

The Planck Era: Disconnected Islands in Space



Not yet enough time to make contact

The Post-Planck Era



Discovering Others

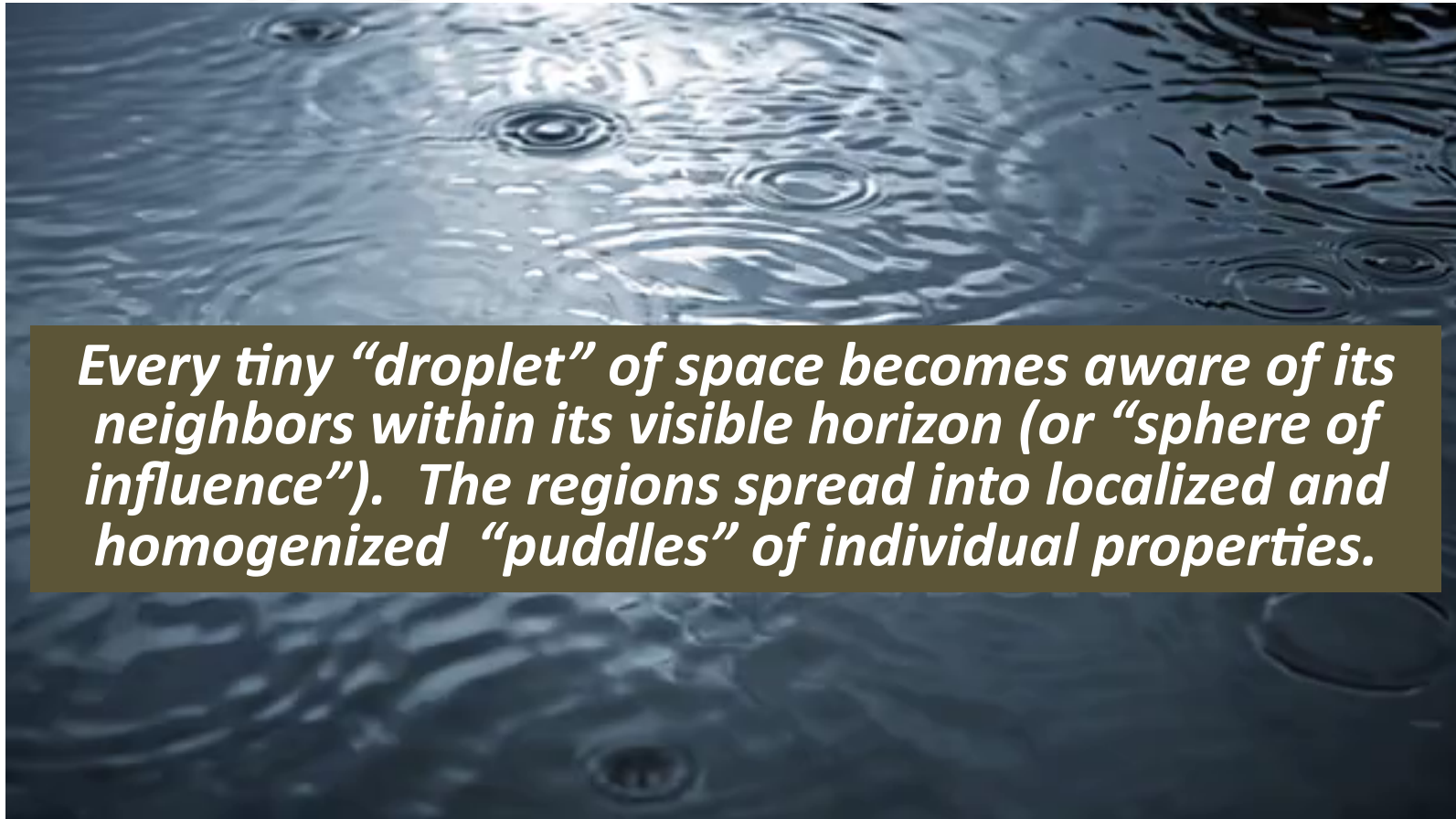
End of “Planck Era”

$$T \approx 10^{+31} \text{ K}$$



Second: The Post-Planck Era

Overlapping Horizons (realms of influence)



Every tiny “droplet” of space becomes aware of its neighbors within its visible horizon (or “sphere of influence”). The regions spread into localized and homogenized “puddles” of individual properties.

Better analogy: spreading waves from a handful of gravel dropped suddenly into water

<https://www.shutterstock.com/video/clip-3762701-water-drop-ripple-shooting-high-speed-camera>

End of “Planck Era”

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Strong forces cause rapid homogenization within local regions of space of size = the light travel time across them)

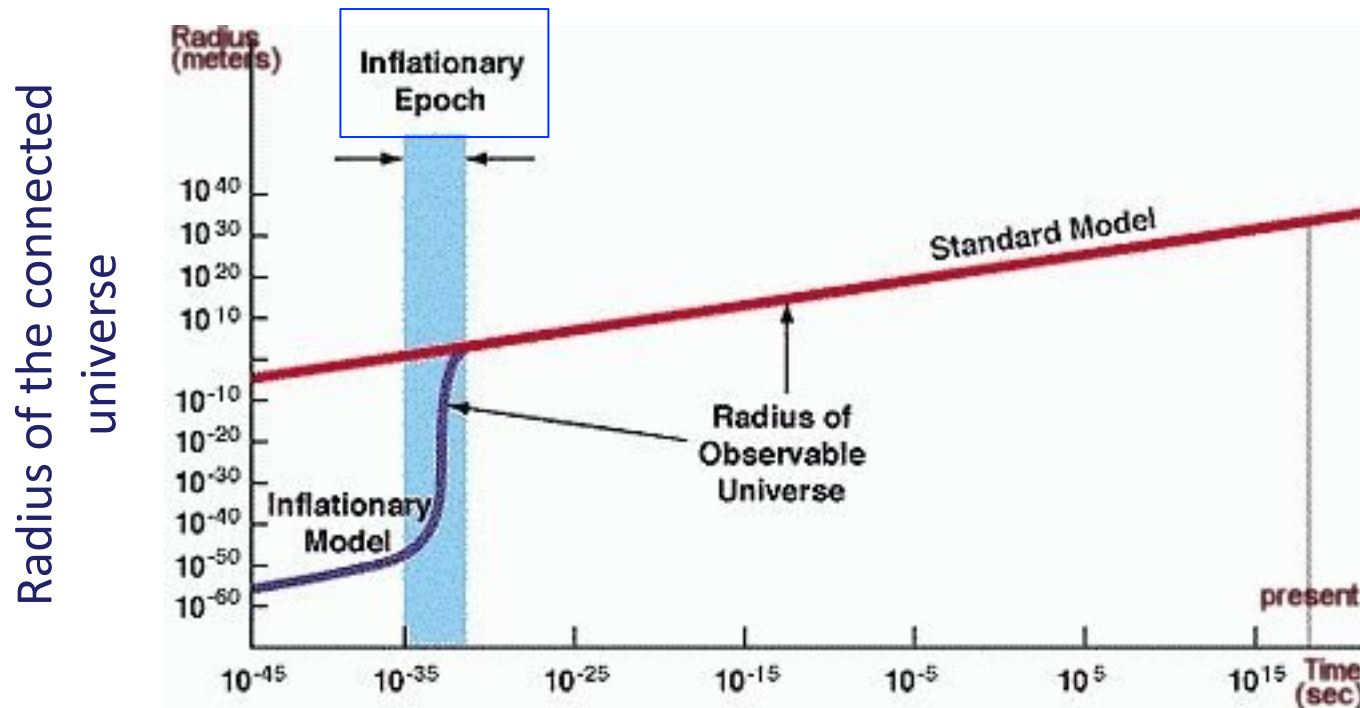
Then comes Cosmic Inflation!



Connected space abruptly expands by $\approx 10^{50}$!!!
Nearby objects separate $v > c$; soar beyond their mutual
observable horizons and lose all contact

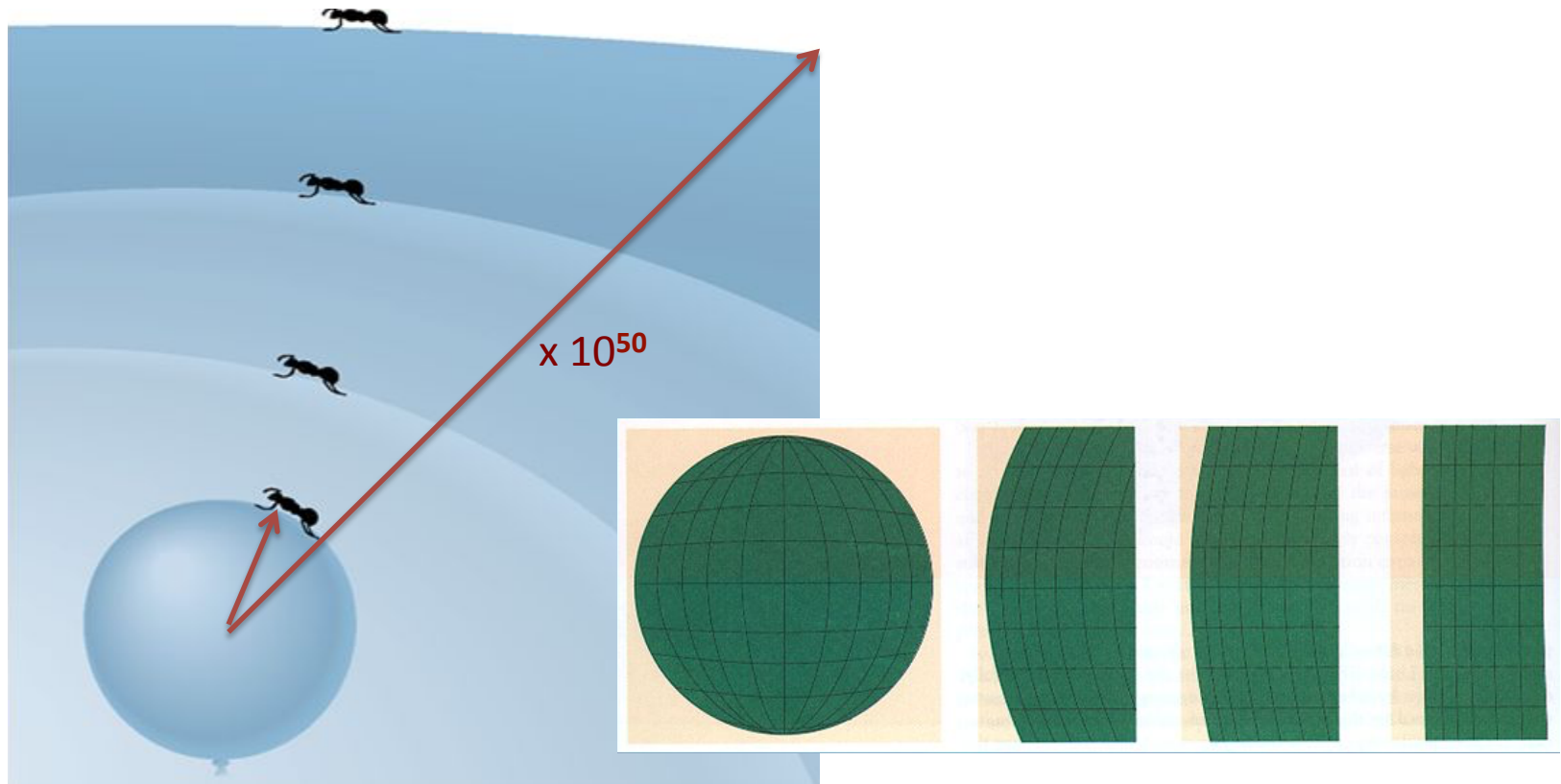
Third: Cosmic “Inflation”

Connected space abruptly expands by $\approx 10^{50}$!!!



- Space expands everywhere by $\approx 10^{50}$ @ $t_{\text{ABB}} \approx 10^{-35}$ secs
- Objects once in close contact become very widely separated
 - Separations the width of a proton, 10^{-18} km, grew to 10^{32} km = 10^{19} l.y. = 10^9 x present horizon! IMPRESSIVE!
 - Our original horizon = 10^{-35} sec x speed of light

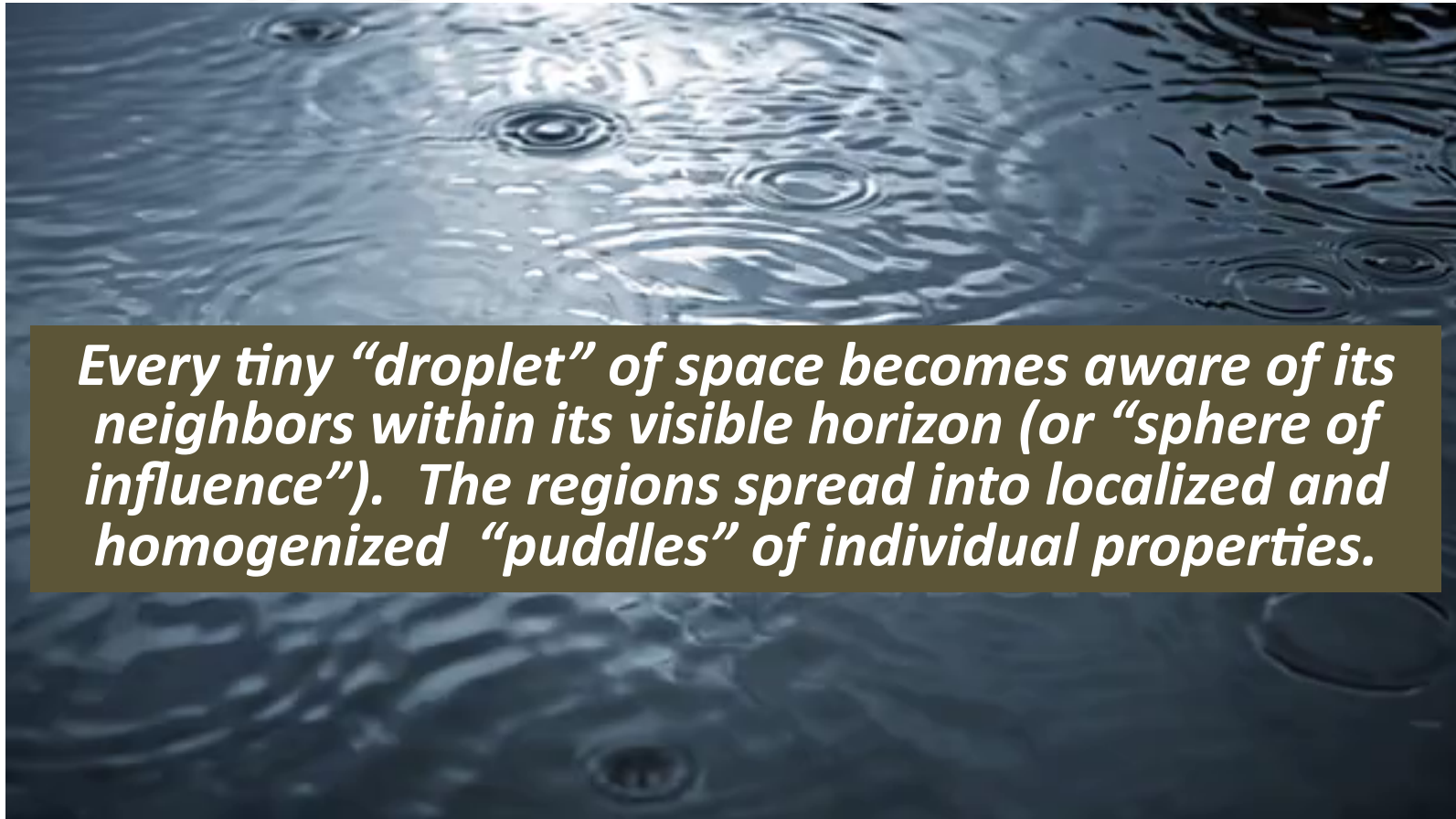
Then comes Cosmic Inflation! Space flattens.



Even if space wasn't flat before horizon, inflation makes space appear flat for some time afterwards (including now) (the "radius of curvature" increases by $\approx 10^{50}$!)

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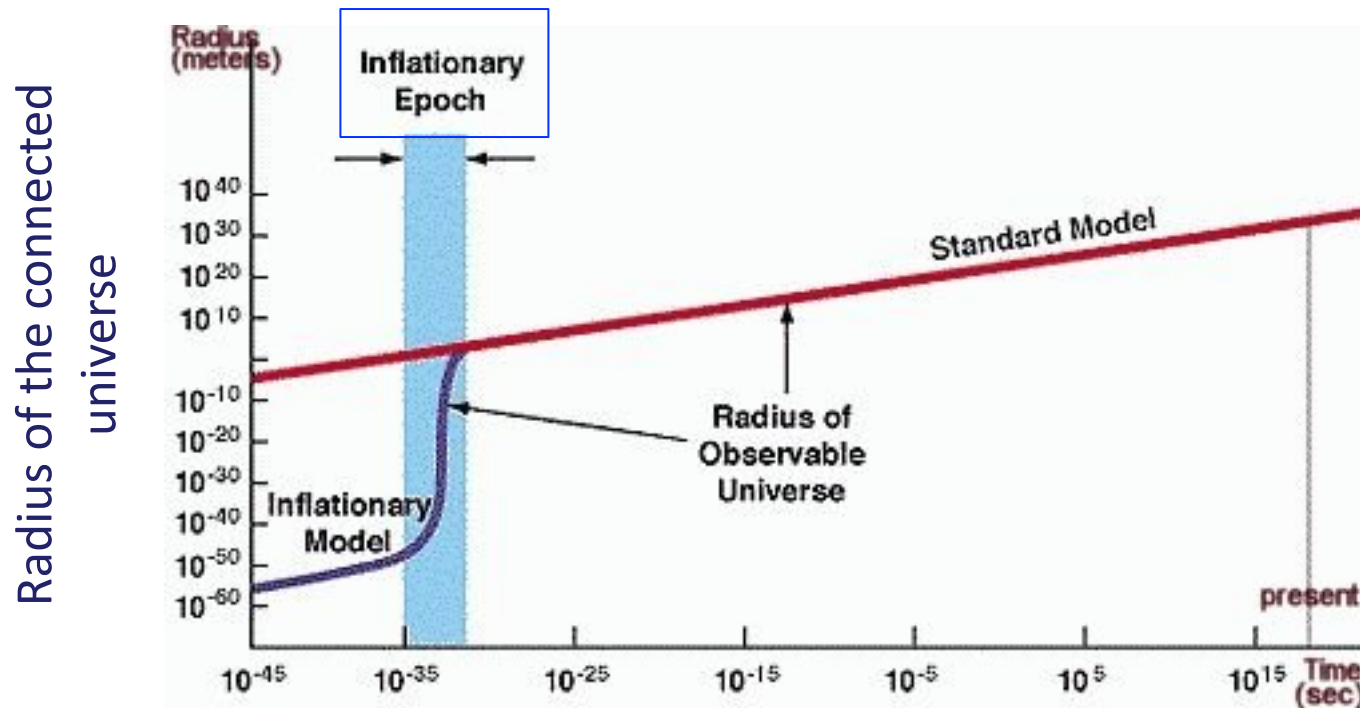
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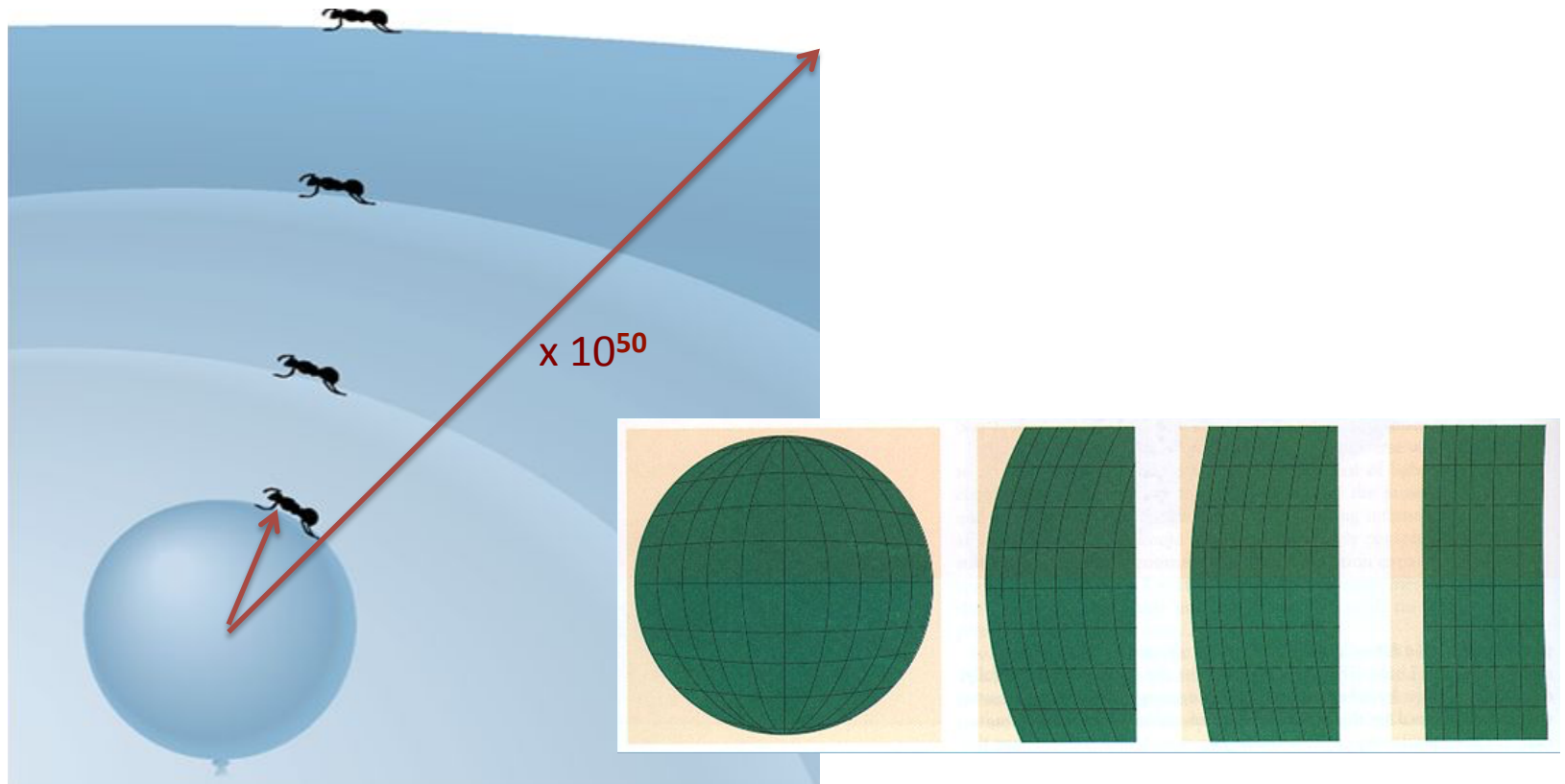
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Cosmic Inflation flattens space

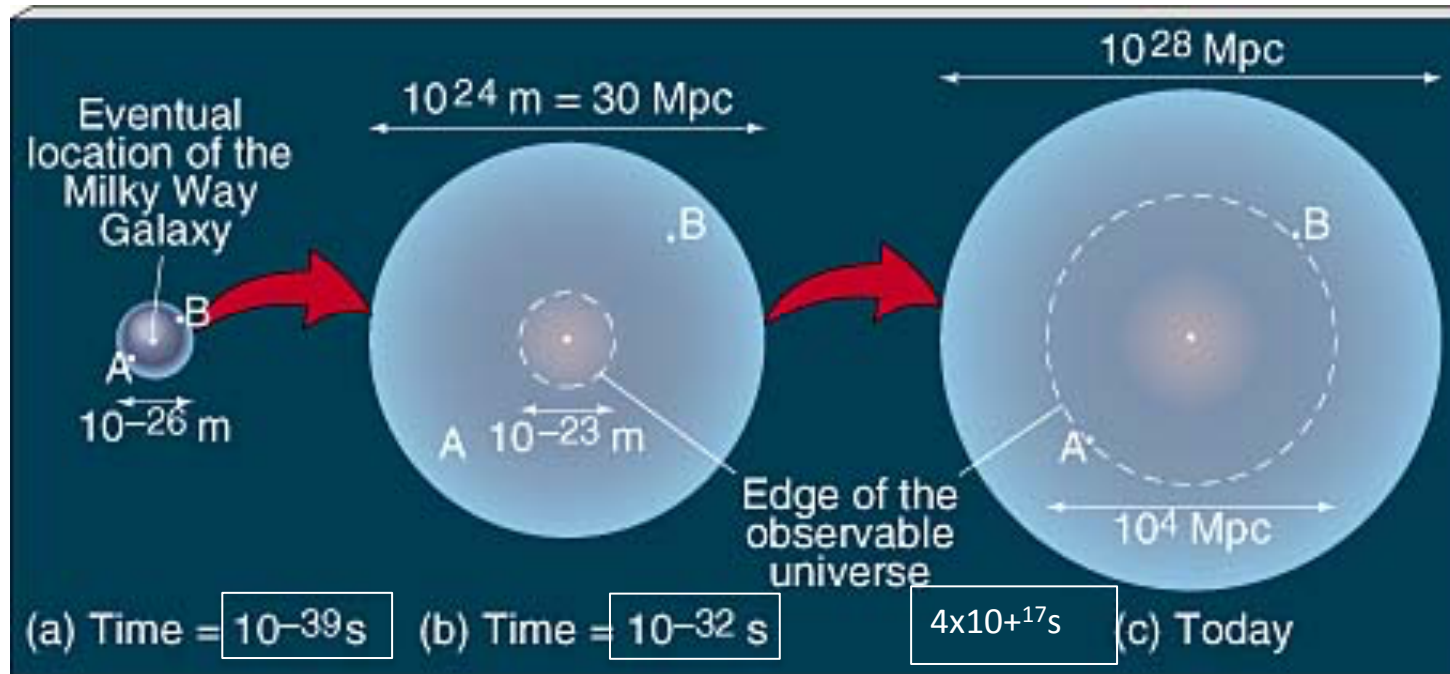


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all regions maintain their initial “genetic inheritance”- physical properties, forces, & processes

“God’s-eye view of space

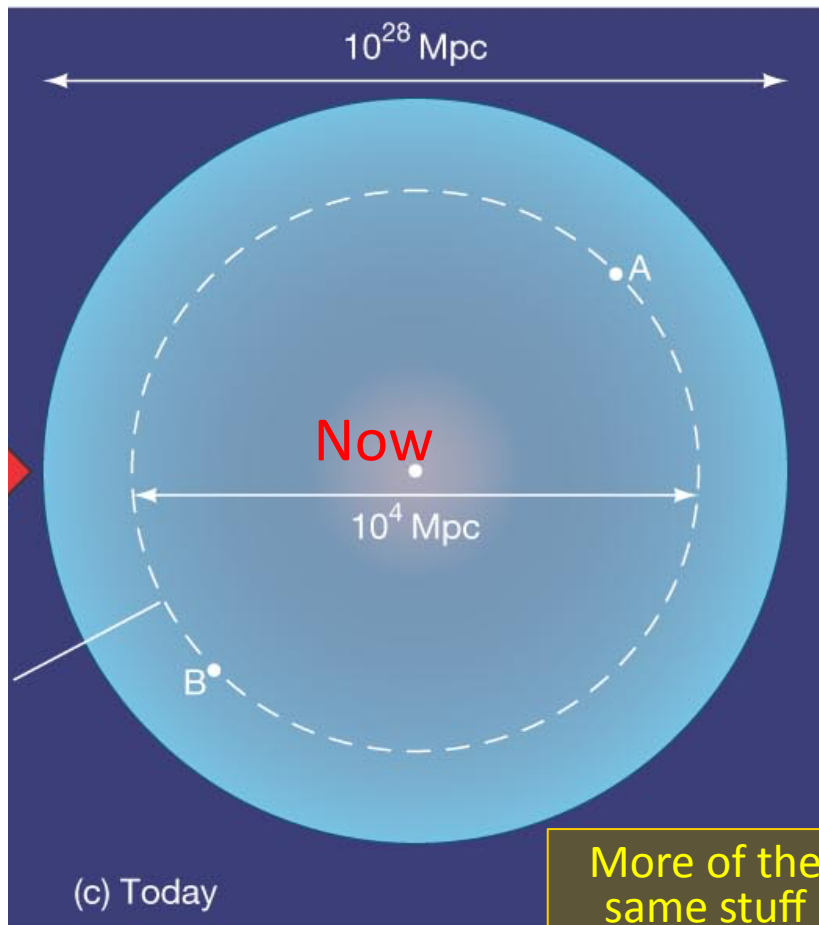


Before
Rapid Inflation

After
(Super Expansion)

Now
Slower Inflation (Normal Expansion)

Dark Energy will eventually hide all galaxies



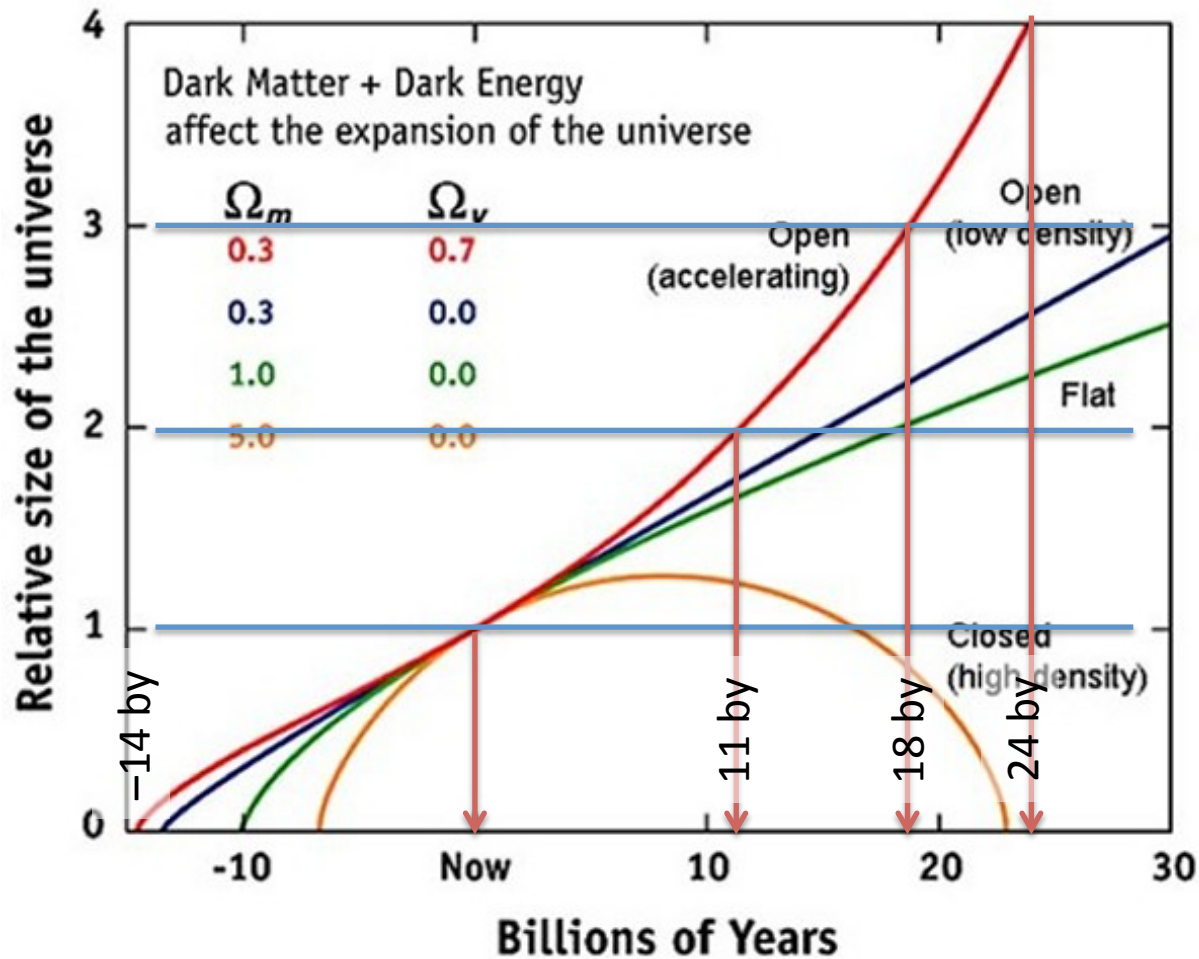
More of the same stuff out here

The Universe will soon start to re-expand faster than the visible horizon grows (1 l.y. per year).

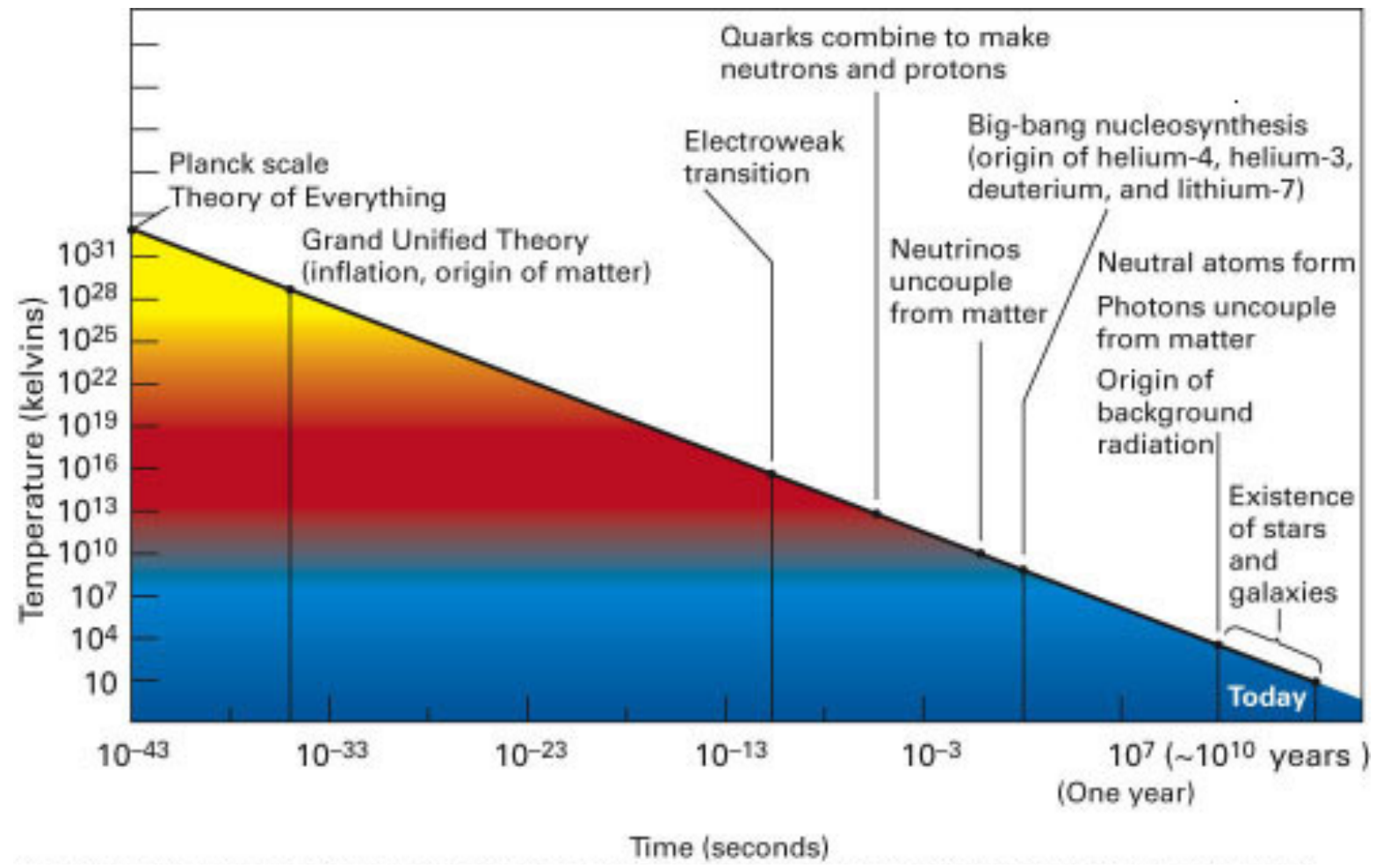
Objects we can see now will eventually recede faster than the speed of light.

The most distant objects will vanish first. But the exponential rate of the expansion (if it persists) will eventually assure that all galaxies beyond the local group will vanish!

Inflation: Pairs separate faster than light travels and “go past each others’ visible horizon”

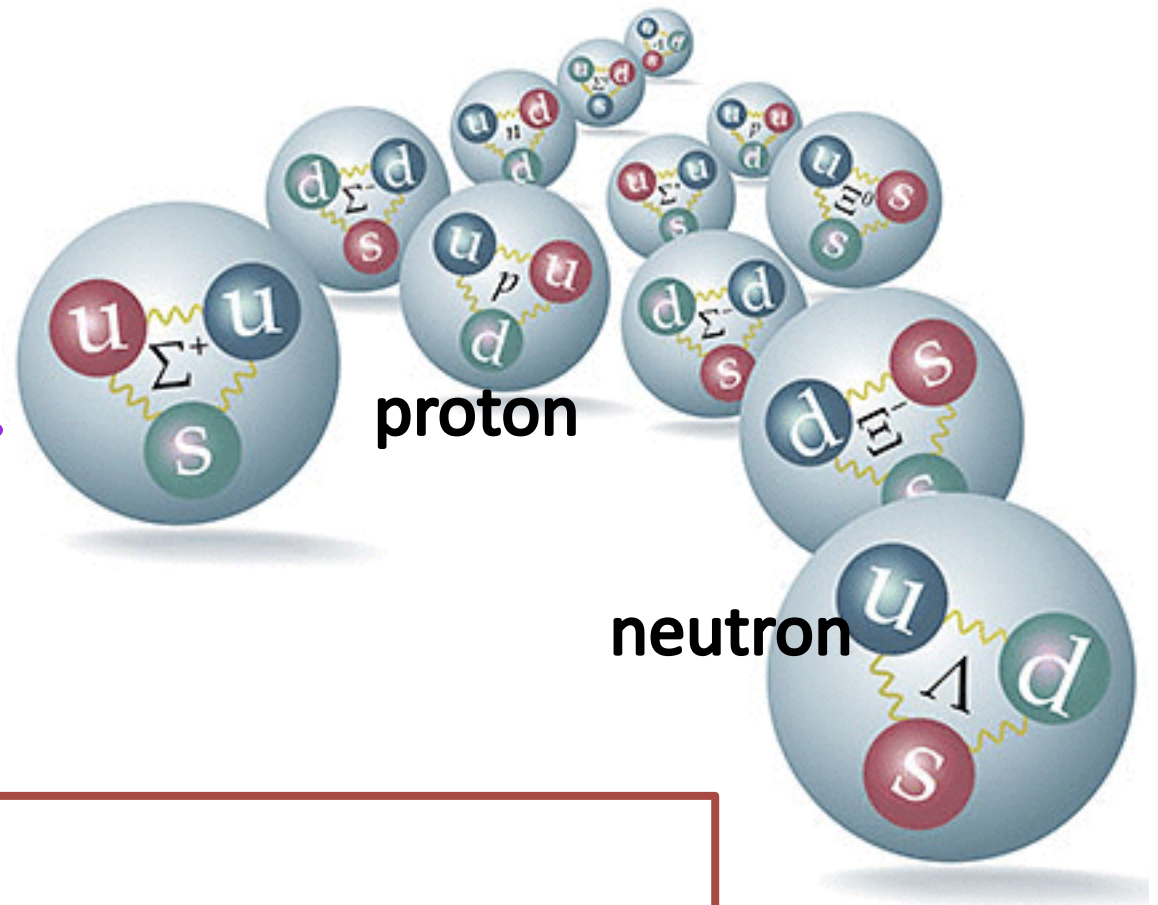


Now what?



Post Inflation (10^{-35} to 10^{-9} s)

Quarks form, then
make baryons, etc.



Main events:

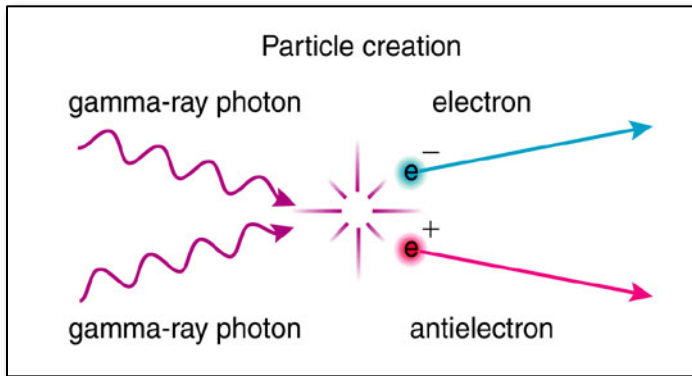
Forces divide

Quarks appear when the strong force materializes

Leptons (and antiparticles) appear when the weak force materializes

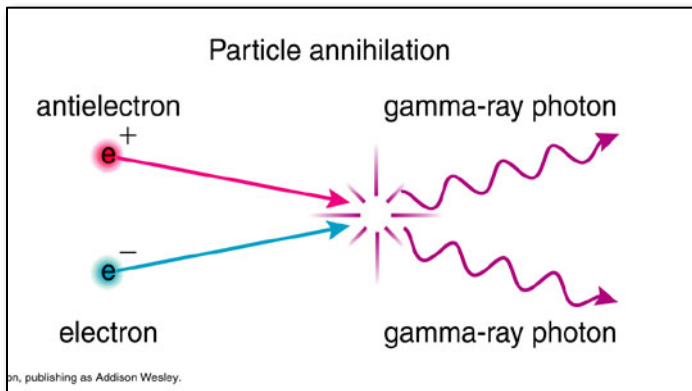
Familiar nuclear particles (protons and neutrons and antiparticles)
continuously form and are destroyed by their antiparticles

Particle/Antiparticle Creation & Annihilation



pair creation

requires 2 photons of sufficient total energy*



pair annihilation

2 photons of sufficient energy
“create” a particle-antiparticle pair:
 $2 \gamma (h\nu > 2m_p c^2) \rightarrow p, p' \text{ pair}$

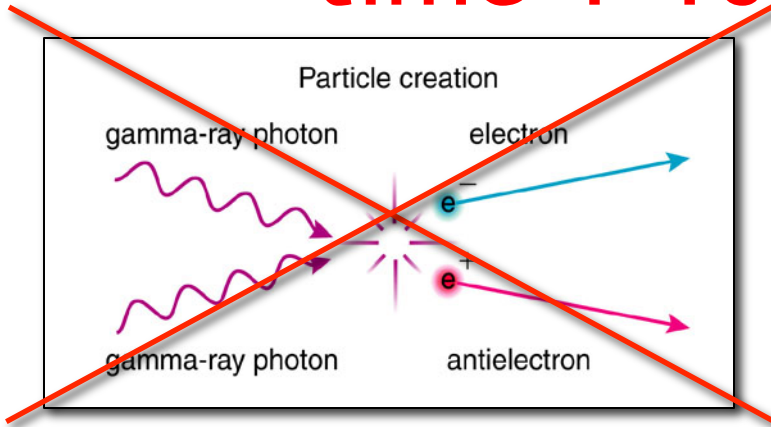
AND

A particle-antiparticle pair annihilate
to make a photon pair:

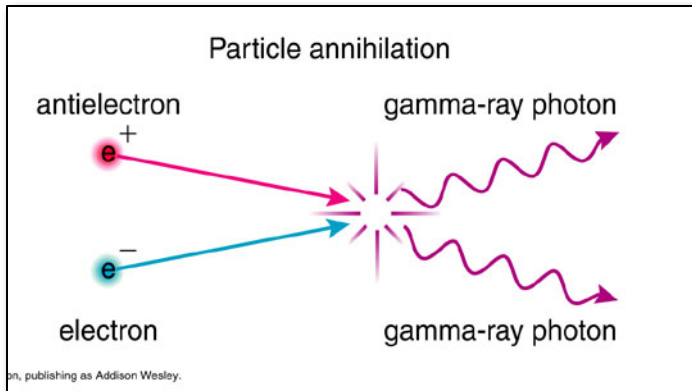
$2 \gamma (h\nu > 2m_p c^2) \leftarrow p, p' \text{ pair}$

* Why not just one photon? Because charge, spin, and other properties of the reactants must be conserved (as well as energy)

~~Creation & Annihilation~~ time 1-10 sec, $T \approx 10^{12}$ K



creation(ends)



**annihilation
(continues)**

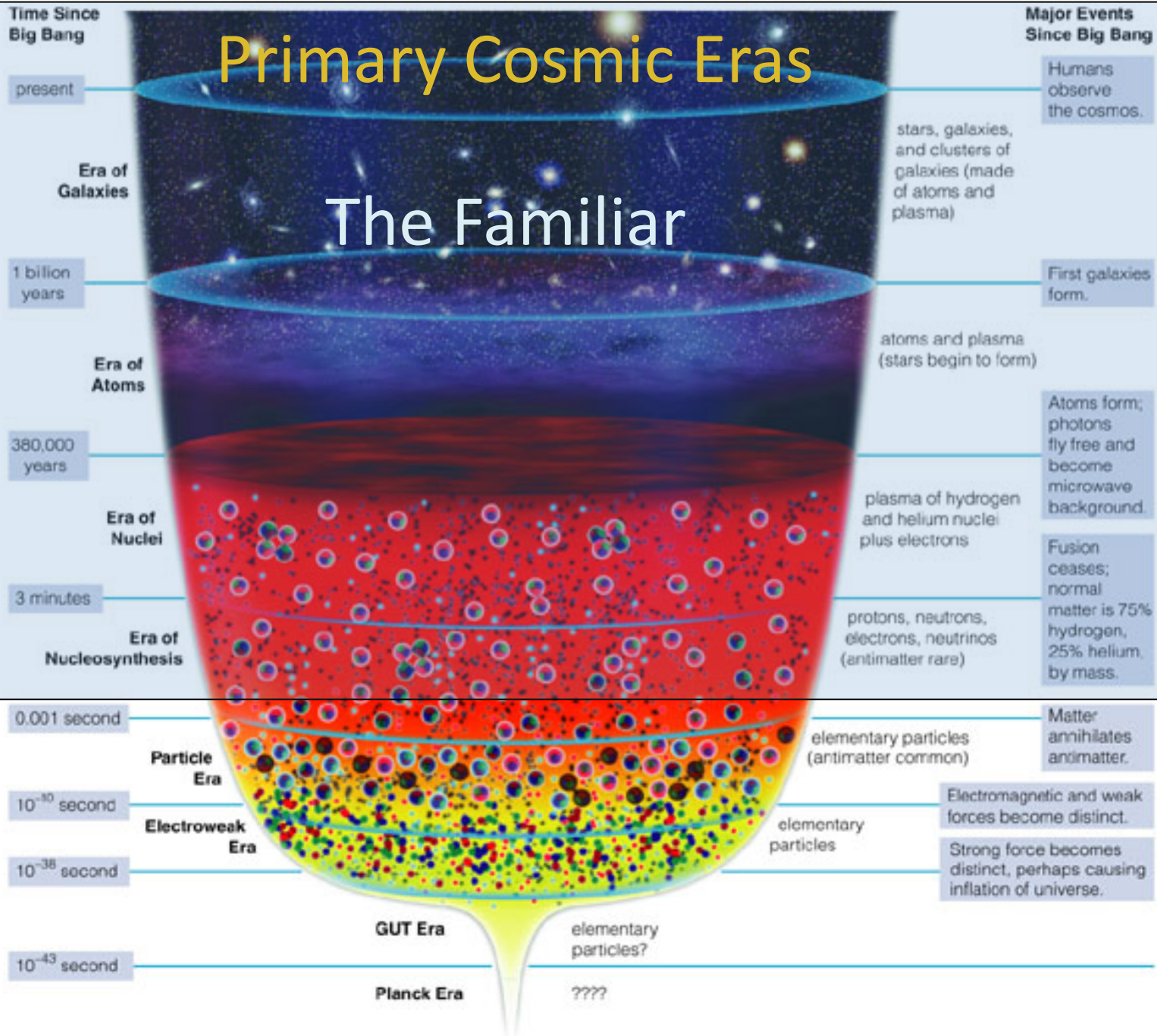
~~IN!~~
2 photons of sufficient energy **can't**
"create" a particle-antiparticle pair:
 $2 \gamma (h\nu > 2m_p c^2) \rightarrow p, p'$ pair

~~AND~~

A particle-antiparticle pair
annihilate to make a photon pair:
 $2 \gamma (h\nu > 2m_p c^2) \leftarrow p, p'$ pair

Primary Cosmic Eras

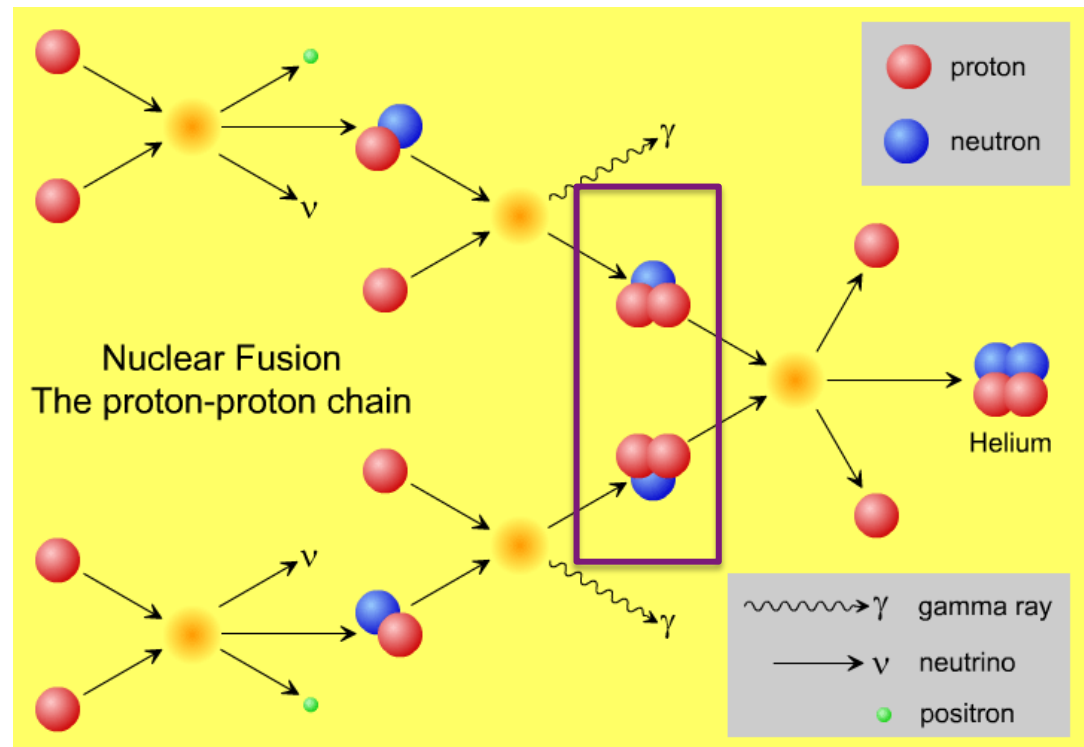
The Familiar



“Nucleosynthesis” $< 10^2$ s
 $T \approx 10^9$ K

Nuclear burning produces
stable lighter nuclei:
2 protons + 2 neutrons \rightarrow
Helium

plus really tiny amounts of 2H, 3He, Li, Be. But no
C, N, O...

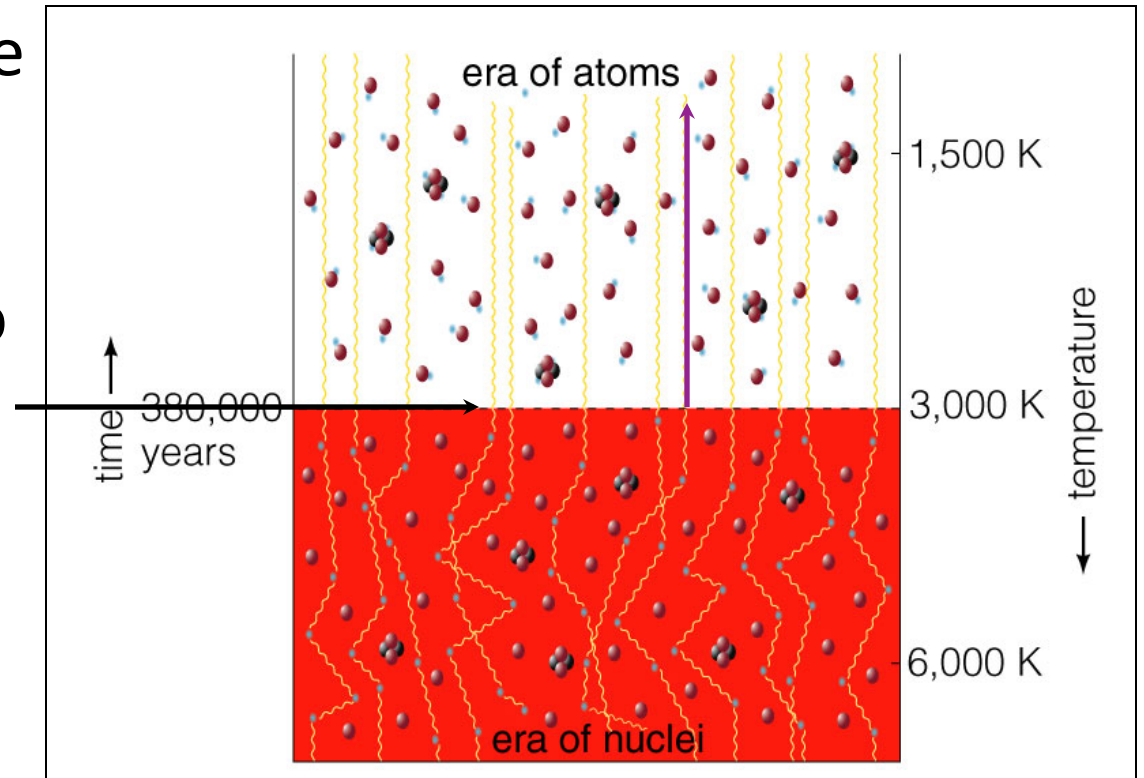


At the start of the first minute

- Density and temperature still dropping
 - Universe is still hotter than core of Sun
- Dense matter and radiation ($\Omega \approx \Omega_{\text{rad}}$)
- (All) antimatter and (most) matter have annihilated
- Formation/destruction of deuterium and helium:
Free protons, electrons & neutrons collide and start to fuse into heavier nuclei (^2H , ^3He , etc).
At first, collisions destroy these nuclei as fast as they form.
After ~ 3 mins no longer enough energy to overcome the repulsive force between ^3He particles in the reaction
- Photons lose energy as the Universe expands.
- Matter, not radiation, now dominates the cosmic energy budget.

Opaque to Transparent

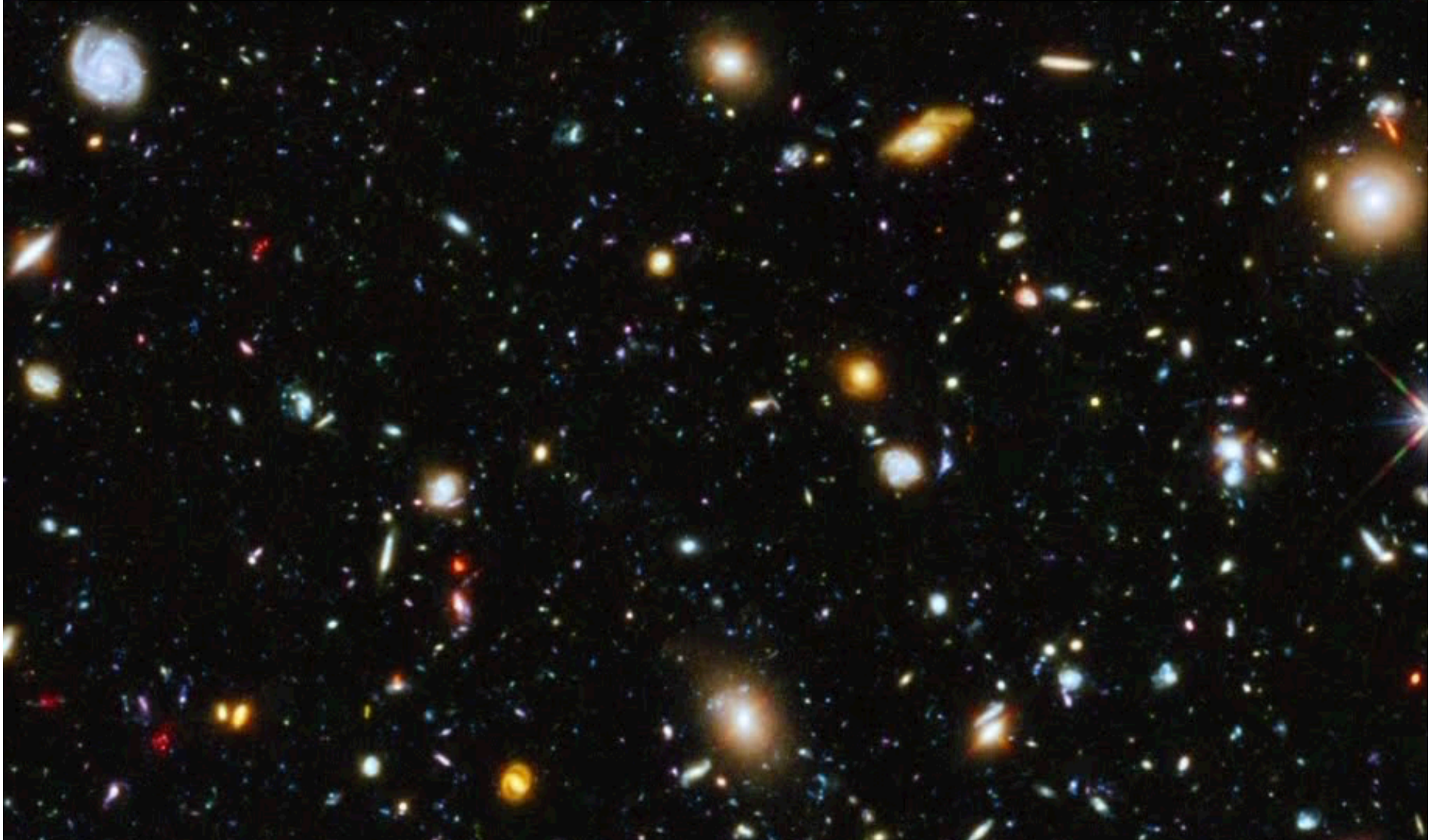
- After the temperature drops below 3000K the **nuclei and electrons combine to form neutral atoms**
- Opaque → transparent.
- The dense “fog” vanishes.



Photons travel unimpeded from their source through space. The fog clears.

Clusters, Galaxies, Stars, Planets

$T \approx 10^3$ to 2.73 K



Time Since
Big Bang

Major Events
Since Big Bang

present

Era of
Galaxies

1 billion
years

Era of
Atoms

380,000
years

Era of
Nuclei

3 minutes

Era of
Nucleosynthesis

0.001 second

Particle
Era

10^{-10} second

Electroweak
Era

10^{-38} second

GUT Era

10^{-43} second

Planck Era

stars, galaxies,
and clusters of
galaxies (made
of atoms and
plasma)

atoms and plasma
(stars begin to form)

plasma of hydrogen
and helium nuclei
plus electrons

protons, neutrons,
electrons, neutrinos
(antimatter rare)

elementary particles
(antimatter common)

elementary
particles

elementary
particles?

????

Humans
observe
the cosmos.

First galaxies
form.

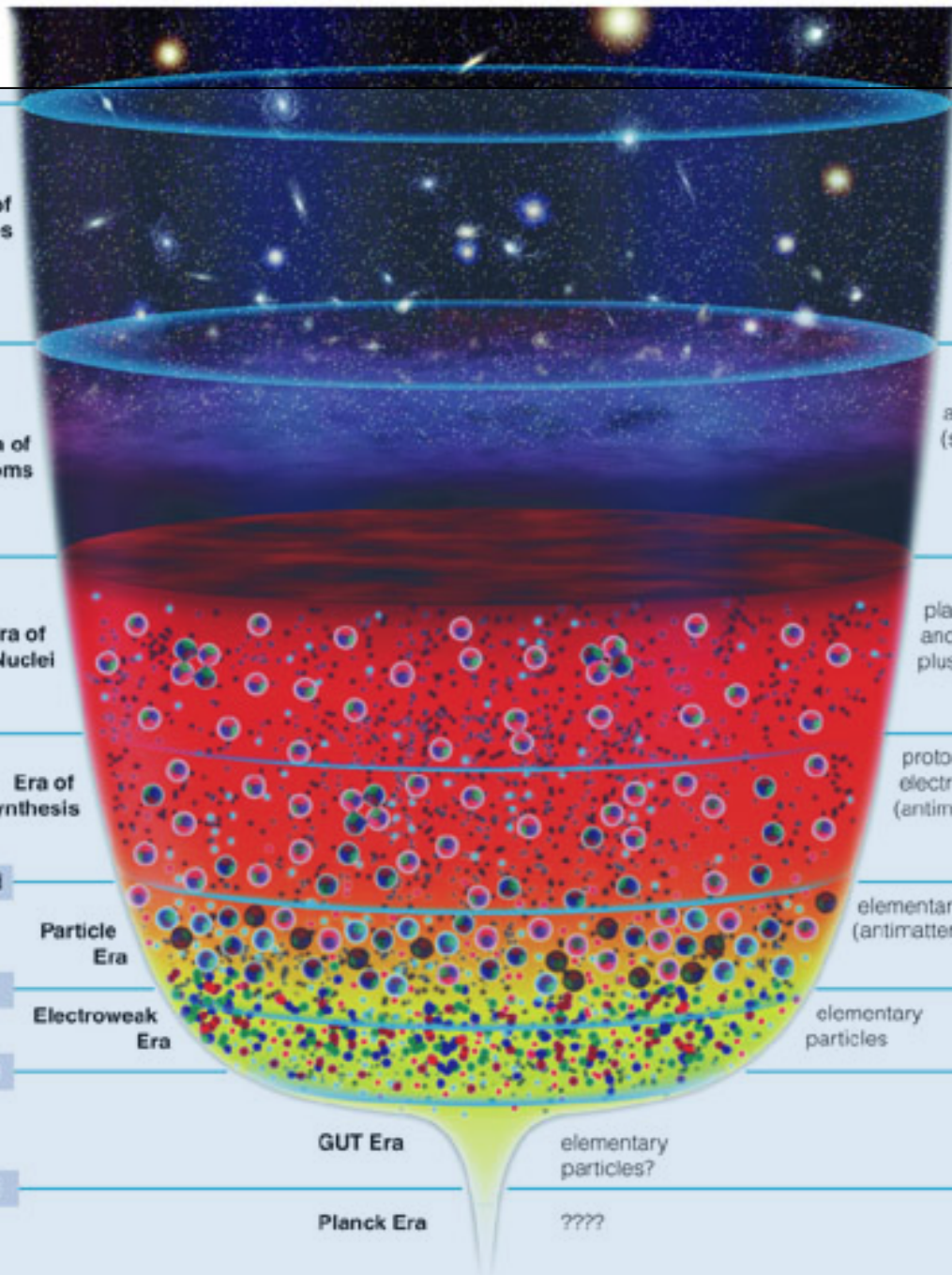
Atoms form;
photons
fly free and
become
microwave
background.

Fusion
ceases;
normal
matter is 75%
hydrogen,
25% helium,
by mass.

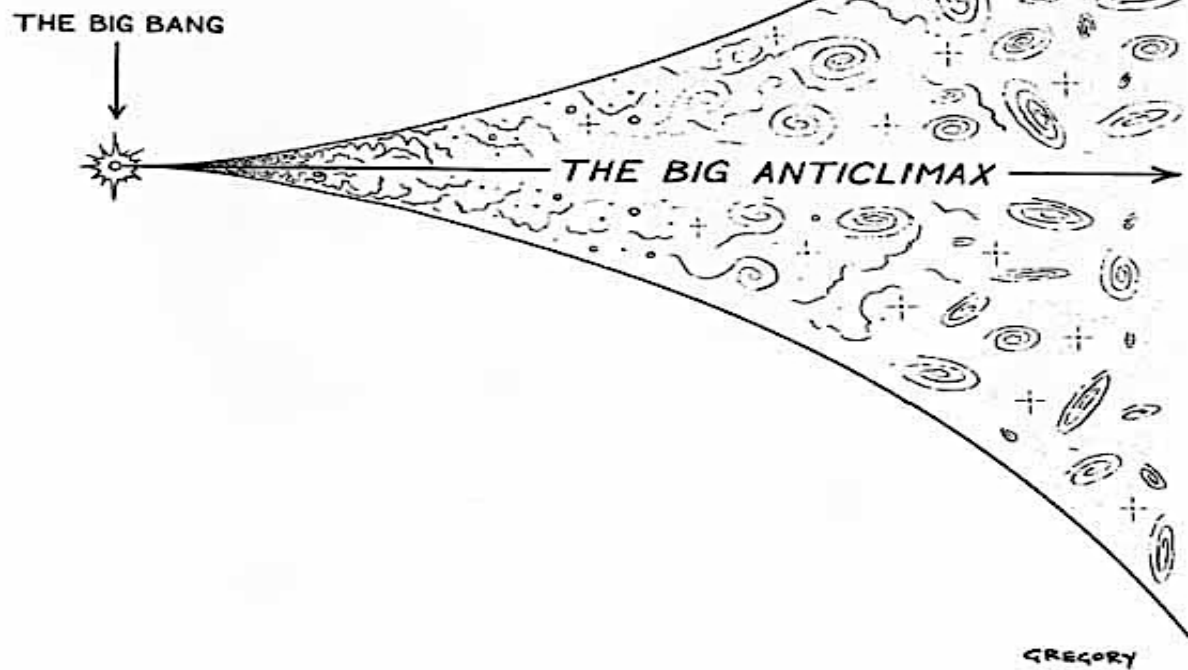
Matter
annihilates
antimatter.

Electromagnetic and weak
forces become distinct.

Strong force becomes
distinct, perhaps causing
inflation of universe.



The Future



Dark Energy in Our Universe

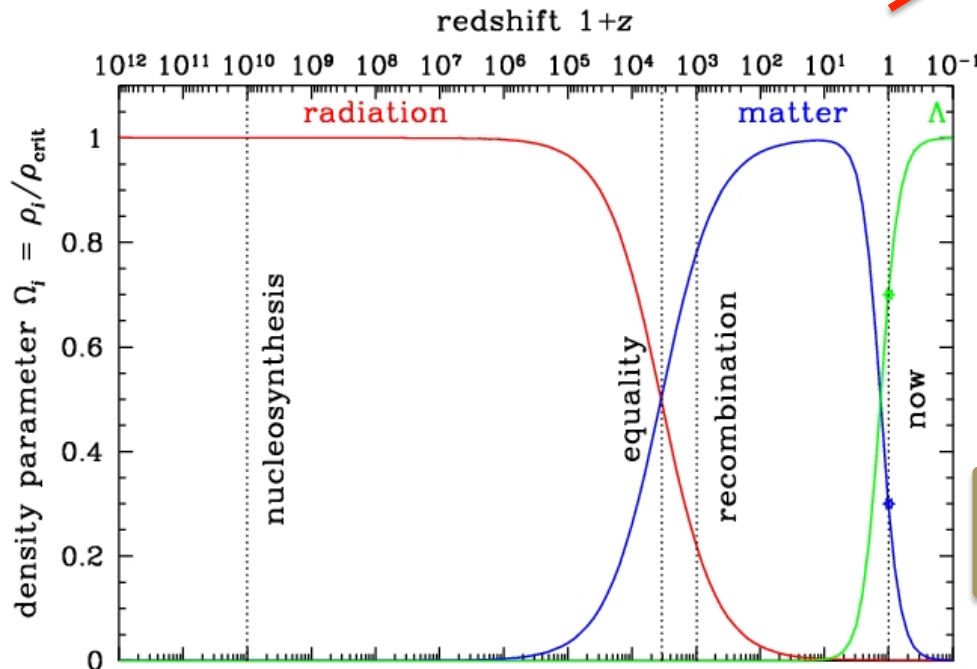
$$(\Omega_{\text{mass-energy}} > 0)$$

Before long mass will lose all of its cosmic influence

~~Attraction
contraction~~

Repulsion
expansion

$$\textit{acceleration} = -GM/r^2 + \Lambda \cdot r / 3$$



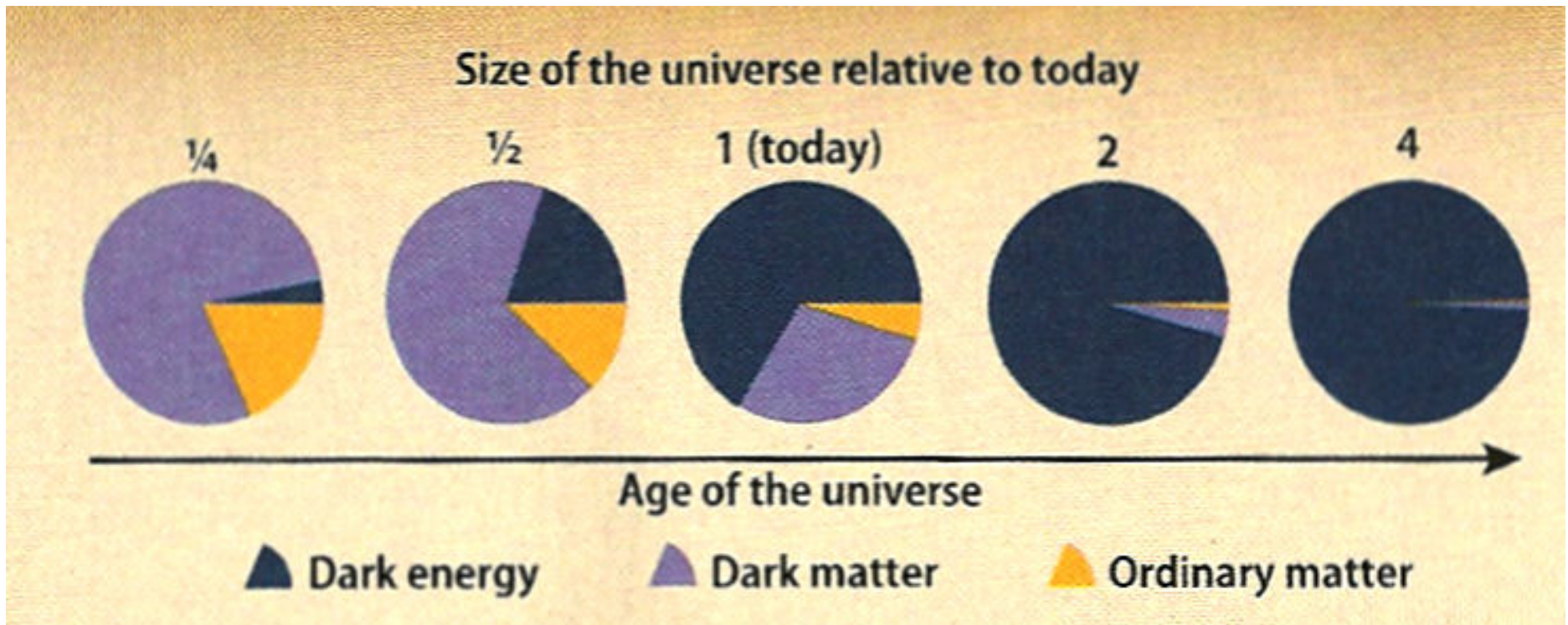
The expansion “runs away” as r increases a few billion years from now.

Once this happens the size scale of the Universe will increase exponentially:

$$\textit{separation} \propto \exp [(\Lambda / 3)^{1/2} t]$$

Long-term Cosmic Outcomes

What do you expect?



***Dark Energy
Will Rule!***

Before long mass will play an insignificant role in restraining the acceleration of space.