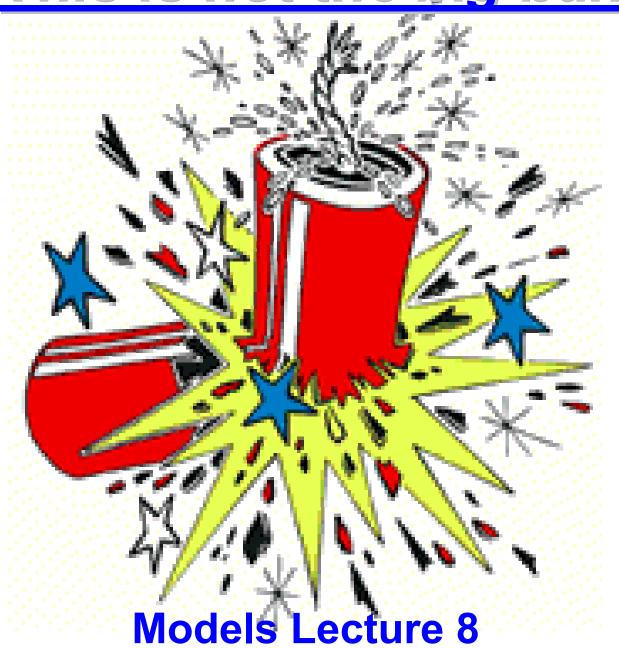
This is not the big bang!



We are not the center of the expansion of the universe Every galaxy sees the expansion

Cosmological Principle

The universe is the same everywhere

- no special point in the universe (no center)
- no special set of points (no edge)

ZERO CURVATURE POSITIVE CURVATURE **NEGATIVE CURVATURE**

FLAT SPHERICAL HYPERBOLIC

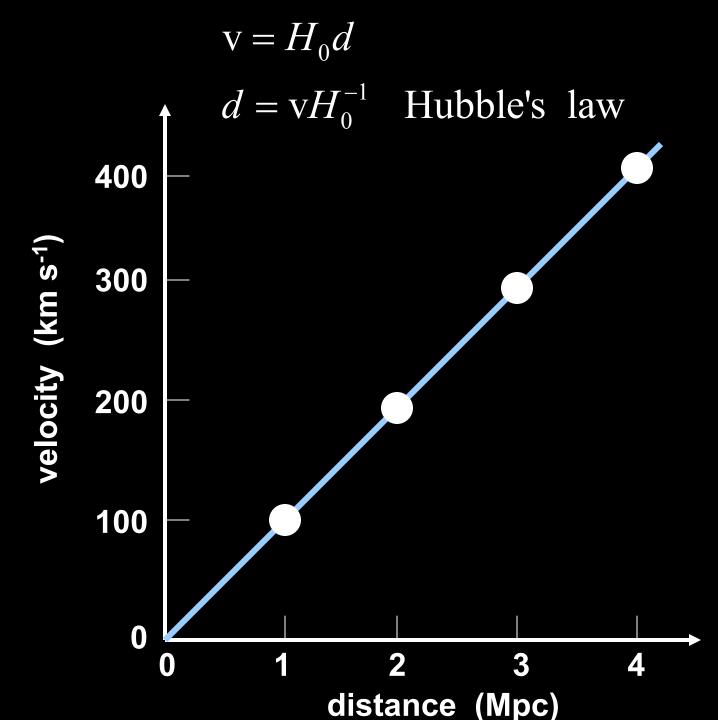
The expansion of the universe is

an explosion of space

not

an explosion into space

The universe does not expand into anything!



The Hubble age of the universe

$$d = vt$$
 distance = velocity × time
 $d = vH_0^{-1}$ Hubble's law

$$t = 10^{10} h^{-1}$$
 years
 $12.5 \le t \le 17$ Gyr
 $1 \text{ Gyr} = 10^9 \text{ years}$

Nuclear Physics



Nucleus made of

- protons charge = +1
- neutrons charge = 0

Hydrogen 1 proton







 ^{1}H

 ^{2}H

ЗH

Helium 2 protons





⁴He

Lithium 3 protons





 $^7{
m Li}$

$$au_{1/2}(^{238}\text{U}) = 4.5 \text{ Gyr}$$
 $au_{1/2}(^{187}\text{Re}) = 40 \text{ Gyr}$
 $au_{1/2}(^{232}\text{Th}) = 14 \text{ Gyr}$

Age of the elements 10 – 18 Gyr

$$t = 10^{10} h^{-1}$$
 years
 $12.5 \le t \le 17$ Gyr
 $1 \text{ Gyr} = 10^9 \text{ years}$

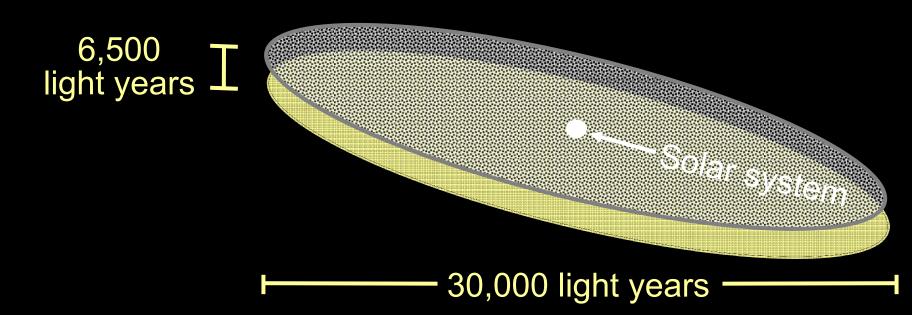
Hubble's original value:

$$H_0 = 500 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$$
 $h = 5$

$$t = 10^{10} h^{-1} \text{ years}$$
$$t = 2 \text{ Gyr}$$

Cosmology 100 Years Ago

- 1) Nature of space and time: absolute
- 2) Origin of the Universe: not an astronomy issue
- 3) Evolution of the Universe: stationary
- 4) Arrangement of the Universe:



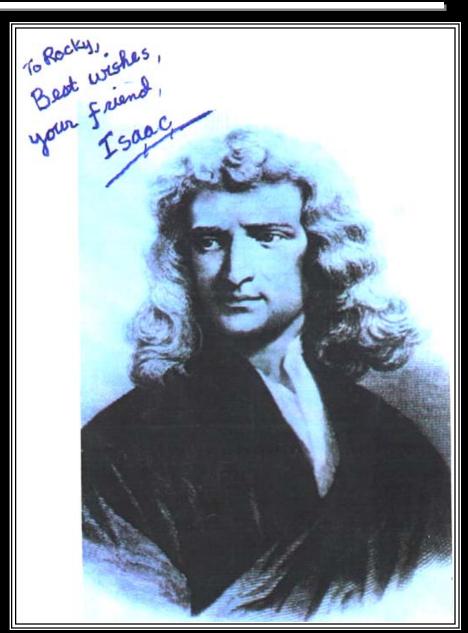
5) Composition of the Universe: starz' in the hood

Space and Time Before Einstein

Absolute space,
in its own nature,
without relation
to anything external,
remains always similar
and immovable.

ISAAC NEWTON 1687

Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica



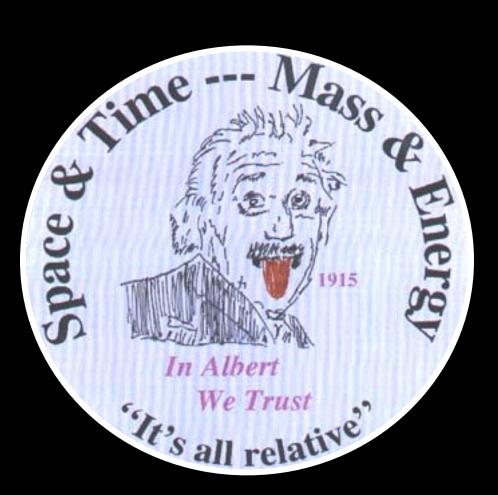
Space and Time After Einstein

SPACE AND TIME ARE RELATED.

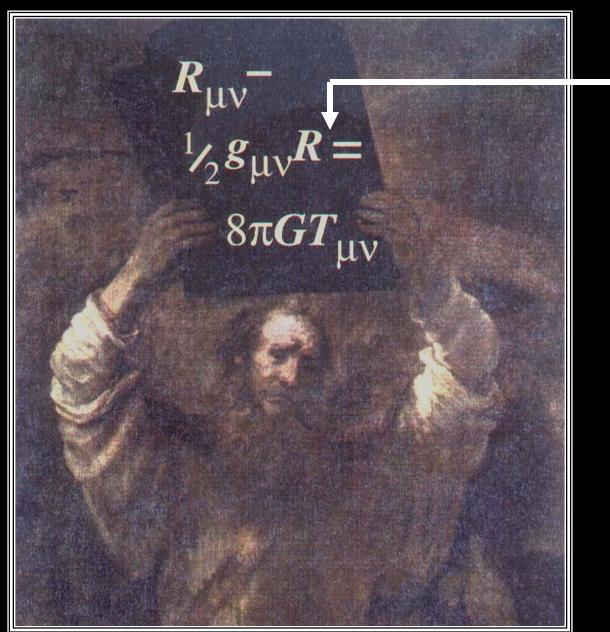
ALBERT EINSTEIN
1905

SPACE IS DYNAMIC (CURVED, WARPED, BENT).

ALBERT EINSTEIN
1915



Modern Laws of Genesis



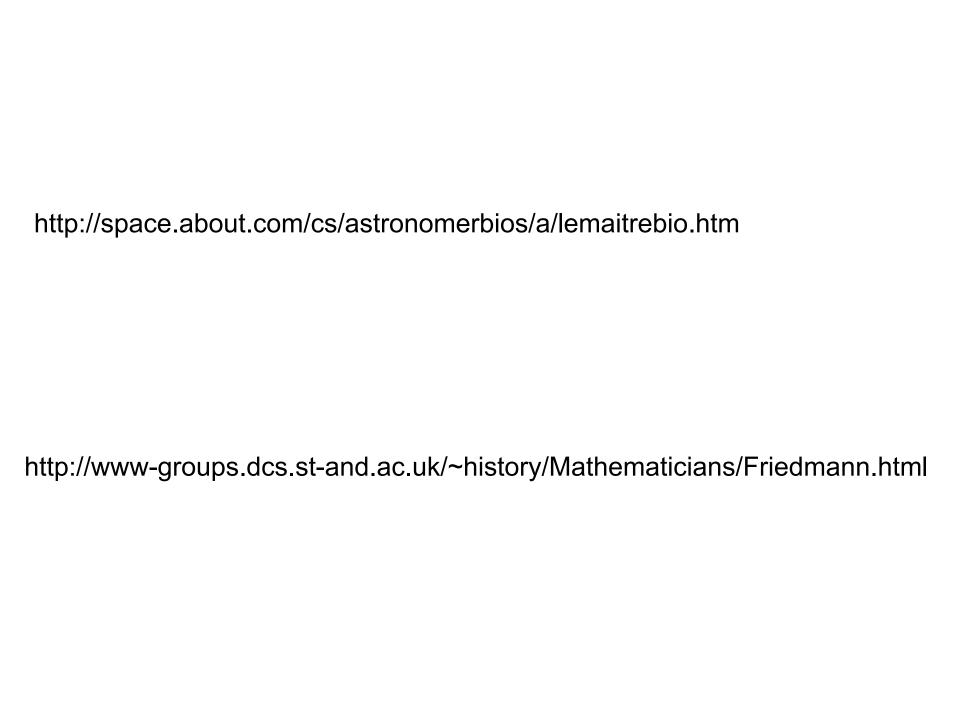
 $+\Lambda g_{\mu
u}$



Einstein's Cosmic Legacy

The <u>origin</u> & <u>destiny</u> of the universe are amenable to human inquiry!

Cosmology is a science!





Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Friedmann (1888-1925)

Georges-Henri Lemaître (1894-1966)



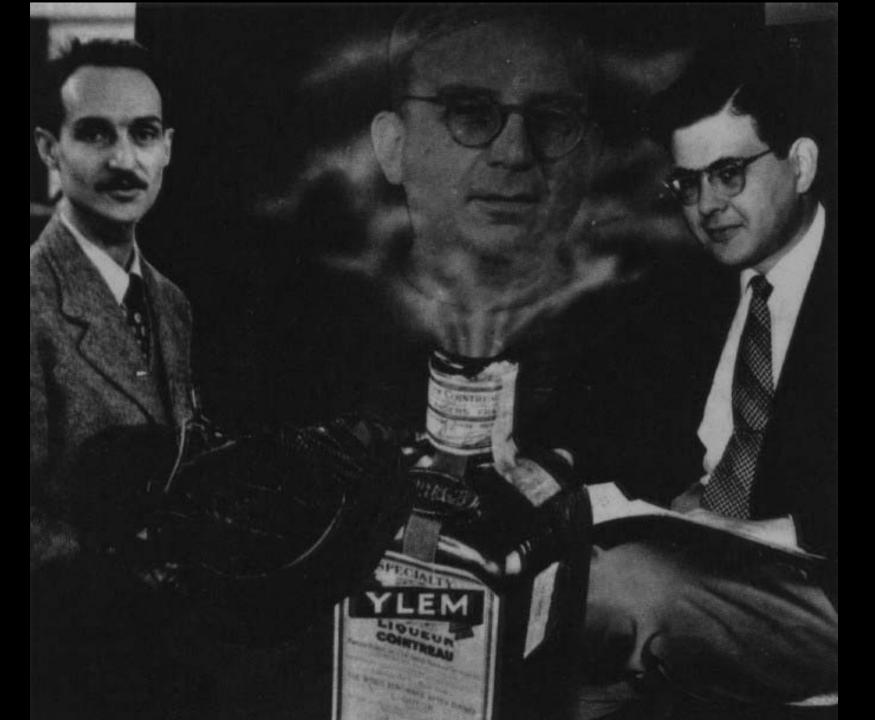
SPACE EXPANDS.

EDWIN HUBBLE 1929



The Big Bang



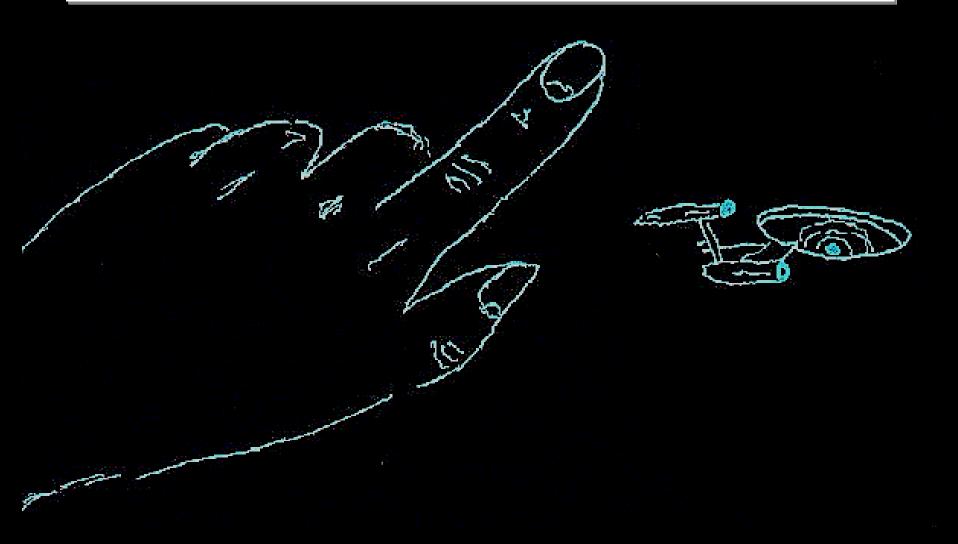


THE UNIVERSE IS RADIANT.

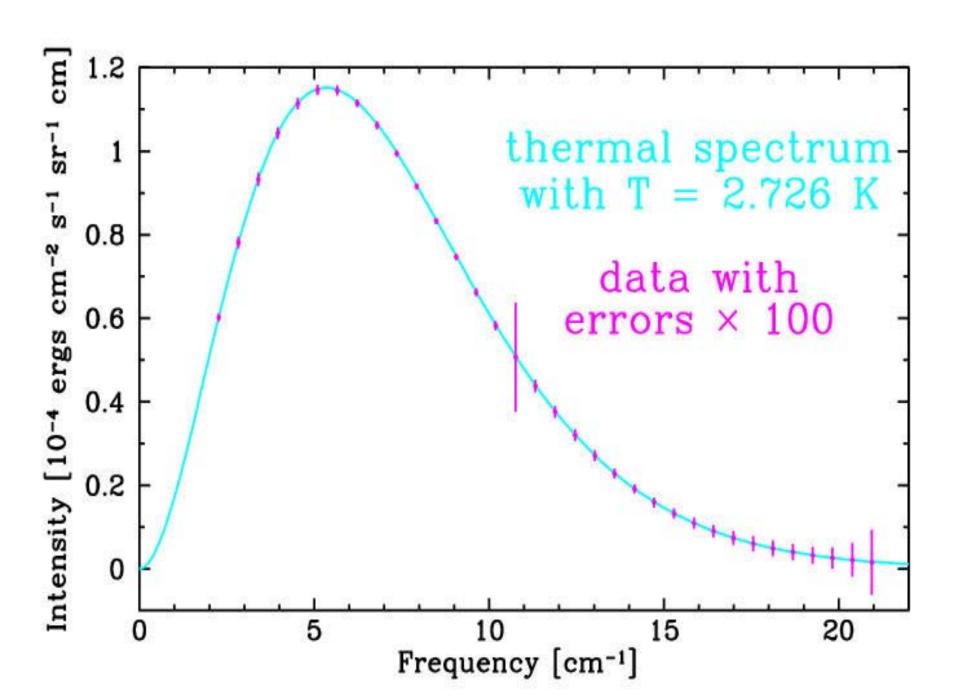
ARNO PENZIAS ROBERT WILSON 1965



Cosmic background radiation



 $T = 3K = -454^{\circ}F$



Cosmic Radiation ca. 1960s





2° 3° 4°

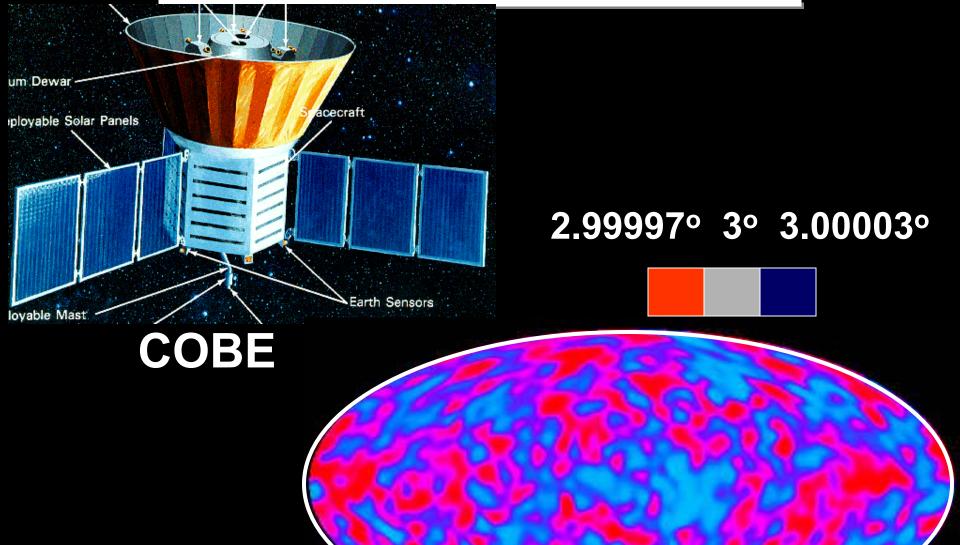
Cosmic Radiation ca. 1975

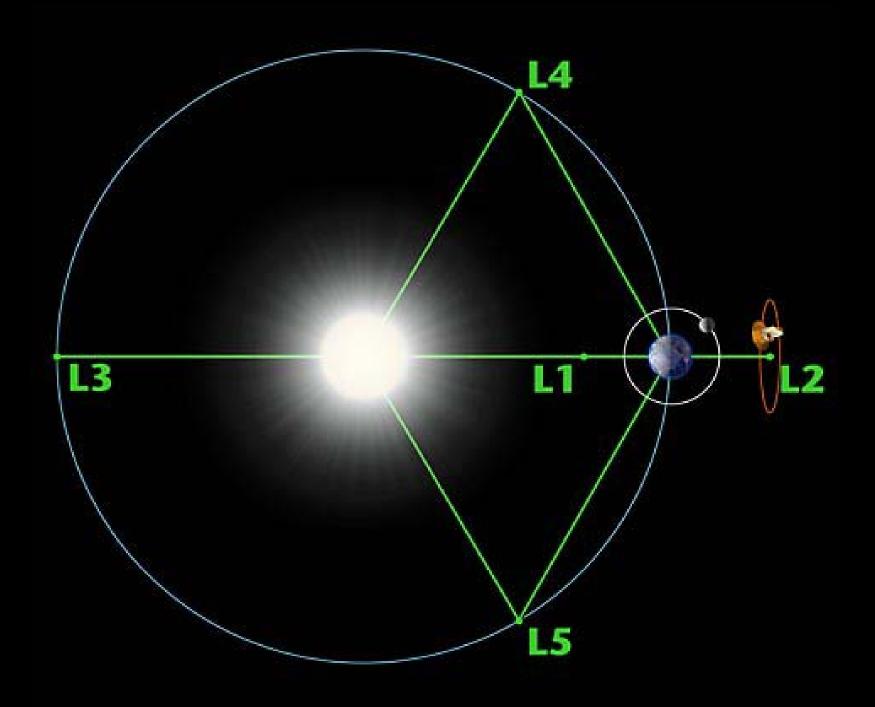


2.997° 3° 3.003°

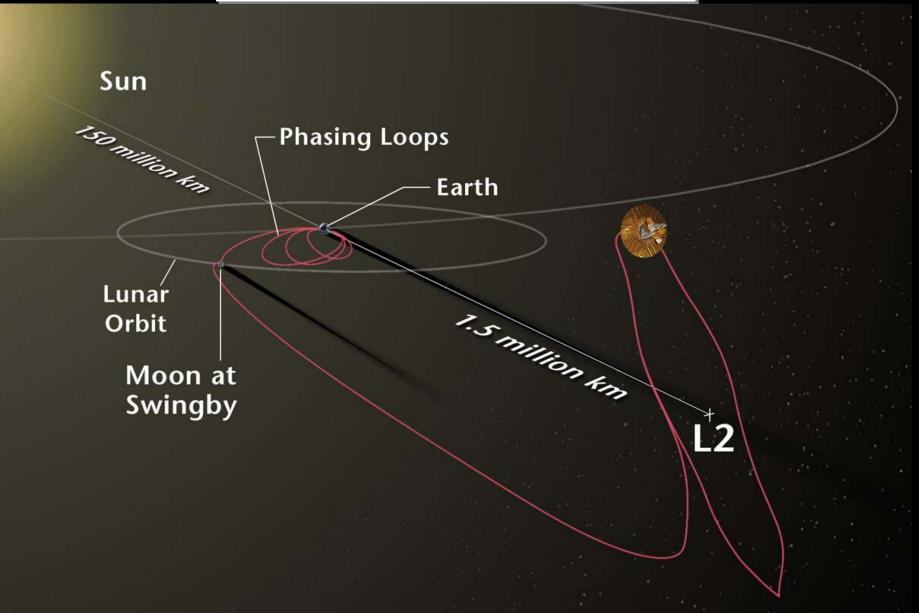


Cosmic Radiation 1992

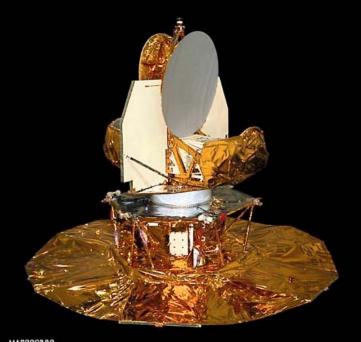




The voyage to L2



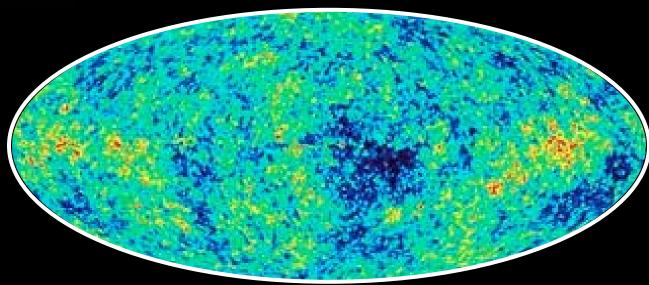
Cosmic Radiation 2005



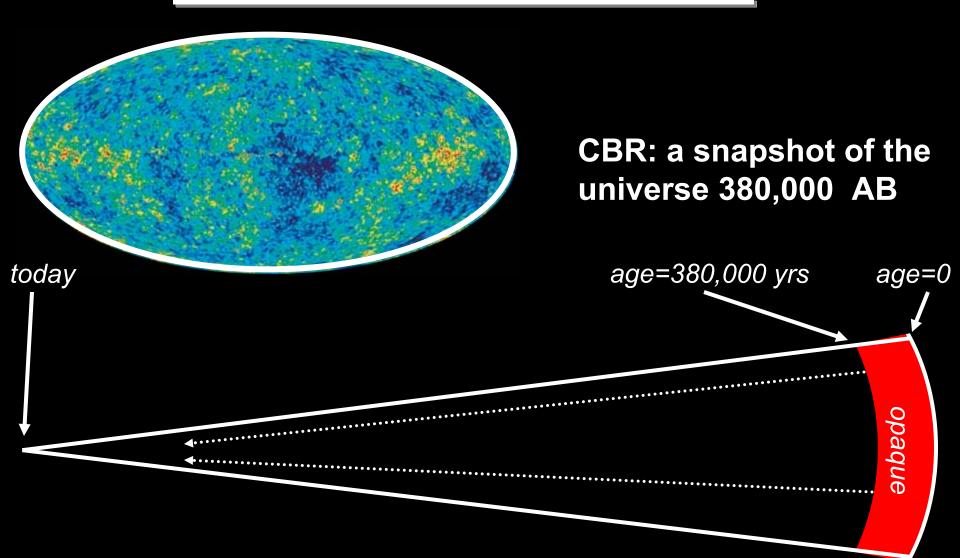
2.99997° 3° 3.00003°



WMAP



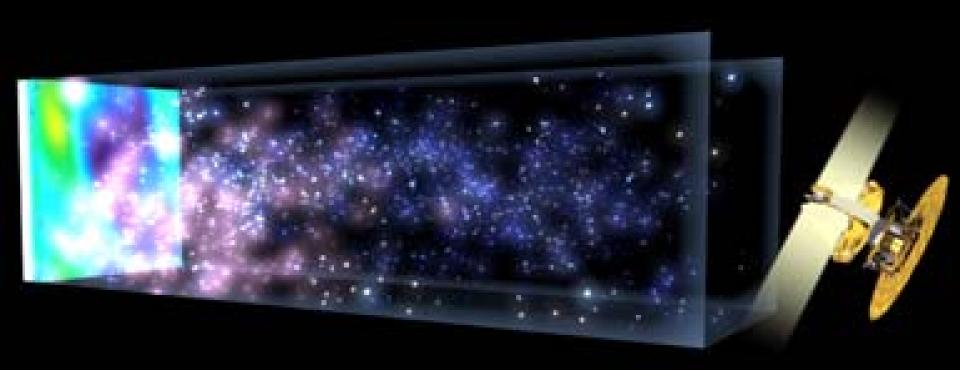
Looking out in space is looking back in time.



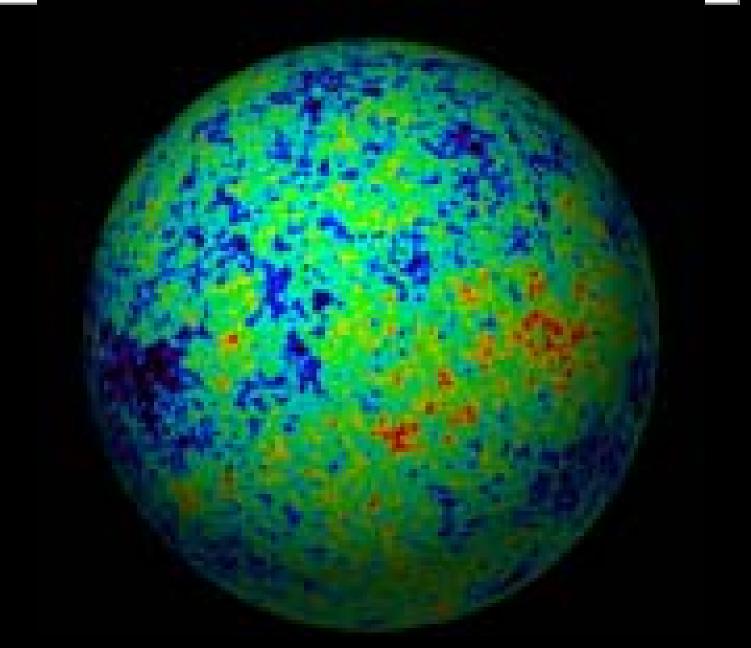
Sloan Digitial Sky Survey: Map of the Universe



The Last Scattering Surface



The Last Scattering Surface



The Big Bang

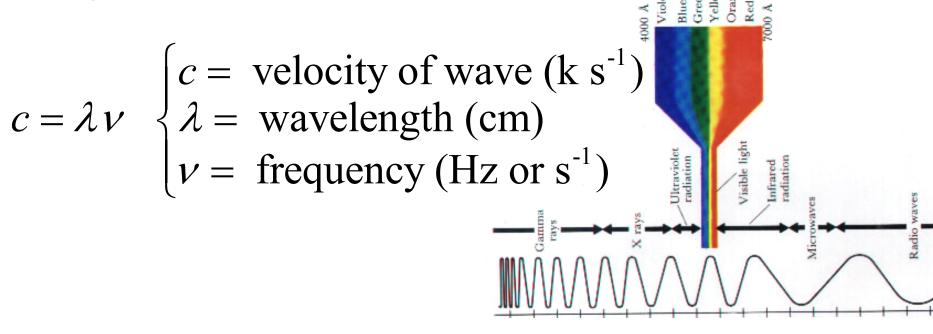


Cosmological Weather Report

- Today T=3K
- Yesterday was hotter!
- Tomorrow will be colder!

Facts about light

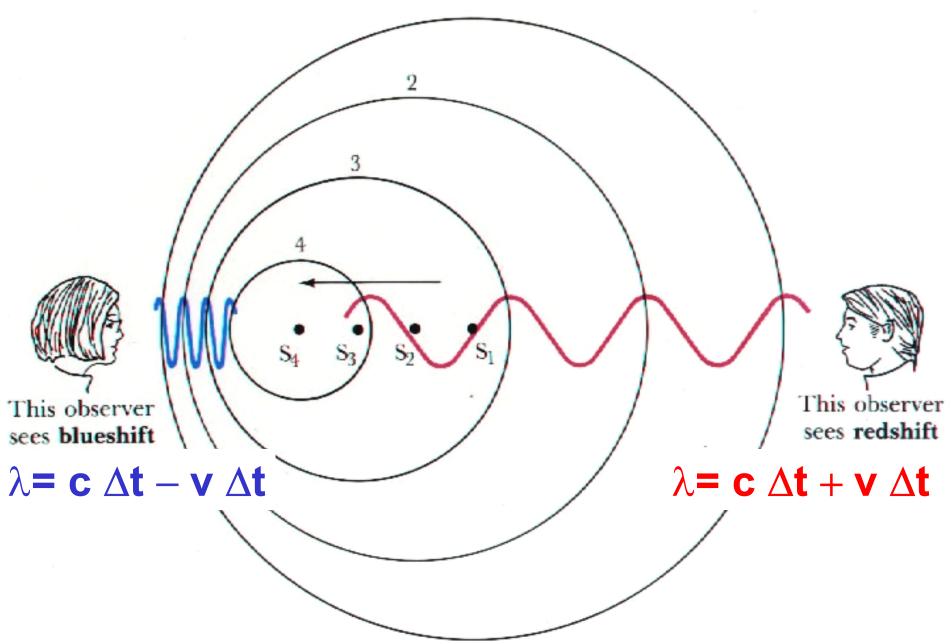
1. Light is a wave



2. The wavelength is quantized



3. Doppler shift



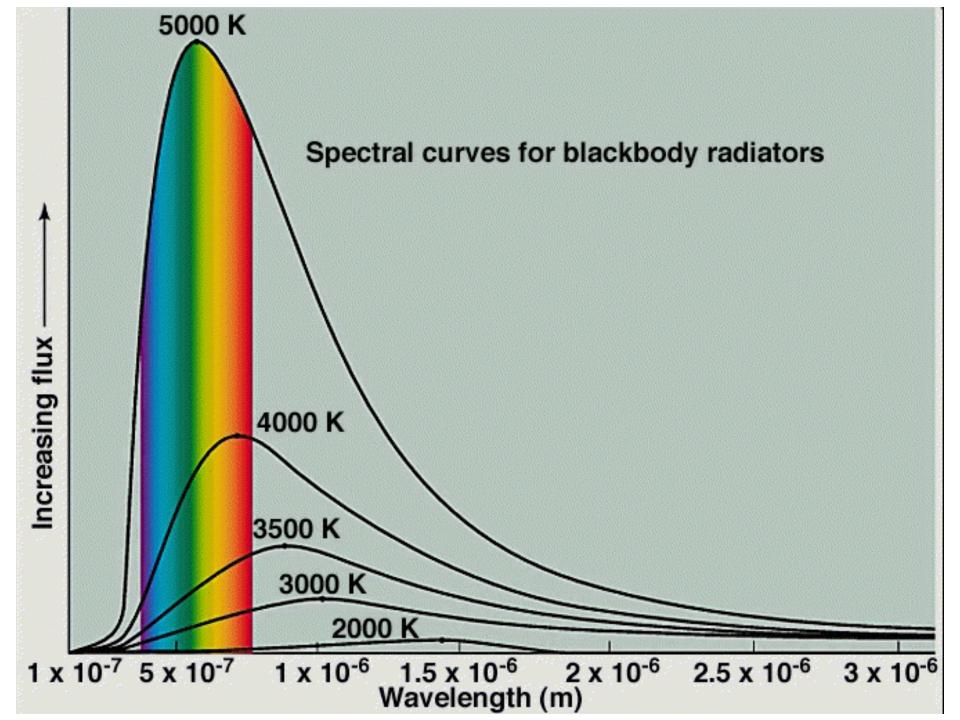
4. Light is a particle

- Particles of light are "photons"
- Photons have energy

$$E_{\gamma} = hv = hc/\lambda$$
 $h = \text{Planck's constant}$ (unit of the quantum)

Temperature is a measure of energy of the photons

$$\langle E_{\gamma} \rangle = h \langle \nu \rangle = k_B T$$
 $k_B = \text{Boltzmann's constant}$
 $\langle \cdots \rangle = \text{average}$



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• If wavelength stretched, E decreases, T decreases

Energy of photons decrease

- Where does the energy go?
- What about conservation of energy?

Conservation of Energy?

Classical physics:
$$\frac{dE}{dt} = 0 \implies E = \text{constant}$$

energy, momentum, mass

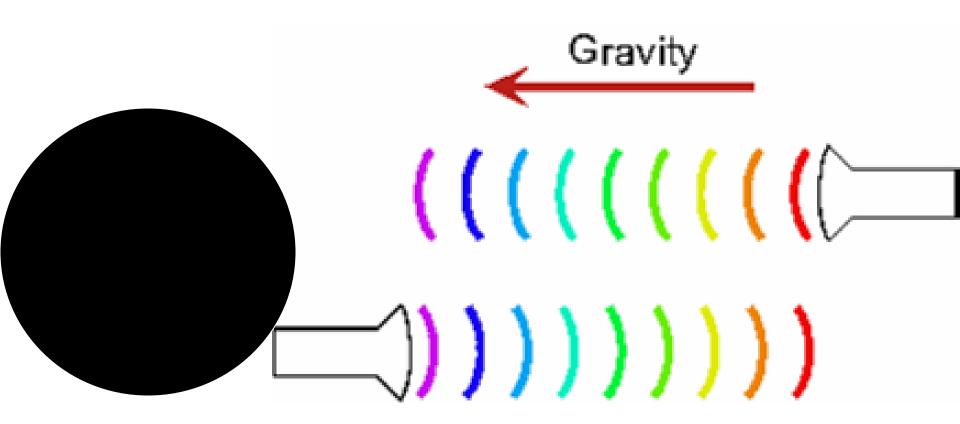
Special relativity:
$$(E = mc^2 \text{ and all that}) \quad \frac{dT^{\mu\nu}}{dx^{\mu}} = 0$$

t)
$$\frac{dT^{\mu\nu}}{dx^{\mu}} = 0$$
space and time

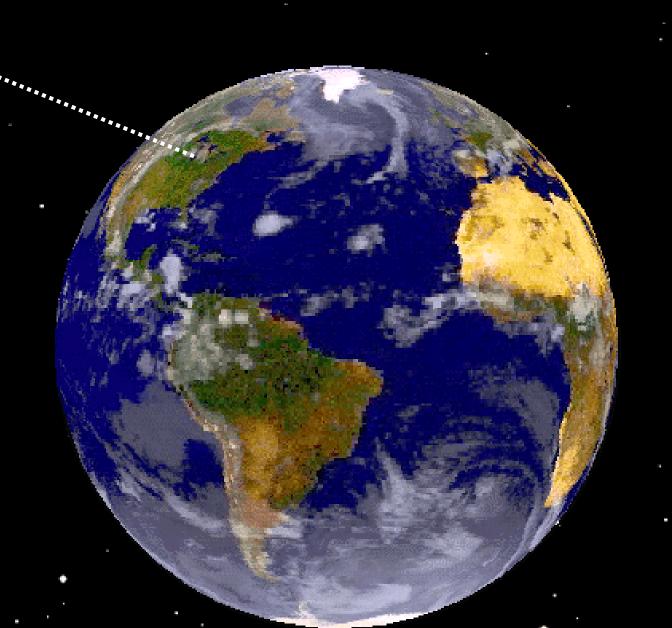
General relativity: (gravity)

$$\frac{dT^{\mu\nu}}{dx^{\mu}} + \Gamma^{\mu}_{\mu\alpha}T^{\alpha\nu} + \Gamma^{\nu}_{\mu\alpha}T^{\mu\alpha} = 0$$
gravity

Gravitational redshift

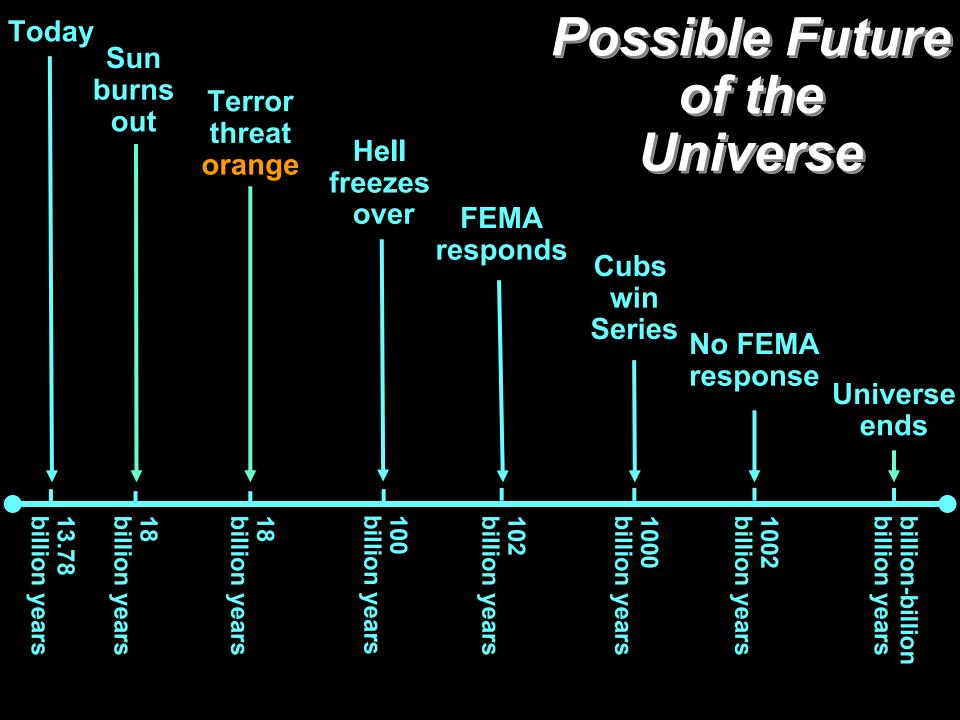


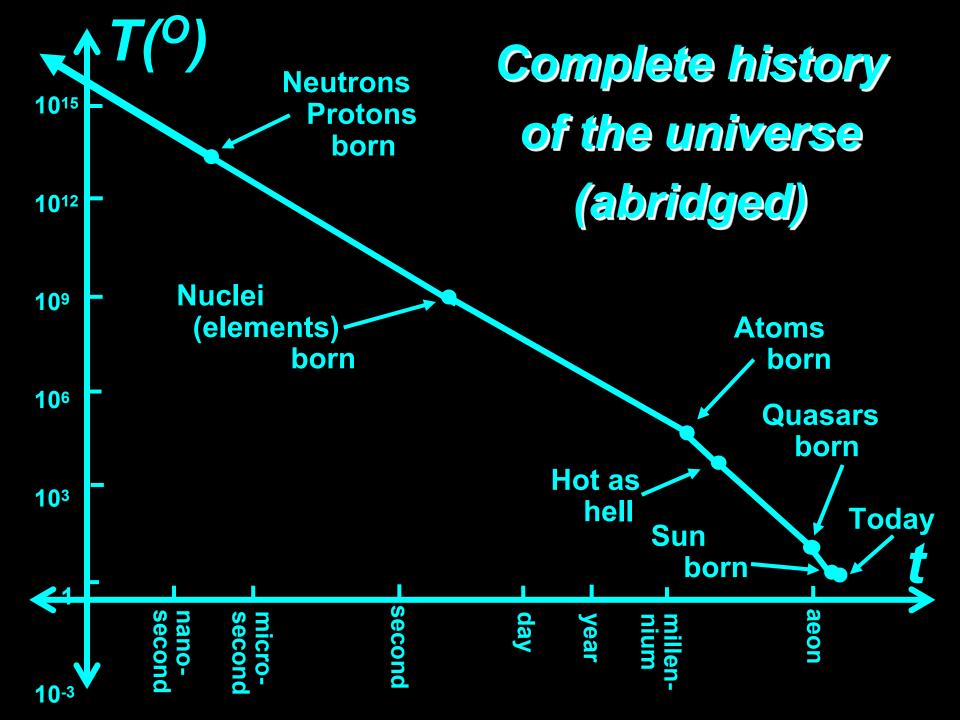
Gravitational redshift

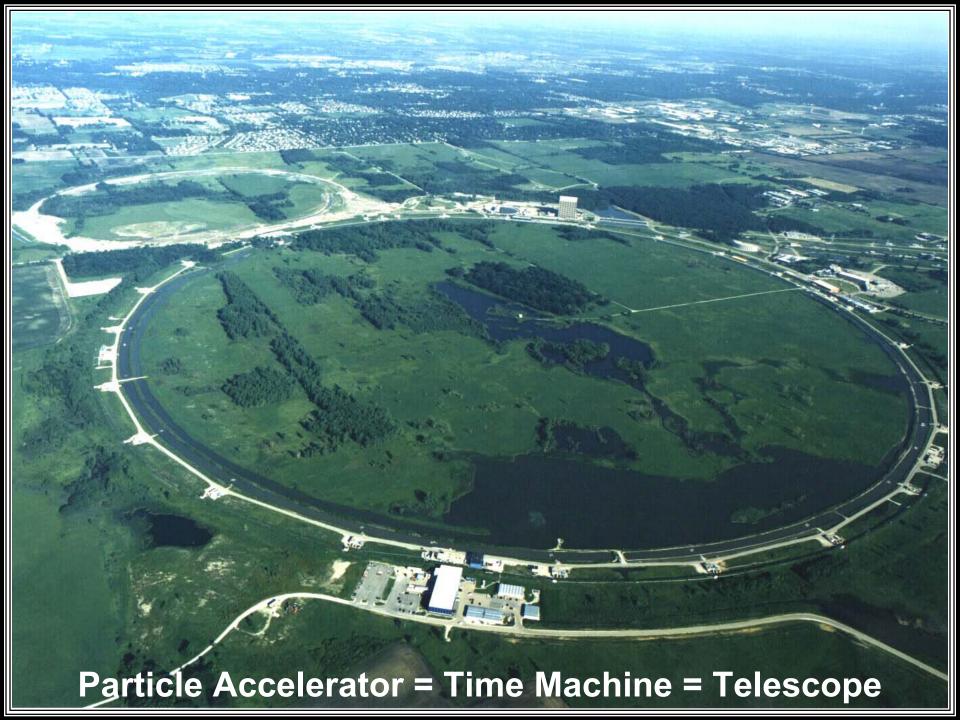


Cosmological Weather Report

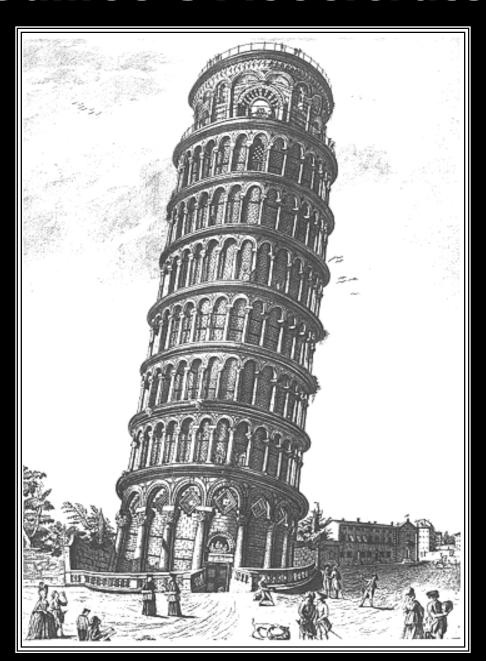
- Today T=3K
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Galileo's Accelerator





EVERYTHING IN THE UNIVERSE

MICROWAVE RADIATION
SUPERCLUSTERS OF GALAXIES
CLUSTERS OF GALAXIES

STARS

PLANETS

PEOPLE

POODLES

PIGEONS

PETUNIAS

POND SCUM

KARL ROVE



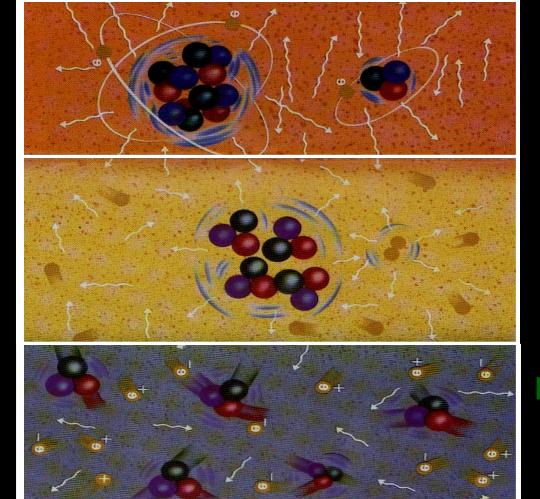
FROM THE PRIMORDIAL SOUP!

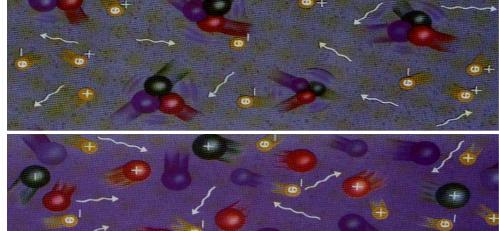
380,000 years

3 minutes

1-micro second

4-pico seconds





atoms form

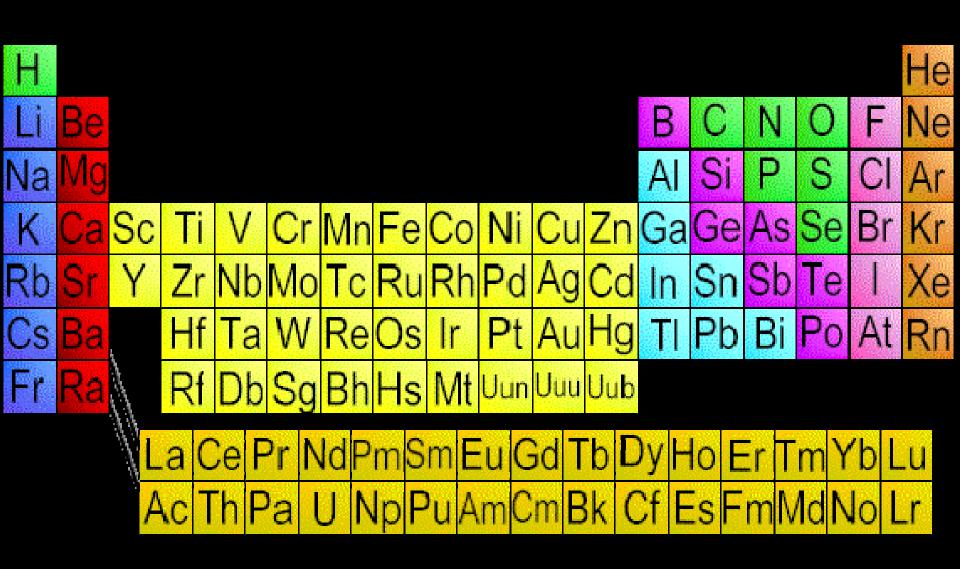
nuclei form

neutrons protons form

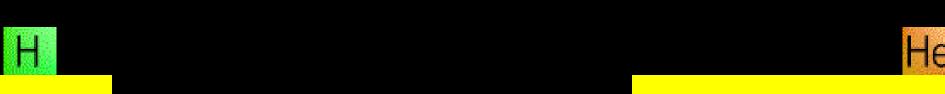
primordial soup

BANG!

Periodic table - chemist



Periodic table - cosmologist



Metals

The Universe today:

```
73% Hydrogen (10<sup>-5</sup> <sup>2</sup>H-deuterium)
26% Helium (10<sup>-5</sup> <sup>3</sup>He)
1% Metals
```

The Universe 3 minutes AB:

```
76% Hydrogen (10<sup>-5</sup> <sup>2</sup>H-deuterium)
24% Helium (10<sup>-5</sup> <sup>3</sup>He)
10<sup>-8</sup>% Lithium
```