

When g_F is constant $a \propto t^{1/2}$ $\therefore T(a) \propto a^{-1}$

$$\text{entropy density: } S(T) = \frac{P(T) + P(T)}{T} = \frac{2\pi^2}{45} g_{*,S}(T) T^3$$

$$\text{entropic D.F.: } g_{*,S}(T) \equiv \sum_{\text{bosons}} g_i \left(\frac{T_c}{T}\right)^3 + \frac{\pi}{3} \sum_{\text{fermions}} g_i \left(\frac{T_c}{T}\right)^3$$

Cosmic Inventory & Timeline

Big Bang Nucleosynthesis (BBN)

light nuclei formed during first few minutes

theory / measurement agree if universe is radiation dominated (Temp > 1 MeV)

caveat: anything hotter/earlier is speculative

but good reason for it

assumed that Temp >> 100s GeV initially

Time / Temp Intuition

back to Friedmann eqn $H = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{da}{dt} = \left(\frac{4\pi^2 G \rho}{3} \right)^{1/2} T^2 \equiv K T^2$

define $a(T_{\text{BBN}}) = 1$ $T_{\text{BBN}} = 1 \text{ MeV} = 10^6 \text{ eV}$

$$\rightarrow T(a) = \frac{T_{\text{BBN}}}{a} \quad H(a) = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{da}{dt} = K \cdot \frac{T_{\text{BBN}}^2}{a^2}$$

$$\text{age of Universe: } dt = \frac{da}{a \cdot H(a)} = \frac{a \cdot da}{K \cdot T_{\text{BBN}}^2}$$

$$t = \int_0^a \frac{1}{K T_{\text{BBN}}^2} \cdot a da = \frac{a^2}{2 K T_{\text{BBN}}^2} = \frac{1}{2K+2} \approx 1.2 \text{ sec} \left(\frac{\text{MeV}}{T} \right)^2$$

rearrange $T = \text{MeV}$ in 1 second \rightarrow hotter temps cooldown?

Cosmic Inventory

Quarks : spin 1/2 fermions, strong force (QCD)

charge $+2/3$: u ₁ (up), c ₂ (charm), t ₃ (top)

charge $-1/3$: d ₁ (down), s ₂ (strange), b ₃ (bottom)

temp \gg 200 MeV \rightarrow free
temp \ll 200 MeV \rightarrow "hadrons" protons/neutrons/... \Rightarrow QCD

12 degeneracy = 2 spin \cdot 2 matter/antimatter \cdot 3 colors

hadrons bind for neutral color

Gluons : "force carriers" for QCD, spin 1 bosons

2 polarizations, 8 colors

Leptons : spin $1/2$ fermions, no QCD

2 spin, antiparticles

neutrinos (neutral), basically massless, only 1 polarization

Gauge Bosons: big photons, mediate short-range Weak Force

own antiparticle

Photon: spin $1/2$

Higgs Boson: gives mass :), 1 polarization
(to elementary particles)

Inflation?

Where did radiation density come from

E120 volume

widely accepted rapid inflation.

Universe locally flat/smooth + exploring correlations on scales beyond causal contact

like zooming in on iPad faster than c

dilutes density of preexisting stuff

"It's been 13.7 Gyr since inflation"

density responsible for "inflating" converted into particles quickly thermalizing

Baryogenesis

Today, $n_{\text{b}} > n_{\bar{\text{b}}}$
asymmetry in quarks + antiquarks

Standard Model predicts symmetry \therefore

Need some asymmetry for light nuclei

$$\eta_B = \frac{n_B - n_{\bar{B}}}{n_r} = 6 \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

Neutrino Decoupling

Scattering rate $\gg H$

at temp \gg MeV, neutrinos maintain equilibrium w/ visible particles

scattering rate:

$$\int_{\text{re} \rightarrow \text{re}}^T \equiv N_\nu \langle \sigma v \rangle \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{cross section}}}{\approx} G_F^2 \cdot T^5 \\ \propto G_F^2 T^2$$

$$G_F \approx 1.16 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

gravitational constant but for weak force