

نموذج لكون محدود غير متفرد

A Model For a Finite Non-Singular Universe

محمد باسل الطائي
أستاذ الفيزياء الكونية بجامعة اليرموك

آذار 2005

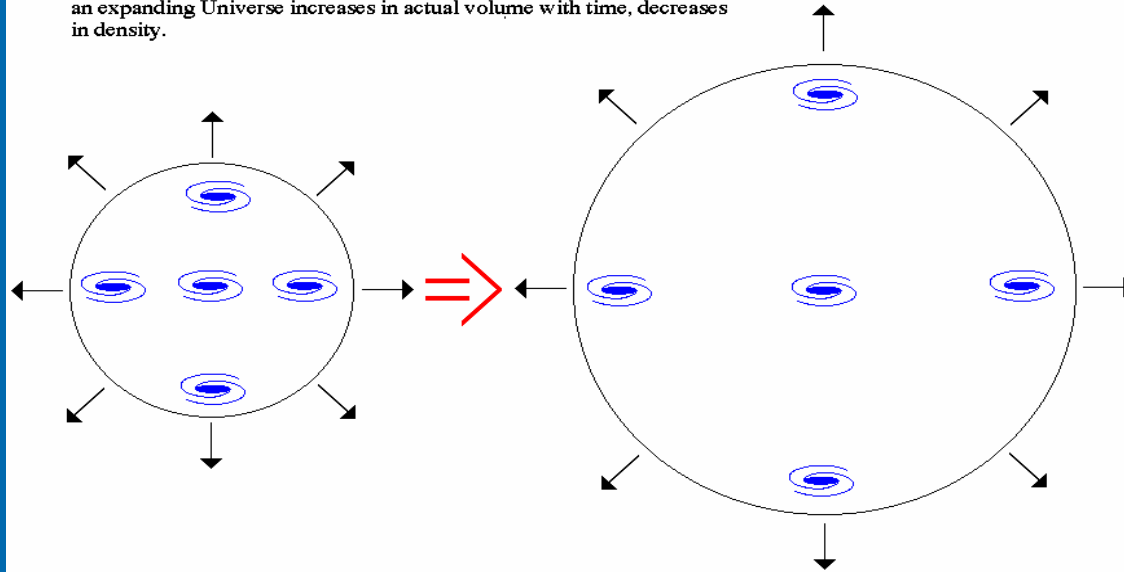
(1953-1889)



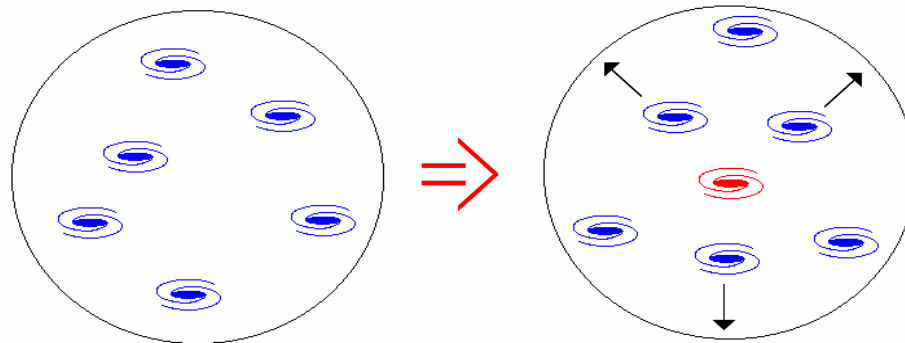
Edwin Hubble (1889-1953)

توسع الكون

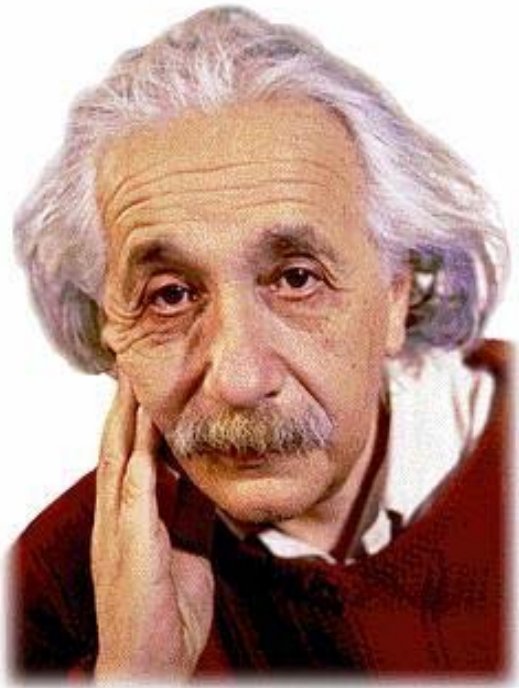
an expanding Universe increases in actual volume with time, decreases in density.



the steady state theory proposes that new matter is formed which pushes galaxies apart while keeping the density of the Universe constant



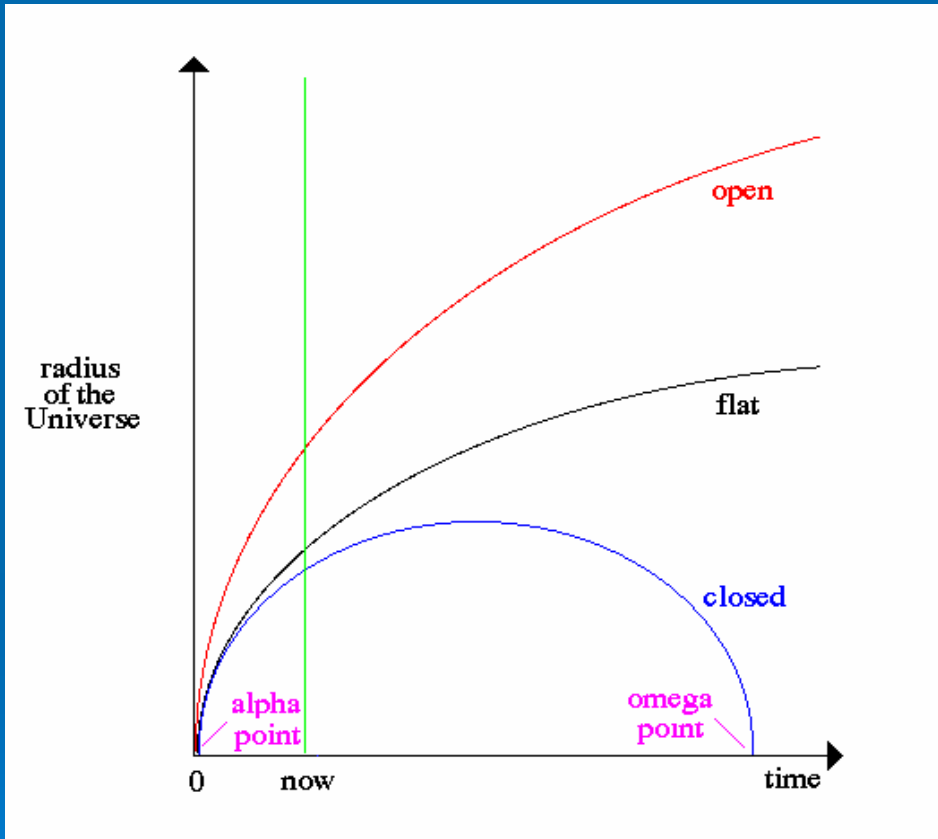
(1955-1879)



Albert Einstein (1879-1955)

!!

(1925-1888)



. ()

20-12

1948



الكون الغير متفرد

إقتراح جامو



4-10

المرحلة الأولى

4-10

1310

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المرحلة الثانية

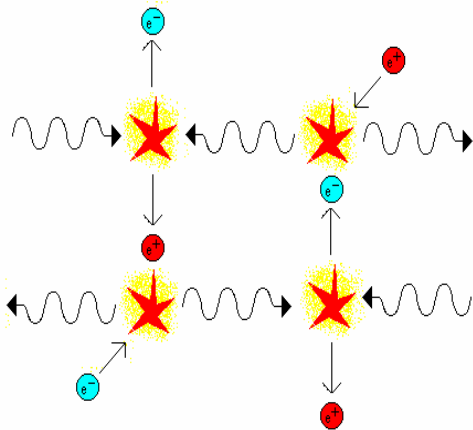
0.01 :

1110:



Particle Equilibrium

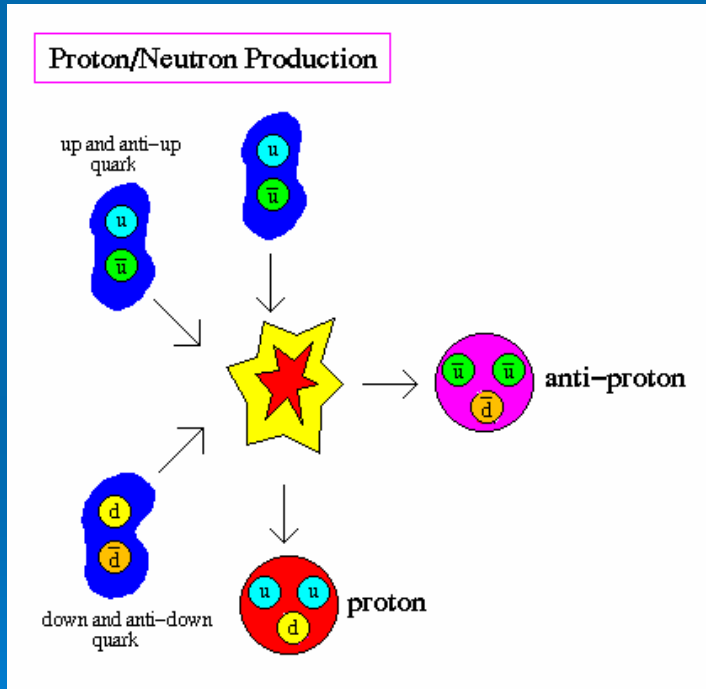
a state of particle equilibrium exists when the number of particle creations exactly matches the number of annihilations. Usually this is because there is no time for matter to decay or combine into new forms before a collision with an anti-particle



Notice that an equilibrium process keeps the number of matter and anti-matter particles equal.

e^+e^-


المرحلة الثالثة



0.1 : \rightarrow
 $10^{10} \times 3 :$

$\rightarrow p = 62\% \quad n = 38\%$

المرحلة الرابعة

1 : 
10¹⁰ :
:

. **قل توليد e^+e^-** .

p = 76%

n = 24%

المرحلة الخامسة

14 :



3×10^9 :

e^+e^- :

$p = 86\%$

$n = 14\%$

المرحلة السادسة

3 : ➤
810×9 : ➤
H, ³He, ⁴He :
p = 87% n = 13% ➤

المرحلة السابعة

35 :



${}^8_{10}3$:



:



المرحلة الثامنة

300000 : ➤

5000 : ➤

H و He . : ➤

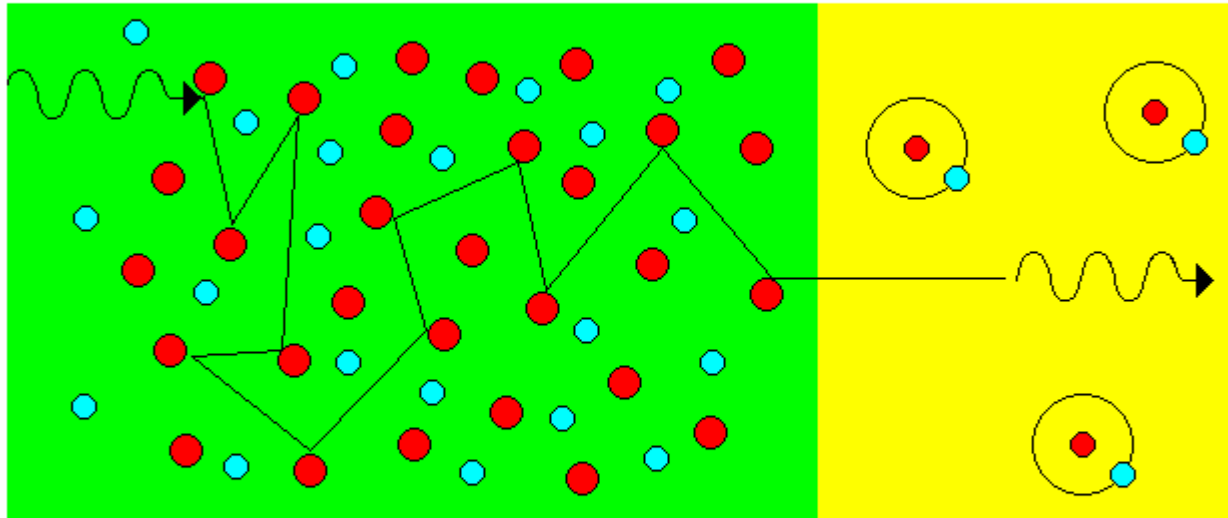
الآن

. 10^{10} : ➤

. 2.74 : ➤

Last Scattering Epoch

As the Universe cooled, the free electrons and protons could finally bond together to form hydrogen atoms. At the same time, the Universe went from a rich plasma to a gas of neutral hydrogen.



hydrogen plasma

atomic hydrogen

In a plasma, the mean free path of a photon is very short. In a gas of atomic hydrogen, the mean free path is very long, as long as the size of the Universe. Thus, the transition from the early plasma to atomic hydrogen is the epoch of last scattering, the point in time when the photons became free to travel without hindrance.

نتائج نظرية جامو وجماعته

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.H, He



50

5

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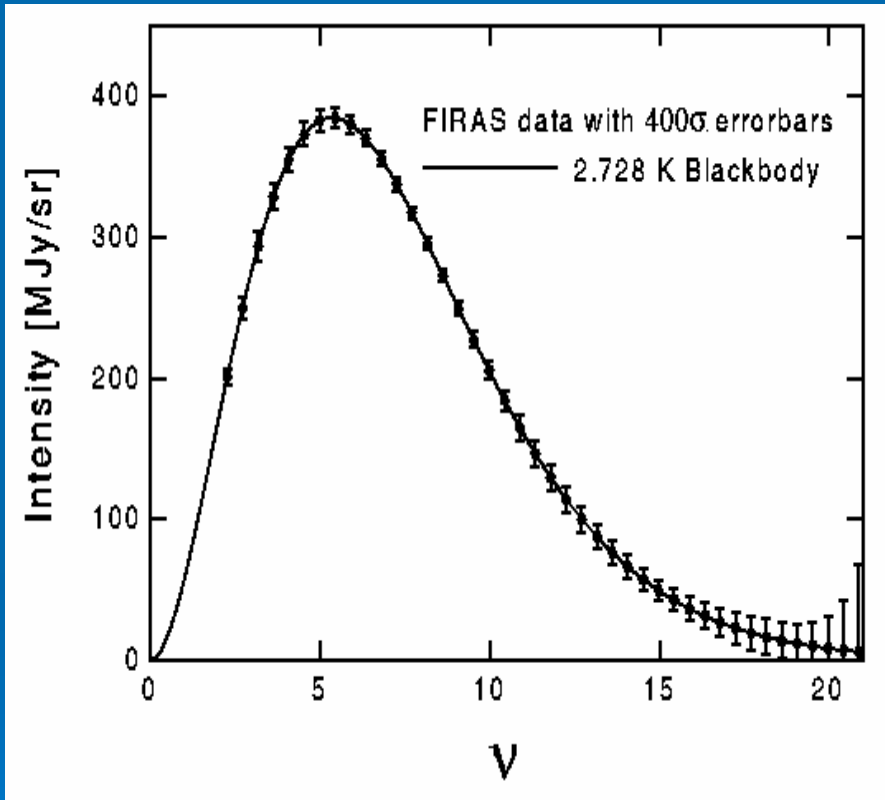
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1965م

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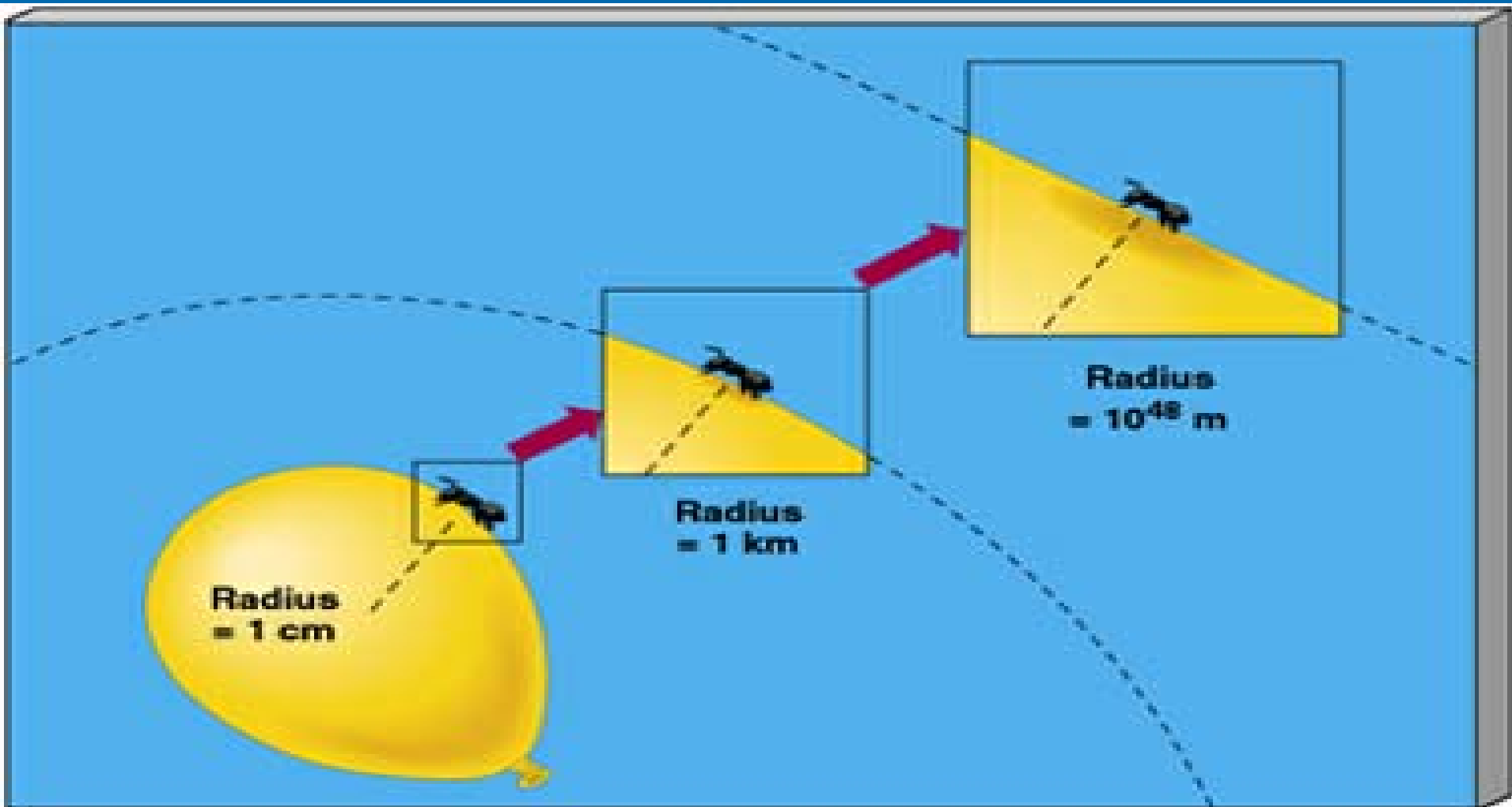
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Big Bang

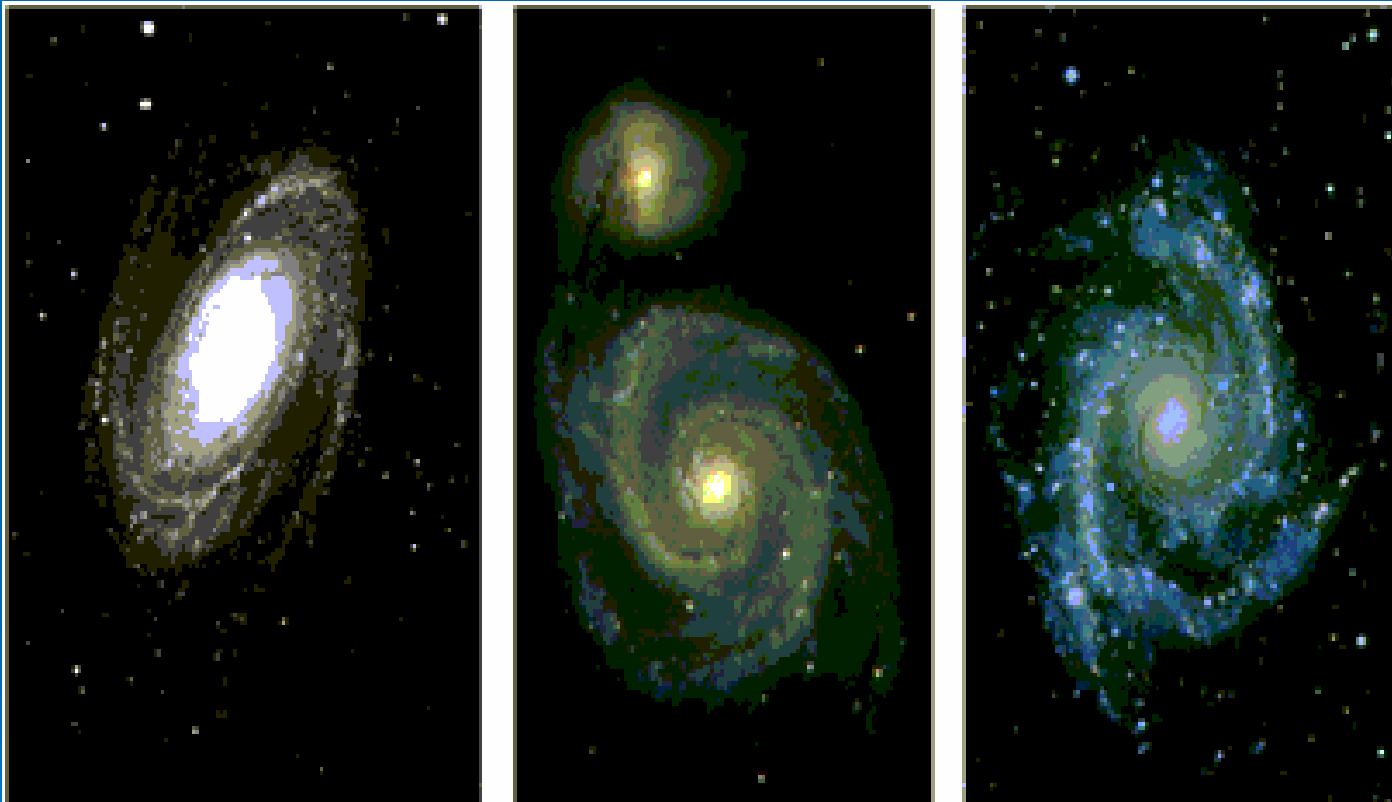
مشاكل نظرية الانفجار العظيم

1. مشكلة الفردنة Singularity Problem
2. مشكلة الانبساط Flatness Problem
3. مشكلة تكوين المجرات Large structures
4. مشكلة الأفق Horizon Problem
5. القطب المغناطيسي المنفرد Magnetic Monopole

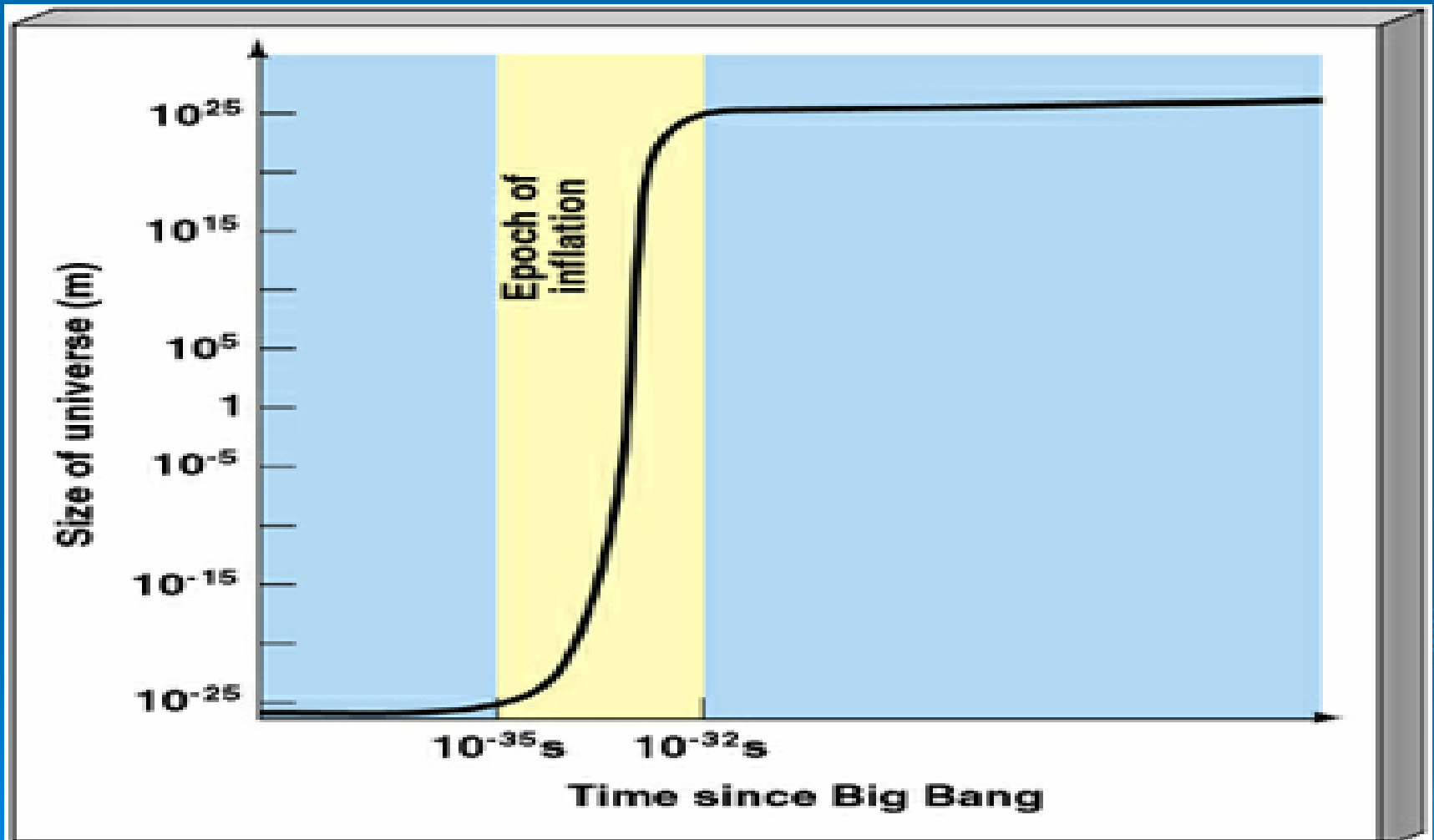
Flatness Problem



Large Structures



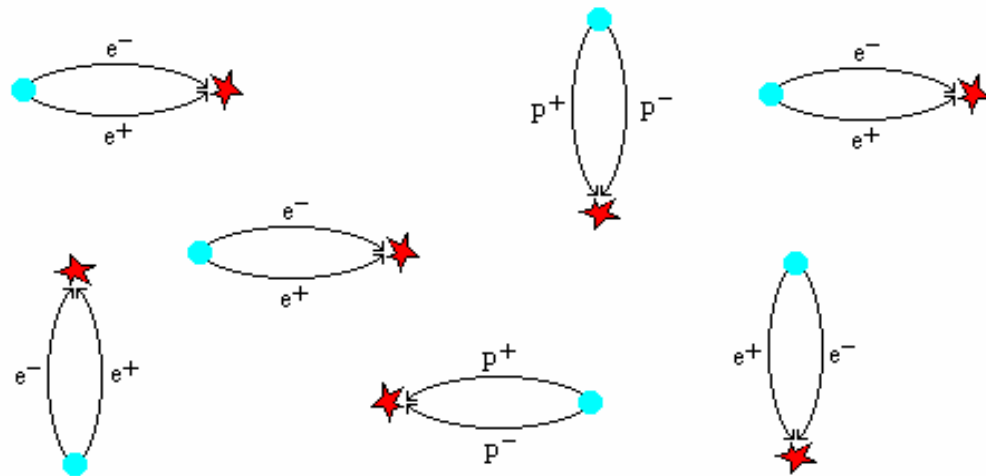
Inflation نظرية التضخم



Casimir Effect (1948) :

Quantum Vacuum

the quantum vacuum cannot be perceived or measured directly since it appears to be empty, in fact it is filled with potentiality



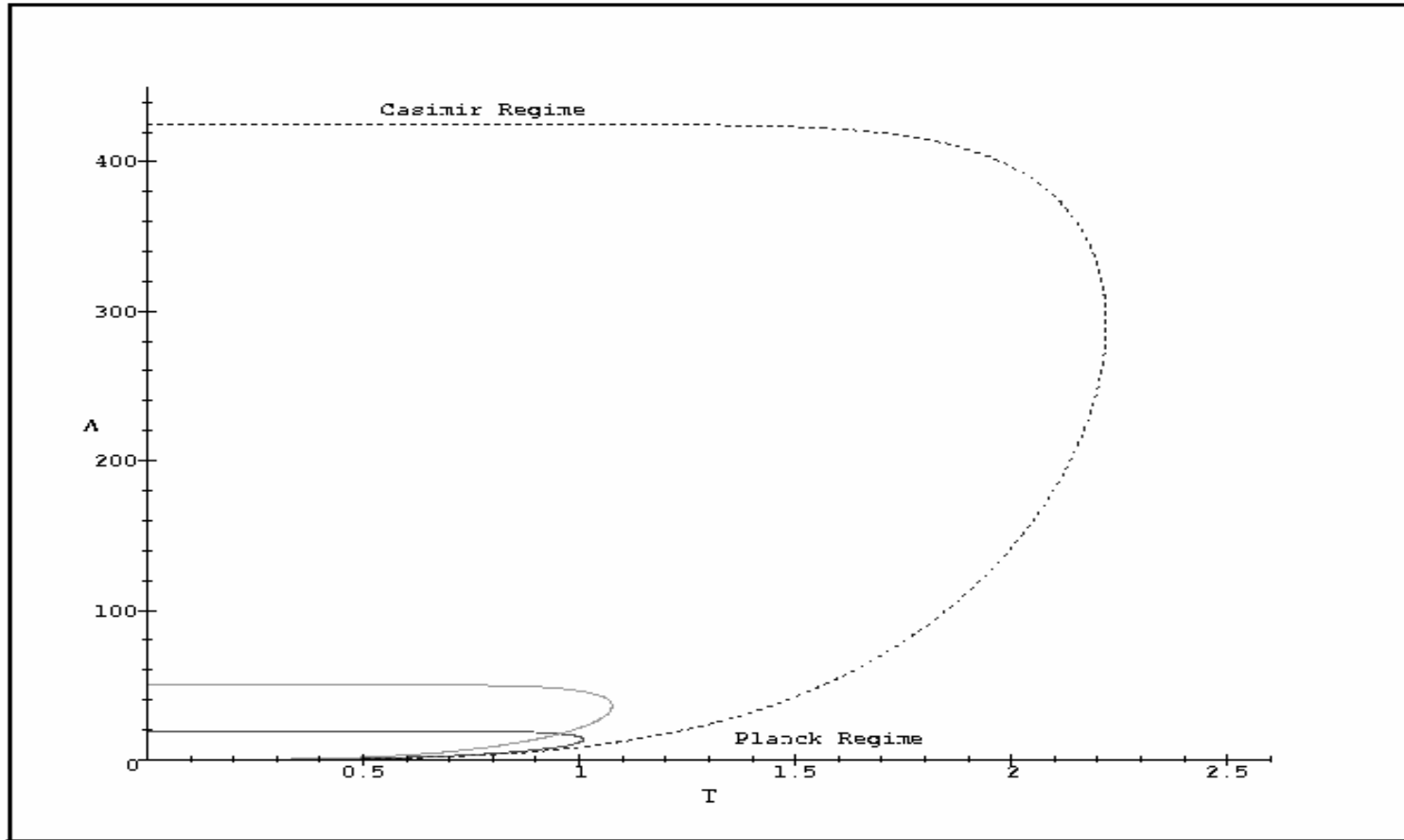
within the quantum vacuum, pairs of virtual matter and anti-matter particles are continually created and destroyed, borrowing their mass/energy by the uncertainty principle. They do not exist as observable entities, but their existence is exerted on other particles as a subtle pressure (called the Casimir effect)

.Back-reaction

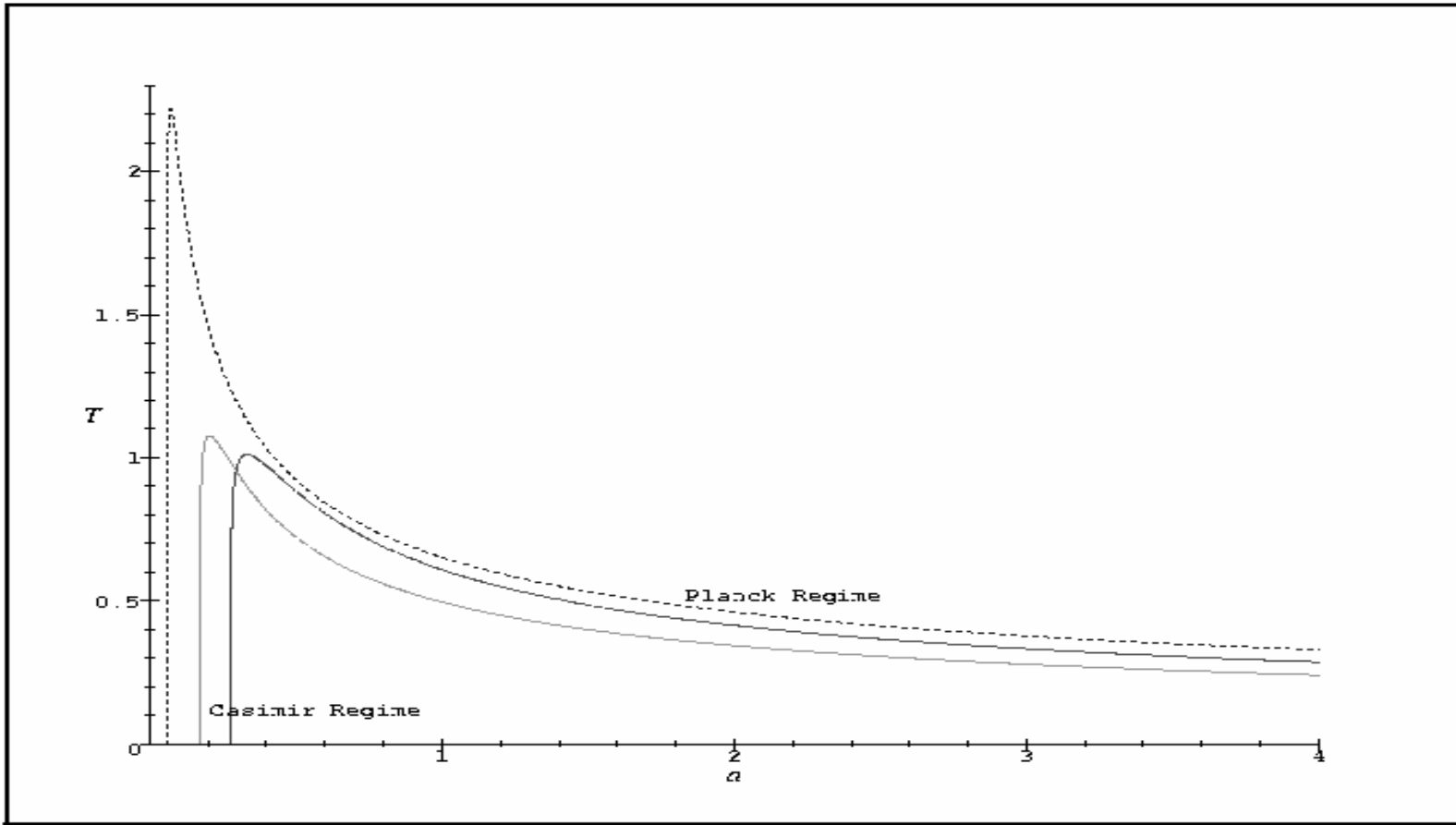
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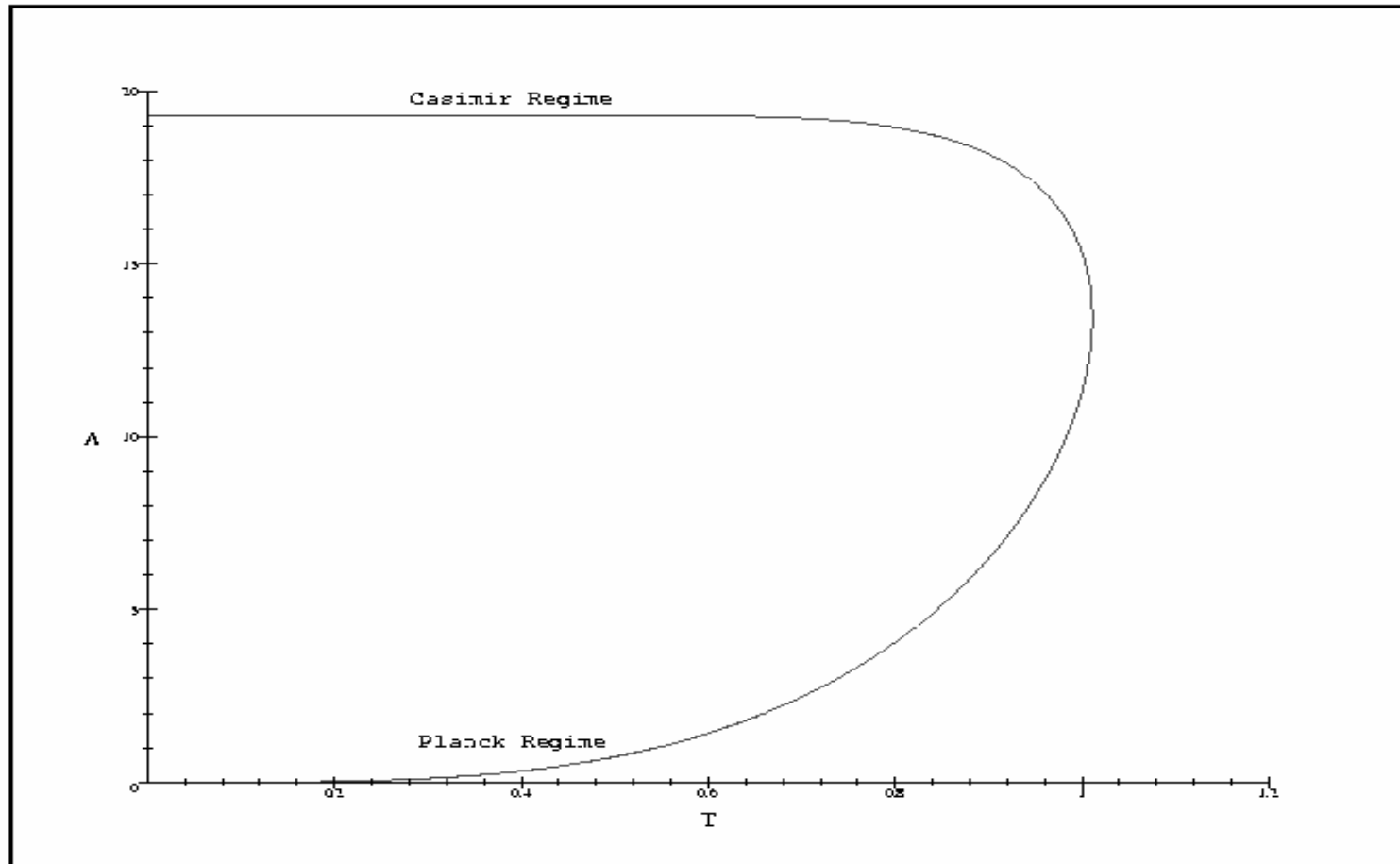
λ for Scalars, Neutrinos and Photons



T-a for conformal scalars, neutrinos, and the photons



λ for conformal scalar



The Back reaction problem

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Back reaction of quantum fields in an Einstein universe

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I study the back-reaction effect of the finite-temperature massless scalar field and the photon field in the background of the static Einstein universe. In each case I find a relation between the temperature of the universe and its radius. This relation exhibits a minimum radius below which no self-consistent solution for the Einstein field equation can be found. A maximum temperature marks the transition from the vacuum dominated era to the radiation dominated era. An interpretation of this behavior in terms of Bose-Einstein condensation in the case of the scalar field is given.

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PACS number(s): 04.62.+v

I. INTRODUCTION

Many authors have investigated the behavior of quantum fields in curved spacetimes (for a thorough in-depth review see Ref. [1]). These investigations came in an endeavor to understand the origin of the universe and the creation of matter, presumably, out of an arbitrary state of nothing (the vacuum). The subject was initiated by the discovery of Penzias and Wilson [2] of the microwave background radiation, where it was observed that the galaxies swim in a global cold bath at about 2.73 K. The source of this radiation was found to be cosmic; therefore, it was called the cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation. This radiation was found to be isotropic over a large angular scale of observation, and it has a Planck spectrum for a radiating blackbody at about 2.73 K.

The discovery of the CMB revived the theory of the hot origin of the universe (the big-bang model) which was worked out in the late 1940s by Gamow and his collaborators. The most refined analysis along this line predicted a cosmic background radiation at a temperature of about 5 K (for a concise recent review of the subject see Ref. [3]). Therefore the Penzias-Wilson discovery was considered a good verification of what was called the big bang model. However, since the Gamow model started with the universe at the times when the temperature was about 10^{13} K, the new interest in the origin of the universe sought much earlier times at much higher temperatures. The new interest arose in studying the state of the universe in the period from near the Planck time ($\sim 10^{-43}$ s) to the grand unification time ($\sim 10^{-36}$ s). This is the era when quantum effects played a decisive role in the subsequent developments of the universe, and it is also the era when particle processes could have left permanent imprints on the content of the universe.

The works dealing with this question started by the mid 1970s when matter fields were brought into connection with spacetime curvature through the calculation of the vacuum expectation value of the energy-momentum tensor $\langle 0|T_{\mu\nu}|0\rangle$ [4–8]. The motivations for studying this quantity stem from the fact that $T_{\mu\nu}$ is a local quantity that can be defined at a

specific spacetime point, contrary to the particle concept which is global. The energy-momentum tensor also acts as a source of gravity in the Einstein field equations, therefore $\langle 0|T_{\mu\nu}|0\rangle$ plays an important role in any attempt to model a self-consistent dynamics involving the classical gravitational field coupled to the quantized matter fields. So, once $\langle 0|T_{\mu\nu}|0\rangle$ is calculated in a specified background geometry, we can substitute it on the right-hand side (RHS) of the Einstein field equation and demand self-consistency, i.e.,

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R = -8\pi\langle 0|T_{\mu\nu}|0\rangle, \quad (1)$$

where $R_{\mu\nu}$ is the Ricci tensor, $g_{\mu\nu}$ is the metric tensor, and R is the scalar curvature.

The solution of Eq. (1) will determine the development of the spacetime in presence of the given matter field, for which $|0\rangle$ can be unambiguously defined. This is known as the "back-reaction problem." It is interesting to perform the calculation of $\langle 0|T_{\mu\nu}|0\rangle$ in Friedmann-Robertson-Walker (FRW) models because the real universe is, more or less, a sophisticated form of the Friedmann models. However, the time dependence of the spacetime metric generally creates unsolvable fundamental problems. One such problem was the definition of vacuum in a time-dependent background [9]; a time-dependent background is eligible for producing particles continuously, therefore, pure vacuum states in the Minkowskian sense do not exist. Also an investigation into the thermodynamics of a time-dependent system lacks the proper definition of thermal equilibrium, which is a basic necessity for studying finite-temperature field theory in curved backgrounds [10].

Of all the available solutions of the Einstein field equations, the static Einstein universe stands above the two fundamental challenges. First, being static, the Einstein universe leaves no ambiguity in defining the vacuum both locally and globally [1]. The same feature also allows for thermal equilibrium to be defined unambiguously. Furthermore, the Einstein static metric is conformal to all Robertson-Walker metrics, and it was shown by Kennedy [10] that thermal Green's functions for the static Einstein universe and the time-dependent Robertson-Walker universe are conformally related, hence deducing a (one-to-one) correspondence between the vacuum and the many particle states of both

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وجدنا النتائج التالية



خلاصة نموذجنا

- ولادة الطاقة الأولى من خلال اضطرابات العدم عبر ظاهرة كازمير.
- تصاعد الطاقة بشكل هائل خلال زمن صغير جداً لعدم وجود امتصاص وانبعاث بل توليد فقط. لا يوجد توازن حراري.
- تكاثف الطاقة إلى جسيمات ثقيلة عبر ظاهرة تكاثف بوز- آينشتاين. BEC وحصول التوازن الحراري من خلال تبادل الطاقة بين الجسيمات والفوتونات وولادة قانون بلانك.
- بدء تشغيل سيناريو جامو وجماعته وحتى الآن.

النموذج الجديد لا يعاني من أية مشاكل
تقليدية كتلك التي عانت منها نظرية
الانفجار العظيم التقليدية. لذا فإننا لسنا
بحاجة إلى افتراض حصول تضخم
مفاجيء.

هل بقيت لدينا مشاكل؟ بالتأكيد فالعلم لا ينتهي!

- كيف ولماذا حصل التحذب الزمكاني الأول؟
- كيف تمايزت الجسيمات المخلوقة؟ هيكل وما قبل الهيكل؟
- كيف ولد البرم Spin ولماذا جاء على هذه الصورة؟
- ماهي الشحنة الكهربائية وهل لها علاقة بالكتلة؟ لماذا لا نجد فوتوناً مشحوناً؟ (توحيد الجاذبية والكهر ومغناطيسية!!)
- ما هو الزمن وهل يمكن تكميته؟؟؟
- هل توجد قوة تتناقل تناظرية؟ هل توجد أمواج جاذبية؟
-؟!!؟؟؟؟؟