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Limit on neutrinos absolute mass scale from the Planck satellite

Massive neutrinos leave peculiar imprints in the different cosmological data sets allowing cosmology to test their absolute mass scale.

The cosmic microwave background (CMB) anisotropies has always been considered a powerful probe in this sense.

Planck has a wide frequency coverage designed to provide accurate discrimination of the Galactic emission.

This unprecedented precision has triggered the search for fine effects in CMB due to the slightly different

A careful statistical analysis is required for obtaining robust results.

For both the standard cosmological model and its extensions that include massive neutrinos, we compare the

We show that results from the two methods are remarkably consistent and that this study allows a better un-

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