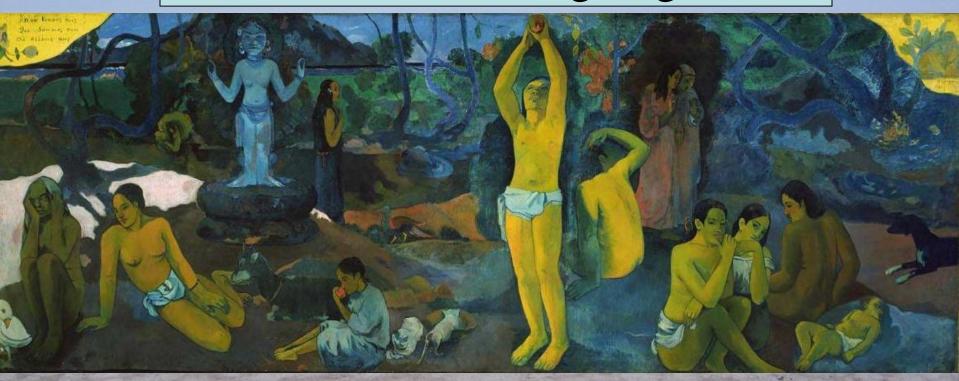
What are we?
Where do we come from?
Where are we going?



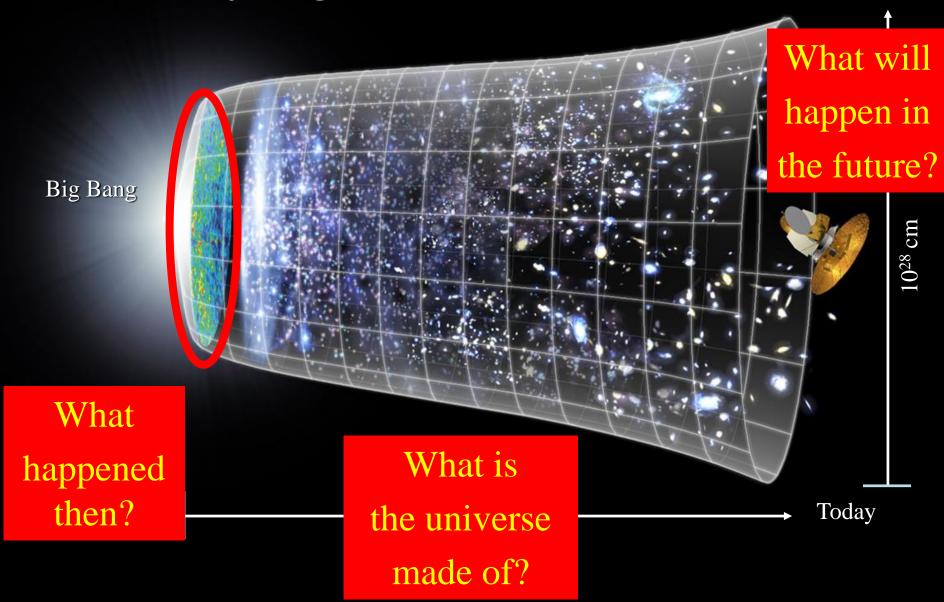
The aim of particle physics:

What is matter in the Universe made of?

John Ellis

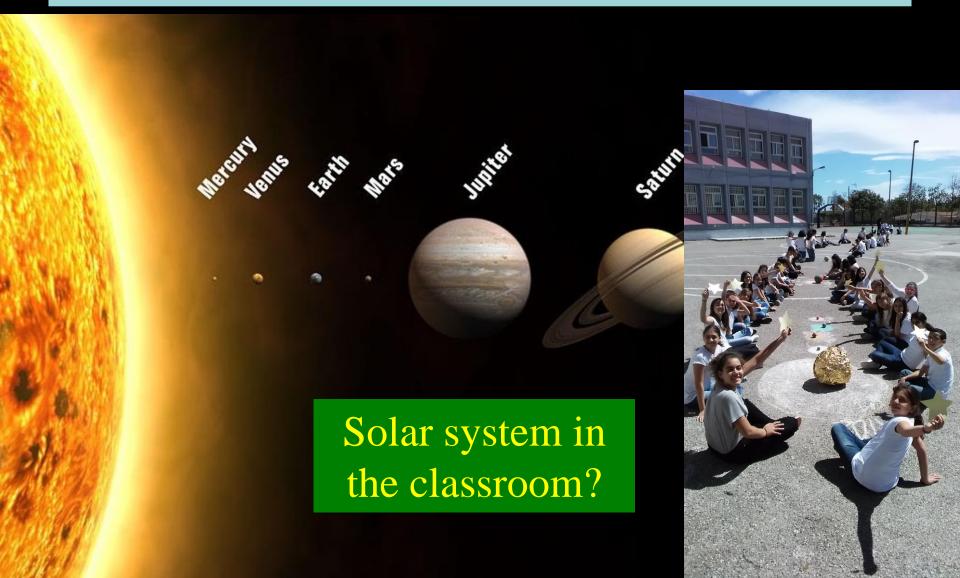


Playing with the Universe

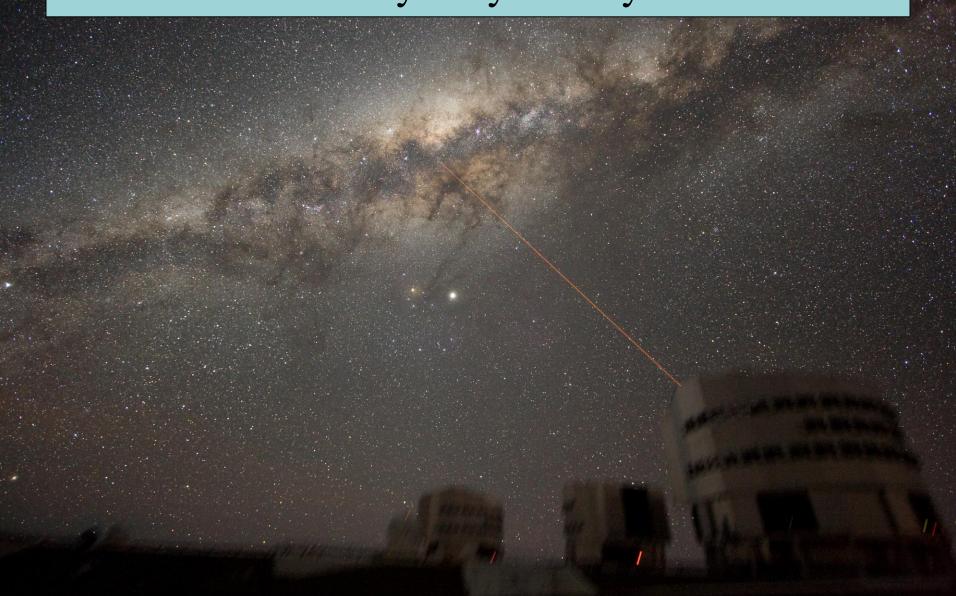


The Copernican Revolution:

The Earth is not the Centre of the Universe

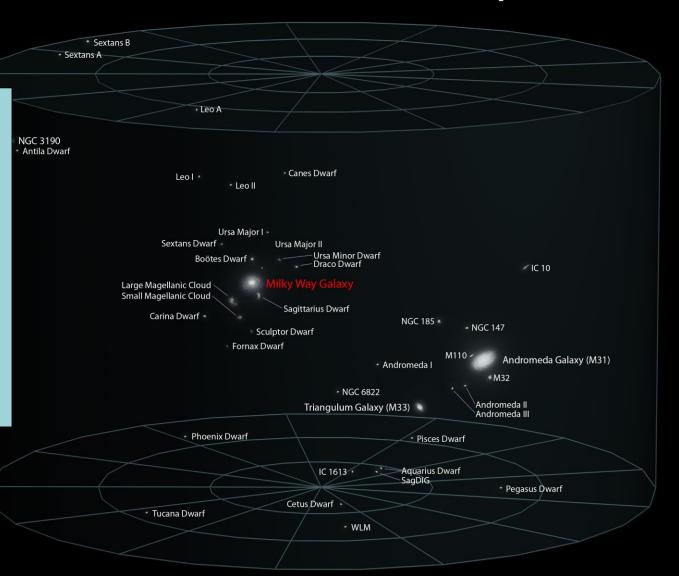


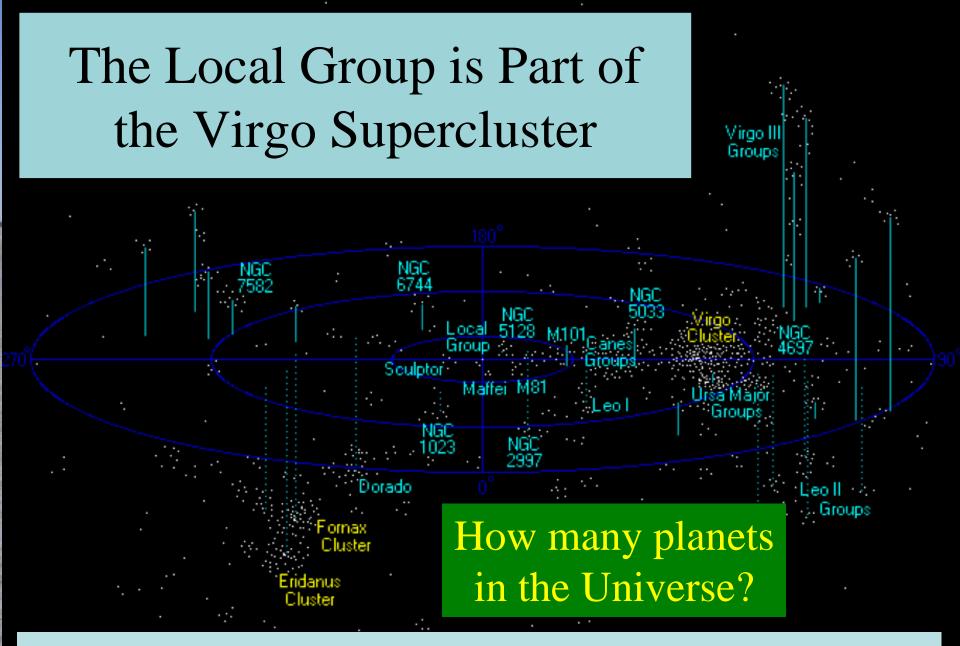
The Sun is One of 100,000,000,000 Stars in the Milky Way Galaxy



Local Galactic Group

The Milky
Way is One
of a Local
Group of
Galaxies





A hundred thousand million galaxies in the visible Universe

The Universe is Expanding Time Space ____

The Universe is Expanding

• The sky is dark at night! (Olbers' paradox)

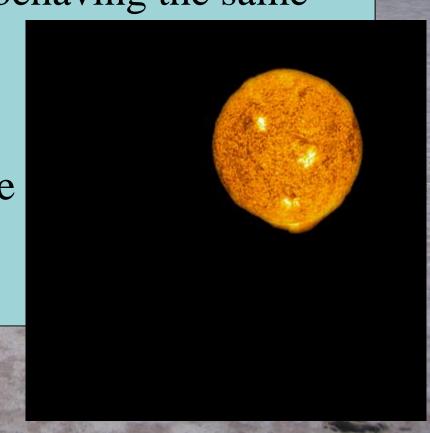
• If the Universe has been behaving the same

for ever (steady-state)

• In every direction there would be some star

 All the Universe would be as hot as the surface of a star

Demonstration with lights?



The Universe is Expanding

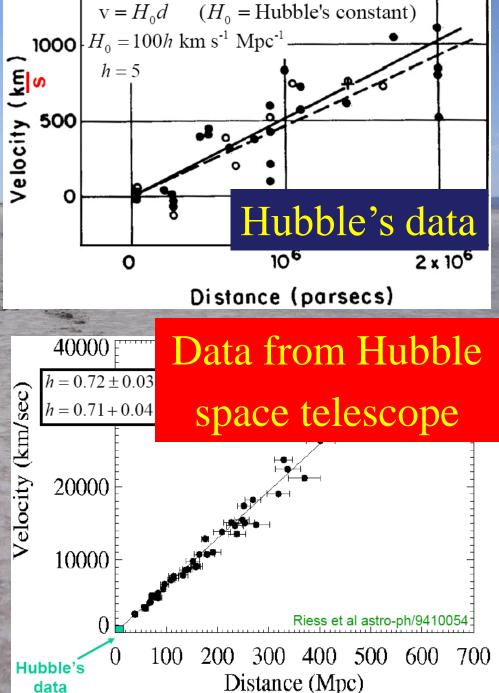
- Edwin Hubble discovered that the light from distant galaxies has been red-shifted
- This effect grows with distance
- The effect is due to the expansion of light waves as the Universe expands
- The most distant galaxies:
 - ~ 10,000,000,000 light-years away Seen as ~ 10,000,000,000 years ago
- The same physics as here and now!

Demonstration with Döppler effect?

The Expansion of the Universe

Hubble, the basketball player



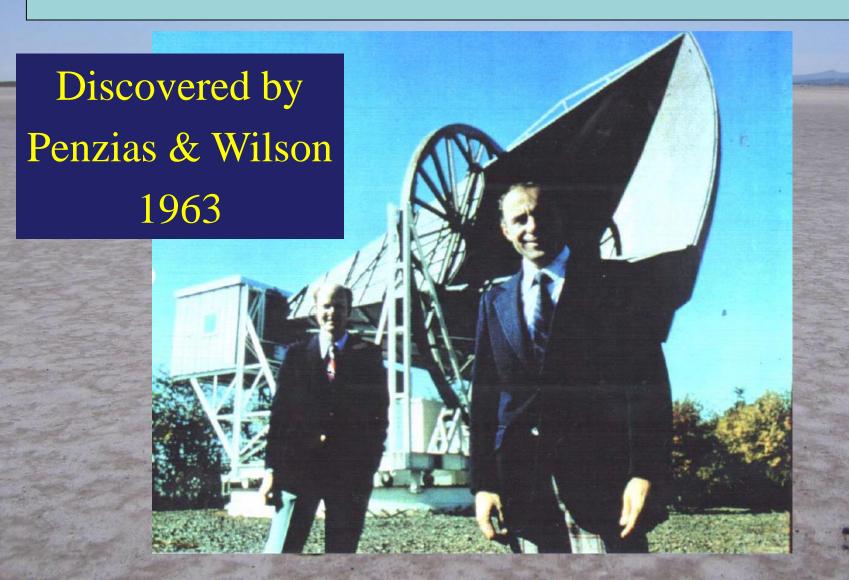


The Universe is Expanding

- The galaxies are separating
 the expansion discovered by Hubble
- The Universe was once 3000 times smaller and hotter than today

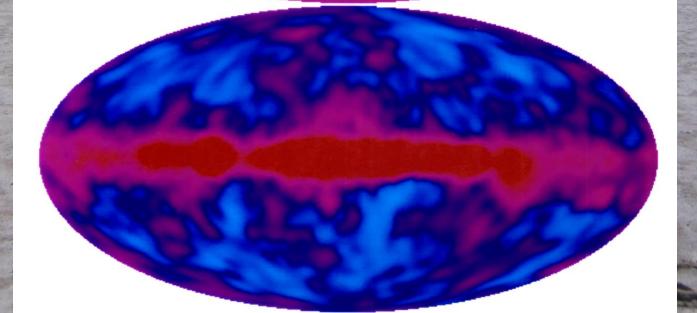
the cosmic microwave background

The Cosmic Microwave Background



The Cosmic Microwave Background

Almost the same in all directions ->





The Cosmic Microwave Background

- We are bathed in microwave radiation
 with a temperature of ~ 2.7 degrees above absolute zero
- Almost the same in all directions
 we are moving at ~ 700 km/sec relative to it
- There are small fluctuations in this radiation
 1/100,000

The Universe is Expanding

The galaxies are separating

the expansion discovered by Hubble

- The Universe was once 3000 times smaller and hotter than today
 - → the cosmic microwave background
- The Universe was once 1,000,000,000 times smaller and hotter than today

the light elements originated in the Big Bang

Cosmological Nucleosynthesis

- The Universe contains ~ 24% of Helium 4 and smaller amounts of Deuterium, Helium 3, Lithium 7
- Manufactured by nuclear reactions in the early Universe

when it was 1,000,000,000 times smaller and hotter than today

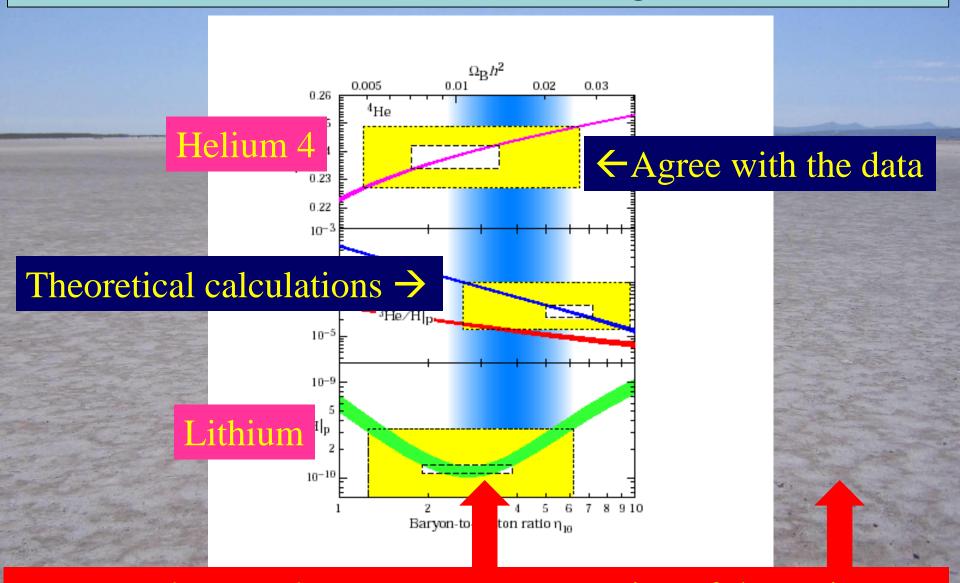
• The abundances depend on the amount of matter in the Universe

not enough to stop the expansion, or to make galaxies

• The abundances also depend on the number of types of elementary particles

measured at particle accelerators

The Abundances of the Light Elements



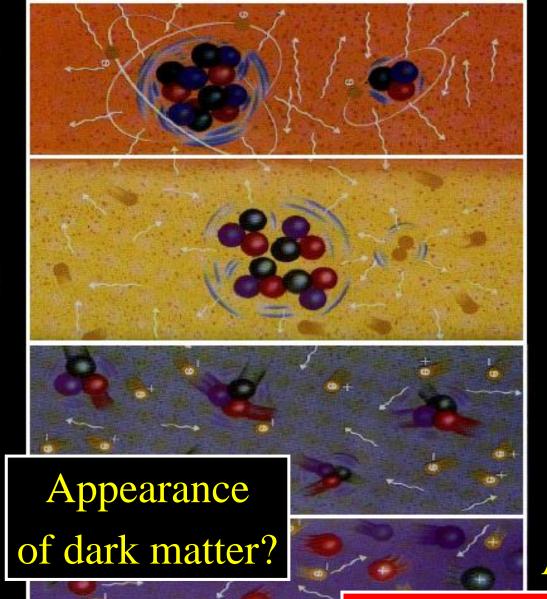
Not enough normal matter to stop expansion of the Universe

300,000 years

3 minutes

1 micro-second

1 pico-second



BANG!

Formation of atoms

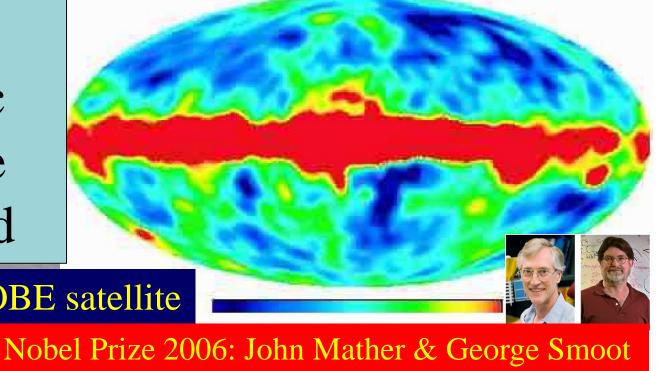
Formation of nuclei

Formation
of protons
& neutrons
Appearance

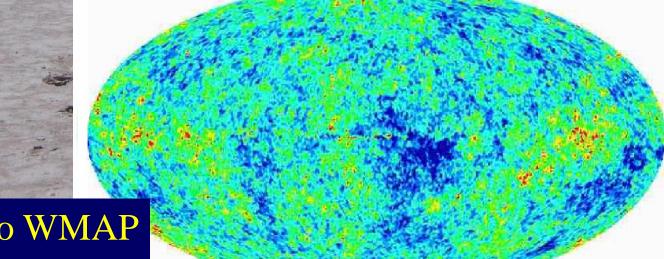
Appearance of mass?

of matter?

More on the Cosmic Microwave Background



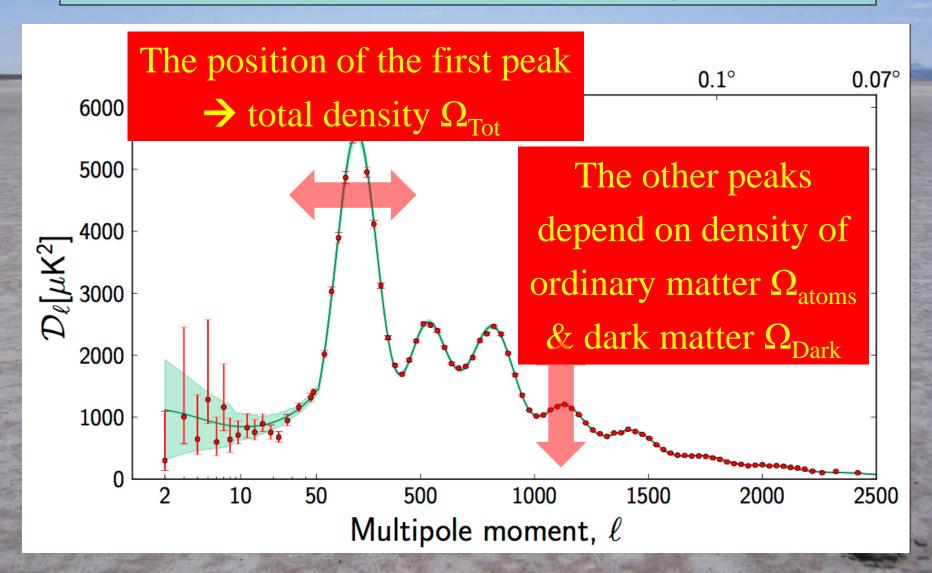
According to COBE satellite



According to WMAP satellite

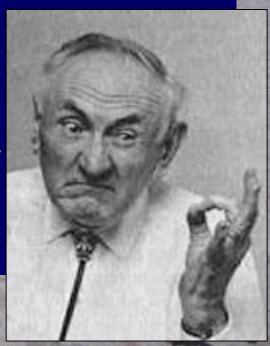


The Spectrum of Fluctuations in the Cosmic Microwave Background



The Dark Matter Hypothesis

- Motivated by Fritz Zwicky's observations of the Coma galaxy cluster
- The galaxies move too quickly
- The observations require a stronger gravitational field than provided by the visible matter
- Dark matter?



The Rotation Curves of Galaxies

- Measured by Vera Rubin
- The stars also orbit 'too quickly'
- Her observations aslo required a stronger gravitational field than provided by the visible matter



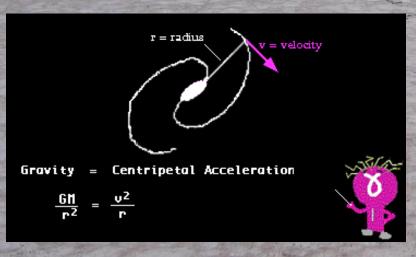
Scanned at the American Institute of Physics

Further strong evidence for dark matter

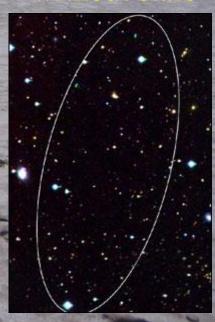
Evidence for Dark Matter

- •Galaxies rotate more rapidly
- •than allowed by centripetal
- •force due to visible matter
- •X-ray emitting gas held
 - •in place by extra
 - dark matter

- •Even a
- 'dark galaxy'
- without stars

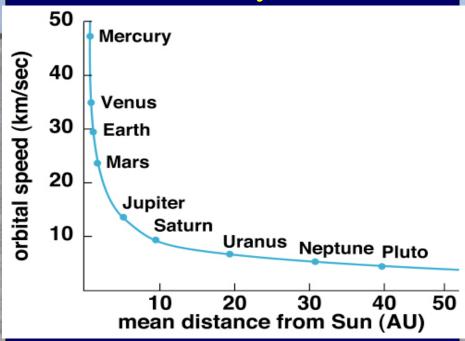






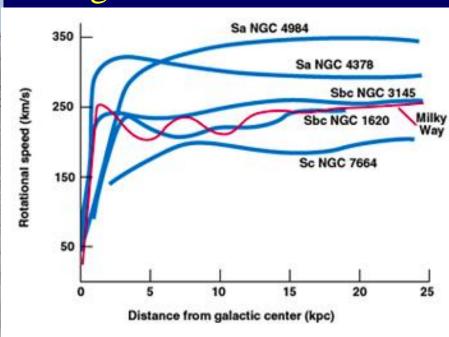
Rotation Curves

In the Solar System



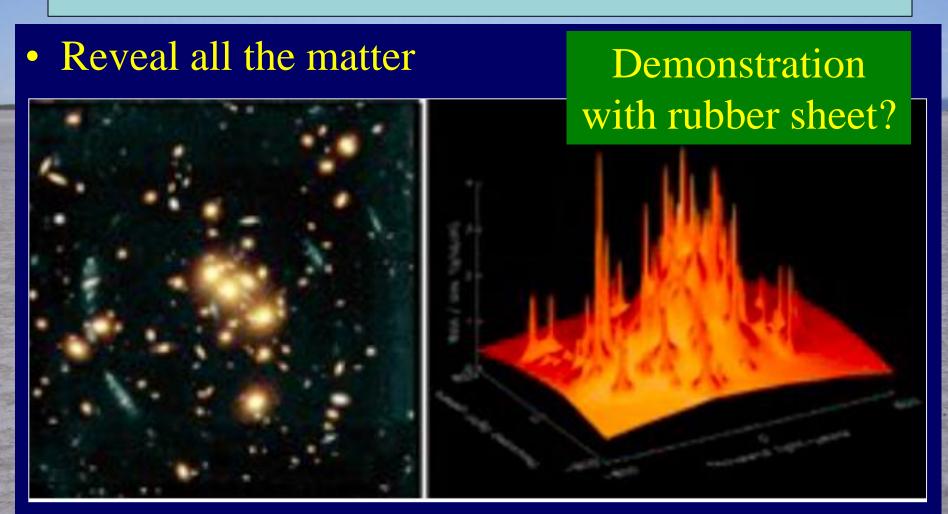
- The velocities decrease with distance from Sun
- Mass lumped at centre

In galaxies



- The velocities do not decrease with distance
- Dark matter spread out

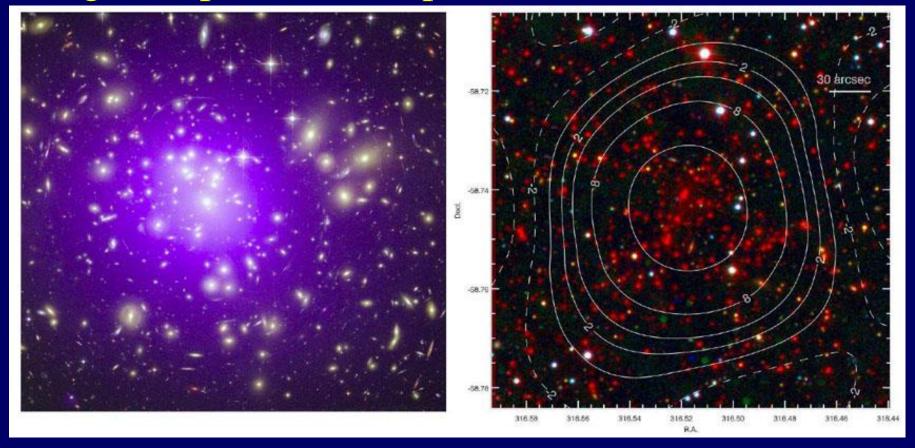
Gravitational Lensing



Galaxies = peaks on a background of dark matter

X-Rays from Galaxy Clusters

High temperature and pressure

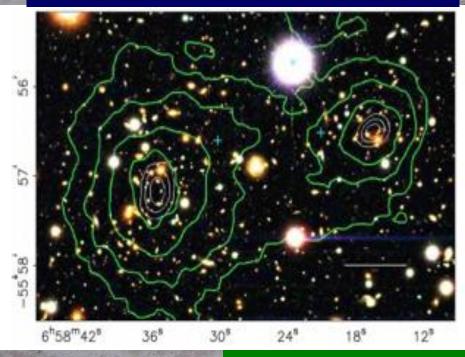


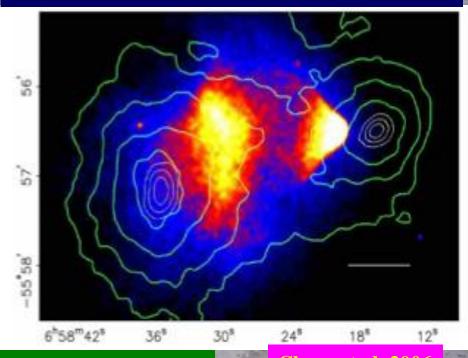
Need extra gravity to hold them together

More Evidence for Dark Matter

Collision between
2 clusters of galaxies:
Dark matter passes through

Collision between
2 clusters of galaxies:
Gas interacts, heats and stops



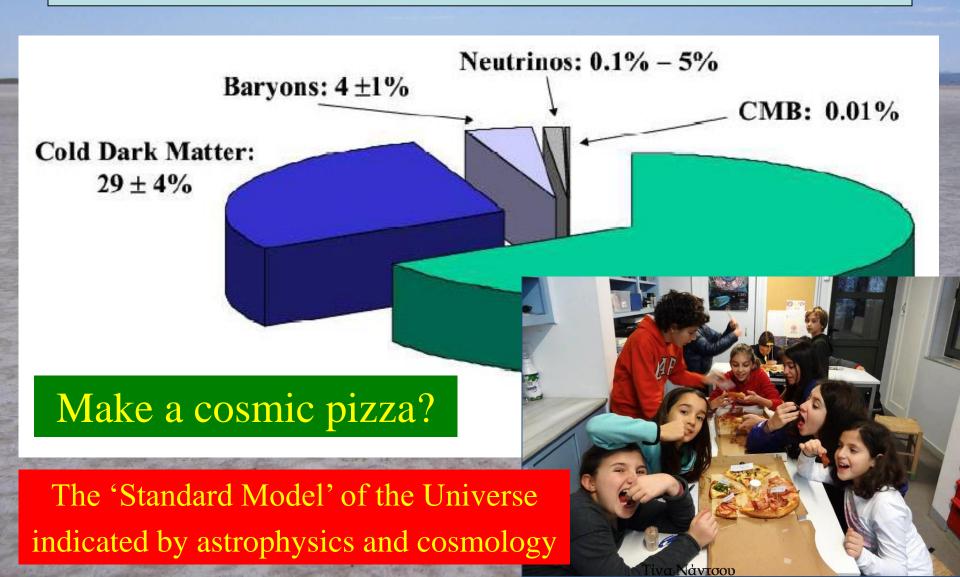


Detection of dark matter?

Dark Energy

- Energy density spread throughout space
- Not clustered like matter in galaxies, etc.
- Apparently ~ constant for billions of years
- Expect in many theories of fundamental physics
- Mystery is why it is so small

Strange Recipe for a Universe



Ideas for Playing with the Universe

- Solar system in the classroom?
- How many planets?
- Olbers' paradox using lights
- Döppler shift
- Microwave background in old TV
- Lensing using rubber sheet
- Detection of dark matter
- Make a cosmic pizza