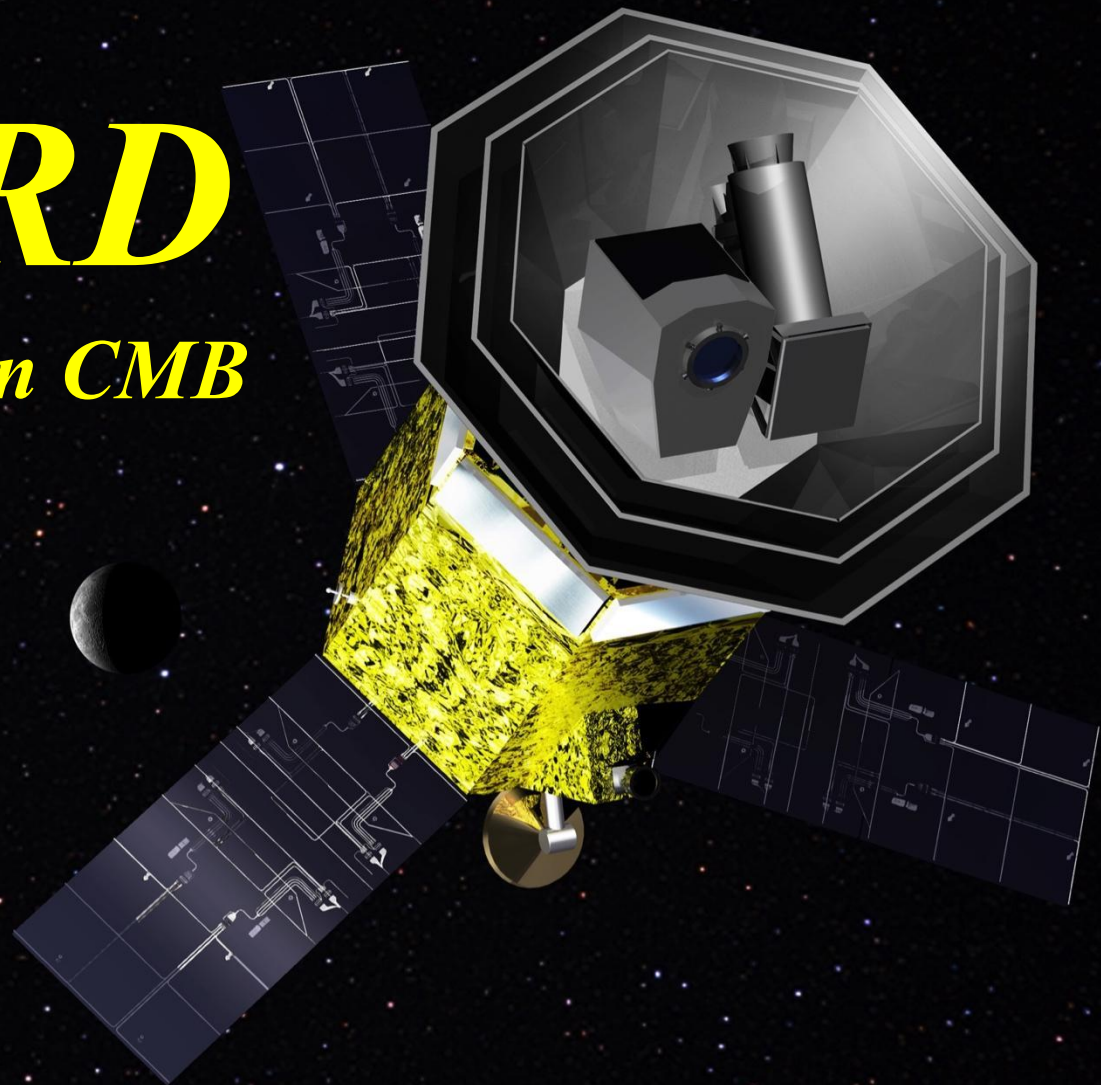


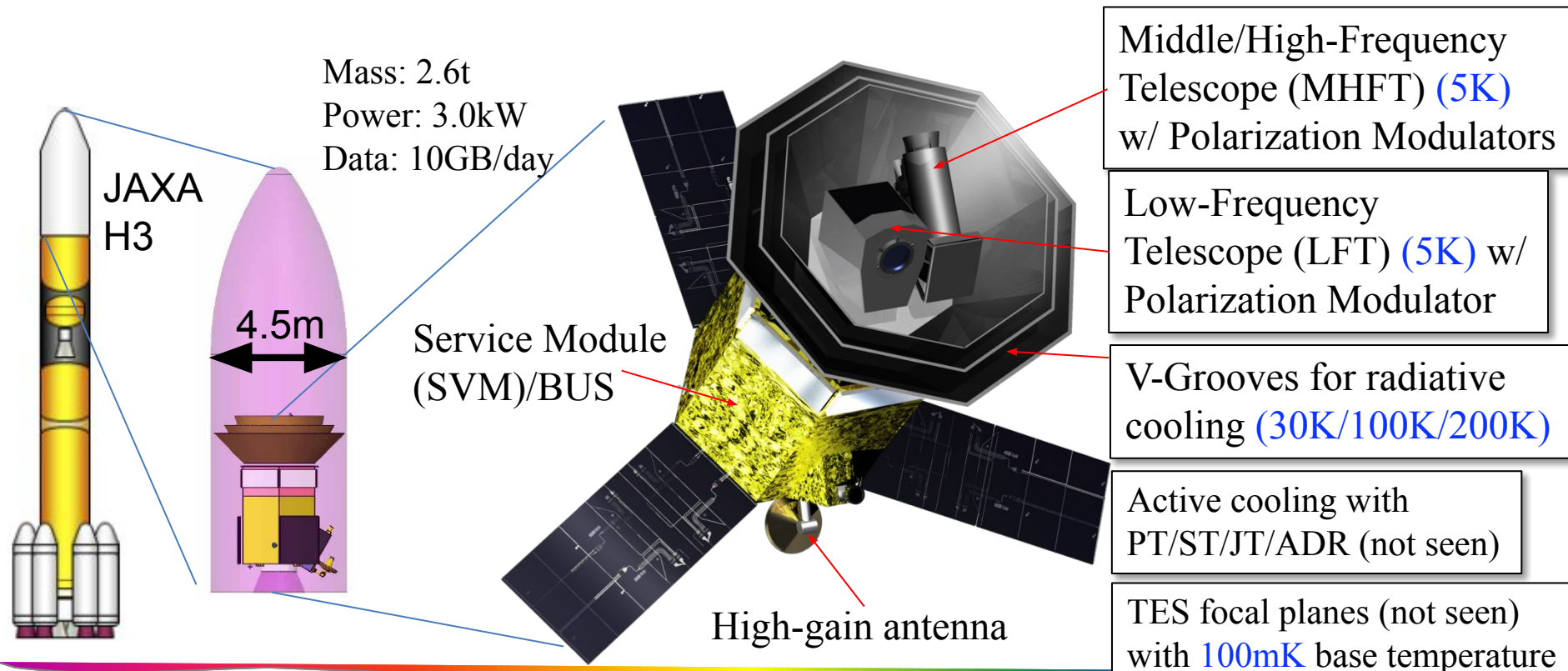
# *LiteBIRD*

*the next generation CMB  
satellite*



# LiteBIRD Overview

- JAXA's L-class mission selected in May 2019
- Expected launch in Japanese fiscal year 2027 with JAXA's H3 rocket.
- Observations for 3 years (baseline) around Sun-Earth Lagrangian point L2
- Millimeter-wave all sky surveys (34–448 GHz, 15 bands) at 70–20 arcmin.
- Mission:  $\delta r$  (total uncertainty) < 0.001 (for  $r=0$ ) with CMB B-mode observation



# LiteBIRD science objectives

## Full success:

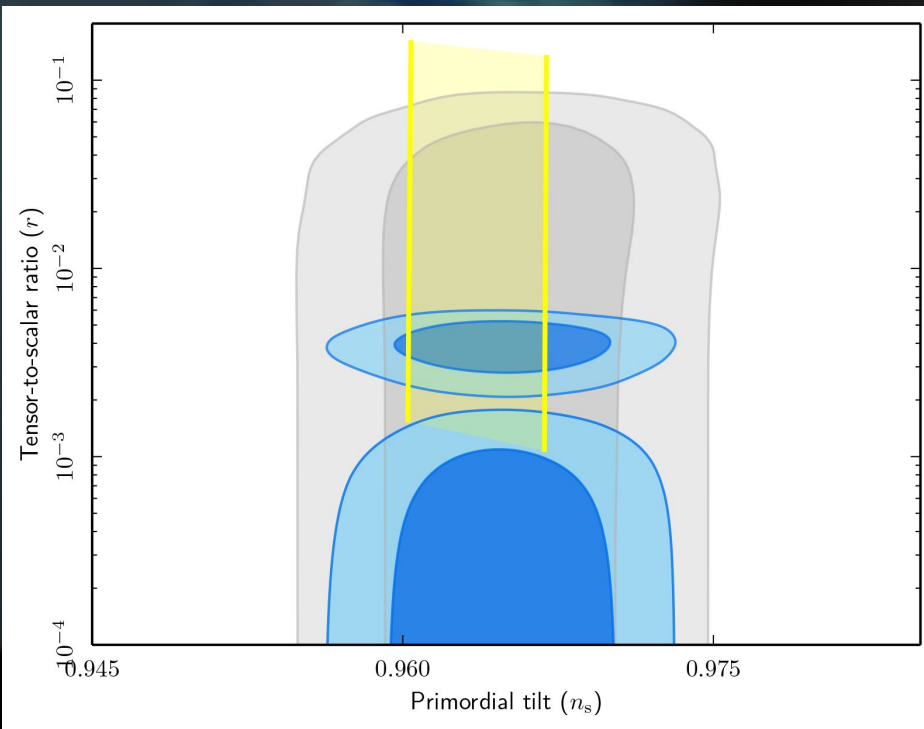
- $\delta r < 1 \times 10^{-3}$  (for  $r=0$ )
- $>5\sigma$  observation for each bump (for  $r \geq 0.01$ )

## Rationale

- Large discovery potential for  $0.005 < r < 0.05$
- Simplest and well-motivated  $R+R^2$  “Starobinsky” model will be tested.
- Clean sweep of single-field models with characteristic field variation scale of inflaton potential greater than  $m_{\text{pl}}$  (A. Linde, JCAP 1702 (2017) no.02, 006)

## Feasibility:

- Detailed foreground cleaning studies yield  $\sigma(r=0) = 0.6 \times 10^{-3}$
- Thorough systematic and statistical error studies yield total uncertainty  $\delta r < 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  without delensing





# LiteBIRD science objectives

Focused mission: driven by a single science goal

which has

- huge potential impact;
- huge discovery space;

and what permits for

- robust design and optimization;
- synergistic opportunities, while bringing in unique information;

However LiteBIRD will reach many other science goals.

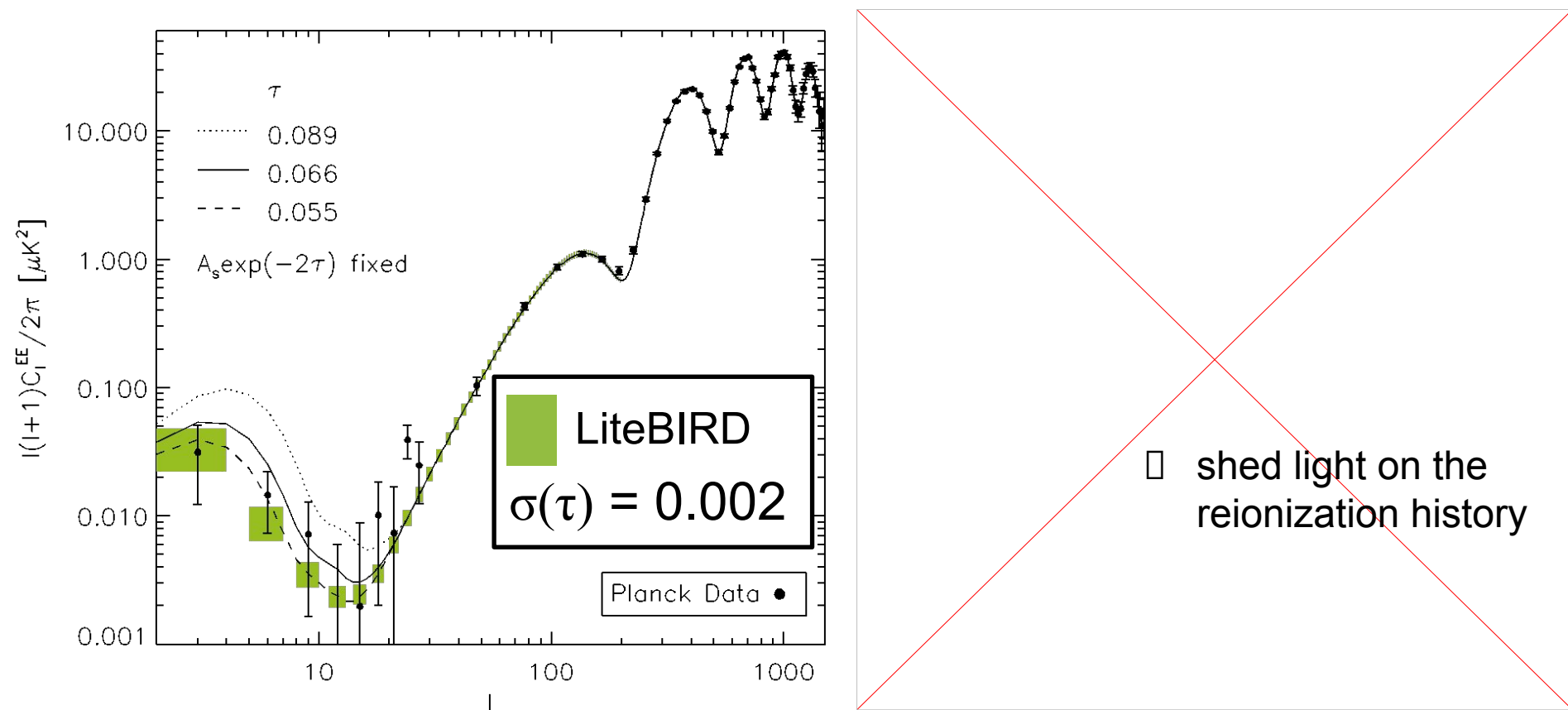
# LiteBIRD Science Outcomes

1. Full success **System requirements from full success only**
2. Extra success; further improving sensitivity with external data
3. Characterization of B-mode and search for sources fields (e.g., scale-invariance, non-Gaussianity, parity violation)
4. Power spectrum features in polarization
5. Large-scale E mode
  - its implications for reionization history and the neutrino mass
6. Cosmic birefringence
7. SZ effect (thermal and relativistic correction)
8. Elucidating anomalies
9. Galactic science

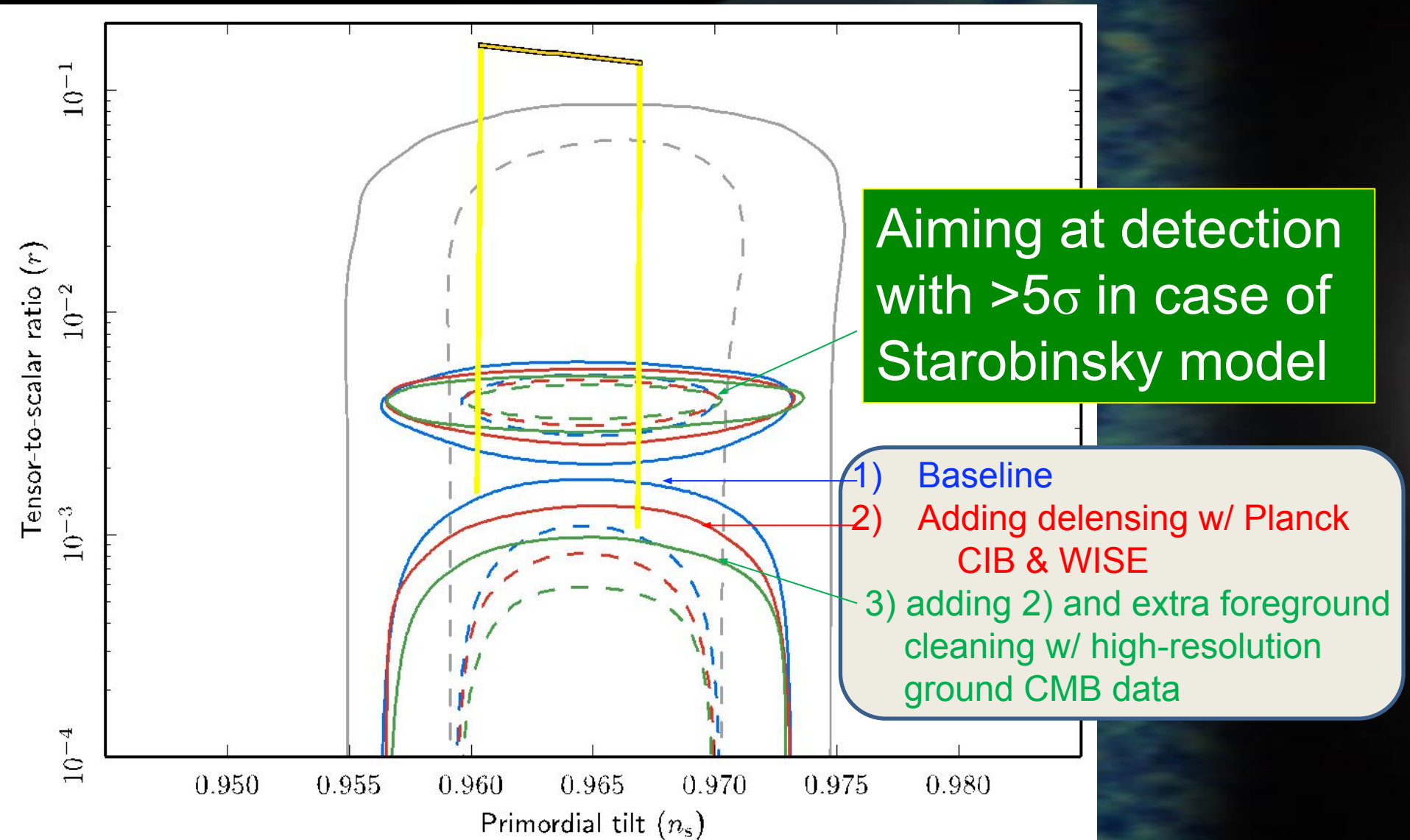
**3. – 9. in principle guaranteed if full success is achieved.**

# An example: large-scale E-mode

A cosmic variance limited measurement of EE on large angular scales will be an important, and guaranteed, legacy for LiteBIRD!



# An example: extra success



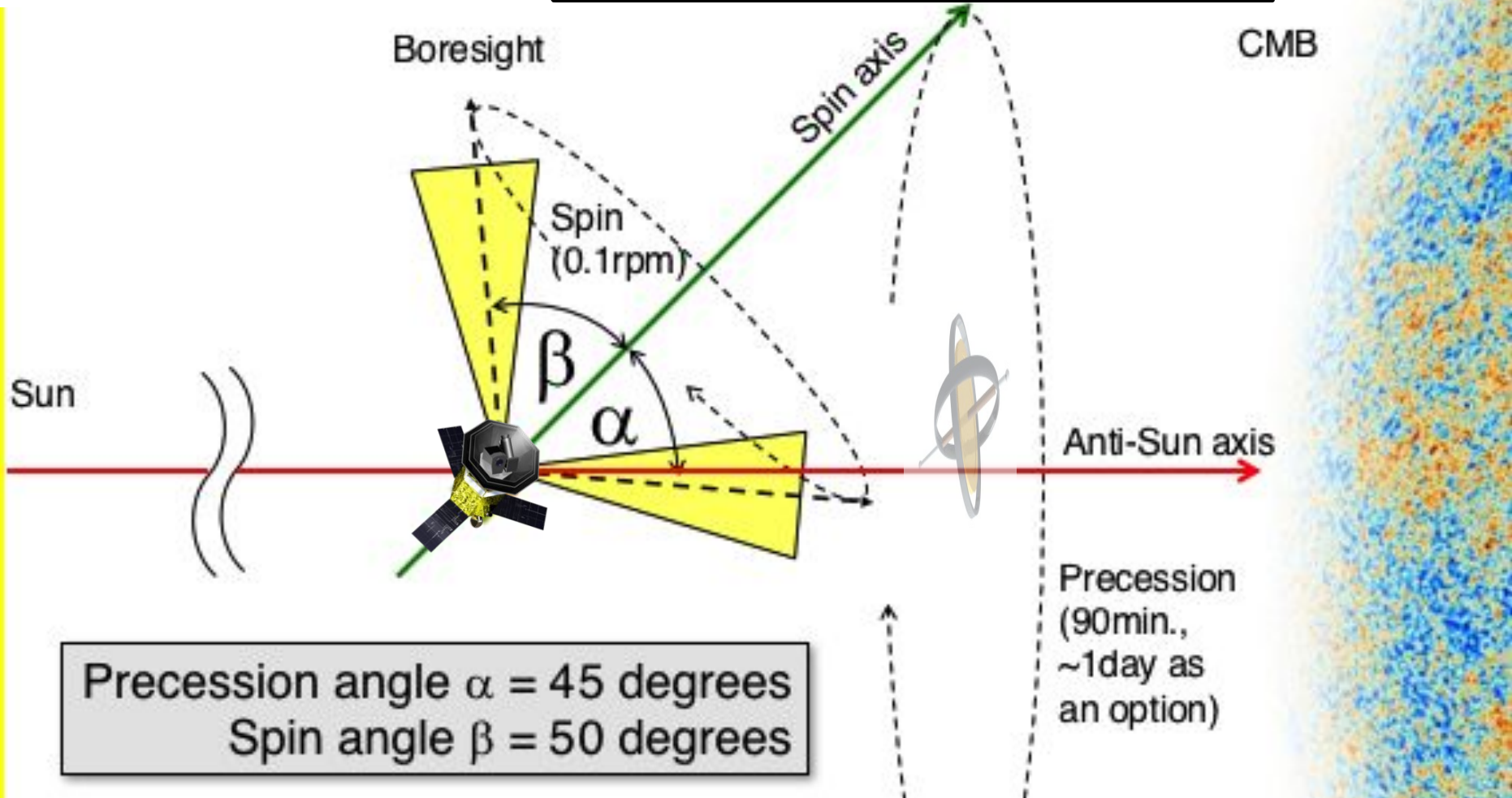
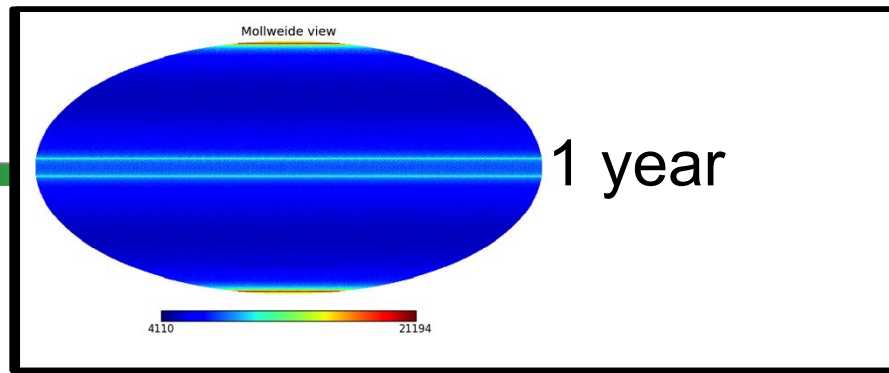
# Space !

- Superb environment !
  - No statistical/systematic uncertainty due to atmosphere (cf. polarization due to icy clouds in POLARBEAR obs., S. Takakura et al. 2018)
  - No limitation on the choice of observing bands (except CO lines); important for foreground separation
  - No ground pickup
- Rule of thumb: 1,000 detectors in space  $\sim$  100,000 detectors on ground
- Only way to access lowest multipoles w/  $\delta r \sim O(0.001)$ 
  - Both B-mode bumps need to be observed for the firm confirmation of Cosmic Inflation  We need measurements from space.
- Complementarity with ground-based CMB projects
  - Foreground information from space will help foreground cleaning for ground CMB data
  - High multipole information from ground will help “delense” space CMB data



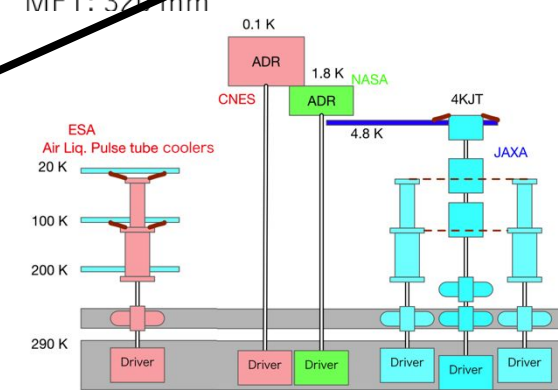
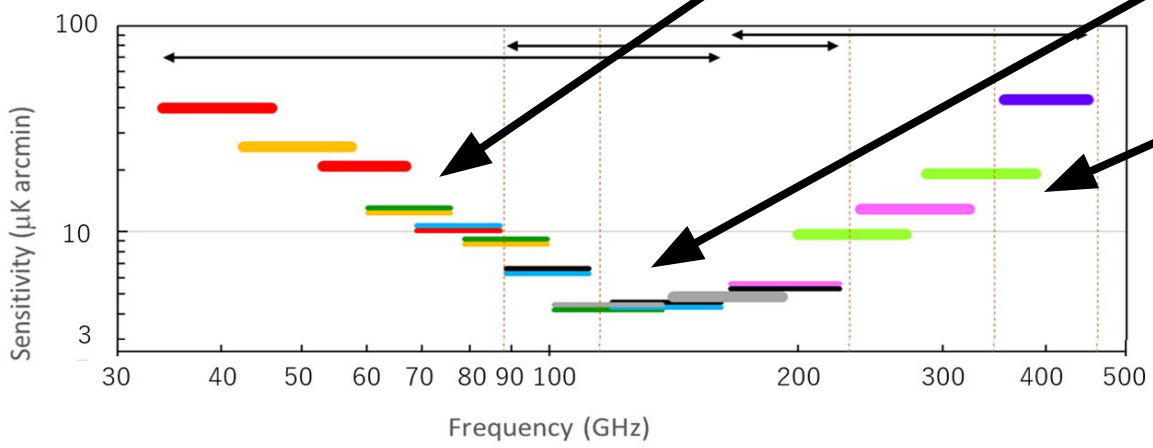
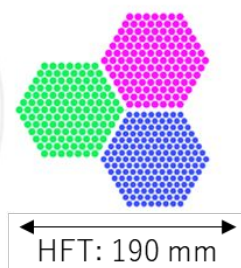
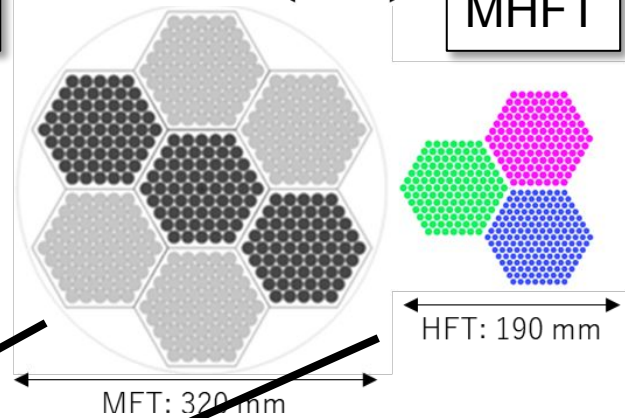
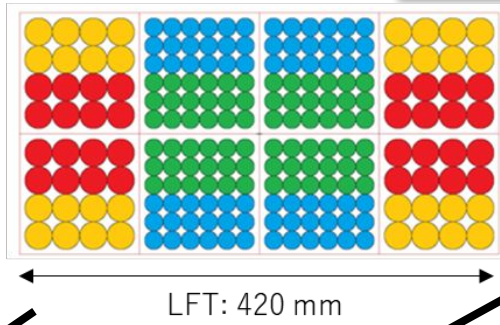
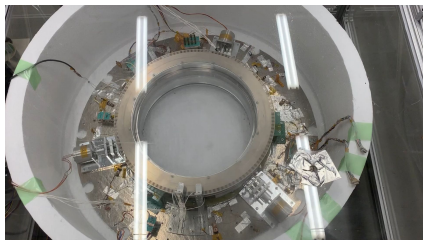
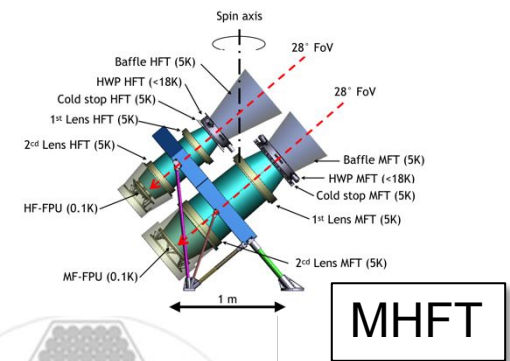
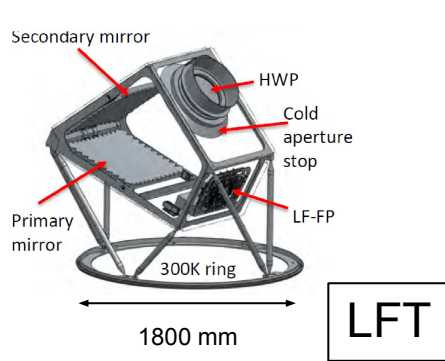
# Operation

Orbit:  
Sun-Earth L2 Lissajous



# LiteBIRD Mission Instrument

1. Two sets of telescopes w/ multichroic arrays of TES
2. Polarization modulator w/ rotating half-wave plate (HWP)
3. Cryogenic system for 0.1K base temperature



# Design validation and optimization

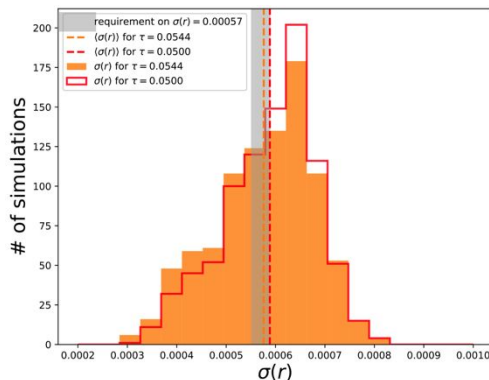
## Foreground cleaning

### Methodology:

- Simple, but non-trivial and realistic sky model based on parametric, spatially-varying frequency scaling laws (effectively requiring 6144 parameters in the cleaning process);
- Multiple techniques: xForecast + “multipatch” (\*) corroborated with COMMANDER-2.

### Snapshot of the results (2019 design):

- $\sigma(r=0) = 0.0006$
- Negligibly small bias



On-going work of the Foreground Joint Study Group and the Performance Evaluation Task Force

## Systematic effects modeling and mitigation

### Methodology:

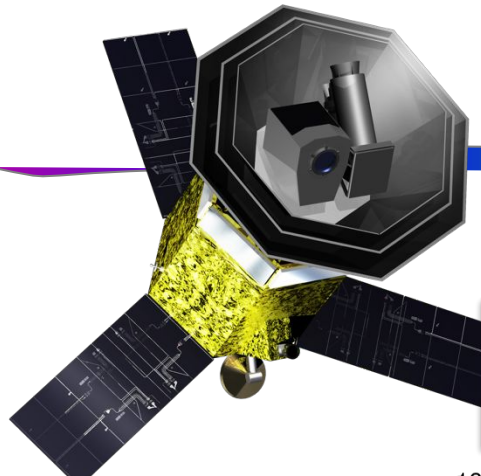
(“Systematic approach to systematics”)

- Collated a list of anticipated systematic effects: total of  $\sim 70$  effects divided into 14 categories;
- Each modeled first separately and checked if it fits within the allocated error budget (typically  $1/10^{\text{th}}$  of the total systematic error budget);
- If exceeds, mitigation and calibration techniques proposed and /or specifications updated.
- Progressively more complex models and performance metrics used.

On-going work of the Systematics and Calibration Joint Study Groups.

\* Errard and Stomp, Phys.Rev. D99 (2019) no.4, 043529

# CMB around ~2030



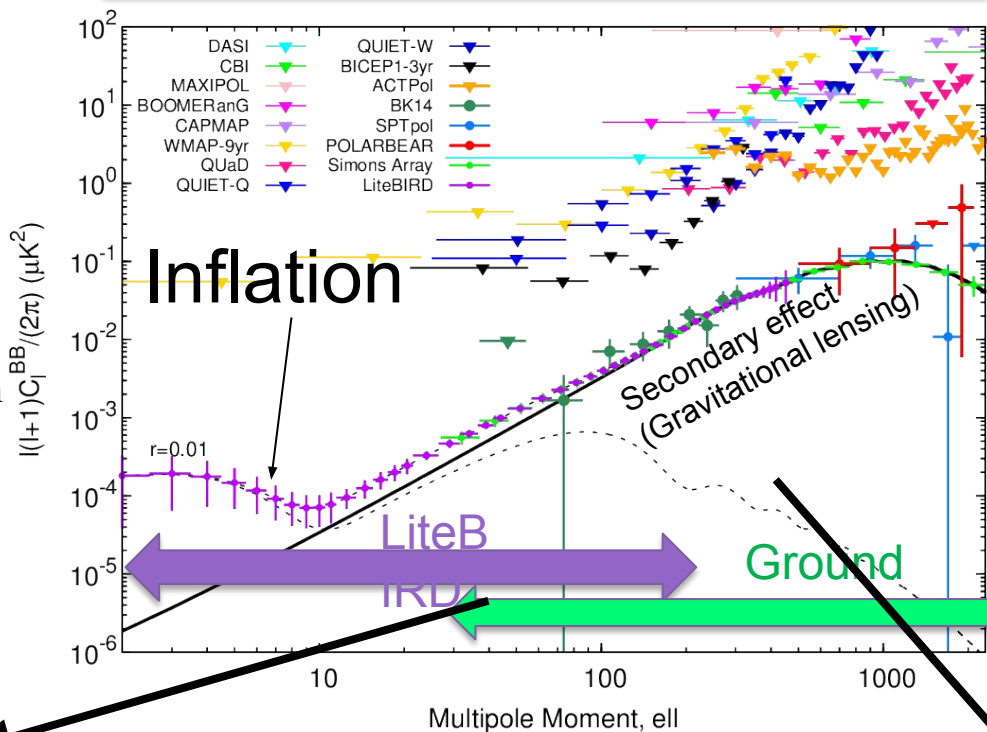
X



**CMB-S4**  
Next Generation CMB Experiment

## Powerful Synergies

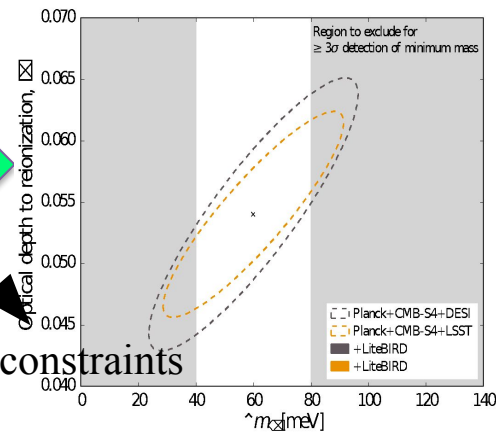
LiteBIRD  
JAXA-led  
focused  
mission  
 $\sigma(r) < 0.001$   
 $2 \leq l \leq 200$   
focused but still with  
many byproducts



Ground  
US-led telescopes on  
ground  
 $30 \leq l \leq \sim 8000$   
e.g. Simons Observatory  
and CMB-S4

Cross-check !

Improved constraints

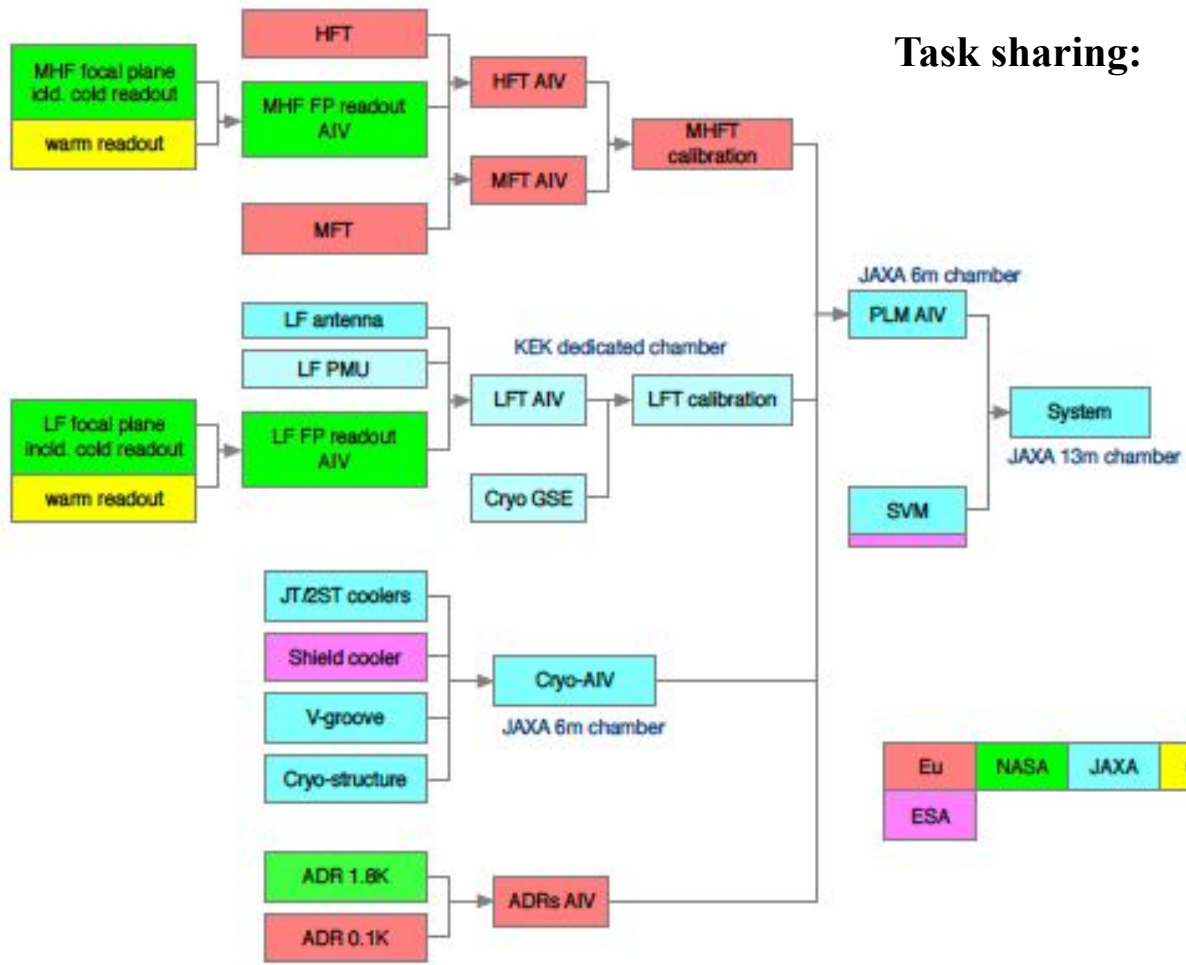




# LiteBIRD – an international project

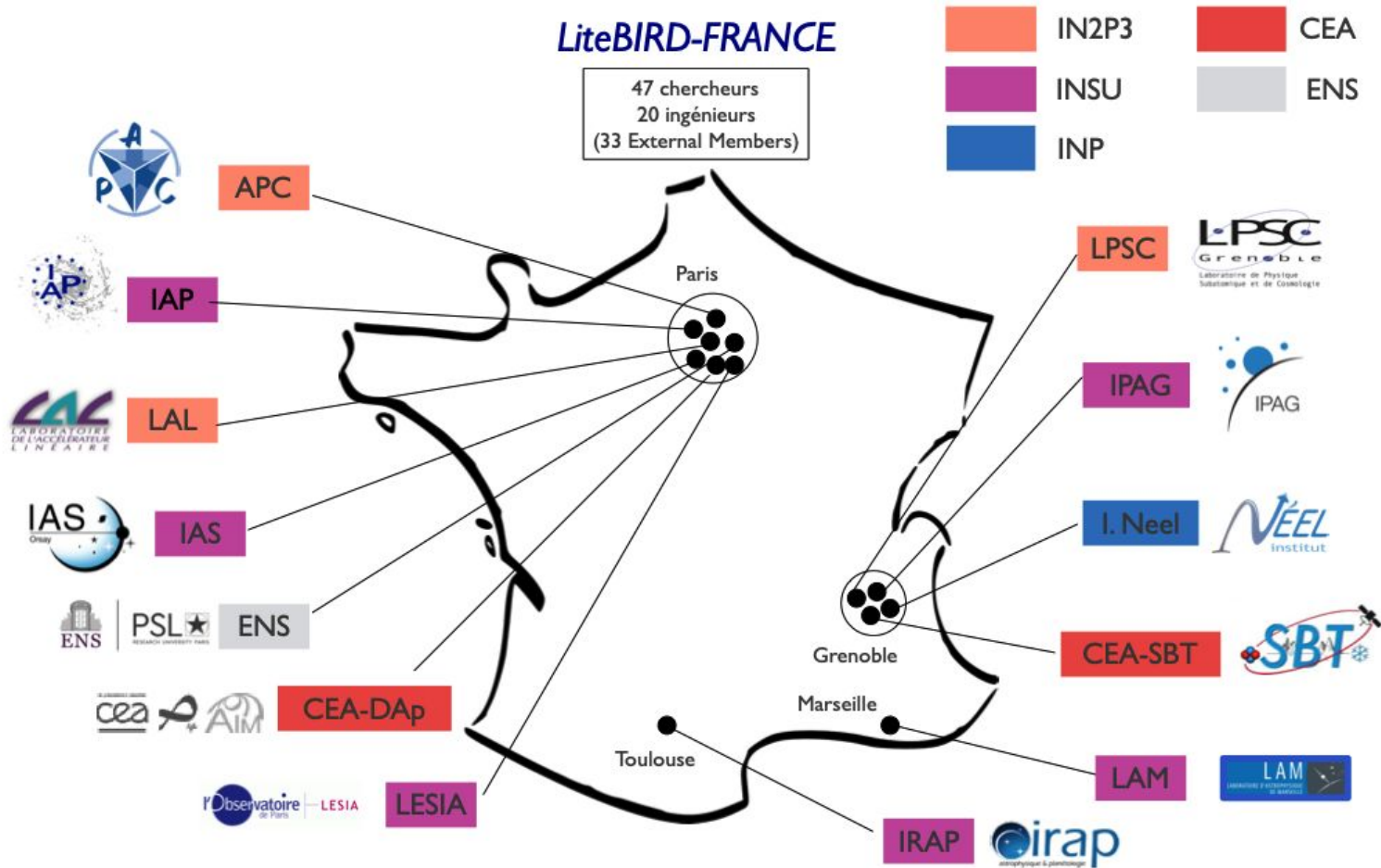
More than 200 researchers from Japan, North America & Europe

Team experiences: CMB exp., X-ray satellites, other large proj. (HEP, ALMA etc.)





# LiteBIRD in France



Since early 2017

CNES support since the fall 2018 (pre-phase A), phase A since Jan 2020.

CNES PM: Thierry Maciaszek.



# LiteBIRD at APC

7 permanent researchers (5 actively involved in on-going LiteBIRD work);  
1 post-doc (ANR)  
1 PhD student;

Leading role in setting up French and European LiteBIRD collaboration.

Coordinating/leadership roles in the Foreground and Systematic Joint Studies Group;

On-going discussion of instrumental contributions (included in the task sharing plan presented to CNES at the end of the pre-phase A);

Involvement in the project governance on French, European, and global levels.