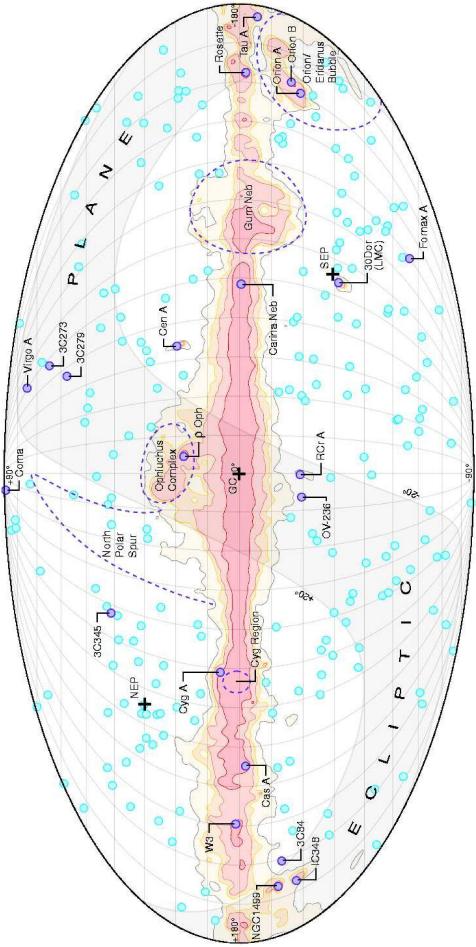


## Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP):

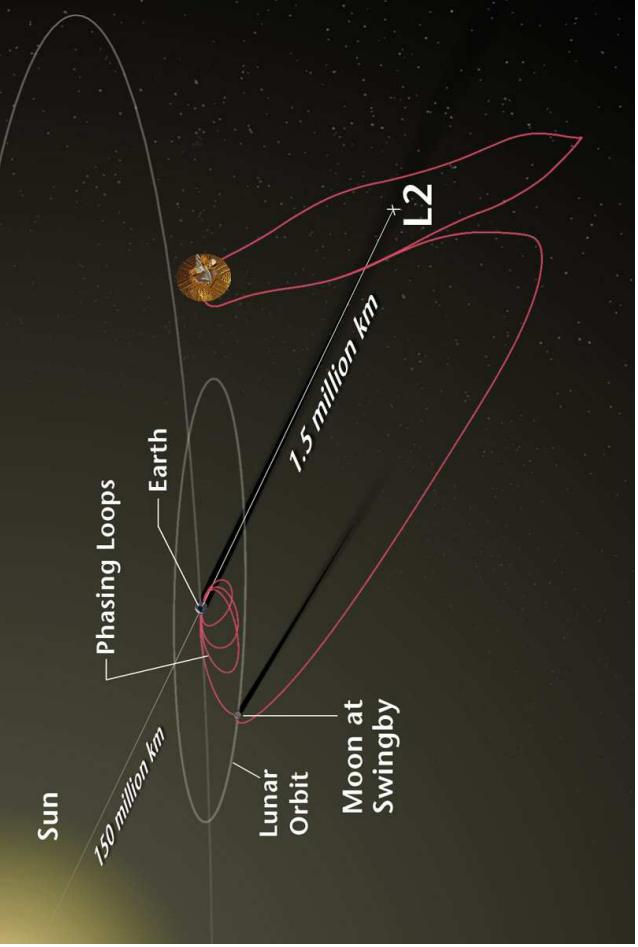
- Launched 2001 June 30, measurements began 2001 August 10
  - Orbit around 2nd Lagrange Point of Sun-Earth System
  - Highly precise radiometers of high spatial resolution (best: 0.21° FWHM) in W-Band at 3.2 mm) in five wavebands

(see Bennett et al. 2003 for an overview).

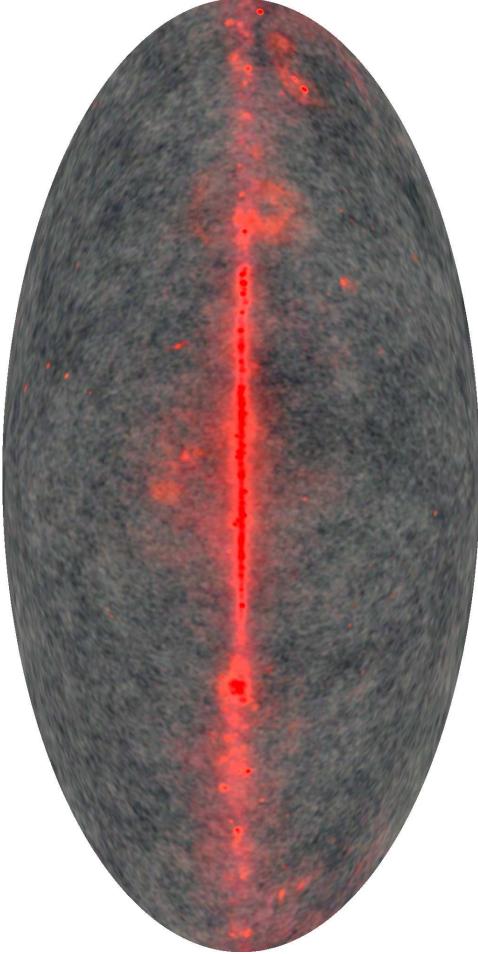
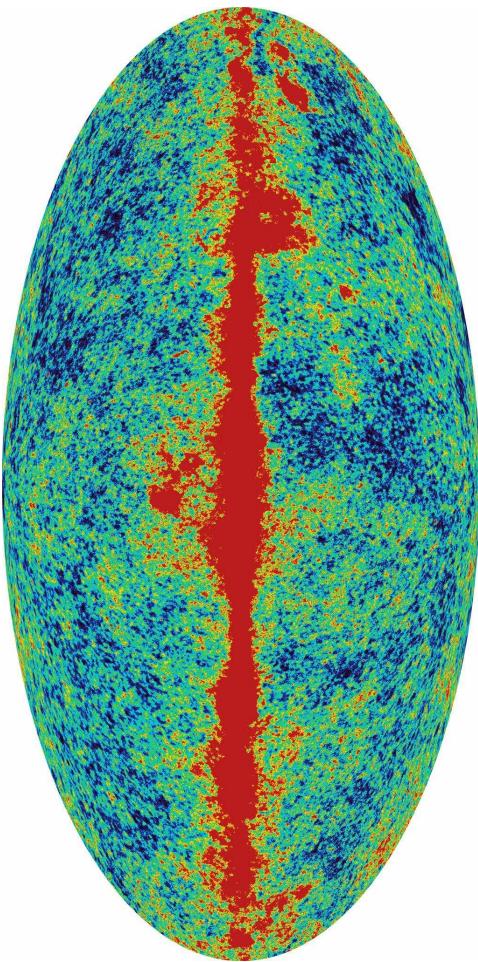


Foreground features of the microwave sky (Bennett et al., 2003).

Sunyaev Zeldovich effect is expected to be strongest in Coma cluster, temperatures of  $-0.34 \pm 0.18$  mK in W and  $-0.24 \pm 0.18$  mK in K-band; barely detectable with WMAP, does not contaminate maps.



WMAP, K-Band,  $\lambda = 13\text{ mm}$ ,  $\nu = 22.8\text{ GHz}$ ,  $\theta = 0.83^\circ$  FWHM



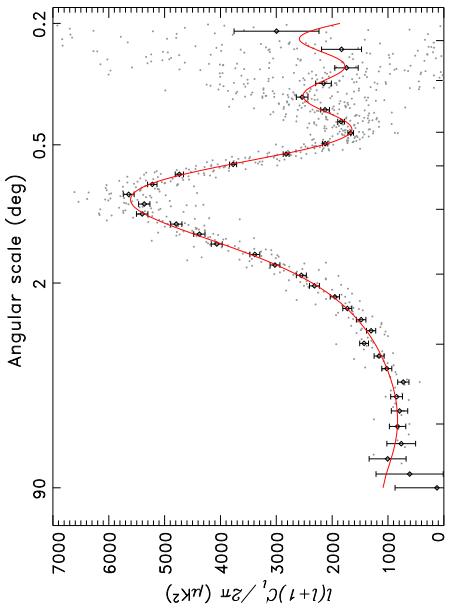
WMAP, Q-Band,  $\lambda = 7.3$  mm,  $\nu = 40.7$  GHz,  $\theta = 0.49^\circ$  FWHM

Different spectral signature enables identification of Galaxy foreground radiation



13–93

**Power Spectrum**



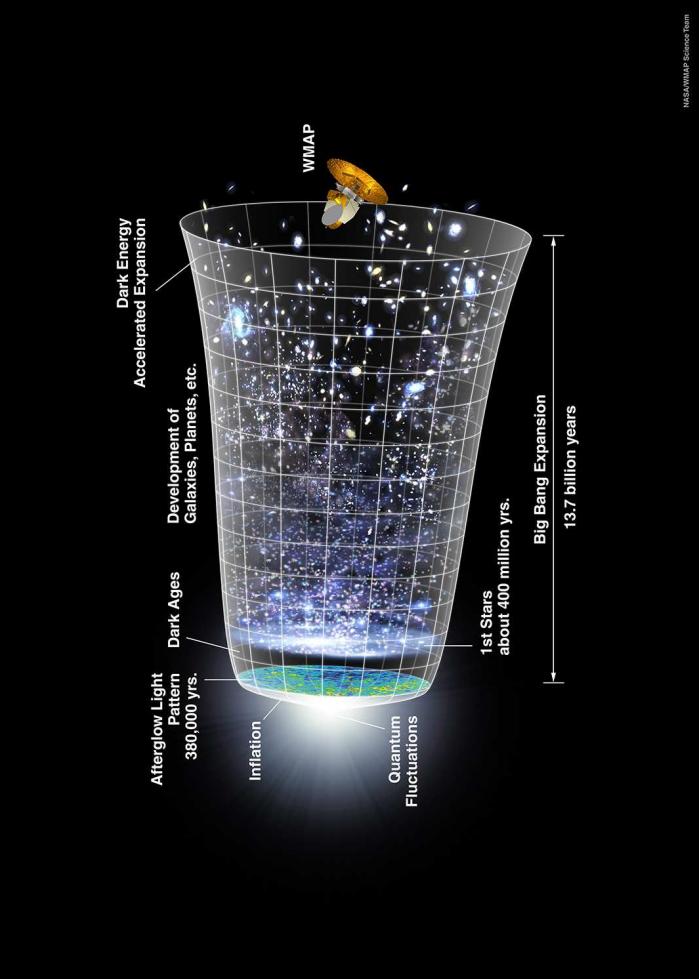
$\Omega_c$ :  $\Omega$  in dark matter.

Power spectrum requires that  $\Lambda$  behaves like a cosmological constant.

⇒ Very good agreement between data and theory!

(WMAP, 1 year data; Spergel et al., 2003, Fig. 1)

WMAP



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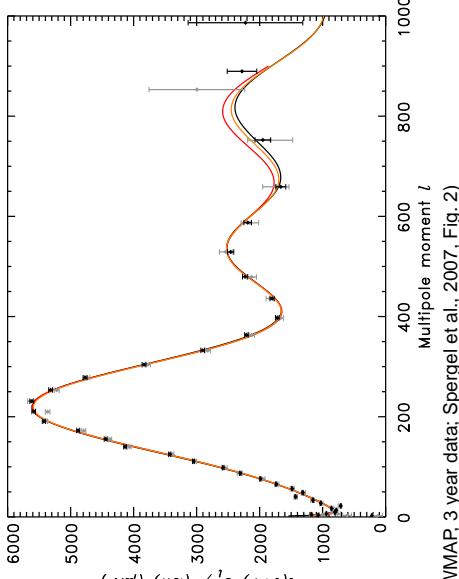
## Power Spectrum

Best fit parameters for WMAP data after 7 years of measurements  
(Jarosik et al., 2010):

$$\begin{aligned} h &= 0.704(14) \\ \Omega_b &= 0.0456(16) \\ \Omega_c &= 0.227(14) \\ \Omega_\Lambda &= 0.728(16) \\ \Omega_{\text{tot}} &= 1.0023^{+0.0056}_{-0.0054} \\ \tau_{\text{reion}} &= 0.089 \pm 0.030 \\ \text{Age} &= 13.75(11) \text{ Gyr} \end{aligned}$$

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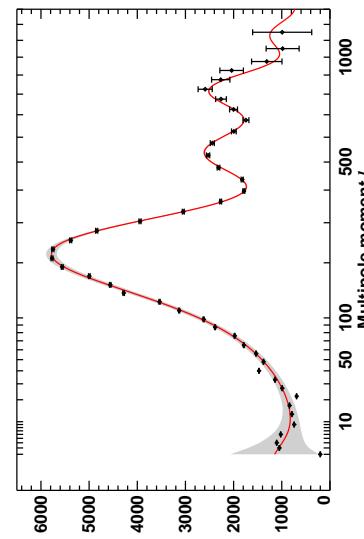
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(WMAP, 7 year data; Larson et al., 2010, Fig. 1)

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WMAP

NASA/WMAP Science Team

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