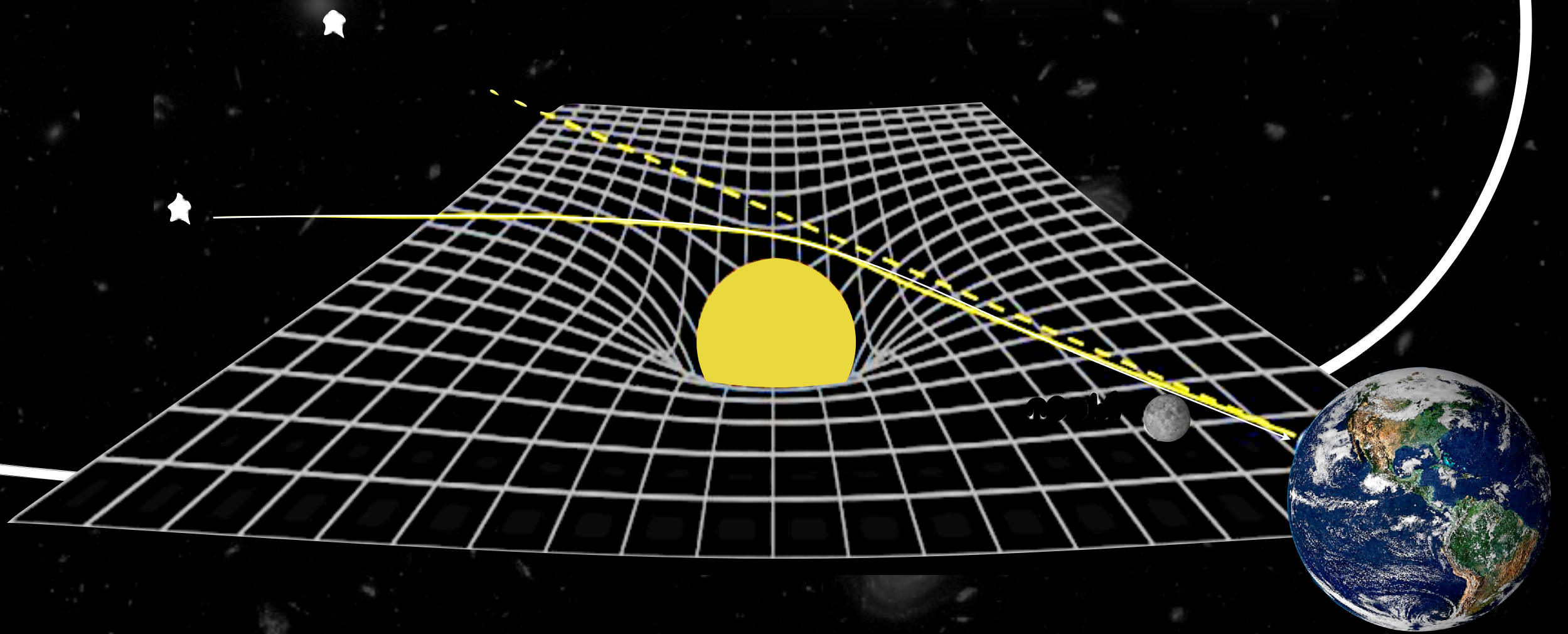
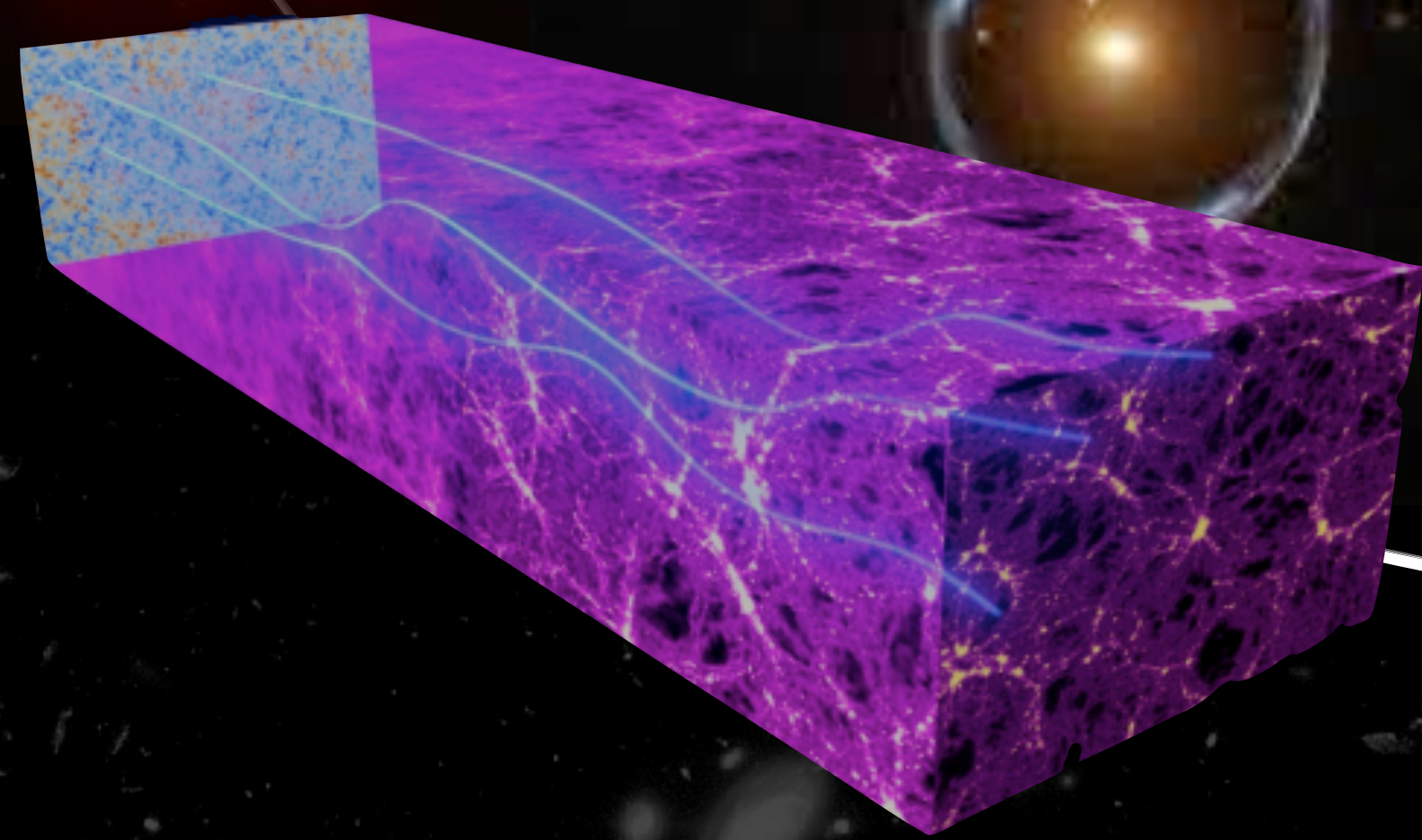
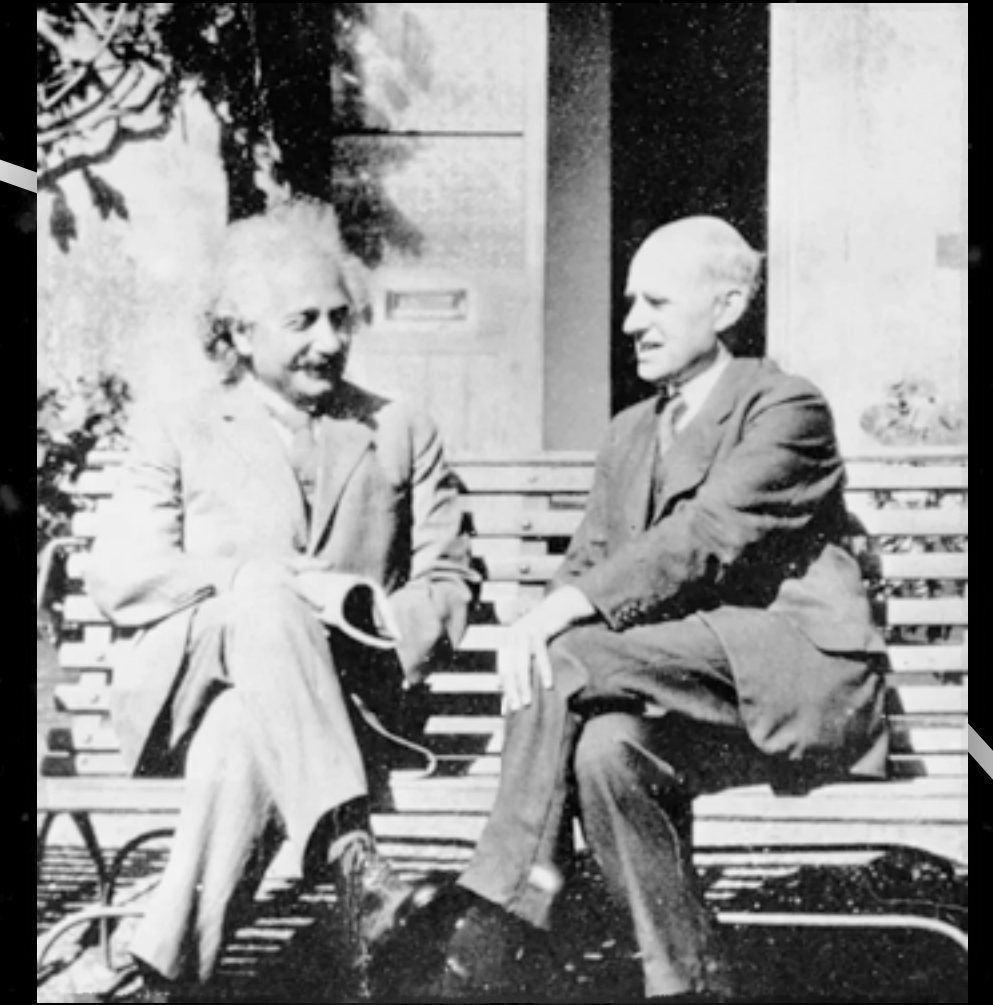
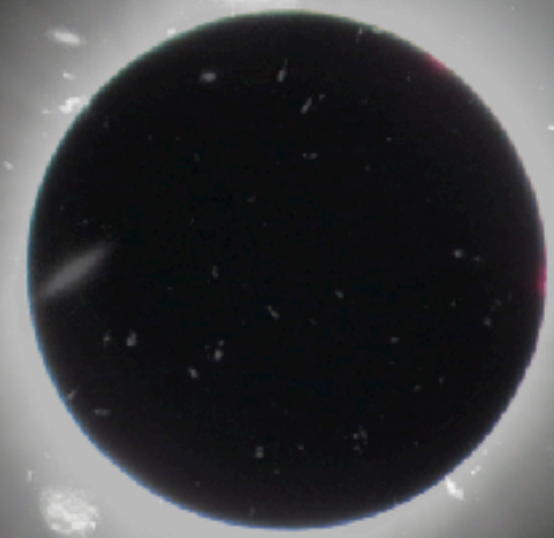




# Light's "Straight" Path

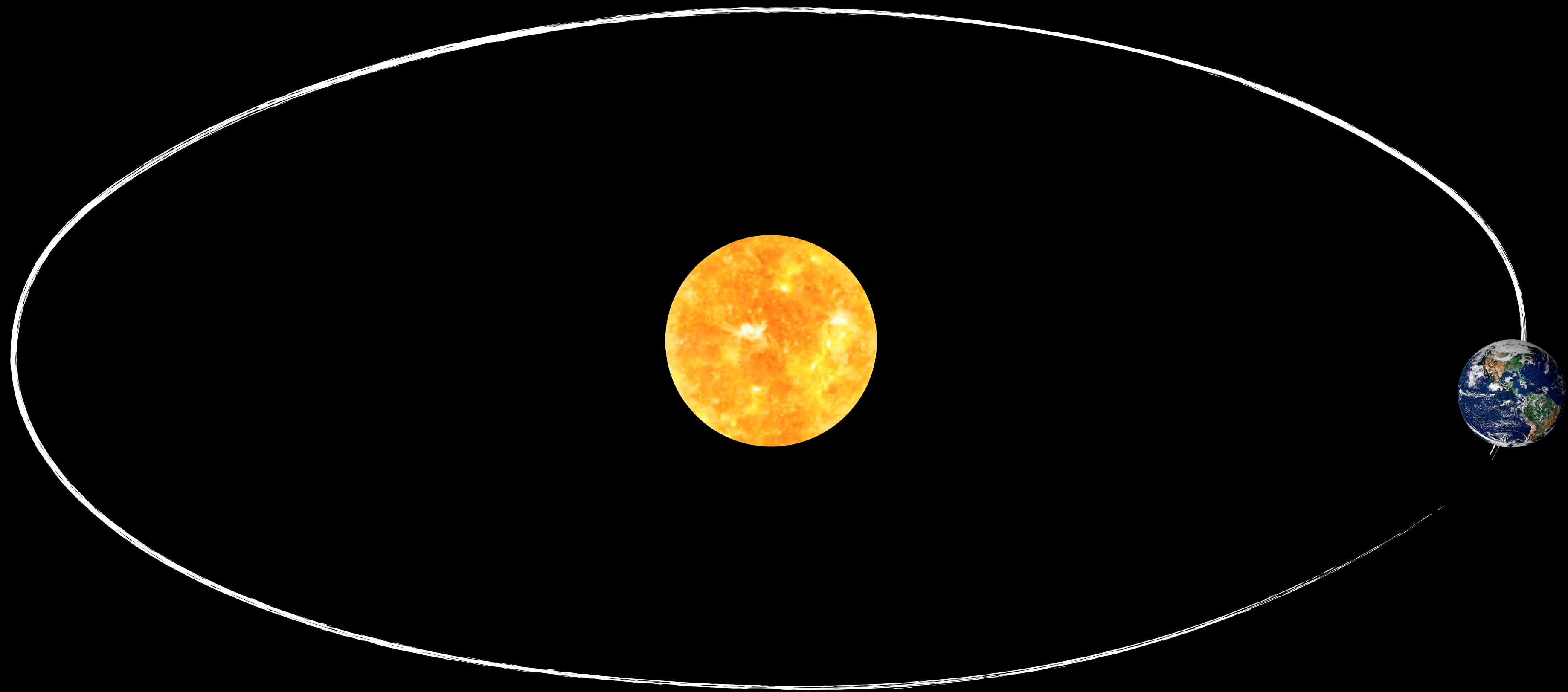
Mustafa A. Amin  RICE

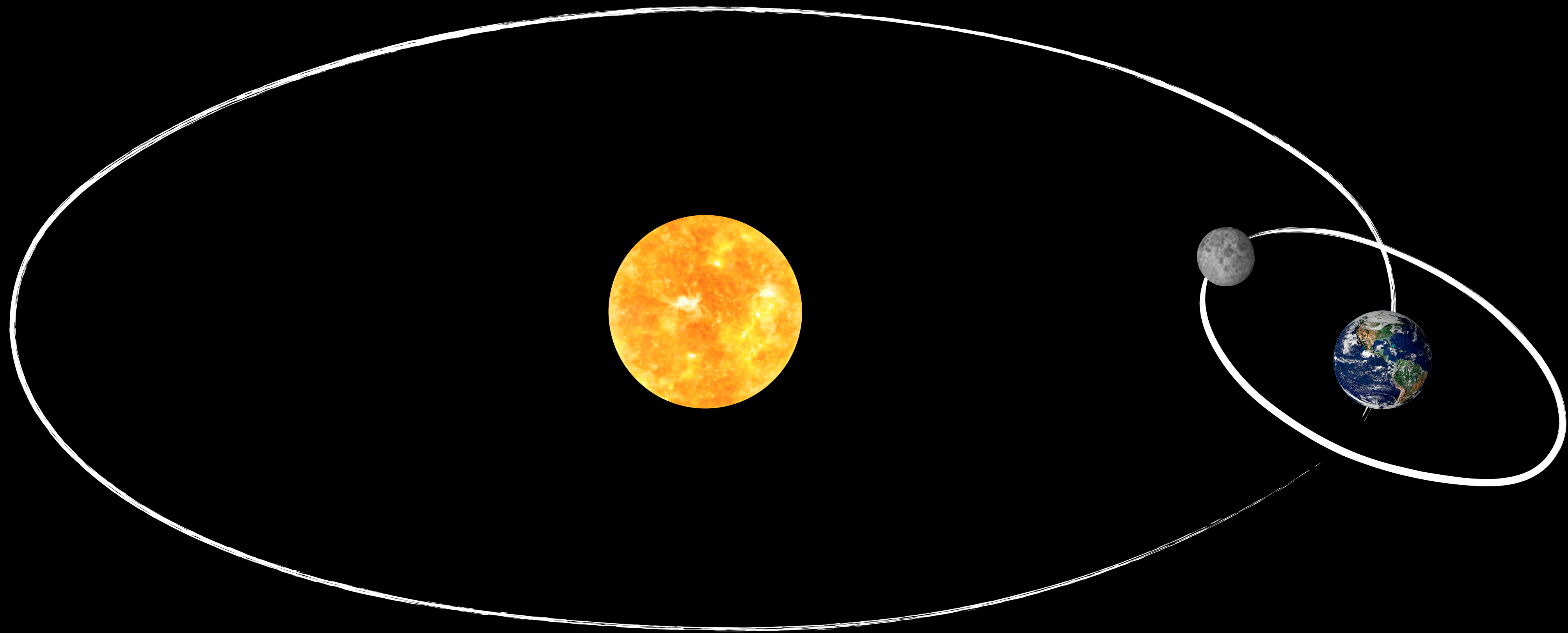


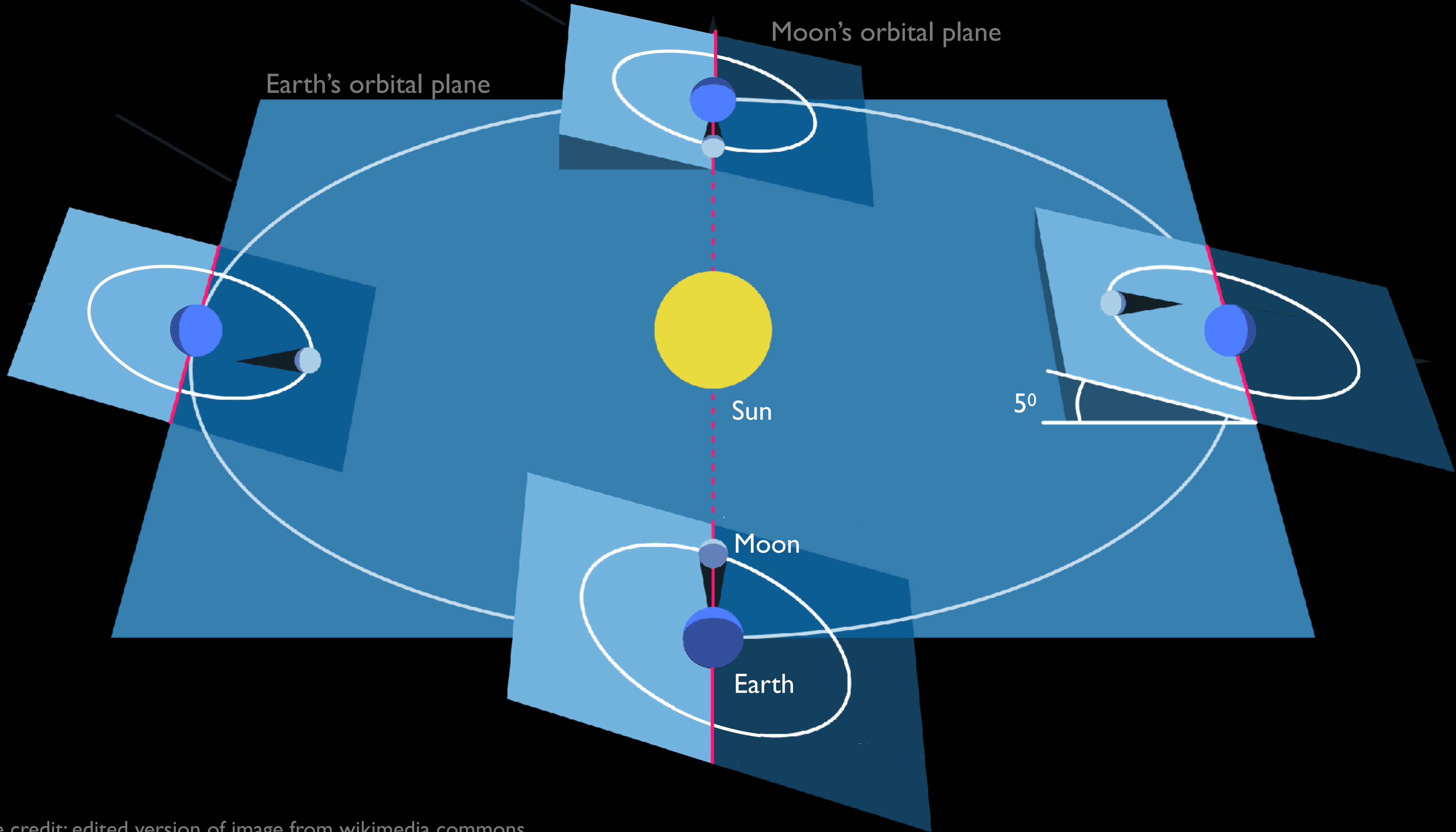


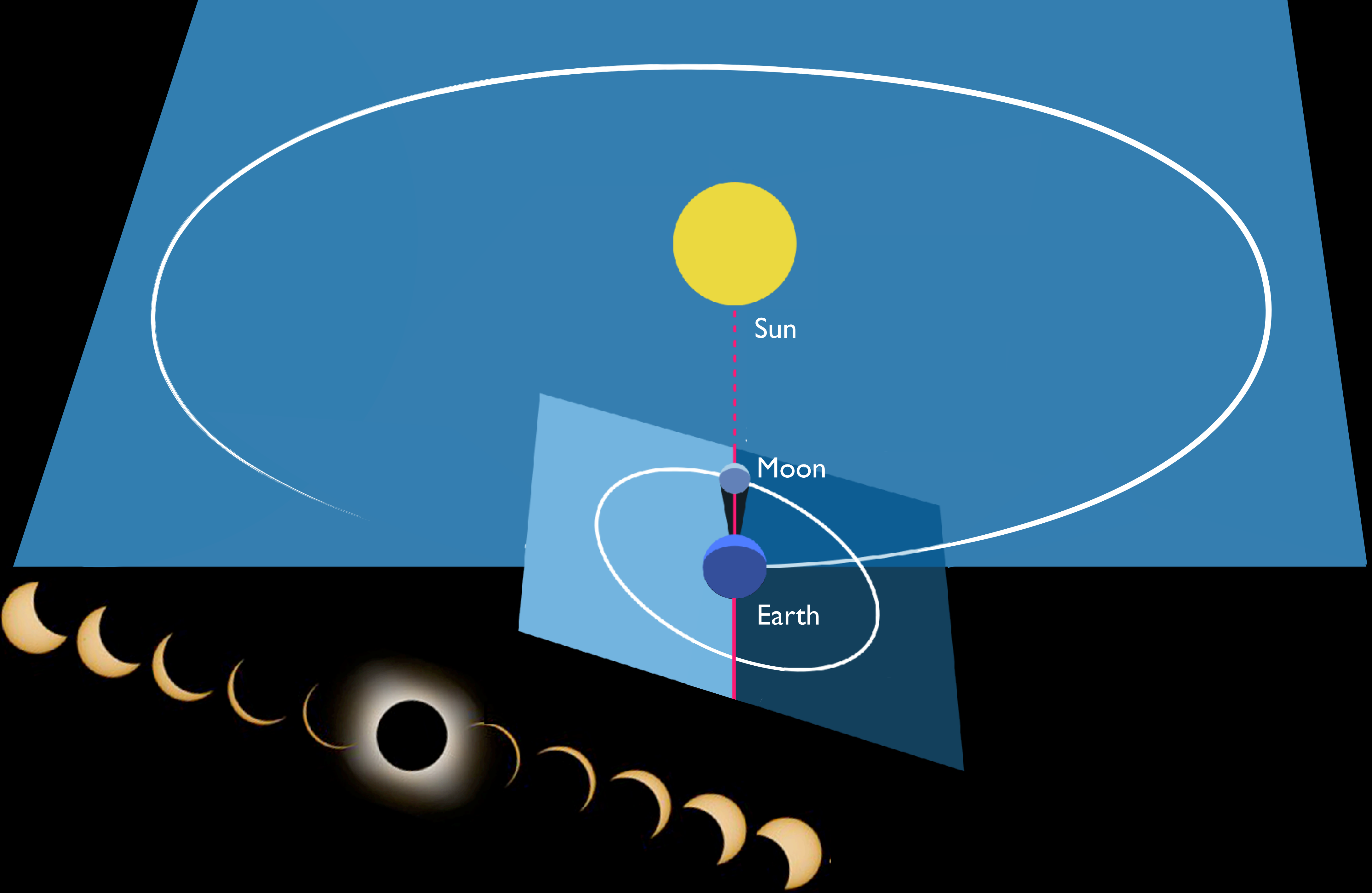


**what is a solar eclipse ?**





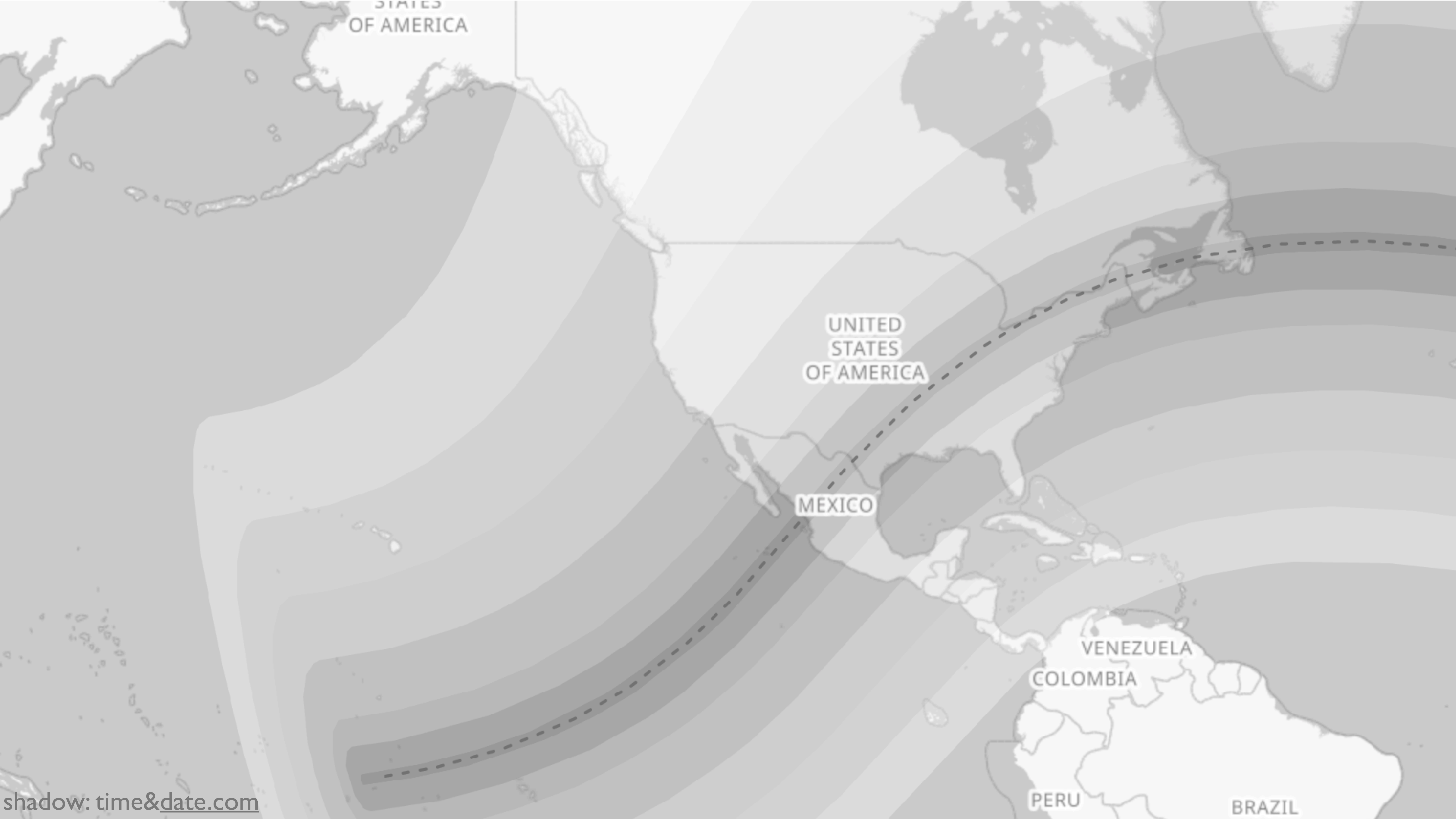






April 8, 2024





STATES  
OF AMERICA

UNITED  
STATES  
OF AMERICA

MEXICO

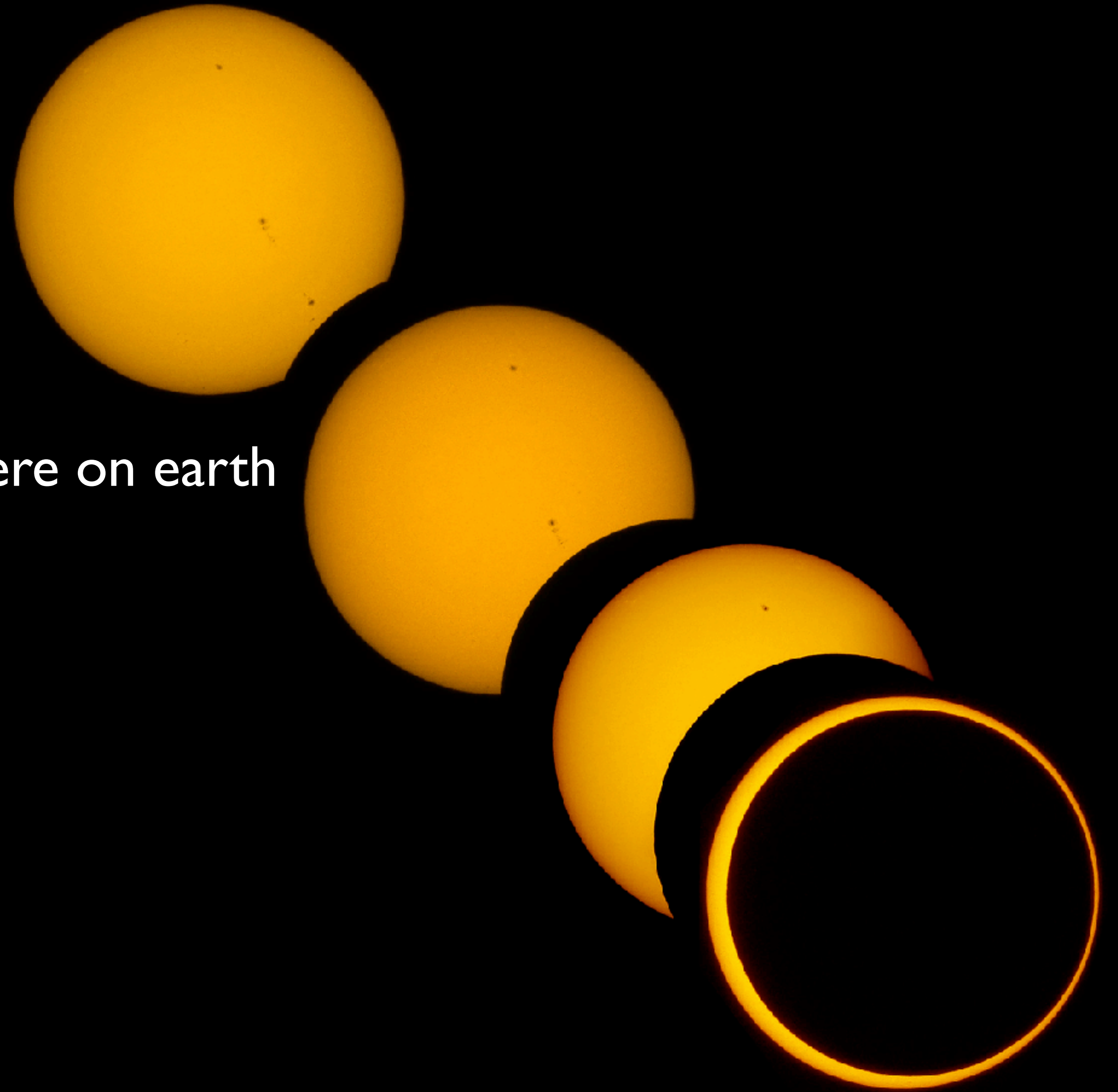
VENEZUELA  
COLOMBIA

PERU

BRAZIL

# common and rare

- partial + total : ~ few months, somewhere on earth
- total: ~ 18 months, somewhere on earth
- total: ~ 400 years at a any given location

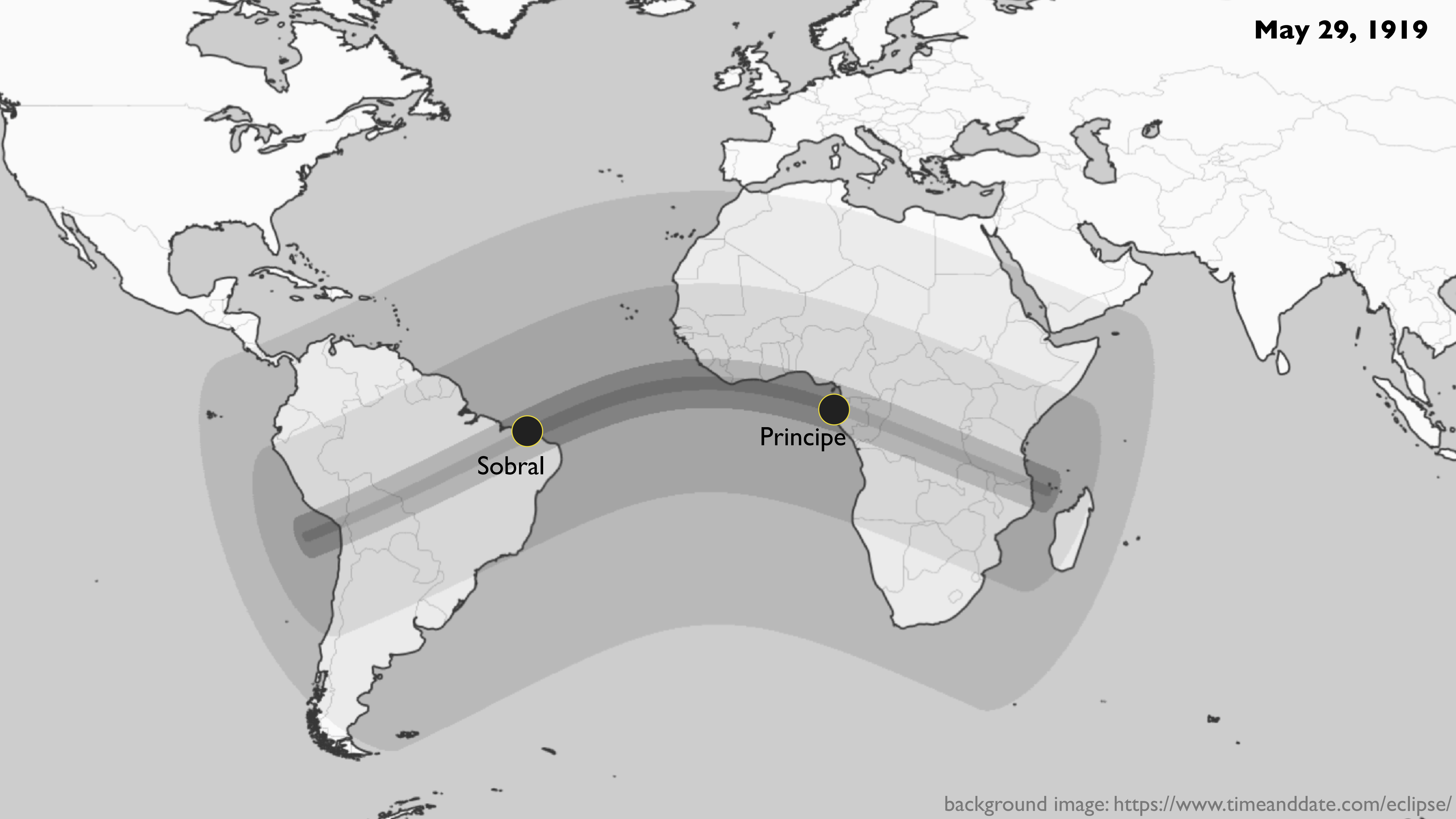






# 1919 eclipse

**May 29, 1919**

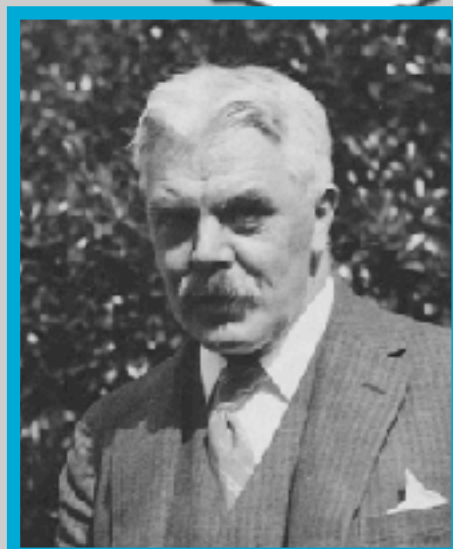


Sobral

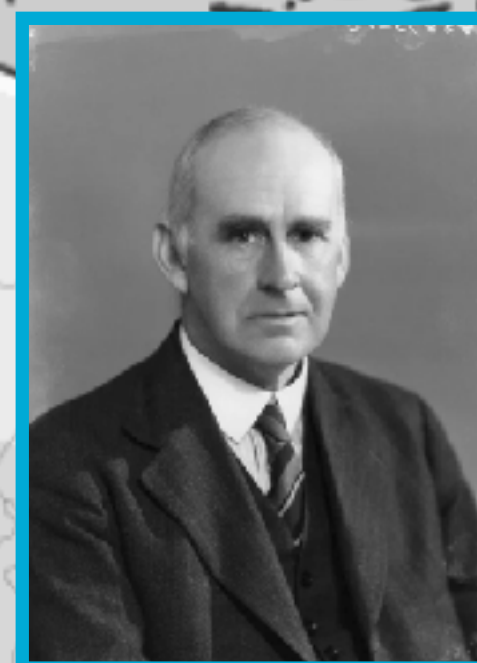
Principe

**May 29, 1919**

World War I ended Nov 11, 1918



Dyson



Eddington



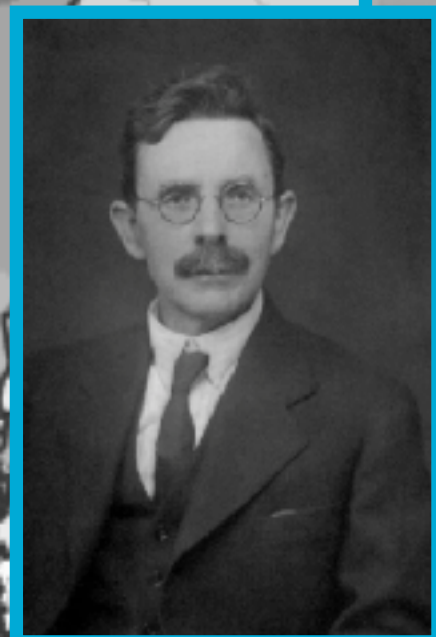
Sobral



Principe



Davidson



Crommelin

# 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.

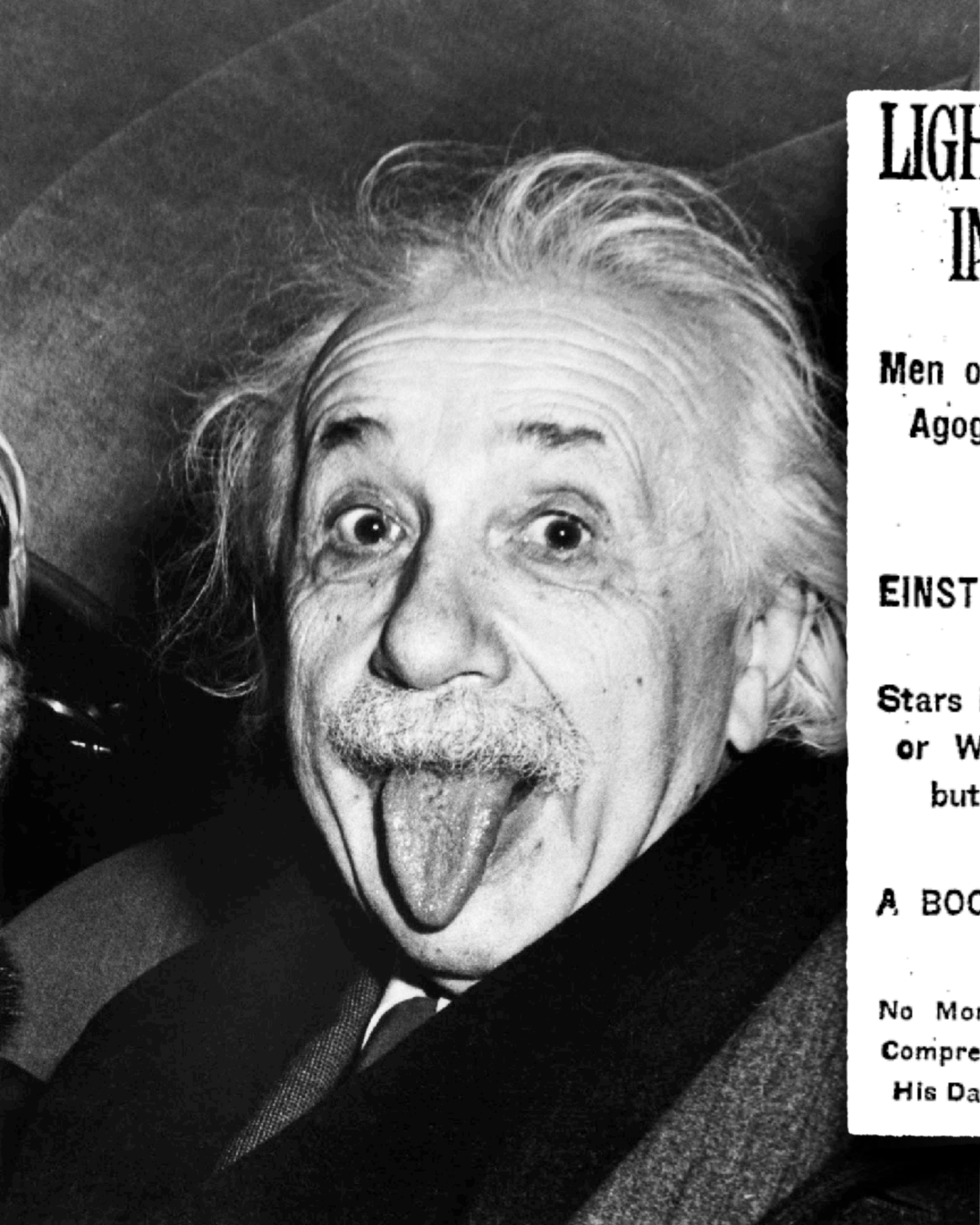
---

## A BOOK FOR 12 WISE MEN

---

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





# LIGHTS ALL ASKEW IN THE HEAVENS

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Observations.

---

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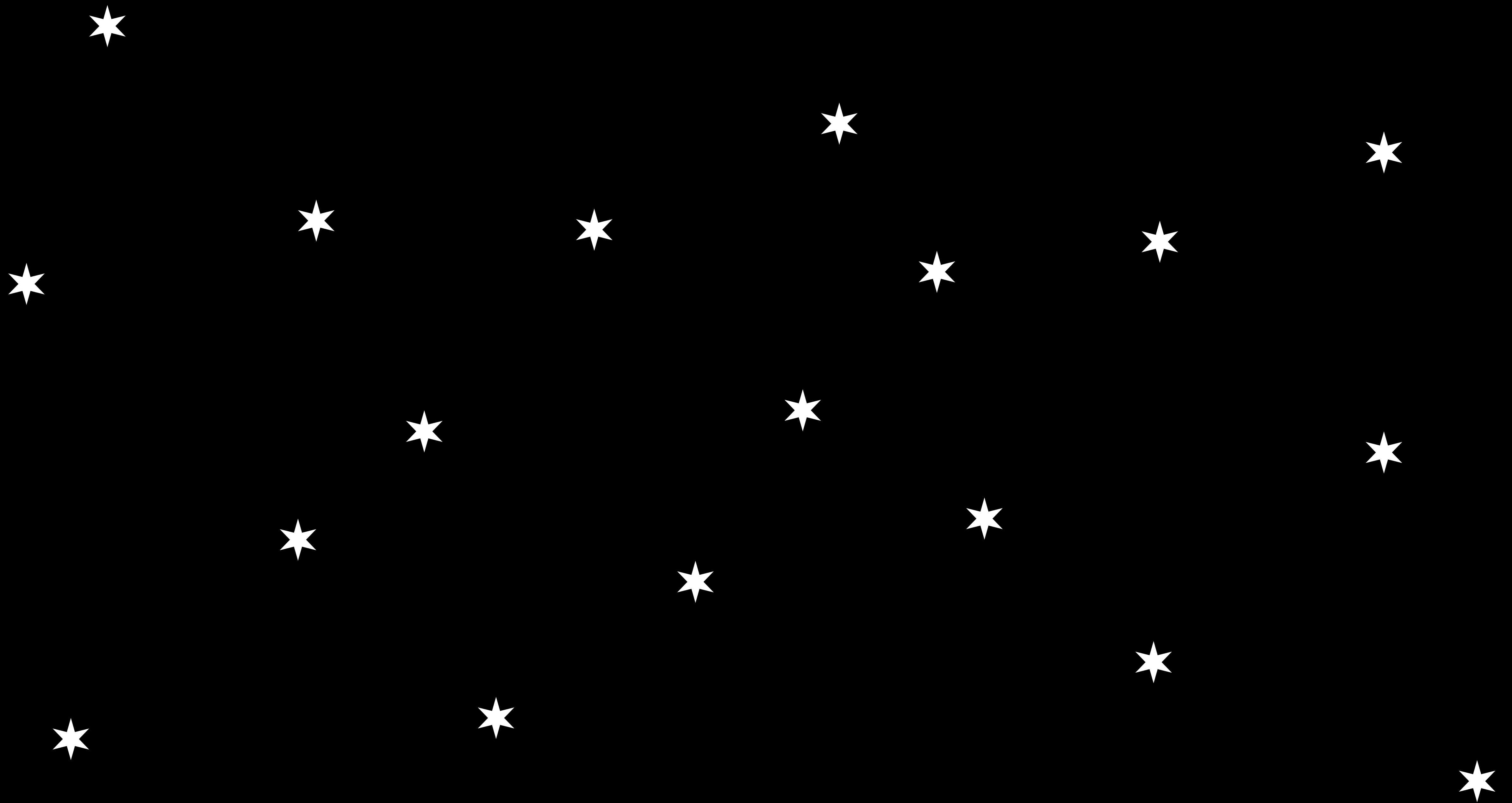
## A BOOK FOR 12 WISE MEN

---

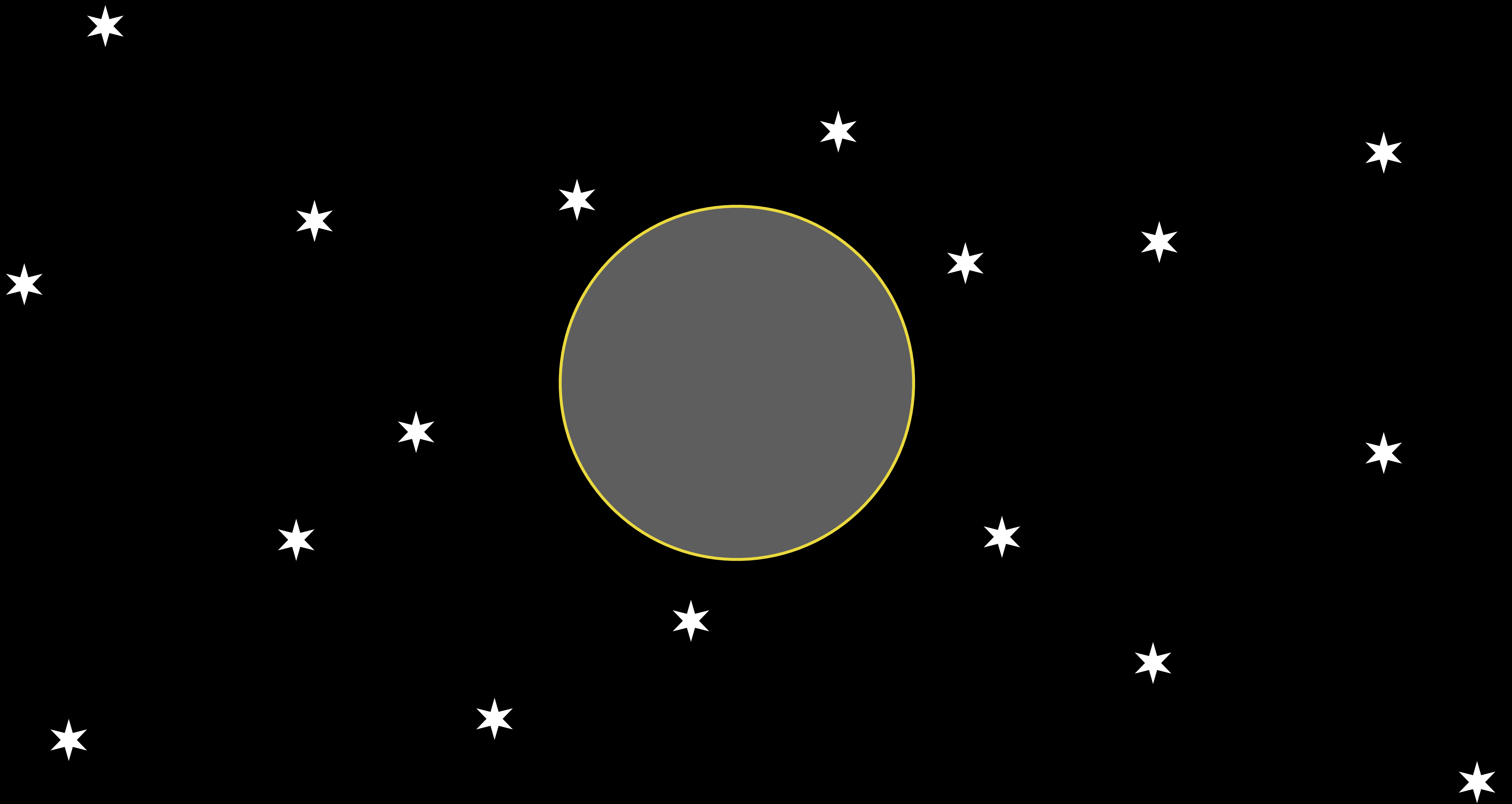
No More in All the World Could  
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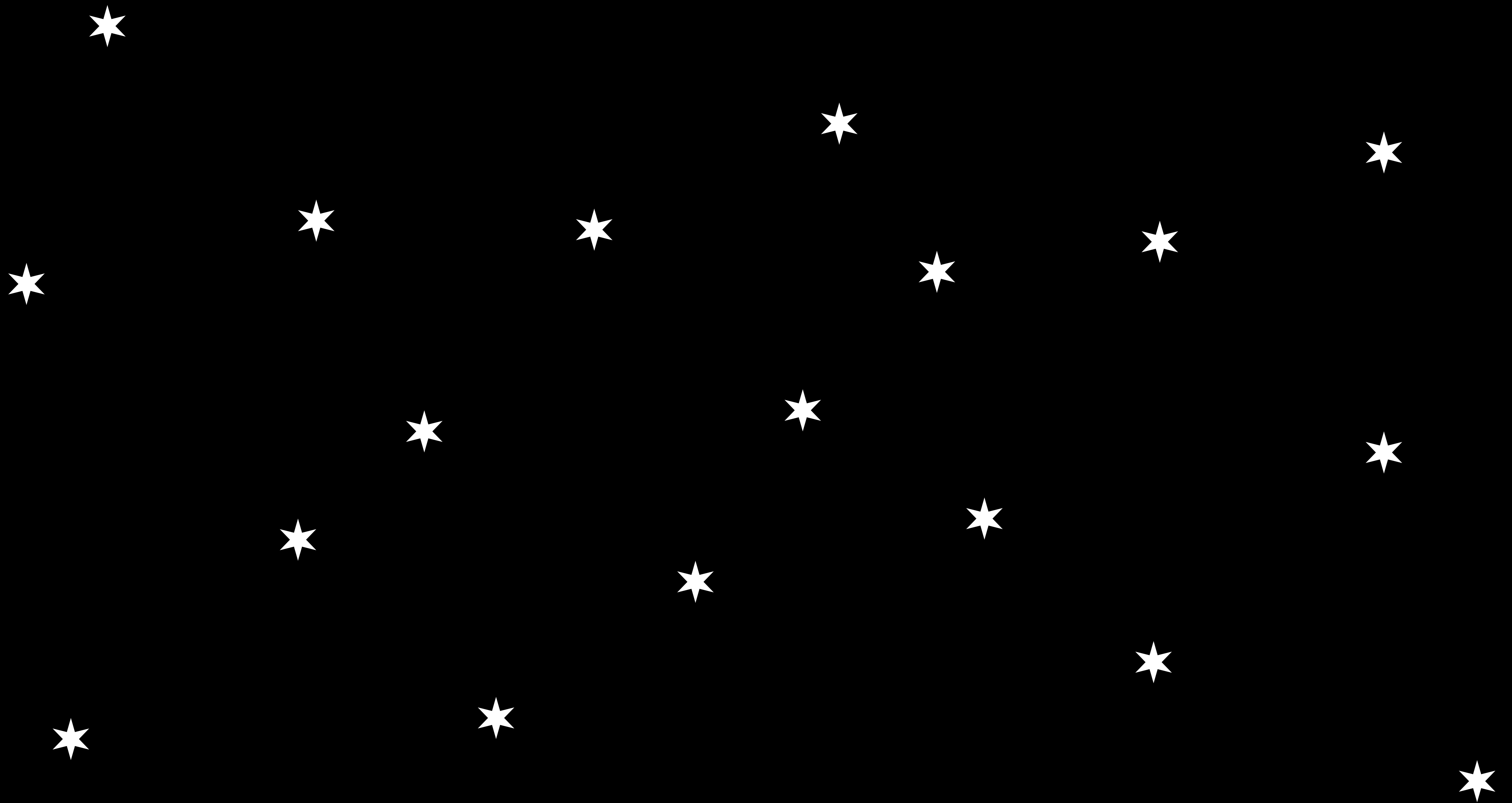


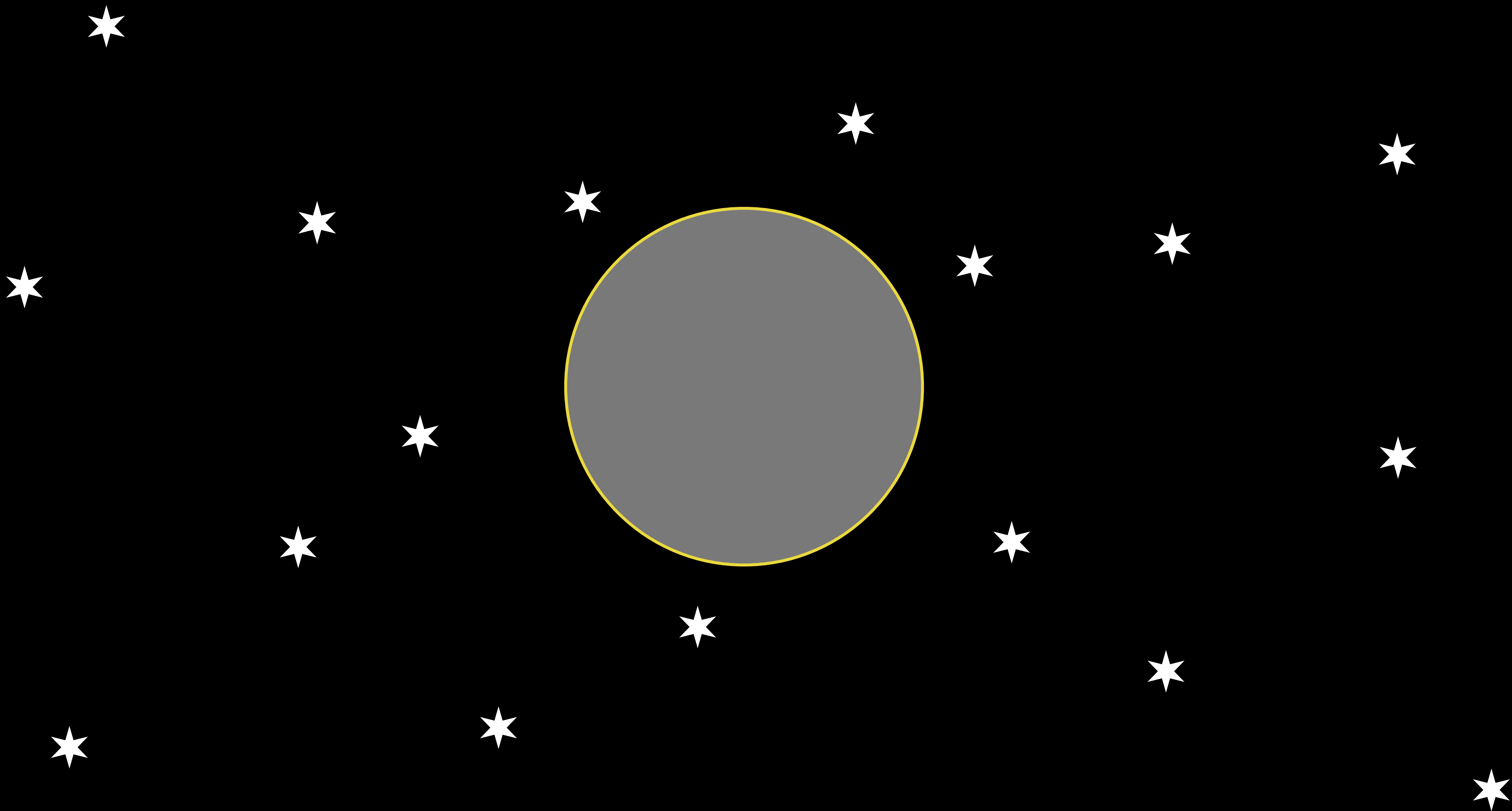
Image Credit: Caters/Mirror

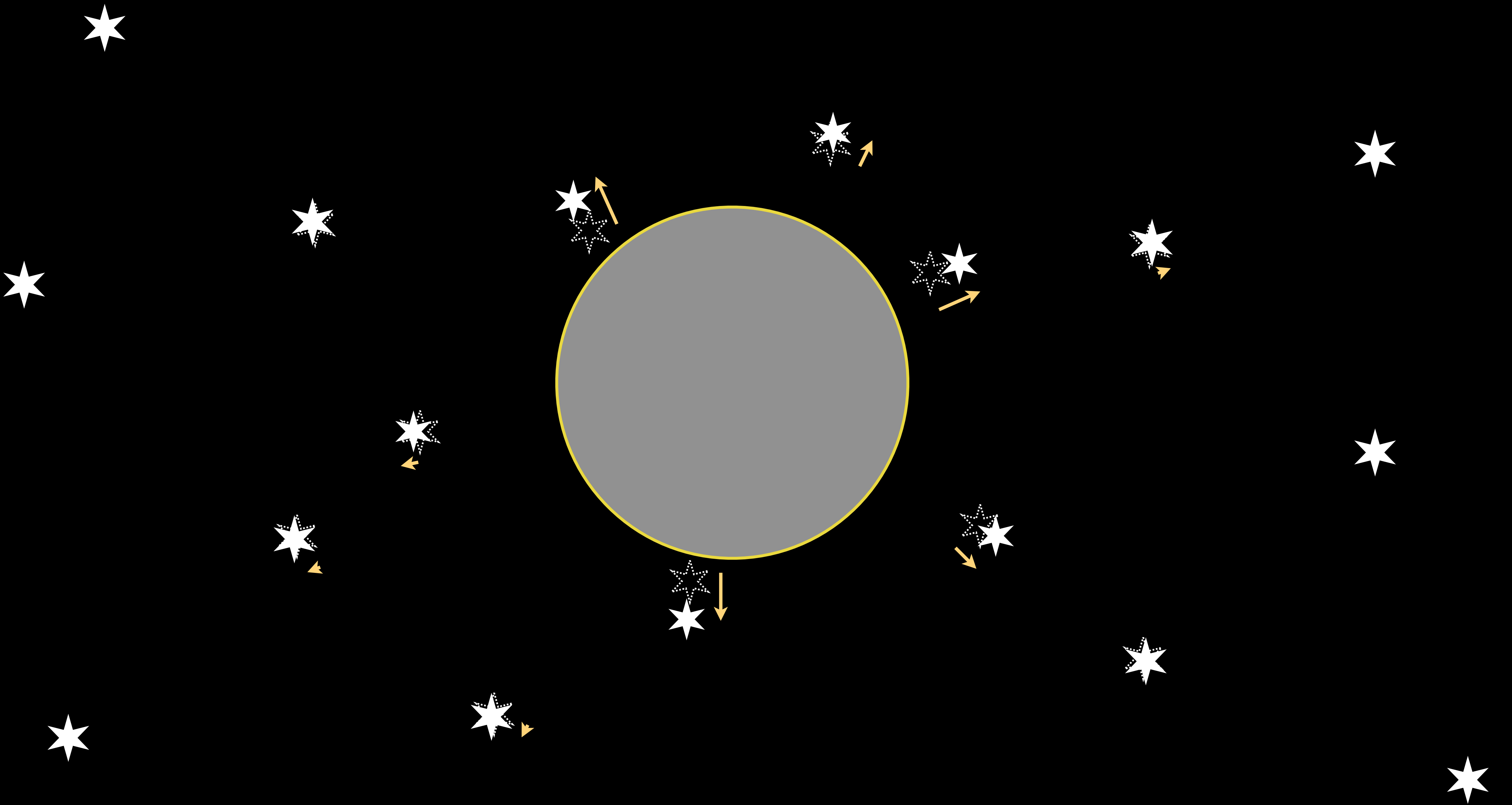




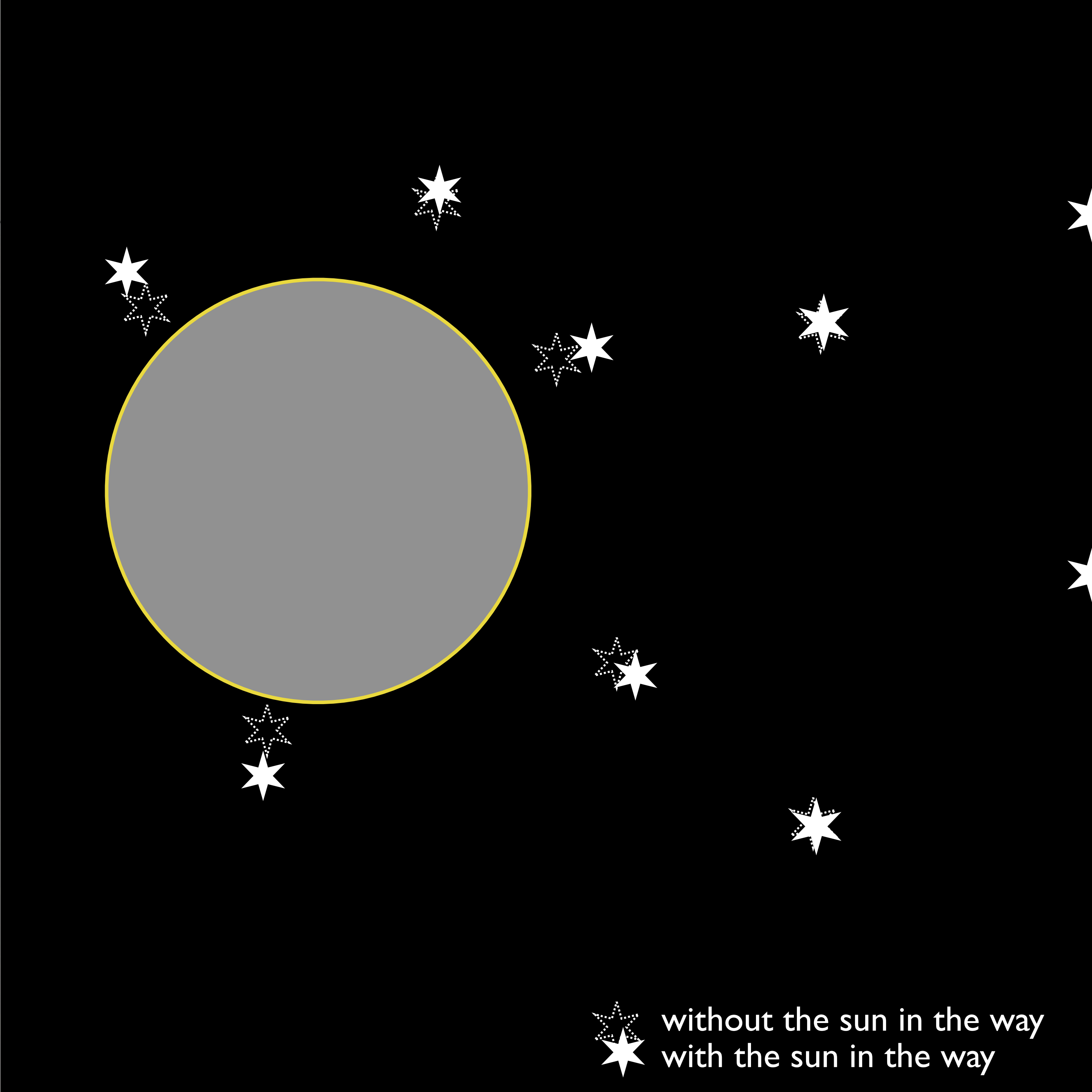
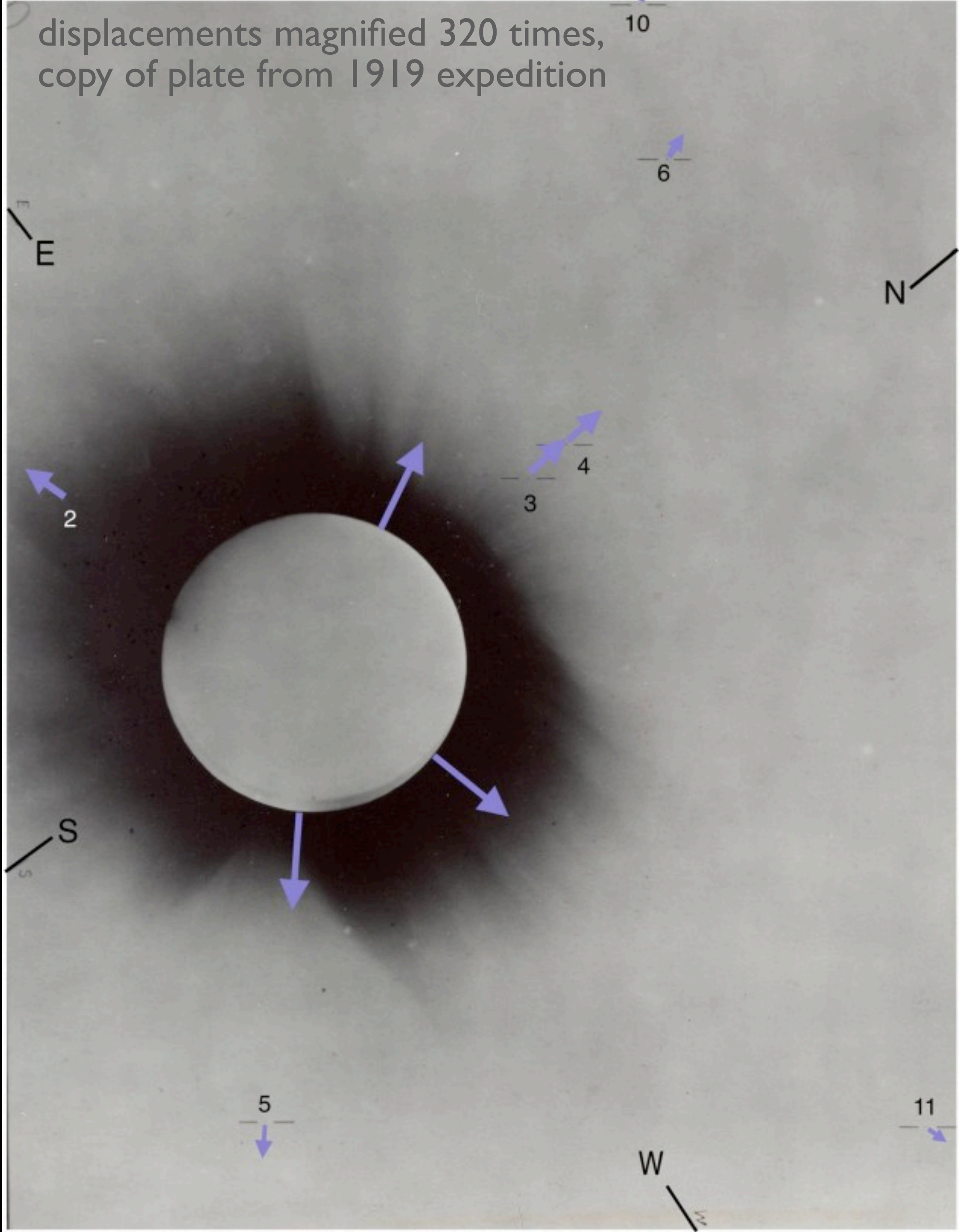








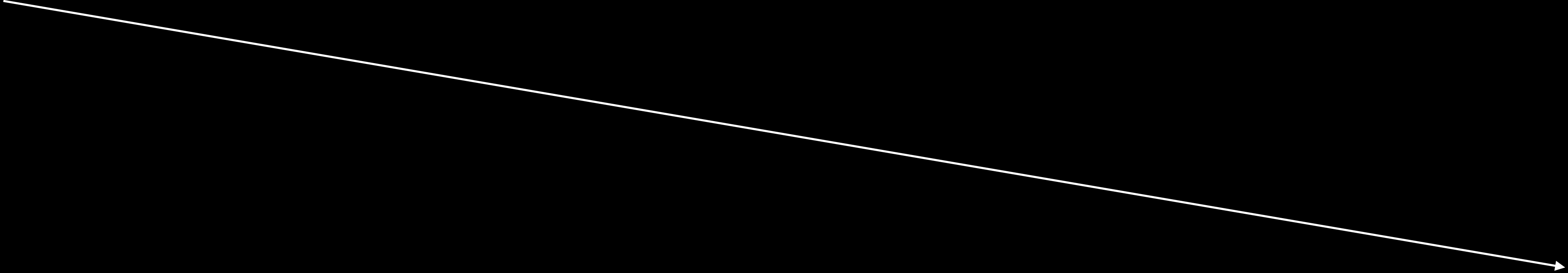


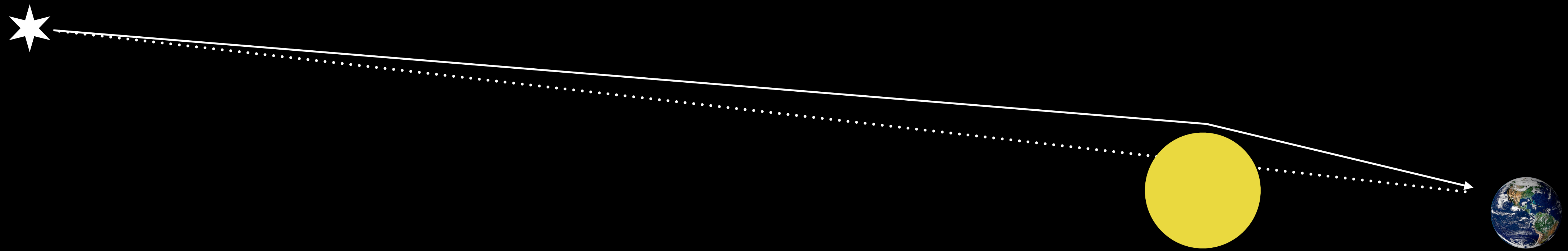
displacements magnified 320 times,  
copy of plate from 1919 expedition

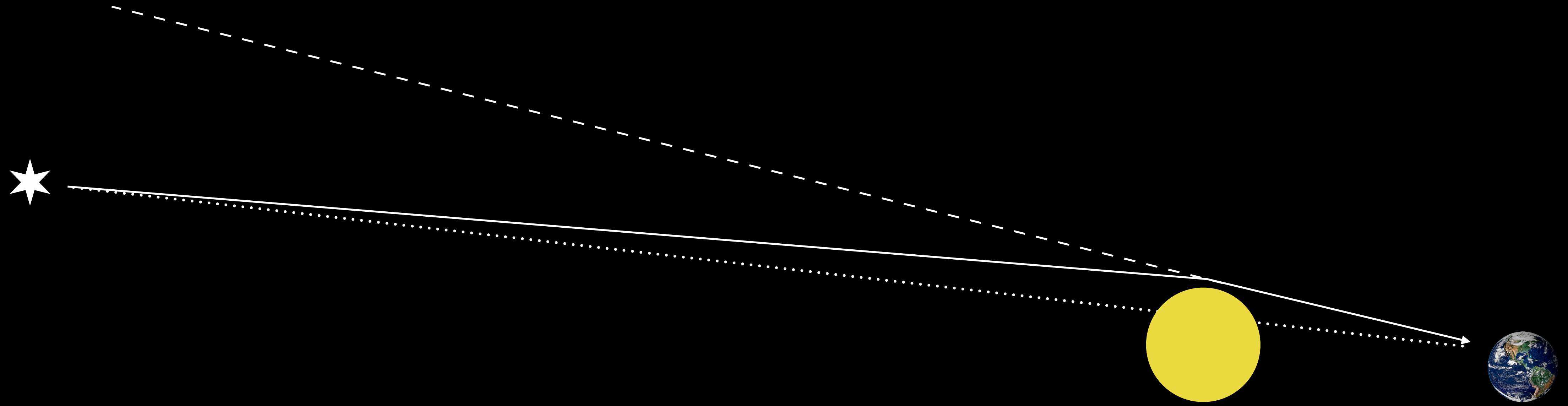


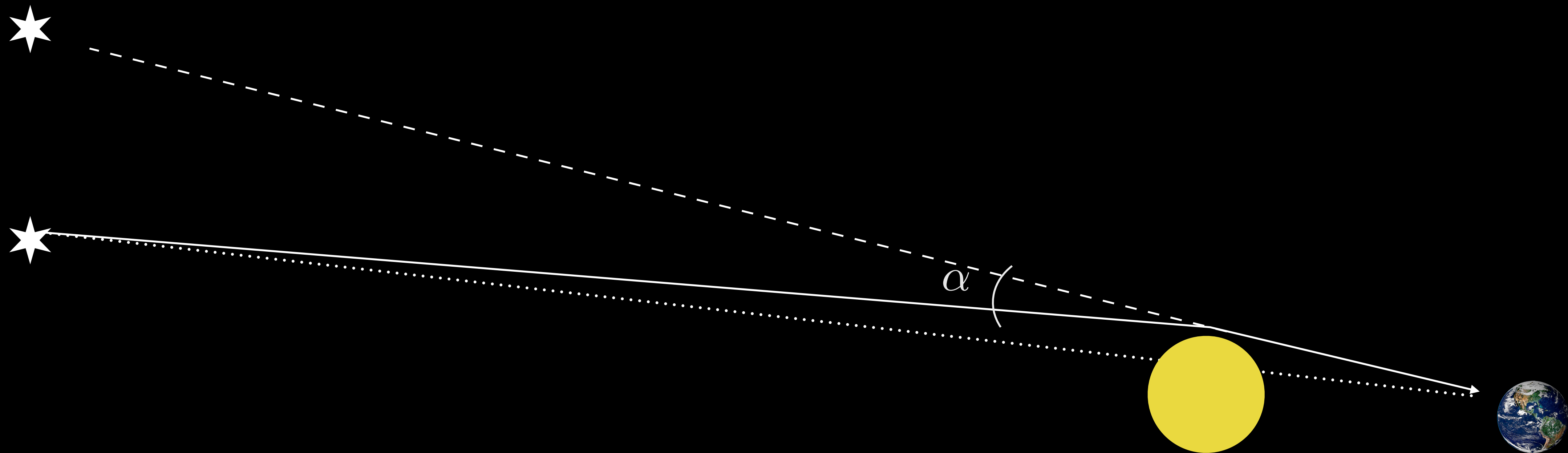
 without the sun in the way  
 with the sun in the way

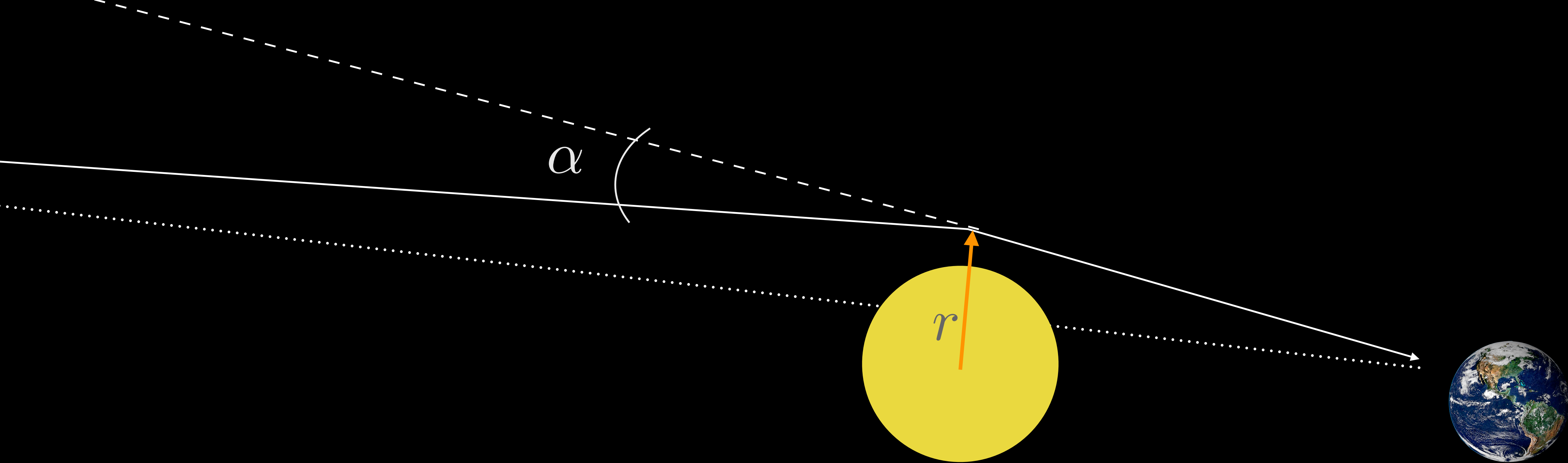




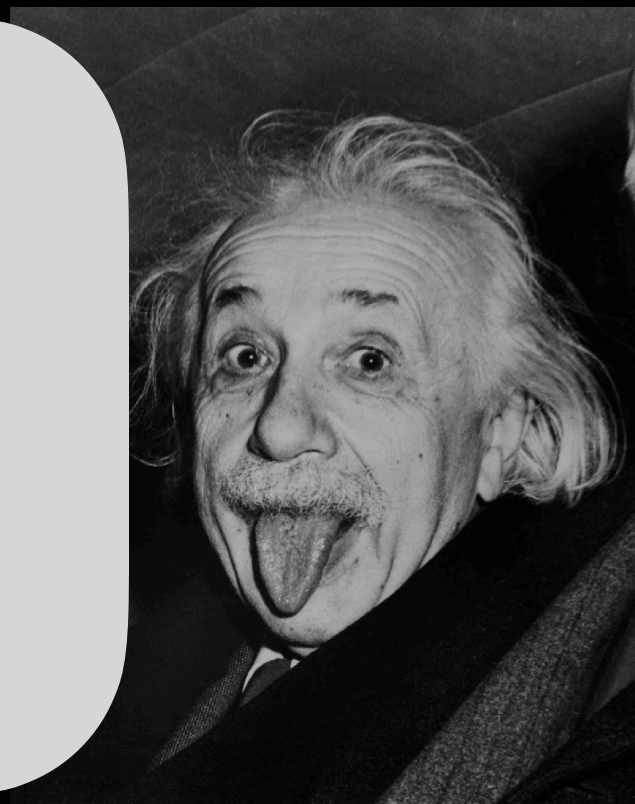








$$\alpha \approx \frac{4GM_{\odot}}{rc^2}$$

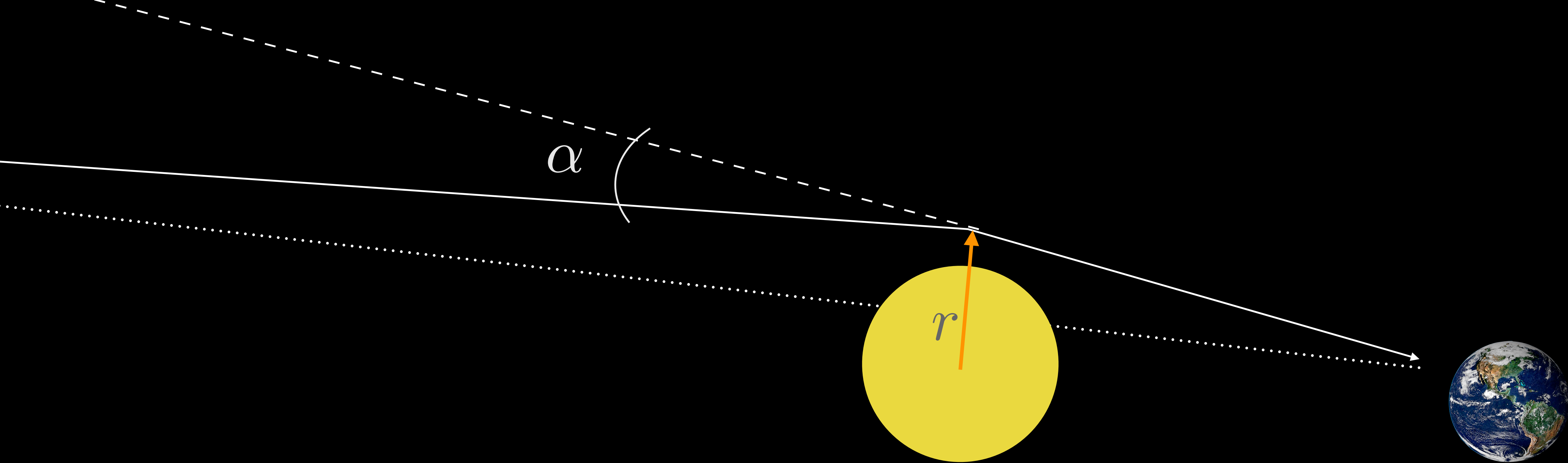


$M_{\odot}$  mass of sun

$G$  gravitational constant

$r$  distance of closest approach to sun

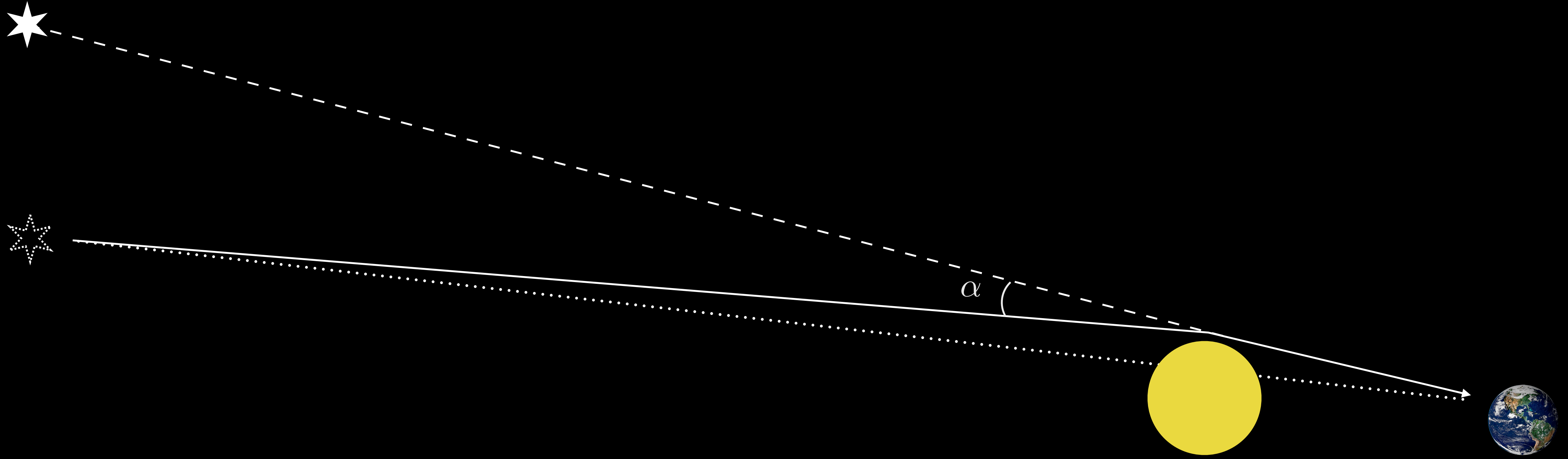
$c$  speed of light



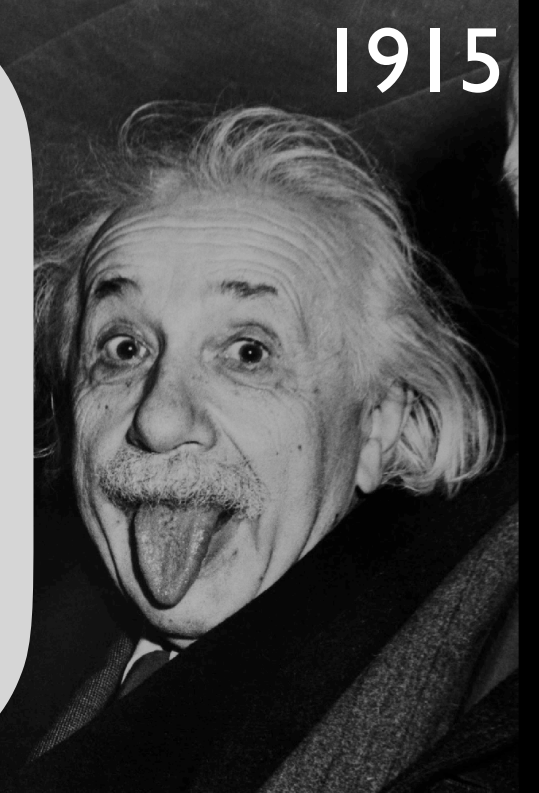
$$\alpha \approx \frac{4GM_{\odot}}{rc^2} \approx 1.75''$$

$r = R_{\odot}$

angular extend of the width of human hair held at a distance of ~10 meters!



$$\alpha \approx \frac{4GM_{\odot}}{rc^2}$$



$$\alpha \approx \frac{2GM_{\odot}}{rc^2}$$

IX. A Determination of the Deflection of Light by the Sun's Gravitational Field,  
from Observations made at the Total Eclipse of May 29, 1919.

By Sir F. W. DYSON, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, Prof. A. S. EDDINGTON, F.R.S.,  
and Mr. C. DAVIDSON.

(Communicated by the Joint Permanent Eclipse Committee.)

Received October 30,—Read November 6, 1919.

**LIGHTS ALL ASKEW  
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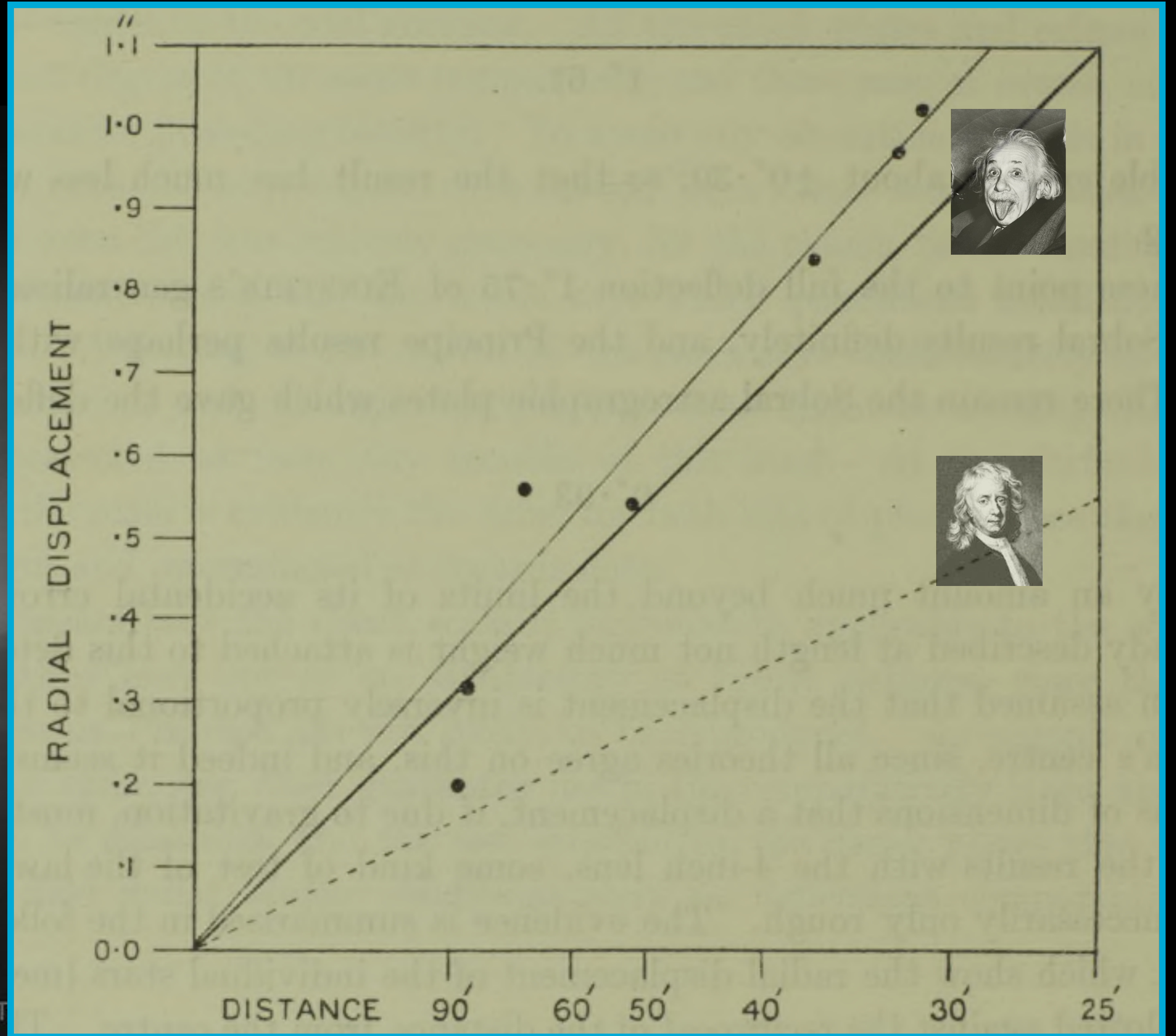
No More in All the World Could  
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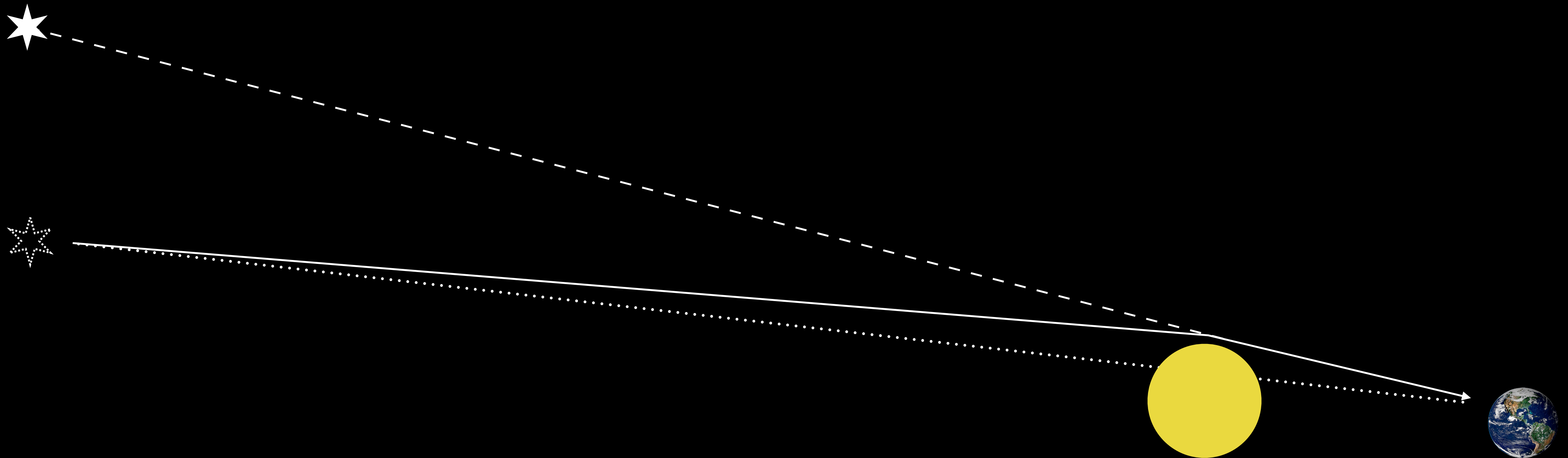
67 Tauri

65 T

72 Tauri



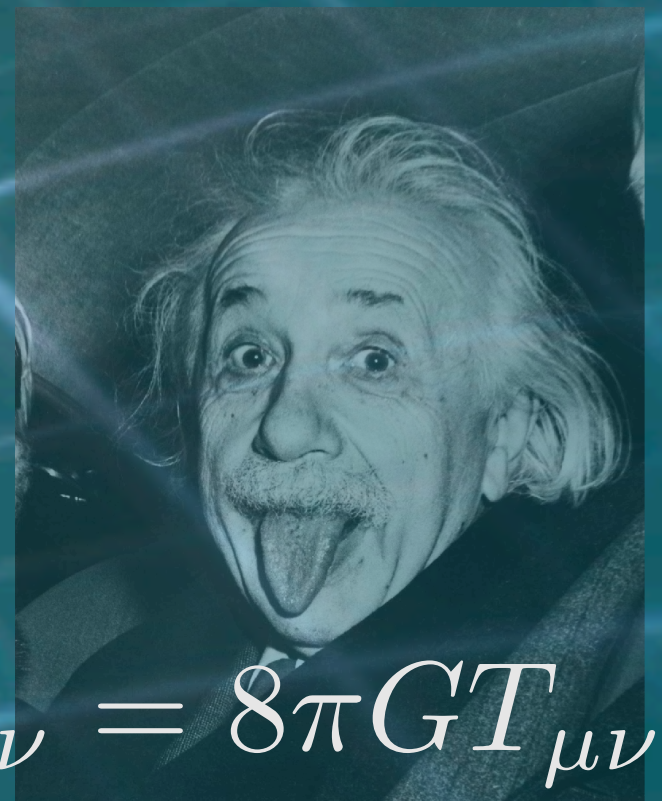
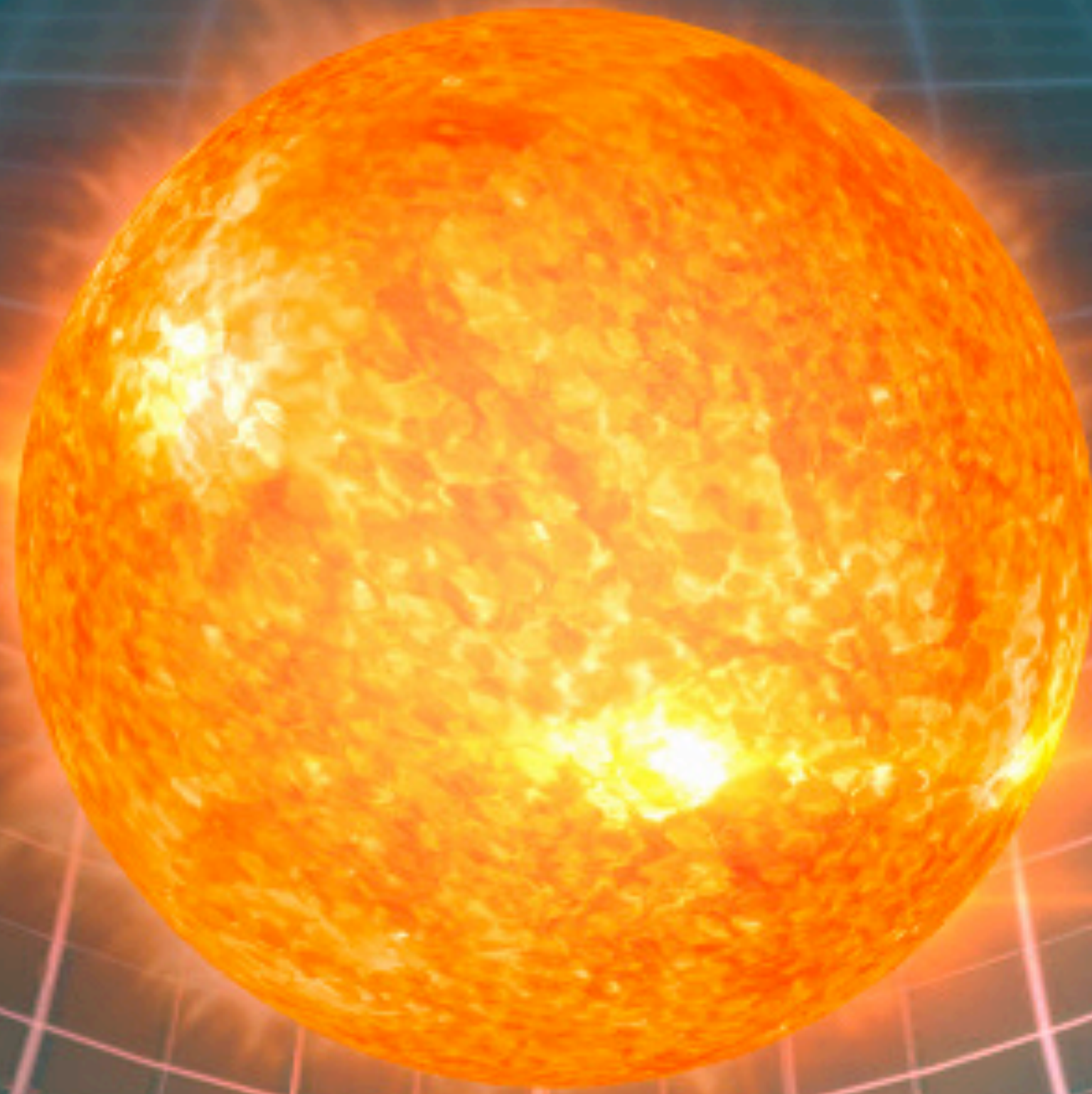




- why does the path of light “**bend**” ?
- why did my title mention “**straight**” path ?
- why was Einstein’s 1915 prediction **twice** Newton’s/ younger Einstein’s ?

light's “straight” path

massive objects curve **spacetime** around them

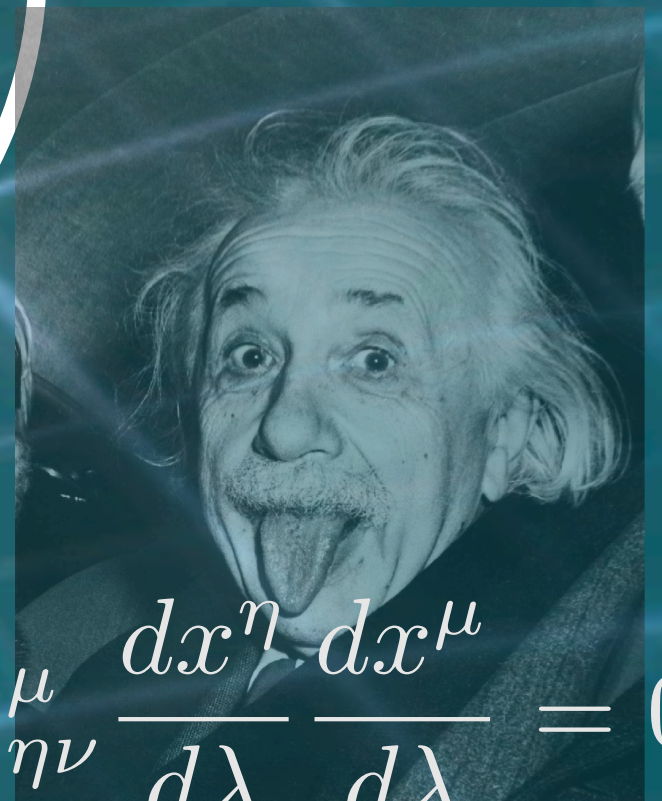
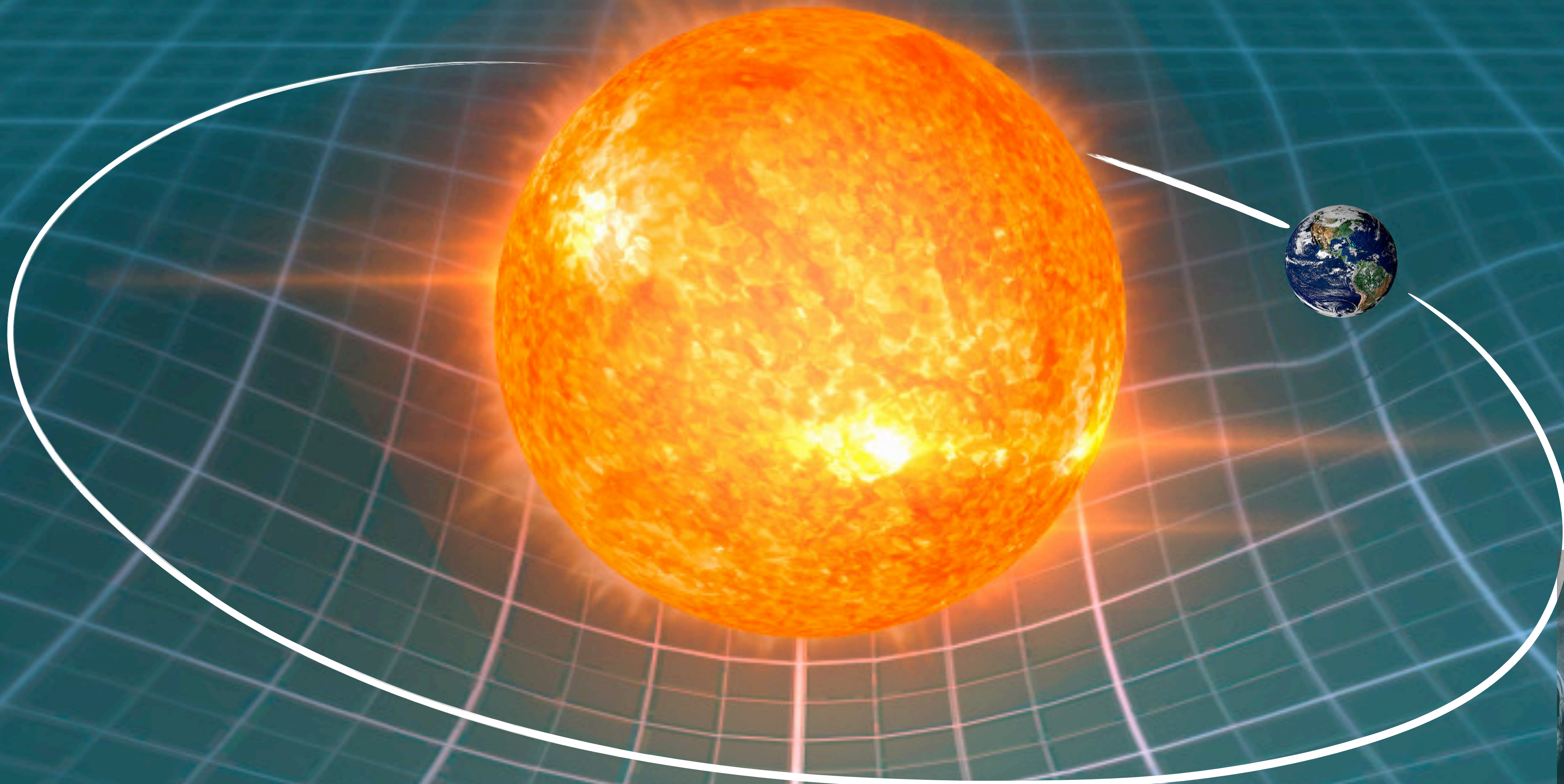


1915, Einstein's General Theory of Relativity

$$G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu}$$

“particles” move on the “straightest” path in this curved spacetime

which straight path depends on initial speed and position

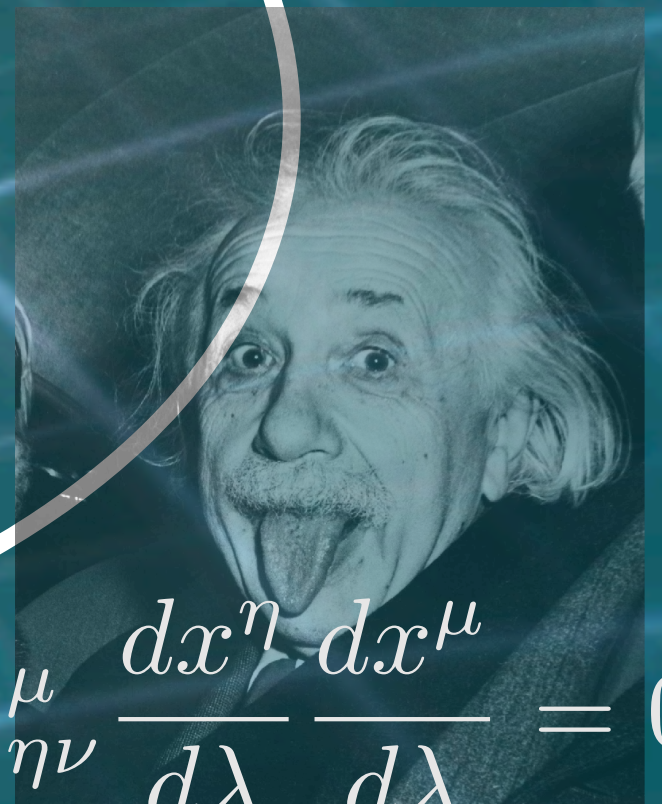
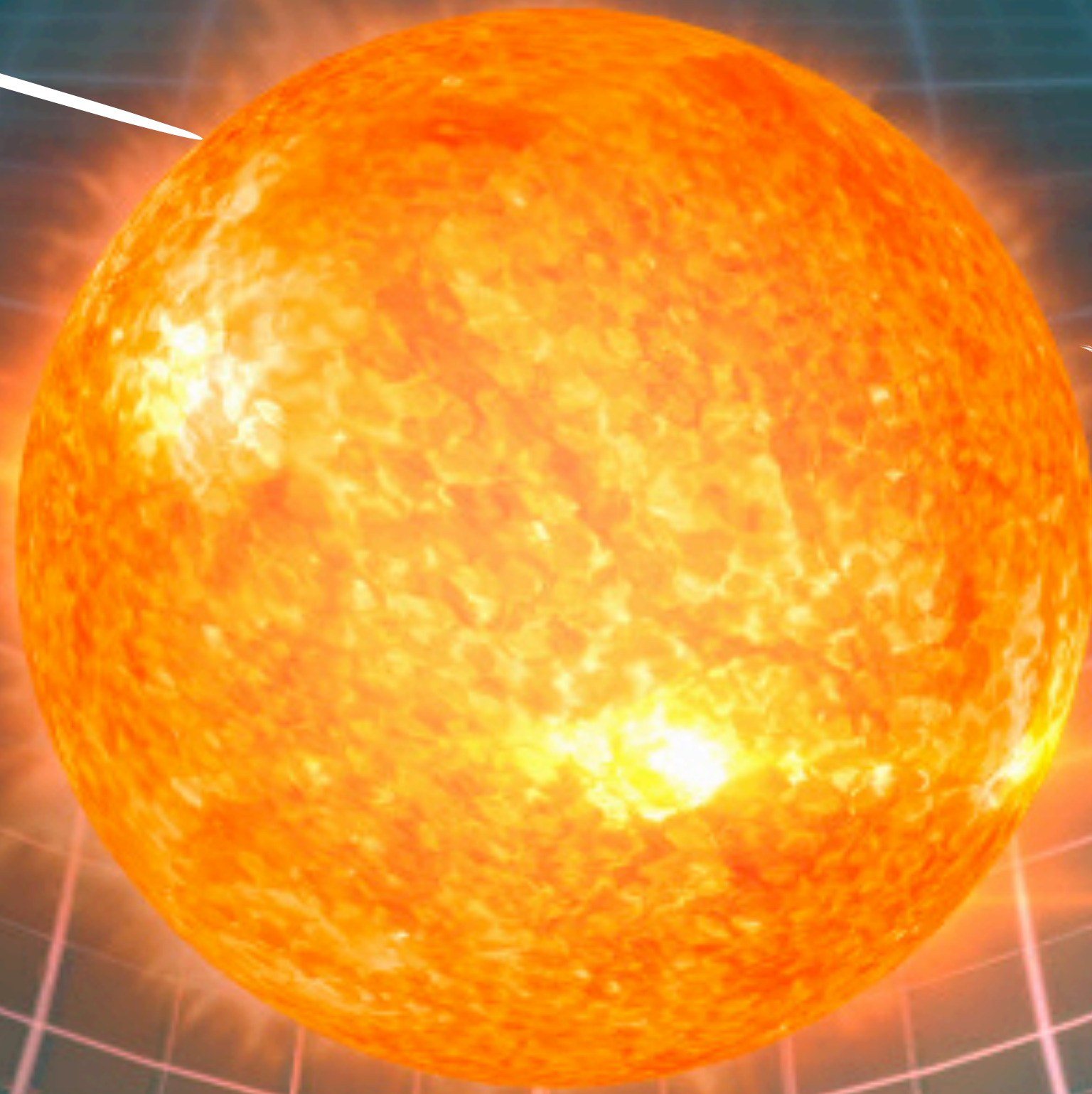


curvature of spacetime, not just space and not just time.

$$\frac{d^2 x^\mu}{d\lambda^2} + \Gamma_{\eta\nu}^\mu \frac{dx^\eta}{d\lambda} \frac{dx^\nu}{d\lambda} = 0$$

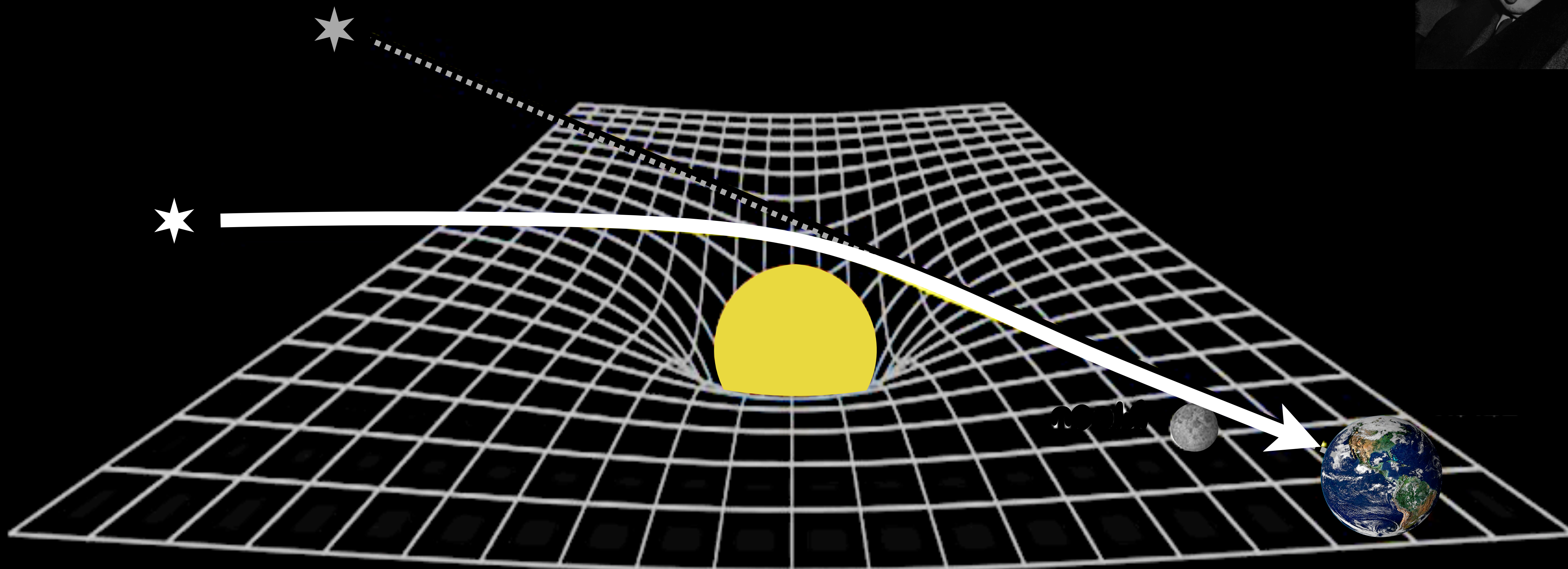
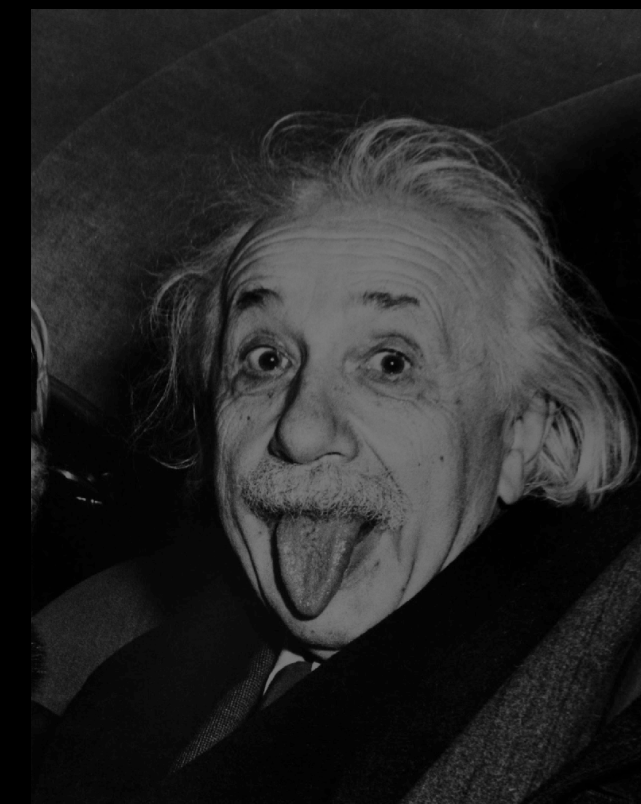
“particles” move on the “straightest” path in this curved spacetime

which straight path depends on initial speed and position



$$\frac{d^2 x^\mu}{d\lambda^2} + \Gamma_{\eta\nu}^\mu \frac{dx^\eta}{d\lambda} \frac{dx^\nu}{d\lambda} = 0$$

light move on the “straightest” path in this curved spacetime



spacetime is absolute

massive objects create a “gravitational field”

test particles move according to Newton’s 2nd law



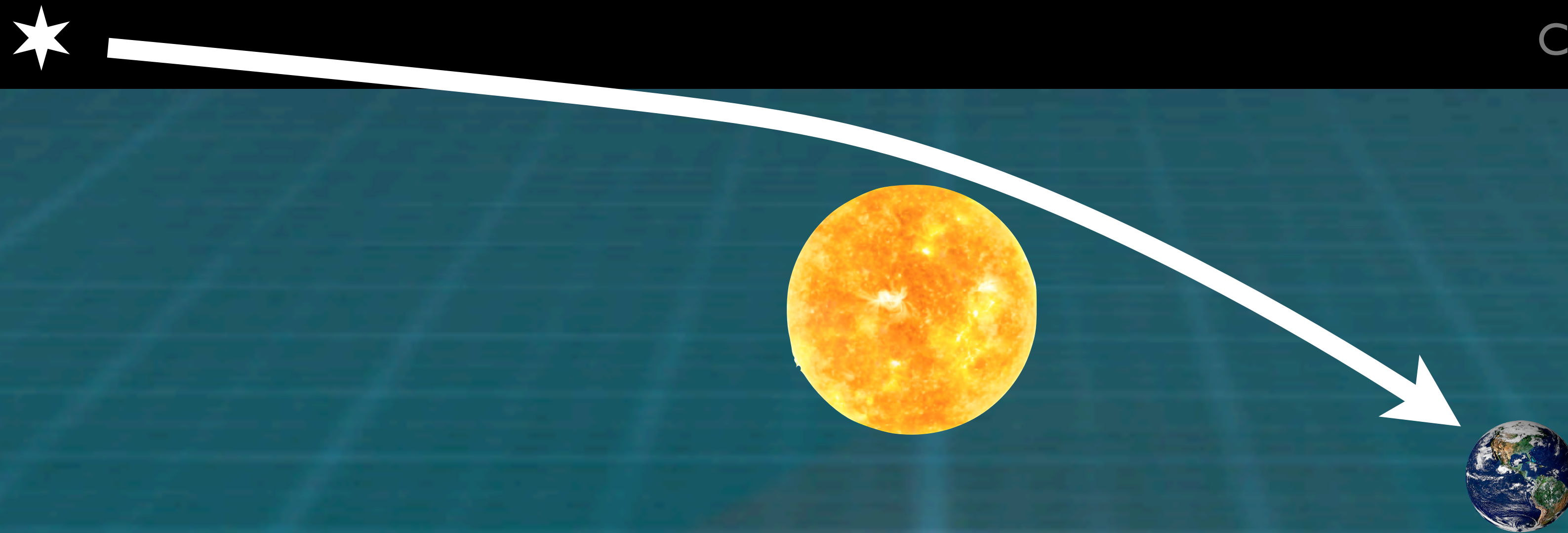
results for planets almost identical to Einstein — (but Mercury!)

“light particles” move according to Newton’s 2nd law

— yields **1/2** of Einstein’s answer



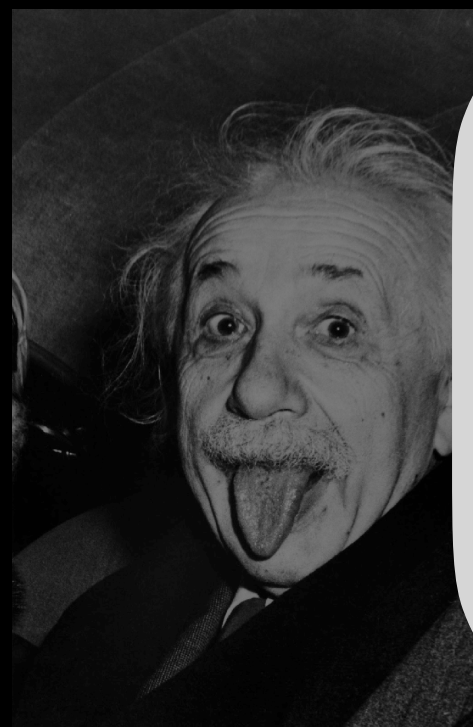
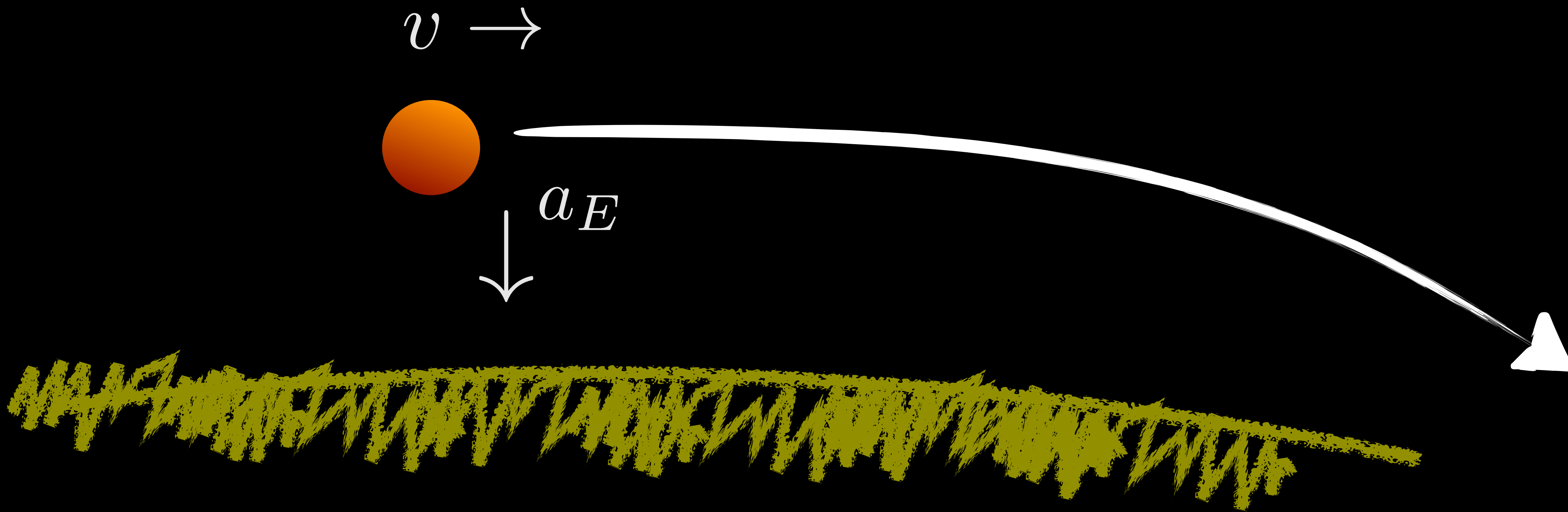
Calculated first by Cavendish (1784)



\* needs some mumbling about light have “mass” — energy

\* not everyone was convinced back then that light has “weight” — especially if we think about it as a wave



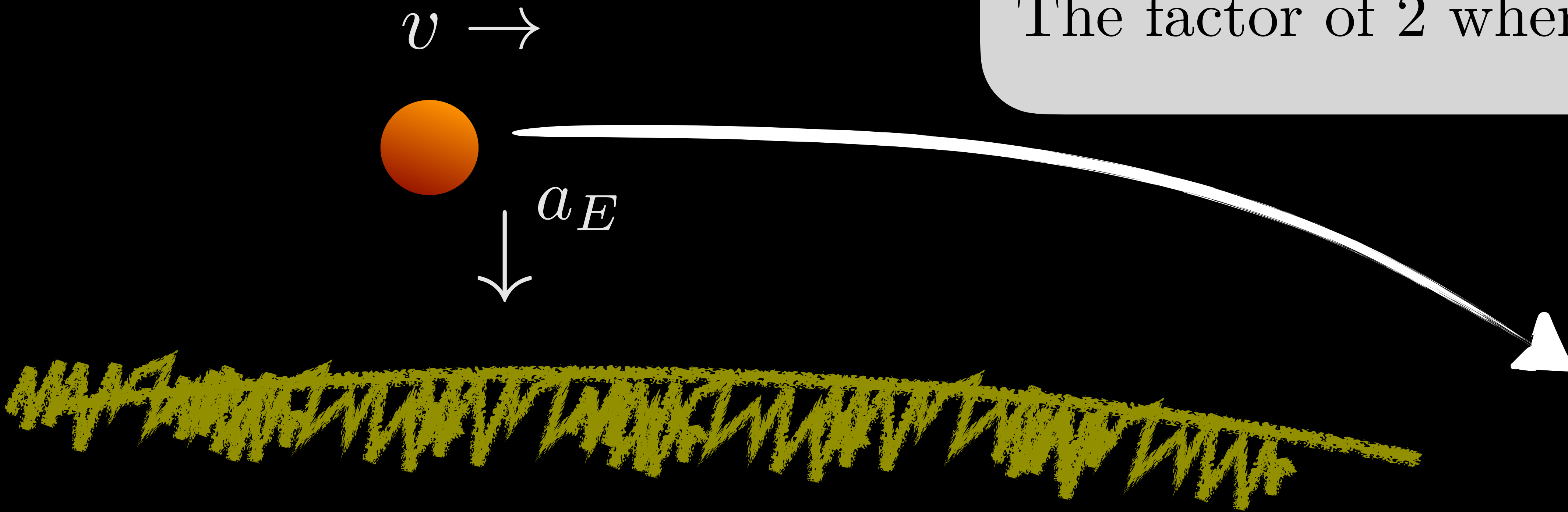


$$a_E \approx \left( 1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right) a_N$$

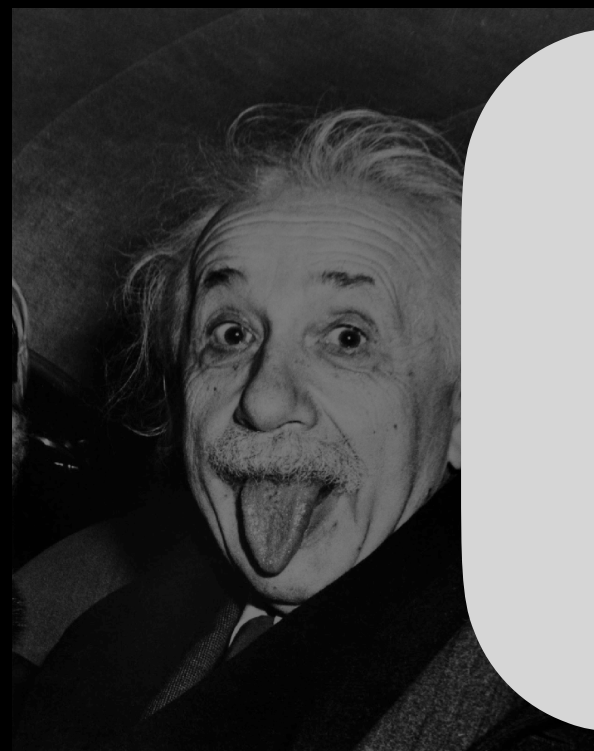


\* I extremized the relativistic point particle action in weak field gravity in isotropic co-ordinates. Valid at launch time with co-ordinate velocity  $v$ .

The factor of 2 when  $v = c$ !

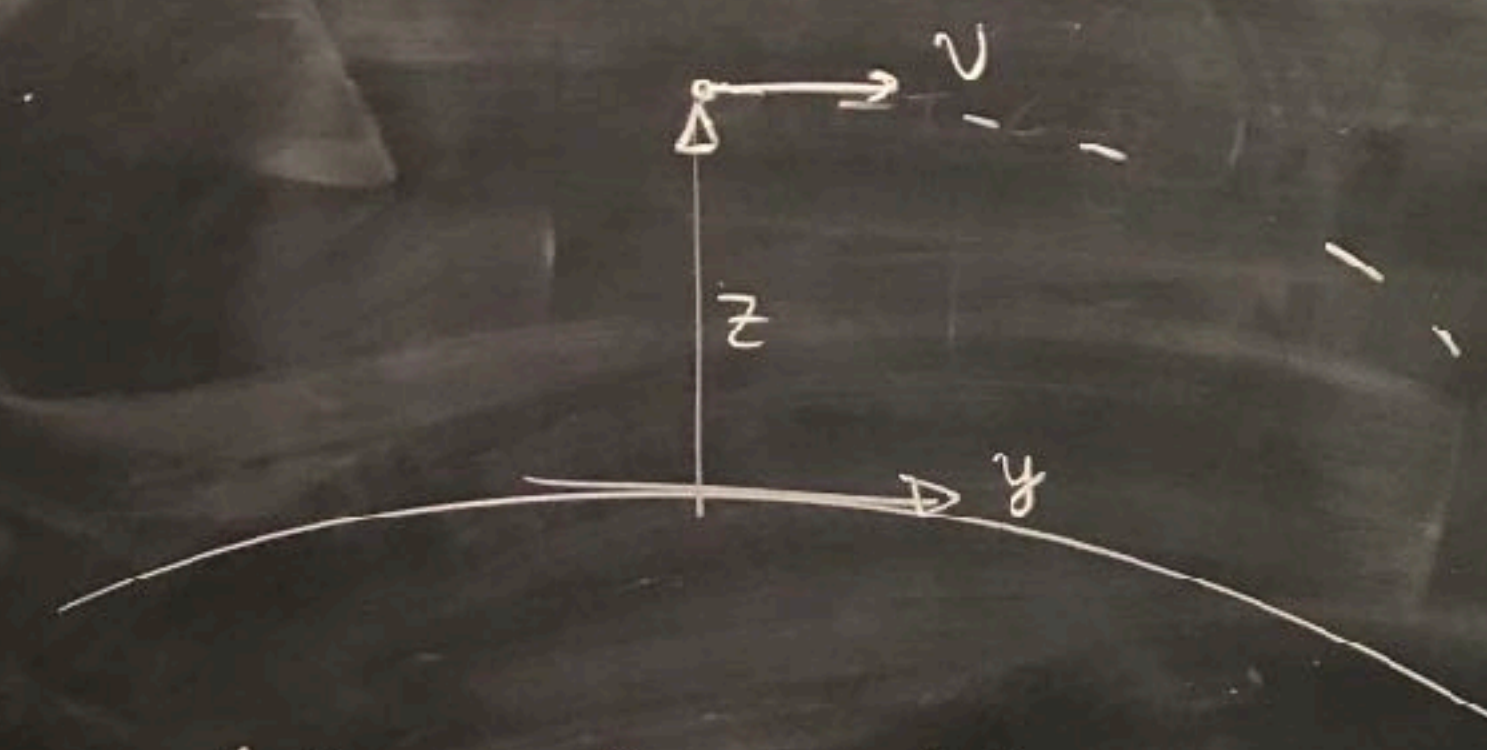


$$a_E \approx \left( 1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right) a_N$$



\* I used the geodesic equation with weak field gravity in isotropic co-ordinates. Valid at launch time with co-ordinate velocity  $v$ .

$\partial^2 g \rightarrow G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu}$  ←  $M_{\oplus}$



$$ds^2 = -\left(1 + 2\frac{\Phi}{c^2}\right)c^2 dt^2 + \left(1 - 2\frac{\Psi}{c^2}\right) d\vec{x}^2$$

$$\left|\frac{\Phi}{c^2}\right| = \left|\frac{\Psi}{c^2}\right| \ll 1$$

$$\frac{\Phi}{c^2} = \frac{GM_{\oplus}}{rc^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}$$

$$z = \int \sqrt{-ds^2}$$

$$\delta z = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} \right|_{\dot{z}=0, \dot{y}=v} = - \left( \partial_z \Phi + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \partial_z \Psi \right)$$

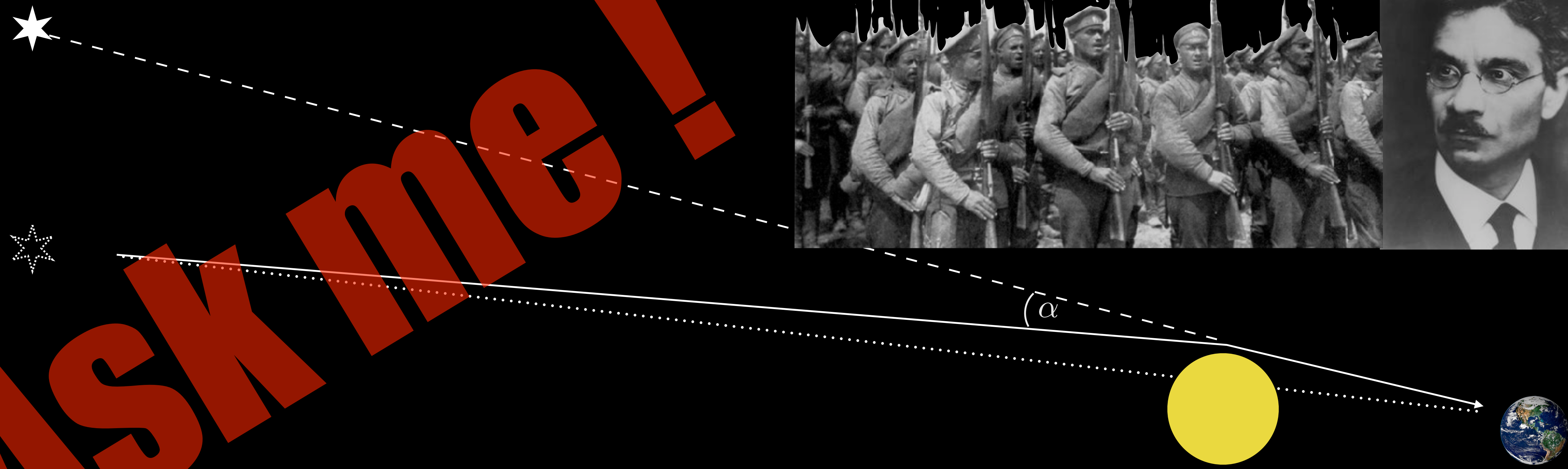
spatial

$$\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \right|_{\dot{z}=0, \dot{y}=v} = \left( -1 + 2\frac{v^2}{c^2} \right) \partial_z \Phi + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \partial_z \Psi$$

spatial

$$a_z \approx - \left( 1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right) \partial_z \Phi$$

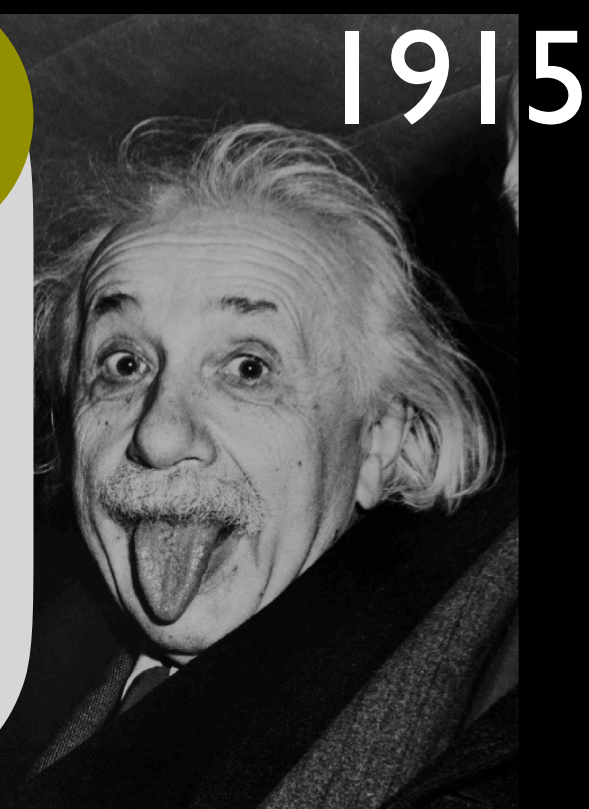
ASK ME!



Erwin Finlay-Freundlich



$$\alpha \approx \frac{4GM_{\odot}}{rc^2}$$



1915



1911

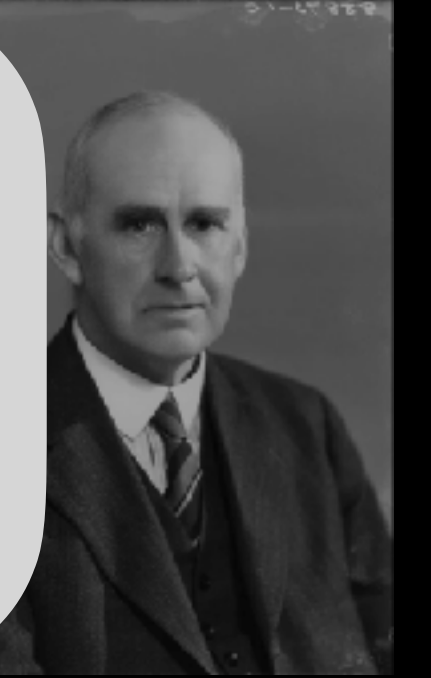


$$\alpha \approx \frac{2GM_{\odot}}{rc^2}$$

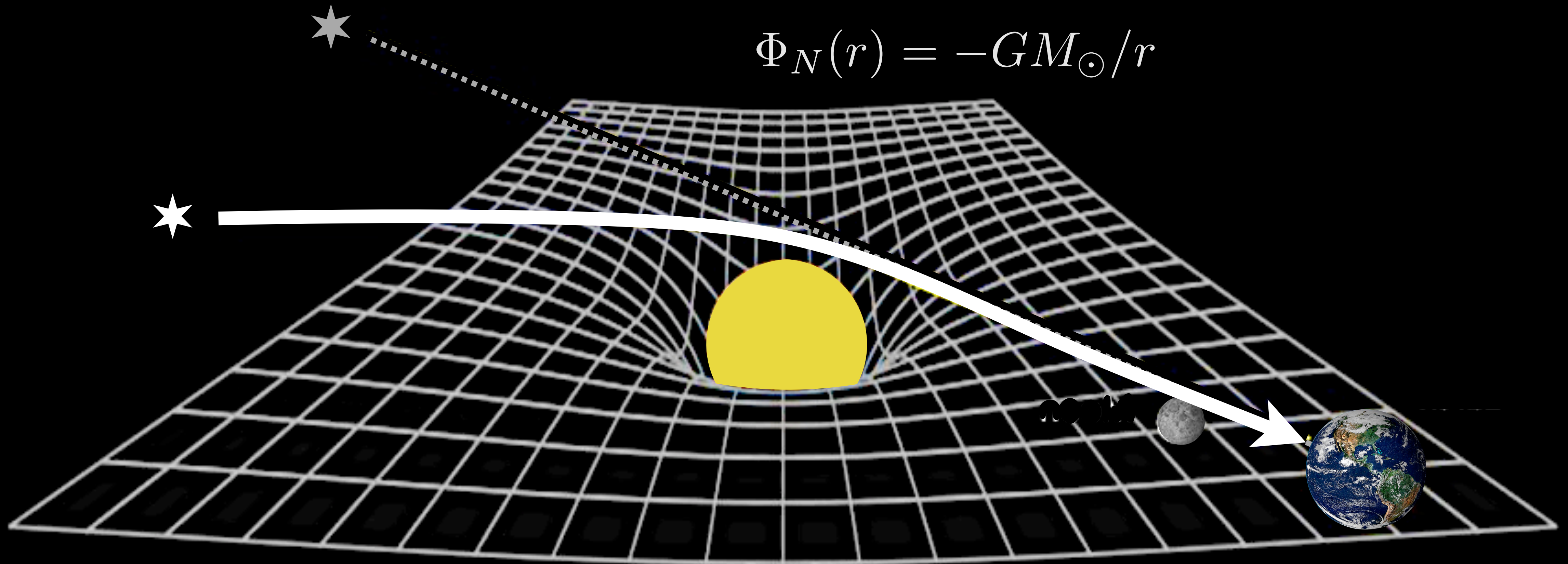
Falling elevators

replace curved spacetime by flat spacetime + a refractive index

$$n(x) \approx \left[ 1 - 2 \frac{\Phi_N(x)}{c^2} \right]$$



$$\Phi_N(r) = -GM_{\odot}/r$$

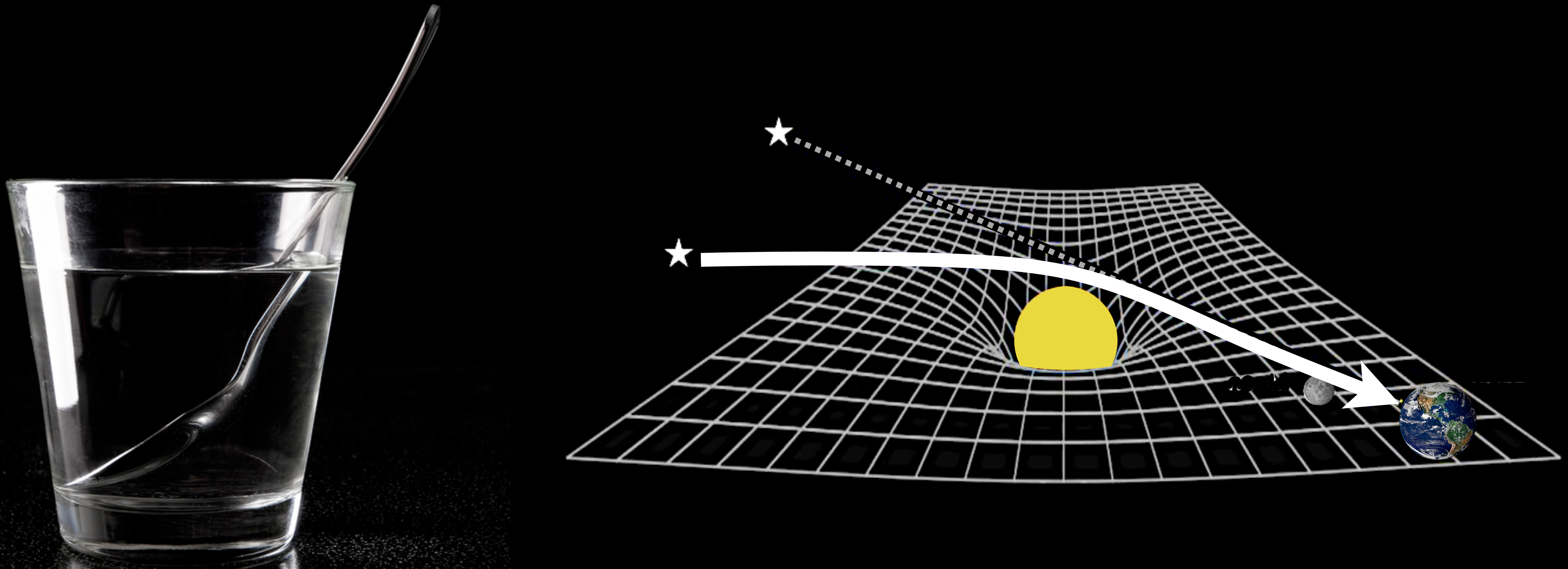


\*works for slowly varying weak field gravity

# gravitational lensing

replace curved spacetime by flat spacetime + a refractive index

$$n(x) \approx \left[ 1 - 2 \frac{\Phi_N(x)}{c^2} \right]$$



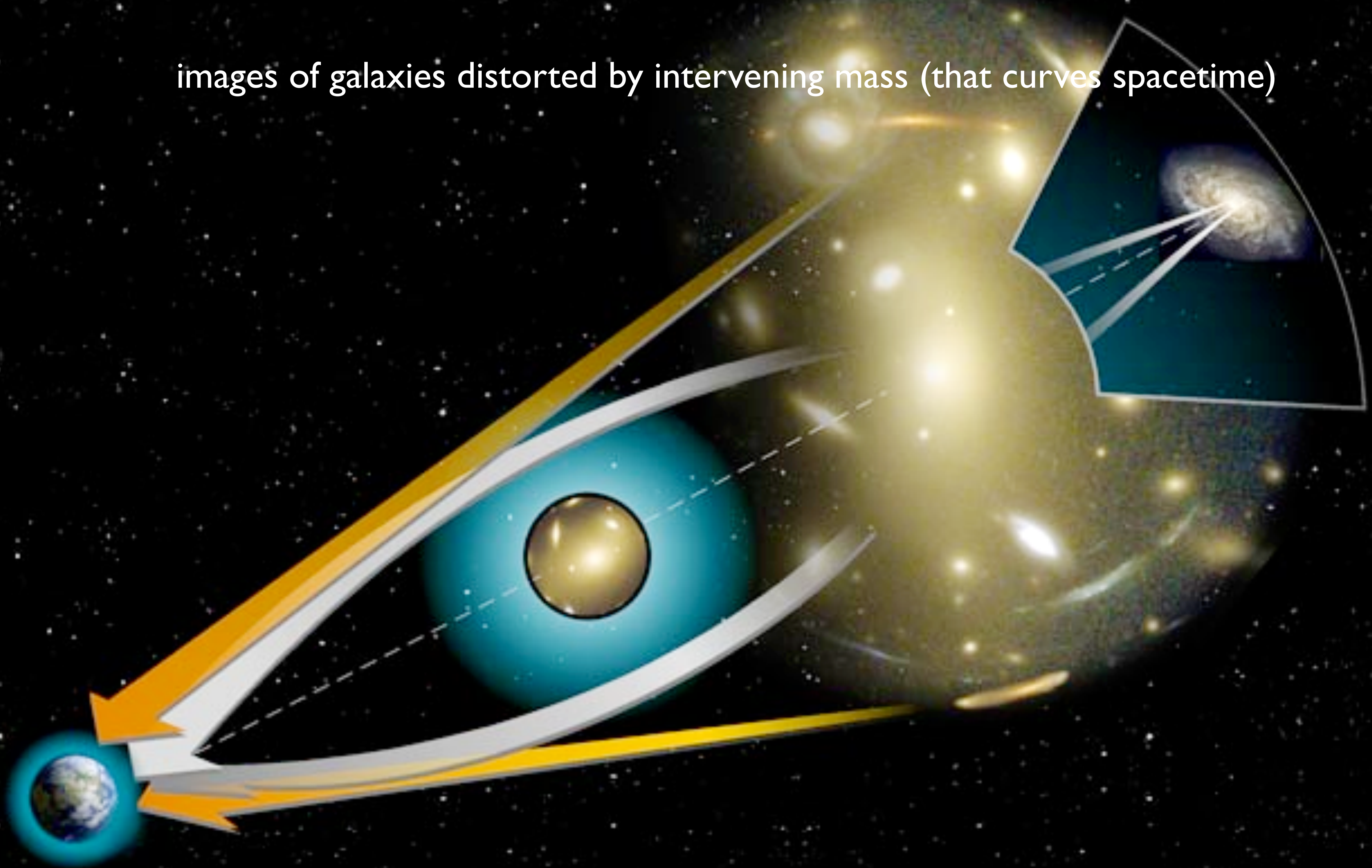


images of galaxies distorted by intervening mass (that curves spacetime)





images of galaxies distorted by intervening mass (that curves spacetime)

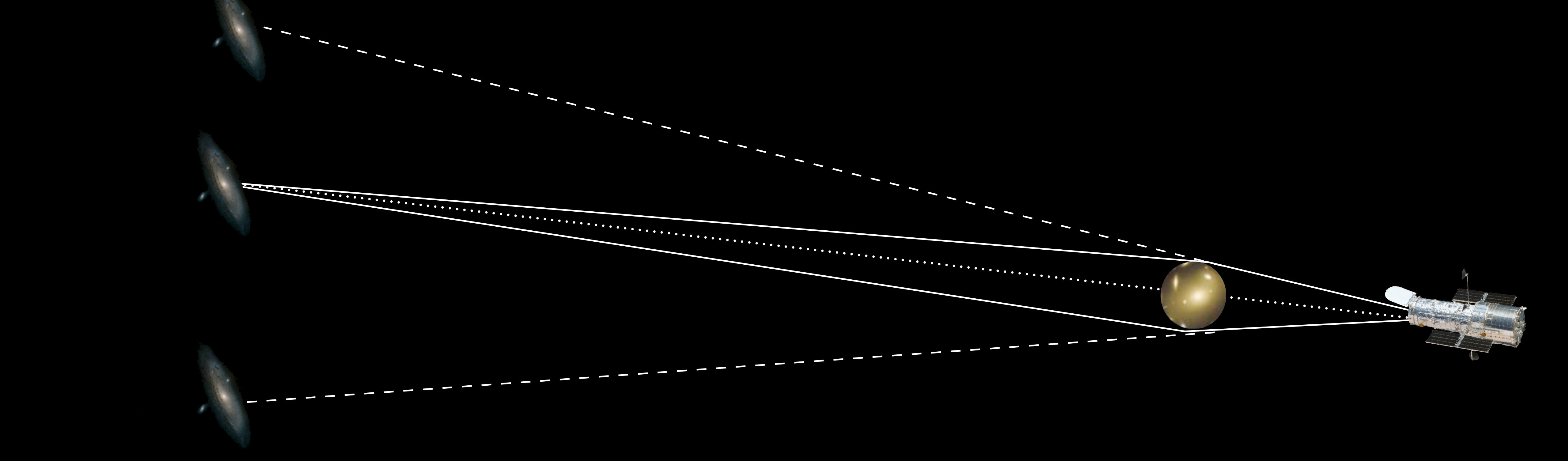
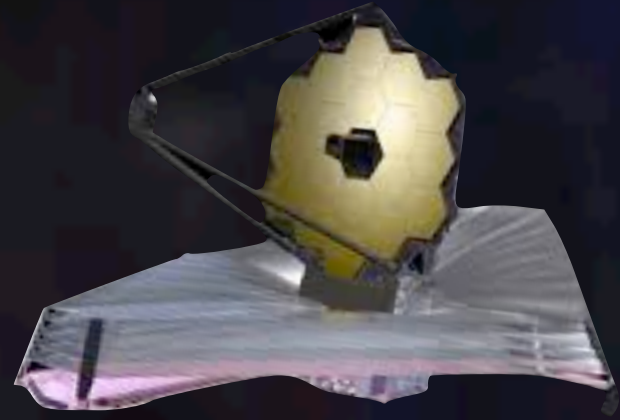
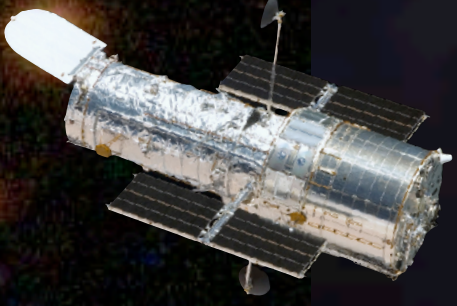




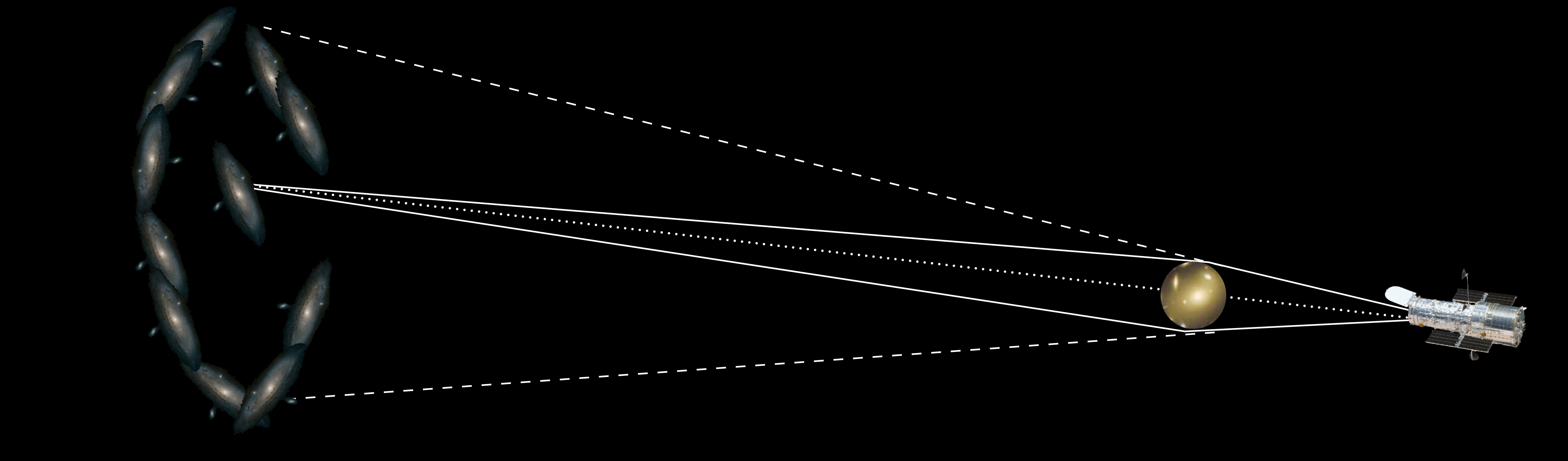
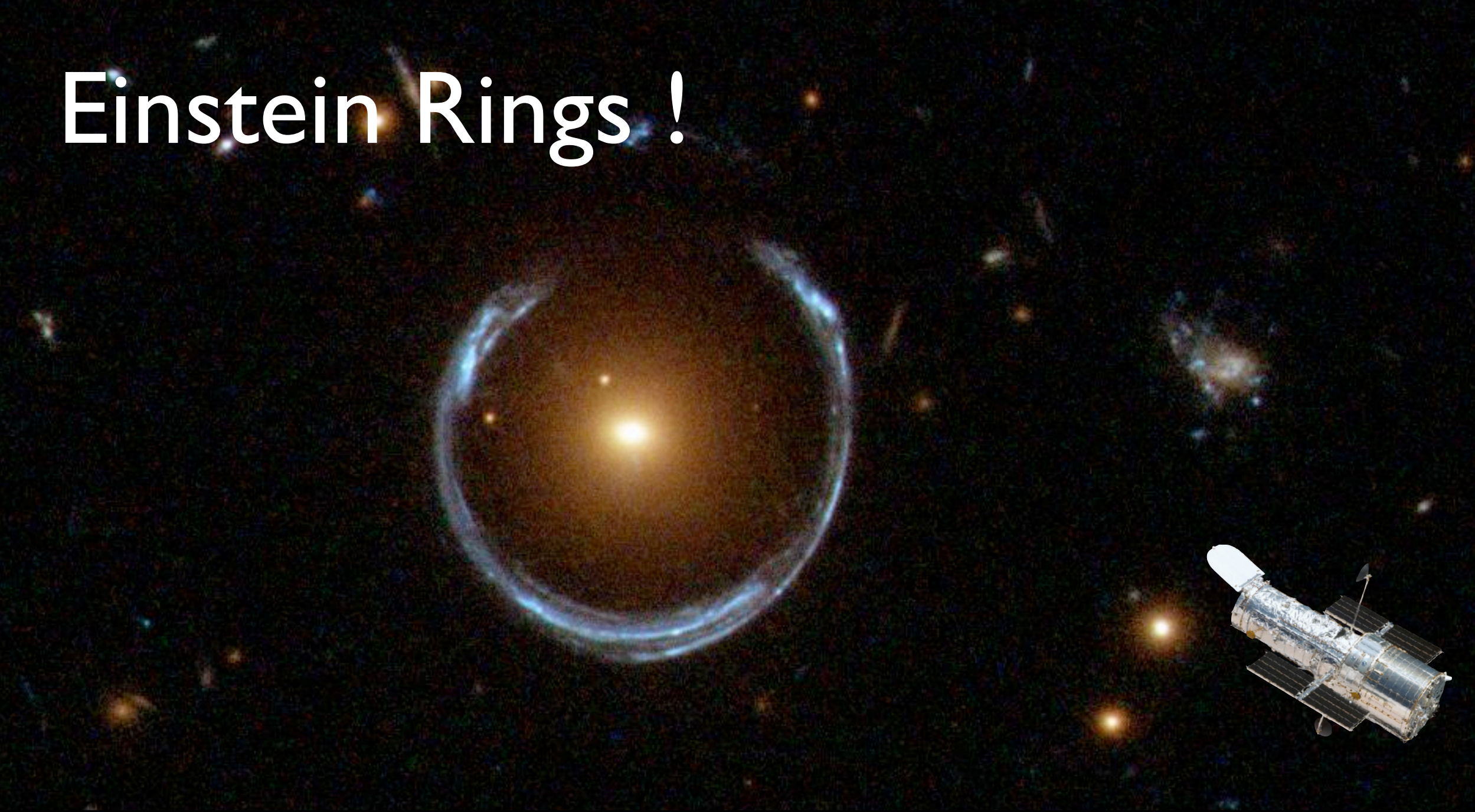
SDSS J1038+4849

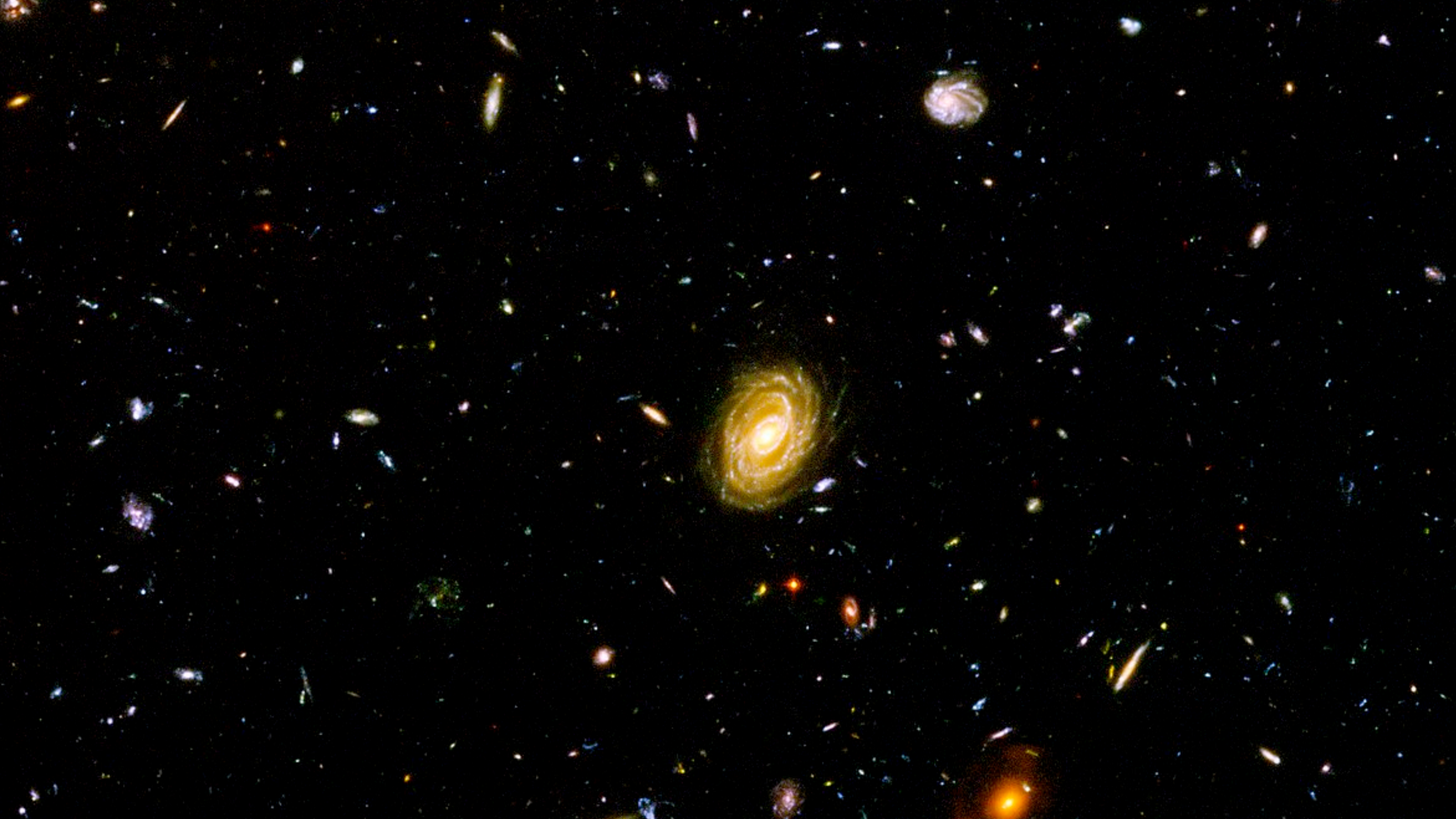
NASA/ESA/Acknowledgement: Judy Schmidt

# Einstein Rings !



# Einstein Rings !







THIS IS A  
DISHWASHER SAFE  
DISHWASHER SAFE  
NOT FOR MICROWAVE USE

2005

CHINA  
BPA FREE



NOT DISHWASHER SAFE  
DISHWASHER SAFE

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5005

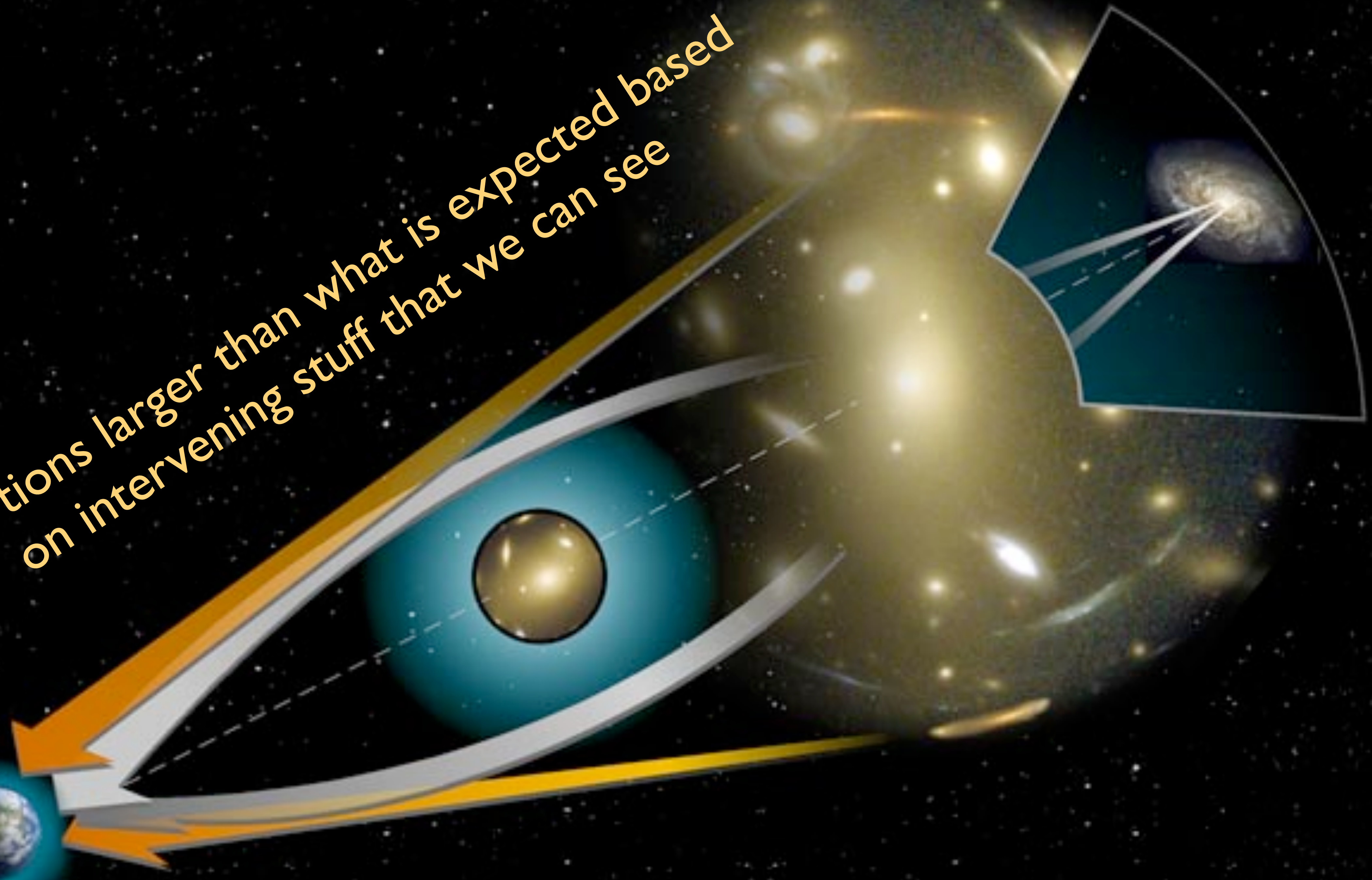
NOT RECOMMENDED FOR  
DISHWASHER SAFE

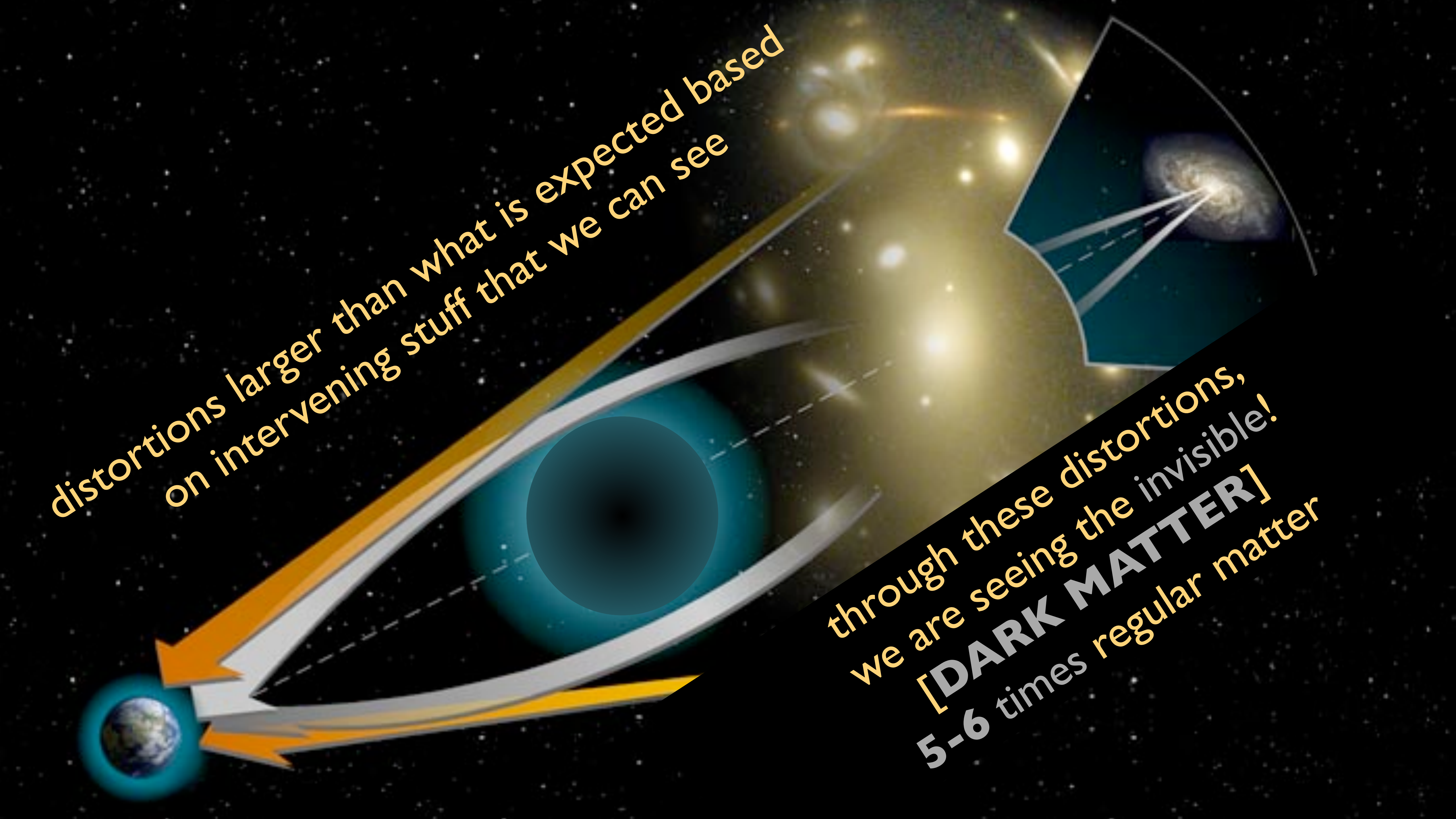
THE HOLD™



# gravitational lensing and dark matter

distortions larger than what is expected based  
on intervening stuff that we can see



A diagram illustrating gravitational lensing. On the left, a small Earth is shown with a blue circular glow. Two orange arrows point from Earth towards the right. A dashed white line represents the direct path of light from a distant galaxy. A large blue sphere, representing a massive object like a galaxy cluster, is positioned between Earth and the galaxy. This sphere causes the light path to curve significantly, shown by a solid white line. An inset in the top right shows a magnified view of the galaxy cluster with light rays bending around it. The background is a dark space filled with stars and a bright yellowish glow.

distortions larger than what is expected based  
on intervening stuff that we can see

through these distortions,  
we are seeing the invisible!  
**[DARK MATTER]**  
5-6 times regular matter





galaxy

~ 100,000,000,000 stars

Observable Universe

~ 100,000,000,000 galaxies

< 20%

# bullet cluster

1E 0657-56

Chandra 0.5 Msec image

0.5 Mpc

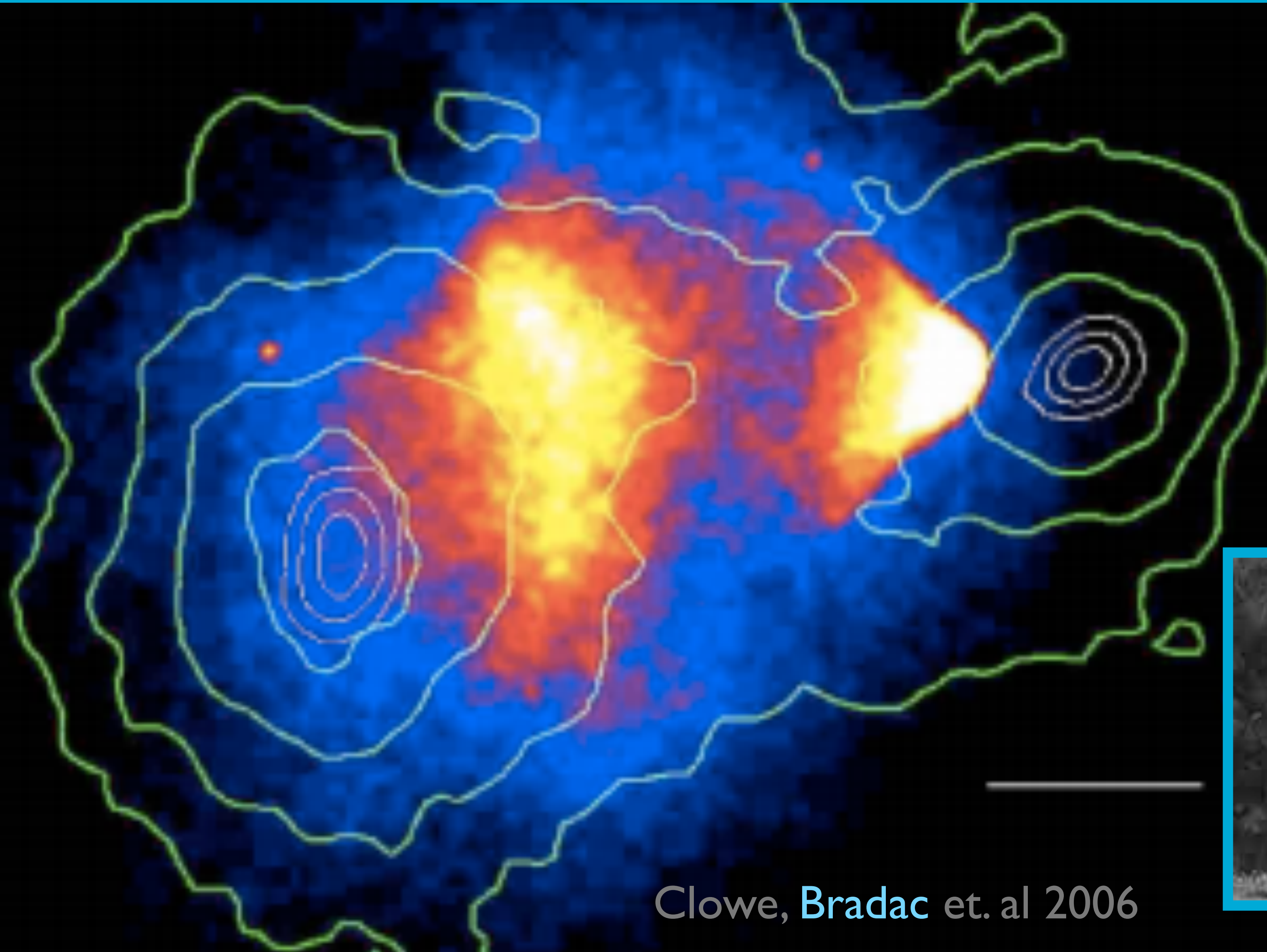
$z=0.3$

collision of two clusters of galaxies

“shocked” intergalactic gas slowed down

most visible mass supposed to be in gas

# bullet cluster



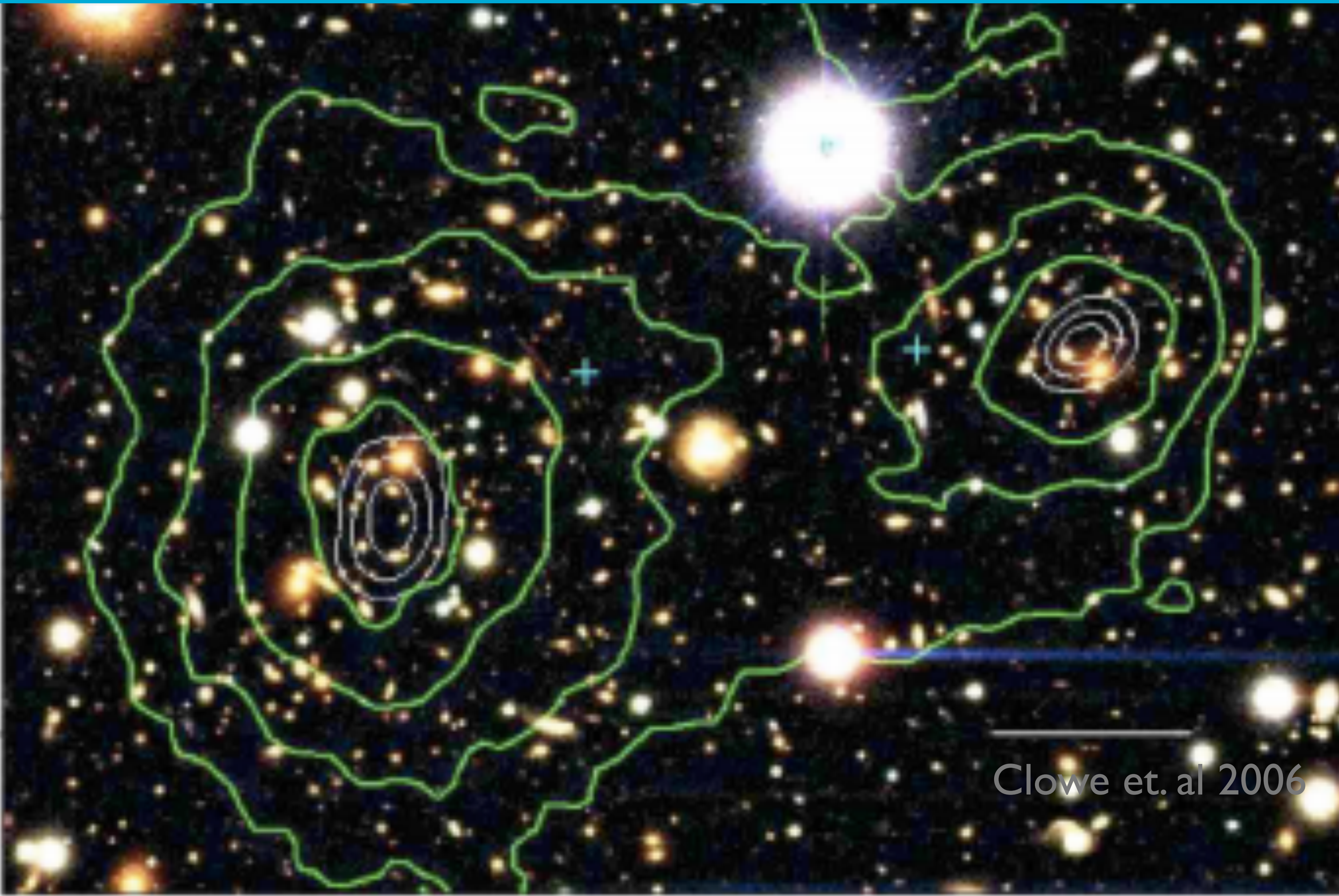
contours of where the mass is:  
from gravitational lensing

Clowe, Bradac et. al 2006





# bullet cluster



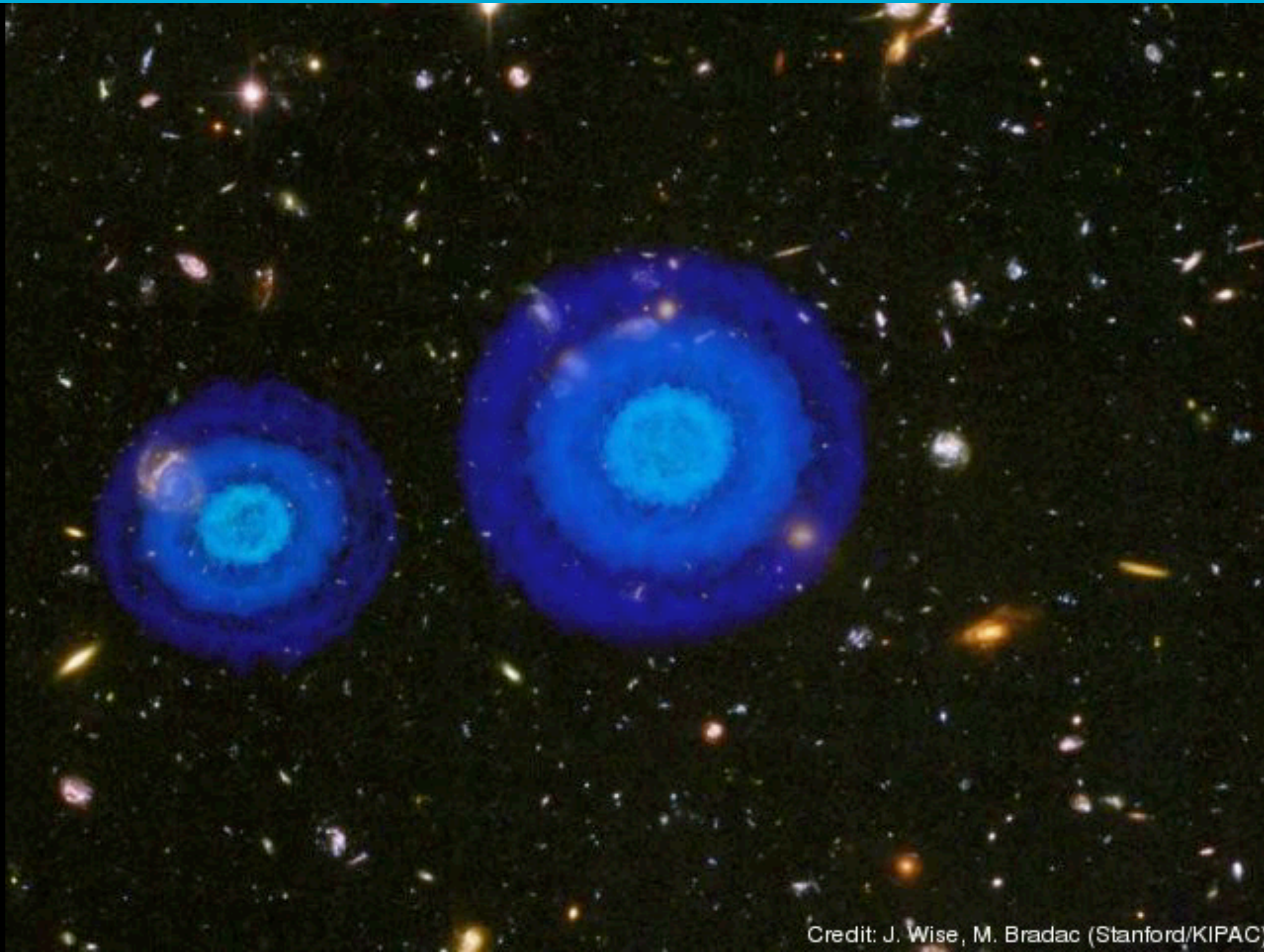
Clowe et. al 2006

“collisionless” galaxies not slowed down

but mass from lensing much bigger than that from galaxies

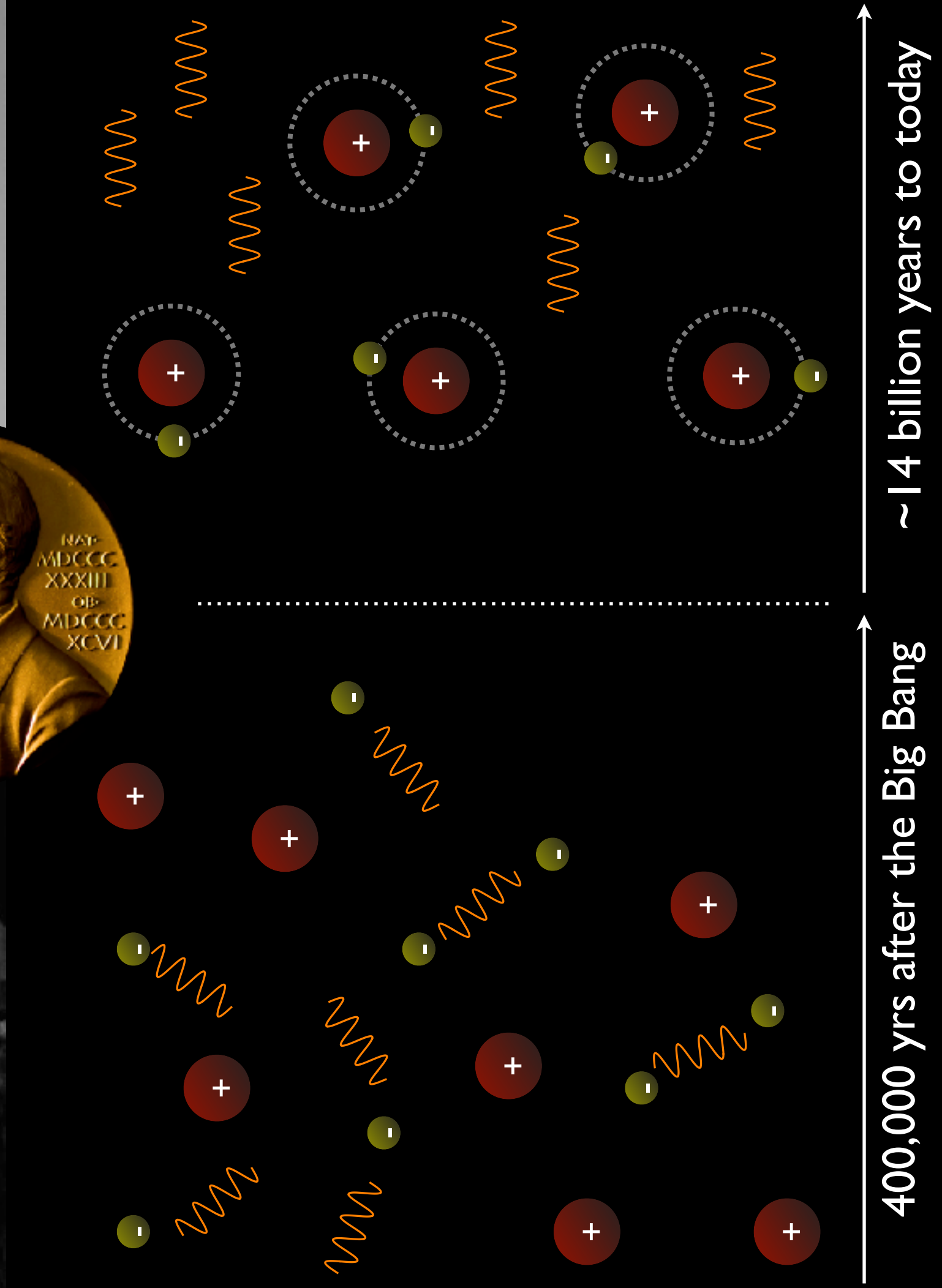
—> Dark Matter

# bullet cluster



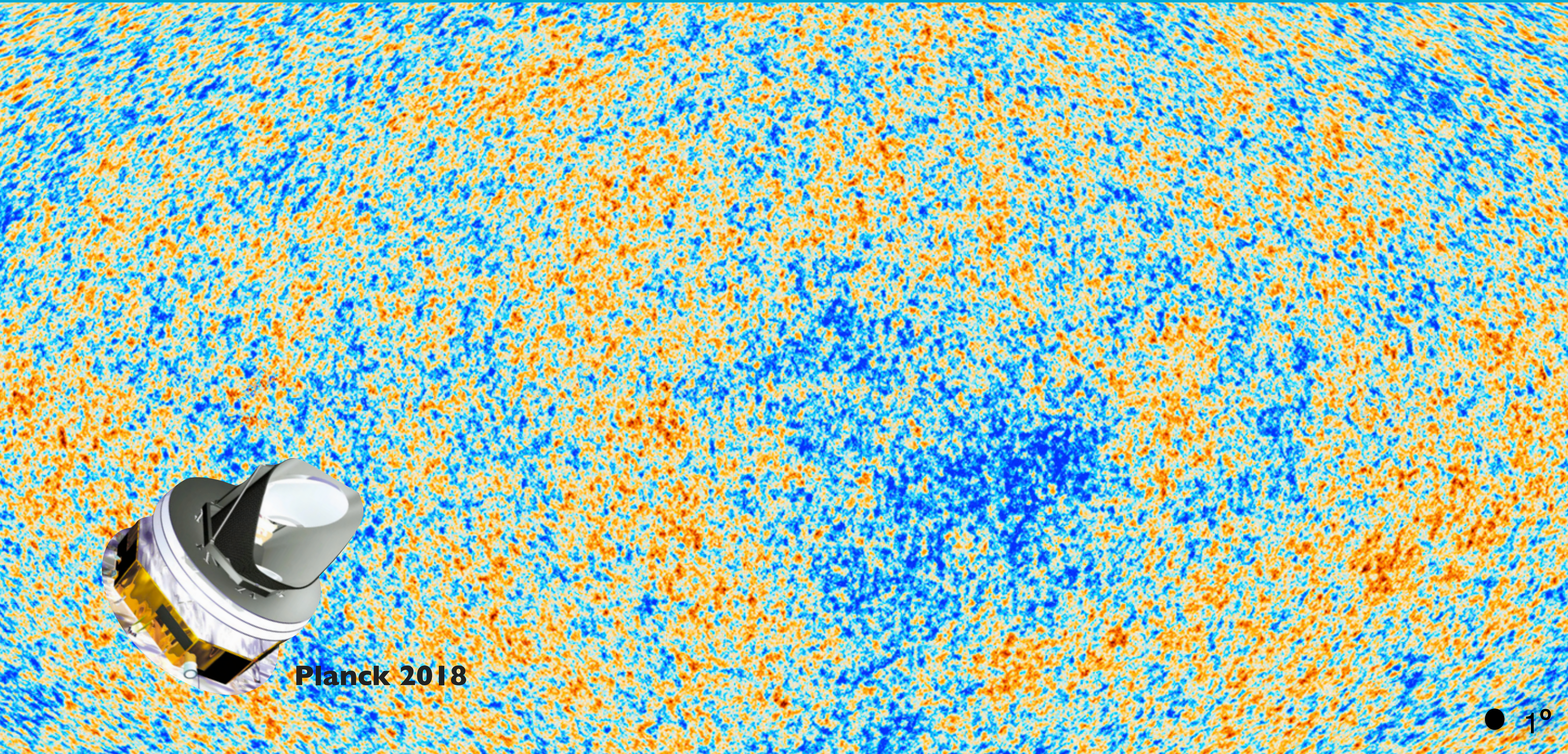
Credit: J. Wise, M. Bradac (Stanford/KIPAC)

Penzias and **Wilson** (1965)



Credit: Roger Ressmeyer

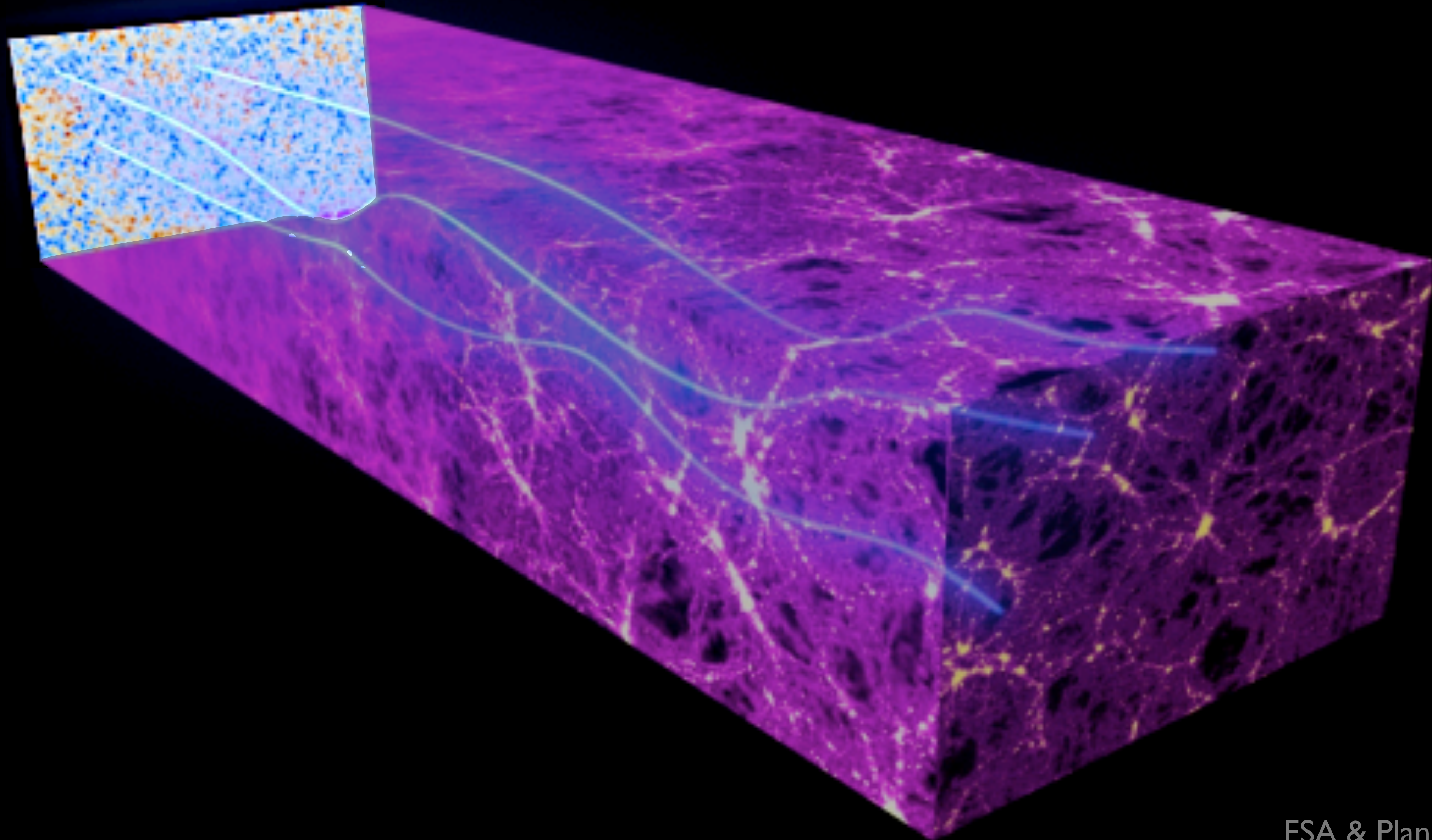
# patterns in temperature of light from the first atoms



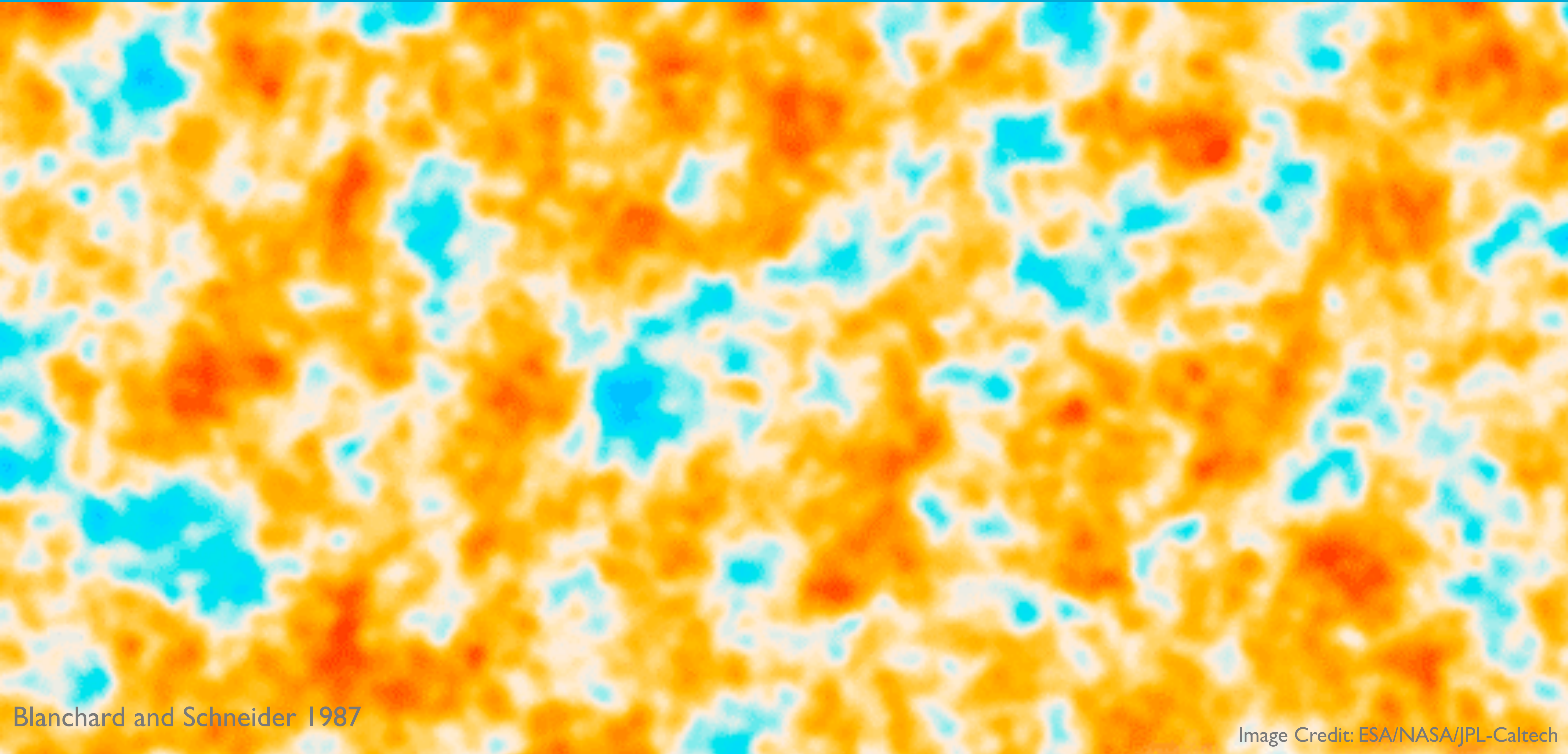
**Planck 2018**

● 1°

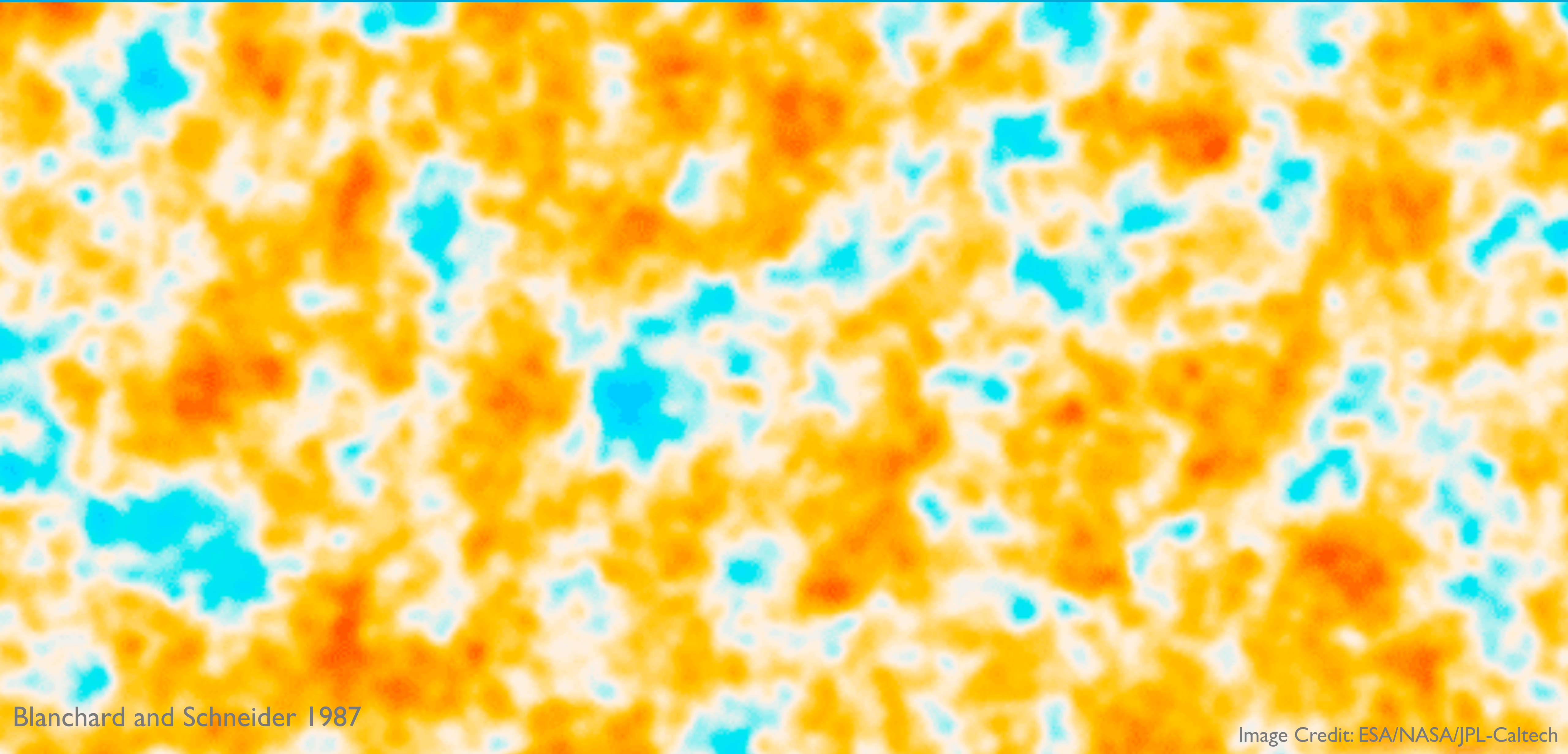
light from first atoms passes through the (mildly) distorted spacetime on its way to us



# patterns in temperature of light from the first atoms



# patterns in temperature of light from the first atoms



Blanchard and Schneider 1987

Image Credit: ESA/NASA/JPL-Caltech

patterns in temperature of light from the first atoms



MEH



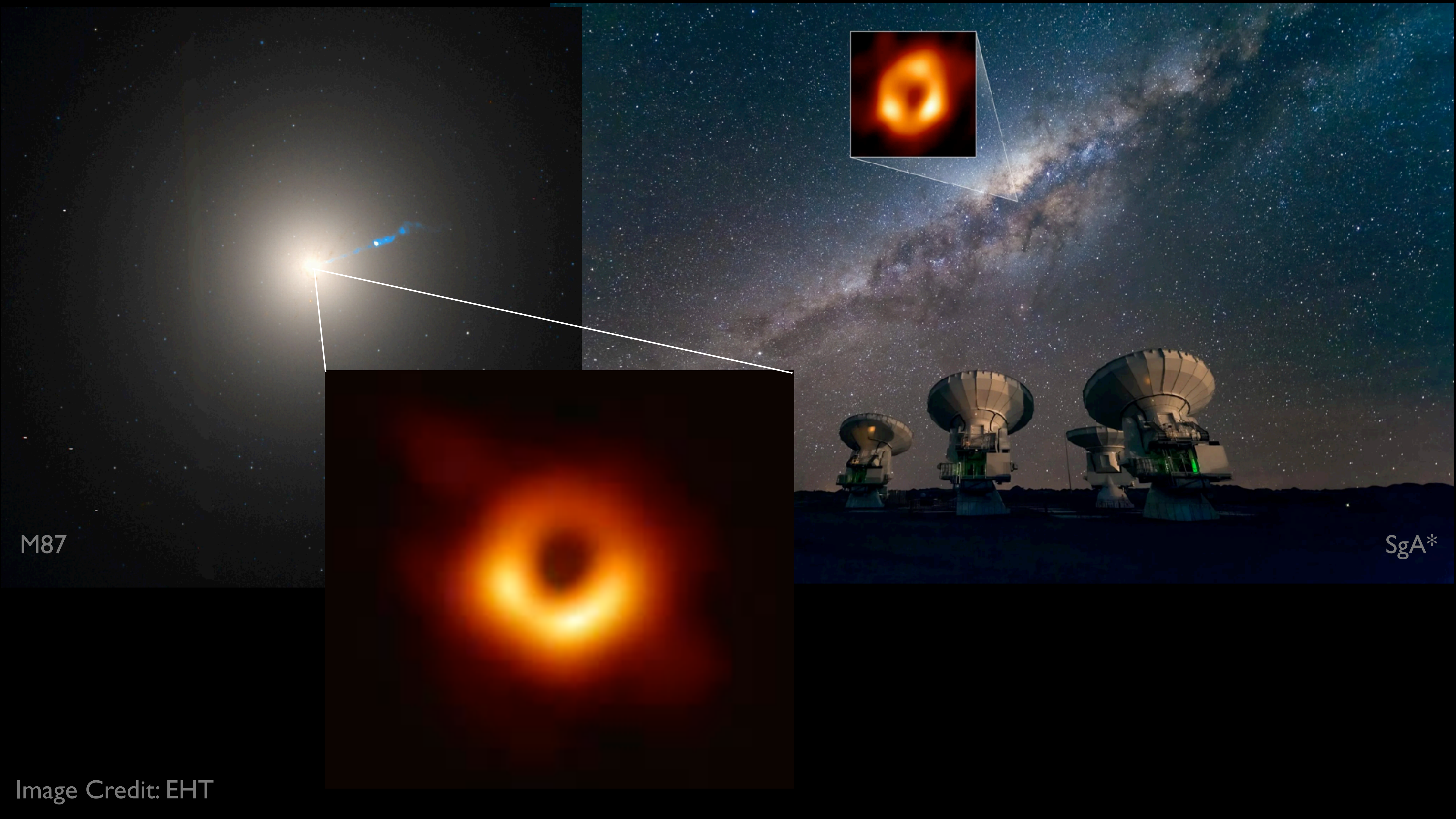
A visualization of the cosmic web, showing a complex network of dark matter filaments and nodes. The filaments are represented by thin, dark purple lines, and the nodes are represented by bright yellow and orange points. The background is a dark, textured purple.

**revealing information about  
(invisible) dark matter distribution!**

**dark matter makes up 85% of matter in the cosmos!**

# gravitational lensing and supermassive black holes

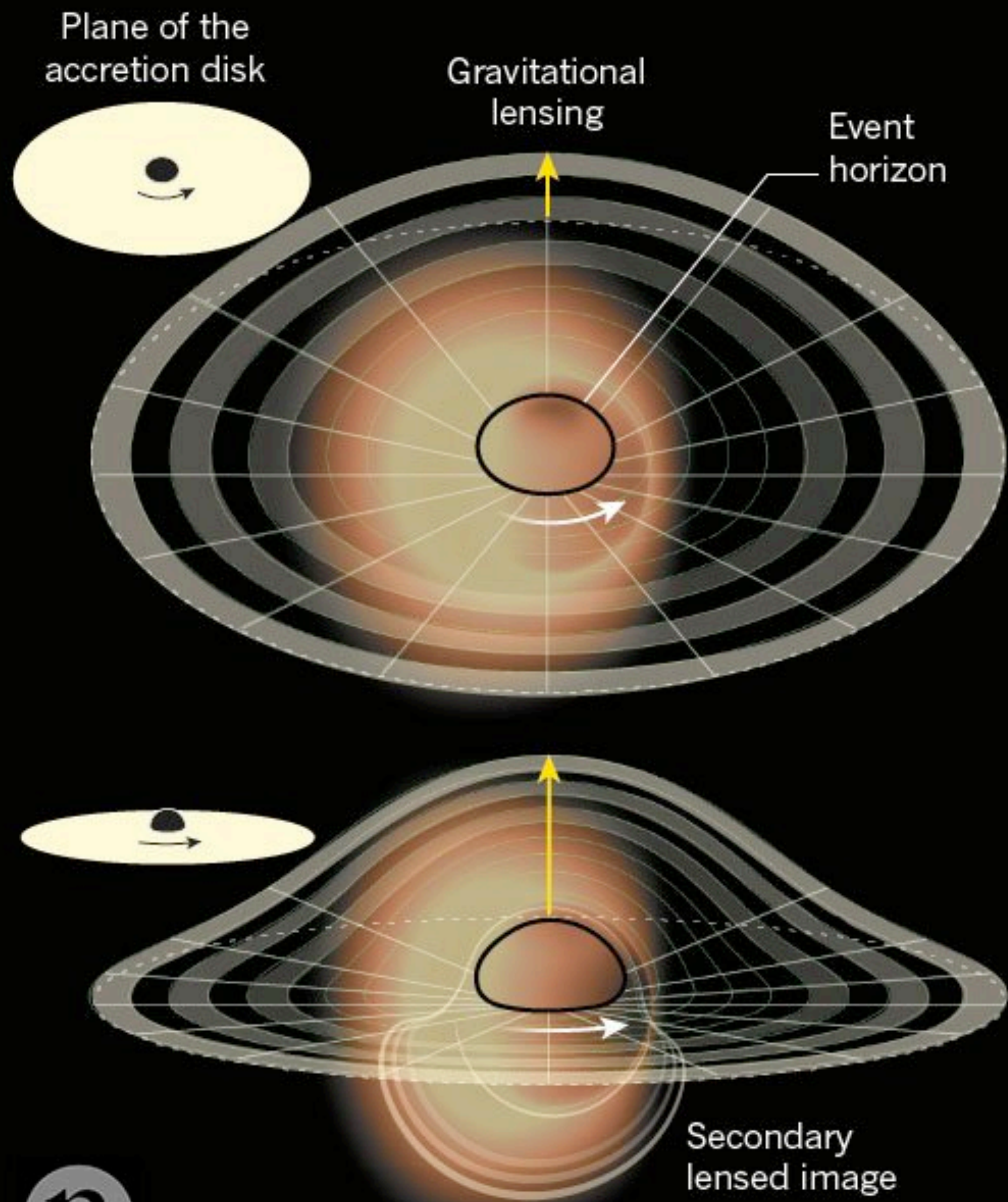


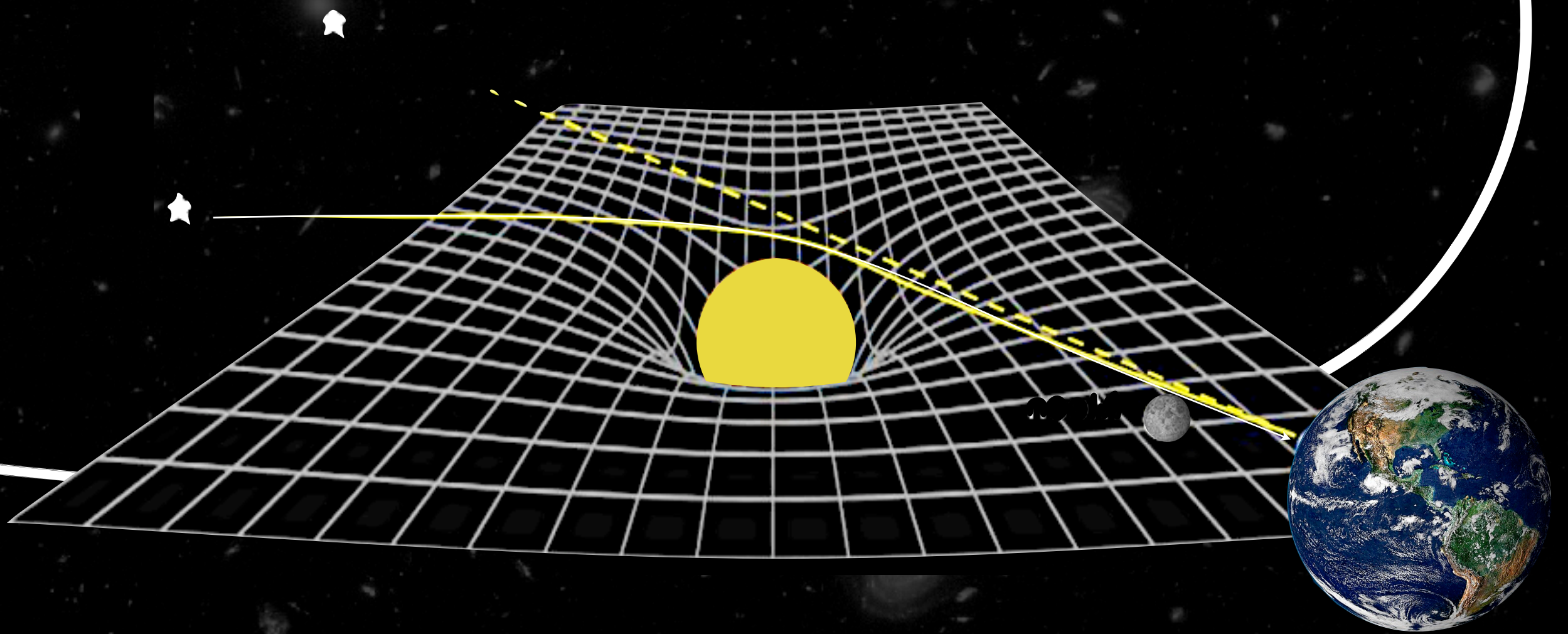
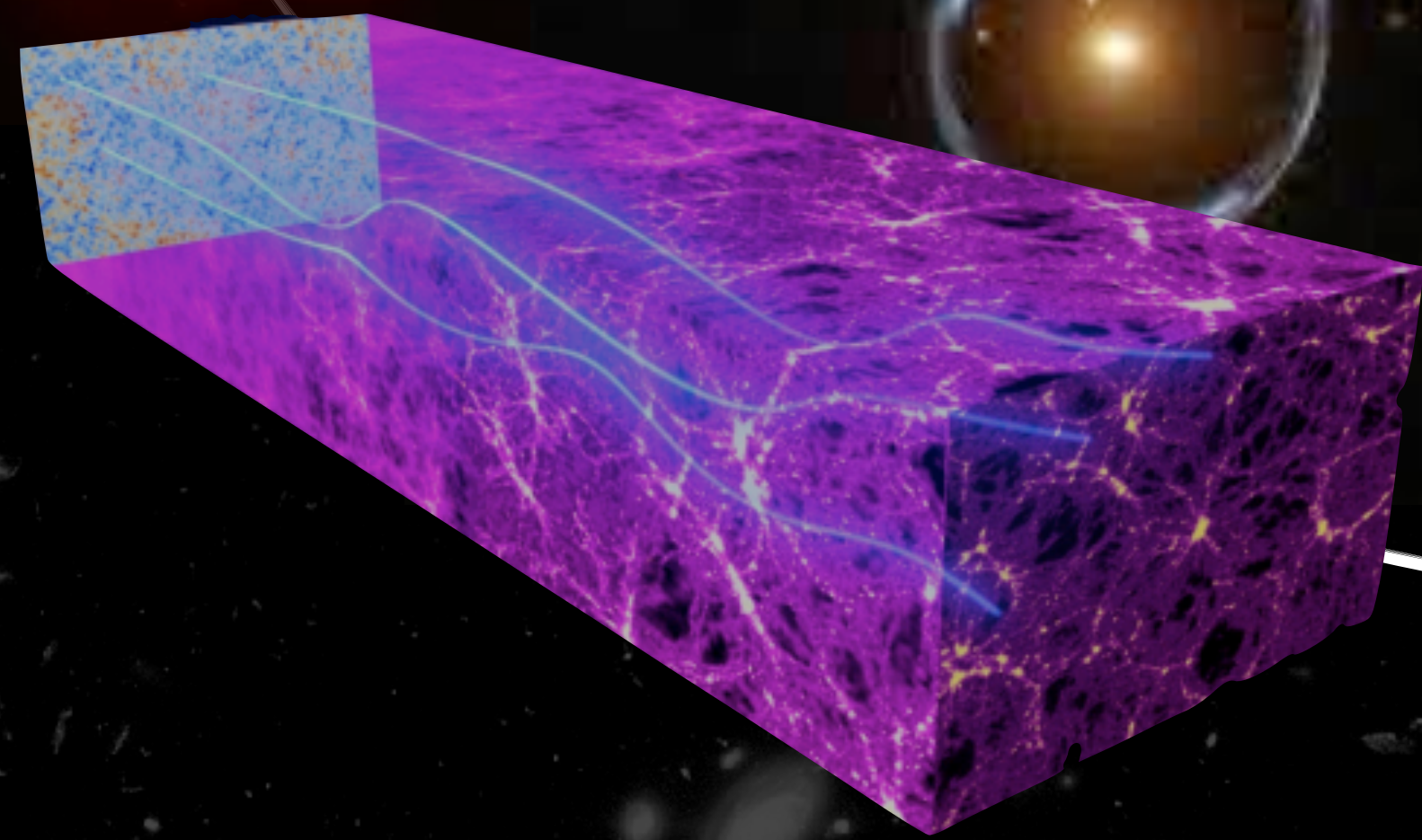
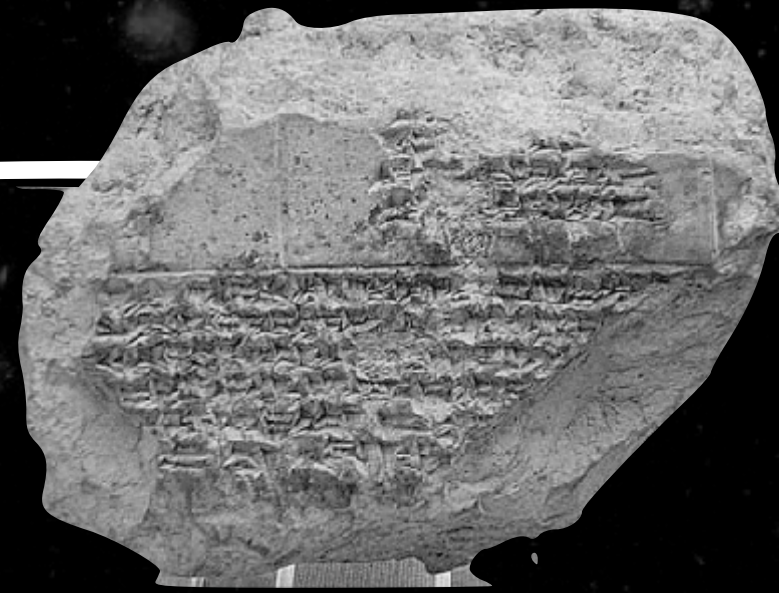
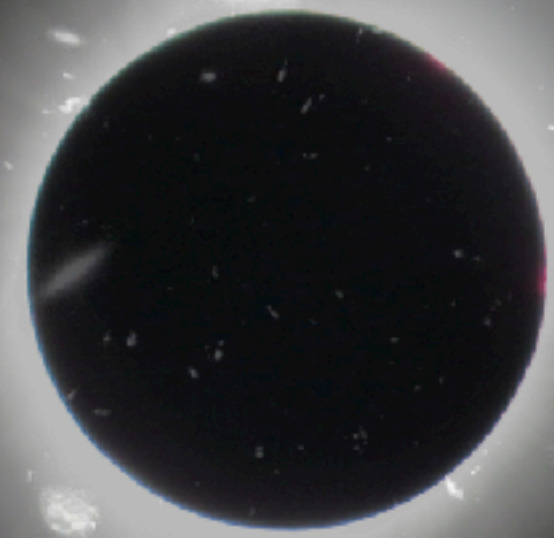


M87

SgA\*

Image Credit: EHT





**Oct 24, 1995**



same watertank on top of Hadiqat-e-Burhani, Surat, India, rest is a fanciful recreation



April 8, 2024



