

Cosmology Large Angular Scale Surveyor: CLASS

Joseph Eimer for the CLASS collaboration

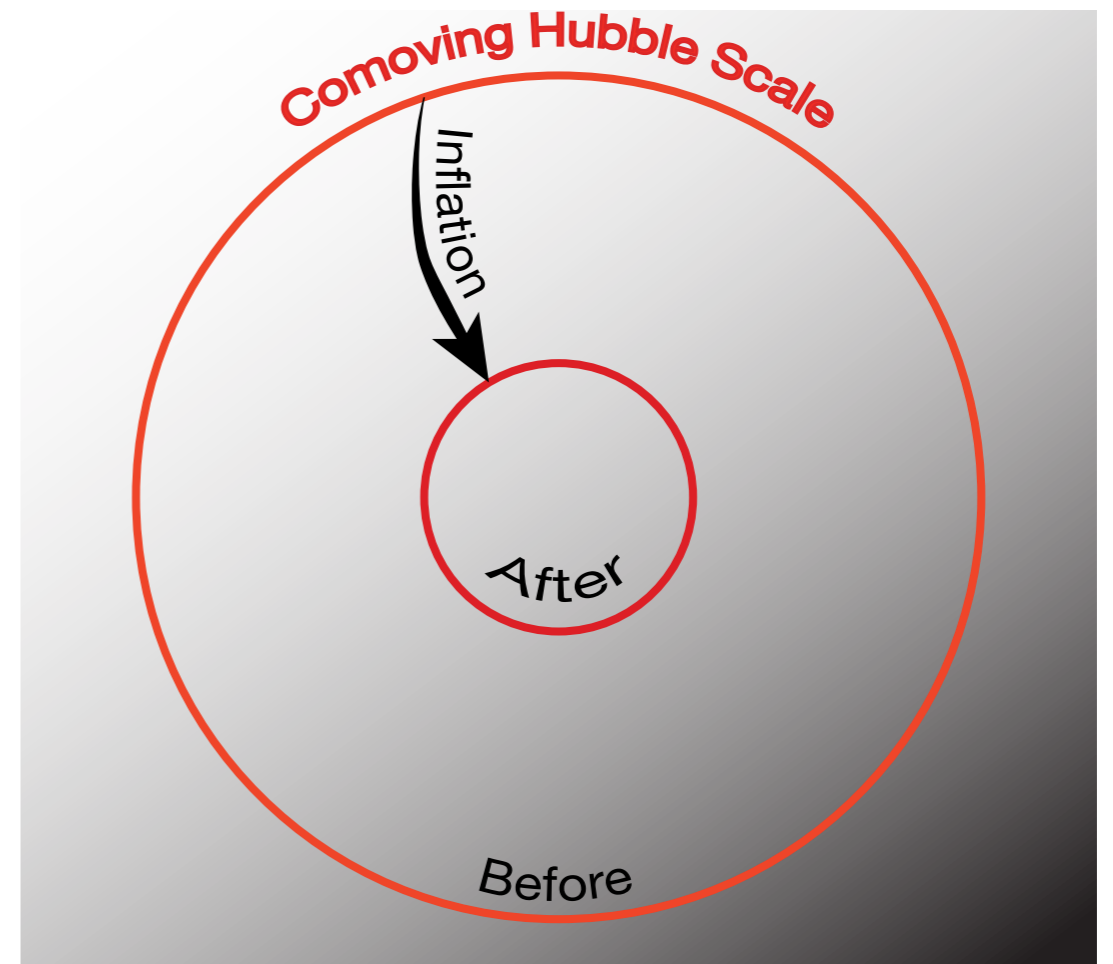
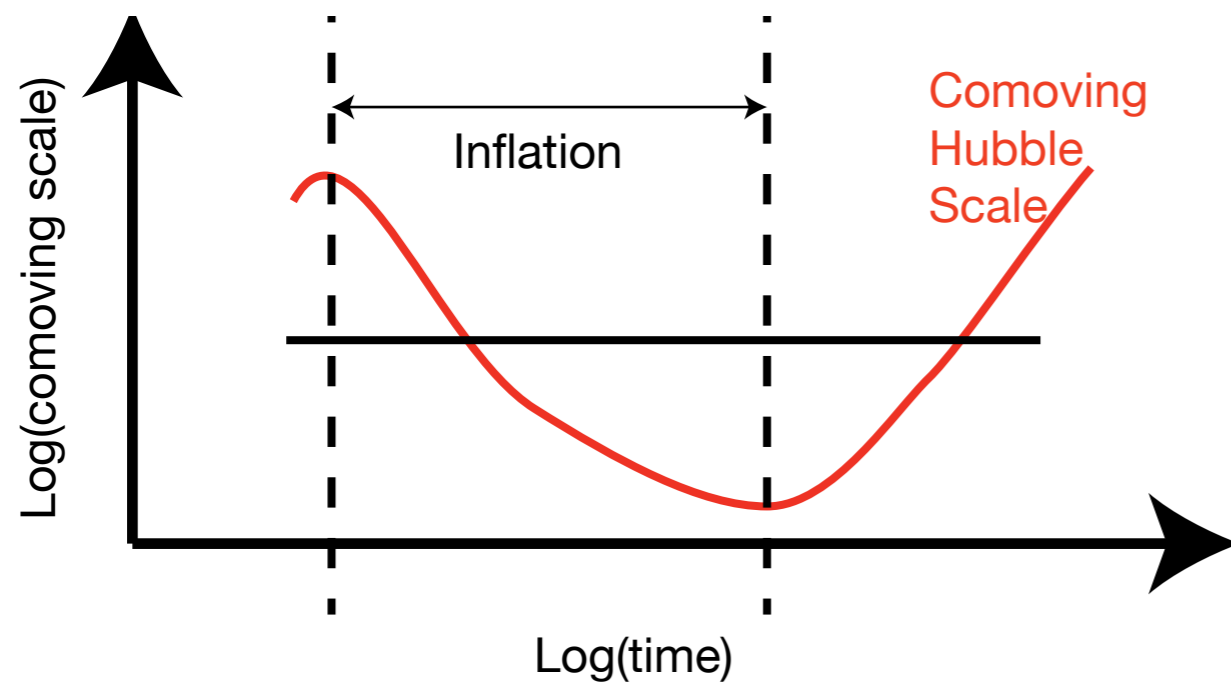


Introduction

- CLASS is a new instrument designed to study the physics of the very early Universe.
- The early Universe is believed to include an epoch of accelerating expansion called *inflation*.
- Many models have been developed to describe inflation. These models are being constrained (even ruled out) by current measurements.
- Measurement of the polarization of the CMB is the ***only known way*** (in the near future) to probe the energy scale of inflation.

Definition of inflation

- Graphic description



Measurements of inflation

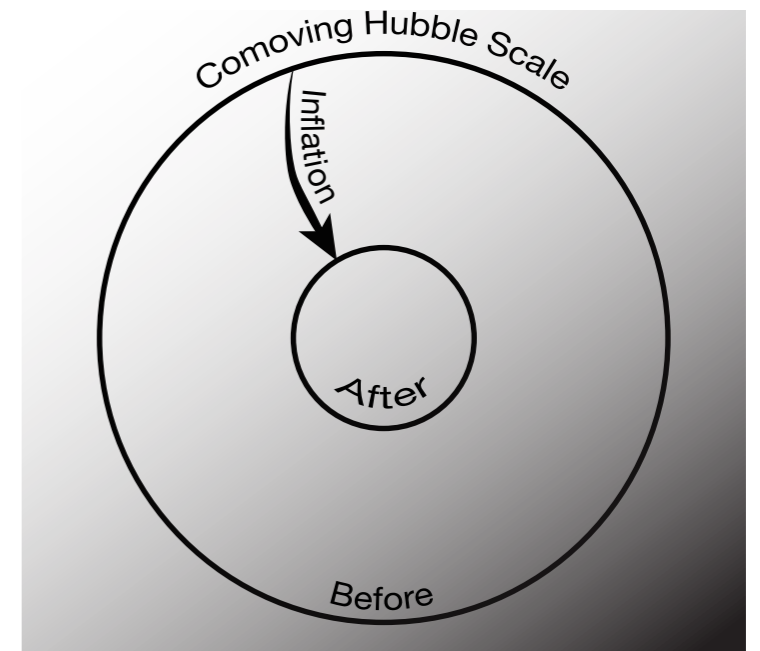
- Dilution of relics (historic motivation)

Monopoles

Topological defects

Massive super-partners

String theory exotica



-
- Flatness problem:

95 % CL

$$-0.0246 < \Omega_k < 0.0037$$

$$|\Omega_k(1 \text{ sec})| < 10^{-16}$$

Fine Tuned!

From LAMBDA web page

Measurements of inflation

- Horizon problem

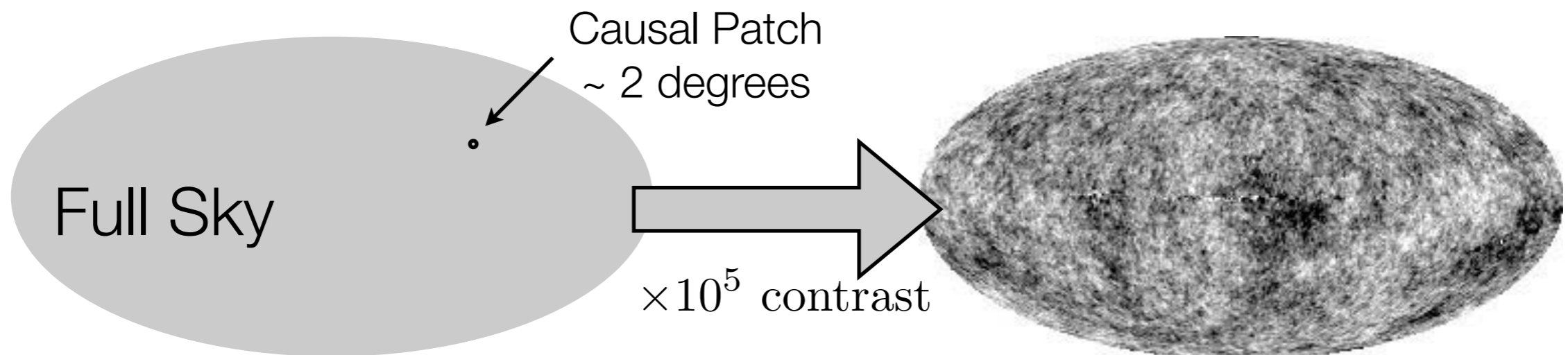
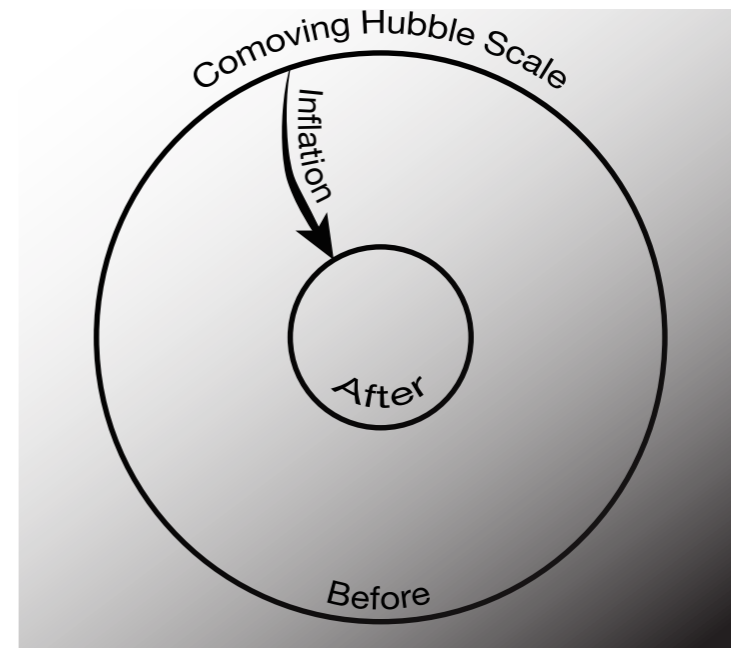
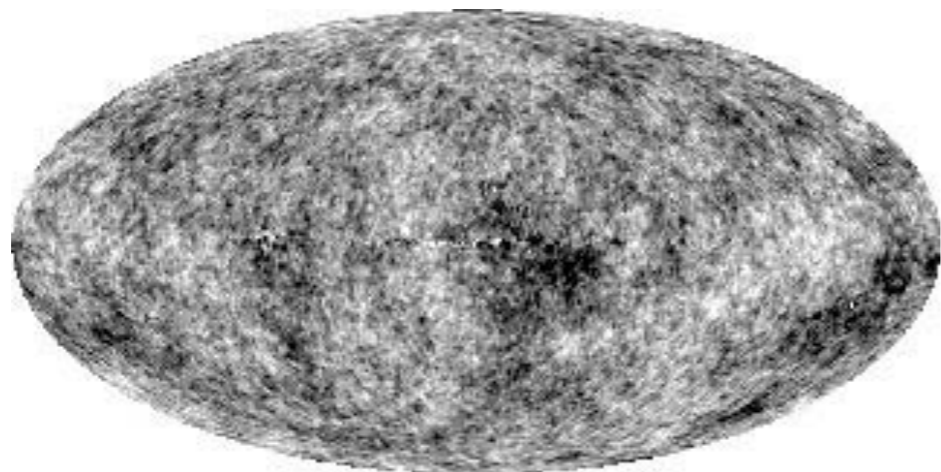


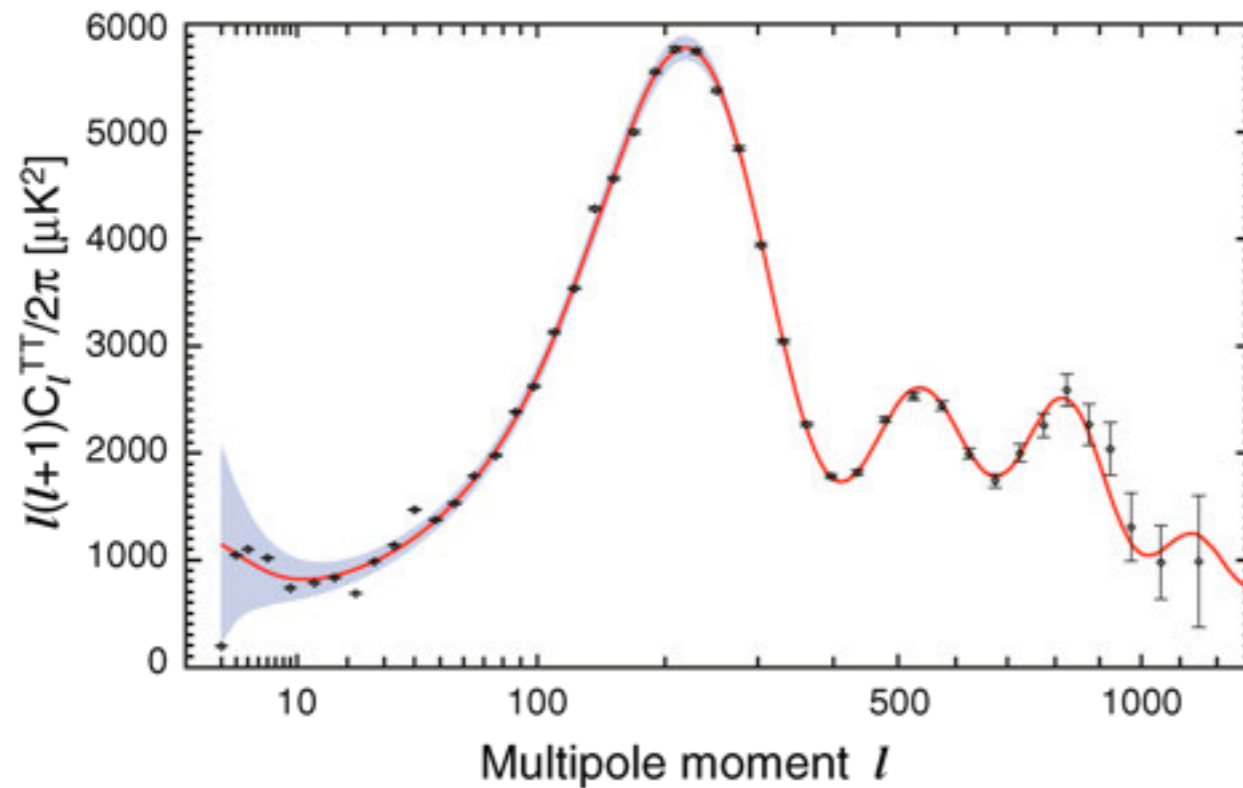
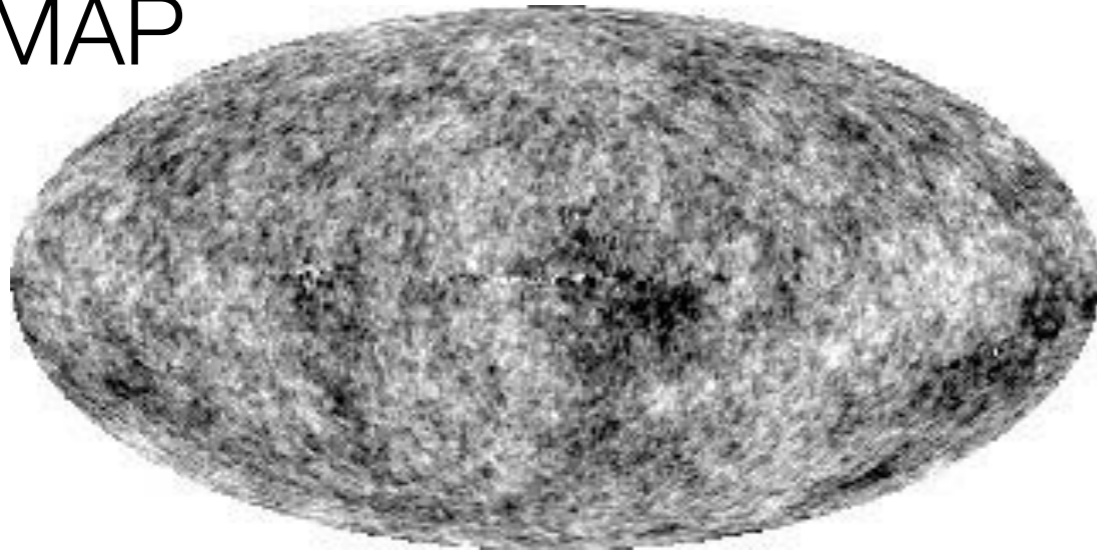
Image: map.gsfc.nasa.gov

- Structure formation



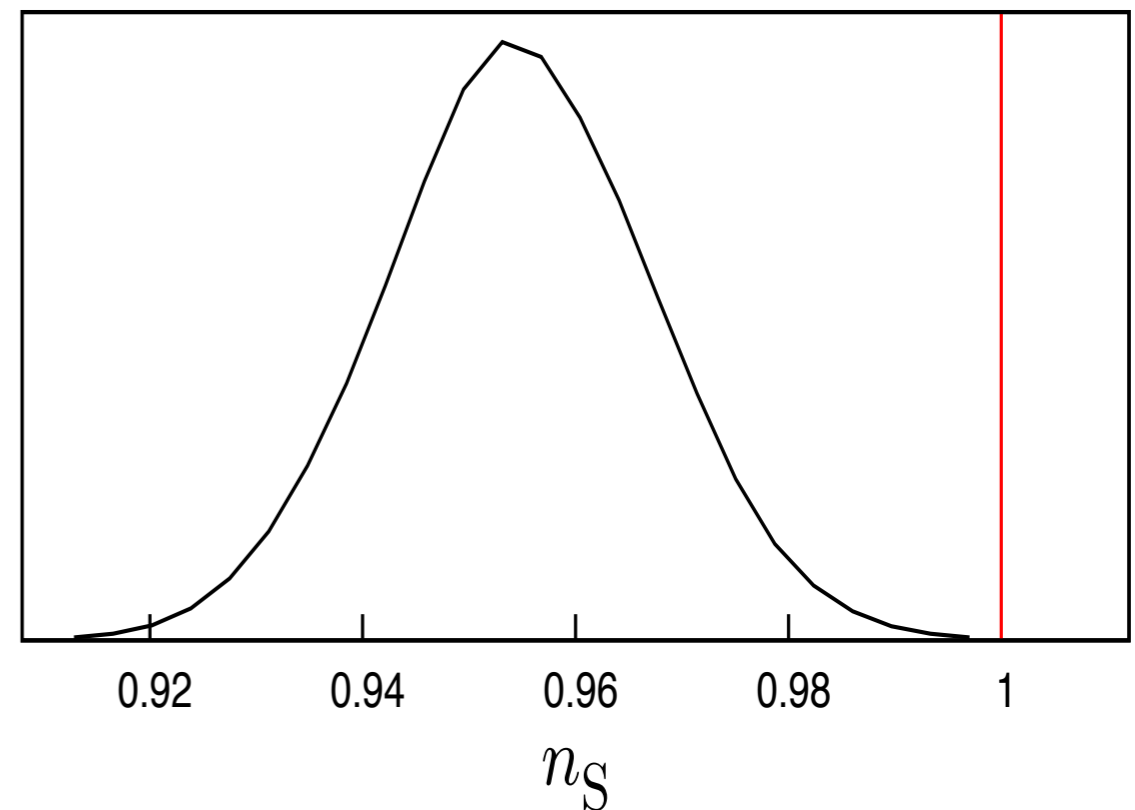
Measurements of inflation

WMAP



Larson et al. WMAP7 2011

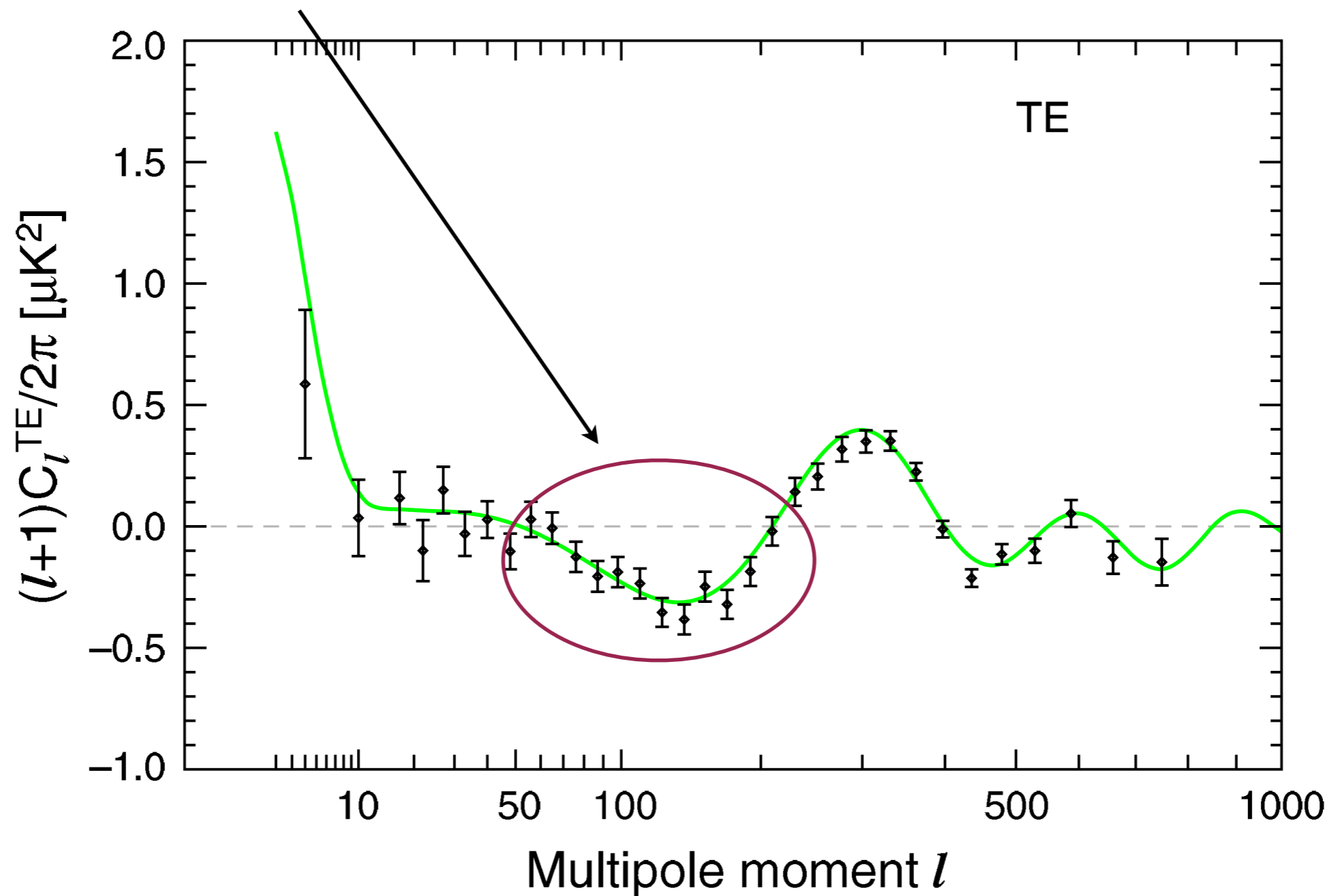
CMB+SDSS



Finelli et al. *Single-field inflation constraints from CMB and SDSS data*. Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics 2010

Measurements of inflation

- Super-horizon correlation. Model independent signature inflation.

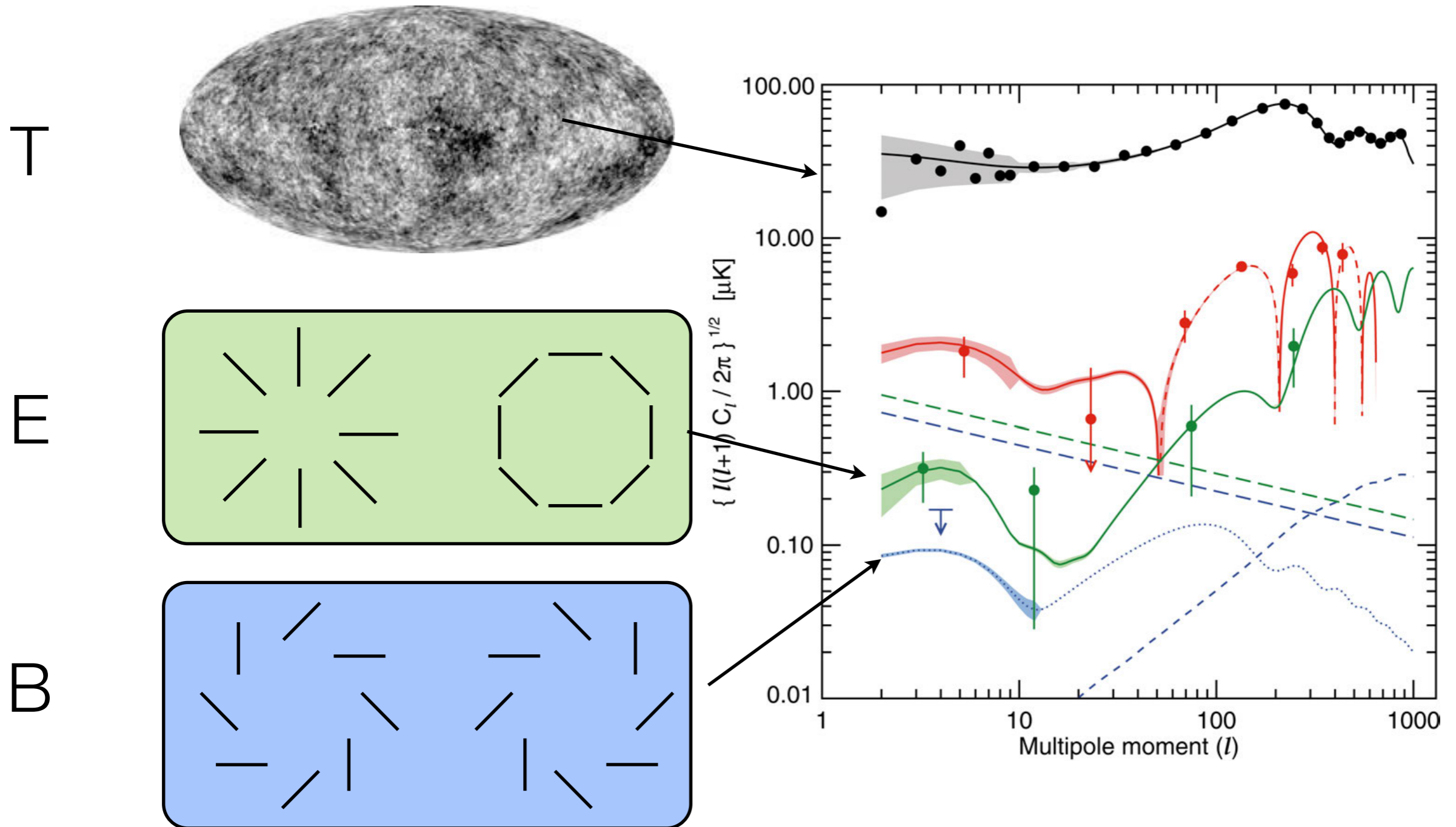


Larson et al. WMAP7 2011

Inflation report card

Lack of primordial relics	generic	✓
Flat Universe	generic	✓
Homogeneous and isotropic Universe	generic	✓
Existence of large scale structure	generic	✓
Super-horizon correlation in CMB	generic	✓
Gaussian random phases in the CMB	generic*	✓
<i>Nearly</i> scale invariant power spectrum	shape	✓
B-modes in the CMB polarization	scale	-

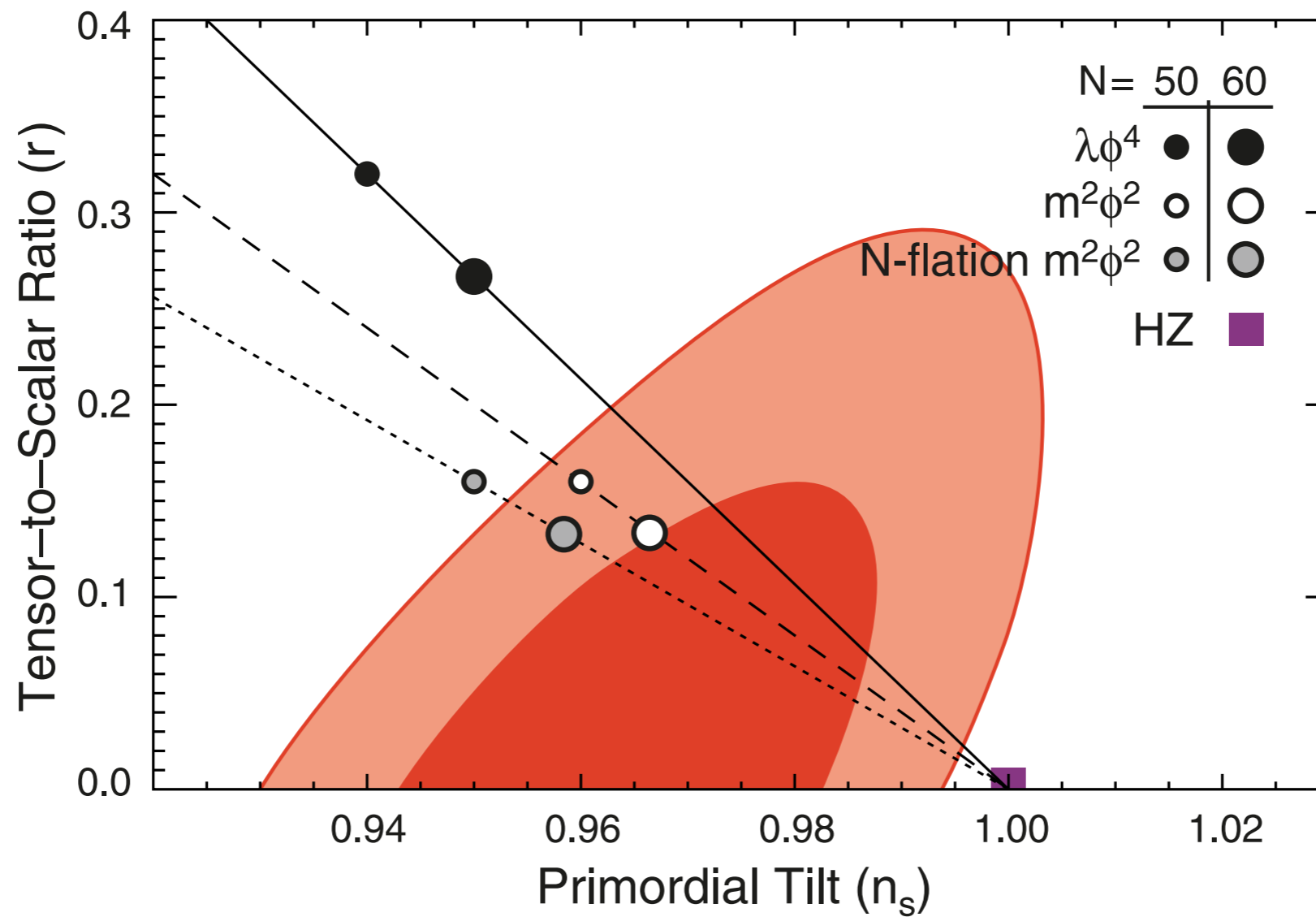
Measure the B-modes



Page et al. WMAP3 2007

Measurements of inflation

WMAP+BAO+SN



Komatsu et al. WMAP7 2011

What about 'r'?

- Only upper limits.

Keisler et. al. *A Measurement of the Damping Tail of the Cosmic Microwave Background Power Spectrum with the South Pole Telescope*. ApJ. Vol 743, Issue 1.

- Upper limit from CMB only: $r < 0.21$.
- Upper limit from CMB + SN + BAO: $r < 0.17$

- $r \sim 0.01$ would suggest GUT physics is relevant for inflation
 - lower limit on lifetime of protons
 - extreme extrapolation of gauge coupling (10 orders of magnitude!)

Design of an instrument to detect B-modes

Design of CMB B-mode search

Challenge	Requirement	CLASS solution
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Faint signal

Sensitive detectors
Systematic error control

2.725 K Blackbody

70 μ K Anisotropy

300 nK Polarization

? 30 nK B-modes

Look where the signal is strong

Many background limited detectors

Fast front-end polarization
modulation

Symmetric beams with good
polarization purity

Design of CMB B-mode search

Challenge	Requirement	CLASS solution
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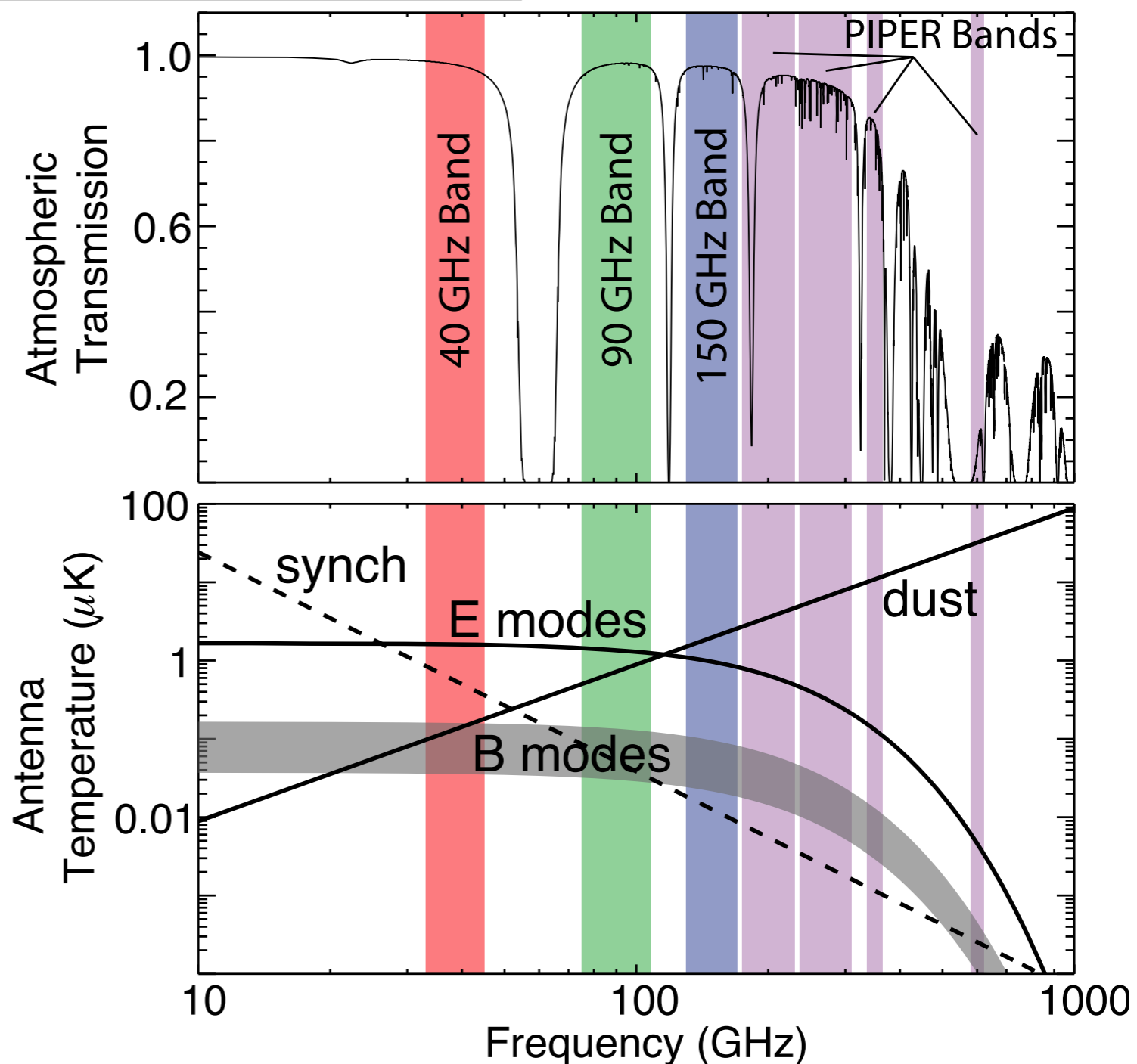
Foreground contamination

Atmosphere

Synchrotron radiation

Dust emission

Multi-frequency observation



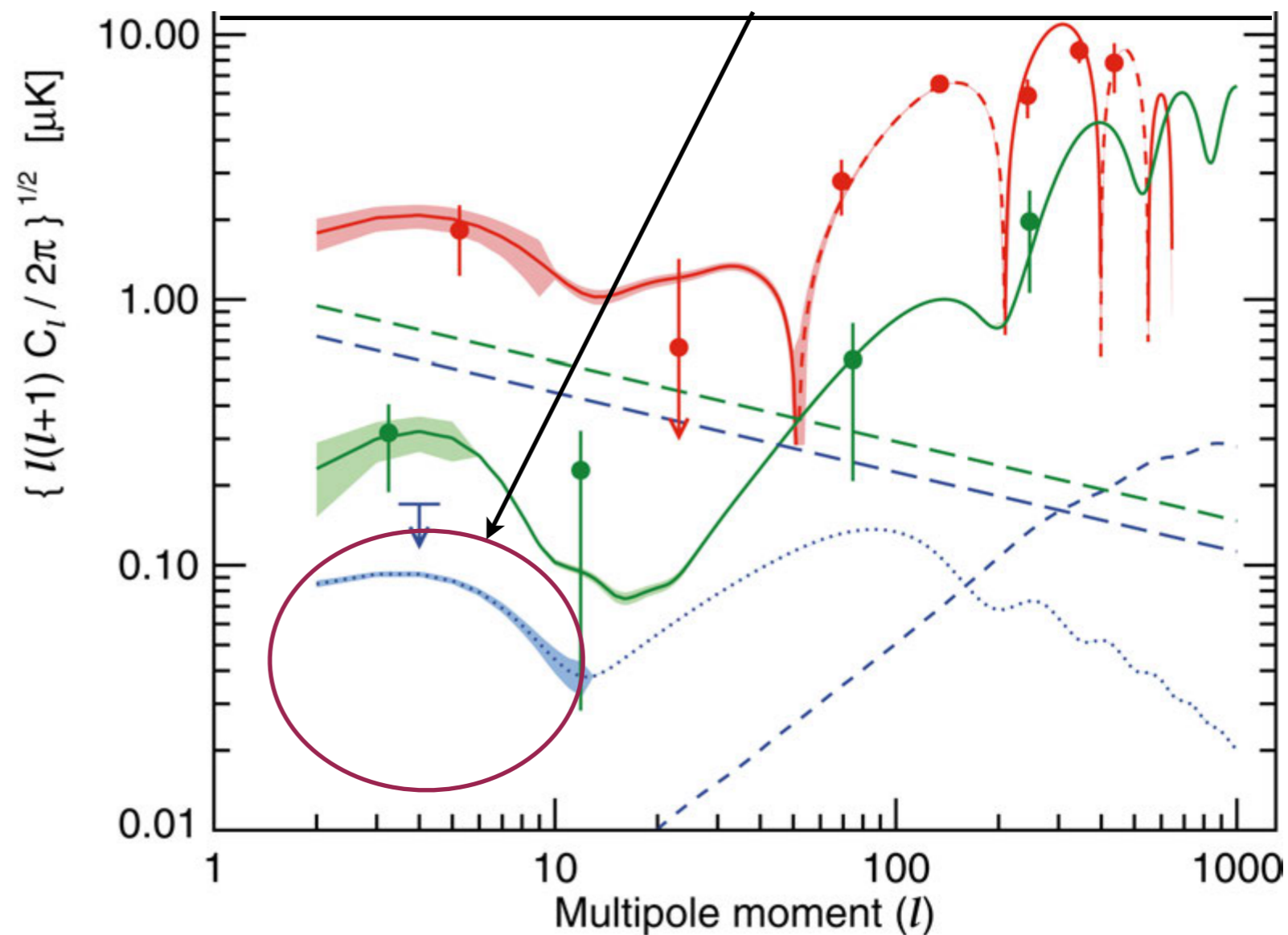
Design of CMB B-mode search

Challenge	Requirement	CLASS solution
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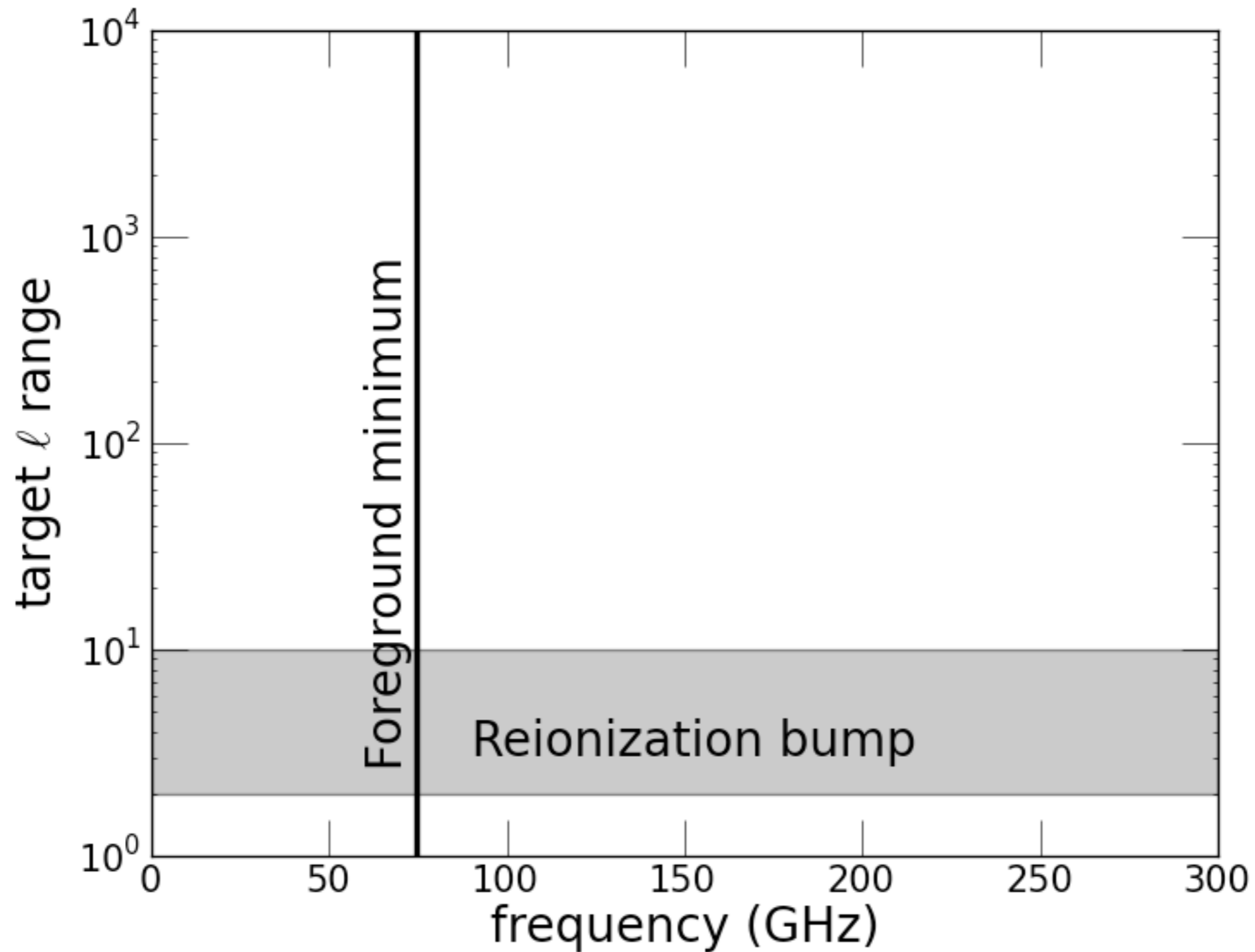
Avoid or delens

Focus on
reionization bump

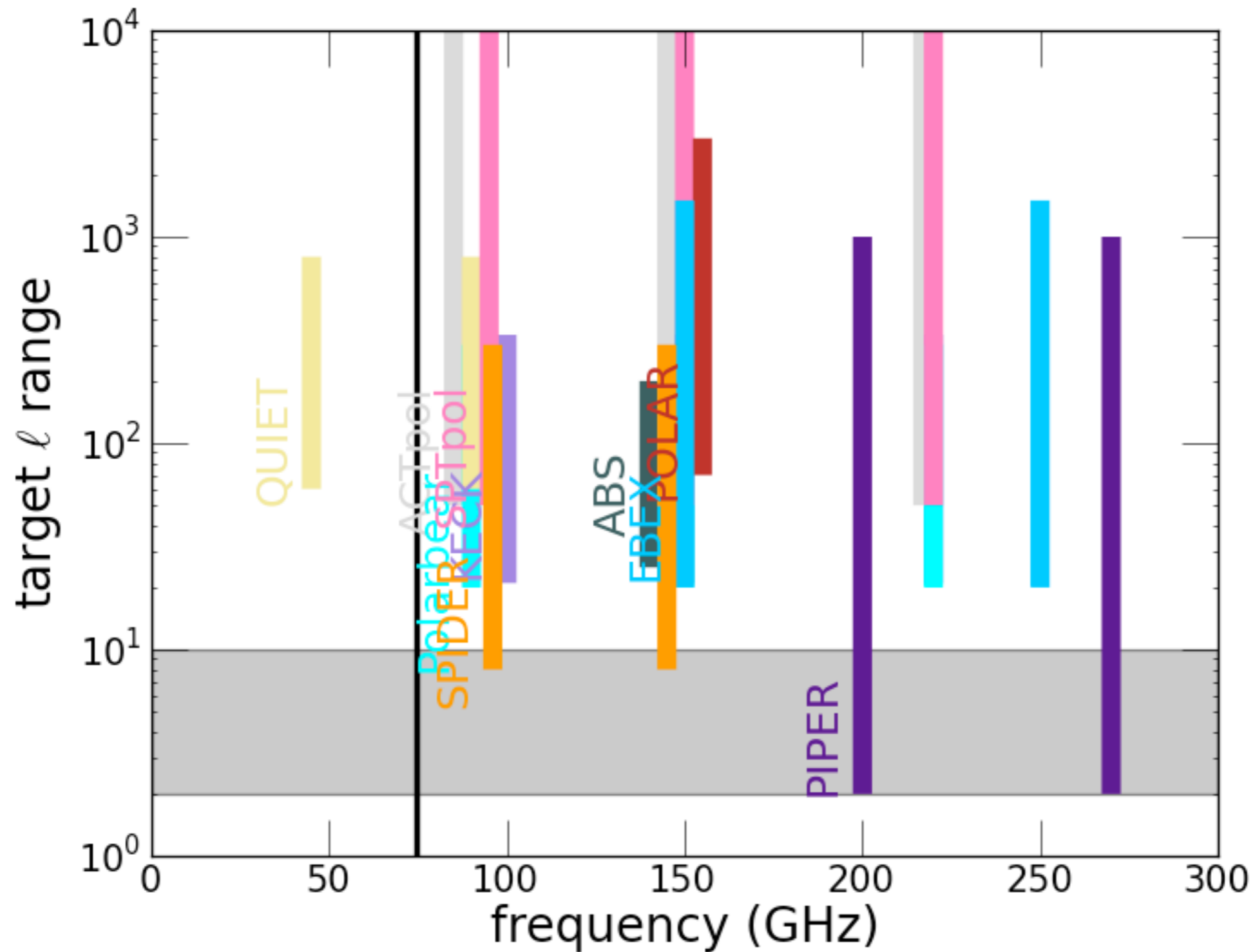
Gravitational
Lensing
B-modes



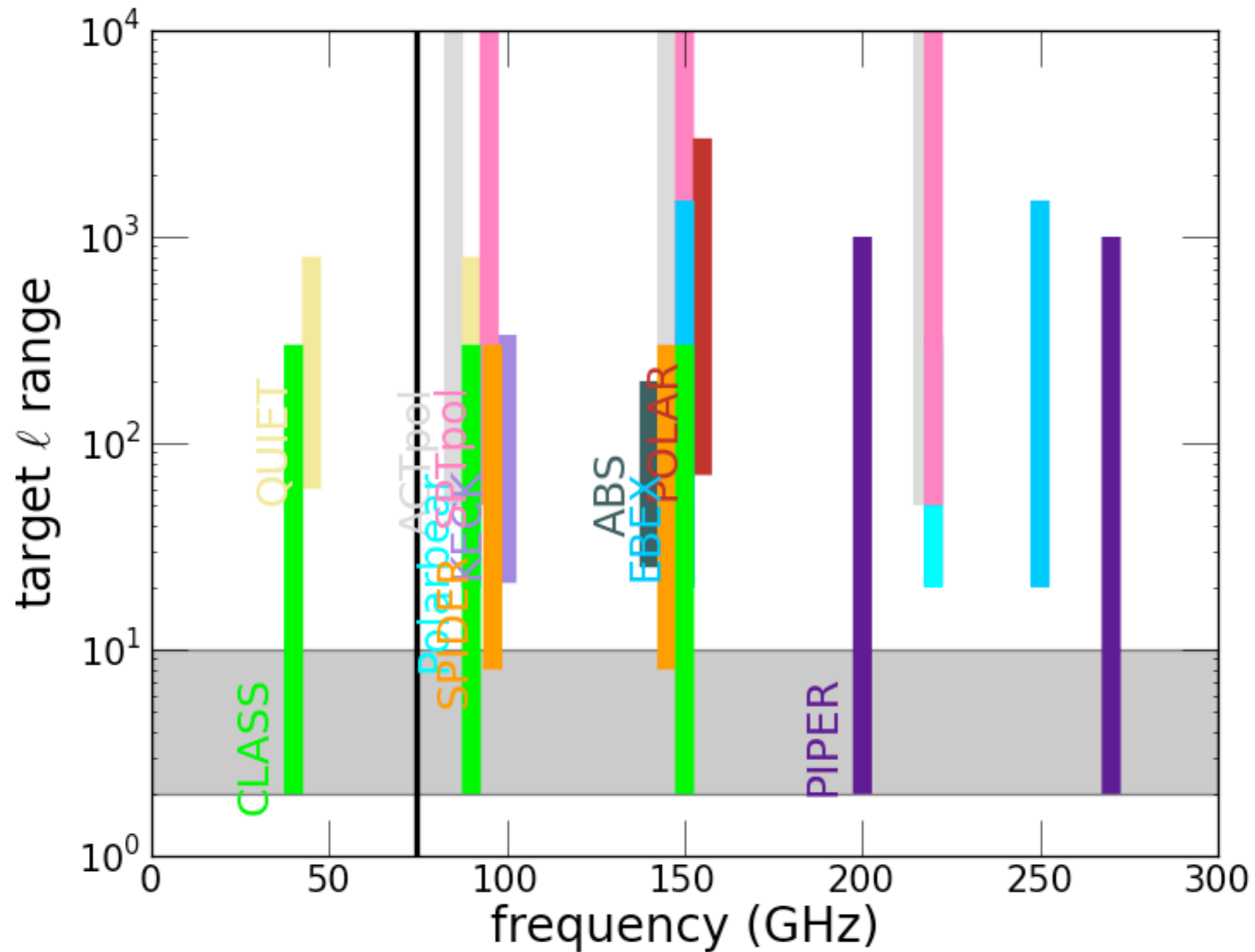
State of the field



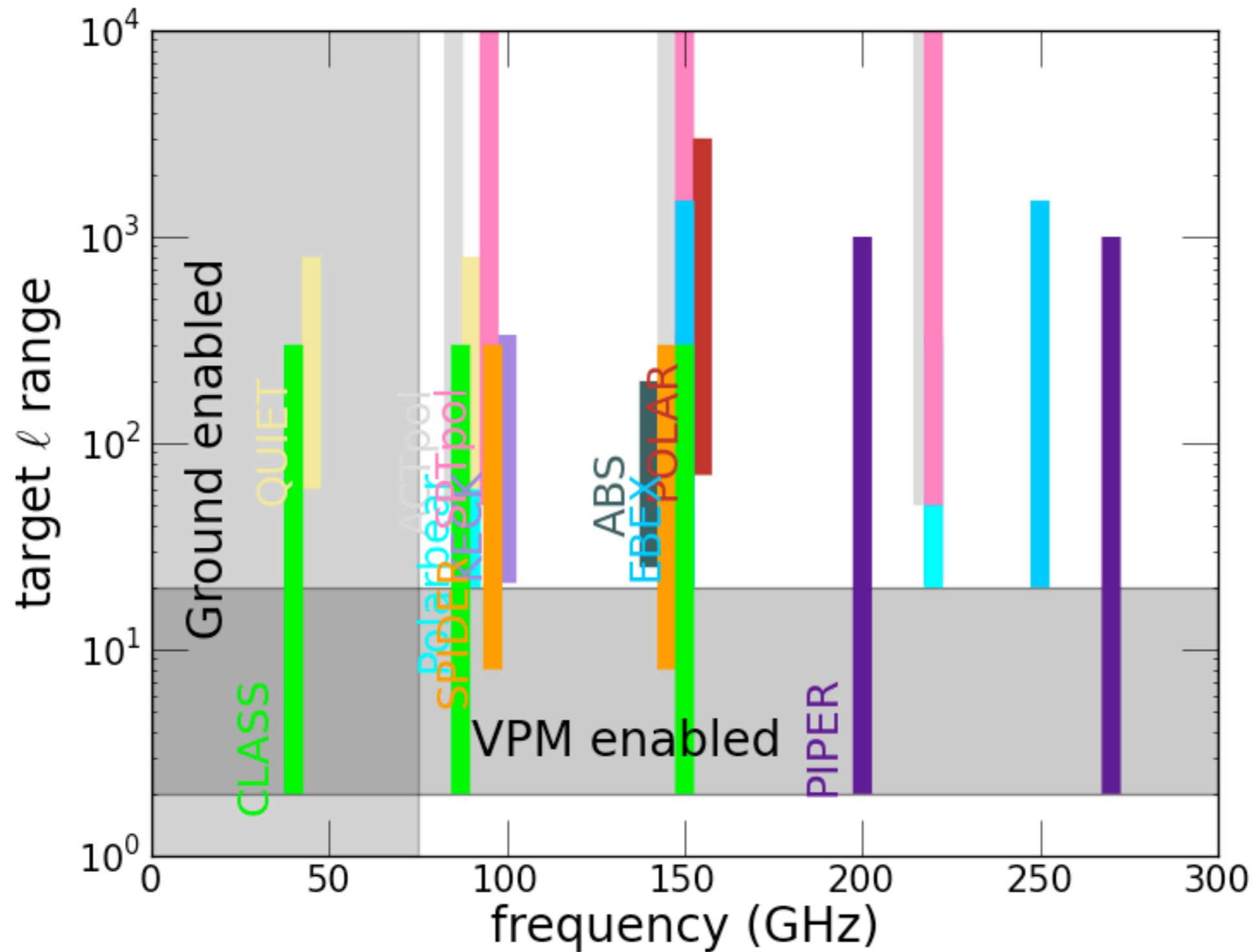
State of the field



State of the field



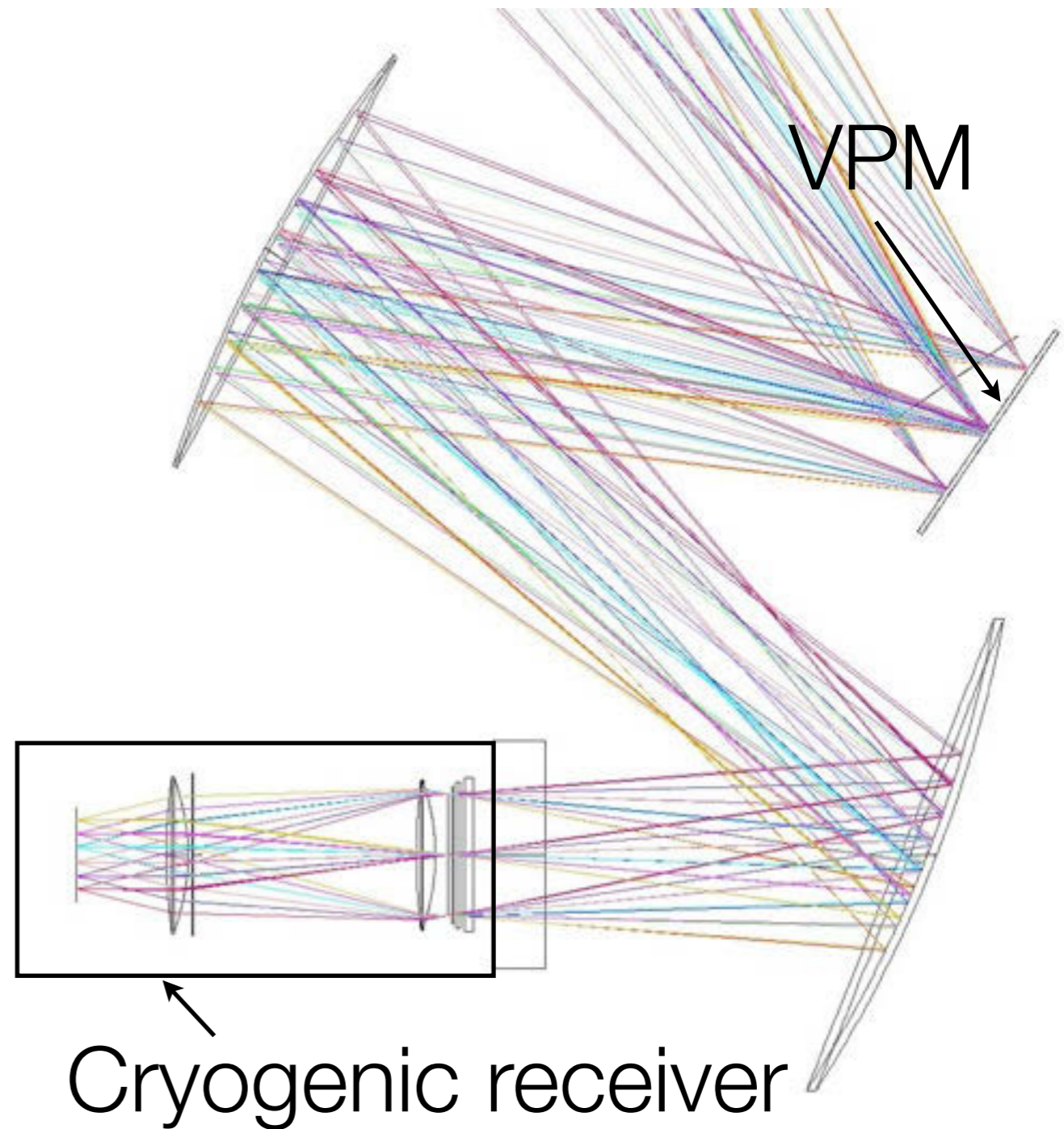
State of the field



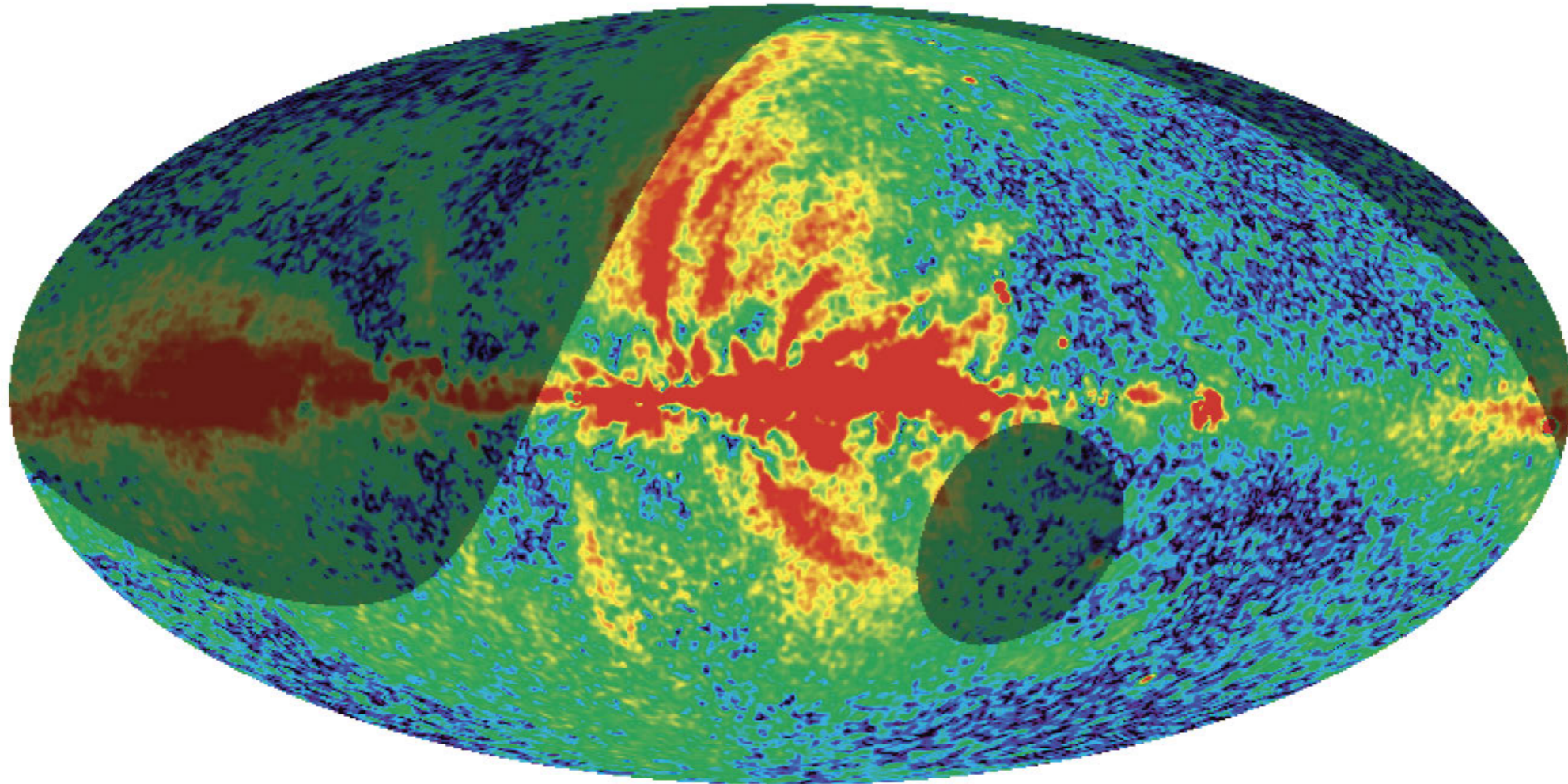
CLASS overview

Frequency	Detectors	telescopes	Resolution
40 GHz	36 pairs	1	1.5°
90 GHz	300 pairs	2	40'
150 GHz	60 pairs	1	24'

- **Front-end rapid polarization modulation**
- Combine clean coherent techniques with bolometric sensitivities. Detectors operate at 100 mK.
- Low cross-polarization and symmetric beams
- Observe over 65% of the sky.



Sky coverage

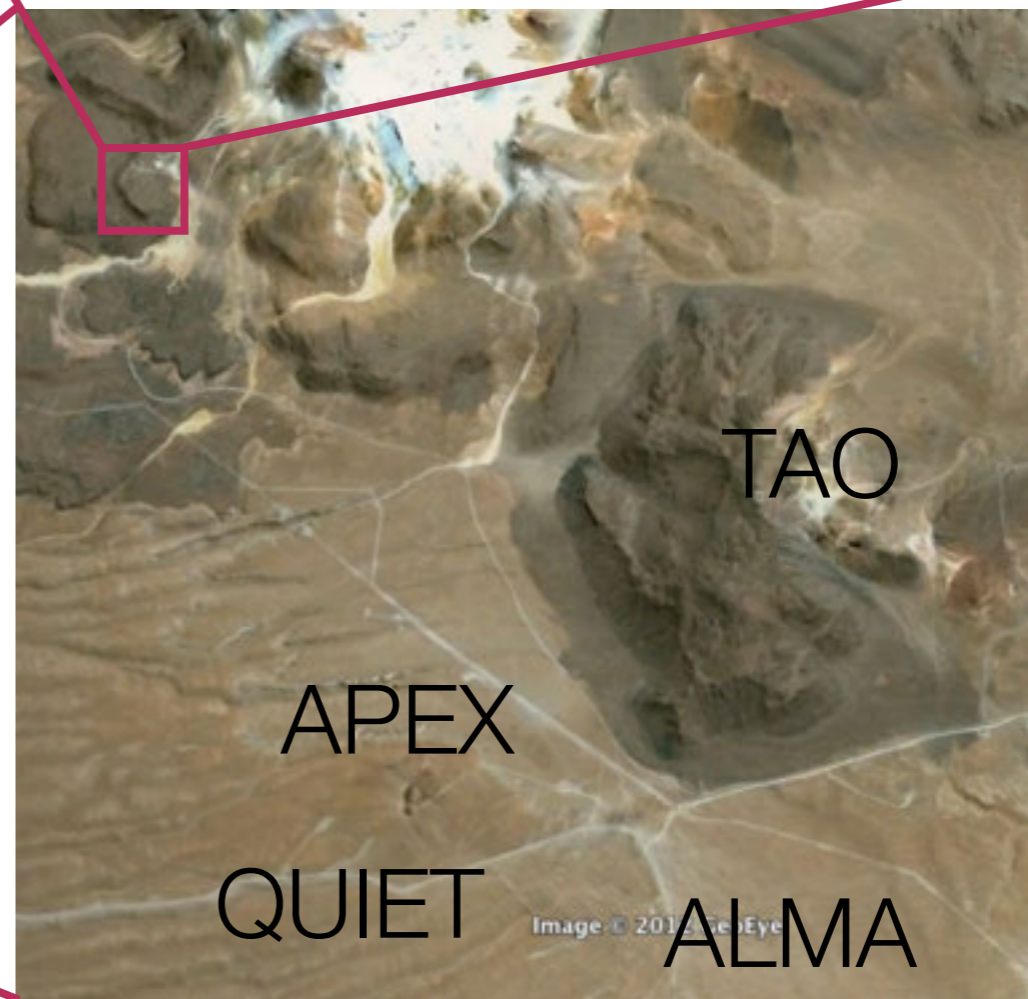
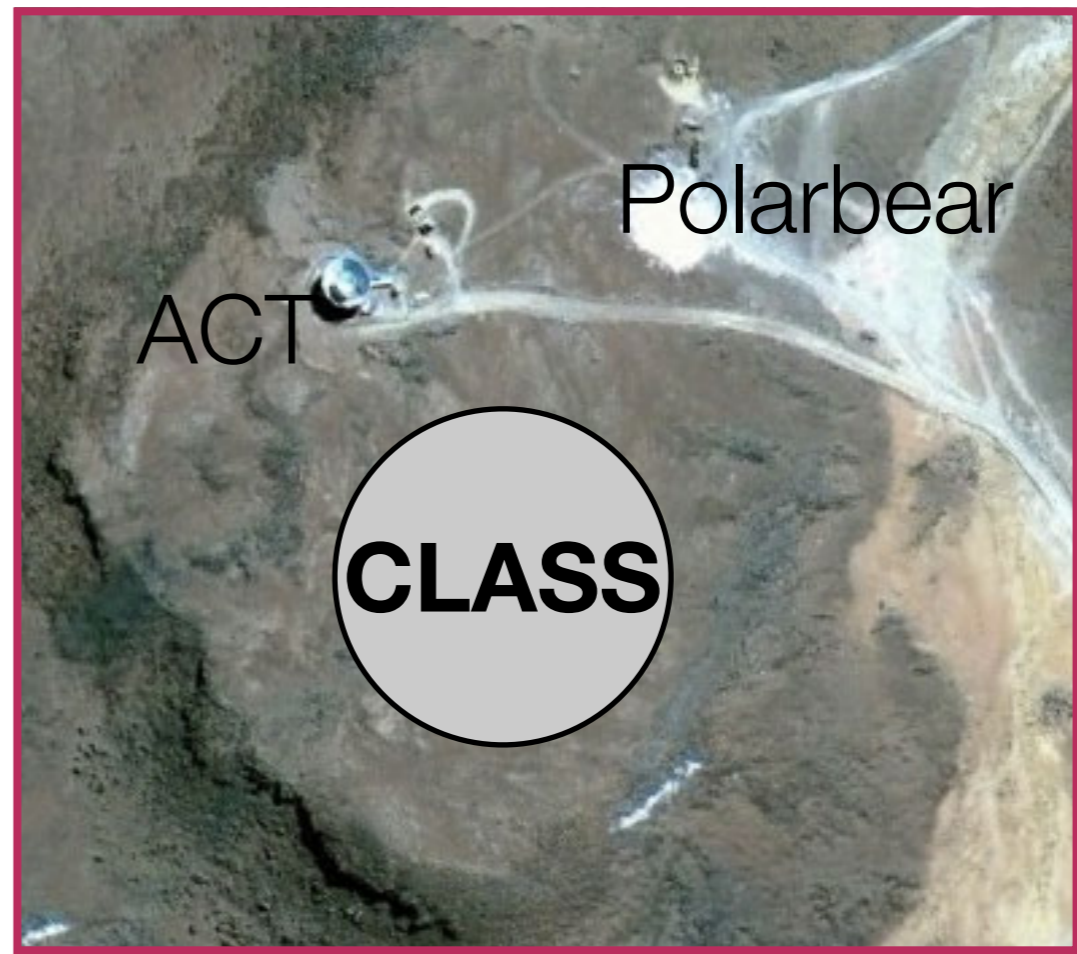


65 % of the sky is visible above 45° zenith angle.

Figure from David Larson

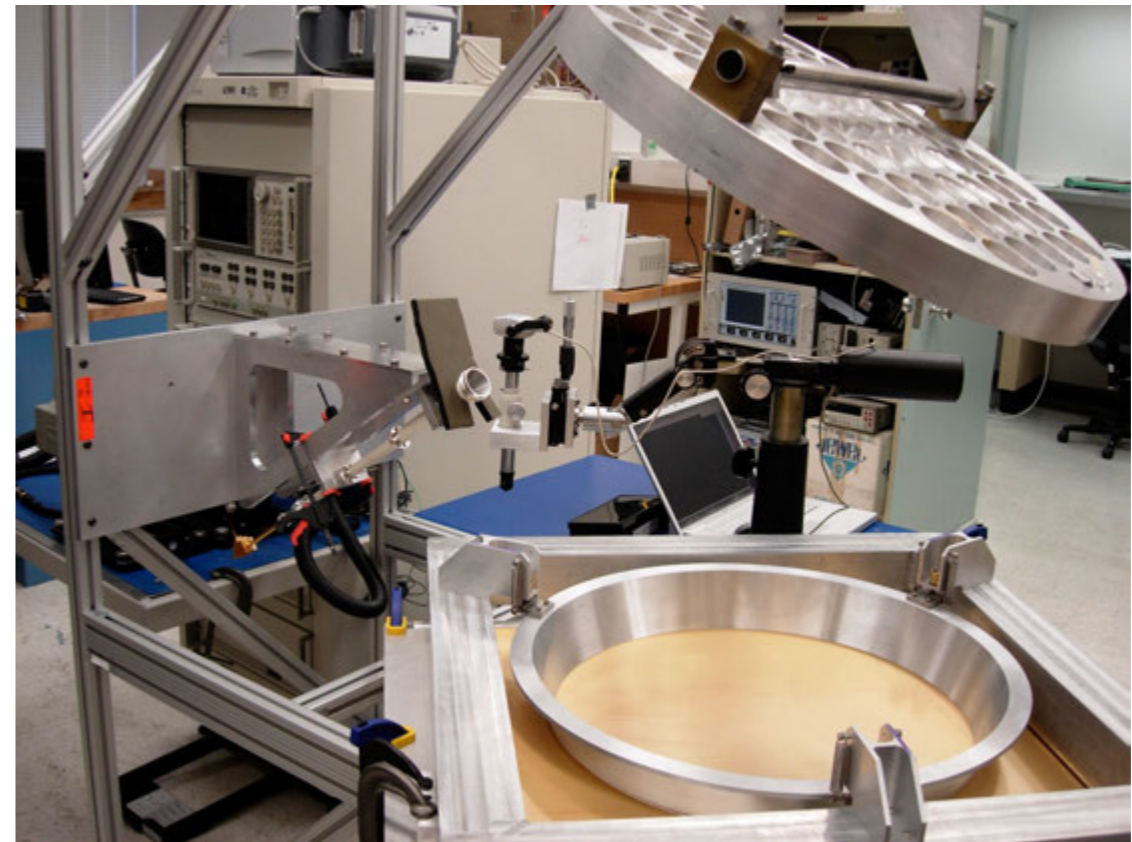
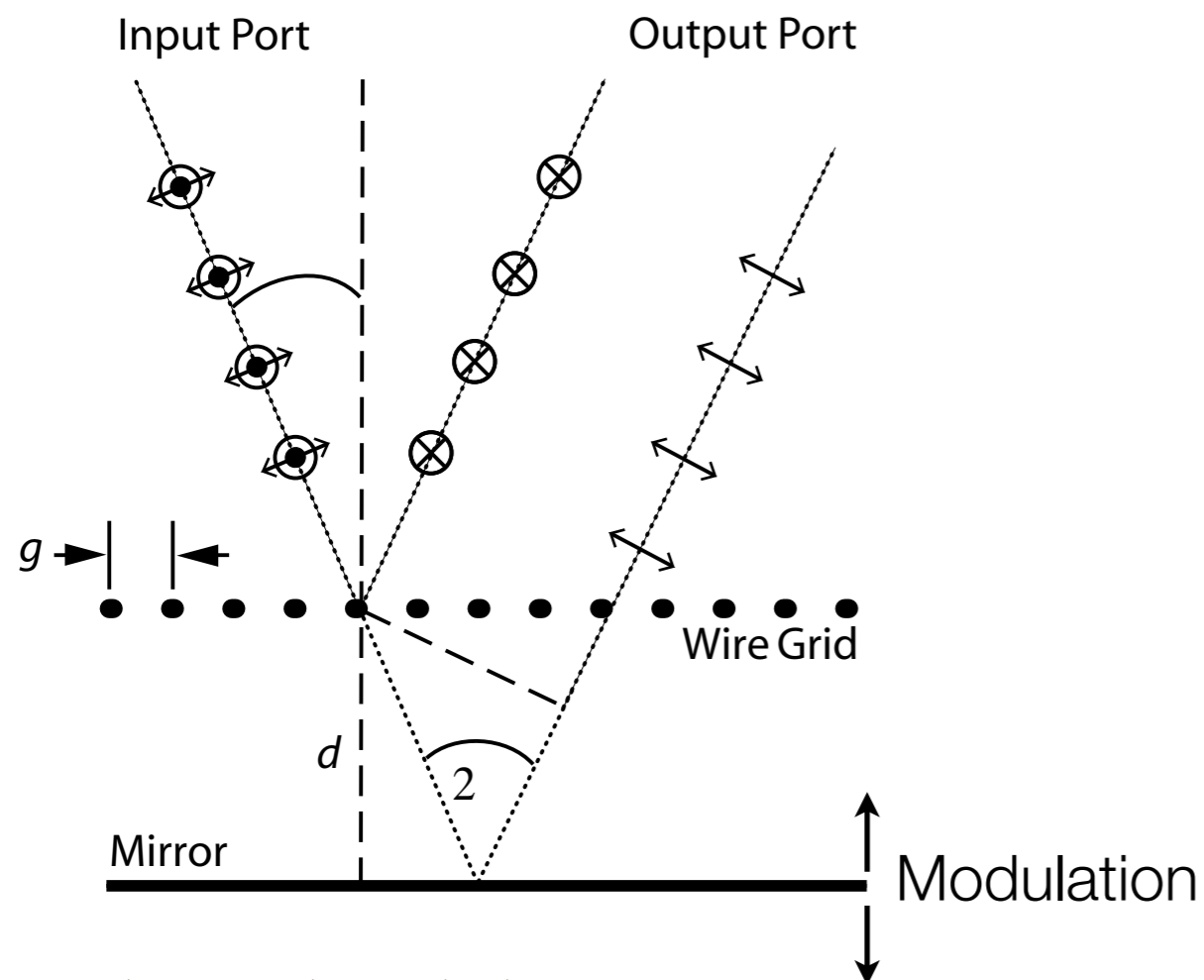
Location

- Atacama desert in northern Chile.
- Altitude = 5180 m (16,995 ft)
- Atmospheric moisture content around 1 mm PWV. (typical global value ~25 mm)

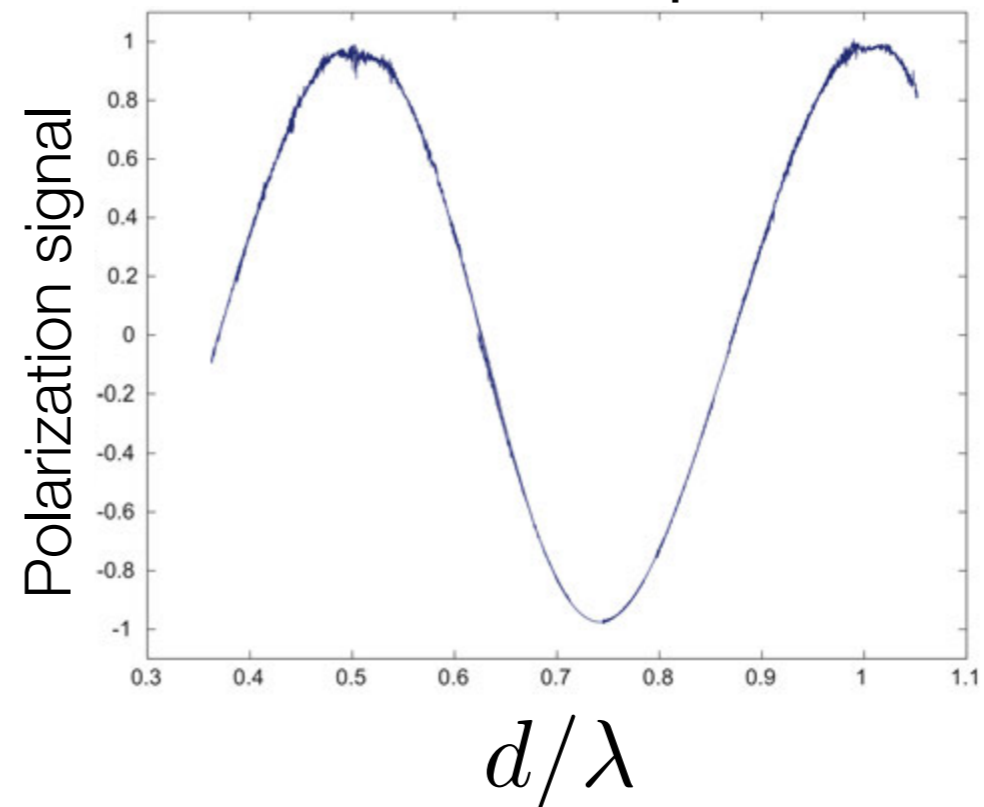


Modulator Technology

- 50 cm diameter prototype grid constructed.
- Electromagnetic performance verified.



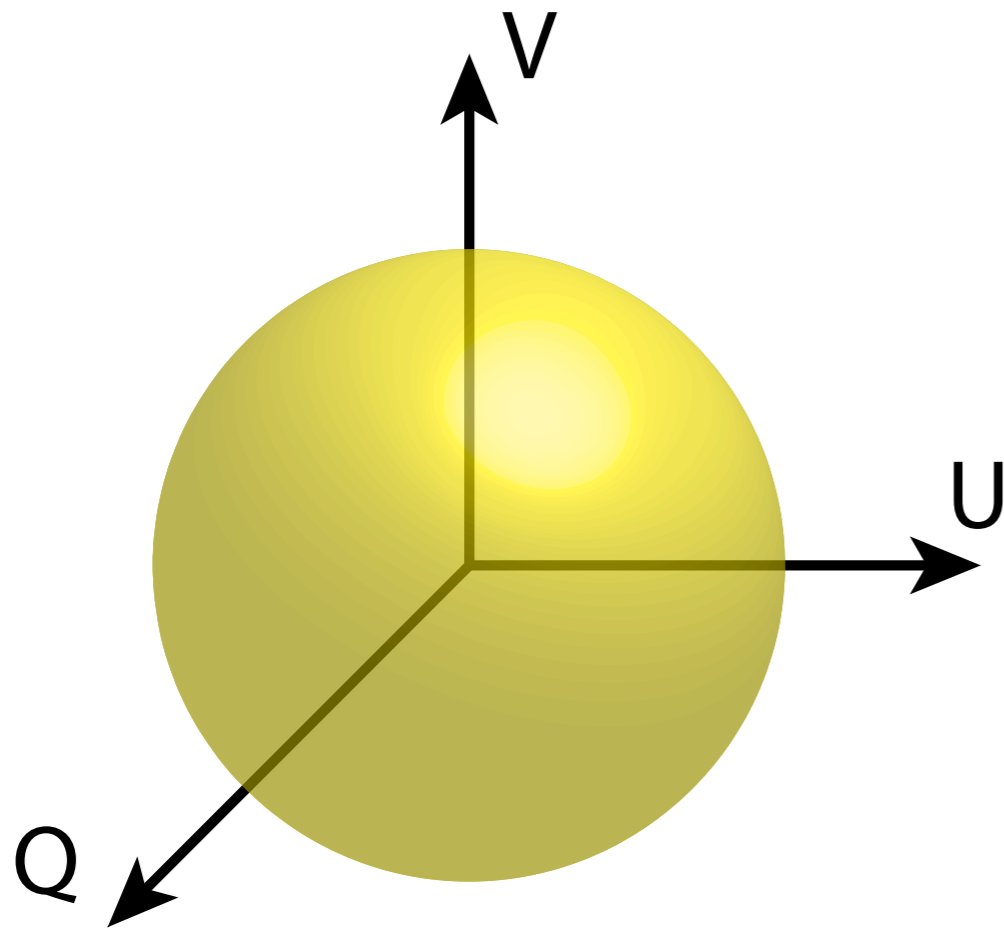
Measured response



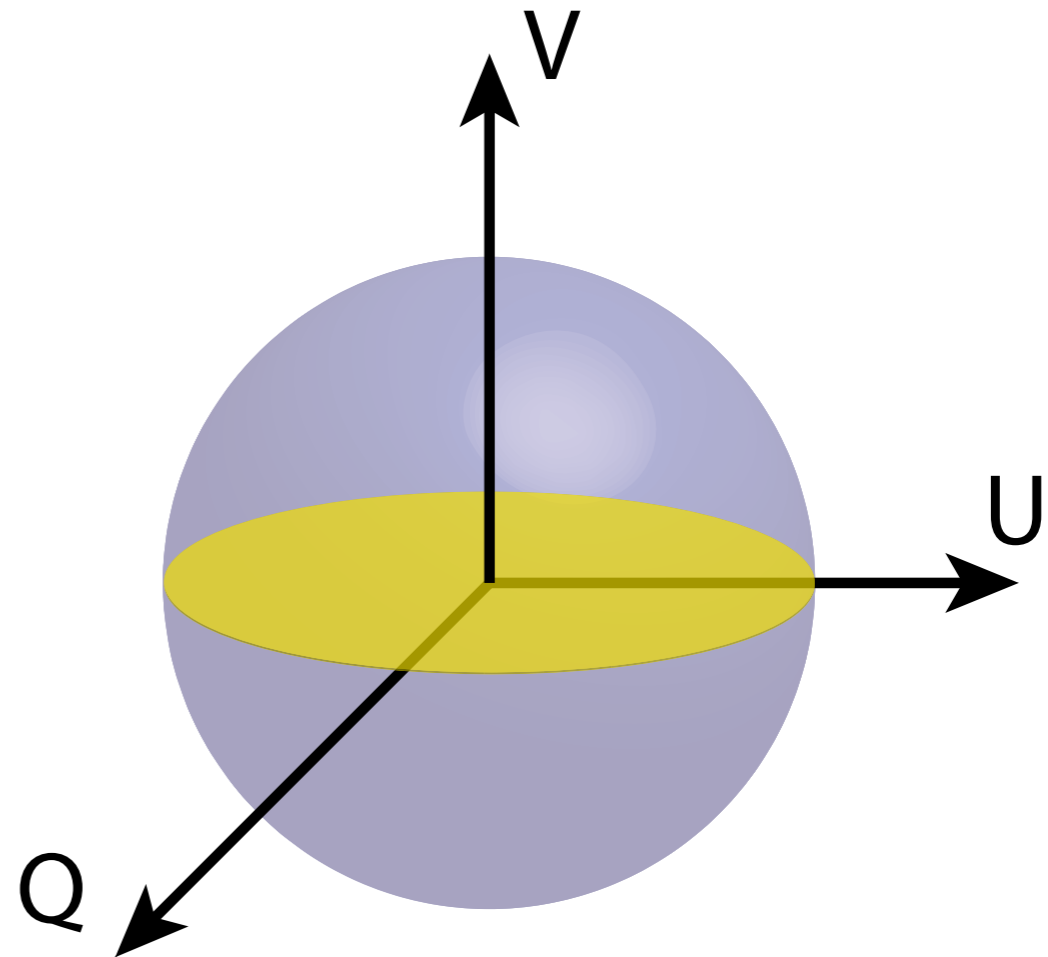
Chuss et. al. Applied Optics 2011.

Modulator Technology

VPM

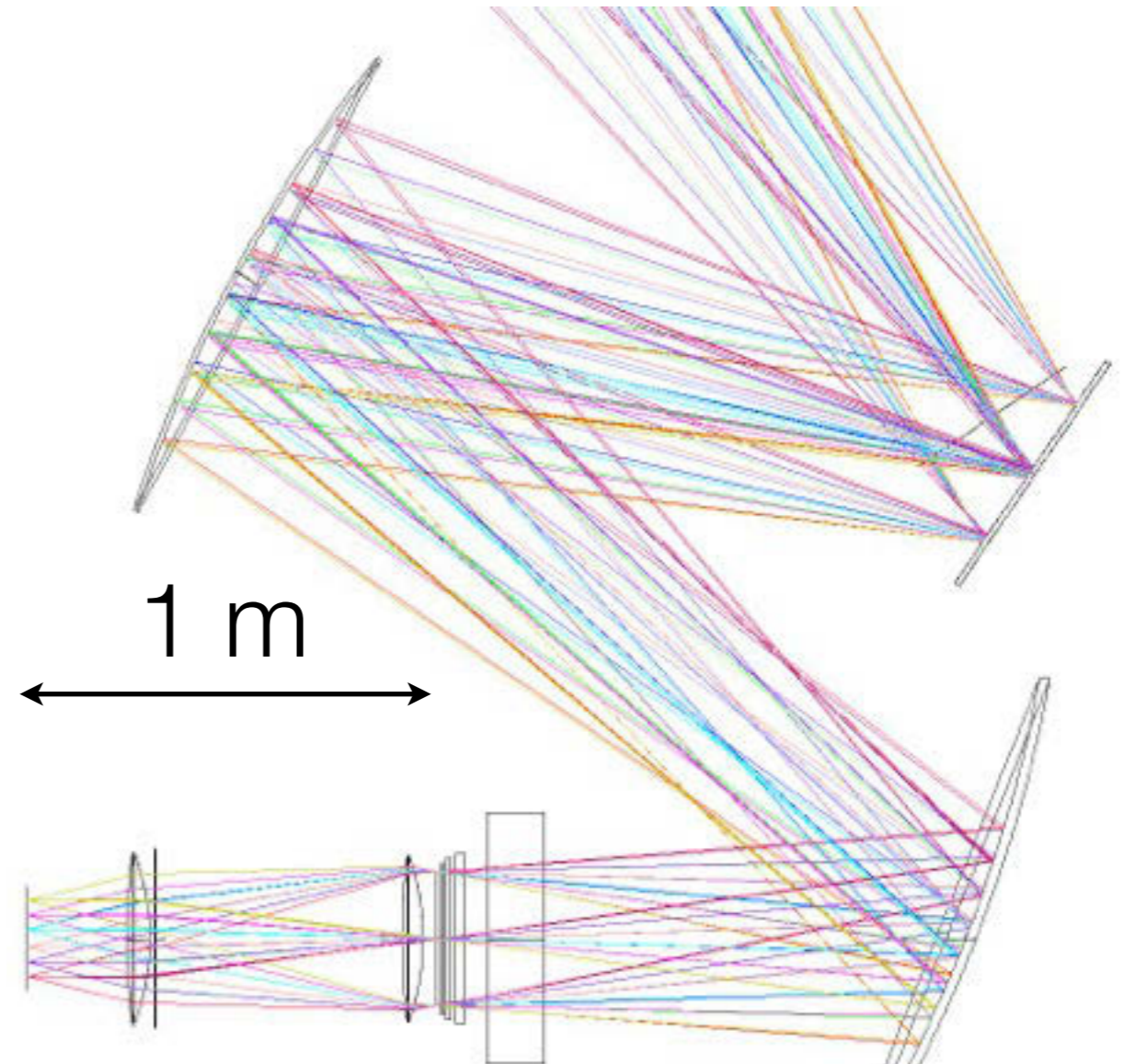


other methods



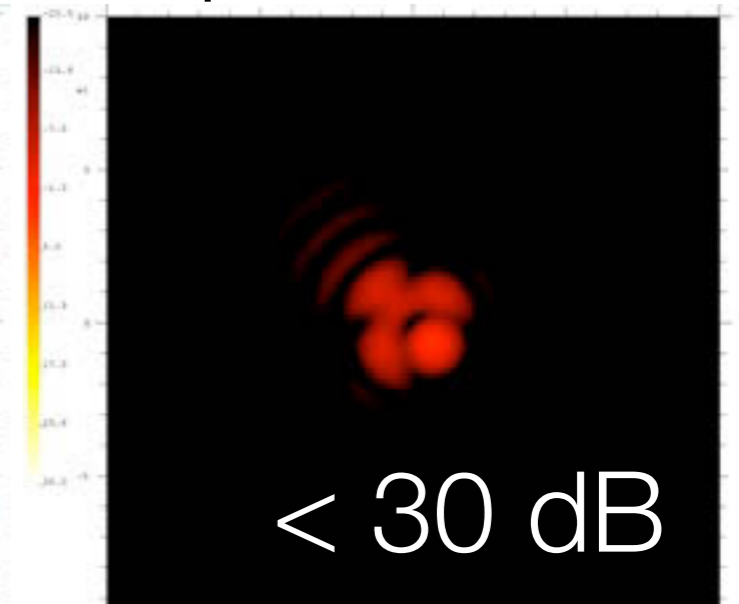
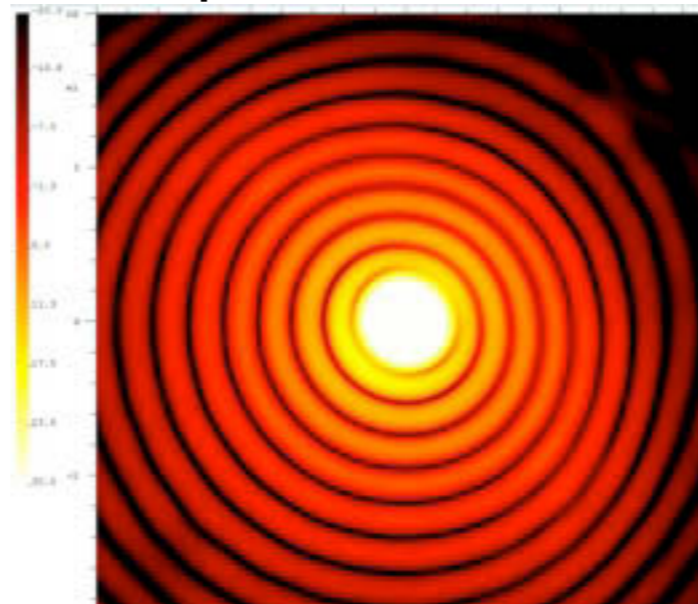
Optical design for 40 and 90 GHz

- Catadioptric architecture
- Entrance pupil located at front-end VPM.
- Warm mirrors
- 4 K HDPE lenses
- 18° diameter field-of-view
- Strehl ratio > 0.99



Co-polar beams

X-polar beams



Telescope mount

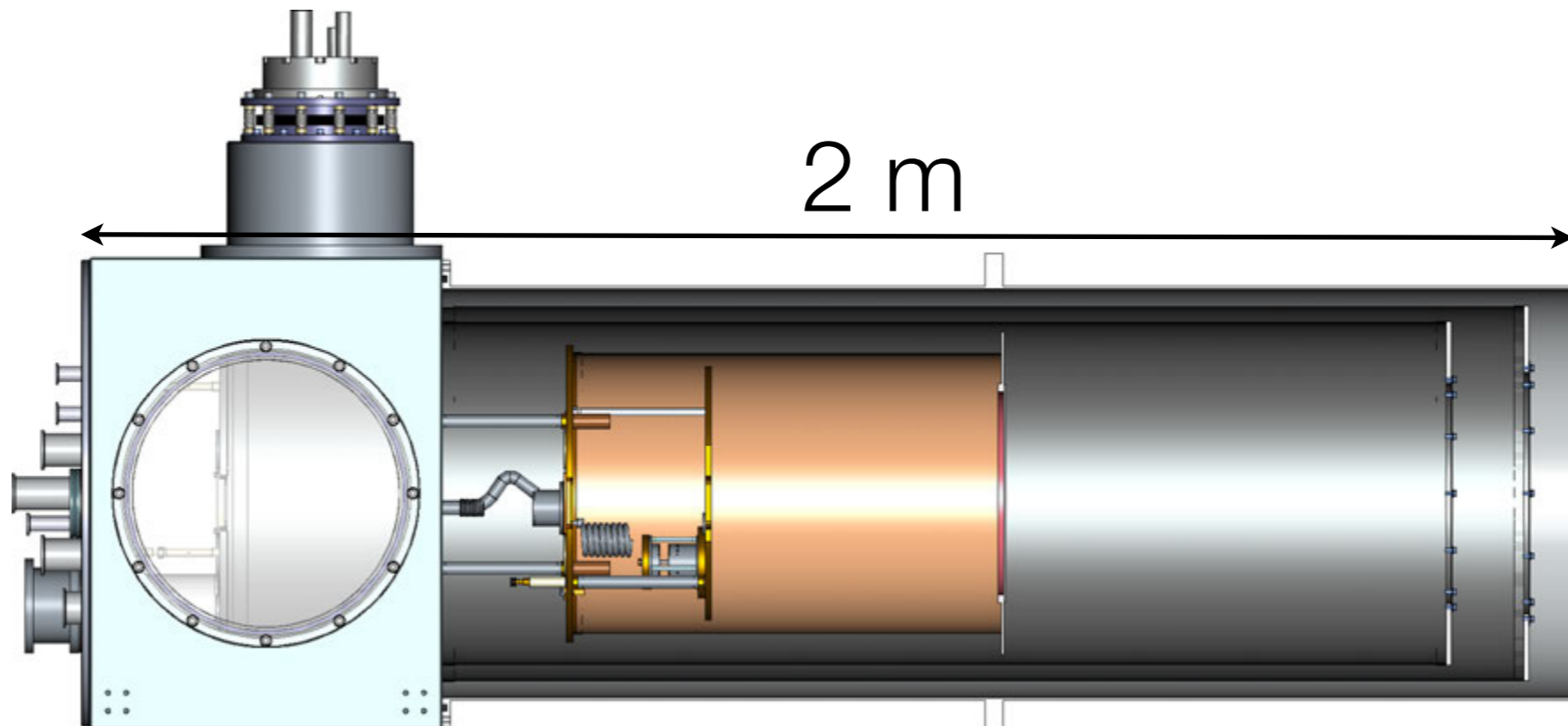
- Designed by Antedo
- 2' pointing repeatability
- +/- 200° azimuth rotation
- 0°-90° elevation drive
- 2 degrees/sec azimuth scan



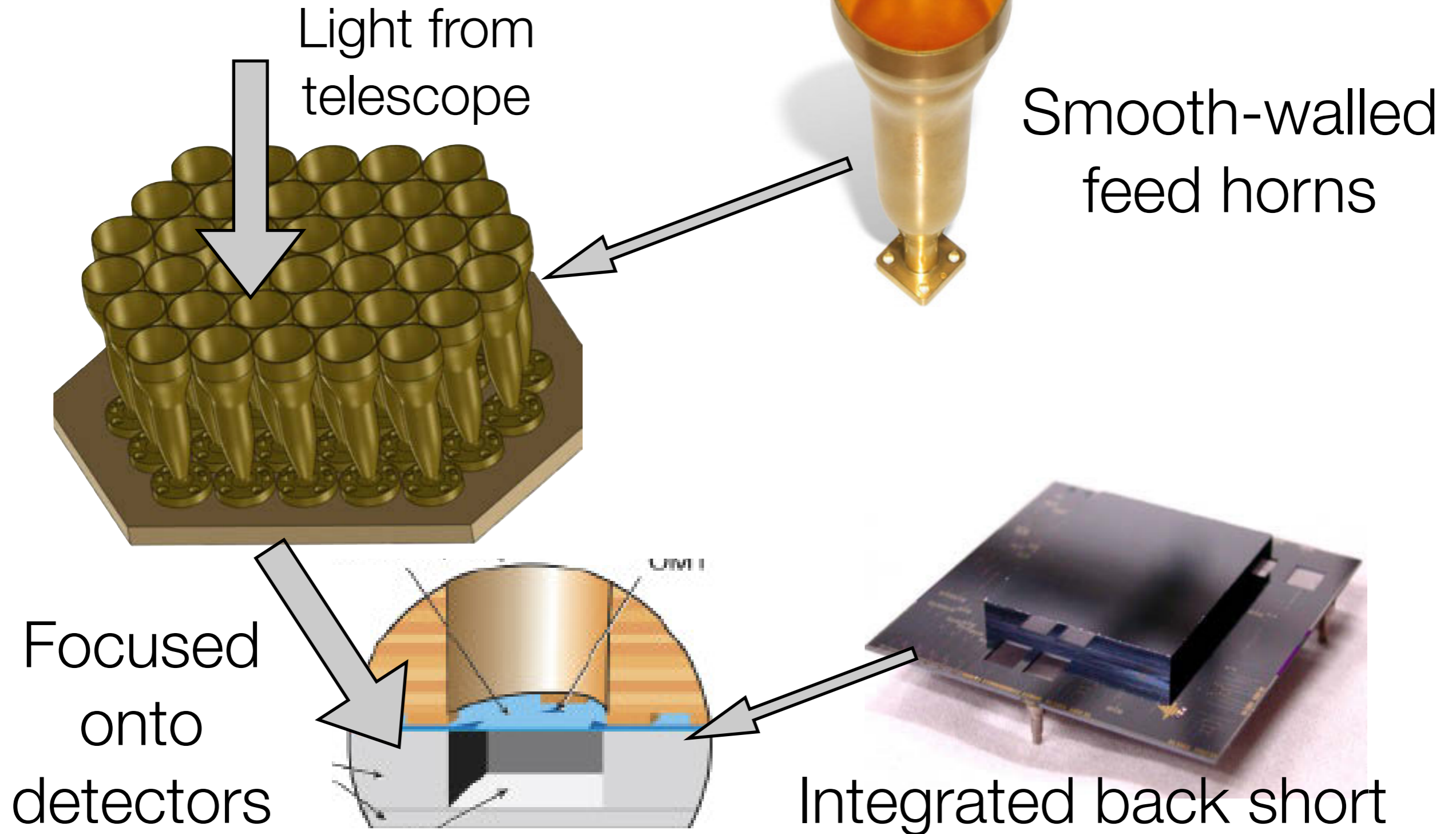
Cryogenic Receiver Design



- Designed and built by BlueFors cryogenics.
- Pulse-tube cooler backed horizontal dilution refrigerator.
- 50 μW of cooling power at 100 mK.



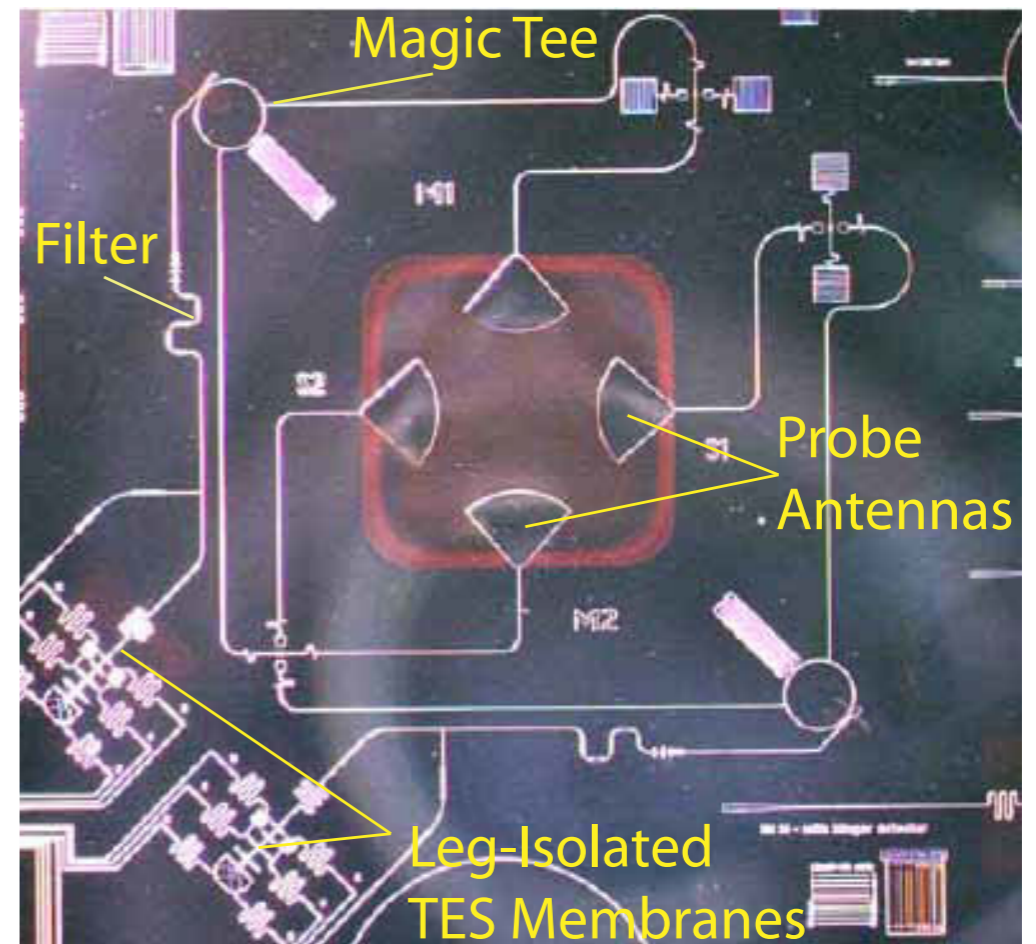
40 GHz Focal Plane



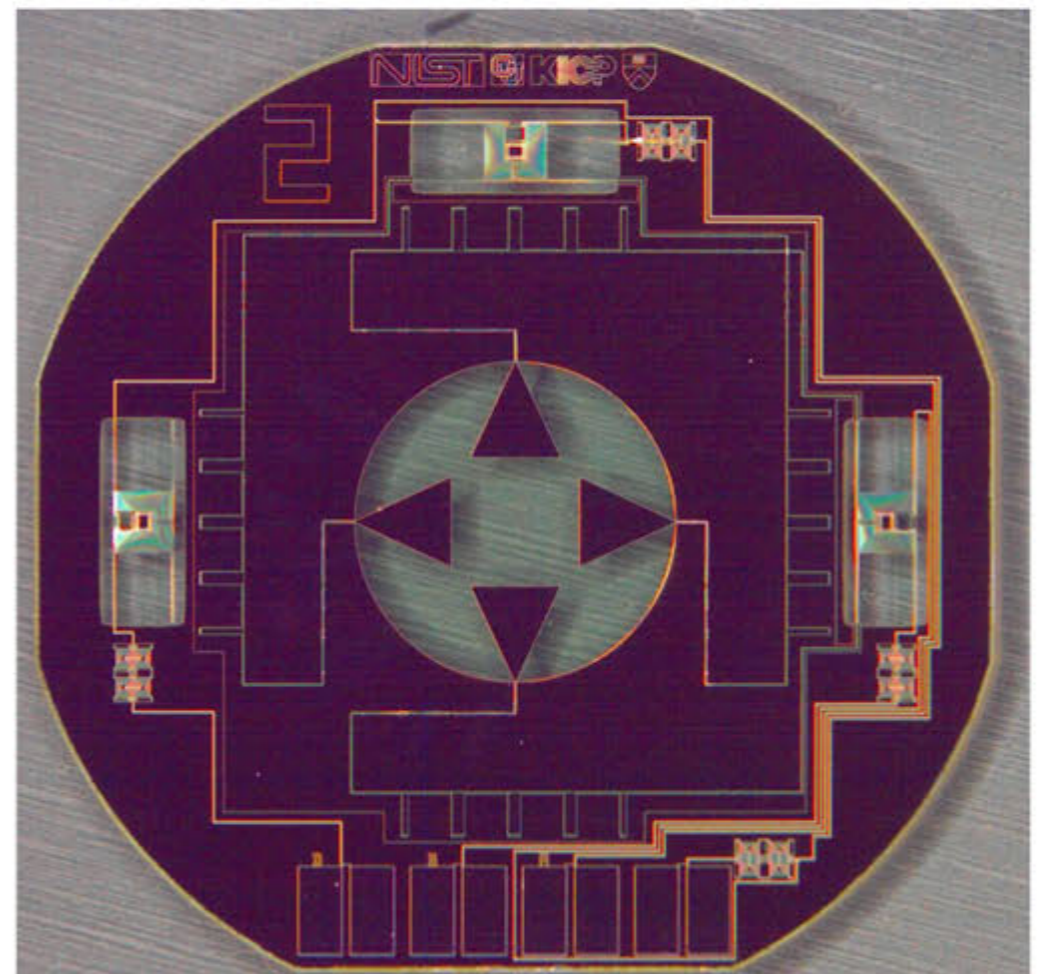
Detector technology

- Symmetric architecture preserves polarization purity.
- Hybrid of coherent - bolometric technology.
- Transition-edge-sensor (TES) bolometers. $T_c = 150$ mK
- On-chip band defining filters.

NASA
GSFC
40/90

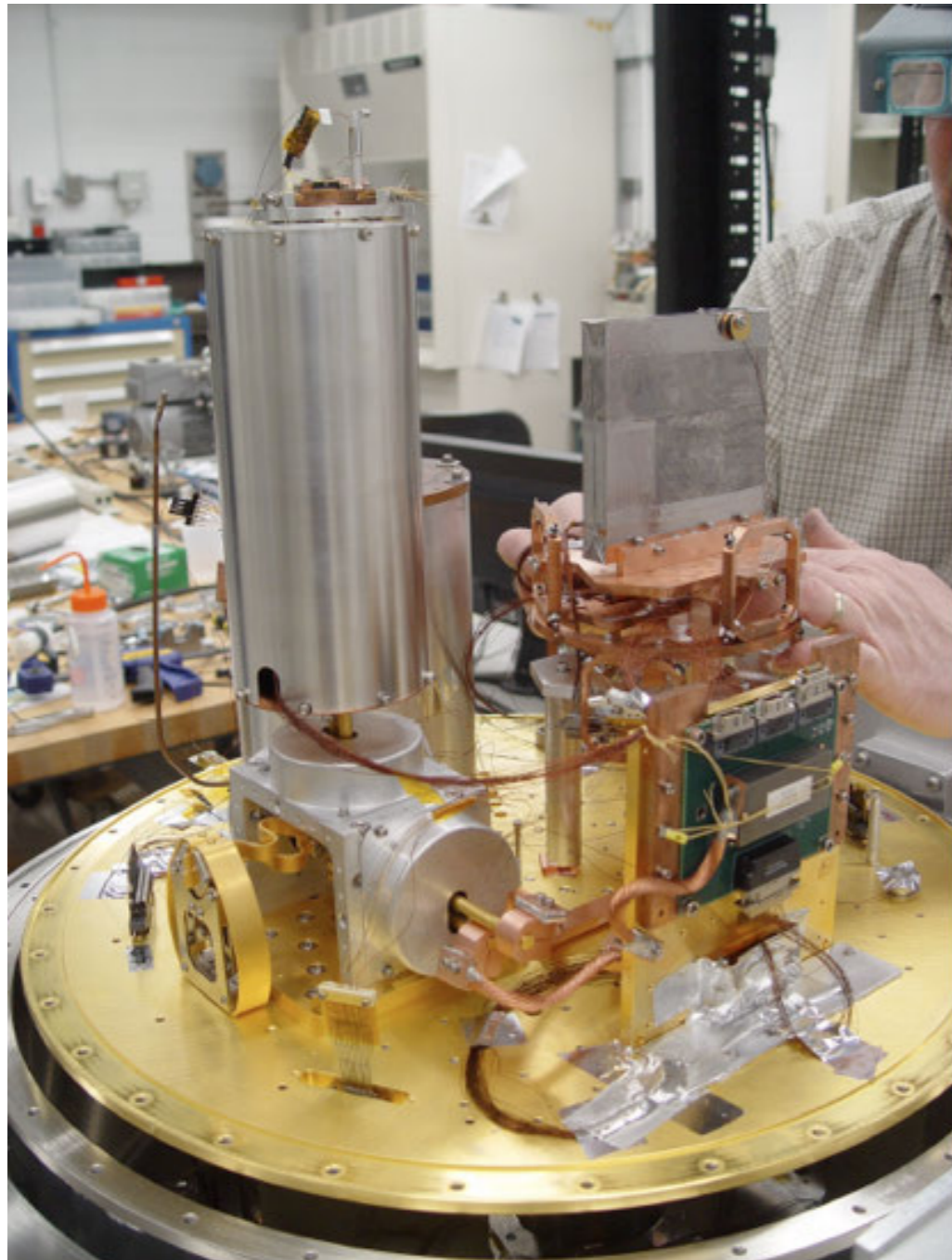


NIST
150

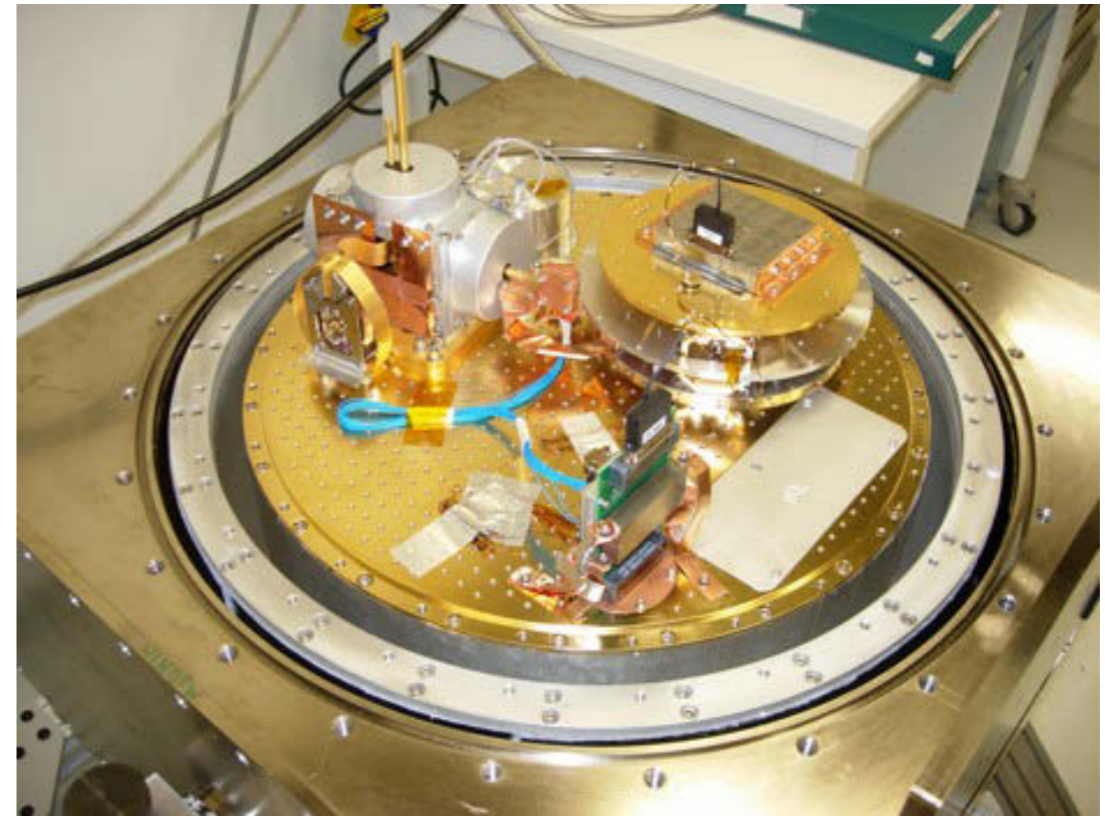


Detector testing

JHU



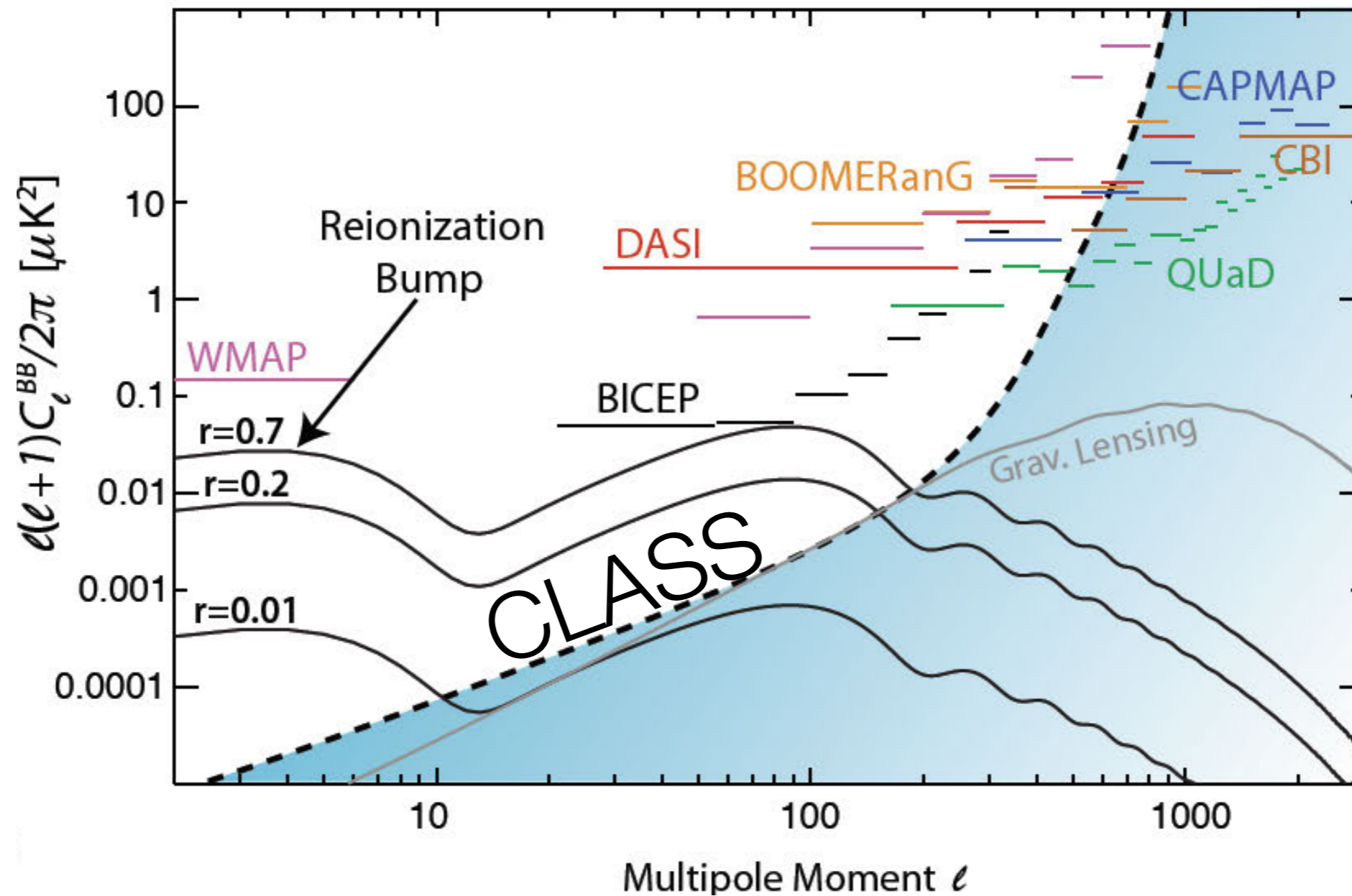
Goddard



Columbia



Raw Sensitivity



First light in the Austral summer of
2013-2014

CLASS

- Inflation naturally explains many otherwise strange observations of the Universe.
- Inflation resides at the intersection of gravity and quantum mechanics - one of the few accessible ways to probe this overlap.
- The B-mode signal, combined with CMB temperature anisotropy, is an measure of the energy scale of inflation.
- Through innovative technology and careful design, CLASS will perform a powerful search for the B-modes.
- With our anticipated sensitivity, CLASS will either detect or rule-out single field GUT inflation.

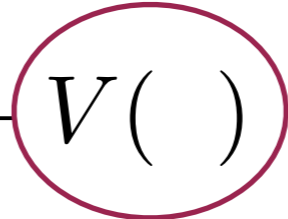
Thank you.

Simple models of inflation

- Single scalar field, slow-roll models

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial\phi)^2 - V(\phi)$$

Inflation theories
are distinguished here



- Klein-Gordon equation (interpreted through the lens of the continuity equation) gives density and pressure in terms of the field and its potential.
- Quantum fluctuations, interpreted as perturbations, can be Fourier expanded.
- The power spectrum of these fluctuations, subject to the transfer function, is the observable quantity.

Generation of B-modes

- Single field, slow-roll models

