CMB-HD: Probing Dark Matter Particle Properties with Ultra-High-Resolution CMB Lensing

Neelima Sehgal LSST DM KICP August 6th, 2019

Ho Nam Nguyen, NS, Mathew Madhavacheril, PRD, 2019, (arXiv:1710.03747)

NS et al. 2019, Science White Paper for Astro2020 Decadal (arXiv:1903.03263)

NS et al. 2019, CMB-HD APC White Paper for Astro2020 Decadal (arXiv:1906.10134)



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- Galaxy-galaxy strong lensing in optical and mm-wavelegths need to disentangle complex structure of background source from substructure



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First Measurement of CMB Lensing on Halo Scales Madhavacheril, NS, for the ACT Collaboration PRL, 114, 2015

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- Sensitive to structure at higher redshifts than other gravitational lensing probes; this makes it more sensitive to FDM/WDM-type models





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Contrast between CDM and models that wash out small-scale structure is larger at higher redshifts

















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8-sigma preference for FDM over CDM

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Instrument Path

Two new 30-meter mm-wave telescopes in Atacama Desert with total sensitivity 3 times deeper than CMB-S4 == CMB-HD



Rich Science from CMB-HD: **Dark Matter Properties from Small-Scale** Matter Power Spectrum Number of Relativistic Species **Delensing for Primordial Gravitational Waves Neutrino Mass** Dark Energy Galaxy Cluster Astrophysics **Galaxy** Formation Reionization **Planetary Studies** Mapping Transient Sky Synergy with Optical Lensing Surveys Novel Ideas

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CMB-HD Probe of Light Particles

Table 1: Summary of CMB-HD key science goals in fundamental physics

Science	Parameter	Sensitivity
Dark Matter	S/N: Significance in Differentiating FDM/WDM from CDM ^a	S/N = 8
New Light Species	$N_{\rm eff}$: Effective Number of Relativistic Species ^b	$\sigma(N_{\rm eff}) = 0.014$
Inflation	$f_{\rm NL}$: Primordial Non-Gaussianity ^c	$\sigma(f_{\rm NL}) = 0.26$
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