



# Was Einstein right?

**Nils Andersson**



UNIVERSITY OF  
**Southampton**



1905

## Special Relativity

Speed of light is constant, the same for all observers.

- Moving clocks run slow
- Moving rods appear short
- Energy and mass are equivalent...

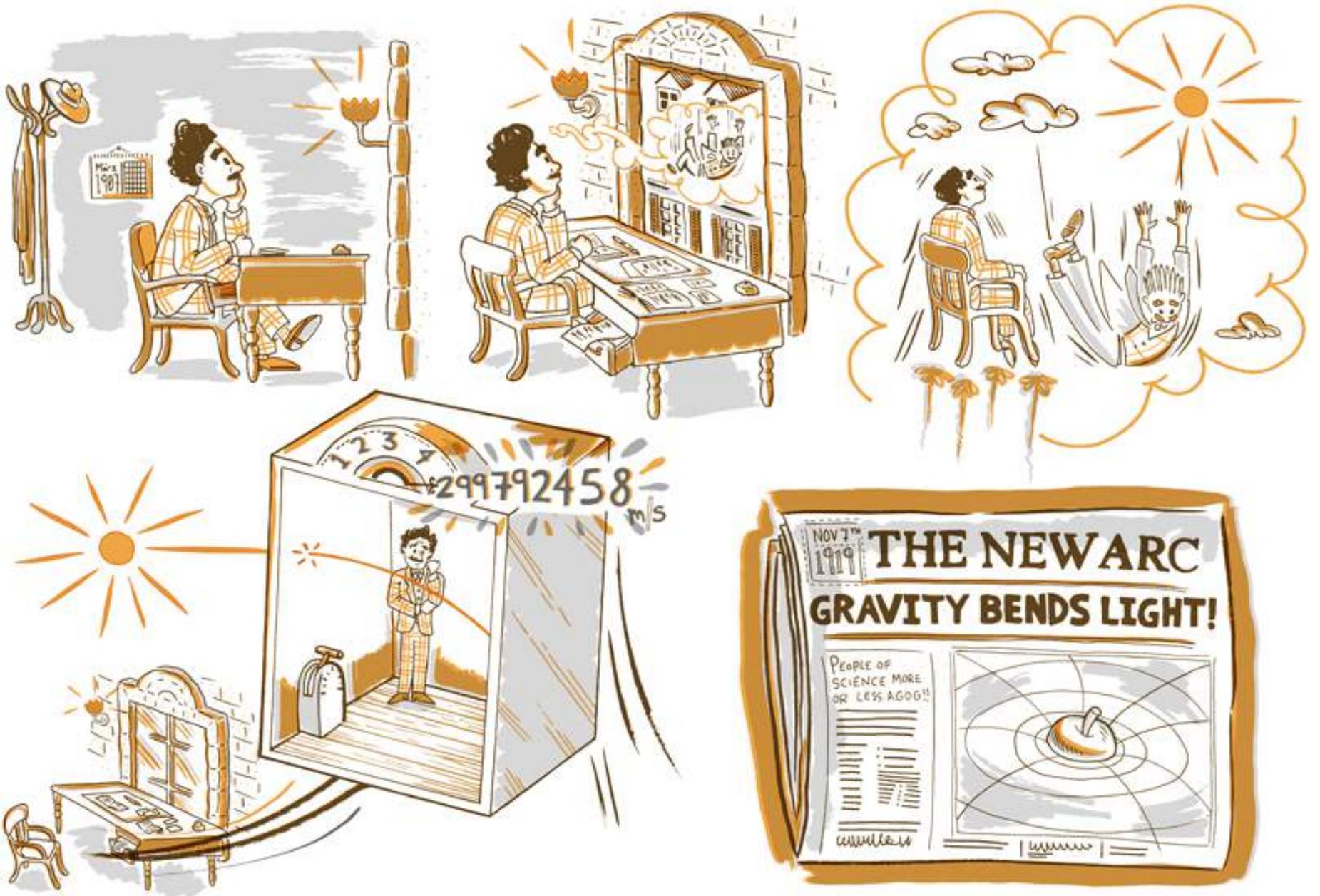
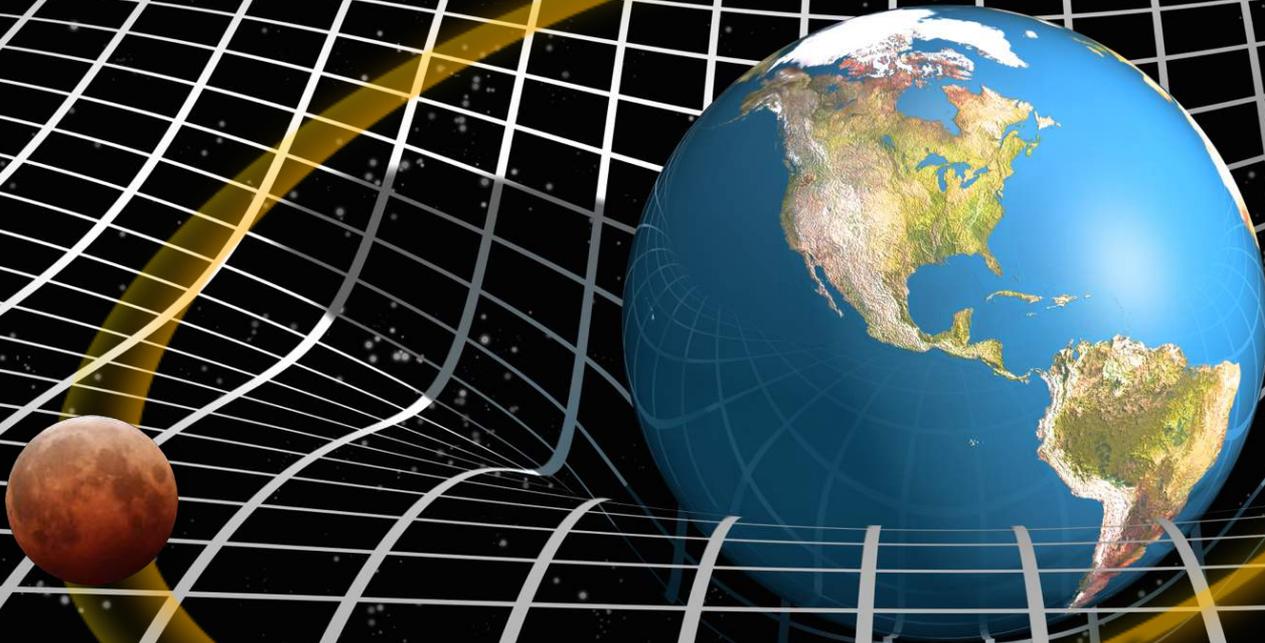


Illustration: Ollie Dean 2015

**“Matter tells space how to curve and  
space tells matter how to move.”**

**John Wheeler**



$$G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

1907

**Equivalence principle**

No difference between  
acceleration and  
gravity.

1915

**General Relativity**

Gravity is geometry.  
Spacetime is curved.

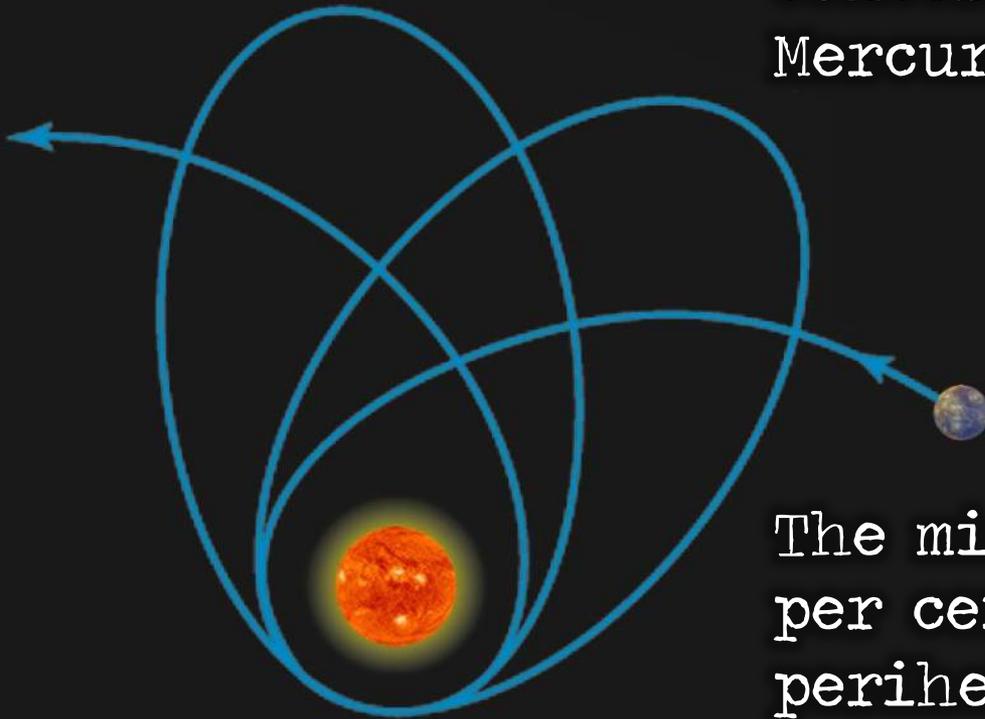
**Gravity;**

- moves mass
- bends light
- warps time
- makes waves
- creates black holes
- explains the cosmos

How do we know this  
is right?

# Gravity moves mass

1915: Einstein resolves a long-standing problem concerning the motion of Mercury.



The missing 43 arcseconds per century in the perihelion precession is explained by relativity.

Image: Albert Einstein archives

# Gravity bends light

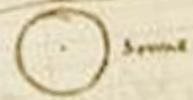
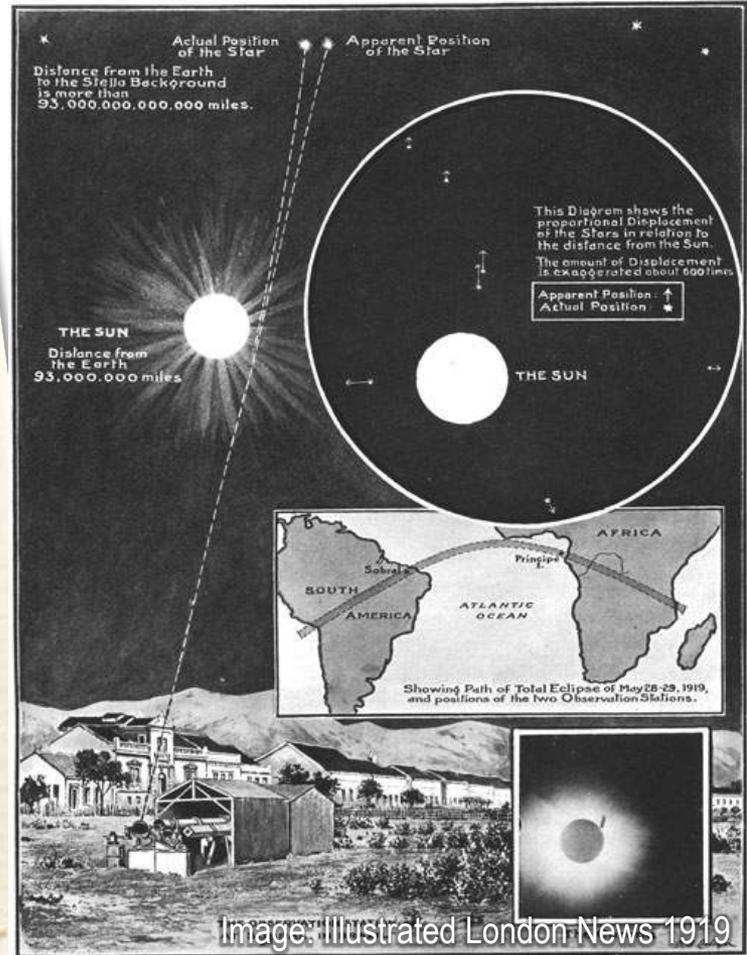
Zürich, 14. I. 13.

Aus Hoch geehrten Herrn Kollege!

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

Am Sonnensande müsste diese Ablenkung  $0,84''$  betragen und wie  $\frac{1}{R}$  abnehmen (R = Sonnenradius).

Es wäre deshalb von grösstem Interesse, bis zu wie grossen Sonnen- nahe hellen Fixsternen bei Anwendung der stärksten Vergrösserungen bei Tage (bei Sonnenfinsternis) gesehen werden können.

1919: Predicted light bending tested during solar eclipse, but only at the 30% level...

# 1955

## Unfinished calculations and unanswered questions

- i) Precision measurements of space and time
- ii) New telescopes lead to a revolution in astronomy
- iii) Better understanding of the theory



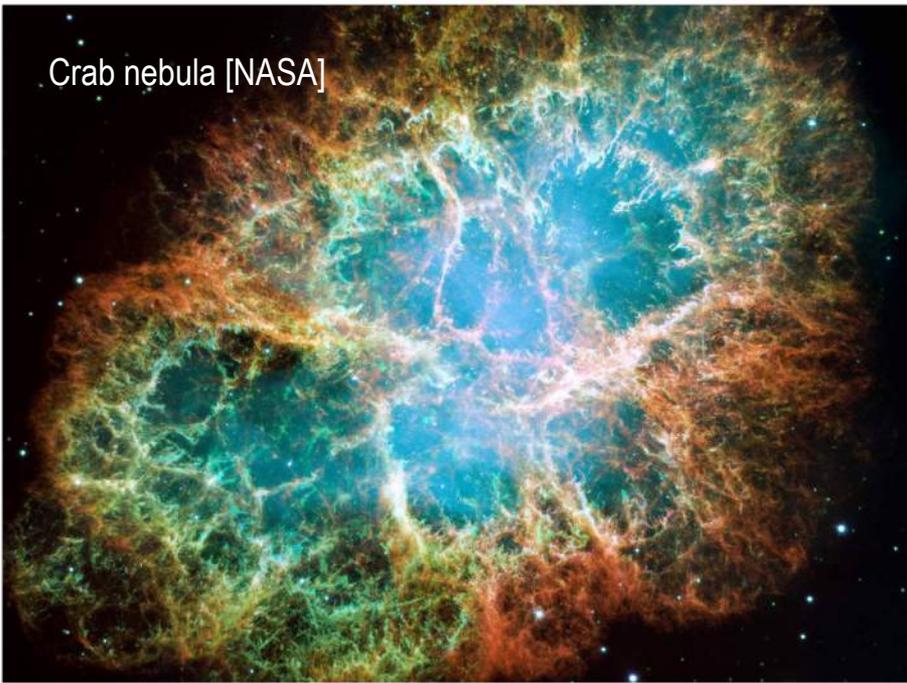
**1960**

**A violent universe**

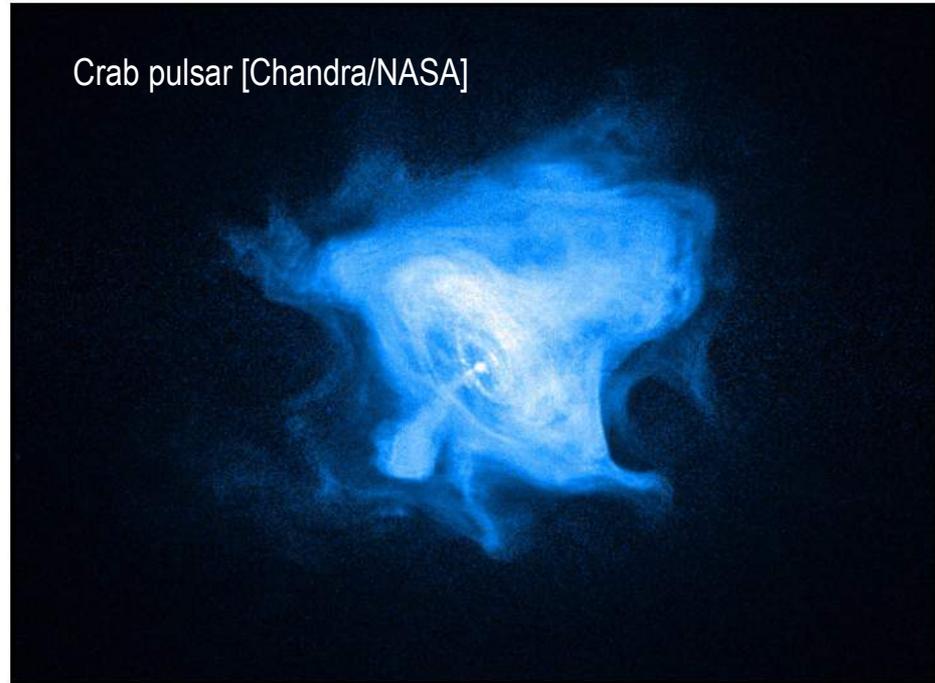
1963: The discovery of quasars opens a window to a very different universe.

Cygnus A [NRAO]

Crab nebula [NASA]



Crab pulsar [Chandra/NASA]

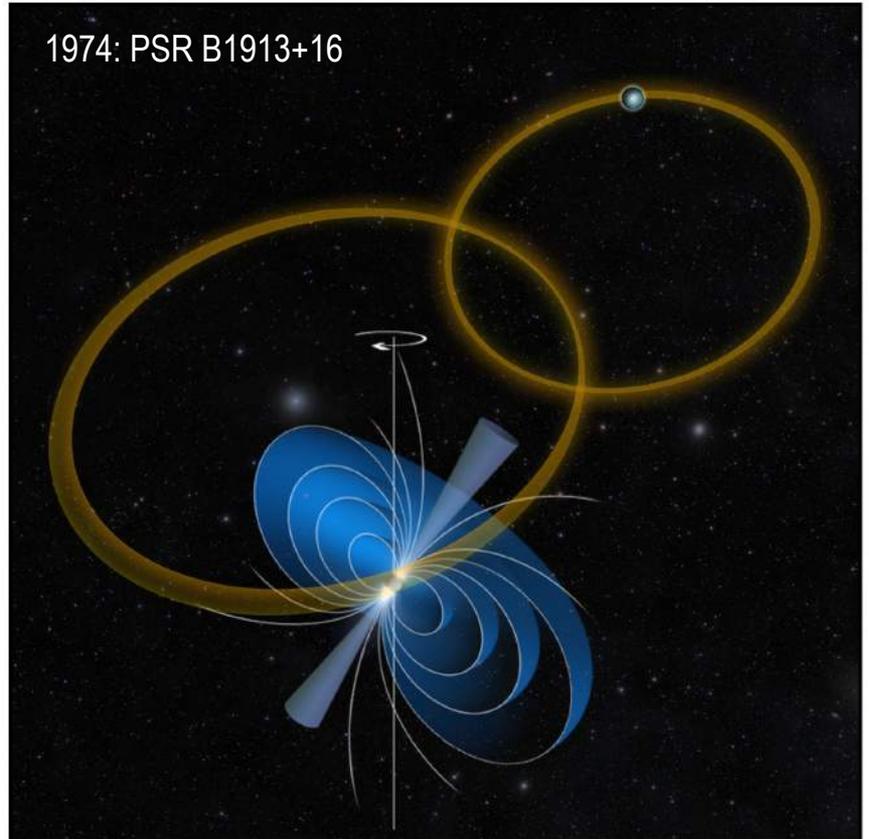
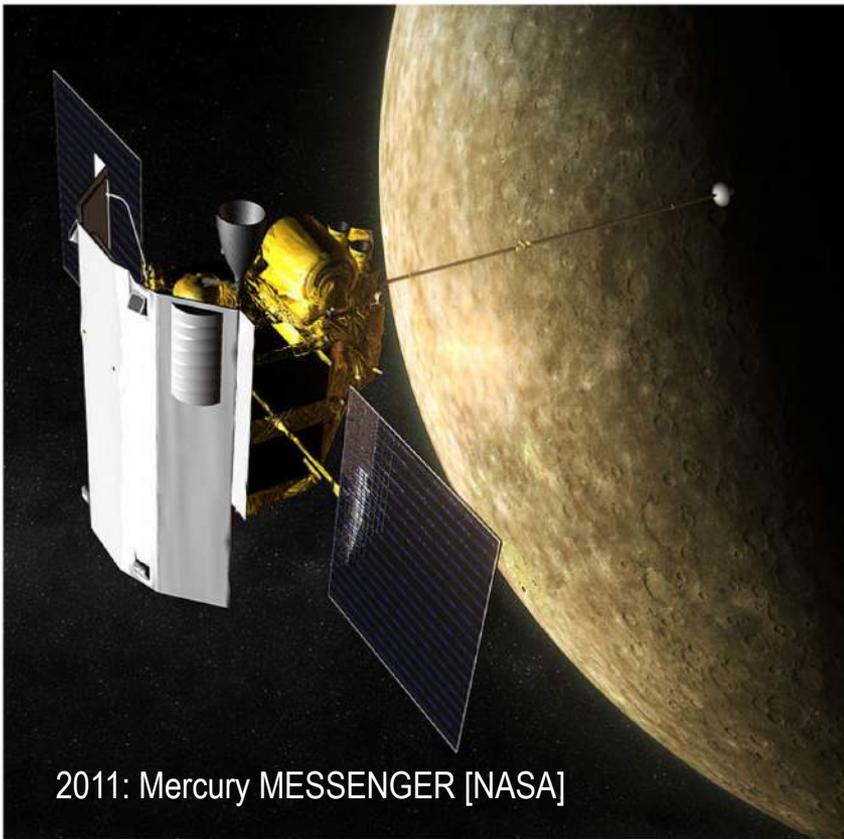


Artist's impression [NASA]



Stars run out of fuel and explode in supernovae.

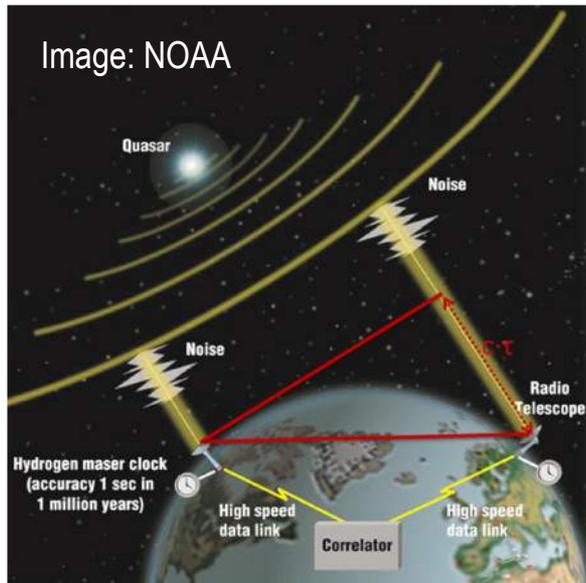
# Gravity moves mass



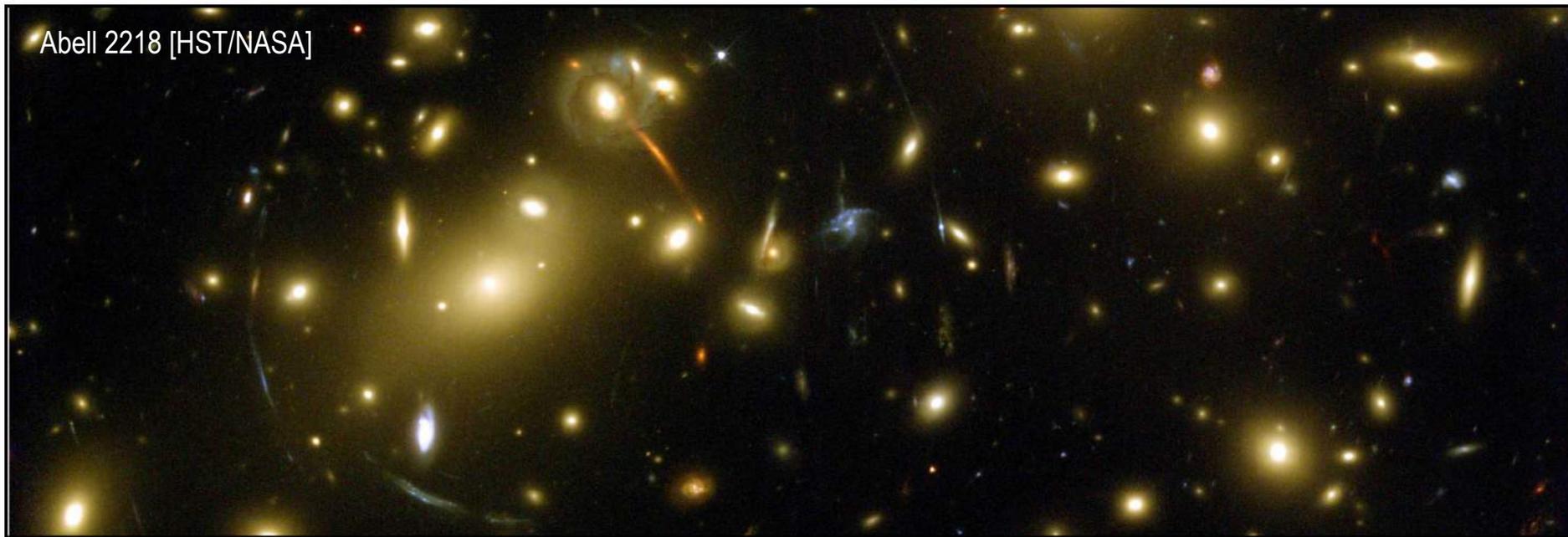
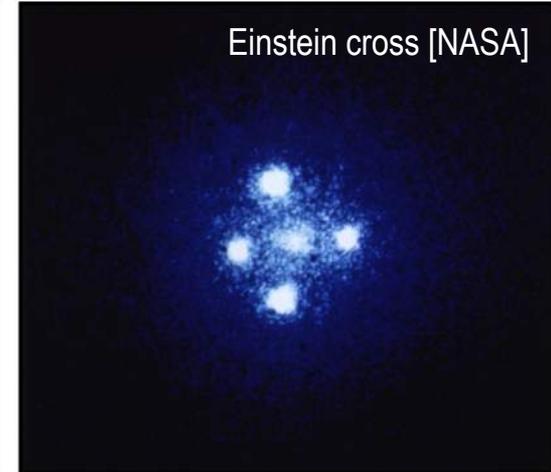
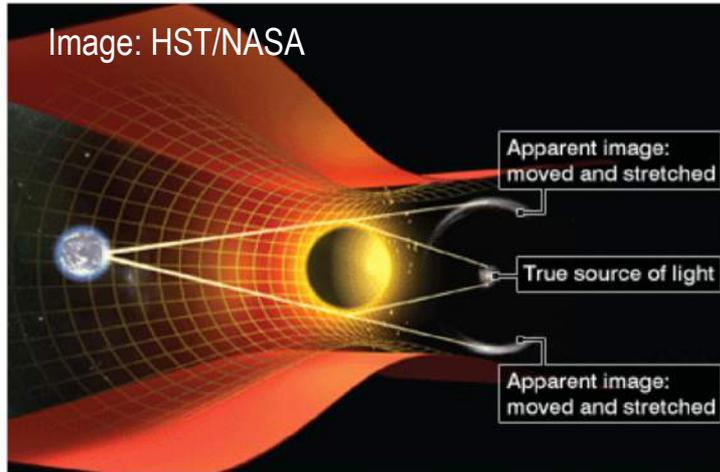
2011: Precision tracking of Mercury provides much tighter constraint.

Since 1974: Theory tested in the strong gravity regime using neutron stars.

# Gravity bends light

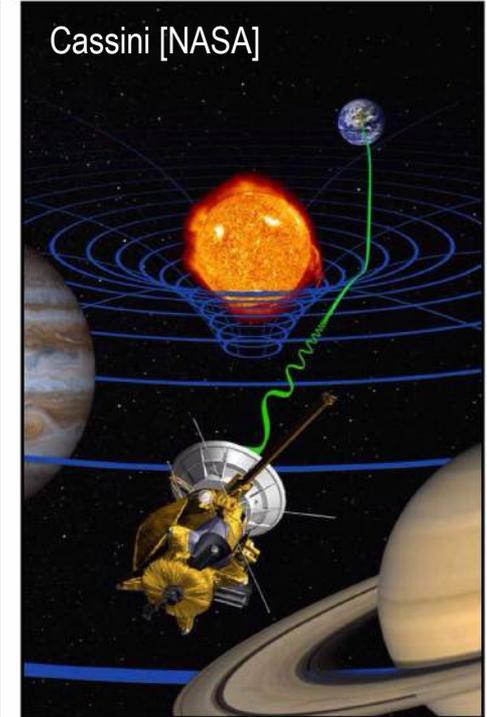
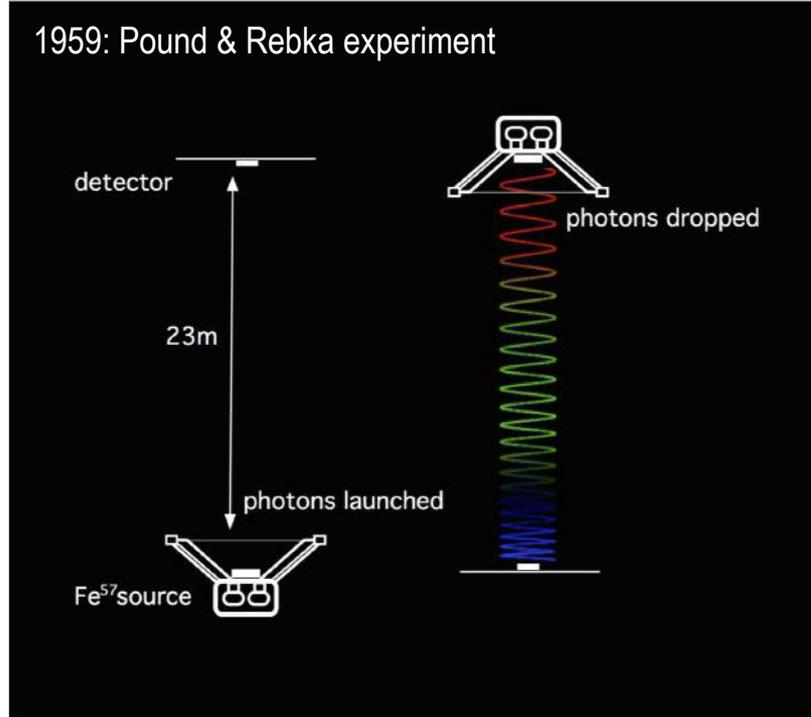
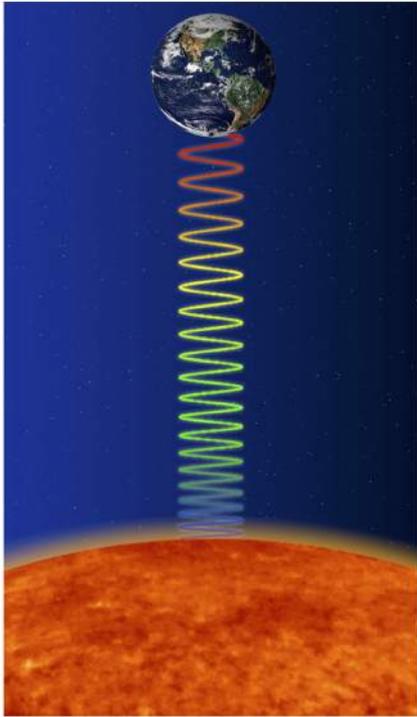


1970s: Long baseline radio interferometry allows accurate measures of light bending, testing theory at the 0.01% level.



Gravitational lensing sheds light on dark matter.

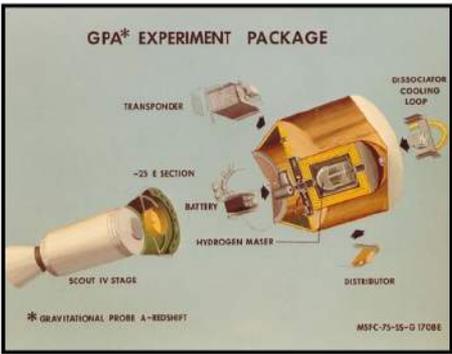
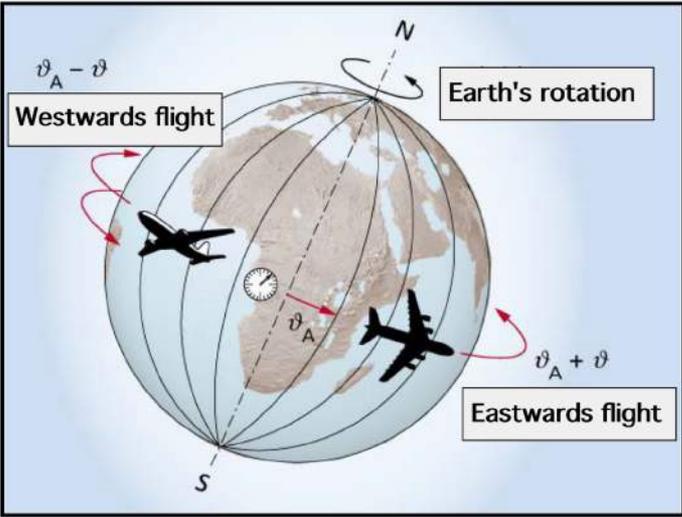
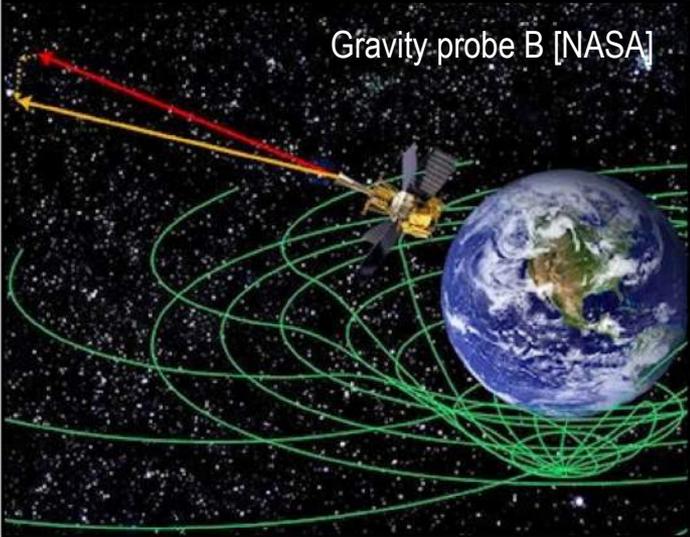
# Gravity warps time



1917: Failed attempt to detect solar redshift

1959: First precision test measures mass of photon

2003: Cassini tests time delay at 0.001% level



# Gravity impacts on everyday life



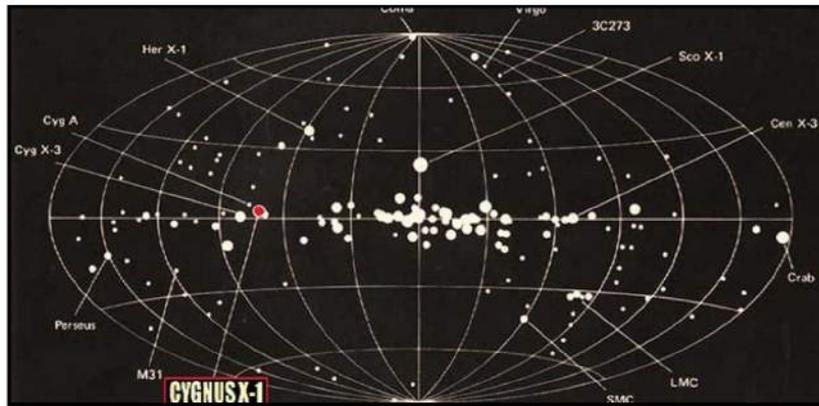
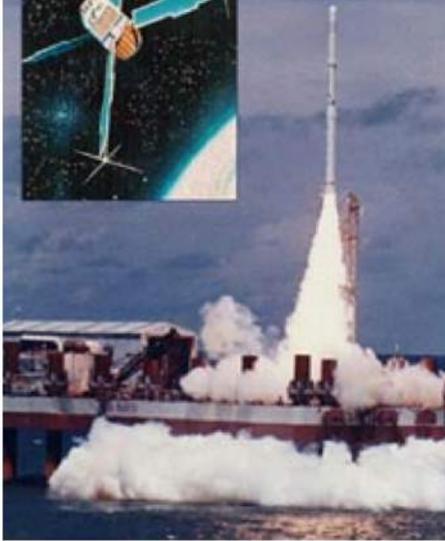
The 24 satellites in the GPS system orbits the earth, enabling accurate navigation.

Image: Boeing

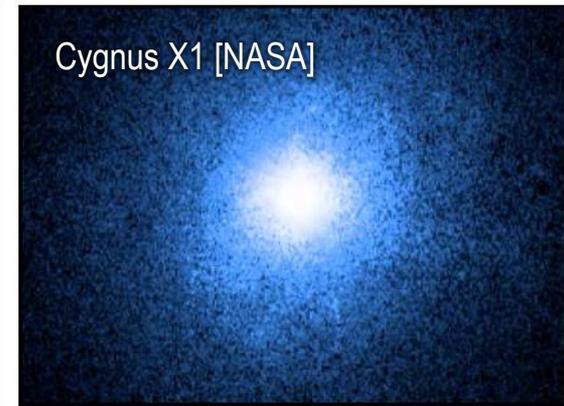
# Gravity creates black holes

A massive star collapses forever while spacetime wraps around it like a dark cloak.

Uhuru satellite [NASA]



Cygnus X1 [NASA]



Artist's impression [NASA]

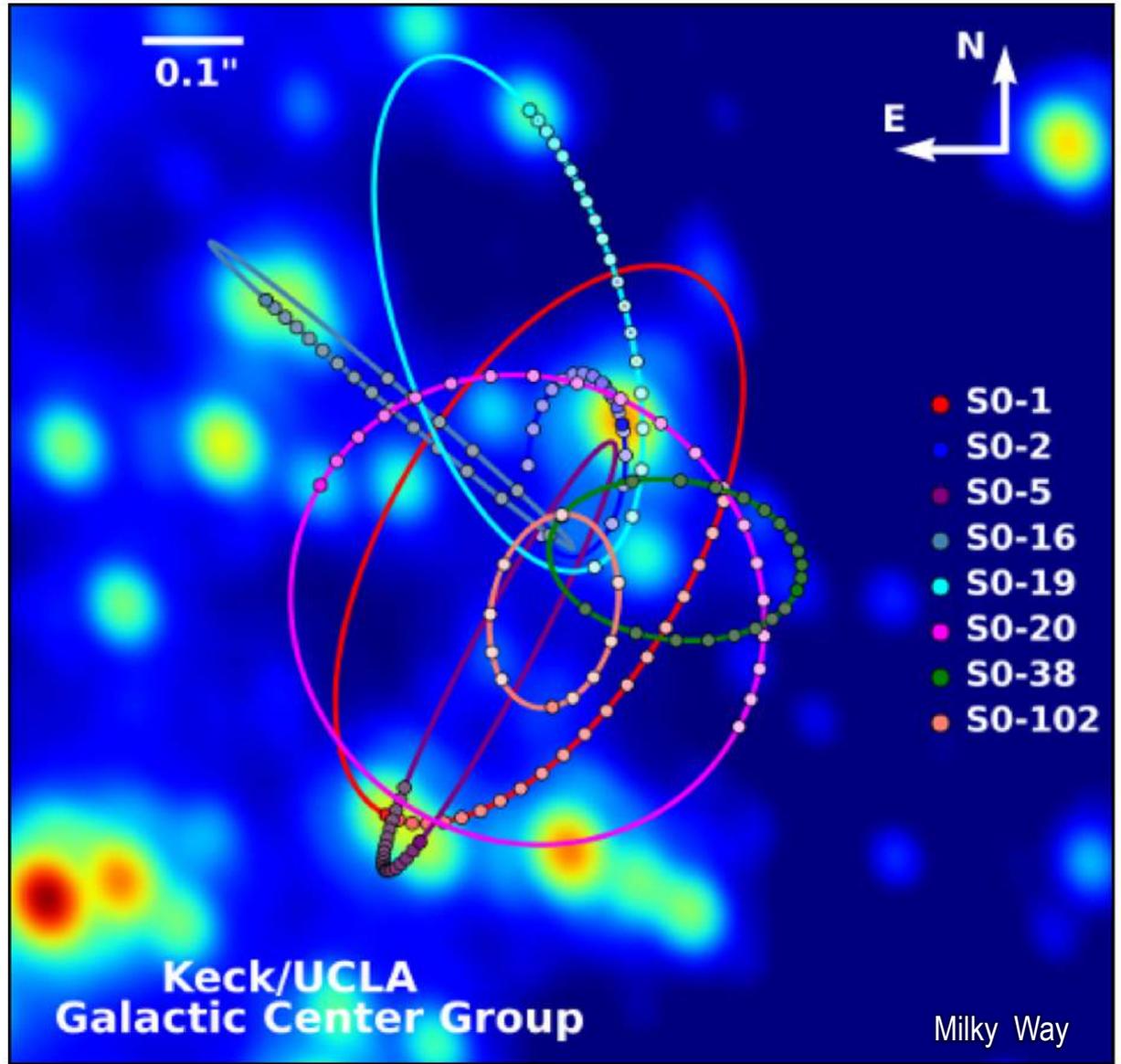
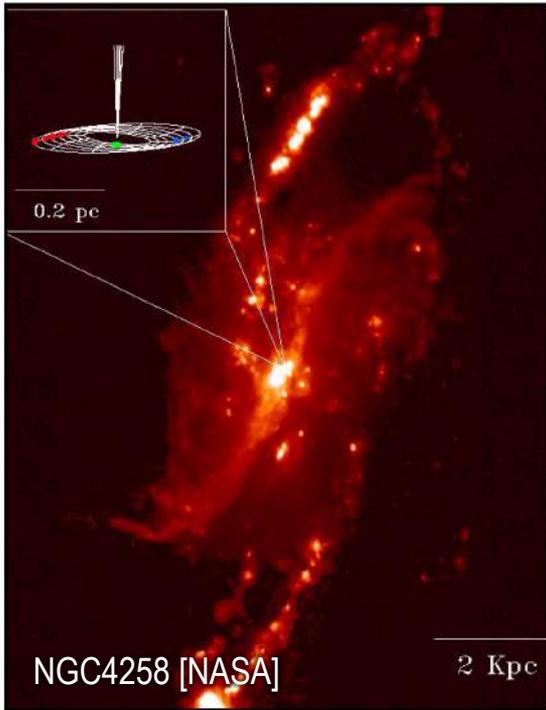
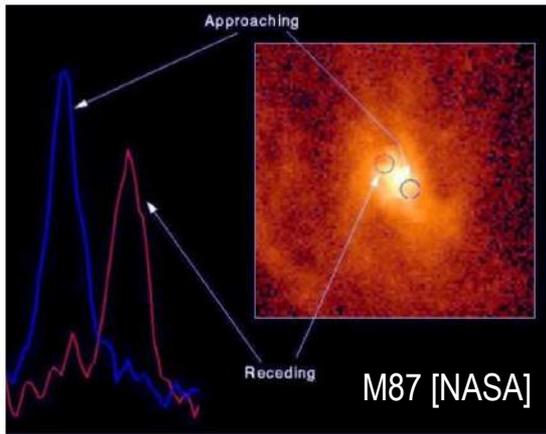


Black holes shine in x-rays as they devour binary partners.

Whereas Stephen Hawking has such a large investment in General Relativity and Black Holes and desires an insurance policy, and whereas Kip Thorne likes to live dangerously without an insurance policy,

Therefore be it resolved that Stephen Hawking gets 1 year's subscription to "Penthouse" as against Kip Thorne's wager of a 4-year subscription to "Private Eye", that Cygnus X-1 does not contain a black hole of mass above the Chandrasekhar limit.

*Stephen Hawking*      *Kip S. Thorne*  
Witnessed this treaty  
day of December 1974  
Hradman Annzyllens Nemor J



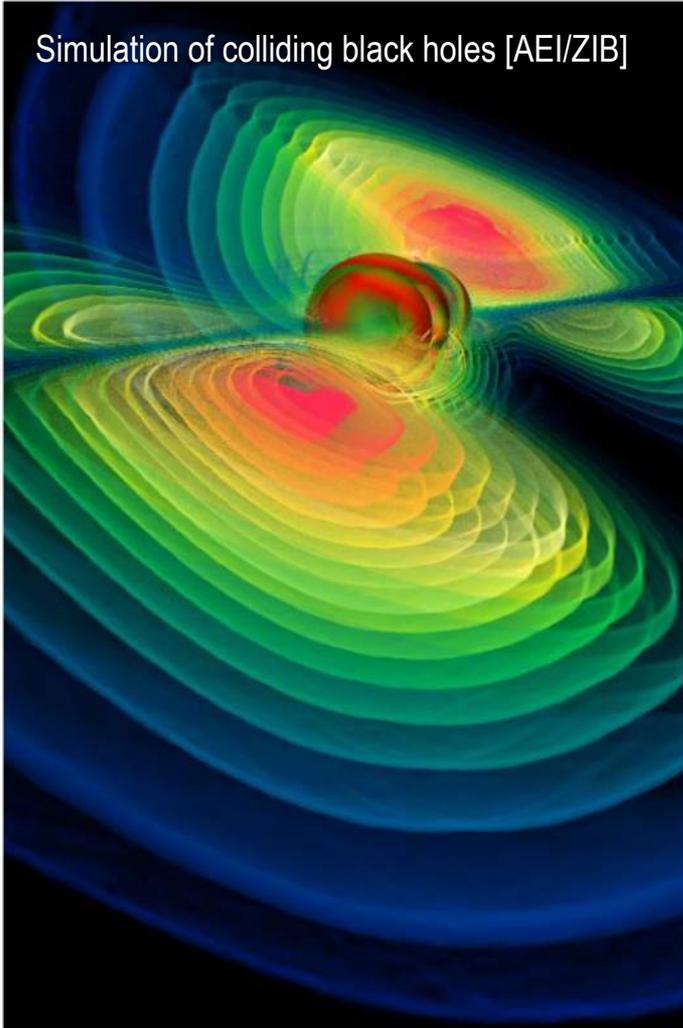
Massive black holes lurk at the centre of many galaxies, including our own Milky Way...

# Gravity makes waves

The image depicts a series of concentric, overlapping ripples in a dark blue, almost black, space. These ripples represent gravitational waves propagating outwards from a central point. The background is filled with numerous small, bright stars of various colors, including blue, yellow, and white, scattered across the field of view. The overall effect is a dynamic and textured representation of spacetime curvature.

Gravitational waves are generated  
when massive bodies are accelerated.

Simulation of colliding black holes [AEI/ZIB]



Gravitational waves have proved elusive, but a new generation of detectors should soon catch them.

# Gravity explains the cosmos

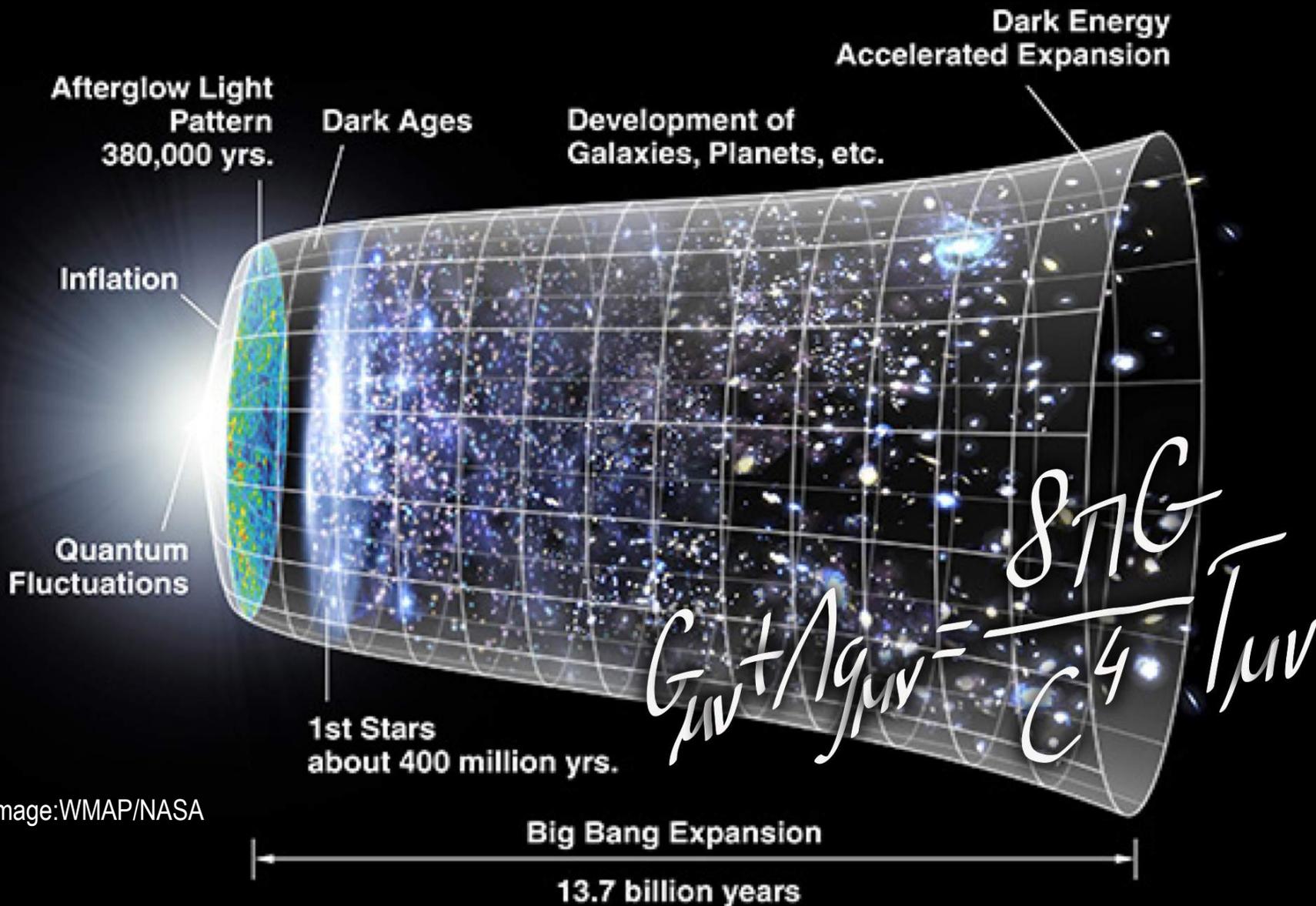
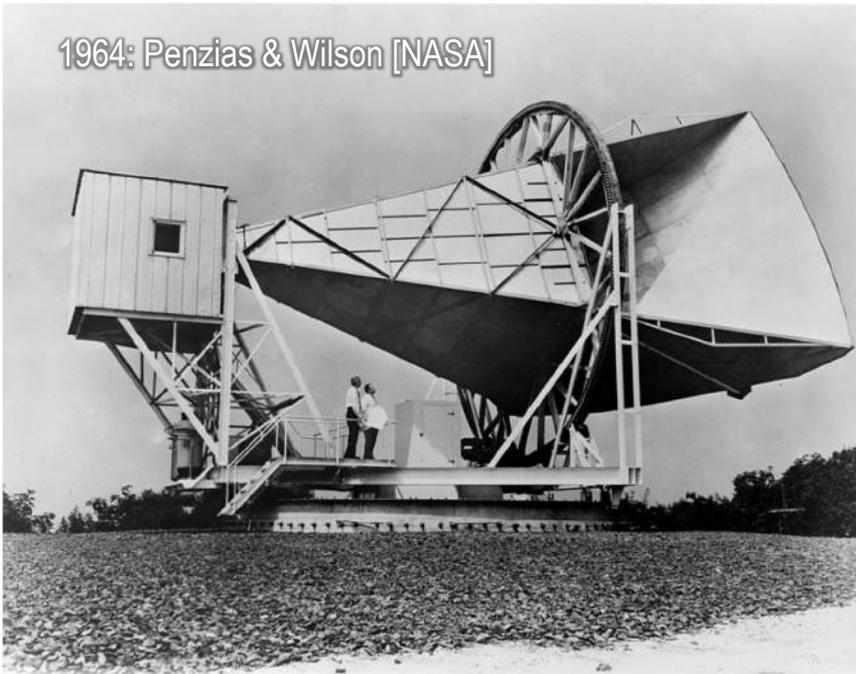


Image:WMAP/NASA

1964: Penzias & Wilson [NASA]

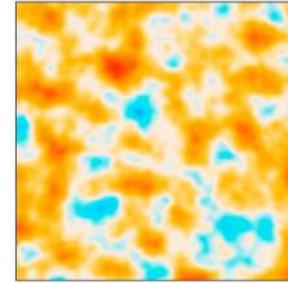


1989



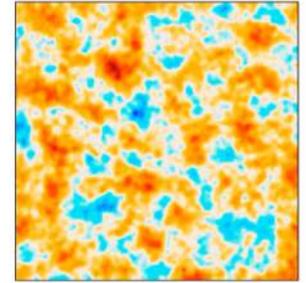
COBE

2001



WMAP

2009



Planck

Image: NASA

**2014**

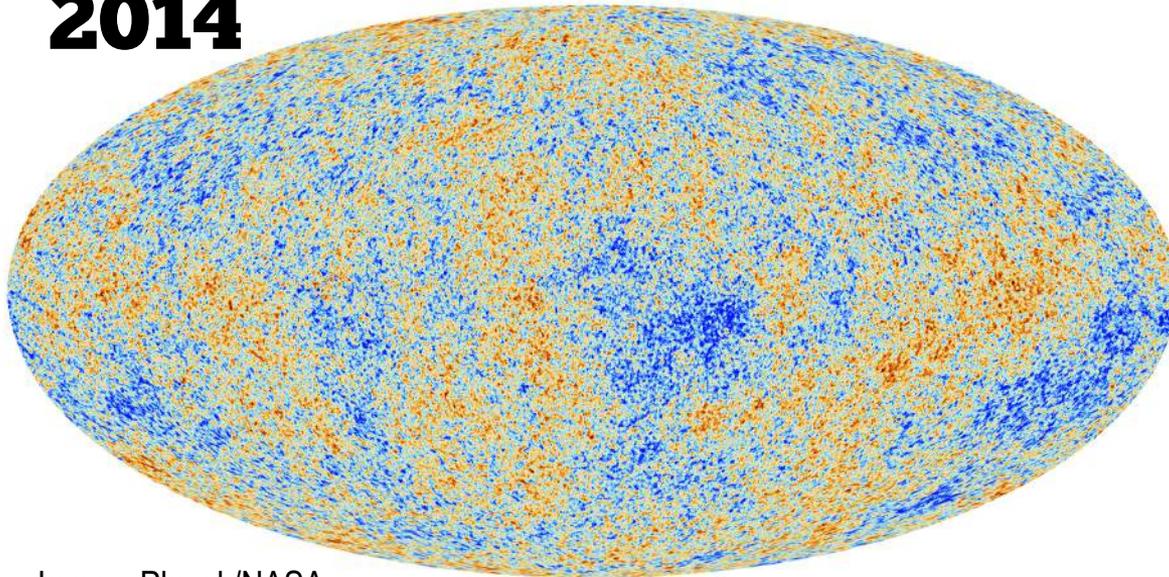


Image: Planck/NASA

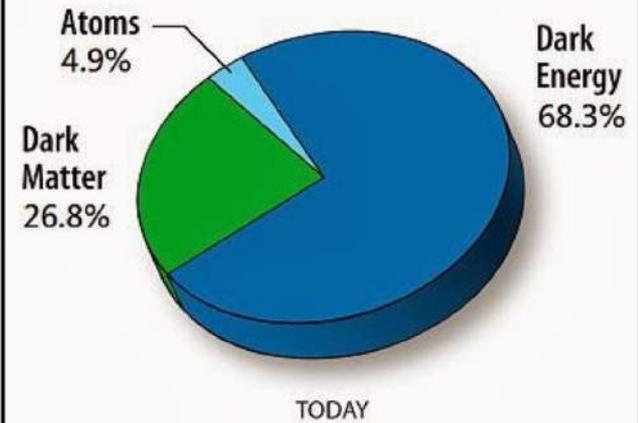


Image: Planck/NASA

# 2015

## After 100 years of relativity

General Relativity has been tested in numerous ways - over a wide range of scales - always passing with flying colours.

The theory clearly explains what we see ...

... but there are still questions:

- Are the black holes we see those of Einstein's theory?
- How do we understand the dark energy?
- Can we reconcile relativity with quantum theory?