CMB detectors

Ari Cukierman SLACmass Neutrino Meeting Jul. 8, 2020

Neutrino physics from CMB measurements

Presentation from Yuuki Omori and Jessie Muir CMB-S4 Science Book

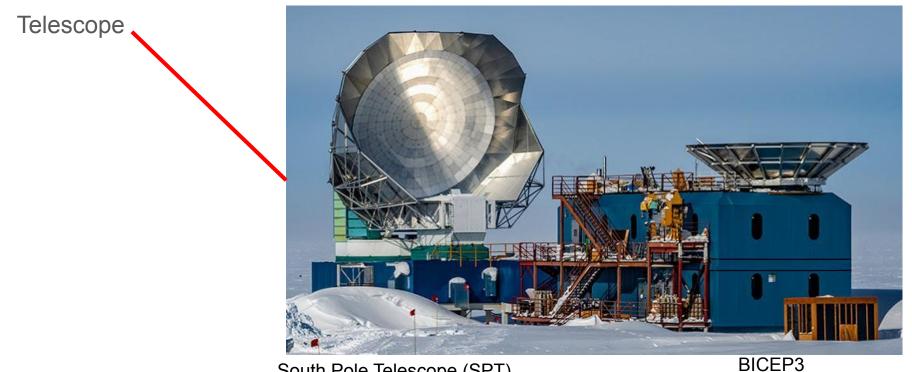
- Effective number of neutrino species (N_eff)
 - Sensitive to sterile neutrinos and other light particles
- Sum of neutrino masses

 \rightarrow Large sky areas at CMB-dominated frequencies (~70-240 GHz) with ~arcmin resolution \rightarrow large-aperture (5-10 m) telescopes with lots of detectors

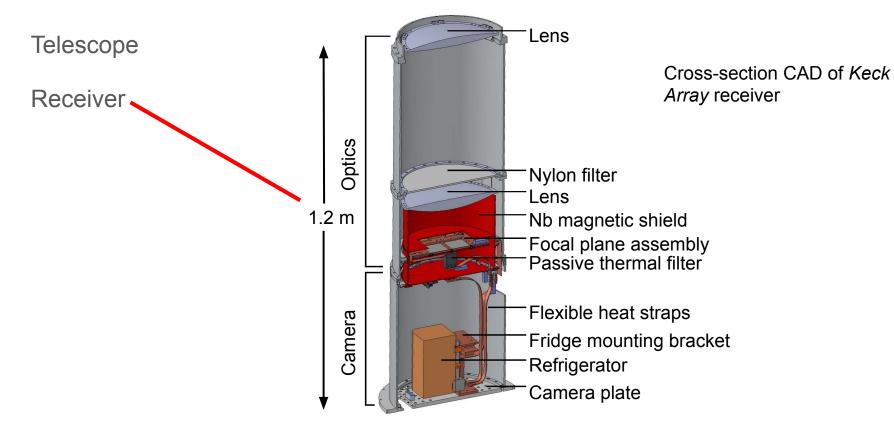
Optical depth τ from scattering during reionization

• Changes overall normalization of CMB anisotropies

 \rightarrow Measure large-scale (ell < 20, few-degree resolution) polarization \rightarrow small-aperture (25-75 cm) telescopes with lots of detectors



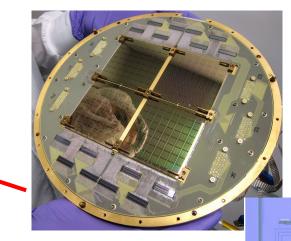
South Pole Telescope (SPT)



Telescope

Receiver

Focal plane -



Keck focal plane (250 mK)

Slot antennas + transition-edge sensors (TESs)

Intermediate-temperature (4-50 K) amplifiers, leads, etc.

CMB experiments for dummies

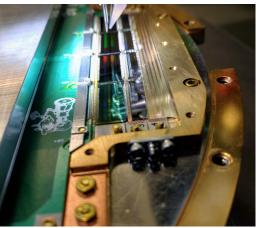
Telescope

Receiver

Focal plane

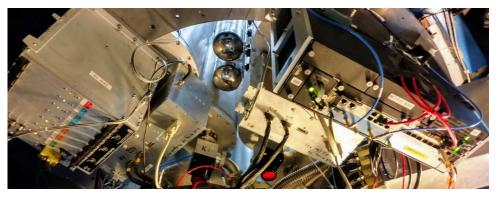
Readout

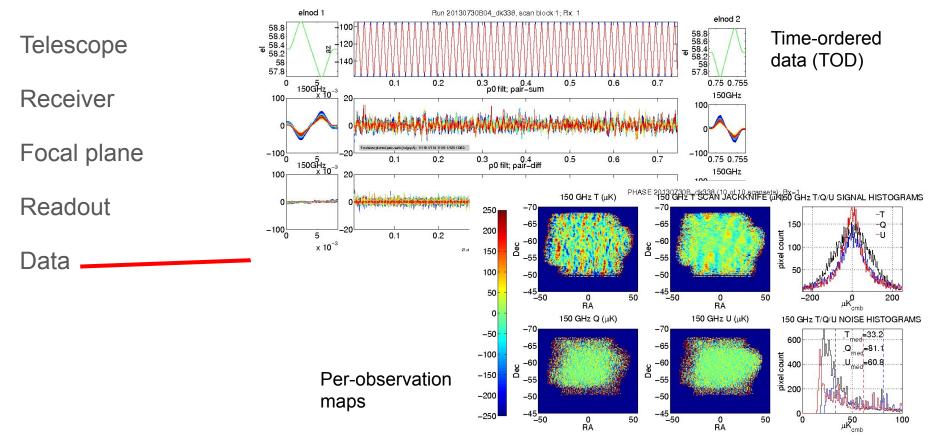
Cryogenic multiplexing components (250 mK)

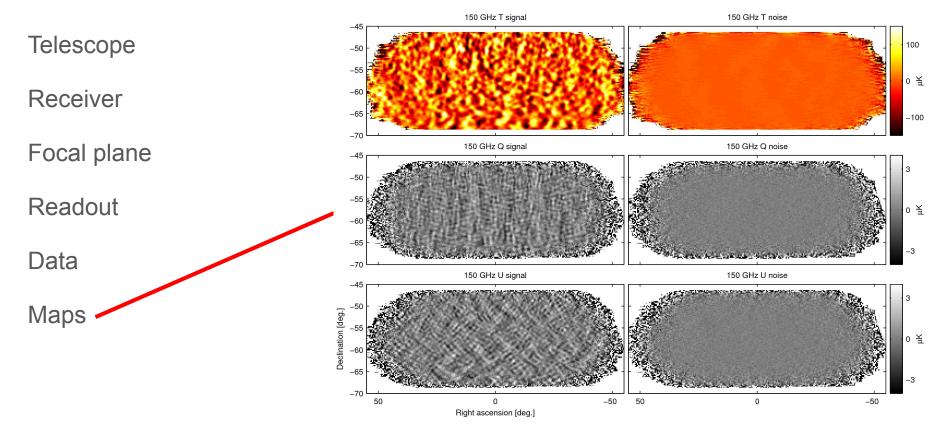




Room-temperature electronics







Telescope

Receiver

Focal plane

Readout

Data

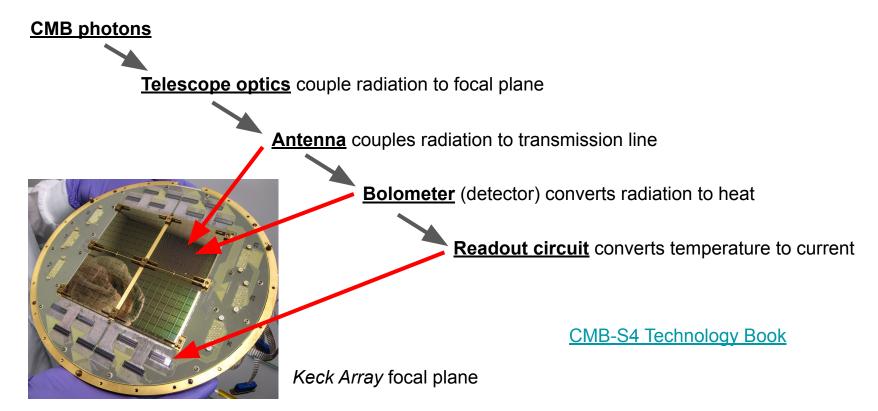
Maps

The fun doesn't stop there, but I will.

- Simulations
- Foreground cleaning
- Power spectrum
- Non-Gaussian statistics
- Cosmological parameter estimation
- Cross correlation

CMB <u>detectors</u> for dummies

CMB detectors for dummies



Detector fabrication

Class-100 clean rooms

~10-layer process

UV photolithography

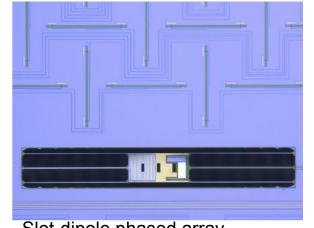
• Smallest features are ~0.5 um

CMB fabrication sites have been Berkeley, NIST (Boulder), JPL, Argonne

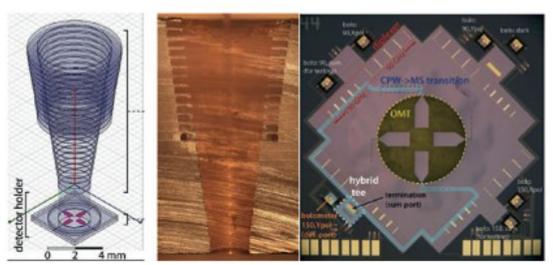


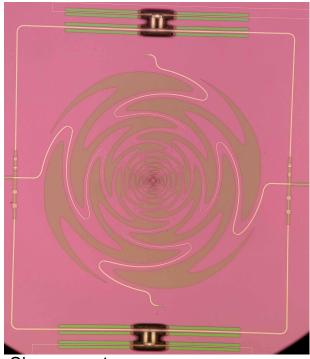
Portrait of the artist as a third-year graduate student

Antennas



Slot-dipole phased array



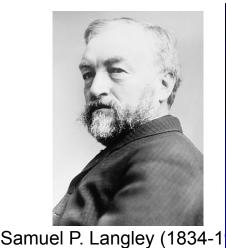


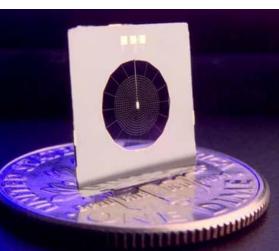
Sinuous antenna

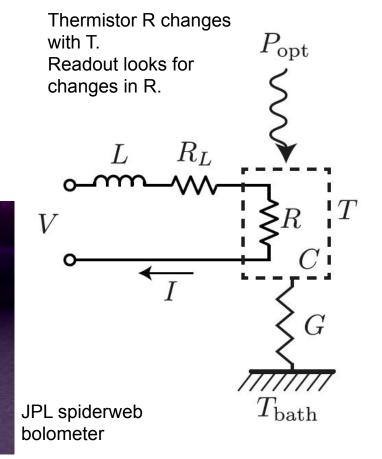
Feedhorn coupled to orthomode transducer

Bolometers

Oh, Langley devised the **bolometer**. It's really a kind of thermometer That can measure the heat From a polar bear's feet At a distance of half a kilometer.



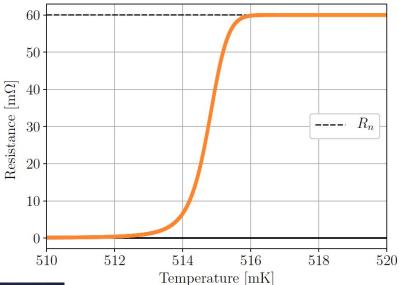


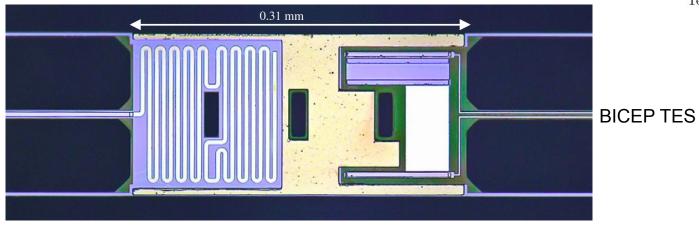


Transition-edge sensor (TES)

Irwin, Hilton, 2005

Steep temperature dependence near superconducting transition

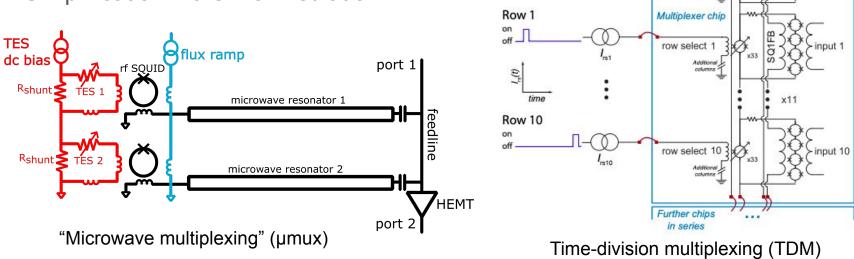




Readout multiplexing

Address multiple (50-2000) detectors with a single cable

 \rightarrow Simplification + thermal insulation



Warm Electronics

SQ1 BIAS

1.0 Q

SQ1 BIAS+-

Flux-activated switch (FAS)

Additional

columns

row select 0

Voltage-summing

MUX chip simplified schematic 11-channels/chip 1 column

input 0

SQ1 flux feedback from warm electronics

SQ1 FB+-

SSA BIAS

Series SQUID

Array (SSA)

Row 0

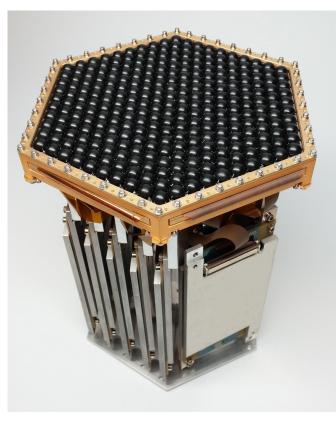
on I

Detector arrays

O(1000) TESs per wafer

6" wafer fabrication

"Detector module" integrates detectors with cryogenic readout components



POLARBEAR-2 detector module

Lots of wire bonds bring TES leads off wafer



Integration and testing

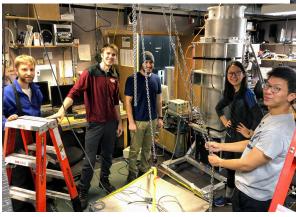
Install detectors and readout in cryostat

Cool to O(100 mK)

• Takes days/weeks

Test TESs, readout, data handling, control software, antennas, microwave circuitry, cryogenics, etc.





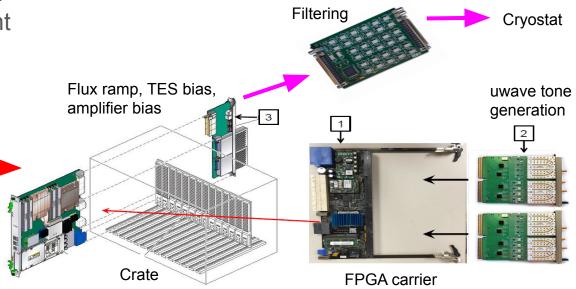
SLAC/Stanford

Integration & testing

- Chao-Lin Kuo, Zeeshan Ahmed
- BICEP3 integration •
- BICEP, SPT testing and technology development
 Microwave multiplexing (umux)
 - Kent Irwin, Zeeshan Ahmed, Joe Frisch
 - SMuRF electronics
 - Testing
 - Development



BICEP3 focal plane



Cosmic neutrino background

Cosmic neutrino background (CvB)

Neutrinos decouple at t ~ 1 s (T ~ 1 MeV)

- Freestreaming neutrinos form CvB
- Cosmic neutrinos dominate at T ~ meV today

Tritium endpoint

- Distinguish beta decay from neutrino capture
- Look for electrons beyond the tritium beta-decay endpoint
- Must resolve the endpoint (similar to neutrino mass experiments)

PTOLEMY

• ~100 g tritium \rightarrow O(10) events per year