Monitoring clouds for Simons Array

Satoru Takakura Kavli IPMU

公募研究「CMB偏光観測望遠鏡のための偏光補正装置の開発」(18H04362)

Contents

- Introduction
- Polarization from clouds
 - Measurement of cloud in POLARBEAR
- Monitoring clouds
 - IR camera
 - Whole sky camera
- Future prospects

CMB B-mode from inflation Angular scale 18° 0.18° 10⁰ $\ell(\ell+1)C^{ m BB}_\ell/(2\pi)~(\mu{ m K}^2)$ **ACTPol** 10⁻¹ **SPTpot** Inflationary POLARBEAR **BK15** 10⁻² **B-mode** (Not detected) Lensing **B**-mode r=0.06 10⁻³ 10⁻⁴ 10 100 1000

Multipole Moment, ℓ

3

CMB observation from ground



Atmospheric turbulence causes higher noise at larger angular scales.



If atmosphere is unpolarized...

Continuously rotating half-wave plate (HWP)





Atmospheric noise (unpolarized) Polarization rotation CMB polarization

POLARBEAR HWP

Frequency 5

Polarization from clouds

Rayleigh scattering by cloud particles



Example in POLARBEAR

HTT @ Chile on 2014-12-18T16:03:57Z



Horizontally polarized (Q<0)[±] extra noise is measured during cloudy observations.

Coincidence is confirmed using 3 yr of data.

ST *et al* 2019 *ApJ* **870** 102 (arXiv:1809.06556)



Impact of clouds

- Max. ~0.1K @ 150 GHz ∝ v⁴
- Large angular scale (size of clouds > 1°)
- Moves by wind
- Occasionally exists (~30% in Chile)
- Cannot be mitigated by HWP or rapid scan.

Clouds are one of the most concerning sources of noise and systematic errors in large angularscale measurements for all the ground-based CMB experiments.

Possible approach in future

- 1. Monitor clouds and drop data with clouds
- Whole sky camera
- IR camera for night

1. Mitigate cloud signal as foreground removal

IR camera

FLIR One Pro

- λ = 8-14 µm
 FoV: 50°×43°
- FOV. 50 ×43
 160×120 pixo
- 160×120 pixels
- ~50,000 yen



Whole sky camera

RICOH THETA S

- 2048×1024 pixels
- $(\phi = -\pi \dots \pi, \theta = 0 \dots \pi)$
- ~30,000 yen



Test operation in Chile

January 2019



Whole sky camera

IR camera

Controller (Raspberry Pi)

12

Example

IR camera

Wholesky camera



"Foreground" removal?



Using Simons Array 90&150 GHz measurements?

Summary

- Polarization from tropospheric clouds is a big concern for ground-based CMB experiments.
- POLARBEAR observed signal from clouds.
- Monitoring clouds is the first step for better understanding of systematic error from clouds.
- IR camera and whole sky camera are installed.
- "Cloud removal" using multiple frequencies are interesting with Simons Array.