

Reconstruction of primordial spectra from CMB

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outline

- Introduction of CMB physics
- Review of Planck
- Review of BICEP2
- Reconstruction of primordial spectra from Planck and BICEP2

(1404.3690: BH, Jian-Wei Hu, Zong-Kuan Guo, Rong-Gen Cai)

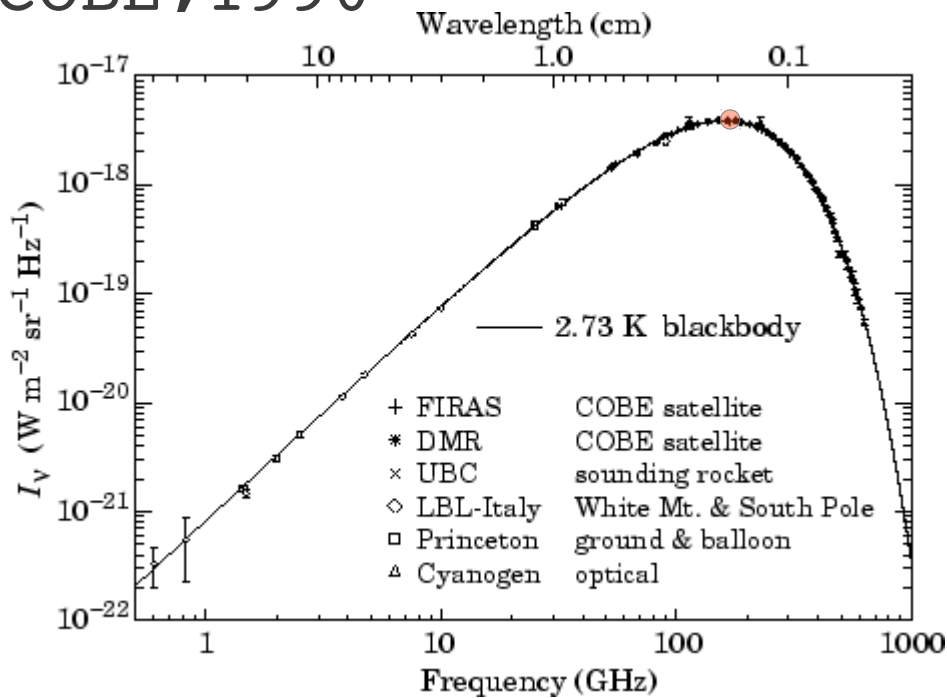
Introduction of CMB

physics-black body spec

- Hot Big Bang, Gamow, 1948, $T \sim 5\text{K}$
- Black body spectrum

$$I_\nu = \frac{4\pi\hbar\nu^3/c^2}{\exp\{2\pi\hbar\nu/k_B T\} - 1}$$

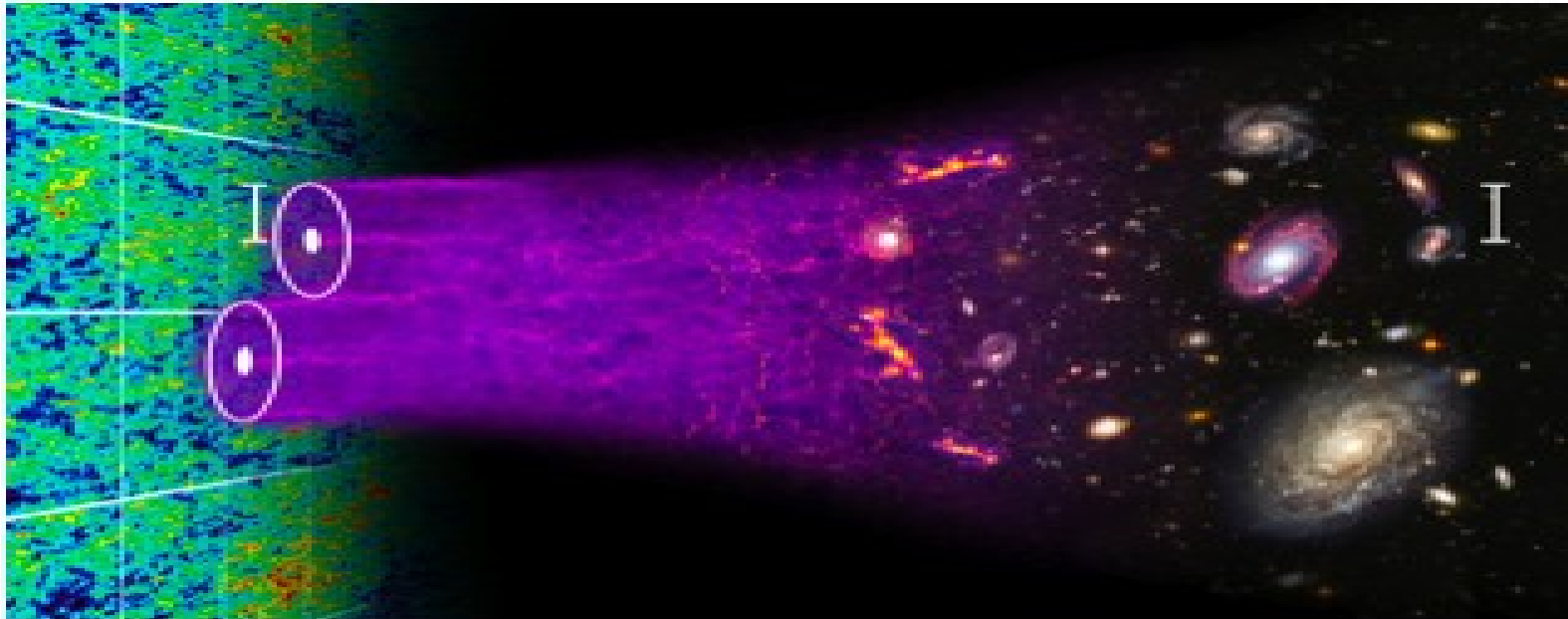
- $T \sim 3\text{K}$, Penzias/Wilson, 1965
- COBE, 1990



Introduction of CMB

physics-black body spec-II

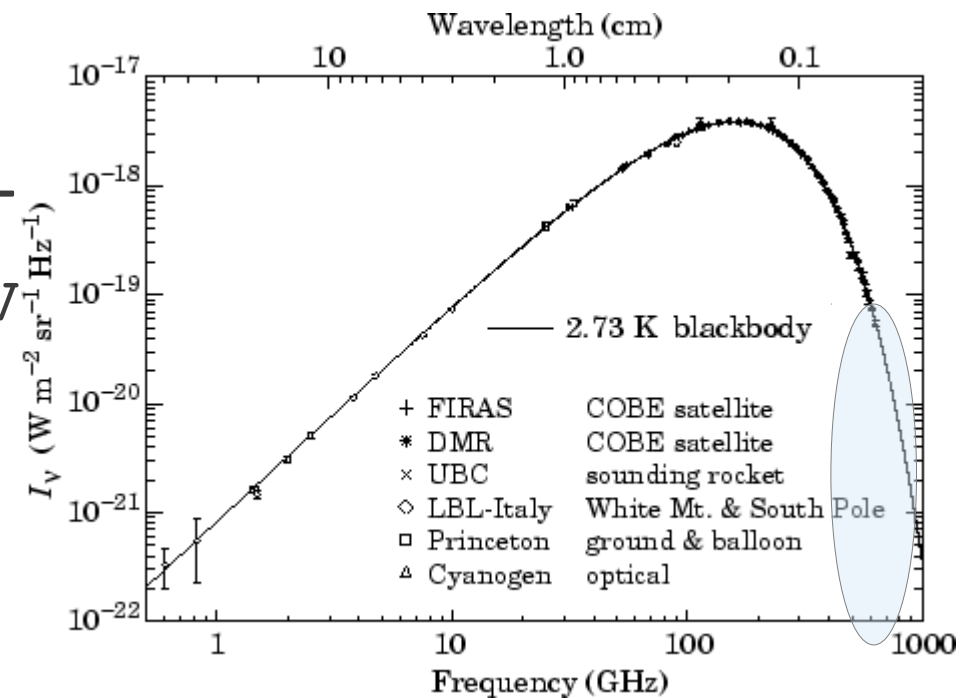
- Red-shift $z \sim 1100$, electron-proton \rightarrow hydrogen, $T \sim 3000\text{K} \sim 0.3 \text{ eV}$
- Before: electron-CMB photon
tight coupling (Thomson scattering) \rightarrow plasma;
- After: almost free streaming



Introduction of CMB

physics-black body spec-II

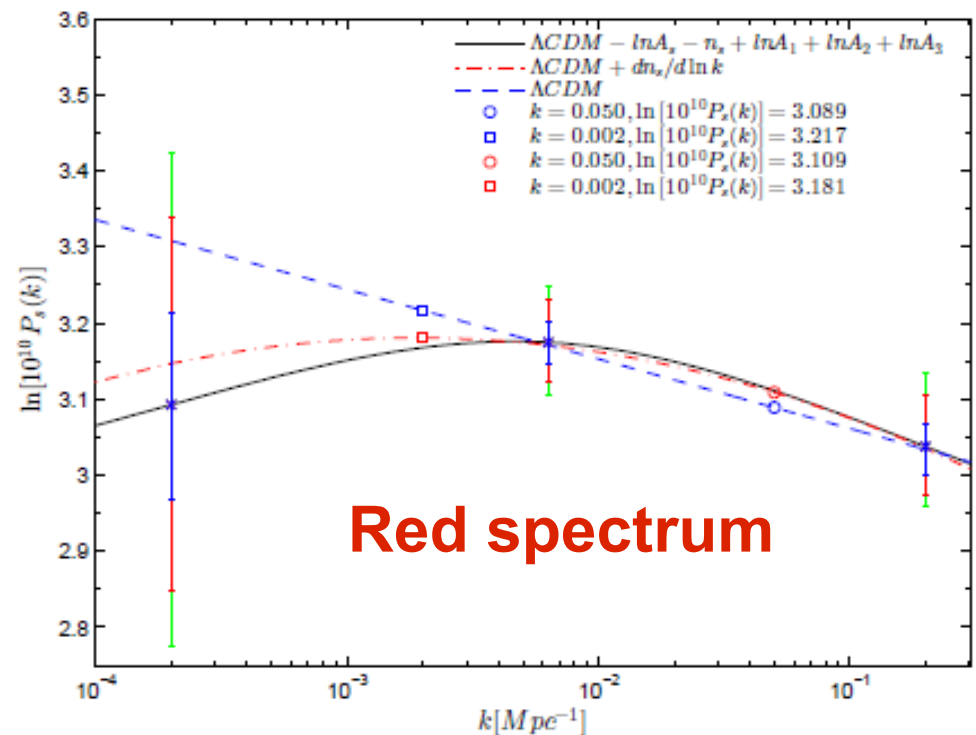
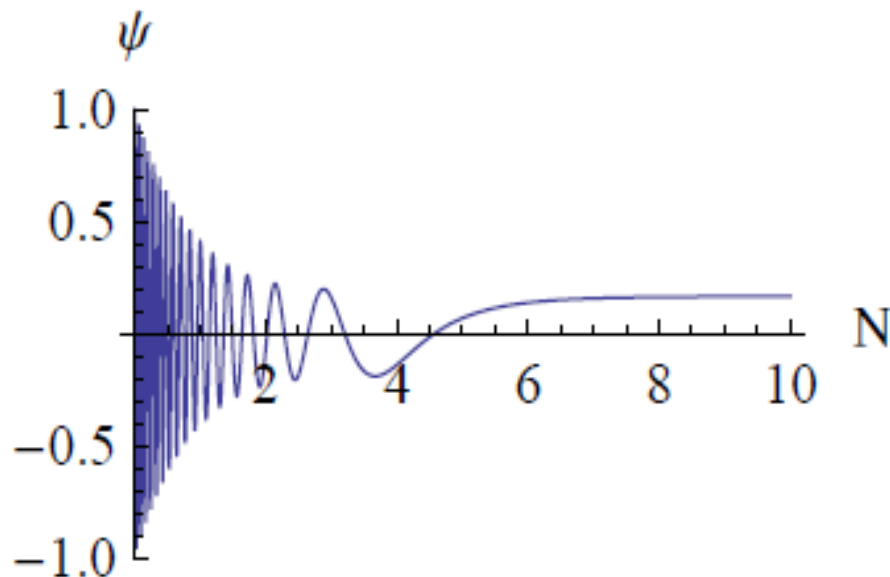
- Red-shift $z \sim 1100$, electron-proton \rightarrow hydrogen, $T \sim 3000\text{K} \sim 0.3\text{ eV}$
- Before: electron-CMB photon tight coupling (Thomson scattering) \rightarrow plasma;
- After: almost free streaming
- Earth: H bounding energy
- Baryon/photon ratio $\sim 1\text{E}-10$
 $13.6\text{ eV}/\log(1\text{E}-10) \sim 0.3\text{ eV}$



Inflation-scalar perturbation

- Scalar Perturb Eq: $\delta\ddot{\phi}(t, k) + (k^2 - \frac{2}{\tau^2})\delta\phi = 0$
- Scalar spectrum

$$P(k) \sim \langle \delta\phi(k)\delta\phi^*(k) \rangle \sim A_s k^{n_s-1}, \text{ Planck: } n_s \sim 0.9603 \pm 0.0073$$

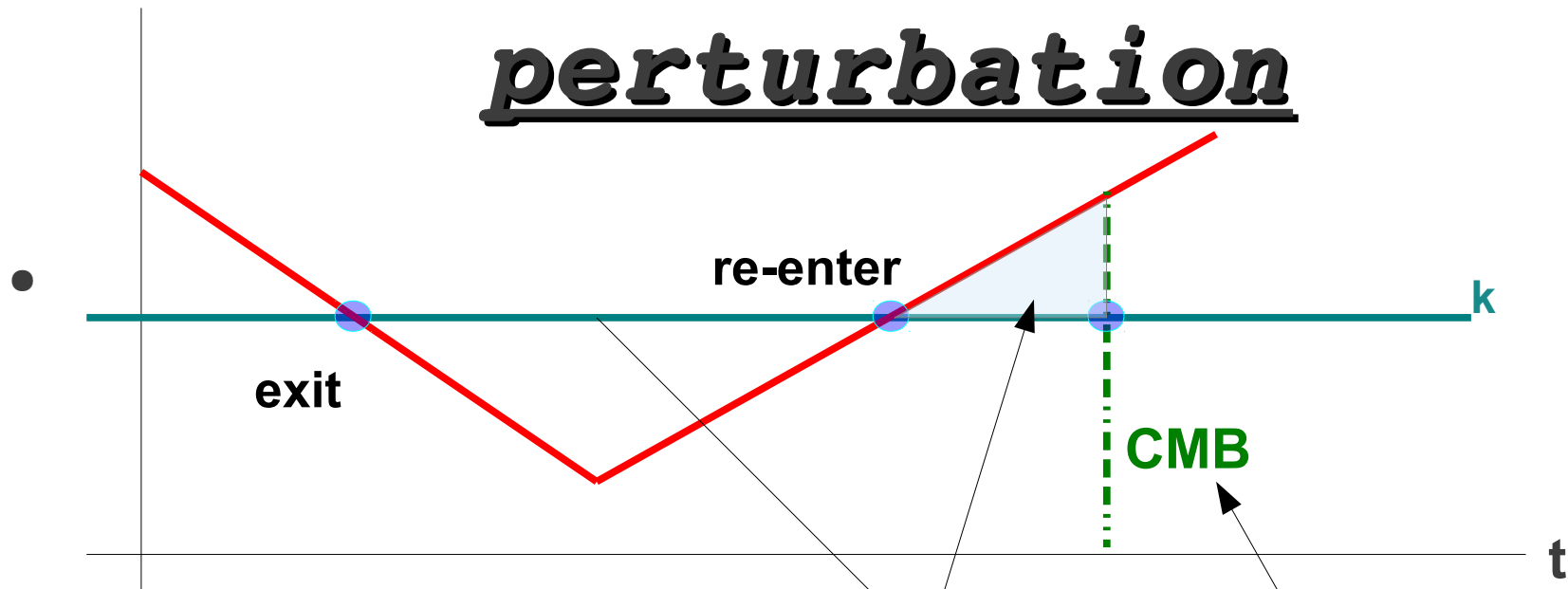


Inflation-tensor perturbation

- Metric perturb Eq: $ds^2 = a^2[-d\tau^2 + (\delta_{ij} + h_{ij})dx^i dx^j]$
- Tensor spectrum: $\ddot{h}_{ij}(t, k) + (k^2 - \frac{2}{\tau^2})h_{ij} = 0$

$P_t(k) \sim A_t k^{n_t}$, Lyth bound: $n_t = -r/8 < 0$ **Red spectrum**

Inflation-tensor perturbation



- From Inflation to CMB: Boltzmann Eq

$$\frac{\delta T(\hat{n}, t)}{T(t)} = S(\hat{n}, k, t) \delta\phi(k, t_*)$$

Transfer Function

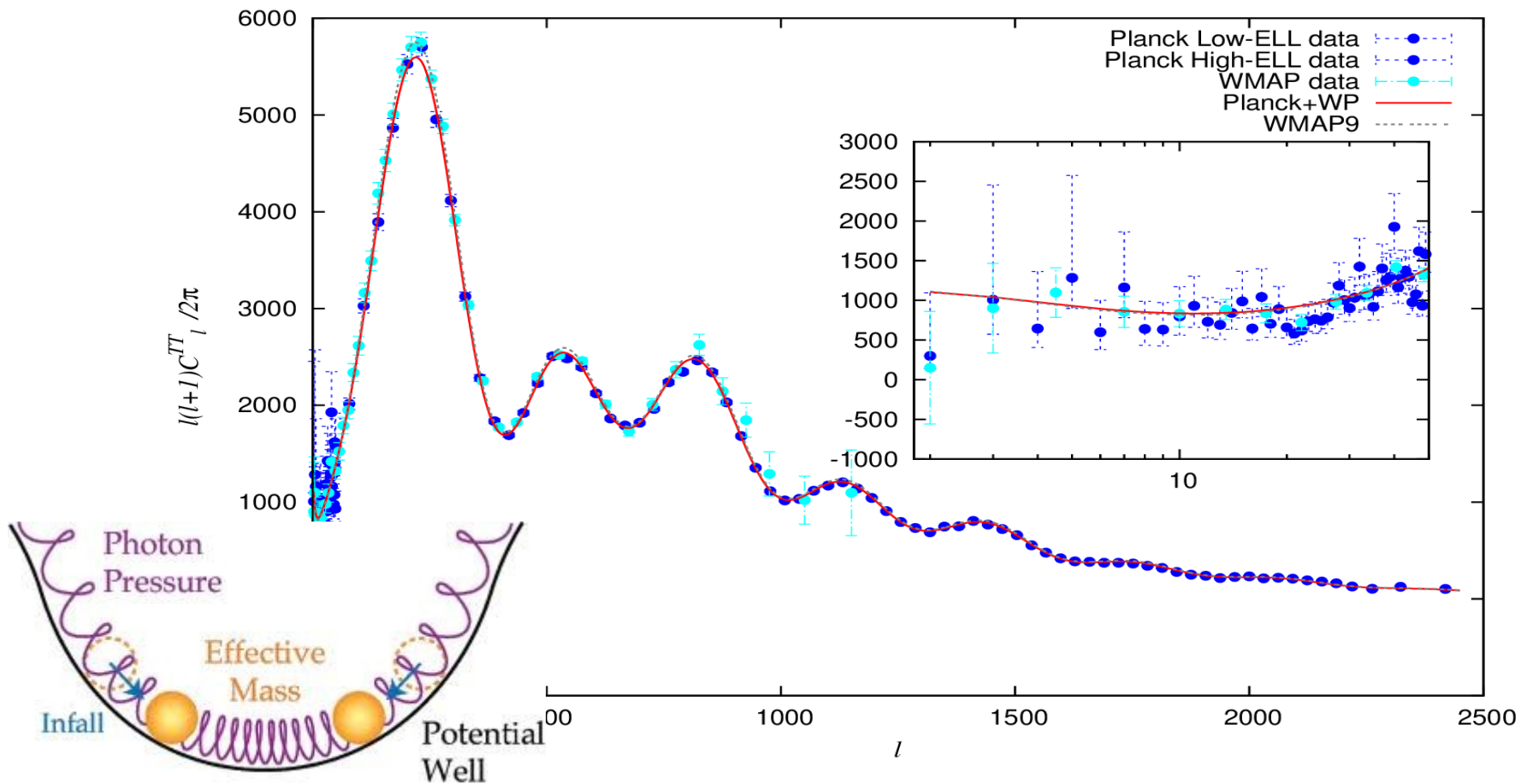
$$\left\langle \frac{\delta T}{T} \frac{\delta T^*}{T} \right\rangle \sim \int dk |\Delta(k)|^2 \langle \delta\phi(k) \delta\phi^*(k) \rangle \quad \Delta(k) = \int dt S(k, t)$$

- Spherical harmo exp $\frac{\delta T(\hat{n}, t)}{T(t)} = \sum_{\ell} \sum_m a_{\ell, m} Y_{\ell, m}(\hat{n})$

CMB angular spectrum

- Angular spec:

$$C_\ell = \sum_m \frac{1}{2\ell + 1} a_{\ell,m} a_{\ell,m}^*$$

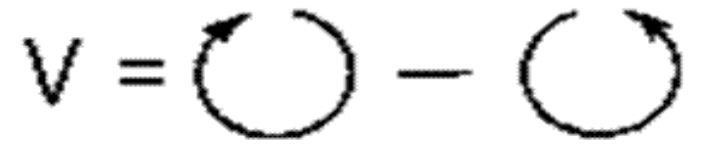
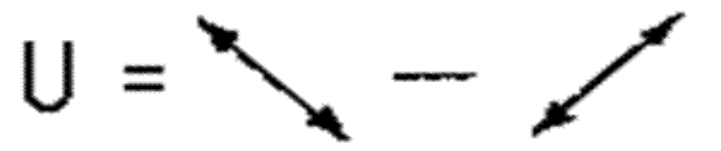
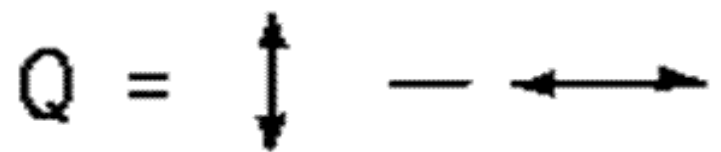
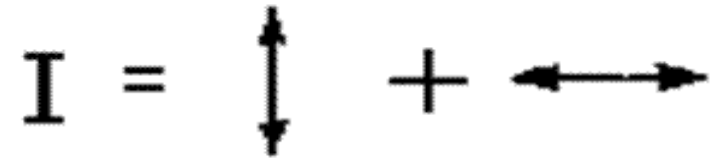


CMB polarization I

- Linear Polarization:
Thomson Scattering
- Intensity tensor

$$I_{ij} = -\epsilon_0 E_i E_j - \frac{1}{\mu_0} B_i B_j \quad I_{ij} = -\epsilon_0 E_i E_j$$

- Stokes parameter (4 cc



$$T = (I_{11} + I_{22})/4$$

$$Q = (I_{11} - I_{22})/4$$

$$U = I_{12}/2$$

$$V = 0$$

No filter

Lin Pol at 0 and 90

Lin Pol at -45 and 45

Cir Pol

CMB polarization II

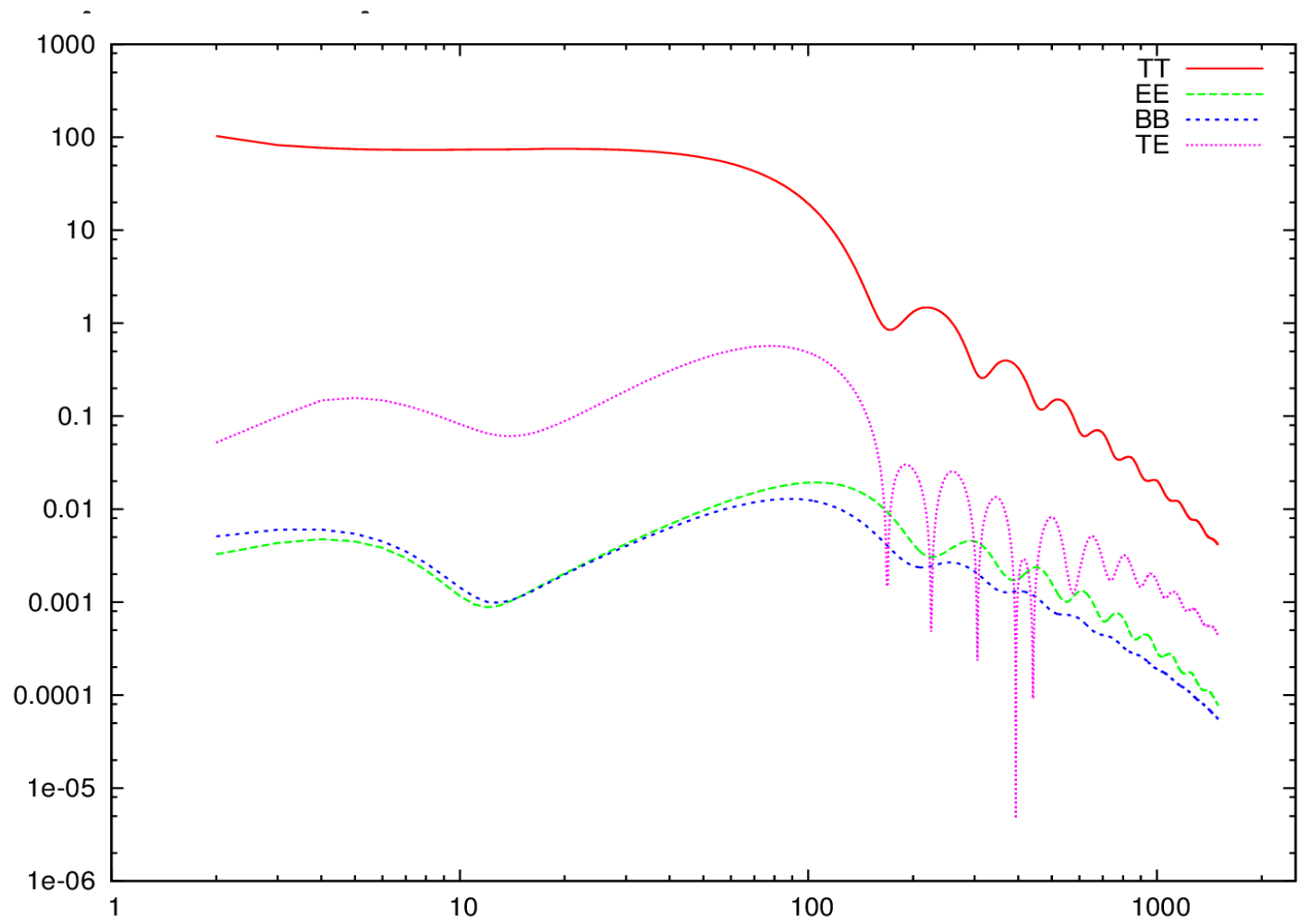
- Def

$a_{E,\ell m}$

$a_{B,\ell m}$

- 5%

- sqr

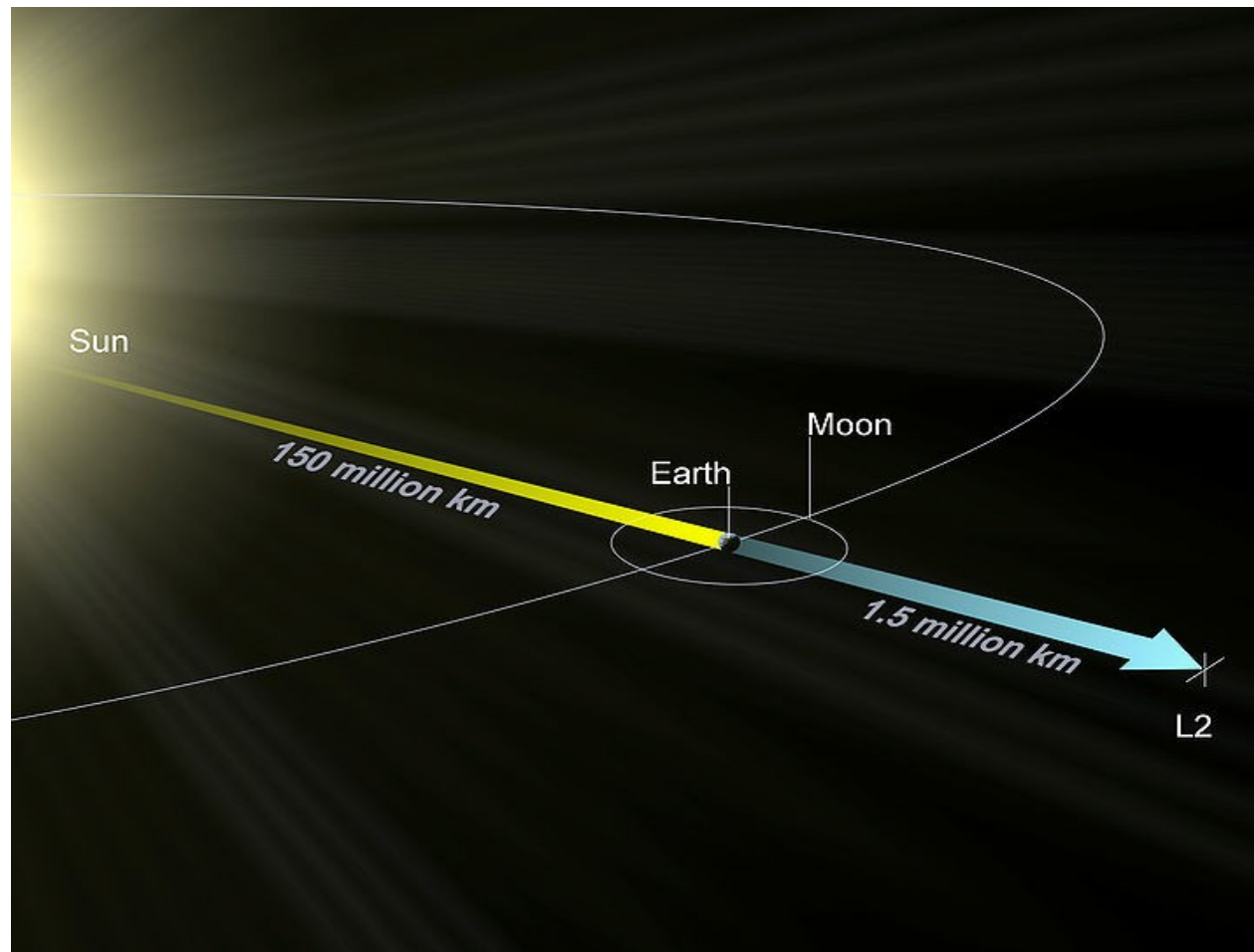


Review of Planck



temperature results

- Satellite: 2009/05 launched, L2 point



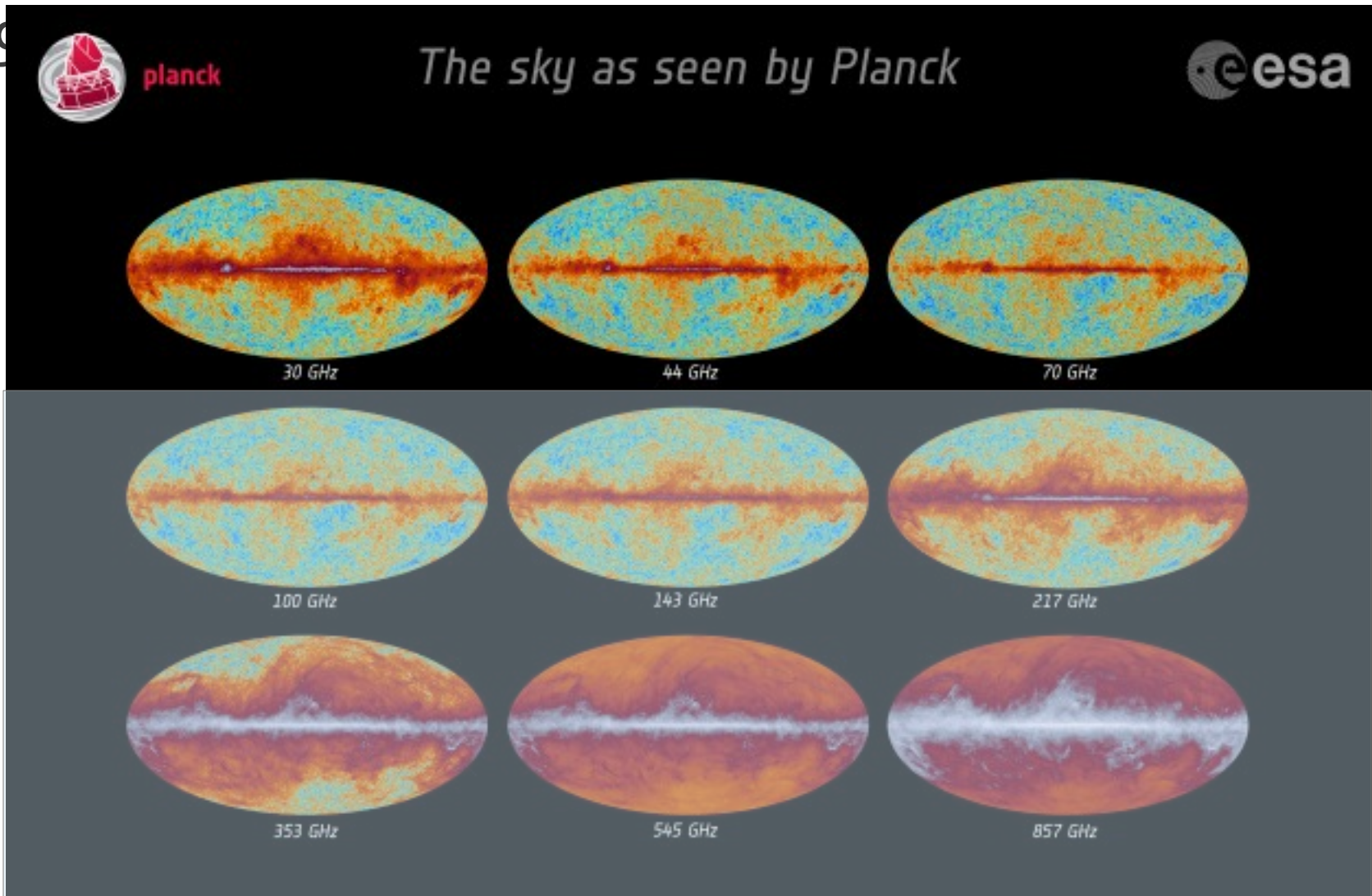




temperature results

- Satellite: 2009/05 launched
- First data release: 2013/03 T-map
- Second data release: expected
2014/10~11, Pol-map
- Full sky
- Angular resolution: ($\sim 5'$)
- Sensitivity: ($\Delta T/T \sim 2 \times 10^{-6}$)
- 9 frequency channels: **LFI/HFI**

Review of Planck temperature results

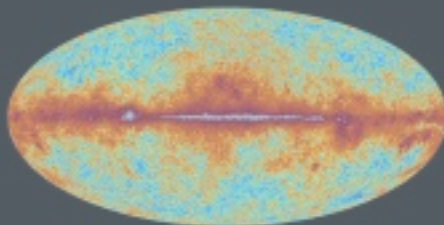


Review of Planck temperature results

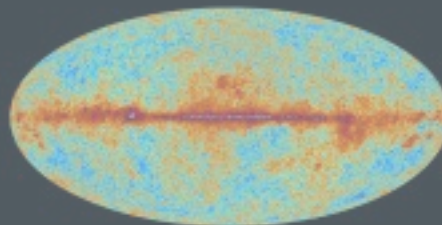


planck

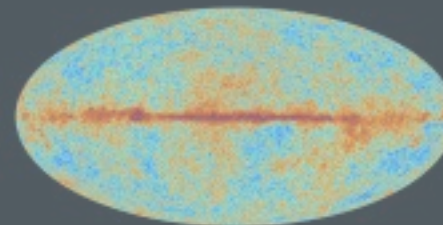
The sky as seen by Planck



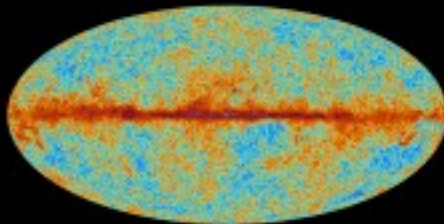
30 GHz



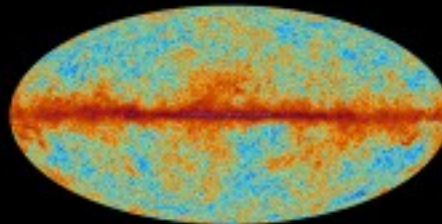
44 GHz



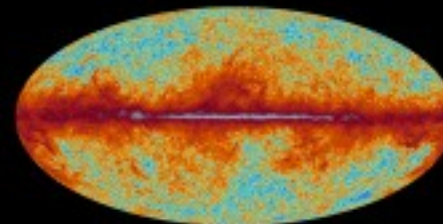
70 GHz



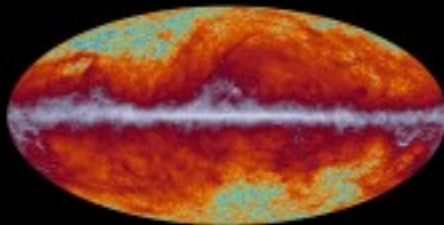
100 GHz



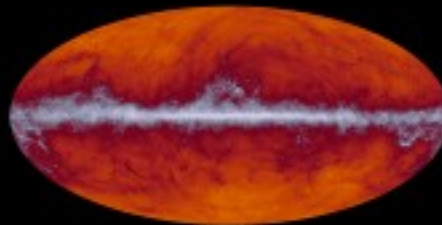
143 GHz



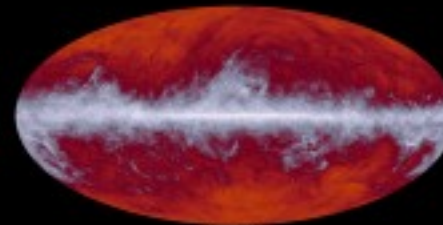
217 GHz



353 GHz



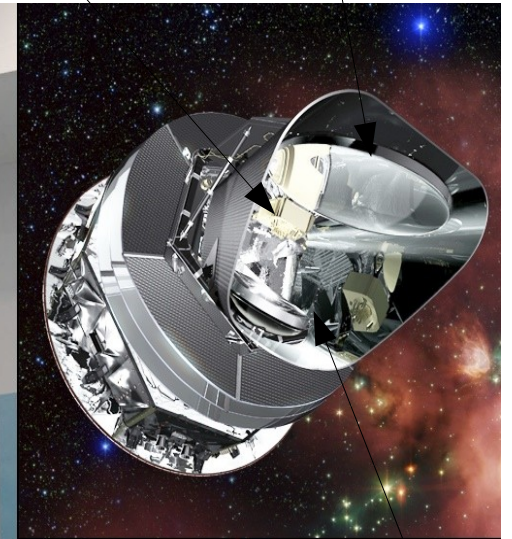
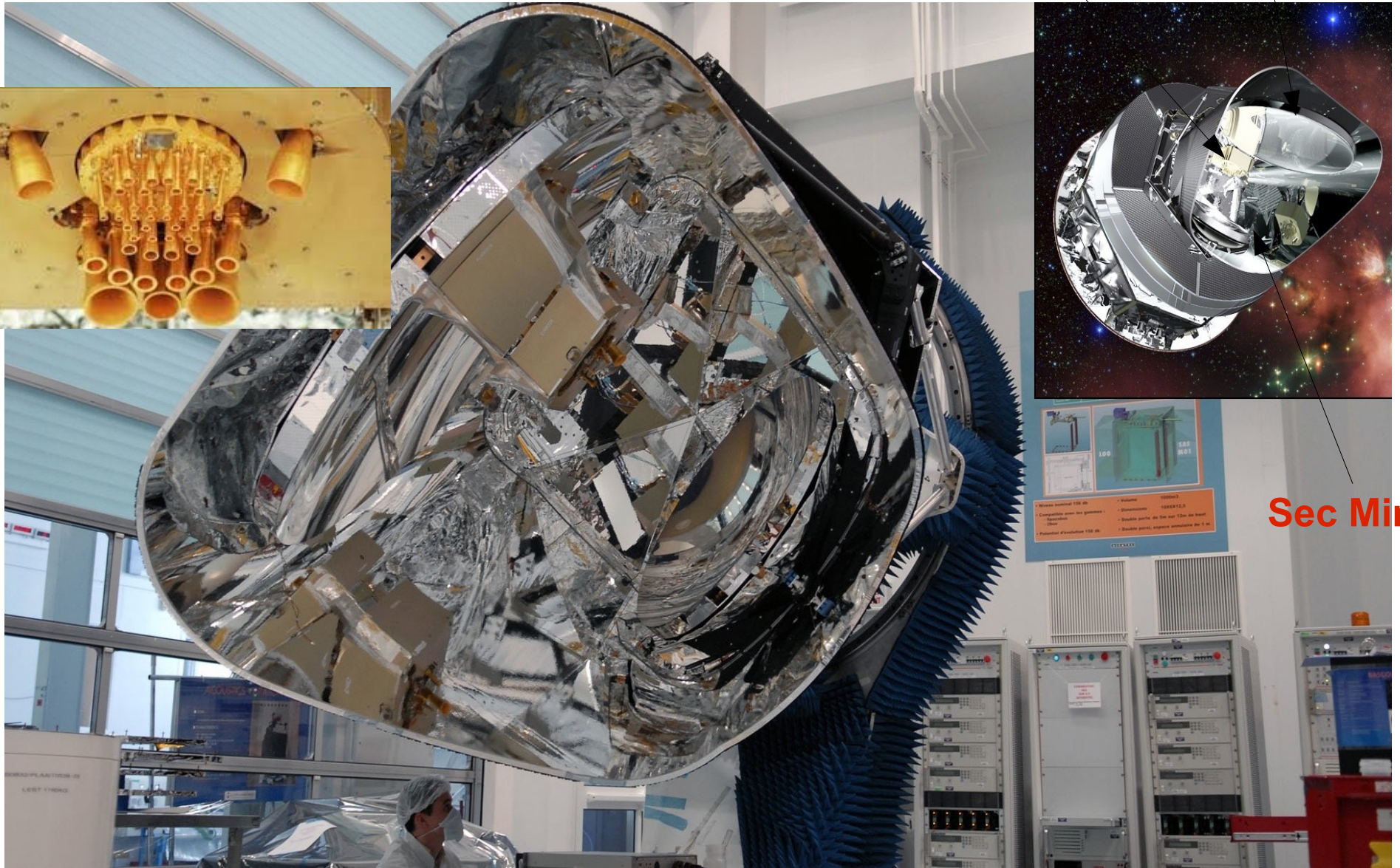
545 GHz



857 GHz

Focal Plane

Primary Mirr

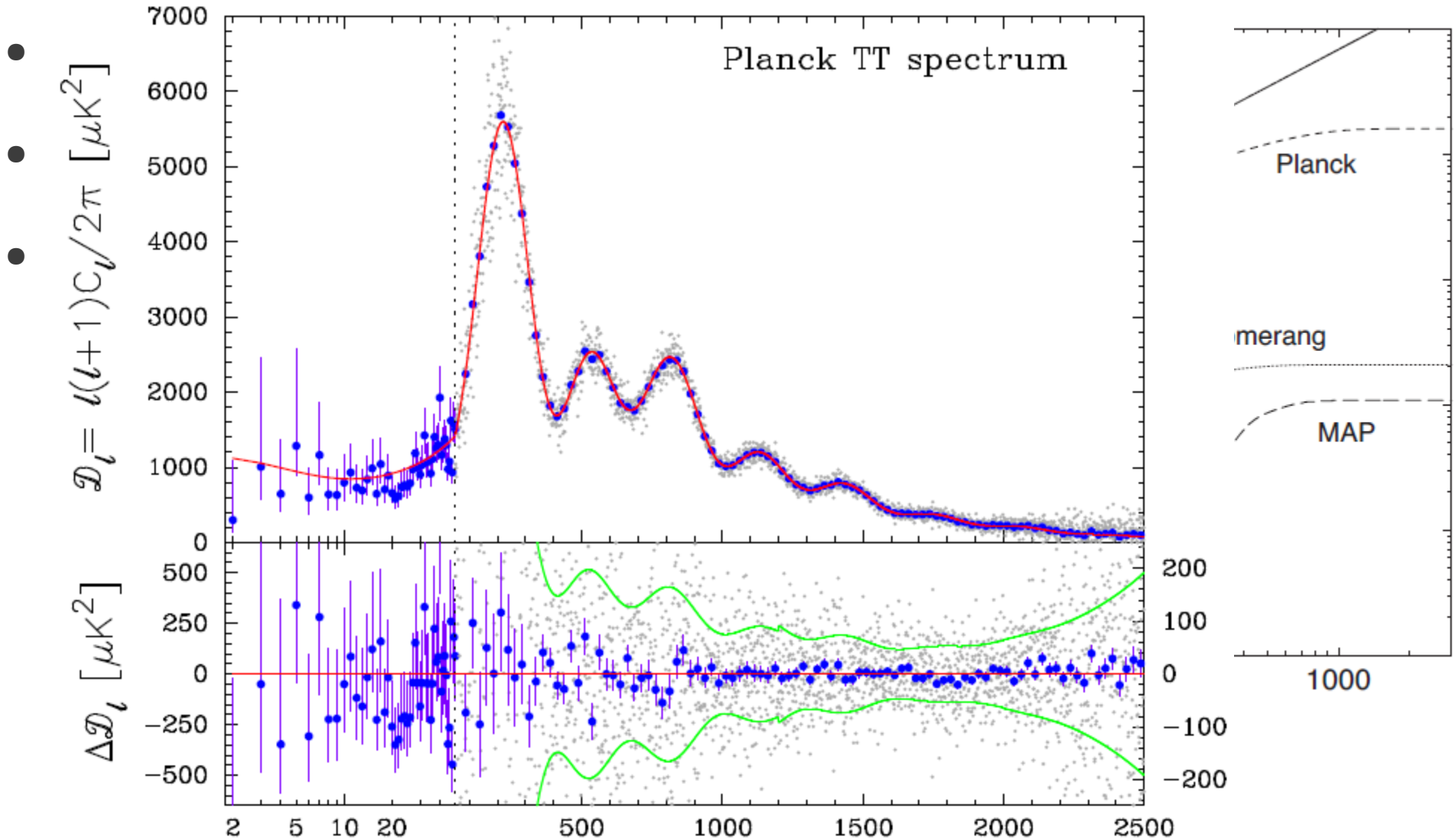


Sec Mirr

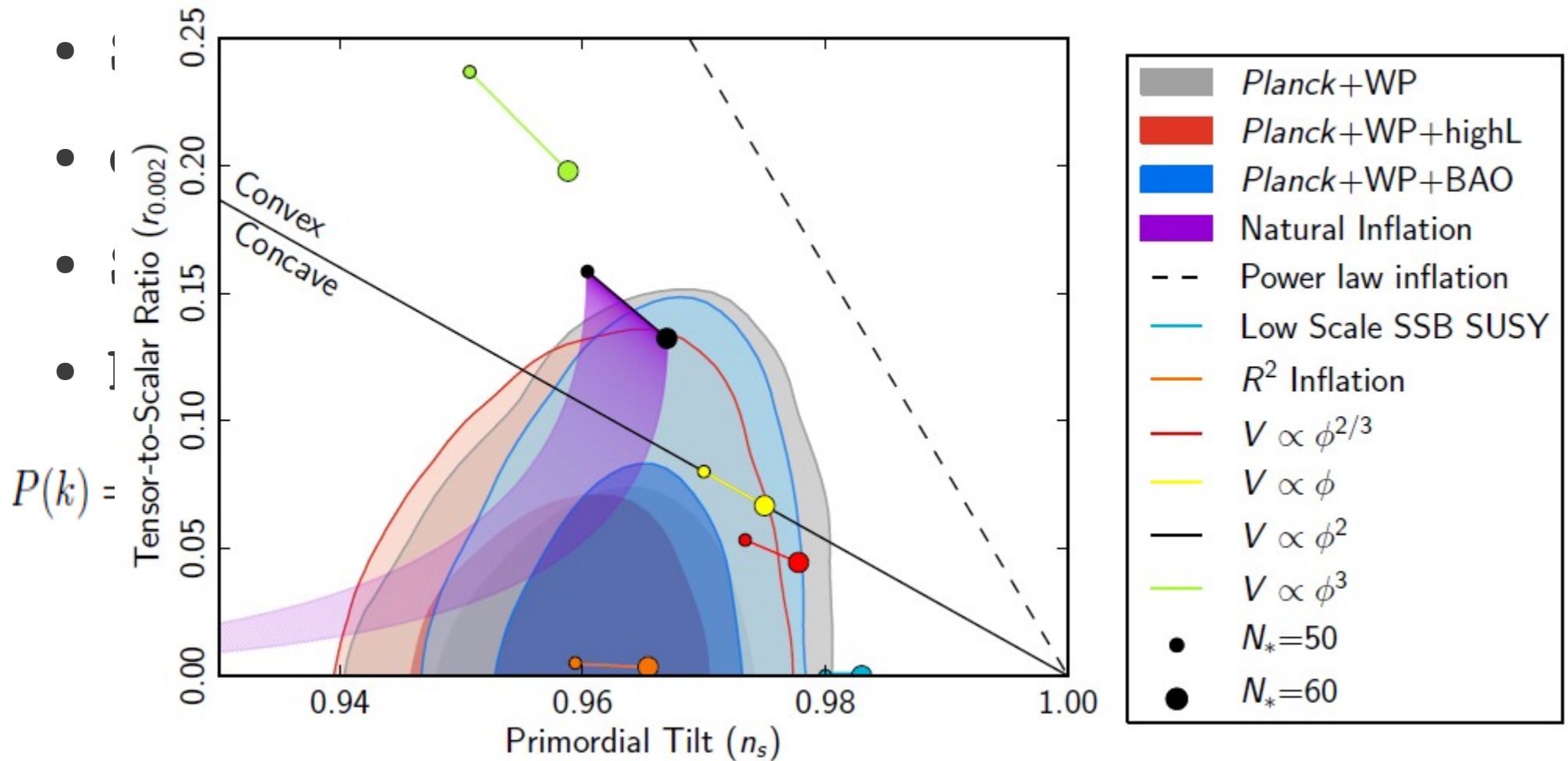


Surface	10000
Compléxité	100000
Matériau	SiC
Forme	Double parabol de 12m de haut
Potential d'aberration	100 nm
Double parabol	espaces constante de 1m

Review of Planck temperature results



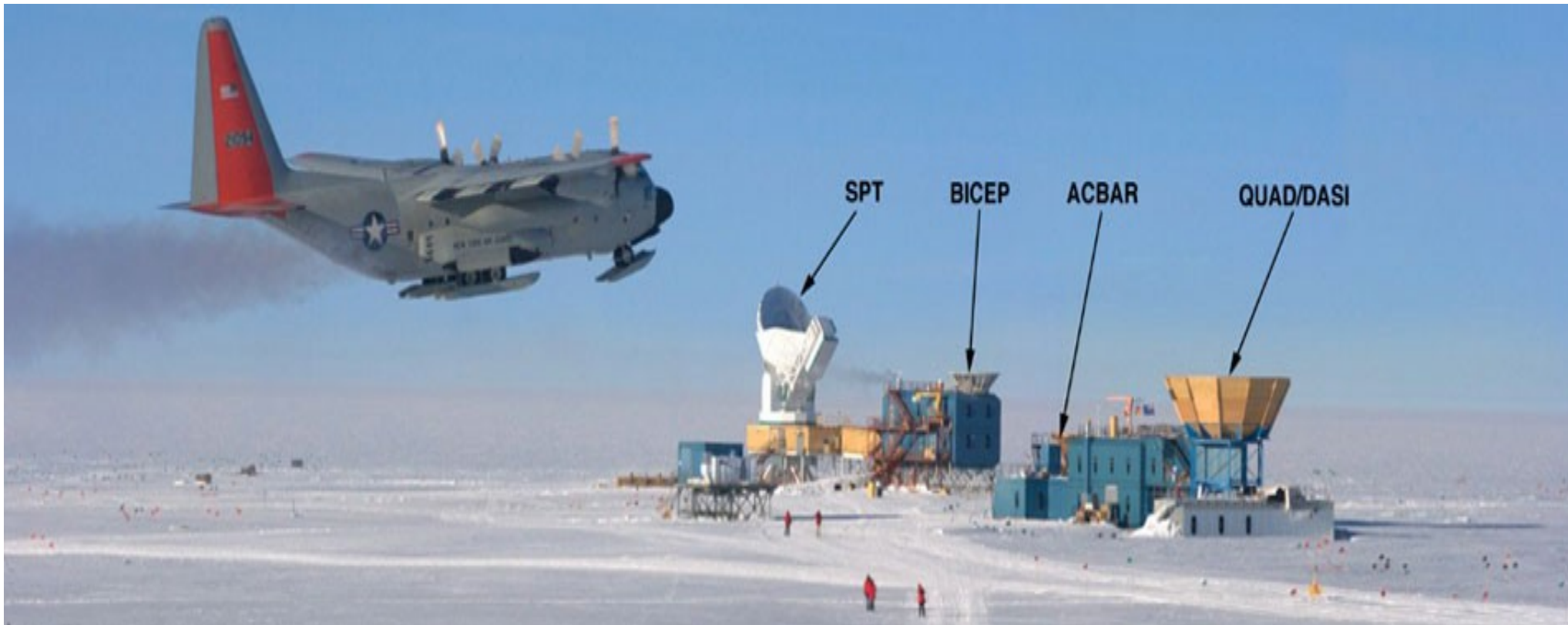
Review of Planck temperature results



Model	Parameter	Planck+WP	Planck+WP+lensing	Planck + WP+high- ℓ	Planck+WP+BAO
Λ CDM + tensor	n_s	0.9624 ± 0.0075	0.9653 ± 0.0069	0.9600 ± 0.0071	0.9643 ± 0.0059
	$r_{0.002}$	< 0.12	< 0.13	< 0.11	< 0.12
	$-2\Delta \ln \mathcal{L}_{\max}$	0	0	0	-0.31

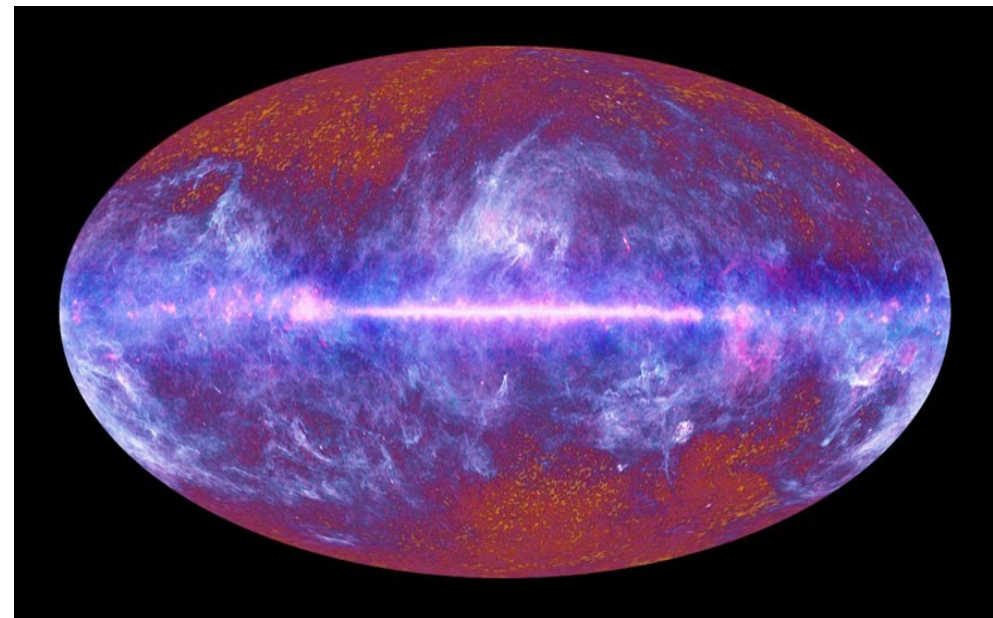
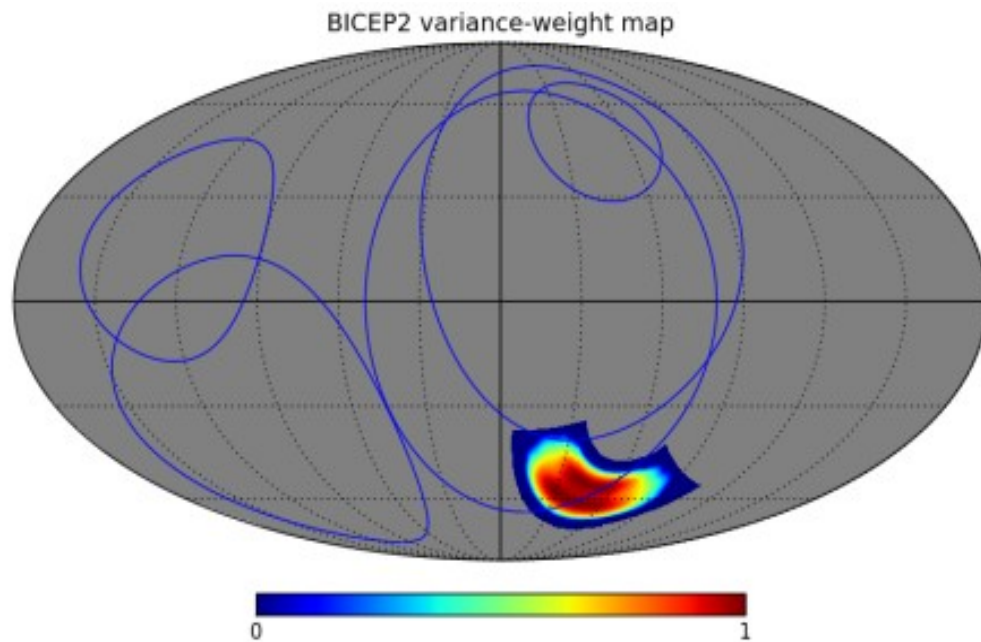
Review of BICEP2 polarization results

- Location: South Pole



Review of BICEP2 polarization results

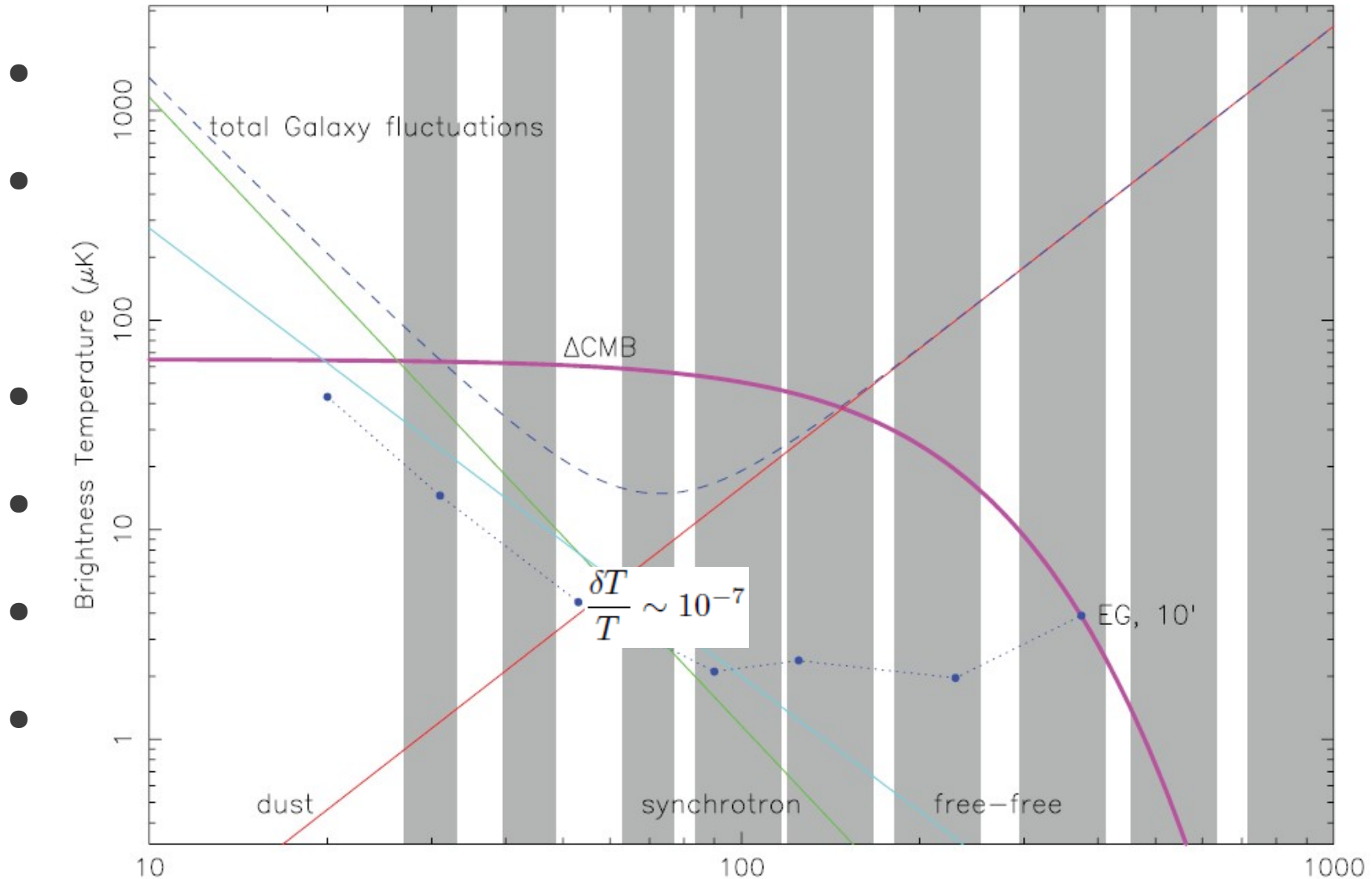
- Location: South Pole
- Ground base/ small patch of sky
(foreground relatively clean)



Credit: P. Coles

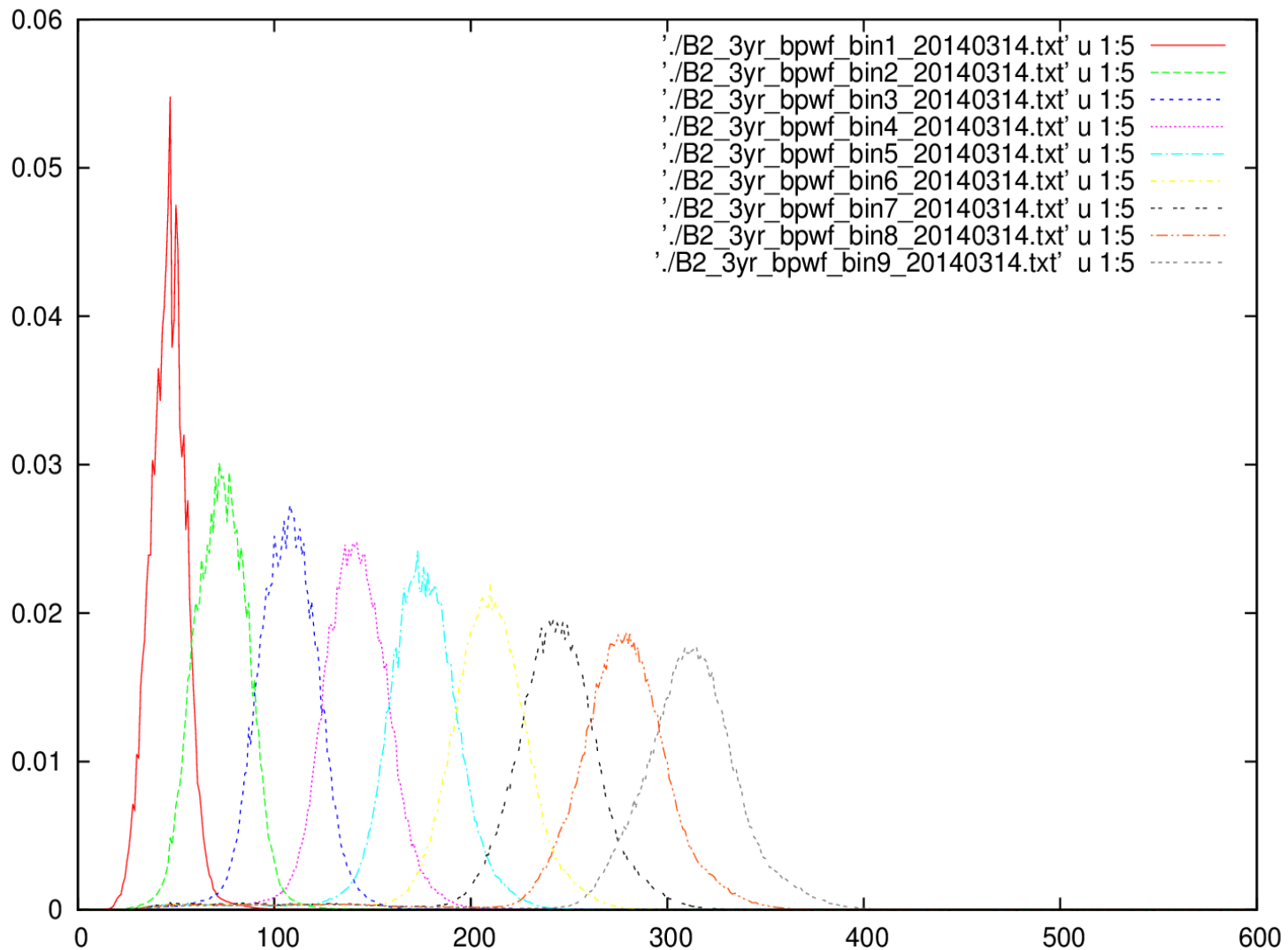
Review of BICEP2

polarization results



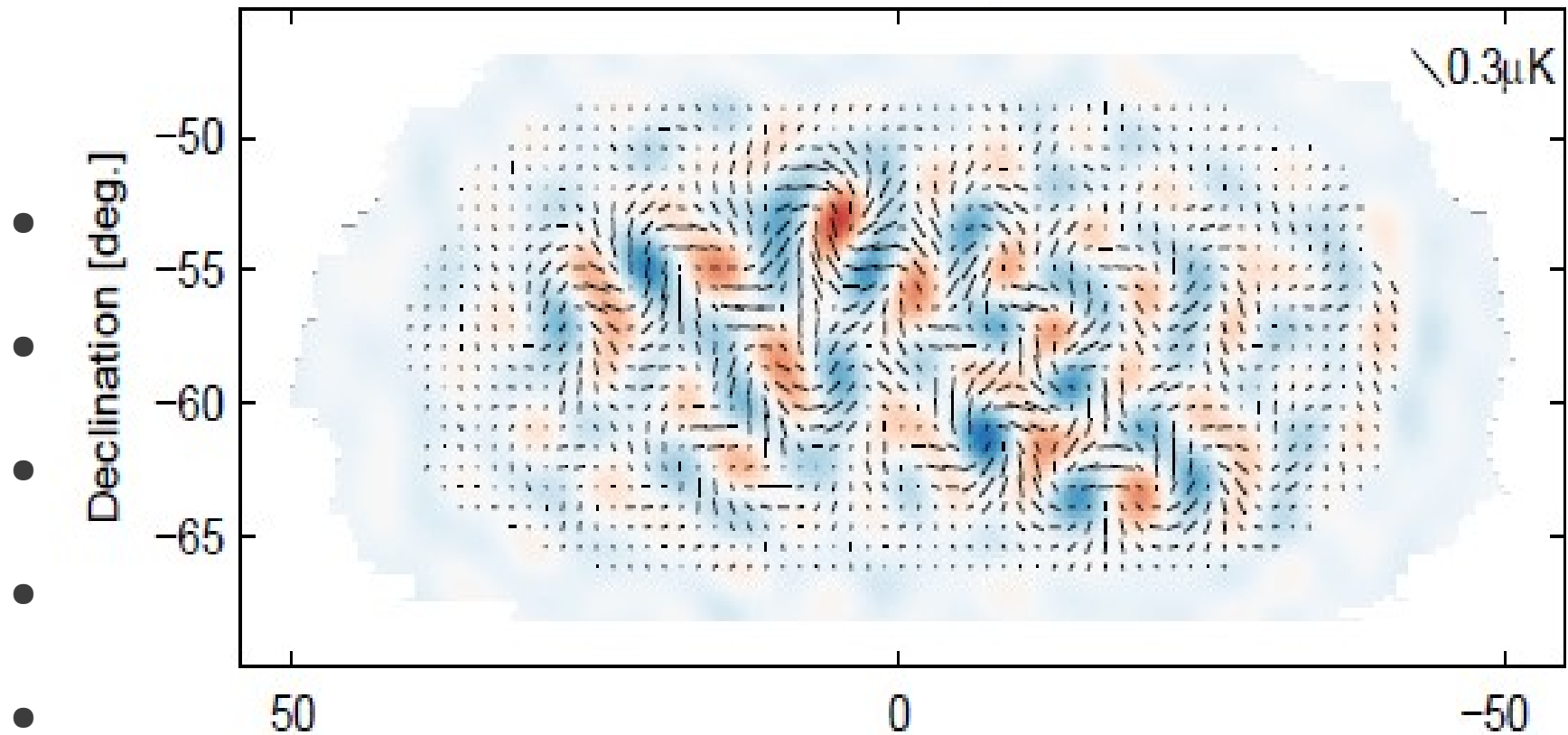
Review of BICEP2 polarization results

- Loc
- Grc
- (fc
- Anç
- Ser
- For
- Ell



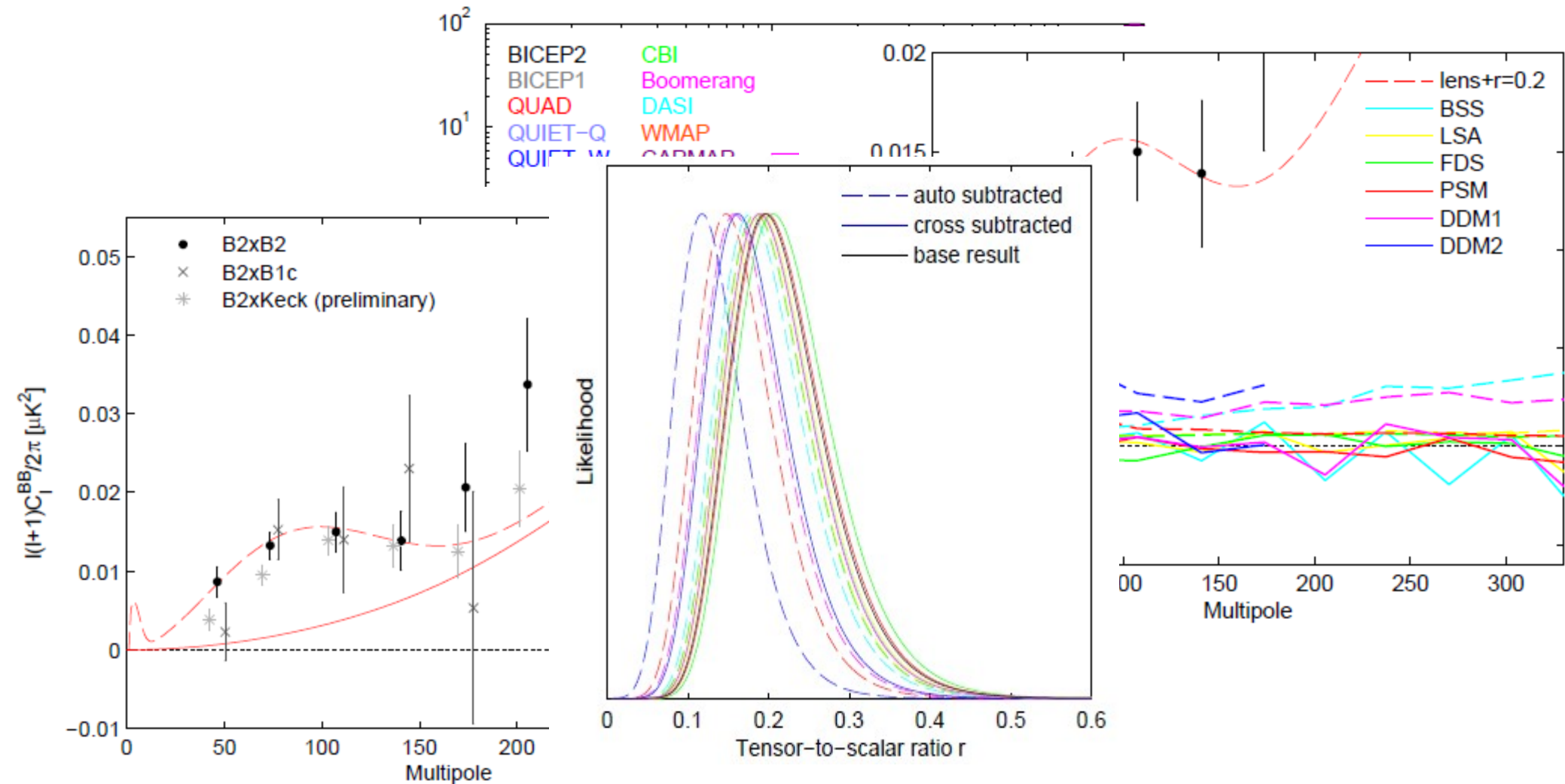
Review of BICEP2 polarization results

- Location: South Pole
- Ground base/a patch of sky



Review of BICEP2 polarization results

- BB spectrum



Review of BICEP2 polarization results

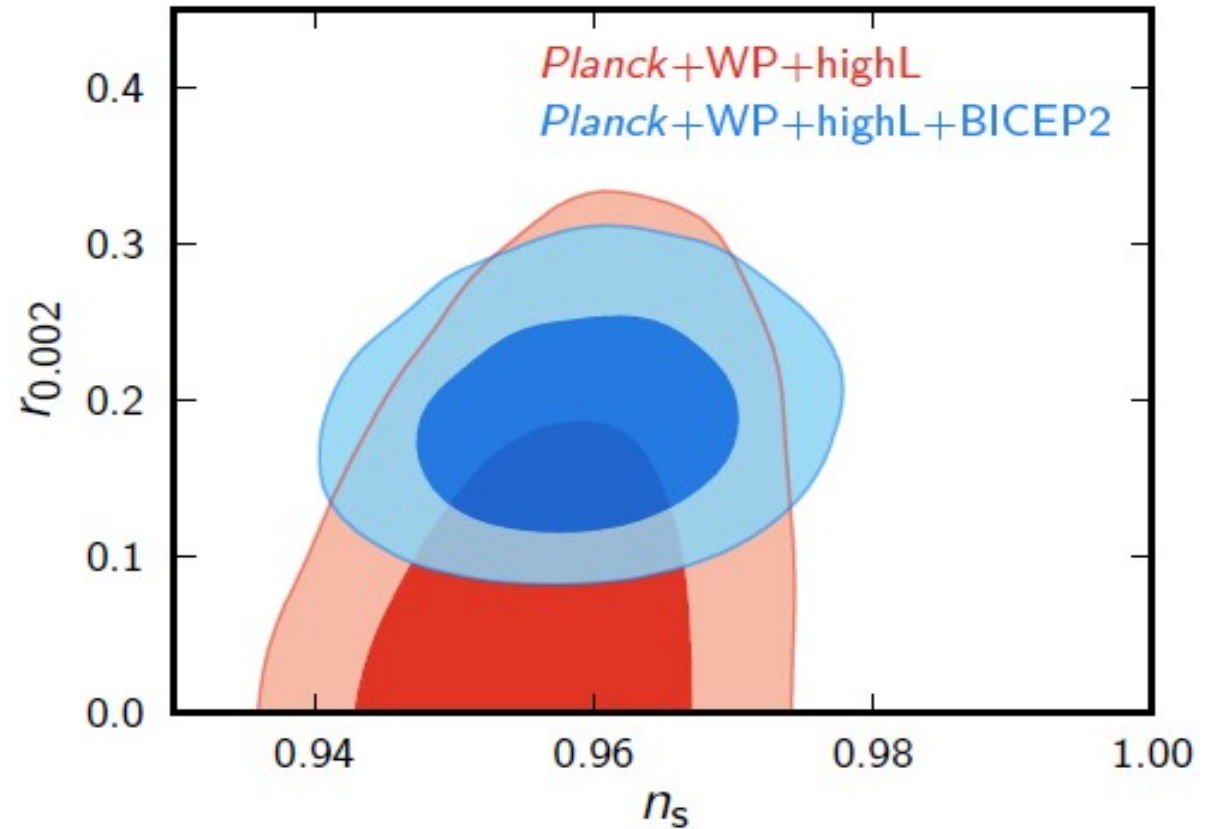
- BB spectrum
- n_s - r contour

$$r = 0.20^{+0.07}_{-0.05}$$

BICEP2 w foreground

$$r = 0.16^{+0.06}_{-0.05}$$

BICEP2 o foreground



$$r < 0.11 \quad (95\%CL)$$

Planck TT

Reconstruction of primordial spectra: Cubic spline method

arXiv:1404.3690

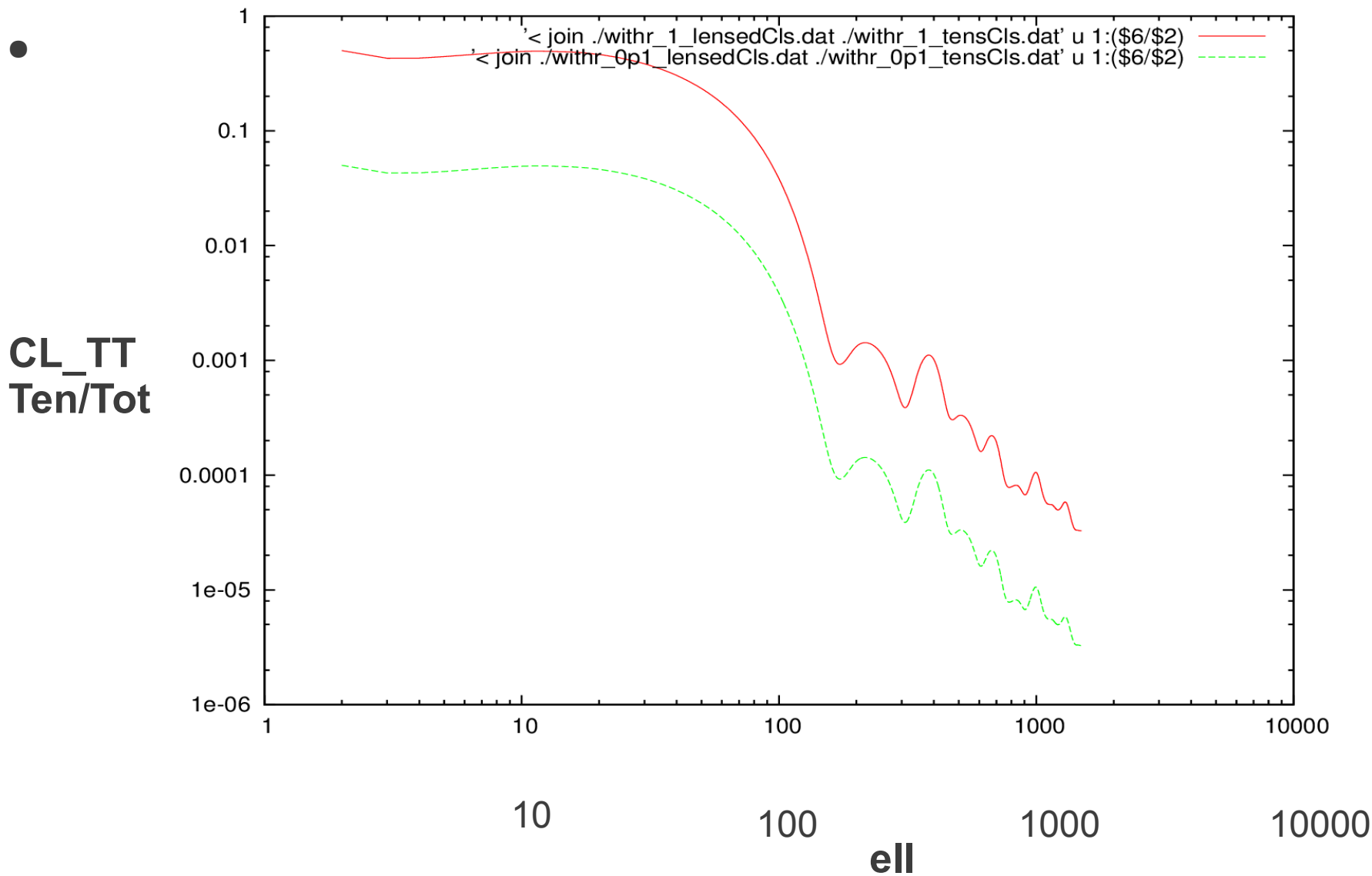
- Cubic spline

Bin Hu, Jian-Wei Hu, Zong-Kuan Guo, Rong-Gen Cai

$$\ln \mathcal{P}(k) = \begin{cases} \left. \frac{d \ln \mathcal{P}(k)}{d \ln k} \right|_{k_1} \ln \frac{k}{k_1} + \ln \mathcal{P}(k_1), & k < k_1; \\ \ln \mathcal{P}(k_i), & k \in \{k_i\}; \\ \text{cubic spline,} & k_i < k < k_{i+1}; \\ \left. \frac{d \ln \mathcal{P}(k)}{d \ln k} \right|_{k_{N_{\text{bin}}}} \ln \frac{k}{k_{N_{\text{bin}}}} + \ln \mathcal{P}(k_{N_{\text{bin}}}), & k > k_{N_{\text{bin}}}. \end{cases}$$

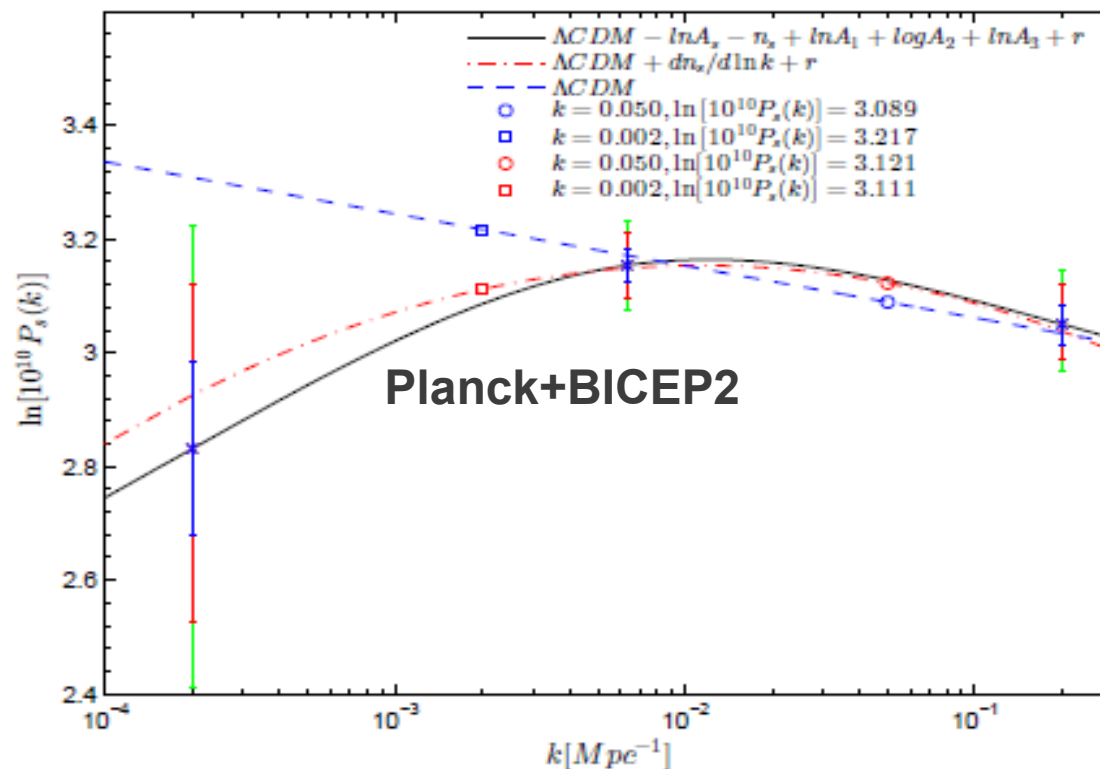
- Scalar spectrum: Power law $A_s k^{n_s - 1}$
log-log \rightarrow straight line

Reconstruction of primordial spectra: Cubic spline method



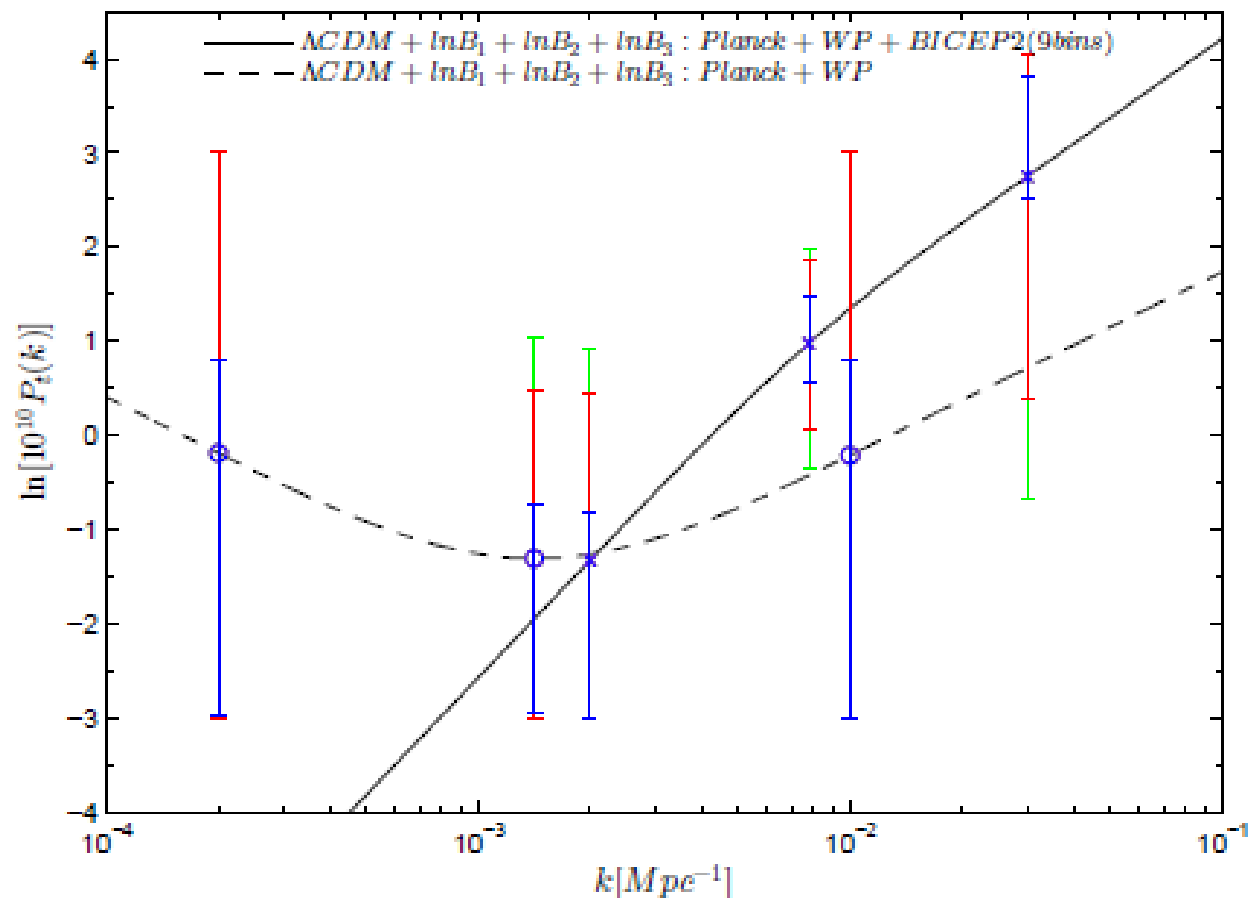
Reconstruction of primordial spectra: Cubic spline method

- Scalar spectrum reconstruction:
Scalar index running $dn_s/d\ln k$



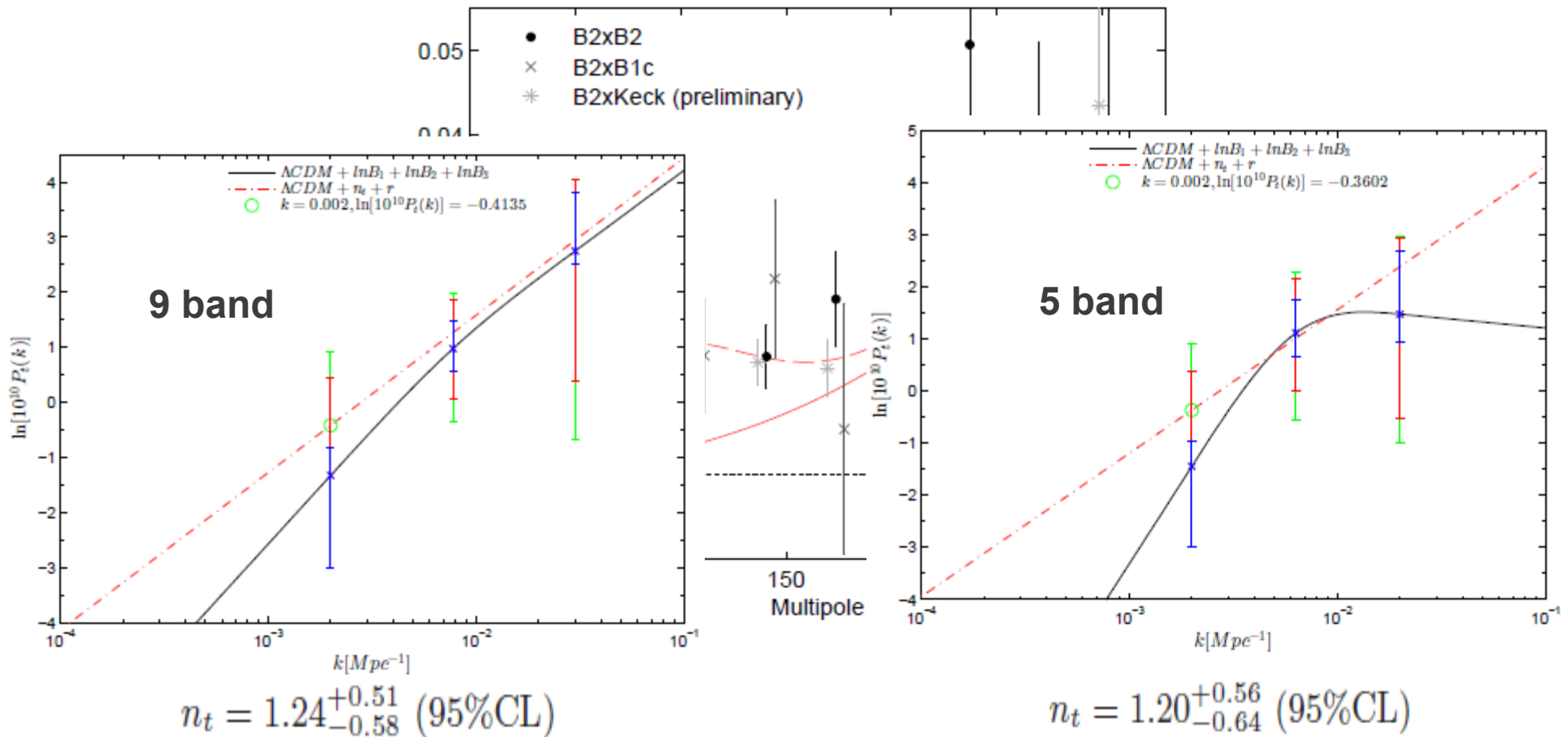
Reconstruction of primordial spectra: Cubic spline method

- Reconstruction of tensor spec $A_t k^{n_t}$



Reconstruction of primordial spectra: Cubic spline method

- 9 bandpower VS 5 bandpower



Reconstruction of primordial spectra: Cubic spline method

- Conclusion:

1. Scalar spectrum: strong significance of non-zero running (3σ)

2. Tensor spectrum: significant tension in Planck and BICEP2 ($2\sim 3\sigma$)

