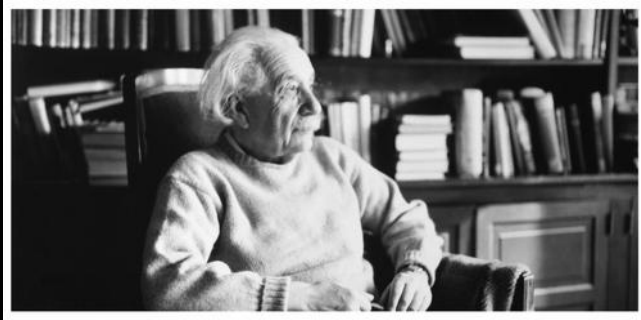


Our Strange Universe

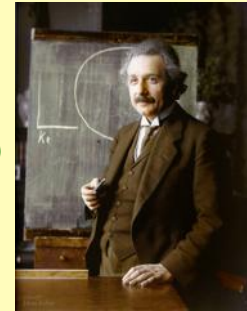


Albert Einstein

- published 4 papers at age 26, during his *Annus Mirabilis* (1905)

- Brownian Motion*
- Special Relativity*
- $E = mc^2$
- Photoelectric Effect* \Rightarrow Nobel, 1921

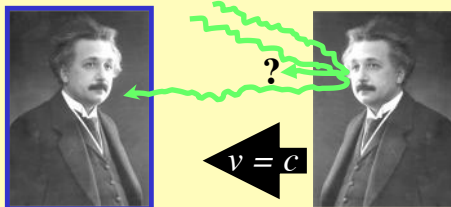
- only comparable achievement: *Newton*, 1665-66
- calculus, Gravitation, theory of colour*
- Einstein* spent last 30 years of his life trying to unify gravity & electromagnetic force



On Common Sense...

- a 16 year old *Einstein* asked his uncle:

"If I were in a train car moving at the speed of light & I looked into a mirror, what would I see?"



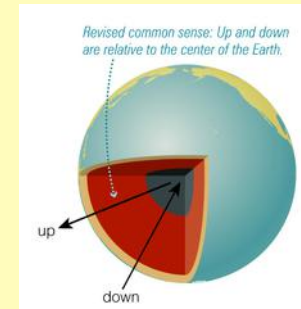
- such *bizarre questions* arise *near speed of light* and our *common sense* is (often) *little help*

- many scenarios *conflict* with "*common sense*"

- common sense* is based on *everyday experiences*
- but motion *at speed of light* is *not* "*everyday*"

(eg) Things fall down, so why don't Australians fall off the Earth, since they are "down under"?

- our *common sense* notions of "*up*" and "*down*" change over time & become more sophisticated...



It's Relative...

- throw a ball at 10 km/h

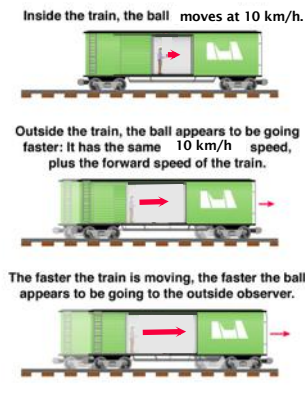
Q: Compared to what?

- hop on train moving at 100 km/h and throw ball at 10 km/h "forward"

CLICKER: How fast is the ball moving?

(a) 10 km/h (b) 90 km/h (c) 100 km/h (d) 110 km/h

Q: Which speed is *actually* right?



- measurements **must** be made *relative to some frame of reference* eg. the Earth

(eg) Speed limits assume a reference frame; but don't try to argue a speeding ticket on this point, though (it annoys the cops :-)



- **Einstein:** there are *no preferred reference frames*

Q: Are you "at rest" right now? Relative to...?

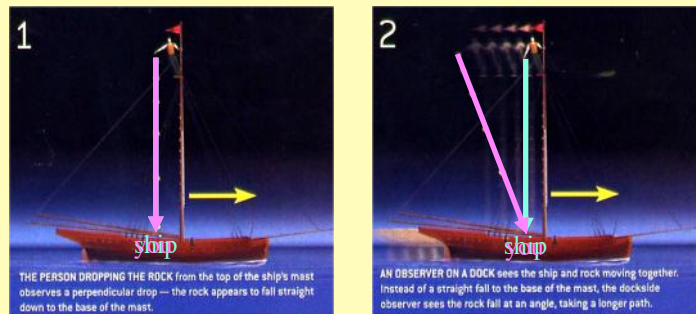
(eg) Passing on highway or "creeping" at a light...

Q: Which direction is "left"?

(eg) Watch me toss a ball... describe the motion.

DEMO: rolling cart shooting a projectile

(eg) Watch a ball fall from the mast of a ship



- **boat at rest:** agree on *distance* ball travels
- **boat moving:** disagree on *distance* ball travels

- but **speed = distance/time**

Q: Who measures a **longer** travel distance?

Q: Who measures a **faster** speed? Why?

(eg) Replace ball with a **beam of light**; if as above, we'd each measure a **different speed of light**

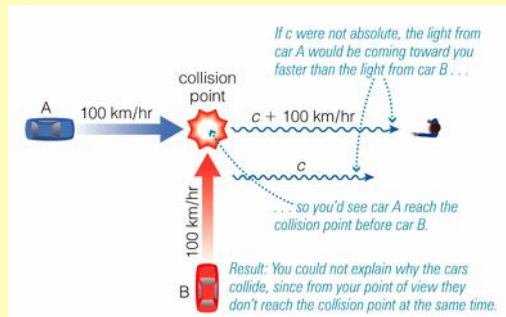
- **Maxwell** (1864): unified **electricity & magnetism**
- **light:** a wave with **constant speed** ~1 billion km/h

• **speed = distance/time = constant** (for **light**)

• a **constant speed of light** forces our notions of **distance & time** to become "flexible" ("**relative**")

- since *speed of light is a constant for everyone, distance & time measurements vary* when viewed from *one frame moving with respect to another*

(eg) Thought experiments show a constant “c” agrees with observations of *cause & effect*



Special Relativity (1905)

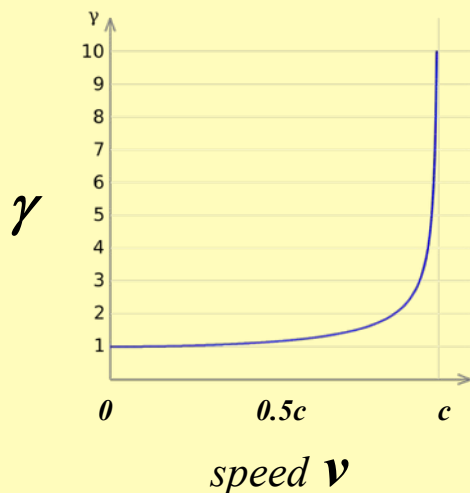
- **Einstein assumed** that:
 - *laws of nature are the same* for everyone
 - *light has same speed in all reference frames*
- "**special**" – applies *only* to constant motion
- "**relativity**" since *measurements only make sense when we know what they are measured relative to*

- **Lorentz factor, γ**

\Rightarrow *strength of relativistic effects*

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}}$$

(eg) typically $v \ll c$, so $\gamma \sim 1$



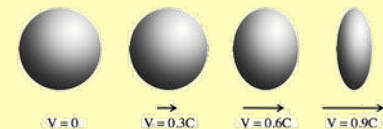
(eg) The Lorentz Factor γ is usually ~ 1

Speed of Light (c): “it's not a suggestion, it's the law”

- observers can *disagree* about **L** & **t** but *not* **c**

(1) **length contraction:**

length decreases along direction of motion as speed increases



(2) **time dilation:** *time slows* as speed increases

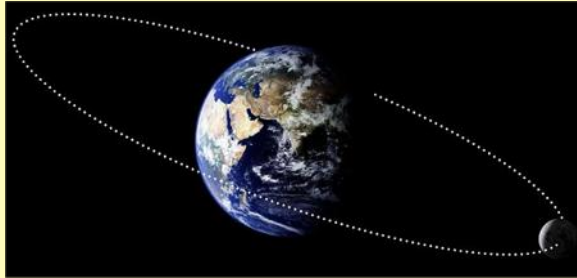
(3) **mass increases** as speed increases

$$L = L_0 / \gamma \quad \Delta t = \gamma \Delta t_0 \quad m = \gamma m_0$$

DVD: Cosmos - “Relativity”

General Relativity (1915)

- **SR** only applies to **constant motion**; **GR** applies in **all cases, including accelerated motion**

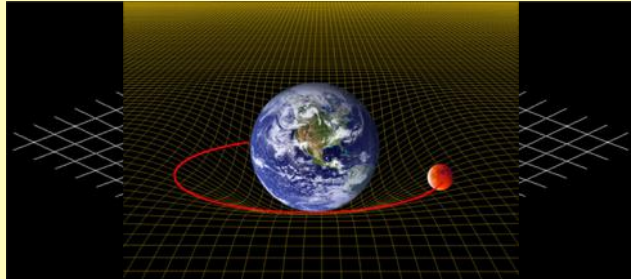


- **Einstein** was **trying** to work with **accelerations**, but discovered a **new** way to think about **gravity**



- **cannot** distinguish between case 2 & 3!
- **equivalence principle**: effects of gravity are **exactly equivalent** to effects of an acceleration

- **Einstein** envisioned a 4-D “**spacetime**”: (x, y, z, t)
- **curvature of spacetime** (“**shape**”) depends on **distribution of matter & energy** within the space



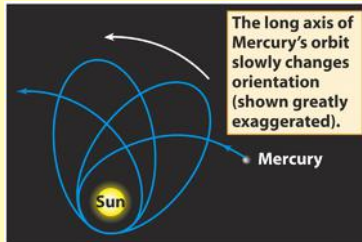
- **curvature creates** what we **feel** as **gravity**

“Matter tells space how to curve, and curved space tells matter how to move.” - John Wheeler

Testing Relativity

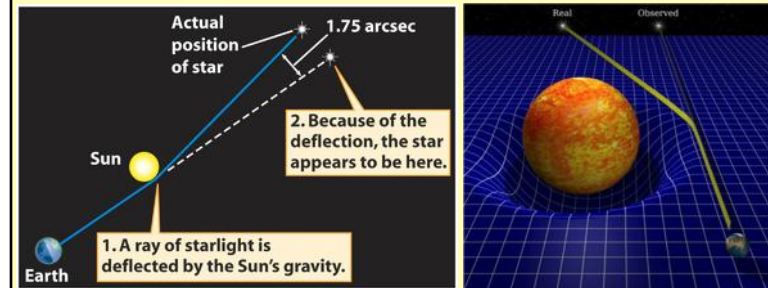
- if you **cannot test it** **it is not science**
- **very few tests** early on for relativity
- 3 types of tests exist:
 - 1) **direct** predictions made by relativity
 - 2) **new, unpredicted effects**
 - 3) **inadvertent** tests

Perihelion of Mercury



- *Newton* calculated Mercury's perihelion as advancing **531 "per century** due to other planets
- actually **574 "per century**; *Einstein* showed extra "pull" entirely due to *relativistic effects*

Bending of massless light



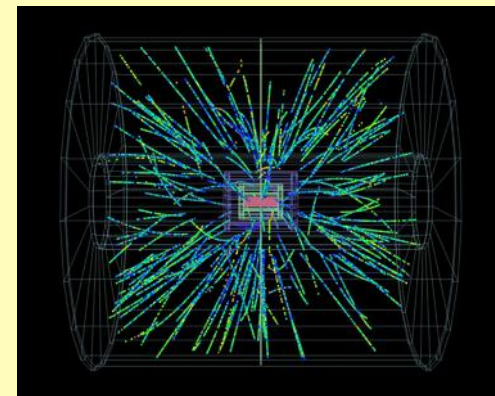
- *stellar positions* recorded 6 months earlier vs. positions viewed during 1919 **total solar eclipse**

Gravitational Lensing



- *inhomogeneous, asymmetric galaxy* bends light of a *quasar* (8 Gly away) to form **four images (A-D)**

Relativistic Mass



- calculations of *collisional energies* in *particle accelerators* require **relativistic mass corrections**

Time Dilation

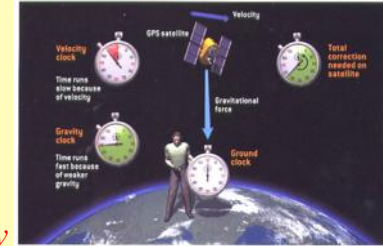
- **atomic clocks** keep time to *better than a second over a million years*



- synchronized **atomic clocks** measured *nanosecond discrepancies* after being flown at 600 km/h (1971)
- *repeated* in 1996 on London-Washington flights & confirmed predictions to *better than $\pm 5\%$*

GPS Satellites

- **GPS satellites** orbit at altitude of $\sim 20,000$ km
- speed $\sim 14,000$ km/h
- **GR & SR** predict that *clocks in high gravity & moving clocks run slow*
- *relativistic effect*: $+45\mu\text{s}$, $-7\mu\text{s}$
- 1970's: engineers included *relativistic corrections* in the software but were not sure if needed
- if corrections *not* used, get *km size errors* per day!



Gravity Waves

- **Einstein** predicted massive moving objects cause *waves in spacetime*, much like your hand in water
- first detection in **Sept, 2015** (eg) **LIGO** or Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory
- distortions *smaller* than *size of an atom* over 4 km long “arms”

(eg) *binary pulsars*:
orbiting *neutron stars* lose energy as gravity waves



Review: Relativity

- *speed of light must be the same* for *all* observers
- **Special Relativity** holds for uniform motion
- SR predicts *time dilation, length contraction*
- **General Relativity** adds accelerating systems
- *matter & energy* “curve” 4-D spacetime