

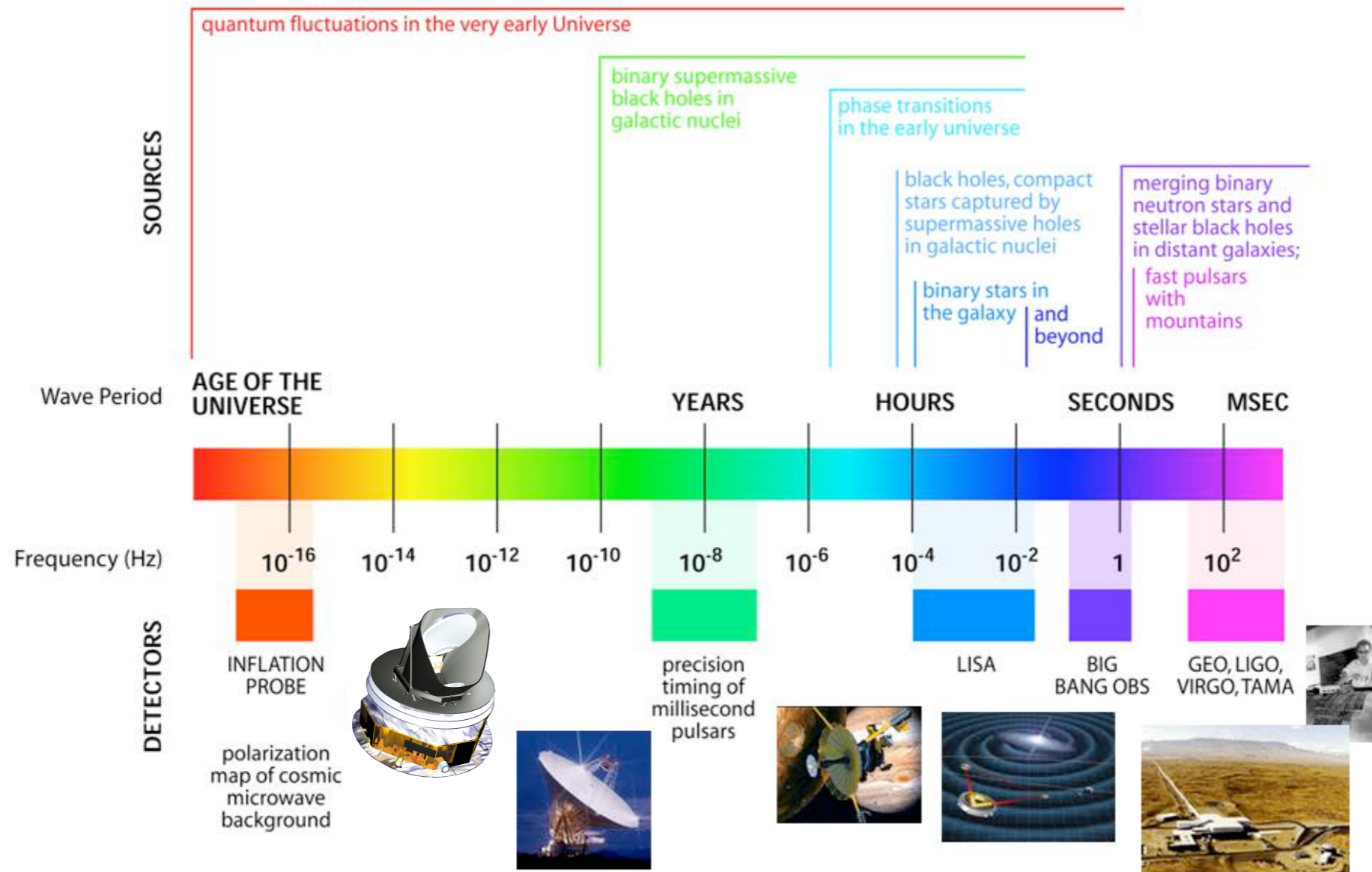
# Future CMB experiments probing primordial GWs

L. Montier

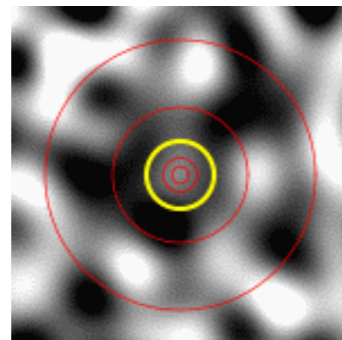


# Looking for Primordial Gravitational waves

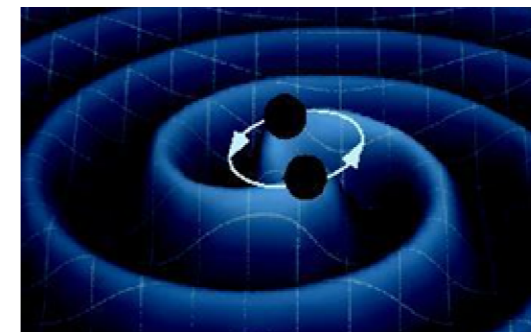
## Big leap between LISA and CMB Probes



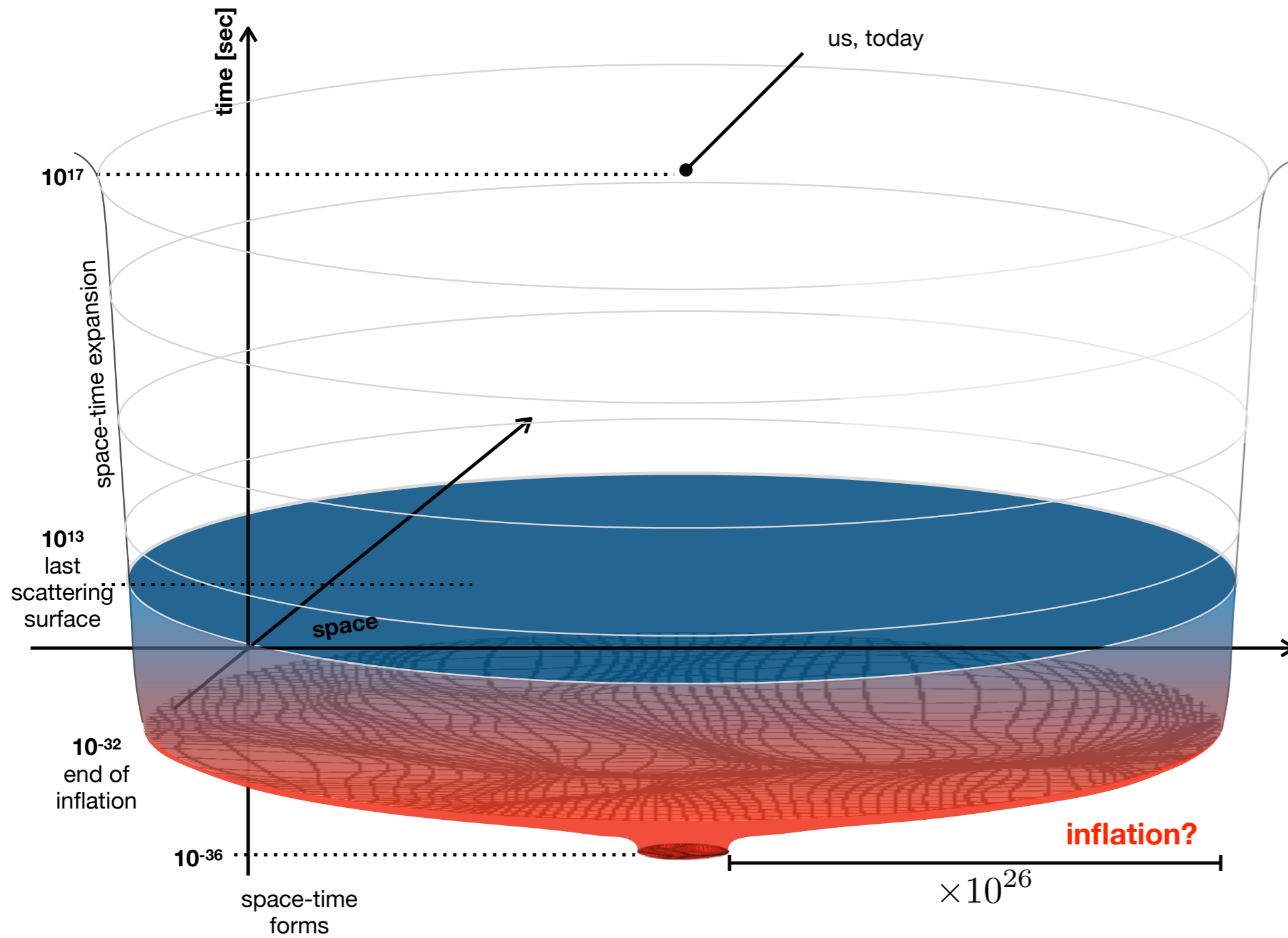
Gravitational waves with quantum origin



Gravitational waves with classical origin

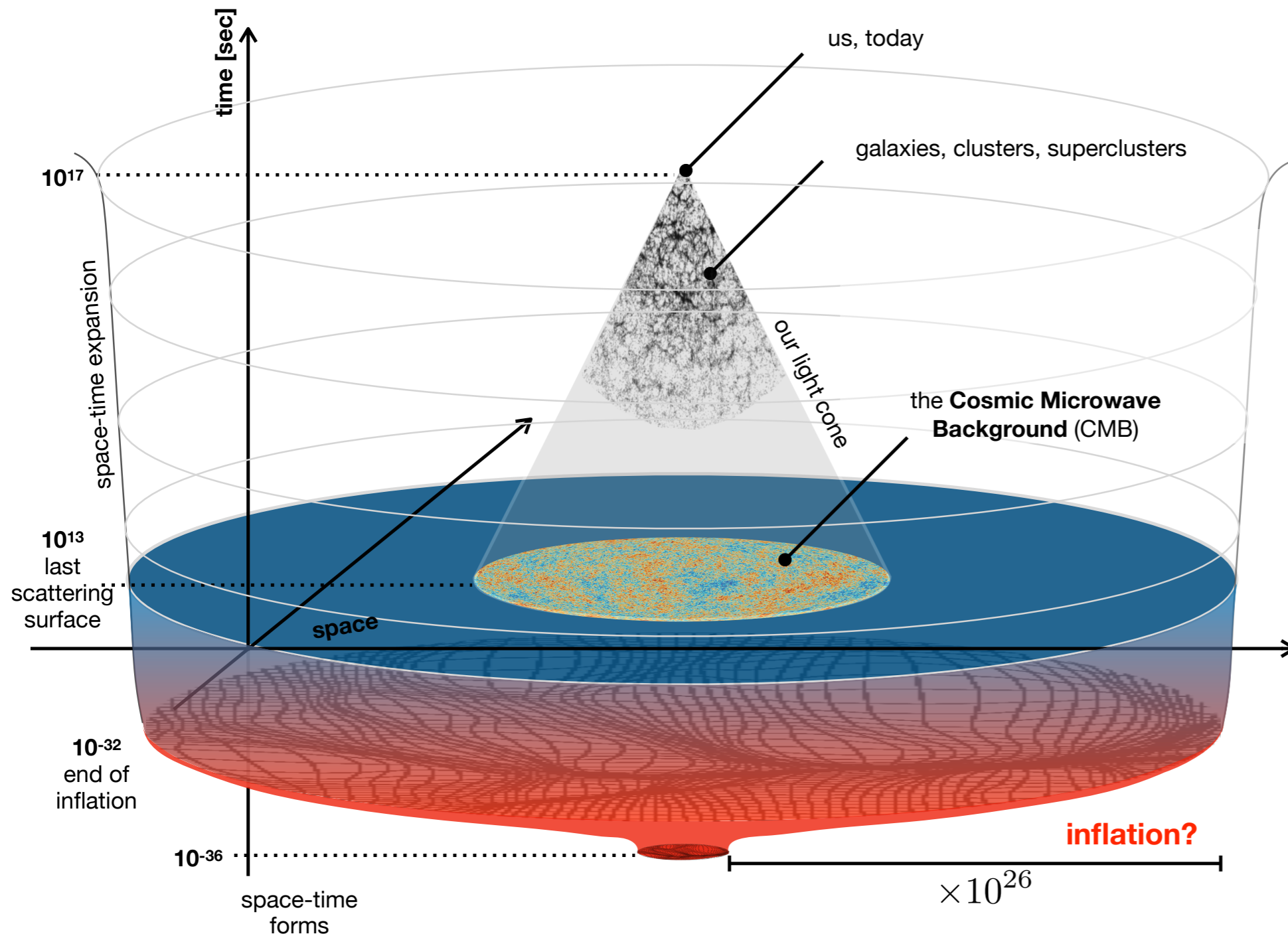


# Looking for Primordial Gravitational waves



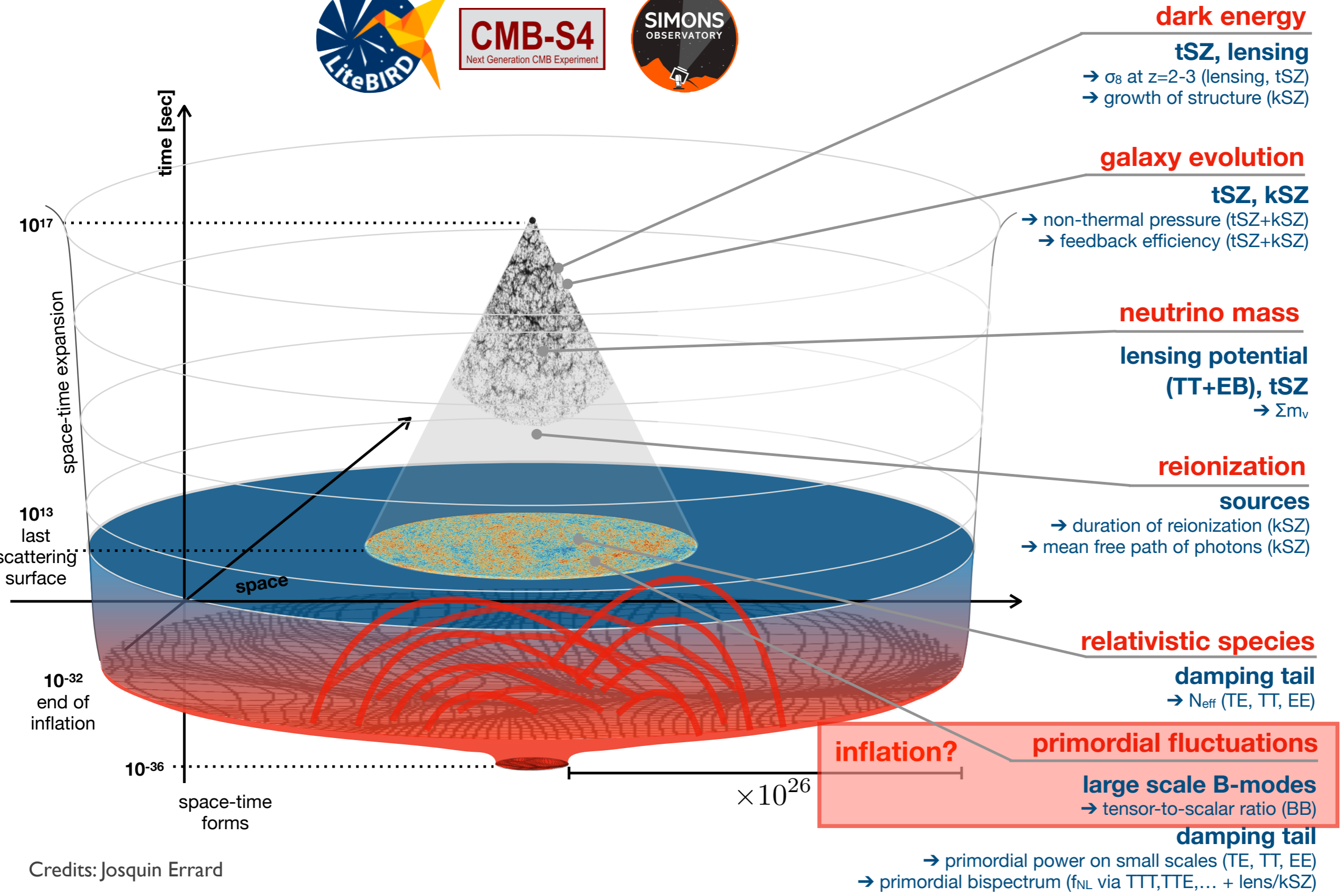
Credits: Josquin Errard

# Looking for Primordial Gravitational waves



Credits: Josquin Errard

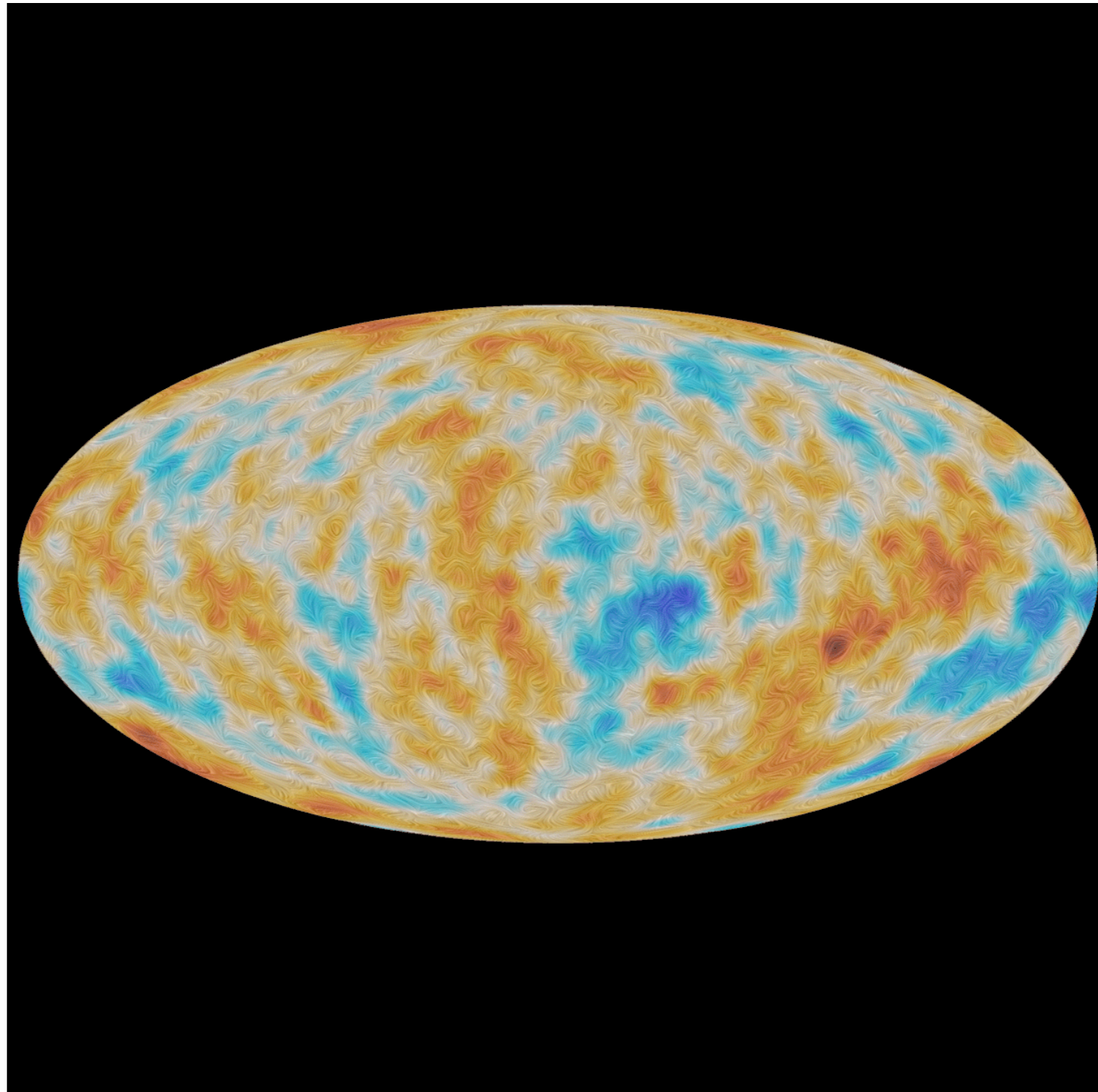
# Looking for Primordial Gravitational waves



Credits: Josquin Errard

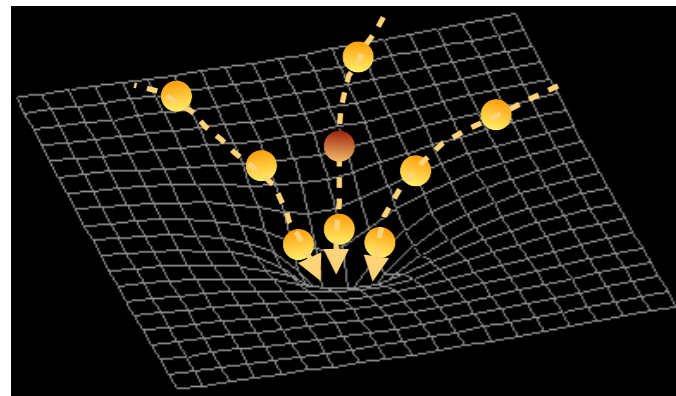
# Looking for Primordial Gravitational waves

*The imprints of gravitational waves on CMB*

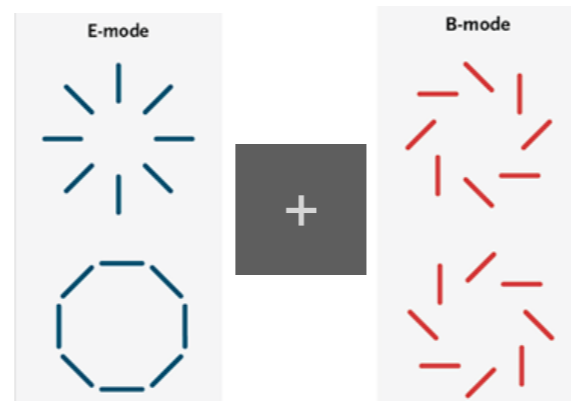
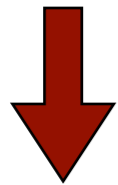
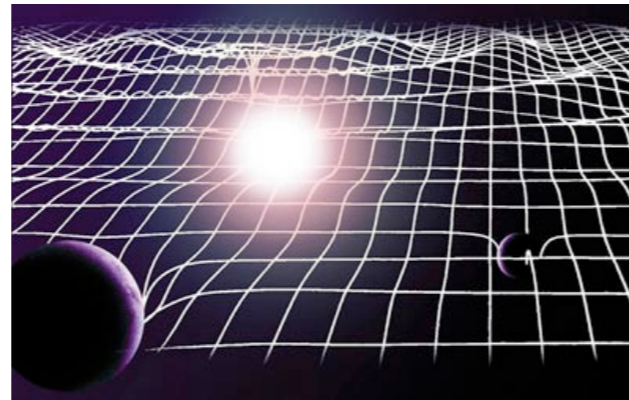


# Looking for Primordial Gravitational waves

## *The imprints of gravitational waves on CMB*



Gravitational waves



Inflation



Quantum fluctuation of spacetime



Primordial gravitational waves



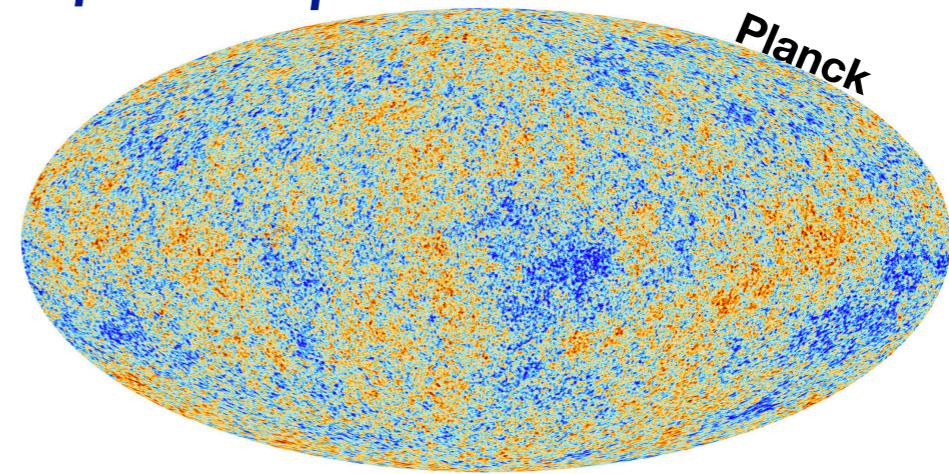
“vortex”es in the CMB polarization map (called “B-mode”)

# Looking for Primordial Gravitational waves

... as a tracer of Inflation period

Observations are already in remarkable agreement with single-field slow-roll inflation:

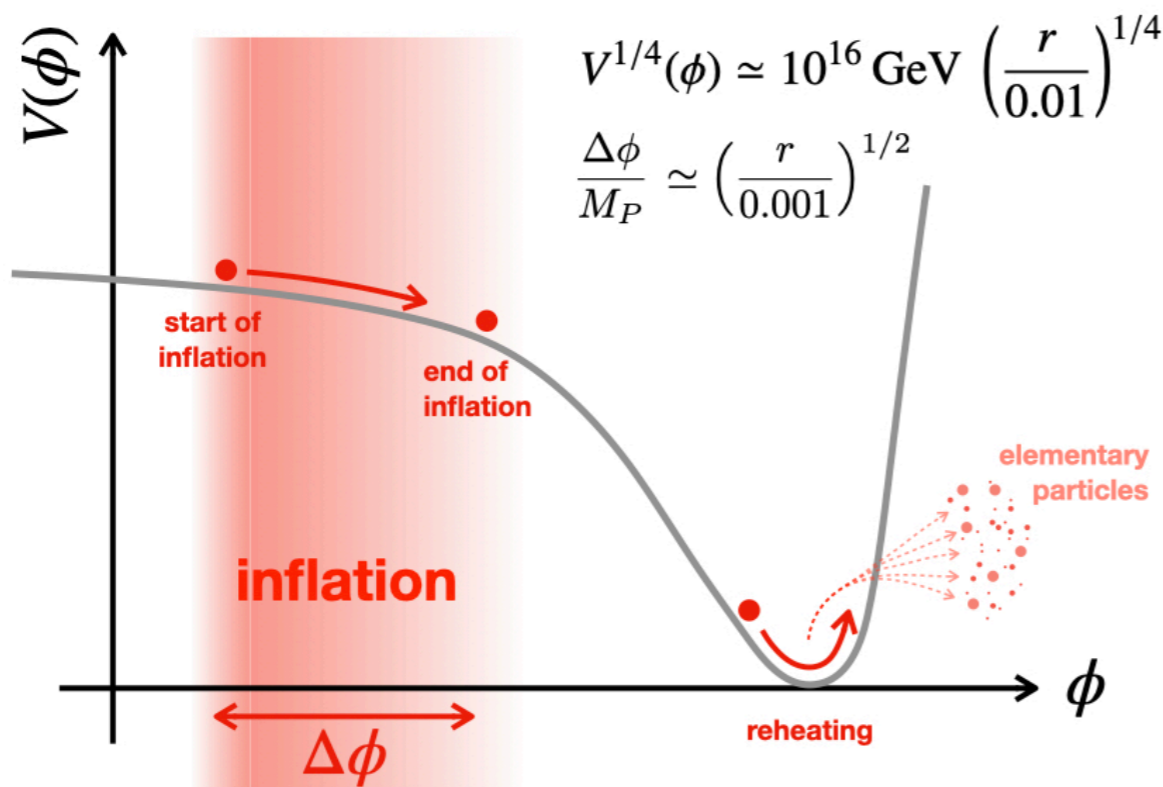
- super-horizon fluctuation
- adiabaticity
- gaussianity
- $n_s < 1$



• dynamics of an homogeneous scalar field in a FLRW geometry is given by

$$\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + V_{,\phi} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad H^2 = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2}\dot{\phi}^2 + V(\phi) \right)$$

• inflation happens when potential dominates over kinetic energy (slow-roll)



- where did  $V(\Phi)$  come from ?
- why did the field start in **slow-roll** ?
- why is the potential so **flat** ?
- how do we convert the field energy into **particles** ?



# Looking for Primordial Gravitational waves

## ... as a tracer of Inflation period

- According to the single field slow-roll inflationary scenario, quantum vacuum fluctuations excite cosmological scalar and tensor perturbations

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}(k) = A_s \left( \frac{k}{k_0} \right)^{n_s - 1} \quad \text{scalar}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{T}}(k) = A_t \left( \frac{k}{k_0} \right)^{n_t} \quad \text{tensor}$$

- With the definition of the tensor-to-scalar ratio “r”  $r = A_t/A_s$  which characterizes the amplitude of GW and gives direct constraints on the shape of the potential

- energy scale of inflation

$$V^{1/4}(\phi) \simeq 10^{16} \text{ GeV} \left( \frac{r}{0.01} \right)^{1/4}$$

- inflaton field excursion

$$\frac{\Delta\phi}{M_P} \simeq \mathcal{N}_* \left( \frac{r_*}{8} \right)^{1/2} \simeq \left( \frac{r}{0.001} \right)^{1/2}$$

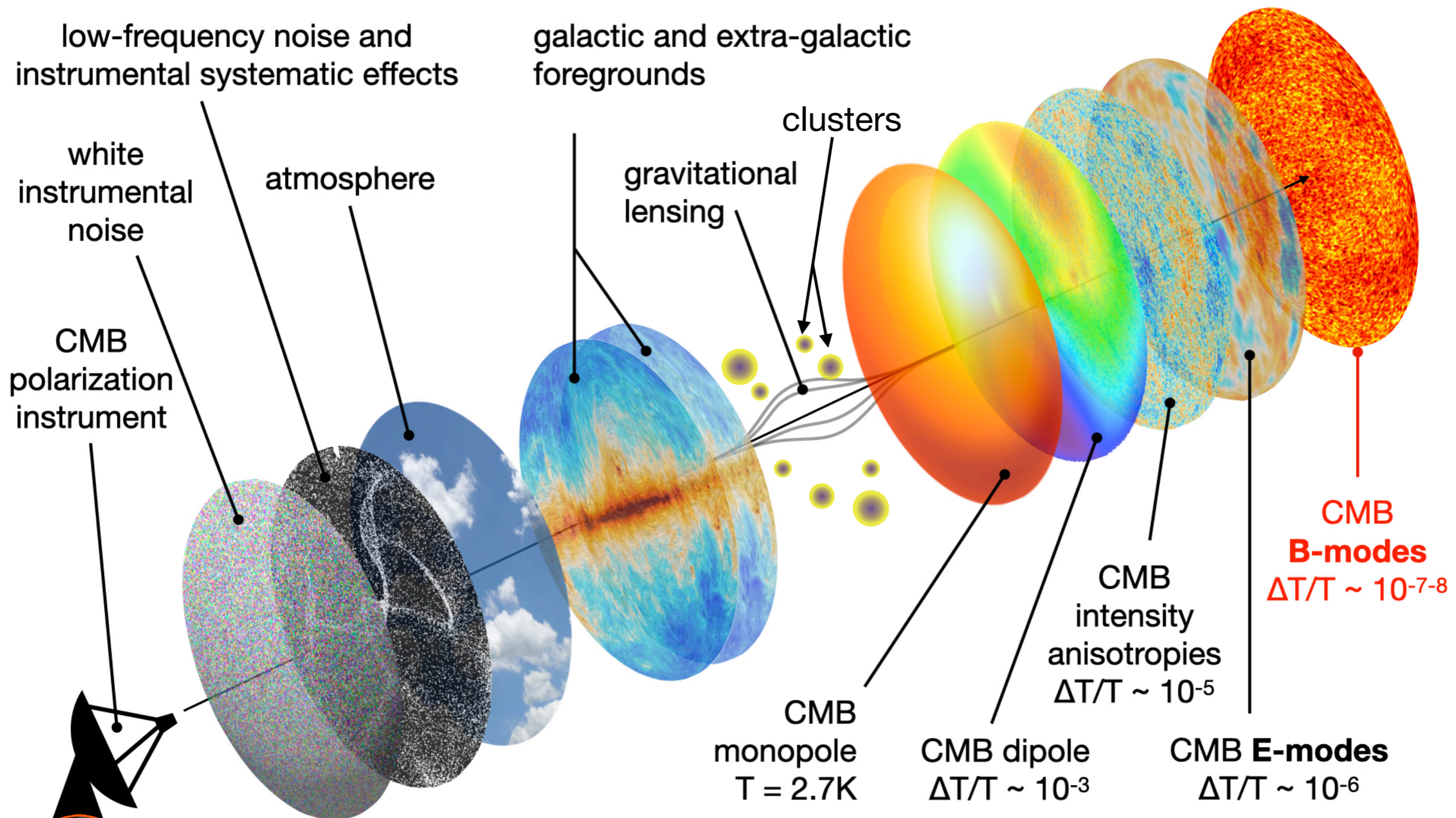
- derivative of the potential

$$r = 8M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \left( \frac{V_\phi}{V} \right)^2$$

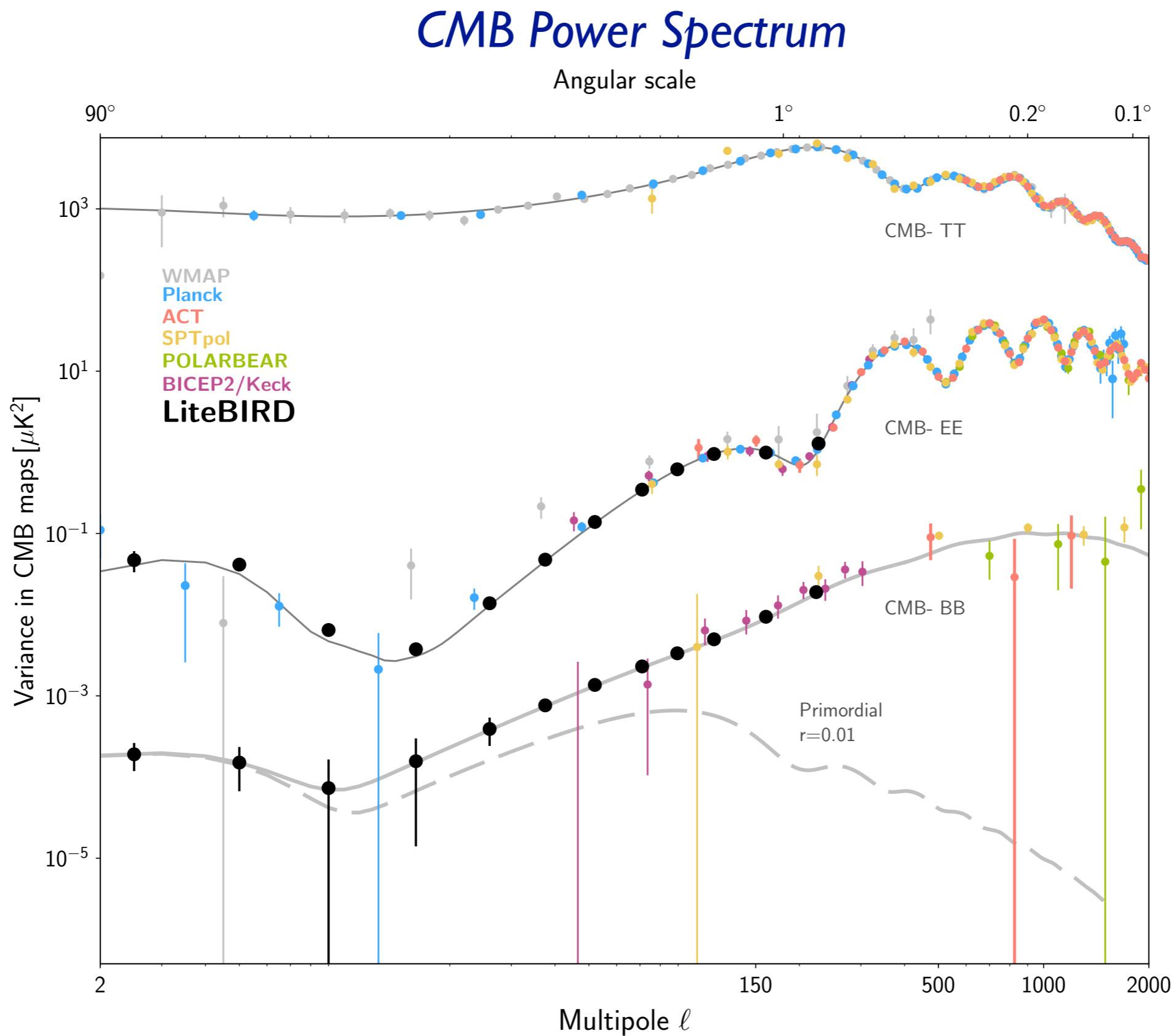
$$n_s - 1 \equiv \frac{d \ln \mathcal{P}_\zeta}{d \ln k} \simeq -3M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \left( \frac{V_\phi}{V} \right)^2 + 2M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \frac{V_{\phi\phi}}{V}$$

# Future probes of the CMB B-Modes

## The challenge of detecting the CMB B-Modes

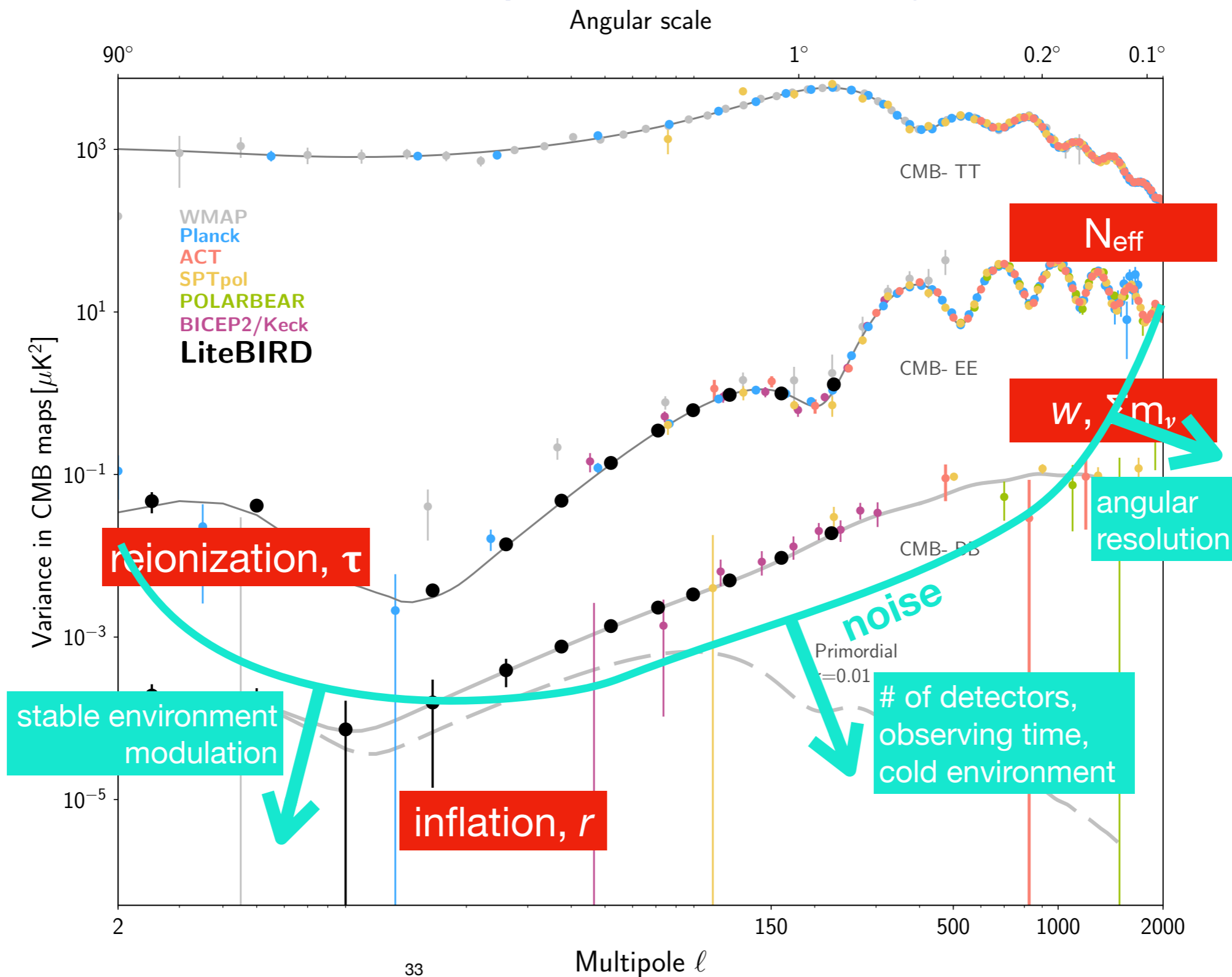


# Future probes of the CMB B-Modes



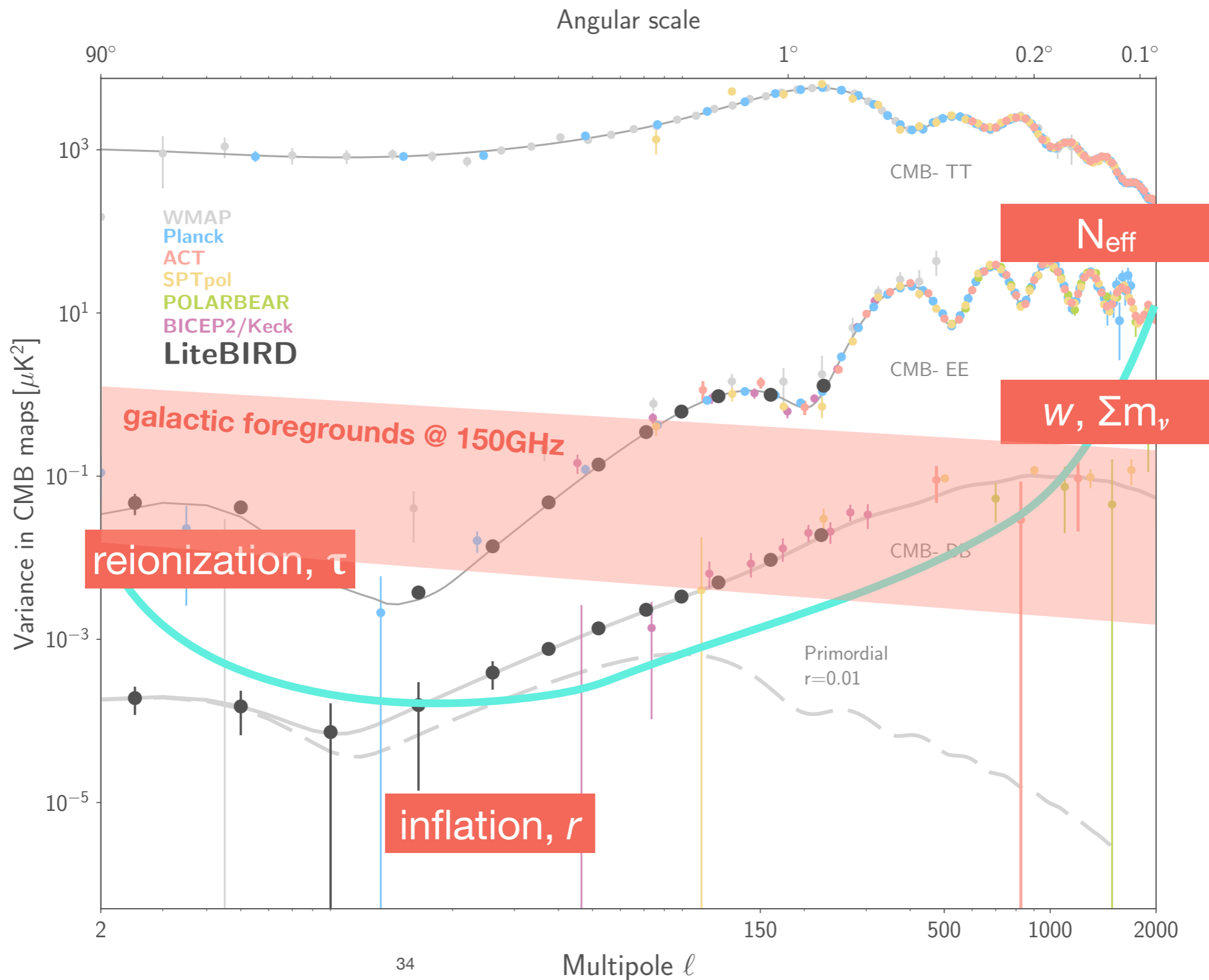
# Future probes of the CMB B-Modes

## CMB Power Spectrum : Noise Mitigation ?



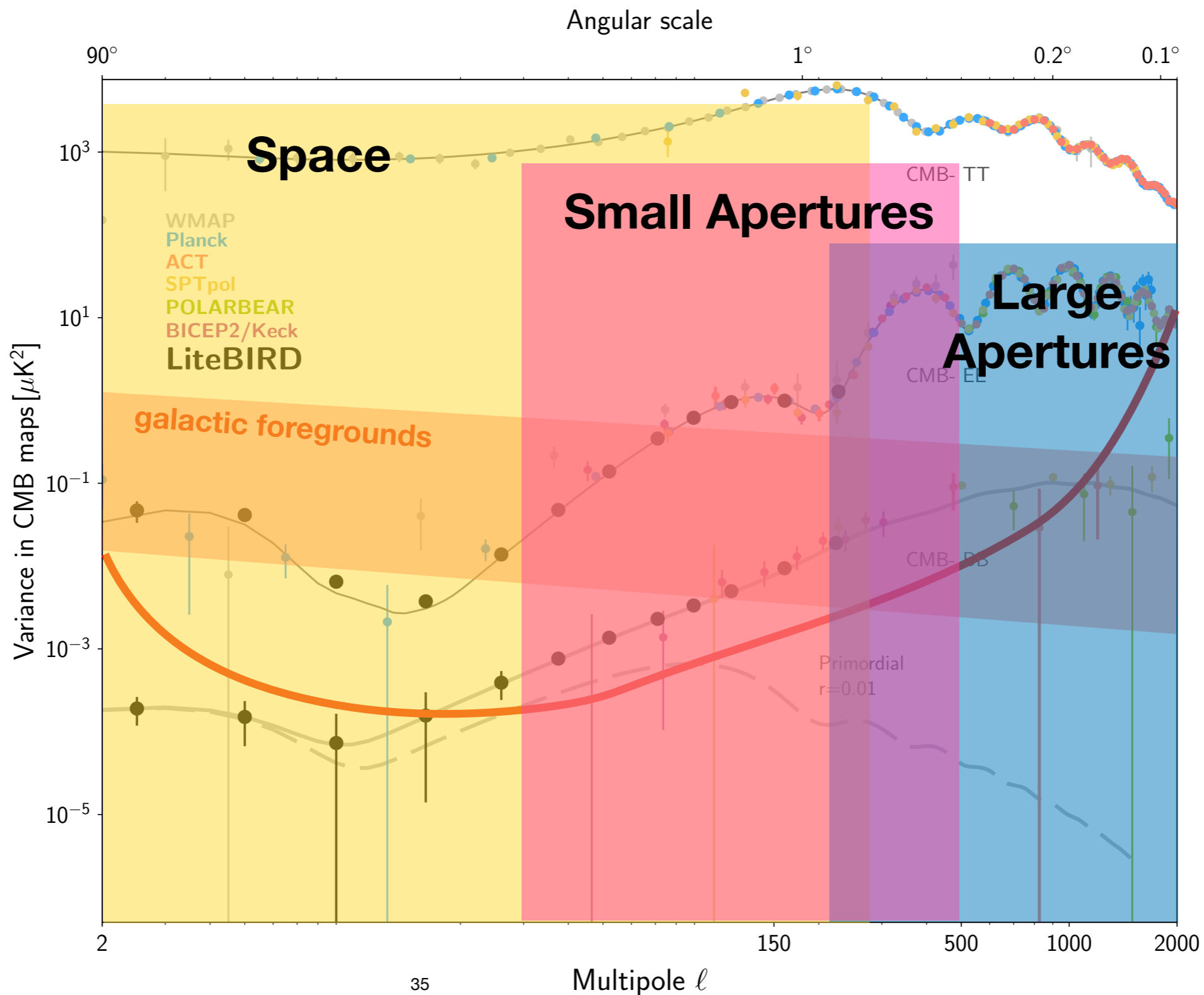
# Future probes of the CMB B-Modes

## CMB Power Spectrum : Foreground Mitigation ?



# Future probes of the CMB B-Modes

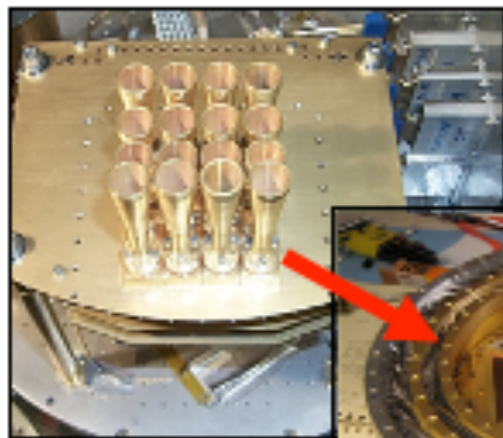
## CMB Power Spectrum :



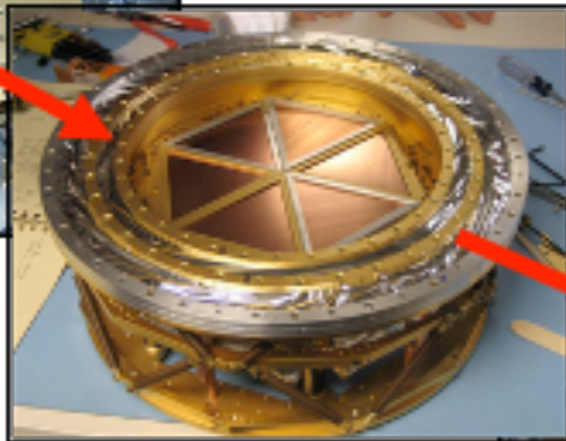
# Future probes of the CMB B-Modes

*Improving sensitivity of CMB experiments*

**2001: ACBAR**  
16 detectors

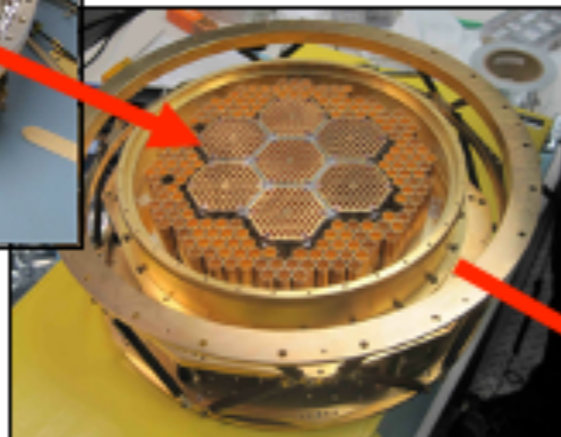


**2007: SPT**  
960 detectors



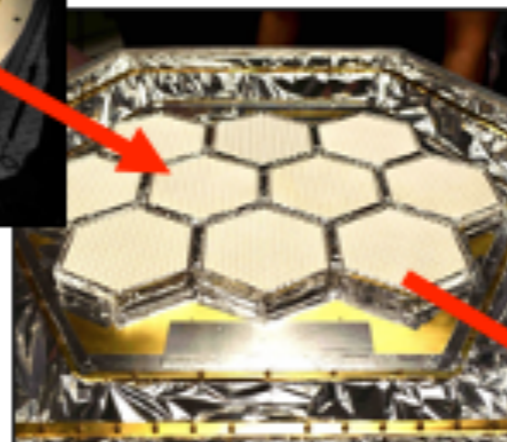
Stage-2

**2012: SPTpol**  
~1600 detectors



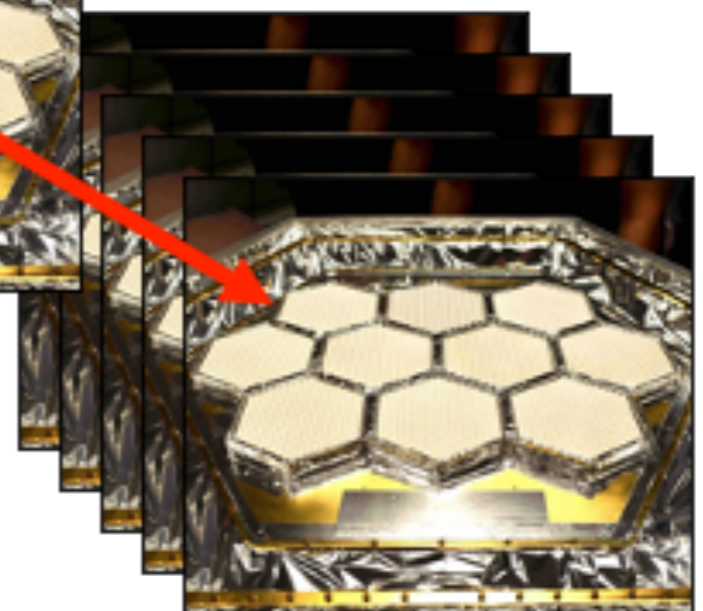
Stage-3

**2016: SPT-3G**  
~16,000 detectors



Stage-4

**202: CMB-S4**  
500,000 detectors

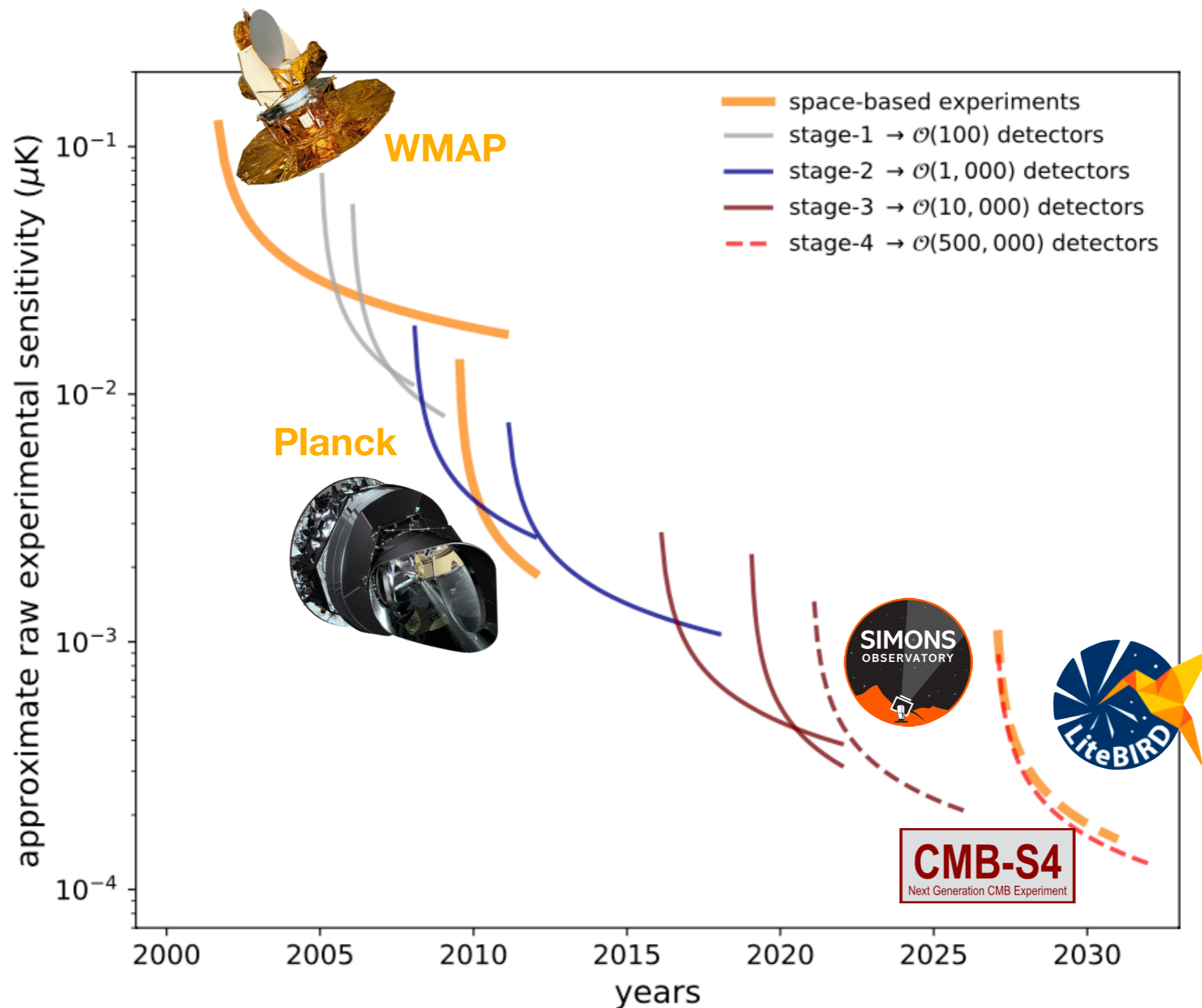


Detector sensitivity has been limited by photon “shot” noise for last ~15 years; further improvements are made only by making more detectors!

credits: Nils Halverson

# Future probes of the CMB B-Modes

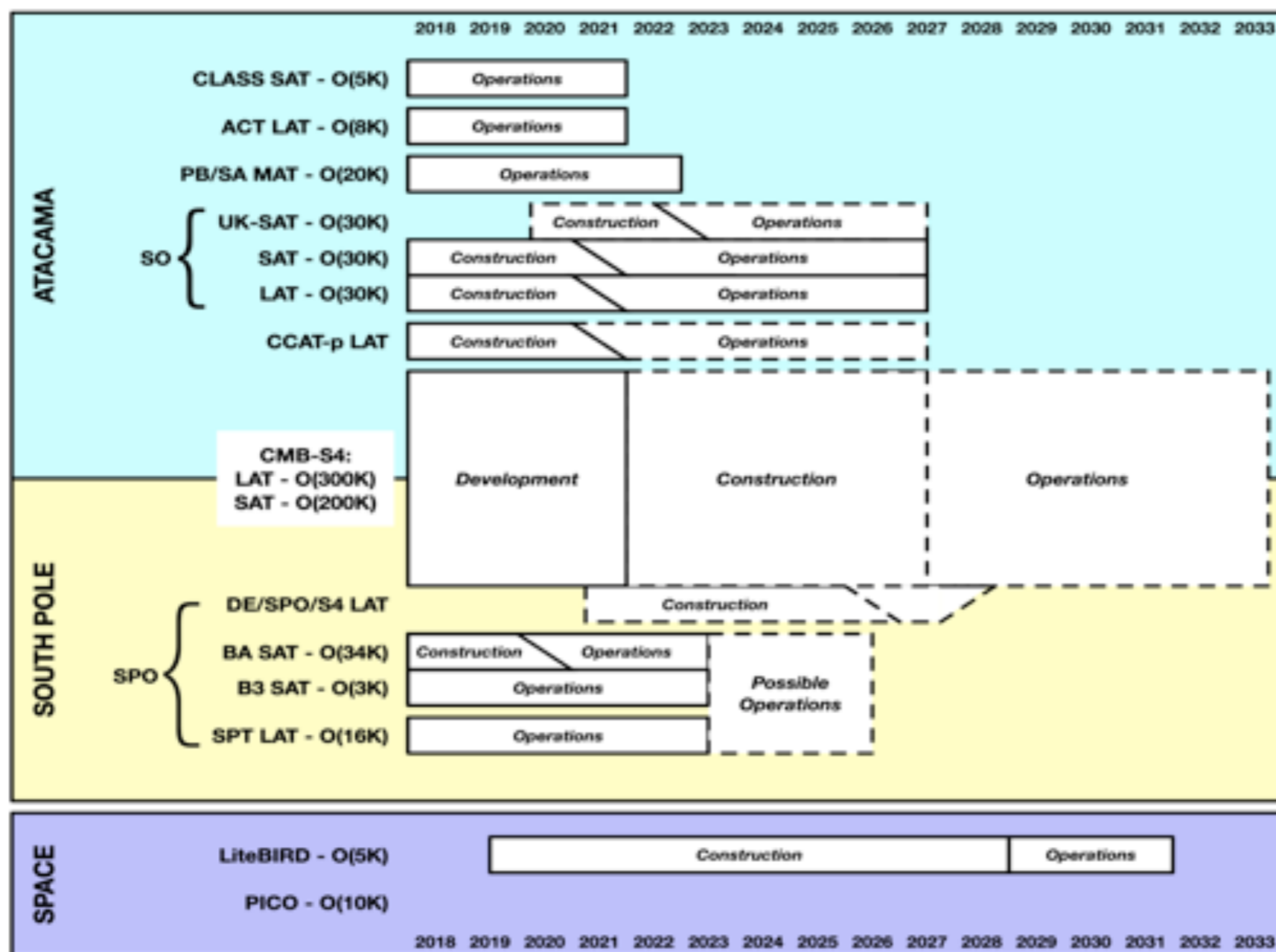
## Improving sensitivity of CMB experiments





# Future probes of the CMB B-Modes

## Global Panorama of CMB experiments



Complementarity Ground / Space:

- large / small angular scales
- High frequency bands from Space
- Delensing capability
- Science targets

3rd Generation experiments targeting  $\sigma(r)$  around  $O(10^{-2})$  to  $3 \times 10^{-3}$

LiteBIRD & CMB-S4 :

- Same timescale
- Same goal  $\sigma(r) = 10^{-3}$

LiteBIRD & PIXIE:

Complementarity on science goals

# Future probes of the CMB B-Modes

## Global Panorama of CMB experiments



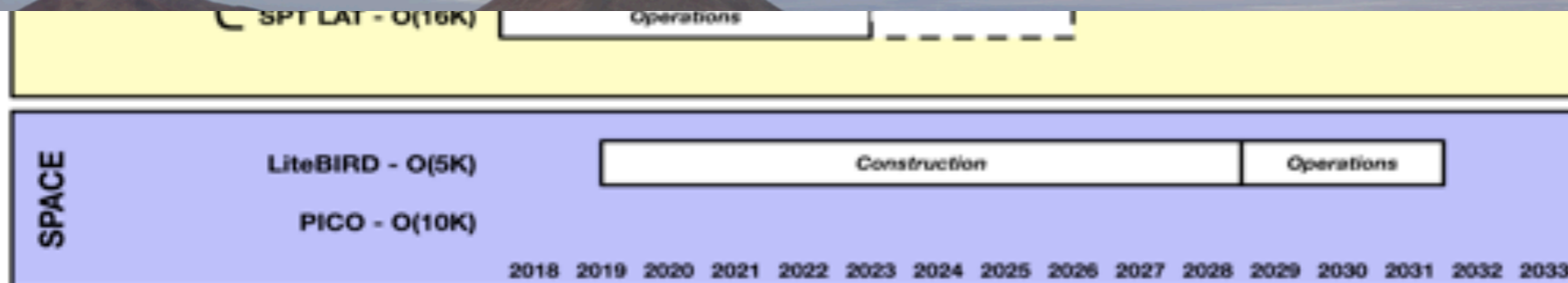
Complementarity Ground / Space:

- large / small angular scales
- High frequency bands

Simons Observatory

? CMB-S4

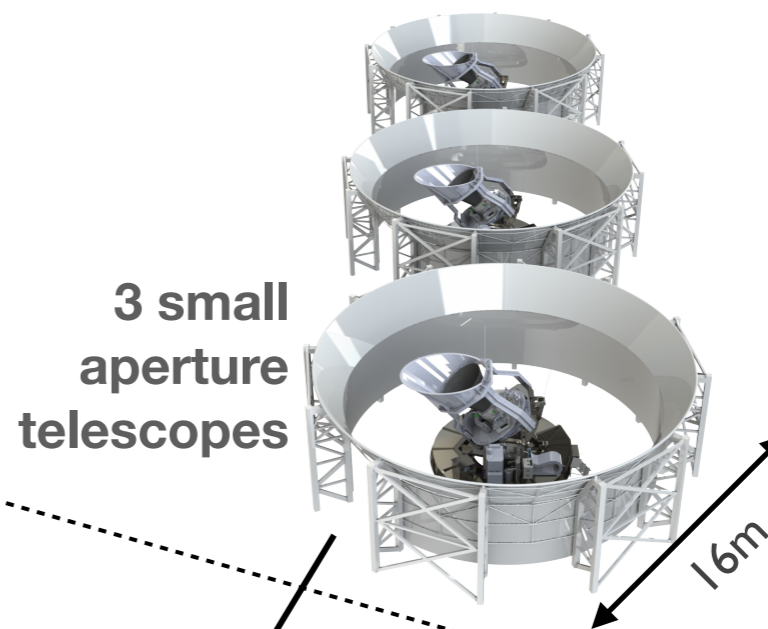
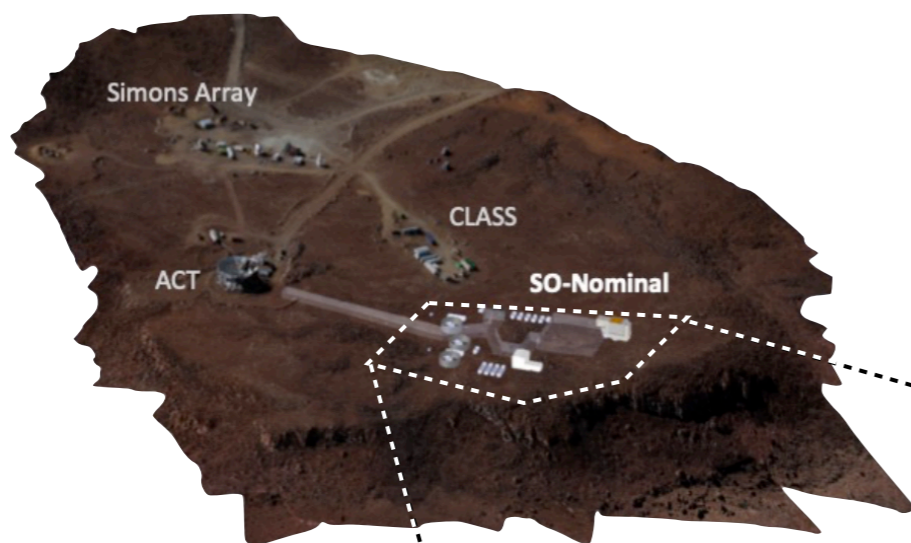
LiteBIRD



- Same goal  $\sigma(r) = 10^{-3}$

LiteBIRD & PIXIE:  
Complementarity on science goals

## Simons Observatory



Survey:  
10% of sky

FoV: 35 deg

100mK FP  
with Half  
Wave plate

~10 000  
detectors each

Sensitivity:  
~ 2  $\mu$ K.arcmin

28GHz - 280GHz

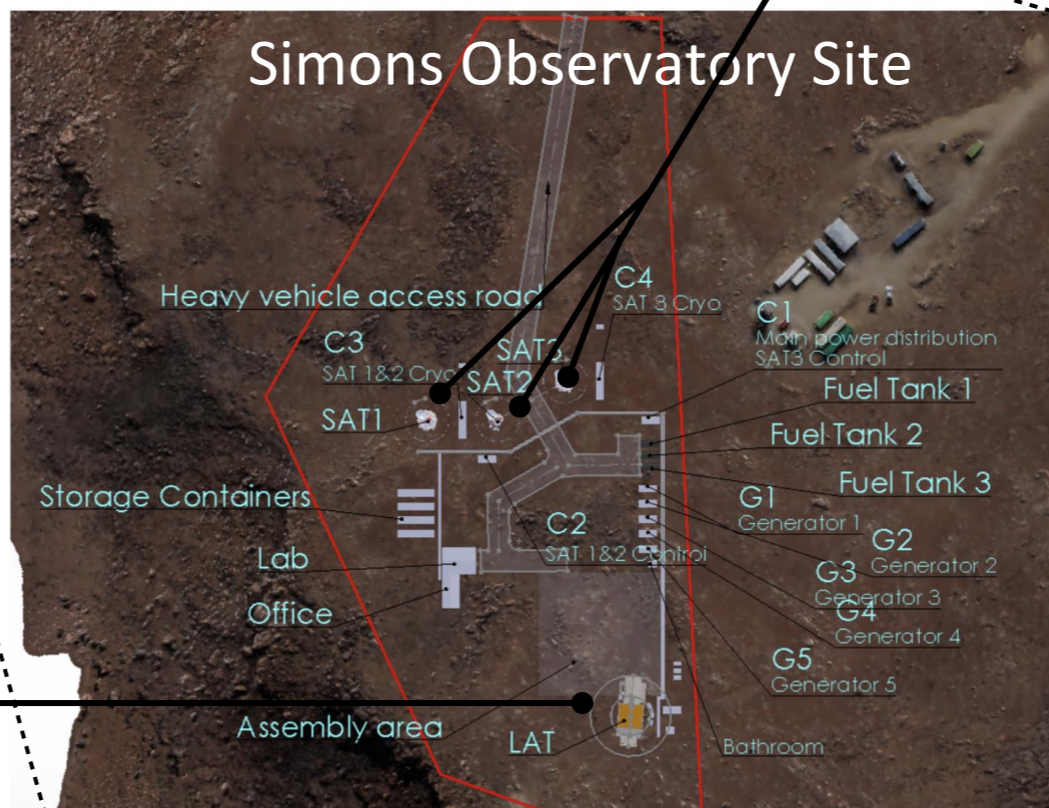
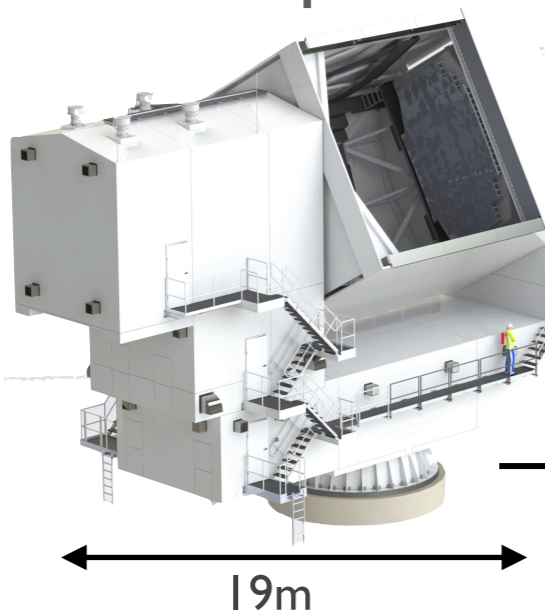
Survey :  
40% sky

Sensitivity:  
~ 6  $\mu$ K.arcmin

**1 large  
aperture  
telescope**

FoV: 8 deg

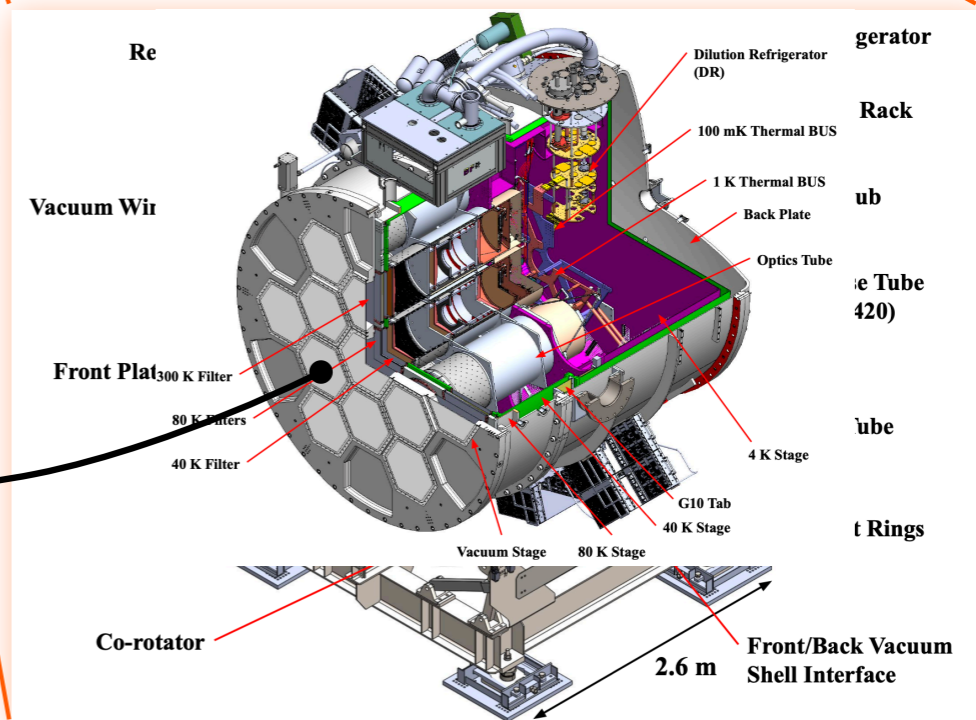
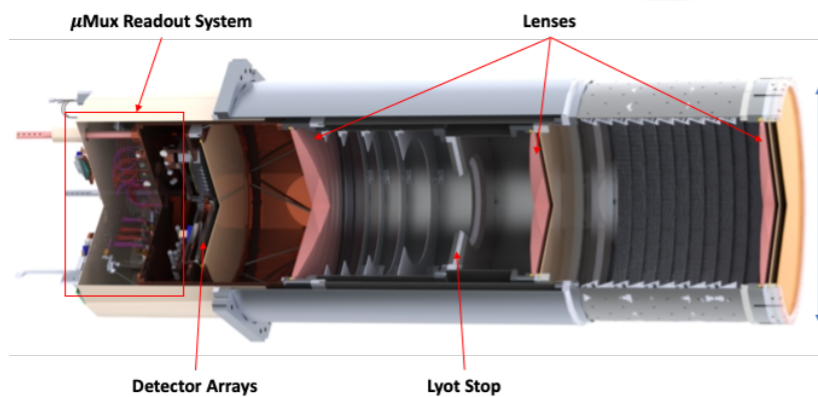
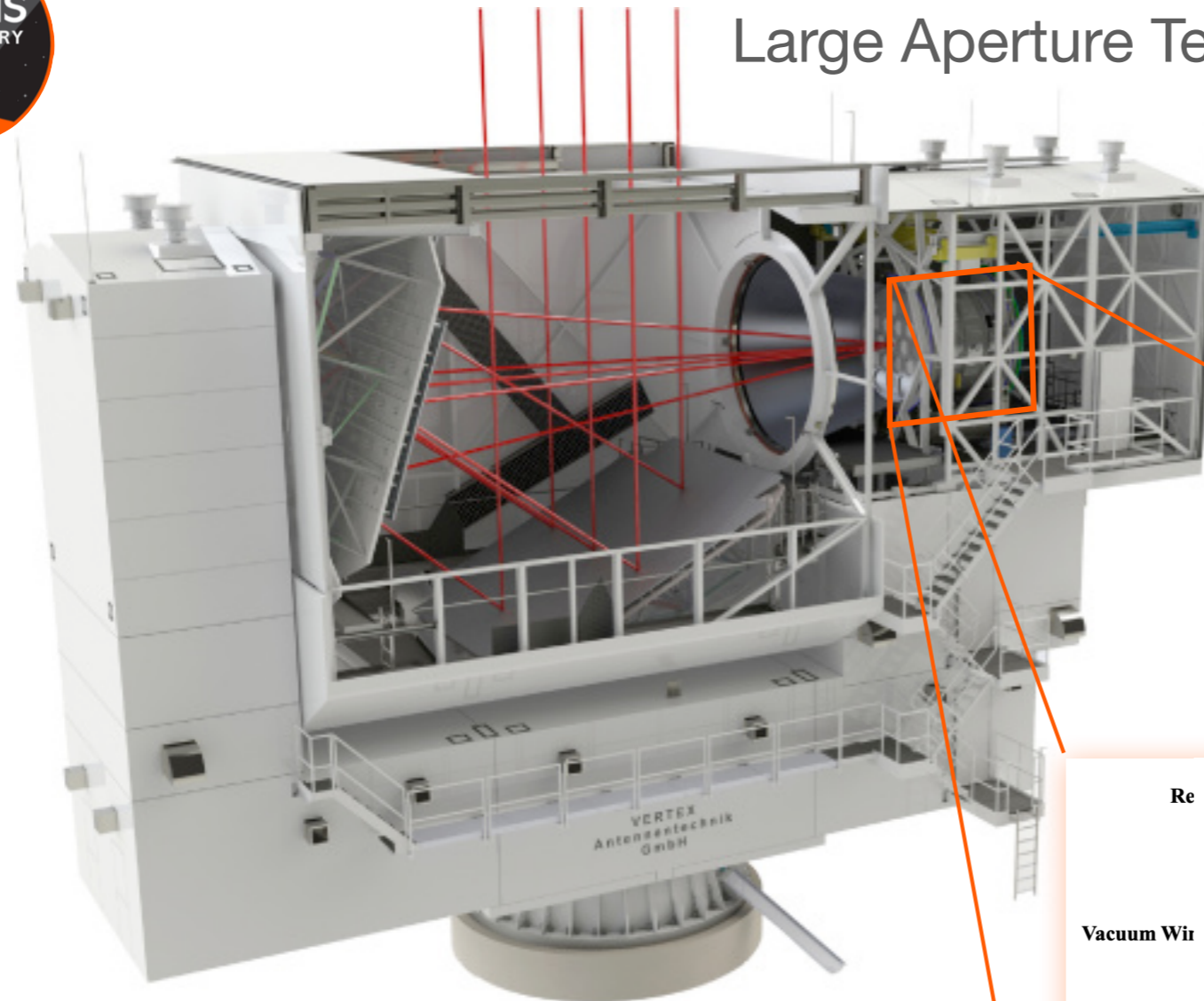
~30 000  
detectors





## Large Aperture Telescopes

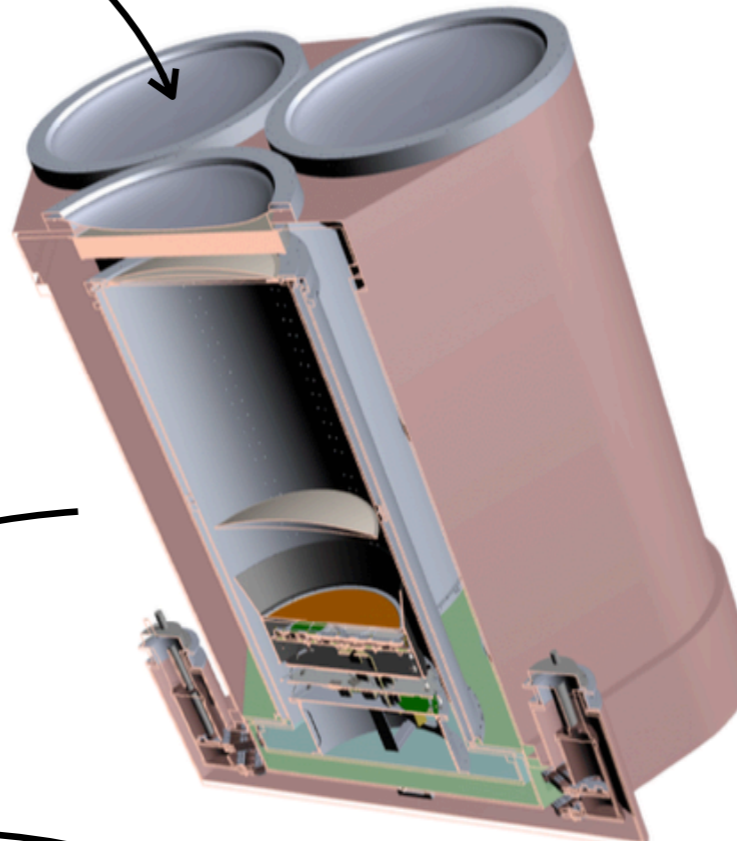
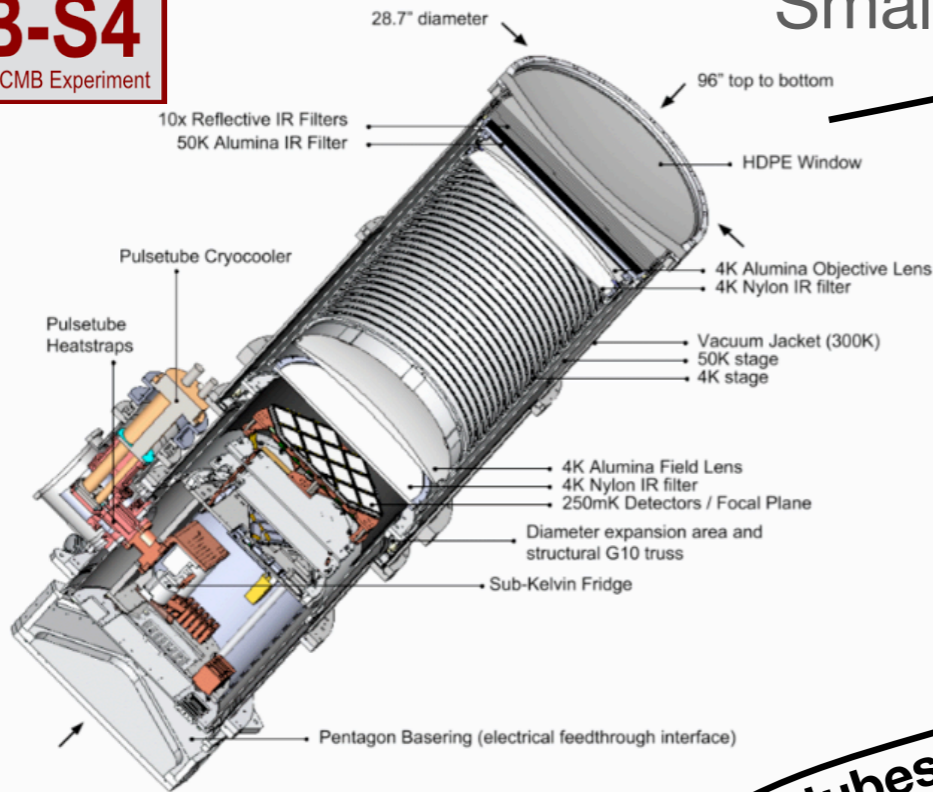
see 2103.02747



## CMB-S4

Next Generation CMB Experiment

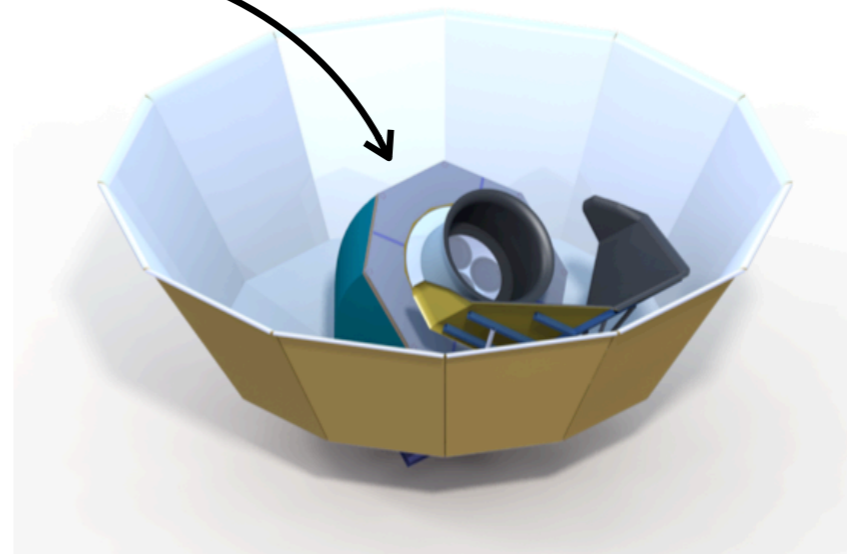
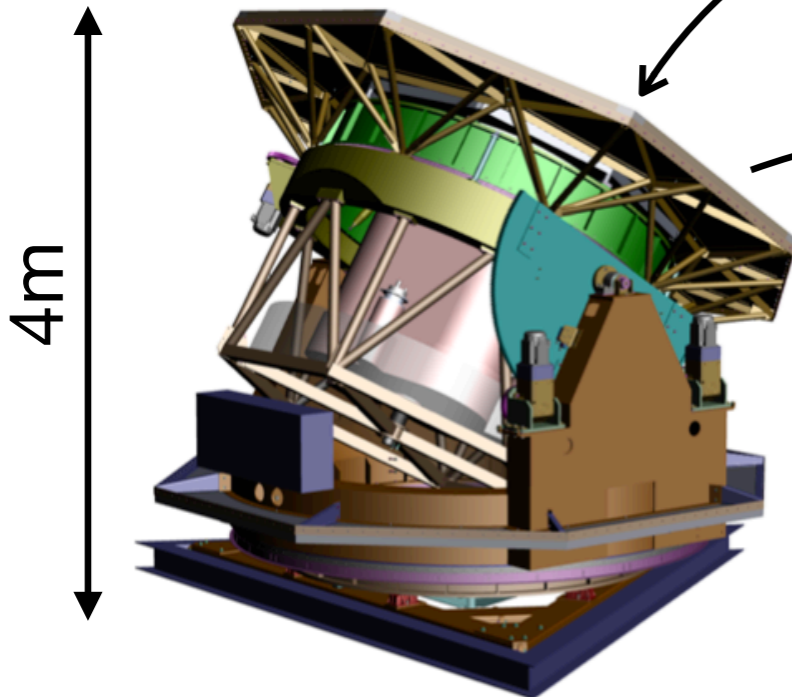
## Small Aperture Telescopes



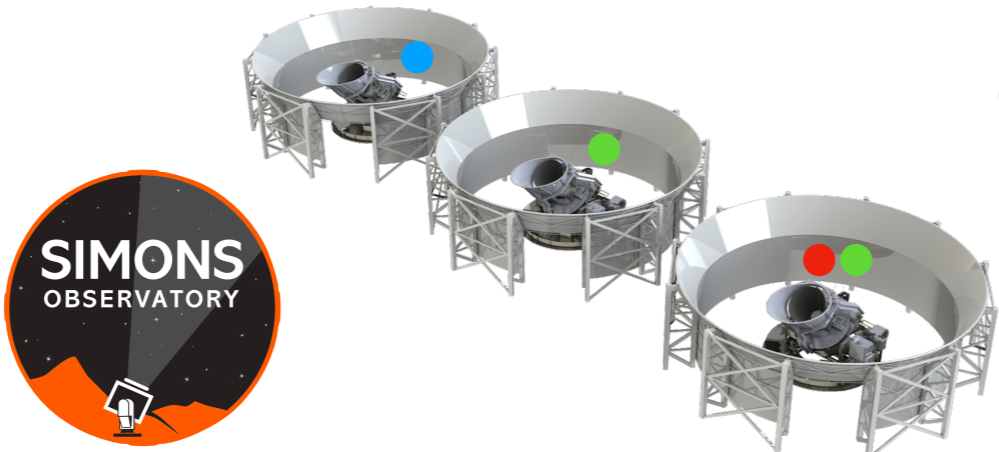
20GHz - 270GHz

Sensitivity:  
~ 1  $\mu$ K.arcmin

3 tubes

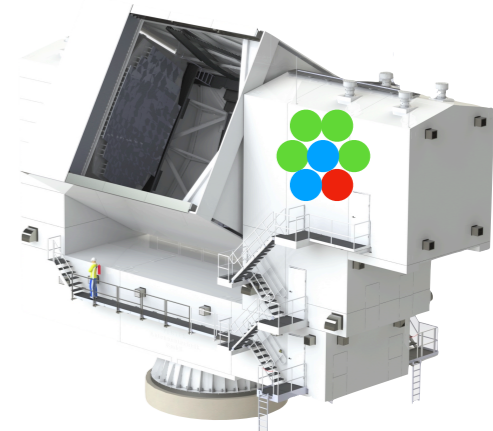


Funded by  
Simons Foundation



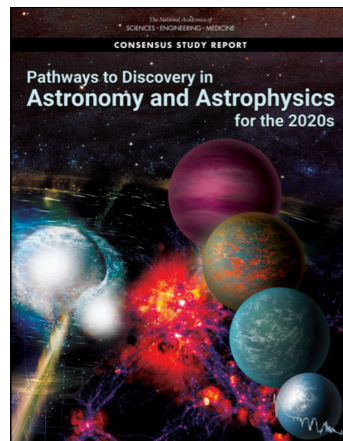
60,000 detectors

27/39GHz  
93/145GHz  
225/280GHz



Joint DOE/NSF project

Astro2020 US  
Decadal Survey of  
Astronomy:

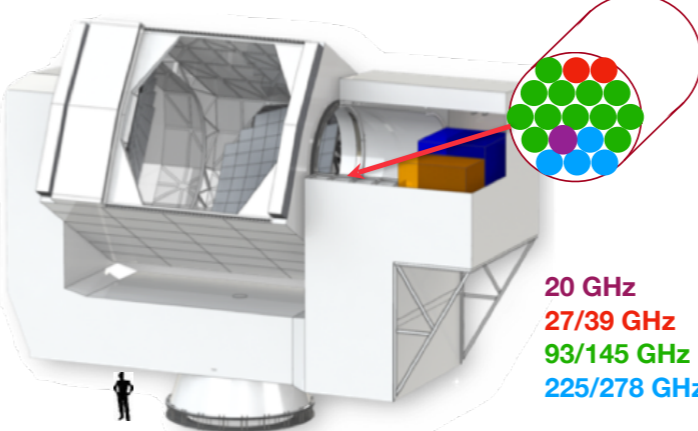


CMB-S4 = Priority #2


## CMB-S4

Next Generation CMB Experiment

**Ultra-deep survey:**  
observe ~3% of the sky  
with 150,000 detectors  
in SATs & a de-lensing  
LAT with 120,000  
detectors.



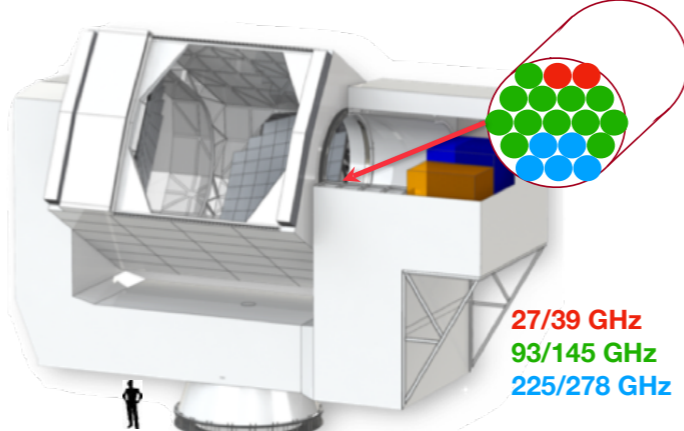
20 GHz  
27/39 GHz  
93/145 GHz  
225/278 GHz



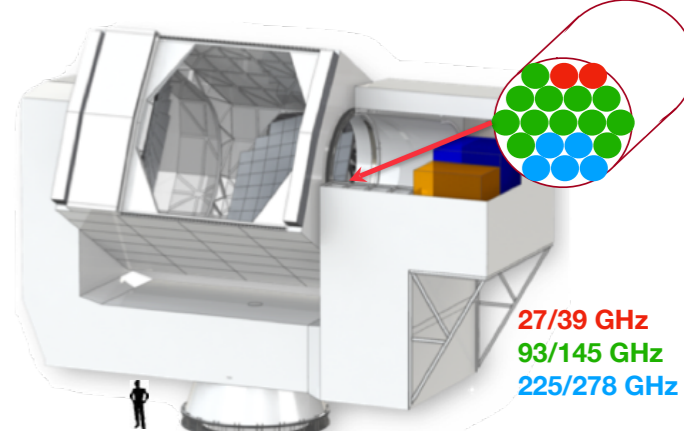
30/40 GHz  
85/145 GHz  
95/155 GHz  
220/270 GHz

500,000 detectors

**Deep-wide survey:**  
Two LATs observing  
~60% of the sky  
with 240,000  
detectors.

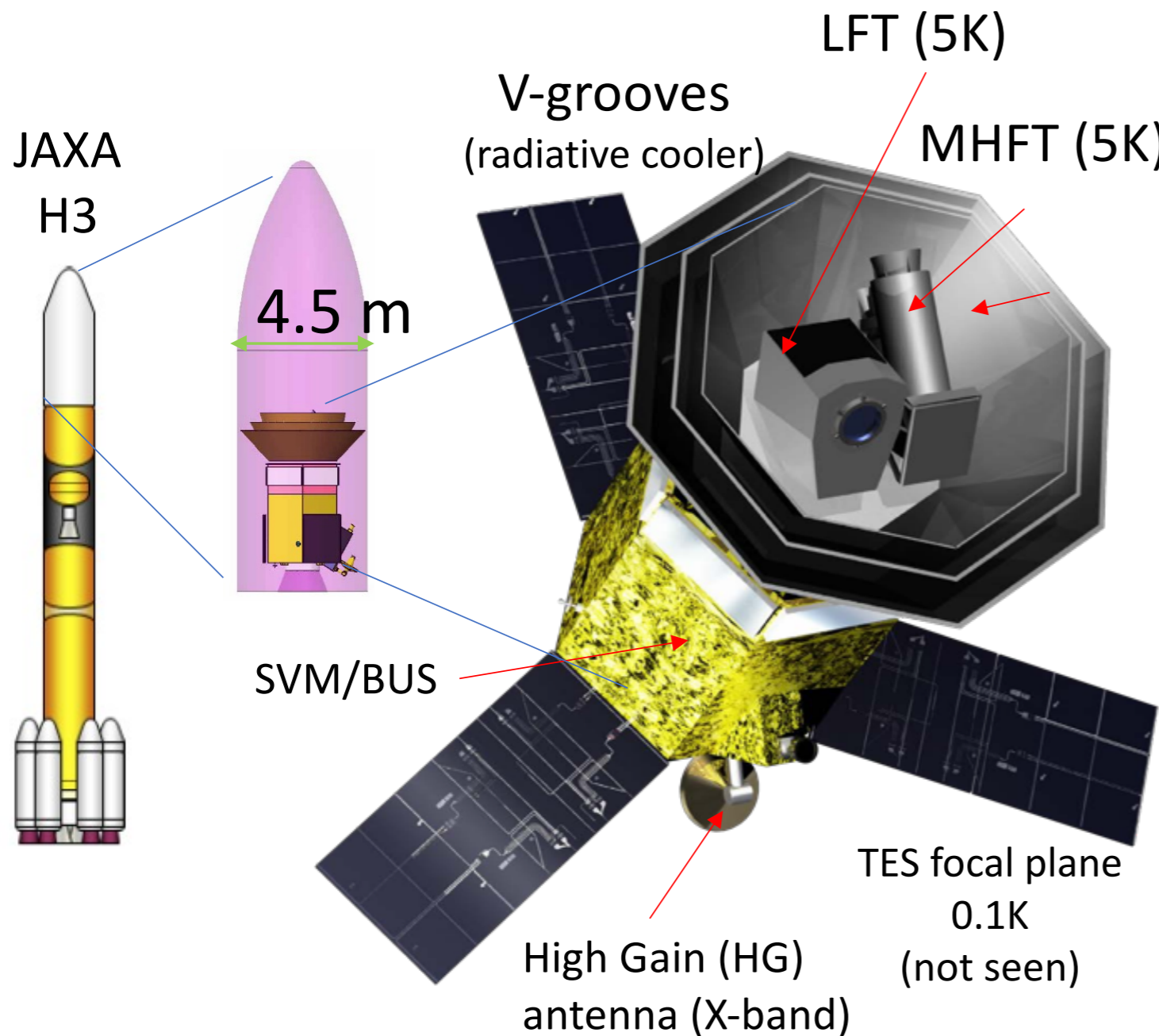


27/39 GHz  
93/145 GHz  
225/278 GHz



27/39 GHz  
93/145 GHz  
225/278 GHz

## LiteBIRD Mission



### Main Specifications

[Hazumi et al SPIE2020 11443-249](#)

L-Class JAXA Mission, selected in 2019

Launch 2029

L2 orbit  
All-sky Survey during 3 years

Large frequency coverage  
15 bands 34 - 448 GHz

Resolution:

LFT	MFT	HFT
70.5' - 23.7'	37.8' - 28'	28.6' - 17.9'

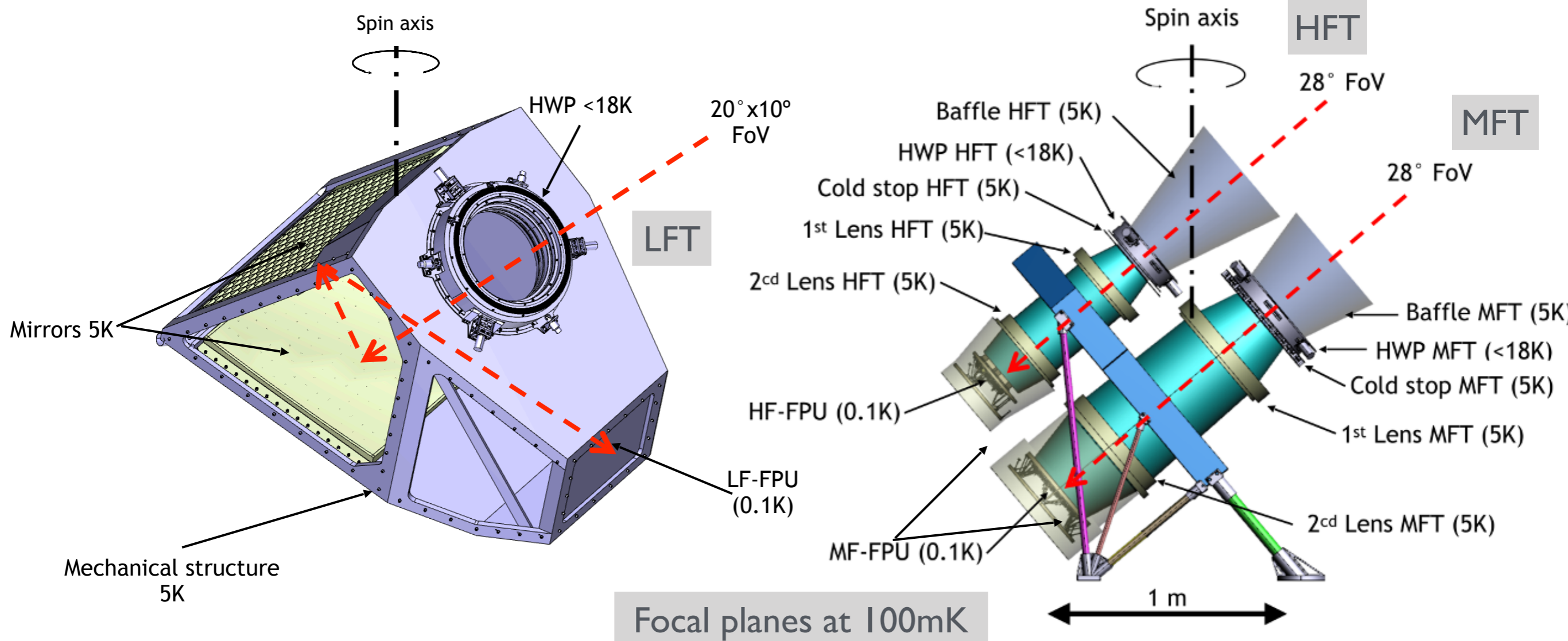
Sensitivity in Polarisation: 2.2  $\mu$ K.arcmin

Continuously rotating HWP

4508 TES detectors cooled down at 100mK

## Systematics Mitigation

Full instruments and optics at 5K

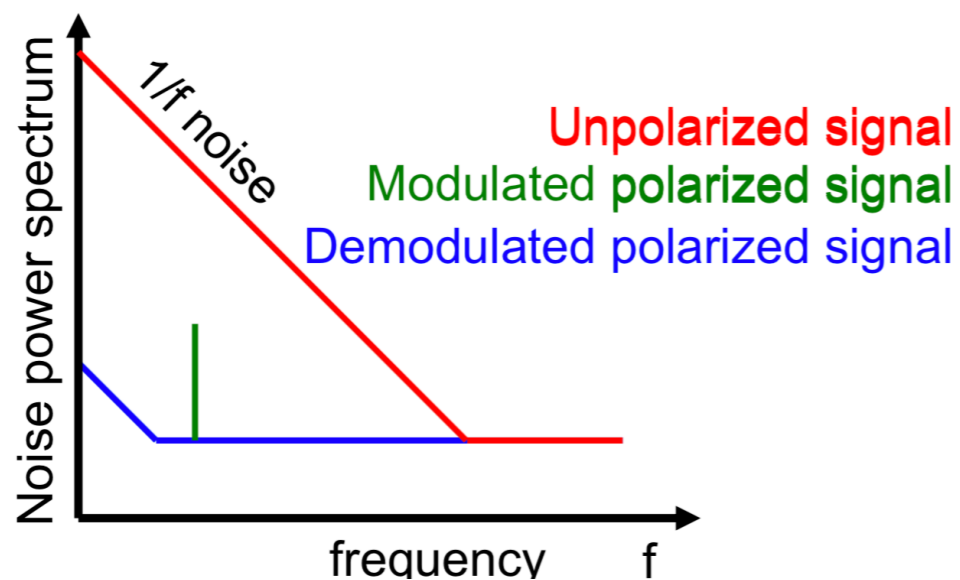
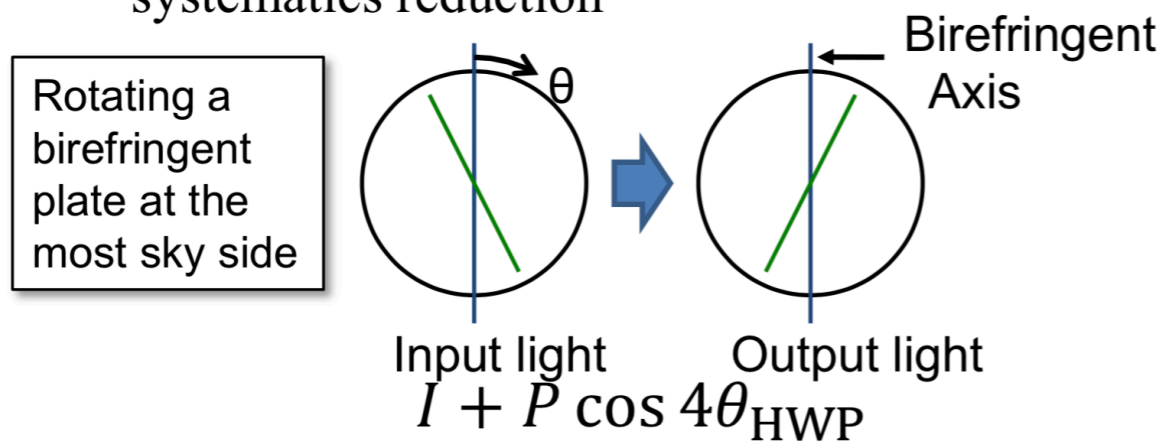




## Systematics Mitigation

### Continuously Rotating Half-Wave Plates

2. Polarization modulator with a rotating half-wave plate (HWP) for  $1/f$  noise & systematics reduction



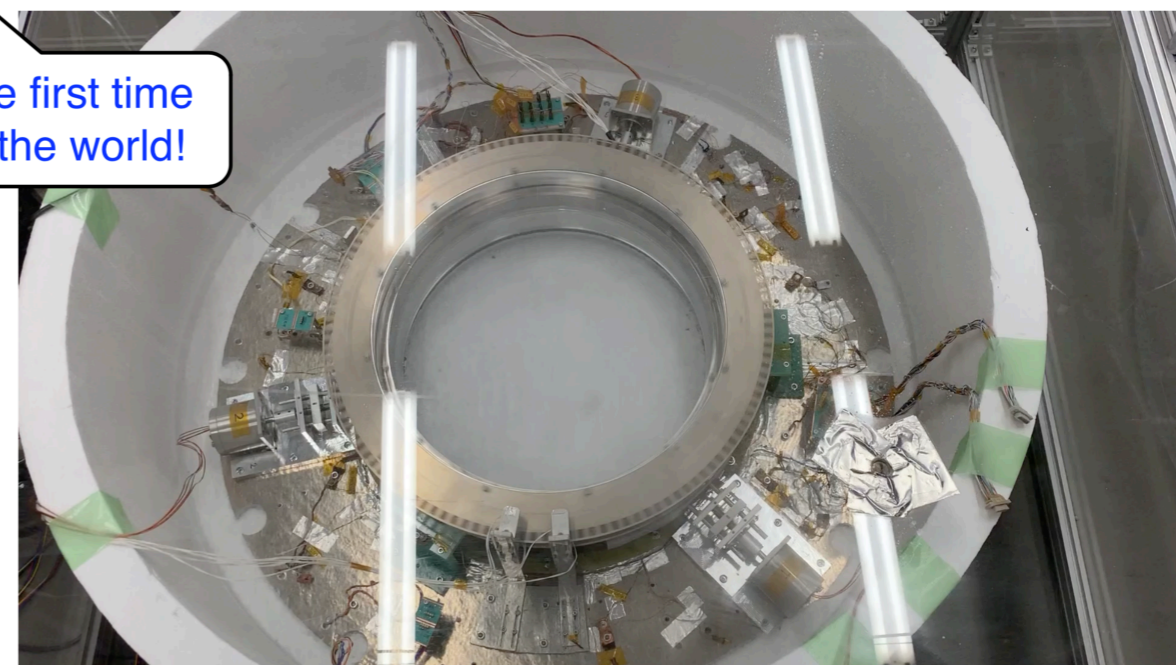
Magnetic sustentation

First prototype in the world developed at IPMU (Tokyo)

Superconducting magnetic bearing system operational in a 4K cryostat. We observed the stable rotation at cryogenic temperature ( $<10\text{K}$ ).

T. Matsumura Y. Sakurai  
Developed at Kavli IPMU

The first time in the world!



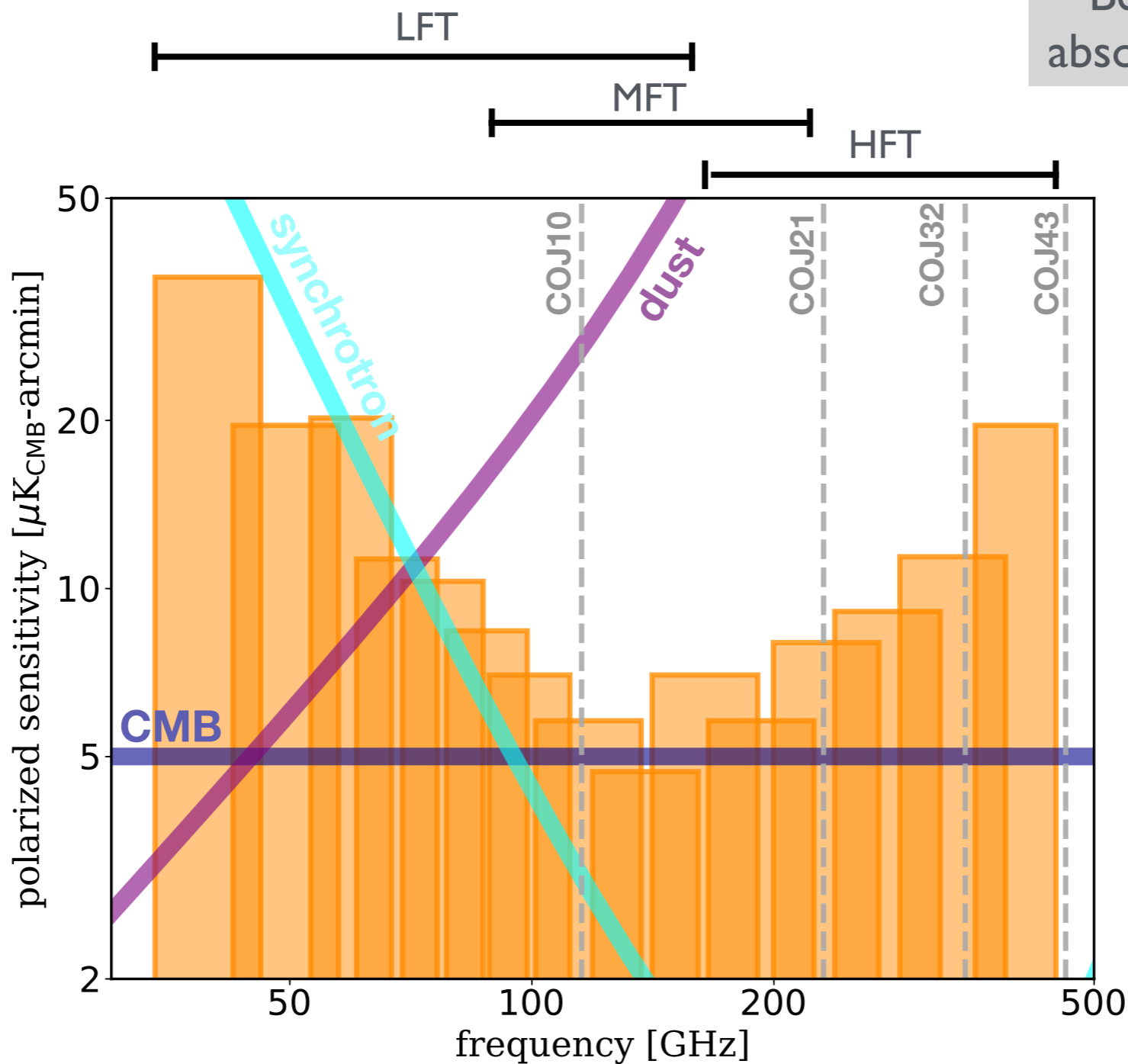
Parallel development in Italy

## Foregrounds Mitigation

Possible only from Space !  
Because of atmospheric absorption from the ground

15 bands  
from 34GHz  
to 448GHz

+4600  
detectors



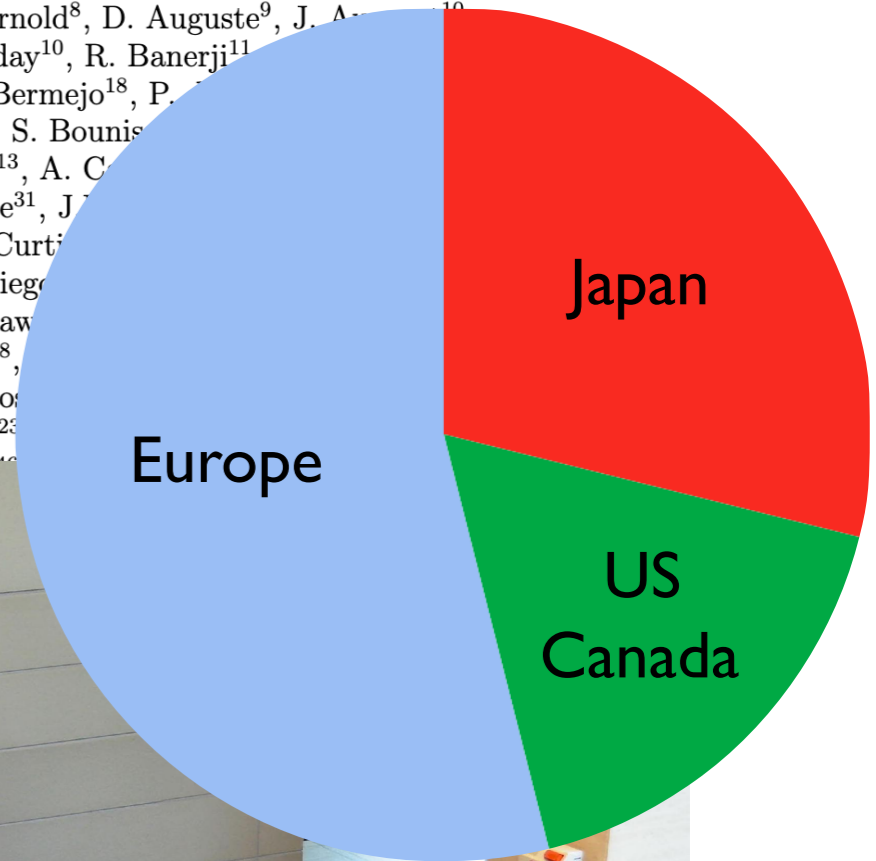
9 bands LFT  
5 bands x 2 MHFT  
+  
4 bands  
overlapping

## An international collaboration

About 300 researchers from Japan, Europe & North America



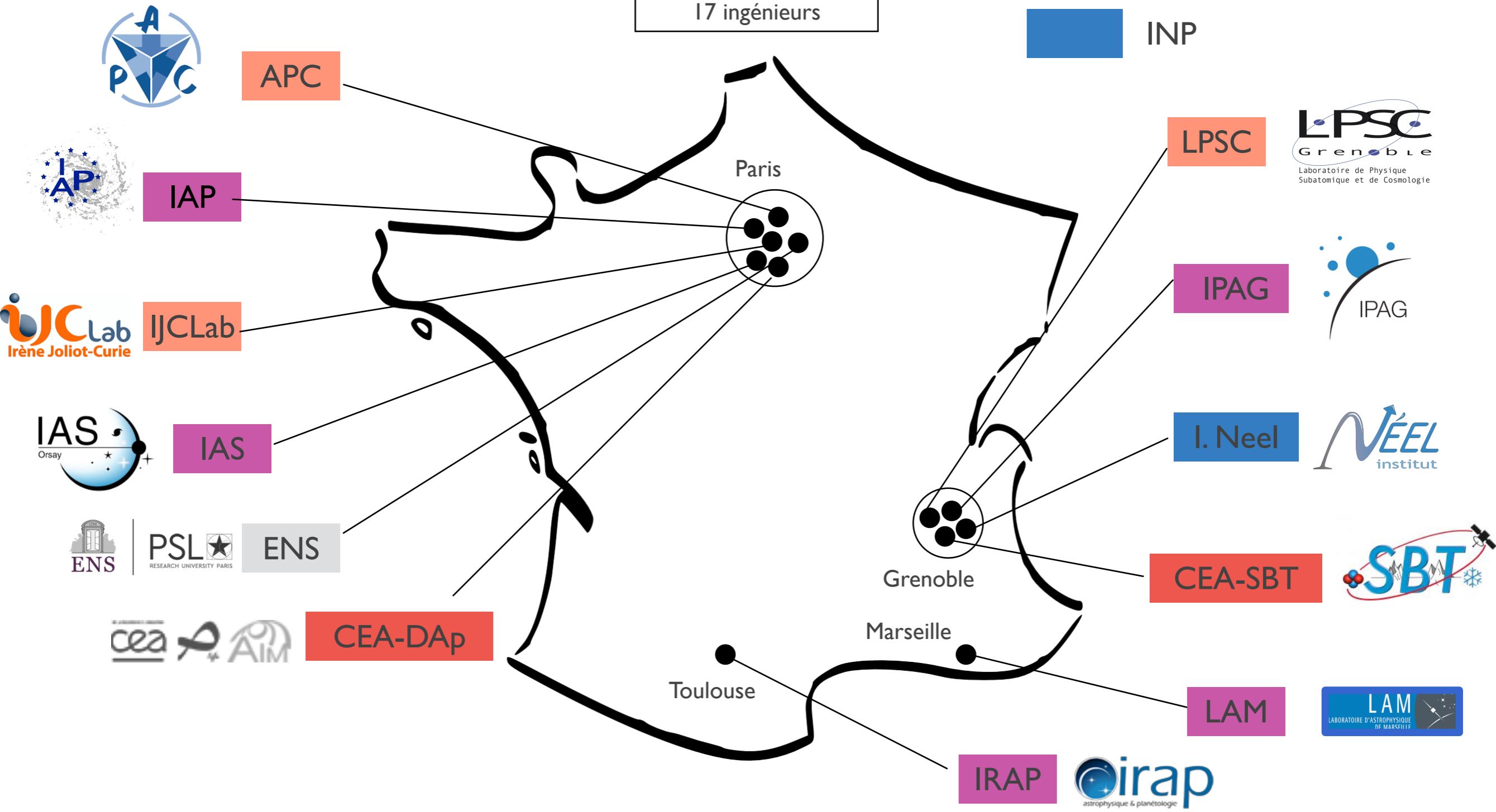
M. Hazumi<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, P.A.R. Ade<sup>5</sup>, A. Adler<sup>6</sup>, E. Allys<sup>7</sup>, K. Arnold<sup>8</sup>, D. Auguste<sup>9</sup>, J. Aumont<sup>10</sup>,  
R. Aurlen<sup>11</sup>, J. Austermann<sup>12</sup>, C. Baccigalupi<sup>13</sup>, A.J. Banday<sup>10</sup>, R. Banerji<sup>11</sup>,  
S. Basak<sup>15</sup>, J. Beall<sup>12</sup>, D. Beck<sup>16</sup>, S. Beckman<sup>17</sup>, J. Bermejo<sup>18</sup>, P. Bernardis<sup>19</sup>,  
M. Bersanelli<sup>20</sup>, J. Bonis<sup>9</sup>, J. Borrill<sup>21,22</sup>, F. Boulanger<sup>7</sup>, S. Bounie<sup>23</sup>,  
M. Brown<sup>24</sup>, M. Bucher<sup>25</sup>, E. Calabrese<sup>5</sup>, P. Campeti<sup>13</sup>, A. Carron<sup>26</sup>,  
A. Challinor<sup>27,28,29</sup>, V. Chan<sup>30</sup>, K. Cheung<sup>17</sup>, Y. Chinone<sup>31</sup>, J. Chluba<sup>32</sup>,  
F. Columbro<sup>19</sup>, J. Cubas<sup>33</sup>, A. Cukierman<sup>17,16</sup>, D. Curtin<sup>34</sup>,  
N. Dachlythra<sup>34</sup>, M. De Petris<sup>19</sup>, C. Dickinson<sup>24</sup>, P. Diego<sup>35</sup>,  
T. Dotani<sup>2</sup>, L. Duband<sup>35</sup>, S. Duff<sup>12</sup>, J.M. Duval<sup>35</sup>, K. Ebisawa<sup>36</sup>,  
J. Errard<sup>25</sup>, T. Essinger-Hileman<sup>37</sup>, F. Finelli<sup>38</sup>, R. Flauger<sup>8</sup>,  
M. Galloway<sup>11</sup>, K. Ganga<sup>25</sup>, J.R. Gao<sup>39</sup>, R. Genova-Santos<sup>40</sup>,  
T. Ghigna<sup>3,43</sup>, E. Gjerløw<sup>11</sup>, M.L. Gradziel<sup>44</sup>, J. Grain<sup>25</sup>, J. Goussard<sup>41</sup>,  
M. Gruber<sup>42</sup>, M. Guzman<sup>45</sup>, M. Habano<sup>46</sup>, M. Hasegawa<sup>47</sup>, M. Hayashino<sup>48</sup>,  
M. Heide<sup>49</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>50</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>51</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>52</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>53</sup>,  
M. Heidecke<sup>54</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>55</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>56</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>57</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>58</sup>,  
M. Heidecke<sup>59</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>60</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>61</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>62</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>63</sup>,  
M. Heidecke<sup>64</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>65</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>66</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>67</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>68</sup>,  
M. Heidecke<sup>69</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>70</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>71</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>72</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>73</sup>,  
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M. Heidecke<sup>79</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>80</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>81</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>82</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>83</sup>,  
M. Heidecke<sup>84</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>85</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>86</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>87</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>88</sup>,  
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M. Heidecke<sup>94</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>95</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>96</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>97</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>98</sup>,  
M. Heidecke<sup>99</sup>, M. Heidecke<sup>100</sup>



## LiteBIRD-FRANCE

35 chercheurs  
17 ingénieurs

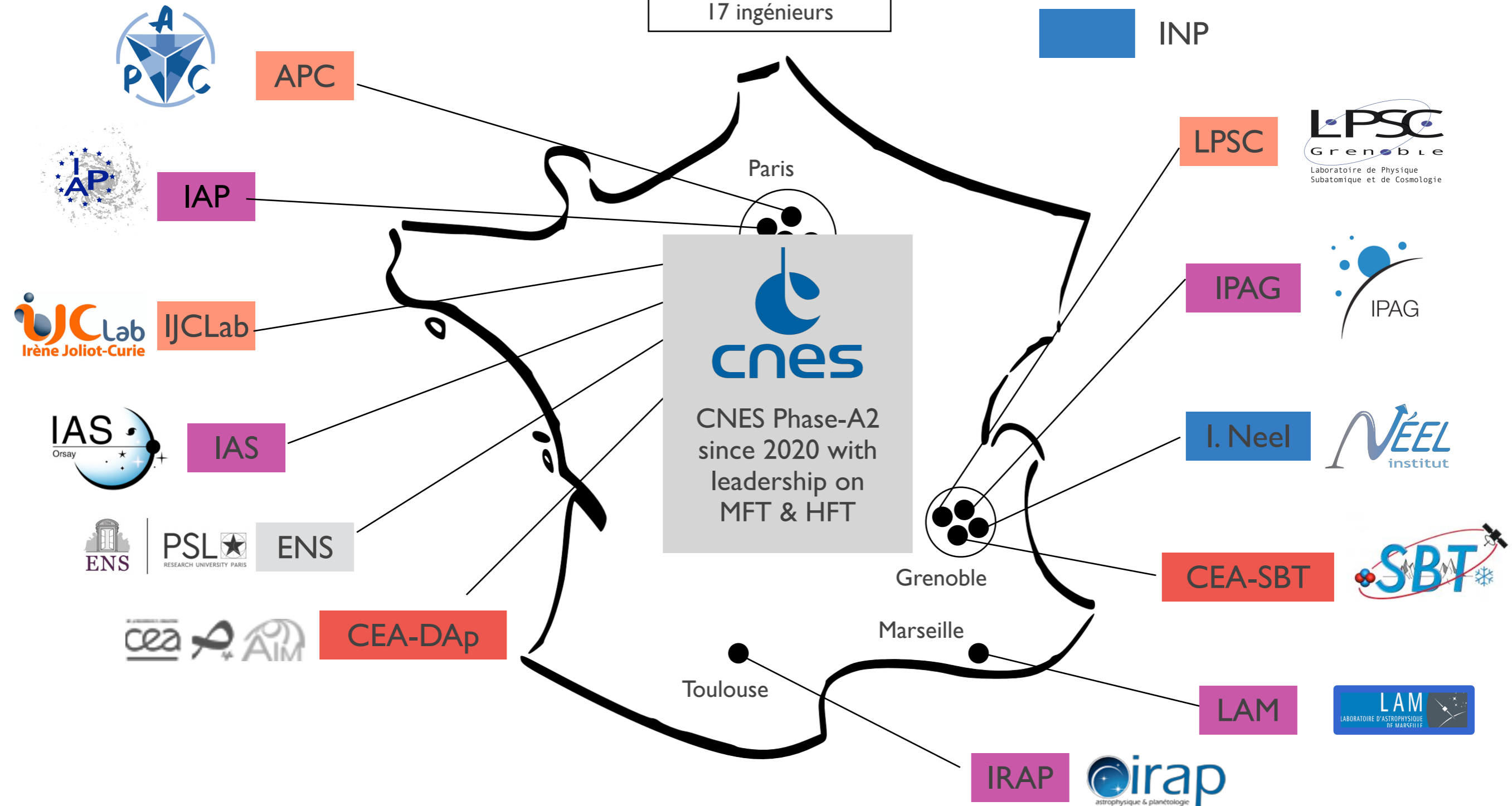
- IN2P3
- INSU
- INP
- CEA
- ENS



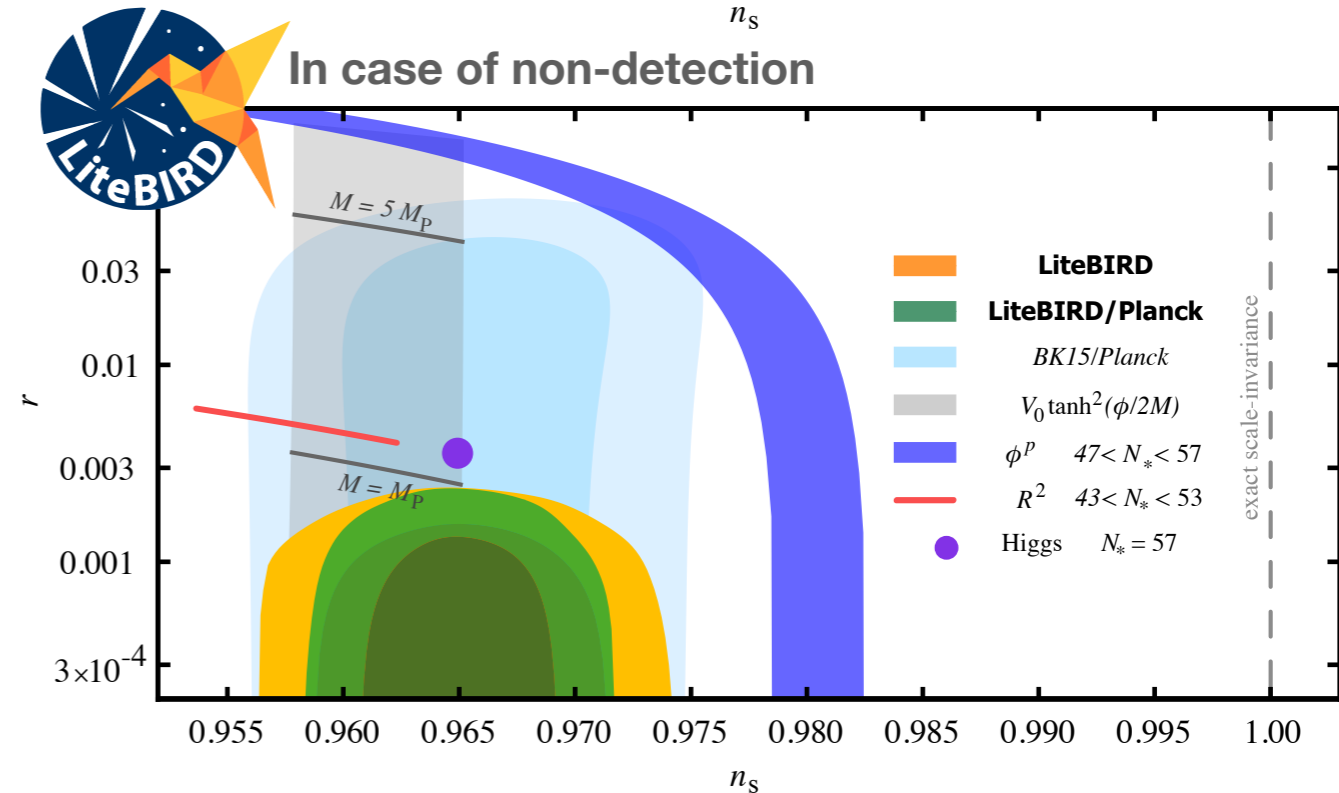
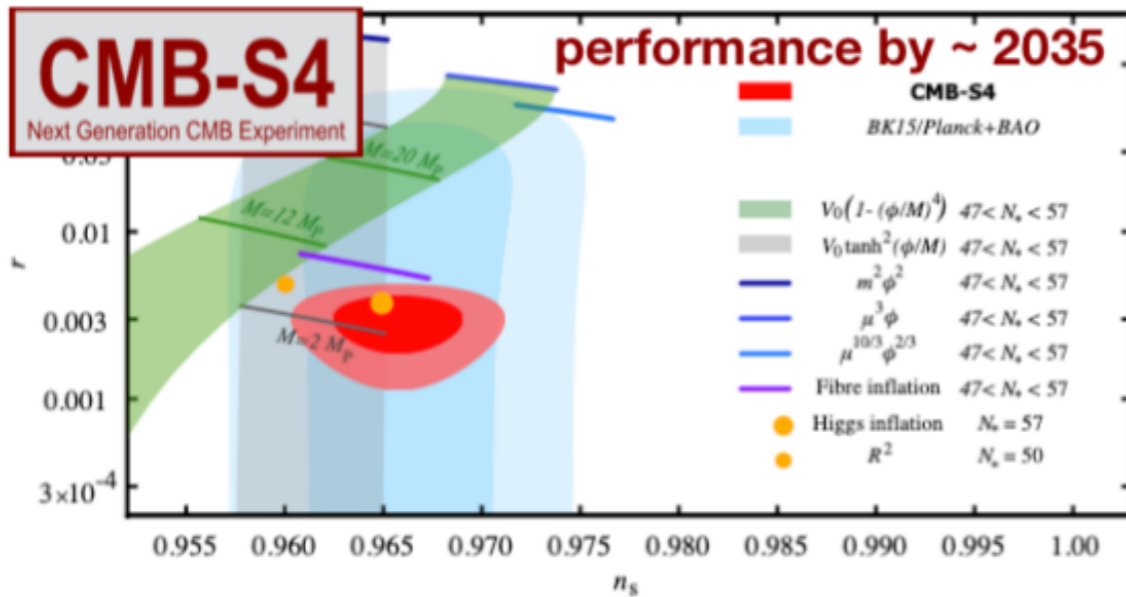
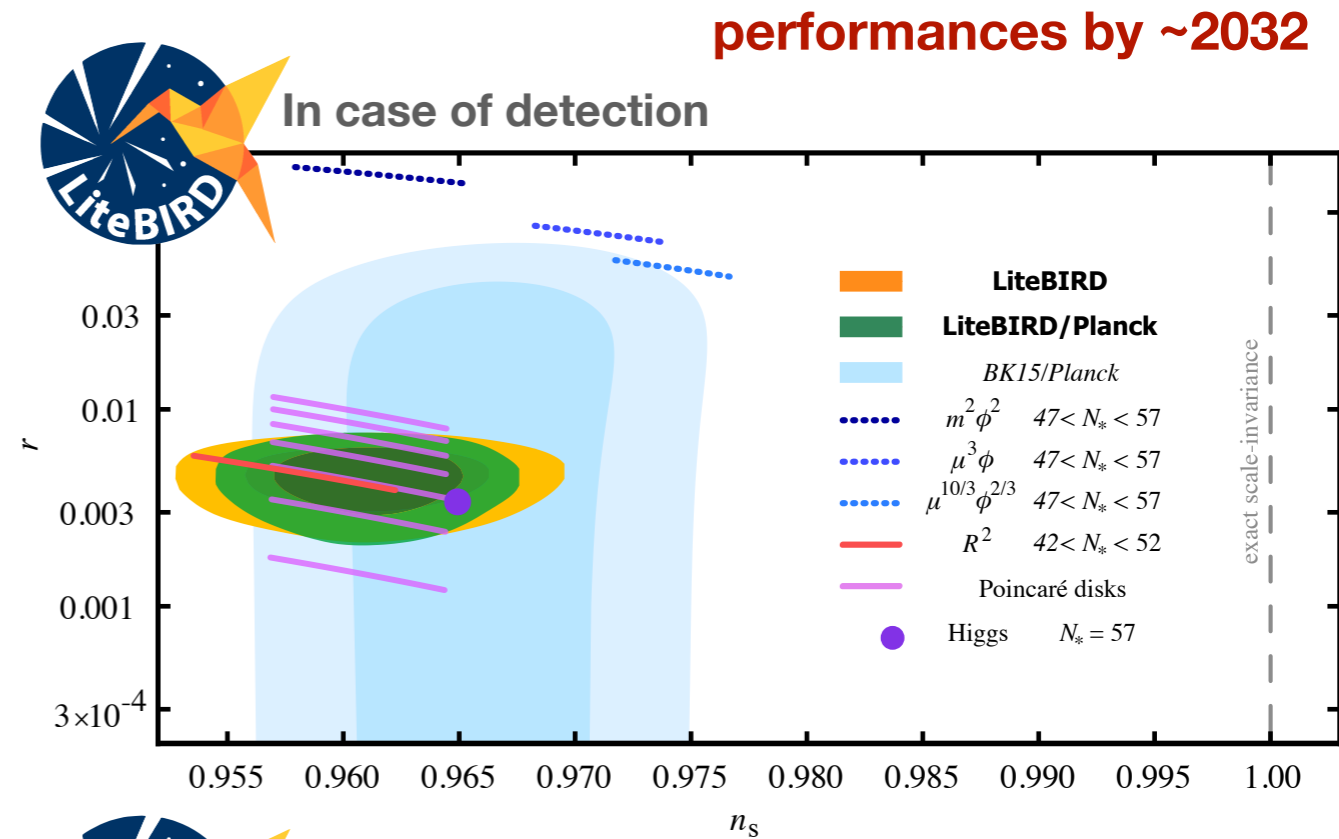
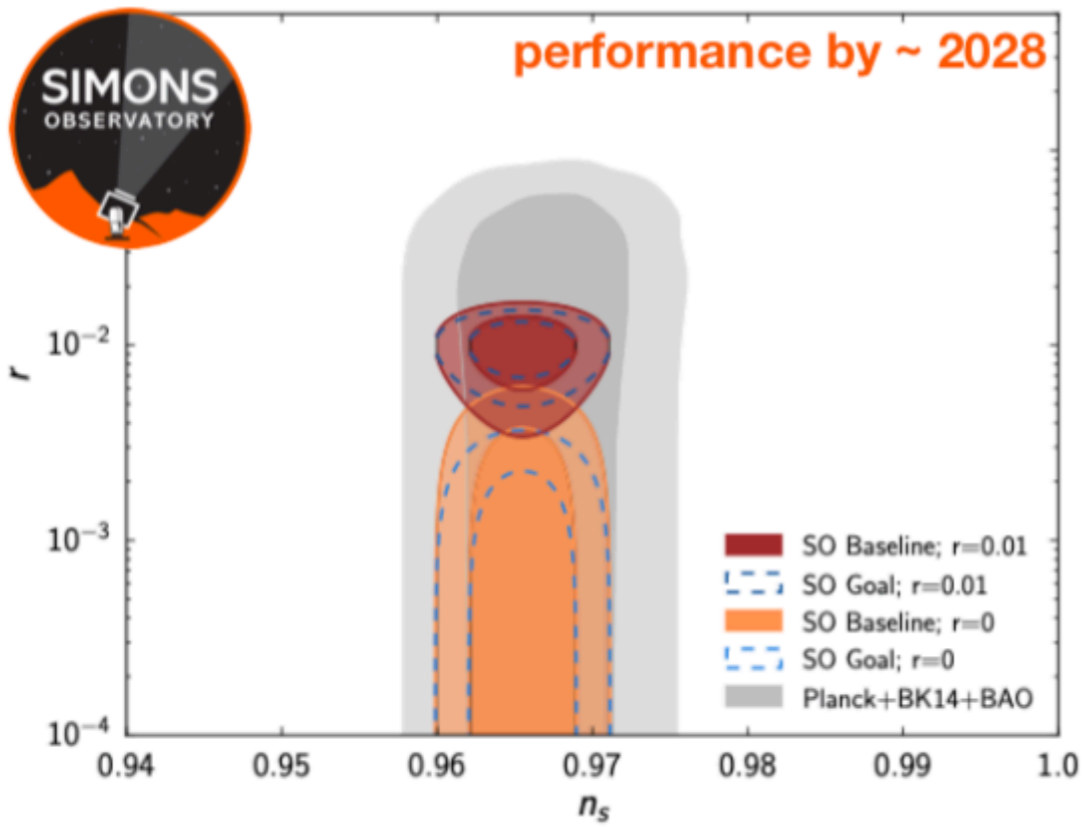
## LiteBIRD-FRANCE

35 chercheurs  
17 ingénieurs

- IN2P3
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# Some Forecasts as a Conclusion / Perspectives



# Some Forecasts as a Conclusion / Perspectives

