Constraints on cosmology from the cosmic microwave background power spectrum measured by the Planck mission

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Actually what we really see is...



CMB and foregrounds



CMB channels: 70 (LFI), 100, 143 and 217 (HFI) GHz

How to analyze? Planck likelihood

Low-*l* : *l* < 50, pixel-based approach

- component separation on low resolution map
- uses ~90% of the sky

W

High-l: 50 $\leq l \leq$ 2500, pseudo cross-power spectra

- we use the cleanest channels and apply big masks
- we have to deal with unresolved foregrounds (PS,SZ,CIB) and instrumental systematics (relative calibration factors, beams errors)

$$-2ln\mathcal{L} = \sum_{\ell=\ell_{min}}^{\ell_{max}} (C_{\ell}^{model} - C_{\ell}^{data})^{t} \Sigma^{-1} (C_{\ell}^{model} - C_{\ell}^{data})$$
what we are interested in
$$C_{\ell}^{model} = (c^{i}c^{j})(1 + \beta^{ij}\mu_{\ell}^{ij})(C_{\ell}^{CMB} + C_{\ell}^{PS} + C_{\ell}^{SZ} + C_{\ell}^{CIB})$$
from instrument
from foregrounds
$$q$$

CMB power spectrum

- Different theories lead to different predictions about what the CMB map should statistically look like
- Gives us a way to figure out what the Universe is like



To illustrate: increasing Ω_{cdm} at fixed Ω_{b}

The ACDM model

Simplest model (6 parameters) Consistent with all cosmological observations so far

2 parameters control the primordial density spectrum: $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}(k) = A_s \left(\frac{k}{k_0}\right)^{n_s-1}$

3 parameters control background dynamics:

cold dark matter

$$\Omega_b h^2$$
 $\Omega_c h^2$ H_0
baryons Hubble

optical depth (au) due to reionization (how much CMB gets lost on its way to us)

And a bunch of assumptions (which can be tested: 'extensions to ACDM')

$$\Omega_k = 0$$
 (flatness) $\mathcal{P}_t(k) = A_t \left(\frac{k}{k_0} \right)^{n_t} = 0$ (no tensor power)

 ${
m d}n_s/{
m d}lnk=0$ (no running) $\sum m_
u=0.06~{
m eV}$ (negligible mass)

 $N_{
m eff}=3.046~$ (no extra relativistic species)

Planck 2013 with the vanilla ACDM



Multipole l

Number of relativistic species N_{eff}

Standard value = 3.046:

3 neutrino species + energy injected by e⁺e⁻ annihilation

Affects the expansion rate in primordial Universe: $N_{eff} \leftrightarrow \theta_d / \theta_s \propto H^{0.5}$



N_{eff} from CMB

- Mild preference for N_{eff} > 3.046 suggested from recent CMB anisotropy measurements (WMAP/ACT/SPT)
- Planck results:



$N_{\rm eff} = 3.30 \pm 0.27 + BAO$

Total mass of active neutrinos: M_{ν}

- ν oscillations $\rightarrow \nu$ are massive
- Universe cooled $\rightarrow v$ transitioned to non-relativistic

 ν contribute to Ω_m but not to structure formation below their free streaming scale

Suppression of the CMB gravitational lensing potential 10% in power for M_{ν} = 0.66 eV

95% C.L. $M_{\nu} < 0.85 \text{ eV}$ +lensing $M_{\nu} < 0.25 \text{ eV}$ +lensing + BAO



Dark energy: Λ or dynamical?



Helium abundance: Y_P

It can be predicted as a function of ω_b and N_{eff} Y_{P} will impact the damping tail



fixing N_{eff} (= 3.046)

$$Y_{\rm P} = 0.266 \pm 0.21$$

$$N_{\text{eff}} = 3.33^{+0.59}_{-0.83}$$

 $Y_{\text{P}} = 0.254^{+0.041}_{-0.033}$

Curvature: Ω_k

CMB suffers from the "geometrical degeneracy" It can be broken with addition of probes of late time physics





- The *Planck* mission has provided a stress test to the spatiallyflat 6 parameters <u>ACDM</u> model.
- *Planck* sets some strong contraints on tensor-to-scalar ratio, neutrinos, M_{ν} , curvature, dark energy, Helium and deuterium abundances, variation of the fine structure constant, ...
- Stay tuned. Mid 2014: full mission (29 months) + polarization