Free-Streaming Neutrinos in the Early Universe

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Based on work in preparation with Katherine Freese & Gabriele Montefalcone

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Status: Cosmological Radiation Constraints

5-10% constraint on effective number of relativistic degrees of freedom:

$$\rho_r = \left[1 + \frac{7}{8} \left(\frac{4}{11}\right)^{4/3} N_{\text{eff}}\right] \rho_{\gamma}$$



BUT: Are we actually detecting neutrinos (via gravity)?

Cosmic Neutrinos

Gravitationally important properties of neutrinos:

• (Radiation) energy density $\bar{\rho}_{\nu}$.

→ Measurements consistent with expected $N_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SM}} = 3.044$.

• Neutrino masses m_{ν} .

--> No detection, but unimportant in the early universe.

Free-streaming after their decoupling around t ~ 1 s.
 → Can we detect this?

Cosmic Microwave Background Anisotropies



1 in 10,000

Cosmic Sound Waves

In the early universe, photons and baryons were strongly coupled.

Perturbations excited sound waves in the photon-baryon fluid:



These acoustic oscillations are what we observe in the CMB power spectra:

$$\delta_{\gamma} \sim A_{\vec{k}} \cos(c_s k \tau) , \qquad c_s^2 \sim \frac{c^2}{3(1+R_b)}$$

inflation/initial conditions sound waves

CMB Power Spectra



Planck Collaboration

Cosmic Neutrinos



Free-Streaming Neutrinos

What distinguishes free-streaming and non-free-streaming neutrinos observationally?

Free-streaming neutrinos overtake the photons and baryons and pull them ahead of the sound horizon:



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Eisenstein, Seo and White (2007)

Phase Shift in the CMB Spectrum

This corresponds to an amplitude and especially phase shift in the CMB power spectra: Bashinsky & Seljak



Free-streaming neutrinos are a causal way to produce such a coherent shift.

Baumann, Green, Meyers & BW

Phase Shift in the CMB Spectrum



Freese, Montefalcone & BW (in prep.)

Phase Shift Constraints



Freese, Montefalcone & BW (in prep.)

Phase Shift Constraints



Based on Planck 2013 temperature data:

$$N_{\nu}^{\delta\phi} = 2.3^{+1.1}_{-0.4}$$
(N_{eff} = N_{\nu} = 3.044)

Follin et al.

Work in progress (preliminary):

- Current data, including polarization: • Planck 2018: $N_{\nu}^{\delta\phi} = 2.7^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$ • + ACT + SPT: $N_{\nu}^{\delta\phi} = 2.9^{+0.3}_{-0.3}$
- Forecasts:
 - \circ SO: $\sigma(N_{
 u}^{\delta\phi})\sim 0.2$

• CMB-S4:

 $\sigma(N_{\nu}^{\delta\phi}) \sim 0.1$

Perturbation-Based Method

Extract the phase shift at the level of the perturbations $\delta_{\gamma}(\vec{k})$ instead of spectra.



Summary

Theoretical insights into and observational control of CMB and LSS power spectra analyses allow for extraction of additional physical information.

Example here (but much more possible):

Neutrinos are free-streaming particles in the early universe!

- Phase shift is a robust signature of free-streaming neutrinos.
- We can constrain this property of neutrinos in current CMB (and LSS) surveys.
- Interesting improvements in sensitivity are forthcoming, especially CMB-S4.



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Backup Slides

Phase Shift in the CMB

