Figures 5 and 6 show the effect of adding to the scale-invariant primordial scalar perturbations ($n_s = 1$), scale-invariant primordial tensor perturbations ($n_t = 0$; the difference between the n_s and n_t values is just a difference in conventions), with a relative (tensor/scalar) amplitude $r = 0.1$ or $r = 0.2$.

The dashed lines show just the tensor contribution. Note how the tensor contribution falls for $l \gtrsim 100$, since those correspond to subhorizon scales at large scattering; and tensor perturbation amplitude falls $\propto a(\eta)^{-1}$ after horizon entry (see Chapter T). The total C_l^{BB} is equal to the tensor contribution, since $C_l^{BB} = 0$ for scalar perturbations (in 1st order perturbation theory; but see the effect of lensing in Fig. 7).

The C_l^{EE} and C_l^{TE} plots in Fig. 6 display only the tensor contribution, since the scale was chosen so as to show clearly the shape of the tensor contribution, and the total (or the scalar contribution would be off-scale).