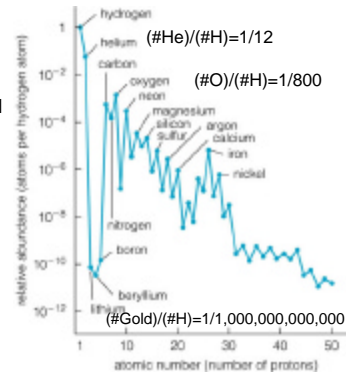
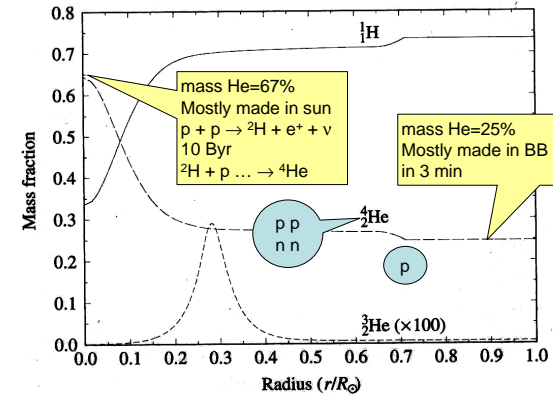


Helium Formed When the Universe was 3 Minutes Old—15 Apr

- Most of the helium is primordial
 - It formed when the universe was 3 minutes old
- Follow the neutrons
 - (Number of neutrons):(No. protons) = 1/7 now
 - 1:1 at 1 ms
- Observations of ^4He (and ^3He , ^7Li , ^2H) agree with calculations using Big Bang & nuclear physics

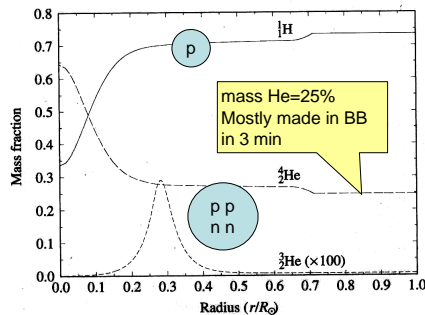


Helium in the Sun



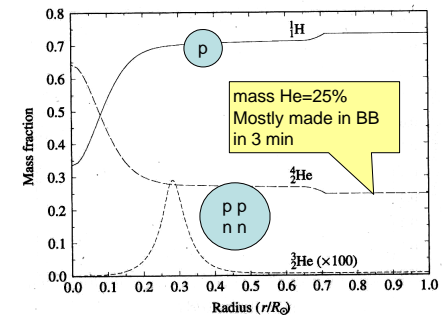
Neutrons:Protons

- From mass He = 25%, find $\#n/\#p$ at present
- 12 H atoms for every He atom
 - Mass He = 4
 - Mass H = 12
 - Total mass = 16
- 1. $\#n / \#p =$
 - 1:1
 - 1:12
 - 2:14
 - 4:12
 - 2:3



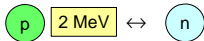
Follow the Neutrons: $\#n:\#p$

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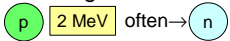
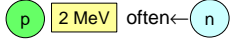


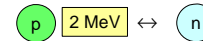
Changing neutrons & protons

- Proton changes into neutron
 - $p + e^- + \text{energy} \rightarrow n + \nu$
 - $E = 2\text{MeV}$
- Neutron changes into proton
 - $n + e^+ \rightarrow p + \text{energy} + \nu$ (positron must hit neutron)
 - $n \rightarrow p + e^- + \text{energy} + \nu$ (happens spontaneously in 1000s)
- Now
 - 2.7K
 - $E = eV/4000$
- 3 min
 - 1 BK
 - $E = 0.1\text{MeV}$
- 0.001s
 - 400 BK
 - $E = 40\text{MeV}$

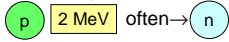
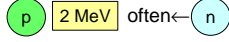


Changing neutrons & protons

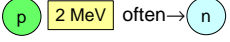
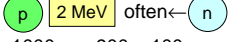
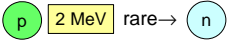
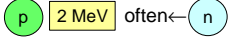
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 - $n \rightarrow p + e^- + \text{energy} + \nu$ (happens spontaneously in 1000s)
- If average $E = 40\text{MeV}$
 - 
 - 
 - $1000p \rightarrow 900p + 100n$
 - 1 in 10 changes
 - $1000n \rightarrow 900n + 100p$
 - 1 in 10 changes
 - #p and #n are balanced
 - Before & after: $1000p + 1000n$
 - #p = #n



Changing neutrons & protons

2. When the energy of the universe drops to 1 MeV, the reaction $p \rightarrow n$
- becomes rarer than $n \rightarrow p$
 - becomes more common than $n \rightarrow p$
 - stays the same.
- If average $E = 40\text{MeV}$
 - 
 - 
 - $1000p \rightarrow 900p + 100n$
 - 1 in 10 changes
 - $1000n \rightarrow 900n + 100p$
 - 1 in 10 changes
 - #p and #n are balanced
 - Before & after: $1000p + 1000n$
 - #p = #n

Changing neutrons & protons

- If average $E = 40\text{MeV}$
 - 
 - 
 - $1000p \rightarrow 900p + 100n$
 - 1 in 10 changes
 - $1000n \rightarrow 900n + 100p$
 - 1 in 10 changes
 - #p and #n are balanced
 - Before & after: $1000p + 1000n$
 - #p = #n
- If average $E = 1\text{MeV}$
 - 
 - 
 - $1000p \rightarrow 990p + 10n$
 - 1 in 100 changes
 - $1000n \rightarrow 900n + 100p$
 - 1 in 10 changes
 - #p and #n are balanced
 - Before & after: $1000p + 1000n$
 - #p > #n

Look at neutrons

- 0.001s
 - Temperature = 400 BK
 - $E=40$ MeV is much greater than cost to be a neutron
 - $n:p = 1:1$
- 3 min
 - Temperature = 1 BK
 - $E=0.1$ MeV is much less than cost to be a neutron
 - $n:p = 1:7$
- Deuterium forms
 - $p + n \rightarrow$ deuterium + energy
 - $E=0.1$ MeV (Deuterium is fragile)
- 4 min
 - Temperature < 1 BK
 - $E<0.1$ MeV
 - $n:p = 1:7$
 - Neutrons are safe inside ${}^4\text{He}$
- 13 Byr
 - Temperature = 2.7K
 - $E=0.00025$ eV
 - $n:p$ slightly bigger than 1:7
 - Neutrons are safe inside ${}^4\text{He}$
 - Some neutrons are made in stars

Forming Helium

3. When U was 0.001s old, was the average energy enough to destroy deuterium?
To change a proton into a neutron?
 - a. YY
 - b. YN
 - c. NY
 - d. NN