

The present and future of the most favoured Inflationary Models

Miguel Escudero Abenza

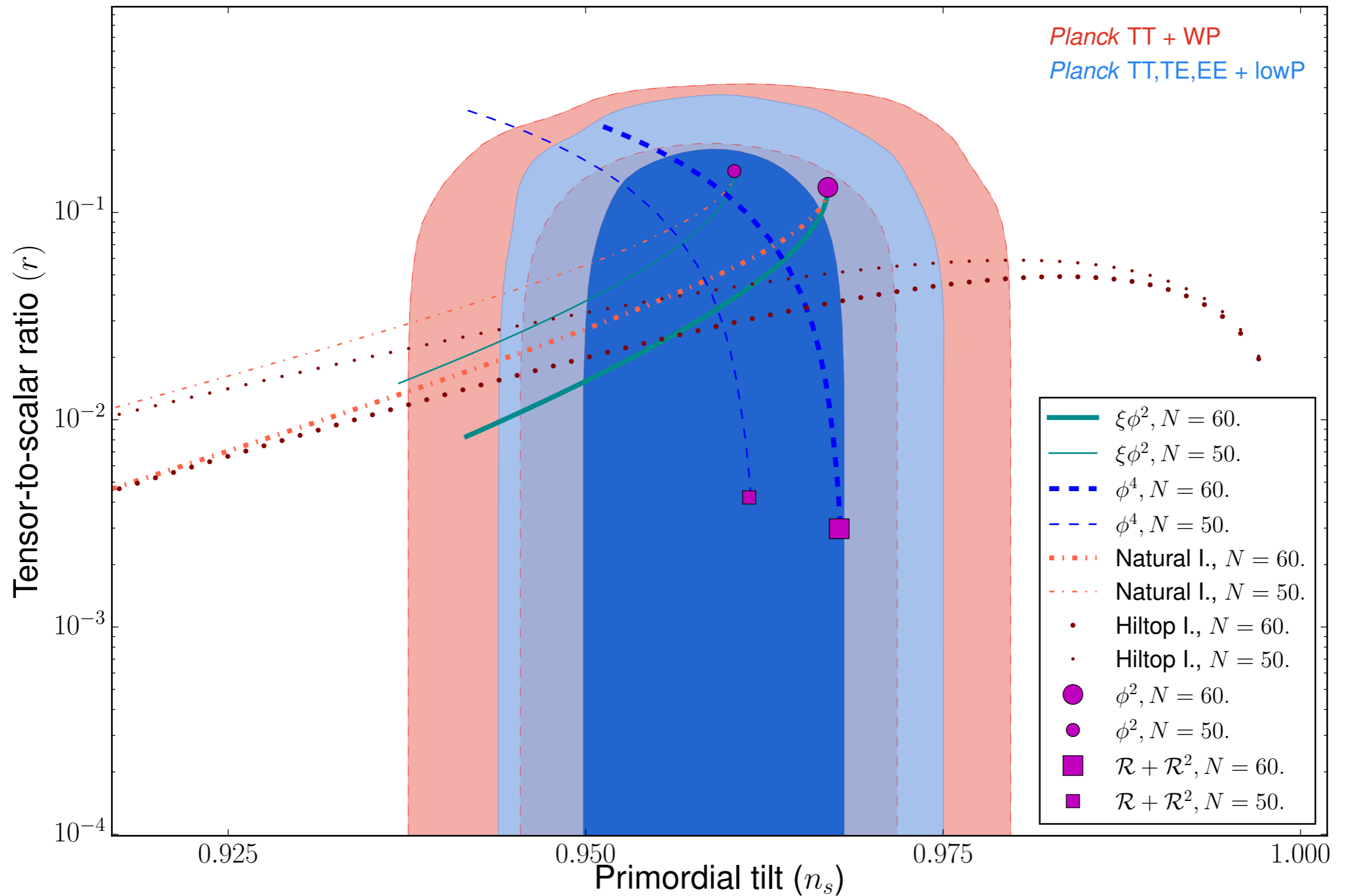
Based on [arXiv:1509.05419](https://arxiv.org/abs/1509.05419)

In collaboration with Héctor Ramirez, Olga Mena, Lotfi
Boubekour and Elena Giusarma



EXCELENCIA
SEVERO
OCHOA

Motivation



Contents

- 1) Fundamentals of Inflation
- 2) CMB Theory
 - a) TT spectra
 - b) Polarization: E and B modes
- 2) CMB Observations
 - a) Foregrounds: Synchrotron and Dust
 - b) Planck, Bicep2 and COrE
- 3) Analysis and statistical methods
- 4) Results
- 5) Prospects

FLRW Universe

Background FLRW:

$$ds^2 = a^2(\tau) \{ -d\tau^2 + dx^i dx_i \}$$

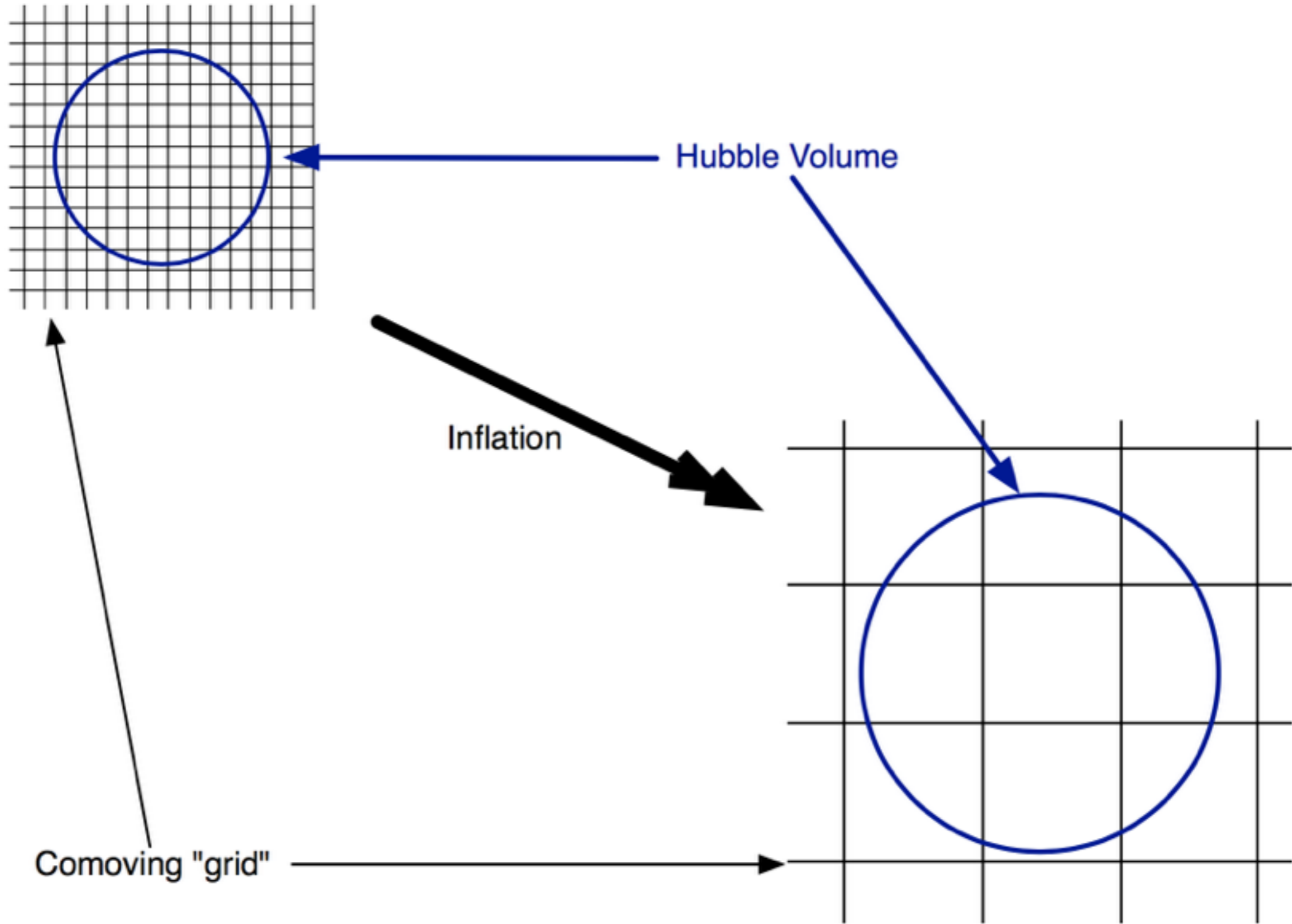
$$G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

Perturbed FLRW metric in Newtonian gauge:

$$ds^2 = a^2(\tau) \{ -(1 + 2\psi)d\tau^2 + (1 - 2\phi)dx^i dx_i - h_{ij}dx^i dx^j \}$$

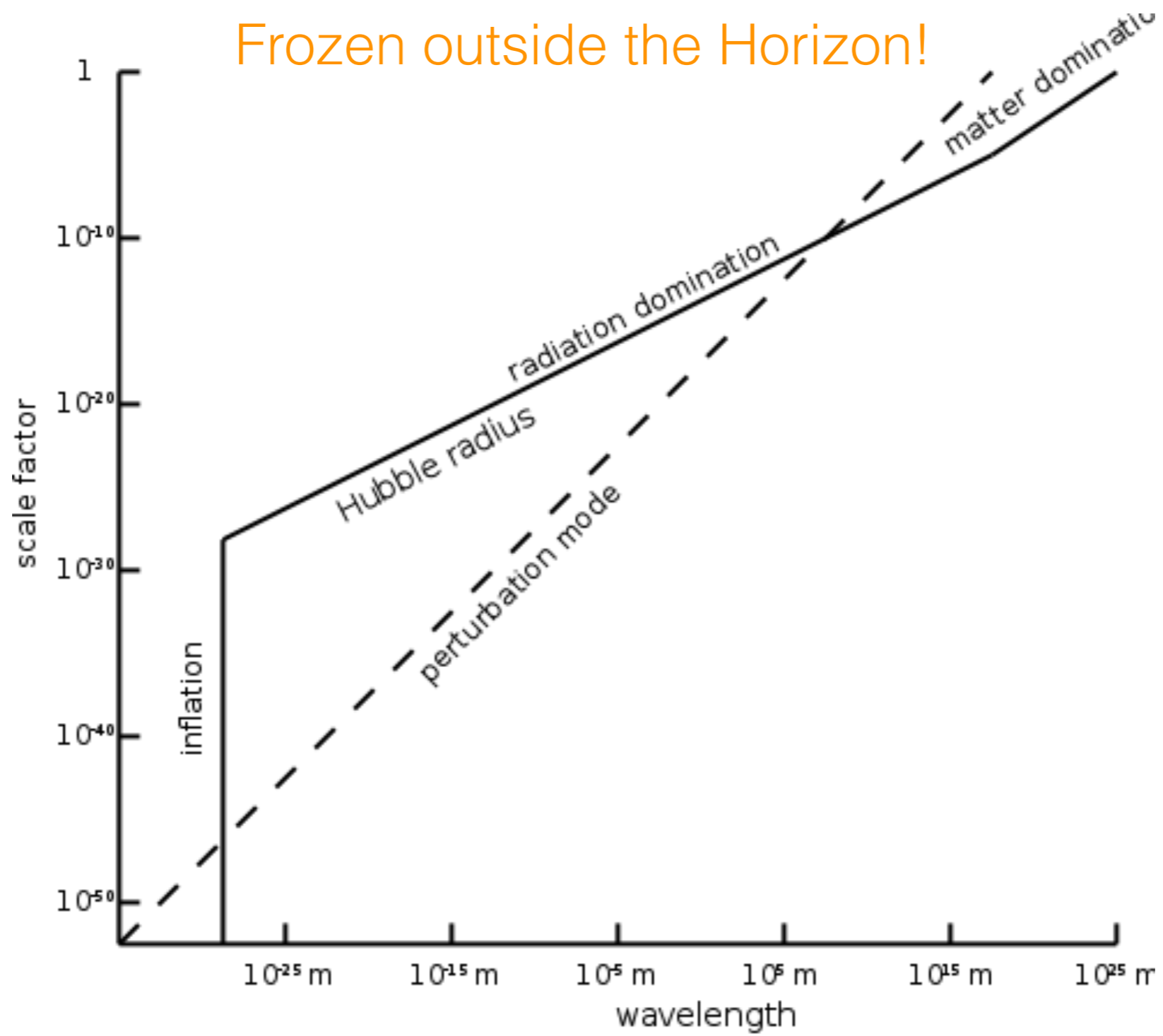
$$\delta G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} \delta T_{\mu\nu}$$

Exponential Expansion

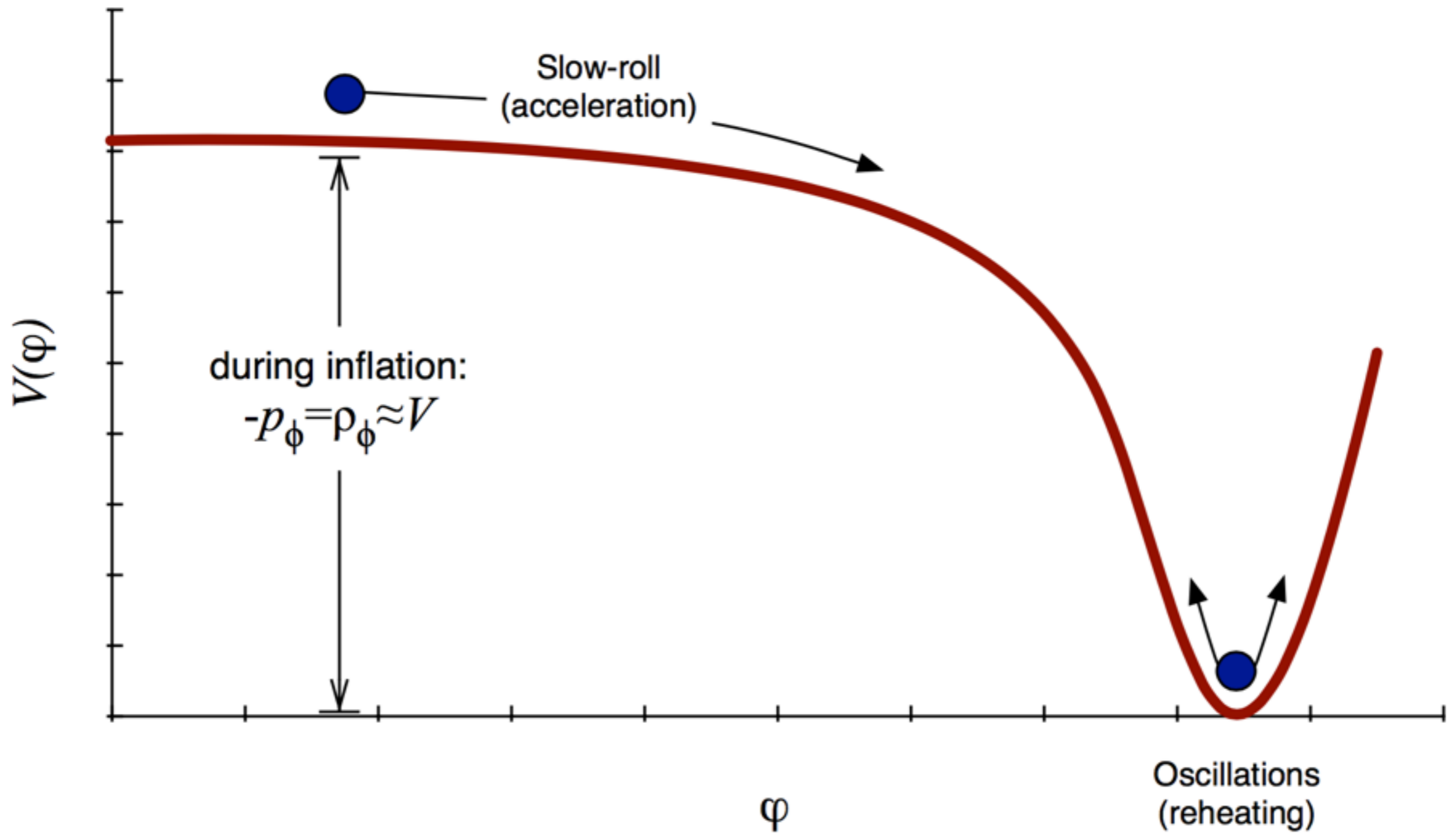


Scales

Frozen outside the Horizon!



Slow Roll



Inflationary Models

Chaotic scenario

$$V(\phi) \propto \phi^2$$

Natural Inflation

$$V(\phi) = V_0 [1 - \cos(\phi/f)]$$

Hilltop scenarios

$$V(\phi) = V_0 [1 - (\phi/\mu)^p]$$

Non-minimally coupled Higgs-like scenario

$$V(\phi) = \frac{\lambda (\phi^2 - v^2)^2}{4 \left(1 + \xi \phi^2 / M_{\text{pl}}^2\right)^2} \quad v = 0$$

$\xi \rightarrow \infty$ R^2 Starobinsky

$\xi \rightarrow 0$ $V \propto \phi^4$

Fundamentals of Inflation

Attractor solution

Final state independent of the initial conditions

Exponential acceleration

Solves the Horizon, Flatness and Monopole problems

Predictions

Perturbations seed (adiabatic/isocurvature)

Nearly scale invariant power spectrum

Stochastic background of gravitational waves

Implications of Inflation

Curvature perturbation in Fourier space: $\mathcal{R}_{\vec{k}}$

$$\langle \mathcal{R}_{\vec{k}} \rangle = 0 \quad \langle \mathcal{R}_{\vec{k}} \mathcal{R}_{\vec{p}} \rangle = (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\vec{p} + \vec{k}) \frac{2\pi^2}{k^3} \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}(k)$$

Implications of Inflation

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Nearly scale invariant power spectrum:

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}(k) = A_s \left(\frac{k}{k_*} \right)^{n_s - 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \alpha_s \ln(k/k_*) + \frac{1}{3!} \beta_s (\ln(k/k_*))^2 + \dots}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_t(k) = A_t \left(\frac{k}{k_*} \right)^{n_t + \dots}$$

$$r = \frac{\mathcal{P}_t(k_*)}{\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}(k_*)}$$

$$k_* = 0.05 \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$

Implications of Inflation

Curvature perturbation in Fourier space: $\mathcal{R}_{\vec{k}}$

$$\langle \mathcal{R}_{\vec{k}} \rangle = 0 \quad \langle \mathcal{R}_{\vec{k}} \mathcal{R}_{\vec{p}} \rangle = (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\vec{p} + \vec{k}) \frac{2\pi^2}{k^3} \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}(k)$$

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$$\mathcal{P}_t(k) = A_t \left(\frac{k}{k_*} \right)^{n_t + \dots} \quad r = \frac{\mathcal{P}_t(k_*)}{\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}(k_*)} \quad k_* = 0.05 \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$

Predictions for single field slow-roll Inflation:

$$r : \{10^{-4} \rightarrow 0.1\}$$

$$n_t : \{-0.02 \rightarrow 0\}$$

$$n_s : \{0.94 \rightarrow 0.98\}$$

$$\alpha_s : \{-10^{-3} \rightarrow -10^{-4}\}$$

$$\beta_s : \{-10^{-4} \rightarrow -10^{-5}\}$$

CMB Anisotropies

Intensity, $I \Rightarrow T$

Polarization, Q, U

$$A, B = T, E, B \quad \theta = 180^\circ / \ell$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{A}(\theta, \phi) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l a_{lm}^{\mathcal{A}} Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$$

$$C_l^{A,B} = \langle \Delta \mathcal{A} \Delta \mathcal{B} \rangle = \frac{l(l+1)}{2\pi} \sum_{m=-l}^l \frac{a_{lm}^{A*} a_{lm}^B}{2l+1}$$

CMB Anisotropies

$$C_{\ell}^{AB,s} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dk}{k} \Delta_{\ell,\mathcal{A}}^s(k) \Delta_{\ell,\mathcal{B}}^s(k) \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}(k)$$

$$C_{\ell}^{AB,t} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dk}{k} \Delta_{\ell,\mathcal{A}}^t(k) \Delta_{\ell,\mathcal{B}}^t(k) \mathcal{P}_t(k)$$

$$C_{\ell}^{AB,\text{tot}} = C_{\ell}^{AB,s} + C_{\ell}^{AB,t}$$

$$\delta G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} \delta T_{\mu\nu}$$

$\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} = T, E, B$

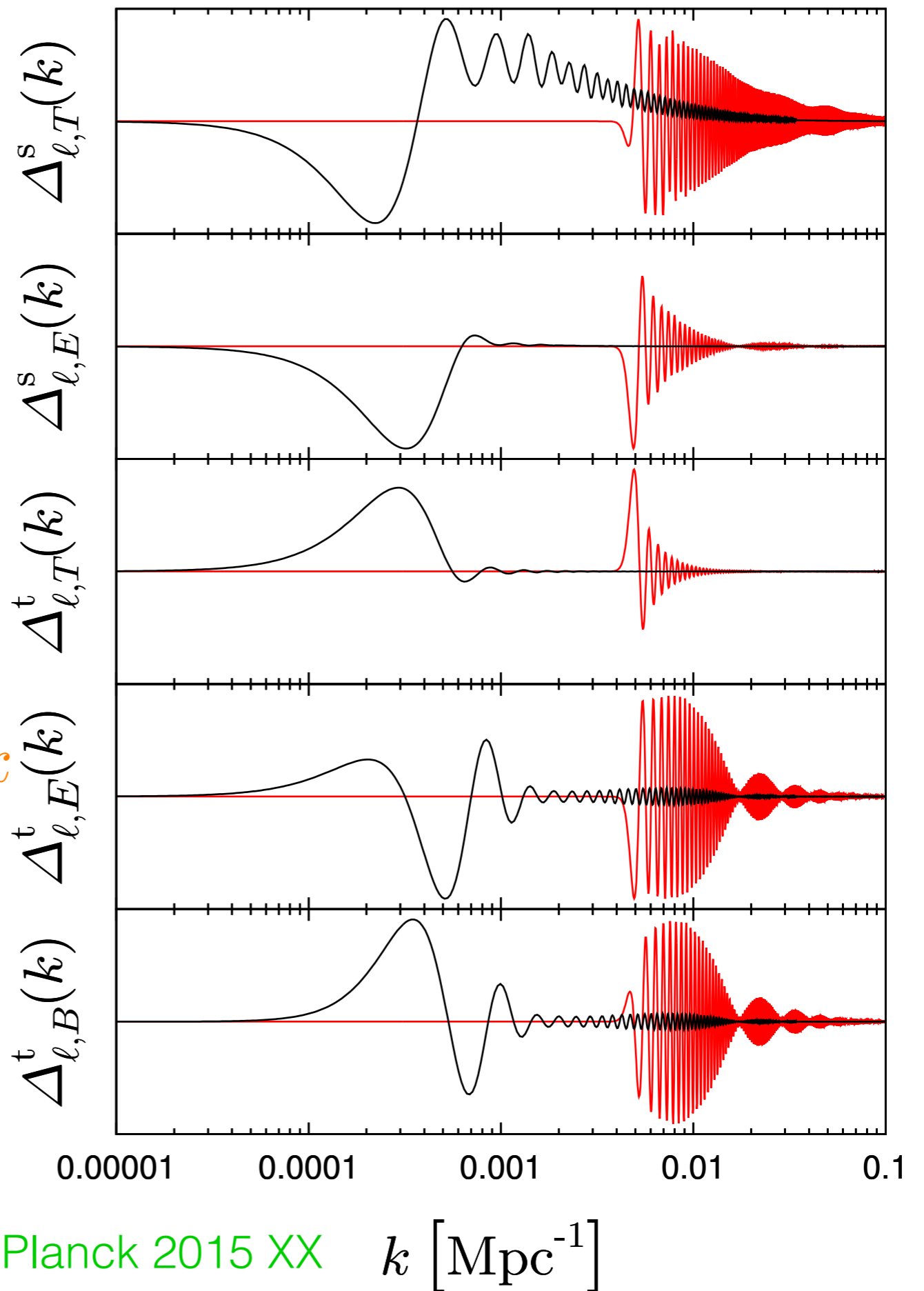
Transfer Functions:

Red $\ell = 65$

Black $\ell = 2$

Small Scales: large ℓ , large k

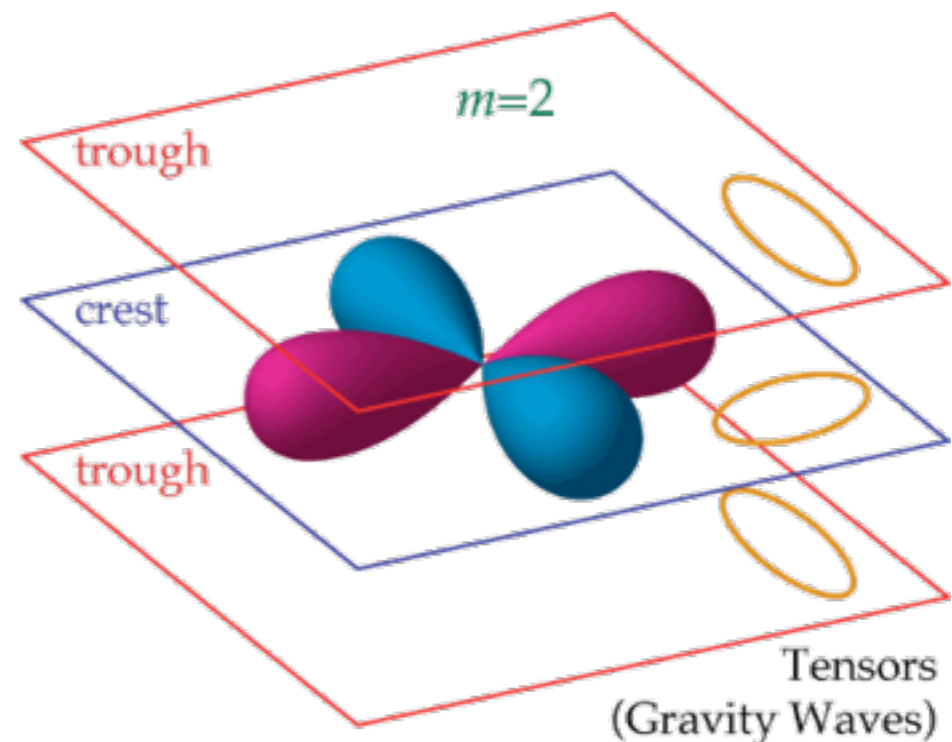
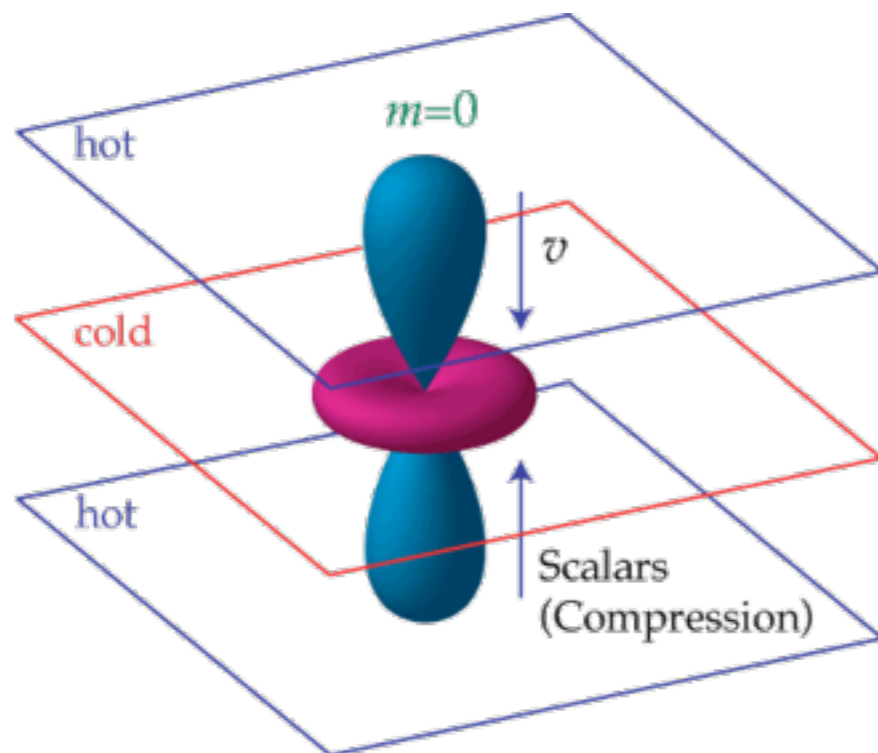
Large Scales: small ℓ , small k



CMB anisotropies

Perturbations and Thompson Scattering: Kosowski 96'

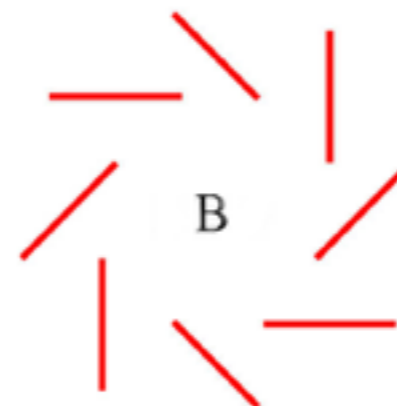
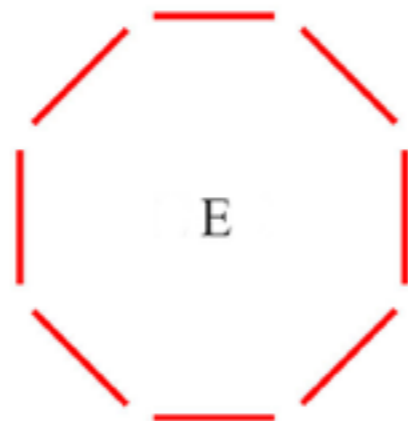
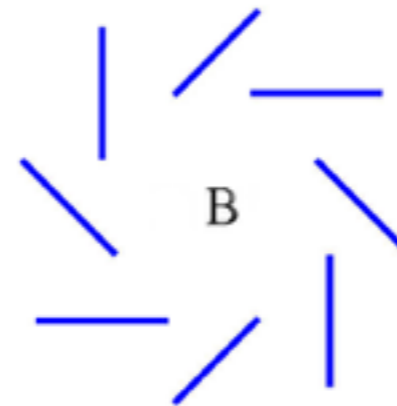
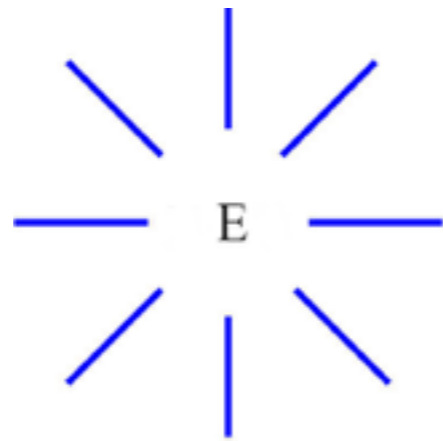
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{3\sigma_T}{8\pi} (\epsilon \cdot \epsilon') = \frac{3\sigma_T}{8\pi} \frac{1 + \cos(\theta)^2}{2}$$



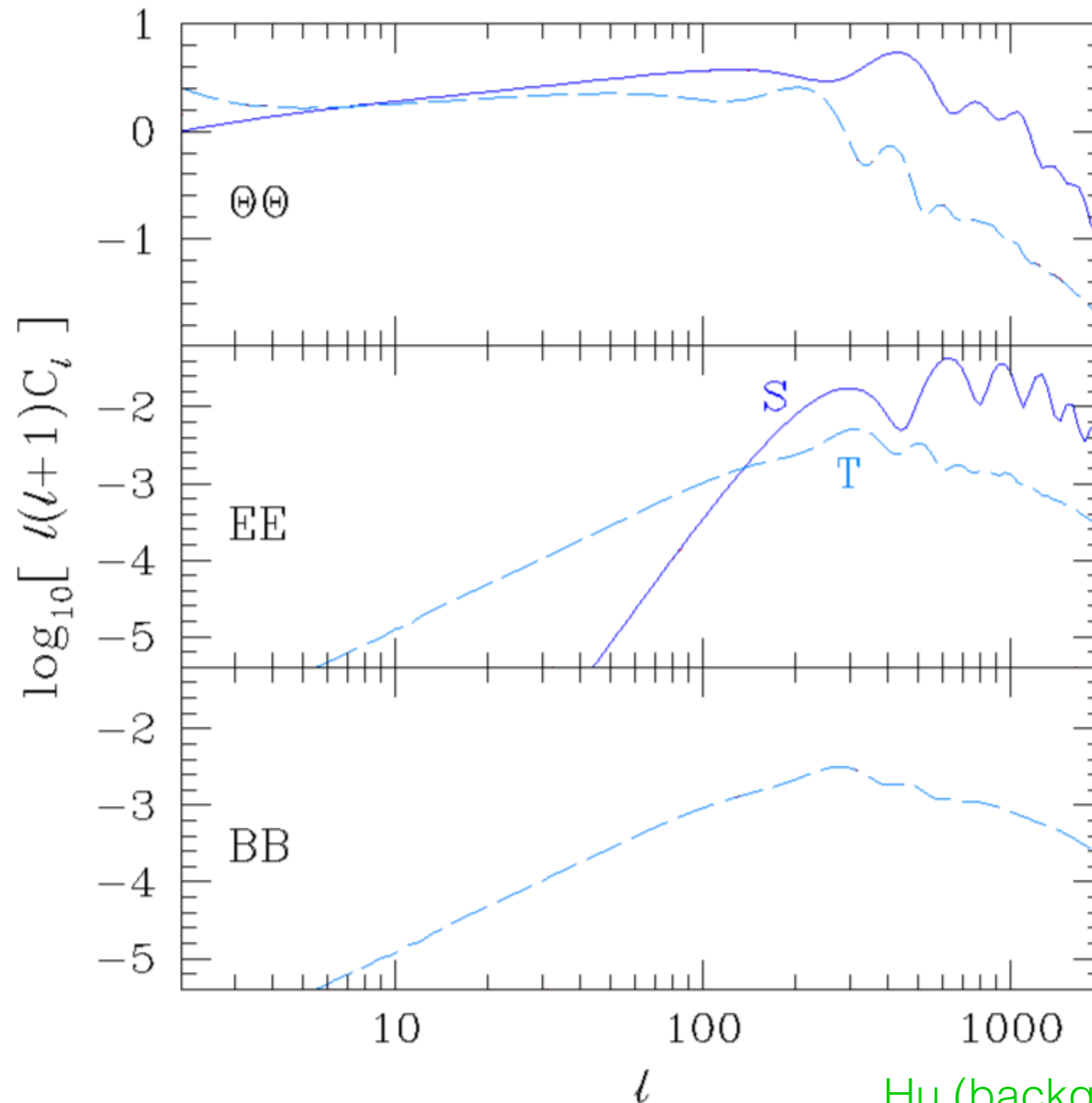
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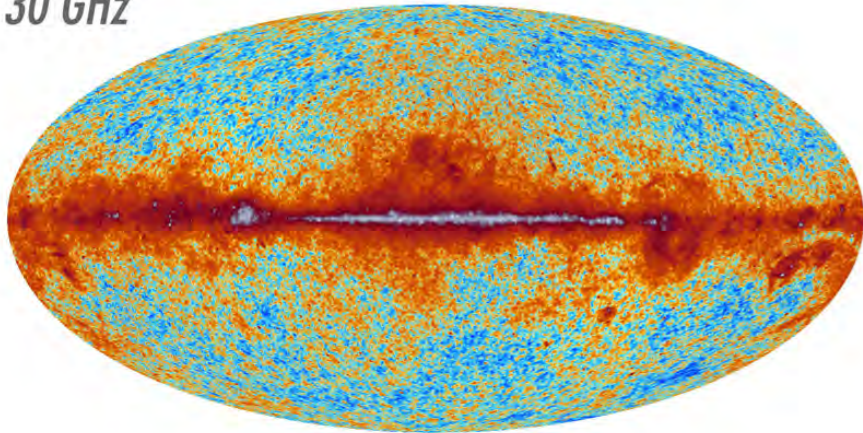
CMB Spectra



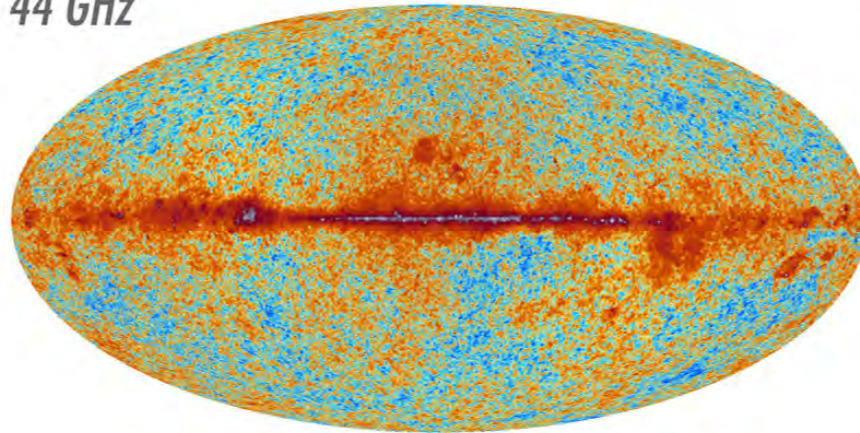
$$\delta G_{\mu\nu}^s \Rightarrow \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} \delta T_{\mu\nu}^{\gamma B}$$

The sky in radio

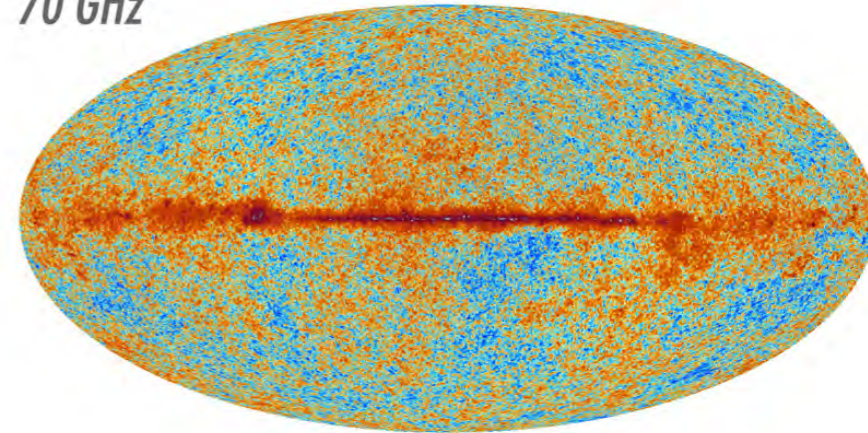
30 GHz



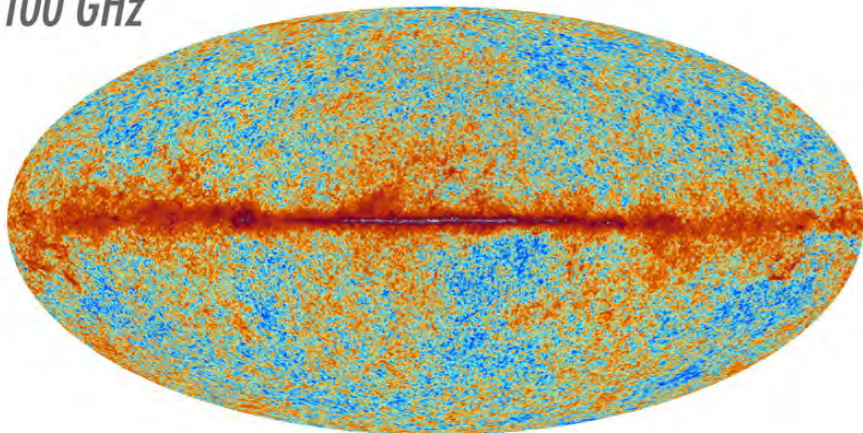
44 GHz



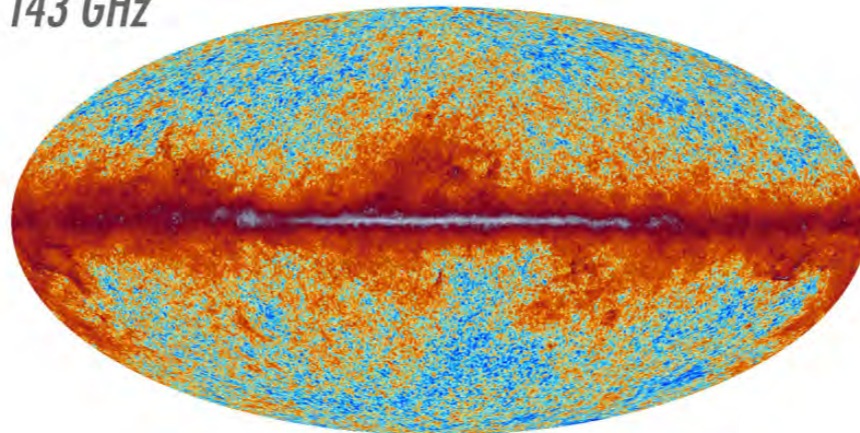
70 GHz



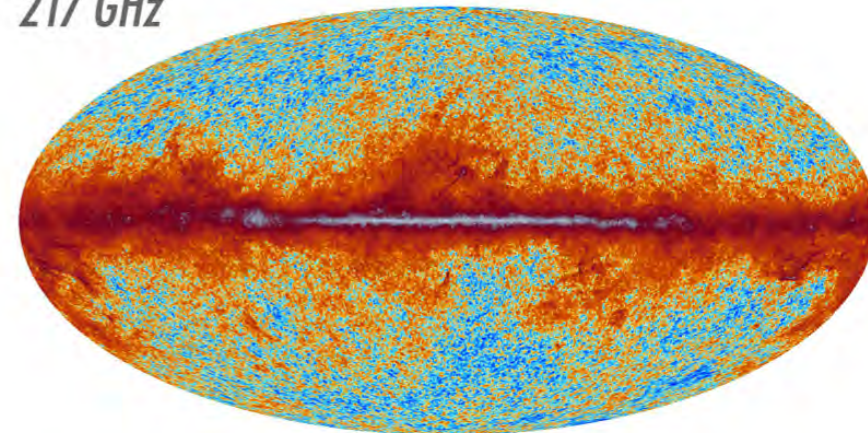
100 GHz



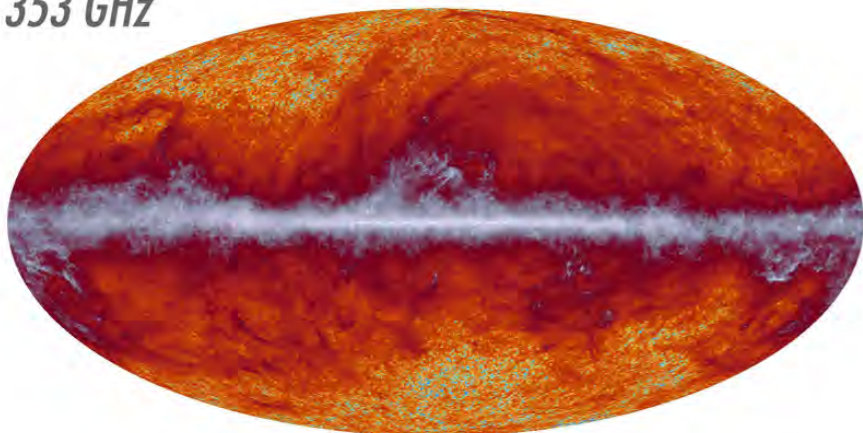
143 GHz



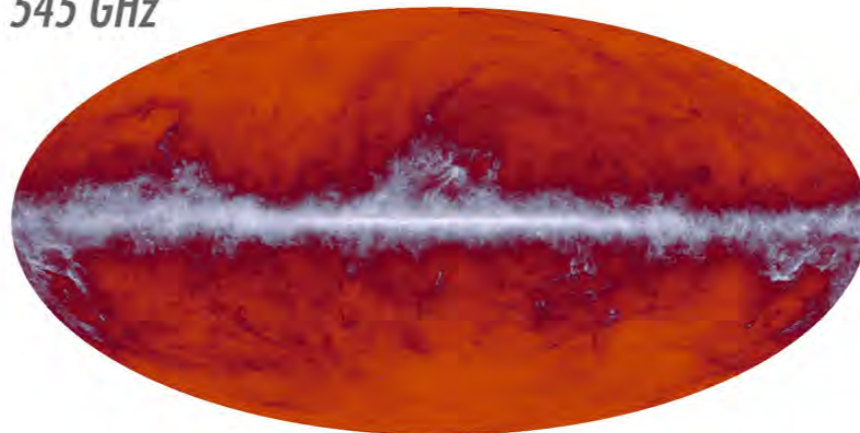
217 GHz



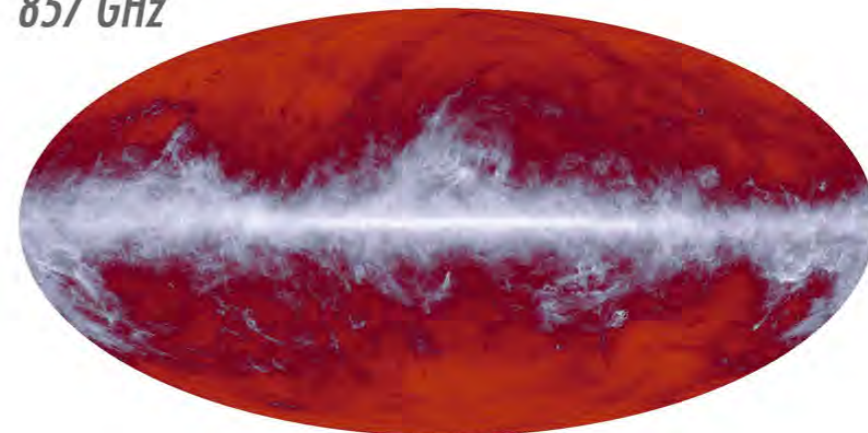
353 GHz



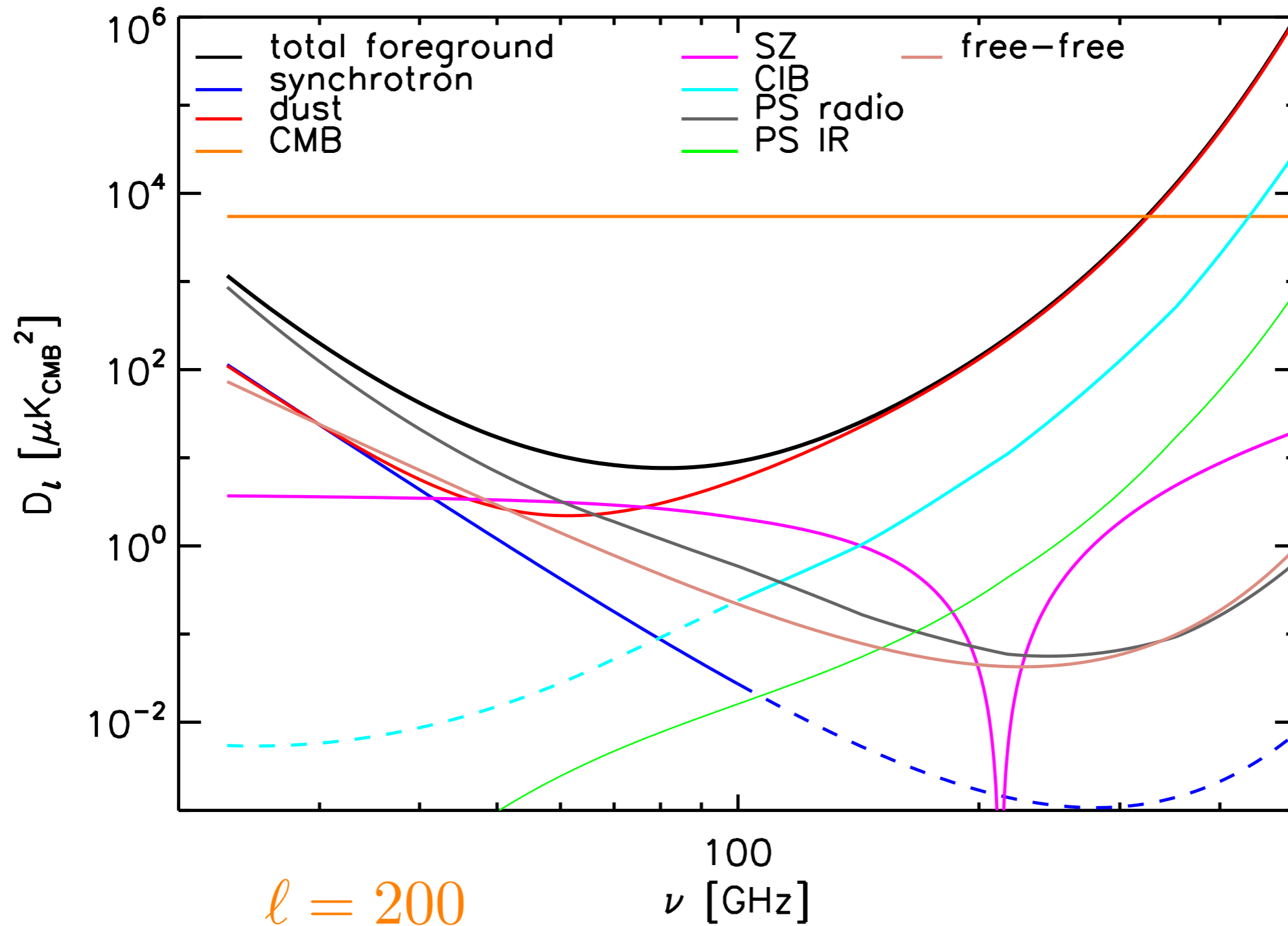
545 GHz



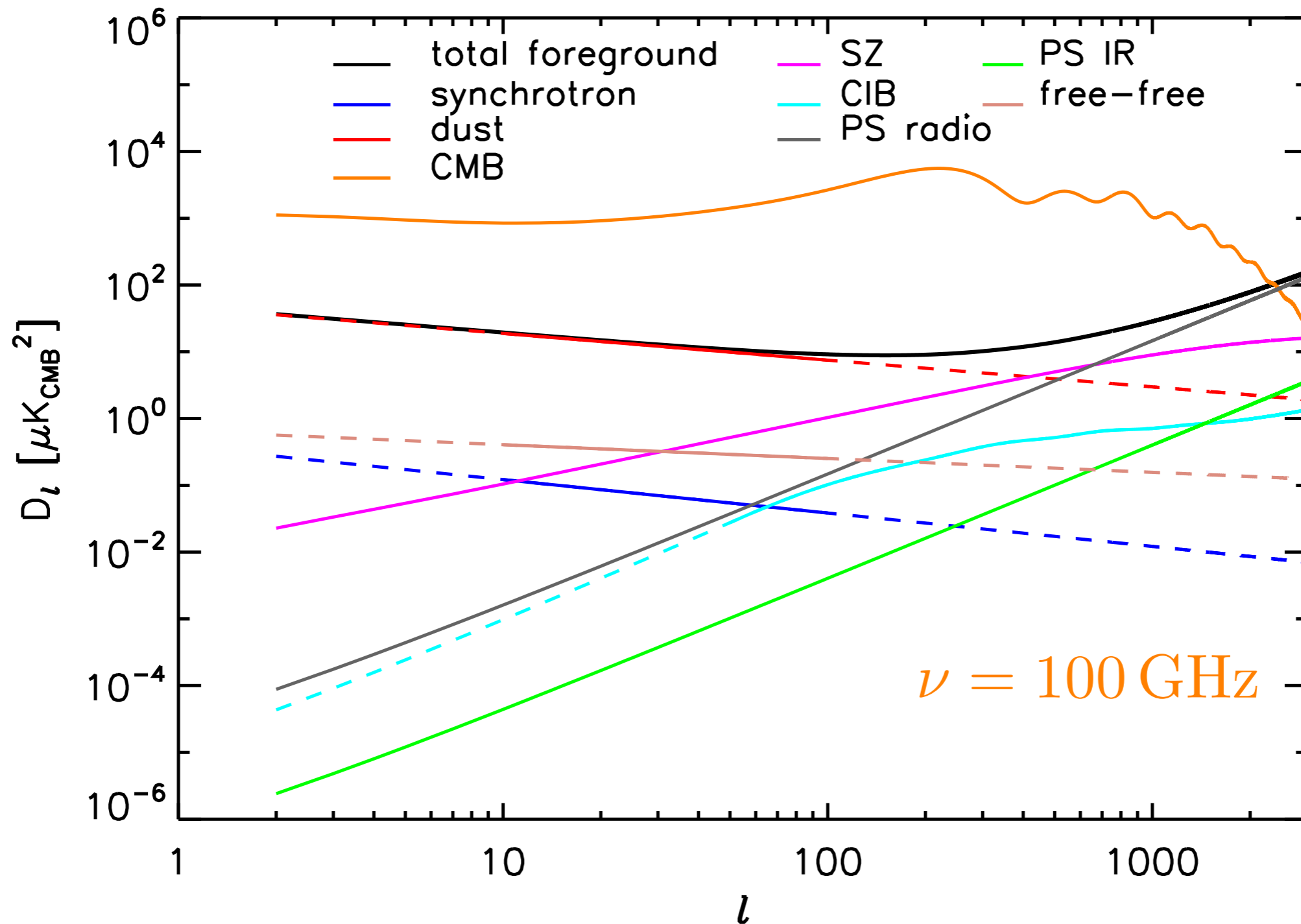
857 GHz



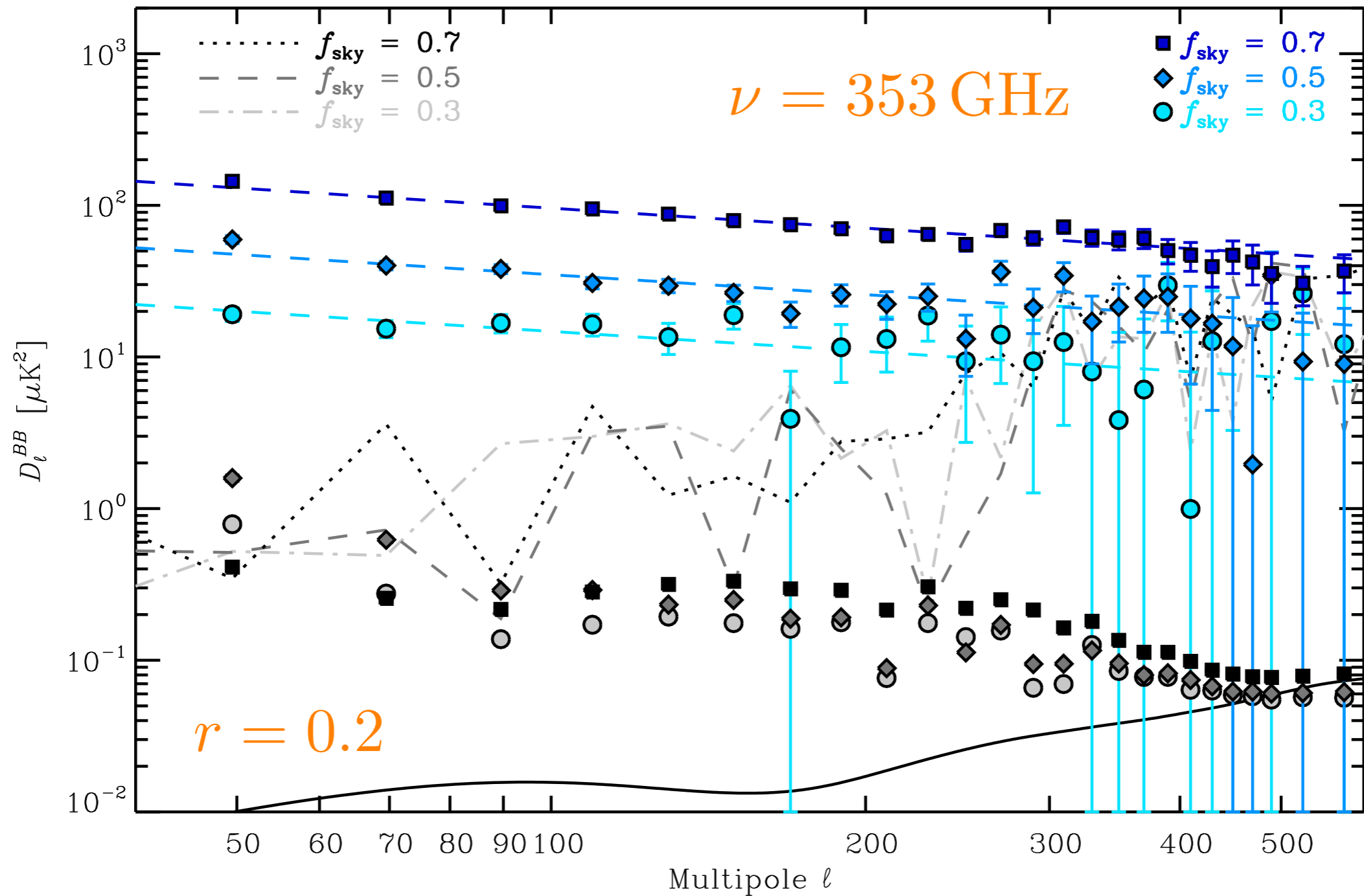
Foreground Contamination



Foreground Contamination

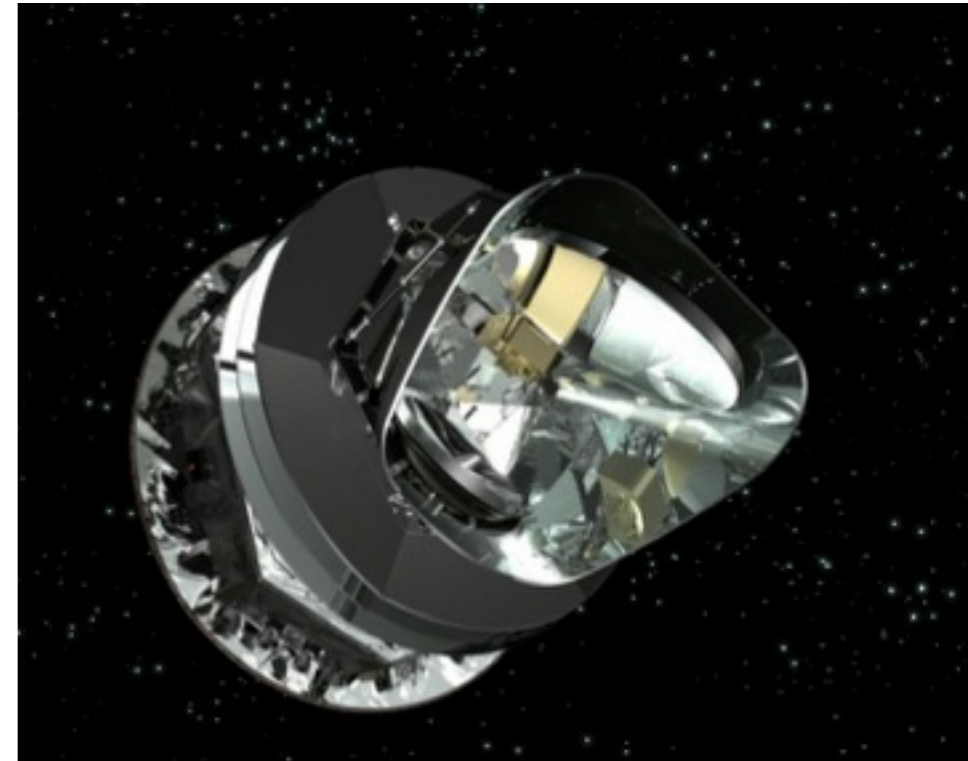


Foreground Contamination



Experiments Specifications

Mission	Channel (GHz)	FWHM (arcmin)	ΔT ($\mu K_{\text{CMB}} \cdot \text{arcmin}$)	ΔP ($\mu K_{\text{CMB}} \cdot \text{arcmin}$)
<i>Planck</i>	30	32.7	203.2	287.4
	44	27.9	239.6	338.9
	70	13.0	221.2	298.7
	100	9.9	31.3	44.2
	143	7.2	20.1	33.3
	217	4.9	28.5	49.4
	353	4.7	107.0	185.3
	535	4.7	1100	-
	857	4.4	8300	-
CORE	45	23.3	5.25	9.07
	75	14.0	2.73	4.72
	105	10.0	2.68	4.63
	135	7.8	2.63	4.55
	165	6.4	2.67	4.61
	195	5.4	2.63	4.54
	225	4.7	2.64	4.57
	255	4.1	6.08	10.5
	285	3.7	10.1	17.4
	315	3.3	26.9	46.6
	375	2.8	68.6	119
	435	2.4	149	258
	555	1.9	227	626
	675	1.6	1320	3640
795	1.3	8070	22200	



ESA 2025?

CMB likelihood

$$-2 \ln \mathcal{L}^{\text{CMB}} = \sum_{\ell} (2\ell + 1) f_{\text{sky}} \left[\ln \left(\frac{C_{\ell}^{BB}}{\hat{C}_{\ell}^{BB}} \right) - \frac{\hat{C}_{\ell}^{BB}}{C_{\ell}^{BB}} - 3 \right] + \ln \left(\frac{C_{\ell}^{TT} C_{\ell}^{EE} - (C_{\ell}^{TE})^2}{\hat{C}_{\ell}^{TT} \hat{C}_{\ell}^{EE} - (\hat{C}_{\ell}^{TE})^2} \right) - \frac{\hat{C}_{\ell}^{TT} C_{\ell}^{EE} + C_{\ell}^{TT} \hat{C}_{\ell}^{EE} - 2C_{\ell}^{TE} \hat{C}_{\ell}^{TE}}{C_{\ell}^{TT} C_{\ell}^{EE} - (C_{\ell}^{TE})^2}$$

Jaffe et al. '99

Verde et al. '06

$$C_{\ell} = C_{\ell}^{\text{th}} + N_{\ell} + R_{\ell}^F$$

C_{ℓ}^{AB} = Measured

\hat{C}_{ℓ}^{AB} = Theoretical

$$R_{\ell}^F = \sigma_F C_{\ell}^F$$

$$\sigma_F \leq 0.1 \text{ Planck}$$

$$\sigma_F \simeq 0.01 \text{ COre}$$

Foreground Spectra

Synchrotron:

$$C_{\ell}^S = A_S \left(\frac{\ell}{\ell_S} \right)^{\alpha_S} \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_S} \right)^{2\beta_S}$$

$$\nu_S = 0.408 \text{ GHz} \quad \ell_S = 100 \quad \alpha_S = -2.5 \pm 0.02 \quad \beta_S = -3.00 \pm 0.05$$

Foreground Spectra

Synchrotron:

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Dust:

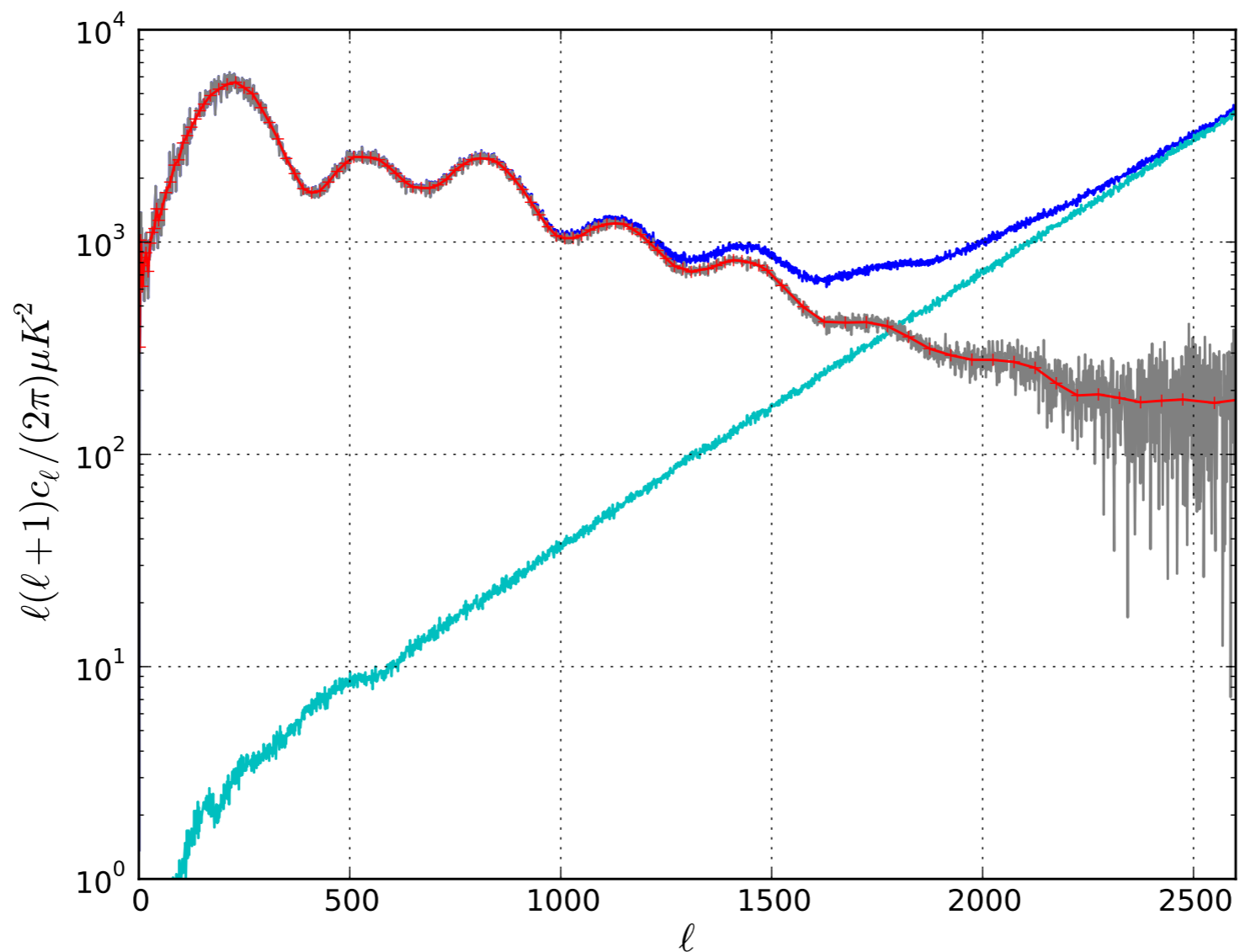
$$C_{\ell}^D = A_D \left(\frac{\ell}{\ell_D} \right)^{\alpha_D} \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_D} \right)^{2\beta_D - 4} \left(\frac{B_{\nu}(T_D)}{B_{\nu_D}(T_D)} \right)^2$$

$$\nu_D = 353 \text{ GHz} \quad \ell_D = 100 \quad \alpha_D = -2.4 \pm 0.02 \quad \beta_D = 1.51 \pm 0.01$$

Noise Spectrum

$$N_{\ell}^{AB} = \sigma^A \sigma^B \delta_{AB} \exp \left(\ell (\ell + 1) \frac{\theta_{\text{FWHM}}^2}{8 \ln 2} \right)$$

Recall, $\theta = 180^\circ / \ell$



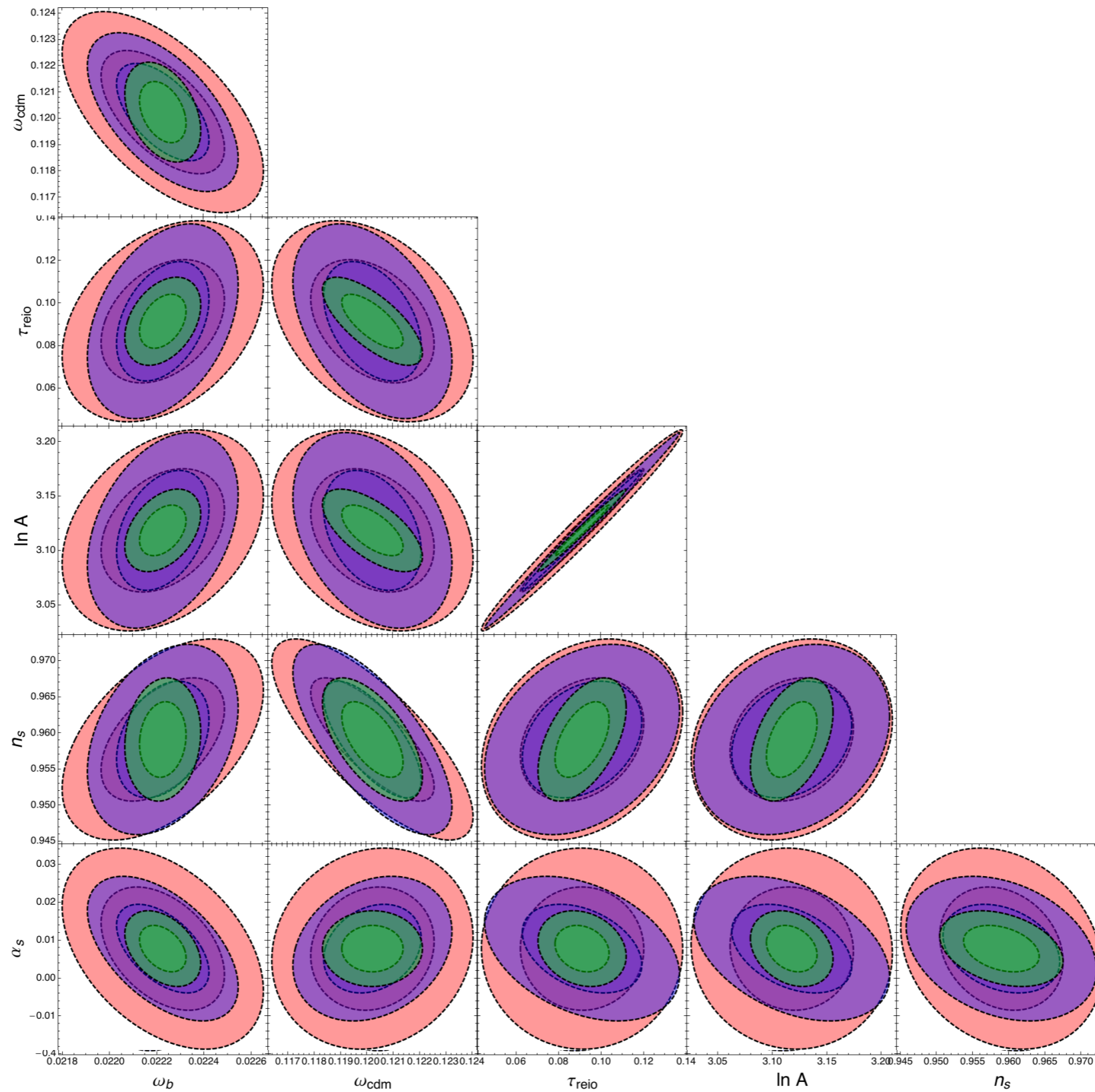
Forecast: Fisher matrix formalism

$$F_{ij} \equiv - \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta_i \partial \theta_j} \Big|_{\theta = \theta_{fid}}$$

Cramér-Rao $\sigma_{\theta_i} \geq F_{ii}^{-1}$

$$C_{ij} = F_{ij}^{-1}$$

Consistency check



Implications of Inflation

Curvature perturbation in Fourier space: $\mathcal{R}_{\vec{k}}$

$$\langle \mathcal{R}_{\vec{k}} \rangle = 0 \quad \langle \mathcal{R}_{\vec{k}} \mathcal{R}_{\vec{p}} \rangle = (2\pi)^3 \delta^{(3)}(\vec{p} + \vec{k}) \frac{2\pi^2}{k^3} \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}(k)$$

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Nearly scale invariant power spectrum:

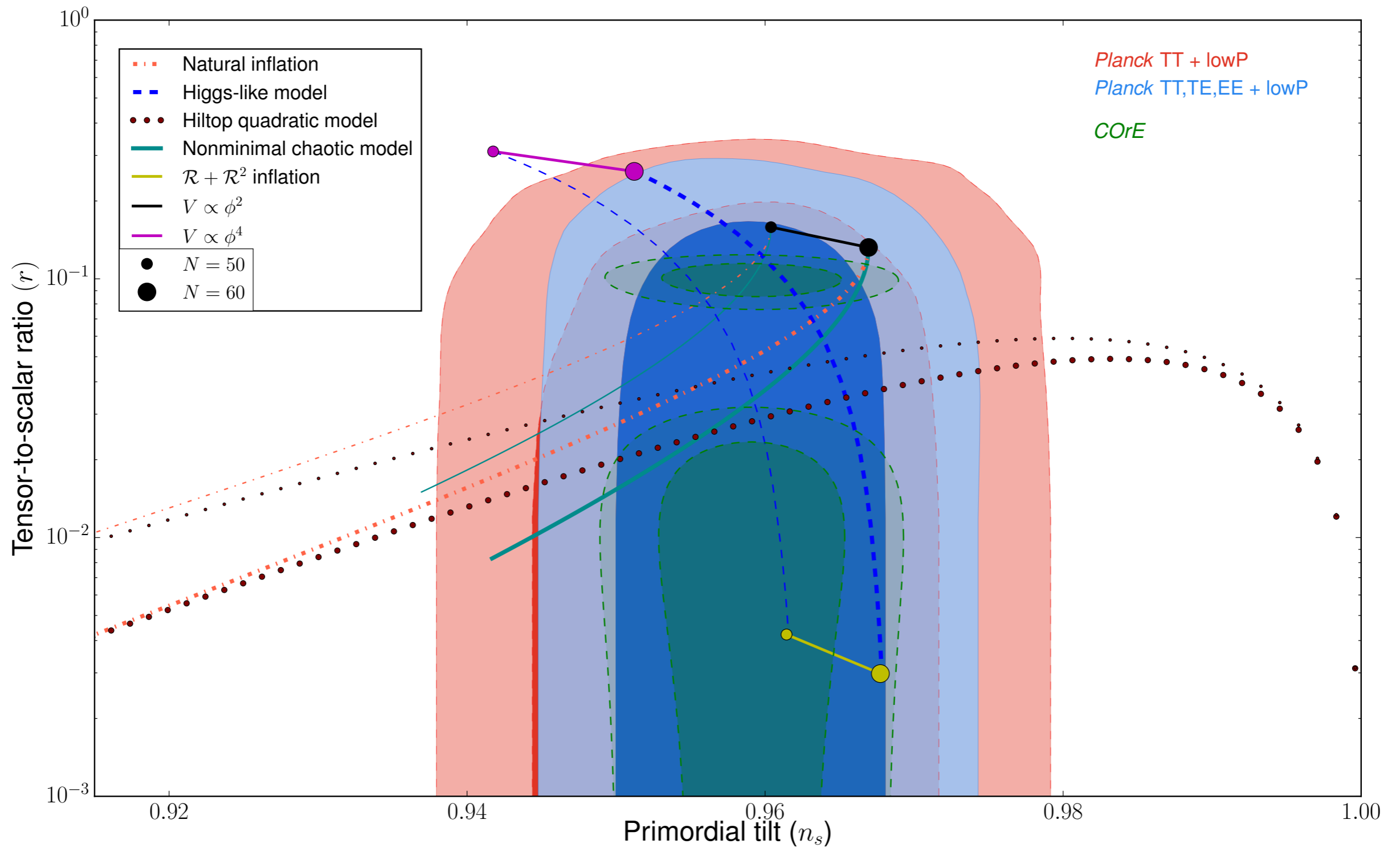
$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}(k) = A_s \left(\frac{k}{k_*} \right)^{n_s - 1 + \frac{1}{2!} \alpha_s \ln(k/k_*) + \frac{1}{3!} \beta_s (\ln(k/k_*))^2 + \dots}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_t(k) = A_t \left(\frac{k}{k_*} \right)^{n_t + \dots}$$

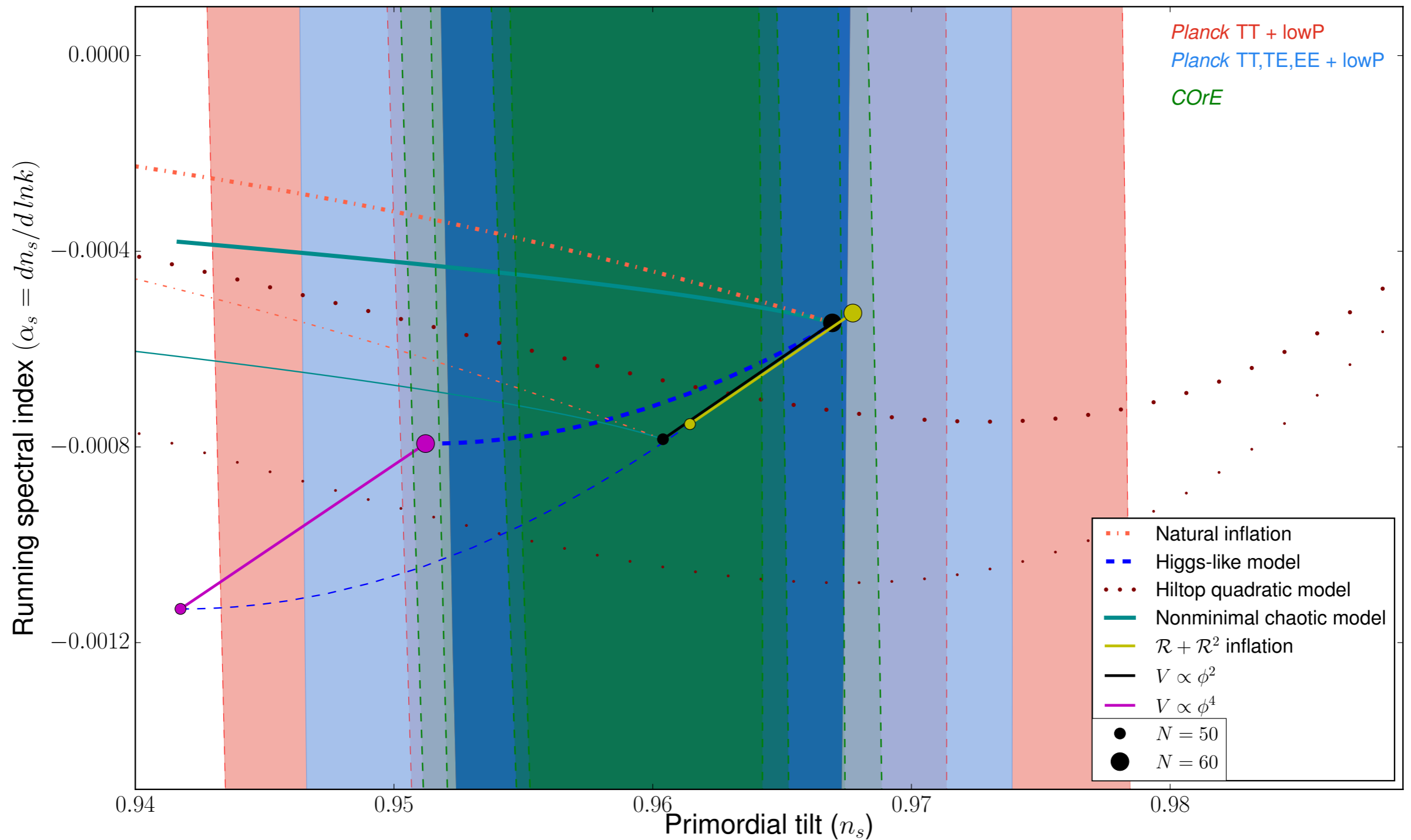
$$r = \frac{\mathcal{P}_t(k_*)}{\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{R}}(k_*)}$$

$$k_* = 0.05 \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$

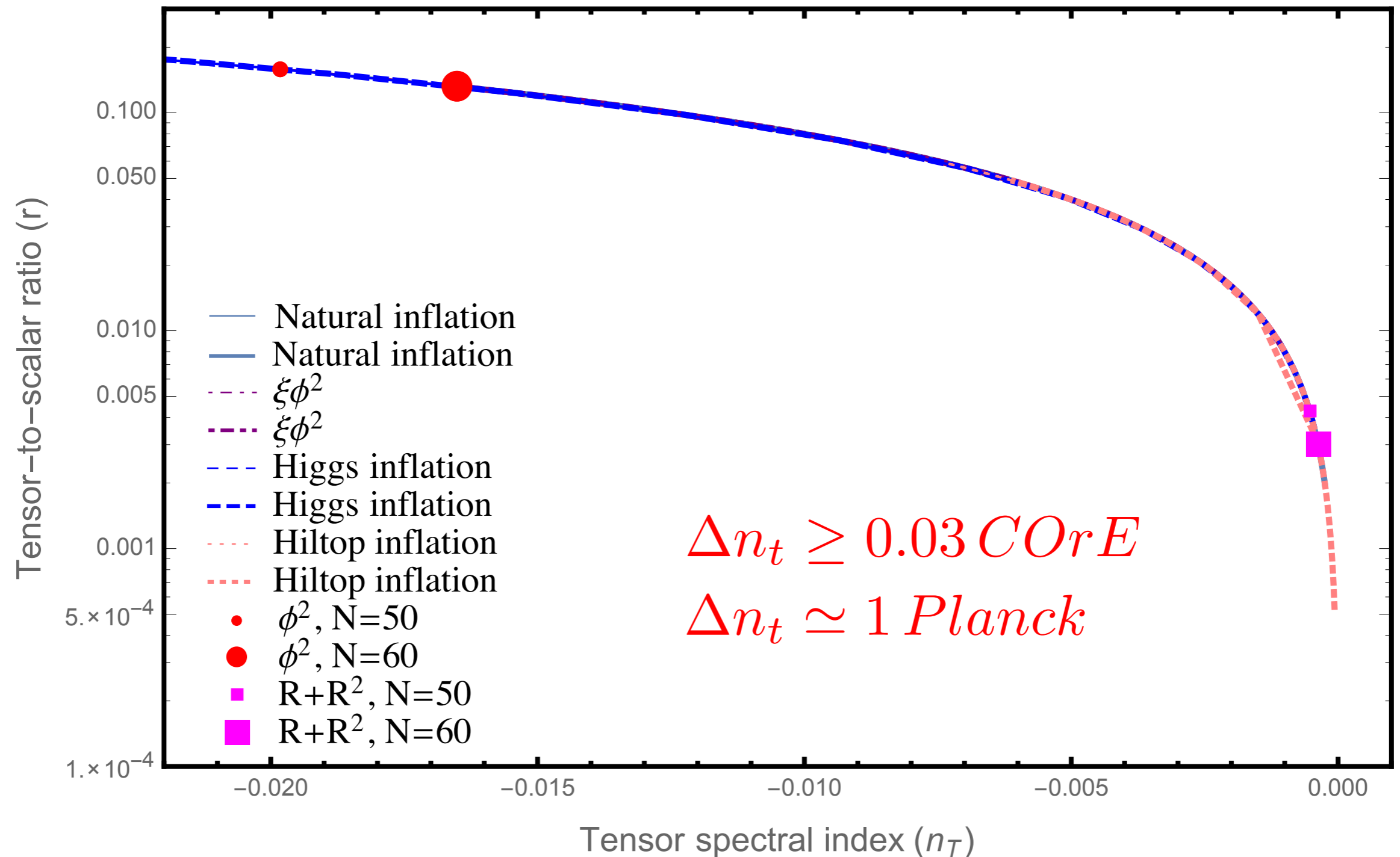
Results (r, n_s)



Results (α_s, n_s)

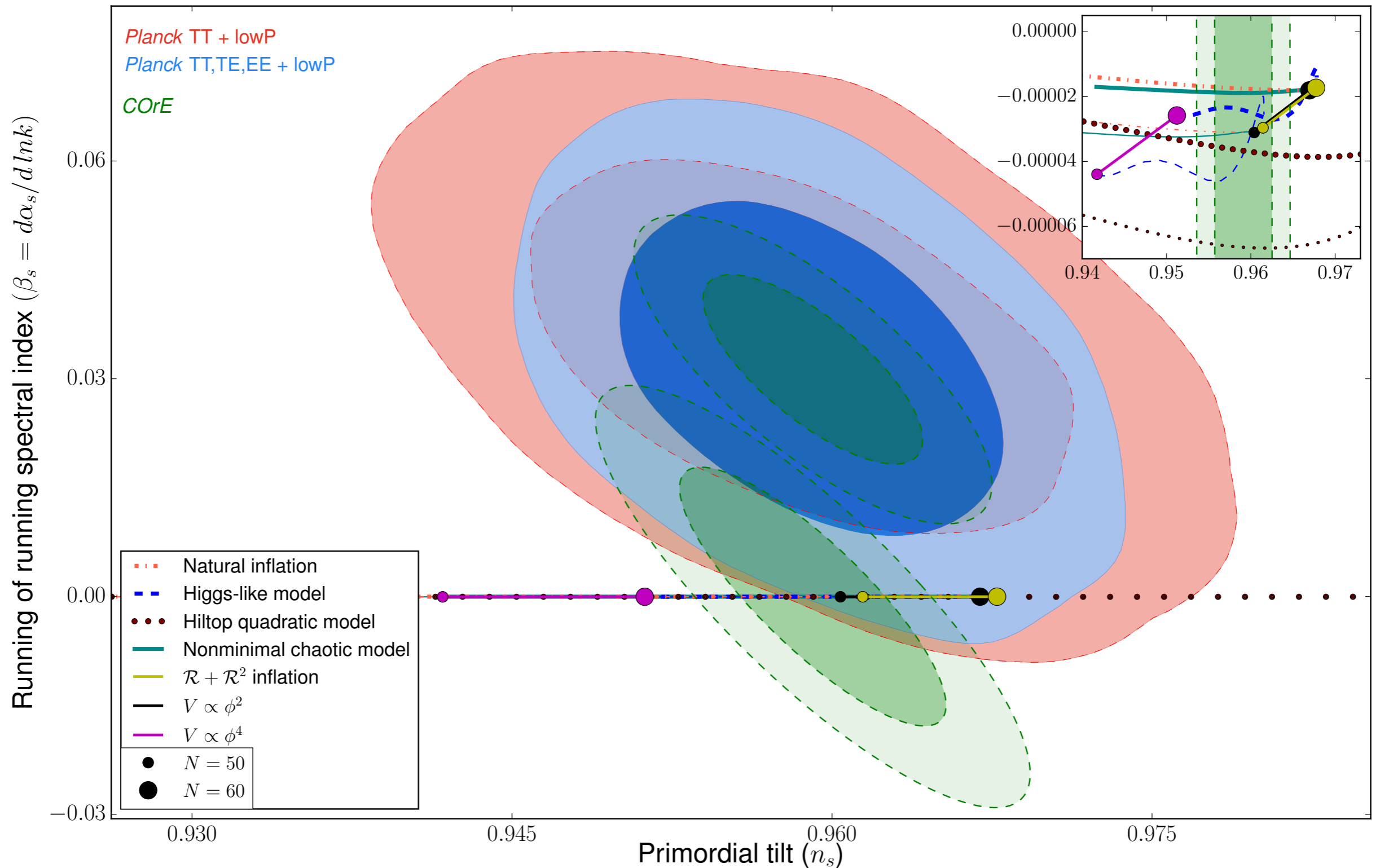


Results (r, n_t)



Results

(β_s, n_s)



Conclusions

1) CMB anisotropies:

Powerful tool

Observational limitations

2) Results:

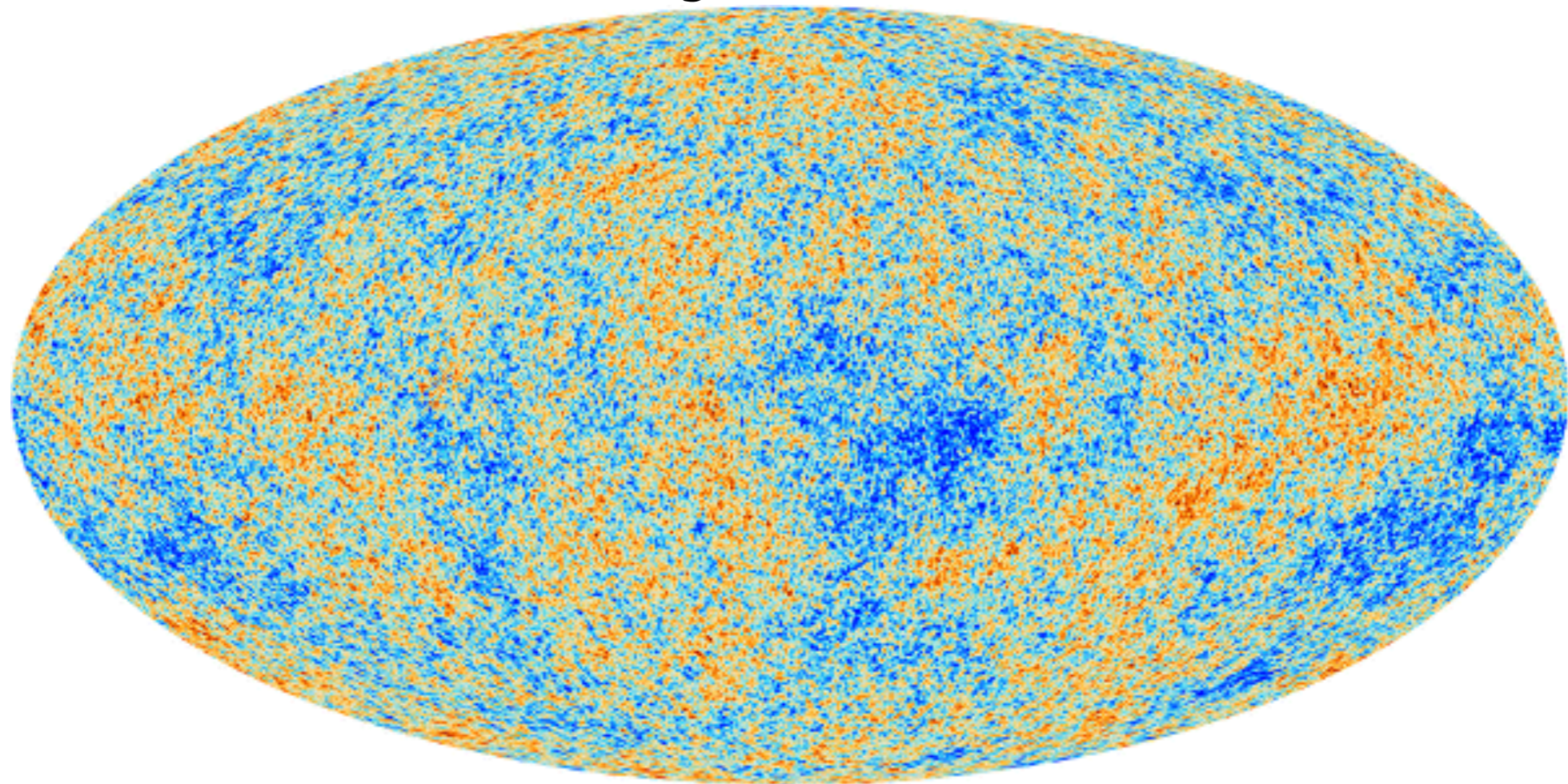
n_s r β_s n_t α_s

3) Prospects:

a) Study the anomaly: Dark Energy, non-standard scenarios?

b) Large Photometric Survey? [Basse et al. '15](#)

Thanks for your attention!



CMB Polarization: [Kosowski; Annals Phys. 246 \(1996\) 49-85; arXiv:9501045](#)

CMB Likelihood: [Jaffe et al. AIP Conf. Proc. 476, 249 \(1999\); arXiv:0306506](#)

CMB Forecast: [Verde et al. JCAP 0601, 019 \(2006\); arXiv:0506036](#)

Galaxy Survey: [Basse et al. JCAP 1506 06, 042 \(2015\); arXiv:0506036](#)

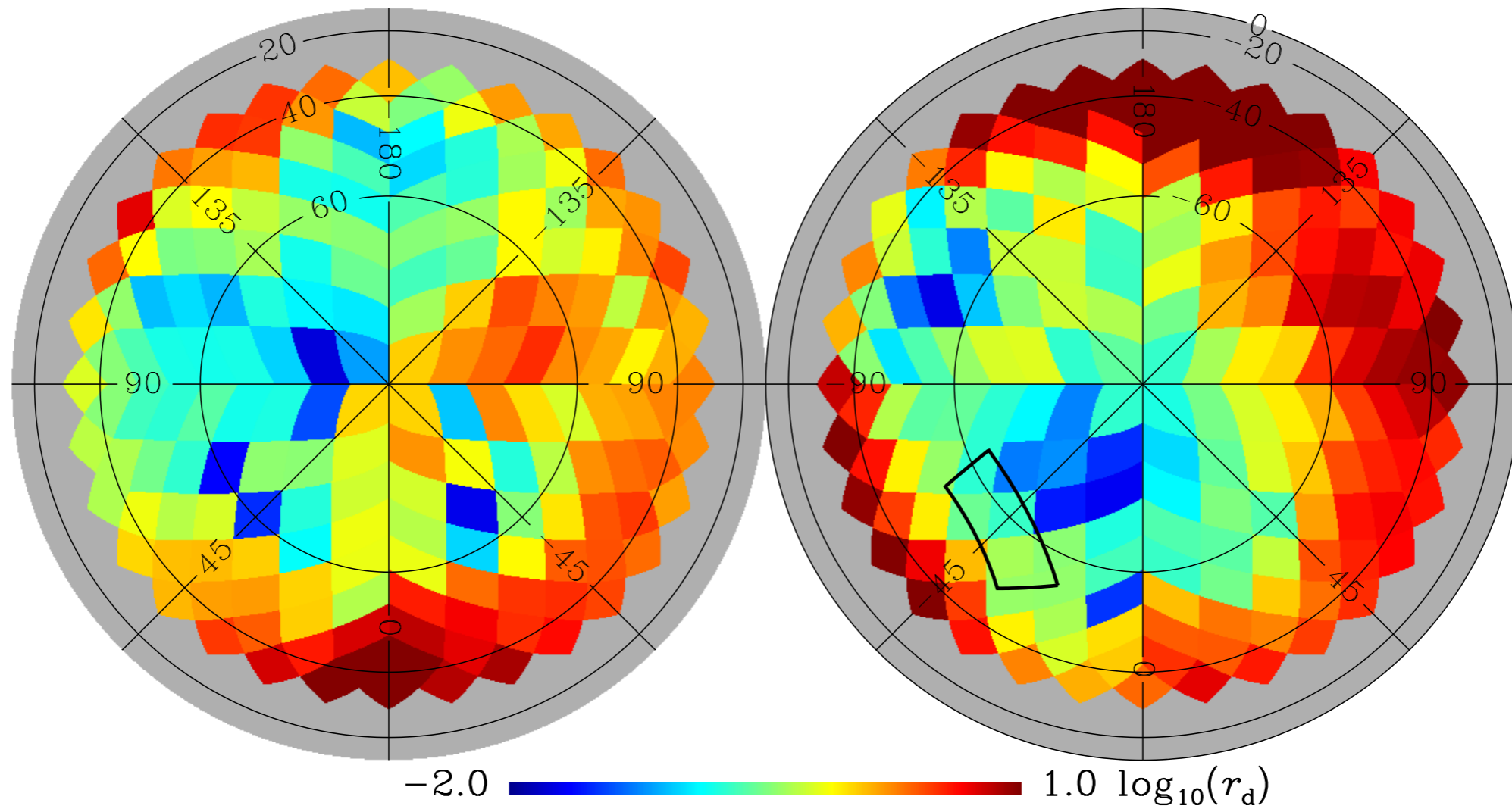
Future Mission: [COrE Satellite; arXiv:1102.2181](#)

Foregrounds: [Planck intermediate results. XXX; arXiv:1409.5738](#)

Inflation: [Planck 2015 XX "Constraints on Inflation"; arXiv:1502.02114](#)

BICEP2: Dust Confusion

$r = 1$



Planck Data

