

Modern cosmology 4: The cosmic microwave background

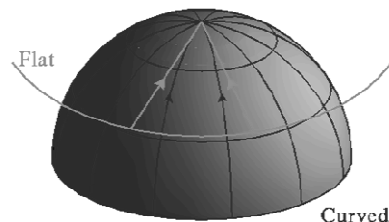
- **Expectations**
- **Experiments: from COBE to Planck**
 - COBE
 - ground-based experiments
 - WMAP
 - Planck
- **Analysis**
- **Results**

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Expectations

- Reasonable characteristic size would be Hubble length $c/H \approx 0.2$ Mpc at $z \approx 1100$
- Angular diameter distance of surface of last scattering = $d_p/1100 \approx 3ct_0/1100 \approx 12$ Mpc
- So characteristic angular size ≈ 17 mrad = 1° (more precisely $l = 220/\sqrt{\Omega}$)
 - depends on geometry
 - in closed universe given linear size corresponds to larger angle
 - vice versa for open universe

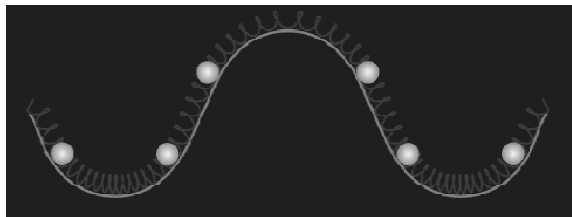


All pictures from Wayne Hu,
<http://background.uchicago.edu/~whu/intermediate/intermediate.html>
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Expectations

- Gravity and pressure create oscillations in photon-baryon fluid
 - these give higher “harmonics” in power spectrum
 - baryons add to density but not pressure → enhance compression peaks (odd numbers) over rarefaction

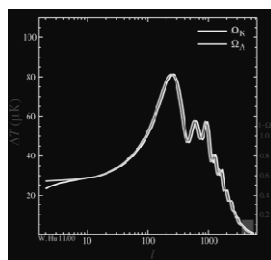


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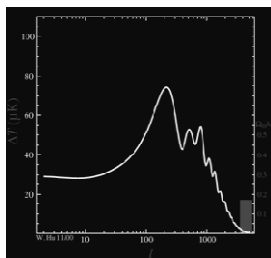
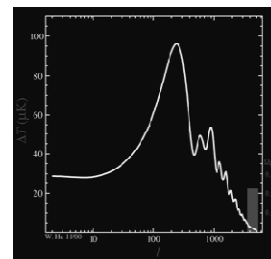
red is hot – blue is cold!

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Effect on power spectrum



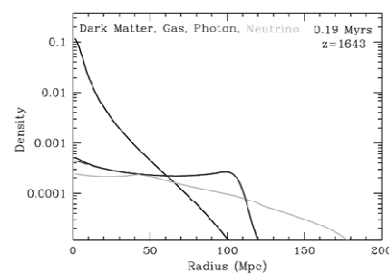
Animations by
Wayne Hu:
curvature/Λ
baryons
matter



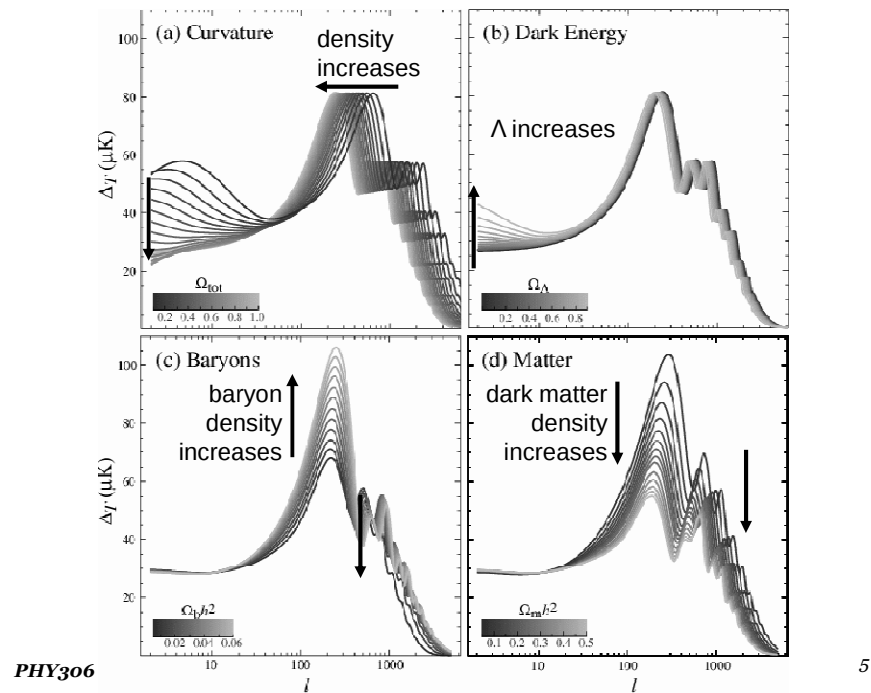
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Animation
by Daniel
Eisenstein

Formation
of acoustic
peak in
galaxy
surveys



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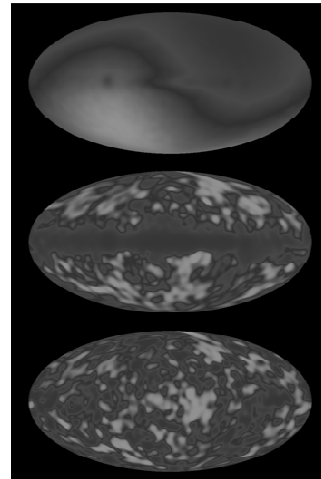
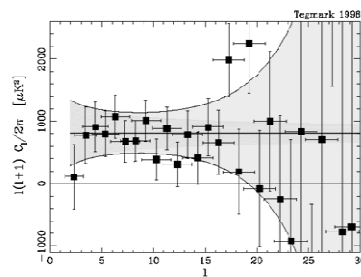
Experiments

- **Basic aim**
 - ▶ obtain measurements of $\delta T/T$
 - ▶ over as much of the sky as possible
 - ▶ with as high an angular resolution as possible
- **Problems**
 - ▶ foreground emission from Galaxy and solar system
 - ▶ can be distinguished by different spectrum
 - ▶ instrumental noise
 - ▶ must minimise



Experiments

- COBE
 - low Earth orbit
 - poor angular resolution so only sensitive to $l < 20$



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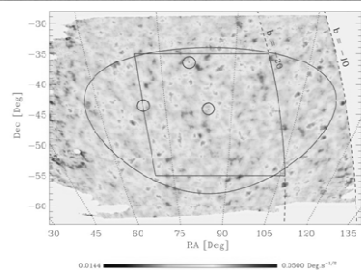
Experiments

- Next generation after COBE: ground and balloon-based experiments
 - much better angular resolution
 - limited sky coverage
 - limited exposure time
- Next generation space-based experiments
 - WMAP and Planck
 - whole-sky coverage with good angular resolution
- New ground-based experiments
 - polarisation and high angular resolution

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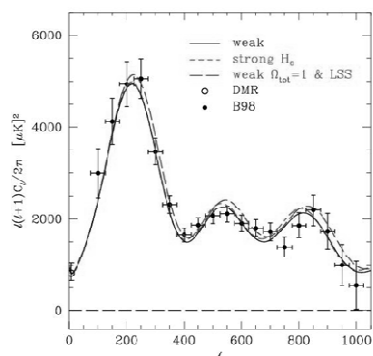
Experiments



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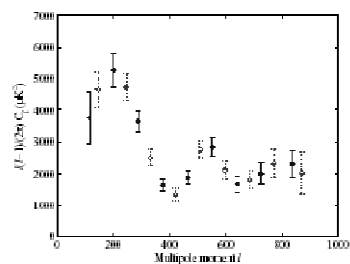
BOOMERanG

Balloon Observations Of Millimetric
Extragalactic Radiation AND Geophysics



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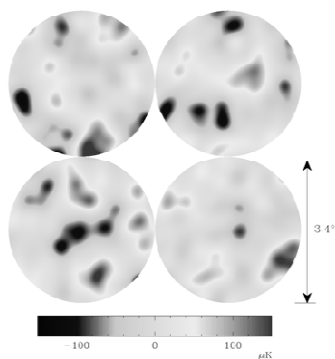
Experiments



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DASI

Degree Angular Scale Interferometer



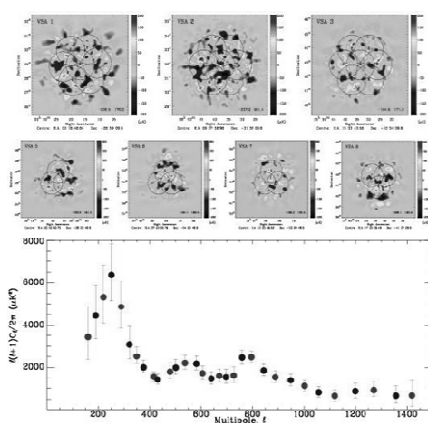
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Experiments



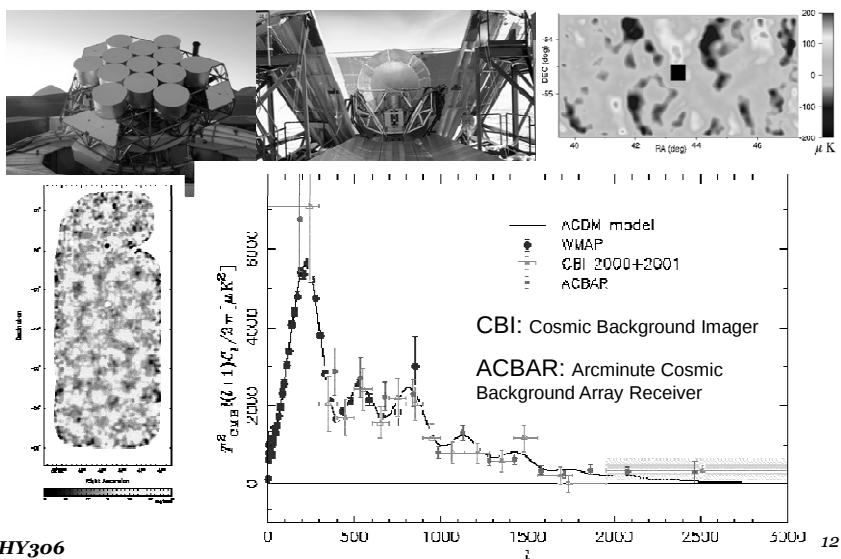
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VSA Very Small Array



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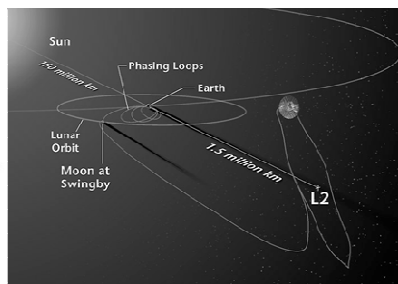
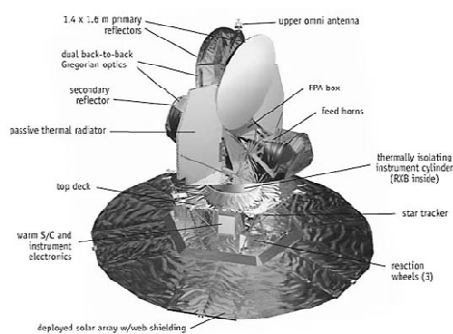
Experiments



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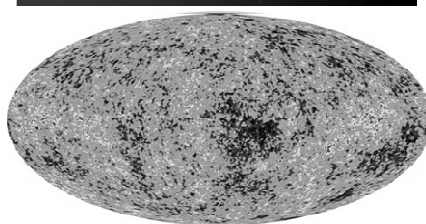
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Experiments



WMAP

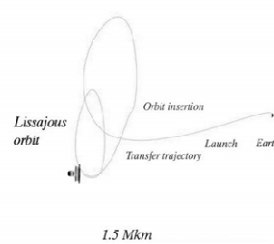
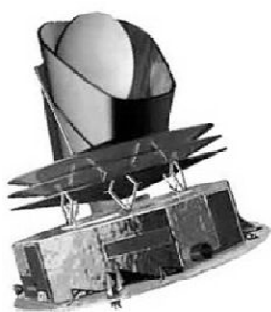
Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe



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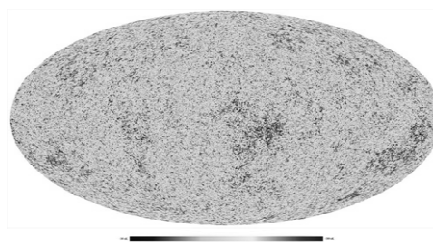
Experiments



Planck

launched 14 May 2009

CMB results came out April 2013



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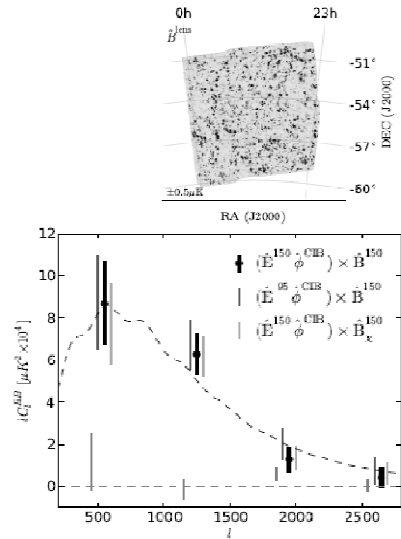
Experiments



South Pole Telescope

10 m telescope for mm and sub-mm wavelengths

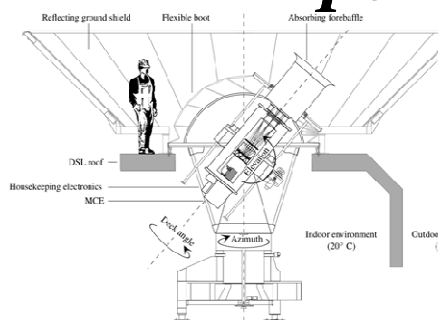
Measured B-mode polarisation at high ℓ due to gravitational lensing, July 2013



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Experiments



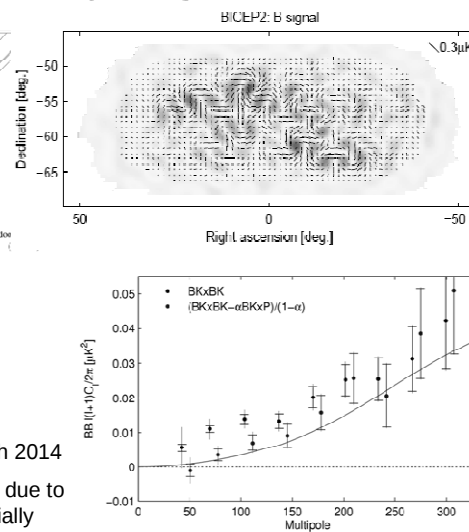
BICEP2

26 cm refractor in cryostat for very low-noise polarisation measurements

Measured B-mode polarisation at low ℓ , March 2014

Unfortunately this seems to have been largely due to dust, not primordial gravitational waves as initially thought

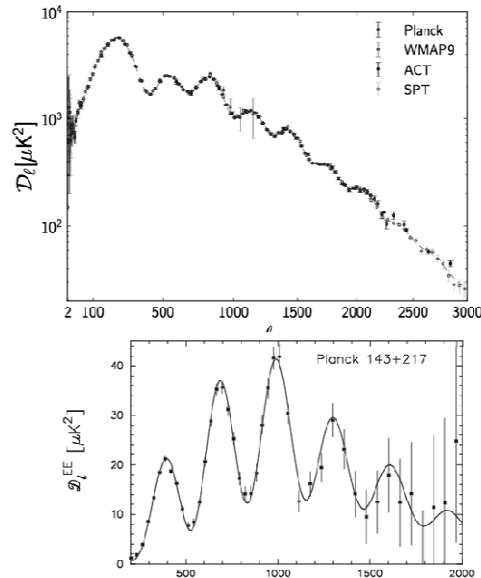
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Results

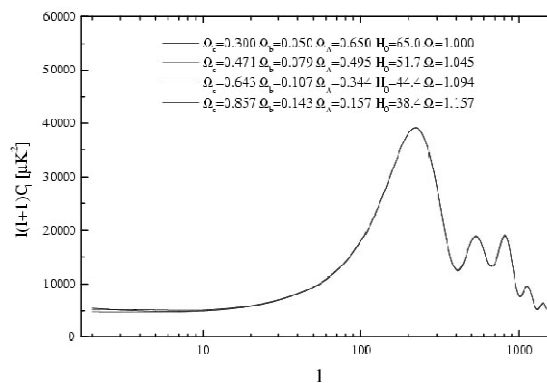
- WMAP measured first three peaks
- Planck measures out to 7th peak
- Planck also measures E-mode polarisation
 - ▶ first seen by DASI
 - ▶ good cross-check of model



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Health Warning...

- CMB data are not the answer to Life, the Universe, and Everything
 - ▶ need to combine with other data
 - ▶ but together with those other data, do provide unprecedented precision



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