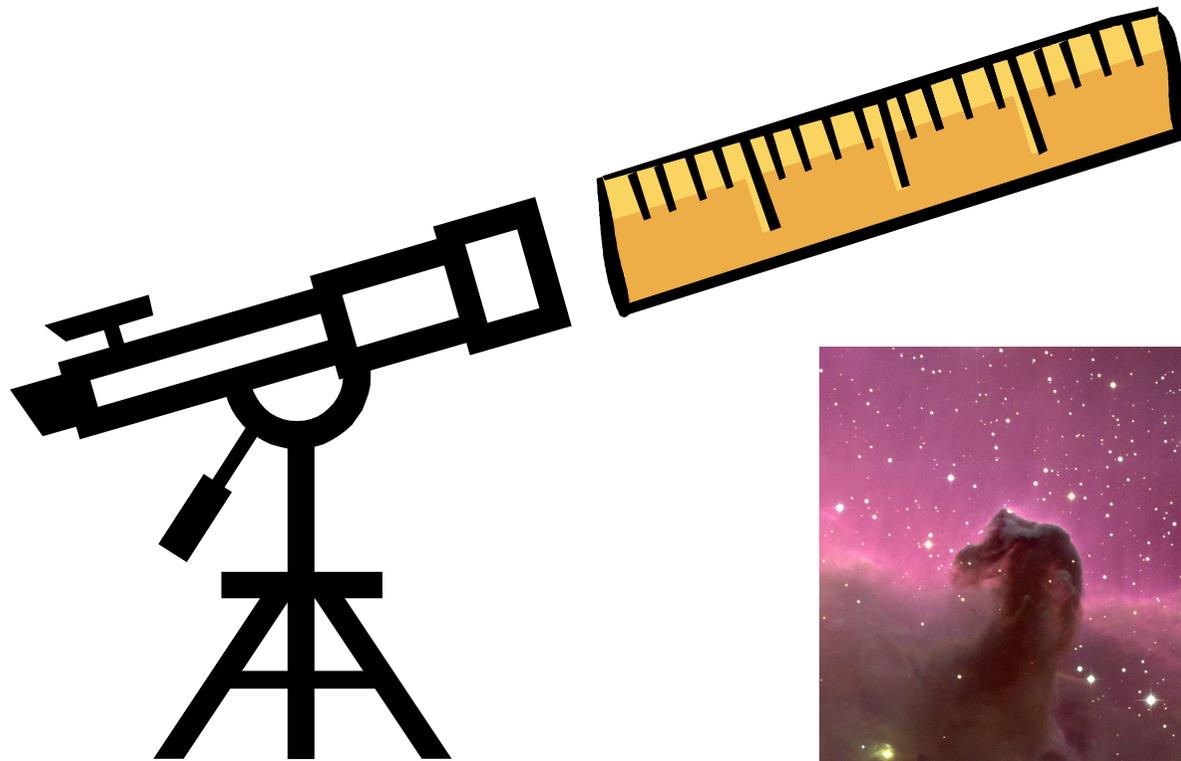




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# How Big is the Universe?

**James Allison**  
**University of Sydney**





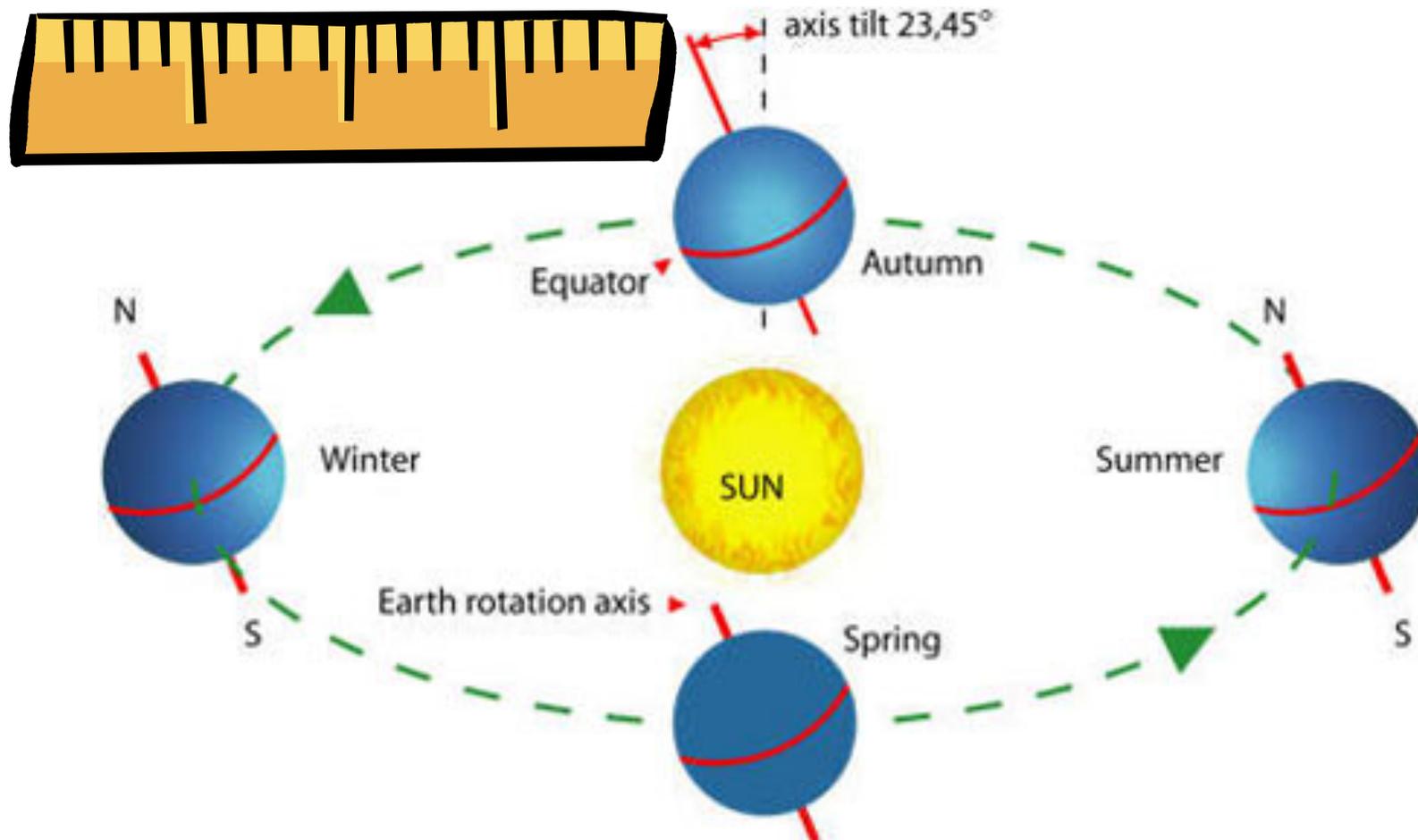
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# The Big Questions

- › **How far away are objects in the sky?**
- › **How big is the Universe?**
- › **How fast is the Universe expanding?**

- › Most scientists use metres, but for astronomers this is just too many zeros to write down!
- › The nearest **star** is  
**40,000,000,000,000,000** metres
- › The nearest **galaxy** of stars is  
**25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000** metres

- › **The Astronomical Unit = Between the Earth and the Sun or 149,597,870,700 metres**

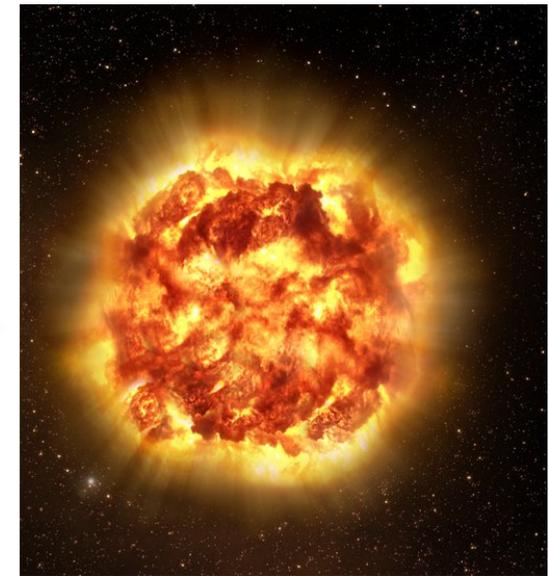
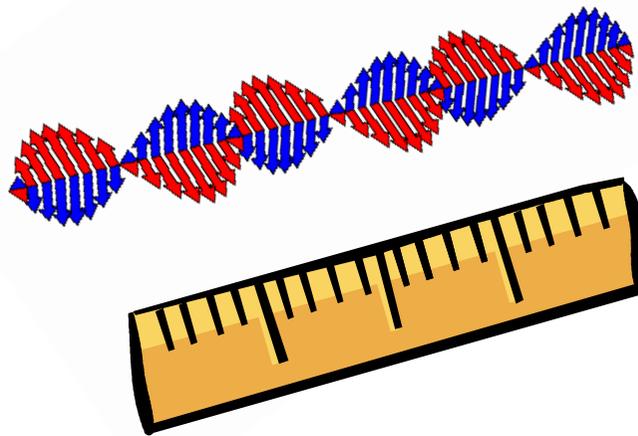
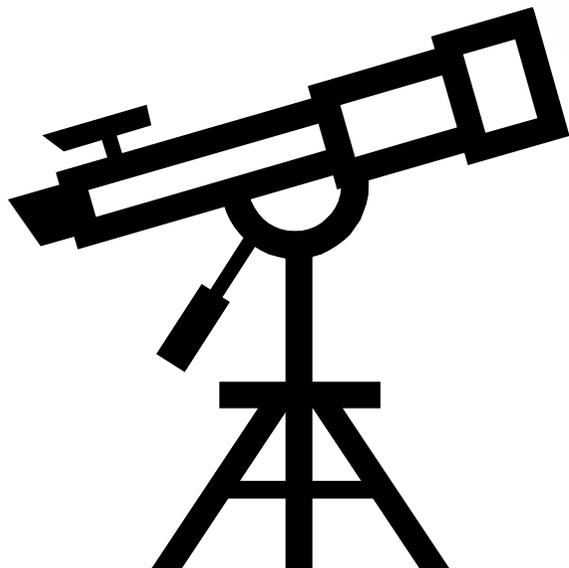




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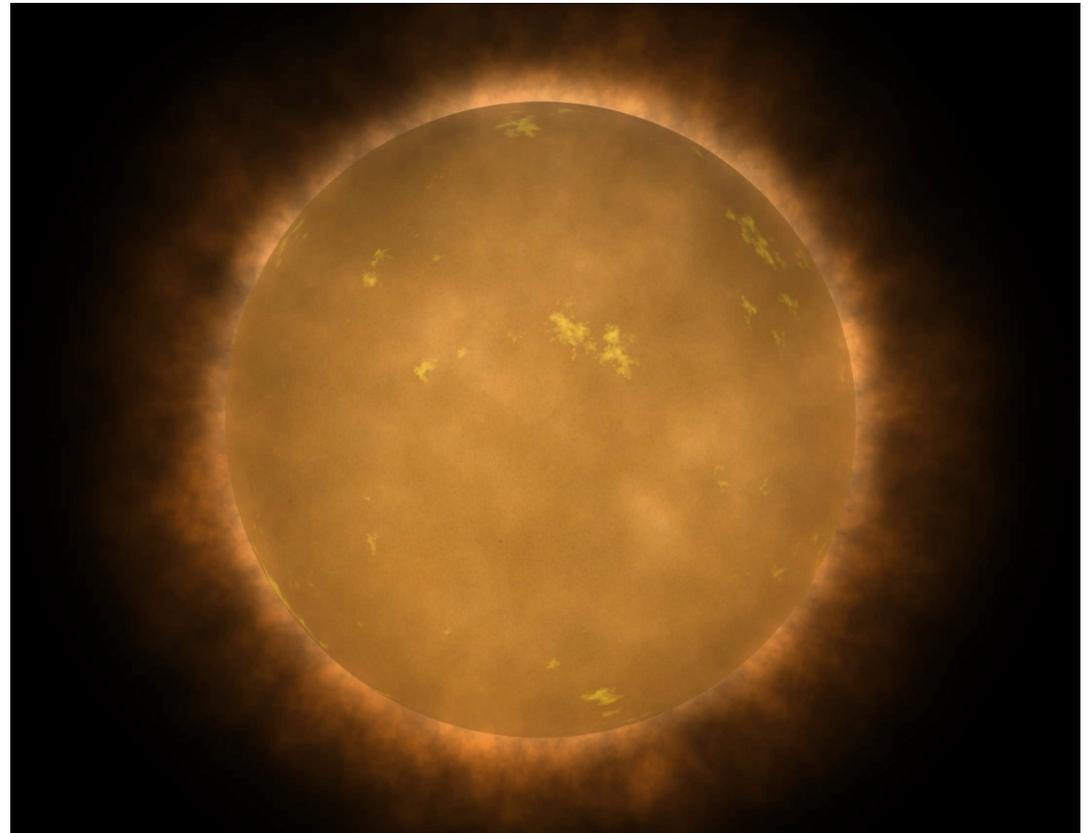
# The Light-year

- > **The Light-year** = The distance travelled by light in one year or **9,460,730,472,580,800 metres**



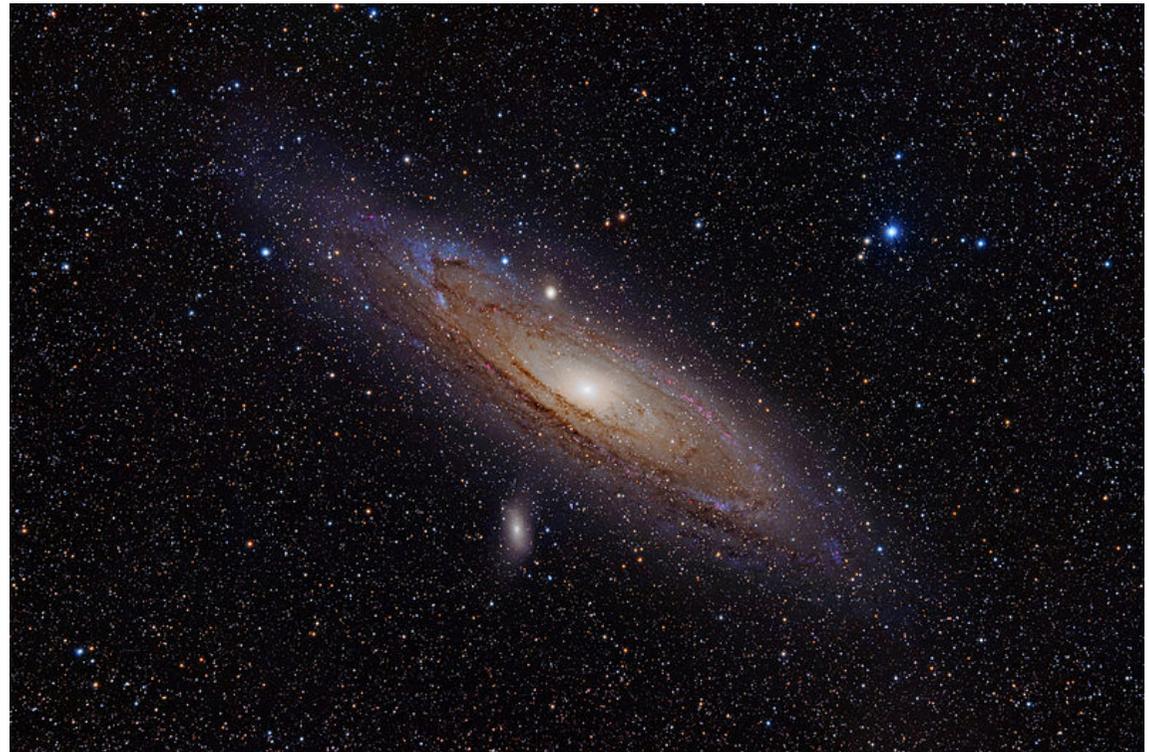
- › **So we would normally say ...**
- › **The nearest star is 4.2 Lyrs away**

Proxima Centauri



- › **So we would normally say ...**
- › The nearest **galaxy** of stars is **2.6 million Lyrs** away

The Andromeda  
Galaxy



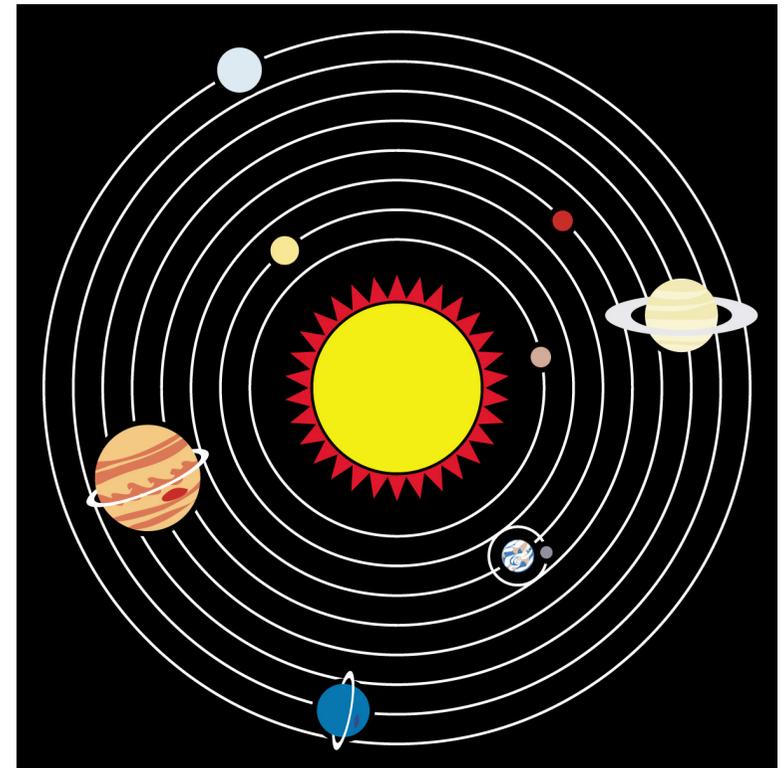


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# Measuring distance

**How do we measure 1AU?**

- › The distance to the Sun can be measured using the transit of Venus
- › A transit is where the planet moves across the Sun
- › We can measure this at different places on Earth



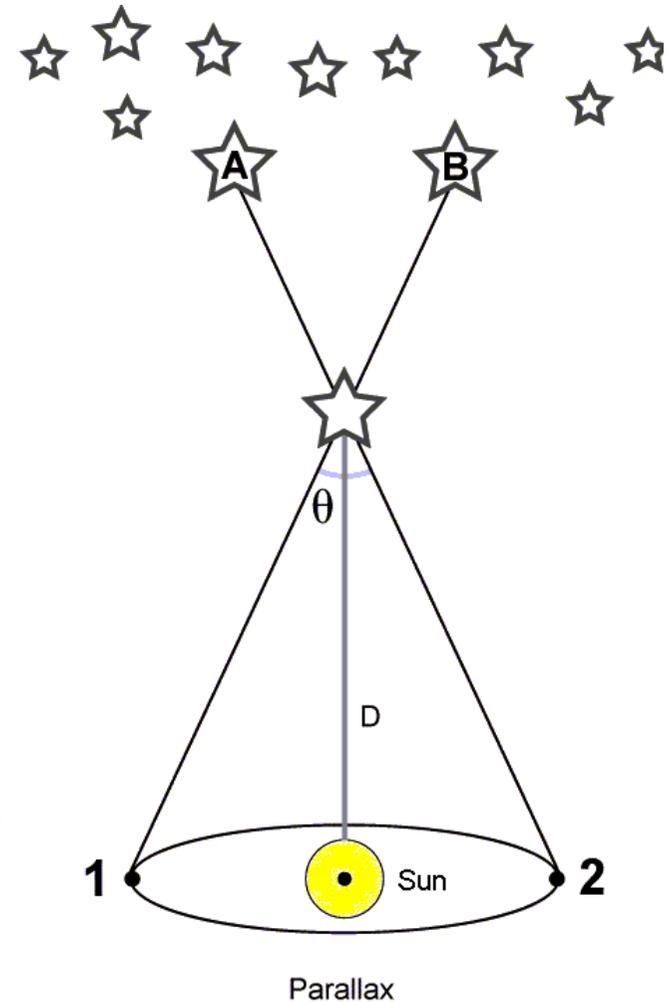


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# Measuring distance

**How far away are the nearest stars?**

- › Some **stars** are closer than others
- › As we orbit the Sun the nearest stars appear to **move around** in front of the others
- › How much they move depends on their **distance**





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# What sort of objects are here?

Stars

The Pleiades – 400 Lyrs





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# What sort of objects are here?



Orion's Belt – 1000 Lyrs

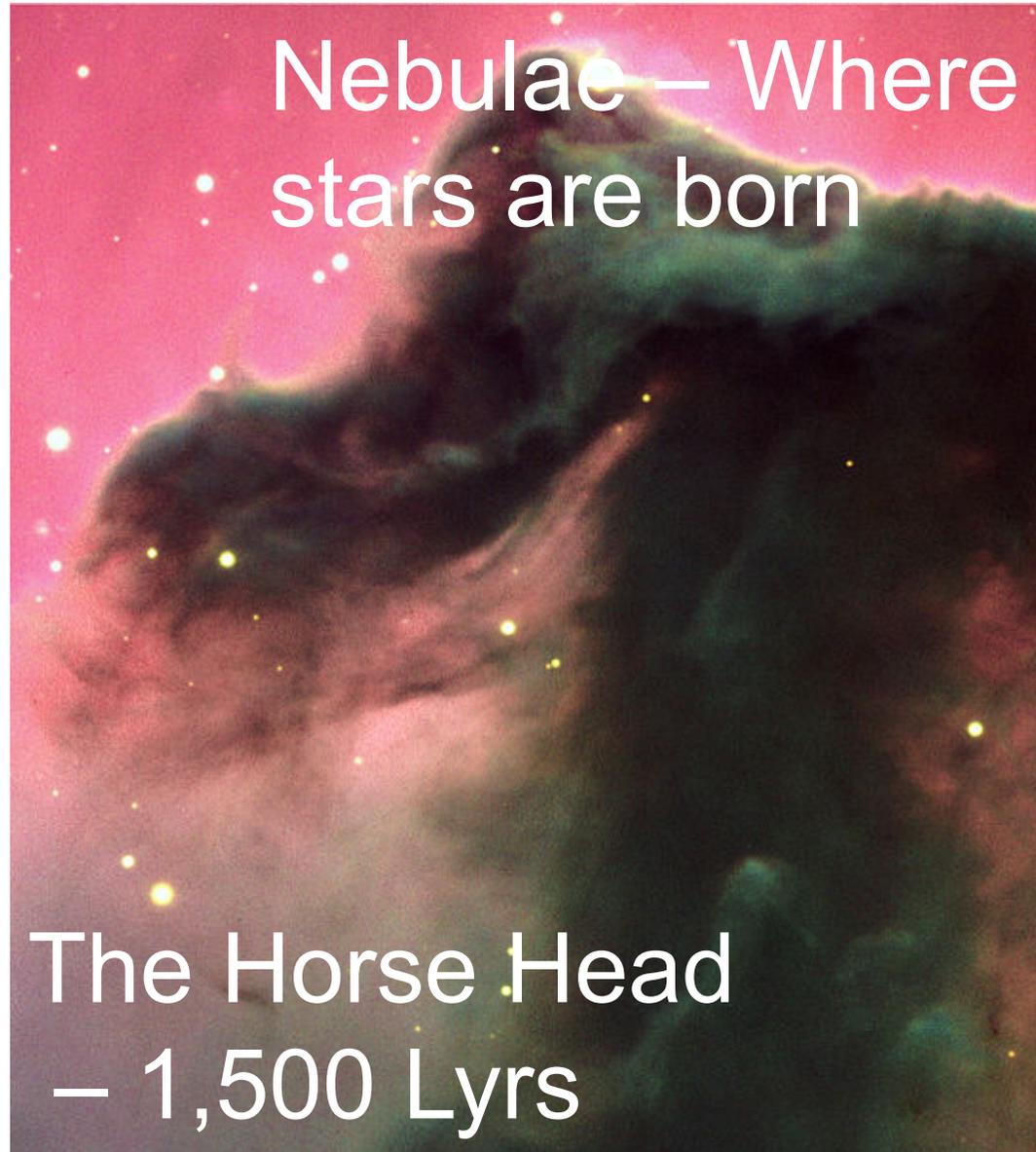


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# What sort of objects are here?

Nebulae – Where  
stars are born

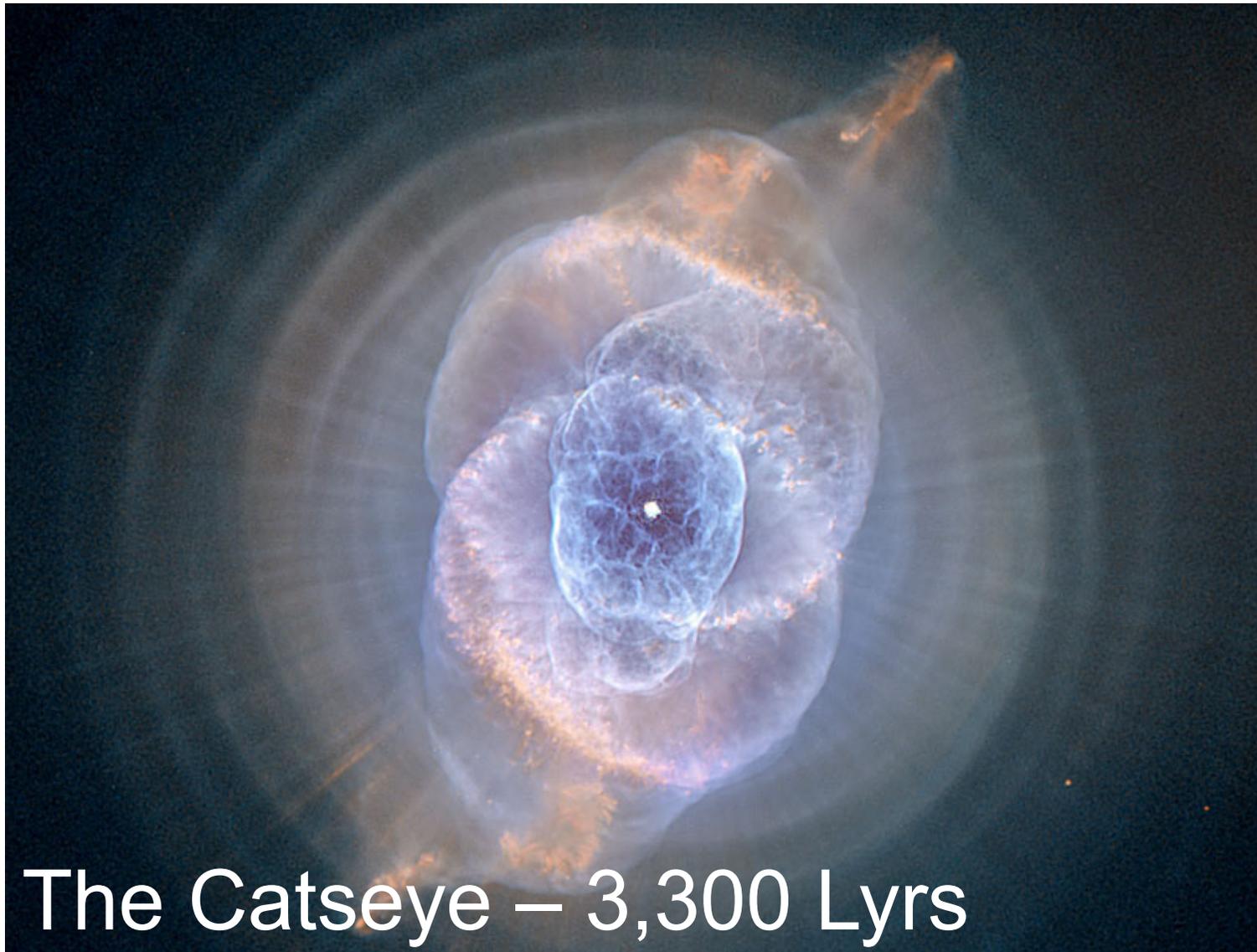
The Horse Head  
– 1,500 Lyrs





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# What sort of objects are here?





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# Distance to the galaxies

**What about further stars, and even other galaxies?**

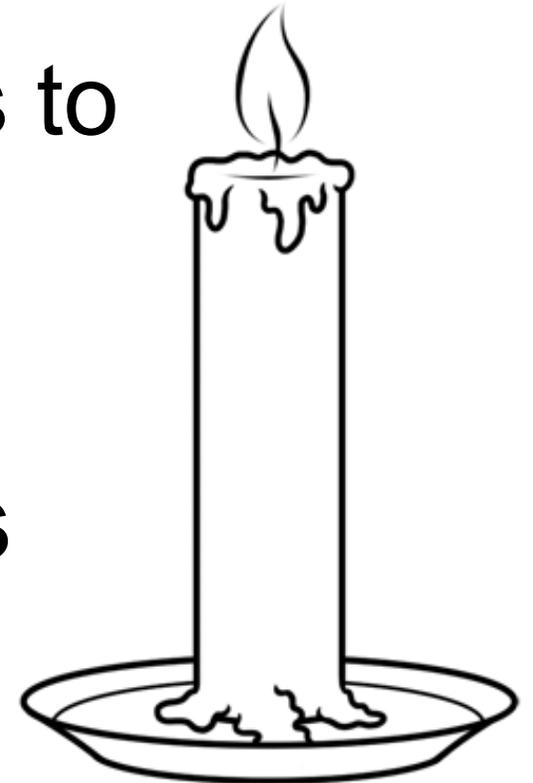


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# Brightness and distance

- › The brightness of an object depends on how far away it is
- › So we can use their brightness to measure their distance

## Standard Candles



- › Supernovae are Standard Candles



- › The amount of light produced depends on the duration of the explosion
- › So we measure the duration to estimate the amount of light produced
- › We then measure the brightness to estimate the distance

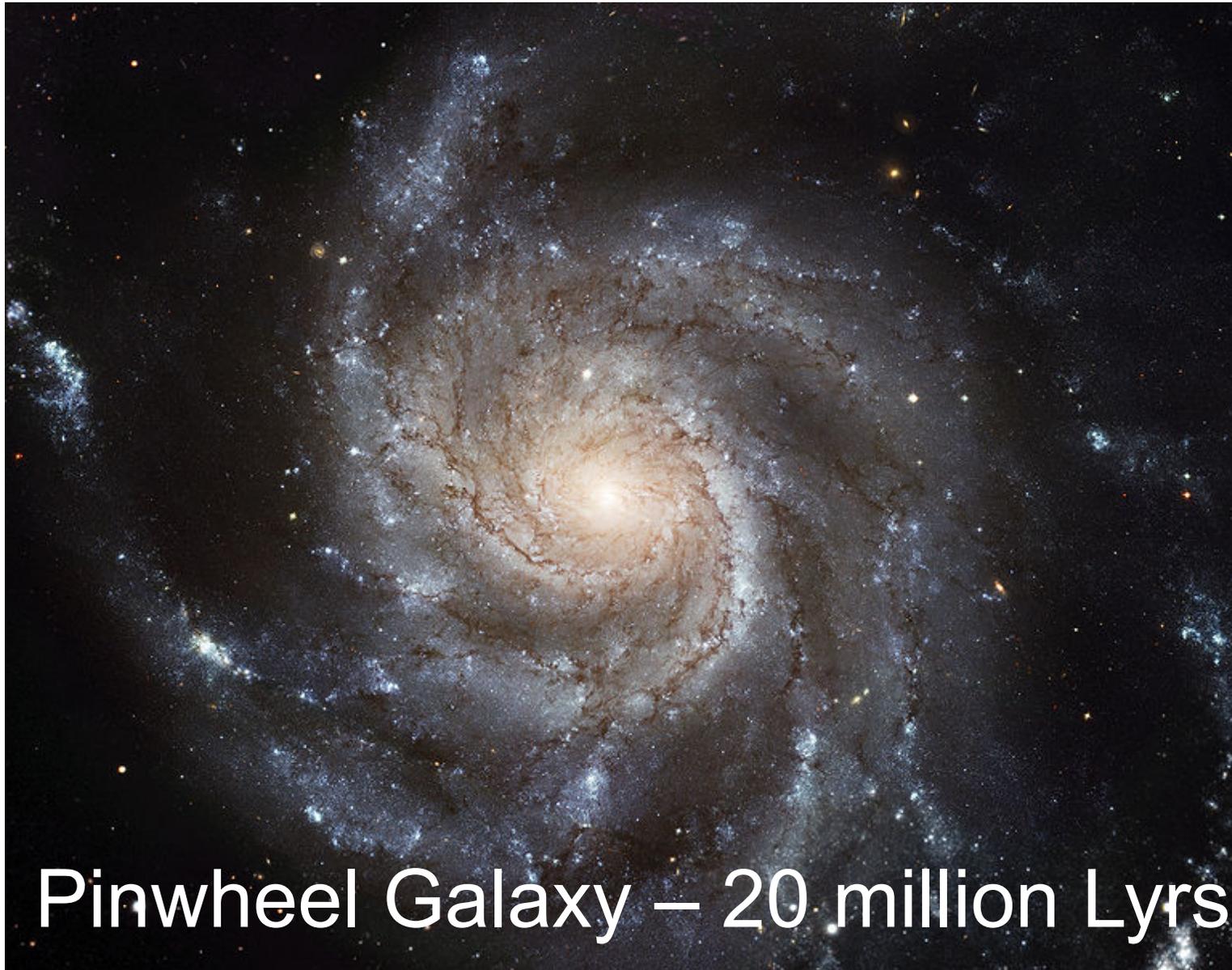
- › Supernovae are seen in our galaxy and in other galaxies that are millions of light years away





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# What sort of objects are here?



Pinwheel Galaxy – 20 million Lyrs



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# What sort of objects are here?

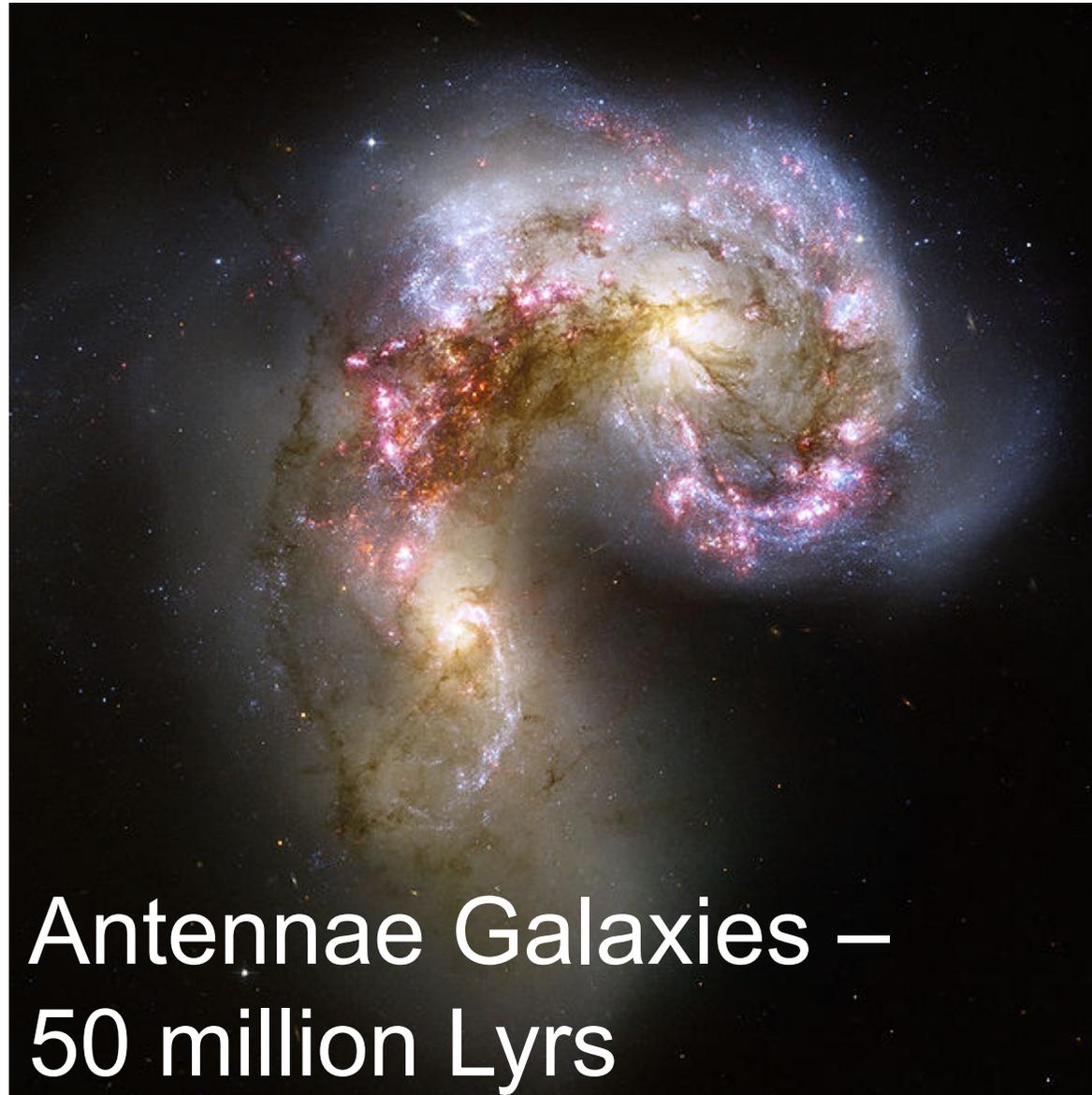


**Sombrero Galaxy – 30 million Lyrs**



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# What sort of objects are here?



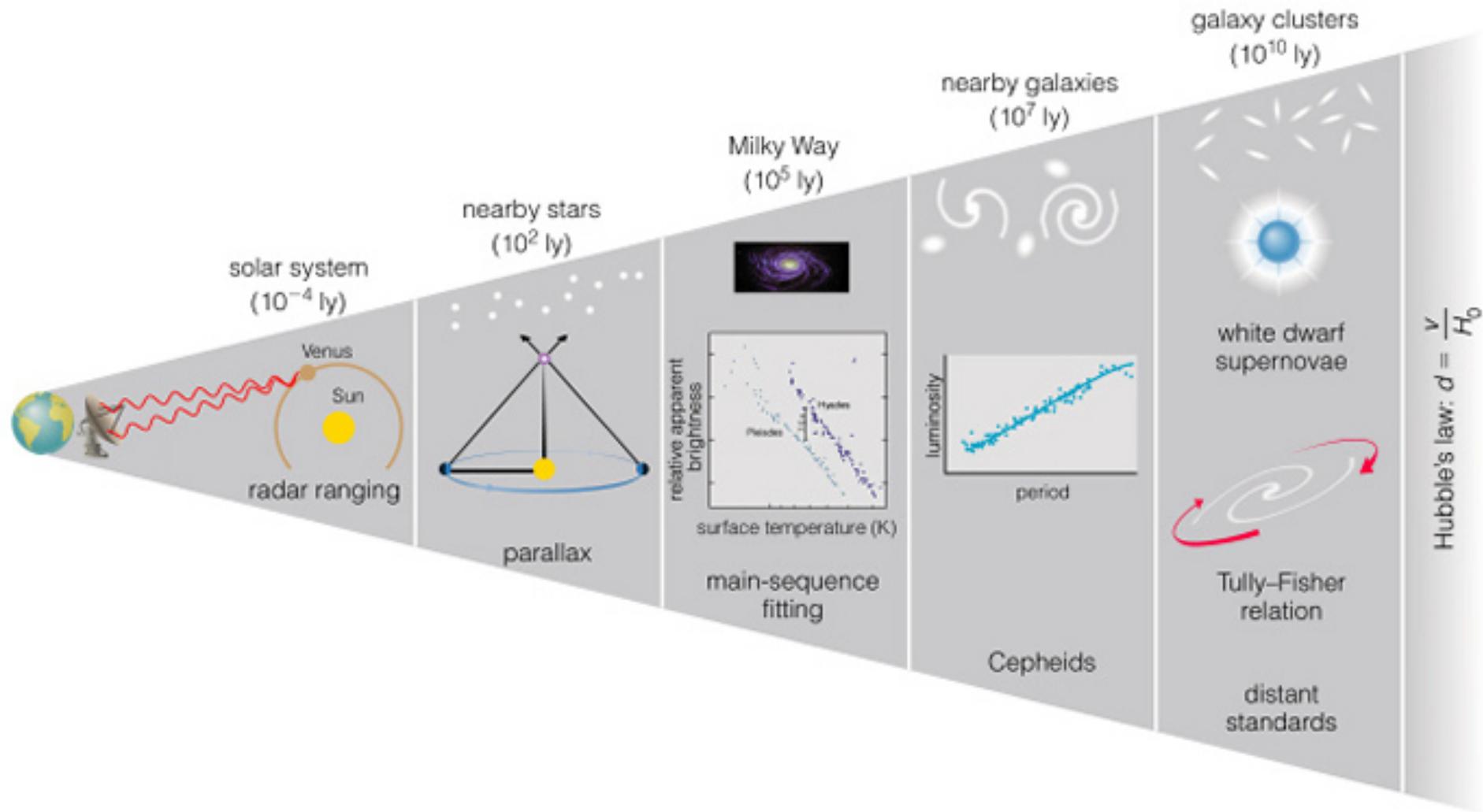
**Antennae Galaxies –  
50 million Lyrs**

- › Each method of measuring distance builds on the last one
- › The Earth-Sun distance is used for Parallax
- › Parallax is used for the Supernovae



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# The Cosmic Ladder

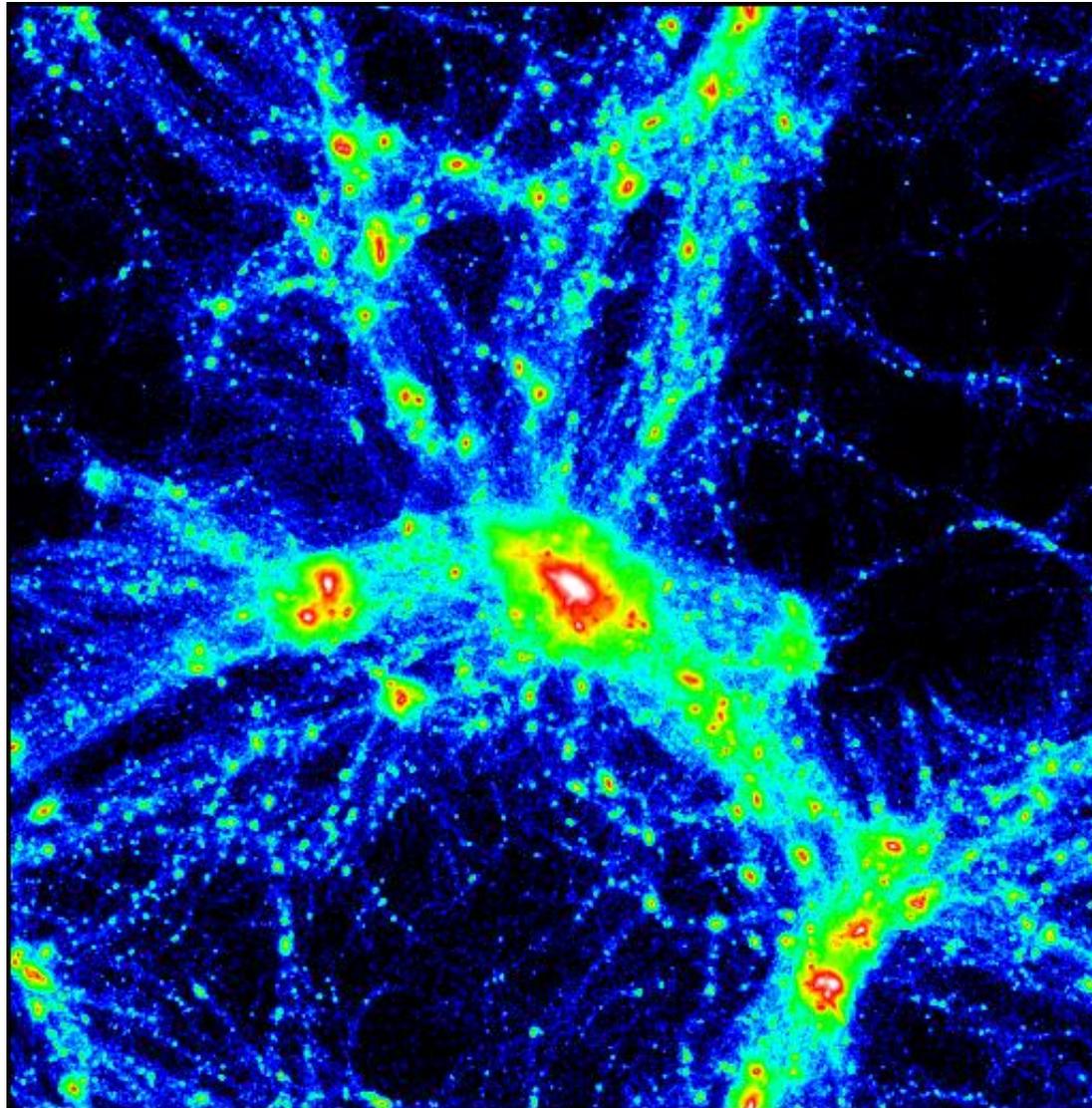


- › As we look further away we see larger objects
- › First stars, then other galaxies, and finally giant groups of galaxies
- › If we look far enough away see start to see the largest structures in the Universe



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# The largest objects

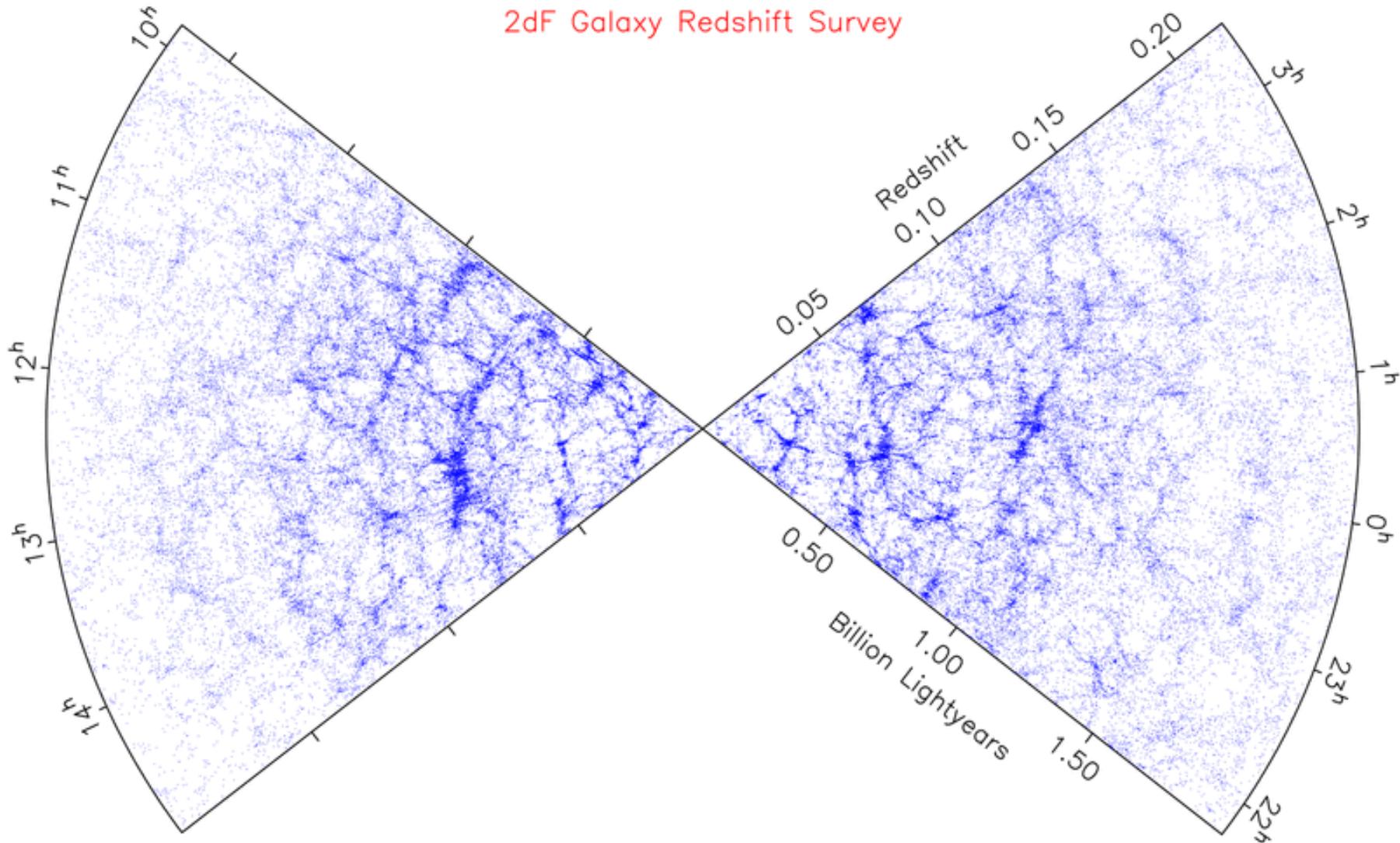




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# The largest objects

2dF Galaxy Redshift Survey



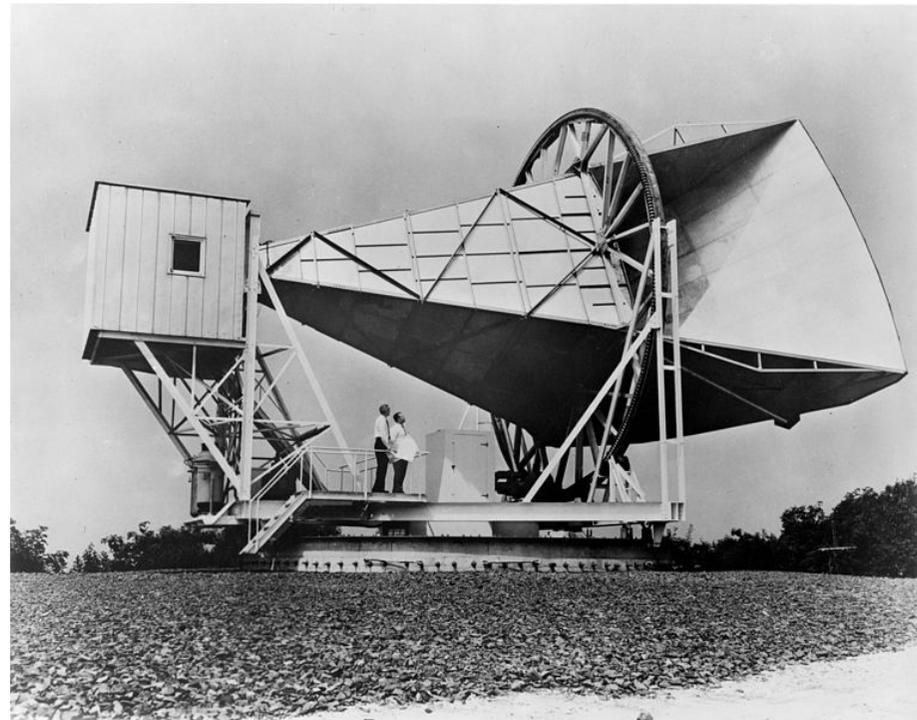


- › It takes time for the light to reach us
- › So everything we see in the Universe is really a picture from some time ago
- › The greater the distance, the longer ago we are seeing the object

- › We see the **Moon** from **1.282 seconds** ago
- › We see the **Sun** from **8 minutes** ago
- › We see the centre of **our Galaxy** from **27,200 years** ago



- › How far back can we go?
- › In the 1960s Cosmic Microwave radiation was discovered

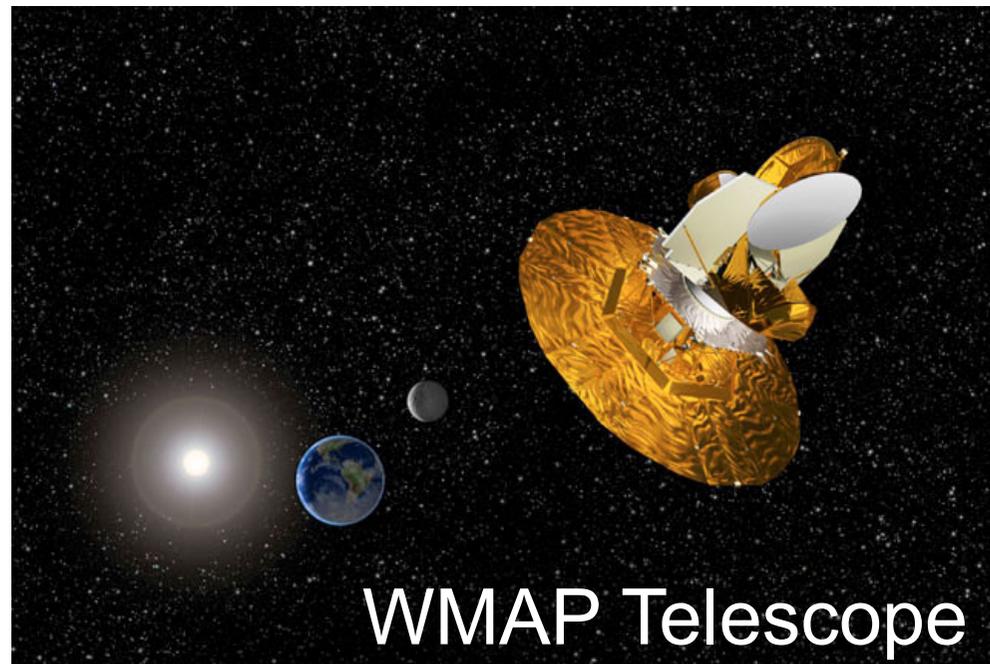




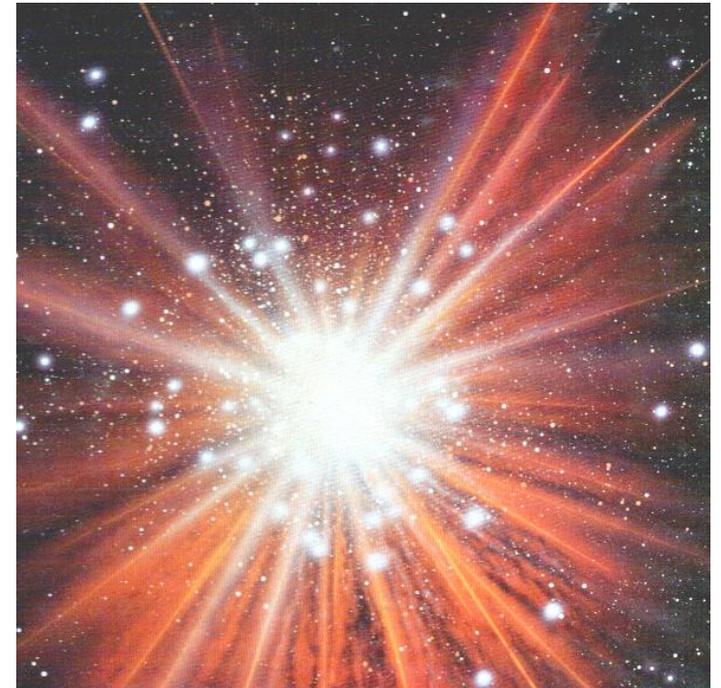
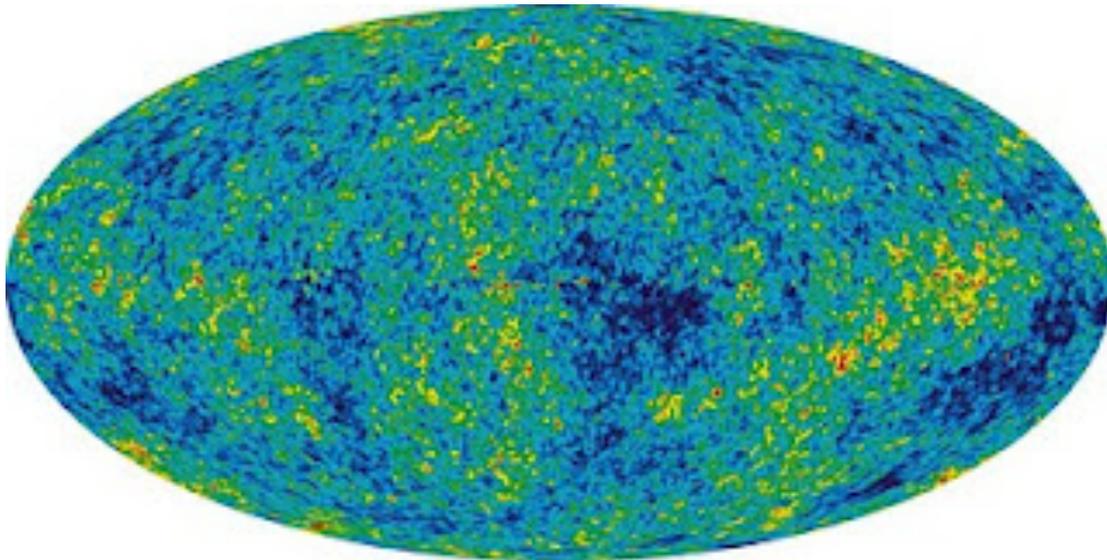
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# Cosmic Microwaves

- › This radiation is seen in all directions
- › There is some even in your TV set!



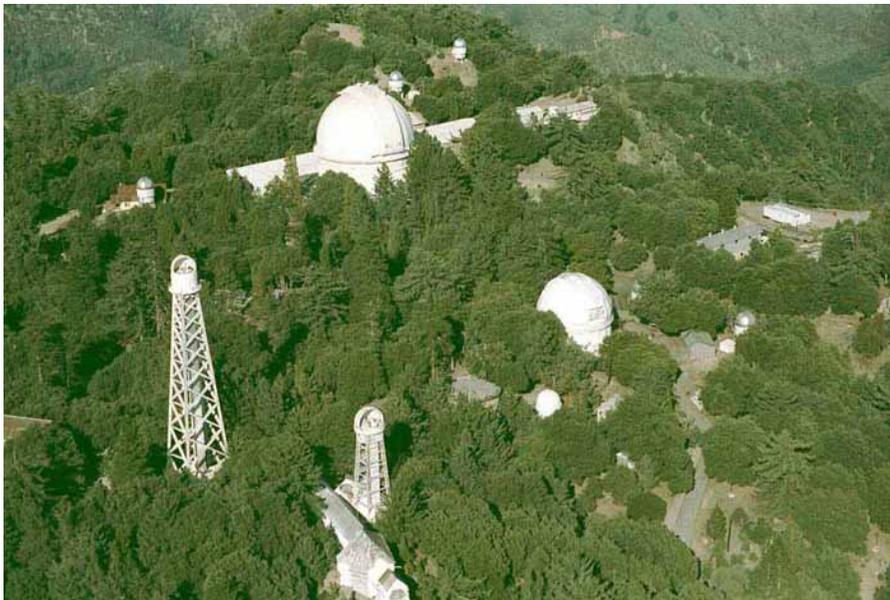
- › We are actually seeing the oldest light in the Universe
- › This was created in the Big Bang
- › A picture of the beginning





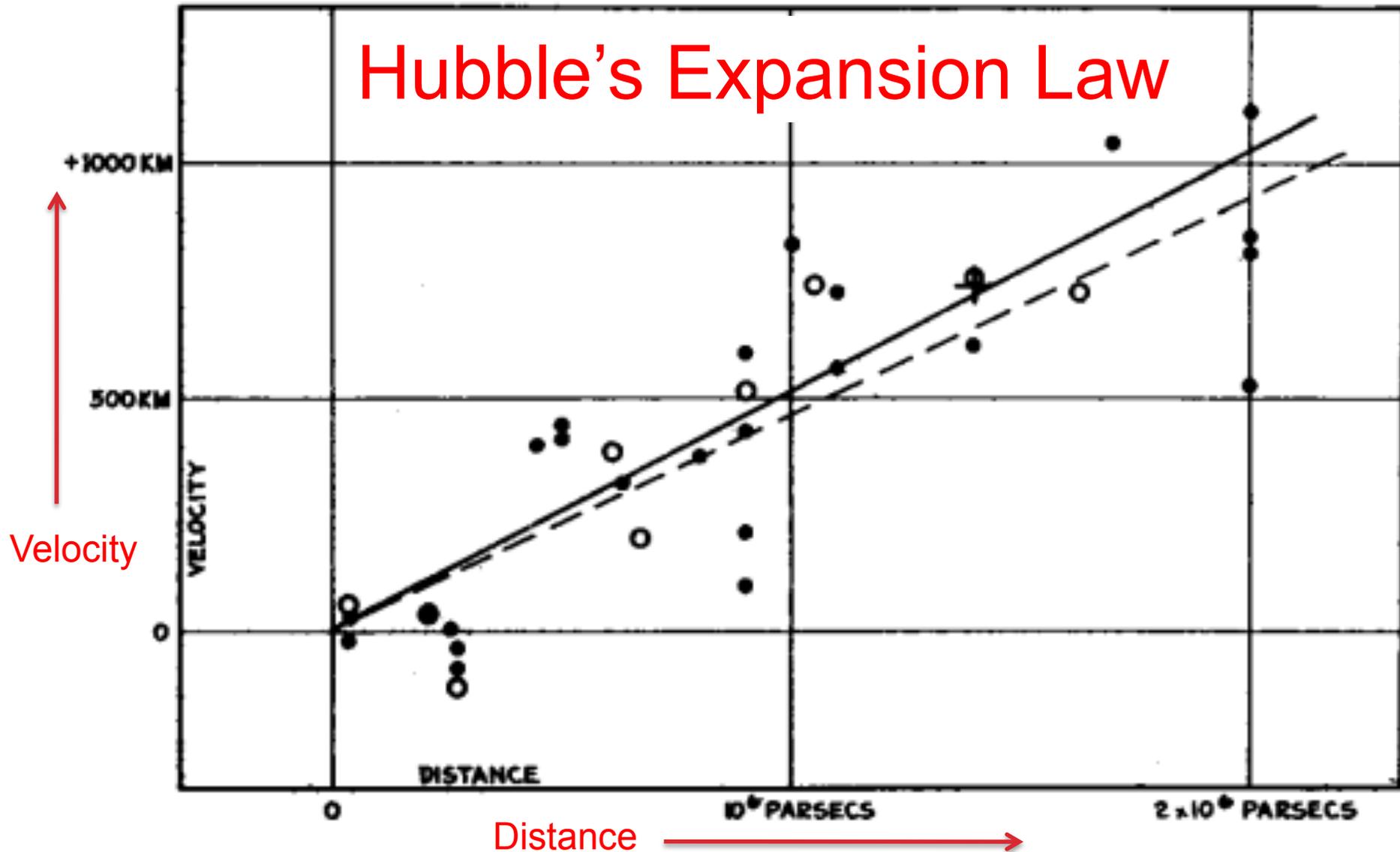
- › This radiation tells Cosmologists how old, and so how big the Universe is
- › The observed **Universe** is **13 billion years old**, so its size is 10s of billions of light-years
- › Compare with the Sun and Earth, which are 4.5 billion years old

› Hubble's observations of "island universes" in the 1930s





## Hubble's Expansion Law

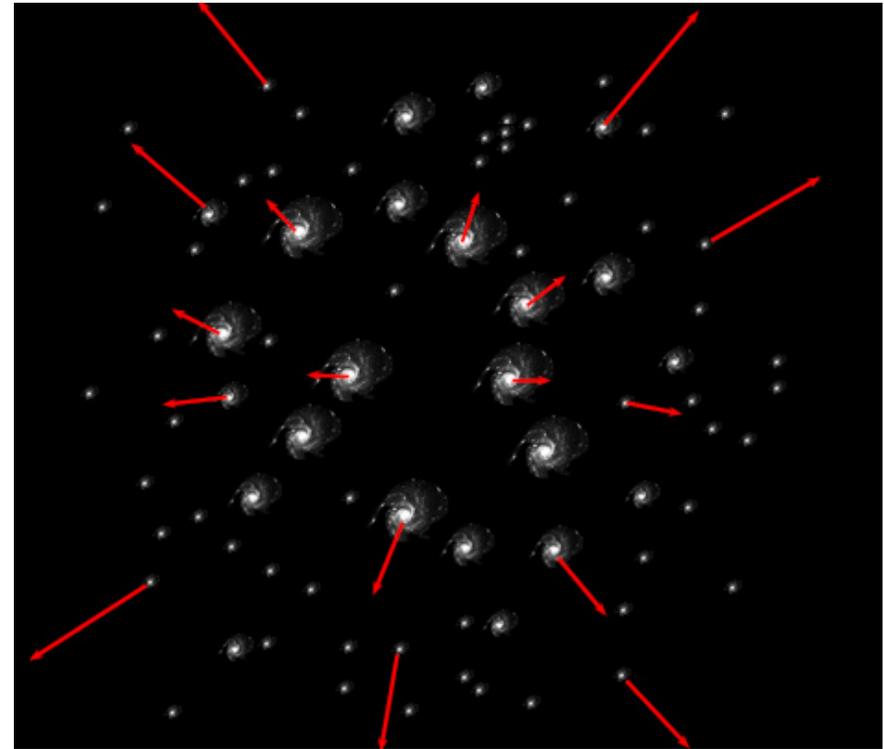




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# The Universe is expanding

- › The Universe is expanding
- › Galaxies are moving away from us and each other
- › The further away they are the faster they are moving





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# The expansion is increasing

- › We use the “standard candle” supernovae to look further away
- › We find that the universal expansion is accelerating
- › This discovery won the 2011 Nobel Prize in Physics



- › Force is proportional to acceleration
- › Gravity is an attractive force, pulling things together
- › Why do we see the mass in the Universe accelerating away?



A question for  
future scientists



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# The Big Picture

