

- ### Our Schedule
- Homework #13 due today
 - **Review Set #4** available -- final review on next Wed Dec 12, 5pm-7pm by Ryan
 - Please do **course evaluation (FCQ)** online for course + recitation
 - Focus on **22.2 Evidence for Big Bang** and on **22.3 Big Bang and Inflation**
 - Complete detailed read **Chap 23: Dark Matter, Dark Energy, Fate of Universe**

- ### Cosmology topics and issues
- Look at **models for our universe**
 - **Cosmic microwave background (CMB)** and all its implication
 - Ideas of "**dark energy**" arising from:
 - **White-dwarf supernova data**
 - **CMB mapping**
 - Imply "**accelerating universe**"

REMINDER

Cosmological (Big) Redshifts

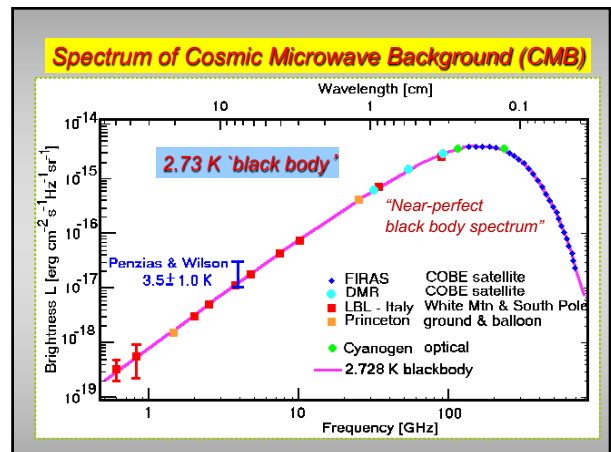
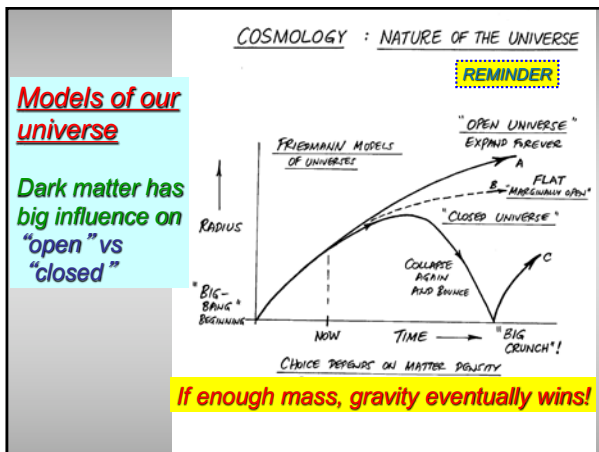
(from expansion of universe)

Alternative definition of **redshift** :





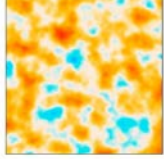
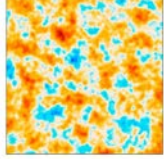
$Z = \text{redshift}$
= change in wavelength / "normal" wavelength

$1 + Z =$
observed wavelength / "normal" wavelength

redshifts always have $Z > 0$
(redder light has larger wavelengths)



Major improvements in CMB spatial resolution and sensitivity

		
		
COBE 1989+	WMAP 2001+	Planck 2009+

CMB: Light from beginning of time

WMAP

- This faint light looks like a solid glowing wall
- Thermal spectrum at 3000 K (visible), if redshifted by factor $\sim 1000 \rightarrow 3\text{ K!}$ (microwaves)

EVOLVING UNIVERSE

DAWN OF TIME

tiny fraction of a second

inflation

380,000 years

13.7 billion years

CMB

Thinking clicker – looking back in time

- If we can detect light from a quasar and decide that its emission line spectrum is at redshift $Z = 4$, how much bigger has the universe grown since that light left?

C.

- A. 2 times bigger
- B. 3 times bigger
- C. 5 times bigger
- D. 16 times bigger

Redshift is “expansion factor”

REMINDER

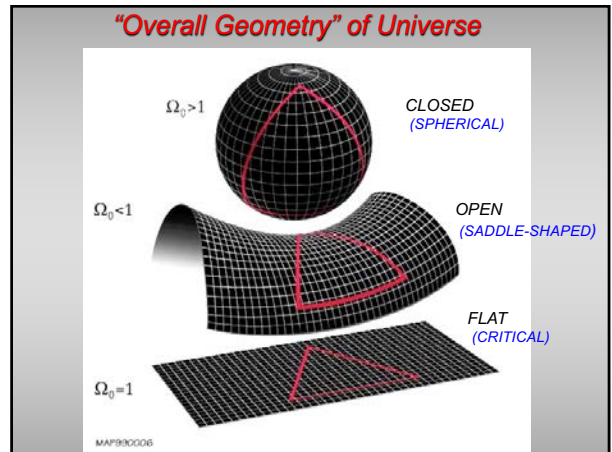
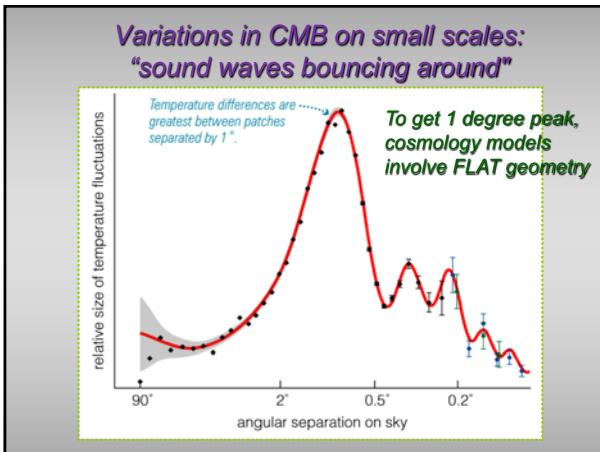
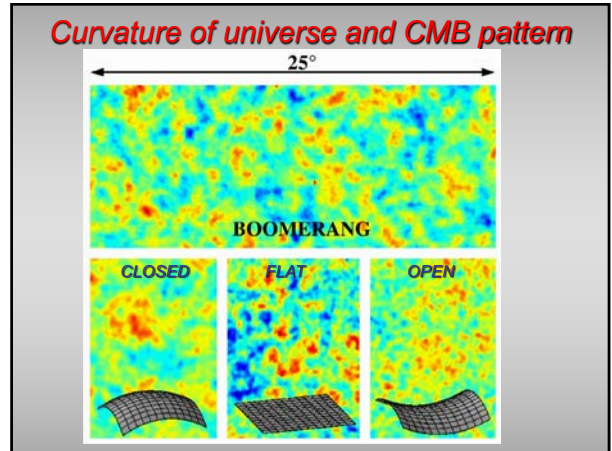
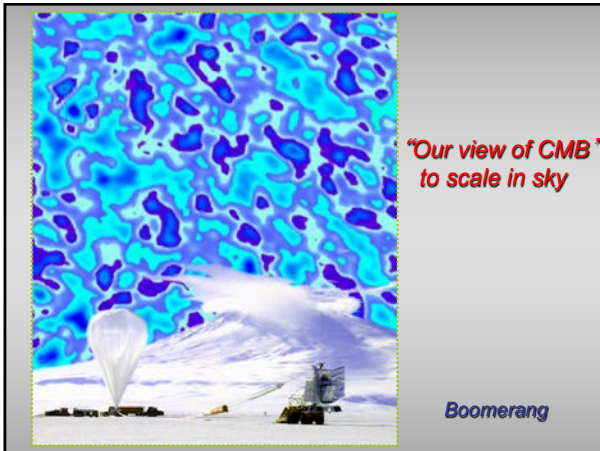
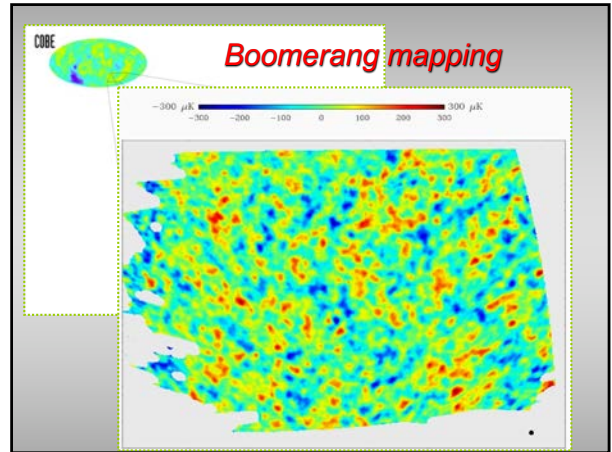
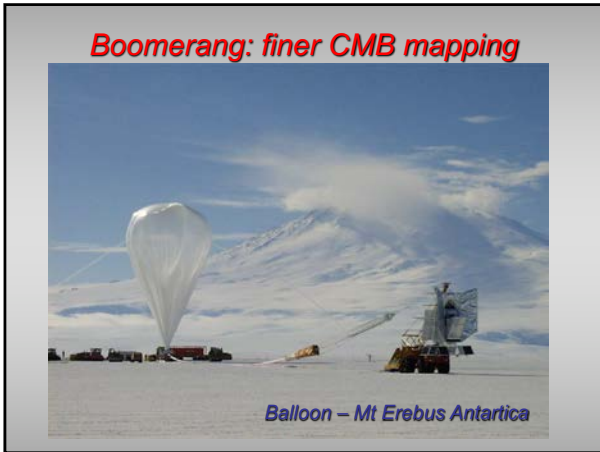
$1 + Z$ measures how much universe has expanded

$1 + Z = \frac{\text{distance between galaxies now}}{\text{distance between galaxies then}}$

CMB: High resolution from space

WMAP

Small temperature fluctuations used to test models of universe one degree scale of bump \rightarrow flat universe with early inflation



What is the fate of the Universe?

- **Recollapse to gnaB giB ?**: crushing heat, destruction of all matter (Big Crunch) Rebirth ?
- **Eternal expansion ?**: cold, galaxies dimming star formation slowing
- Everything winds up as a brown dwarf black dwarf, neutron star or black hole

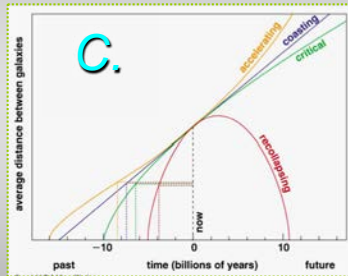
**Which is it ?
Is there enough dark matter to recollapse the universe?**

- **Baryonic matter**: only few % of critical density
- **Dark matter**: only about 25 % of what is needed
- Looks like Universe is **between** the "coasting" and "critical" models
- **Universe will expand forever** (or so it seems)

Which model predicts the **greatest age** for the universe today?

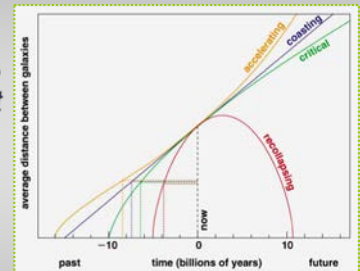
Clicker Question

- **A. Recollapsing** (closed)
- **B. Critical** (flat)
- **C. Coasting** (open)



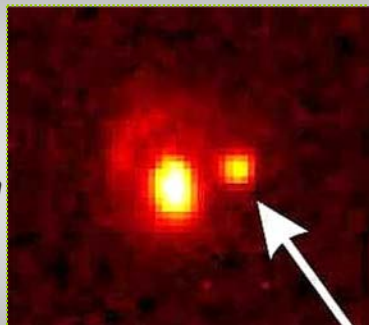
C. Coasting

- Age of universe is how far to left curves hit horizontal axis (distance between galaxies = 0)



New twist in the new millenium

- **White dwarf supernovae**: standard candles at $Z \sim 1$
- Explosions bright enough to be seen very far away (back in time)

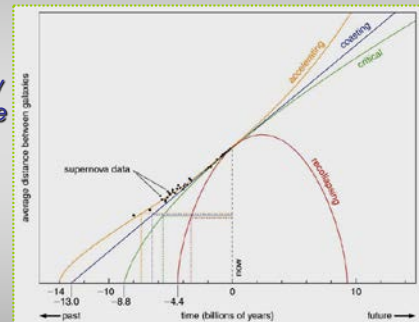


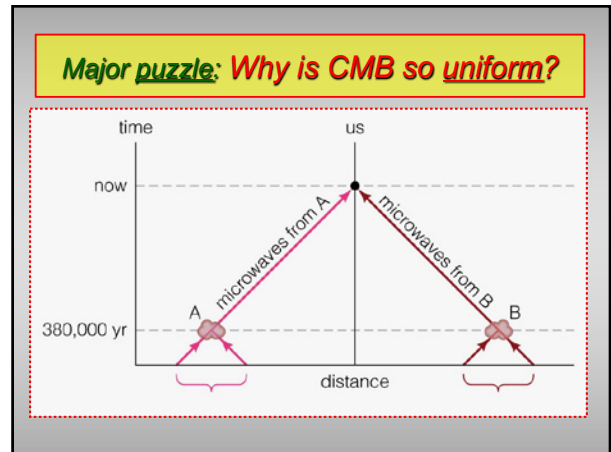
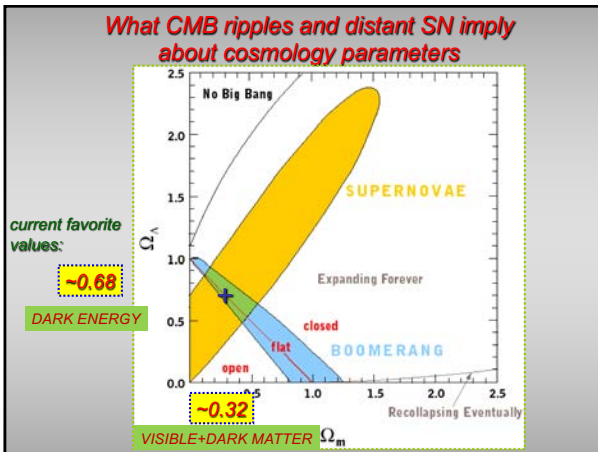
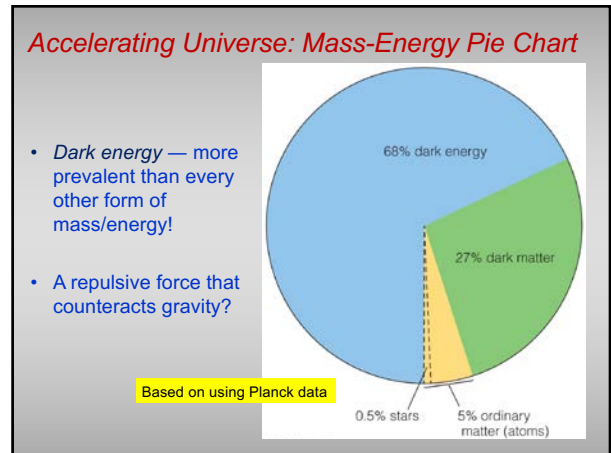
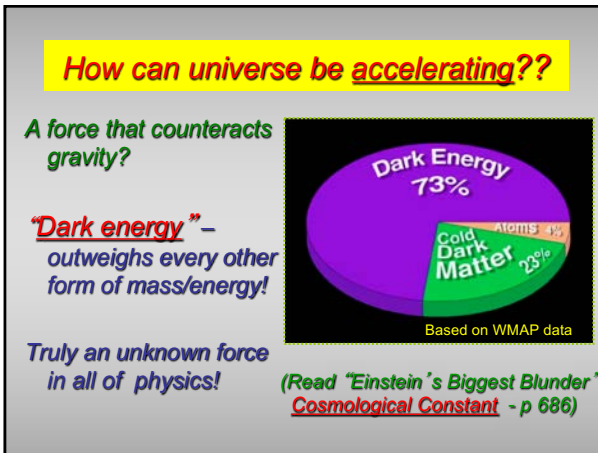
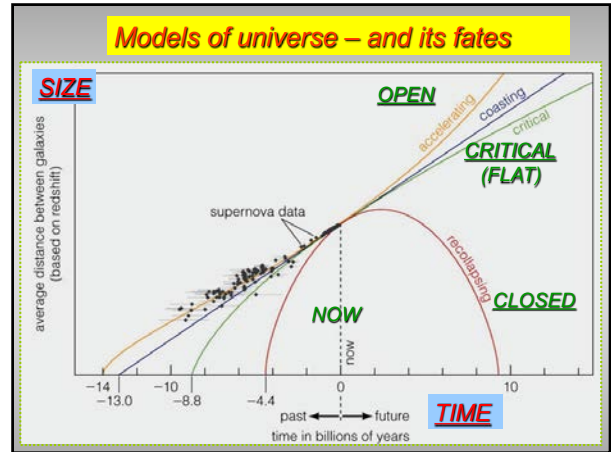
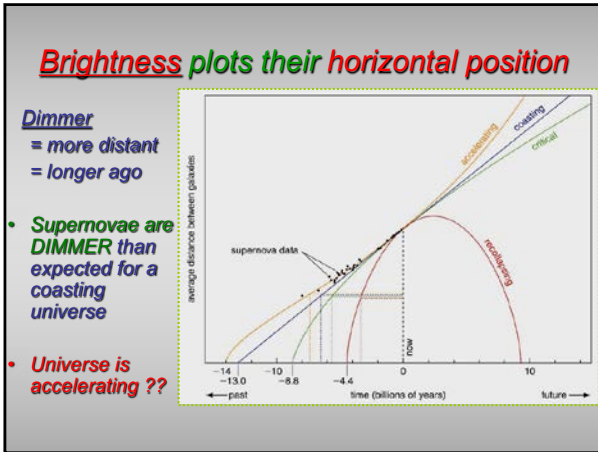
SN Type Ia: (1998) BIG DISCOVERY THAT SHOOK COSMOLOGY

Made especially possible by HST

Redshifts of SN plot their vertical position

- $Z = 1$ means about halfway down from the "NOW" level
- Expansion factor = $1 + Z = 2$



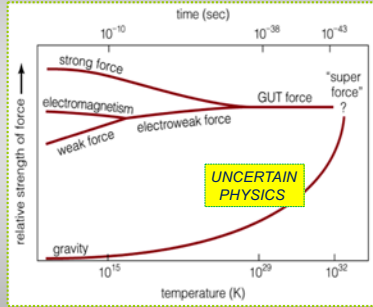


Major proposition: INFLATION

VERY EARLY:
strong force
 becomes **distinct**
 from **electroweak**,
 huge amount of
 energy released

Universe
INFLATES:
 atomic nucleus size
 to solar system
 size in 10^{-36} sec

DOES NOT COOL



Inflation: coupling all portions of universe

