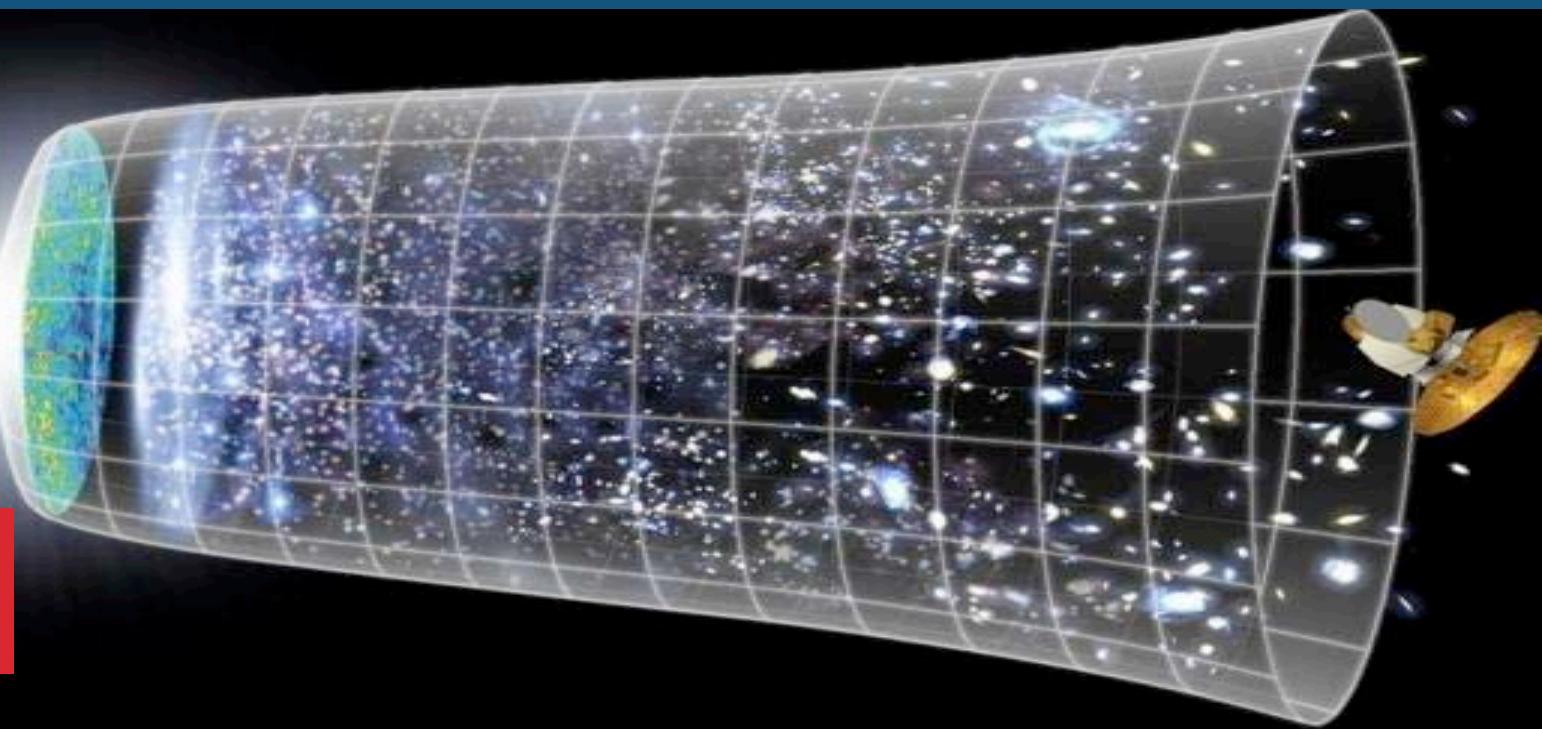


# The Cosmic Engine

Dr Shane O'Sullivan

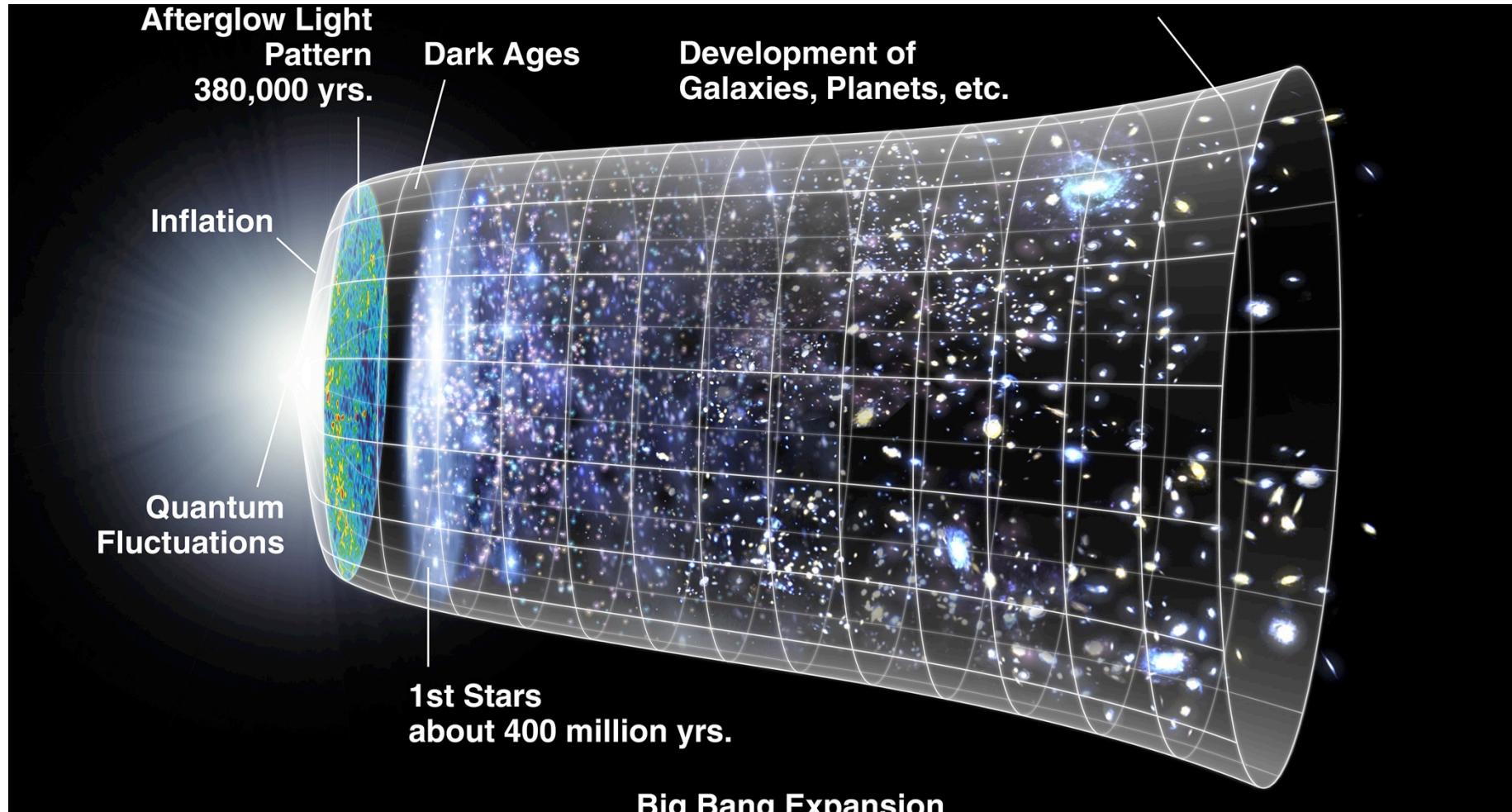
Super Science Fellow  
University of Sydney



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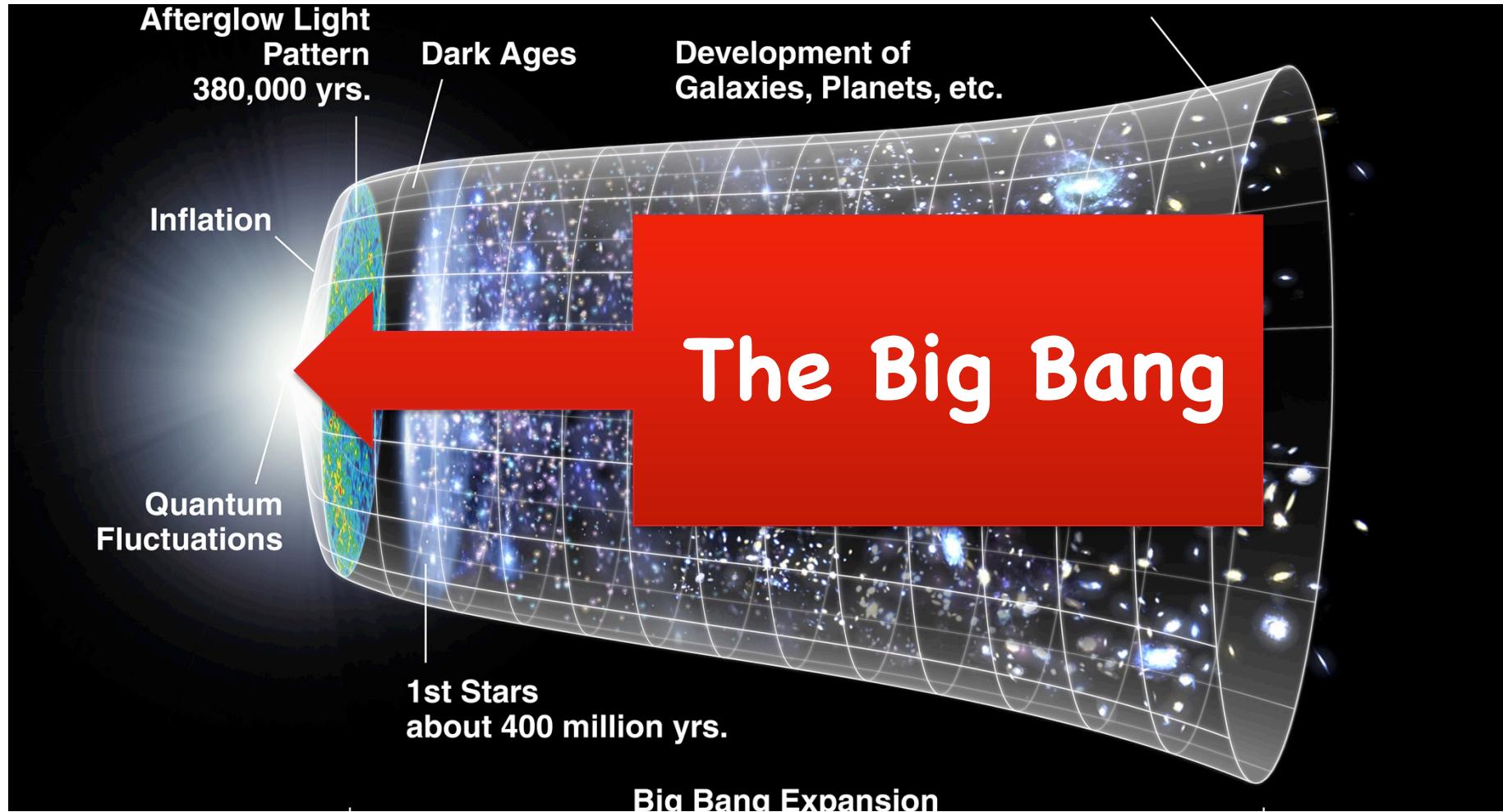


# Our Universe





# Our Universe



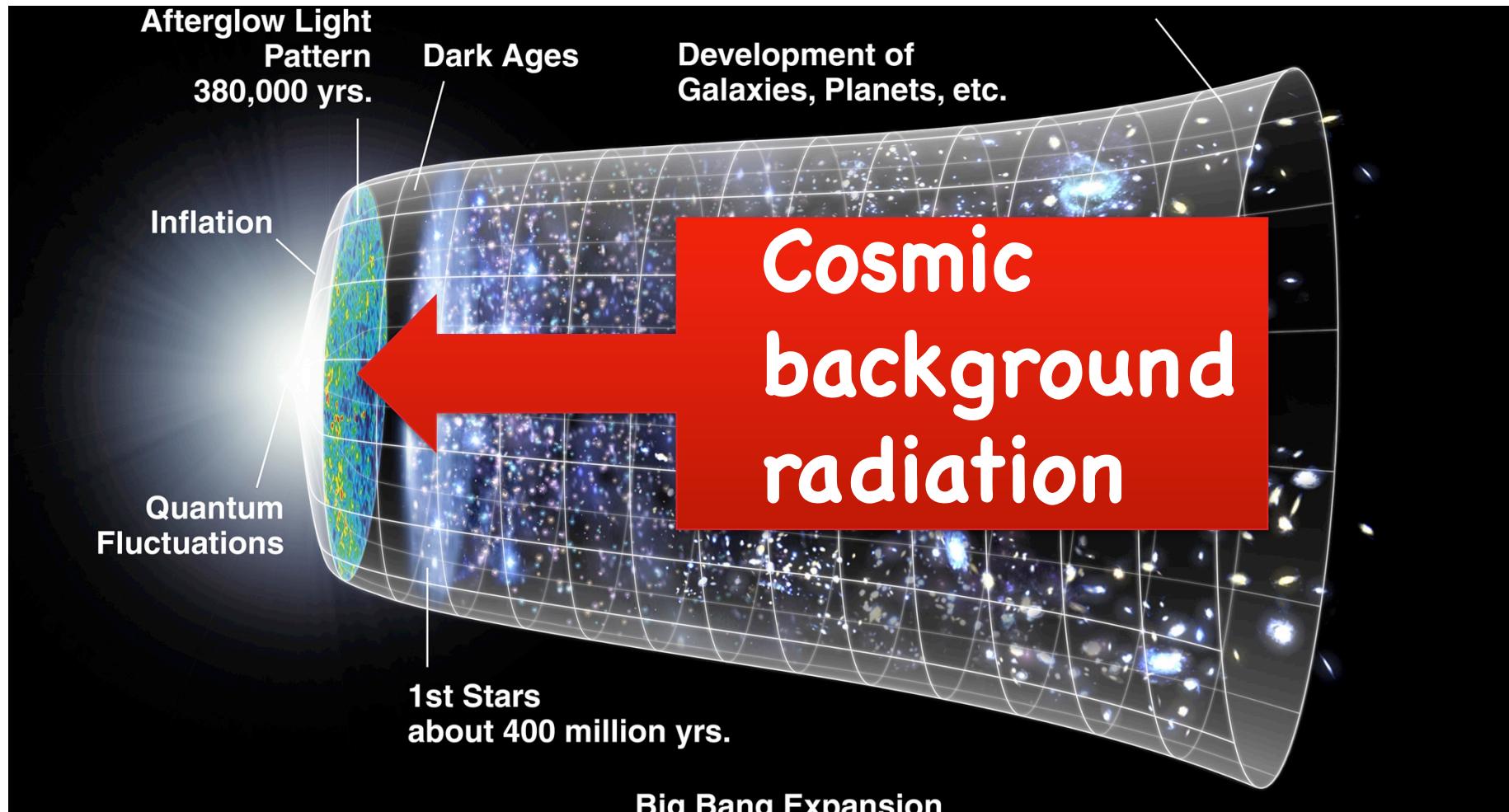


# The Big Bang

- › Just after the big bang (13.7 billion yrs ago), the Universe was very hot and dense
- › Began to expand extremely rapidly (Inflation) but expansion slowed down again very quickly
- › Universe began to cool down and form the first sub-atomic particles ( $e^-$ ,  $p$ , etc.)



# Our Universe

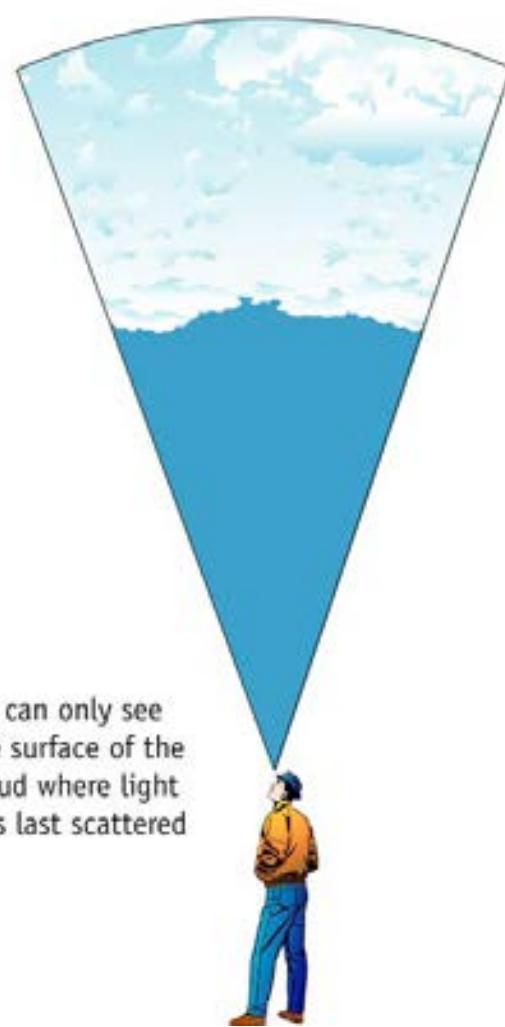




# Cosmic Microwave Background

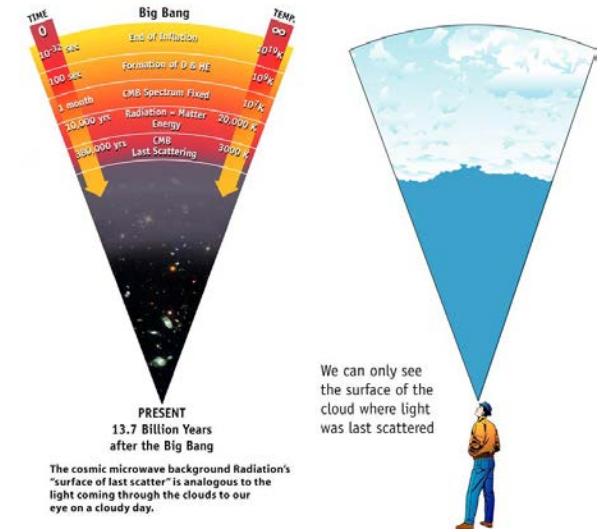


The cosmic microwave background Radiation's "surface of last scatter" is analogous to the light coming through the clouds to our eye on a cloudy day.



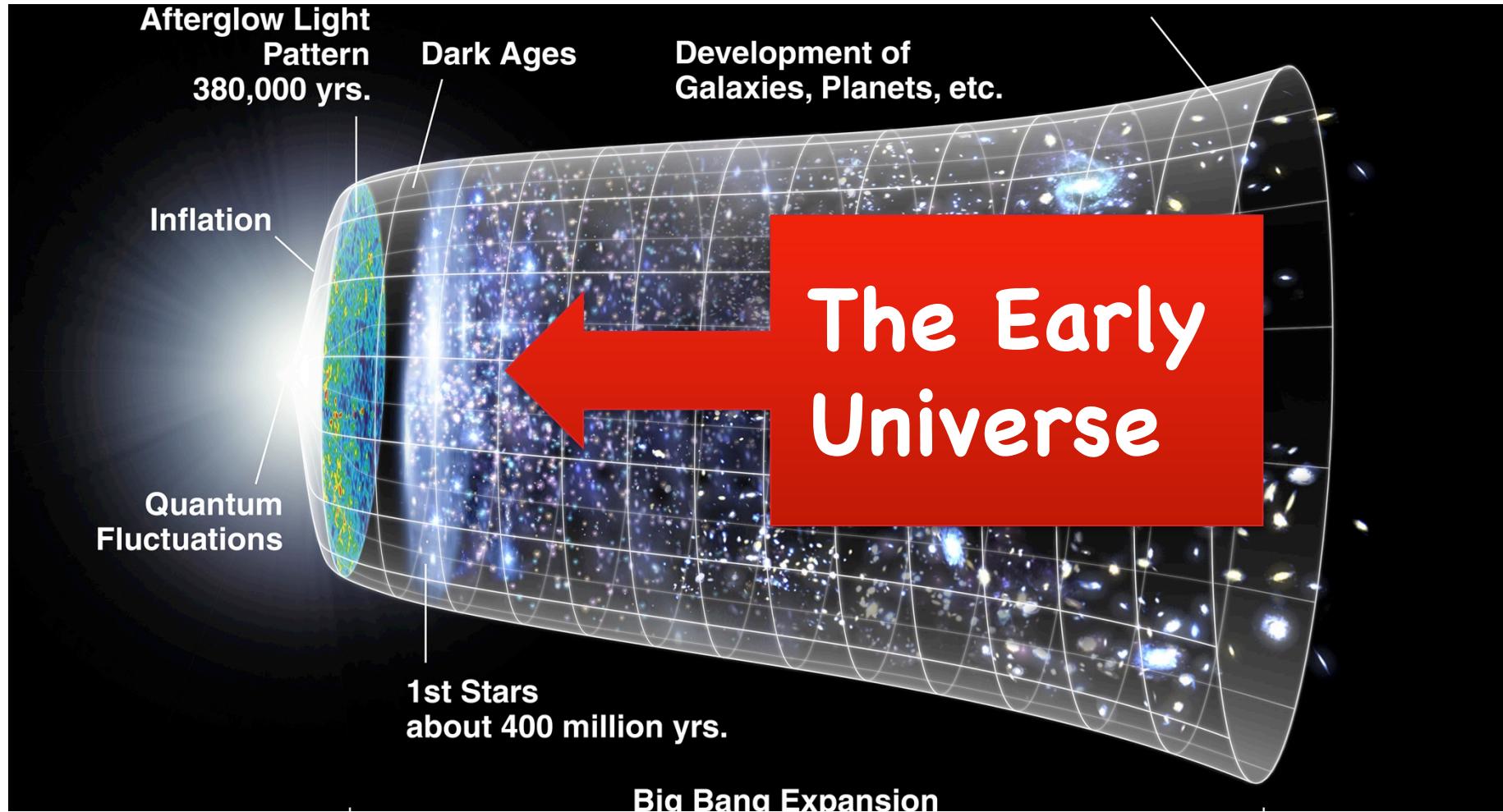
# Cosmic Microwave Background

- › Faint, all-pervasive radiation field, ~3 K (-270° C) blackbody radiation)
- › Nobel Prize for its discovery by Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson
- › Signal can be detected in old TVs!





# Our Universe



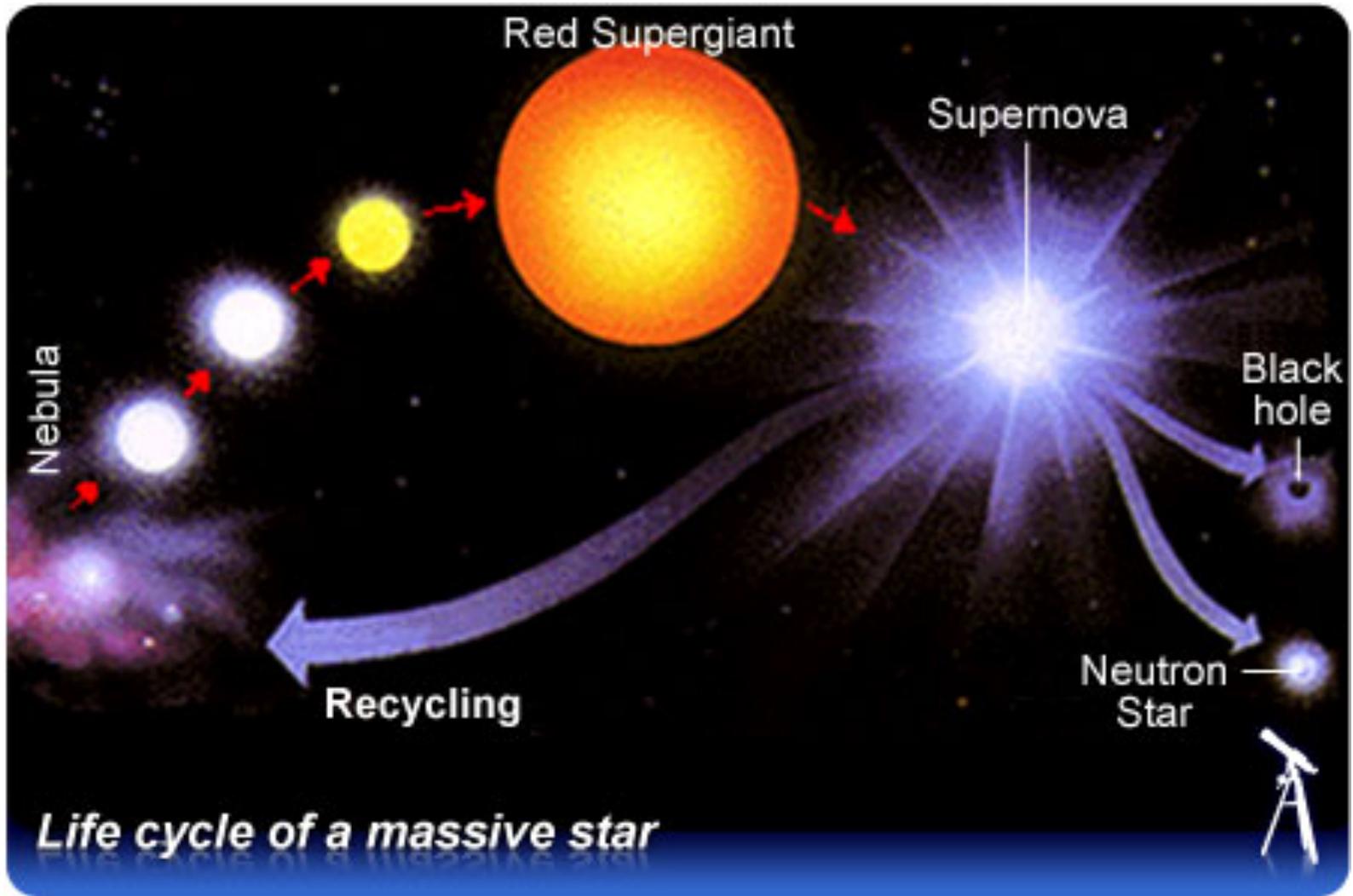


# The Early Universe

- › The Universe was almost entirely Hydrogen (with a small number of other slightly heavier elements)
- › The first Stars were formed from giant clouds of Hydrogen
- › The nuclear fusion process inside stars created heavier elements and even heavier elements when they exploded (Supernovae)



# The Early Universe





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# The Early Universe

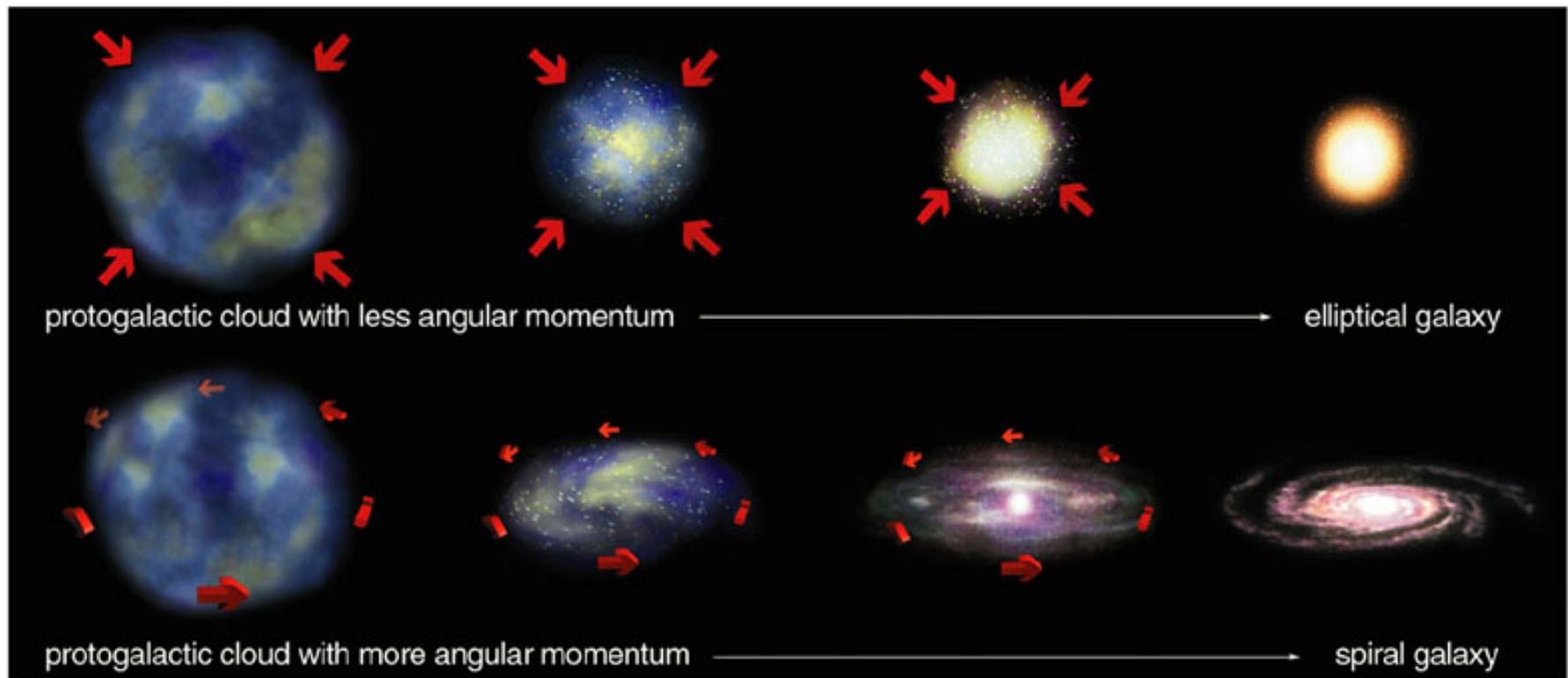
Proto-galaxy example:





# The Early Universe

Proto-galaxy evolution:





# Cosmic Engine

- › How old is our Universe?
- › What temperature is the CMB radiation?
- › How are the heavy elements made (other than in the big bang)?



# Cosmic Engine

› How old is our Universe?

**13.7 billion years**

› What temperature is the CMB radiation?

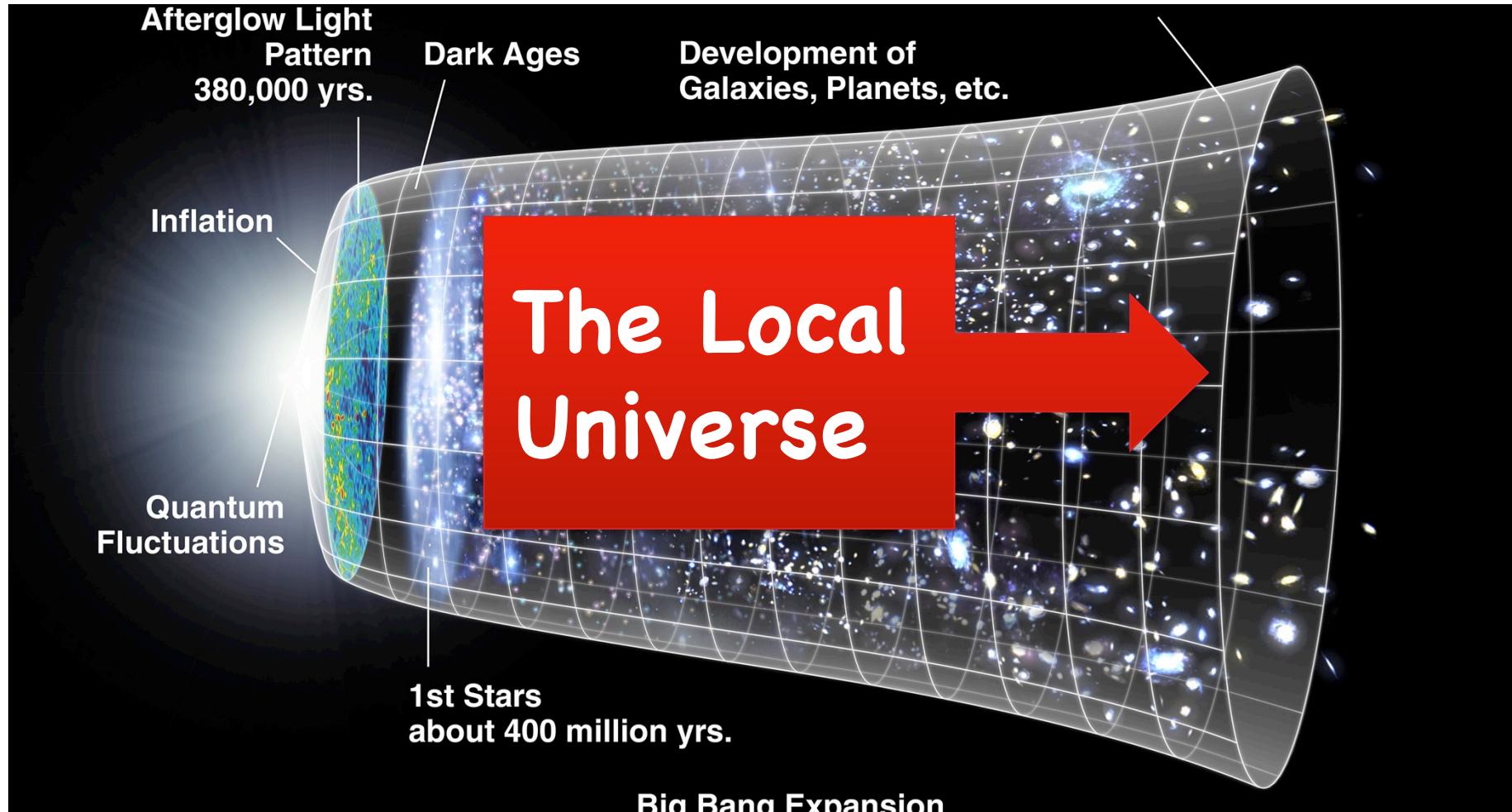
**3 K (-270° C)**

› How are the heavy elements made (other than in the big bang)?

**Nuclear fusion in stars and Supernovae**



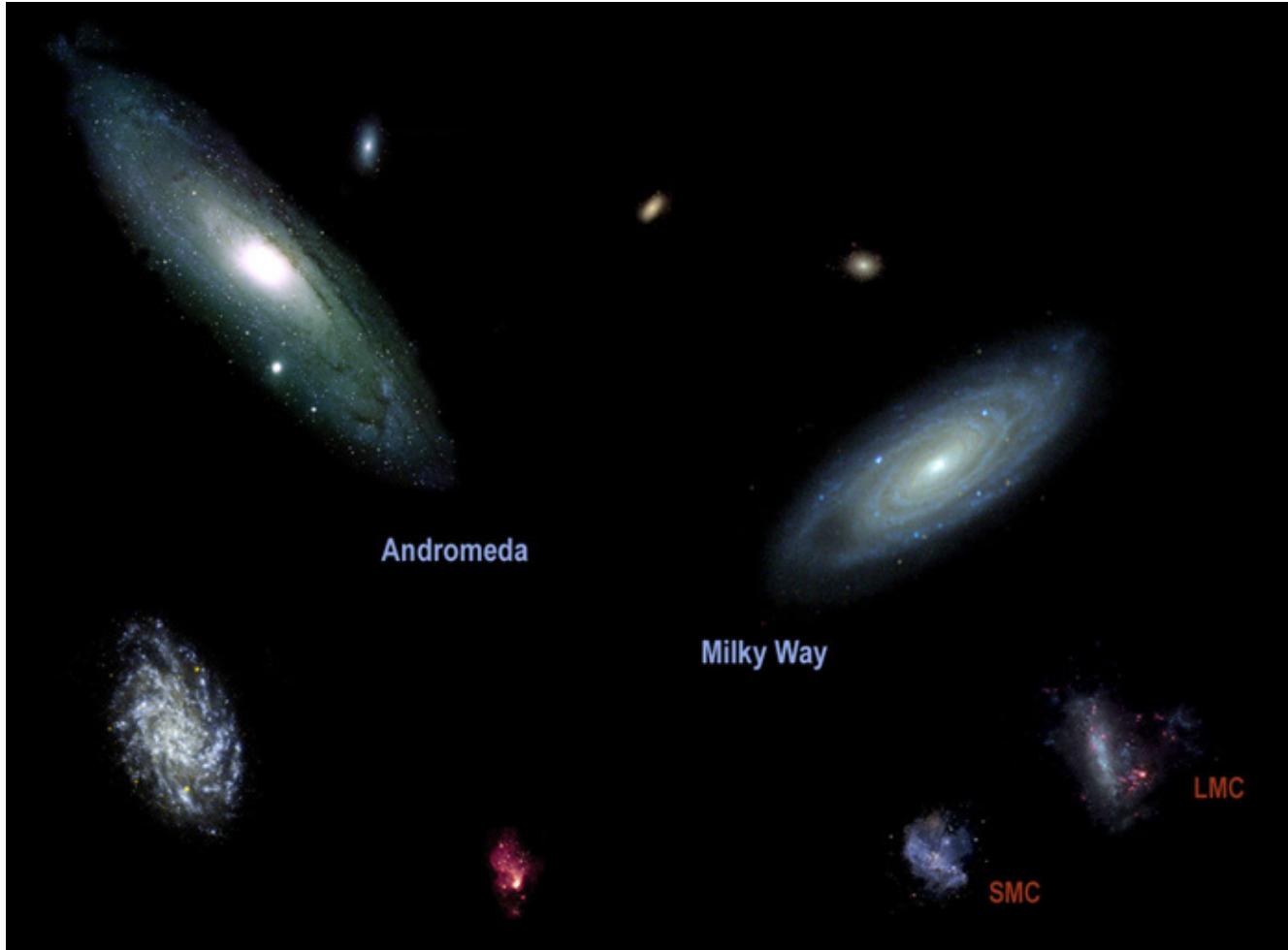
# Our Universe





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# The Local Group



Andromeda

Milky Way

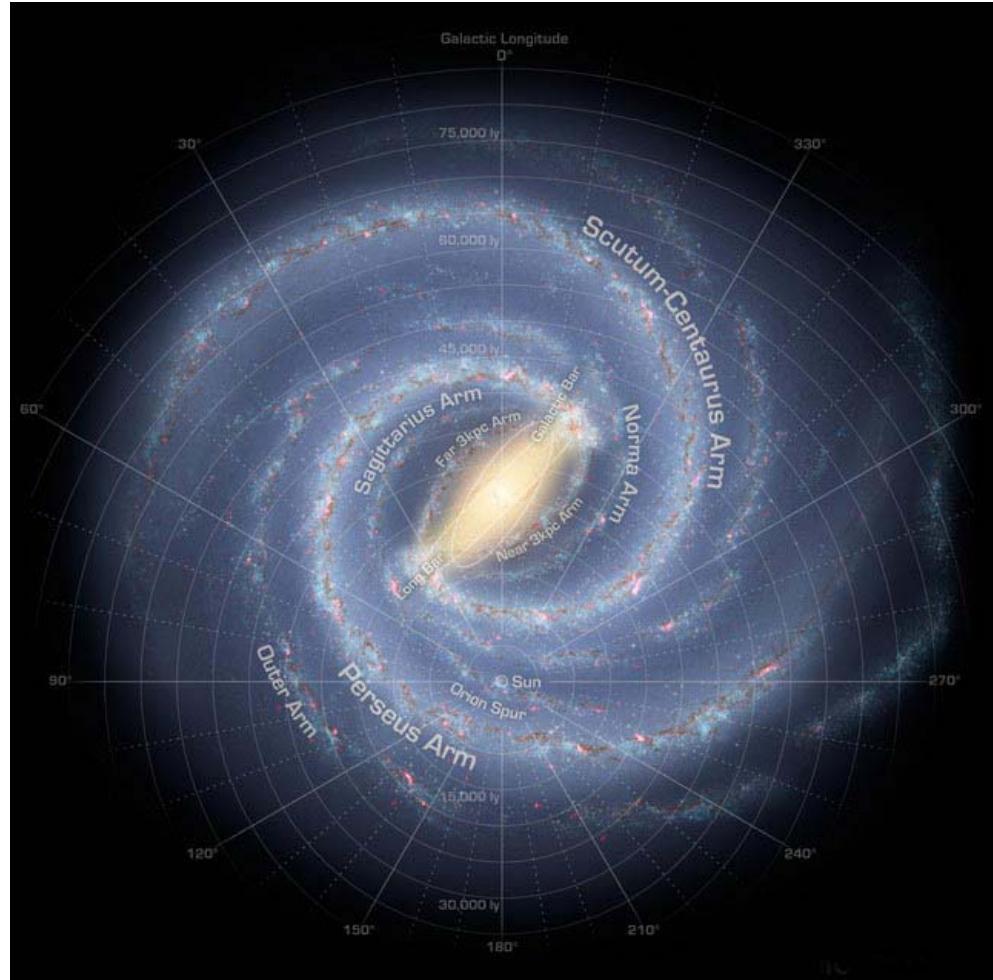
LMC

SMC



# The Milky Way

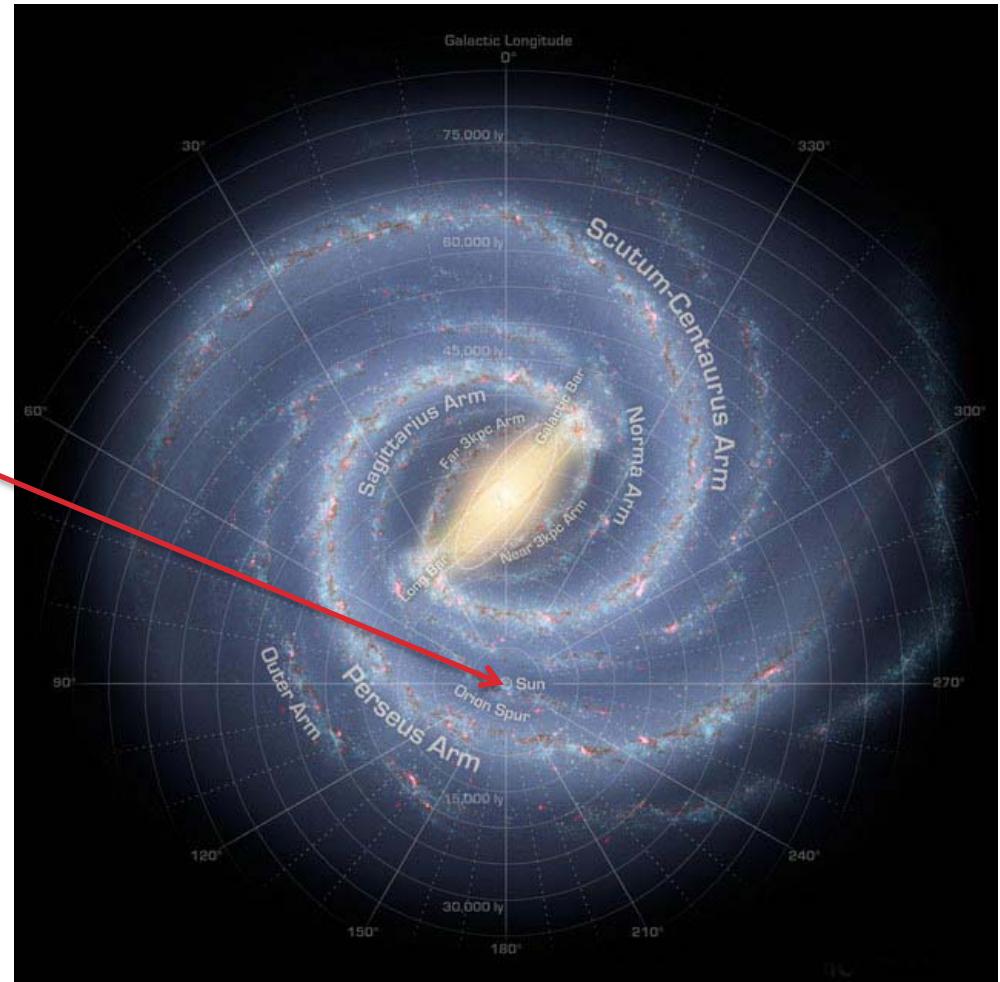
- › 100,000 light-years in diameter
- › 1,000 light-years thick
- › Gas, dust, black holes
- › 300 billion stars
- › How many planets?





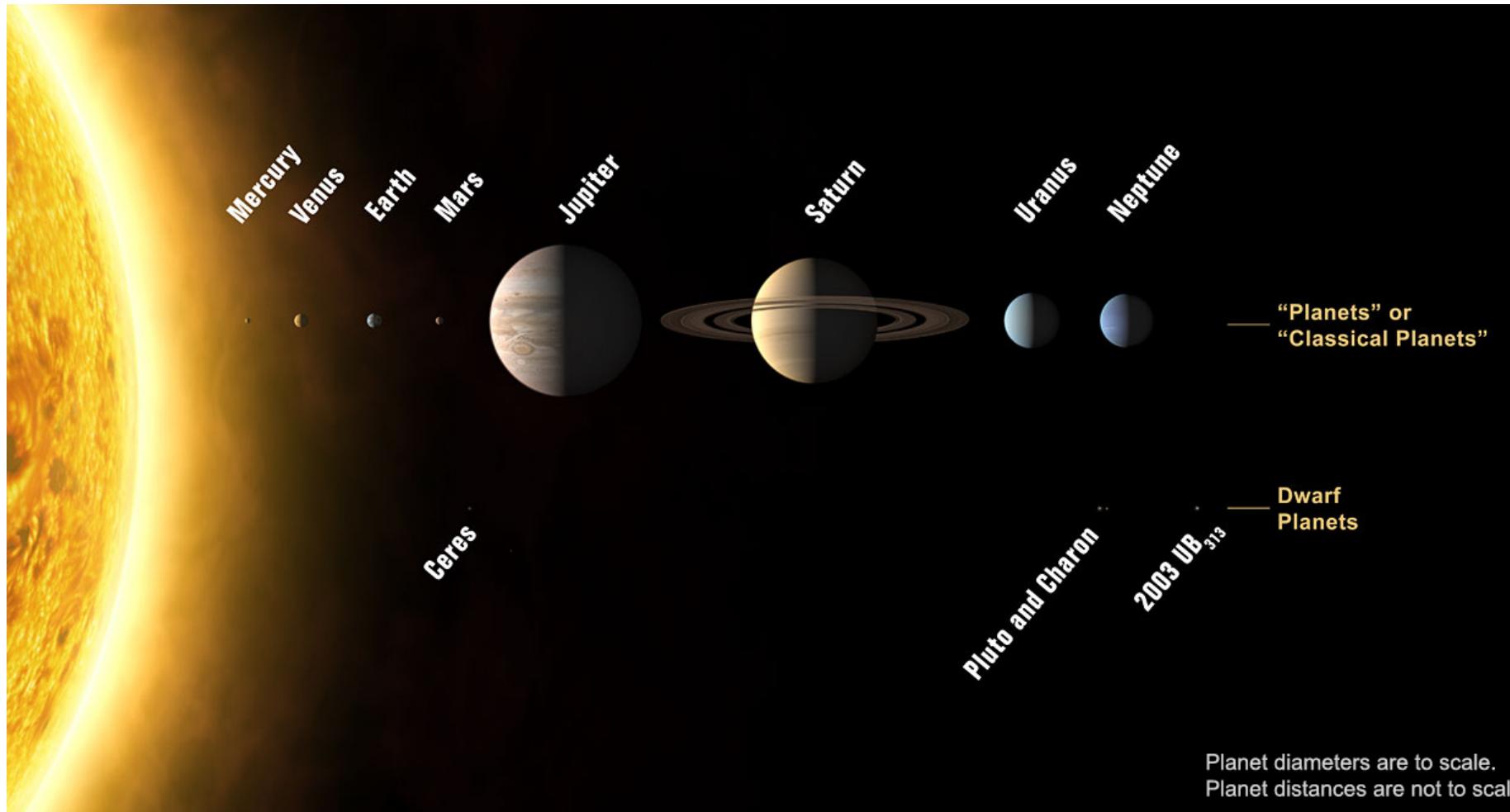
# The Milky Way

Our solar system





# Our Solar System





# Cosmic Engine

- › Roughly how many stars are in the Milky Way?
- › What galaxy will collide with ours in 4 billion years?
- › How long does it take light from the Sun to reach us?



# Cosmic Engine

- › Roughly how many stars are in the Milky Way?  
**~300 billion**
- › What galaxy will collide with ours in 4 billion years?  
**Andromeda (M31)**
- › How long does it take light from the Sun to reach us?  
**8 minutes**



# Thank You

# Questions???



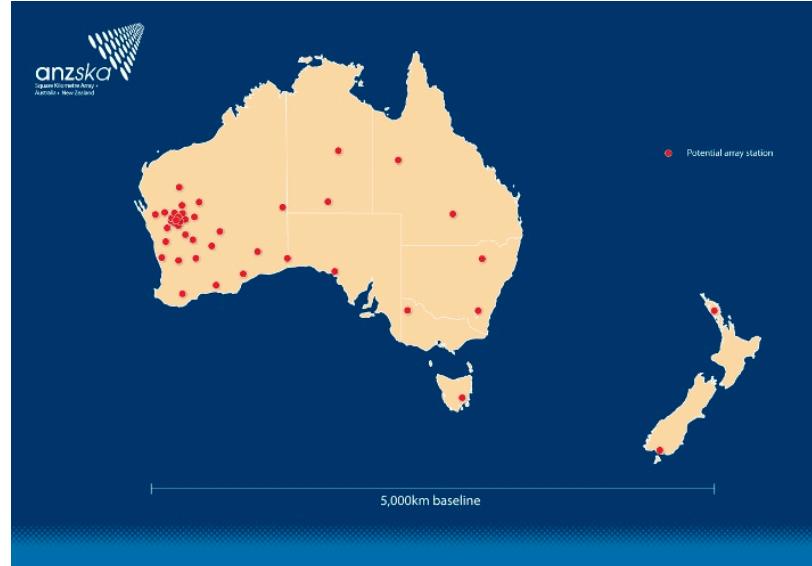
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# Extra Slides



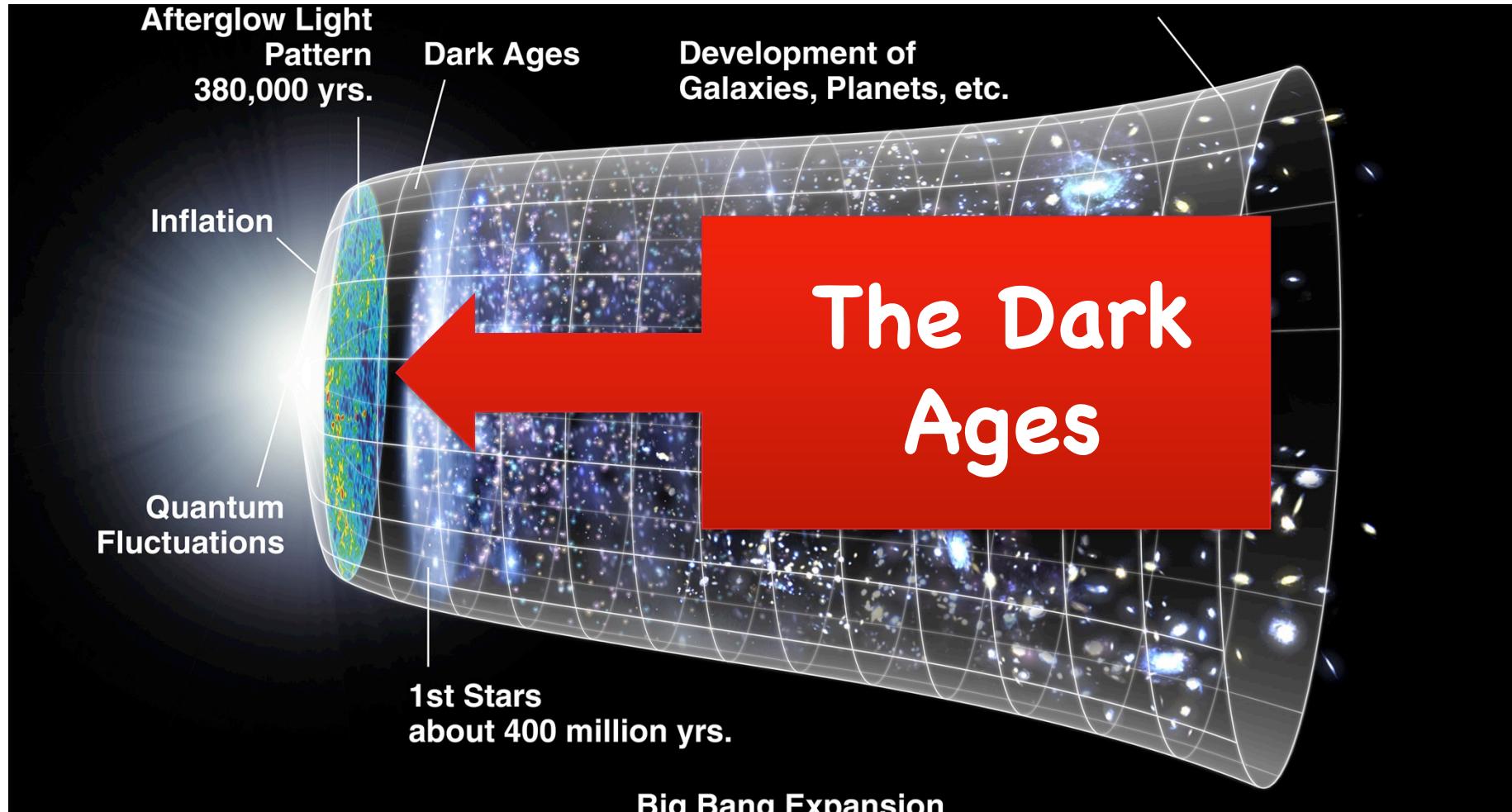
# The Square Kilometer Array

- › 1,000,000 m<sup>2</sup> of collecting area
- › Will be able to detect an airport radar on a planet 50 light years away
- › Ready by 2020+





# The Square Kilometer Array



# The Square Kilometer Array

- › Produce 100 times the global internet traffic
- › Generate data that will fill 15 million 64 GB IPods every day!
- › And take 2 million years to playback on iPhone

