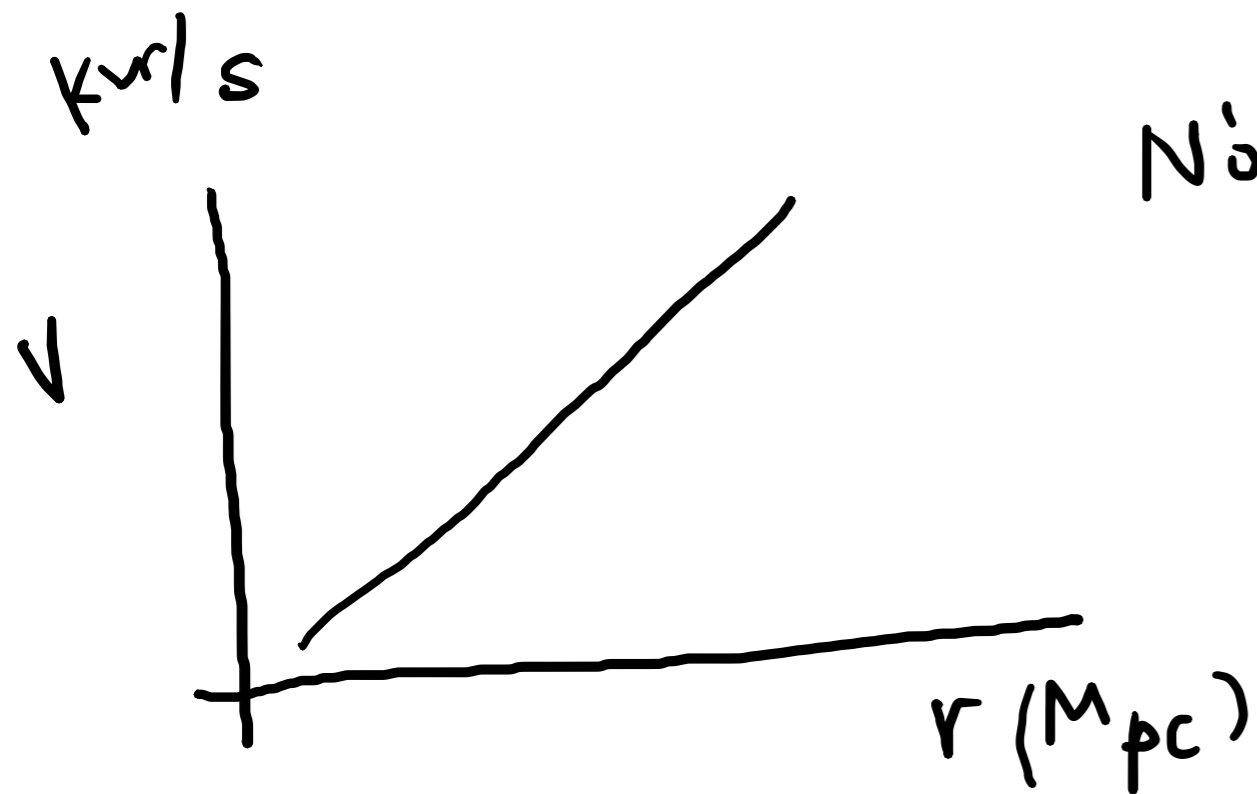


Εξίσωση Friedmann



Νόμος Hubble

$$v = H_0 r$$



"σταθμισμένο" Hubble

$$H_0 = h \cdot 100 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}} \frac{1}{\text{Mpc}} = 68 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}} \frac{1}{\text{Mpc}}$$

Παράμετρος Hubble

$$h \sim 0,68$$

$$1 \text{ pc} = 3,3 \text{ ly}$$

$$= 3 \cdot 10^{16} \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ Mpc} \sim 3 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ m}$$

$$H_0 = \frac{\dot{R}(t)}{R(t)} \Big|_{t=t_0} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} v = H_0 r \\ \dot{R} = H_0 R \end{array}$$

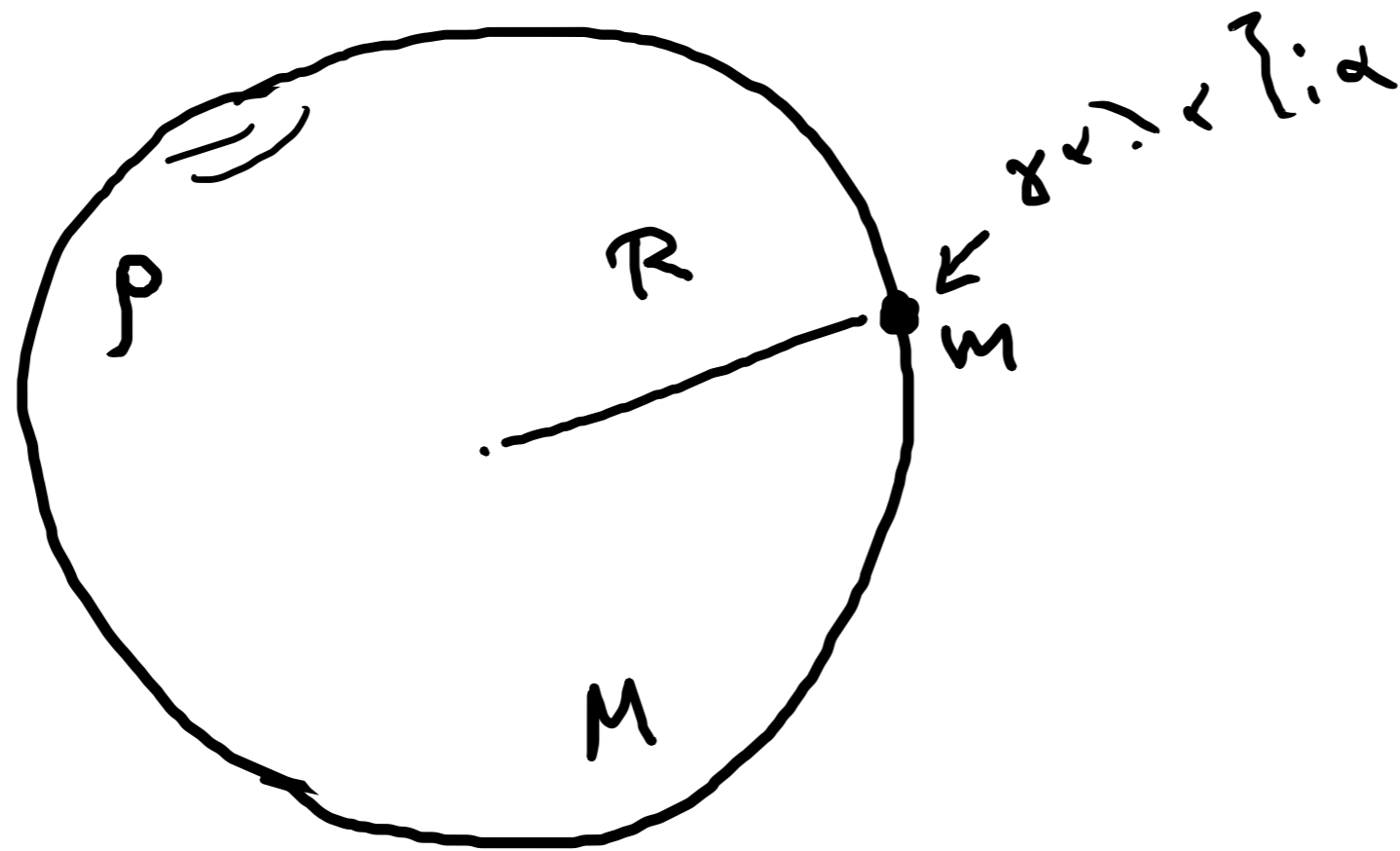
$t=t_0 = T_{\text{H}} \text{ (Hubble time)}$

$$H(t) = \frac{\dot{R}(t)}{R(t)}$$

$$R(t_0) \downarrow$$

$$R(t) = R_0 a(t)$$

\sim
 scale factor
 x-pi: $\delta \alpha \sigma \tau \omega \nu \varsigma$



$$M = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho$$

$$V = -G \frac{mM}{R} = -\frac{4\pi}{3} G m R^2 \rho$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{R}^2 - \frac{4\pi}{3} G m R^2 \rho = \frac{a_{1k1}^2}{2} m R_0^2 \left(\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a} \right)^2 - \frac{8\pi}{3} G \rho \right)$$

$\hat{r}_{1k1} = R_0 a_{1k1}$

Ορισμός

$$k \equiv - \frac{2E}{mR_0^2} \quad (c=1)$$

k
↑
καρμυτικότητα $\sim E$

$$\text{Άρα } \left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a} \right)^2 + \frac{k}{a^2} = \frac{8\pi}{3} G \rho \quad (1)$$

Friedman
Friedman

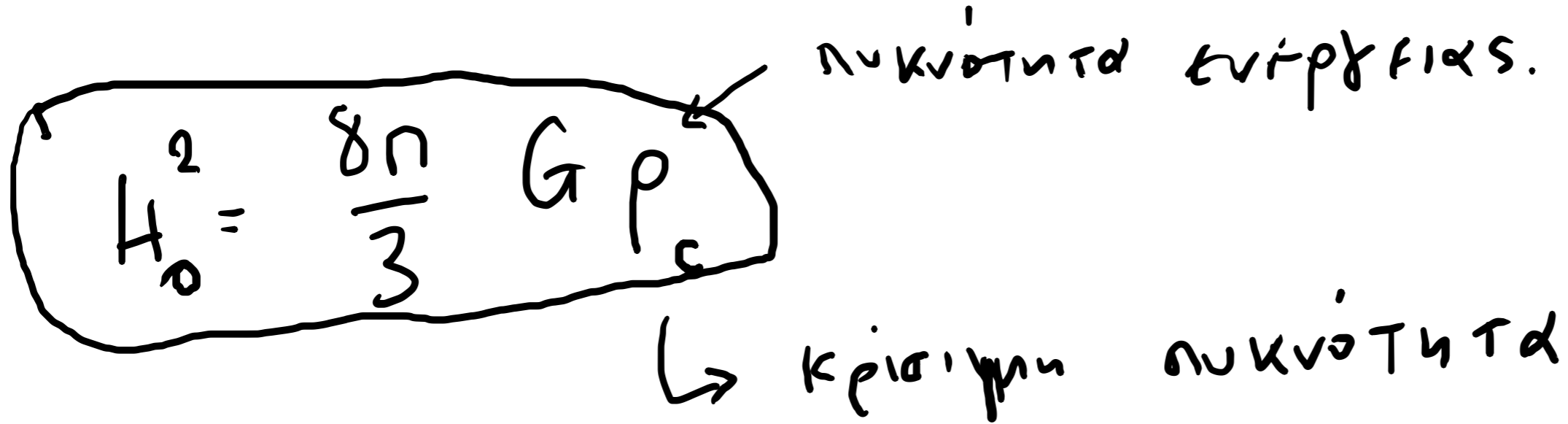
συν.
Hubble

$$\dot{a} \rightarrow H^2 = \frac{8\pi}{3} G \rho - \frac{k}{a^2}$$

συμπίπτει επί της

i) $k=0 \rightarrow E=0$

ii) πληθωρισμός προβλεπόμενος, $k=0$.



Θερμoδυναμική διατ. ενέργειας

$$\textcircled{\star} \quad dE + p dV = T dS$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \sim \frac{4}{3} \pi a(t)^3$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} \sim 4\pi a^2 \dot{a}$$

$$\textcircled{\star} \quad \frac{dE}{dt} + p \frac{dV}{dt} = T \frac{dS}{dt} = 0 \quad \sim \quad \left\{ \dot{p} + 3H(p + \rho) = 0 \right\} \quad (2)$$

\propto διαβητική

$$E = V\rho \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{dE}{dt} = \dot{V}\rho + \dot{\rho}V$$

(1) & (2) είναι η Friedmann.

Άσκηση: (1) & (2)

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

$$\dot{a} \propto a^{\gamma} \tau_{UV} \quad (1)$$

$$\ddot{a} \propto a^{\gamma} \tau_{UV} \quad (3)$$

g_0

$$a(t) = R(t)/R_0$$

$$a(t) = 1 + H_0 (t - t_0) - \frac{1}{2} H_0^2 q_0 (t - t_0)^2 + \dots$$

$$R(t) = R_0 \left[1 + \underline{H_0} (t - t_0) - \frac{1}{2} H_0^2 \left(\frac{\ddot{R}}{R_0 H_0^2} \right) (t - t_0)^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$\underline{q_0} = \frac{\ddot{R}}{R_0 H_0^2}$$

απόγοντα β

επιρράδωση!

του απόγοντα κλ! μένεις

Ερυθρομετατόπιση (red shift)

$$z = \frac{\lambda_{\text{ναρ}} - \lambda_{\text{εμ}}}{\lambda_{\text{εμ}}} = \frac{\lambda_{\text{ναρ}}}{\lambda_{\text{εμ}}} - 1$$

$$\lambda_{\text{ναρ}} \sim R_0$$
$$\lambda_{\text{εμ}} \sim R(t)$$

$$z + 1 = \frac{\lambda_{\text{ναρ}}}{\lambda_{\text{εμ}}} = \frac{R_0}{R(t)} = \frac{1}{a(t)}$$

$$t = t_0$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{z = 0}$$

$$\boxed{z + 1 = \frac{1}{a(t)} = \frac{R_0}{R(t)}}$$

αρχική τιμή
χρόνου

$$t = 0$$

$$\cdot \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} t \\ z \end{array} \right\}$$

$$t_0 = \text{τώρα}$$

$z+1 = \frac{1}{a|k|}$ μου δίνει τη
 δξια της Εργασμομκτα τόνια
 και τω χρόνου.

$a(z)$

$t_0 \rightarrow z=0$

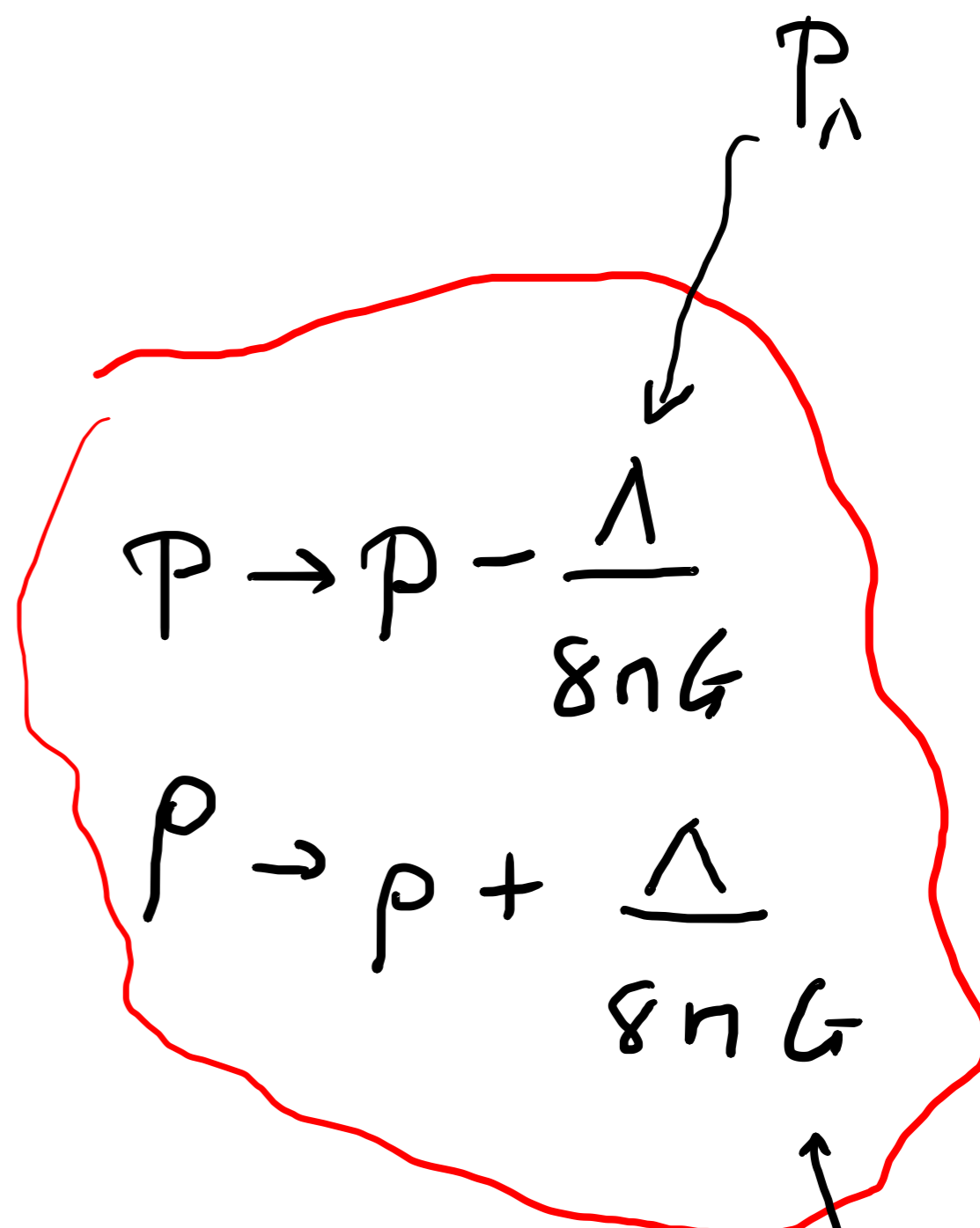
$H|k| \rightarrow H(z)$

{ Einstein Friedmann $\mu + \Lambda \neq 0$ }

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

$$\dot{\rho} + 3H(\rho + p) = 0$$

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



$\rho_1 = -1 \rho_1 \leftarrow$ καταστροφή
 ελιωνων δ^2 τ-1 Λ

$$\phi = \omega \rho$$

$$\mu + \boxed{\omega_{\mu} = -1}$$

$$\omega_M = 0 \quad (\text{H } \dot{\lambda}_M \text{ } \delta_{\nu} \dot{\lambda}_M \text{ } \text{nieon})$$

$\uparrow \dot{\lambda}_M$

$$\omega_R = \frac{1}{3}$$

\uparrow

ακτινοβολία

Metric

$$\rho_c, \quad \underline{O}(t) = \frac{\rho(t)}{\rho_c}$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{O}(z) = \frac{\rho(z)}{\rho_c}$$

$$\rho_c \leftrightarrow k=0 \rightarrow \boxed{P = \rho_c}$$

$$\underline{O}(z) = \underline{O}_M(z) + \underline{O}_A(z) + \underline{O}_R(z)$$

individa \sum products

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

$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3}\rho - \frac{k}{a^2} + \frac{\Lambda}{3} \quad (*)$$

$$(\rho a^3)' + p(a^3)' = 0 \quad \ominus$$

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

$$\text{At } k=0 \quad H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3}\rho_c$$

$$\rho_c = \frac{3H^2}{8\pi G}$$

$$\rho_c = \frac{3H_0^2}{8\pi G}$$

$$H_0 = 100 h_0 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}} \frac{1}{\text{Mpc}}, \quad h_0 \sim 0,68$$

$$\rho_n \frac{8\pi G}{3} = \frac{\Lambda}{3} \rightarrow \rho_n = \frac{\Lambda}{8\pi G}$$

$$\rho < \rho_c \rightarrow k < 0$$

$$\rho = \rho_c \rightarrow k = 0$$

$$\rho > \rho_c \rightarrow k > 0$$

Αριθμητική προσομοίωση

$$\rho_c^0 = 10.54 h^2 \frac{\text{GeV}}{\text{M}^3}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \rho_H = \rho_c + \frac{3k}{8\pi G a^2}$$

$$\underline{0} < |k| - 1 = \frac{k}{H^2 a^2}$$

αυτοοριζων $\underline{0}/H = \frac{\rho(t)}{\rho_c}$

$$8\pi G = 3H^2 \rho_c$$

$$\underline{0} < |k| - 1 = \frac{k}{H^2 a^2}$$

$\textcircled{4+1}$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{0} = 1 \Rightarrow k = 0 \\ \underline{0} < 1 \Rightarrow k < 0 \\ \underline{0} > 1 \Rightarrow k > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

συμπεριφορά με διαδομεία.

$$\Omega = \Omega_M + \Omega_R + \Omega_\Lambda$$

\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow
 μηδία ρ ρ ρ
 αντίβαση ρ ρ
 θετική ενέργεια (κοσμολογική σταθερά)

$$\Omega_M + \Omega_R + \Omega_\Lambda - 1 = \frac{k}{H^2 a^2}$$

* Elion Friedmann

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

ενιψρξδζουα $q(t) \equiv - \frac{\ddot{a}}{aH^2}$

$$\textcircled{\text{IV}} \quad q(t) = - \frac{\ddot{a}}{aH^2} = \frac{4\pi G}{3} (\rho + 3p)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\rho_c} (\rho + 3p)$$

$$\rightarrow q(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_c} + 3 \frac{p}{\rho_c} \right)$$

+ καταστατική ελιωαα

$$P_i = \omega_i P_i \quad i = \begin{cases} M, & \omega_M = 0 \\ R, & \omega_R = \frac{1}{3} \\ \Lambda, & \omega_\Lambda = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$q(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\underline{0} + \frac{3P}{P_c} \right)$$

$$P = \sum_{i=M,R,N} P_i = \sum_i w_i P_i$$

$$q(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\underline{0} + \frac{3P}{P_c} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \underline{0} + \frac{3}{2} \sum_i w_i \left(\frac{P_i}{P_c} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \underline{0} + \frac{3}{2} \sum_i w_i \underline{0}_i$$

$q(t) = \frac{\underline{0}}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \sum_i w_i \underline{0}_i$	$\sum_i \underline{0}_i - 1 = \frac{K}{4^2 a^2}$
---	--

max. Enipriduvoni

$$f\}. \quad t \rightarrow f\}. \quad z \quad a(z) = (z+1)^{-1}$$

$$R(t), \quad a(t) \rightarrow R(z), \quad a(z), \quad H(z)$$

μνορῆ ὡς ὀρίῳ τῆ σῶπῆ τῆσ

$$E(z) = \frac{H(z)}{H_0}$$

$$\text{ἰνον} \quad H(z) = \frac{\dot{G}(z)}{a(z)}$$

ε). Friedmann οριζήκη

$$H_0^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho_0 - \frac{k}{a_0^2} = 1$$

$$z=0 \quad t=t_0$$

$$a = \frac{R(t)}{R_0}, \quad t=t_0, \quad a_0 = 1$$

για οποιονδήποτε z

ε). Friedmann οριζήκη

$$H^2(z) = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho(z) - \frac{k}{a^2(z)}$$

$$\frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho_0 = H_0^2$$

$$H^2(z) = H_0^2 \frac{\rho(z)}{\rho_0} - \frac{k}{a^2(z)}$$

$$E^2(z) = \frac{H^2(z)}{H_0^2}$$

'A pa

$$E^2(z) = \frac{p(z)}{p_c} - \frac{k}{H_0^2 a^2(z)}$$

\uparrow
 $Q(z)$

$$\rightarrow E^2(z) = \underline{Q}(z) - \frac{k}{H_0^2 a^2(z)} \quad \leftarrow a(z) = \frac{1}{z+1}$$

Укн opijw $\underline{Q}_k = -\frac{k}{H_0^2}$

Тотт $E^2(z) = \underline{Q}_k (1+z)^2 + \underline{Q}_{\text{tot}}(z)$

$\underline{Q}(z)$

онн $\underline{Q}_{\text{tot}}(z) = \sum_{L, M, R, \Lambda} \underline{Q}_i(z)$

$$E^{-2}(z) = \frac{\omega_k}{-k} (1+z)^2 + \sum_i \frac{\rho_i(z)}{\rho_c}$$

T, given $\rho_i(z) =$;

$$\dot{\rho} = -3H(\rho + p) \sim \frac{d\rho}{dt} = -3 \frac{da}{dt} \frac{1}{a} \rho (1+w) \quad - p = w\rho$$

για $n \neq 0$; $\frac{d\rho_i}{dt} = -3 \frac{da}{dt} \frac{1}{a} \rho_i (1+w_i)$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d\rho_i}{\rho_i} = -3 \frac{da}{a} (1+w_i) \rightarrow$$

$$\rho_i(z) \sim a(z)^{-3(1+w_i)}$$

$$a(z) = \frac{1}{z+1}$$

$$k_{\alpha} \quad p = w \quad p$$

$$\frac{p(z)}{p_c} \sim G^{-3(1+w)} = (z+1)^{3(1+w)}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\underline{0}_i(z) = \underline{0}_0 (1+z)^{3(1+w)}}$$

$$M: w_M = 0 \quad \underline{0}_M(z) = \underline{0}_M^0 (1+z)^3$$

$$R: w_R = \frac{1}{3} \quad \underline{0}_R(z) = \underline{0}_R^0 (1+z)^4$$

$$A: w_A = -1 \quad \underline{0}_A(z) = \underline{0}_A^0$$

$$E(z) = \underline{O}_K (1+z)^2 + \sum_i \underline{O}_i(z)$$

$$= \underline{O}_K (1+z)^2 + \underline{O}_M(z) + \underline{O}_R(z) + \underline{O}_A(z)$$

$$E(z) = \underline{O}_K (1+z) + \underline{O}_M (1+z)^3 + \underline{O}_A + \underline{O}_R (1+z)^4$$

Υπολογισμός ηλλκικς Σφρνδν τος

$$\frac{dt}{dz} = \frac{dt}{da} \frac{da}{dz} = \frac{1}{a} \frac{da}{dz} = \frac{1}{aH} \frac{da}{dz} \quad \& \quad q(z) = \frac{1}{z+1}$$

$$\delta_{-1}, \frac{da}{dz} = -\frac{1}{(1+z)^2}$$

Τότε $\frac{dt}{dz} = -\frac{1}{H(1+z)}$ $\checkmark \lambda, \lambda <$ $H(z) = \bar{E}(z) H_0$

$\tau_0 \tau_f$

$$dt = - \frac{dz}{H_0 E(z) (1+z)}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} z=0 & \text{тип } t=t_0 \\ z=\infty & \text{гип } t=0 \text{ П.В.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$t_0 = \frac{1}{H_0} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dz}{(1+z) E(z)},$$

$$t_0 = \frac{1}{H_0} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dz}{(1+z) \left[\Omega_k (1+z)^2 + \Omega_M (1+z)^3 + \Omega_R (1+z)^4 + \Omega_\Lambda \right]}$$

για τ_{1k} $\delta_{\tau} \delta_{\Omega_{\mu i v k k}}$ τ_{1k}

$$\Omega_{-R}^0 \approx 0, \quad \Omega_{-M}^0 + \Omega_{-\Lambda}^0 = 1$$

$$\Omega_{-M}^0 = 1 - \Omega_{-\Lambda}^0$$

t_0

$$t_0 = \frac{1}{H_0} \frac{2}{3\sqrt{\Omega_{-\Lambda}^0}} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{\Omega_{-\Lambda}^0}}{\sqrt{1 - \Omega_{-\Lambda}^0}} \right)$$

$$\Omega_{-\Lambda}^0 \approx 0.68$$

$$h_0 = 0.673$$

$$H_0 = 100 h_0 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}} \frac{1}{\text{Mpc}}$$

$$t_0 = 13.8 \text{ Gy}$$

$$E(z) = \frac{H(z)}{H_0}$$

$$E(z)^2 = \underline{O}_K (1+z)^2 + \sum_i \underline{O}_i(z)$$

$$= \underline{O}_K (1+z)^2 + \underline{O}_M (1+z)^3 + \underline{O}_\Lambda + \underline{O}_R (1+z)^4$$

$$\underline{O}_K = 0, \quad \underline{O}_M + \underline{O}_\Lambda = 1, \quad \underline{O}_R \sim 10^{-4}$$

$$t_0 = \frac{1}{H_0} \int_0^\infty \frac{dz}{(1+z) E(z)} \approx 13.78 \cdot 10^9 \text{ y}$$

Χρονική ε}άρτηση

$$z \rightarrow t$$

$$\rho_i \sim a^{-3(1+w_i)}$$

$$H^2 \sim \rho \sim a^{-3(1+w)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\dot{a}}{a} \sim a^{-3(1+w)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{da}{dt} \sim a^{-\frac{1}{2}(1+3w)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int a^{\frac{1}{2}(1+3w)} da \sim t$$

$$\Rightarrow a(t) \sim t^{\frac{2}{3}(1+w)}$$

$$\triangleright w = \frac{1}{3} \quad (\mathcal{R}) \quad a(t) \sim \sqrt{t}$$

$$\triangleright w = 0 \quad (\mathcal{M}) \quad a(t) \sim \sqrt[3]{t^2}$$

$$\triangleright w = -1 \quad (\Lambda) \quad H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a} \sim \sqrt{\frac{\Lambda}{3}} \quad \left(H^2 \sim \frac{\Lambda}{3} \right)$$

άρα $a \sim e^{\sqrt{\frac{\Lambda}{3}} t}$ Ευθεία

αίγωνα

- Ευθεία αίγωνα του $a(t)$
- κυρίαρχ. του Λ
 - πληθυσμιακή

$$\leftarrow p < 0$$

$$\bullet \quad R \rightarrow H \sim \frac{1}{2t}$$

$$\bullet \quad M \rightarrow H \sim \frac{2}{3t}$$

$$\bullet \quad \Lambda \rightarrow H \sim \sigma^{-1} \rho^{\prime}$$

Σχέση $T(z)$

Αδριατική $\epsilon[\lambda_1]_u \rightarrow$

$$1) dp = S dT \rightarrow \frac{dp}{dt} = S \frac{dT}{dt}$$

$$2) S = \frac{p + \rho}{T}$$

Έτσι

$$\frac{d}{dt} (S a^3) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{T(z) = T_0 (1+z)}$$

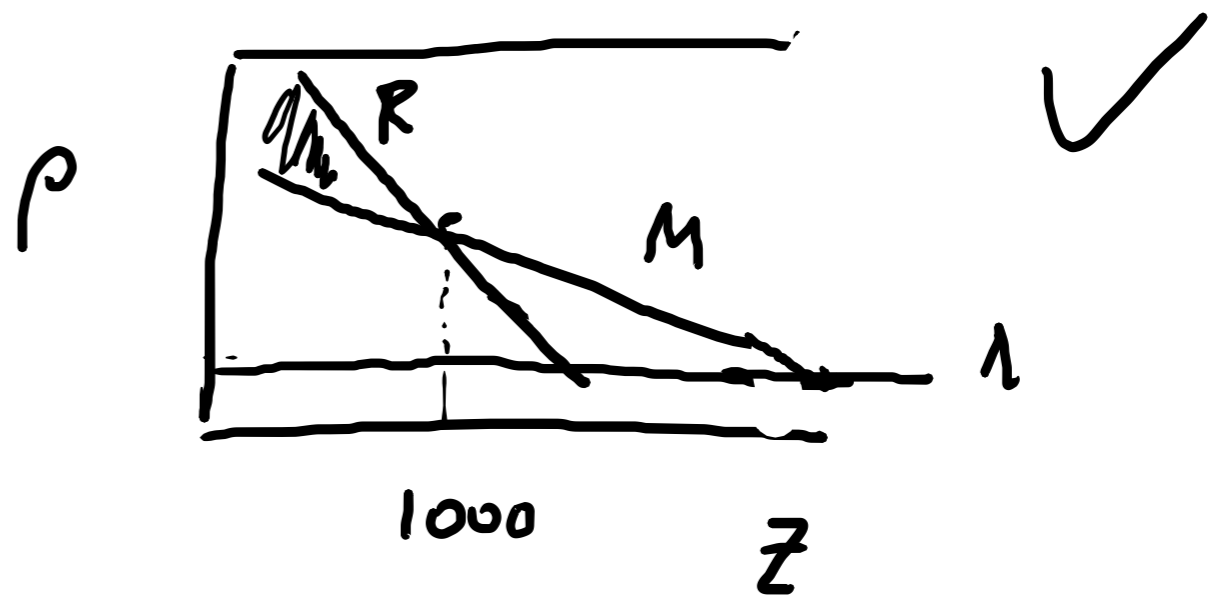
σήμερα $T_0 = 2,7 \text{ K}$

$$1 \text{ K} = 8.6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ eV}$$

$$T(z) = 2.3 \cdot 10^{-4} (1+z) \text{ eV}$$

n_x . $T \sim \text{eV}$ (ατομικά επίπεδα)

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{z \sim 4 \cdot 10^3}$$



$$\alpha_\nu \quad T \sim 1 \text{ MeV} \quad (\text{нур. } \delta t \sim \text{нур. } \delta \tau)$$

$$Z_{\text{BBN}} \sim 10^{10}$$

Θερμική ιστορία του Σιμάντ

$$dn(p) = \frac{g}{e^{E(p)/kT} \pm 1} \frac{p^2 dp}{2\pi^2 \hbar^3} \quad (*)$$

$$N = \frac{V d^3 p}{h^3} \frac{g}{e^{FE} \pm 1}$$

$$n = \frac{\# \text{ κλίμακων}}{V}$$

$g = \alpha v \hbar$. υαταστ. Spin
 ηγ $g_{\gamma} = 2$

$$\frac{1}{e^{BE} \pm 1}$$

στατ. παράγοντας + (F)
 - (B)

πυκν.
 ↓
 ρ(τ) = ∫₀[∞] E($\frac{d\psi}{dp}$) dp

(4)

ρ(τ) = $\frac{1}{3}$ ∫₀[∞] $\frac{P^2}{E}$ ($\frac{d\psi}{dp}$) dp

πυκν.
 η(τ)

η(τ) = ∫₀[∞] ($\frac{d\psi}{dp}$) dp

πυκν.
 ↓
 P = $\frac{1}{3} \frac{\phi}{E} \eta$

ορμν'

$$\rho = \frac{g}{2\pi^2 \hbar^3} \int_0^{\infty} E^-(p) \frac{p^2 dp}{e^{\beta E} \pm 1}$$

$$E(p) \stackrel{c=1}{=} \sqrt{p^2 + m^2} = p$$

$m=0$

$$\downarrow E^-(p) = p$$

$$\rho(T) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{7}{8} g \frac{\pi^2}{30 \hbar^3} (kT)^4 \quad (F) \\ \frac{g}{30 \hbar^3} \pi^2 (kT)^4 \quad (B) \end{array} \right.$$

Γενικά

$$\rho(T) = \sum_{i=B} \frac{\pi^2}{30} g_i T^4 + \sum_{j=F} \frac{7}{8} \frac{\pi^2}{30} g_j T^4$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho(T) = \frac{\pi^2}{30} g_* |T|^4$$

$$g_* \equiv \sum_{i=B} g_i + \frac{7}{8} \sum_{j=F} g_j$$

ενεργαί βαθμοί
ελευθέρια

(eff. # of dof)

περσίδο κυρ. ακτινωρ.

$$H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho_{\text{αντ.}}$$

$$\rightarrow H = \left(\frac{8\pi^3 g_*(t)}{90} \right)^{1/2} \frac{T^2}{M_{PL}}$$

$$H \sim \frac{1}{2t}$$

$$G = \frac{1}{M_{PL}^2}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{90}{8\pi^3 g_*}} \quad \frac{M_{PL}}{T^2} \sim \frac{0.3 M_{PL}}{\sqrt{g_*} T^2}$$

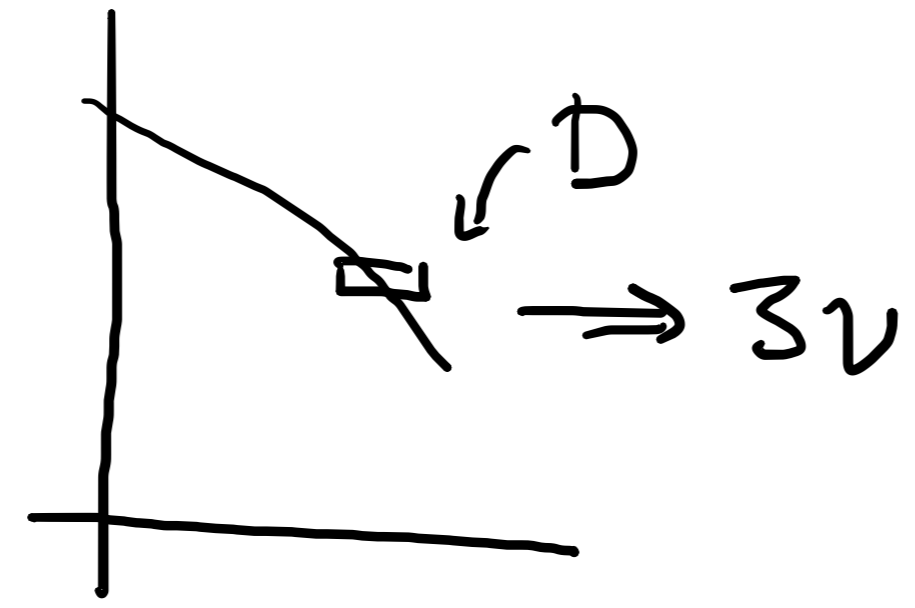
$\epsilon \rho \mu > h'$

BBN

$t = f(\tau)$

g_*

Ω_{bh^2}



ηδβλ+ψω τωδ BBN!
τιριυ τω LEP

$\gamma, \nu, \nu_{e, \mu, \tau}$

Π. Δοκιά Θέματα

- Δωμηνή Σιφναυτος (ε). Friedmann
Ηλ. Σιφναυτος

- BBN

- Σκοτεινή ύλη

- CMB → κοσμολ. παραμέτρους

- Inflation

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{p}{dy} \\ \text{particle} \\ \text{data} \\ \text{group} \end{array} \right\}$