

Astro 321

Lecture Notes *Set 5*

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Thomson Scattering

- Thomson scattering of photons off of free electrons is the most important CMB process with a cross section (averaged over polarization states) of

$$\sigma_T = \frac{8\pi\alpha^2}{3m_e^2} = 6.65 \times 10^{-25} \text{cm}^2$$

- Density of free electrons in a fully ionized $x_e = 1$ universe

$$n_e = (1 - Y_p/2)x_e n_b \approx 10^{-5} \Omega_b h^2 (1+z)^3 \text{cm}^{-3},$$

where $Y_p \approx 0.24$ is the Helium mass fraction, creates a high (comoving) Thomson **opacity**

$$\dot{\tau} \equiv n_e \sigma_T a$$

where dots are conformal time $\eta \equiv \int dt/a$ derivatives and τ is the optical depth.

Tight Coupling Approximation

- Near recombination $z \approx 10^3$ and $\Omega_b h^2 \approx 0.02$, the (comoving) mean free path of a photon

$$\lambda_C \equiv \frac{1}{\dot{\tau}} \sim 2.5 \text{Mpc}$$

small by cosmological standards!

- On scales $\lambda \gg \lambda_C$ photons are **tightly coupled** to the electrons by Thomson scattering which in turn are tightly coupled to the baryons by Coulomb interactions
- Specifically, their bulk velocities are defined by a **single fluid velocity** $v_\gamma = v_b$ and the photons carry **no anisotropy** in the rest frame of the baryons
- \rightarrow No **heat conduction** or **viscosity** (anisotropic stress) in fluid

Zeroth Order Approximation

- Momentum density of a fluid is $(\rho + p)v$, where p is the pressure
- Neglect the momentum density of the baryons

$$R \equiv \frac{(\rho_b + p_b)v_b}{(\rho_\gamma + p_\gamma)v_\gamma} = \frac{\rho_b + p_b}{\rho_\gamma + p_\gamma} = \frac{3\rho_b}{4\rho_\gamma}$$
$$\approx 0.6 \left(\frac{\Omega_b h^2}{0.02} \right) \left(\frac{a}{10^{-3}} \right)$$

since $\rho_\gamma \propto T^4$ is fixed by the CMB temperature $T = 2.73(1 + z)\text{K}$
– OK substantially before recombination

- Neglect radiation in the expansion

$$\frac{\rho_m}{\rho_r} = 3.6 \left(\frac{\Omega_m h^2}{0.15} \right) \left(\frac{a}{10^{-3}} \right)$$

- Neglect gravity

Fluid Equations

- Density $\rho_\gamma \propto T^4$ so define temperature fluctuation Θ

$$\delta_\gamma = 4 \frac{\delta T}{T} \equiv 4\Theta$$

- Real space continuity equation

$$\dot{\delta}_\gamma = -(1 + w_\gamma)kv_\gamma$$

$$\dot{\Theta} = -\frac{1}{3}kv_\gamma$$

- Euler equation (neglecting gravity)

$$\dot{v}_\gamma = -(1 - 3w_\gamma)\frac{\dot{a}}{a}v + \frac{kc_s^2}{1 + w_\gamma}\delta_\gamma$$

$$\dot{v}_\gamma = kc_s^2\frac{3}{4}\delta_\gamma = 3c_s^2k\Theta$$

Oscillator: Take One

- Combine these to form the simple harmonic oscillator equation

$$\ddot{\Theta} + c_s^2 k^2 \Theta = 0$$

where the sound speed is adiabatic

$$c_s^2 = \frac{\delta p}{\delta \rho} = \frac{\dot{p}_\gamma}{\dot{\rho}_\gamma}$$

here $c_s^2 = 1/3$ since we are photon-dominated

- General solution:

$$\Theta(\eta) = \Theta(0) \cos(k s) + \frac{\dot{\Theta}(0)}{k c_s} \sin(k s)$$

where the sound horizon is defined as $s \equiv \int c_s d\eta$

Harmonic Extrema

- All modes are **frozen** in at recombination (denoted with a subscript *) yielding temperature perturbations of **different amplitude** for different modes. For the adiabatic (curvature mode) $\dot{\Theta}(0) = 0$

$$\Theta(\eta_*) = \Theta(0) \cos(k s_*)$$

- Modes caught in the **extrema** of their oscillation will have enhanced fluctuations

$$k_n s_* = n\pi$$

yielding a **fundamental scale** or frequency, related to the inverse **sound horizon**

$$k_A = \pi / s_*$$

and a **harmonic relationship** to the other extrema as 1 : 2 : 3...

Peak Location

- The fundamental **physical scale** is translated into a fundamental **angular scale** by simple projection according to the angular diameter distance D_A

$$\theta_A = \lambda_A / D_A$$

$$\ell_A = k_A D_A$$

- In a flat universe, the distance is simply $D_A = D \equiv \eta_0 - \eta_* \approx \eta_0$, the horizon distance, and $k_A = \pi / s_* = \sqrt{3}\pi / \eta_*$ so

$$\theta_A \approx \frac{\eta_*}{\eta_0}$$

- In a **matter-dominated** universe $\eta \propto a^{1/2}$ so $\theta_A \approx 1/30 \approx 2^\circ$ or

$$\ell_A \approx 200$$

Curvature

- In a **curved universe**, the apparent or **angular diameter distance** is no longer the conformal distance $D_A = R \sin(D/R) \neq D$
- Objects in a **closed universe** are **further** than they appear!
gravitational **lensing** of the background...
- Curvature scale of the universe must be substantially **larger than current horizon**
- **Flat universe** indicates critical density and implies missing energy given local measures of the matter density “**dark energy**”
- D also depends on **dark energy density** Ω_{DE} and **equation of state** $w = p_{\text{DE}}/\rho_{\text{DE}}$.
- Expansion rate at recombination or **matter-radiation ratio** enters into calculation of k_A .

Doppler Effect

- Bulk motion of fluid changes the observed temperature via Doppler shifts

$$\left(\frac{\Delta T}{T}\right)_{\text{dop}} = \hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_\gamma$$

- Averaged over directions

$$\left(\frac{\Delta T}{T}\right)_{\text{rms}} = \frac{v_\gamma}{\sqrt{3}}$$

- Acoustic solution

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{v_\gamma}{\sqrt{3}} &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{k} \dot{\Theta} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{k} k c_s \Theta(0) \sin(ks) \\ &= \Theta(0) \sin(ks) \end{aligned}$$

Doppler Peaks?

- Doppler effect for the photon dominated system is of equal amplitude and $\pi/2$ out of phase: extrema of temperature are turning points of velocity
- Effects add in quadrature:

$$\left(\frac{\Delta T}{T}\right)^2 = \Theta^2(0)[\cos^2(ks) + \sin^2(ks)] = \Theta^2(0)$$

- No peaks in k spectrum! However the Doppler effect carries an angular dependence that changes its projection on the sky

$$\hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_\gamma \propto \hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

- Coordinates where $\hat{\mathbf{z}} \parallel \hat{\mathbf{k}}$

$$Y_{10}Y_{\ell 0} \rightarrow Y_{\ell \pm 1 0}$$

recoupling $j'_\ell Y_{\ell 0}$: no peaks in Doppler effect

Restoring Gravity

- Take a simple **photon dominated** system with gravity
- **Continuity** altered since a gravitational potential represents a **stretching** of the **spatial fabric** that dilutes number densities – formally a spatial **curvature perturbation**
- Think of this as a perturbation to the **scale factor** $a \rightarrow a(1 + \Phi)$ so that the cosmological redshift is generalized to

$$\frac{\dot{a}}{a} \rightarrow \frac{\dot{a}}{a} + \dot{\Phi}$$

so that the **continuity equation** becomes

$$\dot{\Theta} = -\frac{1}{3}k v_{\gamma} - \dot{\Phi}$$

Restoring Gravity

- Gravitational force in momentum conservation $\mathbf{F} = -m\nabla\Psi$ generalized to momentum density modifies the Euler equation to

$$\dot{v}_\gamma = k(\Theta + \Psi)$$

- General relativity says that Φ and Ψ are the relativistic analogues of the Newtonian potential and that $\Phi \approx -\Psi$.
- In our matter-dominated approximation, Φ represents matter density fluctuations through the cosmological Poisson equation

$$k^2\Phi = 4\pi G a^2 \rho_m \Delta_m$$

where the difference comes from the use of comoving coordinates for k (a^2 factor), the removal of the background density into the background expansion ($\rho\Delta_m$) and finally a coordinate subtlety that enters into the definition of Δ_m

Constant Potentials

- In the matter dominated epoch potentials are constant because infall generates velocities as $v_m \sim k\eta\Psi$
- Velocity divergence generates density perturbations as $\Delta_m \sim -k\eta v_m \sim -(k\eta)^2\Psi$
- And density perturbations generate potential fluctuations as $\Phi \sim \Delta_m/(k\eta)^2 \sim -\Psi$, keeping them constant. Note that because of the expansion, density perturbations must grow to keep potentials constant.
- Here we have used the Friedman equation $H^2 = 8\pi G\rho_m/3$ and $\eta = \int d\ln a/(aH) \sim 1/(aH)$
- More generally, if stress perturbations are negligible compared with density perturbations ($\delta p \ll \delta\rho$) then potential will remain roughly constant – more specifically a variant called the Bardeen or comoving curvature ζ is constant

Oscillator: Take Two

- Combine these to form the **simple harmonic oscillator** equation

$$\ddot{\Theta} + c_s^2 k^2 \Theta = -\frac{k^2}{3} \Psi - \ddot{\Phi}$$

- In a **CDM dominated** expansion $\dot{\Phi} = \dot{\Psi} = 0$. Also for **photon domination** $c_s^2 = 1/3$ so the oscillator equation becomes

$$\ddot{\Theta} + \ddot{\Psi} + c_s^2 k^2 (\Theta + \Psi) = 0$$

- Solution is just an **offset version** of the original

$$[\Theta + \Psi](\eta) = [\Theta + \Psi](0) \cos(ks)$$

- $\Theta + \Psi$ is also the **observed temperature fluctuation** since photons lose energy climbing out of **gravitational potentials** at recombination

Effective Temperature

- Photons climb out of potential wells at last scattering
- Lose energy to gravitational redshifts
- Observed or effective temperature

$$\Theta + \Psi$$

- Effective temperature oscillates around zero with amplitude given by the initial conditions
- Note: initial conditions are set when the perturbation is outside of horizon, need inflation or other modification to matter-radiation FRW universe.
- GR says that initial temperature is given by initial potential

Sachs-Wolfe Effect and the Magic 1/3

- A gravitational potential is a perturbation to the temporal coordinate [formally a gauge transformation]

$$\frac{\delta t}{t} = \Psi$$

- Convert this to a perturbation in the scale factor,

$$t = \int \frac{da}{aH} \propto \int \frac{da}{a\rho^{1/2}} \propto a^{3(1+w)/2}$$

where $w \equiv p/\rho$ so that during matter domination

$$\frac{\delta a}{a} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\delta t}{t}$$

- CMB temperature is cooling as $T \propto a^{-1}$ so

$$\Theta + \Psi \equiv \frac{\delta T}{T} + \Psi = -\frac{\delta a}{a} + \Psi = \frac{1}{3}\Psi$$

Baryon Loading

- Baryons add extra **mass** to the photon-baryon fluid
- Controlling parameter is the **momentum density ratio**:

$$R \equiv \frac{p_b + \rho_b}{p_\gamma + \rho_\gamma} \approx 30\Omega_b h^2 \left(\frac{a}{10^{-3}} \right)$$

of order **unity** at recombination

- Momentum density of the **joint system** is conserved

$$\begin{aligned} (\rho_\gamma + p_\gamma)v_\gamma + (\rho_b + p_b)v_b &\approx (p_\gamma + p_\gamma + \rho_b + \rho_\gamma)v_\gamma \\ &= (1 + R)(\rho_\gamma + p_\gamma)v_{\gamma b} \end{aligned}$$

where the controlling parameter is the **momentum density ratio**:

$$R \equiv \frac{p_b + \rho_b}{p_\gamma + \rho_\gamma} \approx 30\Omega_b h^2 \left(\frac{a}{10^{-3}} \right)$$

of order **unity** at recombination

New Euler Equation

- Momentum density ratio enters as

$$[(1 + R)v_{\gamma b}]' = k\Theta + (1 + R)k\Psi$$

- Photon continuity remains the same

$$\dot{\Theta} = -\frac{k}{3}v_{\gamma b} - \dot{\Phi}$$

- Modification of oscillator equation

$$[(1 + R)\dot{\Theta}]' + \frac{1}{3}k^2\Theta = -\frac{1}{3}k^2(1 + R)\Psi - [(1 + R)\dot{\Phi}]'$$

Oscillator: Take Three

- Combine these to form the not-quite-so simple harmonic oscillator equation

$$c_s^2 \frac{d}{d\eta} (c_s^{-2} \dot{\Theta}) + c_s^2 k^2 \Theta = -\frac{k^2}{3} \Psi - c_s^2 \frac{d}{d\eta} (c_s^{-2} \dot{\Phi})$$

where $c_s^2 \equiv \dot{p}_{\gamma b} / \dot{\rho}_{\gamma b}$

$$c_s^2 = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1 + R}$$

- In a CDM dominated expansion $\dot{\Phi} = \dot{\Psi} = 0$ and the adiabatic approximation $\dot{R}/R \ll \omega = kc_s$

$$[\Theta + (1 + R)\Psi](\eta) = [\Theta + (1 + R)\Psi](0) \cos(k s)$$

Baryon Peak Phenomenology

- Photon-baryon ratio enters in **three ways**
- Overall larger **amplitude**:

$$[\Theta + (1 + R)\Psi](0) = \frac{1}{3}(1 + 3R)\Psi(0)$$

- Even-odd peak **modulation** of effective temperature

$$[\Theta + \Psi]_{\text{peaks}} = [\pm(1 + 3R) - 3R] \frac{1}{3} \Psi(0)$$

$$[\Theta + \Psi]_1 - [\Theta + \Psi]_2 = [-6R] \frac{1}{3} \Psi(0)$$

- Shifting of the **sound horizon** down or ℓ_A up

$$\ell_A \propto \sqrt{1 + R}$$

- Actual effects **smaller** since R evolves

Photon Baryon Ratio Evolution

- Oscillator equation has time evolving mass

$$c_s^2 \frac{d}{d\eta} (c_s^{-2} \dot{\Theta}) + c_s^2 k^2 \Theta = 0$$

- Effective mass is $m_{\text{eff}} = 3c_s^{-2} = (1 + R)$
- Adiabatic invariant

$$\frac{E}{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} m_{\text{eff}} \omega A^2 = \frac{1}{2} 3c_s^{-2} k c_s A^2 \propto A^2 (1 + R)^{1/2} = \text{const.}$$

- Amplitude of oscillation $A \propto (1 + R)^{-1/4}$ decays adiabatically as the photon-baryon ratio changes

Oscillator: Take Three and a Half

- The not-quite-so simple harmonic oscillator equation is a forced harmonic oscillator

$$c_s^2 \frac{d}{d\eta} (c_s^{-2} \dot{\Theta}) + c_s^2 k^2 \Theta = -\frac{k^2}{3} \Psi - c_s^2 \frac{d}{d\eta} (c_s^{-2} \dot{\Phi})$$

changes in the gravitational potentials alter the form of the acoustic oscillations

- If the forcing term has a temporal structure that is related to the frequency of the oscillation, this becomes a driven harmonic oscillator
- Term involving Ψ is the ordinary gravitational force
- Term involving Φ involves the $\dot{\Phi}$ term in the continuity equation as a (curvature) perturbation to the scale factor

Potential Decay

- Matter-to-radiation ratio

$$\frac{\rho_m}{\rho_r} \approx 24\Omega_m h^2 \left(\frac{a}{10^{-3}} \right)$$

of order **unity** at recombination in a low Ω_m universe

- Radiation is not stress free and so **impedes** the growth of structure

$$k^2\Phi = 4\pi G a^2 \rho_r \Delta_r$$

$\Delta_r \sim 4\Theta$ **oscillates** around a constant value, $\rho_r \propto a^{-4}$ so the Newtonian **curvature decays**.

- General rule: potential decays if the dominant energy component has substantial stress fluctuations, i.e. below the generalized sound horizon or Jeans scale

Radiation Driving

- Decay is timed precisely to **drive** the oscillator - close to fully coherent

$$\begin{aligned} [\Theta + \Psi](\eta) &= [\Theta + \Psi](0) + \Delta\Psi - \Delta\Phi \\ &= \frac{1}{3}\Psi(0) - 2\Psi(0) = \frac{5}{3}\Psi(0) \end{aligned}$$

- **5**× the amplitude of the Sachs-Wolfe effect!
- Coherent approximation is **exact** for a photon-baryon fluid but reality is reduced to ~ 4 × because of **neutrino contribution** to radiation
- Actual **initial conditions** are $\Theta + \Psi = \Psi/2$ for radiation domination but comparison to matter dominated SW correct

Damping

- Tight coupling equations assume a perfect fluid: no viscosity, no heat conduction
- Fluid imperfections are related to the mean free path of the photons in the baryons

$$\lambda_C = \dot{\tau}^{-1} \quad \text{where} \quad \dot{\tau} = n_e \sigma_T a$$

is the conformal opacity to Thompson scattering

- Dissipation is related to the diffusion length: random walk approximation

$$\lambda_D = \sqrt{N} \lambda_C = \sqrt{\eta / \lambda_C} \lambda_C = \sqrt{\eta \lambda_C}$$

the geometric mean between the horizon and mean free path

- $\lambda_D / \eta_* \sim \text{few } \%$, so expect the peaks > 3 to be affected by dissipation

Equations of Motion

- Continuity

$$\dot{\Theta} = -\frac{k}{3}v_\gamma - \dot{\Phi}, \quad \dot{\delta}_b = -kv_b - 3\dot{\Phi}$$

where the photon equation remains unchanged and the baryons follow number conservation with $\rho_b = m_b n_b$

- Euler

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{v}_\gamma &= k(\Theta + \Psi) - \frac{k}{6}\pi_\gamma - \dot{\tau}(v_\gamma - v_b) \\ \dot{v}_b &= -\frac{\dot{a}}{a}v_b + k\Psi + \dot{\tau}(v_\gamma - v_b)/R\end{aligned}$$

where the photons gain an anisotropic stress term π_γ from radiation viscosity and a momentum exchange term with the baryons and are compensated by the opposite term in the baryon Euler equation

Viscosity

- Viscosity is generated from radiation streaming from hot to cold regions
- Expect

$$\pi_\gamma \sim v_\gamma \frac{k}{\dot{\tau}}$$

generated by streaming, suppressed by scattering in a wavelength of the fluctuation. Radiative transfer says

$$\pi_\gamma \approx 2A_v v_\gamma \frac{k}{\dot{\tau}}$$

where $A_v = 16/15$

$$\dot{v}_\gamma = k(\Theta + \Psi) - \frac{k}{3} A_v \frac{k}{\dot{\tau}} v_\gamma$$

Oscillator: Penultimate Take

- Adiabatic approximation ($\omega \gg \dot{a}/a$)

$$\dot{\Theta} \approx -\frac{k}{3}v_\gamma$$

- Oscillator equation contains a $\dot{\Theta}$ damping term

$$c_s^2 \frac{d}{d\eta} (c_s^{-2} \dot{\Theta}) + \frac{k^2 c_s^2}{\dot{\tau}} A_v \dot{\Theta} + k^2 c_s^2 \Theta = -\frac{k^2}{3} \Psi - c_s^2 \frac{d}{d\eta} (c_s^{-2} \dot{\Phi})$$

- Heat conduction term similar in that it is proportional to v_γ and is suppressed by scattering $k/\dot{\tau}$. Expansion of Euler equations to leading order in $k\dot{\tau}$ gives

$$A_h = \frac{R^2}{1 + R}$$

since the effects are only significant if the baryons are dynamically important

Oscillator: Final Take

- Final oscillator equation

$$c_s^2 \frac{d}{d\eta} (c_s^{-2} \dot{\Theta}) + \frac{k^2 c_s^2}{\dot{\tau}} [A_v + A_h] \dot{\Theta} + k^2 c_s^2 \Theta = -\frac{k^2}{3} \Psi - c_s^2 \frac{d}{d\eta} (c_s^{-2} \dot{\Phi})$$

- Solve in the adiabatic approximation

$$\Theta \propto \exp(i \int \omega d\eta)$$

$$-\omega^2 + \frac{k^2 c_s^2}{\dot{\tau}} (A_v + A_h) i\omega + k^2 c_s^2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

Dispersion Relation

- Solve

$$\begin{aligned}\omega^2 &= k^2 c_s^2 \left[1 + i \frac{\omega}{\dot{\tau}} (A_v + A_h) \right] \\ \omega &= \pm k c_s \left[1 + \frac{i}{2} \frac{\omega}{\dot{\tau}} (A_v + A_h) \right] \\ &= \pm k c_s \left[1 \pm \frac{i}{2} \frac{k c_s}{\dot{\tau}} (A_v + A_h) \right]\end{aligned}$$

- Exponentiate

$$\begin{aligned}\exp(i \int \omega d\eta) &= e^{\pm i k s} \exp\left[-k^2 \int d\eta \frac{1}{2} \frac{c_s^2}{\dot{\tau}} (A_v + A_h)\right] \\ &= e^{\pm i k s} \exp\left[-(k/k_D)^2\right]\end{aligned}\tag{2}$$

- Damping is **exponential** under the scale k_D

Diffusion Scale

- Diffusion wavenumber

$$k_D^{-2} = \int d\eta \frac{1}{\dot{\tau}} \frac{1}{6(1+R)} \left(\frac{16}{15} + \frac{R^2}{(1+R)} \right)$$

- Limiting forms

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow 0} k_D^{-2} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{16}{15} \int d\eta \frac{1}{\dot{\tau}}$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} k_D^{-2} = \frac{1}{6} \int d\eta \frac{1}{\dot{\tau}}$$

- Geometric mean between horizon and mean free path as expected from a **random walk**

$$\lambda_D = \frac{2\pi}{k_D} \sim \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{6}} (\eta \dot{\tau}^{-1})^{1/2}$$

Thomson Scattering

- Polarization state of radiation in direction $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ described by the intensity matrix $\langle E_i(\hat{\mathbf{n}})E_j^*(\hat{\mathbf{n}}) \rangle$, where \mathbf{E} is the electric field vector and the brackets denote time averaging.
- Differential cross section

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{3}{8\pi} |\hat{\mathbf{E}}' \cdot \hat{\mathbf{E}}|^2 \sigma_T ,$$

where $\sigma_T = 8\pi\alpha^2/3m_e$ is the Thomson cross section, $\hat{\mathbf{E}}'$ and $\hat{\mathbf{E}}$ denote the incoming and outgoing directions of the electric field or polarization vector.

- Summed over angle and incoming polarization

$$\sum_{i=1,2} \int d\hat{\mathbf{n}}' \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \sigma_T$$

Polarization Generation

- Heuristic: incoming radiation shakes an electron in direction of electric field vector $\hat{\mathbf{E}}'$
- Radiates photon with polarization also in direction $\hat{\mathbf{E}}'$
- But photon cannot be longitudinally polarized so that scattering into 90° can only pass one polarization
- Linearly polarized radiation like polarization by reflection
- Unlike reflection of sunlight, incoming radiation is nearly isotropic
- Missing linear polarization supplied by scattering from direction orthogonal to original incoming direction
- Only quadrupole anisotropy generates polarization by Thomson scattering

Acoustic Polarization

- Break down of tight-coupling leads to quadrupole anisotropy of

$$\pi_\gamma \approx \frac{k}{\dot{\tau}} v_\gamma$$

- Scaling $k_D = (\dot{\tau}/\eta_*)^{1/2} \rightarrow \dot{\tau} = k_D^2 \eta_*$
- Know: $k_D s_* \approx k_D \eta_* \approx 10$
- So:

$$\pi_\gamma \approx \frac{k}{k_D} \frac{1}{10} v_\gamma$$

$$\Delta_P \approx \frac{\ell}{\ell_D} \frac{1}{10} \Delta_T$$

Acoustic Polarization

- Gradient of velocity is along direction of wavevector, so polarization is pure E -mode
- Velocity is 90° out of phase with temperature – turning points of oscillator are zero points of velocity:

$$\Theta + \Psi \propto \cos(ks); \quad v_\gamma \propto \sin(ks)$$

- Polarization peaks are at troughs of temperature power

Cross Correlation

- Cross correlation of temperature and polarization

$$(\Theta + \Psi)(v_\gamma) \propto \cos(ks) \sin(ks) \propto \sin(2ks)$$

- Oscillation at twice the frequency
- Correlation: radial or tangential around hot spots
- Partial correlation: easier to measure if polarization data is noisy, harder to measure if polarization data is high S/N or if bands do not resolve oscillations
- Good check for systematics and foregrounds
- Comparison of temperature and polarization is proof against features in initial conditions mimicking acoustic features