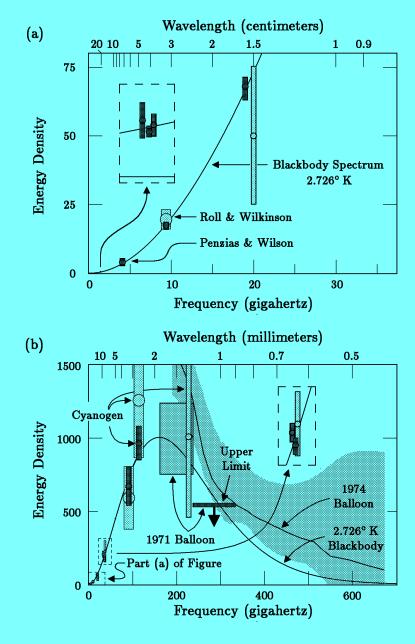
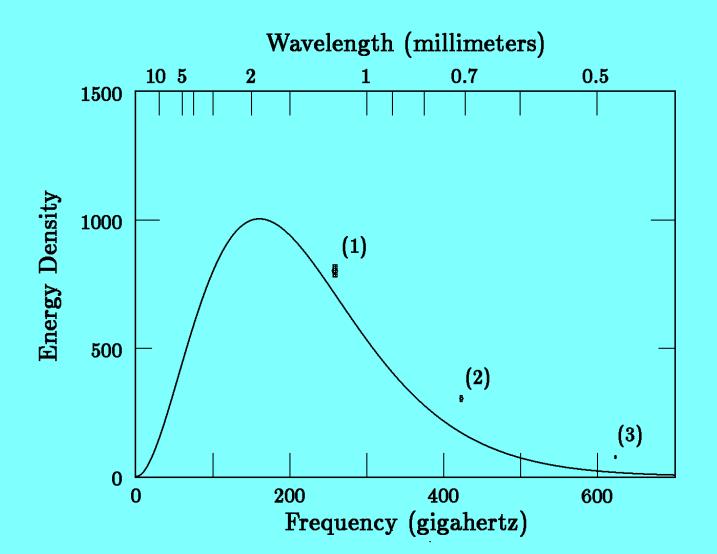
## 8.286 Lecture 19 November 19, 2013

# THE COSMOLOGICAL CONSTANT



CMB Data in 1975



Data from Berkeley-Nagoya Rocket Flight, 1987



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Summary of Lecture 18

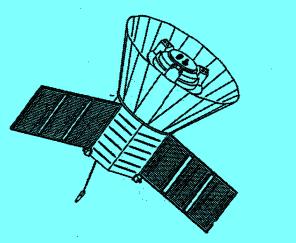


Preprint No. 90-01

#### COBE PREPRINT

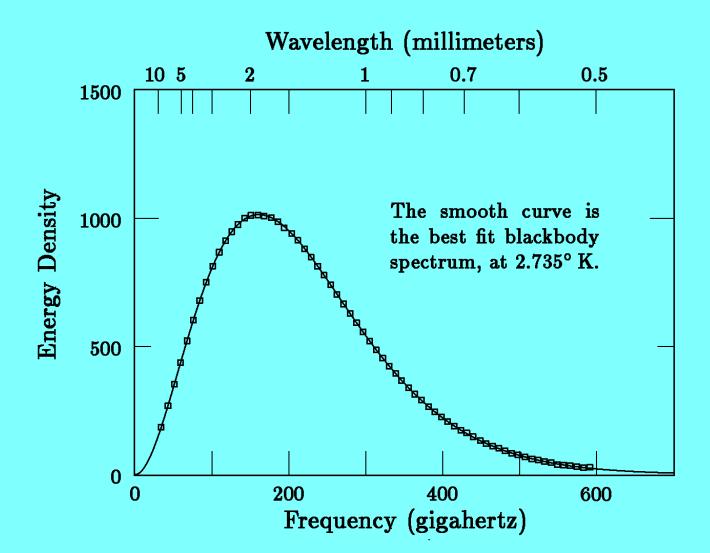
A PRELIMINARY MEASUREMENT OF THE COSMIC MICROWAVE BACKGROUND SPECTRUM BY THE COSMIC BACKGROUND EXPLORER (COBE) SATELLITE

J.C. Mather, E. S. Cheng, R. E. Eplee, R. B. Isaacman, S. S. Meyer, R. A. Shafer, R. Weiss, E. L. Wright, C. L. Bennett, N. W. Boggess, E. Dwek, S. Gulkis, M. G. Hauser, M. Janssen, T. Keisall, P. M. Lubin, S. H. Moseley, Jr., T. L. Murdock, R. F. Silverberg, G. F. Smoot, and D. T. Wilkinson.



COSMIC BACKGROUND EXPLORER

Cover Page of Original Preprint of the COBE Measurement of the CMB Spectrum, 1990



Original COBE Measurement of the CMB Spectrum, Jan 1990. Energy density is in units of electron volts per cubic meter per gigahertz.



#### Summary of Lecture 18: Gravitational Effect of Pressure

$$\frac{d^2a}{dt^2} = -\frac{4\pi}{3}G\left(\rho + \frac{3p}{c^2}\right)a~.$$

#### Summary of Lecture 18: Gravitational Effect of Pressure

$$\frac{d^2a}{dt^2} = -\frac{4\pi}{3}G\left(\rho + \frac{3p}{c^2}\right)a \ .$$

### Vacuum Energy and the Cosmological Constant:

$$u_{\rm vac} = \rho_{\rm vac} c^2 = \frac{\Lambda c^4}{8\pi G} \; .$$

#### Summary of Lecture 18: Gravitational Effect of Pressure

$$\frac{d^2a}{dt^2} = -\frac{4\pi}{3}G\left(\rho + \frac{3p}{c^2}\right)a \ .$$

### Vacuum Energy and the Cosmological Constant:

$$u_{\rm vac} = \rho_{\rm vac} c^2 = \frac{\Lambda c^4}{8\pi G} \; .$$

$$\dot{\rho}_{\rm vac} = 0 \implies p_{\rm vac} = -\rho_{\rm vac}c^2 = -\frac{\Lambda c^4}{8\pi G} \;.$$

Summary of Lecture 18

Defining 
$$\rho = \rho_n + \rho_{\text{vac}}$$
 and  $p = p_n + p_{\text{vac}}$ ,

$$\frac{d^2a}{dt^2} = -\frac{4\pi}{3}G\left(\rho_n + \frac{3p_n}{c^2} - 2\rho_{\rm vac}\right)a \ .$$

$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{8\pi}{3}G(\rho_n + \rho_{\rm vac}) - \frac{kc^2}{a^2} .$$

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Alan Guth Massachusetts Institute of Technology 8.286 Lecture 19, November 19 Summary of Lecture 18

Defining 
$$\rho = \rho_n + \rho_{\text{vac}}$$
 and  $p = p_n + p_{\text{vac}}$ ,

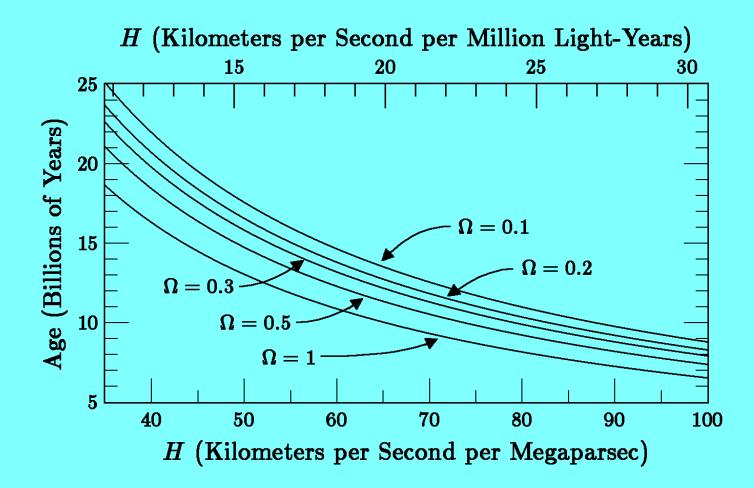
$$\frac{d^2a}{dt^2} = -\frac{4\pi}{3}G\left(\rho_n + \frac{3p_n}{c^2} - 2\rho_{\rm vac}\right)a \ .$$

$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{8\pi}{3}G(\rho_n + \rho_{\rm vac}) - \frac{kc^2}{a^2} \,.$$

Dominance of vacuum energy at late time implies

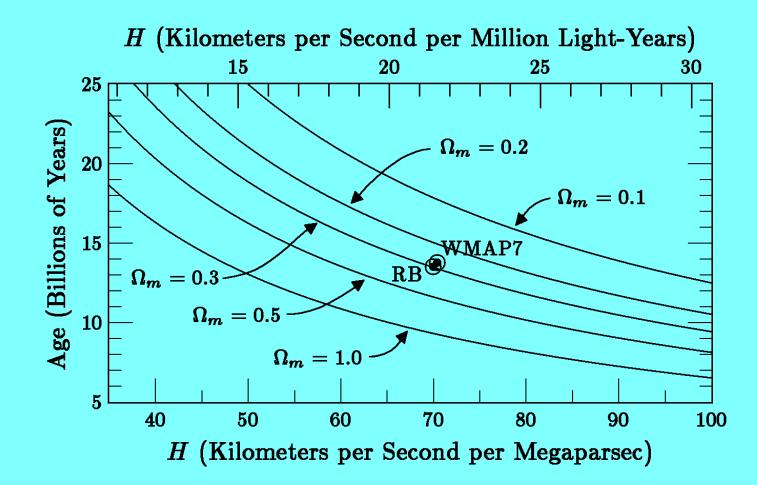
$$H \to H_{\rm vac} = \sqrt{\frac{8\pi}{3}} G \rho_{\rm vac} \ ,$$
  
 $a(t) \propto e^{H_{\rm vac}t} \ .$ 





The age of an open  $(\Omega < 1)$ , closed  $(\Omega > 1)$ , or flat  $(\Omega = 1)$  universe containing only nonrelativistic matter.





The age of a flat universe containing nonrelativistic matter and vacuum energy.

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