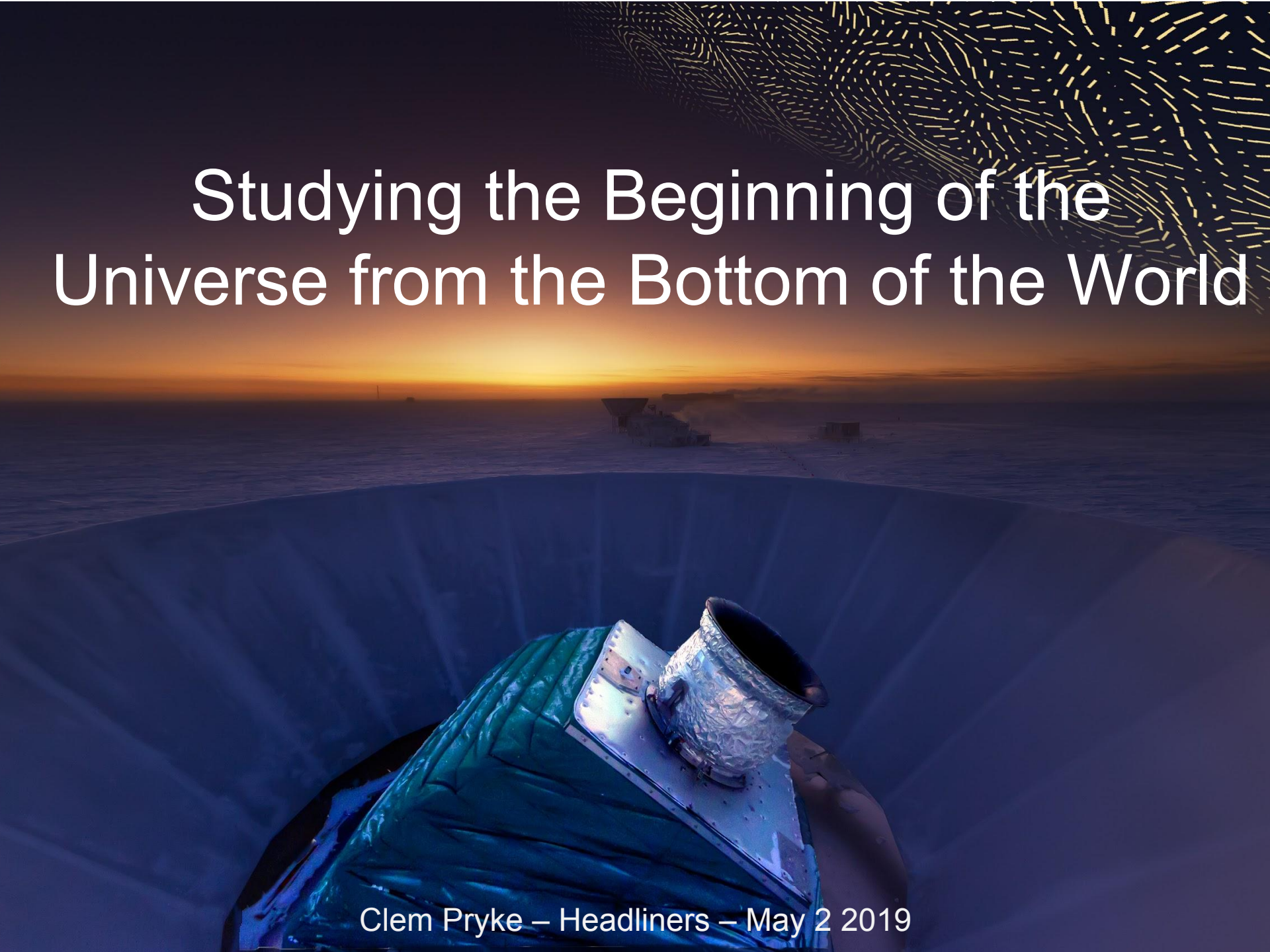
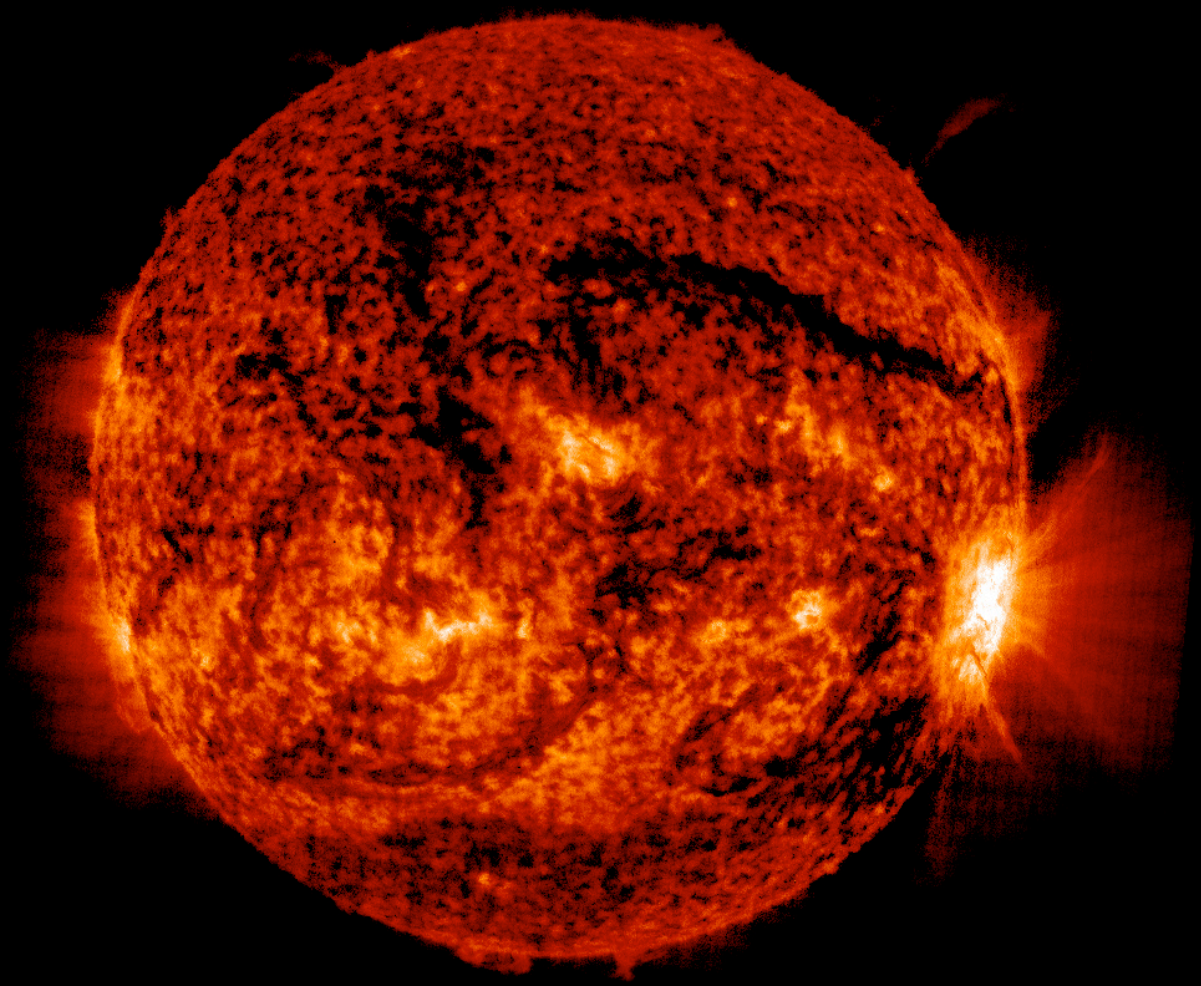
Studying the Beginning of the Universe from the Bottom of the World



Clem Pryke – Headliners – May 2 2019

Our Sun is a Star

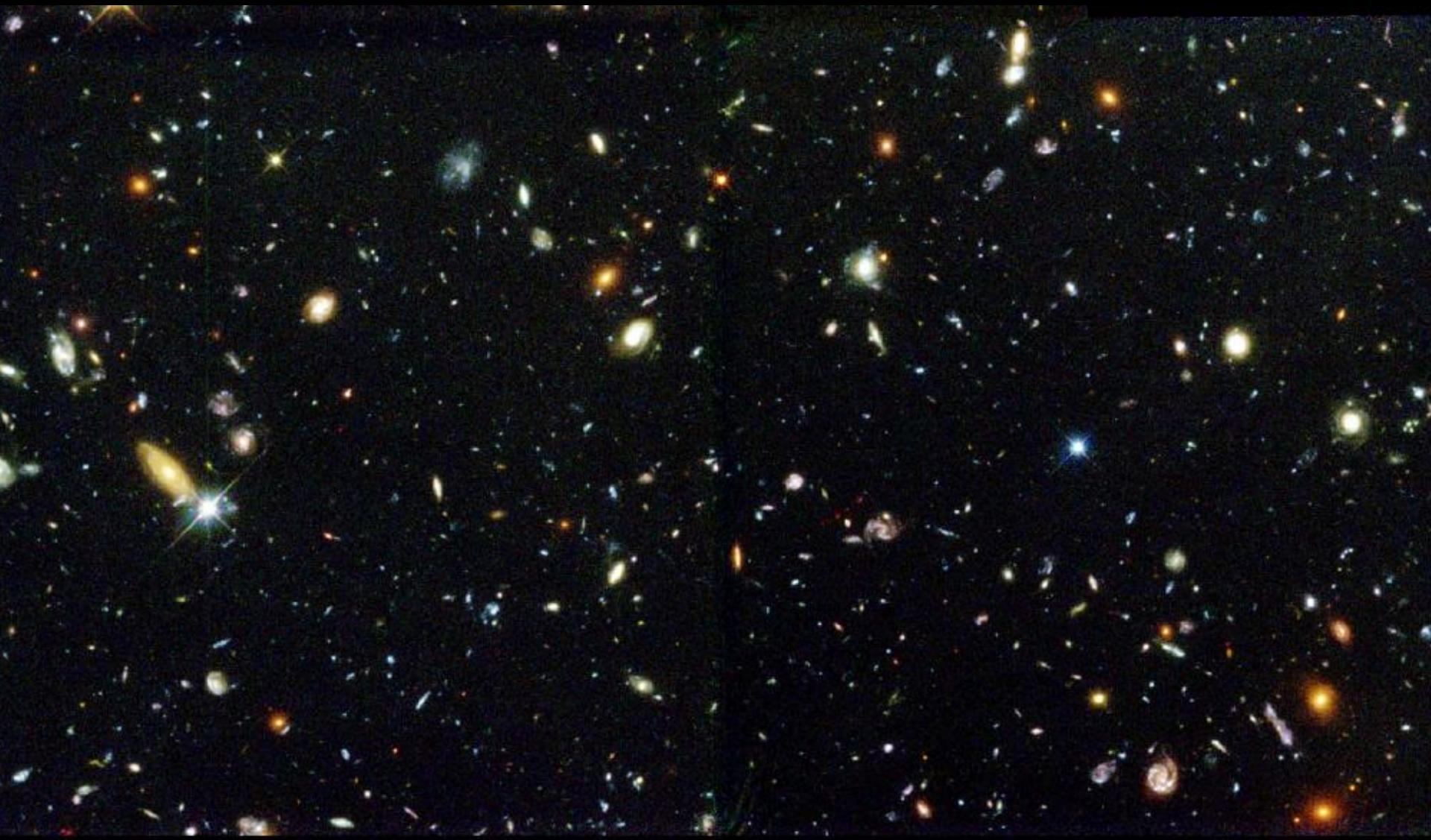


(Just an ordinary star)

…Many stars make a galaxy…

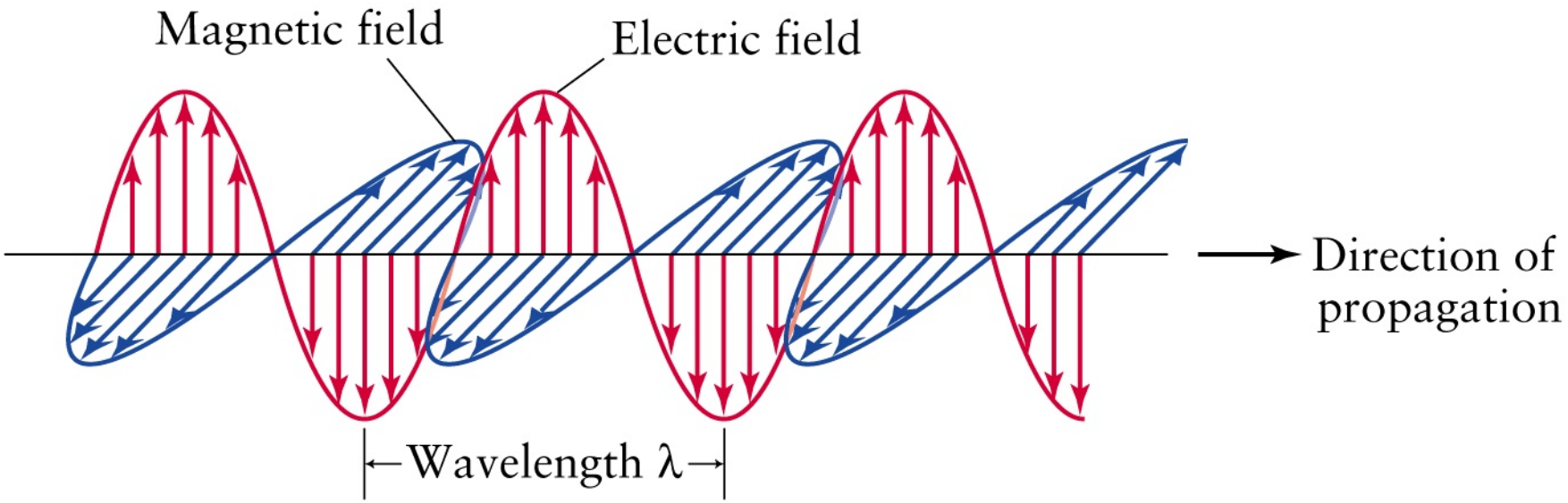
(A nearby galaxy similar to ours)

…There are many galaxies



The Universe is absolutely vast and we don’t appear to be in the least bit special

What is Light?



- Think of each ray of light as a microscopic "wavepacket"
- Moves forward fast – 186,000 miles per second – but not infinite speed (8 minutes from Sun to Earth)
- The peak-to-peak distance (wavelength) determines the color
- Microwaves and radio waves are just longer wavelengths of light

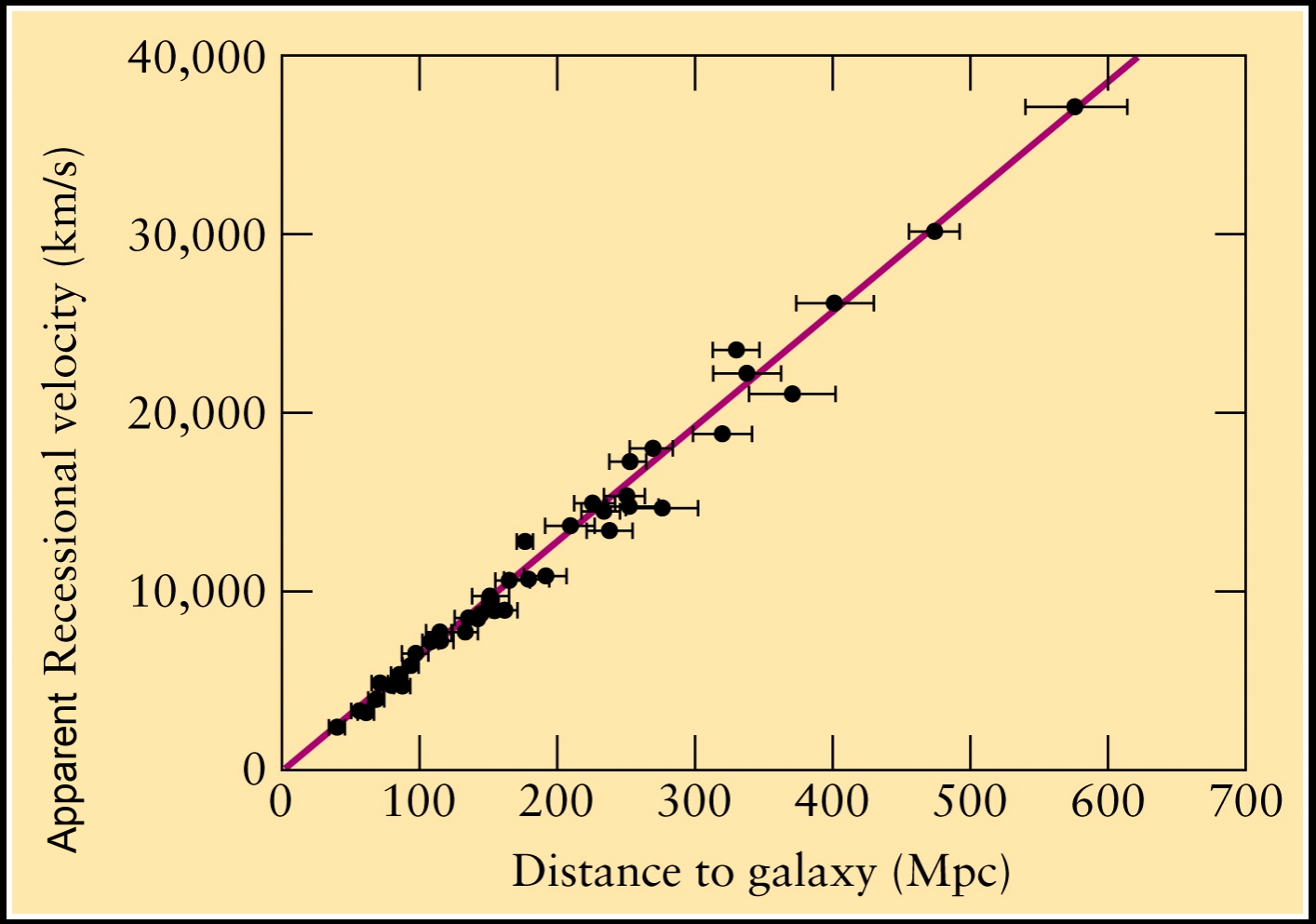
“Classic” Doppler Effect

- Imagine 3 stars emitting rays of light of the same “natural” wavelength (color)
- But light moves through space always at the same speed…
- Moving towards us = compressed = bluer
- Moving away from us = stretched = redder

Edwin Hubble “Observing” Distant Galaxies

Mount Wilson Observatory
(LA) 1920’s

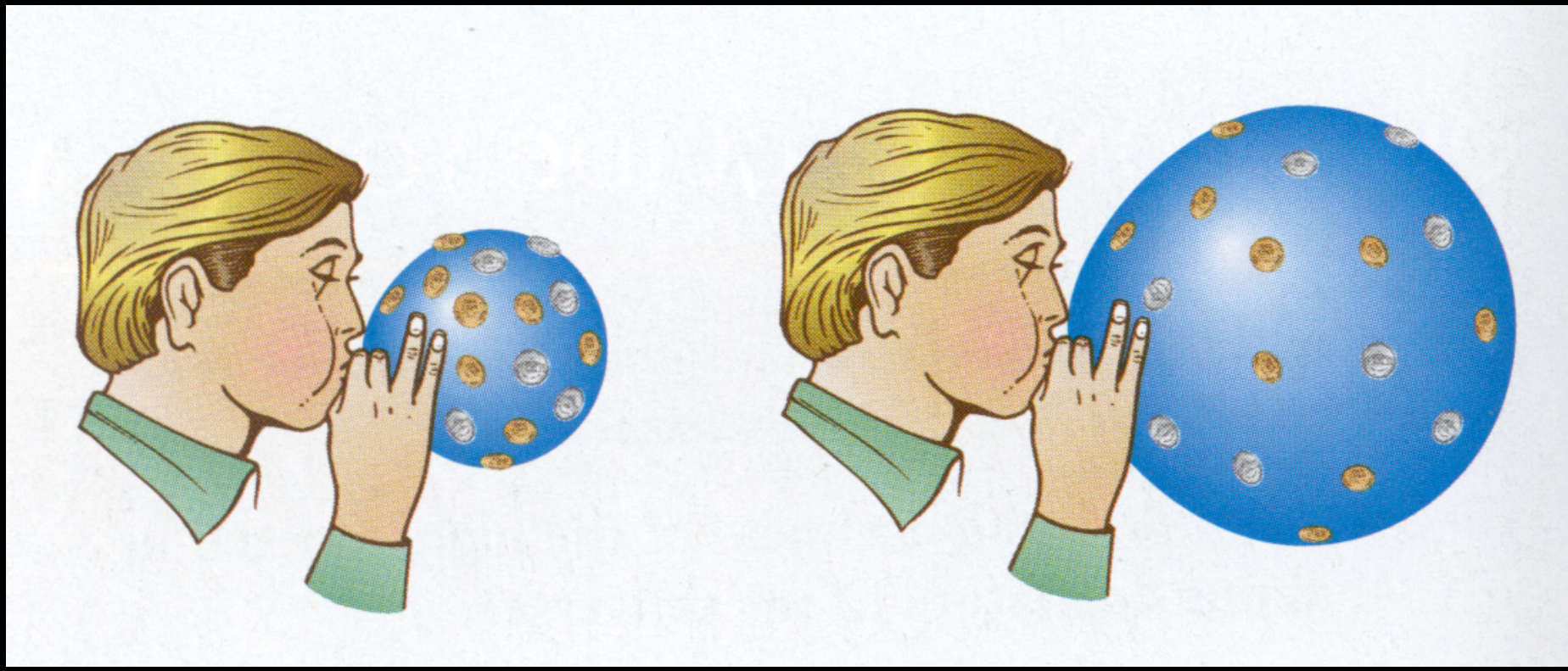
Hubble Diagram



The father away a galaxy is the faster it *appears* to be moving away from us…

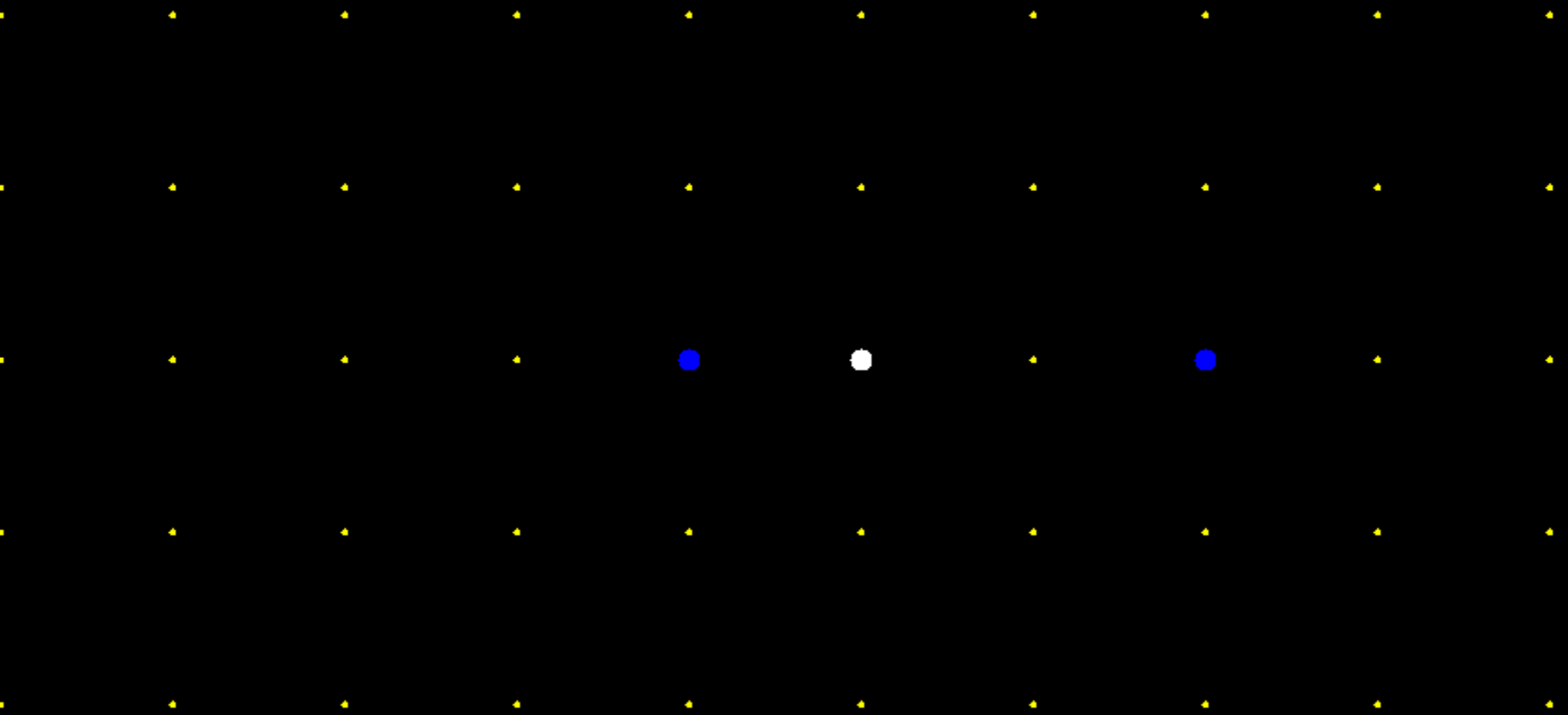
Are we the most unpopular place in the entire Universe?!

Expanding Universe?



- Simplest(!) explanation – the fabric of space itself is expanding
- From whereever you look more distant objects appear to be receding faster

Cosmological Doppler Effect



- Light rays stretch with the Universe – called “redshift”
- We see the more distant Universe as it was long ago – and redder

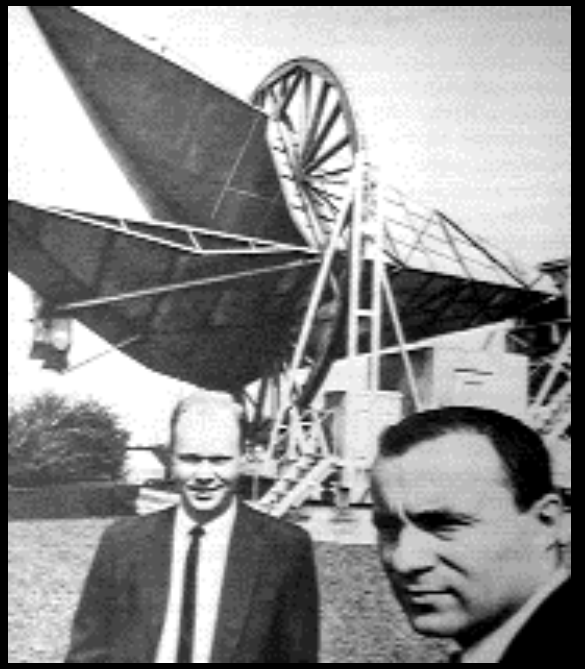
Modern cosmology in a nutshell:

Edwin Hubble

1) The universe is expanding.
(Hubble, 1920s)

2) It must have once been hot and dense, like the inside of the Sun.

(Alpher, Gamow, Herman, 1940s)

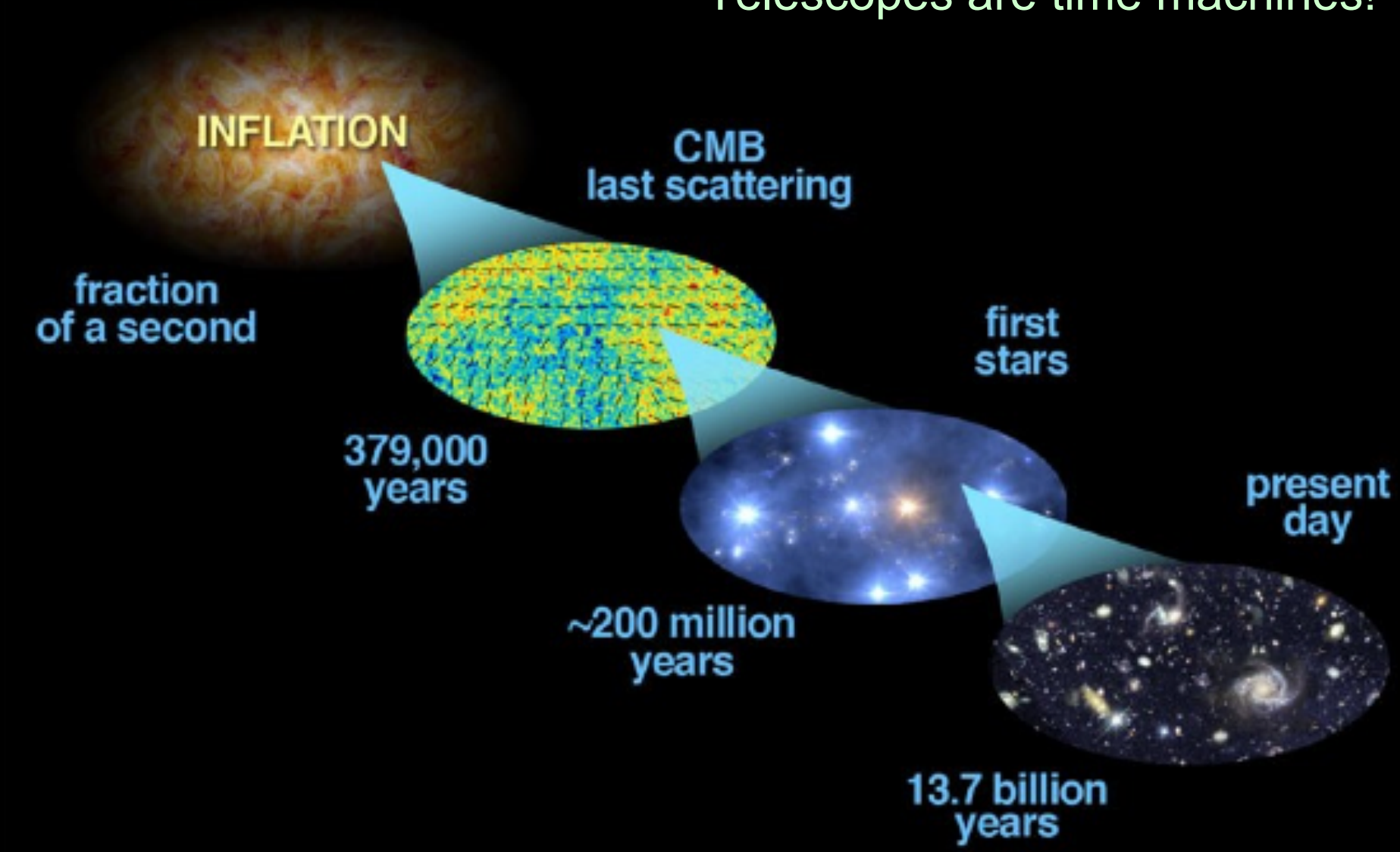


Bob Wilson & Arno Penzias
1978 Nobel Prize

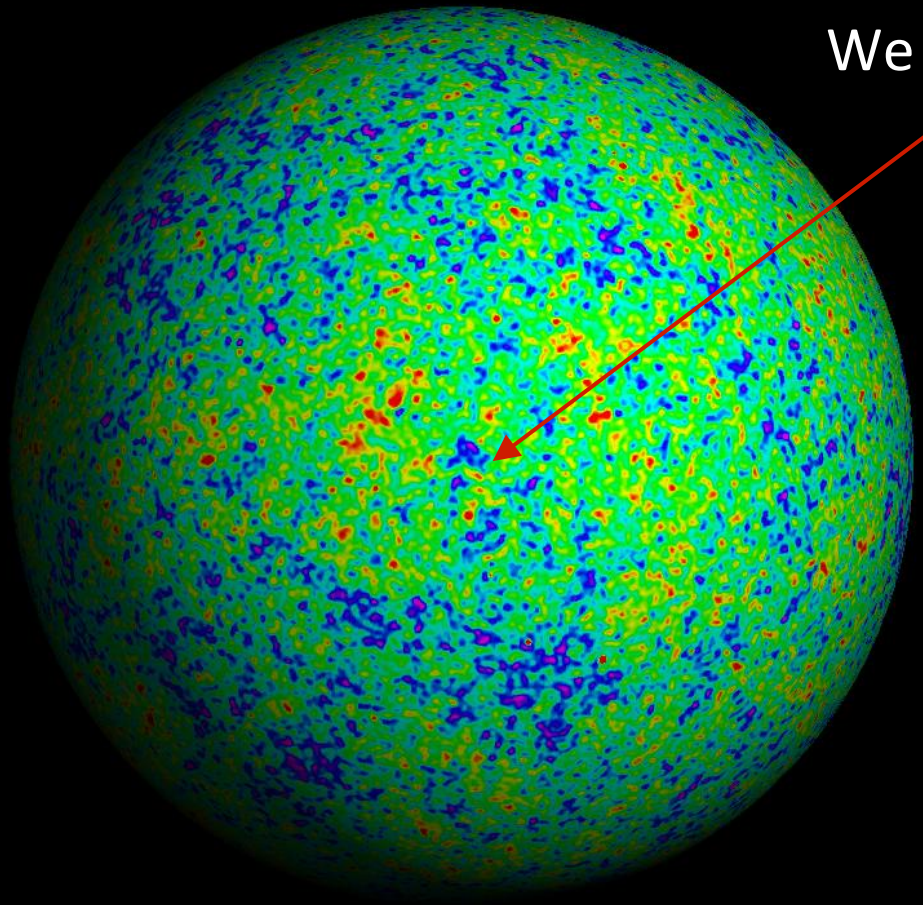
3) We can see the glow from that time!
The *Cosmic Microwave Background*
(Penzias & Wilson, 1964)

⇒ discovery lead to acceptance of the "HOT BIG BANG"

Telescopes are time machines!

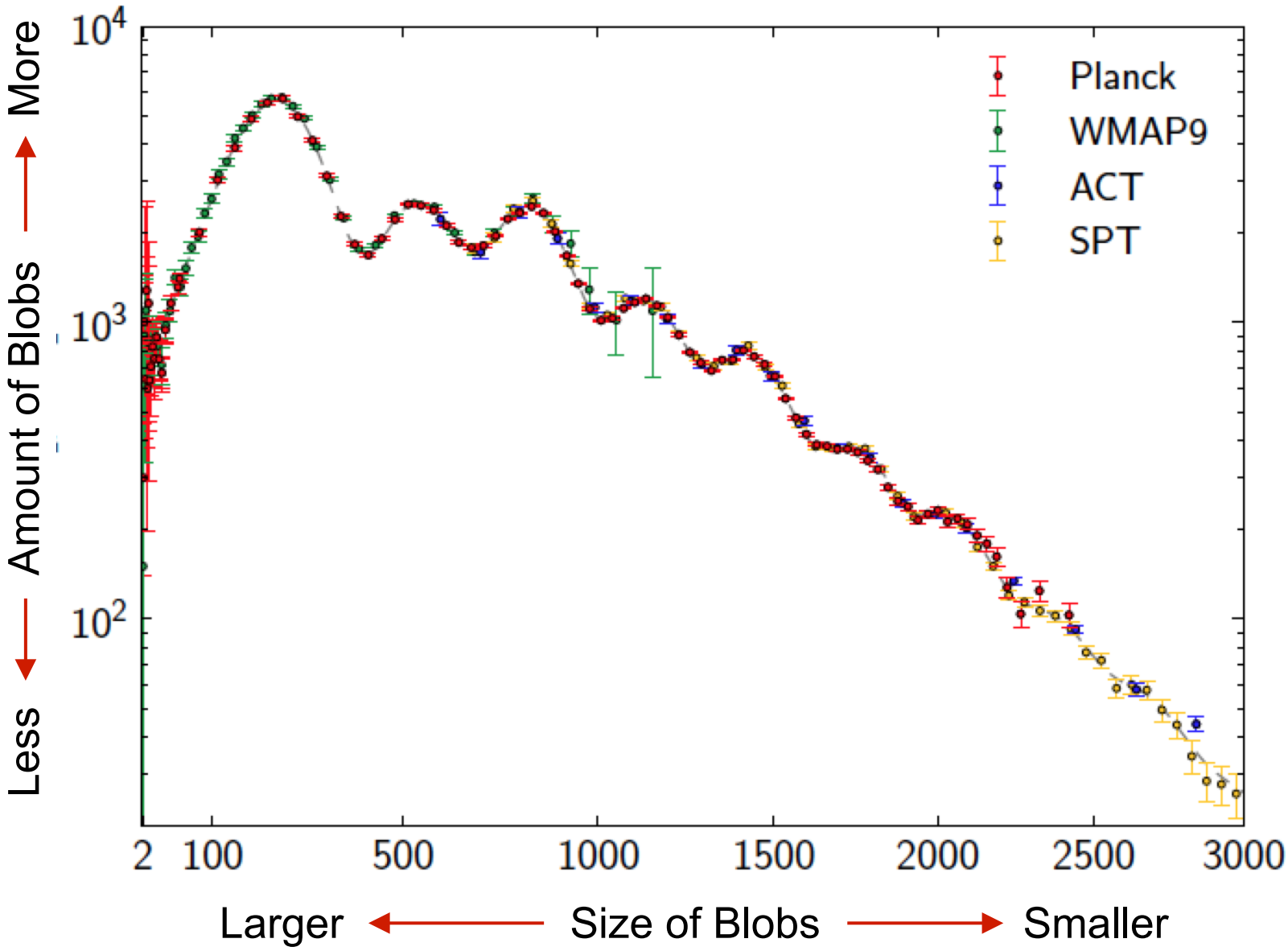


All Sky Map of the Cosmic Microwave Background



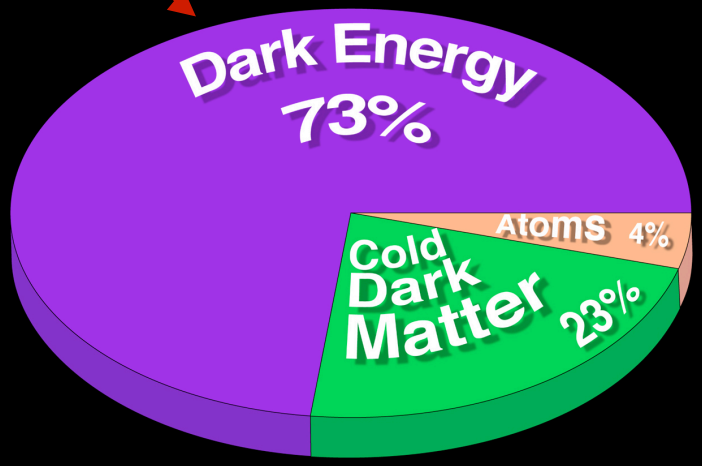
CMB is a sample of the density structure on a shell cut through the 380,000 year old Universe – at that time it was simple and nearly uniform

“Lump Sorter” Plot

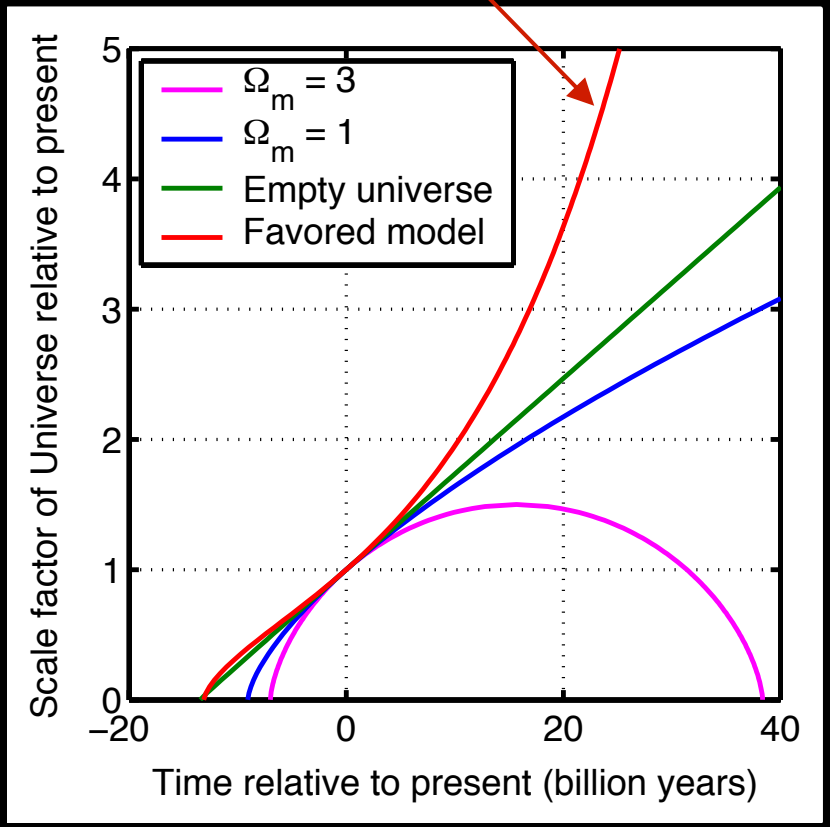


Triumphant/Embarrassing Cosmology

CMB and other data fits based model based on General Relativity *beautifully* – but it demands that 96% of the Universe is invisible to us



And it implies that the future is runaway expansion…



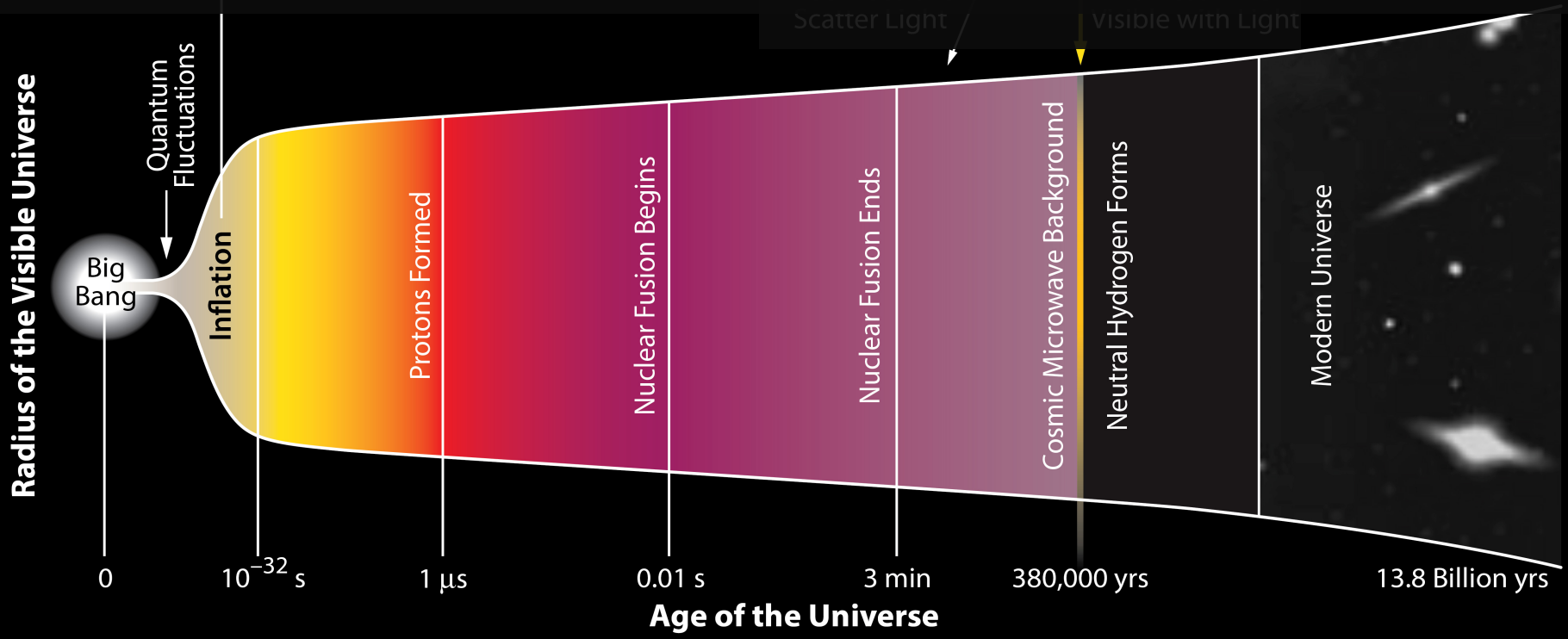
Also it doesn't explain the initial conditions…

History of the Universe

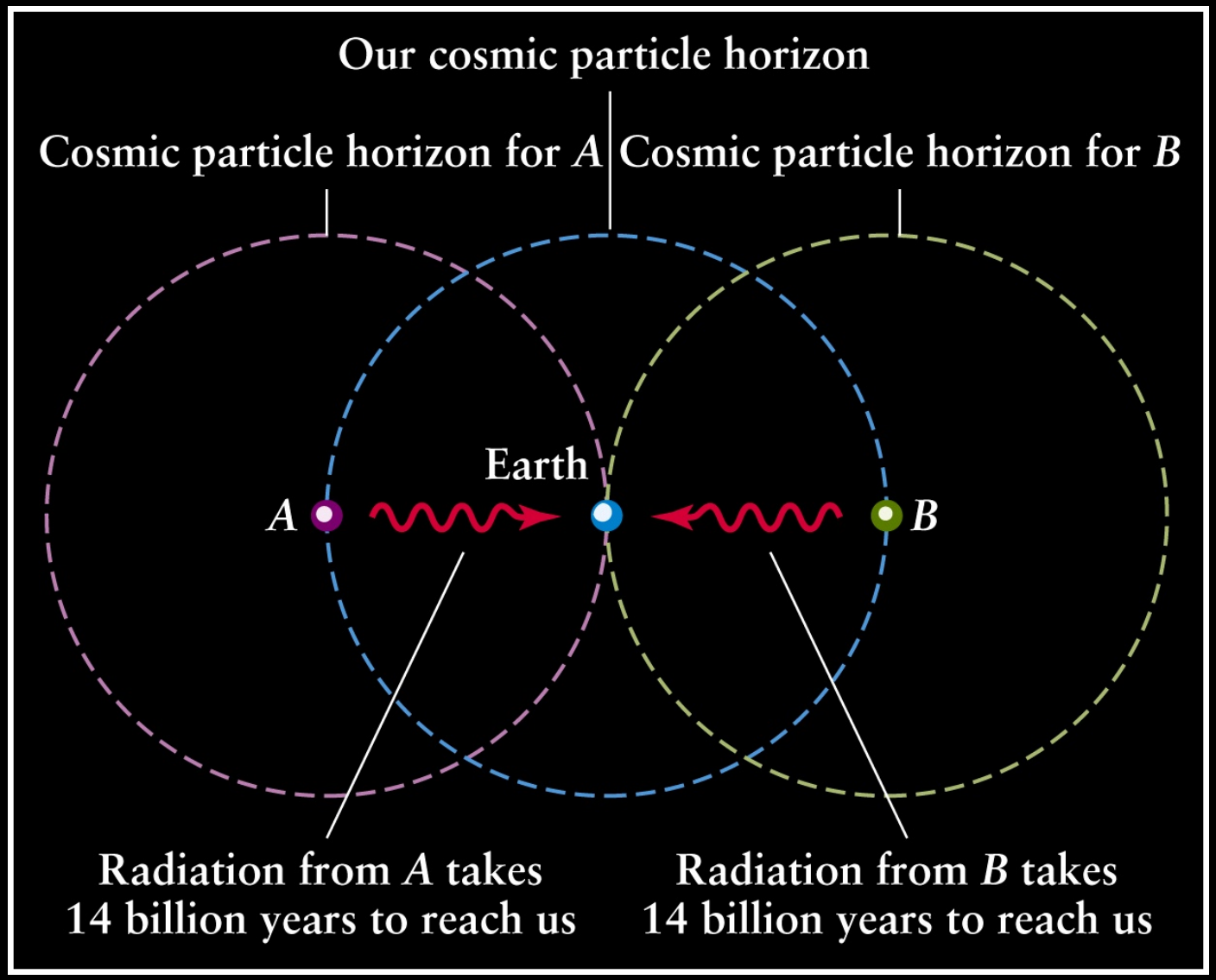
Inflation proposed to explain
Horizon and Flatness problems

Alan Guth

Andrei Linde

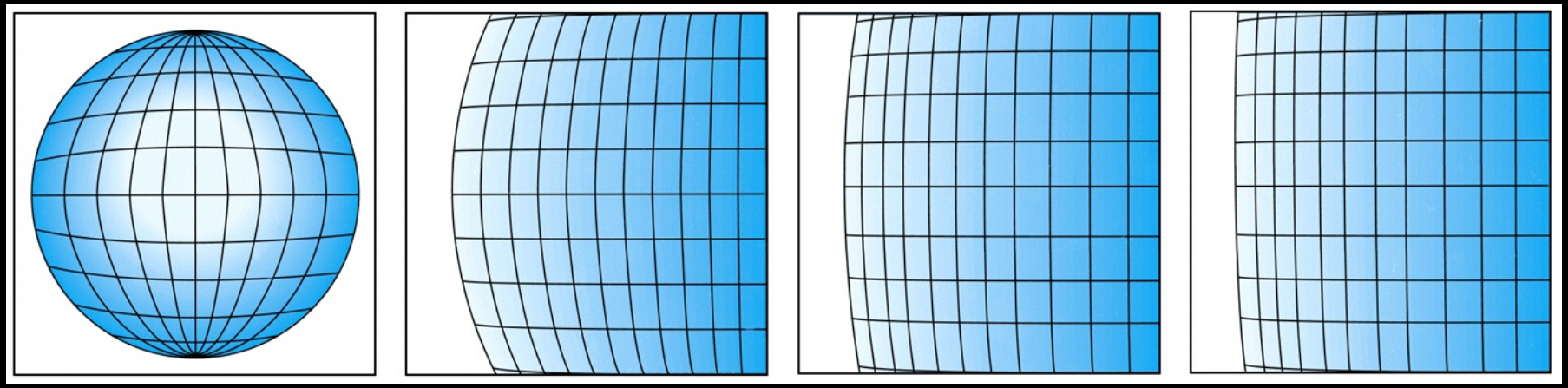


Inflation solves the "Horizon Problem"



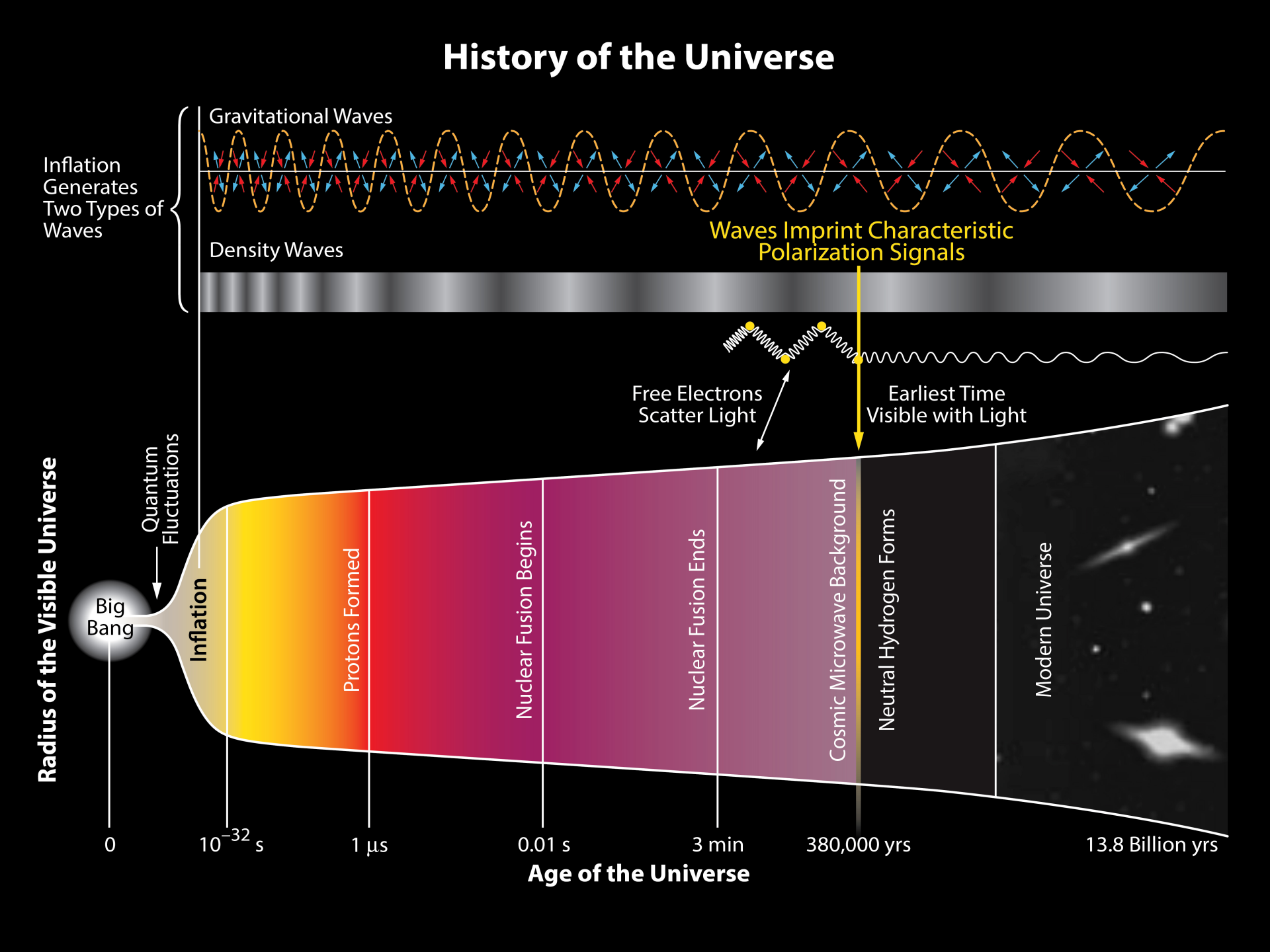
How did points A and B "know" to be at the same temperature at 380,000 years?

Inflation solves the “Flatness Problem”

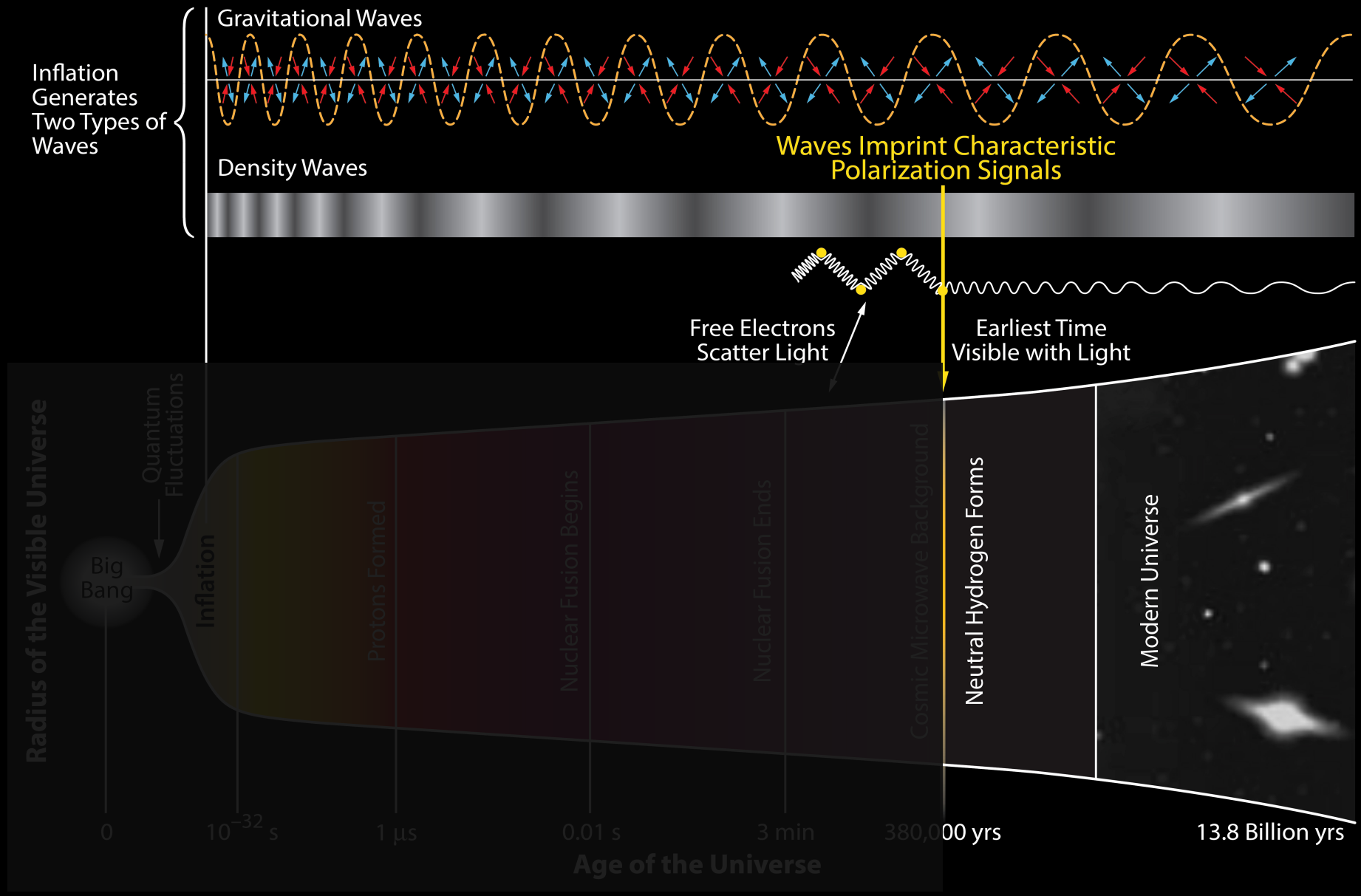


Inflation…

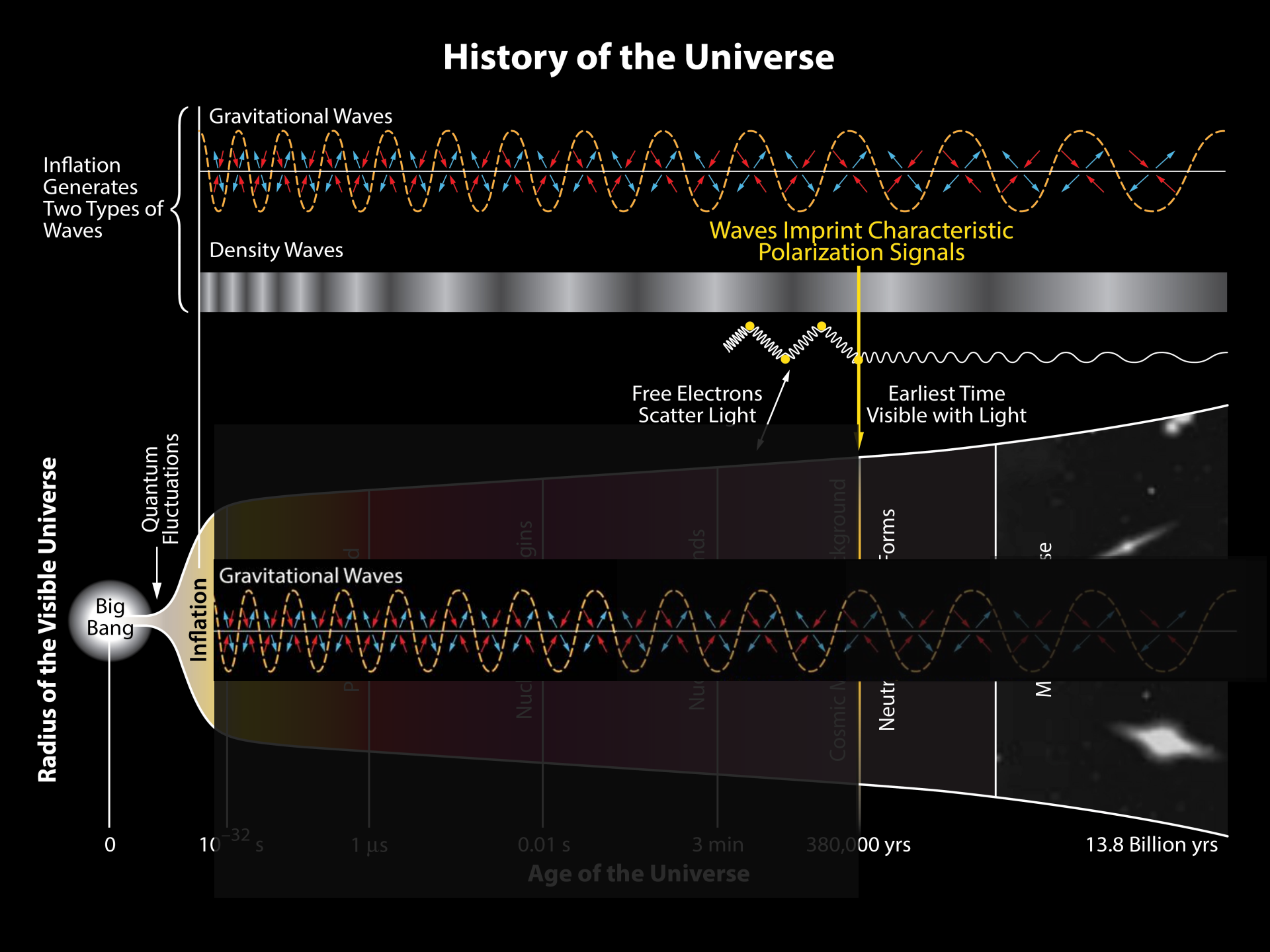
If you take some curved space and blow it up enough pretty soon it is no longer curved on a local scale – like our entire observable Universe!


History of the Universe
Inflation Generates Two Types of Waves
Gravitational Waves
Density Waves
Waves Imprint Characteristic Polarization Signals
Free Electrons Scatter Light
Earliest Time Visible with Light
Radius of the Visible Universe
Quantum Fluctuations
Big Bang
Inflation
Protons Formed
Nuclear Fusion Begins
Nuclear Fusion Ends
Cosmic Microwave Background
Neutral Hydrogen Forms
Modern Universe
0
10−32 s
1 μs
0.01 s
3 min
380,000 yrs
13.8 Billion yrs
Age of the Universe

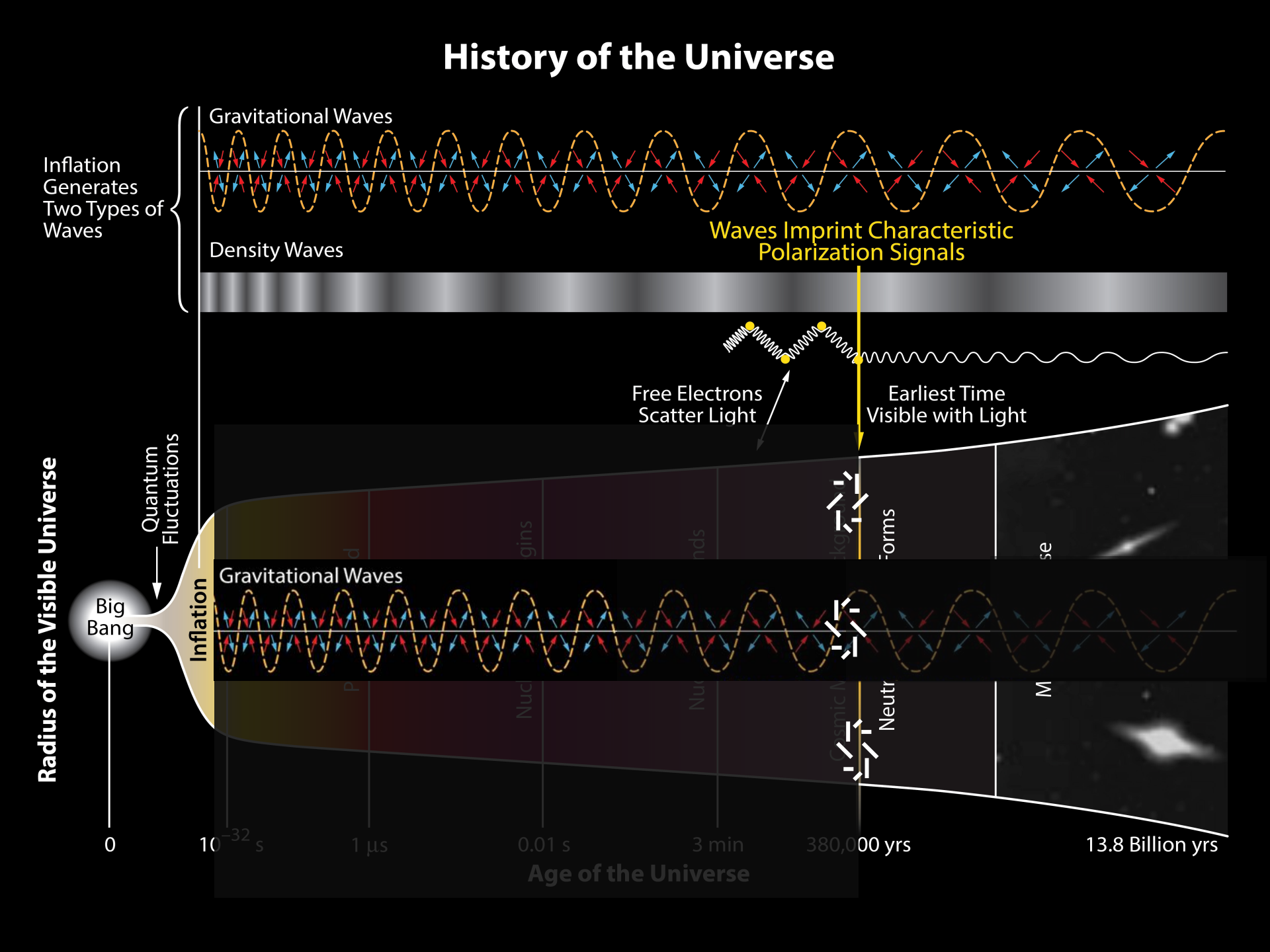
History of the Universe



History of the Universe



History of the Universe



Inflation is controversial

Inflationary Paradigm after Planck 2013

Alan H. Guth,[1] David I. Kaiser,[1] and Yasunori Nomura[2]

[1] *Center for Theoretical Physics, Laboratory for Nuclear Science, and Departm*
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139, U
[2] *Berkeley Center for Theoretical Physics, Department of Physic*
and Theoretical Physics Group, Lawrence Berkeley National Labora
University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA

(Dated: December 29, 2013, revised January 13, 2014)

arxiv/1312.7619

Inflationary schism after Planck2013

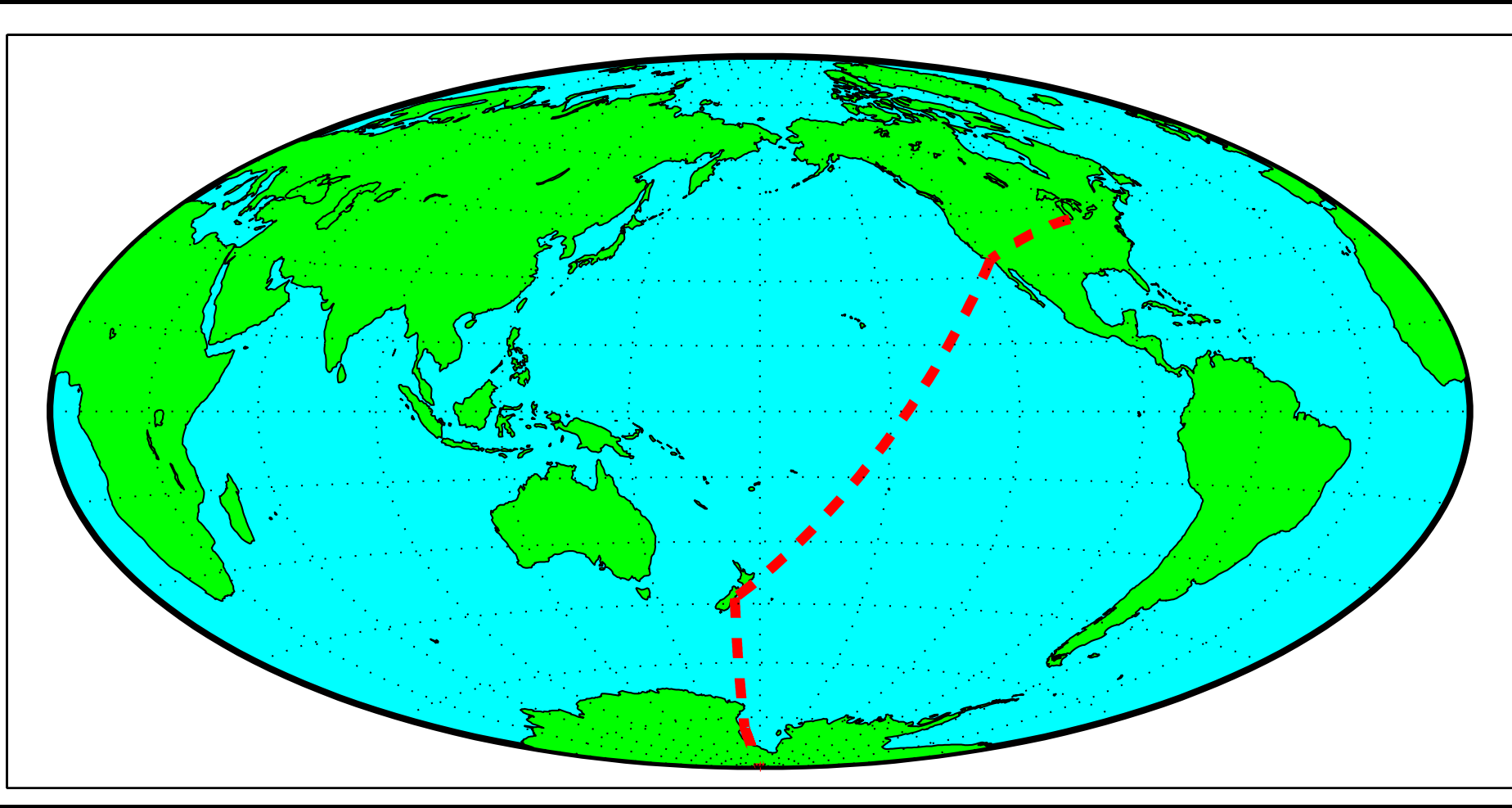
Anna Ijjas,[1,2] Paul J. Steinhardt,[3] and Abraham Loeb[4]

[1] *Max-Planck-Institute for Gravitational Physics (Albert-Einstein-Institute), 14476 P*
[2] *Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08901, USA*
[3] *Department of Physics and Princeton Center for Theoretical Scien*
Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544, USA
[4] *Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, Cambridge, MA 02138,*

(Dated: March 14, 2014)

arxiv/1402.6980

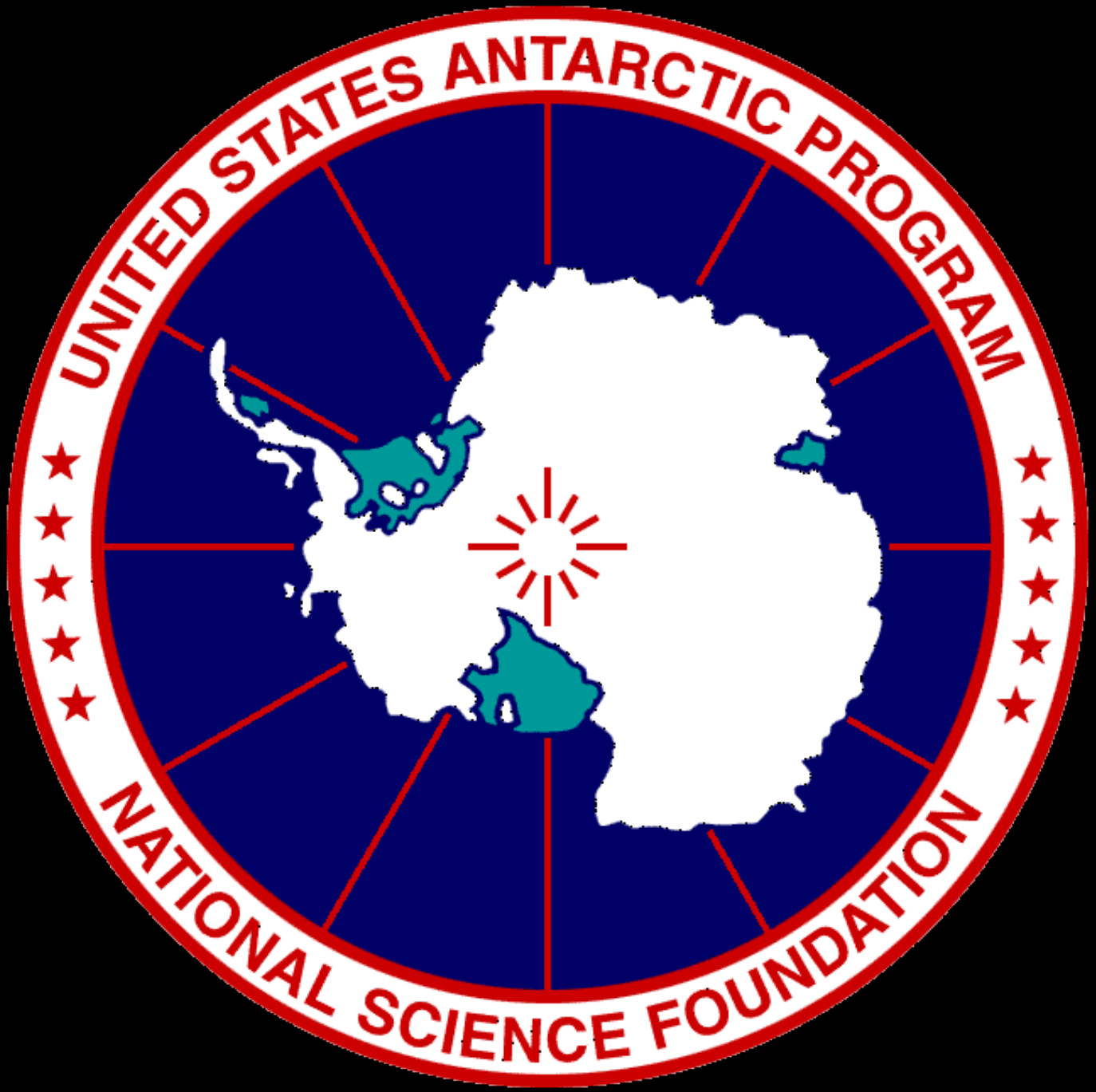
Journey to the South Pole



Minneapolis ->California -> New Zealand -> McMurdo -> South Pole

Antarctic Continent

Larger then the US – Ice sheet two miles thick!


UNITED STATES ANTARCTIC PROGRAM
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

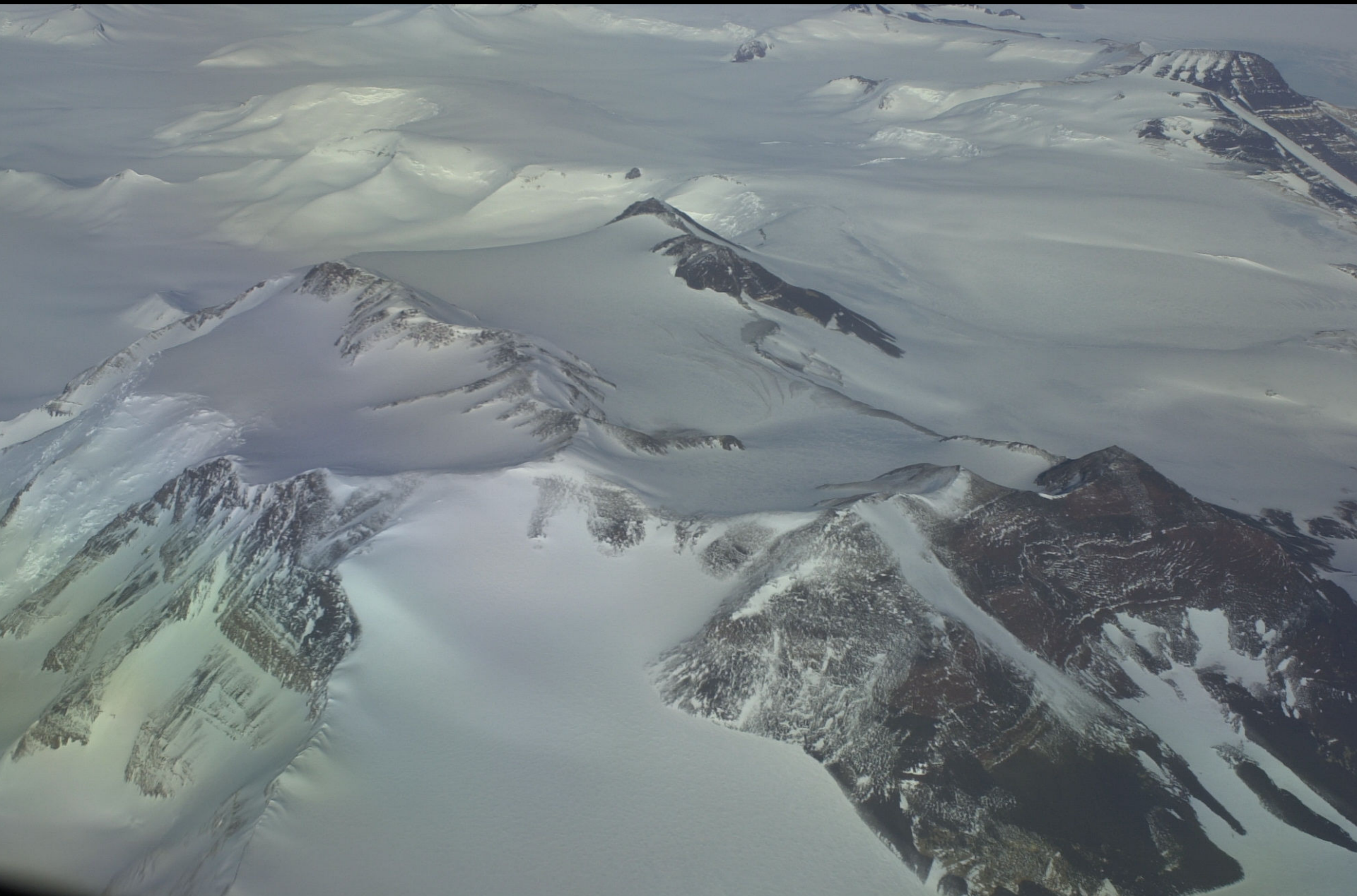
Christchurch New Zealand – Clothing Warehouse

Big Program!

Arrival in Antarctica

McMurdo – base on the coast

On to the Pole – over the Transantarctic Mountains

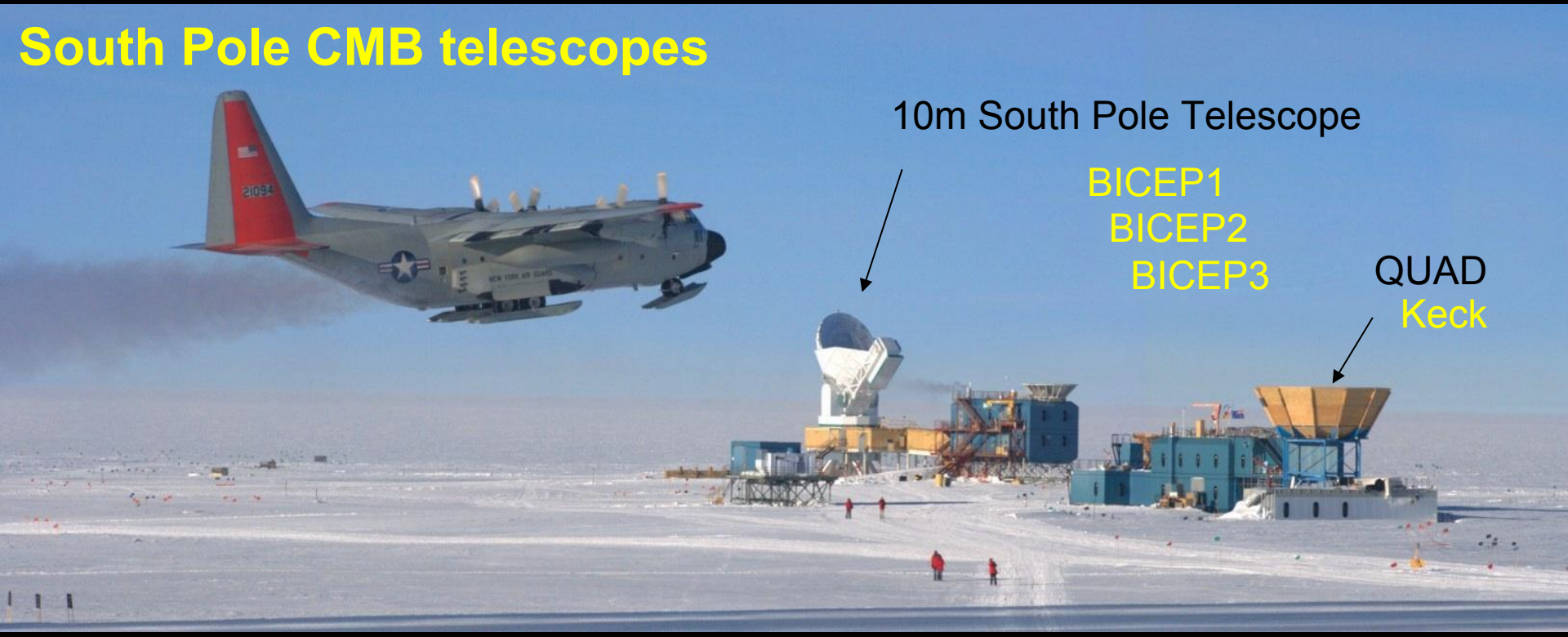


Unloading at Pole

The Actual South Pole

Nothing Out There!

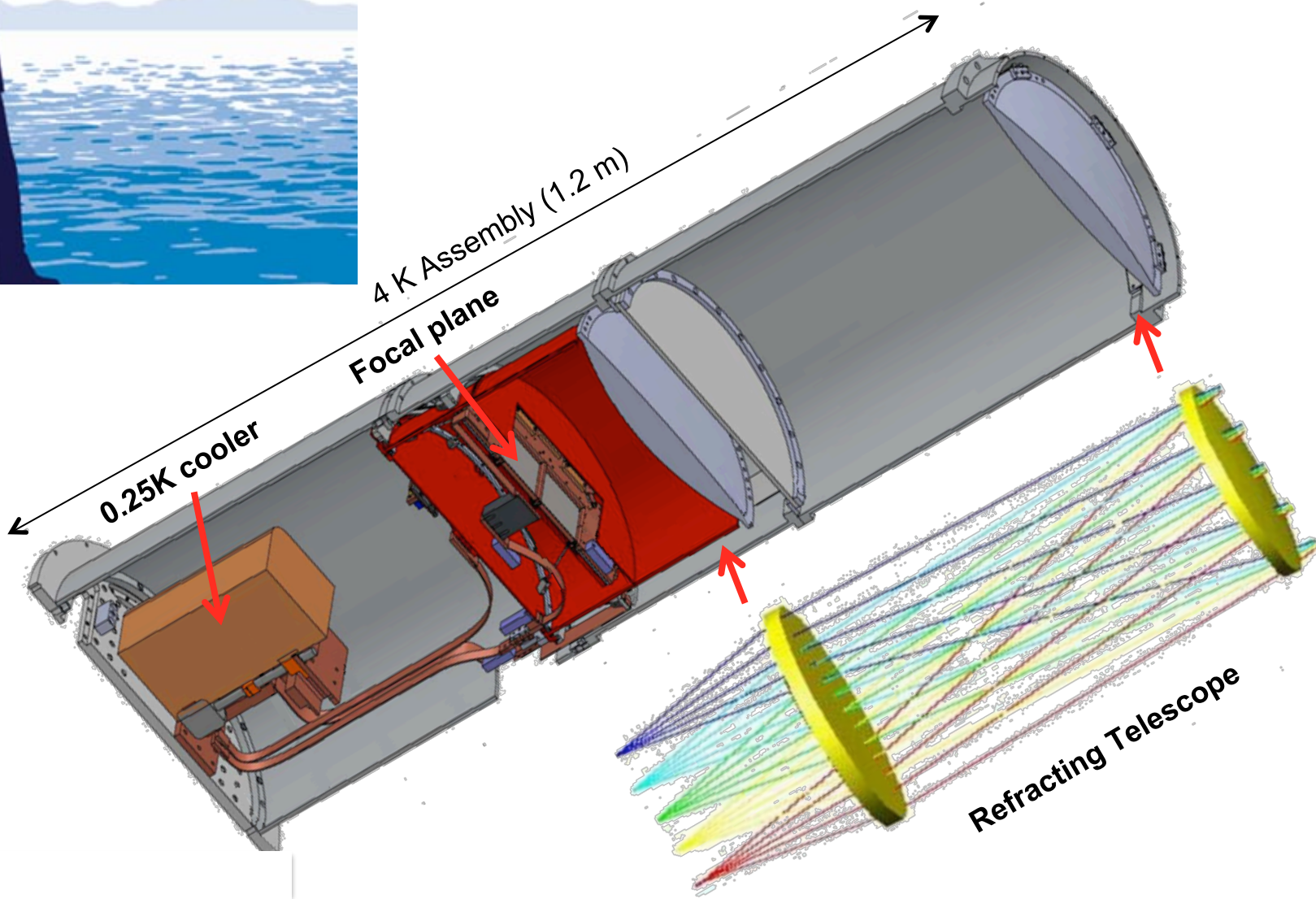
Why do this at the Pole?



- High and *dry* – see out into space
- On Earth's rotational axis - One day/night cycle per year
  - Long night makes for great quality data
- Good support infrastructure – power, cargo, data comm
- Food and accommodation provided
- Even Tuesday night bingo…

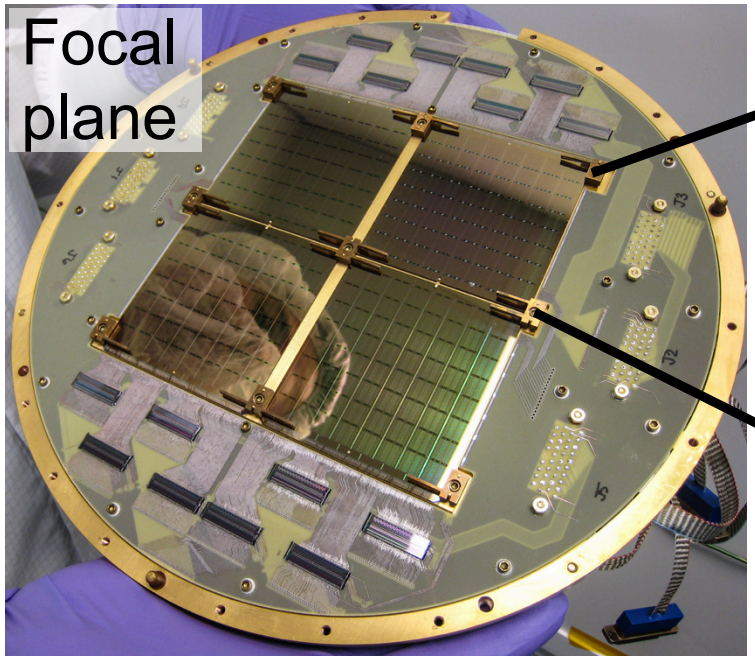
Basic Experiment Design

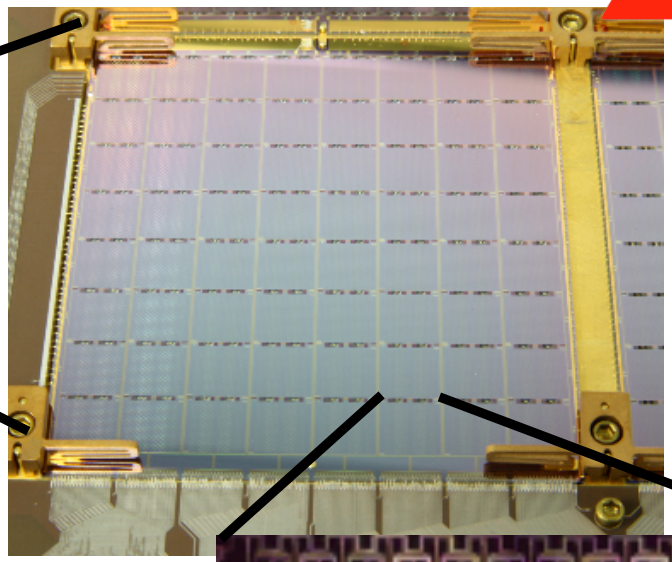
- Small aperture
- Wide field of view
- Cold refractor



Mass-produced Superconducting Detectors

JPL



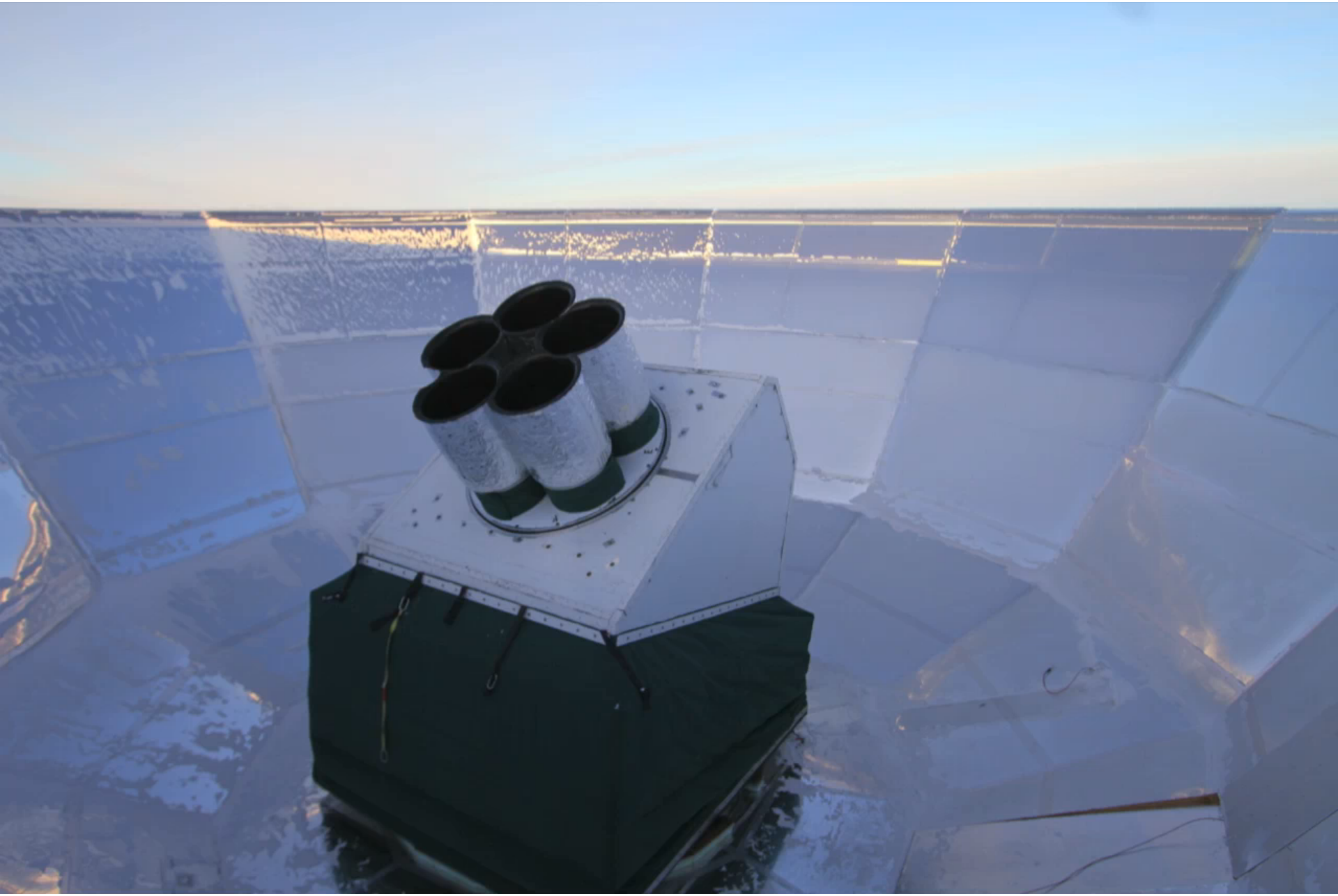


Planar
antenna
array

Slot
antennas

Transition edge sensor

Microstrip filters



Clem Pryke for The Bicep2 Collaboration

Google “Robert Schwarz” – in his 9th consecutive winter season at South Pole (14th overall!)

Stage 2

Stage 3

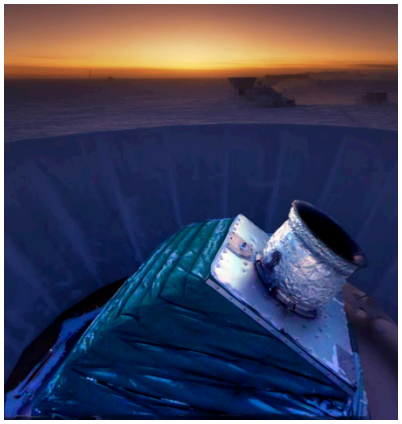
BICEP2
(2010-2012)

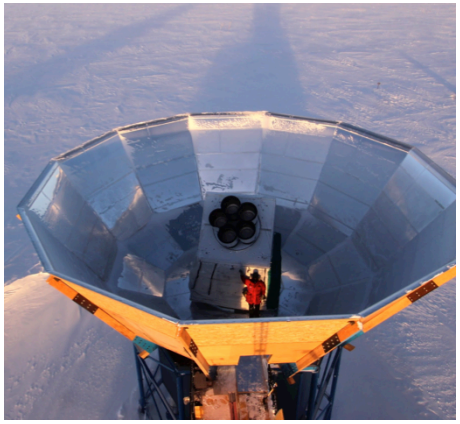
Keck Array
(2012-2019)

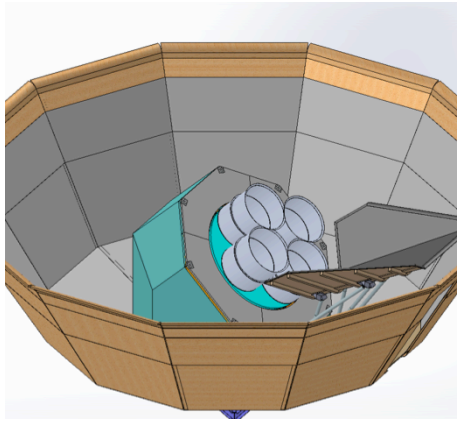
BICEP3
(2015-)

BICEP Array
(2020-)

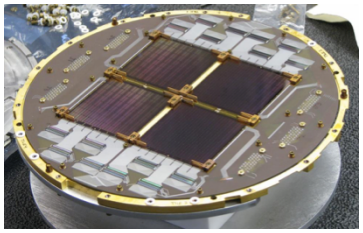
Telescope and Mount

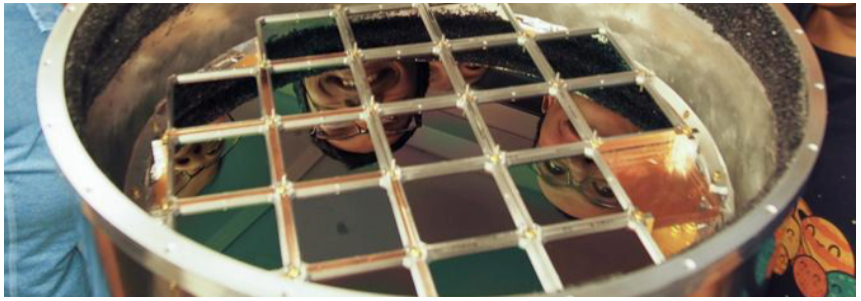




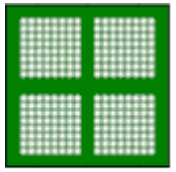


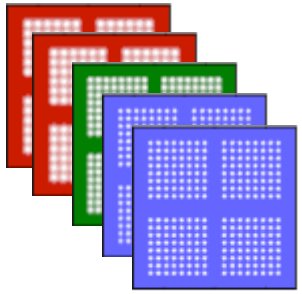
Focal Plane

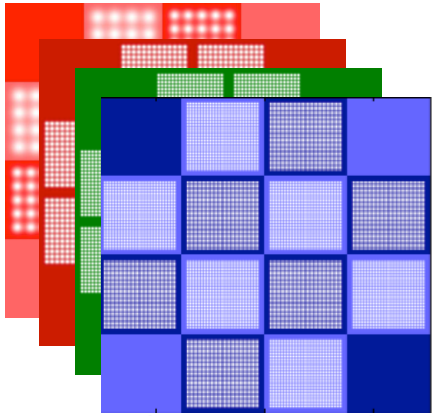




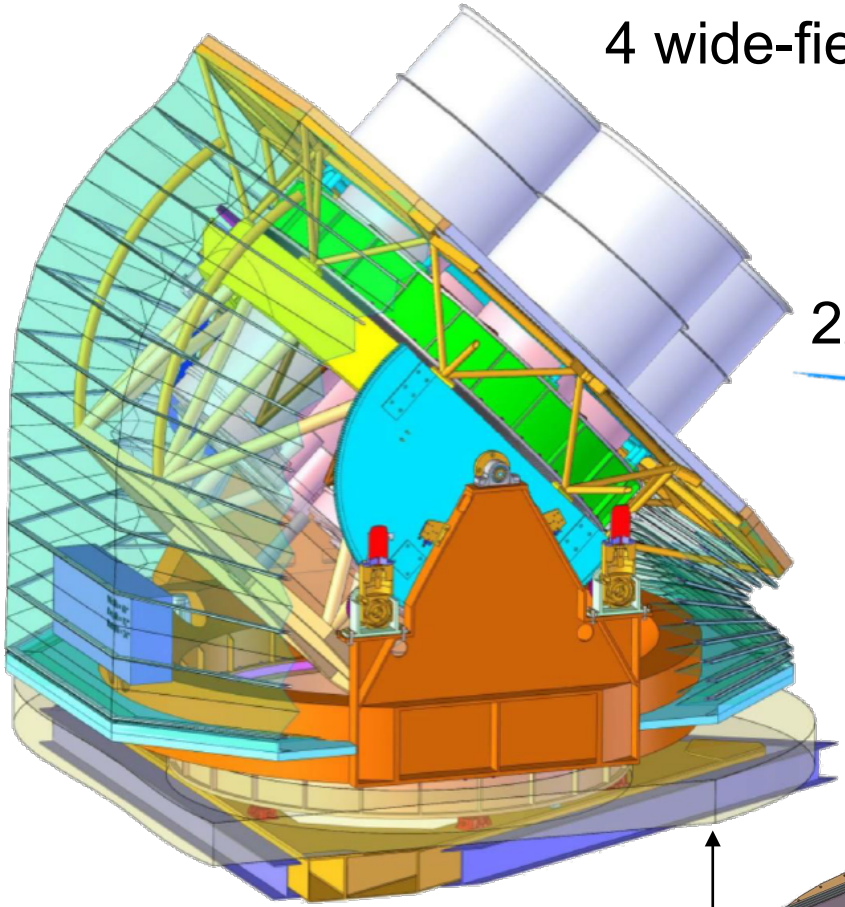
Beams on Sky



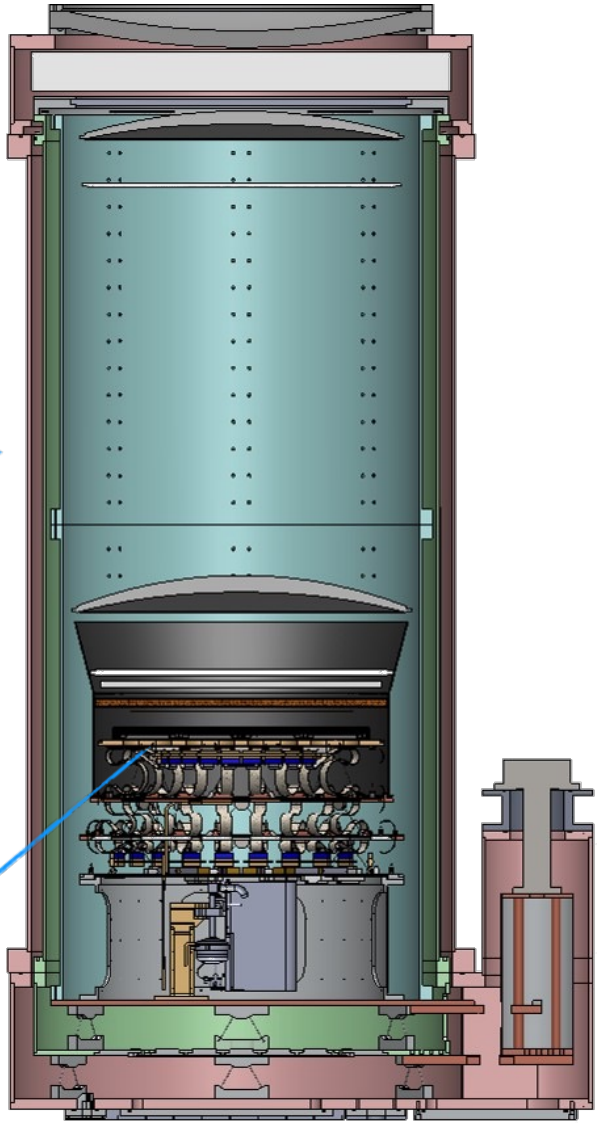


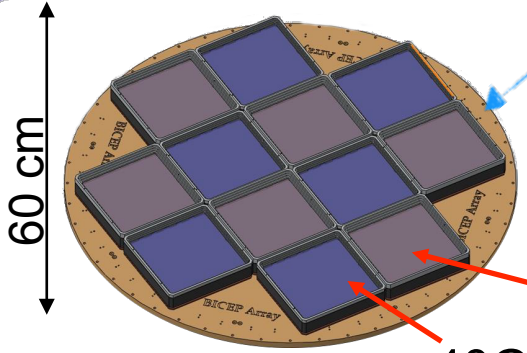


Next Gen Experiment “BICEP Array" Under Construction



4 wide-field receivers
30/40 GHz
95 GHz
150 GHz
220/270 GHz





Focal plane layout

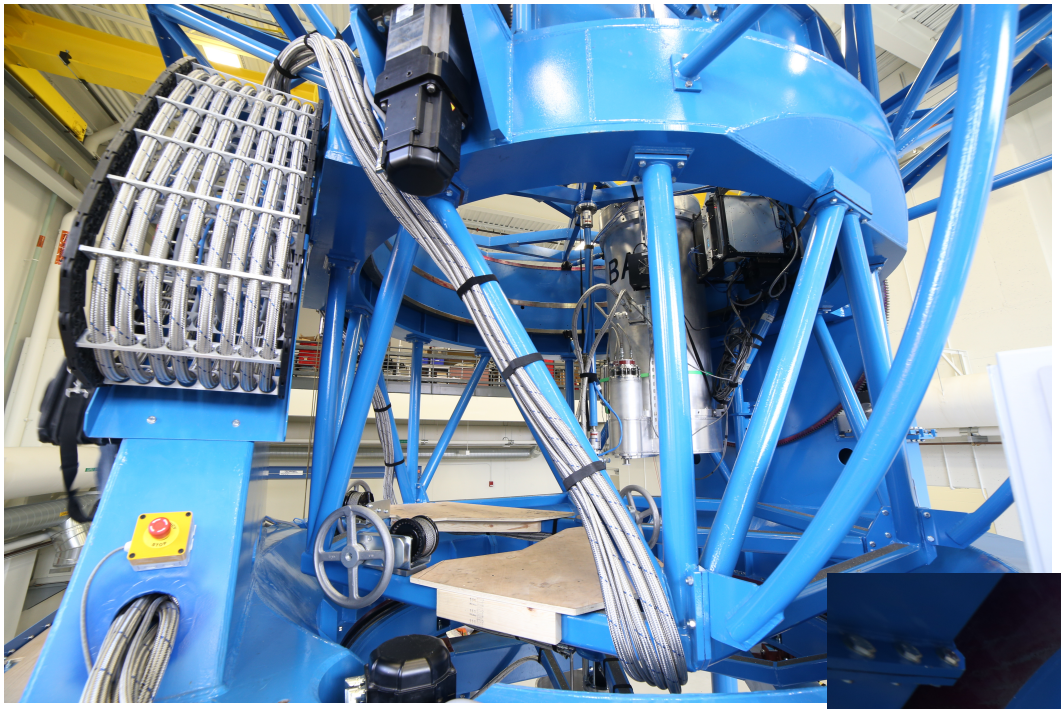
Right Now Assembling New Telescope at UMN

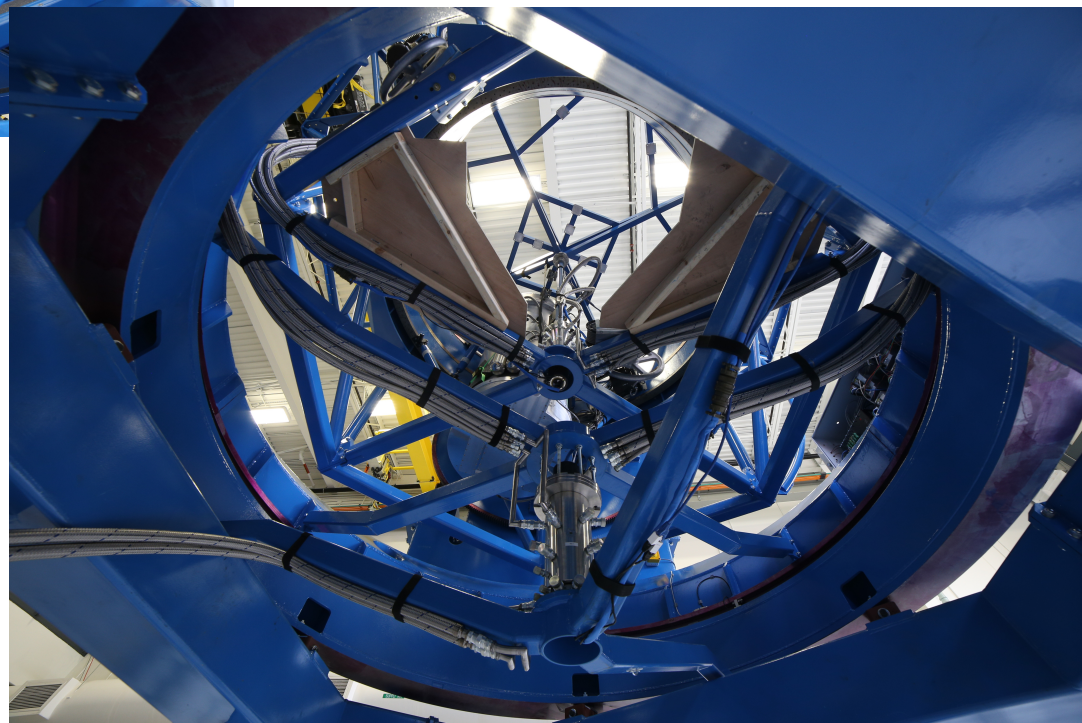
New Telescope Moving Earlier Today

Summary

- The Universe is expanding – it was once a hot dense “fireball”.
- We understand its development all the way back to very close to the beginning. (For instance we know it is 14 billion years old.)
- The theory of “Inflation” says that our entire observable Universe today all came from a single sub-atomic spec in a hyper expansion lasting a tiny fraction of a second
  - If this “Inflation” really happened it will have made a background of gravitational waves
    - We may be able to detect the imprint of these by measuring the polarization pattern of the Cosmic Microwave Background – if we can built a sensitive enough telescope
      - A few years ago we thought we had actually done it but unfortunately we were fooled by dust emission from our own galaxy
        - However the search goes on with bigger and better experiments…

New Telescope at University of Minnesota

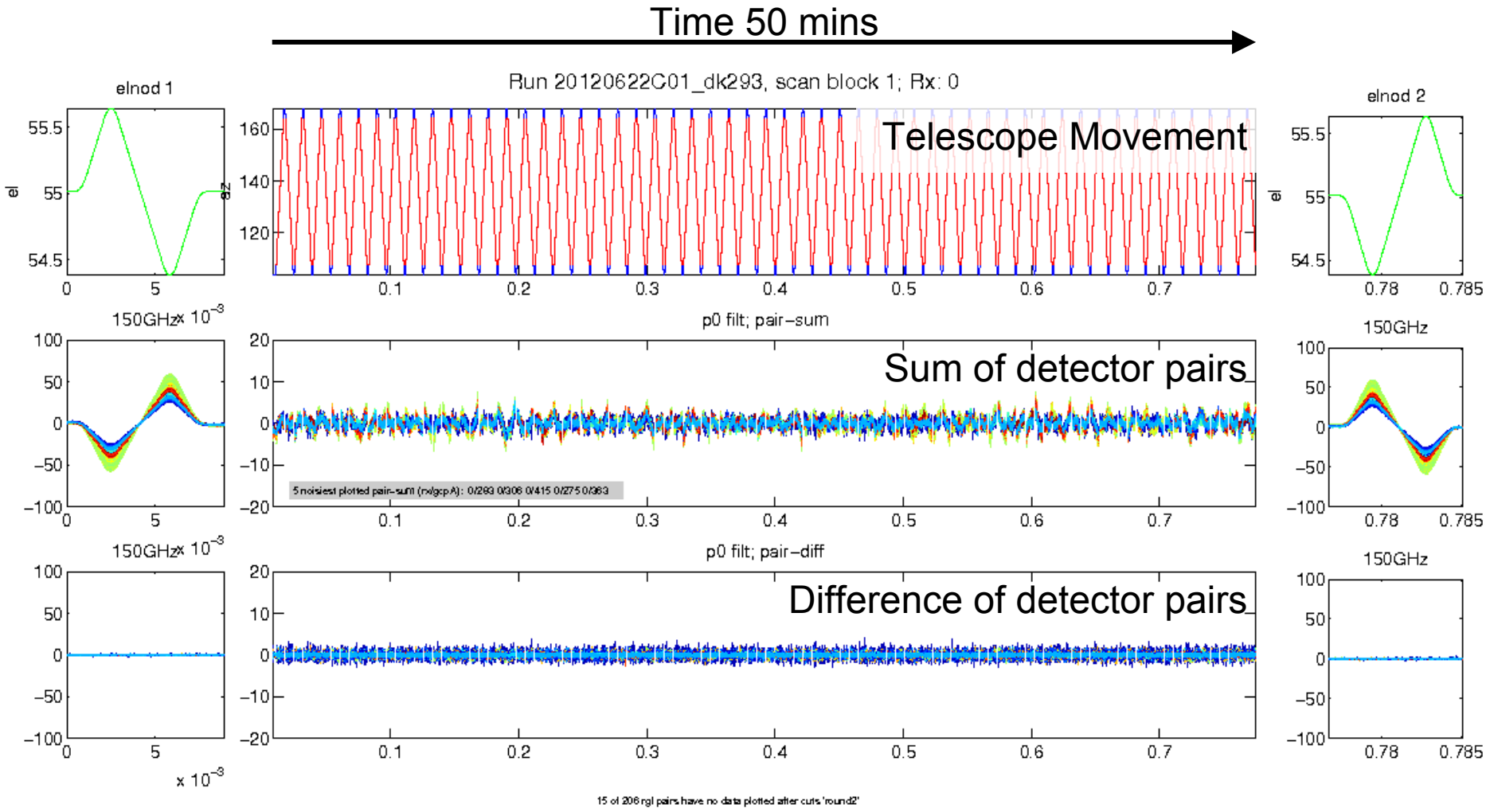




The BICEP/Keck Collaborati

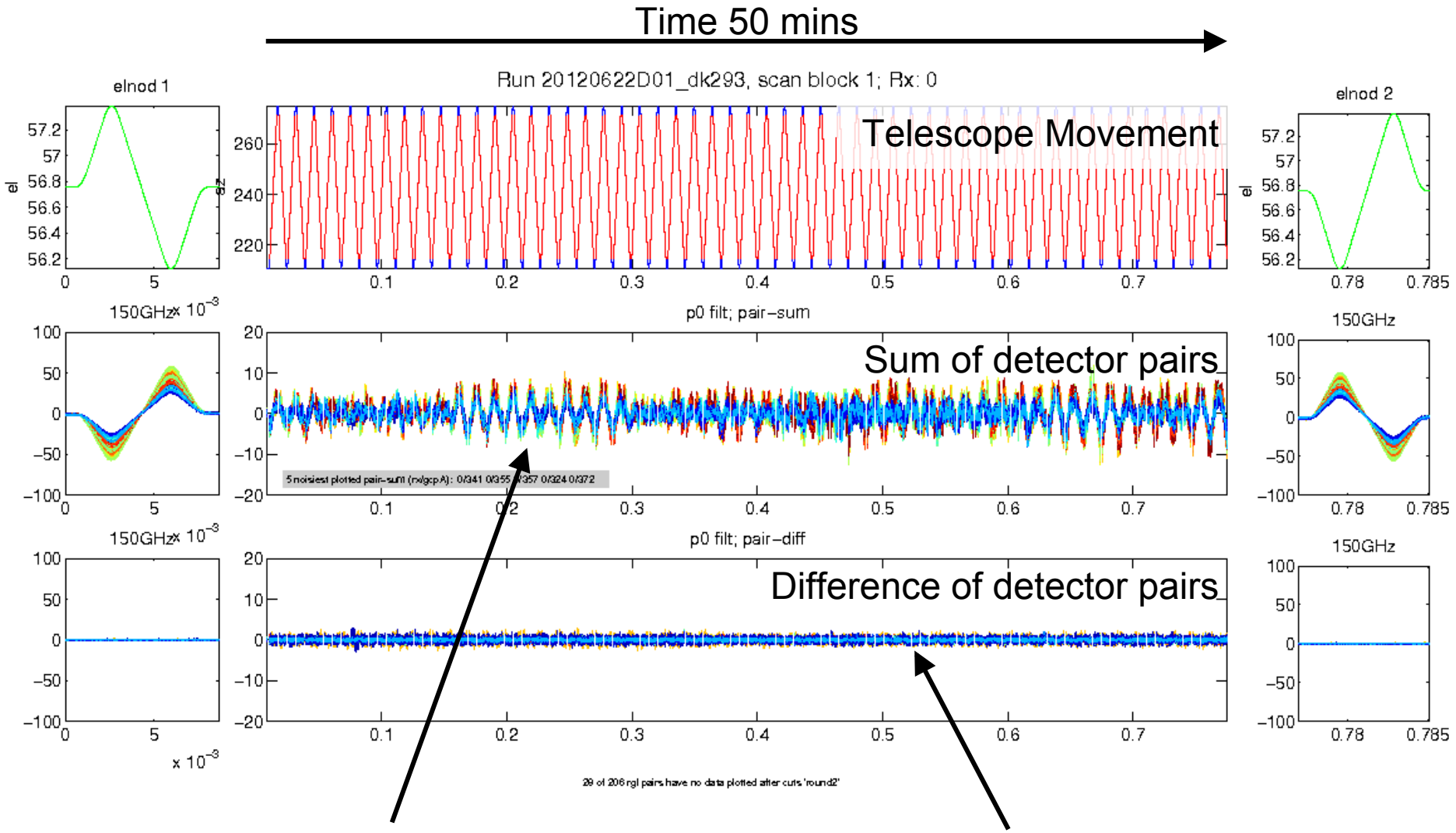

BA 3
UNSA
bicep array

Raw Data - Perfect Weather



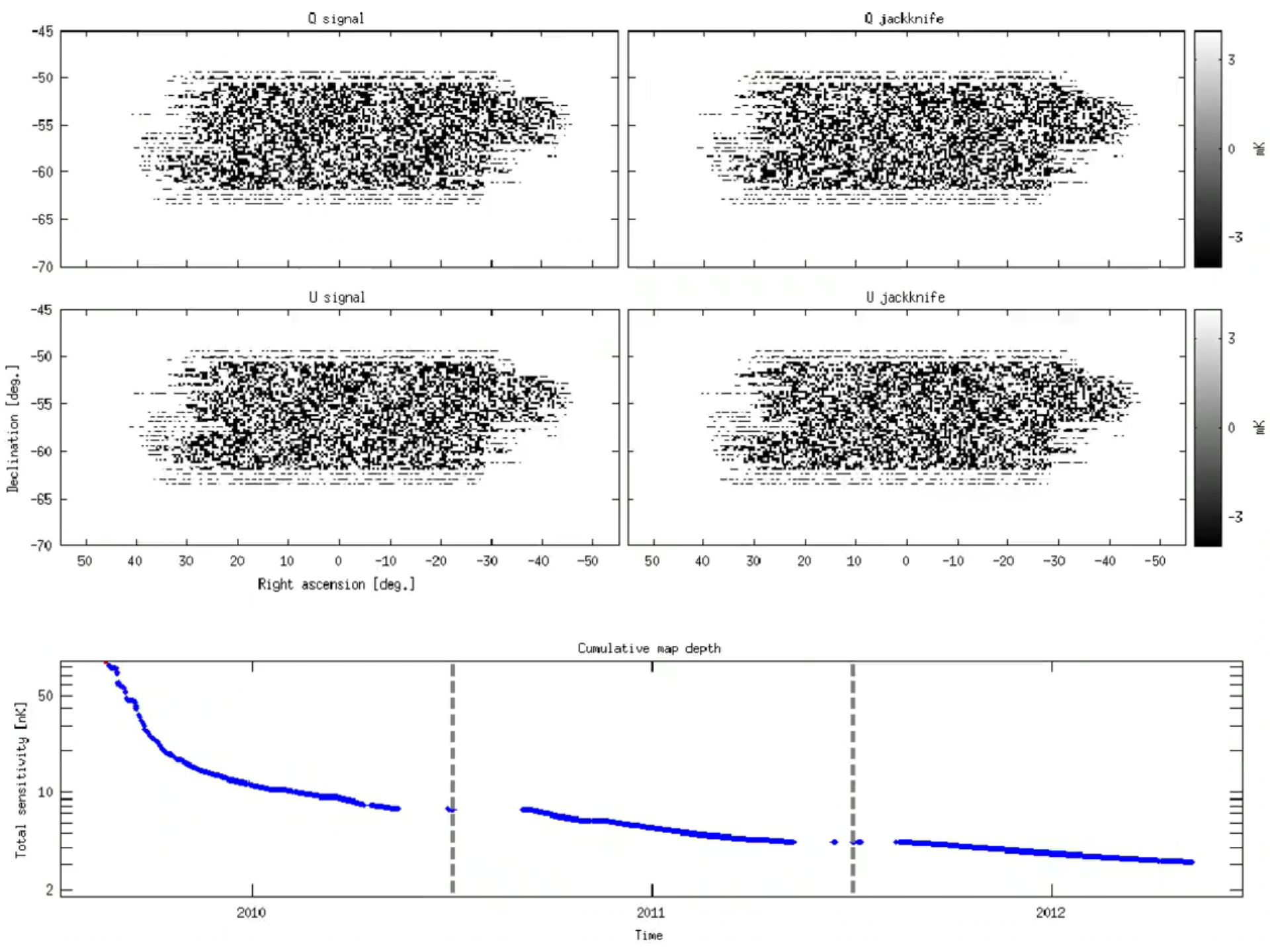
- Cover the whole field in 60 such scansets then start over at new boresight rotation
- Scanning modulates the CMB signal to freqs < 4 Hz

Raw Data - Worse Weather



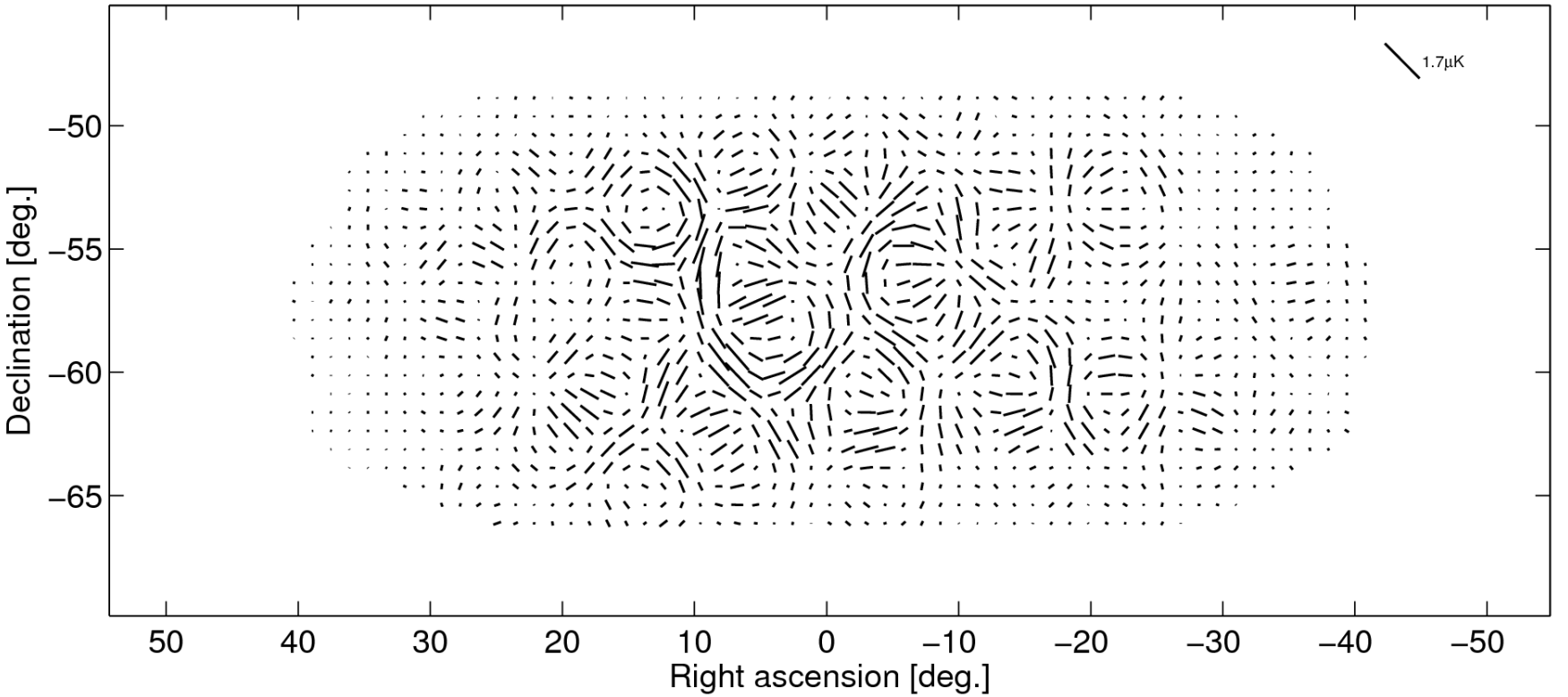
- Scanning over lumpy atmosphere
  → “clouds”
- Pair difference still clean
  → atmosphere is unpolarized

Clem Pryke for The Bicep2 Collaboration


Q signal
Q jackknife
U signal
U jackknife
-45
-50
-55
-60
-65
-70
Declination [deg.]
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
Right ascension [deg.]
3
0
-3
mK
Cumulative map depth
Total sensitivity [nK]
50
10
2
2010
2011
2012
Time

Total Polarization

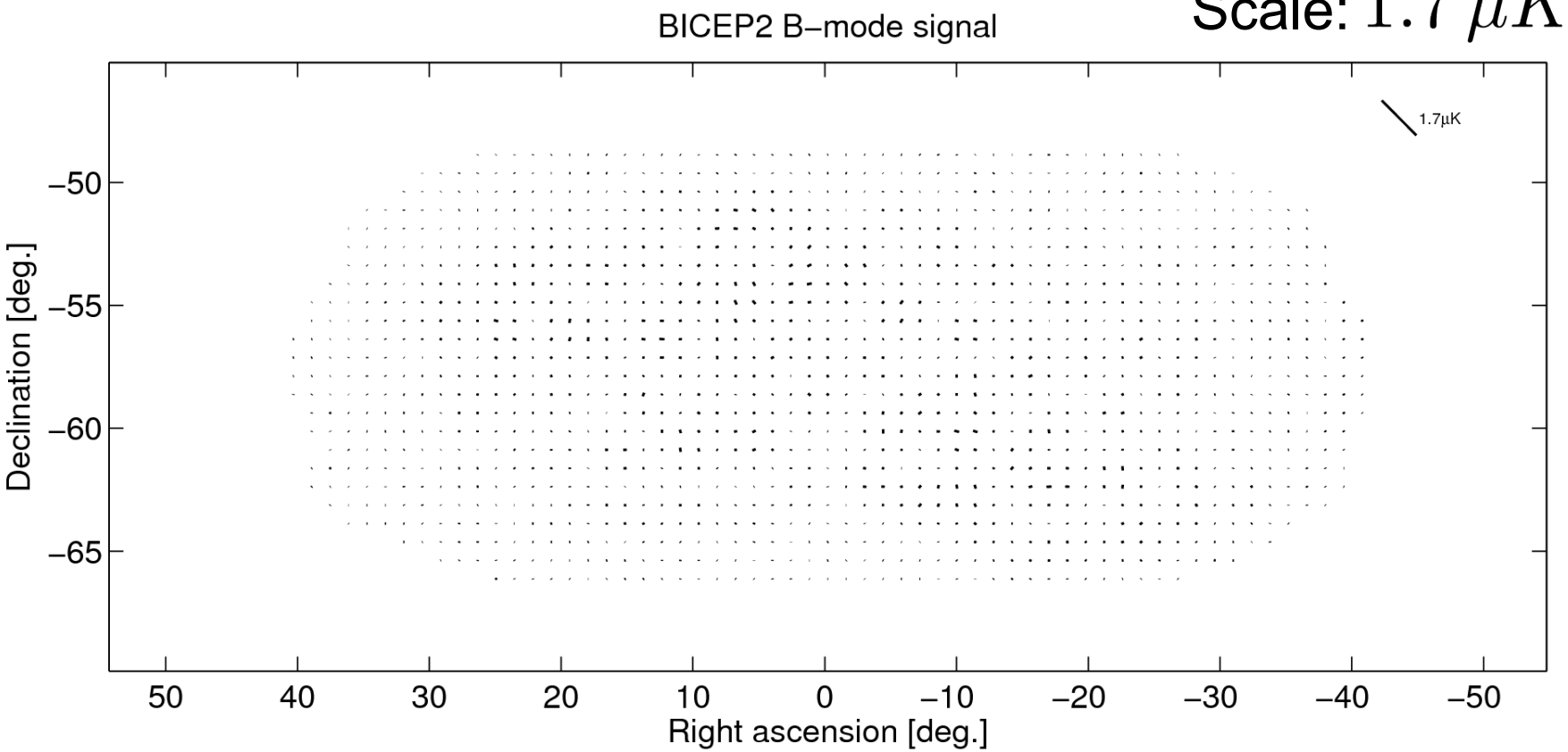
Scale: $1.7\ \mu K$



E-mode dominated pattern – no obvious curl component

B-mode Contribution

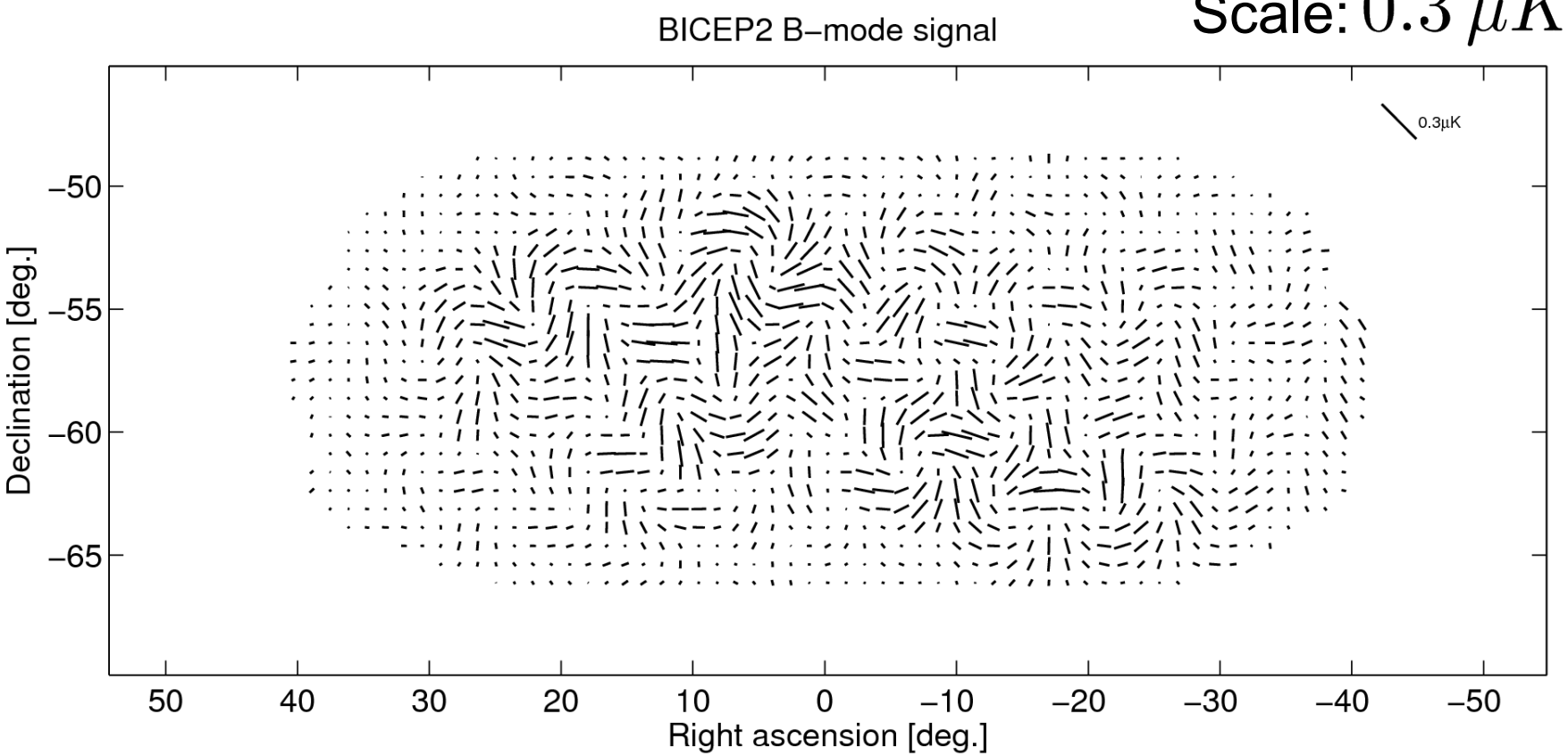
Scale: $1.7\ \mu K$



Apply purification operation which leaves only pure B-modes

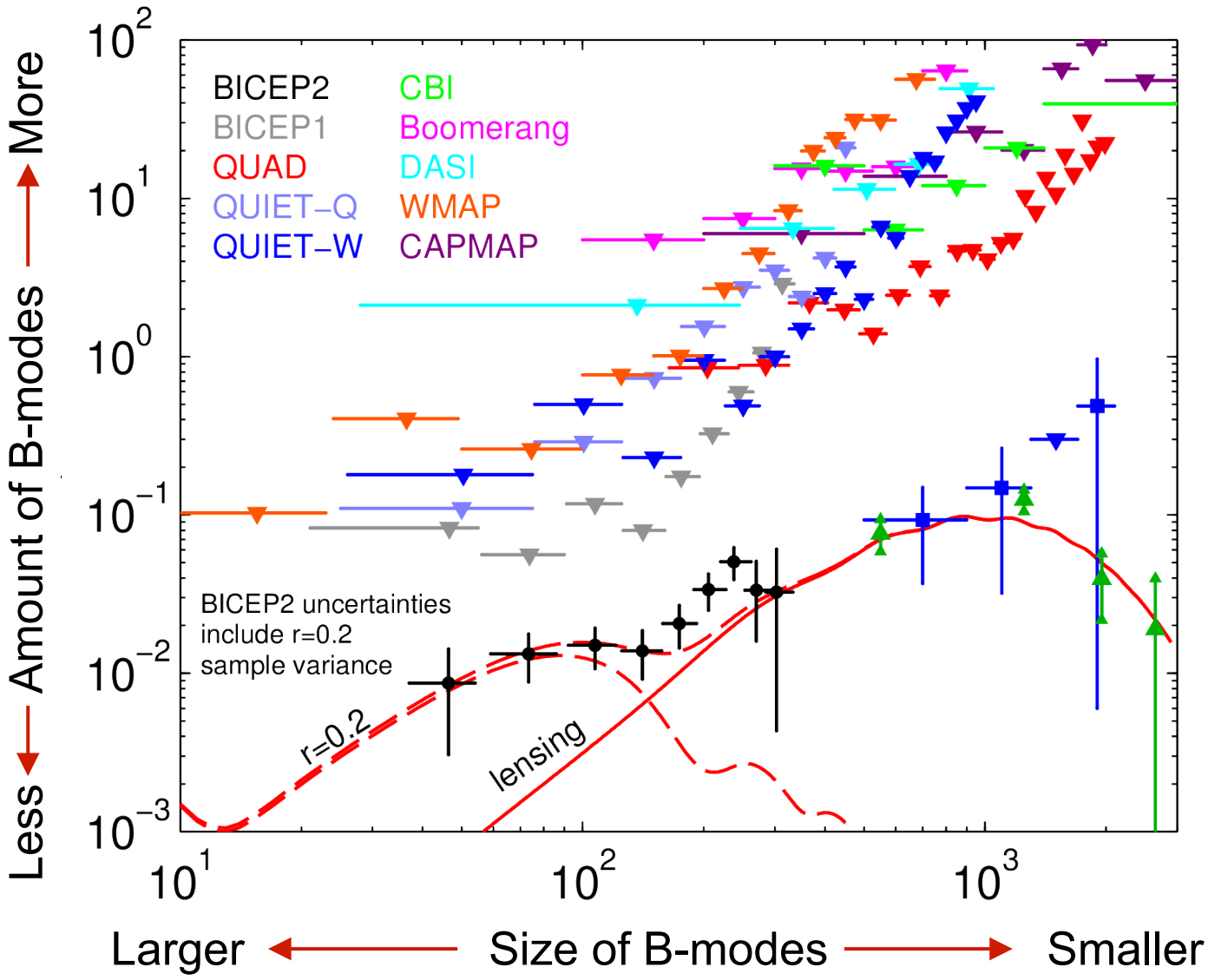
B-mode Contribution

Scale: $0.3\,\mu K$



Zoom in by factor 6 – see “swirly” B-mode

In 2014 we thought we had found what we were looking for!



(r is a measure of amount of gravitational waves)

In 2014 we thought we had found the signature of inflationary gravitational waves but…

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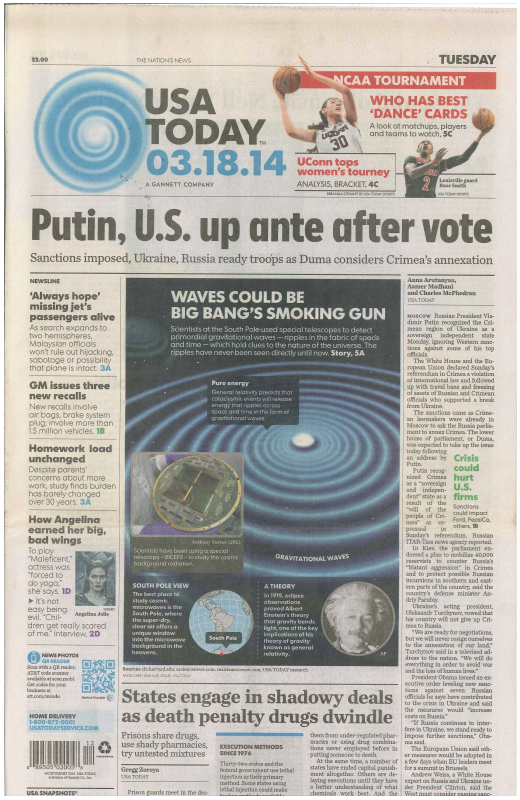
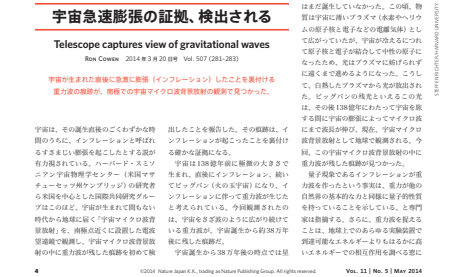
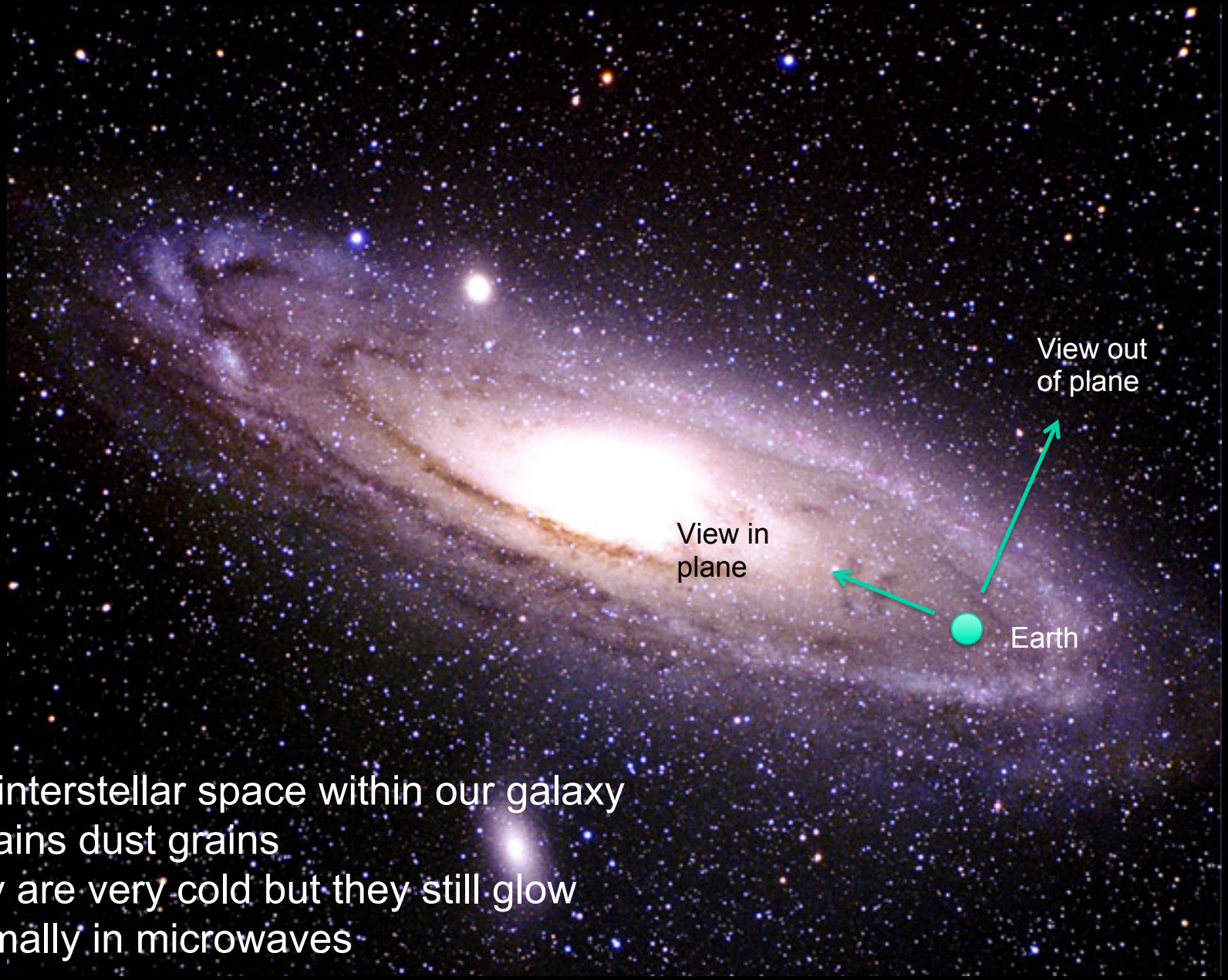
2014 Storm of Media Attention





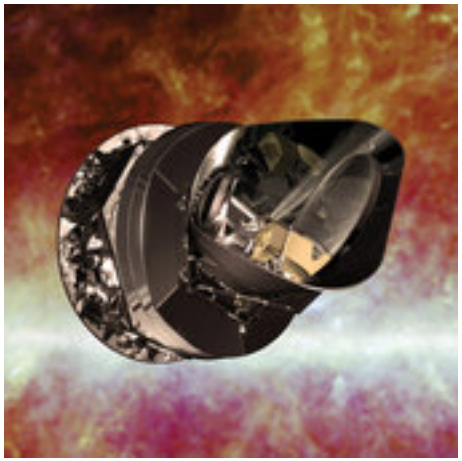
Actually not a lot of fun…

Unfortunately we are in a galaxy!

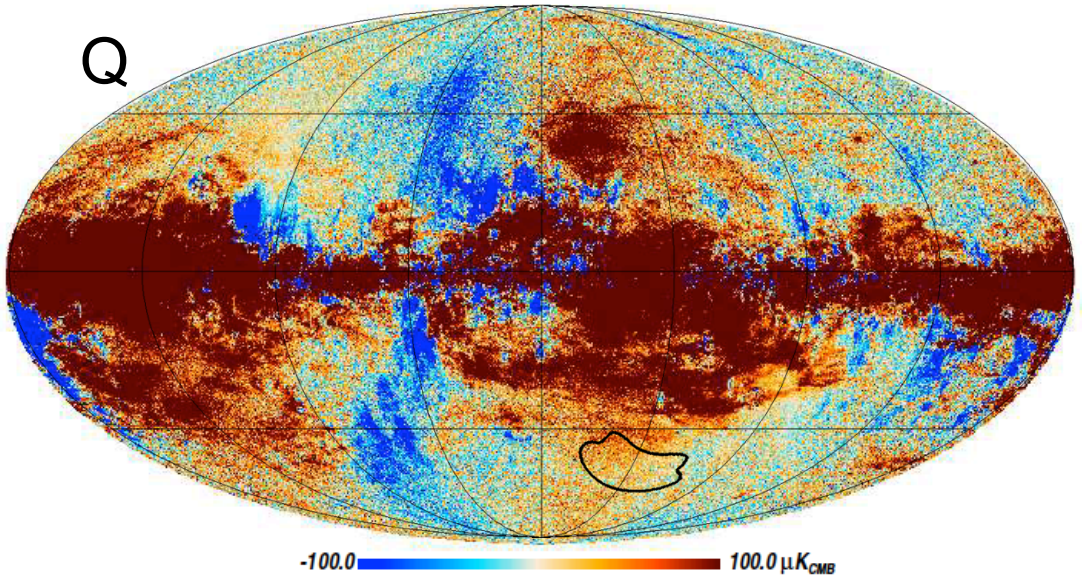


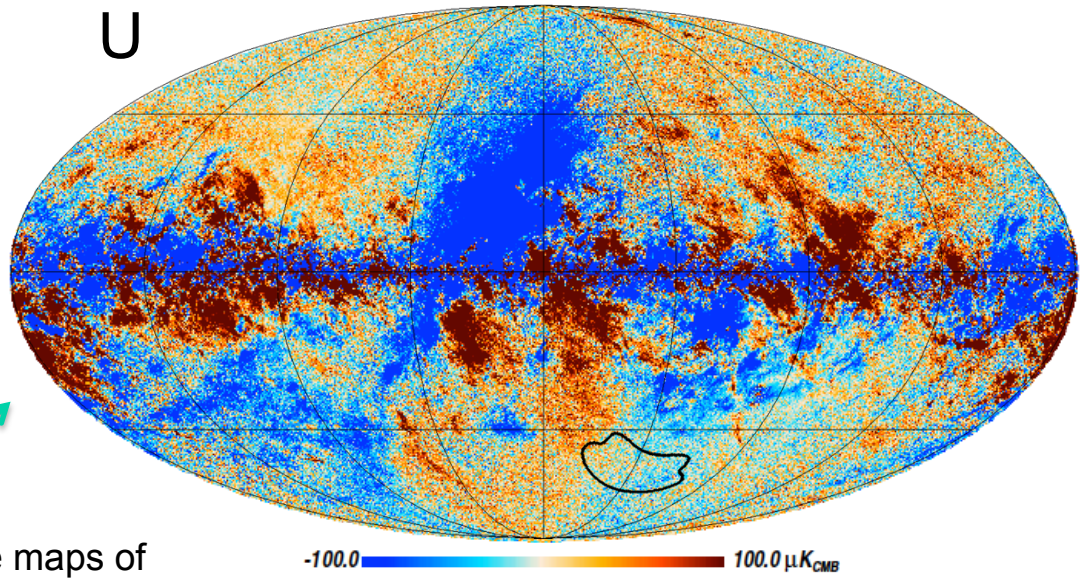
The interstellar space within our galaxy contains dust grains
They are very cold but they still glow thermally in microwaves

Dust emission from our galaxy turns out to be brighter than expected…



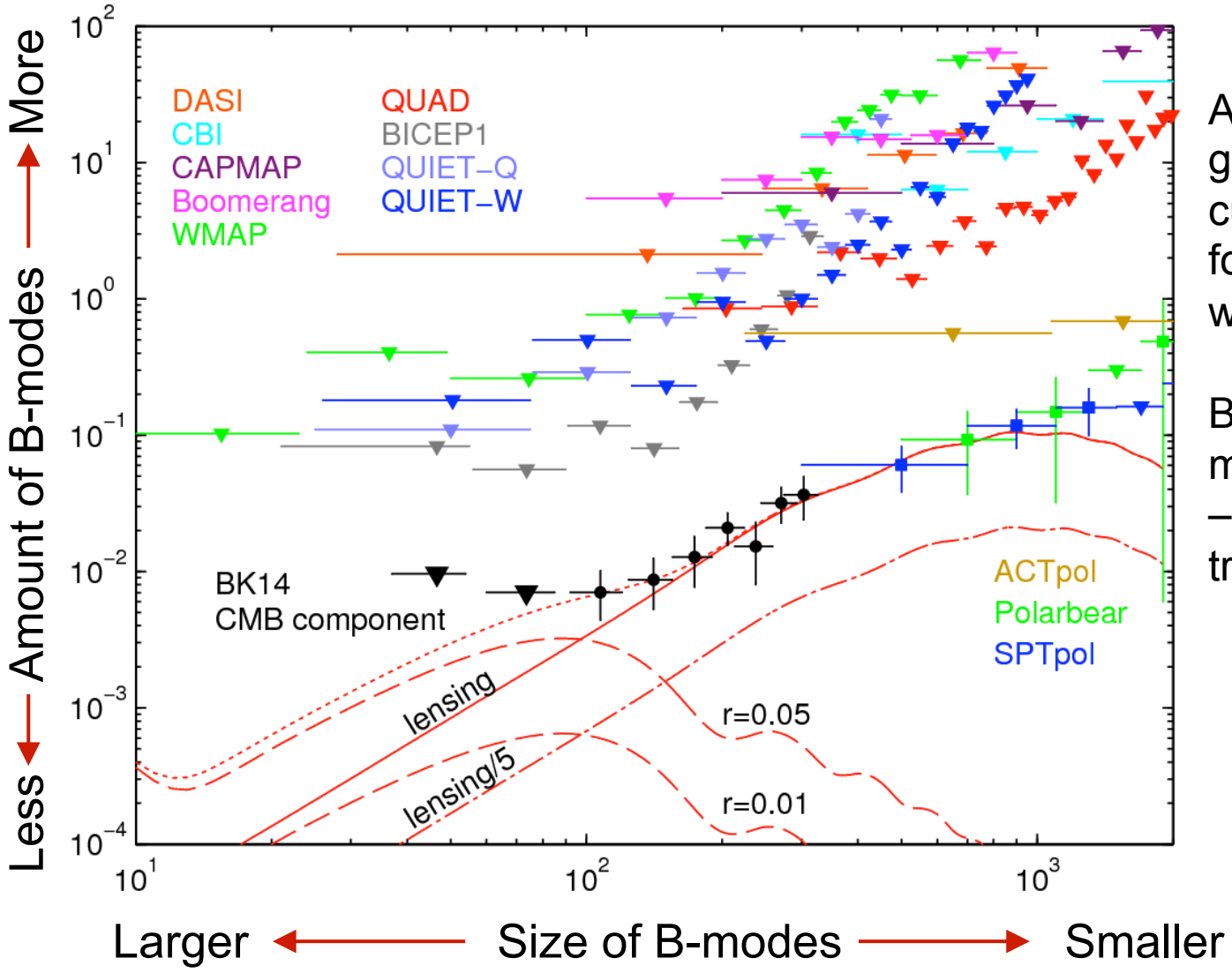
Planck was a billion dollar Euro/NASA space mission





All sky maps like maps of the Earth

So the Search Goes On…



After accounting for galactic dust there is currently no evidence for gravitational waves

But that doesn't mean they don't exist – just that we need to try harder!

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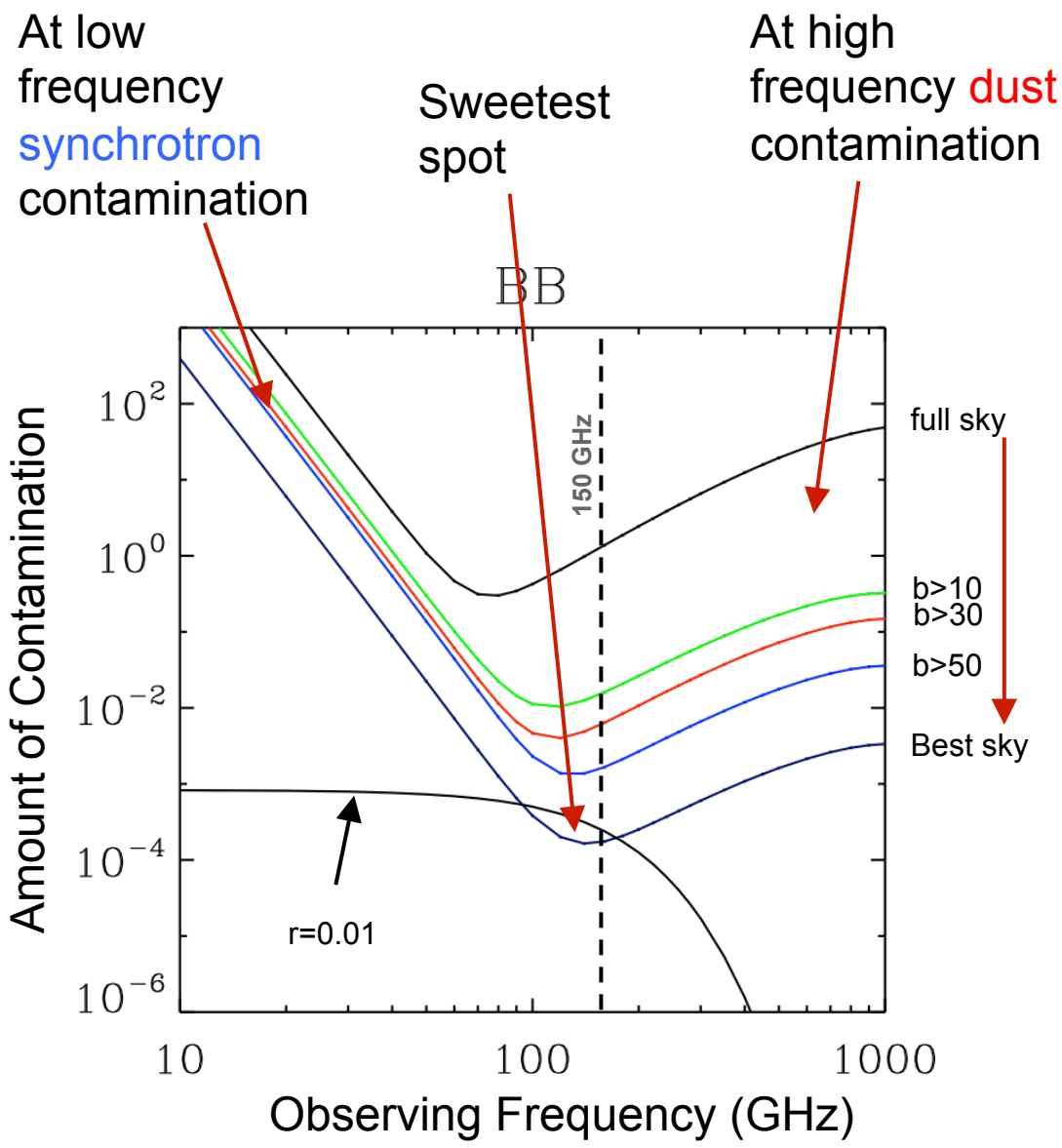
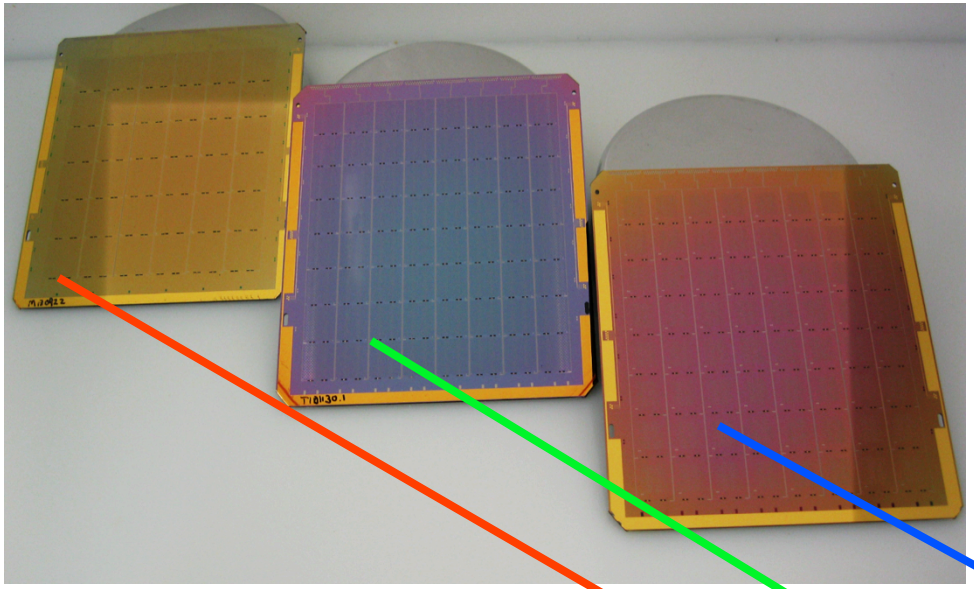
Polarized Foreground Contamination from Our Galaxy



Pick a cleaner patch of sky

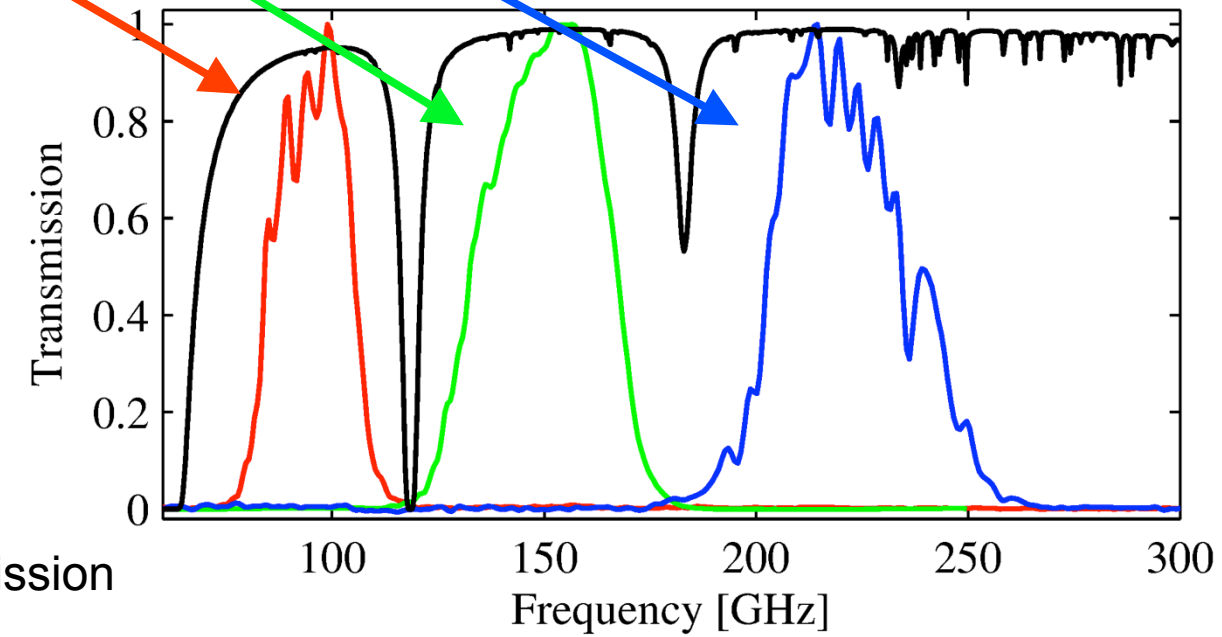
(Plot from Dunkley et al arxiv/0811.3915)

Planar superconducting detector arrays



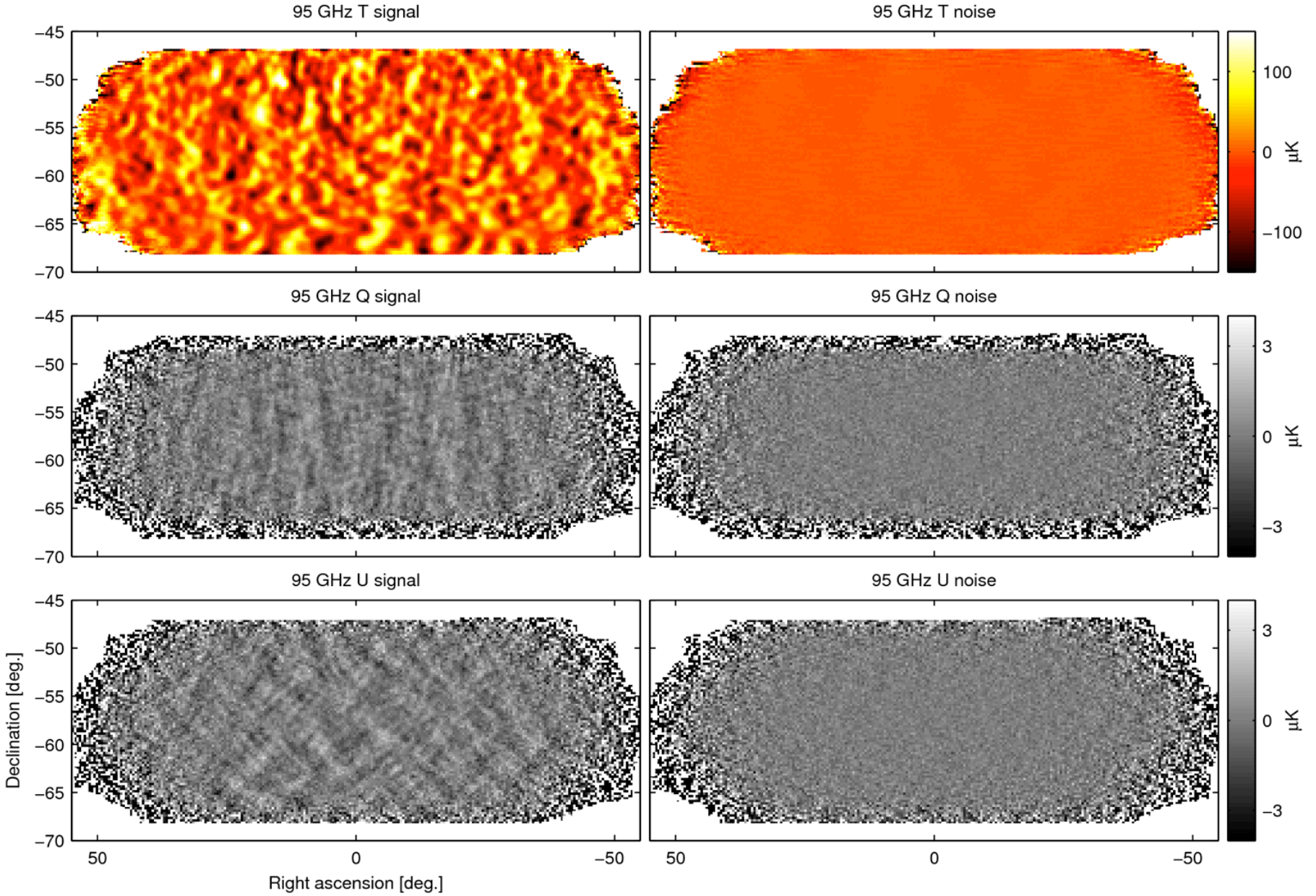
…designed to scale
in frequency

Up to 2013 – all 150GHz
2014 – 95/150GHz
2015 – 95/150/220GHz



Typical South Pole
atmospheric transmission

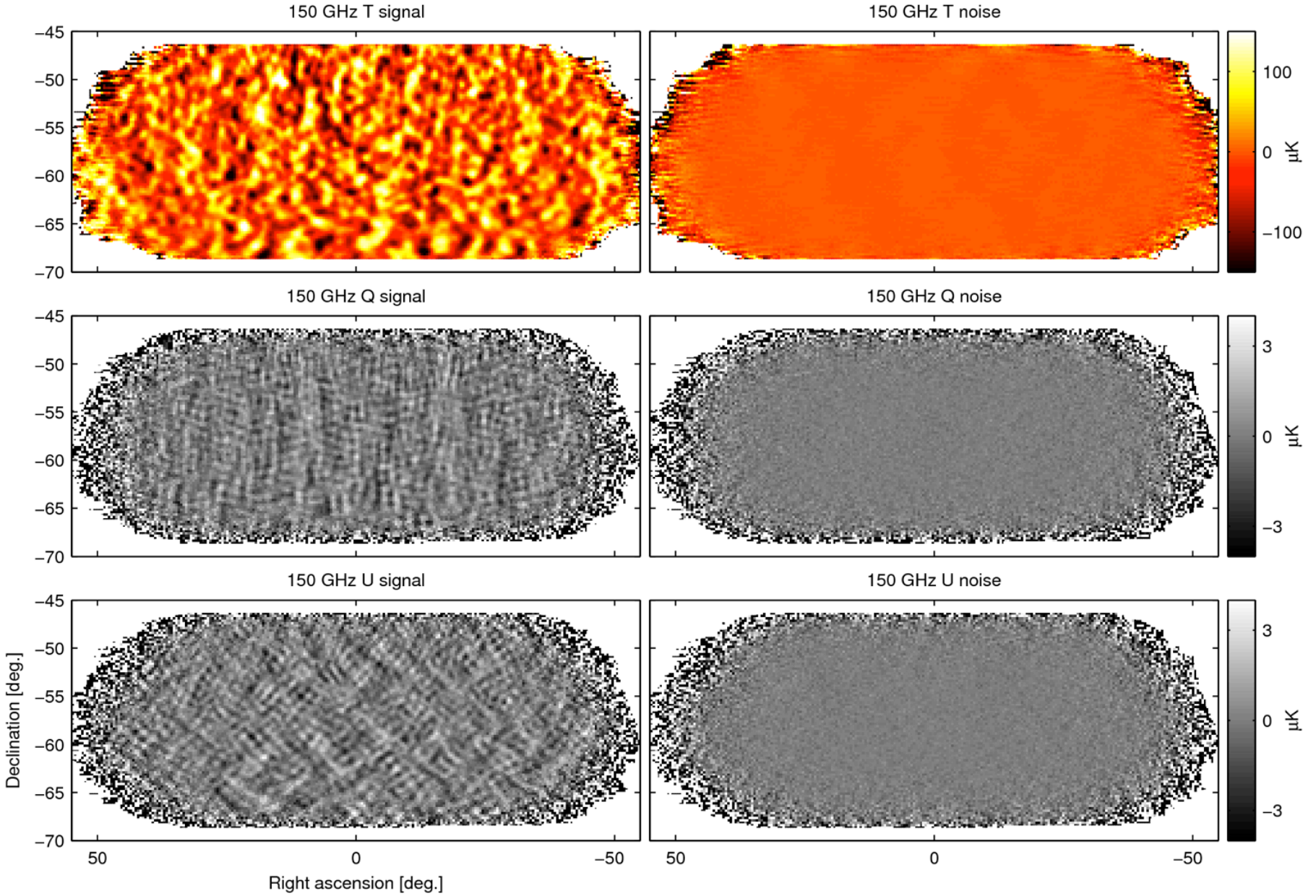
BK15 95GHz Maps



The BICEP/Keck Collaboration

BK15 95GHz – 5 μK arcmin

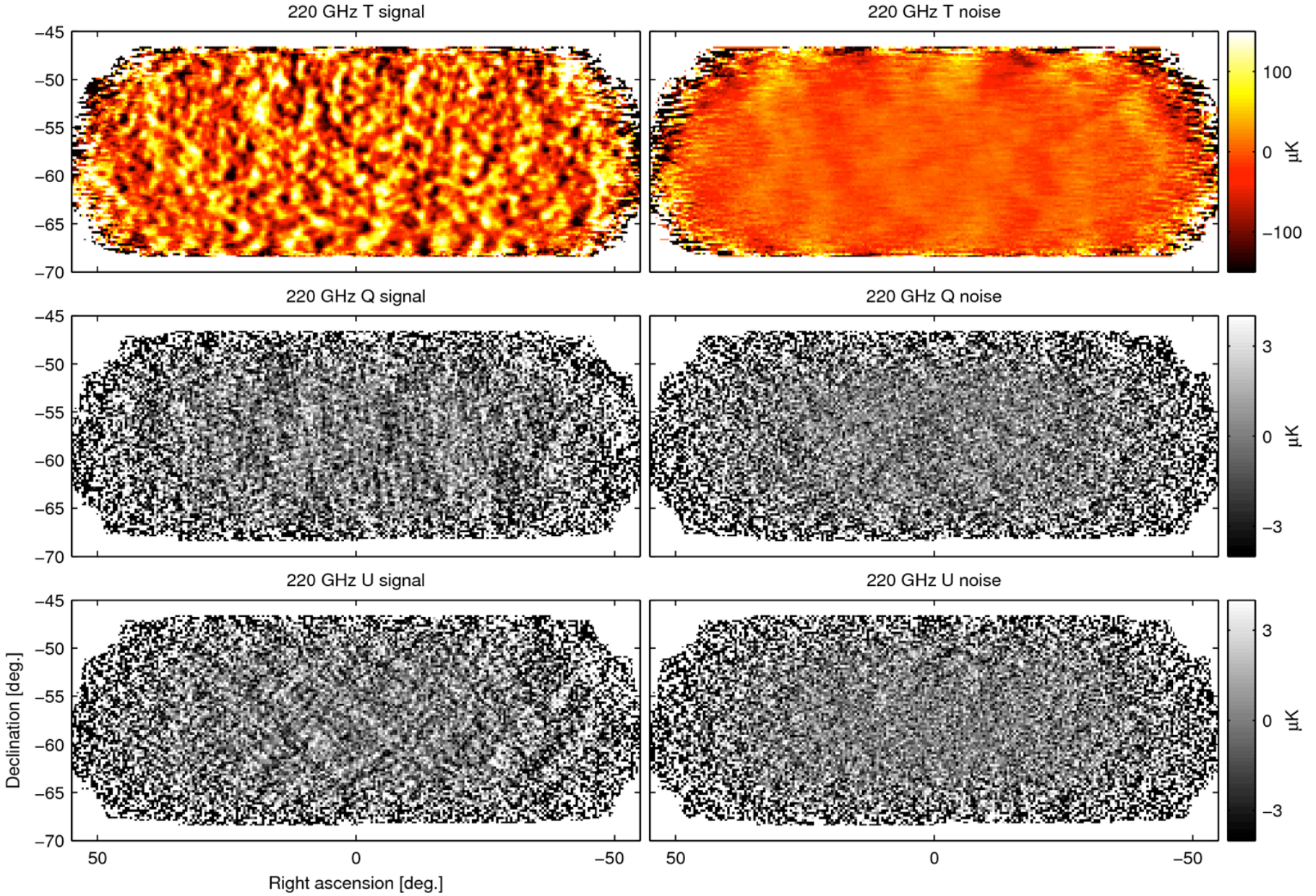
BK15 150GHz Maps



The BICEP/Keck Collaboration

BK15 150GHz – 2.8 μK arcmin

BK15 220GHz Maps



The BICEP/Keck Collaboration

BK15 220GHz – 25 μK arcmin