


### Definitions, results, etc.



- \*  $r = R(t) \varpi$
- \*  $H = \frac{1}{R} \frac{dR}{dt}$

**Densities:**

- \* **Matter:**  $\rho_m = \rho_{o,m} R^{-3}$
- \* **Radiation:**  $\rho_r = \rho_{o,r} R^{-4}$
- \* **Dark energy:**  $\rho_\Lambda = \rho_{o,\Lambda} R^0$

$\rho_c(t) = \frac{3H^2(t)}{8\pi G}$

- \*  $\Omega(t) = \frac{\rho(t)}{\rho_c(t)}$
- \*  $\Omega \equiv \Omega_m + \Omega_{rel} + \Omega_\Lambda$

$\frac{d(R^3 \rho)}{dt} = -\frac{P}{c^2} \frac{d(R^3)}{dt}$

$q(t) = -\frac{R(t) [d^2 R(t) / dt^2]}{[dR(t) / dt]^2}$

- \*  $P = wu = w\rho c^2$

### Physics

Per unit mass:  
K.E. + potential E. = Total Energy

$$\left( \left( \frac{1}{R} \frac{dR}{dt} \right)^2 - \frac{8}{3} \pi G \rho \right) R^2 = -kc^2$$

\*  $\rho = \frac{u}{c^2}$  \*

\* Temp. of radiation field:  $T_0 = RT(R_0^*)$  \*

$$(ds)^2 = (c dt)^2 - R^2(t) \left[ \left( \frac{d\varpi}{\sqrt{1-k\varpi^2}} \right)^2 + (\varpi d\theta)^2 + (\varpi \sin \theta d\phi)^2 \right]$$

\*  $\left[ \left( \frac{1}{R} \frac{dR}{dt} \right)^2 - \frac{8}{3} \pi G \rho - \frac{1}{3} \Lambda c^2 \right] R^2 = -kc^2$

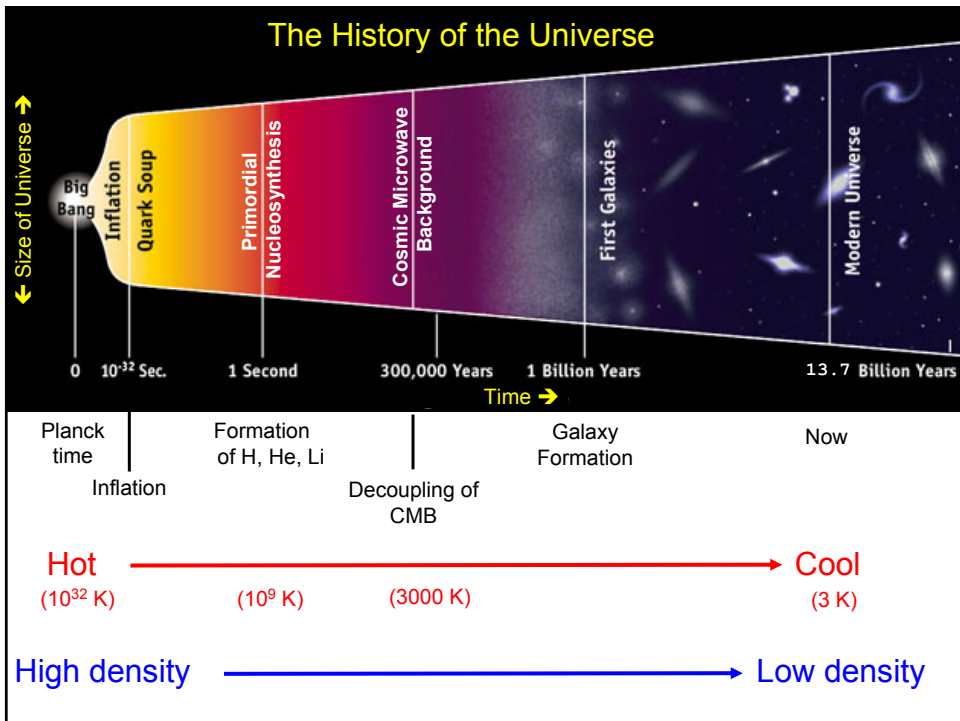
Cosmological Constant  
(a.k.a. Dark Energy)

Curvature  $k = \frac{-1}{\varpi^2} \times \begin{matrix} +1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{matrix}$

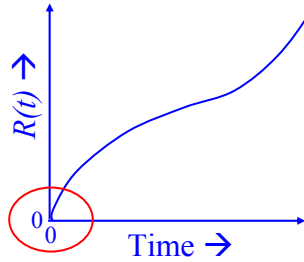
$dU = -PdV$

$$\frac{d^2 R}{dt^2} = \left\{ -\frac{4}{3} \pi G \left[ \rho_m + \rho_{rel} + \rho_\Lambda + \frac{3(P_m + P_{rel} + P_\Lambda)}{c^2} \right] \right\} R$$

\* = you should be able to write these down from memory.



## The Planck Time



- Dimensional arguments

- Planck time  $t_p = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^5}} = 5 \times 10^{-44} \text{ s}$

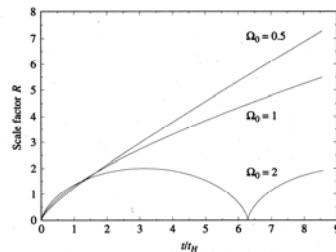
- Planck mass  $m_p = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar c}{G}} = 2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ kg}$

- Planck length  $\ell_p = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}} = 2 \times 10^{-35} \text{ m}$

- Before this, everything fuzzed out by uncertainty principle.

## Some Problems for Friedmann-Robertson-Walker Universes

- Causality and the particle horizon
  - Flatness
- 
- Absence of magnetic monopoles
  - Absence of “Domain Walls”



## The Horizon Problem

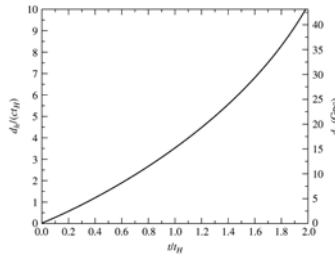


Fig. 29.22  
Proper distance from Earth to particle horizon as function of time, including  $\Lambda$ .

### The Particle Horizon:

For  $k = 0, \Lambda = 0, \Omega = 1$  example:

- Radiation era:  $R(t) \sim t^{1/2}$      $d_h(t) = 2ct$      $\varpi_h(t) = d_h(t)/R(t) \sim t^{1/2}$
- Matter Era:     $R(t) \sim t^{2/3}$      $d_h(t) = 3ct$      $\varpi_h(t) = d_h(t)/R(t) \sim t^{1/3}$

As time passes, we can see larger and larger fraction of universe.

**→ causally connected fraction of universe is constantly growing.**

## The Horizon Problem

- Cosmic Microwave Background is smooth to about 1 part in  $10^5$
- Yet regions in causal contact at time of decoupling should subtend only  $\sim 2^\circ$  on sky.
- How do regions  $180^\circ$  apart know about each other?

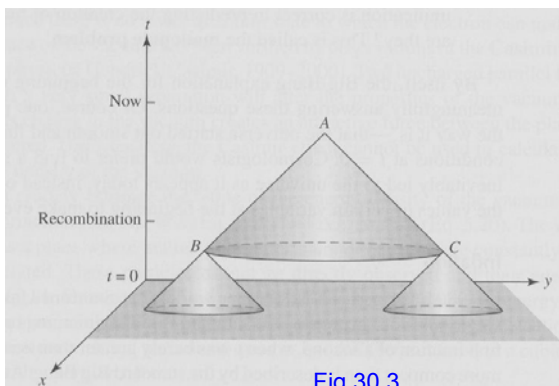
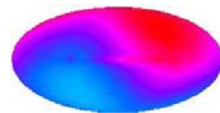


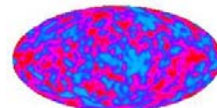
Fig 30.3



Blue =  $0^\circ\text{K}$   
Red =  $4^\circ\text{K}$



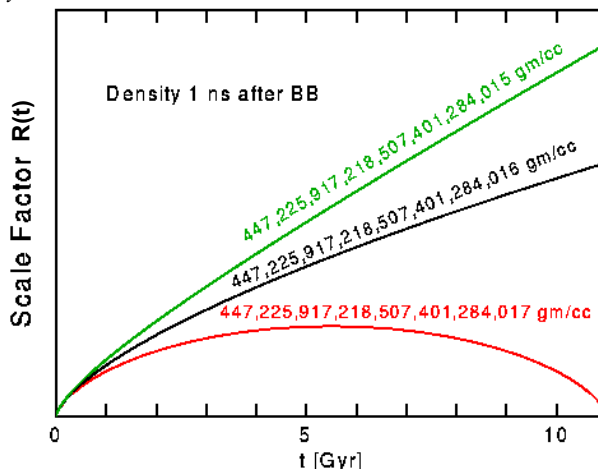
Blue =  $2.724^\circ\text{K}$   
Red =  $2.732^\circ\text{K}$   
Dipole Anisotropy  
 $\sim 1$  part in 300



After removing dipole  
Red - blue =  $0.0002^\circ\text{K}$   
 $\sim 1$  part in  $10^5$

## The Flatness Problem

- Tiny departures from ( $\rho = \rho_c$ ) at small  $t$  (large  $z$ ) grow into much larger departures than are observed.
- $\Omega_0$  close to 1 at present time.
  - But this requires incredible precision at start ( $t = 0$ ).
  - $\rightarrow \Omega_0$  exactly = 1



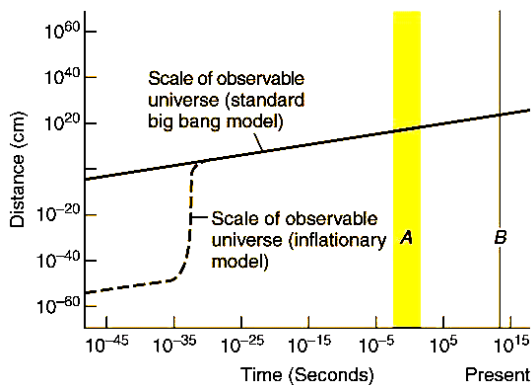
## The solution: Inflation

(probably)  
(maybe)

Extremely rapid expansion of universe

- due to release of energy in “phase change”.

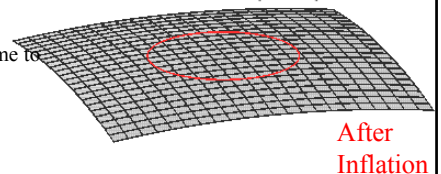
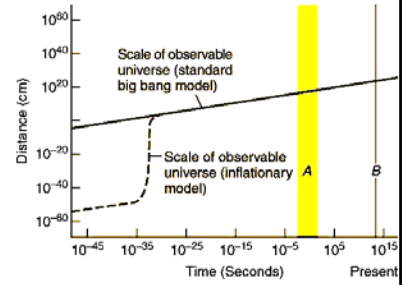
Universe became  
 $\sim e^{100} \sim 10^{43}$  times larger  
within  $10^{-34}$  seconds.



# What does inflation predict for geometry of present universe?

Universe became  
 $\sim e^{100} \sim 10^{43}$  times larger  
 within  $10^{-34}$  seconds.

- Predicts a flat universe
  - $\Omega_0 = 1.000000\dots$
  - As far out as we can see
    - red circle = horizon
    - = most distant place from which light has had time to travel.
- Solves flatness and horizon problems.



Inflation of universe =  $10^{43}$

$$\frac{\text{Milky Way Disk}}{\text{electron}} = 10^{36}$$

