# Exploring new horizons with CMB\* spectral distortions





THE

ROYAL

MANCHESTER 1824

The University of Manchester

**Jens Chluba CMB@60** May 30th 2025



# **COBE / FIRAS** (Far InfraRed Absolute Spectrophotometer)



 $T_0 = 2.725 \pm 0.001 \,\mathrm{K}$  $|y| \le 1.5 \times 10^{-5}$  $|\mu| \le 9 \times 10^{-5}$ 

Mather et al., 1994, ApJ, 420, 439 Fixsen et al., 1996, ApJ, 473, 576 Fixsen, 2003, ApJ, 594, 67 Fixsen, 2009, ApJ, 707, 916

#### SPECTRUM OF THE COSMIC MICROWAVE BACKGROUND



Blackbody spectrum to very high precision

### Standard types of primordial CMB distortions

#### Compton y-distortion



Sunyaev & Zeldovich, 1980, ARAA, 18, 537

- also known from thSZ effect
- up-scattering of CMB photon
- important at late times (z<50000)</li>
- scattering `inefficient'

#### Chemical potential $\mu$ -distortion



Sunyaev & Zeldovich, 1970, ApSS, 2, 66

- important at early times (z>50000)
- scattering `very efficient'



Guaranteed distortion signals in ΛCDM

New tests of inflation and particle/dark matter physics

Signals from the reionization and recombination eras

Huge discovery potential

Complementarity and synergy with CMB anisotropy studies

Zeldovich & Sunyaev, 1969 Sunyaev & Zeldovich, 1970 Danese & de Zotti, 1982 Burigana, Danese & de Zotti, 1991 Hu & Silk, 1993; JC et al. 1909.01593





### Average ACDM spectral distortions







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COBE/FIRAS Mather & Fixsen

1989



Nevertheless, the cross-polarization introduced by the optical system remains very low degraded with respect to the optimal configuration, according to GRASP results. In the same



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COBE/FIRAS Mather & Fixsen



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Browne & Wilkinson

1989



COBE/FIRAS Mather & Fixsen

1989

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# Cosmological data seems to be preferring early recombination scenarios!



55

60

65

70

 $H_0$ 

80

75

Model-independent reconstruction of free electron fraction using Emulators

Lynch, Knox & JC, ArXiv:2406.10202 Lynch, Knox & JC, ArXiv:2404.05715



Calabrese et al., ArXiv:2503.14454



Calabrese et al., ArXiv:2503.14454

![](_page_26_Figure_1.jpeg)

Calabrese et al., ArXiv:2503.14454

![](_page_27_Figure_1.jpeg)

Uniform medium

![](_page_29_Picture_2.jpeg)

Uniform medium

![](_page_30_Picture_2.jpeg)

 $\Gamma = \sigma_{\rm T} N_{\rm e} a$ 

Uniform medium

![](_page_31_Picture_2.jpeg)

Clumpy medium

![](_page_31_Picture_4.jpeg)

 $\Gamma = \sigma_{\rm T} N_{\rm e} a$ 

Uniform medium

![](_page_32_Picture_2.jpeg)

 $\Gamma_1 < \Gamma_2$ 

 $\Gamma = \sigma_{\rm T} N_{\rm e} a$ 

Clumpy medium

Uniform medium

![](_page_33_Picture_2.jpeg)

 $\tau_c$   $\Gamma_1 < \Gamma_2$ 

 $\Gamma = \sigma_{\rm T} N_{\rm e} a$ 

Clumpy medium

Uniform medium

![](_page_34_Picture_2.jpeg)

 $\tau_{c}$   $\Gamma_{1} < \Gamma_{2}$ 

 $\Gamma = \sigma_{\rm T} N_{\rm P} a$ 

 $\Gamma \approx \sigma_{\rm T} N_{\rm e} a [1 - \zeta_{\rm e}]$  $\zeta_{\rm e} = \tau_{\rm c} \sigma_{\rm e}^2$ 

Clumpy medium

Uniform medium

![](_page_35_Picture_2.jpeg)

 $\tau_c$   $\Gamma_1 < \Gamma_2$ 

$$\Gamma = \sigma_{\rm T} N_{\rm e} a \qquad \qquad \Gamma \approx \sigma_{\rm T} \bar{N}_{\rm e} a [1 - \zeta_{\rm e}]$$
Average
recombination
history
$$\zeta_{\rm e} = \tau_{\rm c} \sigma_{\rm e}^2$$

Clumpy medium

Uniform medium

![](_page_36_Picture_2.jpeg)

 $\tau_{c}$   $\Gamma_{1} < \Gamma_{2}$ 

![](_page_36_Figure_4.jpeg)

Clumpy medium

Uniform medium

![](_page_37_Picture_2.jpeg)

JC,

 $\tau_{c}$   $\Gamma_{1} < \Gamma_{2}$ 

$$\Gamma = \sigma_{\rm T} N_{\rm e} a \qquad \qquad \Gamma \approx \sigma_{\rm T} \bar{N}_{\rm e} a [1 - \zeta_{\rm e}]$$
Average
recombination
history
$$\zeta_{\rm e} = \tau_{\rm c} \sigma_{\rm e}^{2}$$
Optical depth
across coherence
length
Electron variance

Clumpy medium

#### Cosmological Time in Years

![](_page_38_Figure_1.jpeg)

# Testing the origin of the Hubble tension with the CRR

- Hubble tension persists... New Physics??
- H<sub>0</sub> Olympics identified EDE, Primordial Magnetic fields and varying m<sub>e</sub> models as best solutions!
- These should affect the CRR!

![](_page_39_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Figure_5.jpeg)

Hart & JC, 2022, ArXiv:2209.12290

'From Planck to the future' - Ferrara 2022

![](_page_40_Picture_1.jpeg)

Courtesy: Reno Mandolesi

'From Planck to the future' - Ferrara 2022

![](_page_41_Picture_1.jpeg)

Courtesy: Reno Mandolesi

# 'From Planck to the future' - Ferrara 2022

![](_page_42_Figure_1.jpeg)

Courtesy: Reno Mandolesi

AKADEMIA KOPERNIKAŃSKA

WORLD CONGRESS

![](_page_43_Picture_1.jpeg)

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#### Panel discussion: Exploration of the Cosmic Microwave Background - the Future

Prof. John Carlstrom (University of Chicago) Prof. Masashi Hazumi (High Energy Accelerator Research Organization - KEK, and Kavli IPMU, Tokyo University) Prof. Lyman Page (Princeton University) Dr. Charles Lawrence (Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) of. Rafael Rebolo (Institute Strophysics of the Canary Islands) f. Jens Chluba (Universit

![](_page_43_Picture_5.jpeg)

# Small-scale power and PBH link

![](_page_45_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_46_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_47_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_48_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_49_Figure_1.jpeg)

A CMB spectrometer could rule out SIGWs as cause for large-scale *B*-modes

# The ARCADE radio excess

![](_page_50_Figure_1.jpeg)

- Synchrotron-like signal first seen by ARCADE-2 (Fixsen et al. 2011)
- Confirmed by LWA (Dowel & Taylor, 2018)
- Isotropic on the sky
- Still unexplained (discussions in Singal et al. 2018 & Singal et al. 2023)

# The ARCADE radio excess

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- Isotropic on the sky
- Still unexplained (discussions in Singal et al. 2018 & Singal et al. 2023)

Is this an early (*z*>10?) radio background possibly from accreting black holes or new physics?

# Cosmic String solution to ARCADE excess?

![](_page_52_Figure_1.jpeg)

- Performed detailed modeling of distortions from Cosmic String network
- Tightly constrained by CMB anisotropies and low frequency radio data

- Soft photon heating highly relevant to 21 cm prediction (Acharya, Cyr & JC, 2022; Cyr, Acharya & JC, 2024)
- Intriguing solution to the RSB

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- Intriguing solution to the RSB

CMB spectrometers could test the origin of the RSB!

Cyr, Acharya & JC, 2023, ArXiv:2305.09816 Cyr, JC & Acharya, 2023, ArXiv:2308.03512

### **Revised Constraints on Dark Photons**

![](_page_54_Figure_1.jpeg)

JC, Cyr & Johnson ArXiv:2409.12115

**COBE/FIRAS** constraints still competitive

# **Revised Constraints on Axions**

![](_page_55_Figure_1.jpeg)

Cyr, JC & Manoj ArXiv:2411.13701

Significant uncertainties from B field modelling

# CMB power spectra for decaying particles

![](_page_56_Figure_2.jpeg)

- New way to constrain these scenarios
- Anisotropic heating is important!
- Degeneracy between lifetime and abundance can in principle be broken by  $\ell$ -dependence

Kite, Ravenni & JC, 2022, papers III, ArXiv:2212.02817

# CMB power spectra for decaying particles

-  $\Gamma_{\rm x} = 10^{-8} \, {\rm s}^{-1}$  ---  $\Gamma_{\rm x} = 10^{-12} \, {\rm s}^{-1}$  ---  $\propto \mathcal{D}_{\ell}^{\Theta\Theta}$ 

![](_page_57_Figure_2.jpeg)

- New way to constrain these scenarios
- Anisotropic heating is important!
- Degeneracy between lifetime and abundance can in principle be broken by ℓ-dependence

Can be constrainted with CMB imagers like Planck, Litebird, SO, CMB-S4 & PICO!

Kite, Ravenni & JC, 2022, papers III, ArXiv:2212.02817

# SKA as a CMB experiment

![](_page_58_Picture_1.jpeg)

- Single dish mode is enough for µ-T constraints
- Low frequency foreground monitor

- Constraints on small scales
- SKA+Litebird equivalent to PICO in terms of μ-T
- SKA could even do Bmodes...

![](_page_58_Figure_7.jpeg)

Zegeye et al., ArXiv:2406.04326

# SKA as a CMB experiment

![](_page_59_Picture_1.jpeg)

- Single dish mode is enough for µ-T constraints
- Low frequency foreground monitor

- Constraints on small scales
- SKA+Litebird equivalent to PICO in terms of μ-T
- SKA could even do Bmodes...

Detailed study with realistic foregrounds and systematics is required!

![](_page_59_Figure_8.jpeg)

*Zegeye et al., ArXiv:2406.04326*