

Temperature history of our Universe

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The Standard Cosmological Model

FLRW metric is :

$$ds^2 = c^2 dt^2 - a^2(t) \left(dr^2 + r^2 \{ d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\varphi^2 \} \right)$$

Equation of density evolution is:

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = -3H\left(\rho + \frac{p}{c^2}\right)$$

here

$$H = \frac{1}{a} \frac{da}{dt}$$

and

$$p = q\rho c^2$$

Ω_0 is for the present
density parameter

Our Universe is filled with different types of matter Ω
parameter is sum of several matter contributions.

$$\Omega_0 = \Omega_{0m} + \Omega_{0\Lambda} + \Omega_{0r} + \dots$$

The Standard Cosmological Model

- The Standard Cosmological Model is:
- the model of expanding Universe with flat hypersurface which is filled by different types of matter: small amount of relativistic matter (photons), baryonic matter and dark matter which also obey dust like equation of state, and dark energy or quintessence which obeys vacuum dominated equation of state.

$$\rho = \rho_m + \rho_\Lambda + \rho_r$$

$$p = p_m + p_\Lambda + p_r$$

the evolution of the different
media components runs independently
and $p_m = 0$,

$$p_\Lambda = -\rho_\Lambda c^2$$

$$p_r = \frac{1}{3} \rho_r c^2$$

Old Universe – *New* Numbers

$$\Omega_{\text{tot}} = 1.02^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$$

$$w < -0.78 \text{ (95\% CL)}$$

$$\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.73^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$$

$$\Omega_b h^2 = 0.0224^{+0.0009}_{-0.0009}$$

$$\Omega_b = 0.044^{+0.004}_{-0.004}$$

$$n_b = 2.5 \times 10^{-7} {}^{+0.1 \times 10^{-7}}_{-0.1 \times 10^{-7}} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$\Omega_m h^2 = 0.135^{+0.008}_{-0.009}$$

$$\Omega_m = 0.27^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$$

$$\Omega_{\nu} h^2 < 0.0076 \text{ (95\% CL)}$$

$$m_{\nu} < 0.23 \text{ eV (95\% CL)}$$

$$T_{\text{cmb}} = 2.725^{+0.002}_{-0.002} \text{ K}$$

$$n_{\gamma} = 410.4 {}^{+0.9}_{-0.9} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$\eta = 6.1 \times 10^{-10} {}^{+0.3 \times 10^{-10}}_{-0.2 \times 10^{-10}}$$

$$\Omega_b \Omega_m^{-1} = 0.17^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$$

$$\sigma_8 = 0.84^{+0.04}_{-0.04} \text{ Mpc}$$

$$\sigma_8 \Omega_m^{0.5} = 0.44^{+0.04}_{-0.05}$$

$$A = 0.833^{+0.086}_{-0.083}$$

$$n_s = 0.93^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$$

$$dn_s/d \ln k = -0.031^{+0.016}_{-0.018}$$

$$r < 0.71 \text{ (95\% CL)}$$

$$z_{\text{dec}} = 1089 {}^{+1}_{-1}$$

$$\Delta z_{\text{dec}} = 195 {}^{+2}_{-2}$$

$$h = 0.71^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$$

$$t_0 = 13.7 {}^{+0.2}_{-0.2} \text{ Gyr}$$

$$t_{\text{dec}} = 379 {}^{+8}_{-7} \text{ kyr}$$

$$t_r = 180 {}^{+220}_{-80} \text{ Myr (95\% CL)}$$

$$\Delta t_{\text{dec}} = 118 {}^{+3}_{-2} \text{ kyr}$$

$$z_{\text{eq}} = 3233 {}^{+194}_{-210}$$

$$\tau = 0.17^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$$

$$z = 20 {}^{+10}_{-9} \text{ (95\% CL)}$$

$$\theta_{\Lambda} = 0.598^{+0.002}_{-0.002}$$

$$d_{\Lambda} = 14.0 {}^{+0.2}_{-0.3} \text{ Gpc}$$

$$l_{\Lambda} = 301 {}^{+1}_{-1}$$

$$r_s = 147 {}^{+2}_{-2} \text{ Mpc}$$

Несколько космологических параметров

$$H_0 = 73 \pm 2 \frac{\text{км}}{\text{с Мпк}}$$

$$\rho_c = 0.95 \times 10^{-29} \frac{\text{г}}{\text{см}^3}$$

$$\rho_r = 4.64 \times 10^{-34} \frac{\text{г}}{\text{см}^3}$$

≈ 400 фотонов в
кубическом сантиметре

$$\Omega_0 = 1$$

$$\Omega_{0m} = 0.27$$

$$\Omega_{0\Lambda} = 0.73$$

$$\Omega_{0r} = 4.9 \times 10^{-5}$$

and three Friedmannien equations are:

$$\frac{1}{2} \dot{a}^2 = \frac{4\pi}{3} G a^2 (\rho_m + \rho_\Lambda + \rho_r)$$

$$\ddot{a} = -\frac{4\pi G}{3} (\rho_m - 2\rho_\Lambda + 2\rho_r) a$$

$$\frac{d(\rho_m + \rho_r)}{dt} = -3H(\rho_m + \frac{4}{3}\rho_r)$$

$$\rho_\Lambda = \text{const}$$

One can put densities as functions of redshift and rewrite these equations as

$$\rho_m = \rho_{0m} \left(\frac{a_0}{a(t)} \right)^3 \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_m = \rho_{0m} (1+z)^3$$

$$\rho_r = \rho_{0r} \left(\frac{a_0}{a(t)} \right)^3 \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_r = \rho_{0r} (1+z)^3$$

$$\rho_\Lambda = \text{const}$$

According to WMAP the total density of our Universe is:

$$\Omega_{\text{total}}=1$$

and contribution of different type of matter in density is:

$$\Omega_{0m}=0.27 \quad \text{and} \quad \Omega_q=0.73$$

Therefore, the first Friedmannien equation is:

$$\frac{\dot{a}^2}{a^2} = H_0^2 \left[\Omega_{0m} (1+z)^3 + \Omega_q + \Omega_{0r} (1+z)^4 \right]$$

here Ω_{0r} is present density of the CMBR with respect to critical density

and the second Friedmannian equation becomes

$$\ddot{a} = -\frac{1}{2} H_0^2 \left(\Omega_{0m} (1+z)^3 - 2\Omega_{\Lambda} + 2\Omega_{0r} (1+z)^4 \right) a$$

and we have two regimes

$$1+z > \left(\frac{2\Omega_{\Lambda}}{\Omega_{0m}} \right)^{1/3} \quad \text{is desceleration stage}$$

$$1+z < \left(\frac{2\Omega_{\Lambda}}{\Omega_{0m}} \right)^{1/3} \quad \text{is acceleration stage}$$

$$z \approx 0.7$$

$0 \leq z \leq 0.7$ acceleration expansion

$0.7 \leq z \leq 5 \times 10^4$ descellerated expansion

the matter dominated Universe

$5 \times 10^4 \leq z$ descellerated expansion

the radiation dominated Universe

$$\frac{\dot{a}^2}{a^2} = H_0^2 \left[\Omega_{0m} (1+z)^3 + \Omega_q + \Omega_{0r} (1+z)^4 \right]$$

$$\Omega_{0m} (1+z)^3 \leq \Omega_{0r} (1+z)^4 \Rightarrow$$

$$1+z \geq \frac{0.25}{5} \times 10^5$$

Equation of density evolution is:

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = -3H\left(\rho + \frac{p}{c^2}\right)$$

here

$$H = \frac{1}{a} \frac{da}{dt}$$

$$p = nkT + \frac{1}{3}\sigma T^4$$

$$\rho = nm + \frac{nkT}{(\gamma - 1)} + \sigma T^4$$

γ - индекс удельной т теплое ости

для одноатомного газа $\gamma = \frac{5}{3}$

$$na^3 = n_0 a_0^3$$

$$\frac{d}{da} \left[nma^3 + \frac{nkTa^3}{\gamma - 1} + \sigma T^4 a^3 \right] = -3nkTa^2 - \sigma T^4 a^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{a}{T} \frac{dT}{da} = - \frac{s + 1}{s + \frac{1}{3(\gamma - 1)}}$$

где $s \equiv \frac{4\sigma T^3}{3nk}$ - энтропия фотонов на одну частицу газа

$$s = 74.0 \frac{T^3 (\text{град})}{n(\text{см}^{-3})}$$

если $s \ll 1$, то $T \propto \frac{1}{a^{3(\gamma-1)}}$

если $s \gg 1$, то $T \propto \frac{1}{a}$

s является постоянной величиной, поэтому соотношение $s \gg 1$ сохраняется. Поэтому мы говорим, что у нас реализуется **ГОРЯЧАЯ ВСЕЛЕННАЯ**.

РЕЛИКТОВОЕ ИЗЛУЧЕНИЕ

Плотность числа фотонов в равновесии с окружающим веществом есть :

$$n(\nu) = \frac{8\pi\nu^2}{\exp\left(\frac{h\nu}{kT}\right) - 1}$$

$$\nu_0 = \nu \frac{a}{a_0}$$

$$\nu_0 = \nu \frac{a}{a_0}$$

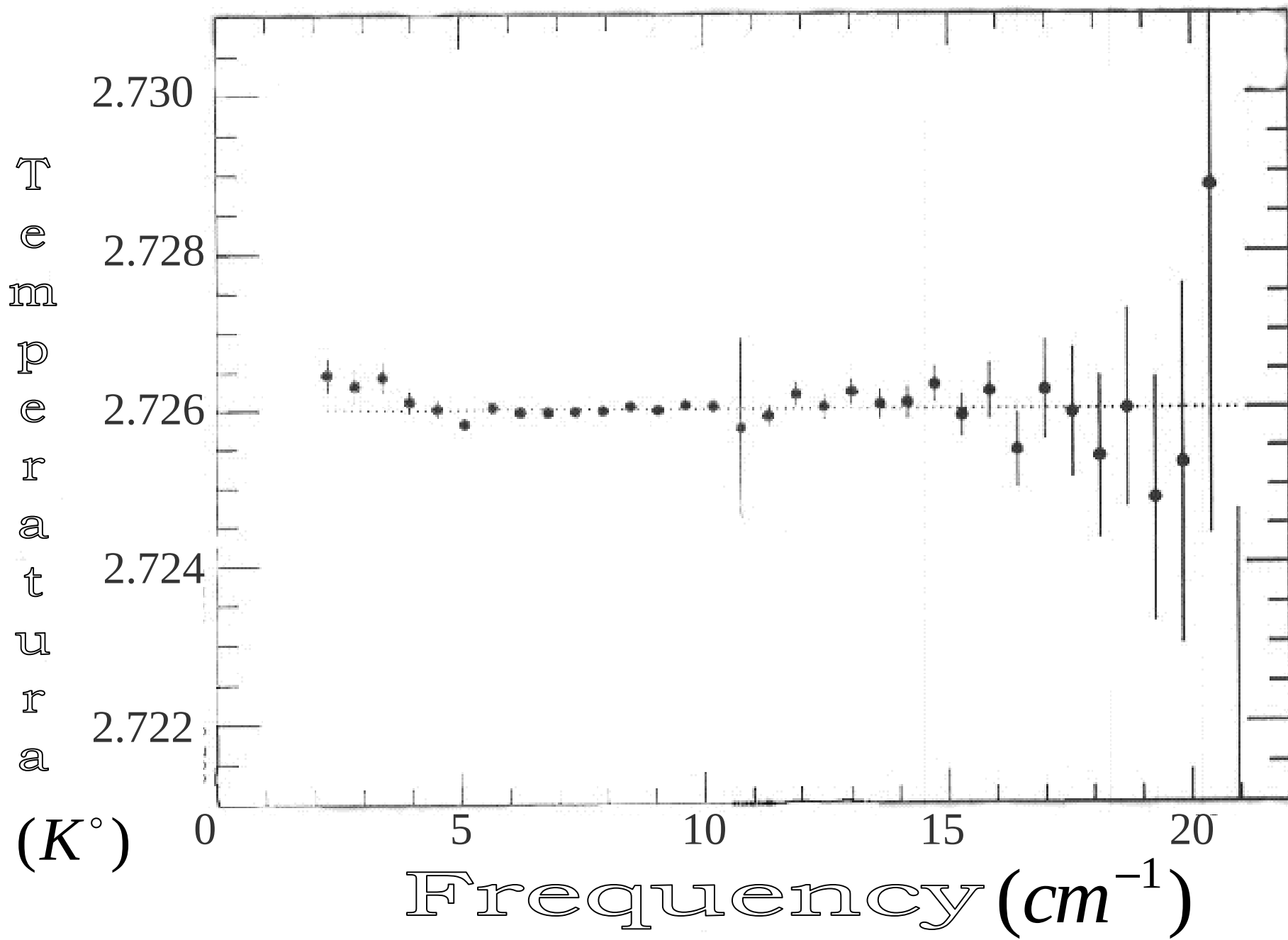
$$n(\nu, t) = \left(\frac{a_0}{a} \right)^3 n(\nu_0, t_0) = \left(\frac{a_0}{a} \right)^3 n\left(\nu \frac{a}{a_0}, T(t_0)\right)$$

из этих формулы видим, $\nu_0 = \nu \frac{a}{a_0}$

что вид спектра сохраняется,

если температура зависит от времени как

$$T(t) = T(t_0) \frac{a_0}{a}$$



Плотность энергии реликтового излучения есть

$$\int_0^{\infty} h \nu n(\nu) d\nu = \sigma T^4$$

$$\rho_{\gamma} = \sigma T^4 = 4.64 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Г} \bullet \text{см}^{-3}$$

$$\Omega_{\gamma} = \frac{\rho_{\gamma}}{\rho_{crit}} = 2.5 \times 10^{-5} h^{-2}$$

Плотность числа фотонов реликтового излучения есть

$$\int_0^{\infty} n(\nu) d\nu = 0.37 \sigma T^3 / k_B$$

$$n_{\gamma} = 410 \text{ фотонов/см}^3$$

$$n_b = \frac{3\Omega_b H_0^2}{8\pi G m_b} = 1.2 \times 10^{-5} \Omega_b h^2$$

$$\frac{n_b}{n_{\gamma}} = \text{const} = 7.5 \times 10^{-10}$$

Найдем момент времени, когда нарушается состояние равновесия в первичной плазме, когда при рассеянии на электронах фотоны обмениваются энергиями значительно меньшими, чем kT .

Частота, с которой любой фотон в горячей и плотной плазме рассеивается электронами есть:

$$\Lambda_\gamma = \sigma_T n_e c$$

n_e - плотность числа электронов

σ_T — сечение Томсона

Плотность электронов можно рассчитать из соотношения один электрон на один нуклон.

GZK эффект

$$p + \gamma \rightarrow p + \gamma \quad \sigma \propto \alpha^2$$

$$p + \gamma \rightarrow \pi^0 + p \quad p + \gamma \rightarrow \pi^+ + n$$

$$\sigma \propto \alpha$$

Энергия в системе центра масс есть

$$W \approx \sqrt{2qp(1 - \cos \theta) + m_p^2} \quad (p \gg m_p \gg q)$$

$$W > m_\Delta \quad (m_\Delta = 1232 \text{ МэВ}) \Rightarrow$$

$$2qp(1 - \cos \theta) > m_\Delta^2 - m_p^2$$

$$p_{cr} = \frac{m_\Delta^2 - m_p^2}{6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ эВ}} \approx 10^{20} \text{ эВ}$$

The background of the slide is a complex, abstract pattern of dark blue, teal, and light blue shapes, resembling a marbled or cellular texture. The colors are vibrant and the pattern is dense, covering the entire area.

The End