hi

Lecture 17, 14.03.2017

Einstein’s Theory of General Relativity

housekeeping

Question about anything?

I'll make a movie for you:

Marie Curie movie anyone?

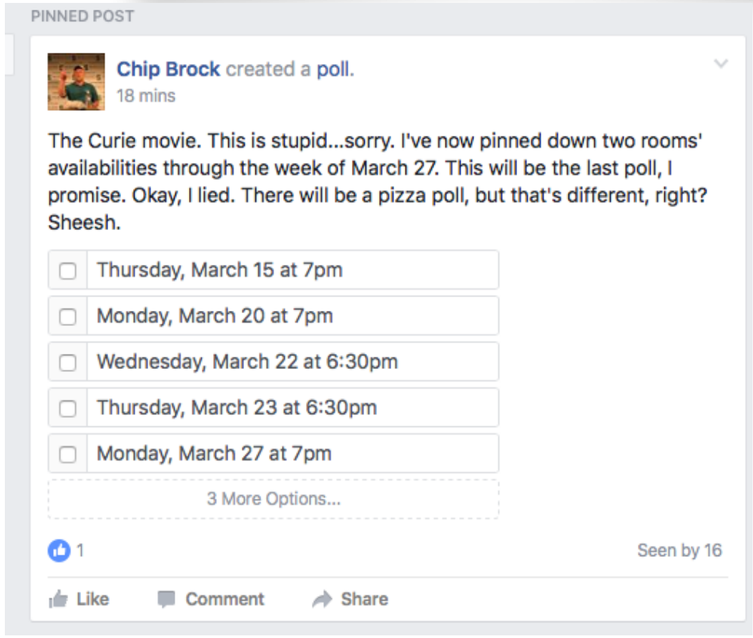
duh. I've now got a complete set of dates:

Book Review 1 is due Saturday.

FakeFacebook is due April Fools Day. tee hee

Blog read-reflect project will start soon.

See calendar cartoon:



real electrons

HV transmission lines feed substations?

138,000 V is common (BWL for example)

Assume that arc is at 138,000V, so electrons have that energy

...which would be the Kinetic Energy

an exercise in "electron volts"

What's the rest energy?

What's the rest mass?

What's the speed of the electrons?

What's the momentum of one of the electrons?

What's the relativistic mass of one of the electrons?

What's the total energy of one of the electrons?

This will be on video and figure into homework

https://qstbb.pa.msu.edu/storage/11_Special_Relativity/spark.mp4

next few weeks, v2

S	M	T	W	Th	F	Sa
						2/25 HW7 HW6 due
2/26	2/27 midterm	2/28 midterm	3/1 midterm	3/2 midterm	3/3 midterm	3/4 HW7 due
3/5	Spring Break	Spring Break	Spring Break	Spring Break	Spring Break	3/11 HW8
3/12	3/13	3/14	3/15	3/16	3/17	3/18 HW8 due

Honors Project

has begun. First milestone was last Friday.

Read the Second of two sets of instructions:

`MinervaInstructions2_2017.pdf` in

www.pa.msu.edu/~brock/file_sharing/QSandBB/2017homework/honors_project_2017/

MasteringAstronomy

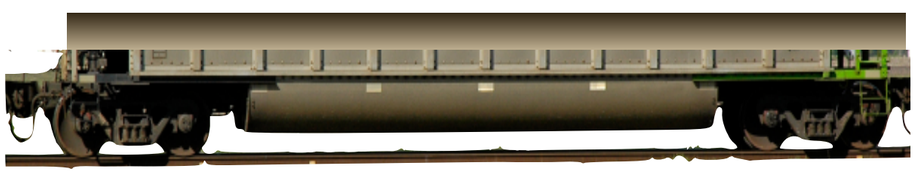
free and use of the textbook:

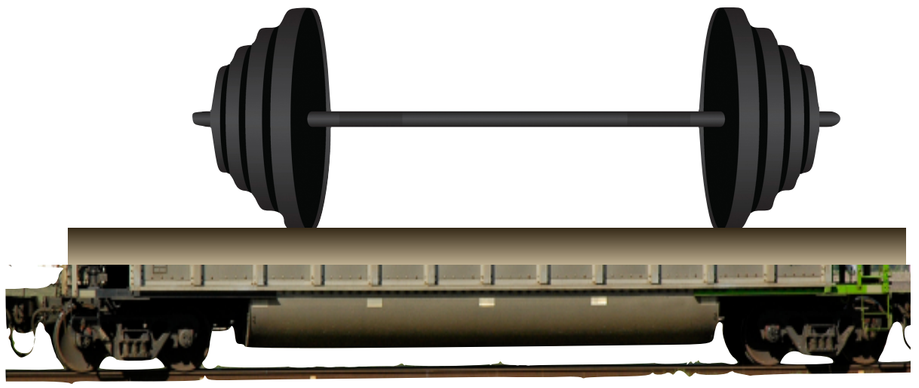
The Essential Cosmic Perspective, Bennett, Megan Donahue, Schneider, Mark Voit

http://www.pearsonmylabandmastering.com/northamerica/masteringastronomy/

Course ID is ISP220SP17

"code" is WSSPCT-SNELL-NAMEN-WEIGH-METIS-NJORD





$m_H = 100\ kg \times Y$

Energy/momentum relations:

"rest mass"... m

the mass of an object in its own frame

"relativistic mass"... $m_R = m\gamma$

the mass of a moving object

"Energy"... $E_T = m\gamma c^2$

the total Energy of a moving object

"rest Energy"... $E_m = mc^2$

the mass-energy of an object in its own frame

Kinetic Energy... $K = mc^2(\gamma - 1)$

the energy due to motion

Relativistic momentum... $p = m\gamma u$

momentum for each component of space

Energy-momentum relation... $E_T^2 = \left(mc^2\right)^2 + (pc)^2$

an alternative, useful expression

looky here...

two things to worry about

$$E_T^2 = \left(mc^2\right)^2 + (pc)^2$$

Energy and momentum are related for massless objects...

$$E = pc$$

What about the negative solution?

$$E_T = \pm\sqrt{(mc^2)^2 + (pc)^2}$$

three things are always, always constant

c

s $s^2 = (ct)^2 - x^2$

mc^2 $m^2c^4 = E_T^2 - p^2c^2$

Einstein preferred "Invariant Theory" to "Relativity"

General Relativity

“principle of equivalence”

what's worse

How do you deal with Newton's Universal Gravitational formula?

Masses appearing different from different frames?

$$F_{1,2} = G\frac{M_1 M_2}{R^2}$$

Start length-contracting the distance?

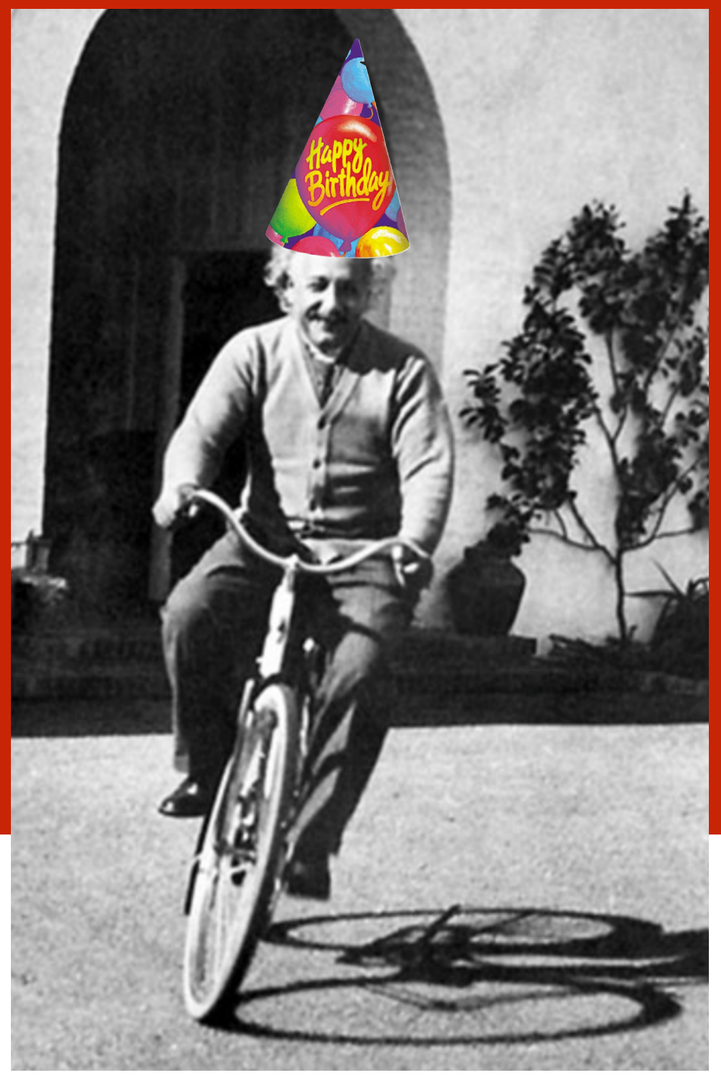
Worrying about Gravity led Einstein to

think hard about

SPACE and TIME

~~moving~~ coordinate systems

accelerating



BTW, his birthday is today: Pi-day

the general theory of relativity

What's the "special" in "special" relativity?

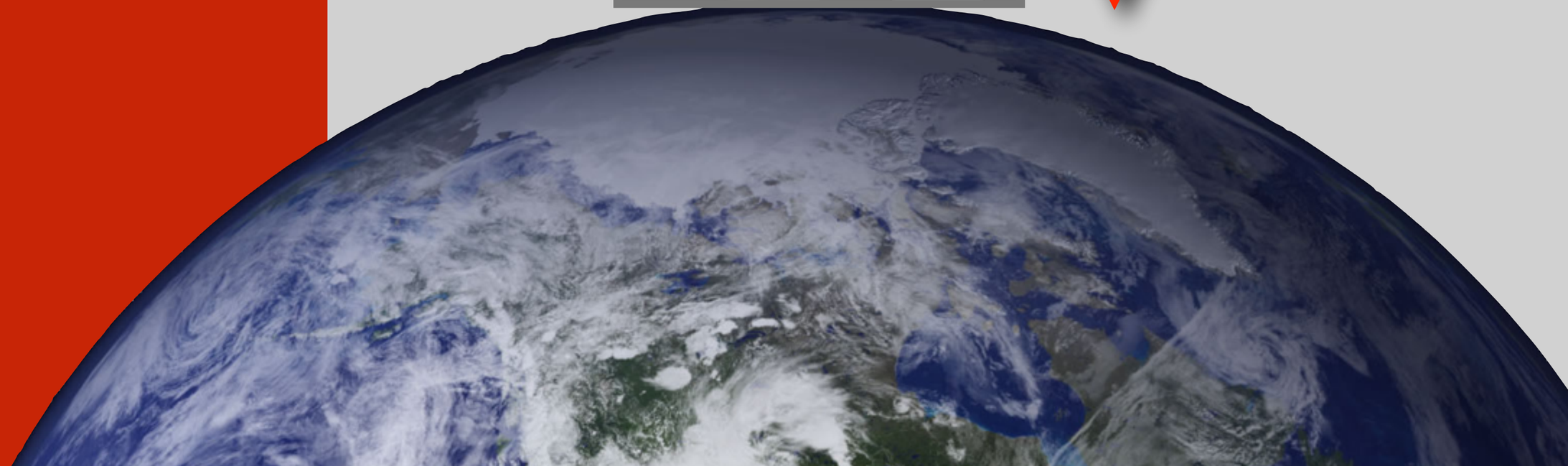
the physics of inertial frames

What about the most obvious accelerating condition?

stupid elevator trick, #1

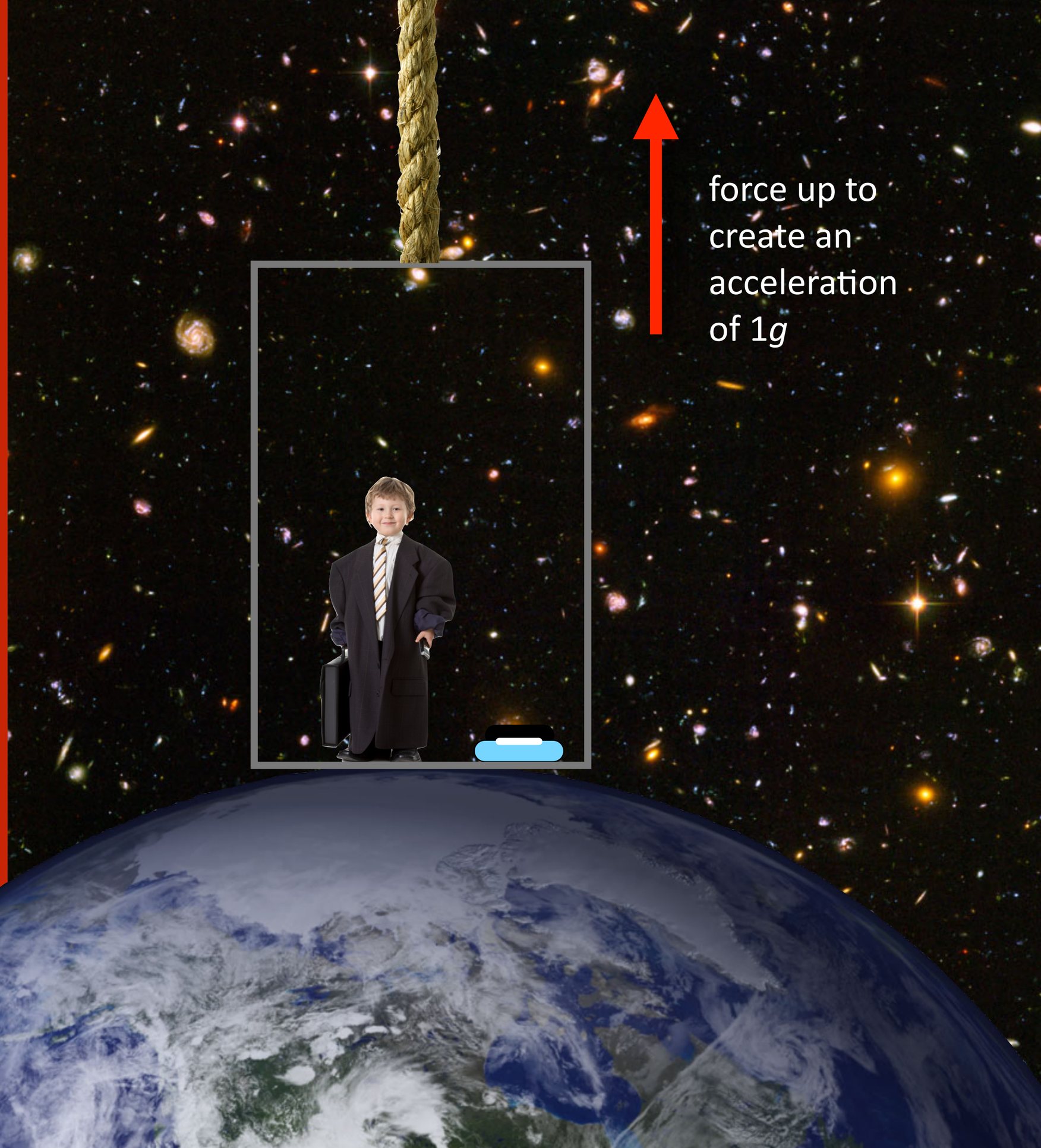
gravitational attraction

gravitational force



stupid elevator trick, #2

gravitational attraction



Here comes a Relativity-like statement:

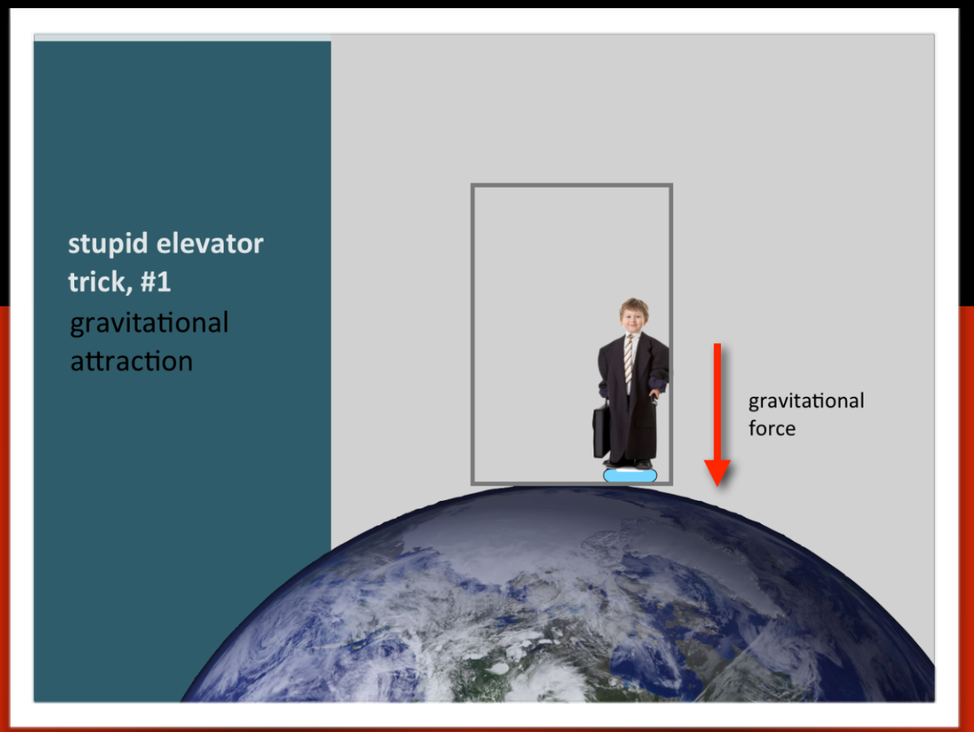
There is no mechanical or electromagnetic experiment he can perform that would tell him that he was

1. being attracted by the Earth **due to gravity** or

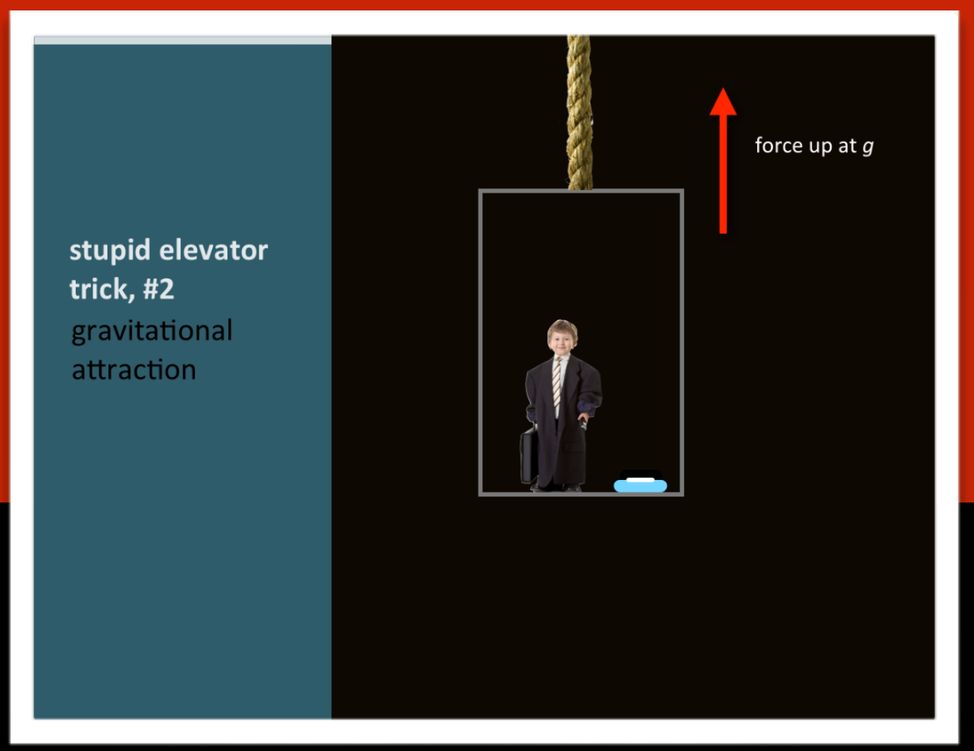
2. being pulled **and accelerated** g with no gravitational field anywhere

this is called the

"Equivalence Principle"



identical



some subtly to the Equivalence Principle

force down at *g*

gravitational force

EP says that if these are the same

the laws of physics will be identical

So, anything that happens in L happens in R and visa versa

outer space

force up at *g*

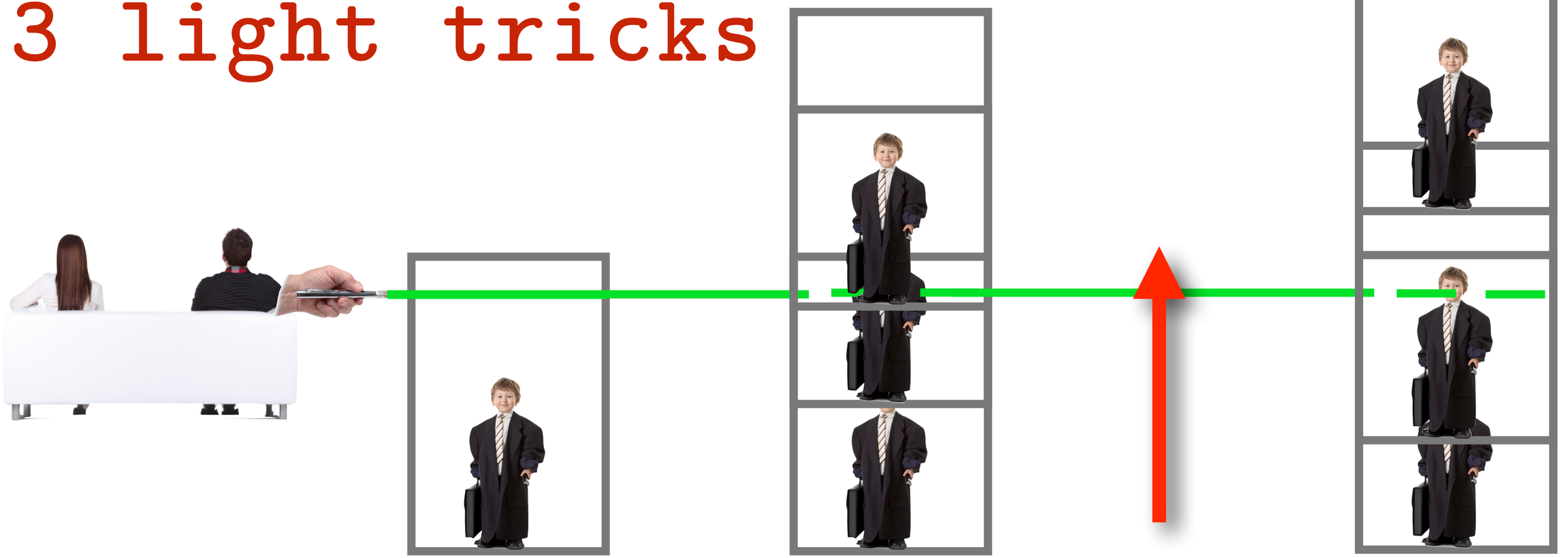
inertial force

$$F = G\frac{Mm(\text{grav})}{R^2}$$

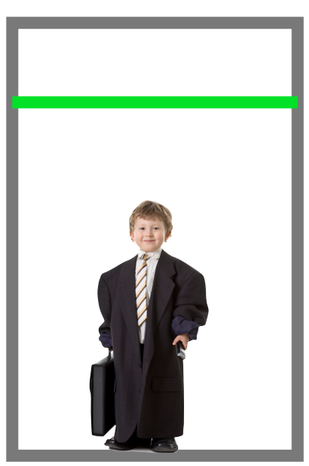
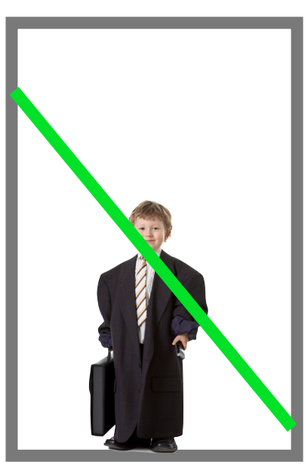
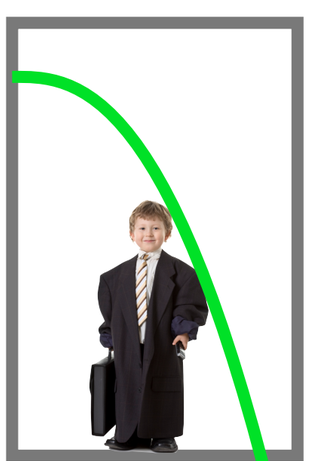
$$m(\text{grav}) \equiv m(\text{inertial})$$

$$F = m(\text{inertial})a$$

3 light tricks



relative to couch people:

	at rest	constant speed up	accelerated, up
			
boy observes light beam:	**horizontal**	**straight, slanted**	**curved**
CP observe light beam:	**horizontal**	**horizontal**	**horizontal**

what's "straight"?

around a gravitating mass, the curve path is still:

"shortest distance between two points"

in practice: the path that a beam of light would take

BUT: light travels differently shaped paths between relatively accelerated frames

Then the Equivalence Principle requires:

light should also curve in the presence of gravity

light paths

map the shape of space

not just light

acceleration **messes with geometry**

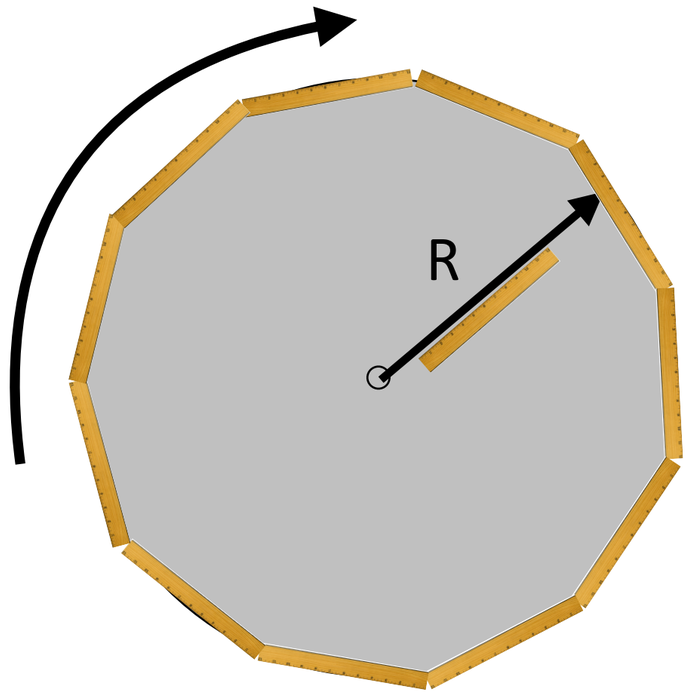
straight is not straight

and Einstein knew that this was problematic

$$C = 2\pi R$$

experimentally:
you could show that

Now, start it rotating.



fast...so special relativistic effects are apparent.

The ruler on the radius?

The rulers on the circumference?

$$C \neq 2\pi R$$

The rules of Euclid's geometry – flat geometry – don't hold for an accelerating object.

Hold this thought: accelerated motion seems to change regular Geometry.

acceleration
warps space

from the Equivalence Principle

gravity
should
warp space

light beam

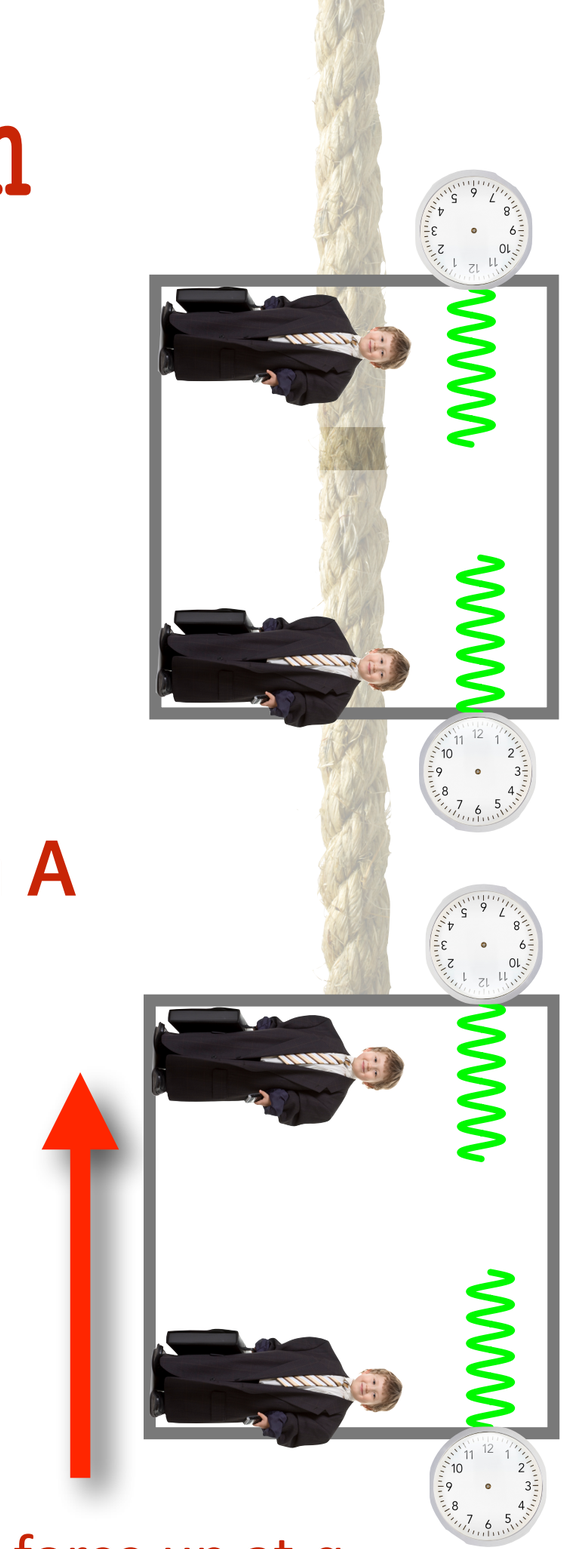
what about time?

use a clock

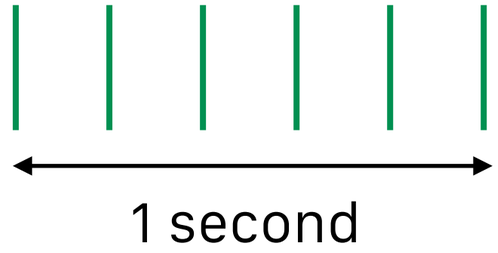
accelerating….

so **B** moving away from **A**

A and B are different inertial frames at each time



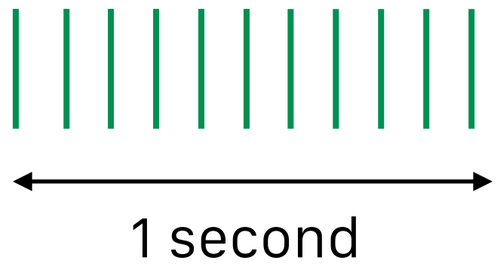
receives at say 5 ticks per second



B would say that A's clock has longer between ticks:

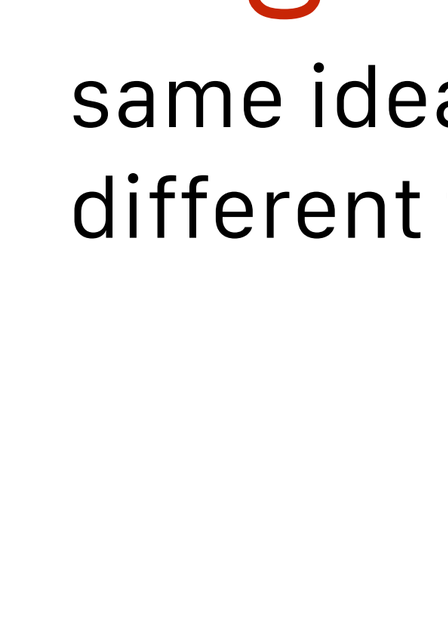
Runs Slower

sends at say 10 ticks per second

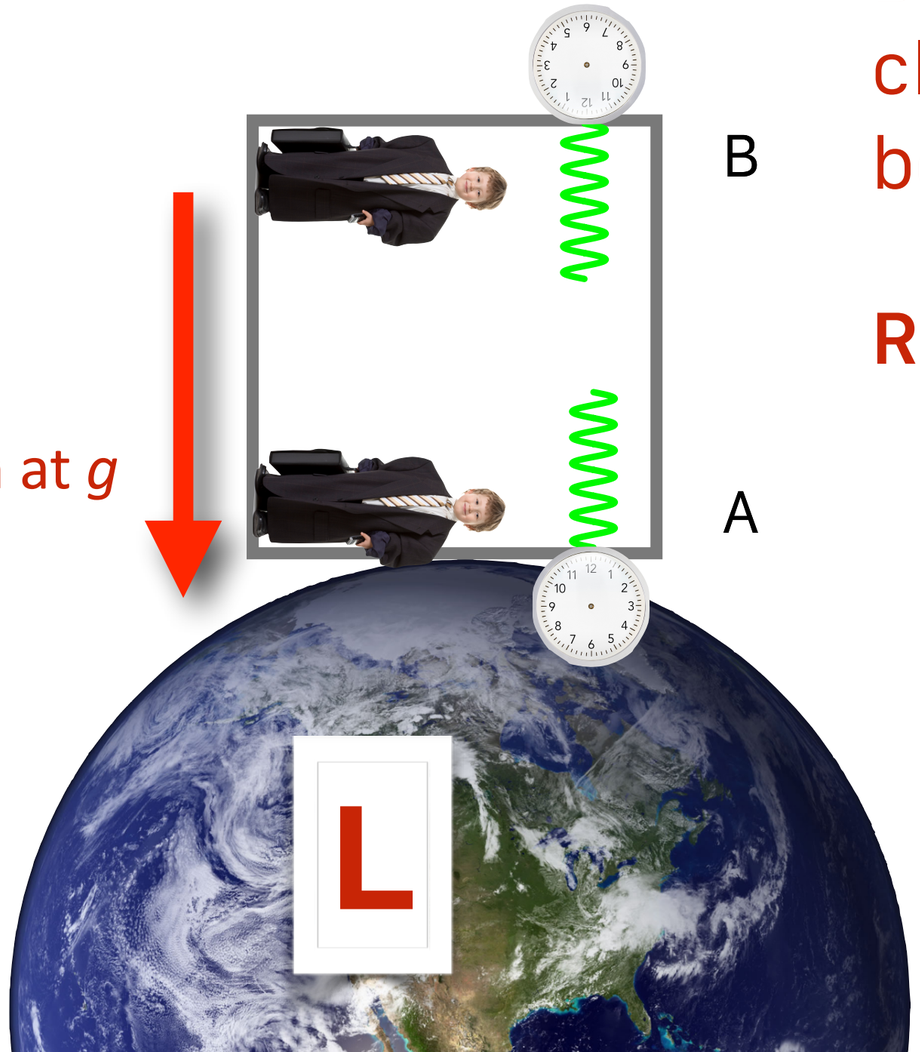


light beam

same idea as last time, slight different take



= force down at *g*



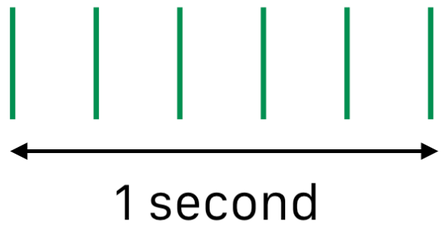
Equivalence Principle would require that:

B would say that A's clock has longer between ticks:

Runs Slower

“red shift”

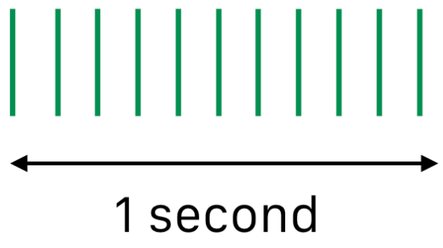
receives at say 5 ticks per second



B would say that A’s clock has longer between ticks:

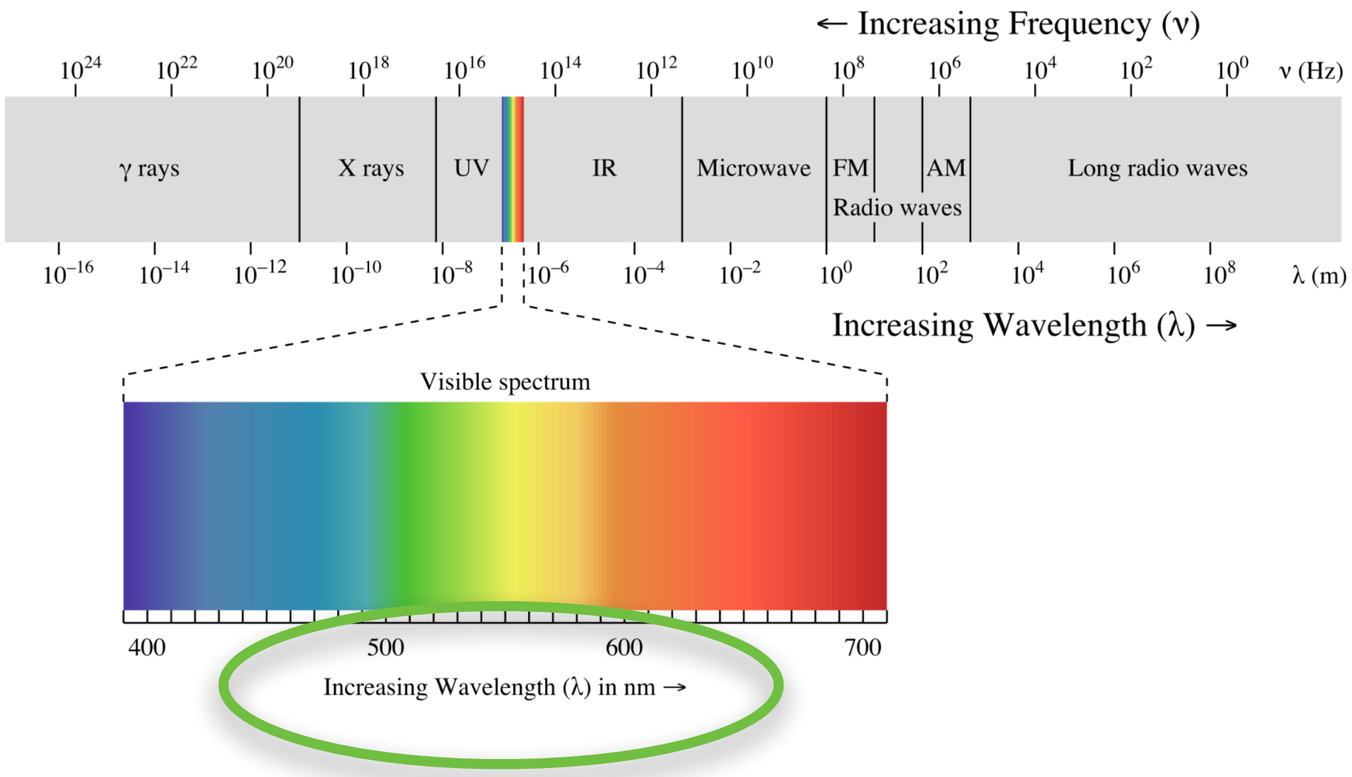
Runs Slower

sends at say 10 ticks per second



longer between ticks?

like the wavelength of the light is longer at B than A



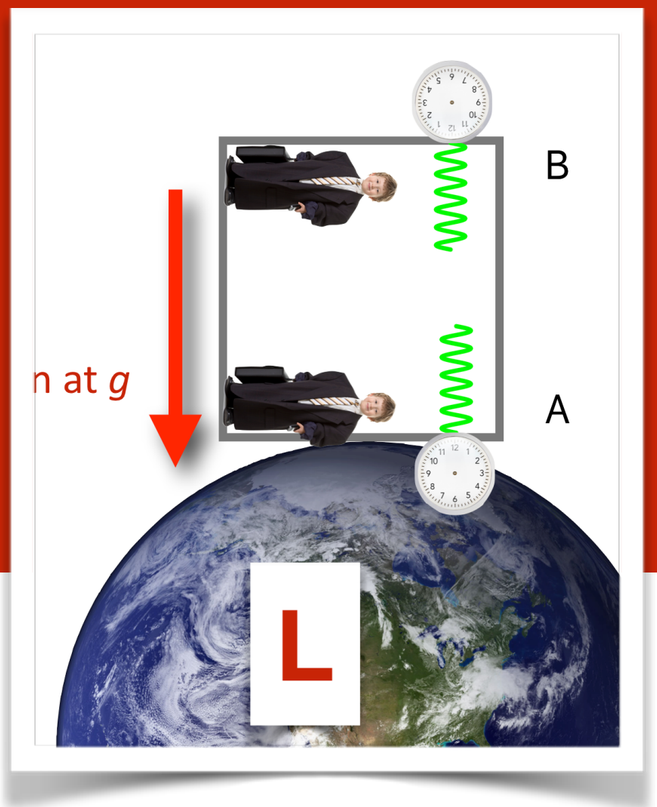
an apparent shift to

- a longer wavelength... “red shift”
- and a slower clock

acceleration warps time

from the Equivalence Principle

gravity should warp time



> I was sitting in a chair in the patent office at Bern when all of a sudden a thought occurred to me. If a person falls freely, he will not feel his own weight.

Albert Einstein

reminiscence from 1907 -
later he called this the “happiest thought of my life”

free-fall.

is a strange state of motion

you don’t notice your own weight

training in the Vomit Comet KC 135

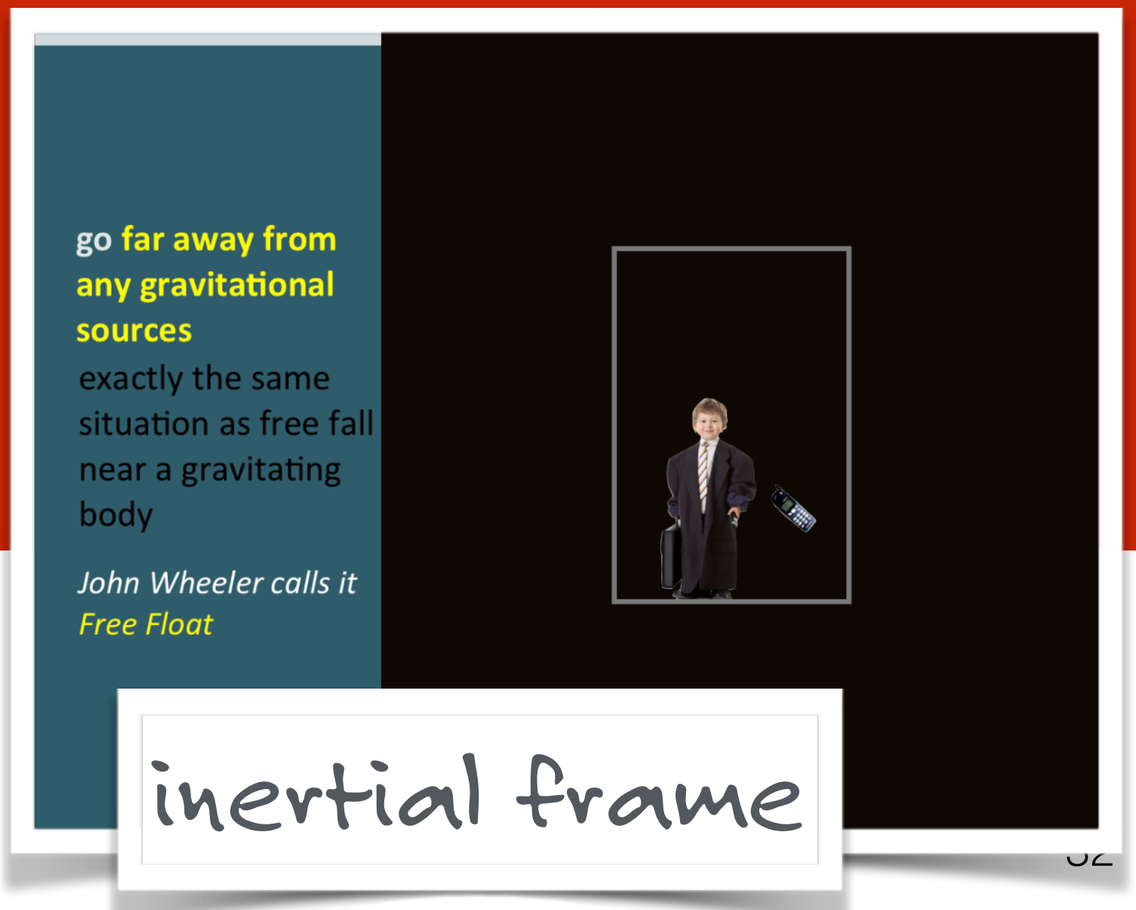
Gravity is relative

another Equivalence Principle

Neither situation "sees" gravity

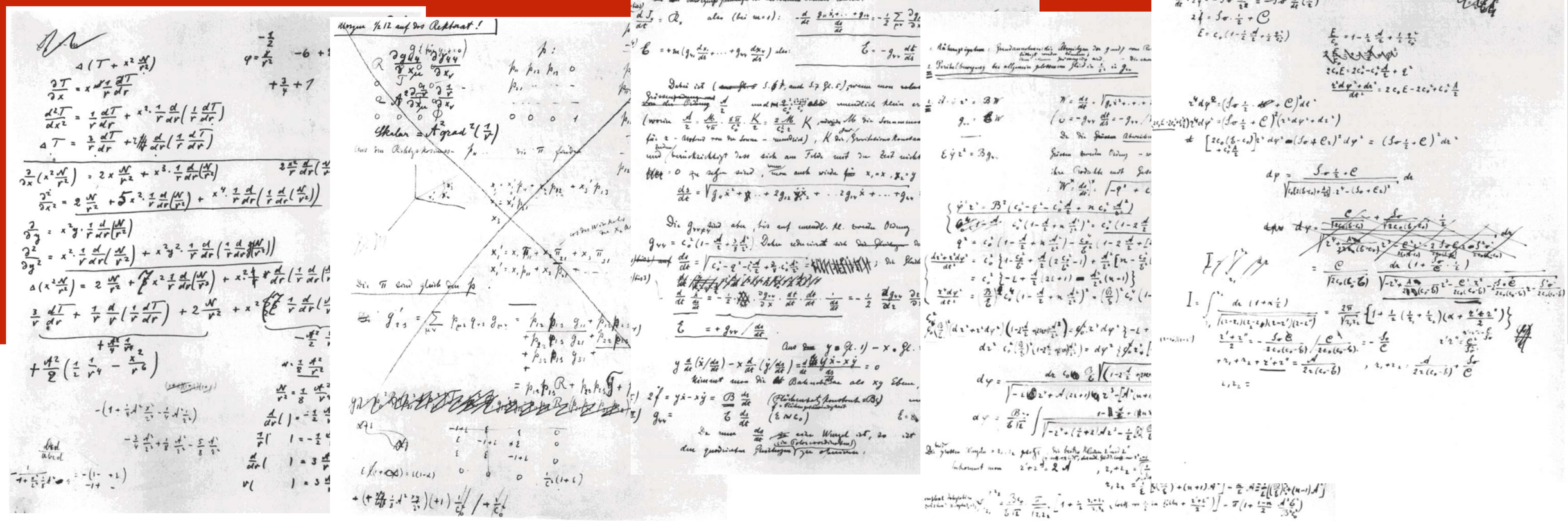
all Einstein

identical



modeling all of this was

arguably one of the most technically challenging piece of physics ever



the question is

Could gravity be an illusion?

A circumstance relative only to your state of motion?

Could gravity be “transformed away”

by the change of a reference frame?

Maybe gravity is not a force at all?

there should be observable consequences

and Einstein knew it

and calculated them - half a decade of Newton-like concentration

what we've found:

acceleration
warps space

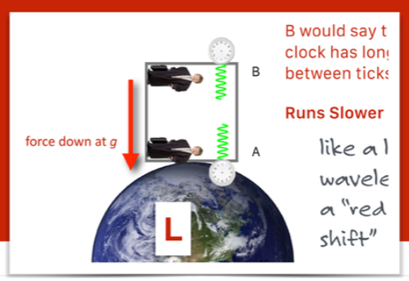
from the Equivalence Principle

gravity
should
warp space

acceleration
warps time

from the Equivalence Principle

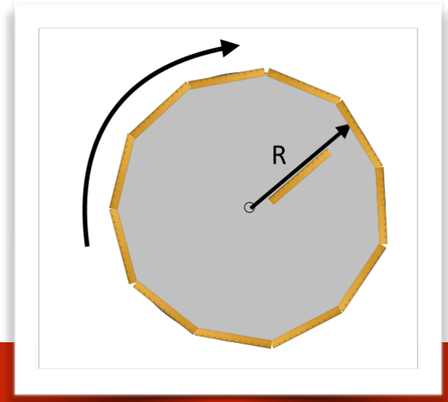
gravity
should
warp time



gravitating bodies…masses:

warp both space and time.

They warp: **spacetime**



Einstein had to learn that geometry & energy-mass

interact & that space and time respond

That took him 5 years after his happy thought to figure out

he had to go back to school...privately with his buddy Marcel Grossman

tests of general relativity

There are a handful of “classic tests”

of these ideas:

that space and time are warped by gravitation

- Pound Rebka Gravitational Red Shift
- The perihelion of Mercury’s Orbit
- Light bending around the Sun
- “Gravitational Lensing”
- “The Hafele-Keating experiment”
- “Binary Pulsar period”
- Black Holes

light beam

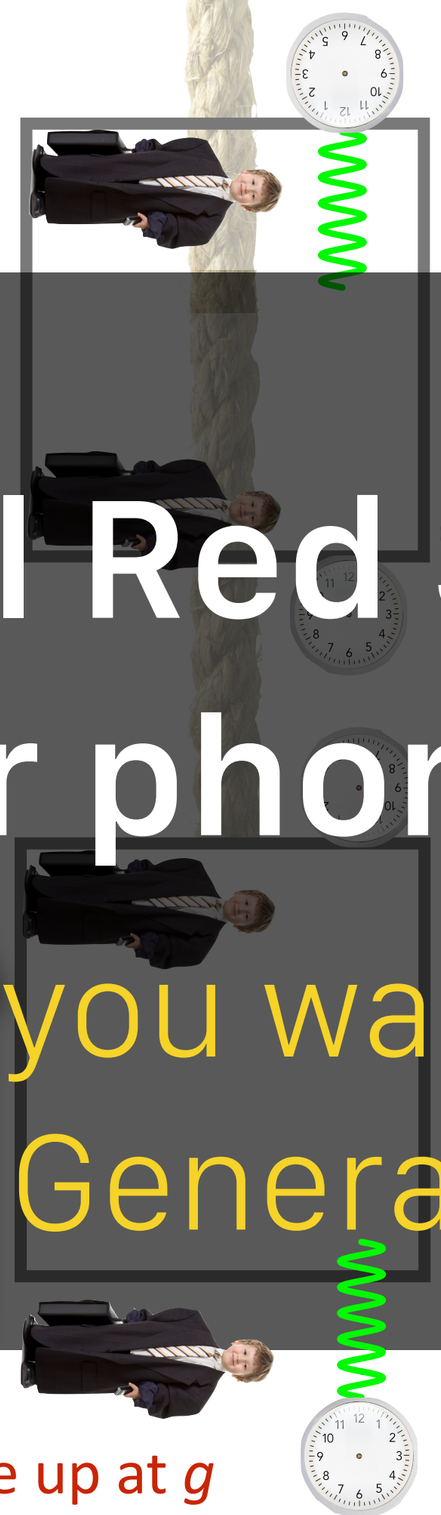
what about time?

use a clock

accelerating....

so **B** moving away from **A**

A and B are different inertial frames at each time

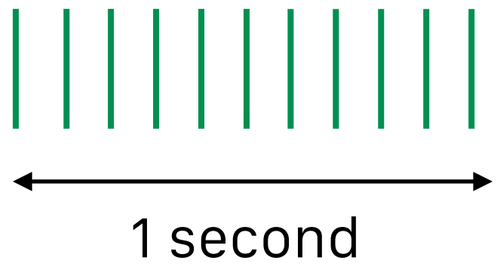


B receives at say 5 ticks per second

B would say that A's clock has longer between ticks:

Runs Slower

A sends at say 10 ticks per second



R

Gravitational Red Shift is built into your phone's GPS

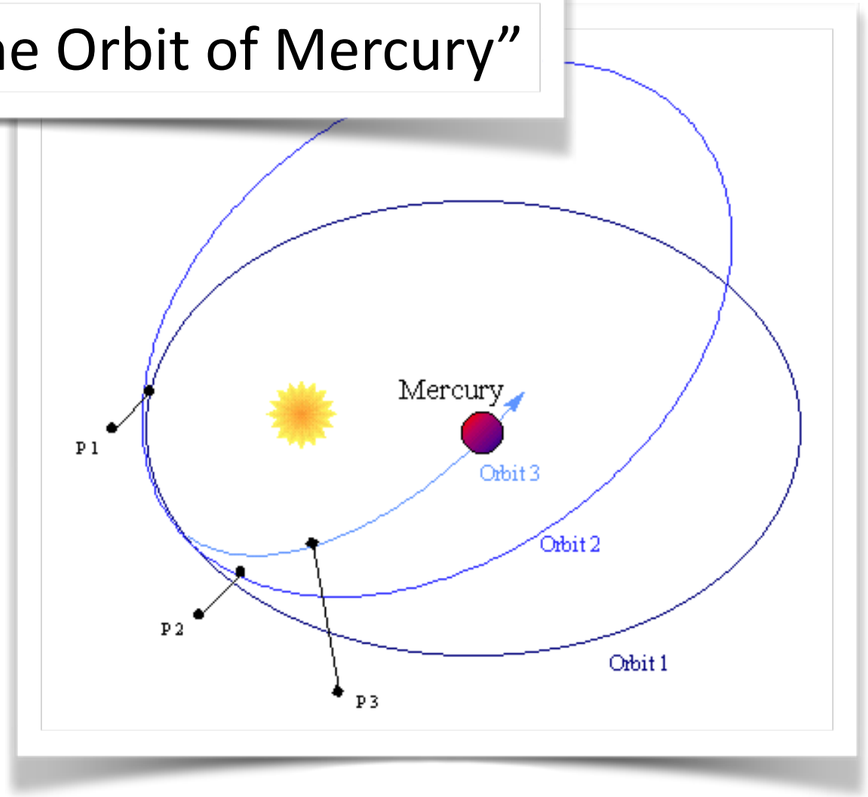
if you get where you want to go, you just confirmed General Relativity

“Advance of the Perihelion of the Orbit of Mercury”

Vulcan?

Mercury misbehaves “advance of the perihelion”

Einstein calculated it including the sun’s warping of space



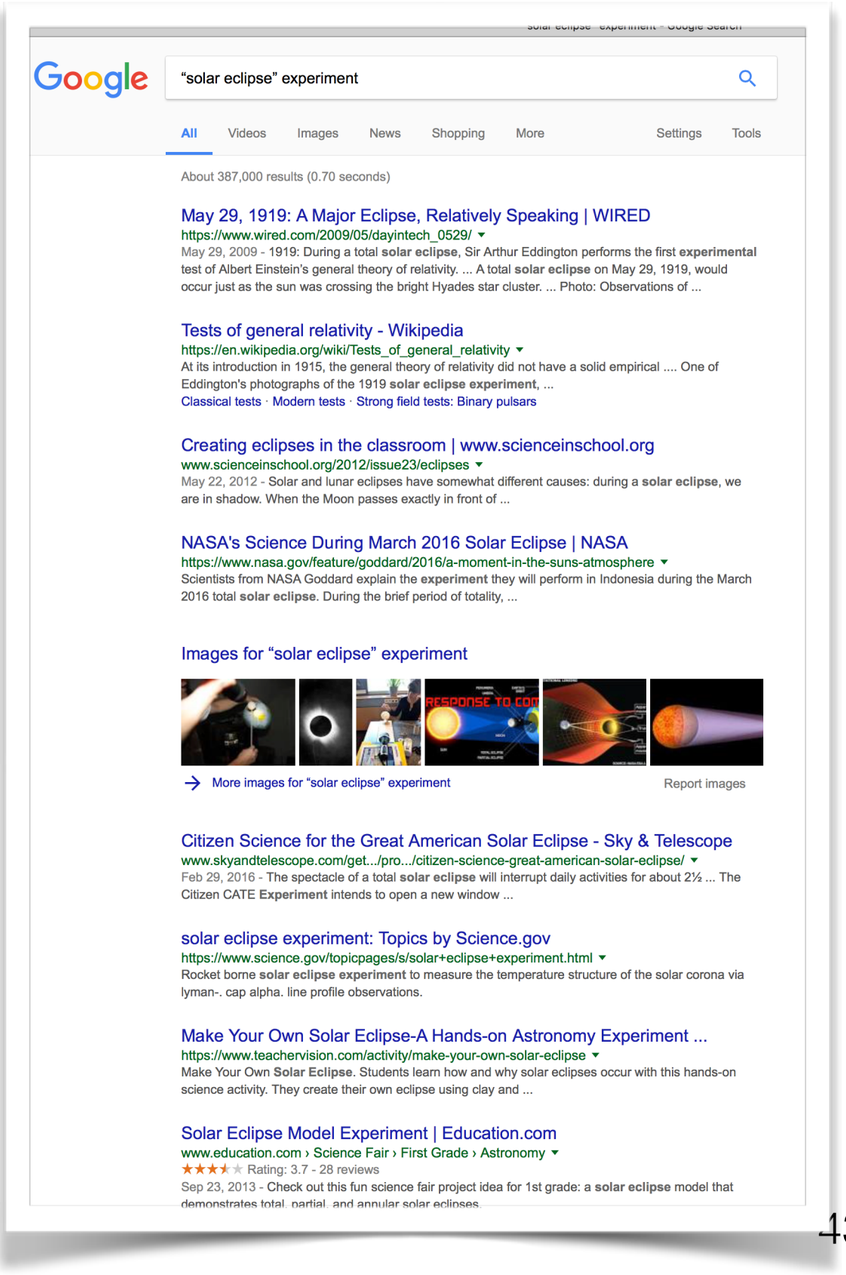
point of closest approach of the orbit advances by 43 seconds of arc per century

1916: Got precisely the right amount.

Had heart palpitations when the result appeared on his paper...

the mother of all experiments

the “solar eclipse” experiment



“Solar Eclipse Experiment”

light

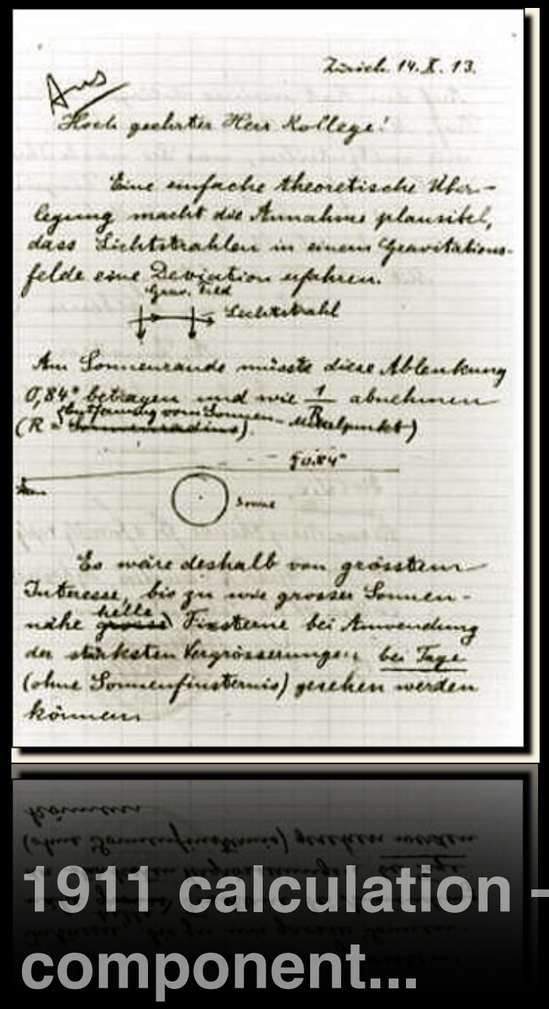
obeys the strong Equivalence Principle

the laser pointer…for real

Not totally surprising…light has energy…behaves like mass - it should bend

The deflection should be about 1/4 milli-degree

The star is actually at A



Zürich, 14. X. 13.

Hoch geehrter Herr Kollege!

Eine einfache theoretische Überlegung macht die Annahme plausibel, dass Lichtstrahlen in einem Gravitationsfelde eine Deviation erfahren.

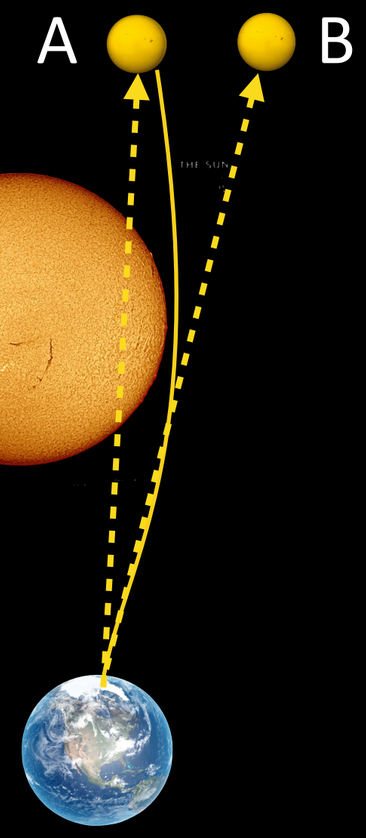
Grav. Feld — Lichtstrahl

Am Sonnenrande müsste diese Ablenkung 0,84" betragen und wie $\frac{1}{r}$ abnehmen (R Entfernung vom Sonnen-Mittelpunkt)

0.84"

Sonne

Es wäre deshalb von grösstem Interesse, bis zu wie grosser Sonnennähe helle Fixsterne bei Anwendung der stärksten Vergrösserungen bei Tage (ohne Sonnenfinsternis) gesehen werden können.



But it would appear to be at B

1911 calculation – initially wrong, only the $E=mc^2$ component…

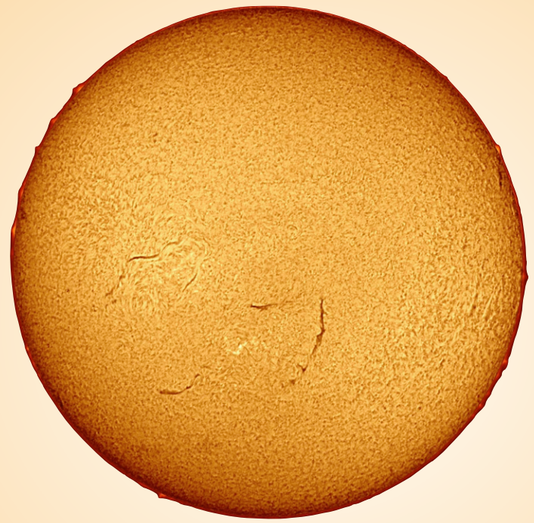
In 1915 he changed his 1911 calculation to include the warping of space…worth x2

eclipse experiment May 29,1919

Sir Arthur Eddington led 2 teams:

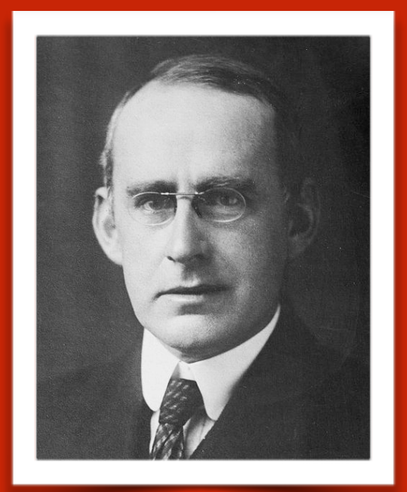
Gulf of Guinea

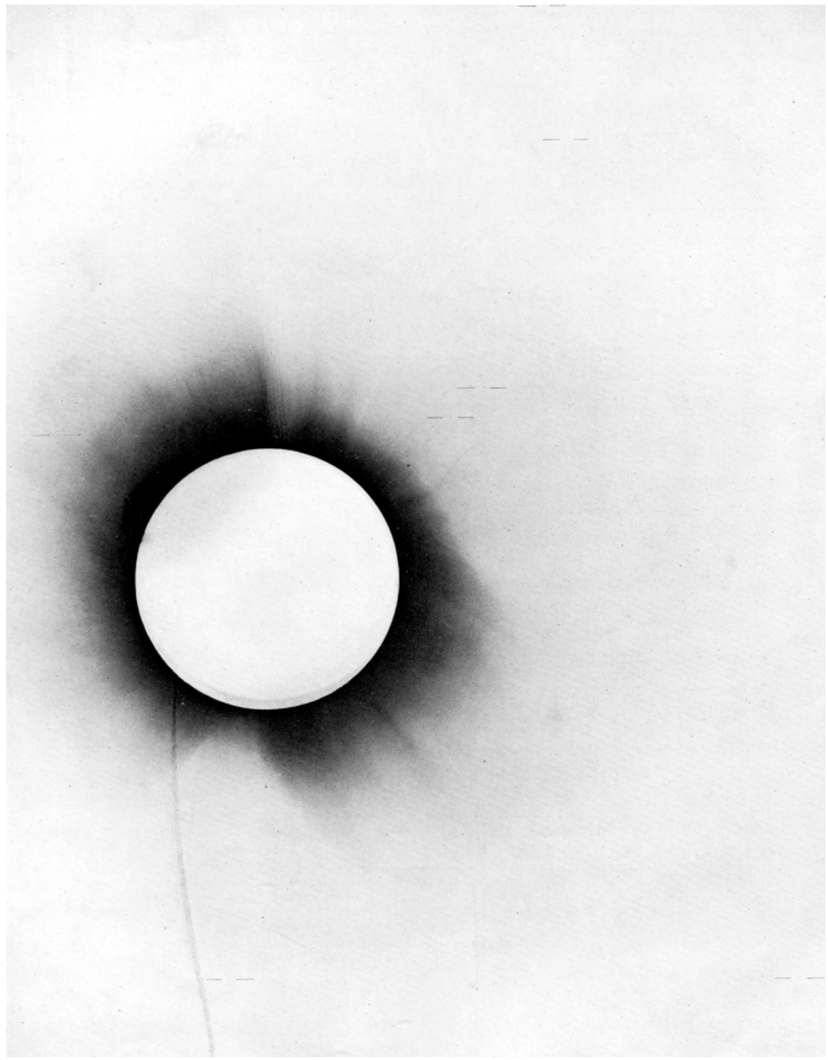
& Brazil



there was some cloudiness!

Eddington had 10 seconds to get a photograph





1/16 plates had usable data

Eddington announced the result November 6, 1919 at the Royal Astronomical Society meeting

Einstein woke up in Berlin the next morning and was famous.

eclipse announcement at scientific meeting, 11/06/19:

instant celebrity, 11/07/19

cover of December 14, 1919 issue of *Berliner Illustrirte*

caption: "A new great figure in world history: Albert Einstein, whose investigations signify a complete revision of our concepts of Nature, and are on a par with the insights of a Copernicus, a Kepler, and a Newton."

the Times golf editor

New York Times,
November 10, 1919

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.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Efforts made to put in words intelligible to the non-scientific public the Einstein theory of light proved by the eclipse expedition so far have not been very successful. The new theory was discussed at a recent meeting of the Royal Society and Royal Astronomical Society. Sir Joseph Thomson, President of the Royal Society, declares it is not possible to put Einstein's theory into really intelligible words, yet at the same time Thomson adds:

"The results of the eclipse expedition demonstrating that the rays of light from the stars are bent or deflected from their normal course by other aerial bodies acting upon them and consequently the inference that light has weight form a most important contribution to the laws of gravity given us since Newton laid down his principles."

Thompson states that the difference between theories of Newton and those of Einstein are infinitesimal in a popular sense, and as they are purely mathematical and can only be expressed in strictly scientific terms it is useless to endeavor to detail them for the man in the street.

One of the speakers at the Royal Society's meeting suggested that Euclid was knocked out. Schoolboys should not rejoice prematurely, for it is pointed out that Euclid laid down the axiom that parallel straight lines, if produced ever so far, would not meet He said nothing about light lines.

Some cynics suggest that the Einstein theory is only a scientific version of the well-known phenomenon that a coin in a basin of water is not on the spot where it seems to be and ask what is new in the refraction of light.

Albert Einstein is a Swiss citizen, about 50 years of age. After occupying a position as Professor of Mathematical Physics at the Zurich Polytechnic School and afterward at Prague University, he was elected a member of Emperor William's Scientific Academy in Berlin at the outbreak of the war. Dr. Einstein protested against the German professors' manifesto approving of Germany's participation in the war, and at its conclusion he welcomed the revolution. He has been living in Berlin for about six years.

When he offered his last important work to the publishers he warned them there were not more than twelve persons in the whole world who would understand it, but the publishers took the risk.

New York Times, December 3, 1919

EINSTEIN EXPOUNDS HIS NEW THEORY

It Discards Absolute Time and Space, Recognizing Them Only as Related to Moving Systems.

IMPROVES ON NEWTON

Whose Approximations Hold for Most Motions, but Not Those of the Highest Velocity.

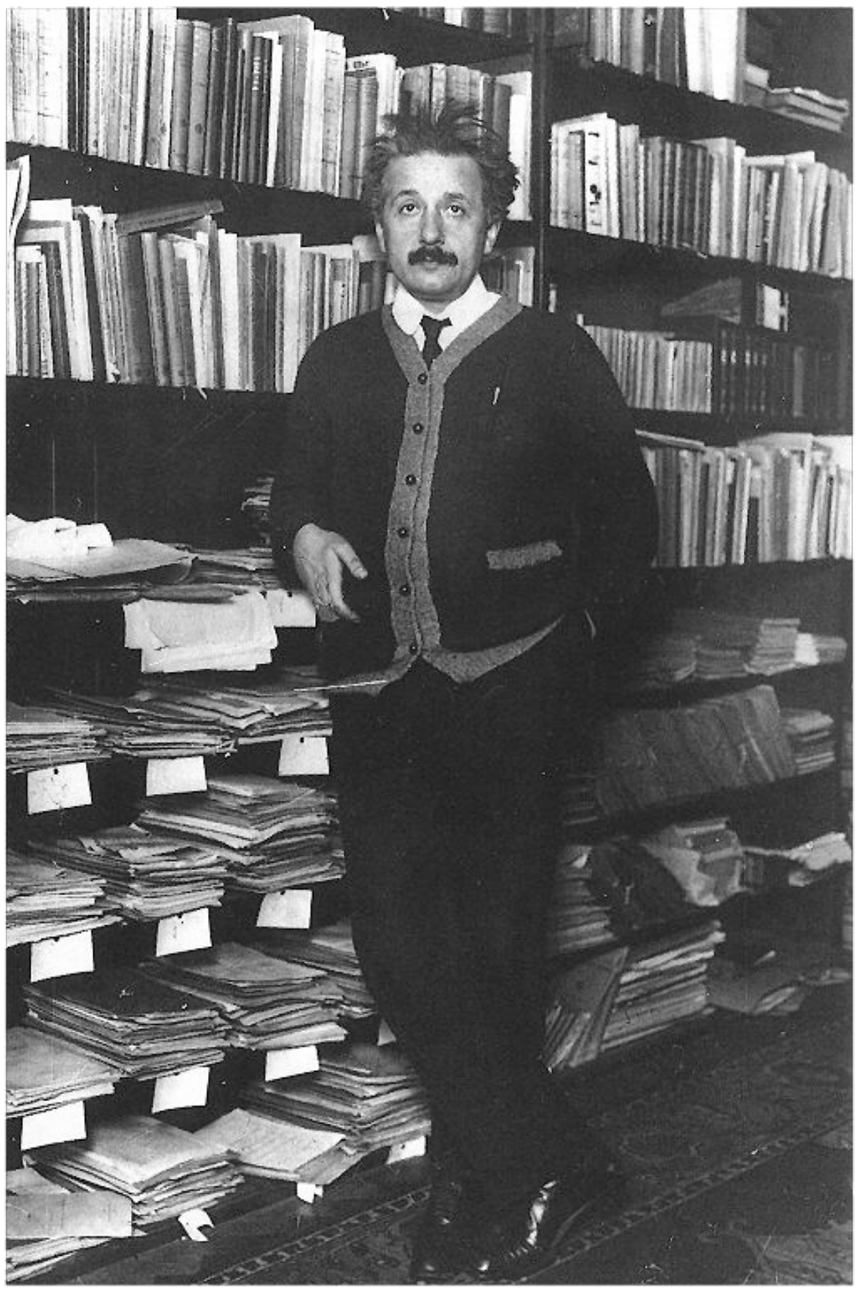
INSPIRED AS NEWTON WAS

But by the Fall of a Man from a Roof Instead of the Fall of an Apple.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Now that the Royal Society, at its meeting in London on Nov. 6, has put the stamp of its official authority on Dr. Albert Einstein's much-debated new "theory of relativity," man's conception of the universe seems likely to undergo radical changes. Indeed, there are German savants who believe that since the promulgation of Newton's theory of gravitation no discovery of such importance has been made in the world of science.

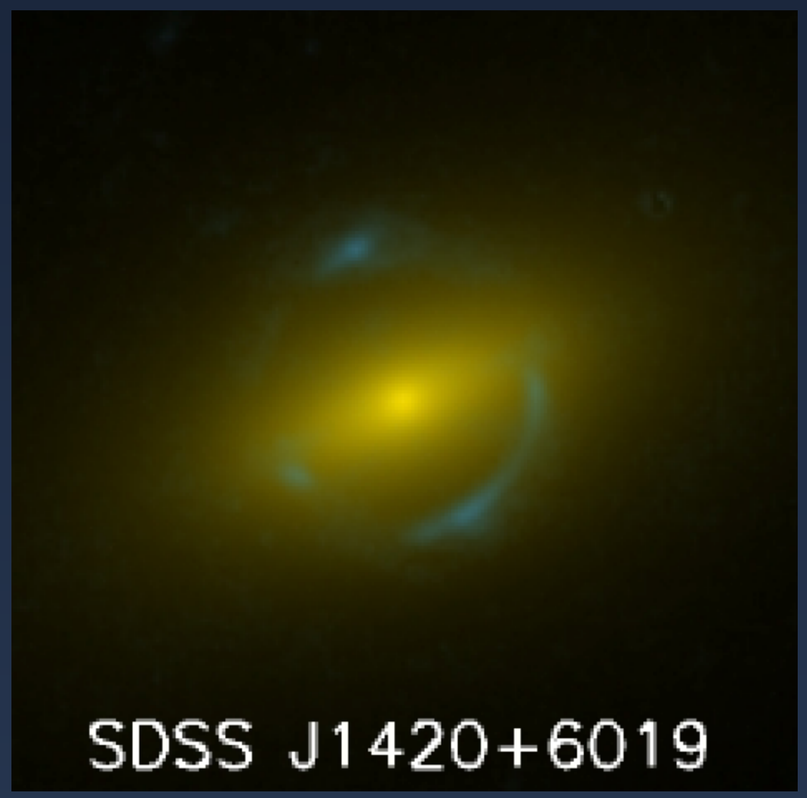
When THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent called at his home to gather from his own lips an interpretation of what to laymen must appear the book with the seven seals, Dr. Einstein him-



now recovered from exhaustion and photogenic: 1920

Gravitational Lensing - an off-hand prediction of Einstein

Foreground objects can distort, and magnify distant background galaxies.



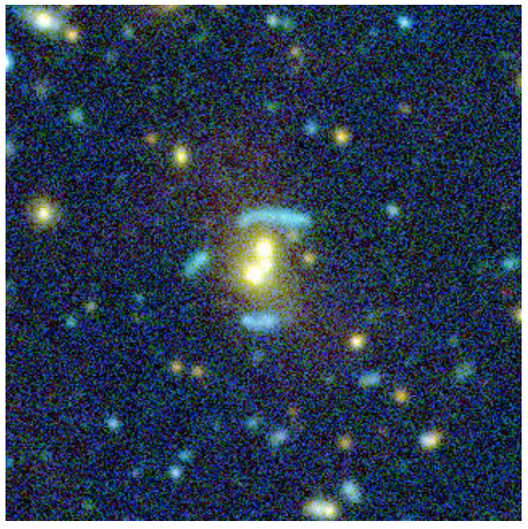
Today, the dramatic effects of light bending are observed in the form of gravitational lensing

tool for studying dark matter: looking for Massive Astrophysical Compact Halo ObjectS

this is the bending of light around a very massive object, like a large galaxy

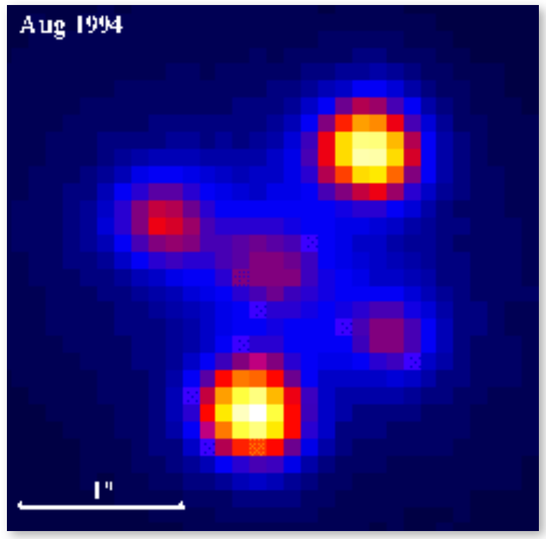
"Gravitational Lensing"

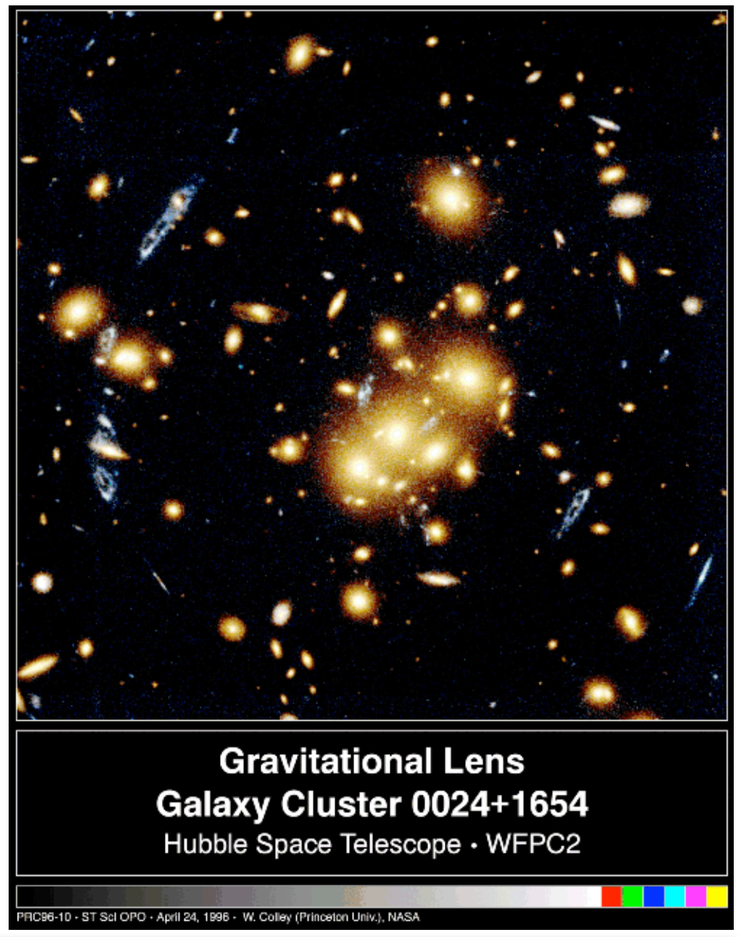
"Einstein Cross" - 4 images of a quasar

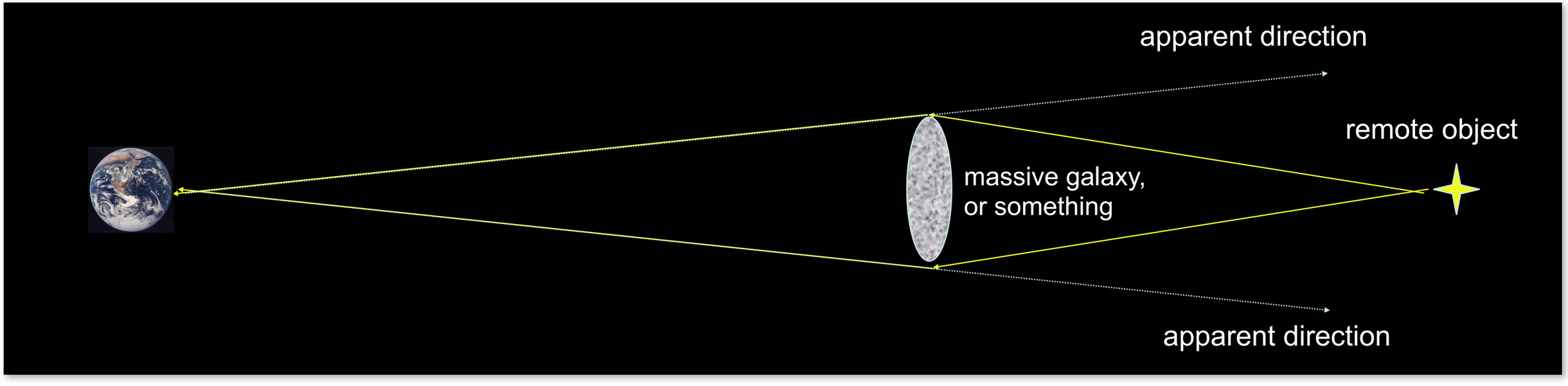


MACHOS

Credit: Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope Corporation 2006.







Second view of this:

"The Hafele-Keating experiment"

an atomic clock was carefully carried around the world in 1972 and carefully calibrated and compared with ground-based clocks

J. Hafele and R. Keating

There are a number of corrections: accelerations, decelerations, the rotation of the orbit, the fact that the earth is not inertial - but relativity was absolutely correct

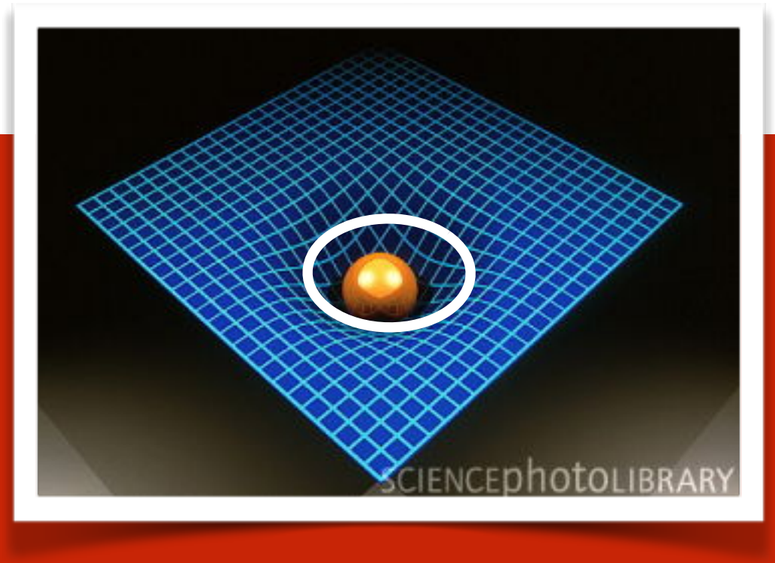
Predicted Effect	Flying East	Flying West
GTR (Gravitation)	+ 144 ± 14 ns	+ 179 ± 18 ns
STR (Velocity)	- 184 ± 18 ns	+ 96 ± 18 ns
Total	- 40 ± 23 ns	+ 275 ± 21 ns
measured:	- 59 ± 10 ns	+273 ± 7 ns

about half of their effect was due to the gravitational difference between Earth and the flight's altitude

redone twice more in airplanes and rockets/satellites

spacetime in general relativity

Earth's orbit is then just us following the shortest distance around the sun...not a gravitational force



Einstein got rid of gravitational forces in GR

Masses warp spacetime...

Since the shortest distance between two spacetime points is a light-path, this "maps" the shape

In GR gravity is not a force, but a "topography" of spacetime that forces objects to take the shortest curved path in spacetime

okay.

Spacetime might be curvy, bumpy, …"warped"

a "non-Euclidean geometry"?

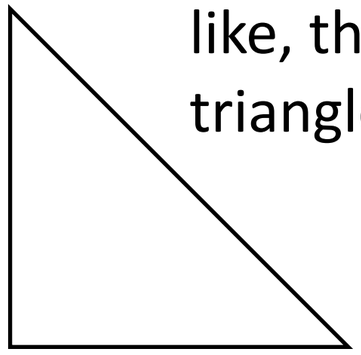
Euclid's Geometry starts with 4 terms and 4+1 postulates:

Point, Line, Plane, Space

1. A straight line can be drawn between any two points
2. A finite line can be extended infinitely in both directions
3. A circle can be drawn with any center and any radius
4. All right angles are equal to each other

5. Given a line and a point not on the line, only one line can be drawn through the point parallel to the line

a System of a series of proofs, each building on the previous, to a whole system of mathematics



like, the sum of the interior angles of any triangle is 180°

like, Pythagoras' Theorem

like, actually... a lot of algebra problems before algebra was invented

Einstein’s mathematics of GR

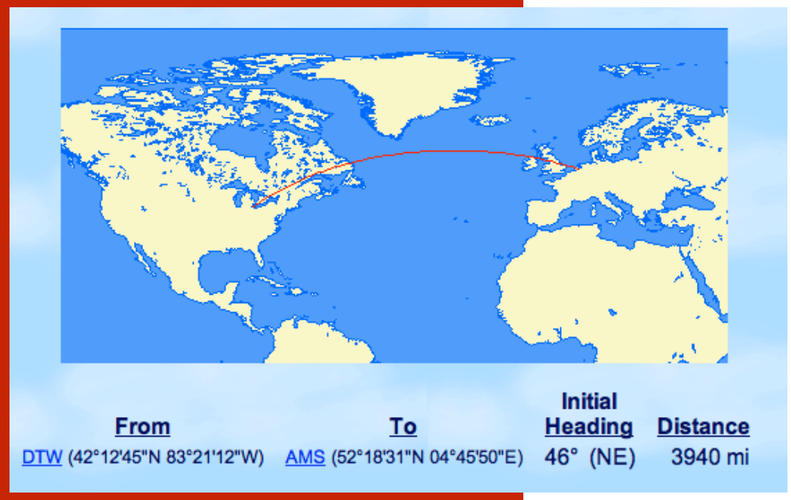
led him to have to consider non-Euclidean Geometries

which were still timidly being studied by mathematicians

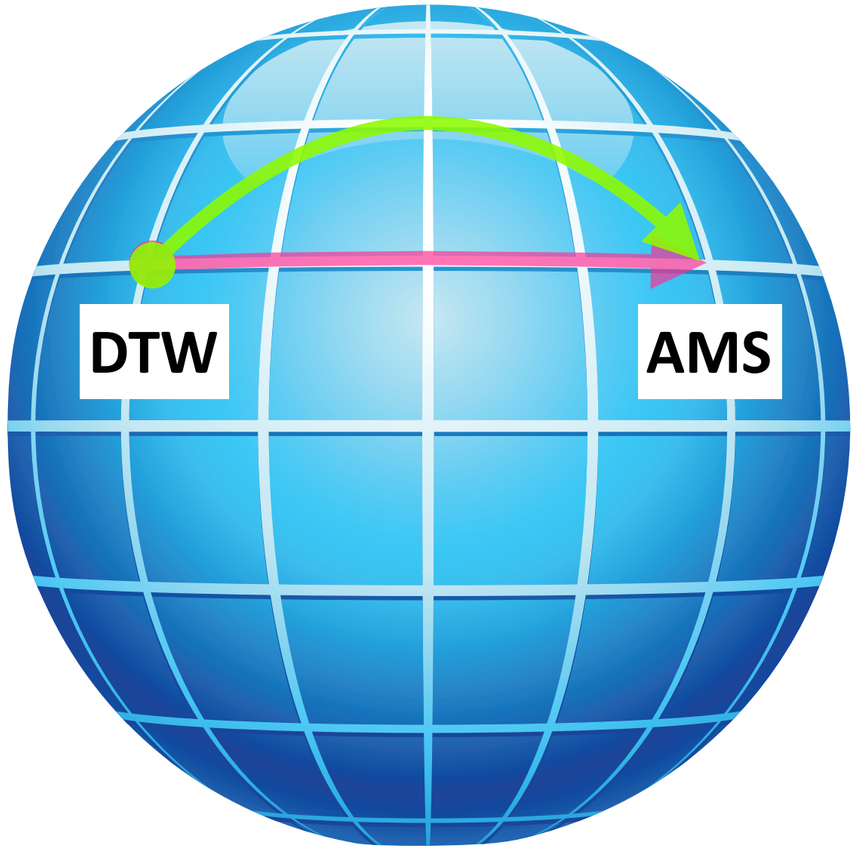
not so far-fetched

we live in such a geometry

what’s a “straight line”

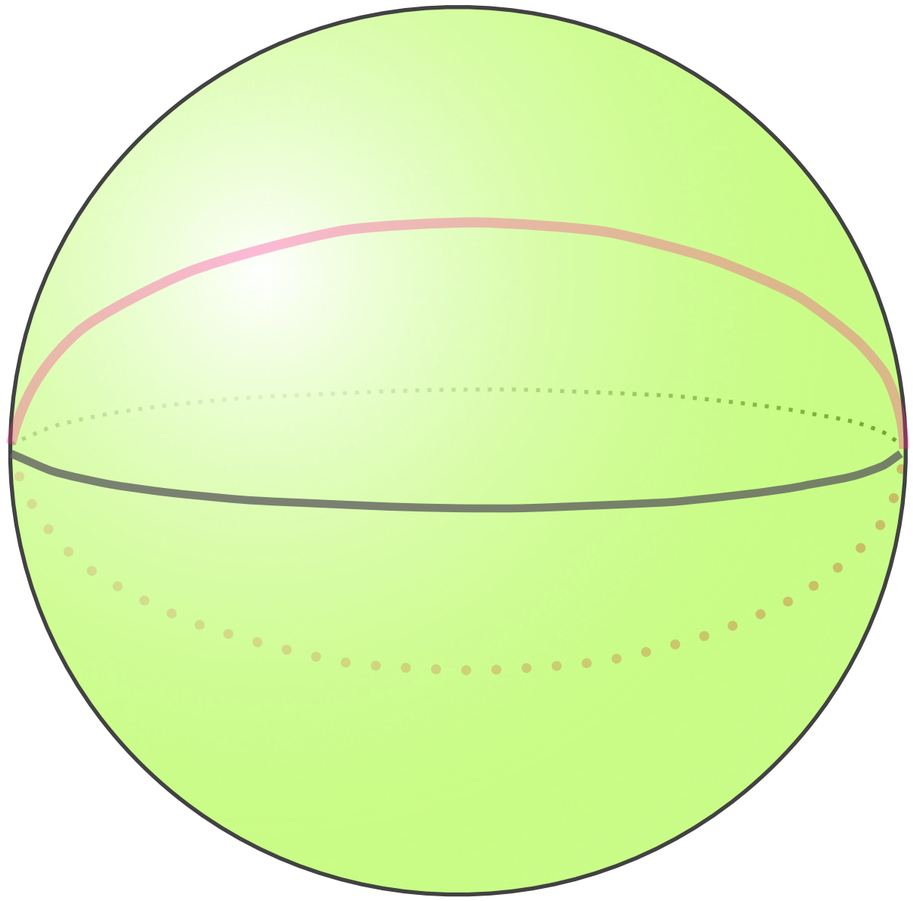


From	To	Initial Heading	Distance
DTW (42°12'45"N 83°21'12"W)	AMS (52°18'31"N 04°45'50"E)	46° (NE)	3940 mi



on a sphere?

shortest distance between 2 points



http://gc.kls2.com/

Euclid's 5th Postulate

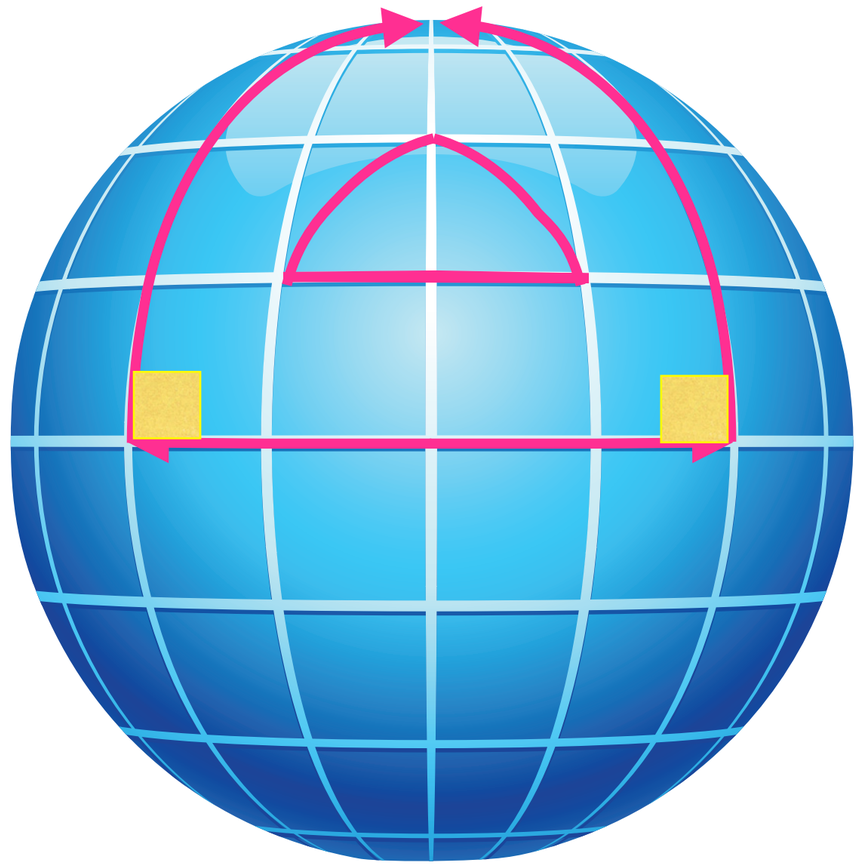
parallel lines never meeting?

only in a flat space

sum of interior angles in a triangle = 180°?

only in flat space

on sphere > 180°



‘‘warping’’

means that geometry

spacetime geometry

mixes with mass, energy, and pressure

General Relativity

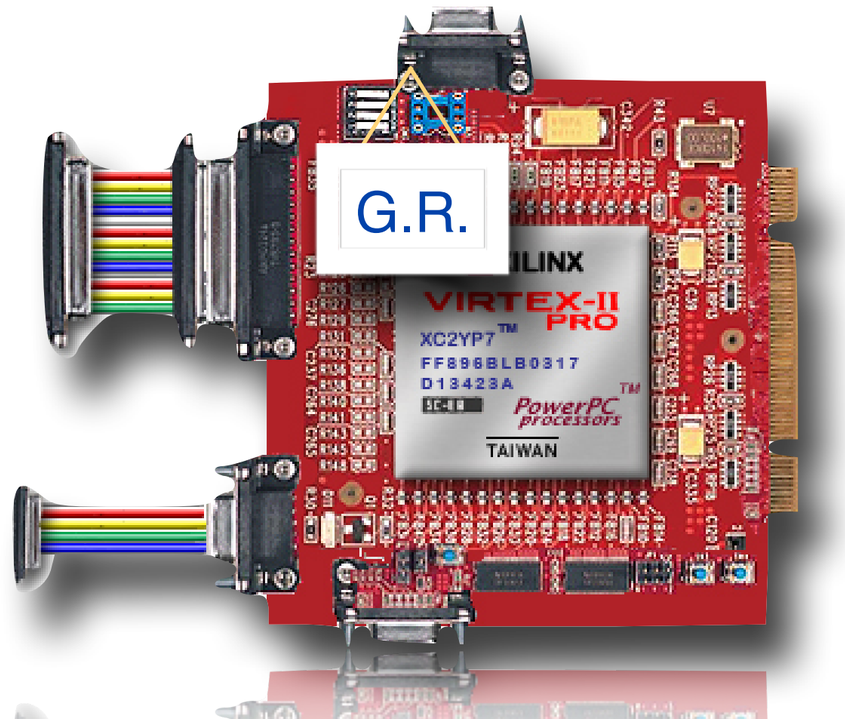
Einstein's GR equation

complicated mathematics

geometry of spacetime $\leftrightarrow$ mass-energy, pressure, & momentum

$$\overbrace{R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{\mu\nu}}^{} = \overbrace{\frac{8\pi}{c^4}T_{\mu\nu}}^{}$$

we'll call it: "$G = T$"



Einstein grossly underestimated

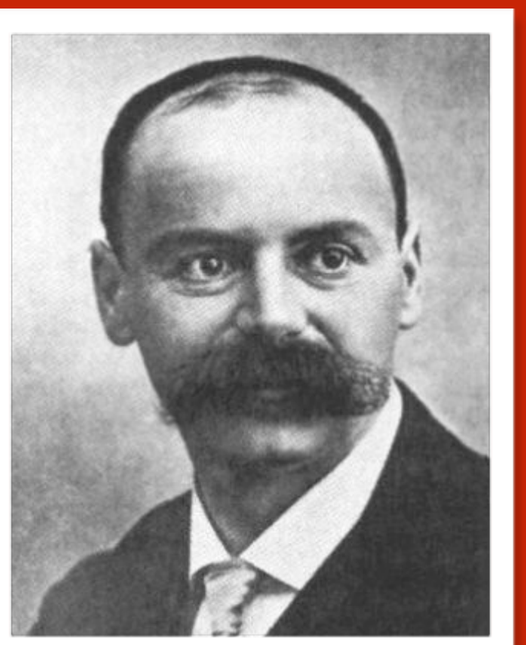
the richness of his theory

he knew he'd exhausted the possible solutions to the GR equations

He was wrong...and irritable about it

wrong.
Almost
immediately:

from the
foxhole, 1915



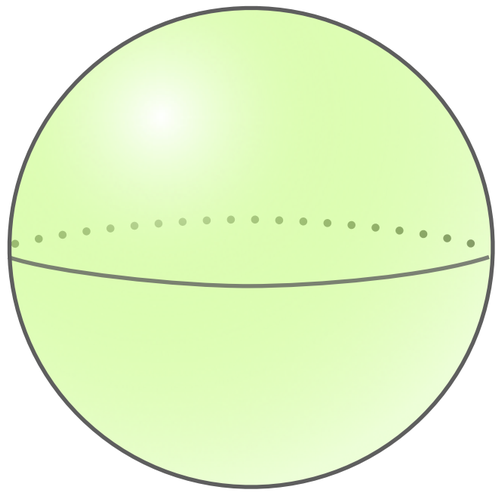
Karl Schwarzschild, 1873-1916

Yes. I mean *from* a foxhole.

The **first exact solution** to GR...Einstein had used some approximations for light-bending, etc.

The equations of spacetime outside of a spherical mass.

a big mass.



escape

Suppose a rocket is shot straight up... when it goes "ballistic" (no propulsion)...what happens?

It depends.

$v \gtrless v_{esc}$

More initial velocity, the more likelihood that the rocket will escape the pull of the Earth's gravity.

This happens when the kinetic energy = potential energy

$$v_{\mathrm{esc}} = \sqrt{\frac{2GM_E}{R_E}}$$

From Earth: 11.2 kilometers per second...~25,000 mph

what about light?

suppose the question is not:

"What's the escape velocity from a sphere of mass M?"

BUT

"What's the radius of a mass *M* for which the escape velocity is = *c*?"

$$v_{\text{esc}} = \sqrt{\frac{2GM_E}{R_E}} \longrightarrow c = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R_S}}$$

R_S called the Schwarzchild Radius

$$R_S = \frac{2GM}{c^2}$$

It seemed to be a magic radius...

the Schwarzchild Radius falls out of his solution to G.R.

it's not likely

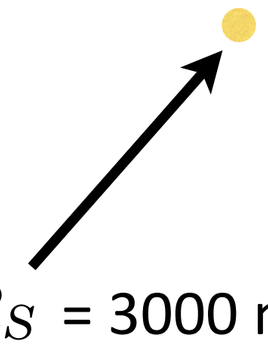
RS is incredibly small

and density, incredibly high

All of the mass of:

1.6 B meters

inside of R_S:



R_S = 3000 m

12 M meters

R_S = 1 cm

Impossible, right?. But, since Nature doesn't do infinity...thought to be a disaster for the theory.

everyone fretted over this for more than a decade

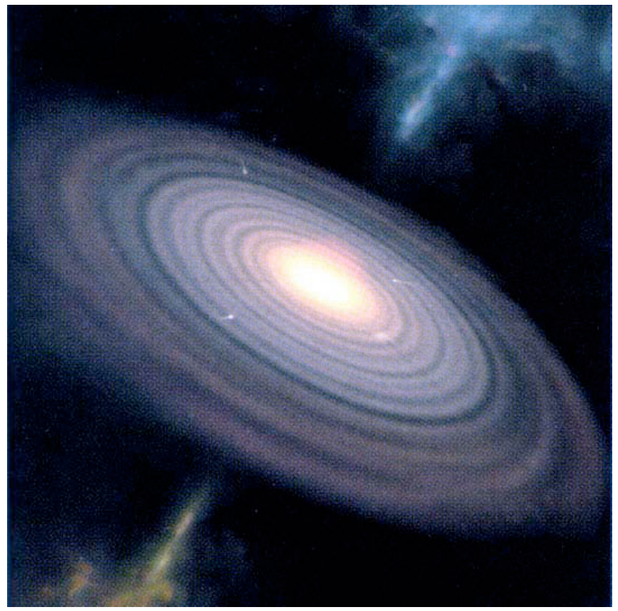
1932, Georges Lemaître found that a slight change of coordinate axes

changed the problem completely

Black Holes

The Schwarzchild Radius was not a flaw in the theory

simply an insult from Nature!



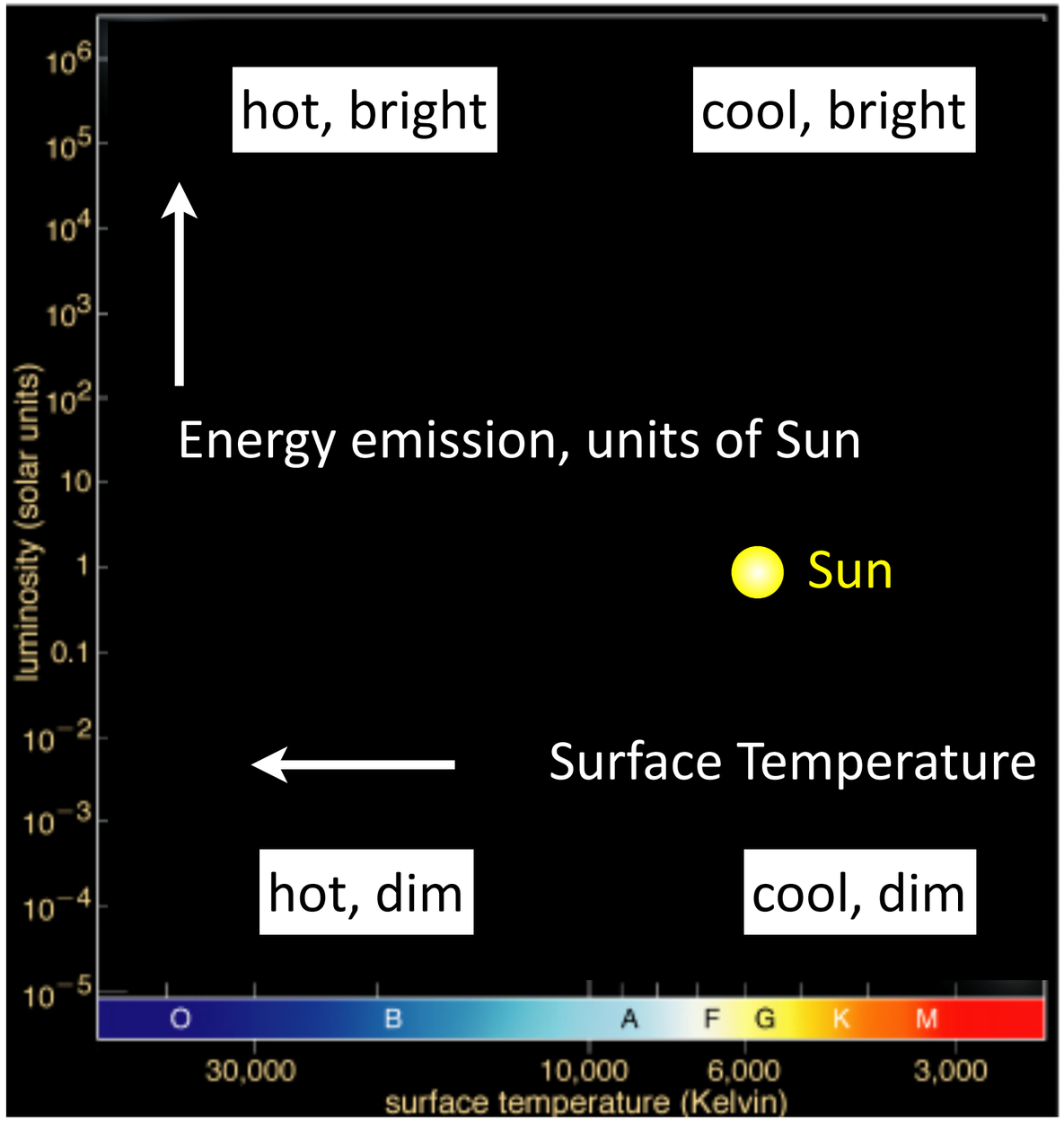
Einstein calculated that the normal formation of a star of gravitational accretion could never form in so small a volume...and stars get bigger not smaller, right?

1939: Robert Oppenheimer & Hartland Snyder showed how.

5¢ worth of stellar physics

no charge

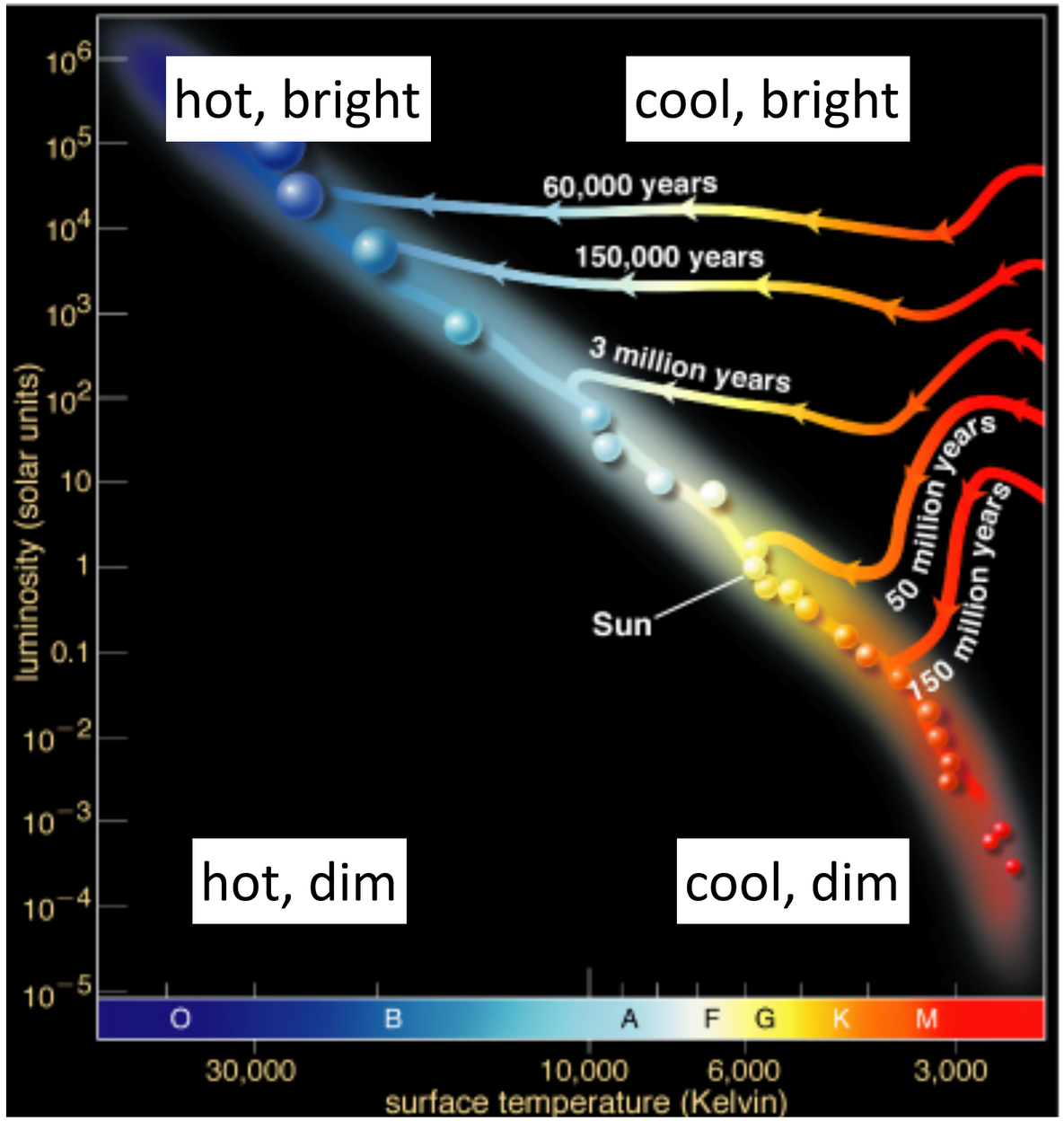
Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram...aka H-R Diagram



5¢ worth of stellar physics

no charge

Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram...aka H-R Diagram



balls of Hydrogen brought together by gravity

The "main" sequence

stars radiate energy – that's their job!

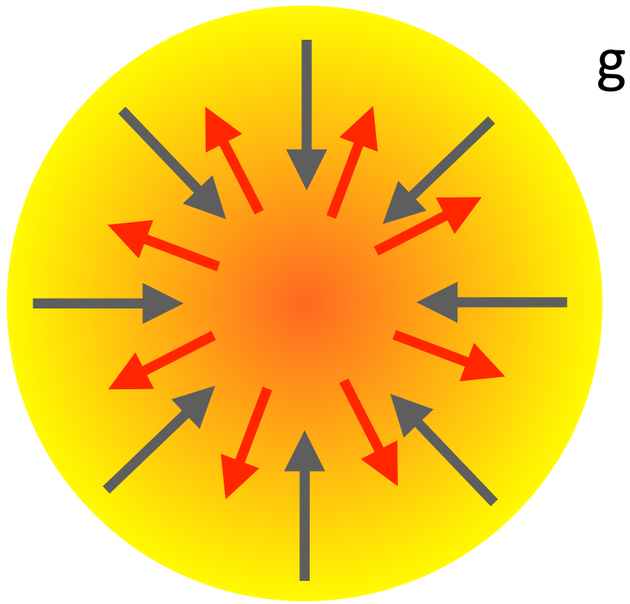
being stable is their challenge...

a balancing act

inward pressure from gravity

vs

outward pressure from radiation



gravity pulls core/atmosphere: **in**

Radiation pressure from nuclear fusion in core: **out**

H begins to “burn” to He

A star’s fate is determined by how massive it is.