Constraints on neutrinos from the measurement of cosmic microwave background





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http://ned.ipac.caltech.edu/level5/Sept02/Reid/Figures/figure3.jpg

Two angular scales

 Sound horizon scale
Very precisely measured by the locations of acoustic peaks (0.06% from Planck in LCDM)



Photon diffusion damping scale
0.2% precision from
Planck in LCDM



Two angular scales fixing $\Omega_b h^2$, z_{eq} , θ_s









Hou et al., arXiv:1104.2333



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Expansion rate with neutrino mass



BAO, H0 and neutrino mass



CMB lensing and neutrino mass



CMB lensing and neutrino mass 2.50 $(10^{7}[L(L+1)]^{2}C_{L}^{\phi\phi}/(2\pi))$ 1.0 2.00 $\Sigma m_v [eV]$ 1.50 1.00 0.50 fixing $\Omega_b h^2$, $\Omega_c h^2$, θ_s 0.1 0.00 10 100

Summary

- The ratio between θ_d and θ_s dominates the constraint on $N_{\rm eff}$ from CMB temperature power spectrum measurement. The phase shift by neutrino perturbation contributes to further constraint on $N_{\rm eff}$.
- Important contribution from early ISW effect to neutrino masses constraint.
- Given CMB data, the shape variation of the expansion rate by the neutrino mass – additional sensitivity from BAO, H0 measurement
- CMB lensing is also important for neutrino masses.