

NEUTRINO RESULTS FROM WIGGLEZ

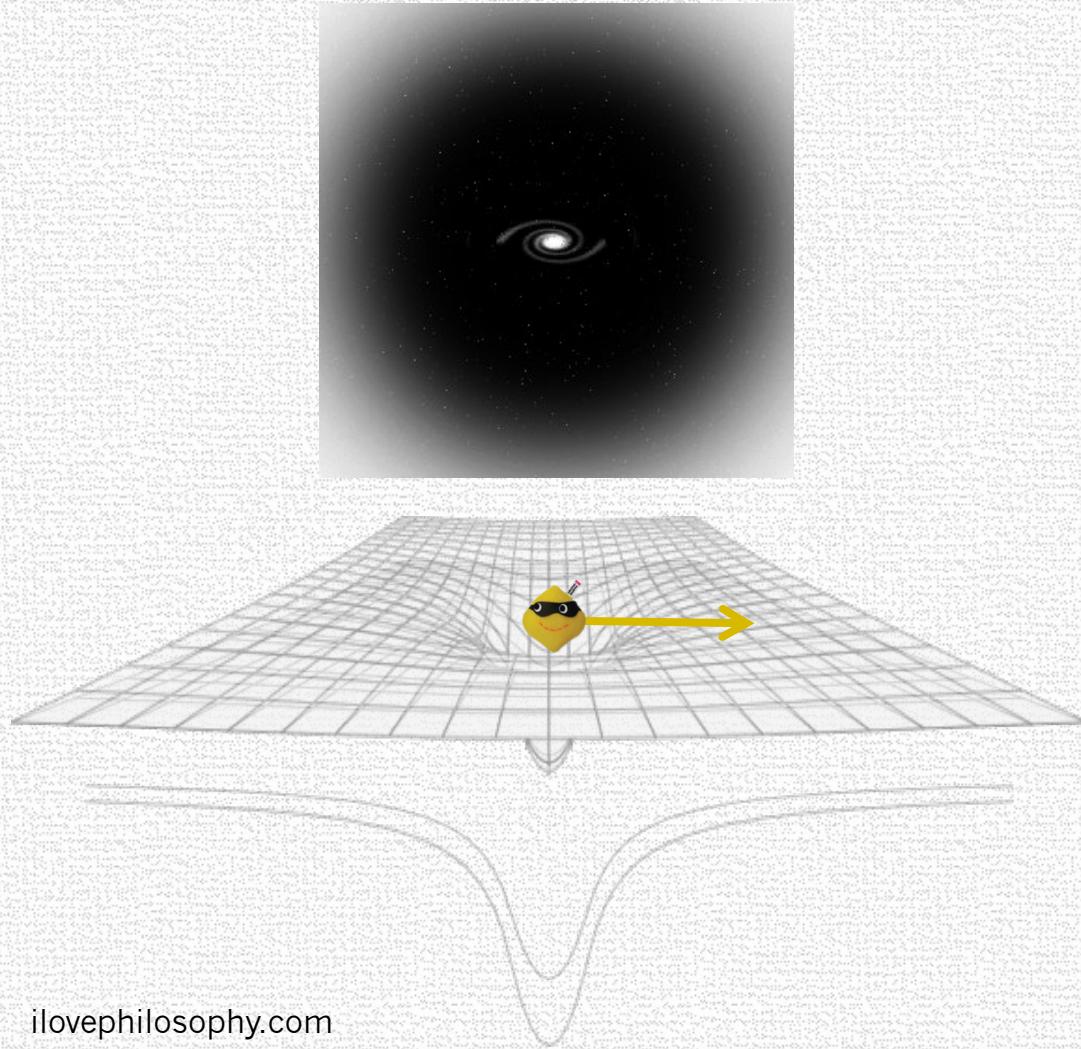
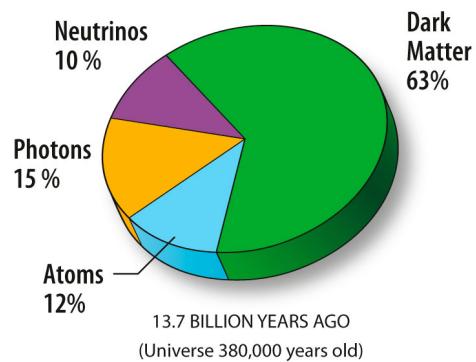
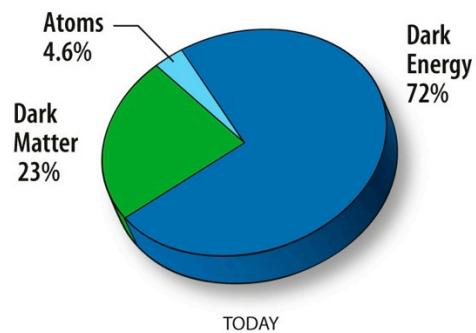
Signe Riemer-Sørensen (University of Oslo & University of Queensland)

Review in PASA arXiv:1301.7102 (Riemer-Sørensen, Parkinson, Davis)
Results in 1306.4153 (PRD), 1210.2131(APJ)

Outline

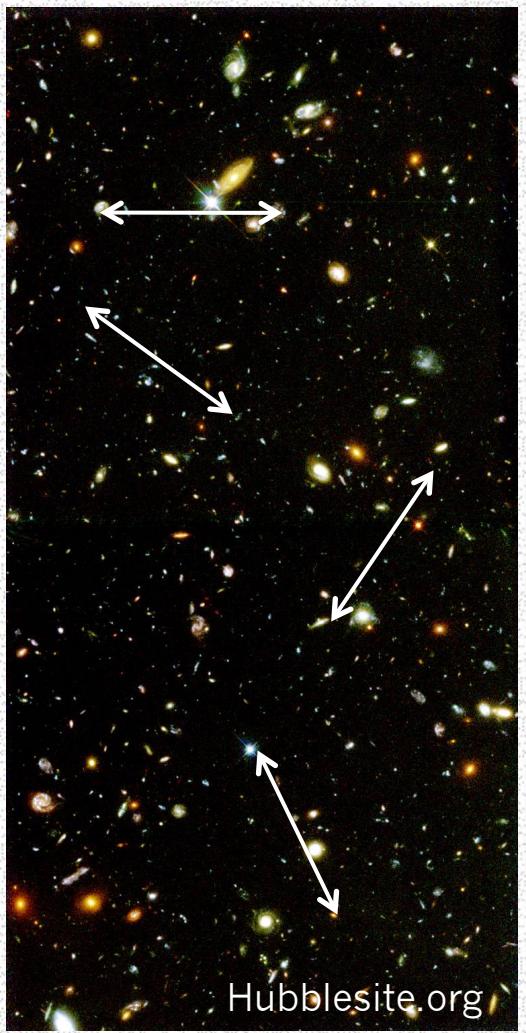
- Σm_ν , from Large Scale Structure
- Can we measure hierarchy?
- N_{eff} measurements
- KeV ν_s dark matter (nothing to do with WiggleZ)

Neutrinos wipe out structure

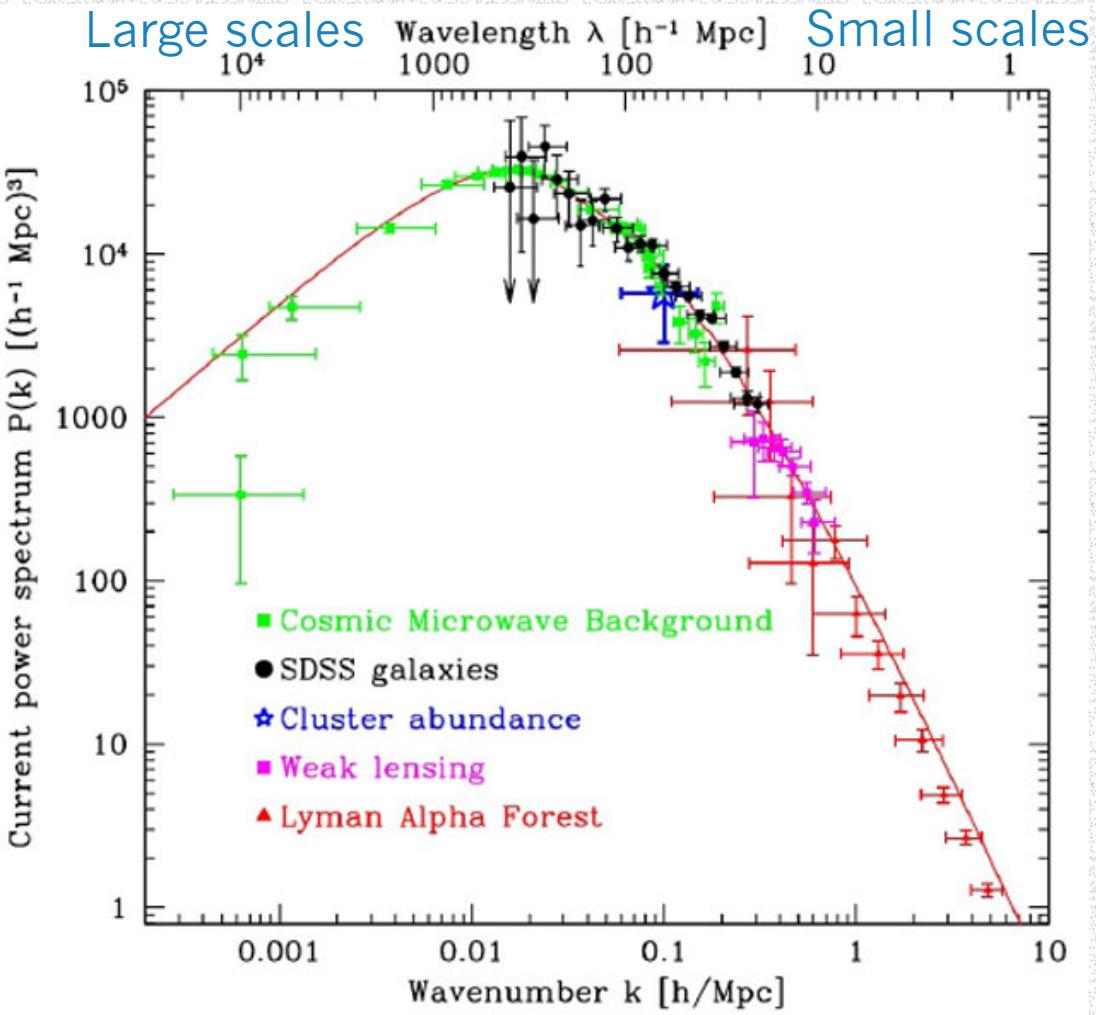


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Large scale structure

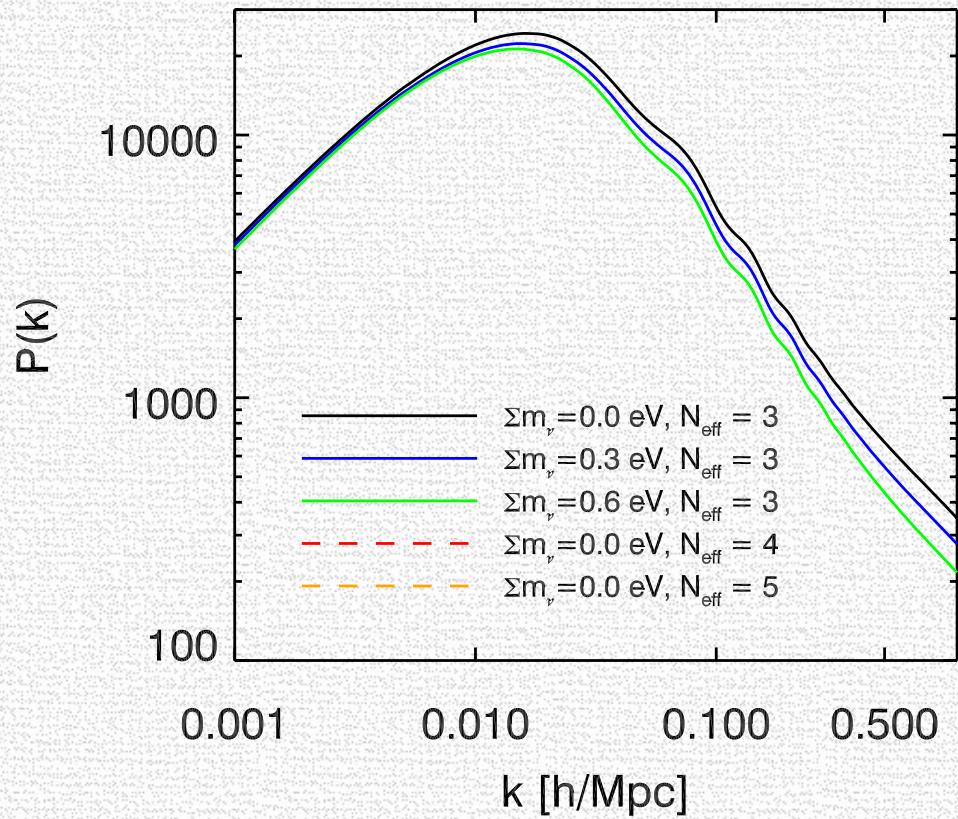


number of galaxy pairs per volume



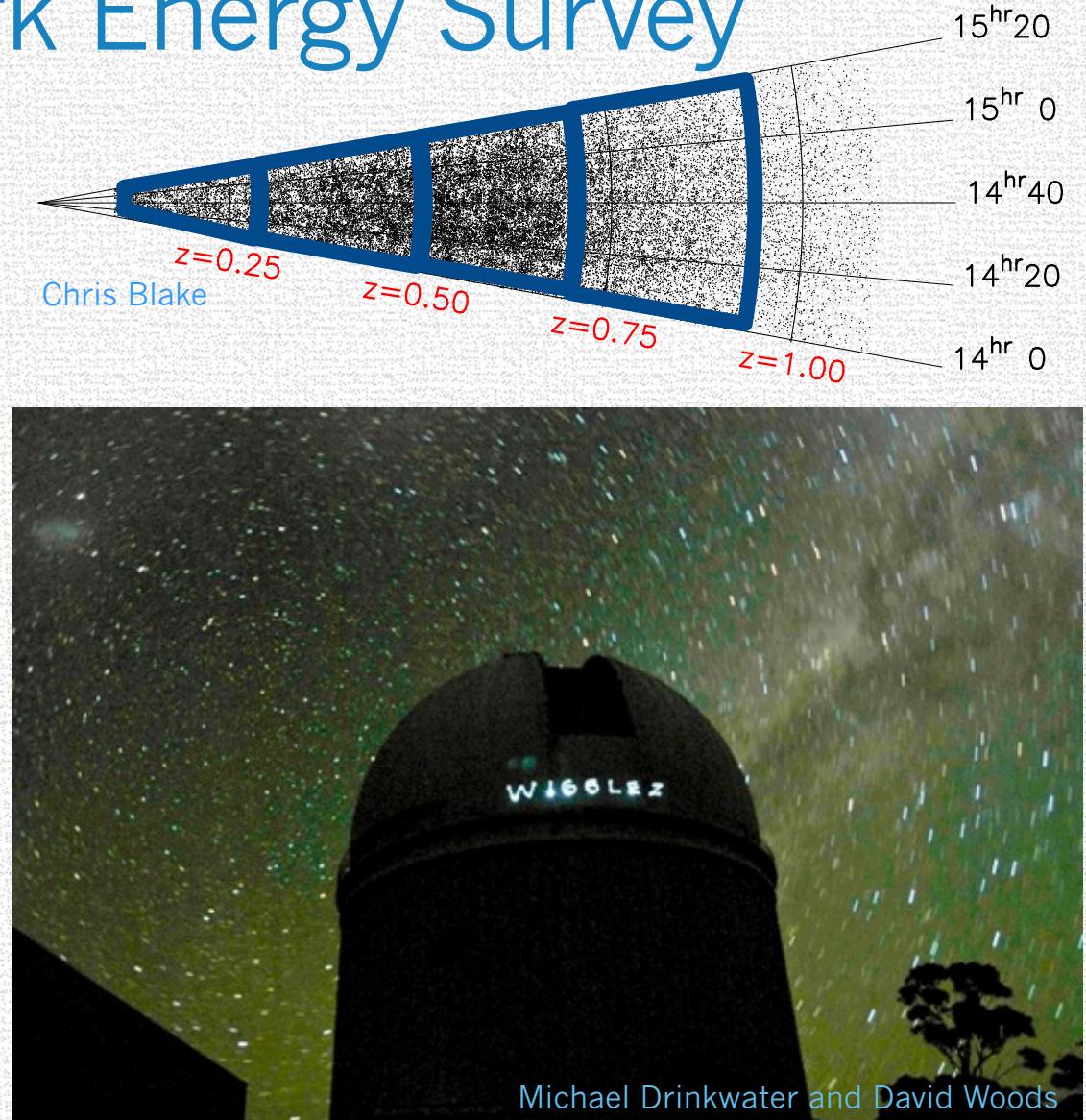
Increase $\sum m_\nu$

- Suppress power on small scales



WiggleZ Dark Energy Survey

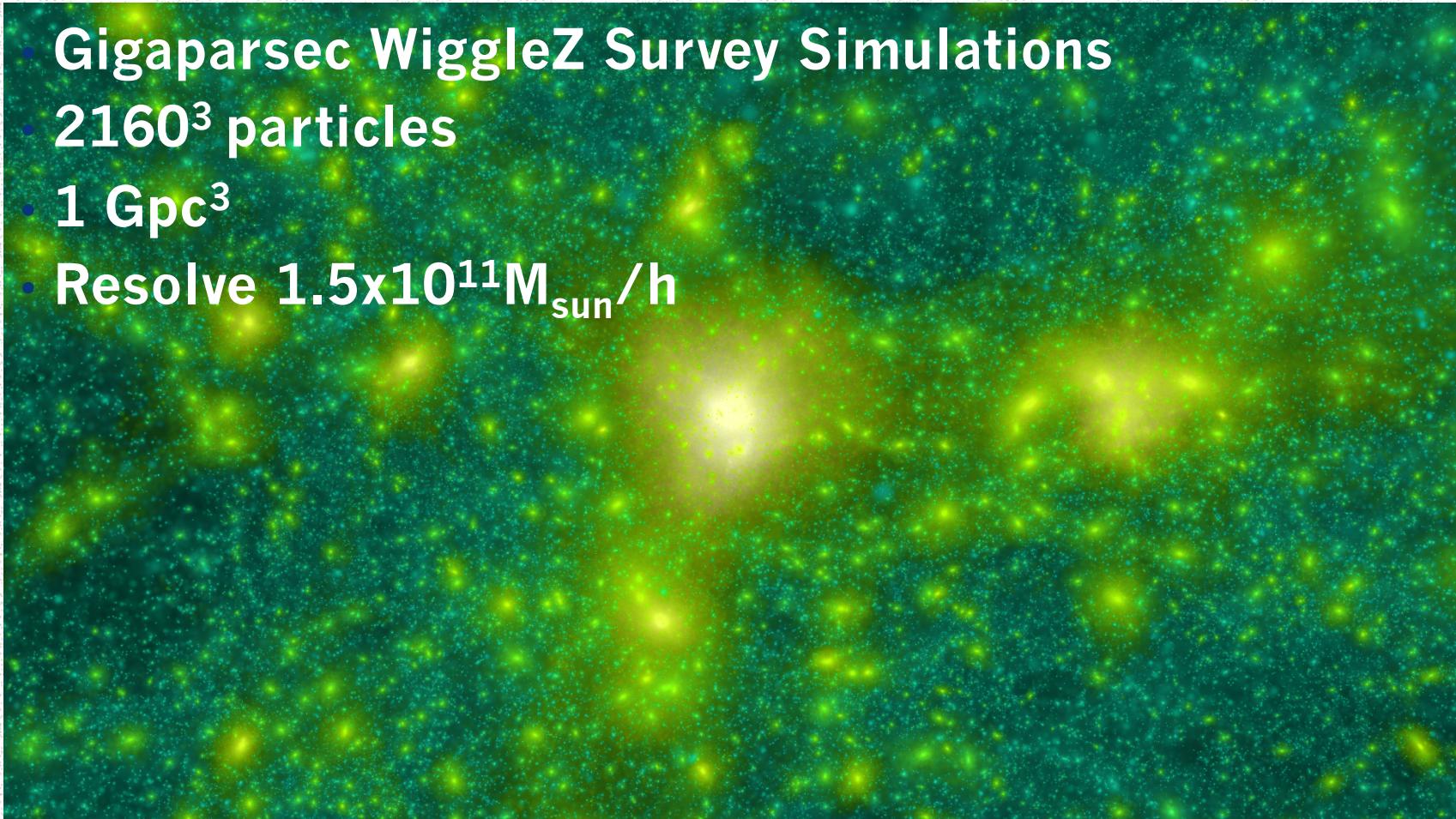
- 3D galaxy map from Anglo Australian Telescope (AAT)
- ~240,000 star-forming blue emission line galaxies
- 4 redshift (distance) bins



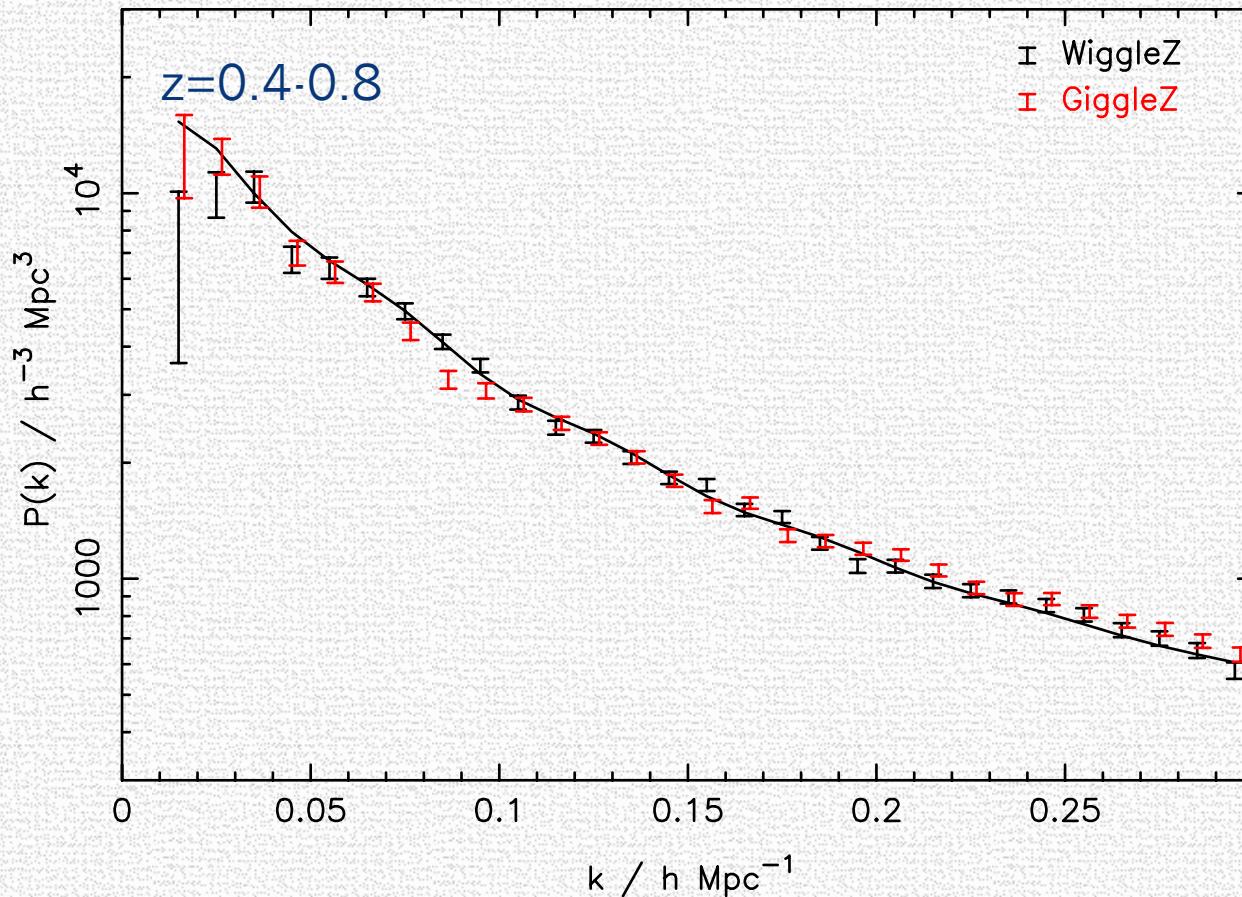
Michael Drinkwater and David Woods

GiggleZ simulations

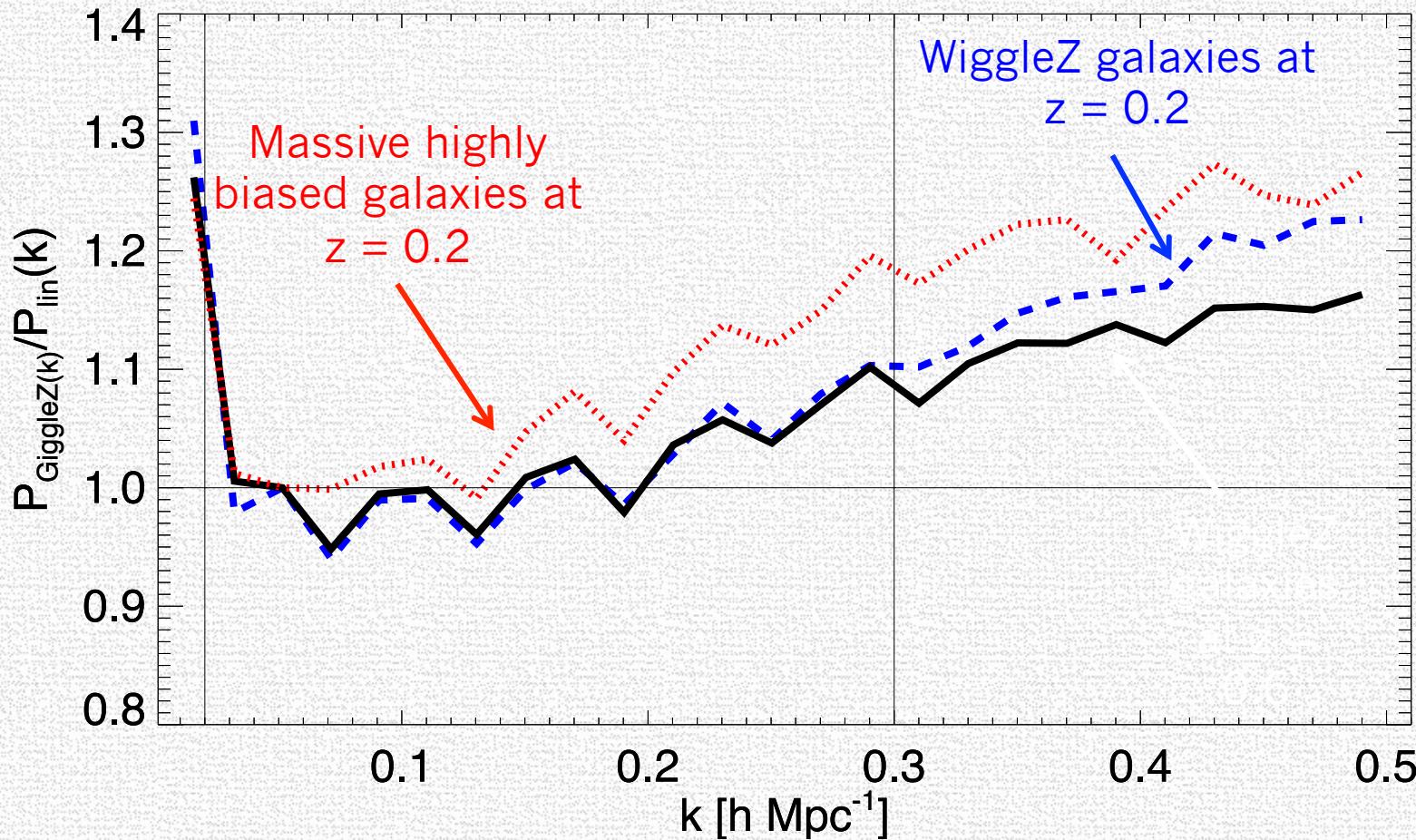
- Gigaparsec WiggleZ Survey Simulations
- 2160^3 particles
- 1 Gpc³
- Resolve $1.5 \times 10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}/h$



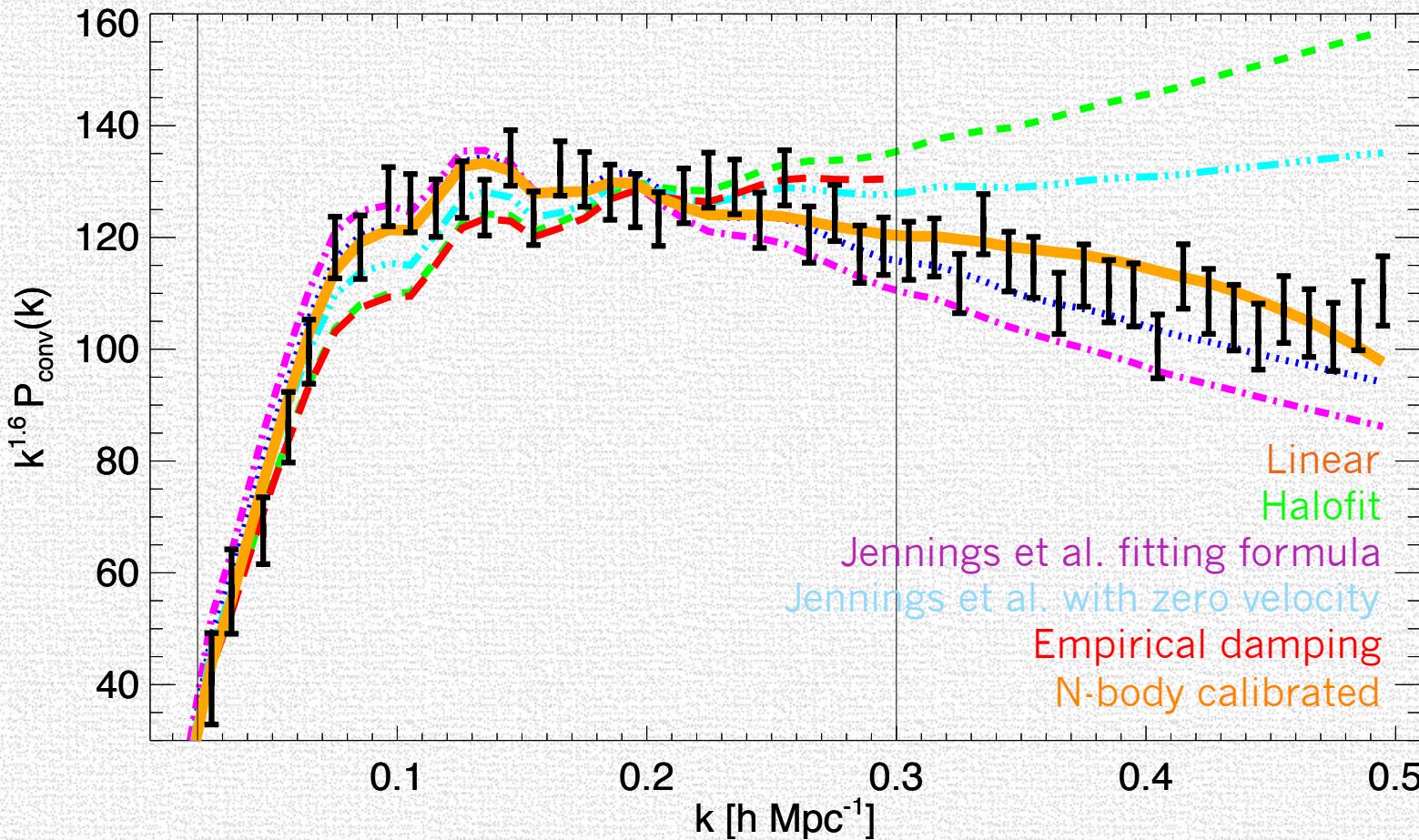
Power spectra



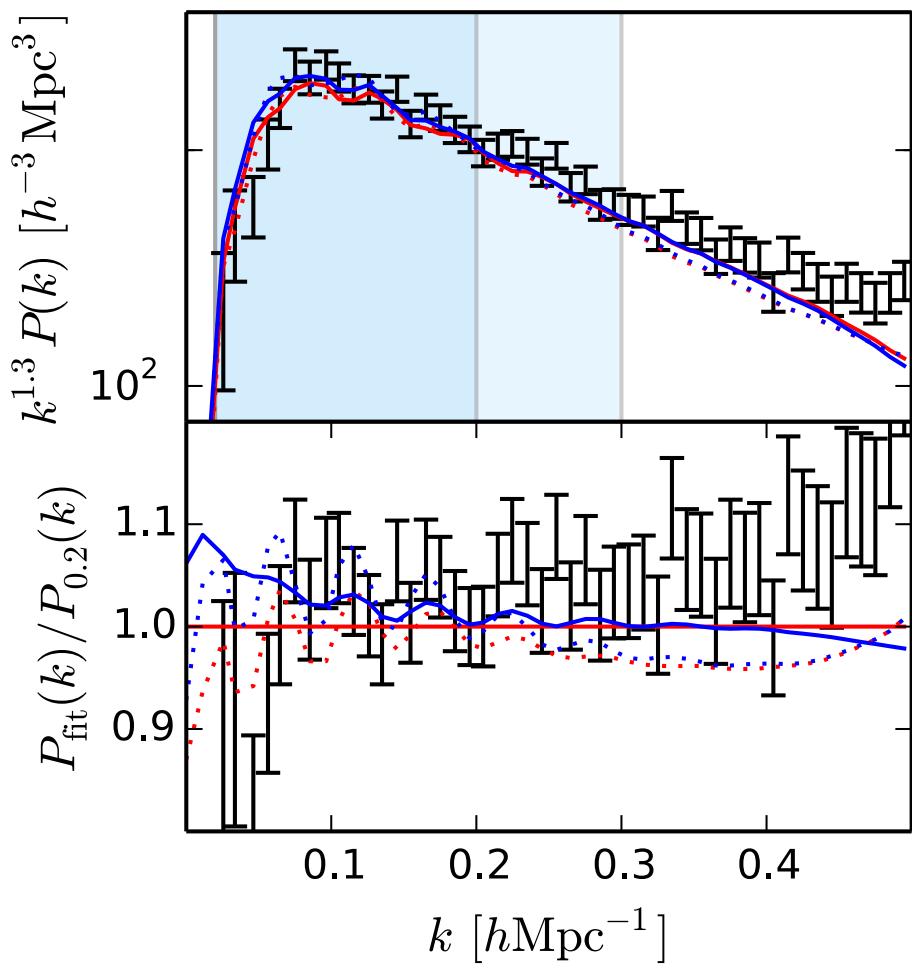
Simulated halos



Importance of modeling

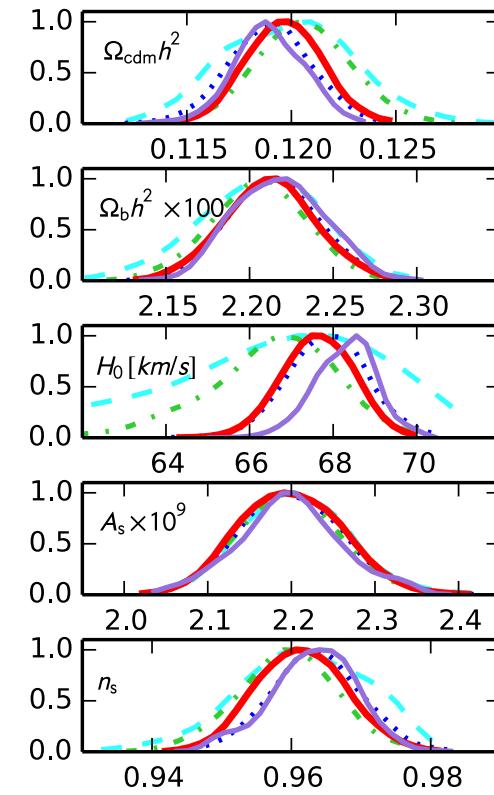
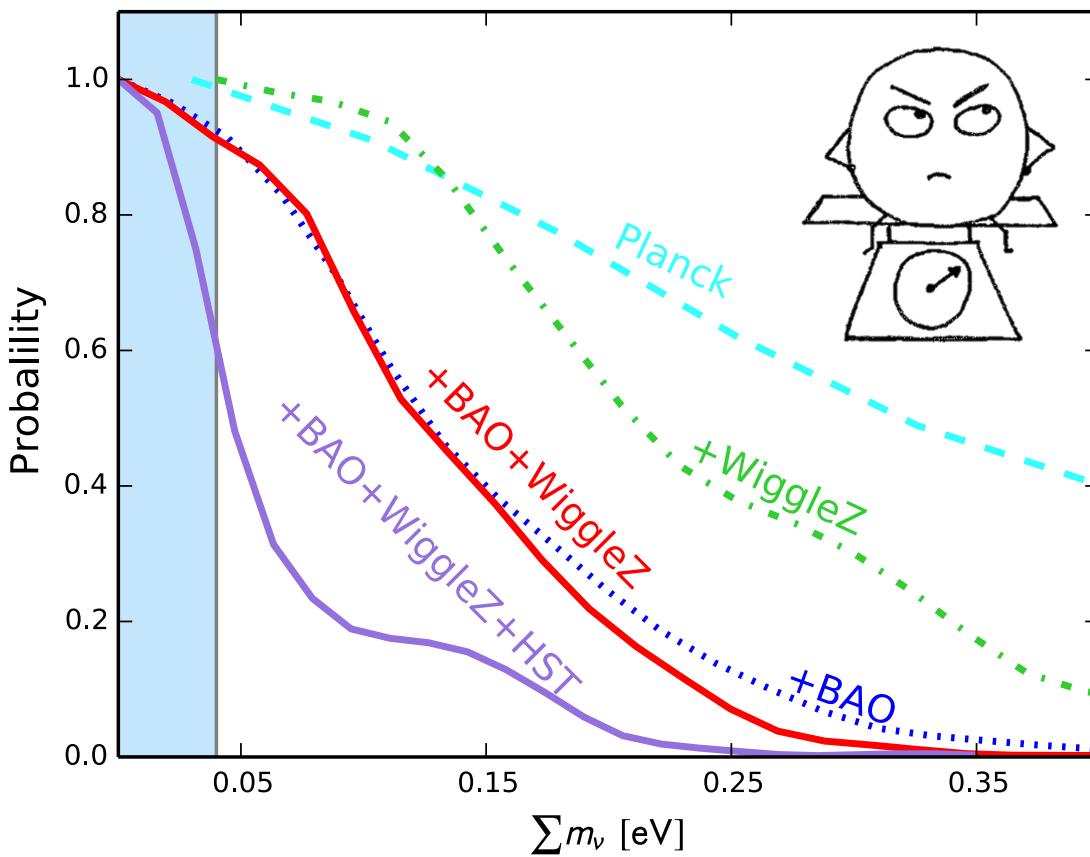


$$P_{\text{gal}}^{\text{trial}}(k) = b^2 P_{\text{hf}}^{\text{trial}}(k) \frac{P_{\text{poly}}^{\text{fid}}(k)}{P_{\text{hf}}^{\text{fid}}(k)}$$



The best constraints

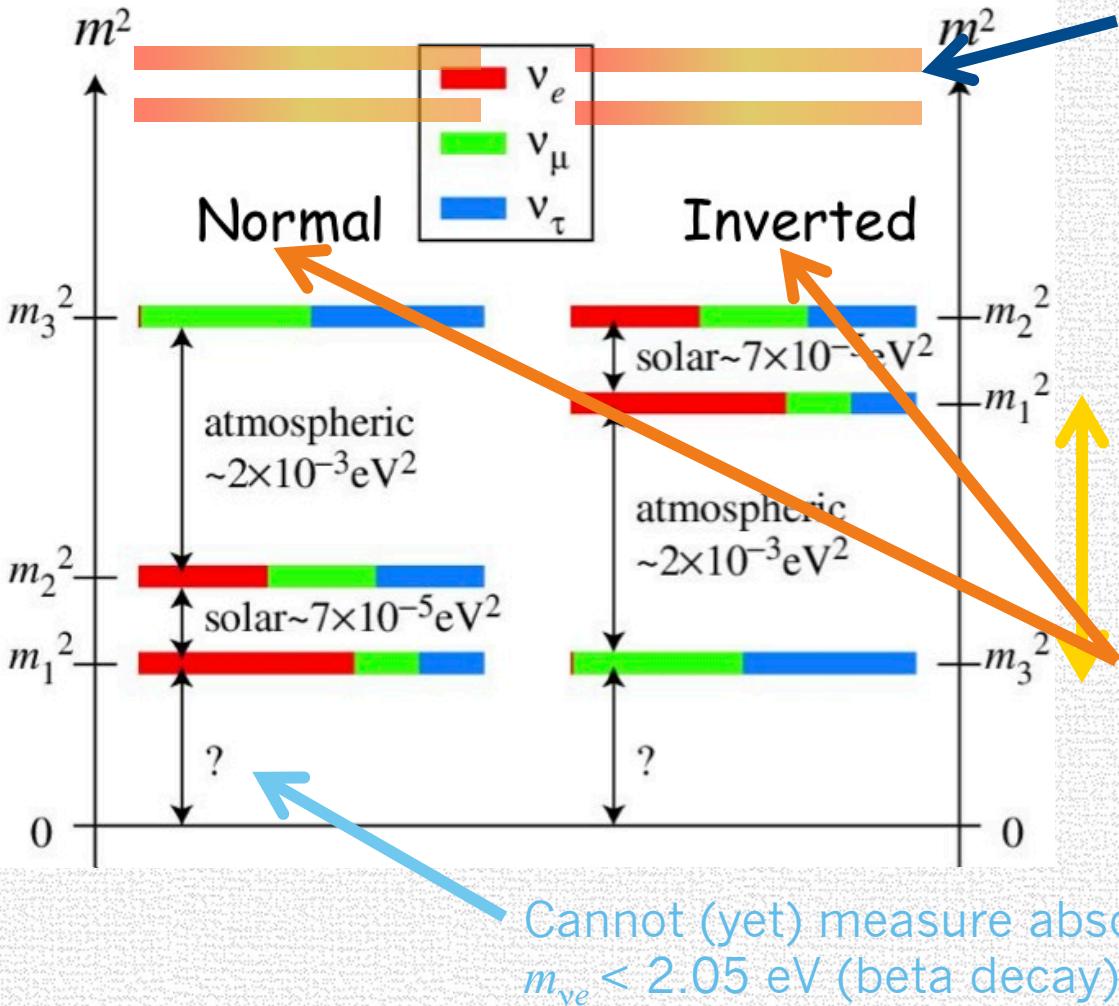
- Planck + WP + high l + BAO $\sum m_\nu < 0.23 \text{ eV}$ (Planck Collaboration 2013)
- Planck + BAO + WiggleZ $\sum m_\nu < 0.18 \text{ eV}$ (Riemer-Sørensen et al. 2013)



Priors

- Massive neutrinos not favoured by cosmology... BUT
 - Particle physics justifies parameter
 - Lower limit: 0.04 eV (~95% confidence)
- No consistency in literature (most quote without)
- Important!
 - Planck + BAO + WiggleZ (3 ν) $\sum m_\nu < 0.25 \text{eV} \rightarrow 0.18 \text{eV}$

What we know



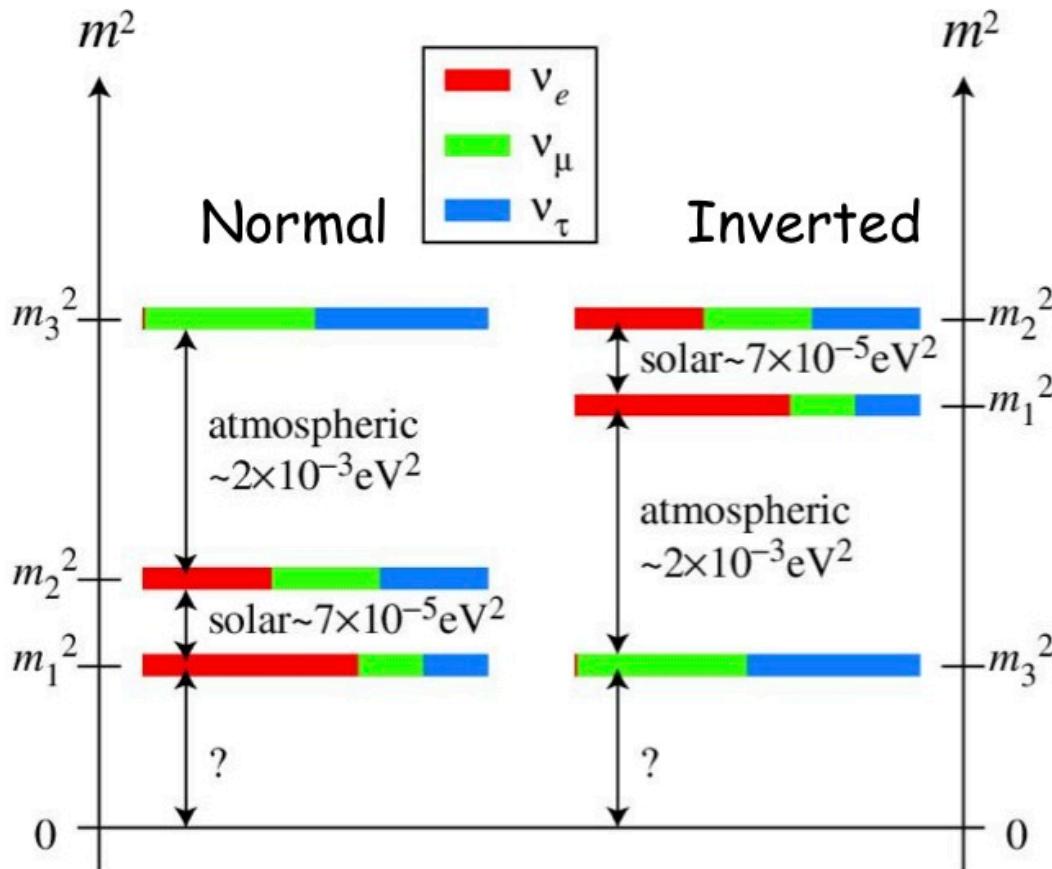
Short baseline experiments better explained with extra species (LSND/MiniBooNE + reactor anomaly)

Largest mass difference imply at least one species $> 0.05 \text{ eV}$

Ordering not known

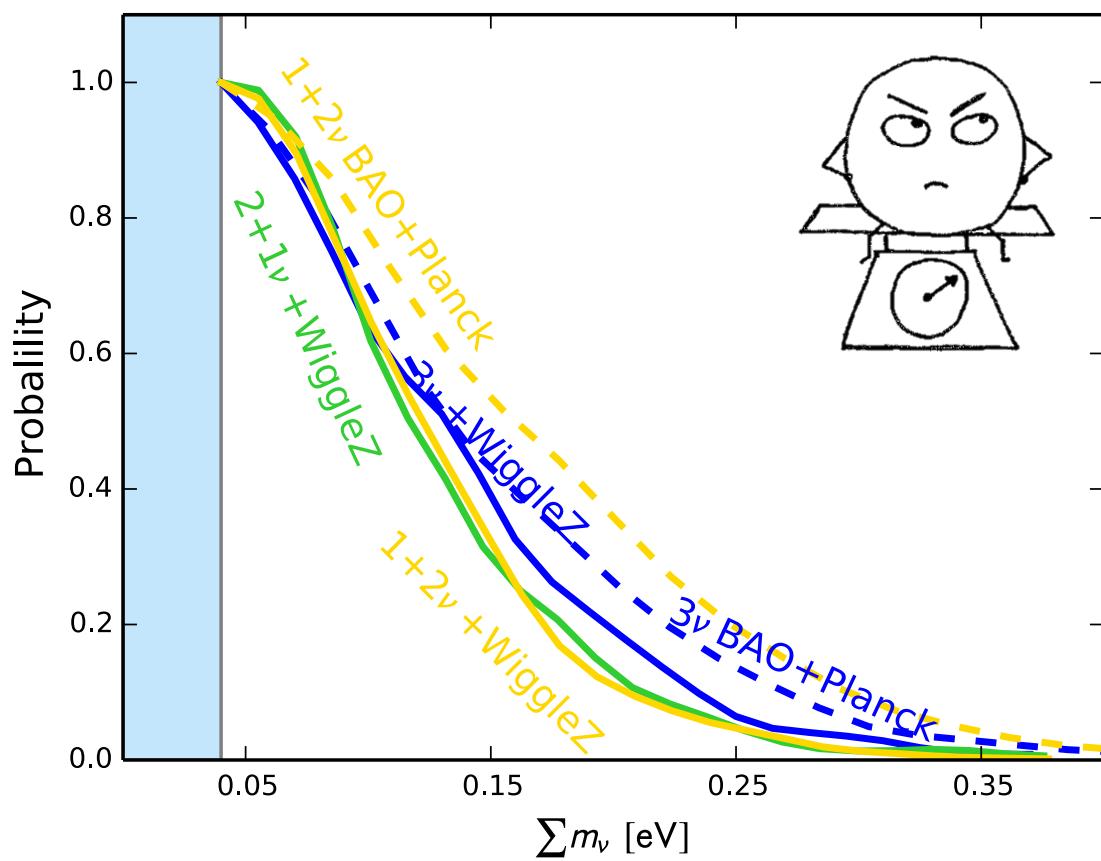
Cannot (yet) measure absolute mass!
 $m_{\nu e} < 2.05 \text{ eV}$ (beta decay)

Hierarchies

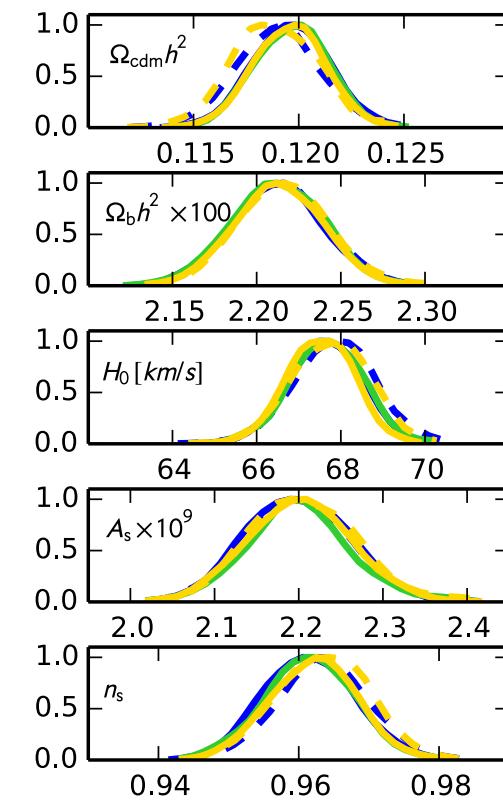


- Large masses:
 - 3 degenerate states
- Small masses
 - Normal = 1+2
 - Inverted = 2+1

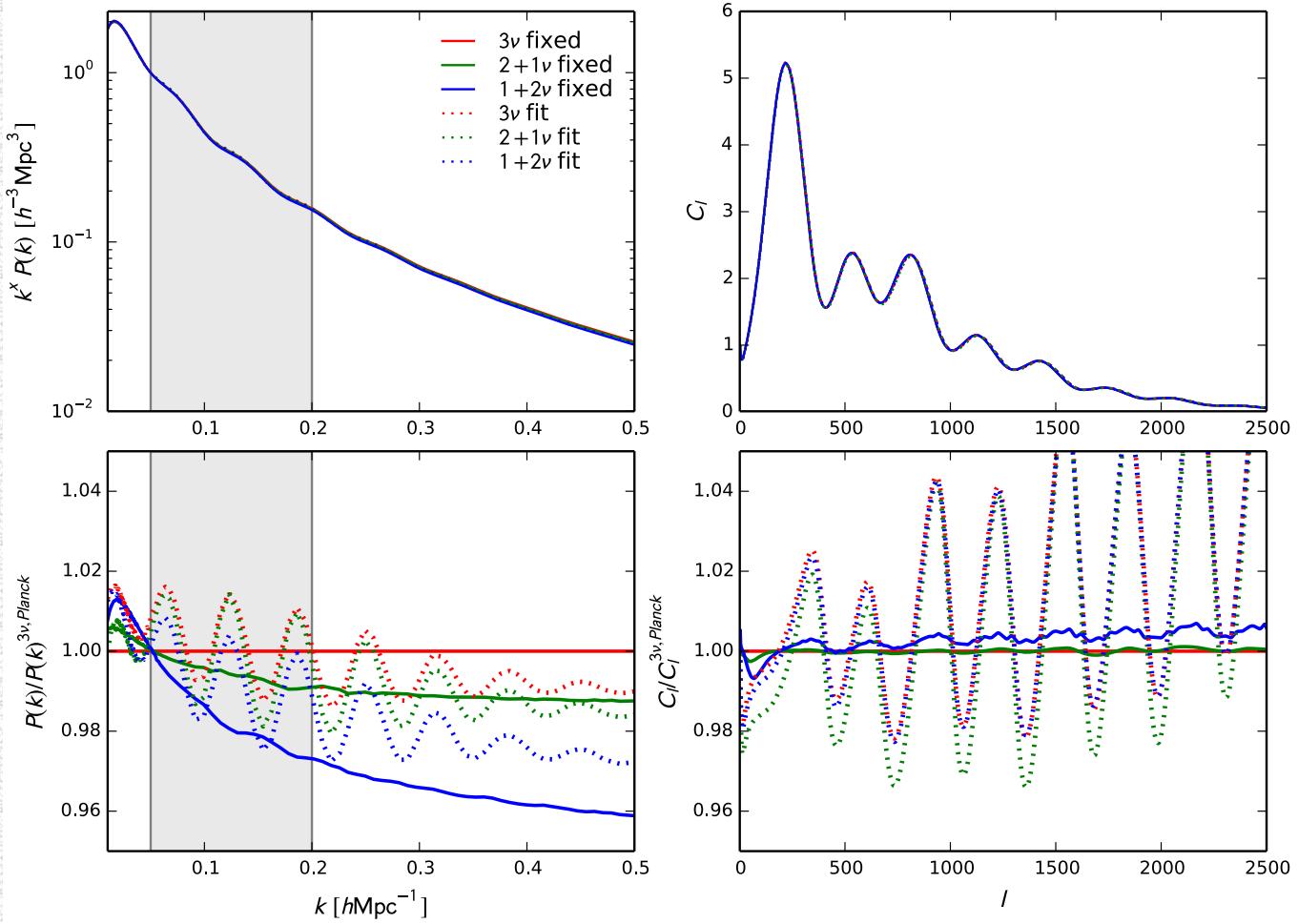
Different hierarchies



3 ν : $\sum m_\nu < 0.25$ eV
2+1 ν : $\sum m_\nu < 0.23$ eV
1+2 ν : $\sum m_\nu < 0.18$ eV



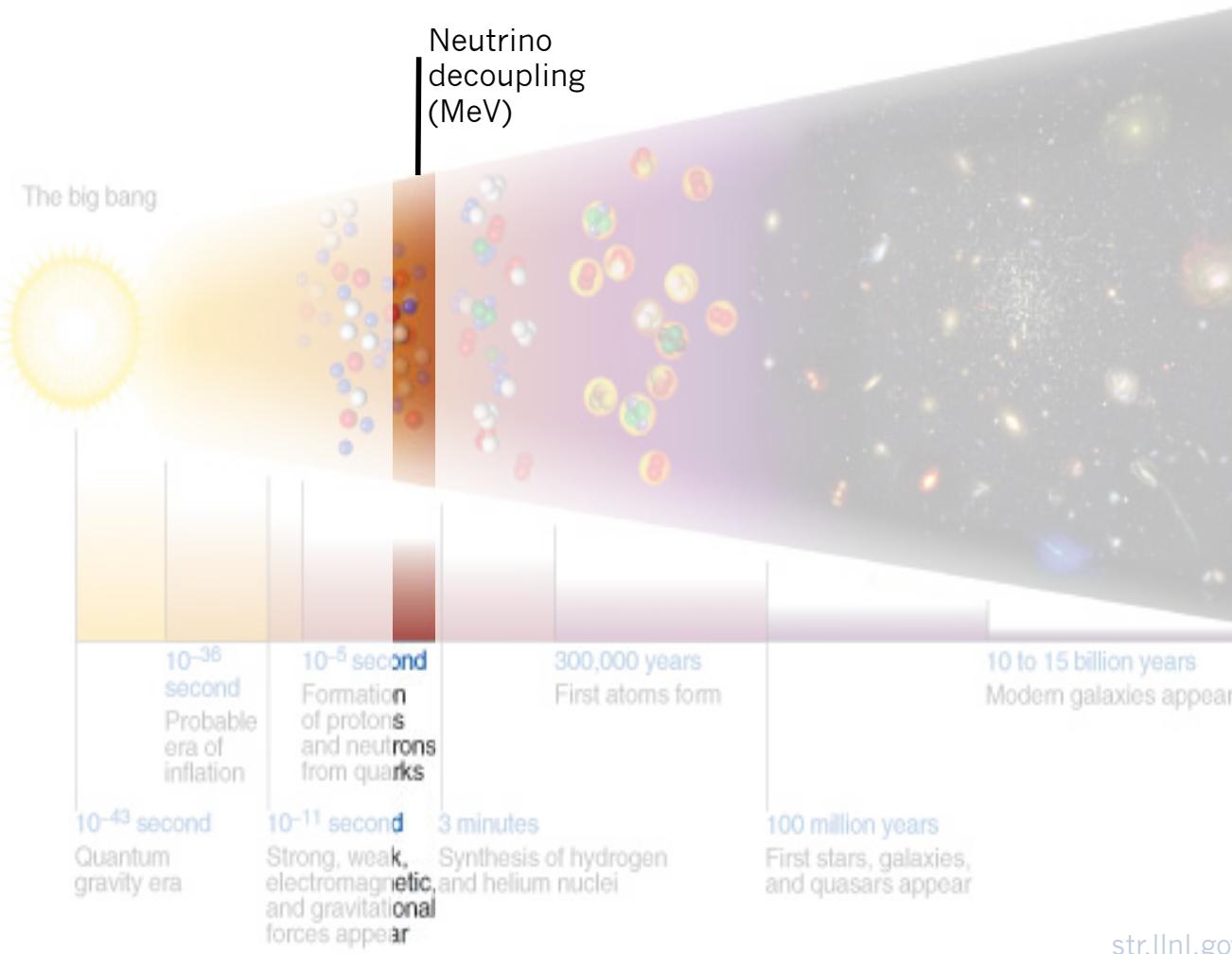
Measuring hierarchy



Sterile species

- N_{eff} parametrisation of radiation density before matter radiation equality
- Does not have to be integer
- Planck + BAO + WiggleZ (low prior)
- 3ν : $\sum m_\nu < 0.34 \text{ eV}$ $\text{Neff} = 3.36 \pm 0.15$
- $1+2\nu$: $\sum m_\nu < 0.34 \text{ eV}$ $\text{Neff} = 3.32 \pm 0.19$

Neutrino decoupling



Fermi-Dirac phase space

Single temperature:

$$T_\nu = \left(\frac{4}{11} \right)^{1/3} T_\gamma$$

Density:

$$\rho_\nu = N_{eff} \frac{7\pi^2}{120} T_\nu^4$$

energy density
in one family
with temp T

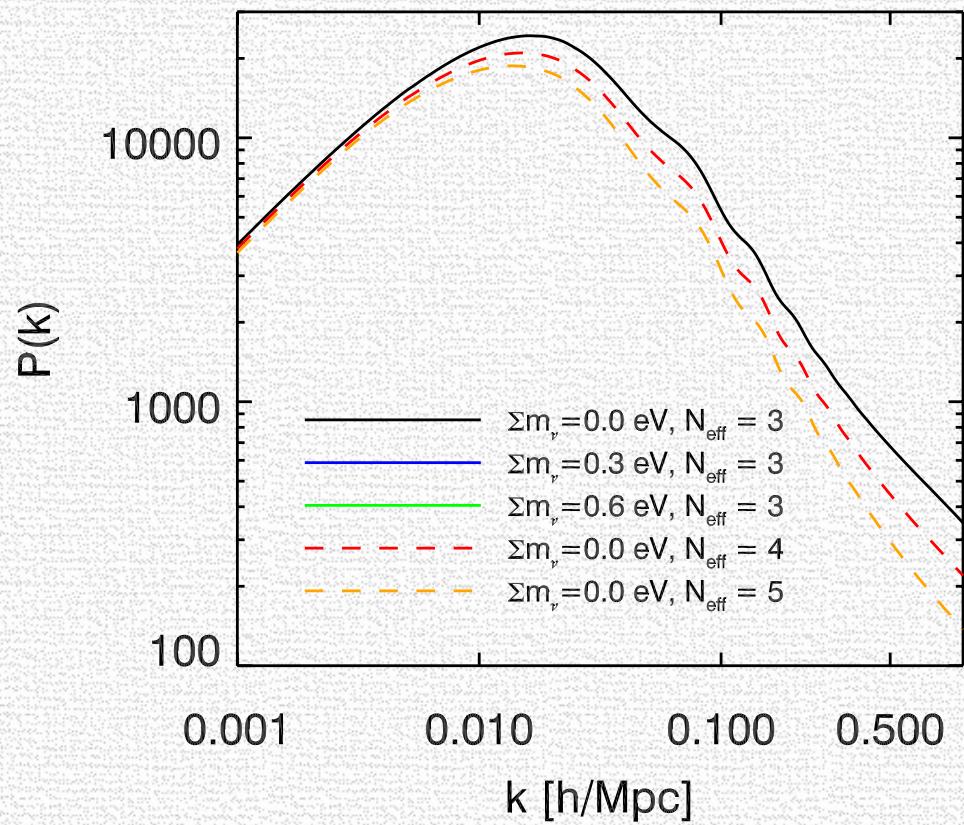
Ultra relativistic
if $m_\nu < 1\text{eV}$

Measuring neutrino decoupling

- N_{eff} is not measured directly
- Expansion rate $H^2(z) \approx \frac{8\pi G}{3}(\rho_\gamma + \rho_\nu)$

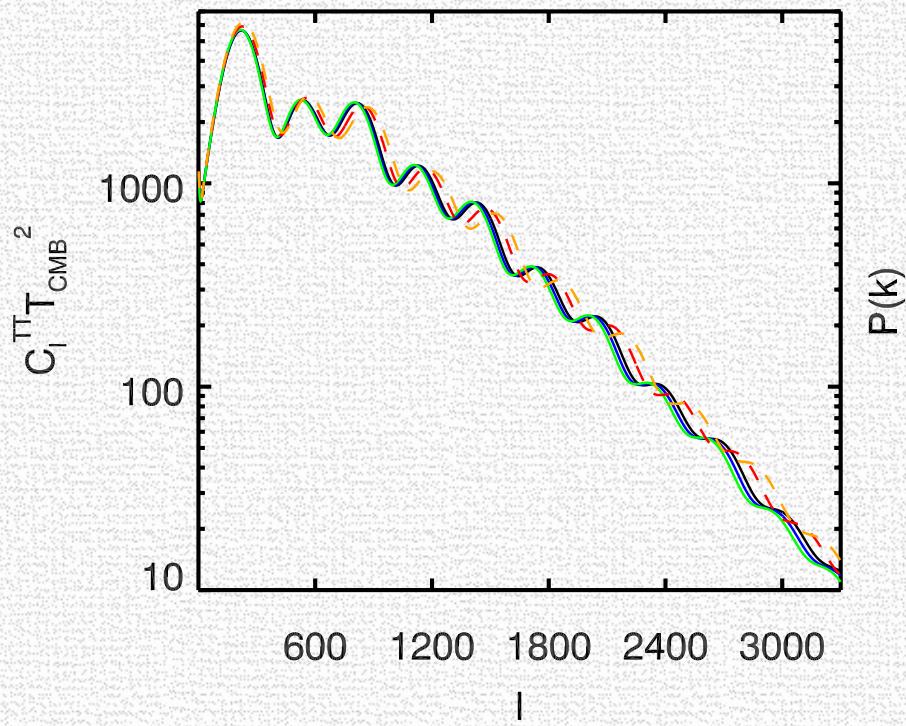
Increase N_{eff}

- Suppress power on small scales

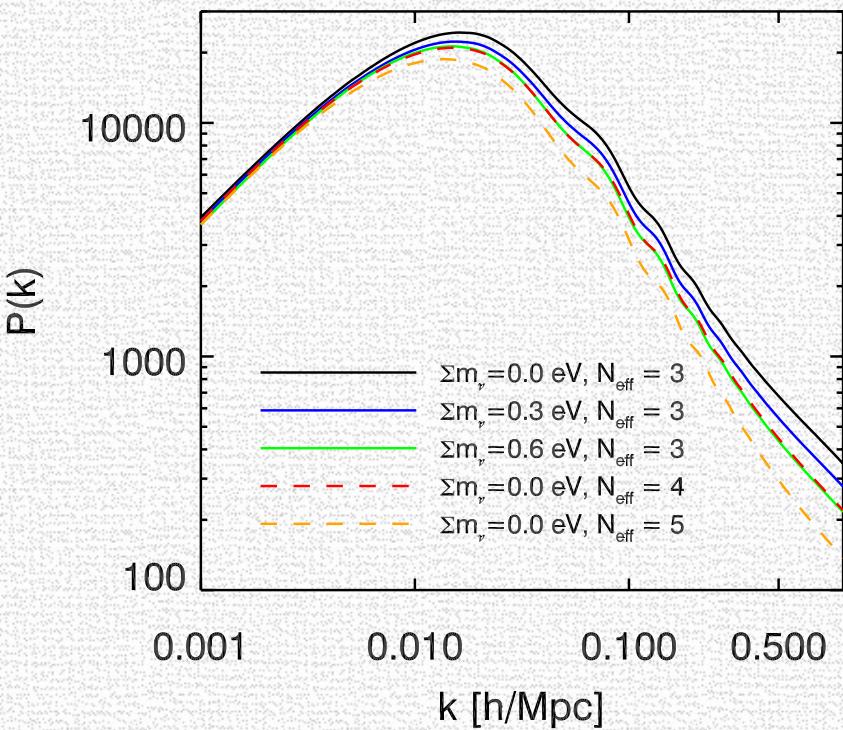


Changing Σm_ν and N_{eff}

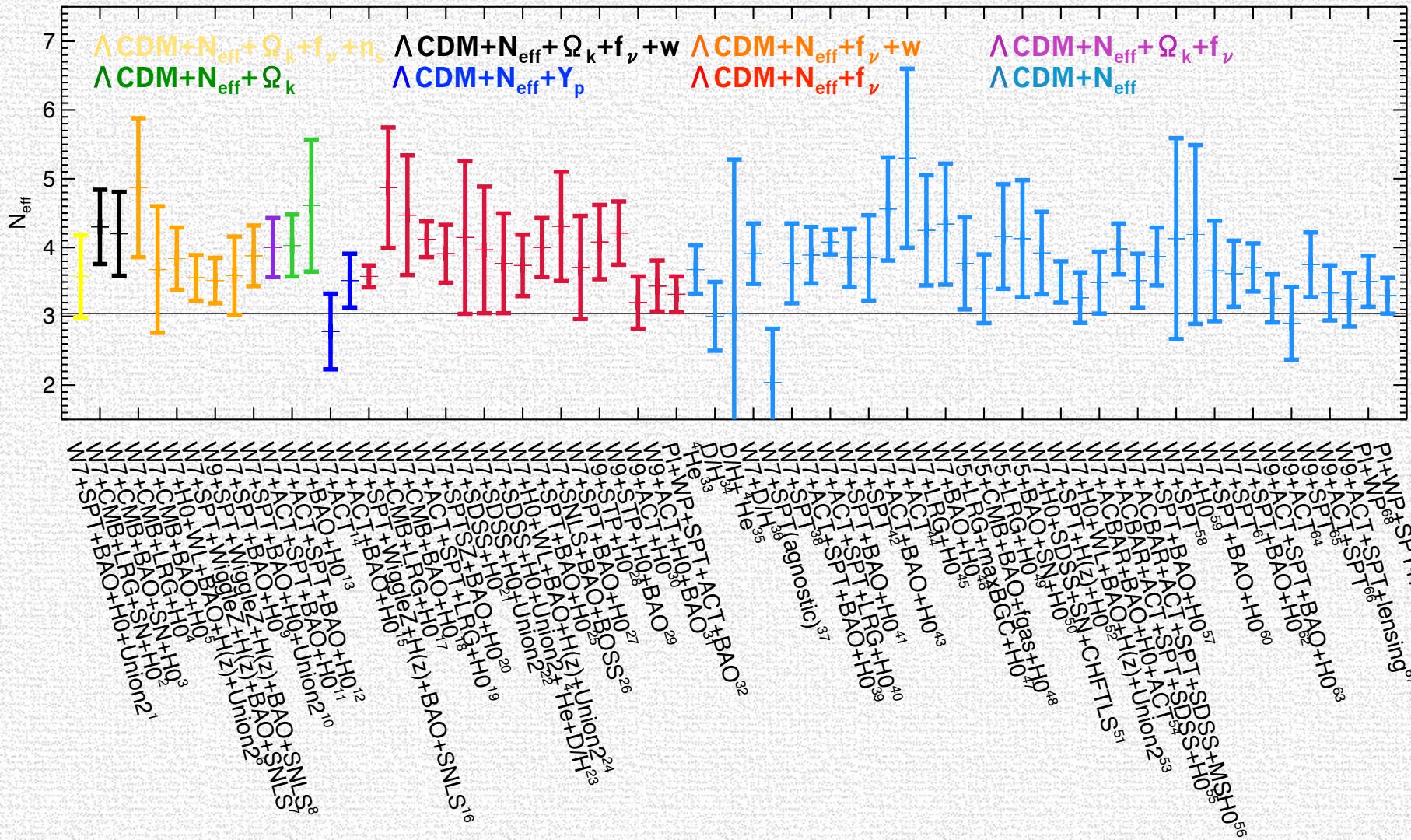
Cosmic Microwave Background



Galaxy distribution

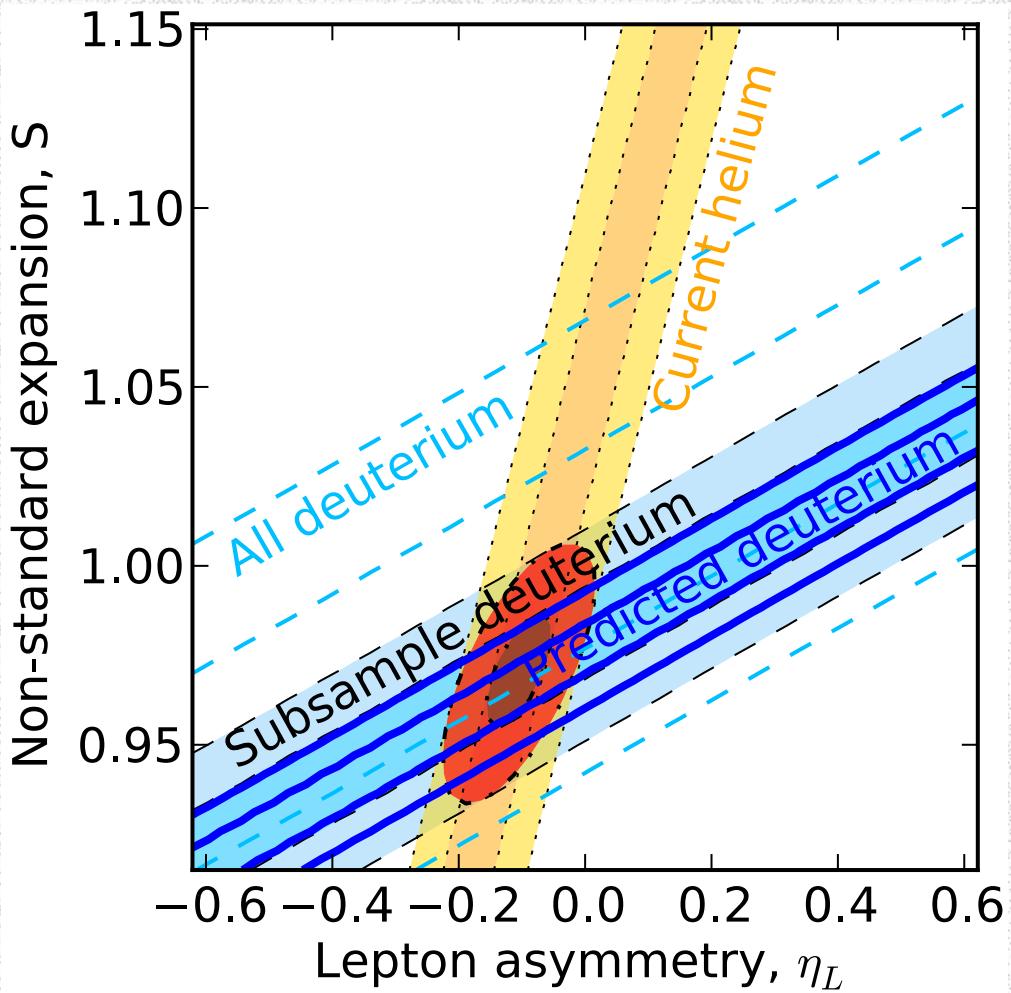


Measurements

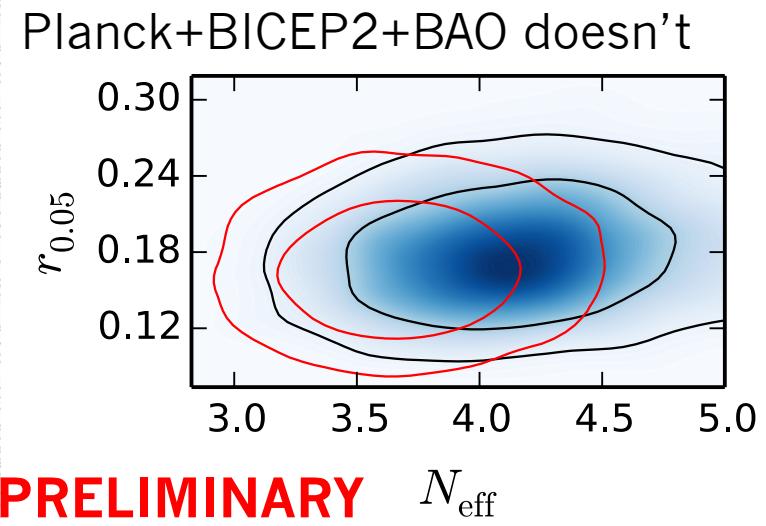
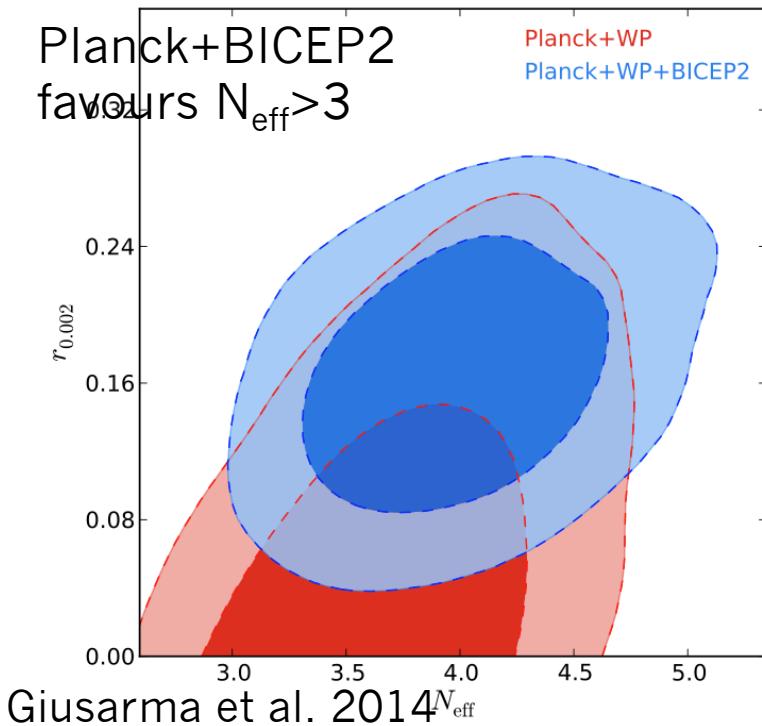


Nucleosynthesis constraints

- Increased expansion -> increased He and D fractions
- $N_{\text{eff}} = 3.50 \pm 0.20$ (Cooke et al. 2014, Izotov et al. 2013)
- Sensitive to fitting formula (Giusarma et al. 2014, CMB +DR11+WZ+HST):
- 3.25 ± 0.25 (95% CL, Iocco et al. 2009)
- 3.52 ± 0.27 (95% CL, Steigman 2012)

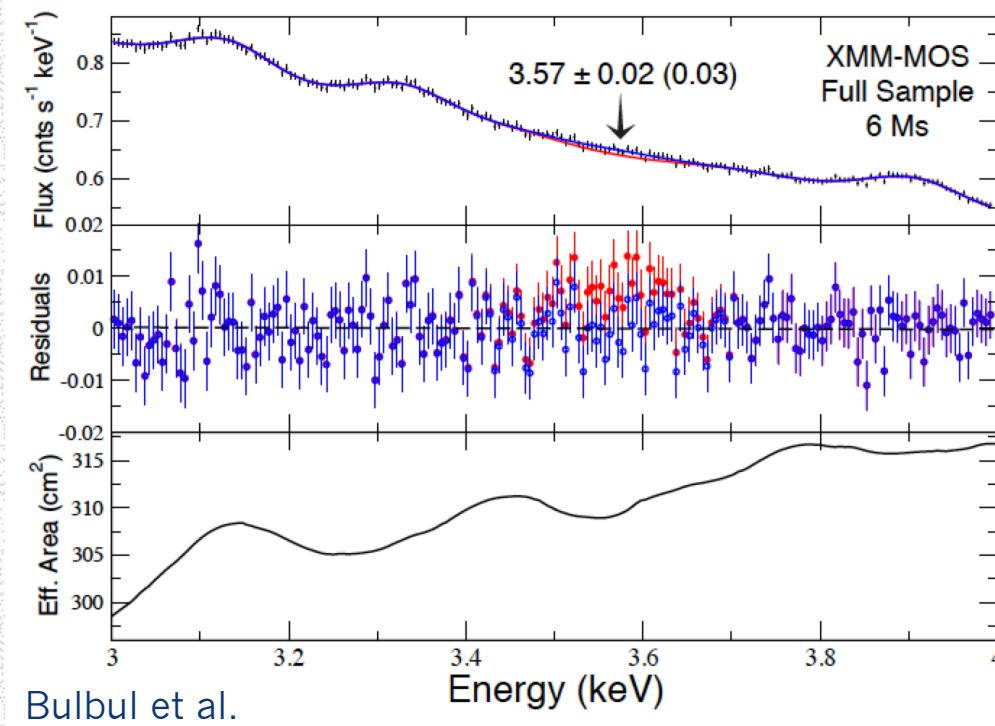


BICEP2 results



3.5 keV X-ray line

- 3.5 keV X-ray line
 - Stacked cluster spectra (Bulbul et al. 2014)
 - Andromeda galaxy and Perseus cluster (Boyarsky et al. 2014)

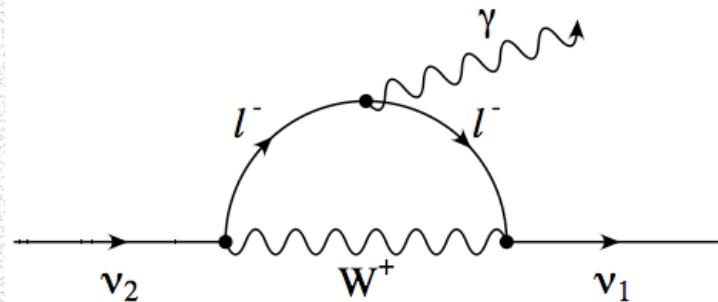


Sterile neutrino dark matter

- ν MSM neutrino mass generation and flavour oscillations
 - baryon asymmetry
 - dark matter, keV mass \rightarrow non-relativistic before CMB
 - resonantly produced, non-thermal, require lepton asymmetry
 - keV emission

$$\sin^2(2\theta) \leq 1 \times 10^{18} \left(\frac{F_{\text{det}}}{\text{erg cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}} \right) \times \left(\frac{m_s}{\text{keV}} \right)^{-5} \left[\frac{(M_{\text{fov}}/M_\odot)}{(D_L/\text{Mpc})^2} \right]^{-1}.$$

(Dodelson & Widrow 1994, Asaka & Shaposhnikov 2005, Blanchet, Asaka & Shaposhnikov 2005, Laine & Shaposhnikov 2008, Shi & Fuller 2008, reviewed in Boyarsky et al. 2009, Kusenko 2009, Boyarsky et al. 2012)

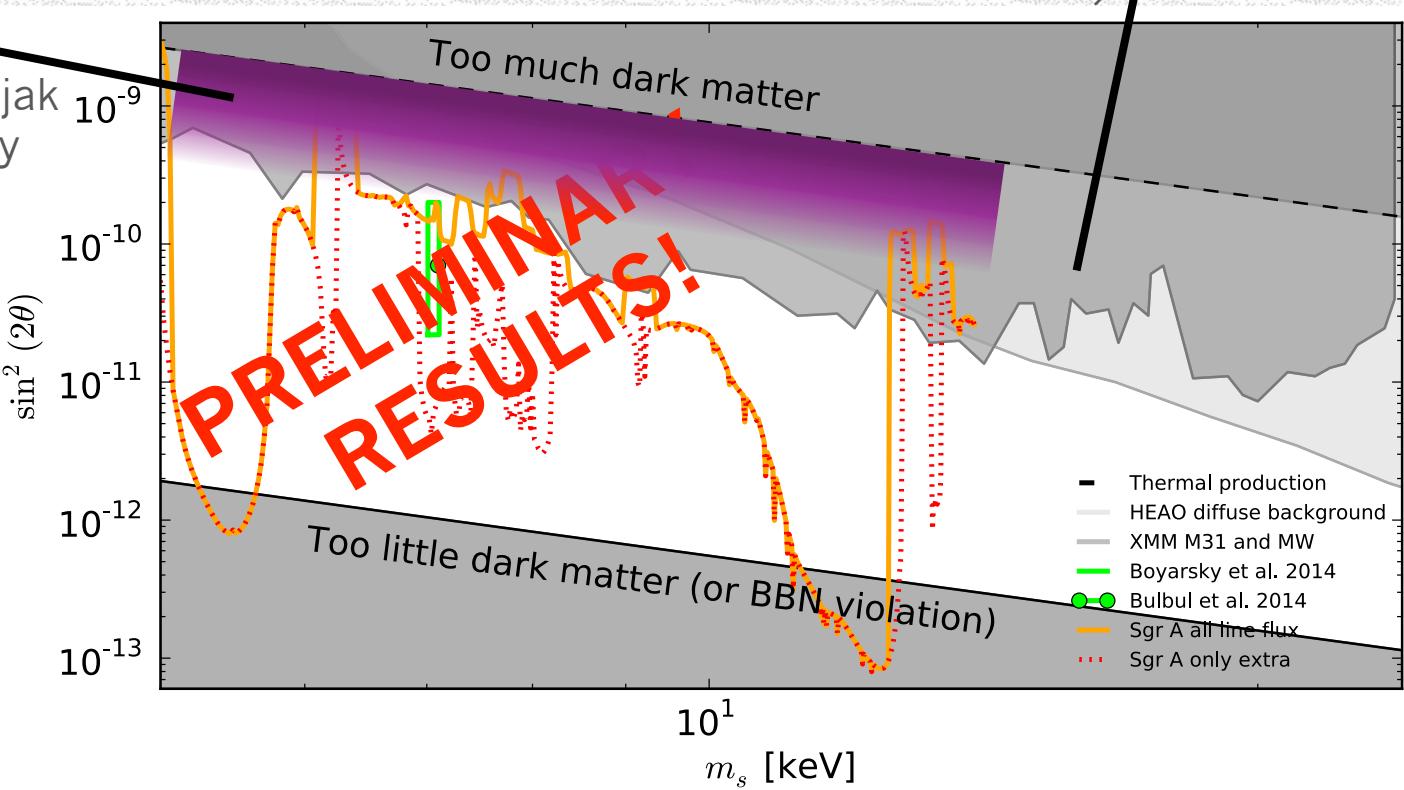


How about the Milky Way?

- Chandra observations of Sgr A*
- Conservative cored profile

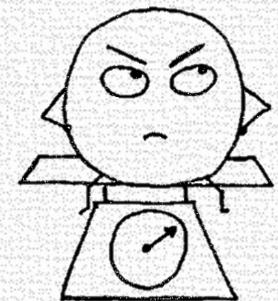
Emission line searches:
Bullet Cluster, Milky Way,
M31, Ursa Minor
(Boyarsky et al., Watson
et al. Loewenstein et al.,
Abazajian et al., Yüksel
et al.)

Lyman alpha
(Viel et al., Seljak
et al., Boyarsky
et al.)



Summary

- Best upper limit from Planck+BAO+WiggleZ
 - $\Sigma m_\nu < 0.18 \text{ eV (no low prior)}$
- Close to lower limit -> assumptions play a role
 - Hierarchy 3ν , $2+1\nu$, $1+2\nu$
 - Priors, 0.04 eV (95% cl lower limit)
 - Neff, still 2σ above 3
- Degeneracy with Ω_M and H_0 prevents us from measuring hierarchy



Perspective

- If a proton was a humpback whale...

