From COBE to the Nobel Prize and on to JWST

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Chief Scientist, Science Mission Directorate, NASA HQ

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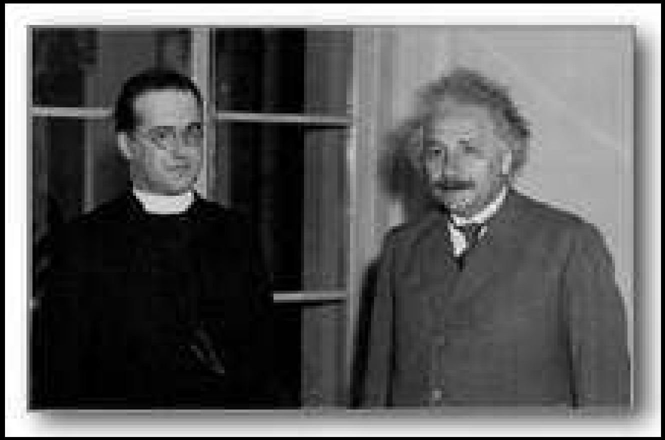
Nobel Prize Press Release

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has decided to award the Nobel Prize in Physics for 2006 jointly to **John C. Mather,** NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD, USA, and **George F. Smoot,** University of California, Berkeley, CA, USA *"for their discovery of the blackbody form and anisotropy of the cosmic microwave background radiation"*.

The Power of Thought



Georges Lemaître & Albert Einstein

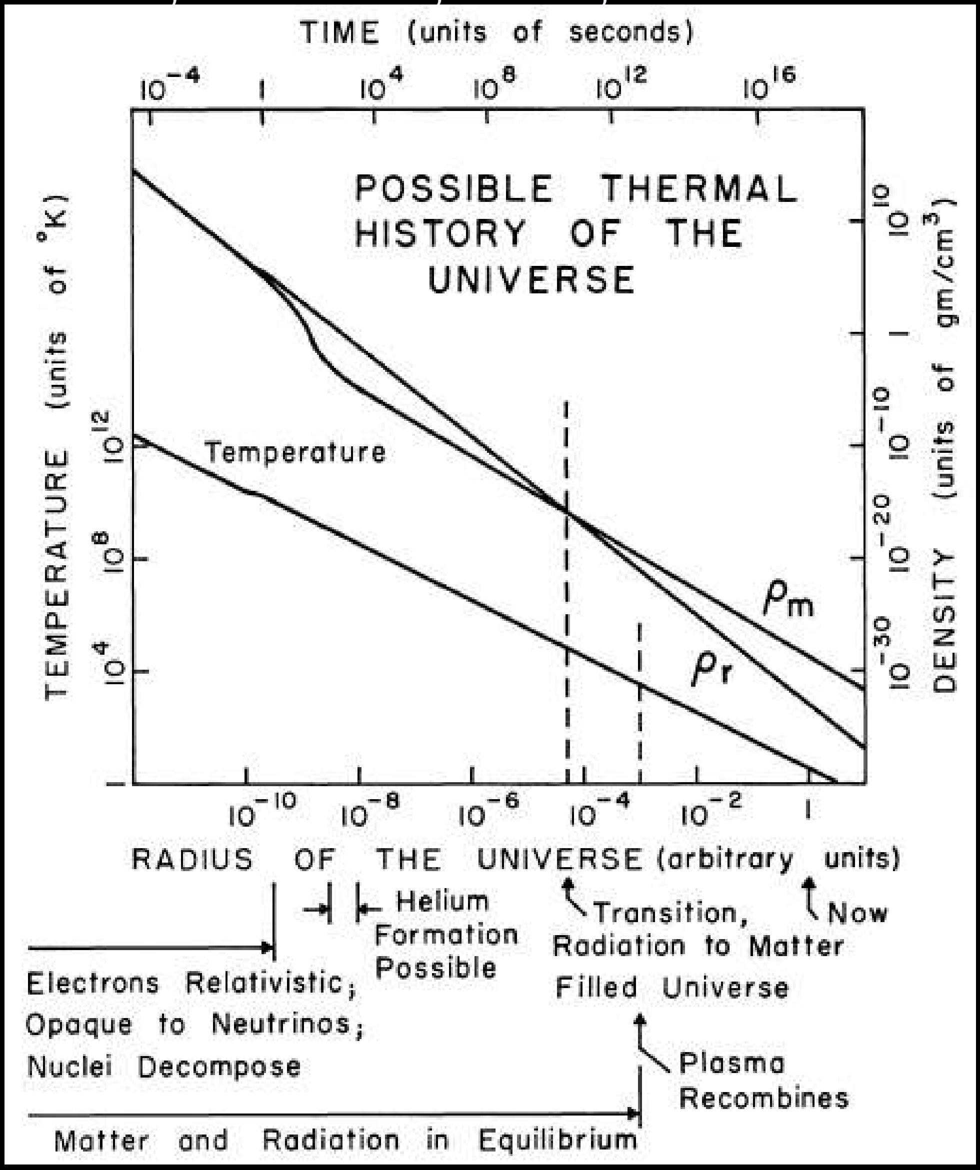
George Gamow

Robert Herman & Ralph Alpher

Rashid Sunyaev

Jim Peebles

History of the Universe, 1965
Dicke, Peebles, Roll, & Wilkinson



Radius = 1/(1+z), z = redshift

Physics in 1970

- 1965, Cosmic Microwave Background discovery announced - Penzias & Wilson (Nobel 1978); Dicke, Peebles, Roll, & Wilkinson theory paper
- CMB spectrum appears wrong: 50x too much energy at short wavelengths, possible spectrum line in it
- Mather, Werner, Richards, and Woody start CMB projects
- Lockin amplifier used vacuum tubes
- Fast Fourier transform just invented, no pocket calculators yet
- PDP-11 advanced lab computer programmed by paper tape
- IR detectors made with wire saw, CP-4 etch, indium solder, and tiny wires, with tweezers

Power of Hardware - CMB Spectrum

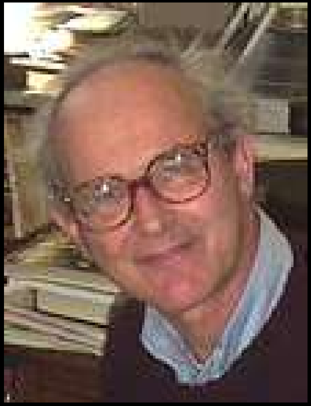
Paul Richards

Mike Werner

David Woody

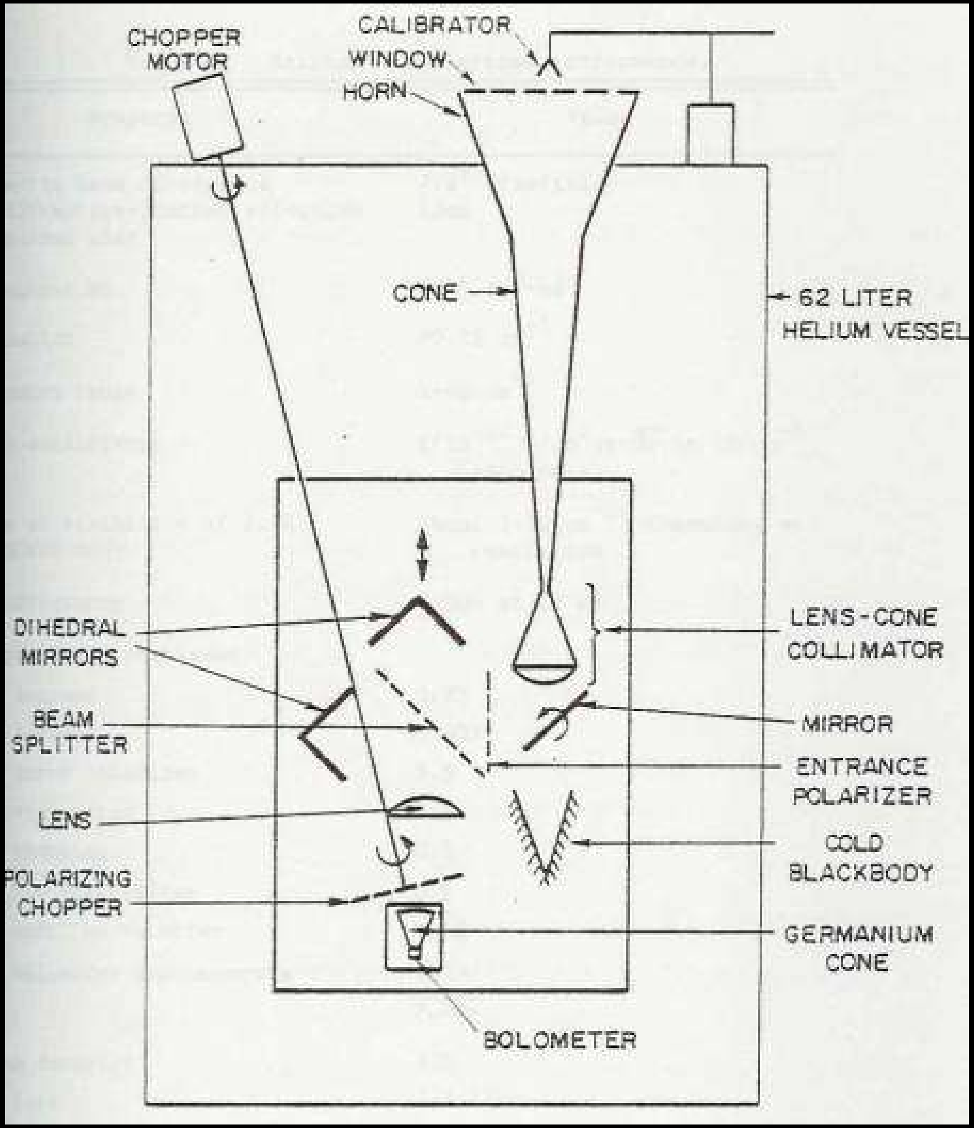
Frank Low

Herb Gush



Rai Weiss

Balloon Michelson CMB Spectrometer



Mather thesis, 1974, based on failed first flight

(Michelson Nobel Prize for instrumentation, 1907)

Results: Woody, Nishioka, Richards, & Mather, PRL, 1975, based on successful 2nd flight

Paul Richards giving Balloon Payload to the Air & Space Museum

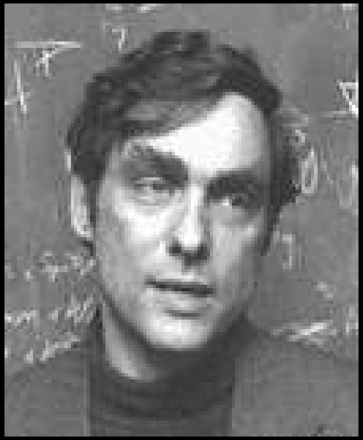
COBE Pre-History

- 1974, NASA Announcement of Opportunity for Explorer satellites: ~ 150 proposals, including:
  - JPL anisotropy proposal (Gulkis, Janssen…)
  - Berkeley anisotropy proposal (Alvarez, Smoot…)
  - NASA Goddard/MIT/Princeton COBE proposal (Hauser, Mather, Muehlner, Silverberg, Thaddeus, Weiss, Wilkinson)

COBE History (2)

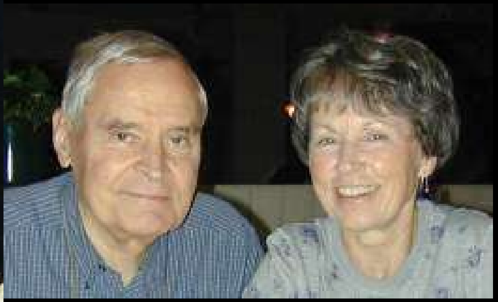
- 1976, Mission Definition Science Team selected by NASA HQ (Nancy Boggess, Program Scientist); PI's chosen
- ~ 1979, decision to build COBE in-house at Goddard Space Flight Center
- 1982, approval to construct for flight
- 1986, Challenger explosion, start COBE redesign for Delta launch
- 1989, Nov. 18, launch
- 1990, first spectrum results; helium ends in 10 mo
- 1992, first anisotropy results
- 1994, end operations
- 1998, major cosmic IR background results

Starting COBE



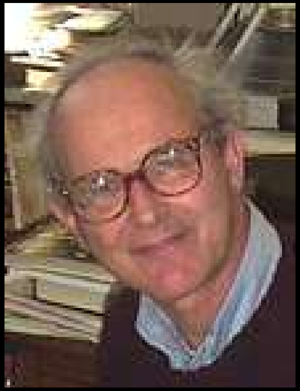
Pat Thaddeus

John & Jane Mather



Dave & Eunice Wilkinson

Mike & Deanna Hauser



Rai & Becky Weiss

George Smoot

Sam & Margie Gulkis, Mike & Sandie Janssen

COBE Science Team


Chuck & Renee
Bennett

Nancy & Al
Boggess

Ed & Tammy Cheng

Eli & Florence
Dwek

Tom & Ann
Kelsall

Philip &
Georganne Lubin

COBE Science Team

Steve & Sharon Meyer

Harvey & Sarah Moseley

Tom & Jeanne Murdock

Rick & Gwen Shafer

Bob & Beverly Silverberg

Ned & Pat Wright

COBE Engineering Leadership

Back row: Bill Hoggard, Herb Mittelman, Joe Turtil, Bob Sanford

Middle row: Don Crosby, *Roger Mattson (Project Manager)*, Irene Ferber, Maureen Menton

Front row: Jeff Greenwell, Ernie Doutrich, Bob Schools, Mike Roberto

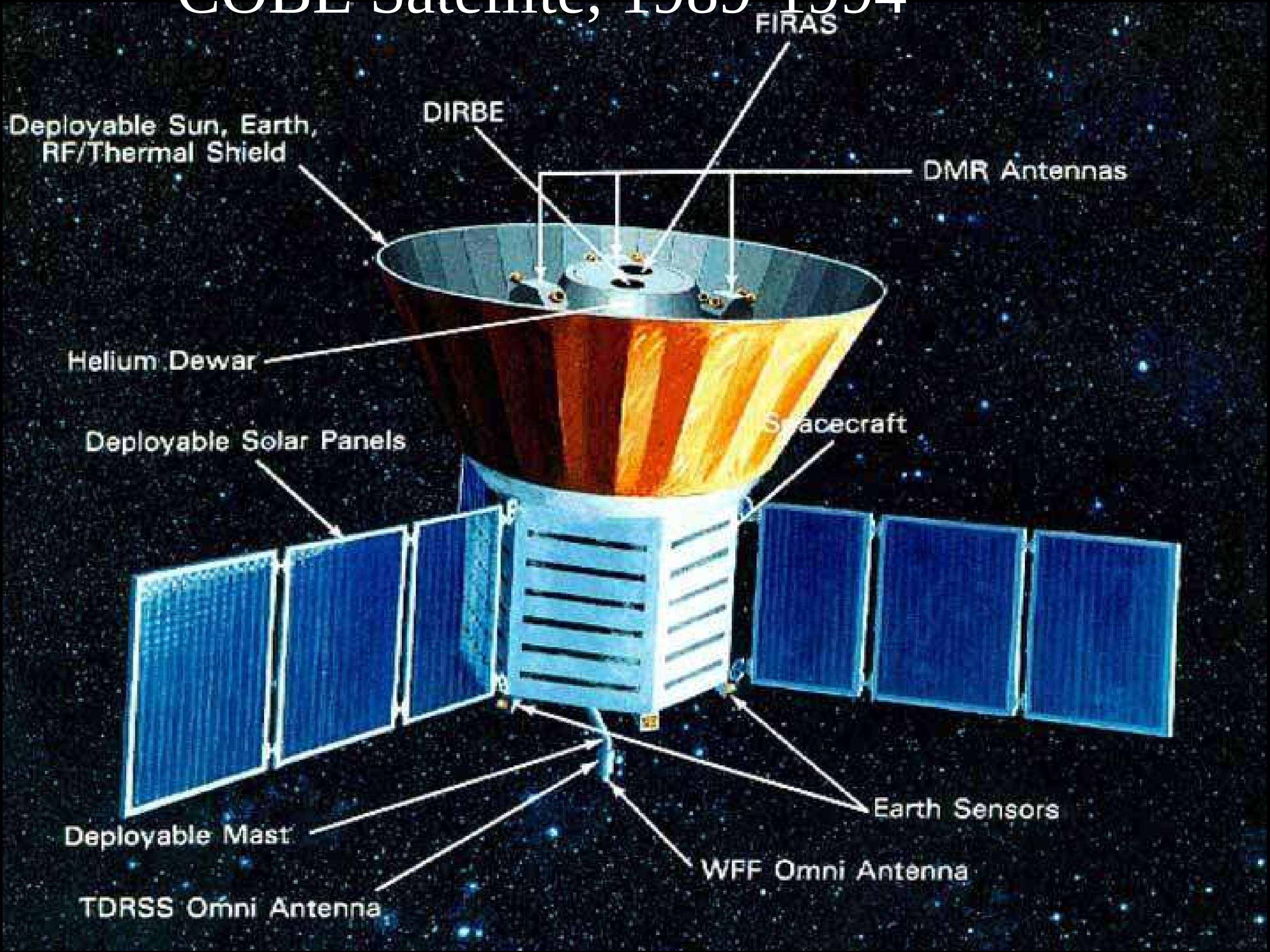
COBE Engineering Leadership

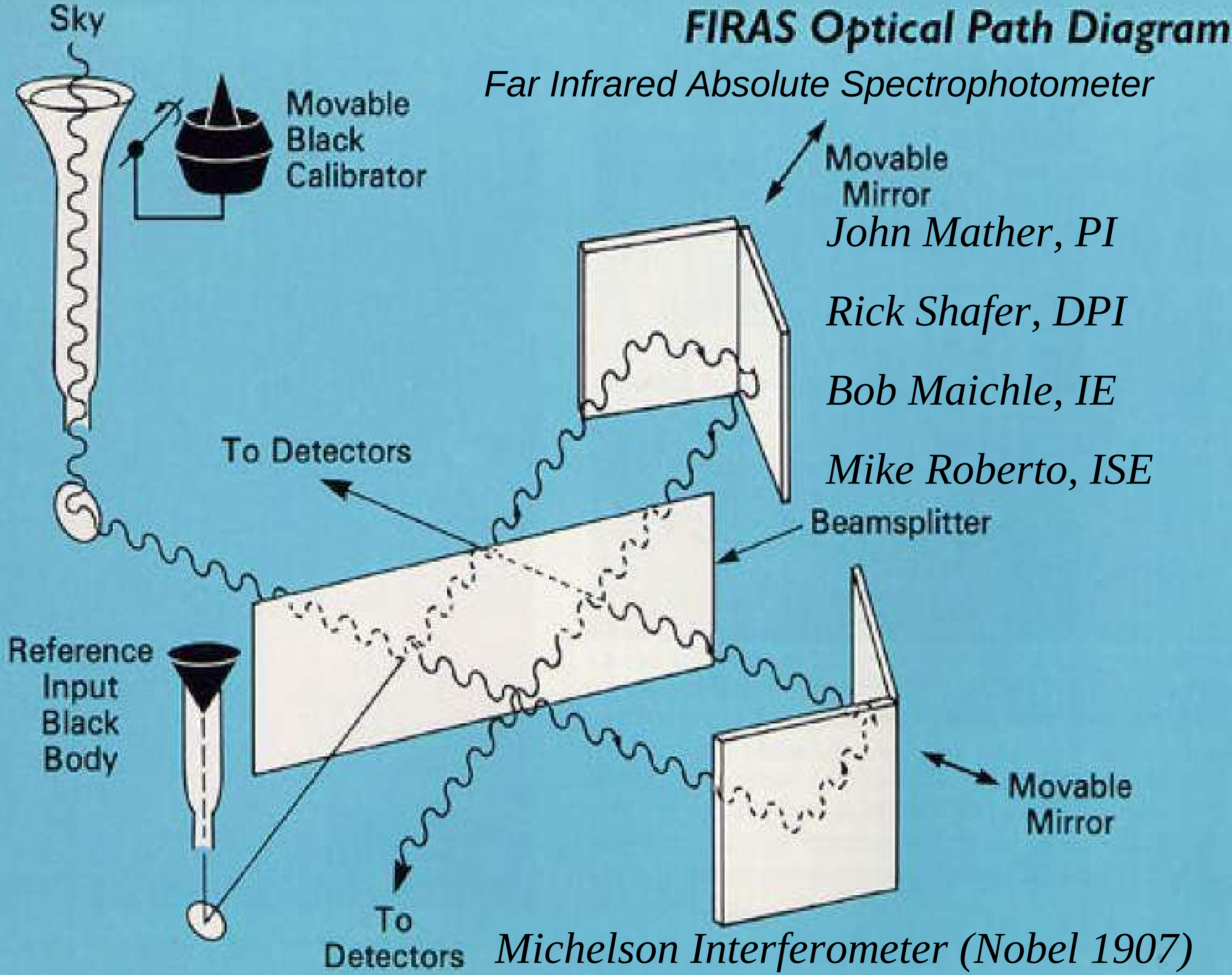
Back row: *Dennis McCarthy (Deputy Project Manager),* Bob Maichle, Loren Linstrom, Jack Peddicord

Middle row: Lee Smith, Dave Gilman, Steve Leete, Tony Fragomeni

Front row: Earle Young, Chuck Katz, Bernie Klein, John Wolfgang

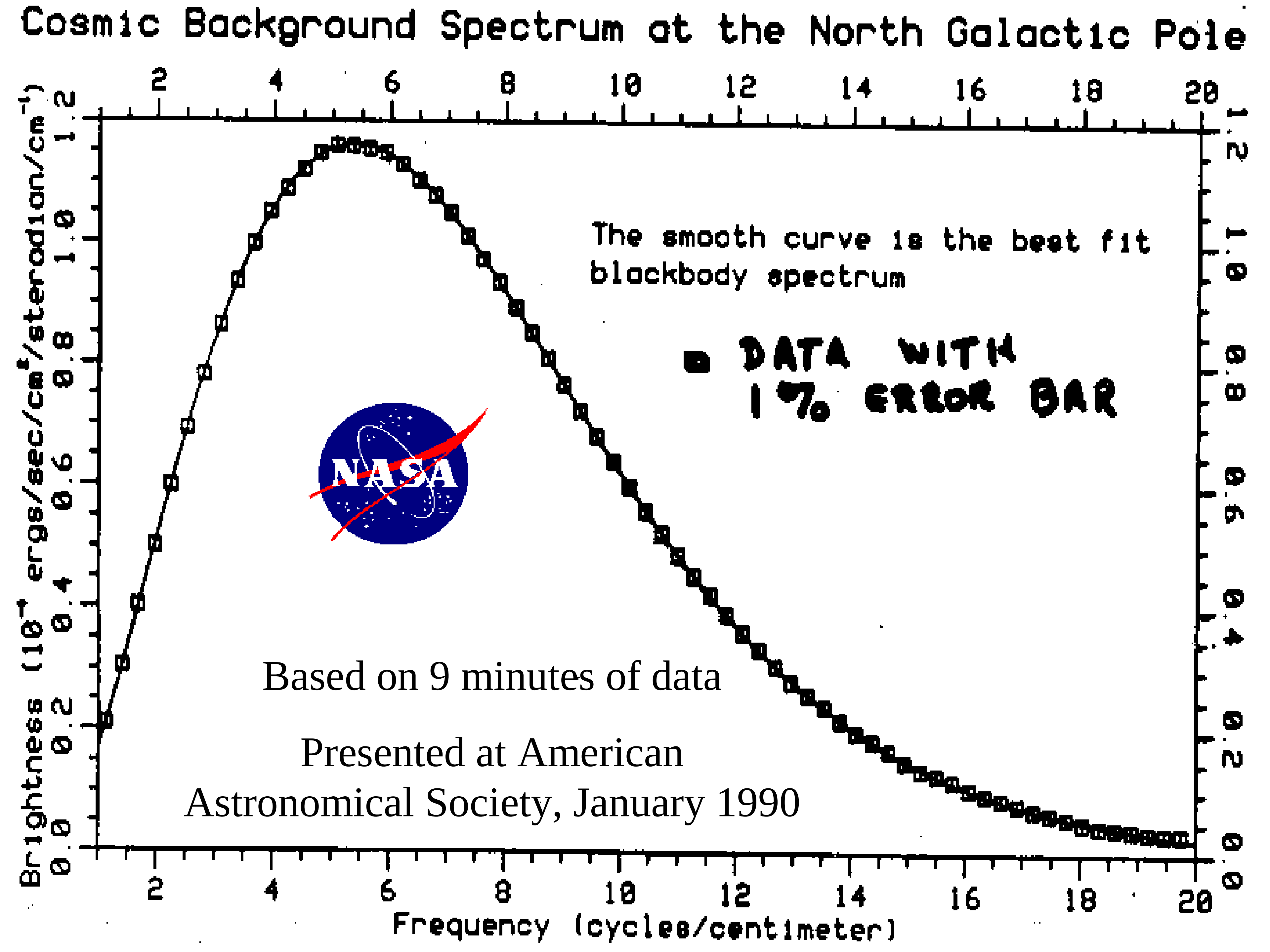
COBE Satellite, 1989-1994




FIRAS Optical Path Diagram
Far Infrared Absolute Spectrophotometer
Sky
Movable
Black
Calibrator
Movable
Mirror
John Mather, PI
Rick Shafer, DPI
Bob Maichle, IE
Mike Roberto, ISE
To Detectors
Beamsplitter
Reference
Input
Black
Body
Movable
Mirror
To
Detectors
Michelson Interferometer (Nobel 1907)

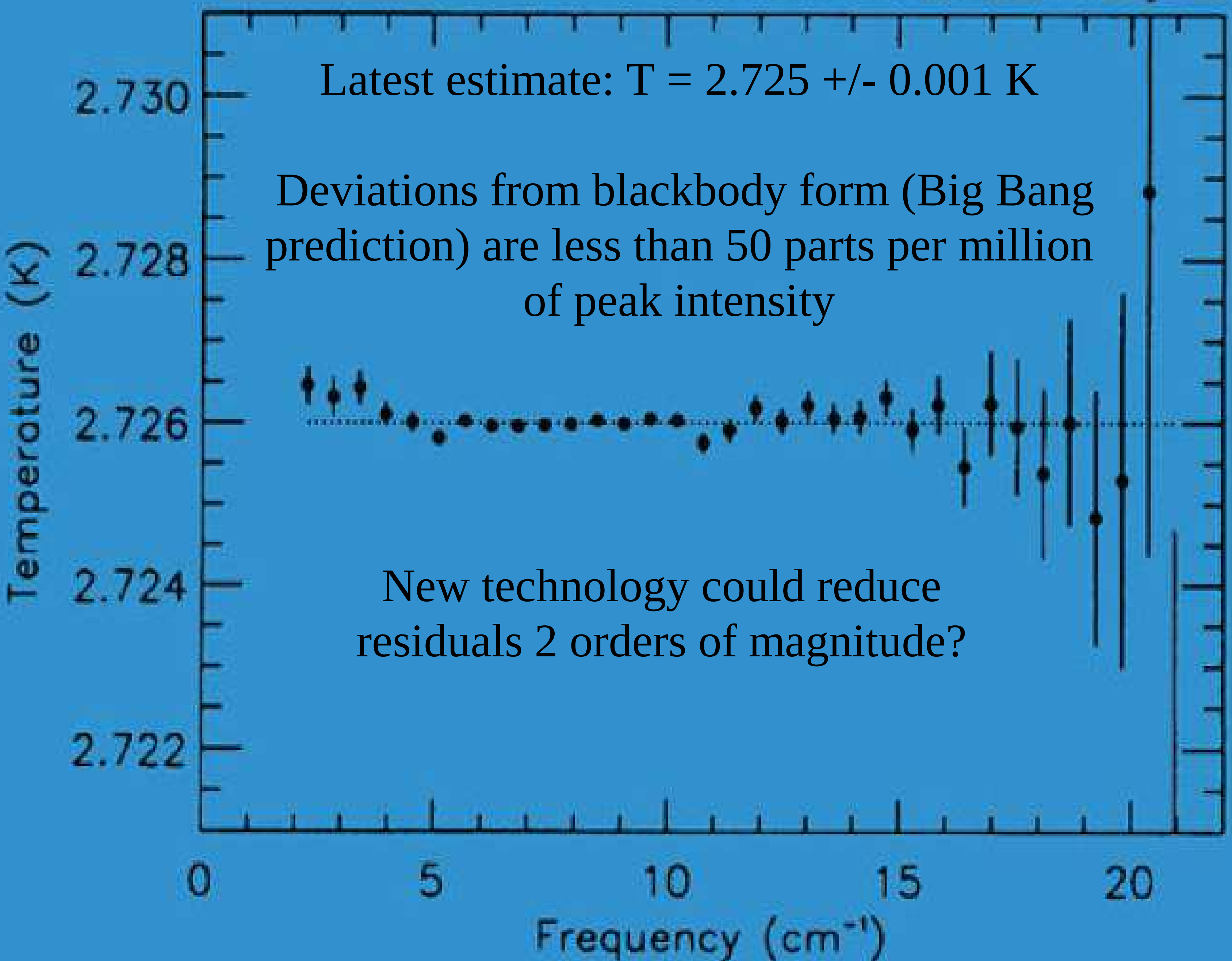
Data Processing

- Initial sorting and calibration - teams led by Richard Isaacman & Shirley Read
- Remove cosmic ray impulses
- Simultaneous least squares fit to all the sky and calibration data (team led by Dale Fixsen)
- Make sky maps
- Fit models of interstellar dust emission, interstellar atomic and molecular line emission, interplanetary dust, far IR cosmic background radiation (from other galaxies?), and motion of the Earth through the universe
- Compare with models of universe: energy release versus time - Wright et al., 1994



Cosmic Background Spectrum at the North Galactic Pole
The smooth curve is the best fit blackbody spectrum
DATA WITH 1% ERROR BAR
NASA
Based on 9 minutes of data
Presented at American Astronomical Society, January 1990
Brightness (10⁻⁴ ergs/sec/cm²/steradian/cm⁻¹)
Frequency (cycles/centimeter)

FIRAS Residual Spectrum



Latest estimate: T = 2.725 +/- 0.001 K

Deviations from blackbody form (Big Bang prediction) are less than 50 parts per million of peak intensity

New technology could reduce residuals 2 orders of magnitude?

Bose-Einstein Distribution - 1994

Energy release or conversion in the redshift range $10^5 < z < 3 \times 10^6$ produces a Bose-Einstein distribution, where the Planck law is modified by a dimensionless chemical potential μ (Zeldovich & Sunyaev 1970):

$$S_\mu(\nu;\, T,\, \mu) = \frac{2hc^2\nu^3}{e^{x+\mu} - 1}\,, \qquad (4)$$

where $x = hc\nu/kT$, and ν is measured in cm^{-1}. The linearized deviation of S_μ from a blackbody is the derivative of equation (4) with respect to μ:

$$\frac{\partial S_\mu}{\partial \mu} = \frac{-T_0}{x}\frac{\partial B_\nu}{\partial T}\,. \qquad (5)$$

The current FIRAS result is $\mu = -1 \pm 4 \times 10^{-5}$, or a 95% CL upper limit of $|\mu| < 9 \times 10^{-5}$. This result and

Compton Distortion - 1994

6.3. *Compton Distortion*

Energy release at later times, $z < 10^5$, produces a Comptonized spectrum, a mixture of blackbodies at a range of temperatures. In the case of nonrelativistic electron temperatures, this spectrum is described by the Kompaneets (1957) equation, parameterized by the value of y (Zeldovich & Sunyaev 1969):

$$y = \int \frac{k(T_e - T_\gamma)}{m_e c^2} \, d\tau_e \,, \tag{6}$$

where T_e, T_γ, and τ_e are the electron temperature, the CMBR photon temperature, and the optical depth to electron Compton scattering, respectively. The distortion will be of the form (Zeldovich & Sunyaev 1969)

$$\frac{\partial S_\nu}{\partial y} = T_0 \left[x \coth\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \right] - 4 \, \frac{\partial B_\nu}{\partial T} \,. \tag{7}$$

The results are $y = -1 \pm 6 \times 10^{-6}$. There is some depen-

Cosmic Microwave Background matches Hot Big Bang

- ∀ $\delta F/F_{max}$ < 50 ppm (rms deviation)
- T = 2.725 ± 0.001 K (Fixsen & Mather 2002)
- $|y| < 15 \times 10^{-6}$, $|\mu| < 9 \times 10^{-5}$, 95% CL
- Strong limits, about 0.01%, on fraction of CMB energy due to conversion (from turbulence, proton decay, other unstable particles, decaying massive neutrinos, late photoproduction of deuterium, explosive or normal galaxy formation, cosmic gravity waves, cosmic strings, black holes, active galactic nuclei, Population III stars, hot intergalactic medium, etc.) after t = 1 year.
- No good explanation besides Hot Big Bang

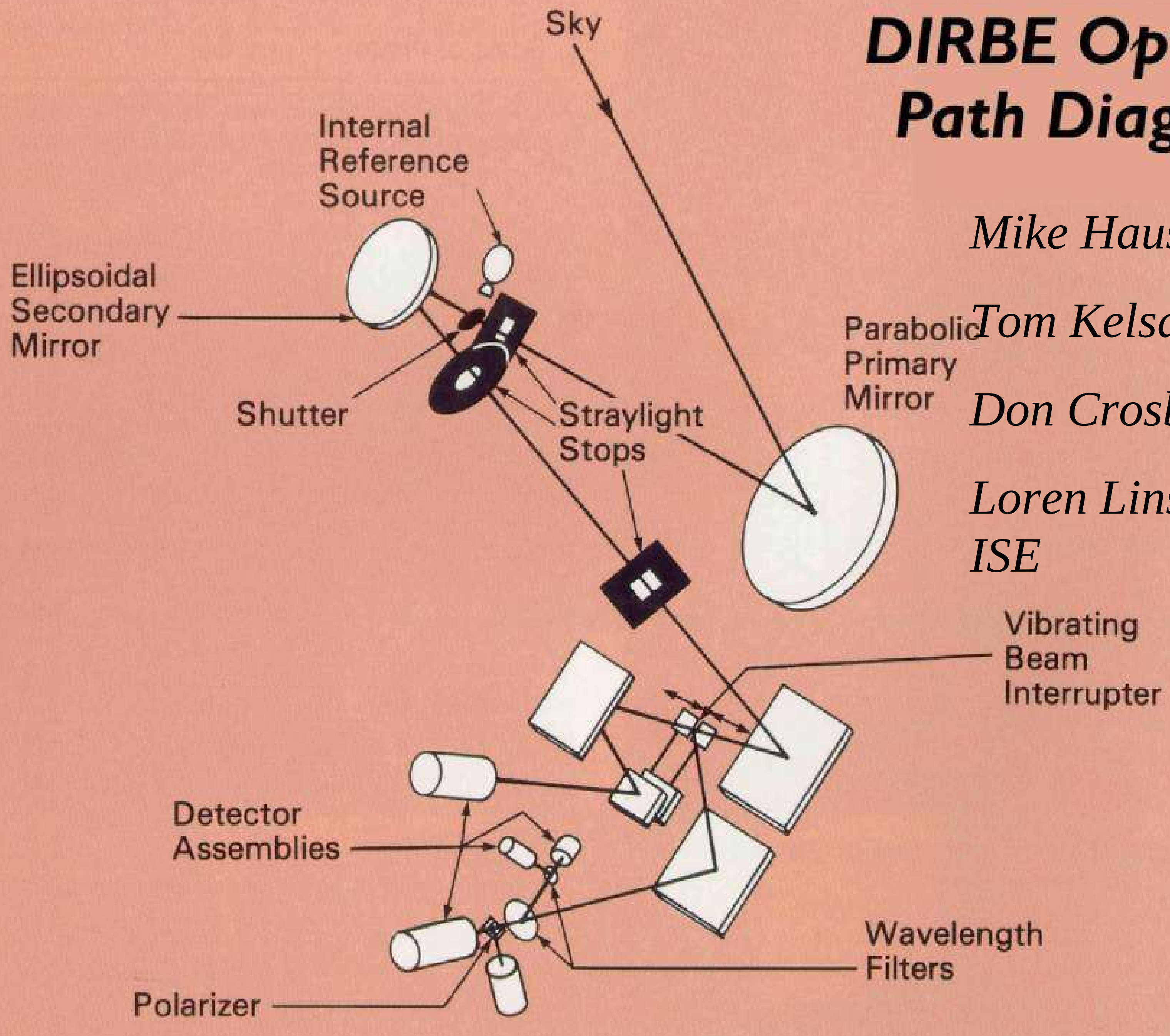
Other FIRAS Results

- Spectrum of far IR cosmic background radiation
- Spectrum of far IR zodiacal light
- Blackbody spectrum of cosmic dipole due to motion
- Limits on spatial variation of CMB spectrum
- Maps of dust emission of the Milky Way, with temperature, intensity, and number of types of dust (usually 2, sometimes 3)
- First observation of N^+ line at 205.3 μm
- Maps of molecular and atomic line emissions of the Milky Way: CO, C, C^+, N^+
- Confirmation of Planck formula for blackbody spectrum (Max Planck, Nobel, 1918; Wilhelm Wien, Nobel 1913)

DIRBE (Diffuse Infrared Background Experiment)

- Map entire sky in 10 bands from 1.2 to 240 μm
- Measure, understand, and subtract for zodiacal and galactic foregrounds
- Determine small residual from early universe, primeval galaxies, etc.
- Requires absolute calibration

DIRBE Optical Path Diagram



Mike Hauser, PI

Tom Kelsall, DPI

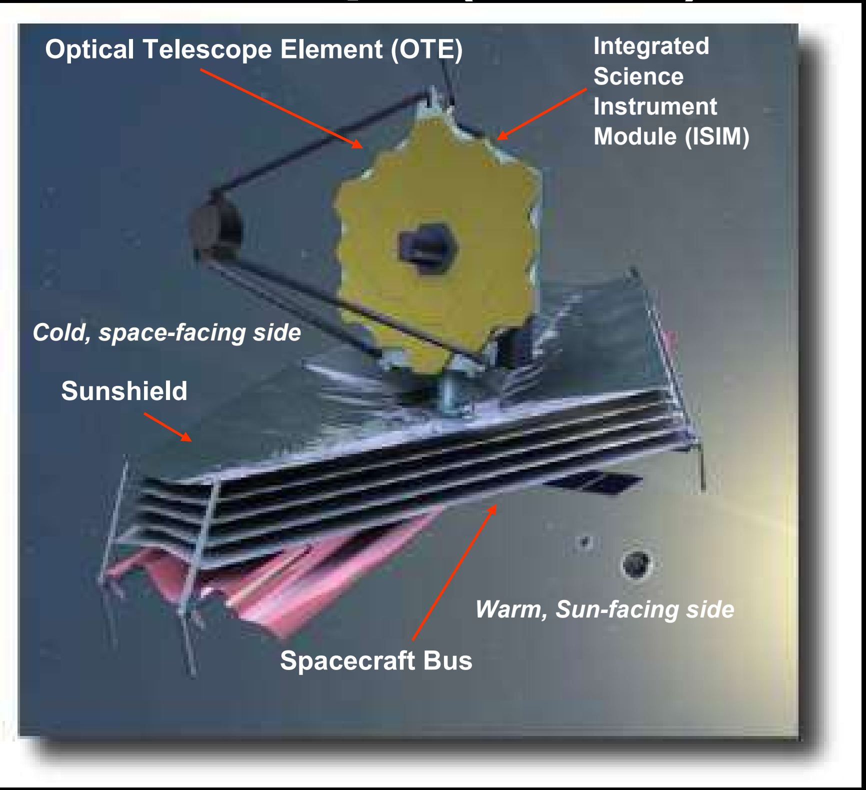
Don Crosby, IE

Loren Linstrom, ISE

DIRBE cosmology results

- Cosmic Infrared Background has 2 parts, near (few microns) and far (few hundred microns
  - Each with brightness comparable to the known luminosity of visible & near IR galaxies
  - Luminosity of universe is ~ double expected value
  - Does not mean the CMB spectrum is distorted

James Webb Space Telescope (JWST)



Organization

- Mission Lead: Goddard Space Flight Center
- International collaboration with ESA & CSA
- Prime Contractor: Northrop Grumman Space Technology
- Instruments:
  - Near Infrared Camera (NIRCam) – Univ. of Arizona
  - Near Infrared Spectrograph (NIRSpec) – ESA
  - Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI) – JPL/ESA
  - Fine Guidance Sensor (FGS) – CSA
- Operations: Space Telescope Science Institute

Description

- Deployable infrared telescope with 6.5 meter diameter segmented adjustable primary mirror
- Cryogenic temperature telescope and instruments for infrared performance
- Launch June 2013 on an ESA-supplied Ariane 5 rocket to Sun-Earth L2
- 5-year science mission (10-year goal)

www.JWST.nasa.gov

JWST Science Themes

End of the dark ages: First light and reionization

The assembly of galaxies

Birth of stars and proto-planetary systems

Planetary systems and the origin of life

The End