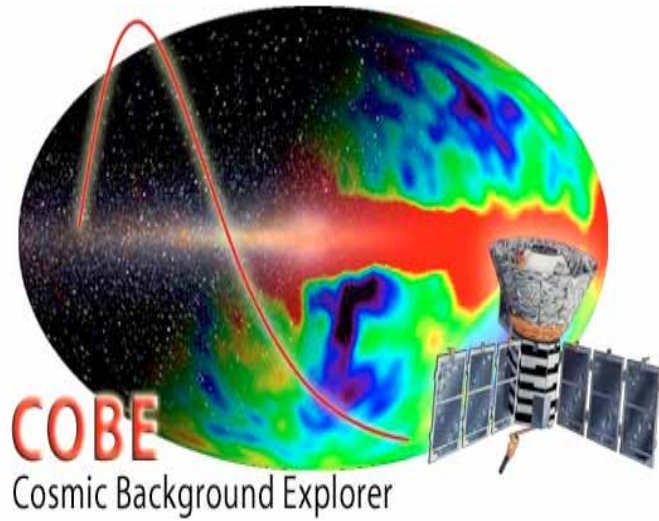
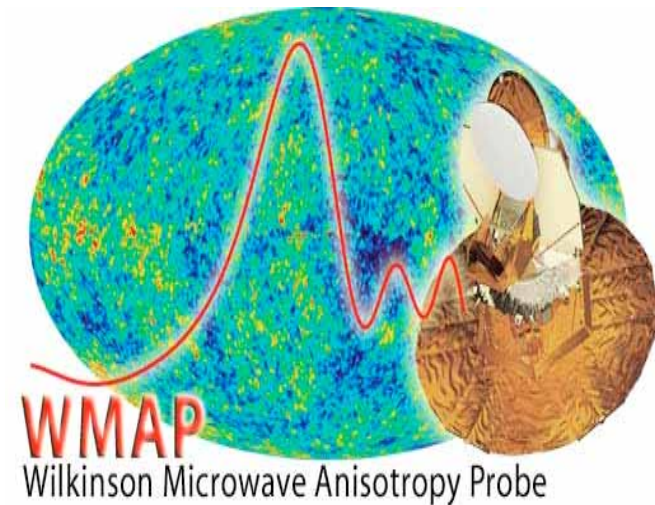


# On the bispectrum of



and

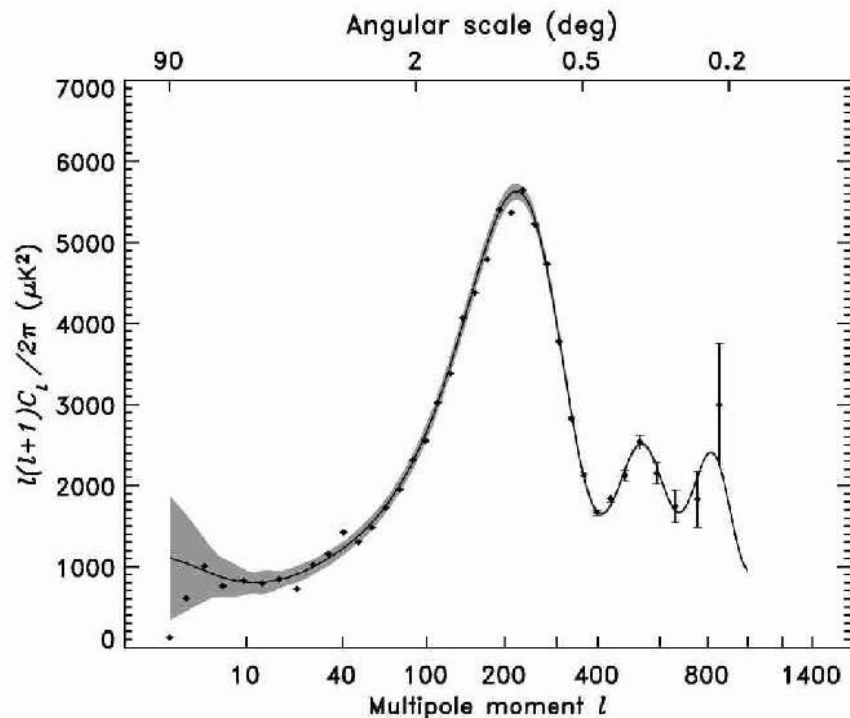
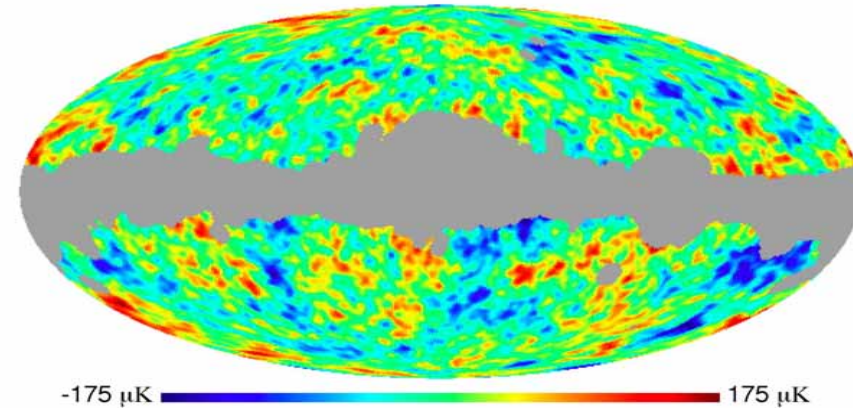


Joao Medeiros

THEORETICAL PHYSICS GROUP  
IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON

# Gaussianity

**Map =  
CMB+Foregrounds +  
Noise + Systematics**



**CMB = Gaussian Random Field ?**

- Inflation predicts gaussian fluctuations
- Gaussian assumption simplifies calculations
- All information on power spectrum



# Why/**How** pursue non gaussianity?

- Non gaussian sources:

Foregrounds

Systematics

Non linear effects

Secondary anisotropies

Non trivial topologies

- **Testing gaussianity**

**infinite degrees of freedom**

**cosmological origin ?**

**tools:**

- **higher order moments**

- **topological tools**

**...**

# On the bispectrum:

1. Spherical Harmonic decomposition  $\frac{\Delta T}{T}(n) = \sum_{\ell m} a_{\ell m} Y_{\ell m}(n)$

2. Cubic invariant (bispectrum) estimator

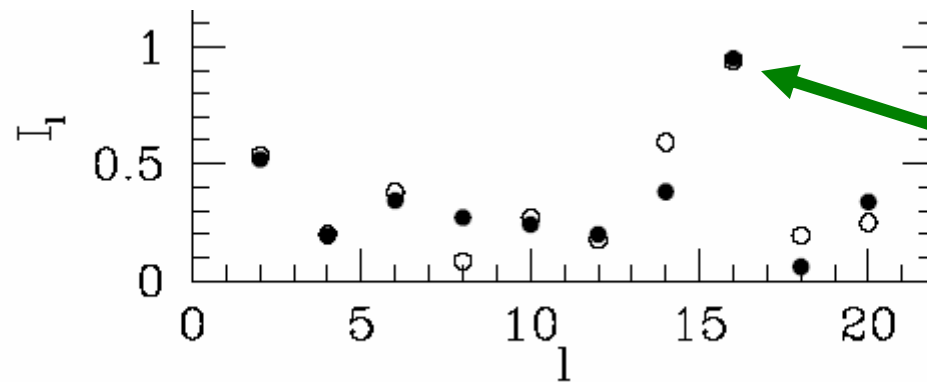
$$\hat{B}_{\ell_1 \ell_2 \ell_3} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \ell_1 & \ell_2 & \ell_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}}{(2\ell_1 + 1)^{1/2} (2\ell_2 + 1)^{1/2} (2\ell_3 + 1)^{1/2}} \times \sum_{m_1 m_2 m_3} \begin{pmatrix} \ell_1 & \ell_2 & \ell_3 \\ m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \end{pmatrix} a_{\ell_1 m_1} a_{\ell_2 m_2} a_{\ell_3 m_3} \quad (2)$$

3. Normalized bispectrum (selection rules)

$$I_{\ell}^3 = \frac{\hat{B}_{\ell}}{(\hat{C}_{\ell})^{3/2}} \quad \text{and} \quad J_{\ell}^3 = \frac{\hat{A}_{\ell}}{(\hat{C}_{\ell-1})^{1/2} (\hat{C}_{\ell})^{1/2} (\hat{C}_{\ell+1})^{1/2}}$$

# *The story of a non gaussian signal ...*

Ferreira, Magueijo, Gorski (1998) – COBE 4 y



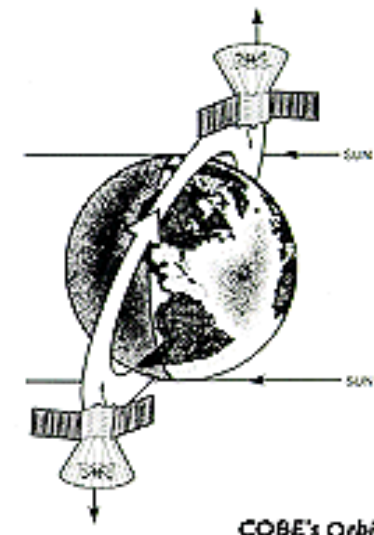
Single  $l$  bispectrum:

dominant  $l=16$  signal

Banday, Zaroubi, Gorski (1999)

systematic effect responsible for signal

-> eclipse data



COBE's Orbit

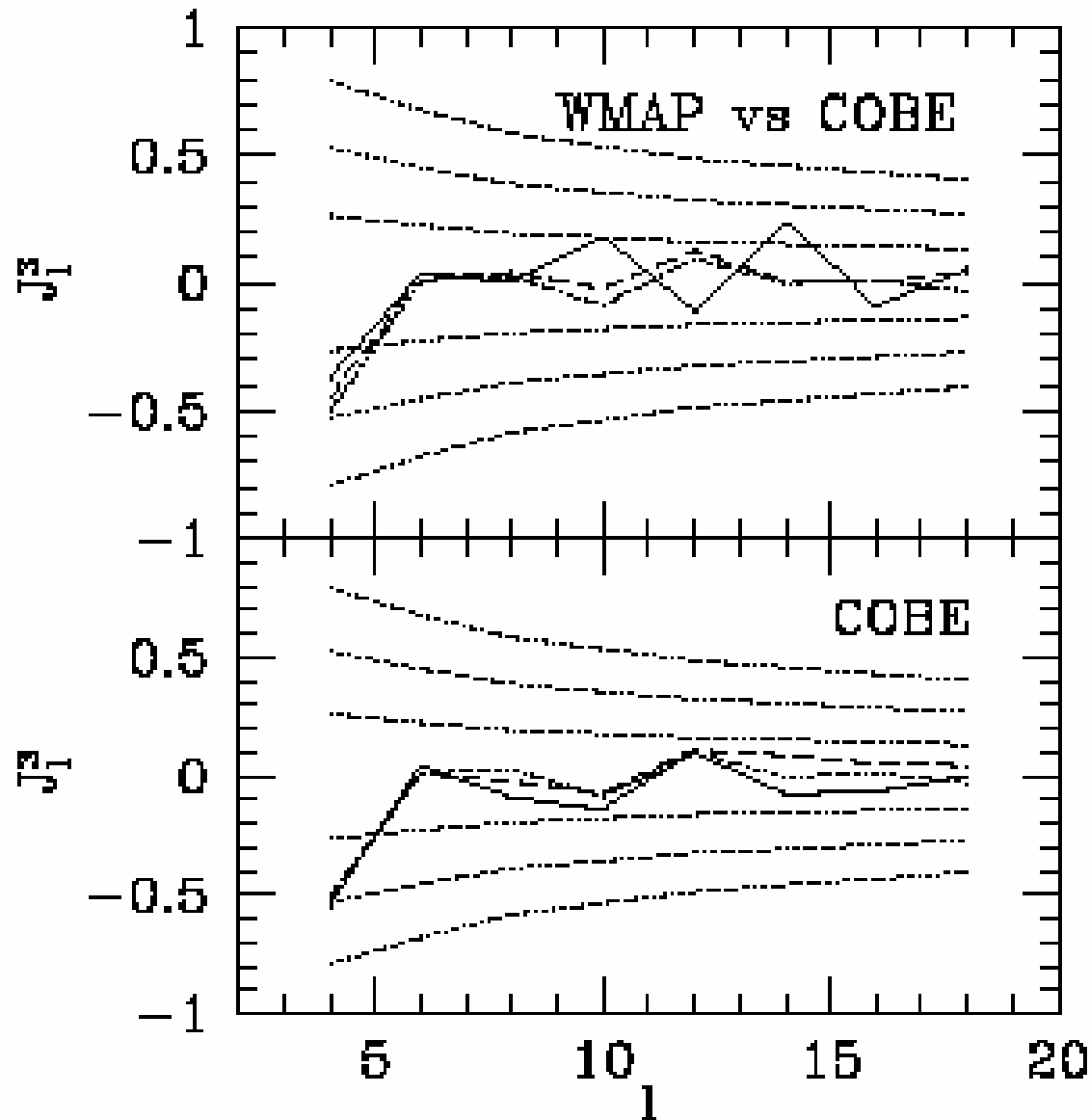
# Magueijo(2000) – COBE 4 y

$\Delta l = 1$  normalized bispectrum

- Strong signal on all scales ;
- Very low chi squared;

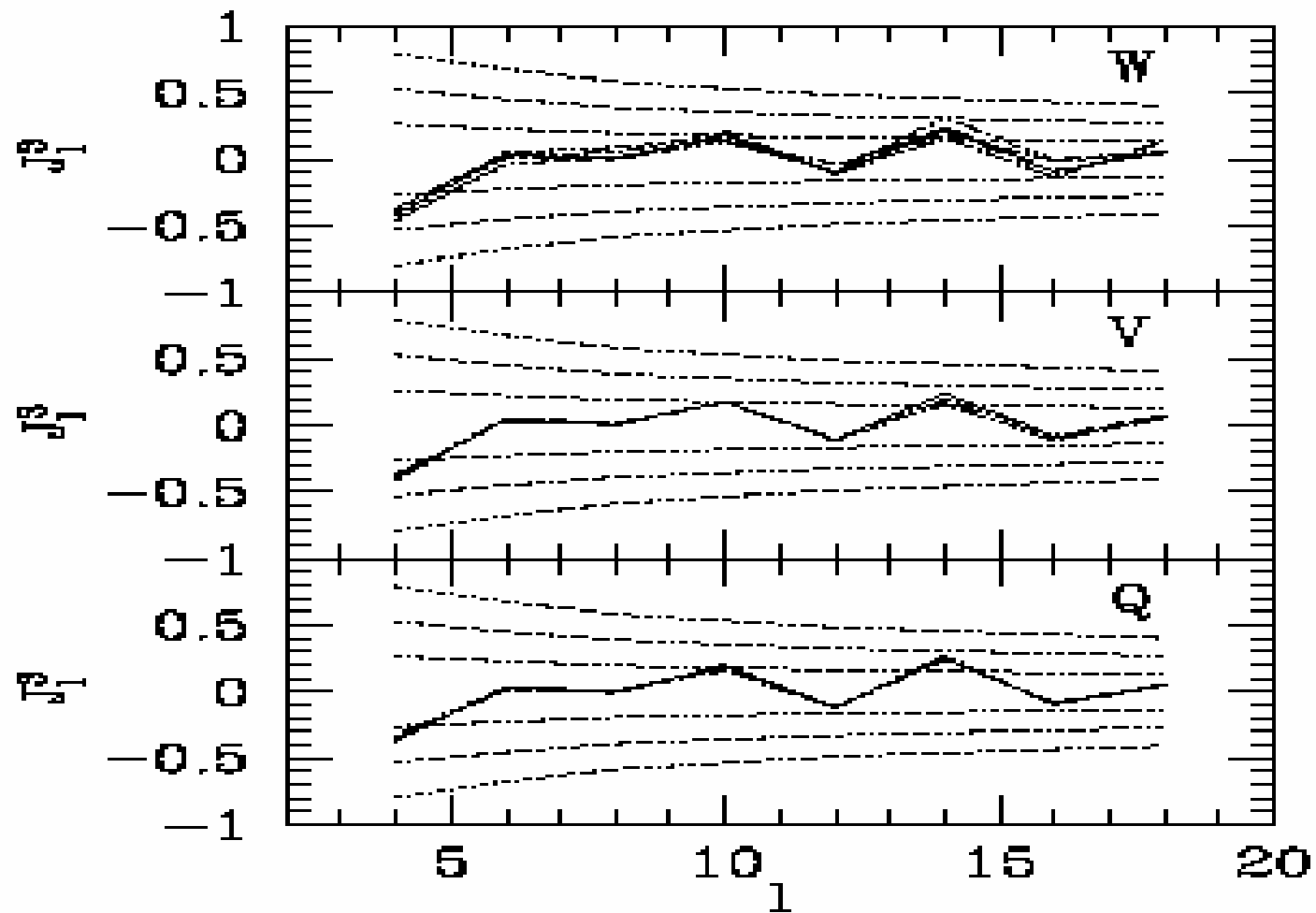
	$J_4^3$	$J_6^3$	$J_8^3$	$J_{10}^3$	$J_{12}^3$	$J_{14}^3$	$J_{16}^3$	$J_{18}^3$	$\chi^2$	Reject %
Gauss-rms	.263	.225	.194	.178	.162	.153	.144	.135	—	—
DMR - ecl	-.521	.009	-.022	-.007	.112	.088	.054	.045	.22	98.5
DMR - gal	-.502	.012	.029	-.088	.098	-.002	.013	-.030	.14	99.8

## INTER - L BISPECTRUM : WMAP and COBE



<b>WMAP</b>	$\chi^2$
<b>HEALPix (galactic)</b>	<b>0.59</b>
<b>COBE</b>	$\chi^2$
<b>Quadcube (galactic)</b>	<b>0.14</b>
<b>Quadcube (ecliptic)</b>	<b>0.22</b>
<b>HEALPix (galactic)</b>	<b>0.26</b>

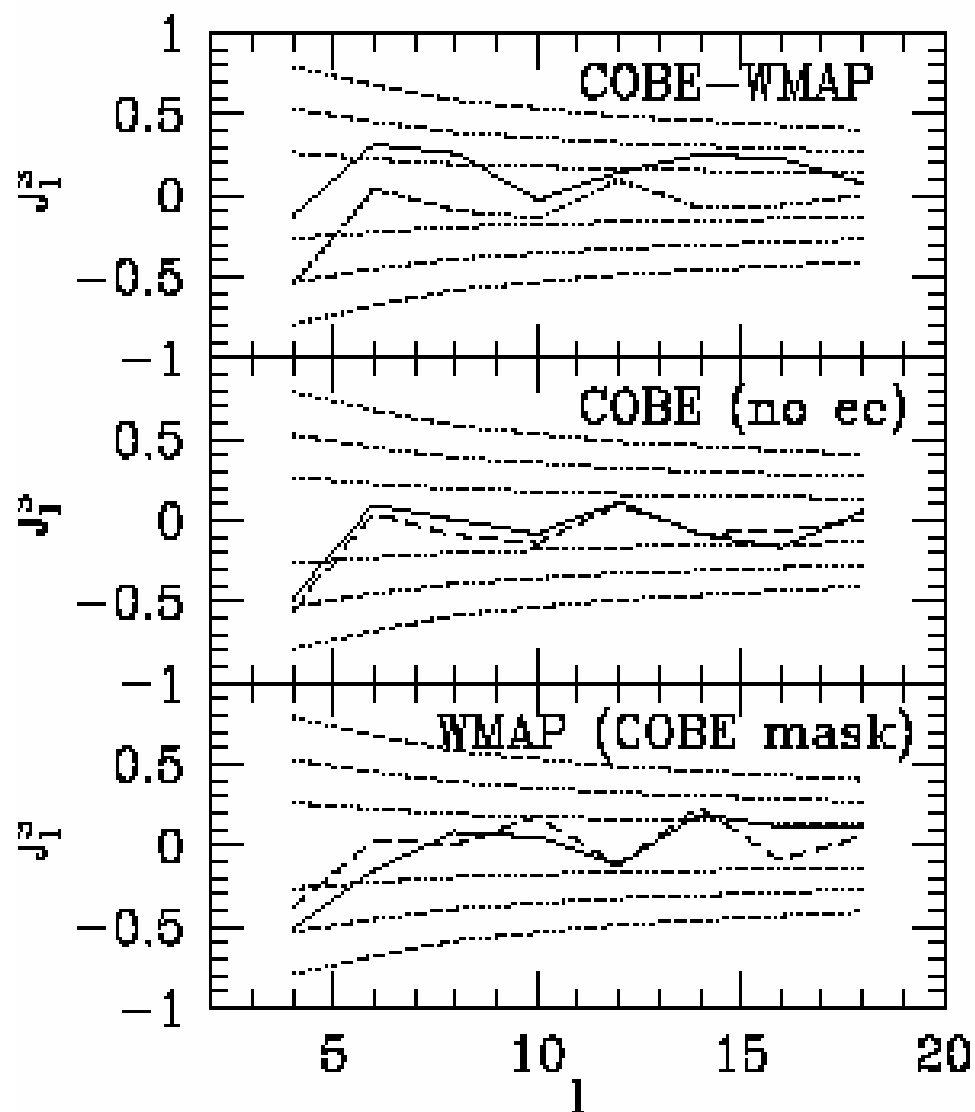
*INTER - L BISPECTRUM :  
WMAP frequency channels*



-> No frequency dependence



# INTER - L BISPECTRUM : the why of COBE's non gaussianity ?



Difference Map:  
no correlation  
with signal!

**COBE (HEALPix without  
eclipse data):**  
 **$\chi^2 = 0.42$**

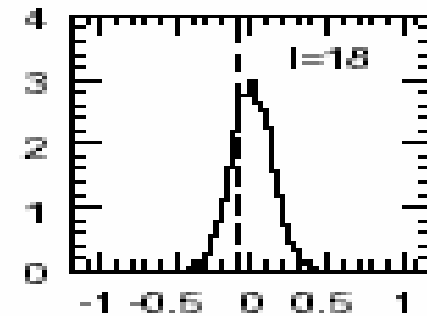
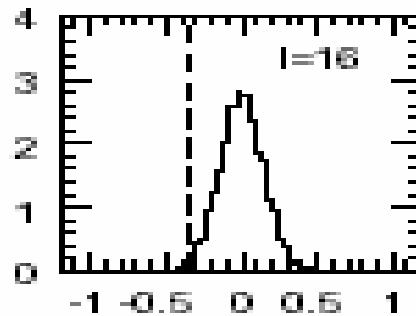
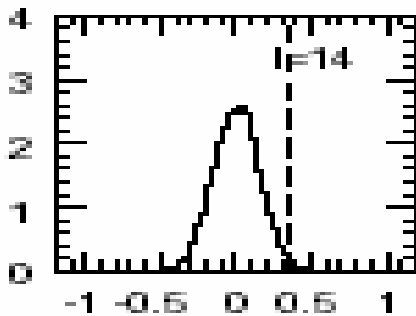
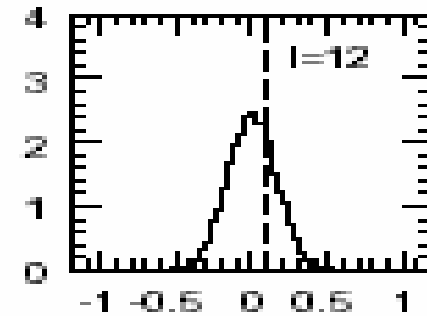
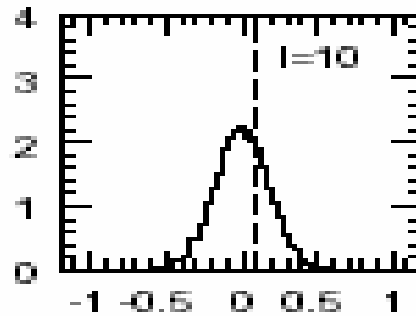
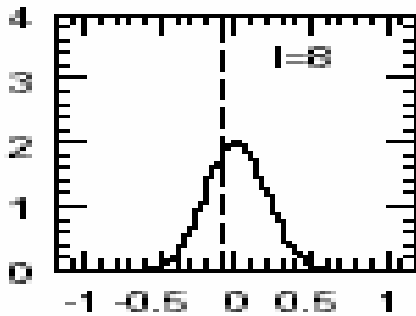
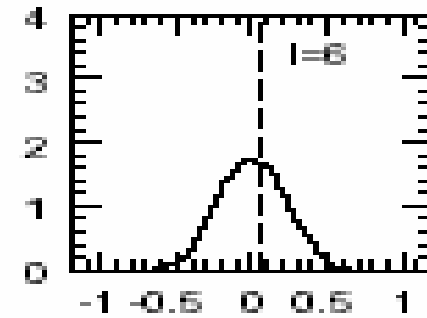
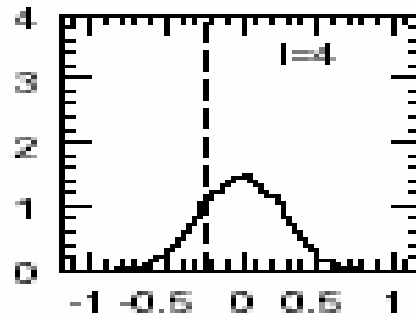
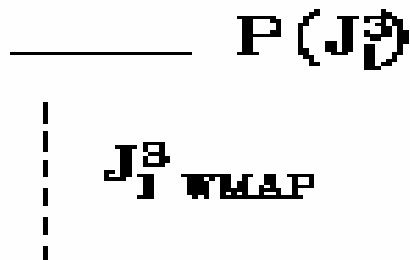
-> Gaussian consistent!

## Mask?

-> Cobe mask :  $\chi^2 = 0.64$

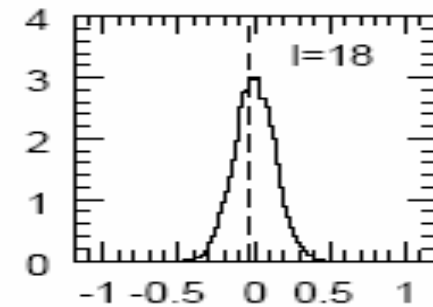
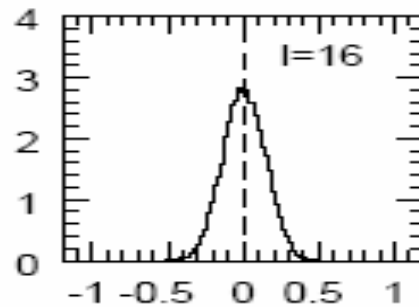
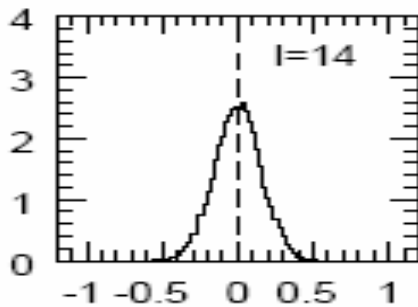
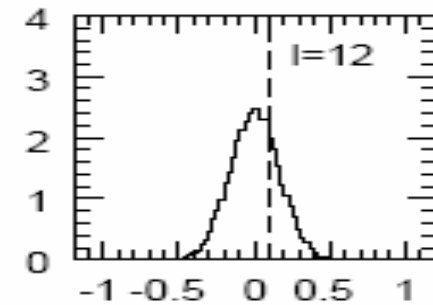
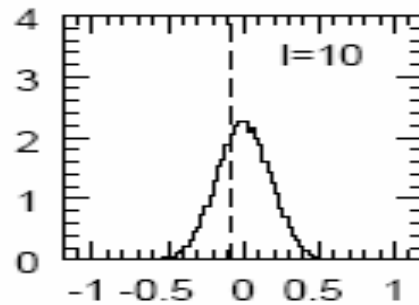
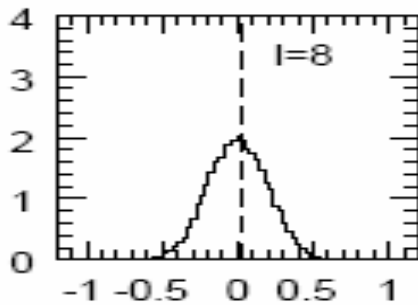
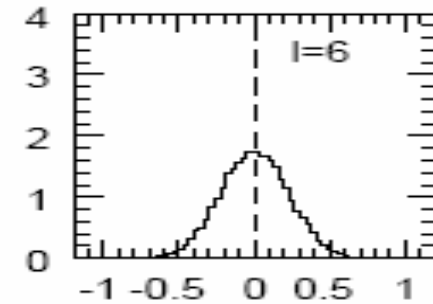
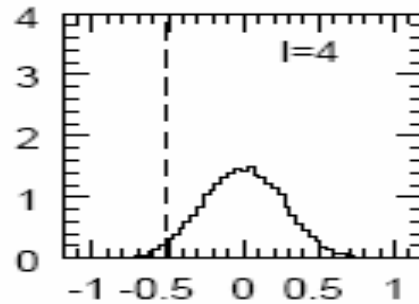
-> Kp0 :  $\chi^2 = 0.59$

# WMAP



# COBE

$P(J_1^3)$   
 $J_1^3$  COBE



# CONCLUSIONS

- Bispectrum of WMAP is consistent with gaussianity.
- Non gaussianity of COBE due to combination of systematic effect + pixelization scheme.