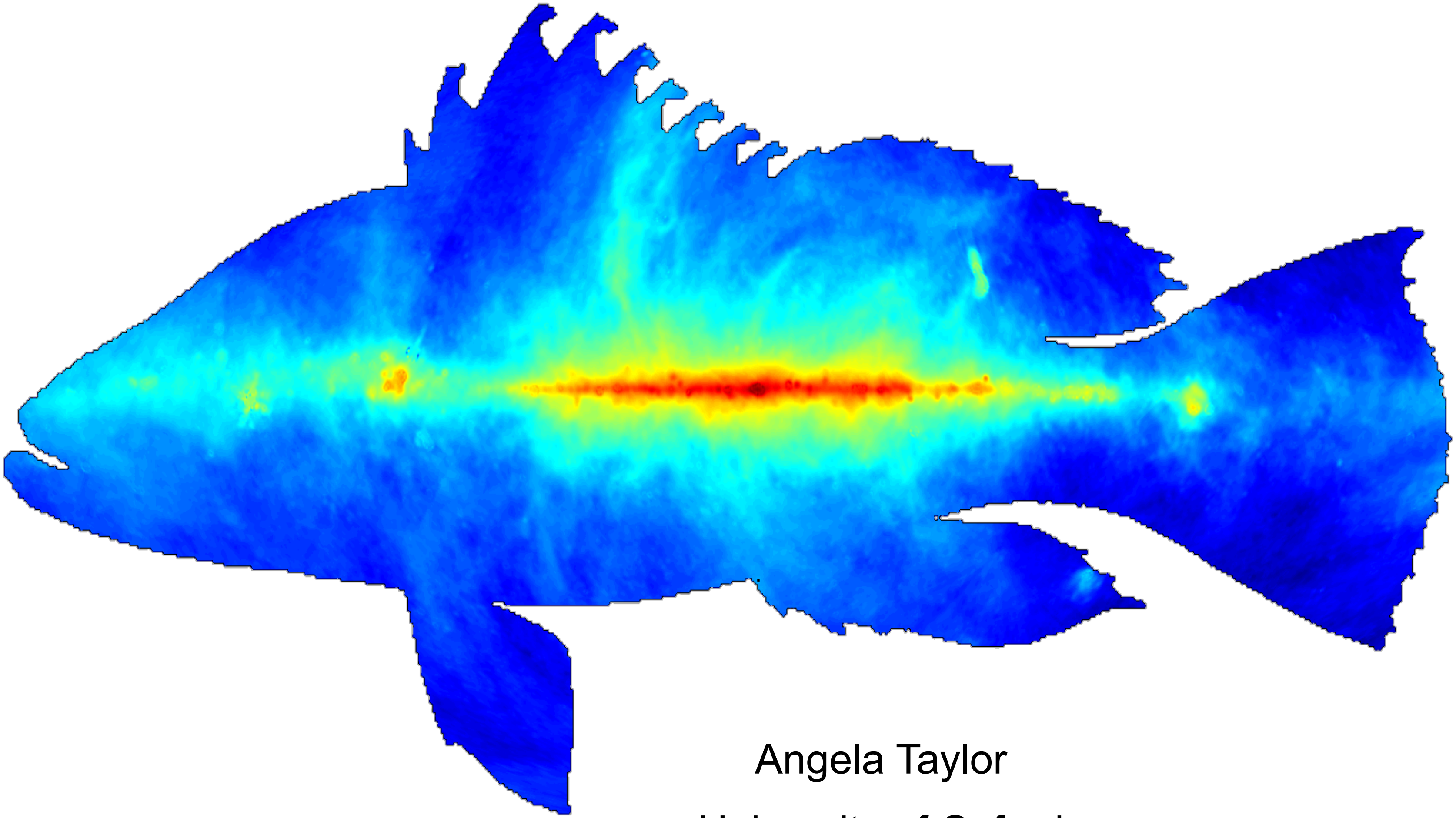
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

C-Band All-Sky Survey (C-BASS)



Angela Taylor

University of Oxford

CMB Foregrounds for B-mode Studies, Tenerife, Oct 2018

The C-Band All-Sky Survey

University of Oxford, UK

Angela Taylor, Mike Jones, Jamie Leech, Luke Jew, Richard Grumitt, Jaz Hill-Valler, Alex Pollak, Christian Holler (Hochschule München, Germany)

University of Manchester, UK

Clive Dickinson, Paddy Leahy, Adam Barr, Stuart Harper, Roke Cepeda-Arroita, Mike Peel (U. Sao Paolo)

Caltech, USA

Tim Pearson, Tony Readhead

South Africa

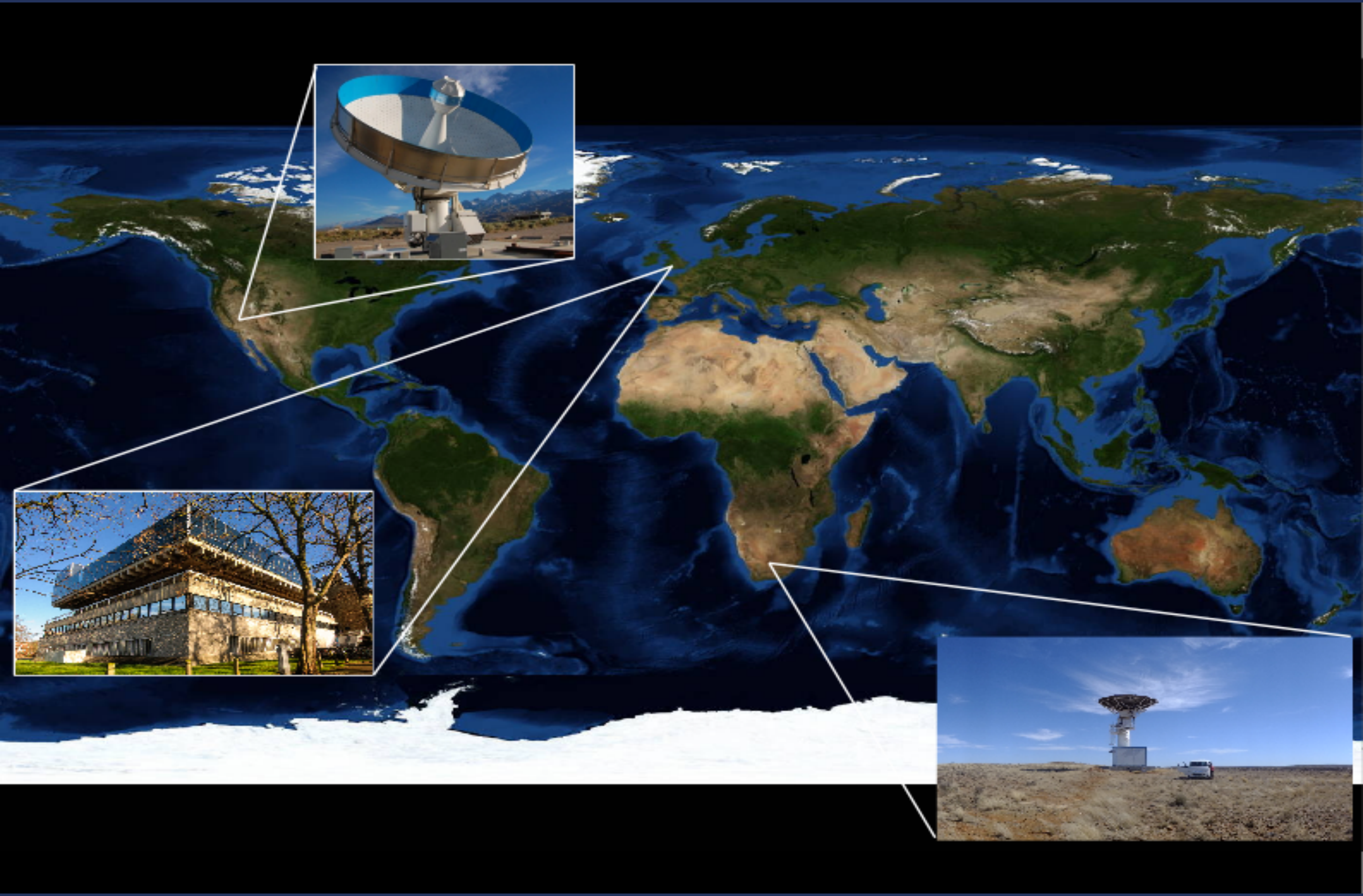
Justin Jonas (Rhodes/SKASA), Heiko Heligendorff, Moumita Aitch (UKZN), Cynthia Chiang, Jon Sievers (UKZN & McGill,Canada)

KACST, Saudi Arabia

Yasser Hafez

Moved on…
Oliver King, Matthew Stevenson, Mel Irfan, Stephen Muchovej, Joe Zuntz, Charles Copley

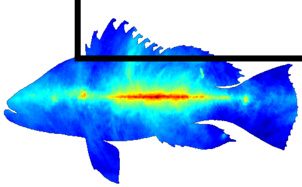
The C-BASS Survey

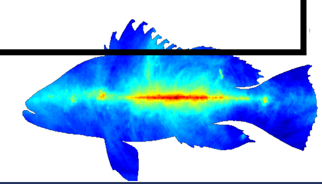


UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

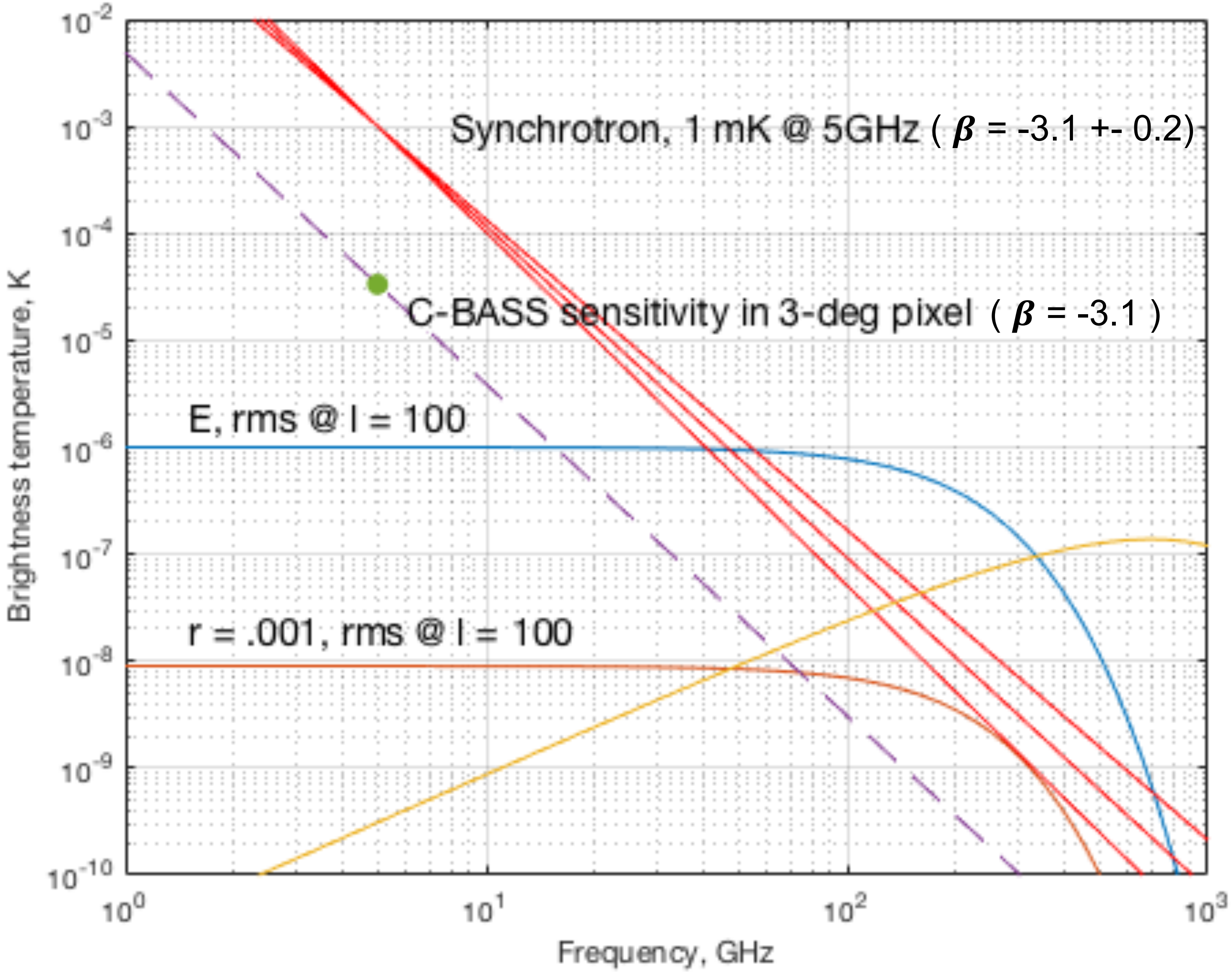
C-BASS - Overview

Sky-coverage	All-sky
Angular resolution	0.75 deg (45 arcmin)
Sensitivity	< 0.1mK r.m.s in 1 deg beam (confusion limited in I) 6000 μK-arcmin @ 5GHz == 0.75 μK-arcmin @ 100 GHz, β = -3
Stokes coverage	I, Q, U, (V)
Frequency 	1 (0.5) GHz bandwidth, centered at 5 GHz
Northern site 	OVRO, California Latitude, 37.2 deg
Southern site	MeerKAT/SKA site, Karoo, South Africa Latitude -30.7 deg





CBASS polarization sensitivity



UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

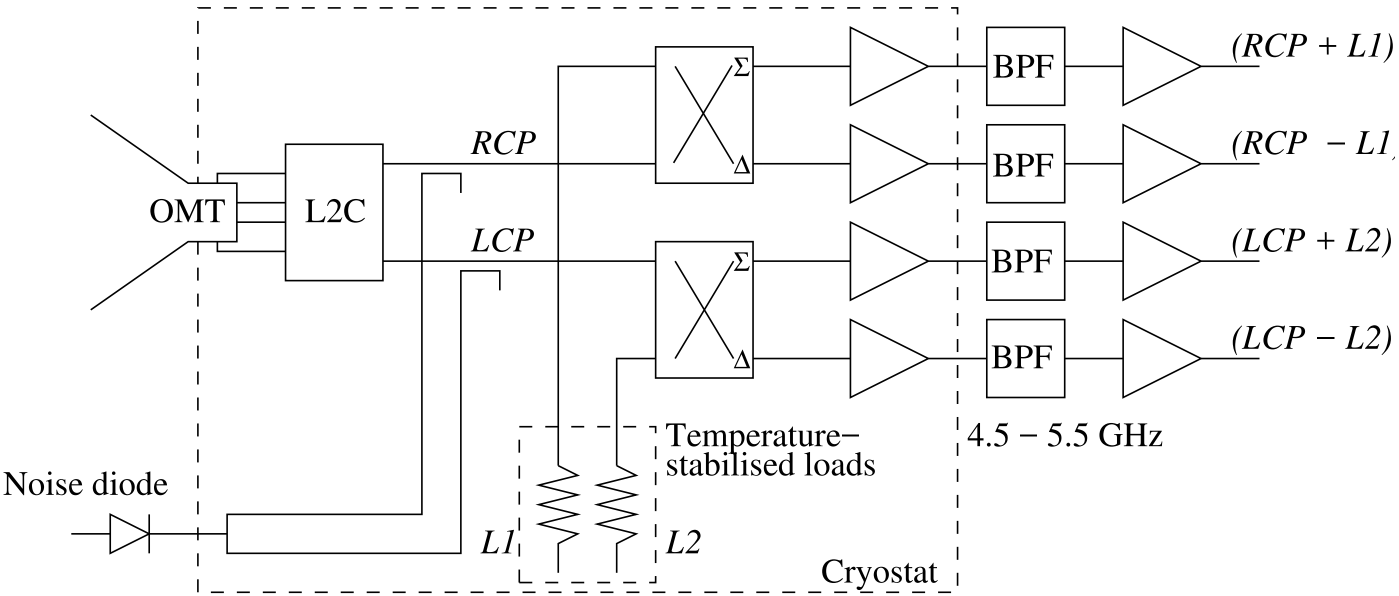
C-BASS North Telescope

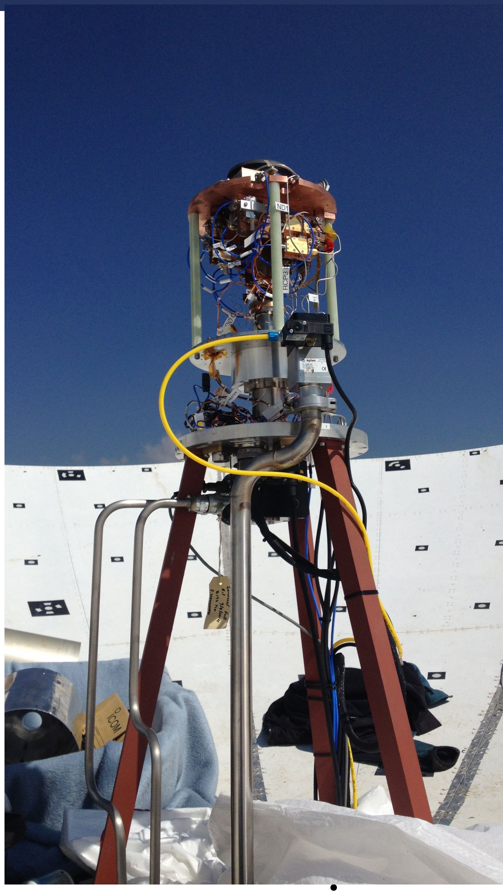
- 6.1-m dish, with Gregorian optics
- Secondary supported on foam cone
- Receiver sat forward of the dish
- Very clean, circularly-symmetric optics
- Absorbing baffles to minimize spillover

C-BASS South Telescope

- CBASS South at Klerefontein, Karoo desert, South Africa (SKA support site)
- 7.6m ex-telecoms dish
- Cassegrain optics
- Similar receiver to north – but frequency resolution (128 ch)

C-BASS Receiver



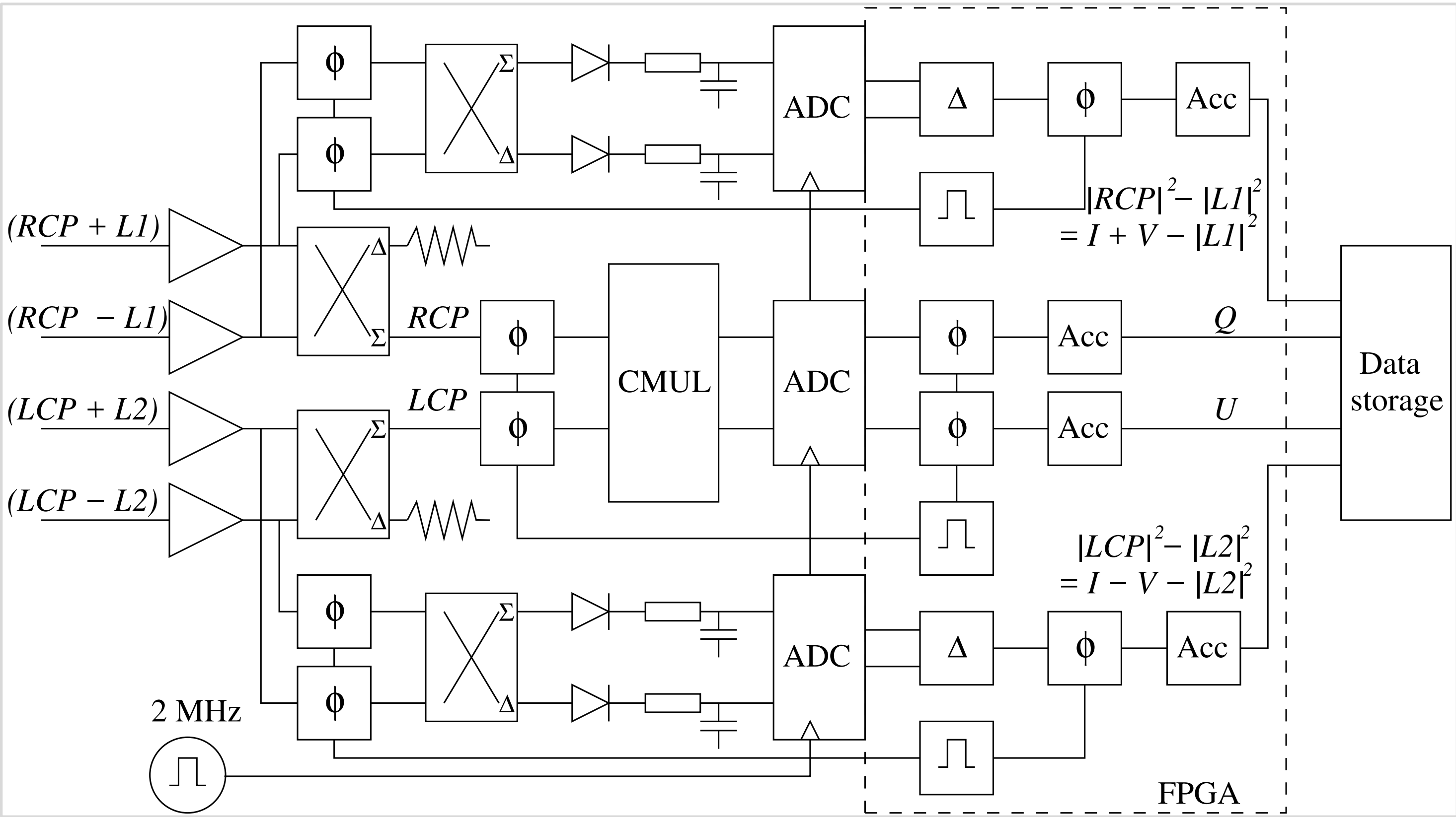


Both receivers use correlation polarimeter and continuous comparison radiometer:

- Correlate RCP & LCP → Q, U
- Difference RCP & LCP separately against internal load → I, V

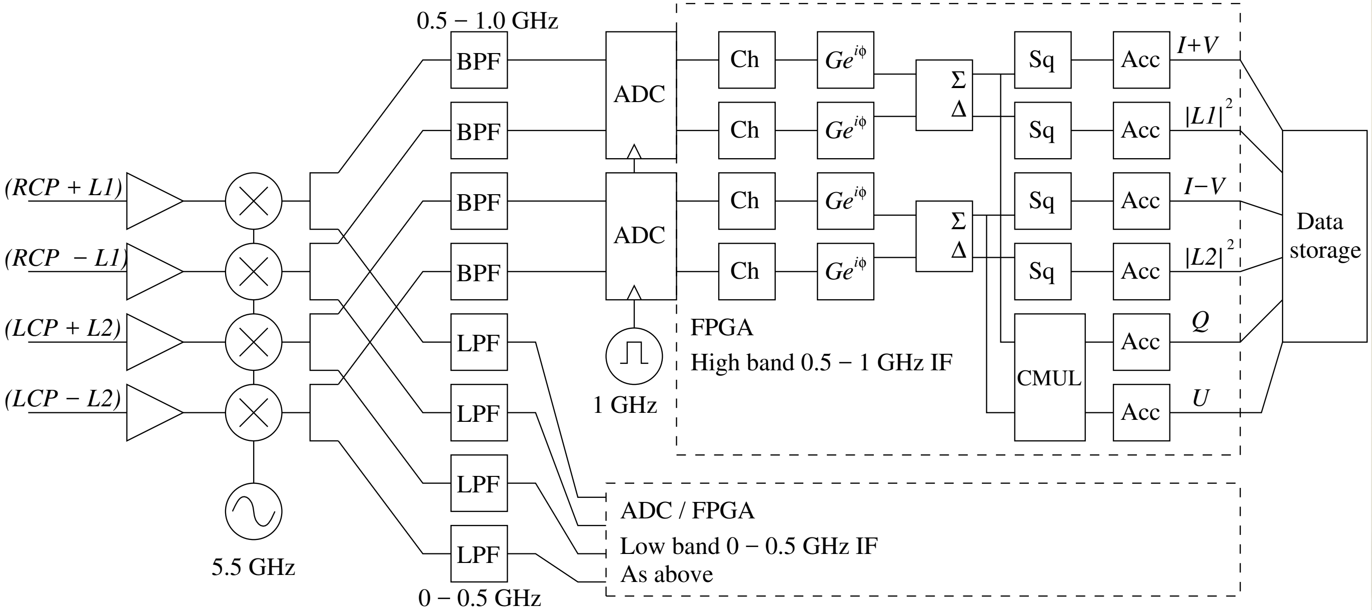
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

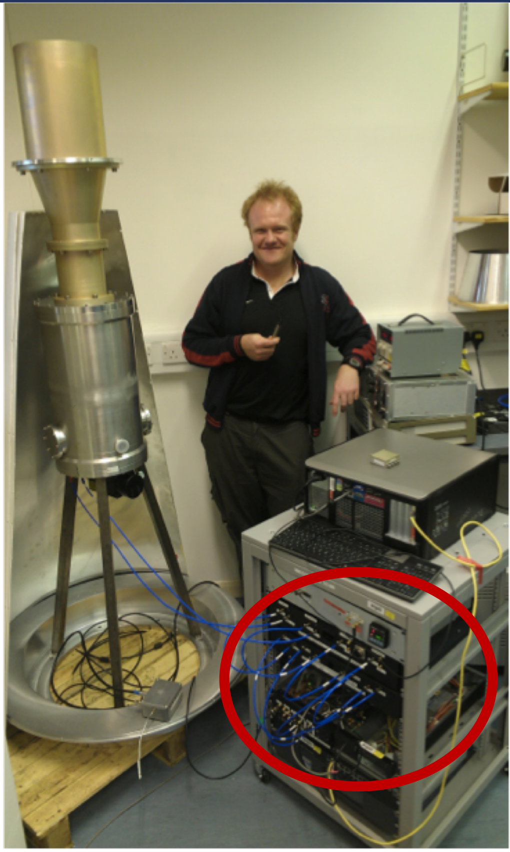
C-BASS North Receiver



- Analogue polarimeter/radiometer – all done with hybrids and diodes…
- Sky and load signals separated post-amplification, squared and differenced – gives *I* relative to loads
- RCP and LCP complex multiplied – gives $Q + iU$

C-BASS South Receiver

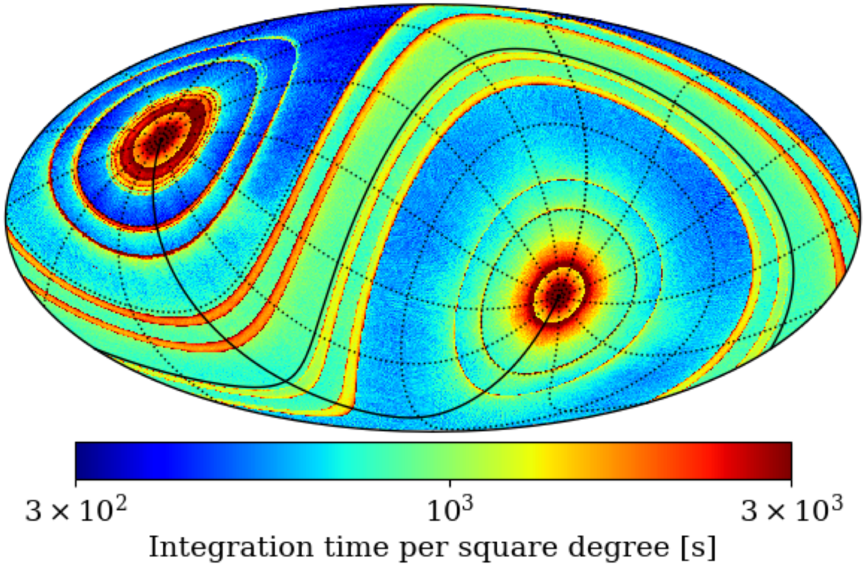


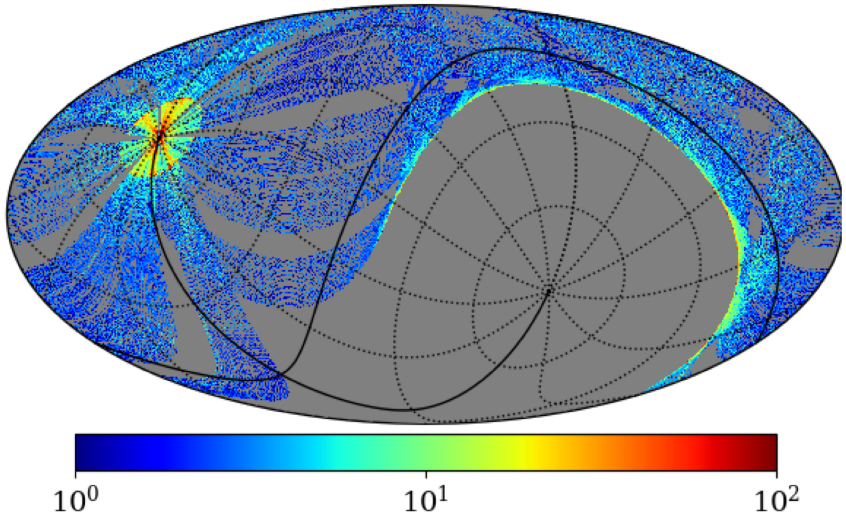


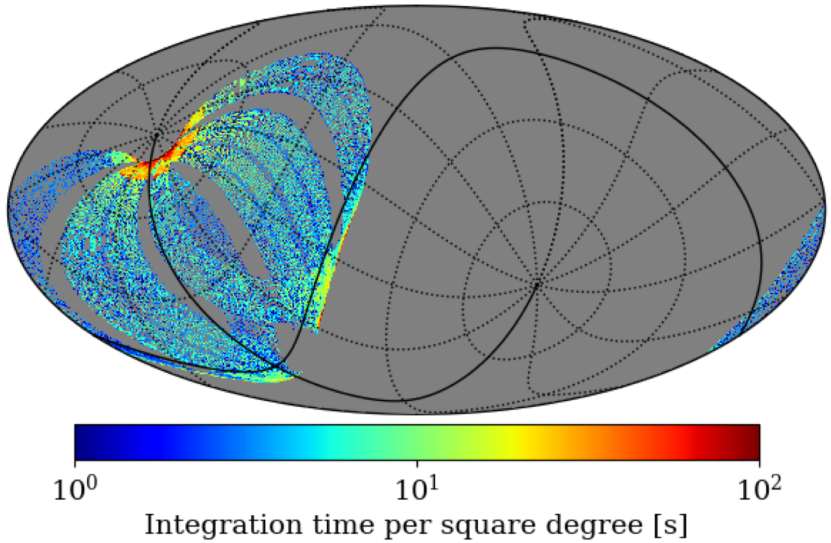
- Digital system in two bands:
- Downconversion to 0 – 0.5, 0.5 – 1 GHz
- Sample at 1 GHz, channelise to 64 channels (Δν=0.07GHz), calibrate gains
- Square and difference sky and load → *I* ; correlate RCP, LCP → *Q*, *U*

Scan Strategy

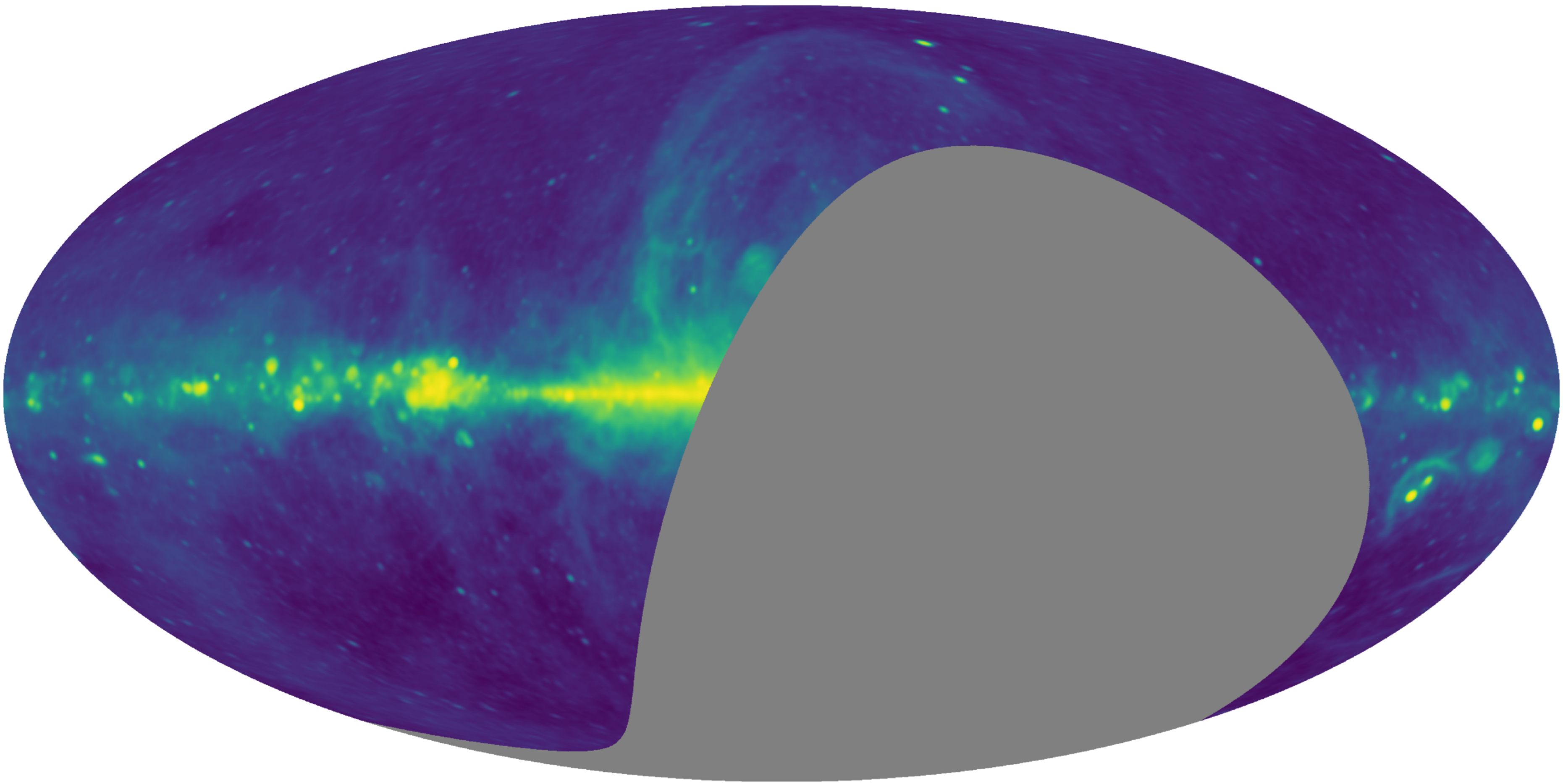
- 360 deg azimuth scans at elevation of poles + 10, 30, 40, 50
- Scan as fast as possible: ~4 deg/s
- One scan ~90 s
- Use 5 slightly different scan speeds so fixed frequency contaminants ≠ same sky modes





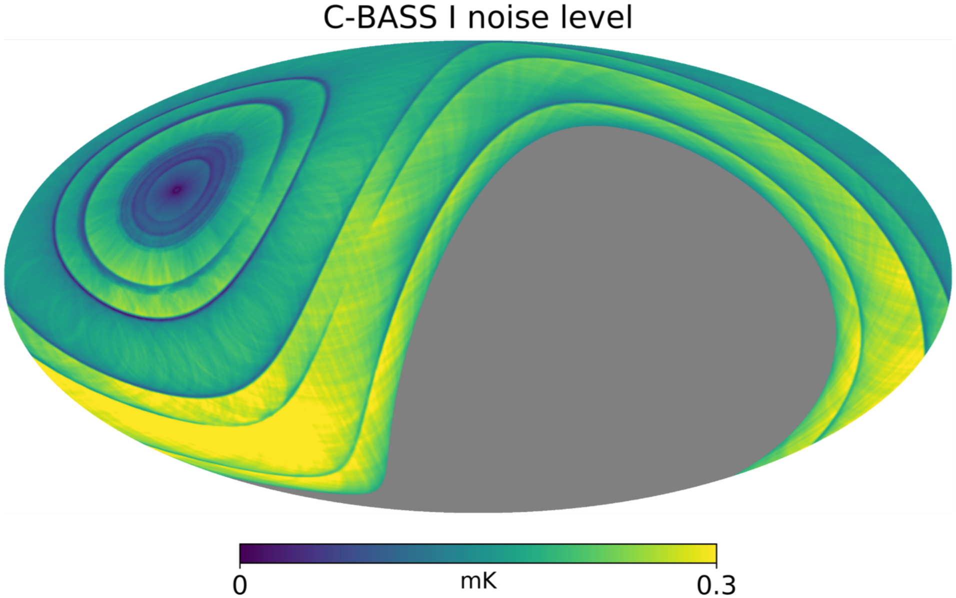


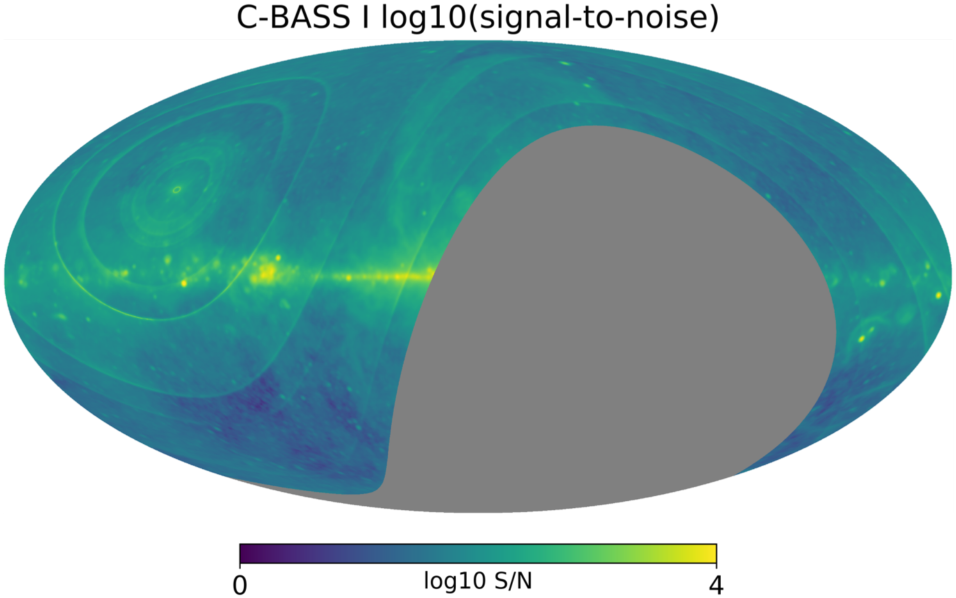
CBASS-N: *Intensity*

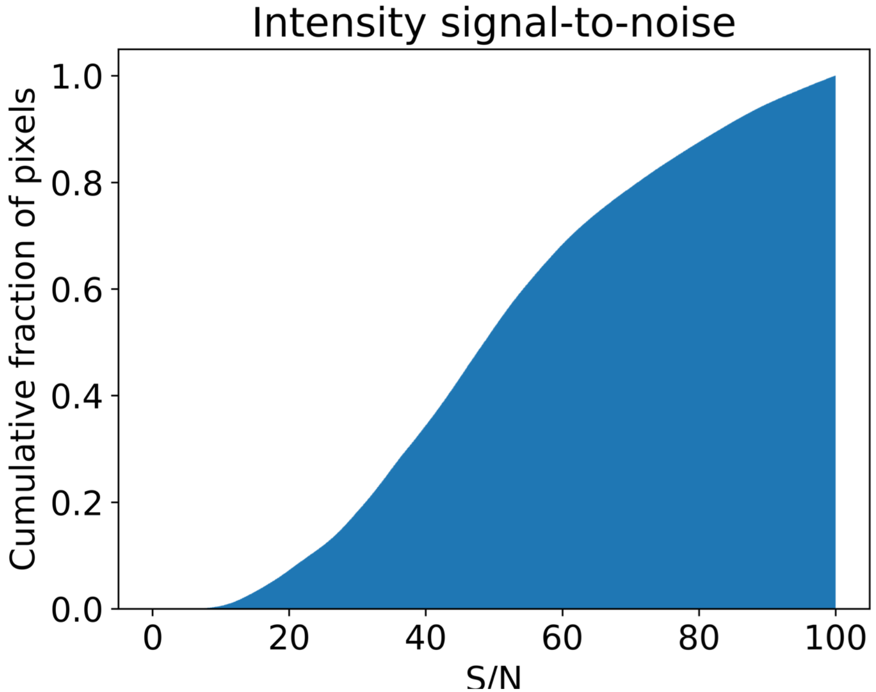


- Night-time only data.
- All elevations (37,47,67 & 77 deg elevation)
- (Highly non-linear colour scale to show ~10,000:1 dynamic range features)

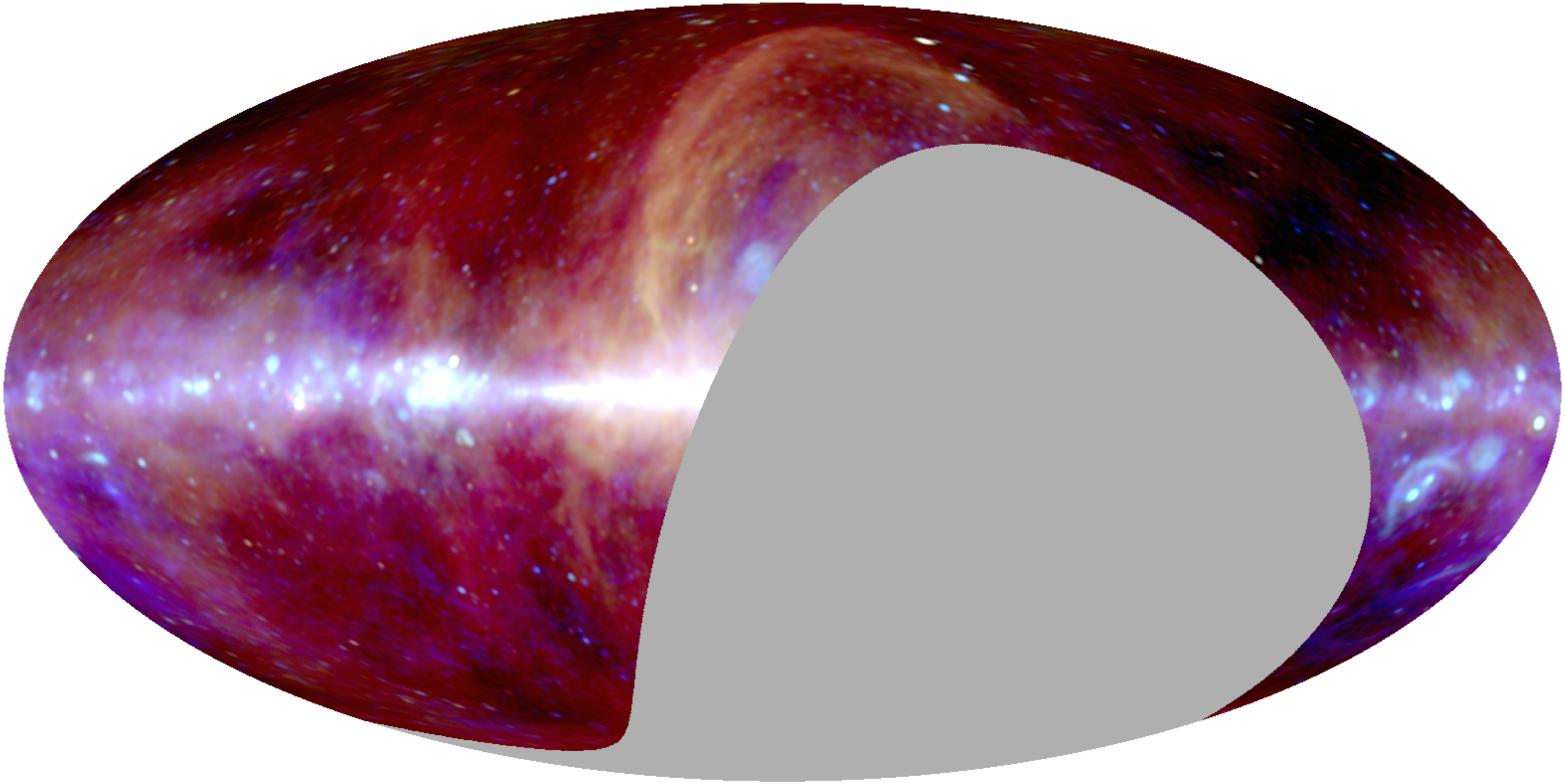
CBASS-N: Intensity Sensitivity







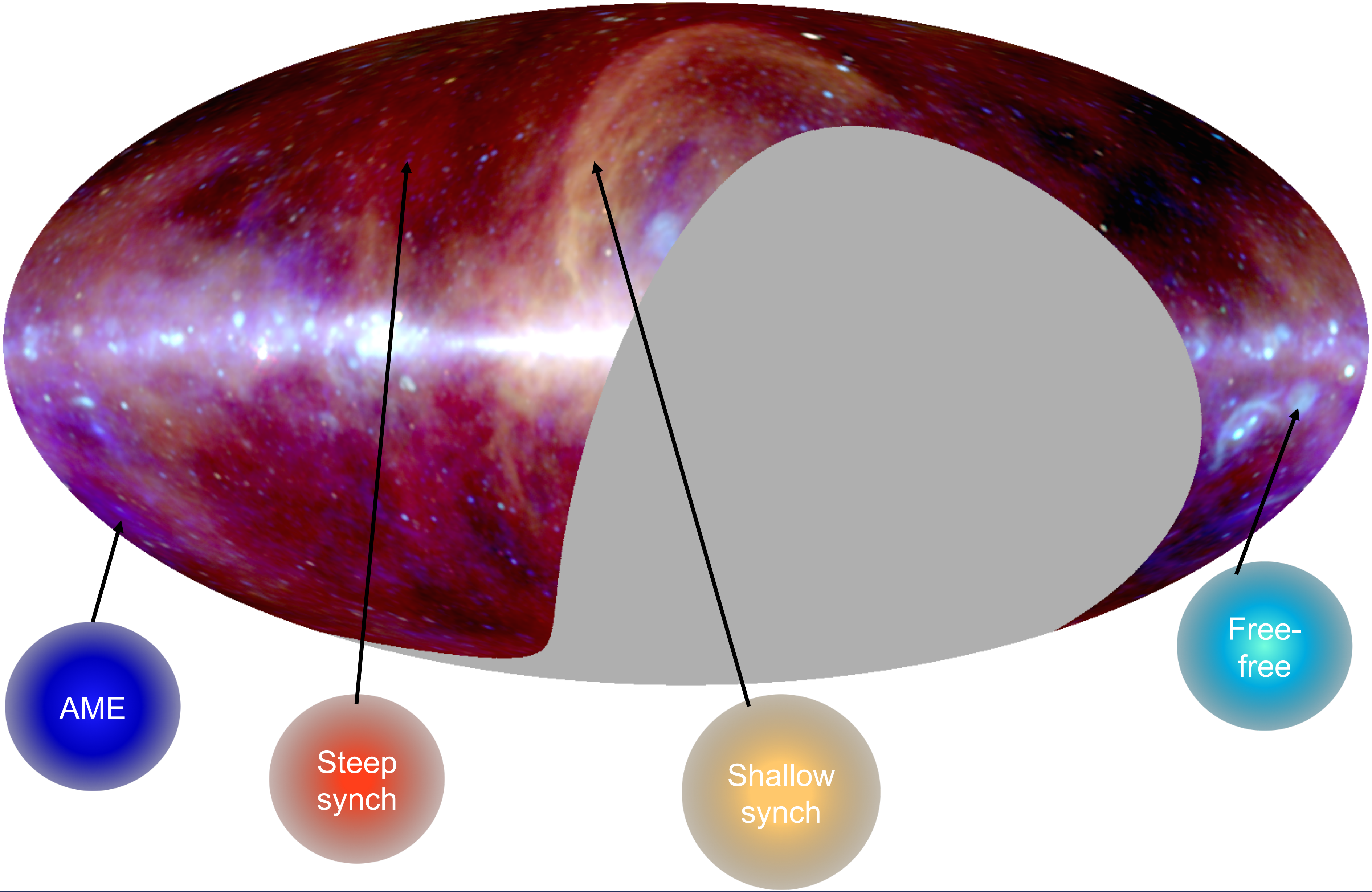
408 MHz - 5 GHz – 23 GHz



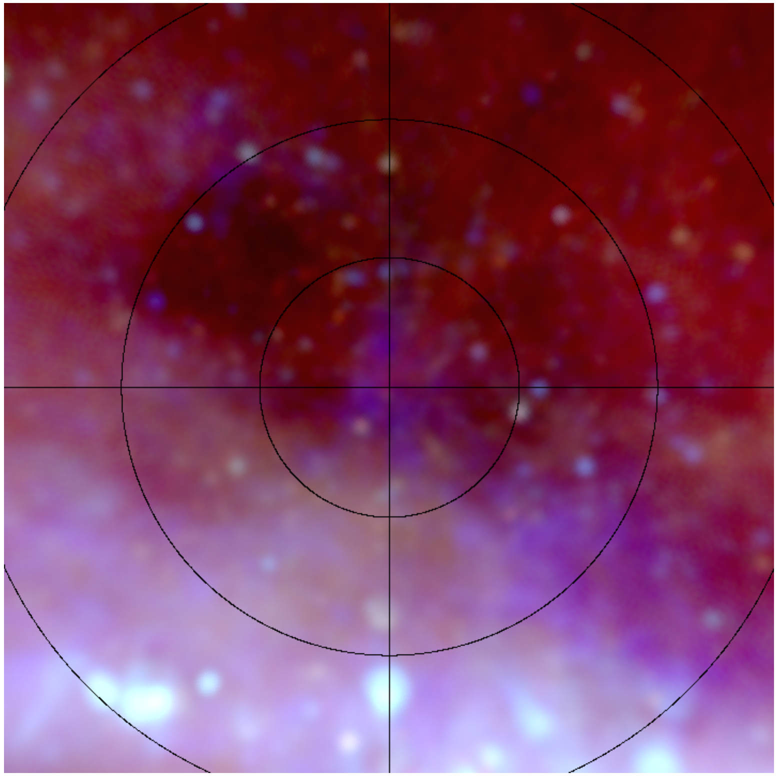
This map is a three-colour image

- RED: Haslam et al 408 MHz map
- GREEN: C-BASS I map
- BLUE: WMAP (K-CMB) band ~ high-ν diffuse emission with the CMB removed.
- Colours balanced such that temperature spectrum of index −2.7 would appear white.

408 MHz - 5 GHz – 23 GHz



TT-plots, template fitting & spectra



3-colour map of NCP Region

Clearly see purple AME 'by eye'

Full template-fitting analysis in

Dickinson et al., in prep

For more detail see:

Luke Jew's talk (Weds)

C-BASS analysis:

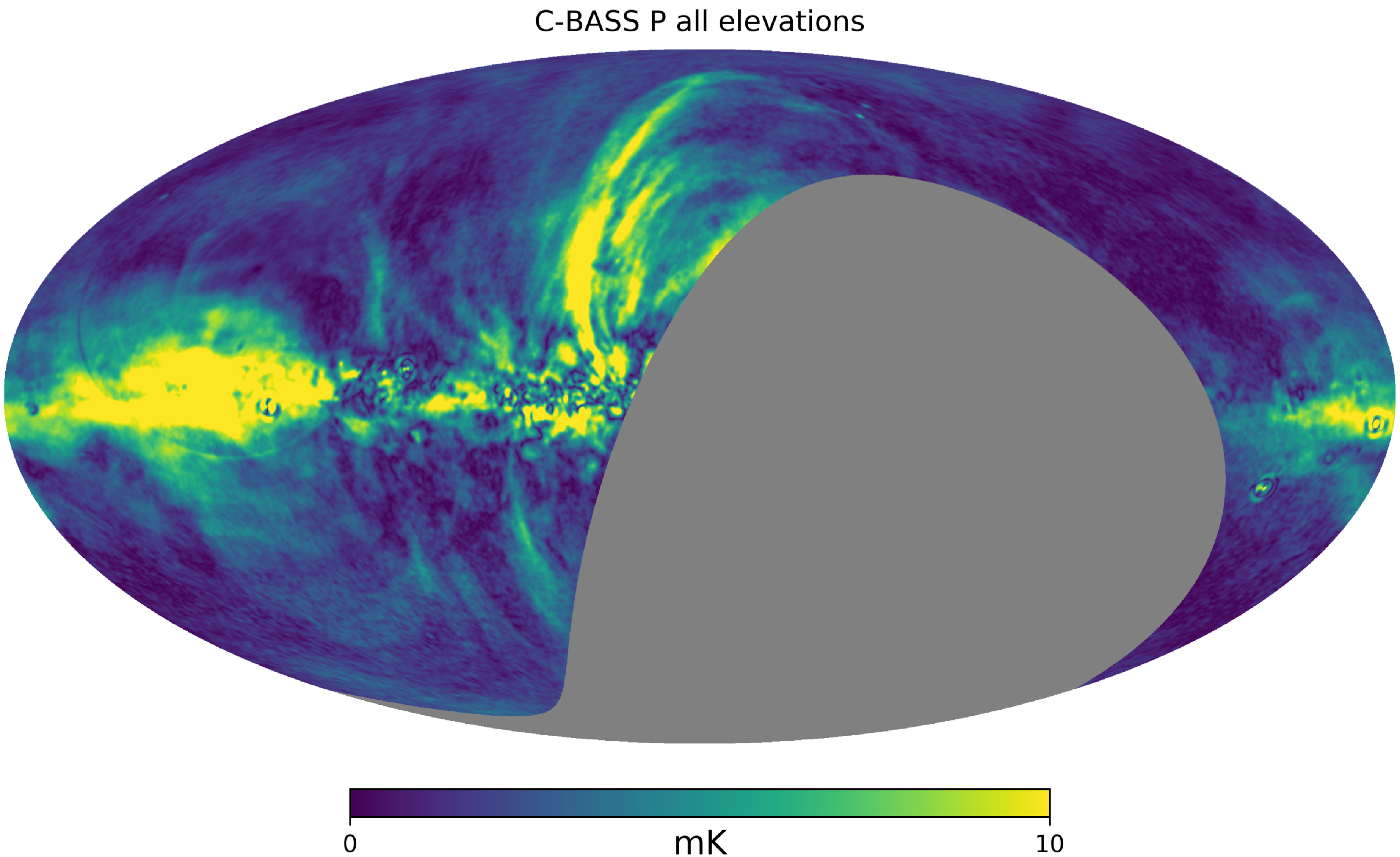
TT-plots and spectral indices

Stuart Harper's talk (Weds)

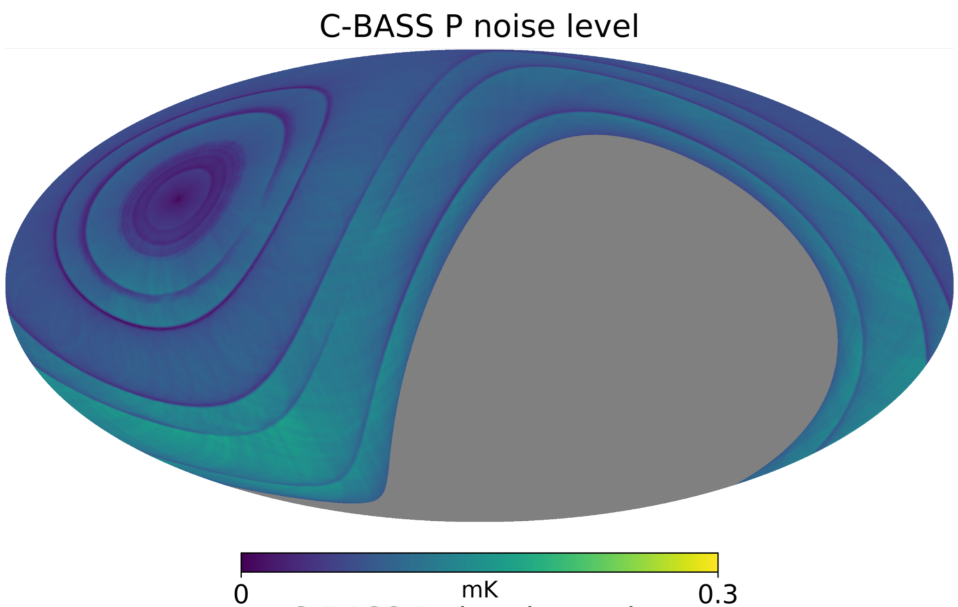
C-BASS analysis:

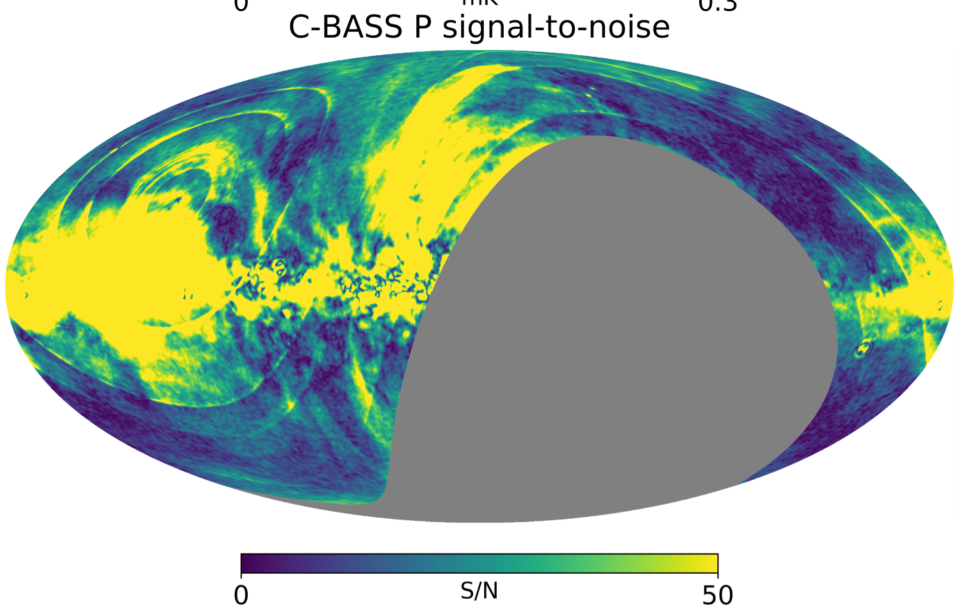
Template fitting incl. NCP

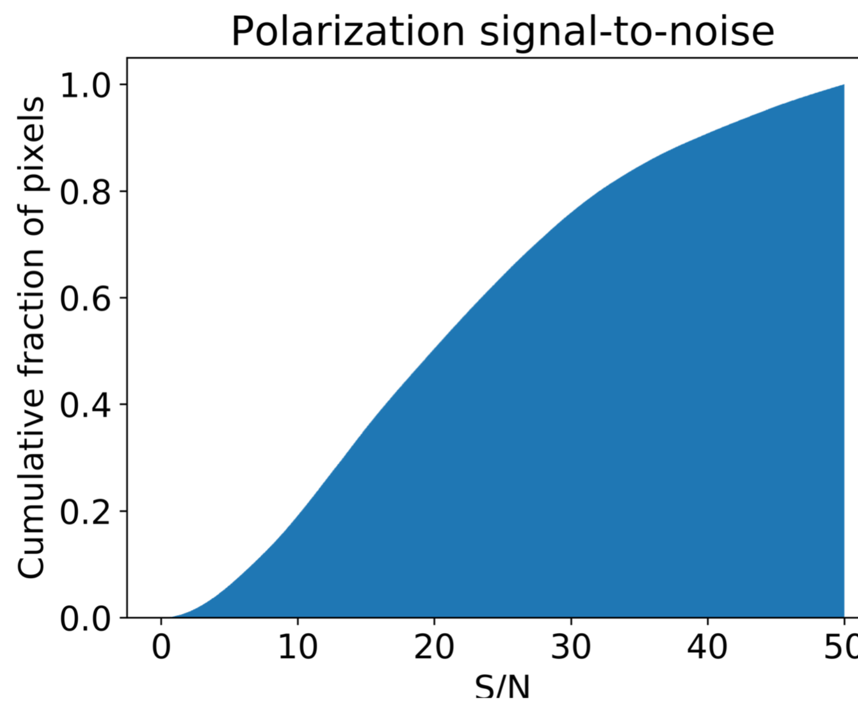
CBASS-N: *Polarized Intensity*



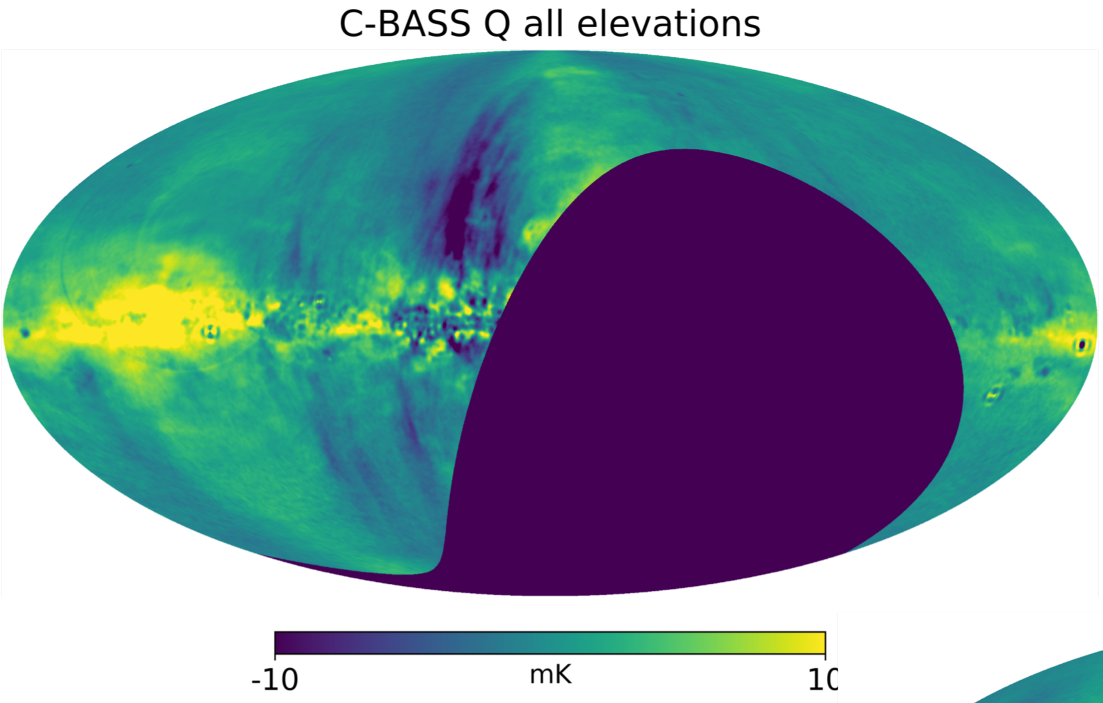
CBASS N – Pol Sensitivity

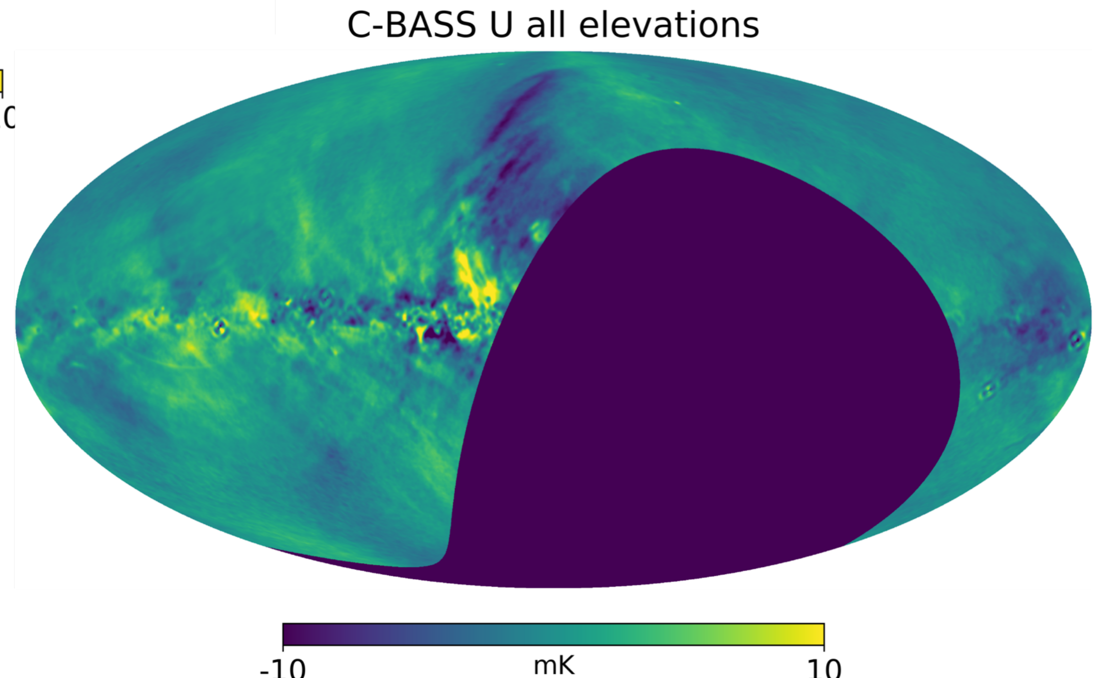






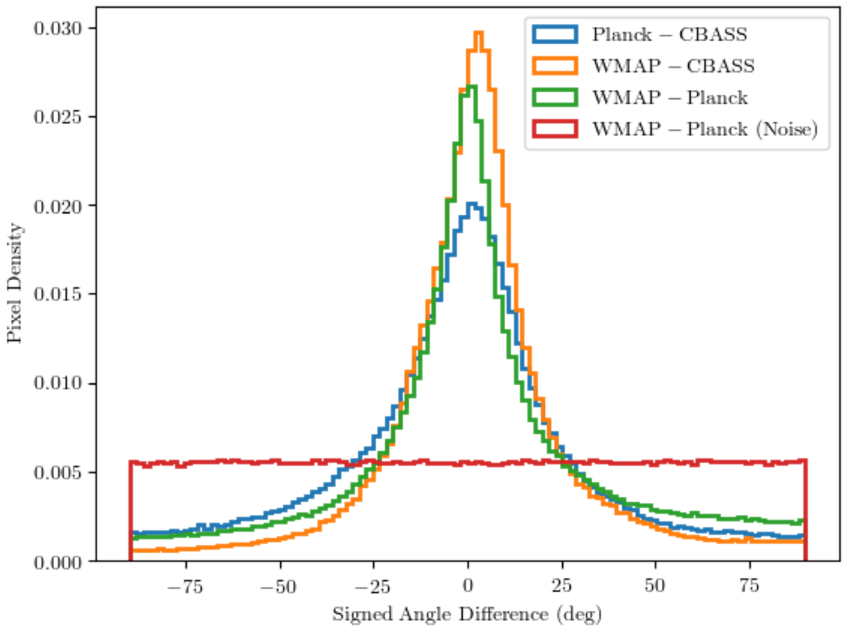
C-BASS N – Q & U Maps

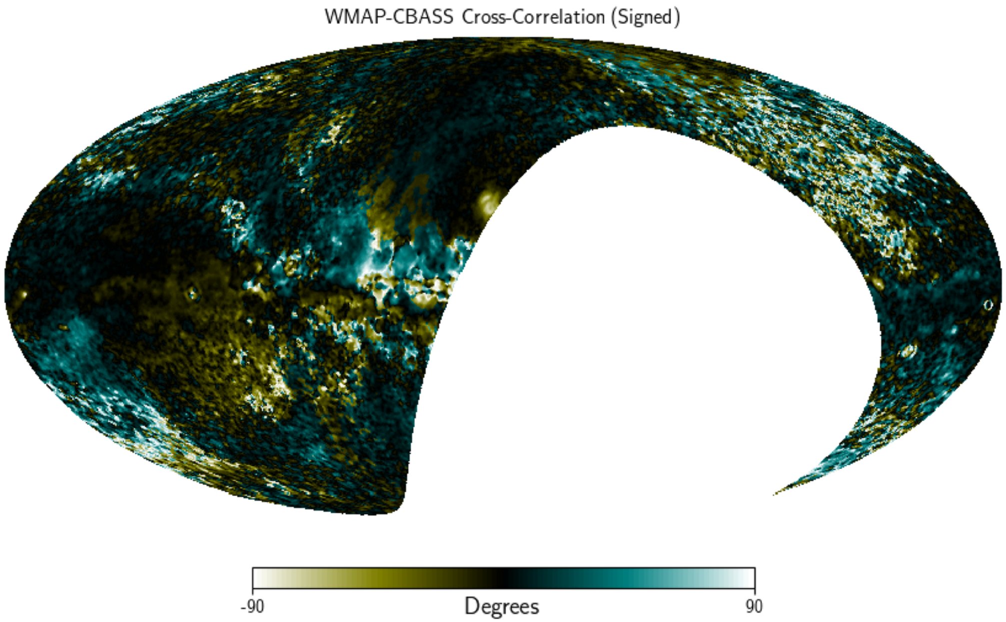




CBASS N: Pol angle calibration

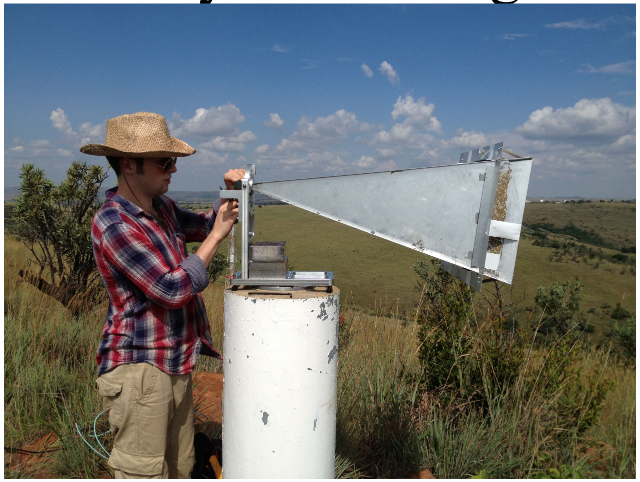
- Primary calibrator is Tau A
- We currently use WMAP measured TauA polarization angle at 30-90 GHz (-88deg, Weiland et al., 2011)
- Correct for Faraday rotation between WMAP and C-BASS (~4deg)
- Cross-check with WMAP/Planck pol. angle correlation



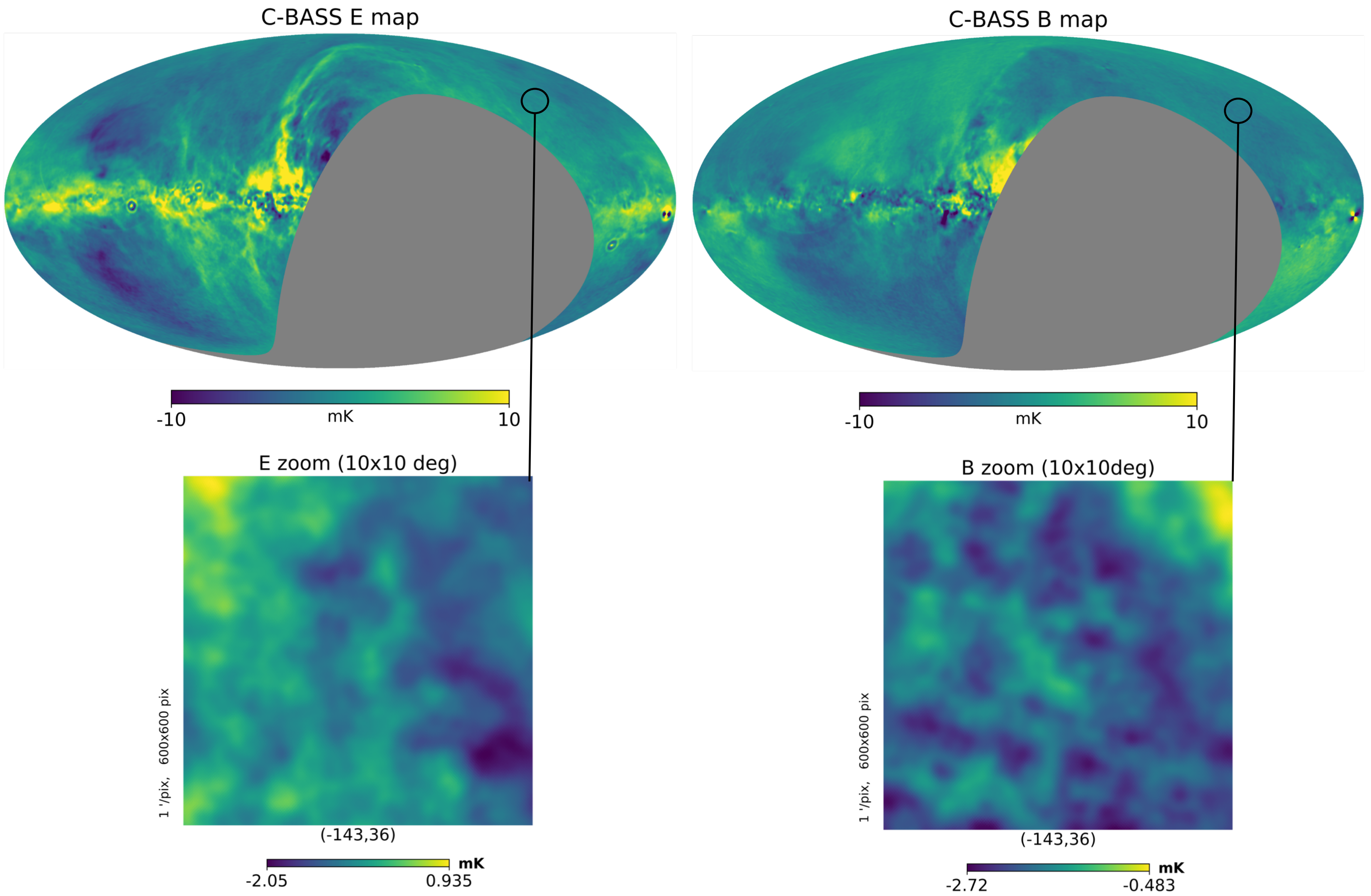


Absolute Polarization Cal

- We have (attempted!) to make an absolute polarization angle measurement of TauA using C-BASS S + ground-based transmitter.
- Still analyzing the data, but should give an accuracy of ~0.1deg.

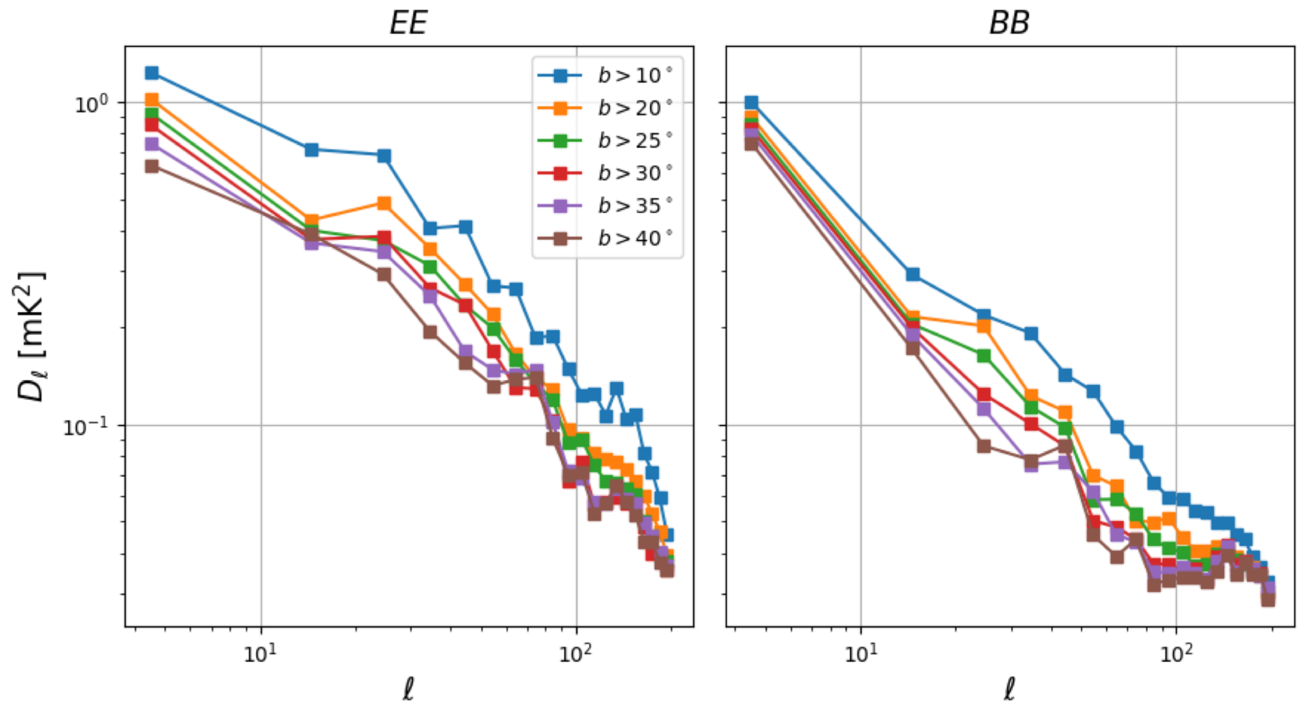


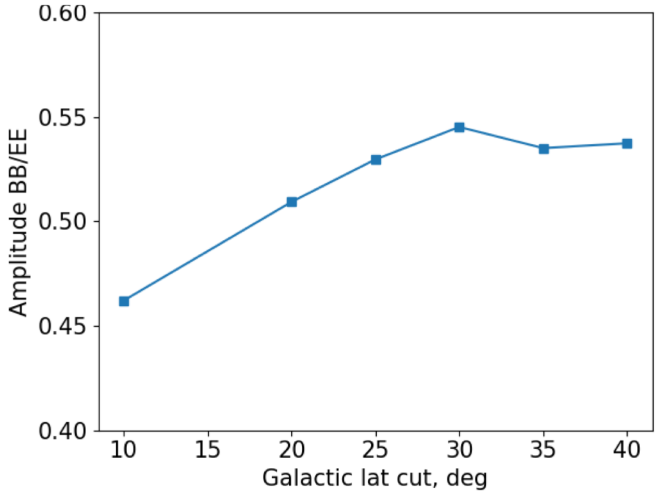
E and B Maps


C-BASS E map
-10
mK
10
C-BASS B map
-10
mK
10
E zoom (10x10 deg)
1 '/pix,   600x600 pix
(-143,36)
-2.05
0.935
mK
B zoom (10x10deg)
1 '/pix,   600x600 pix
(-143,36)
-2.72
-0.483
mK

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

EE & BB angular power spectra



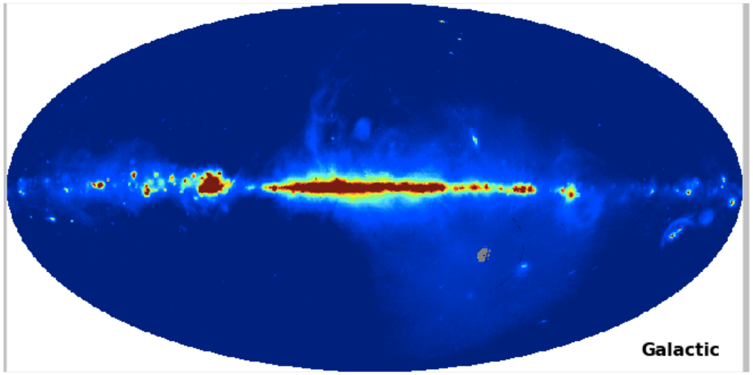


- Galactic masks: 10, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45deg
- Fit BB and EE with:
- $D_l = A\left(\frac{l}{80}\right)^{\alpha}$ → $A^{BB}/A^{\mathrm{EE}} \sim 0.5$
- Next steps – predicting level of synch contamination for B-mode CMB …

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Summary

- C-BASS N data being analysed - first results imminent!
- C-BASS S continuing to observe – needs at least 12-18 months data.
- More details on C-BASS analysis this week:
  - Luke Jew (Weds): Intensity & Pol Synch spectral index
  - Stuart Harper (Weds): Template fitting
  - Richard Grumitt (Weds): Point sources + absolute zero level
  - Jaz Hill-Valler (Mon): NextBASS



C-BASS N + S