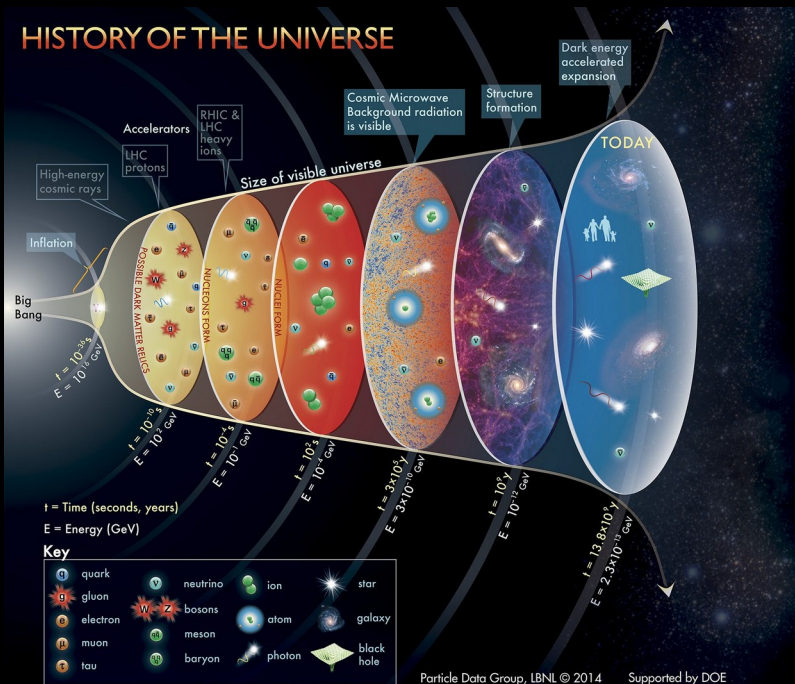




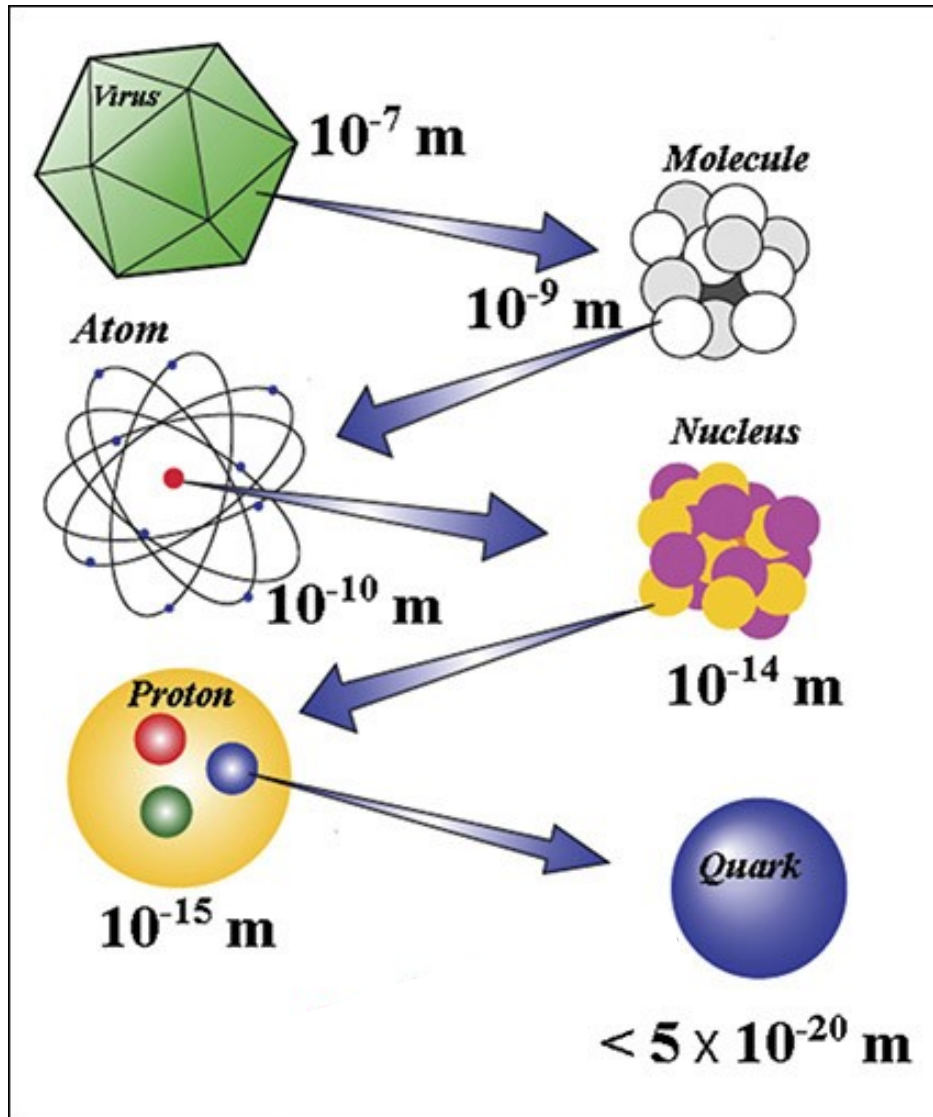
# The early universe

## as a particle physics laboratory

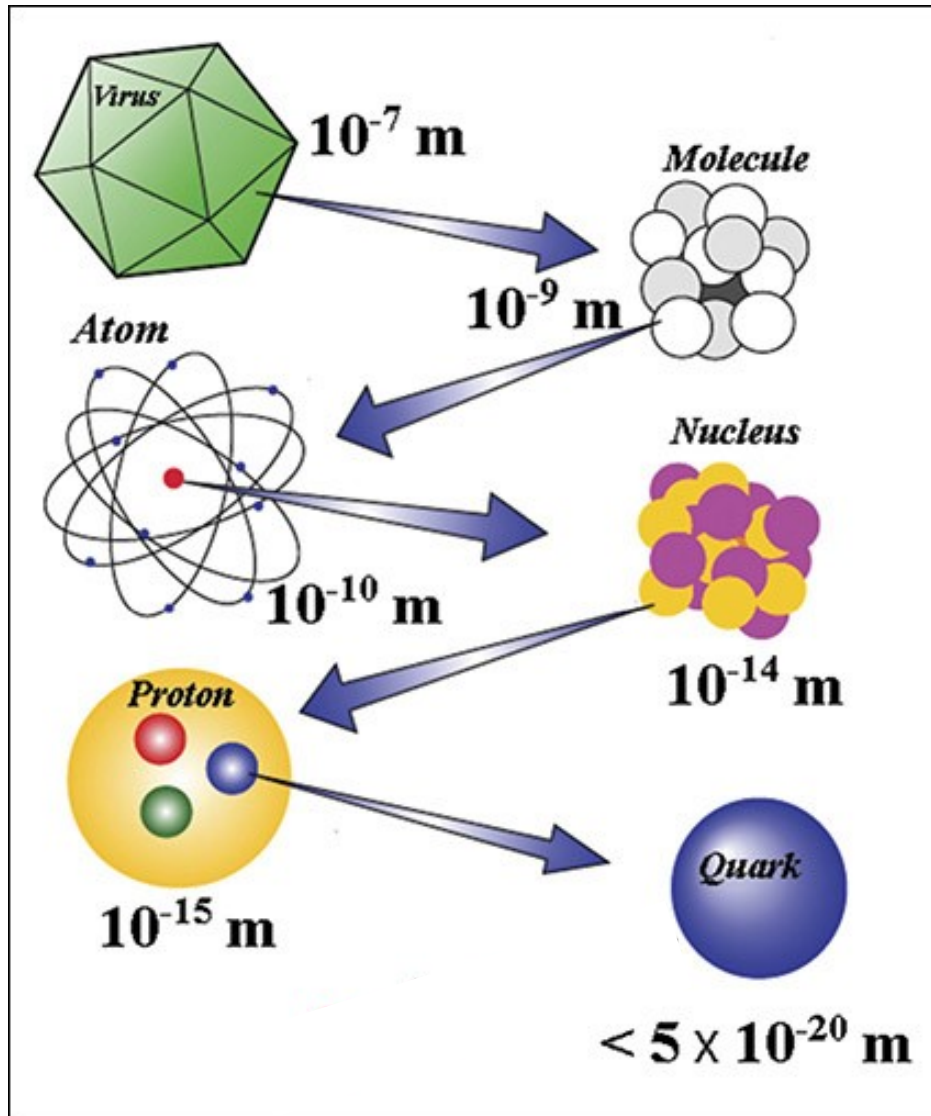


**Valerie Domcke**  
CERN TH

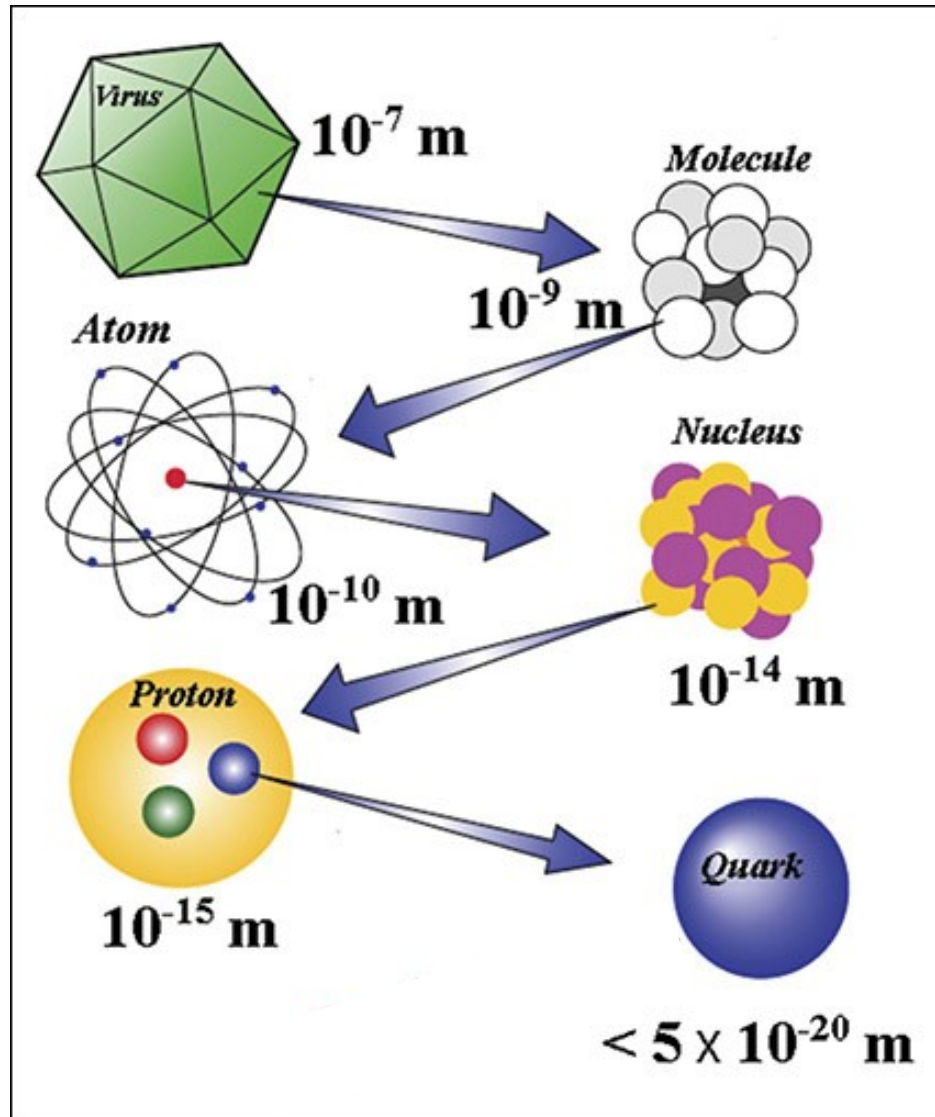
# From the smallest distances...



# From the smallest distances...

A standard periodic table of elements, color-coded by groups. The table includes element symbols, names, and atomic numbers. The first element, Hydrogen (H), is highlighted with a callout box showing its properties: atomic number 1, atomic weight 1.008, and name 'Wasserstoff'.

# From the smallest distances...

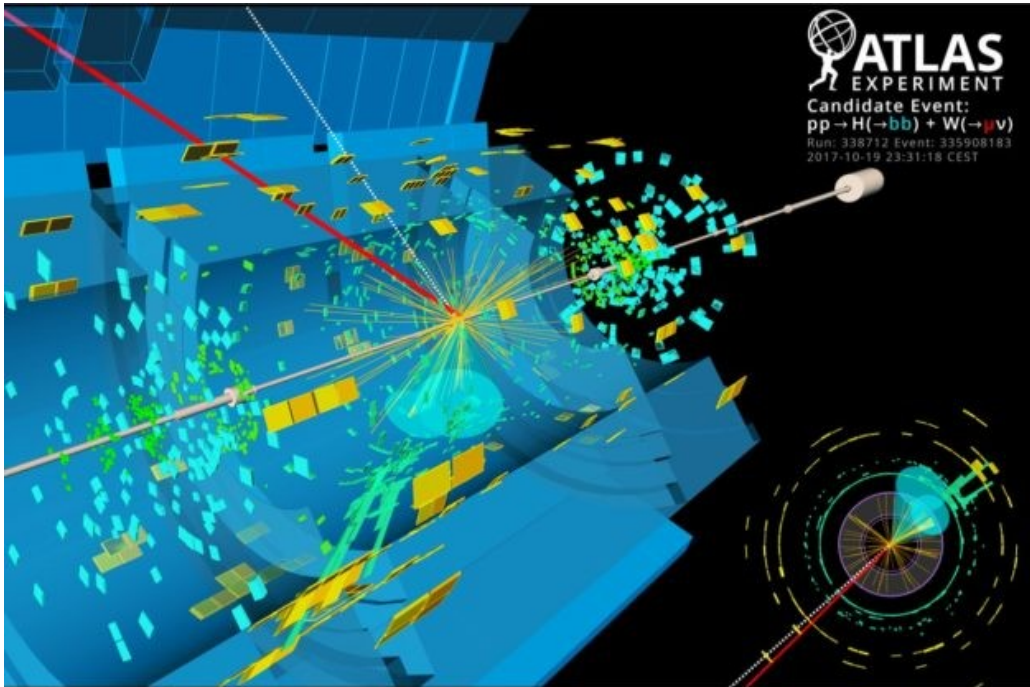


## Standard-Modell der Elementarteilchen

Drei Generationen der Materie (Fermionen)			Wechselwirkungen (Bosonen)	
I	II	III		
Masse % Spin	$\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ % 1/2	$\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ % 1/2	$\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ % 1/2	0 0 1
<b>u</b> Up	<b>c</b> Charm	<b>t</b> Top	<b>g</b> Gluron	<b>H</b> Higgs
<b>d</b> Down	<b>s</b> Strange	<b>b</b> Bottom	<b><math>\gamma</math></b> Photon	
<b>e</b> Elektron	<b><math>\mu</math></b> Muon	<b><math>\tau</math></b> Tau	<b>Z</b> Z-Boson	
<b><math>\nu_e</math></b> Elektron-Neutrino	<b><math>\nu_\mu</math></b> Muon-Neutrino	<b><math>\nu_\tau</math></b> Tau-Neutrino	<b>W</b> W-Boson	

Labels on the right side of the table: **SKALARBOSONEN** (pointing to Higgs), **EICHBOSONEN VEKTORBOSONEN** (pointing to g,  $\gamma$ , Z, W).

# ... to the highest energies ...



- At „normal“ temperatures, quarks are confined into protons and neutrons, protons are stable
- At high-energy collisions, free quarks become „free“ for a short time period
- More massive virtual (short-lived) elementary particles can be formed

$$10^{-20} \text{ m} = \hbar c / 10 \text{ TeV} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{L}{10^{-20} \text{ m}} \hat{=} \frac{10 \text{ TeV}}{E}$$

# ... to the earliest times



universe today

- cold:  $-270\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  (2.7 K)
- largely empty
- inhomogeneous
- matter consists of atoms, molecules, ...
- expanding

# ... to the earliest times

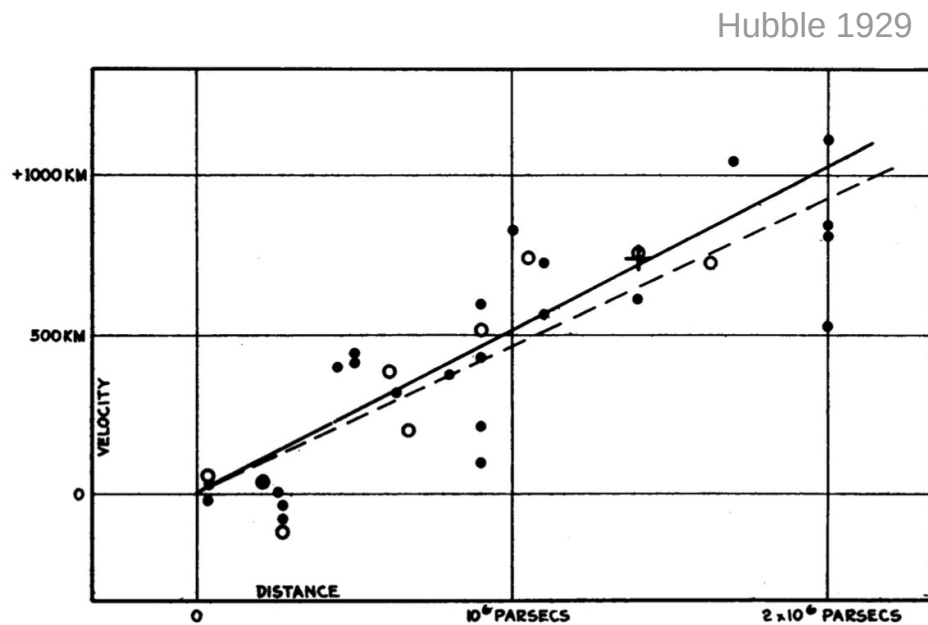


FIGURE 1

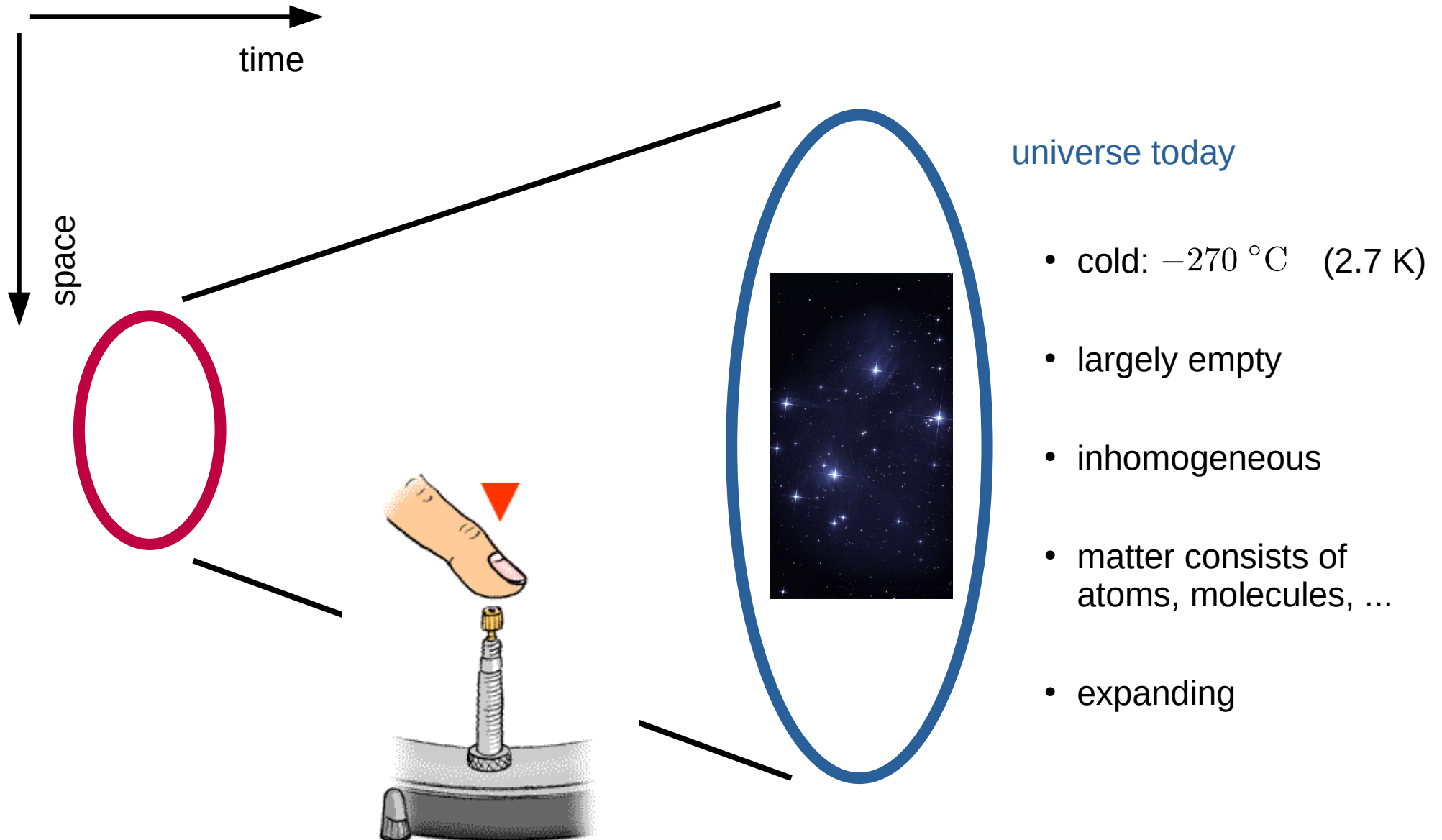
Velocity-Distance Relation among Extra-Galactic Nebulae.



universe today

- cold:  $-270\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  (2.7 K)
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# ... to the earliest times







# Standard Model (SM) or Particle Physics

**Standard-Modell der Elementarteilchen**

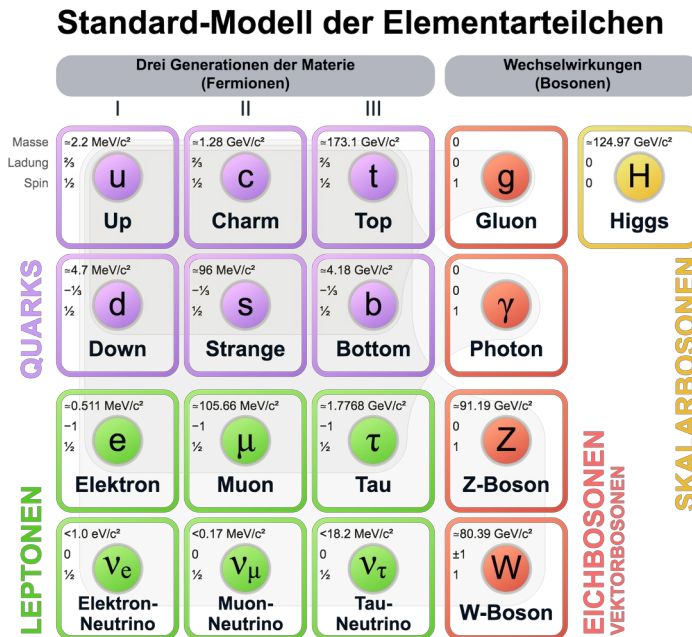
Drei Generationen der Materie (Fermionen)			Wechselwirkungen (Bosonen)		
	I	II	III		
Masse	$\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	$\approx 124.97 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
Ladung	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	0
Spin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0
	<b>u</b> Up	<b>c</b> Charm	<b>t</b> Top	<b>g</b> Gluon	<b>H</b> Higgs
<b>QUARKS</b>	$\approx 4.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 96 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	
	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	<b>d</b> Down	<b>s</b> Strange	<b>b</b> Bottom	<b><math>\gamma</math></b> Photon	
<b>LEPTONEN</b>	$\approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 105.66 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.7768 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 91.19 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	
	-1	-1	-1	0	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	<b>e</b> Elektron	<b><math>\mu</math></b> Muon	<b><math>\tau</math></b> Tau	<b>Z</b> Z-Boson	
	$< 1.0 \text{ eV}/c^2$	$< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$< 18.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 80.39 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	
	0	0	0	$\pm 1$	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	<b><math>\nu_e</math></b> Elektron-Neutrino	<b><math>\nu_\mu</math></b> Muon-Neutrino	<b><math>\nu_\tau</math></b> Tau-Neutrino	<b>W</b> W-Boson	

**SKALARBOSONEN** (Higgs)  
**EICHBOSONEN VEKTORBOSONEN** (Photon, Z, W)

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + h.c. + \sum_i y_{ij} \bar{\psi}_i \psi_j \phi + h.c. + |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)$$

Elementary „building blocks“ in the framework of quantum field theory

# Standard Model (SM) or Particle Physics



$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{\psi}\not{D}\psi + h.c. + \chi_i y_{ij} \chi_j \phi + h.c. + |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)$$

Elementary „building blocks“ in the framework of quantum field theory

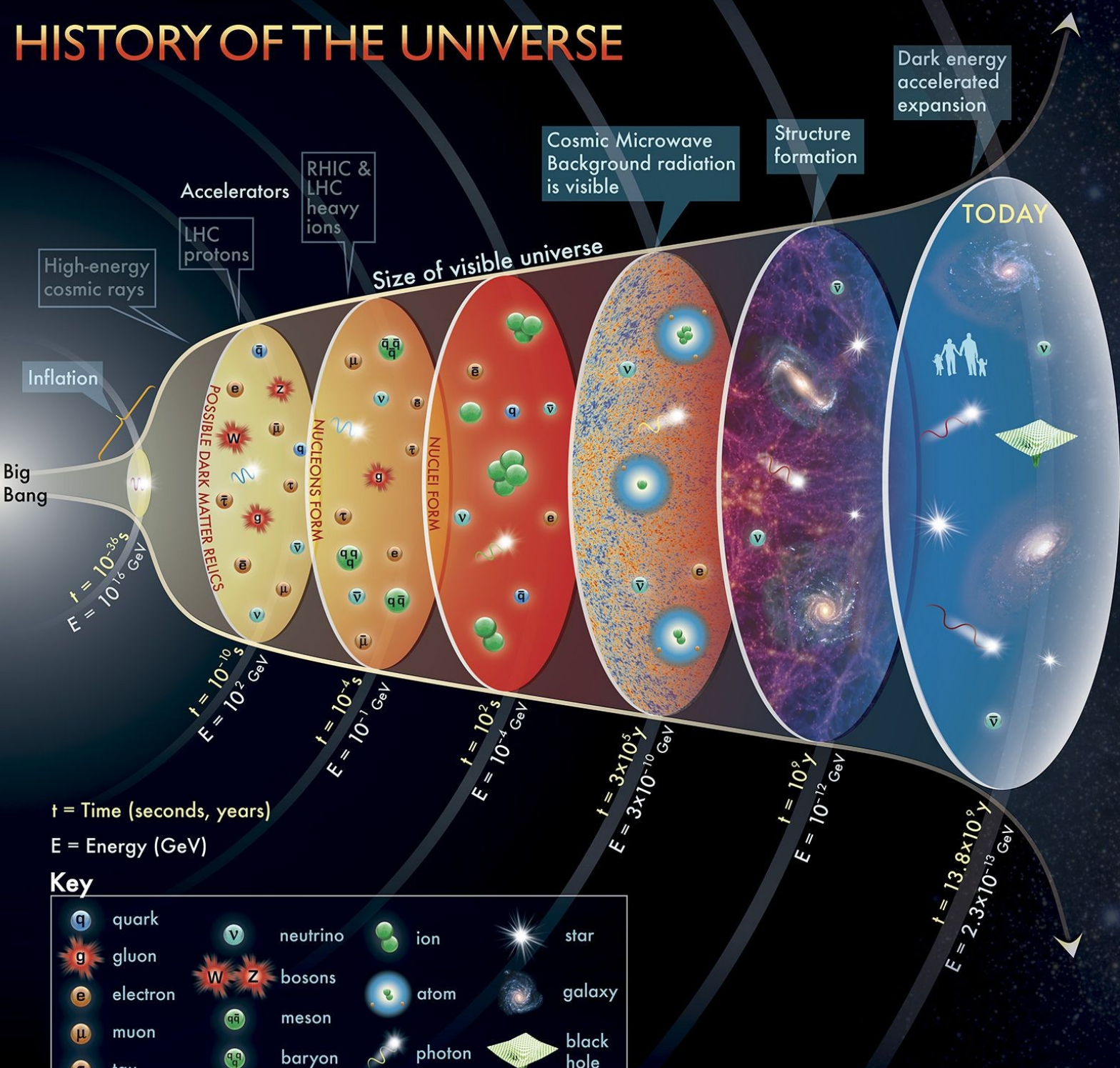
High Energy Frontier:

- Other elementary particles?
- Are the SM particles truly elementary?

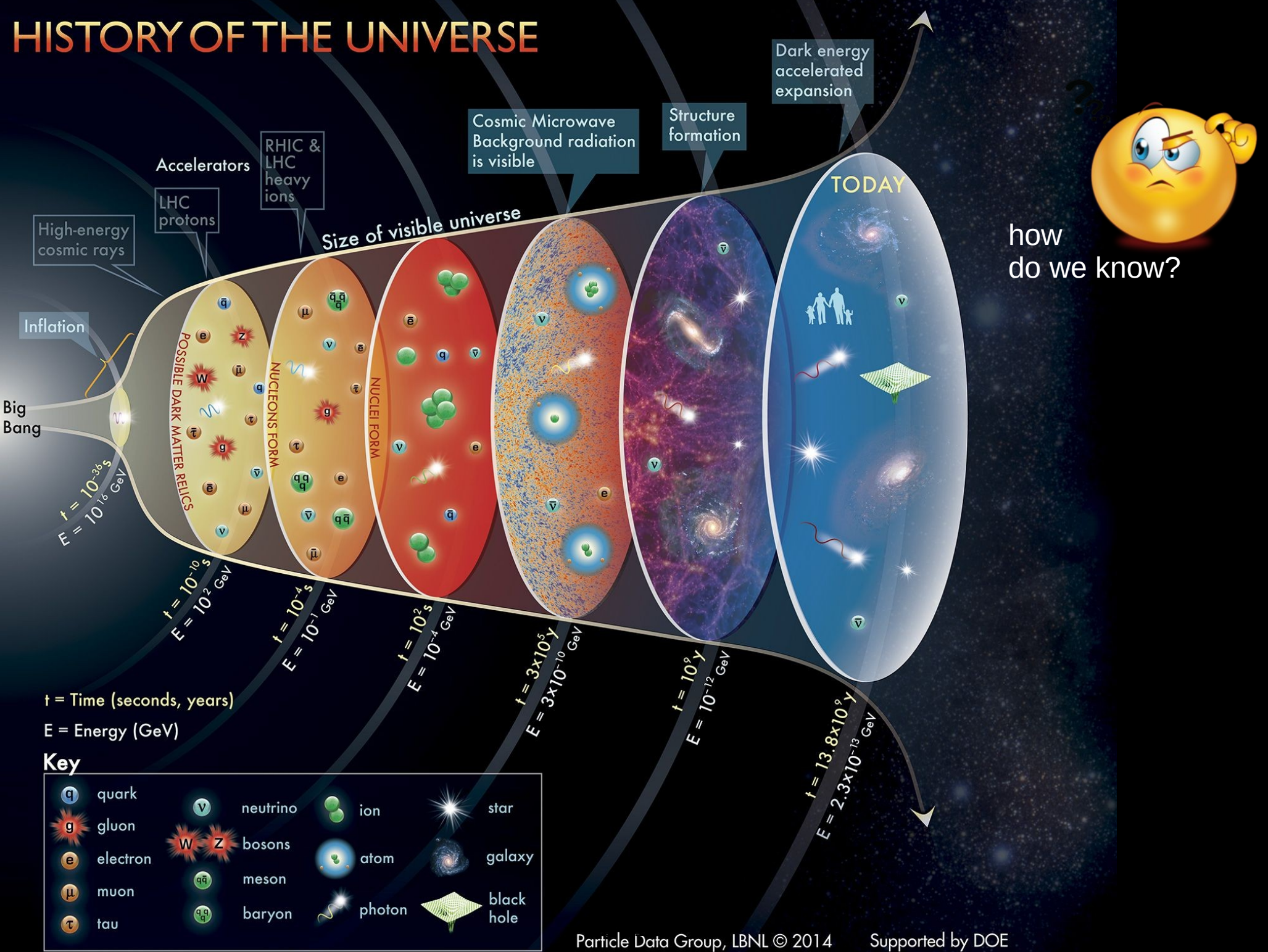
Early Universe Frontier:

- Can the SM explain all observations to date?
- Possible relics from earlier times/ higher energies?

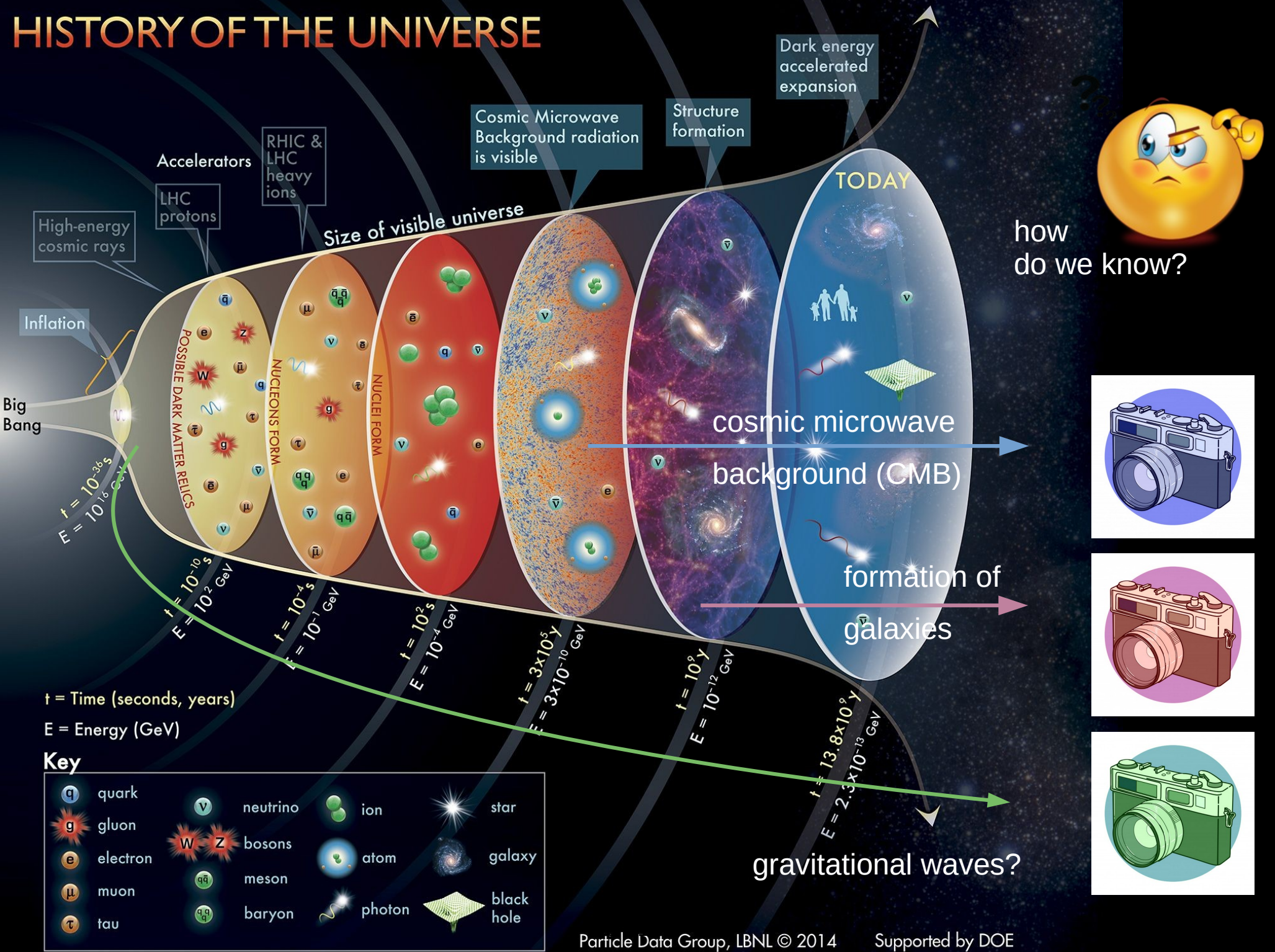
# HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSE



# HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSE



# HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSE



$t = 10^{-36} s$   
 $E = 10^{16} GeV$

$t = 10^{-10} s$   
 $E = 10^2 GeV$

$t = 10^{-4} s$   
 $E = 10^{-1} GeV$

$t = 10^2 s$   
 $E = 10^{-4} GeV$

$t = 3 \times 10^5 y$   
 $E = 3 \times 10^{-10} GeV$

$t = 10^9 y$   
 $E = 10^{-12} GeV$

$t = 13.8 \times 10^9 y$   
 $E = 2.3 \times 10^{-13} GeV$

$t =$  Time (seconds, years)  
 $E =$  Energy (GeV)

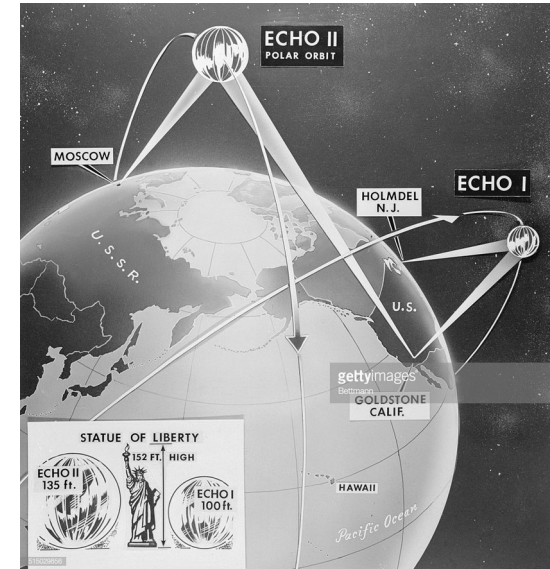
**Key**

quark	neutrino	ion	star
gluon	bosons	atom	galaxy
electron	meson	photon	black hole
muon	baryon		
tau			

# US East Coast, 1960s ...



Arno Penzias, Robert Wilson 1964



Project Echo, 1960

- Bell Lab's Horn Antenna: a 6m radio telescope promising unprecedented sensitivity
- But a background noise is disrupting the measurements ...

# The search for the culprit begins...



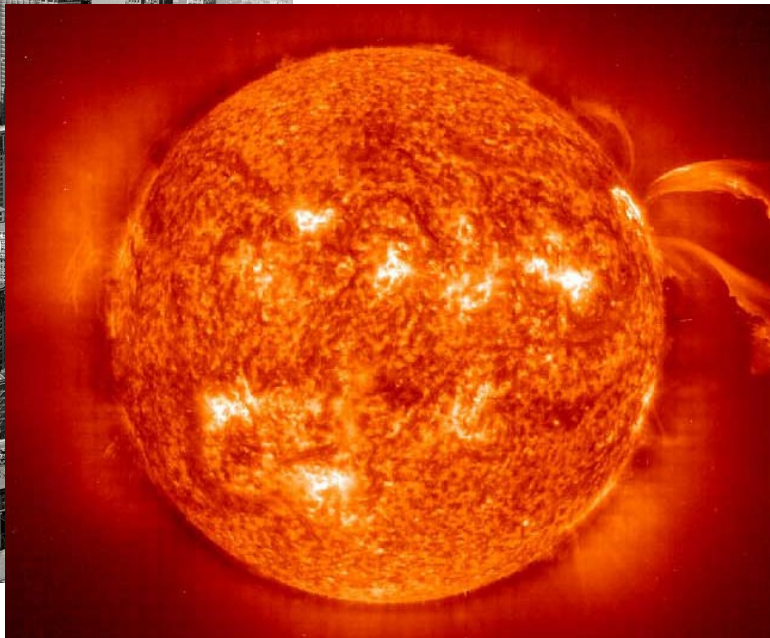
New York?



# The search for the culprit begins...



New York?



The sun?

# The search for the culprit begins...



New York?



The sun?



The galaxy?

# The search for the culprit begins...



New York?



The sun?



The galaxy?



pigeons?

# A bold theory

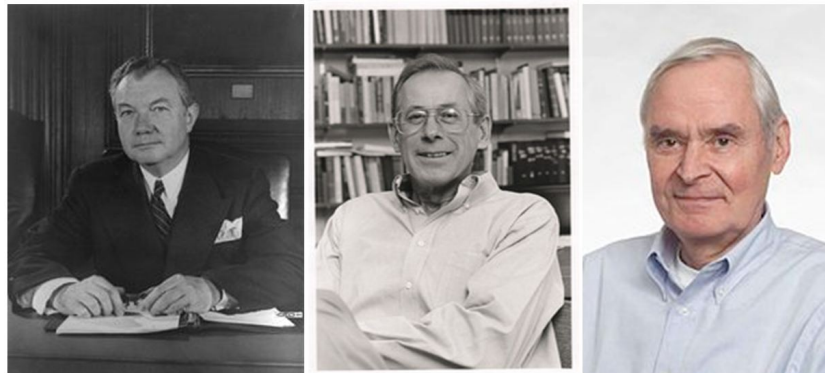
At the same time in Princeton, 60 km away

- Theoretical physicists are discussing the very nature of the universe:

”Steady State” or ”Big Bang” ?

- Robert Dicke, Jim Peebles and David Wilkinson’

Big Bang Theory → cosmic background radiation as relic  
of the primordial universe



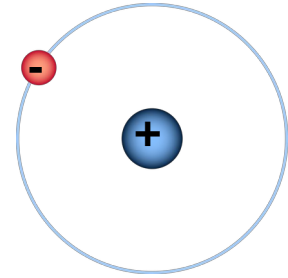
# the cosmic microwave background

binding energy of hydrogen atom:  $T \sim 3000^\circ\text{C}$

$T > 3000^\circ\text{C}$

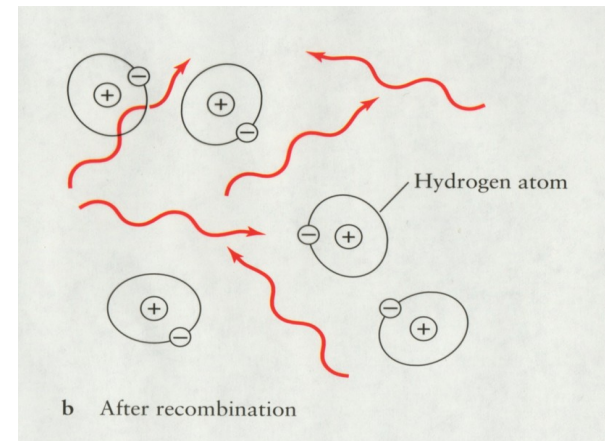
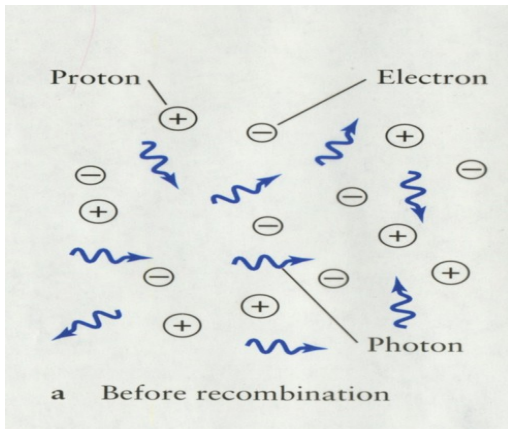


$T < 3000^\circ\text{C}$



- many free charged particles (electrons & protons)
- photons scatter multiple times, universe not transparent

- electrons and protons from electrically neutral hydrogen atoms
- universe becomes transparent



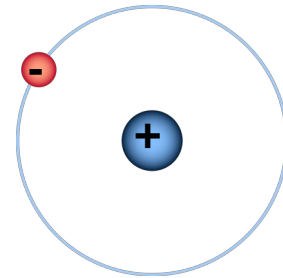
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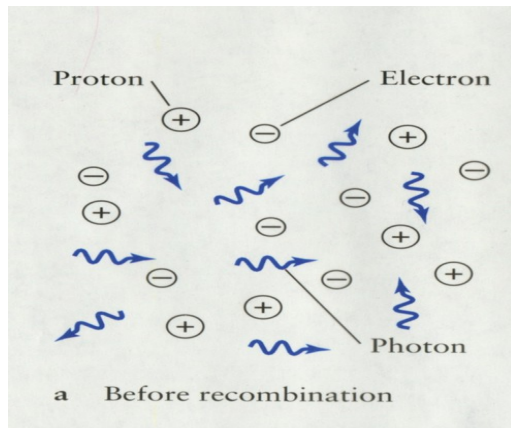
time

$T < 3000^\circ\text{C}$

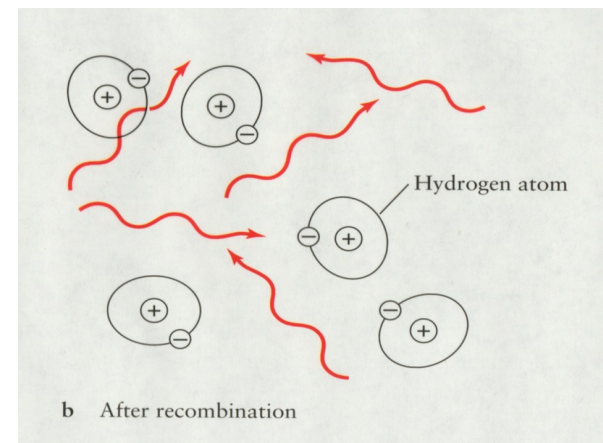


- many free charged particles (electrons & protons)
- photons scatter multiple times, universe not transparent

- electrons and protons from electrically neutral hydrogen atoms
- universe becomes transparent



- thermal radiation with  $T \sim 3000\text{ C}$  as cosmic background radiation
- cools in expanding universe to  $T \ll 3000\text{ C}$

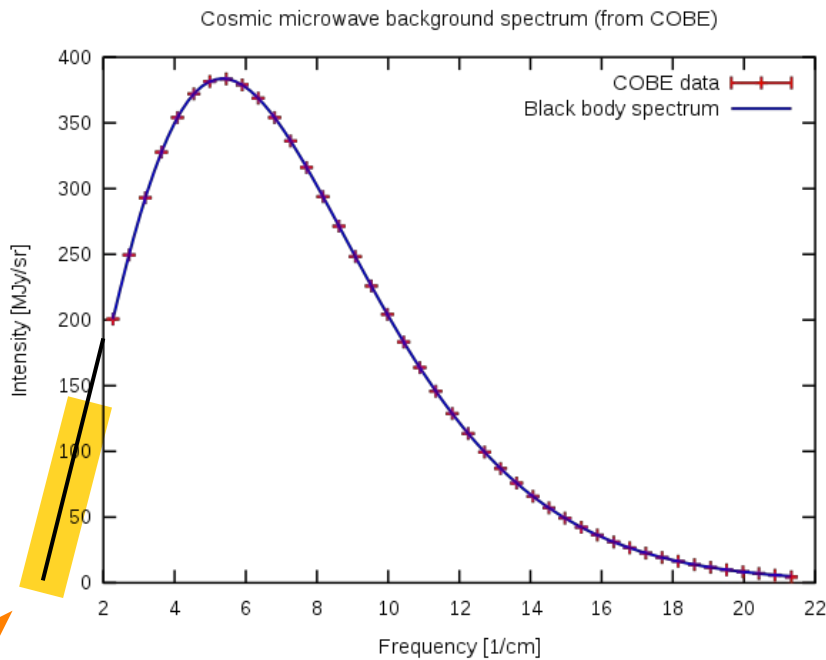


# CMB black body radiation



COBE satellite,  
1989-93

- cosmic microwave background well measured today
- black body radiation with  $T = 2.7 \text{ K}$  ( $-270 \text{ C}$ ) (microwaves)



confirms key prediction  
of `big bang' theory



2019 nobel prize Peebles for his  
contributions to theoretical cosmology

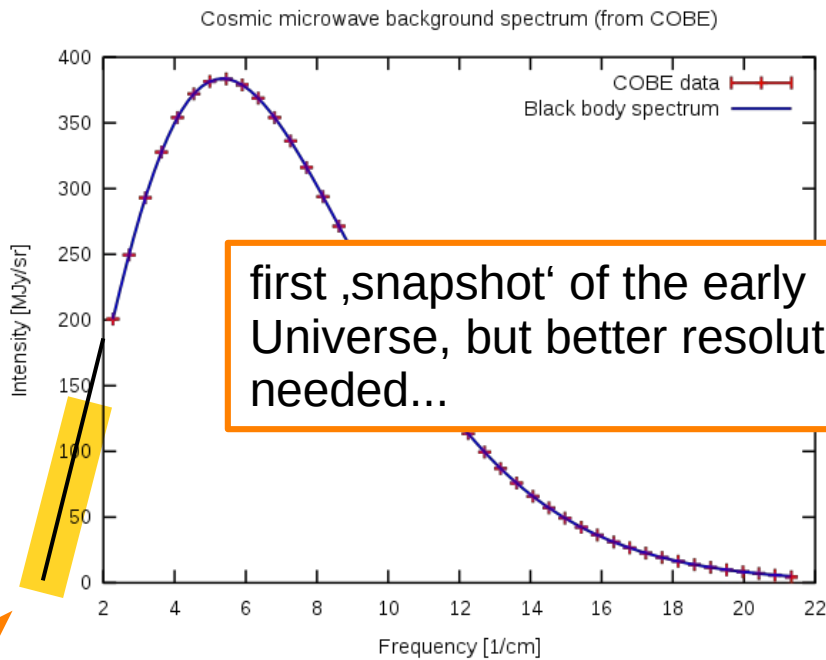
Penzias, Wilson (nobel prize 1978)

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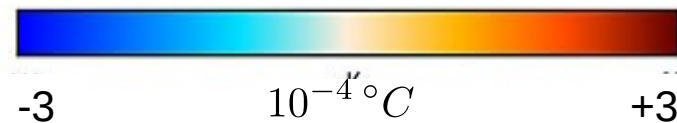
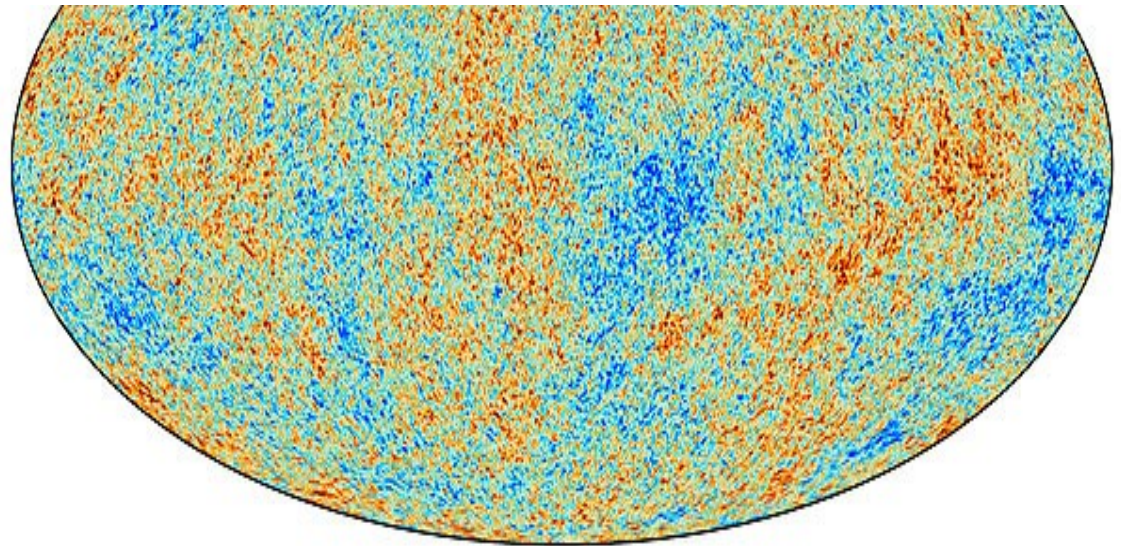
# anisotropies in the CMB

completely homogeneous plasma → homogeneous universe after cooling

- small perturbations needed as seeds for galaxies to form through gravitational collapse
- anisotropies in the CMB, deviation from black body radiation  $1:10^4$

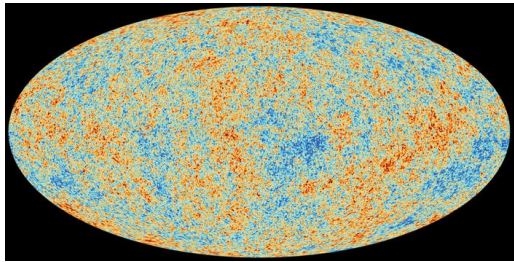


PLANCK satellite,  
2009 - 2013

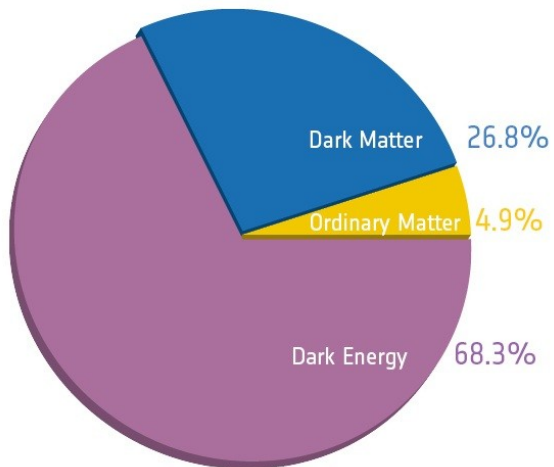
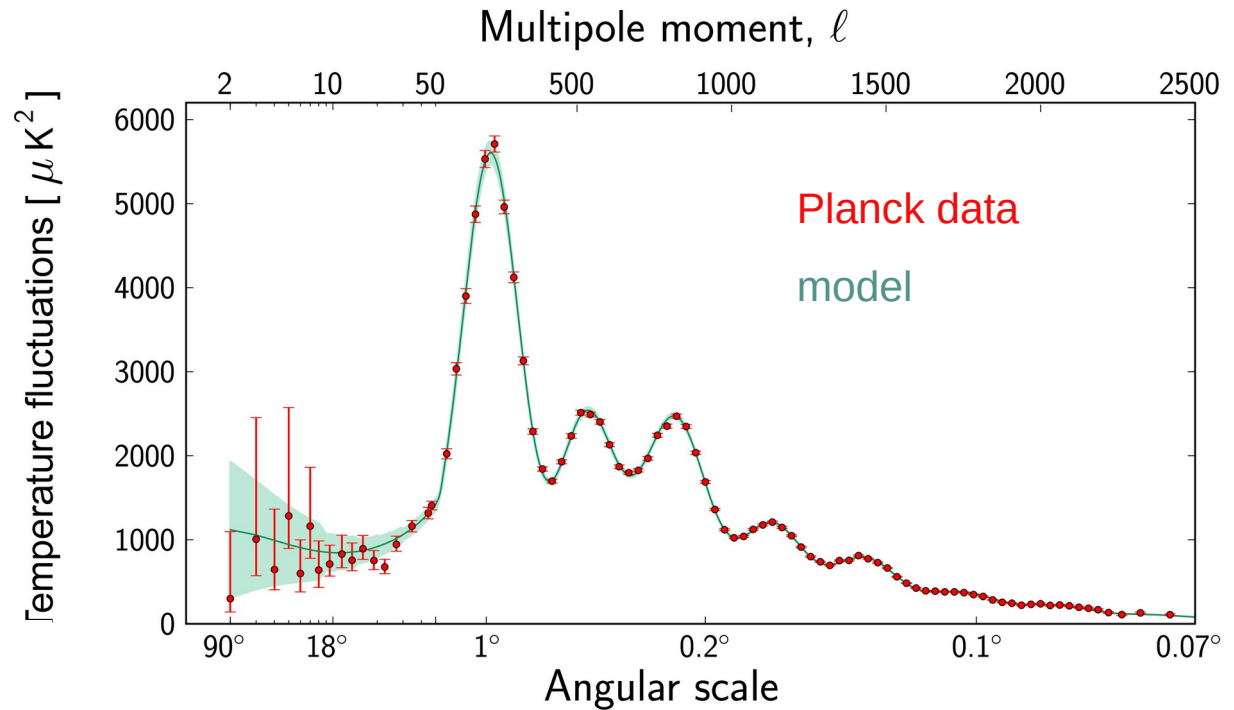


PLANCK 2018 data release

# anisotropies in the CMB

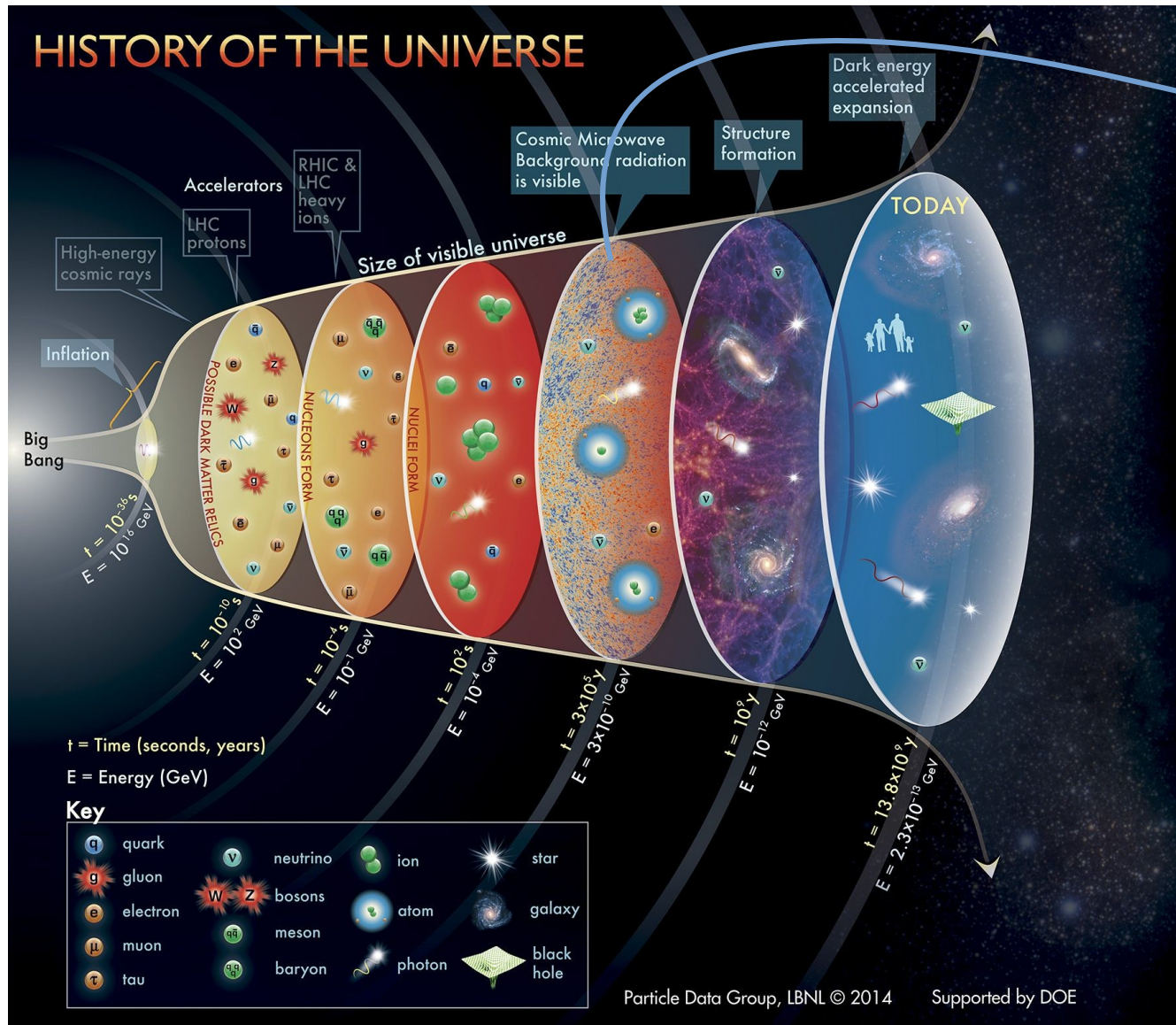


statistical analysis



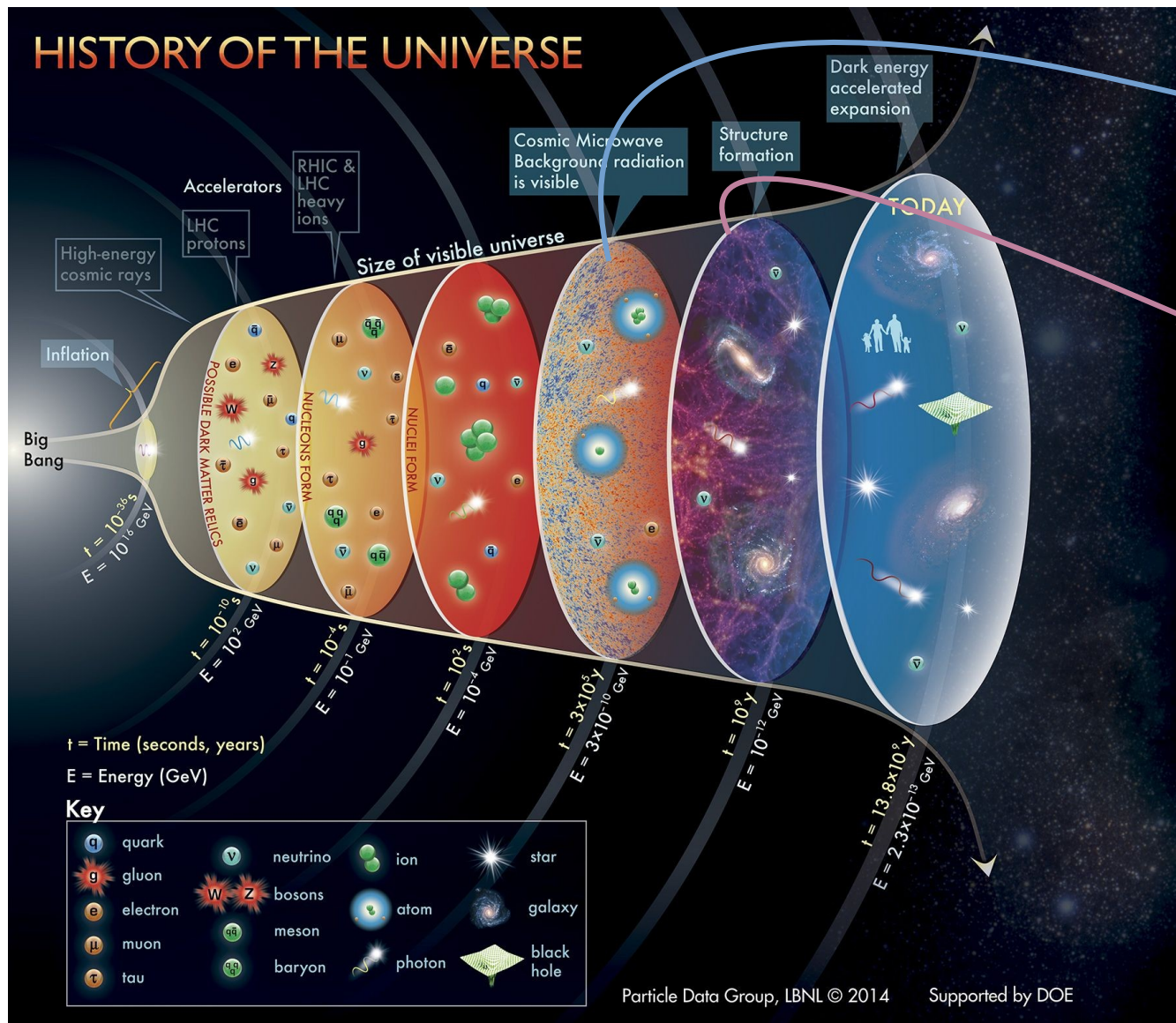
standard model  
of cosmology ( $\Lambda$ CDM)

# snapshots of our universe



CMB as relic thermal radiation from the early universe, decoupled in neutral universe

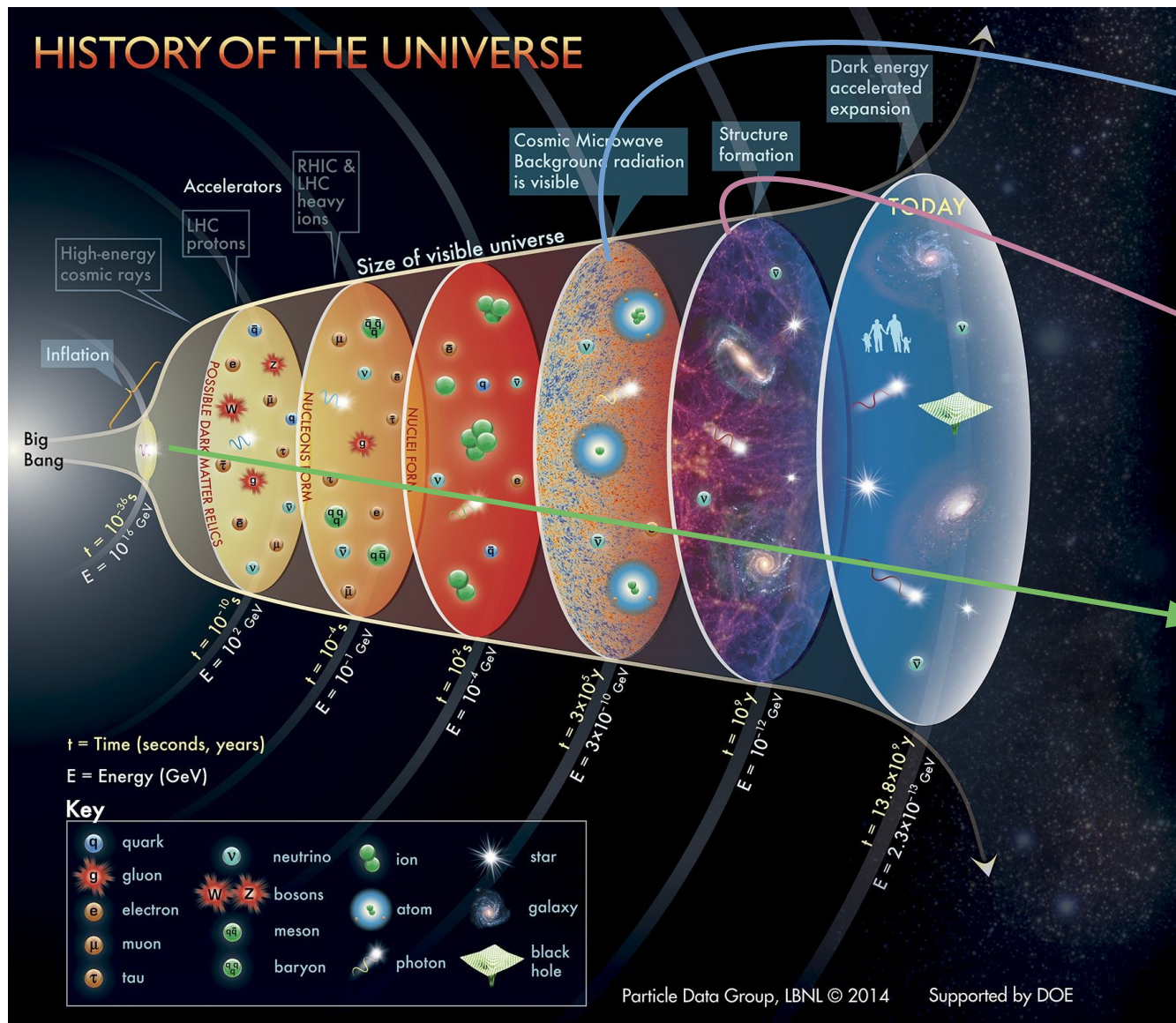
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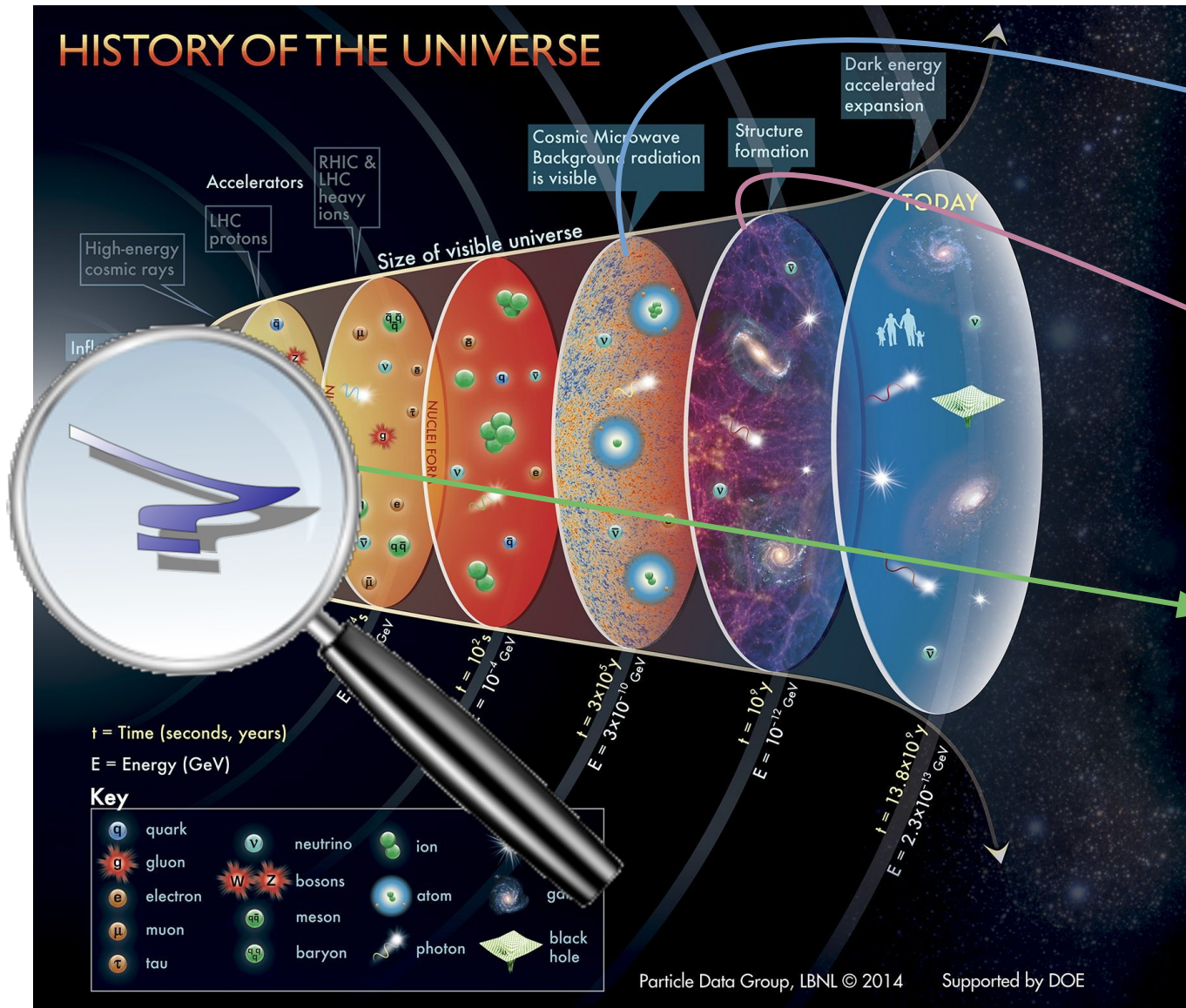


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gravitational waves as new window to the early universe

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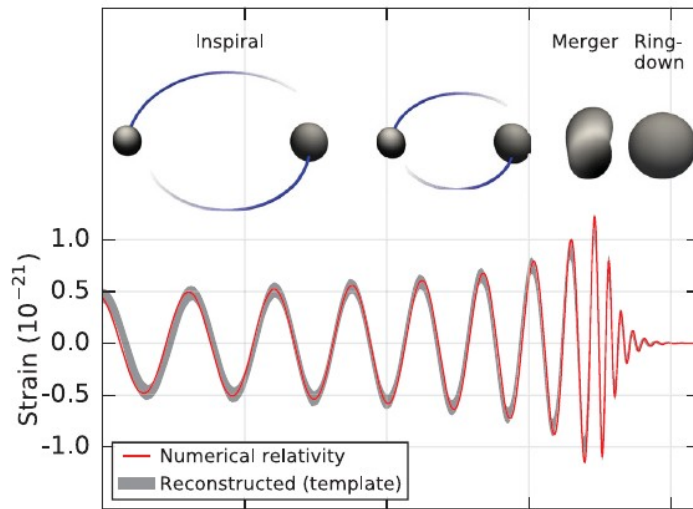


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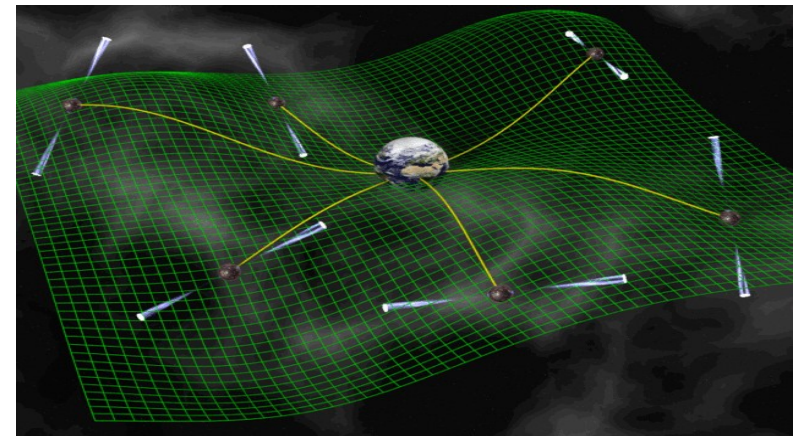
# gravitational waves



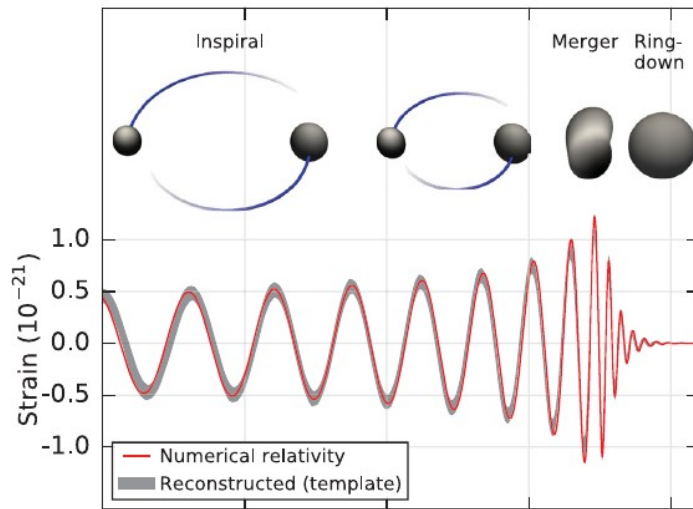
LIGO Livingston, USA



2015: first direct observation of GWs, collision of two black holes a billion years ago



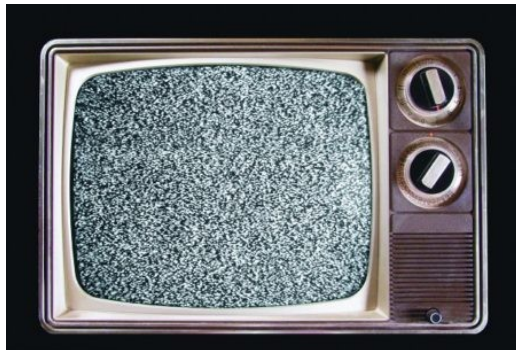
# gravitational waves



LIGO Livingston, USA

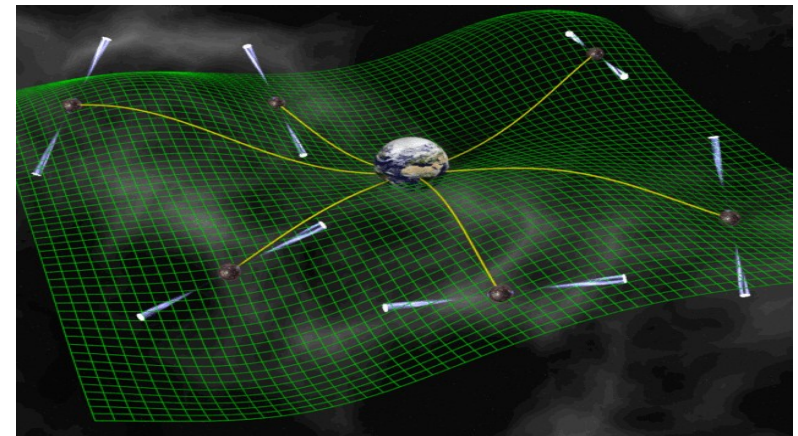


2015: first direct observation of GWs, collision of two black holes a billion years ago



next challenge:  
stochastic gravitational  
wave background

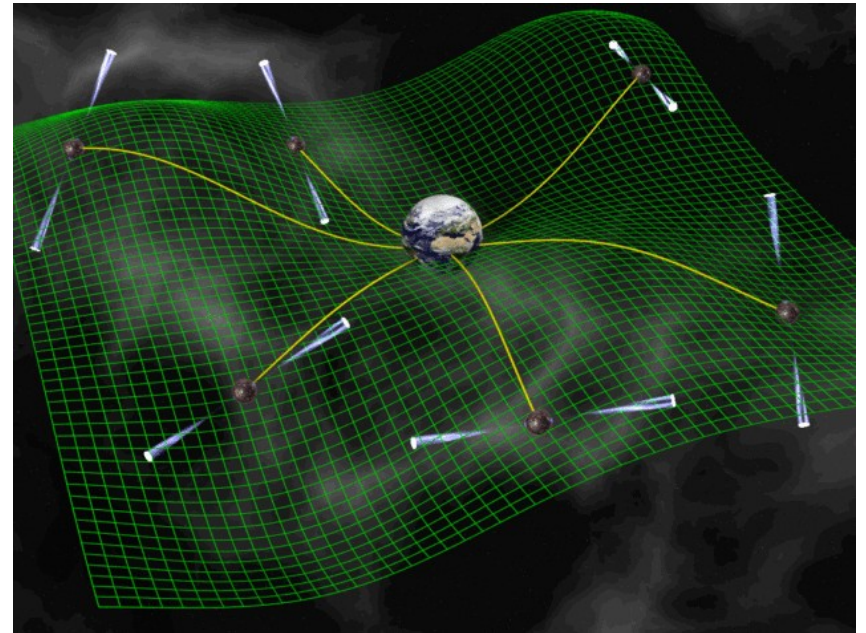
pulsar timing arrays





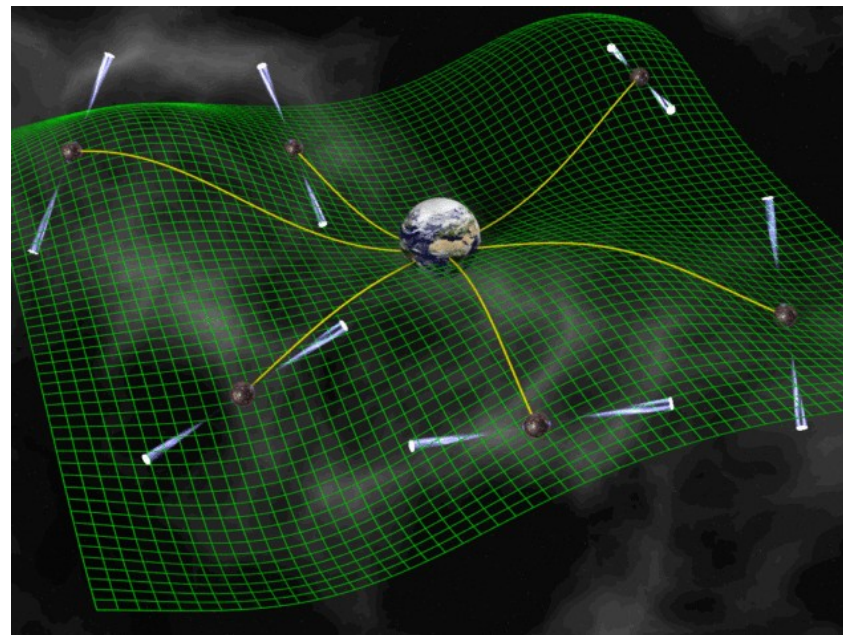
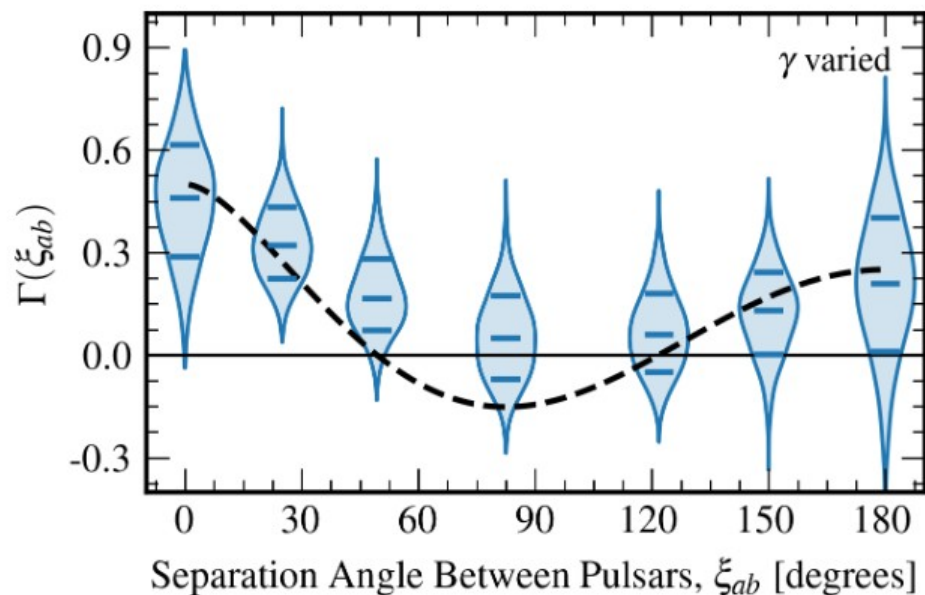
# pulsar timing arrays

- search for delays in pulse arrivals
- 2020: evidence for common stochastic noise component across all pulsars
- 2023: evidence for Hellings-Down correlation (i.e. gravitational waves)



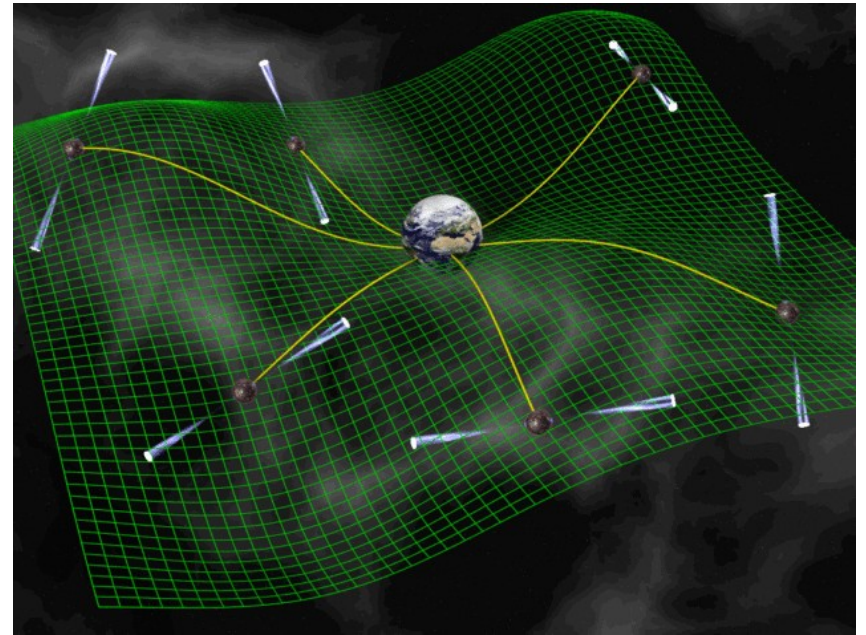
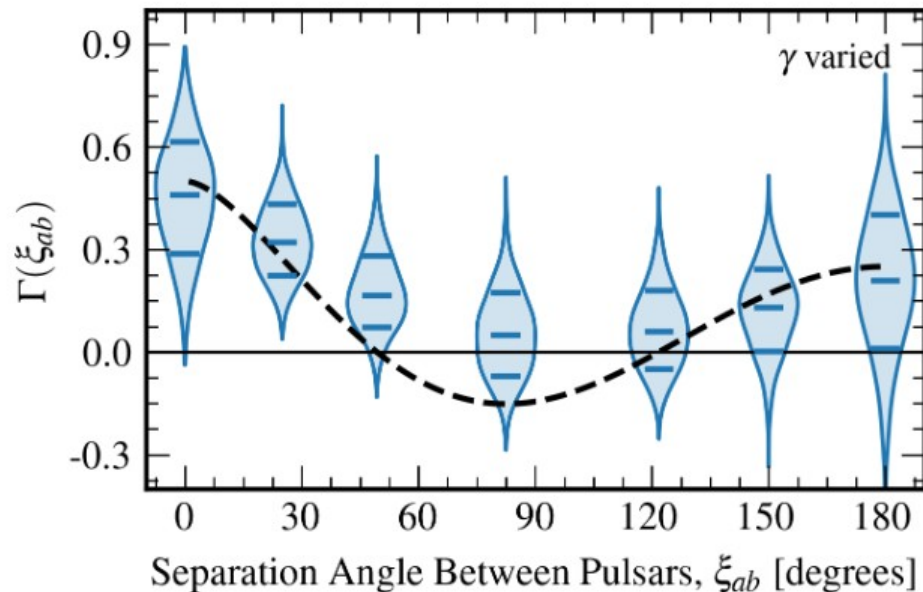
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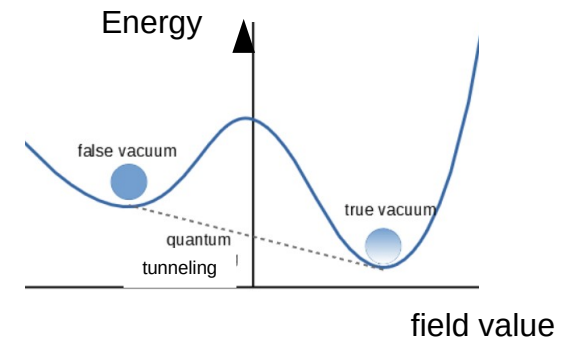


- likely origin: supermassive BH binaries
- SGWB or individual source?  
→ frequency dependence, anisotropy
- cosmological or astrophysical?  
→ anisotropy

# example : first order phase transition

Electroweak symmetry breaking: Cross-over in the SM,  
new physics in the Higgs sector can make it 1<sup>st</sup> order

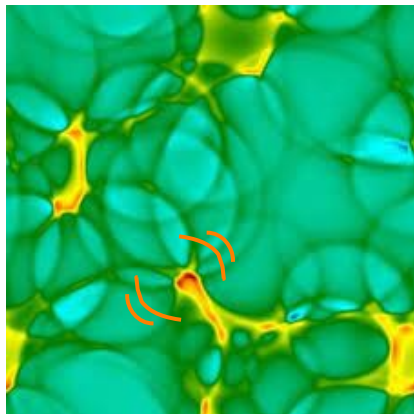
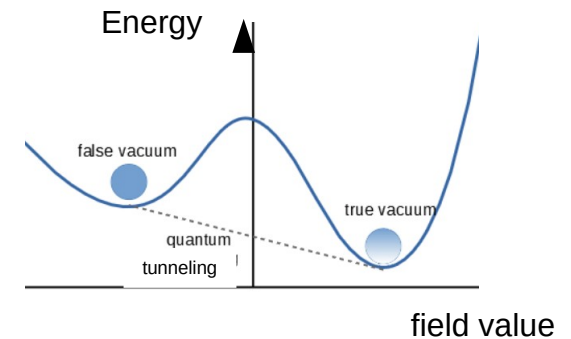
.. and beyond: extended symmetry groups (eg GUTs)  
spontaneously broken in cooling Universe



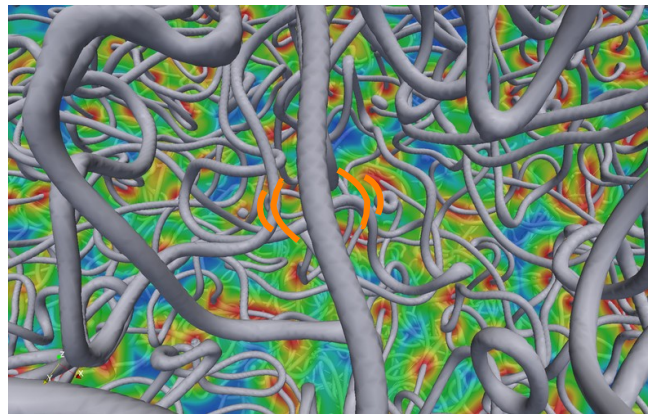
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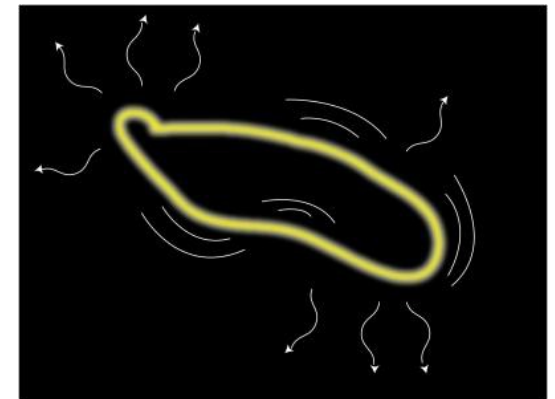
.. and beyond: extended symmetry groups (eg GUTs)  
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1st order PT sources GWs



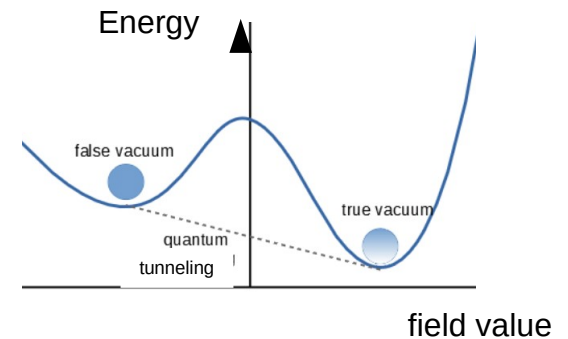
topological defects formed during PT radiate GWs



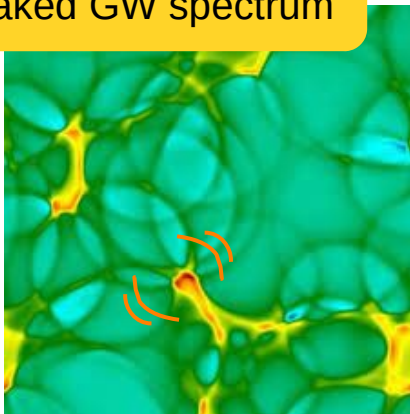
# example : first order phase transition

Electroweak symmetry breaking: Cross-over in the SM,  
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.. and beyond: extended symmetry groups (eg GUTs)  
spontaneously broken in cooling Universe



transient event →  
peaked GW spectrum

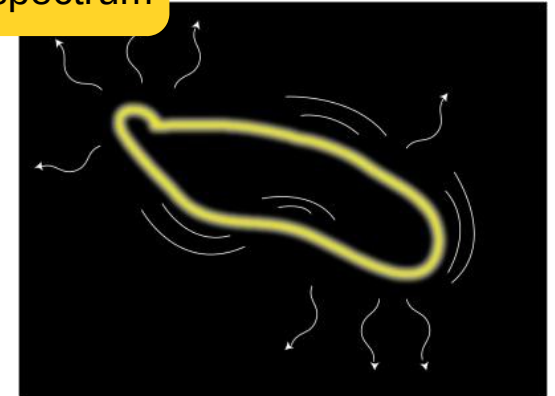


1st order PT sources GWs

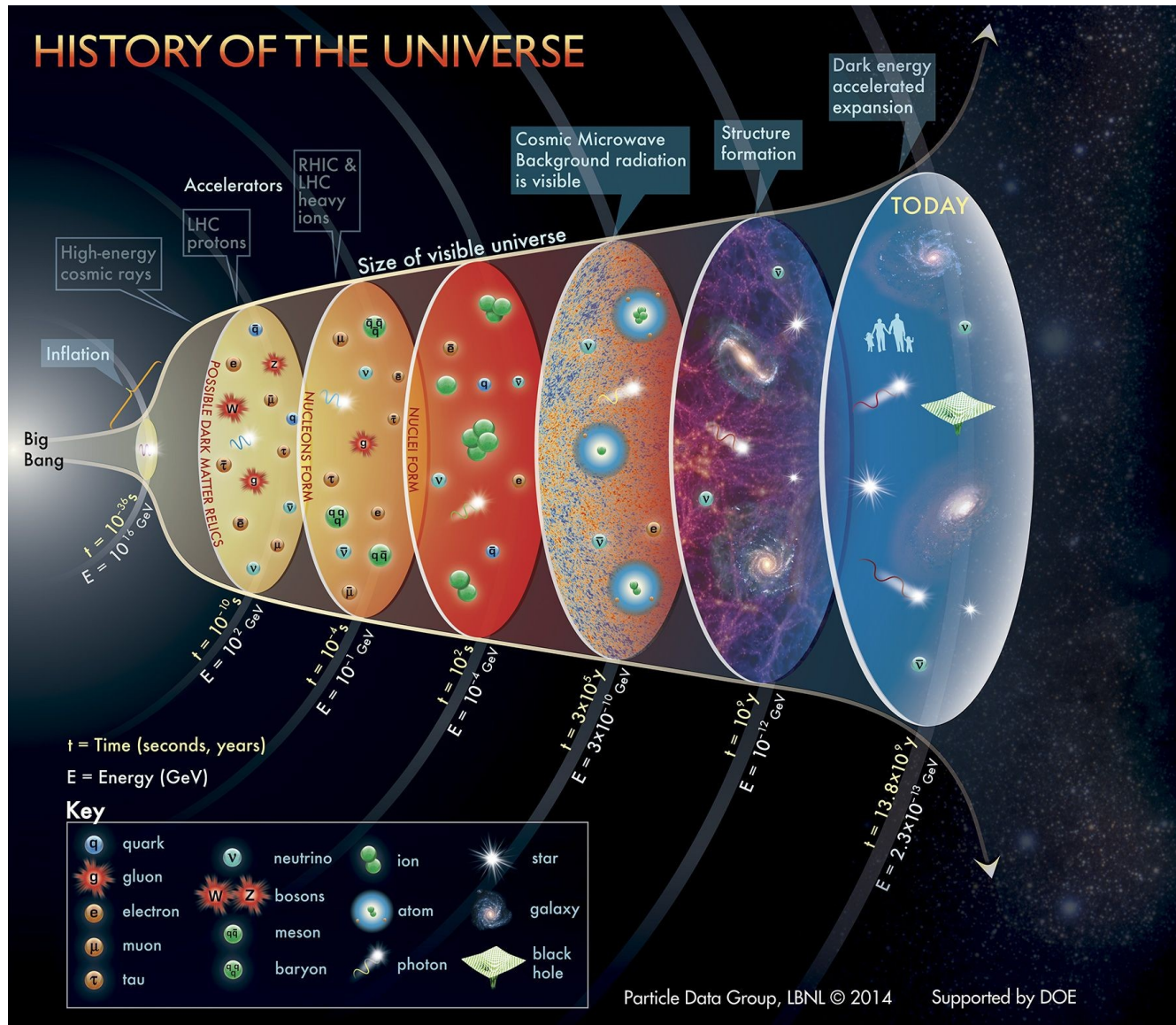
persistent source →  
extended GW spectrum



topological defects formed during PT radiate GWs



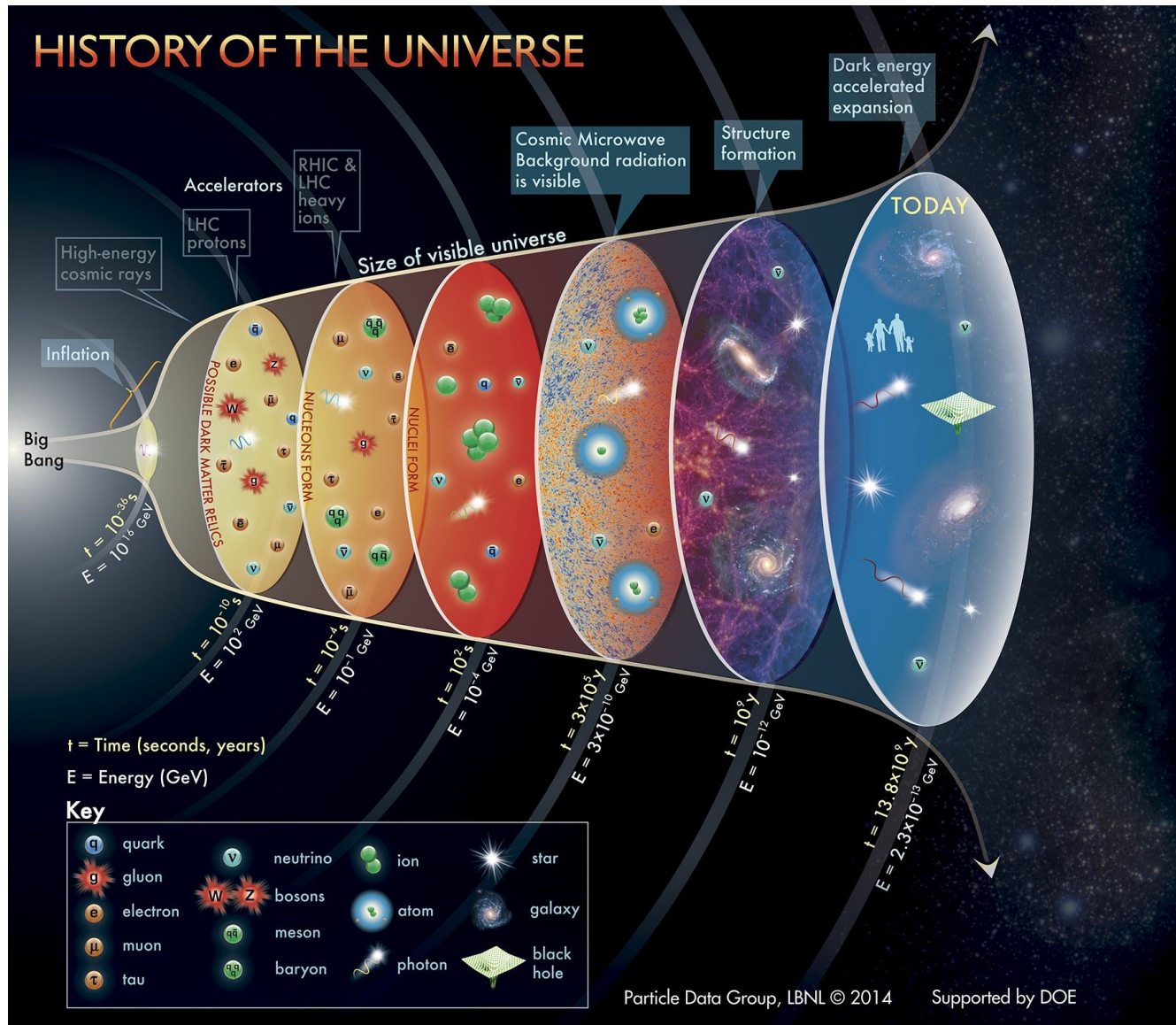
# conclusions and outlook



the discovery of the CMB revolutionarized our understanding of the universe

what surprises do gravitational waves reserve for us?

# conclusions and outlook



the discovery of the CMB revolutionarized our understanding of the universe

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**Thank you for your attention !**