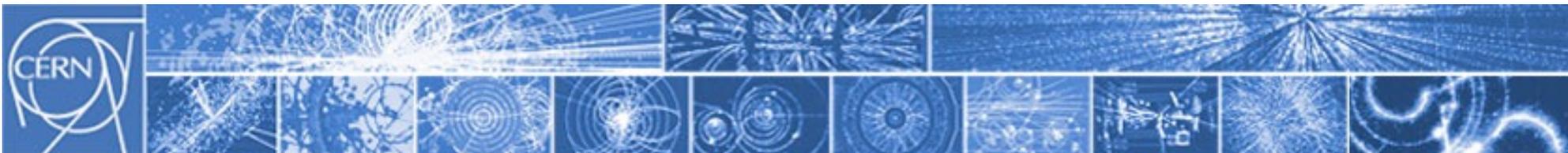


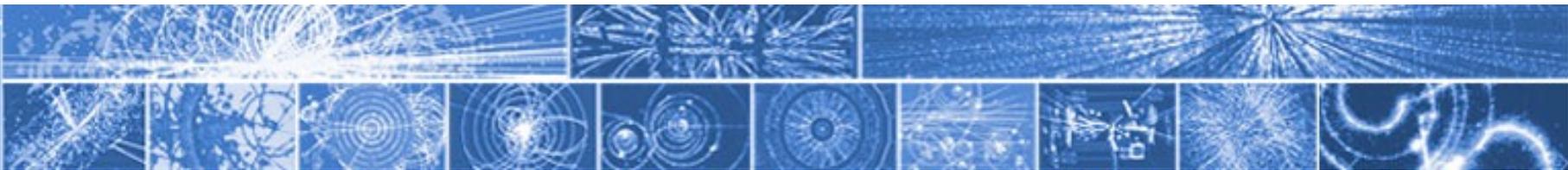
Fisica delle Particelle, Astrofisica & Cosmologia

- Breve storia dell'Universo:
inflazione, BG, BBN, CMB, LSS
- Materia Oscura
- Energia Oscura

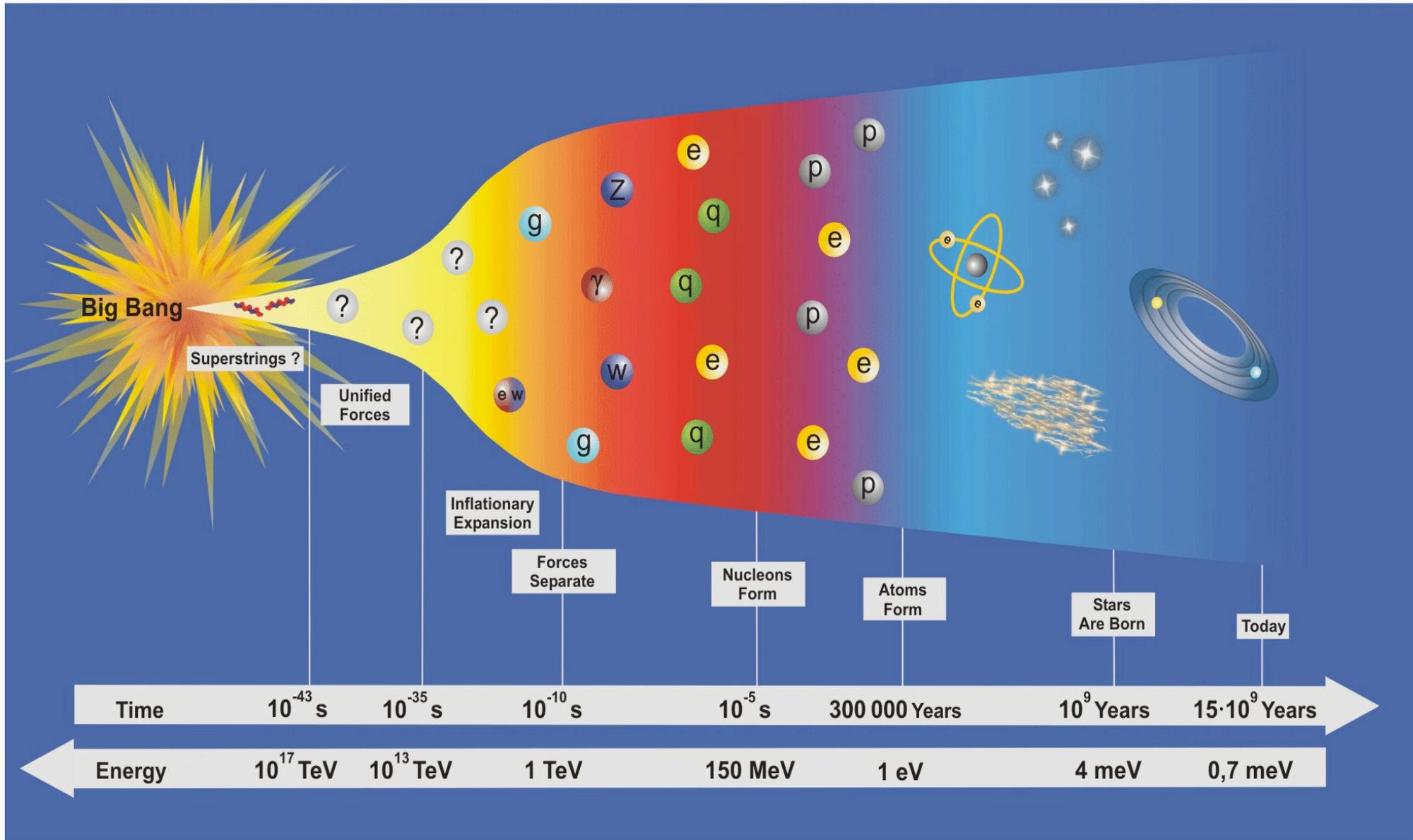
Marco CIRELLI [CNRS LPTHE Jussieu]

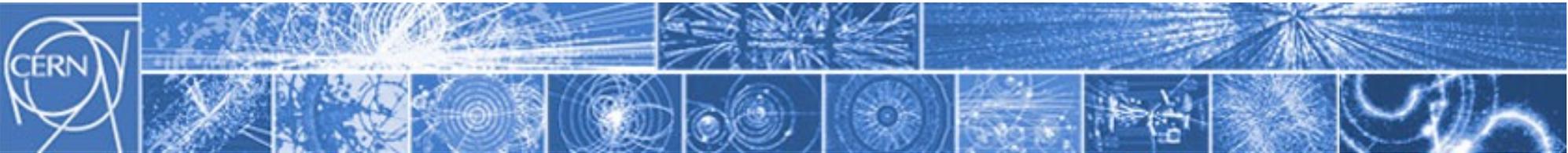


Breve storia dell'Universo



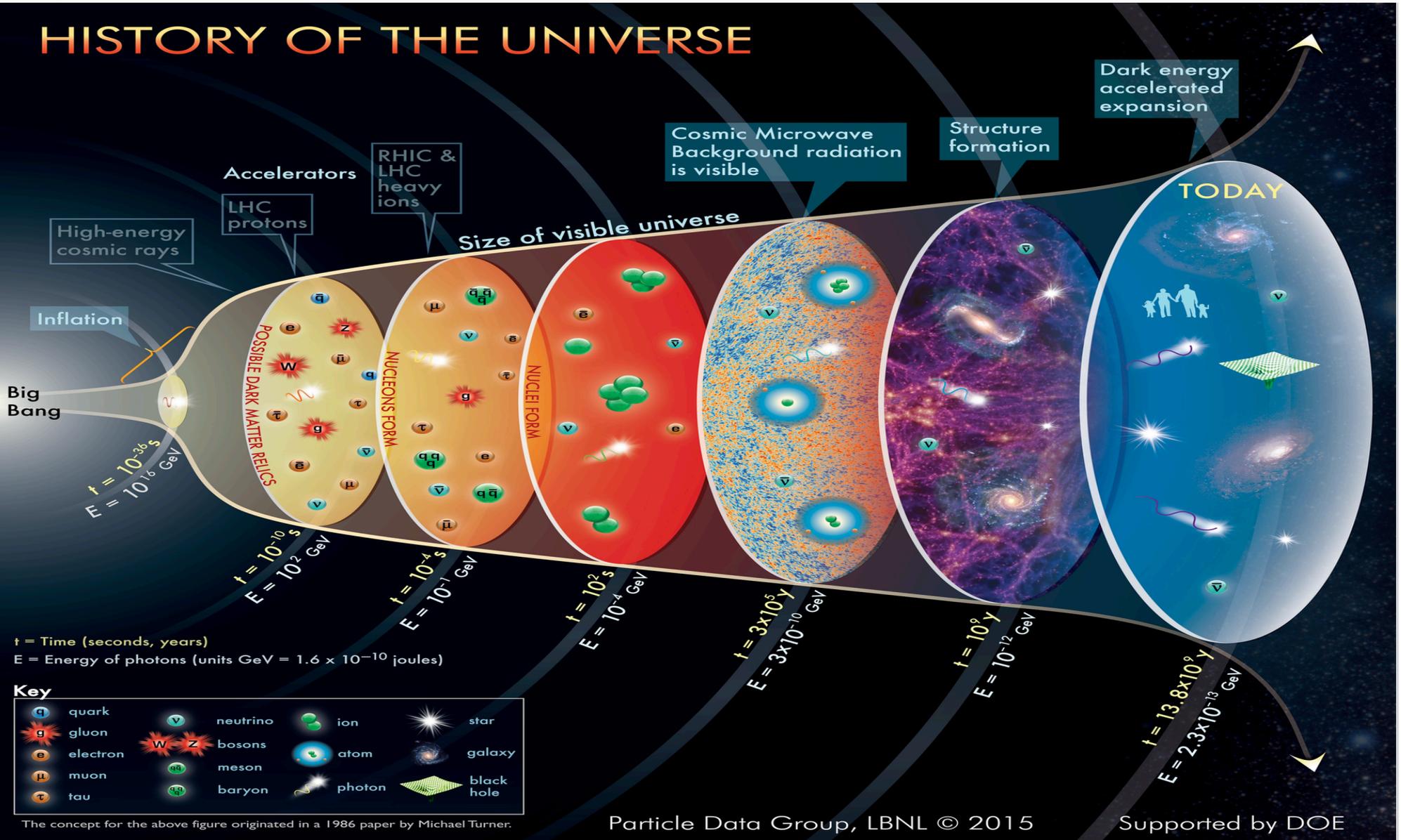
Ripercorrere all'indietro la storia dell'Universo

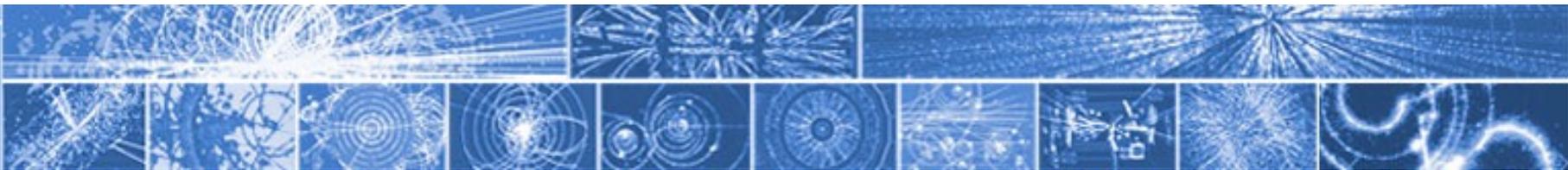




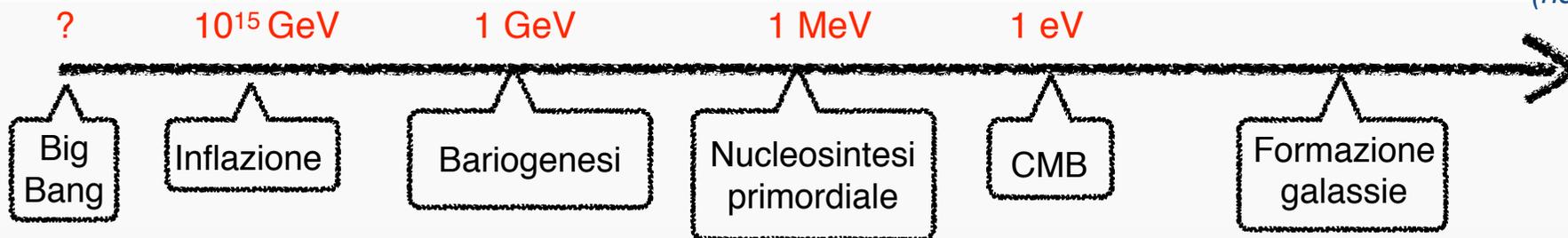
Ripercorrere all'indietro la storia dell'Universo

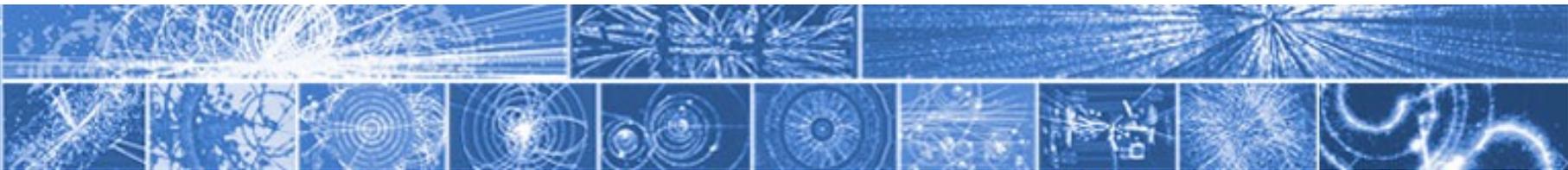
HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSE



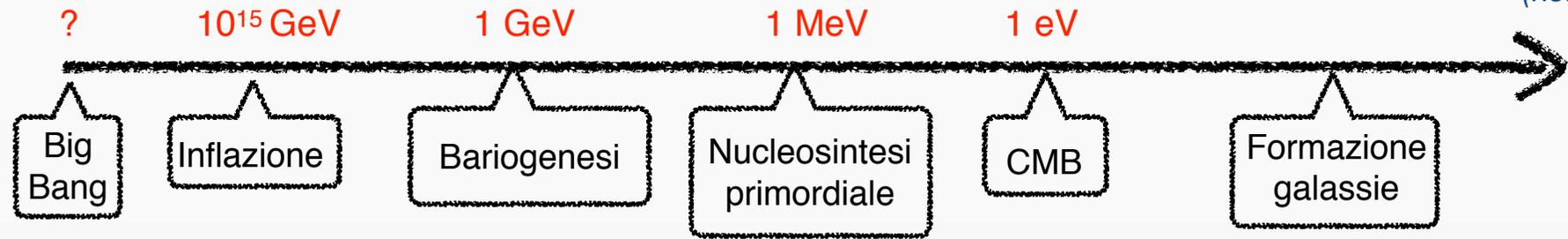


(non in scala!)



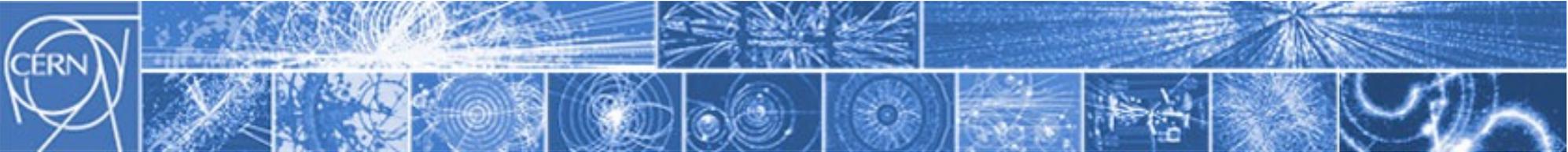


(non in scala!)



Concetto base:

l'Universo si espande e si raffredda



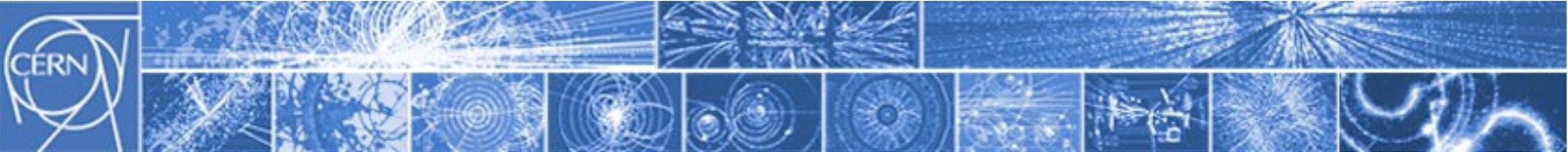
Concetto base:

l'Universo si espande e si raffredda

aumenta di volume
come un panettone che lievita

(FAQ: *in* che cosa si espande?) *

* Altre domande trabocchetto (con le risposte): <https://preposterousuniverse.com/cosmologyprimer/faq.html>



Concetto base:

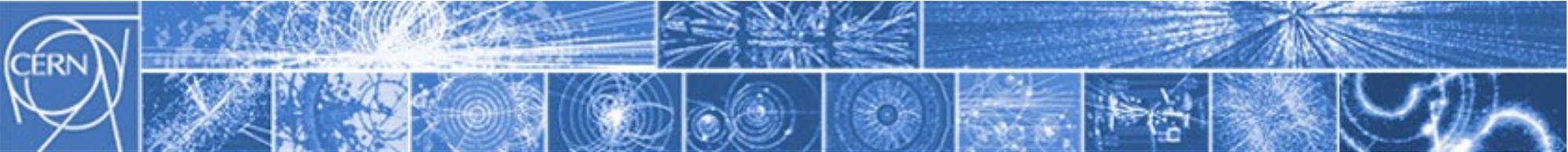
l'Universo si espande e si raffredda

aumenta di volume
come un panettone che lievita

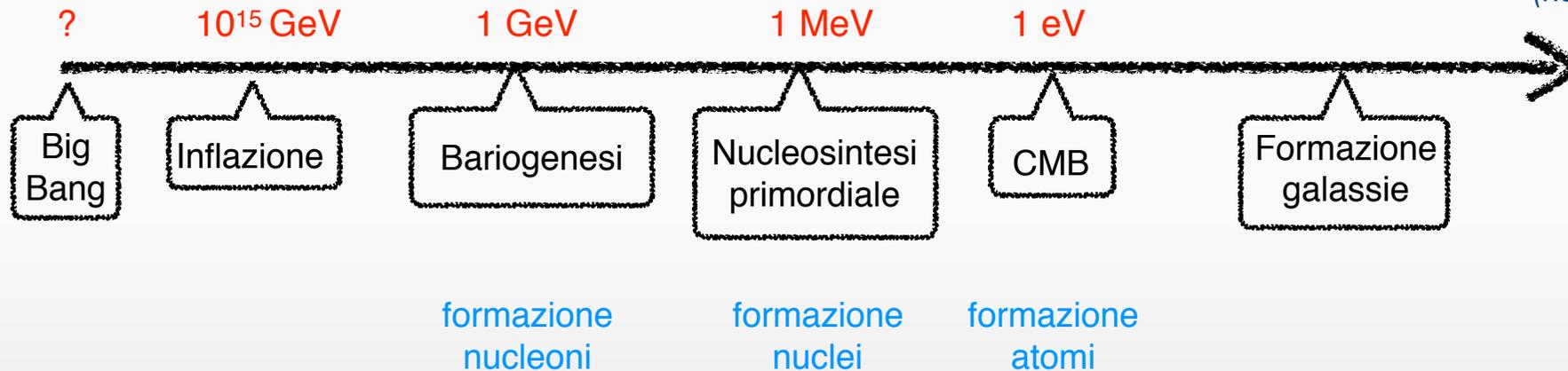
(FAQ: *in* che cosa si espande?)

a **alte T**, la materia si **dissocia**
nei costituenti fondamentali

a **basse T**, la materia si **agglomera**
in strutture sempre più complesse



(non in scala!)



Concetto base:

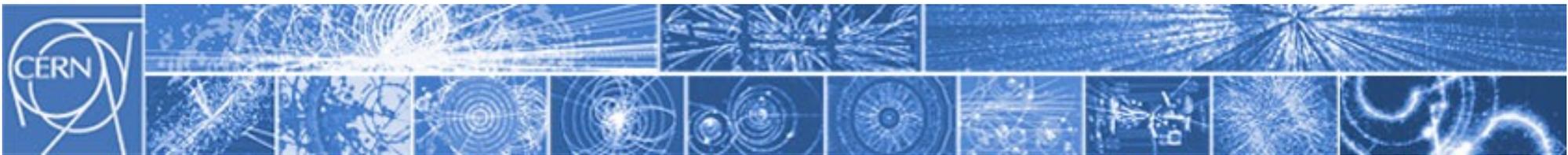
l'Universo si espande e si raffredda

aumenta di volume
come un panettone che lievita

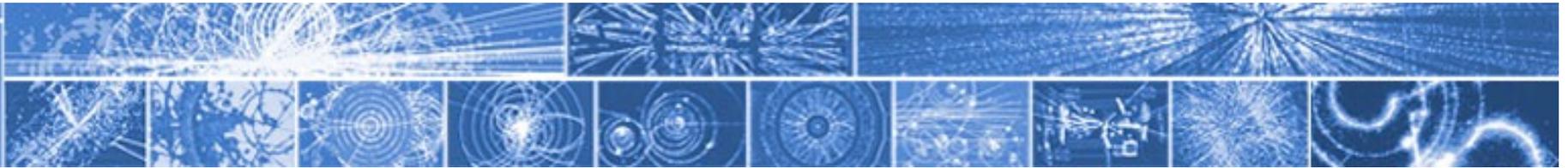
(FAQ: *in* che cosa si espande?)

a **alte T**, la materia si **dissocia**
nei costituenti fondamentali

a **basse T**, la materia si **agglomera**
in strutture sempre più complesse



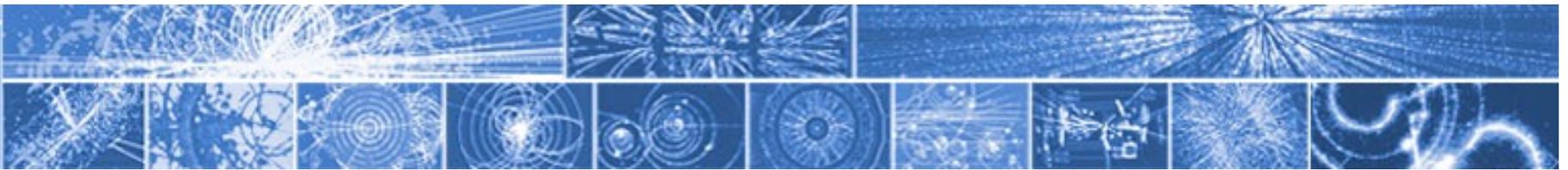
Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)



Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

Equazioni di Einstein

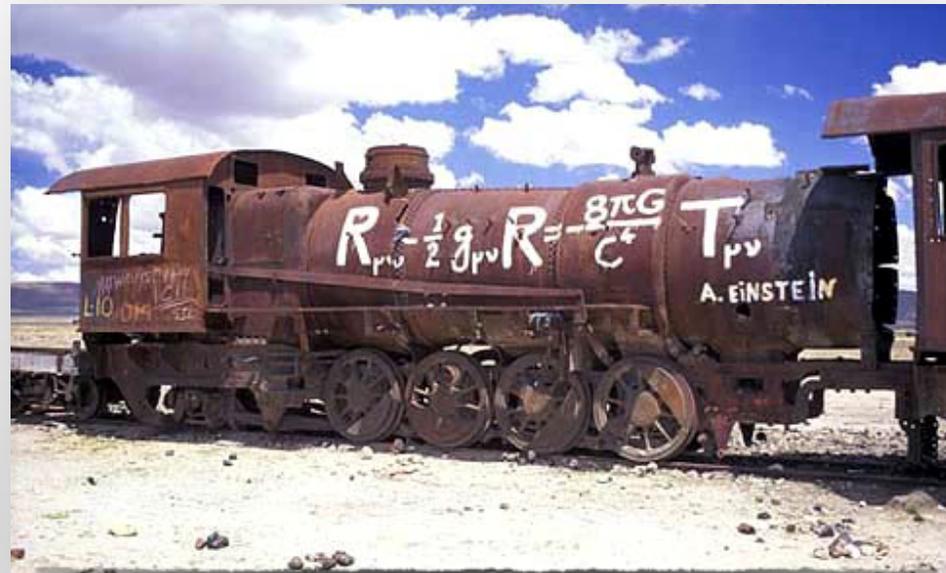
$$G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu}$$

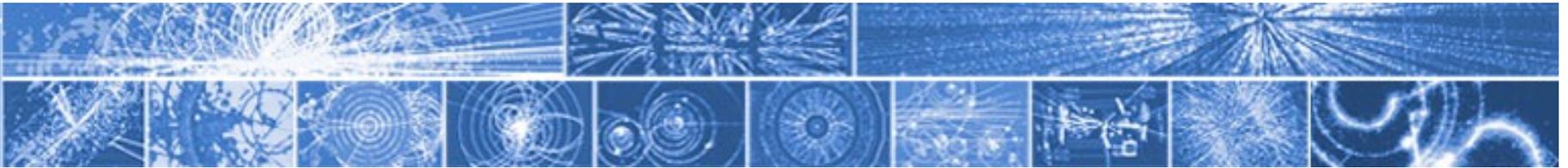


Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

Equazioni di Einstein

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





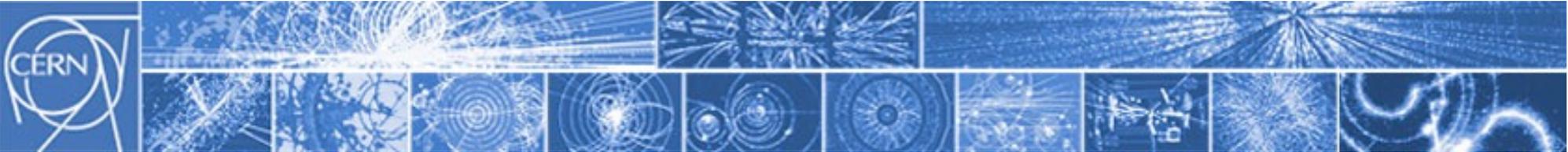
Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

Equazioni di Einstein

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

*geometria dello
spazio-tempo*

*contenuto di
materia e energia*



Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

Equazioni di Einstein

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

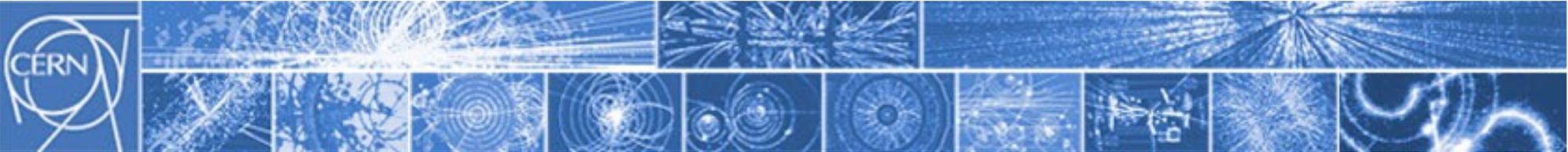
$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R} g_{\mu\nu}$$

$R_{\mu\nu}$ funzione di $g_{\mu\nu}$

$g_{\mu\nu}$: la metrica

*geometria dello
spazio-tempo*

*contenuto di
materia e energia*



Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

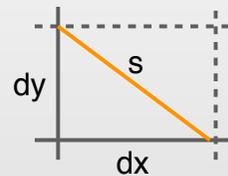
Equazioni di Einstein

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

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R} g_{\mu\nu}$$

$R_{\mu\nu}$ funzione di $g_{\mu\nu}$

$g_{\mu\nu}$: la metrica



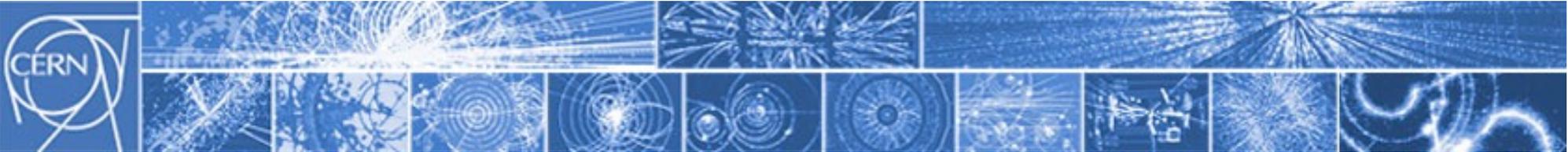
$$s^2 = dx^2 + dy^2$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

'Teorema
di Pitagora'

*geometria dello
spazio-tempo*

*contenuto di
materia e energia*



Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

Equazioni di Einstein

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

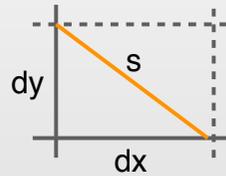
$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R} g_{\mu\nu}$$

$R_{\mu\nu}$ funzione di $g_{\mu\nu}$

$g_{\mu\nu}$: la metrica

geometria dello spazio-tempo

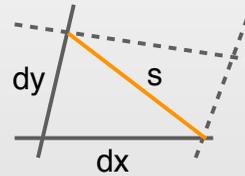
contenuto di materia e energia



$$s^2 = dx^2 + dy^2$$

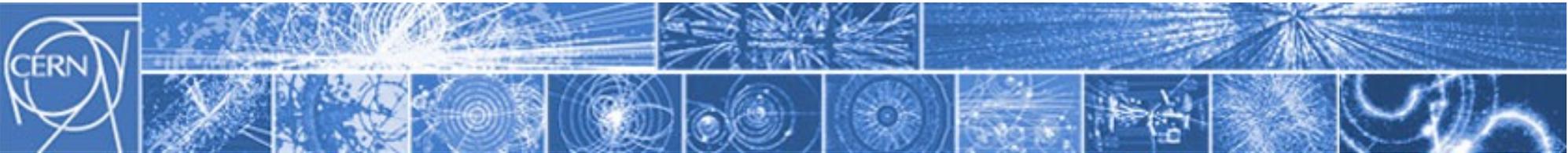
$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

'Teorema di Pitagora'



$$g_{\mu\nu} = \dots$$

~~'Teorema di Pitagora'~~



Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

Equazioni di Einstein

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

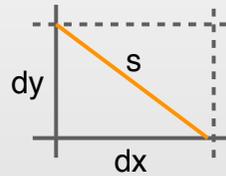
$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R} g_{\mu\nu}$$

$R_{\mu\nu}$ funzione di $g_{\mu\nu}$

$g_{\mu\nu}$: la metrica

geometria dello spazio-tempo

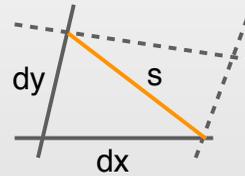
contenuto di materia e energia



$$s^2 = dx^2 + dy^2$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

'Teorema di Pitagora'



$$g_{\mu\nu} = \dots$$

~~'Teorema di Pitagora'~~

Esempio: metrica di Schwarzschild attorno a un buco nero di massa M:

$$s^2 = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{M}{2R}\right)^2}{\left(1 + \frac{M}{2R}\right)^2} dt^2 - \left(1 + \frac{M}{2R}\right)^4 (dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2)$$

$$R = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \quad (\text{in coordinate "isotropiche"})$$

per 'M grande' o 'R piccolo', deviazioni da spazio-tempo piatto

(NB nel seguito guarderemo allo spazio-tempo dell'intero universo, non a effetti locali)



Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

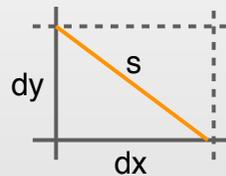
Equazioni di Einstein

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

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R} g_{\mu\nu}$$

$R_{\mu\nu}$ funzione di $g_{\mu\nu}$

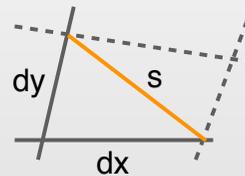
$g_{\mu\nu}$: la metrica



$$s^2 = dx^2 + dy^2$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

geometria dello spazio-tempo



$$g_{\mu\nu} = \dots$$

contenuto di materia e energia

$a(t)$: il fattore di scala (la grandezza) dell'Universo

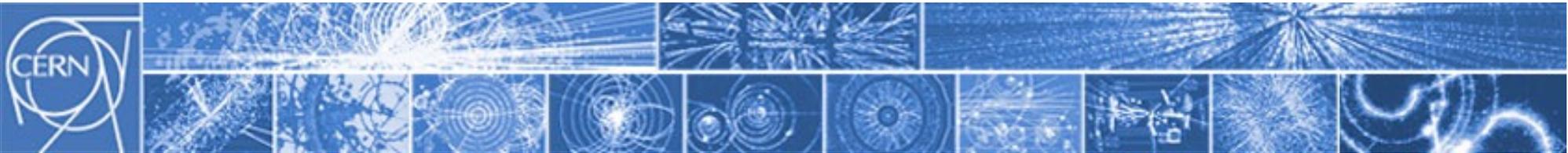
Parametro di Hubble

$$H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a}$$

Redshift

$$z = \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_1} \propto \frac{T_1}{T_0}$$

(a è da intendersi come rapporto, non ha un significato fisico intrinseco)



Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

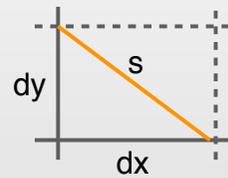
Equazioni di Einstein

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

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R} g_{\mu\nu}$$

$R_{\mu\nu}$ funzione di $g_{\mu\nu}$

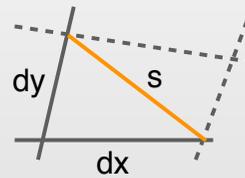
$g_{\mu\nu}$: la metrica



$$s^2 = dx^2 + dy^2$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

geometria dello spazio-tempo



$$g_{\mu\nu} = \dots$$

contenuto di materia e energia

$$G = \frac{1}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}$$

$$T_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho & & & \\ & -P & & \\ & & -P & \\ & & & -P \end{pmatrix}$$

(assumendo fluido perfetto)

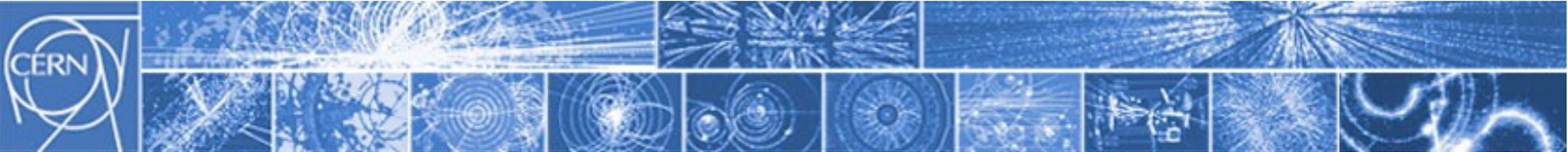
$a(t)$: il fattore di scala (la grandezza) dell'Universo

Parametro di Hubble

$$H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a}$$

Redshift

$$z = \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_1} \propto \frac{T_1}{T_0}$$



Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

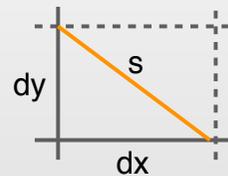
Equazioni di Einstein

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

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R} g_{\mu\nu}$$

$R_{\mu\nu}$ funzione di $g_{\mu\nu}$

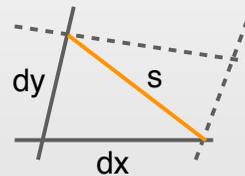
$g_{\mu\nu}$: la metrica



$$s^2 = dx^2 + dy^2$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

geometria dello spazio-tempo



$$g_{\mu\nu} = \dots$$

contenuto di materia e energia

$$G = \frac{1}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}$$

$$T_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho & & & \\ & -P & & \\ & & -P & \\ & & & -P \end{pmatrix}$$

Equazione di stato $P = w\rho$

'matter' $P = 0$ $\rho \propto 1/a^3$

'radiation' $P = \frac{1}{3}\rho$ $\rho \propto 1/a^4$

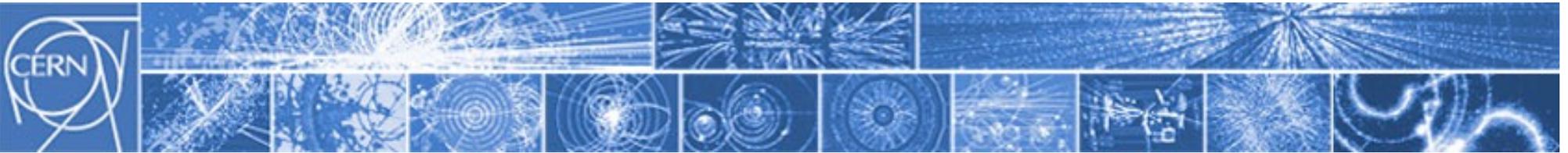
'vacuum' $P = -\rho$ $\rho \propto \text{cost}$

Parametro di Hubble

$$H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a}$$

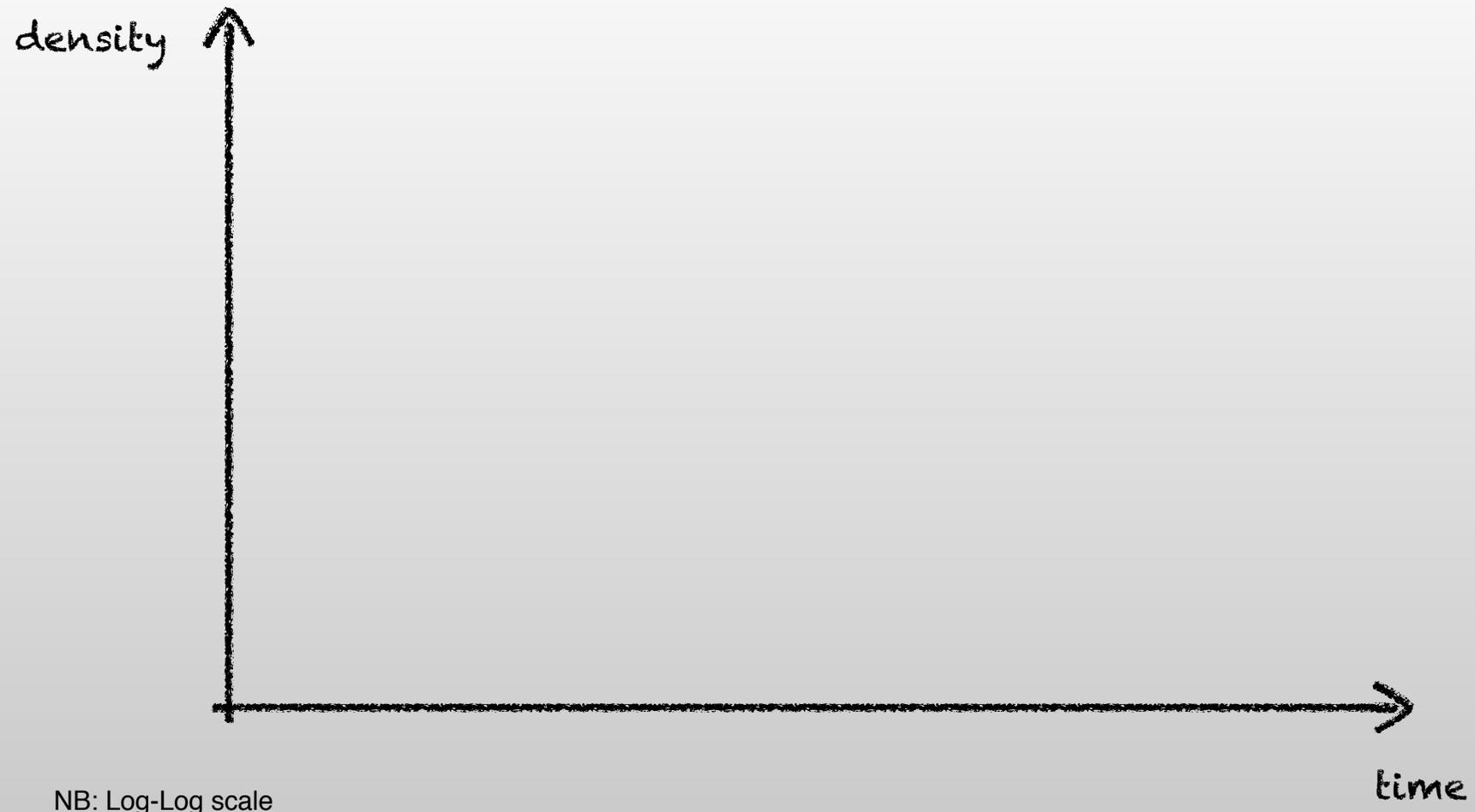
Redshift

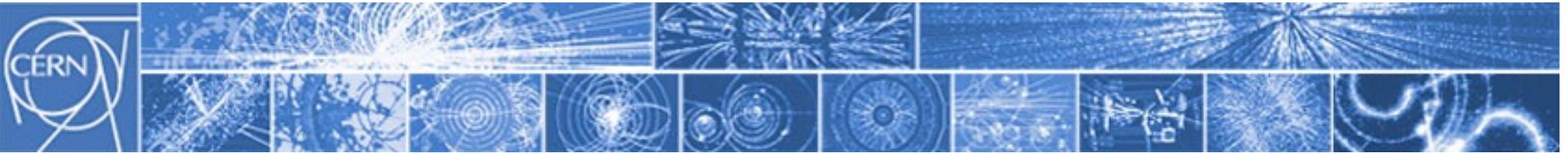
$$z = \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_1} \propto \frac{T_1}{T_0}$$



Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

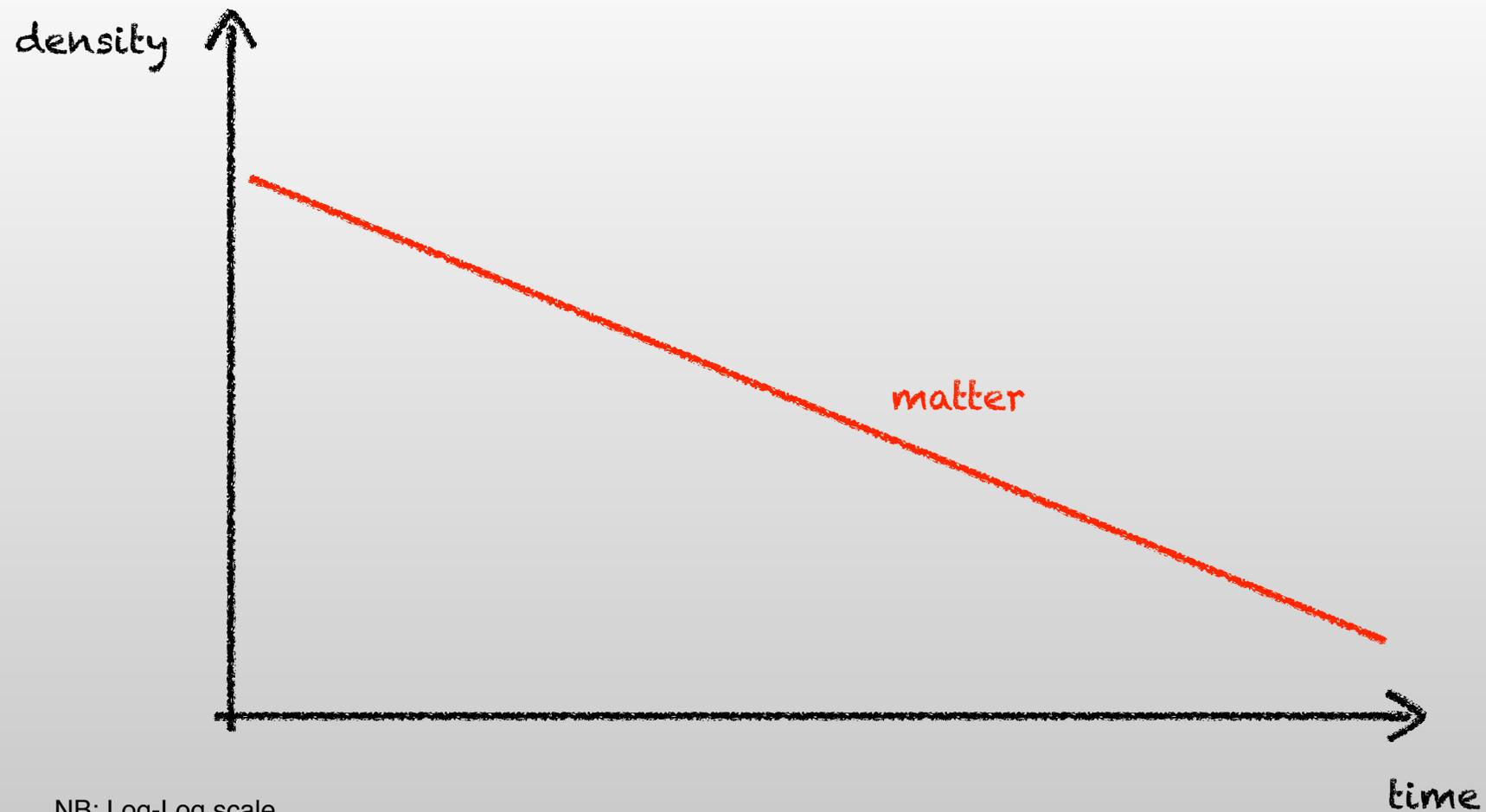
Evoluzione delle componenti dell'Universo

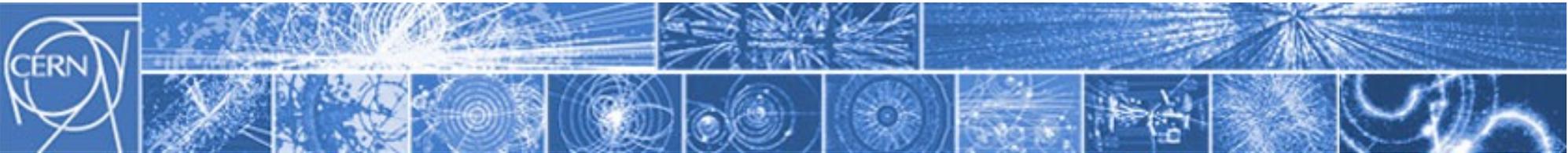




Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

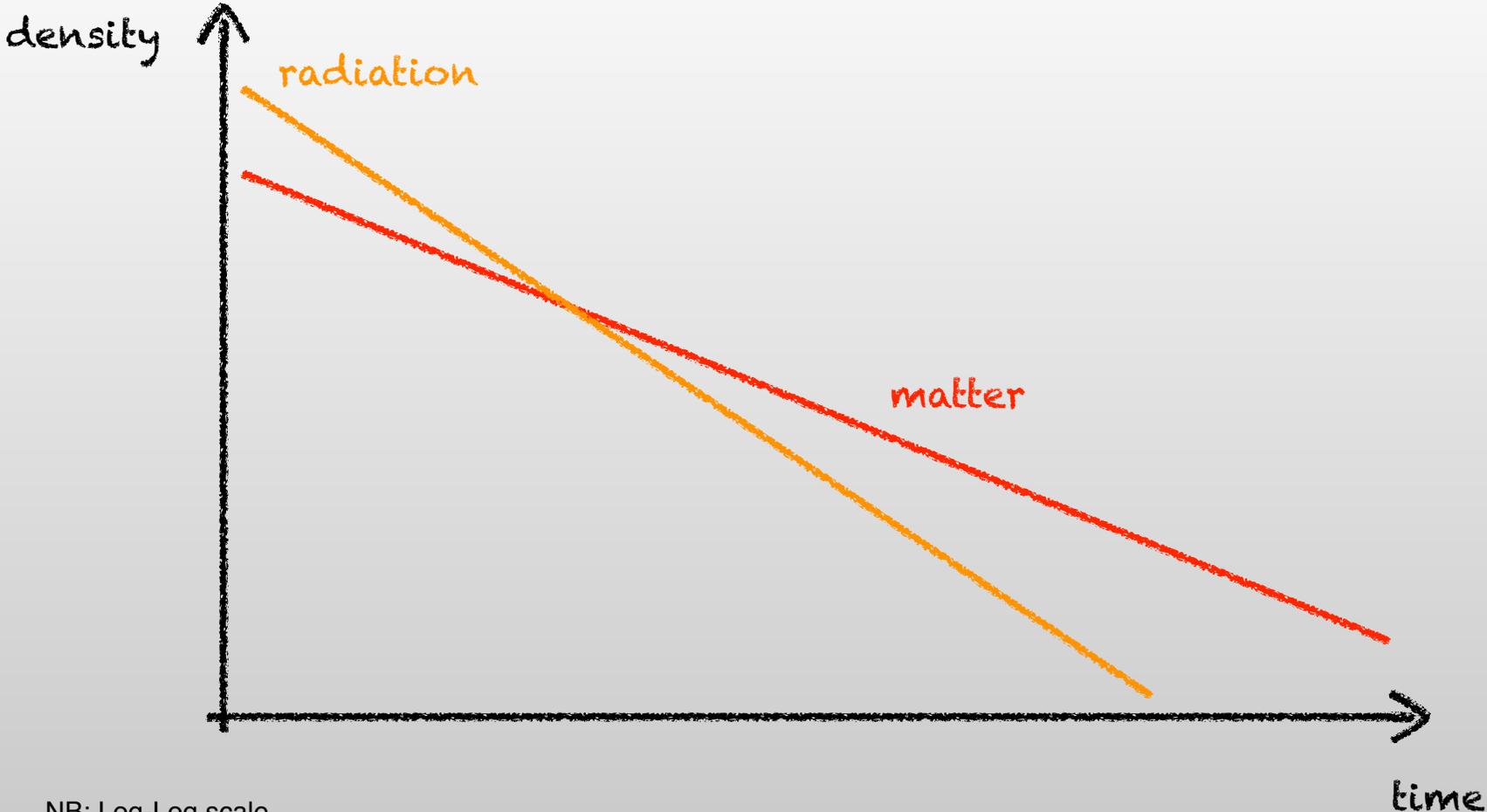
Evoluzione delle componenti dell'Universo



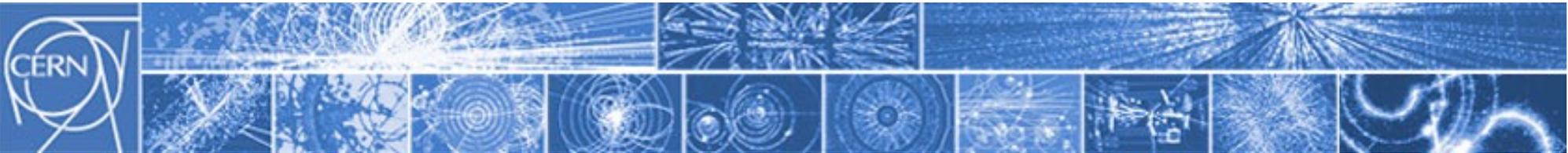


Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

Evoluzione delle componenti dell'Universo

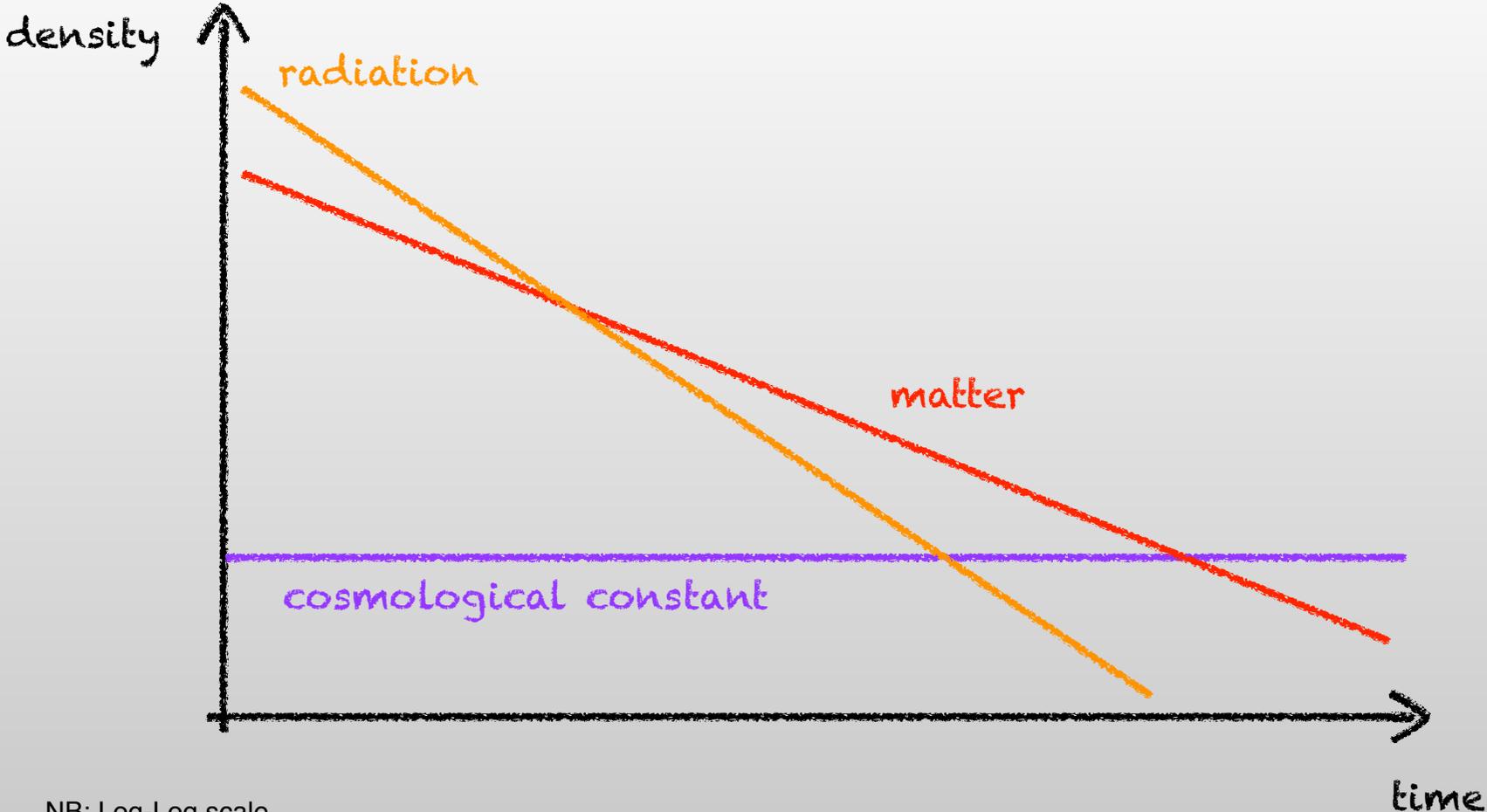


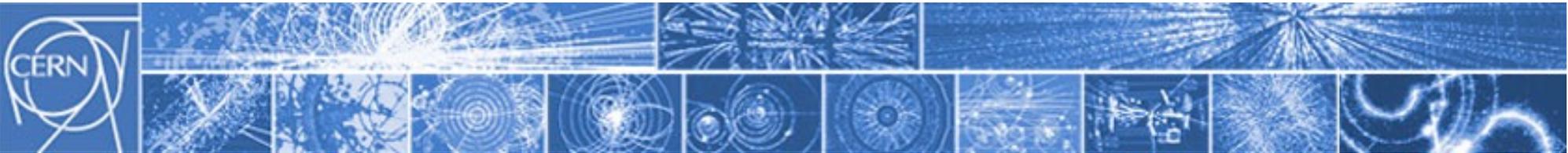
NB: Log-Log scale



Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

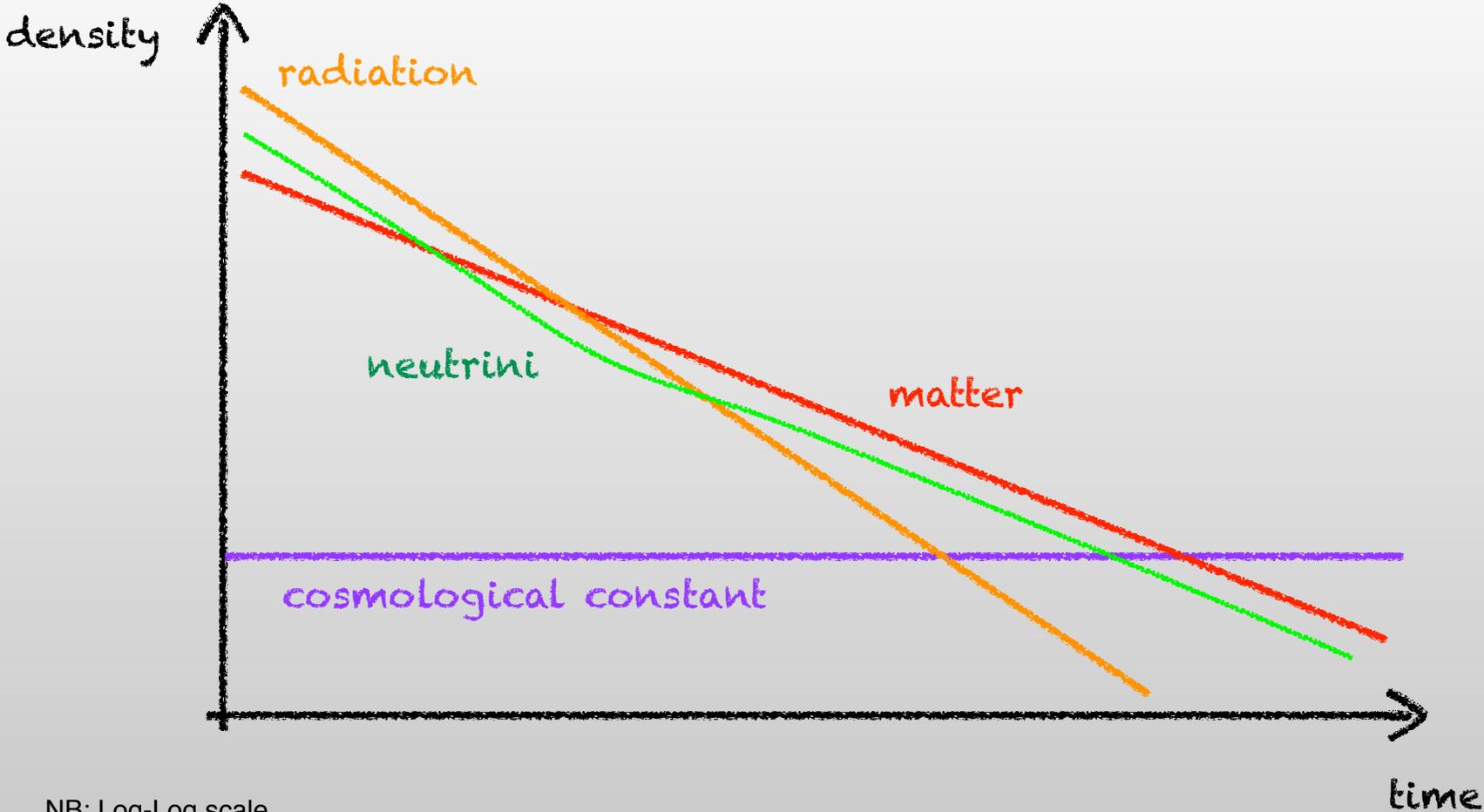
Evoluzione delle componenti dell'Universo



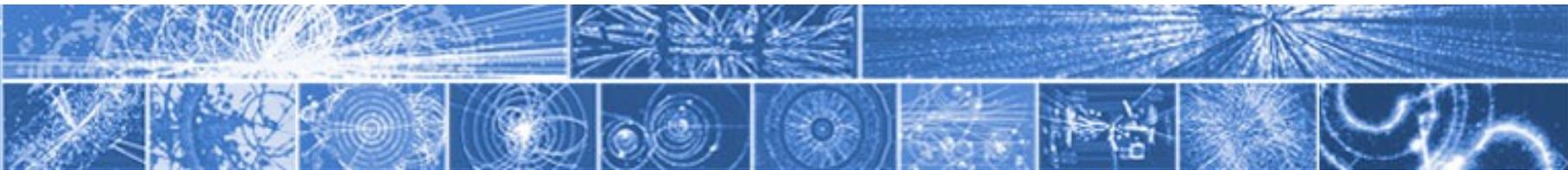


Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

Evoluzione delle componenti dell'Universo

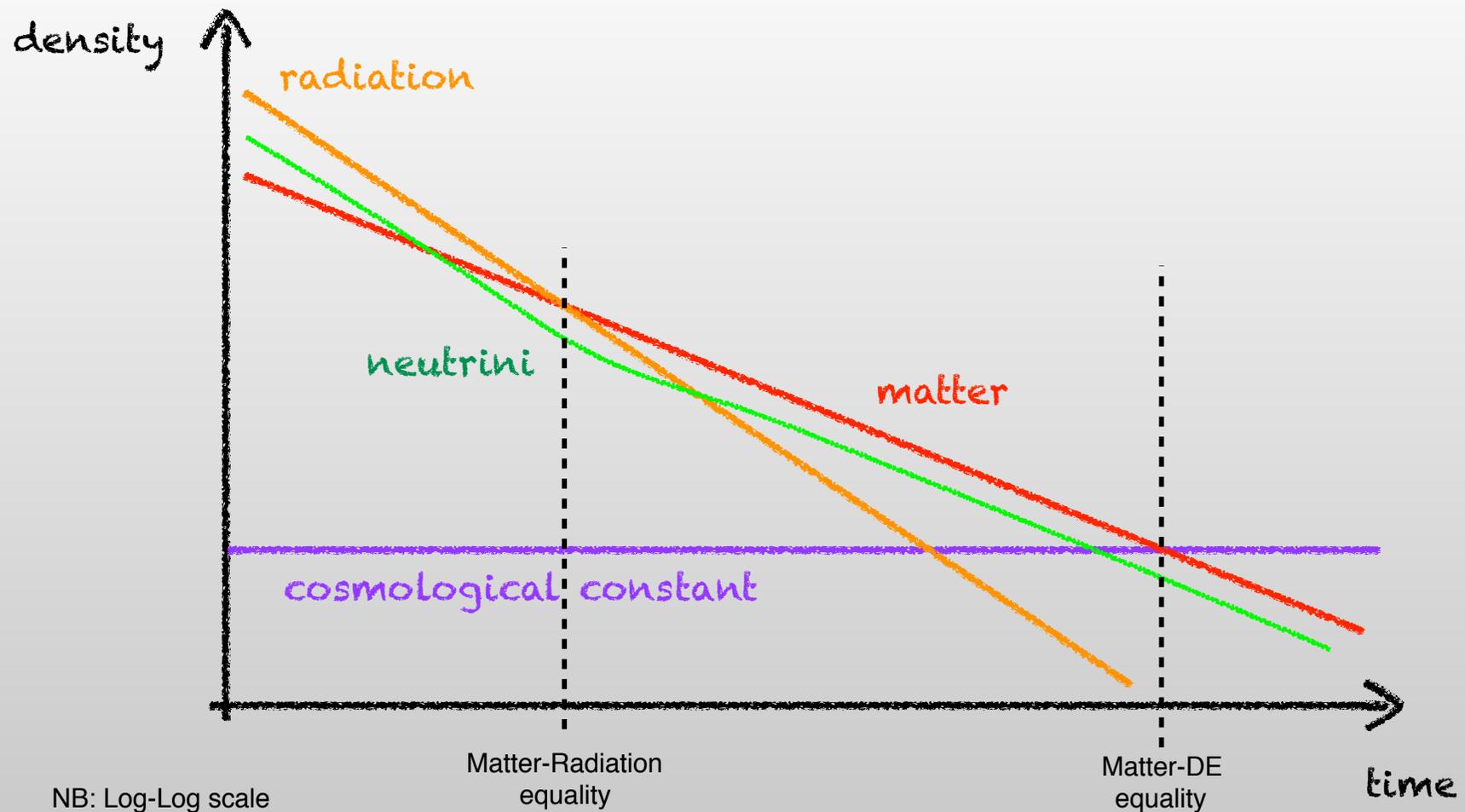


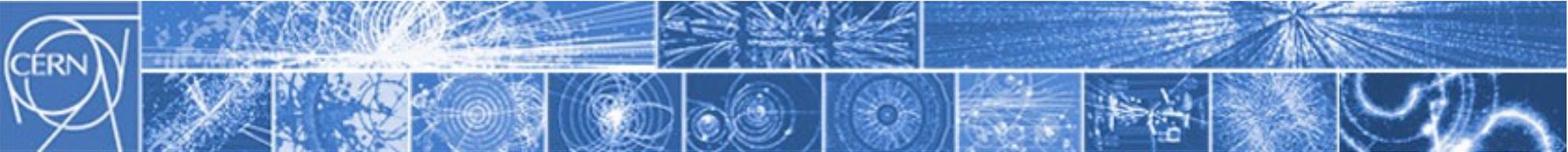
NB: Log-Log scale



Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

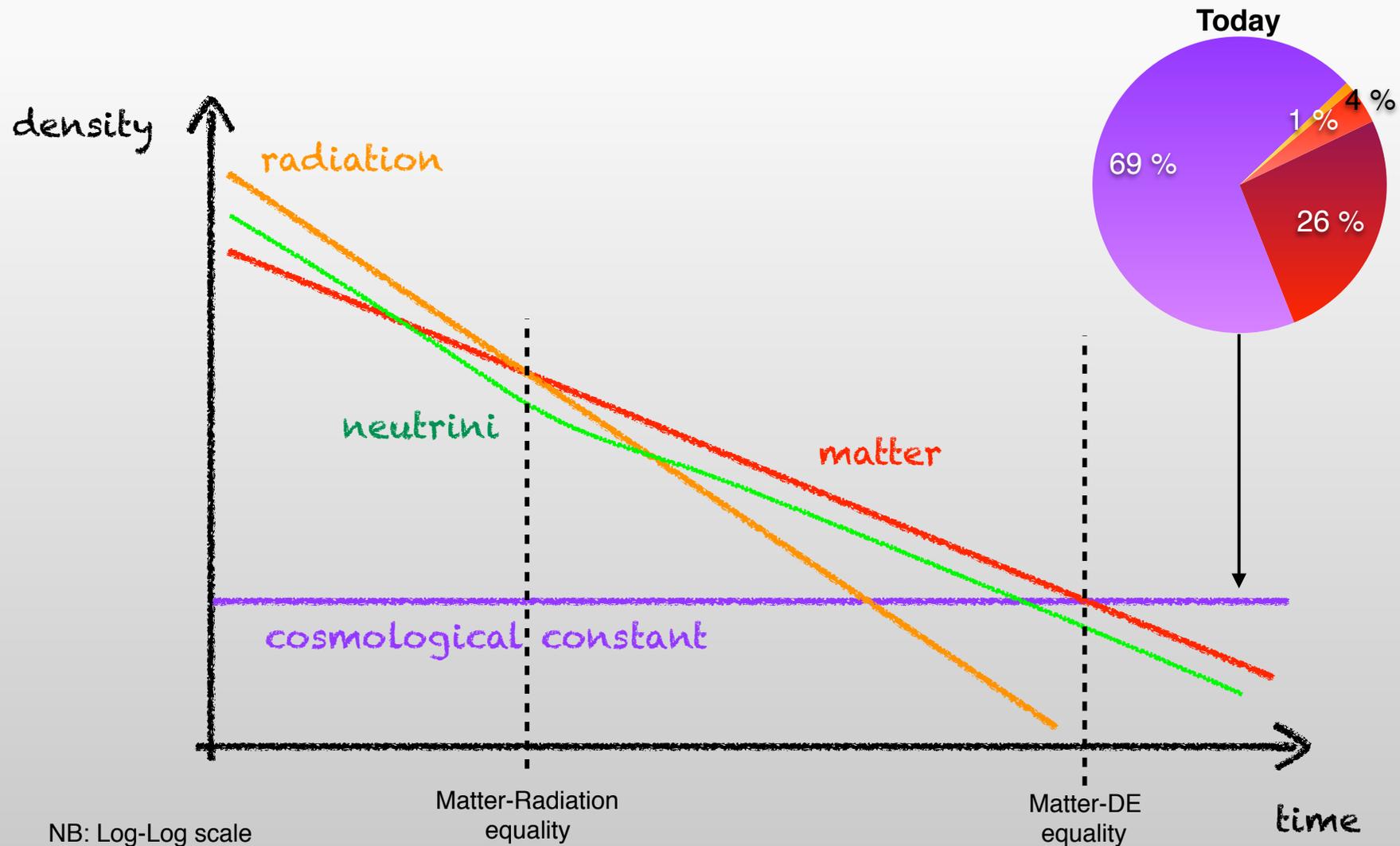
Evoluzione delle componenti dell'Universo

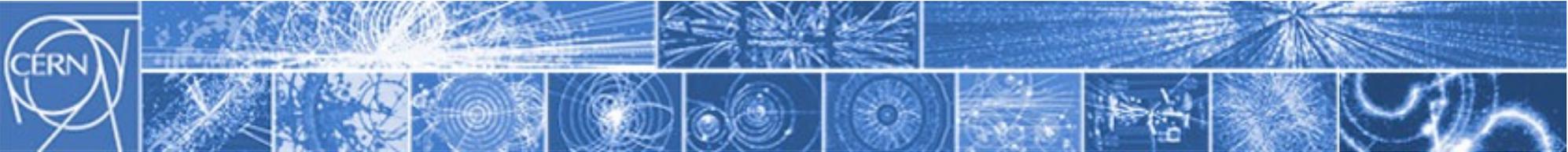




Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

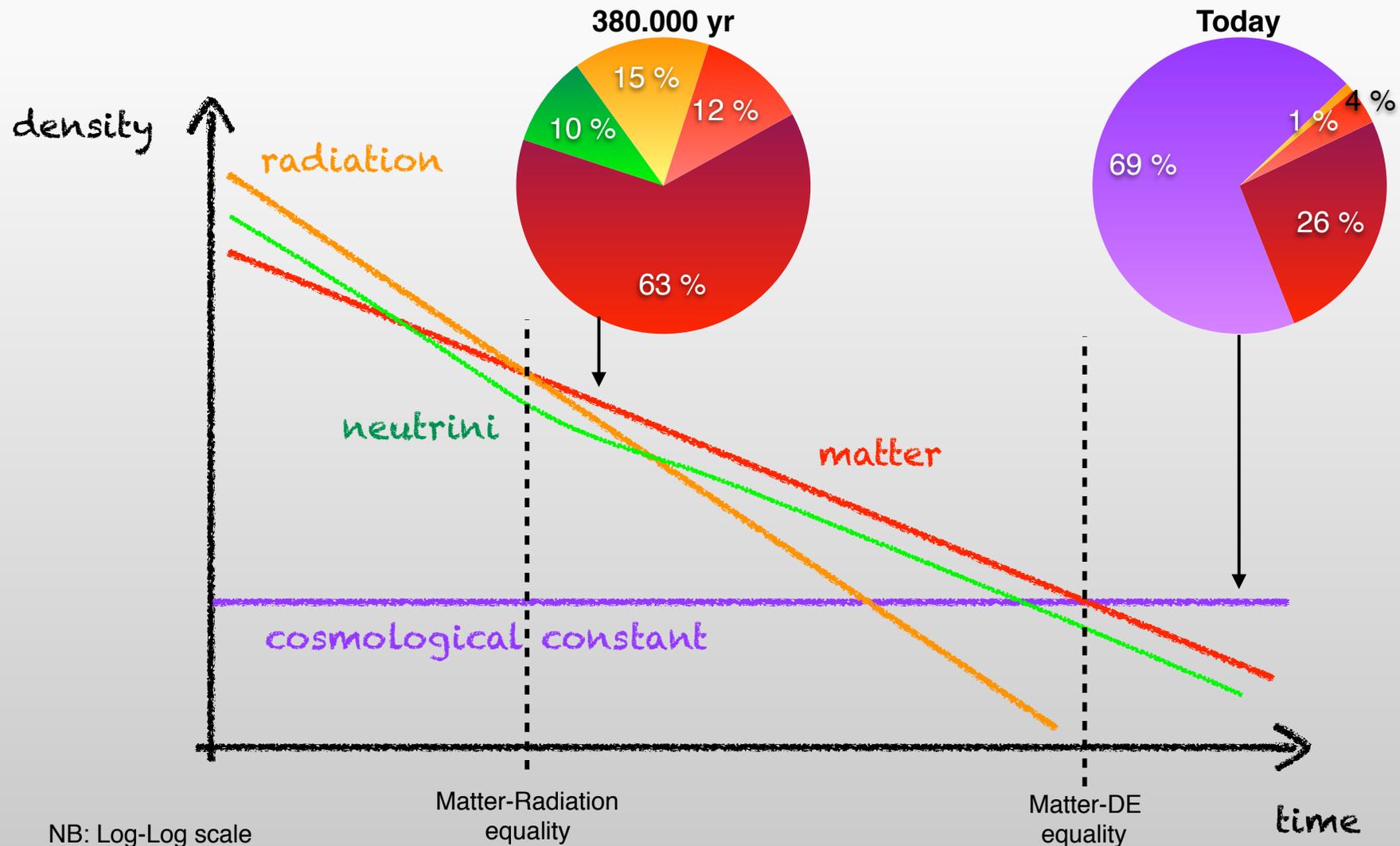
Evoluzione delle componenti dell'Universo

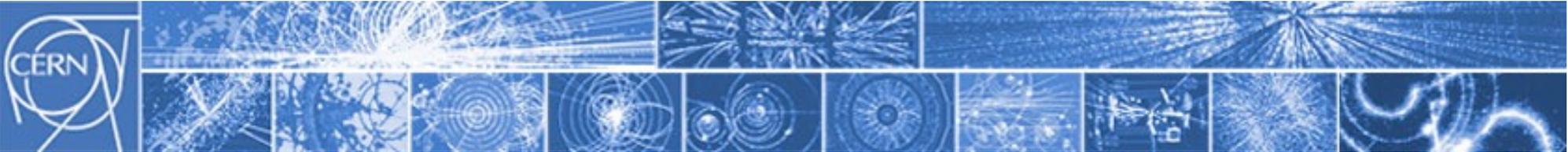




Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

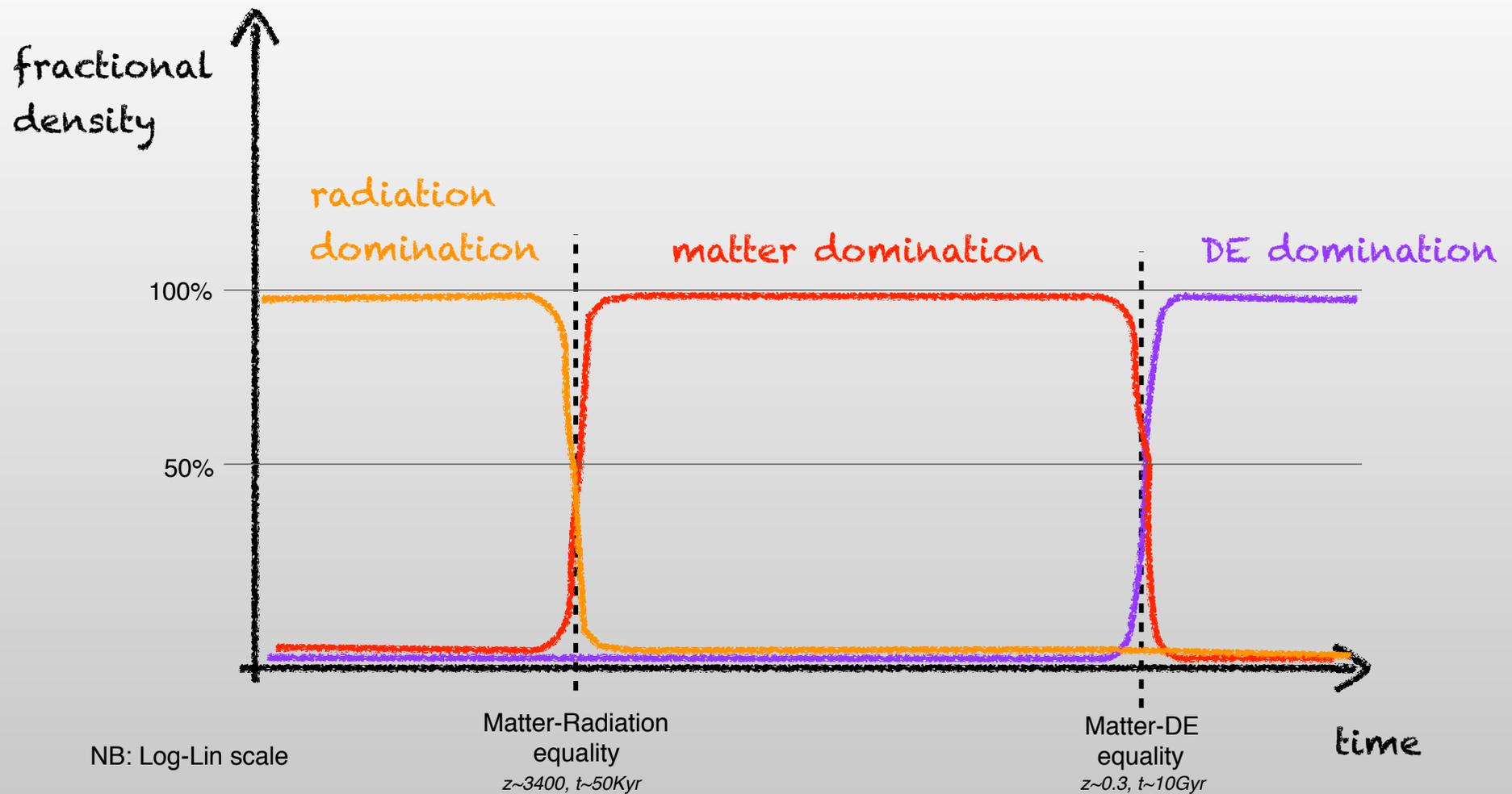
Evoluzione delle componenti dell'Universo

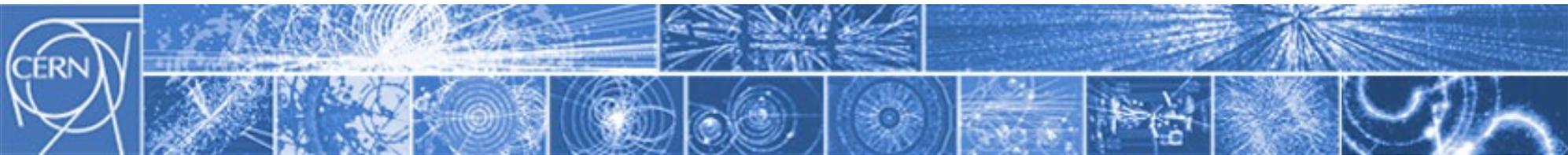




Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

Evoluzione delle componenti dell'Universo





Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

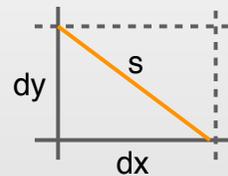
Equazioni di Einstein

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

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R} g_{\mu\nu}$$

$R_{\mu\nu}$ funzione di $g_{\mu\nu}$

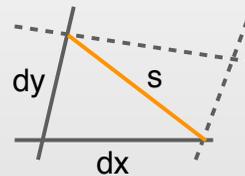
$g_{\mu\nu}$: la metrica



$$s^2 = dx^2 + dy^2$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

geometria dello spazio-tempo



$$g_{\mu\nu} = \dots$$

contenuto di materia e energia

$$G = \frac{1}{M_{Pl}^2}$$

$$T_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho & & & \\ & -P & & \\ & & -P & \\ & & & -P \end{pmatrix}$$

Equazione di stato $P = w\rho$

- 'matter' $P = 0$ $\rho \propto 1/a^3$
- 'radiation' $P = \frac{1}{3}\rho$ $\rho \propto 1/a^4$
- 'vacuum' $P = -\rho$ $\rho \propto \text{cost}$

$a(t)$: il fattore di scala (la grandezza) dell'Universo

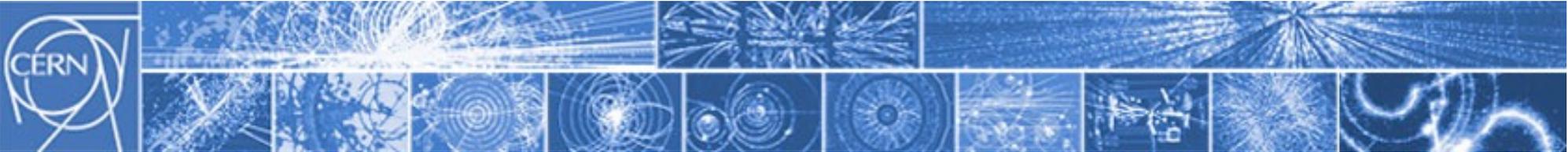
Parametro di Hubble

$$H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a}$$

Redshift

$$z = \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_1} \propto \frac{T_1}{T_0}$$





Relatività generale e basi di cosmologia (in 2 slides / 2 minuti)

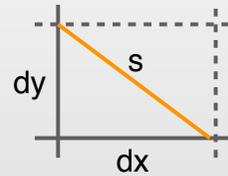
Equazioni di Einstein

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

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{R} g_{\mu\nu}$$

$R_{\mu\nu}$ funzione di $g_{\mu\nu}$

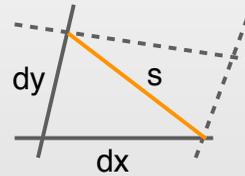
$g_{\mu\nu}$: la metrica



$$s^2 = dx^2 + dy^2$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

geometria dello spazio-tempo



$$g_{\mu\nu} = \dots$$

contenuto di materia e energia

$$G = \frac{1}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}$$

$$T_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho & & & \\ & -P & & \\ & & -P & \\ & & & -P \end{pmatrix}$$

Equazione di stato $P = w\rho$

'matter' $P = 0$ $\rho \propto 1/a^3$

'radiation' $P = \frac{1}{3}\rho$ $\rho \propto 1/a^4$

'vacuum' $P = -\rho$ $\rho \propto \text{cost}$

$a(t)$: il fattore di scala (la grandezza) dell'Universo

Parametro di Hubble

$$H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a}$$

Redshift

$$z = \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_1} \propto \frac{T_1}{T_0}$$

omogeneità isotropia

Equazioni di Friedmann-Robertson-Walker

$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{k}{a^2} = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho \quad \text{FRW I}$$

$$\frac{\ddot{a}}{a} = -\frac{4\pi G}{3} (\rho + 3P) \quad \text{FRW II}$$