

47<sup>th</sup> ESLAB Symposium

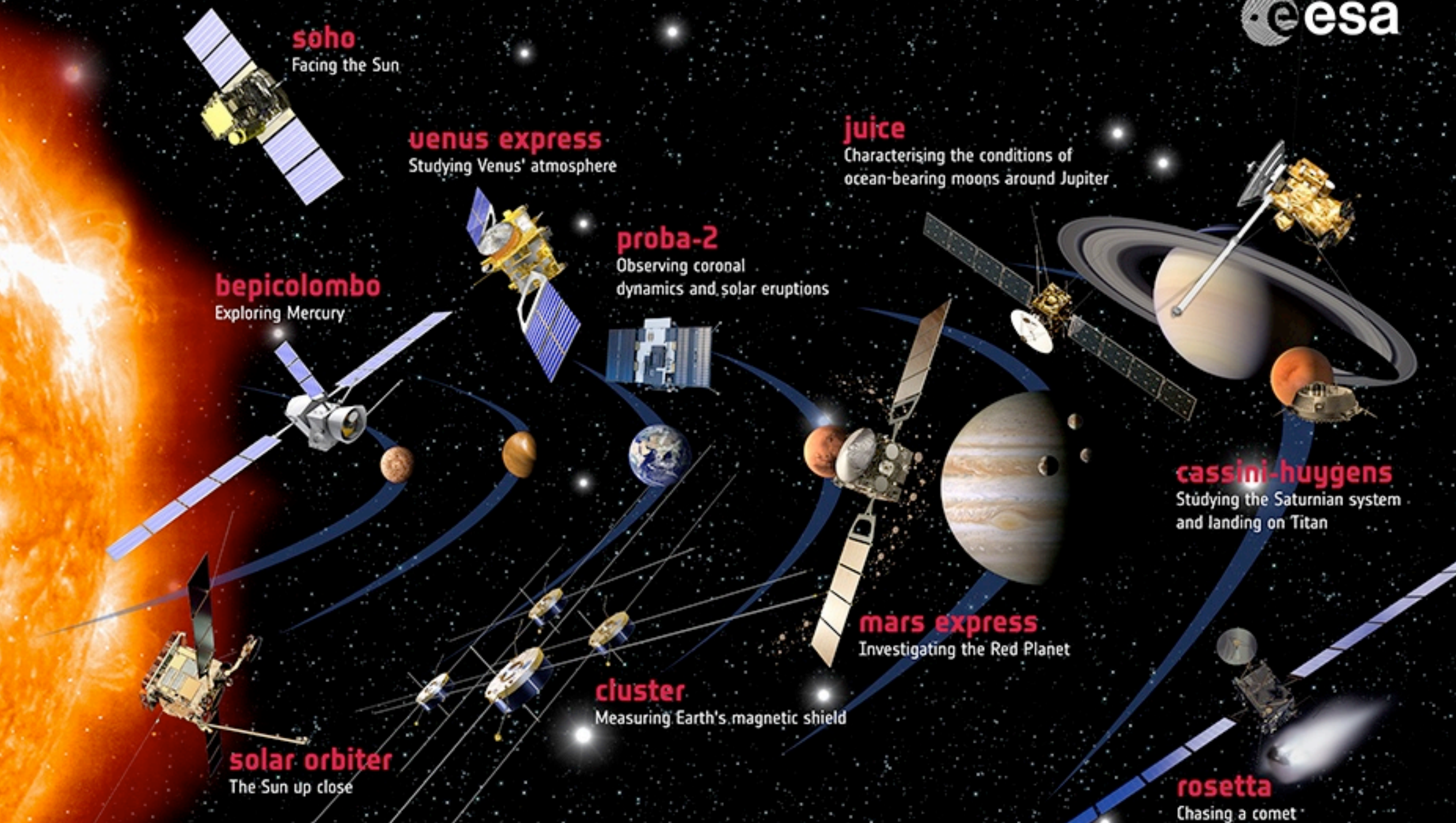
# The Universe as seen by Planck

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# ESLAB in Noordwijkerhout 1966







## → ESA'S FLEET IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

The Solar System is a natural laboratory that allows scientists to explore the nature of the Sun, the planets and their moons, as well as comets and asteroids. ESA's missions have transformed our view of the celestial neighbourhood, visiting Mars, Venus, and Saturn's moon Titan, and providing new insight into how the Sun interacts with Earth and its neighbours. The Solar System is the result of 4.6 billion years of formation and evolution. Studying how it appears now allows us to unlock the mysteries of its past and to predict how the various bodies will change in the future.

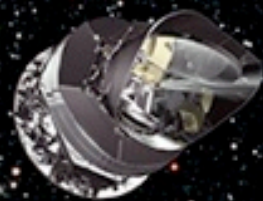


# → ESA'S FLEET ACROSS THE SPECTRUM



Thanks to cutting edge technology, astronomy is unveiling a new world around us. With ESA's fleet of spacecraft, we can explore the full spectrum of light and probe the fundamental physics that underlies our entire Universe. From cool and dusty star formation revealed only at infrared wavelengths, to hot and violent high-energy phenomena, ESA missions are charting our cosmos and even looking back to the dawn of time to discover more about our place in space.

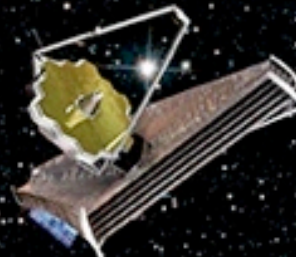
**planck**  
Looking back  
at the dawn of time



**herschel**  
Unveiling the cool  
and dusty Universe



**jwst**  
Observing the first light



**euclid**  
Probing dark matter, dark energy  
and the expanding Universe



**gaia**  
Surveying a billion stars



**hst**  
Expanding the frontiers  
of the visible Universe



**xmm-newton**  
Seeing deeply into the hot  
and violent Universe



**lisa  
pathfinder**  
Testing the technology  
for gravitational  
wave detection

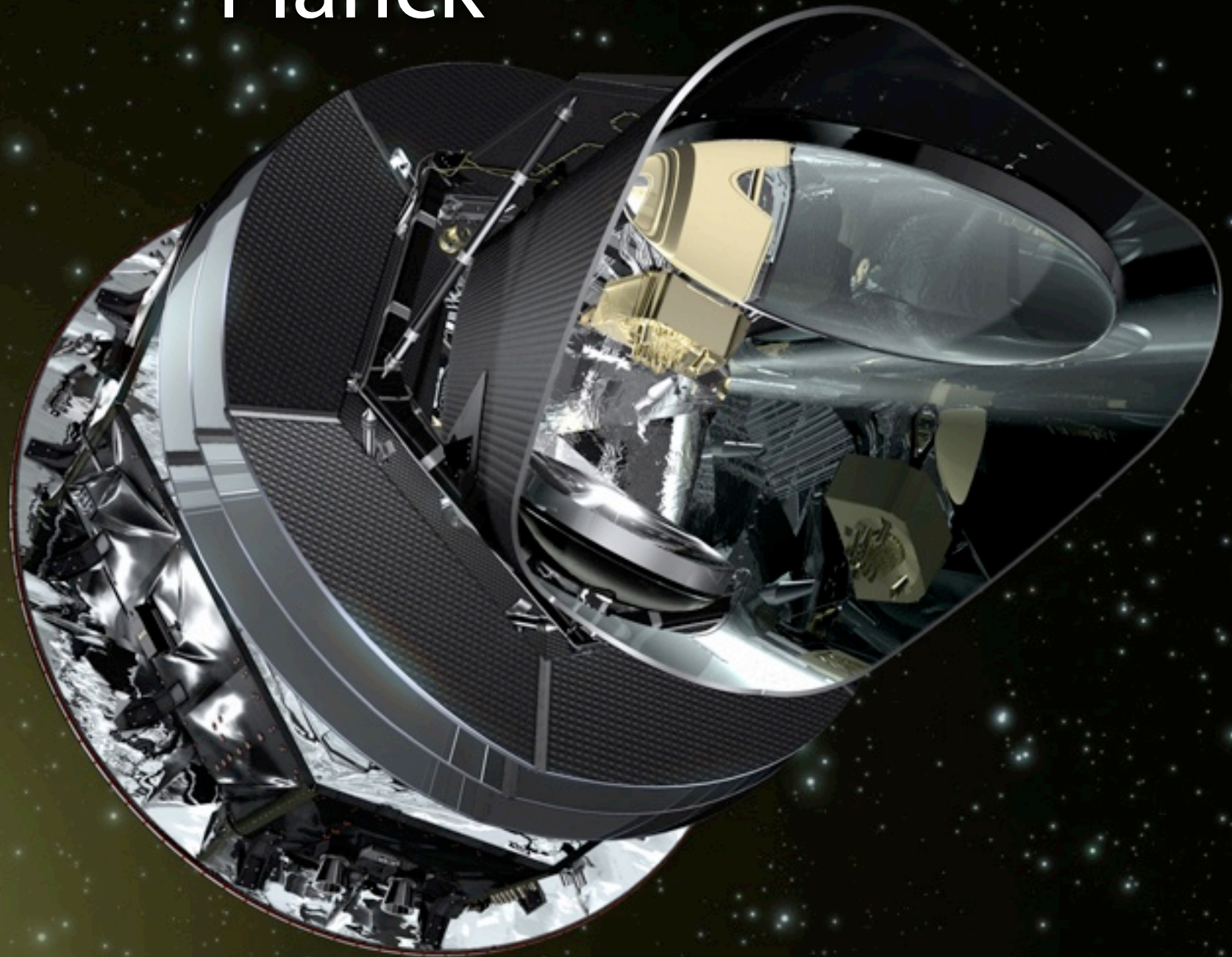


**integral**  
Seeking out the extremes  
of the Universe



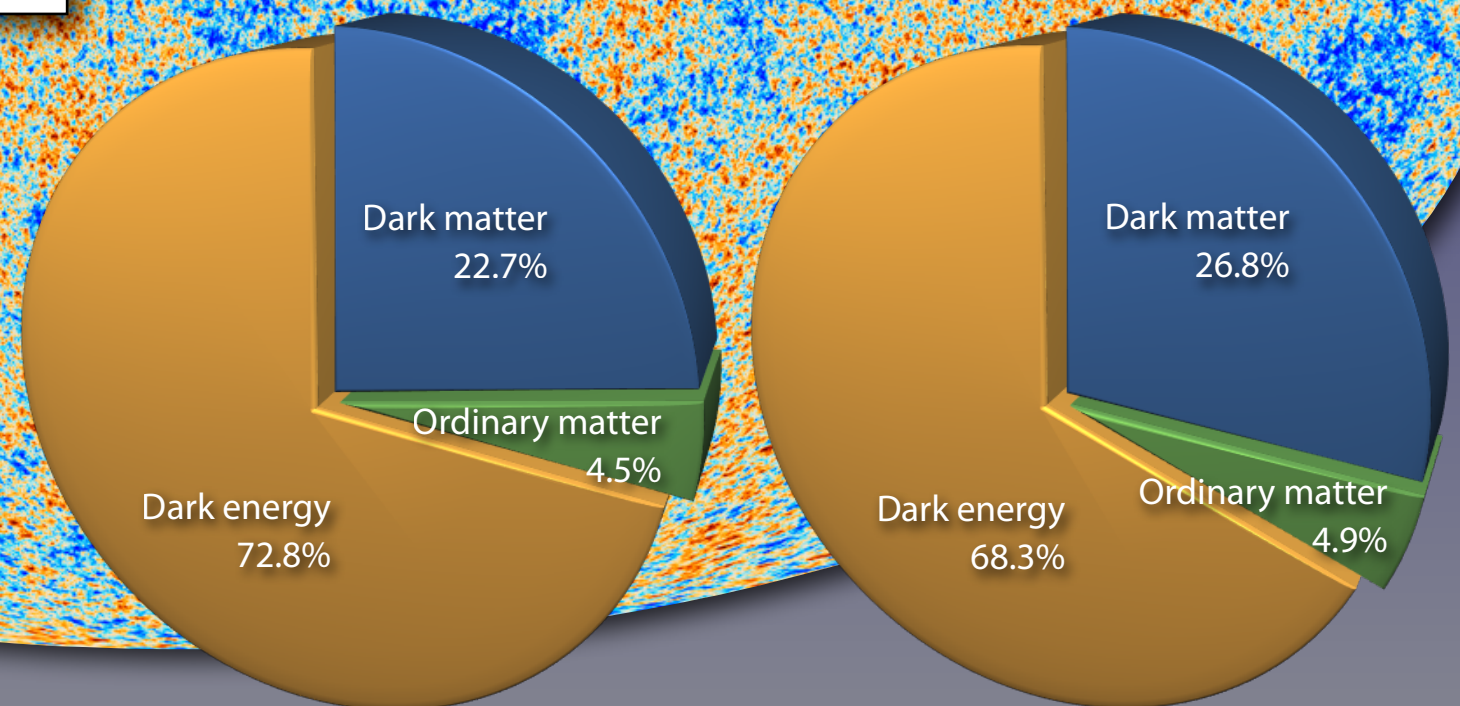
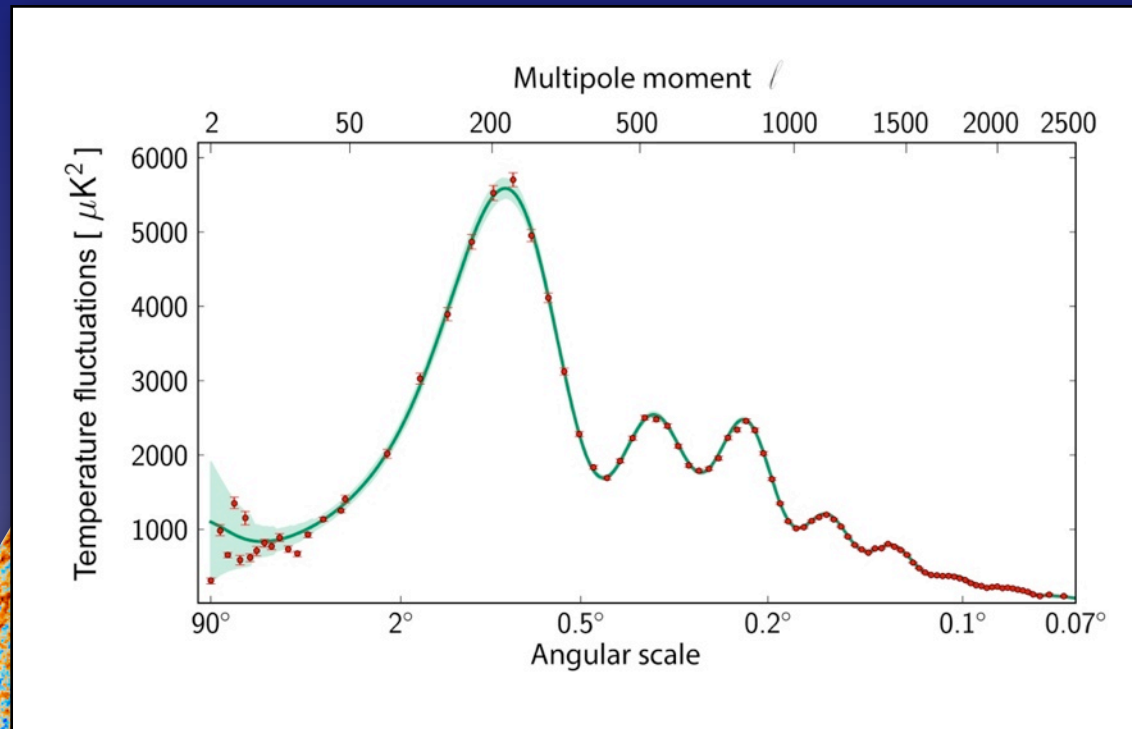


# Planck





# Planck's Cosmic Microwave Background



Before March 21, 2013

Today



# Through the Looking Glass: Chapter V

"I'm seven and a half exactly."

"You needn't say 'exactly,'" the Queen remarked: "I can believe it without that. Now I'll give you something to believe. **I'm just one hundred and one, five months and a day.**"

"I can't believe *that!*" said Alice.

"Can't you?" the Queen said in a pitying tone. "Try again: draw a long breath, and shut your eyes."

Alice laughed. "There's no use trying," she said: "one *can't* believe impossible things."

"I daresay you haven't had much practice," said the Queen. "When I was your age, I always did it for half-an-hour a day. **Why, sometimes I've believed as many as six impossible things before breakfast.**"



Lewis Carroll: "Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There" (1871) / Illustration: Sir John Tenniel



# First Solvay Conference in 1911



One hundred and one years, five months, and one day ago today

Standing L–R: Goldschmidt, Planck, Rubens, Sommerfeld, Lindemann, de Broglie, Knudsen, Hasenöhl, Hostelet, Herzen, Jeans, Rutherford, Onnes, Einstein, Langevin      Seated L–R: Nernst, Brillouin, Solvay, Lorentz, Warburg, Perrin, Wien, Curie, Poincaré

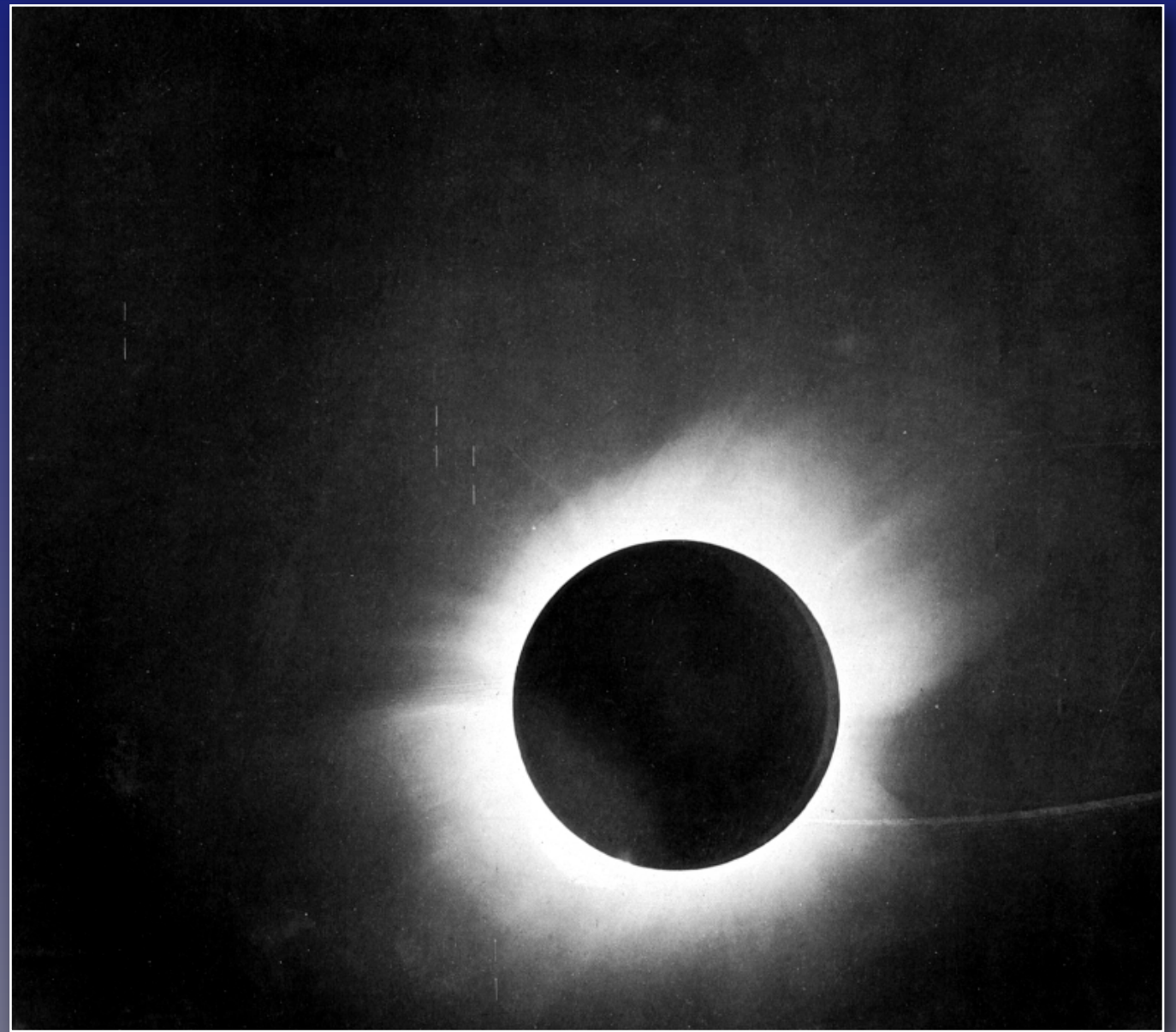
Photograph: Benjamin Couprie, via Wikipedia



# Proving General Relativity



Sir Arthur Eddington



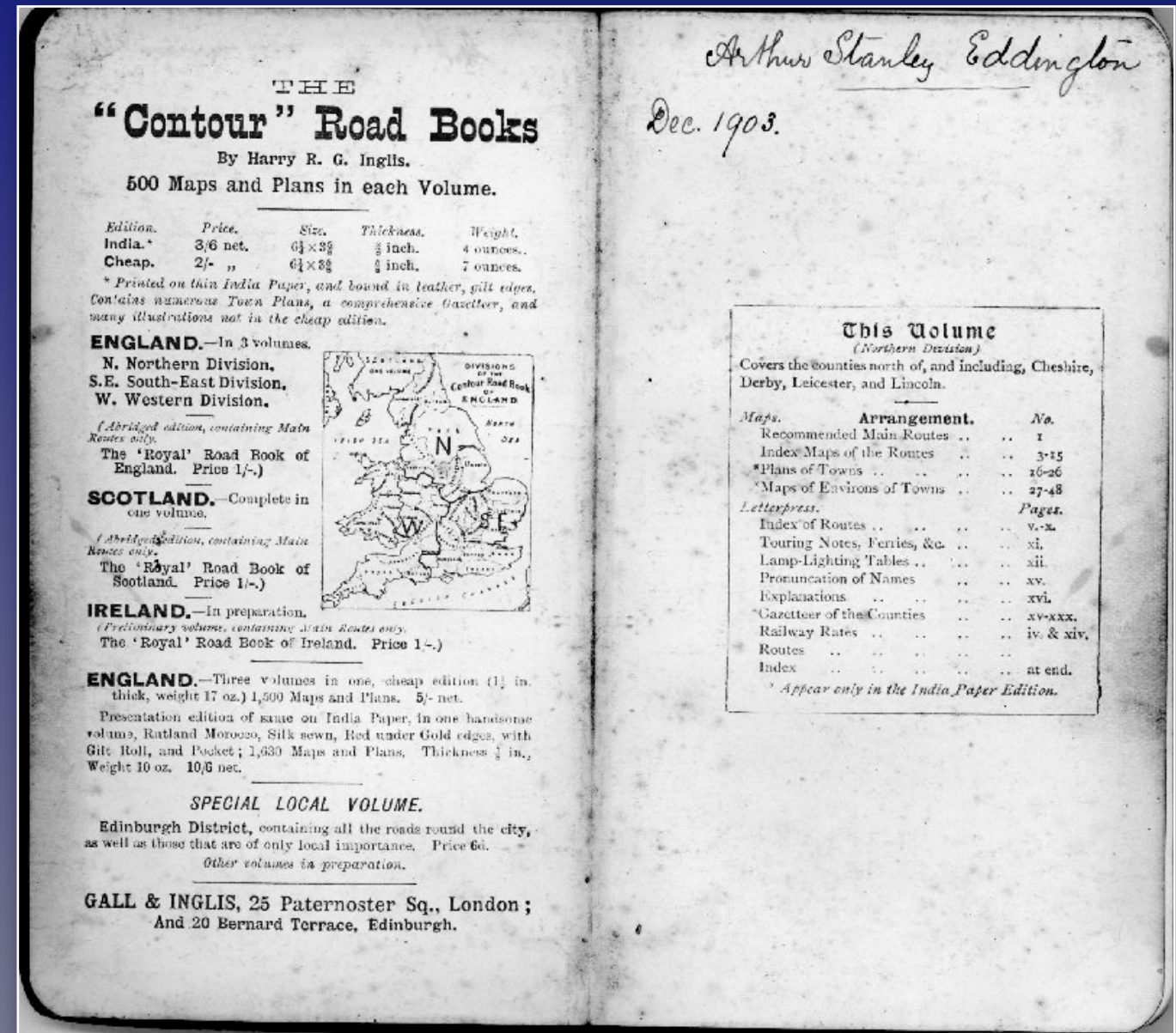
The total solar eclipse of 1919



# Eddington and the E-number



Sir Arthur Eddington



One of Eddington's original cycling guides

E is the number of days a cyclist has cycled more than E miles

Eddington's final E was 84; mine since May 2011 is only 25: must try harder!



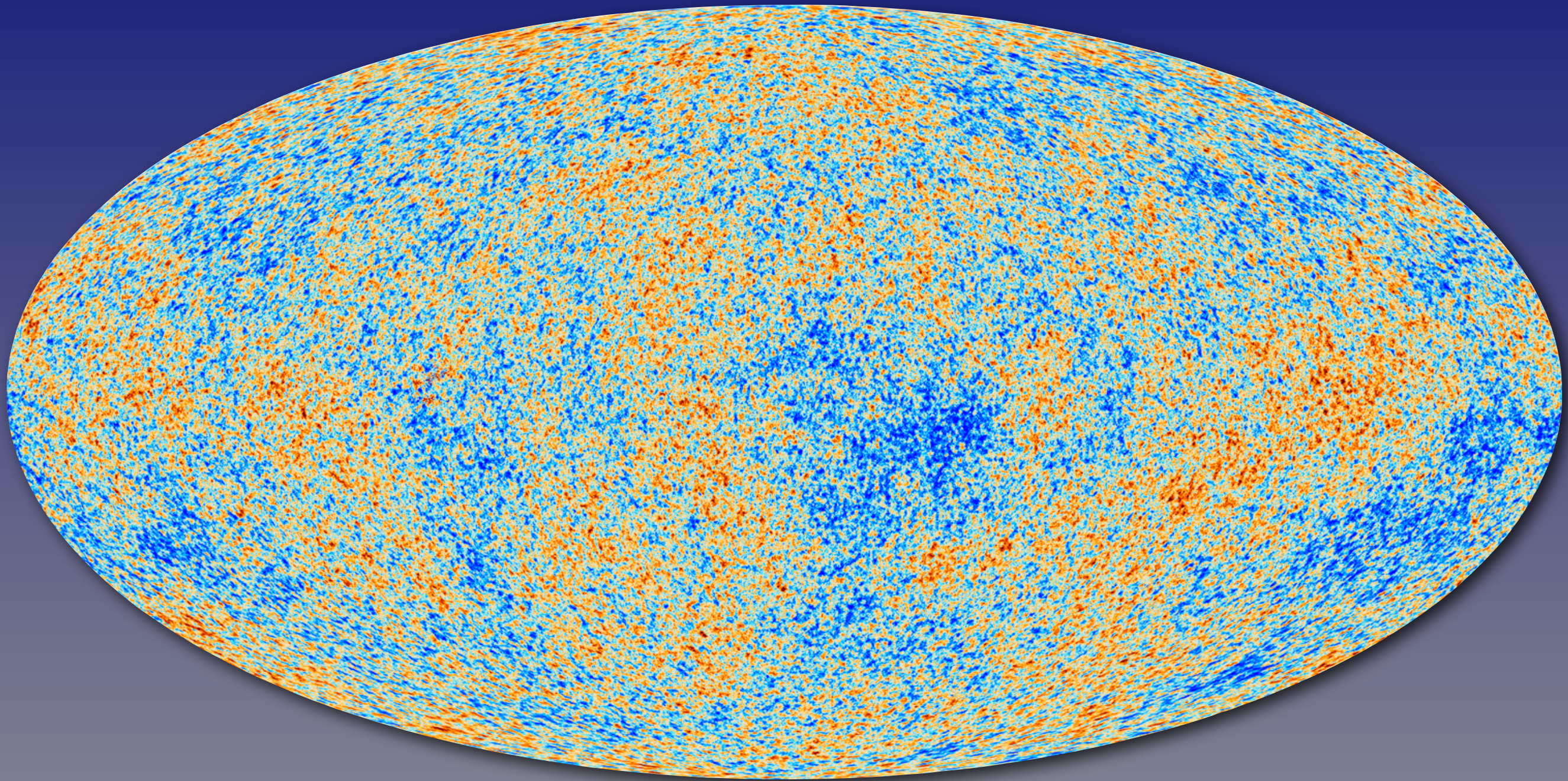
# What was Einstein's E-number?



(His h-index is 97, according to Google Scholar)



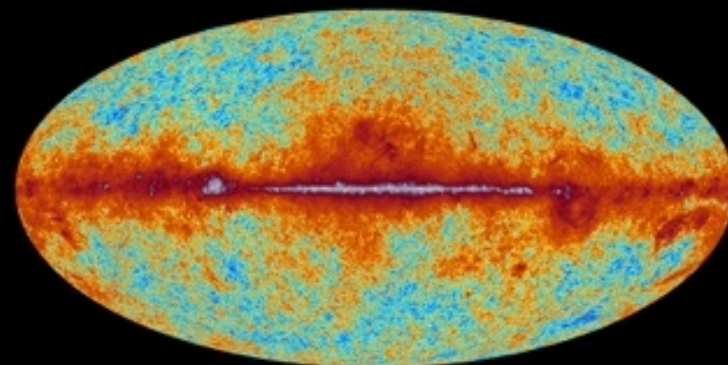
# Planck's first all-sky CMB image



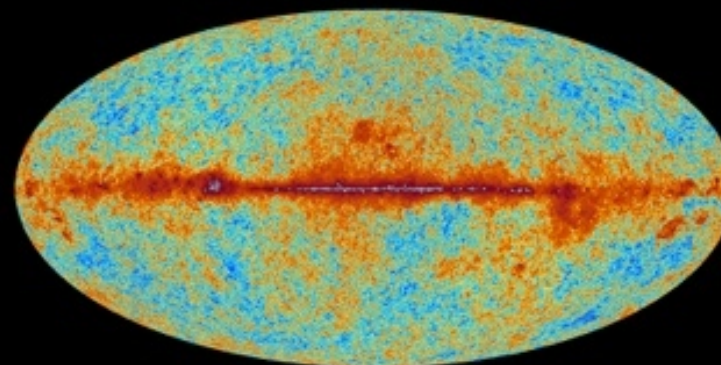




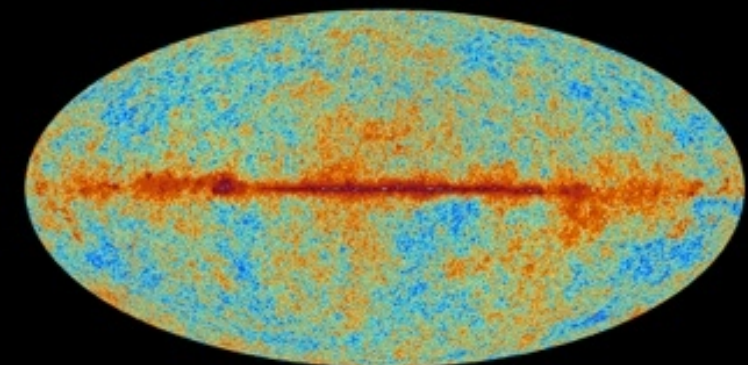
# *The sky as seen by Planck*



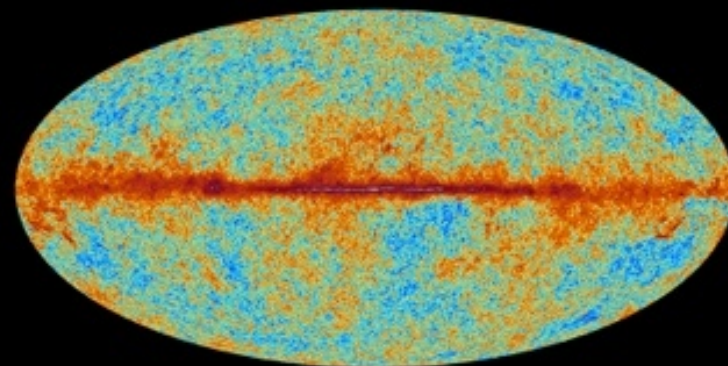
30 GHz



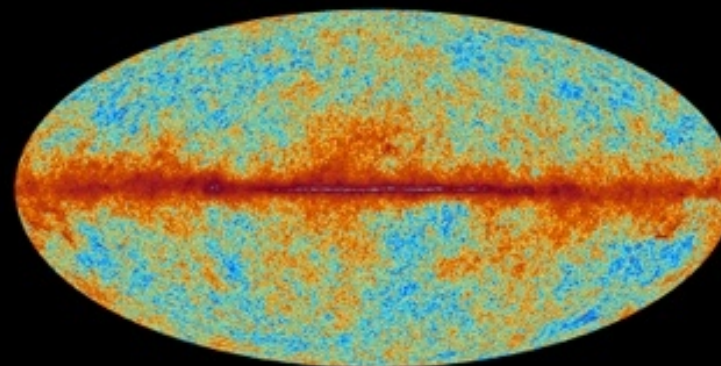
44 GHz



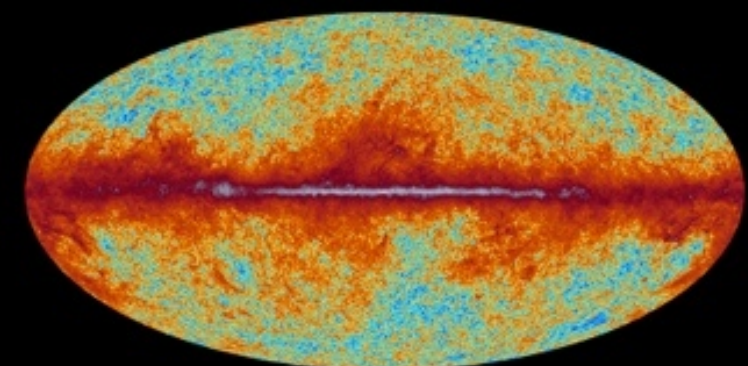
70 GHz



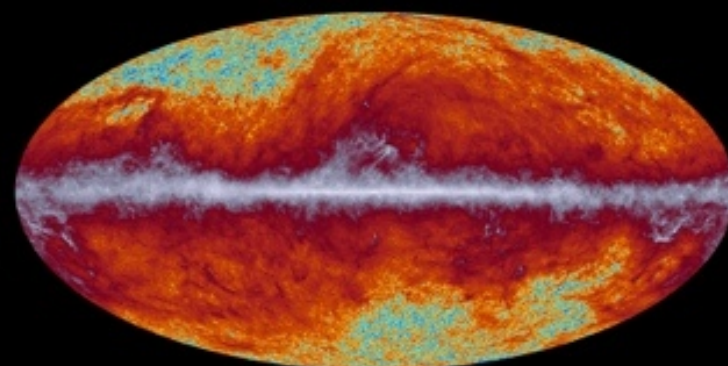
100 GHz



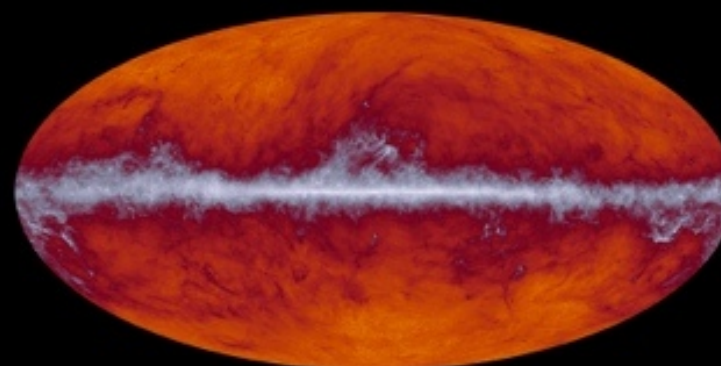
143 GHz



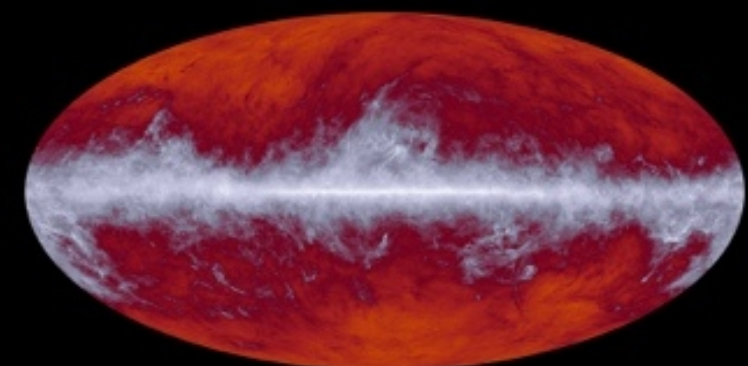
217 GHz



353 GHz

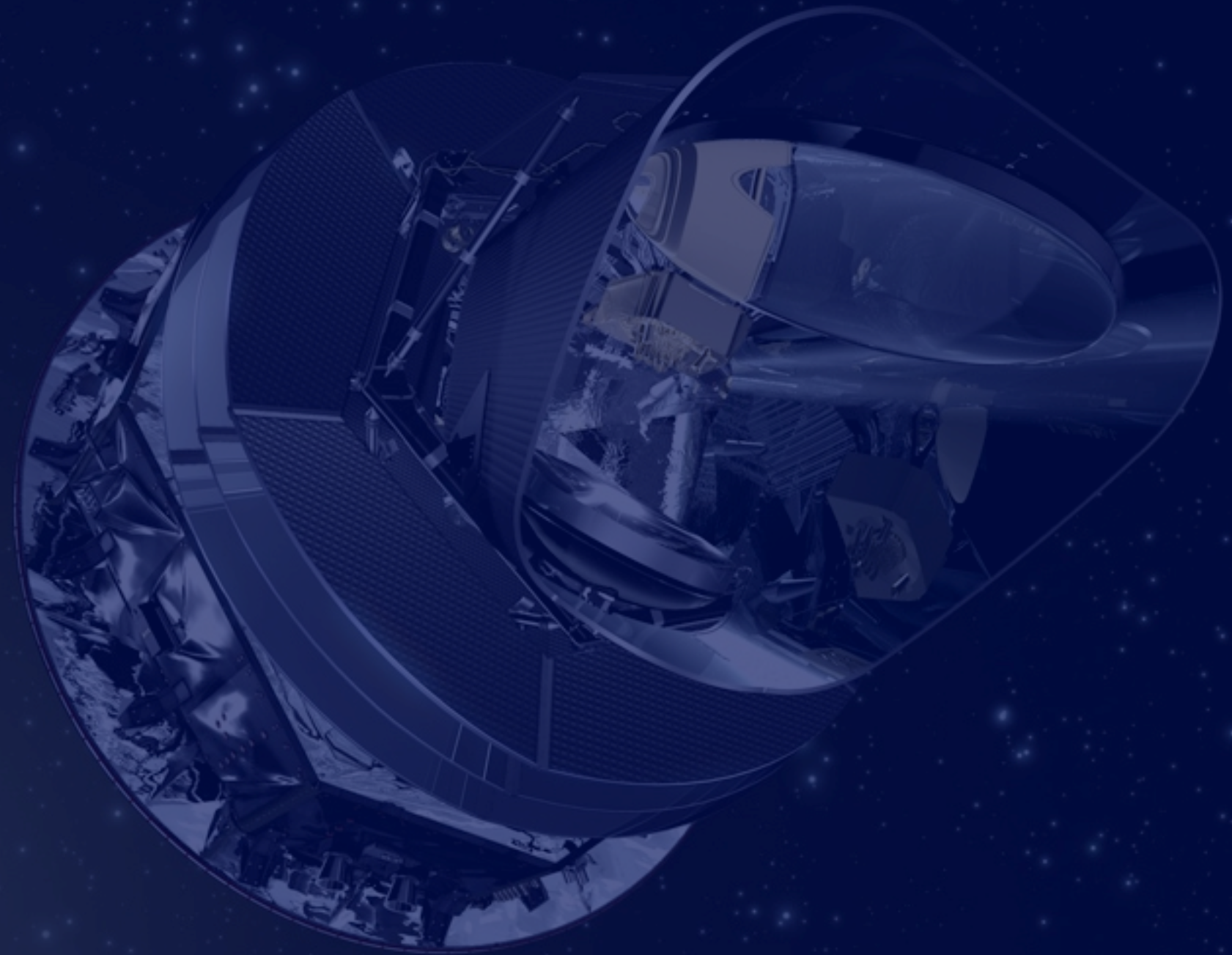


545 GHz



857 GHz





Welcome ...