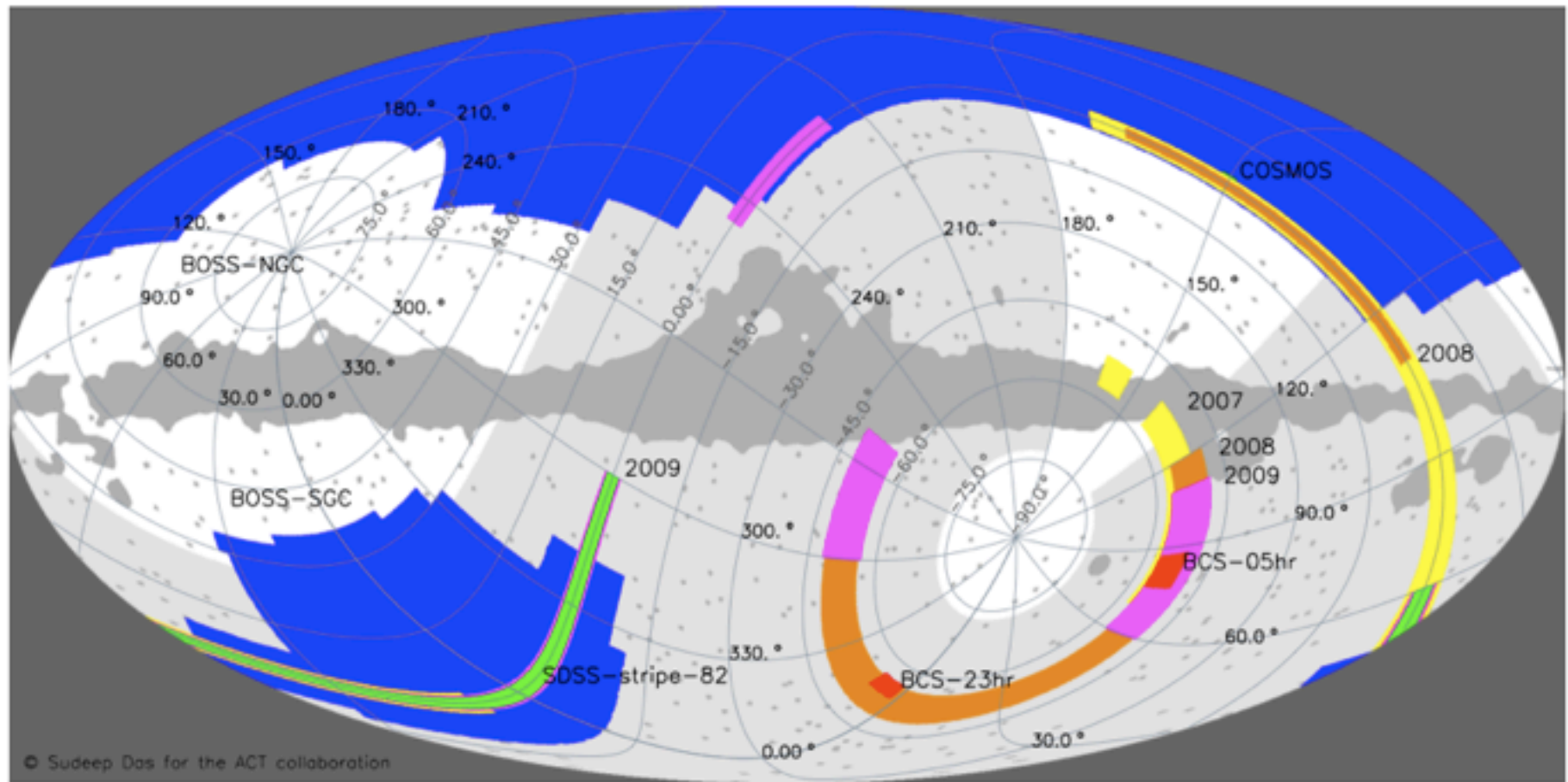


ACT Survey Coverage



2007

2009

Stripe 82

BCS

2008

ACT Range

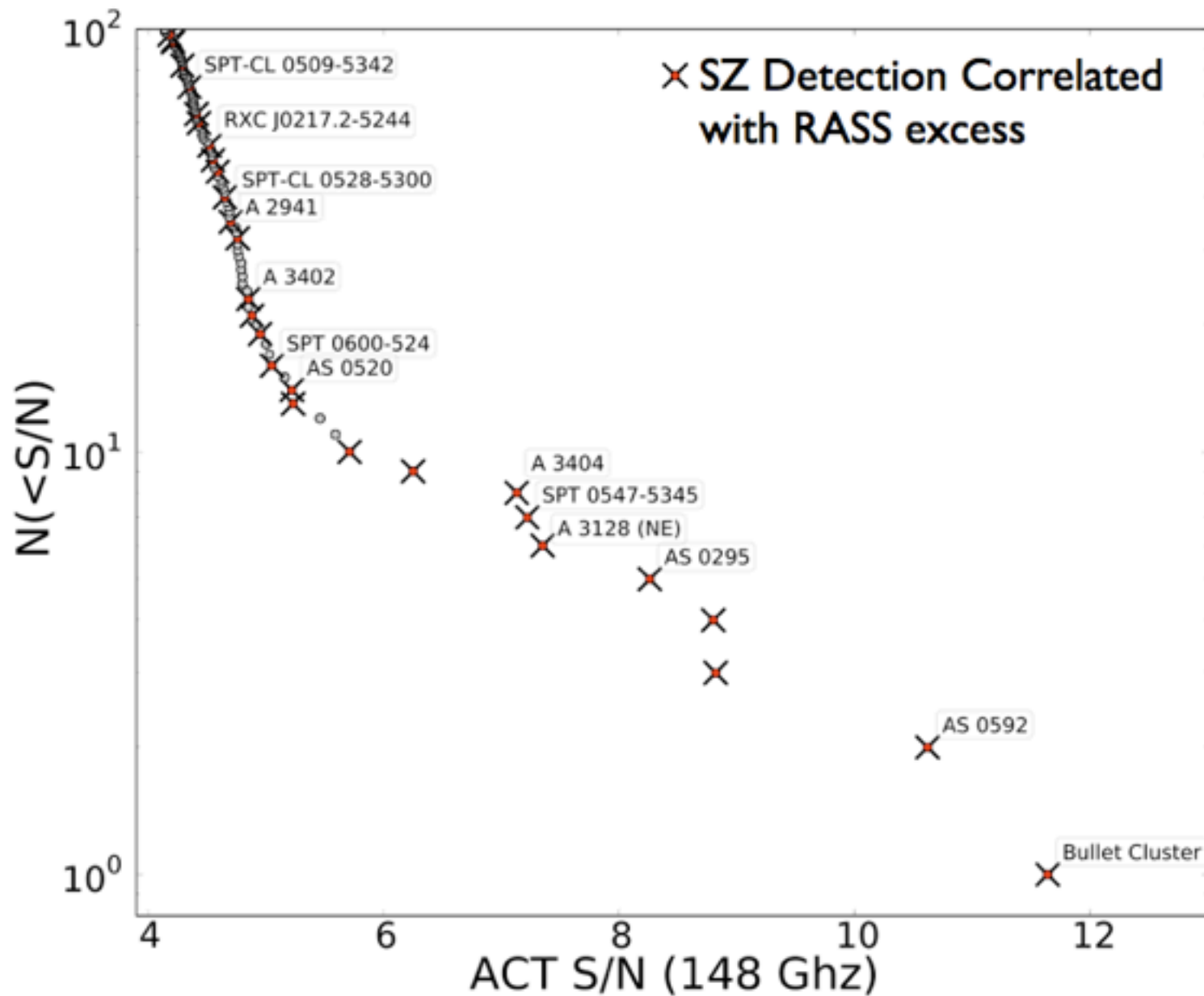
BOSS

Masked

Tobias A. Marriage et al ACTers

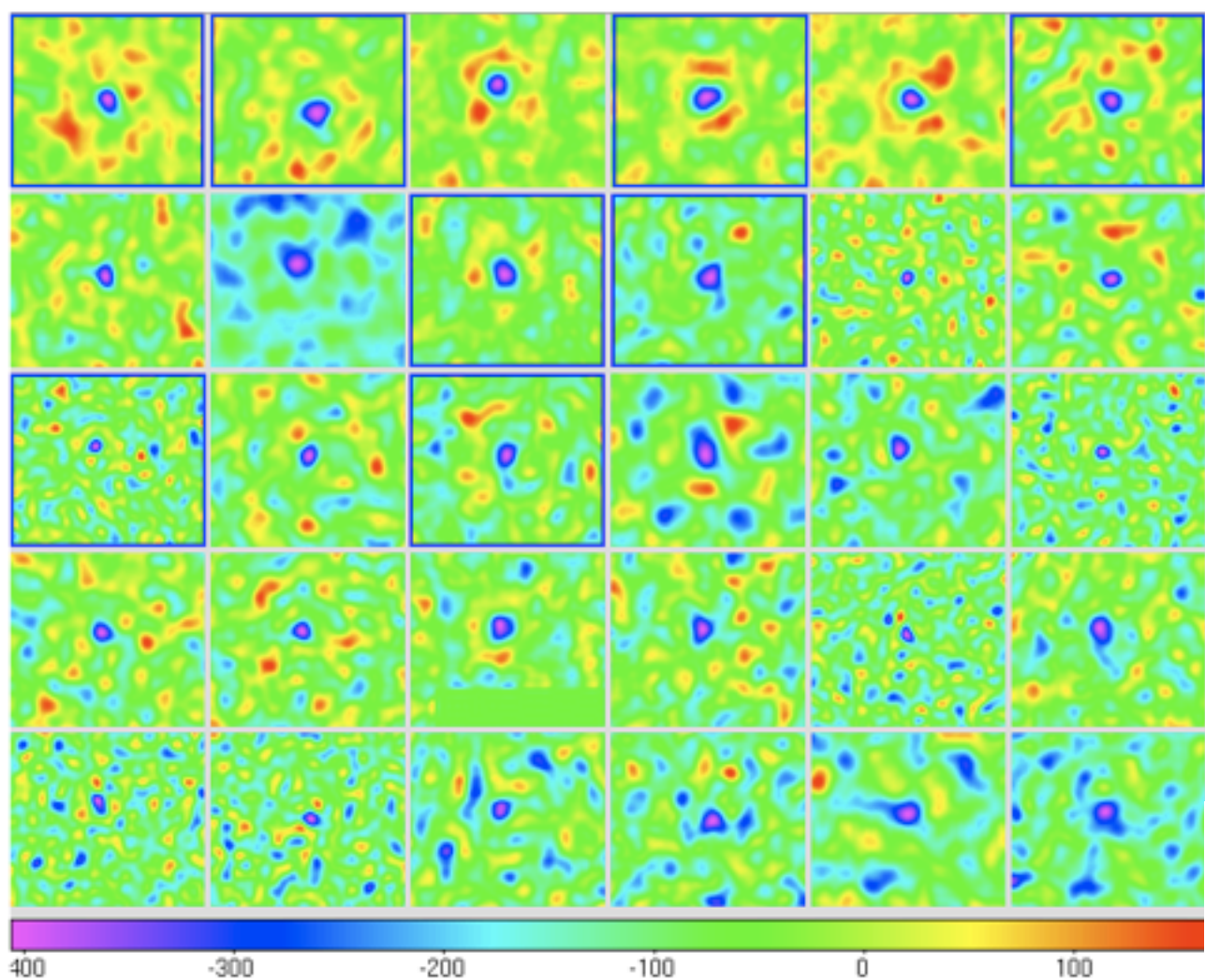
Fall 2009

Known Clusters at all SNRs

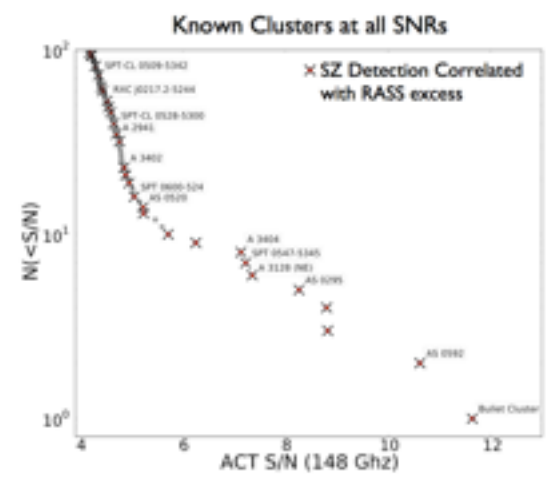


148 GHz SZ Decrements

: Previously Known

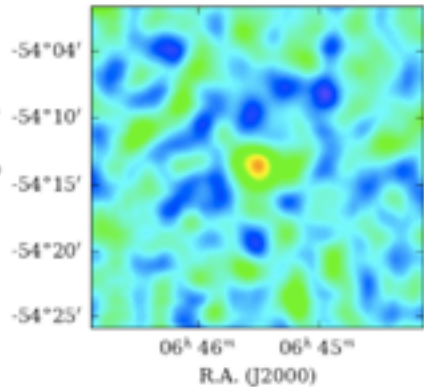


$\delta T_{\text{CMB}} [\mu\text{K}]$ (Only for top left candidate)

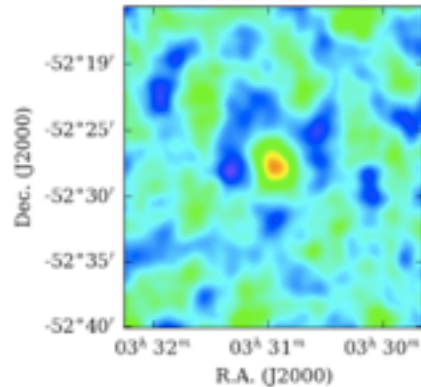


Some Known Clusters

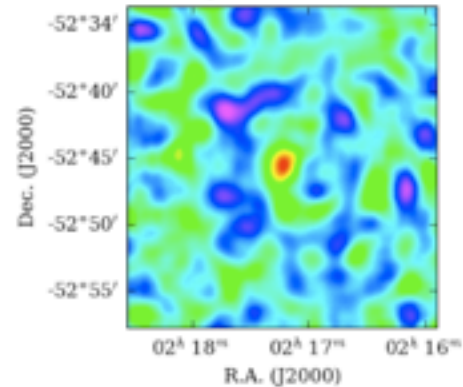
ABELL 3404 (x2)



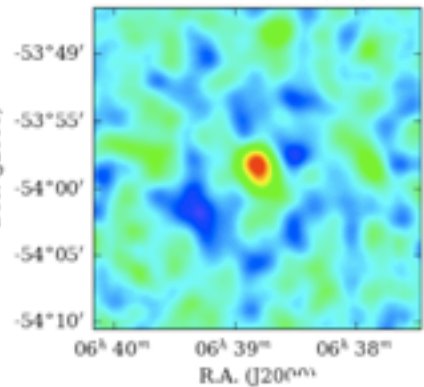
ABELL 3128 NE



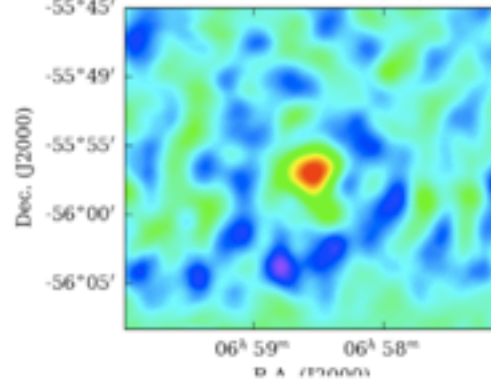
RXC J0217.2-5244 ID



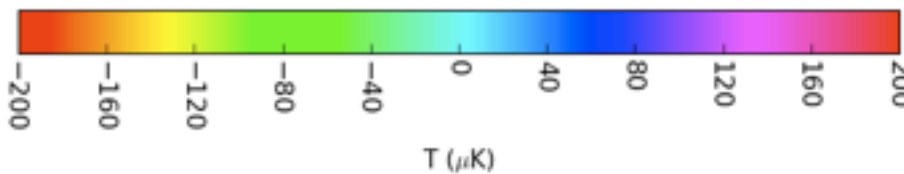
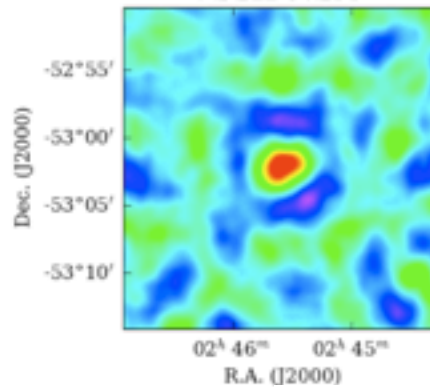
ABELL S0592 (x2)



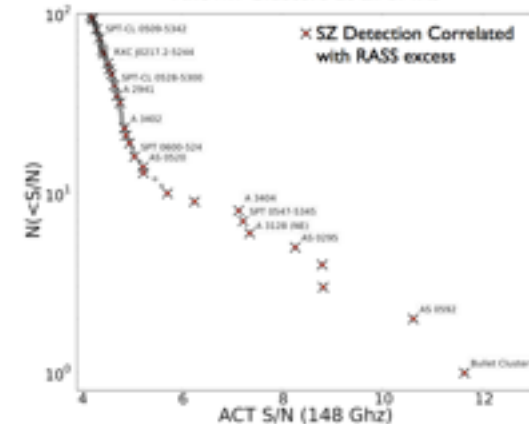
Bullet Cluster (x3)



ABELL S0295

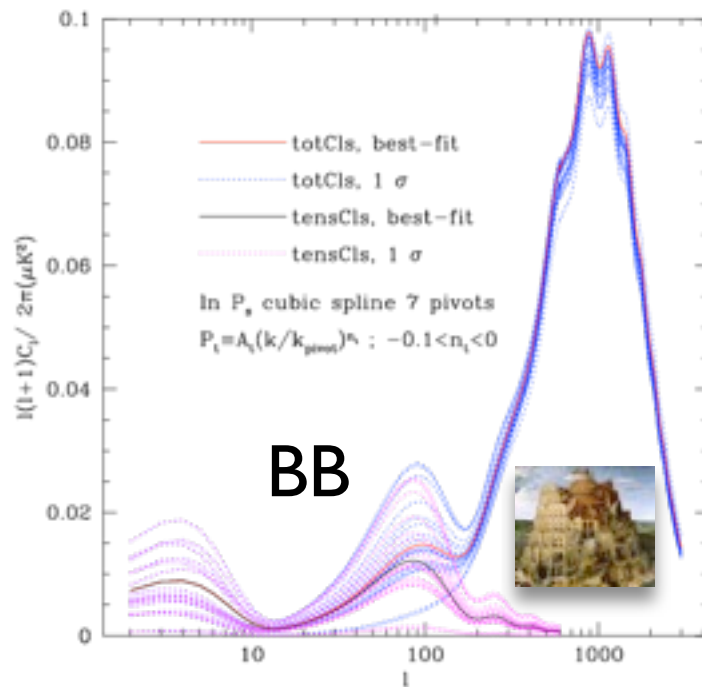
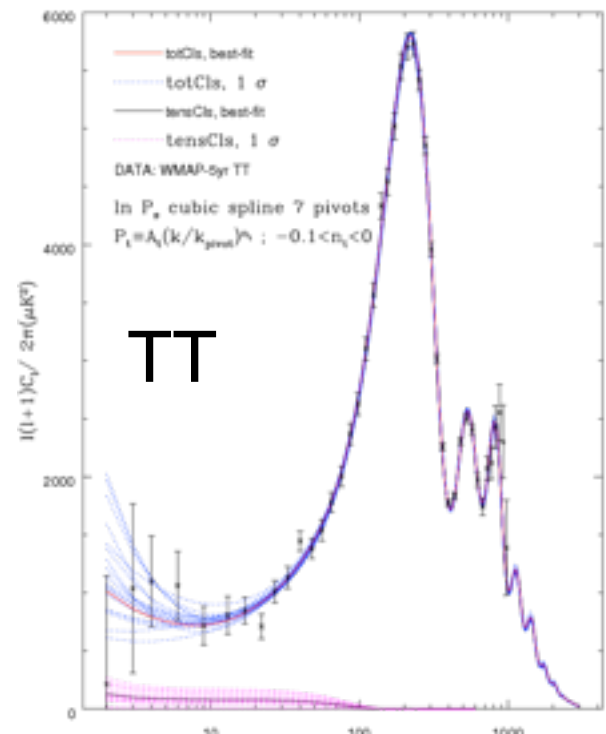
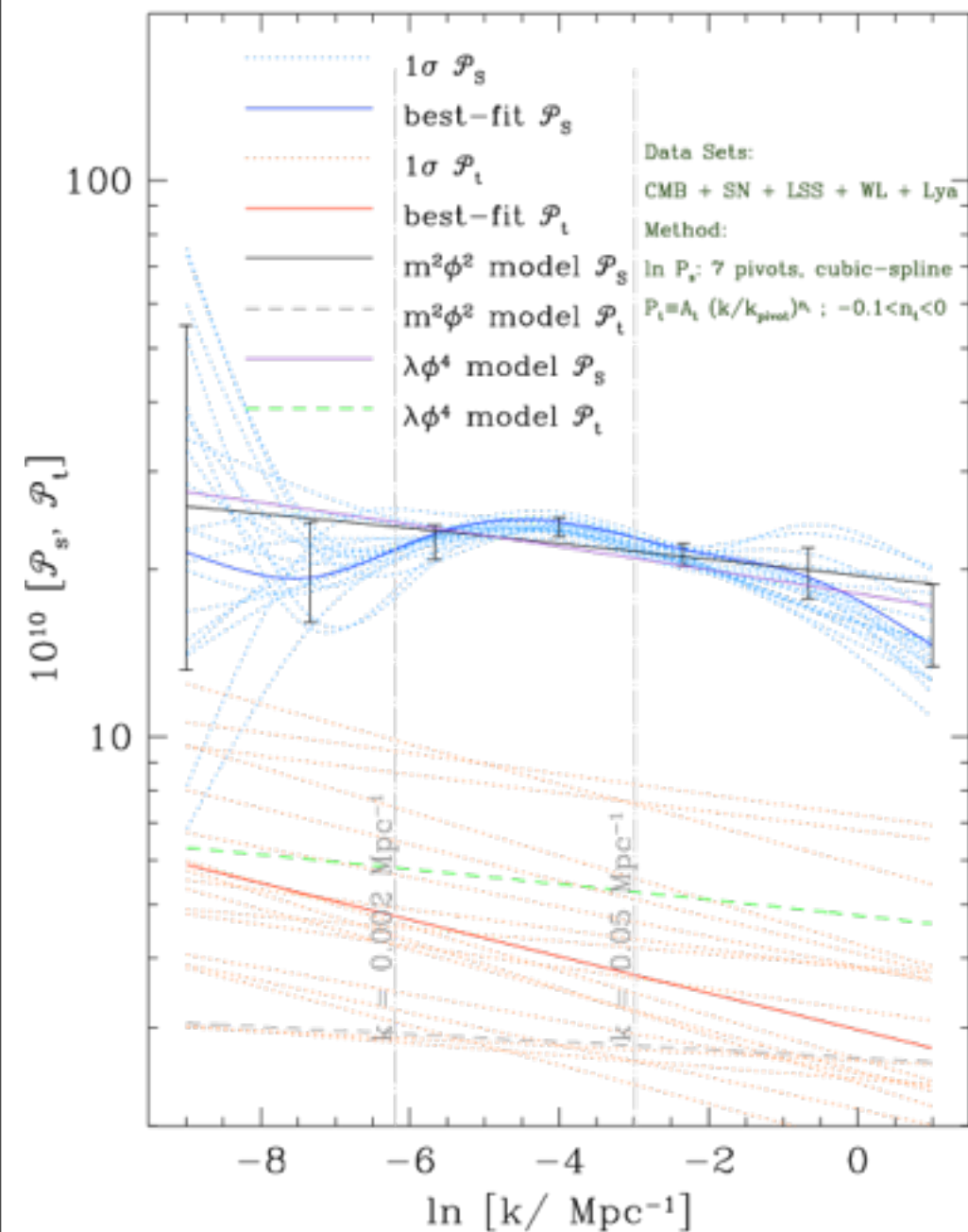


Known Clusters at all SNRs

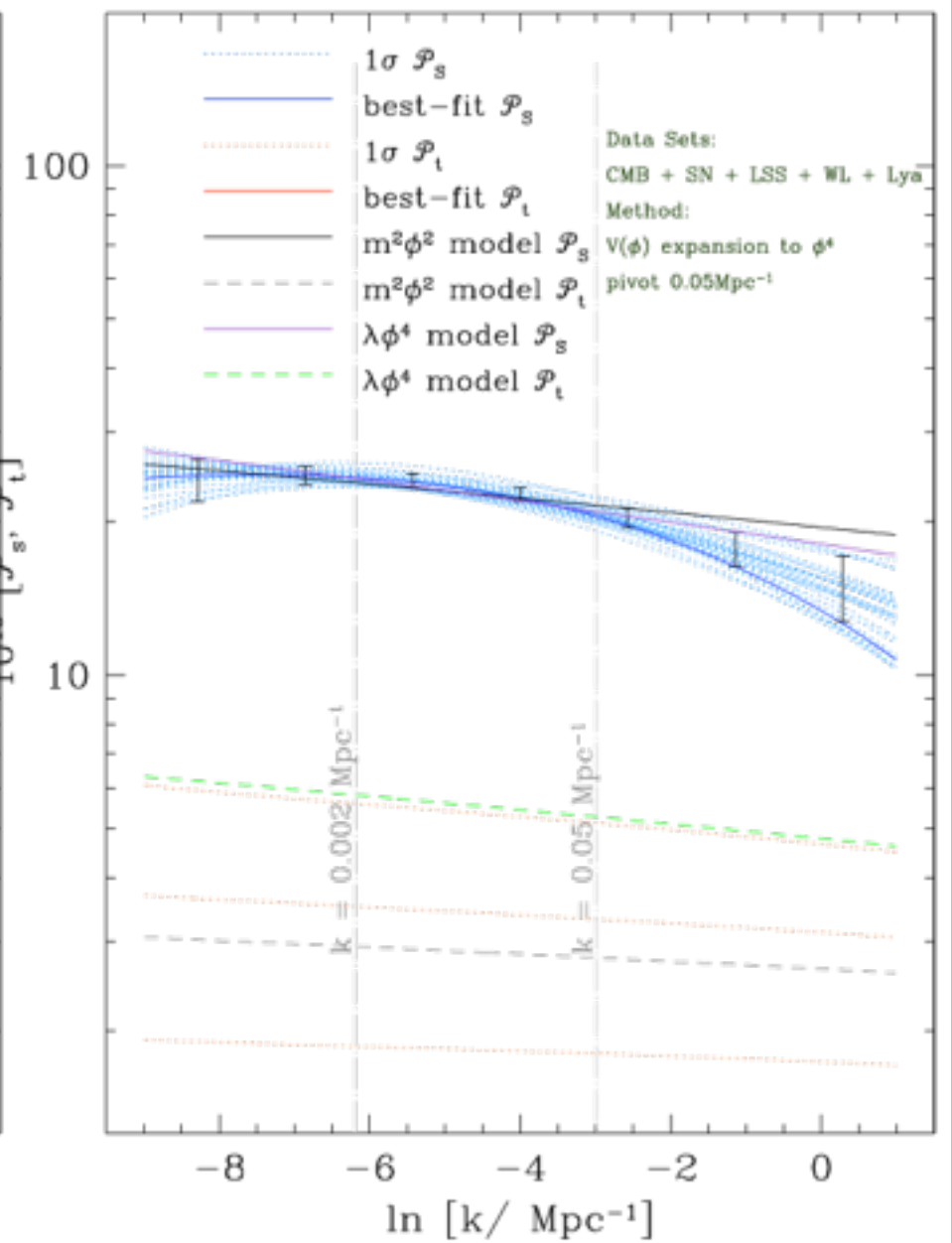
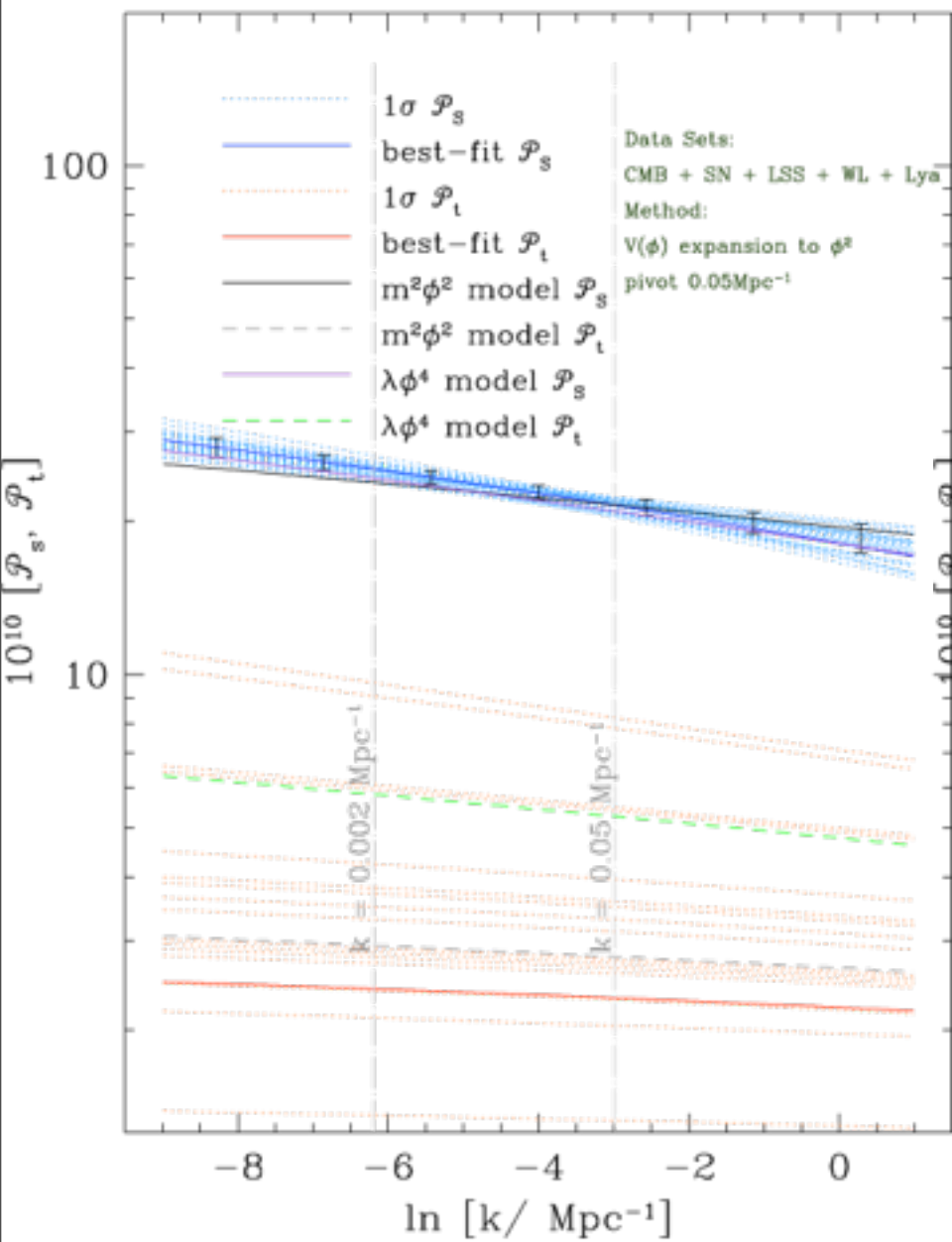


end

partially-blind scalar power trajectories & usual r - n_t tensor - no consistency relation. Nov09 data

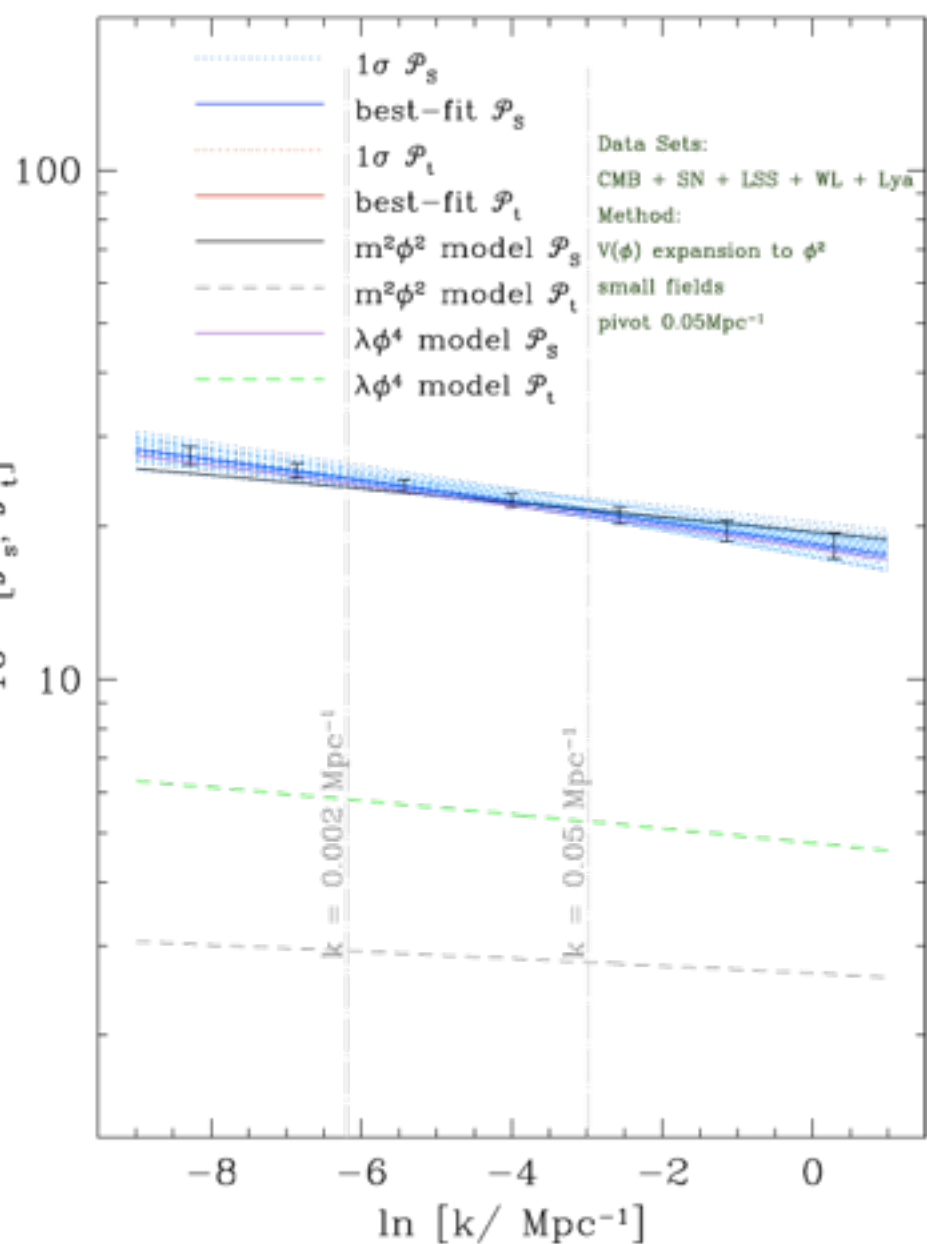
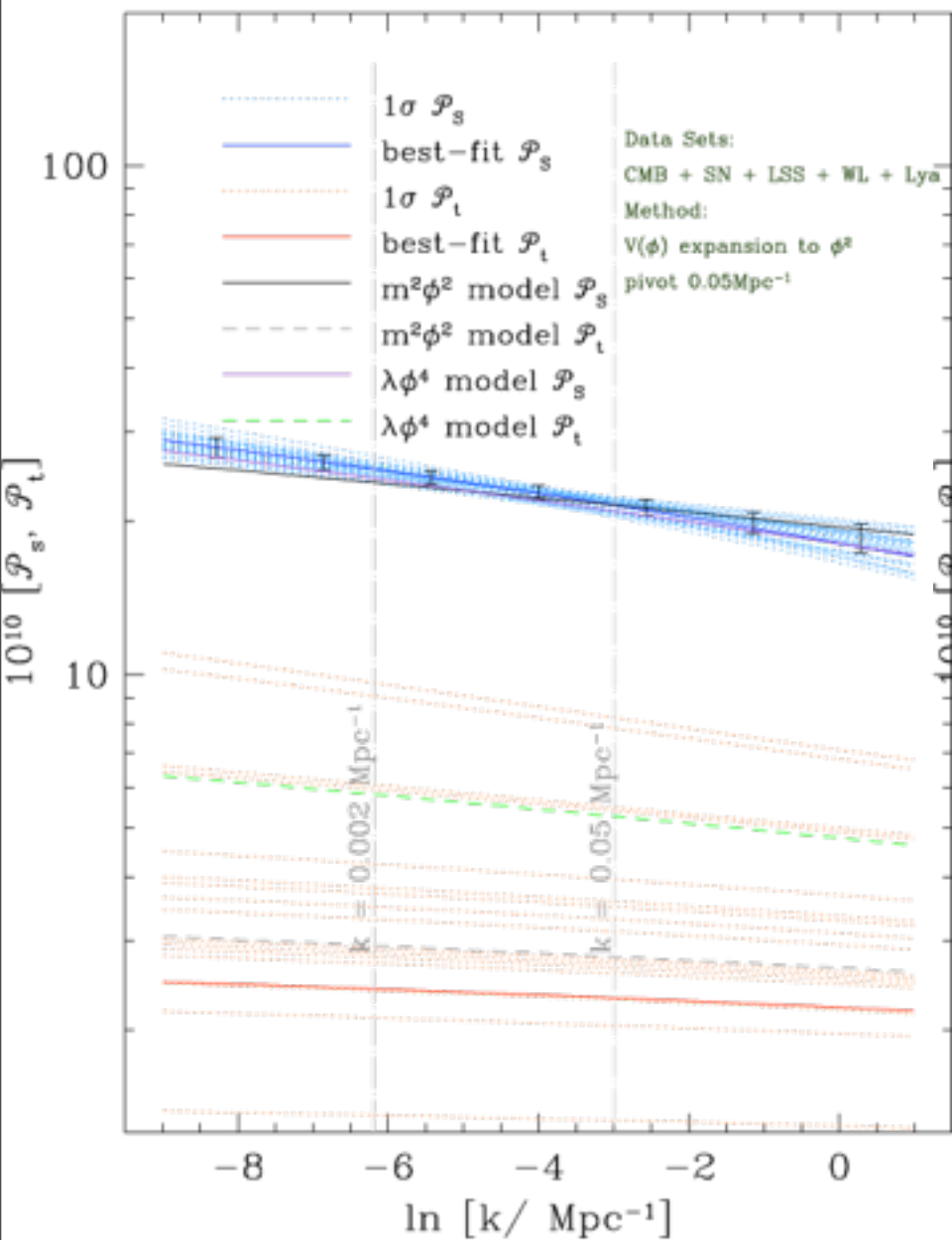


quadratic potential about a pivot point quartic potential about a pivot point

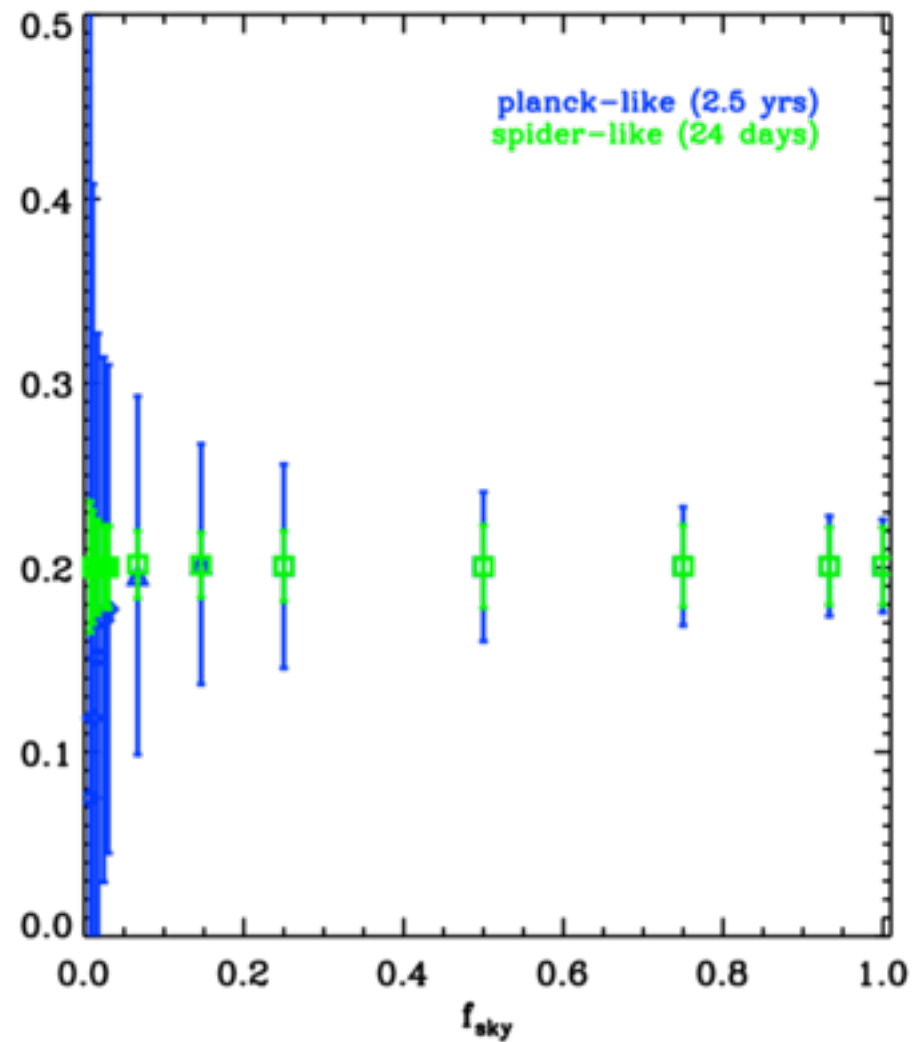
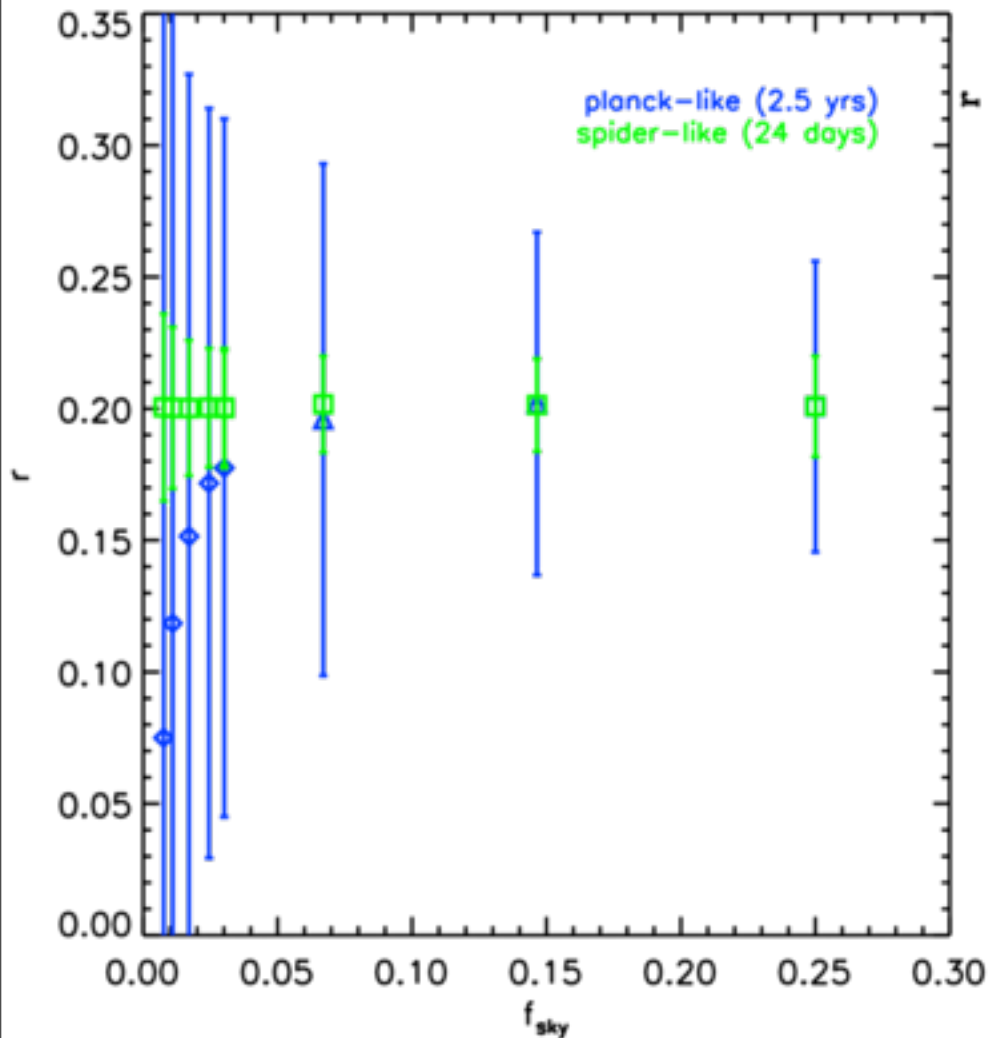


quadratic potential about a pivot point

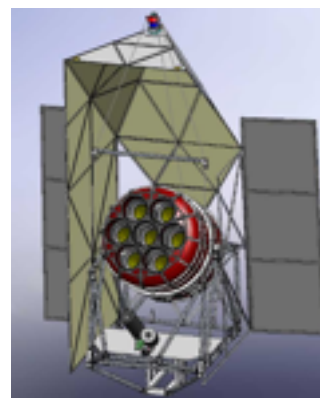
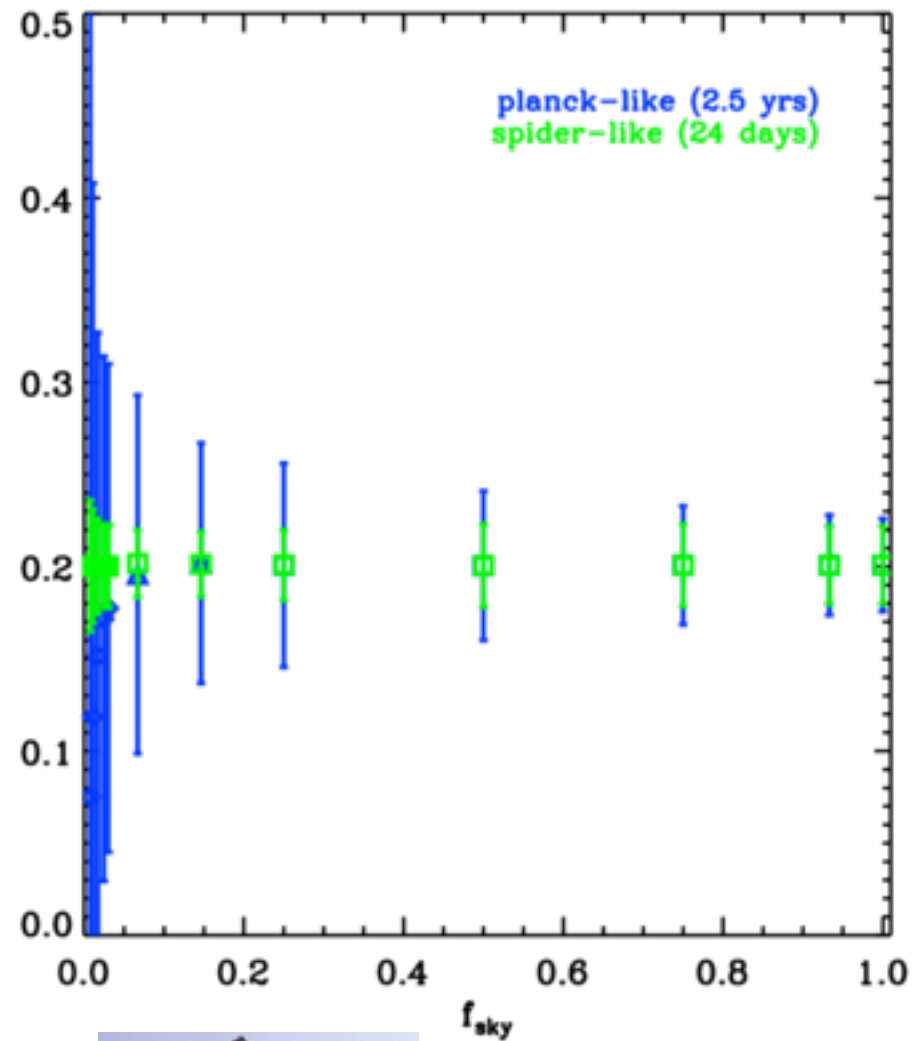
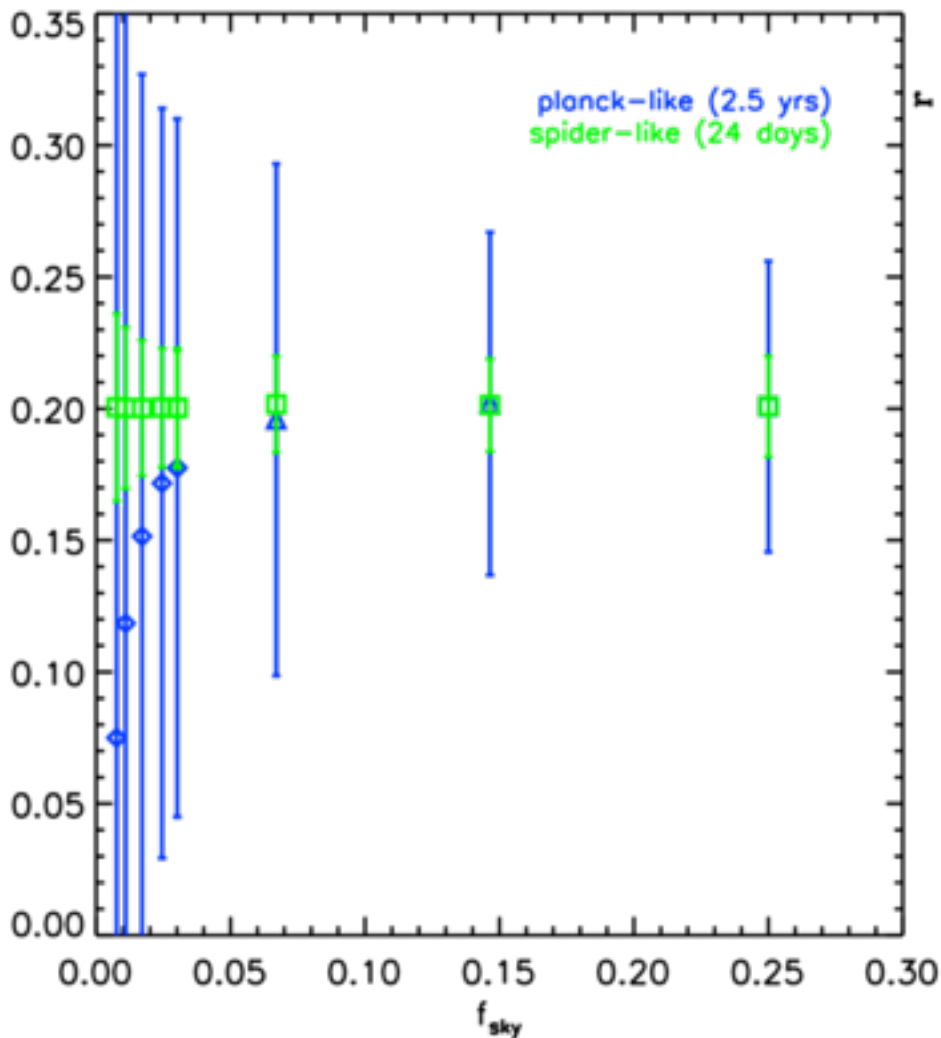
same, with a small field constraint



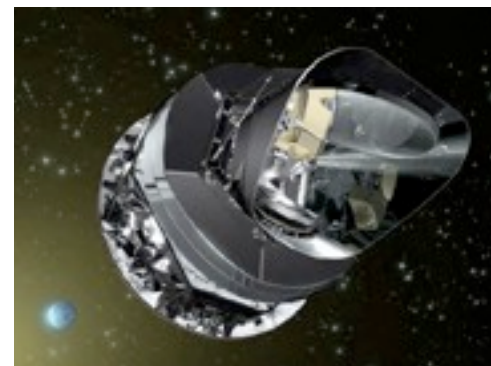
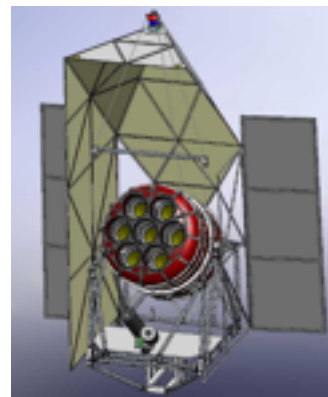
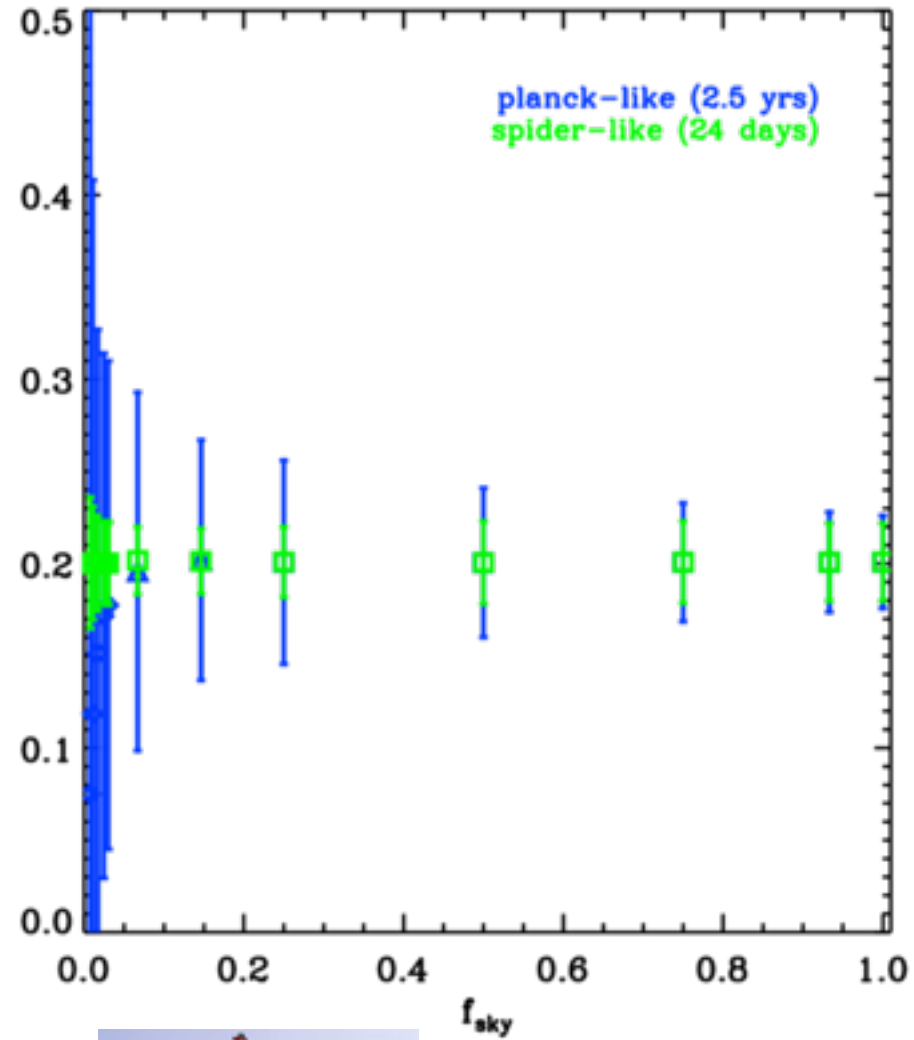
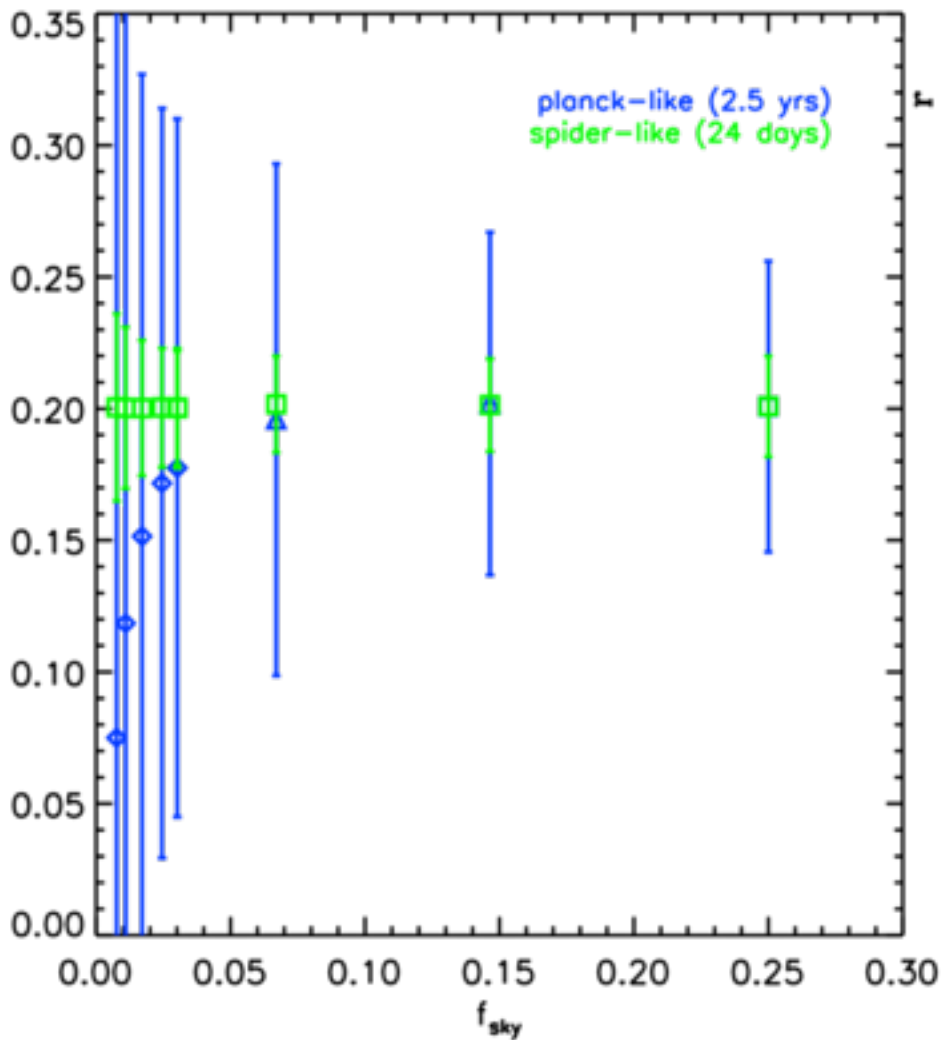
how do errors in r vary with sky fraction? (disentangle E/B mixing by direct Likelihood in Q,U)



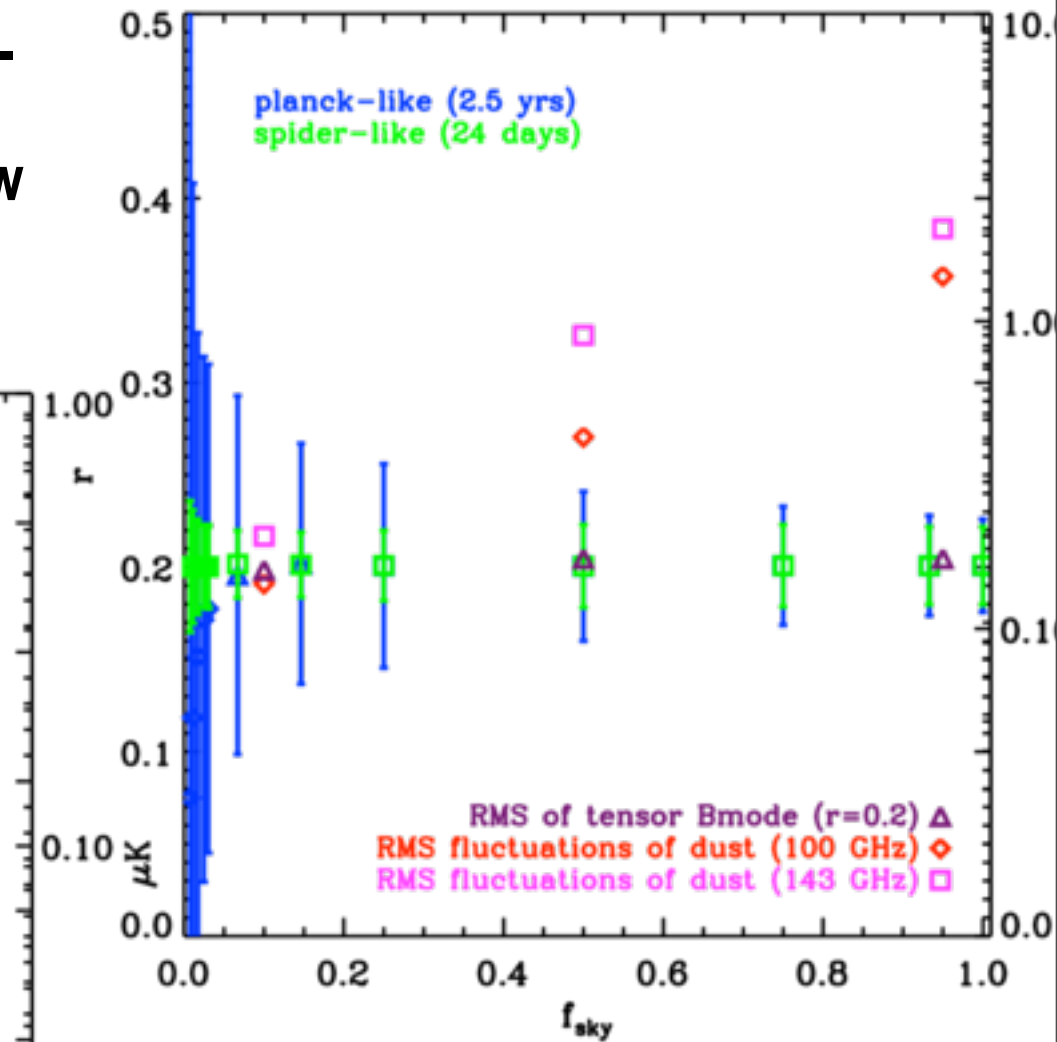
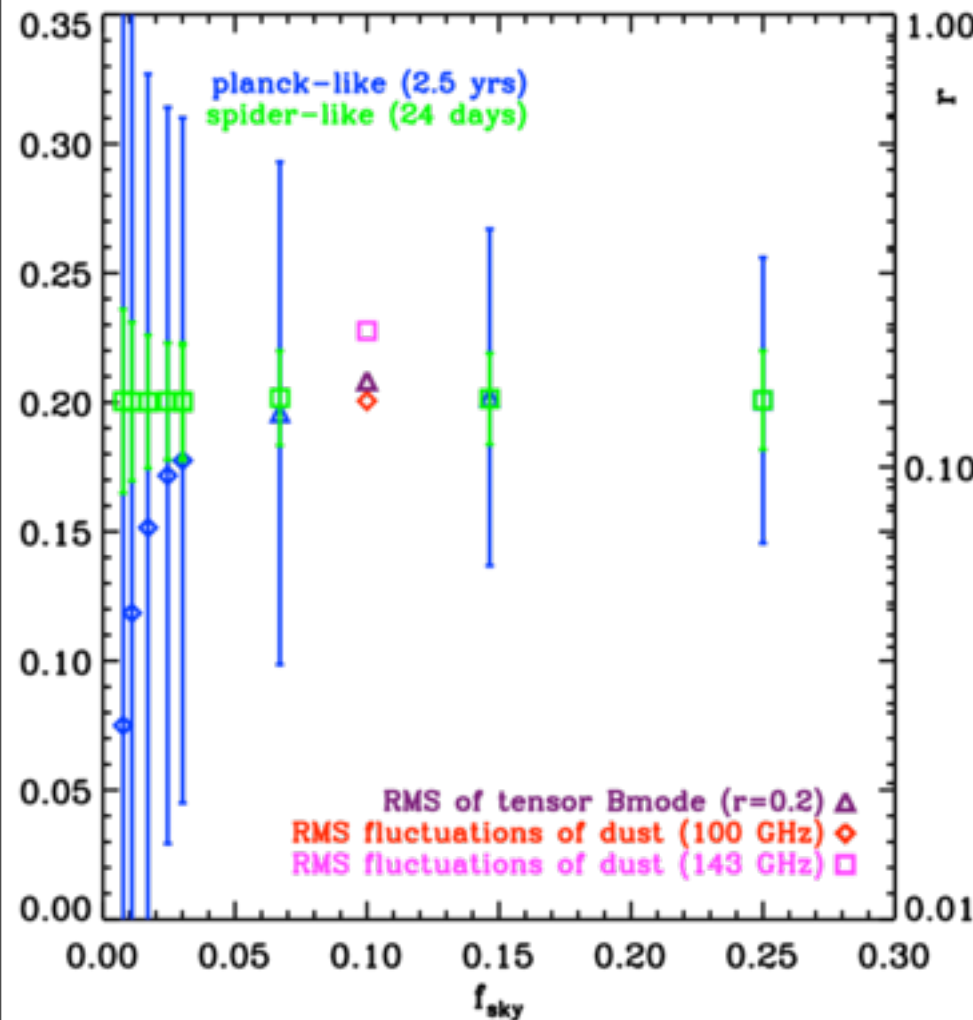
how do errors in r vary with sky fraction?
(disentangle E/B mixing by direct Likelihood in Q,U)



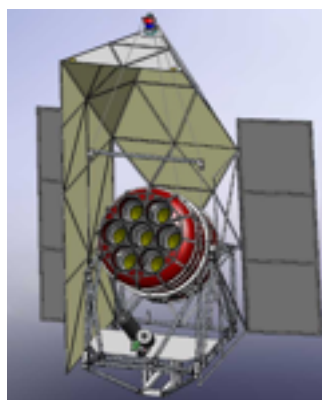
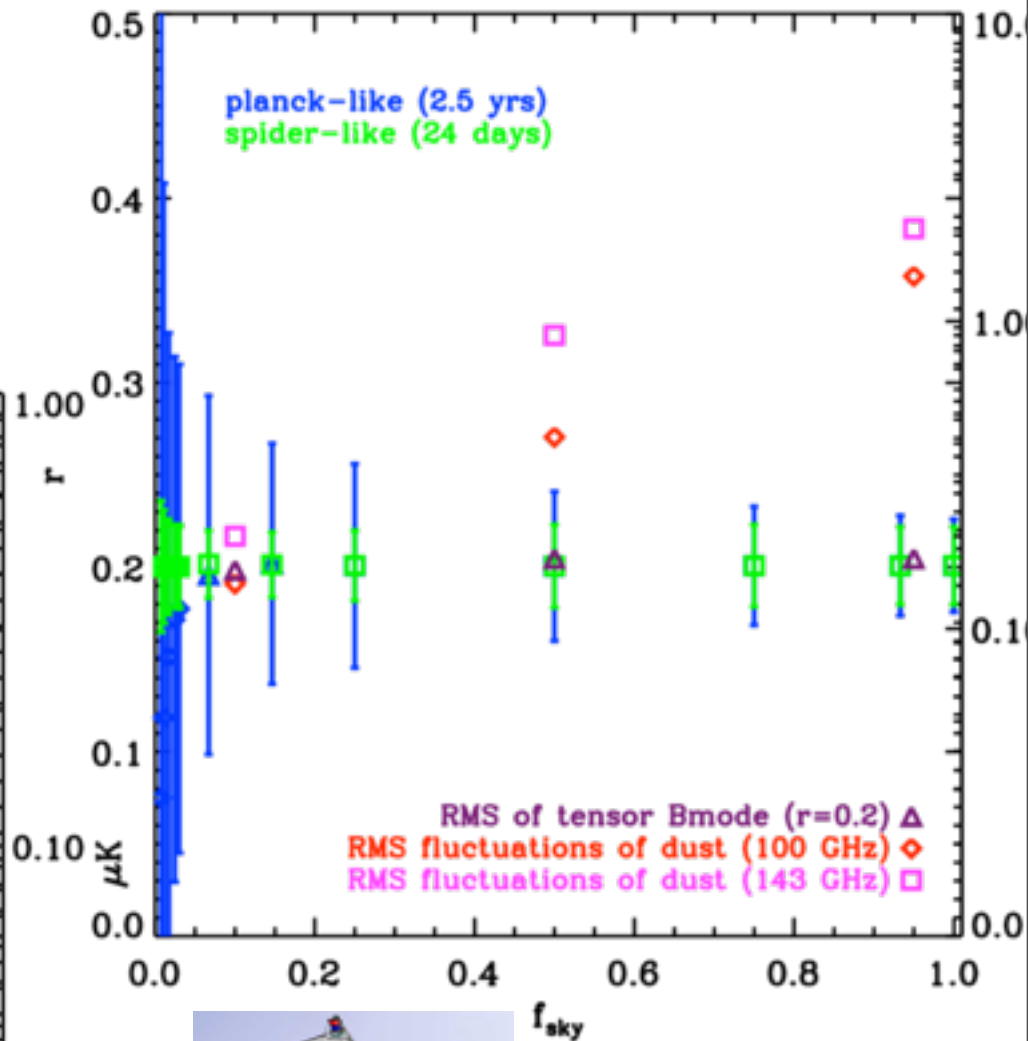
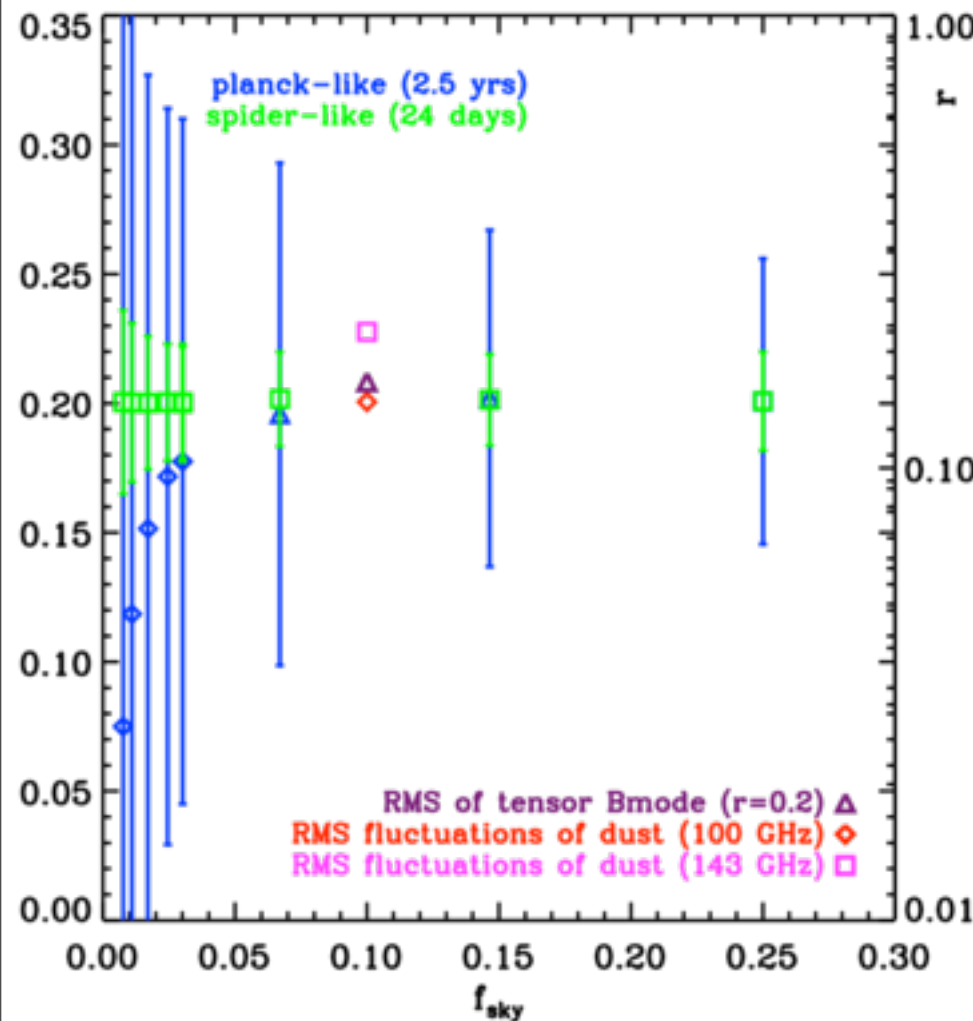
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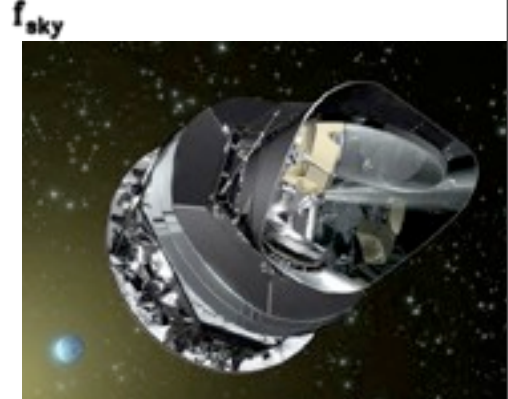
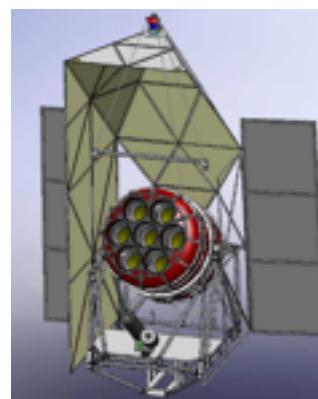
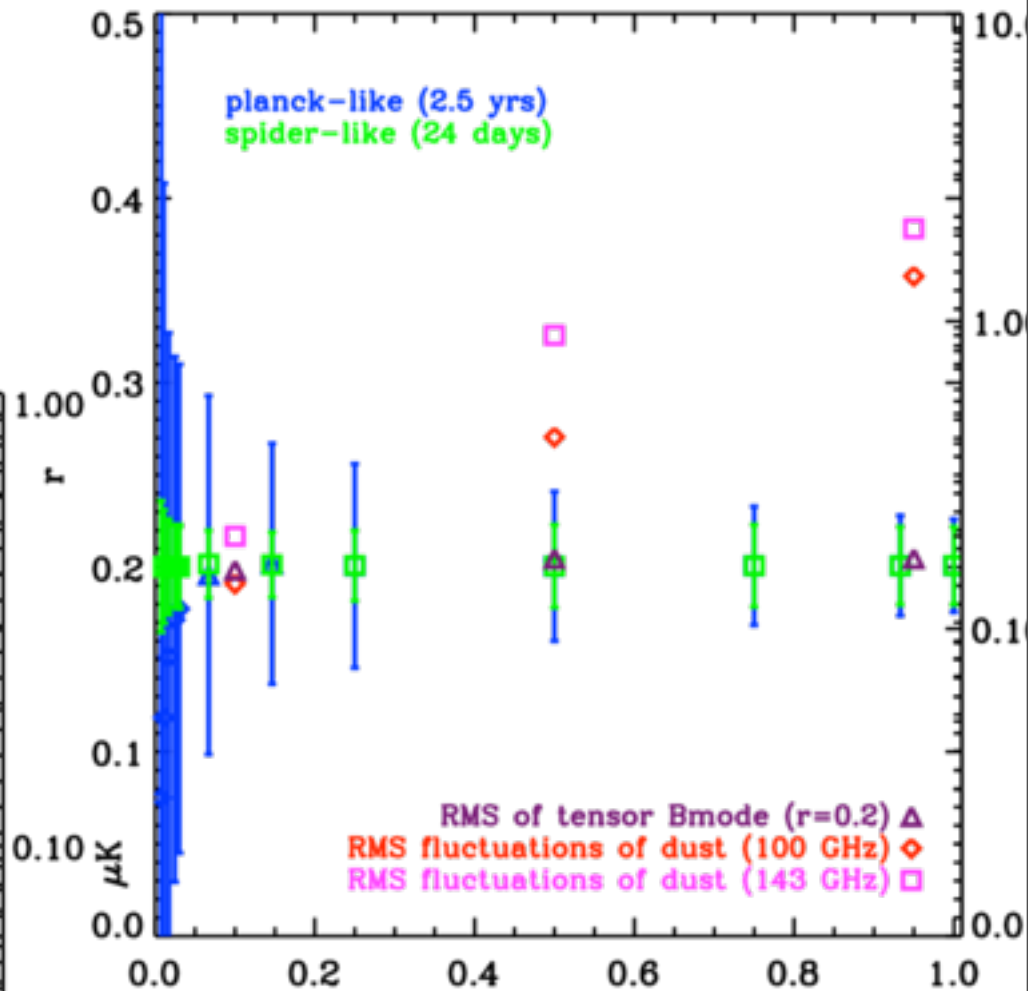
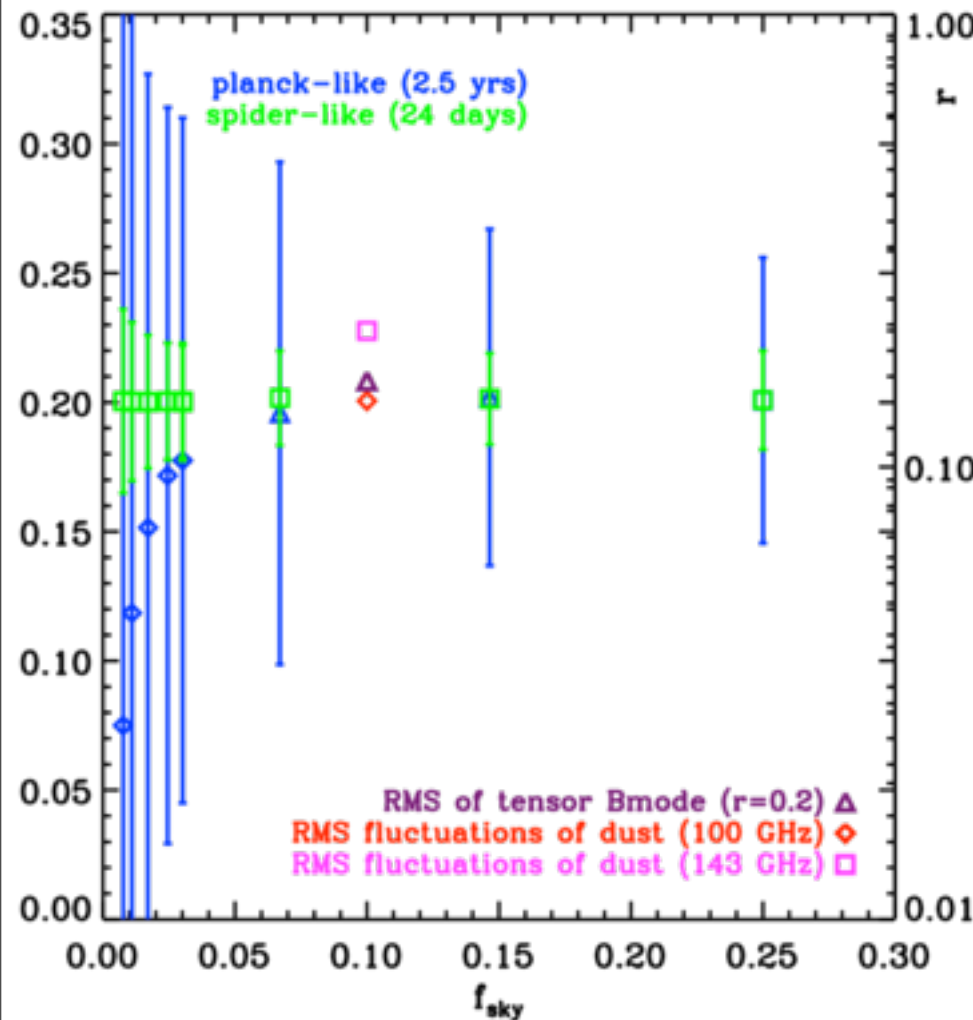
go for low dust patches of sky -
 from ground, e.g., Keck/spud
 or balloons Spider deep/shallow
 Planck can use almost all sky
 and low-dust patches



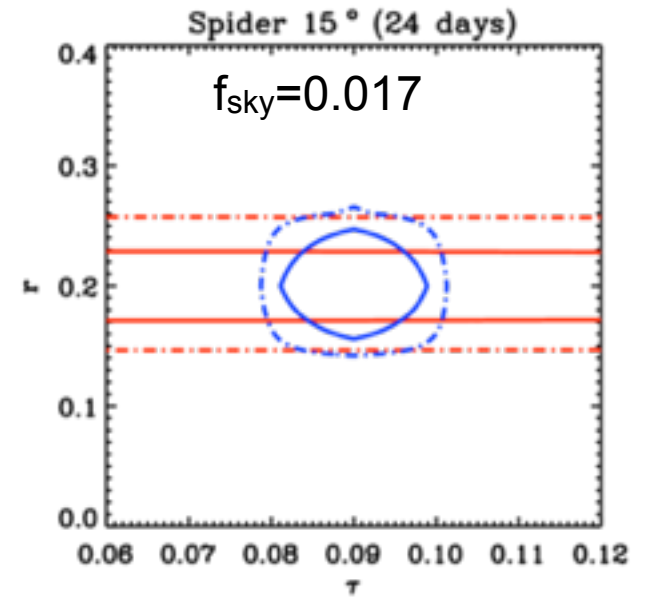
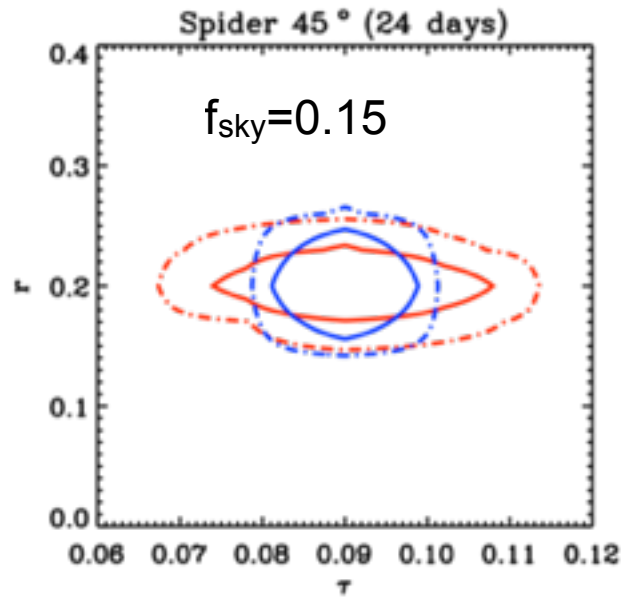
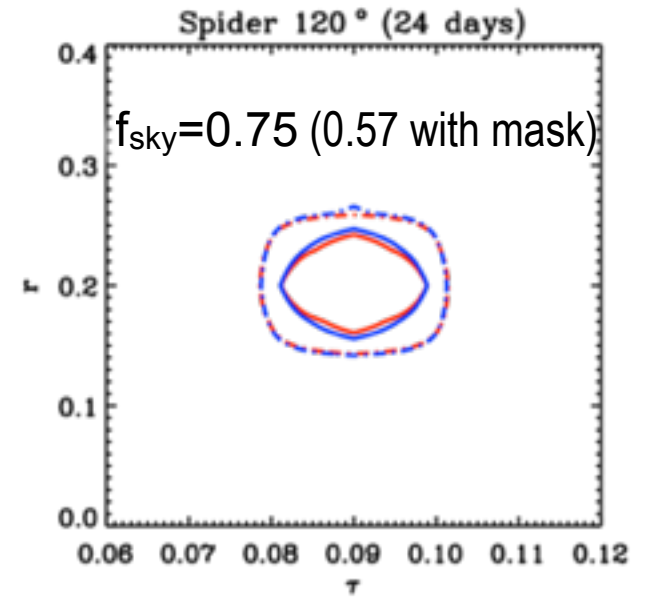
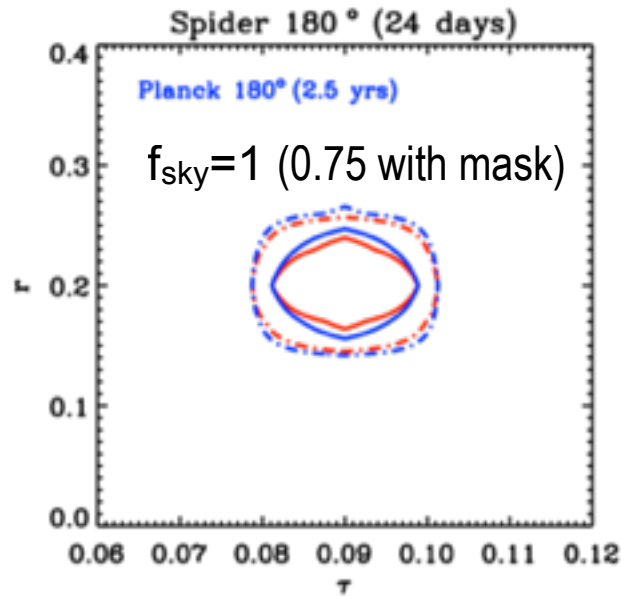
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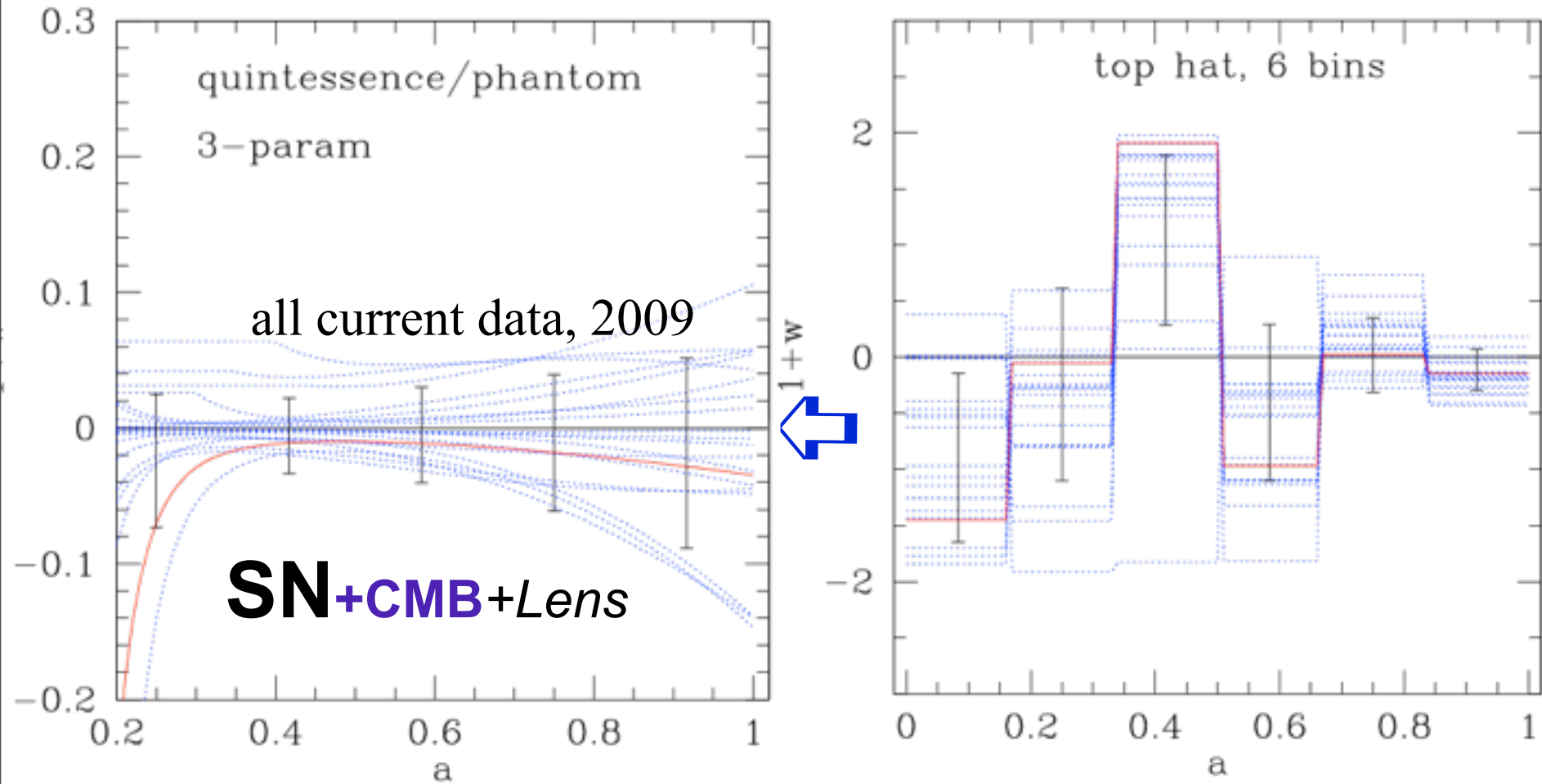
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 or balloons Spider deep/shallow
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 and low-dust patches



r - τ



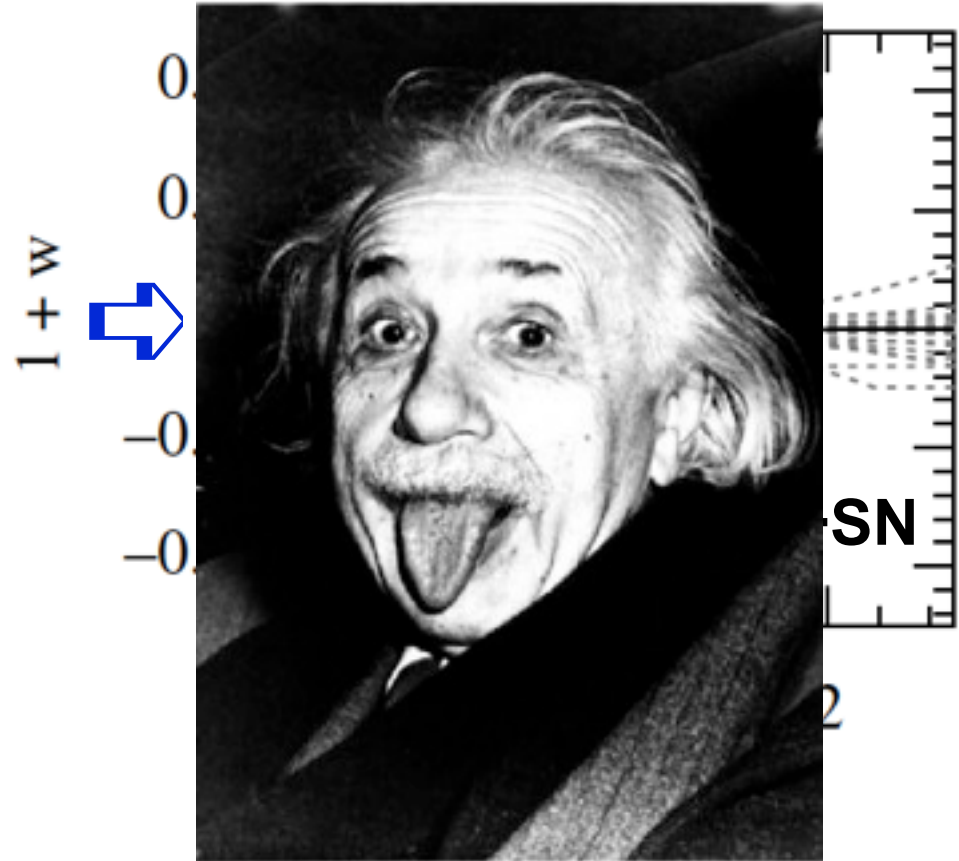
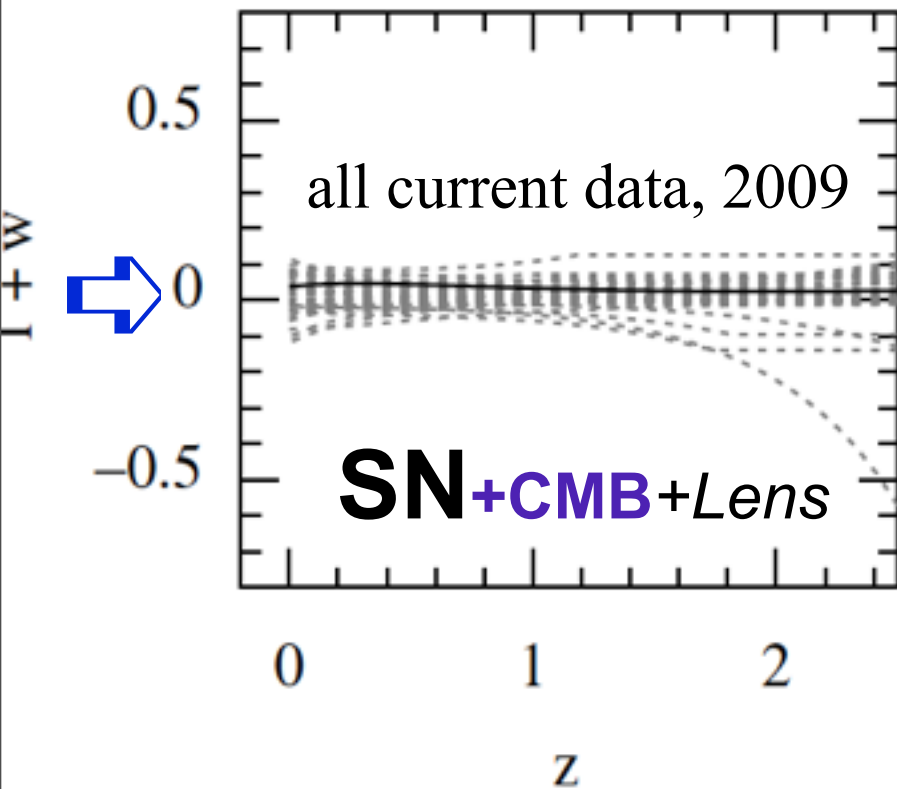
is the dark energy “vacuum potential energy” ?



TEST: within errors, energy-density does not change with expansion \Rightarrow Einstein's cosmological constant is best fit so far

ρ_{Λ} (time, space) ?

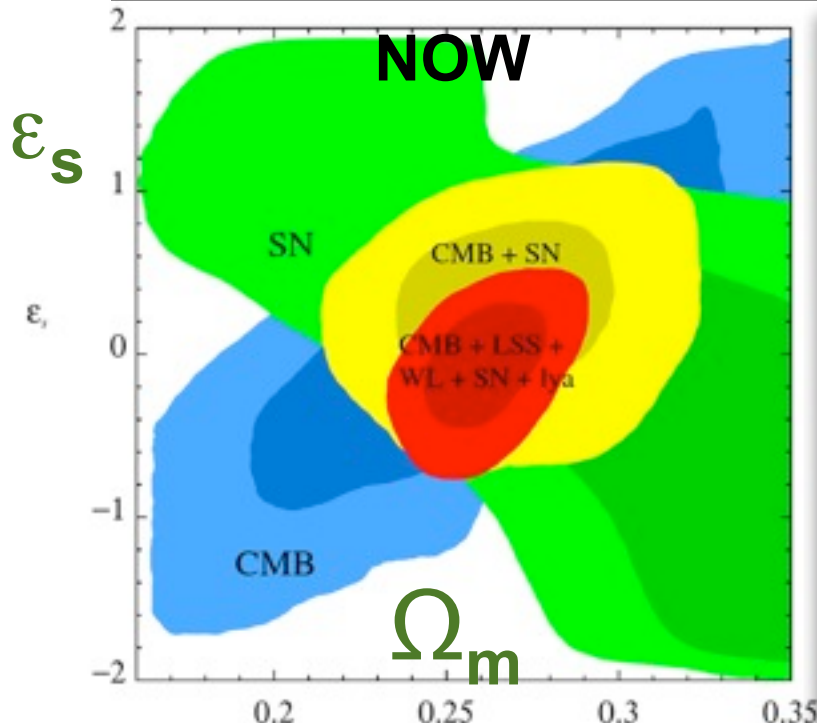
is the **dark energy** “vacuum potential energy” ?



TEST: within errors, energy-density does not change with expansion \Rightarrow Einstein's cosmological constant is best fit so far

Forecast: **JDEM-SN** (2500 hi-z + 500 low-z)

+ **DUNE-WL** (50% sky, gals @z = 0.1-1.1, 35/min²) + **Planck1yr**
 now **ESA /Euclid** **ESA (+NASA/CSA)**

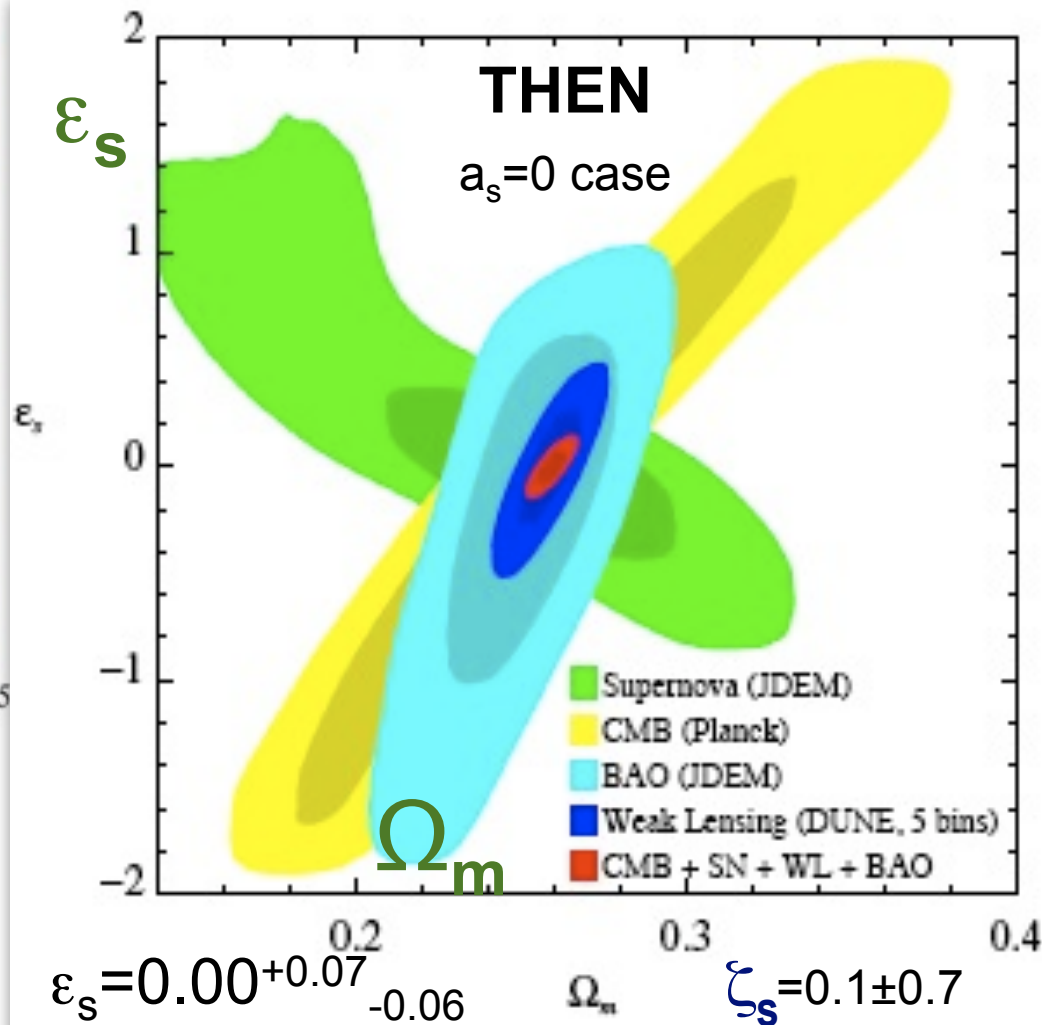


$$1 + w_0 = -0.0 \pm 0.06$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{(d \ln V / d \psi)^2}{4} \text{ @pivot } a_{eq}$$

$$= -.03 + .26 \quad -.30 \quad 2$$

$$\zeta_s = \pm 1.001 \frac{d^2 \ln V / d \psi^2}{4} = 0.1 \pm 0.7$$



$$\epsilon_s = 0.00^{+0.07}_{-0.06} \quad \Omega_m \quad \zeta_s = 0.1 \pm 0.7$$

cannot reconstruct the quintessence potential, just the slope ϵ_s & ~hubble drag

very early U

early to middle to now U

very late U

inflation *string theory/landscape/higher dimensions* **dark energy**

$V_{\text{eff}}(\psi_{\text{inf}})$? partial shape reconstruction

reconstruct gradient $V_{\text{eff}}(\psi_{\text{inf}})$?

$K_{\text{eff}}(\psi_{\text{inf}})$?

$K_{\text{eff}}(\psi_{\text{inf}})$?

$$1 - n_s \sim 2\varepsilon_s + 4\zeta_s \quad x.9999 \quad \& \quad r \sim 16\varepsilon_s \quad \text{slow roll}$$

2 solutions: nearly uniform acceleration & small ζ_s

$$\varepsilon_s \sim .017 \pm .007; \quad \varepsilon_s < .025 \quad 95\% \text{ from } r$$

low energy inflation with tiny ε_s

$$2\zeta_s \sim .017 \pm .007$$

errors go to $\pm .0012$ Planck+JDEM+DUNE

$$\varepsilon_s = (d \ln V / d \psi)^2 / 4 \quad @ a_{\text{eq}}$$

$$\varepsilon_s \sim -.03 + .26 -.30$$

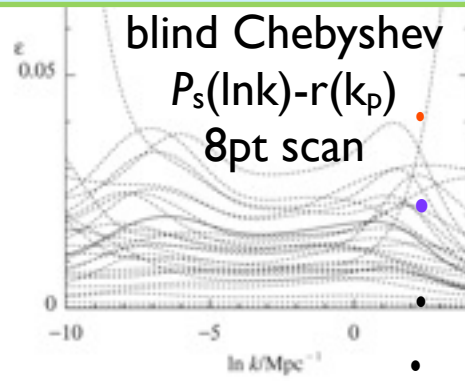
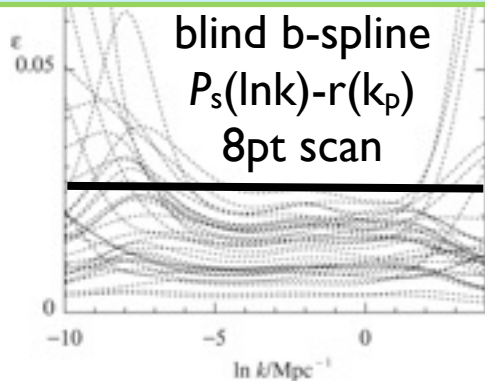
to $\pm .07$ Planck+JDEM+DUNE

$$\zeta_s = \pm 1.001 d^2 \ln V / d \psi^2 / 4 \quad @ a_{\text{eq}}$$

$$\zeta_s \sim 0.1 + .6 -.7$$

to $\pm .6-.7$; $\pm .3$ Planck+JDEM+DUNE

$a_s < 0.36 (z_s > 2.0)$ • to a_s to $< 0.21 (z_s > 3.7)$



we ignore z_{dec} and z_{bbn} constraints on Ω_q (a) much further trajectory extrapolation needed.

prior sensitivity $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$: $\varepsilon = 0.00 + .09 -.13$ & $\varepsilon > 0$ (since phantom is ~ baroque): $\varepsilon = 0.00 + .20$

late-inflaton field is $<$ Planck mass

coupled-DE 5th force constraints are strong

INFLATION THEN

PROBES NOW

“standard inflation space”: n_s $dn_s/d\ln k$ r @k-pivots

$$n_s(k_p) = .962 \pm .013 \text{ (+-.005 Planck1)} \quad .959 \pm .011 \text{ all data}$$

$$r = P_t/P_s(k_p) < 0.40_{\text{cmb}} \text{ 95\% CL (+-.03 P1, +- .01 Spider+P2.5)}$$

$$dn_s/d\ln k(k_p) = -.016 \pm .019 \text{ (+-.005 Planck1)}$$

(partially) blind trajectories e.g., $n_s(k)$ and $r(k_p)$, are better

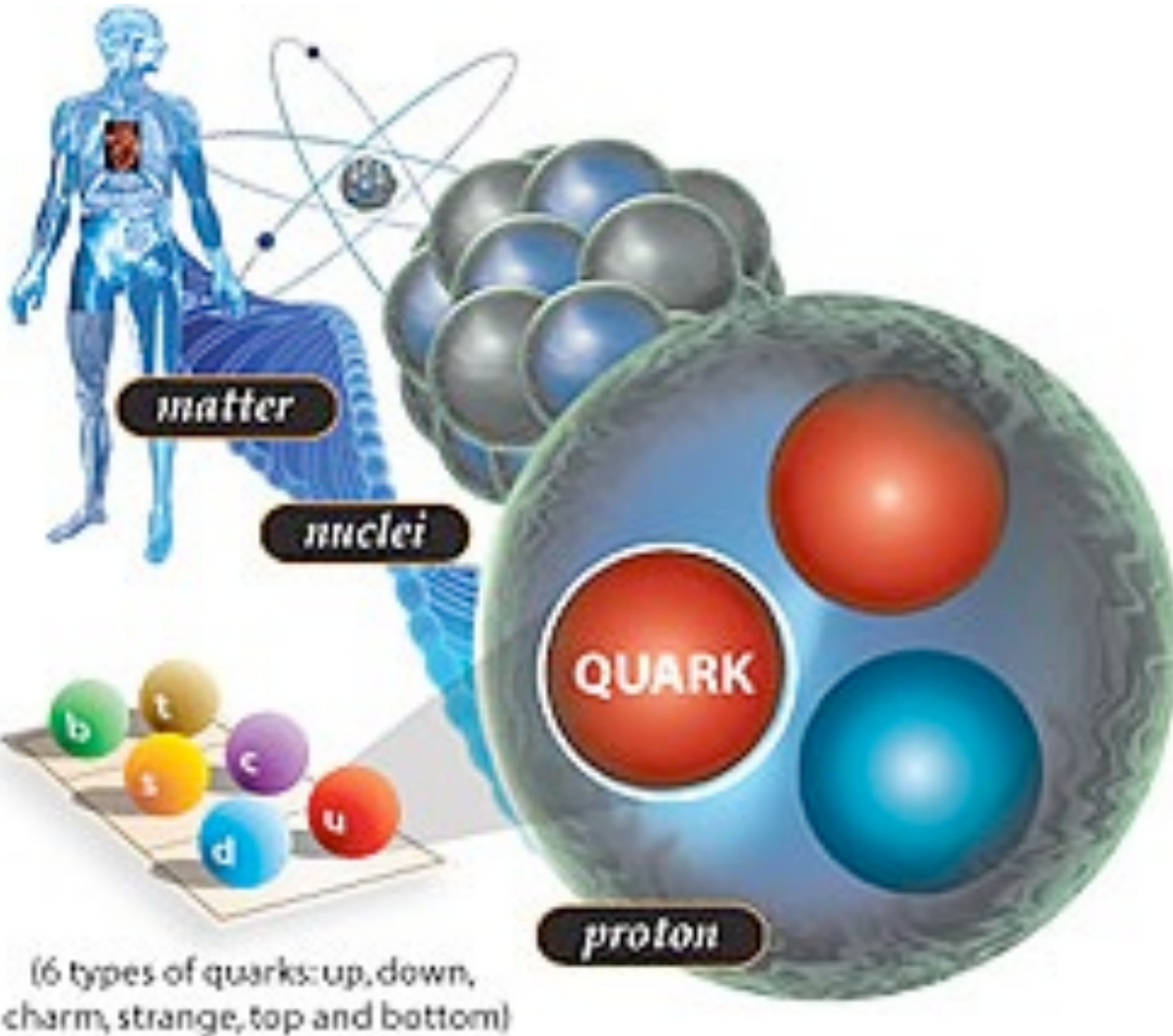
local quadratic non-G constraint: $-9 < f_{NL} < 111 \Rightarrow -4 < f_{NL} < 80$ WMAP5 ($\pm 5-10$ Planck1yr)

CBI10: add a cosmic string template $\Rightarrow n_s < 1$ @ 2σ & string tension limit $G\mu < 2.8 \times 10^{-7}$

the Weighty Matter of the Cosmos: *what is the Universe made of?*

Greek GUT: 4 elements/ 4 qualities+ 5th element: quintessence aether

water (Thales), air (Anaximenes), earth (Xenophanes), and fire (Heraclitus). Empedocles unified theory of all 4. Plato 4 of 5 geometrical crystal-like solids as atoms. Aristotle prevailed: elements as combinations of qualities

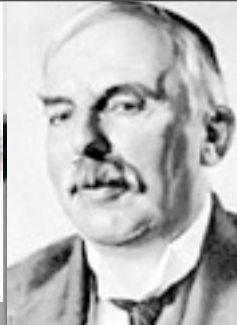


- ✓ **GAMOW (40s, early 50s)**
HOT BIG BANG
- ✓ **Hoyle et al (40s, ...) SSM**
Eternal Inflation with
PreHeating BANGs

Nuclear Fundamental Physics:
40s-80s.. **Hydrogen (75%) & Helium (25%) Deuterium, Lithium from the first minutes; Carbon, Oxygen, Iron,.. from exploding stars**

Periodic Table for the Table of Isotopes* (2011)

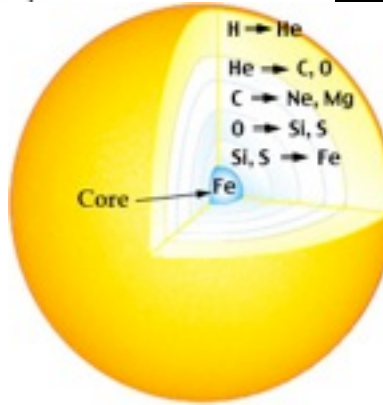
(6 types of quarks: up, down, charm, strange, top and bottom)



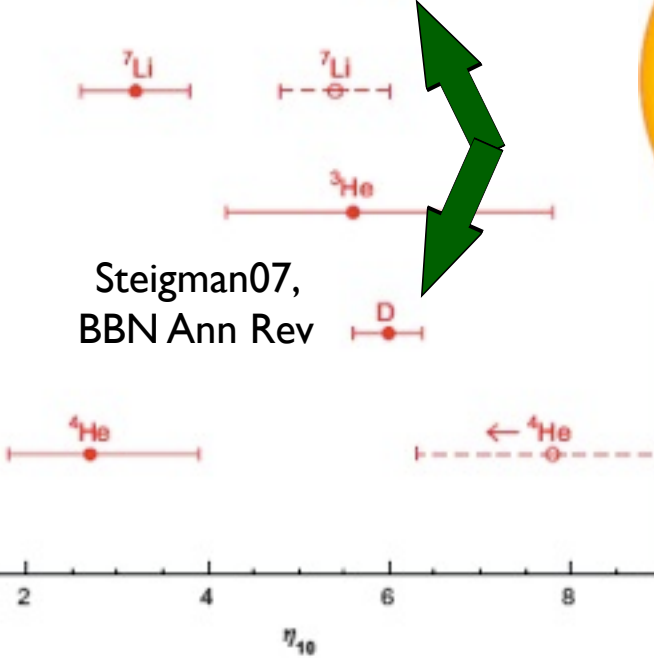
IOTA 1967, Cambridge **B²FH 57, WFH 67, sn**

Baryometers

CMB/LSS



Nobel Prize 84
Willy Fowler + Chandra-sekhar



Steigman07,
BBN Ann Rev

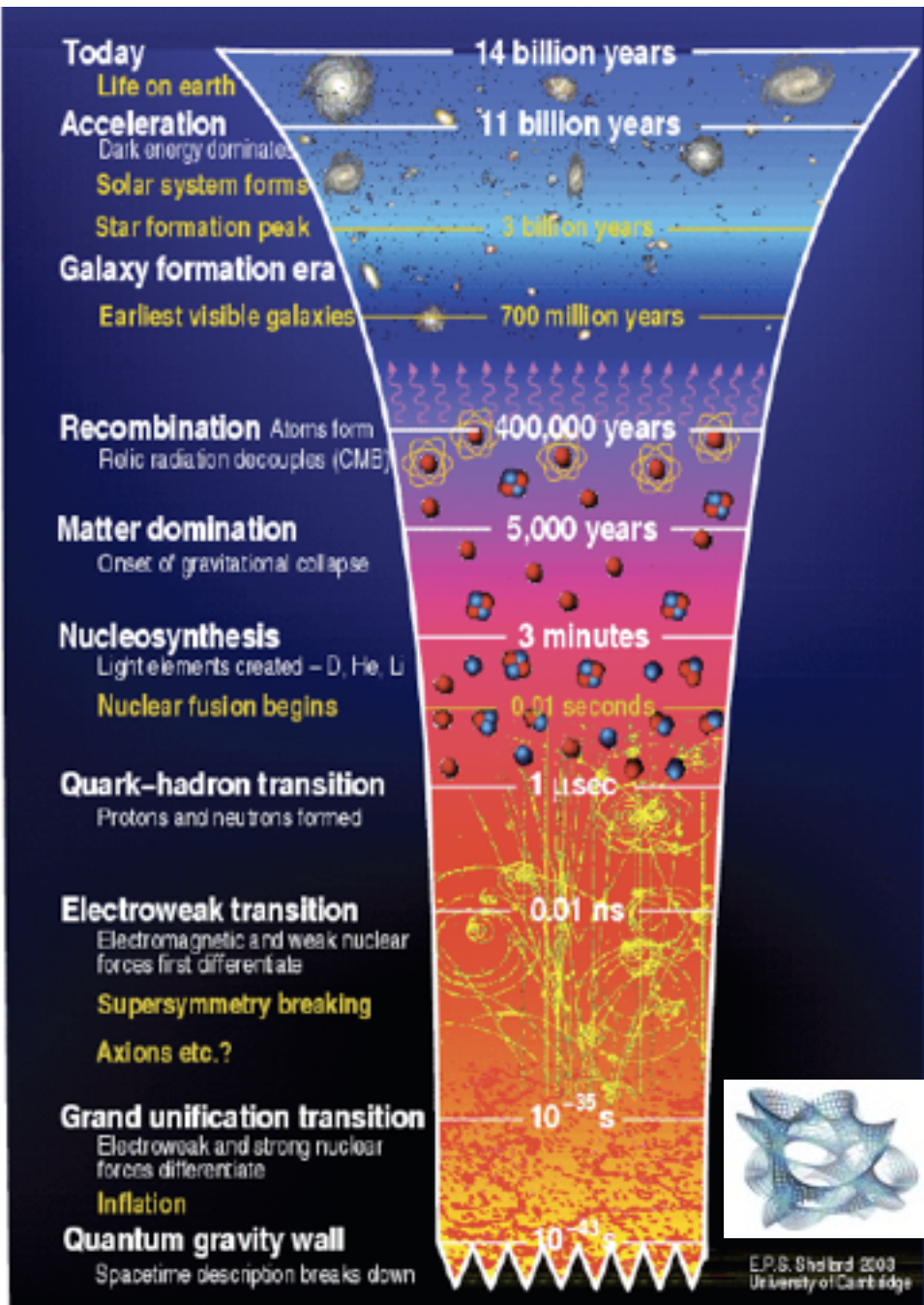
$$\eta_{10} \equiv 10^{10} (n_B/n_\gamma) \equiv 274 \Omega_B h^2$$

$\Omega_b h^2$	January 2000	January 2002	June 2002	January 2003	March 2003
	$0.0339^{+0.0443}_{-0.0246}$	$0.0222^{+0.0025}_{-0.0021}$	$0.0221^{+0.0024}_{-0.0020}$	$0.0221^{+0.0023}_{-0.0018}$	$0.0233^{+0.0013}_{-0.0013}$

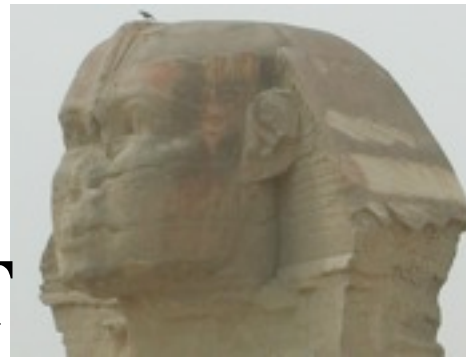
0.0223 ± 0.0007 0.0226 ± 0.0006 wmap3+acbar+cbi+... LSS

0.0233 ± 0.0005 wmap5+acbar+cbi+b03+.+WL+LSS+SNI+Lya
cosmic baryon number $n_b = 0.261 \pm 0.005 / m^3$

$\Omega_{dm} h^2 = 0.1145 \pm 0.0023$ $\Omega_m = 0.268 \pm 0.012$ $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.736 \pm 0.012$

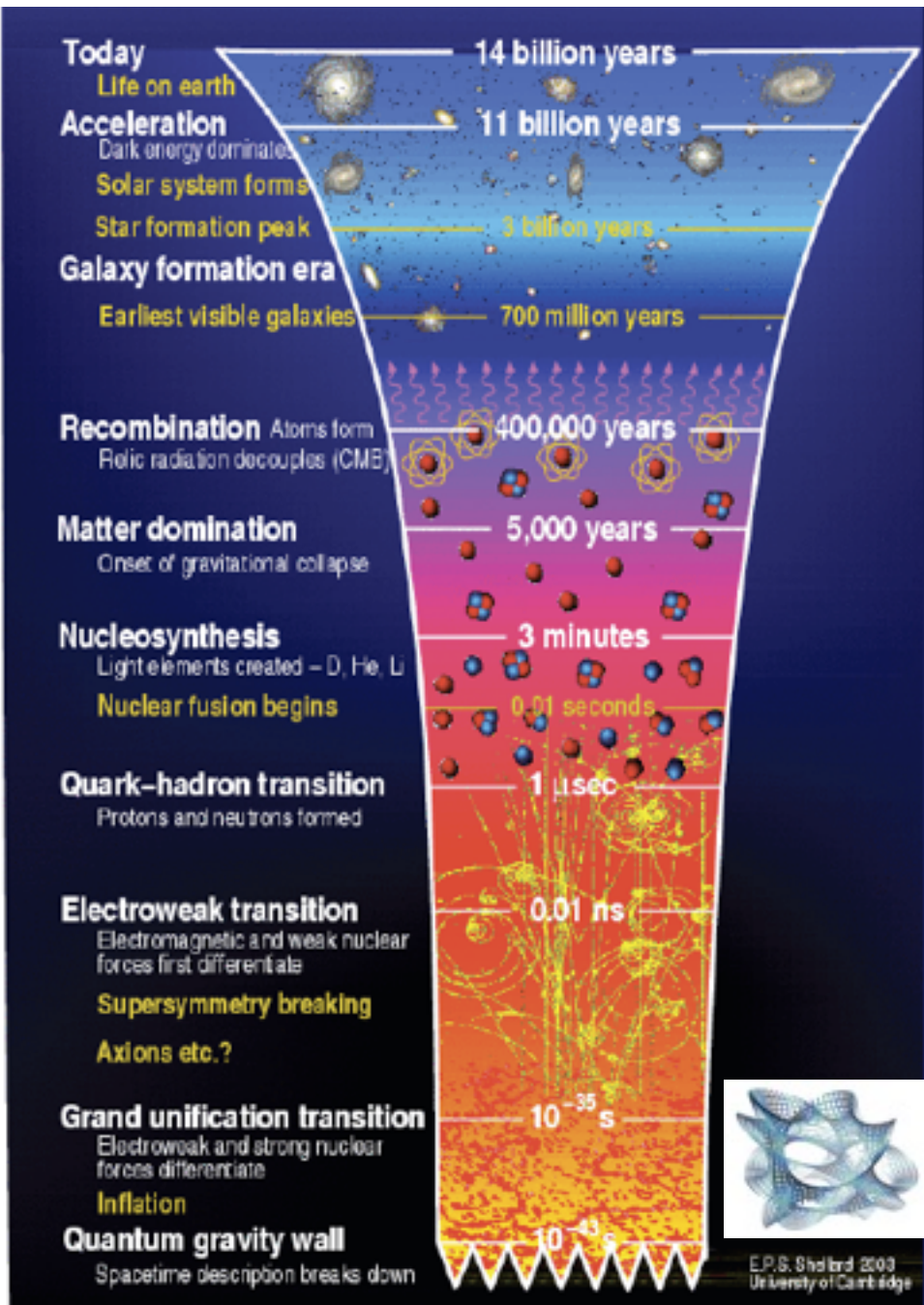


IT
from
BIT



*the Meaning
may change
but the Facts
will remain*





IT
from
BIT



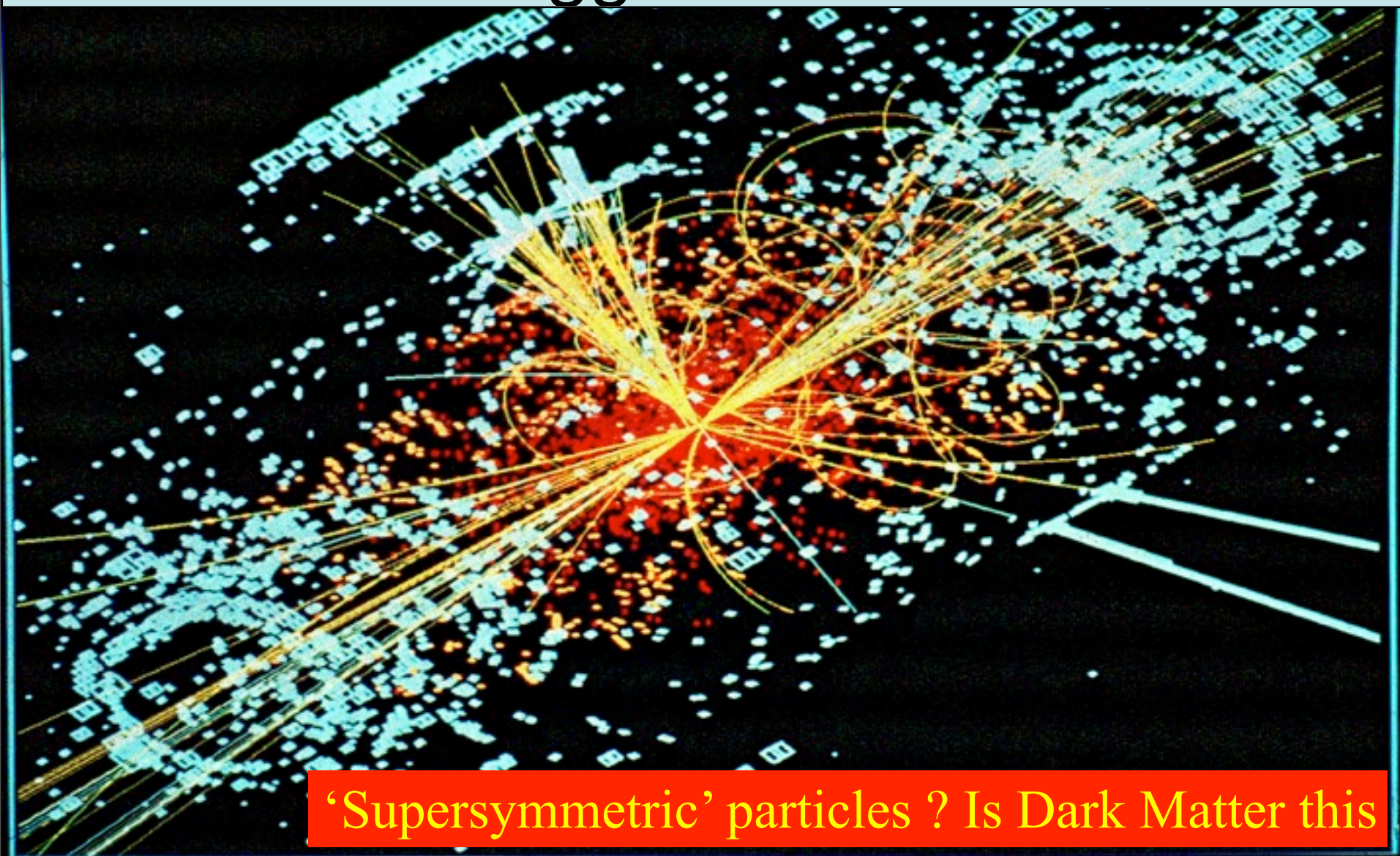
*the Meaning
may change
but the Facts
will remain*



ρ_{Λ} = vacuum
potential energy
density Sakharov~67

If Dark Matter interacts with ordinary matter by more than gravity, we may “see” it at the Large Hadronic Collider 2009+ or at SNOlab 2010+ in Sudbury Canada

A Simulated Higgs Event in CMS: LHC



‘Supersymmetric’ particles ? Is Dark Matter this

extra-“ordinary” matter

Fermilab's

vacuum potential preheats into
Primordial
SOUP

DIRECTIONS
Heat ingredients to 3,000,000,000,000,000 degrees, stirring occasionally if you wish.

If allowed to cool for 14 billion years, this product will become the atoms that make up our known universe.

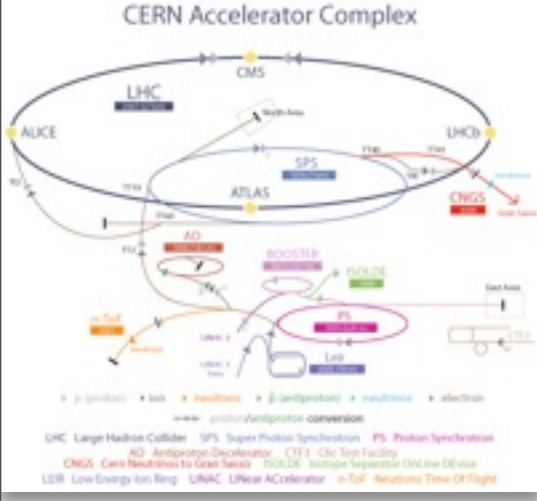
CAUTION:
Contents are extremely dense and are under enormous pressure.

INGREDIENTS

Quarks	56%
Force Carriers	29%
Electron-like Particles	9%
Neutrinos	5%
Higgs Bosons	1%

INSPECTED BY U.S. Department of Energy

Provides 100% of the minimum daily requirements for a healthy developing and expanding known universe.

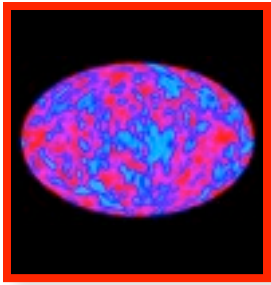


Galileo's Accelerator

LHC “new first light” Dec09
 @CERN “cosmic” accelerator



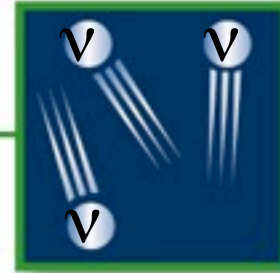
- what is mass?
- vacuum potential
- dark matter
- antimatter
- asymmetry
- extra dimensions



Radiation:
0.005%



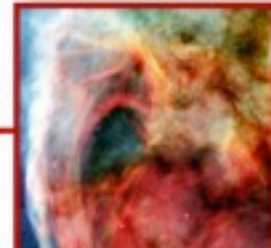
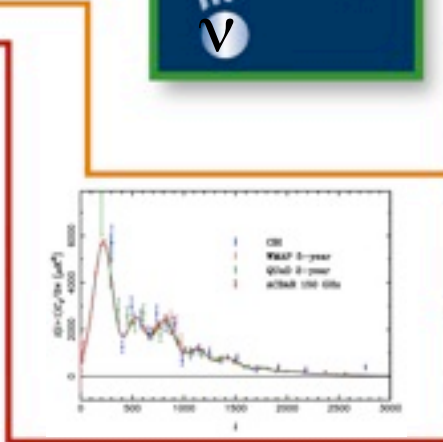
Chemical Elements:
(other than H & He) 0.025%



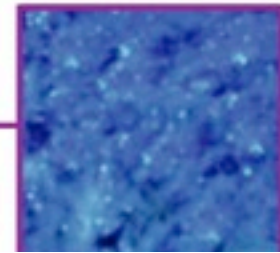
Neutrinos:
0.47%



Stars:
0.5%



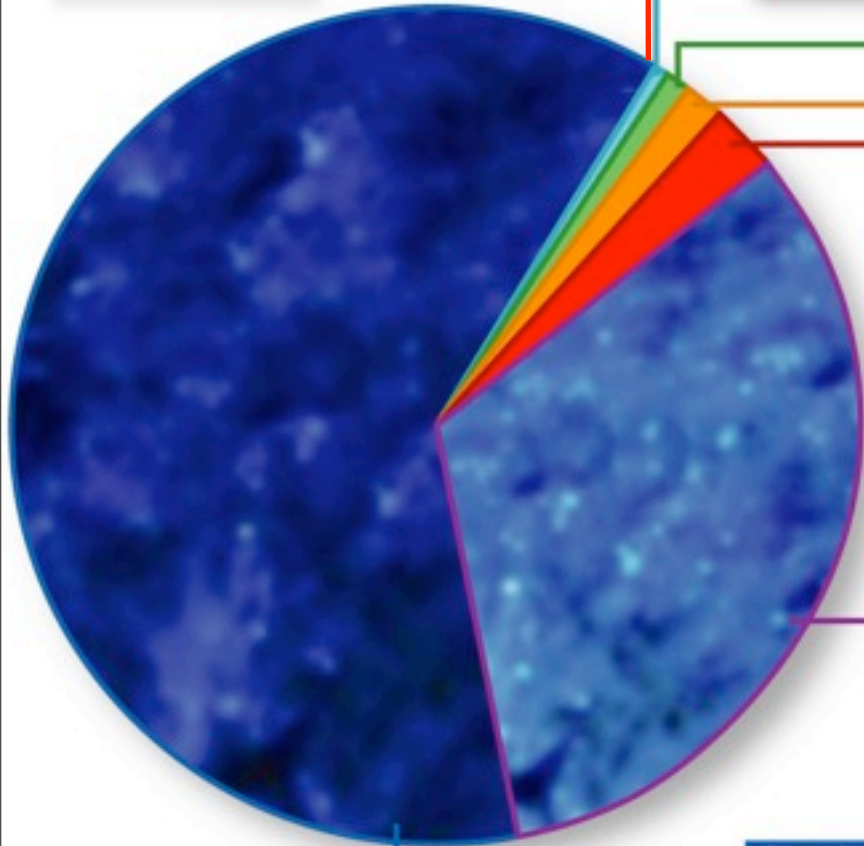
**Free
H & He:**
4.3%



Dark Matter:
 $\Omega_{\text{dm}} = 20.7 \pm 5\%$



Dark Energy:
 $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 75 \pm 3\%$



Gravity Waves
 $\Omega_{\text{GW}} \sim 10^{-14} - 10^{-10}$ LIGO
 $\Omega_{\text{BlackHoles}} \sim 10^{-7}$