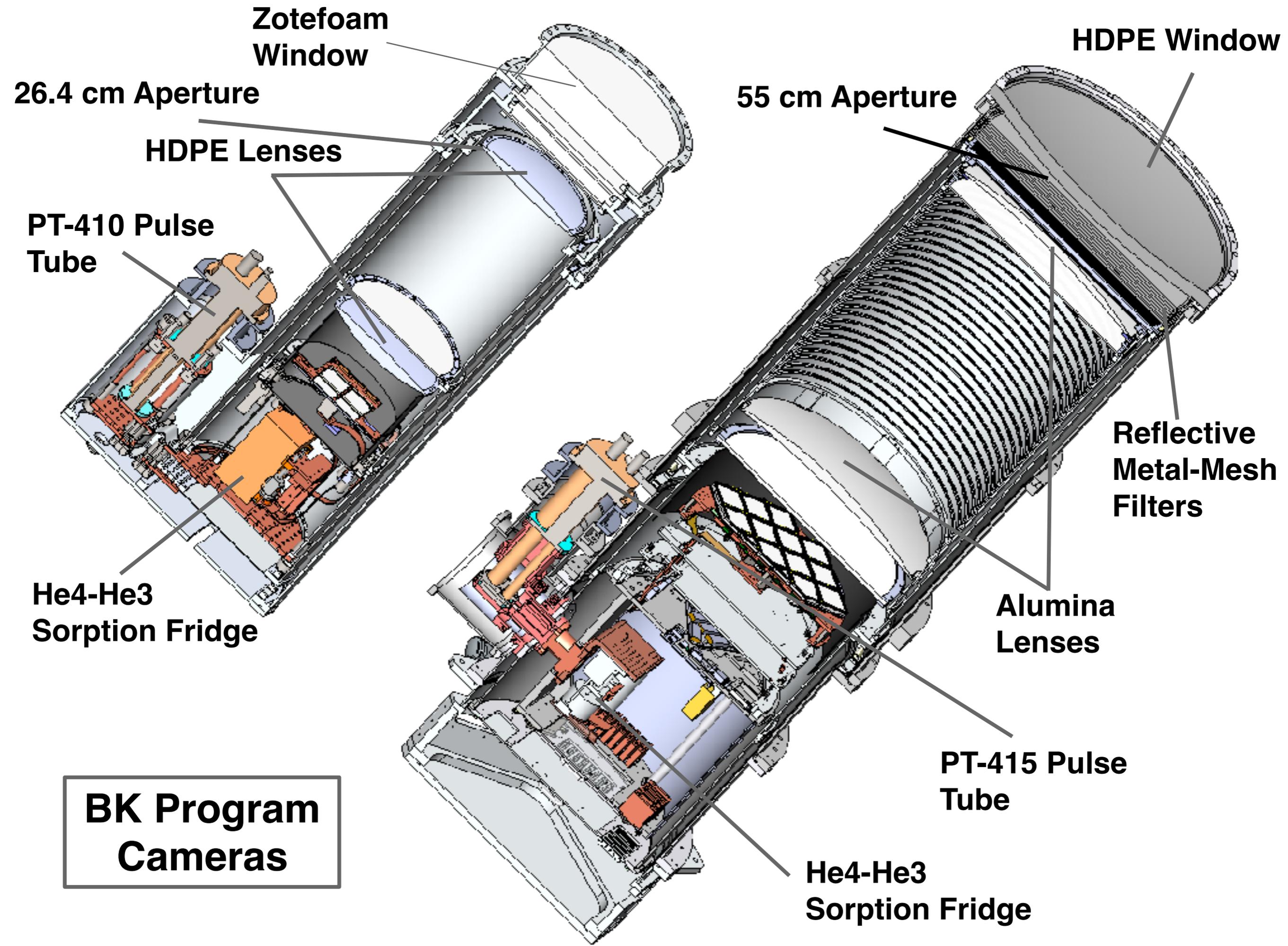


Lensing by intervening structure converts some to **B-modes**

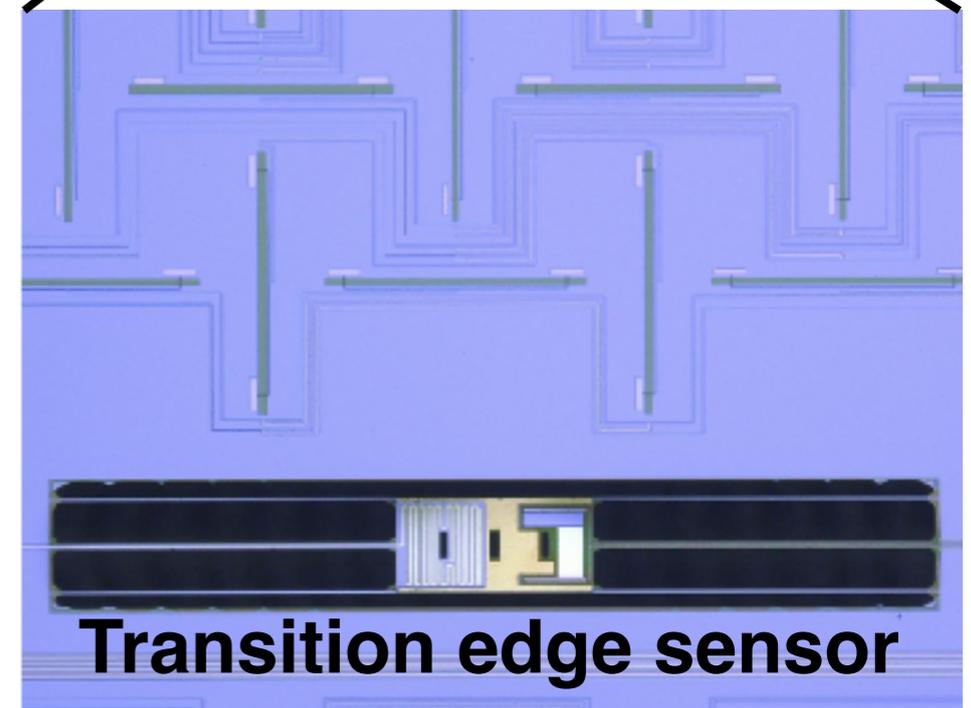
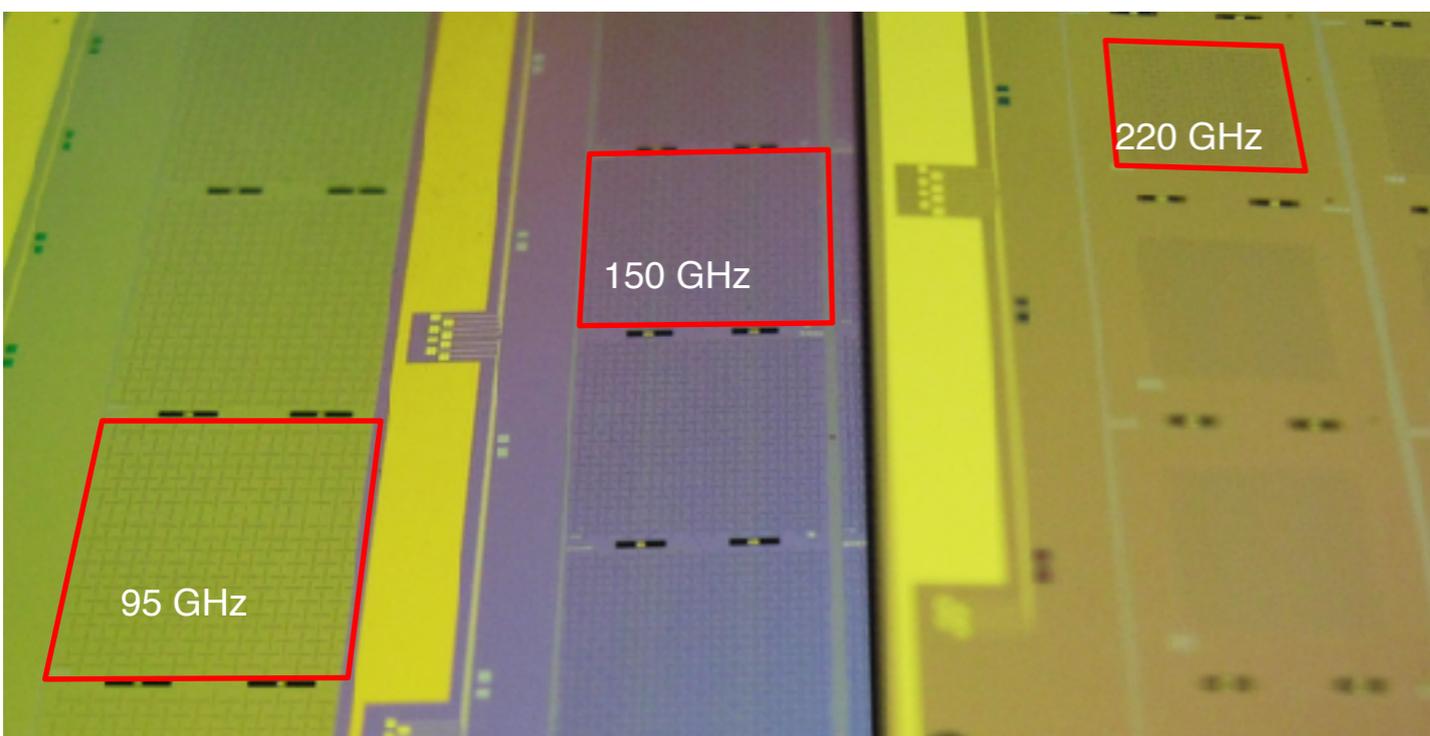
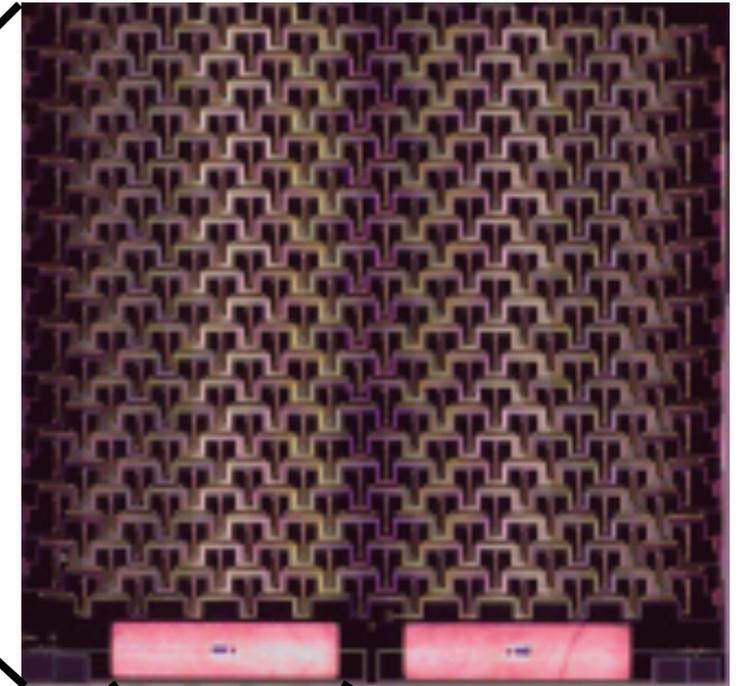
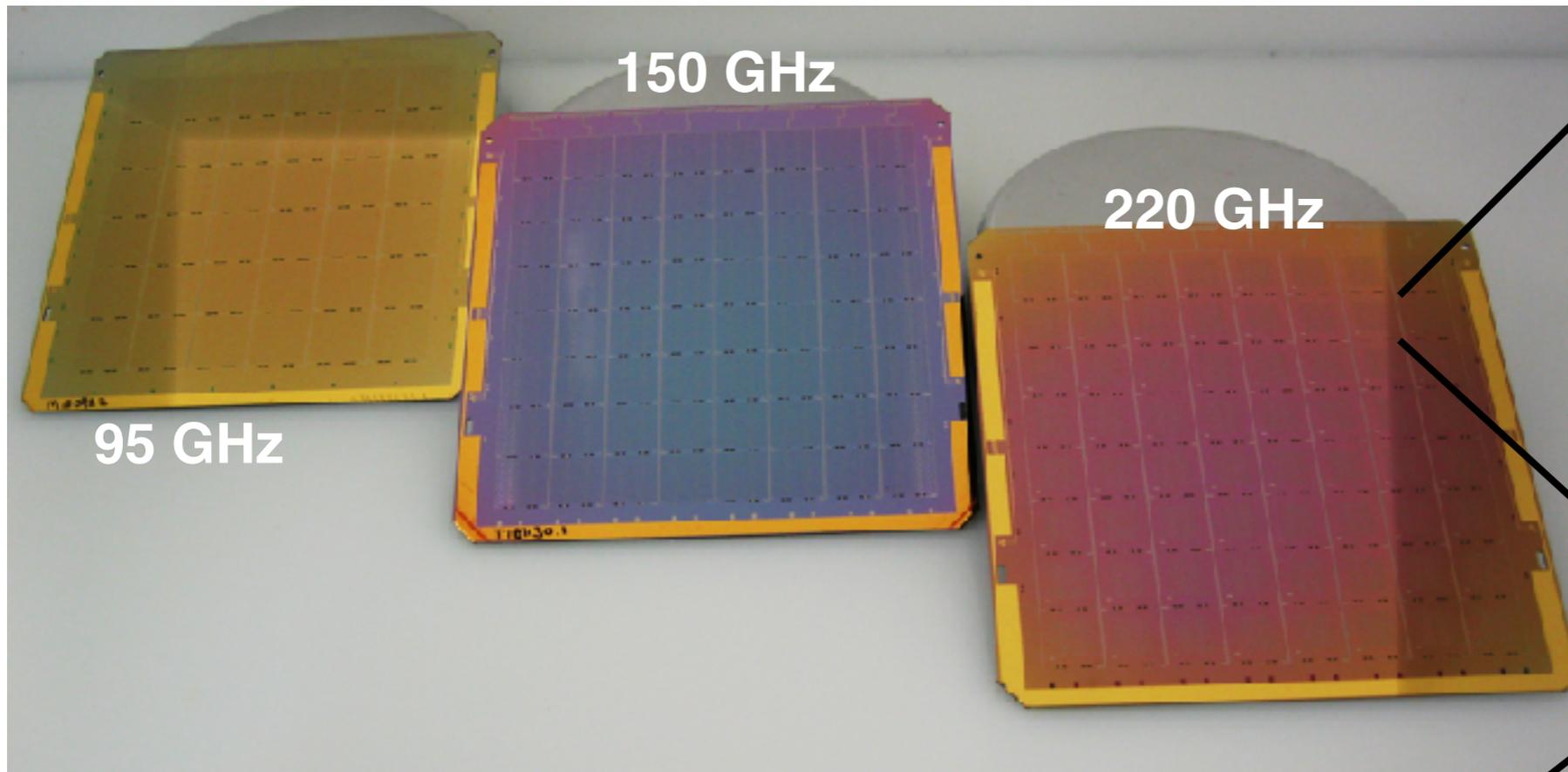
Inflationary gravity waves produce **B-modes** peaking at $l \approx 100$: degree scales. Measure tensor-to-scalar ratio, r

Foregrounds also generate polarized emission. Can be teased apart from different spectral dependence of CMB





Antenna-coupled TES detectors at multiple frequencies



Stage 2

Stage 3

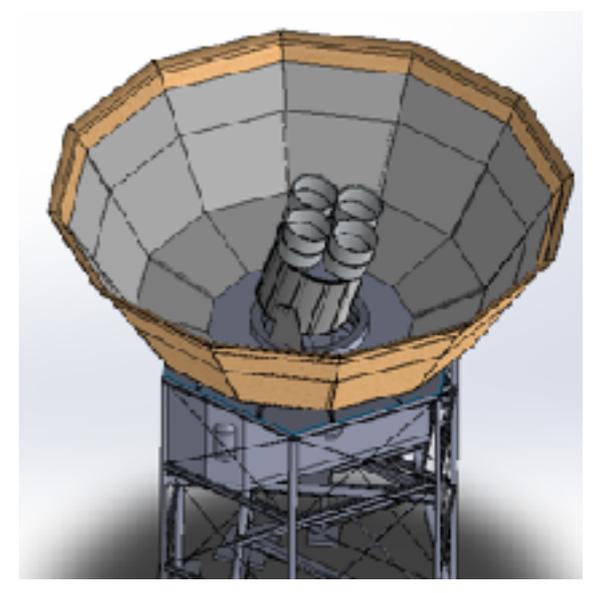
BICEP2
(2010-2012)

Keck Array
(2012-2017)

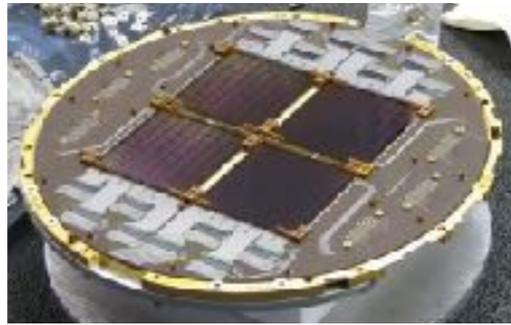
BICEP3
(2015-)

BICEP Array
(2018-)

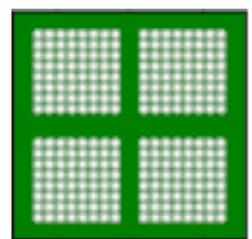
Telescope and Mount



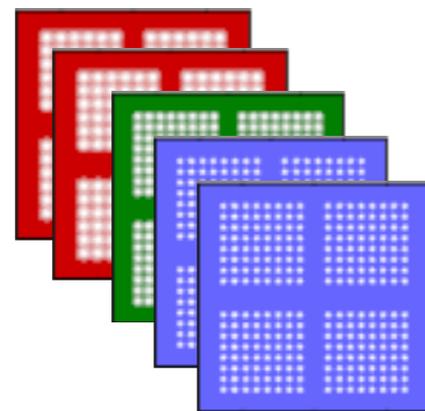
Focal Plane



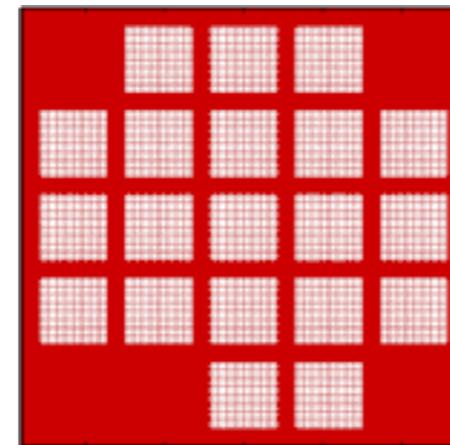
Beams on Sky



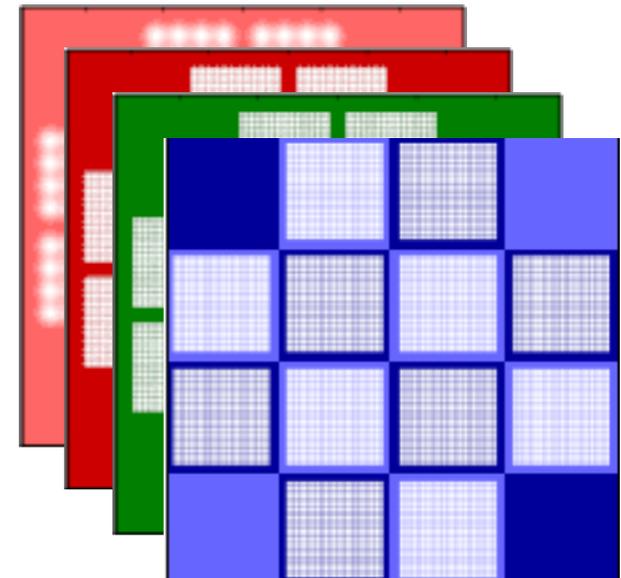
-5 0 5
Degrees on sky



-5 0 5
Degrees on sky



-10 -5 0 5 10
Degrees on sky



-10 -5 0 5 10
Degrees on sky

Situated at a high, dry desert

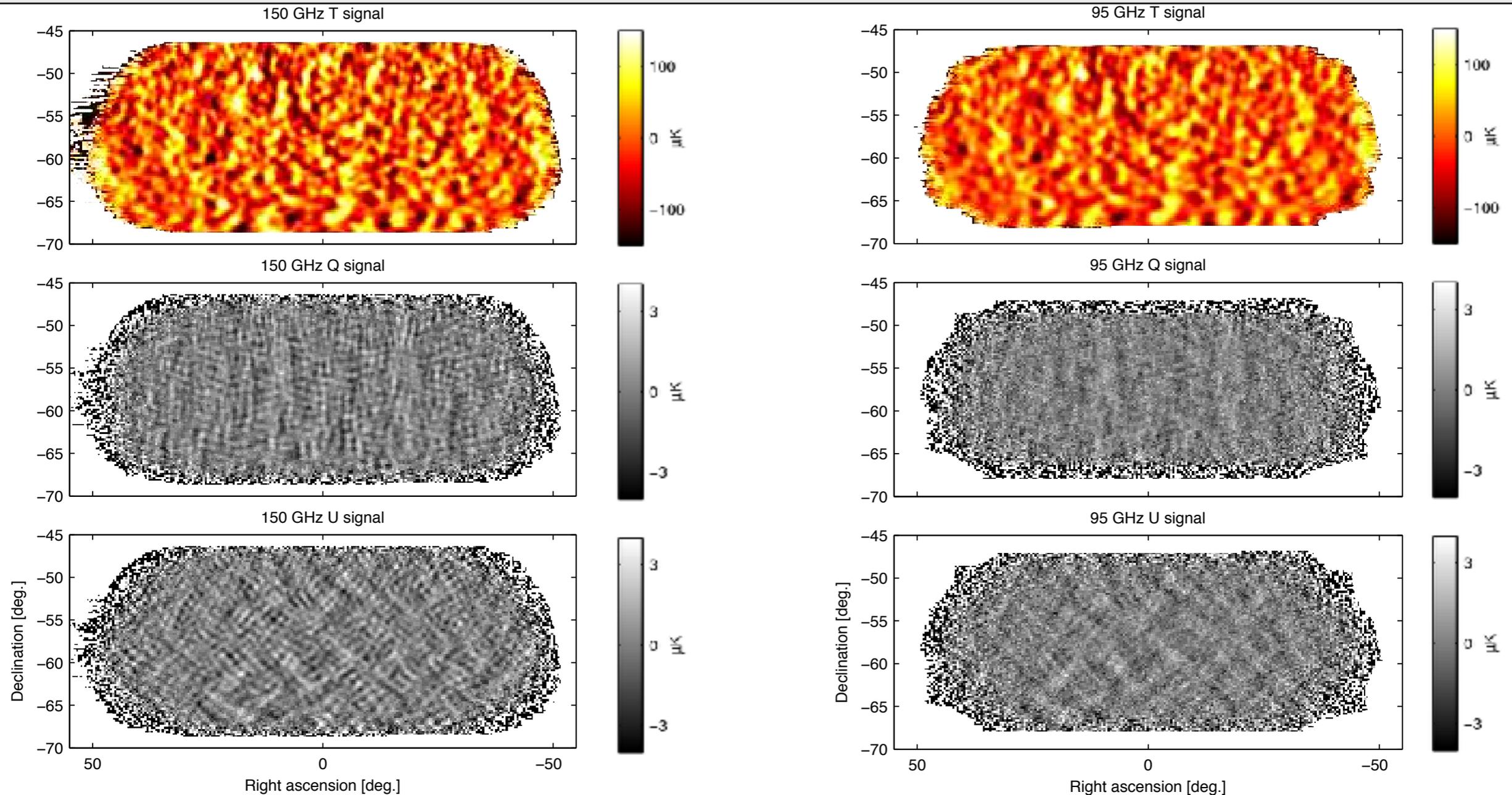


South Pole Research Station, Antarctica

~10,000ft, ~0.25mm PWV

6 months of cold, stable winter sky with uninterrupted integration

BICEP2+Keck through 2014 (150 + 95 GHz)

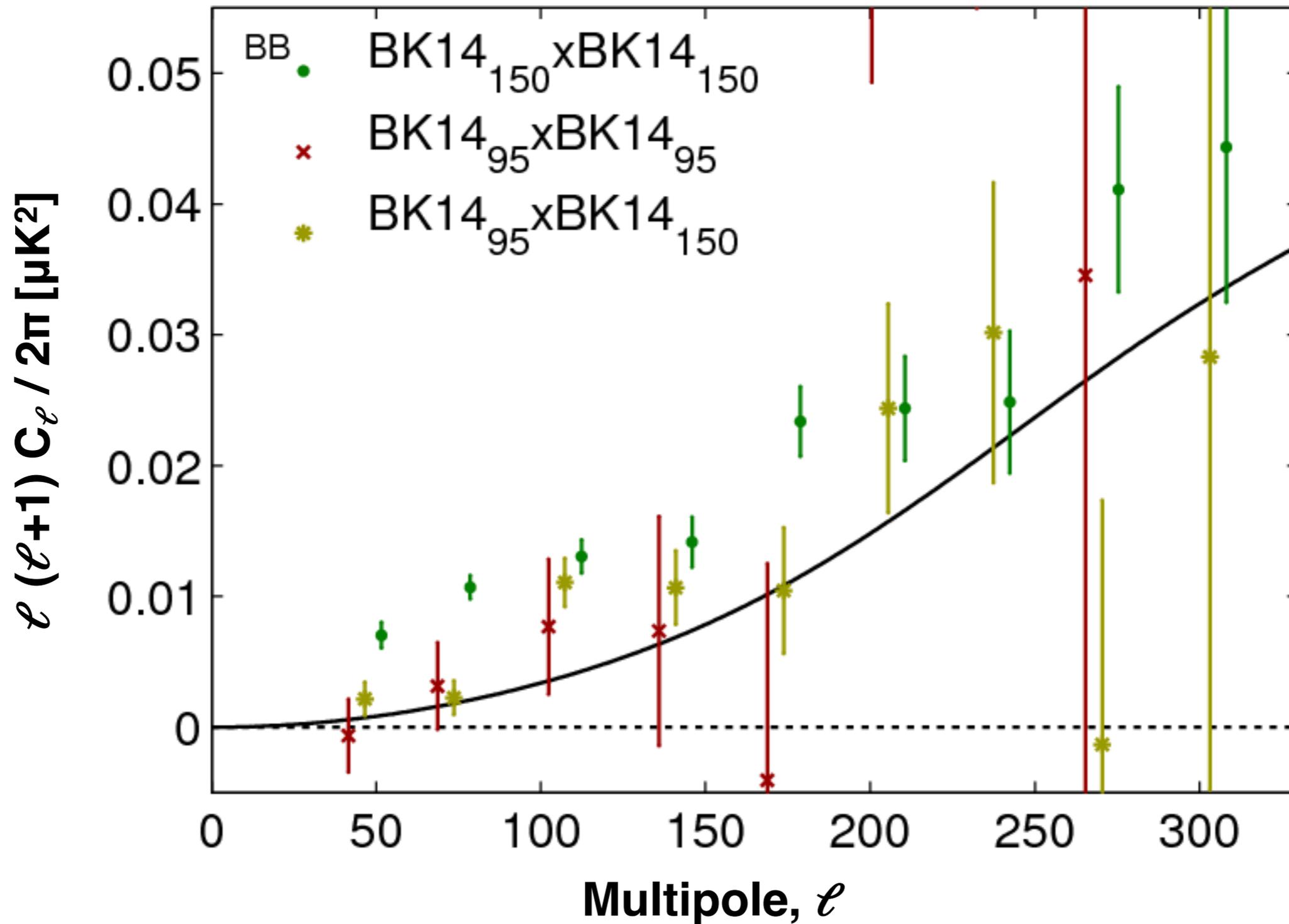


**B2 + Keck thru 2014 (150 GHz) →
Final map depth: **3.0 $\mu\text{K}'$****

**Keck 2014 (95 GHz) →
Final map depth: **7.6 $\mu\text{K}'$****

Observations focused on **$\sim 400 \text{ deg}^2$** patch = 1% of the sky

BK14 BB Spectra (150x150, 95x95 and 95x150 GHz)

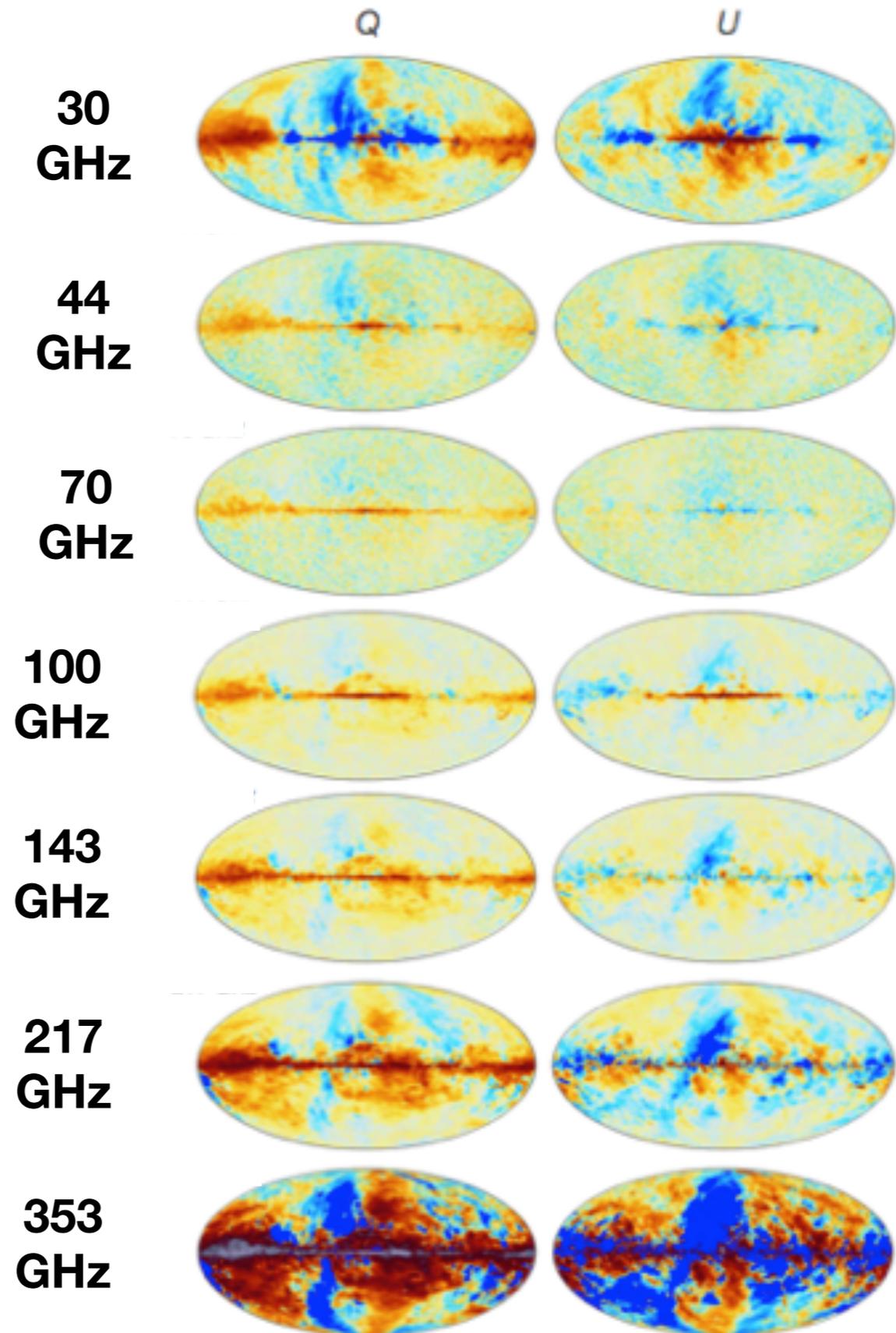


Add data from Planck and WMAP

Polarized galactic **synchrotron** dominates at low frequencies

Planck provides polarization measurements in 7 other bands at lower S/N, but can be included in analysis. Two WMAP bands as well.

Polarized thermal emission (~20K) from galactic **dust** dominates at high frequencies

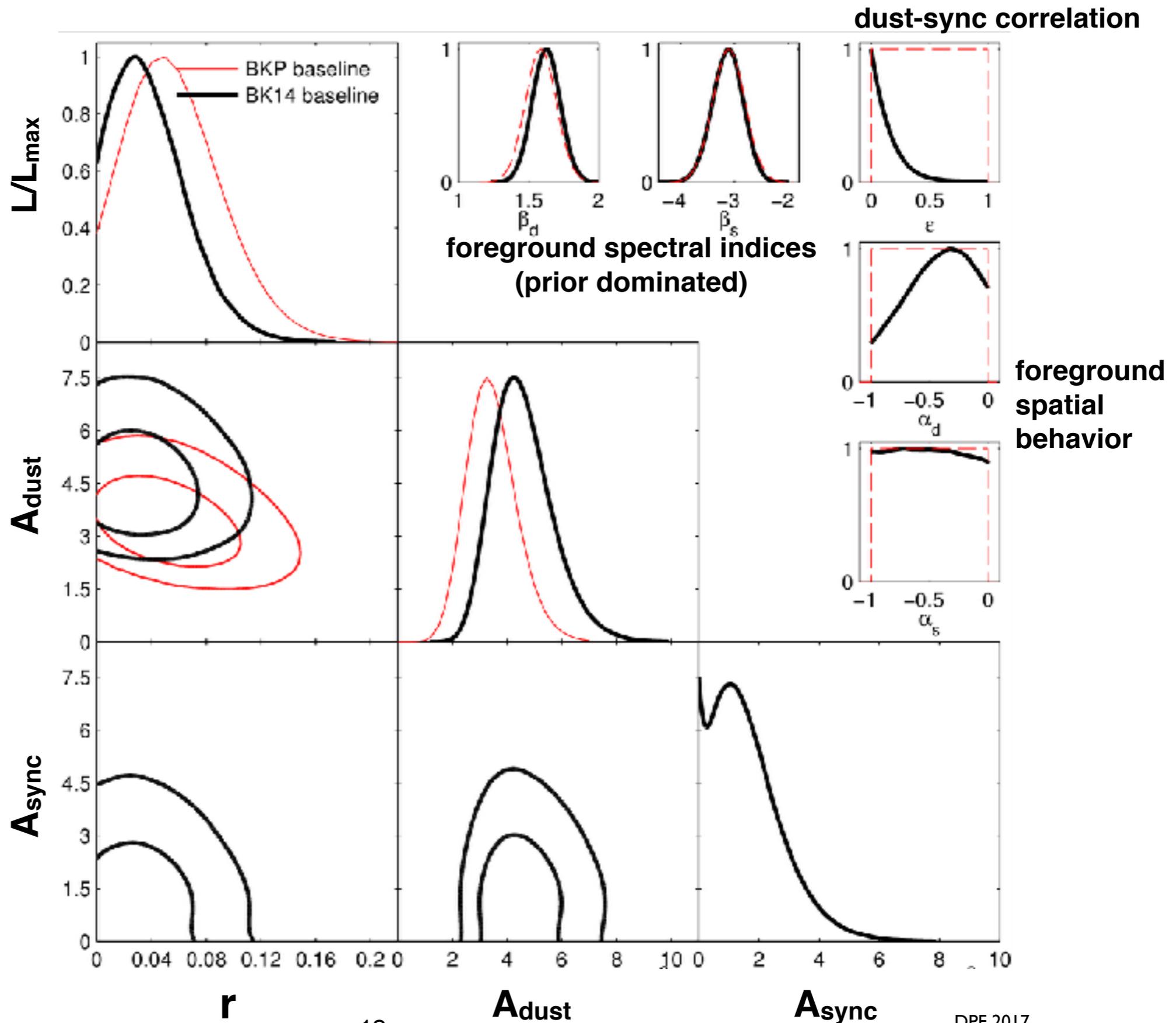


BK14 Parameter constraints

$r_{0.05} < 0.09$ at
95% confidence

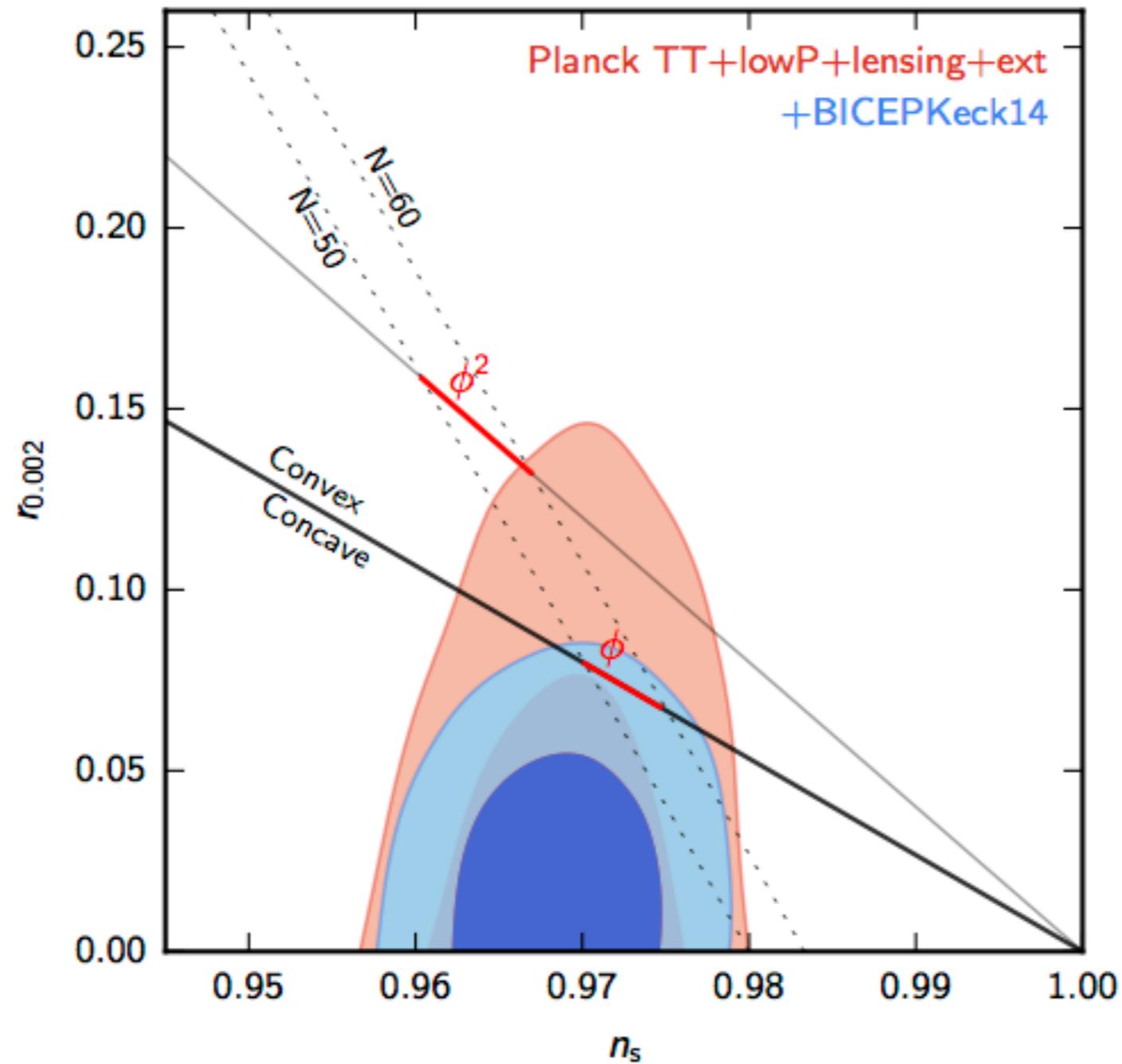
Now beats the
best constraints
from
temperature
data

Keck 95 GHz
maps help
break
CMB–dust
degeneracy



Constraints on inflation from B modes and T

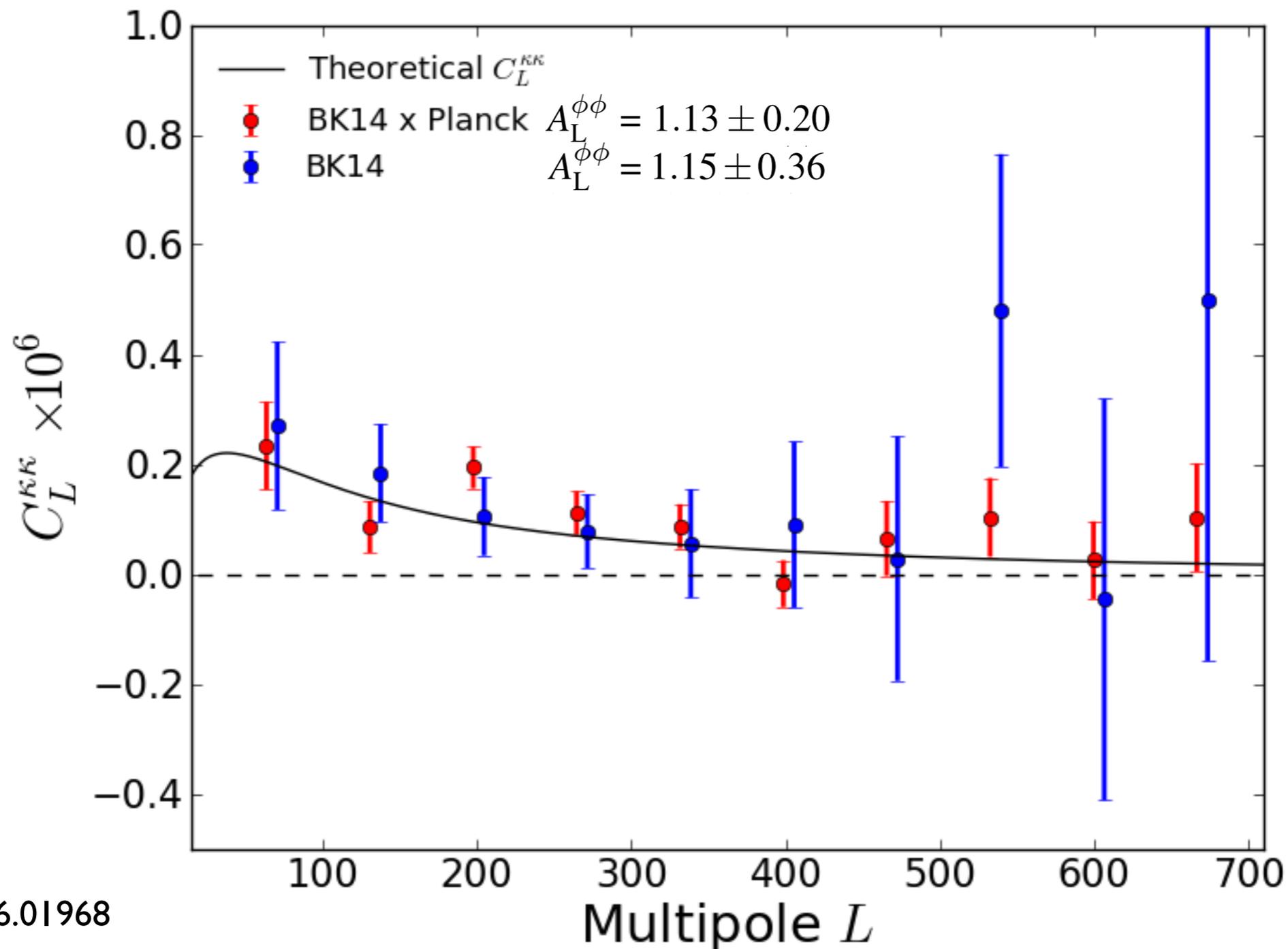
BK14: PRL 116.031302



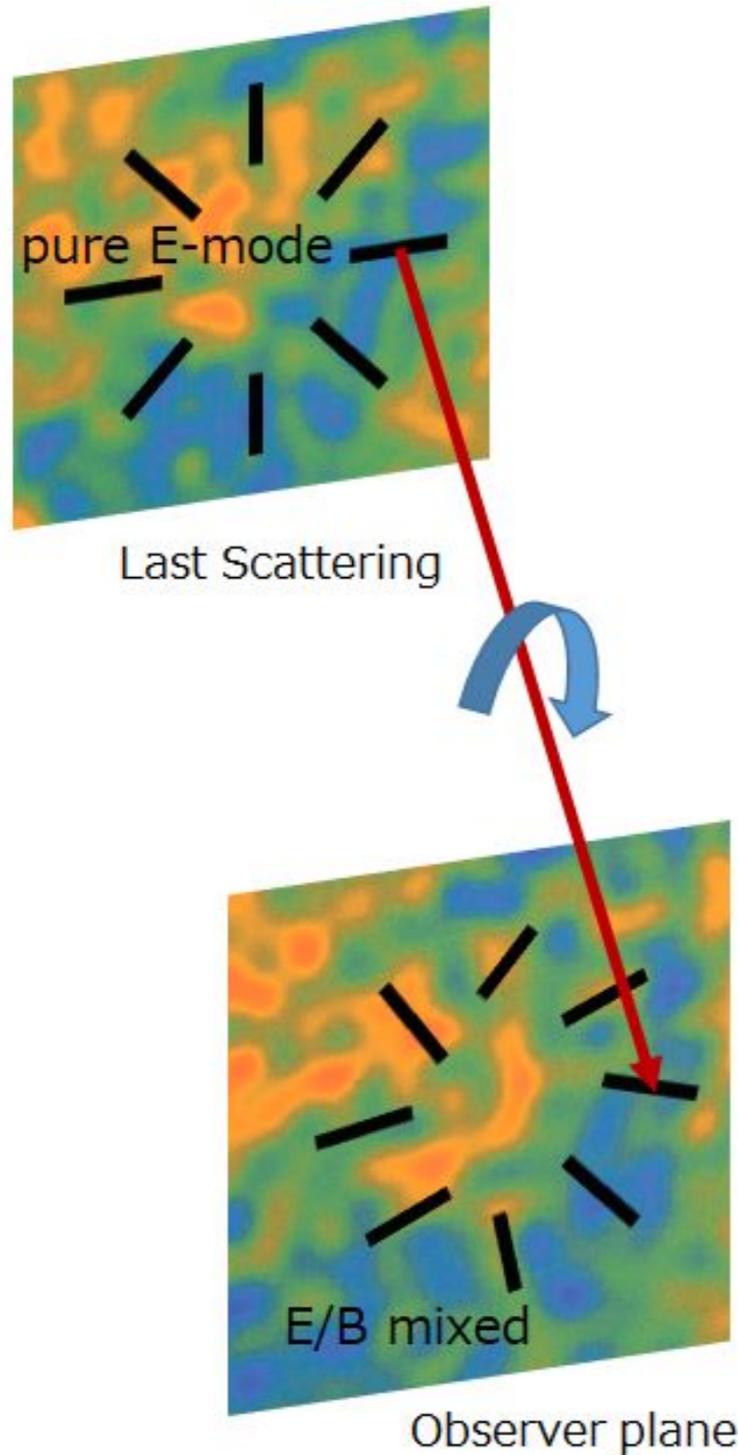
Combined 95% upper limit: $r_{0.05} < 0.07$

Direct measurement of Gravitational Lensing

Despite modest resolution (0.5°), BK map depth ($3\mu\text{K}$) makes it possible to directly reconstruct lensing potential ϕ using information at large angular scales only ($l \leq 700$)



Physics from anisotropic cosmic birefringence



- **Axion-like particles**

String theory generally predicts presence of axion-like particles coupled with electromagnetic fields

(e.g. Pospelov+'09, Caldwell+'11)

$$\text{Lagrangian} \supset \frac{\phi}{2f_a} F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$$

Coupling constant

This coupling leads to spatial variation of polarization angle rotation

rotation angle \longrightarrow $\alpha(n) = \frac{\Delta\phi(n)}{f_a}$ \longleftarrow Changes in phi during photon propagation

- **Primordial magnetic fields**

Lead to the polarization rotation by Faraday rotation

(e.g. Kosowsky&Loeb'96, Harari+'97)

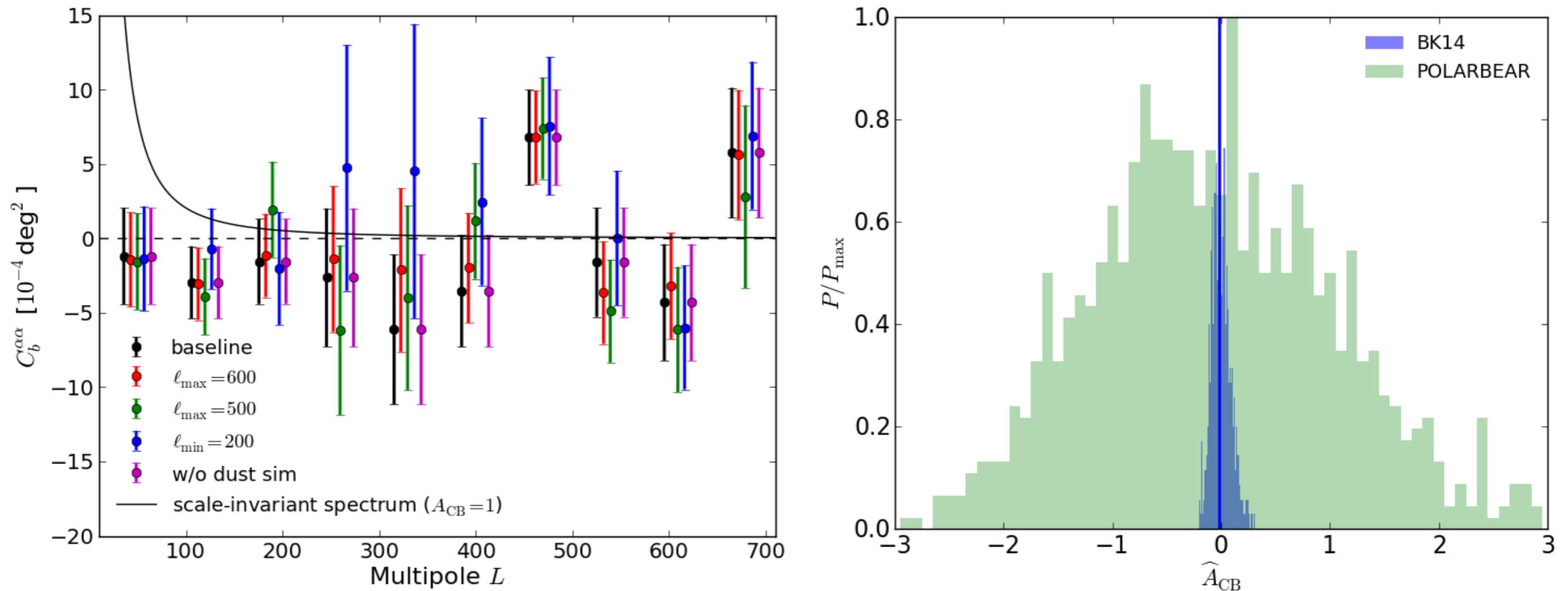
Total rotation angle

$$\alpha(n) = \frac{3c^2}{16\pi e^2} v^{-2} \int \dot{t} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

Magnetic field

Measurement of the anisotropic polarization rotation is a unique probe of the early universe and provides important implications for high energy physics!

Constraints from rotation anisotropy power



Scale-invariant cosmic birefringence amplitude (95%CL)

$$A_{\text{CB}} \leq 0.33$$

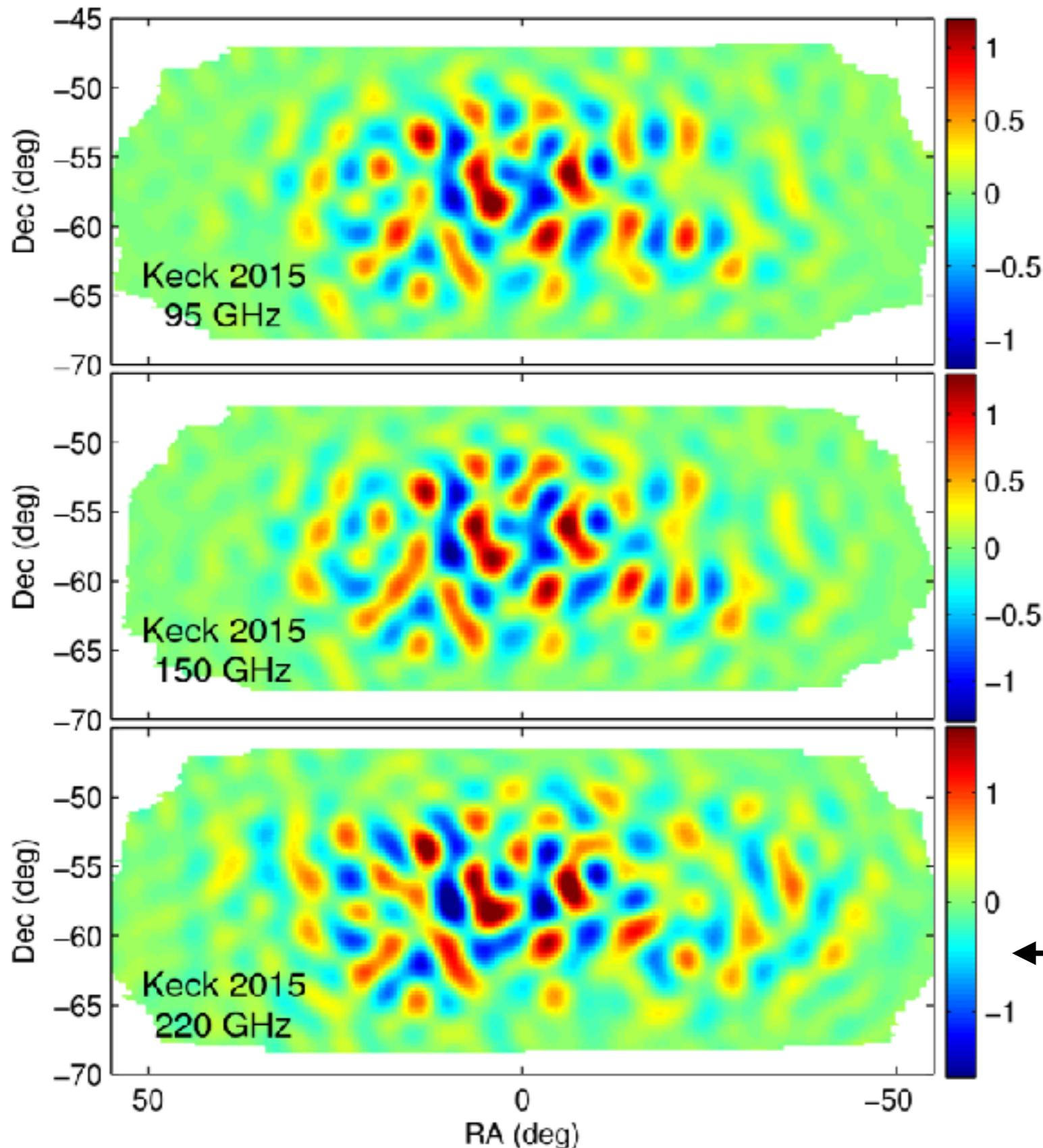
Chern-Simons coupling of Nambu-Goldstone boson to photons

$$f_a \geq 1.7 \times 10^2 \frac{H_I}{2\pi}$$

Primordial Magnetic Fields

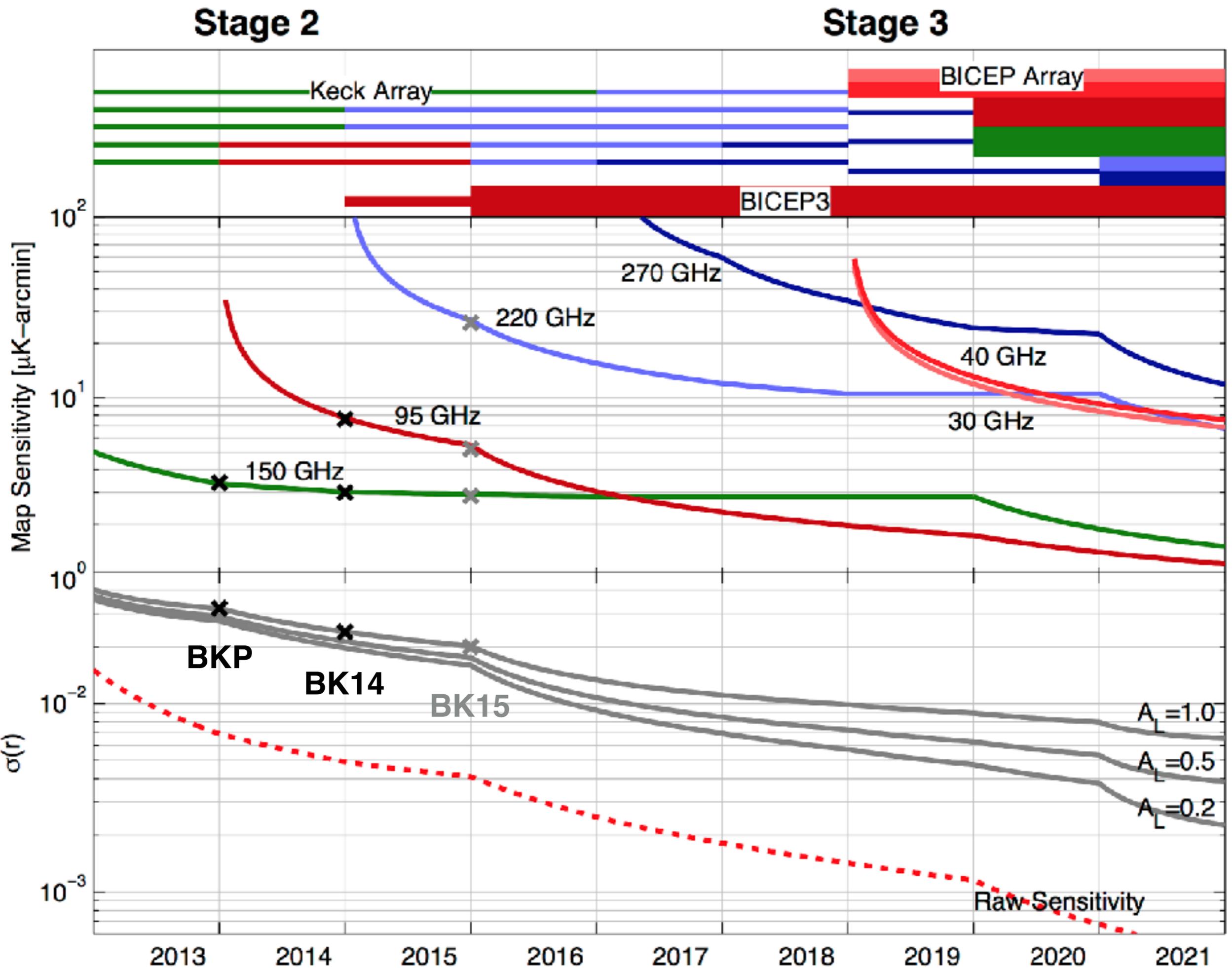
$$B_{1\text{Mpc}} \leq 30\text{nG}$$

BK 2015 preview



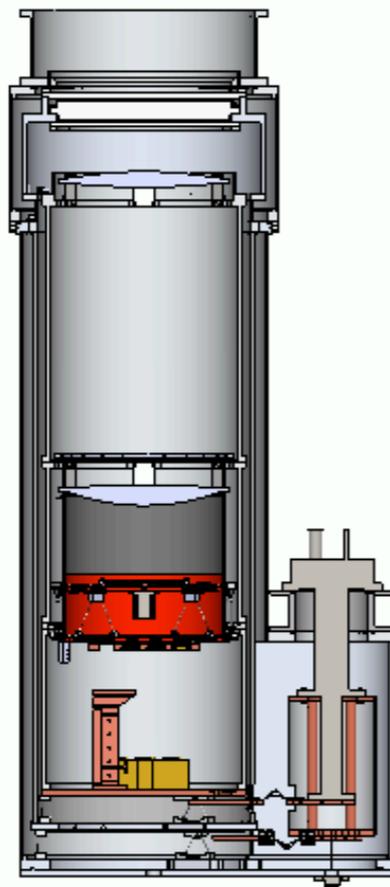
- Include our own 220 GHz data
- Dust decorrelation will be included in likelihood model
- Marginalize over instrumental systematic nuisance parameters
 - T to P leakage from undeprojected beam systematics
 - Uncertainties in band centers

Keck 220 GHz now
3x deeper than
Planck 217 GHz!

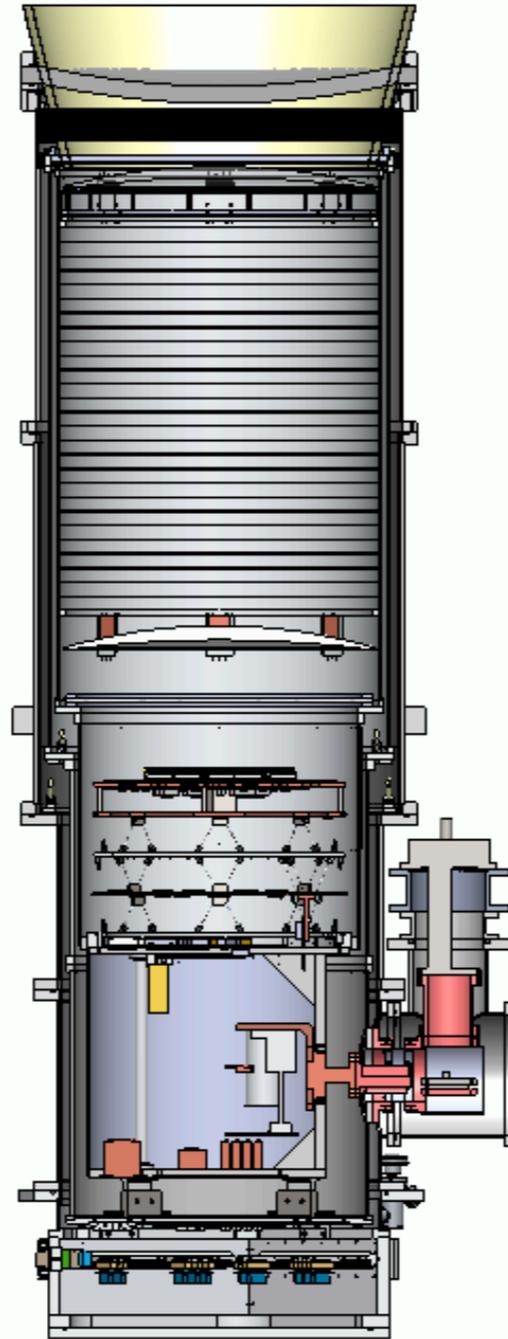


Year	150 GHz Sensitivity ($\mu\text{K-arcmin}$)	95 GHz Sensitivity ($\mu\text{K-arcmin}$)	220 GHz Sensitivity ($\mu\text{K-arcmin}$)	270 GHz Sensitivity ($\mu\text{K-arcmin}$)	40 GHz Sensitivity ($\mu\text{K-arcmin}$)	30 GHz Sensitivity ($\mu\text{K-arcmin}$)	$\sigma(r)$ ($A_L = 1.0$)	$\sigma(r)$ ($A_L = 0.5$)	$\sigma(r)$ ($A_L = 0.2$)	Raw Sensitivity ($\sigma(r)$)
2013	~4	~30	~100	~100	~30	~10	~0.08	~0.06	~0.04	~0.02
2014	~3.5	~8	~30	~30	~15	~8	~0.05	~0.04	~0.03	~0.015
2015	~3.5	~5	~20	~20	~12	~7	~0.04	~0.03	~0.02	~0.01
2016	~3.5	~3	~15	~15	~10	~6	~0.03	~0.02	~0.015	~0.008
2017	~3.5	~2.5	~12	~12	~9	~5.5	~0.025	~0.018	~0.012	~0.006
2018	~3.5	~2.2	~10	~10	~8	~5	~0.02	~0.015	~0.01	~0.005
2019	~3.5	~1.8	~8	~8	~6.5	~4.5	~0.018	~0.013	~0.008	~0.004
2020	~2.5	~1.5	~7	~7	~5.5	~4	~0.015	~0.011	~0.007	~0.0035
2021	~1.8	~1.2	~6	~6	~5	~3.5	~0.012	~0.009	~0.006	~0.003

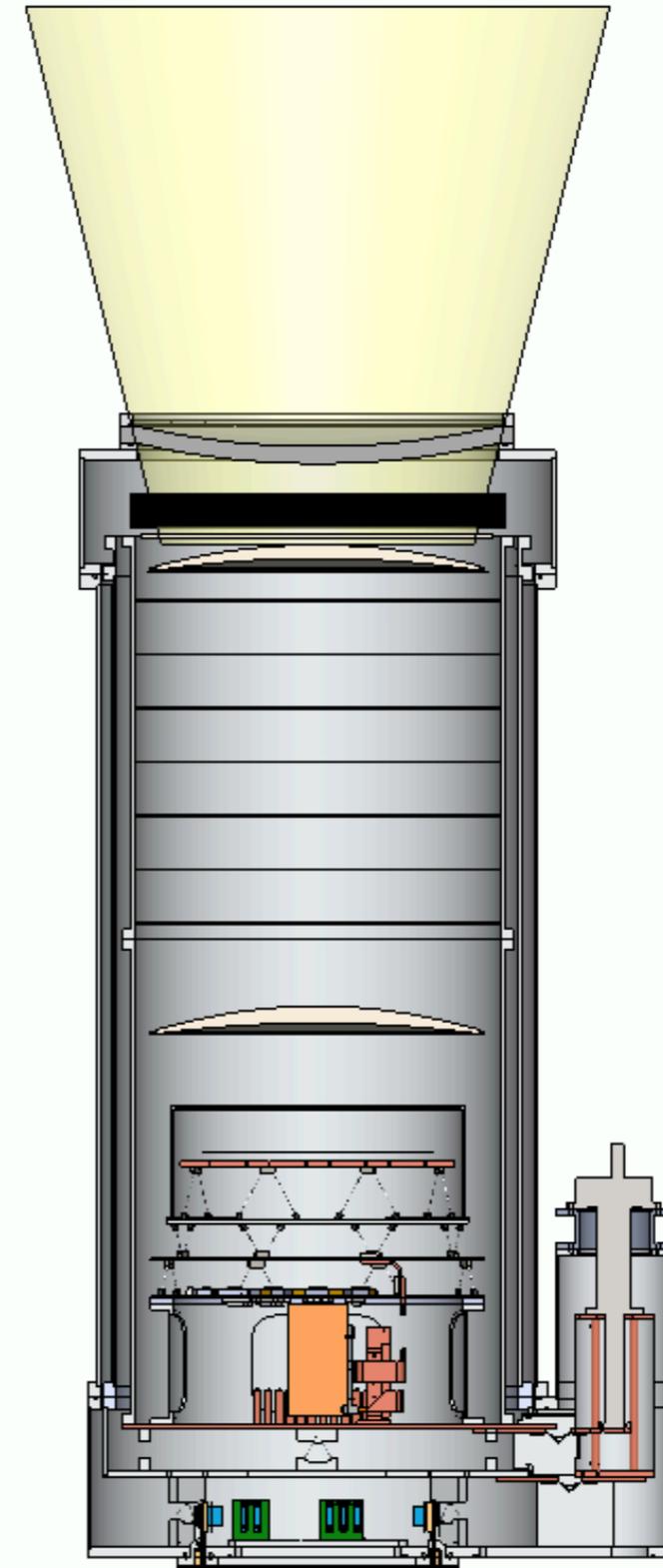
BICEP Array (30k sensors over 30, 40, 95, 150, 220, 270 GHz)



Keck

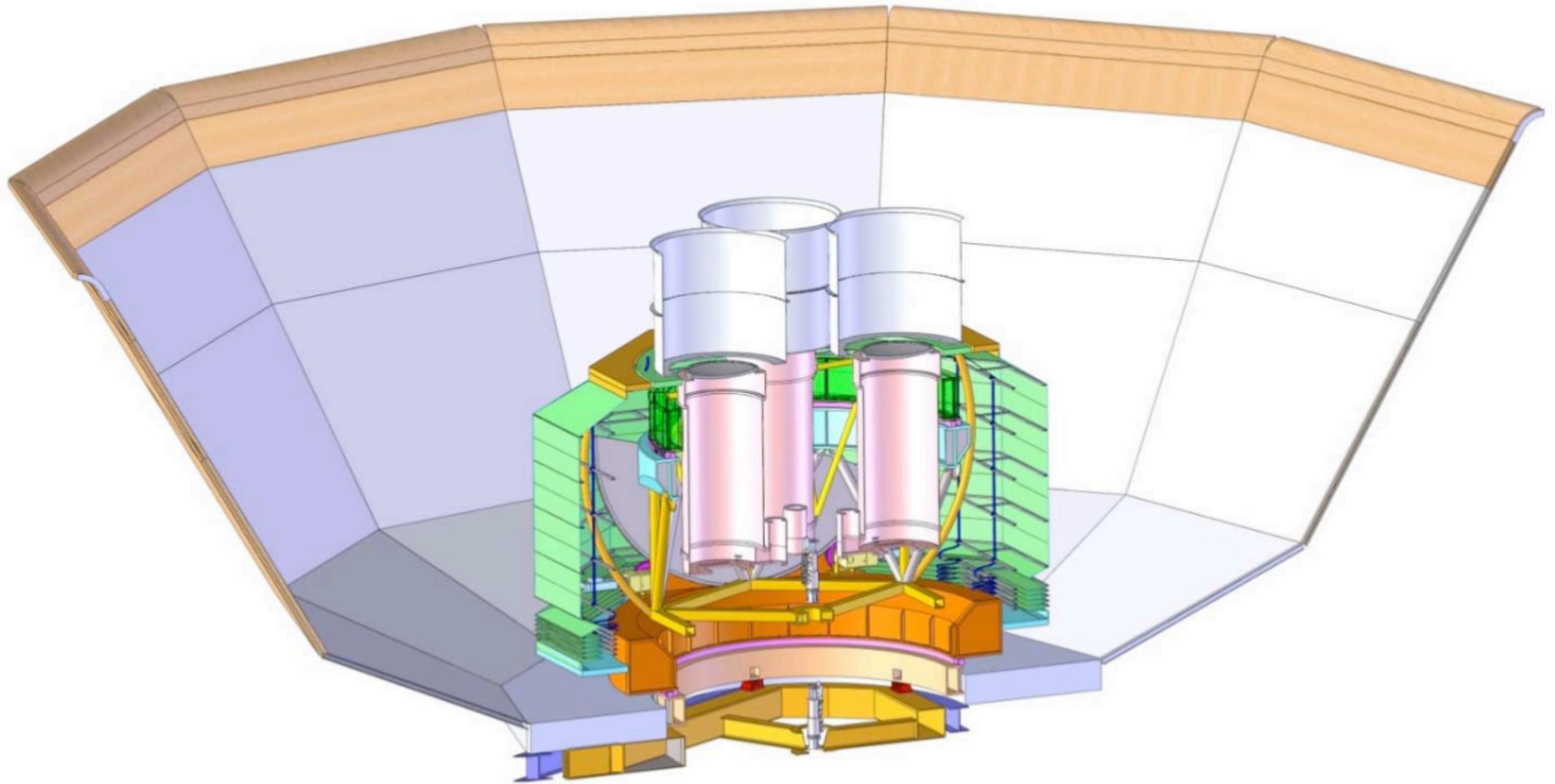


BICEP3



BICEP Array

BICEP Array mount fabrication to start imminently



Thanks for your attention!



Summary of sensitivity

