

Scientific Goals and Objectives of PICO - Probe of Inflation and Cosmic Origins

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Mission In Brief

- The Probe of Inflation and Cosmic Origins (PICO) is a space mission concept that is being studied in preparation for the 2020 Astronomy and Astrophysics Decadal Survey
- 1.4 meter aperture 2-mirror telescope
- 21 frequency bands between 21 and 799 GHz
- 12,356 polarization sensitive TES bolometers
- Full Sky Survey from L2
- 4 year mission
- Noise: 0.63 $\mu\text{K} \cdot \text{arcmin}$
- 70 times the sensitivity of Planck

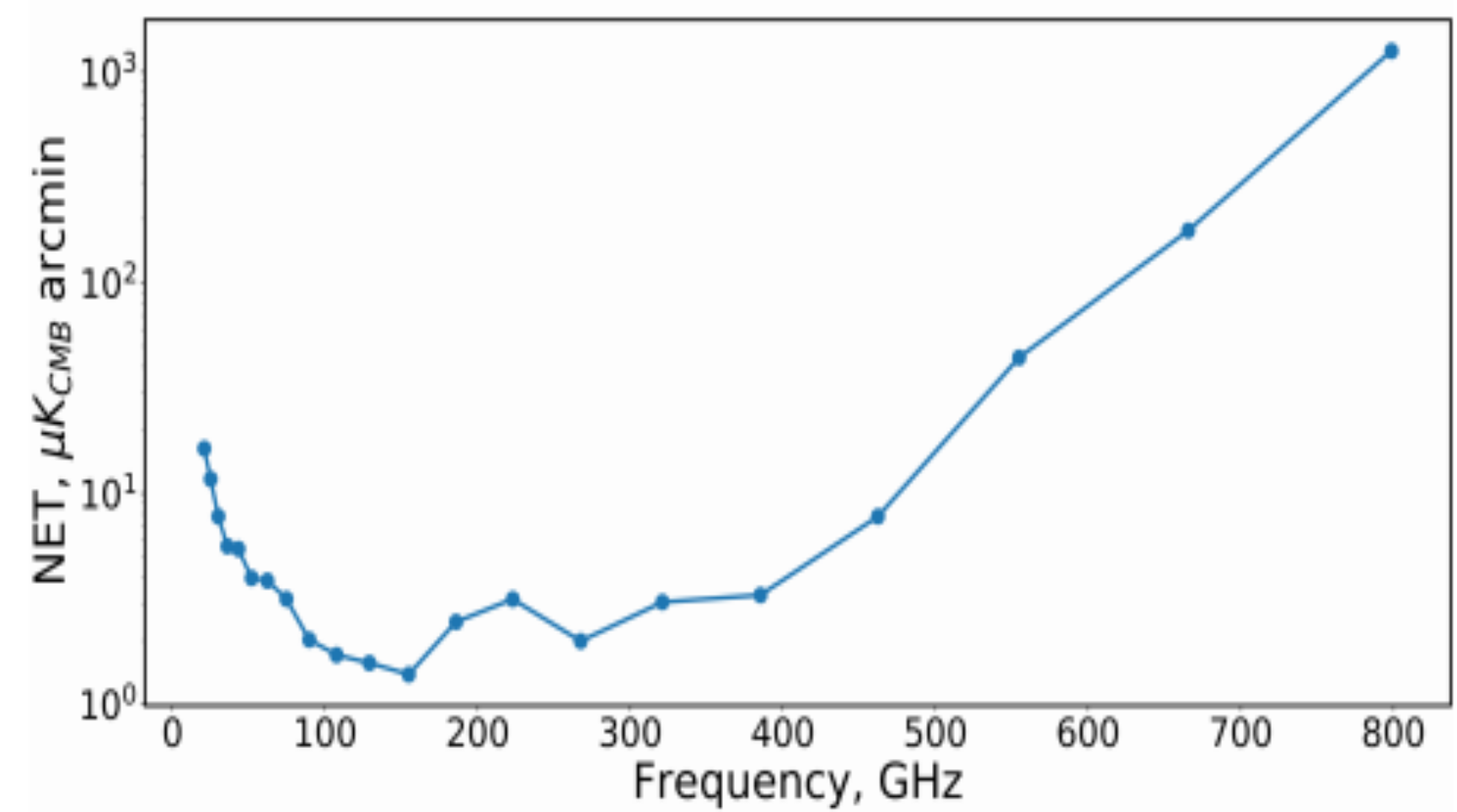


Fig. Sensitivity of PICO over 21 bands.

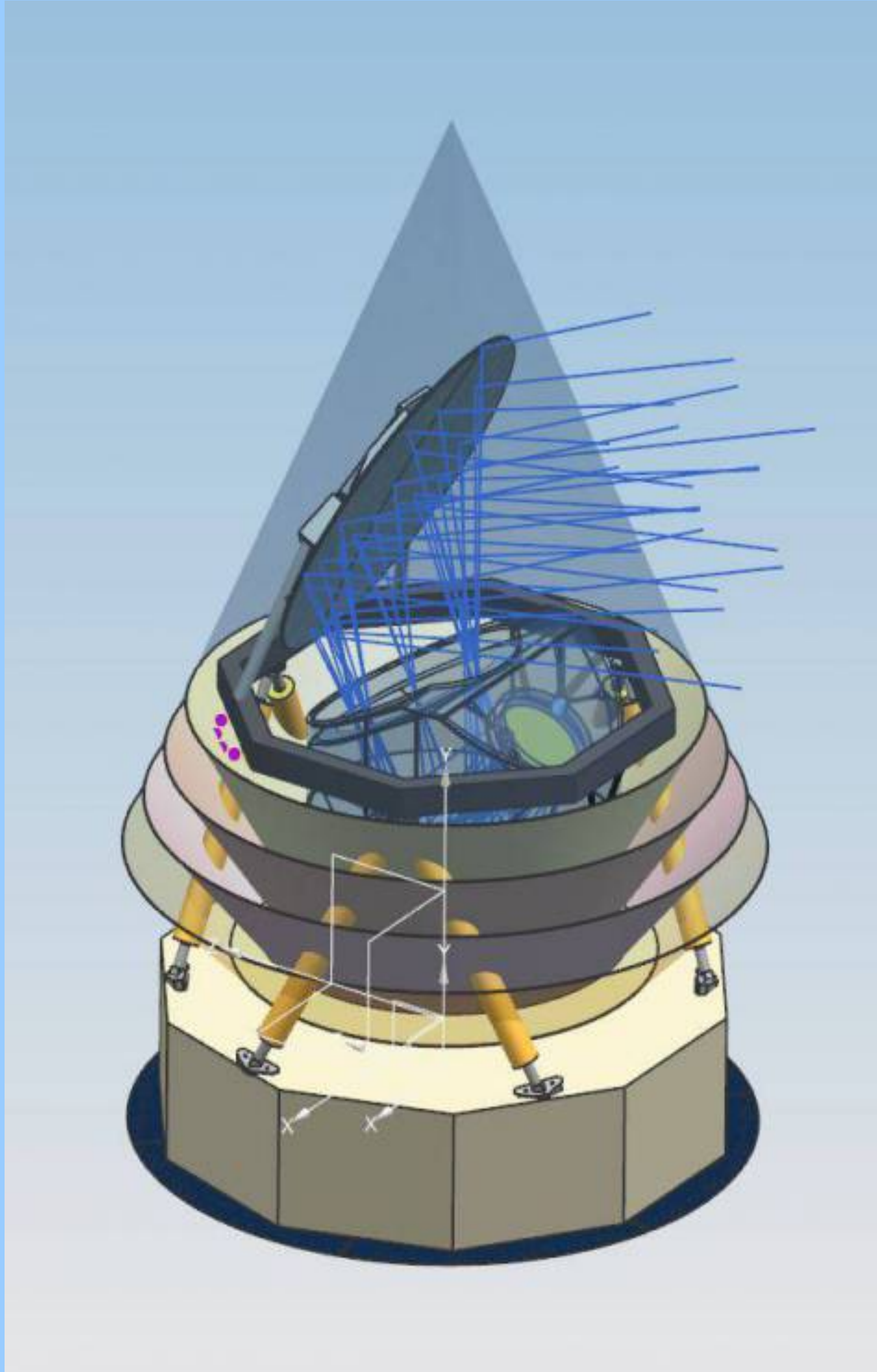


Fig. Current engineering design of PICO satellite.

Fundamental Physics

- **Cosmic Inflation**
 - Probe energy scale at which inflation occurred and exclude classes of inflationary models
- CMB polarization B-mode power spectrum
- Measure or set upper limit of tensor-to-scalar ratio r with $\sigma(r) < 5 \times 10^{-5}$ at $r = 0$, $r < 10^{-4}$ at 95% CL after delensing and foreground subtraction

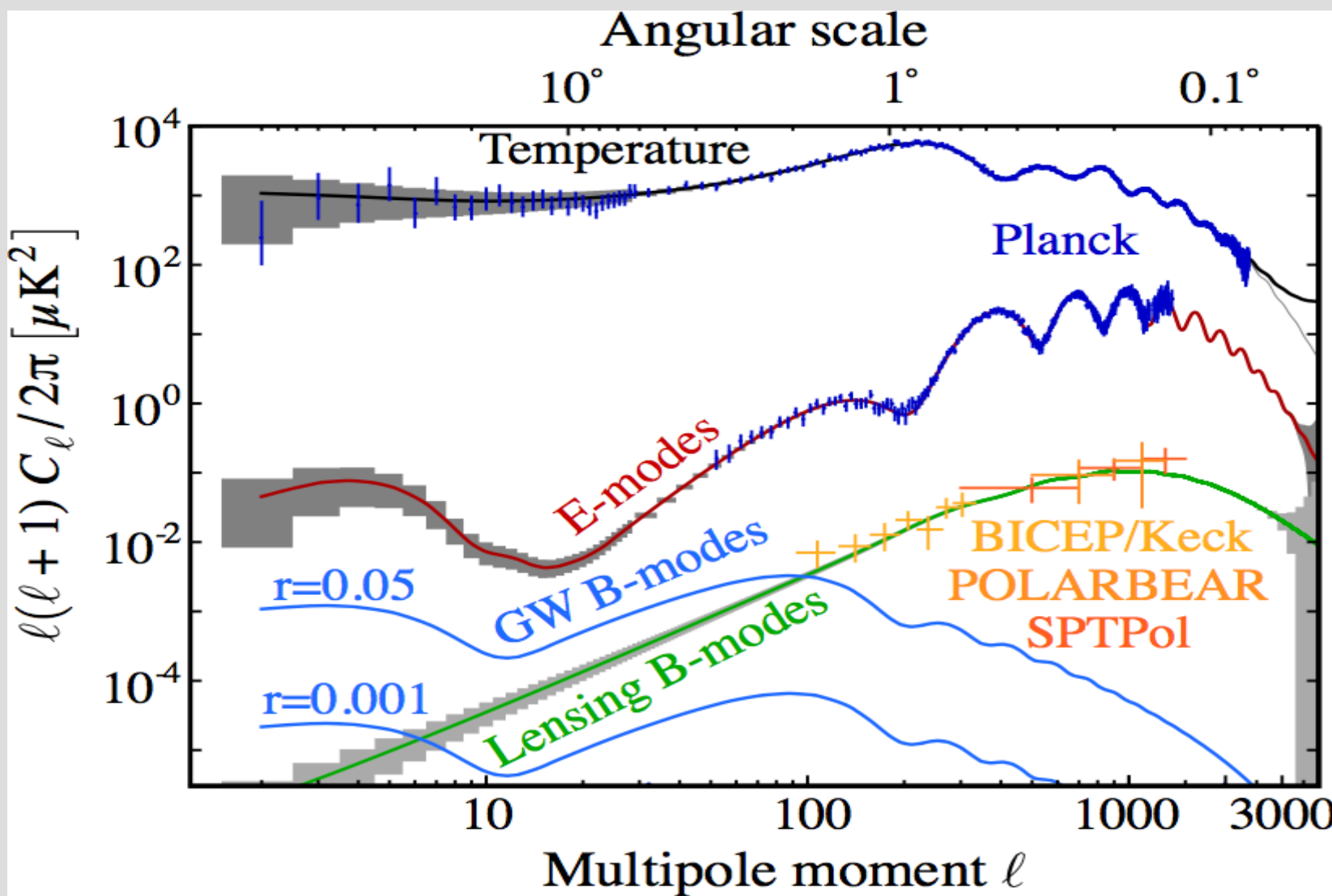


Fig. CMB power spectrum. (new one?)

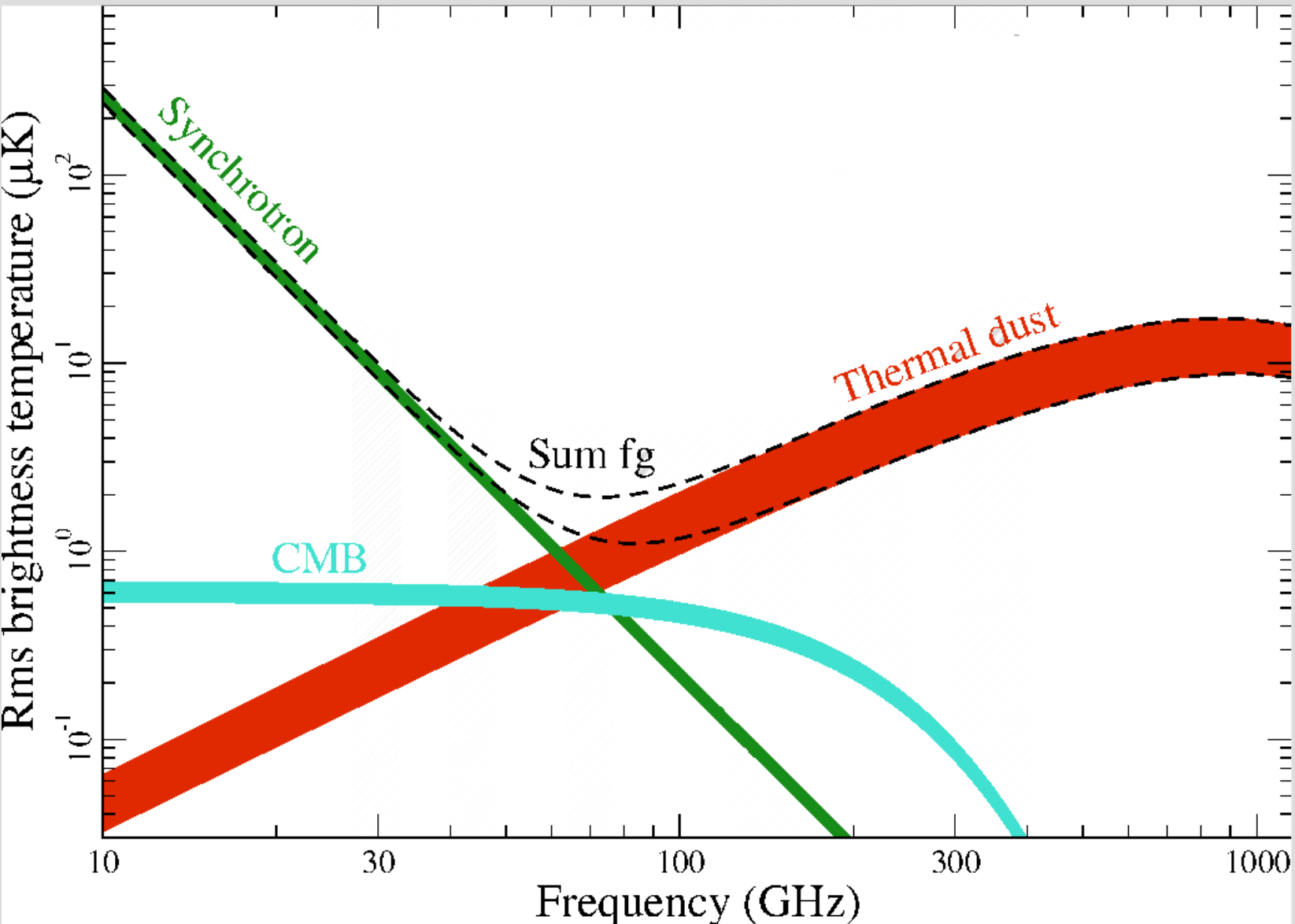


Fig. Brightness temperature RMS as a function of frequency and astrophysical component for polarization from Planck.

- **Light Relics**
 - Probe effective number of light degrees of freedom N_{eff}
 - Measure the total energy density in radiation excluding photons
 - CMB temperature and E-modes
 - $\sigma(N_{\text{eff}}) < 0.03$

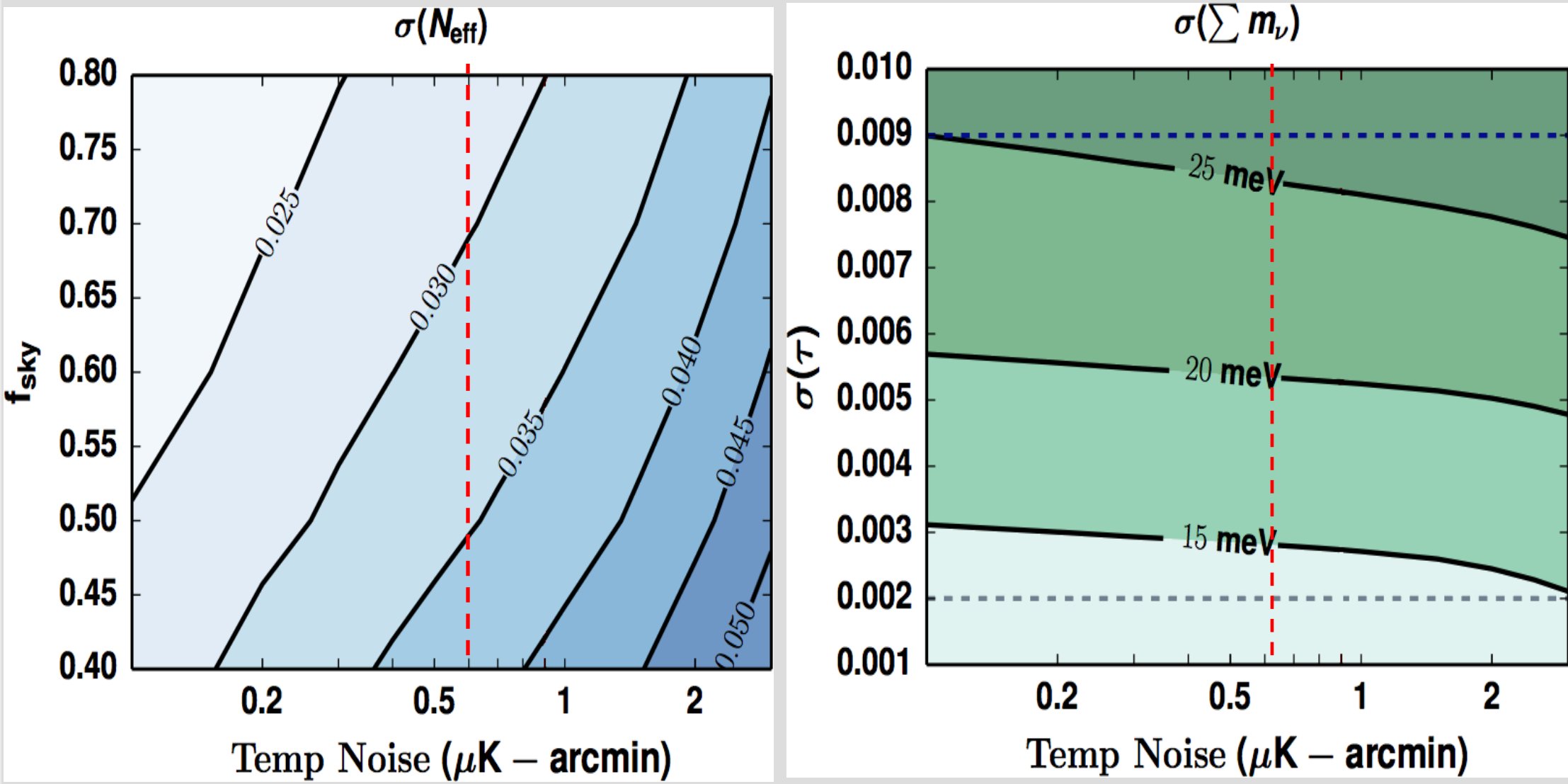


Fig. N_{eff} uncertainty vs noise and sky fraction (left) and sum of neutrino masses uncertainty vs noise and the uncertainty in the measurement of τ , for 0.7 sky fraction (right). Red verticals are the expected performance of baseline mission.

- **Neutrino Mass**
 - Probe the sum of neutrino mass
 - On small scale, neutrinos free stream out of potential wells and suppress the growth of structure
 - Lensing B-modes
 - $\sigma(\Sigma m_{\nu}) < 15 \text{ meV}$, with BAO data from DESI

Galactic Magnetic Fields

- Star formation and magnetic field strength
 - Magnetohydrodynamic turbulence is a key regulator of the star-formation process
- Map the magnetic fields of molecular clouds with $< 1 \text{ pc}$ resolution ($< 0.05 \text{ pc}$ for the 10 nearest MCs) at 799 GHz for galactic latitudes $-20 < b < 20$
- Interstellar medium of our Galaxy vs nearby galaxies
 - Compare the ratio of energy in magnetic field to turbulence
 - Map magnetic fields of nearby external galaxies
- Radiative torque and alignment of dust grains
 - Polarization spectra
- Map linear polarizations using 10 frequency bands between 150 and 799 GHz for regions with high and low radiative flux

Cosmic Structure Formation

- Star formation history
 - Optical depth to reionization
 - CMB polarization E-mode
 - Sensitive to very large angular scale, thus exclusively available for space mission
 - $\sigma(\tau) < 0.002$
- Determine the role of energy injection due to feedback processes on galaxy formation and evolution
- All sky CMB temperature and Compton Y maps

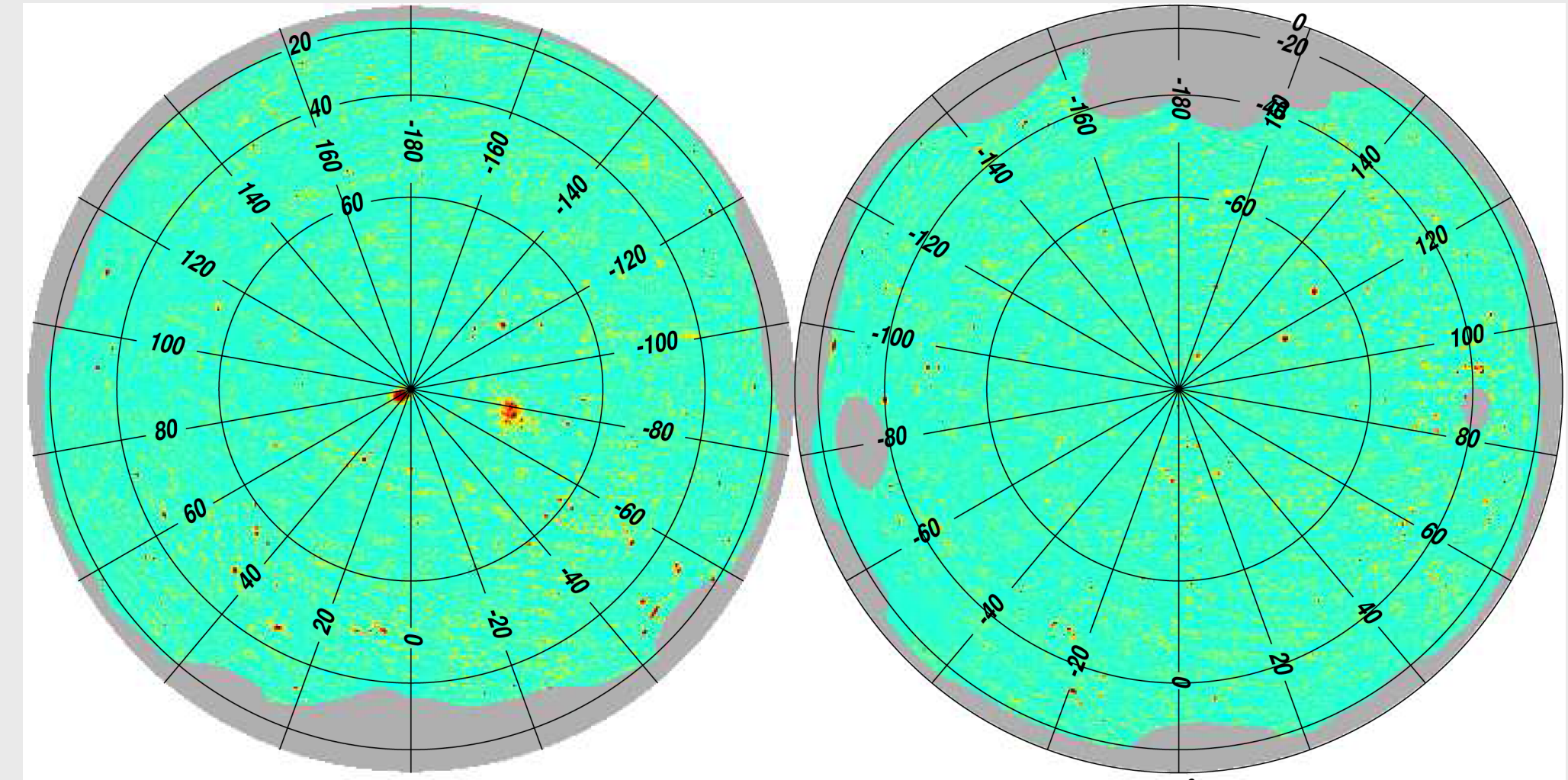


Fig. Map of the Sunyaev-Zeldovich Compton parameter from Planck.

Legacy Science

- Discover thousands of new proto-clusters over the entire sky and in redshift
- 3,000 highly lensing-magnified point sources
- Hundreds of high- z gravitationally stable (virialized) galaxy clusters
- Detection of thousands of radio sources and dusty galaxies in polarization

References

1. Planck Picture Gallery, <https://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/planck/picture-gallery>.
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4. Daniel Green, Joel Meyers, and Alexander van Engelen. CMB Delensing Beyond the B Modes. Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics, 2017.

Acknowledgement

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