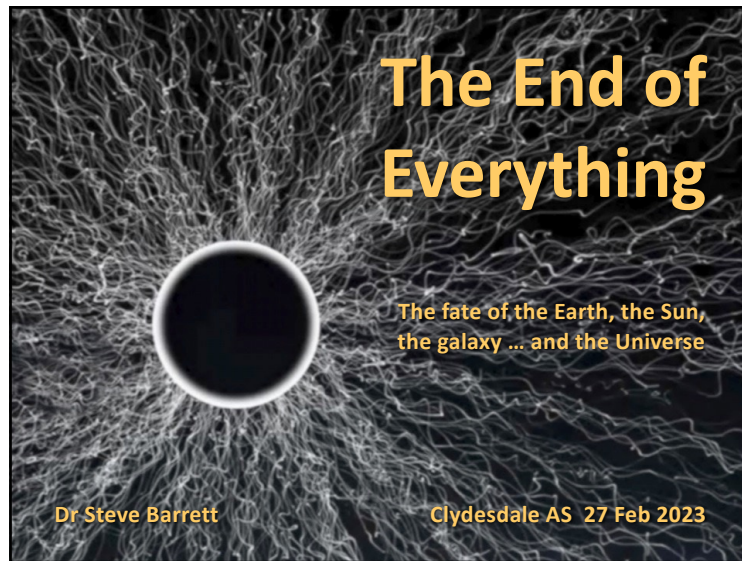


The End of Everything



Contents

Prologue

The Future

... of the Earth, Sun and Solar System

The Far Future

... of Stars and Galaxies

The Far, Far, Far Future

... and the Ultimate Fate of the Universe

Epilogue



2

The Story So Far

The collage includes several panels with text and images:

- The First Few Seconds:** The universe has cooled to $T = 1$ billion K. It is now too cold for protons and neutrons to readily snap back and forth. Protons are a little lighter than neutrons ($m_p < m_n$), and as protons outnumber neutrons in the ratio 7:1, 25% of the matter in the universe is made of neutrons. (Nature always favours the lower energy) (or the lower mass)
- 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 He = 1 nucleus of H. After 3 minutes, the relative abundance of H and He is determined.
- Cosmic Web:** The 'filaments' in the cosmic web are the regions where matter is concentrated. They are the 'highways' of the universe. ...and over billions of years collapsed into a cosmic web of filaments and voids.
- 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.

3

Future Timeline

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			10^3			10^6			10^9			
			1000 (thousand) years			1000000 (million) years			1000000000 (billion) years			

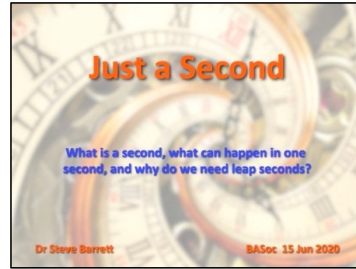
Each small box in the timeline above means 10 times further into the future than the previous

Acknowledgements to Fred Adams and Gregory Laughlin who published calculations of the timescales on which many astrophysical phenomena are predicted to occur
Rev. Mod. Phys. **69** (1997) 337

4

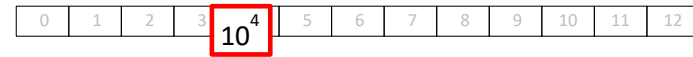
The End of Everything

Earth Rotation Slows



Leap seconds would need to be added to the clocks every few weeks.

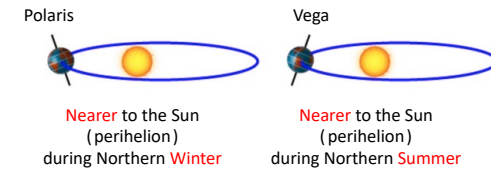
Antares Supernova



Vega Becomes the Pole Star

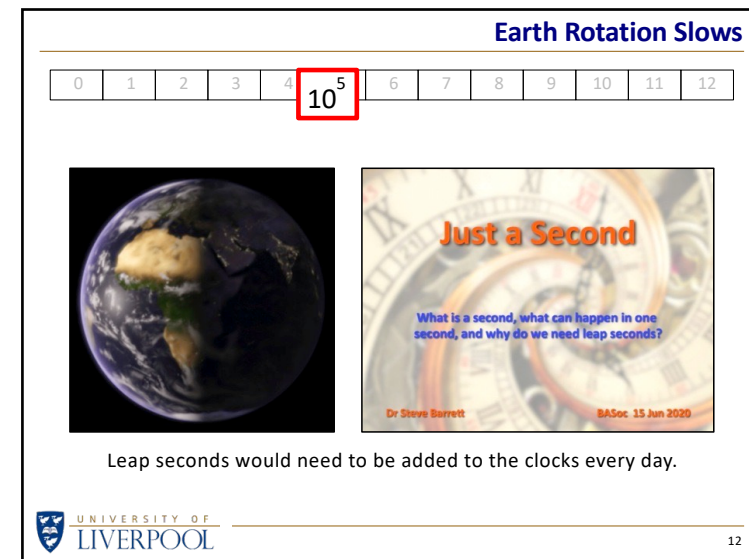
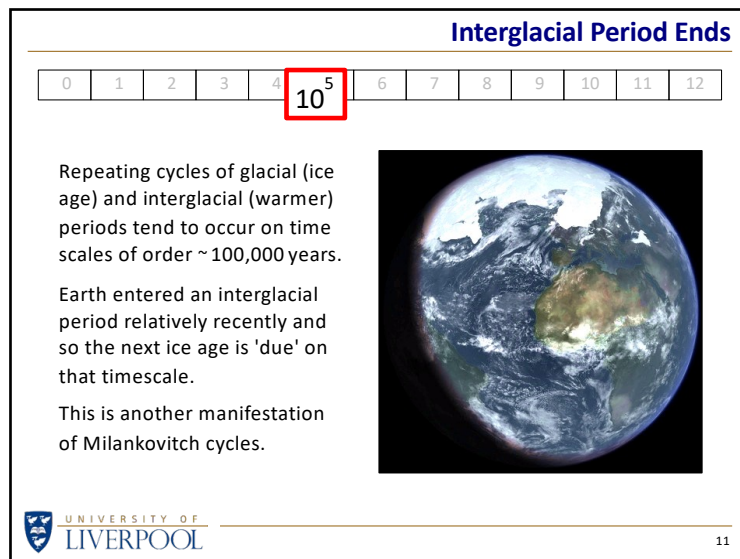
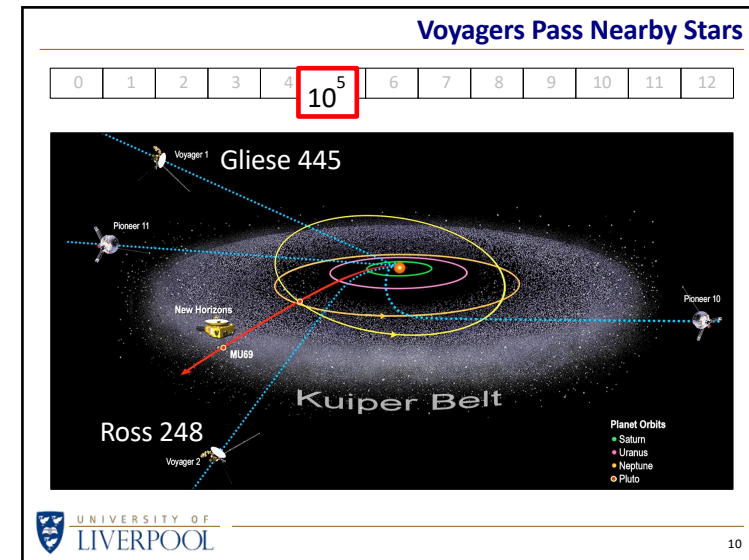
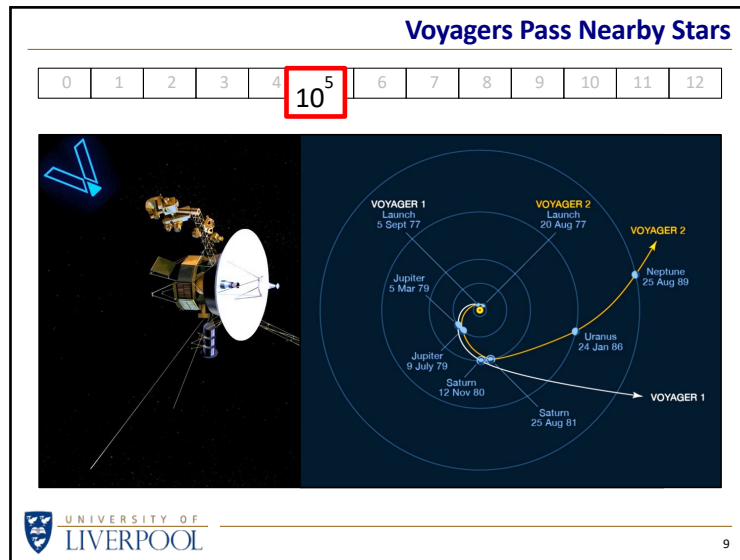


Vega Becomes the Pole Star



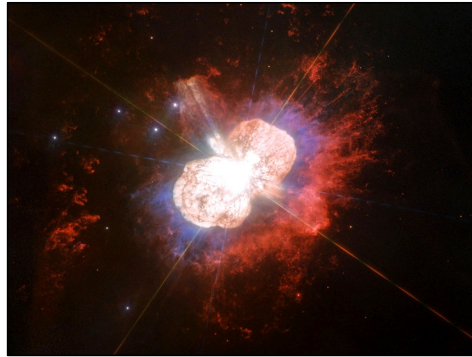
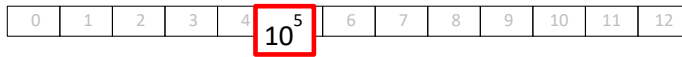
Variations in the Earth's climate due to changes in the Earth's spin axis or its orbit around the Sun are called Milankovitch cycles.

The End of Everything



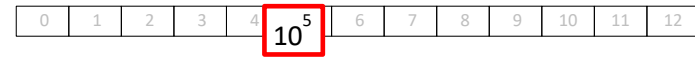
The End of Everything

Eta Carinae Supernova



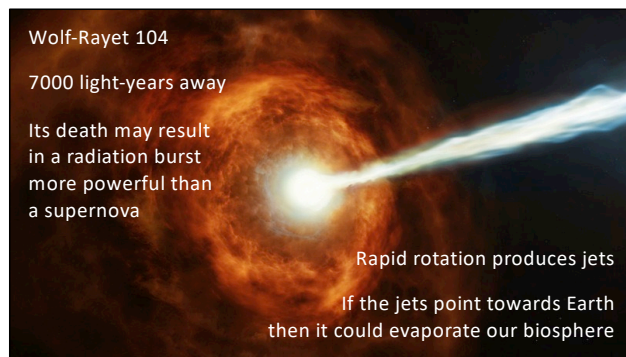
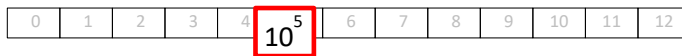
APOD 20 Feb 2019

Betelgeuse Supernova



Petr Horálek Photography — Ondřejov Observatory, Prague

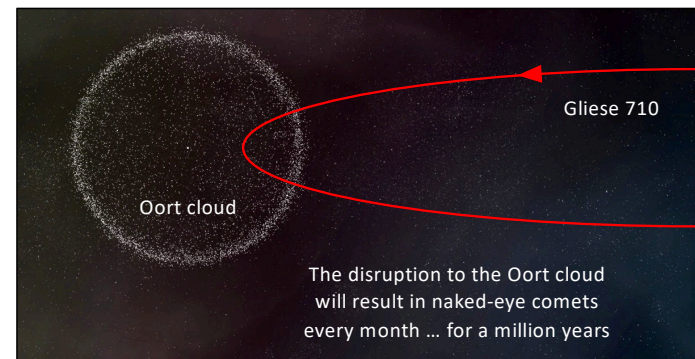
Gamma-Ray Burst



Wolf-Rayet 104
7000 light-years away
Its death may result
in a radiation burst
more powerful than
a supernova

Rapid rotation produces jets
If the jets point towards Earth
then it could evaporate our biosphere

Gliese 710 Passes By



Oort cloud

Gliese 710

The disruption to the Oort cloud
will result in naked-eye comets
every month ... for a million years

The End of Everything

Gliese 710 Passes By

0	1	2	3	4	5	10 ⁶	7	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------------	---	---	---	----	----	----

For a while, our solar system
will have two suns, just like ...



Meteor Crater

0	1	2	3	4	5	10 ⁶	7	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------------	---	---	---	----	----	----



Apollo Footprints

0	1	2	3	4	5	10 ⁶	7	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------------	---	---	---	----	----	----

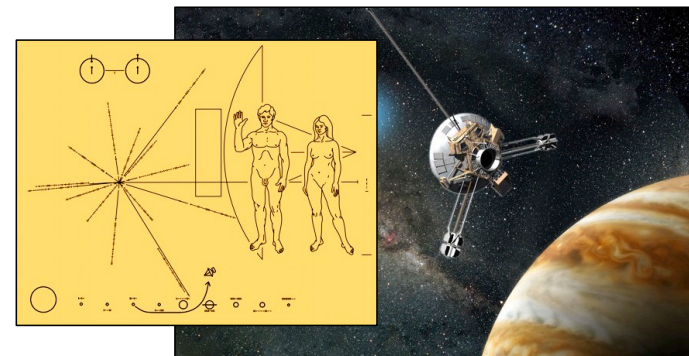
The Moon is
constantly
bombarded
with micro-
meteorites.

Eventually, all
evidence of
the Apollo
landings will
be erased.



Pioneer 10 Plaque


0	1	2	3	4	5	6	10 ⁷	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------------	---	---	----	----	----




The End of Everything


Saturn's Rings

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10^8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------	---	----	----	----



Did the moon Mimas
make Saturn's rings?





John Dubinski, Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics


UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

21

Saturn's Rings

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10^8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------	---	----	----	----

John Dubinski, Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics



If a moon is smashed by a collision
with a comet, what would
happen to the debris?

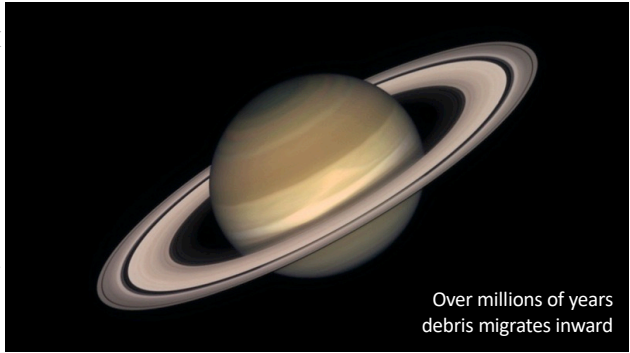
UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

22

Saturn's Rings

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10^8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------	---	----	----	----

John Dubinski, Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics



Over millions of years
debris migrates inward

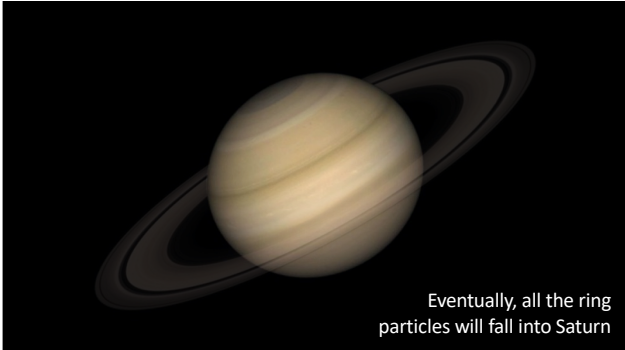
UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

23

Saturn's Rings

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10^8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------	---	----	----	----

John Dubinski, Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics



Eventually, all the ring
particles will fall into Saturn

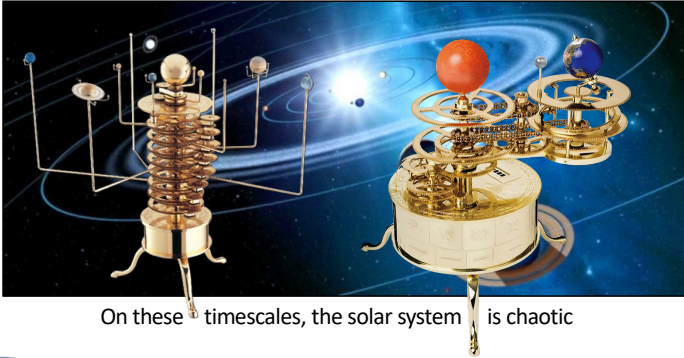
UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

24

The End of Everything

Solar System Unpredictable

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 **10⁸** 9 10 11 12



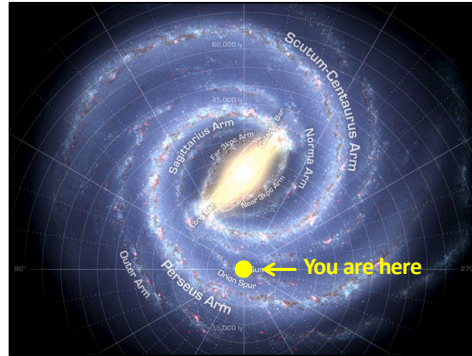
On these timescales, the solar system is chaotic

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

25

Sun Moves Into Spiral Arm

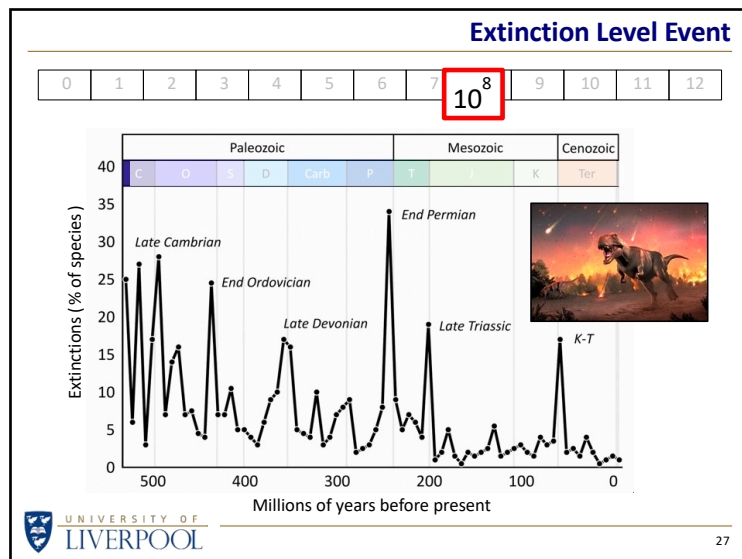
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 **10⁸** 9 10 11 12



As the Milky Way rotates, the Sun will move from a low-density region in between two spiral arms into a higher-density region of a spiral arm, where it will have many more stellar neighbours.


UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

26



Extinction Level Event

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 **10⁸** 9 10 11 12



This will be bad news for Italy ... and probably the rest of Earth.

Species will be exterminated.

Will that include us?

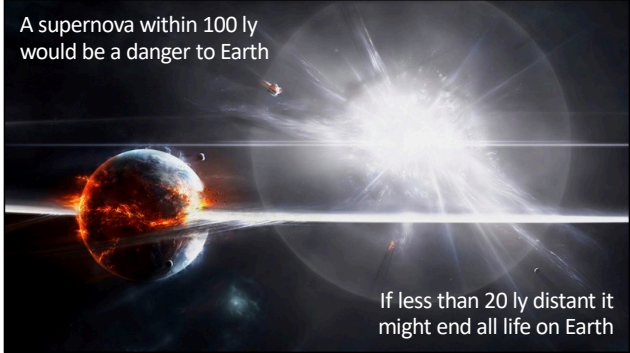
UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

28

The End of Everything

Nearby Supernova

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10⁸	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------------------	---	----	----	----



A supernova within 100 ly would be a danger to Earth

If less than 20 ly distant it might end all life on Earth

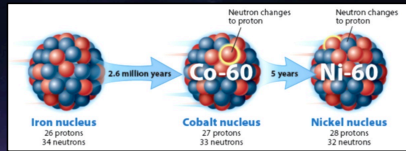
UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

29

Nearby Supernova

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10⁸	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------------------	---	----	----	----

Supernovae within 100 ly have left deposits of the isotope ⁶⁰Fe in Earth sediments.




After a few million years ⁶⁰Fe decays into nickel and so any ⁶⁰Fe found on Earth must have 'arrived' relatively recently.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

30

Distance to Moon Increases

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10⁸	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------------------	---	----	----	----



Through tidal friction, the Moon continues to rob the Earth of some of its angular momentum (spin) and increase the size of the Moon's orbit.

The length of a day is now 25 hours.


The distance from the Earth to the Moon will soon be so large that ...

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

31


No More Total Solar Eclipses

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10⁹	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------------------	----	----	----



Eclipse of the Sun

Dr Steve Barrett



APOD 10 Feb 2020

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

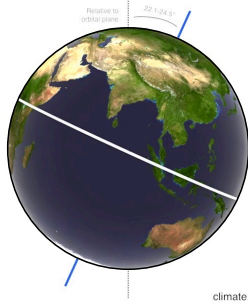
32

The End of Everything

Earth Axis Tilt Unstable



Changes in Obliquity (Tilt)
41,000-year cycles



The Moon has a stabilising influence on the tilt of the Earth's axis (aka *obliquity*).

Historically, the tilt has varied by $\pm 1^\circ$ either side of $\sim 23.5^\circ$

However, if the Moon is 25% further away the Earth's axial tilt could change erratically, resulting in wild variations in the Earth's climate.

Voyager Gold Disc



Greenhouse Effect

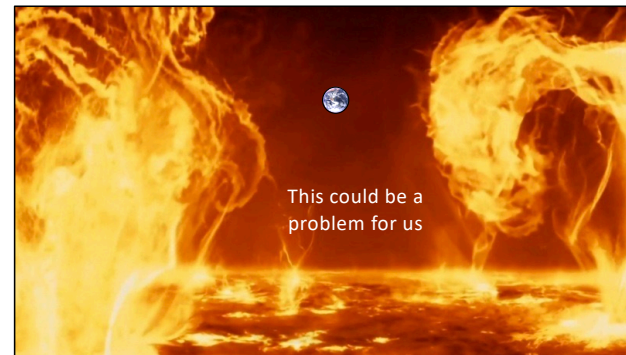


The Sun's luminosity slowly increases as it evolves and moves towards its Red Giant phase.

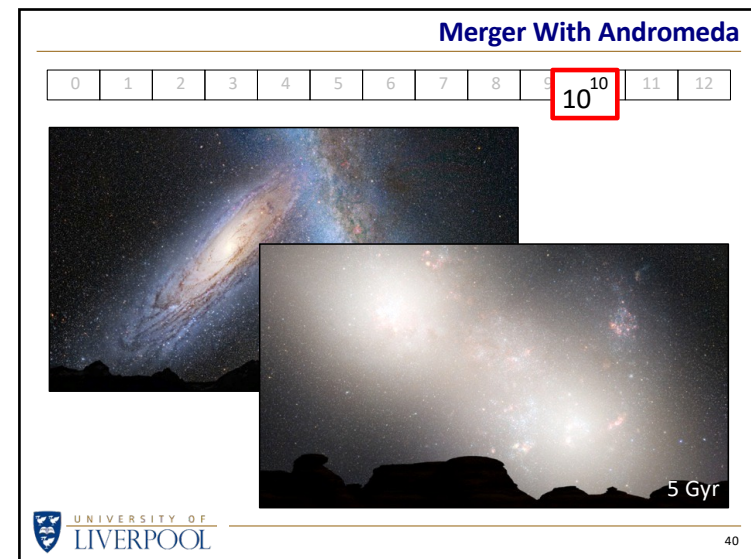
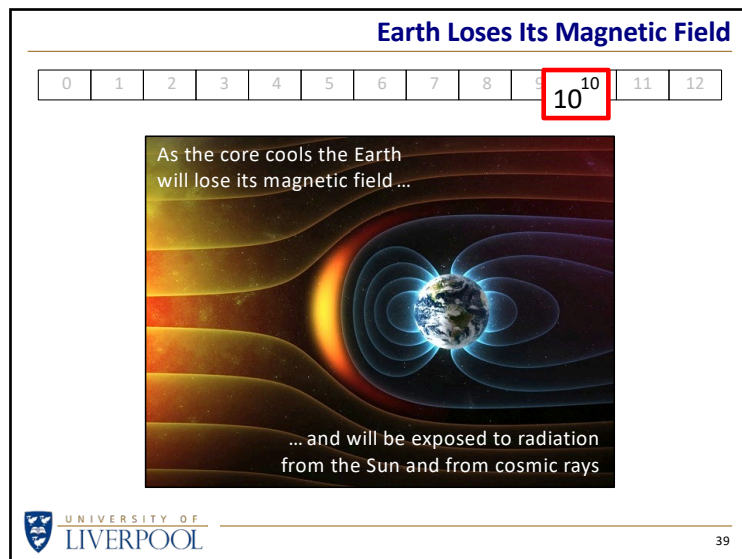
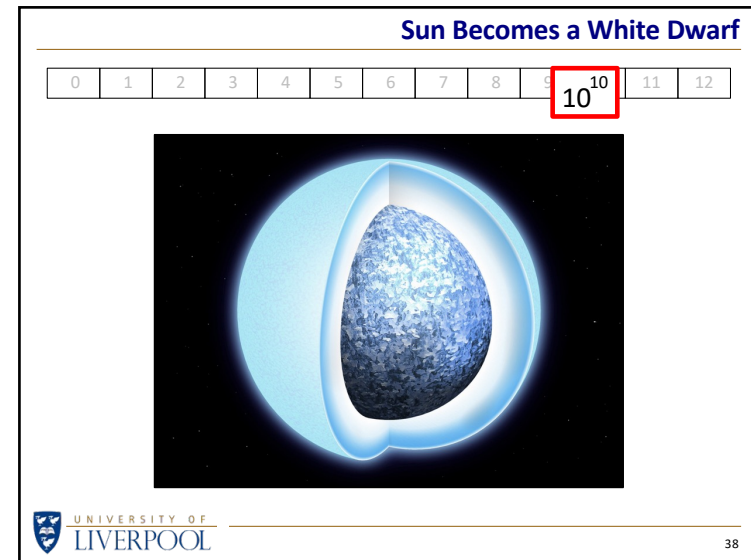
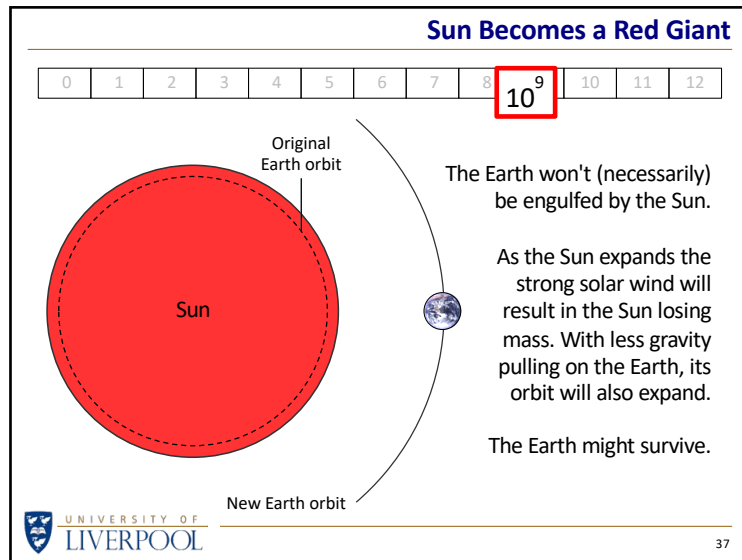
The greenhouse effect drives the surface of the Earth to a balmy 80°C .



Sun Becomes a Red Giant



The End of Everything



The End of Everything

Earth Rotation Slows



1 day = 1 month

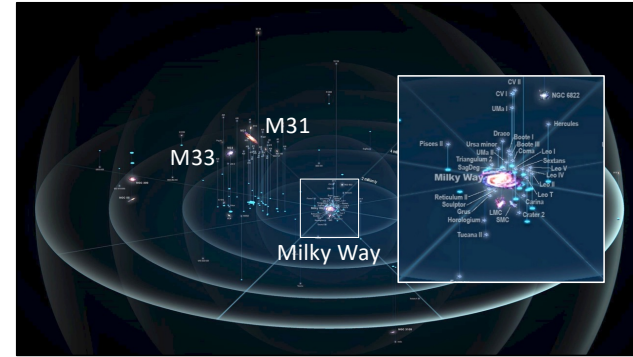
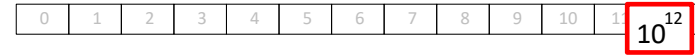
The Earth is now tidally locked to the Moon.

One side of the Earth now always faces the Moon (mirroring what the Moon has been doing for billions of years).



Deep Space Climate Observatory

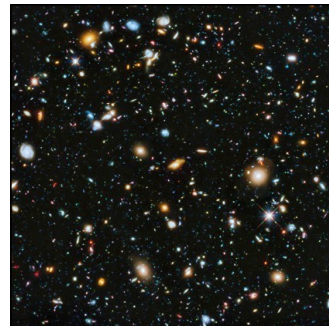
All Galaxies in Local Group Merge



Galaxies Move Beyond Our Horizon

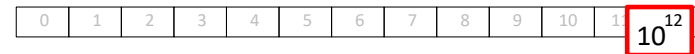


Even if receding from us at twice the speed of light, galaxies can be imaged



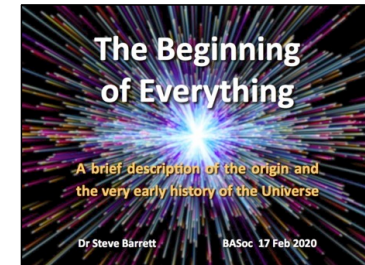
Hubble Ultra Deep Field

Universe Runs Out of Hydrogen



It took **3 minutes** to make all the hydrogen in the Universe.

After a **trillion years** it is nearly all gone and so there will be no new star formation.



The End of Everything

Aside – Frozen Stars

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 **10¹²**



With the hydrogen nearly all gone, stars might form from gas having a greater proportion of the heavier elements.

Some may have nuclear fusion reactions in their cores even though the surface temperatures are as low as $\sim 273\text{ K} = 0^\circ\text{ C}$.

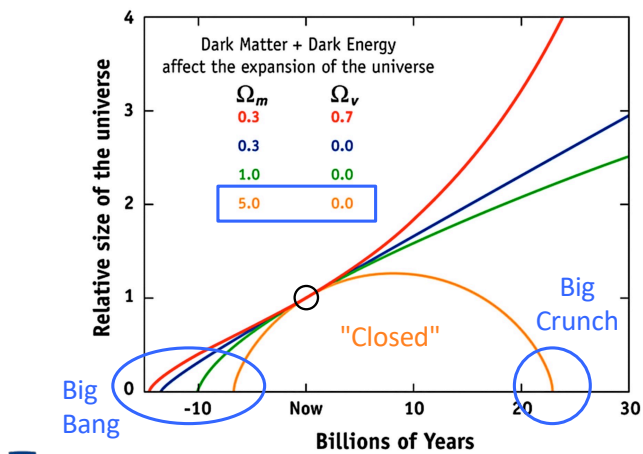
Frozen stars!

Cosmological Models

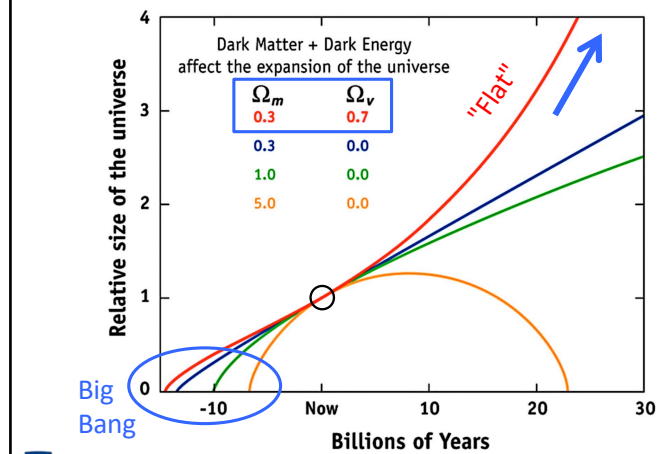
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 **10¹²**

Before going any further into the future we need to consider what the expansion of the Universe will look like

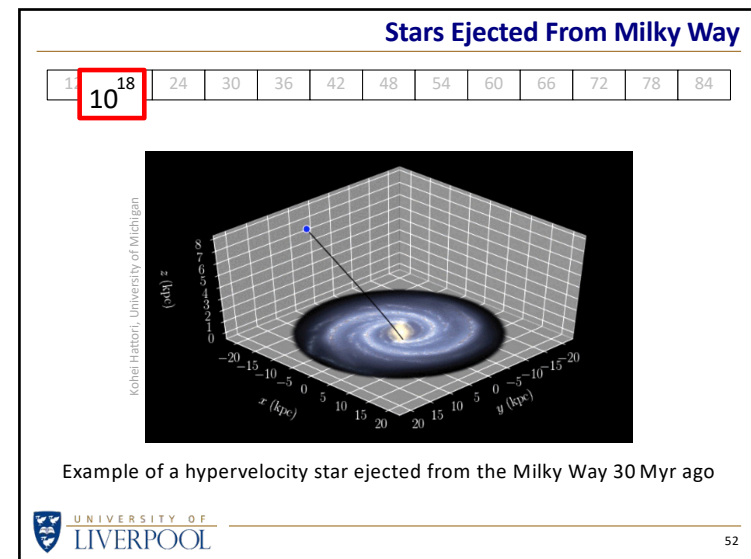
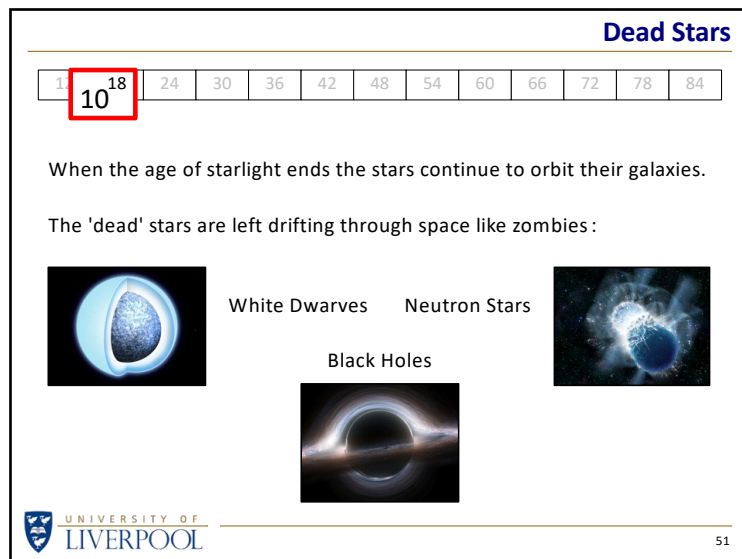
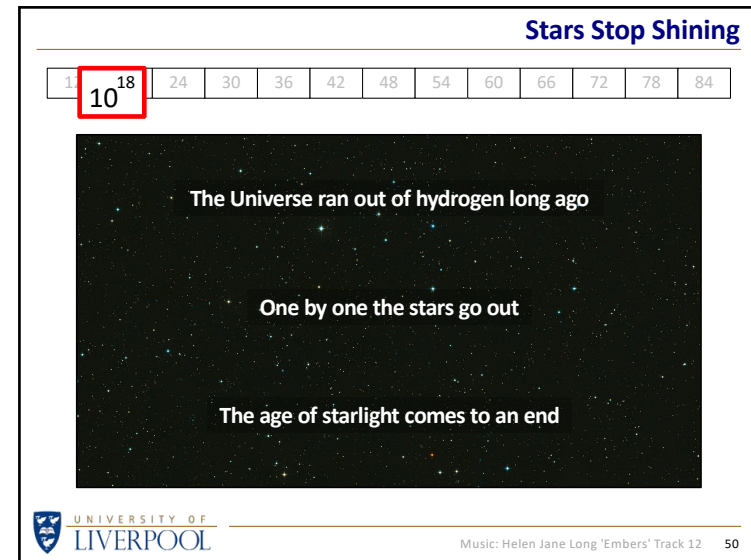
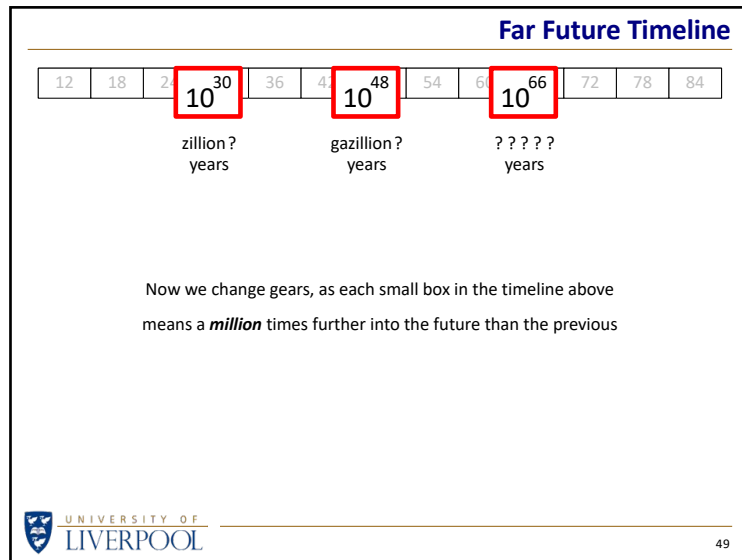
Cosmological Models



Cosmological Models



The End of Everything



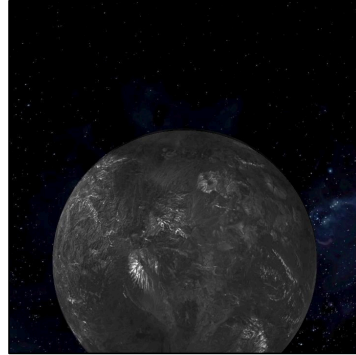
The End of Everything

White Dwarf Stars Go Dark

12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84
		10										

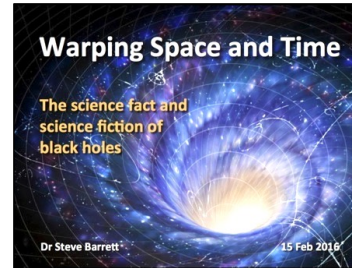
With no nuclear reactions to keep them hot, white dwarf stars cool down.

Eventually they become black dwarves.



SMBH Feed On Everything

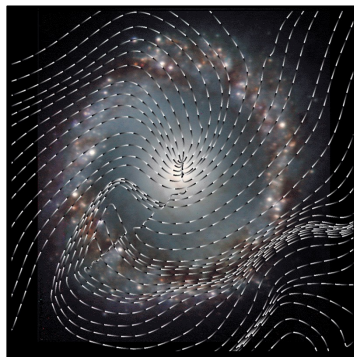
12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84
			10									



Any stars not ejected from the galaxy will be eaten by the central SMBH.

SMBH Feed On Everything

12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84
			10									



The magnetic fields in NGC 1097 have been mapped out by SOFIA.



Matter follows these magnetic field lines into the SMBH at the centre of the galaxy.

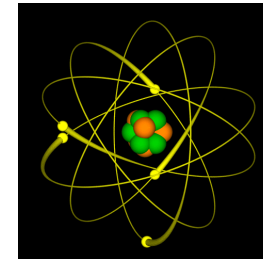
Protons Decay

12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84
				10								

Protons are charged particles that are a part of every atomic nucleus.

If protons decay, then all atoms will fall apart.

The timescale over which this is expected to happen is not known.



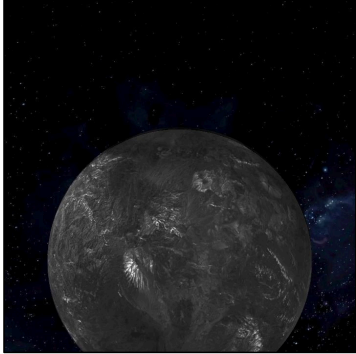
The End of Everything

Black Dwarf Stars Evaporate

12	18	24	30	36	10⁴²	48	54	60	66	72	78	84
----	----	----	----	----	------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Assuming that protons don't decay, atoms may survive for a while longer ...

...but even black dwarf stars will evaporate (a quantum effect) leaving no atoms in the Universe.

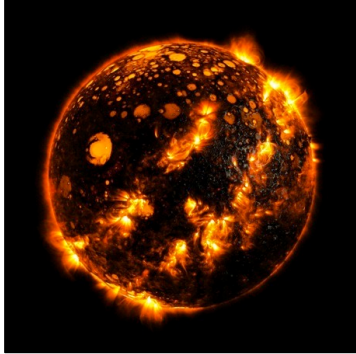


UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

57

Iron Stars

12	18	24	30	36	10⁴²	48	54	60	66	72	78	84
----	----	----	----	----	------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----



It has been hypothesised that all the elements in dead stars will fuse to make iron stars.

Nuclear fusion at low temperatures is a very improbable event, but given enough time ... ?

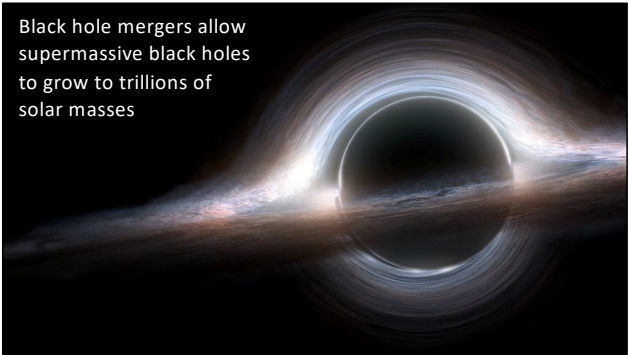
UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

58

SMBH Grow

12	18	24	30	36	42	48	10⁵⁴	60	66	72	78	84
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------------------------	----	----	----	----	----

Black hole mergers allow supermassive black holes to grow to trillions of solar masses



UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

59

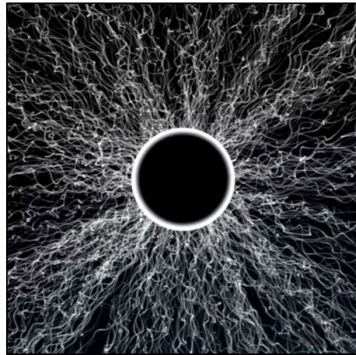
BH Evaporate

12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	10⁶⁶	72	78	84
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------------------------	----	----	----

Black holes are not eternal. They evaporate ...

... providing that you wait for a *really* long time.

Why do they evaporate?



UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

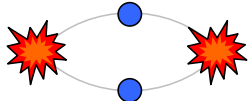
60

The End of Everything

BH Evaporate

12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	10^{66}	72	78	84
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----------	----	----	----

Quantum Mechanics allows particles and antiparticles to be created from borrowed energy, as long as they annihilate and pay back the borrowed energy on very short time scales.



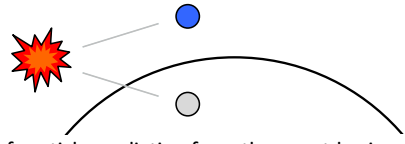
UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

61

BH Evaporate

12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	10^{66}	72	78	84
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----------	----	----	----

How is this particle-antiparticle creation relevant to the lifetime of BH? What might happen if they are created *just* outside the event horizon?



There is a net flux of particles radiating from the event horizons of BH called **Hawking radiation**. This radiation increases with decreasing mass, so smaller BH evaporate faster than larger ones.


UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

62

BH Evaporate

12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	10^{66}	72	78	84
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----------	----	----	----

As a BH evaporates the radiation levels increase until it finally disappears in a flash of radiation.



UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL


63

SMBH Evaporate

12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	10^{84}
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----------

Even the supermassive BH lurking at the centres of most galaxies will evaporate eventually...

... though it will take trillions of times longer than for stellar-mass BH.



UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

64

The End of Everything

The End of Time?

12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

$$10^{100} = \text{Googol} \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{No, not ...} \\ \text{Google} \end{array} \right]$$

After a googol years the last BH has evaporated.

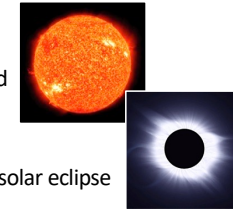
After this, **NOTHING** happens, and so time becomes ... meaningless.

Epilogue

We live in a Golden Age ...

The **Sun** is middle-aged and well-behaved

The **Moon** is at the right distance to
stabilise the Earth's axis and seasons
... and give us the spectacle of a total solar eclipse



We are able to **explore** and **discover** and **understand** the Universe
by visiting our closest neighbours
... or seeing galaxies billions
of light-years distant



Epilogue

The Past

Humankind could not have arisen in the very early Universe, as generations of stars were needed to make the heavier elements that were essential for life to evolve.

The Future

Trillions of years from now the Universe will be empty and boring.

Hence, the best time to exist is ... **NOW**



The End of Everything

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

Dr Steve Barrett

Clydesdale AS 27 Feb 2023