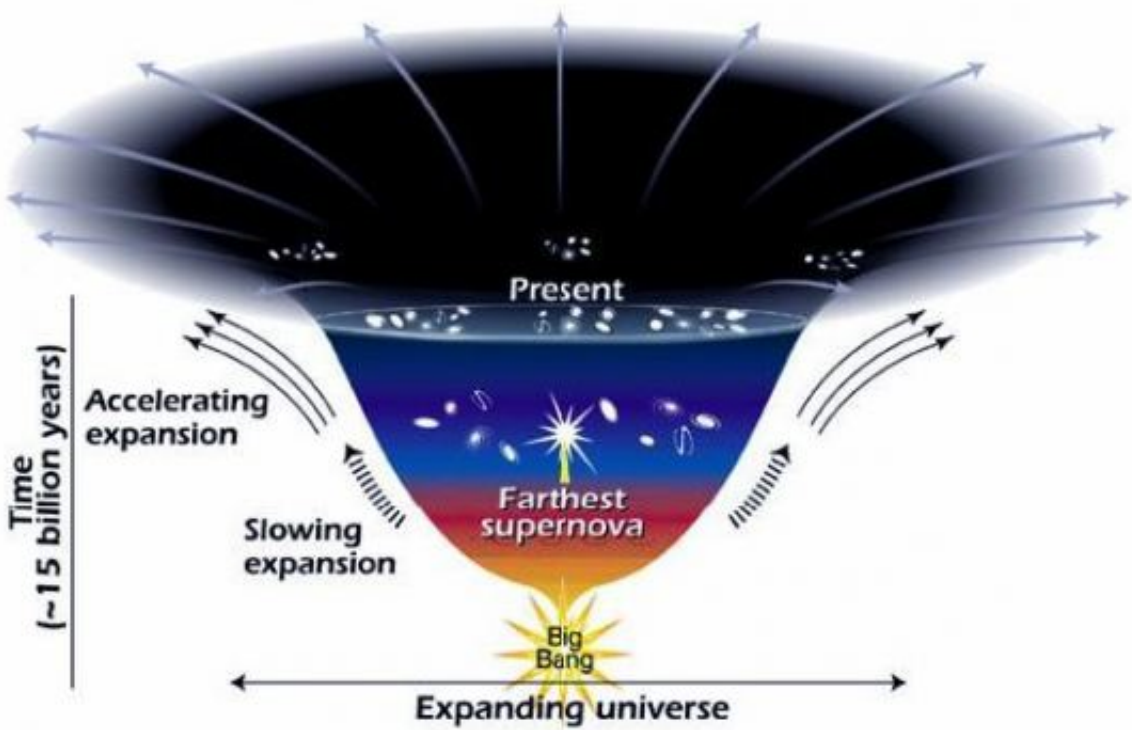


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Author : ??, ??????????????

Date : July 29, 2012



This diagram reveals changes in the rate of expansion since the universe's birth 15 billion years ago. The more shallow the curve, the faster the rate of expansion. The curve changes noticeably about 7.5 billion years ago, when objects in the universe began flying apart at a faster rate. Astronomers theorize that the faster expansion rate is due to a mysterious, dark force that is pushing galaxies apart.

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(Nuclear) ?????

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Dark Matter & Dark Energy

Dark Matter is matter that emits or reflects minimal to no light, but does have a gravitational influence. Evidence for dark matter appears to be present in

- the motion of stars in galaxies.
- the orbits of galaxies in galaxy clusters.
- the temperature of intracluster gas in galaxy clusters.
- the gravitational lensing of distant galaxies.

Some possible types of dark matter include:

- Massive compact halo objects (MACHOS) – These are large objects, like brown dwarfs and Jupiter-sized planets, that exist in the halos of galaxies.
- Weakly interacting massive particles (WIMPS) – These are subatomic particles that have extremely small masses, but exist in great quantities. Neutrinos are an example of a such a particle.

Dark Energy is the term used for a possible unseen influence that may be causing the universal expansion to accelerate. Recent observations of supernovae have produced a value for an acceleration that implies a universe that is about 70% dark energy.

1998 ?????????? ?????????? “????????? ??????” ?????????? ??? ?????????? ?????????? ?????????? ?????????? ?????????! ?????????? ?????????? ?????????? ?????????? ?????????? ?????????? (Gravity) ???

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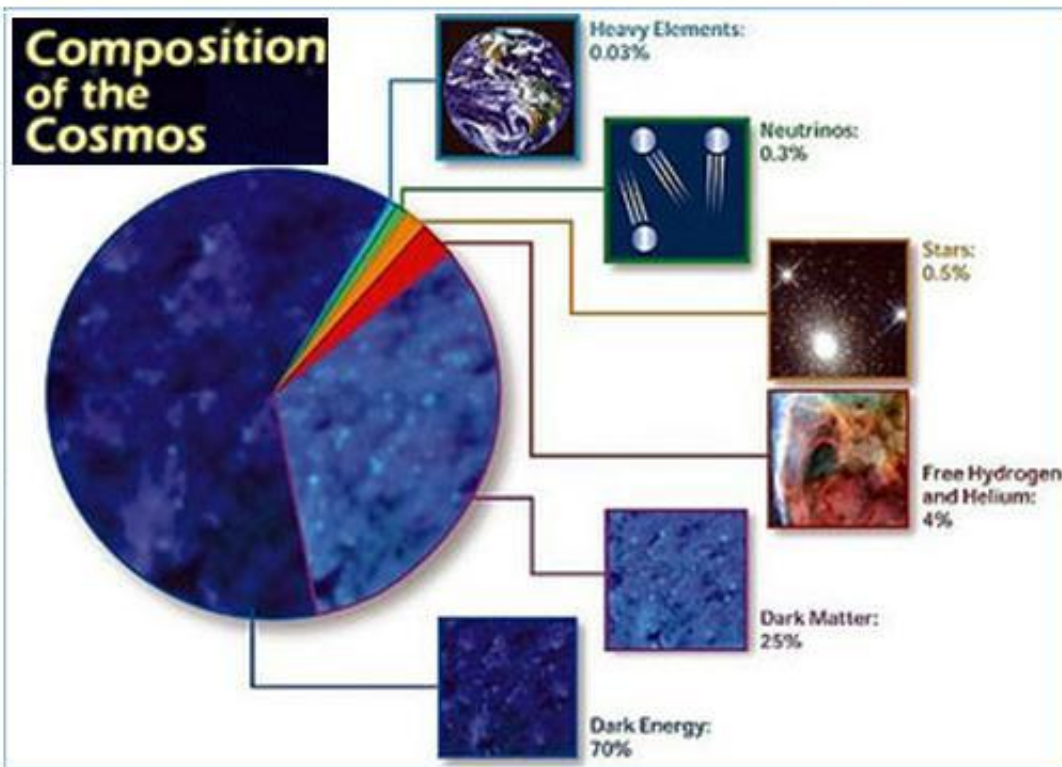
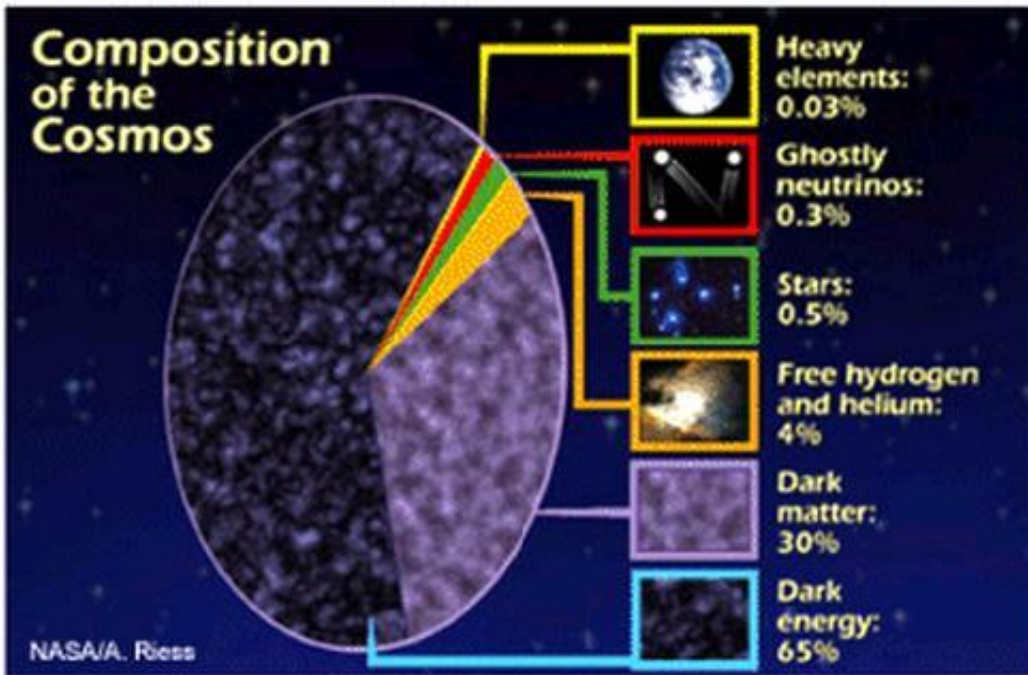
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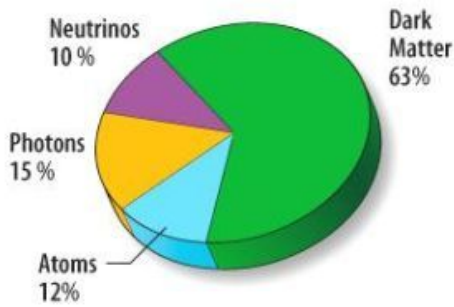
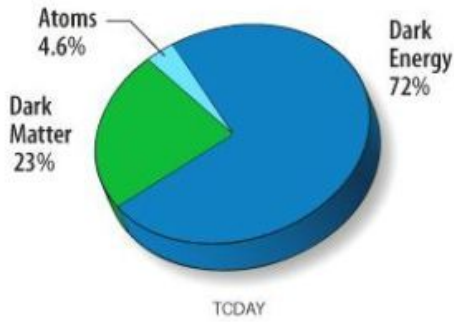
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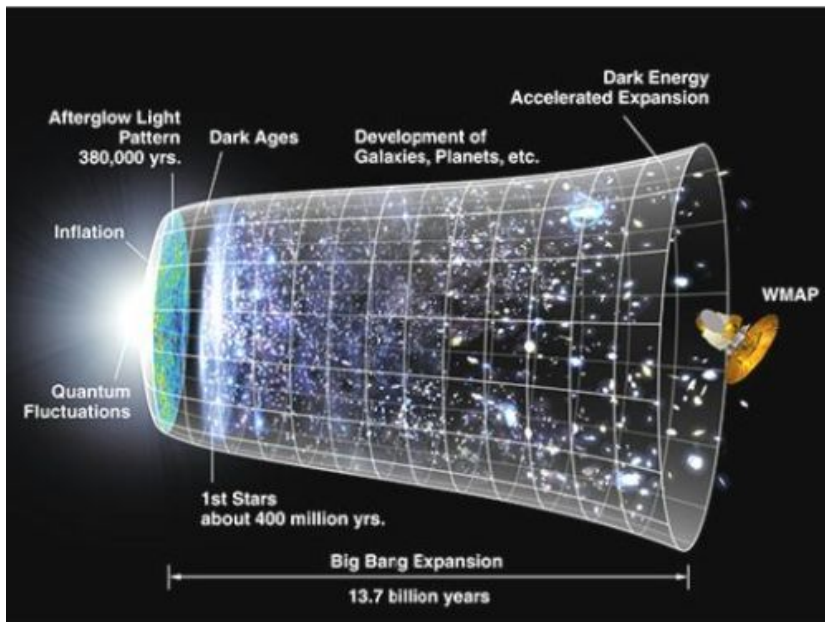
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Content of the Universe

WMAP (Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe) measures the composition of the universe. The top chart shows a pie chart of the relative constituents today. A similar chart (bottom) shows the composition at 380,000 years old (13.7 billion years ago) when the light WMAP observes emanated. The composition varies as the universe expands: the dark matter and atoms become less dense as the universe expands, like an ordinary gas, but the photon and neutrino particles also lose energy as the universe expands, so their energy density decreases faster than the matter. They formed a larger fraction of the universe 13.7 billion years ago. It appears that the dark energy density does not decrease at all, so it now dominates the universe even though it was a tiny contributor 13.7 billion years ago.



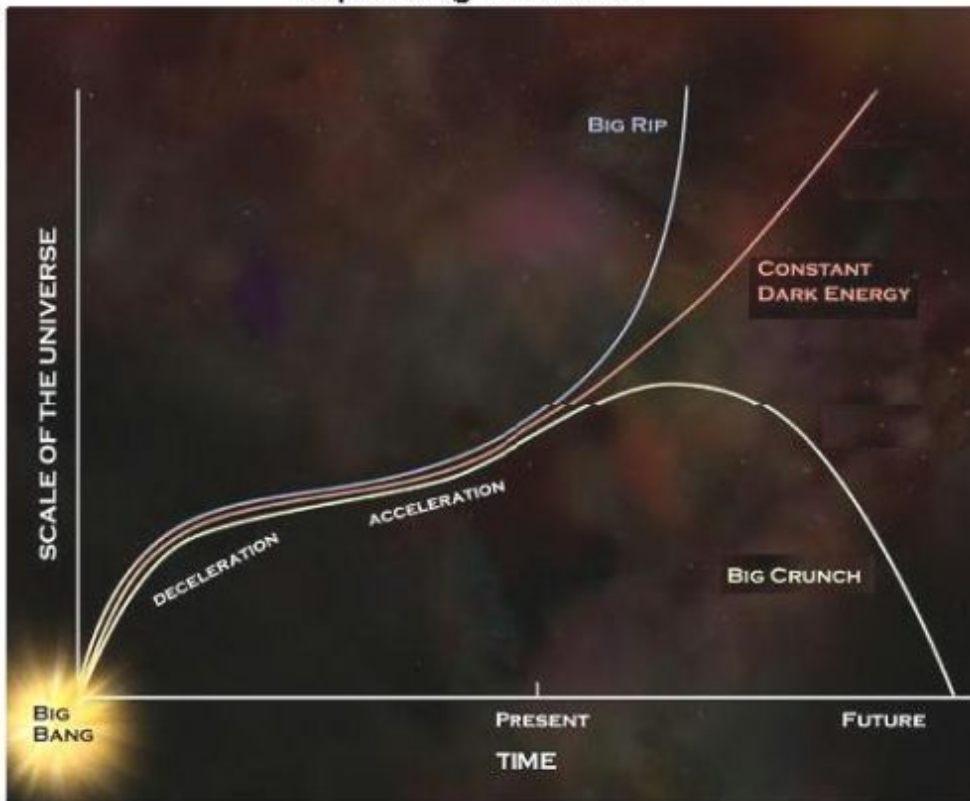
Time Line of the Universe

A representation of the evolution of the universe over 13.7 billion years. The far left depicts the earliest moment we can now probe, when a period of "inflation" produced a burst of exponential growth in the universe. (Size is depicted by the vertical extent of the grid in this graphic.) For the next several billion years, the expansion of the universe gradually slowed down as the matter in the universe pulled on itself via gravity. More recently, the expansion has begun to speed up again as the repulsive effects of dark energy have come to dominate the expansion of the universe. The afterglow light seen by WMAP was emitted about 380,000 years after inflation and has traversed the universe largely unimpeded since then. The conditions of earlier times are imprinted on this light; it also forms a backlight for later developments of the universe.

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Blunder of Life) ?????? ?????????? ?????????????????????????? “????????????? ?????? ??????????????”
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the Universe is Accelerating) ??????? ??????? ???????????.

The Three Scenerios of the Expanding Universe

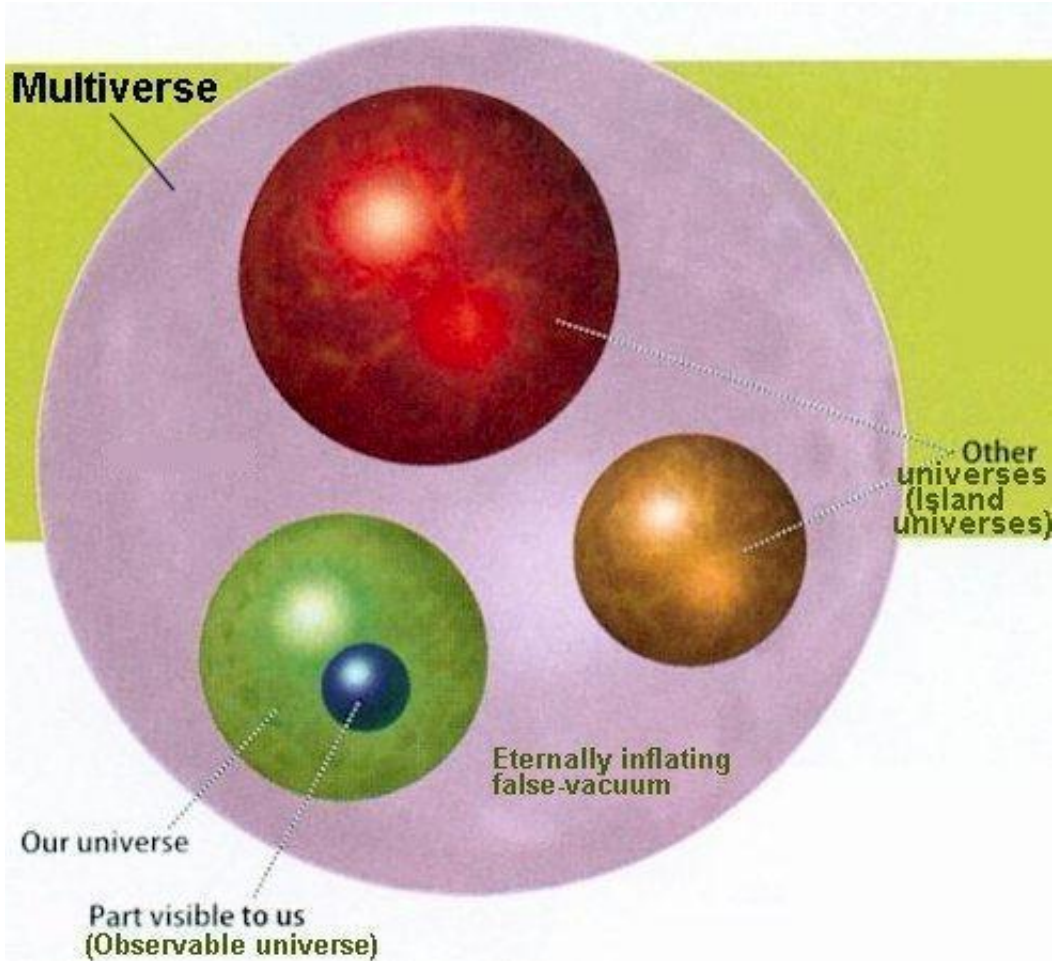


The future of the universe has three possible scenarios depending on this dark energy. The first scenario is if this dark energy is constant over time; then the expansion of the universe would continue accelerating forever. After a hundred billion years or so from now most of today's observable galaxies will not be visible (they will disappear from our sight but they will continue to exist)

The second scenario is if this dark energy increases with time then the universe will experience a catastrophic runaway expansion. Within 100 billion years or so from now every galaxy, star and atom in the universe will be ripped apart!!! This is called the "Big Rip"

The third scenario is if this dark energy decreases with time. This eventually leads to a slowing of the expansion of the universe followed by a recollapse. This is called the "Big Crunch". In some ways this scenario resembles the Big Bang in reverse.

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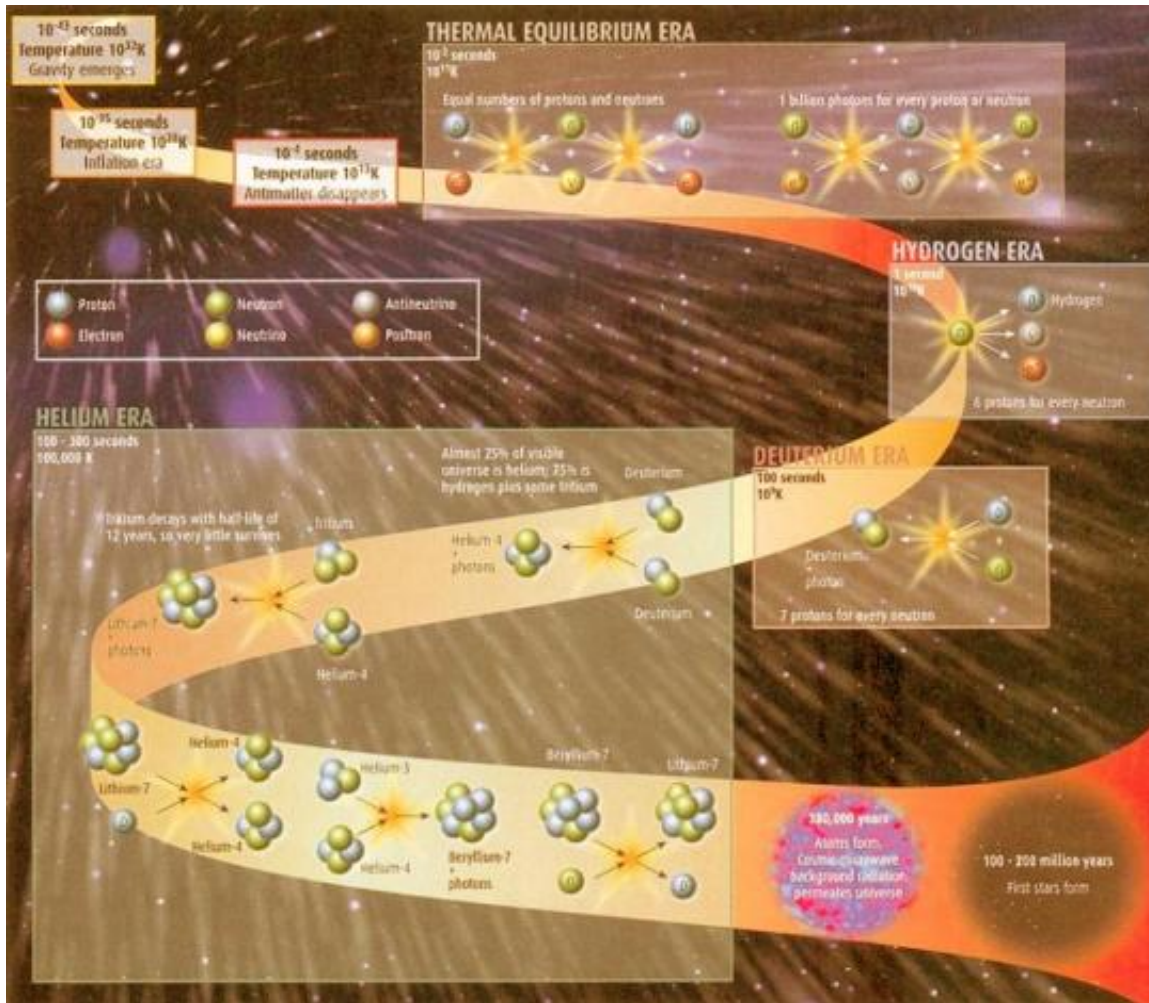


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Picture Credits: NASA, JPL; National Geographic; Time Magazine, Discovery, Scientific American & Astronomy Magazines. Earth Science & the Environmental Book.

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S. Jayabarathan (jayabarat@tnt21.com) (July 28, 2012)

<http://jayabarathan.wordpress.com/>