

Astronomy 350L (Spring 2005)



The History and Philosophy of Astronomy

(Lecture 25: Steady State vs Big Bang)

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Steady State vs Big Bang Universe

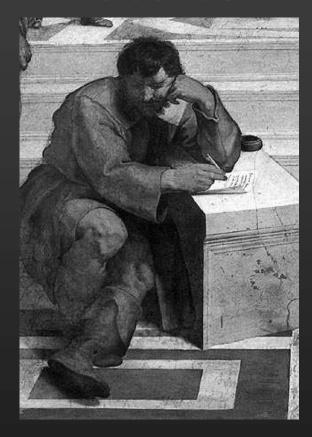
à Permanence vs change!

Parmenides



- change is illusion!
- time has no beginning
- "What is, cannot not be!"

Heraclitus



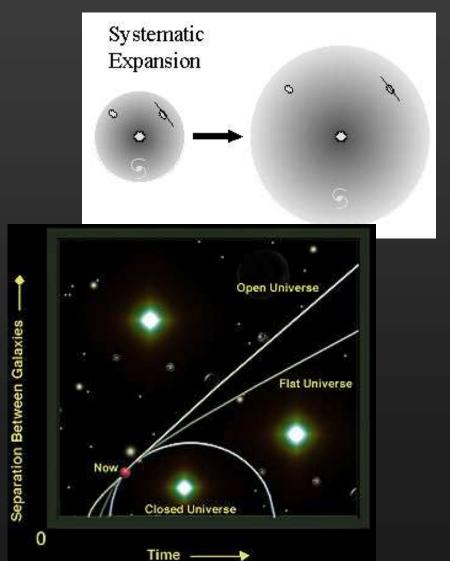
- everything is in perpetual flux!
- basic element: fire
- "Panta Rhei!"

Origin of the Big Bang Theory

• 1922: an expanding universe (solving Einstein's equations of General Relativity without cosmological constant)



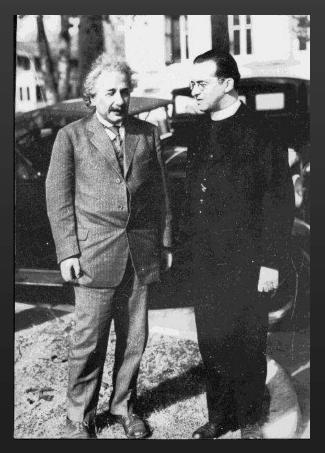
Alexander Friedmann (1888-1925)



 1927: Lemaitre independently (re-) discovers the expanding-universe solutions of GR

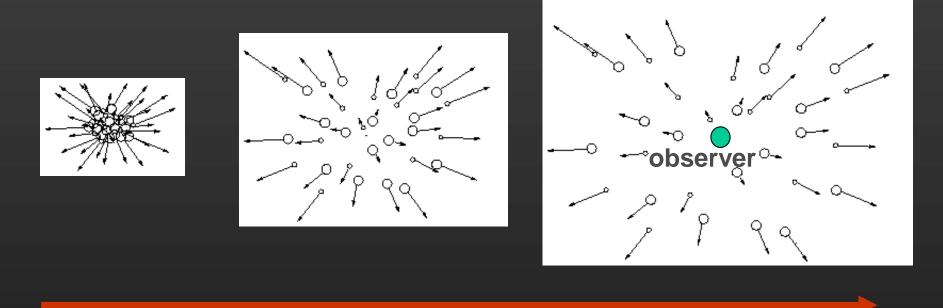


Abbe Georges Lemaitre (1894-1966)



Lemaitre meets Einstein (Pasadena, 1933)

 Lemaitre: Imagine that you run expansion of universe backwards in time!



Cosmic time

• in distant past: universe was *much* denser and hotter!

• 1931: Lemaitre's "Primeval Atom":

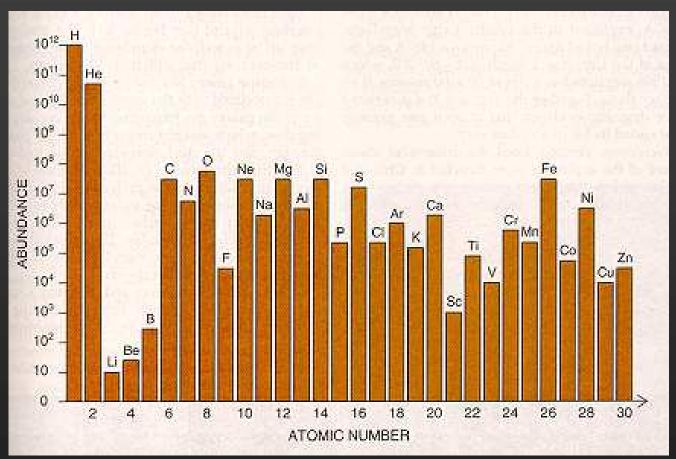
- Primeval atom: super-heavy, radioactive!
- Radioactive decay somehow triggers expansion!
 à Lemaitre: "Father of the Big Bang"



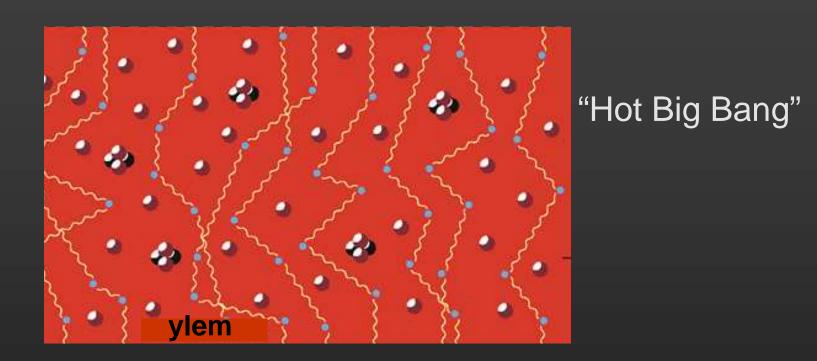
- George Gamow
 1904 (Odessa) 1968 (Boulder)
- distinguished career in nuclear physics ("tunnel effect")
- 1948: theory of Big Bang nucleosynthesis (with R. Alpher)
- famous popularizer of science ("Mr. Tompkins in Wonderland")

The Riddle of the Chemical Elements

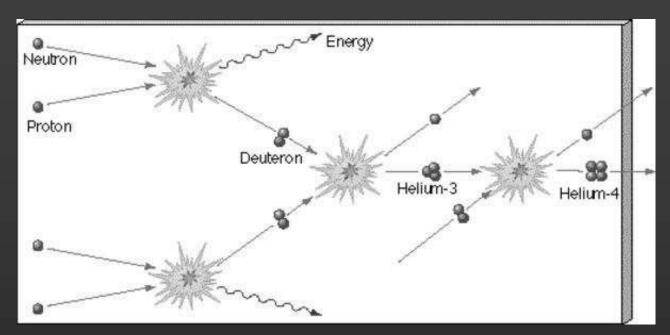
Abundance vs atomic number

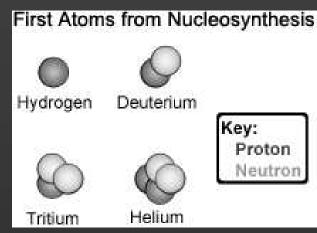


- Hydrogen and helium by far the most abundant cosmic elements
- Why: 1 He atom per 10 H atoms?
- Why are all the other elements so very rare?



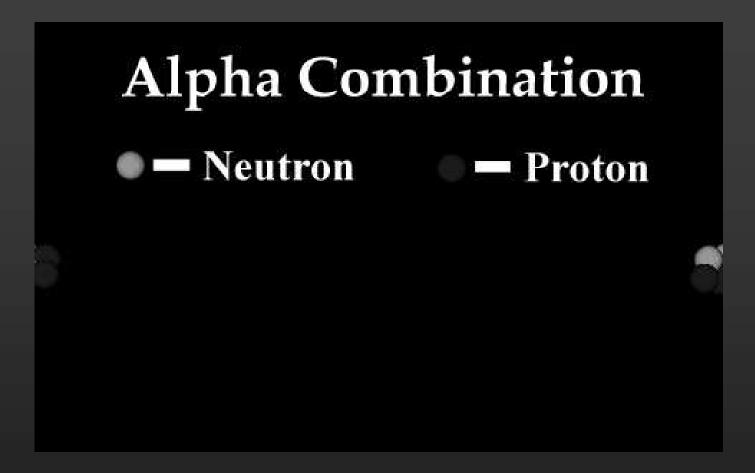
- Big idea (Alpher and Gamow 1948): Synthesize all elements during earliest, hot and dense, phase
- Raw material = "Ylem": primordial soup of protons, neutrons, electrons, and photons





- Great success: Big Bang nucleosynyhesis can successfully explain Helium abundance (1 He atom per 10 H atoms)
- published (April 1, 1948) as Alpher, Bethe, & Gamow (the "alphabetical paper": alpha, beta, gamma...)

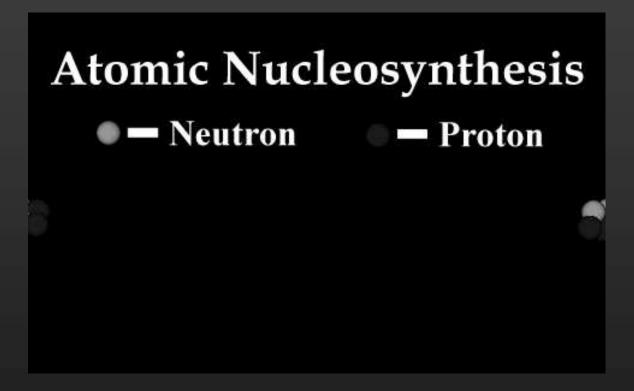




- Big problem: theory doesn't work for heavier elements:
 - He+neutron, He+proton unstable!
 - He + He (à Be) unstable!

Modern View of Nucleosynthesis

- 1. Hydrogen, helium: Big Bang
- 2. All other elements: Interior of stars



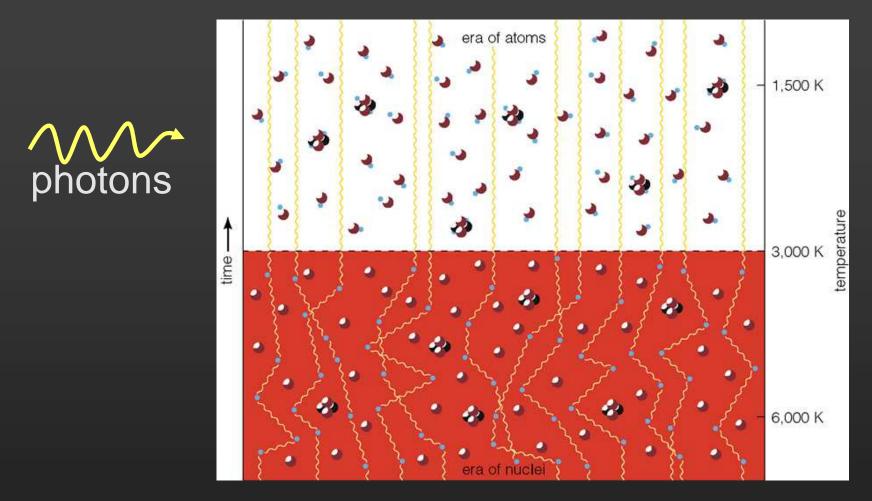
Bridging the "Helium-carbon gap":
 Triple-alpha process (Edward Salpeter, 1952)

Modern View of Nucleosynthesis



- Successful theory of creating the elements in stars:
 - Burbidge, Burbidge, Fowler, & Hoyle (B²FH 1957)

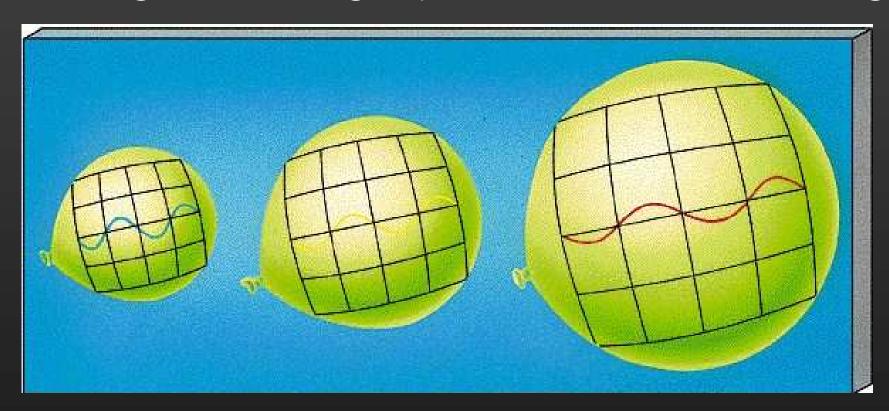
Predicting Cosmic Background Radiation



 Big idea (Alpher and Herman 1948): Out of primordial fireball in early universe à an intense sea of photons that is still around us today

Predicting Cosmic Background Radiation

 Expansion of Universe stretches light towards longer wavelength (i.e., redder and less energetic)

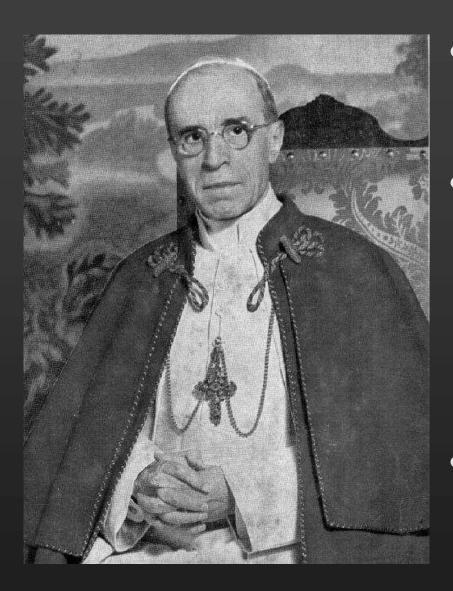


 Cosmic background today: redshifted into microwave region of electromagnetic spectrum!

Predicting Cosmic Background Radiation

- Prediction (1948): Cosmic microwave background (СМВ) at a (radiation) temperature of ~ 5 Kelvin
- Why was CMB not discovered then???
 (à CMB was eventually discovered in 1965 by serendipity)
 - failure to explain creation of elements beyond Helium!
 - breakdown of communication between theorists and experimentalists (radio astronomers)
 - general disregard for anything related to "Early Universe"

Vatican endorses the Big Bang



- Pope Pius XII (1939 58)
 - Eugenio Pacelli
- 1951: official endorsement
 - speech `The Proofs for the Existence of God in the Light of Modern Natural Science'
- Big Bang = moment of Creation

Soviet Union bans the Big Bang



- Marxism-Leninism
- philosophy:
 dialectic materialism
- materialism à no creation of matter out of nothing (matter, and therefore the universe, must have existed forever!)

Soviet scientists endorsing Big Bang were sent to `Gulag'!

Cosmic Age Problem

recession speed = (Hubble) constant x distance

•
$$v = H_0 \times d$$

$$time = \frac{distance to a given galaxy}{its velocity of recession} = age of the universe$$

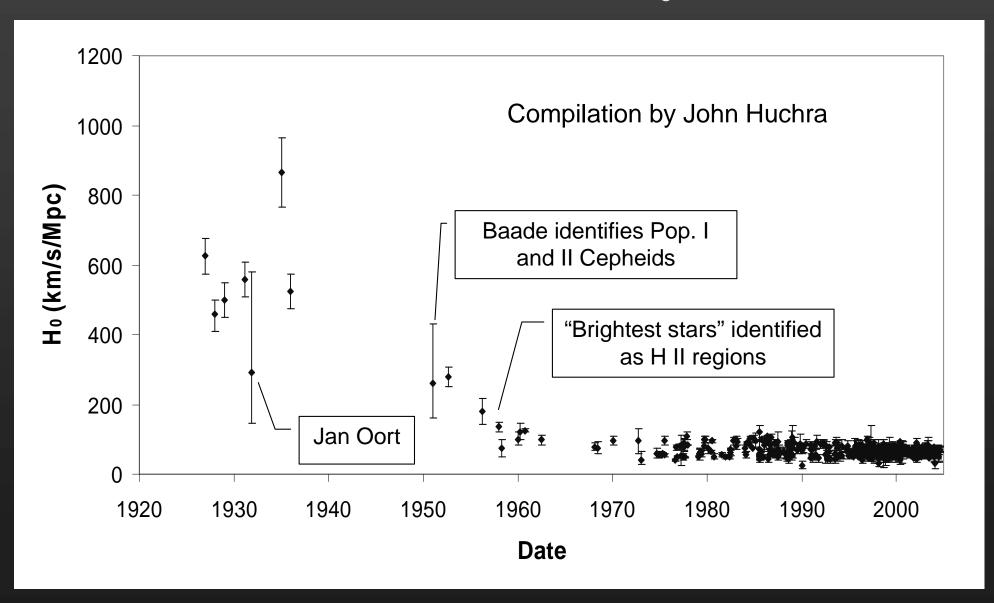
- $(H_0=500 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1})$
 - Hubble's original value

for
$$H_0 = 500 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s Mpc}}$$
, $\frac{1}{H_0} = 2$ billion years

age of the universe = -

 Age of the universe (in Big Bang model) shorter than estimated age of the Earth (~ 4 billion years)!!!

History of H₀



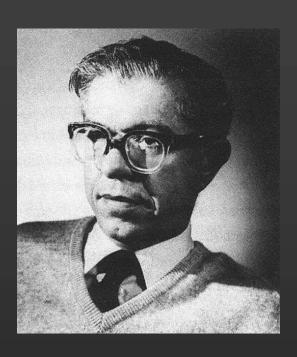
The Steady State Alternative (1948)



Hermann Bondi (1919-)



Thomas Gold (1920-2004)



Fred Hoyle (1915-2001)

worked out at Cambridge University, England

Hoyle coins the term "Big Bang"

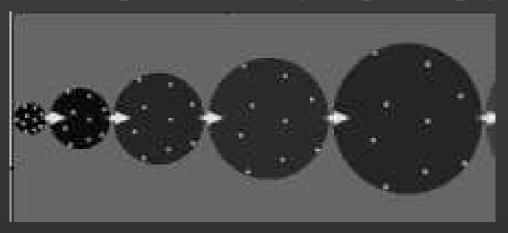


- 1950: BBC radio interview
- derogative term for rival theory to his own steady-state
- before that, "Big Bang" was called "dynamic evolving model"

Fred Hoyle

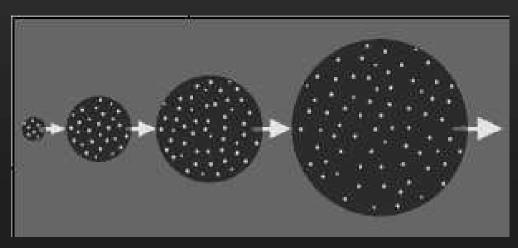
Both Hoyle and Gamow fought a PR battle!

Evolving universe ("Big Bang")



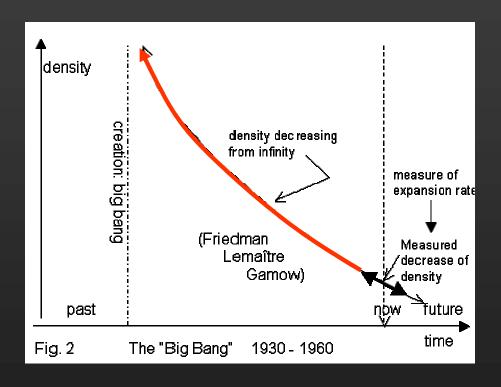
- density changes with time
- past different from present
- beginning of time ("Big Bang")

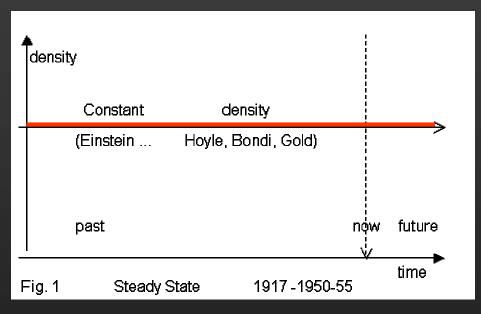
Steady state universe



- density constant over time
- universe never changes
- no beginning of time

How does density change over time?

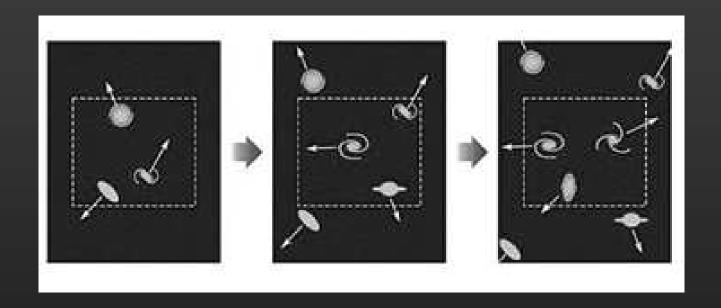




Steady state universe

Evolving universe ("Big Bang")

 How can density be constant despite cosmic expansion?

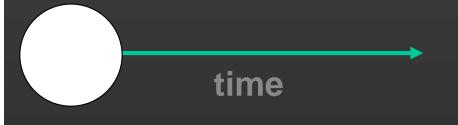


- continuous creation of matter ("C-field")
- Need: 1 atom per liter per billion years

How and when is matter created?

Evolving universe ("Big Bang")

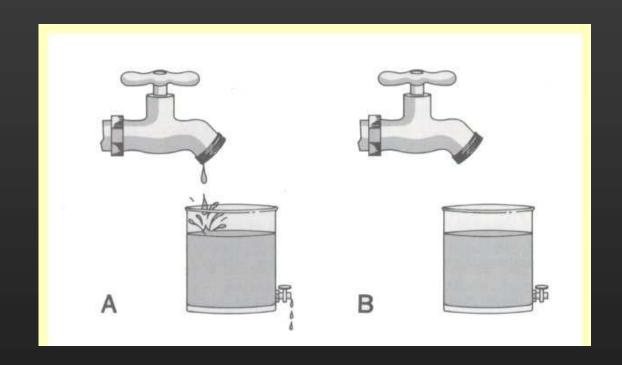
Steady state universe



 all of matter at beginning of time small amounts of matter all the time

For both models: matter is created out of nothing!

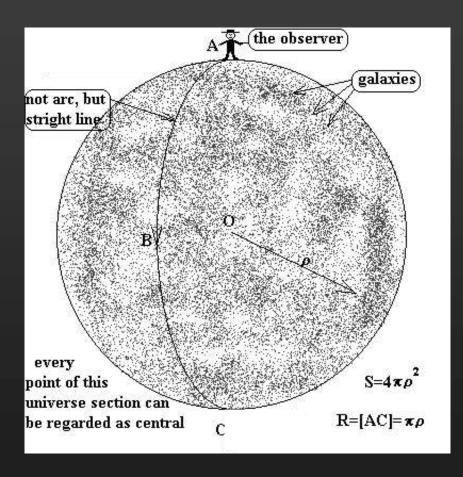
 steady-state equilibrium: Patterns remain, but matter flows constantly `through' them



- A: staedy state: pattern (here: volume) doesn't change
- B: static case: nothing changes (e.g., Einstein's Universe)

Einstein's Eternal (and static) Universe

 1917: Einstein constructs model of the universe that is eternal and static



 balance between attractive gravity and repulsive cosmological constant ("anti-gravity")

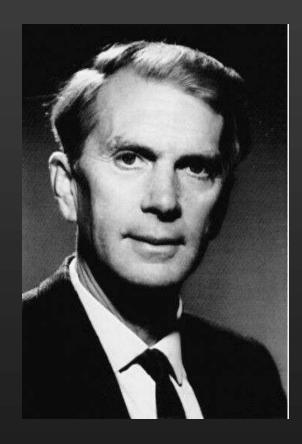
finite but without boundary (spatially closed)

• steady-state theory obeys perfect cosmological principle

- cosmological principle : universe looks everywhere the same (on average) à isotropy and homogeneity
- perfect cosmological principle (PCP): universe looks everywhere and everywhen the same (homogeneity in space and time)

aesthetic appeal of PCP because of higher symmetry

- Decision has to come from observations!
 - 1. Radio Galaxies and Quasars

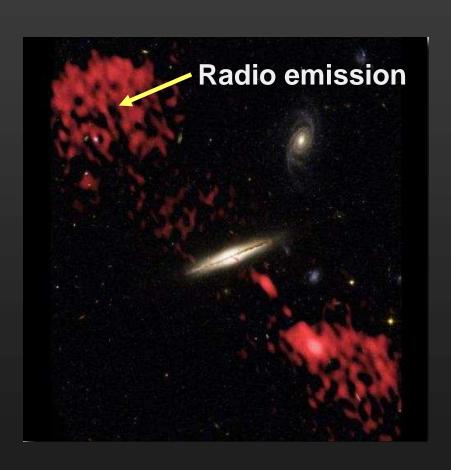


Martin Ryle (1918-84)

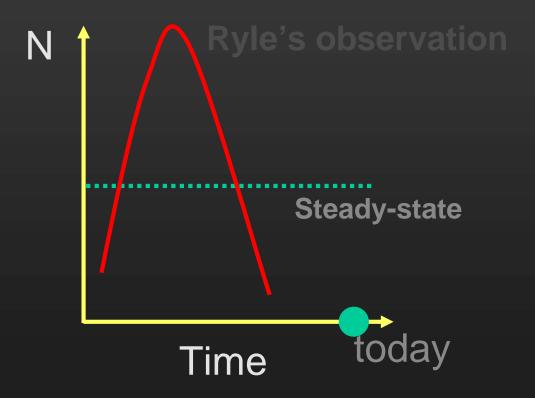


Cambridge (England) radiotelescope

- Decision has to come from observations!
 - 1. Radio Galaxies (RGs) and Quasars

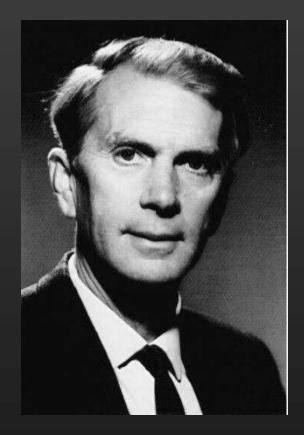


Density of RGs vs time



radio galaxies (discovered in 1950s)

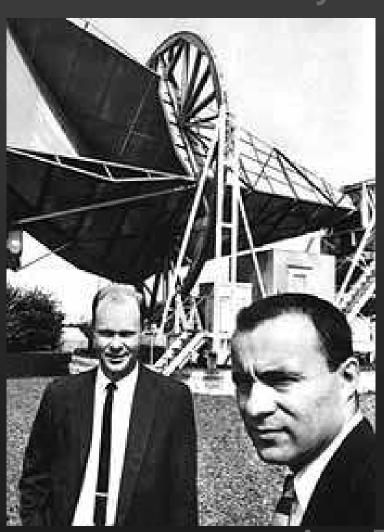
- Decision has to come from observations!
 - 1. Radio Galaxies (RGs) and Quasars



Martin Ryle (1918-84)

- RGs and quasars were more numerous in the past!
- Ryle's observations contradict steady-state model, but are in accordance with Big Bang
- Ryle wins 1974 Nobel Prize in Physics

- Decision has to come from observations!
 - 2. Discovery of Cosmic Microwave Background



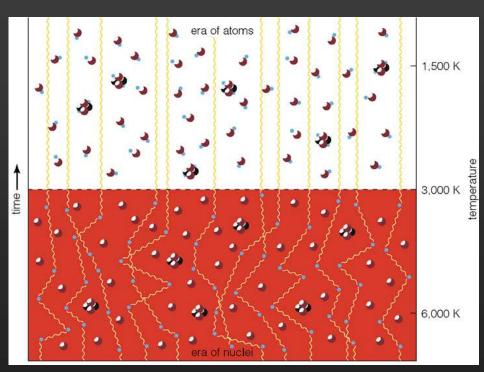
1965: Bell Labs Holmdel (NJ) horn antenna

- Serendipitous discovery:
 There is unaccounted
 `noise' in microwave band!
- What is it????

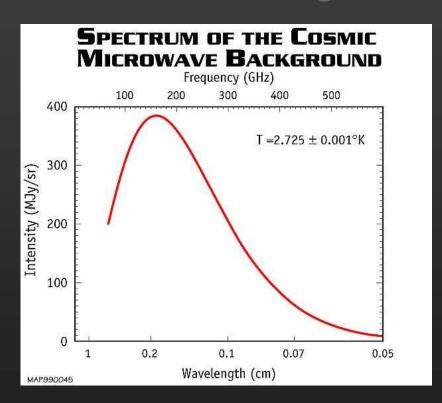
Robert Wilson

Arno Penzias

- Decision has to come from observations!
 - 2. Discovery of Cosmic Microwave Background



 Gamow's old Big Bang fireball prediction!



a perfect thermal (`blackbody') spectrum!

- In 1940s and 50s, two rival models of cosmology:
 - "Big Bang" (Gamow, Alpher, and Herman):
 - universe started out in exceedingly dense and hot state
 - Hydrogen and Helium are created in first few minutes
 - universe is strongly evolving
 - Steady State (Hoyle, Bondi, and Gold):
 - universe had no beginning
 - continuous creation of matter
- Decision by observations in favor of Big Bang
 - Redshift distribution of radio galaxies and quasars (Ryle)
 - discovery of cosmic microwave background (Penzias/Wilson)