Neutrinos in Cosmology Little particles on the biggest scale

The Physics of Neutrinos: Progress and Puzzles The 87th Compton Lecture Series Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago



Marco Raveri

The Universe & Neutrinos

Image: logarithmic map of the observable universe, Pablo Carlos Budassi

The constituents of the Universe

Ordinary matter 5%

Dark Energy 68%

Dark Matter 26%

Neutrinos 0.5%

The constituents of the Universe

Ordinary matter 5%

Dark Energy 68%

Dark Matter 26%

Neutrinos 0.5%

The constituents of the Universe



The missing piece



Tiny particle, big scale



The expansion of the Universe





UChicago student

The recessional velocity of galaxies is proportional to their distance from us. The universe expands.

Matter dilutes and cools as the Universe expands

Matter dilutes and cools as the Universe expands



Radiation dilutes and redshifts as the Universe expands







Alpher–Bethe–Gamow

"The Origin of Chemical Elements" (1948)



Ya. B. Zel'dovich

Jim Peebles

Fred Hoyle







Neutrino decoupling

$$\Gamma = n \langle \sigma v \rangle \qquad \Gamma = n \langle \sigma v \rangle \sim H$$





Free streaming of neutrinos since decoupling



Relic neutrino density and number of neutrinos

$$e^+ + e^- \longrightarrow \gamma + \gamma$$

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

$$\rho_{\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{8} \left(\frac{4}{11}\right)^{4/3} N_{\text{eff}} \end{bmatrix} \rho_{\gamma}$$

 $N_{\rm eff} = 3.046$

Direct detection of the neutrino background

$$ho_r \propto a^{-4}$$



Tritium beta decay and capture



Tritium beta decay

e⁺

Tritium beta decay and capture



Tritium beta decay

Neutrino capture on Tritium



PTOLEMY prototype



Detection Prospects of the Cosmic Neutrino Background, Yu-Feng Li

Dark Matter 63%

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Neutrinos 11% v

Ordinary matter 12%

Radiation 14%

Neutrinos

and Hydrogen recombination

ARK MATTER RELICS

Big

Bang

Thomson scattering

fewer photons have sufficient energy to break the binding energy of an electron in a neutral hydrogen atom

After their last scattering photons free stream to us



Penzias and Wilson (1964)



Cosmic Background Explorer (CoBE) satellite (1989-1993)

The First Three Minutes: A Modern View of the Origin of the Universe, Steven Weinberg

Fluctuations in the Microwave Background



Fluctuations in the Microwave Background



Fluctuations and last scattering



WMAP and Planck





Image: ESA and NASA

Indirect detection of the neutrino background



WMAP

Planck

Dark Matter 66%

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Neutrinos 1% Dark Energy 21%

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Ordinary matter 12%

Neutrinos

and cosmic structures

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Video: TianNu Simulation Project Team



Video: TianNu Simulation Project Team

Massive neutrino free streaming

$$\lambda_{\rm FS}(t) \sim \frac{v_{\rm th}}{H}$$



Massive neutrino free streaming

$$\lambda_{\rm FS}(t) \sim \frac{v_{\rm th}}{H}$$

with neutrinos

without neutrinos









Constraints on the neutrino mass from Cosmology



 $\Sigma_{\nu}m_{\mu} < 0.2 - 0.6 \text{ eV}$





Euclid

LSST



Image: Neutrino Physics from the Cosmic Microwave Background and Large Scale Structure, K.N. Abazajian et al.

