The Shape of the Universe

DLDK U3A

Dún Laoghaire

21st March 2017

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Outline

- Scale of the universe of stars and galaxies
- Dark bands in light emerging from a prism
- Distances and velocities of the visible stars
- Gravity theory of 1915 applied to Universe
- Universe may contract or expand forever
- The mathematical constant π (perimeter)
- Dark matter and the search for particles

Scale of the Universe

- Xm27Observable universe
- Em 18 Globular star cluster
- Gm 9 Sun (a typical star)
- m 0 Animal 1metre in size
- nm 9 DNA base pair
- am -18 Size studied by LHC
- xm -27 Unification of forces?

Joseph Fraunhofer (1787-1826)

1817 Found dark lines in the Sun's spectrum and in stars viewed through a telescope



1860 Dark lines corresponded to bright lines seen with chemical elements in a flame



Christian Doppler (1803-1853)

1842 The colour of a star alters when the star changes its velocity; e.g., in a binary star one star approaches - the other receeds

1953 Echocardiograms and ultrasonographs routinely use the Doppler Effect today to measure blood flow and fluid flow.

Solar dark lines and the redshift of dark lines for a receding galaxy



Henrietta Leavitt (1869-1921)

1900 Studied 1777 stars of variable brightness from Harvard's photographic plates of the Magellanic Clouds seen by telescope

1912 She found that, the brighter the variable star she measured, the longer was the time period of its peak to peak variation

Maximum and Minimum Brightness





Figure from (Leavitt 1912)

Albert Einstein (1879-1955)

used his general theory of relativity to find in 1917 that the universe's shape can have the three angles of a triangle summing to either greater than, or less than, or = 180 degrees



Positive Curvature

Negative Curvature

Flat Curvature

"The most incomprehensible thing about the world is that it is comprehensible" Albert Einstein

"The unreasonable effectiveness of mathematics in the natural sciences" Eugene Wigner

1922 Alexander Friedmann (1888-1925)1927 Georges Lemaître (1894-1966)



Edwin Hubble (1889-1953)

1924 Used variable stars to show that there were galaxies beyond the Milky Way

1929 Found a relation between distance and the velocity of many receding galaxies



John Wheeler (1911-2008)

expressed the gravity equation of general relativity: "spacetime tells matter how to move; matter tells spacetime how to curve" $c4 \times Curvature = 8 \times \pi \times G \times Energy$ The top of Lugnaquilla ages faster than its base by about 20 mins over its 420 million year existence. "Time is Nature's way to keep everything from happening all at once"

Dante Alighieri (c. 1265 – 1321)

Paradiso: Canto XXX – Line xii Seeming enclosed by what itself encloses (parendo inchiuso da quel ch'elli 'nchiude)





How I wish I could calculate of circle round the exact relation ArXimedes found

3.14 159 265 358 979



William Jones (1675-1749)

introduced the symbol π - with number of digits

-250	3	Archimedes	Sicily
480	7	Zu Chongzhi	China
1400	10	Madhava	India
1424	17	Jamshid al-Kashi	Iran
1615	32	Ludolf van Ceulen	Dutch-German
1706	100	John Machin	England
2016	22 ti	-illion Peter Trueb	Switzerland



Vera Rubin (1928 – 2016)

- found that galaxies and stars are immersed in the gravitational grip of vast clouds of dark matter that do not emit any detectable radiation
- showed that galaxies must contain at least six times as much dark matter as ordinary matter by studying the velocities of the stars within
- many devices are seeking the nature of the weakly interacting massive particles that appear to prevent peripheral fast stars from exiting



Radius of the Visible Universe