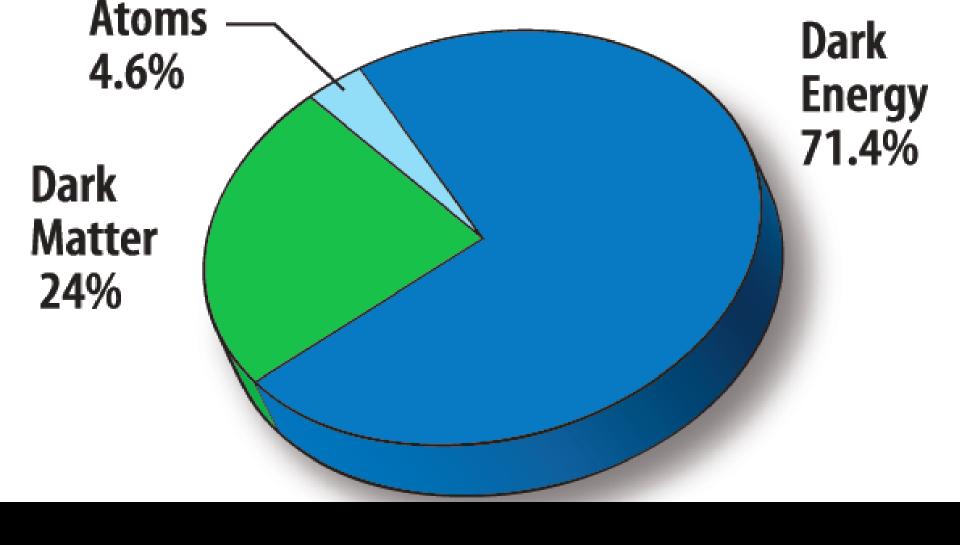
THE PRIMORDIAL FIREBALL



CONTENTS OF THE UNIVERSE







Albert Einstein

Georges Lemaitre



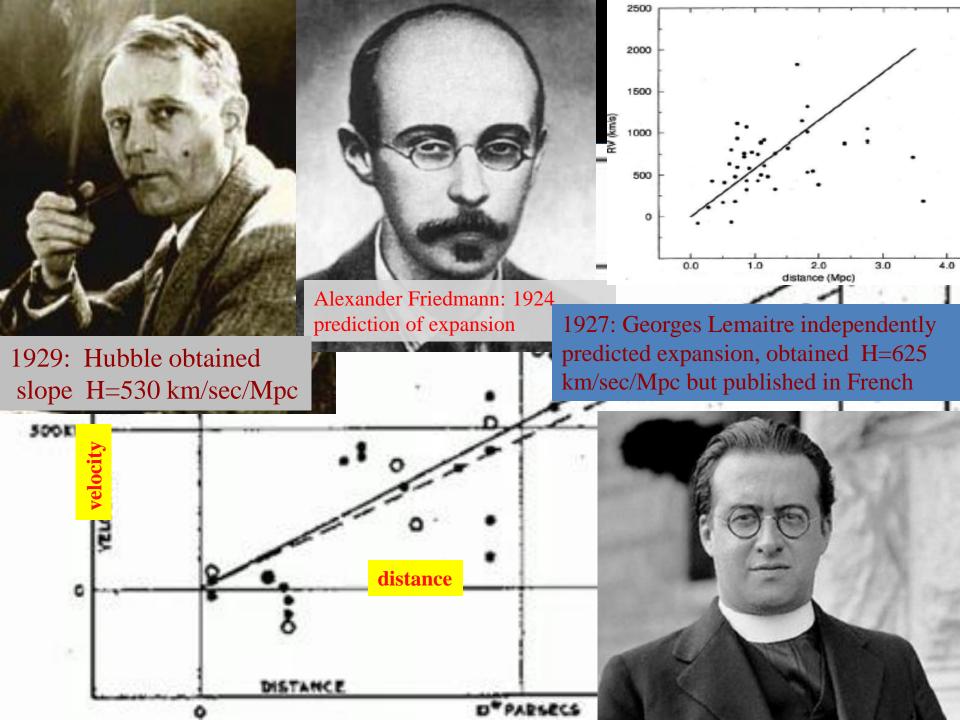


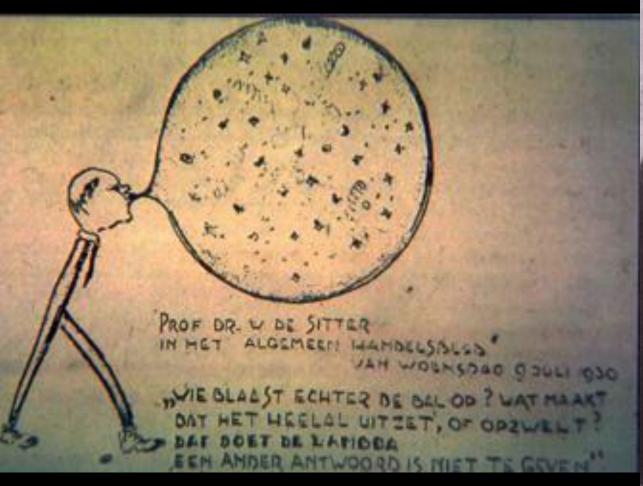
George Gamow

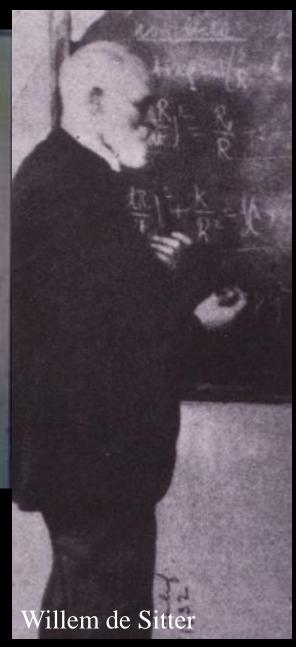
Fred Hoyle

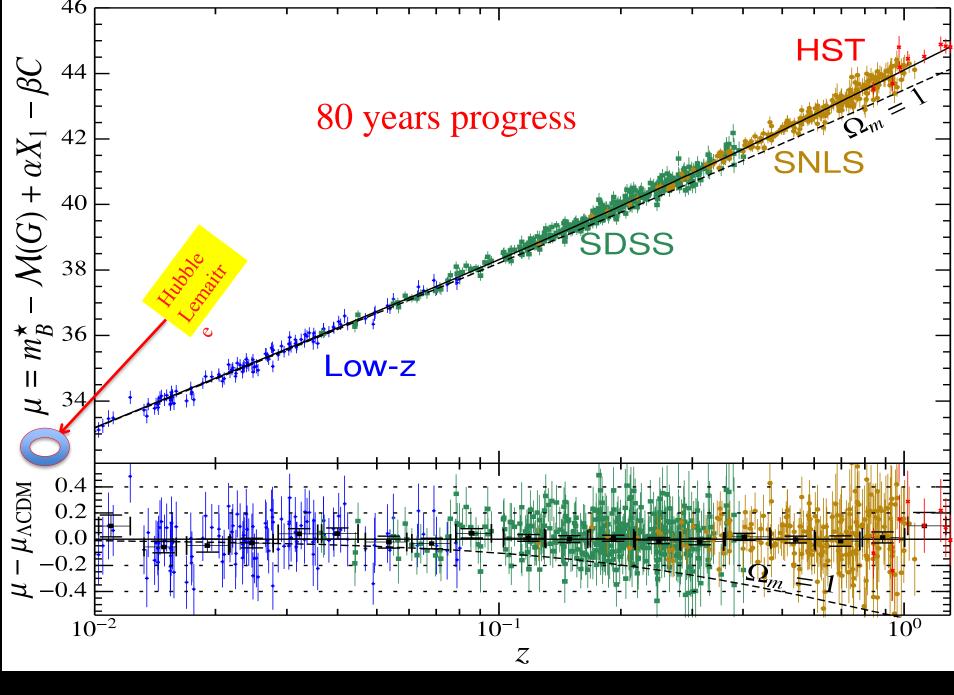
1930

Edwin Hubble



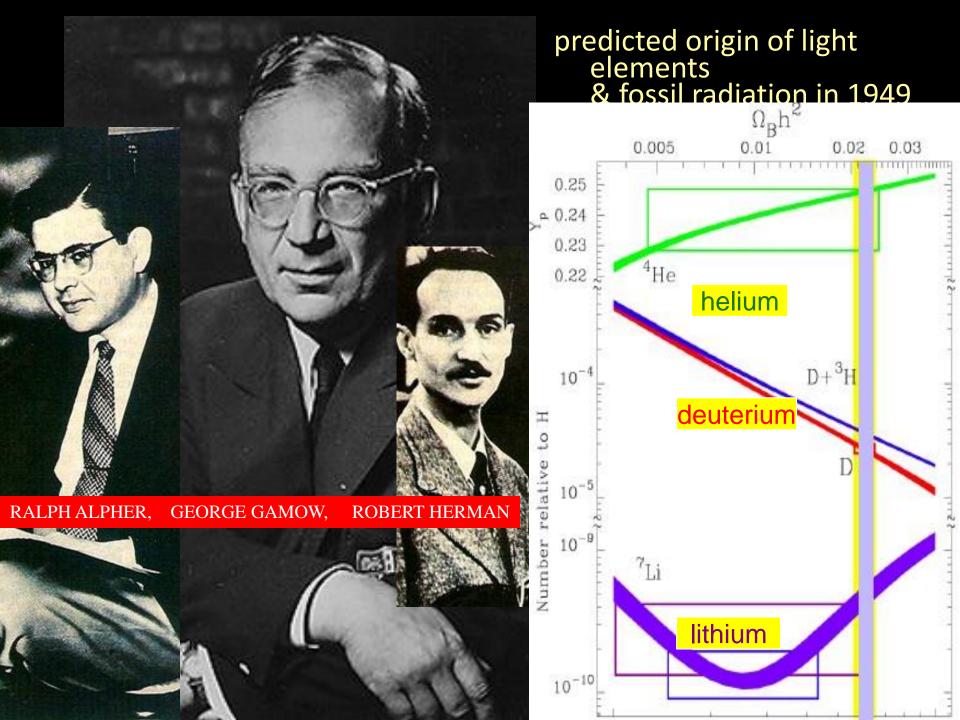






1949

nuclear physicists plunge in



Since we have $\rho_{r'}\gg\rho_{m'}$ at early time the energy relation given in Eq. (6) may be integrated in a simpler form, with the result

$$T = [(32\pi Ga)/(3c^2)]^{-\frac{1}{2}}t^{-\frac{1}{2}\circ}K$$

= 1.52 \times 10^{10}t^{-\frac{1}{2}\circ}K. (13a)

The density of radiation, ρ_r , may be found from In accordance with Eq. (4), the specification of $\rho_{m''}$, $\rho_{m'}$, and $\rho_{r'}$ fixes the present density of radiation, $\rho_{r''}$. In fact, we find that the value of $\rho_{r''}$ consistent with Eq. (4) is

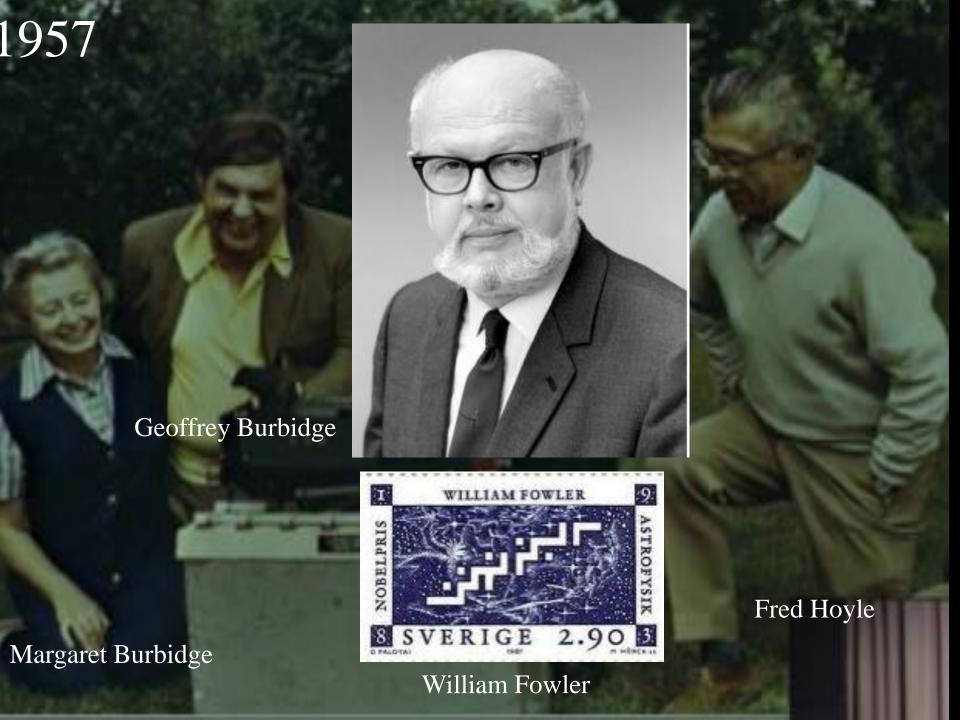
$$\rho$$
 m^3 , $(12d)$

which con to a temp ture now of the orde of 5°K This perature for the universe is see interpreted as the background temperature which would result from the universal

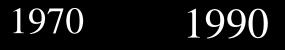
Universe*,†

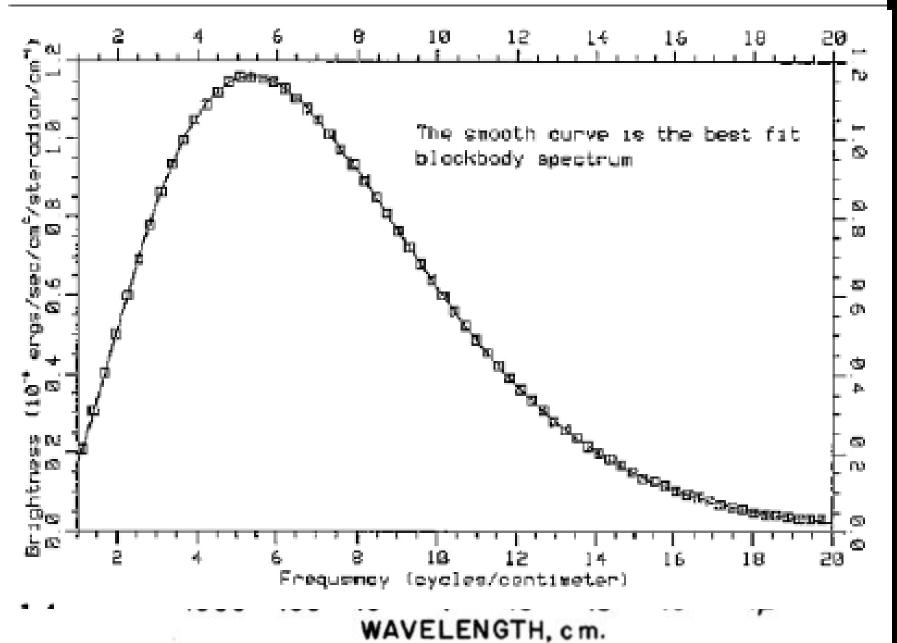
Spring, Maryland

terconverting matter and the physical conditions that nsion, is used to determine atter and radiation. These and mass when formed as attions are computed to be

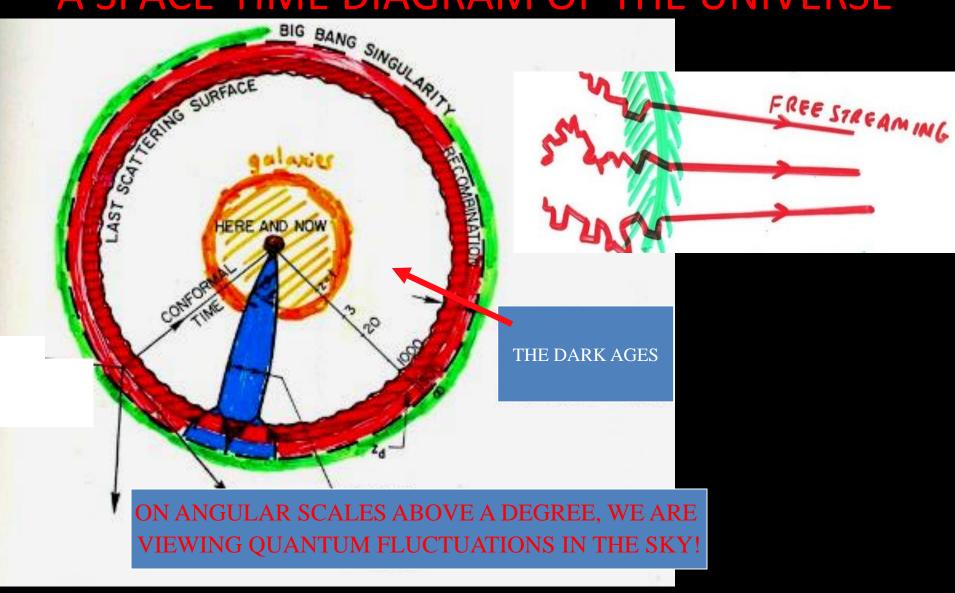








A SPACE-TIME DIAGRAM OF THE UNIVERSE







Fluctuations in the Primordial Fireball

One of the overwhelming difficulties of realistic cosmological models is the inadequacy of Einstein's gravitational theory to explain the process of galaxy formation¹⁻⁶. A means of evading this problem has been to postulate an initial spectrum of primordial fluctuations⁷. The interpretation of the recently discovered 3° K microwave background as being of cosmological origin^{8,9} implies that fluctuations may not condense out of the expanding universe until an epoch when matter and radiation have decoupled⁴, at a temperature T_D of the order of 4,000° K. The question may then be posed: would fluctuations in the primordial fireball survive to an epoch when galaxy formation is possible?

JOSEPH SILK

Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Received July 20, 1967.

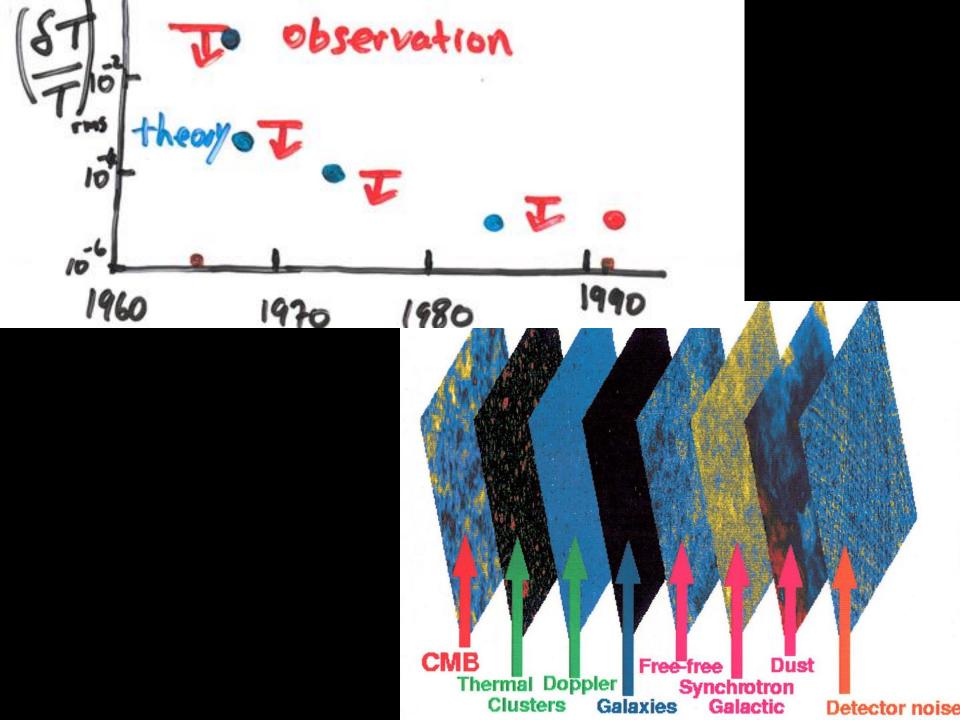
16

FROM PRIMORDIAL FLUCTUATIONS TO GALAXY FORMATION





Diemand, Kuhlen, Madau 2006



Les grumeaux de la «soupe» co

La découverte par le satellite américain Cobe de filaments de matiè de l'Univers apporte une pièce essentielle au parrele de la genèse

cor Jean-François Augereau 31 Jean-Paul Dufour

Les cosmologistes étaient heu-

wax. Au fil des ani sang, leur belle expli paces du monde, re vien que mal à tous lertes, quand une nou rerte survenait, queli esouches étaient pa aires, mais l'ensemble emis en cause.

Un point faible sub ant. Pour que les gal nent et s'organisent seut l'observer actuelle att que l'Univers a lans sa prime jeunes ions les plus récentes MI ù certains envisa; revoir leur copie», des Américains John Mather lobe (Cosmic Backer et George Smoot soutiennent er), de la NASA, vier la théorie du Big Bang in terme à leurs dout

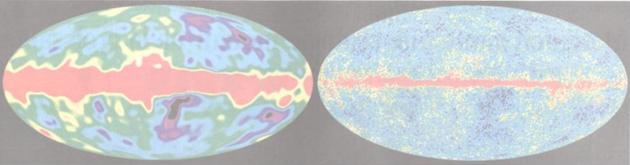
A l'issue d'une ca dus de 300 millions éparties sur trois ar obe a enfin détecté, ground Explorer) de la NASA n'a pas seule l'Univers, ces infi ions de densité de r

d'étoiles que sont les galaties (le Monde du 25 avril). Des miaxies dont la distribution dans l'Univers est tout sauf homogène. Plus les instruments d'observation rensens

mène unique? autres ont depu Mieux, d'autres sous le nom d rals » ont mor



ENVIRONNEMENT & SCIENCES



nine hétérogénéité. Or Le rayonnement fossile vu par le satellite COBE en 1992 (à gauche) et par la sonde WMAP en 2003. En dix ans, l'image des « grumeaux » s'est énormément affinée. NALVOSE SOLINCE WORDON CORDA PINAL

rouver le contraire. Nobel de physique pour les grumeaux de la soupe

bre, sux Américains John C. Mather En trois années d'activité, de 1989 à Américains, Arno Penzias et Robert Wilson, l'ont entendu par hasard, en 1965, et I'ont d'abord pris pour un parasitage cap-

Réflexion faite, ils ont compris qu'ils venaient de découvrir le rayonnement cosphysique en 1978. Ce RCF est l'empreinte laissée dans l'Univers par la chaleur et la densité extrêmes de sa prime jeunesse. Des photons, particules de lumière, se sont libérés 380 000 ans après le Big-

tités égales dans toutes les directions de l'Univers. L'expansion de ce dernier a I TANIUM OU ME INICHICUIT.

court depuis le début des temps. Deux d'onde s'est aussi décalée vers les microondes. Malgré ces changements, le RCF devait avoir conservé une propriété cruciale s'il portait bien le témoignage des premiers ages d'après le Big Bang. La focme de son spectre, soit la distribution de sa puissance énergétique selon différen-

tes longueurs d'onde, devait épouser la courbe d'un rayonnement dit de « corps noir ». C'est-à-dire celle, très caractéristique, d'un corps qui a atteint l'équilibre thermique, ou dont toutes les parties présentent une température

rigoureusement identique. A sa mise en service, l'instrument Firas de COBE dont John Mather, responsa-

re d'applaudissements lors de sa présentation aux astronomes américains, en janvier 1990. Le RCF venait de démontrer

Mais cette homogénéité, rassurante quant à la nature de l'objet observé, est vite devenue Le satellite COBE a physiciens. Le Big Bang

toire qui menacait de tournet dans lequel lité si l'on n'y décelait pas la

qui permettrait de comprenl'apparition des

avait aussi la charge - n'a pas mis plus de galaxies. Il a fallu deux ans à l'instrument neuf minutes pour discerner ce trait dis- dont John Smoot avait la charge pour

pour finir par former, sous l'action de

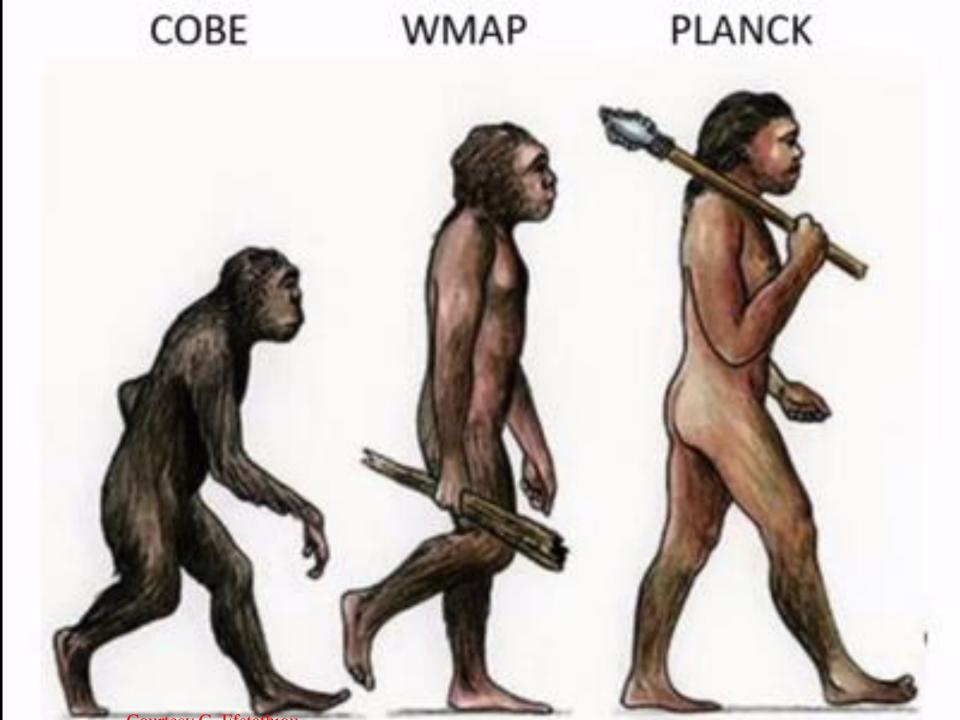
large de 700 millions d'Al, et épaisse de

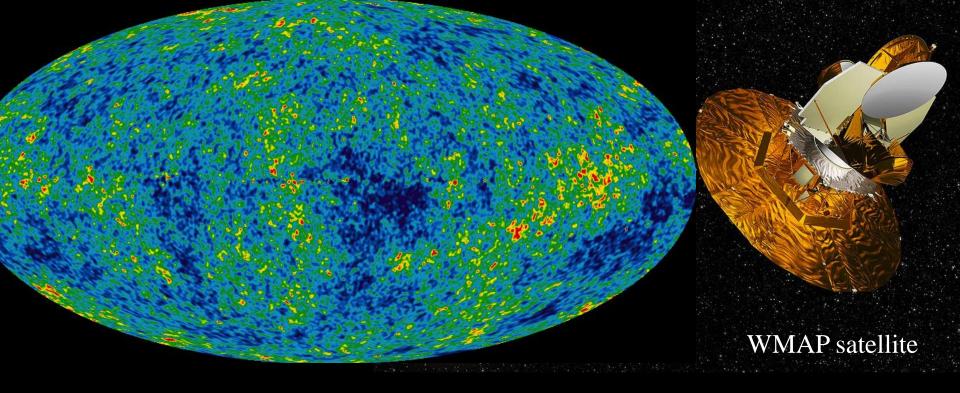
discovery about the fo in Watts and Tom Wi



iii years ago natter e discovered Background

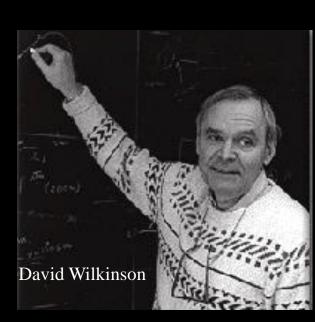
The White House, how make the military goo tially computers and se manufacturing and de

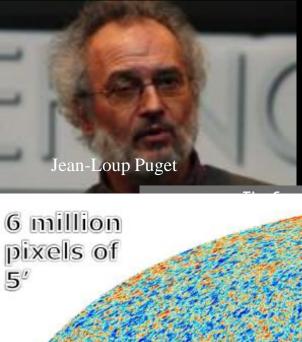






Wilkinson Microowave Anisotropy Probe 9 years of data (2010)

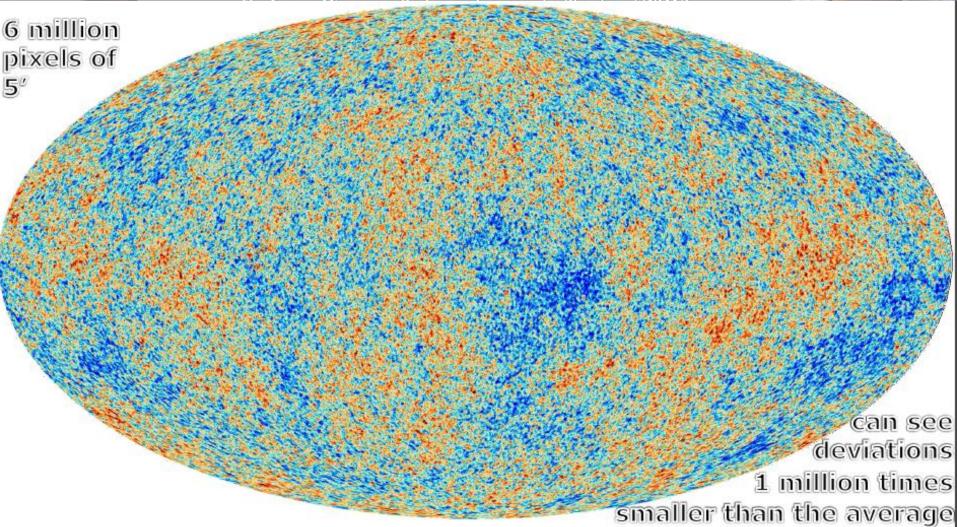




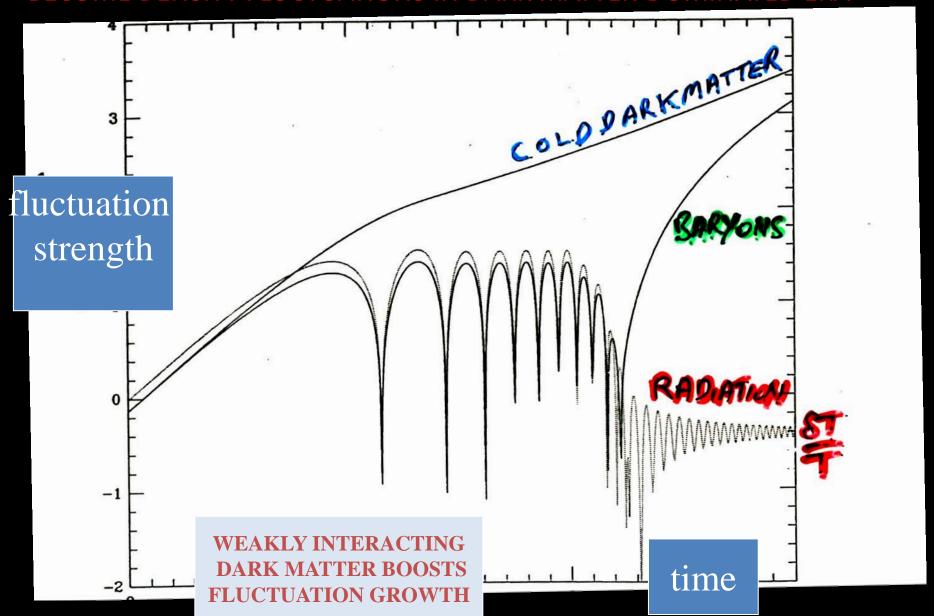
2013

Planck satellite

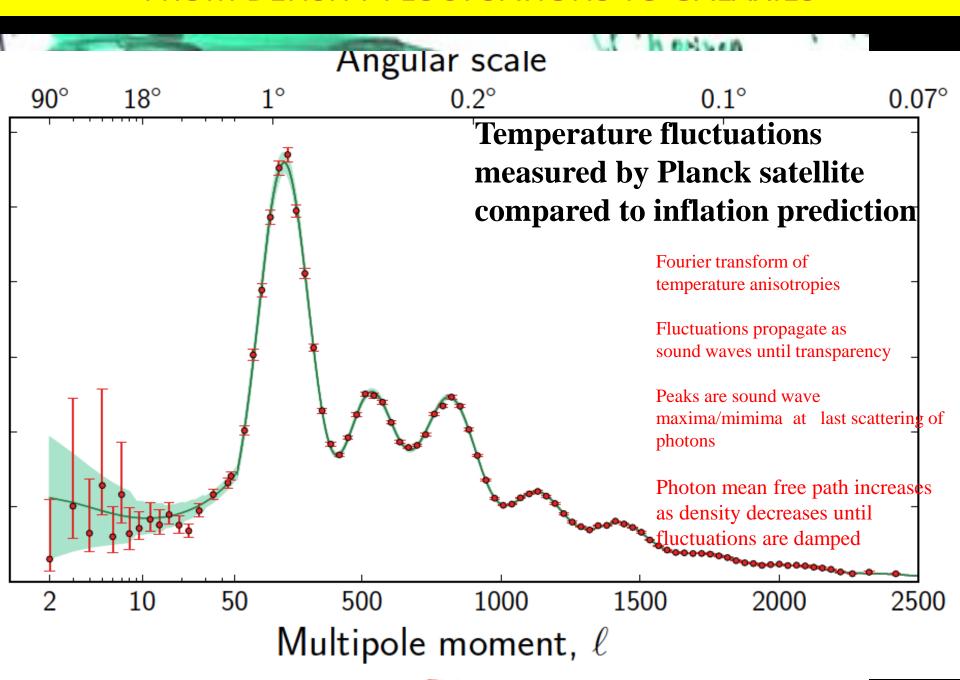




PRIMORDIAL SOUND WAVES IN THE PHOTON-BARYON PLASMA BECOME DENSITY FLUCTUATIONS IN DARK MATTER-DOMINATED ERA



FROM DENSITY FLUCTUATIONS TO GALAXIES



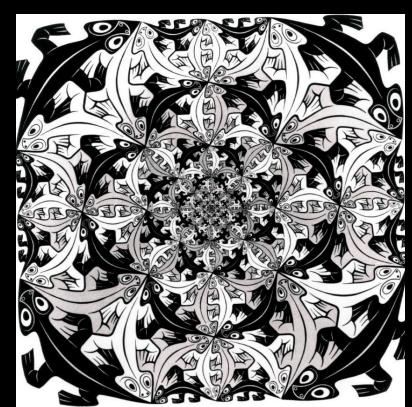


Angels and demons

The implications of a curved space as seen by M.C Esher

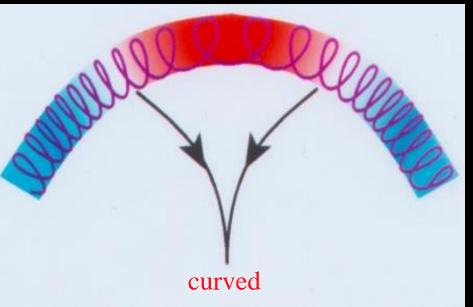
hyperbolic geometry

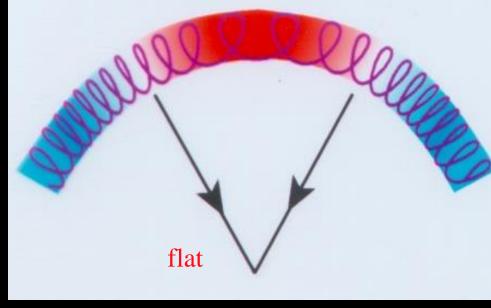
spherical geometry



$$\Omega = 8\pi G \rho / 3H_0^2$$

 $H_0 = 68 + -1 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$





$$\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.697 + -0.011$$

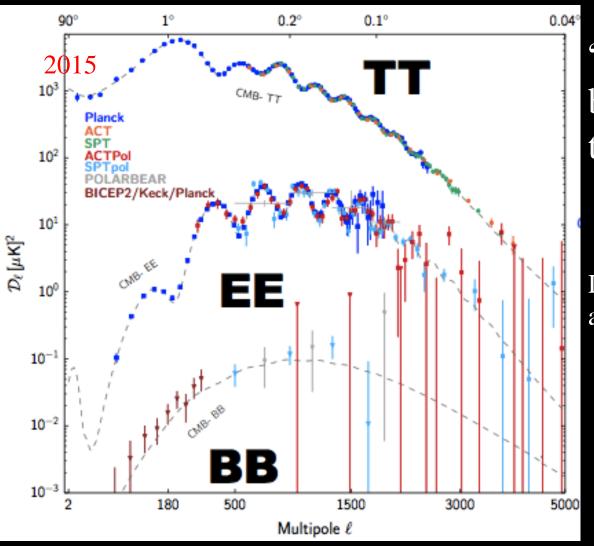
$$\Omega_{\rm m} = 0.303 + -0.011$$

$$\Omega_{\rm B} = 0.0484 + -0.0007$$

The geometry of the universe is Euclidean!

$$t_0 = 13.804 + -0.058 \text{ Gyr}$$

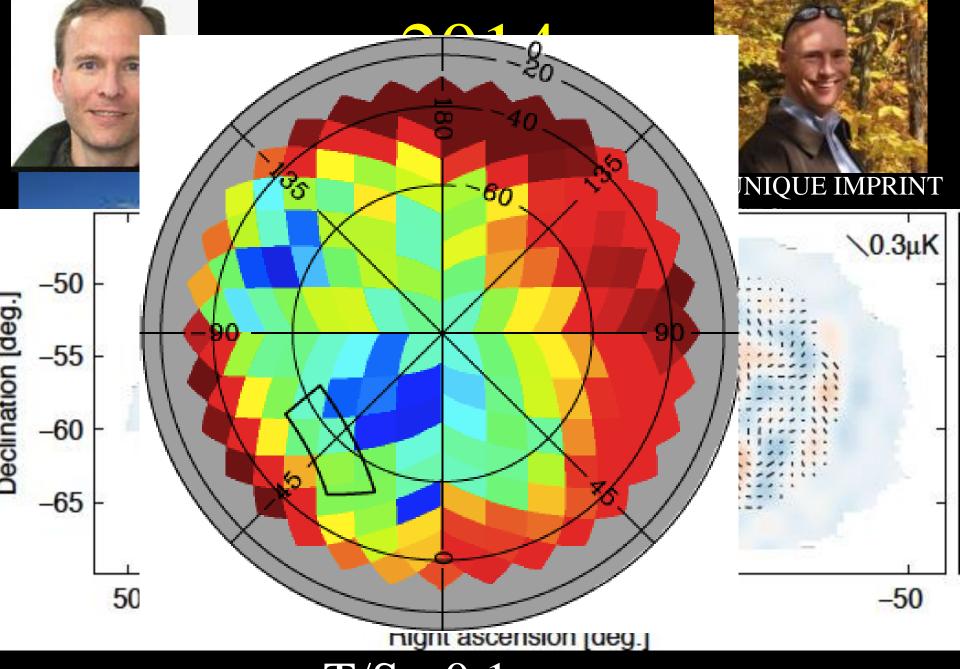
The next challenge: POLARIZATION



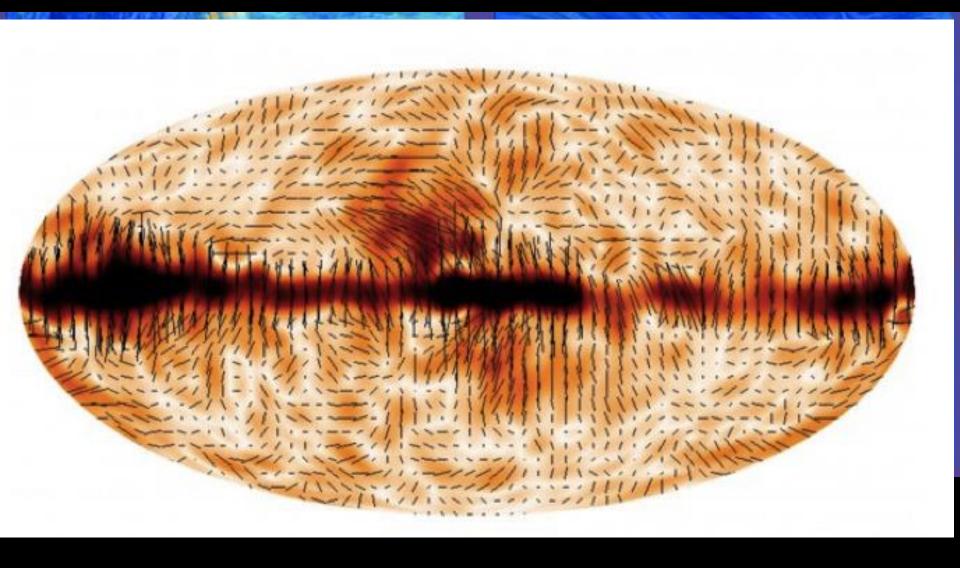
"Twisting" of the CMB by gravity waves from the epoch of inflation at 10⁻³⁶ sec

Dust and gravitational lensing are foregrounds to be removed

The holy grail!



T/S < 0.1



Planck at 30 GHz: dust is everywhere

Sub-orbital by 2017



SPIDER

Limit T/S~0.01

Space by 2022

2029/30

Limit T/S~0.001

Advanced ACTpol, SPT-3G









Polar Bear, Simons Array, BICEP3/KECK array, CLASS....



LITEBIRD JAXA/NASA phase A 2015.5

ESA M5 ?



low *l* cosmology is cosmic variance and theory limited

FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICS CHALLENGES FOR A FUTURE SPACE CMB EXPERIMENT

- Damping tail and m_v
- Primordial B modes
- Beyond the standard LCDM model
- Recombination epoch







What is the choice for a future space mission?

To B or not to B?

the polarization by primordial gravity waves Is divergence free, only stretching, like a magnetic field

1. Thermalization

(γ,e-) by double Compton scattering occurs at

```
create photons
                                                                                  before 1 yr
z > z_u = 2x10^6 (0.0224/\Omega_B h^2)^{2/5}
                            (also bremsstrahlung: e^- + X - e^- + X + \gamma)
e^-+\gamma --- e+\gamma+\gamma
 t_{\mu} = 4.10^{6} (\Omega_{B} h^{2} / 0.0224)^{-1} (2.10^{6} / z)^{9/2} s
```

2. conserve photons

before 10⁴ yr

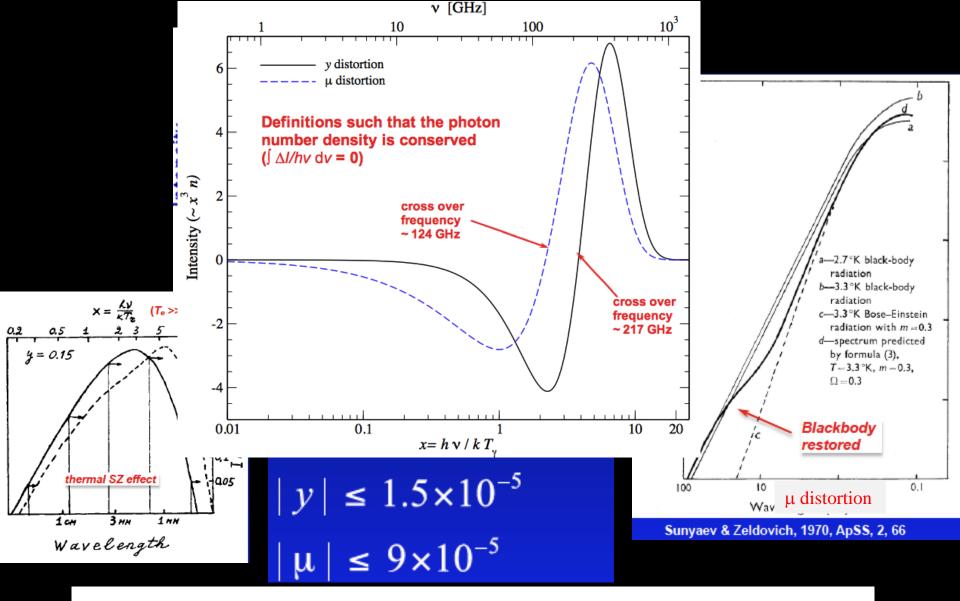
```
(e^-+\gamma - - e+\gamma)
Equilibration (\gamma,e^{-}) to Bose-Einstein by Compton scattering .
                                                             results in µ distortion
occurs at z_u < z < z_v = 2.15 \times 10^4 (1/\Omega_B h^2)^{1/2}
```

3. Heating of photons z < z_y: Compton scattering produces y distortion

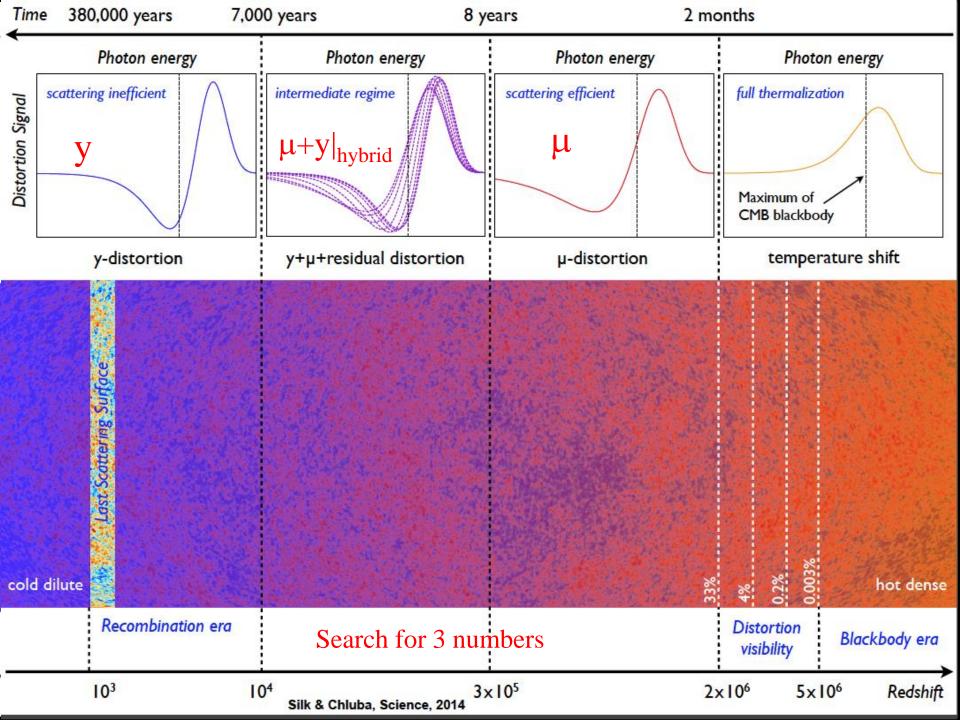
4. Recombination

at $z_{LSS} = 1060$

5. Reionization

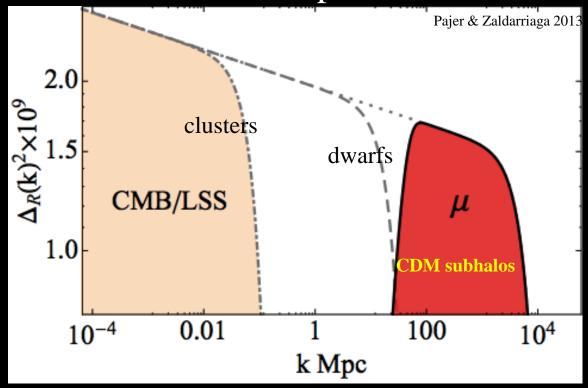


Spectral distortions are the next frontier

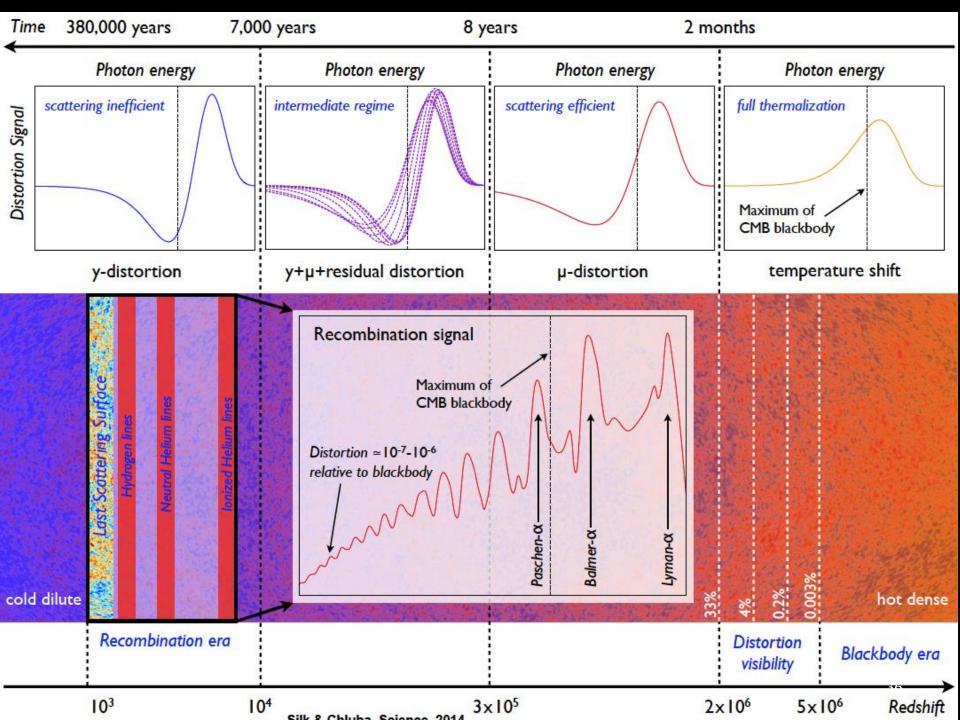


A search for spectral distortions Guaranteed signal

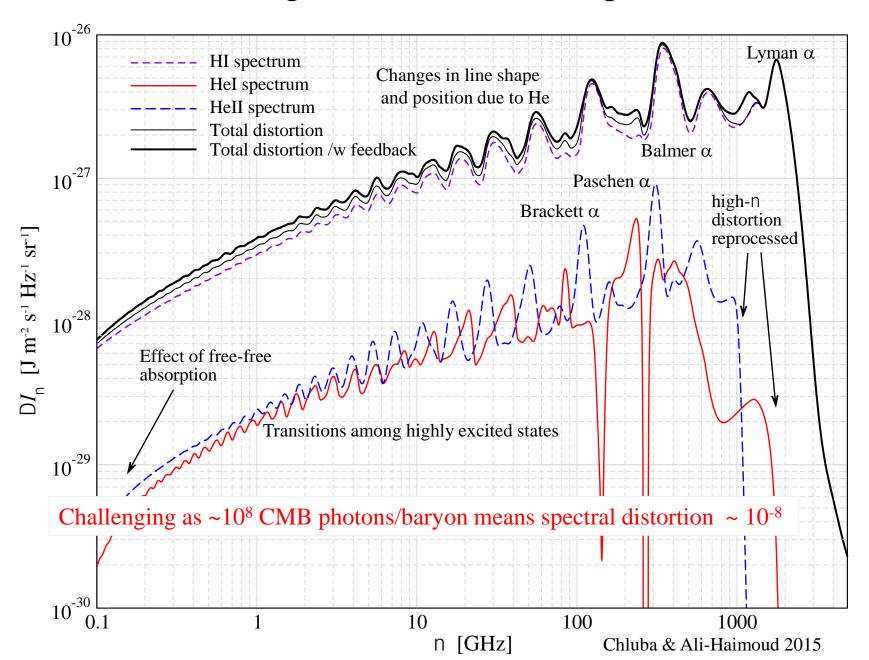
Density fluctuation damping gives $\mu=10^{-8}$ complements CMB acoustic peaks

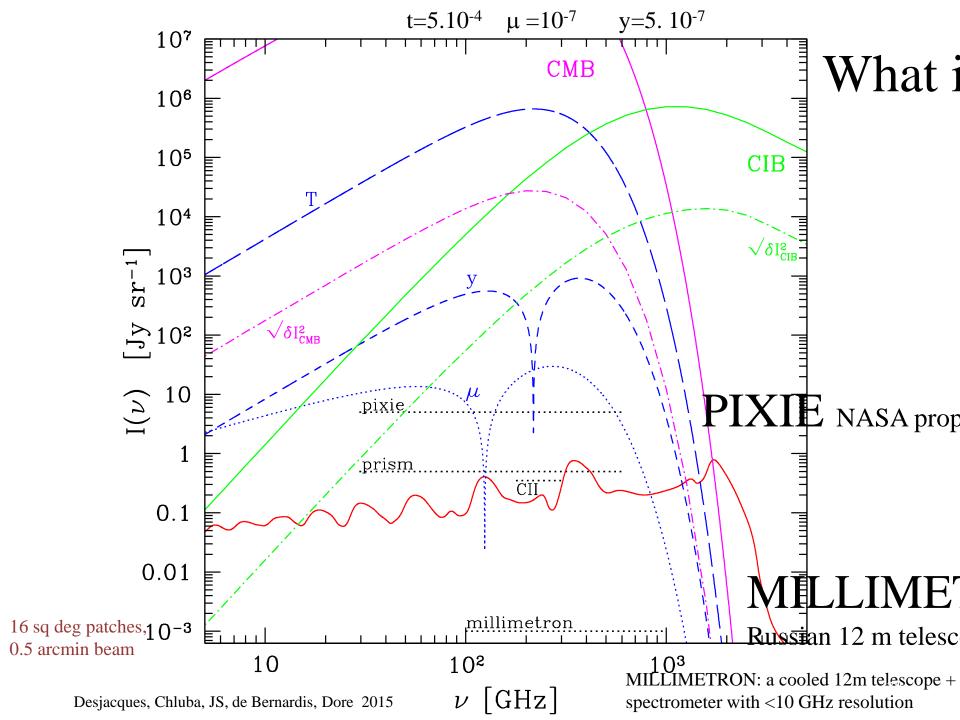


These numbers are integrated over z



Cosmological recombination spectrum





FUTURE SPACE MISSIONS WITH SPECTRAL CAPABILITY

PIXIE for 2022 launch? T/S ~2.10⁻⁴ (1 σ) + possibility of finding μ at z~10⁶ and y at z~10³

cf: LiteBIRD's design goal is ~few x 10⁻⁴ for 2022 launch

PIXIE+

With modest increase (x 3) in sensitivity, a significant detection of μ is guaranteed

HYPERPIXIE: Theorist's dream: Revelatory for recombination at z = 1080 & for primordial He

BUT need 30x PIXIE sensitivity! a billion \$ mission...

