


The Universe: Half an Hour at a Time – The Beginning of Everything




The Beginning of Everything

30 min


A brief description of the origin and the very early history of the Universe

Dr Steve Barrett GSW 10 Aug 2021




The Beginning of Everything



What am I talking about?	Creation of the Universe
When did it happen?	13.8 billion years ago
How long did it take?	About three minutes
Where did it happen?	Everywhere
Why did it evolve the way it did?	Laws of Physics
How do we know all this?	Laws of Physics




2





Rules of the Game



3

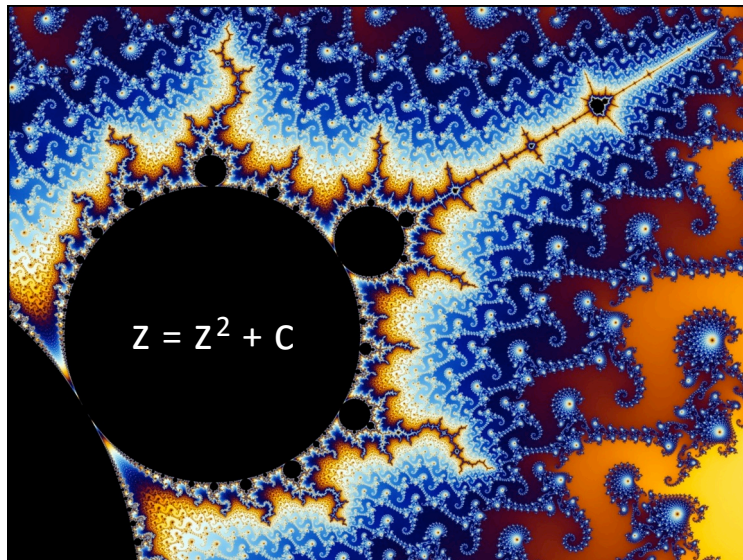
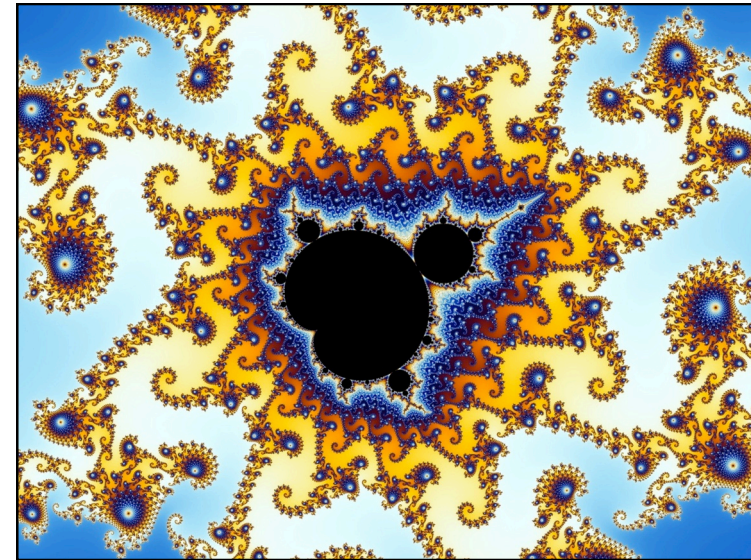
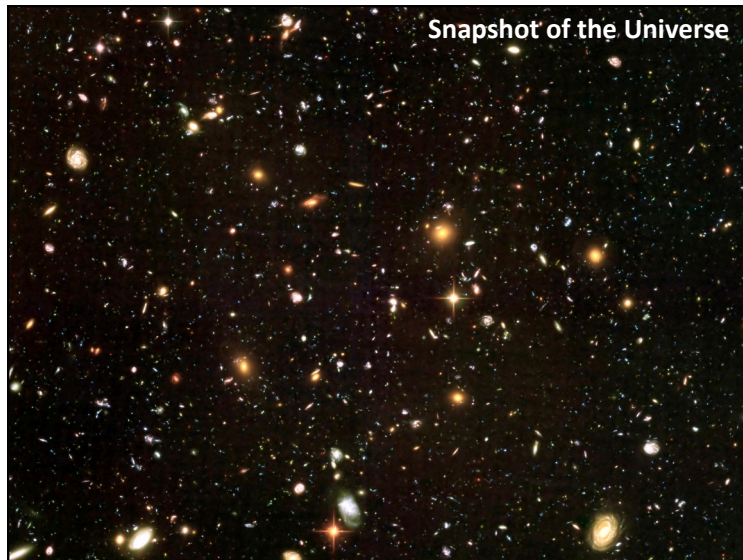


Snapshot of a Galaxy



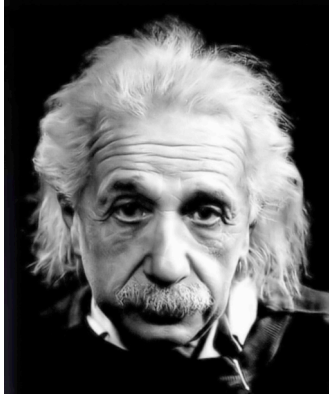
4

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30 min

Complex Does Not Mean Incomprehensible



" The most incomprehensible thing about the world is that it is comprehensible "

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8

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30 min

Flow of Thought

Observation Galaxies are moving away from each other

Conclusion The Universe is expanding

Observation Particle physics experiments (such as the LHC)

Assumption Laws of physics (here) = laws of physics (there)
Laws of physics (now) = laws of physics (then)

Conclusion The Universe was created in a very hot dense state 13.8 billion years ago and has been expanding and cooling ever since

Big Question Where did all the matter we see today come from?

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How Far Back?

How far back can we go (before we give up on the laws of physics)?

The first **year** of the 13.8 billion year history?

The first **day**? The first **hour**? The first **minute**? The first **second**?

The first **ms**? The first **μs**? The first **ns**? The first **ps**?

Before the first picosecond, we are on slightly shaky ground.

Everything after that is relatively well understood.

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10

30 min

Contents

- Introduction
- A few basic ideas
- The first fraction of a second
- The first few seconds
- The first few minutes
- The next 377,000 years
- The next 13.8 billion years (in brief)

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11

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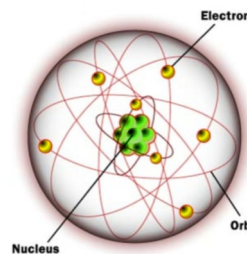
A Few Basic Ideas

We are made of atoms

atom = nucleus + electrons

nucleus = protons + neutrons

proton = 3 quarks



Higher Energy

Lower Energy

COLD

HOT

Time

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30 min

t = 0

What happened at the instant of $t = 0$?

Science cannot provide a definitive answer.

Maybe it was 'something from nothing'. (This sounds weird, but we have found that quantum mechanics *is* weird.)

How big can the 'something' be? **Energy x time** has an upper limit.

You can borrow a lot of energy for a short time, or *vice versa*.

The total energy in the universe might be zero and so the time period we are given to 'pay back the loan' might be infinite.

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30 min

t > 0

$t \approx 0.001$ s

At the unimaginably early time of 10^{-35} seconds after its creation, the Universe has expanded to the size of a golf ball.

Just like a golf ball, the Universe is not perfectly smooth, but has 'dimples' in it.



Eventually, when the Universe is much, much bigger, these dimples will give rise to variations in the density of matter spread across the Universe. These will result in the formation of large-scale structures such as clusters of galaxies.

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14

30 min

The First Picosecond

$t \approx 0.000000000001$ s

One picosecond (10^{-12} seconds) after its creation, the Universe has expanded to the size of the Solar System — which, of course, does not yet exist.

The temperature has fallen to $T \approx 10^{15}$ K and the energy of each of the constituents of the **quark soup** is \approx the energy of the LHC.

Because we can test our ideas in an accelerator, from this point on we have a reasonably good idea of how the Universe evolved.

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15

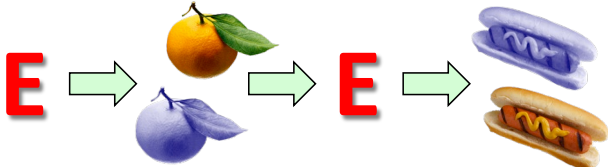
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Matter and Antimatter

$t \approx 0.000000000001$ s

Energy and matter were continually exchanging back and forth.

Matter and antimatter were originally made in equal amounts.



Somehow, matter gained a very small excess over antimatter.

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Matter and Antimatter

$t \approx 0.000000000001 \text{ s}$

Light

Matter
(you and me!)

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The First Millisecond

$t \approx 0.001 \text{ s}$

Matter and antimatter continue to pop in to and out of existence.

Protons and neutrons, both made from three constituent quarks, are continually transforming into each other.

Proton
2 u + 1 d
quarks

Neutron
1 u + 2 d
quarks

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The First Few Seconds

$t \approx 1 \text{ s}$

The Universe has cooled to $T \approx 1$ billion K.

It is now too cold for protons and neutrons to readily swap back and forth. Protons are a little lighter than neutrons (by $\sim 0.1\%$) ...

... and so protons outnumber neutrons in the ratio 75 : 25.

(Nature always favours the lower energy)
(or the lower mass)

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The First Few Minutes

$t \approx 100 \text{ s}$

Neutrons are unstable and some decay into protons.

The ratio of protons : neutrons is now $\approx 14 : 2$

The Universe has cooled to $T \approx 100$ million K. Nuclei can now form.


12 nuclei of H + 1 nucleus of He

After 3 minutes, the relative abundance of H and He is determined.

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 **The Next 377,000 Years**


Nothing (much) happens for the next third of a million years. The Universe continues to expand and cool.

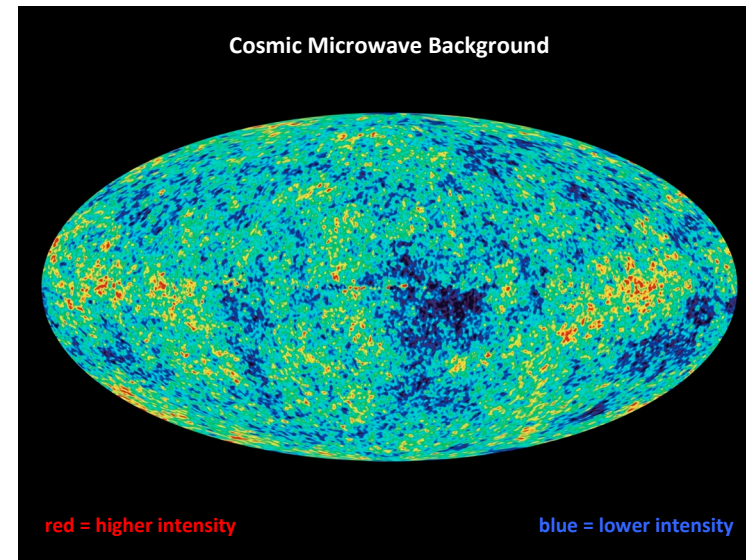
Eventually the Universe cools to $T \approx 3000$ K.


At this temperature nuclei can hang on to electrons and so atoms can exist for the first time. The Universe changes from an ionised **plasma** to a collection of **atoms**. It becomes **transparent** to light.

Light that was, until this point, 'trapped' inside the plasma is now free to fly around the Universe. We see this light today, but much stretched out by the subsequent expansion of the Universe.

The wavelength of the light is now 1000 x longer — **microwaves**.

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 **Cosmic Microwave Background**

The cosmic microwave background (CMB) that we observe today is approximately the same intensity in all directions, but is not perfectly smooth.


The **small variations** in intensity seen in the all-sky map are the result of the 'dimples' in the cosmic golf ball.

Satellites are being used to study the CMB to greater precision to improve our understanding of the very early Universe.


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 **Cosmic Web**


The 'dimples' in the cosmic golf ball gave rise to the variations in the CMB...



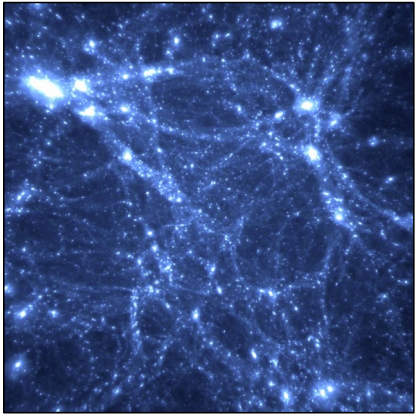
...and over billions of years collapsed into a cosmic web of filaments and voids.

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 **Cosmic Web**

The 'dimples' in the cosmic golf ball gave rise to the variations in the CMB...

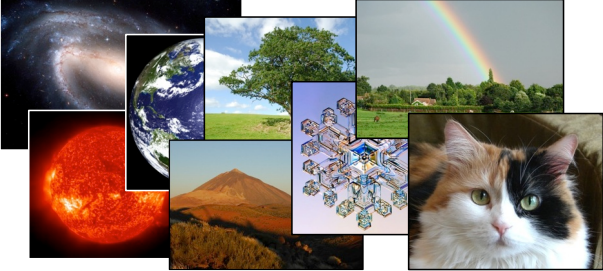


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 **The Next 13.8 Billion Years**

Now that we have hydrogen atoms we can understand ...



There are still some details of cosmic evolution to be worked out, but you get the basic idea.

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 **There Are Still Some Gaps**

The jigsaw is still not complete. The remaining questions are:

- Why did **Matter** win over **Antimatter**? (what caused the asymmetry?)
- What is **Dark Matter**? (causing galaxies to rotate at the 'wrong' speed)
- What is **Dark Energy**? (causing the Universe to *accelerate* its expansion)

This talk is titled 'The Beginning of **Everything**' but all the ordinary matter in the Universe accounts for only 4% of the total.

The other 96% is still a bit of a mystery. But that's another story...

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