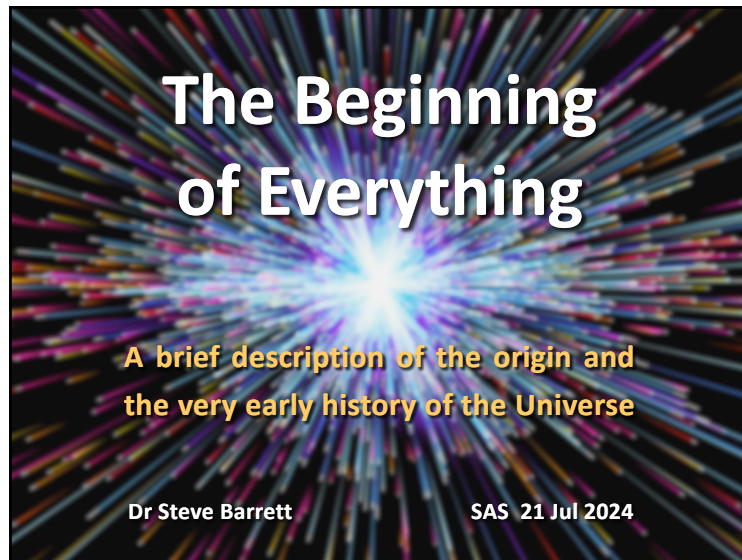


The Beginning of Everything



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

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

2

Rules of the Game

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

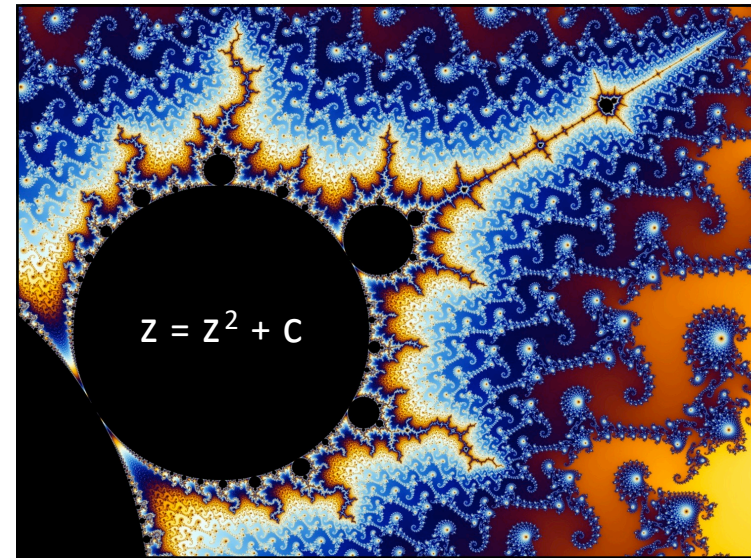
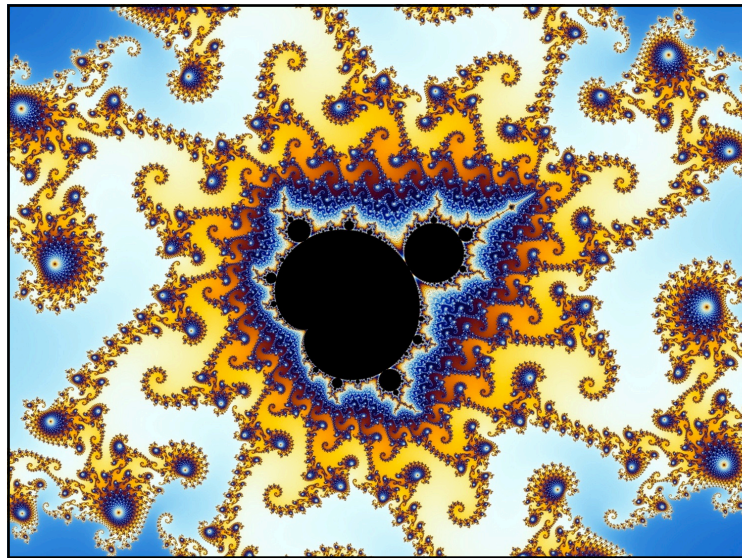
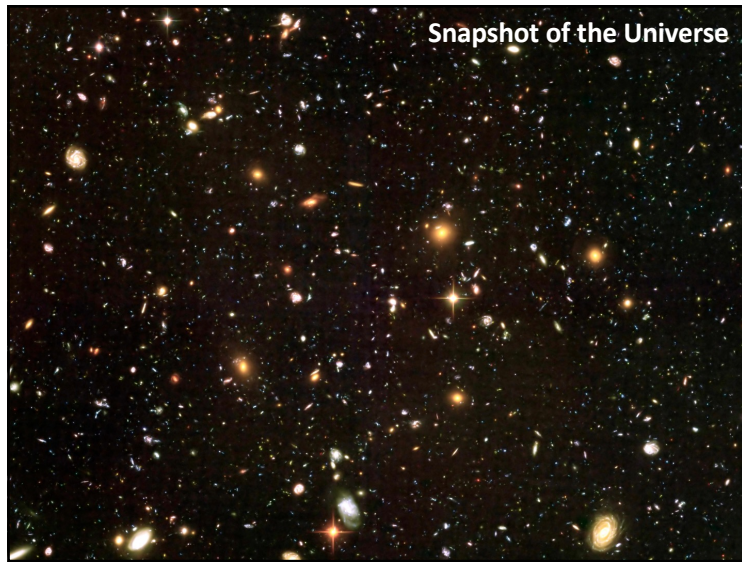
3

Snapshot of a Galaxy

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

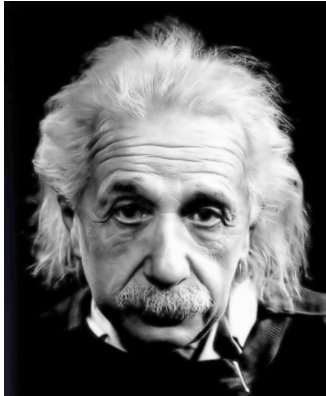
4

The Beginning of Everything



The Beginning of Everything

Complex Does Not Mean Incomprehensible



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

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?

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 shakey ground.

Everything after that is relatively well understood.

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)

The Beginning of Everything

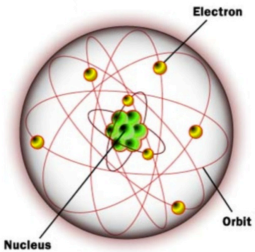
A Few Basic Ideas

We are made of atoms


atom = nucleus + electrons

nucleus = protons + neutrons

proton = 3 quarks



Lower Energy COLD



Time

Higher Energy **HOT**



13

t = 0

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

Science cannot provide a definitive answer.

Maybe it was a 'quantum fluctuation' in which energy, and hence matter ($E = mc^2$), is borrowed from nothing. This sounds weird, but quantum mechanics *is* weird.*

How big can the fluctuation 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.



* See "The Weird World of the Very Very Small"

14

[illegible]

$t > 0$

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.



15

$$t \approx 0.0000000000001 \text{ s}$$

The First Picosecond

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 $T \approx 10^{15} \text{ K}$ 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.



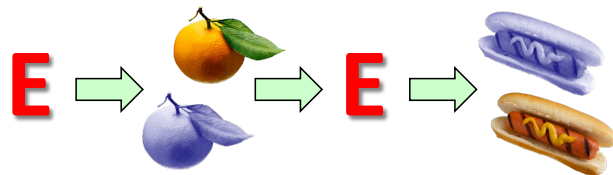
16

The Beginning of Everything

Matter and Antimatter

$t \approx 0.000000000001 \text{ s}$

Energy and matter were continually exchanging back and forth.
Matter and antimatter were originally made in equal amounts.



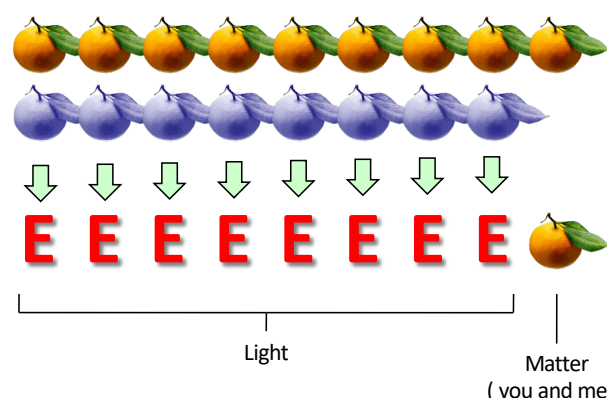
Somehow, matter gained a very small excess over antimatter.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

17

Matter and Antimatter

$t \approx 0.000000000001 \text{ s}$



Light

Matter
(you and me!)

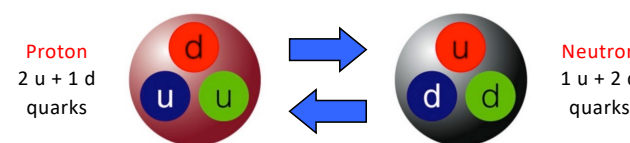
UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

18

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

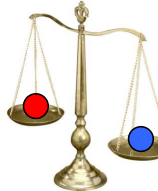
UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

19

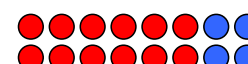
The First Few Seconds

$t \approx 1 \text{ s}$

The Universe has cooled to $T \approx 1 \text{ billion K}$.
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)

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

20

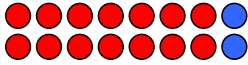
The Beginning of Everything

$t \approx 100 \text{ s}$

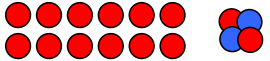
The First Few Minutes

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.

21

The Next 377,000 Years


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

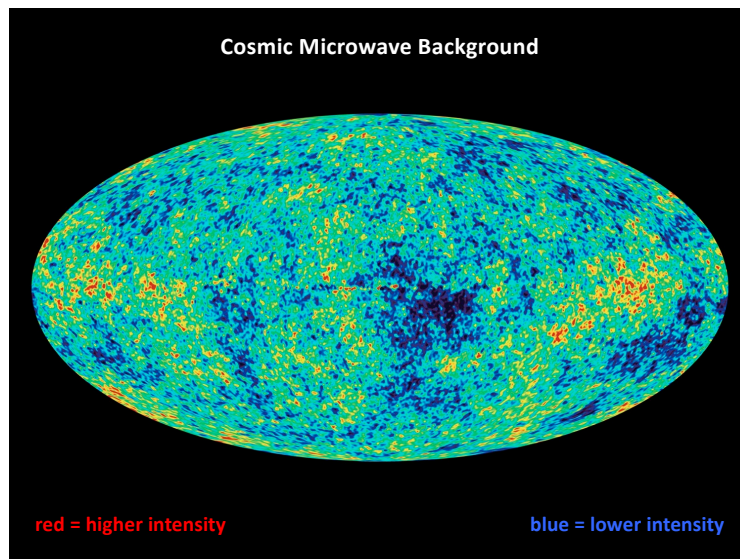
Eventually the Universe cools to $T \approx 3000 \text{ K}$.

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**.

22




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.

24


The Beginning of Everything

Cosmic Web

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



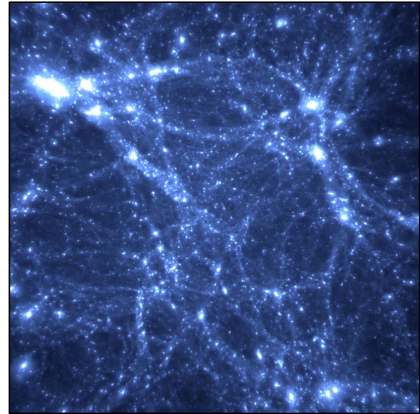
...and over billions of years collapsed into a cosmic web of filaments and voids.

 UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL


www.tng-project.org 25

Cosmic Web

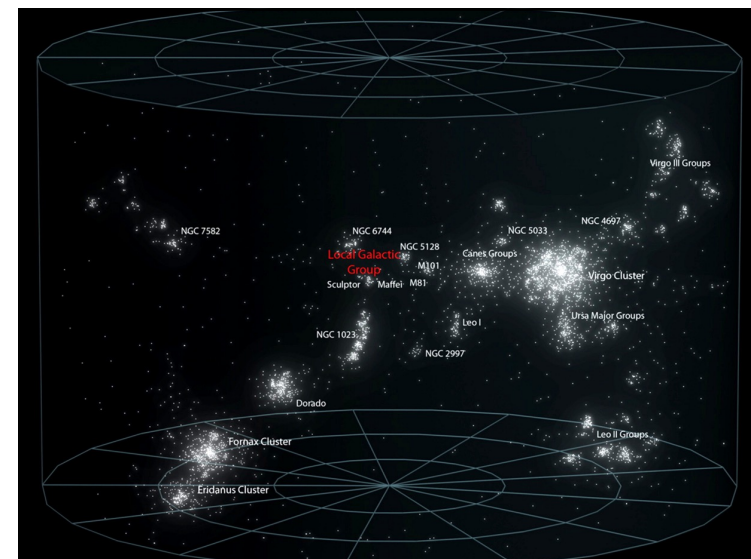
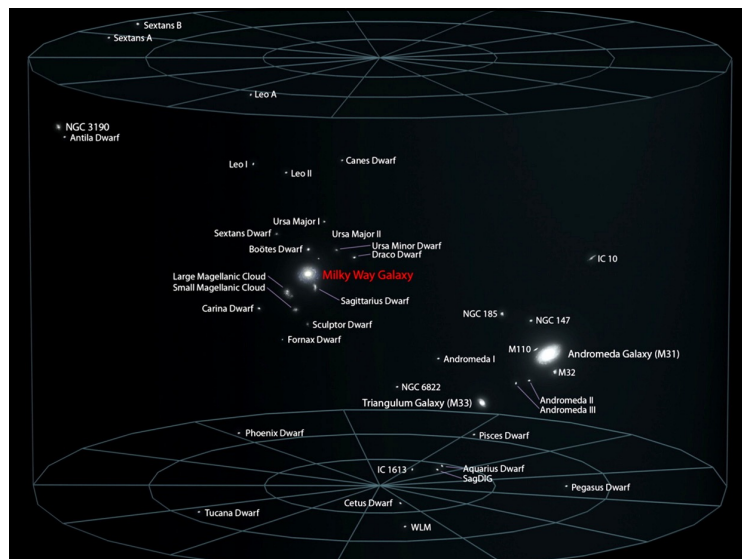
The 'dimples' in the cosmic golf ball gave rise to the variations in the CMB...



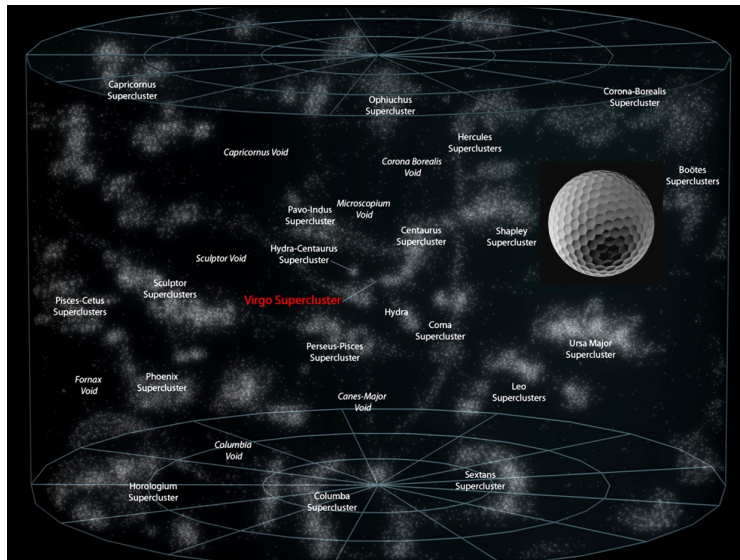
...and over billions of years collapsed into a cosmic web of filaments and voids.

 UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

www.tng-project.org 26



The Beginning of Everything



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.

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...

The Beginning of Everything

www.liverpool.ac.uk/~sdb/Talks

Dr Steve Barrett

SAS 21 Jul 2024