

# **O LADO ESCURO DO UNIVERSO**

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(Heinrich Wilhelm Olbers, 1823)

- Porque é que o Universo é escuro?

E porque era isto um paradoxo?

Se o Universo é infinito e eterno (e com uma densidade de estrelas  $\pm$ uniforme), então todas as linhas de visão deveriam terminar na superfície de uma estrela.

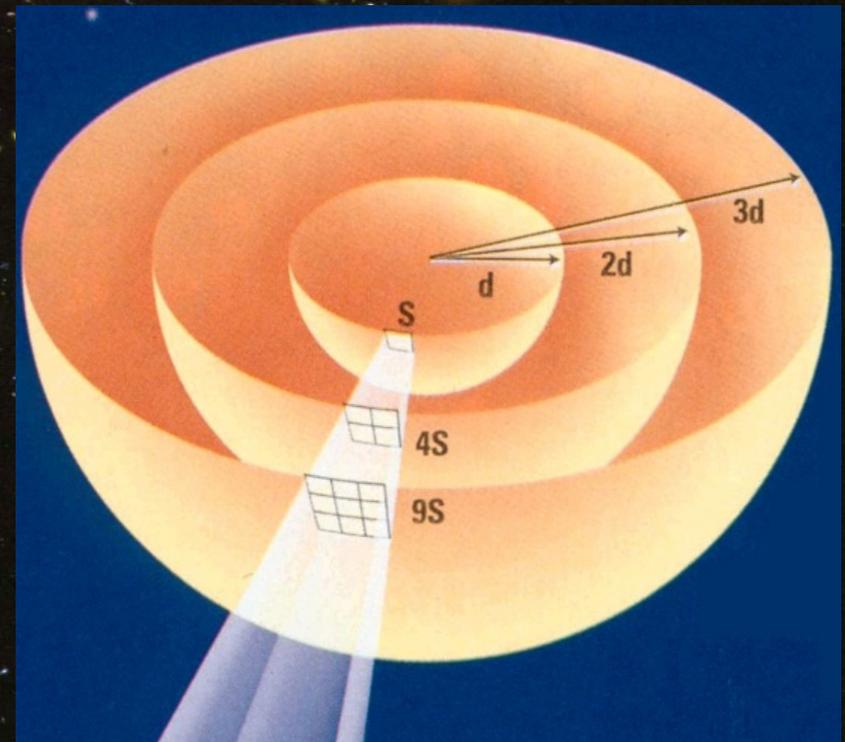
Formalmente:

Cada camada contribui com  $n^\circ$  estrelas  $\sim r^2$   
A luz diminui de intensidade com  $\sim 1/r^2$   
Contribuição de luz de cada camada = constante

**O Céu deveria ser cheio de luz**

Consequência:

**O UNIVERSO NÃO PODE SER  
INFINITO E ETERNO!**

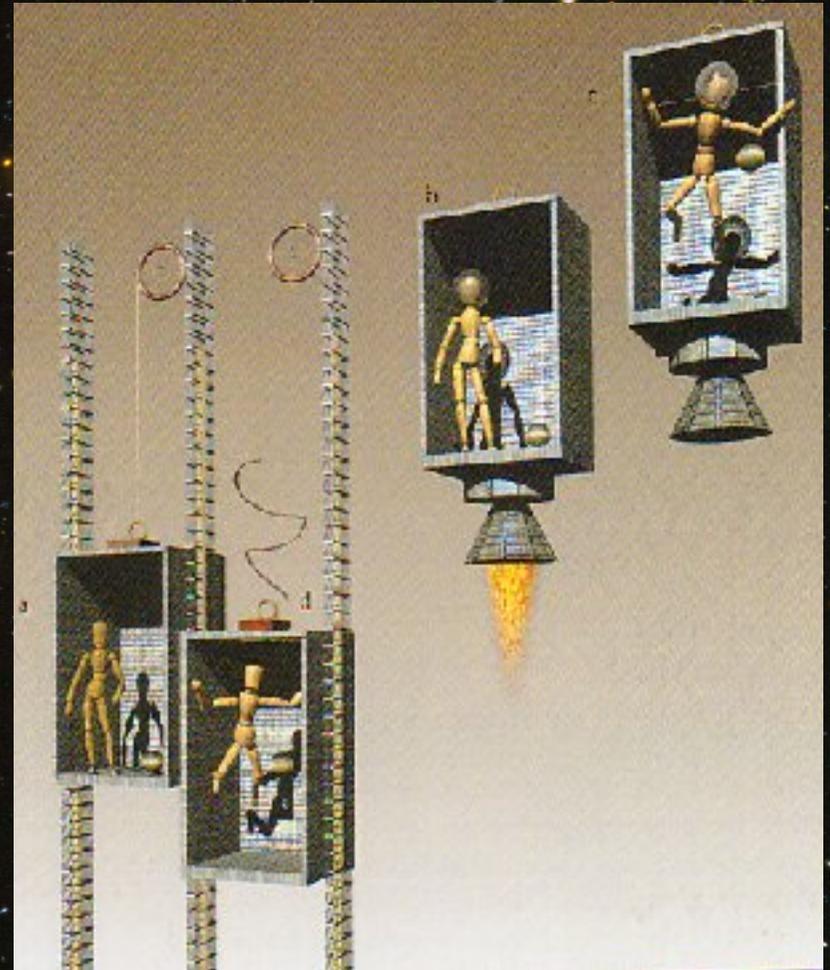


# Uma teoria para o Universo:

## Relatividade Geral (1915 !)

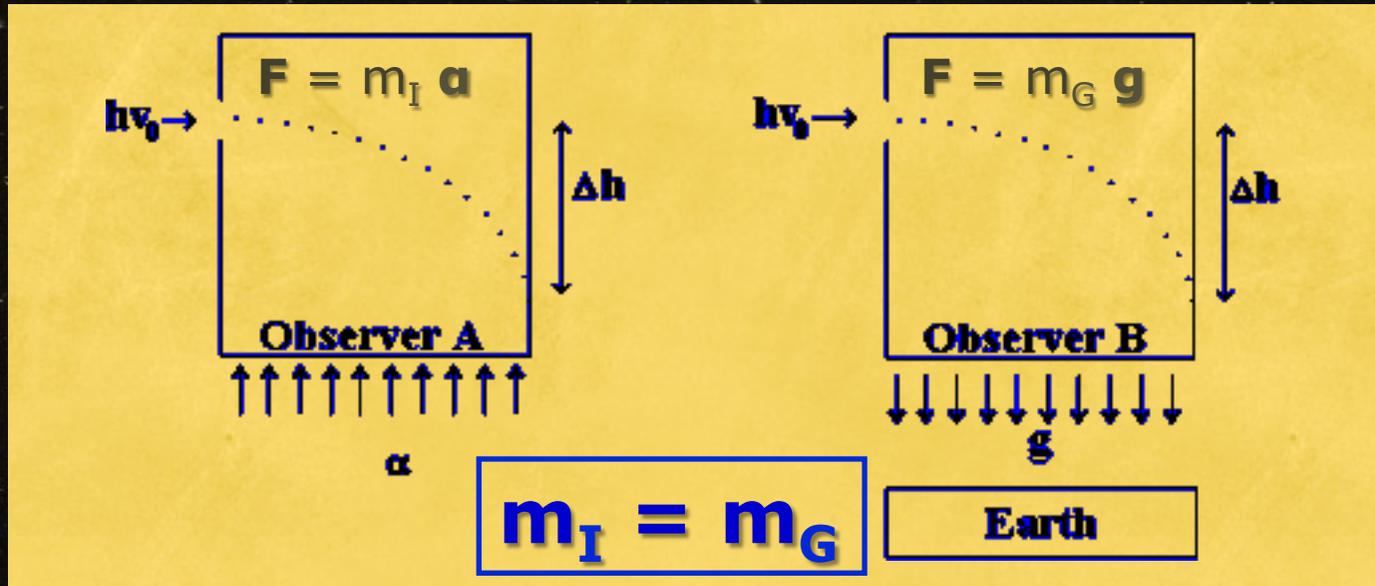
Não se pode realizar nenhuma experiência, de qualquer natureza, que nos permita distinguir um referencial acelerado e um referencial sujeito à gravidade!

Então e se ligar uma lanterna ?!



# Princípio de Equivalência

1907

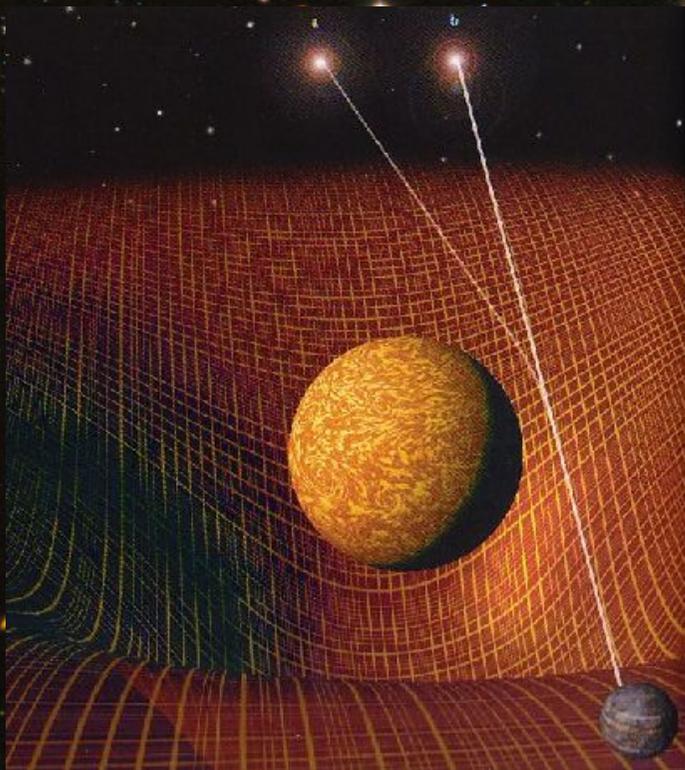


Massa Inercial = Massa Gravítica

Aceleração = Gravitação

"A Ideia mais feliz da minha vida" (Albert Einstein)

# A Luz desviada pelo Sol (1919 !)



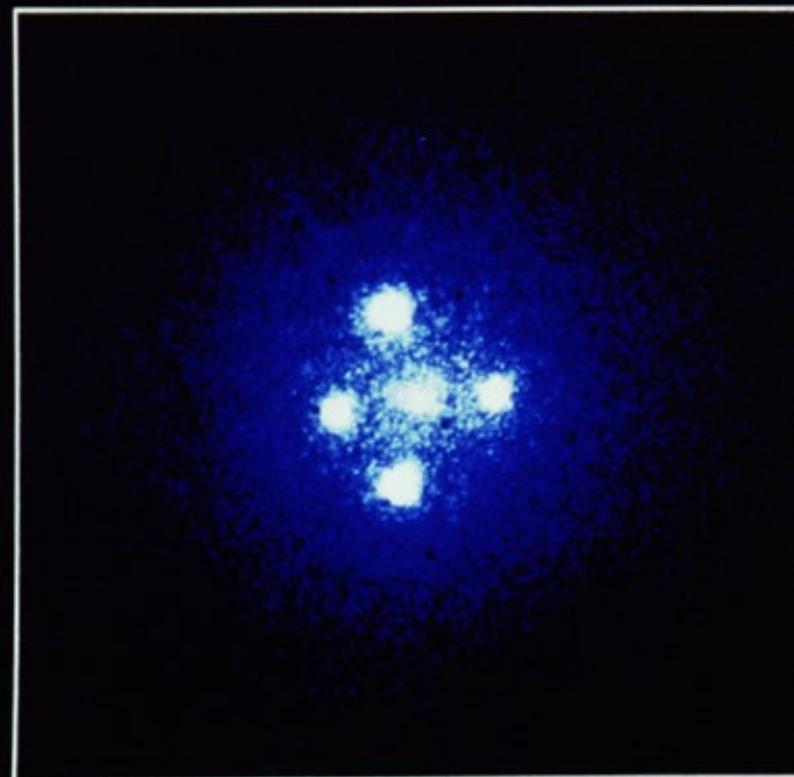
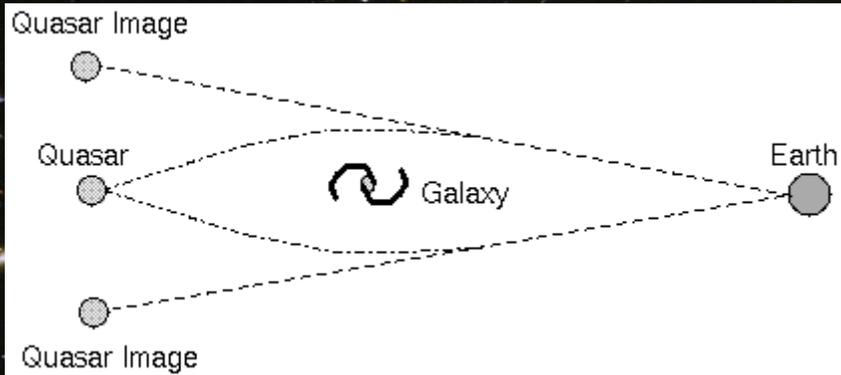
Confirmado por  
Sir Arthur Eddington  
Ilha do Príncipe,  
29 de Maio de 1919

Dear Sir

The Royal Society and Royal Astronomical Society propose to send an expedition to the island of Príncipe to observe the total eclipse of May 29. The party will consist of Mr. Bathingham and myself, and we shall devote ourselves to measuring the deflection of light (if any) by the sun's gravitational field with a view to testing Einstein's theory of gravitation. You doubtless know that the 1919 eclipse is exceptionally favourable for this purpose.

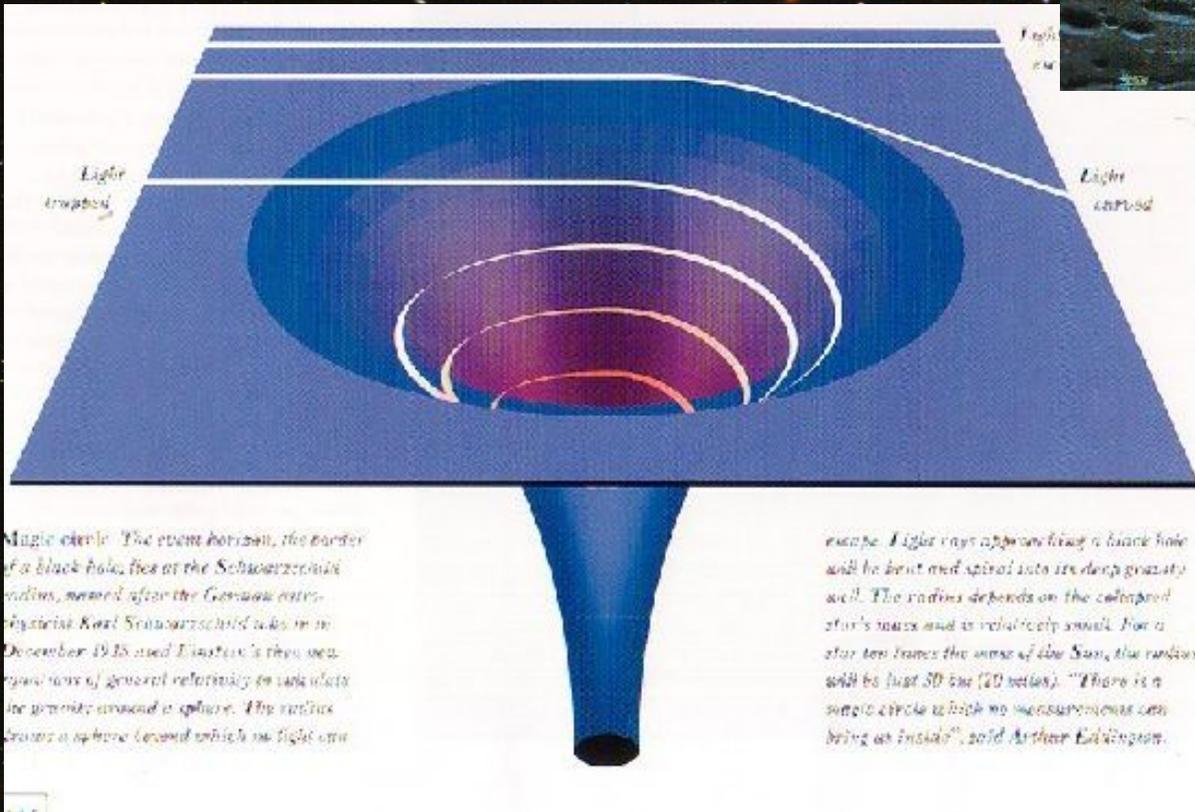
I venture to ask if you or your scientific colleagues in Lisbon could help us in regard to two matters. I suppose that for accommodation and facilities we should have to rely on the hospitality of one of the Portuguese companies occupying the island. Would it be possible for you to make inquiry of these companies and to put us in touch with the most suitable one so that we could make arrangements with them beforehand?

I also have to ask whether you could advise us as to the best means of travelling to Príncipe. I understand that before the war the Empresa Nacional de Navegação used to run boats to Príncipe which we could join either at Lisbon or Madeira. I should be glad of information as to whether this communication still exists. Alternatively, I learn



Gravitational Lens G2237+0305

# Caso limite: Buraco Negro



# A Teoria da Relatividade Geral

O caminho mais curto no espaço-tempo é definido pela trajetória dos raios de luz.

Elevador acelerado: luz segue uma trajetória parabólica

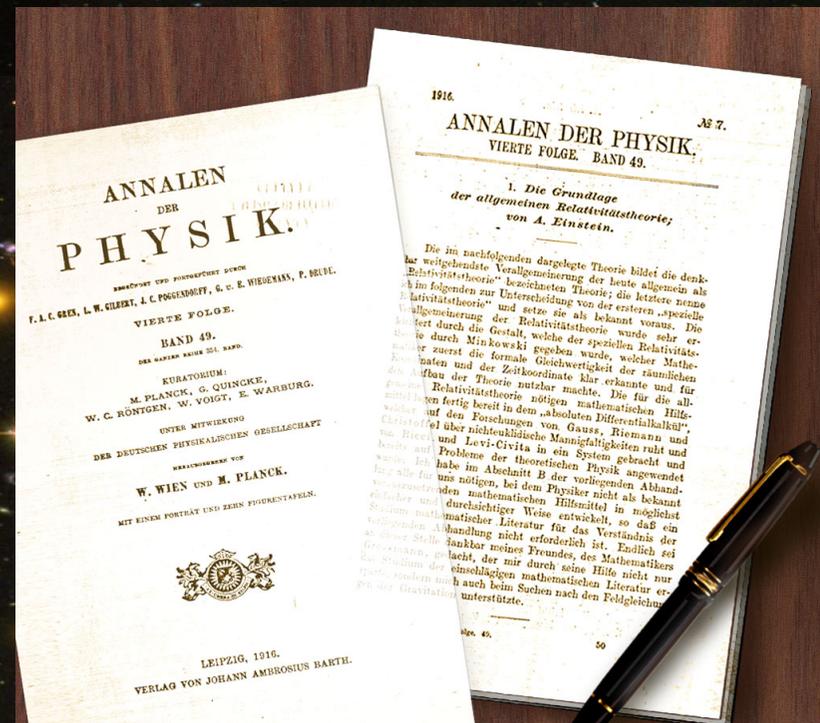
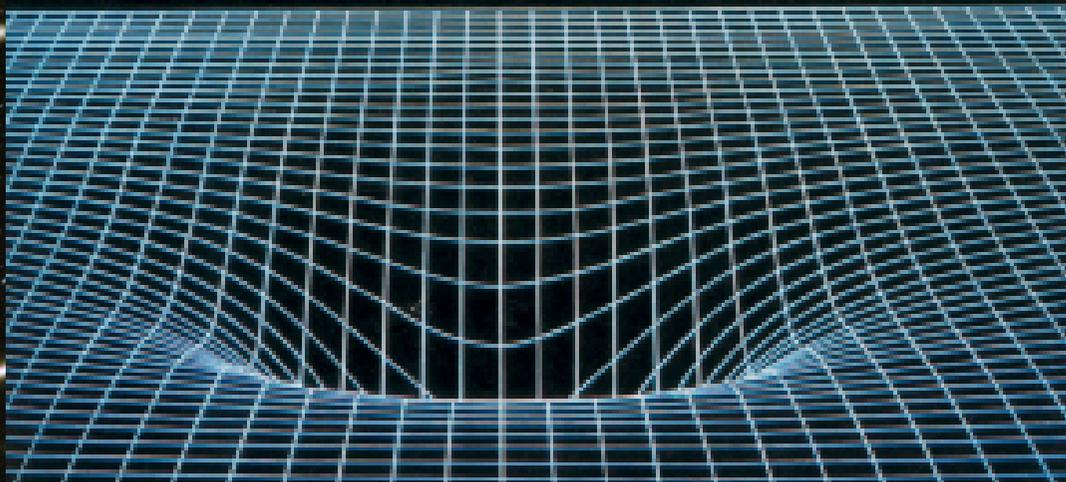
Campo Gravítico: raios de luz são curvados!

Espaço e Tempo são curvos!

Albert Einstein (1912-15) : Relatividade Geral

$$G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi T_{\mu\nu}$$

Matéria diz ao Espaço como se curva  
Espaço diz à Matéria como é que se move



Einstein 1917:

$$G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi T_{\mu\nu}$$

(Constante Cosmológica)

$$R_{\eta\eta} = -\frac{2a^2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \cot \theta}{\delta \psi} + \frac{2ac \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} \cot \theta}{\delta \psi} + \frac{a \frac{\partial c}{\partial \eta} \cot \theta}{\delta \psi} - \frac{\frac{\partial a}{\partial \eta} c \cot \theta}{\delta \psi} - \frac{a \frac{\partial a}{\partial \theta} \cot \theta}{\delta \psi} - \frac{2a^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \theta^2}}{\delta \psi^2}$$

$$- \frac{a \frac{\partial a}{\partial \theta} c \frac{\partial c}{\partial \theta}}{a c^2} - \frac{a \frac{\partial a}{\partial \eta} b \frac{\partial c}{\partial \theta}}{a c^2} - \frac{a \frac{\partial b}{\partial \eta} c \frac{\partial c}{\partial \eta}}{a c^2} - \frac{a^2 \frac{\partial b}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial c}{\partial \eta}}{a c^2} + \frac{a \frac{\partial a}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial b}{\partial \theta} c}{a c^2} - \frac{a \frac{\partial a}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial b}{\partial \eta} c}{a c^2}$$

$$+ \frac{ab \frac{\partial b}{\partial \eta} c \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta}}{\delta^2 \psi} + \frac{\frac{\partial a}{\partial \eta} b^2 c \frac{\partial c}{\partial \eta}}{\delta^2 \psi} - \frac{a^2 b \frac{\partial b}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta}}{\delta^2 \psi} - \frac{a \frac{\partial a}{\partial \theta} b^2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta}}{\delta^2 \psi} + \frac{\frac{\partial d}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial d}{\partial \theta}}{4d^2} - \frac{\frac{\partial a}{\partial \theta} c \frac{\partial d}{\partial \theta}}{4\delta d}$$

$$- \frac{3a \frac{\partial a}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}}{\delta \psi} -$$

$$R_{\eta\theta} = -\frac{2a}{\delta} + \frac{a^2 \frac{\partial a}{\partial \theta} b}{\delta^2 \psi} - \frac{2}{\delta} + \frac{ac \frac{\partial d}{\partial \theta}}{\delta d \psi} - \frac{2ab}{\delta}$$

$$+ \frac{a \frac{\partial b}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial d}{\partial \theta}}{4\delta d} - \frac{\frac{\partial^2 d}{\partial \eta \partial \theta}}{2d} - \frac{\frac{\partial b}{\partial \eta} c \frac{\partial d}{\partial \eta}}{4\delta d} + \frac{\frac{\partial a}{\partial \theta} b \frac{\partial d}{\partial \eta}}{4\delta d} - \frac{\frac{\partial c}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial c}{\partial \theta}}{\delta} + \frac{\frac{\partial a}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial c}{\partial \theta}}{2\delta}$$

$$+ \frac{c \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial \eta \partial \theta}}{\delta} + \frac{\frac{\partial b}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial c}{\partial \eta}}{2\delta} - \frac{\frac{\partial^2 b}{\partial \eta^2} c}{2\delta} - \frac{\frac{\partial^2 a}{\partial \theta^2} c}{2\delta} - \frac{\frac{\partial a}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial b}{\partial \theta}}{4\delta} + \frac{\frac{\partial a}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial b}{\partial \eta}}{4\delta}$$

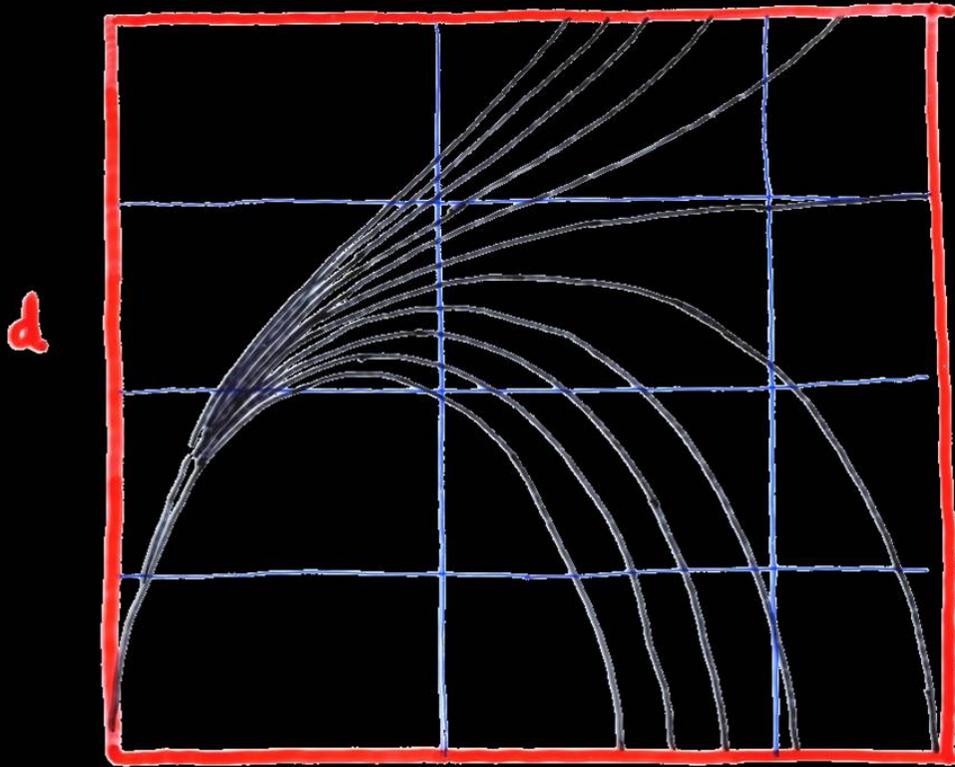
$$+ \frac{ab \frac{\partial c}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial c}{\partial \theta}}{\delta^2} - \frac{\frac{\partial a}{\partial \eta} bc \frac{\partial c}{\partial \theta}}{2\delta^2} - \frac{a \frac{\partial a}{\partial \theta} b \frac{\partial c}{\partial \theta}}{2\delta^2} - \frac{a \frac{\partial b}{\partial \theta} c \frac{\partial c}{\partial \eta}}{2\delta^2} - \frac{ab \frac{\partial b}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial c}{\partial \eta}}{2\delta^2} + \frac{a \frac{\partial a}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial b}{\partial \theta} c}{4\delta^2}$$

$$+ \frac{a (\frac{\partial b}{\partial \eta})^2 c}{4\delta^2} + \frac{\frac{\partial a}{\partial \eta} b \frac{\partial b}{\partial \eta} c}{4\delta^2} + \frac{(\frac{\partial c}{\partial \theta})^2 bc}{4\delta^2} + \frac{a \frac{\partial a}{\partial \eta} b \frac{\partial b}{\partial \theta}}{4\delta^2} - \frac{a \frac{\partial a}{\partial \theta} b \frac{\partial b}{\partial \eta}}{4\delta^2}$$

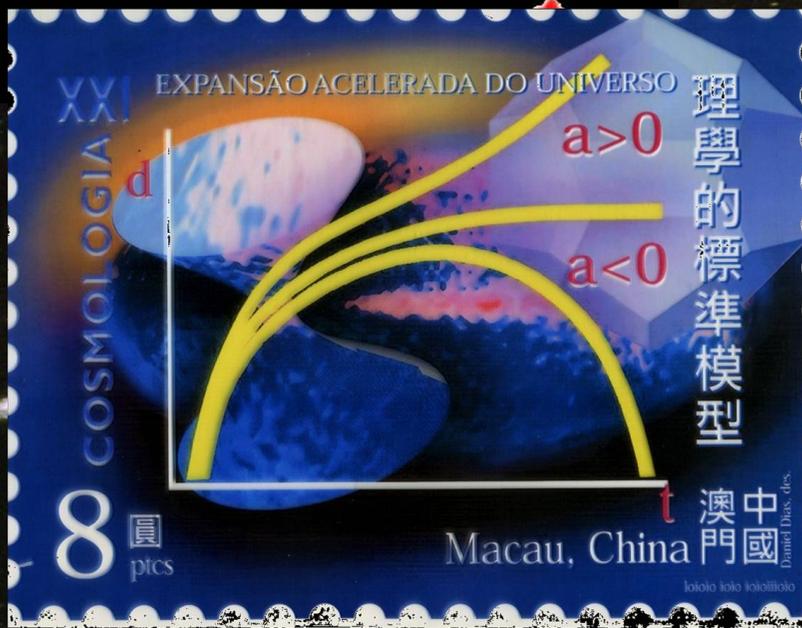
$$R_{\theta\theta} = -\frac{2ab \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \cot \theta}{\delta \psi} + \frac{2bc \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} \cot \theta}{\delta \psi} - \frac{\frac{\partial d}{\partial \theta} \cot \theta}{d} - \frac{c \frac{\partial c}{\partial \theta} \cot \theta}{\delta} + \frac{\frac{\partial b}{\partial \eta} c \cot \theta}{2\delta} + \frac{a \frac{\partial b}{\partial \theta} \cot \theta}{2\delta}$$

$$- \frac{2ab \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \theta^2}}{\delta \psi} - \frac{2 \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial \theta^3}}{\psi} - \frac{2ab (\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta})^2}{\delta \psi^2} + \frac{6 (\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta})^2}{\psi^2} + \frac{4bc \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}}{\delta \psi^2} - \frac{ab \frac{\partial d}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}}{\delta d \psi}$$

# EXPANSÃO DO UNIVERSO!



G. Lemaitre, 1927



George Lemaitre (1927)

Todo o Universo Expande!  
Um 'átomo primordial quente' ?

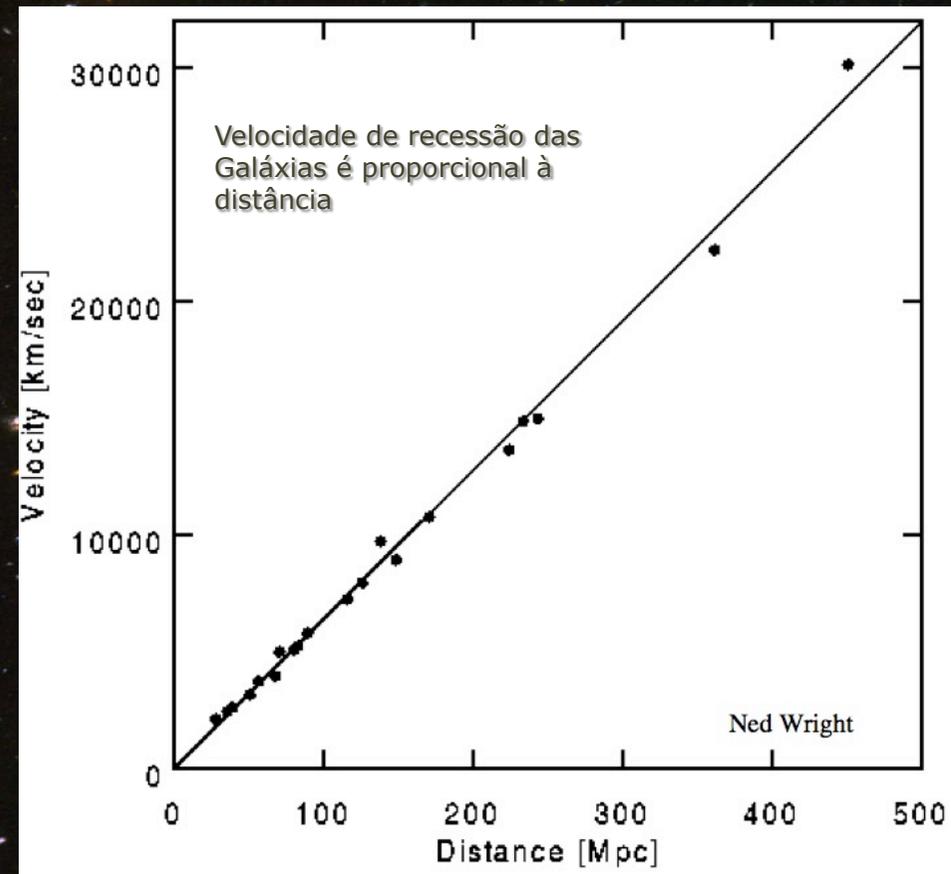
# EXPANSÃO DO UNIVERSO!



Edwin Hubble (1929)  
Mt. Palomar telescope

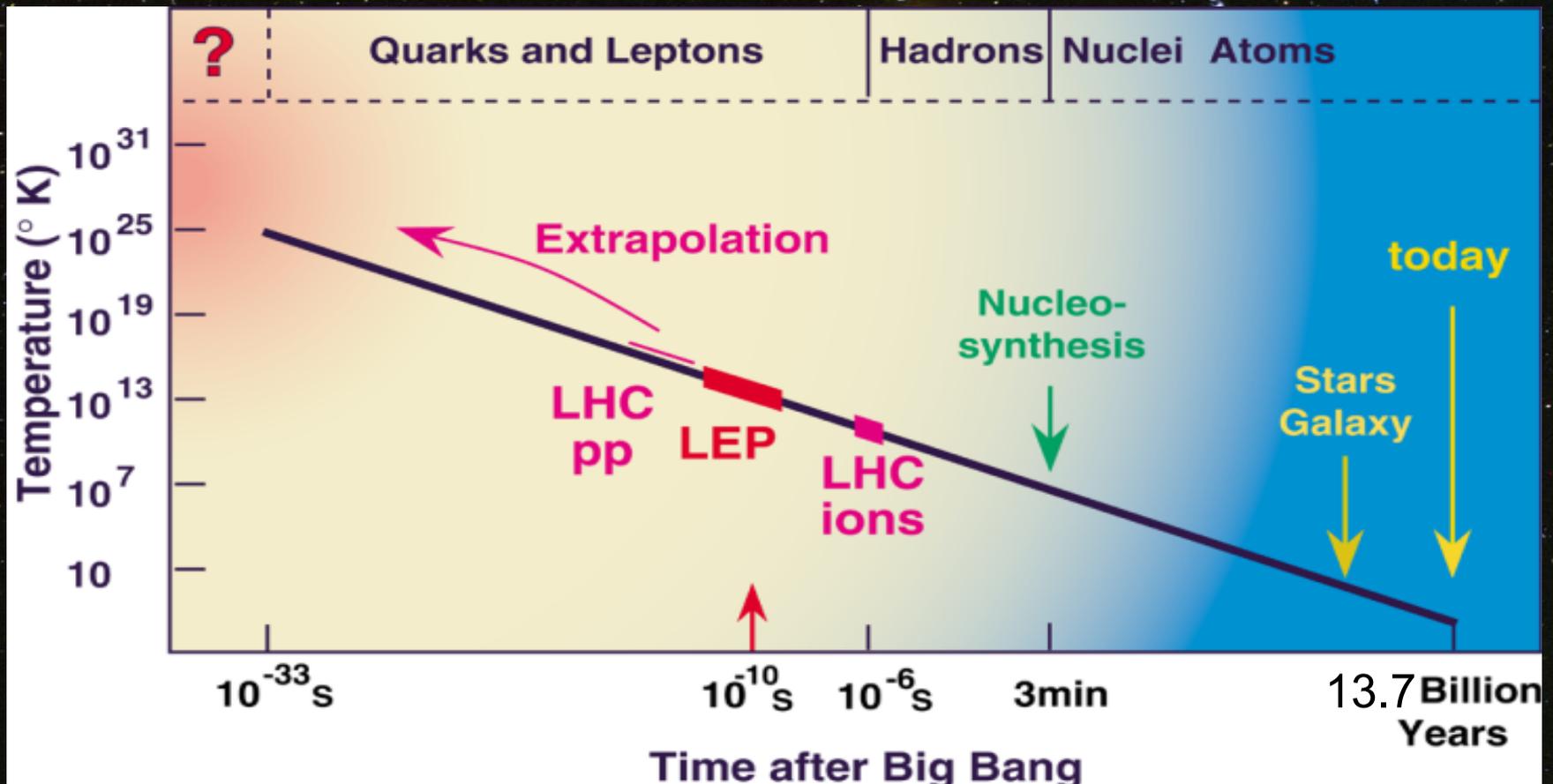
**Einstein afirma:**

**a constante cosmológica = 'o meu maior erro'**

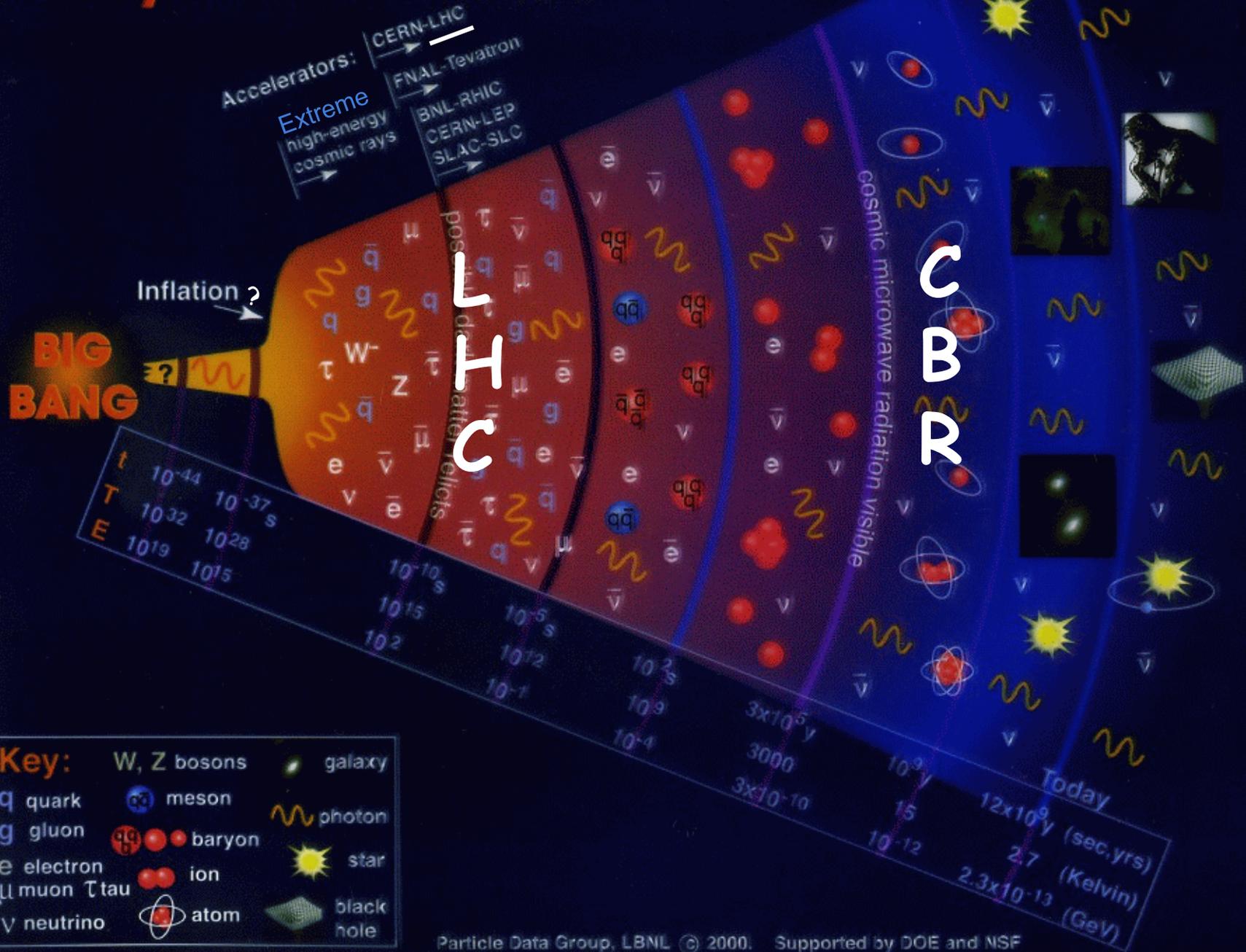


# O Cosmos no LHC

- As condições do Universo logo após o Big-Bang são recriadas no LHC.



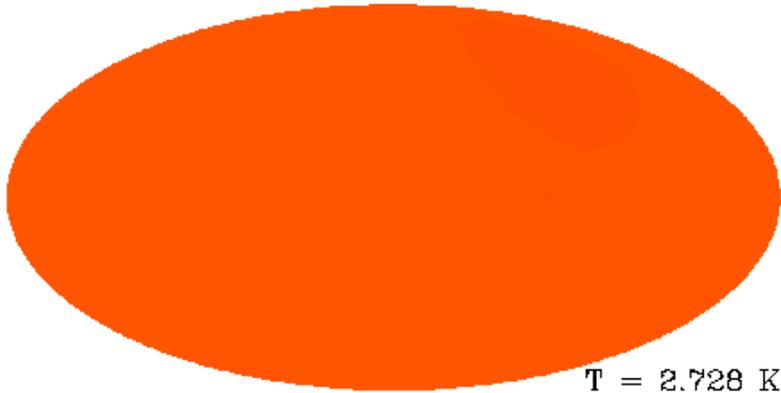
# History of the Universe



Particle Data Group, LBNL © 2000. Supported by DOE and NSF

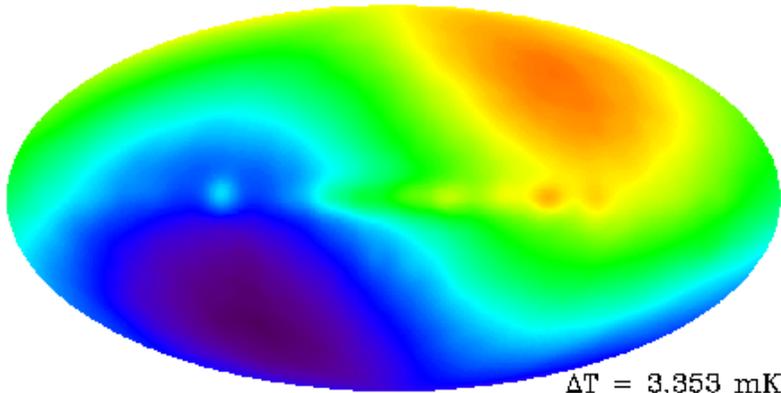
H O T I U M

# Estudo da Radiação C3smica de Fundo (COBE) (Pr3mio Nobel 2006)



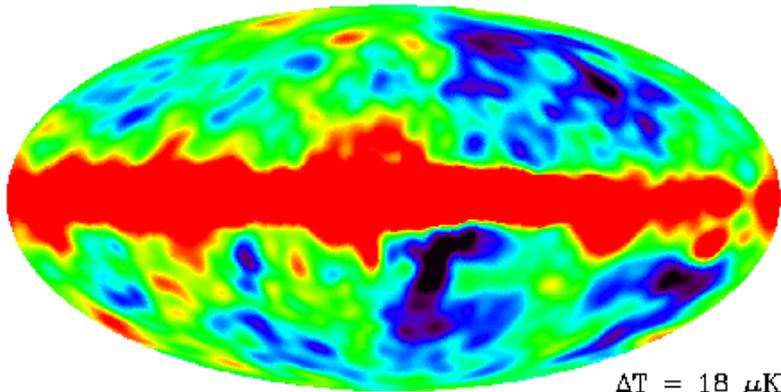
$T = 2.7 \text{ K}$

**Penzias & Wilson,  
Pr3mio Nobel 1965**



$\Delta T = 3.3 \text{ mK}$

(depois da subtraç3o do fundo comum)

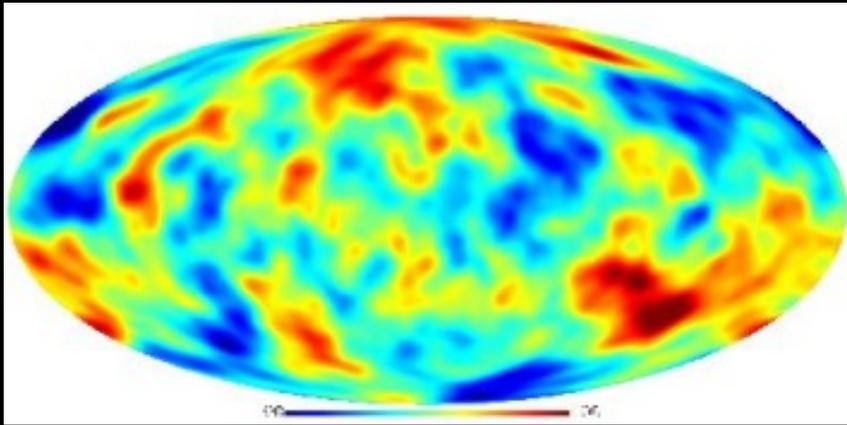


$\Delta T = 18 \mu\text{K}$

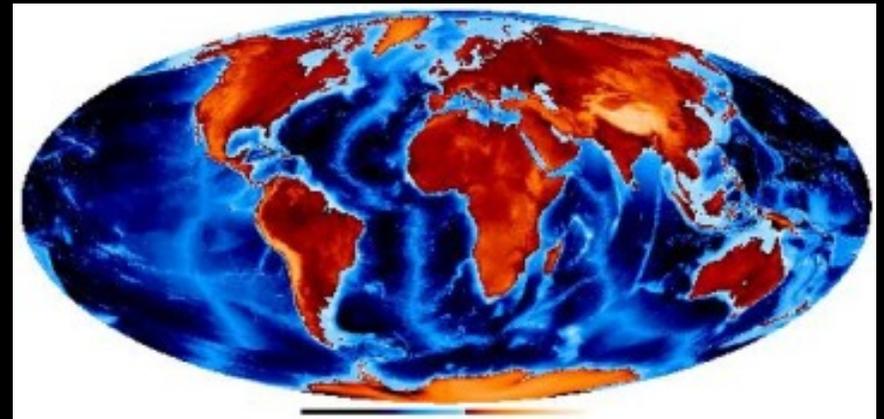
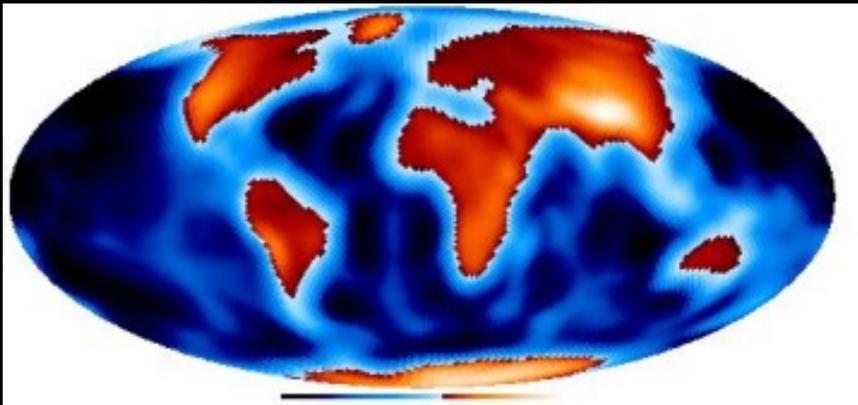
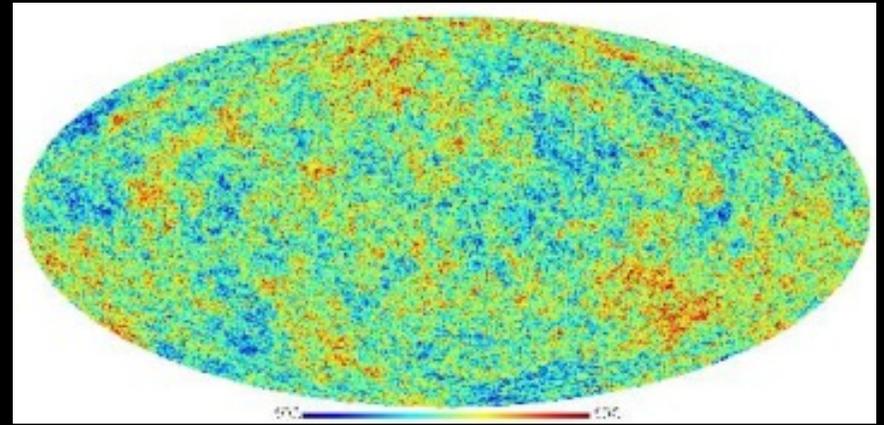
(depois de corrigido para o mov. Terra)

# WMAP (2003): uma observação mais precisa

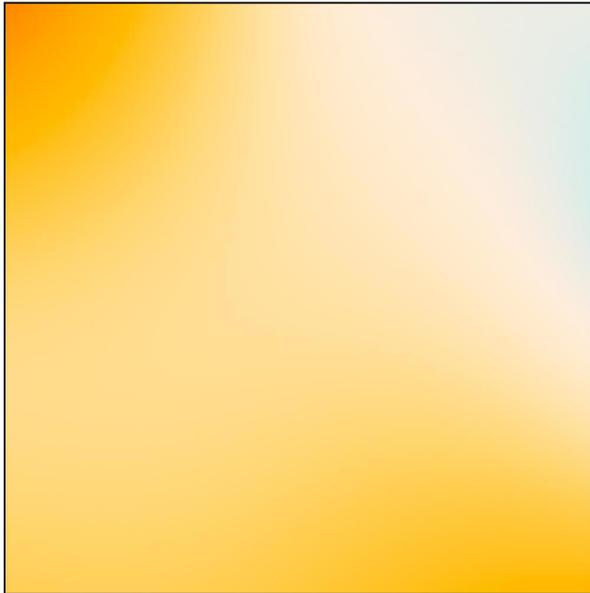
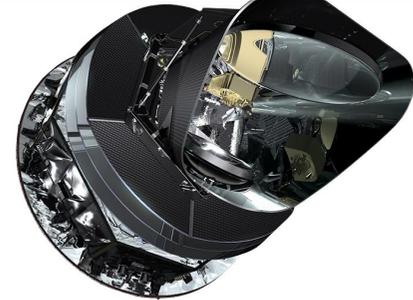
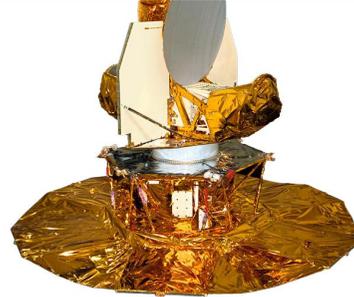
COBE  
(7 degree resolution)



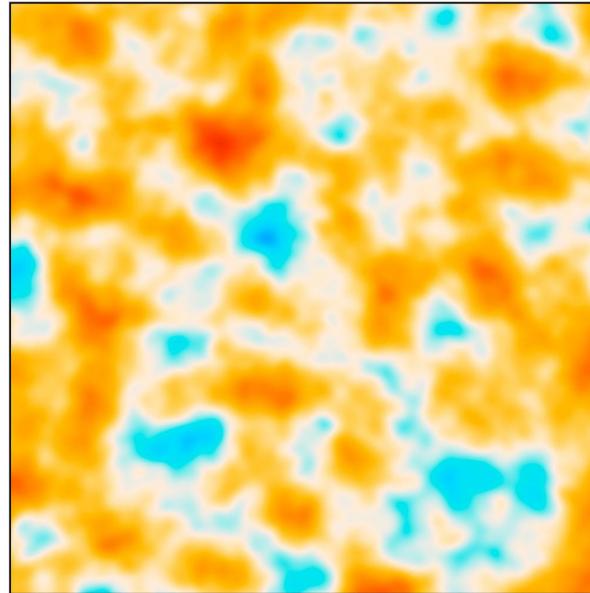
WMAP  
(0.25 degree resolution)



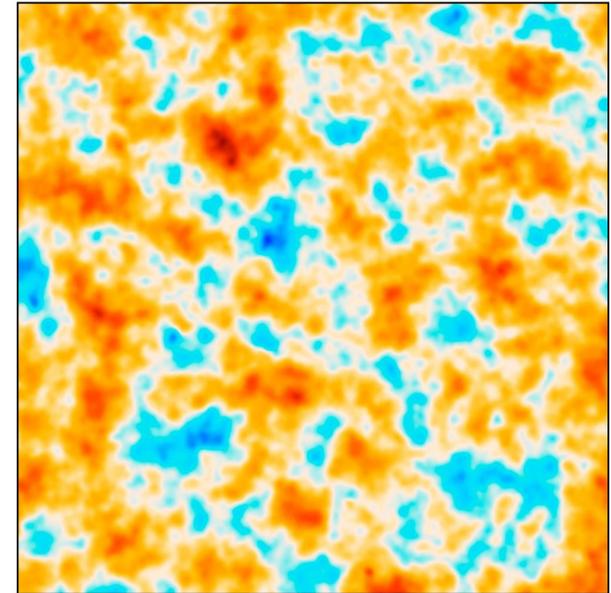
# PLANCK (2013): uma observação AINDA mais precisa



COBE  
1990

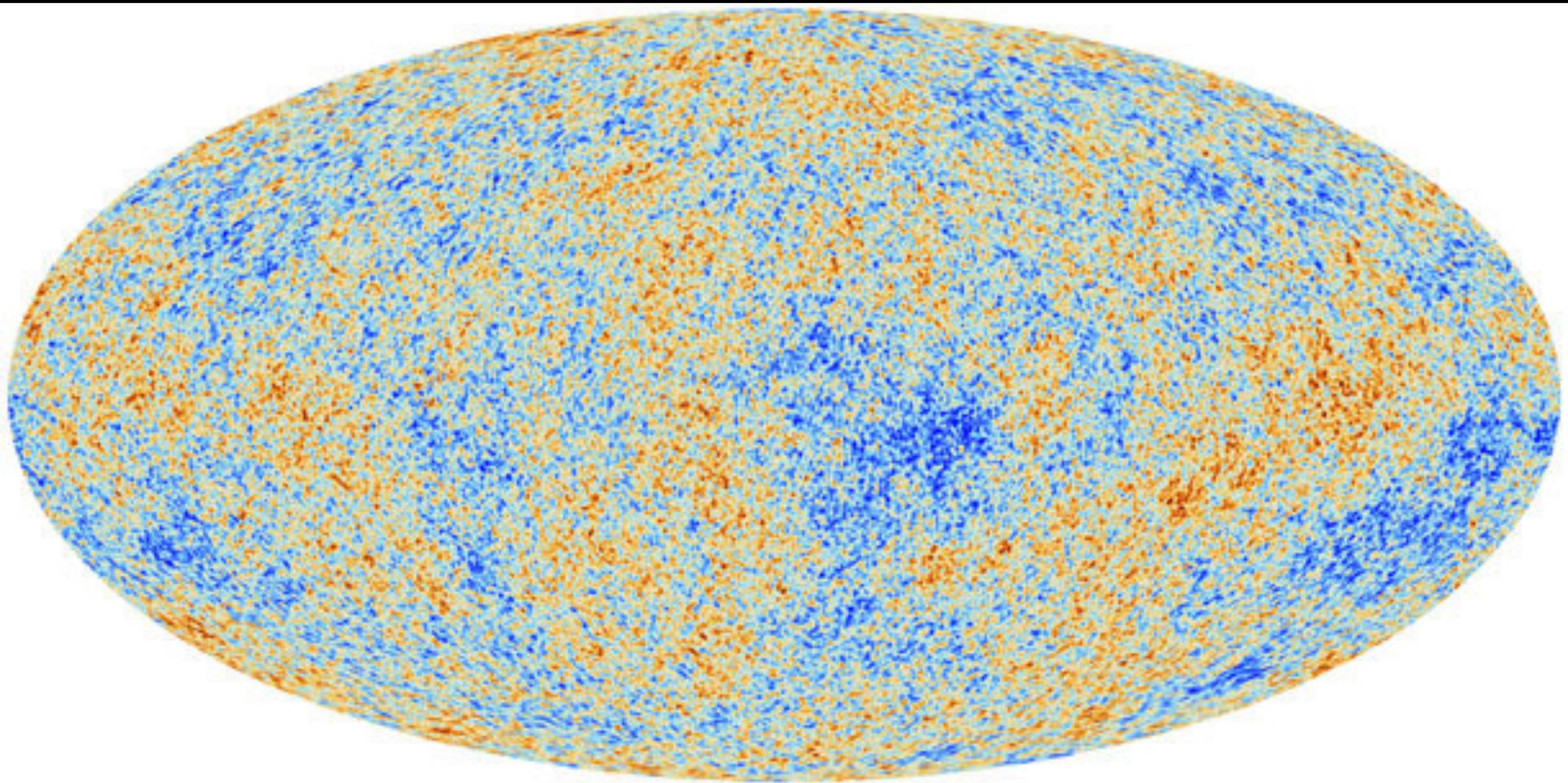


WMAP  
2003

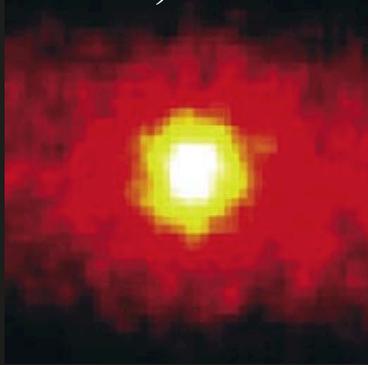


Planck  
2013

PLANCK (2013): uma observação AINDA mais precisa



(Sol em ) neutrinos



Raios C3smicos de Energia Extrema



# O UNIVERSO INVISÍVEL

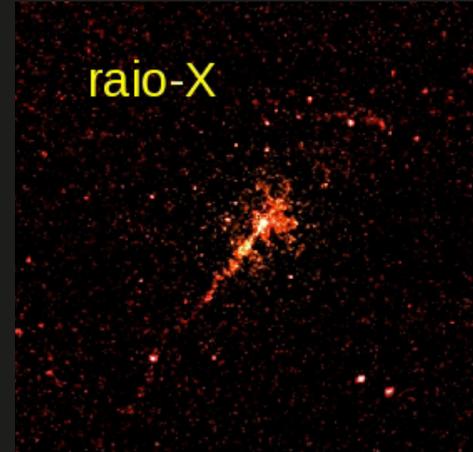
3ptico



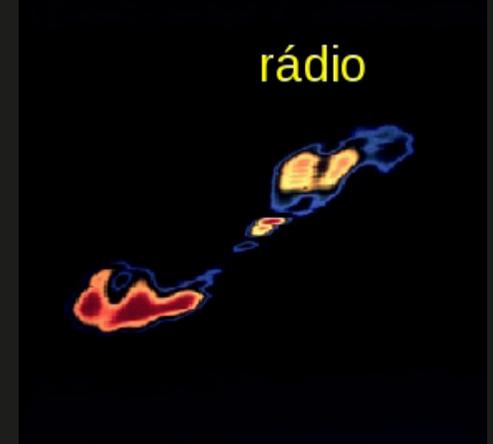
InfraVerm.



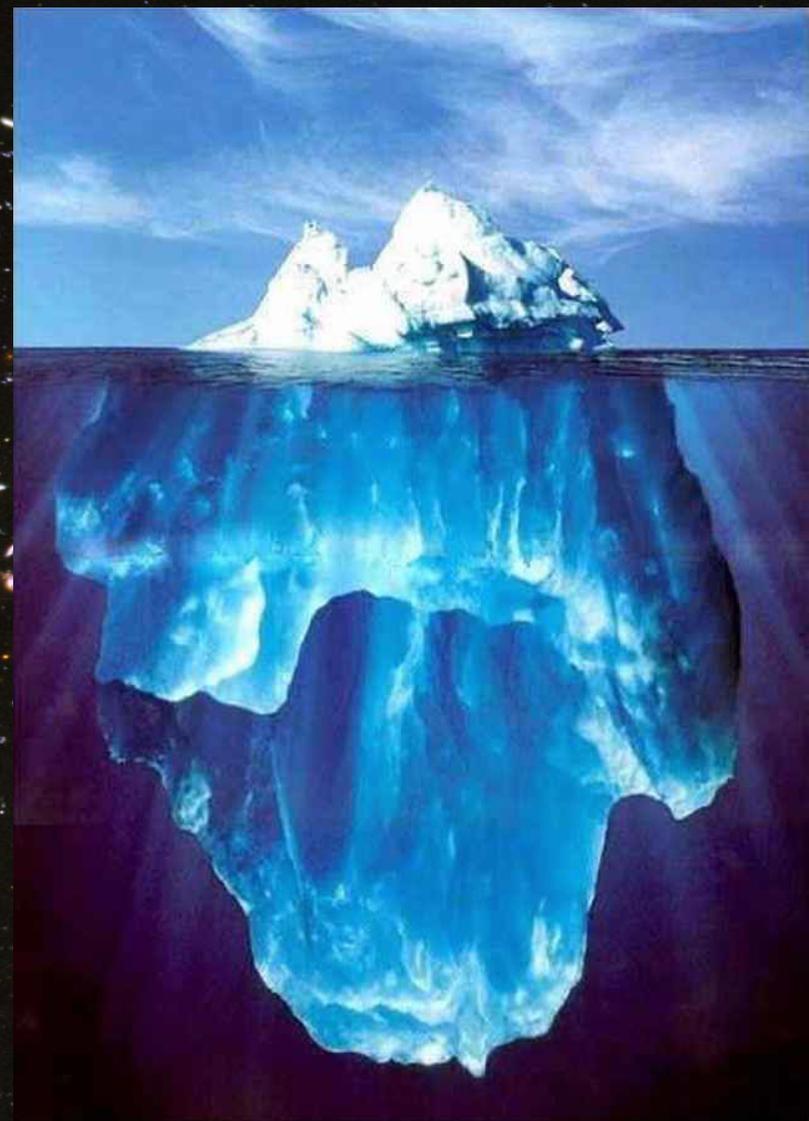
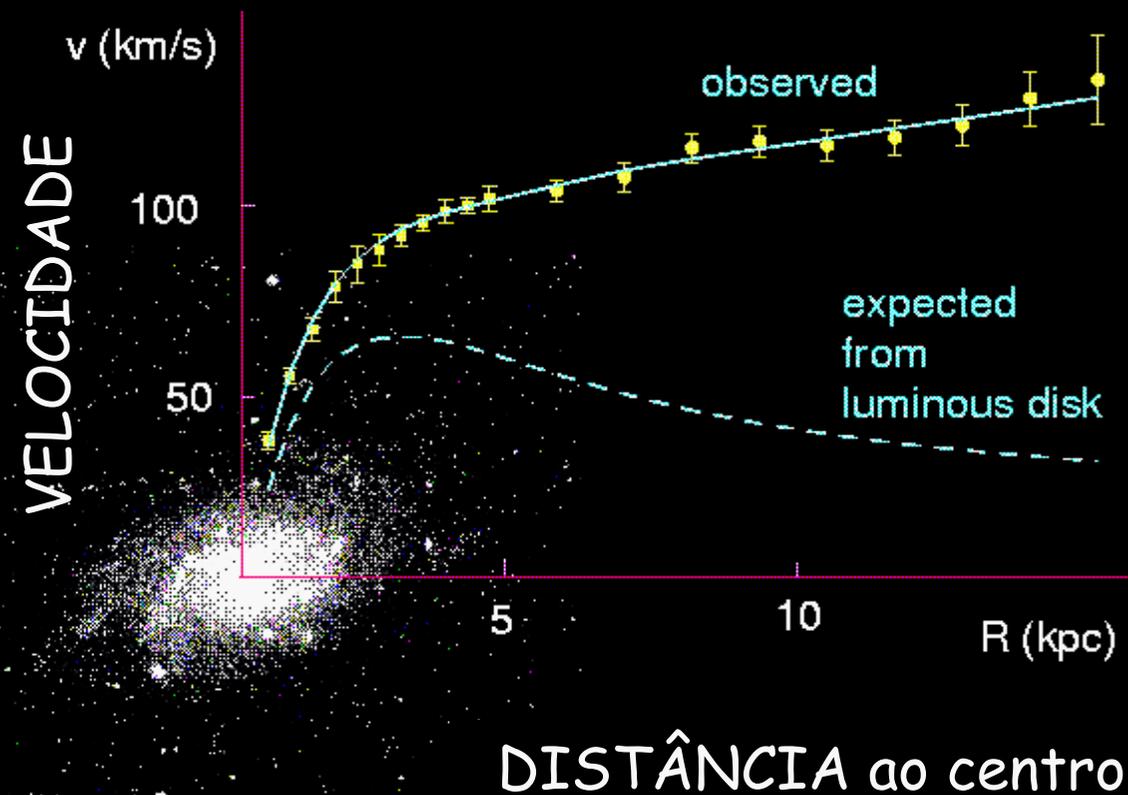
raio-X



r3dio



# A Matéria Escura!



©A.De Angelis

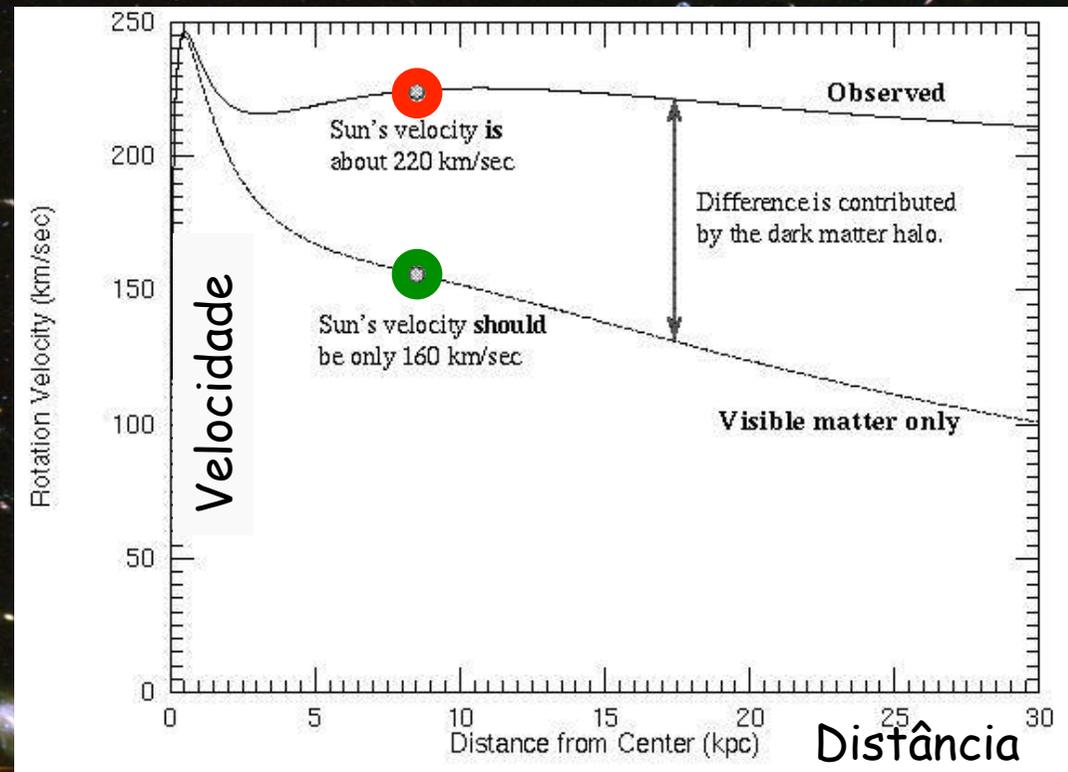
Maior fracção de massa não brilha! O que será?

# Matéria escura na Via Láctea!

© COBE

Milky Way

M100  $\approx$  Milky Way



- Distribuída na Galáxia, não agrupada!
- Nenhuma forma de matéria conhecida!

# Matéria Escura na colisão de Aglomerados de Galáxias

© CHANDRA X-RAY OBSERVATORY



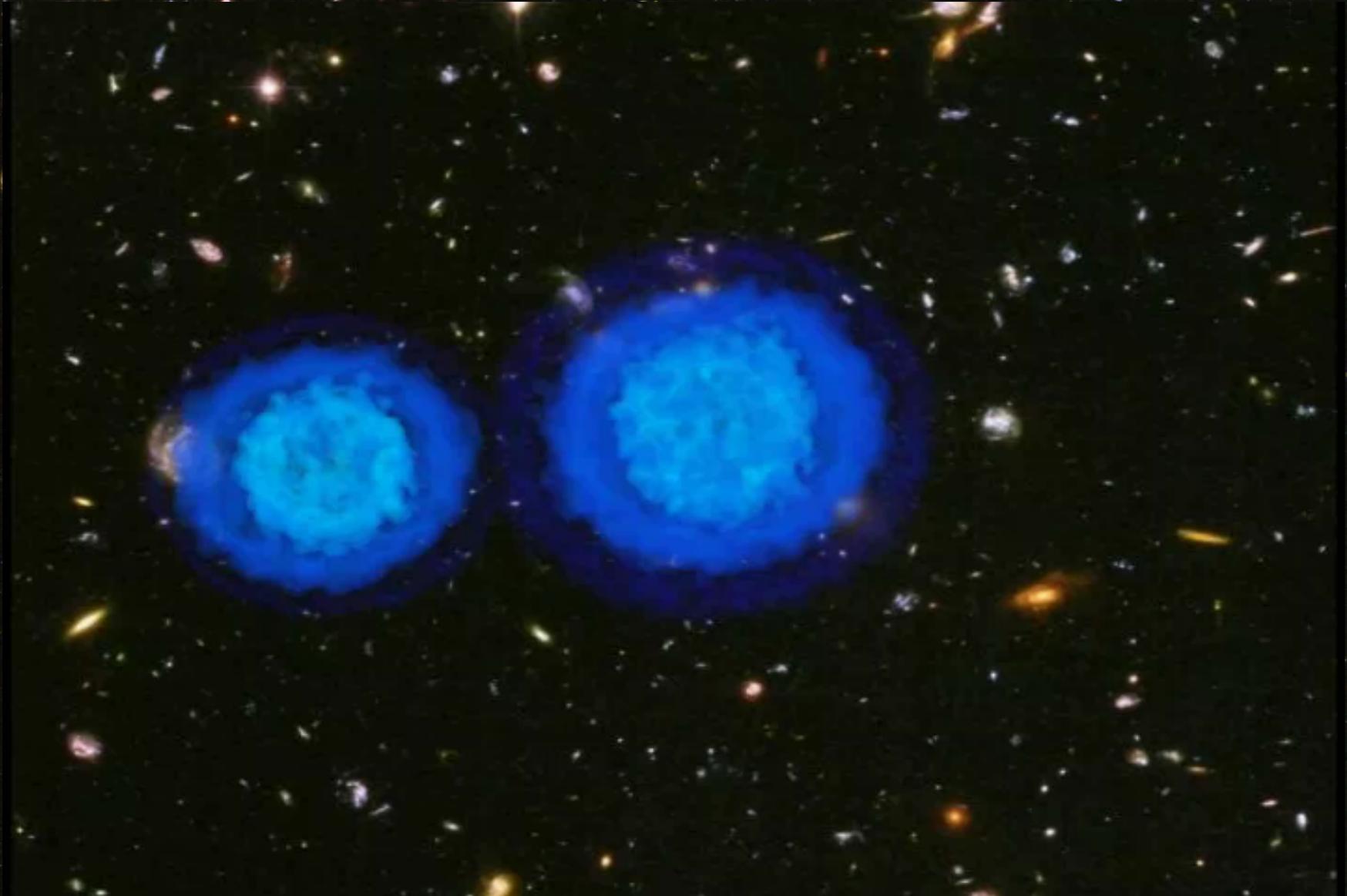
# Matéria Escura na Colisão de Aglomerados de Galáxias

© CHANDRA X-RAY OBSERVATORY



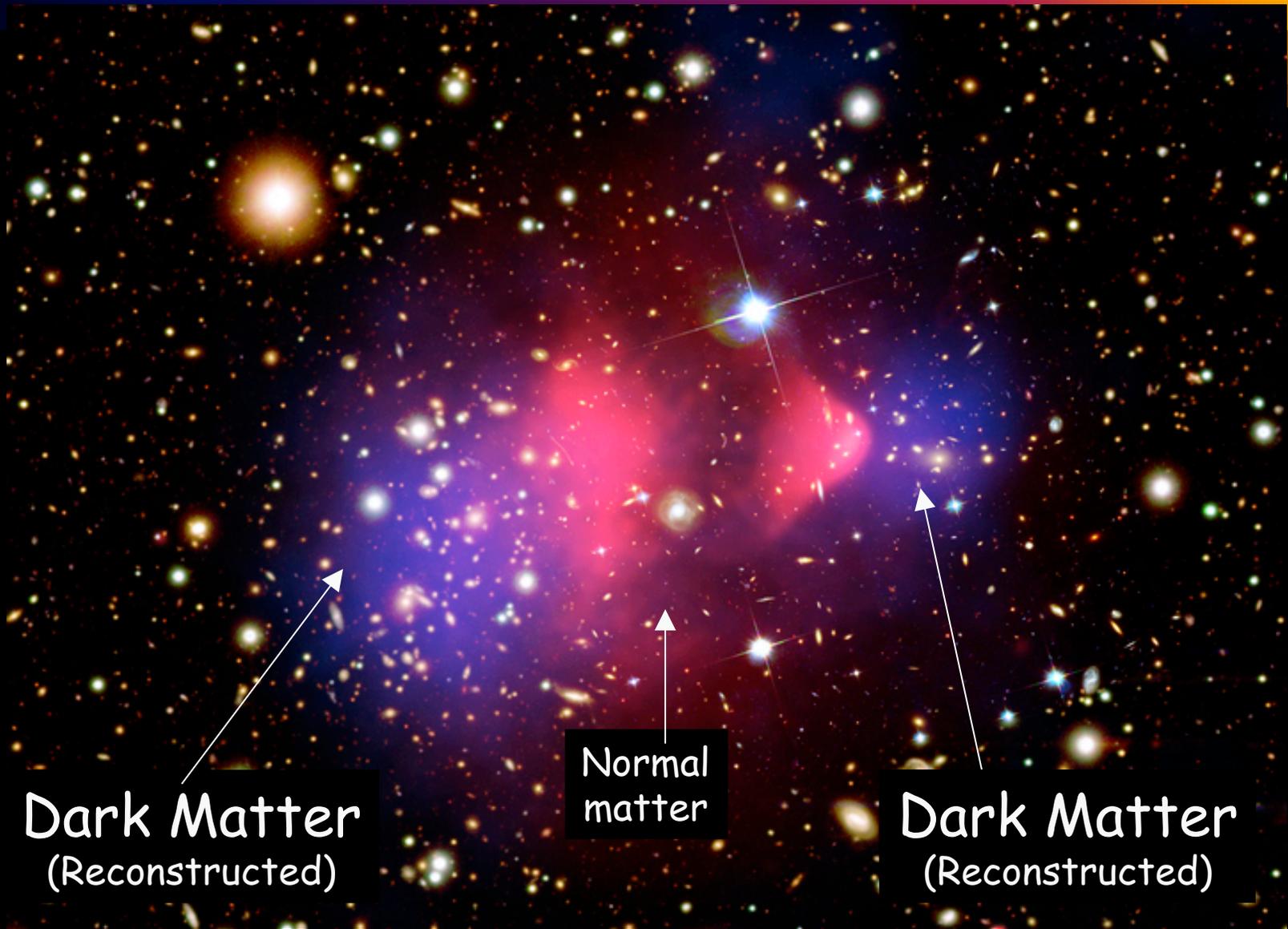
# A formação do Bullet Cluster

© CHANDRA X-RAY OBSERVATORY



# Matéria Escura na Colisão de Aglomerados de Galáxias

© CHANDRA X-RAY OBSERVATORY

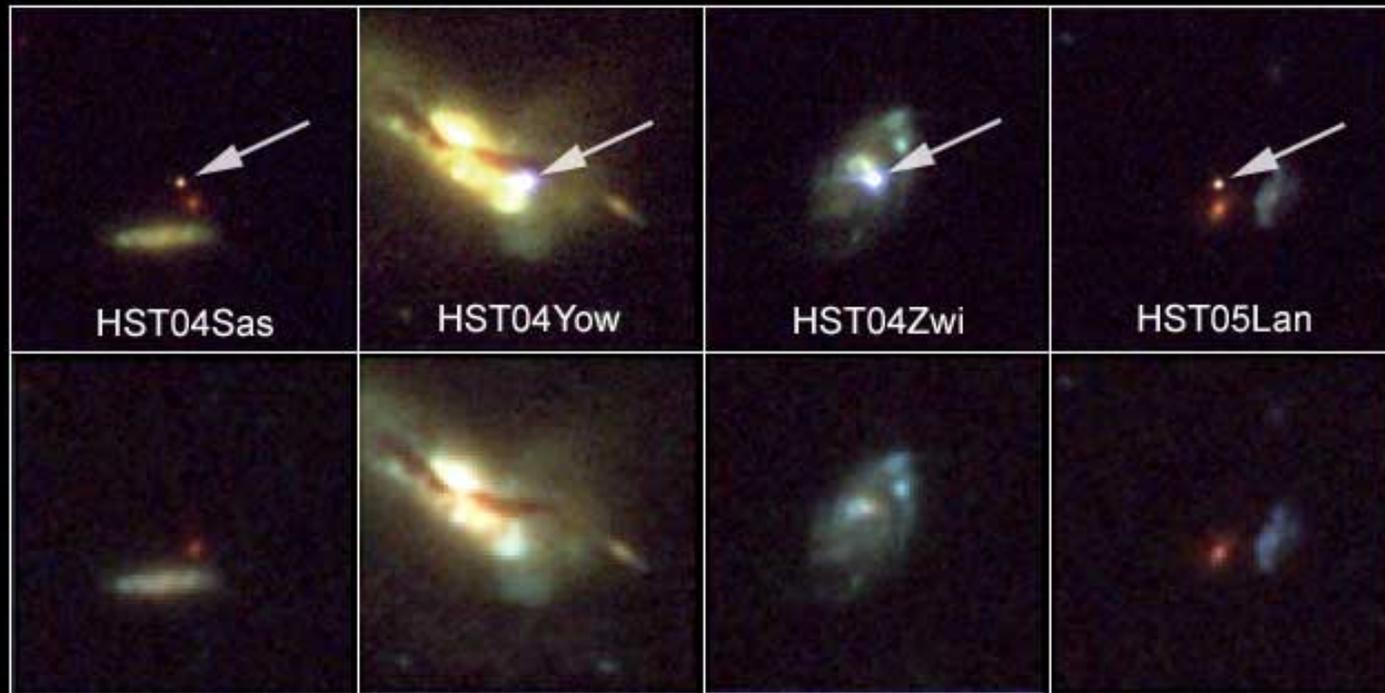


# O Problema da 'Energia Escura'

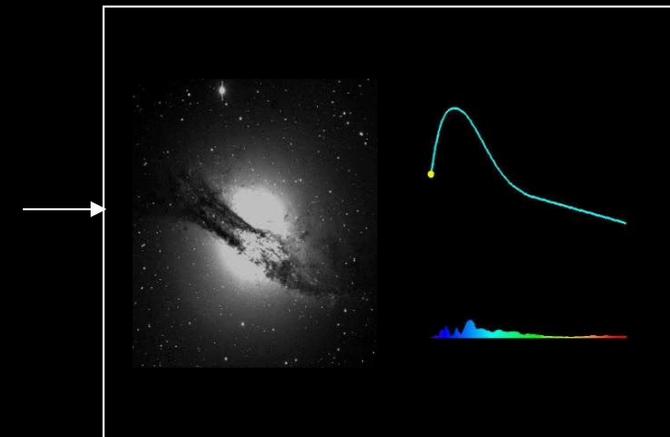
Cientistas estudam supernovae distantes para medir a evolução da expansão do Universo.

Esperavam que a taxa de expansão diminuísse desde o Big-Bang.

Host Galaxies of Distant Supernovae

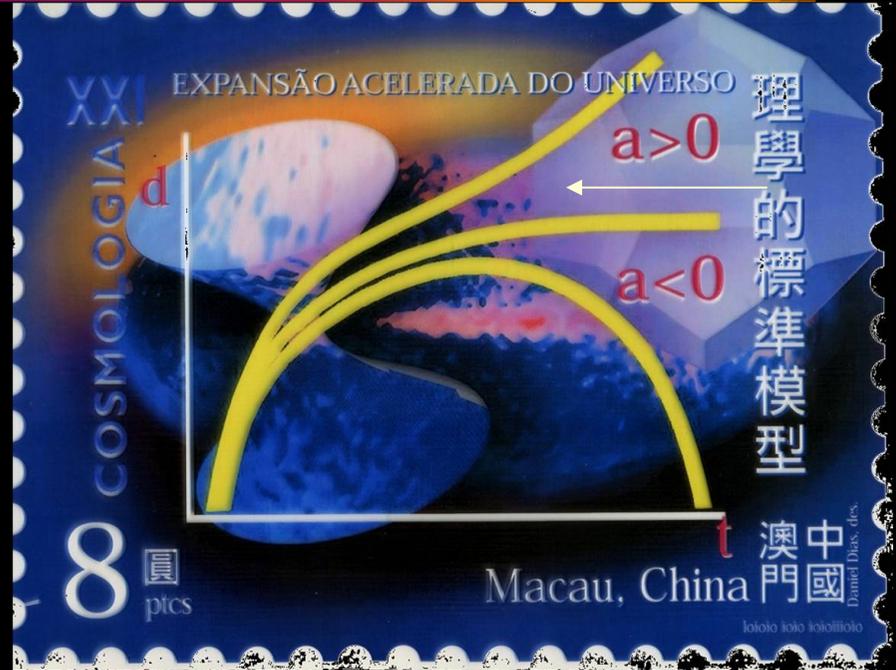


HST ■ ACS/WFC



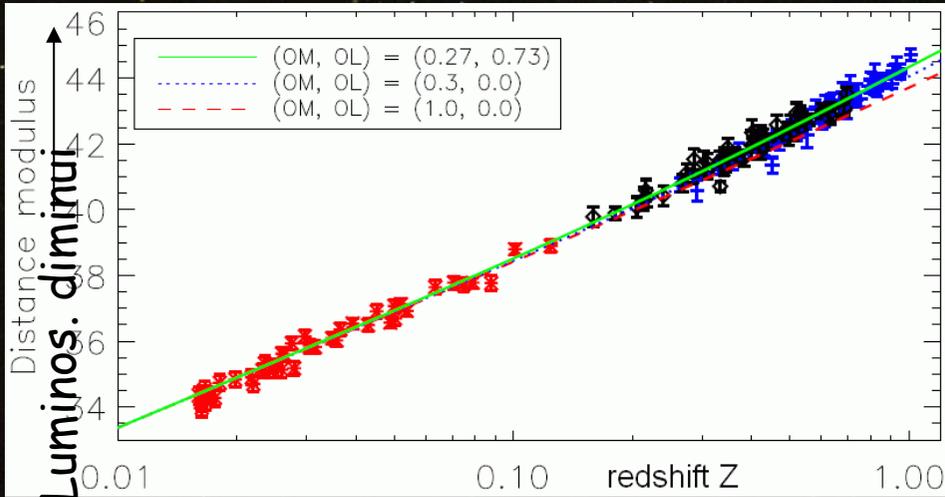
# Oops...não está a diminuir!

- A Expansão do Universo está acelerando!!!
- Algo se está a sobrepôr à gravidade
- Cientistas chamam-lhe 'Energia Escura'



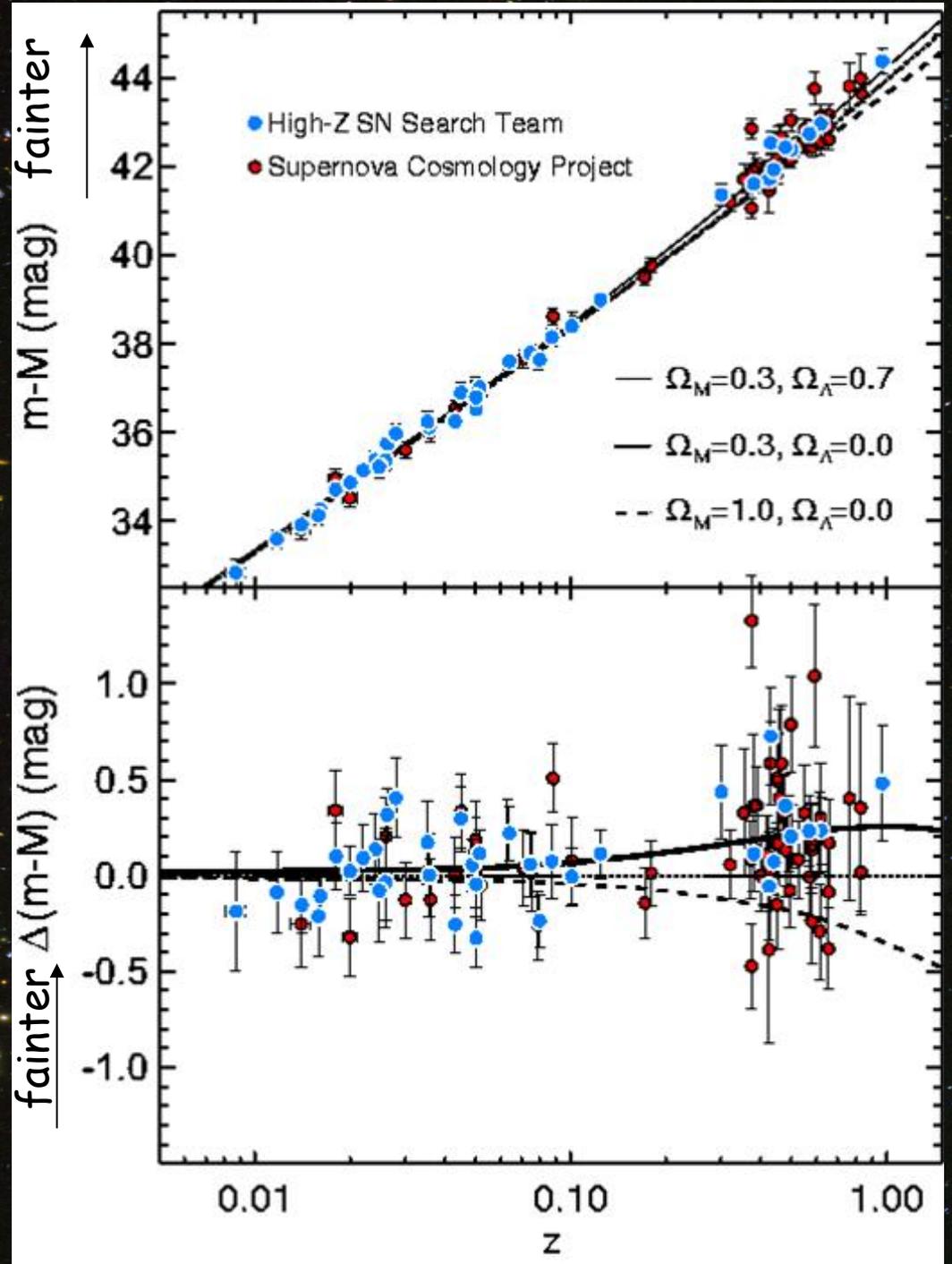
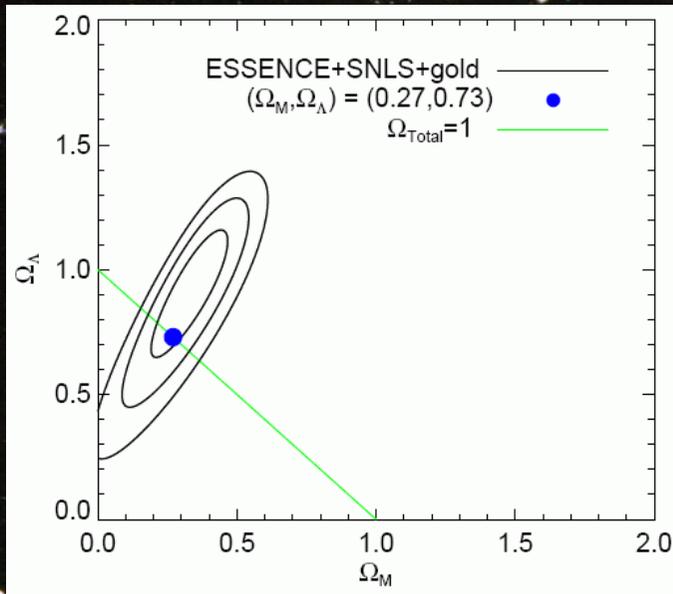
# ...socorro!!!

E mais recentemente:

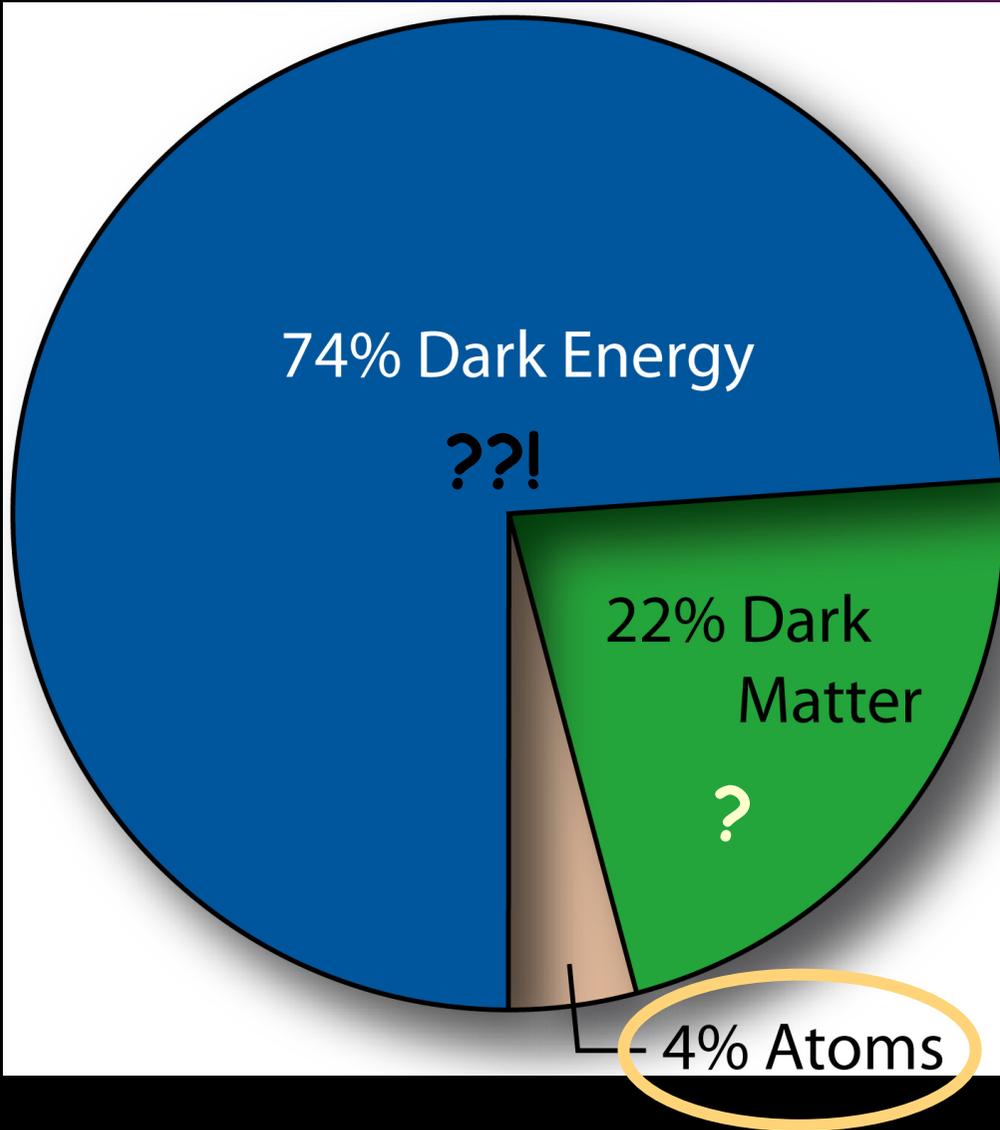


Densidade  
Não-Matéria  
.vs.  
Densidade  
Matéria

s/ efeito



# De que é que feito o Universo?!



# Como poderá LHC ajudar?

- Encontrar **Supersimetria**, se existir: o melhor candidato para a **Matéria Escura** será a partícula supersimétrica mais leve, estável e produzida em grandes quantidades no Big Bang
- Encontrando **Weakly Interactive Massive Particles**, que se existirem em grandes quantidades = **Matéria Escura**
- Encontrando dimensões extra ( $\geq 5D$ ), etc!

# Conclusões

## Partículas Elementares

### A Origem da massa

Espectro de massas, famílias  
Massa dos neutrinos  
Massa e simetria de gauge  
Mecanismo de Higgs

### A Unificação das Interações

Grande unificação  
Decaimento do próton  
Supersimetria  
Gravitação e supercordas

### Violação de CP

## Cosmologia

### A Expansão do Universo

Big-Bang  
Nucleosíntese primordial  
Radiação Cósmica de Fundo

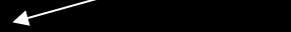
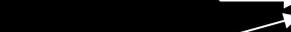
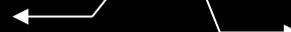
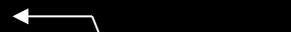
### Inflação ? Teorias VSL ?

Homogeneidade  
 $\Omega \sim 1$

### Matéria Escura/Energia escura

### Buracos Negros

### Assimetria matéria-antimatéria



Obrigado pela vossa atenção!



# EXPANSÃO DO UNIVERSO!

Friedmann escreveu a evolução do Universo em função da escala  $a(t)$

$$r_{AB}(t) = a(t)r_{AB}$$

As suas equações relacionam a densidade média " $\rho$ " e a curvatura  $K$  com a taxa de expansão da escala:

$$\left(\frac{1}{a} \frac{da}{dt}\right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \bar{\rho} - \frac{K}{a^2}$$

