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Probing a panoply of curvaton-decay scenarios using CMB data

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In the curvaton scenario, primordial curvature perturbations are produced by a second field that is subdominant during inflation. Depending on how the curvaton decays [possibly producing baryon number, lepton number, or cold dark matter (CDM)], mixtures of correlated isocurvature perturbations are produced, allowing the curvaton scenario to be tested using cosmic microwave background (CMB) data. Here, a full range of 27 curvaton-decay scenarios is compared with CMB data, placing limits on the curvaton fraction at decay, r_D , and the lepton asymmetry, ξ_{lep} . If baryon number is generated by curvaton decay and CDM before (or vice versa), these limits imply specific predictions for non-Gaussian signatures testable by future CMB experiments and upcoming large-scale-structure surveys.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The observed cosmic microwave background (CMB) anisotropies and large-scale structure of the Universe are thought to result from primordial curvature perturbations. The prevailing model is that these perturbations are produced during inflation, an epoch of accelerated cosmological expansion preceding the radiation-dominated era. In the simplest scenarios, both the accelerated expansion and the curvature perturbations result from the dynamics of a single field (the *inflaton*) [1–3]. At the end of inflation, the inflaton field is thought to decay and initiate the radiation-dominated era, a process known as reheating [4,5].

Standard single-field models of inflation produce nearly scale-invariant, Gaussian, and adiabatic primordial fluctuations [2,3]. It may be challenging for the dynamics of a single field to satisfy observational constraints to the amplitude and scale dependence of the curvature perturbations as well as constraints to the amplitude of a background of primordial gravitational waves [6,7]. In order to ease these requirements, a second field (the *curvaton*) could source curvature perturbations and later decay [3,6–9]. There are a variety of candidates for the curvaton motivated by high-energy particle theory [10–17]. In the curvaton scenario, constraints are more permissive because the inflaton need only produce a sufficiently long epoch of acceleration to dilute topological defects and does not have to be the main source of perturbations [3,6–8,18].

This scenario is distinct from single-field models in predicting a nonadiabatic and non-Gaussian component to primordial fluctuations [7,18–25]. Depending on when the curvaton decays relative to the production of baryon

number, lepton number, and cold dark matter (CDM), primordial fluctuations in different species could carry an isocurvature component, in which the relative number densities of different species fluctuate in space. In the simplest models, these isocurvature fluctuations are totally correlated (or anticorrelated) with the dominant adiabatic component. Curvaton density fluctuations are non-Gaussian, and so the curvature perturbation is non-Gaussian [20,23]. Less phenomenological realizations of the curvaton model in higher-dimensional theories may break the instantaneous decay approximation, modifying non-Gaussian and possibly isocurvature signatures [26].

The level of non-Gaussianity is set by r_D , a parameter describing the curvaton energy density. The level of isocurvature is set by r_D and ξ_{lep} , the chemical potential describing cosmological lepton number [7]. Both parameters are constrained by observations.

Isocurvature perturbations alter the phase structure and large-scale amplitude of CMB power spectra [27–32]. Planck satellite observations therefore indicate that CMB anisotropy power spectra are consistent with adiabatic fluctuations, requiring that isocurvature fluctuations contribute a fraction $\lesssim 10^{-3}$ –0.1 of the total observed power, depending on various assumptions [33–35]. Big-bang nucleosynthesis abundances are altered if $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 > 0$, and so the primordial ^4He and deuterium abundances impose the limit $|\xi_{\text{lep}}| \leq 0.03$ [33,36–39].

In past work comparing curvaton model predictions with CMB data, isocurvature constraints were obtained considering a single mode (neutrino, CDM, or baryon) at a time, with consideration limited to several curvaton-decay scenarios [33–35,40–42]. Priors and parameter-space exploration were implemented on the cross-/auto-power spectrum amplitudes and correlation coefficients of single isocurvature modes, rather than r_D and ξ_{lep} , and then mapped to the

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curvaton parameter space. Neutrino isocurvature perturbations were not included.¹

In fact, each curvaton-decay scenario makes specific predictions for the amplitudes and cross-correlations (with ζ) of each isocurvature mode: the baryon isocurvature mode, the CDM isocurvature mode, and the neutrino isocurvature density mode [6,22,43]. We take a different approach and separately consider all 27 curvaton-decay scenarios. We use 2015 Planck CMB temperature and polarization data to determine the allowed parameter space of r_D and ξ_{lep} (breaking degeneracies with other data), computing the full set of isocurvature mode amplitudes and cross-correlation spectra (with ζ) for each set of parameter values. We use a Monte Carlo Markov Chain (MCMC) analysis to obtain constraints to all these scenarios. We also perform a Fisher-matrix analysis to determine the sensitivity of a future cosmic-variance limited experiment to these curvaton-decay scenarios.

The models fall into several categories. Some decay scenarios generate purely adiabatic perturbations, and these are always allowed, and these are unconstrained by limits to isocurvature perturbations. Some generate order-unity isocurvature fluctuations between nonrelativistic matter and radiation, independent of r_D and ξ_{lep} values, and these are not allowed by the CMB data. Others generate isocurvature perturbations that vanish when $r_D = 1$. Here, the data impose lower limits to r_D , with 95% confidence regions given by $r_D > 0.93$ – 0.99 , depending on precise model assumptions.

Finally, two cases lead to nonzero isocurvature perturbations in both the baryon and CDM. The only way for these scenarios to agree with the CMB data is for the baryon and CDM isocurvature modes to have opposite signs and nearly equal amplitudes, producing what is known as a compensated isocurvature perturbation [44]. This naturally leads to a measured value of r_D which is significantly different from unity. For the curvaton-decay scenario in which baryon number/CDM are generated by/before curvaton decay, we find that $r_D = 0.1602^{+0.0051}_{-0.0047}$, while for the scenario in which baryon number/CDM are generated before/by curvaton decay, $r_D = 0.8492^{+0.0099}_{-0.0096}$.

All of these decay scenarios (except the one where both CDM and baryon number are produced after curvaton decay) make specific predictions for the amplitude f_{nl} of local-type primordial non-Gaussianity, shown by the distributions in Fig. 1. These are all consistent with Planck limits to f_{nl} [45]. Future measurements of scale-dependent bias in galaxy surveys (with sensitivity $\Delta f_{\text{nl}} \approx \pm 1$) [46,47] and high-redshift 21-cm surveys (with sensitivity $\Delta f_{\text{nl}} \approx \pm 0.03$) [48–50] could rule out these decay scenarios.

¹Exceptions are Refs. [33,37,42], which included isocurvature in neutrinos but not other species.

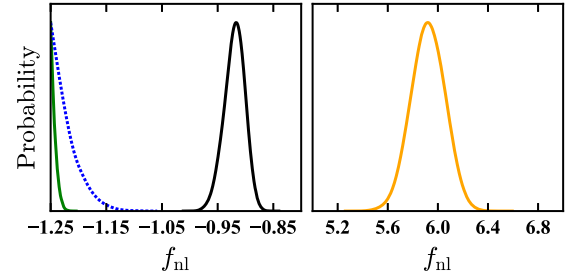


FIG. 1. Prediction for the amplitude f_{nl} of primordial non-Gaussianity in curvaton-decay scenarios allowed by isocurvature constraints. The left panel shows models with $f_{\text{nl}} \sim 1$, which are potentially testable by future high-redshift 21-cm surveys [48–50]. The solid green curve shows the case in which baryon number/CDM are generated after/by curvaton decay. The dotted blue curve shows the case in which baryon number/CDM are generated by/after curvaton decay. The solid black curve shows the case in which baryon number/CDM are generated before/by curvaton decay. The right panel shows the predicted f_{nl} values if baryon number/CDM are generated by/before curvaton decay, which could be tested using scale-dependent bias measurements from future galaxy surveys with sensitivity $\Delta f_{\text{nl}} \approx 1$.

We begin in Sec. II by reviewing basic aspects of the curvaton model, including the production of curvature and isocurvature perturbations. In Sec. III we continue with a detailed discussion of curvaton-decay scenarios and the resulting mixtures of curvature and isocurvature fluctuations. The data sets, methodology, and resulting constraints on these scenarios are presented in Sec. IV. We present our conclusions in Sec. V.

II. THE CURVATON MODEL

The family of inflationary models is extremely rich. Nonetheless, a successful inflationary model must meet some fairly stringent requirements, producing a sufficient number (~ 60) of e-foldings to dilute dangerous early relics, generating the observed value of $A_s = 2.2 \times 10^{-9}$, and agreeing with ever more precise measurements of the scalar spectral index $n_s \approx 0.96$ [34]. Limits to the tensor-to-scalar ratio ($r < 0.11$ [34]) must also be met. If these limits turn into detections, single-field slow-roll models must further obey a consistency relation, $r = 16\epsilon$ (see Ref. [51] and references therein), which relates r to the slow-roll parameter ϵ . In fact, current data already rule out the simplest of inflationary models [34].

One alternative to simple inflationary models is the *curvaton* scenario, in which the inflaton (ϕ) drives exponential cosmic expansion but is not the primary source of the observed cosmological fluctuations. Instead, a subdominant spectator field, the curvaton (σ), acquires quantum fluctuations that are frozen after σ perturbation modes cross the horizon during inflation. The curvaton field then has a dimensionless fluctuation power-spectrum of [7,18,40,52]

$$\Delta_{\sigma\sigma}^2(k) = \left(\frac{H_I}{2\pi}\right)^2_{k=aH}, \quad (1)$$

where H_I is the inflationary Hubble parameter when the mode with wave number k freezes out. Initially, these fluctuations are isocurvature perturbations, as the curvaton is energetically subdominant to the thermal bath (with energy density ρ_R) produced at the end of inflation [3,7–9,20,22]. The curvaton has mass m_σ , and once the condition $m_\sigma \gg 3H$ is met (where H is the Hubble parameter), σ begins to coherently oscillate. The curvaton energy-density then redshifts as $\rho_\sigma \simeq a^{-3}$, where a is the cosmological scale factor. As the scaling $\rho_\sigma \sim a^{-3}$ is slower than $\rho_R \sim a^{-4}$, the curvaton becomes increasingly energetically important, converting the initial isocurvature fluctuation into a gauge-invariant curvature perturbation ζ [7,18,40,52]. Eventually the curvaton decays, initiating the usual epoch of radiation domination.

During radiation domination, the cosmic equation of state is constant, and it can be shown that this implies the conservation of superhorizon modes of ζ , with value

$$\zeta = (1 - r_D)\zeta_\phi|_D + r_D\zeta_\sigma|_D, \quad (2)$$

where

$$r_D = \frac{\rho_\sigma}{(\rho_\sigma + 4\rho_R/3)}\Big|_D \quad (3)$$

is the fractional contribution of the curvaton to the trace of the stress-energy tensor just before curvaton decay. Here ζ_x denotes the spatial-curvature perturbation on hypersurfaces of constant x energy density (or equivalently, the energy-density perturbation on surfaces of constant total ζ). The notation $\zeta_x|_D$ indicates that ζ_x is evaluated at the moment of curvaton decay. For the duration of this paper, we neglect the time dependence of the curvaton-decay rate [53] and assume the usual instantaneous-decay approximation.

In principle, as we can see from Eq. (2), ζ has inflationary and curvaton contributions. We follow the usual practice of considering the scenario where the curvaton dominates the curvature perturbation—that is, $r_D\zeta_\sigma \gg (1 - r_D)\zeta_\phi$ —and so we may use the approximation [21,22]

$$\zeta \simeq r_D\zeta_\sigma. \quad (4)$$

Using expressions found in Ref. [54], and assuming a low tensor-to-scalar ratio but detectable isocurvature and primordial non-Gaussianity, it is straightforward to show that this limit implies that the homogeneous curvaton field values are sub-Planckian at horizon crossing.

Note that in this limit the spectral index of all perturbation spectra (adiabatic and isocurvature) is given by one value, n_s . In general, there could also be a nonzero running of the spectral index, $\alpha_s \equiv dn_s/d\ln k \neq 0$. In the context of curvaton scenarios, α_s is not a free parameter, but rather depends on the functional form of the inflaton and curvaton

potential energies $V(\phi)$ and $V(\sigma)$ [55]. A survey of the literature shows that for a wide range of curvaton potentials that yield $n_s \simeq 0.96$, the resulting α_s value is not detectable at Planck sensitivity levels [with a 68% confidence level (C.L.) of $\Delta\alpha \simeq 0.01$] [34,56,57]. To isolate the effect of isocurvature perturbations, to simplify our analysis, and to leave our analysis unpinned to specific curvaton potentials, we thus impose the restriction $\alpha_s = 0$, which is consistent with Planck data. In future work, it would be interesting to simultaneously explore the diversity of curvaton potentials and decay scenarios (including $\alpha_s \neq 0$) in the analysis, with an eye towards future cosmological data sets.

The curvaton is a massive scalar field, and so for the simplest quadratic curvaton potentials, the curvaton energy density is $\rho_\sigma \sim \bar{\sigma}^2 + 2\bar{\sigma}\delta\sigma + (\delta\sigma)^2$, where $\bar{\sigma}$ is the homogeneous value of σ and $\delta\sigma$ is a spatial perturbation. As σ itself is a Gaussian random field, ρ_σ is non-Gaussian. The resulting non-Gaussianity is of local type—that is, $\zeta = \zeta_g(\vec{x}) + \frac{3}{5}f_{\text{nl}}[\zeta_g^2(\vec{x}) - \langle \zeta_g^2(\vec{x}) \rangle]$, with

$$f_{\text{nl}} = \frac{5}{4r_D} - \frac{5r_D}{6} - \frac{5}{3}, \quad (5)$$

where $\zeta_g(\vec{x})$ is a Gaussian random field [6,7,23,24,34,40]. The stringent limits to local-type non-Gaussianity from Planck temperature data, $f_{\text{nl}} = 2.7 \pm 5.8$, impose the constraint $r_D > 0.12$ [34,45]. These constraints do not depend on the curvaton-decay scenario, and are thus relatively model independent. In some curvaton-decay scenarios, residual isocurvature perturbations would be excited, making more stringent limits to r_D possible. Additionally, limits to or a detection of curvaton-type isocurvature would make it possible to test the decay physics of the curvaton.

If the densities of all species are determined after curvaton decay, then the density perturbations in all species are set by ζ alone, leading to purely adiabatic fluctuations. On the other hand, if some conserved quantum numbers are generated by or before curvaton decay while others are not, there is a mismatch in density fluctuations, leading to a gauge-invariant entropy (or isocurvature) perturbation. In particular [6,7,40],

$$\tilde{\zeta}_x = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x \text{ is produced before } \sigma \text{ decay,} \\ \tilde{\zeta}_\sigma, & \text{if } x \text{ is produced by } \sigma \text{ decay,} \\ \zeta, & \text{if } x \text{ is produced after } \sigma \text{ decay.} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

Here the index x denotes b (baryon number), L (lepton number), or c (CDM). The $\tilde{\zeta}_x$ indicates initial curvature fluctuations on hypersurfaces of constant particle number (for CDM) or conserved quantum number (in the case of baryons or leptons). The curvaton is assumed to behave as matter at the relevant epochs, and so $\tilde{\zeta}_\sigma = \zeta_\sigma$.

We distinguish between quantum numbers (like baryon and lepton number) and densities, as baryon and lepton number could be generated at very early times, long before

quarks bind to produce actual baryons. Indeed, baryogenesis (which refers to the creation of baryon *number*) could be related to curvaton physics, even if the production of actual baryons happens much later.

The gauge-invariant entropy fluctuation between x and photons is given by

$$S_{xy} \equiv 3(\zeta_x - \zeta_\gamma) \quad (7)$$

and is conserved on superhorizon scales [3,58,59], as long as the equation of state of the species i (or the carriers of the relevant quantum number) is constant and the quantum numbers are conserved. Photon perturbations are described by ζ_γ , the spatial curvature perturbation on hypersurfaces of constant photon energy-density. For baryons or leptons, ζ_x is the curvature perturbation on surfaces of constant energy density of whichever species carries the quantum number (at late times, these would be actual surfaces of constant baryon energy density).

$$S_{xy} = \begin{cases} -3\zeta - 3(\zeta_\gamma - \zeta), & \text{if } x \text{ is produced before } \sigma \text{ decay,} \\ 3\left(\frac{1}{r_d} - 1\right)\zeta - 3(\zeta_\gamma - \zeta), & \text{if } x \text{ is produced by } \sigma \text{ decay,} \\ -3(\zeta_\gamma - \zeta), & \text{if } x \text{ is produced after } \sigma \text{ decay.} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

When fluctuations are set by the curvaton, as we can see from Eq. (8), entropy fluctuations are set completely by the adiabatic fluctuation (as we would expect when only fluctuations in a single field are important), and are thus totally correlated or anticorrelated to ζ .

Anticorrelated isocurvature perturbations can lower the observed CMB temperature anisotropy at low multipole l , improving the mild observed tension between the best-fit Λ CDM model and large-scale CMB observations [61,62]. To see what this fact implies for curvaton physics, and to more broadly test the curvaton model using CMB observations, we now derive the isocurvature amplitudes in different curvaton-decay scenarios. To simplify the discussion, we will describe curvaton-decay scenarios with the notation $(b_{y_b}, c_{y_c}, L_{y_L})$, where $y_L \in \{\text{before, by, after}\}$. For example, $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{after}}, L_{\text{before}})$ indicates a curvaton-decay scenario in which baryon number is generated by curvaton decay, cold dark-matter after curvaton decay, and lepton number before curvaton decay.

III. CURVATON-DECAY SCENARIOS

The various curvaton-decay scenarios can be divided into cases where the production of either the baryon number, lepton number, or CDM occurs before the curvaton decays, by the curvaton decay, or after the curvaton decays. This naturally leads to a total of $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$

The constant superhorizon values of ζ and S_{xy} are “initial conditions” which precede horizon entry and determine the spectra of CMB anisotropies, as computed by CAMB [60] or any other CMB Boltzmann code. We take the initial values S_{xy} to be defined at some time after the relevant species thermally decouple and reach their final equation of state (for example, if $x = c$, we consider $S_{c\gamma}$ at some time after CDM has become nonrelativistic). After the quantum number associated with x thermally freezes out, $\tilde{\zeta}_x$ is conserved on superhorizon scales because the relevant quantum numbers are conserved. If $x \in \{c, b\}$, S_{xy} is set long after actual baryons and CDM become nonrelativistic, and so $\zeta_x = \tilde{\zeta}_x$, because surfaces of constant energy and number density coincide. We discuss the subtler case of lepton-number fluctuations and neutrino isocurvature in Sec. III.

For any quantum number/species, there are then three scenarios [22]:

distinct scenarios. As discussed in the previous section, curvaton decay can occur at any time after inflation ends. Curvaton decay must certainly also occur before big-bang nucleosynthesis (BBN). This means that within the single-field slow-roll inflationary models, the curvaton may decay at temperatures ranging from 10^{16} GeV [34] down to ~ 4 MeV [63], at which point the primordial light elements must be produced. In order for all 27 scenarios to be realized, there must be mechanisms that generate baryon number, lepton number, and CDM over this wide range of energy scales, as we now discuss.

A persistent mystery is the origin of baryon number—i.e., the observed net asymmetry of baryons over antibaryons in the Universe. Plausible models bracket a range of energy scales, from baryogenesis at the electroweak scale [64] to direct production of baryon number through a coupling to the inflaton or curvaton (see Ref. [65] and references therein). The energy scale of baryogenesis could thus be anywhere in the range 1 TeV– 10^{16} GeV. Since both the inflationary energy scale and the energy scale of curvaton relevance/decay are poorly constrained, it is possible for baryon number to be produced before, by, or after curvaton decay.

The observed baryon asymmetry could be produced through partial conversion of a much larger primordial lepton asymmetry. One of the ways (reviewed at length in Ref. [66]) to account for the observed nonzero neutrino

TABLE I. Baryon and CDM isocurvature amplitudes (in terms of the curvature perturbation ζ) for the various curvaton-decay scenarios. If the lepton chemical potential $\xi_{\text{lep}} = 0$, then $S_{\nu\gamma} = 0$. Otherwise, if $\xi_{\text{lep}} \neq 0$ and there is a net lepton number $L \neq 0$, then $S_{\nu\gamma}$ is given by Eq. (21), taking nonzero values only if L is generated by curvaton decay—that is, $y_L = \text{by}$. This is discussed in detail in Secs. III A and III B. The notation $(b_{y_b}, c_{y_c}, L_{y_L})$ for various curvaton-decay scenarios is introduced in Sec. II.

Scenario	$\frac{S_{b\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$\frac{S_{c\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$\frac{S_{m\gamma}}{\zeta}$
$(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{y_L})$	$3(\frac{1}{r_D} - 1) + R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$-3 + R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$3(\frac{\Omega_b}{\Omega_m r_D} - 1) + R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$
$(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$	$-3 + R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$3(\frac{1}{r_D} - 1) + R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$3(\frac{\Omega_c}{\Omega_m r_D} - 1) + R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$
$(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{after}}, L_{y_L})$	$3(\frac{1}{r_D} - 1) + R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$3 \frac{\Omega_b}{\Omega_m} (\frac{1}{r_D} - 1) + R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$
$(b_{\text{after}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$	$R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$3(\frac{1}{r_D} - 1) + \frac{S_{b\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$3 \frac{\Omega_c}{\Omega_m} (\frac{1}{r_D} - 1) + R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$
$(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{after}}, L_{y_L})$	$-3 + R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$-3 \frac{\Omega_b}{\Omega_m} + R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$
$(b_{\text{after}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{y_L})$	$R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$-3 + \frac{S_{b\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$-3 \frac{\Omega_c}{\Omega_m} + R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$
$(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{y_L})$	$-3 + R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$\frac{S_{b\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$\frac{S_{b\gamma}}{\zeta}$
$(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$	$3(\frac{1}{r_D} - 1) + R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$\frac{S_{b\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$\frac{S_{b\gamma}}{\zeta}$
$(b_{\text{after}}, c_{\text{after}}, L_{y_L})$	$R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$	$R_\nu \frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta}$

mass is to invoke the seesaw mechanism [67,68]. The seesaw mechanism generically introduces a hierarchy of neutrinos with masses above the electroweak scale, leading to the generation of lepton number at temperatures greater than ~ 100 GeV.

Alternatively, lepton number could be produced near the end of inflation (at energies as high as $\sim 10^{16}$ GeV), perhaps by Chern-Simons (parity-violating) terms in the gravitational sector [69] or by a novel coupling of chiral fermions to an axion-like field [70]. On the other hand, the ν MSM model [71] allows for lepton number to be generated at lower energies. Finally, as discussed in the previous section, it is possible that the decay of the curvaton field produces lepton number, leading to isocurvature perturbations in the neutrino density perturbations.

The identity and production mechanism of the CDM is also a mystery [72–75]. One possibility is that the CDM consists of weakly interacting massive particles (WIMPs) thermally produced by physics at the $\sim \text{TeV}$ scale [76]. If this is so, the CDM would be produced around the electroweak energy scale. Direct-detection experiments, however, have placed increasingly stringent limits on WIMP couplings. The most natural WIMP candidate (a stable superpartner in supersymmetric models) is also under increasing pressure from experiment, due to the lack of evidence for low-energy supersymmetry from the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) (see Ref. [77] and references therein). This motivates the consideration of other CDM candidates.

One possible CDM candidate is a stable extremely massive particle (or *wimpzilla*) with mass in the range $10^{12} \text{ GeV} < m < 10^{16} \text{ GeV}$ [78]. The wimpzilla might be produced by gravitational particle production during inflation or directly from inflaton decay [4,78]. Similarly, even a

standard lighter supersymmetric WIMP could be produced by curvaton decay if WIMPs couple to the curvaton field [7]. Just as with baryon and lepton numbers, CDM could thus be produced before, by, or after curvaton decay [40].

Altogether, there is a variety of logically possible scenarios for producing the correlated isocurvature fluctuations discussed in Sec. II. Our goal in this work is to test these scenarios using CMB data. We assemble for the first time in one work expressions for the amplitude of correlated baryon, CDM, and neutrino isocurvature-density (NID) perturbations in all 27 possible curvaton-decay scenarios, as shown in Table I and Eq. (22). This allows us to build on past work, which explored only one isocurvature mode at a time [42] or neglected NID perturbations [40,79], and self-consistently test for the first time the full parameter space of r_D and ξ_{lep} in all 27 curvaton-decay scenarios.

We recognize that in the context of specific particle physics models for baryogenesis, leptogenesis, or dark matter production, some of these scenarios are more viable than others. For example, in the ν MSM [71], the lepton asymmetry and dark matter are produced nearly concurrently, and so scenarios of the form $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{\text{after}})$ do not apply. With this caveat in mind, we have considered all possible curvaton-decay scenarios without theoretical restrictions, in order to determine the most general constraints.

At the level of observable power spectra in linear perturbation theory, the CDM and baryon isocurvature modes are indistinguishable [40,44,60,79,80], but the NID mode has a distinct physical imprint [42,81] from the others that can be separately probed using the data. We begin with the simplest curvaton-decay scenarios, in which there is no lepton asymmetry $L = \Delta n_L / n_L$. (Here $\Delta n_L = n_L - n_{\bar{L}}$,

where n_L and $n_{\bar{L}}$ denote the number densities of the lepton number and antilepton number, respectively.

A. No lepton asymmetry

During radiation domination, the total curvature perturbation is given by

$$\zeta = (1 - R_\nu)\zeta_\gamma + R_\nu\zeta_\nu, \quad (9)$$

where $R_\nu \equiv \rho_\nu/(\rho_\gamma + \rho_\nu)$ is the energy fraction in massless neutrinos, a constant after electron-positron annihilation. Neutrinos carry lepton number and thermally decouple near temperatures $T \sim 2$ MeV. If there is no lepton asymmetry, spatial fluctuations in lepton-number density track the total energy density, and so $\zeta_\nu = \zeta$. From Eq. (9) we then see that $\zeta = \zeta_\gamma = \zeta_\nu$, and thus $S_{\nu\gamma} = 0$. It is then straightforward to obtain the relationships between baryon/CDM entropy fluctuations and curvature fluctuations for a variety of curvaton-decay scenarios by applying Eq. (8). The resulting amplitudes are shown in Table I. Later, to interpret constraints, it is useful to define the total isocurvature in nonrelativistic matter:

$$\begin{aligned} S_{m\gamma} &\equiv 3 \left[\left(\frac{\Omega_b}{\Omega_m} \zeta_b + \frac{\Omega_c}{\Omega_m} \zeta_c \right) - \zeta \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{\Omega_b}{\Omega_m} S_{b\gamma} + \frac{\Omega_c}{\Omega_m} S_{c\gamma} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Here Ω_b and Ω_c are the usual relic densities of baryons and CDM relative to the cosmological critical density.

We note that the scenarios $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{y_L})$ and $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$ lead to correlated (or anticorrelated) isocurvature perturbations. These scenarios mitigate some of the tension between CMB data (for $l \lesssim 50$) and the best-fit Λ CDM model [35,61,62]. We discuss this further in Sec. IV.

The near cancellation of baryon and CDM isocurvature contributions to $S_{m\gamma}$ in these scenarios requires fine-tuned values of $r_D \sim \Omega_b/\Omega_m$ and $r_D \sim \Omega_c/\Omega_m$. This yields a relatively large CIP amplitude of $S_{bc} = 3(\zeta_b - \zeta_c) = 3\zeta/r_D$ and $-3\zeta/r_D$ in the $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{y_L})$ and $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$ scenarios, respectively, or more explicitly, $S_{bc} \simeq 20\zeta$ and $S_{bc} \simeq 3.5\zeta$. These CIP amplitudes could leave observable imprints on off-diagonal correlations (or equivalently, the CMB bispectrum and trispectrum), a possibility discussed further in Refs. [44,80]. The cases $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{after}}, L_{y_L})$, $(b_{\text{after}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{y_L})$, and $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{y_L})$ are completely ruled out by the data, as already shown in Ref. [40]. We do not consider them further.

The situation is considerably richer if there is a net lepton asymmetry. As we see in Sec. III B, if the lepton symmetry is generated before or after σ decay, the ratios $S_{b\gamma}/\zeta$, $S_{c\gamma}/\zeta$, and $S_{m\gamma}/\zeta$ are given (to very good or perfect accuracy,

respectively) by the values shown in Table I with $S_{\nu\gamma} = 0$. On the other hand, if the lepton asymmetry is generated by σ decay, there is a residual neutrino isocurvature perturbation $S_{\nu\gamma}$ [6,22,43].

B. Lepton asymmetry

Each neutrino species carries the lepton number of the corresponding lepton flavor, and so in the presence of a lepton asymmetry, fluctuations in Δn_L result in neutrino isocurvature perturbations. For massless neutrinos, the occupation number is

$$f_j(E) = [e^{E/T_\nu \mp \xi_j} + 1]^{-1}, \quad (11)$$

where the flavor label takes values $j = e, \mu, \text{ or } \tau$; the corresponding chemical potential ξ_j parameterizes the primordial lepton asymmetry; the minus sign applies for neutrinos; and the plus sign applies for antineutrinos. Unlike the cosmological baryon asymmetry $\eta \simeq 6 \times 10^{-10}$, ξ_j is rather poorly constrained. Some models of baryogenesis require comparable levels of lepton and baryon asymmetry, but others convert a much larger lepton asymmetry into the experimentally known baryon asymmetry. Electron neutrinos (whose number density depends on ξ_{e^-}) set the rates of β -decay processes active during BBN, and so the value of ξ_{e^-} affects the primordial neutron-to-proton ratio $n/p \propto \exp(-\xi_{e^-})$ and the resulting abundance of ^4He [36,37].

A lepton asymmetry also alters N_{eff} , the number of relativistic degrees of freedom during BBN, although this effect is less important for setting abundances than the altered n/p ratio. Neutrinos are now known to have mass and as a result exhibit flavor oscillations. Independent of initial conditions, solar neutrino observations and results from the KamLAND experiment [36,38] indicate ν mass splittings and mixing angles that would lead to near flavor equilibrium early on, and so $\xi_{e^-} = \xi_\mu = \xi_\tau \equiv \xi_{\text{lep}}$. BBN abundances (including the ^4He abundance Y_{He}) depend not only on the primordial values ξ_{lep} , but also on the mixing angles between neutrinos [36], and in particular on the value of θ_{13} . Current reactor and long-baseline neutrino experiments indicate that $\sin^2(\theta_{13}) \simeq 0.03$, giving a 95% confidence BBN limit of $\xi_{\text{lep}} \leq 0.03$ [39].

The resulting ν energy and lepton-number densities are [7,42,43]

$$\frac{\rho_i}{\rho_\gamma} = \frac{7}{8} \left(\frac{T_\nu}{T_\gamma} \right)^4 A_i, \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\Delta n_i}{n_\gamma} = 2.15 \left(\frac{T_\nu}{T_\gamma} \right)^3 B_i, \quad (13)$$

$$A_i = \left[1 + \frac{30}{7} \left(\frac{\xi_{\text{lep}}}{\pi} \right)^2 + \frac{15}{7} \left(\frac{\xi_{\text{lep}}}{\pi} \right)^4 \right], \quad (14)$$

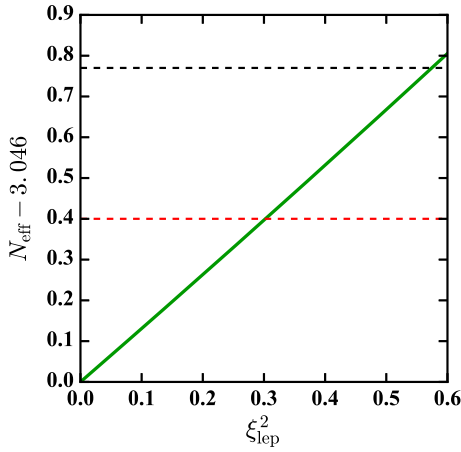


FIG. 2. The relationship between N_{eff} and ξ_{lep}^2 [Eq. (16)]. The black dashed line indicates the 95% C.L. upper limit to ΔN_{eff} from the 2015 Planck analysis using TT + LowP + BAO and corresponds to a 95% C.L. upper limit $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 \leq 0.5$; the red dashed line indicates the 95% C.L. upper limit using TT + AllP + BAO.

$$B_i = \left[\left(\frac{\xi_{\text{lep}}}{\pi} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\xi_{\text{lep}}}{\pi} \right)^4 \right], \quad (15)$$

which can also be parameterized as [7]

$$N_{\text{eff}} = 3.046 + 3 \left[\frac{30}{7} \left(\frac{\xi_{\text{lep}}}{\pi} \right)^2 + \frac{15}{7} \left(\frac{\xi_{\text{lep}}}{\pi} \right)^4 \right]. \quad (16)$$

Past forecasts and recent analyses of Planck data show that if the only effects of ξ_{lep} are to alter N_{eff} and the free-electron fraction (by altering Y_{He}) at decoupling, CMB constraints to ξ_{lep} (shown in Fig. 2) will remain less sensitive than constraints from astronomical measurements of primordial element abundances [82–88]. In the curvaton scenario, however, if the lepton asymmetry is generated by curvaton decay, the amplitude of neutrino-isocurvature-density fluctuations depends on the values of ξ_{lep} , offering an additional possible channel for constraining this parameter. Neutrino experiments may still yield surprises as to the precise values of quantities like θ_{13} . We thus explore what constraints to the neutrino sector are possible from CMB observations alone. In the future, measurements of the 21 cm emission/absorption power spectrum from neutral hydrogen (during the epoch of reionization or during the cosmic dark ages) could be useful probes of the value of ξ_{lep} [89].

We assume that the cosmic thermal history is conventional between neutrino decoupling and electron-positron annihilation, and thus neglect fluctuations in the neutrino-photon temperature ratio $T_\nu/T_\gamma \simeq (4/11)^{1/3}$. It is then straightforward to show that for neutrinos [43]

$$\zeta_i - \zeta_\gamma = \frac{1}{4} \frac{A'_i}{A_i} \frac{\delta \xi_{\text{lep}}}{\pi}, \quad (17)$$

$$\tilde{\zeta}_i - \zeta_\gamma = \frac{1}{3} \frac{B'_i}{B_i} \frac{\delta \xi_{\text{lep}}}{\pi}. \quad (18)$$

Neutrinos inherit the lepton asymmetry and its fluctuations, and so $\delta \xi_{\text{lep}} = \pi B_i \tilde{S}_L / B'_i$, where $\tilde{S}_L = 3(\tilde{\zeta}_L - \zeta_\gamma)$. We then see that

$$S_{\nu\gamma} \simeq \frac{15}{7} \sum_{i=\mu,e,\tau} \left(\frac{\xi_{\text{lep}}}{\pi} \right)^2 \tilde{S}_L, \quad (19)$$

where we have assumed that $\xi_{\text{lep}}/\pi \ll 1$ and assumed that flavor mixing of the cosmic neutrino background is negligible after neutrino decoupling. We thus have that [42,43]

$$S_{\nu\gamma} \simeq \frac{45}{7} \left(\frac{\xi_{\text{lep}}^2}{\pi^2} \right) \tilde{S}_L = \frac{135}{7} \left(\frac{\xi_{\text{lep}}^2}{\pi^2} \right) (\tilde{\zeta}_L - \zeta_\gamma). \quad (20)$$

To proceed further, we must specify when lepton number (L) is generated. Applying Eq. (6), we obtain [42,43]

$$S_{\nu\gamma} = \begin{cases} -\frac{135}{7} \left(\frac{\xi_{\text{lep}}}{\pi} \right)^2 \zeta_\gamma & \text{if } L \text{ is generated before } \sigma \text{ decay,} \\ \frac{135}{7} \left(\frac{\xi_{\text{lep}}}{\pi} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\zeta}{r_D} - \zeta_\gamma \right) & \text{if } L \text{ is generated by } \sigma \text{ decay,} \\ \frac{135}{7} \left(\frac{\xi_{\text{lep}}}{\pi} \right)^2 (\zeta - \zeta_\gamma) & \text{if } L \text{ is generated after } \sigma \text{ decay.} \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

Substituting into Eq. (9) and solving for $S_{\nu\gamma}$, we then obtain [to lowest order in $(\xi_{\text{lep}}/\pi)^2$] [43]:

$$\frac{S_{\nu\gamma}}{\zeta} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } L \text{ is generated before } \sigma \text{ decay,} \\ \frac{135}{7} \left(\frac{\xi_{\text{lep}}}{\pi} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{r_D} - 1 \right) & \text{if } L \text{ is generated by } \sigma \text{ decay,} \\ 0 & \text{if } L \text{ is generated after } \sigma \text{ decay.} \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

The expression for the case of L generated before σ decay is approximate, and has corrections of order $S_{\nu\gamma} \sim 10^{-2} \zeta$ which are negligible at the level of accuracy needed for the MCMC analysis of Sec. IV. The expression for the case of L generated after σ decay results from the requirement that the penultimate equation hold independent of the true values of R_ν and ξ_{lep} .

In scenarios where L is generated by σ decay, there is a mismatch between the total ζ (which has contributions from neutrinos and photons) and ζ_γ . This must be self-consistently included in Eq. (9) to obtain the correct expressions for the relationships between $S_{b\gamma}$ (or $S_{c\gamma}$) and ζ , shown in Table I. If lepton number is generated

before or after σ decay, the amplitudes are given as before in Table I with $S_{\nu\gamma} = 0$.

IV. DATA

The main effect of the curvaton model is to introduce totally correlated (or anticorrelated) isocurvature modes into the initial conditions of the cosmological perturbations. In order to test the various curvaton decay channels, we use the CMB temperature and E-mode polarization power-spectra measured by the Planck satellite [35,90,91]. The large-scale E-mode measurements mainly constrain the optical depth to the surface of last scattering, τ , while the small-scale E-mode measurements provide additional constraints on the allowed level of isocurvature [92]. We also use measurements of baryon acoustic oscillations (BAOs) [93,94] to break geometric degeneracies in the

CMB data and thus improve the sensitivity of the Planck data to isocurvature perturbations.

The introduction of matter isocurvature modes, shown by the blue curves in Fig. 3, has its most significant effect on the large-scale TT and TE power spectra, where it changes the height of the Sachs-Wolfe plateau and alters the shape/amplitude of the Integrated Sachs-Wolfe (ISW) effect. On the other hand, neutrino-density isocurvature with a comparable amplitude, shown by the orange curves in Fig. 3, affects CMB anisotropies more dramatically at all scales.

The Planck data have been divided up into a large angular-scale data set (low multipole number) and a small angular-scale data set (high multipole number) [91]. For all constraints, we use the entire range of measurements for the TT power spectrum as well as the low multipole polarization (TE and EE) data, which we denote as LowP. We

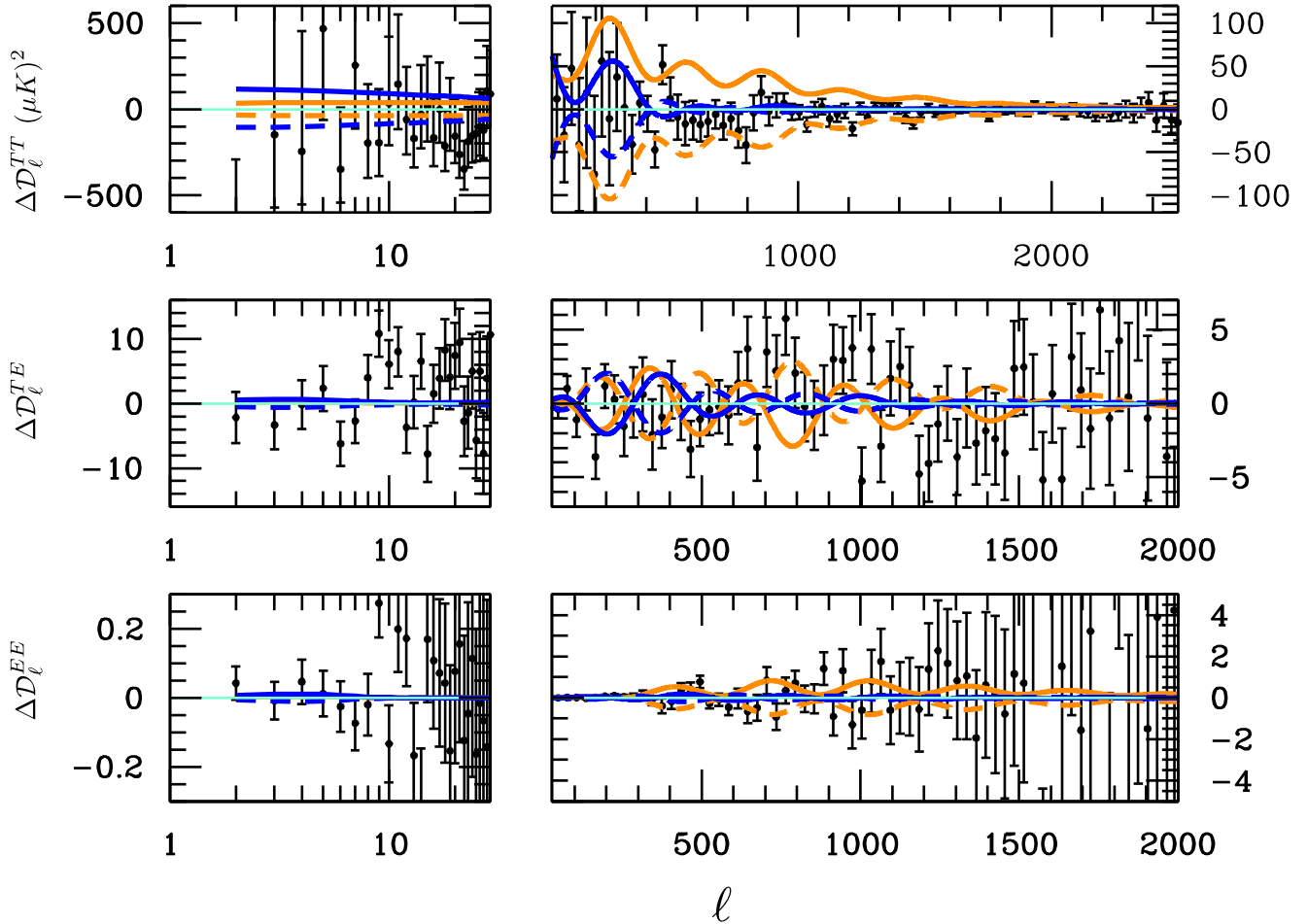


FIG. 3. A comparison of the differences between a purely adiabatic mode and a totally correlated (solid) or anticorrelated (dashed) matter- (blue) or neutrino-density (orange) isocurvature mode. Each panel shows the binned residuals $\Delta\mathcal{D}_\ell^{XY} \equiv \ell(\ell+1)\Delta C_\ell^{XY}/(2\pi)$ (see Ref. [91] for details on the binning procedure). The matter isocurvature has an amplitude $S_{m\gamma} = 0.2$, and the neutrino-density isocurvature has an amplitude $S_{\nu\gamma} = 0.1$. We also show the residuals for the power spectrum measured by the Planck satellite [91]. Note that the horizontal scale is logarithmic up to $\ell = 29$ and then is linear; the vertical scales on the left- and right-hand sides are different.

also compute constraints using the entire multipole range of polarization measurements, denoted by AllP. The division between these two data sets is the multipole number $\ell = 29$, which approximately corresponds to an angular scale of $\approx 5^\circ$.

As demonstrated in Fig. 3, polarization data can break degeneracies present in a temperature-only analysis. This statement is especially true for tests of the adiabaticity of the initial conditions [92]. The analysis in Sec. 11 of Ref. [34] and Sec. VI. 2. 3 of Ref. [35] includes constraints to isocurvature modes using the Planck 2015 data. As they point out, the addition of AllP greatly improves the constraint to isocurvature modes which are correlated to the adiabatic mode.

For example, the fractional contribution to the temperature power spectrum is constrained to $\alpha = -0.0025^{+0.0035}_{-0.0047}$ at 95% C.L. using Planck TT + LowP, where the sign of α indicates whether the isocurvature contribution is totally correlated ($\alpha > 0$) or anticorrelated ($\alpha < 0$) with the adiabatic mode. The preference for an anticorrelated mode comes from the well-known deficit of power on large angular scales [90,95]. When all polarization data are included in the analysis, the centroid shifts upward and the overall uncertainty on α is reduced by more than 50%: $\alpha = 0.0003^{+0.0016}_{-0.0012}$ at 95% C.L. As noted by the Planck team [35], these effects may both be driven by a significantly low point in the TE cross power spectrum, which may be due to unidentified systematic effects (see, e.g., Ref. [96]).

In order to highlight the effects of including all of the publicly available Planck data, we divide our analysis into two sets of data: Planck TT + BAO + LowP and Planck TT + BAO + AllP. Given the uncertainty around systematic effects in the high- ℓ polarization power spectrum, we take the Planck TT + BAO + LowP constraints to be more robust.

In order to compare the data to our model, we use a modified version of the publicly available Boltzmann code CosmoMC [97] along with the publicly available Planck likelihood code [91] included with the 2015 Planck data release. We made modifications to these codes in order to include the two curvaton parameters r_D and ξ_{lep} . As discussed previously, the parameter r_D only affects the initial conditions, whereas the lepton asymmetry, ξ_{lep} , affects both the initial conditions and the effective number of neutrino species, as well as β -decay processes occurring during BBN. This latter effect alters the primordial light-element abundances, so that from measurements of primordial ^4He and deuterium abundances, we have an independent constraint $|\xi_{\text{lep}}| \lesssim 0.03$ at 95% C.L. [36,39], as discussed in Sec. III.

In our analysis, we try three different priors on ξ_{lep} : first, we consider the constraints to ξ_{lep} from the CMB only imposing a flat prior on ξ_{lep}^2 of $0 \leq \xi_{\text{lep}}^2 \leq 4$; second, we

impose the BBN constraint by placing a Gaussian prior on ξ with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of 0.03; third, we consider the case where $\xi_{\text{lep}} = 0$, removing the neutrino isocurvature mode. We find that both current CMB measurements by Planck and a future cosmic-variance limited experiment (with maximum $\ell = 2200$) are less sensitive to ξ_{lep}^2 than measurements of the light-element abundances.

The observed CMB power spectra can be written in terms of the primordial curvature perturbation power spectrum, $\Delta_\zeta^2(k)$, and the photon transfer function $\Theta_\ell^{i,X}(k)$ for each initial condition i , as

$$C_\ell^{XY} = 4\pi \int_0^\infty \frac{dk}{k} \Delta_\zeta^2(k) \left[\sum_i A_{i\gamma} \Theta_\ell^{i,X}(k) \right] \times \left[\sum_j A_{j\gamma} \Theta_\ell^{j,Y}(k) \right], \quad (23)$$

where $X \in \{T, E\}$ denotes the relevant observable (CMB temperature or E-mode polarization anisotropy).

The primordial curvature perturbation is given in terms of the amplitude parameter A_s :

$$\Delta_\zeta^2(k) \equiv \frac{k^3}{2\pi^2} P_\zeta(k) = A_s \left(\frac{k}{k_0} \right)^{n_s-1}, \quad (24)$$

where $P_\zeta(k)$ is the dimensional power spectrum of ζ , A_s is the primordial scalar amplitude and n_s is the primordial scalar spectral index, and the pivot wave number is taken to be $k_0 = 0.05 \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$. As discussed in Sec. II, we set the running $\alpha_s = 0$. The amplitude parameters

$$A_{i\gamma} \equiv \{A_{ad}, A_{c\gamma}, A_{b\gamma}, A_{\nu\gamma}\} \quad (25)$$

are used to set the mixture of adiabatic and isocurvature modes in the CMB Boltzman code CAMB. It is important to set all these amplitudes correctly in the presence of neutrino isocurvature, as neutrinos contribute to the relativistic energy density at early times, and the neutrino isocurvature density mode is excited in the curvaton model, as we saw in Sec. III. As discussed in the Appendix, using the initial perturbation values δ_c , δ_b , δ_γ , and δ_ν for each perturbation mode used in CAMB, we have that $A_{b\gamma} = S_{b\gamma}/\zeta - R_\nu S_{\nu\gamma}/\zeta$, $A_{c\gamma} = S_{c\gamma}/\zeta - R_\nu S_{\nu\gamma}/\zeta$, and $A_{\nu\gamma} = 3S_{\nu\gamma}R_\gamma/4\zeta$, where $R_\gamma \equiv 1 - R_\nu$ is the fraction of relativistic energy in photons. We apply these relations when running our MCMCs for each of the curvaton-decay scenarios enumerated in Sec. III, along with Table I and Eq. (16).

Before presenting constraints to r_D and ξ_{lep} , it is instructive to consider a “model independent” parameterization of the totally correlated (or anticorrelated) isocurvature modes. Figure 3 gives us a sense of what to expect from this exercise. First, note that a 20% contribution from totally correlated CDM isocurvature (blue curves) can

produce a deficit of power on large scales while also causing a significant change at around the first peak in the TT power spectrum. Given the mild tension between the best-fit theoretical power spectrum and the relatively low-temperature quadrupole (at the level of a little more than 1 standard deviation), we expect the data to prefer a slightly negative value for $S_{m\gamma}$. The matter isocurvature also has a significant effect on the TE power spectrum between $100 \lesssim \ell \lesssim 500$.

The introduction of a 10% contribution from neutrino isocurvature (orange curves) significantly changes the TT power spectrum at nearly all scales, as well as the TE and EE power spectrum on scales with $\ell \gtrsim 100$. We therefore expect that the CMB data will be more sensitive to $S_{\nu\gamma}$ than to $S_{m\gamma}$.

The results presented in Fig. 4 confirm our expectations: the Planck TT + BAO + LowP (red curves) prefers a slightly anticorrelated matter isocurvature amplitude, and when all of the polarization data are included (blue curves), the constraints shift towards a purely adiabatic spectrum. We find that the Planck TT + BAO + LowP places a constraint $S_{m\gamma} = -0.19 \pm 0.18$ and $S_{\nu\gamma} = 0.04^{+0.18}_{-0.16}$, whereas Planck TT + BAO + AllP gives $S_{m\gamma} = -0.06 \pm 0.16$ and $S_{\nu\gamma} = 0.05 \pm 0.11$ at 68% C.L.

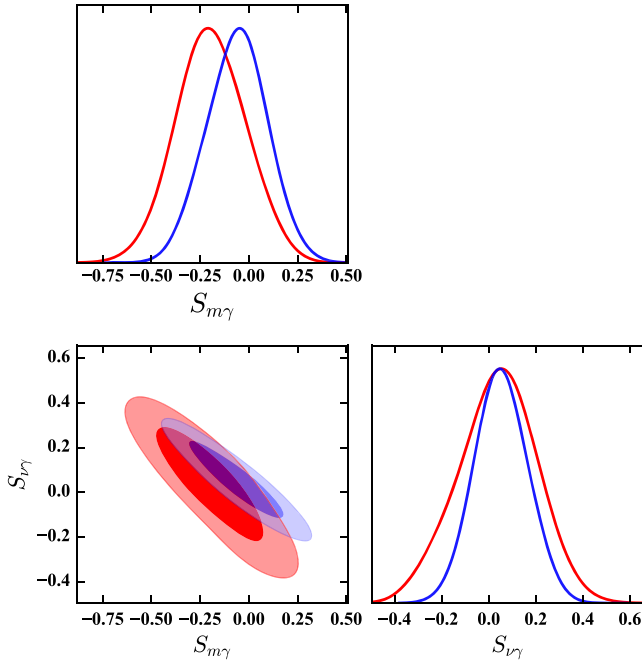


FIG. 4. The posteriors for the correlated isocurvature amplitudes $S_{m\gamma}$ and $S_{\nu\gamma}$; the red curves show constraints using Planck TT + BAO + LowP, and the blue curves show constraints using Planck TT + BAO + AllP. Note that at the level of about 1 standard deviation, the LowP case is better fit by a totally anticorrelated matter isocurvature component, which leads to a suppression of power on large angular scales. When all of the polarization data are included, this preference is less dramatic.

As was noted in Ref. [35], the difference between these constraints may be driven by a handful of data points around $\ell \approx 160$. This can be seen by eye in Fig. 3: in the top panel, which shows the TT spectrum, the large-scale residuals are significantly below zero, preferring totally *anticorrelated* matter and neutrino-density isocurvature (dashed curves); in the TE spectrum, there are a few data points around $\ell \approx 160$ which have residuals significantly above and below zero. As the isocurvature curves show, these data introduce a tension between totally correlated and anticorrelated isocurvature modes. We note that this tension may be a significant driver in the difference between the LowP and AllP constraints on isocurvature perturbations, although we do not explore this issue further.

As the data are well fit by a Universe with purely adiabatic perturbations, curvaton scenarios that fit have r_D and ξ_{lep} values that produce adiabatic perturbations. This immediately eliminates the scenarios $(b_{\text{after}}, c_{\text{after}}, L_{y_L})$ and $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{y_L})$. We also note that the case where $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{after}}, L_{y_L})$ will produce a huge isocurvature perturbation, unless r_D exceeds the bounds from non-Gaussianity and ξ_{lep} exceeds the BBN bounds. This scenario is thus ruled out to high significance as well. We are then left with 18 scenarios which may be consistent with the data.

Each of the allowed 18 scenarios yields zero-isocurvature contributions to CMB power spectra if $A_{m\gamma} = 0$ —i.e., as long as they correspond to a compensated isocurvature mode. We show the value of r_D in each of these scenarios for which $A_{m\gamma} = 0$ in Table II, along with the constraints to r_D when $\xi_{\text{lep}} = 0$.

In addition to running MCMCs to obtain constraints, we perform a Fisher-matrix analysis to forecast the sensitivity of CMB data to $\ln(r_D)$ and ξ_{lep}^2 . We include these parameters, as well as the standard six Λ CDM parameters. We apply the Fisher-matrix formalism as described in Ref. [98]. In this analysis, we also include a BBN prior on the primordial ^4He abundance, with error $\sigma_{Y_{\text{He}}} = 0.005$.

TABLE II. Constraints to r_D (with $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 = 0$) using Planck TT + BAO + LowP to those models which can yield vanishing isocurvature perturbations as seen in any two-point correlation function. Note that in the scenario $(b_{\text{after}}, c_{\text{after}}, L_{y_L})$, we quote a constraint to χ_D which is related to r_D , as discussed in more detail in Sec. IV B.

Scenario	$r_D (A_{m\gamma} = 0)$	r_D (95% CL)
$(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{y_L})$	$0.1580^{+0.0042}_{-0.0040}$	$0.1602^{+0.0051}_{-0.0047}$
$(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$	$0.8373^{+0.0042}_{-0.0043}$	$0.8492^{+0.0099}_{-0.0096}$
$(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{after}}, L_{y_L})$	1	> 0.9578
$(b_{\text{after}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$	1	> 0.9919
$(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$	1	> 0.9931
$(b_{\text{after}}, c_{\text{after}}, L_{y_L})$	1	> 0.9973

Numerical derivatives are evaluated using a standard two-sided two-point numerical derivative, except for the parameters $\ln r_D$ and ξ_{lep}^2 , for which a one-sided seven-point rule was applied to obtain sufficiently convergent numerical derivatives. Additionally, for $\Omega_b h^2$, a two-sided seven-point rule was used to guarantee numerical convergence. For $\ln(10^{10} A_s)$, the derivative dC_ℓ^{XY}/dA_s was evaluated analytically, as $C_\ell^{XY} \propto A_s$, obviating the need to compute a numerical derivative for this parameter. These results are used both to verify that our MCMC results for Planck data are reasonable and to forecast the ideal sensitivity of a cosmic-variance limited CMB polarization experiment to curvaton-generated isocurvature perturbations.

Fiducial values for $\Omega_b h^2$, $\Omega_c h^2$, Ω_Λ , A_s , n_s , and τ were set to the marginalized means for these parameters in a Λ CDM-only MCMC run. For the lepton asymmetry, we used $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 = 0$ as the fiducial value. For all curvaton scenarios except $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{y_L})$ and $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$, we used the fiducial value $r_D = 1$, guaranteeing that the fiducial model has adiabatic perturbations. For the scenarios $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{y_L})$ and $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$, we used fiducial values corresponding to zero isocurvature between radiation and nonrelativistic matter (i.e., $A_{m\gamma} = 0$), corresponding to the r_D values given in the middle column of Table II.

We now present our constraints to curvaton-decay scenarios, grouped by the character of their effects on CMB power spectra. We begin by discussing scenarios for which there is nonzero isocurvature unless $\xi = 0$ and $r_D = \Omega_i/\Omega_m$, where i denotes baryons or CDM. We then move on to a scenario showing a total degeneracy between ξ_{lep}^2 and r_D at the level of isocurvature amplitudes. We finish by discussing scenarios for which all isocurvature modes vanish when $r_D = 1$.

A. Constraints to baryon number or CDM production before curvaton decay

The two decay scenarios which produce compensated isocurvature modes are $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{y_L})$ and $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$. As shown in Table I, the isocurvature contribution vanishes (i.e., is purely compensated) when $\xi_{\text{lep}} = 0$ and $r_D = \Omega_b/\Omega_m$ for $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{y_L})$ or $r_D = \Omega_c/\Omega_m$ for $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$. In addition to this, if r_D is greater than the previous values, the matter isocurvature is anticorrelated with the adiabatic mode, leading to a suppression of the large-scale temperature power spectrum. As expected, constraints from Planck TT + BAO + LowP lead to values of r_D which are slightly *larger* than the purely compensated case, since that leads to a suppression of the large-scale temperature power spectrum. Marginalizing over ξ_{lep}^2 for $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{y_L})$, we find that at 95% C.L., $r_D = 0.1619_{-0.0053}^{+0.0055}$ and $\Omega_b/\Omega_m = 0.1580_{-0.0041}^{+0.0043}$; for $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$ we find that $r_D = 0.856_{-0.014}^{+0.015}$ and $\Omega_c/\Omega_m = 0.8401_{-0.0059}^{+0.0063}$.

Constraints to r_D in these two scenarios are significantly different when all of the polarization data are included. In this case, marginalizing over ξ_{lep}^2 for $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{y_L})$, we find that at 95% C.L., $r_D = 0.1595_{-0.0041}^{+0.0044}$ and $\Omega_b/\Omega_m = 0.1570_{-0.0033}^{+0.0035}$; for $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$ we find that $r_D = 0.853_{-0.014}^{+0.015}$ and $\Omega_c/\Omega_m = 0.8455_{-0.0045}^{+0.0052}$. We can see that in both scenarios, r_D is constrained to be significantly closer to its compensated values when all of the polarization data are used.

The constraint to ξ_{lep}^2 in these two scenarios is particularly interesting, since the compensated isocurvature leads to a stricter Planck/BAO constraint. Looking at Eq. (22), we can see that the smaller r_D is, the larger the neutrino isocurvature contribution. This means that the Planck/BAO constraints to ξ_{lep}^2 for the scenario $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{y_L})$ are the most constraining with $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 \leq 0.0164$ at 95% C.L., as seen in Fig. 5. Although this is not competitive with constraints inferred from measurements of the primordial light-element abundances [33,36–39], $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 \leq 0.001$ at 95% C.L., it is the tightest constraint to ξ_{lep}^2 using only Planck/BAO data.

Since the value of r_D is larger in the scenario $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$, the constraint to ξ_{lep}^2 in this case is not as restrictive, giving $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 \leq 0.368$ at 95% C.L. As shown in Fig. 2, however, this is more restrictive than the upper limit placed on $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 \leq 0.5$ from its contribution to the total radiative energy density of the Universe, showing that this constraint is driven by the effect the lepton asymmetry has on neutrino isocurvature perturbations.

The constraint to ξ_{lep}^2 does not change significantly when including all of the polarization data: for the scenario $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$, the constraint becomes $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 \leq 0.0165$; and for $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$, it becomes $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 \leq 0.348$.

As shown in the bottom panels of Figs. 5 and 6, the marginalized 1D constraint on r_D is fairly insensitive to how we treat ξ_{lep}^2 . In those panels, the red curve shows the constraint arising from flat priors on ξ_{lep}^2 . The blue curve shows the constraint that arises when ξ_{lep}^2 has the BBN prior $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 \leq 0.001$ at 95% C.L. The orange curve shows the constraint obtained when we assume $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 = 0$.

The values of r_D allowed by Planck/BAO data in these scenarios also imply a non-Gaussian signature in the CMB. The predicted level of this signature can be determined through Eq. (5). We show the predicted ranges for the amplitude of this signal, f_{nl} , in Fig. 7. The scenario $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$ predicts $f_{\text{nl}} = 5.92 \pm 0.26$, and $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$ predicts that $f_{\text{nl}} = -0.919_{-0.040}^{+0.034}$ at 95% C.L.

Current data impose the constraint $f_{\text{nl}} = 2.5 \pm 5.7$ [45]. The scenario $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{y_L})$ implies a particularly large f_{nl} value, which could be sensitively tested using measurements of scale-dependent bias in future galaxy surveys

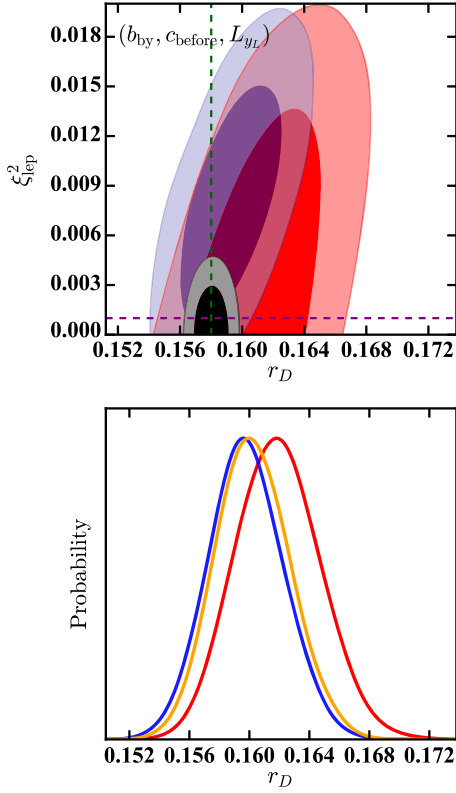


FIG. 5. Constraints to r_D and ξ_{lep}^2 for scenario $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{yL})$. Top: The marginalized 2D constraints to both r_D and ξ_{lep}^2 . The red regions show the current constraints using Planck TT + BAO + LowP data, the blue regions show constraints using Planck TT + BAO + AllP, and the black regions show the projected constraints for a cosmic-variance limited CMB experiment which measures out to $\ell_{\text{max}} = 2200$, obtained from a Fisher-matrix analysis. In this panel, a flat prior is imposed on ξ_{lep}^2 , as discussed in the text. The dashed vertical green line gives the value of r_D for which the isocurvature is totally compensated (i.e. $A_{m\gamma} = 0$); the dashed horizontal purple line gives the 95% C.L. upper limit on ξ_{lep}^2 from measurements of the primordial light element abundances. Bottom: Marginalized 1D constraints to r_D using Planck TT + BAO + LowP under a variety of assumptions for ξ_{lep}^2 : flat prior on ξ_{lep}^2 (red), BBN prior on ξ_{lep}^2 (blue), and $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 = 0$ (orange).

[46,47] or measurements of the matter bispectrum from high-redshift 21 cm experiments [48–50]. The scenario $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{yL})$, which makes more modest predictions, could be tested with high-redshift 21 cm experiments [48–50].

Future CMB measurements will greatly improve upon these constraints. As shown by the black ellipses in Figs. 5 and 6, a cosmic-variance limited CMB experiment which measures both the temperature and polarization power spectra out to $\ell_{\text{max}} = 2200$ will give a factor of 4.3 increase in sensitivity to ξ_{lep}^2 , a factor of 3.5 increase in sensitivity to r_D for the scenario $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{yL})$, a factor of 11 increase in sensitivity to ξ_{lep}^2 , and a factor of 4 increase in sensitivity to r_D for the scenario $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{yL})$. Note that even with

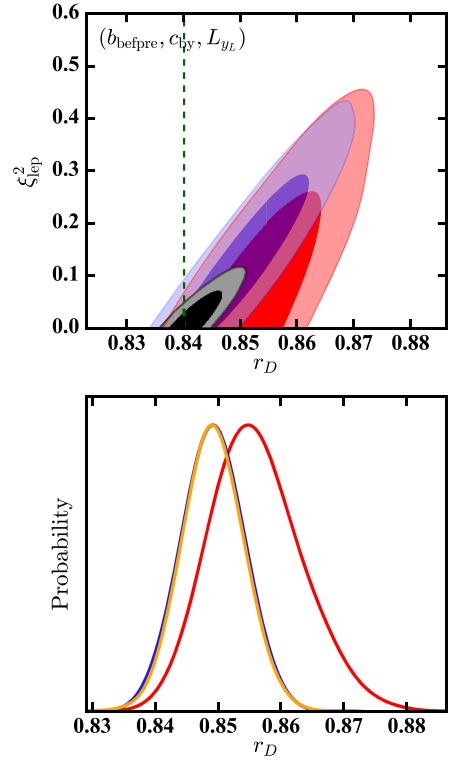


FIG. 6. Constraints to r_D and ξ_{lep}^2 for the scenario $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{yL})$. Top: The marginalized 2D constraints to both r_D and ξ_{lep}^2 . The red regions show the current constraints using Planck TT + BAO + LowP data, the blue regions show constraints using Planck TT + BAO + AllP, and the black regions show the projected constraints for a cosmic-variance limited CMB experiment which measures out to $\ell_{\text{max}} = 2200$, obtained from a Fisher-matrix analysis. In this panel, a flat prior is imposed on ξ_{lep}^2 , as discussed in the text. Bottom: Marginalized 1D constraints to r_D using Planck TT + BAO + LowP under a variety of assumptions for ξ_{lep}^2 : flat prior on ξ_{lep}^2 (red), BBN prior on ξ_{lep}^2 (blue), and $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 = 0$ (orange).

the increased sensitivity, CMB/BAO measurements of ξ_{lep}^2 are still not as sensitive as measurements of the primordial light-element abundances.

B. Constraints to baryon and CDM production after curvaton decay

In the scenario where both the baryon number and CDM are produced after curvaton decay, while lepton number is produced by its decay, the initial conditions are completely determined by the level of neutrino isocurvature alone, as shown in Table I. Looking at Eq. (22), we can see this produces a perfect degeneracy between r_D and ξ_{lep}^2 : the level of isocurvature can be made to be arbitrarily small for any value of $r_D \leq 1$ with a small enough value for ξ_{lep}^2 . In order to determine the allowed region of parameter space, it is convenient to define a new parameter, χ_D :

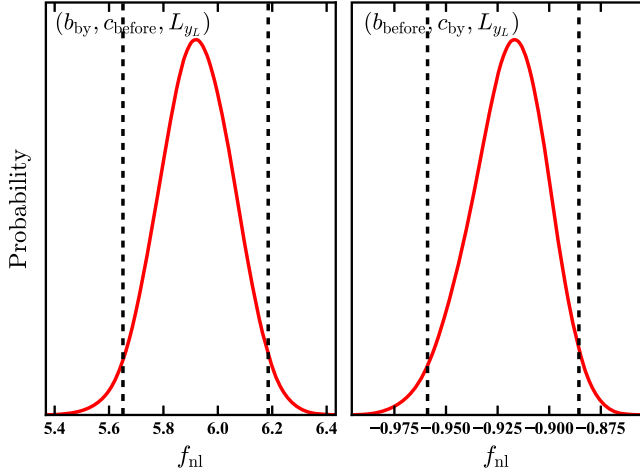


FIG. 7. Predicted value of the non-Gaussianity parameter f_{nl} for the scenarios $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{before}}, L_{yL})$ and $(b_{\text{before}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{yL})$ for parameter values which are consistent with our limits (on isocurvature and the radiative energy density at decoupling) from Planck/BAO data (red). The vertical dashed lines indicate the 95% C.L. range of these predictions.

$$\frac{1}{\chi_D} - 1 \equiv \frac{\xi_{\text{lep}}^2}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{r_D} - 1 \right). \quad (26)$$

The constraints to χ_D and ξ_{lep}^2 are shown in Fig. 8.

As discussed in Sec. III B, even in the absence of neutrino isocurvature, Planck/BAO data impose the

constraint $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 \leq 0.49$ (at 95% C.L.), due to the effect of ξ_{lep}^2 on N_{eff} . We have also seen that measurements of the primordial light-element abundances further constrain $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 \leq 0.001$ at 95% C.L. The unshaded region of the rightmost panel of Fig. 8 shows the currently allowed region of the $r_D - \xi_{\text{lep}}^2$ parameter space in this scenario.

The Planck TT + BAO + LowP data place the constraints $1 - \chi_D \leq 0.0027$ and $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 \leq 0.5$ at 95% C.L. These data have a slight preference for nonzero ξ_{lep}^2 due to its additional contribution to the radiative energy density. This preference has been seen in previous analyses [35,99,100]. When all the polarization data are used, the preference for a nonzero ξ_{lep}^2 disappears but is replaced by a slight preference for $\chi_D < 1$, as can be seen in the blue curves in the left panel of Fig. 8. In this case, we have $1 - \chi_D \leq 0.0025$ and $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 \leq 0.33$ at 95% C.L.

Given that any value of r_D is consistent with the Planck/BAO data, this scenario does not make a specific prediction for a level of non-Gaussianity. Instead, current data ($f_{\text{nl}} = 2.5 \pm 5.7$ [45]) allow us to conclude that $r_D \geq 0.12$ at 95% C.L. This constraint is shown in the left-hand panel of Fig. 8 as the vertical dashed line.

Future measurements of the CMB will more sensitive to this curvaton-decay scenario, as shown by the black curves in the left and center panels of Fig. 8. Using a Fisher-matrix analysis, we find that a cosmic-variance limited experiment which measures both the temperature and polarization

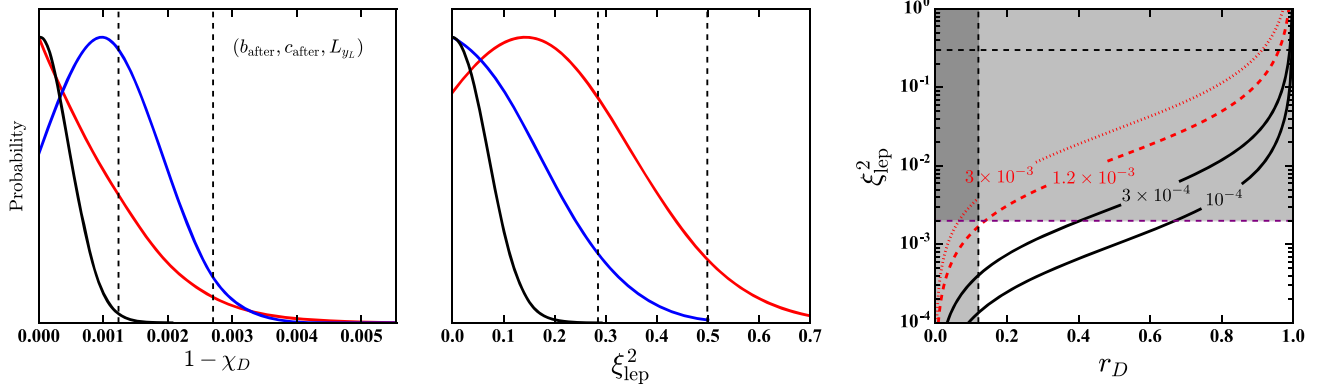


FIG. 8. Marginalized 1D constraints to a scenario in which lepton number is produced by curvaton decay, while baryon number and CDM are produced after curvaton decay. For the left and middle panels, the red curve shows constraints using Planck TT + BAO + LowP, the blue curve shows constraints using Planck TT + BAO + AllP, and the black curve shows projected constraints for a cosmic-variance limited CMB experiment which measures out to $\ell_{\text{max}} = 2200$, obtained from a Fisher-matrix analysis. The vertical dashed lines indicate the 95% C.L. upper limit to each parameter using the Planck TT + BAO + LowP data. Left-hand panel: The 1D marginalized posterior for $1 - \chi_D$, where χ_D is defined in Eq. (26). Middle panel: The 1D marginalized posterior on ξ_{lep}^2 from CMB/BAO observations only. Right-hand panel: A contour plot showing the relationship between χ_D , r_D , and ξ_{lep}^2 . The dotted red contour shows the 68% C.L. upper limit on $1 - \chi_D$ from Planck TT + BAO + LowP; the dashed red contour shows the 95% C.L. upper limit on $1 - \chi_D$ from Planck TT + BAO + LowP. The vertical dashed line shows the 95% C.L. lower limit on r_D from constraints to the level of non-Gaussianity in the CMB; the horizontal dashed lines show the 95% C.L. upper limits on ξ_{lep}^2 from the Planck TT + BAO + LowP data (black) and measurements of the primordial light-element abundances (red). The shaded region is currently ruled out at 95% C.L.

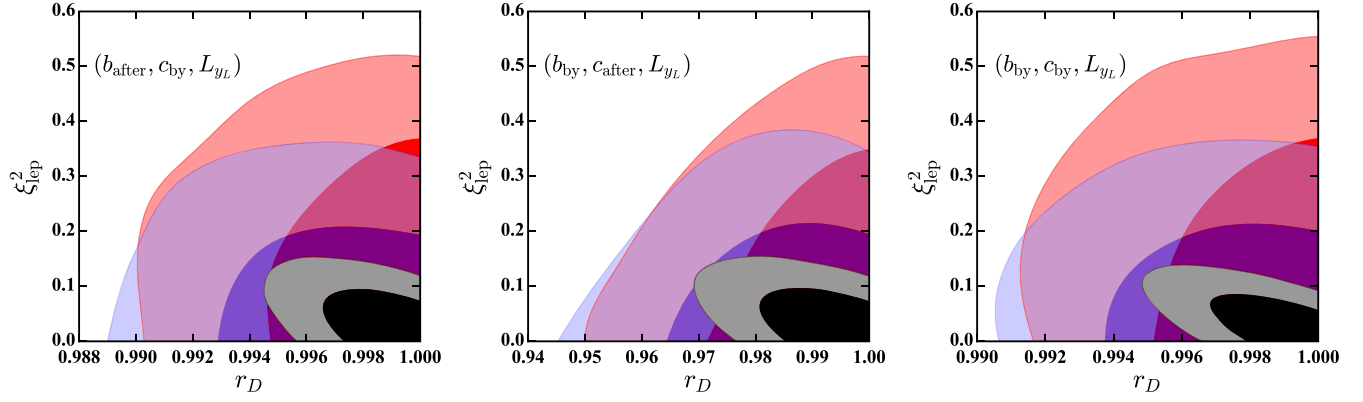


FIG. 9. Constraints to the three cases where the baryon number and/or CDM is produced after the curvaton decays. The red regions show the current constraints using Planck TT + BAO + LowP data, the blue regions show constraints using Planck TT + BAO + AllP, and the black regions show the projected constraints for a cosmic-variance limited CMB experiment which measures out to $\ell_{\max} = 2200$, obtained from a Fisher-matrix analysis. In all cases, the inner contour corresponds to 68% C.L., and the outer contour corresponds to 95% C.L. In this panel, a flat prior is imposed on ξ_{lep}^2 , as discussed in the text. In these three cases, the initial conditions are purely adiabatic when $r_D = 1$.

power spectra out to $\ell = 2200$ will be 4 times more sensitive to χ_D and 3 times more sensitive to ξ_{lep}^2 .

C. Constraints to remaining scenarios

As shown in Table I, unlike the other cases considered, these three scenarios yield purely adiabatic initial conditions when $r_D = 1$. This has important implications for Planck/BAO constraints to ξ_{lep}^2 in these scenarios. From Eq. (22), it is clear that the level of neutrino isocurvature in these models is negligible. As a result, the sensitivity of Planck/BAO data to ξ_{lep}^2 comes solely from its contribution to the total radiative energy density of the Universe.

This expectation is borne out in Fig. 9, since all three scenarios give nearly the same 95% C.L. upper limit from the Planck/BAO data for ξ_{lep}^2 : for $(b_{\text{after}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$, $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 \leq 0.42$; for $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{after}}, L_{y_L})$, $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 \leq 0.40$; for $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$, $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 \leq 0.44$. When using all of the polarization data (blue regions in Fig. 9), the sensitivity to ξ_{lep}^2 is significantly improved. In all three cases, the 95% confidence upper limit to ξ_{lep}^2 is a factor of ≈ 0.75 of its value for less complete polarization data.

The constraint to r_D in each scenario varies because of the specific prefactor generated in each case. Looking at Table I, we can see that the overall matter isocurvature in scenario $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{after}}, L_{y_L})$ is suppressed by the small factor $\Omega_b/\Omega_m \approx 0.15$. Because of this, we expect the constraint to r_D in that case to be the least restrictive. The factor $\Omega_c/\Omega_m \approx 0.8$ appears in the expression for the isocurvature amplitude in the scenario $(b_{\text{after}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$, leading to a moderate suppression of the matter isocurvature. Finally, since the scenario $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$ contains no suppression, we expect the most restrictive constraint on r_D to occur in this case. All of these expectations are borne out, as shown

in Fig. 9. The 95% C.L. lower limit for $(b_{\text{after}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$ is $r_D \geq 0.992$. For $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{after}}, L_{y_L})$, the limit is $r_D \geq 0.963$. Finally, for $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$, the limit is $r_D \geq 0.993$. When using all of the polarization data (blue regions in Fig. 9), the sensitivity to r_D is nearly unchanged.

The values of r_D in these scenarios which are consistent with the Planck/BAO data lead to a non-Gaussian signal. The predicted level of this signal can be determined through Eq. (5). Note that the predicted values of f_{nl} are bounded from below, since when $r_D = 1$ we have $f_{\text{nl}} = -1.25$. We show the predicted ranges for the amplitude of this signal,

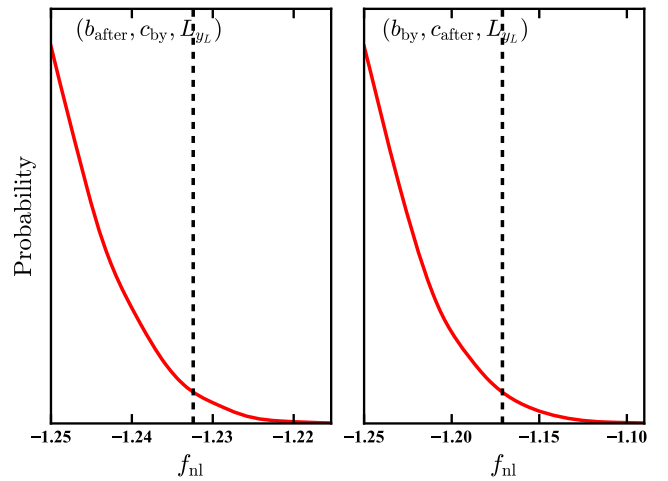


FIG. 10. Predicted value of the non-Gaussianity parameter f_{nl} for the scenarios $(b_{\text{after}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$ and $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{after}}, L_{y_L})$ for parameter values which are consistent with our limits (on isocurvature and the radiative energy density at decoupling) from Planck/BAO data (red). The vertical dashed lines indicate the 95% C.L. range of these predictions. The results for the $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$ scenario are indistinguishable from those for the $(b_{\text{after}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$ scenario.

f_{nl} , in Fig. 10. Since the upper limit on r_D for the scenarios $(b_{\text{after}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$ and $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{by}}, L_{y_L})$ is more restrictive, the 95% C.L. upper limit on the *predicted* level of non-Gaussianity in these scenarios is more restrictive with $-1.25 \leq f_{\text{nl}} \leq -1.23$, whereas for $(b_{\text{by}}, c_{\text{after}}, L_{y_L})$, we have $-1.25 \leq f_{\text{nl}} \leq -1.17$. Current Planck data indicate that $f_{\text{nl}} = 2.5 \pm 5.7$ [45], and so both of these scenarios are consistent with current constraints to primordial non-Gaussianity. These f_{nl} values could, however, be tested using future measurements of the matter bispectrum from high-redshift 21 cm experiments [48–50].

Future CMB measurements will greatly improve these constraints. As shown by the black ellipses in Fig. 9, a cosmic-variance limited CMB experiment which measures both the temperature and polarization power spectra out to $\ell_{\text{max}} = 2200$ will give a factor of 3.5 increase in sensitivity to ξ_{lep}^2 and a factor of 2 increase in sensitivity to r_D for each of the three scenarios considered in this subsection.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The curvaton scenario presents a rich and interesting alternative to standard single-field slow-roll inflationary models of early-Universe physics. There are 27 curvaton-decay scenarios, distinguished by whether baryon number, lepton number, and CDM are produced before, by, or after curvaton decay. Although some are better motivated theoretically than others, we have presented constraints to all logical possibilities to fully explore the curvaton parameter space. Of these, 18 are currently allowed by CMB and large-scale structure measurements.

Sensitivity to r_D , a parameter describing the curvaton energy density, comes from the effects of nonadiabatic initial conditions on the CMB, as well as the introduction of non-Gaussian statistics. Constraints on ξ_{lep}^2 , the lepton-number chemical potential, come from the effects of nonadiabatic initial conditions on the CMB, as well as its contribution to the total radiative energy density.

We compared predictions for CMB anisotropy power spectra in these 18 scenarios with Planck CMB measurements and the location of the BAO peak. The CMB data is divided between large-scale and small-scale measurements. As noted in Refs. [34,35], the inclusion of the small-scale polarization data significantly improves sensitivity to isocurvature perturbation. We find that, when the small-scale polarization data is also used to measure the curvaton scenario parameters, the improved sensitivity is less significant, due, in part, to degeneracies between parameters.

For cases where $r_D = 1$ restores totally adiabatic perturbations, we find limits of $r_D > 0.96 - 0.997$ at 95% C.L., depending on the precise decay scenario. In these cases, constraints to ξ_{lep}^2 are primarily driven by its effect on the relativistic energy density with $\xi_{\text{lep}}^2 \leq 0.5$ at 95% C.L. These scenarios (with the exception of the decay

scenario in which both CDM and baryons are produced after curvaton decay) predict $f_{\text{nl}} \sim -1.25$, a value which could be tested by future high-redshift 21-cm surveys [48–50]. When both CDM and baryons are produced after curvaton decay, r_D and ξ_{lep}^2 are completely degenerate and no specific prediction for f_{nl} can be made.

The most interesting cases from an observational point of view are those in which baryon number is produced by curvaton decay, and CDM before, or vice versa. The data then require that $r_D = 0.160 \pm 0.004$ or $r_D = 0.850 \pm 0.009$ at 95% confidence for these two cases, respectively. This window results from the requirement that the baryon and CDM isocurvature fluctuations nearly cancel, making testable predictions for future experiments.

First of all, there must be a compensated isocurvature perturbation between baryons and CDM to obtain a small overall isocurvature amplitude [41]. In the curvaton model, this CIP must be totally correlated with ζ , and a future CMB experiment (such as CMB Stage IV [101]) could test the scenario in which baryon number is generated by curvaton decay and CDM before [79]. The scenario in which CDM is generated by curvaton decay and baryon number before is inaccessible to CMB searches for compensated isocurvature perturbations [79].

Second of all, in these decay scenarios the perturbations are non-Gaussian. The non-Gaussian signal is larger than in the cases where $r_D = 1$, since the limit of adiabatic perturbations corresponds to $r_D < 1$ in these scenarios. We find that when baryon number is produced by curvaton decay and CDM before, the parameter values allowed by the CMB power spectra/BAO data predict that $f_{\text{nl}} = 5.92 \pm 0.26$. This is still within the current limits to f_{nl} from the CMB bispectrum and may be detected by future galaxy surveys [46] (through scale-dependent bias) and high-redshift 21 cm experiments [48–50]. If CDM is produced by and baryon number is produced before curvaton decay, the model predicts $f_{\text{nl}} = -0.919^{+0.034}_{-0.04}$; detection is more challenging, but perhaps possible with high-redshift 21 cm experiments [48–50].

If lepton number is produced by curvaton decay, the requirement that neutrino isocurvature perturbations satisfy constraints imposes a limit on ξ_{lep} . If baryon number is produced by curvaton decay, CDM after, and lepton number by the decay, the Planck data require $\xi_{\text{lep}} \leq 0.13$, much tighter than the constraint to ξ_{lep} obtained from the overall radiation energy density at the surface of last scattering.

Conservatively speaking, future CMB experiments may bring an additional factor of ~ 3 improvement in sensitivity to deviations of r_D from values consistent with purely adiabatic fluctuations. Depending on the precise character of small-scale polarized foregrounds [102], primary CMB polarization anisotropies could be measured at multipole scales as high as $\ell \sim 4000$, further improving sensitivity to curvaton-generated isocurvature. As such, it would be

interesting to repeat the Fisher analysis of this paper for a variety of specific curvaton potentials, self-consistently including isocurvature as well as variations in the spectral index n_s and running α_s of primordial density perturbations.

Furthermore, primordial initial conditions should have an imprint on the shape of the BAO peak, going beyond the simple location of the peak in real space. This effect could yield an additional test of the curvaton model, if it can be disentangled from redshift-space distortions and nonlinearities.

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APPENDIX: DERIVATION OF RELATION BETWEEN ISOCURVATURE AMPLITUDE AND INITIAL MODE AMPLITUDE

We now derive relationships between the mode amplitudes $A_{i\gamma}$ used in CAMB and the physical isocurvature amplitudes $S_{i\gamma}$ predicted by the curvaton-decay scenarios in Table I. In terms of the curvature perturbation on hypersurfaces of constant single-species energy density (ζ_i), we have

$$S_{i\gamma} \equiv 3(\zeta_i - \zeta_\gamma) = -3\mathcal{H}\left(\frac{\delta\rho_i}{\rho'_i} - \frac{\delta\rho_\gamma}{\rho'_\gamma}\right), \quad (\text{A1})$$

where $\delta\rho_i = \rho_i\Delta_i$, the prime indicates a derivative with respect to conformal time, and \mathcal{H} is the conformal Hubble rate (and $\mathcal{H} = aH$).

The continuity equation dictates that

$$\dot{\rho}_i = -3H\rho_i(1 + w_i) \rightarrow \rho'_i = -3\mathcal{H}\rho_i(1 + w_i). \quad (\text{A2})$$

Therefore, we can write the isocurvature perturbation in terms of the relative energy-density perturbation Δ_i :

$$S_{i\gamma} = \frac{1}{1 + w_i} \Delta_i - \frac{3}{4} \Delta_\gamma. \quad (\text{A3})$$

We can now see that adiabatic initial conditions take the usual form

$$\Delta_c = \Delta_b = \frac{3}{4} \Delta_\gamma = \frac{3}{4} \Delta_\nu. \quad (\text{A4})$$

Now we can also see how to translate the conditions given here to the initial conditions specified in a Boltzmann solver such as CAMB. For example, with CDM isocurvature we have

$$\begin{aligned} S_{c\gamma} &= \Delta_c - \frac{3}{4} \Delta_\gamma \\ &= A_{c\gamma} \left[1 - 2\Omega_{c,0}\tau + 3\Omega_{c,0}\tau^2 - \frac{3}{4} \left(-\frac{8}{3}\Omega_{c,0}\tau + 4\Omega_{c,0}\tau^2 \right) \right] \\ &= A_{c\gamma}\zeta, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A5})$$

where we have applied the superhorizon power-series solution for the CDM isocurvature mode from Ref. [103] and then evaluated it at initial conformal time $\tau = 0$. This means that if this mode is excited with an amplitude $A_{c\gamma}$ (relative to the adiabatic mode), then $S_{c\gamma} = A_{c\gamma}\zeta$.

When we excite multiple isocurvature modes, then the overall isocurvature is the linear combination of each mode. Exciting both the CDM (with amplitude $A_{c\gamma}$) and baryon isocurvature (with amplitude $A_{b\gamma}$) modes leads to

$$S_{c\gamma} = \Delta_c - \frac{3}{4} \Delta_\gamma = A_{c\gamma}\zeta, \quad (\text{A6})$$

$$S_{b\gamma} = \Delta_b - \frac{3}{4} \Delta_\gamma = A_{b\gamma}\zeta. \quad (\text{A7})$$

Things get more interesting when we consider the excitation of both matter and neutrino-density isocurvature. The linear combination of CDM, baryon, and neutrino-density isocurvature gives initial density contrasts (applying the power-series solutions from Ref. [103] again):

$$\Delta_\gamma = A_{c\gamma}\Delta_{\gamma,0} + \frac{R_b}{R_c}A_{b\gamma}\Delta_{\gamma,0} - A_{\nu\gamma}\frac{R_\nu}{R_\gamma}, \quad (\text{A8})$$

$$\Delta_c = A_{c\gamma}\left(1 + \frac{3}{4}\Delta_{\gamma,0}\right) + \frac{3}{4}\frac{R_b}{R_c}\Delta_{\gamma,0}A_{b\gamma}, \quad (\text{A9})$$

$$\Delta_b = \frac{3}{4}\Delta_{\gamma,0}A_{c\gamma} + \left(1 + \frac{3}{4}\Delta_{\gamma,0}\frac{R_b}{R_c}\right)A_{b\gamma}, \quad (\text{A10})$$

$$\Delta_\nu = A_{c\gamma}\Delta_{\gamma,0} + \frac{R_b}{R_c}\Delta_{\gamma,0}A_{b\gamma} + A_{\nu\gamma}, \quad (\text{A11})$$

where $\Delta_{\gamma,0}$ is a constant, $R_c = \rho_c/(\rho_c + \rho_b)$, $R_b = \rho_b/(\rho_c + \rho_b)$, and $R_\nu = \rho_\nu/(\rho_\gamma + \rho_\nu)$.

Applying Eq. (A3), we then find that

$$S_{c\gamma}/\zeta = \left(A_{c\gamma} + \frac{3}{4}\frac{R_\nu}{R_\gamma}A_{\nu\gamma} \right), \quad (\text{A12})$$

$$S_{b\gamma}/\zeta = \left(A_{b\gamma} + \frac{3R_\nu}{4R_\gamma} A_{\nu\gamma} \right), \quad (\text{A13})$$

$$S_{\nu\gamma}/\zeta = A_{b\gamma}R_b + A_{c\gamma}R_c + \frac{3R_\nu}{4R_\gamma}. \quad (\text{A14})$$

Solving this set of equations for the initial condition amplitudes in terms of the isocurvature amplitudes, we obtain

$$A_{c\gamma} = S_{c\gamma}/\zeta + (R_\gamma - 1)S_{\nu\gamma}/\zeta, \quad (\text{A15})$$

$$A_{b\gamma} = S_{b\gamma}/\zeta + (R_\gamma - 1)S_{\nu\gamma}/\zeta, \quad (\text{A16})$$

$$A_{\nu\gamma} = \frac{3}{4}R_\gamma S_{\nu\gamma}/\zeta. \quad (\text{A17})$$

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