

# Launch of the School of Physics and Astronomy Astronomy Unit – Cosmology

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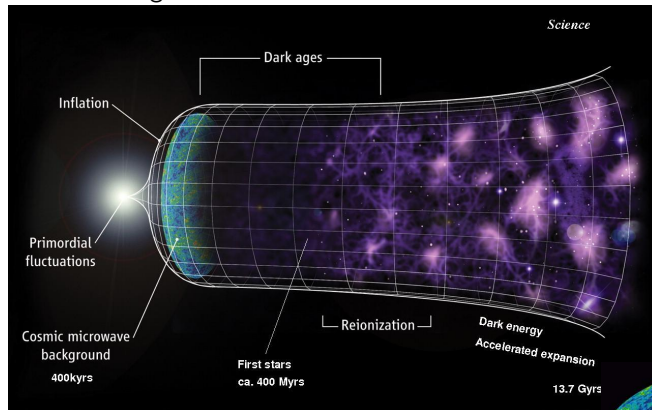
Astronomy Unit  
School of Physics and Astronomy  
Queen Mary, University of London

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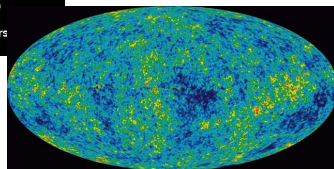


# The evolution of the Universe

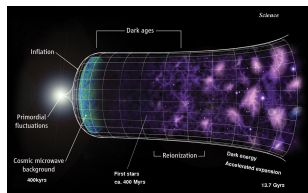
## The cosmological standard model



the CMB as seen  
by WMAP

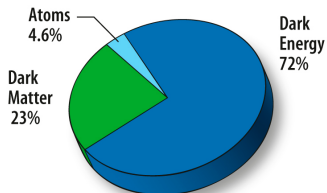


# The evolution of the Universe

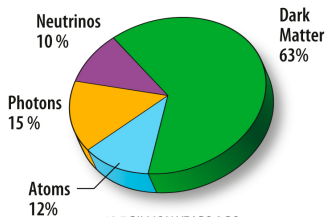


The evolution is dominated by different types of matter

- scalar field
- radiation
- pressureless matter (dust)
- something like  $\Lambda$ ?



TODAY



13.7 BILLION YEARS AGO  
(Universe 380,000 years old)

WMAP7

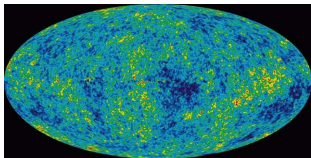
# Cosmology in the Astronomy Unit

*What we work on:*

- The physics of the early Universe and models of inflation
- Primordial Black Holes and dark matter
- Cosmic Microwave Background anisotropies
- Large Scale Structure formation
- Dark energy and modified gravity
- Cosmological perturbation theory at linear order and beyond

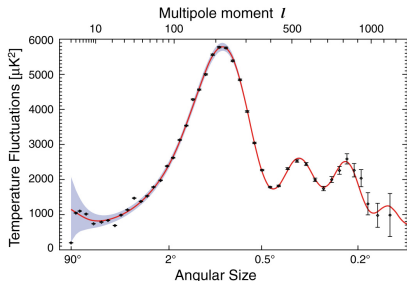
*Theme:* Calculating observable effects, making theoretical predictions, comparing theory with observations

# CMB anisotropies



Need input from e.g.

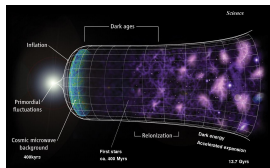
- *Strings*: potential for scalar field(s)
- *Particles*: neutrinos (how many species, chemical potential)
- *Particles*: dark matter (cold, warm, probably not all hot)
- *Astro*: plasma physics



WMAP7

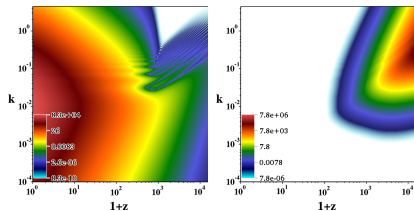
distribution of hot and cold spots  
in the Cosmic Microwave  
Background (CMB)

# Density fluctuations



The universe at “late times”

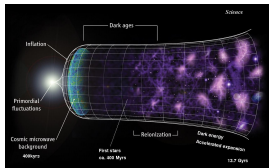
- structure formation
- magnetic field generation



Baryon density contrast and non-adiabatic pressure perturbation  $\Rightarrow$  vorticity and magnetic field generation

Brown, Christopherson and Malik (2011)

# Dark energy?



## The field equations

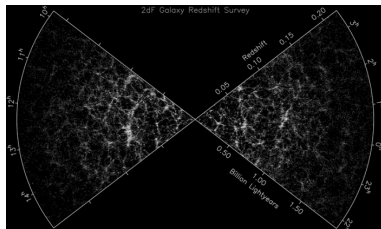
$$G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu}$$

- Einstein tensor, describing the geometry of the universe:

$$G_{\mu\nu} \equiv R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}$$

- Energy-momentum tensor, describing the matter content:  $T_{\mu\nu}$

Can modify either LHS or RHS of field equations to explain late time acceleration



Large scale structure and forthcoming 21cm maps (e.g. SEPNET and LOFAR): much more data after decoupling

# Conclusions

- Cosmology is at the heart of the Astronomy Unit
- therefore essential for the new School of Physics and Astronomy
- all we need is some office space . . .