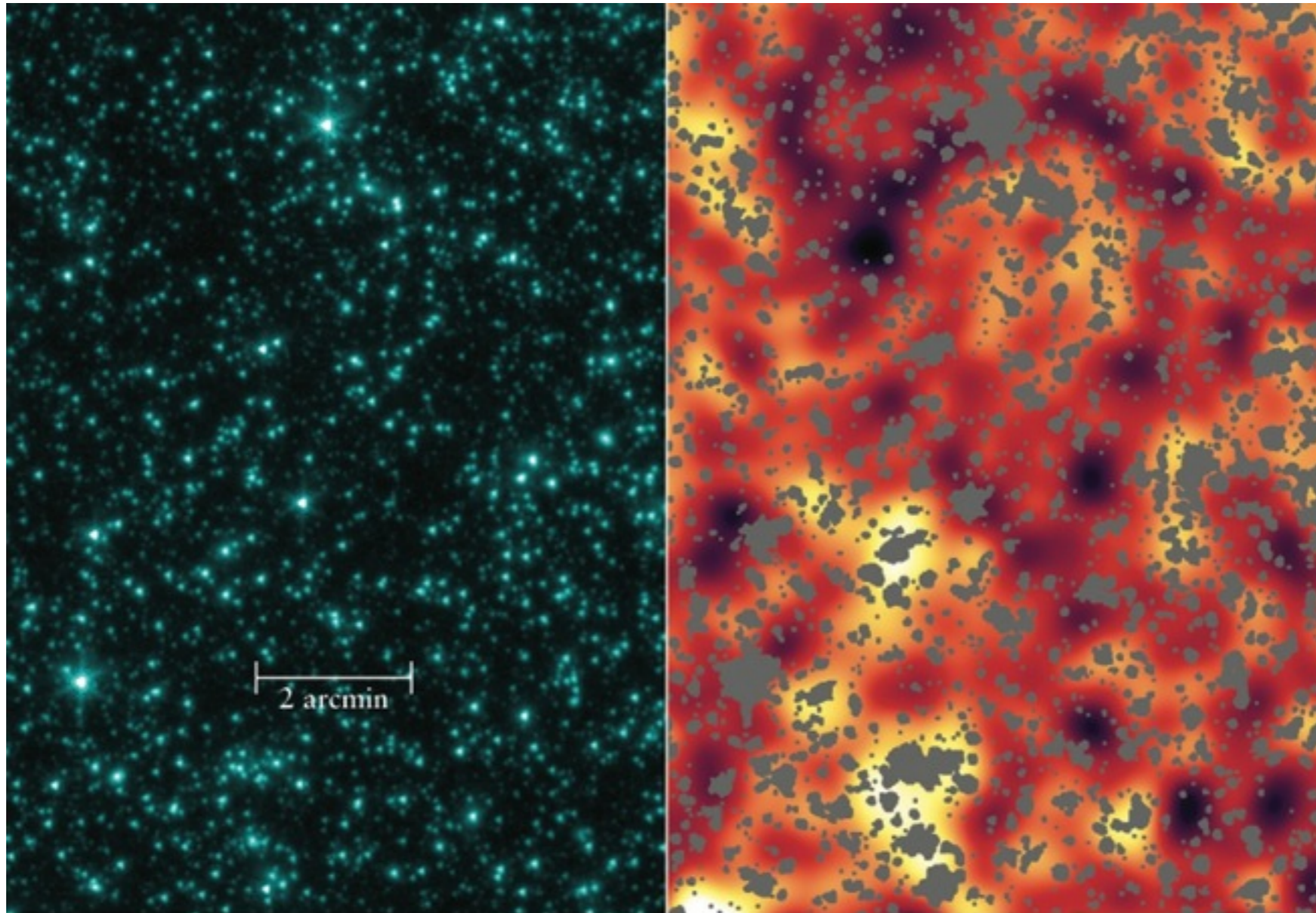


Esplorare l'universo primordiale

Luce antica infrarossa

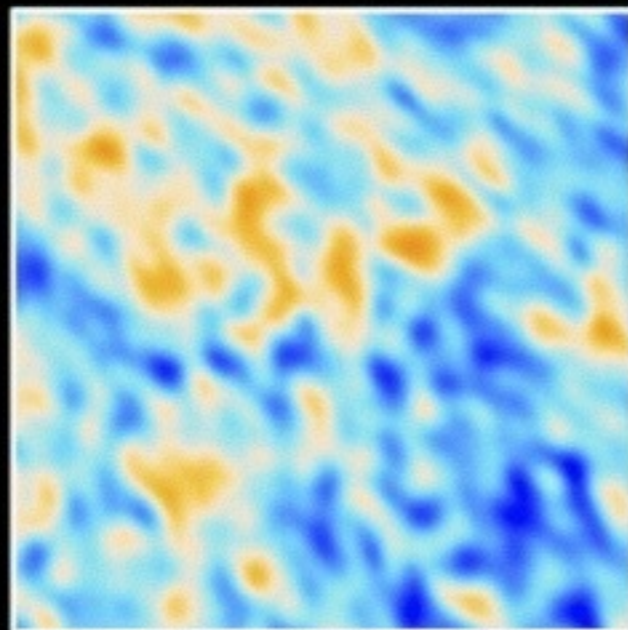
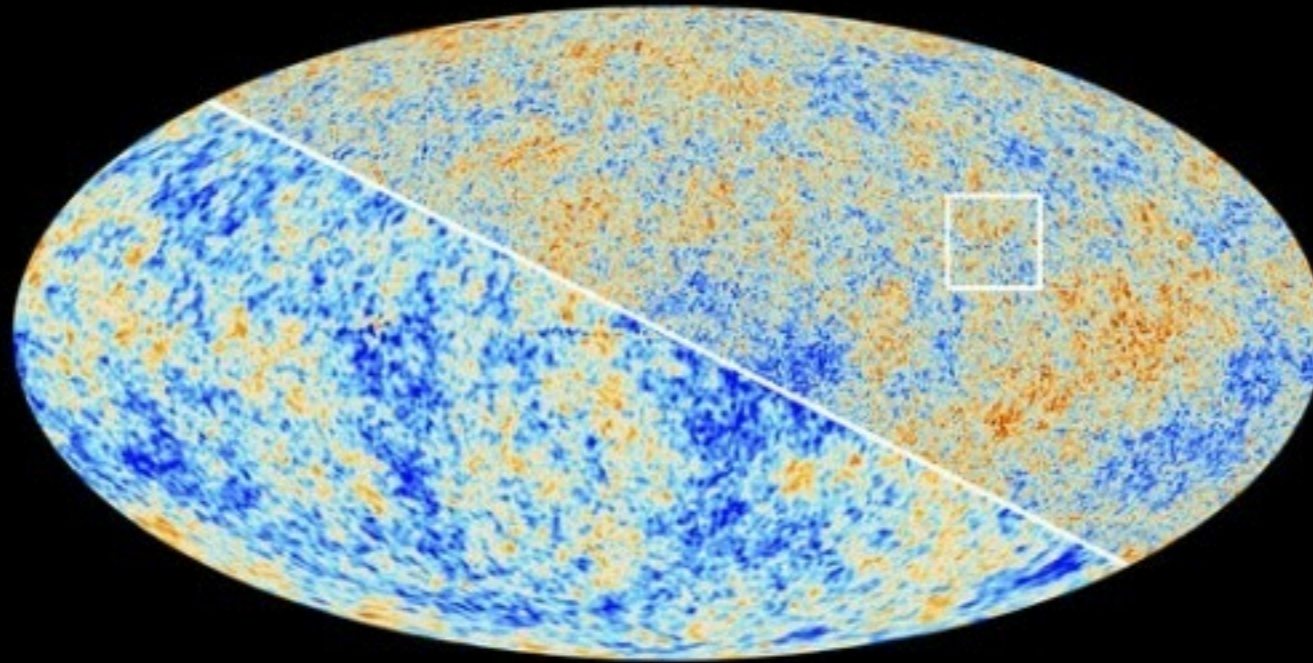


Nearby stars

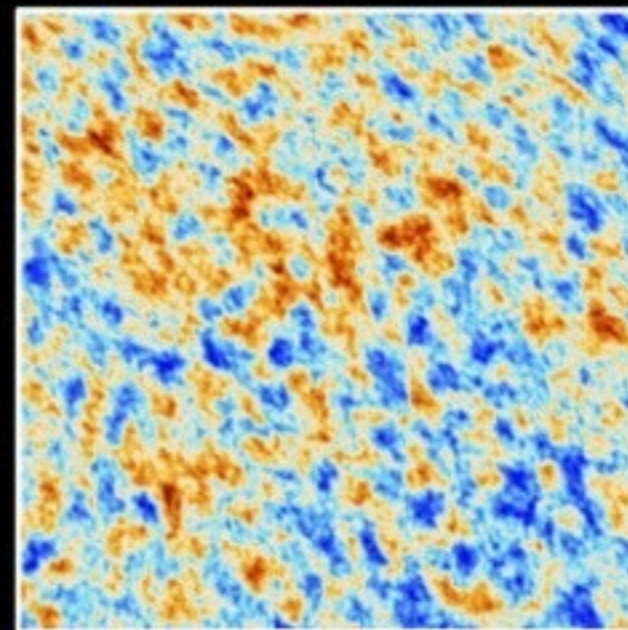
Infrared light from very distant, primordial stars

Luce antica: CMB

The Cosmic Microwave Background as seen by Planck and WMAP

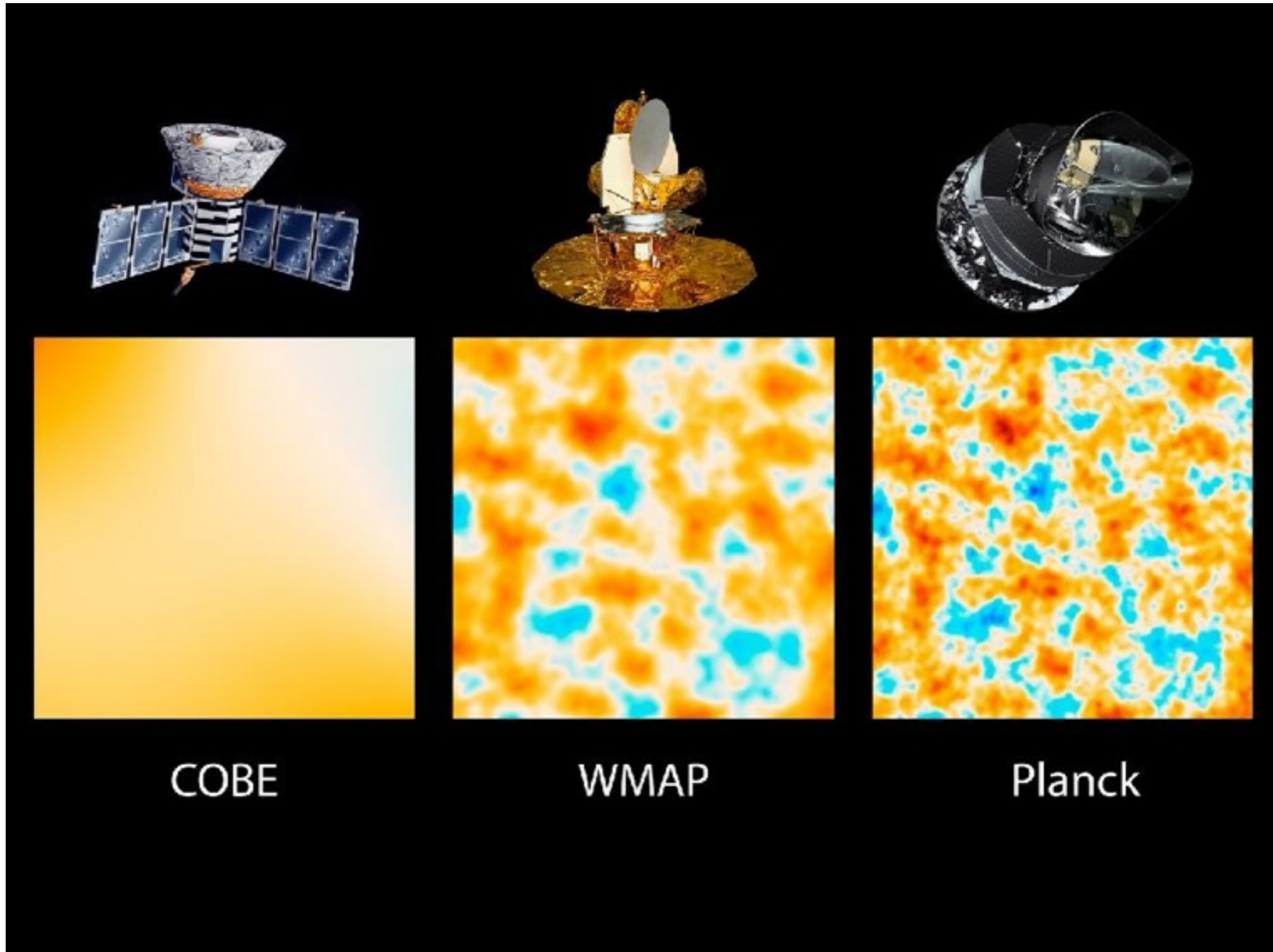


WMAP

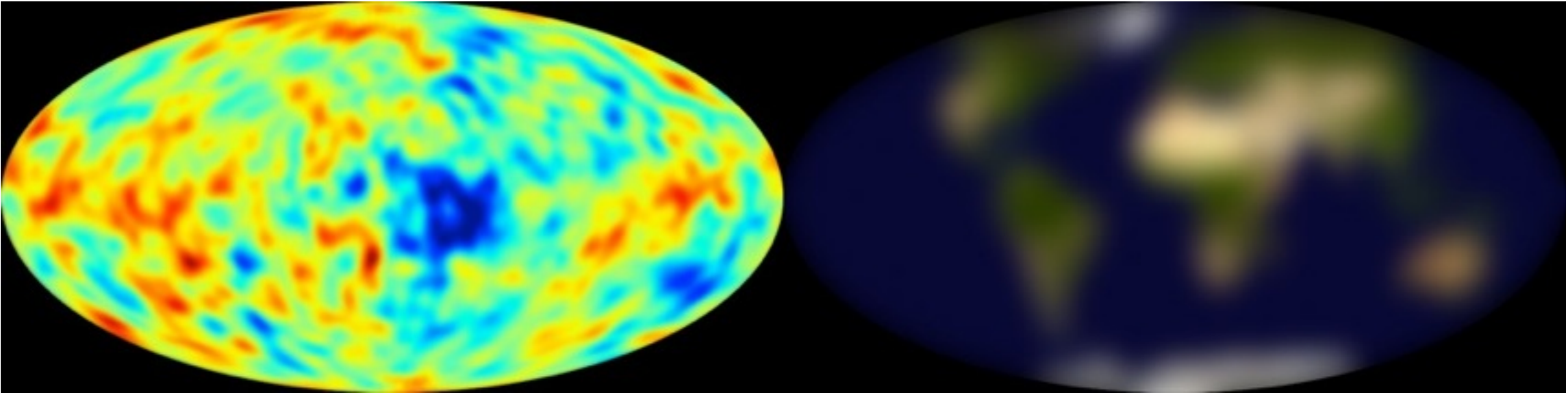


Planck

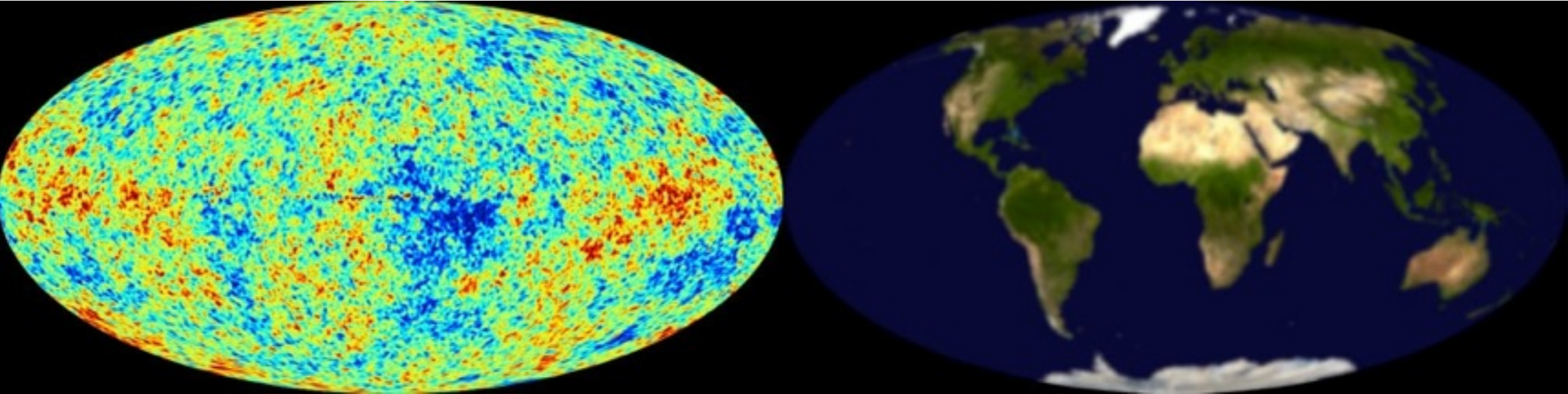
Luce antica: CMB



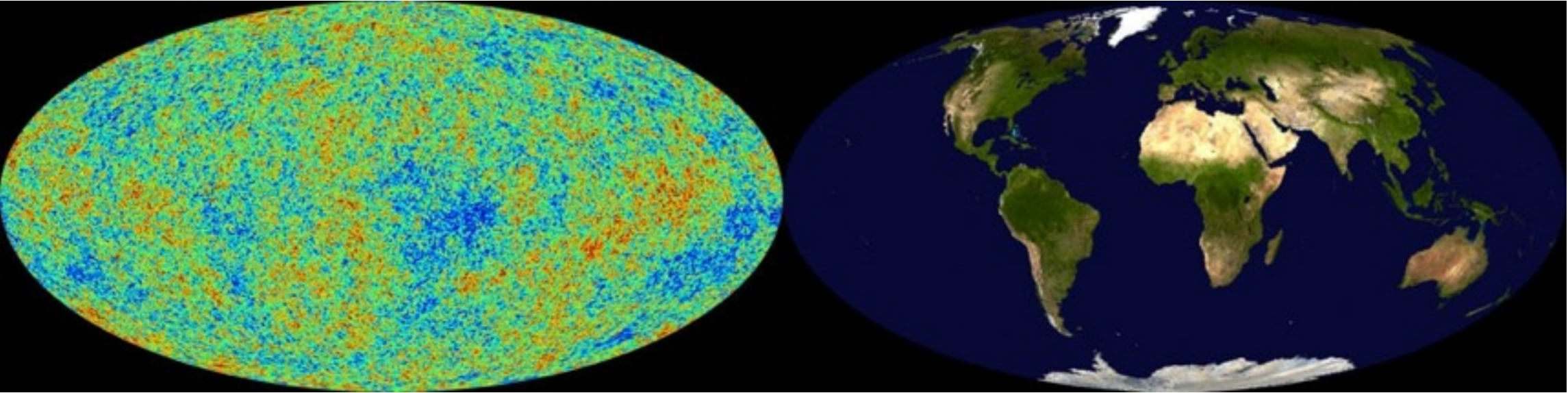
COBE - 1992



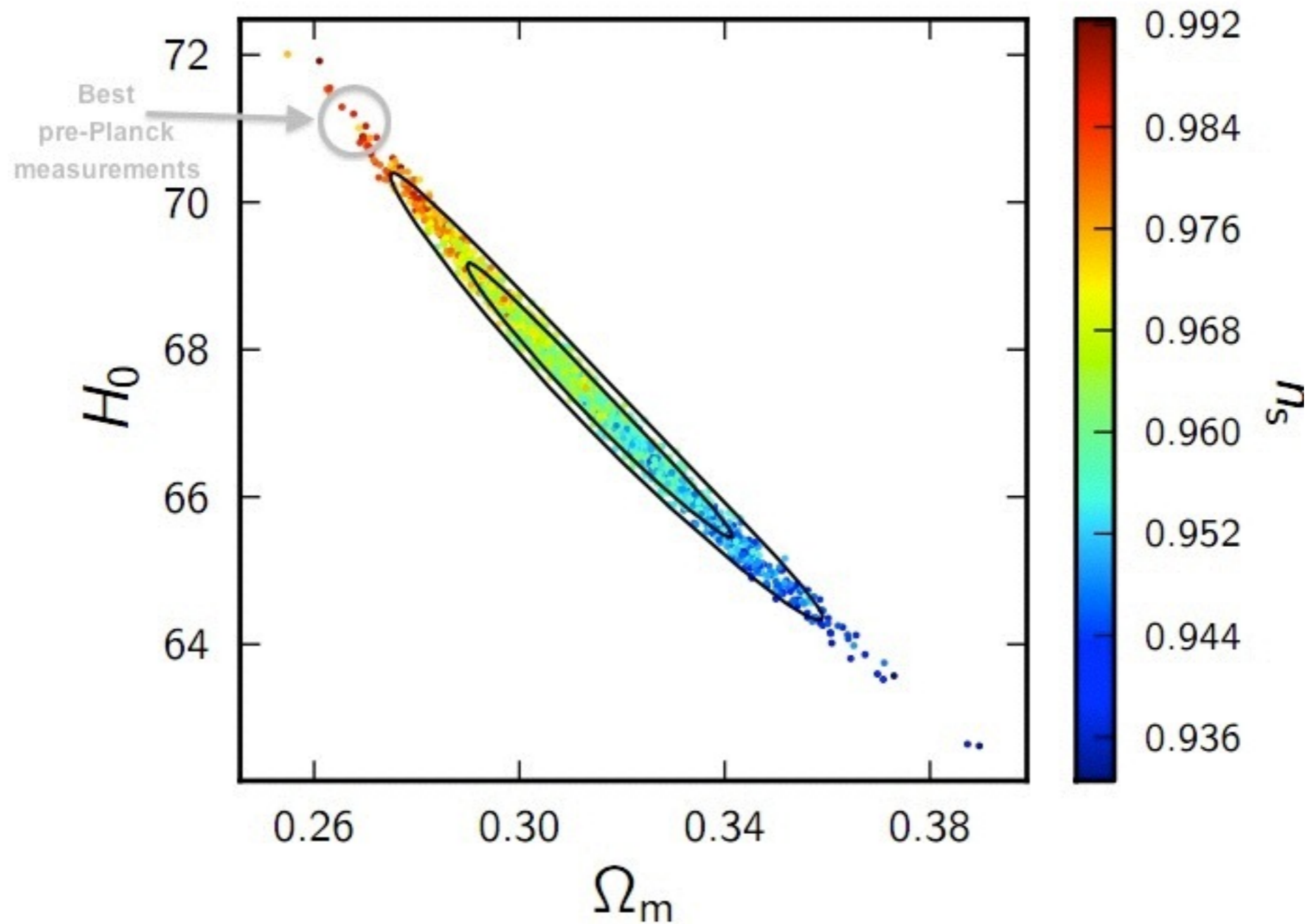
WMAP - 2003



PLANCK - 2013

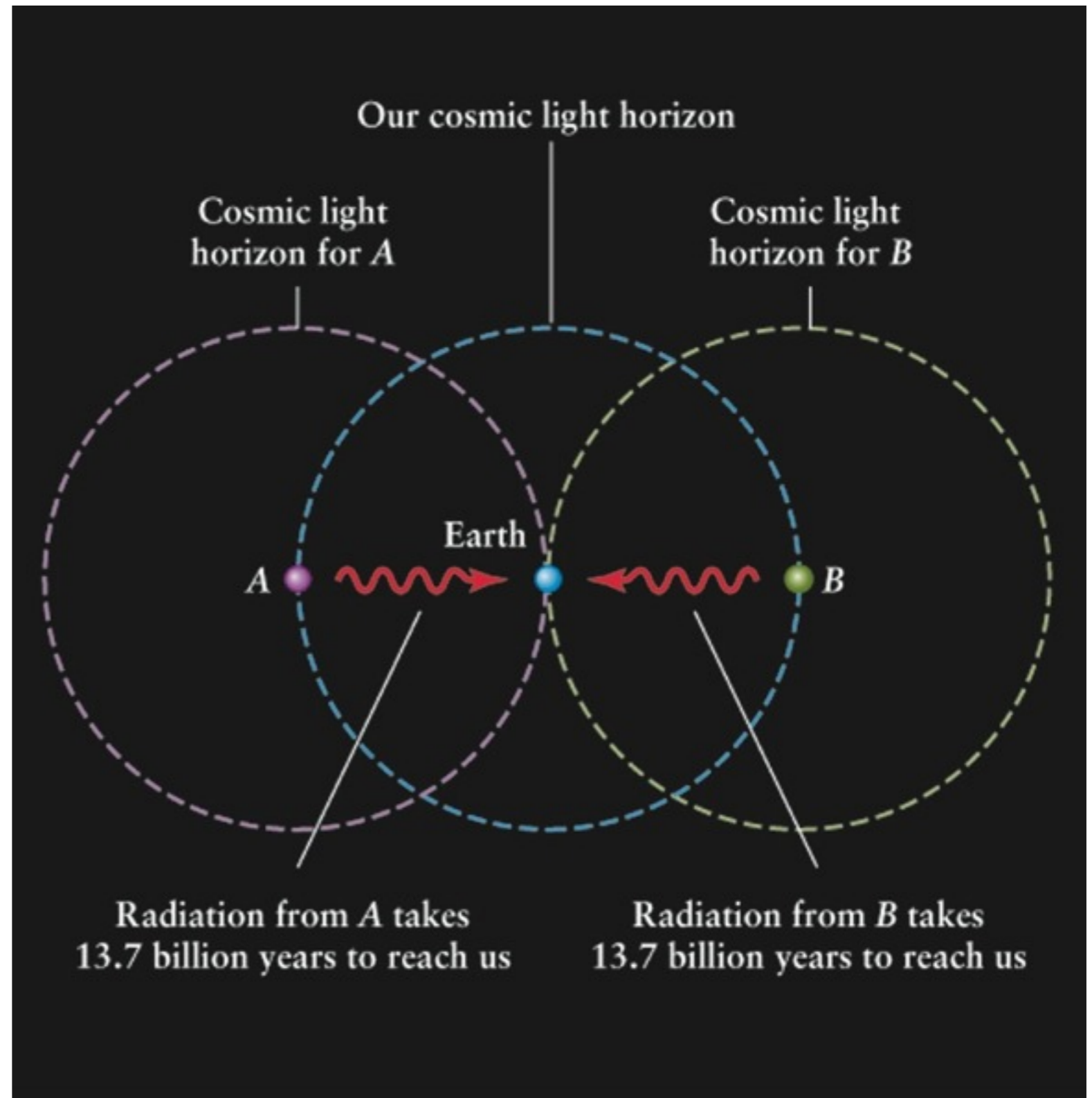


Risultati di Planck



Problema dell'isotropia

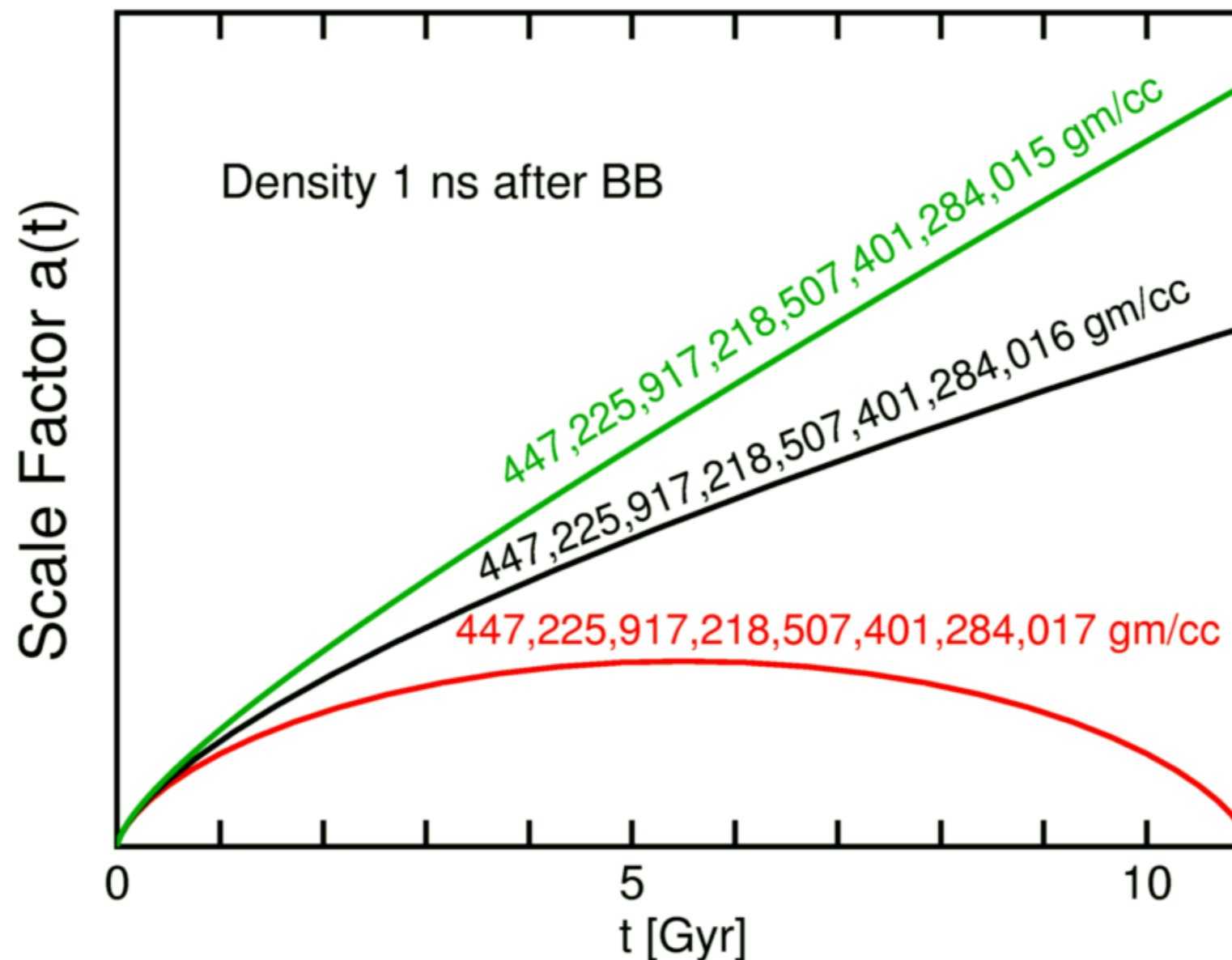
Orizzonte cosmico di luce



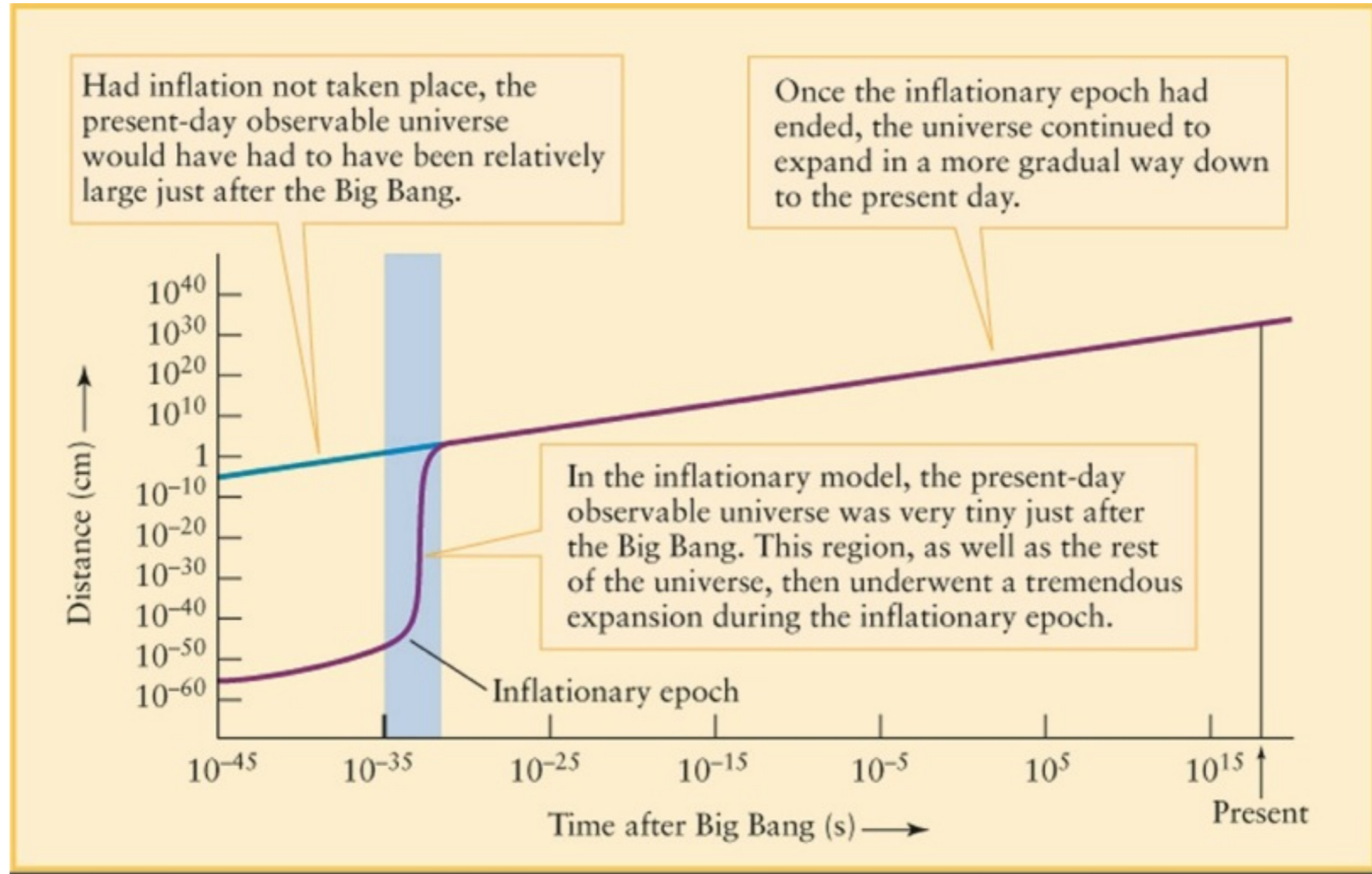
Problema della “piattezza”

Perché $\Omega_0 = 1.000000000000000000000000000000$?

Flatness-Oldness Problem: density must be fine-tuned

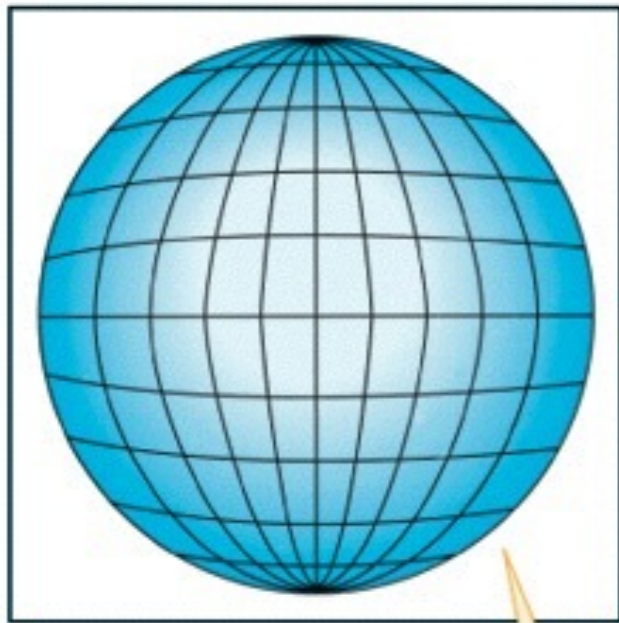


Soluzione: Inflazione

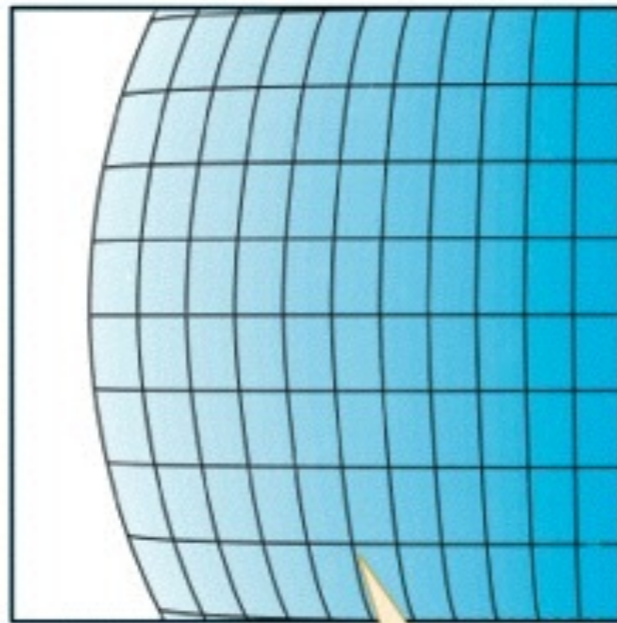


Problema della “piattezza”

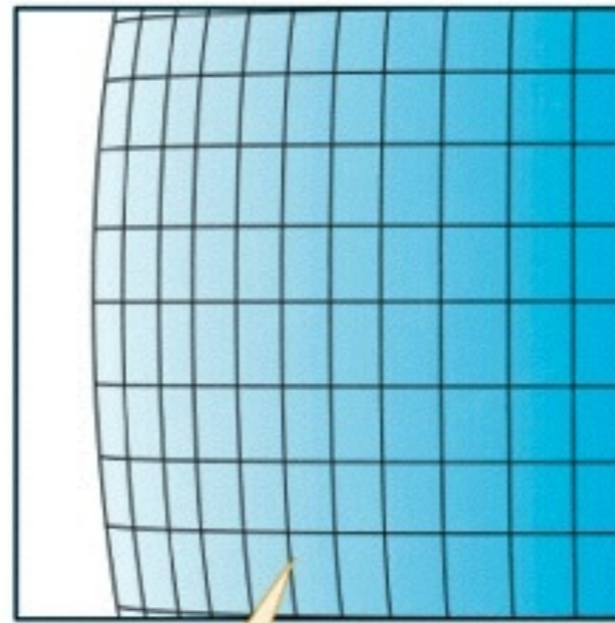
Original



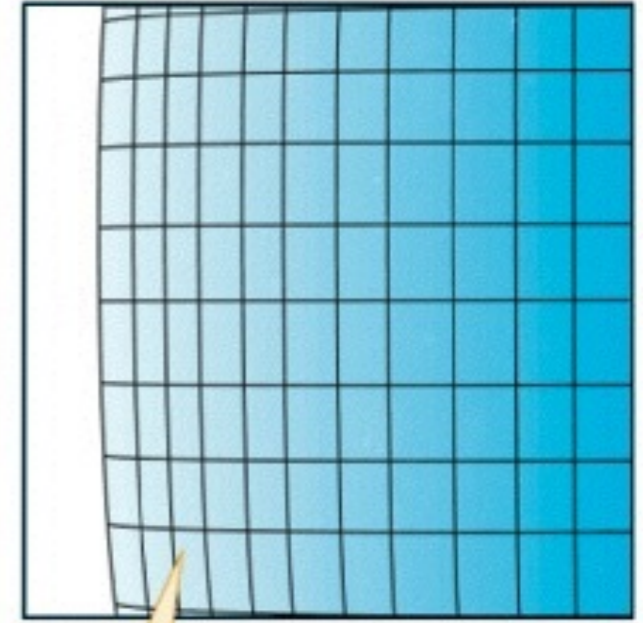
Inflated by a factor of 3 ...



by a factor of 9 ...



... and by a factor of 27.



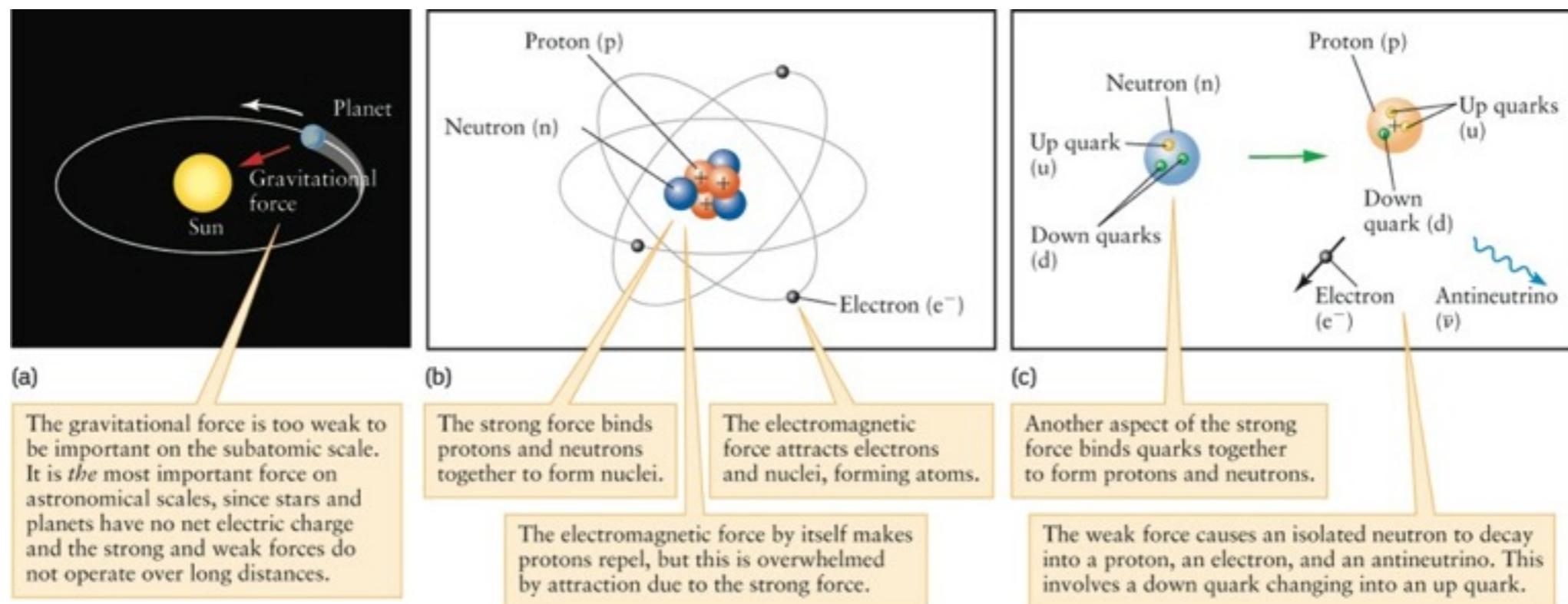
As the sphere is inflated, its curvature eventually becomes undetectable and its surface appears flat.

Inflazione

- Chi l'ha provocata ?
- È solo **uno** dei cambiamenti profondi nei primi 10^{-12} secondi.
- In ognuno, c'è una trasformazione fondamentale.
- Capire come interagiscono le particelle ad alta E.

Universo iniziale: interazione di particelle ad alta E

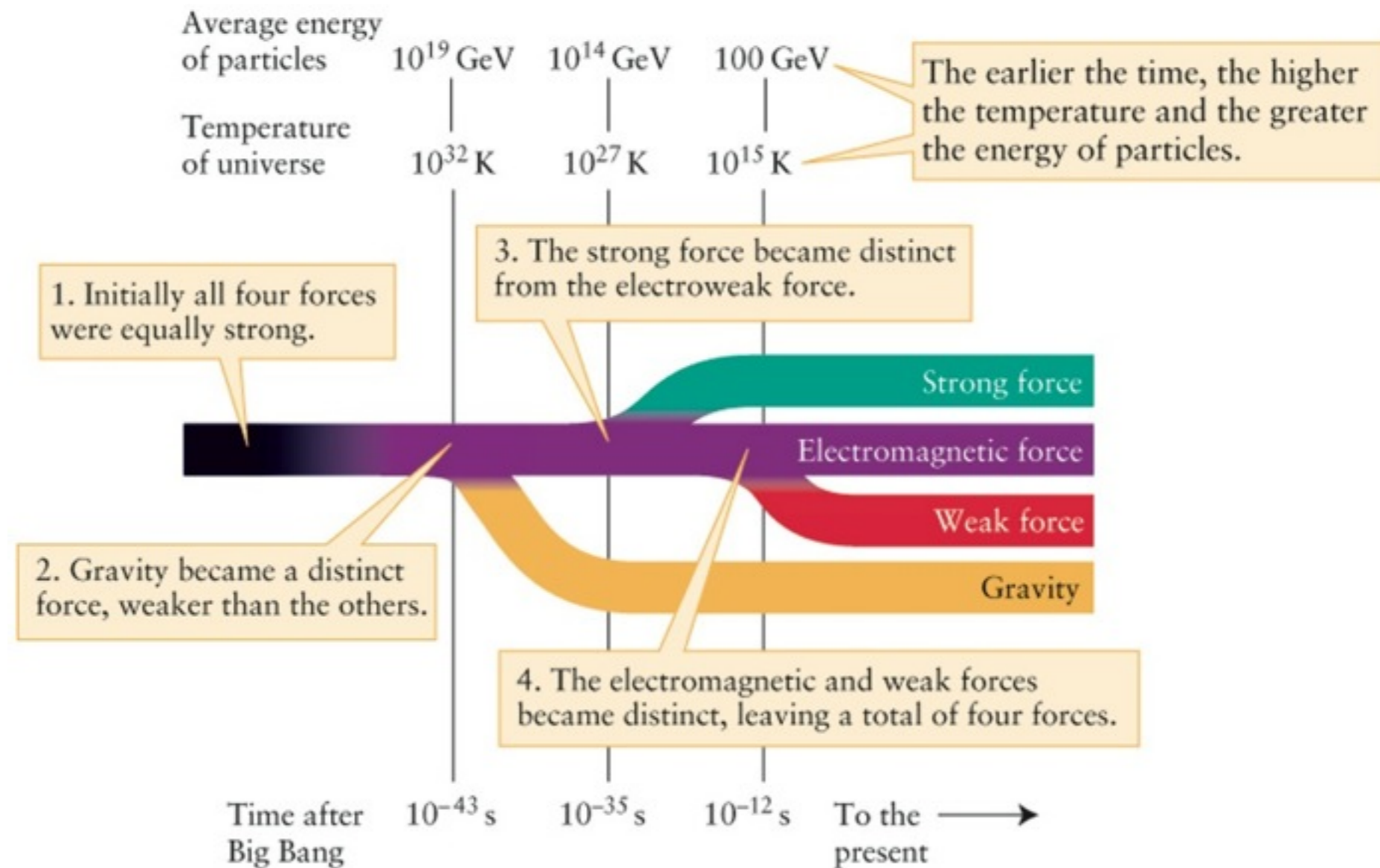
Forze fondamentali della natura



Force	Relative strength	Particles exchanged	Particles on which the force can act	Range	Example
Strong	1	gluons	quarks	10^{-15} m	holding protons, neutrons, and nuclei together
Electromagnetic	1/137	photons	charged particles	infinite	holding atoms together
Weak	10^{-4}	intermediate vector bosons	quarks, electrons, neutrinos	10^{-16} m	radioactive decay
Gravitational	6×10^{-39}	gravitons	everything	infinite	holding the solar system together

Universo iniziale: interazione di particelle ad alta E

Forze fondamentali della natura



(a) How the four forces behave at different energies and temperatures

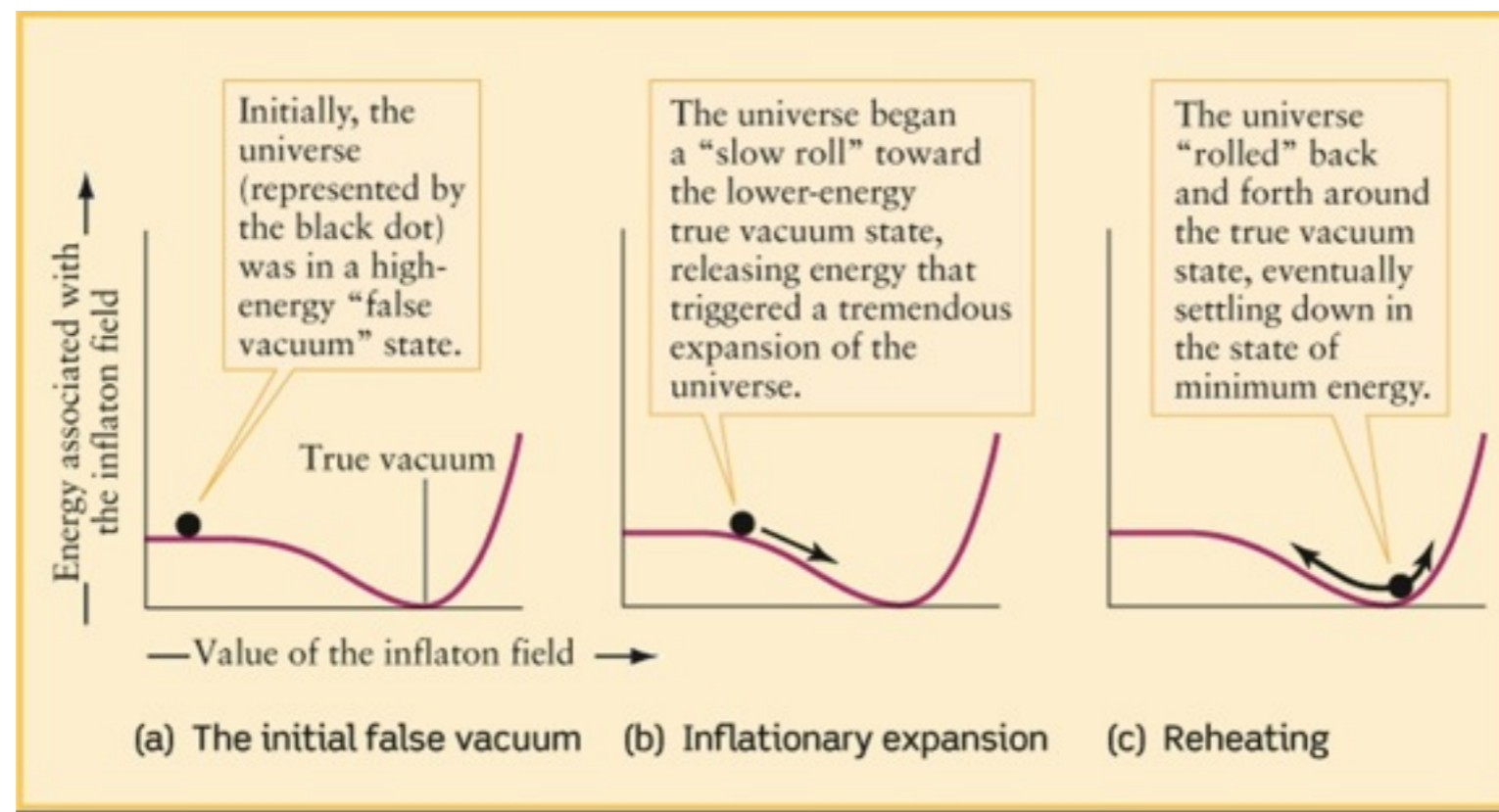
Forze e particelle di scambio

- Elettrodinamica quantistica (QED) \iff fotoni
- Forza nucleare debole \iff Bosoni intermediari (W, Z), CERN (Rubbia)
- Forza nuclear forte \iff Gluoni (non scoperti ancora)
- Gravitazione \iff Gravitoni (non scoperti ancora)

- Limite del LHC: $14 \text{ TeV} = 1.4 \cdot 10^4 \text{ GeV}$ (10^{10} troppo piccolo per 10^{14} GeV)

Inflazione

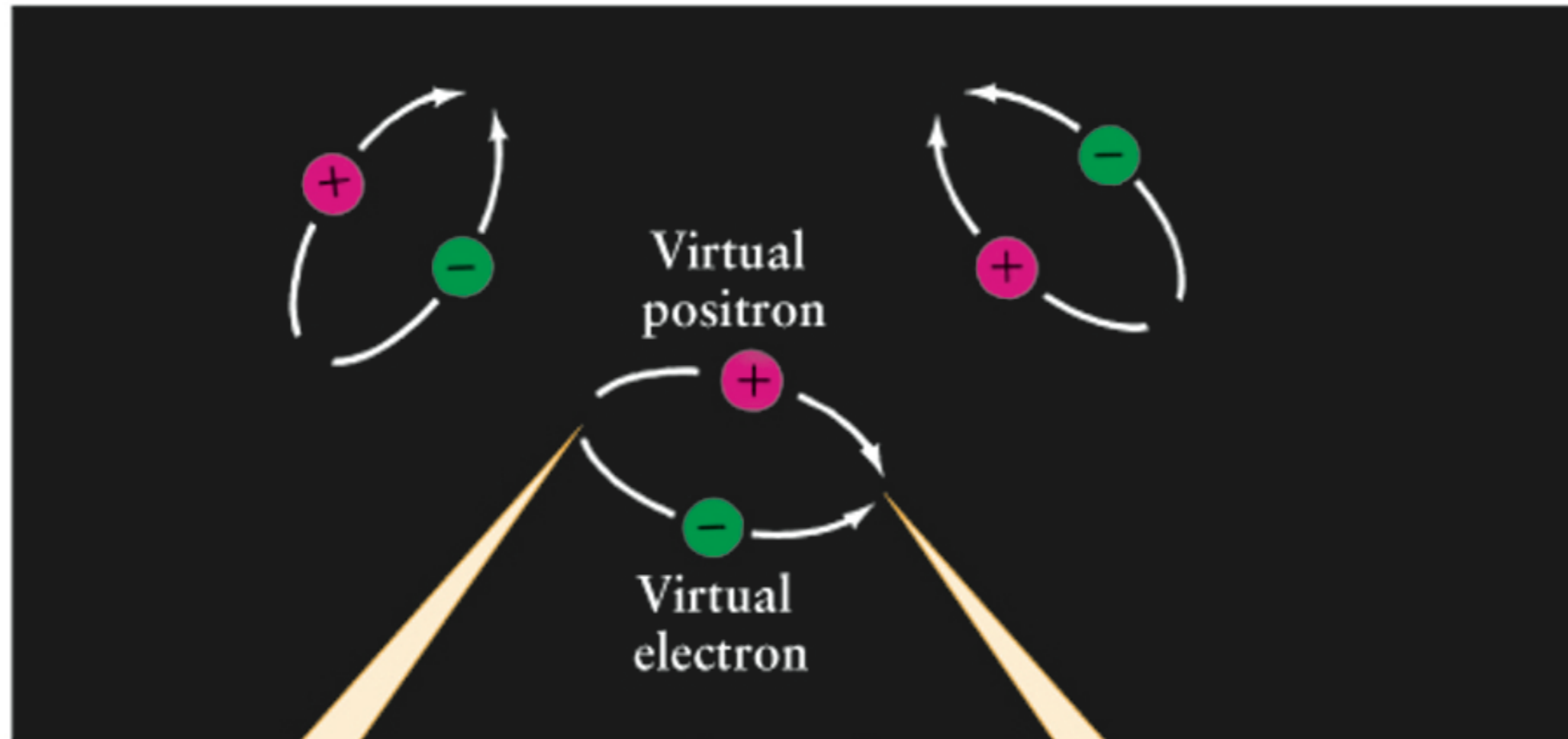
- a $t = 10^{-35}$ secondi, inizia l'inflazione e a $t = 10^{-32}$ secondi, finisce.
- da un "falso vuoto" verso un "vero vuoto" \implies rilascio di E, espansione 10^{50}



Principio di Heisenberg

- $\Delta x \cdot \Delta p \geq h/4\pi$ o $\Delta E \cdot \Delta t \geq h/2\pi$ (unità: $E_{\text{cinetica}} = 1/2 mv^2$)
- con $\Delta E = \Delta m \cdot c^2$ otteniamo il **principio di incertezza di Heisenberg**
- $\Delta m \cdot \Delta t \geq h / (2\pi c^2)$
- esempio: coppia elettrone - positrone, $\Delta m = 2 \cdot 9.11 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \implies$
 $\Delta t = h / \Delta m \cdot (2\pi c^2) = 6.43 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ s}$

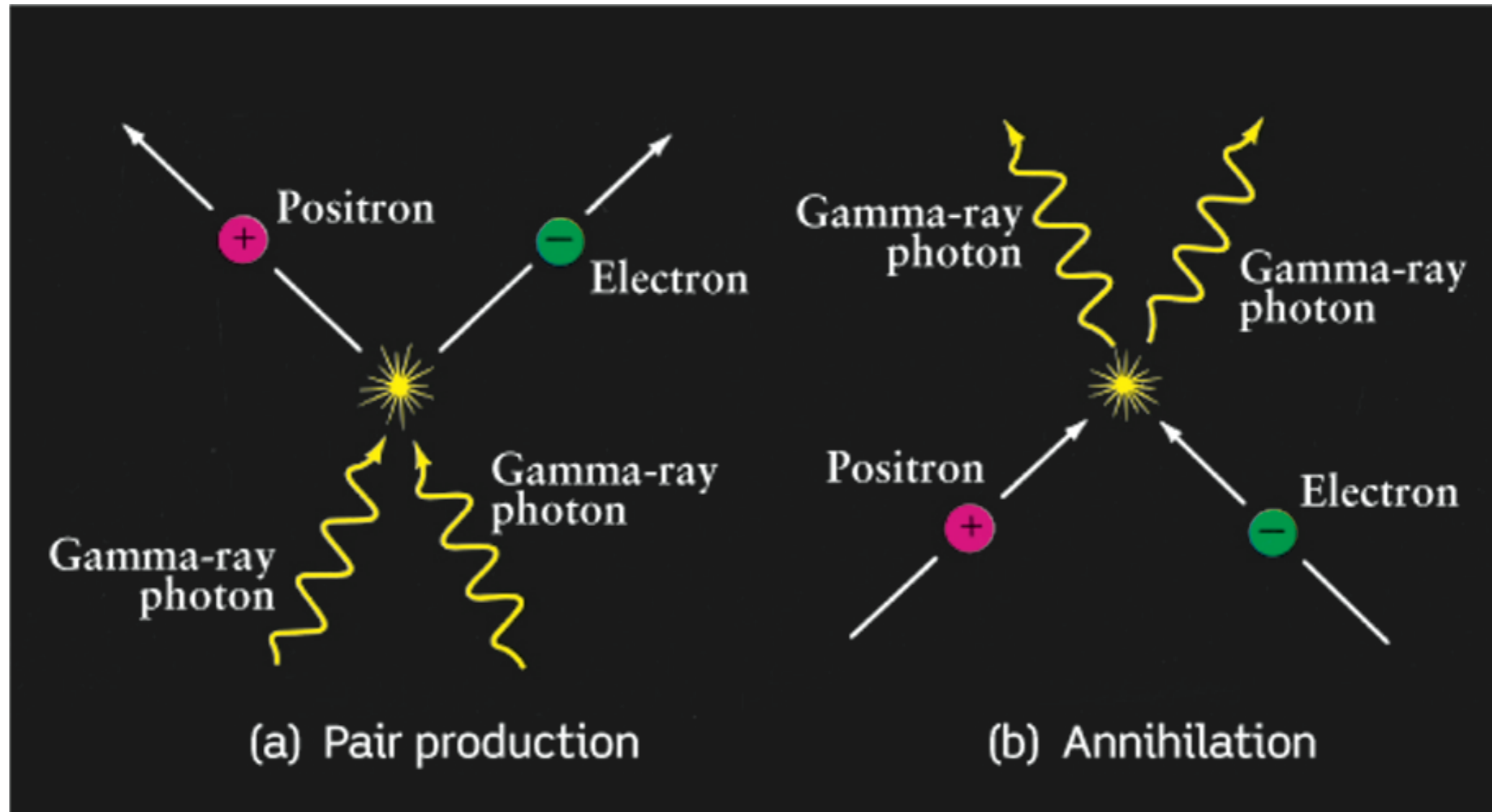
Coppie virtuali



A particle-antiparticle pair can appear anywhere in space...

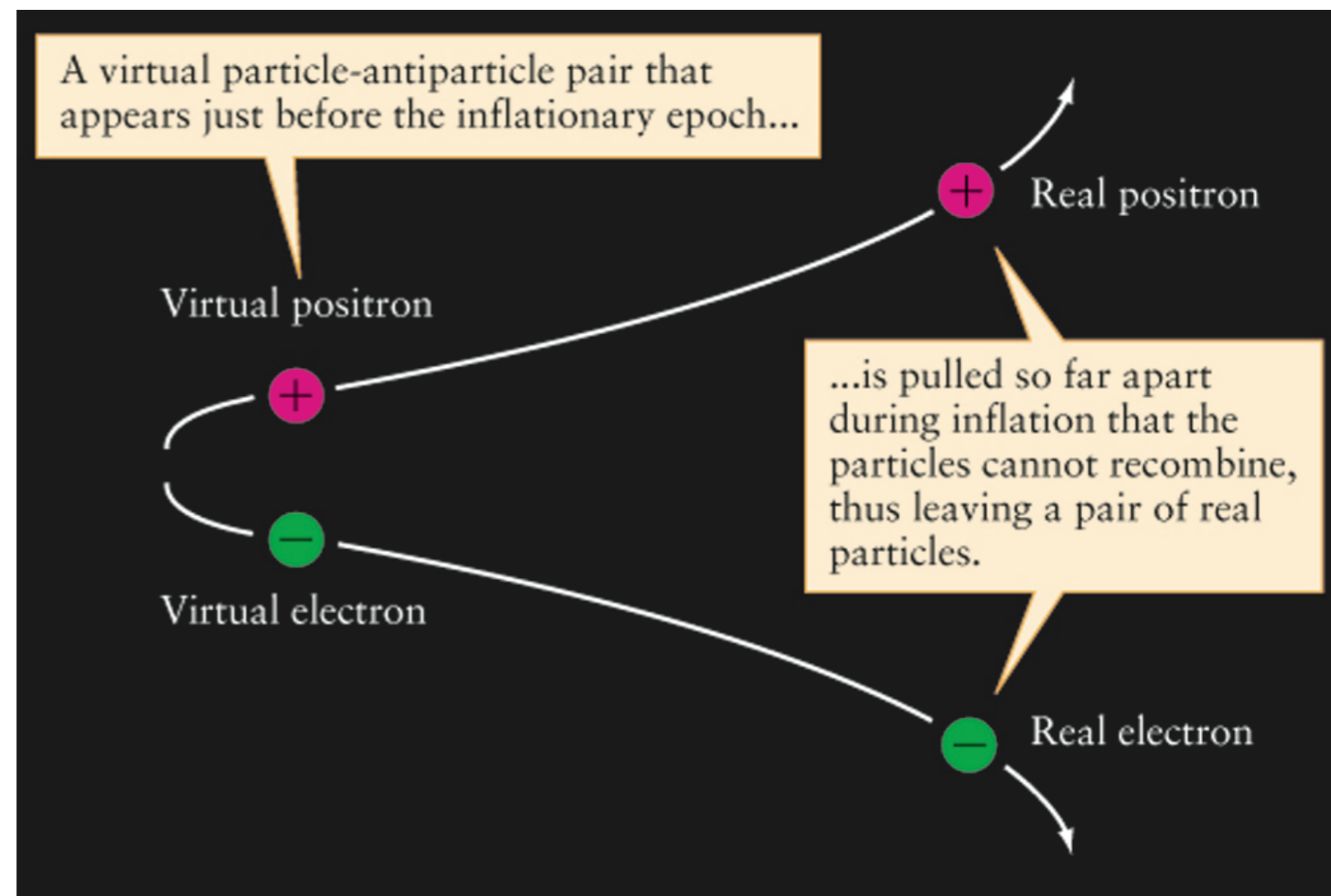
...but must disappear after a very short time interval.

Produzione e anichilimento



Meanwhile during inflation...

- Grazie all'inflazione, l'universo è inondato da coppie particelle/antiparticelle
- Collisioni \implies raggi γ
- raggi $\gamma \implies$ particelle/antiparticelle



Espansione

- Espansione dell'universo \implies Fotoni γ sempre più redshiftati \implies T fondo cosmico diminuisce
- a $t = 10^{-6}$ sec, $T = 10^{13}$ K, $E = 1$ GeV, confinamento dei quark \implies primi protoni e neutroni
- niente più produzione di particelle (Energia dei fotoni γ troppo bassa), ma anilichimento continua. \implies il contenuto di materia \searrow , il contenuto di radiazione \nearrow
- La CMB che vediamo oggi = prodotto da un mare di particelle/antiparticelle
- simmetria materia / antimateria non perfetta: 10^9 fotoni (CMB) per ogni protone oggi: per ogni 10^9 antiprotoni, c'erano $(10^9 + 1)$ protoni

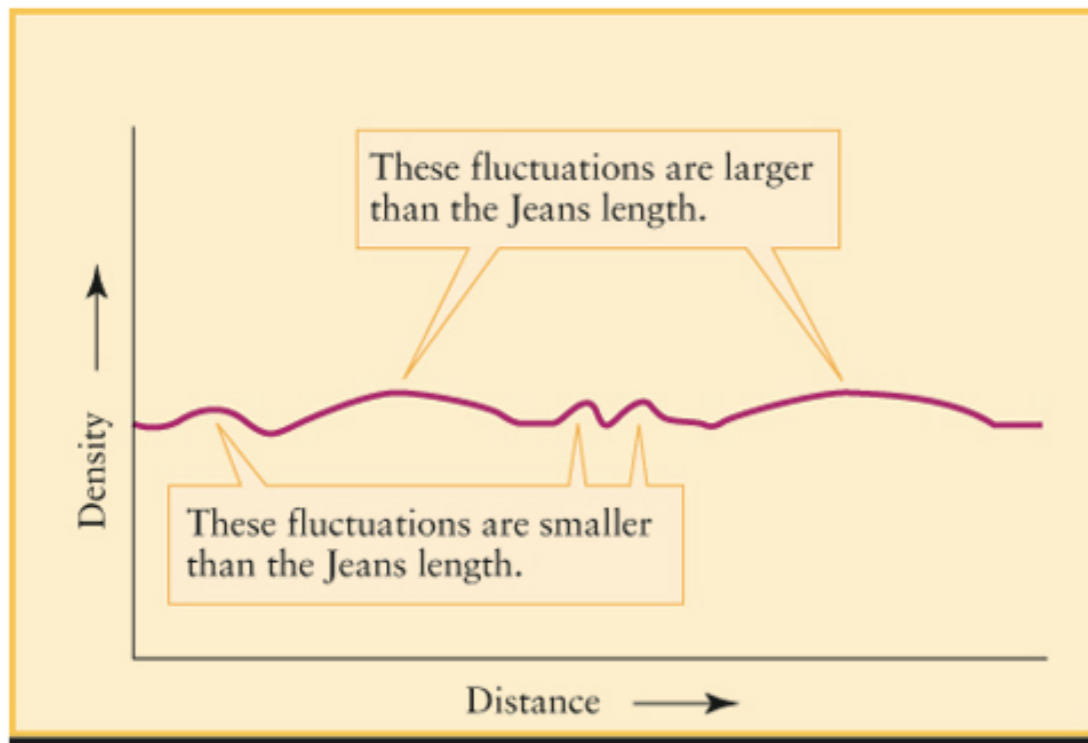
Universo primordiale

4.5 Elio e neutrini: relitti della palla di fuoco primordiale

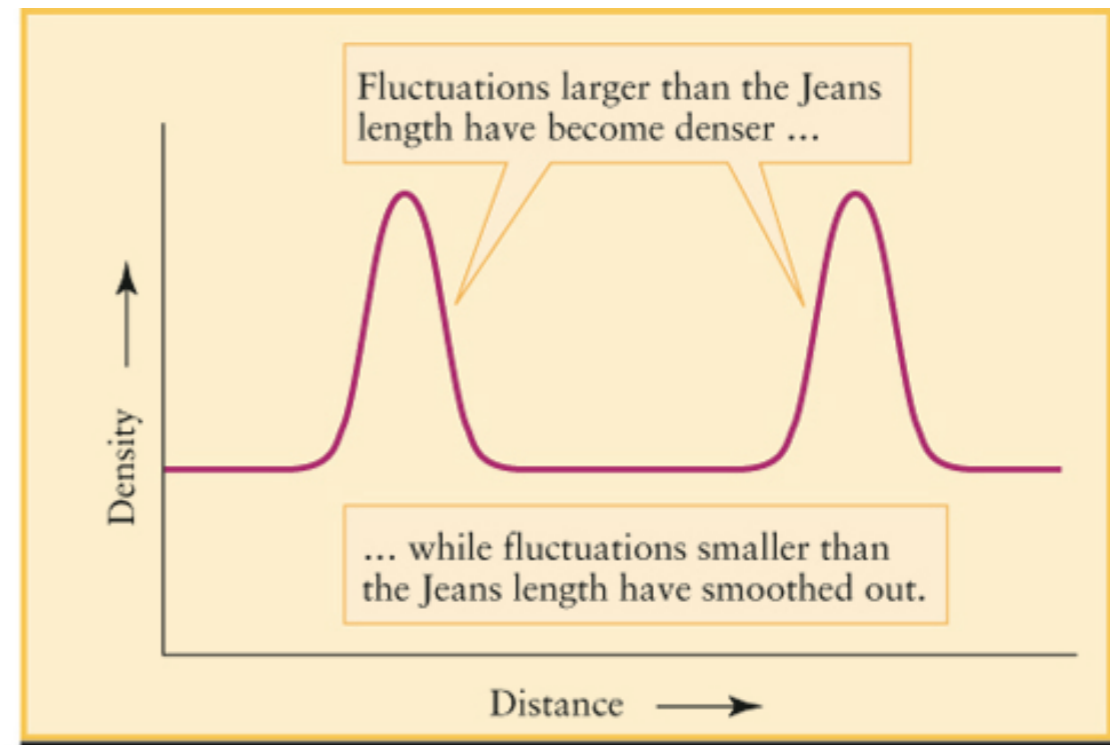
- nucleosintesi del Big Bang: He e altri
- collo di bottiglia del deuterio
- dove sono i neutrini oggi

Universo primordiale

- Fluttuazioni di densità



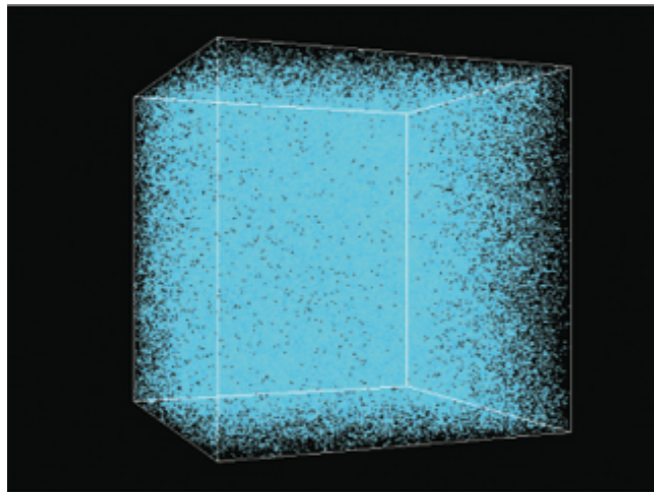
(a) At an early time



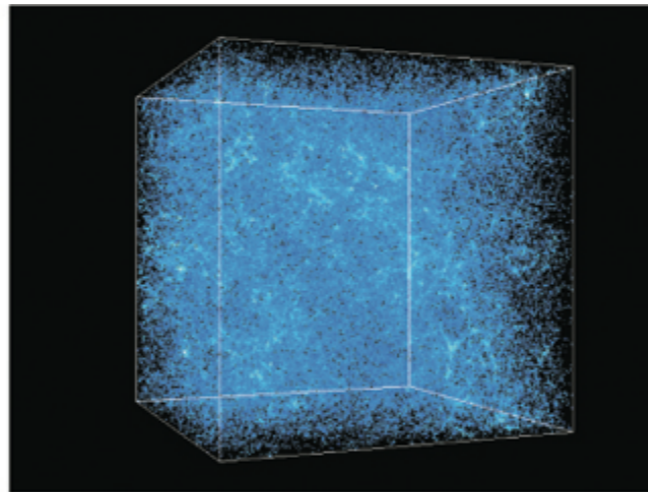
(b) At a later time

Universo primordiale

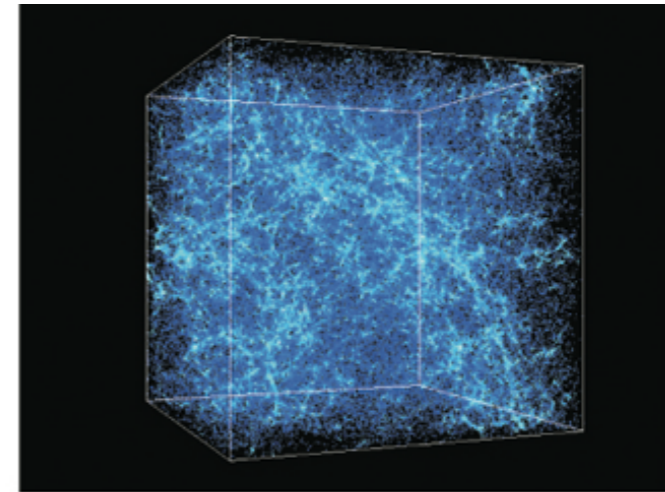
- Simulazioni N-body



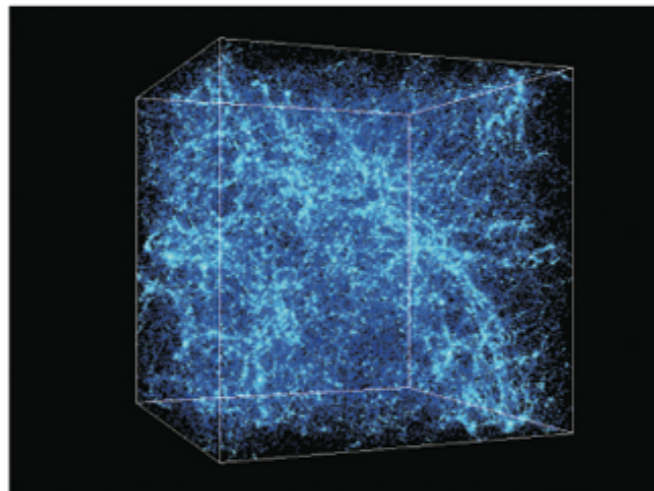
$z = 27.36$ Universe 120 million years old



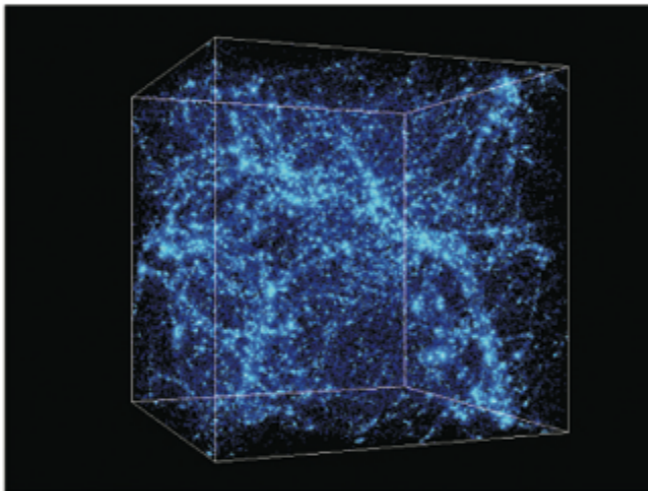
$z = 9.83$ Universe 490 million years old



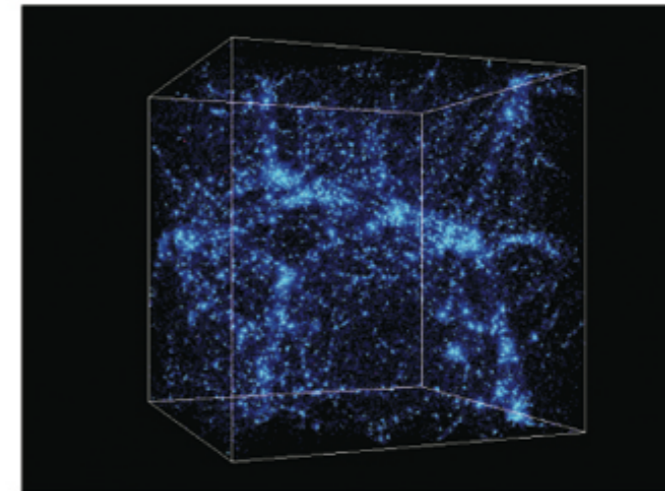
$z = 4.97$ Universe 1.2 billion years old



$z = 2.97$ Universe 2.2 billion years old



$z = 0.99$ Universe 6.0 billion years old

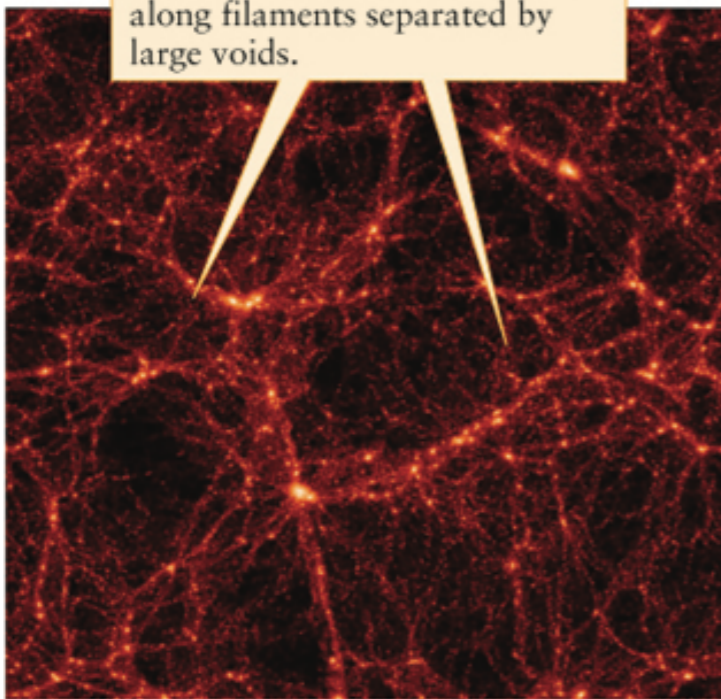


$z = 0.00$ Universe 13.7 billion years old

Universo primordiale

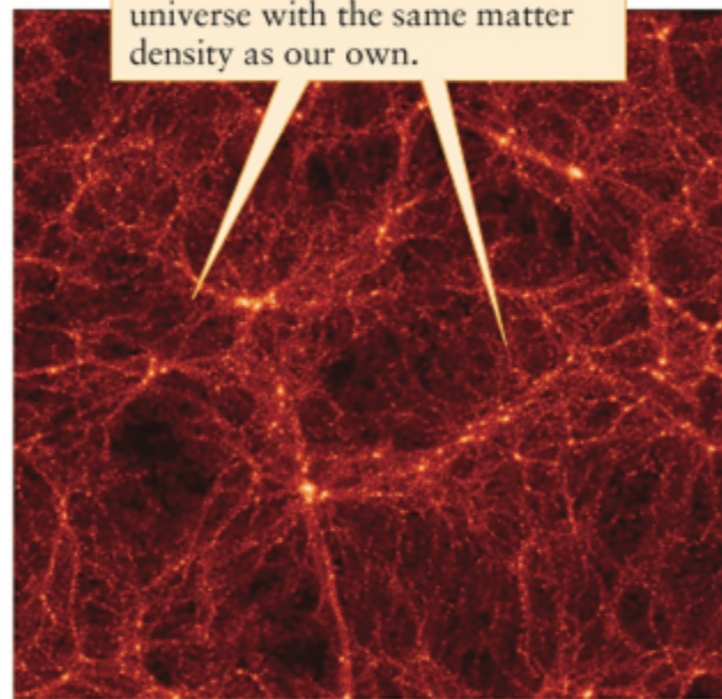
- Simulazioni N-body

In our flat universe dominated by dark energy, matter coalesced along filaments separated by large voids.



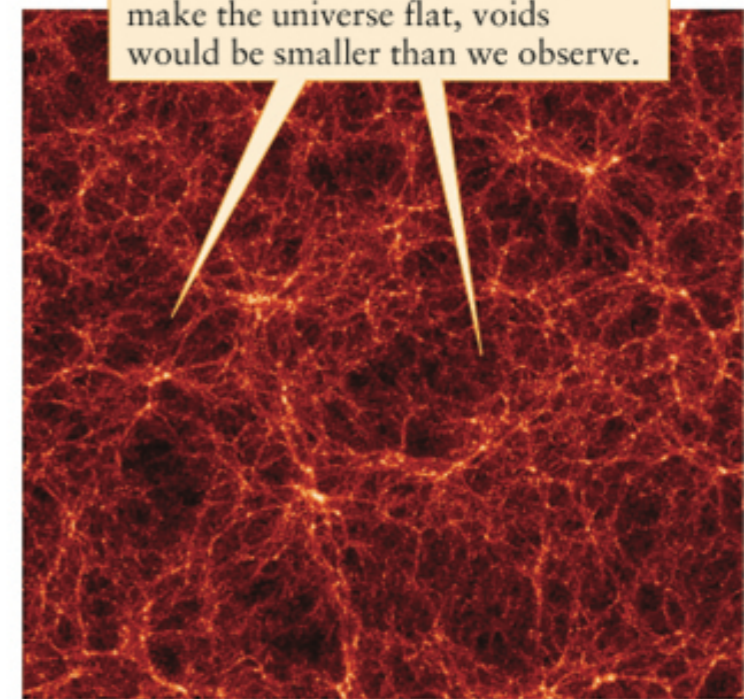
(a) A flat universe with dark energy:
 $\Omega_m = 0.3, \Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$

Similar structures would appear in an open, matter-dominated universe with the same matter density as our own.



(b) A open universe without dark energy:
 $\Omega_m = 0.3, \Omega_\Lambda = 0$

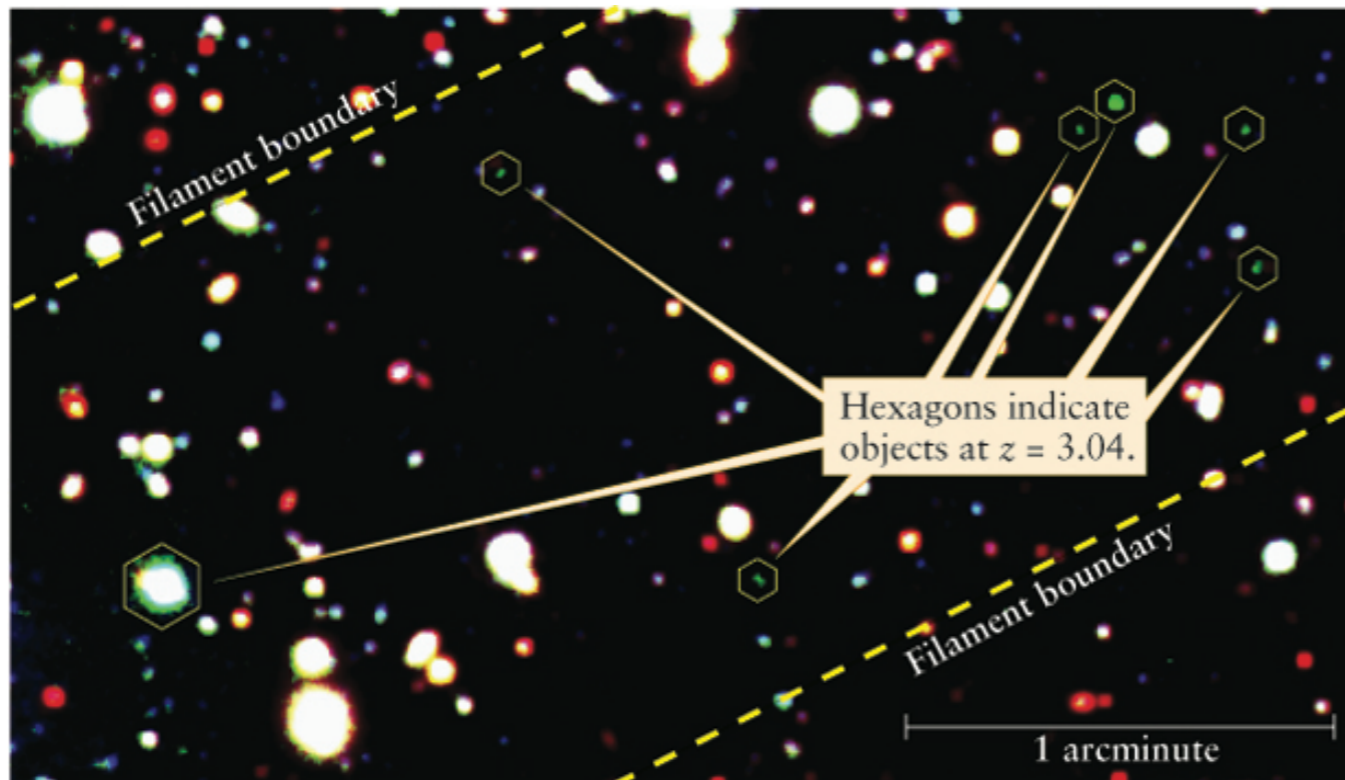
In a matter-dominated universe with enough matter density to make the universe flat, voids would be smaller than we observe.



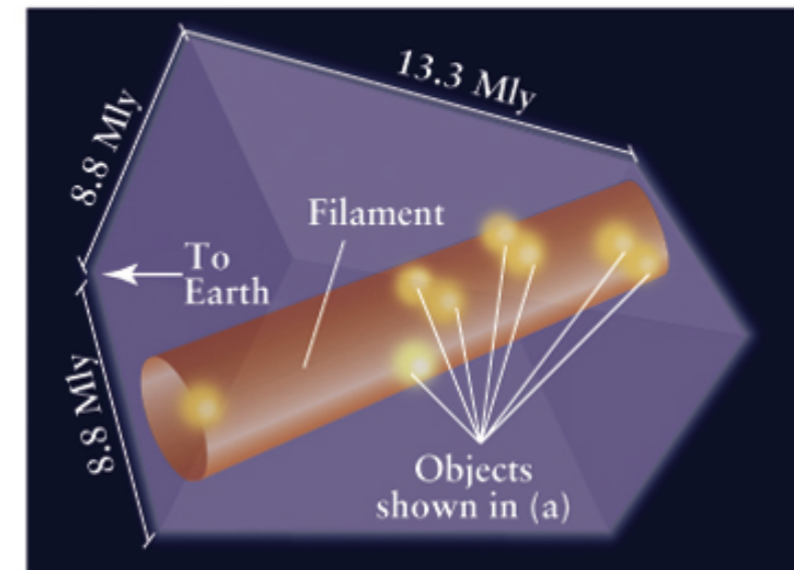
(c) A flat universe without dark energy:
 $\Omega_m = 1.0, \Omega_\Lambda = 0$

Universo primordiale

- Filamenti osservati



(a) High-redshift objects that lie within a filament



(b) Illustration of the filament