

Talking Taurus

Alexandre Adler

тTrouble



The amplitude of fluctuations scales with A_s and **T**



Neutrino Nuisance



Main obstacle to measuring sum of neutrino masses through their suppression of structure growth!







Producing Polarisation





EE Excitement





Planck's Precision







Nominal Needs

An experiment with:

- Excellent sensitivity: many detectors that integrate for a long time
- Multiple frequency channels to disentangle foreground emission
- As large a sky coverage as possible





Dust Disruption

Foregrounds are very bright, polarized, and have structure on large scales.

Cosmic variance scales as 1/f_{sky} so we can't just mask 90% of the sky.



Map of polarized thermal dust emission, Beyond Planck XV, T. L. Svalheim et al. (2022)

- Superpressure balloon flight: 30 days 32 km up
- Four frequency bands centred on 150, 220, 280 and 350 GHz to probe dust

220 GH

102

- ~5000 detectors at 100 mK, each sensitive to two frequency bands
- Split between three refractors

Taurus Time!

• Scan at night, recharge during the day









Blowing Balloons

Advantage over ground-based experiments: Very little atmosphere

Advantage over satellites: Much lower cost, newer tech

Inconvenients: Flying risk, limited mass, limited flight time, data recovery





Instrument Inspection

Depointed receivers to deal with SSN Two 150/220GHz refractors, the third 280/350GHz 35° el

Stepped HWPs, filters, baffles for sidelobe rejection



E

Cryogenic contraptions

Main tank contains ~660L of liquid He

Cold stage: a Mini-DR that provides 3μ W at 100 mK

Closed-cycle system with no external gas handling

Taurus planning for dilutor module cooled by SPIDER He-3 fridges from superfluid tank

Do we even need to cool to 100mK?





Detector development



May et al. (2024)



Fiducial Forecast





Simulating systematics (2406.11992)





Team Taurus





Atmospheric avoidance (backup)

