

Big-bang, inflazione, ed universo piatto...

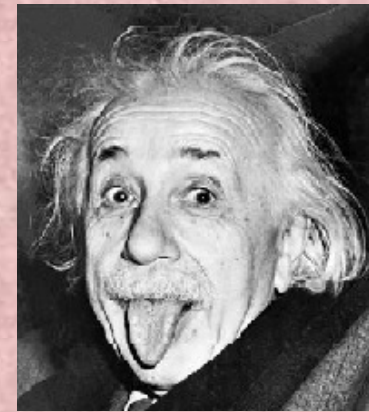
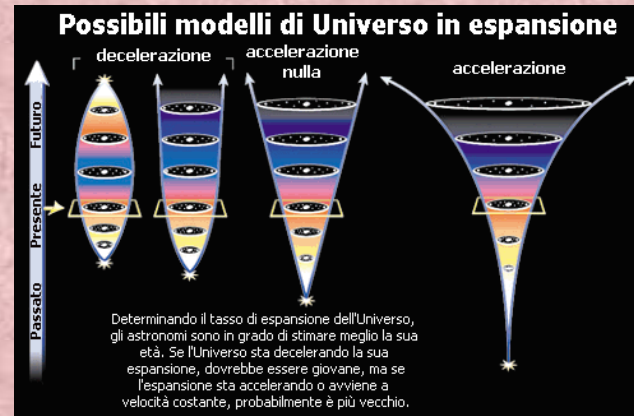
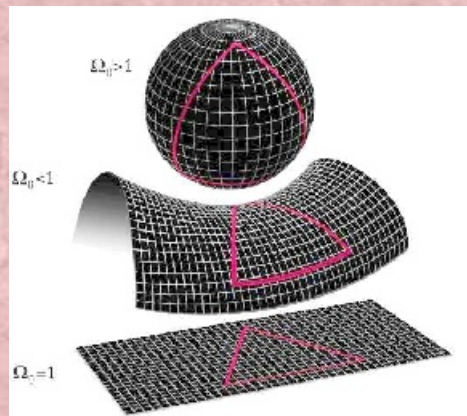
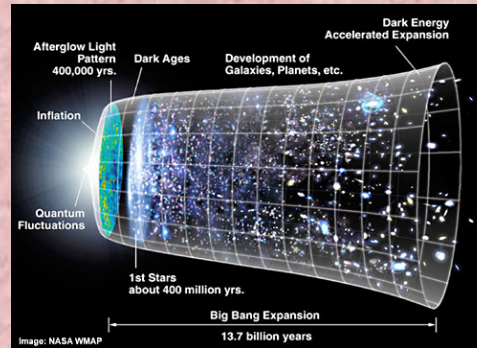


Stefano Covino

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Planetario di Lecco 8 aprile 2011

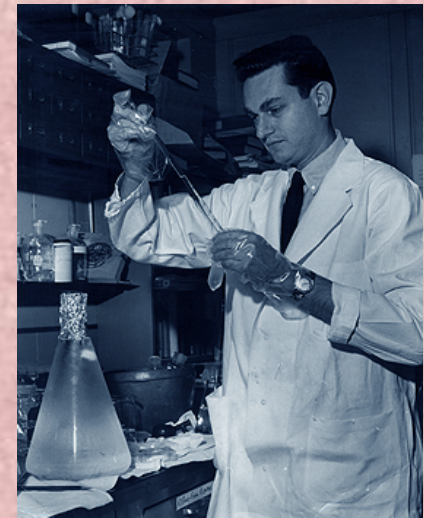


L'universo ha avuto un inizio o è sempre esistito?

- nell'ambito della teoria del big-bang l'universo si è evoluto da uno stato iniziale con temperature e densità elevate;
- la formazione di stelle e galassie è avvenuta in tempi successivi.

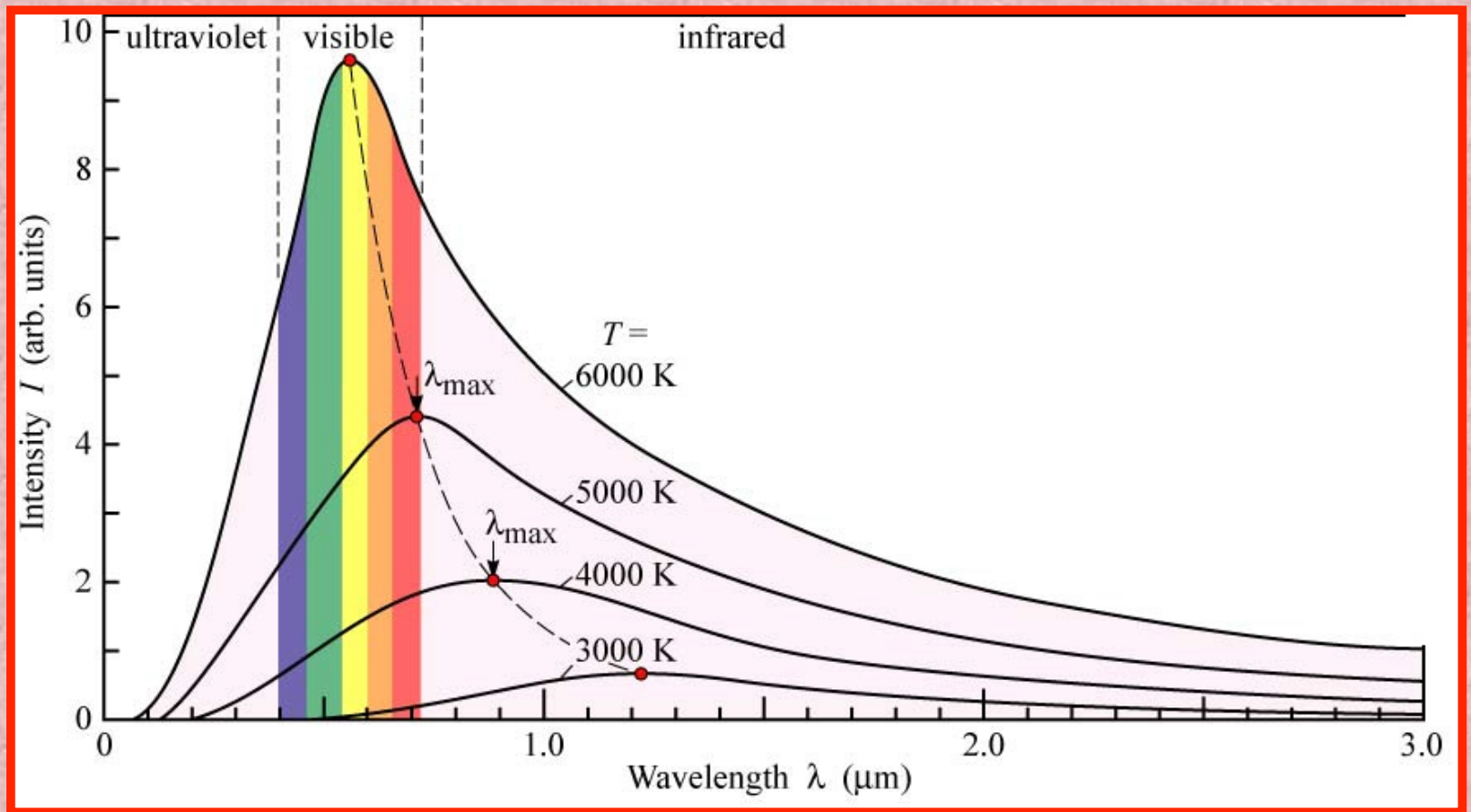
Ci sono tre grandi evidenze sperimentali a favore del big-bang:

- La radiazione cosmica di fondo;
- La recessione delle galassie;
- Le abbondanze cosmiche degli elementi.





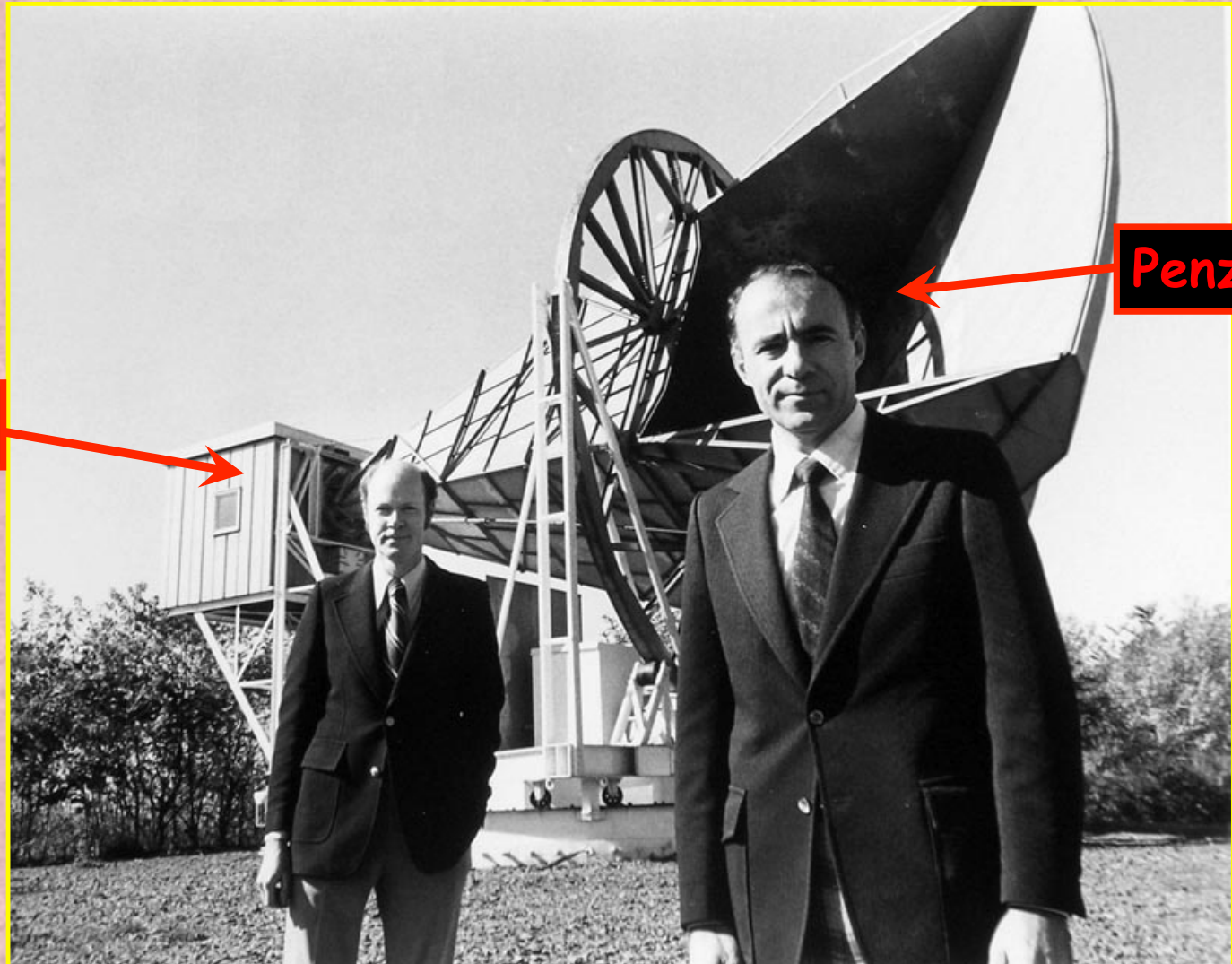
Max Planck, nel 1900 aveva derivato una fondamentale relazione fra temperatura e radiazione.



Premi Nöbel per
la fisica nel 1978!

Wilson

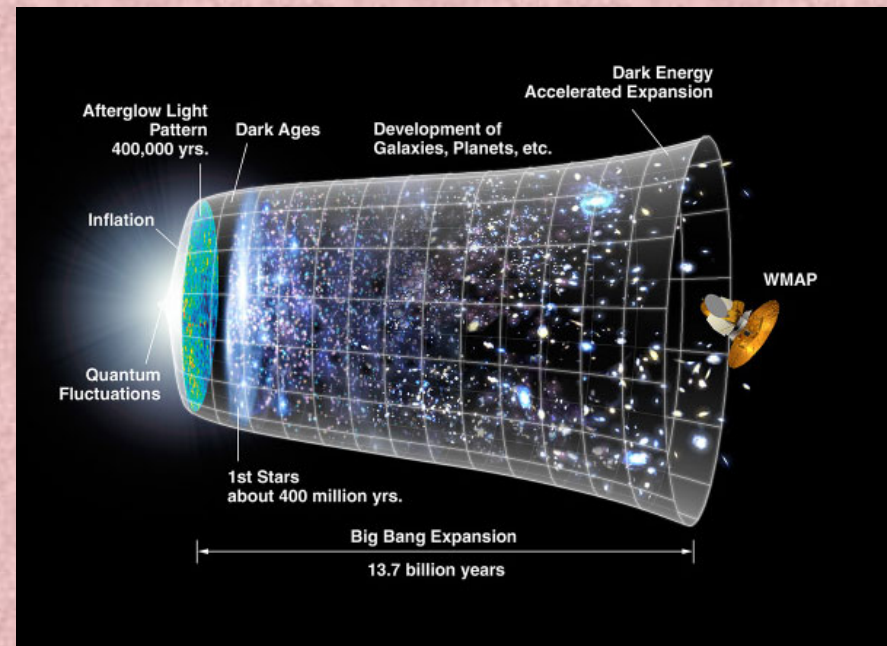
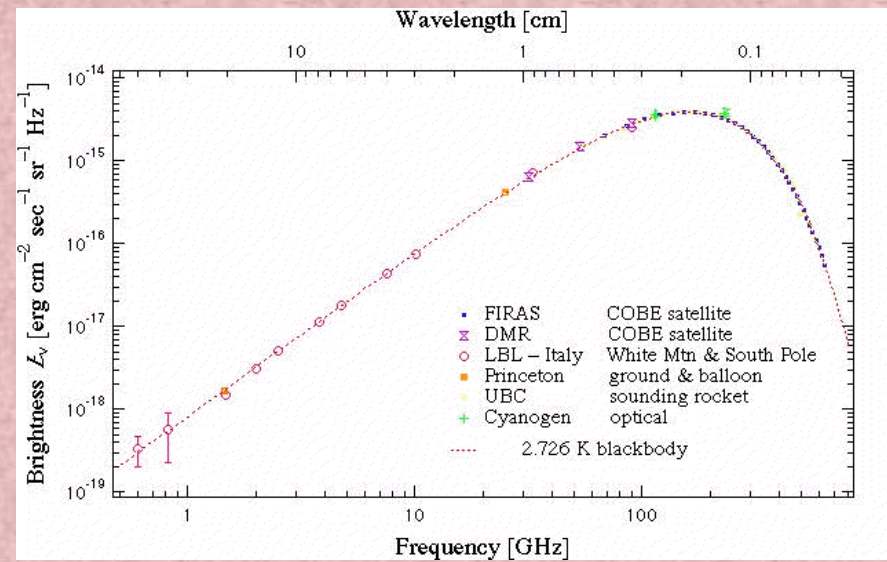
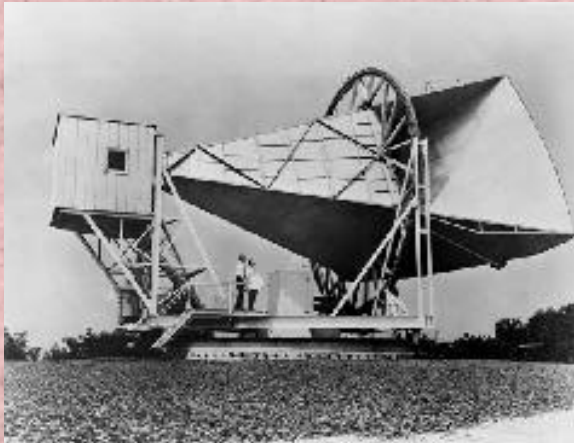
Penzias



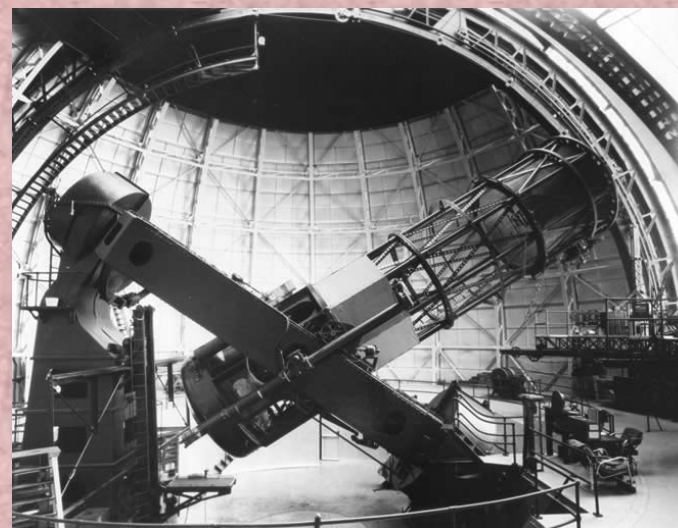
Nel 1964 due ingegneri dei Bell Laboratories stavano studiando le prestazioni di antenne per le telecomunicazioni e...

Cosa hanno visto esattamente?

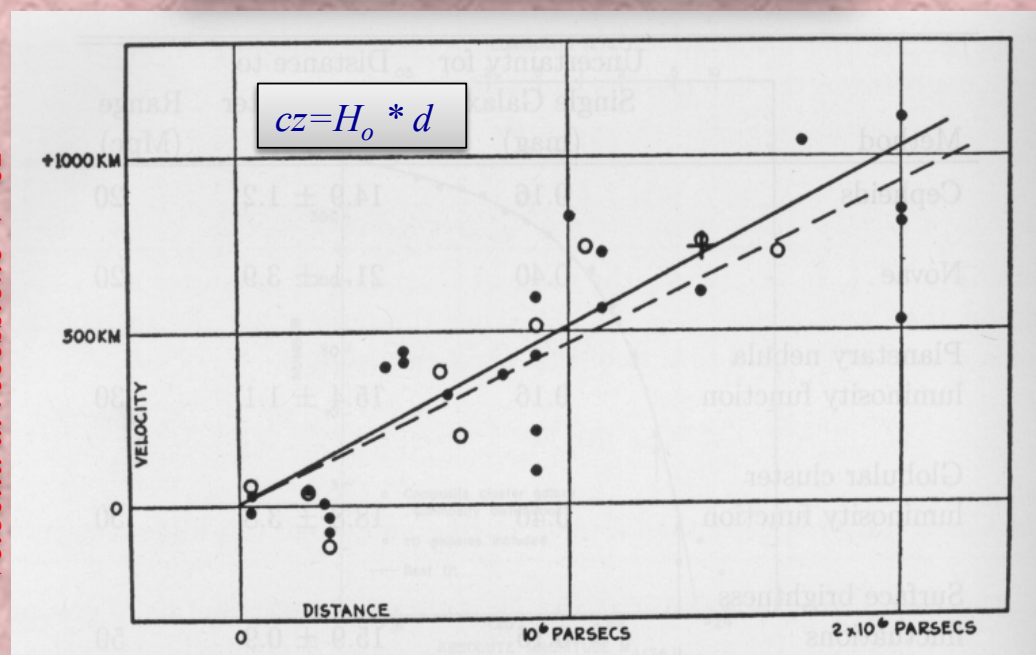
Il famoso fondo cosmico
a microonde!



Edwin Hubble 1929

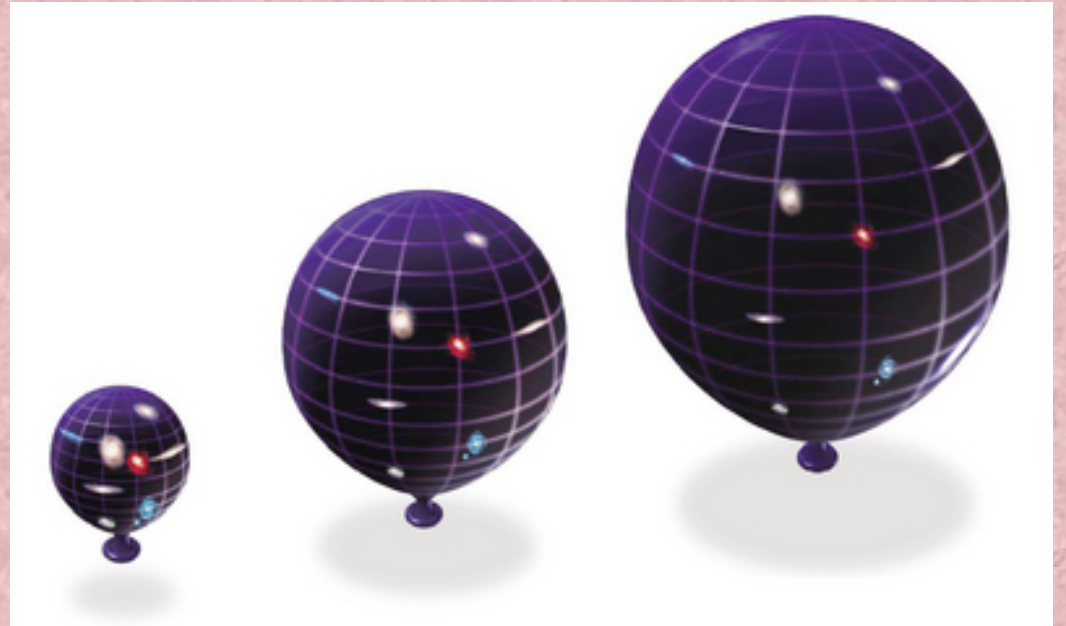
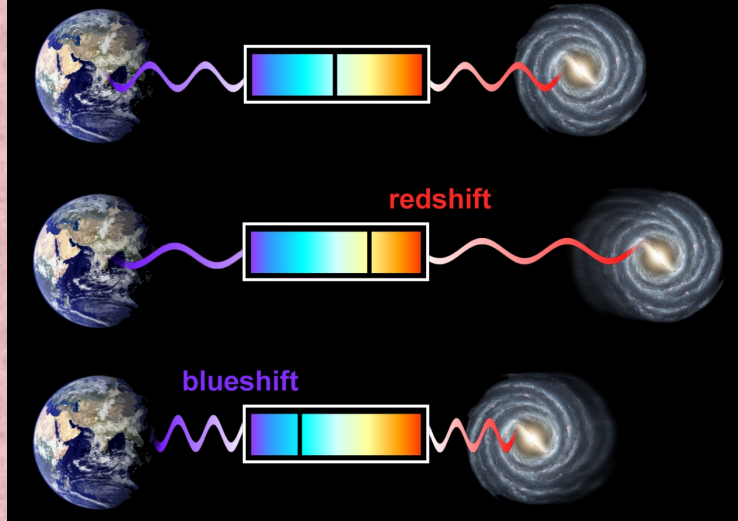


Velocità di recessione $v = cz$



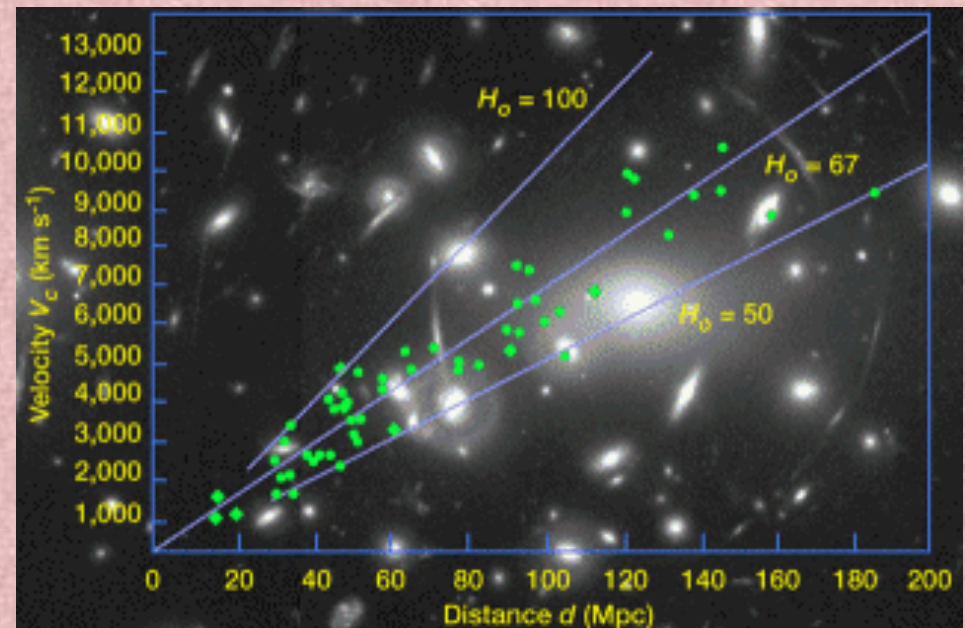
Distanza

L'effetto Doppler

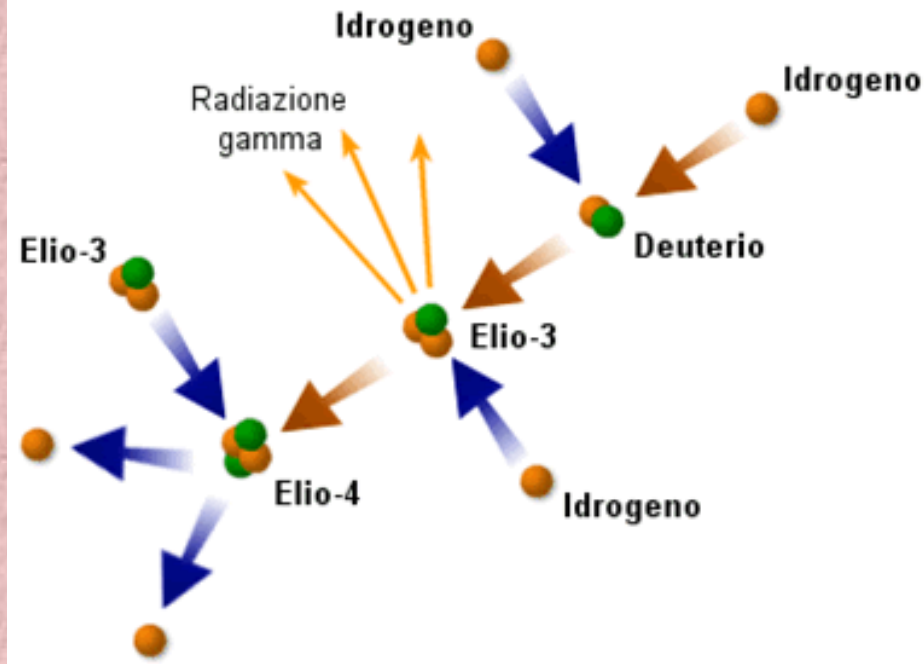


$$V = H d$$

$1/H$ è una stima approssimativa della durata dell'espansione, ovvero dell'età dell'universo!

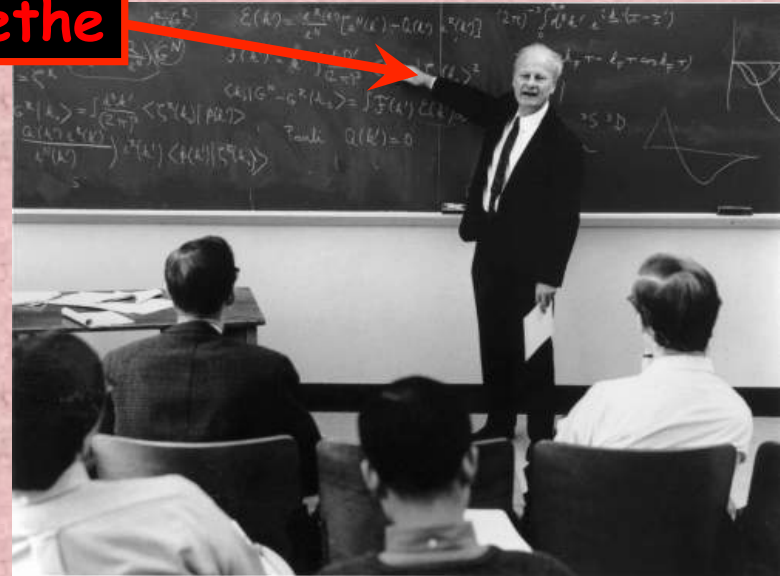


La fusione nucleare

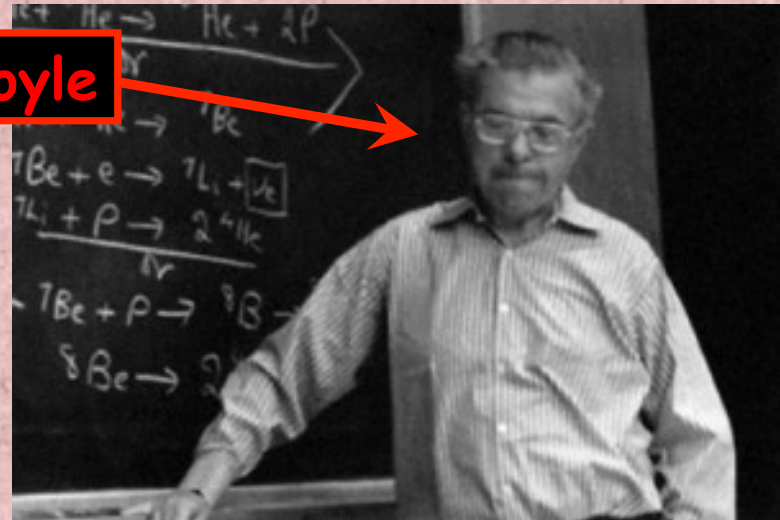


Nel 1938 Hans Bethe identifica il principale meccanismo di produzione di energia delle stelle. Fred Hoyle negli anni '50 propone altre reazioni che completano il quadro.

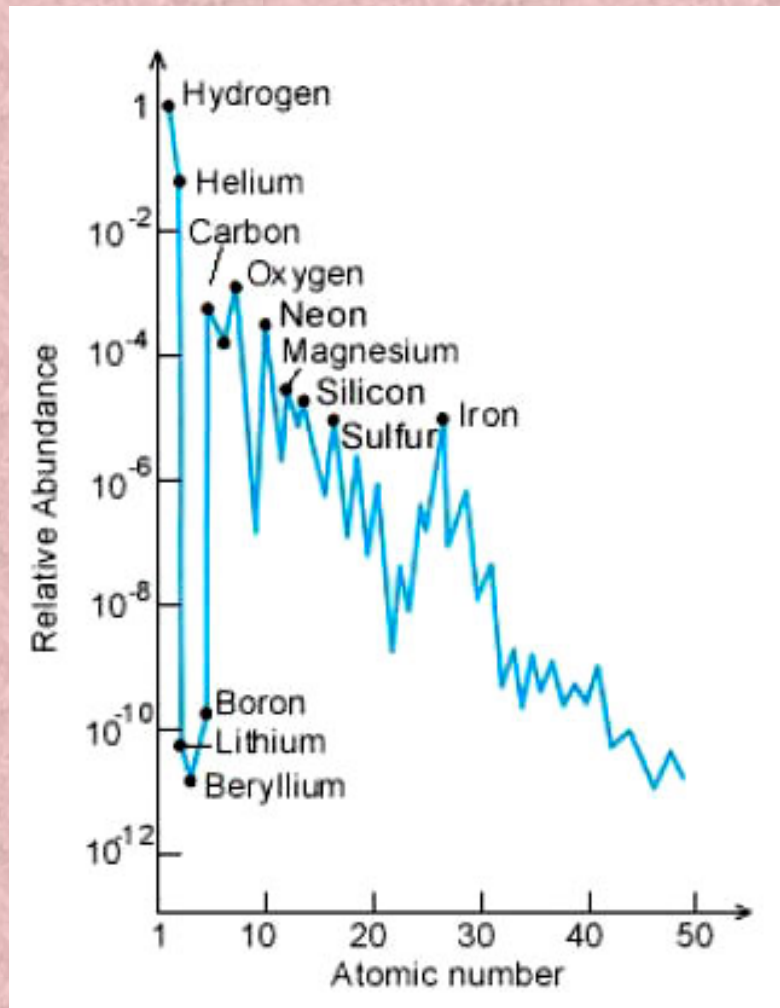
Bethe



Hoyle

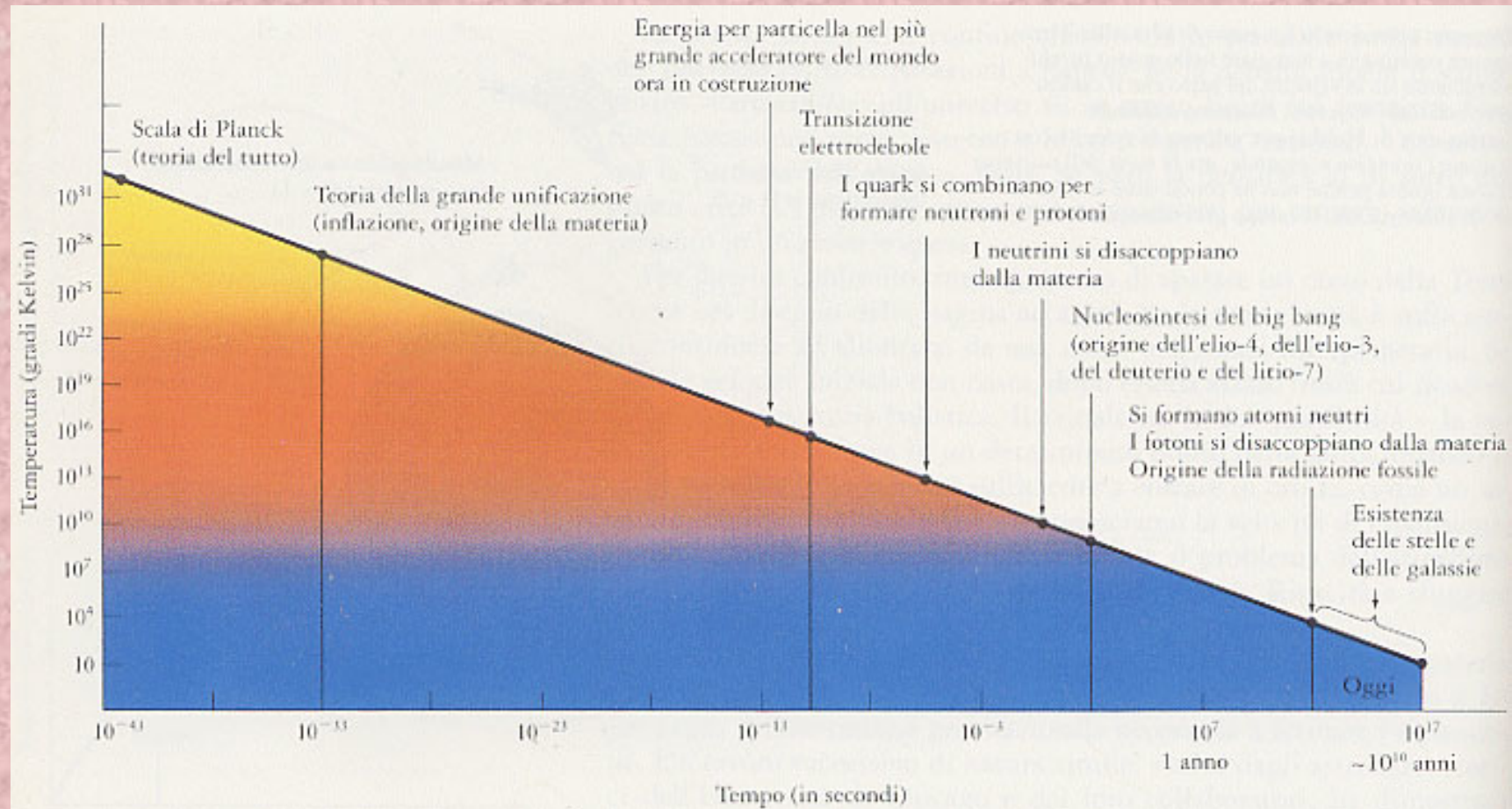


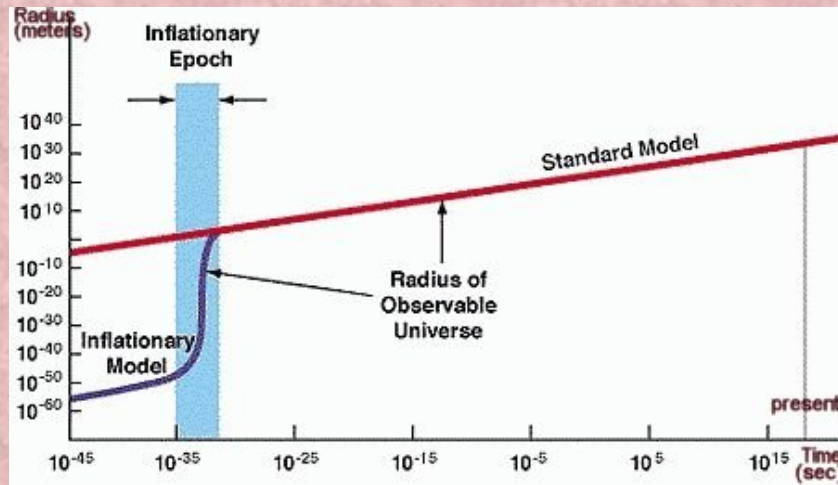
Gli elementi chimici che conosciamo si formano per fusione nucleare all'interno di stelle, e durante le fasi di esplosione di una supernova.



In realtà cosa sia successo al tempo “zero” non lo sappiamo...

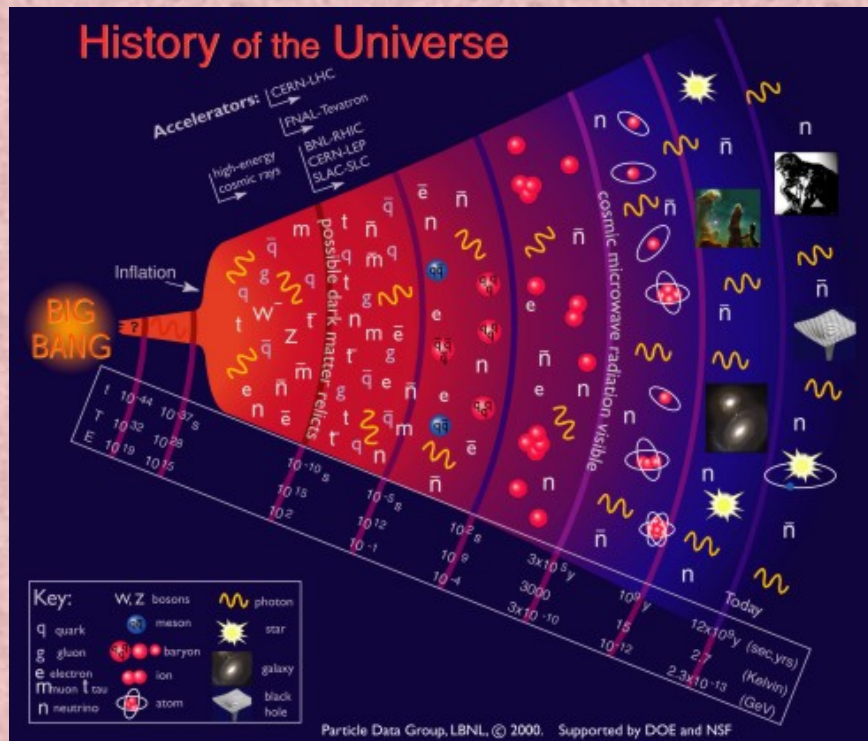
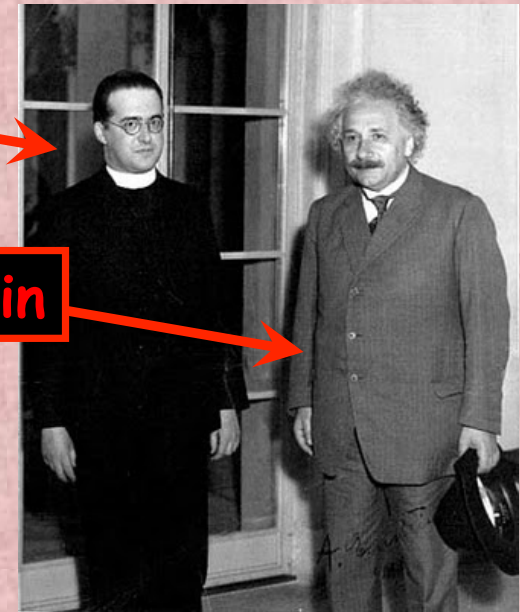
In effetti sappiamo ben poco... le nostre conoscenze sono “soddisfacenti” solo a partite da circa 10^{-11} s dal big-bang. Un'enormità!



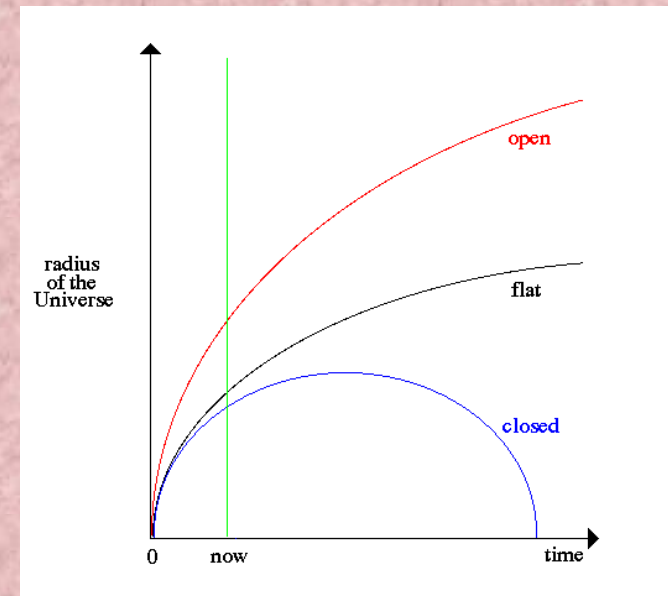


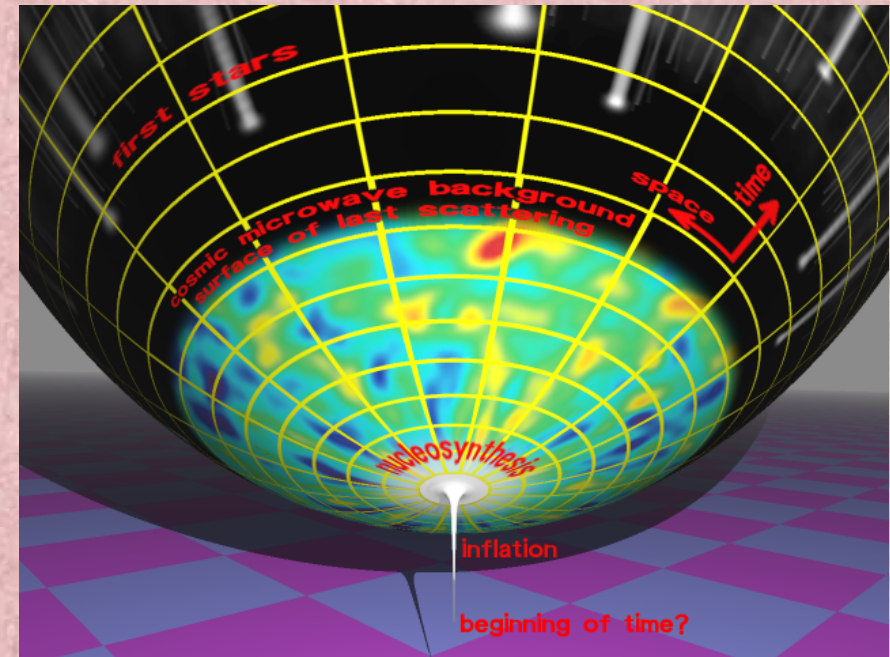
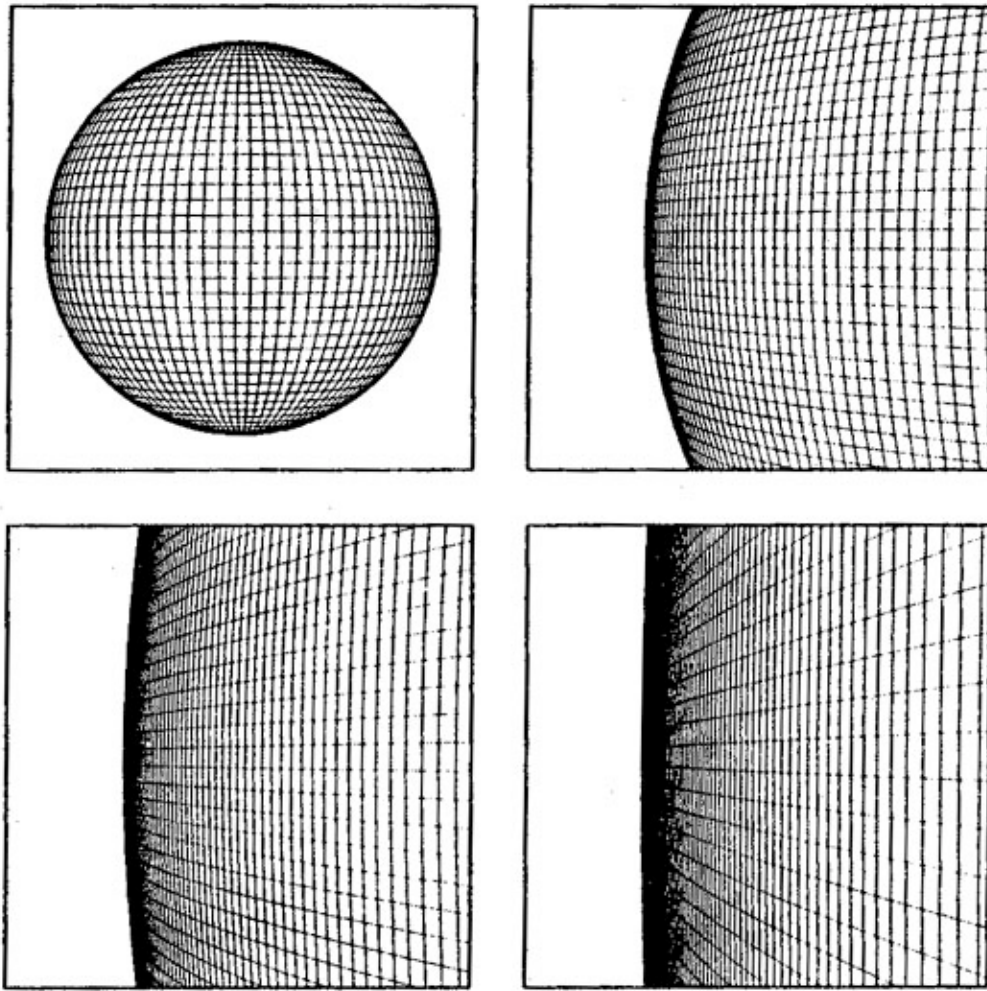
Lemaitre

Einstein



Inflazione?



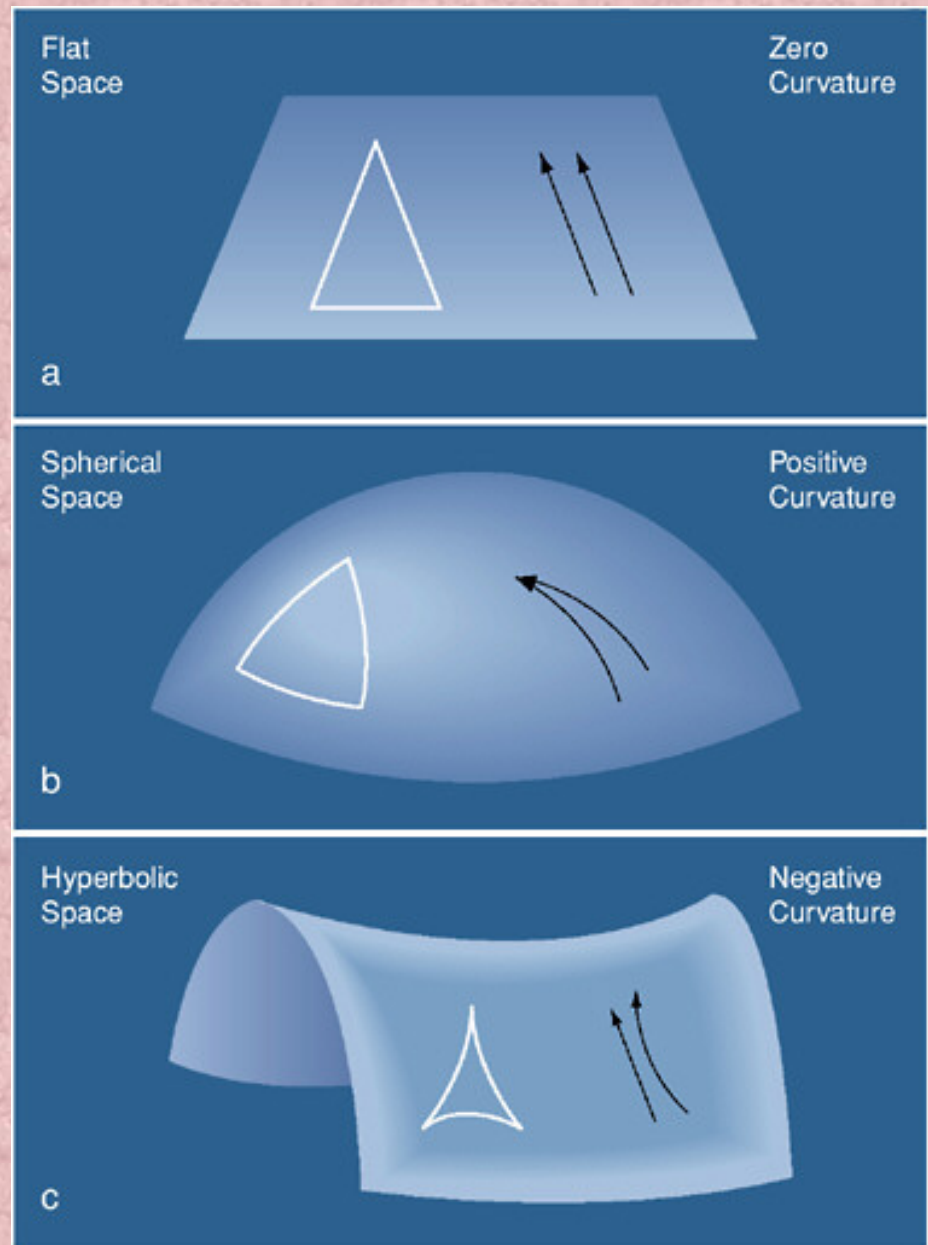
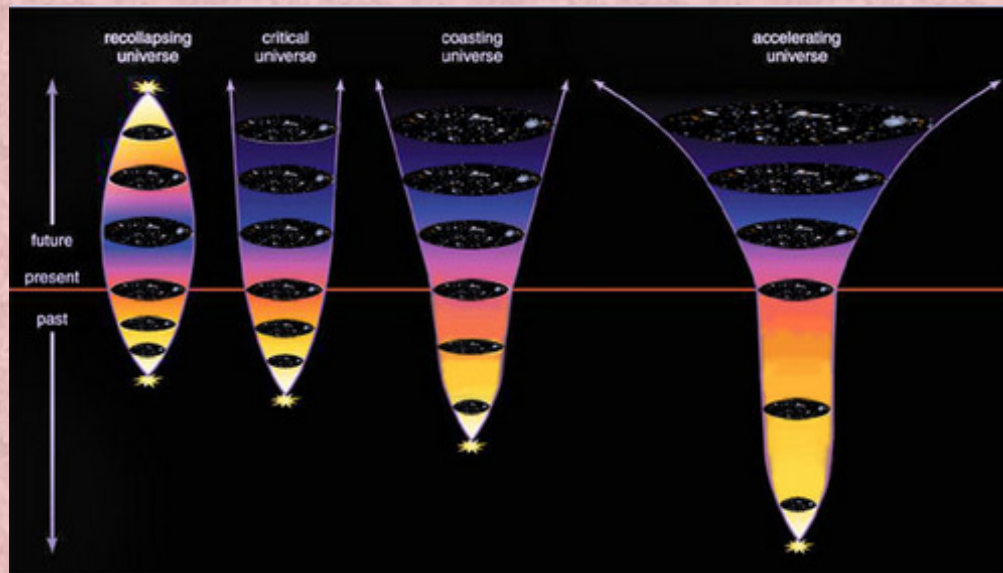


L'universo inflazionario è un universo "senza memoria"...

E quindi, per così dire, disaccoppia "l'origine" dall'universo attuale.

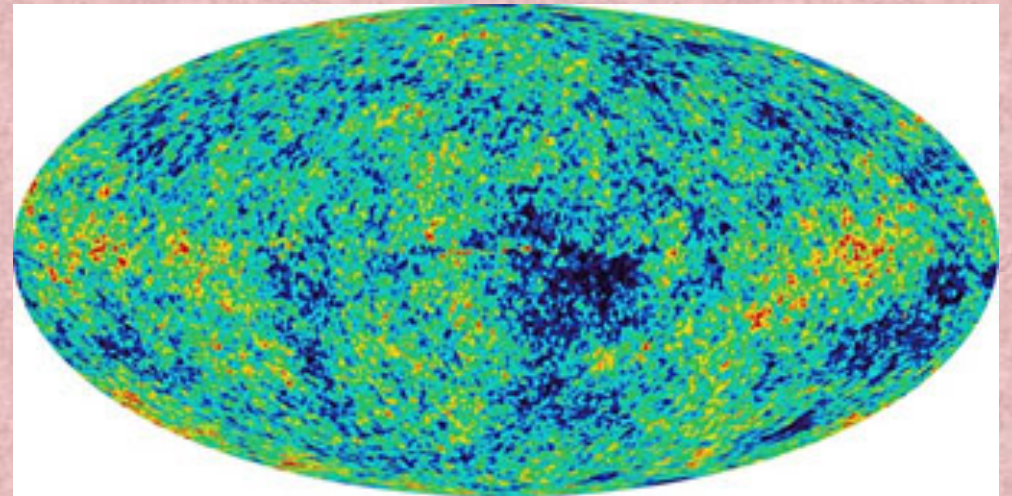
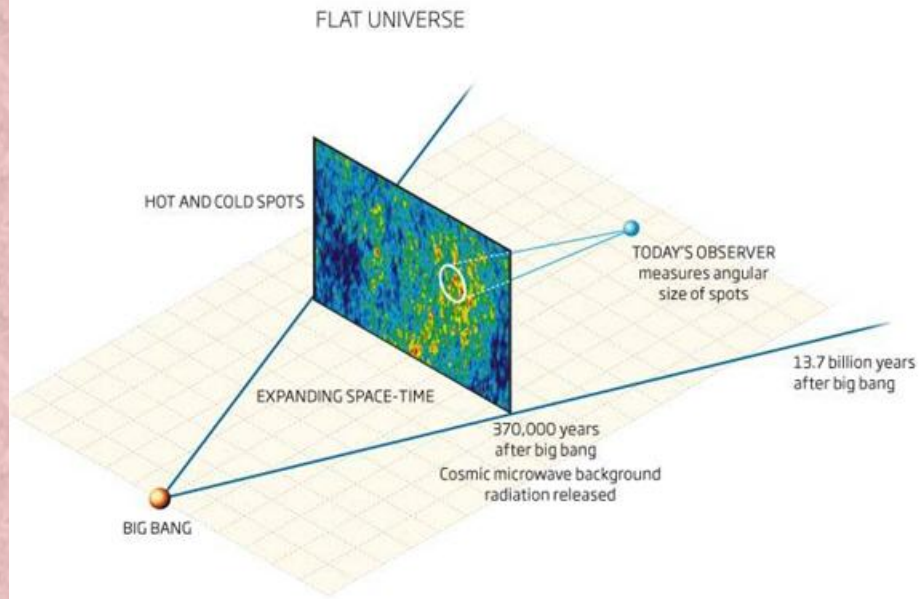
Che “forma” ha l’universo?

Se passiamo da un piano a spazi pluri-dimensionali le cose diventano alquanto interessanti...

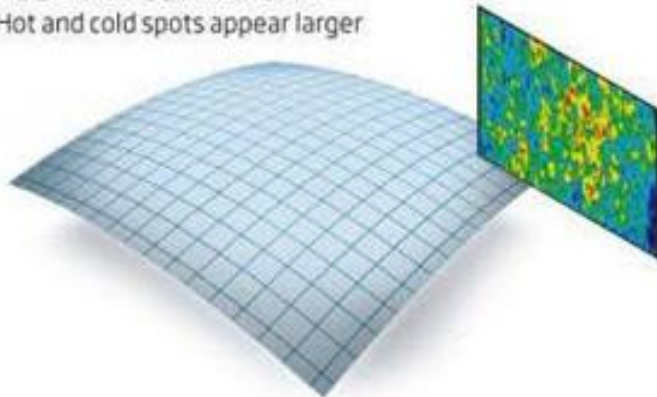


The shape of the universe

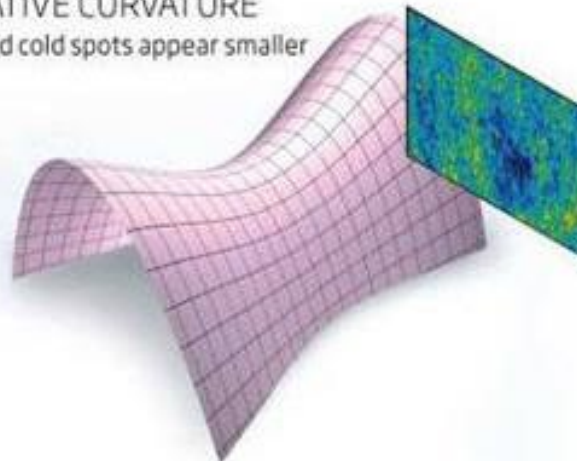
The cosmic microwave background radiation has hot and cold spots whose apparent size depends on the geometry of space-time and how far light has travelled since the radiation was released



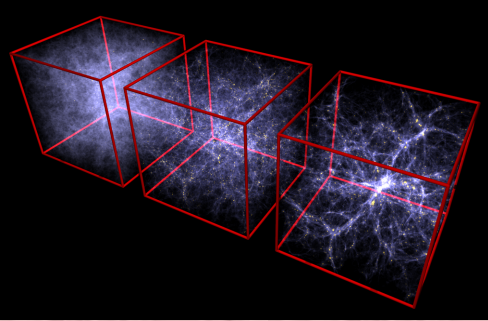
POSITIVE CURVATURE
Hot and cold spots appear larger



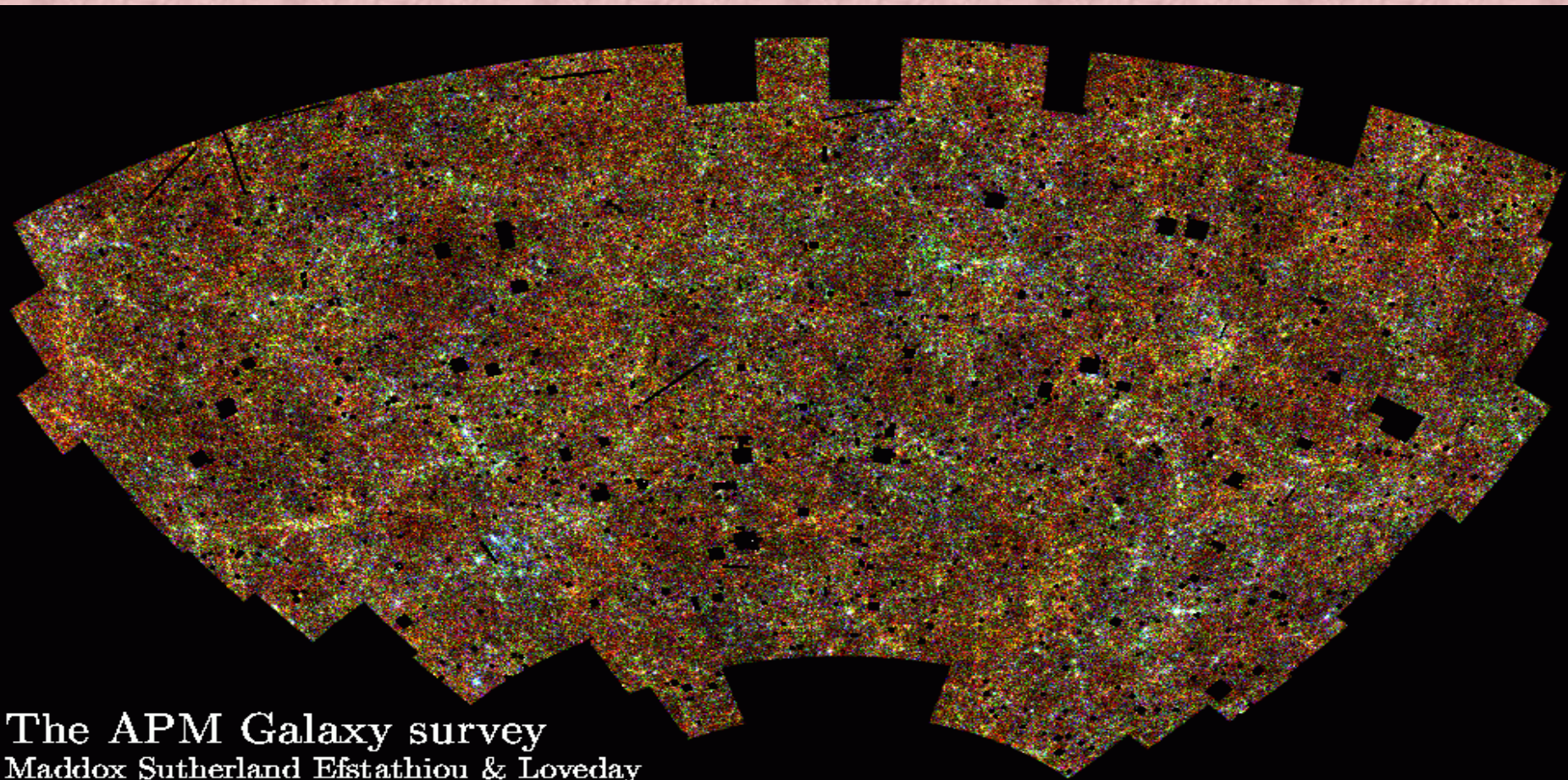
NEGATIVE CURVATURE
Hot and cold spots appear smaller



Il satellite Planck

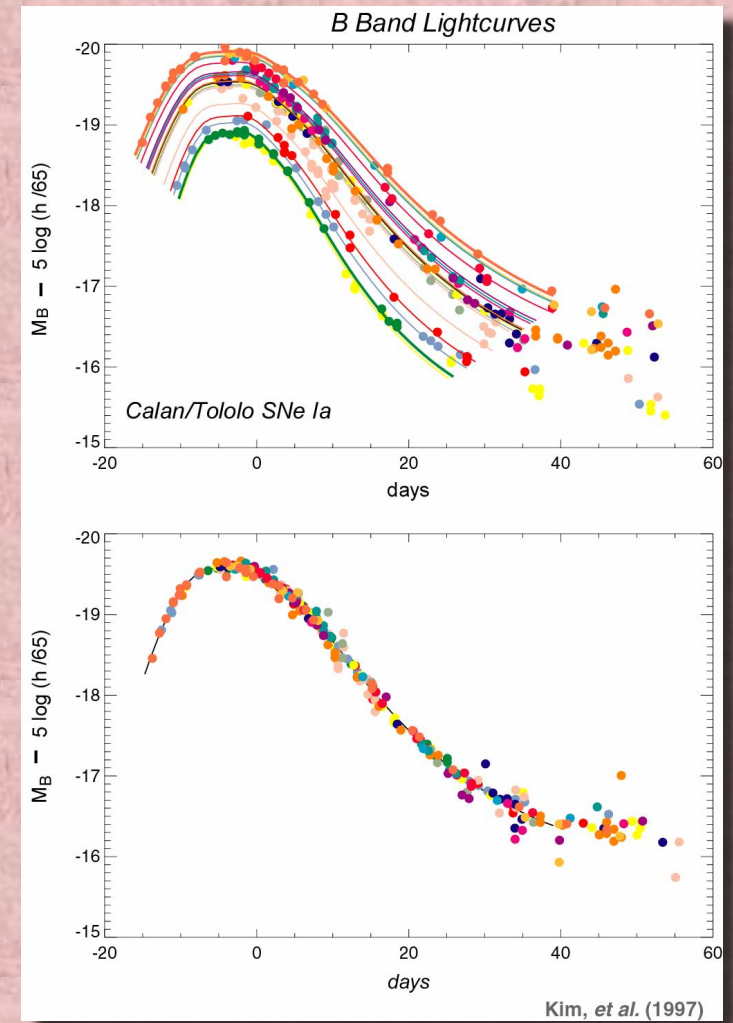
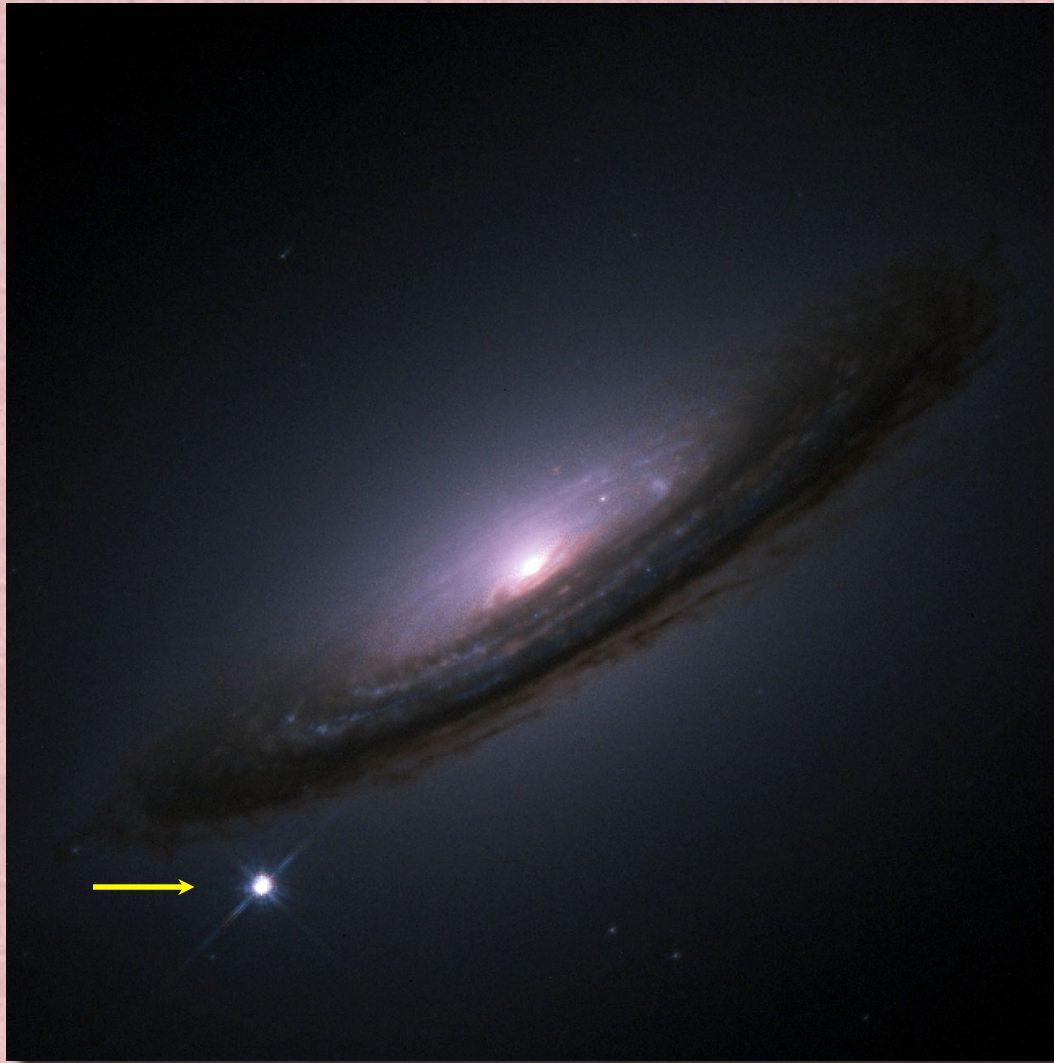


Come le galassie si distribuiscono dipende dalla geometria ed altri parametri.

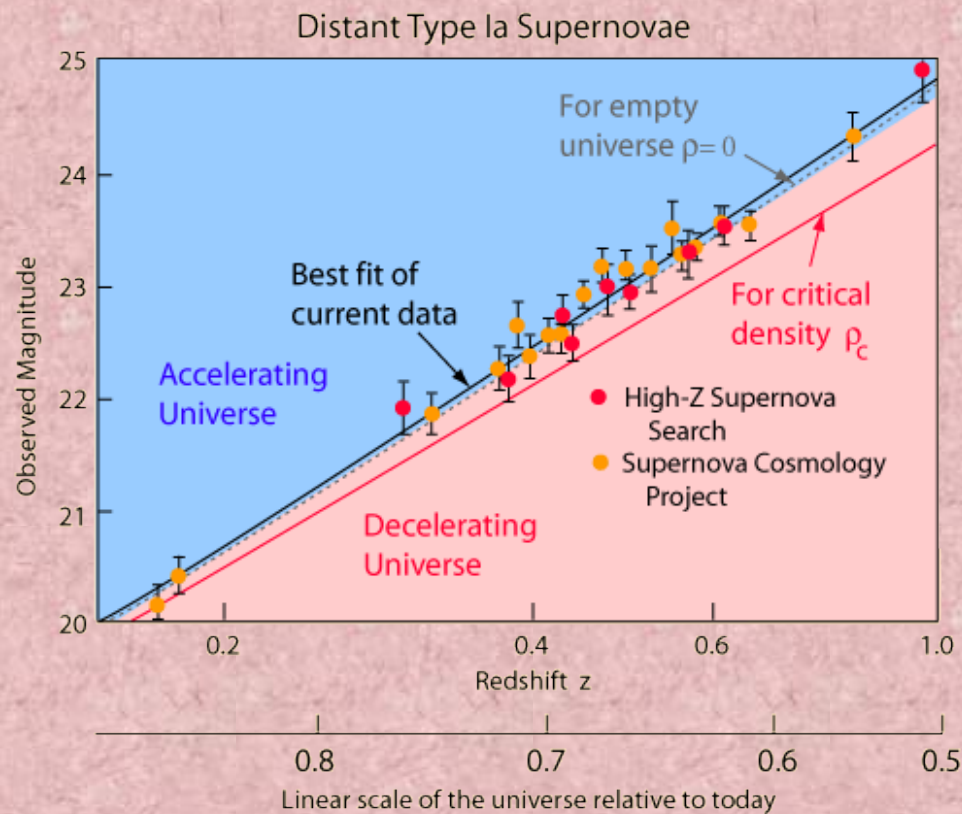


The APM Galaxy survey
Maddox Sutherland Efstathiou & Loveday

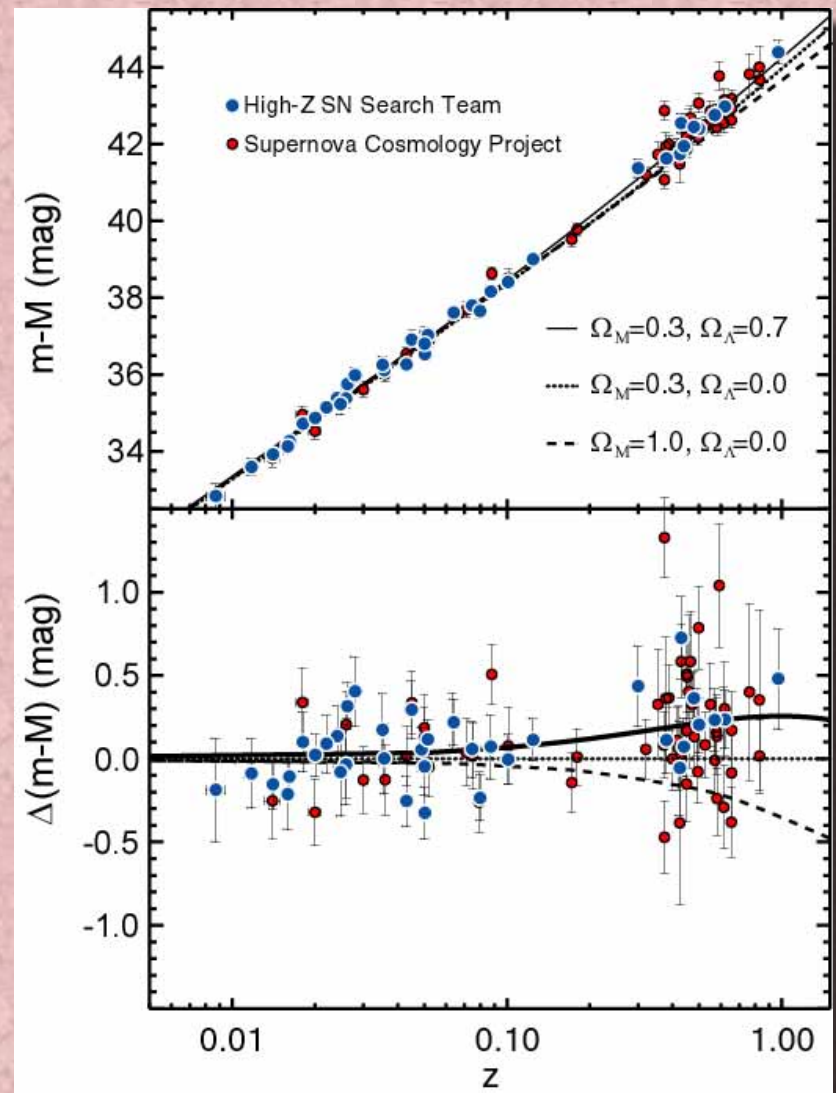
Le supernove di tipo Ia: i migliori indicatori di distanza!



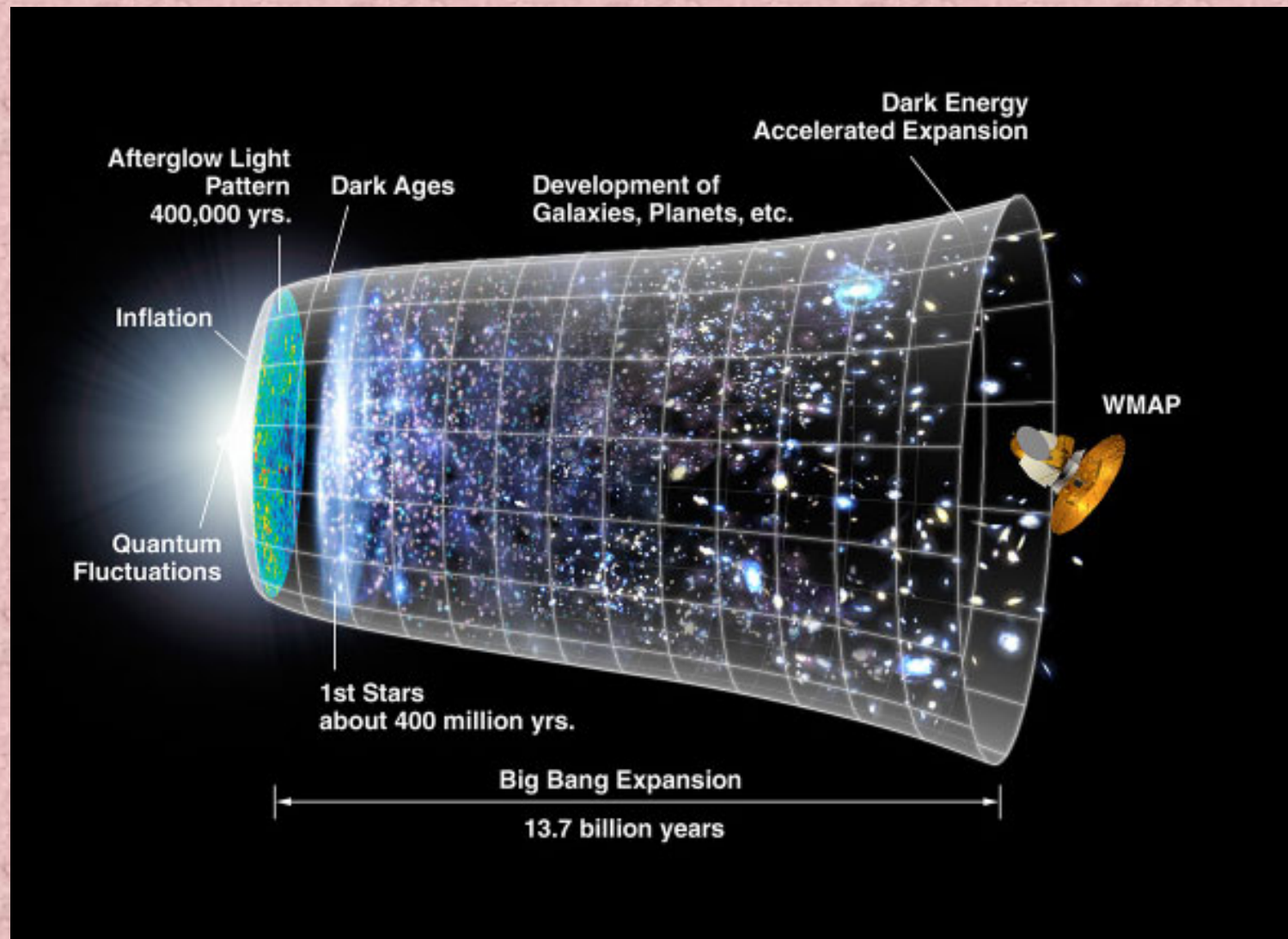
E dalle supernove si è scoperto che l'universo è in accelerazione!



$\log(\text{Distanza } d_I)$

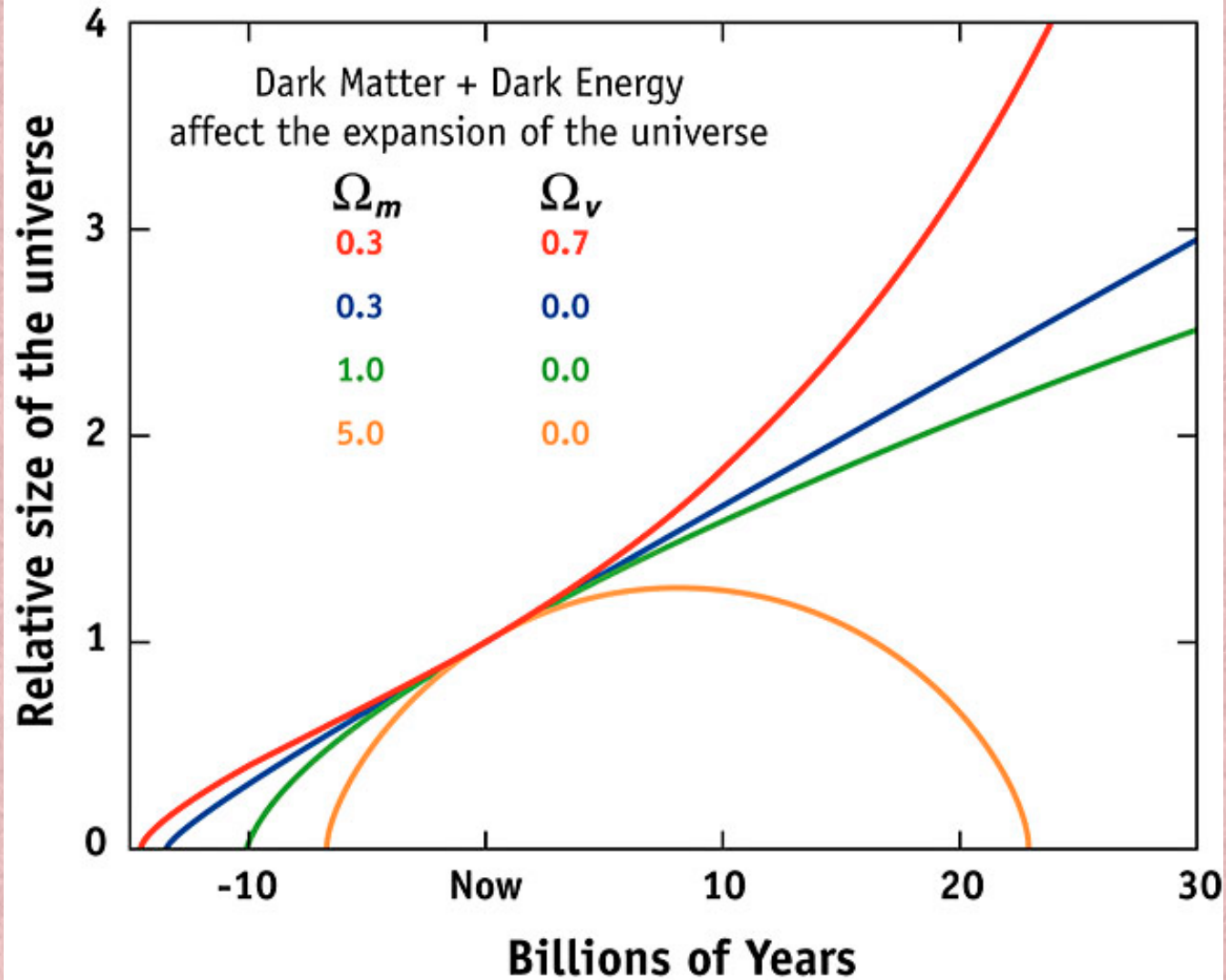


Redshift



Lo scenario attuale

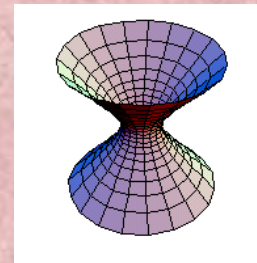
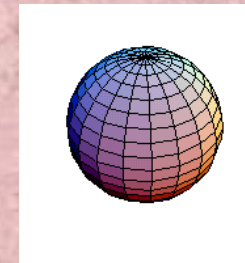
EXPANSION OF THE UNIVERSE



Materia, energia,
vuoto...

$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho$$

$$\frac{\ddot{a}}{a} = -\frac{4\pi G}{3} (\rho + 3p)$$



- La componente visibile pesa solo per $\approx 4\%$ dell'energia totale dell'Universo.
- Le altre componenti sono oscure.

$\approx 23\%$ è materia oscura.

$\approx 73\%$ è qualche tipo di energia chiamata energia oscura.

