

# Weighing the Universe

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**GRESHAM COLLEGE**  
*Founded 1597*

Weight  $\neq$  Mass





# If you weigh 100 lb on Earth, you'd weigh...

17 lb  
on the  
moon

38 lb  
on  
Mercury

91 lb  
on  
Venus

38 lb  
on  
Mars

253 lb  
on Jupiter

107 lb  
on Saturn

91 lb  
on  
Uranus

114 lb  
on  
Neptune

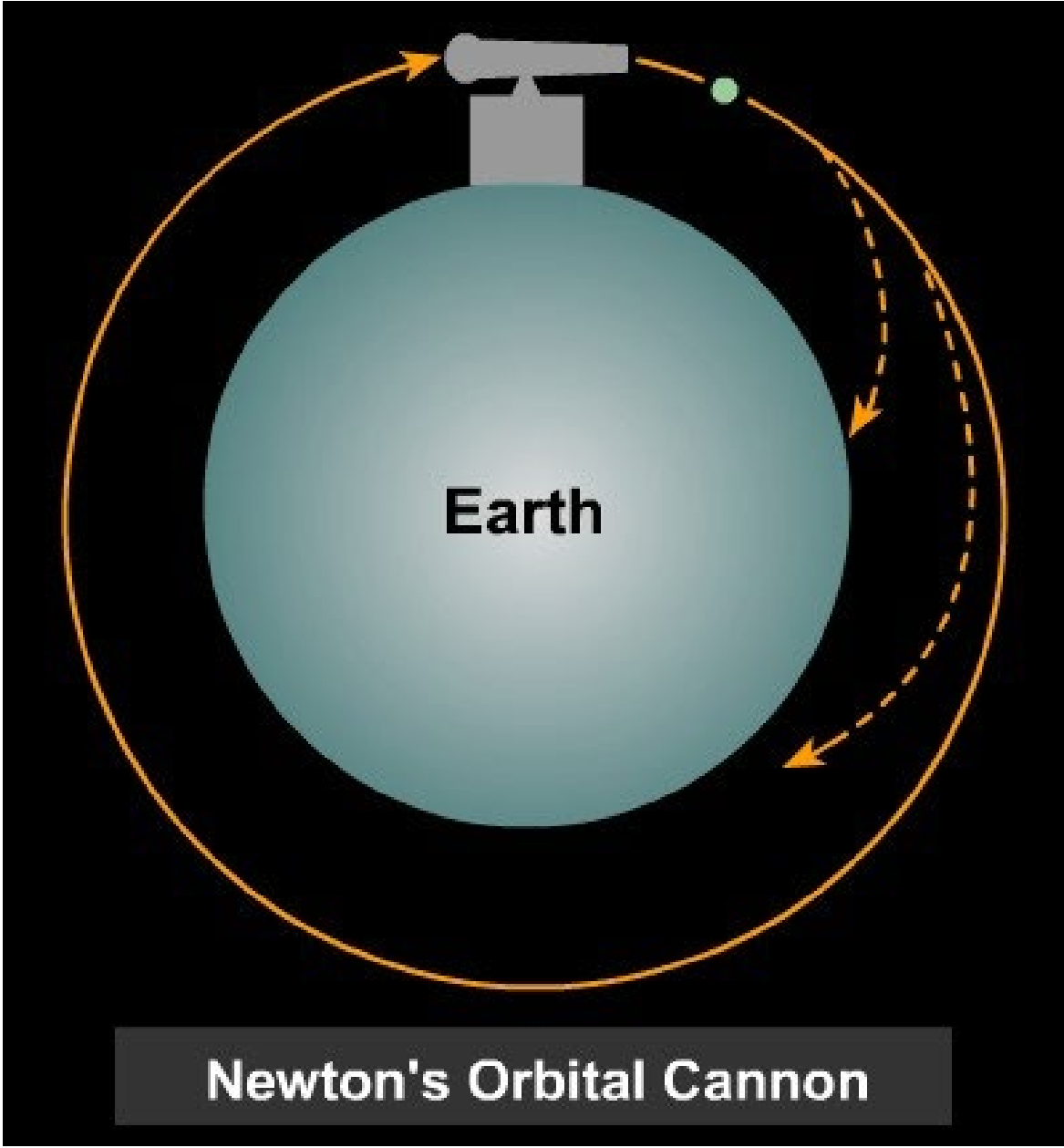
# Newton and the apple tree



"The story was certainly true, but let's say it got better with the telling."

Keith Moore, Head of Archives, Royal Society

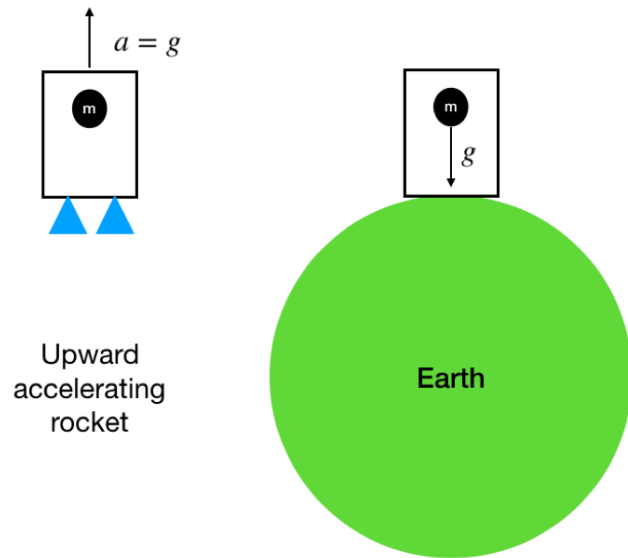




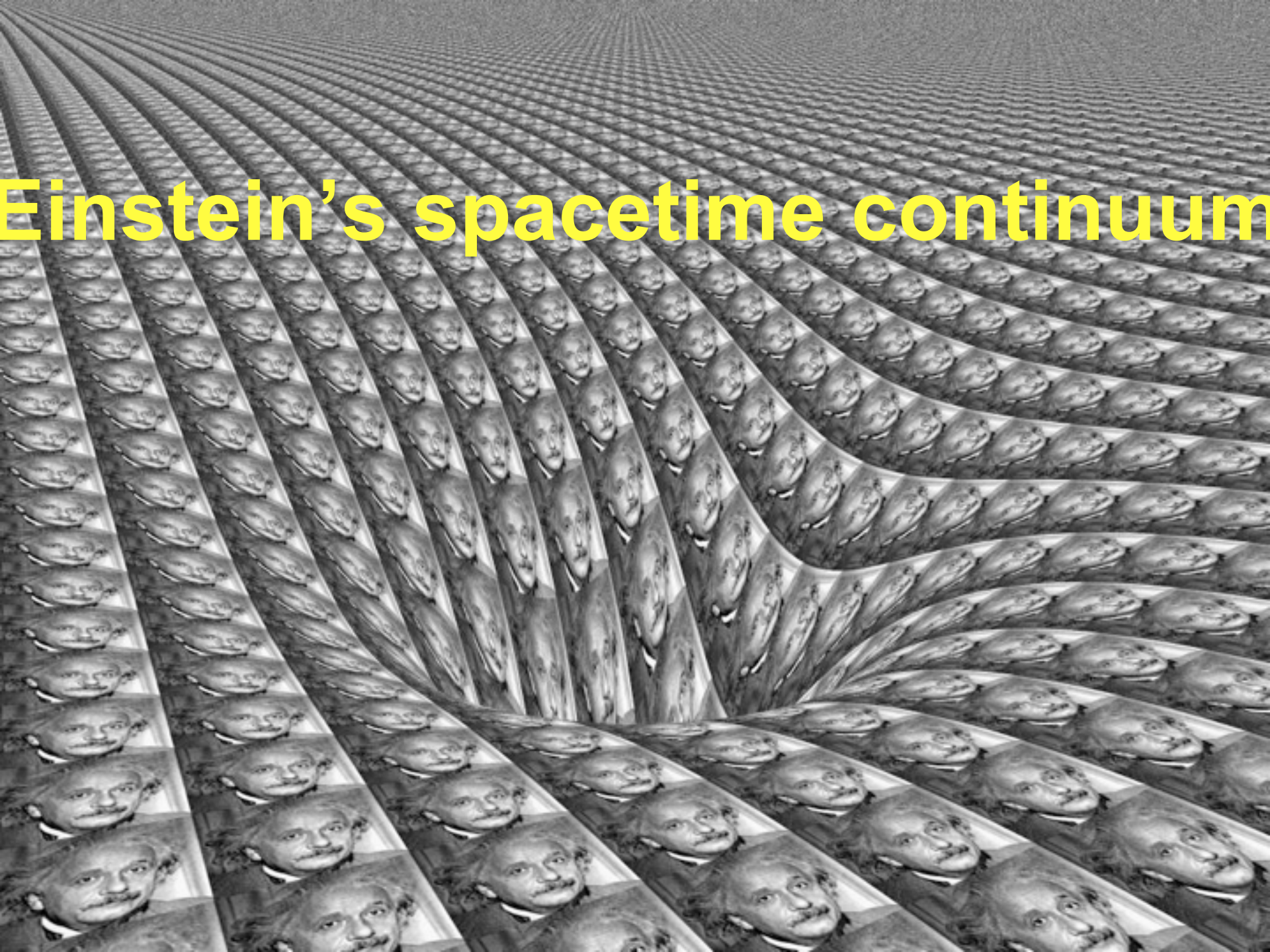
**Newton's Orbital Cannon**

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Massive particle



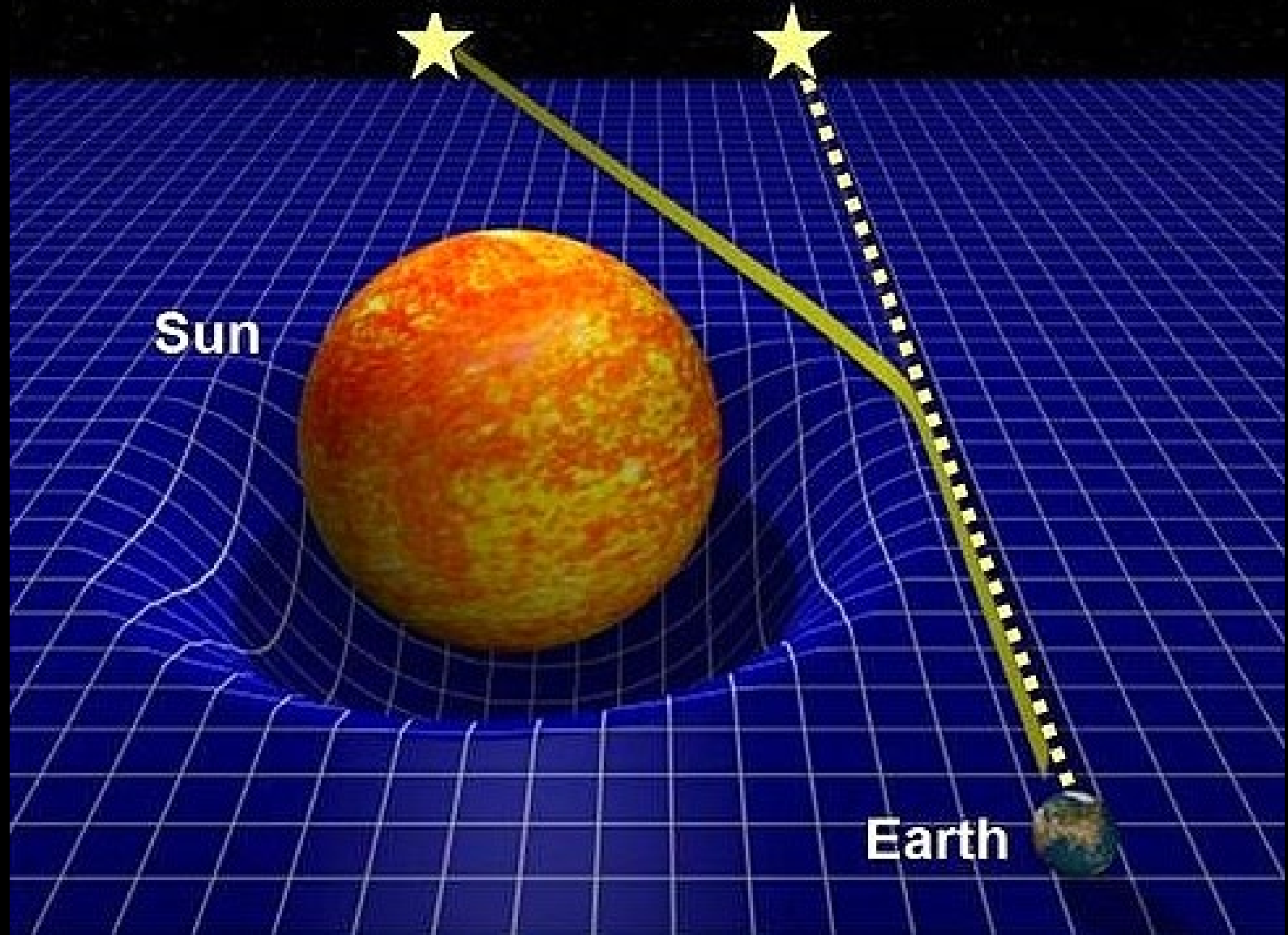
# Einstein's spacetime continuum





actual star

observed star

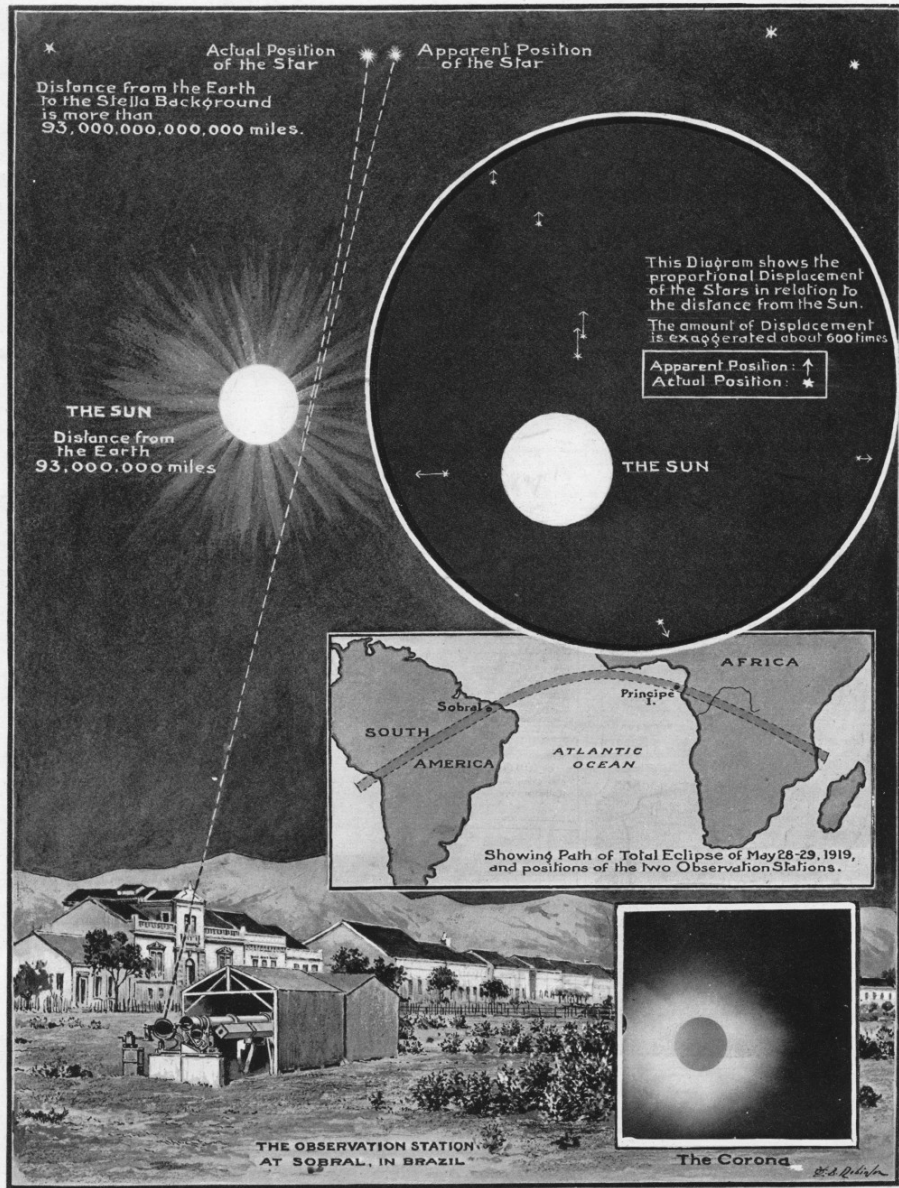


Sun

Earth

"STARLIGHT BENT BY THE SUN'S ATTRACTION": THE EINSTEIN THEORY.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY DR. CROMMELIN.



THE CURVATURE OF LIGHT: EVIDENCE FROM BRITISH OBSERVERS' PHOTOGRAPHS AT THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The results obtained by the British expeditions to observe the total eclipse of the sun last May verified Professor Einstein's theory that light is subject to gravitation. Writing in our issue of November 15, Dr. A. C. Crommelin, one of the British observers, said: "The eclipse was specially favourable for the purpose, there being no fewer than twelve fairly bright stars near the limb of the sun. The process of observation consisted in taking

same region taken when the sun was not in the neighbourhood. Then if the starlight is bent by the sun's attraction, the stars on the eclipse plates would seem to be pushed outward compared with those on the other plates. . . . The second Sobral camera and the one used at Principe agree in supporting (Einstein's theory). . . . It is of profound philosophical interest. Straight lines in Einstein's space cannot exist; they are

LIGHTS ALL ASKEW IN THE HEAVENS

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
New York Times 1857; Nov 10, 1919; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2004)  
pg. 17

# LIGHTS ALL ASKEW IN THE HEAVENS

Men of Science More or Less  
Agog Over Results of Eclipse  
Observations.

## EINSTEIN THEORY TRIUMPHS

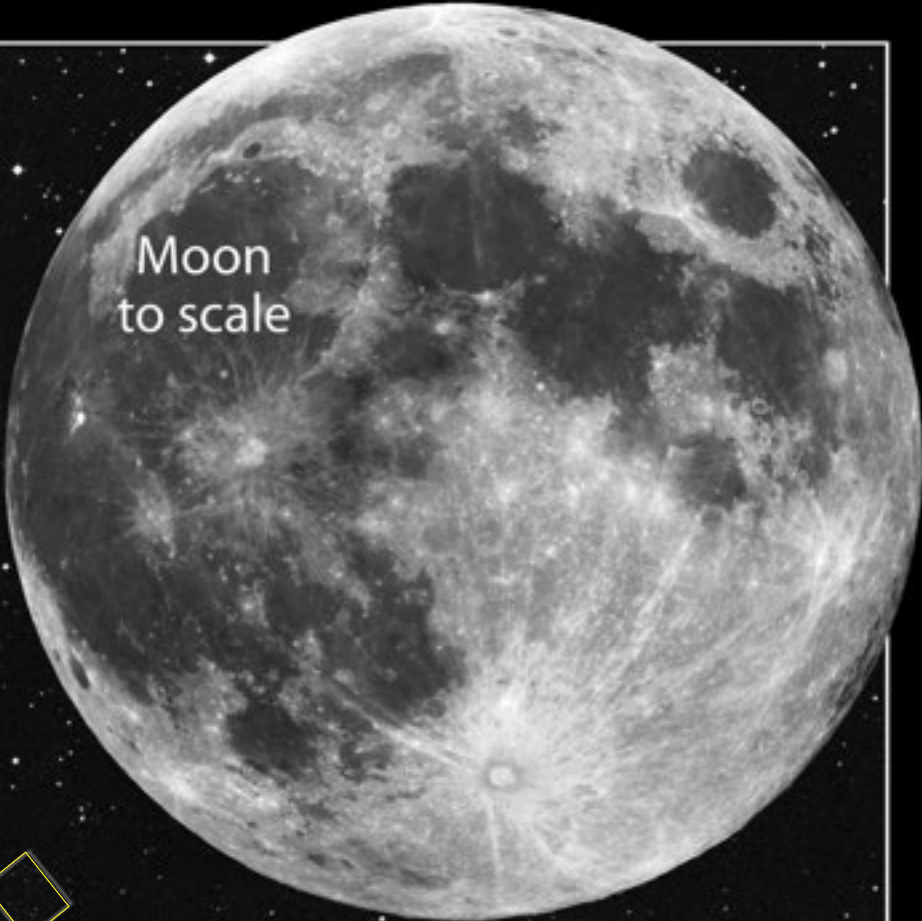
Stars Not Where They Seemed  
or Were Calculated to be,  
but Nobody Need Worry.

## A BOOK FOR 12 WISE MEN

No More in All the World Could  
Comprehend It, Said Einstein When  
His Daring Publishers Accepted It.

New York Times headline of  
November 10, 1919.

CLOSE X



Moon  
to scale

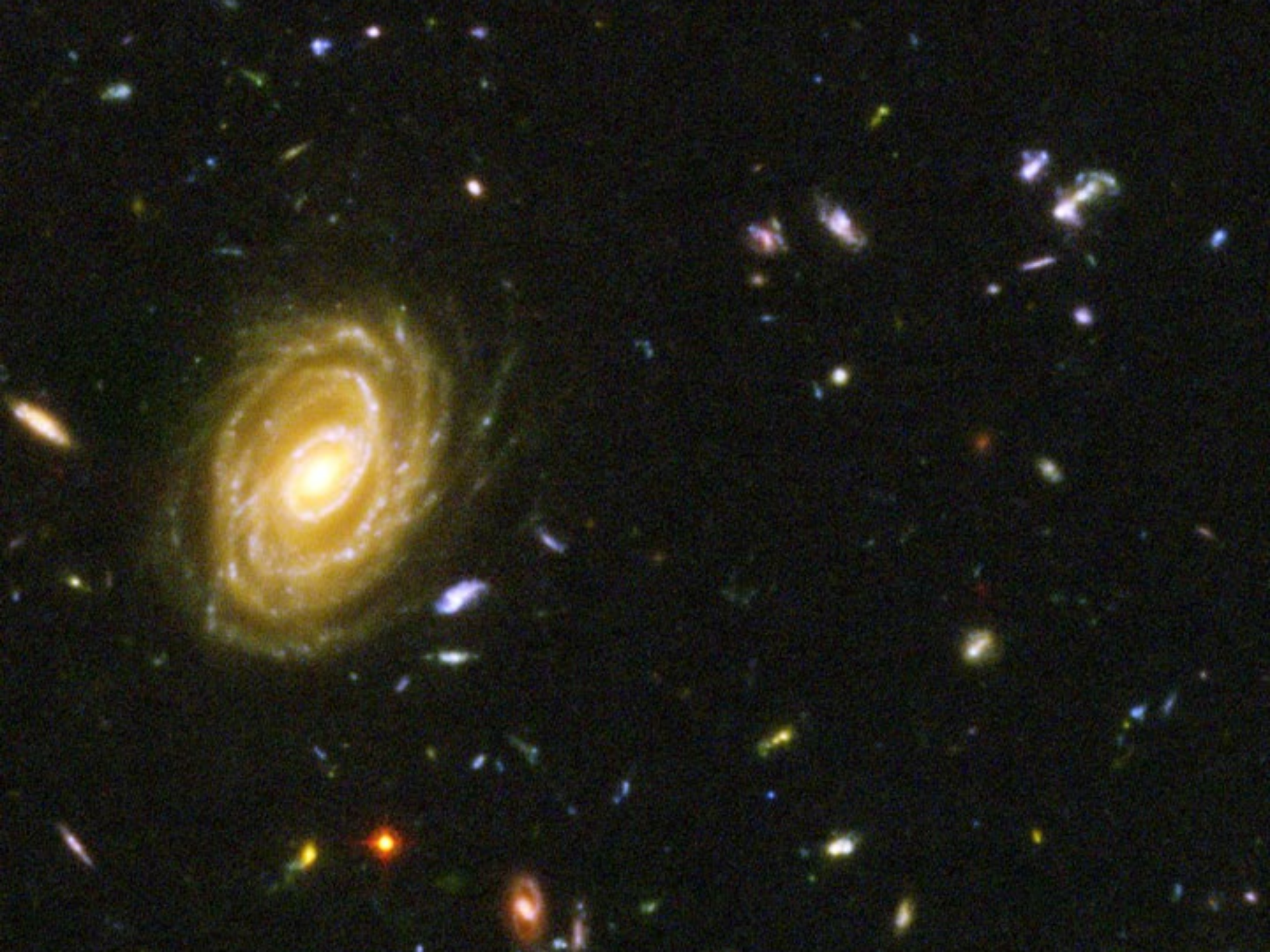
XDF



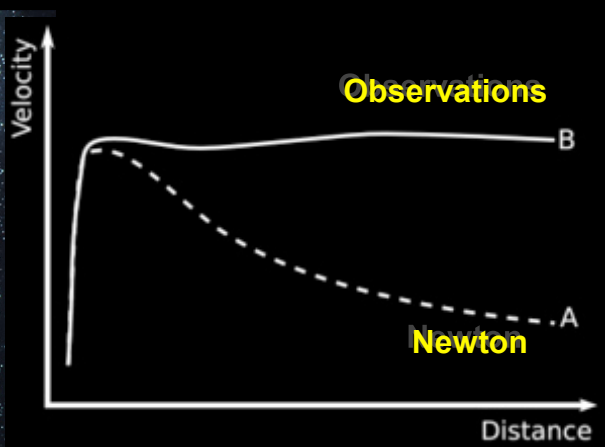












The Andromeda Galaxy (M31)





**BREAKING NEWS!**

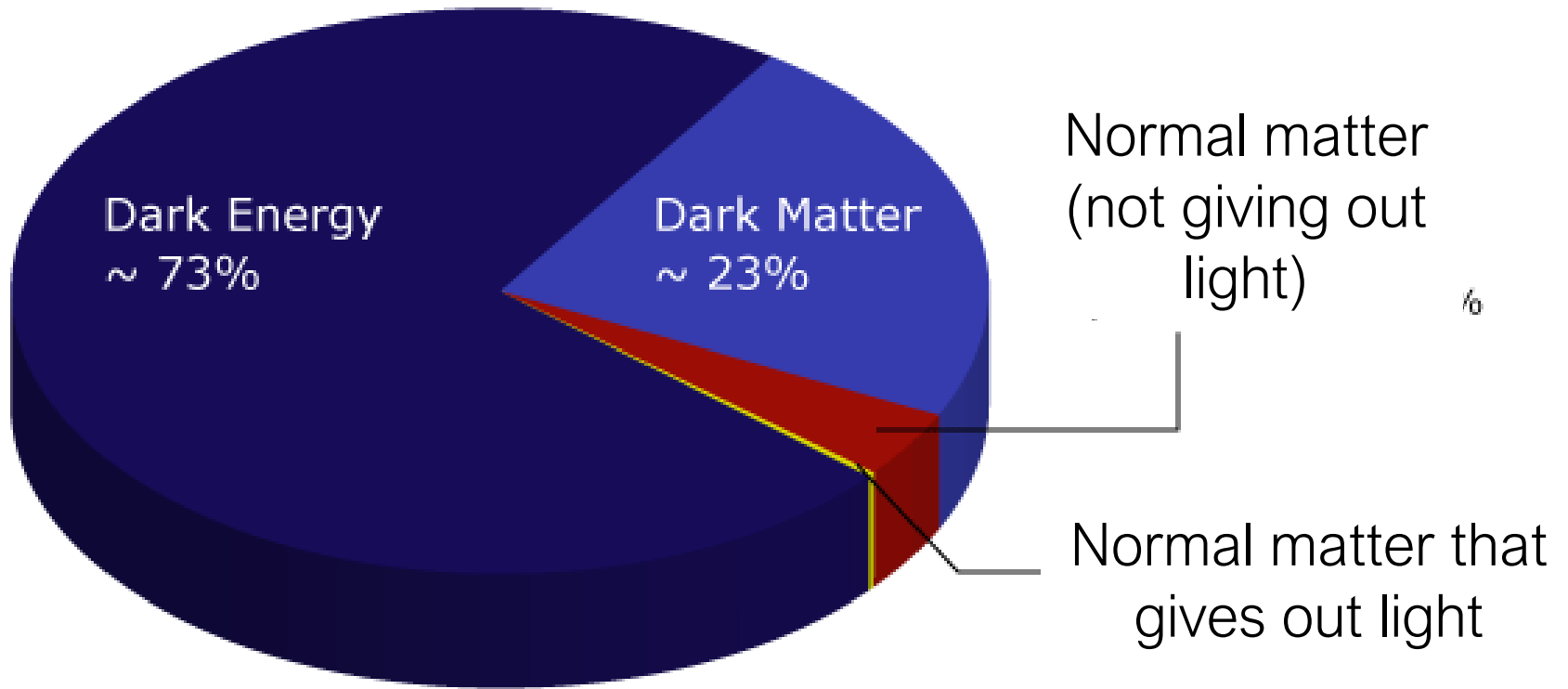
96%

**UNIVERSE  
MISSING**





What the Universe is made of:

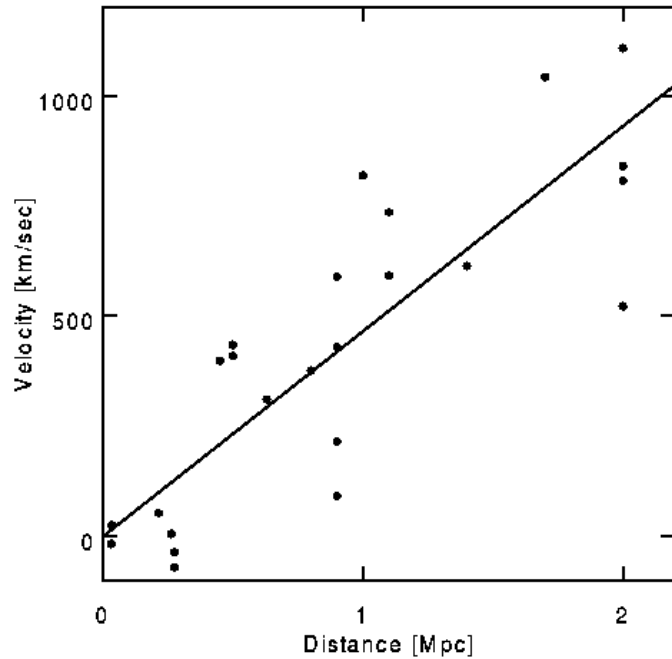


95% of the Universe is dark!



# 1929

## Hubble-Lemaître Law

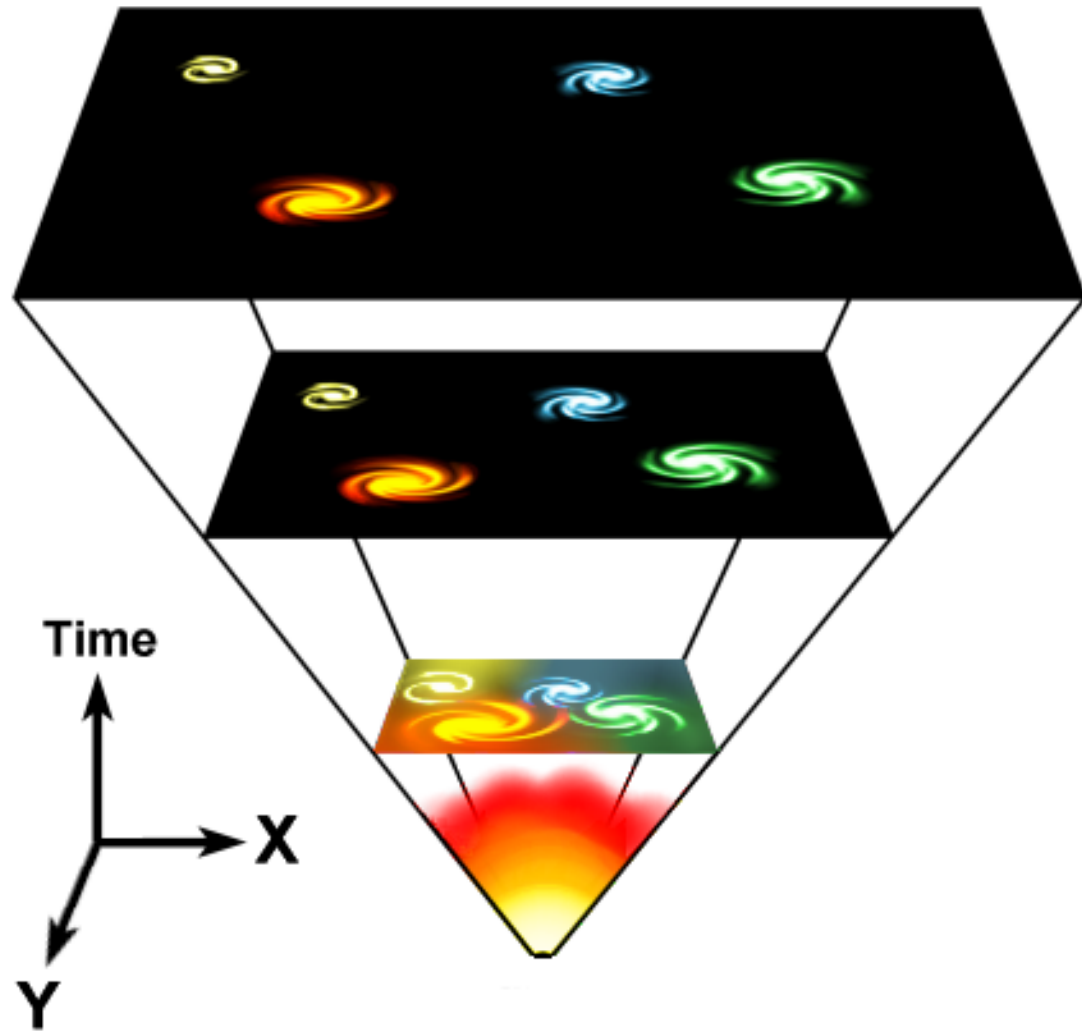


# The Expanding Universe... in Your Kitchen!



Time

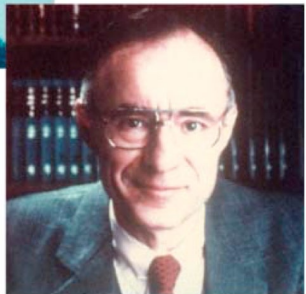




# Signals Imply a 'Big Bang' Universe

The left-over  
"heat" from the  
Big Bang:

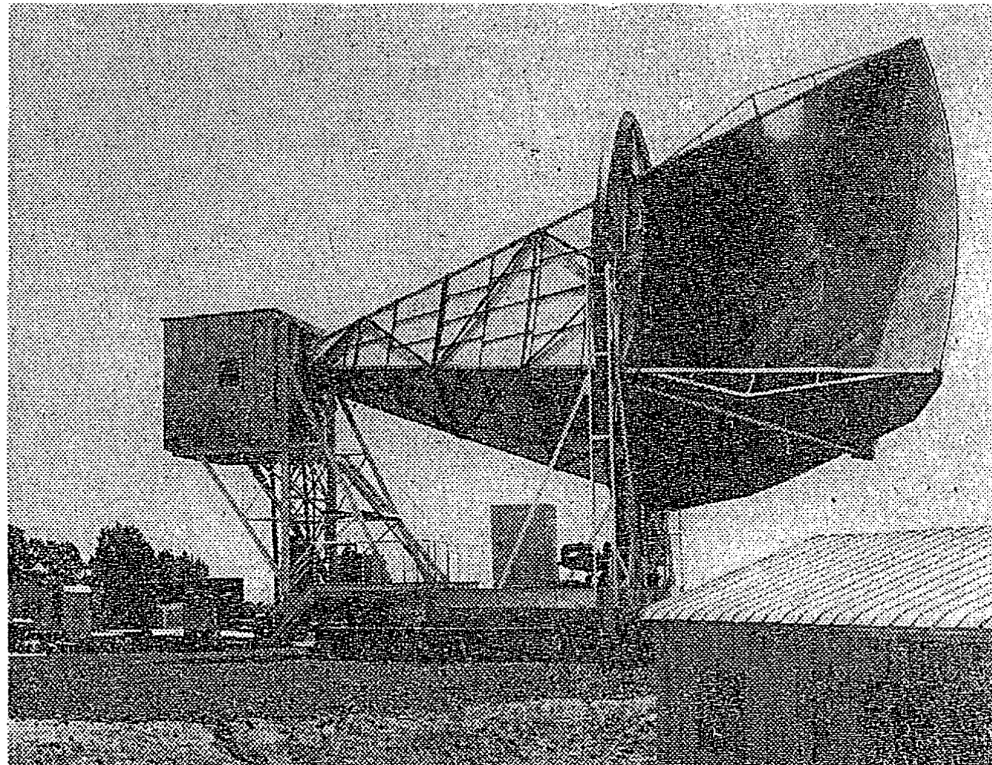
-270.425 °C



Arno Penzias



Robert Wilson



Horn antenna, used in space exploration, at the Bell Laboratories in Holmdel, N. J.

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Scientists at the Bell Telephone Laboratories have observed what a group at Princeton University believes may be remnants of an explosion that gave birth to the universe.

These remnants are thought to have originated in the burst of light from that cataclysmic event.

Such a primordial explosion is embodied in the "big bang" theory of the universe. It seeks to explain the observa-

tion that virtually all distant galaxies are flying away from the earth. Their motion implies that they all originated at a single point 10 or 15 billion years ago.

The Bell observations, made by Drs. Arno A. Penzias and Robert W. Wilson from a hilltop in Holmdel, N. J., were of radio waves that appear to be flying in all directions through the universe. Since radio waves and light waves are identical, except for their wavelength, these are thought

to be remnants of light waves from the primordial flash.

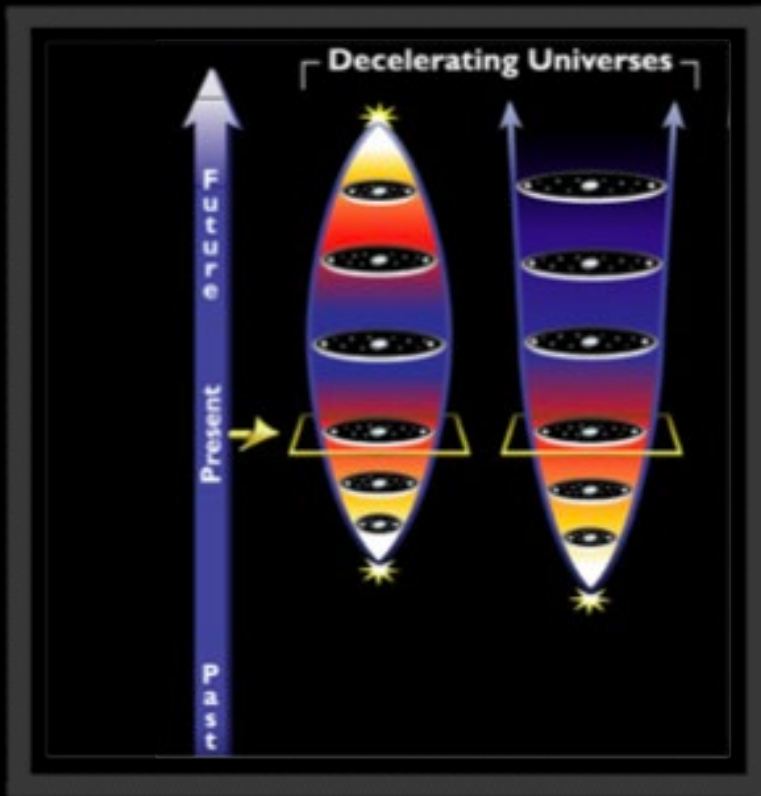
The waves were stretched into radio waves by the vast expansion of the universe that has occurred since the explosion and release of the waves from the expanding gas cloud born of the fireball.

In what may prove to be one of the most remarkable coincidences in scientific history, the existence of such waves was predicted at

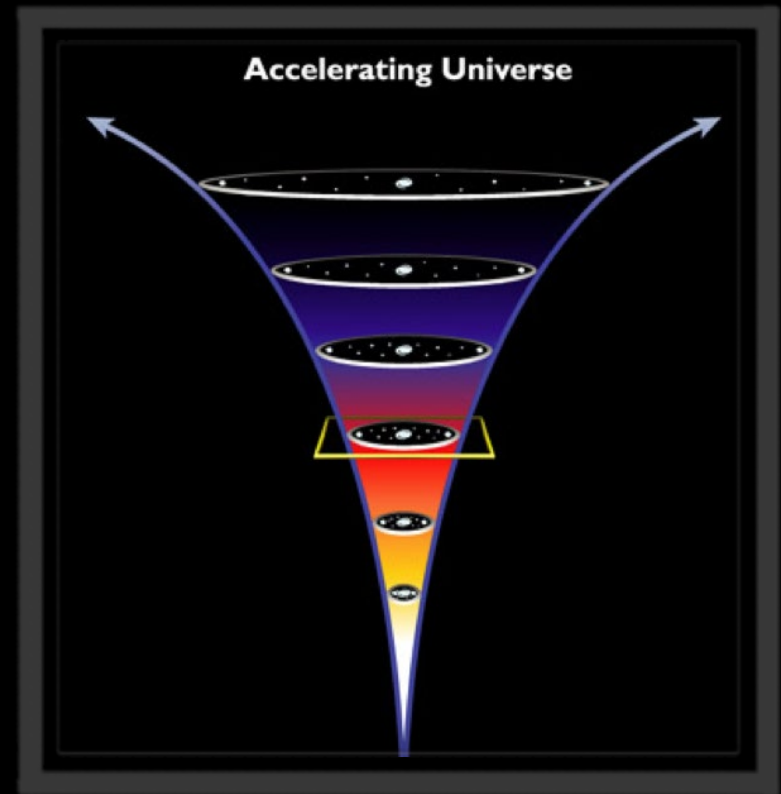
Continued on Page 18, Column 1

# The fate of the Universe

Matter (visible+dark)  
GRAVITY

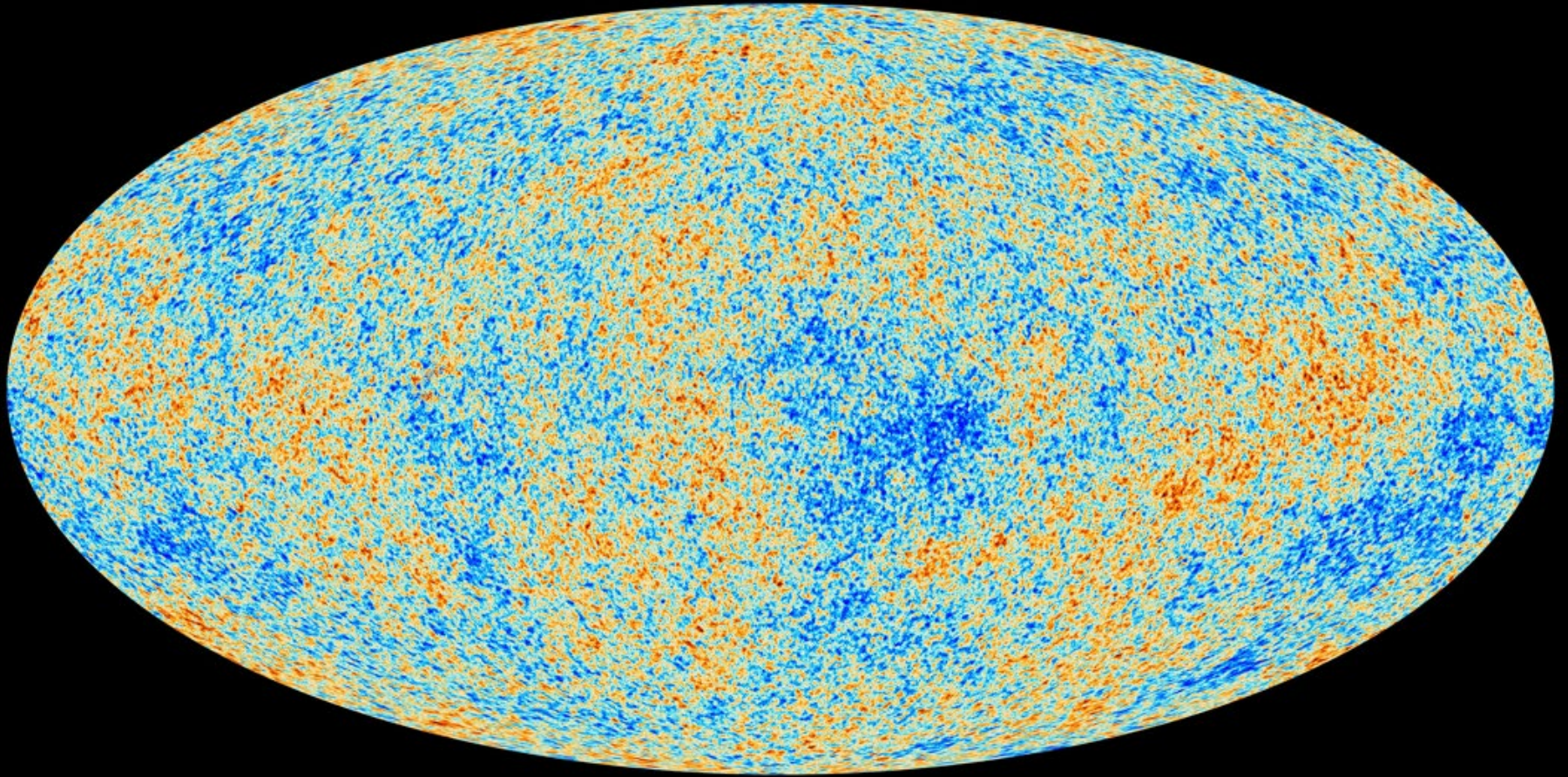


Dark Energy  
ANTI-GRAVITY





# The end of the visible Universe

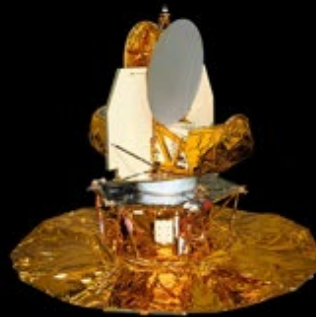


380,000 years after the Big Bang

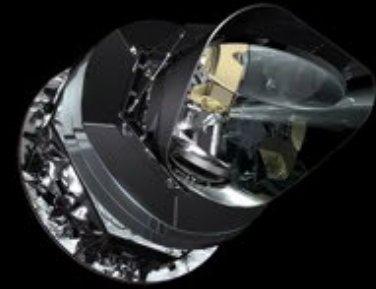
1994



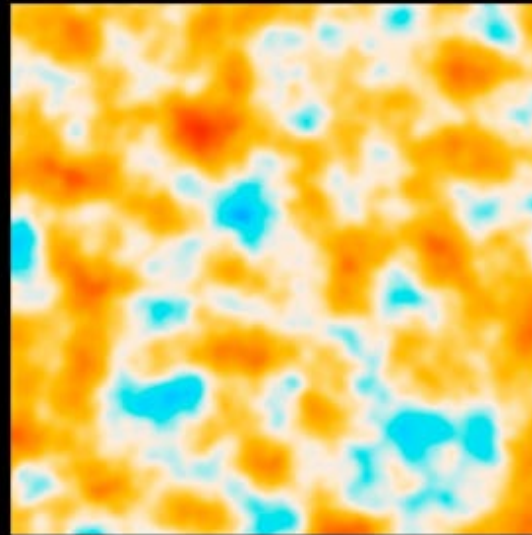
2001-2010



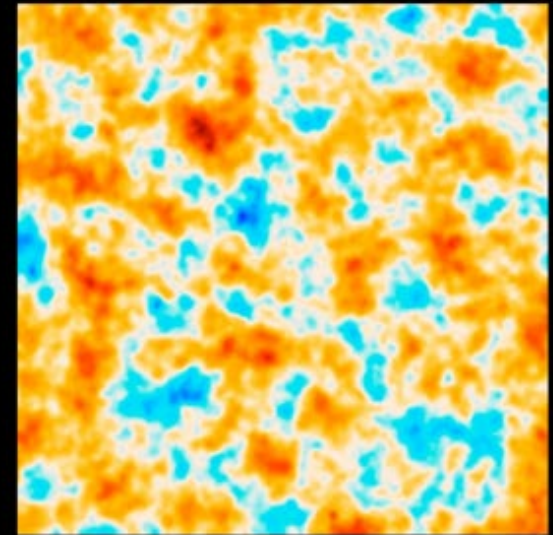
2013-2018



COBE



WMAP



Planck



Radiation  
(decelerates)

Dark matter  
(decelerates)

Dark energy  
(accelerates)

Big Bang  
 $t=0$

Inflation  
 $t = 10^{-32}$  s  
(exponential)

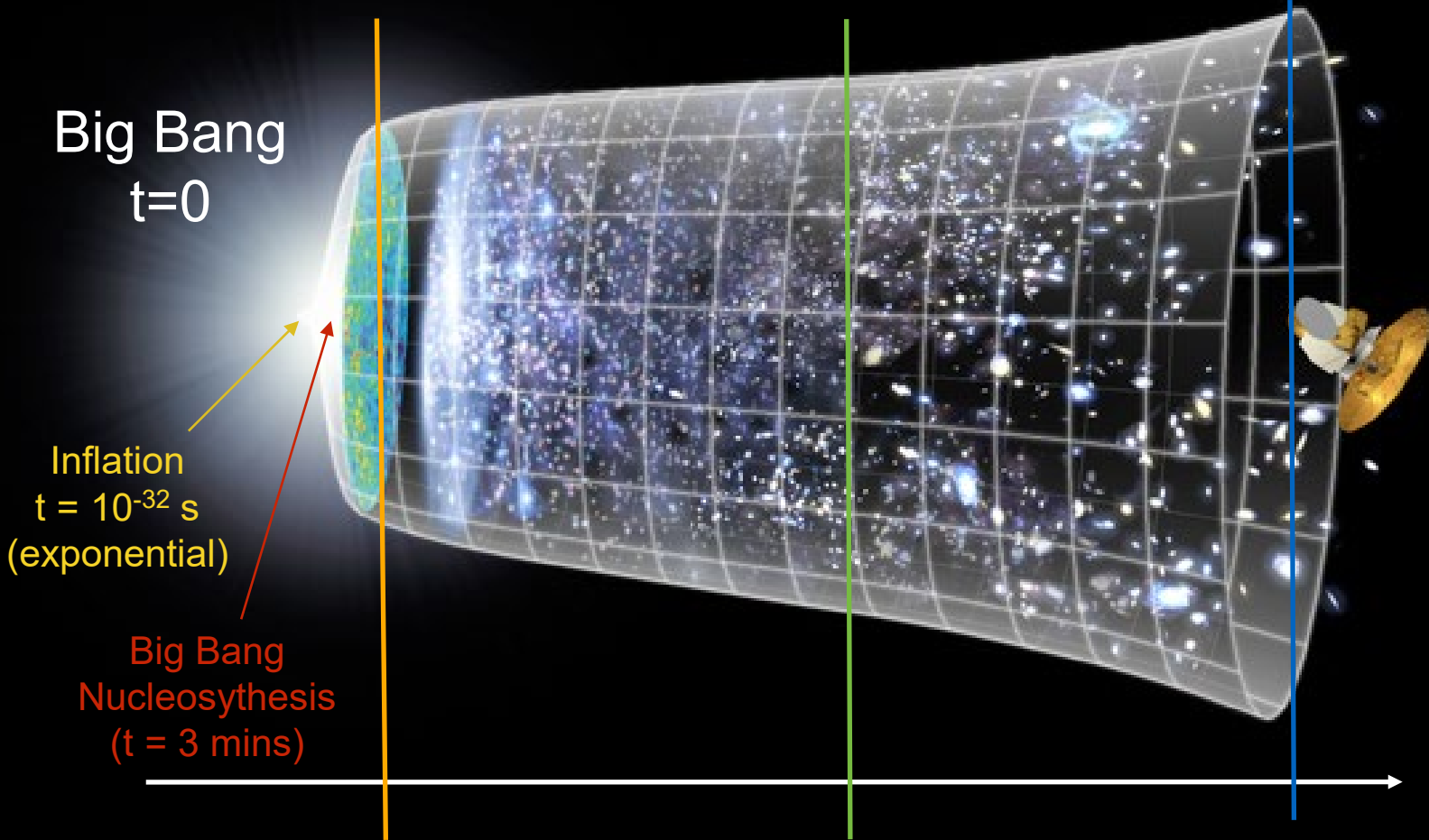
Big Bang  
Nucleosynthesis  
( $t = 3$  mins)

End of the visible cosmos  
 $t = 380,000$  yrs

$t = 7$  Bn yrs

$t = 13.7$  Bn yrs

time





How old is the Universe?

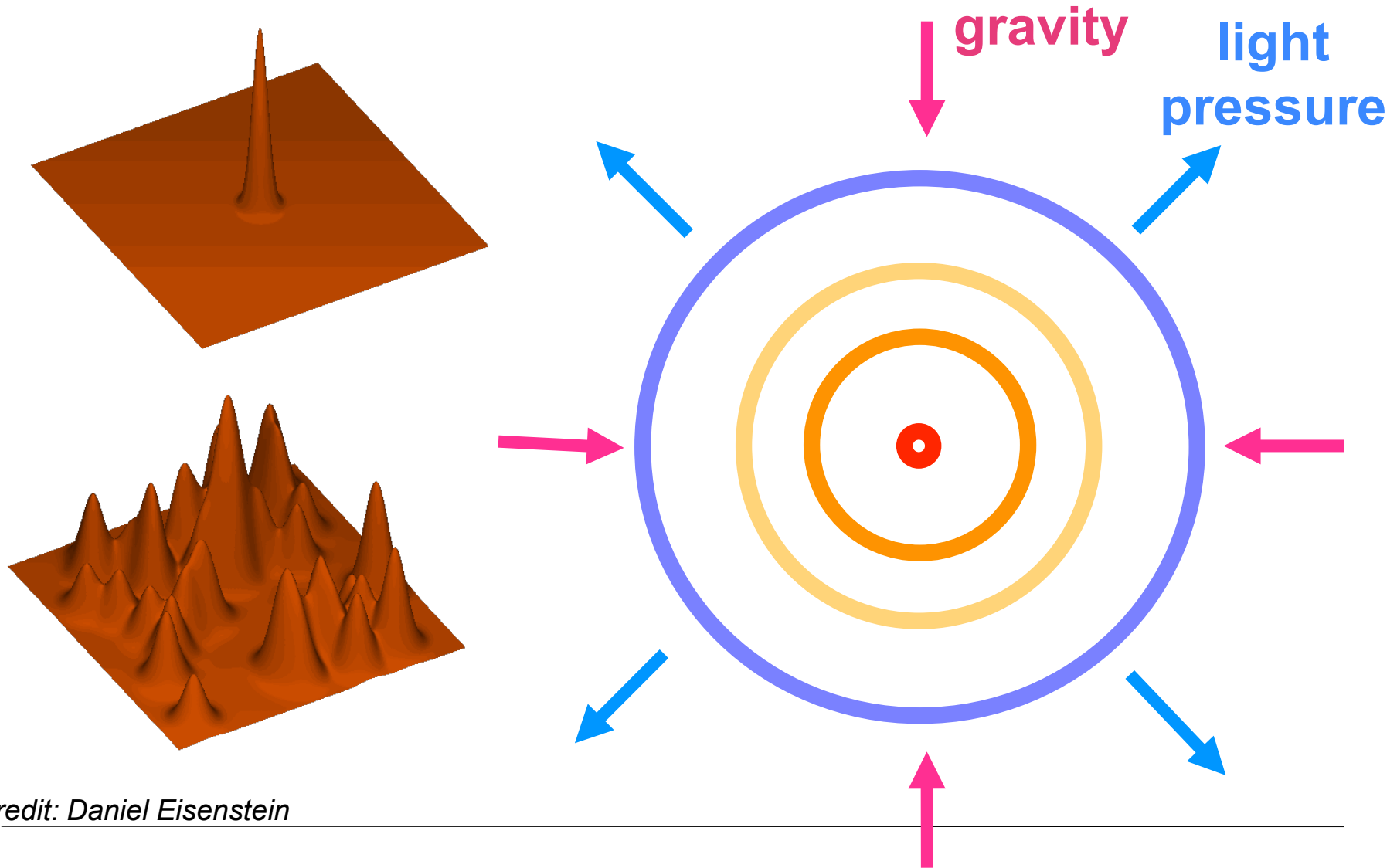
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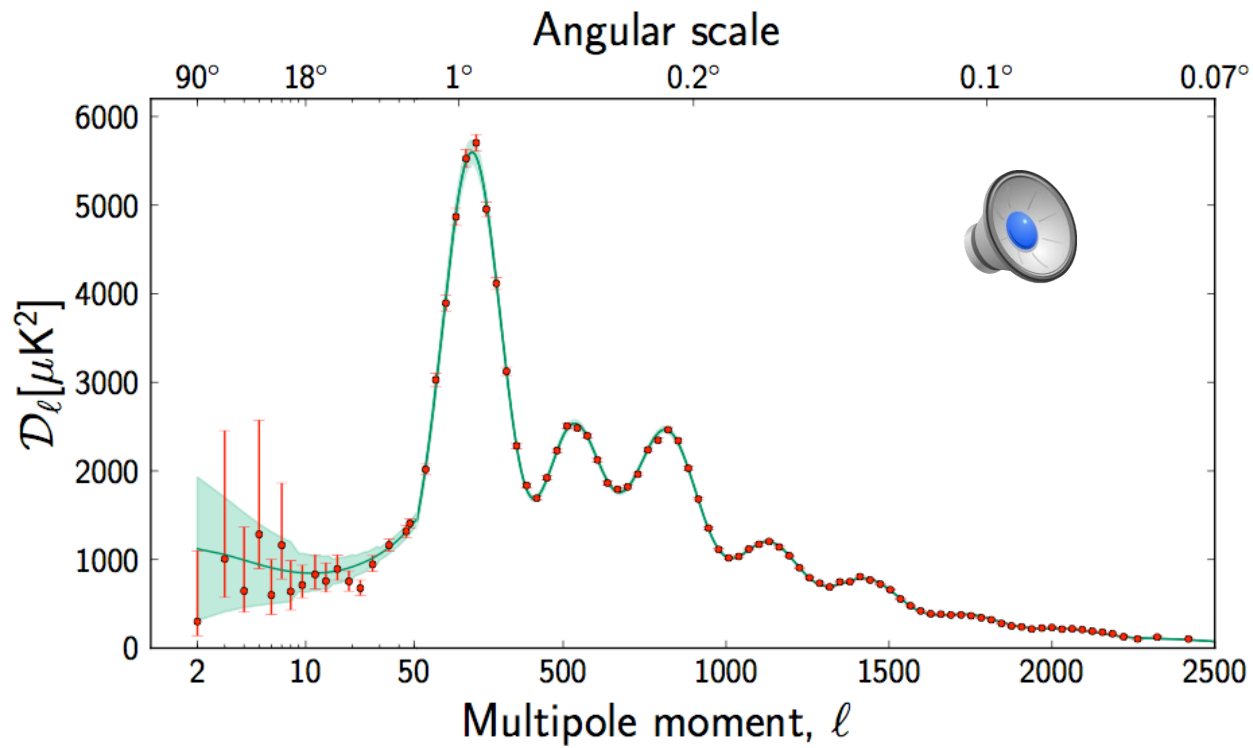
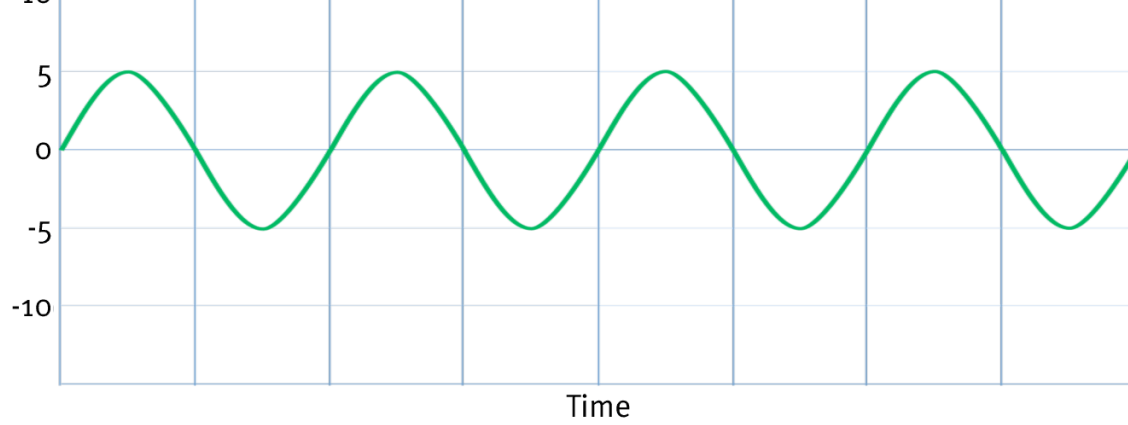
Age = 13.798 billion years\*

\*(give or take 29 million years)

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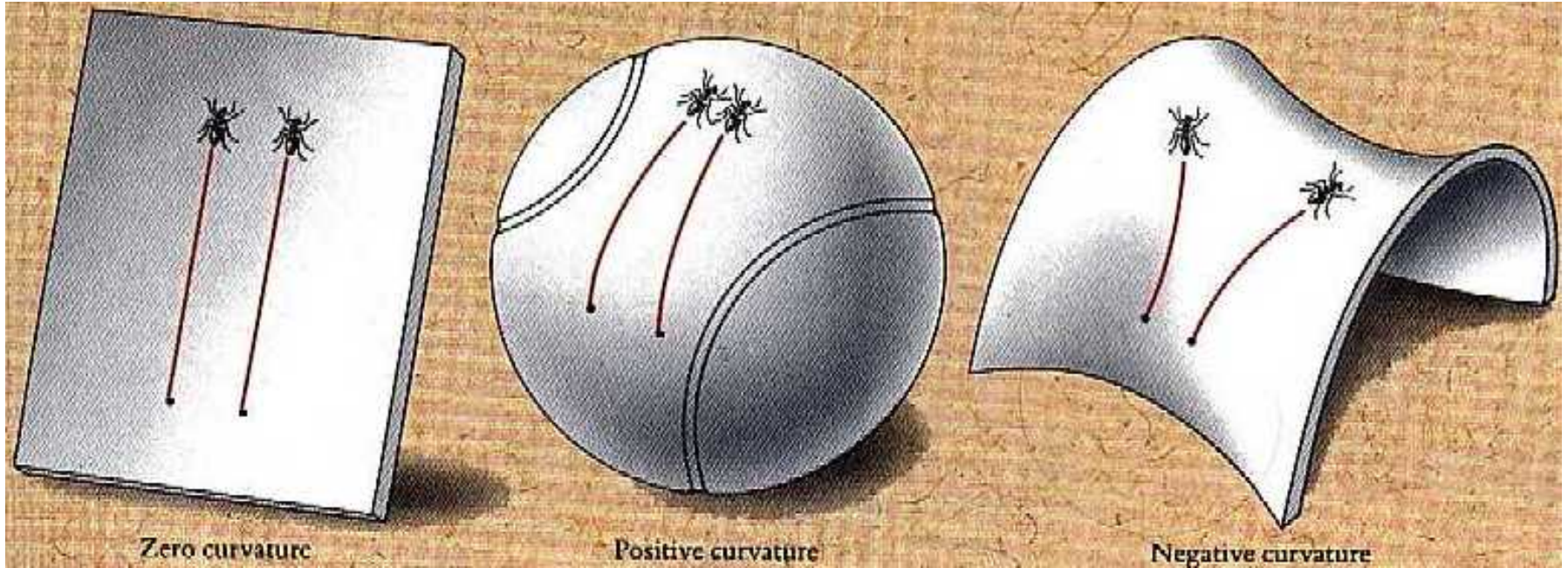
# Seeing cosmic sound







# An ant's perspective:



Zero curvature

Positive curvature

Negative curvature

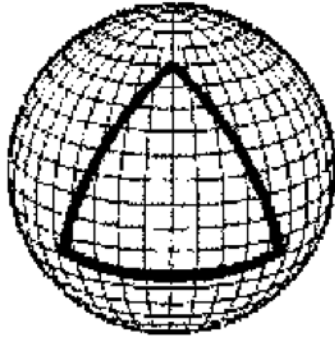
Flat  
(Euclidean)

Closed  
(spherical)

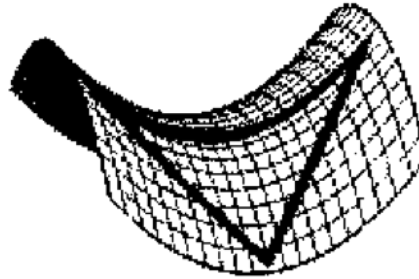
Open  
(hyperbolic  
)

# The Geometry of the Universe

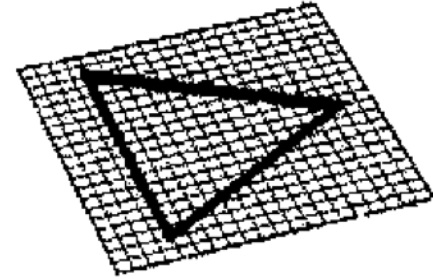
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Closed



Open



Flat

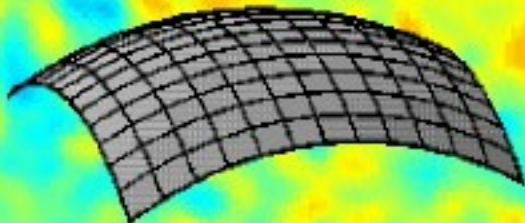
The three different possible geometries of the Universe.

Einstein:

Geometry = Energy + Matter

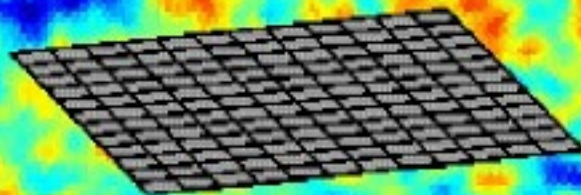
**Sum > 1**  
**Closed**  
**Universe**

**Big Crunch**  
**Finite Universe**



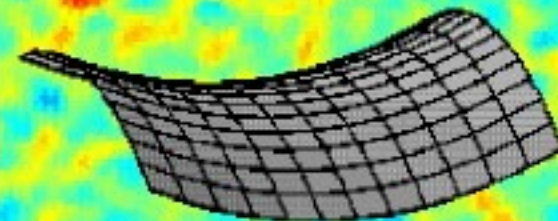
**Sum = 1**  
**Flat**  
**Universe**

**Borderline**  
**Universe**  
**Infinite**



**Sum < 1**  
**Open**  
**Universe**

**Sub-critical**  
**Infinite**

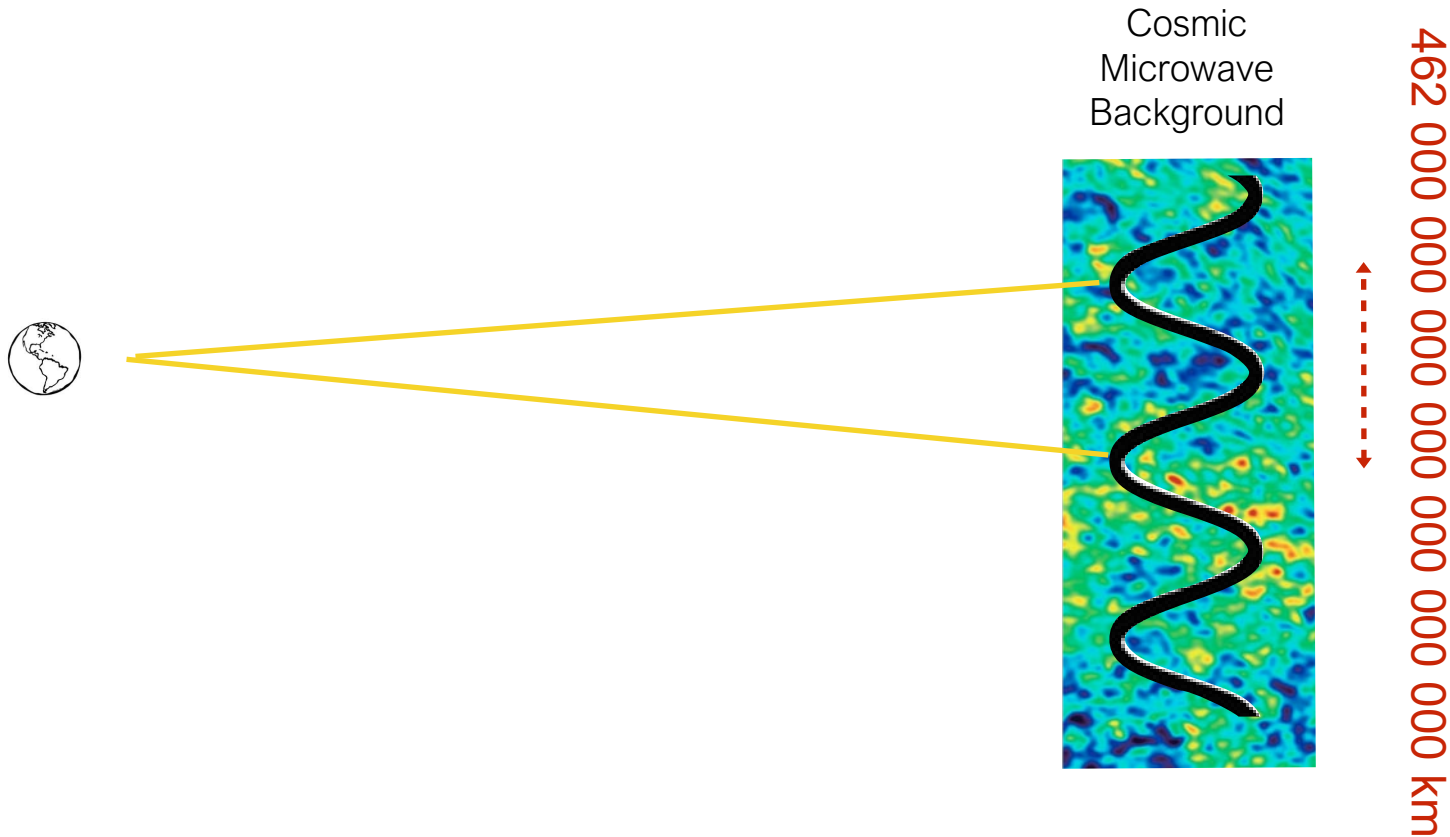






Credit: Babak Tafreshi / ESO

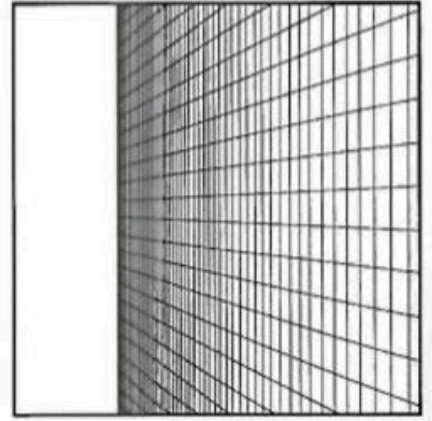
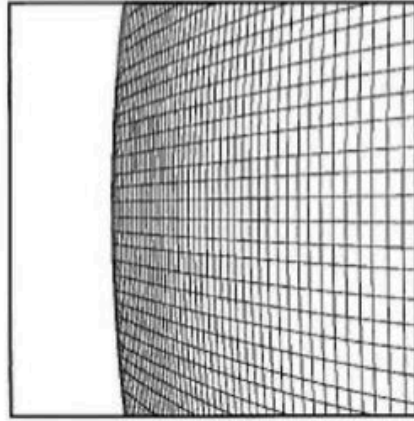
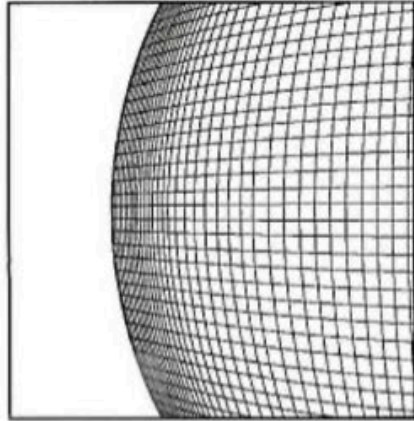
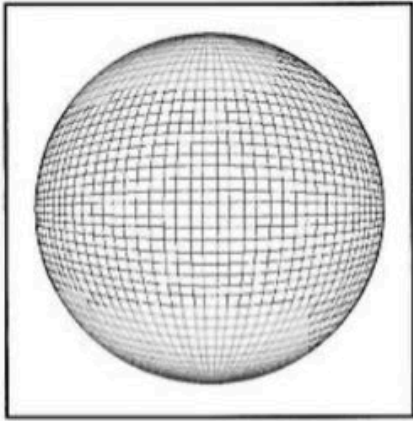
# Weighing the Universe



$$\Omega_{\kappa} = 0.0005 \pm 0.0060$$

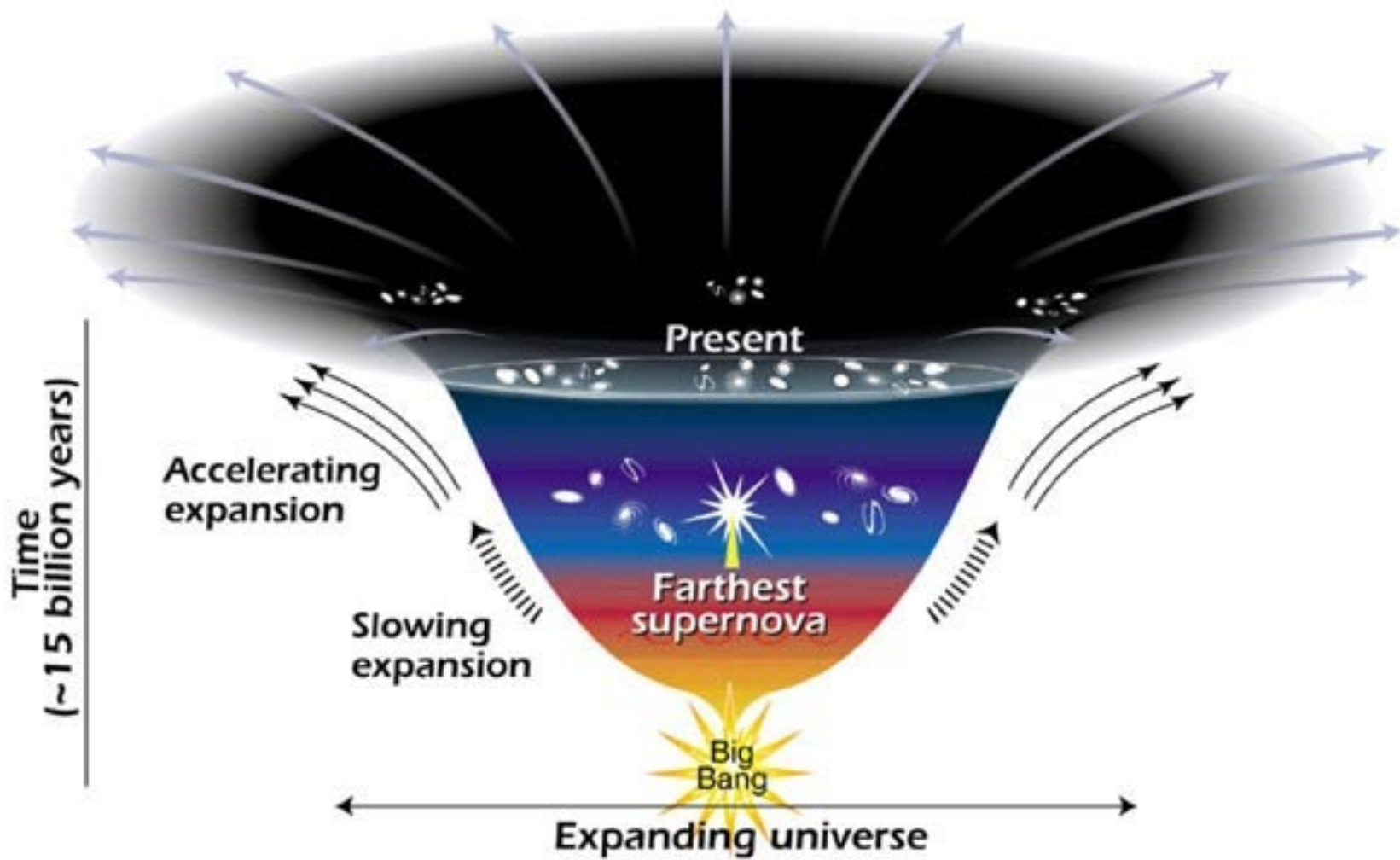
In a flat universe, this quantity would be exactly 0 equal to 0.





time







Average mass density of the Universe:

0.000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 003 837 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

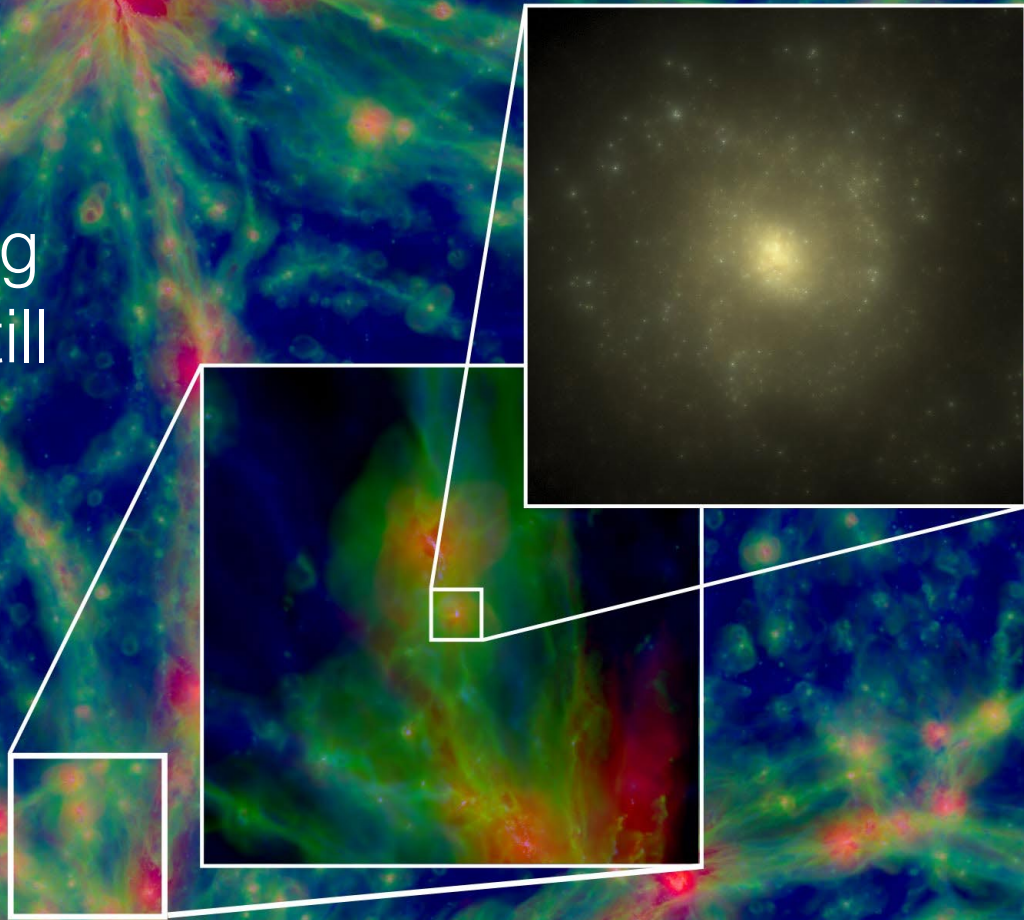


The most amazing  
discoveries are still  
ahead of us.

THANK YOU!

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@R\_Trotta




$z = 48.4$

$T = 0.05 \text{ Gyr}$

# The Aquarius Simulation

The Dark Matter Universe

500 kpc

A horizontal scale bar with vertical end caps, indicating a length of 500 kpc.