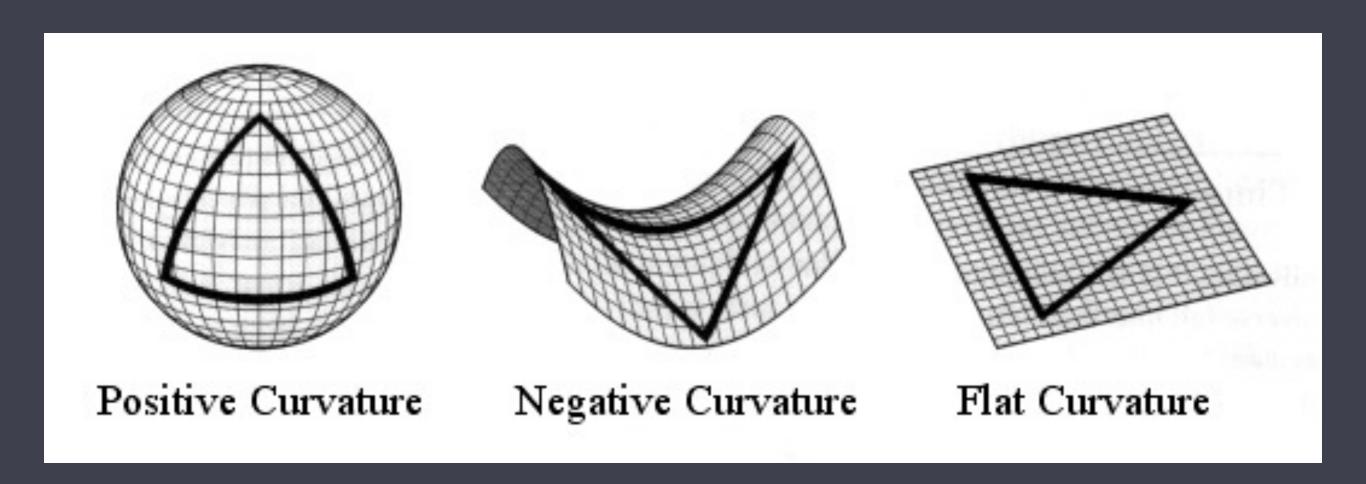
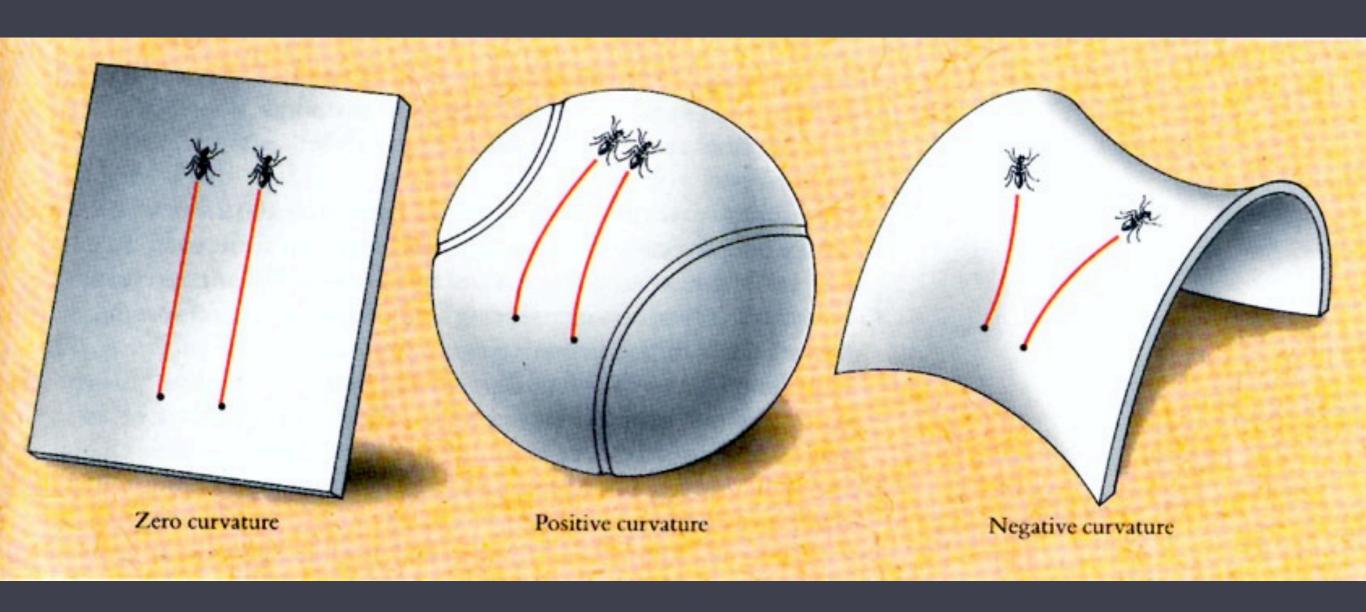
Astro 129: weeks 2 and 3

some images related to spacetime curvature

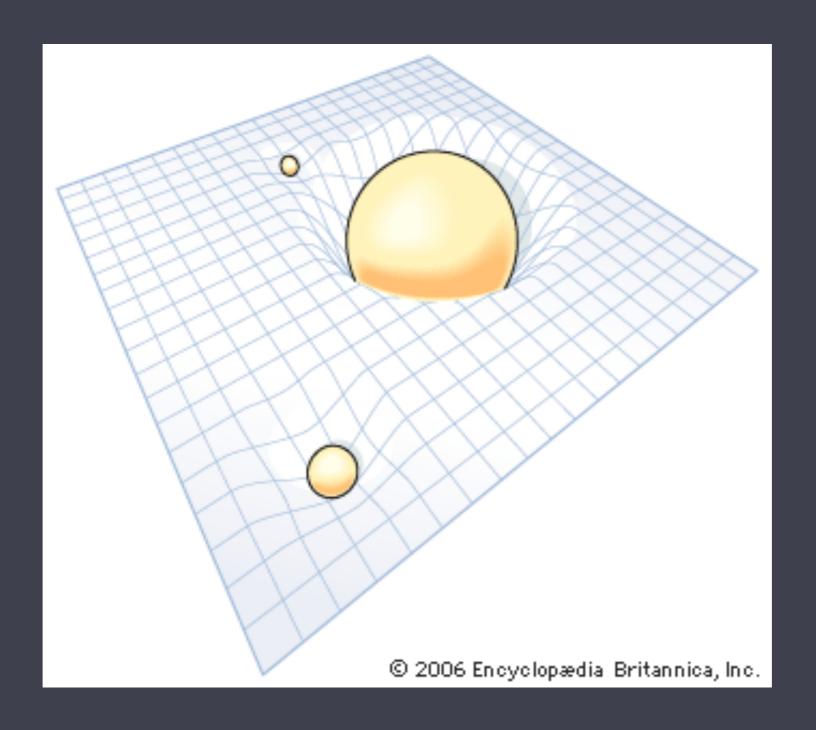
interior angles of a triangle... I 80 degrees?



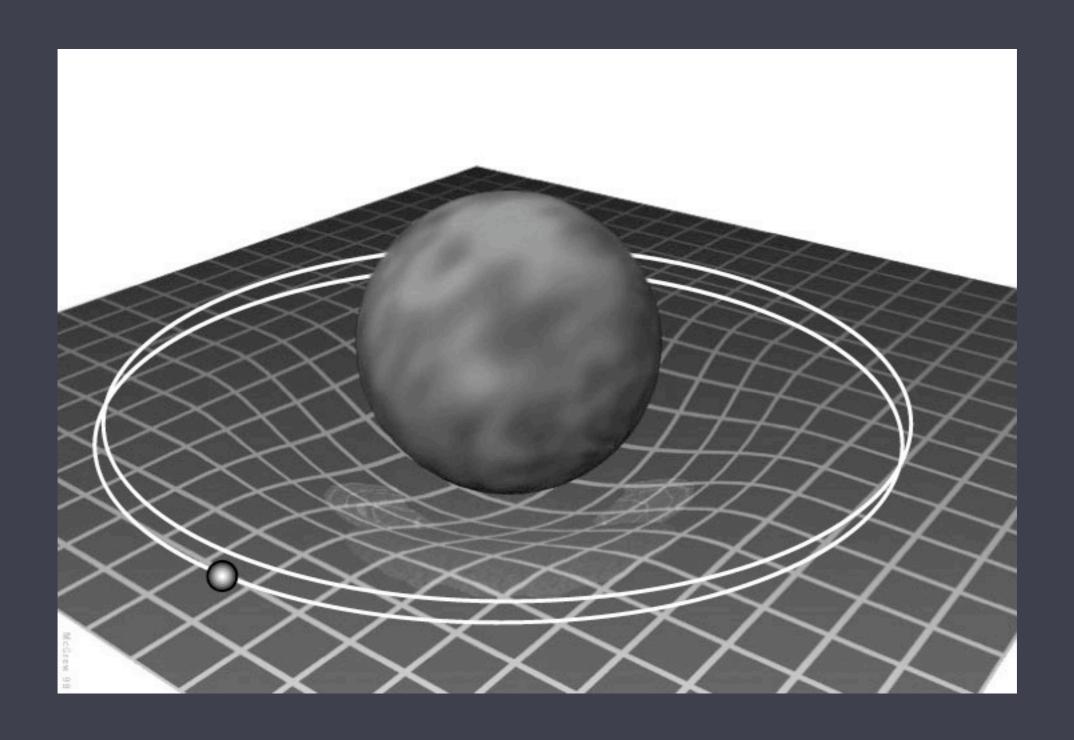
parallel lines?



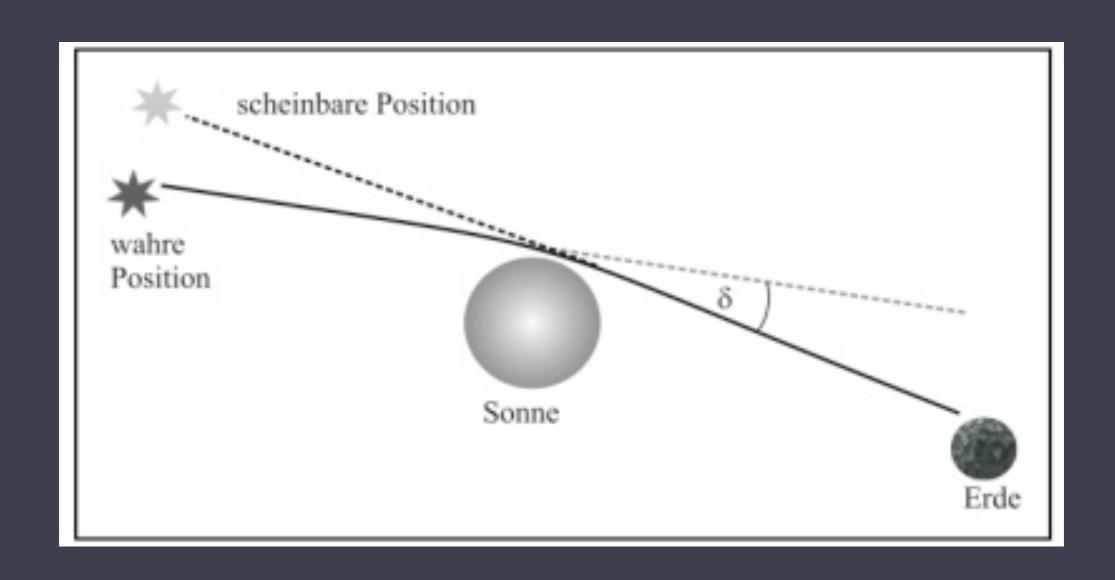
mass curves space locally too



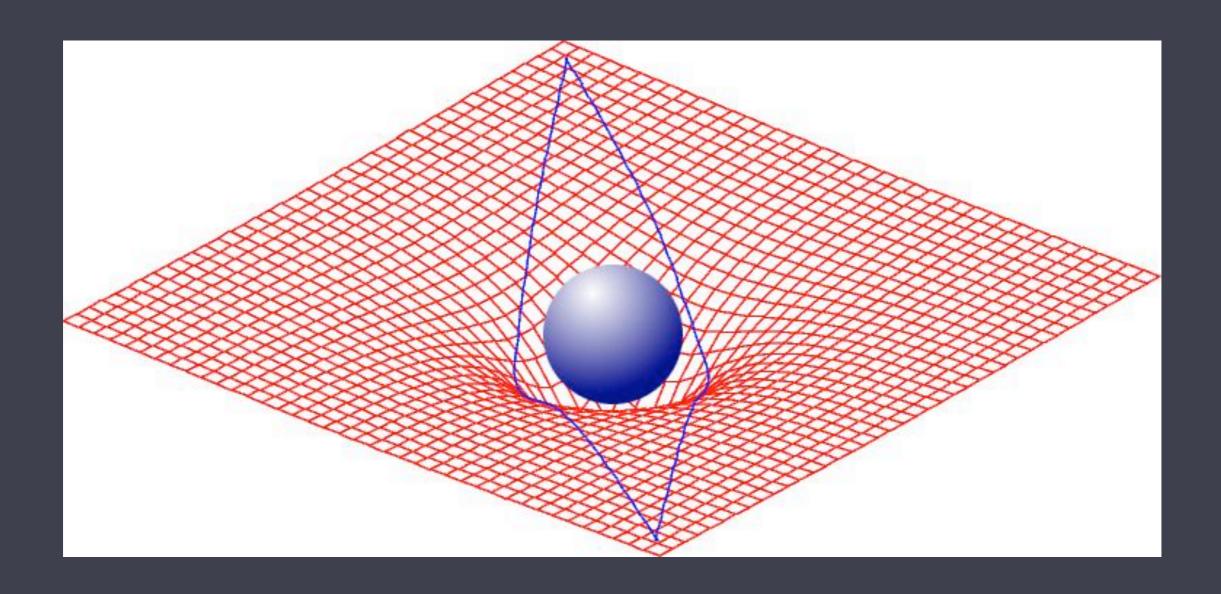
Orbits can be understood in terms of curved space

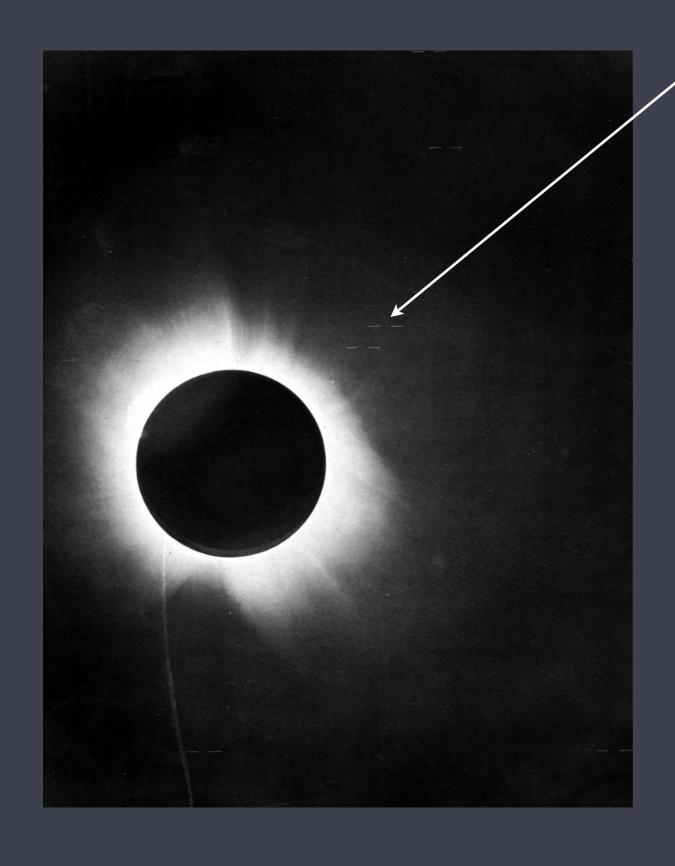


Prediction: the Sun bends starlight that passes near it

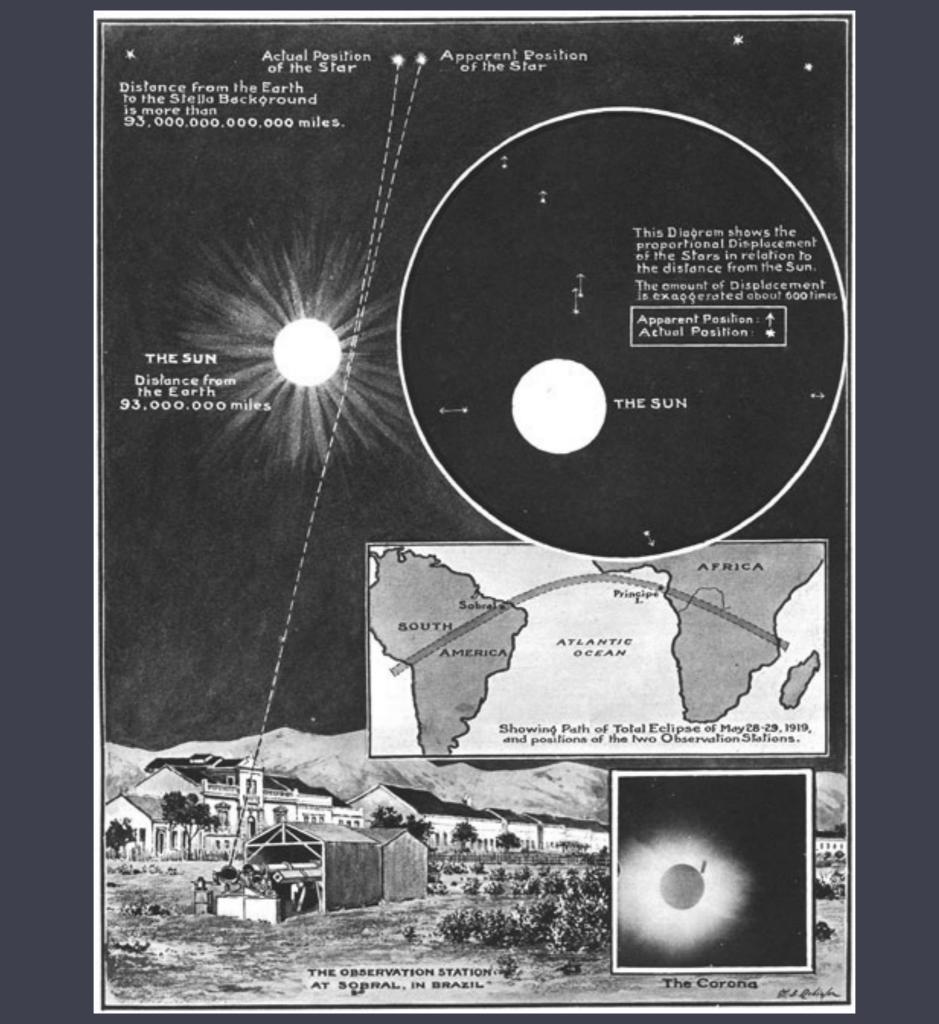


Einstein's view is that light is just following the shortest path (geodesic) in curved spacetime

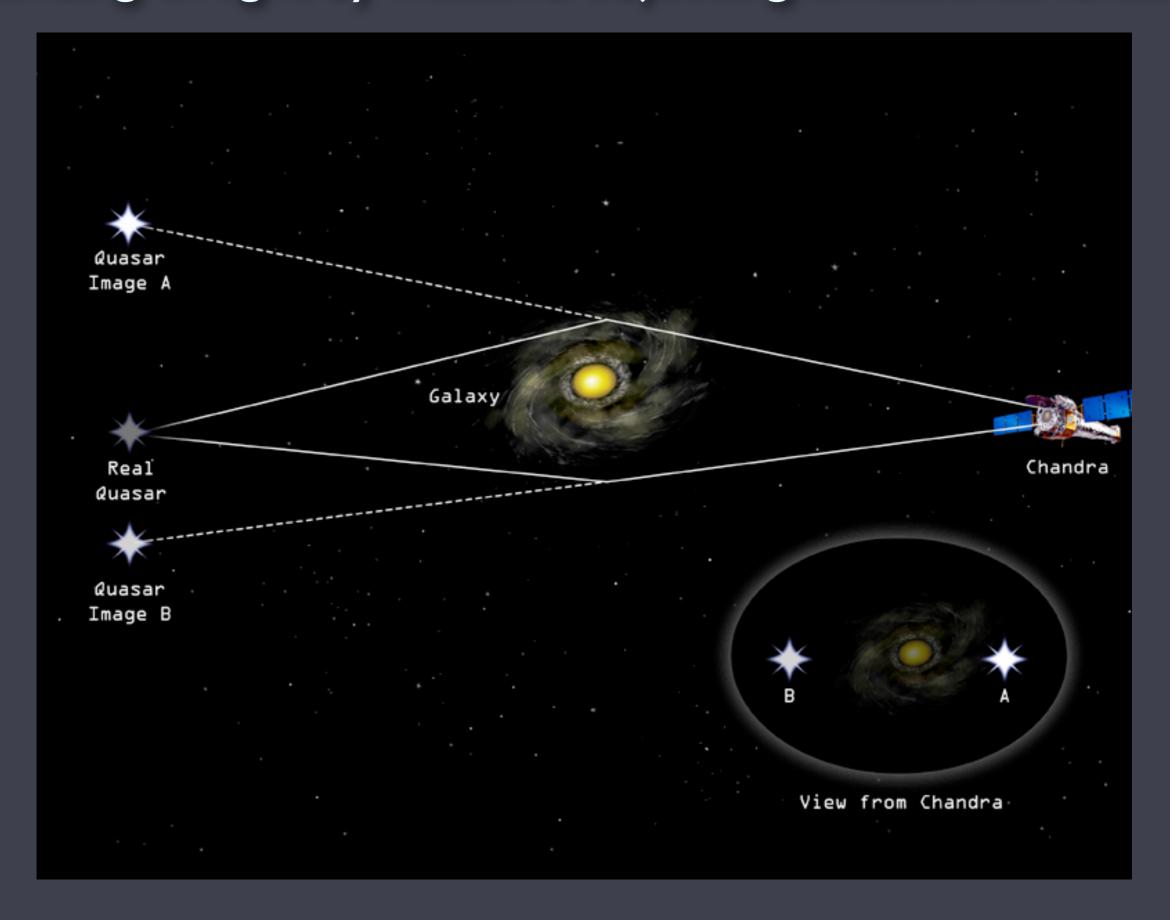




1919 eclipse expedition confirms the bending of starlight by the Sun... quantitative agreement with Einstein (2 times bigger effect than Newton)



bending of light by massive objects: gravitational lensing



"Einstein Cross" - quadruply lensed galaxy (if the alignment were perfect, you'd get a ring)

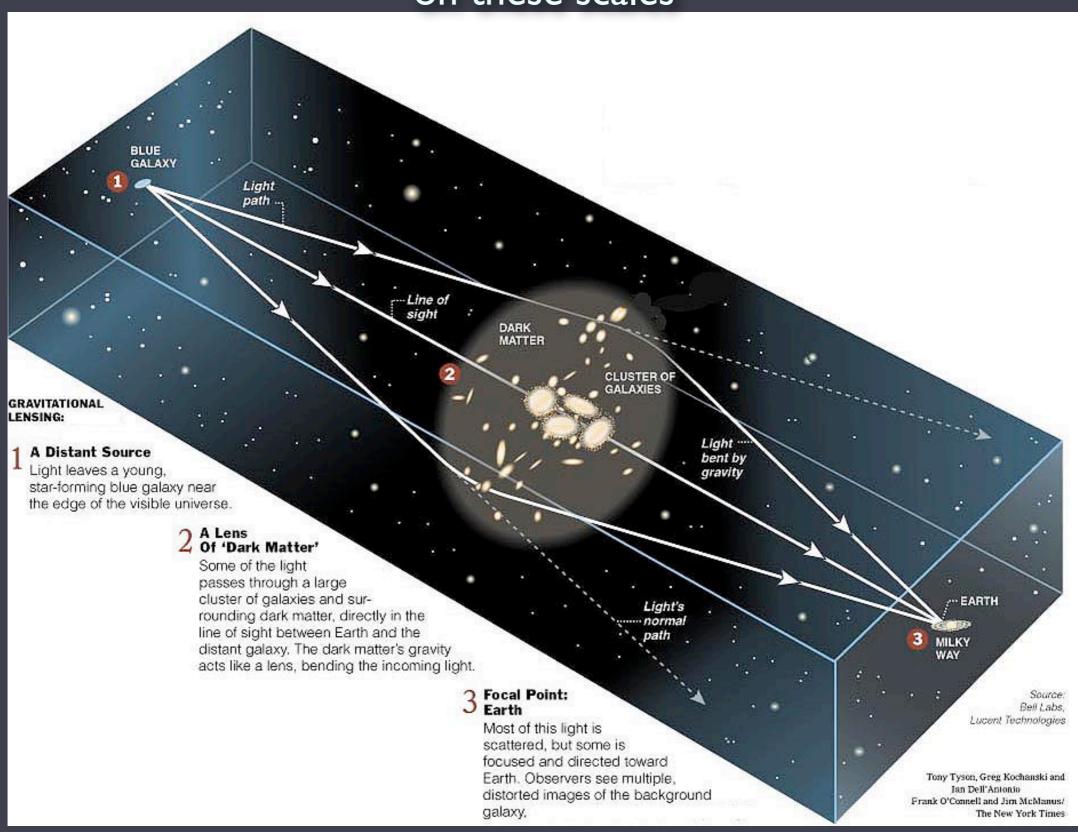


Smithsonian building on the Washington Mall, with a Saturn-mass black hole halfway between the building and the observer



just a simulation...

galaxy clusters are the largest single entities in the universe; we'd like to measure the mass in galaxy clusters to sample the mass-energy density on these scales



foreground galaxy cluster lensing background galaxies





by modeling the observed lensing, the mass distribution in the cluster can be determined along with the total mass of the cluster: this "weighs" both regular baryonic matter and dark matter

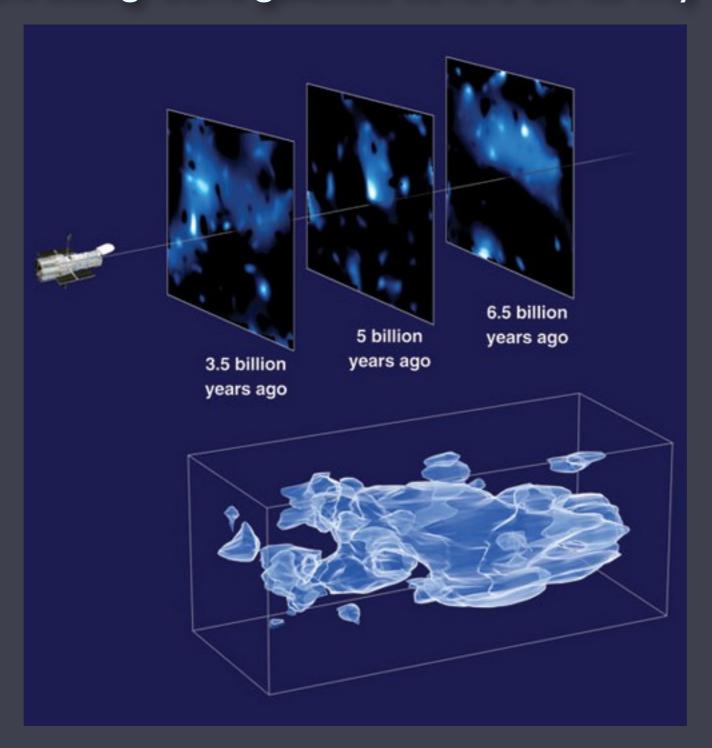


Gravitational Lens in Abell 2218

HST • WFPC2

PF95-14 · ST Scl OPO · April 5, 1995 · W. Couch (UNSW), NASA

In fact, the dark matter (plus small contribution from baryonic matter) can be mapped out in *many* galaxy clusters along the path that light from distant background galaxies covers on its way to us



this image is from the American Scientist article: http://www.americanscientist.org/issues/pub/dark-matter-comes-to-light