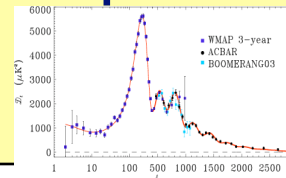


the **Cosmology** of **now** & **then** through **first light**

CMB & tilted Λ CDM status as of May 23, 2008:
ACBAR08 Jan & CBI5year peaks 3+4+5+damping &
ACBAR excess cf. CBI excess. QuAD last wk E-pol

WMAP5year March @CIFAR08



What is the Universe made of? Baryons + (cold-ish) dark matter + dark energy + tiny curvature energy (+light neutrinos+photons). ??a bit of strings/textures/PBHs??

July 1982 Nuffield Conference on Very Early Universe UK: how to test inflation – gravitational metric / density fluctuation spectrum

Outgrowth: nearly scale invariant, amplitude TBD

Dec 2007 VEU 25 years after: assess the progress on inflation, both theoretical and observational

THEORIST SIMULATOR OBSERVER EXPERIMENTER
PHENOMENOLOGIST

z-surveys cfa1,2/ ... /2dF/sdss/... jdem/PS1/lsst/des/...

CNOC RCS1,2 virgos-descartes, CFHTLS - lens/sn

CMB coBE, boomerang, cbi/acbar, wmap, planck/act/spt/spider/ebex

Galaxy formation scuba, blast, scuba2, herschel, ...

very early U early to middle to now U **very late U**

string theory/landscape/higher dimensions

inflation cyclic baryogenesis dark matter BBN γ dec **dark energy**

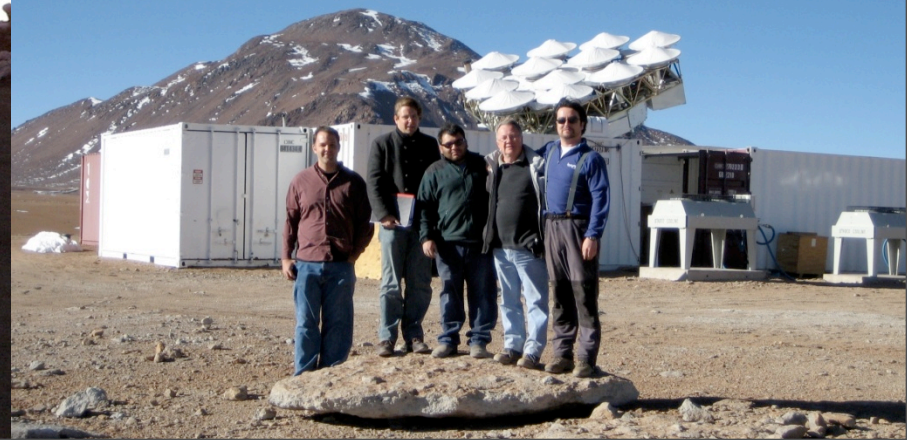
$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 & & \rho_{\text{curv}} & n_b/n_\gamma & & \\
 \rho_{\text{dm}}/\rho_b & z_{\text{eq}}/z_{\text{rec}} & \rho_{\text{de}}/\rho_{\text{dm}} & \rho_{\text{de}} \sim H^2 M_{\text{Planck}}^2 & \rho_{\text{mv}}/\rho_{\text{stars}} & \\
 V_{\text{eff}}(\phi_{\text{inf}}) ? & & & & & V_{\text{eff}}(\phi_{\text{inf}}) ?
 \end{array}$$

ACT@5170m



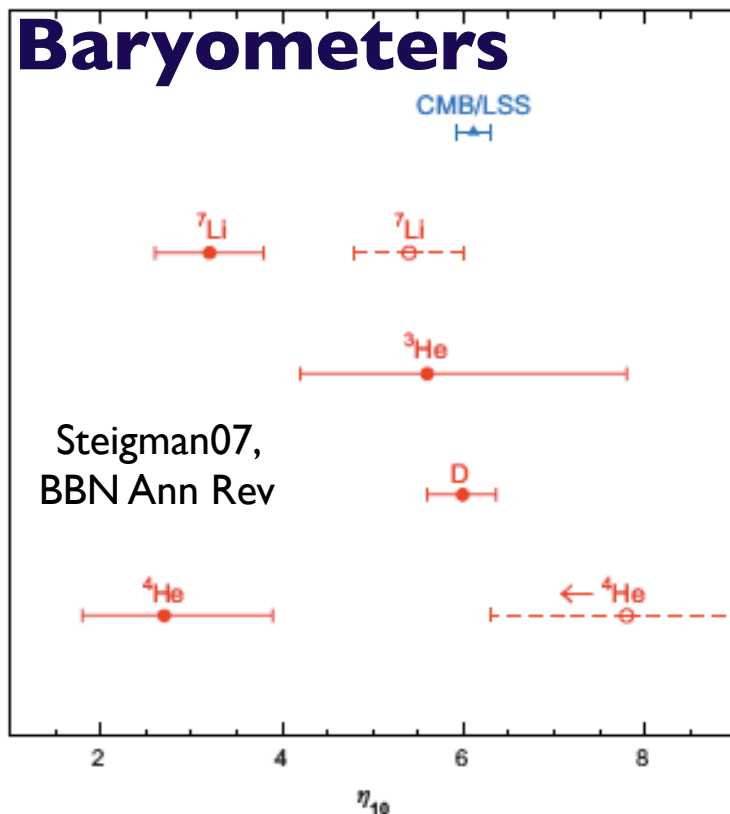
why Atacama? driest desert in the world. thus: cbi, toco, apex, asti, act, alma, quiet, clover

CBI2@5040m



**COSMIC
PARAMETERS
THEN & NOW**

Baryometers



Nobel Prize 84
Willy Fowler + Chandra-sekhar

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

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

$$0.0223 \pm 0.0007$$

$$0.0226 \pm 0.0006 \text{ wmap3+acbar+cbi+... LSS}$$

$$\mathbf{0.0233 \pm 0.0005 \text{ wmap5+acbar+cbi+b03+.+WL+LSS+SNI+Lya}}$$

dark matter abundance $\Omega_m = 0.264 +0.010 -0.009$

	January 2000	January 2002	June 2002	January 2003	March 2003
$\Omega_{\text{cdm}} h^2$	$0.198^{+0.088}_{-0.080}$	$0.130^{+0.031}_{-0.028}$	$0.124^{+0.026}_{-0.025}$	$0.125^{+0.021}_{-0.022}$	$0.111^{+0.010}_{-0.010}$

CMB only history. LSS drove values closer to current

0.114 ± 0.006 CMBall+WL+LSS+SN+Lya

Ω_Λ	$0.34^{+0.28}_{-0.24}$	$0.52^{+0.17}_{-0.20}$	$0.53^{+0.17}_{-0.19}$	$0.57^{+0.14}_{-0.19}$	$0.73^{+0.06}_{-0.10}$
------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

dark energy abundance $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.736 +0.009 -0.010$

& $H_0 = 72 \pm 1$ CMBall+WL+LSS+SN+Lya

Standard Parameters of Cosmic Structure Formation

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \Omega_k & \Omega_b h^2 & \Omega_{dm} h^2 & \Omega_\Lambda & \tau_c & \ln A_s & n_s & r = A_t / A_s \\
 1+w_0, w_a & & & & & & & \\
 & & & & & & dn_s / d \ln k & n_t
 \end{array}$$

New Parameters of Cosmic Structure Formation

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 1+w(a) & \epsilon(k), \quad k \approx Ha & \ln H(k_p) \\
 \epsilon_s f(a/a_{\Lambda eq}, a_s/a_{\Lambda eq}, \xi_s) & \ln P_s(k) & \ln P_t(k)
 \end{array}$$

+ subdominant isocurvature/cosmic string/ tSZ

Constraining Inflationary Histories, **now** & then

Inflation Now $1+w(a) = \epsilon_s f(a/a_{\Lambda\text{eq}}; a_s/a_{\Lambda\text{eq}}; \xi_s)$

goes to $\epsilon(a)_{x3/2} = 3(1+q)/2 \sim 1$ good e-fold. only ~ 2 params

$\epsilon = -d \ln H / d \ln a \sim 0$ to 2 to 3/2 to $\sim .4$ now, on its way to 0?

cf. $w(a)$: w_0, w_a, w in z-bins, w in modes, $\epsilon(a)$: in modes, jerk

Inflation Then $\epsilon(k) = (1+q)(a) =$ mode expansion in resolution ($\ln H a \sim \ln k$)
 $\sim r/16$ (Tensor/Scalar Power & gravity waves)

Cosmic Probes Now CMB(Apr08), CFHTLS SN(Union 307), WL, LSS/BAO, Ly α

Cosmic Probes Then JDEM-SN + DUNE-WL + Planck1

Zhiqi Huang, Bond & Kofman 08 $\epsilon_s = -0.05 \pm 0.24$ now, inflaton (potential gradient)²

to ± 0.07 then Planck1+JDEM SN+DUNE WL, weak $a_s < 0.3$ now < 0.21 then

Measuring w (SNe+CMB+WL+LSS+Lya)

$$w(a) \equiv \frac{p(a)}{\rho(a)}$$
$$1+w_0 = -0.01 \pm 0.05$$

$$w(a) = w_0 + w_a(1-a)$$

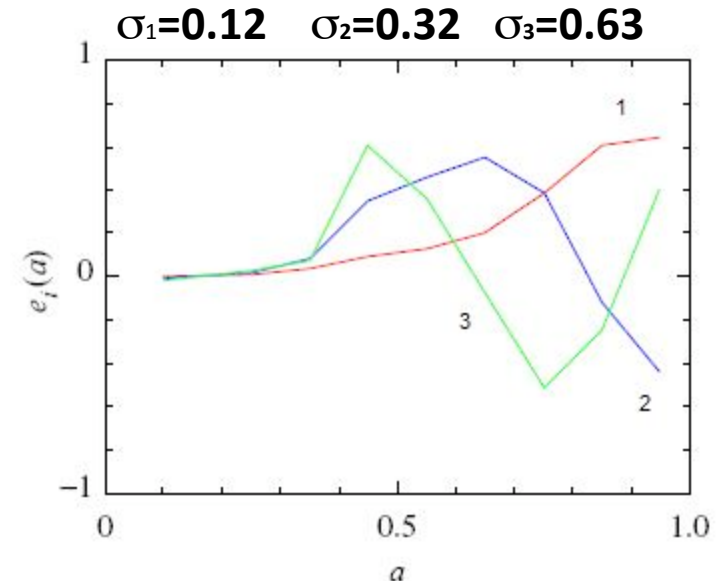
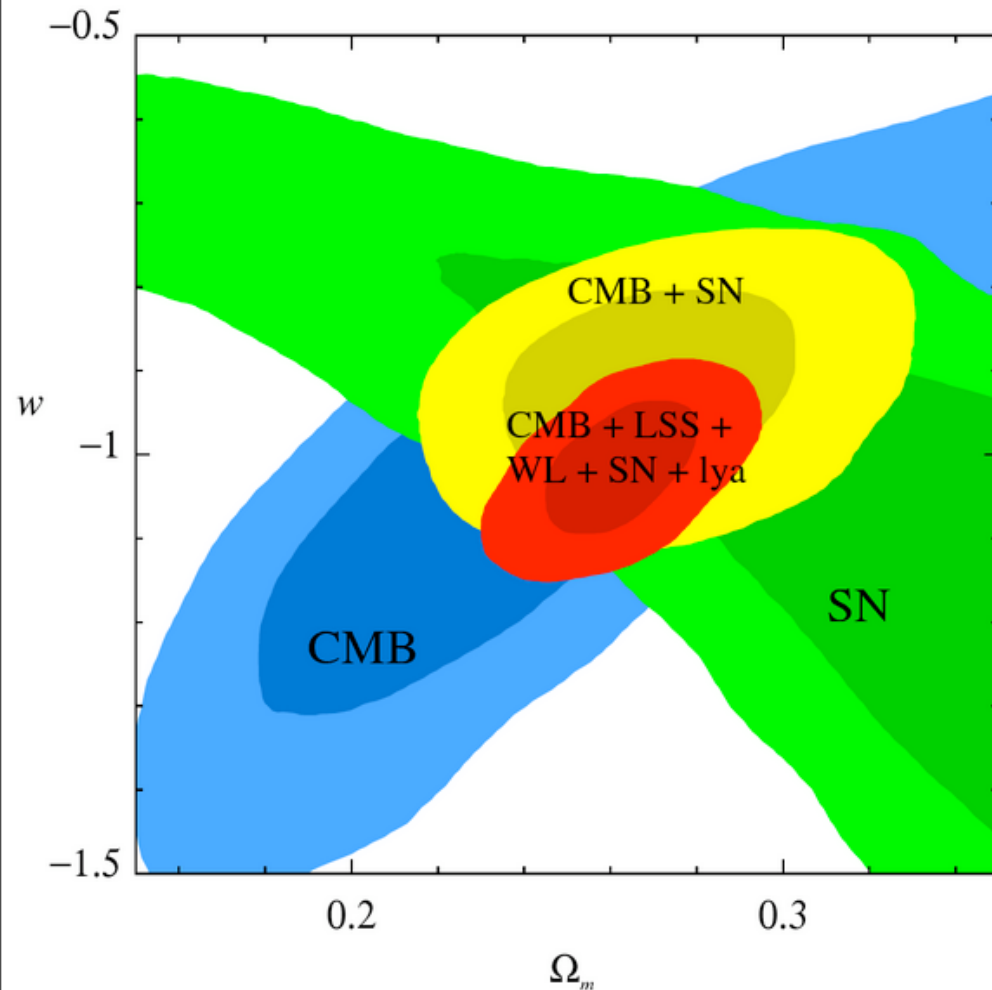
$$1+w_0 = 0.05 \pm 0.20$$

$$w_a = -0.2 \pm 0.8$$

piecewise parameterization
4,9,40 modes in redshift

9 & 40 into Parameter eigenmodes

data cannot determine >2 EOS parameters
DETF Albrecht etal06, Crittenden etal06, hbk07



INFLATION NOW PROBES NOW

➤ **Cosmological
Constant ($w=-1$)**

➤ **Quintessence
($-1 \leq w \leq 1$)**

➤ **Phantom field
($w \leq -1$)**

➤ **Tachyon fields
($-1 \leq w \leq 0$)**

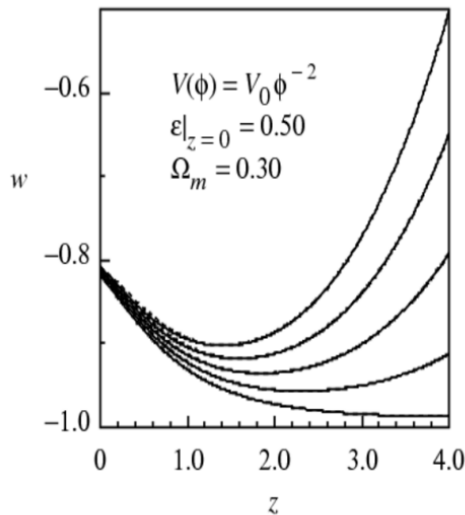
➤ **K-essence**

(no prior on w)

Inflation Now $1+w(a) = \varepsilon_s f(a/a_{\Lambda\text{eq}}; a_s/a_{\Lambda\text{eq}}; \xi_s)$

Zhiqi Huang, Bond & Kofman08: 3-param formula accurately fits slow-to-moderate roll & even wild rising baroque late-inflaton trajectories, as well as **thawing & freezing** trajectories

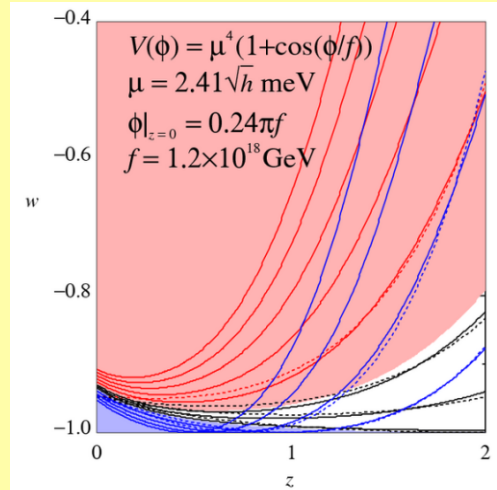
Cosmic Probes Now **CFHTLS SN(Union~300), WL, CMB, BAO, LSS, Ly α**



$$\varepsilon_s = (\text{dln}V/\text{d}\psi)^2/4 = \text{late-inflaton (potential gradient)}^2$$

$$= -0.05 \pm 0.24 \text{ now;}$$

$$\text{weak } a_s < 0.3 \text{ (} z_s > 2.3 \text{) now}$$



ε_s to ± 0.07 then Planck1+JDEM SN+DUNE WL, weak $a_s < 0.21$ then, ($z_s > 3.7$)

3rd param ξ_s ($\sim \text{d}\varepsilon_s / \text{dln}a$) ill-determined now & then

cannot reconstruct the quintessence potential, just the slope ε_s & hubble drag info
 (late-inflaton mass is $<$ Planck mass, but not by a lot)

3-parameter parameterization $\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + V'(\phi) = 0$ + Friedmann Equation + DM+B

$$\begin{aligned}
 w(a) = & -1 + \frac{2\epsilon_s}{3} \left\{ \frac{\left(\frac{a_s}{a}\right)^{3-3.6a_s|\epsilon_s|(1-\Omega_{m0})}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\epsilon_s}{3|\epsilon_s|} \left(\frac{a_s}{a}\right)^{6-7.2a_s|\epsilon_s|(1-\Omega_{m0})}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\epsilon_s|}} \right. \\
 & + \left[\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{a_{eq}}{a}\right)^3} - \left(\frac{a_{eq}}{a}\right)^3 \ln\left(\left(\frac{a}{a_{eq}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{a}{a_{eq}}\right)^3}\right) \right] (1 - \zeta_s) \\
 & + 0.36\epsilon_s(1 - \Omega_{m0}) \frac{\left(\frac{a}{a_{eq}}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{a}{a_{eq}}\right)^4} \left[0.9 - 0.7\frac{a}{a_{eq}} - 0.045\left(\frac{a}{a_{eq}}\right)^2 \right] \\
 & \left. + \frac{2\zeta_s}{3} \left[\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{a}{a_{eq}}\right)^3} - 2\left(\frac{a_{eq}}{a}\right)^3 \left(\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{a}{a_{eq}}\right)^3} - 1 \right) \right] \right\}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$a_{eq} \equiv \left(\frac{\Omega_{m0}}{1 - \Omega_{m0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3[1-0.36\epsilon_s(1-\Omega_{m0})]}}$$

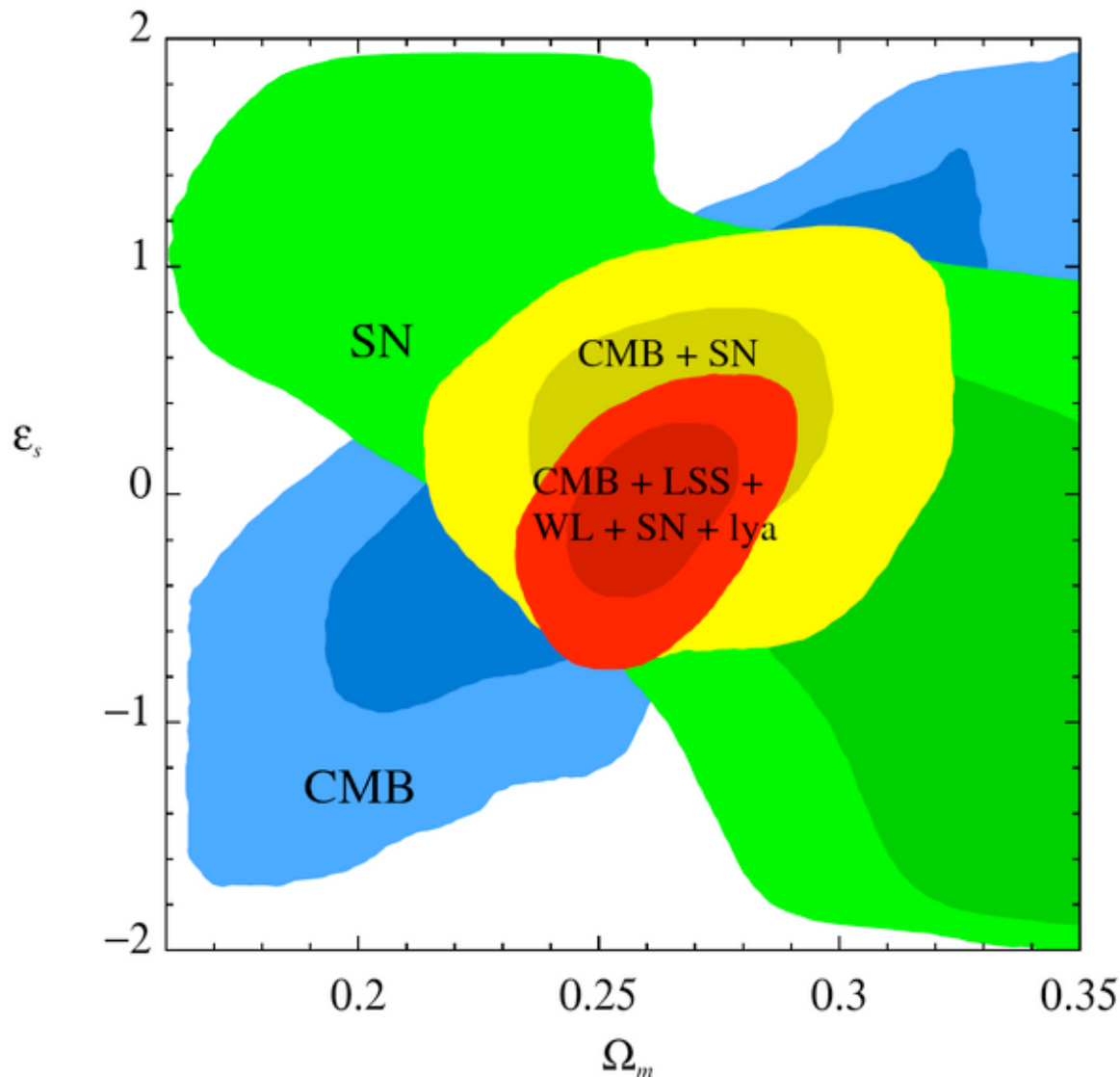
$$a_s \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{|\epsilon_V|} = \sqrt{|\epsilon_s|} \left[1 + \zeta_s \left(\left(\frac{a}{a_{eq}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right) \right] \quad -1 < \zeta_s < 1$$

- ~15% thawing,
8% freezing,
with flat priors

measuring ϵ_s ζ_s $\mathbf{a}_s=0$ tracking (SNe_{union}+CMB

wmap5+acbar+cbi5yr+b03+**+WL**_{cfhtls+cosmos}**+LSS**_{sdssRG+2dF+Lya})



**modified CosmoMC
with Weak Lensing,
SZ, SN, CMB, bias &
w(a) slow-to-
moderate-roll
trajectories with
various priors**

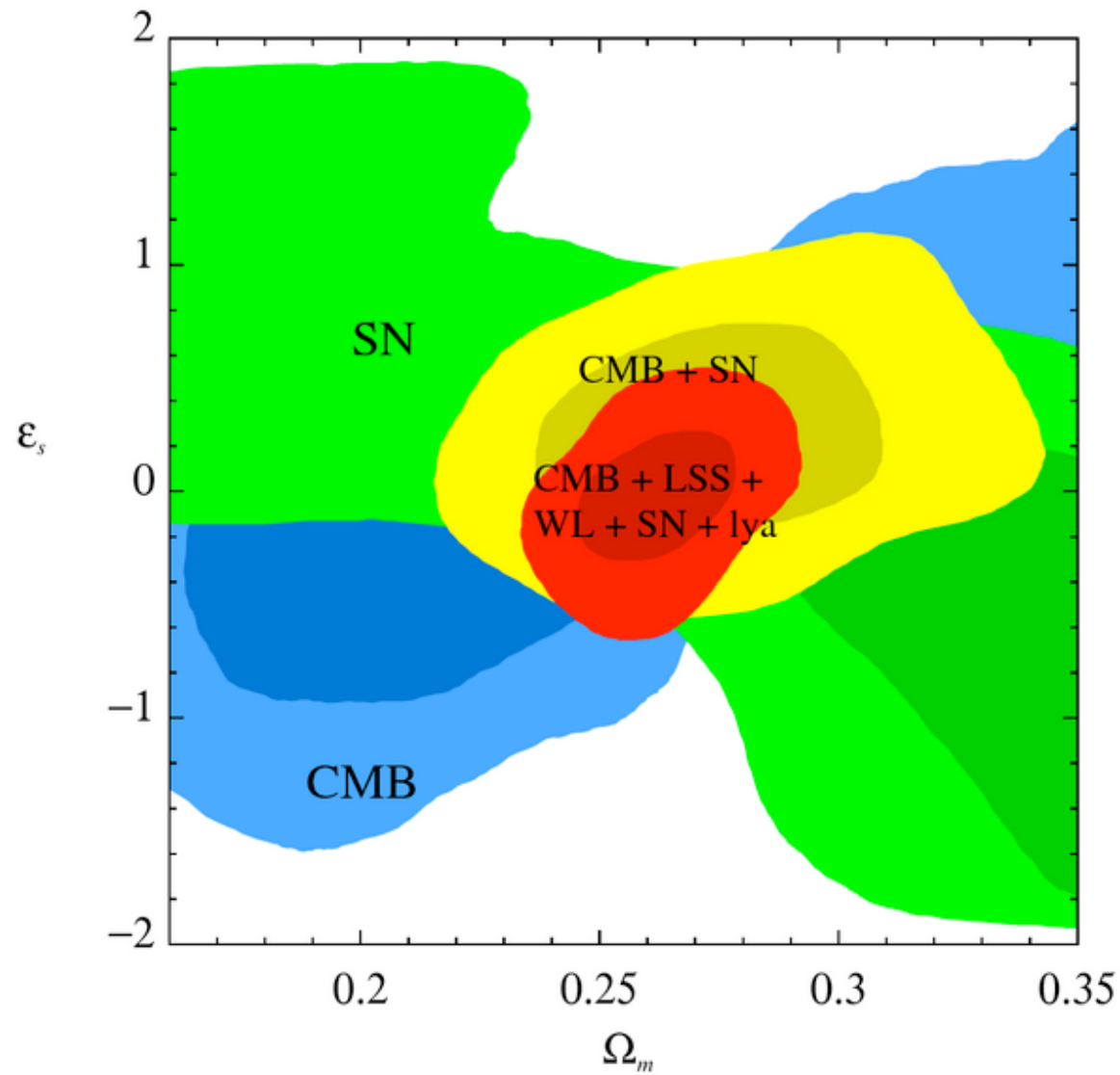
$$\epsilon_s \quad -.03 \quad + \quad .25 \quad -.23 \quad 1$$

$$-.00 \quad + \quad .20 \quad -.20 \quad 3$$

$$-.05 \quad + \quad .24 \quad -.31 \quad 2$$

measuring ϵ_s a_s ζ_s scaling+tracking SNe_{union}+CMB

wmap5+acbar+cbi5yr+b03+WL_{cfhtls+cosmos}+LSS_{sdssRG+2dF}+Lya)



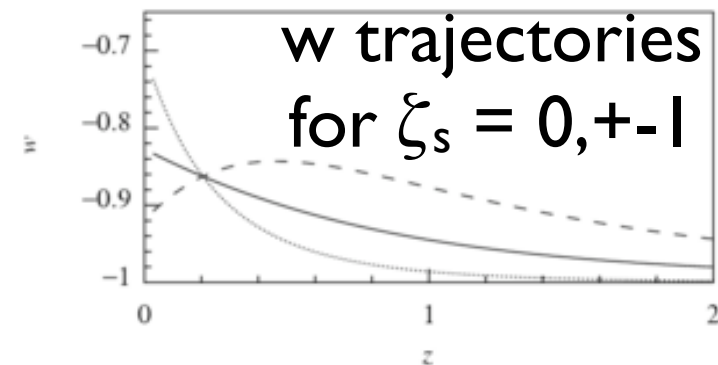
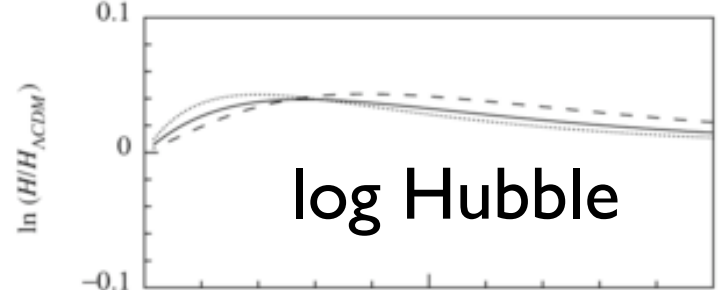
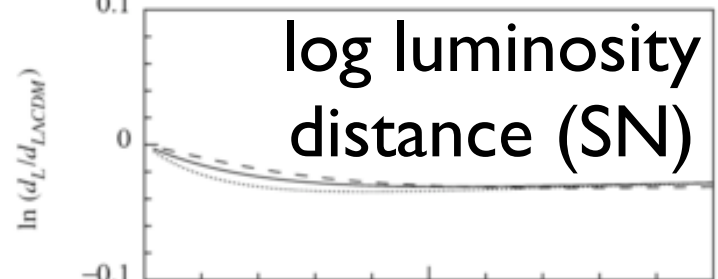
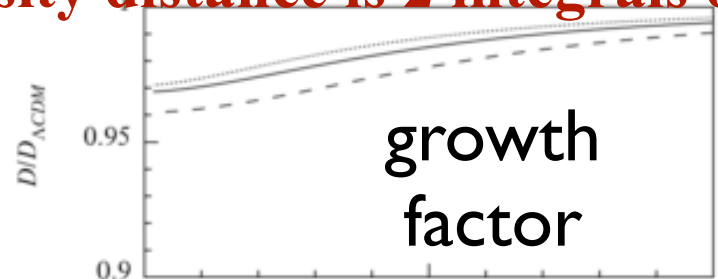
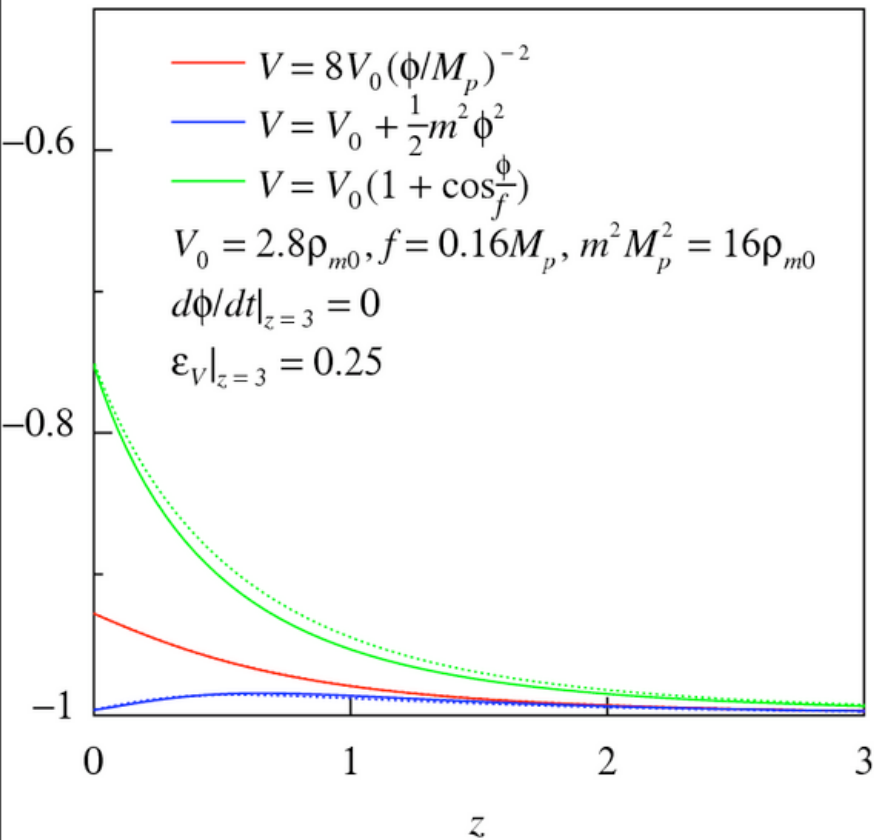
modified CosmoMC
with Weak Lensing,
SZ, SN, CMB, bias &
w(a) slow-to-
moderate-roll
trajectories with
various priors

ϵ_s	-0.03	+ 0.25	-0.23	1
	-0.00	+ 0.20	-0.20	3
	-0.05	+ 0.24	-0.31	2

Why can't we measure the change of the slope, i.e., the effective mass of the potential? **w changes but the luminosity distance is 2 integrals of it.**

we fit $w(z)$ for tracker potentials very well

$$\sqrt{|\epsilon_V|} = \sqrt{|\epsilon_s|} \left[1 + \zeta_s \left(\left(\frac{a}{a_{eq}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right) \right]$$



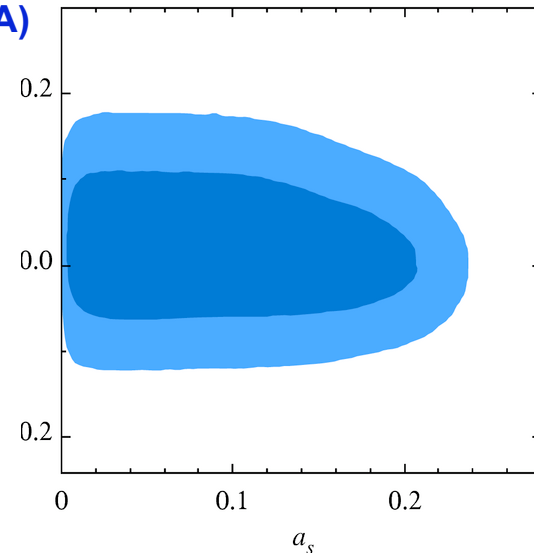
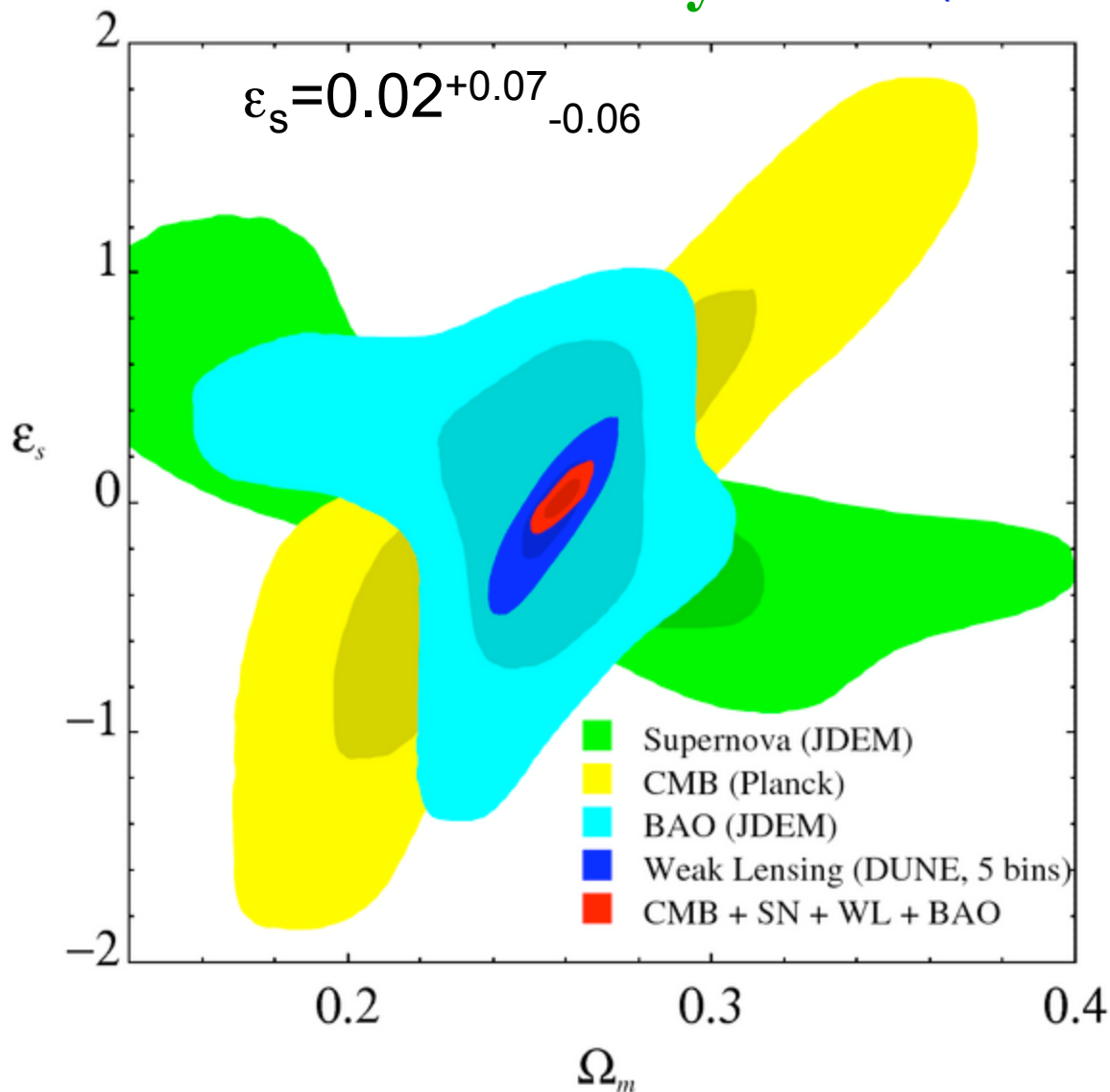
**INFLATION
NOW**

**PROBES
THEN**

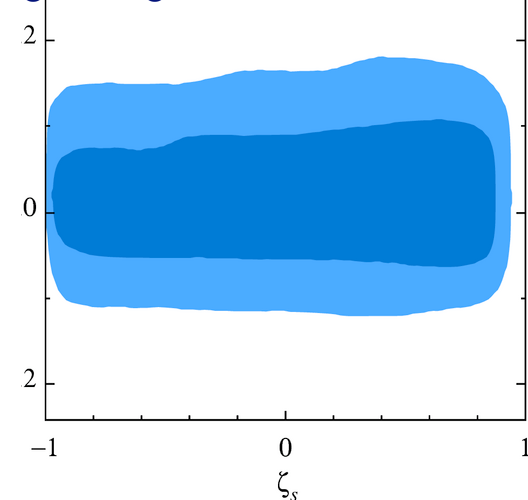
Forecast: **JDEM-SN** (2500 hi-z + 500 low-z)
 + **DUNE-WL** (50% sky, gals @z = 0.1-1.1, 35/min²) +
Planck1yr **ESA (+NASA/CSA)**

$a_s < 0.21$ (95%CL)

($z_s > 3.7$)



ζ_s ($\sim d\epsilon_s / d\ln a$) ill-determined



CMB NOW

redshift z

I
N
F
L
A
T
I
O
N

the nonlinear
COSMIC WEB

Primary Anisotropies

- Tightly coupled Photon-Baryon fluid oscillations
- viscously damped
- Linear regime of perturbations
- Gravitational redshifting

Decoupling LSS

$z \sim 1100$

Secondary Anisotropies

- Non-Linear Evolution
- Weak Lensing
- Thermal and Kinetic SZ effect
- Etc.

$L_{\text{sound}}/k_{\text{sound}}$

$z=0$

reionization

19 Mpc

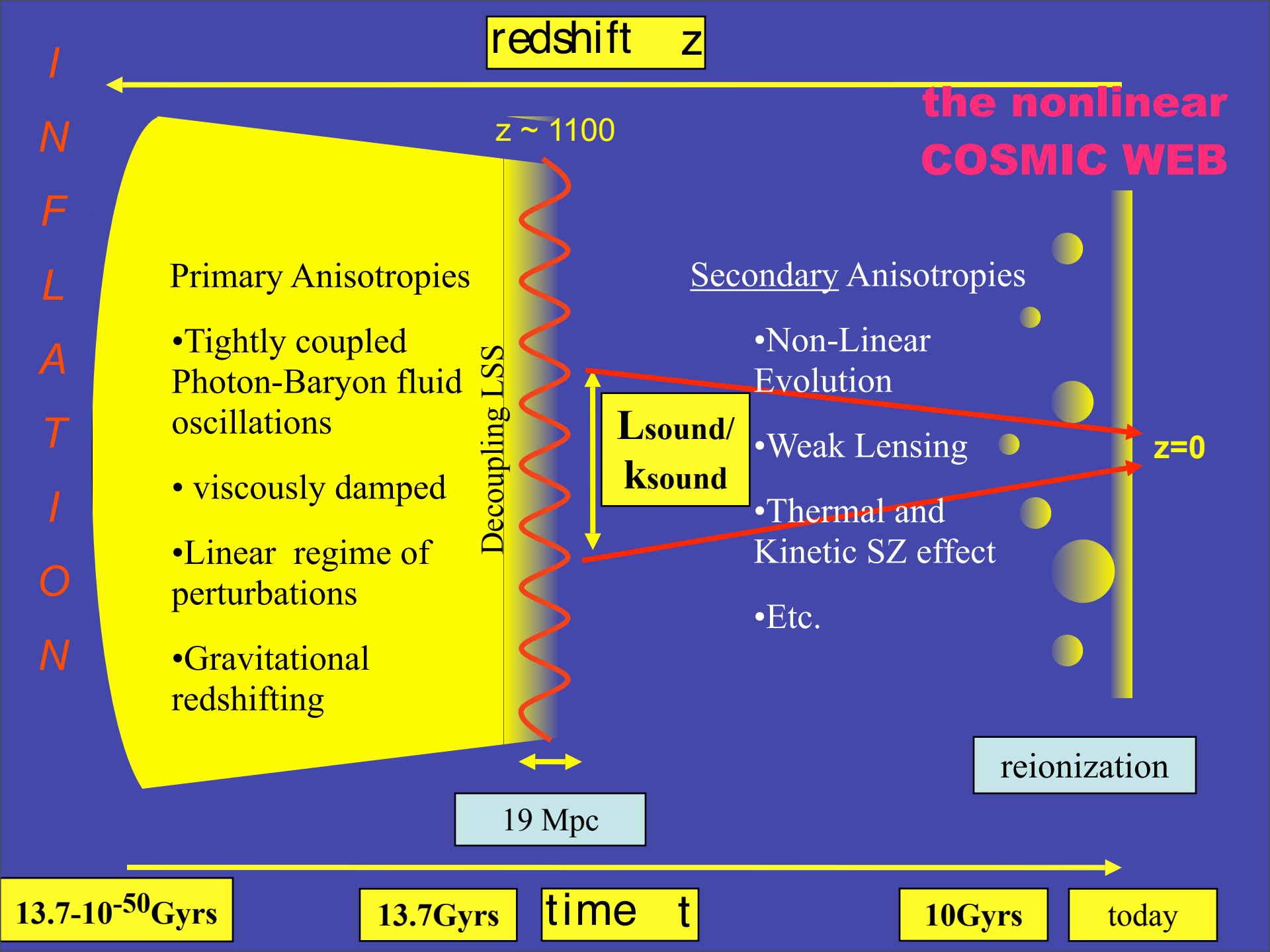
$13.7 \cdot 10^{-50}$ Gyrs

13.7 Gyrs

time t

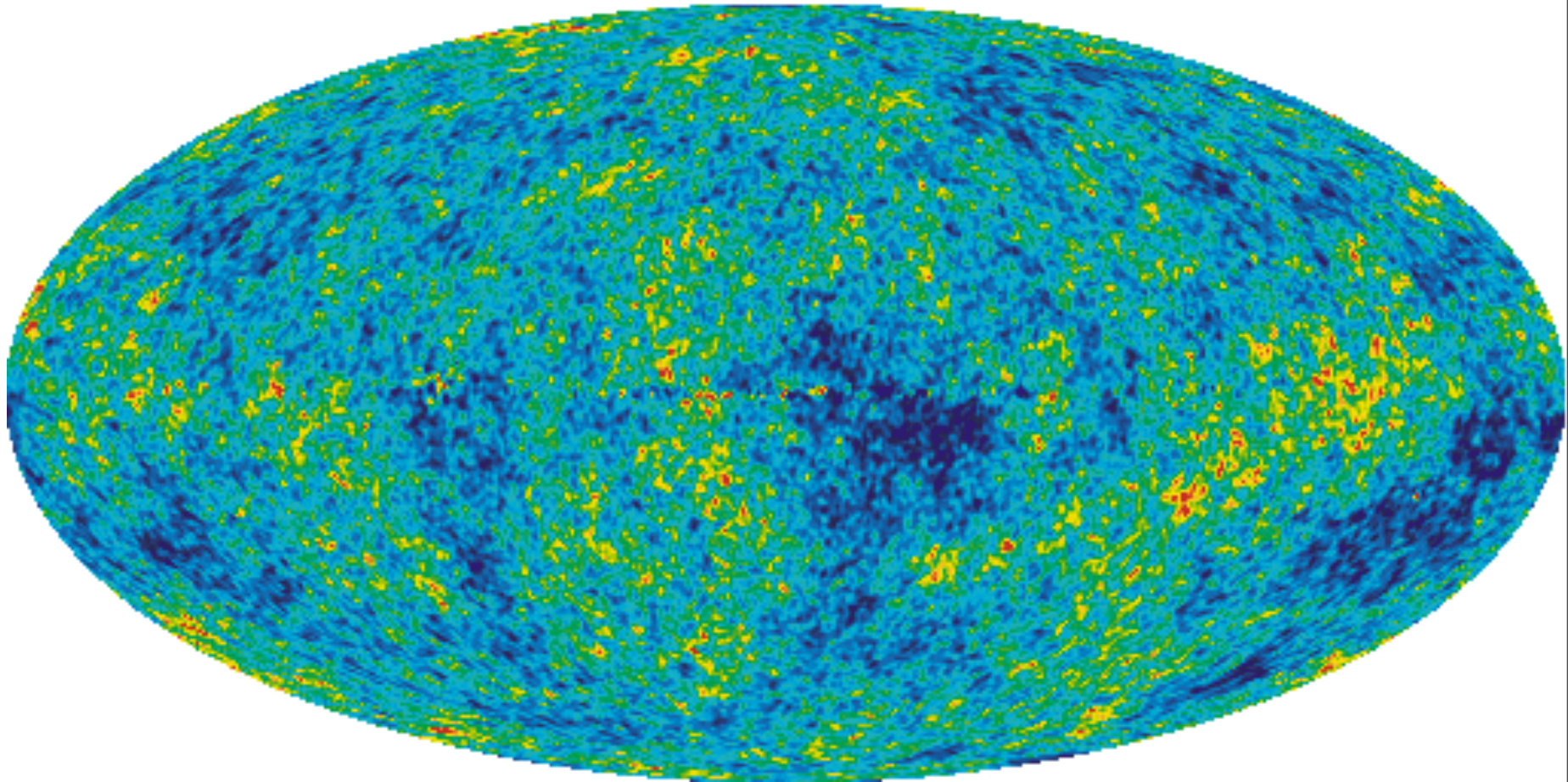
10 Gyrs

today



CMBology

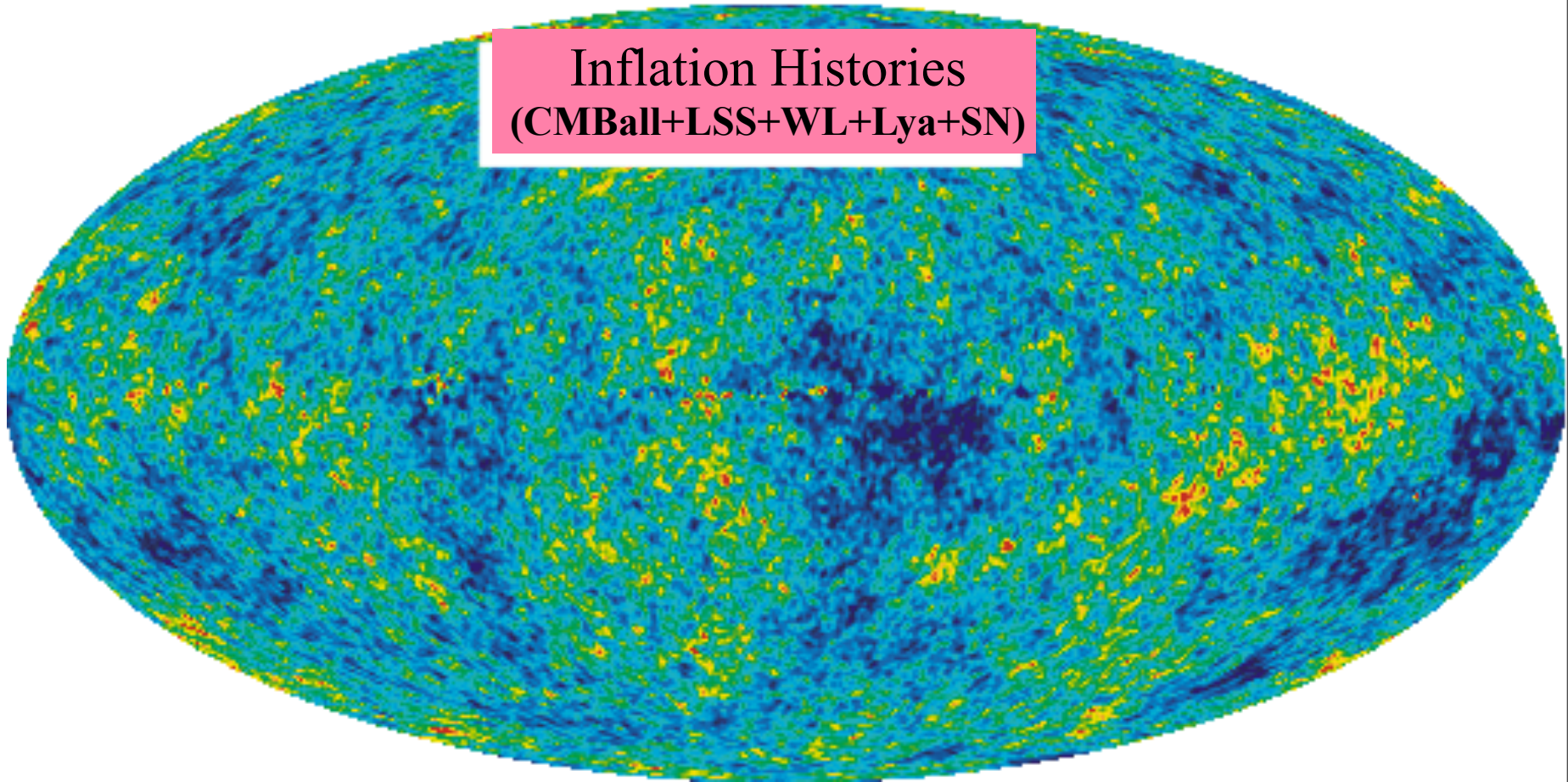
Probing the linear &
nonlinear cosmic web



CMBology

Probing the linear &
nonlinear cosmic web

Inflation Histories
(CMBall+LSS+WL+Lya+SN)



CMBology

Probing the linear &
nonlinear cosmic web



Inflation Histories
(CMBall+LSS+WL+Lya+SN)

Dark Energy Histories
(& CFHTLS-SN+WL+BAO)

CMBology

Probing the linear &
nonlinear cosmic web



Inflation Histories
(CMBall+LSS+WL+Lya+SN)

subdominant
phenomena
(isocurvature, BSI)

Dark Energy Histories
(& CFHTLS-SN+WL+BAO)

CMBology

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Inflation Histories
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Non-Gaussianity
(Boom, CBI, WMAP, Planck)

Dark Energy Histories
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CMBology

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Polarization of
the CMB, Gravity Waves
(CBI, Boom, Planck, Spider, EBEX)

Dark Energy Histories
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CMBology

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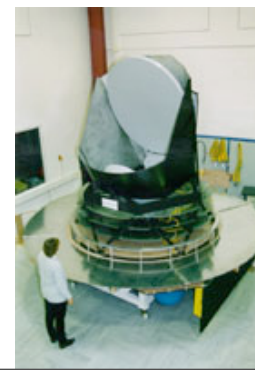
Inflation Histories
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CMBology

Probing the linear & nonlinear cosmic web

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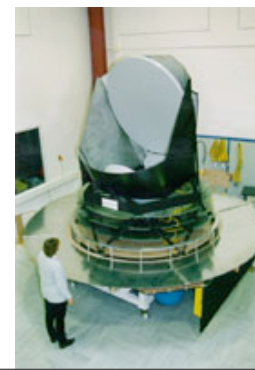
Secondary
Anisotropies (CBI,ACT)
(tSZ, kSZ, reion)

subdominant
phenomena
(isocurvature, BSI)

Non-Gaussianity
(Boom, CBI, WMAP, Planck)

Polarization of
the CMB, Gravity Waves
(CBI, Boom, Planck, Spider, EBEX)

Dark Energy Histories
(& CFHTLS-SN+WL+BAO)



CMBology

Probing the linear & nonlinear cosmic web

Inflation Histories
(CMBall+LSS+WL+Lya+SN)

subdominant
phenomena
(isocurvature, BSI)

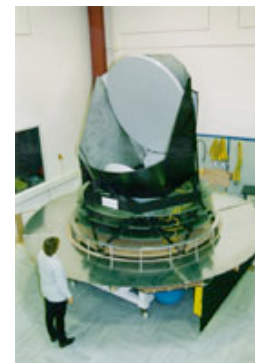
Foregrounds
CBI, Planck

Secondary
Anisotropies (CBI,ACT)
(tSZ, kSZ, reion)

Non-Gaussianity
(Boom, CBI, WMAP, Planck)

Polarization of
the CMB, Gravity Waves
(CBI, Boom, Planck, Spider, EBEX)

Dark Energy Histories
(& CFHTLS-SN+WL+BAO)



CBI pol to Apr'05 @Chile

Bicep @SP

Quiet2
(1000 HEMTs)

Acbar to Jan'06, 07f @SP

QUaD @SP

CBI2 to early'08

Quiet1 @Chile

Spider

2312
bolometer
@LDB

Clover
@Chile

EBEX@LDB

2017

LMT@Mexico

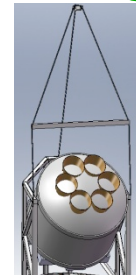
SZA
(Interferometer)
@Cal

APEX
(~400 bolometers)
@Chile

SCUBA2
(12000 bolometers)

JCMT @Hawaii

ACT
(3000 bolometers)
3 frequencies @Chile



Boom03@LDB

2004

2006

2008

2005

2007

SPT

LHC

2009

Bpol@L2

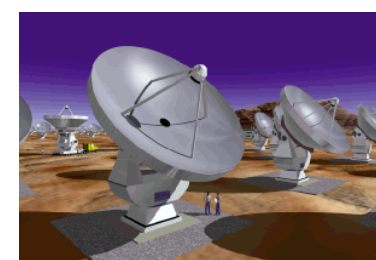
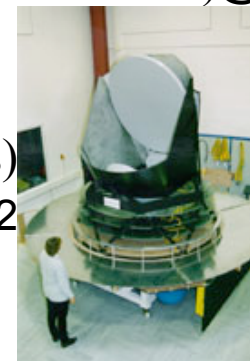
WMAP @L2 to 2009-2013?

(1000 bolometers)
@South Pole

ALMA
(Interferometer)
@Chile

Polarbear
(300 bolometers)@Cal

Planck08.9



DASI @SP

CAPMAP

AMI

(84 bolometers)
+ HEMTs @L2
9 frequencies

GBT

CBI pol to Apr'05 @Chile

Bicep @SP

Quiet2

(1000 HEMTs)

Acbar to Jan'06, 07f @SP QUA D @SP

CBI2 to early'08

Quiet1 @Chile

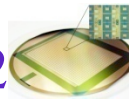
SZA

(Interferometer)
@Cal

APEX

(~400 bolometers)
@Chile

SCUBA2



(12000 bolometers)

JCMT @Hawaii

ACT

(3000 bolometers)
3 frequencies @Chile

Spider

2312
bolometer
@LDB



Clover

@Chile

Boom03@LDB

EBEX@LDB

2004

2006

2008

LMT@Mexico

2017

2005

2007

SPT

LHC

2009

Bpol@L2

WMAP @L2 to 2009-2013?

(1000 bolometers)

@South Pole

Polarbear

(300 bolometers)@Cal

ALMA

(Interferometer)

@Chile

Planck08.9

DASI @SP

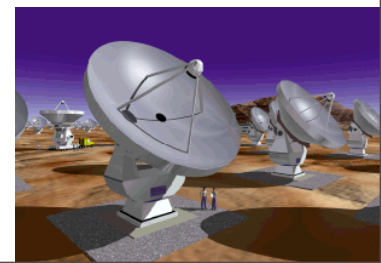
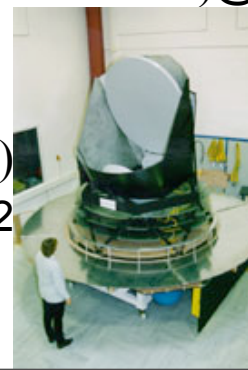
CAPMAP

AMI



GBT

(84 bolometers)
+ HEMTs @L2
9 frequencies



CMB/LSS Phenomenology [CITA/CifAR there](#)

[CITA/CifAR here](#)

[UofT here](#)

- Mivelle-Deschenes (IAS)
- Pogosyan (U of Alberta)
- Myers (NRAO)
- Holder (McGill)
- Hoekstra (UVictoria)
- van Waerbeke (UBC)

[& Exptal/Analysis/Phenomenology Teams here & there](#)

Parameter data now: **CMBall_pol**
SDSS P(k), BAO, 2dF P(k)

Weak lens (Virgos/RCS1, CFHTLS, RCS2) ~100sqdeg Benjamin etal. aph/0703570v1

Lya forest (SDSS)

SN1a "gold"(192,15 z>1) CFHTLS

then: ACT (SZ), Spider, Planck, 21(1+z)cm GMRT,SKA

- Dalal
- Dore
- Kesden
- MacTavish
- Pfrommer
- Shirokov

- Netterfield
- Crill
- Carlberg
- Yee

- Boomerang03 (98)
- CBI5yr, CBI2
- Acbar08
- WMAP (Nolta, Dore)
- CFHTLS – WeakLens
- CFHTLS - Supernovae
- RCS2 (RCS1; Virgos-Descart)

- Bond
- Contaldi
- Lewis
- Sievers
- Pen
- McDonald
- Majumdar
- Nolta
- Iliev
- Kofman
- Vaudrevange
- Huang
- Prokushkin

The Parameters of Cosmic Structure Formation

Cosmic Numerology: april08 cmb +LSS/WL/SN includes wmap5

	January 2000	January 2002	June 2002	January 2003	March 2003
n_s	$1.218^{+0.135}_{-0.163}$	$0.949^{+0.083}_{-0.049}$	$0.938^{+0.077}_{-0.042}$	$0.961^{+0.081}_{-0.047}$	$0.978^{+0.025}_{-0.020}$

$$n_s = .976 \pm .011 \text{ (+-.005 Planck1)}$$

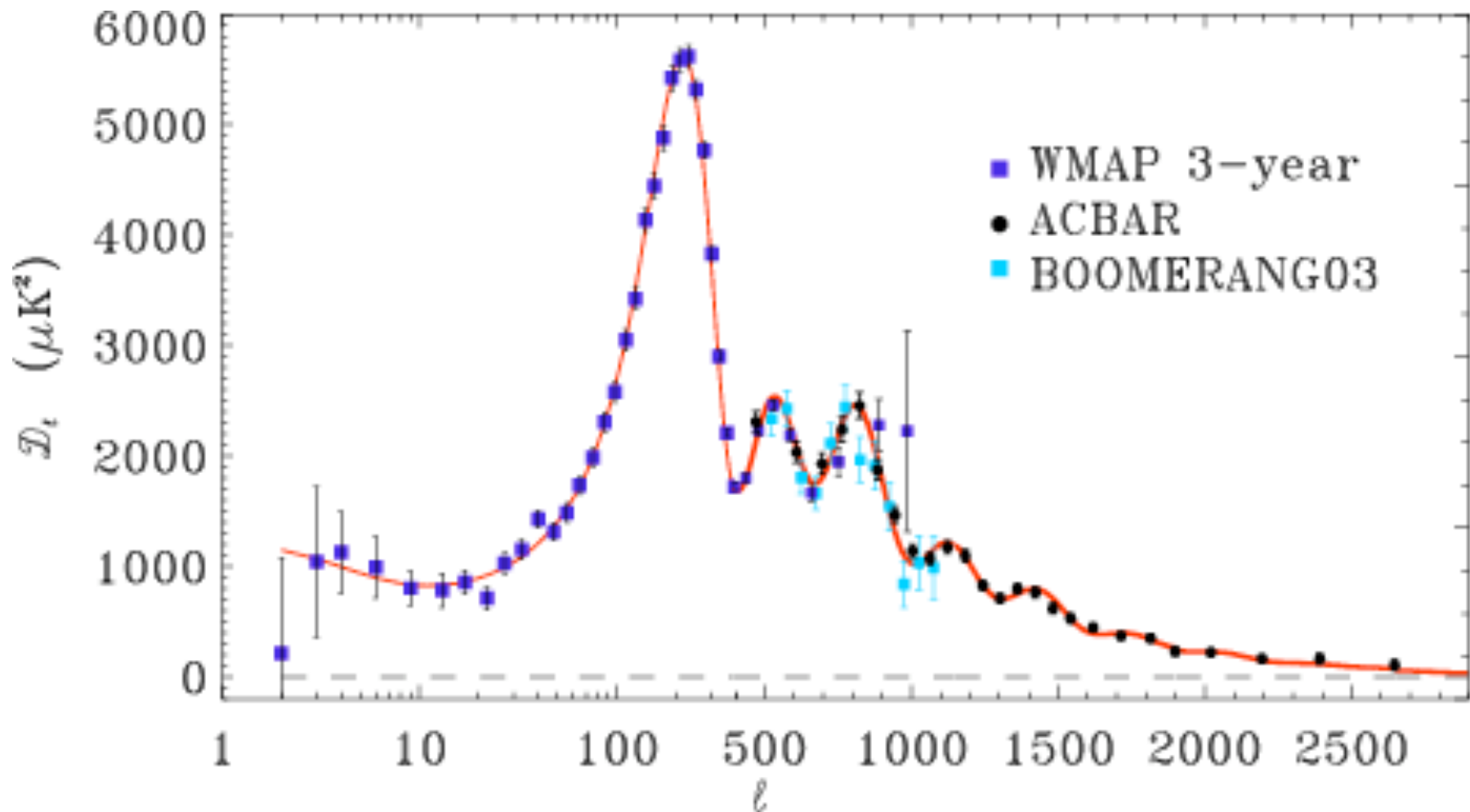
$$.959 \pm .011 \text{ CMBall+WL+LSS/BAO+SNunion}$$

$$r = A_t / A_s < 0.33_{\text{cmb}} \text{ 95\% CL (+-.03 P1)}$$

$$dn_s / d \ln k = -.048 \pm .027^* \text{ (+-.005 P1)}$$

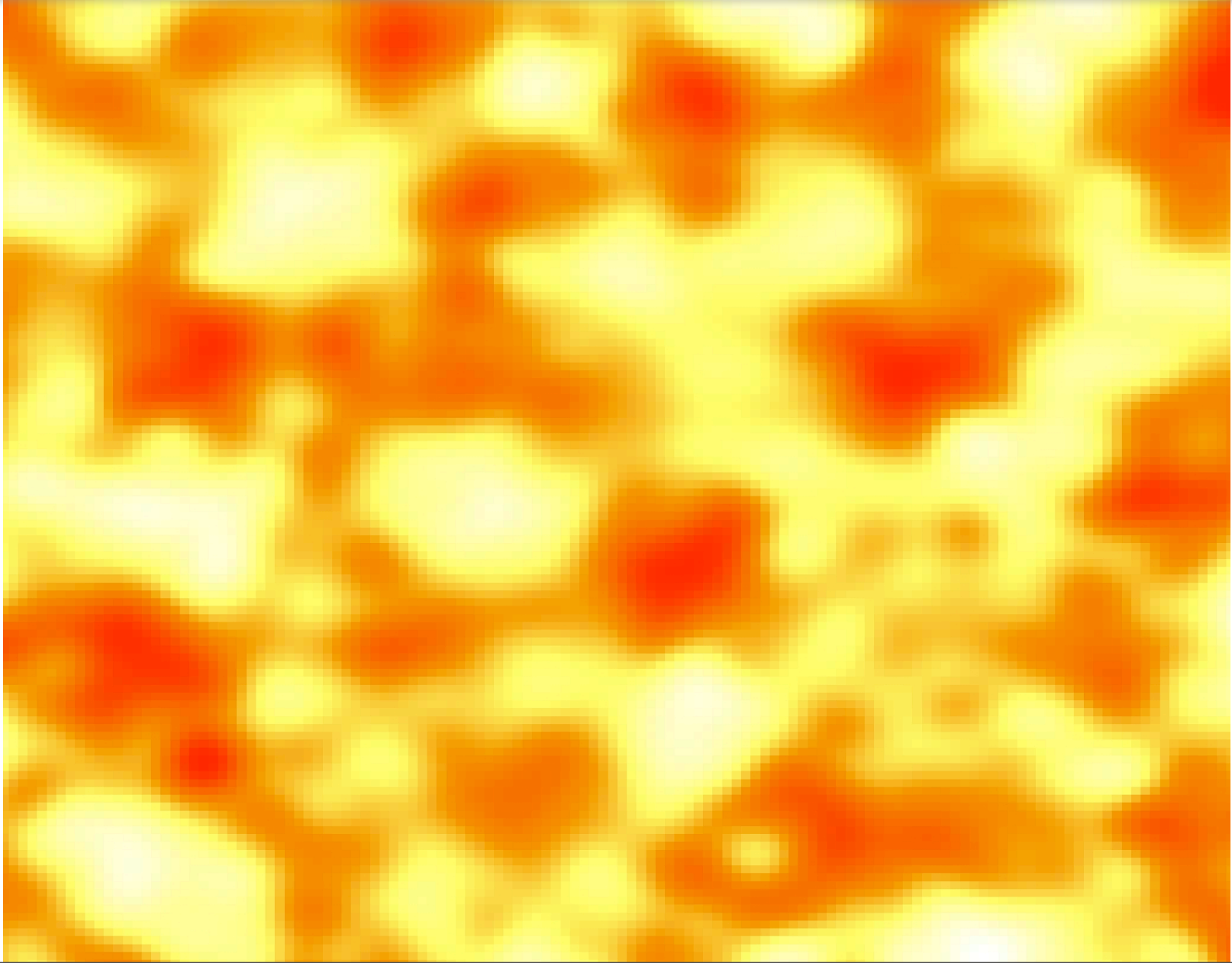
WMAP5+ACBAR08 run&tensor

$$-9 < f_{\text{NL}} < 111 \text{ (+- 5-10 P1)}$$

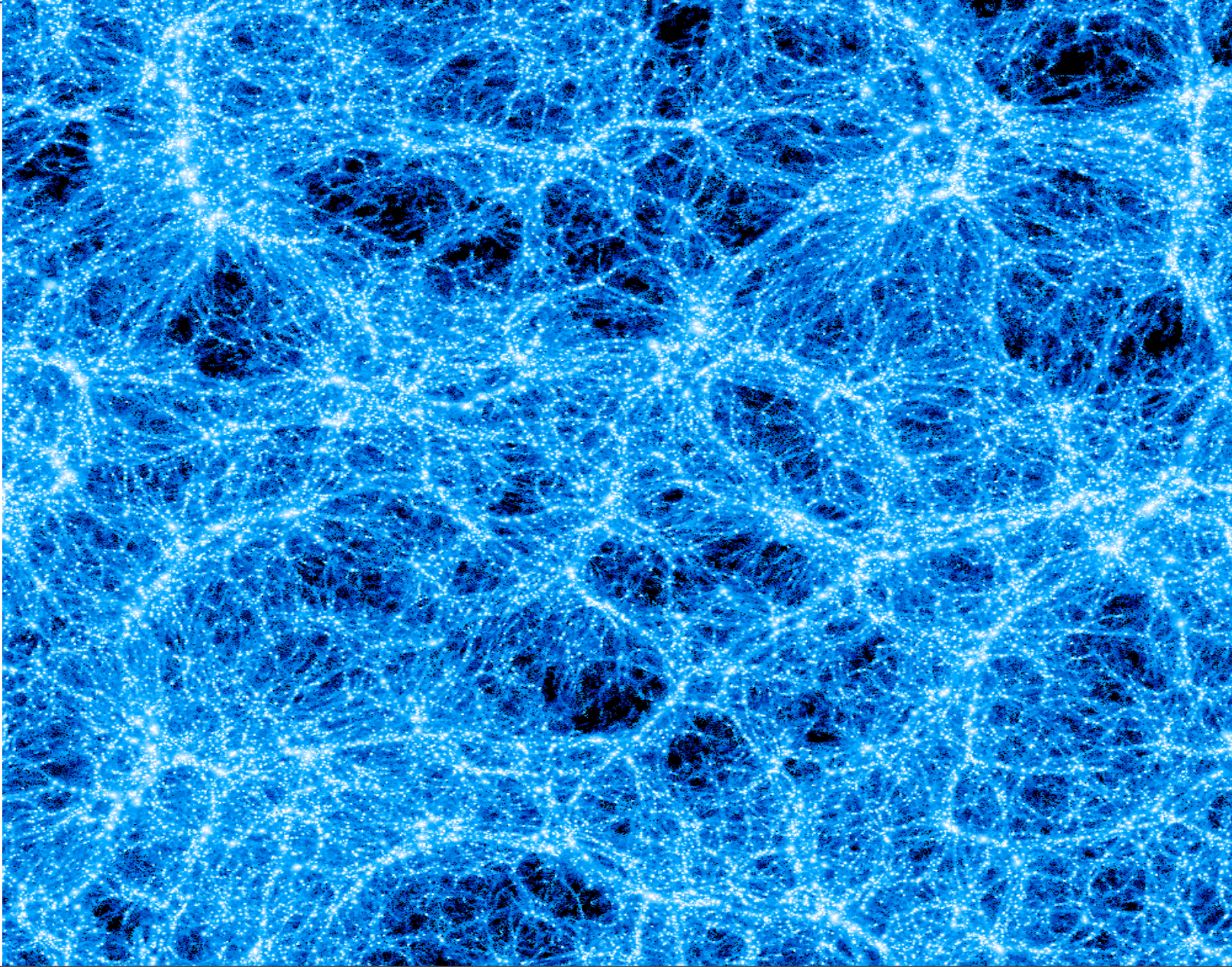


**ACBAR sees 3rd 4th 5th peaks
& damping tail out to 2000+**

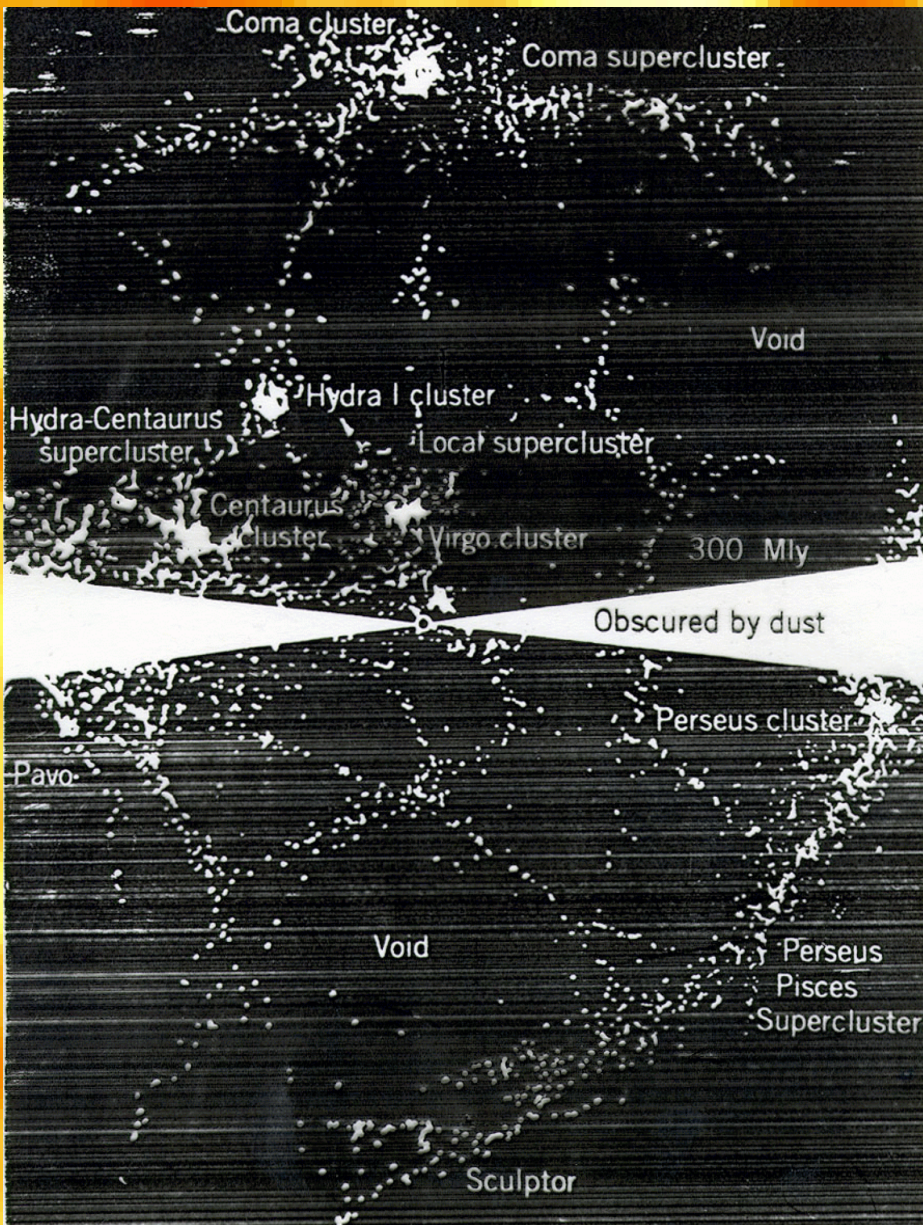
nonlinear Gas & Dark Matter Structure in the Cosmic Web the cluster/gp web “now”, the galaxy/dwarf system “then”



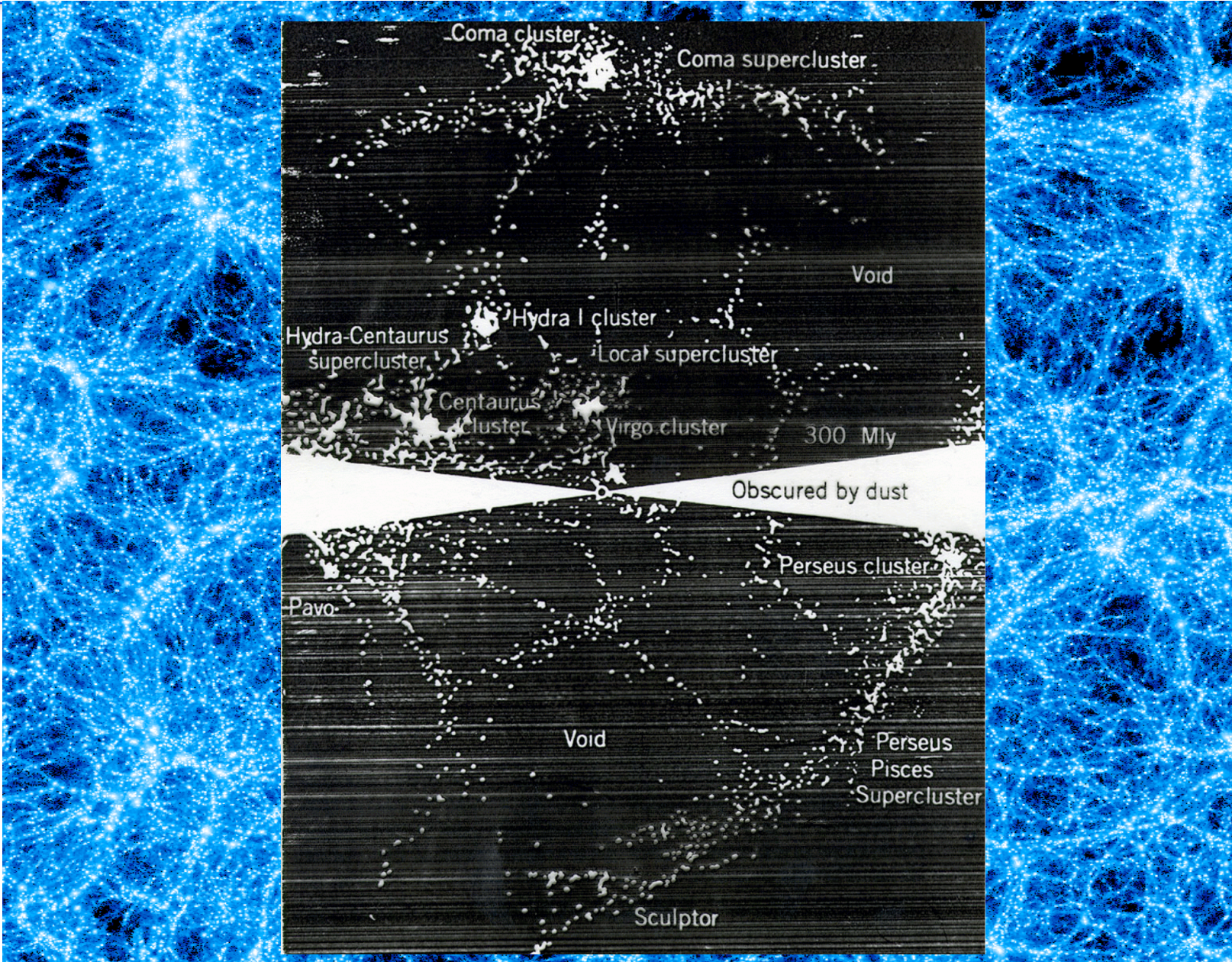
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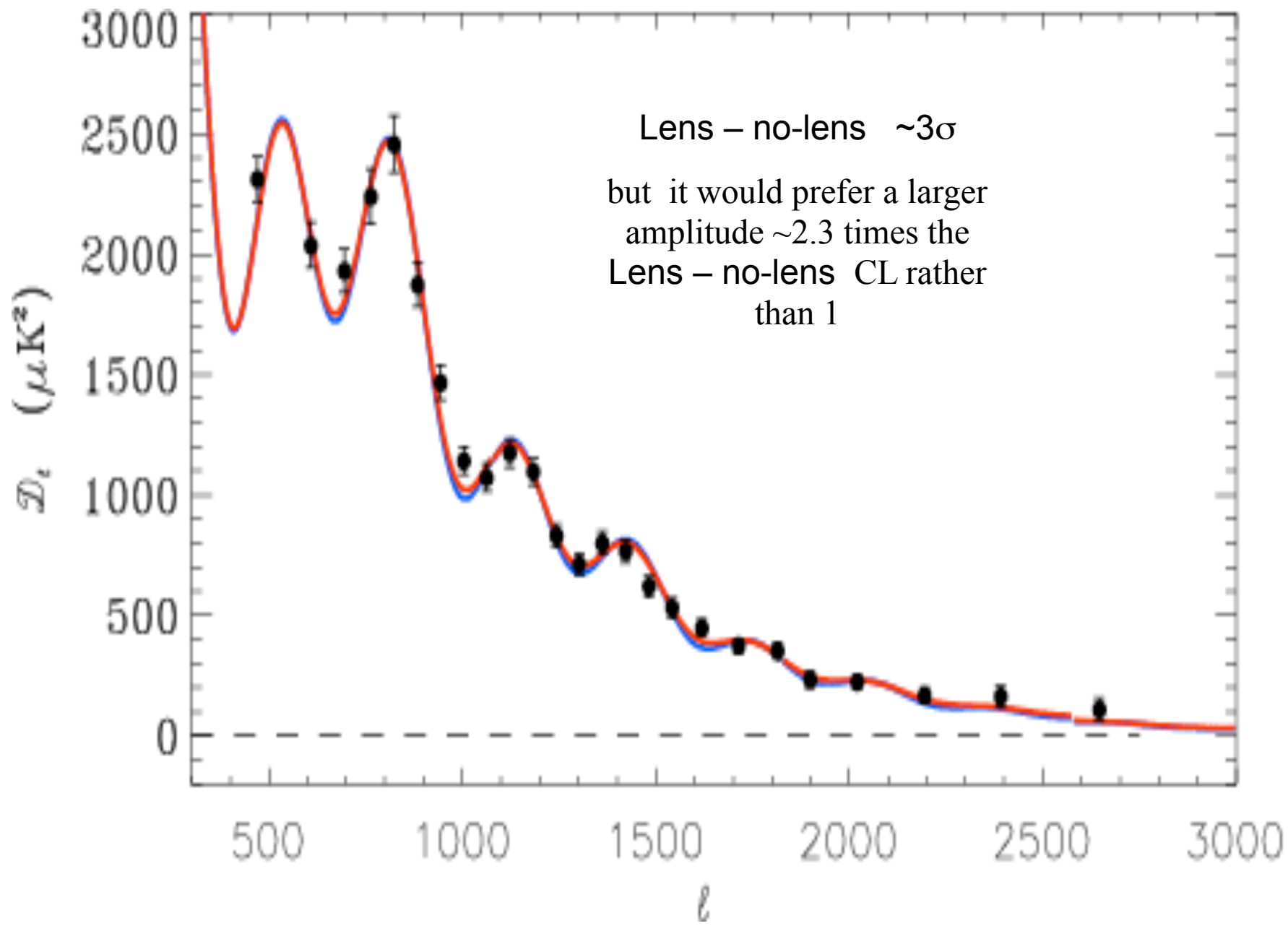


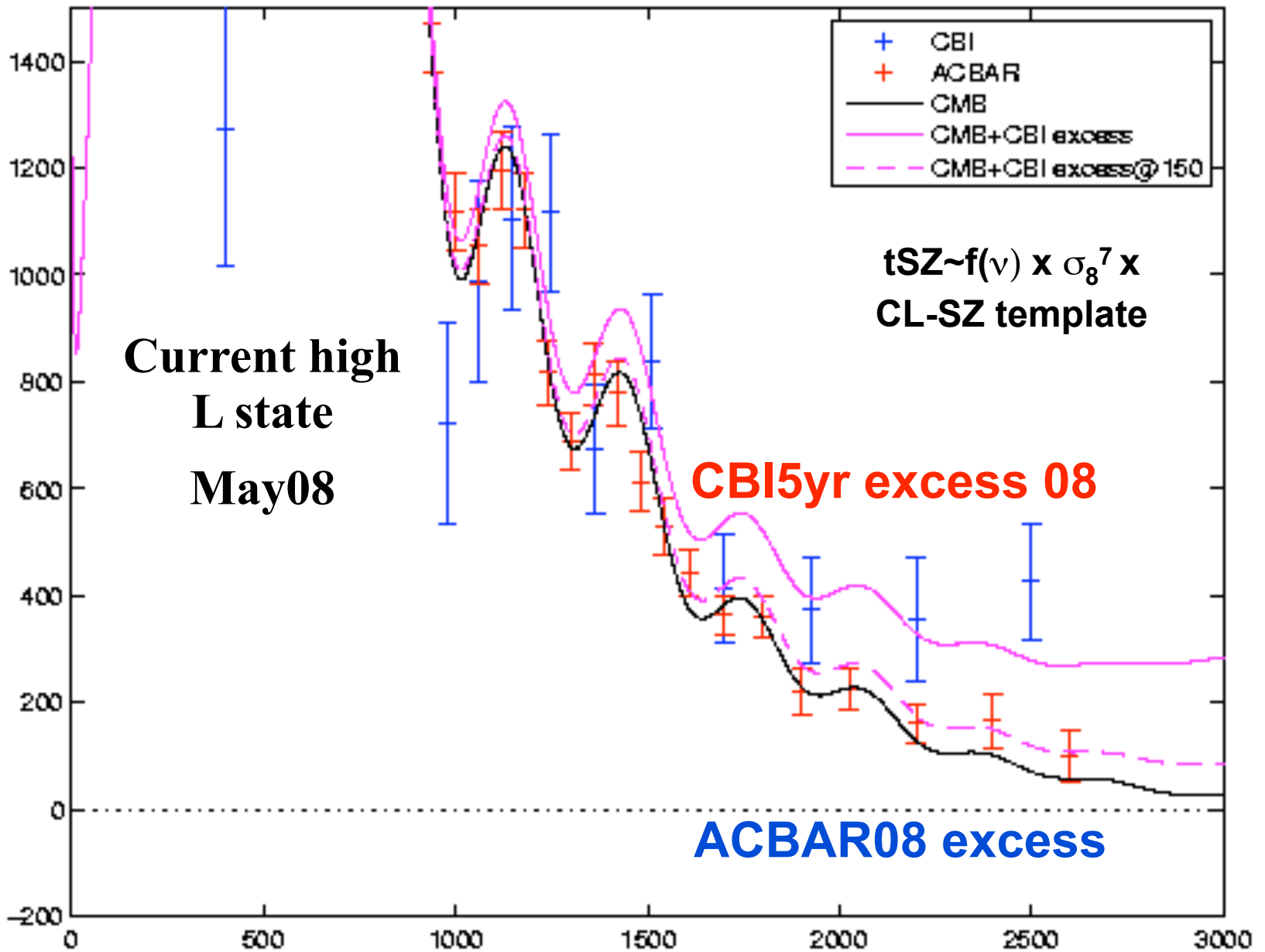
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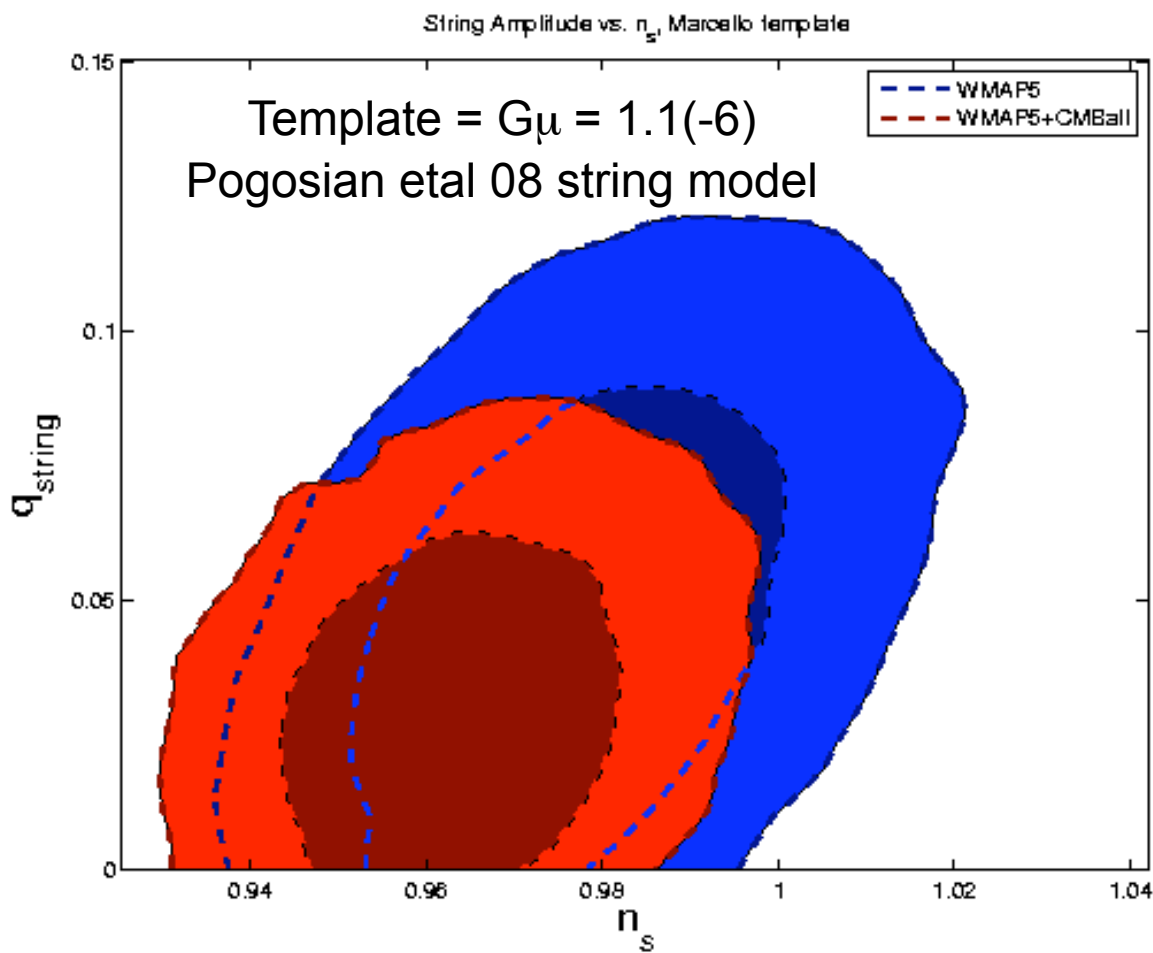
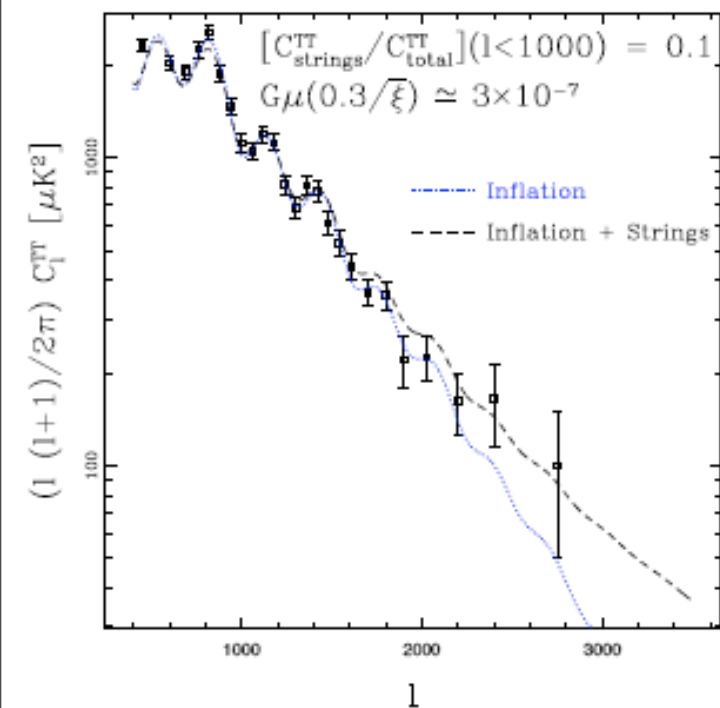




marginalization critical to get n_s & $dn_s/d\ln k$; tSZ, radio, submm sources

COSMIC STRING CONSTRAINTS using CBI+Acbar+wmap5

SFU Pogosian etal 08 semi-analytic models (cf. numerical string models Bevis 07)



WMAP-BOOM-ACBAR-ACT: the high resolution frontier



Toby
marriage
01.08 for the
act
collaboration

INFLATION THEN

WHAT IS PREDICTED?

Smoothly broken scale invariance
by nearly uniform braking (standard
of 80s/90s/00s) $r \sim 0.03-0.5$

or highly variable braking r tiny
(stringy cosmology) $r < 10^{-10}$

Old view: Theory prior = delta function of THE correct one and only theory

1980

R^2 -inflation

Old Inflation

Chaotic inflation

New Inflation

Double Inflation

Power-law inflation

SUGRA inflation

Radical BSI inflation

variable M_p inflation

Extended inflation

1990

Natural pNGB inflation

Hybrid inflation

SUSY F-term inflation

SUSY D-term inflation

Assisted inflation

Brane inflation

2000

SUSY P-term inflation

Super-natural Inflation

K-flaton

N-flaton

*ekpyrotic/
cyclic*

$D3 - D7$ inflation

DBI inflation

Warped Brane inflation

Tachyon inflation

Racetrack inflation

Roulette inflation Kahler moduli/axion

Old view: Theory prior = delta function of THE correct one and only theory

New view: Theory prior = probability distribution on an energy landscape whose features are at best only glimpsed,

huge number of potential minima, inflation the late stage flow in the low energy structure toward these minima. Critical role of collective coordinates in the low energy landscape:

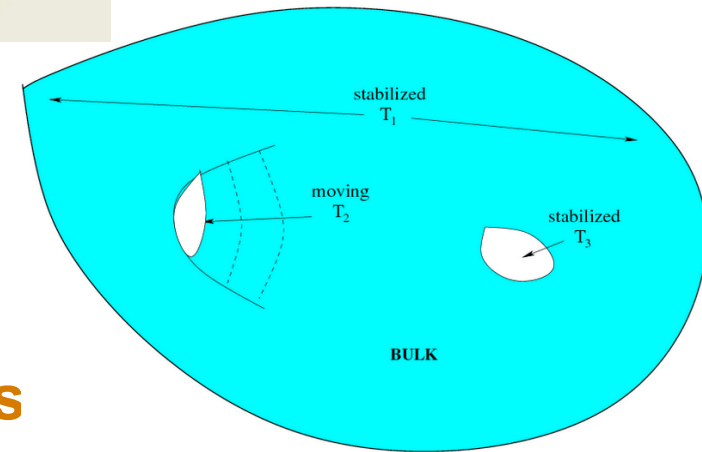
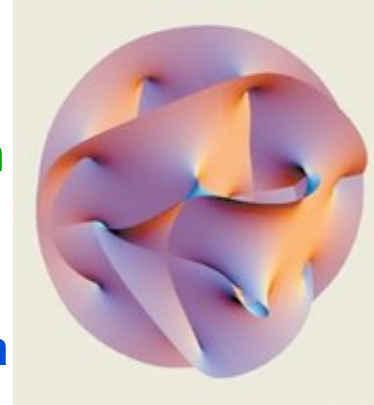
moduli fields, sizes and shapes of geometrical structures such as holes in a dynamical extra-dimensional (6D) manifold approaching stabilization

moving **brane & antibrane** separations (D3,D7)

Theory prior ~ **probability of trajectories**

parameters of the collective coordinates X probability of the

potential parameters X probability of initial conditions



INFLATION THEN

WHAT IS ALLOWED?

radically broken scale invariance
by variable braking as acceleration
approaches deceleration,
preheating & the end of inflation

$$\varepsilon(k) = (1+q)(a) = -d \ln H / d \ln a = r(k) / 16$$

Blind power spectrum analysis cf. data, then & now

expand $\varepsilon(k)$ in localized mode functions e.g. Chebyshev/B-spline coefficients ε_b

the measures on ε_b matter choice for “theory prior” = informed priors?

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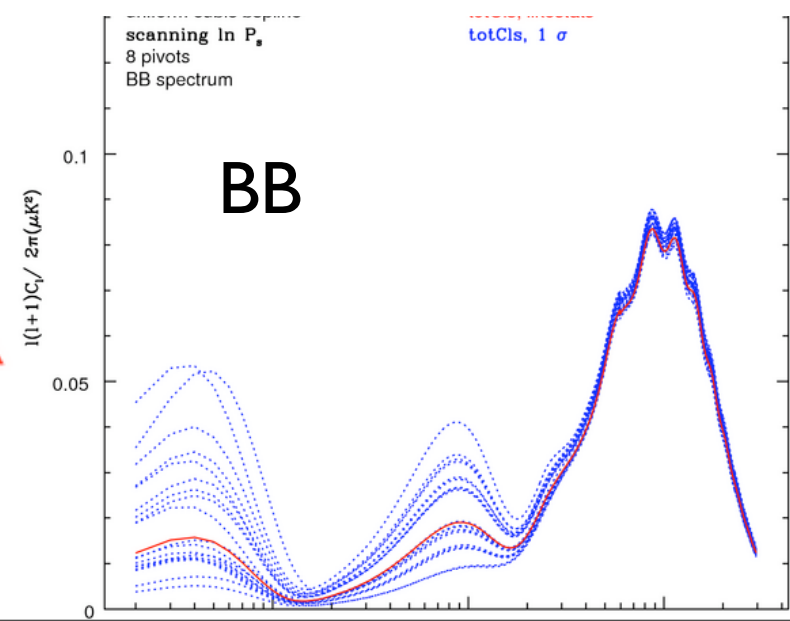
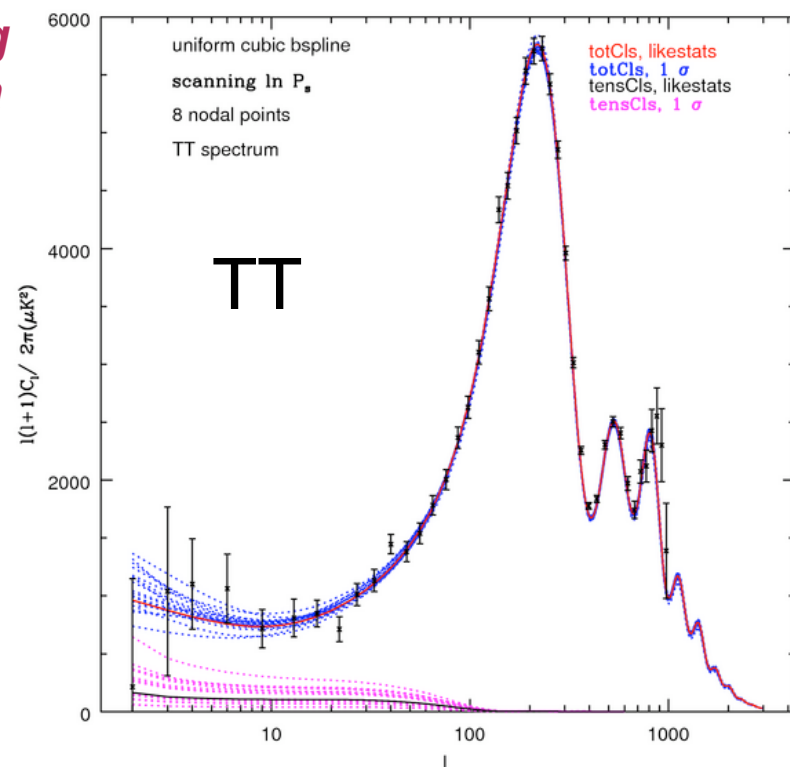
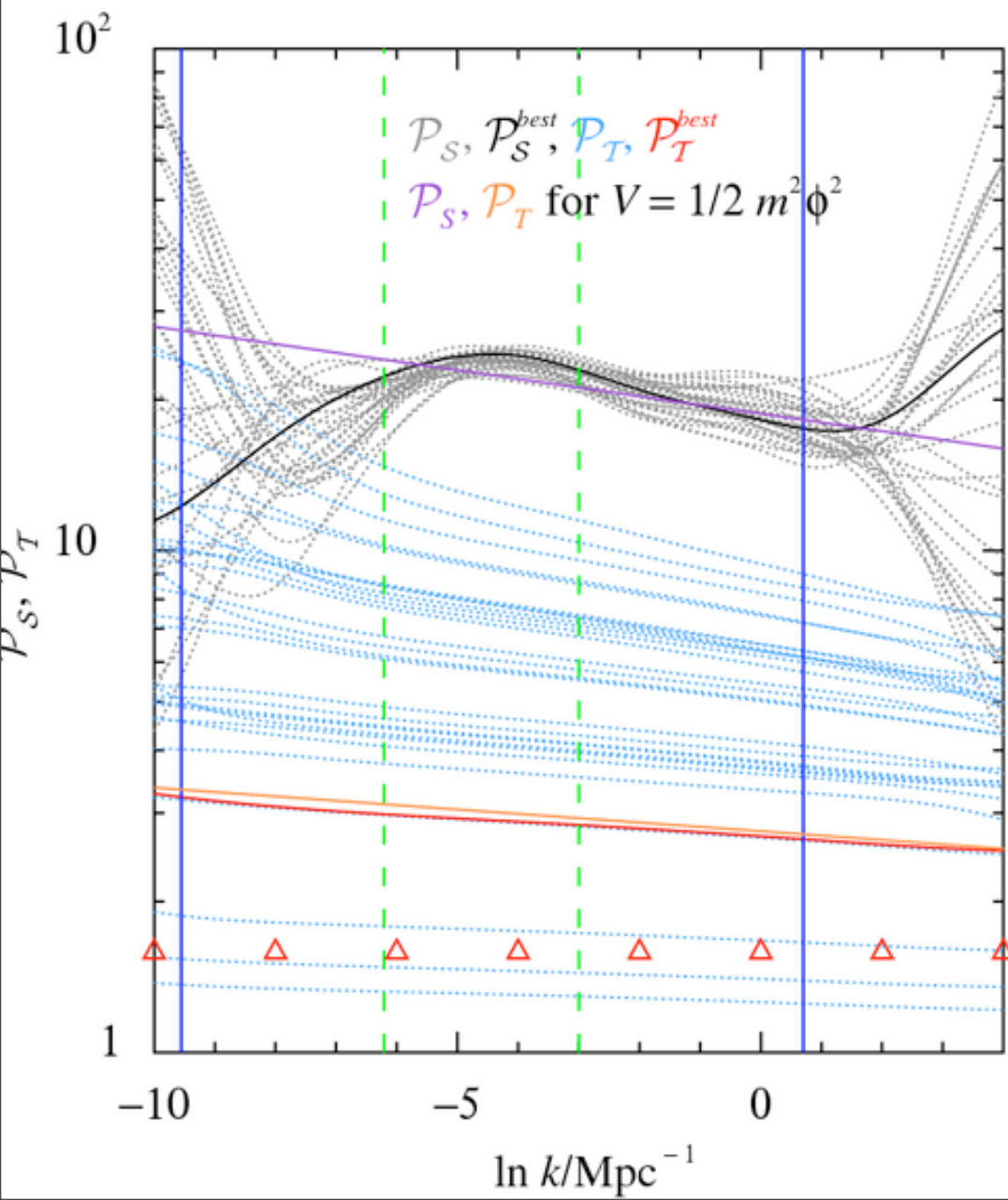
Blind power spectrum analysis cf. data, then & now

expand $\varepsilon(k)$ in localized mode functions e.g. Chebyshev/B-spline coefficients ε_b

or dual $\ln P_s(k); P_t(k)$

the measures on ε_b matter choice for “theory prior” = informed priors?

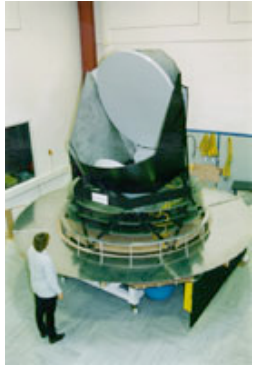
partially-blind acceleration trajectories obeying tensor/scalar consistency relation. May08 data



Can we measure GW/scalar curvature: r to $\pm .02$ PL2.5+Spider; Bpol .001 ?

BUT foregrounds/systematics? But $r(k)$, low Energy inflation

Planck1 simulation: input LCDM ($A_{\text{cl}} + r$) + run + uniform tensor



blind order 5 expansions analysis recover input r to $r \sim 0.05$

and P_s P_t reconstructed

input of LCDM with scalar running & $r=0.01$ to 0.5

B-pol simulation: $\sim 10K$ detectors $> 100x$ Planck

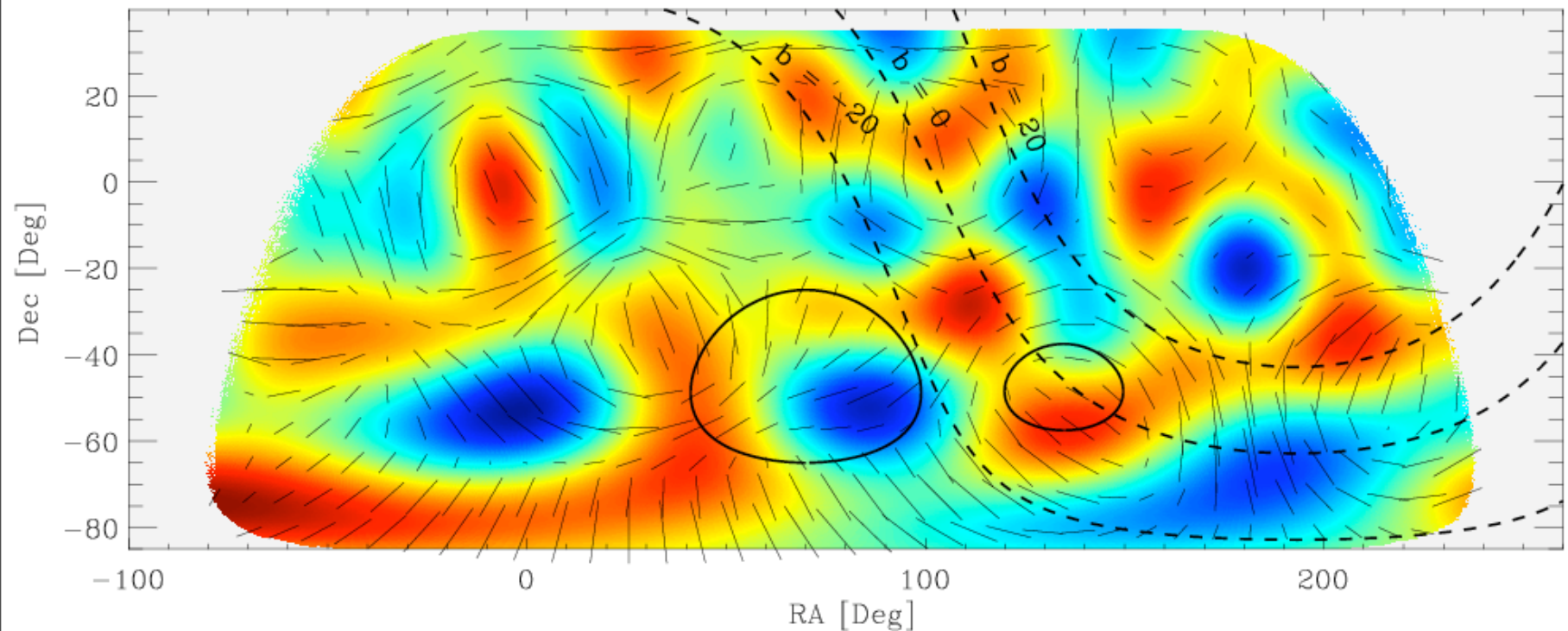
stringent test of the ϵ -trajectory method: input recovered to $r < 0.001$

SPIDER Tensor Signal

- Simulation of large scale polarization signal

$$\frac{A_T}{A_S} = 0.1$$

No Tensor

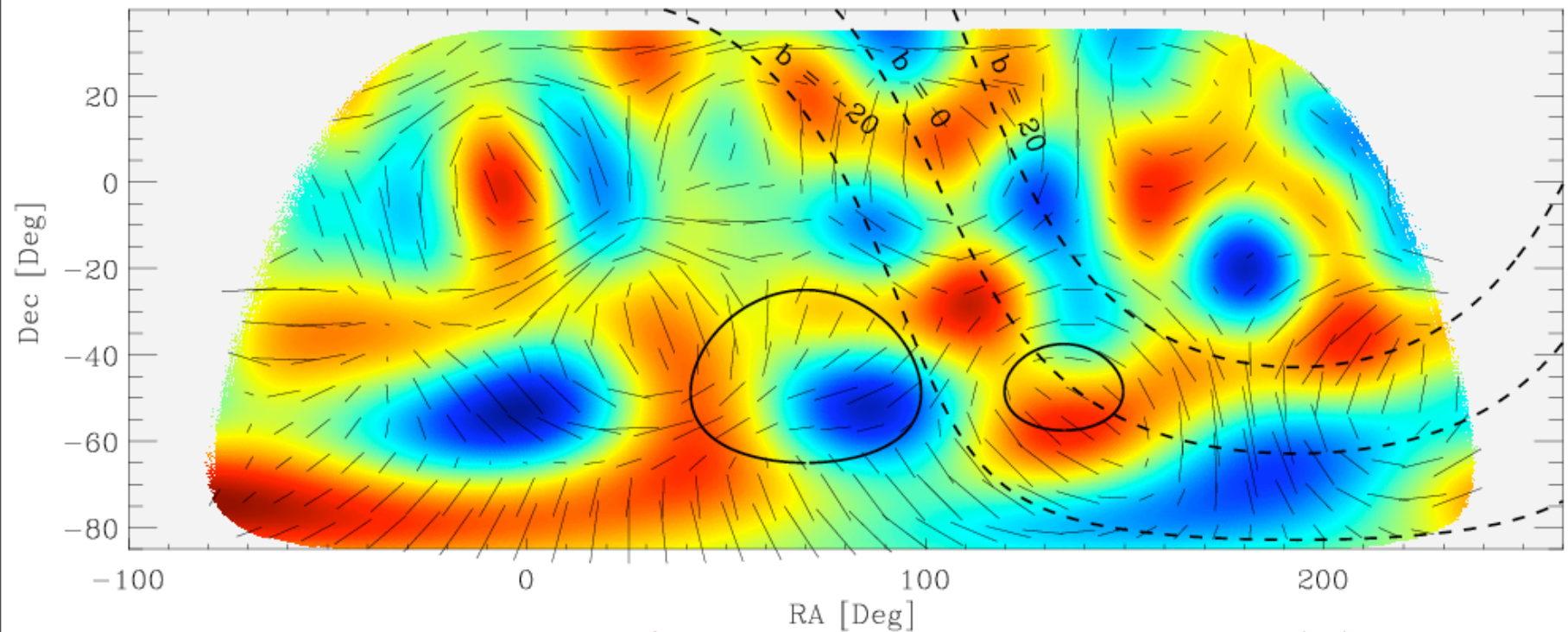


GW/scalar curvature: current from CMB+LSS: $r < 0.3$ 95%; good shot at **0.02** 95% CL with **BB polarization** (+- .02 PL2.5+Spider), .01 target; **Bpol .001 BUT** foregrounds/systematics? **But $r(k)$, low Energy inflation**

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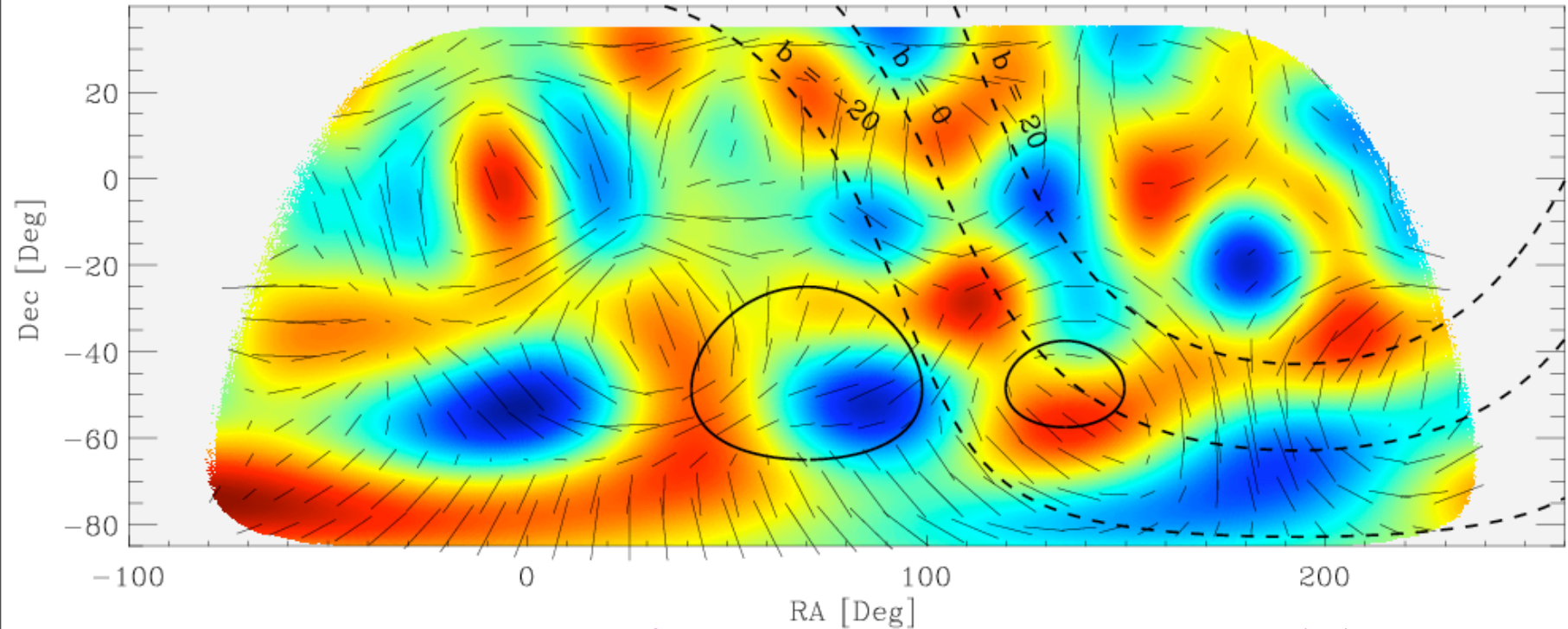
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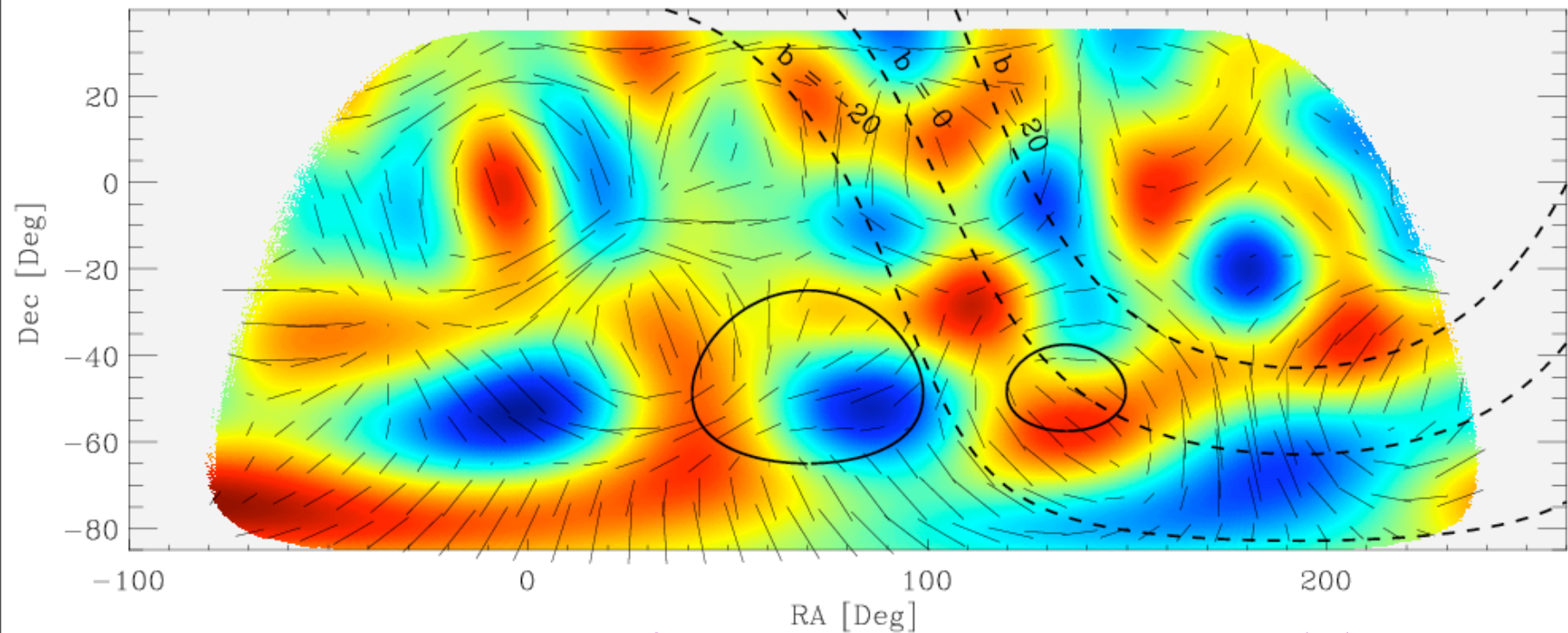
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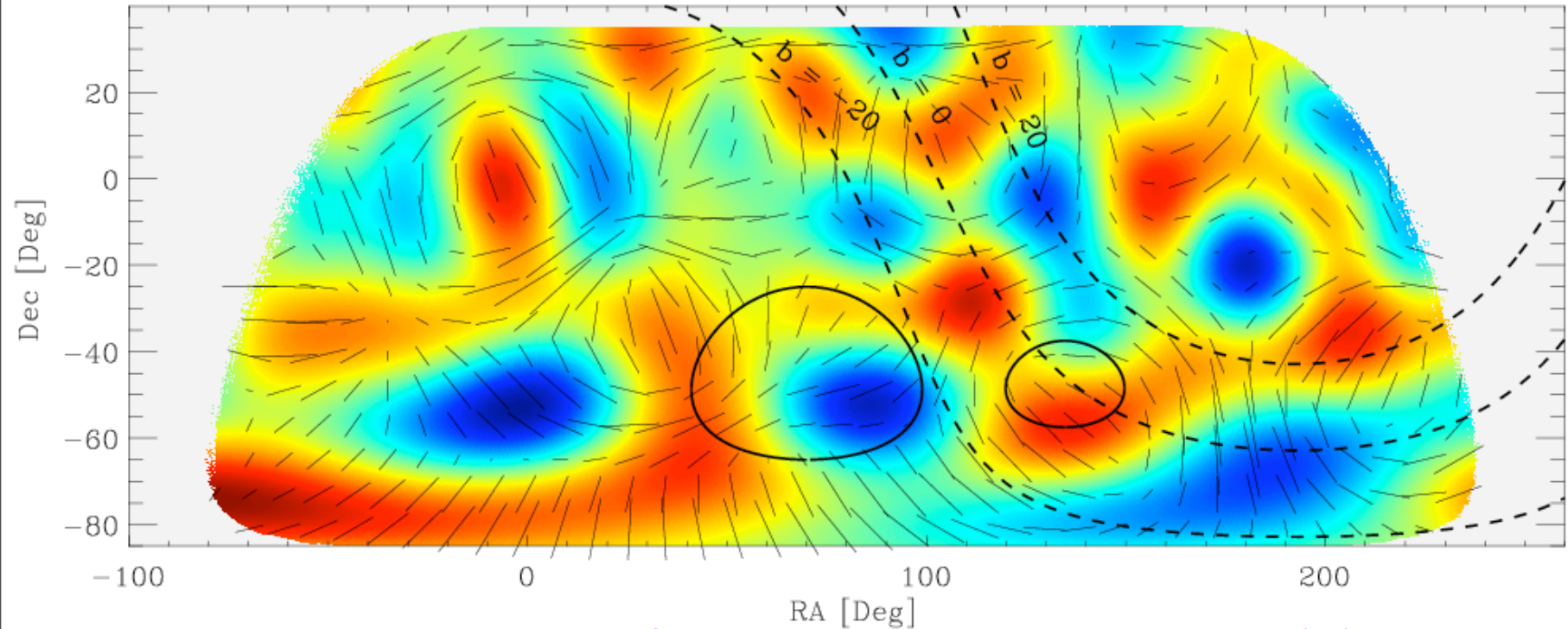
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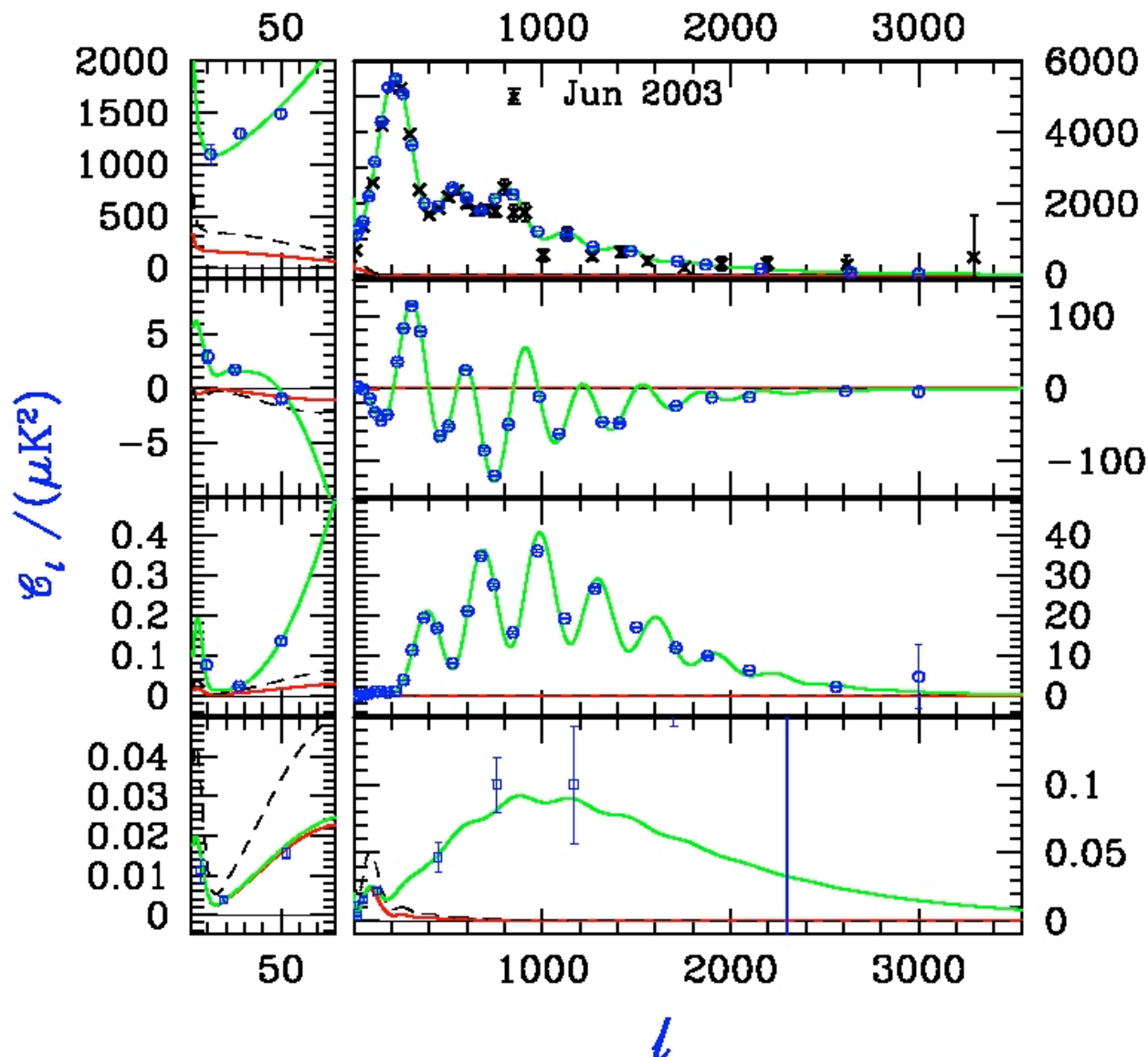
Tensor



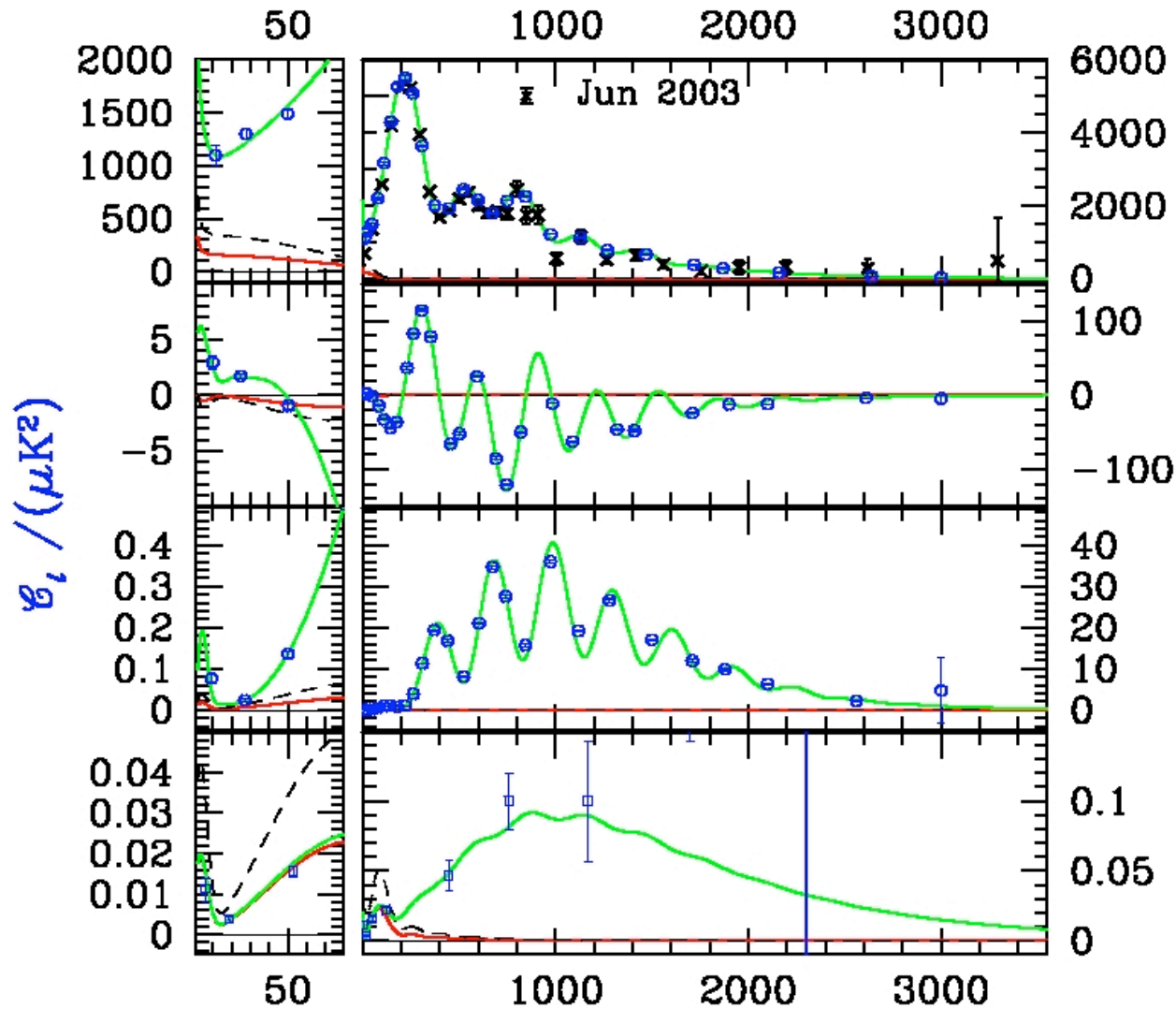
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PRIMARY END @ 2012?

PRIMARY END @ 2012?



PRIMARY END @ 2012?



END

Inflation then summary

the basic 6 parameter model with or without GW fits all of the data OK

Usual GW limits come from adding r with minimal consistency (7 params). $r < .3$

comes from relating high k region of σ_8 & LSS to low k region of GW C_L

uniform priors in $\varepsilon(k) \sim r(k)/16$: for current data, $\varepsilon(k)$ goes up at low k & the scalar power downturns (if there is freedom in the mode expansion to do this). Enforces GW.

In $(\varepsilon + \text{TINY})$ prior gives lower r .

a B-pol with $r < .001$ breaks this prior dependence, even Planck+Spider $r \sim .03$

Prior probabilities on the inflation trajectories are crucial and cannot be decided at this time. Philosophy: be as wide open and least prejudiced as possible

An ensemble of trajectories arises in many-moduli string models. Roulette

inflation: complex hole sizes in 'large 6D volume' TINY $r \sim 10^{-10}$ & data-selected braking to get n_s & $\Delta\psi \ll 1$ (general theorem: if the normalized inflaton $\psi < 1$ over ~ 50 e-folds then $r < .007$). By contrast, for nearly uniform acceleration, (e.g. power law & PNGB inflaton potentials), $r \sim .03-.3$ but $\Delta\psi \sim 10$. Is this deadly???

Even with low energy inflation, the prospects are good with Spider and even Planck to either detect the GW-induced B-mode of polarization or set a powerful upper limit vs. nearly uniform acceleration, pointing to stringy or other exotic models. Both experiments have strong Cdn roles. Bpol is $\sim 20 \times 0$

Inflation now summary

- the data cannot determine more than 2 w -parameters (+ c_{sound} ?). general higher order Chebyshev or spline expansion in $1+w$ as for “inflation-then” $\varepsilon=(1+q)$ is not that useful. **Parameter eigenmodes** show what is probed
- Any $w(a)$ leads to a viable DE model. The $w(a)=w_0+w_a(1-a)$ phenomenology requires baroque potentials
- Philosophy of HBK08: **backtrack from now ($z=0$) all w -trajectories arising from quintessence ($\varepsilon_s > 0$) and the phantom equivalent ($\varepsilon_s < 0$); use a 3-parameter model to well-approximate even rather baroque w -trajectories, as well as thawing & freezing trajectories.**
- **We ignore constraints on Q -density from photon-decoupling and BBN because further trajectory extrapolation is needed. Can include via a prior on $\Omega_Q(a)$ at z_{dec} and z_{bbn}**
- For general slow-to-moderate rolling one needs 2 “dynamical parameters” (a_s, ε_s) & Ω_Q to describe w to a few % for the not-too-baroque w -trajectories. A 3rd param $\zeta_s, (\sim d\varepsilon_s/d\ln a)$ is ill-determined now & in a Planck1yr-CMB+JDEM-SN+DUNE-WL future.

- $1+w(a) = \varepsilon_s f(a/a_{\Lambda\text{eq}}; a_s/a_{\Lambda\text{eq}}; \zeta_s)$

- **?? extension to $\varepsilon_s < 0$ – phantom energy, eg negative kinetic energy**

- In the early-exit scenario, the information stored in a_s is erased by Hubble friction over the observable range & w can be described by a single parameter ε_s .
- a_s is **< 0.33 current data ($z_s > 2.0$)** to **< 0.21 ($z_s > 3.7$)** in Planck1yr-CMB+JDEM-SN+DUNE-WL future
- current observations are well-centered around the cosmological constant $\varepsilon_s = -0.05 \pm 0.24$
- **in Planck1yr-CMB+JDEM-SN+DUNE-WL future ε_s to ± 0.07**
- **but one cannot reconstruct the quintessence potential, just the slope ε_s & hubble drag info**
- late-inflaton field is $<$ Planck mass, but not by a lot