

The Big Bang

- if *universe* is *expanding*, *must* have been *smaller*
- 'rewind' ~ 14 billion years & universe would be a tiny, very hot & very dense point
- we call this moment *The Big Bang*
- coined *derisively* by *Fred Hoyle* (1950)
- alternatives (like *Static Universe Model*) are *unable to explain observations, predict like BBT*

Expansion of the Universe

- universe not expanding into pre-existing space
 universe itself is growing, creating spacetime
 (eg) Where is north of the North Pole?
- Cosmological Principle: (observable) universe looks the same from all points
- *no* preferred *vantage*
- no center, no edge



- **Q:** Evidence for this?
- uniform distribution of galaxies on large scale







Forces of Nature

• today, our universe has 4 known, separate forces: Gravitational, Electromagnetic, Strong, Weak

- Gravitation (Newton, 1687)
- electric force (Coulomb, 1785)
- electromagnetic force (Oersted, 1820)
- *nuclear forces* discovered "*recently*" (1930's)
- *everything* we see results from these 4 forces *(eg) Why can't you walk through walls?*

Unifying the Forces

- electromagnetic (Maxwell, 1864)
- electroweak (CERN, 1983)
- Grand Unified Theories (GUTs): strong+electroweak
- Theories of Everything (TOEs or Quantum Gravity) unify all 4 forces (GUT + gravity)
- in early, very *hot* universe, *all forces were unified*





(eg) ice, water, and water vapour appear very different but are all aspects of the same substance (water vapour) when cooled down enough!



The History of the Universe

• *theoretical physics, observation & experiment* yield a *timeline* for the *evolution of universe*

• can *directly* test behaviour of matter & energy at temperatures $\sim 10^{15}$ K or $\sim 10^{-12}$ s after *Big Bang*

• *physics* can make *predictions* back to ~10⁻⁴³ s after *Big Bang* ("*Planck Time*") *but no further*



CLICKER: Which of the following best sums up your **level of acceptance** of the **Big Bang Theory**?

(a) 100% (sign me up for the BBT newsletter)
(b) mostly on board (it DID inspire a hit TV show)
(c) on the fence but open to the idea (info is good)
(d) critical ("I want to believe", but...)
(e) no way (it's more likely Elvis is still alive)

Planck Era

(*before* 10⁻⁴³ *s*)

- least well understood; beyond our current physics
- *Why?* quantum fluctuations (energy) would cause extreme changes in time & space (mass)
- mass fluctuations lead to gravitational variations
- but... quantum & relativity do not "get along"
- gravity separates from other forces by end of era

GUT & Inflation (~ 10⁻³⁵ s)

• 2 forces: gravity & GUT force

universe cools; *Strong Force separates from GUT*released energy caused (?) a *very* rapid expansion

Q: What happens if you heat a gas quickly?

• universe expanded from size of an atom to size of the solar system in under 10^{-32} s





- explains *why* universe appears so *uniform*
- widely separated regions today were very close

ElectroWeak Era

 $(up \ to \ 10^{-12} \ s)$

- *modern physics & particle accelerators* provide *direct evidence* of conditions at **end** of this era
- temperatures a billion times hotter than Sun's core
- energy & matter still converting back & forth
- by end of era, all 4 forces were separate

Particle Era

(*up to 10-3 s*)

- *temperatures too low* for spontaneous "*creation*" *of matter/antimatter*
- so... matter & antimatter annihilated
- left with *slight* excess of *matter*

(eg) matter: antimatter excess ~ 1 part in a billion

- quarks formed protons & neutrons
- electrons, neutrinos, etc. also appear

(eg) BB to end of Particle Era quicker than blink of an eye



Recombination

(~380,000 years)

- by *end of nucleosynthesis*, universe consists mostly of *H* & *He nuclei*, free *electrons* & *photons*
- photons collided with electrons
- *neutral atoms ionized* by "hot" *photons until* temp falls below ~3000 C: *recombination*
- energy & matter decoupled; photons move freely
- source of Cosmic Microwave Background







"more than meets the eye"

(a) Dark Ages (b) Era of Nucleosynthesis (c) Planck Era

CLICKER: Which era saw the creation of

the simplest elements on the Periodic Table?

(d)Particle Era

Evidence for Big Bang

- why is **Big Bang Theory** a **theory**?
- 1) Cosmic Microwave Background radiation
- 2) nucleosynthesis, (eg) helium abundance
- 3) explains observed *expansion* (*red-shift*)
- 4) explains darkness of the night sky
- 5) explains varying appearance of old galaxies



Cosmic Microwave Background

- Q: What is the Cosmic Microwave Background?
- *radiation* from universe when ~400,000 years old
- temperature then $\sim 3000 K$
- expansion *red-shifted* the *radiation* to *microwaves*
- current temperature predicted to be $\sim 3 K$



- characteristics *precisely* match predictions of **BB**
- COBE (COsmic Background Explorer): 1990's
- **COBE** saw very uniform temperature field
- *space* has temperature of 2.7 %
- varies less than 1/10,000 K in all directions



Planck results



CLICKER: The slight temperature variations seen in the CMB are...?

(a) precursors of galaxies & galaxy clusters
(b) measurement uncertainties
(c) variations due to dust in the Milky Way
(d) the signature of matter-antimatter reactions



- observation: galaxies are 25%* He by mass



• early galaxies are *smaller*, *distorted* in appearance



• HST images looking back 13+ Gy



Review: Big Bang

- *expansion of spacetime between* galaxies carries them away from each other; began with *Big Bang*
- "cosmological redshift" light is stretched, too
- understanding *history of universe* involves understanding *forces*, *particles*, & *energy*
- significant experimental evidence supports BBT