## Age of the Universe And How We Know It

Jim Brau University of Oregon February 2, 2022



Photo from NASA Hubble Ultra Deep Field

# How old is the universe?

- Age-old question.
- 19th century Heinrich Olbers.
  - German astronomer (1758-1840).
  - He reasoned the standard scientific assumption (Steady State Theory) suggests the night sky should be uniformly bright.
    - But it is dark, except for points of stars. Why?
    - · Olbers Paradox.
  - His reasoning universe has finite age and light from most distant stars hasn't had time to reach us.

## Einstein's general relativity

Early 20th century development theory of gravity (*general relativity*) suggested universe should be either expanding or contracting.



- Einstein didn't like that (physicists generally favored steady state) so he added fudge factor to make universe static (*cosmological constant*).
  - Others took notion of *expansion* more seriously.

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### Prediction of early universe

1927- Georges Lemaître

- Belgian physicist and Roman Catholic priest.
- From Einstein's general relativity deduced expanding universe - before observational evidence!

#### 1931 - Lemaître reasoned:

- **Expansion** projected back in time, at some past time all the mass of the universe was concentrated into a single point.
- "Primeval atom" where and when the fabric of time and space came into existence. - finite age to universe.
  - Today we refer to this as the moment of the **Big Bang**.

## Edwin Hubble's discovery

1924-25 - Established some nebula were actually galaxies outside the Milky Way.

Messier 31 (The Andromeda Galaxy)

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Hubble at

Mount Wilson

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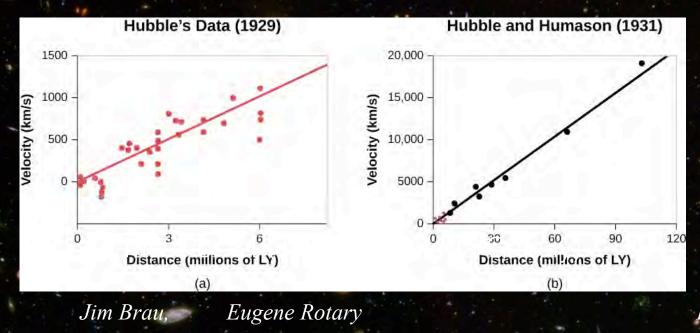




Hubble at Mount Wilson

## Edwin Hubble's discovery

- 1924-25 Established some nebula were actually galaxies outside the Milky Way.
- 1929 Then measured velocity they were traveling away from us.
  - Found farthest away were fastest.





Hubble at Mount Wilson

### Hubble's Law

### $V = H \cdot d$ H is Hubble's constant

# Einstein's biggest blunder

- Hubble's discovery provides evidence the universe is *expanding*.
- It is said, after Hubble's discovery Einstein called his "fudge factor" his biggest blunder.
- "I could have been famous if I'd predicted the universe was *expanding* before it was observed"

### Hubble

### Einstein

Adams

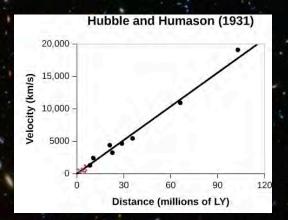
Einstein visits Caltech in 1931, at Mt. Wilson Observatory with Edwin Hubble and Walter Adams. Credit: Caltech archives

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# Estimating age

- *Hubble's Law*: ∨ = H · d
- Measure H, Hubble's constant



- Maximum possible velocity is speed of light = c
- Then distance to max velocity is d = c/H,
  - but time to travel distance d is t = d/v
- So: t = d/c = 1/H so Hubble's constant tells us the age of the visible universe - 13.8 billion years.

# Hubble Space Telescope

### Launched into low Earth orbit in 1990

Important role in recent refinement of Hubble's constant - and therefore measurement of Age.

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### Discovery of *big bang* fireball Cosmic microwave background

1964 - Arno Pezias & Robert Wilson

- Extremely sensitive microwave detector - working to reduce "noise" for Earth-based communications.
- Serendipitous discovery of strange microwave radiation.
- Coming from all directions.
- With VERY NEARLY same properties in all directions.
- Radiation from hot *Big Bang* known as the *cosmic microwave background*. (at age 375,000 yrs)

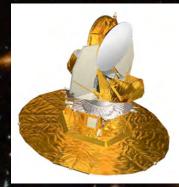
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1978 Nobel Prize

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# Advanced study of **big bang** fireball (the **CMB**)





1989 - COBE 2001 - WMAP

### 2009- Planck

Satellites making ever more sensitive measurements.

**CMB** also measured by numerous ground and balloon detectors.

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# Advanced study of **big bang** fireball

9-year WMAP image of background cosmic radiation (2012)

> Emitted by Big Bang Fireball when Universe was 300,000 yrs. old

Extremely uniform - fluctuations less than 1/10,000
Age of universe = 13.8 billion years

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# Revisit "biggest blunder"

- On 8 January 1998, researchers announced a startling discovery:
  - From measurements of distant supernovae.
  - The universe's expansion is speeding up.
  - 2011 Nobel Prize
    - Saul Perlmutter, Brian Schmidt & Adam Riess
- Theoretical explanation of *acceleration*:
  - Dark energy, a form of Einstein's cosmological constant.

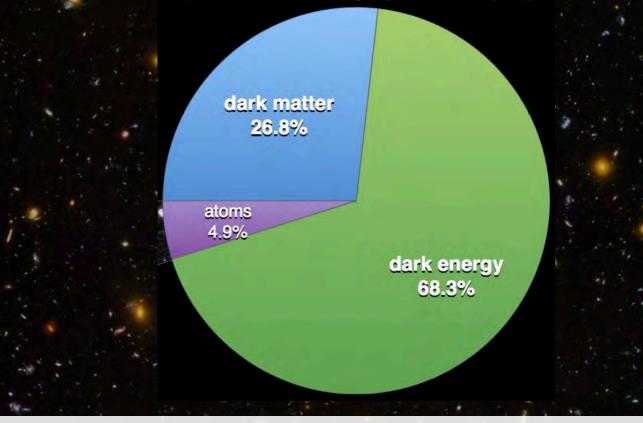


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Hubble Space Telescope images

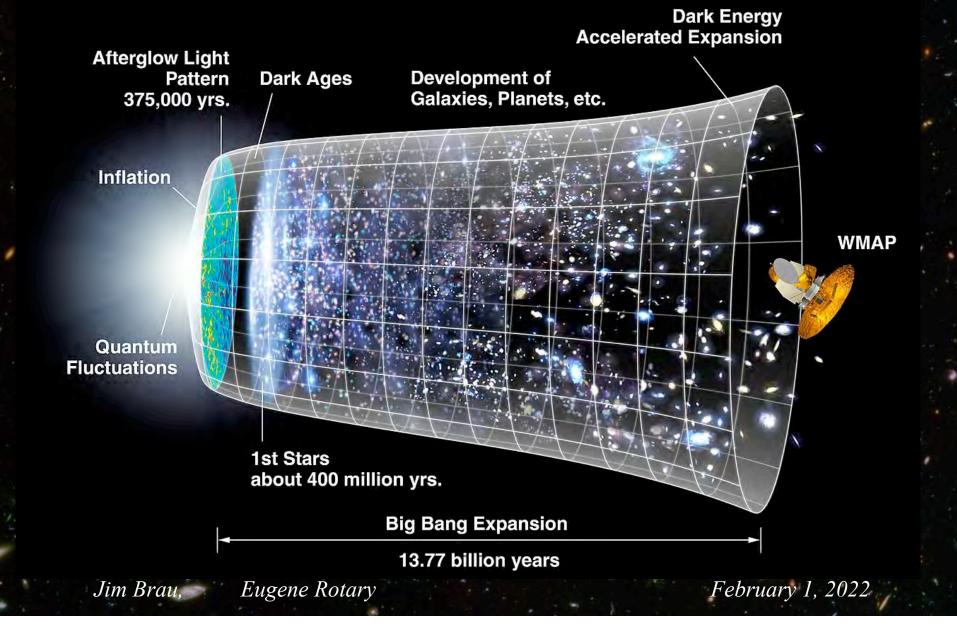
# Ingredients of universe



- Ordinary Matter (atoms) accounts for only 4.9% of universe.
- **Dark Energy** dominates (68.3%) and accelerates expansion.
- Dark Matter 26.8%, more than five times as much as ordinary.

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## History of universe



# LIGO - gravity waves

#### Livingston, LA

Hanford, WA

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# LIGO - gravity waves

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## Inspiral of two black holes

Black holes predicted by Einstein's general relativity.

Observing gravitational waves from distant universe 2017 Nobel Prize - Rainer Weiss, Barry Barish, Kip Thorne

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### Next - James Webb Telescope

- Launched Dec 25, 2021.
- Infrared telescope.
- Capable of detecting first stars in history of universe.
  - Starlight has red-shifted to infrared.
- Now 1,000,000 miles above Earth in night sky.
- First images in a few months.

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## Status of knowledge today

No doubt "visible universe" has a finite age:

• 13.787 ± 0.020 billion years. (Planck)

- Or between 13.767 and 13.807 b. yrs. (68%)
- Let's call it 13.8 billion years!
- Remaining mysteries of time and space:
  - Was there existence before **Big Bang**?
  - How big is the universe could be infinite?

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# Conclusion

- Fundamental scientific question has been history of the universe.
- Age of the visible universe is known from many complementary measurements - 13.8 b. yrs.
- Today the universe is expanding at an increasing rate due to a mysterious dominance of *Dark Energy*.

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