

The background of the slide is a composite image. The left half shows a close-up, textured view of a star's surface, likely a red giant, with a color palette of bright orange and red. The right half shows a deep-field astronomical image of a galaxy cluster, with numerous galaxies of various shapes and colors (white, yellow, blue) scattered across a dark background.

Stelle e Particelle

P. de Bernardis

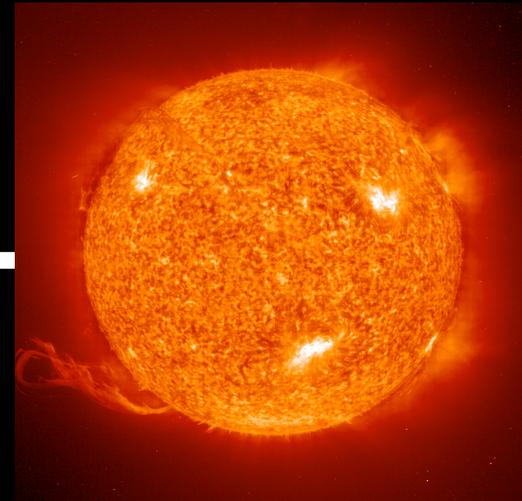
Dipartimento di Fisica Università La Sapienza

G. Altarelli

Dipartimento di Fisica Università di RomaTre

Caffè Scienza, Roma 15/12/2009

Sole



Terra



8 minuti luce
8 minuti fa



Galassia di Andromeda



Terra



2 milioni di anni luce
←
2 milioni di anni fa

QSO



Terra



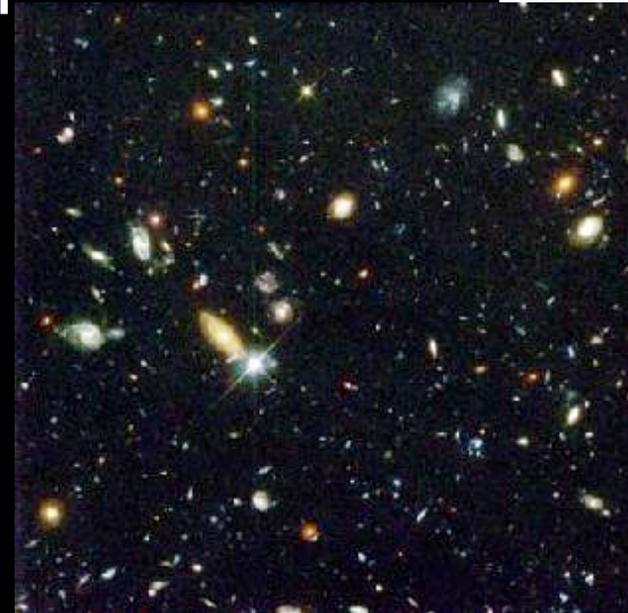
1000 milioni di anni luce
1000 milioni di anni fa

Galassie
più lontane

Terra



10000 milioni di anni luce
←
10000 milioni di anni fa



La fotosfera
Cosmica

Terra

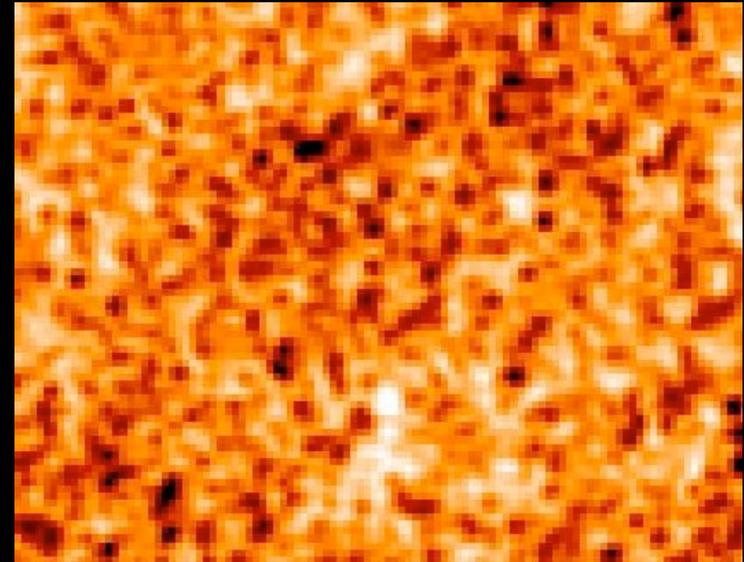


13.7 miliardi di anni luce



13.7 miliardi di anni fa

Granulazione solare



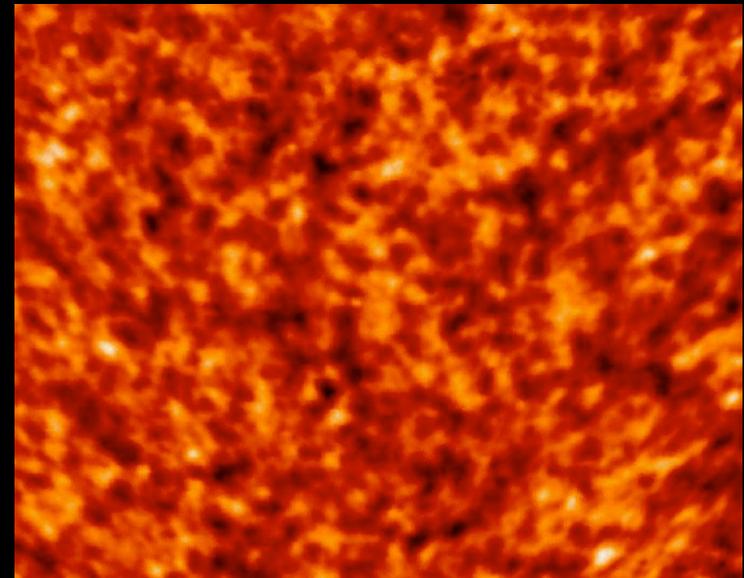
Gas incandescente
sulla superficie del
Sole (5500 K)

8 minuti luce

Qui, ora



Gas incandescente
nell' universo
primordiale (l'
universo diventa
trasparente a 3000 K)



14 miliardi di anni luce

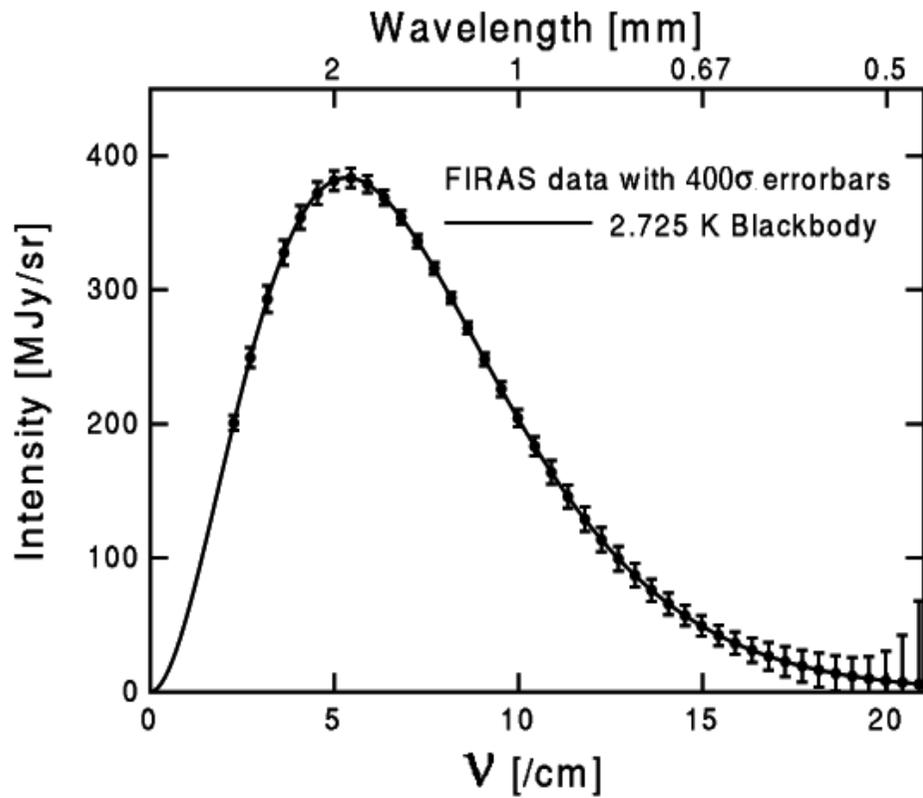
Qui, ora



Mapa di BOOMERanG dell' Universo Primordiale

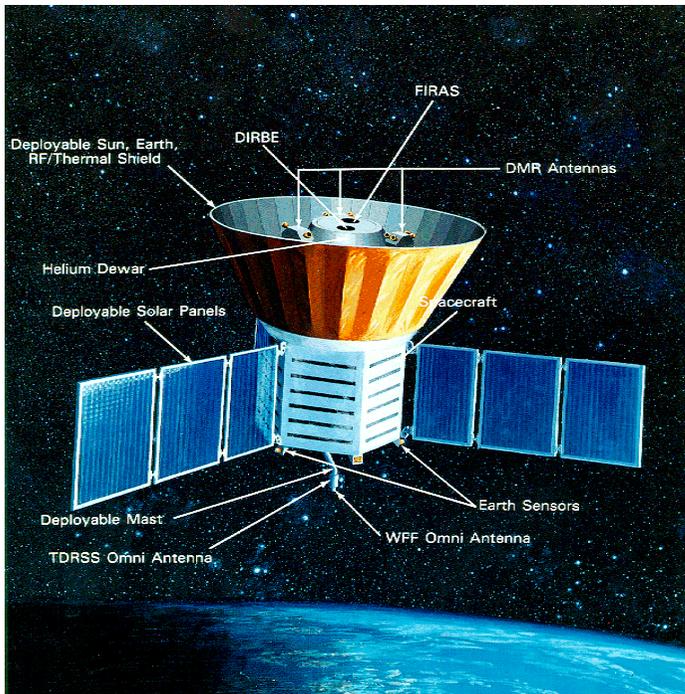
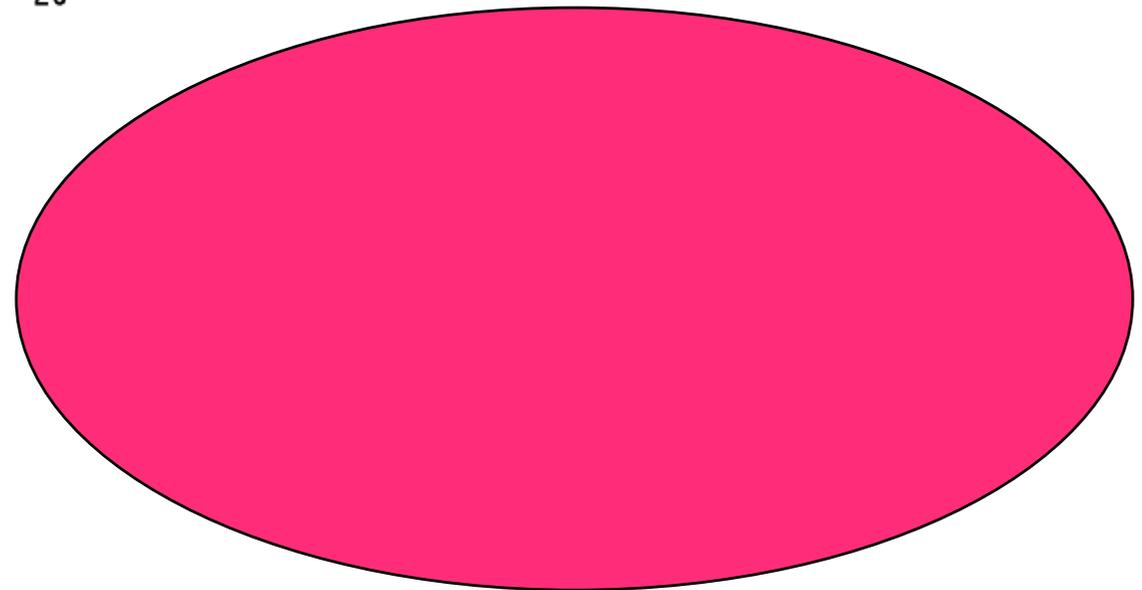
Arno Penzias e Robert Wilson (1965)
Premio Nobel nel 1977





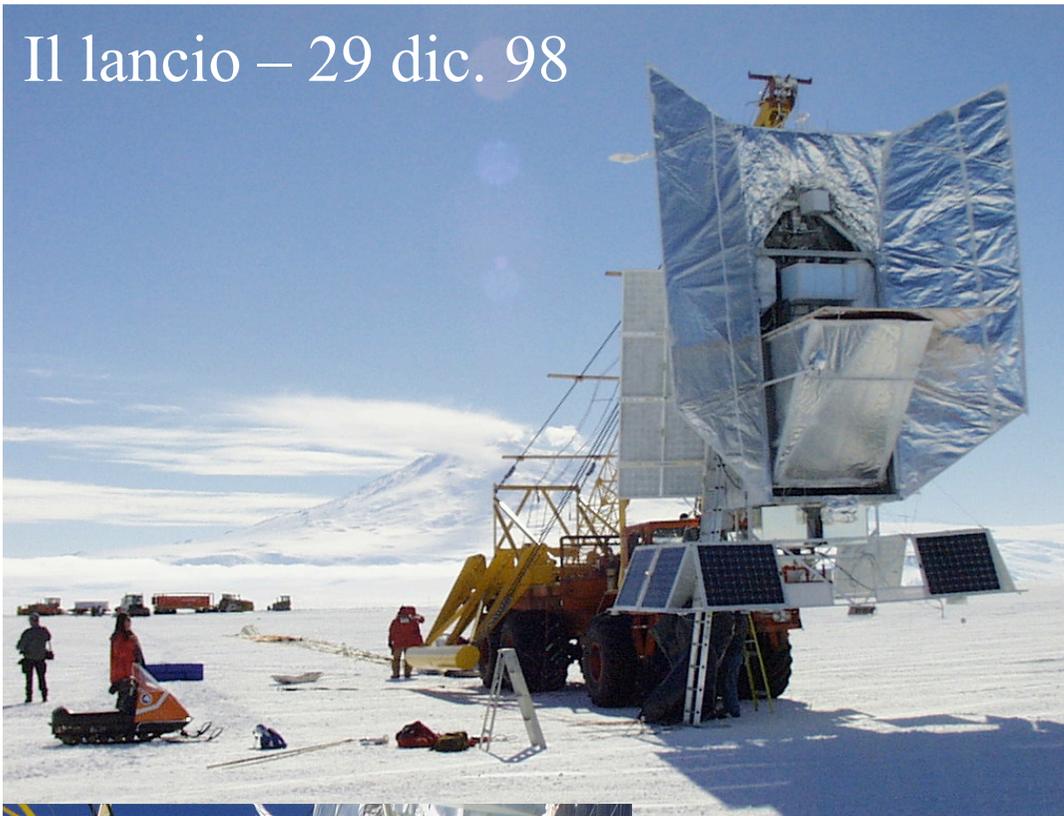
COBE (1992) L' universo iniziale era caldo e denso.

Spettro Termico (da COBE-FIRAS ed altri esperimenti)
... ed isotropia (entro 30 ppm da COBE-DMR ed altri esperimenti)



John Mather e George Smoot (COBE, 1992)
 Premio Nobel nel 2006

Il lancio – 29 dic. 98



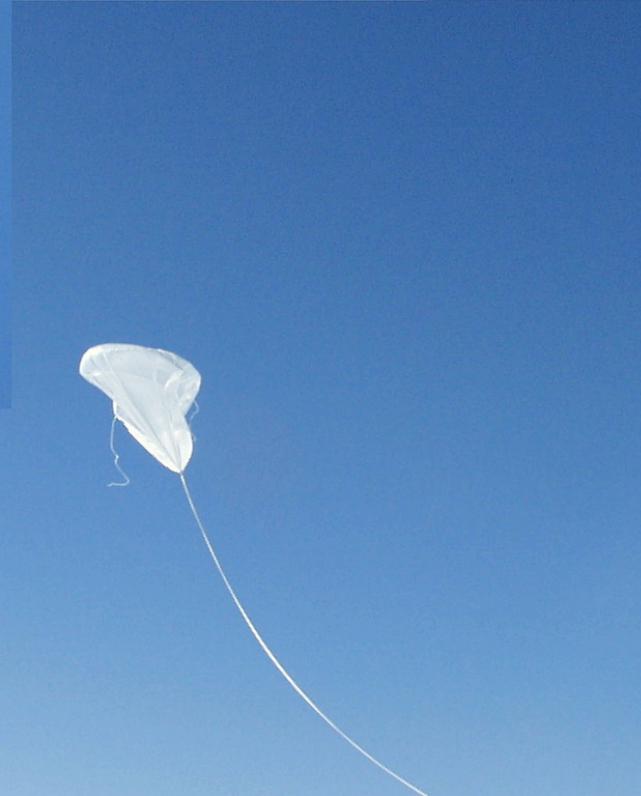
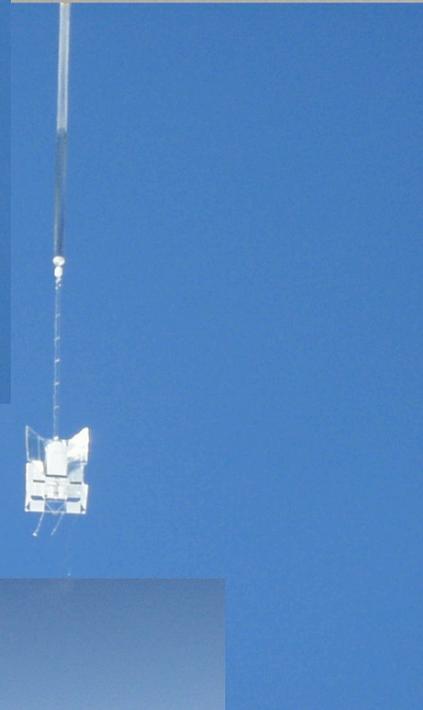
Il lancio: 29/12/1998



Il lancio: 29/12/1998

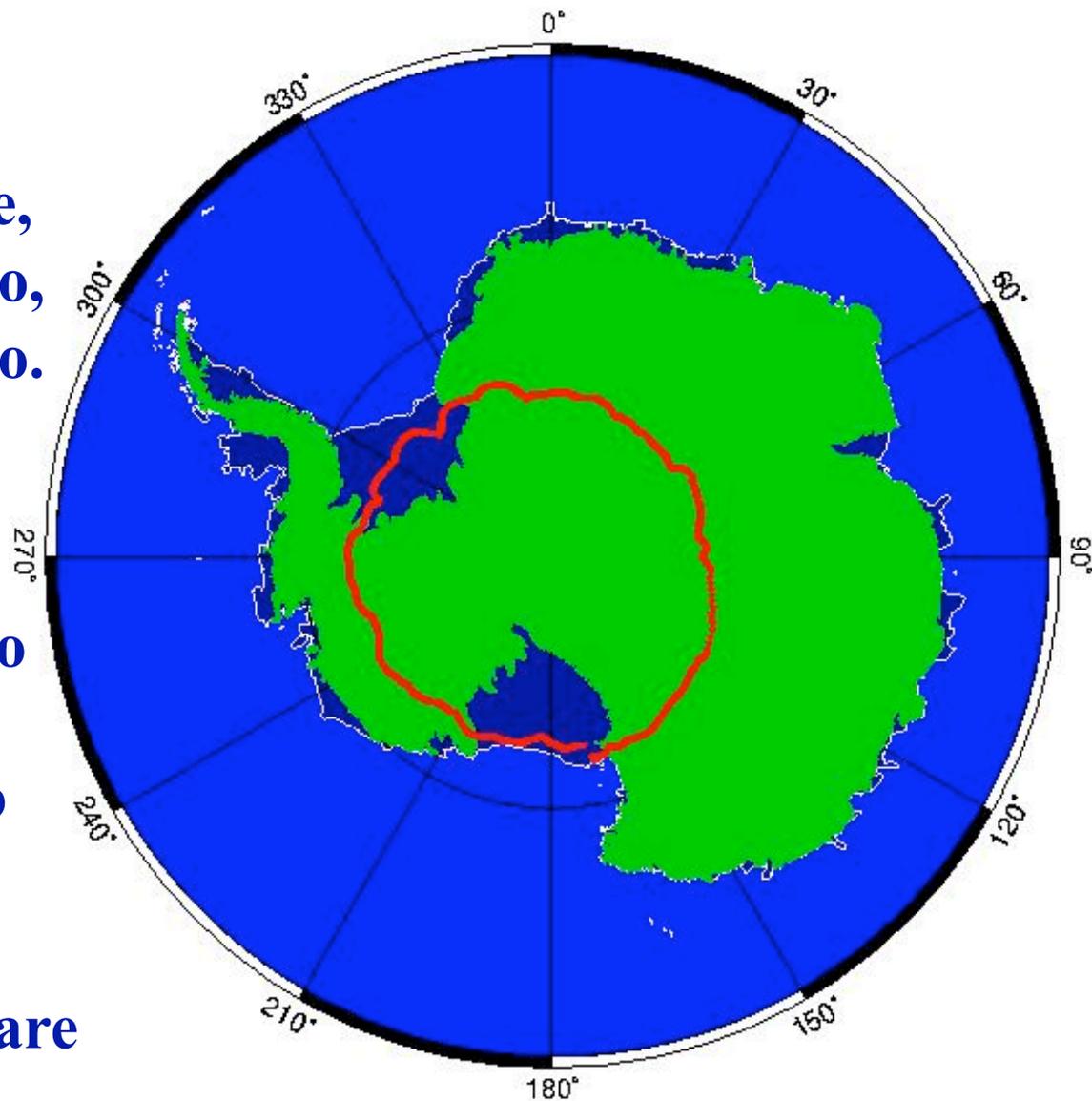


Il lancio – 29 dic. 98

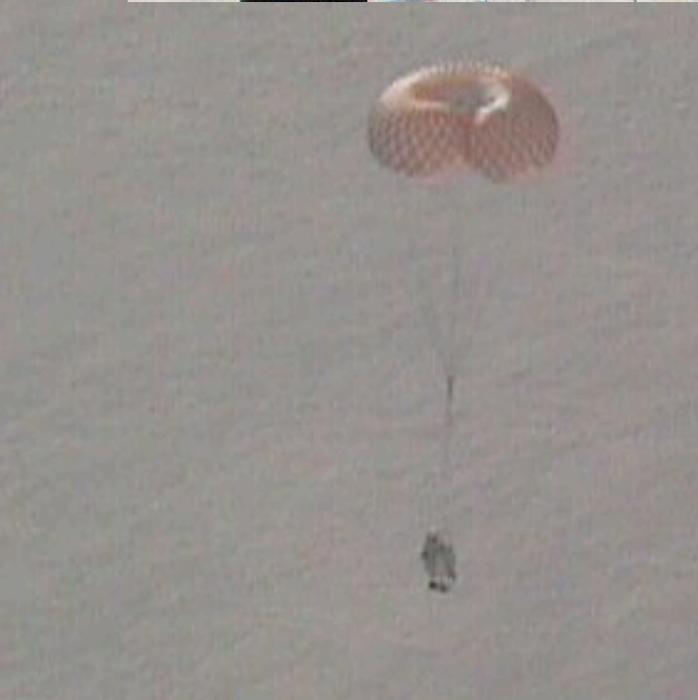


Il viaggio fortunato della navicella: a 37 Km di quota, in balia delle correnti a getto, ha circumnavigato l'Antartide per tornare, dopo 8000 km di viaggio, vicino alla base di lancio.

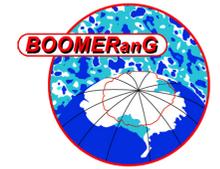
L' 8/1/1999, mentre sorvolava il pack vicino alla base, abbiamo inviato il telecomando di separazione. Il giorno successivo abbiamo potuto recuperare la navicella.



Recupero – 9/1/99

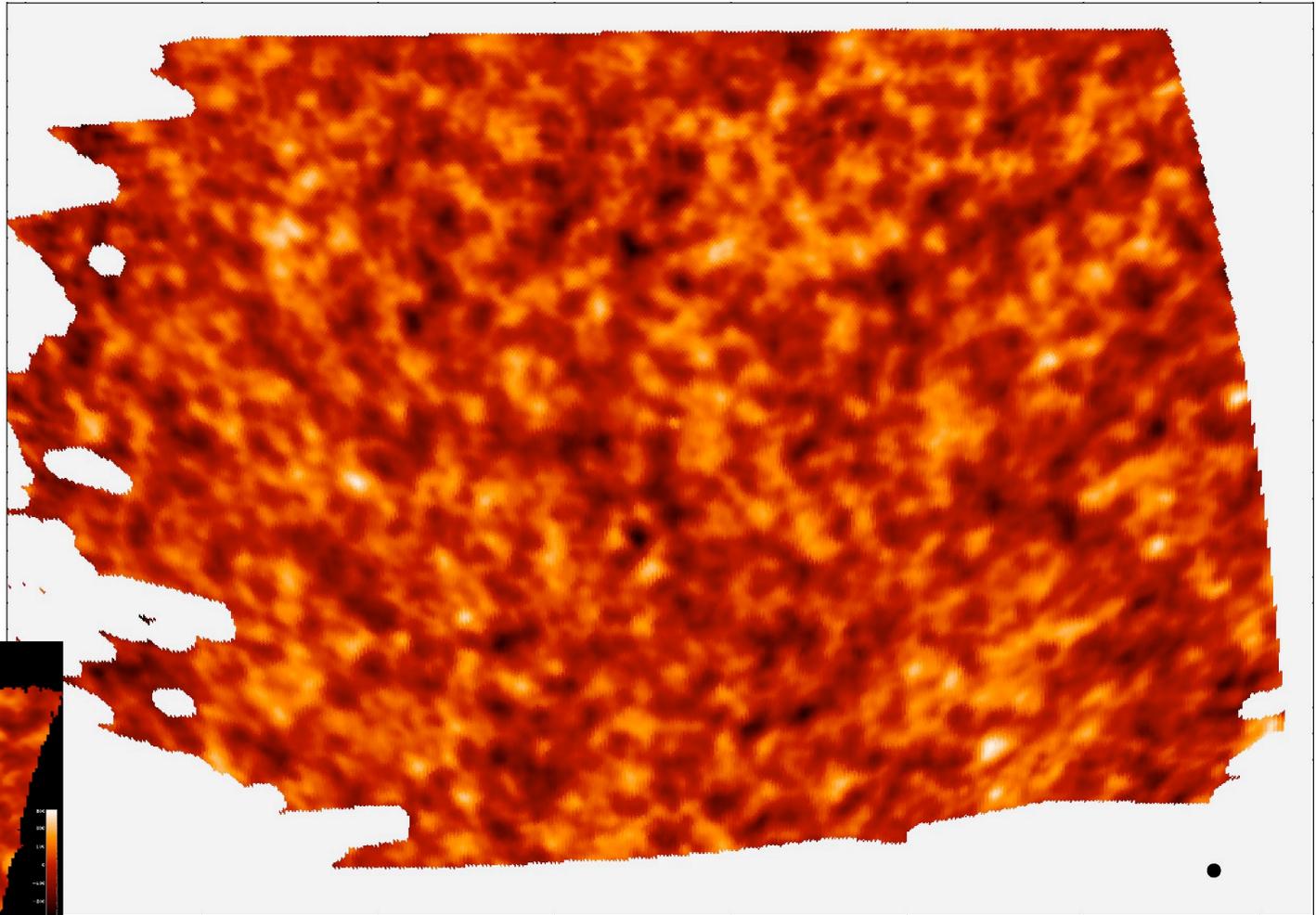
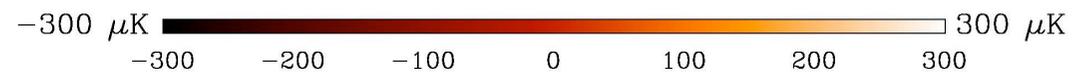


Un visitatore solitario (13/1/99)

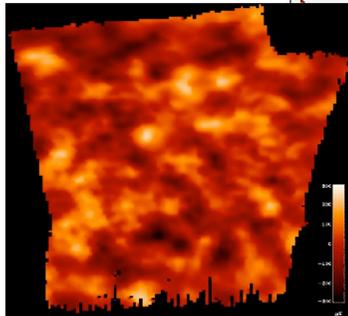


2000-04-12

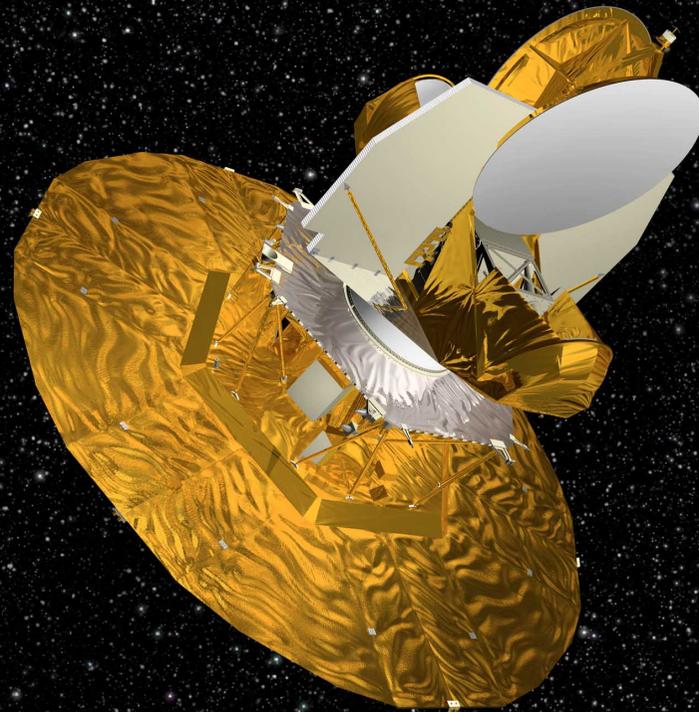
Boomerang/LDB CMB map

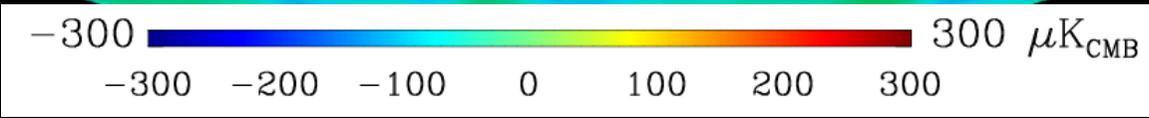


MAXIMA-1

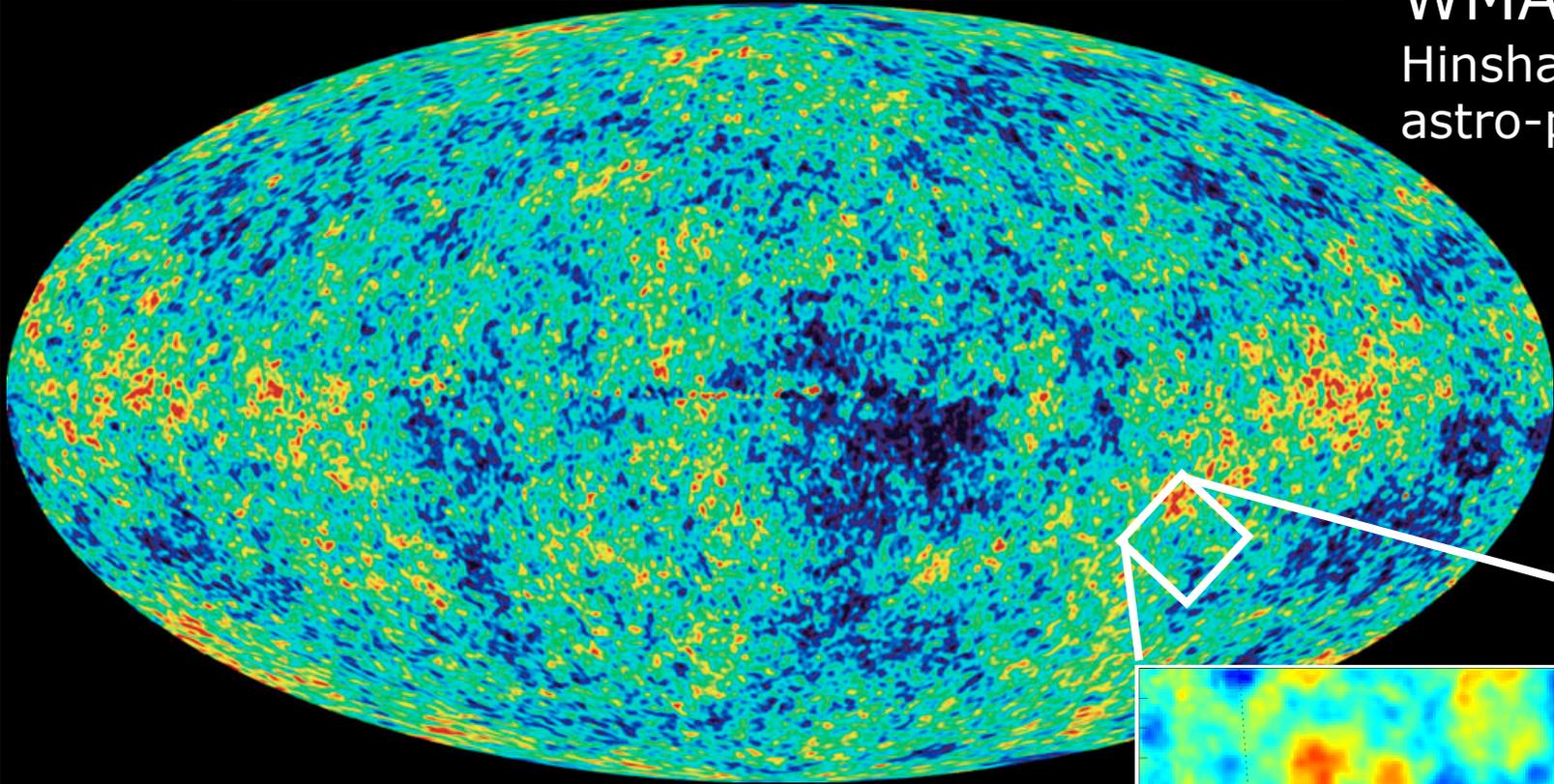


WMAP in L_2



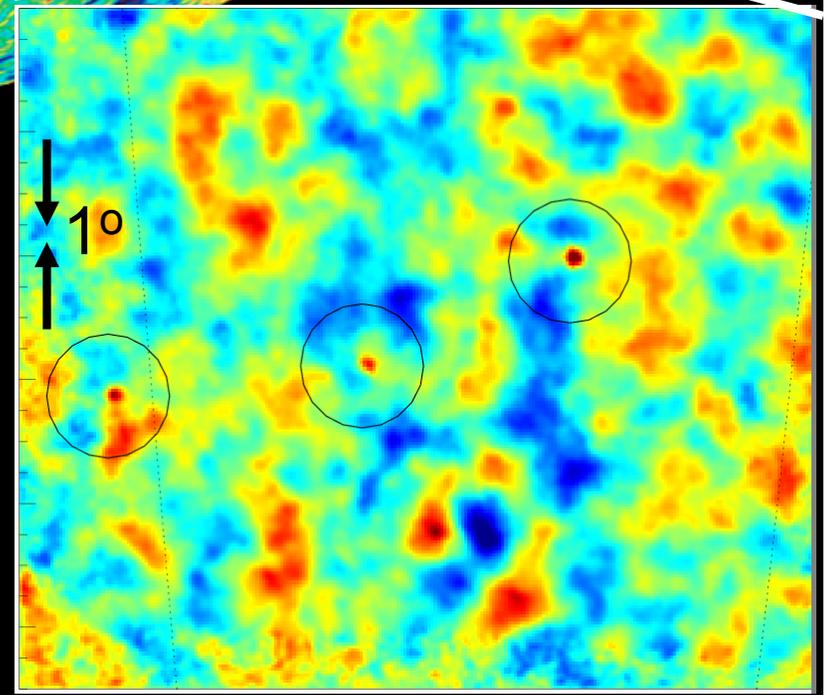


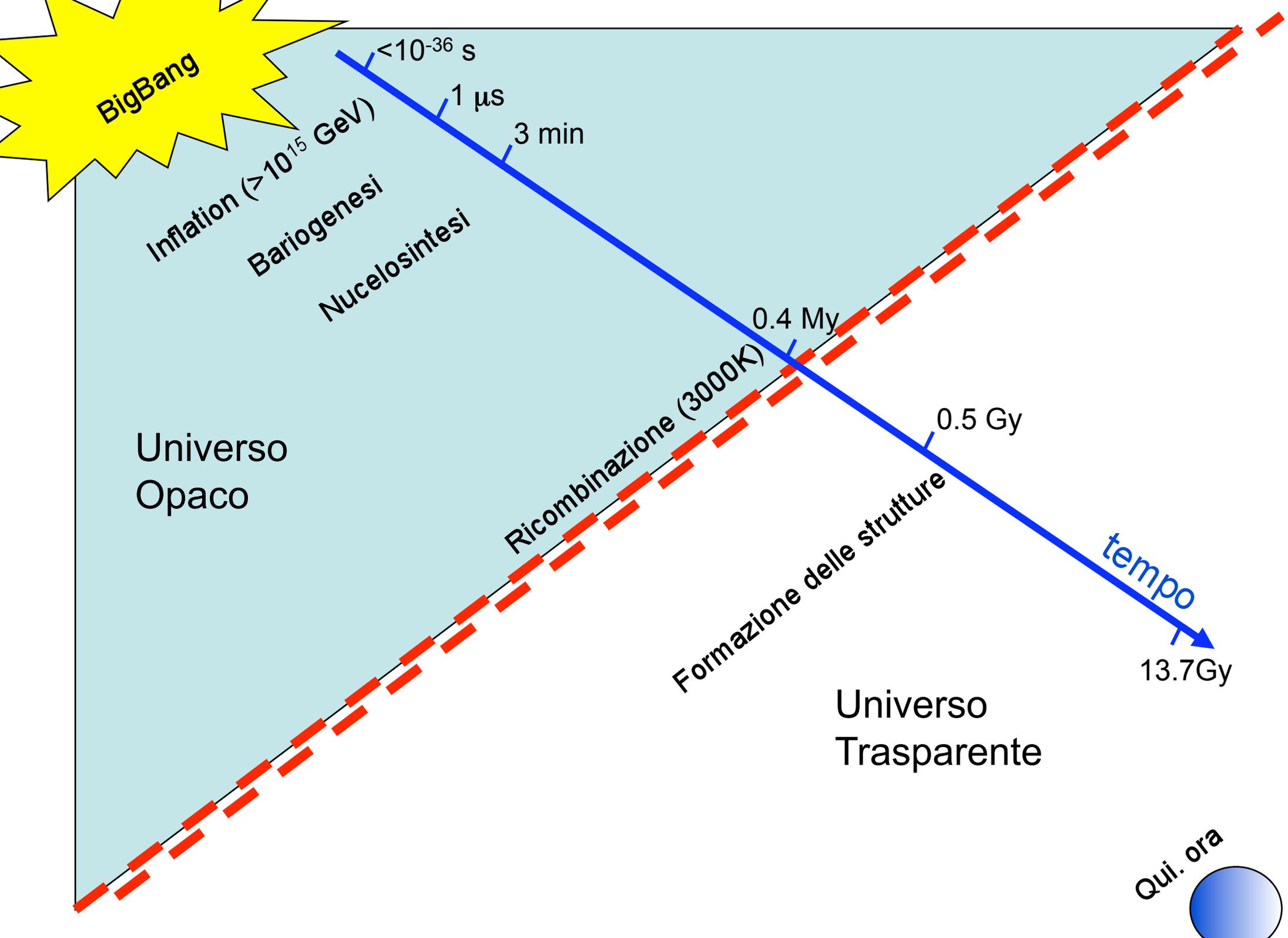
WMAP
Hinshaw et al. 2006
astro-ph/0603451

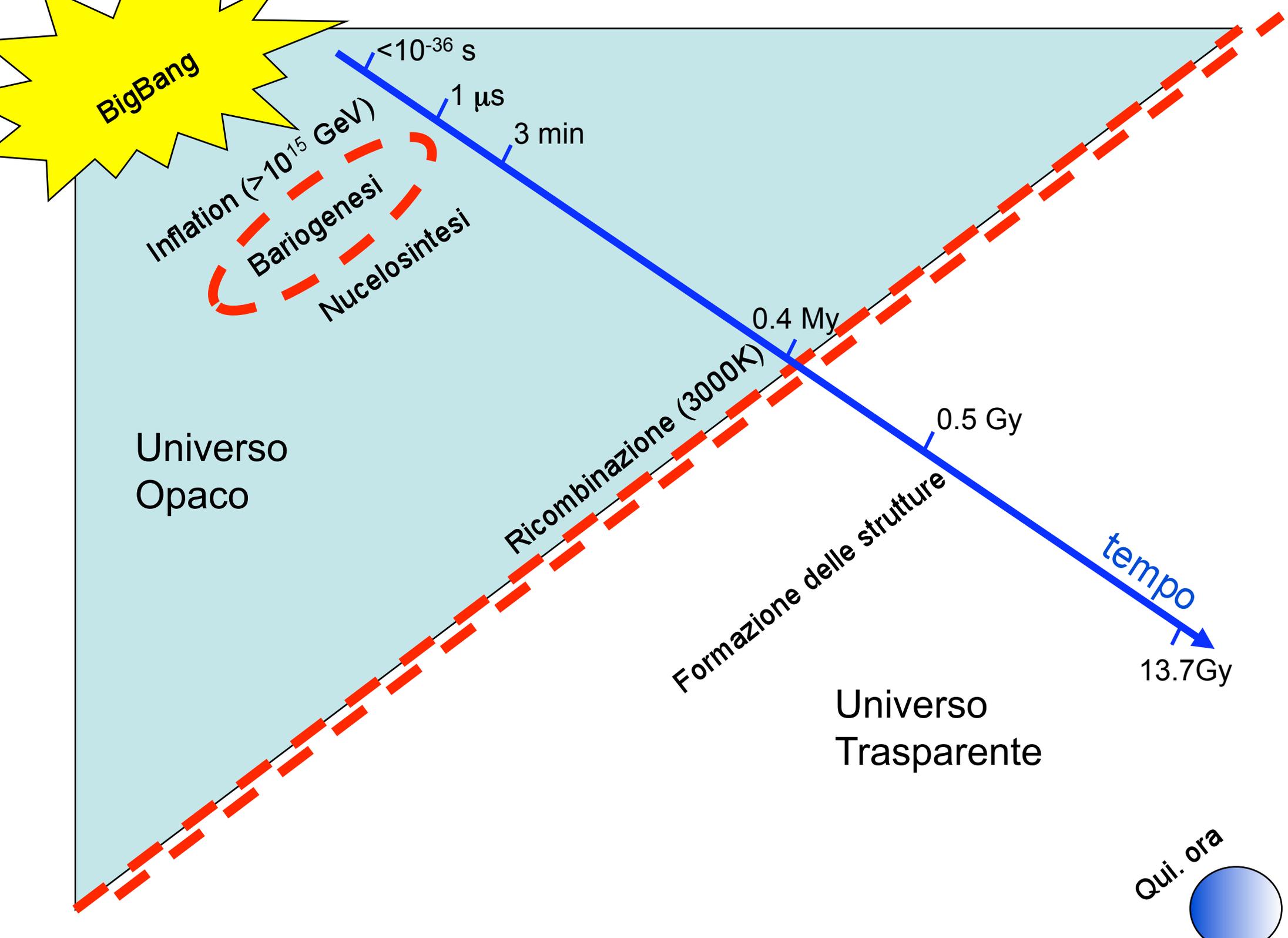


Detailed Views of the
Recombination Epoch
($z=1088$, 13.7 Gyrs ago)

BOOMERanG
Masi et al. 2005
astro-ph/0507509







Un Universo di Materia



- **Materia:**

in media

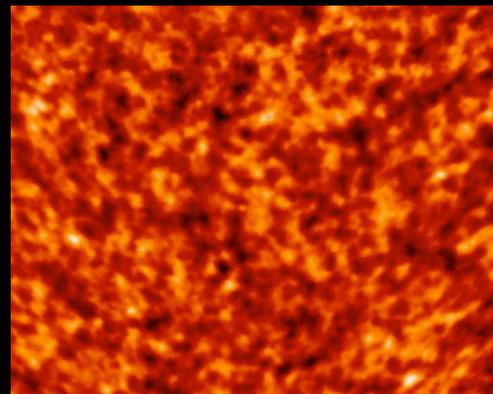
1 particella ogni
25 milioni di cm^3

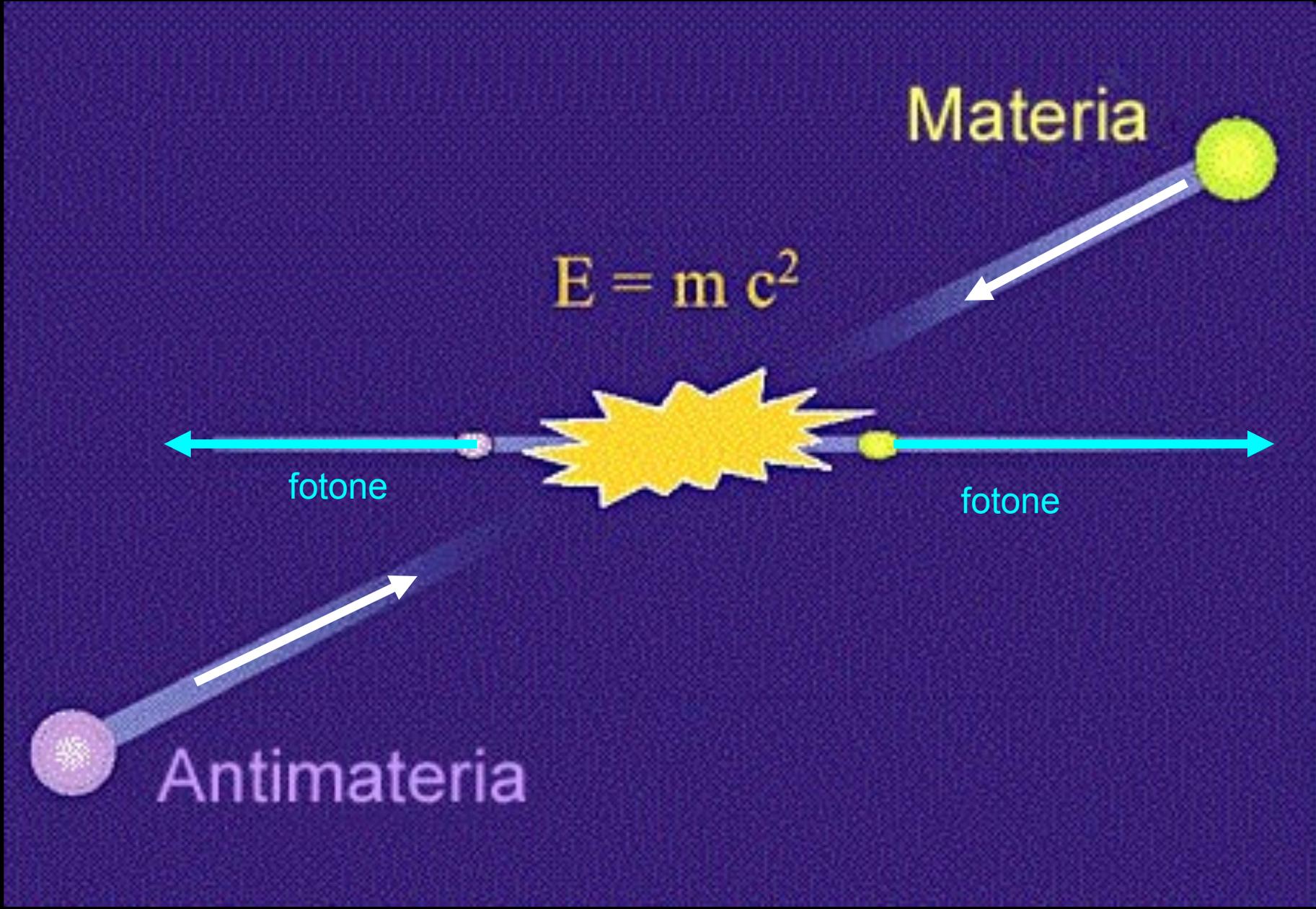


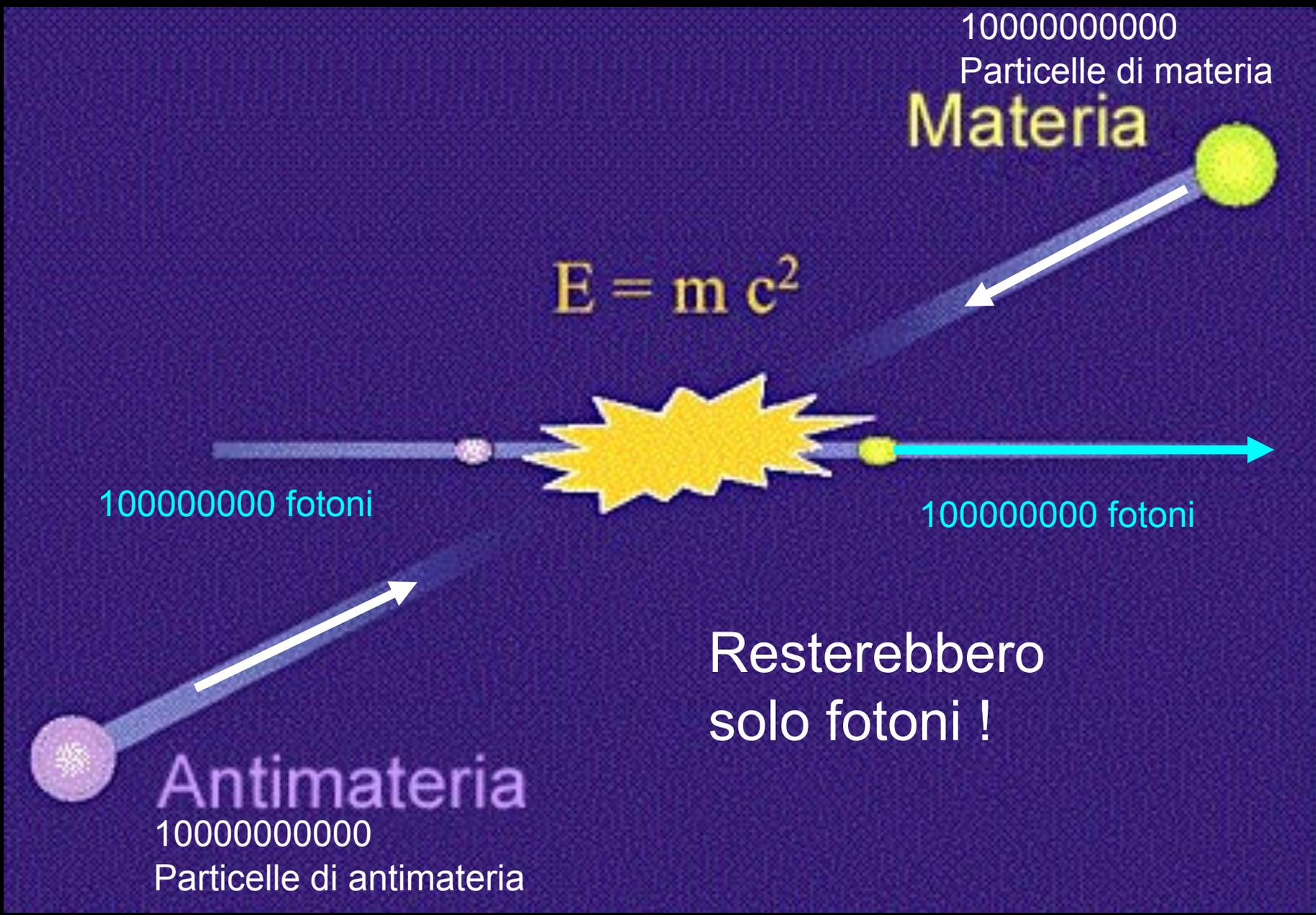
- **Luce:**

in media

400 fotoni
per ogni cm^3







10000000000

Particelle di materia

Materia

$$E = m c^2$$

1000000000 fotoni

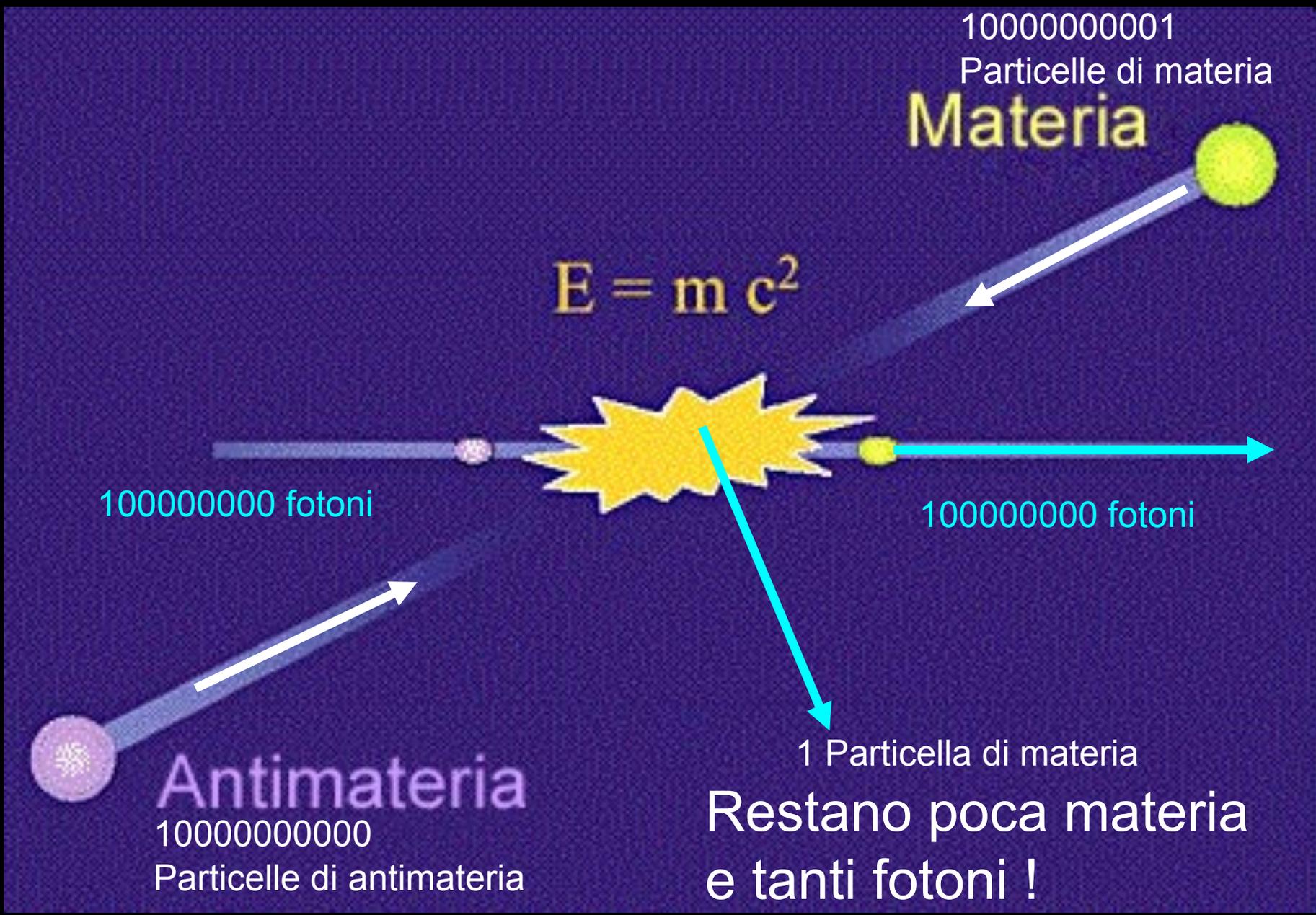
1000000000 fotoni

Antimateria

10000000000

Particelle di antimateria

Resterebbero
solo fotoni !



10000000001
Particelle di materia

Materia

$$E = m c^2$$

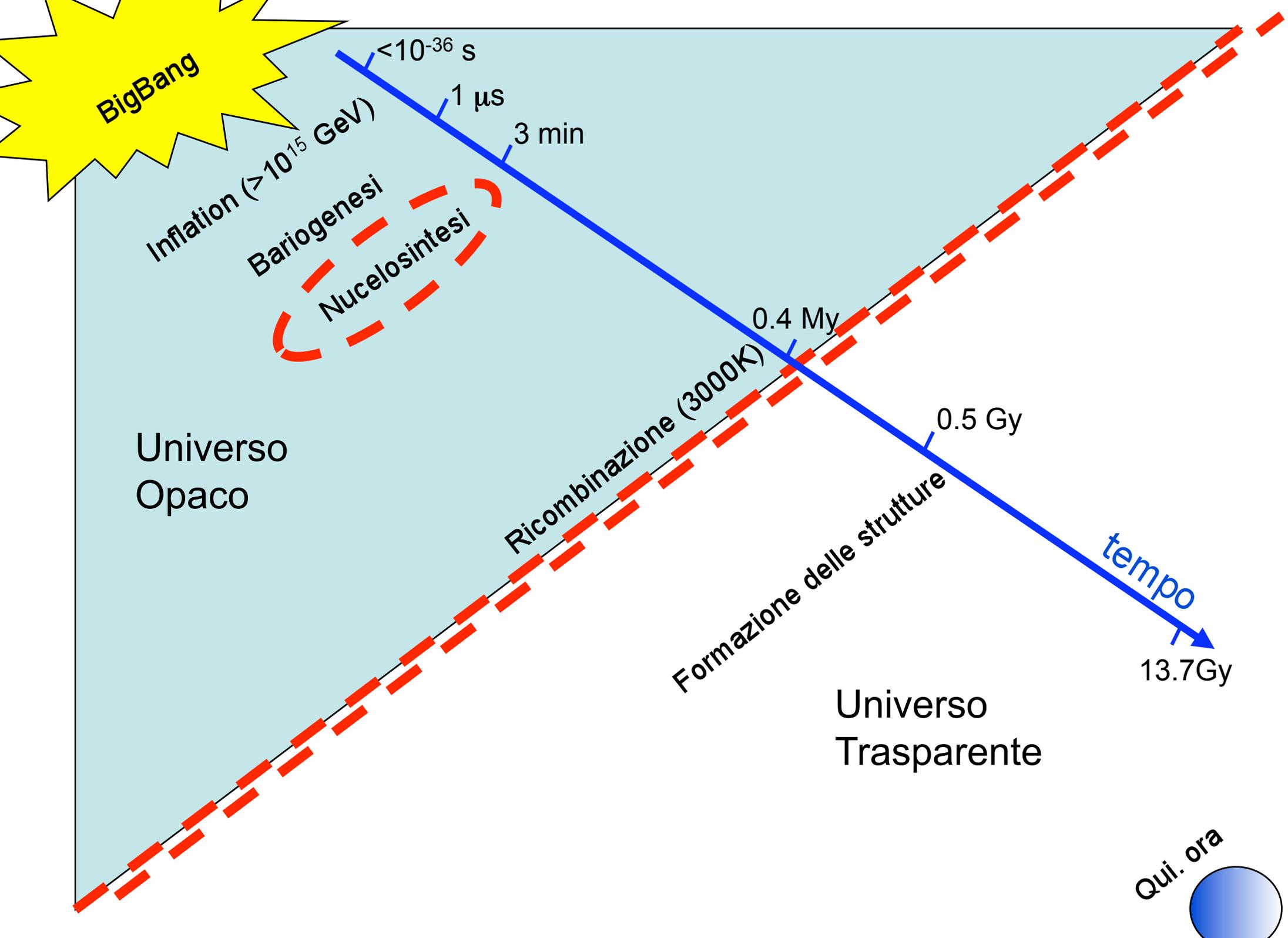
100000000 fotoni

100000000 fotoni

Antimateria

10000000000
Particelle di antimateria

1 Particella di materia
**Restano poca materia
e tanti fotoni !**



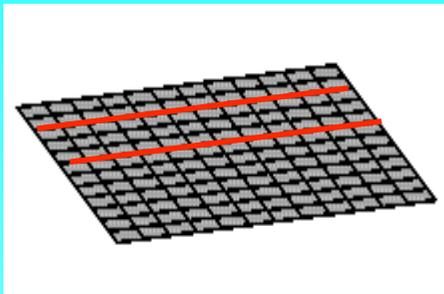
Che geometria ha il nostro universo ? Dipende da quanta massa-energia c'è !

Densità'
Critica

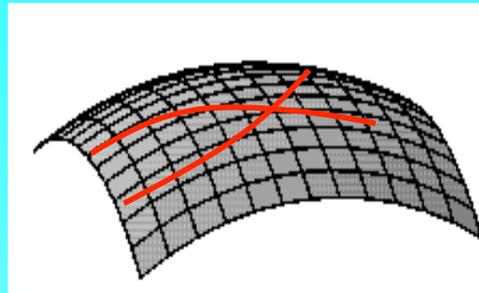
Densità'
più alta

Densità'
più bassa

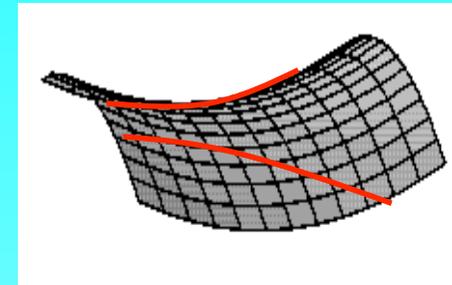
Spazio Euclideo in 2-D



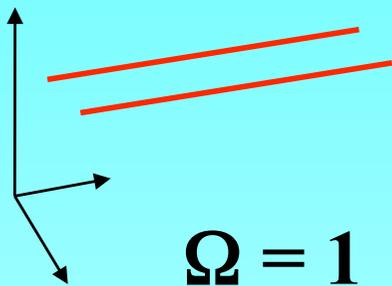
Spazio curvo in 2-D
(curvatura positiva)



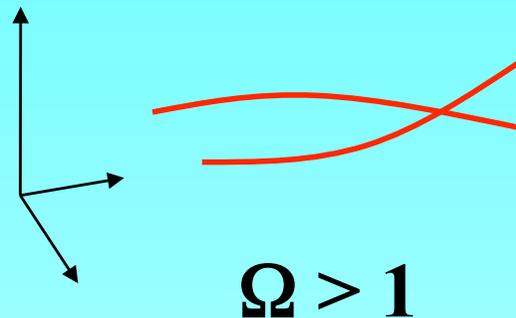
Spazio curvo in 2-D
(curvatura negativa)



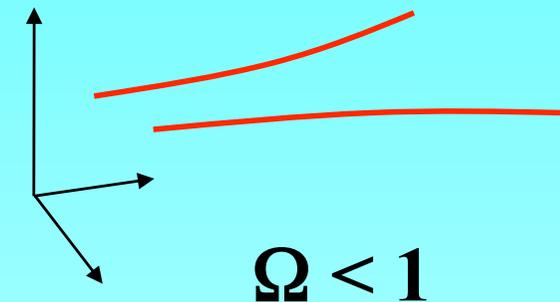
Spazio Euclideo in 3-D

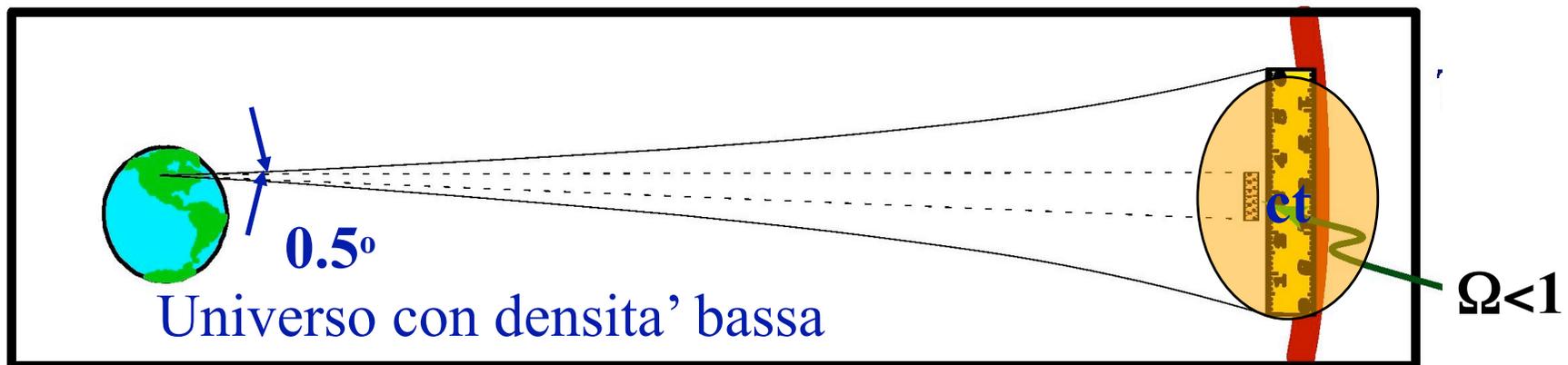
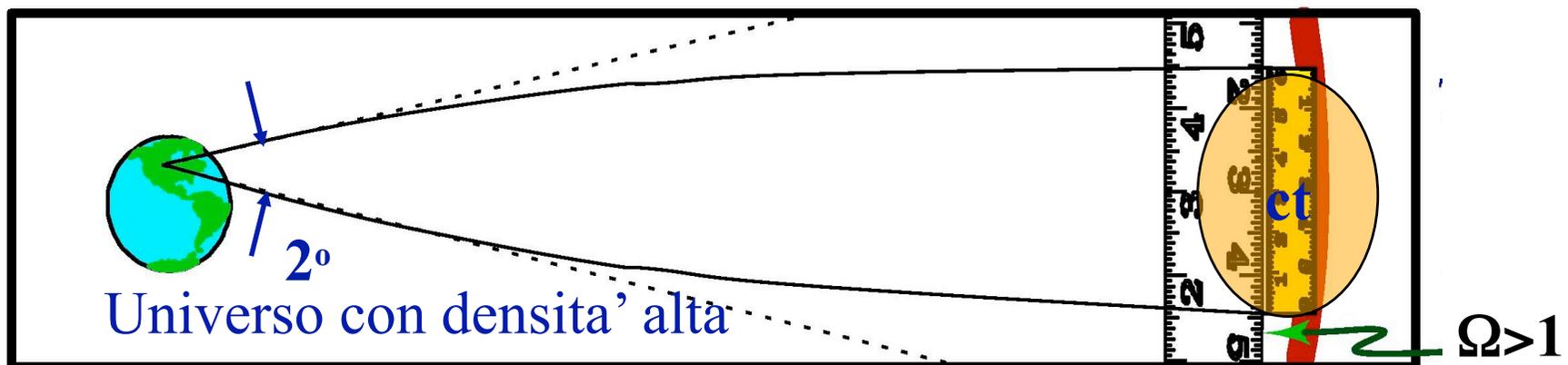


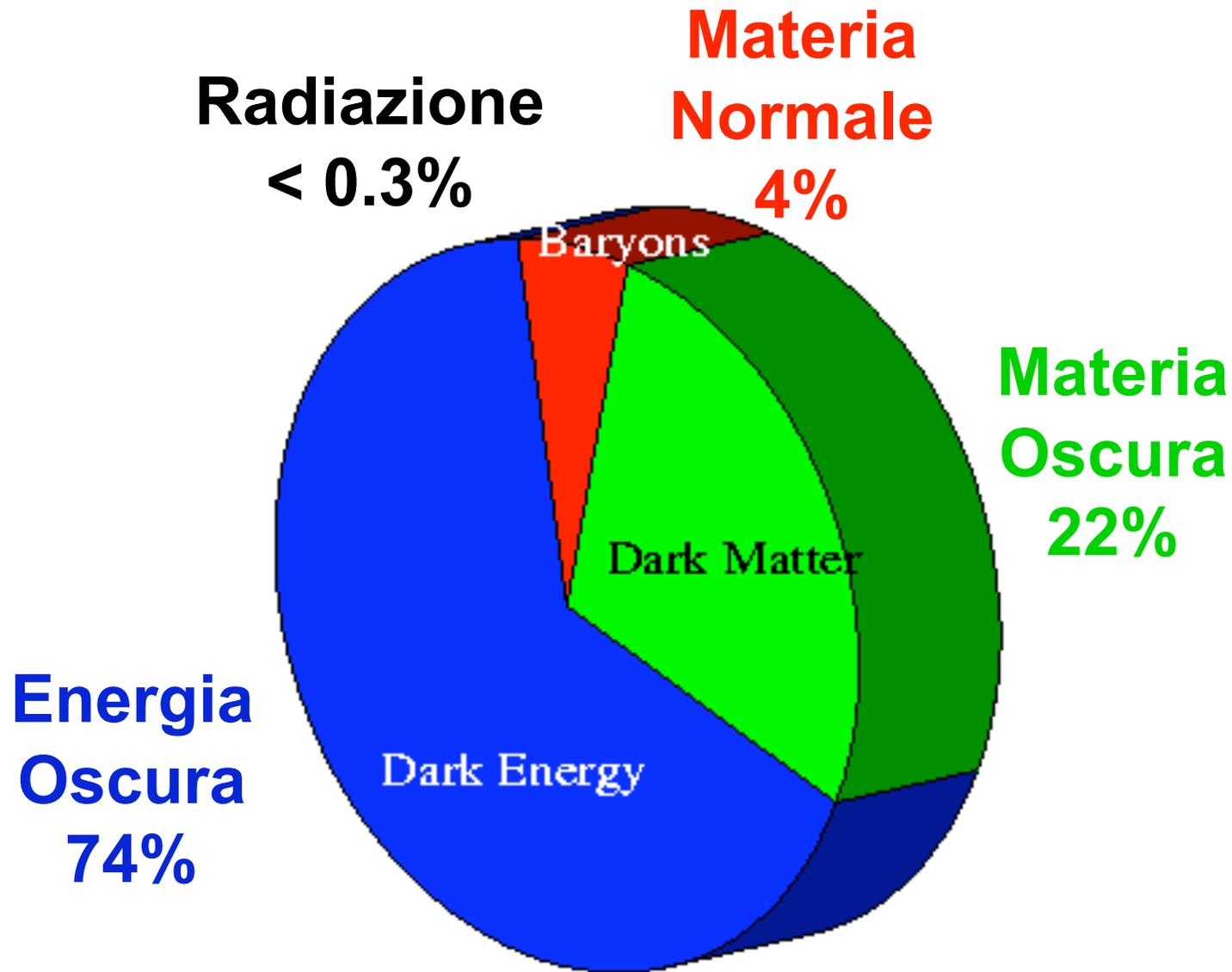
Spazio curvo in 3-D
(curvatura positiva)



Spazio curvo in 3-D
(curvatura negativa)



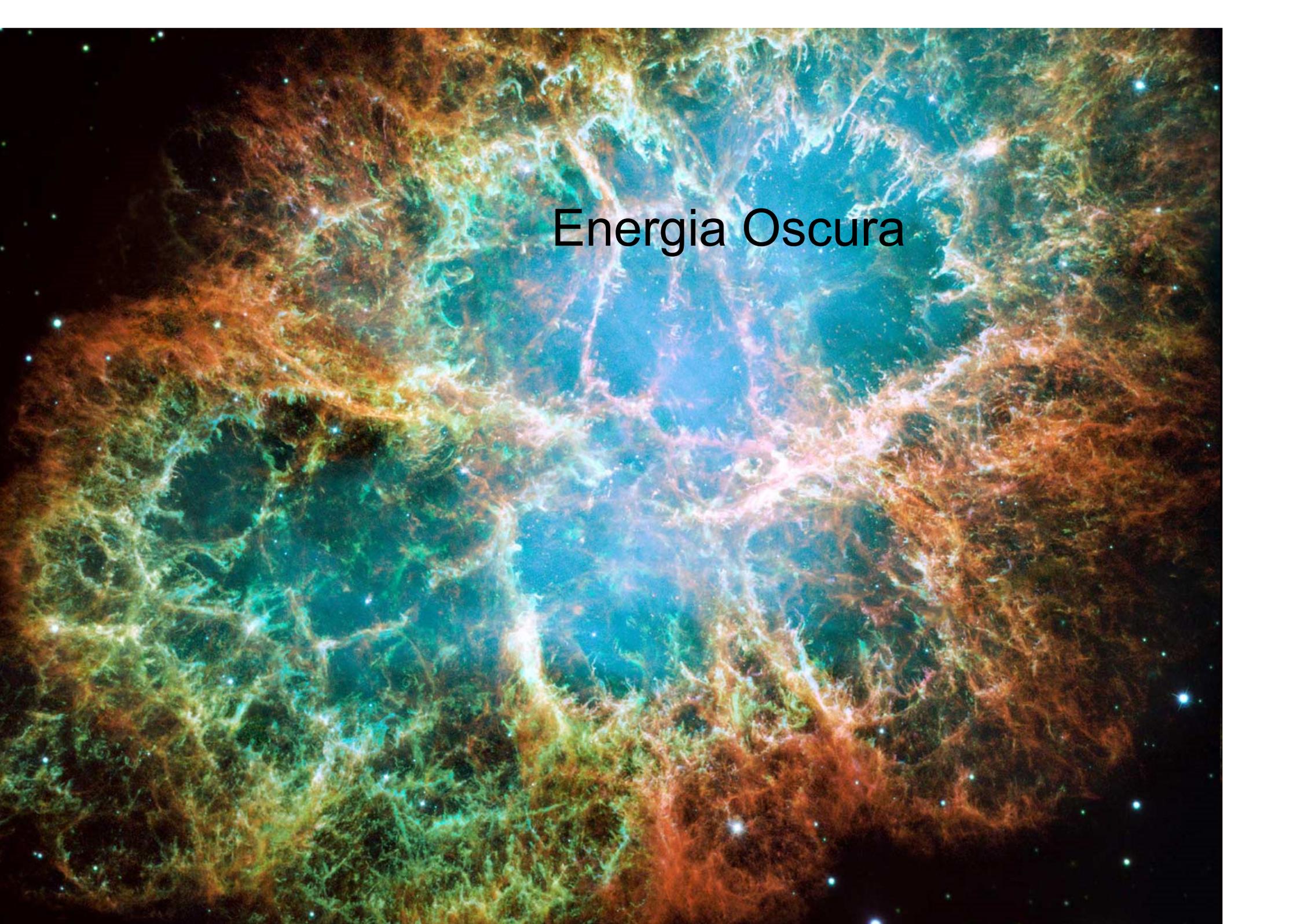




La “strana” composizione dell’ Universo

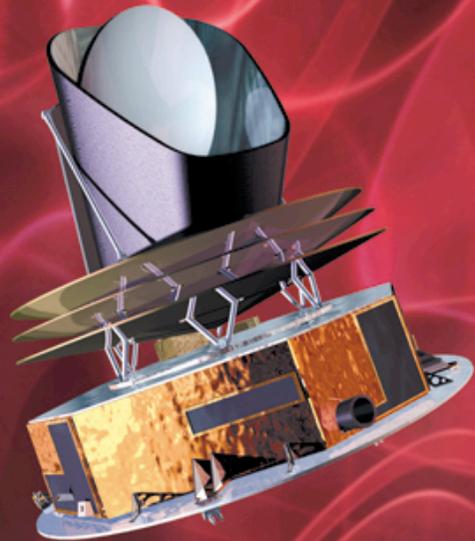
Materia Oscura



A visualization of the cosmic web, showing a complex network of filaments and nodes. The filaments are colored in shades of blue, green, and orange, representing different densities and compositions of matter. The nodes are bright blue, indicating regions of high density where galaxy clusters are located. The background is dark, with scattered stars and galaxies.

Energia Oscura

14 Maggio 2009

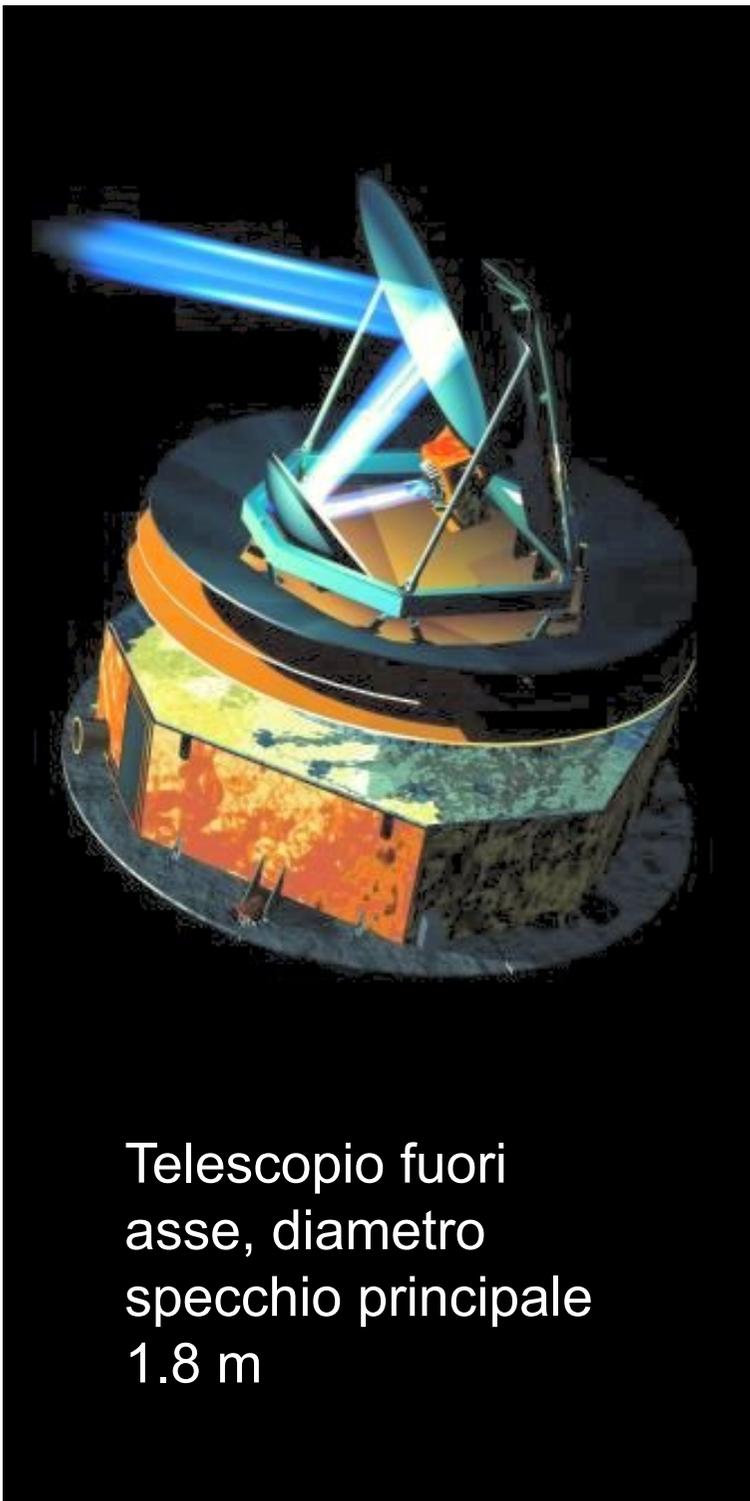


PLANCK

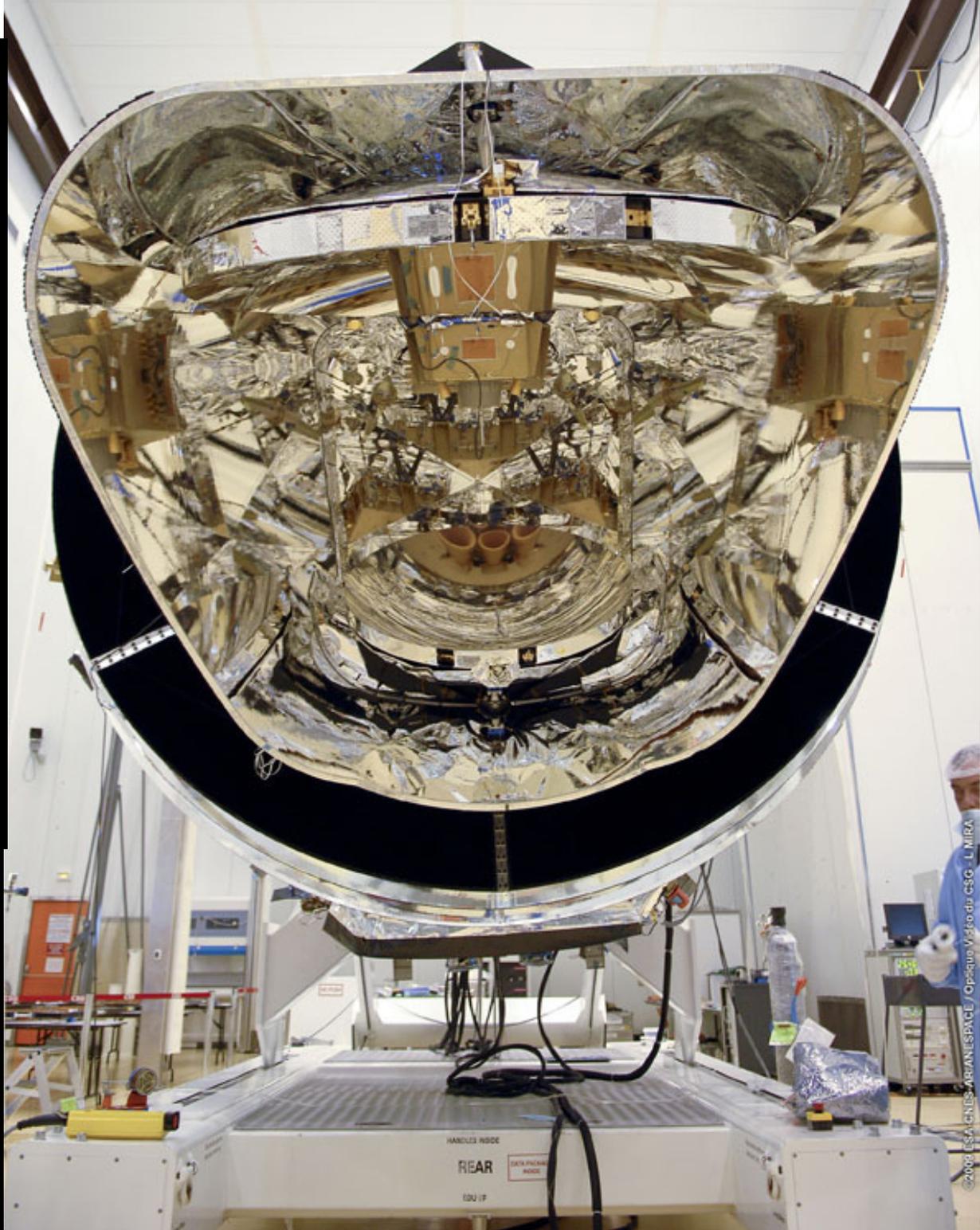
Looking back to the dawn of time
Un regard vers l'aube du temps

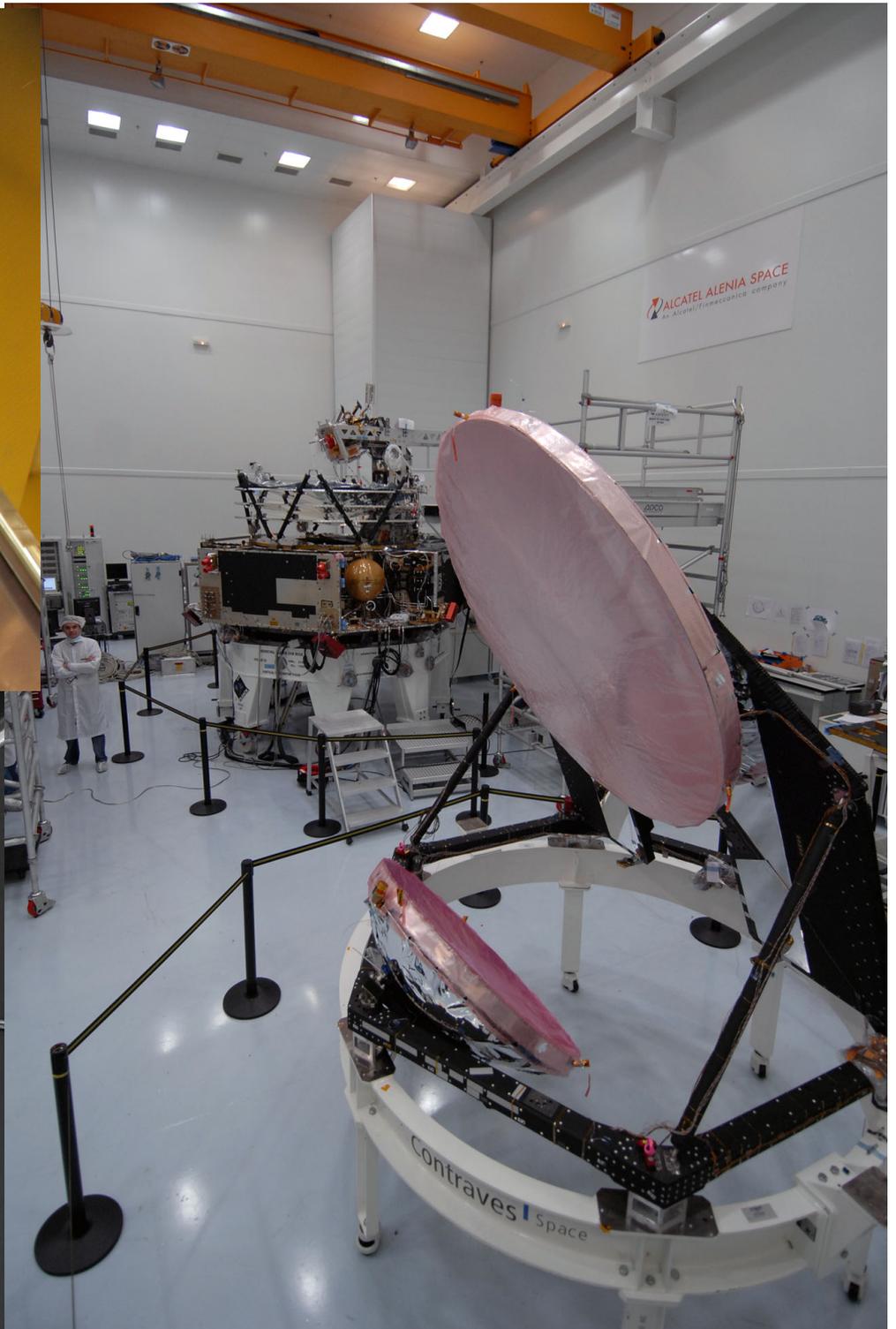
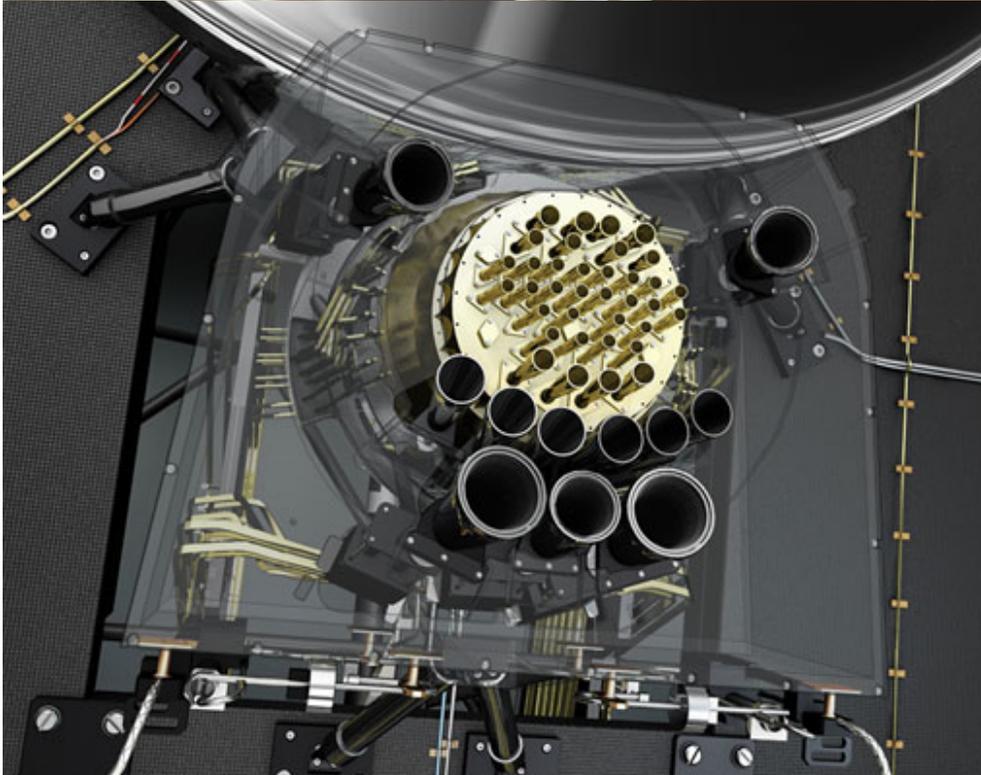
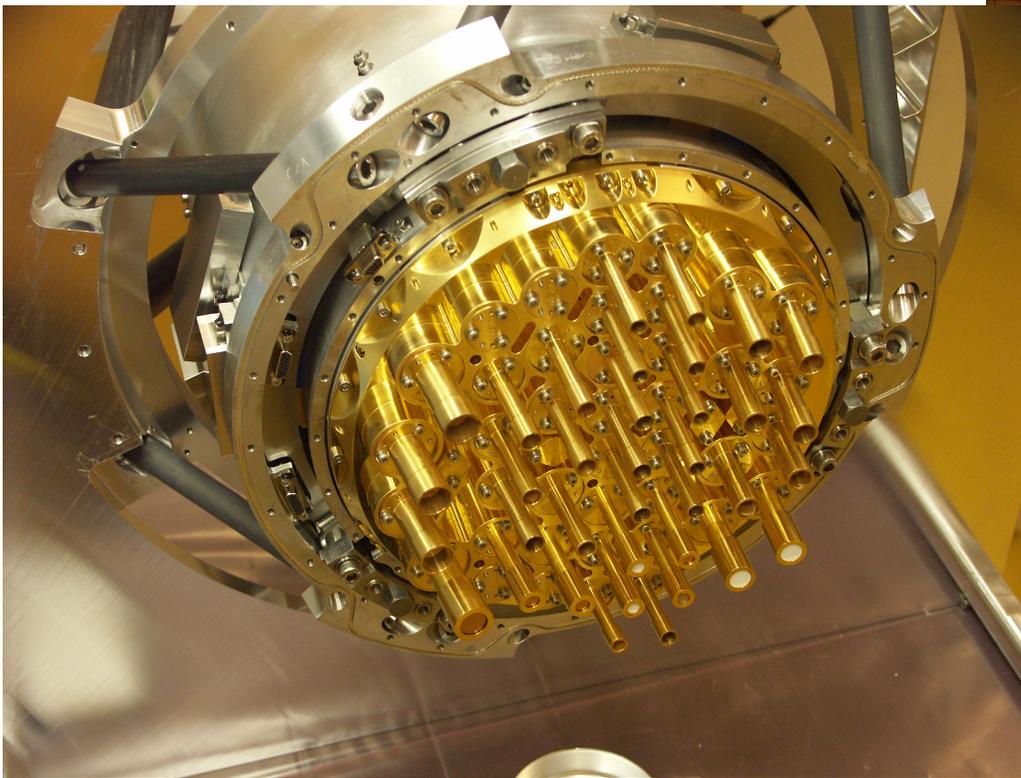
<http://sci.esa.int/planck>

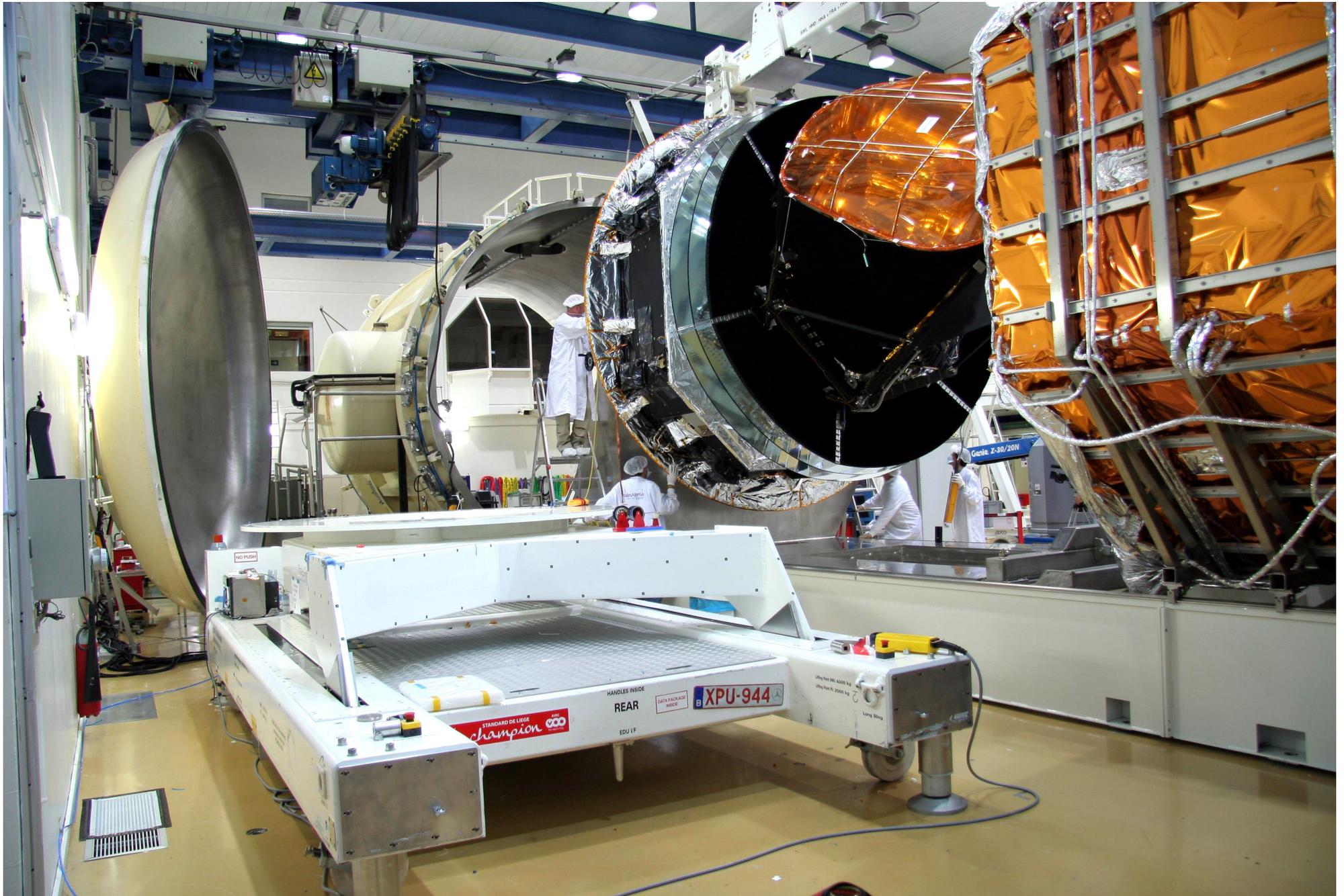


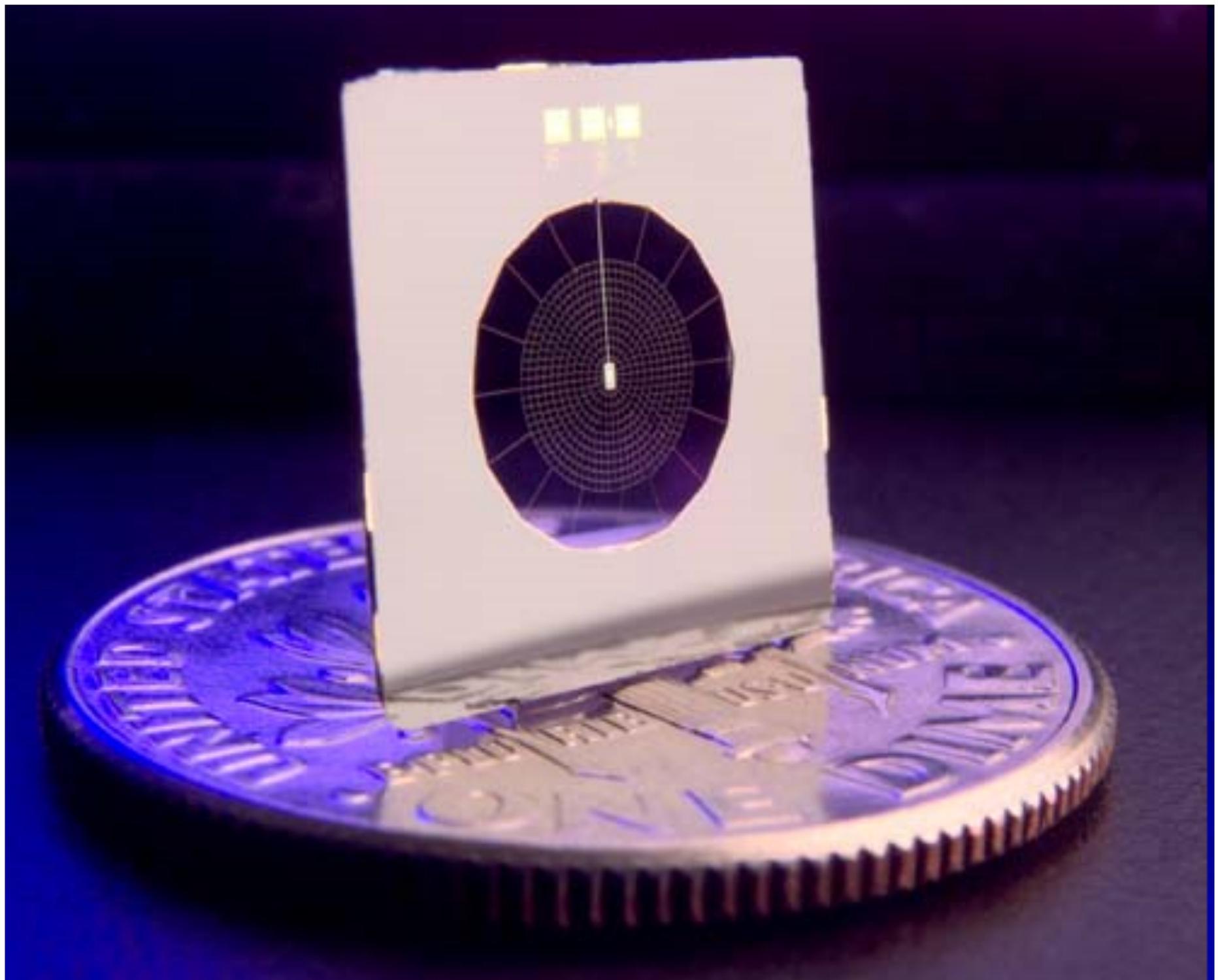


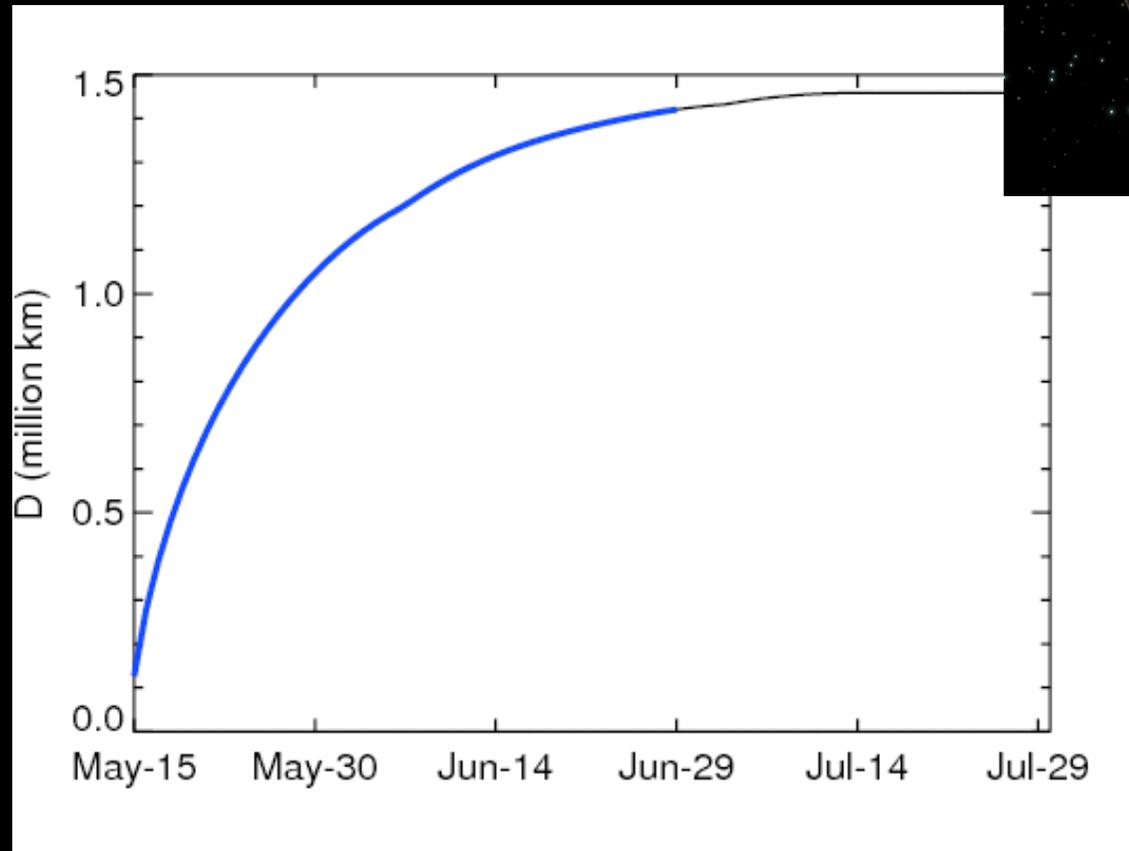
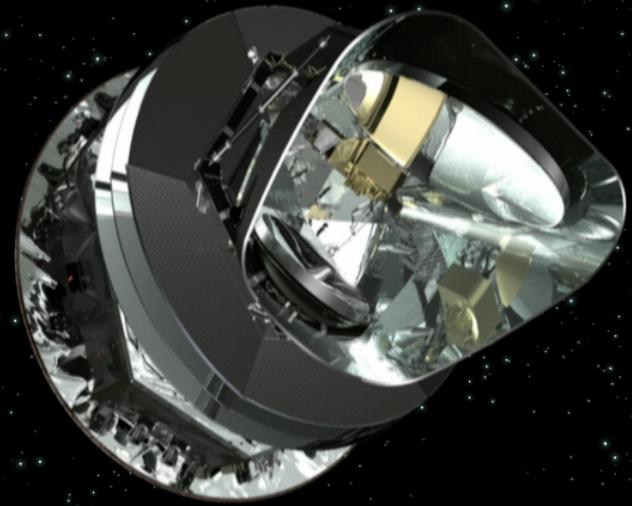
Telescopio fuori
asse, diametro
specchio principale
1.8 m



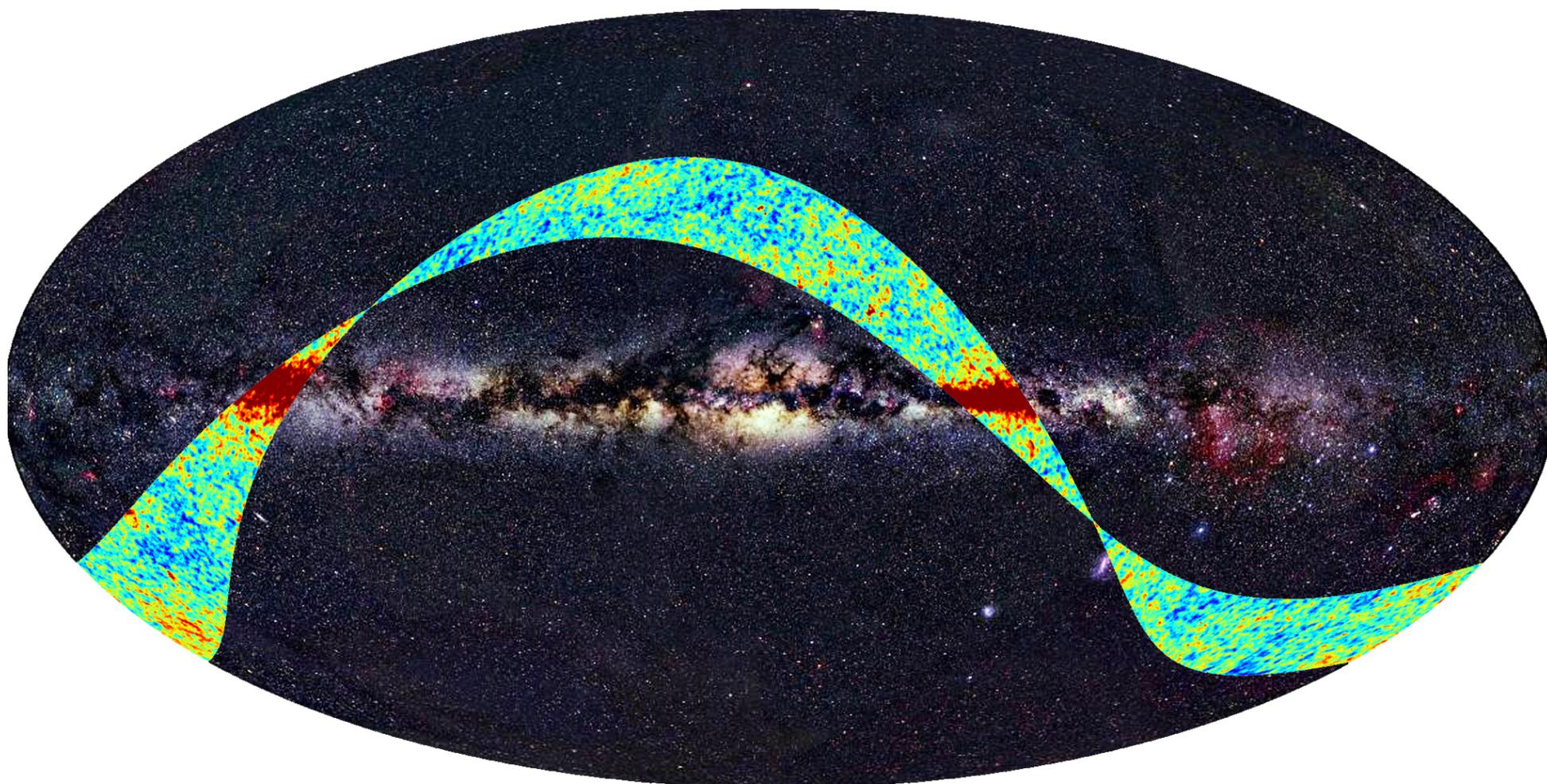








The sky explored by Planck so far (First Light Survey, 2 weeks)



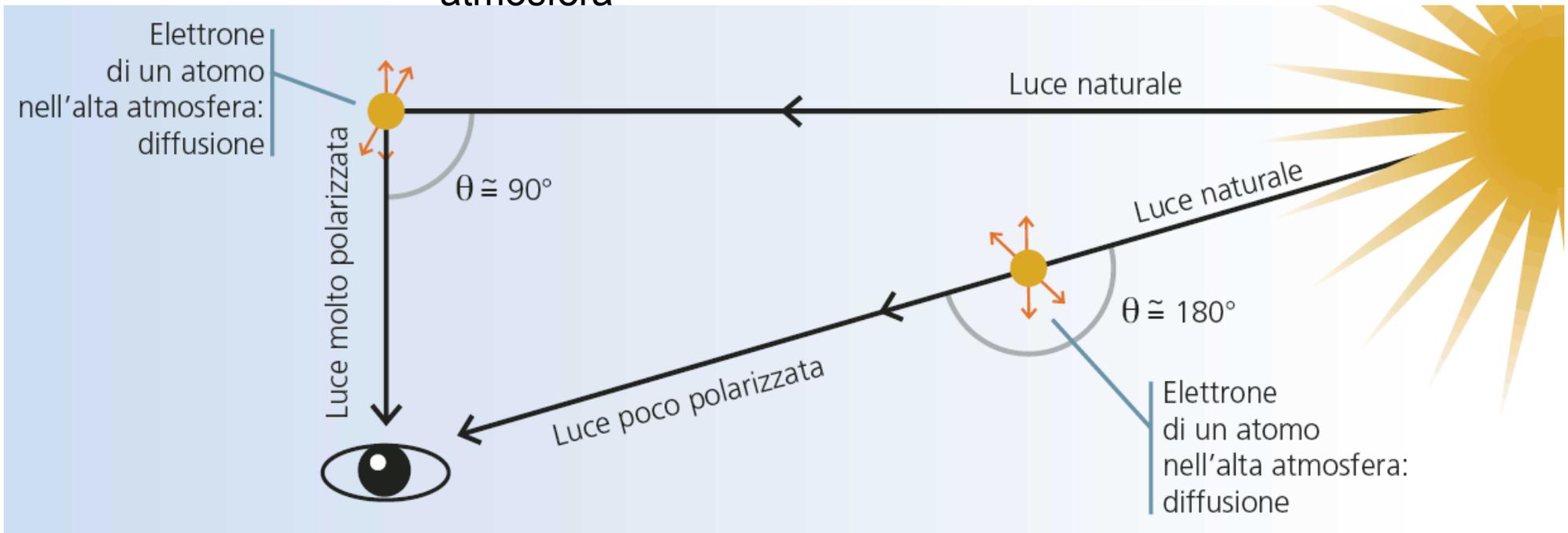


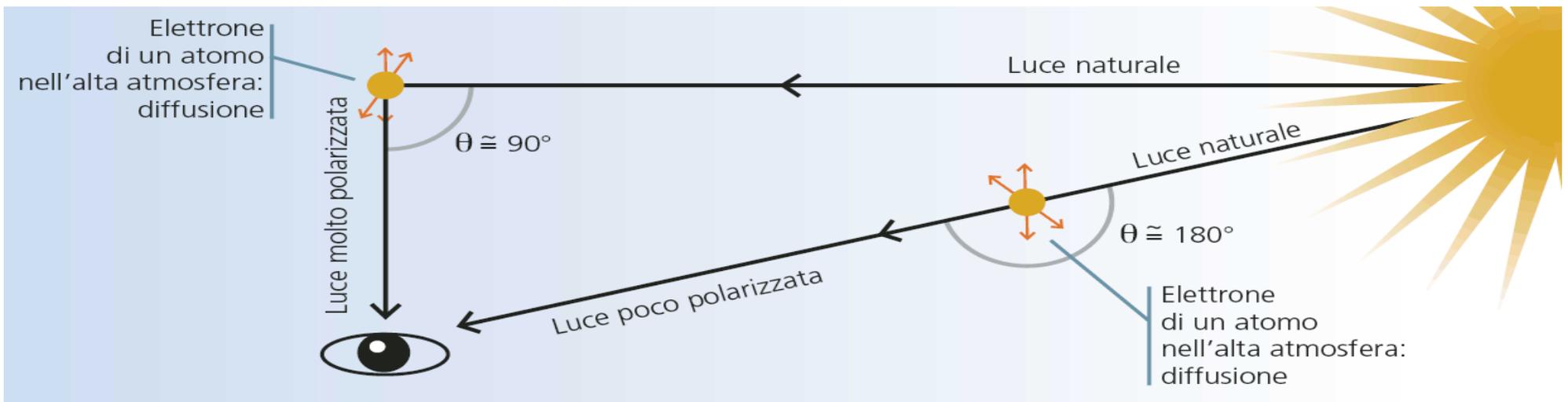
Polarizzazione della luce: direzione preferenziale di oscillazione del campo elettromagnetico

La luce blu del cielo è polarizzata

- La usavano i Vichinghi per trovare la rotta nei lunghi crepuscoli solare, usando la “pietra del sole”, lo spato d’ Islanda
- La usano le api per orientarsi e ritrovare l’ alveare
- La usiamo noi con i filtri polarizzatore quando si vogliono far risaltare le nubi contro il cielo blu

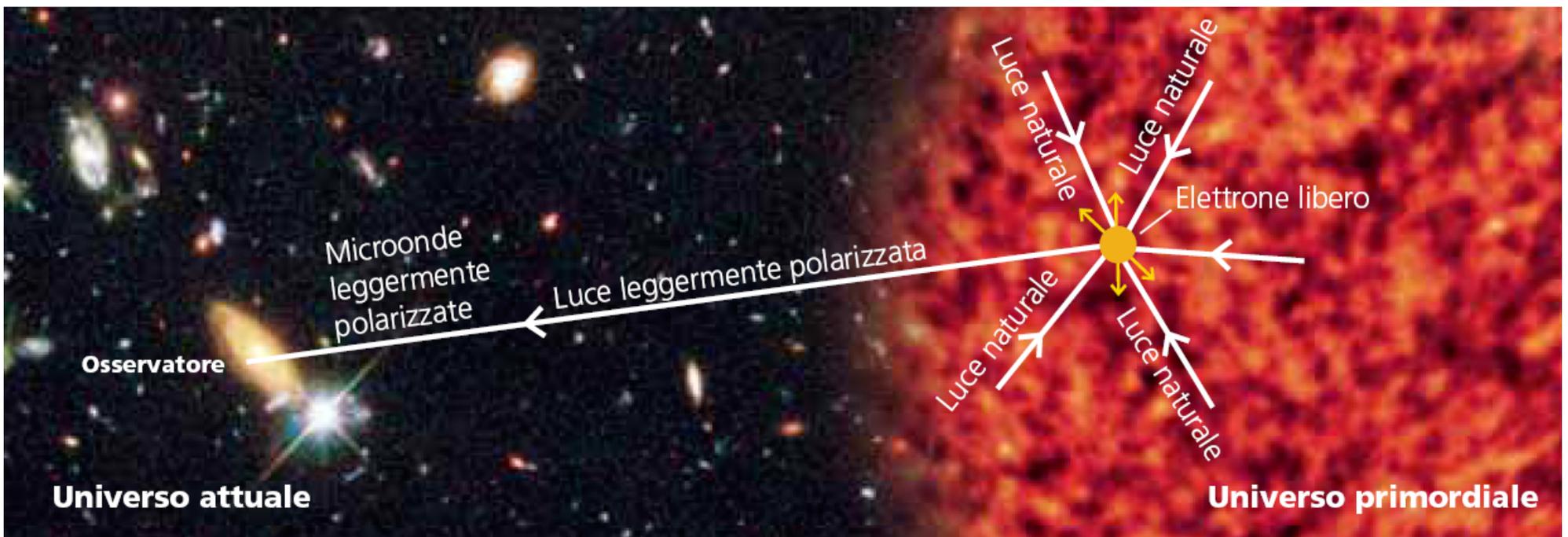
E’ polarizzata perché diffusa (deviata) dagli elettroni dell’ alta atmosfera

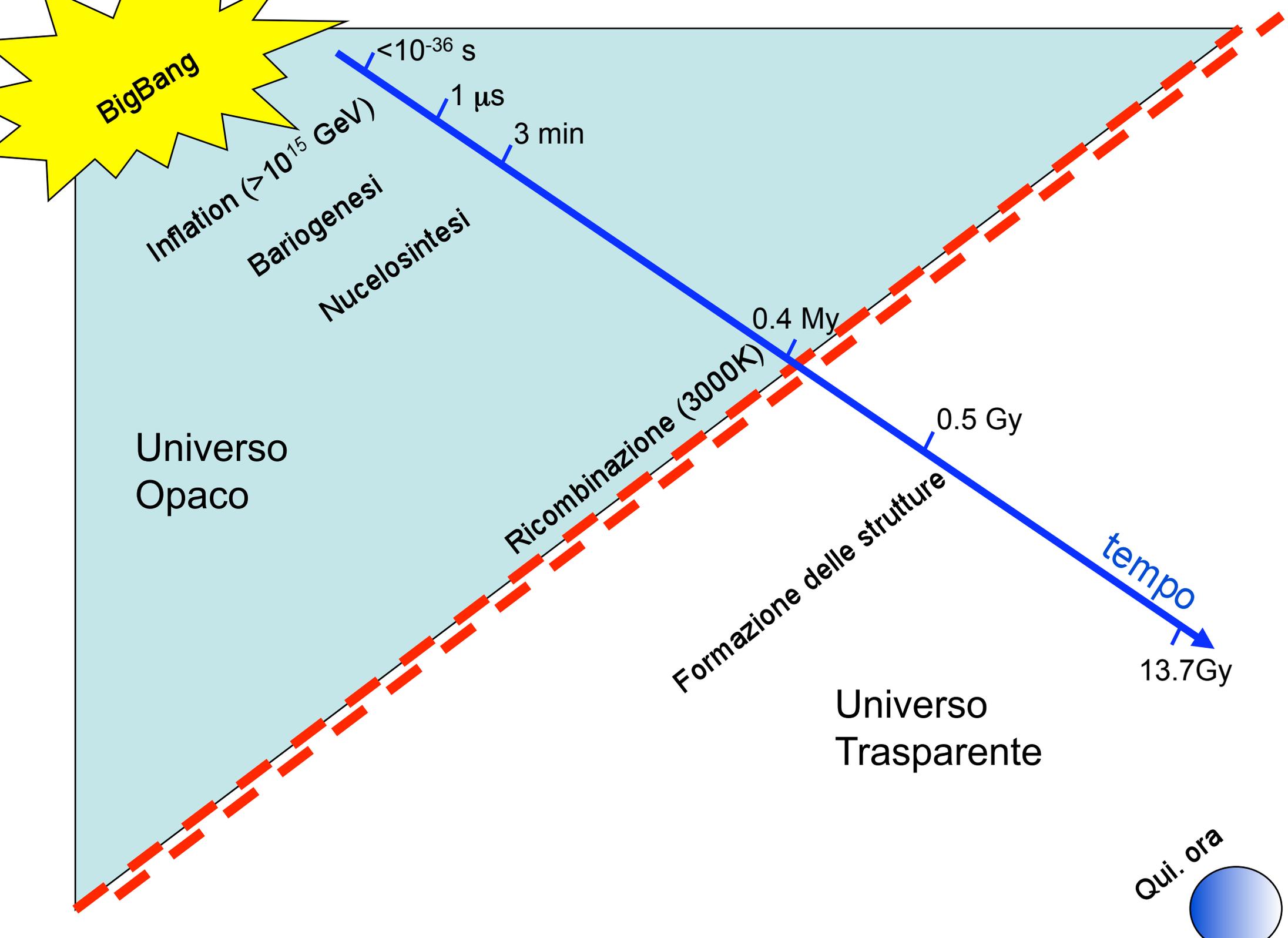


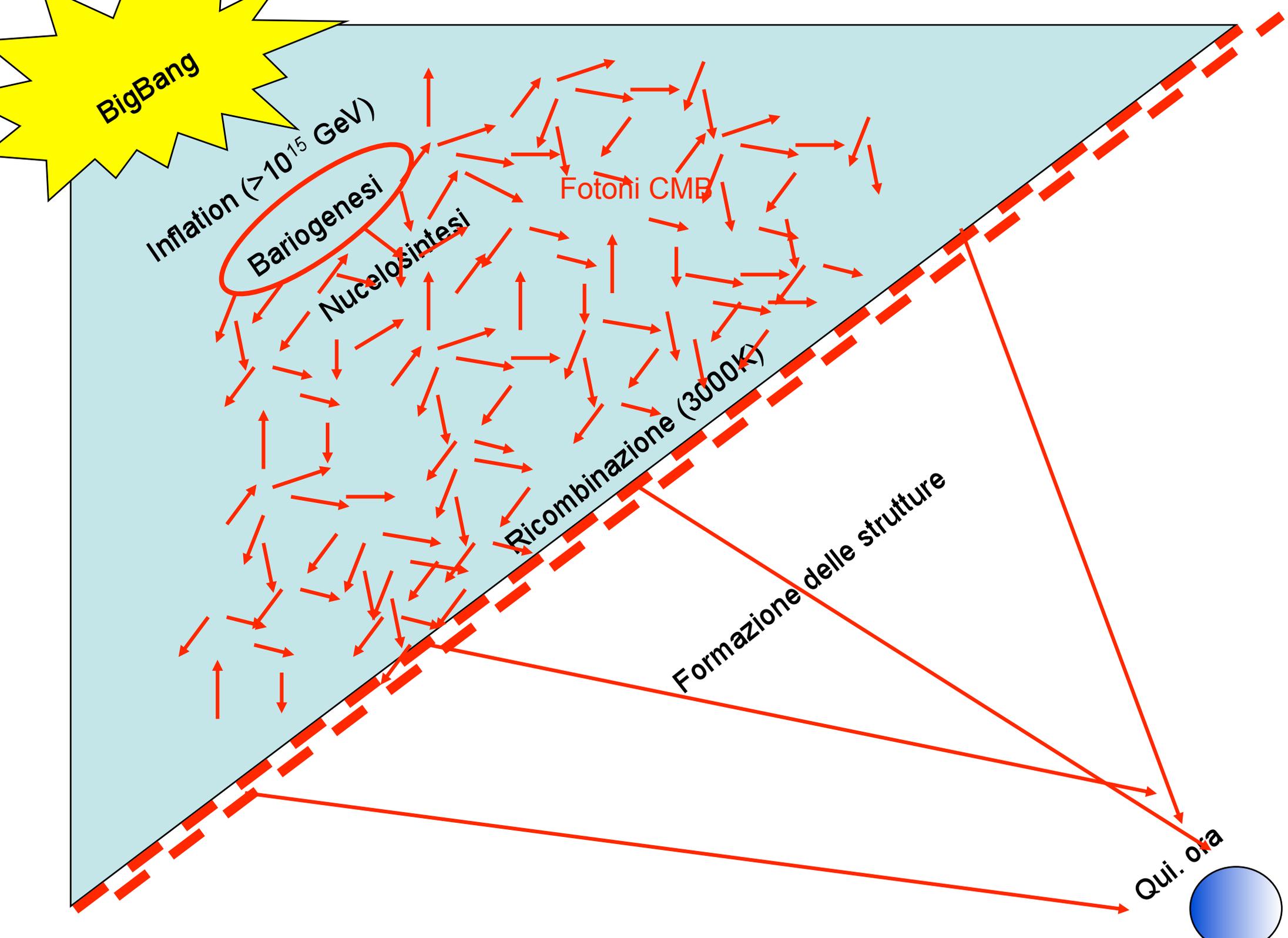


Per i fotoni che provengono dall' universo primordiale avviene un fenomeno simile: sono anche essi deviati dagli elettroni, e se il mezzo è inhomogeneo, nasce una debole polarizzazione.

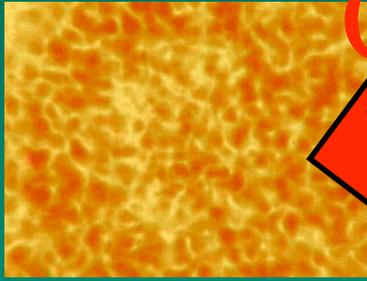
L' inhomogeneità può essere dovuta a fluttuazioni di densità, ma anche alle onde gravitazionali prodotte dall' inflazione cosmica, se c'è stata.







Chi crea le strutture ? Inflation !



Dimensioni subatomiche

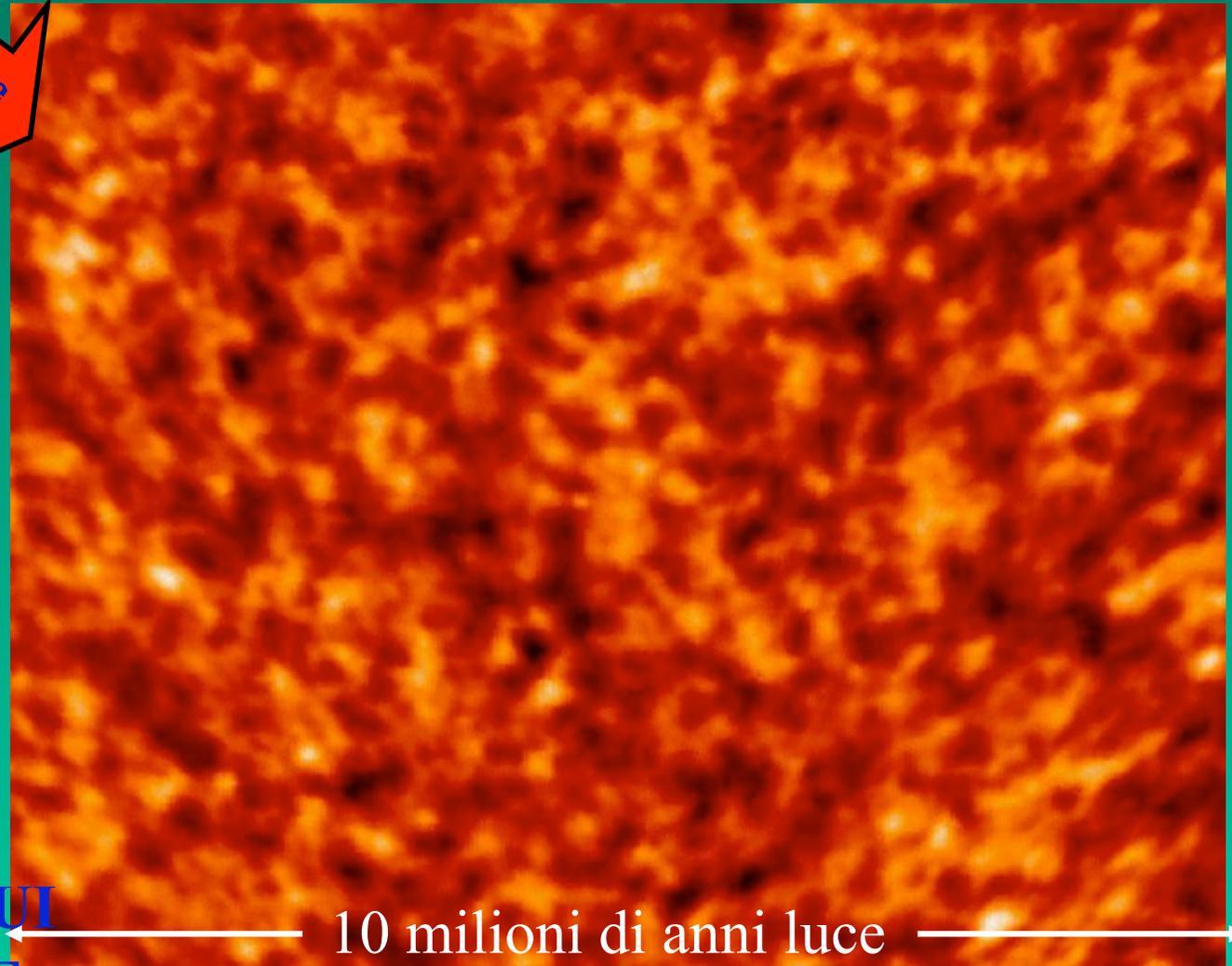
$$T=10^{-32}\text{s}$$

Fluttuazioni quantistiche
del brodo primordiale

Energie tipiche:

$$10^{16}\text{ GeV}$$

(100 milioni di miliardi
di miliardi di eV)

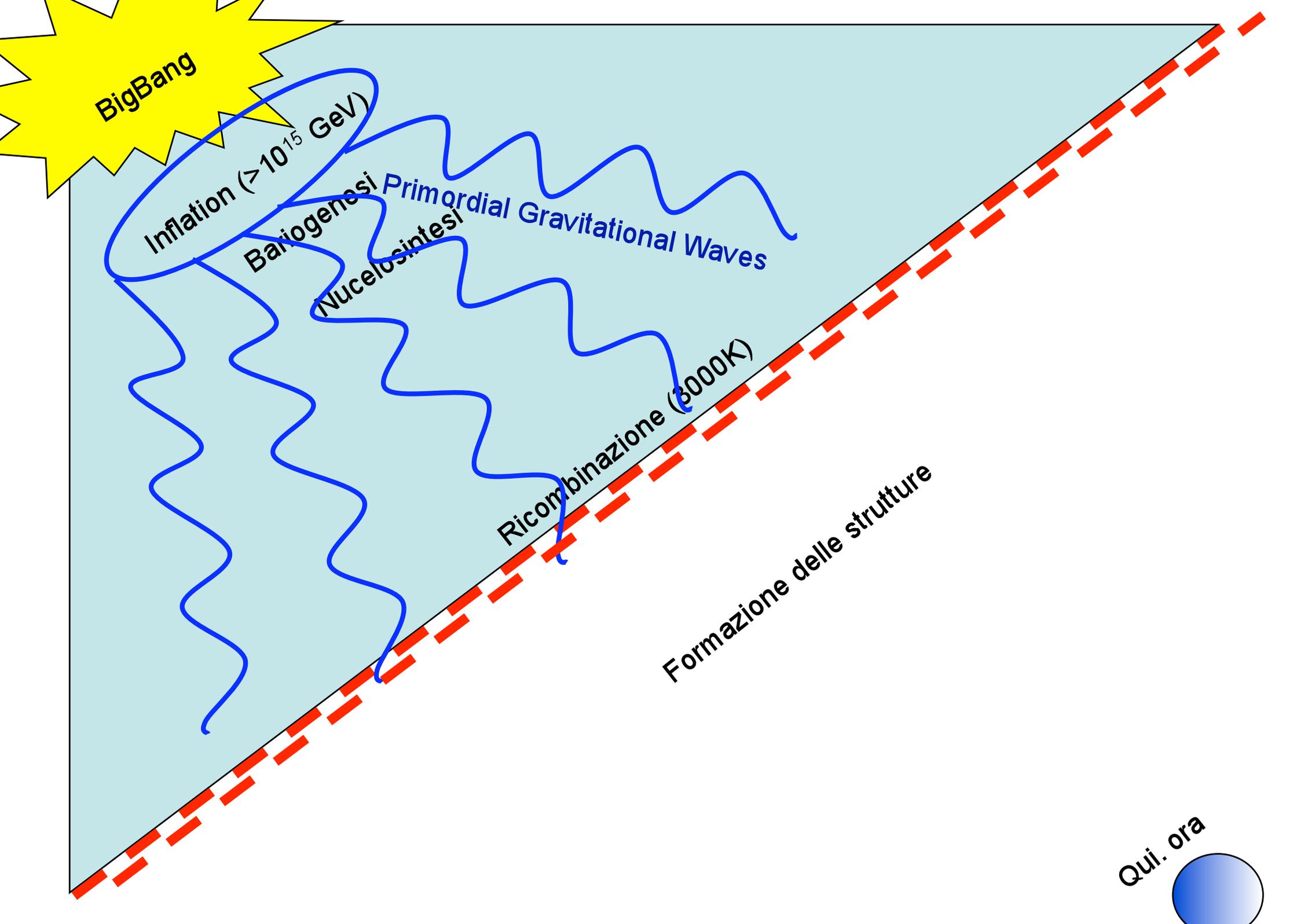


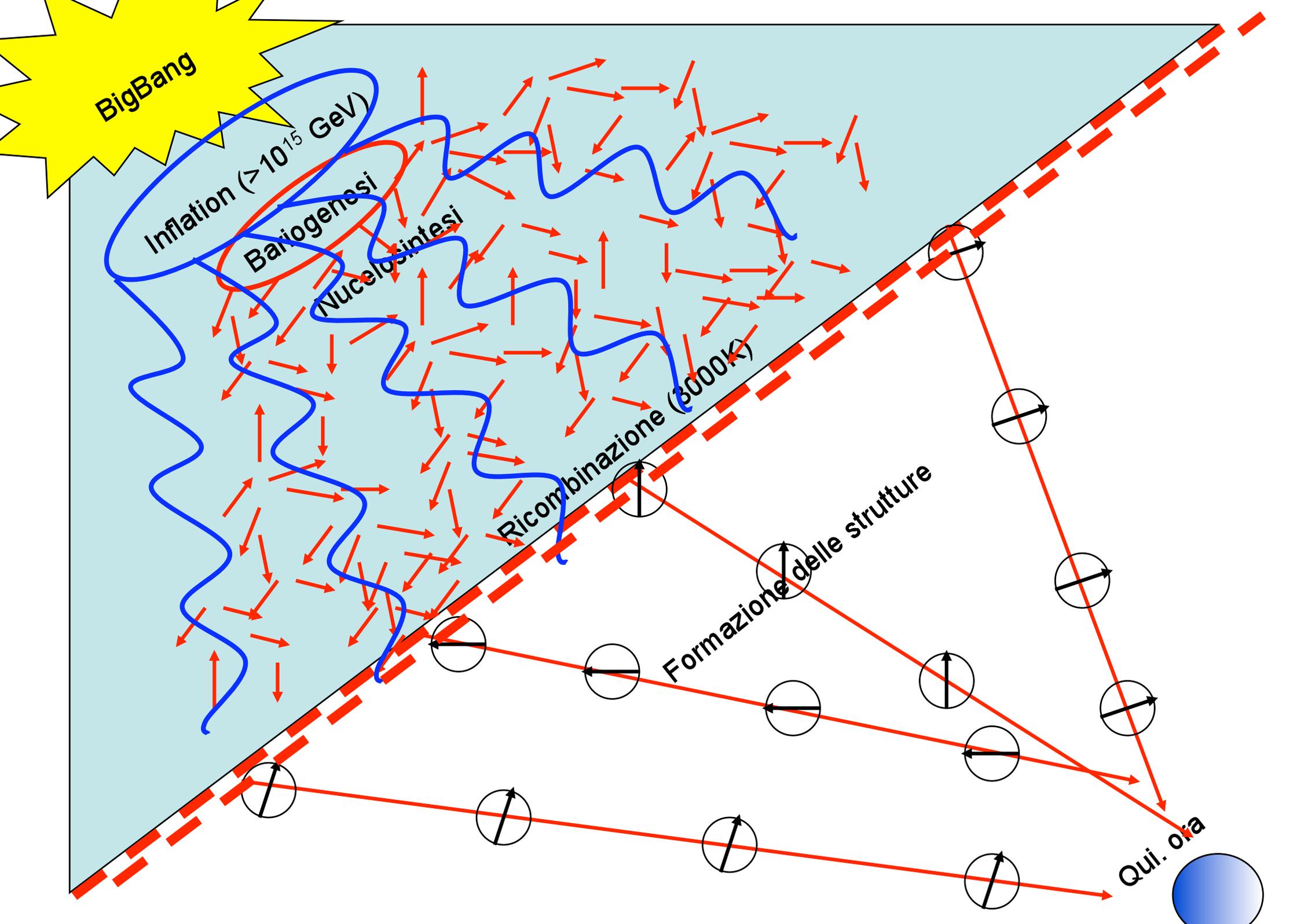
**UNA FINESTRA SUI
PRIMI ISTANTI E
SULLA FISICA DELLE
ALTISSIME ENERGIE**

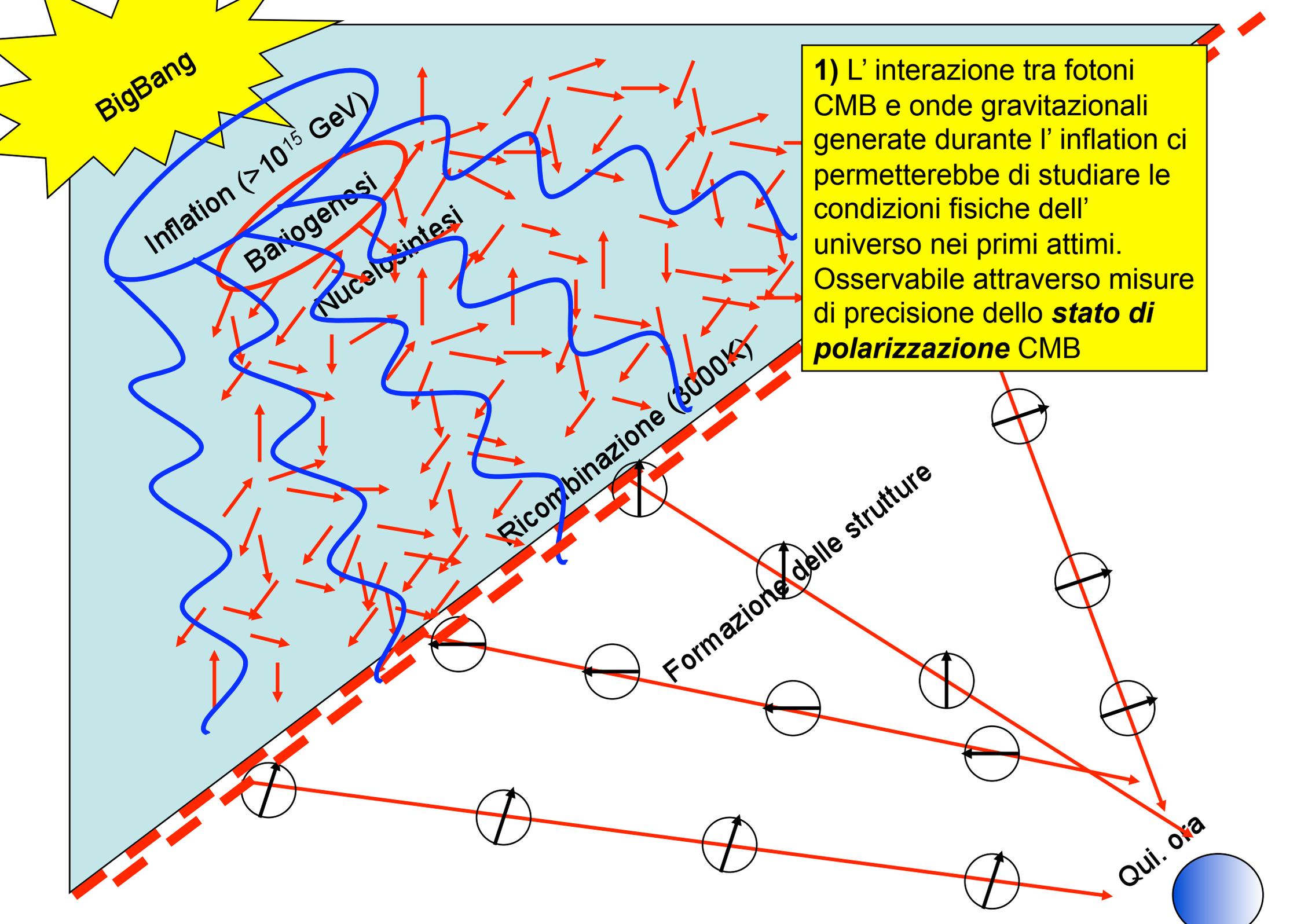
10 milioni di anni luce

$$T=300000\text{ anni}$$

Fluttuazioni di densita'
illuminate dalla luce del fondo cosmico







1) L' interazione tra fotoni CMB e onde gravitazionali generate durante l' inflazione ci permetterebbe di studiare le condizioni fisiche dell' universo nei primi attimi. Osservabile attraverso misure di precisione dello **stato di polarizzazione** CMB

B-Pol

(www.b-pol.org)

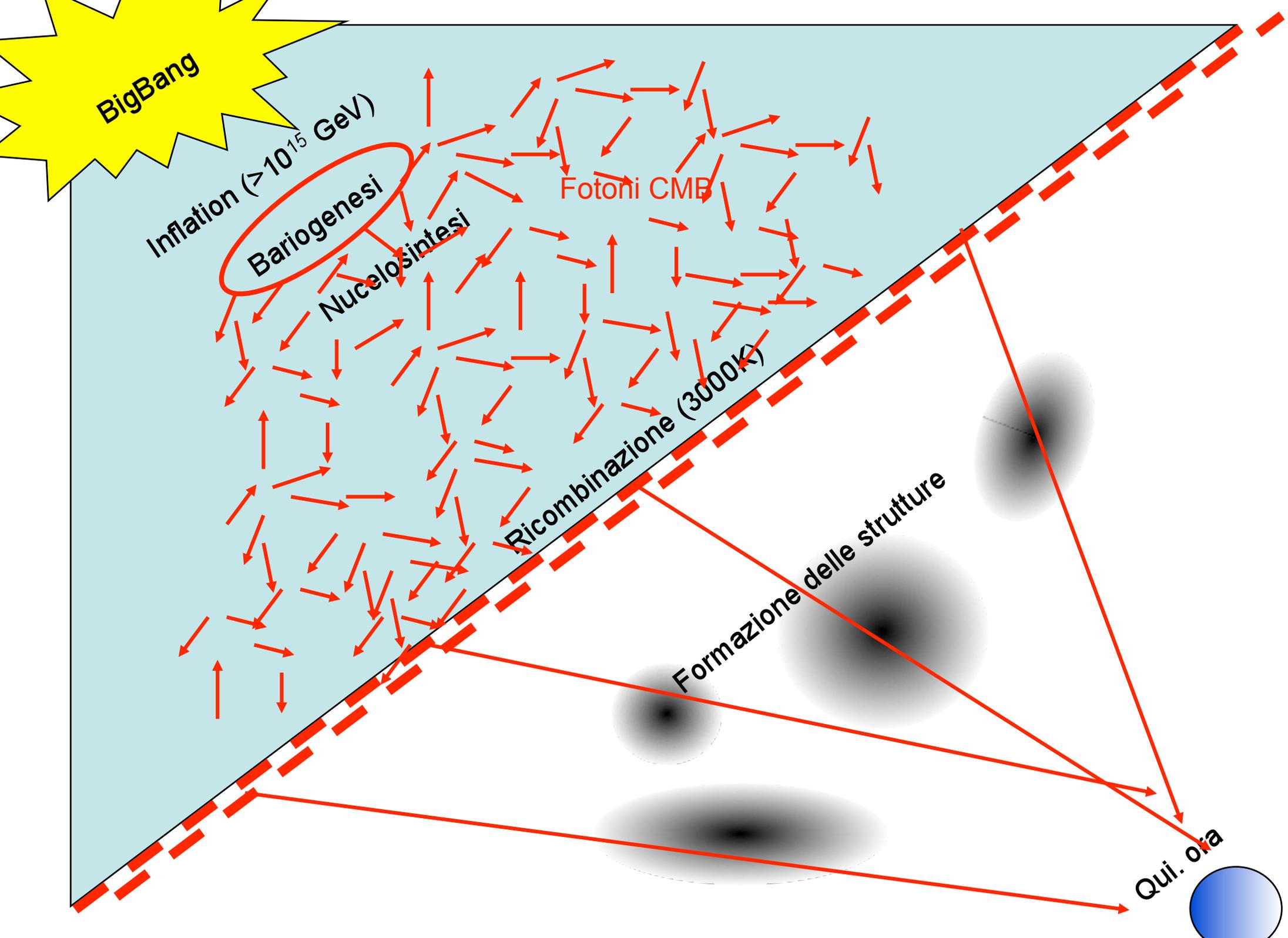
- European proposal recently submitted to ESA (Cosmic Vision).
- ESA encourages the development of technology and resubmission for next round
- Detector Arrays development activities (KIDs in Rome, TES in Oxford, Genova etc.)
- A balloon-borne payload being developed with ASI (B-B-Pol).

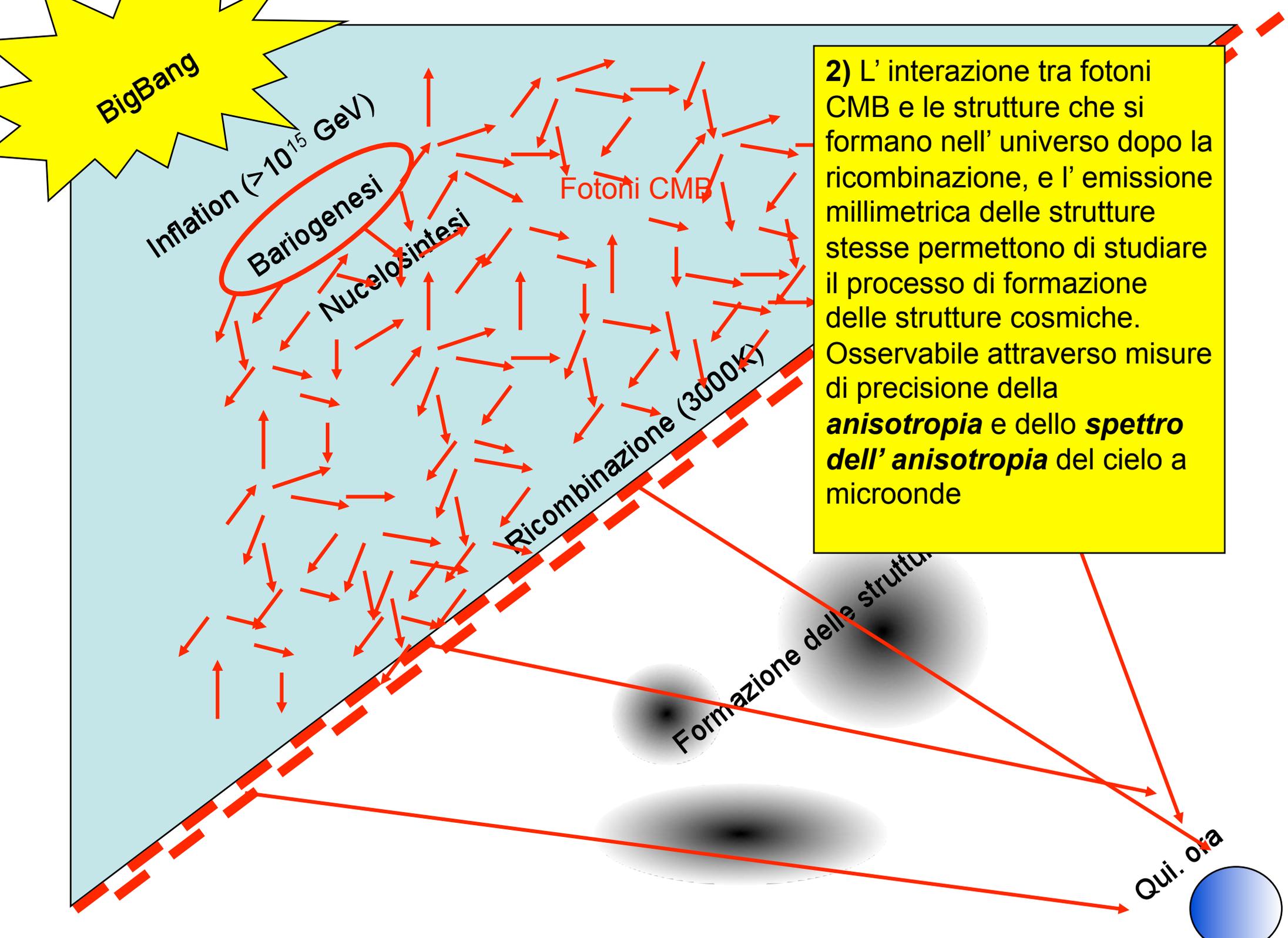


Forse la polarizzazione del fondo cosmico a microonde ci svelerà cosa accadde nei primi attimi ...

C'è ancora moltissimo da fare per arrivarci.







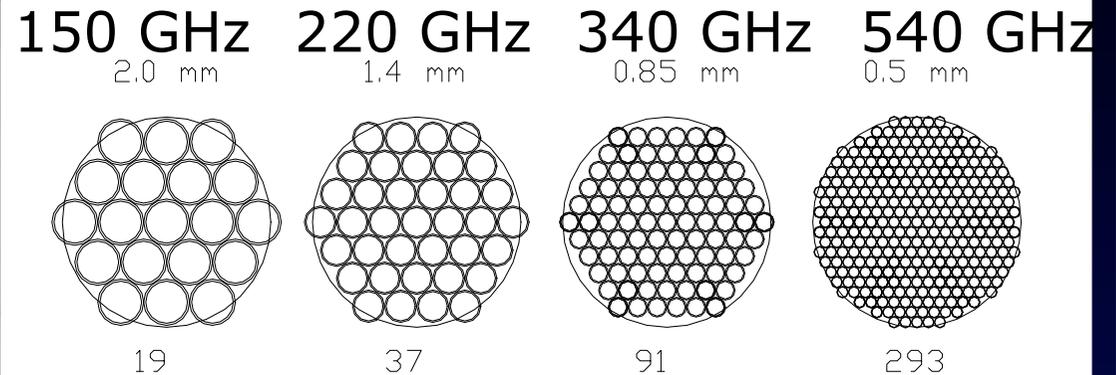
2) L' interazione tra fotoni CMB e le strutture che si formano nell' universo dopo la ricombinazione, e l' emissione millimetrica delle strutture stesse permettono di studiare il processo di formazione delle strutture cosmiche. Osservabile attraverso misure di precisione della **anisotropia** e dello **spettro dell' anisotropia** del cielo a microonde



OLIMPO (PI S. Masi, La Sapienza, Roma)

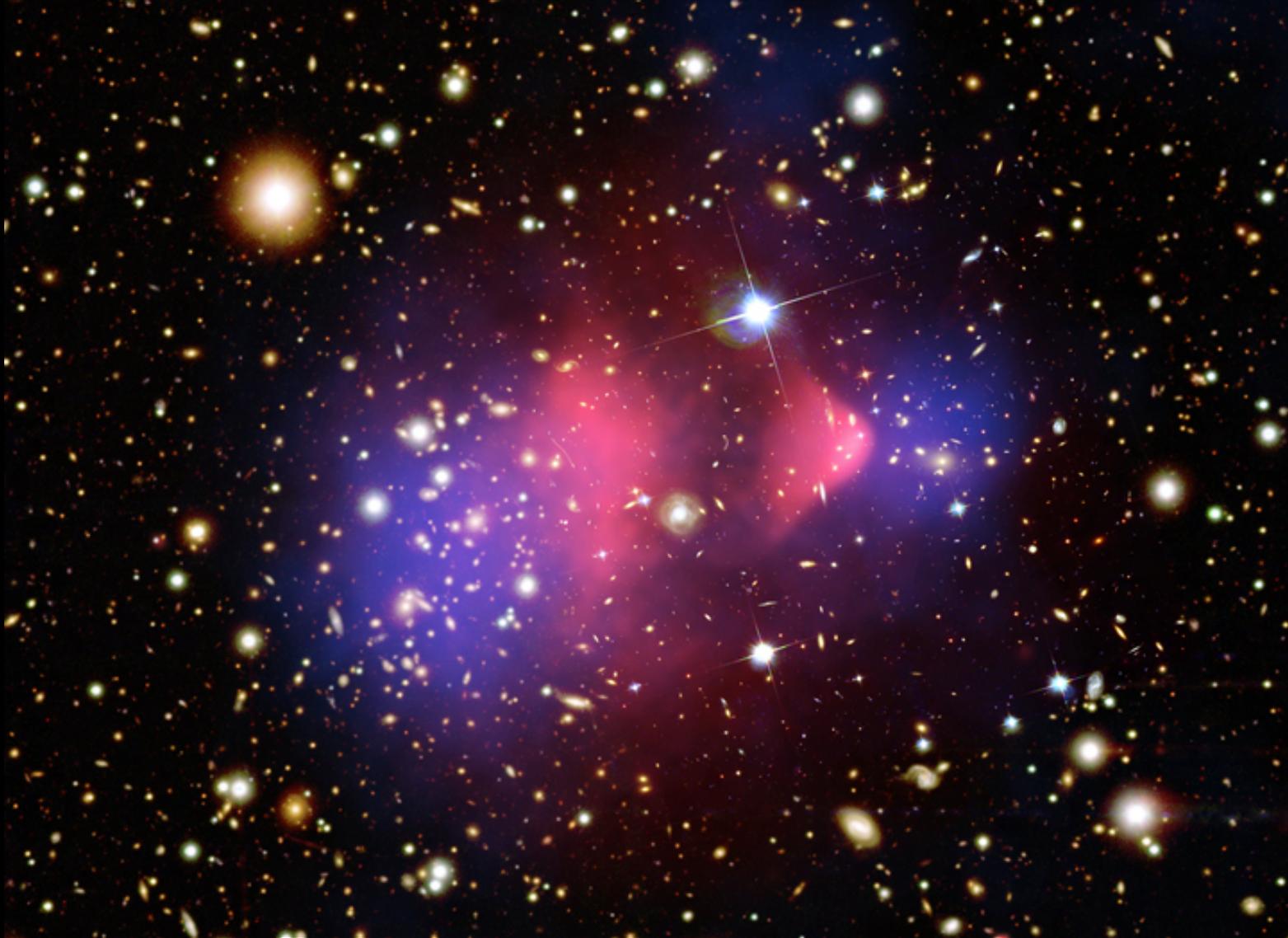


- Una missione da pallone dedicata agli ammassi di galassie



Oppure ammassi speciali ...

1E0657-56



7.5'

Lo studio del fondo cosmico a microonde
Ci può dare informazioni sulla materia oscura...
ma LHC potrebbe vederla direttamente !

