

Updates from SPT-3G

Silvia Galli

K. Benabed, F. Bouchet, E. Camphuis, A. Doussot, F. Guidi, E. Hivon, Ali Rida Khalifeh

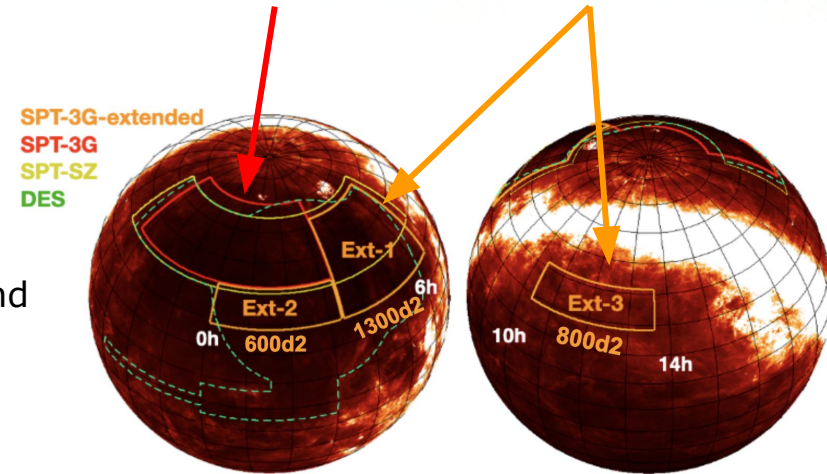
IAP-Institut d'Astrophysique de Paris

CMB France#4, 23/11/2021

The South Pole Telescope

- SPT is a **10m telescope** at the Amundsen-Scott station at South Pole, lead by the **University of Chicago**.
 - SPT-SZ 2007-2011 (2500deg², intensity only, 95, 150, 220 GHz)
 - SPTpol 2012-2016 (500deg², polarization, 95, 150 GHz).
 - **SPT-3G** is the third generation camera, taking data from 2017 (main survey 2019-2023/24, intensity and polarization)
- **SPT3-3G has high resolution (1.2'@150Ghz) and high sensitivity (2.2μK-arcmin) with 16 000 at 95, 150, 220 GHz.**
- Our goal is to measure **cosmological parameters** that will be as tight or **tighter than** the ones from **Planck**.

Baseline Winter field **Extended Summer fields**



SPT-3G (2017-2023)	
95, 150, 220 GHz	
1500 deg ² Winter (baseline)	3000 deg ² Summer (extended)
@150 GHz in TT 2018: 15μK-arcmin 2019+2020: 5μK-arcmin Goal: 2.2μK-arcmin	@150 GHz 2yr: 12 μK-arcmin

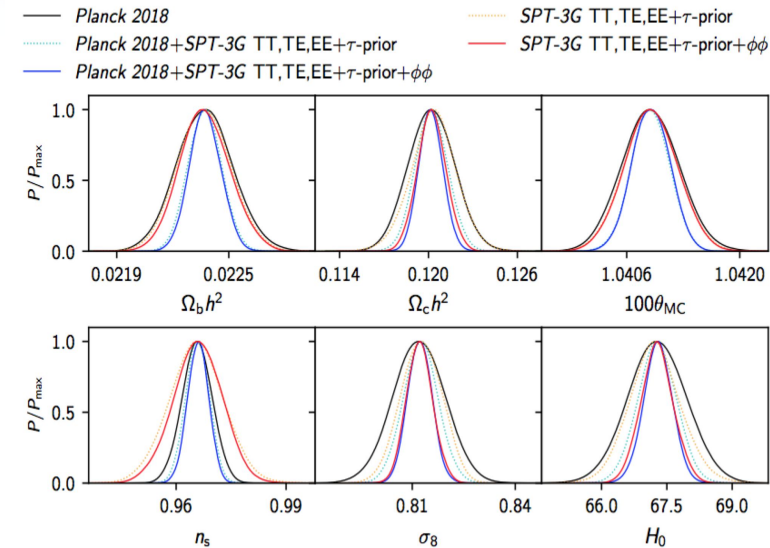
SPT-3G expected to reach comparable to **~S4** in the winter field by the end of observations in the next two years

SPT-3G will be super powerful

1. **SPT-3G winter alone** will be able to constrain H_0 and other parameters **as well or better than Planck!** (except for n_s , which are more sensitive to sample variance).
 - a. **$\sigma(H_0)=0.66$ Km/s/Mpc and $\sigma(\sigma_8)=0.006$** from SPT3G lensed TT,TE,EE+ τ -prior (without any other Planck data). Comparable precision to Planck.
 - b. **Adding $\phi\phi$ $\sigma(H_0)=0.34$ and $\sigma(\sigma_8)=0.004$** (* ignores correlations between lensed spectra and $\phi\phi$).
 - c. **SPT-3G winter 5yr +Planck will improve most parameters by a factor of 2.**

2. We will test LCDM in different regimes from Planck. We will be able to constrain many extended models e.g. for tensions.

3. **Summer fields have the potential to further improve these numbers (~20%).**



Planck 2018: **$H_0=67.36\pm 0.54$** Km/s/Mpc

(TTTEEE+ $\phi\phi$) **$\sigma_8=0.8111\pm 0.0060$**

Riess 2021: $H_0=73.04\pm 1.04$

DES Y3: = $\sigma_8=0.733\pm 0.039$ (LCDM+mnu)

We will be leading the knowledge of the universe with this data. This comes with great responsibility!

THIS LEVEL OF PRECISION REQUIRES A ROBUST ANALYSIS PIPELINE!

SPT members at IAP



Postdoc:
Federica Guidi
Summer fields



Postdoc:
Ali Rida Khalifeh
Extended models



Research Engineer:
Aristide Doussot
Simulations



PhD student:
Etienne Camphuis
2YR Winter fields

Staff:



Karim Benabed



François Bouchet



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Staff:



Karim Benabed



François Bouchet



Silvia Galli



Eric Hivon



**SPT meeting,
KICP-Chicago, July 2022**

A few results

First release of SPT-3G on cosmological parameters 2018.

- Balkenhol, et al., Constraints on Λ CDM extensions from the SPT-3G 2018 EE and TE power spectra, 2021.
- Dutcher, D., et. al., Measurements of the E -mode polarization and temperature-E -mode correlation of the CMB from SPT-3G 2018 data, 2021.

Estimation of covariance matrices for the next SPT-3G release

- Camphuis, E., Benabed, K., Galli, S., Hivon, 'E., Lilley, M., 2022, Accurate CMB covariance matrices: exact calculation and approximations, 2022

Constraining cosmological tensions with SPT

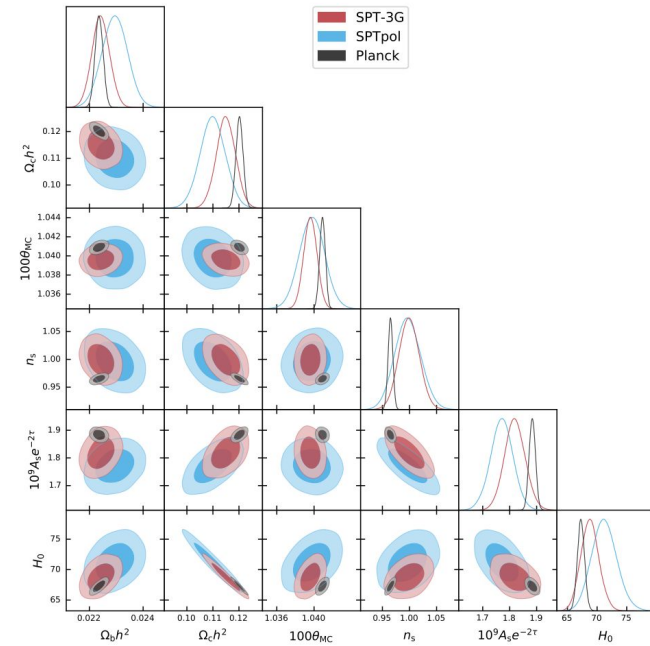
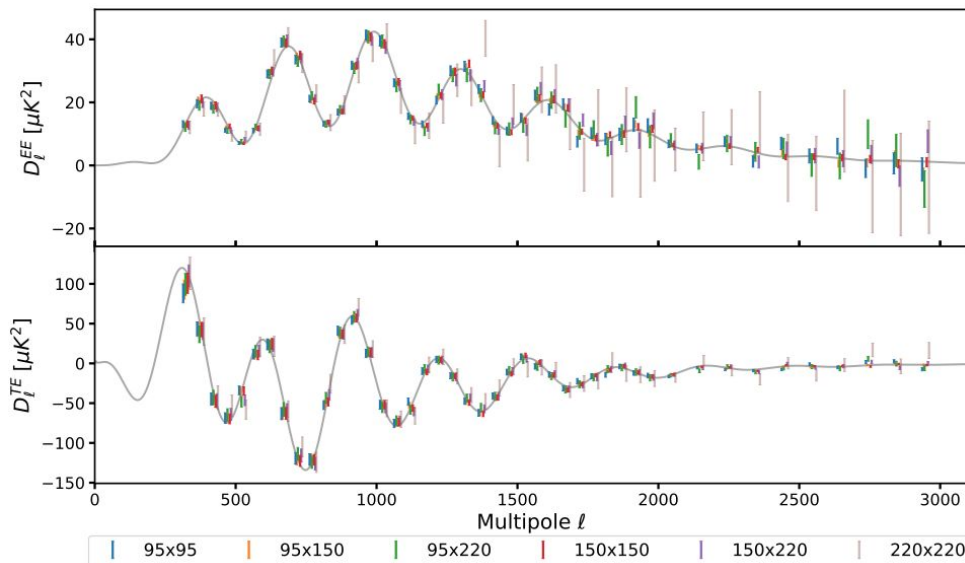
- Smith, T.~L., Lucca, M., Poulin, V., Galli, S. et al., 2022, Hints of Early Dark Energy in Planck, SPT, and ACT data: new physics or systematics? 2022
- Galli, S., Pogosian, L., Jedamzik, K., Balkenhol, L., 2022, Consistency of Planck, ACT, and SPT constraints on magnetically assisted recombination and forecasts for future experiments.

Study of systematics from the SPT-3G

- Galli, S., Wu, W.~L.~K., Benabed, K., et al., 2021, Breaking the degeneracy between polarization efficiency and cosmological parameters in CMB experiments

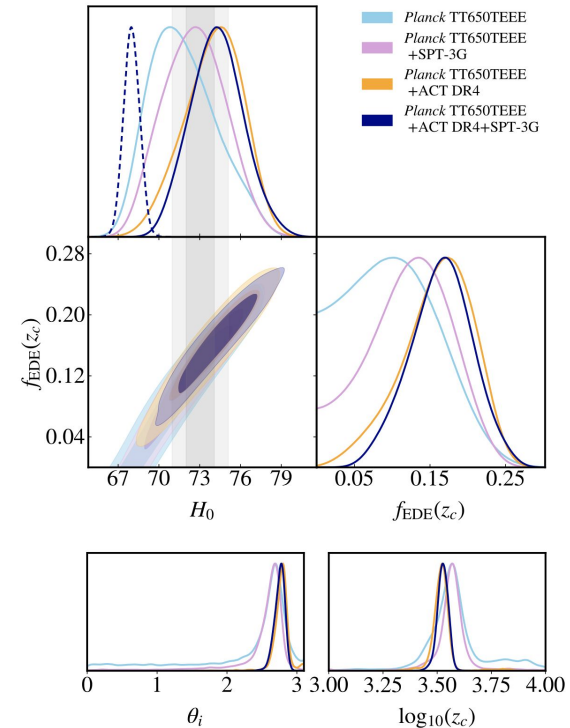
SPT3G-2018 TEEE (Dutcher+2021, Balkenhol+2021)

- **1500 deg²** region at **95, 150, and 220 GHz** taken over a **four month period in 2018**, only half of the focal plane. Flat sky, simulated covariance matrix.
- Already better than SPTpol (3 years of obs.), 21, 15, 58 uK² in TT @95,150,220 Ghz.
- Errors still three times larger than Planck for the moment.
Under Λ CDM, on the 5 parameters, Planck and SPT are perfectly consistent.
 - $H_0 = 68.8 \pm 1.5 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$
 - $\sigma_8 = 0.789 \pm 0.016$
 - $A_L = 0.98 \pm 0.12$
- Λ CDM is a good fit to the data, $\chi^2=513$ for 528 bandpowers (PTE=61%).



Early Dark Energy and Hubble tension

1. EDE assumes the presence of an ultra-light scalar field φ slow-rolling down an axion-like potential of the form $V(\varphi) \propto [1 - \cos(\varphi/f)]^n$, where f is the decay constant of the field.
2. Parametrized by 3 parameters:
 f_{EDE} fraction of the total energy density in EDE at the critical redshift z_c with an initial field value θ .
3. EDE helps with the Hubble tension because the accelerated expansion of the universe at $z \sim 3000$ allows the decrease of sound horizon r_s without spoiling too much the damping tail (although it still decreases Silk damping).



We showed that there are small hints of Early dark energy from Planck, Planck+ACT or Planck+SPT, if one excises the Planck TT>650.

T. L. Smith, M. Lucca, V. Poulin, G. F. Abellan, L. Balkenhol, K. Benabed, S. Galli, R. Murgia 2022

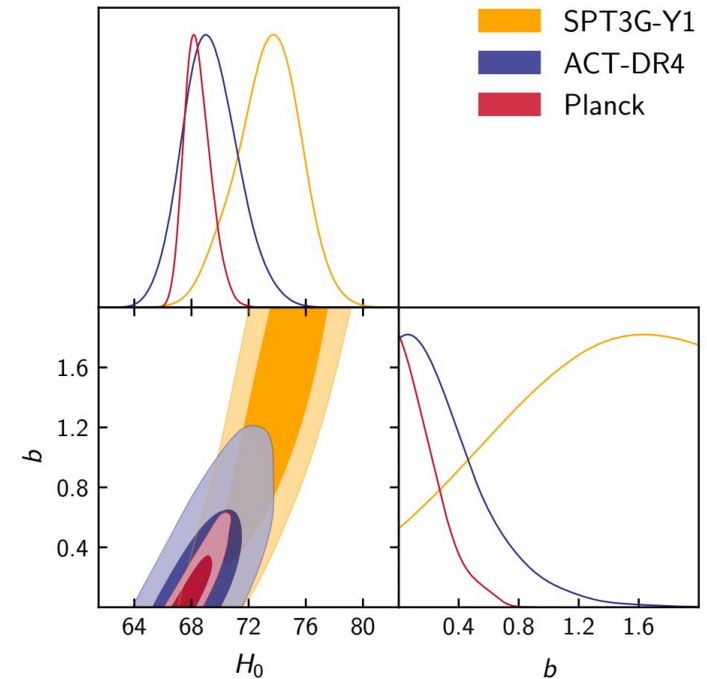
see also La Posta et al. 2022

Primordial magnetic fields and CMB

- Goal: set constraints and forecasts on PMF (Pogosian & Jedamzik 2020)
- This PMF model creates clustering in baryons at very small scales. **b is the clustering factor**

$$b \equiv \left(\frac{\langle \rho_b^2 \rangle - \langle \rho_b \rangle^2}{\langle \rho_b \rangle^2} \right)$$

- Makes recombination happen earlier, changing the width of the last scattering surface.
- It has an impact on position of the peaks (hence alleviate H_0 tension), damping tail, polarization amplitude.
- It is a toy model.



SPT-3G TEEE less constraining than ACT-DR4 for PMF because ACT-DR4 includes TT (which breaks in particular the ns-omb degeneracy).

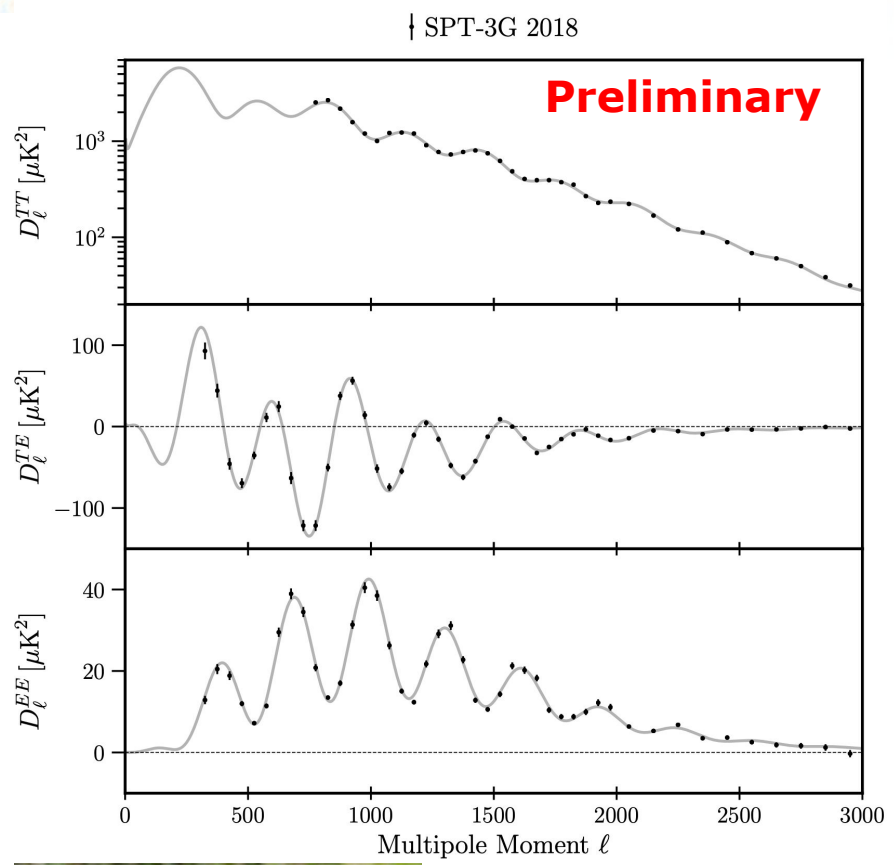
This project was key to realize that we needed to include TT, and to also to better understand our covariance matrix.

S. Galli, L. Pogosian, K. Jedamzik, L. Balkenhol 2021

SPT-3G 2018 TTTEEE (in preparation)

SPT-SZ (2007-2011)	SPTpol (2012-2016)	SPT-3G (2017-2023)	
95, 150, 220 GHz	95, 150 GHz	95, 150, 220 GHz	
2500 deg ²	500 deg ²	1500 deg ² Winter (baseline)	2500 deg ² Summer (extended)
18 μ K-arcmin@150 GHz	5.5 μ K-arcmin@150 GHz	@150 GHz 2018: 15 μ K-arcmin Goal: 2.2μK-arcmin	@150 GHz 2yr: 12 μK-arcmin
Temperature only (Story+ 2012)	Polarization only (Henning+ 2017)	Release 2018: Polarization only (Balkenhol+ et al. 2021, Dutcher+) Polarization+Temperature (Balkenhol+ in preparation)	

Including TT into SPT-3G



**Ratio of error bars on LCDM
SPT-3G 2018/ACT-DR4**

TTTEEE TEEE

SPT/ACT	TTTEEE	TEEE
obh2	1.03	0.91
omch2	1.02	0.84
H0	1.01	0.83
logA	1.05	0.8
theta	1	0.88
ns	1.07	0.82
omegam*	0.98	0.83
clamp*	1.08	0.72
sigma8*	1.06	0.82

SPT-3G 2018 TTTEEE and ACTDR4 and have same constraints.

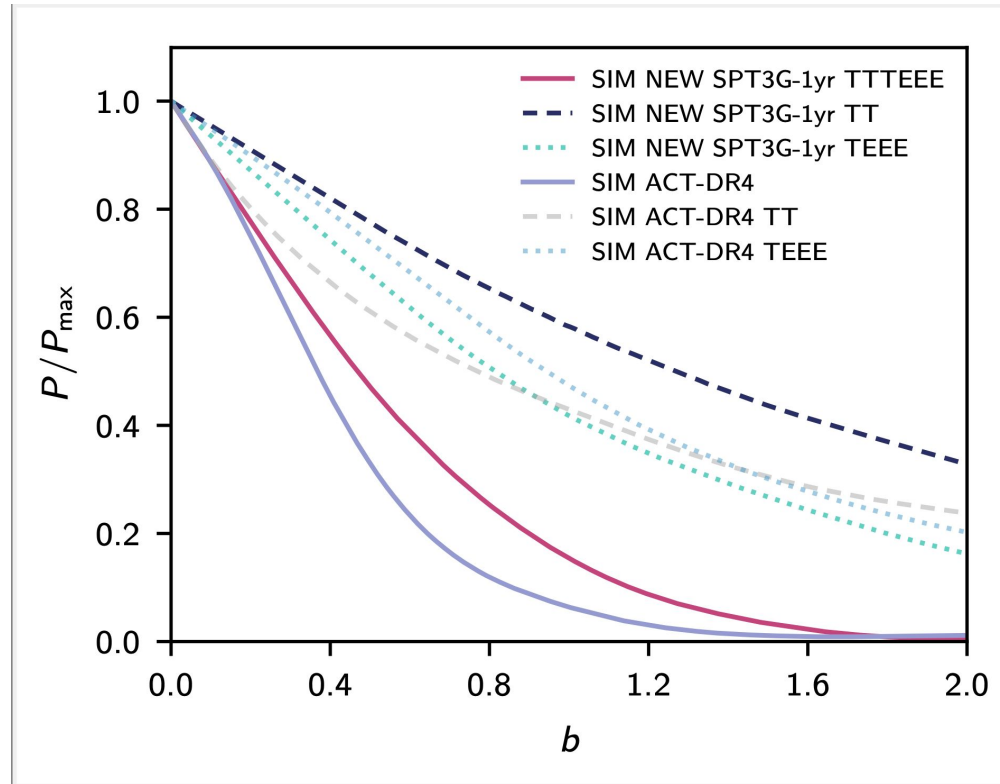
SPT3G 2018 TEEE sets stronger constraints w.r.t to ACT by ~20%.

It will be crucial to ensure consistency between the two experiments.



L. Balkenhol+ in preparation

Simulations for SPT-3G TTTEEE 2018 on PMF



SPT-3G 2018 TTTEEE and ACTDR4 have comparable constraining power also on the PMF.

Innovations in SPT-3G 2018 TTTEEE

Blinding: We implemented a blinding procedure. We imposed to pass a number of null tests and consistency checks at the power spectrum and parameter level. We learnt a lot and improve for the next release.

Emulator of Boltzmann code: use of Cosmopower (Alessio Spurio-Mancini et al 2022) to speed up chains allowed us to perform a ton of consistency tests at the parameters level. Alessio worked with us to train Cosmopower for our needs.

<https://github.com/alessiospuriomancini/cosmopower/>

Covariance matrix: Improved the conditioning of the matrix, now more precise.

What's next 2019/2020

- SPT-3G 2018 TTTEEE should be published in a few weeks.
- Lensing from 2018 data
- Next release: SPT-3G 2019/2020 results (several months away) from winter field (Etienne's talk) and summer fields (Federica's talk).
- Lensing from 2019/2020.

Innovations in the pipeline

- Analytical covariance matrix instead of numerical one (to increase accuracy) (Camphuis+ 2022)
- Impainting of point sources instead of masking (see Etienne's talk)
- Curved instead of flat sky
- Cosmopower
- Blinding