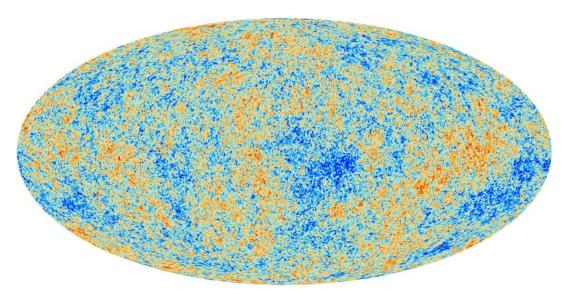


# Optical Design of PICO, a Concept for a Space Mission to Probe Inflation and Cosmic Origins



K. Young<sup>1†</sup>, M. Alverez<sup>2</sup>, N. Battaglia<sup>3</sup>, J. Bock<sup>4</sup>, J. Borrill<sup>5</sup>, D. Chuss<sup>6</sup>, B. Crill<sup>7</sup>, J. Delabrouille<sup>8</sup>, M. Devlin<sup>9</sup>, L. Fissel<sup>10</sup>, R. Flauger<sup>11</sup>, D. Green<sup>12</sup>, K. Gorski<sup>7</sup>, S. Hanany<sup>1</sup>, R. Hills<sup>13</sup>, J. Hubmayr<sup>14</sup>, B. Johnson<sup>15</sup>, B. Jones<sup>3</sup>, L. Knox<sup>16</sup>, A. Kogut<sup>17</sup>, C. Lawrence<sup>3</sup>, T. Matsumura<sup>18</sup>, J. McGuire<sup>7</sup>, J. McMahon<sup>19</sup>, R. O'Brient<sup>7</sup>, C. Pryke<sup>1</sup>, X.Z. Tan<sup>1</sup>, A. Trangsrud<sup>7</sup>, Q. Wen<sup>1</sup>, G. de Zotti<sup>20</sup>

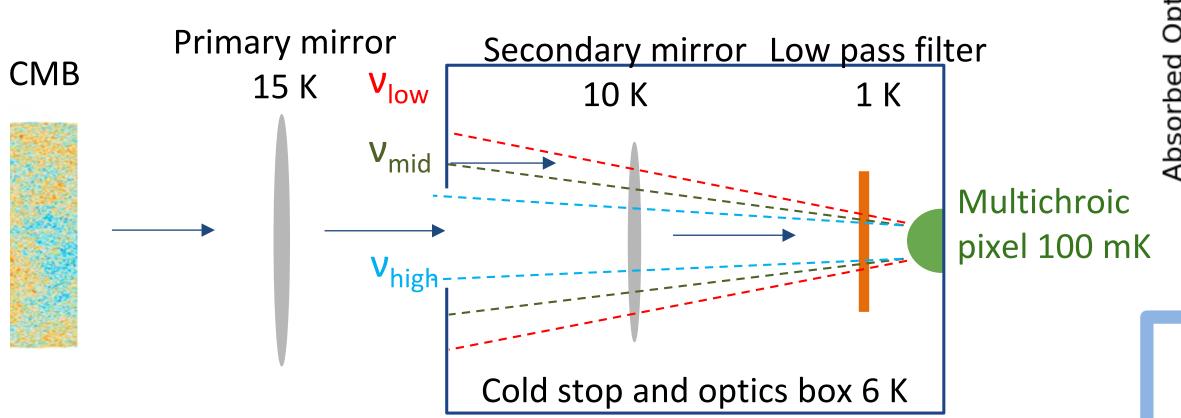
<sup>1</sup>Univ. of Minnesota, <sup>2</sup>Univ. of California Berkeley, <sup>3</sup>Princeton Univ, <sup>4</sup>California Institute of Technology, <sup>5</sup>Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, <sup>6</sup>Villanova Univ., <sup>7</sup>Jet Propulsion Laboratory, <sup>8</sup>Astroparticule et Cosmologie, <sup>9</sup>Univ. of Pennsylvania, <sup>10</sup>National Radio Astronomy Observatory, <sup>11</sup>Univ. of California San Diego, <sup>12</sup>Univ. of Toronto, <sup>13</sup>Cavendish Laboratory, Univ. of Cambridge, <sup>14</sup>National Institute of Science and Technology, <sup>15</sup>Columbia Univ., <sup>16</sup>Univ. of California Davis, <sup>17</sup>Goddard Space Flight Center, <sup>18</sup>Kalvi IPMU, Univ. of Toyko, <sup>19</sup>Univ. of Michigan, <sup>20</sup>Osservatorio Astronomico di Padova <sup>†</sup>Email: kyoung@astro.umn.edu

## Scientific Observations

- Measure or set upper limits on primordial B-modes with  $\sigma(r) \sim 10^{\text{-}5}$
- Determine the number of light relic particles,  $N_{eff}$ , to  $\sigma(N_{eff}) = 0.03$
- Measure  $\tau$ , the optical depth to reionization to cosmic variance limits,  $\sigma(\tau) = 0.002$ 
  - Along with DESI-BAO observations measure  $\Sigma m_{\rm w}$ , the sum of neutrino masses at  $\geq 4\sigma$
- Map Galactic magnetic fields from Galactic scales to 0.05 pc in 10 nearby molecular clouds
- Discover 10,000s of protoclusters and clusters via the SZ effect
- Map the CIB and dusty infrared galaxies across the full sky

## Satellite and Instrument

- 70 times the polarization sensitivity of *Planck*
- 21 bands from 20 GHz to 800 GHz
- 25 % fractional bandwidth
- 12,996 polarization sensitive TES bolometers
- 1' resolution at 800 GHz, 38' at 20 GHz
- Full-sky coverage
- TDM readout: 128 rows, 100 columns
- Launch vehicle is a Falcon 9, 4.6 meter fairing
- L2 orbit, precession and spin based scan strategy with precession angle 26° and boresight angle 69°

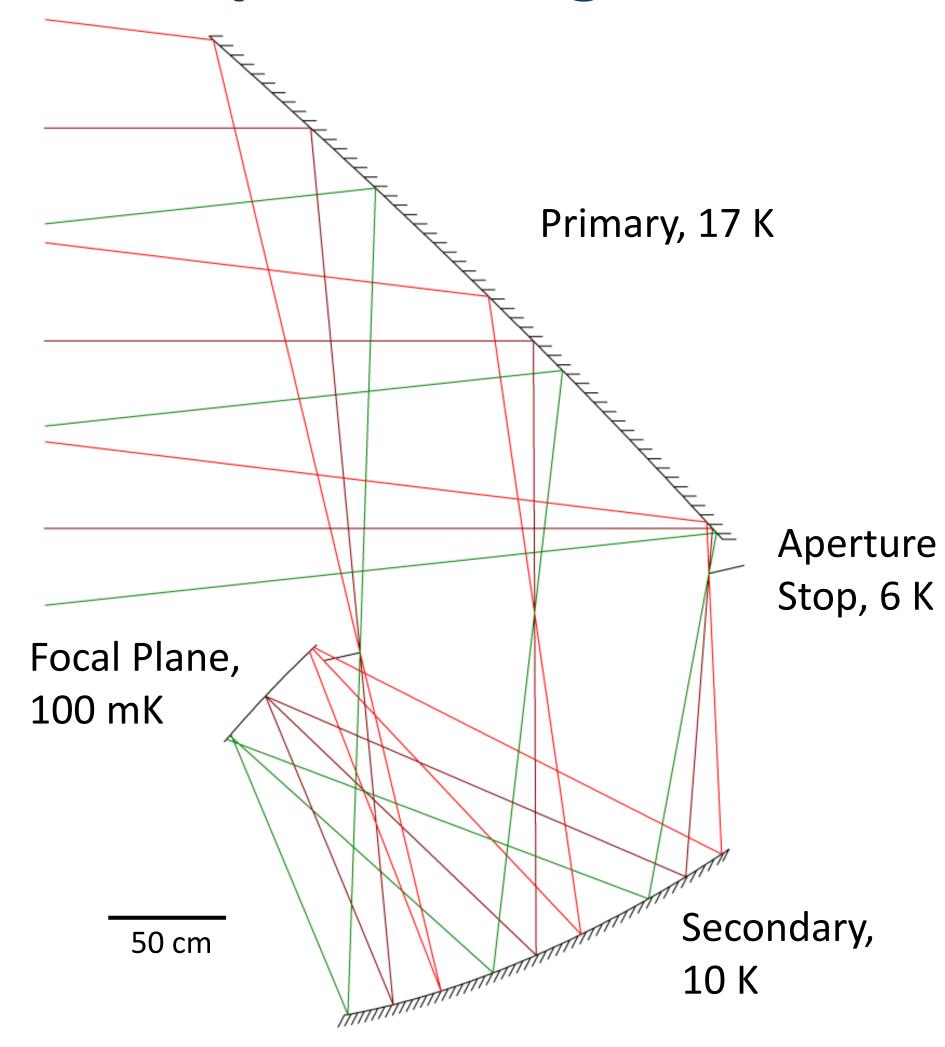


- Multichroic pixel make stop illumination dependent on band
- Edge tapers are 4.8, 10, 20.7 dB for low, mid, high
- Affects optical efficiency, optical load, and telescope beam size

#### Reference

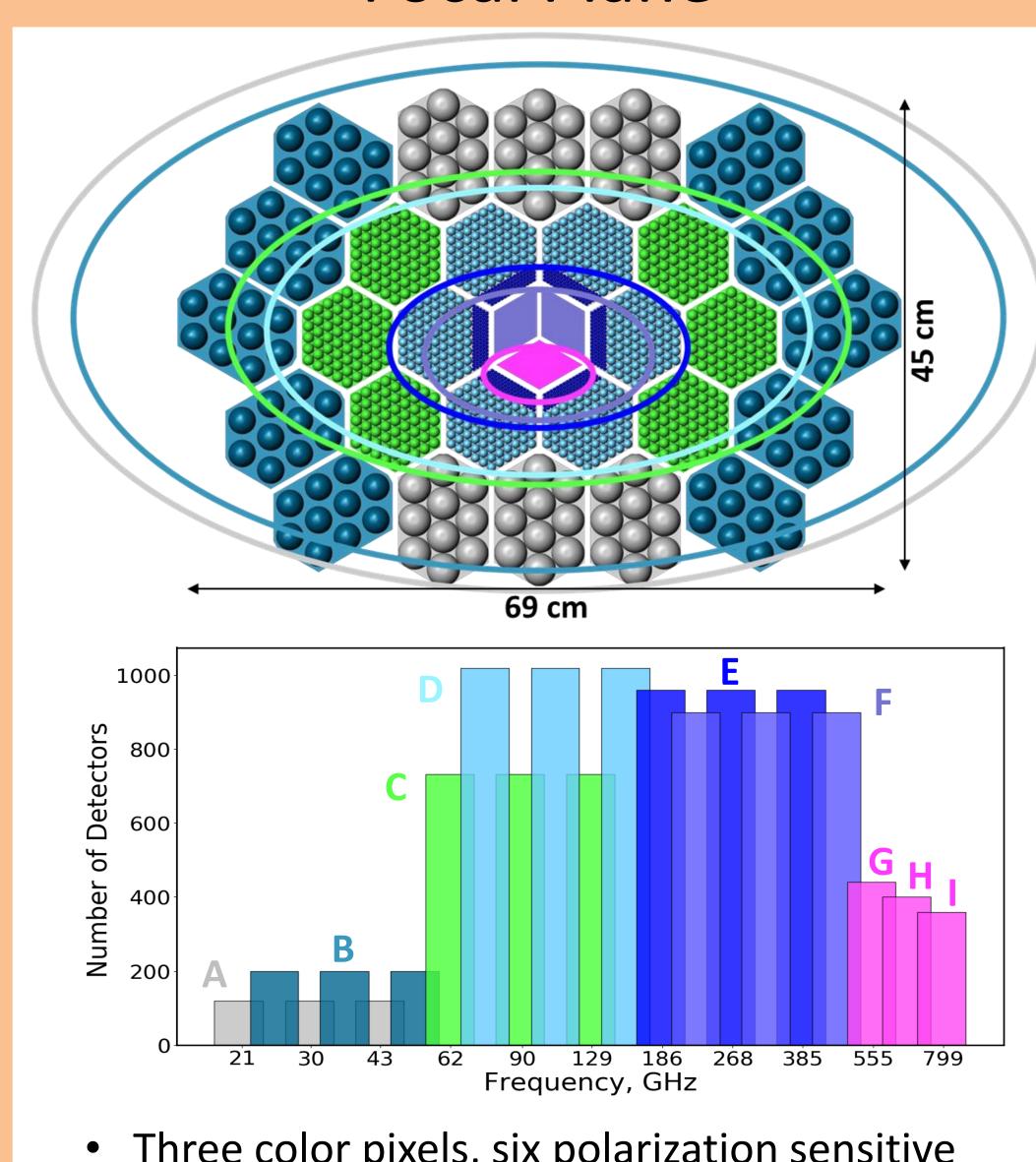
[1] C. Dragone, "First-order correction of aberrations in Cassegrainian and Gregorian antennas," in IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation, vol. 31, September 1983.

# Optical Design



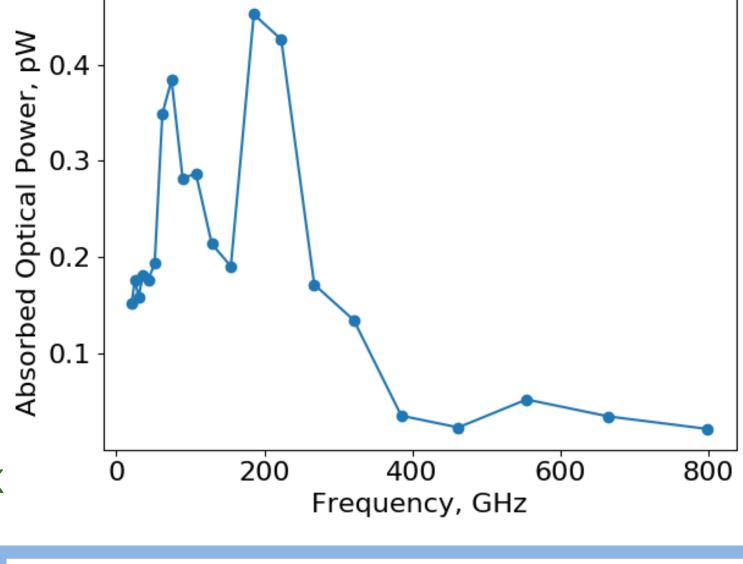
- 1.4 m Open Dragone, numerically optimized
- 19 x 13 degree field of view
- f/1.42 system gives compact focal plane
- Low far sidelobes, largest 70 dB below main beam
- Cold stop reduces detector load

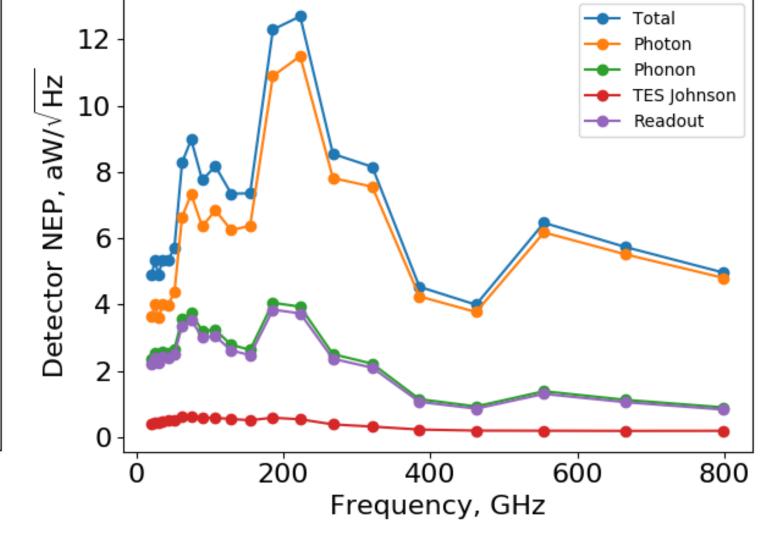
# Focal Plane

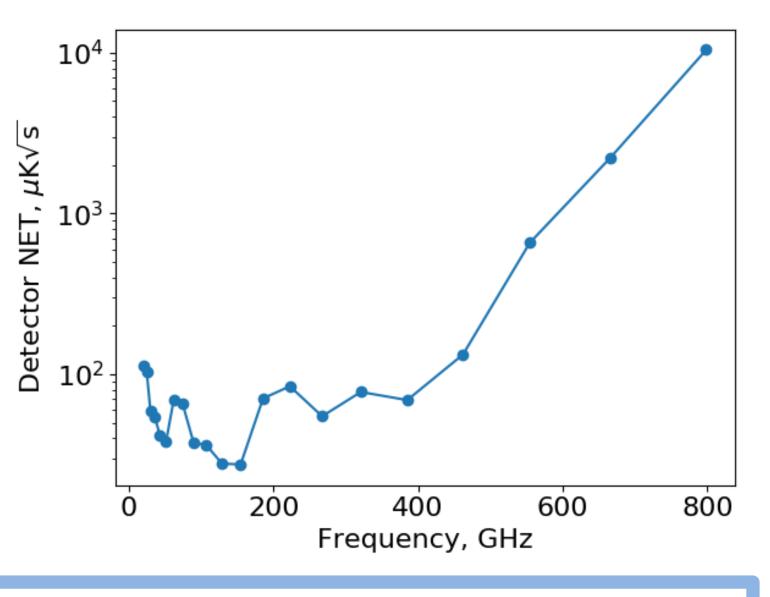


Three color pixels, six polarization sensitive detectors per pixel

## **Detector Noise Predictions**







#### Model

- White noise only
- Includes photon (dominates), phonon, readout, and TES Johnson noise terms
- 5 year mission at 95% observing efficiency
- Safety factor of 2,  $P_{sat} = 2 P_{opt}$
- 70 % bolometer effeciency
- 100 % yield

The PICO collaboration thanks NASA for supporting this study.

### Results

- CMB and stop are the largest optical load in all bands
- Maximum load from stop is at 223 GHz and is 4.7 times the CMB load
- NEP<sub>phonon</sub> / NEP<sub>photon</sub> is 65% at 21 GHz and 19% at 800 GHz
- Bose / Poisson photon noise is 1.5 at 21 GHz and drops below 10% at 321 GHz.
- Full sky polarization map depth is 0.62  $\mu$ K<sub>CMB</sub>-arcmin