

\bar{T} : A New Cosmological Parameter?

based on Yoo, Mitsou, Dirian, Durrer 2019 PRD 100, 063510

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CMB Temperatures \bar{T} and $\langle T \rangle^{\text{obs}}$

- \bar{T} : background CMB temperature (cos. parameter)
 - determine background evolution
 - defined in background universe, *unique* number
 - influence perturbation evolution
- $\langle T \rangle^{\text{obs}}$: observed CMB temperature (from FIRAS)
 - angle average CMB temperature over all sky
 - uncertainty in $\langle T \rangle^{\text{obs}}$:
 - COBE FIRAS 1996: $\langle T \rangle^{\text{obs}} = 2.728 \pm 0.004 \text{ K}$ (0.15%)
 - + WMAP 2009: $\langle T \rangle^{\text{obs}} = 2.7255 \pm 5.7 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ K}$ (0.021%)

Are They Same?

- Ergodic theorem?

- **standard practice**: $\bar{T} \equiv \langle T \rangle^{\text{obs}}$
- **Euclidean** average becomes **ensemble** average
- average over all observer positions: *impossible!*

- observations: $T^{\text{obs}}(\hat{n}) := \bar{T}[1 + \Theta(\hat{n})]$

- angle average: $\langle T \rangle^{\text{obs}} = \int \frac{d^2\hat{n}}{4\pi} T^{\text{obs}}(\hat{n}) = \bar{T}(1 + \Theta_0) \neq \bar{T}$

- monopole: **non-zero, fluctuate in space**

- monopole in observation: *set zero*

- *even with future CMB experiment* $\langle T \rangle^{\text{obs}} \neq \bar{T}$

Standard Data Analysis

- **CMB observations:** $T^{\text{obs}}(\hat{n}) := \sum T_{lm}^{\text{obs}} Y_{lm}(\hat{n})$
 - **dimensionful power spectrum** $D_l^{\text{obs}} := \sum_m |T_{lm}^{\text{obs}}|^2 / (2l + 1)$
- **theory predictions:** $\Theta(\hat{n}) := \sum a_{lm} Y_{lm}(\hat{n})$
 - **dimensionless power spectrum** $C_l := \langle |a_{lm}|^2 \rangle$
 - **conversion:** $T_{lm} \equiv \bar{T} a_{lm}$, $D_l \equiv \bar{T}^2 C_l$
- **standard (imprecise) practice:** $\bar{T} \equiv \langle T \rangle^{\text{obs}}$
 - **background evolution is *different!* if** $\Theta_0 \neq 0$
 - **in practice compare**

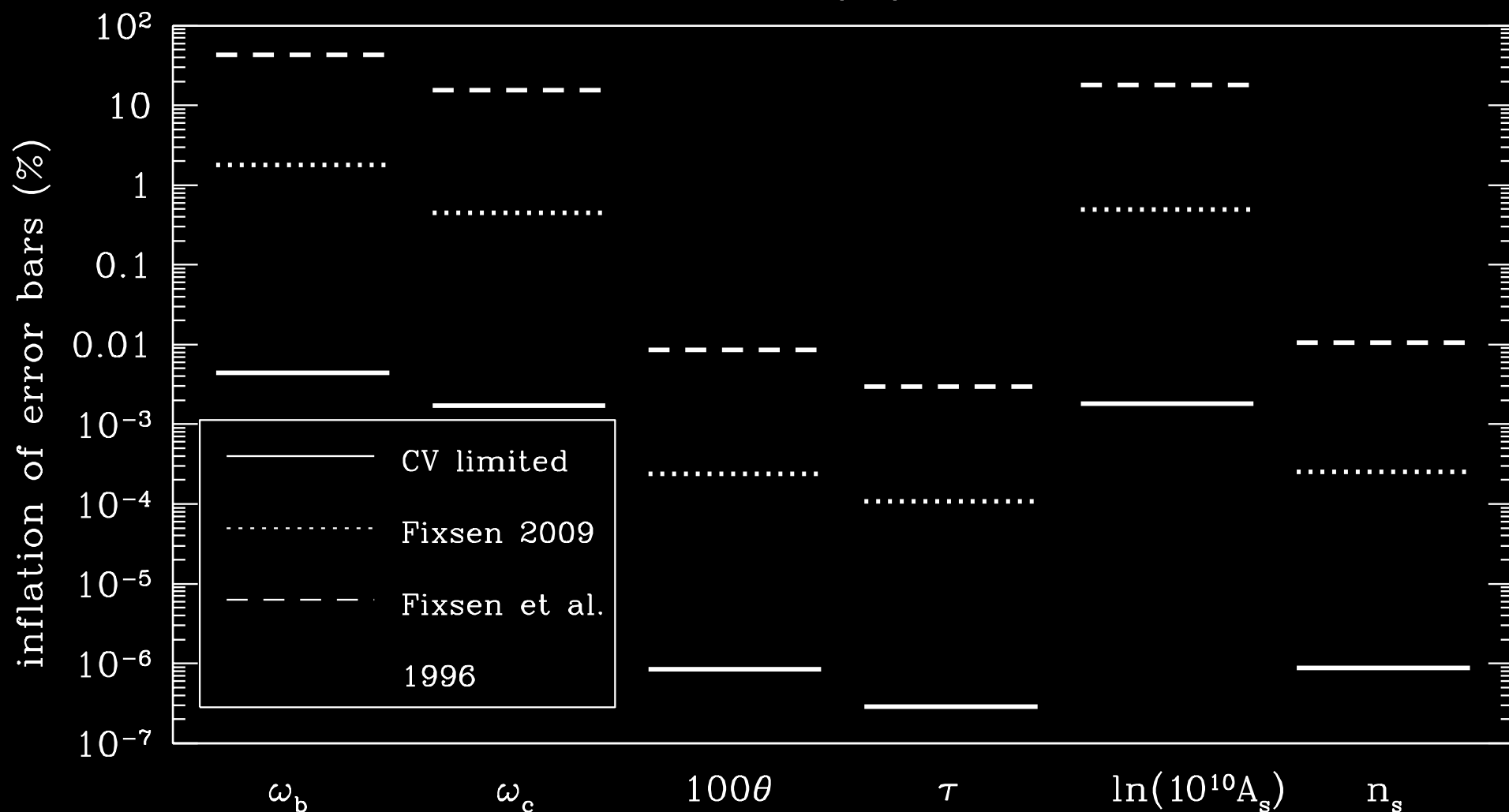
$$\frac{T_{lm}^{\text{obs}}}{\langle T \rangle^{\text{obs}}} = \frac{a_{lm}}{1 + \Theta_0}, \quad C_l^{\text{biased}} := \left\langle \frac{|a_{lm}|^2}{(1 + \Theta_0)^2} \right\rangle = C_l \left(1 + \frac{3}{4\pi} C_0 + \dots \right)$$

Problems in Standard Practice

- **impact of standard practice:** $\bar{T} \equiv \langle T \rangle^{\text{obs}}$
 - *underestimation of error bars*
 - *systematic biases in the best-fit parameters*
- **underestimation of error bars:** $\sigma_{\text{true}} \gtrsim \sigma_{\text{std}}$
 - any models have *one less degree* of freedom: \bar{T}
 - error bars are always smaller than true error bars
- **systematic biases:** $p_i^{\text{best}} := p_i^{\text{true}} + \delta p_i$, $\delta p_i \neq 0$
 - *bias*: in proportion to *monopole* at our position
 - monopole at our position: unknown

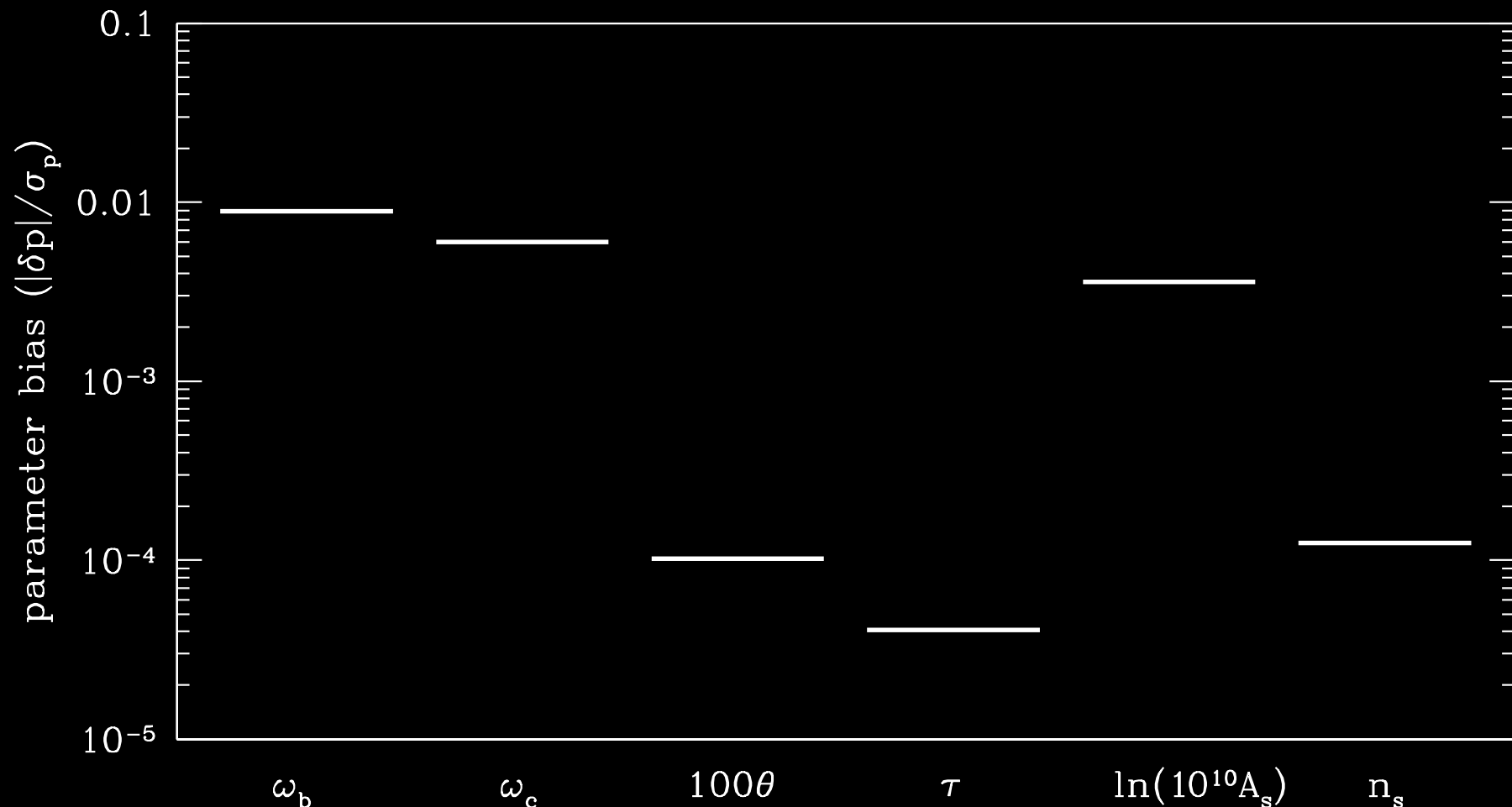
Inflation of Error Bars

- **true** error bars are **larger**: $\sigma_{\text{true}} \gtrsim \sigma_{\text{std}}$
 - depend on uncertainty in $\langle T \rangle^{\text{obs}}$ (\bar{T} will be unknown)



Systematic Biases

- **best-fit** parameters are **biased**: $\Theta_0 \sim 10^{-5}$ (1- σ)
 - e.g., baryon density 1%, but *irreducible*



Conclusion

- **systematic errors:** $\langle T \rangle^{\text{obs}} \neq \bar{T}$
 - **underestimation** of error bars
 - systematic **biases** in the best-fit parameters
 - **significance of the systematic errors**
 - **smaller** than the error bars from *Planck*
 - **monopole power** $C_0 = 10^{-9}$, $\Theta_0 \simeq 10^{-5}$ (at 1- σ)
 - **always present** in any analysis
 - ***proper way*** to analyze: **simple!**
 - include T as an **extra** cosmological parameter
- based on Yoo, Mitsou, Dirian, Durrer 2019 PRD 100, 063510**

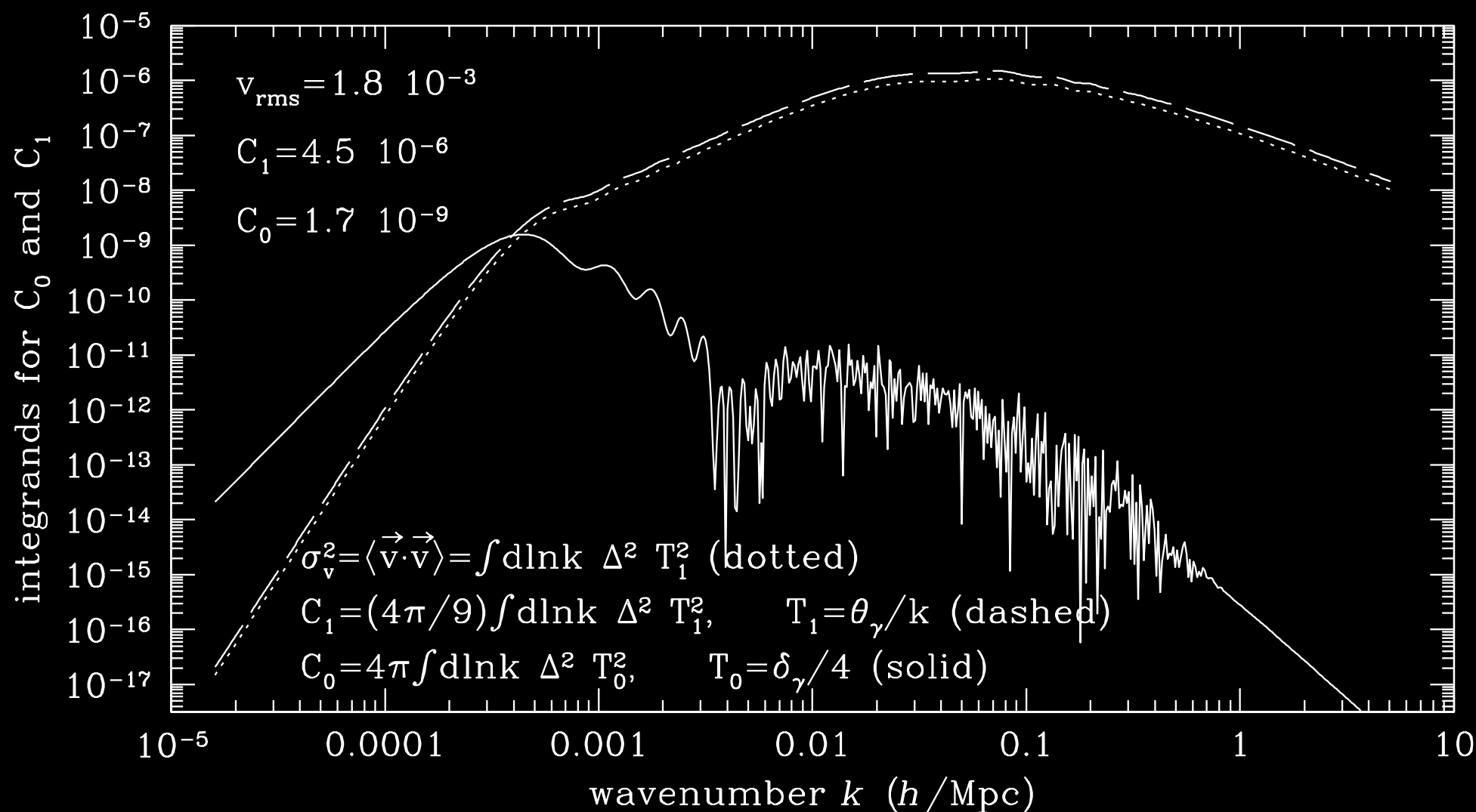
Monopole & Gauge Choice

- **gauge dependence**: $T^{\text{obs}}(\hat{n}) = \bar{T}(t) [1 + \Theta(\hat{n})]$
 - hypersurface is unspecified, $\Theta(\hat{n})$ is *gauge dependent*
 - coordinate transformation $\tilde{t} = t + \xi^t$
 $\bar{T}(\tilde{t}) = \bar{T}(t) + \dot{\bar{T}}(t)\xi^t$ $\tilde{\Theta} = \Theta + H\xi^t$
- coordinate independent reference:
 - **observed redshift** is observable, redshift = 0 for CMB
 - time coordinate at redshift zero: *bg age of Universe*
- **gauge-invariant monopole**: $\bar{t}_o = \int_0^\infty \frac{dz}{(1+z)H(z)}$
 - observer time coordinate: $t_o := \bar{t}_o + \delta t_o$
 - $\bar{T} := \bar{T}(\bar{t}_o)$ $T^{\text{obs}}(\hat{n}) = \bar{T} [1 + \Theta - H\delta t_o]$
 - time lapse vanish in synchronous gauge: $\delta t_o = 0$

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Monopole & Dipole



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