FIG. 2

\[ I(l+1)C_{l}/2\pi (\mu K_{\text{CMB}}^2)_{400\text{GHz}} \]

\[ \beta = (2.3 \pm 0.1) \]

\[ \beta = (3.1 \pm 0.3) \]

- $b = -17^\circ$
- $b = -27^\circ$
- $b = -38^\circ$
Fig. 3

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$\alpha = (4.3 \pm 1.0)$

$b < -20^\circ$

$-20^\circ < b < -10^\circ$

FDS8

(BOOM/FDS8@410GHz)

Brightness ratios

Frequency (GHz)
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Fig. 4

The figure shows the angular power spectrum of the cosmic microwave background (CMB) and associated foreground signals, as a function of multipole $l$. The spectrum is normalized by $l(l+1)c^2/(2\pi)$, where $c$ is the speed of light. The data points represent different frequency bands:

- Red circles: total intensity at 150 GHz.
- Blue triangles: dust emission at 240 GHz with a position angle $b = -27^\circ$.
- Green triangles: dust emission at 150 GHz with $b = -27^\circ$.

The error bars indicate the statistical uncertainties of the measurements.