

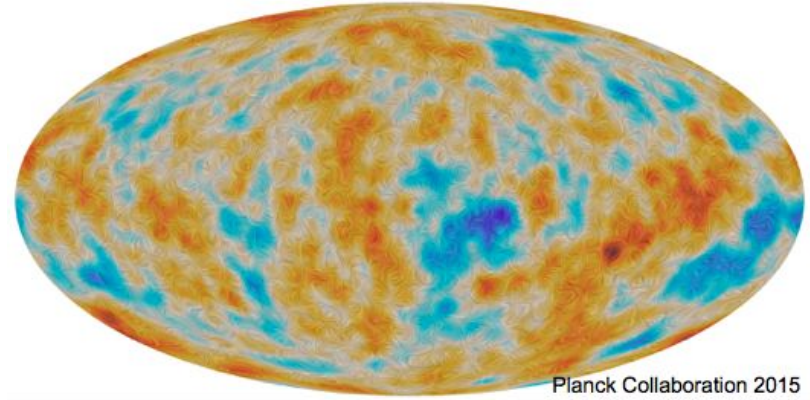


# **CMB-S4 Collaboration Meeting Update**

**Sara M. Simon  
03/25/21**

# Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)

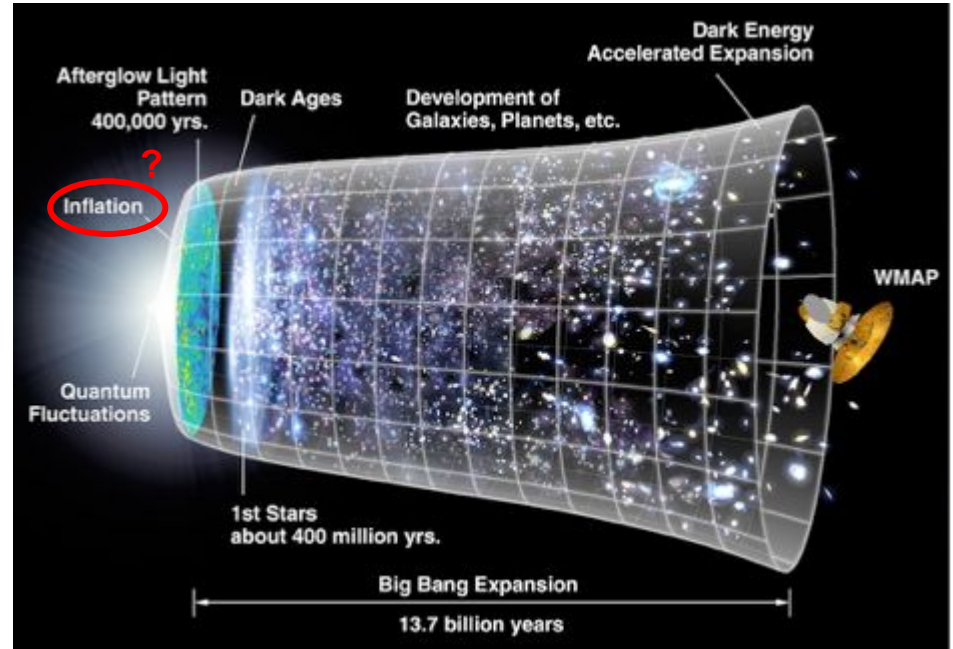
- The CMB is the afterglow of the Big Bang
  - Formed ~400,000 years after universe began
  - Snapshot of the early universe → 10 trillion times the energies of particle accelerators
  - Backlight to the formation and evolution of structure (e.g. galaxies) → Dark matter, dark energy, particle interactions
- CMB-S4 will be the most sensitive CMB experiment to date
  - Will reach critical scientific thresholds in our understanding of the fundamental physics of the universe



Planck Collaboration 2015

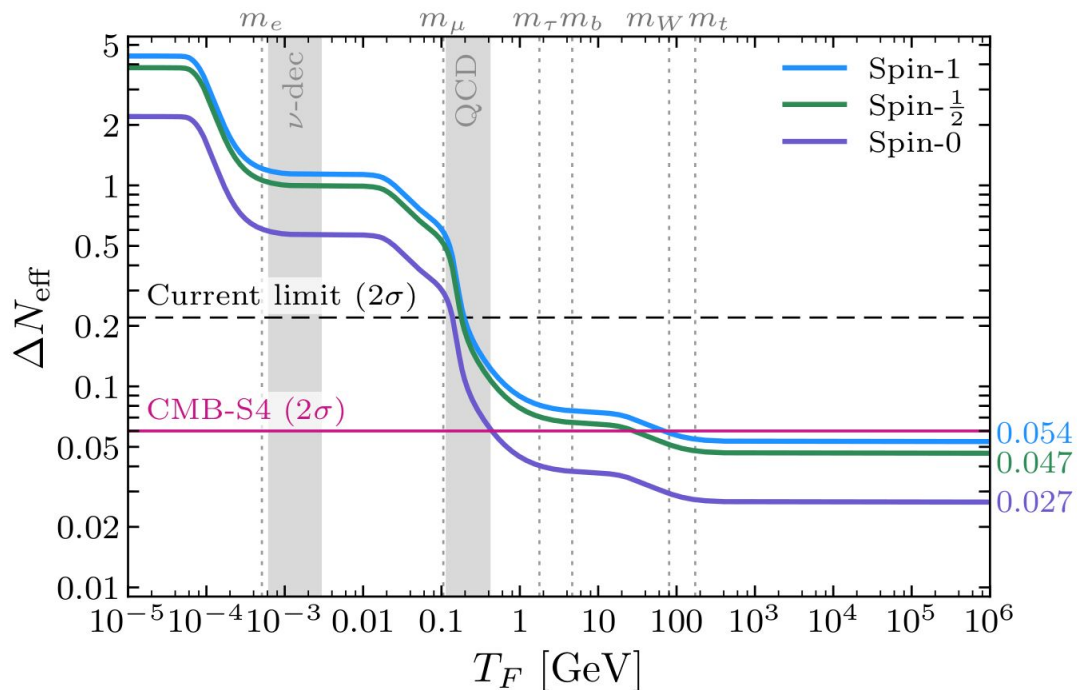
# Inflation

- The signature of inflation has yet to be measured
- CMB-S4 will be ~10x more sensitive to the signature of inflation than current experiments
- No detection would rule out a large number of inflationary models
- One of the few ways to probe early universe  $\sim 10^{-36}$  s after its beginning!



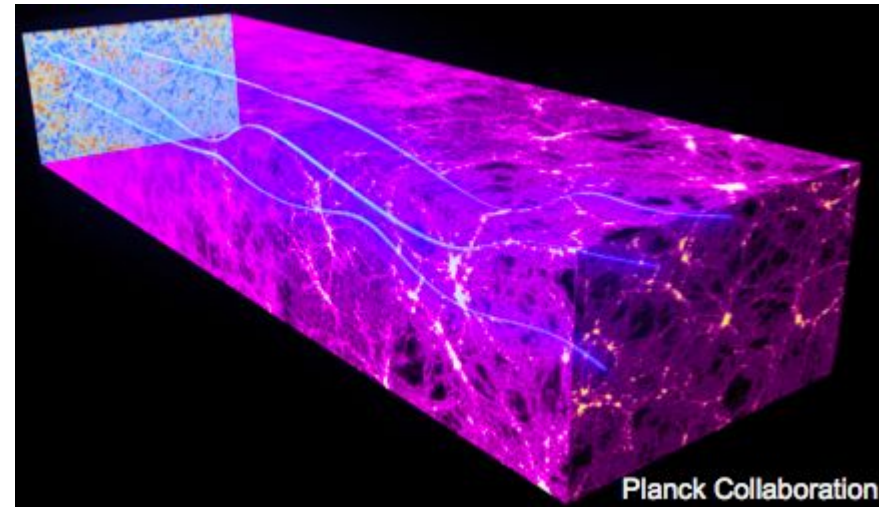
# The Dark Universe

- Measure the sum of the neutrino masses  $\sim 10\times$  better than ever before  $\rightarrow$  highly complementary to neutrino oscillation experiments
- First time we can rule out/detect new relativistic particles



# Mapping the Matter in the Cosmos

- Highly sensitive probe of dark matter and dark energy through the growth of structure
- Highly complementary to supernovae and large-scale structure studies
- Expect to detect over 100,000 galaxy clusters

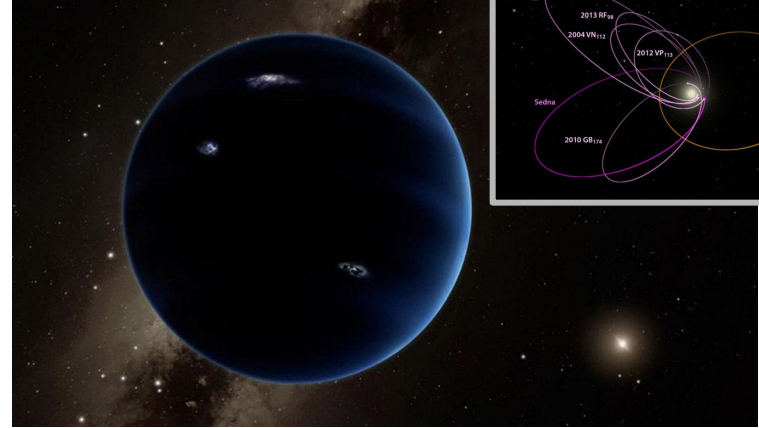
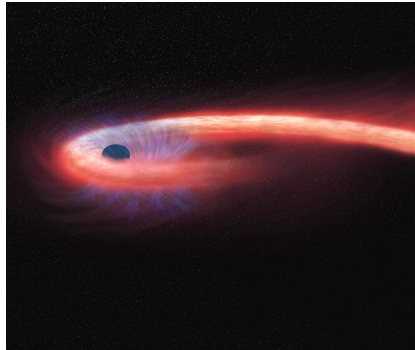


# The Time-VARIABLE mm-wave Sky

Gamma ray bursts

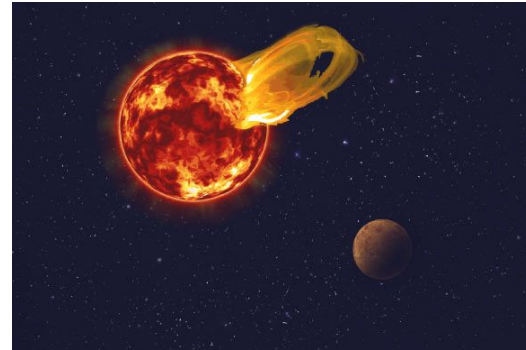


Tidal disruption events



Solar system objects

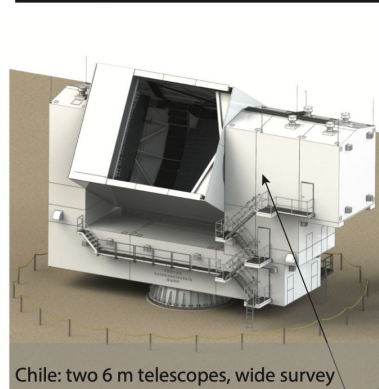
Stellar flares



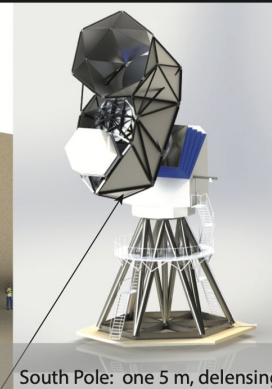
# CMB-S4 Design

- 6 Small Aperture Telescopes and 1 Large Aperture Telescope at the South Pole
- 2 Large Aperture Telescopes in the Atacama Desert in Chile
- ~500,000 detectors
- ~100x the scale of any project we have done before!
- Observation begins late 2020's

Large Aperture Telescopes

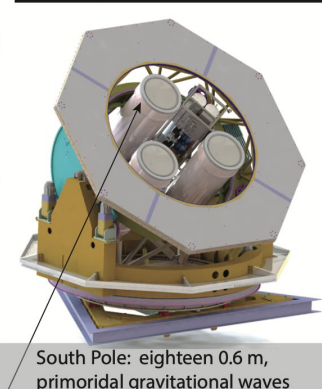


Chile: two 6 m telescopes, wide survey



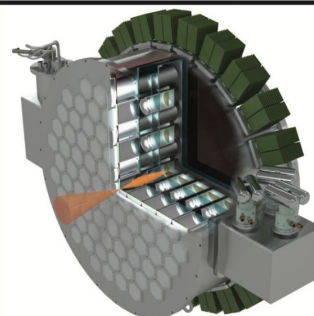
South Pole: one 5 m, delensing

Small Aperture Telescopes



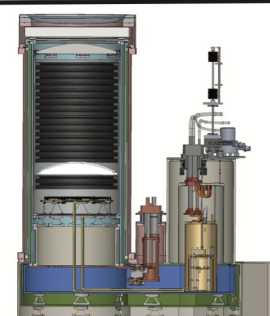
South Pole: eighteen 0.6 m, primordial gravitational waves

Large Aperture Telescope Receiver



one receiver per telescope  
each with 85 independent optical paths  
each feeding one detector array

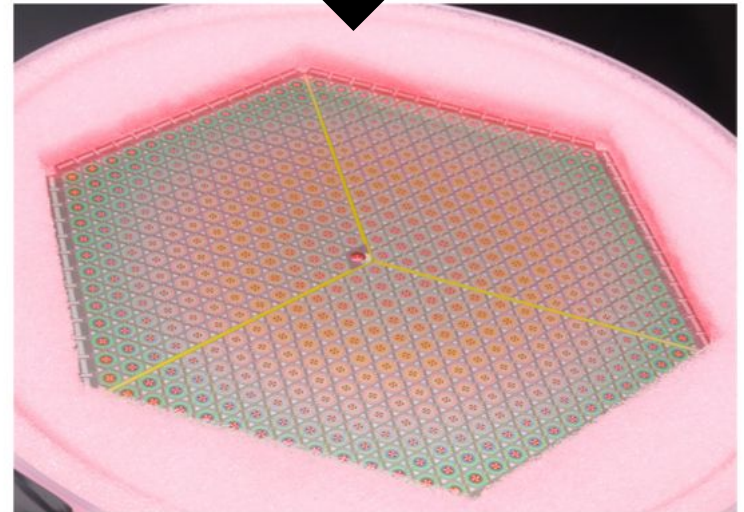
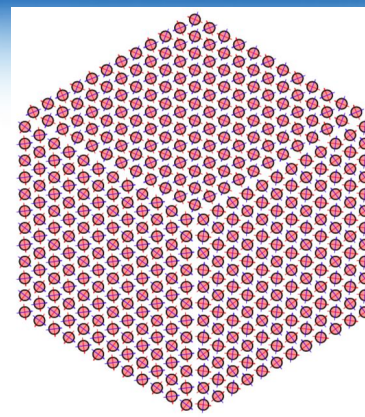
Small Aperture Telescope Receiver



Three receivers per mount  
each with one optical path  
that feeds 14 detector arrays

# CMB-S4 Status

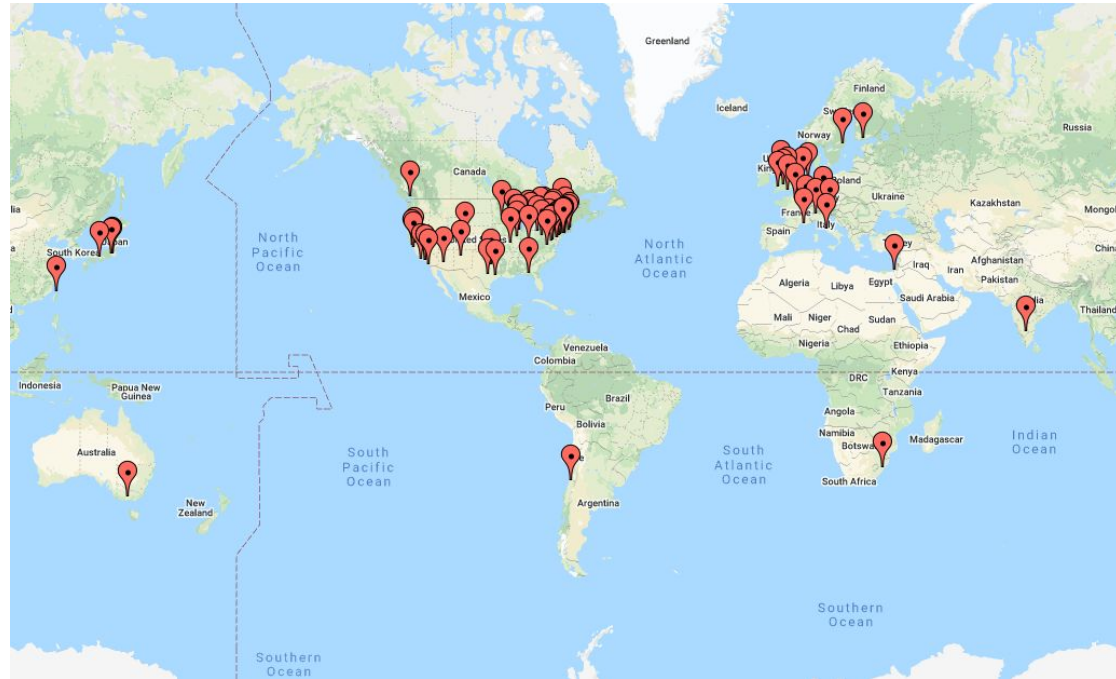
- Basic science cases → Science requirements
- Initial conceptual project design → Mature baseline design that meets the measurement requirements
- Maturing plans on how to validate the technical design
- Making design decisions across the full project
- Preparation for NSF PDR and DOE CD-1 in Fall 2021

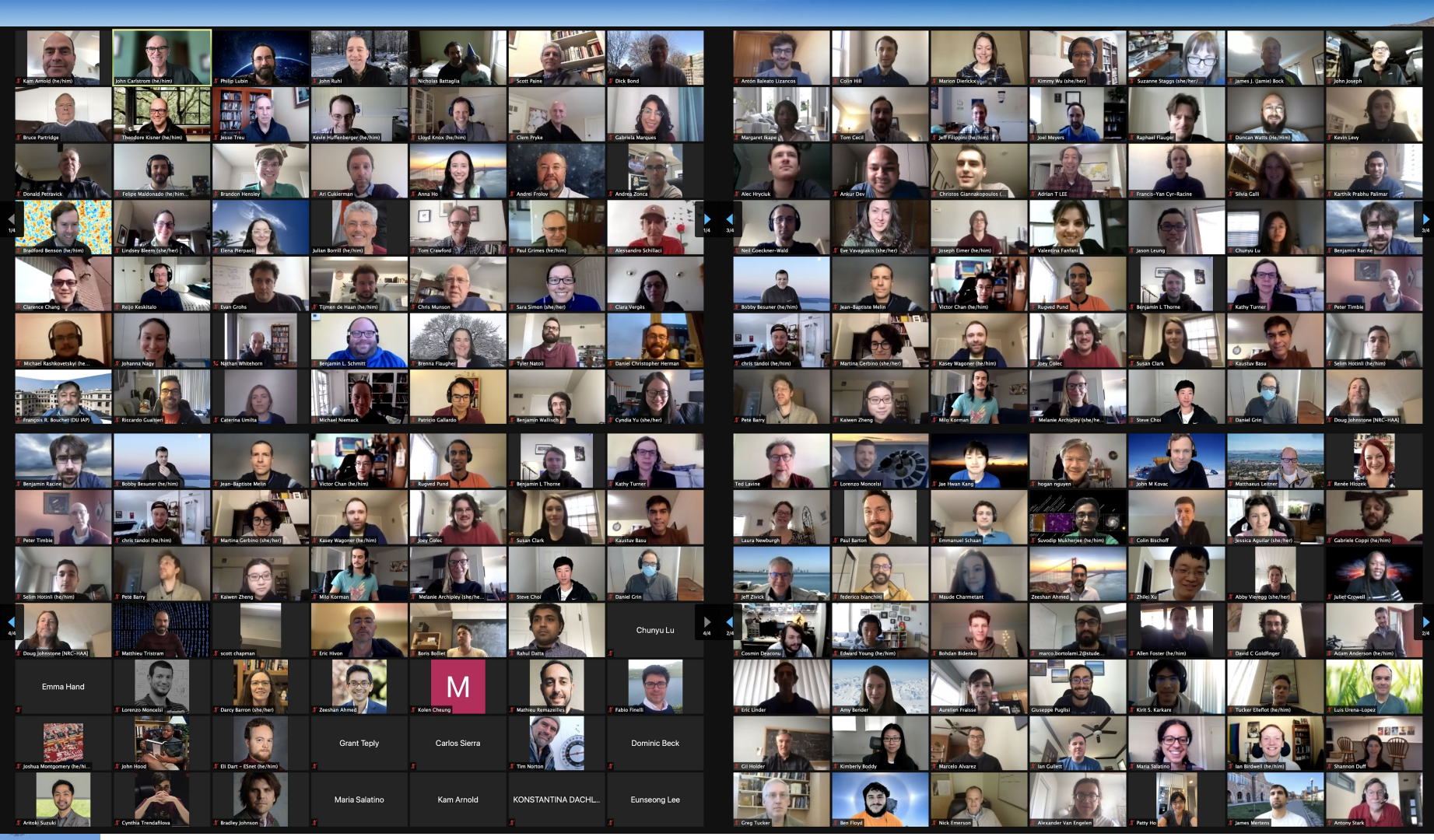




# CMB-S4 Collaboration and Meeting

- Collaboration
  - 17 countries
  - 21 US States
  - 99 Institutions
  - 289 Members
- Meeting had 334 registered attendees
  - 210 team (collaboration + project) members: 75% of the entire membership!
  - 124 non-members
  - 5 other experiments on #spring2021 slack channel (ACT, B/K, PB/SA, SPT, SO)
  - DOE and NSF representatives



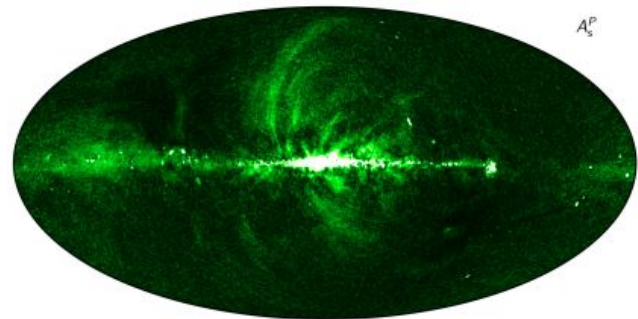
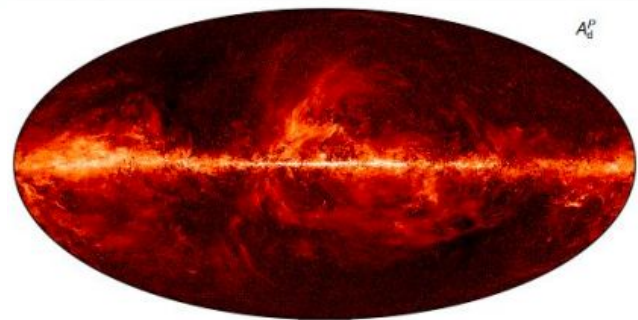


# Investing in the future of our field and communities

- Education and Public Outreach (EPO)
  - Goal of expanding collaboration engagement in EPO activities
  - Expert panel discussion on what is important in planning EPO programs
  - Began discussions about what CMB-S4's cornerstone projects could look like
- Junior Scientist Advancement Committee
  - Networking events for early career members
  - Discussions with funding agency representatives
  - Career panel with a number of possible careers represented
  - 1 minute talks about their work
  - Virtual poster sessions

# Highlights

- New science opportunities:
  - Galactic science
  - Galaxy cluster dynamics/astrophysics
- New and maturing designs:
  - Improved and simplified optical designs
  - Plans for handling the ~49 PB of data
  - Detector specifications and layout
  - Plans for detector and readout prototypes → Testing at FNAL in the coming year!
- New challenges:
  - Radio astronomy has protected bands, but CMB observations in unprotected spectrum
  - Large satellite constellations emit in our observation bands
  - Assessing impacts of current and planned interference sources



Planck 2015 X

Incredible progress and growth since the last collaboration meeting!