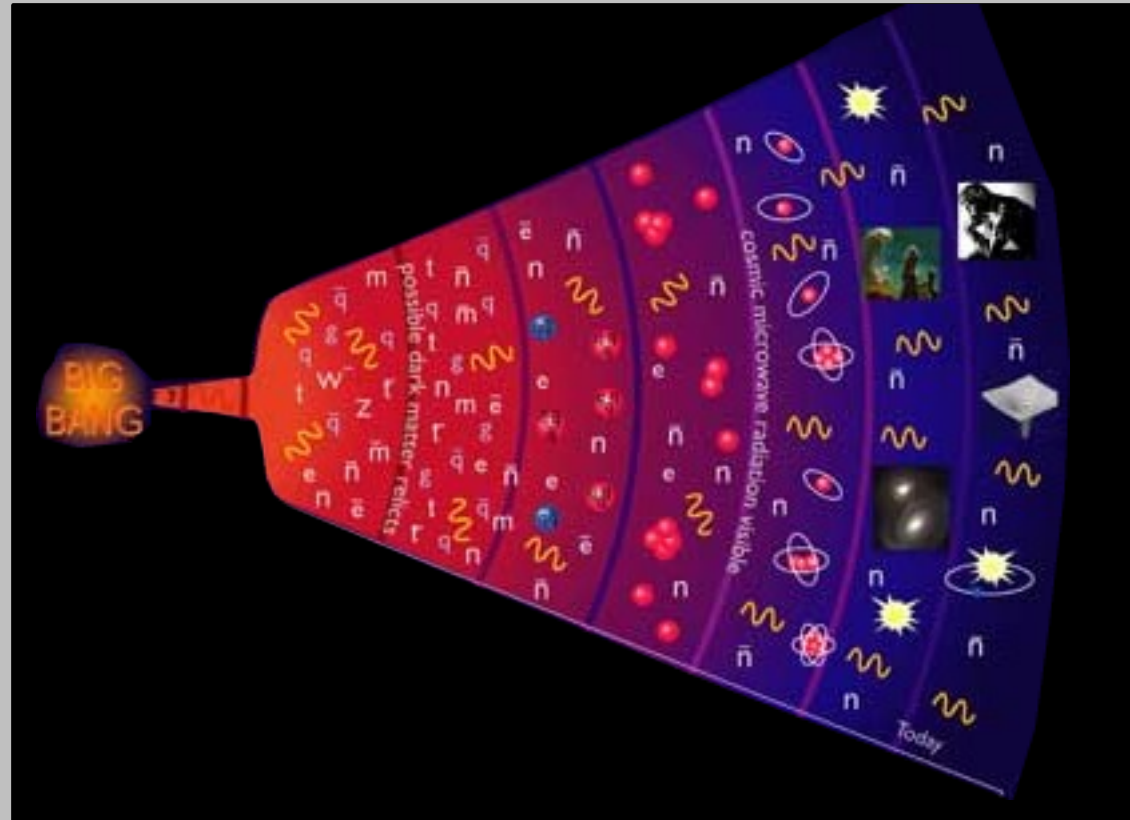


A History of the Universe



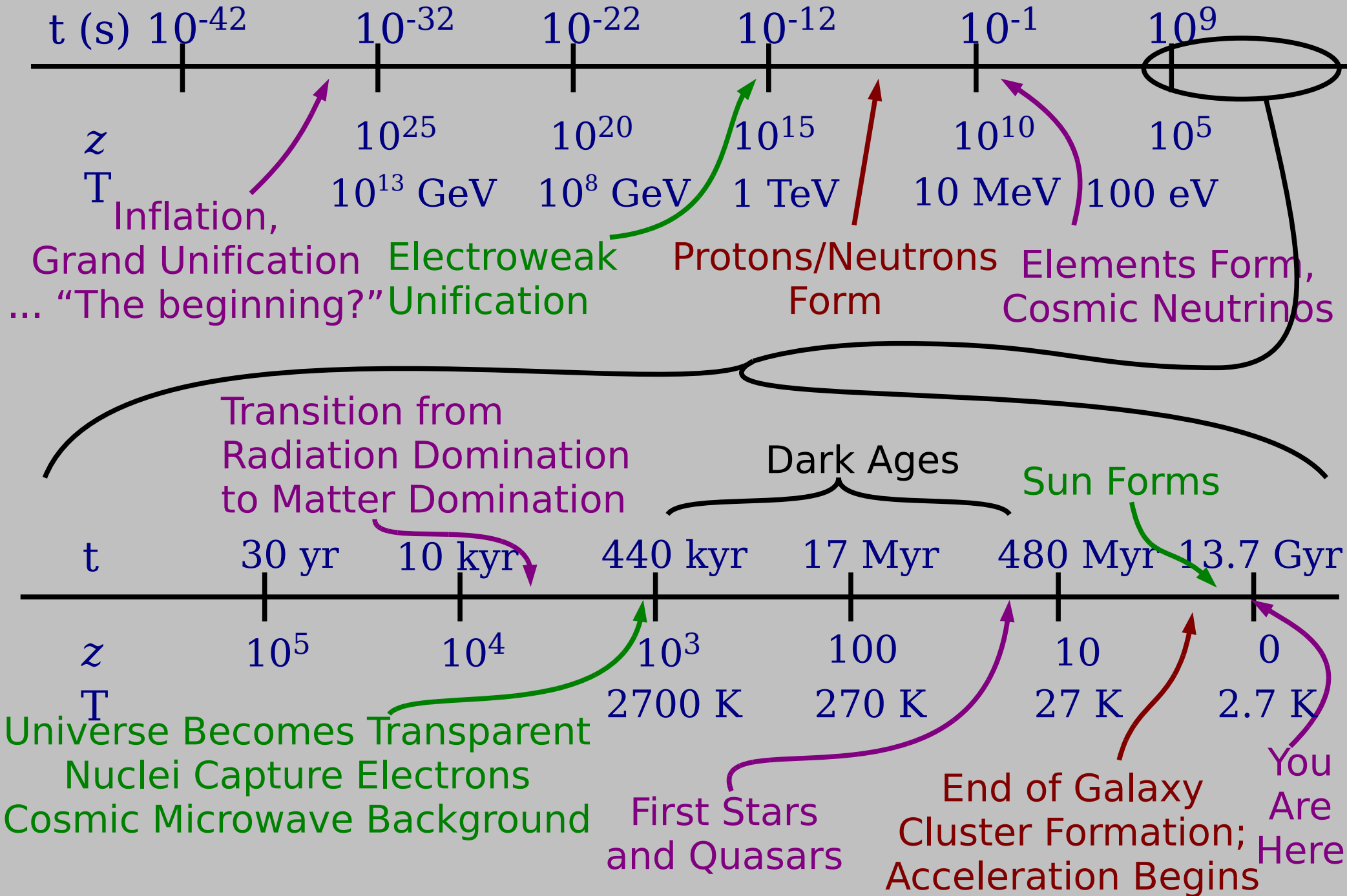
Dr. Rob Knop

MICA (www.mica-vw.org)

Second Life, 2010-05-22

*Here be
Dragons*

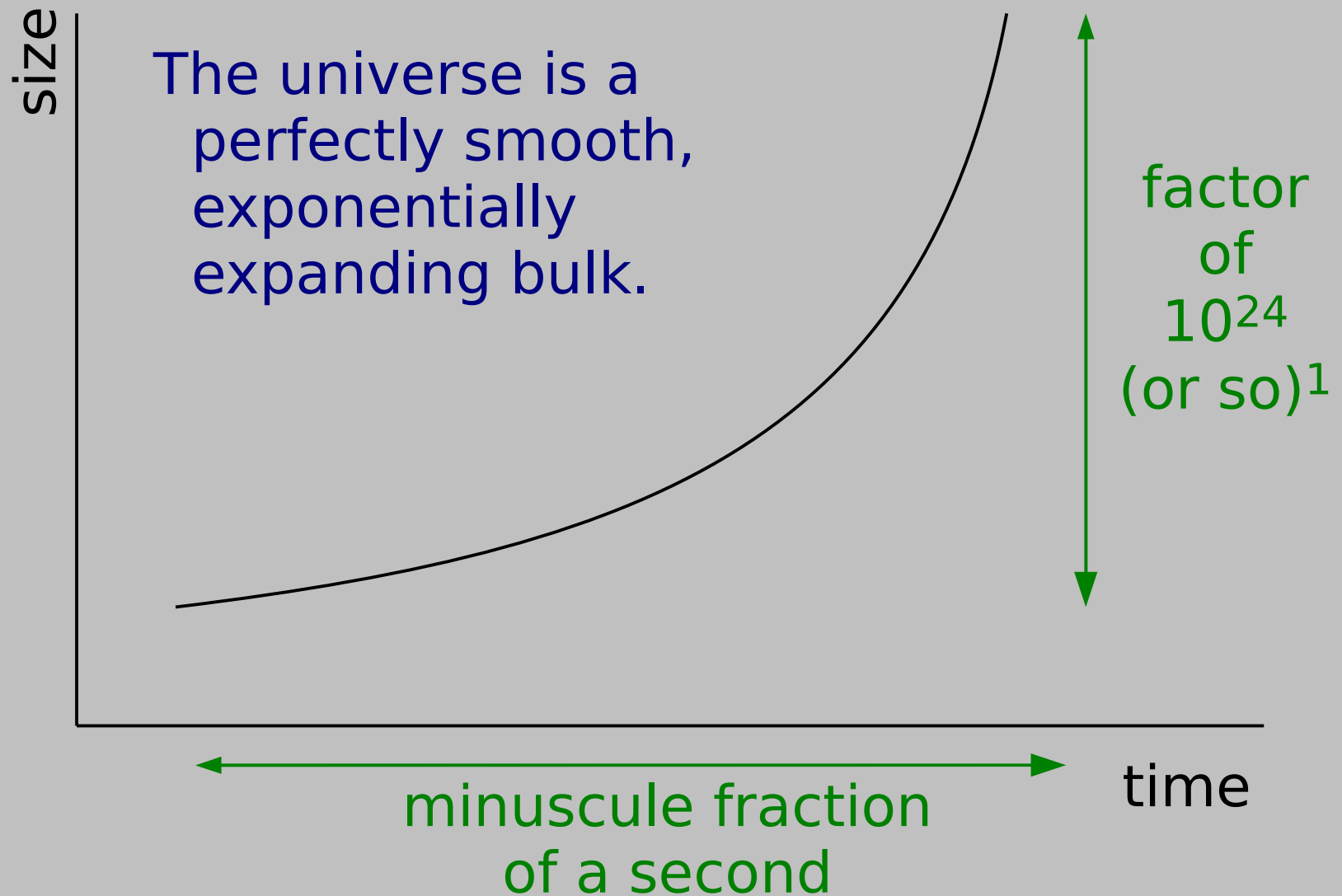
A History of the Universe



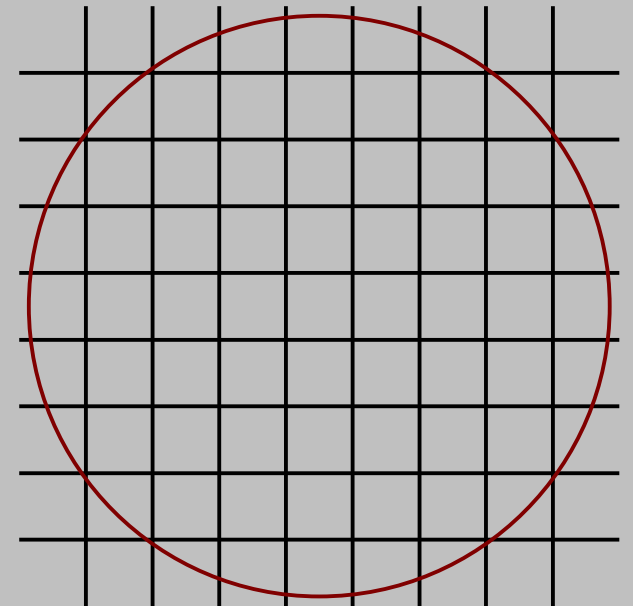
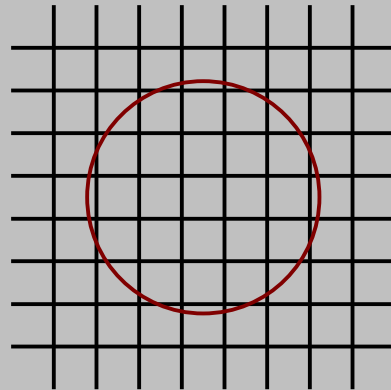
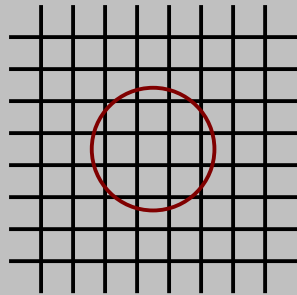
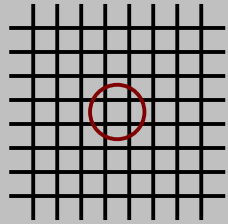
The Moment of Bang



Inflation



After Inflation...

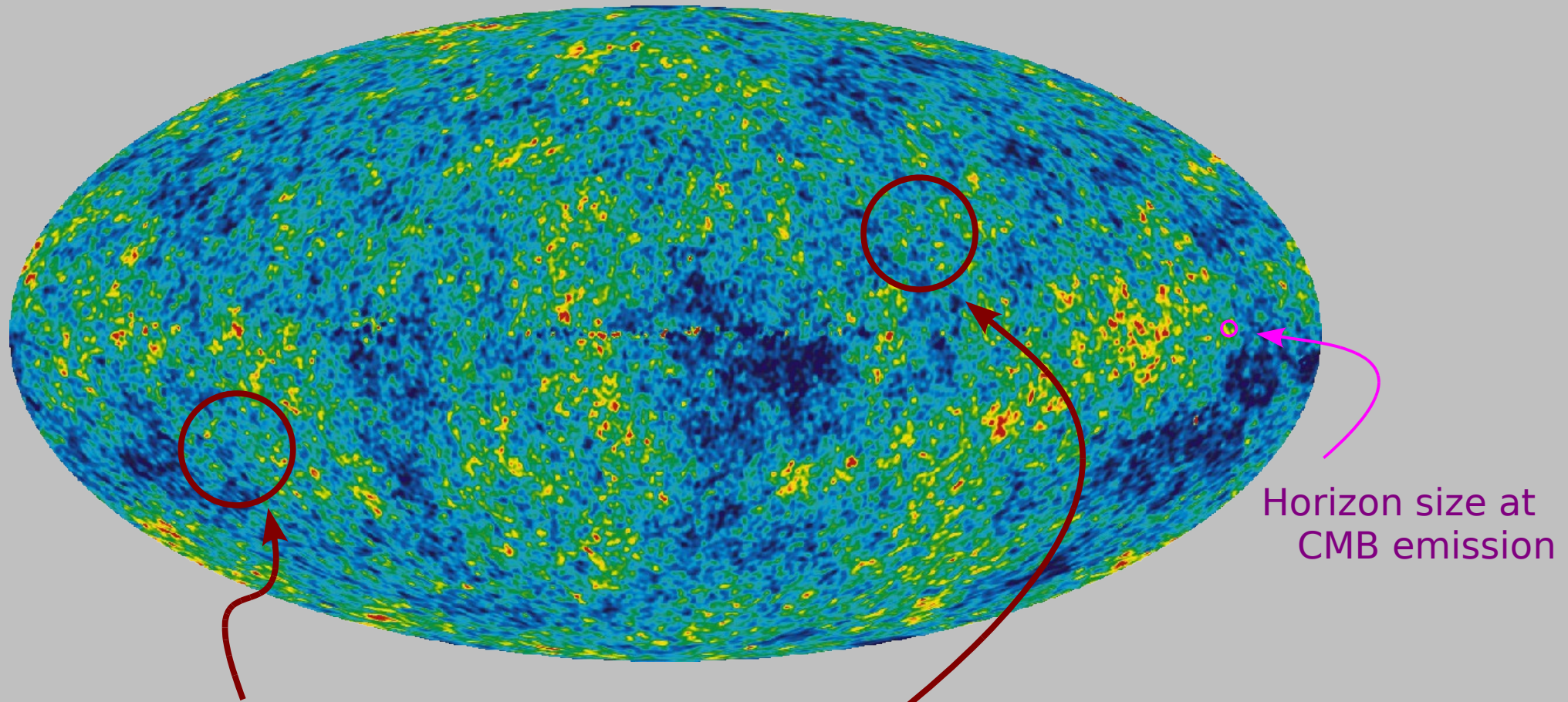


The Universe expands...

...but your horizon expands faster

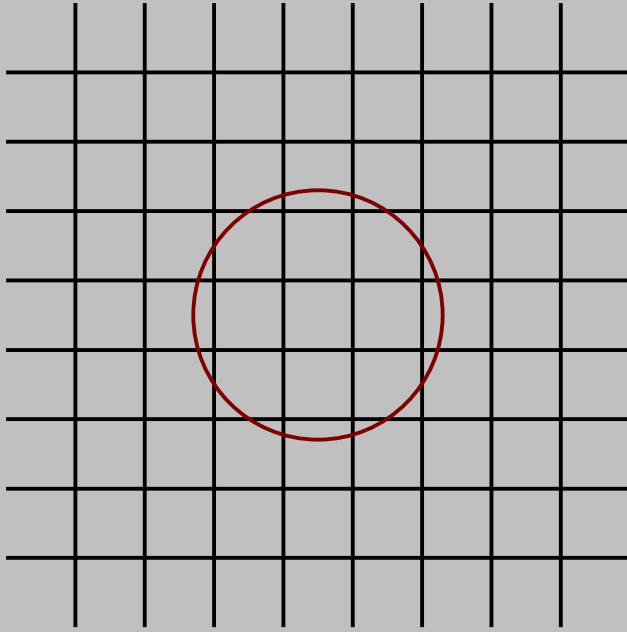
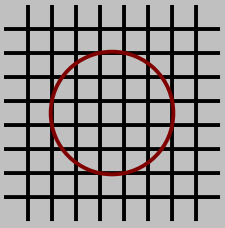
The “Horizon” Problem

The Cosmic Microwave Background, emitted a few hundred thousand years after the big bang, is smooth to one part in 10,000...

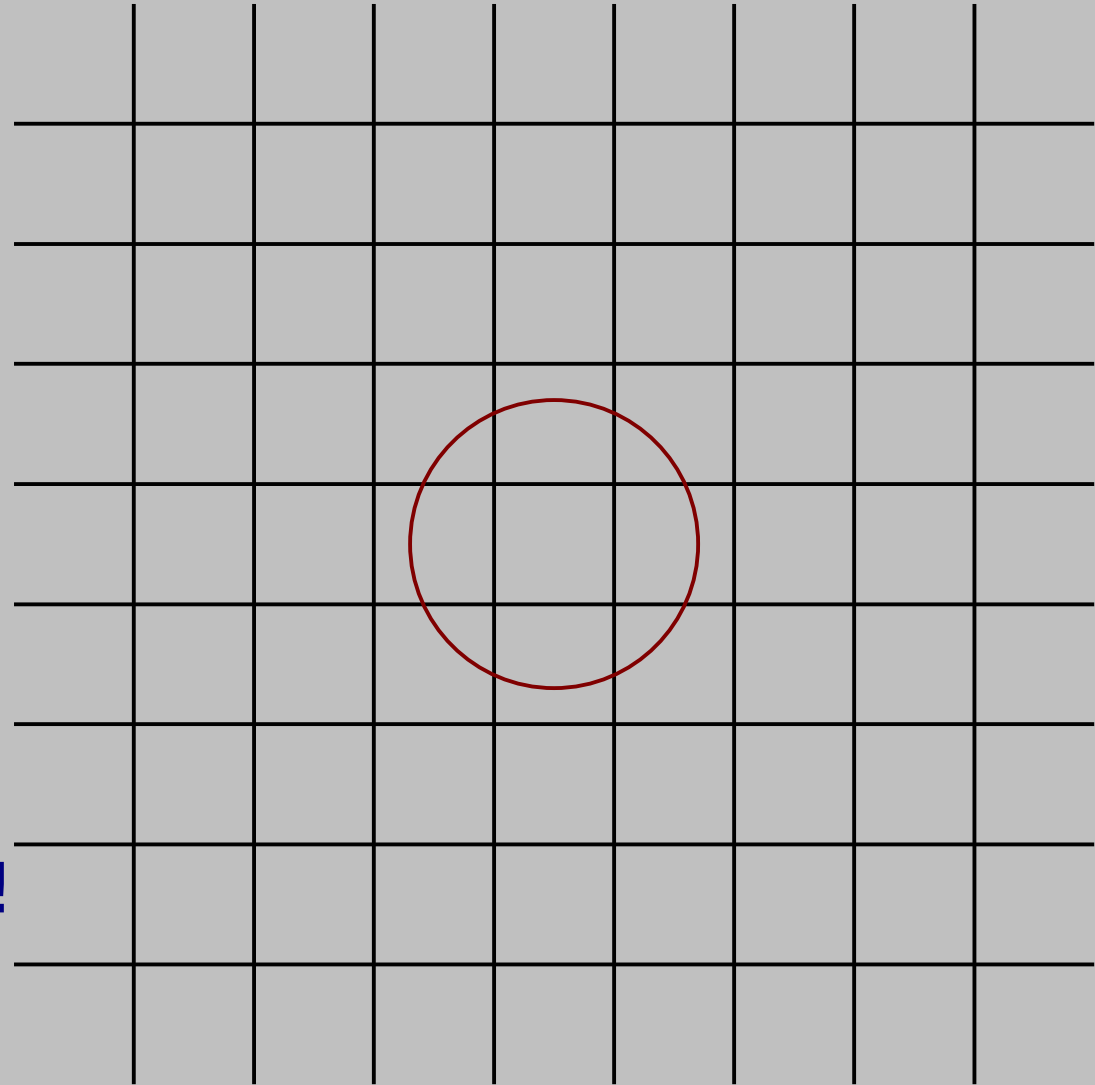


...but this part of the sky and this part of the sky were way outside each other's horizon!

During Inflation

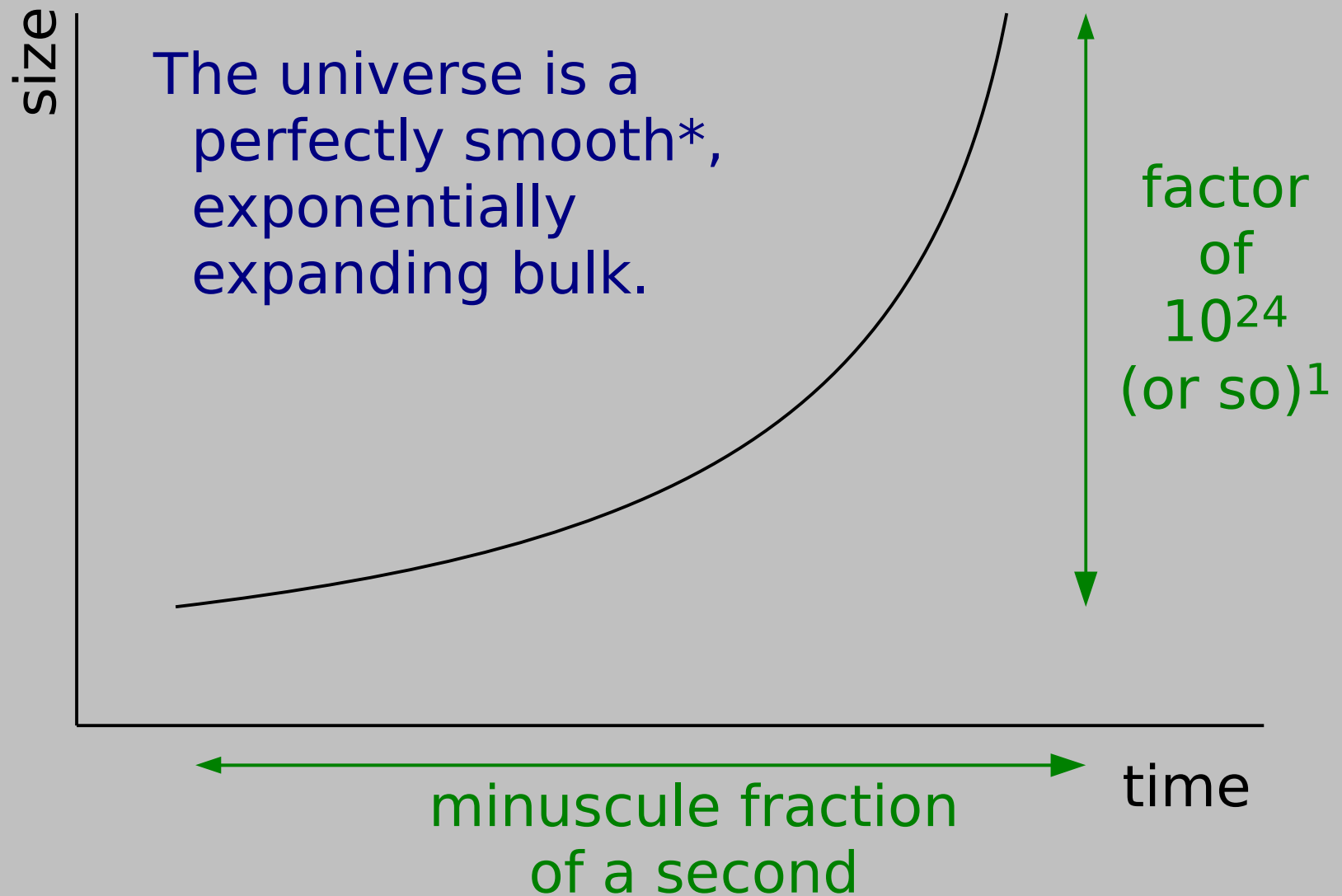


The Universe expands...



...faster than your horizon!!!

Inflation



*Quantum Fluctuations

Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle:

$$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\Delta E \Delta t \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

Inflation takes small-scale quantum fluctuations, and blows them up outside of the horizon, freezing them in.

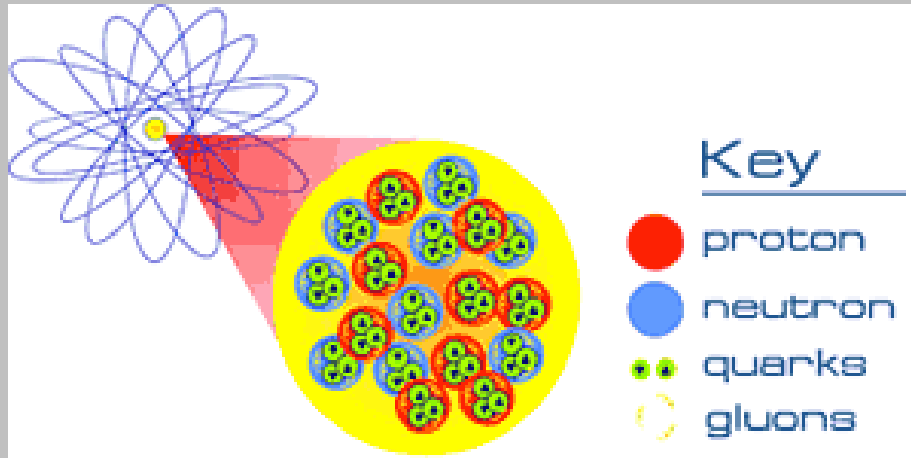
These tiny density fluctuations form the seed for all the structure in the Universe today.

“The Beginning”

Since we don't *really* know what happened at the moment of bang, or even if there *was* a “moment of bang”, from now on when I say “**the beginning**”, I mean the **end of inflation**.

Until $1/1,000,000^{\text{th}}$ of a second after the beginning...

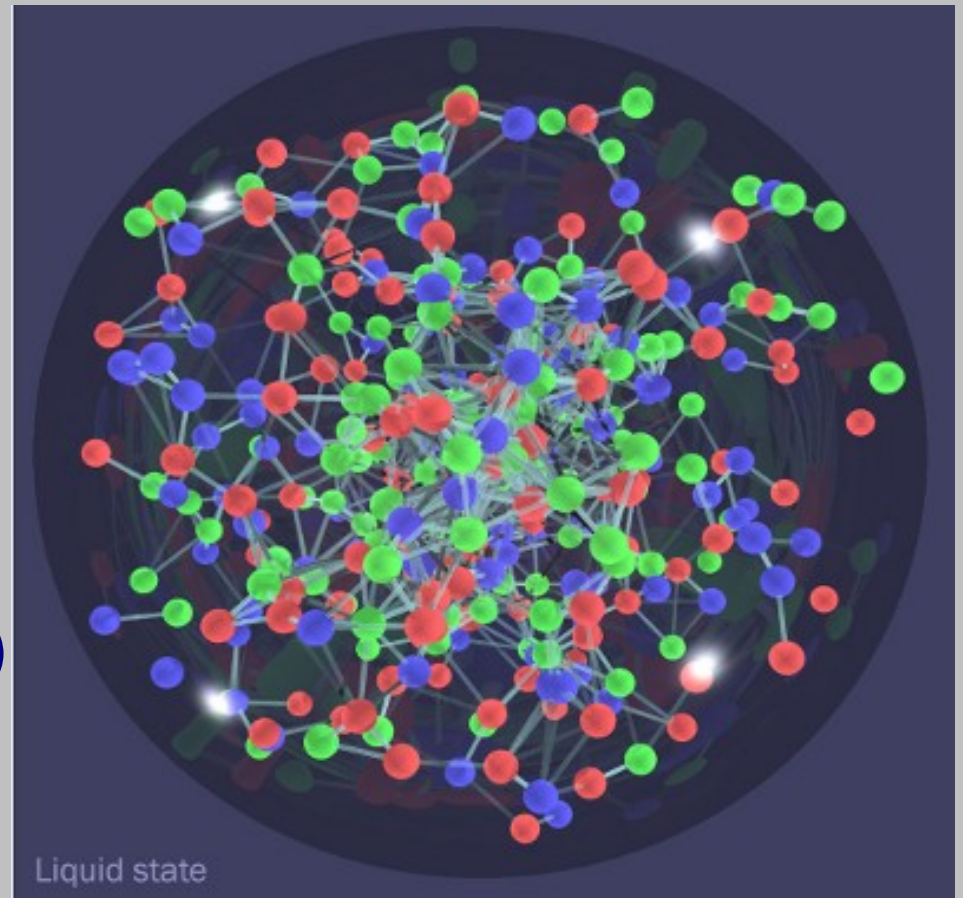
The Universe is a **quark-gluon plasma**



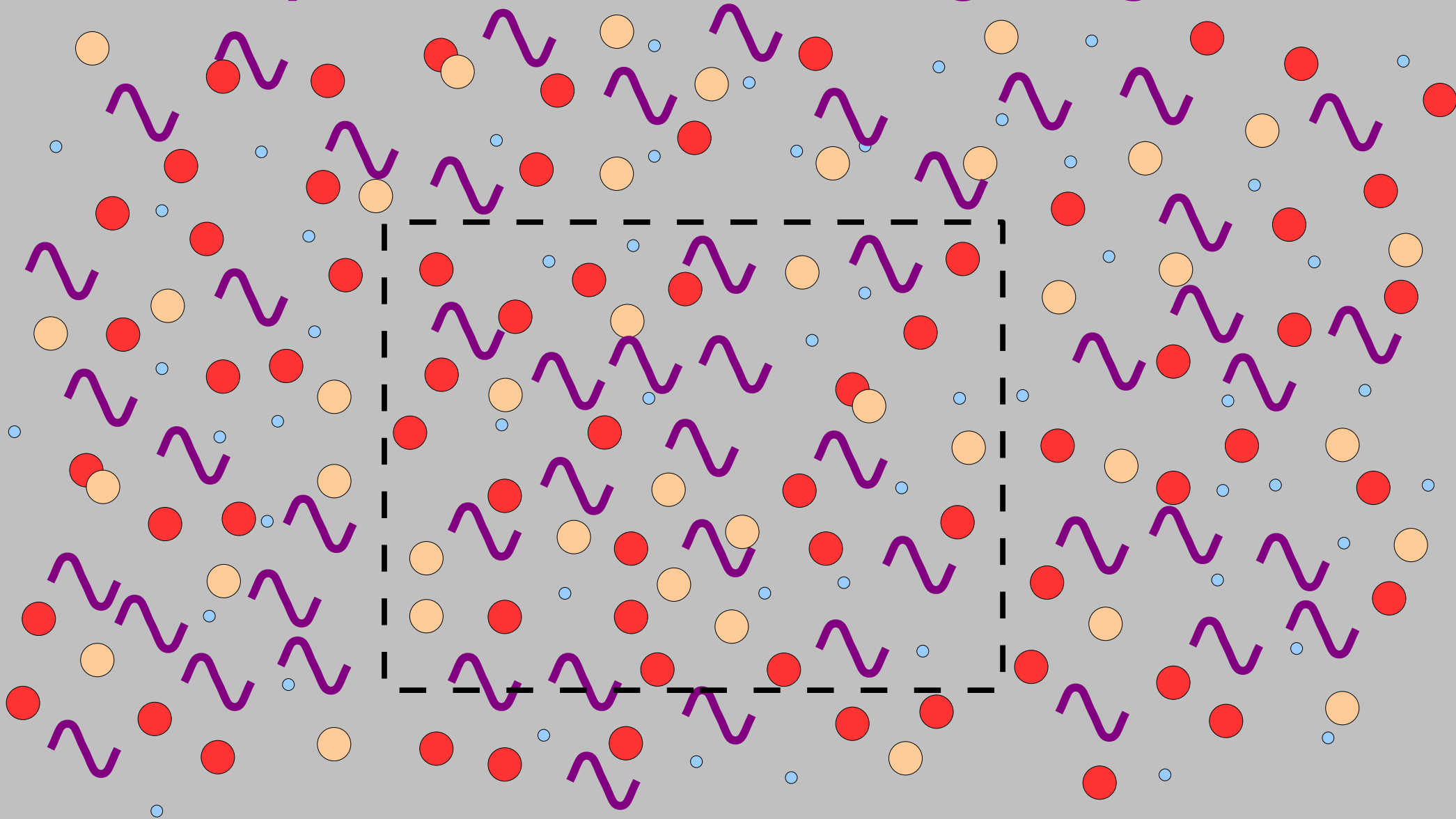
Look inside an atom...

...early on, quarks aren't confined

→
The quark-gluon liquid
observed at RHIC
($T \sim 4 \times 10^{12} \text{K}$, $\sim 300 \text{MeV}$)

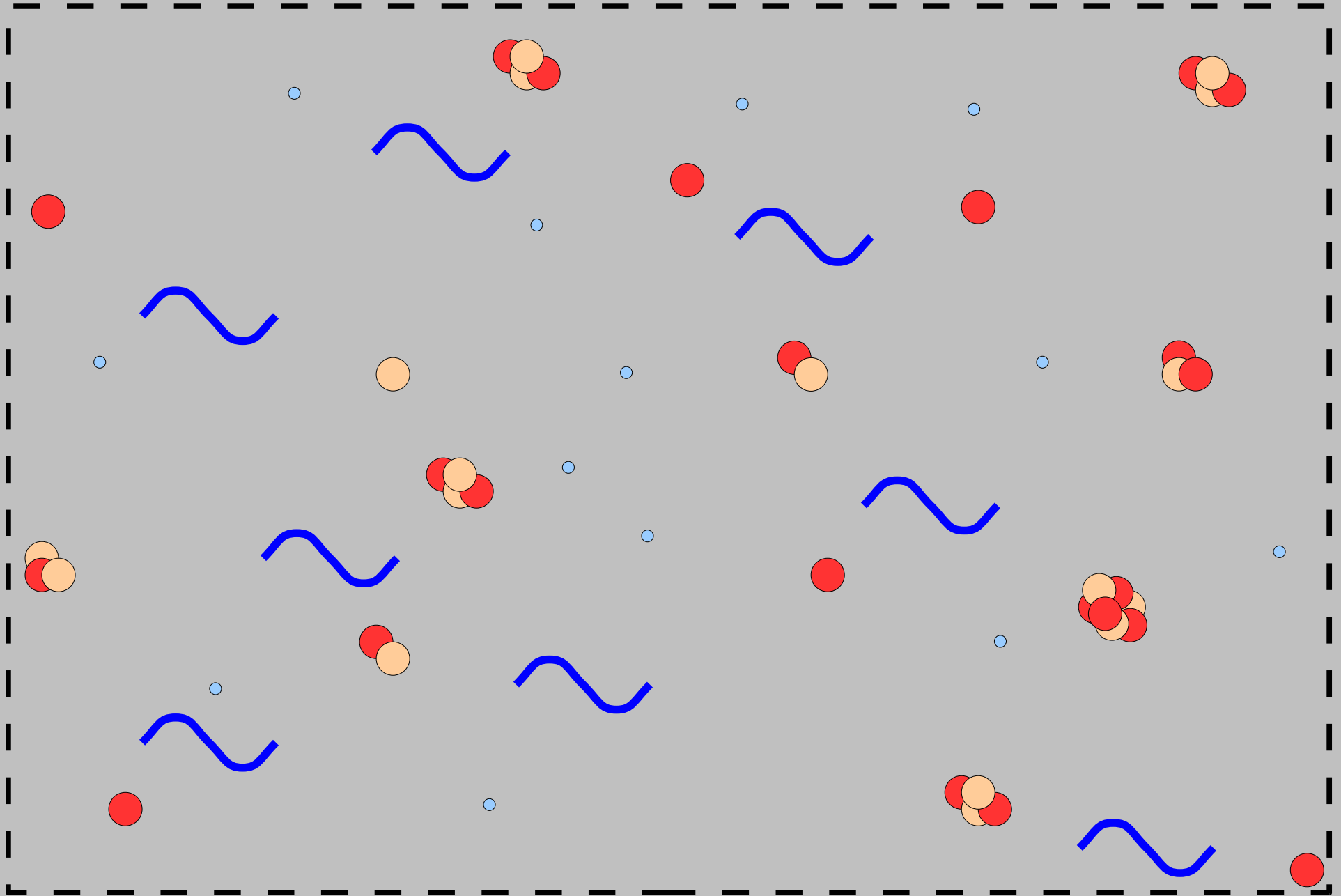


1 μ s to 20min after the beginning...








The Universe is a soup of dark matter, plus protons, neutrons, electrons, positrons, and photons.

20 minutes after the big bang:



When the Big Bang is done making elements, what is left?

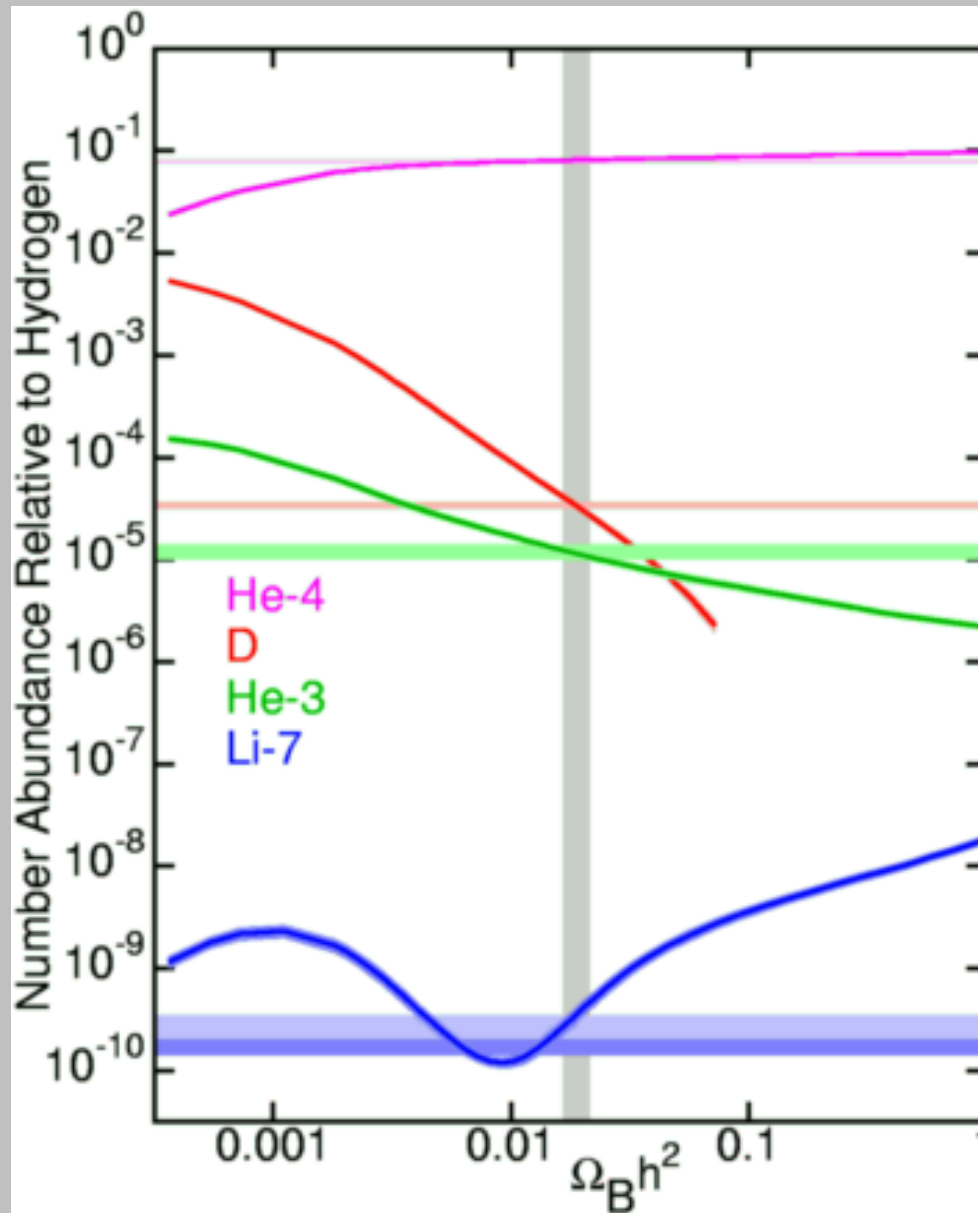
-  Hydrogen : 75% (by mass)
-  Deuterium : tiny
-  Tritium : tiny
-  Helium : 25% (by mass)
-  Helium-3 : tiny

 Lithium : tiny

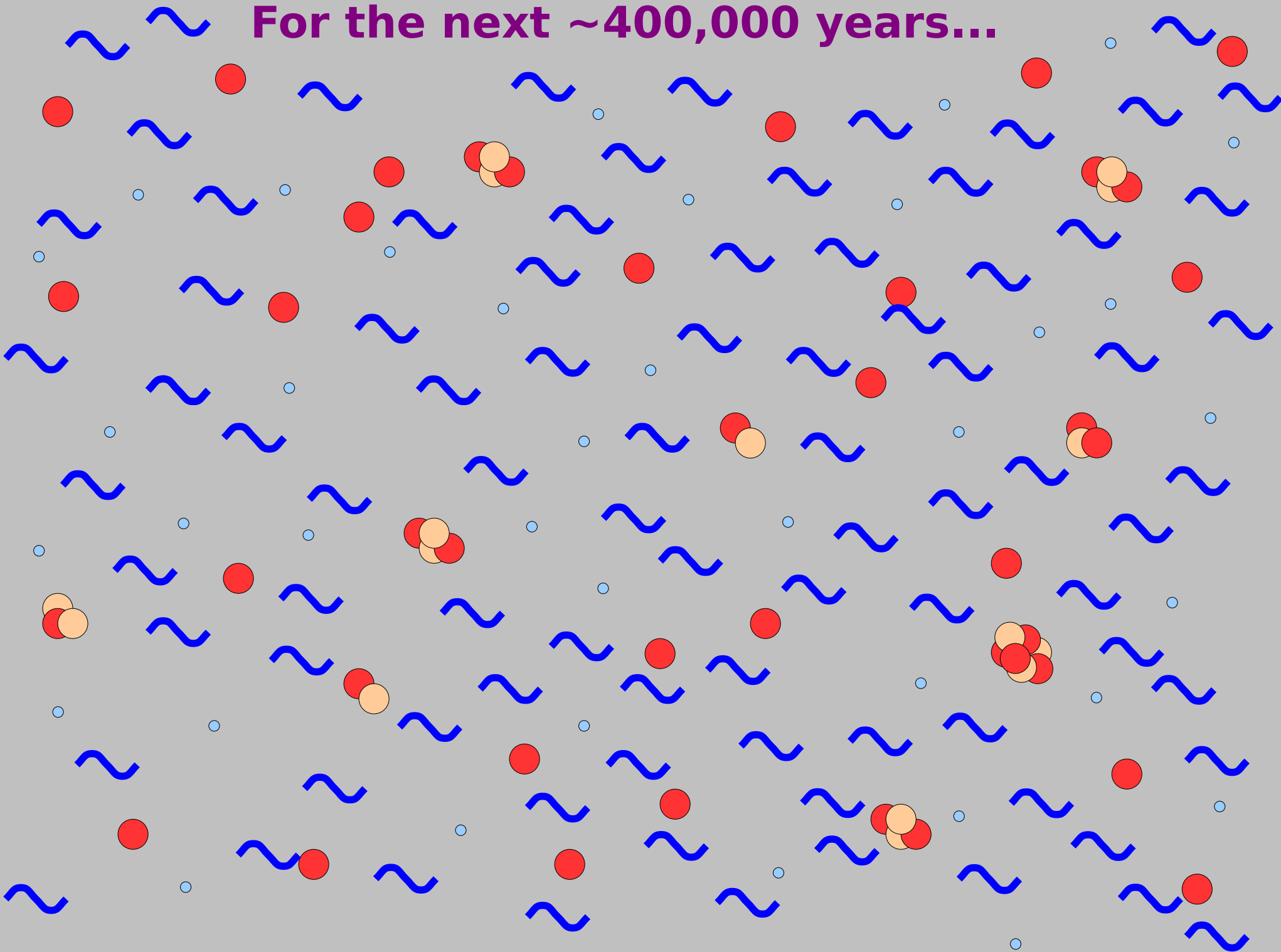
 Beryllium : tiny

...AND THAT'S IT!!!

That's what the Big Bang theory predicts... ...is there data to support it?



For the next ~400,000 years...



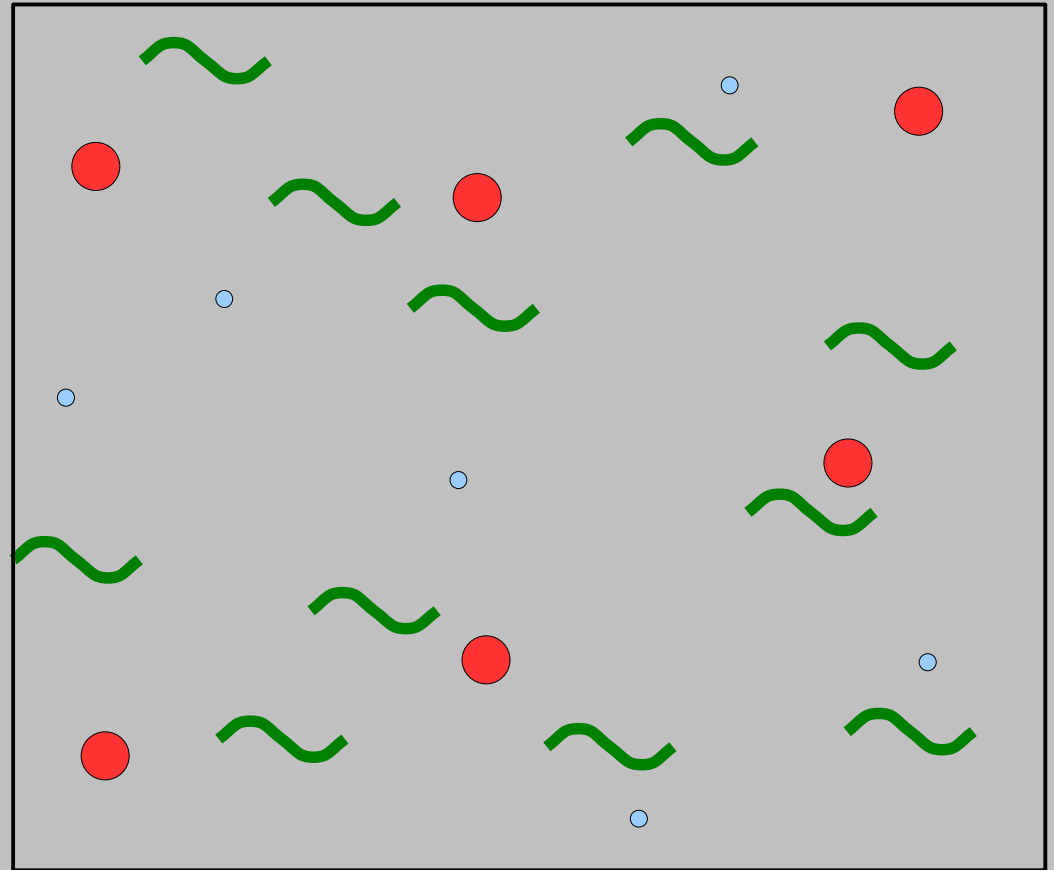
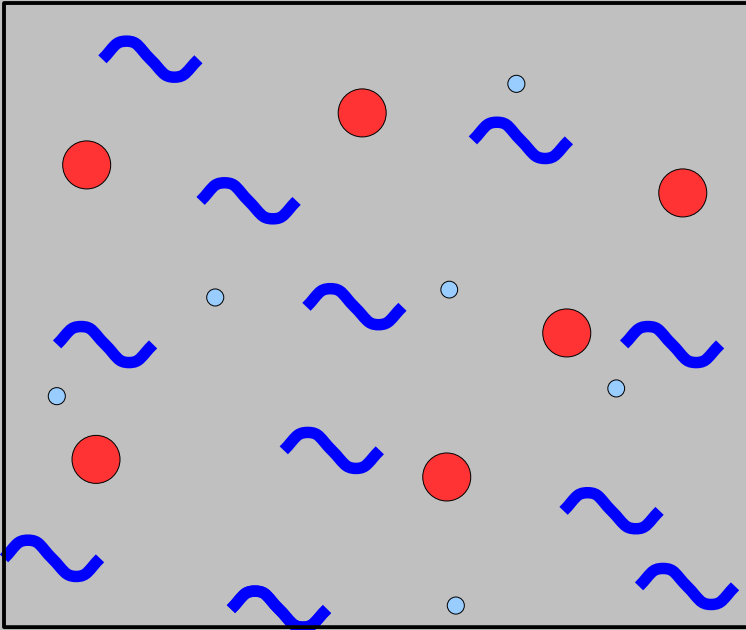
As the Universe Expands...

Everything spreads out, so the density of matter goes as:

$$\text{density} \propto \frac{1}{\text{size}^3}$$

But, photons also redshift, so the energy density in radiation goes as:

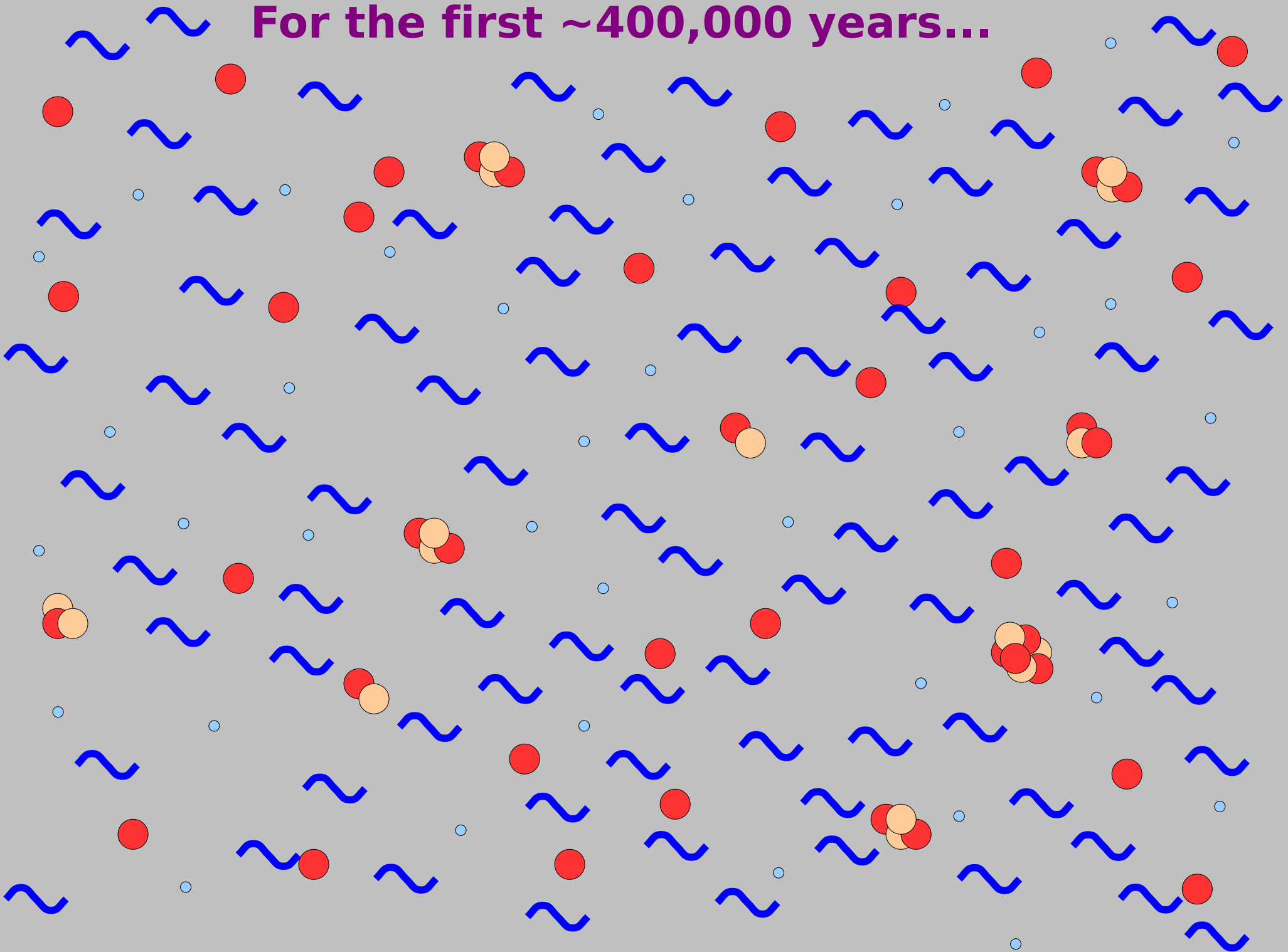
$$\text{density} \propto \frac{1}{\text{size}^4}$$



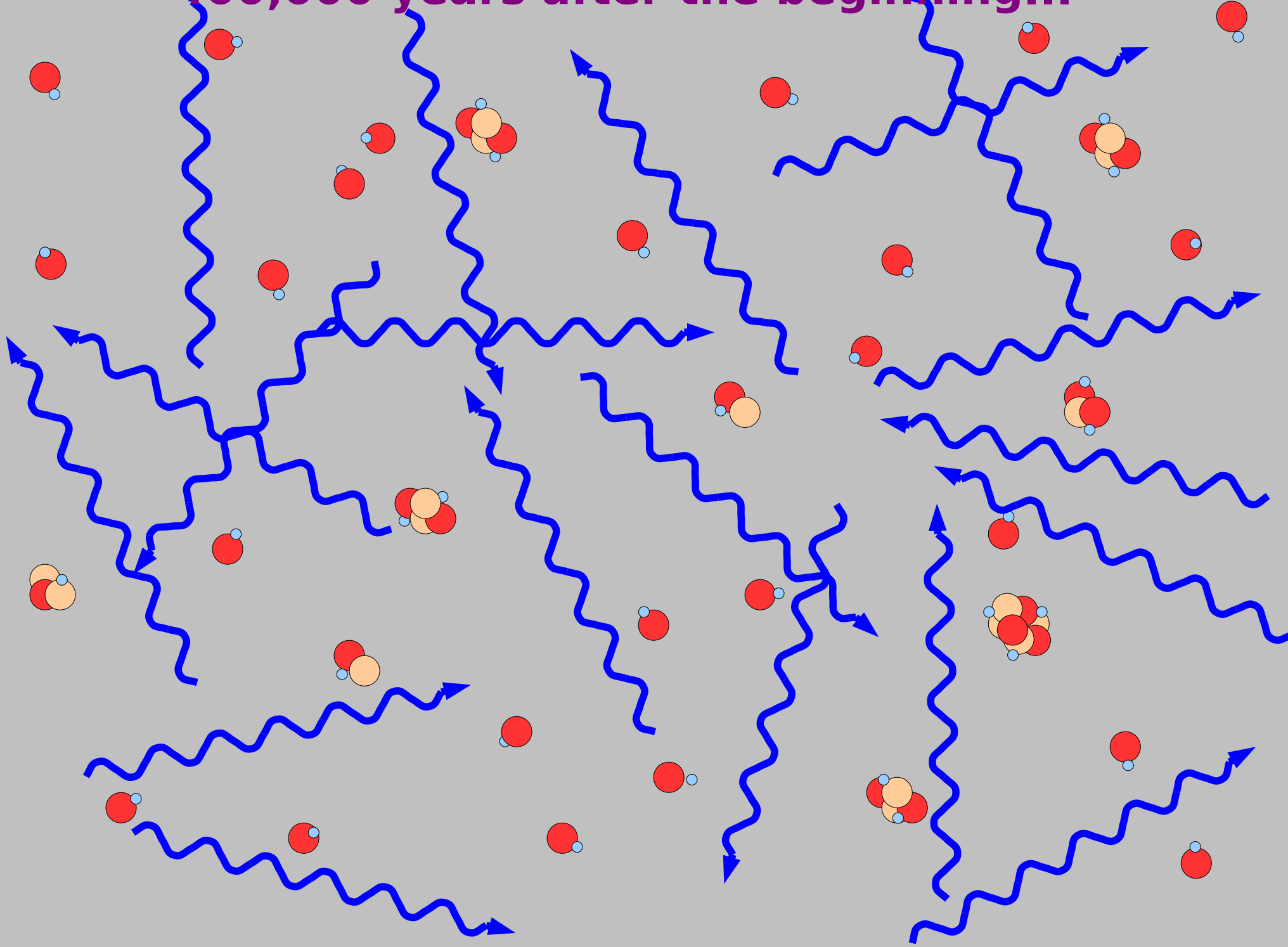
Matter Domination

The density of matter passes the density of radiation at $z=3200$, about 100,000 years after the beginning.

For the first ~400,000 years...



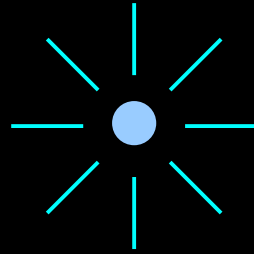
400,000 years after the beginning...



...and then...

THE DARK AGES

At $z=10$, 500 million years after the beginning...

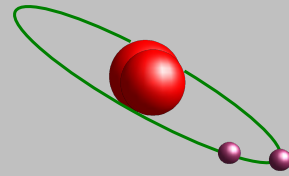


...cue "Thus Spake Zarathustra"

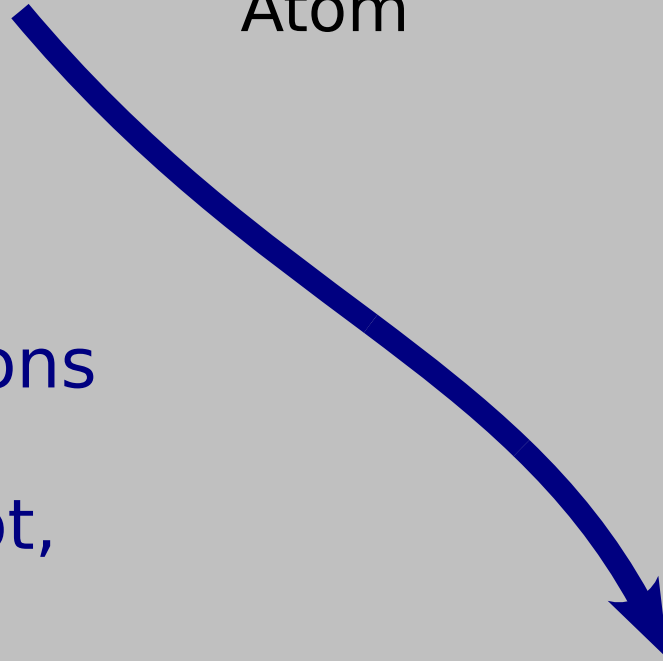
Reionization - the first stars



High-Energy
Photon



Atom

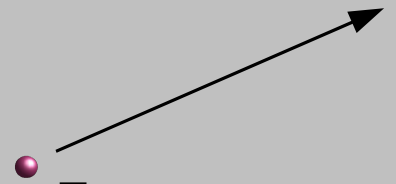


High energy photons from the very massive, very hot, very short-lived first stars reionize most of the gas in the Universe.



Ion

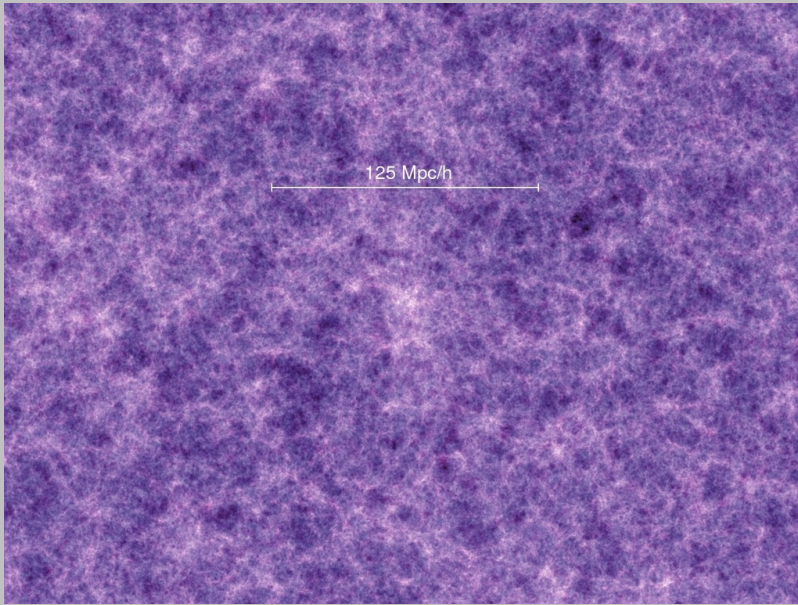
(with one fewer electron)



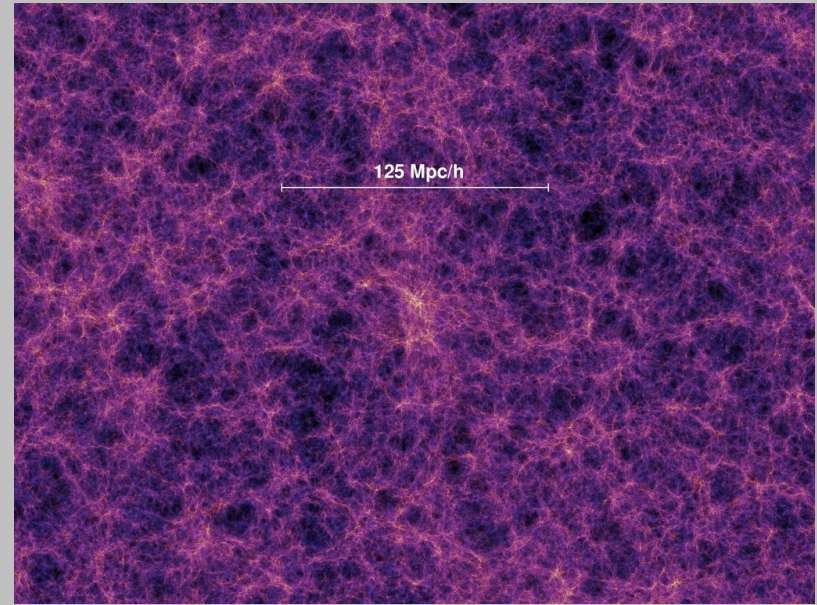
Free
Electron

The growth of structure

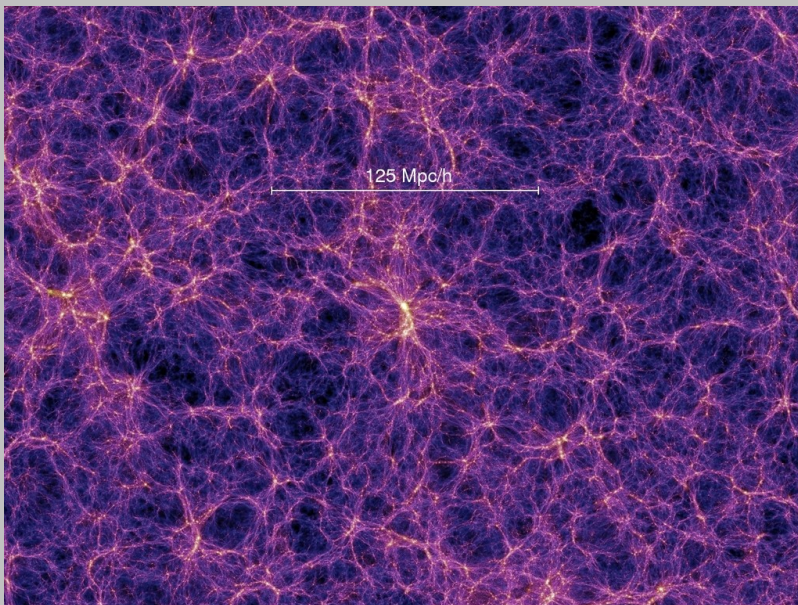
$z=18.3$ (0.2 Gyr)



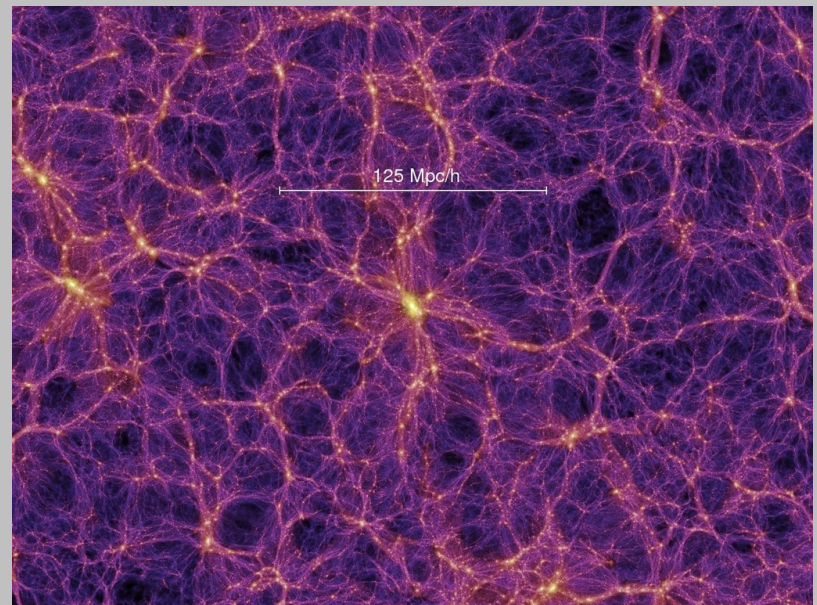
$z=5.7$ (1.0 Gyr)



$z=1.4$ (4.7 Gyr)

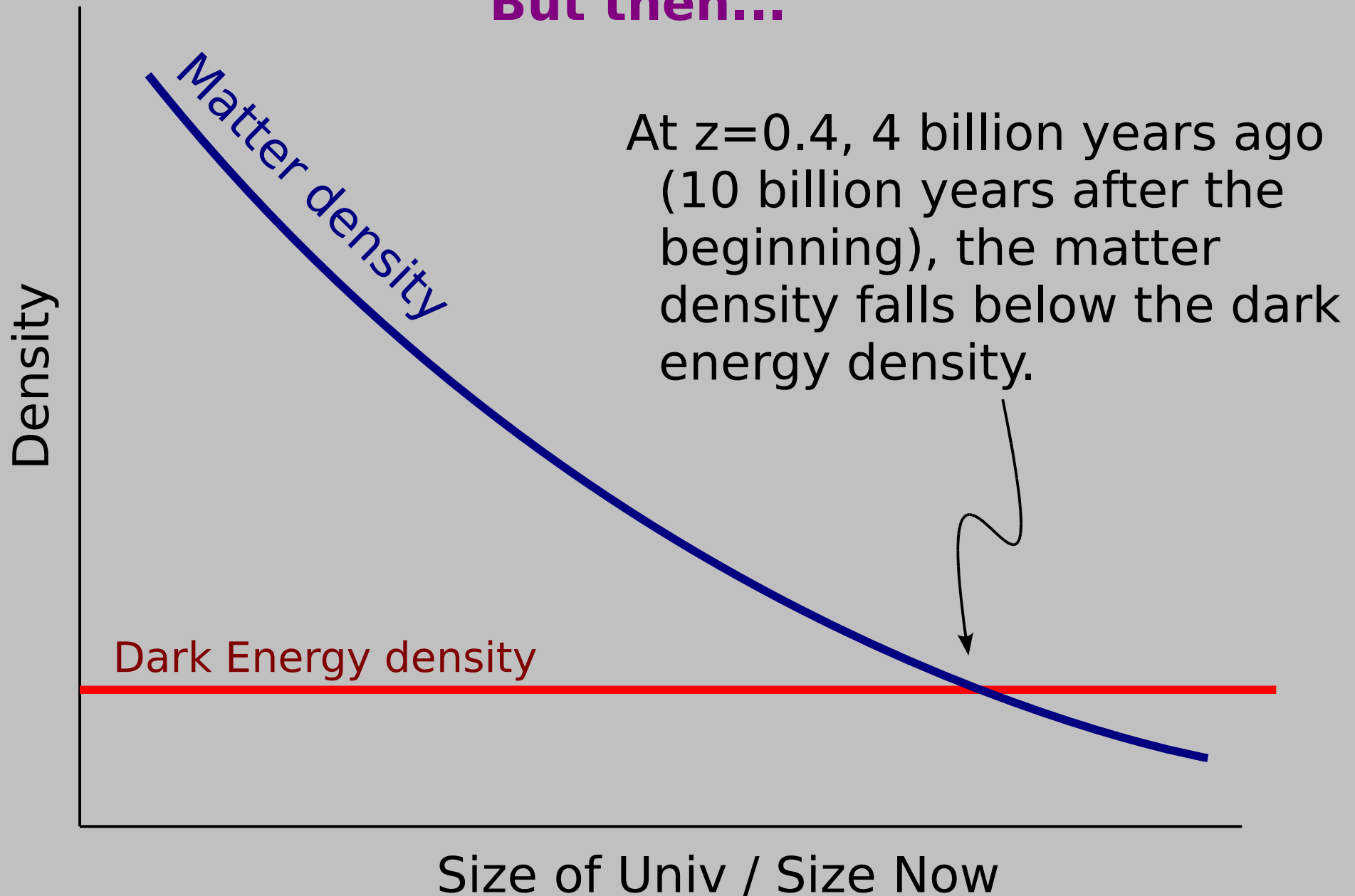


$z=0$ (13.7 Gyr)



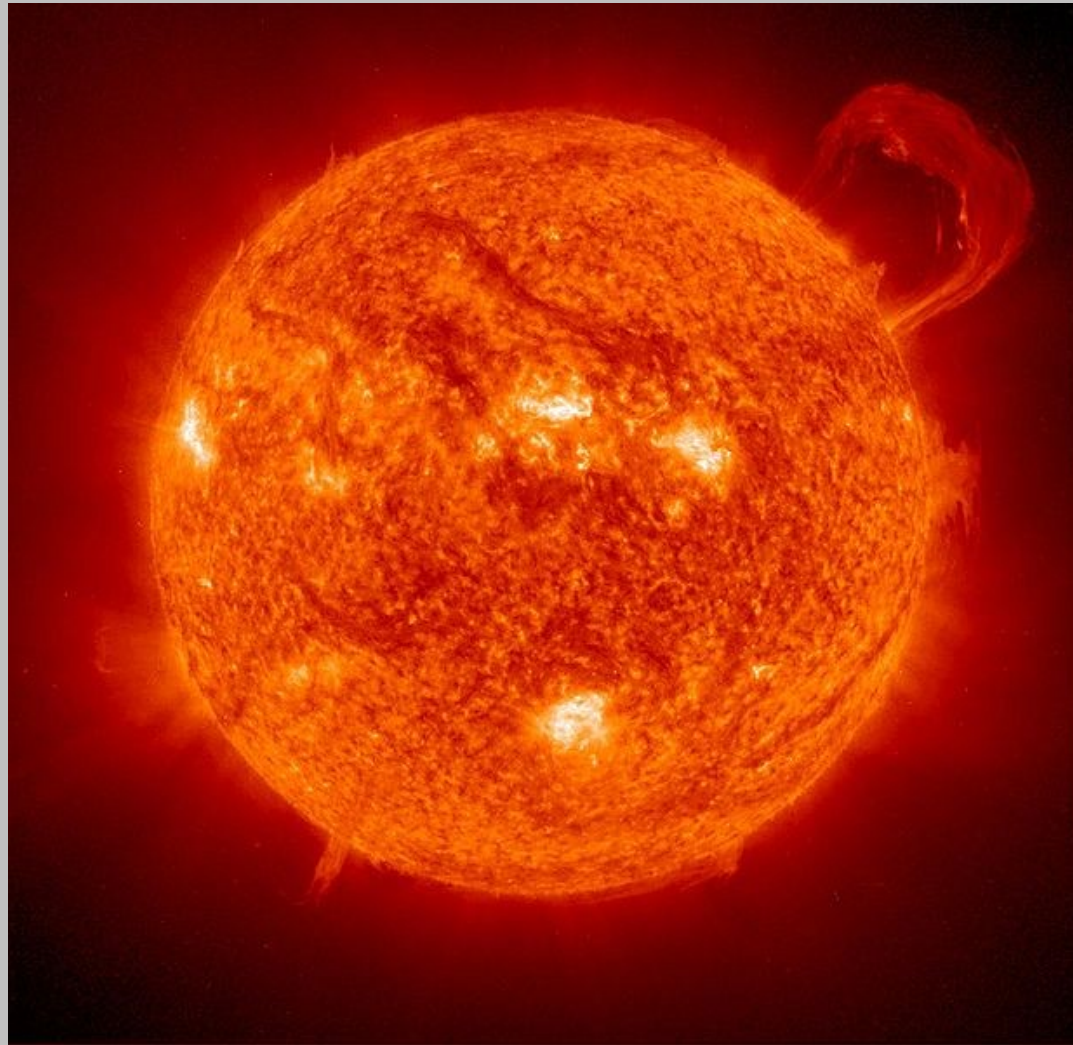
For a long time, Dark Energy isn't important.

But then...



A few billion years before that, the expansion started accelerating.

4.5 billion years ago...



...the Solar System forms

One hour ago...



*Here be
Dragons*

A History of the Universe

