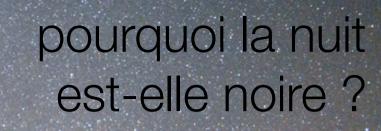


Hervé Dole

Institut d'Astrophysique Spatiale, Orsay, France Université Paris Sud, CNRS & université Paris-Saclay http://www.ias.u-psud.fr/dole/





- 1. Pourquoi la nuit est-elle noire?
- 2. Petite histoire de l'univers
- 3. Les vibrations et le rythme dans l'univers jeune et l'apport de Planck
- 4. Des galaxies à l'unisson dans des proto-amas ?







pourquoi la nuit est-elle noire? nuit jour

pourquoi la nuit est-elle noire? nuit jour



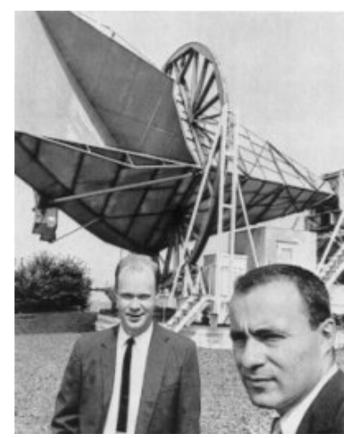
pourquoi la nuit est-elle noire?

Digges (XVIè), Chéseaux (XVIIè), Halley (XVIIIè), Olbers (XIXè)
Herschel, Kant, Proctor, Fournier d'Albe, Charlier
Poe (XIXè), Kelvin (XIXè)
Hubble (1931)
Gamov (1949)
Penzias & Wilson (1965)

Wesson (1987, 1991)

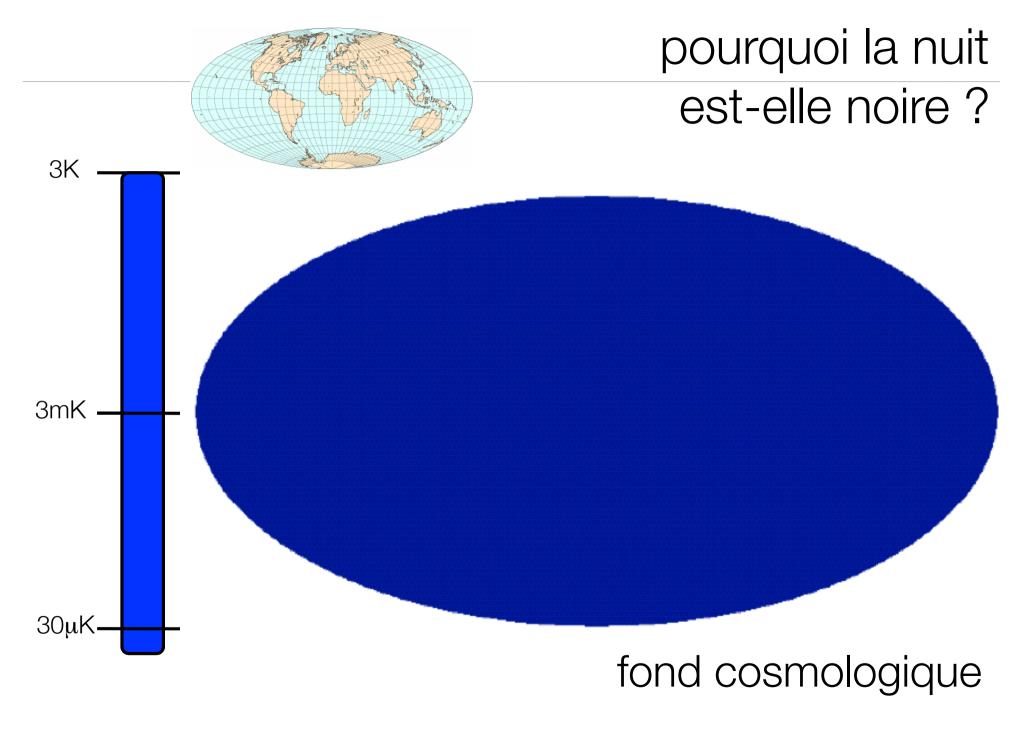
pourquoi la nuit est-elle noire?



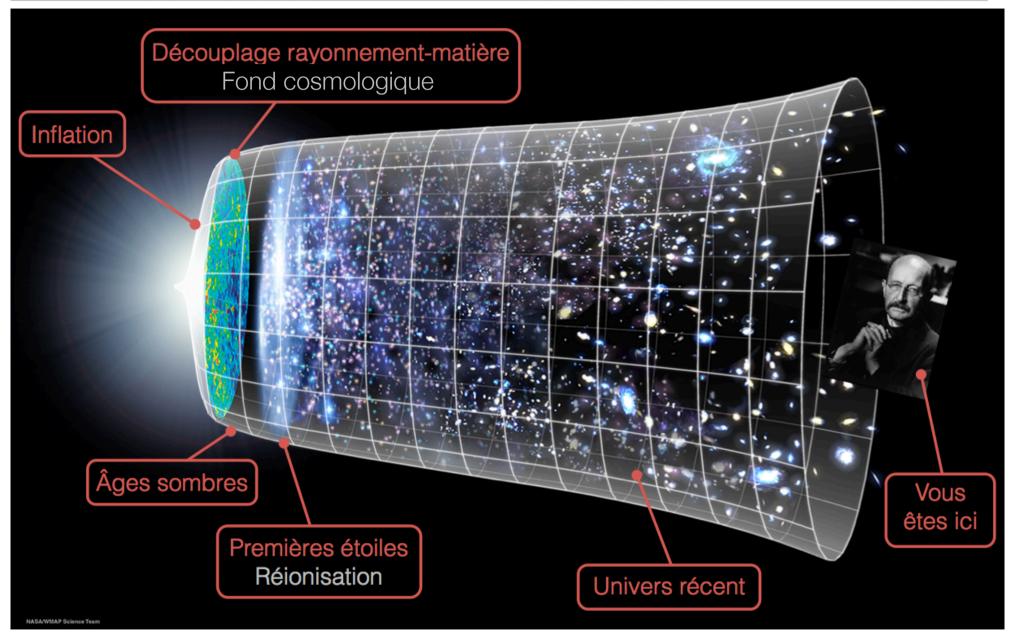


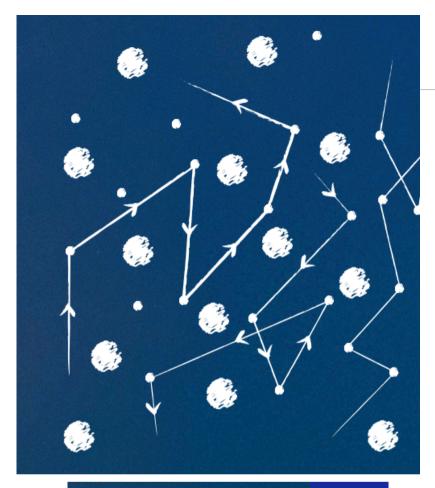


Nov 2015 - Hervé Dole, IAS - Nuit noire ? Résultats Planck



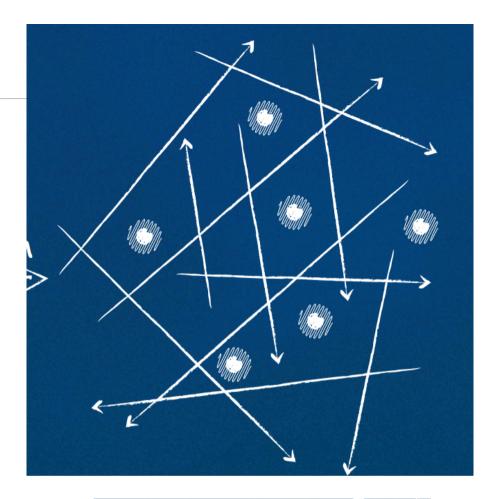
2. univers: 13.8 milliards d'années d'histoire





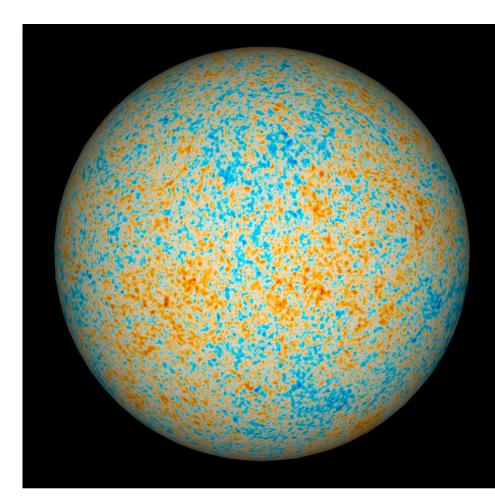


univers opaque



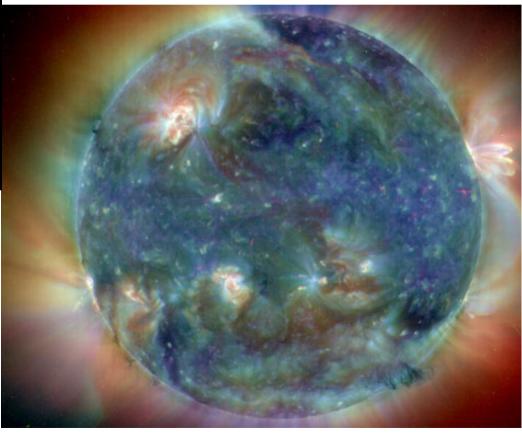


univers transparent

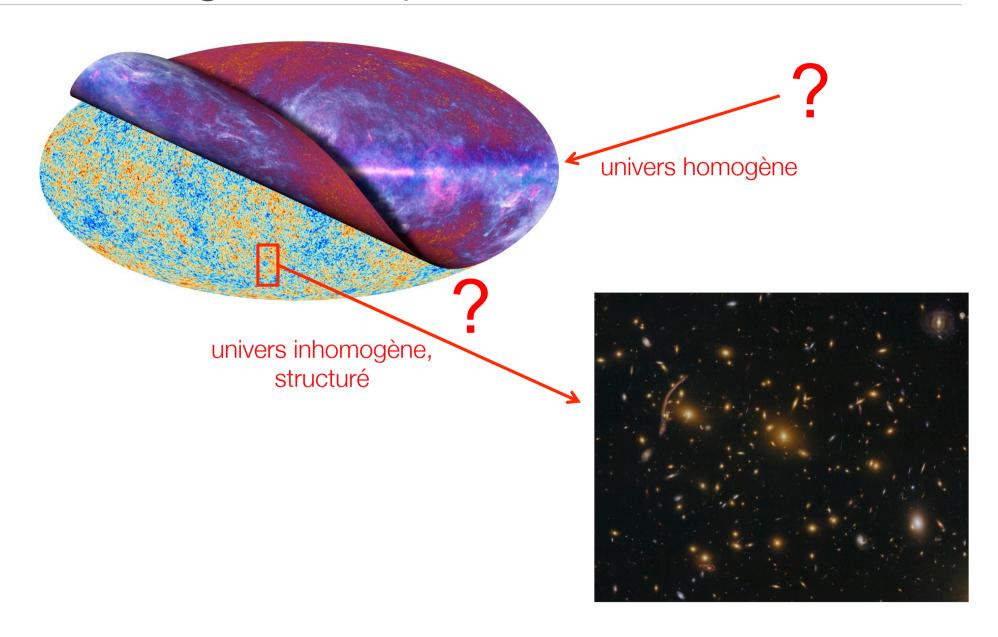


fond cosmologique

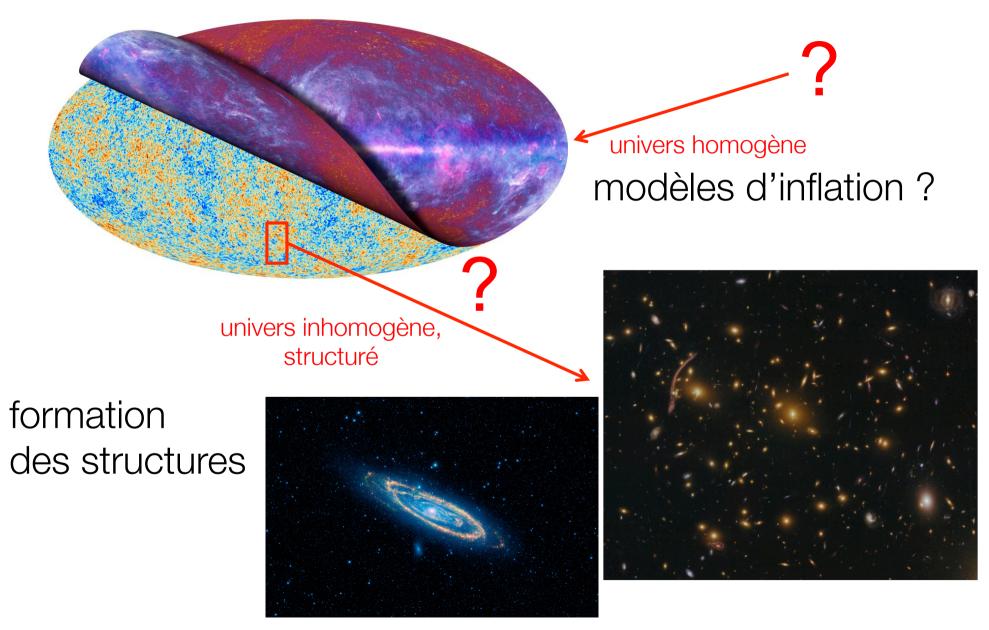
Soleil



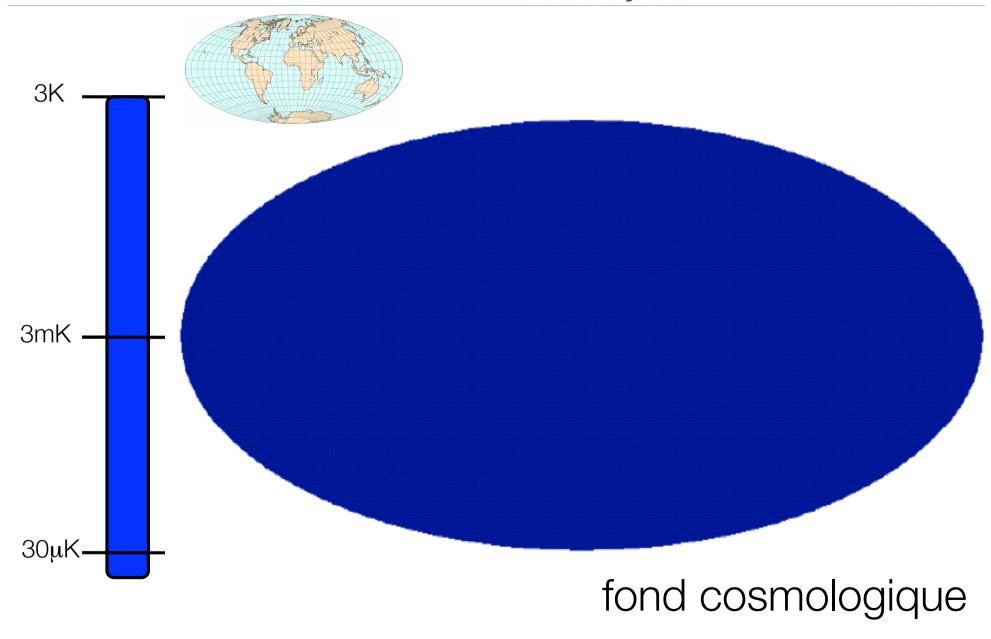
les deux grandes questions



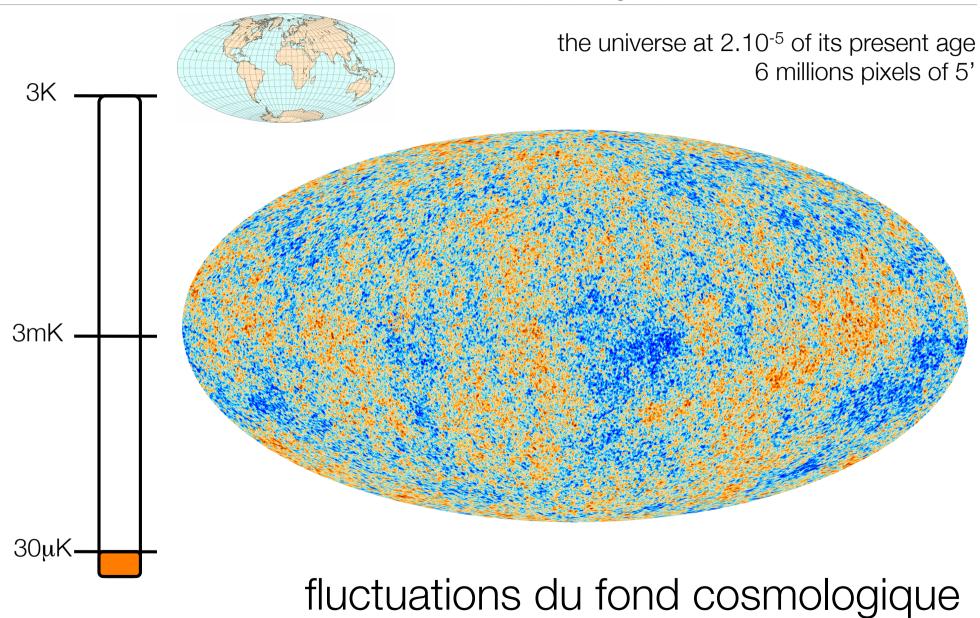
les deux grandes questions



3. les vibrations de l'univers jeune

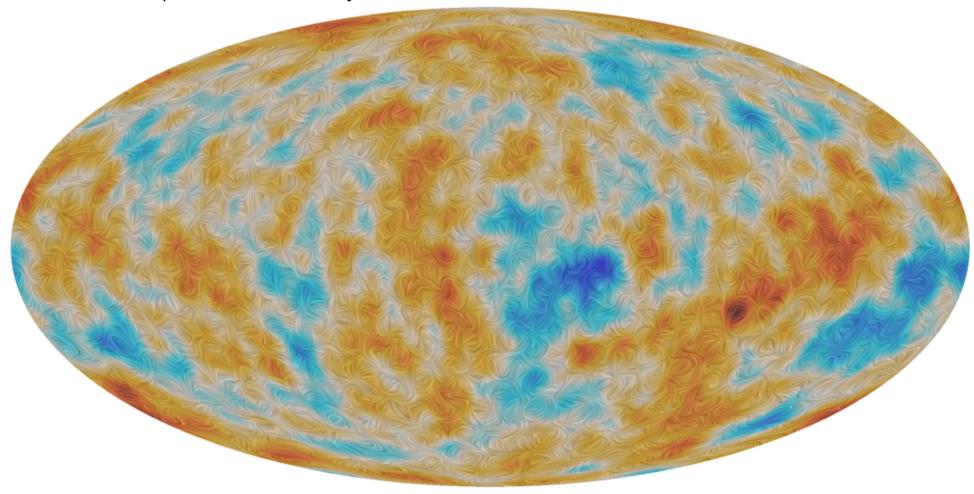


3. les vibrations de l'univers jeune

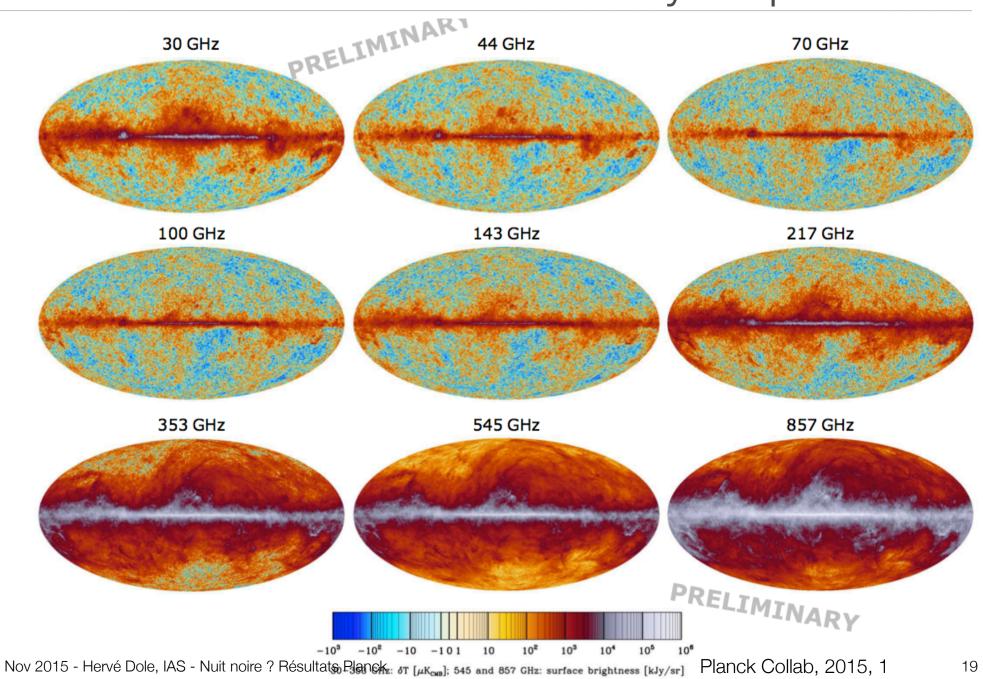


3. les vibrations de l'univers jeune

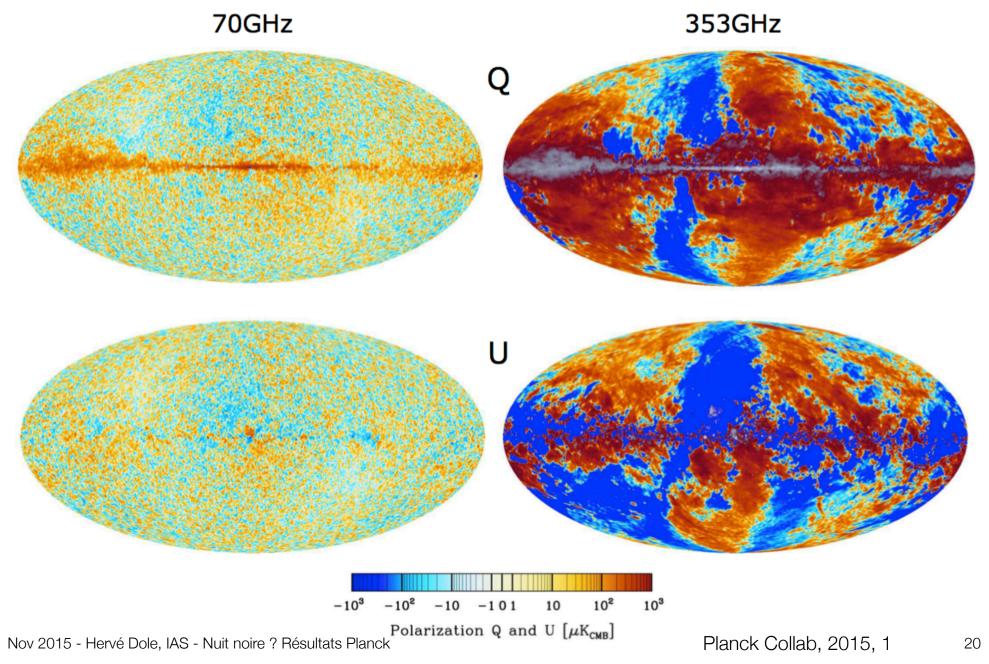
fluctuations de polarisation du rayonnement



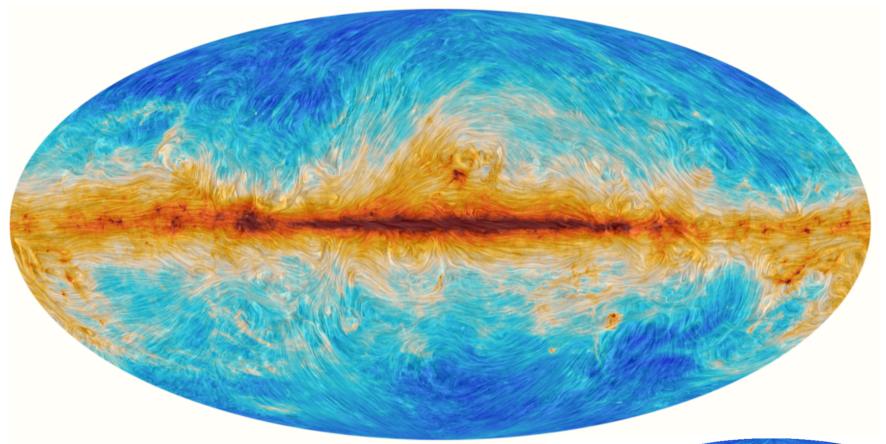
3.1 observations: Planck all-sky maps 2015



3.1 observations: polarisation 2015



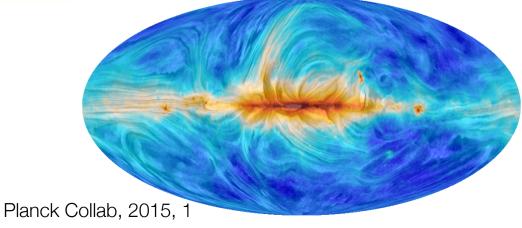
3.1 fantastiques vues du champ magnétique



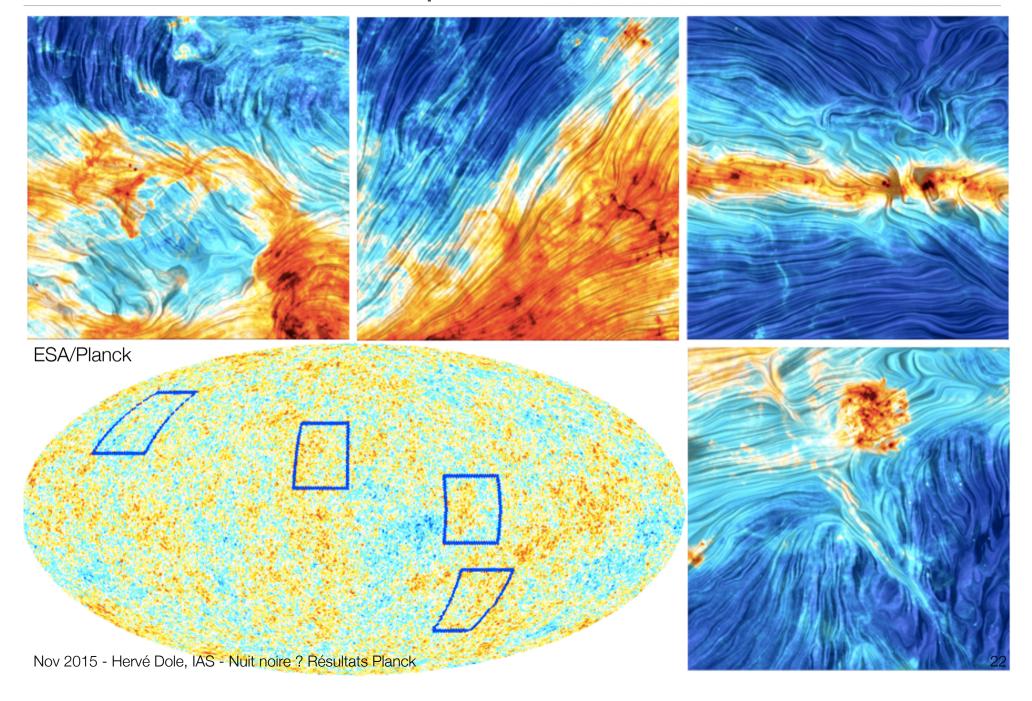
B field.

top: dust @ 353 GHz

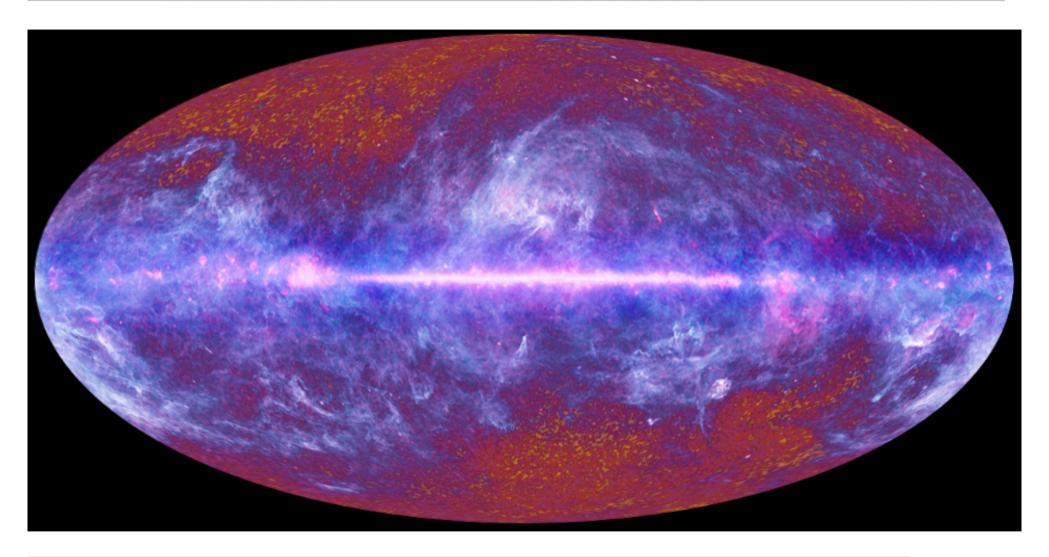
right: synchrotron @ 30 GHz



3.1 observations: polarisation 2015 et B



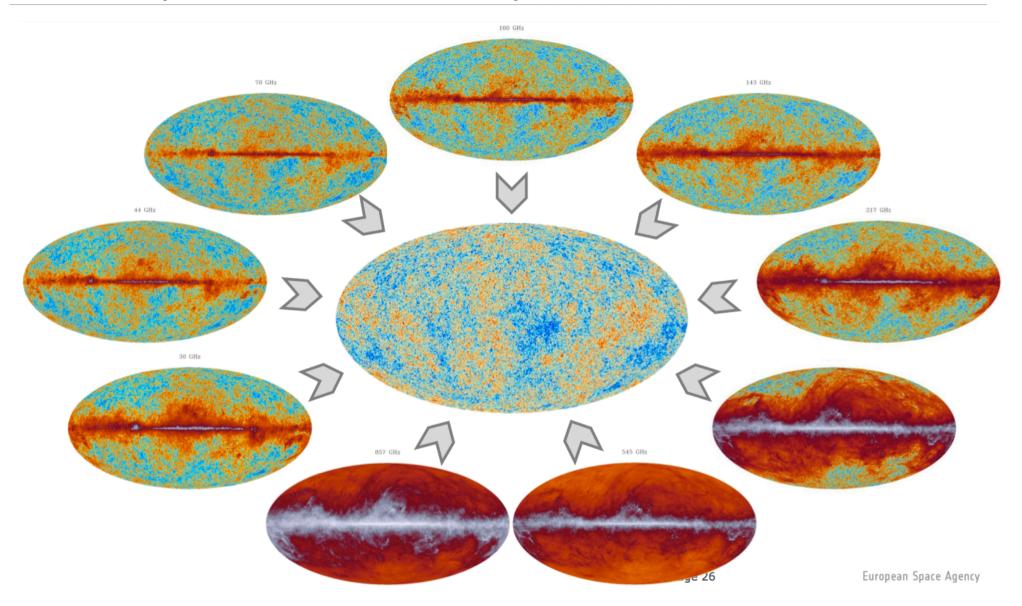
3.2 séparation de composantes



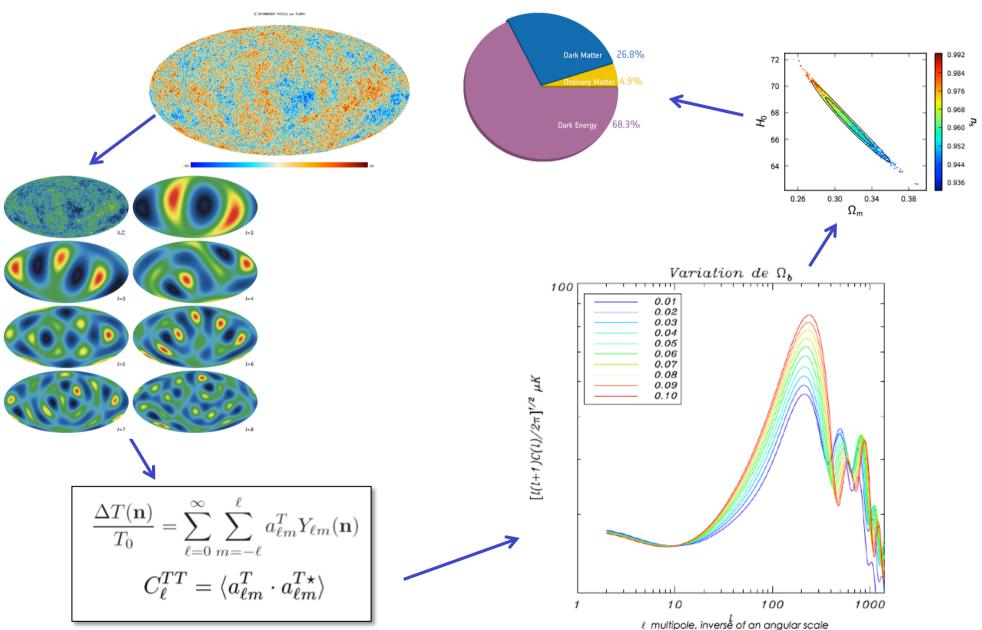
The PLANCK one-year all-sky survey



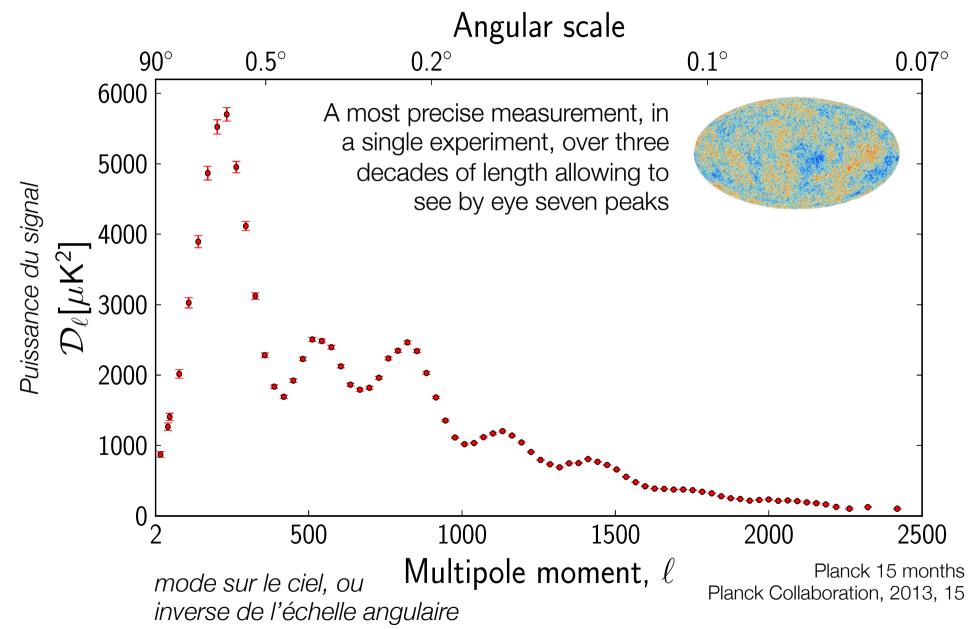
3.2 séparation de composantes



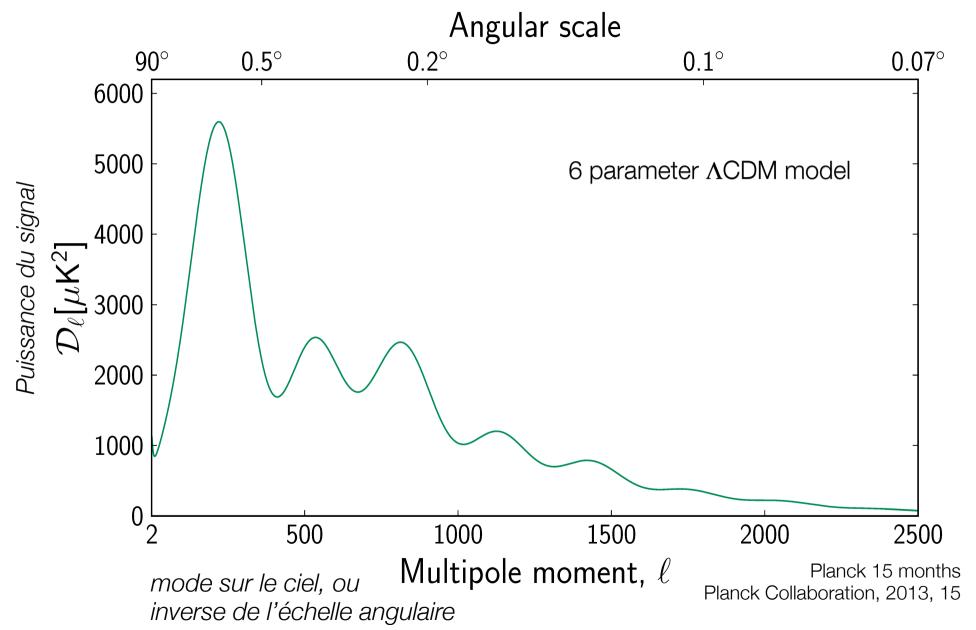
3.3 des cartes aux 6 param. cosmologiques



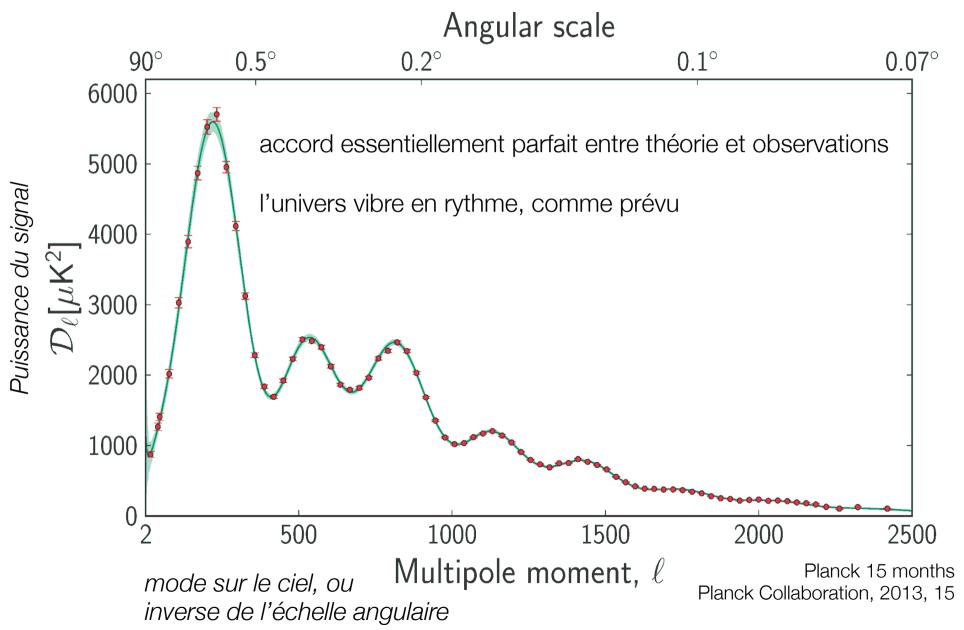
the Planck power spectrum of temp. anisotropies



Planck best fitting theoretical model

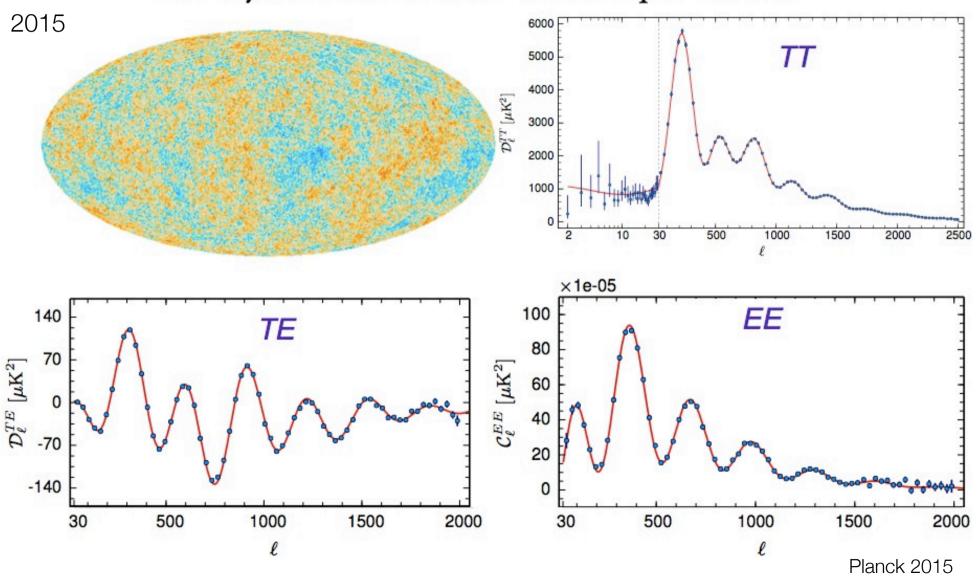


theory confronts data



theory confronts data – from 7 to 19 peaks

Le rayonnement fossile mesuré par Planck

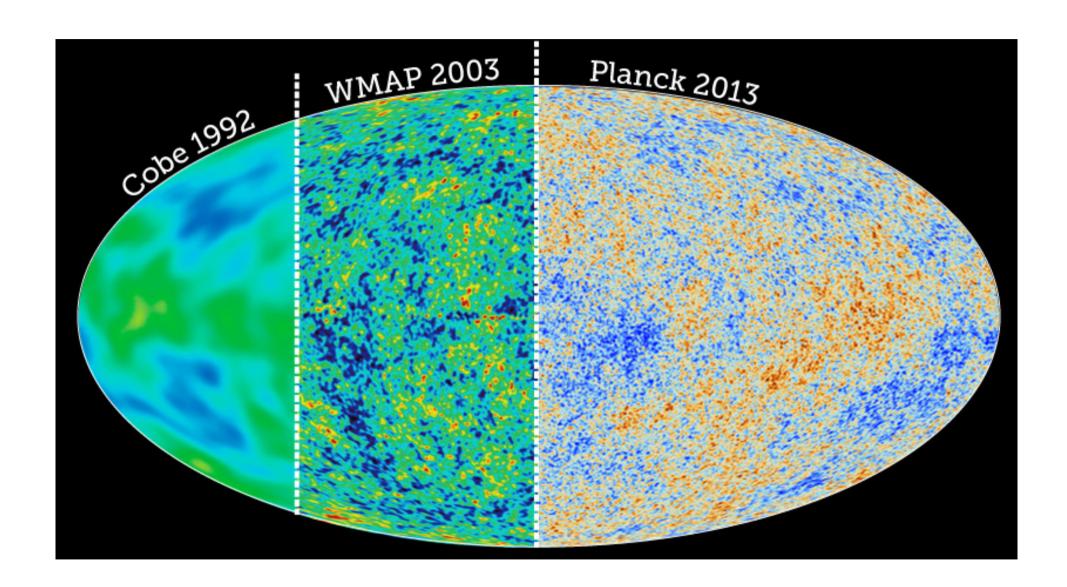


paramètres cosmologiques les plus précis

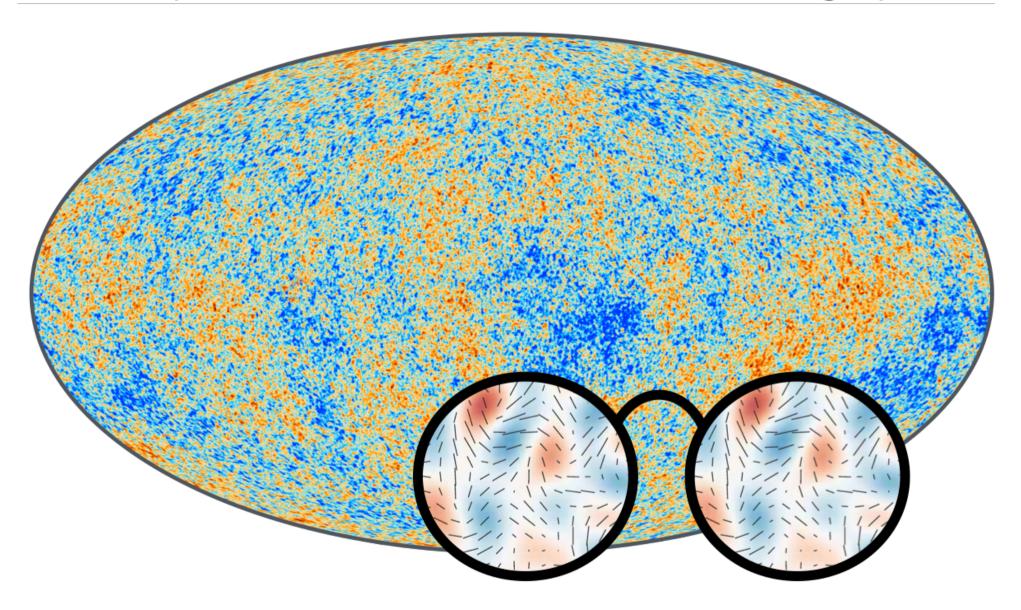
Table 9. Parameter 68 % confidence levels for the base ΛCDM cosmology computed from the *Planck* CMB power spectra, in combination with the CMB lensing likelihood ("lensing").

		Dark Matter 26.89
Parameter	Planck TT+lowP+lensing	Ordinary Matter 4.9%
$\Omega_{\rm b} h^2 \ldots \ldots$	0.02226 ± 0.00023	Dark Energy 68.3%
$\Omega_{\rm c}h^2$	0.1186 ± 0.0020	Dark Energy 68.3%
$100\theta_{\mathrm{MC}}$	1.04103 ± 0.00046	
τ	0.066 ± 0.016	
$ln(10^{10}A_s)$	3.062 ± 0.029	6 cosmological parameters
n_s	0.9677 ± 0.0060	o cosmological parameters
H_0	67.8 ± 0.9	
Ω_{m}	0.308 ± 0.012	
$\Omega_{ m m} h^2 \ldots \ldots$	0.1415 ± 0.0019	
$\Omega_{\rm m}h^3\ldots\ldots$	0.09591 ± 0.00045	
$\sigma_8 \dots \dots$	0.815 ± 0.009	
$\sigma_8\Omega_{ m m}^{0.5}\dots\dots$	0.4521 ± 0.0088	
Age/Gyr	13.799 ± 0.038	0.3% incertitude!
$r_{\rm drag}$	147.60 ± 0.43	
$k_{\rm eq}$	0.01027 ± 0.00014	

3.4 la « révolution » Planck

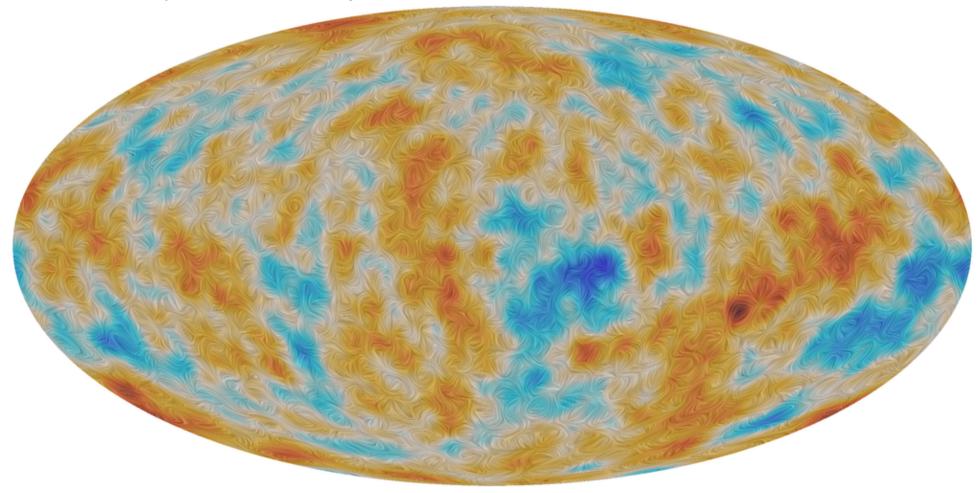


3.5 la polarisation du fond cosmologique



les vibrations de l'univers jeune: polarisation

fluctuations de polarisation du rayonnement



3.6 inflation 2015

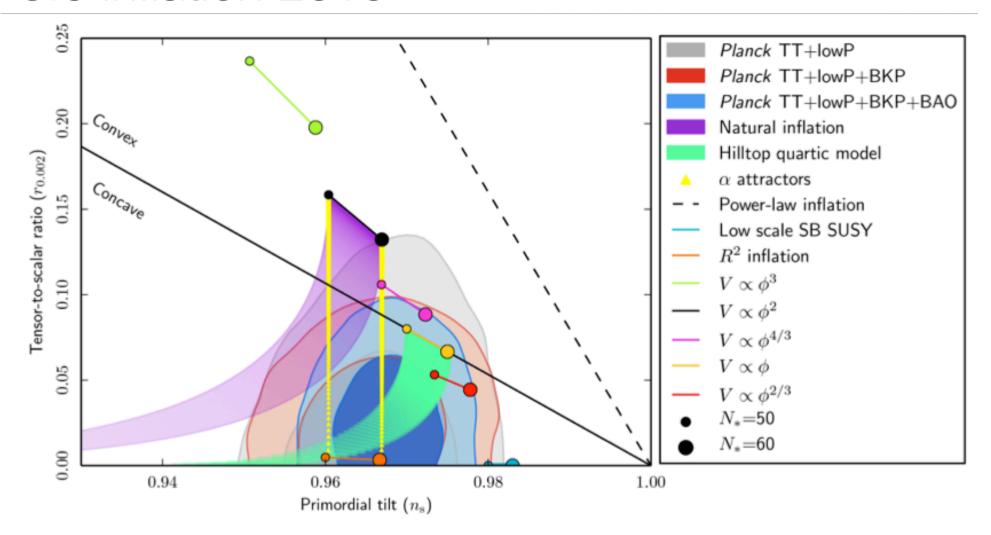
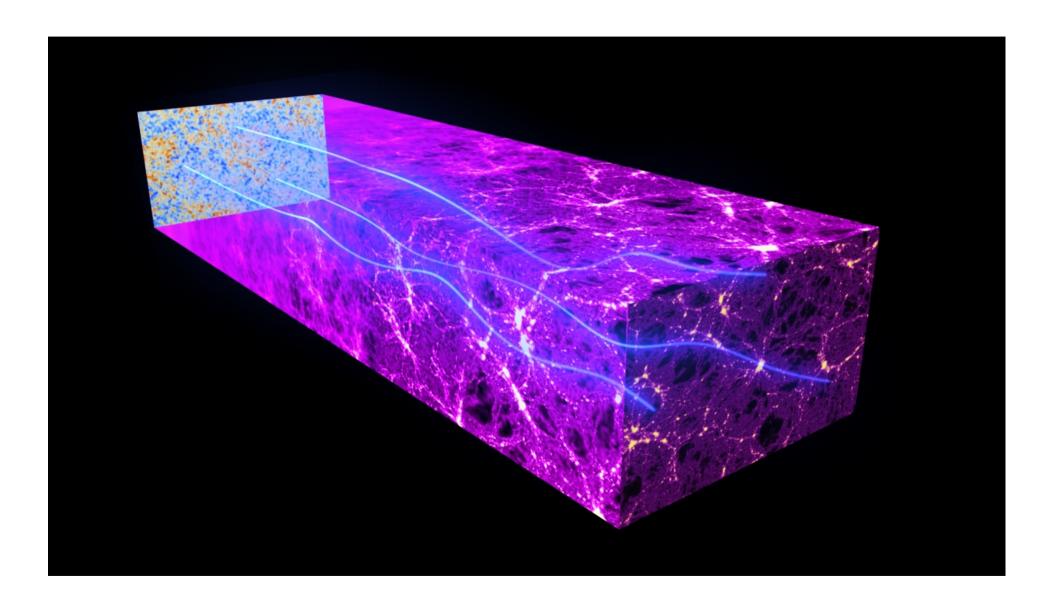


Fig. 54. Marginalized joint 68 % and 95 % CL regions for n_s and $r_{0.002}$ from *Planck* alone and in combination with its cross-correlation with BICEP2/Keck Array and/or BAO data compared with the theoretical predictions of selected inflationary models.

cosmic inflation < 10⁻³⁵ second

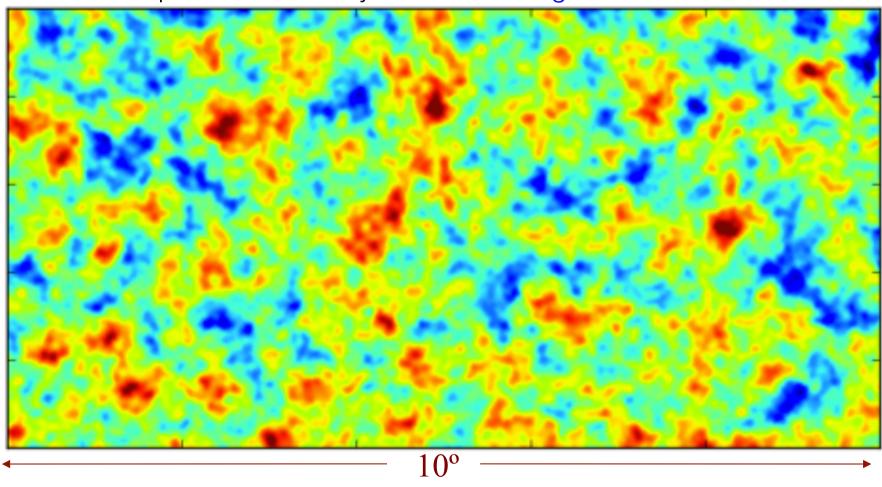
Planck 2015, 20

3.7 Planck révèle l'invisible: la matière noire



3.7 Planck révèle l'invisible: la matière noire

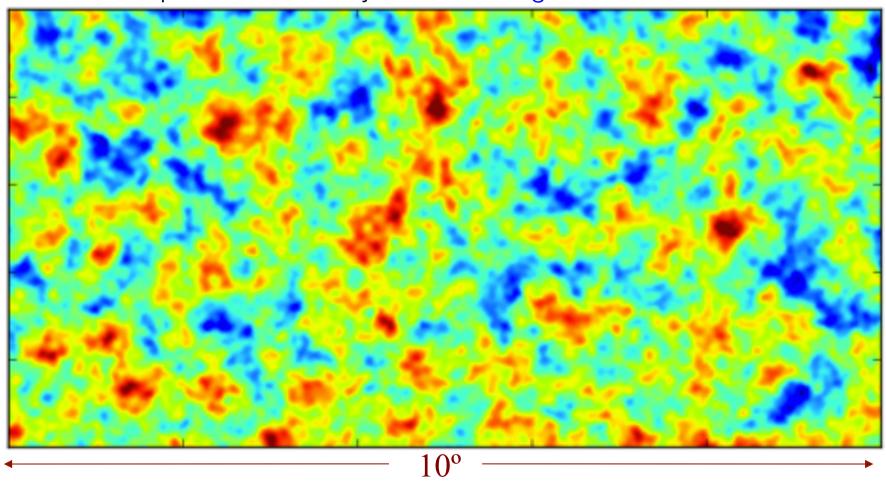
A simulated patch of CMB sky - before lensing



typical deflection: 2.4 arcmin

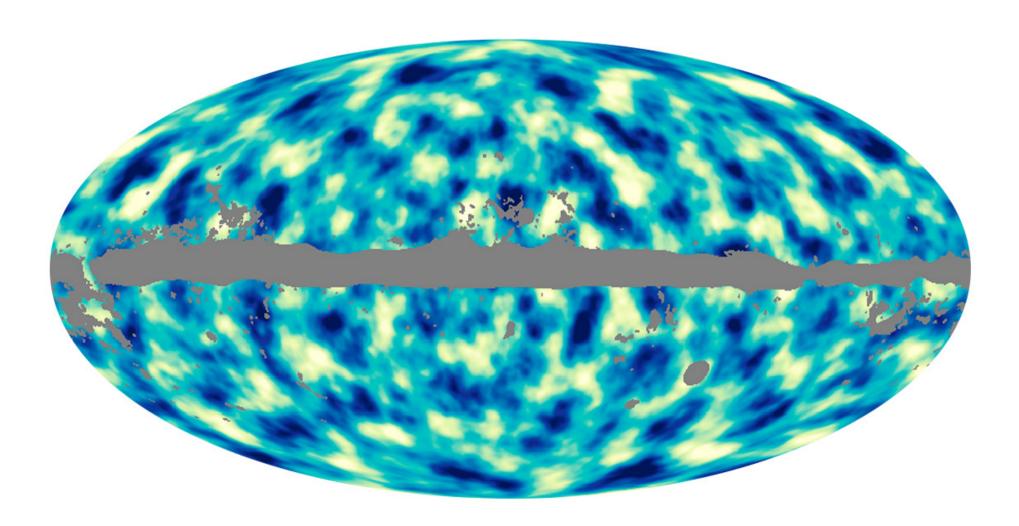
3.7 Planck révèle l'invisible: la matière noire

A simulated patch of CMB sky - after lensing



typical deflection: 2.4 arcmin

3.7 Planck révèle l'invisible: la matière noire

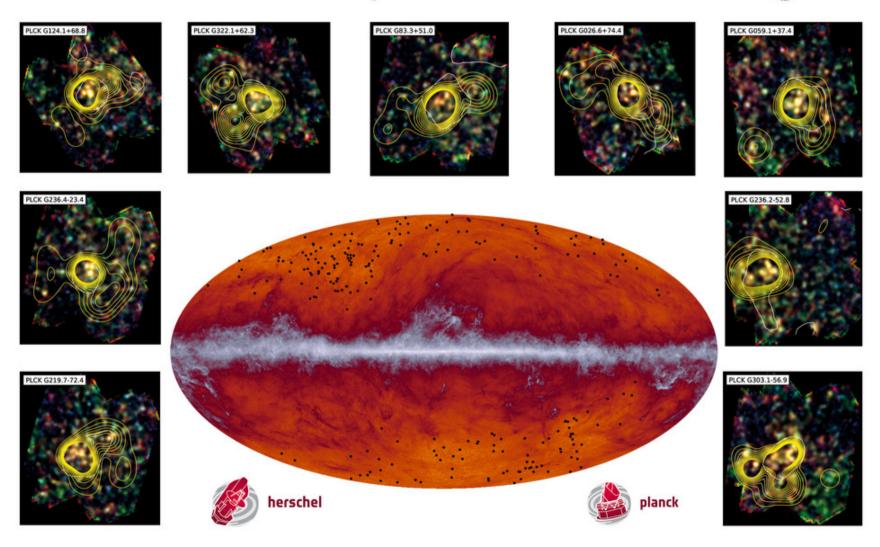


= carte de la masse de matière projetée sur la ligne de visée



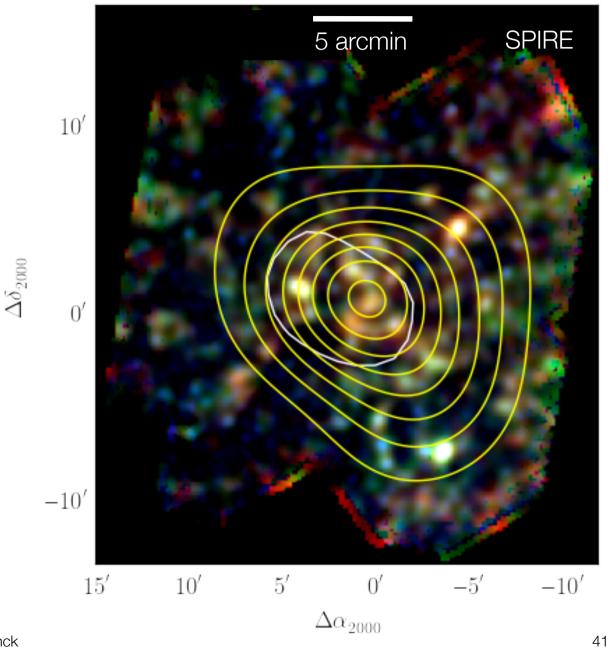
4. des galaxies en rythme et à l'unisson?

→ Herschel and Planck proto-cluster candidates @esa

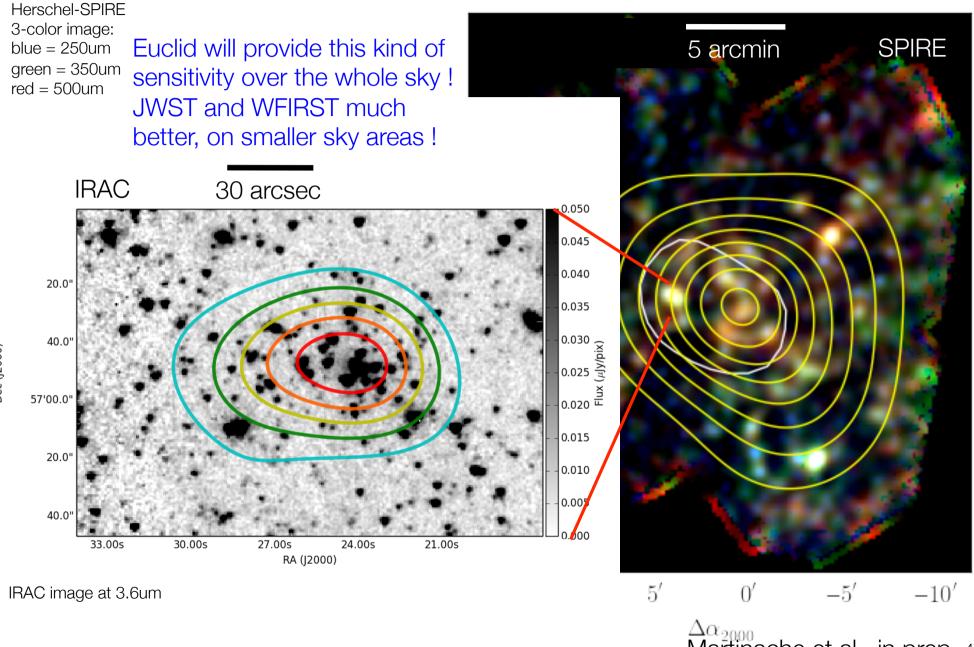


the case of one field: Spitzer

Herschel-SPIRE 3-color image: blue = 250um green = 350umred = 500um

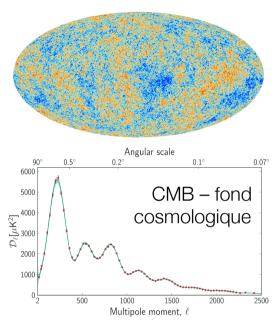


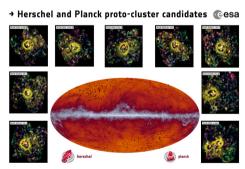
the case of one field: Spitzer

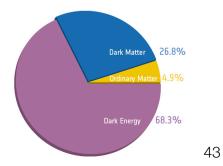


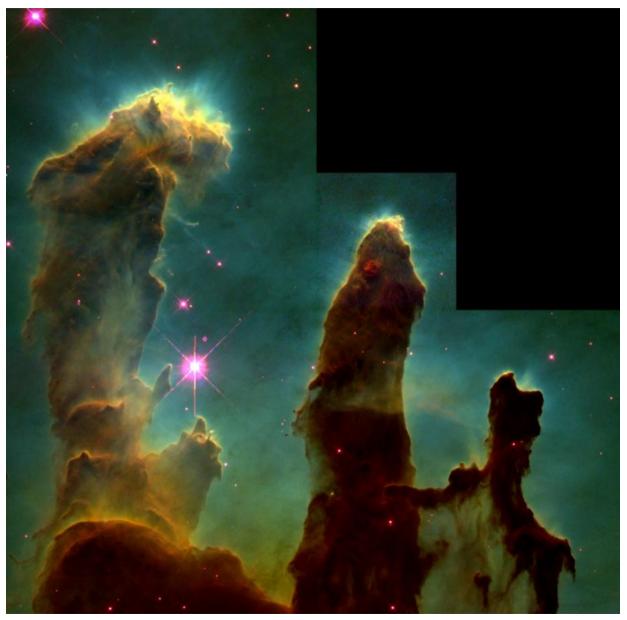
en conclusion: le rythme de l'univers

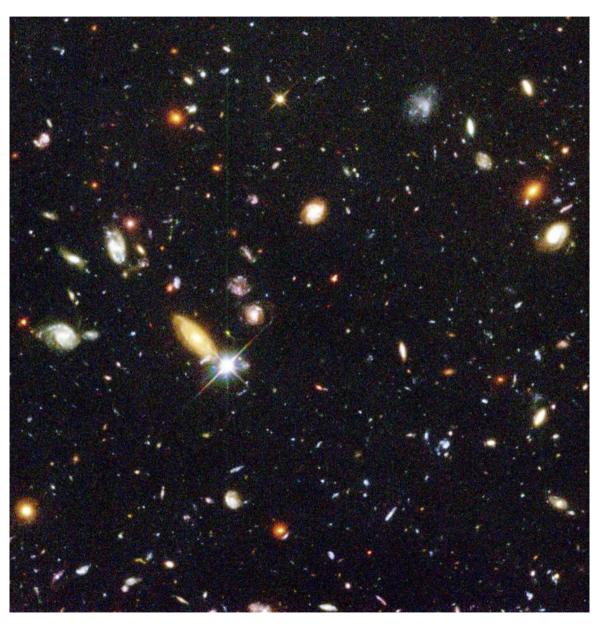
- L'univers jeune vibre à toutes les échelles, surtout aux grandes
- Les traces de ces vibrations se retrouvent aujourd'hui dans les galaxies
- Prédictions et mesures en accord avec grande précision
- Découverte de galaxies concentrées: la piste des proto-amas de galaxies ?
- De grandes questions demeurent
 - Existence et nature de la matière noire ?
 - Nature de l'énergie sombre ?
 - Scénario de l'inflation cosmique ?
 - Formation des galaxies ?
 - Perspectives: Euclid (ESA) en 2021





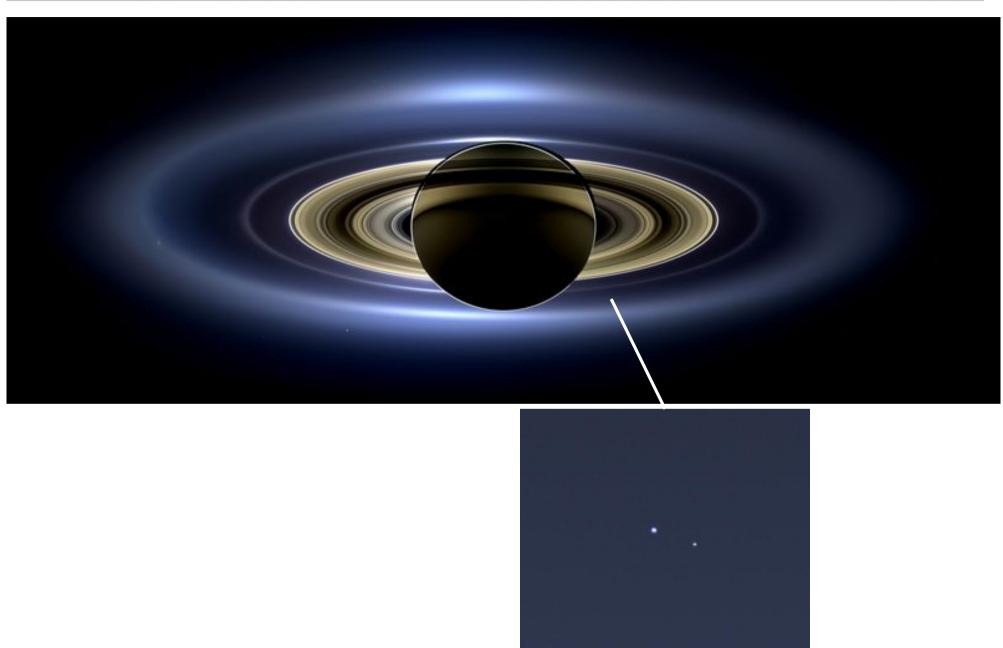




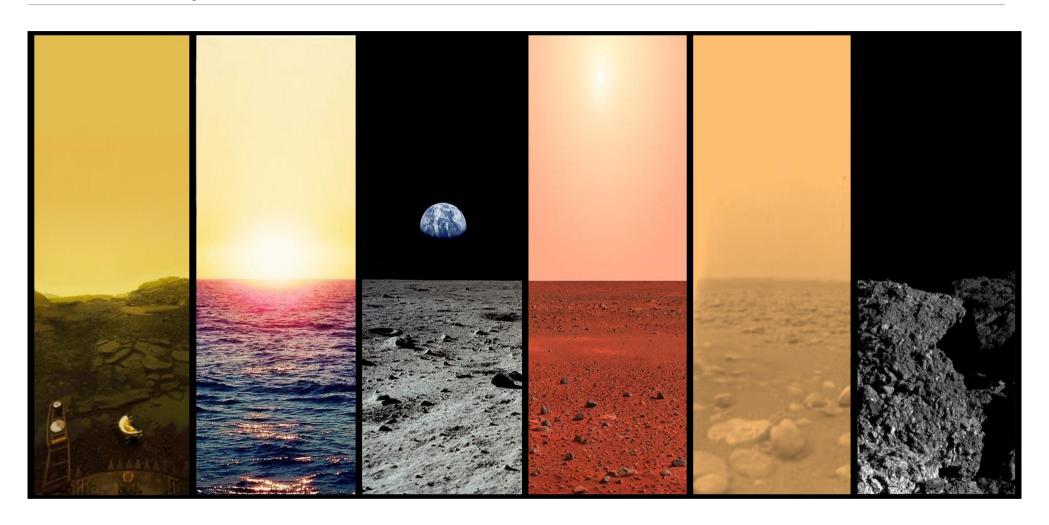








48





Apollo VIII, Noël 1968- Lovell, Anders, Borman

Nov 2015 - Hervé Dole, IAS - Nuit noire? R

images iconiques





... nous ramènent environ 13,8 milliards d'années en arrière

... nous permettent de commencer à sonder l'inflation cosmique, une fraction de seconde après le Big Bang

... et nous permettent de penser le monde et d'avoir une vision du monde