

天文学正在发现

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outline

1. 膨胀宇宙的发现

2. 暗物质的发现

3. 暗能量的发现

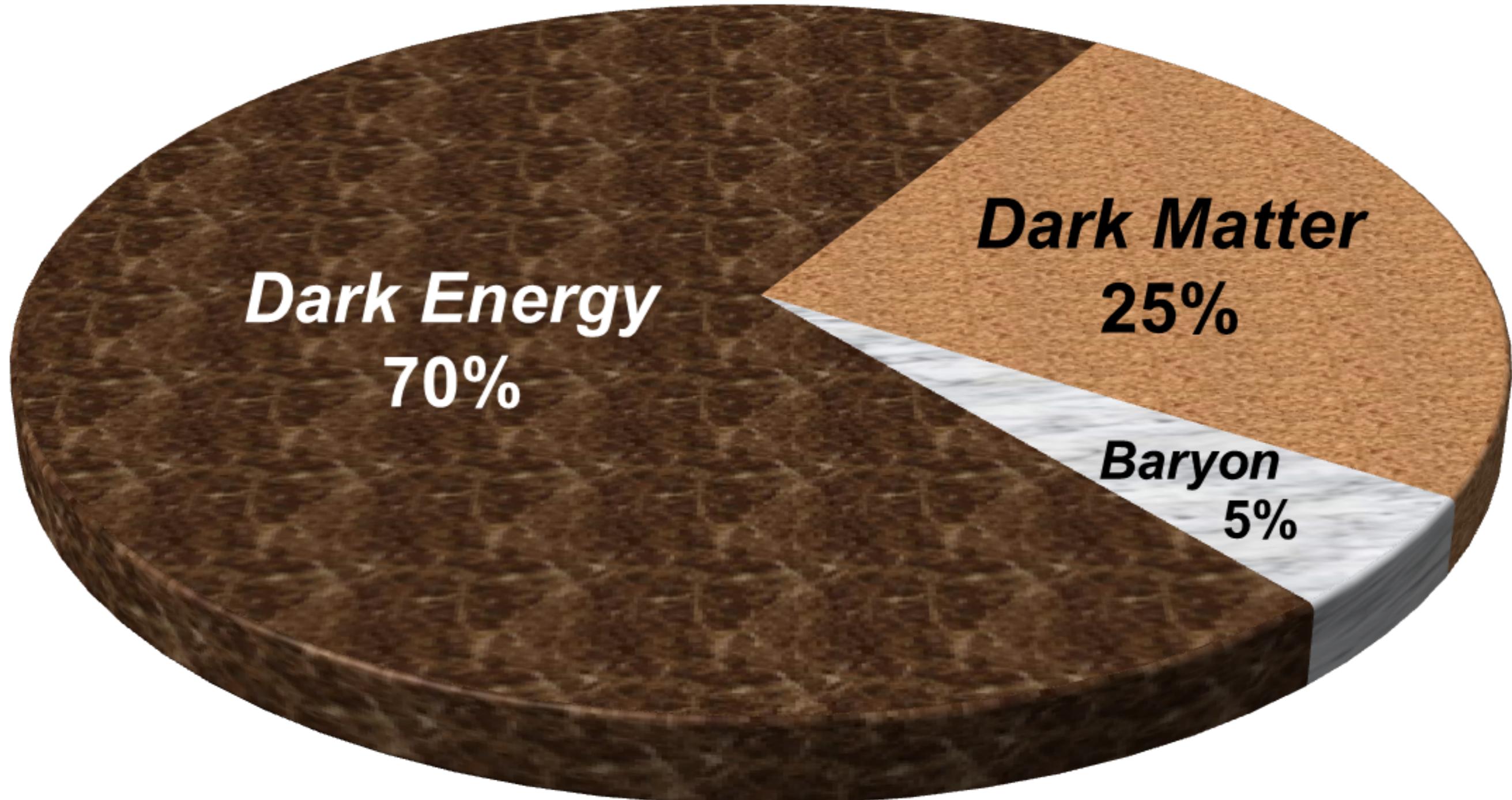
4. 宇宙微波背景辐射的发现

5. 中微子的发现

6. 引力波的发现

7. 脉冲星的发现

8. 宇宙第一缕曙光的“发现”



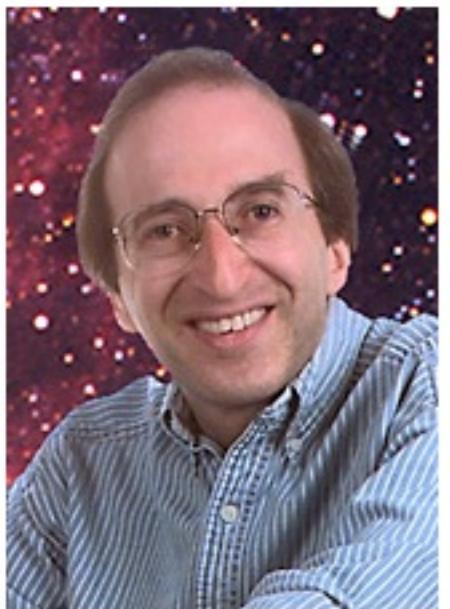


Photo: Lawrence Berkeley National Lab



Photo: Belinda Pratten, Australian National University



Photo: Scanpix/AFP

Saul Perlmutter

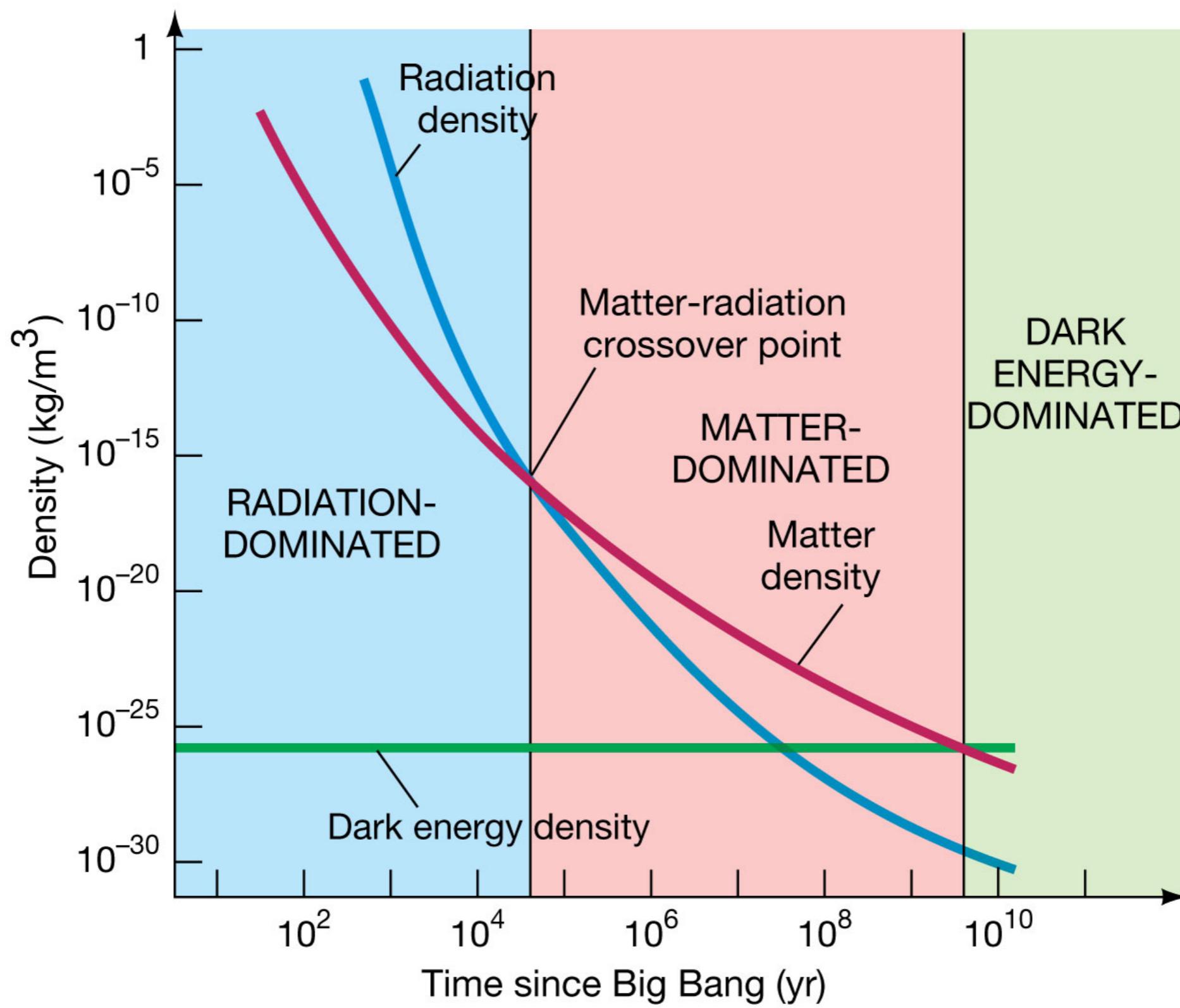
Brian P. Schmidt

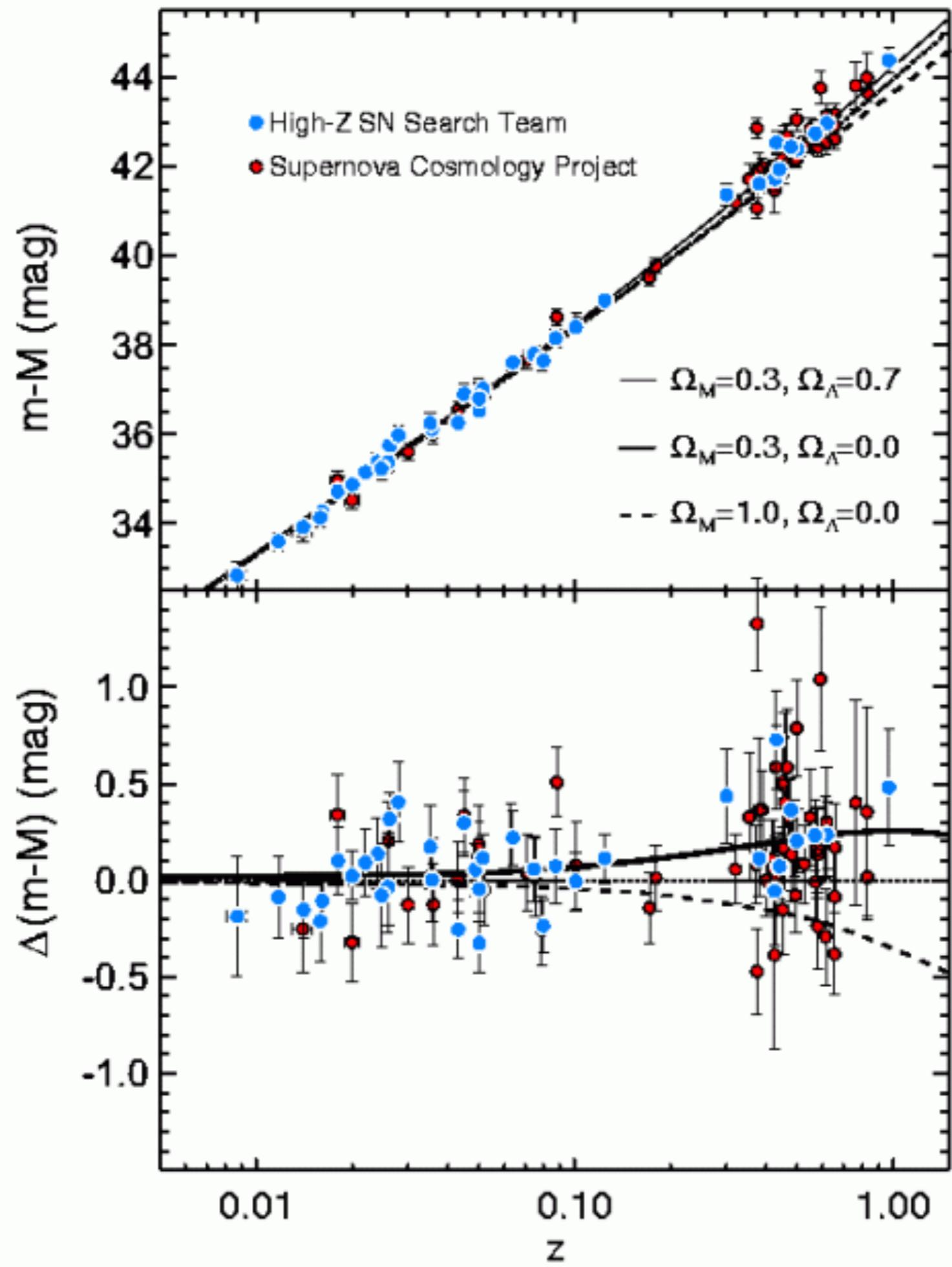
Adam G. Riess

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2011 was awarded "for the discovery of the accelerating expansion of the Universe through observations of distant supernovae" with one half to Saul Perlmutter and the other half jointly to Brian P. Schmidt and Adam G. Riess.



1998





citation: 16000+

Observational Evidence from Supernovae for an Accelerating Universe and a Cosmological Constant

To Appear in the Astronomical Journal

Adam G. Riess¹, Alexei V. Filippenko¹, Peter Challis², Alejandro Clocchiatti³, Alan Diercks⁴, Peter M. Garnavich², Ron L. Gilliland⁵, Craig J. Hogan⁴, Saurabh Jha², Robert P. Kirshner², B. Leibundgut⁶, M. M. Phillips⁷, David Reiss⁴, Brian P. Schmidt^{8 9}, Robert A. Schommer⁷, R. Chris Smith^{7 10}, J. Spyromilio⁶, Christopher Stubbs⁴, Nicholas B. Suntzeff⁷, John Tonry¹¹

ABSTRACT

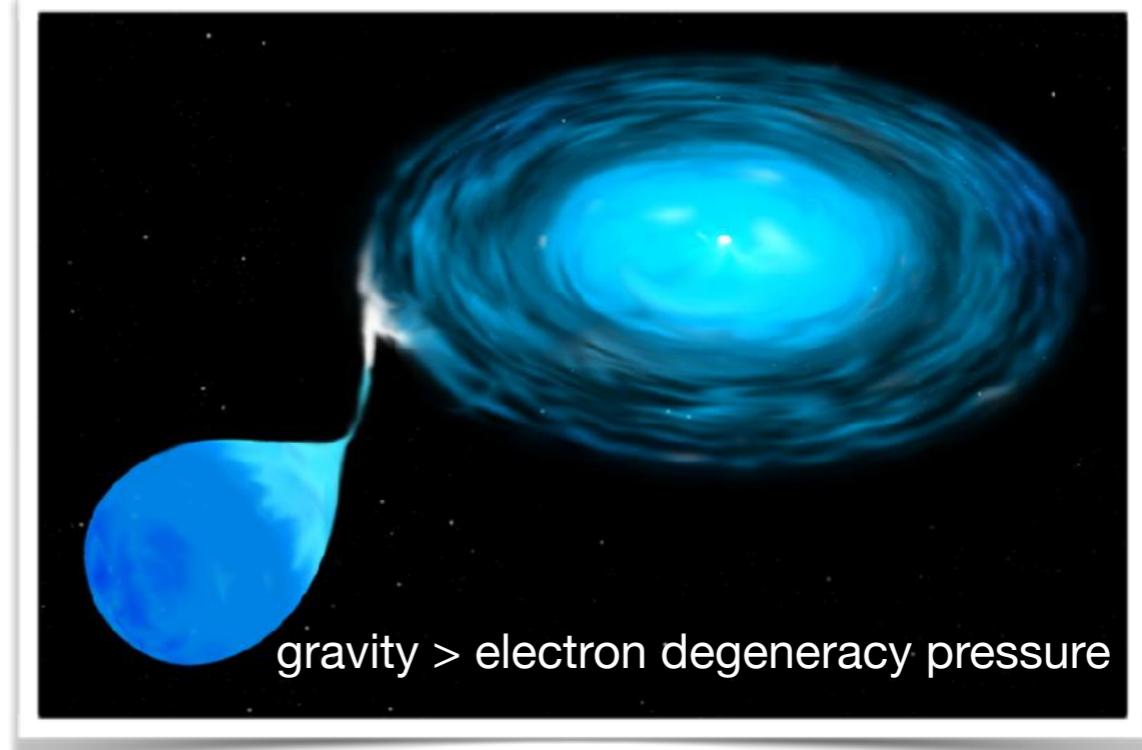
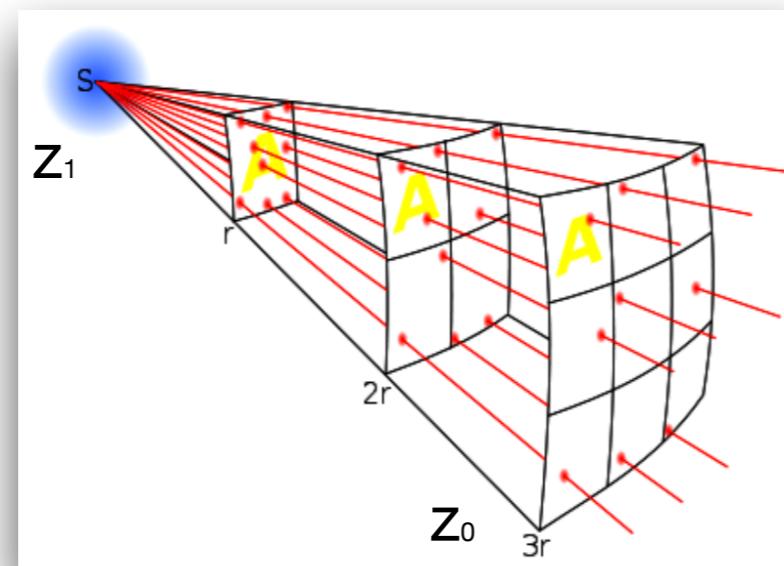
A Universe closed by ordinary matter (i.e., $\Omega_M = 1$) is formally ruled out at the 7σ to 8σ confidence level

5. Standard candle



$$F_{obs}(z_0) = \frac{L_{ABS}(z_1)}{4\pi * D_L^2}$$

$$L_{ABS}^{SN} \sim 10^{10} L_{M\odot}$$

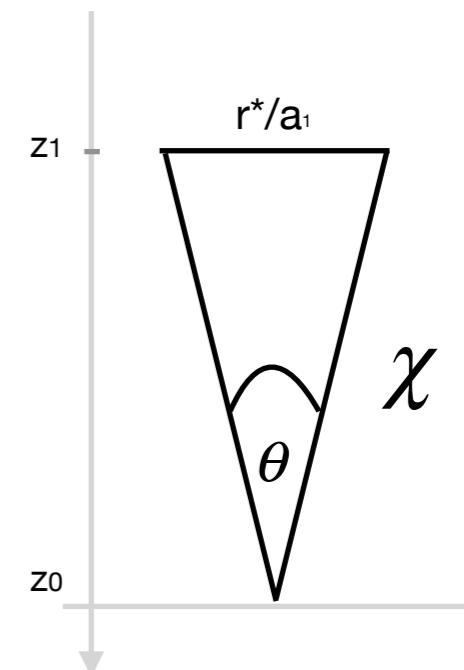


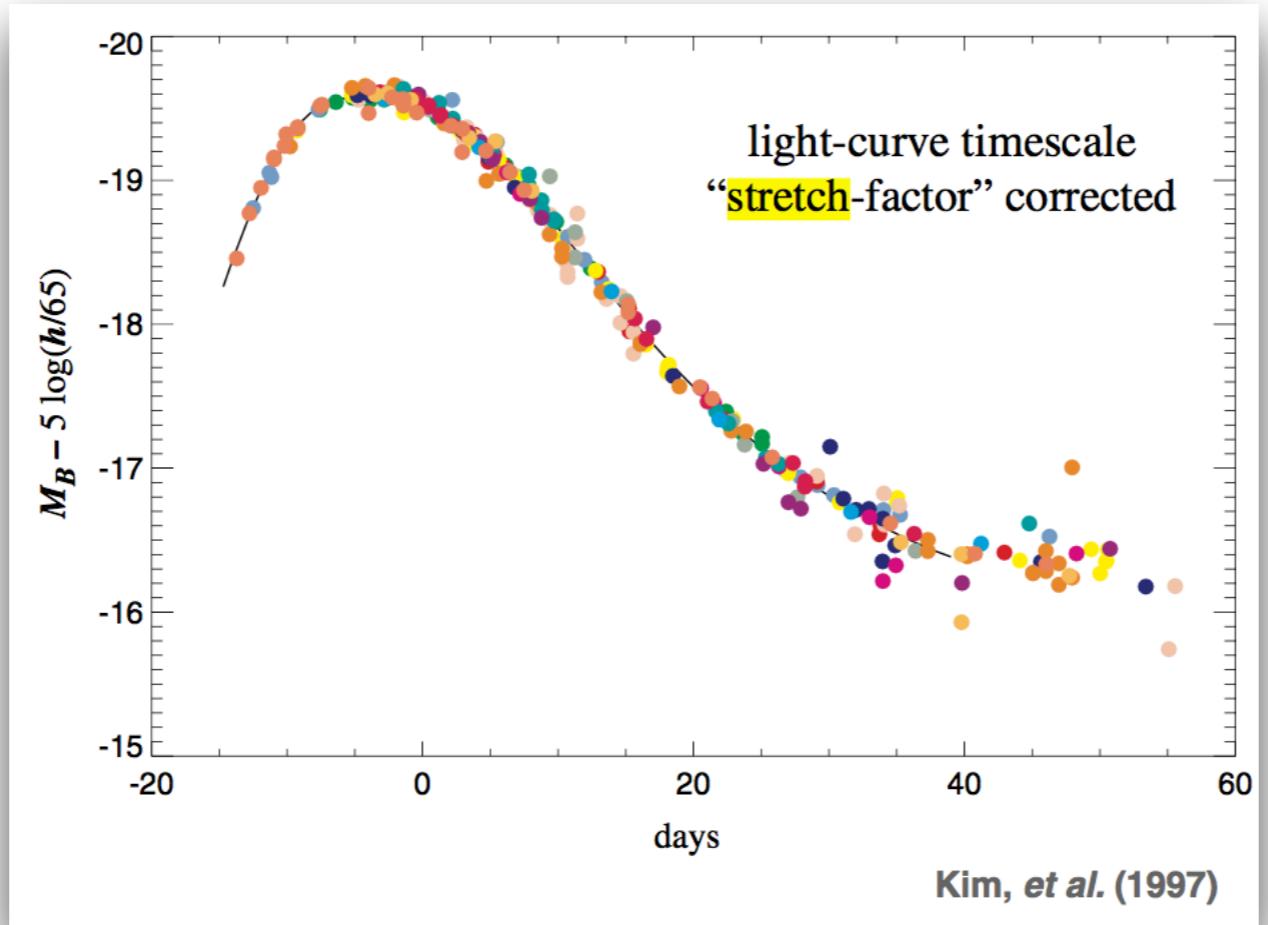
SN Ia explode from a binary star system, typically one white dwarf, one giant star

$$M_{WD} > 1.44 M_\odot$$

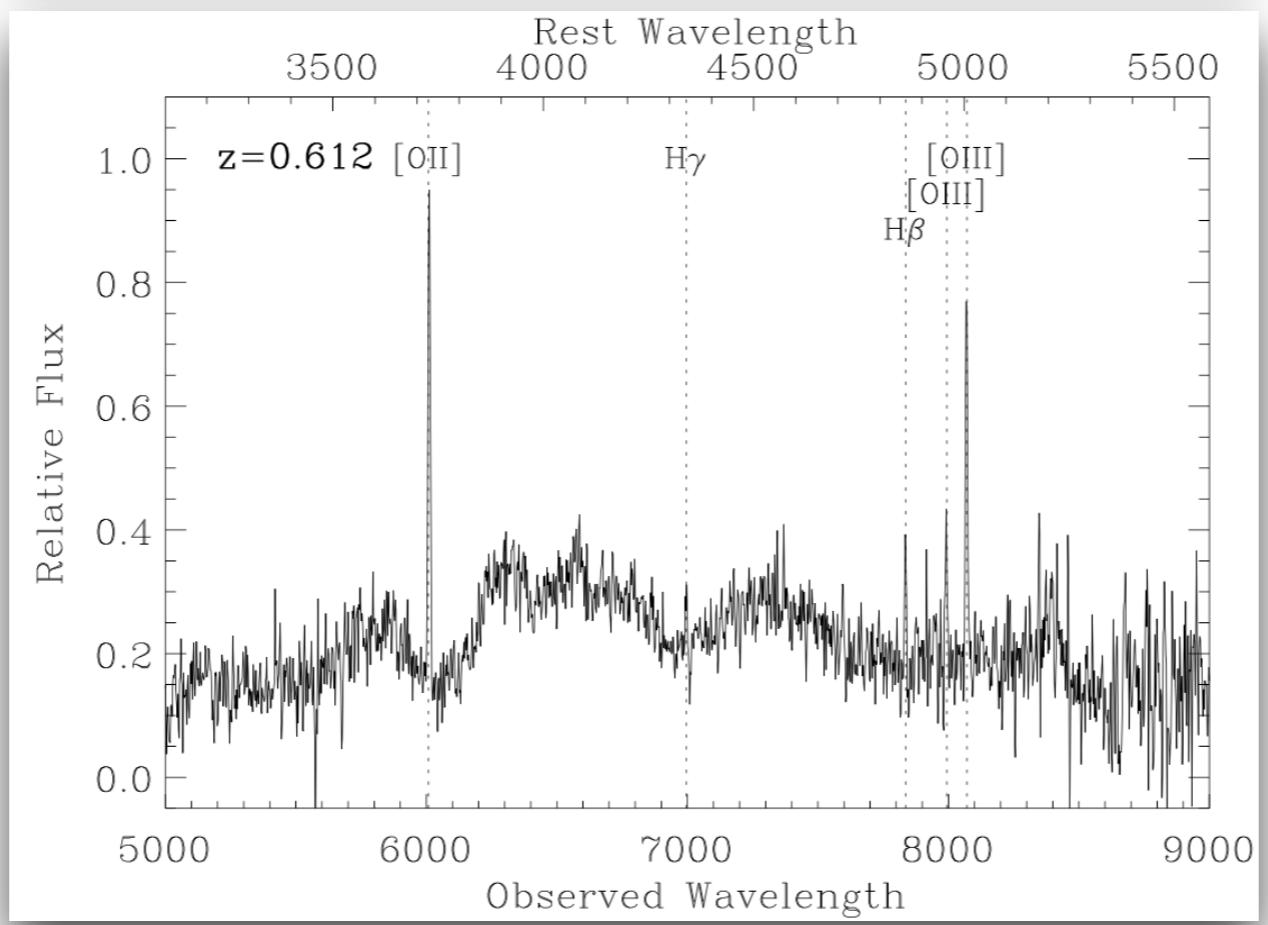
(Chandrasekhar limit)

$$D_L = (1+z)\chi$$



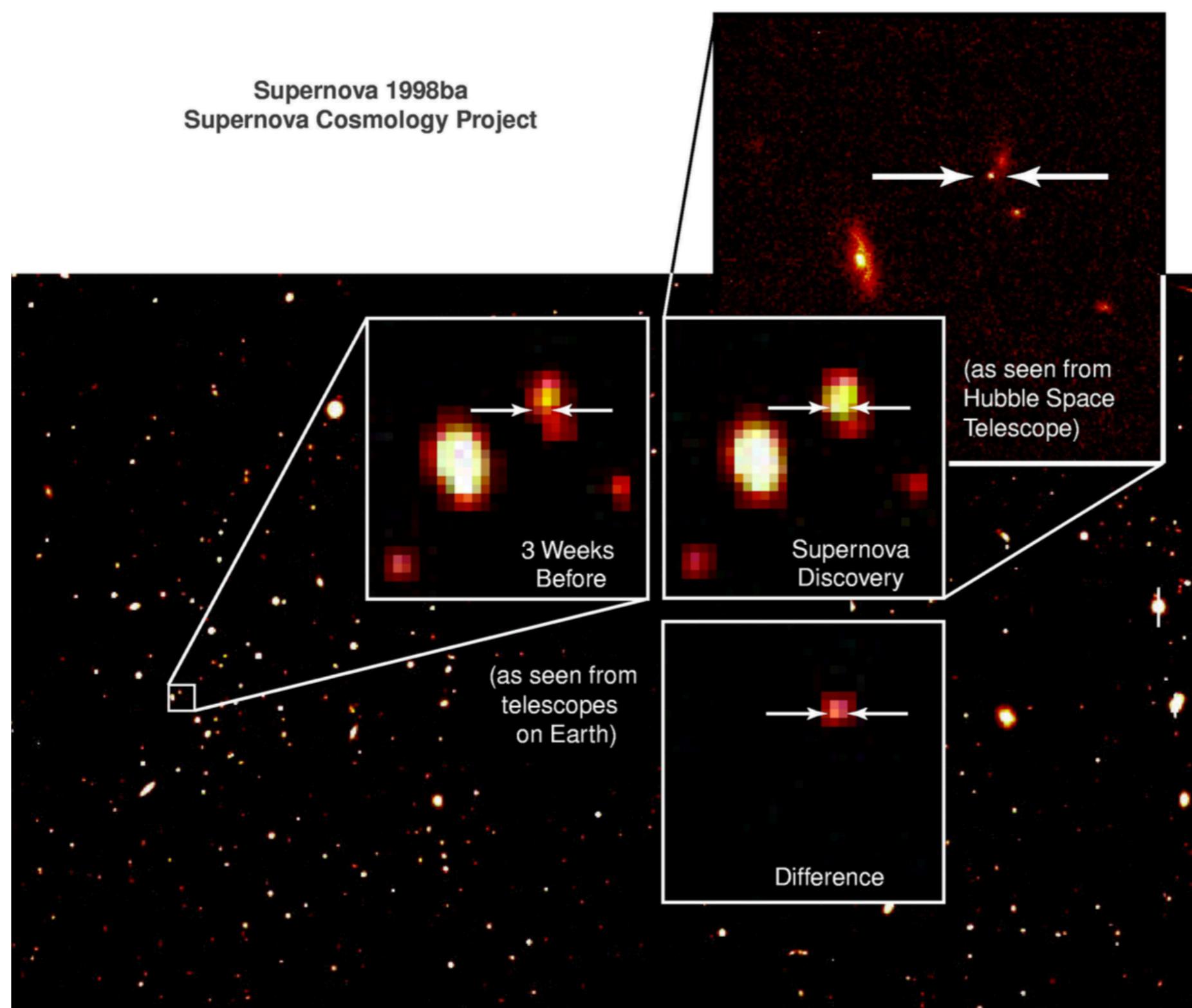


$$\lambda_0 \sim 3700 \text{ \AA}^{\circ}$$



$$z \sim 6000/3700 - 1 \sim 0.6$$

Supernova 1998ba
Supernova Cosmology Project



年龄：10岁
学校：合肥市安庆路三小五年级学生
事件：2015年9月12日，廖家铭发现两亿光年外疑似超新星，或成为全球发现超新星年纪最小的人之一。





You know nothing, Jon Snow.

$$\frac{H^2}{H_0^2} = \Omega_r a^{-4} + \Omega_m a^{-3} + \Omega_k a^{-2} + \Omega_\Lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{crit},0} &= \frac{3H_0^2}{8\pi G} = 1.9 \times 10^{-29} h^2 \text{ grams cm}^{-3} \\ &= 2.8 \times 10^{11} h^2 M_\odot \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \\ &= 1.1 \times 10^{-5} h^2 \text{ protons cm}^{-3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Omega_{I,0} \equiv \frac{\rho_{I,0}}{\rho_{\text{crit},0}}$$

- for vacuum energy, E is **NOT** conserved!

$$dU = -PdV$$

vacuum energy:
where there is space, there it is

$$dU = \rho dV$$

A negative EoS means, after a system work to the environment, its internal energy is **increased** instead of decreased.

e.g. Equation of State $w = P / \rho$

$$H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho - \frac{k}{a^2} \quad V \sim a^{-3}$$

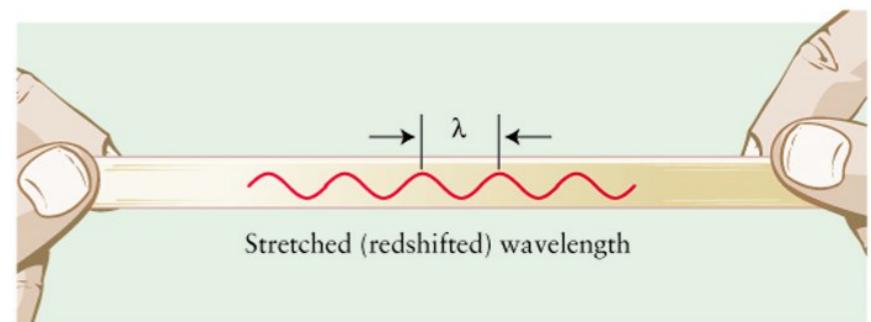
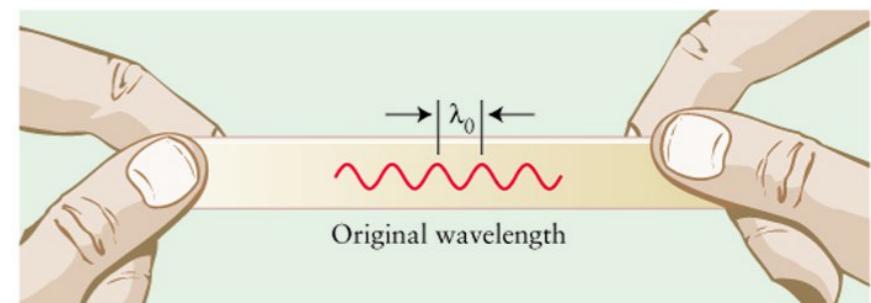
$$\rho \propto a^{-3(1+w)},$$

$$\rho \propto \begin{cases} a^{-3} & \text{matter} \\ a^{-4} & \text{radiation} \\ a^0 & \text{vacuum} \end{cases}$$

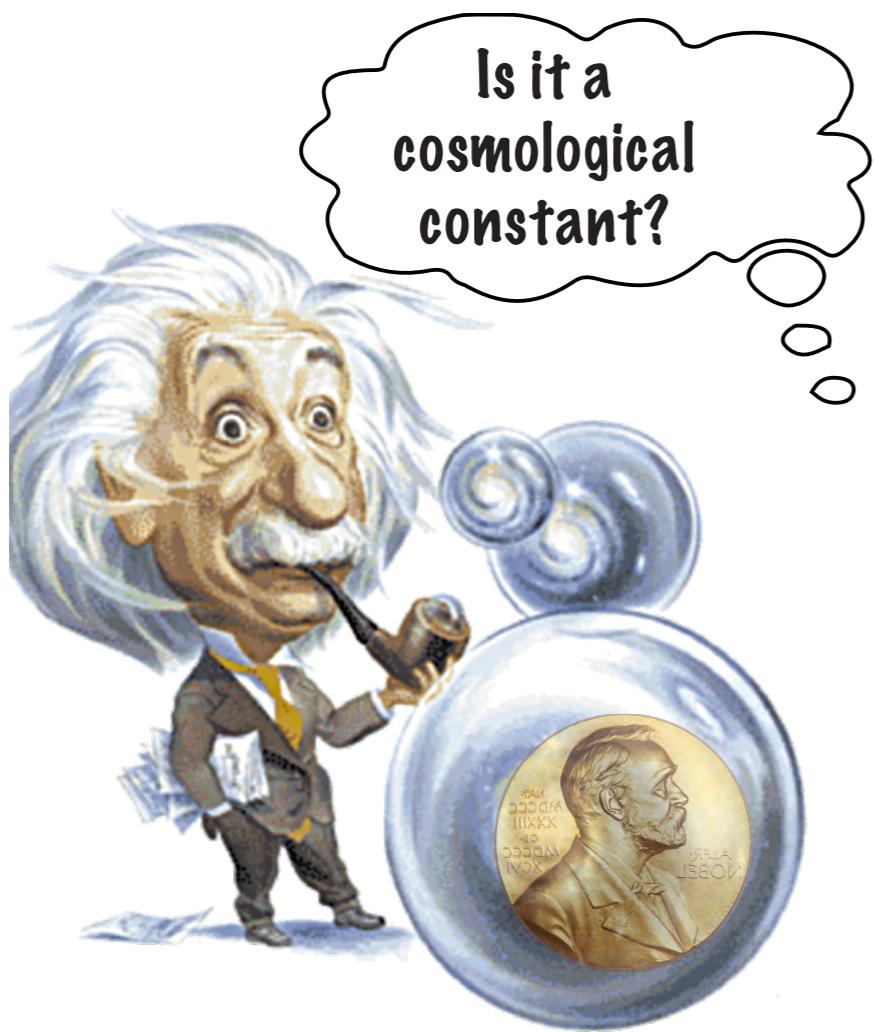
- for non-relativistic particle, E is conserved

- for relativistic photon, E is **NOT** conserved!

$$E(\nu_a) > E(\nu_b)$$

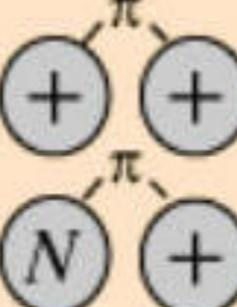
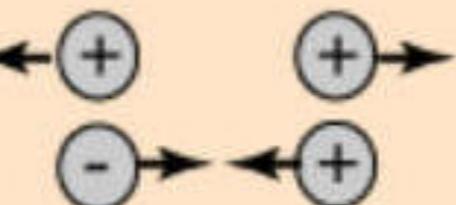
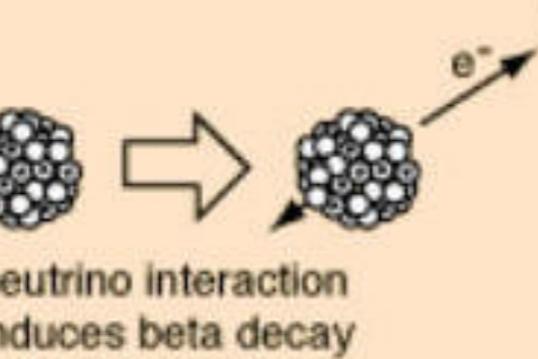
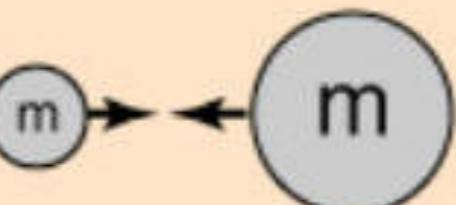
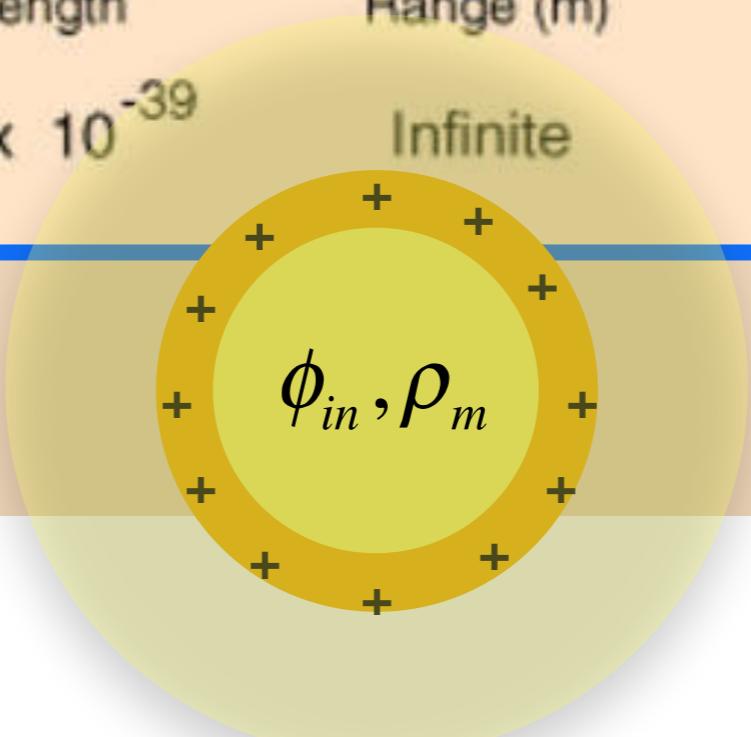


对宇宙学常数的最自然的解释
是量子场论的**真空能**(Planck Mass)



理论计算结果竟
然比观测结果
整整高出了
 10^{120} 倍!

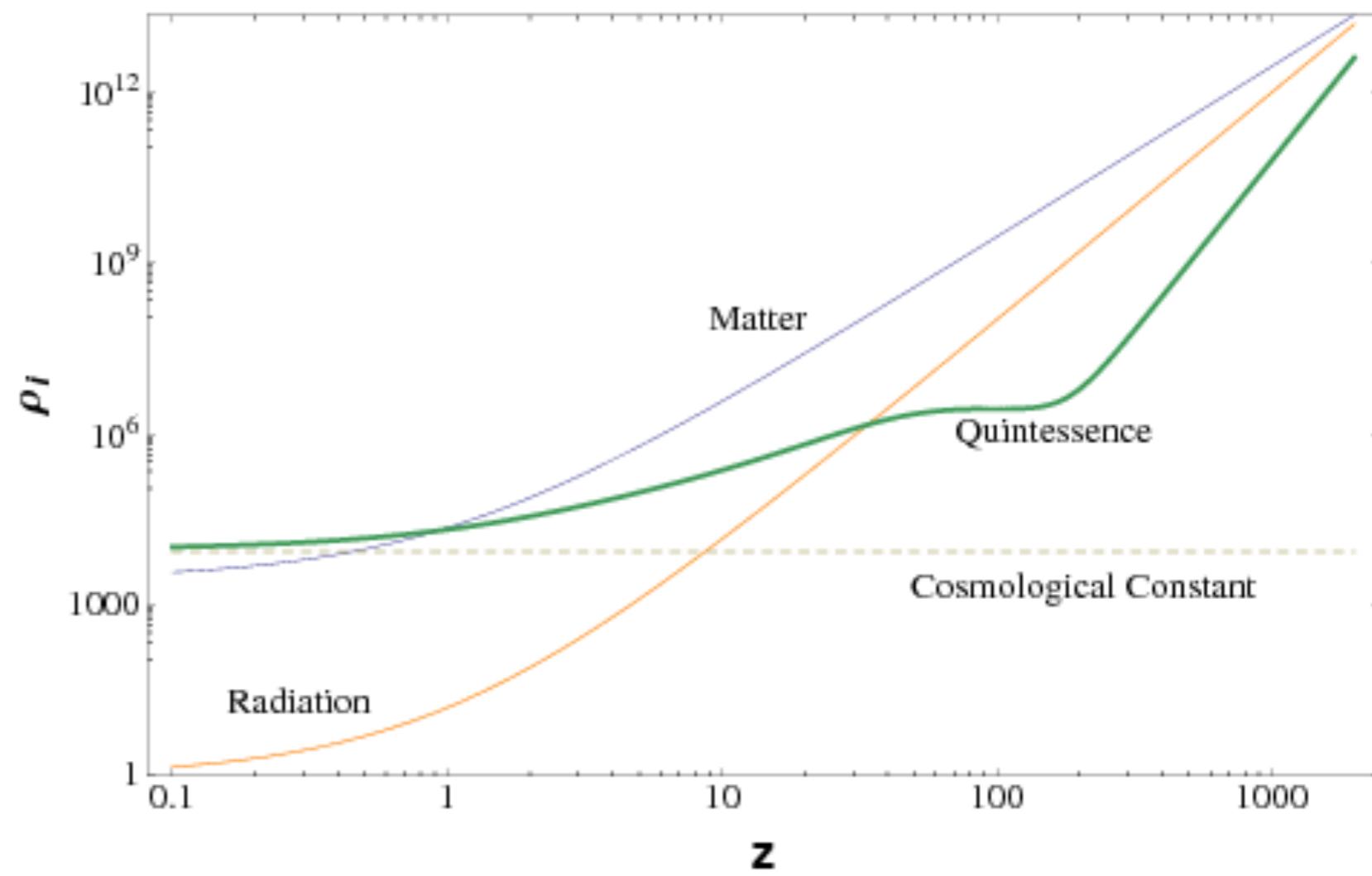
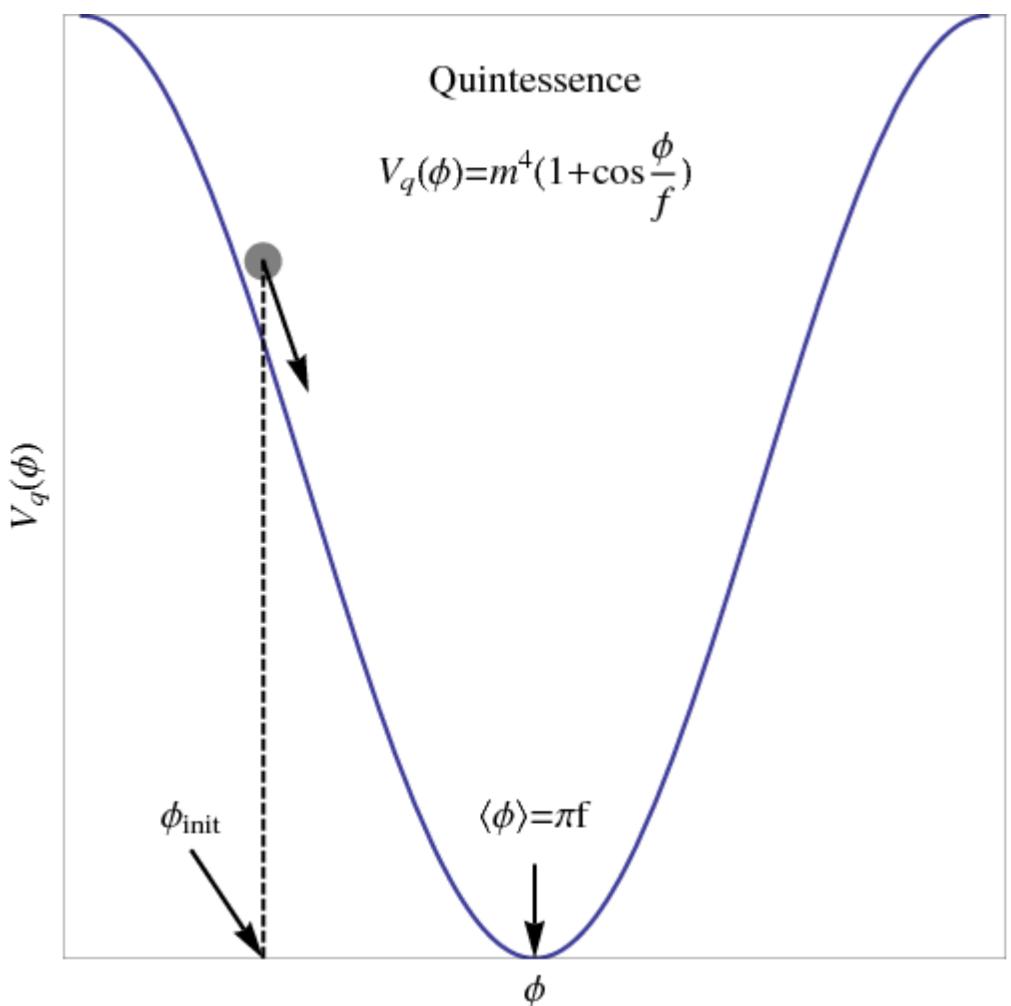
我们对真空能在引力系统中的动力学认知
还**远远不够**

<i>Strong</i>		Force which holds nucleus together	Strength 1	Range (m) 10^{-15} (diameter of a medium sized nucleus)	Particle gluons, π (nucleons)
<i>Electro-magnetic</i>			Strength $\frac{1}{137}$	Range (m) Infinite	Particle photon mass = 0 spin = 1
<i>Weak</i>		neutrino interaction induces beta decay	Strength 10^{-6}	Range (m) 10^{-18} (0.1% of the diameter of a proton)	Particle Intermediate vector bosons w^+, w^-, z_0 , mass > 80 GeV spin = 1
<i>Gravity</i>			Strength 6×10^{-39}	Range (m) Infinite	Particle graviton ? mass = 0 spin = 2
5th force? Dark Energy					

quintessence

fifth ← **quinto**

精质



problem-5: Can u propose a new method to detect dark energy?

problem-6:



MAY THE
FORCE
BE WITH
YOU



