

October 7 - 9  
Groningen, The Netherlands  
[www.informationuniverse.rug.nl](http://www.informationuniverse.rug.nl)

# THE INFORMATION UNIVERSE

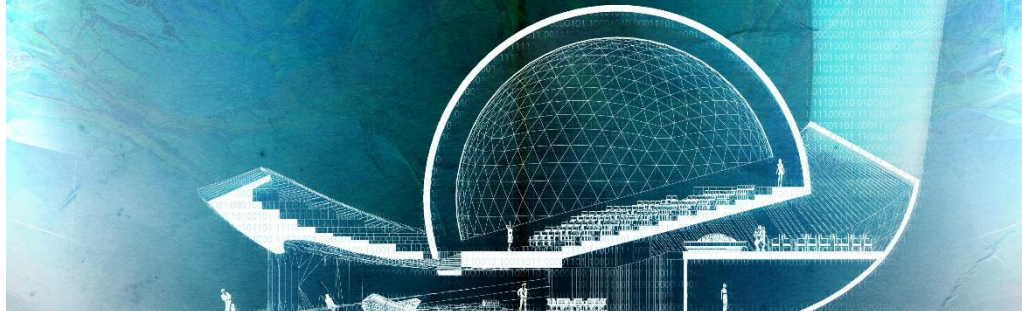
What is the role of information  
in the physics of our Universe?

#### Keynote speakers

Erik Verlinde (Univ. of Amsterdam)  
Alex Szalay (Johns Hopkins Univ.)  
Gerard 't Hooft (Univ. of Utrecht)  
Gregory Chaitin (Univ. of Rio de Janeiro)  
Charley Lineweaver (Australian National Univ.)  
Lude Franke (Univ. of Groningen)

#### Scientific Organizing Committee

Edwin Valentijn (OmegaCEN)  
Eric Bergshoeff (Van Swinderen Inst.)  
Gert Vegter (Johan Bernoulli Inst.)  
Rien van de Weijgaert (Kapteyn Astronomical Inst.)



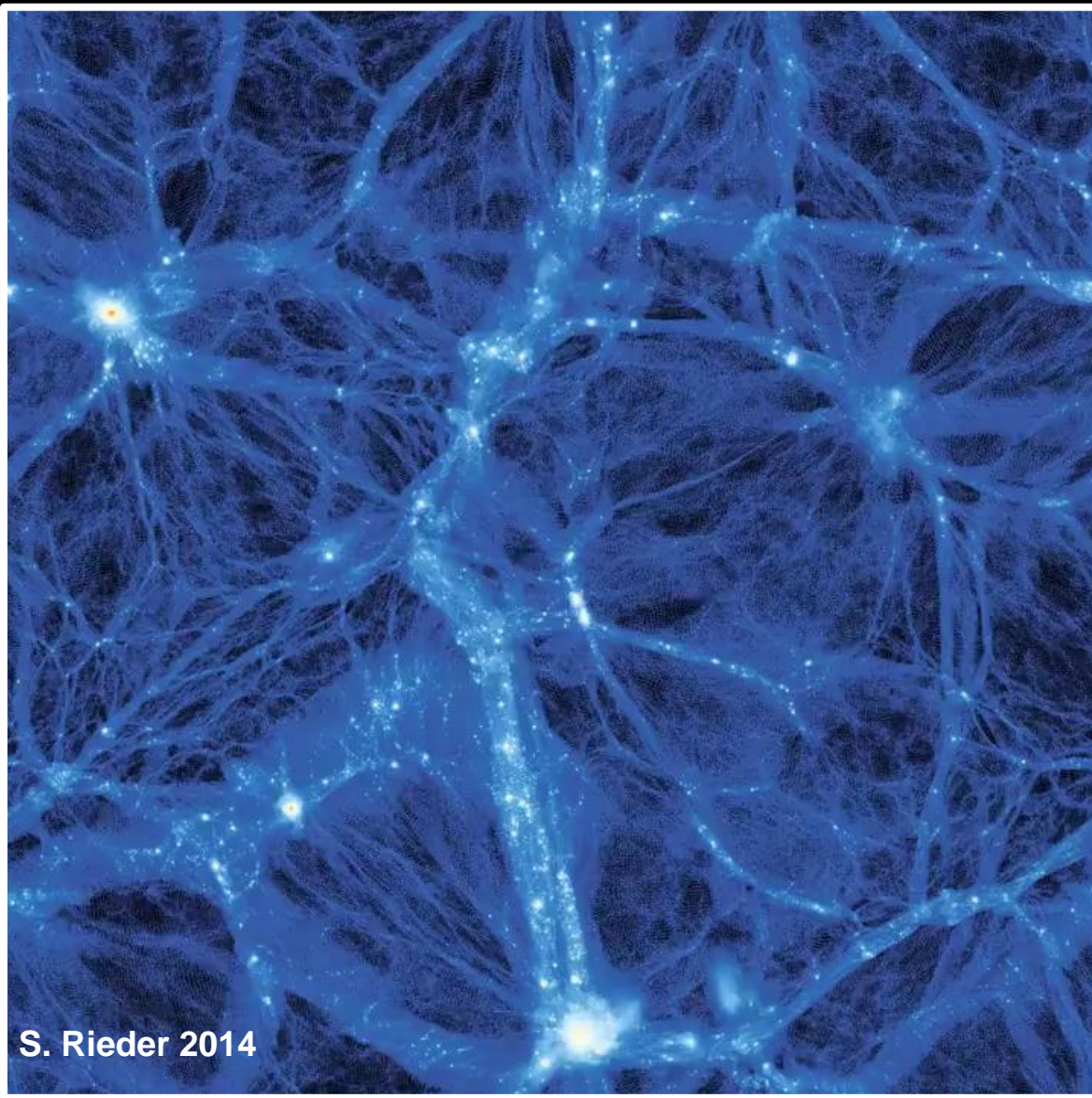
**het Kosmische Web:  
de Grootste Structuur  
in het Heelal**

Rien van de Weijgaert, Inforversum, Groningen, 25 juni 2015









on scales of  $\sim 0.1$ -500  
millions of lightyears

complex weblike pattern

in which  
matter, gas & galaxies  
are organized in

- ⌚ compact clusters,
- ⌚ elongated filaments
- ⌚ flattened walls  
around
- ⌚ cosmic voids

# Cosmic Web



# **Cosmic Fossil:**

**- our origin -**

**how did structure in the Universe emerge ?**

Universe after  
379000 years:

almost without  
any profile

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} < 10^{-5}$$



$$\frac{\Delta r}{r} \leq 1.4 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\frac{\Delta r}{r} = 10^{-5} : r = 60.4 m$$



# Cosmic Dilemma:

379000 jaar after Big Bang:  
uniform, nearly without any structure

How did the wealth of  
objects and structure emerge?

# Atlas of the Universe



# Map of the Universe

How to map structures  
in the Universe ?

- Galaxies as light beacons
- Map of galaxy locations
- tracing of structures from distribution of galaxies



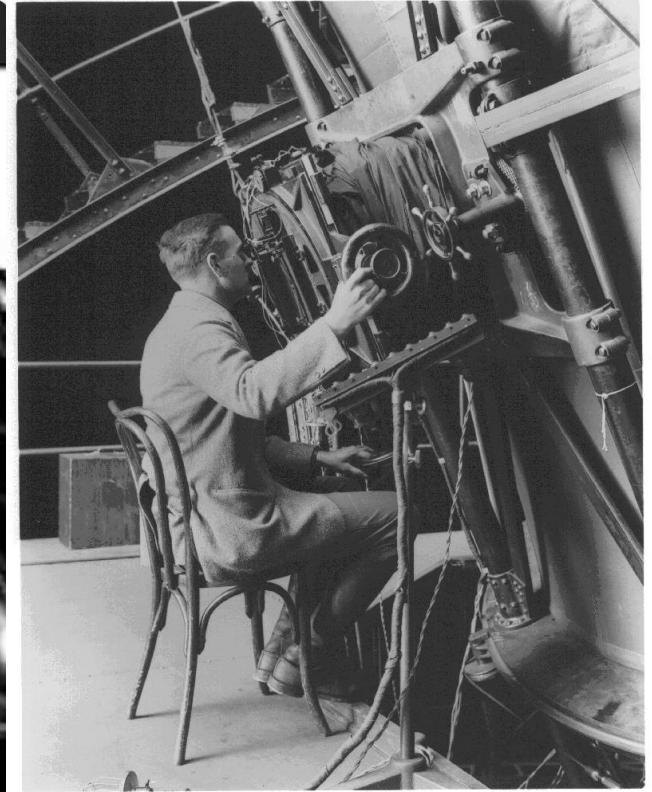
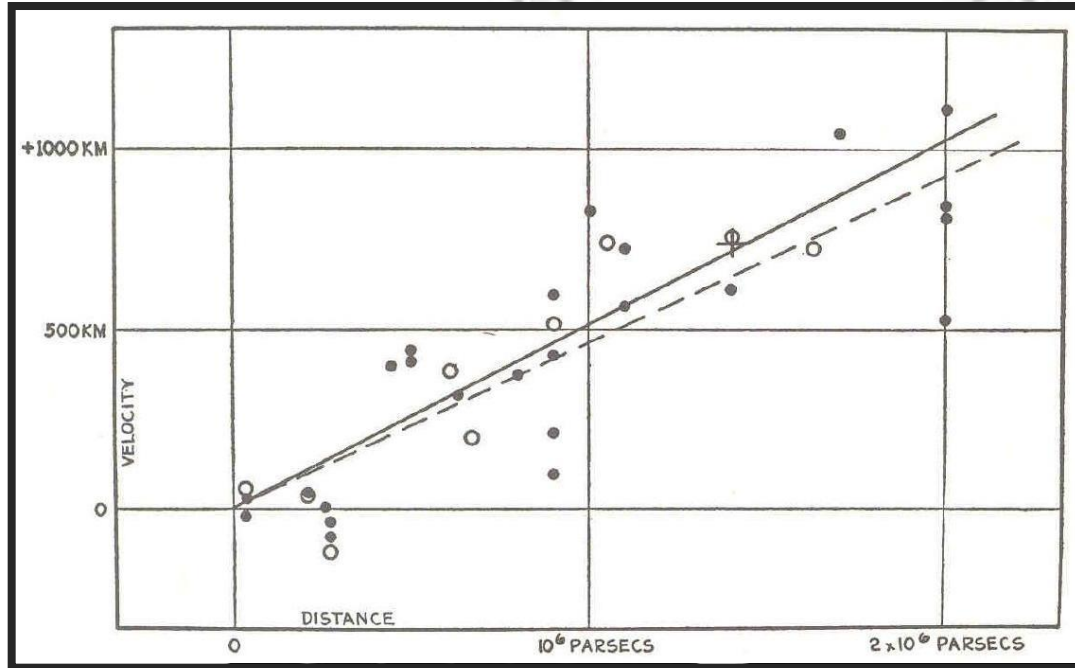




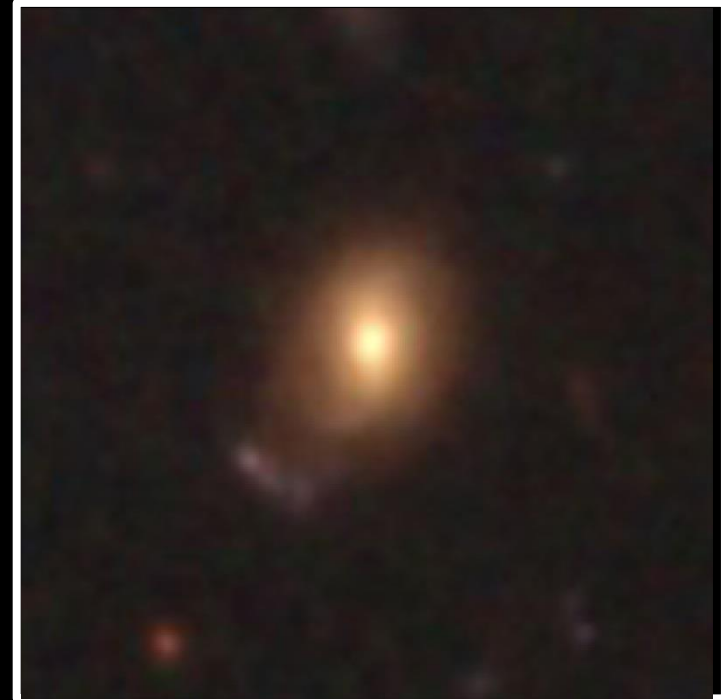
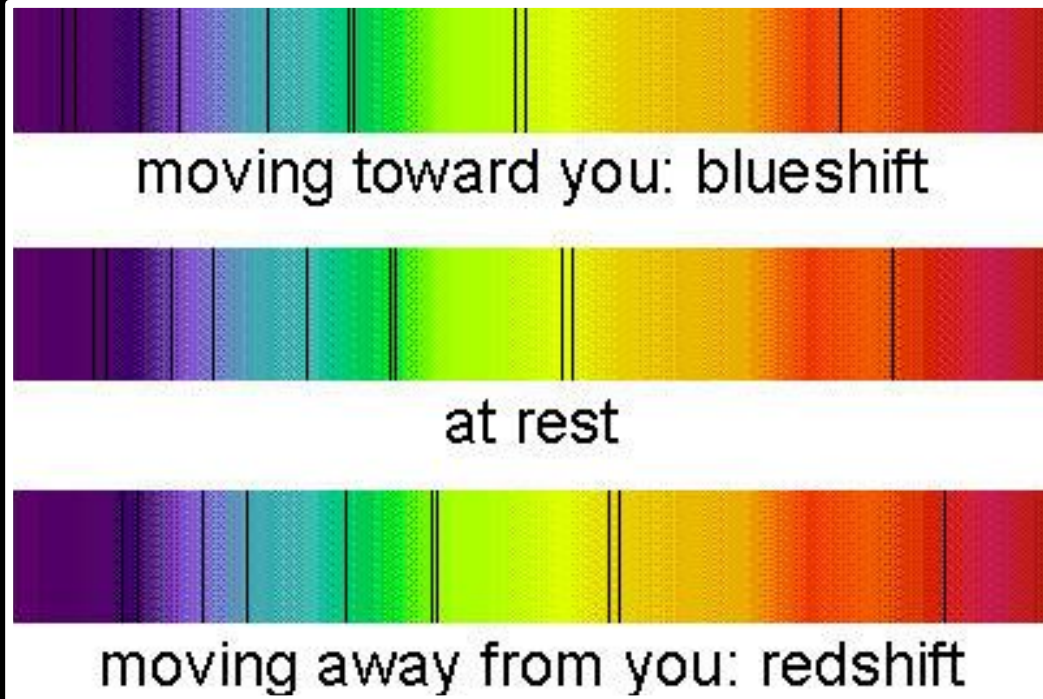
**... Galaxies ...**



# Hubble Expansion



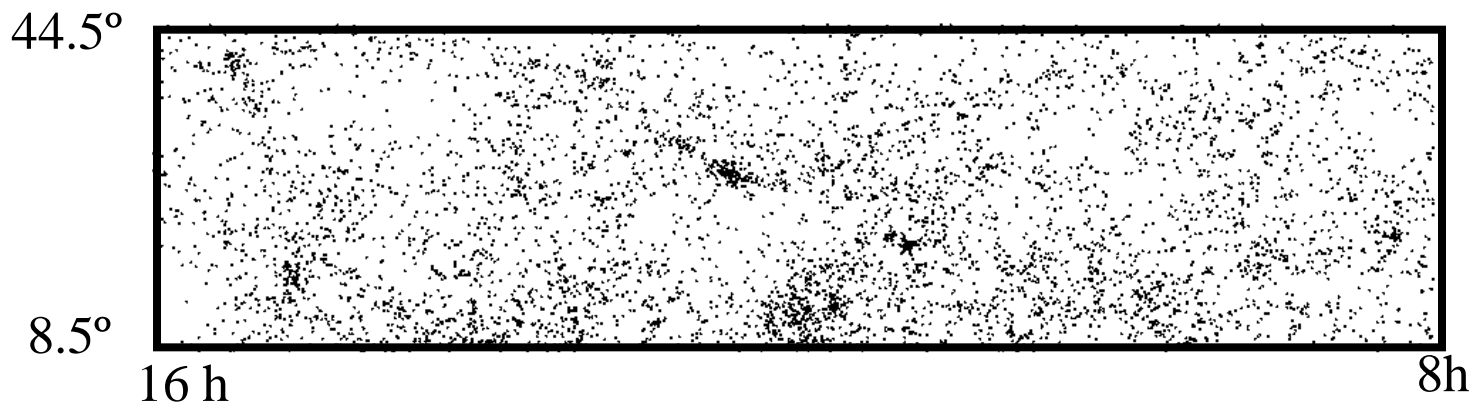
# Distances in the Universe: redshift



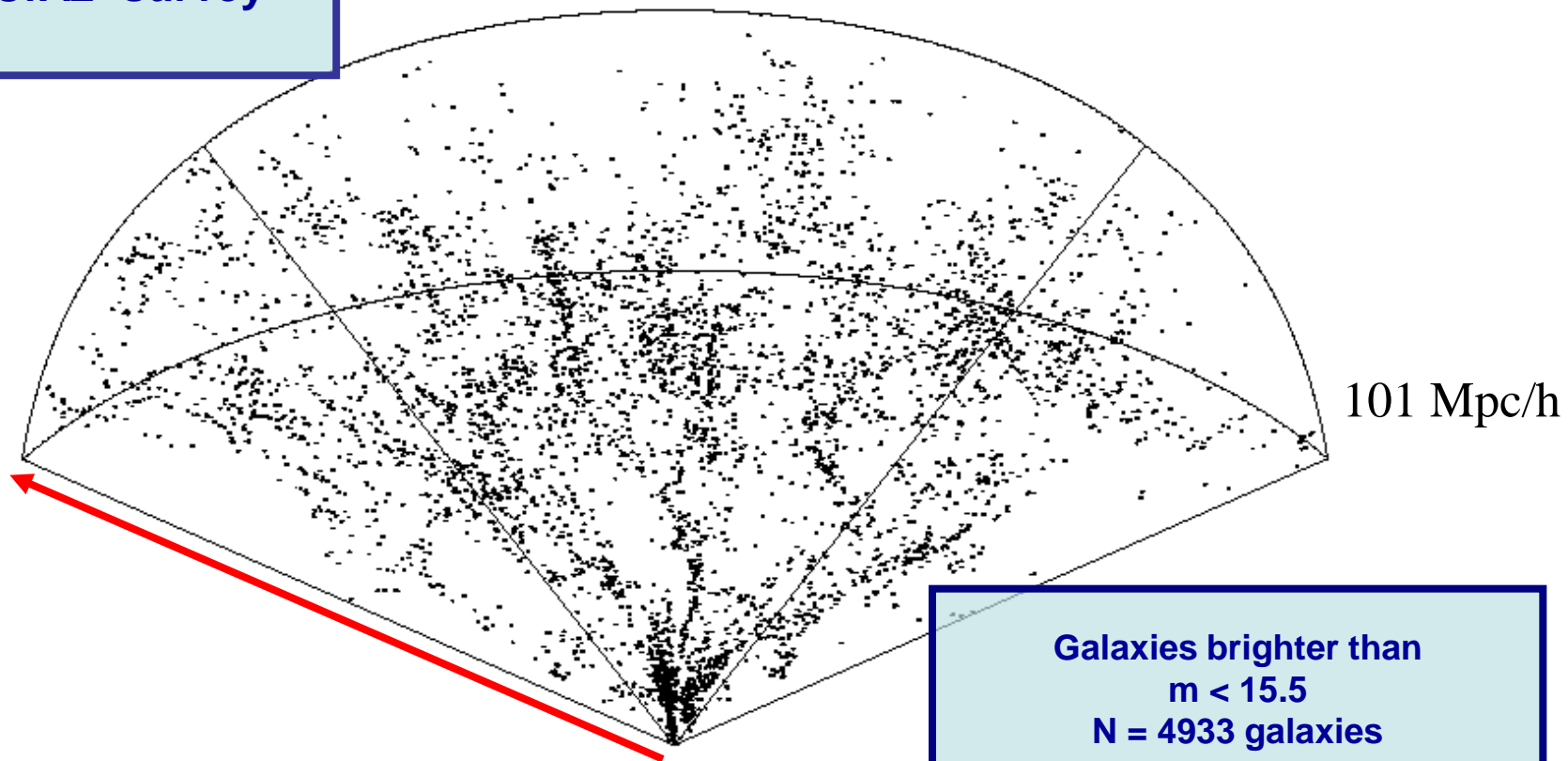
redshift  $\star$  expansion velocity  $\star$  Hubble: distance

$$c z = H r$$





**CfA2 survey**

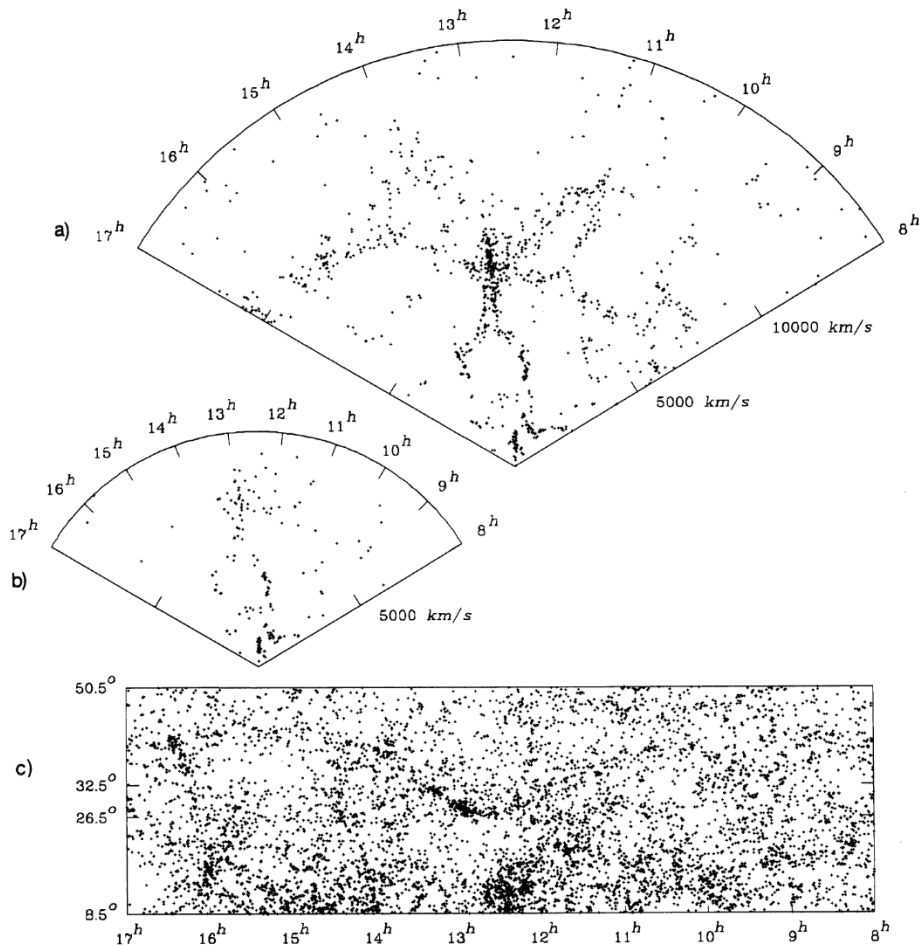


# “Stickman” & Soapsud

deLapparent, Geller & Huchra, 1986:

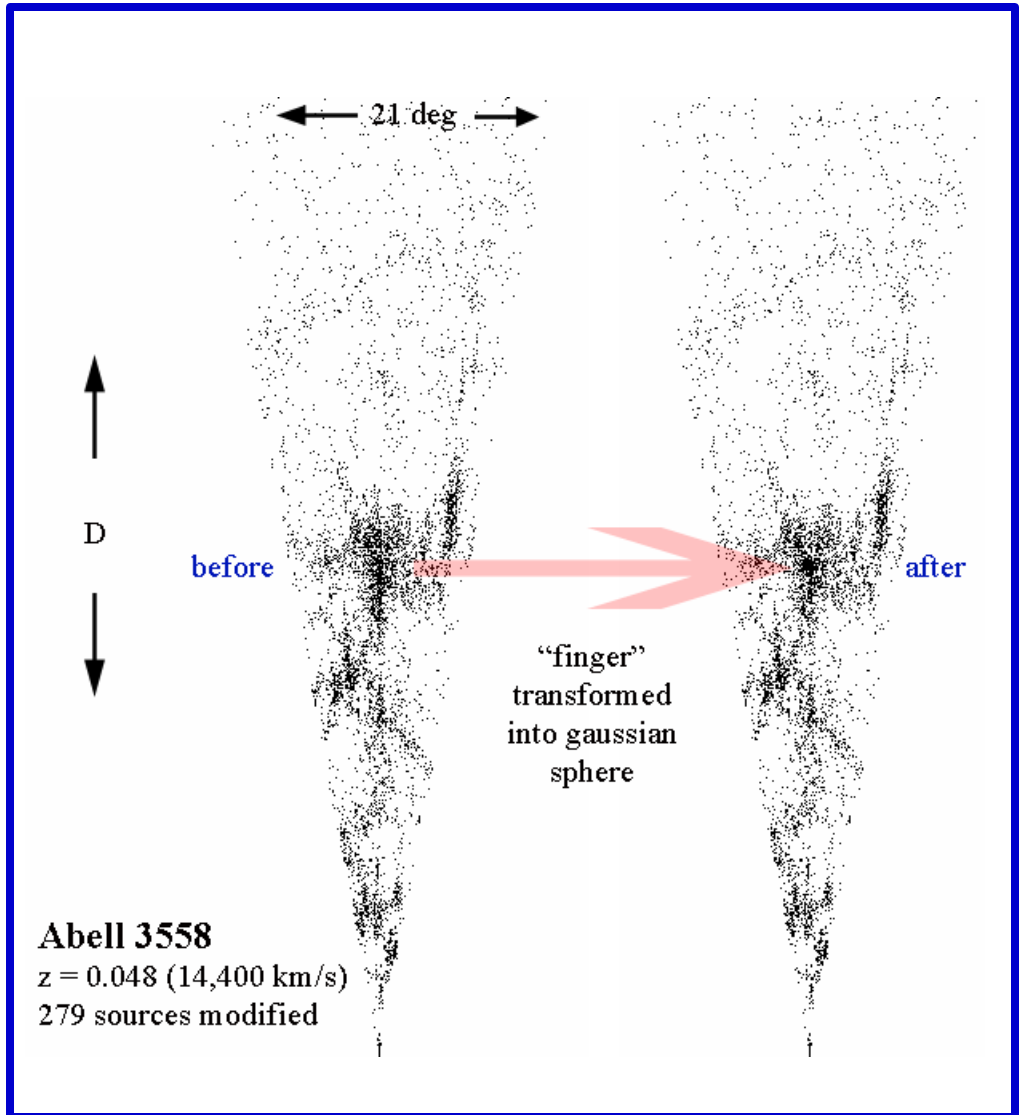
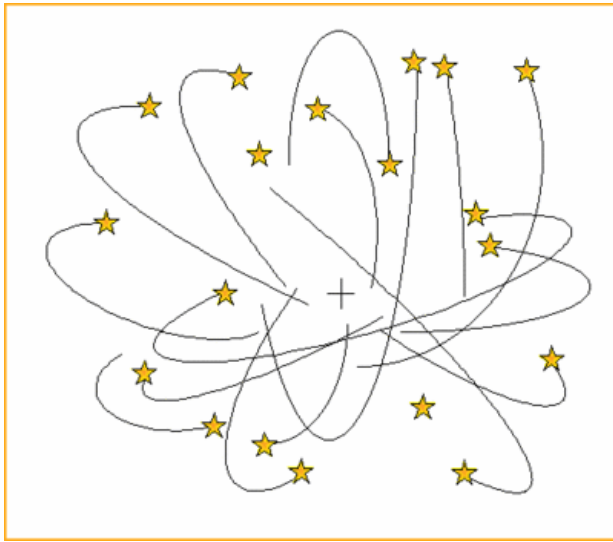
“a slice of the Universe”

Voids represent a key element of a galaxy distribution resembling a soapsud.



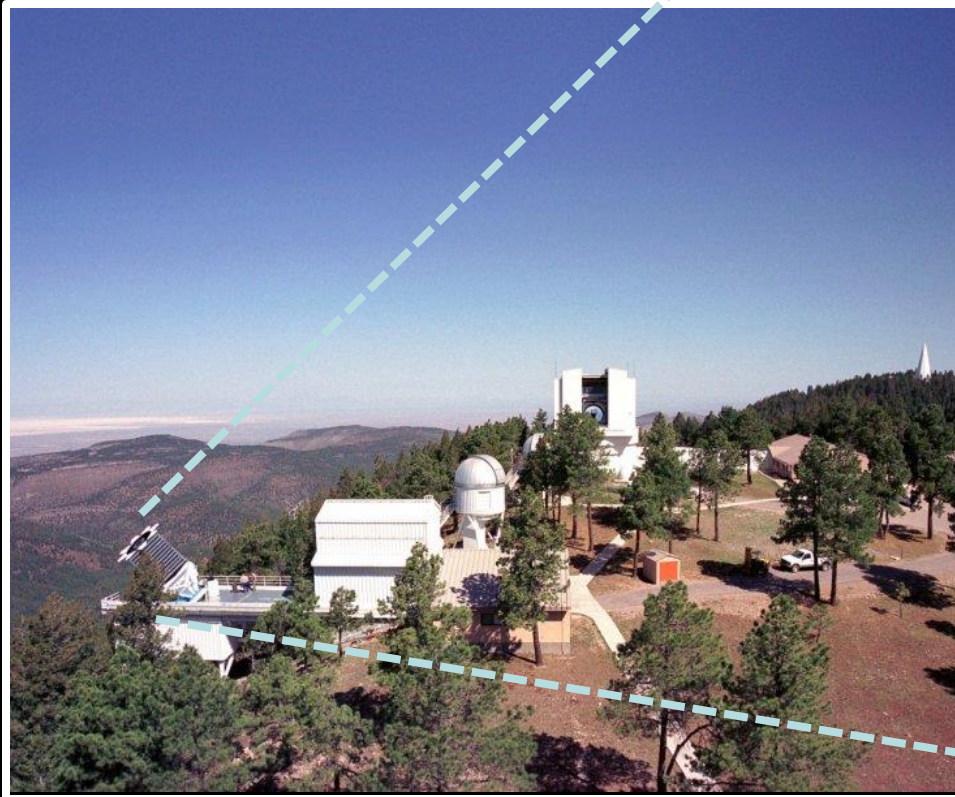


# Fingers of God



# Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS)

special-purpose  
2.5m wide-angle telescope  
Apache Point Observatory (New Mexico)

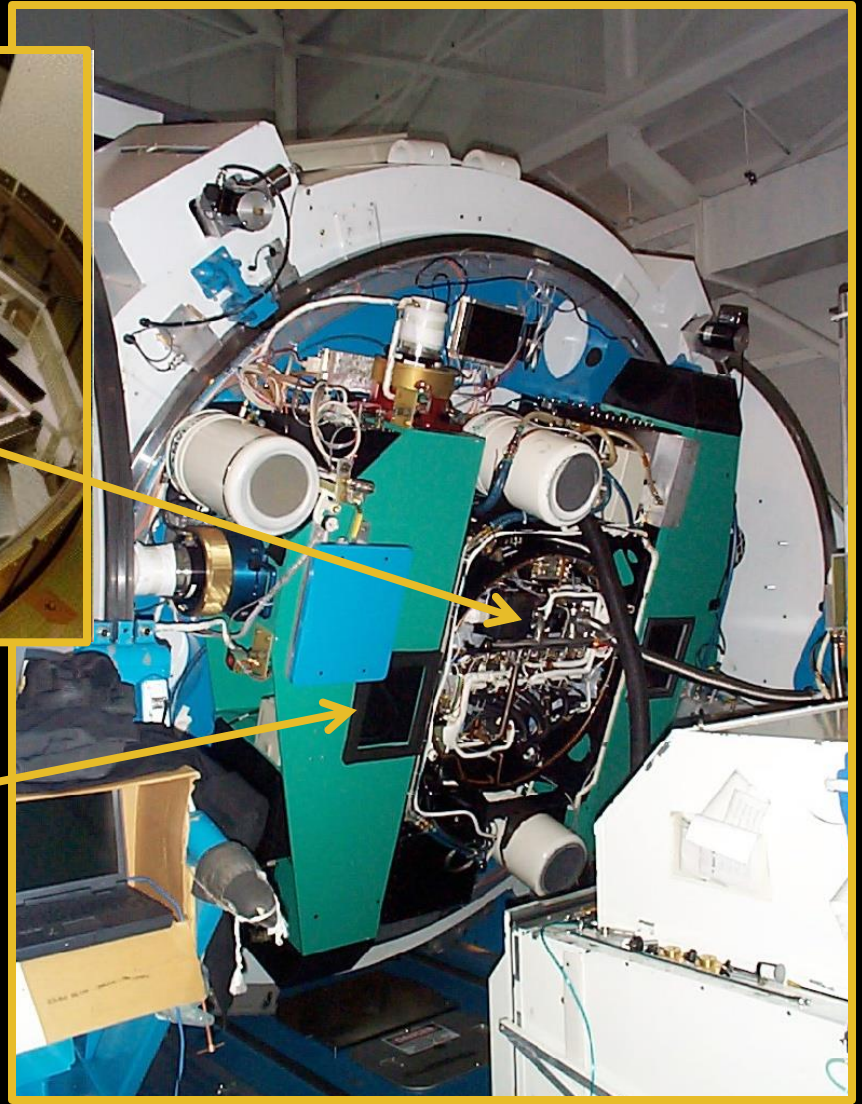
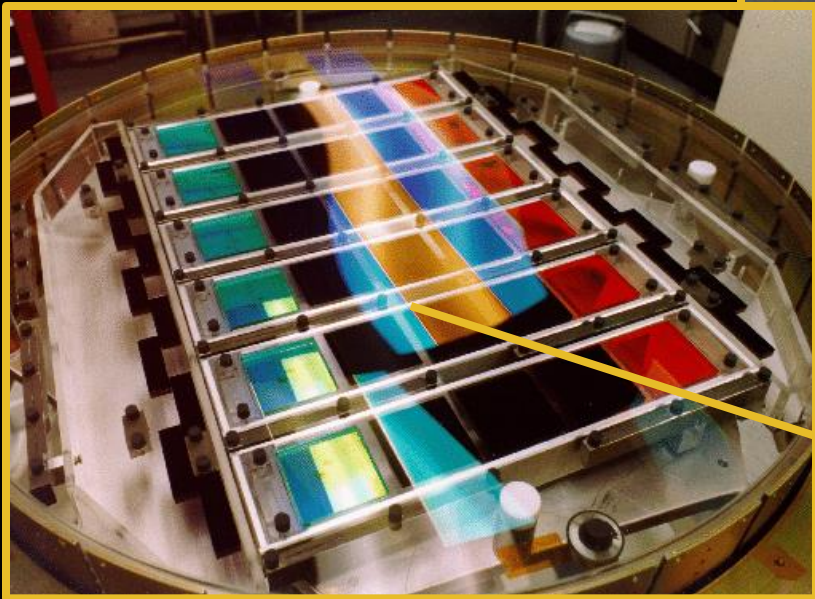




# SDSS survey

5-color  
Camera

30 CCD  
chips



Fiber  
Spectrograph



**full-dome: SDSS-1**

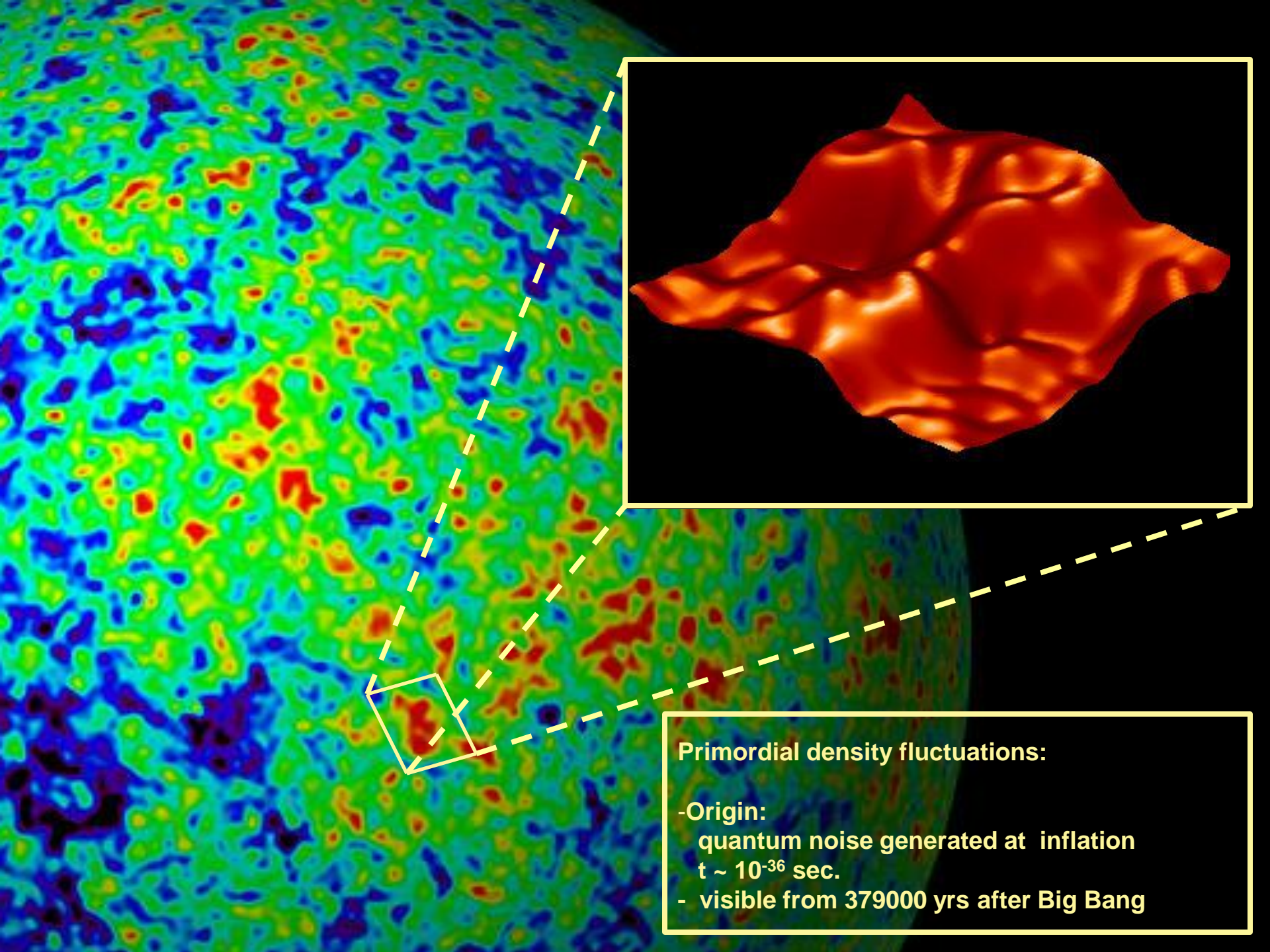


**Structure Fomation:**

**gravitational  
origin**

**full-dome: WMAP-Planck**





**Primordial density fluctuations:**

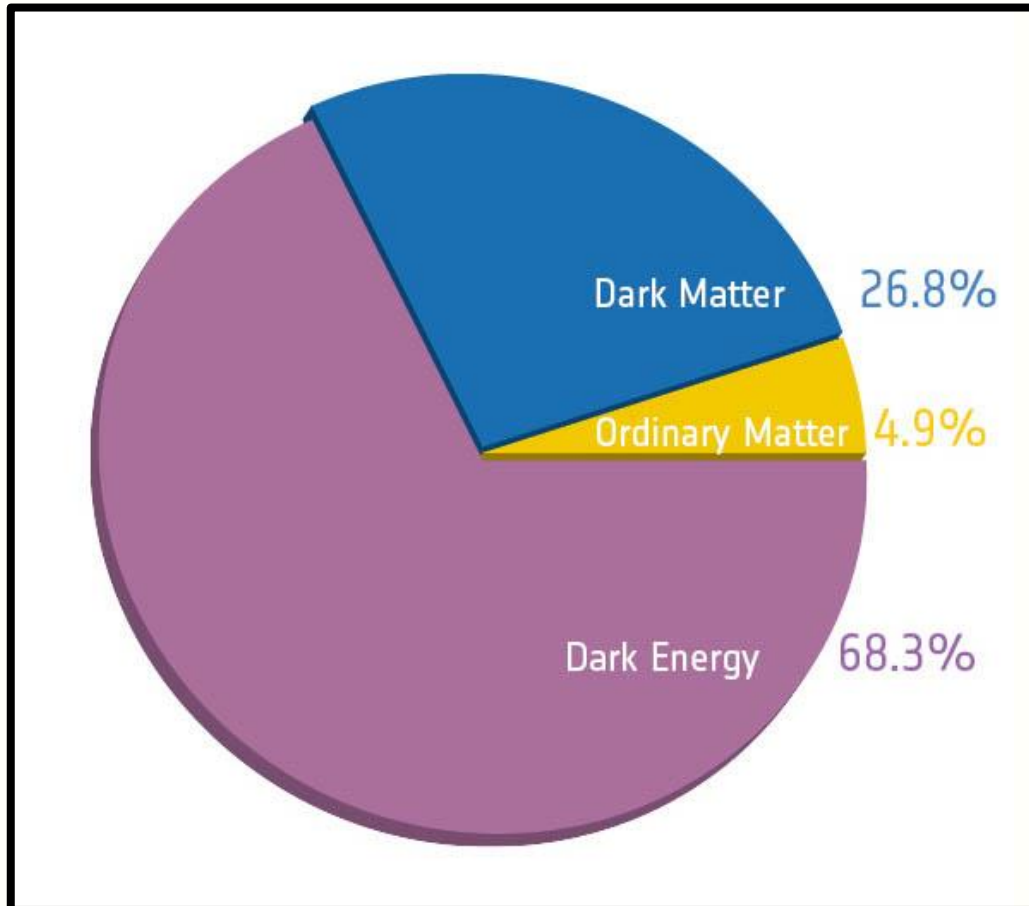
- Origin:  
quantum noise generated at inflation  
 $t \sim 10^{-36}$  sec.
- visible from 379000 yrs after Big Bang

The background of the slide is a Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) fluctuation map, showing a complex pattern of red and orange tones with darker and lighter regions, representing temperature variations in the early universe.

**Gravity Perturbations**



# Cosmos: the Elements



## Composition of the Universe

- **Baryonic (normal) matter** ~ 4.9%
  - atoms of which we ourselves consist
  - stars a mere ~0.20% !
- **Dark Matter** ~ 26.8%
  - gravitationally dominant
  - invisible
  - all structure in the Universe (galaxies, stars, planets, ...) only exist through role of dark matter
  - as yet unknown of which it consists
- **Dark Energy** ~ 68.3%
  - gravitational repulsion
  - dominates expansion (& fate) Universe
  - uniformly distributed over Universe,
  - does not/cannot clump: less decisive role in structure formation
  - only discovered in 1998 !
- **Straling** ~ 0.001%
  - because of cooling Universe no longer important
  - by far most abundant particle:  $2 \times 10^9$  photons per atom

# Cosmic Structure Formation

Millennium  
Simulation:  
LCDM

31.25 Mpc/h



(courtesy:  
Virgo/V. Springel).

**Dark Matter,  
(~ 5.5x more than  
baryonic matter)**



**without: not enough time  
to form structure in the  
Universe in 13.8 Gyrs**

**(cosmic web, clusters,  
galaxies, stars, ...)**



# Cosmic Structure Formation

Millennium  
Simulation:  
LCDM

31.25 Mpc/h

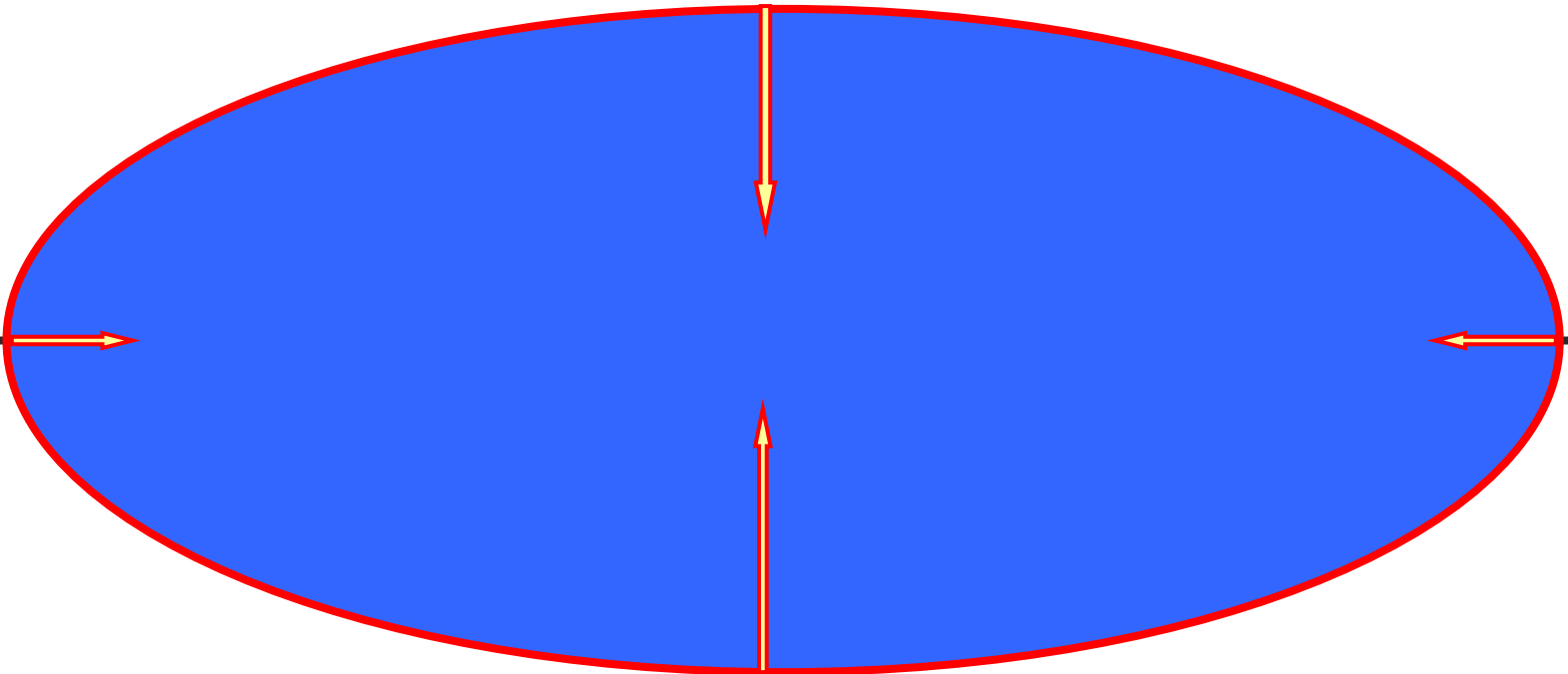


(courtesy:  
Virgo/V. Springel).

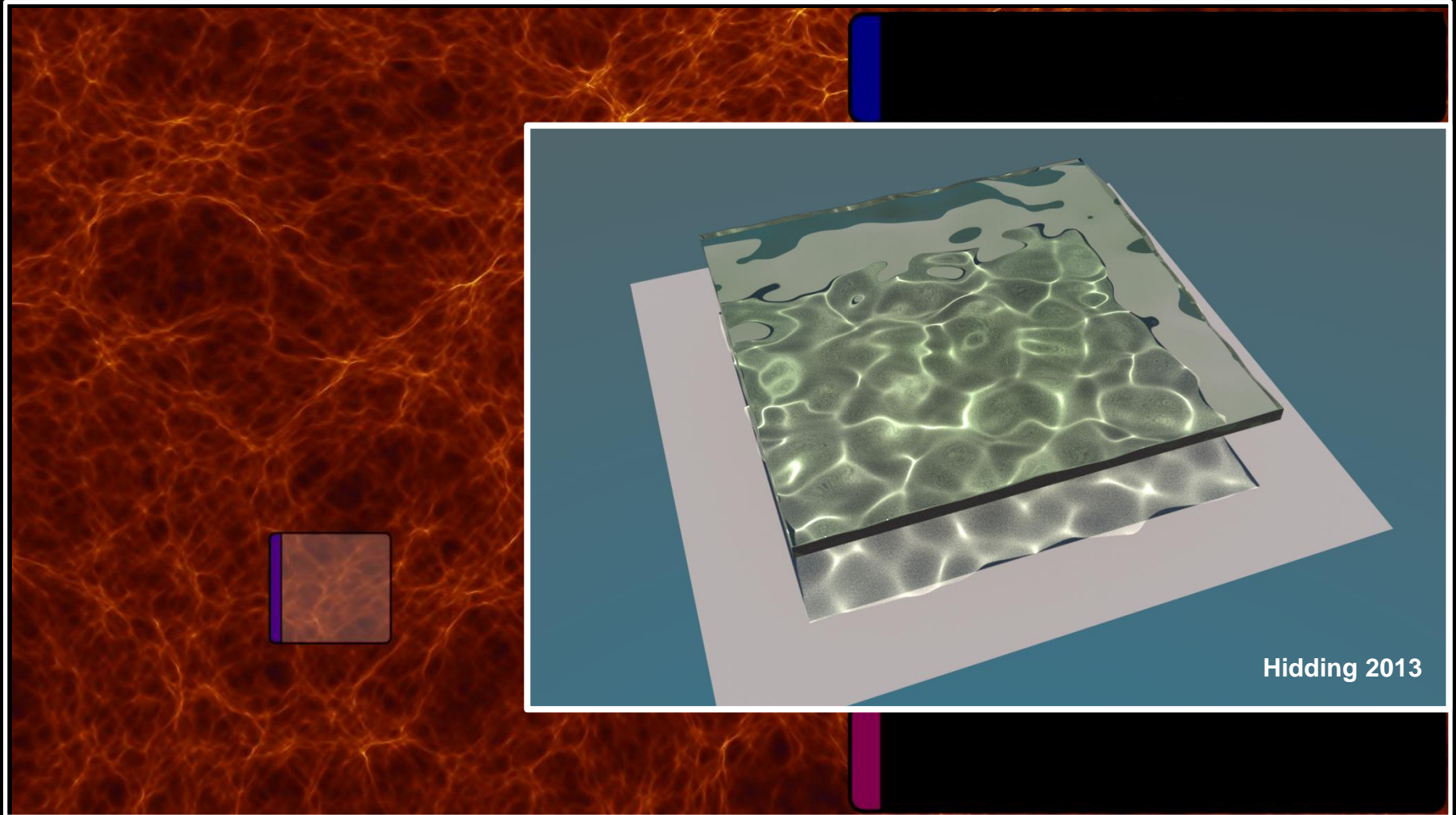


# Anisotropic Gravitational Collapse

**Amplification**  
small perturbations in gravity along different directions (tidal forces)



# Zel'dovich Approximation



**full-dome: Zeldovich**



# Illustris

The background of the slide is a colorful simulation of the Cosmic Web. It features a dense network of filaments and walls. The left side is dominated by dark blue and purple filaments, representing dark matter. The right side is dominated by bright orange and yellow filaments, representing gas. The overall structure is complex and interconnected, showing the large-scale structure of the universe.

Donker

e

Materi

e

Kosmisch Web in Gas and Dark Matter :

- Dark Matter determines the gravitational structure of the Cosmic Web
- Gas falls into the potential wells, heats up, following which they agglomerate in more diffuse and somewhat bloated filaments and walls.

GAS



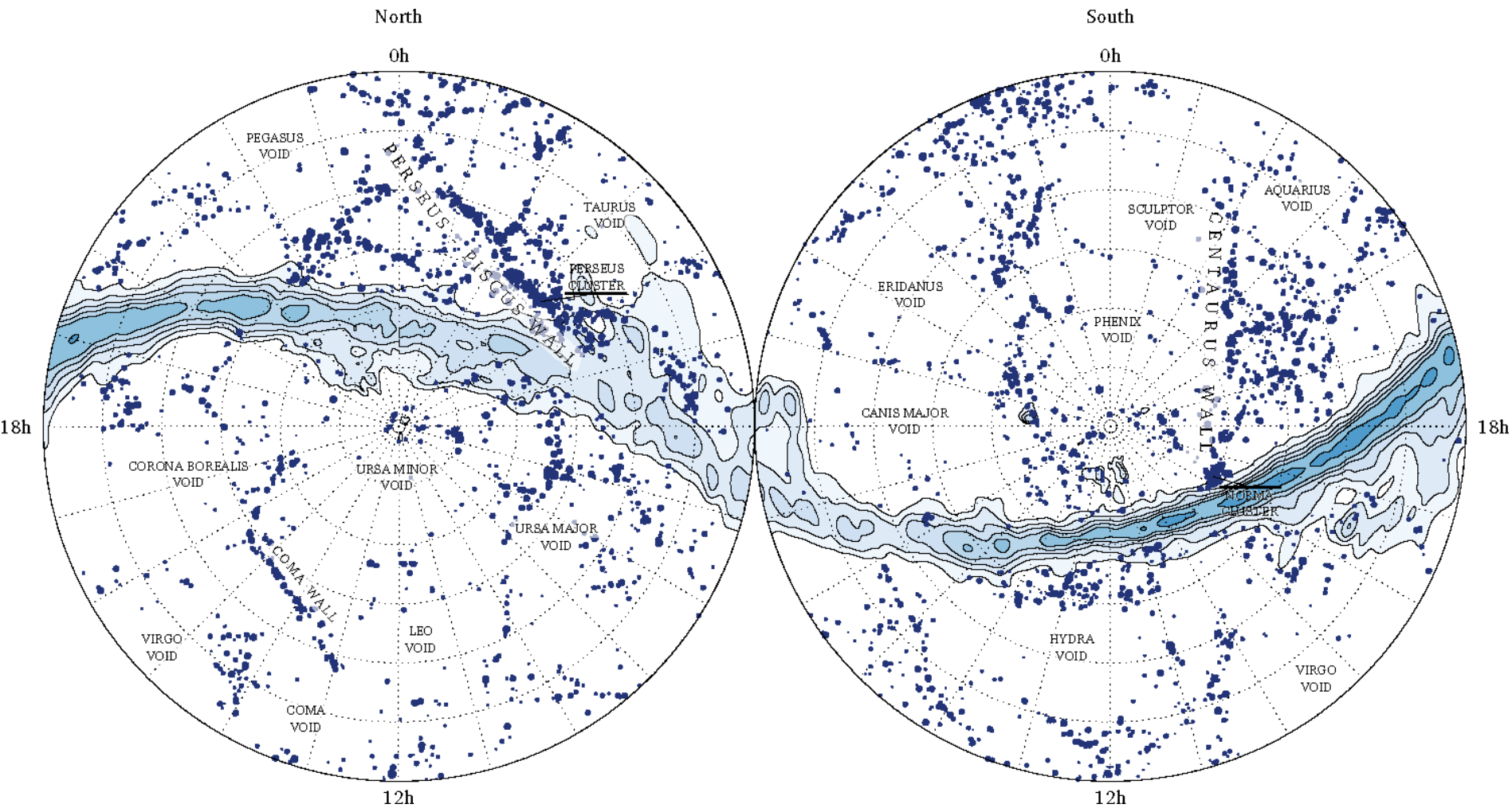
**full-dome: Illustris**

**Cosmic Web:**

**Local Universe**



# Galaxies up to 50 Mpc ...

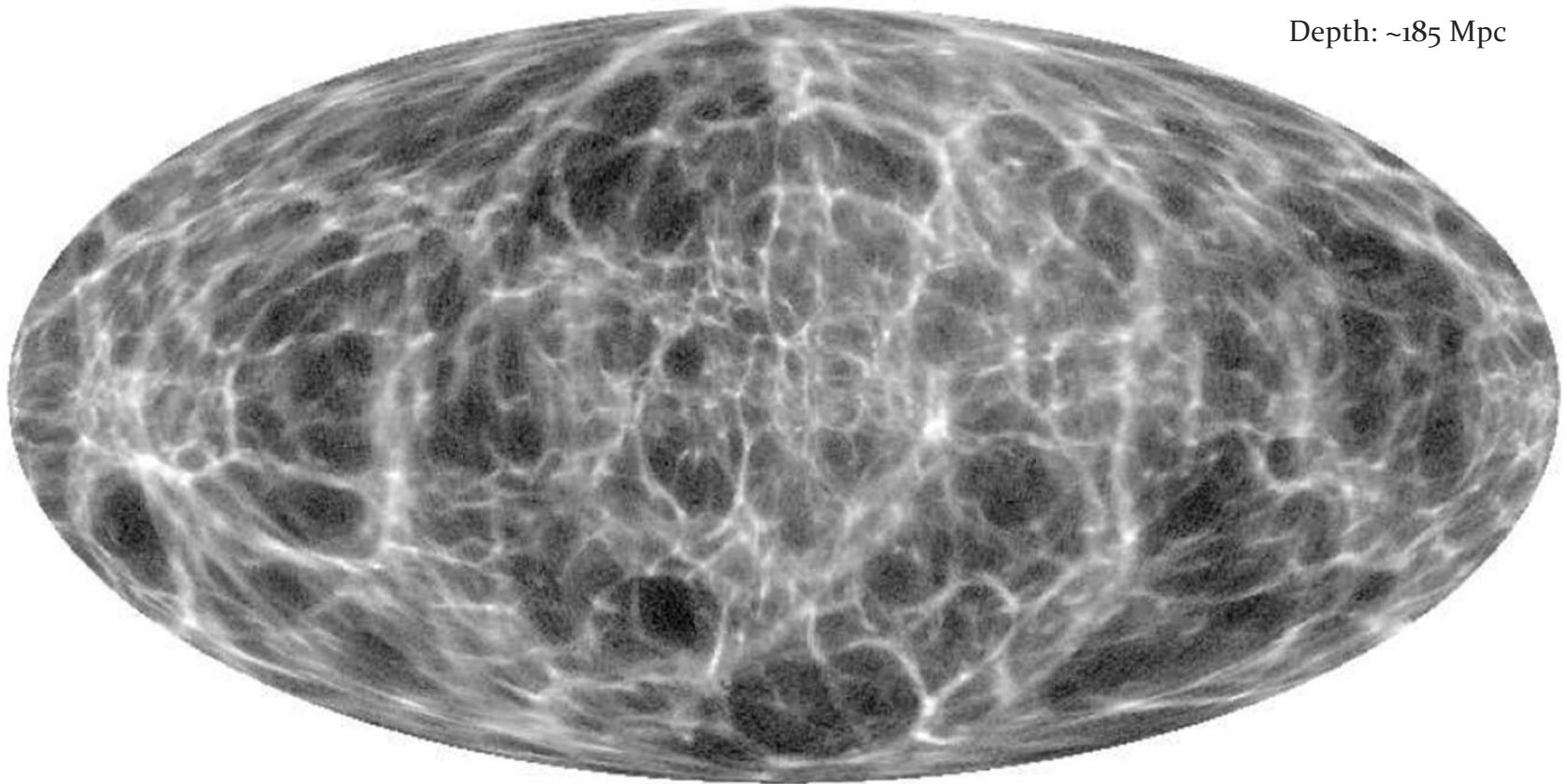


2MRS survey sky map: Hidding 2015

# Caught within our Web ...

Most detailed  
Reconstruction  
Local Cosmic Web:

Depth: ~185 Mpc

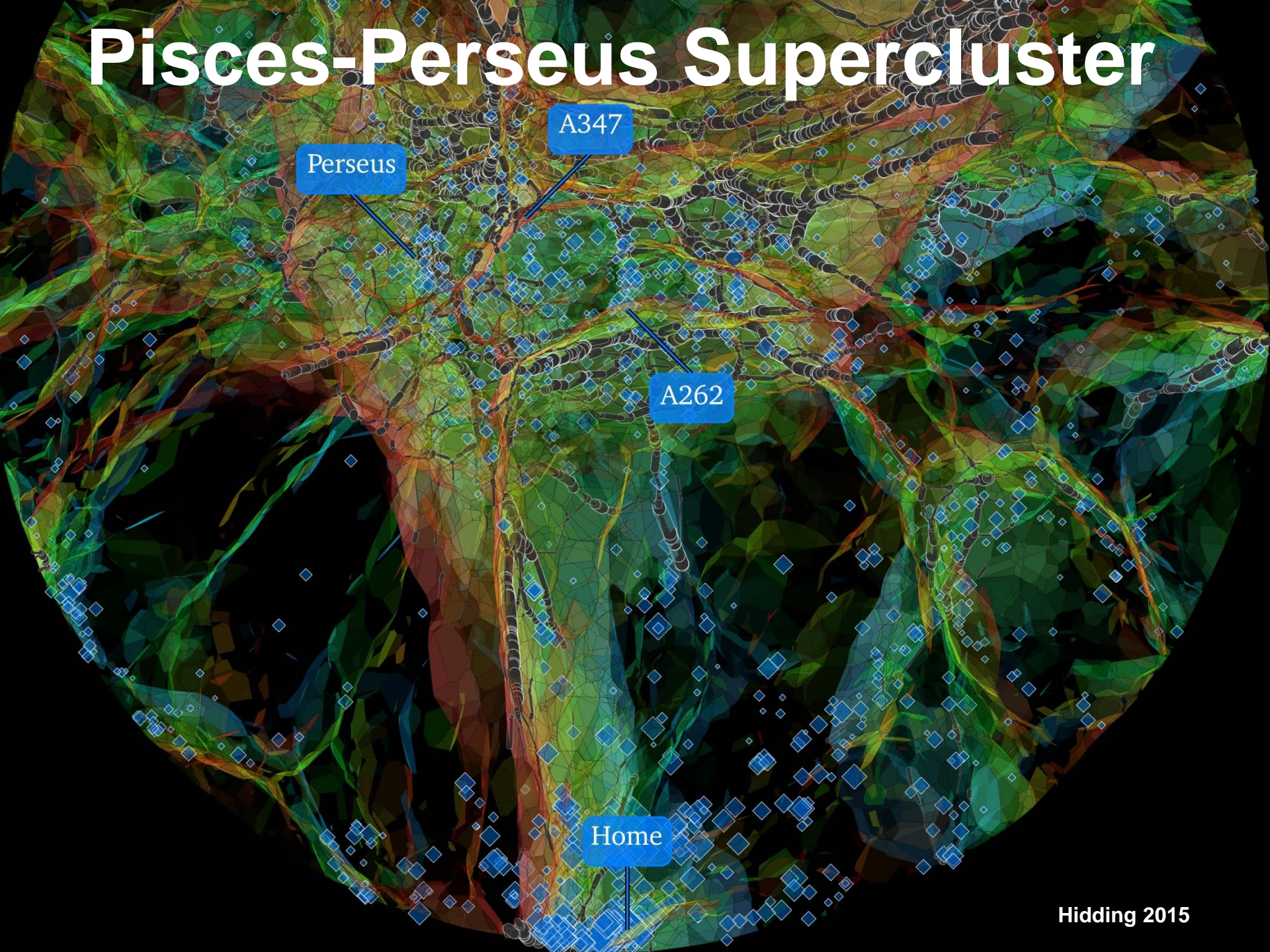


1.0  6.0

Courtesy: Francisco Kitaura

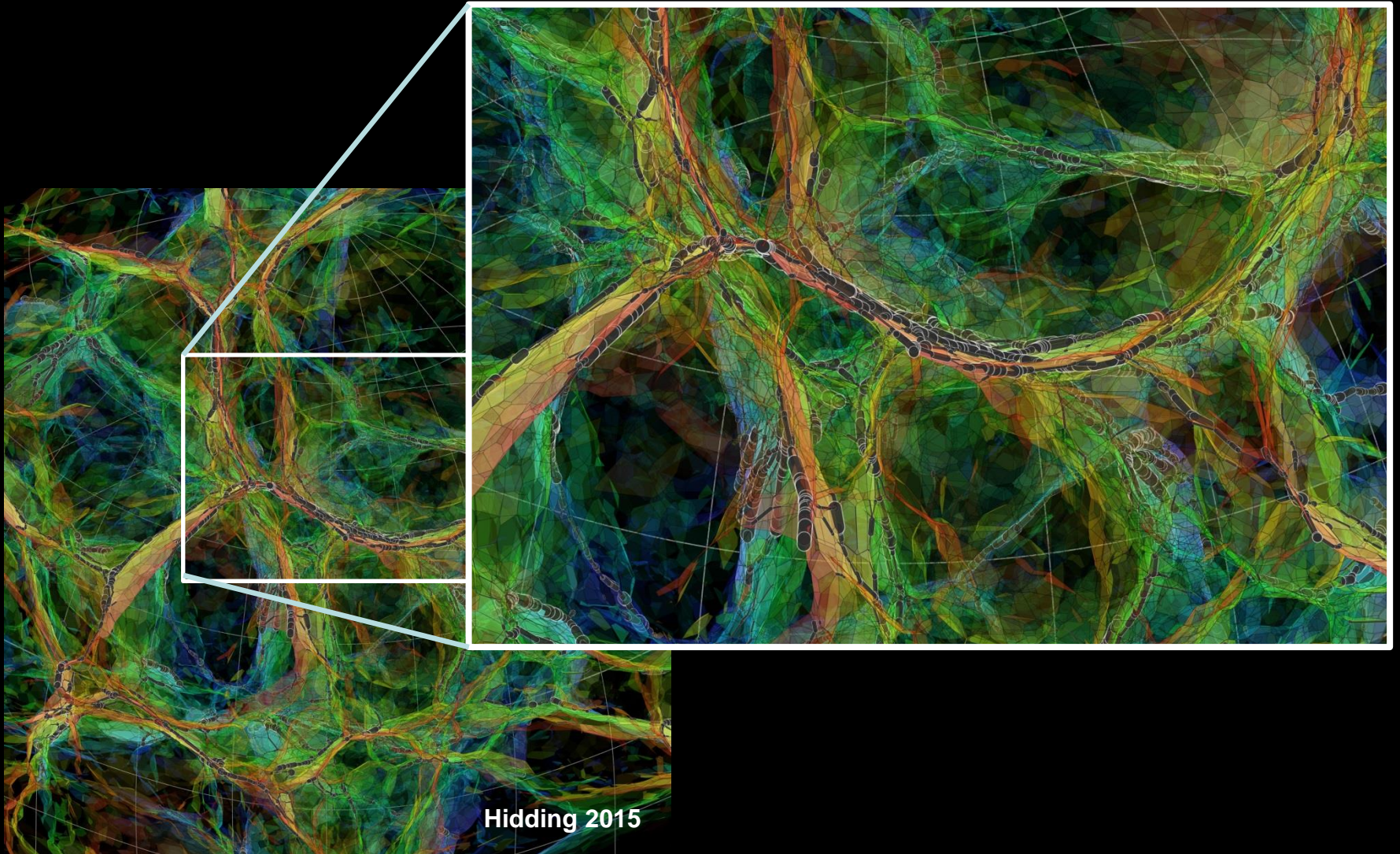


# Pisces-Perseus Supercluster



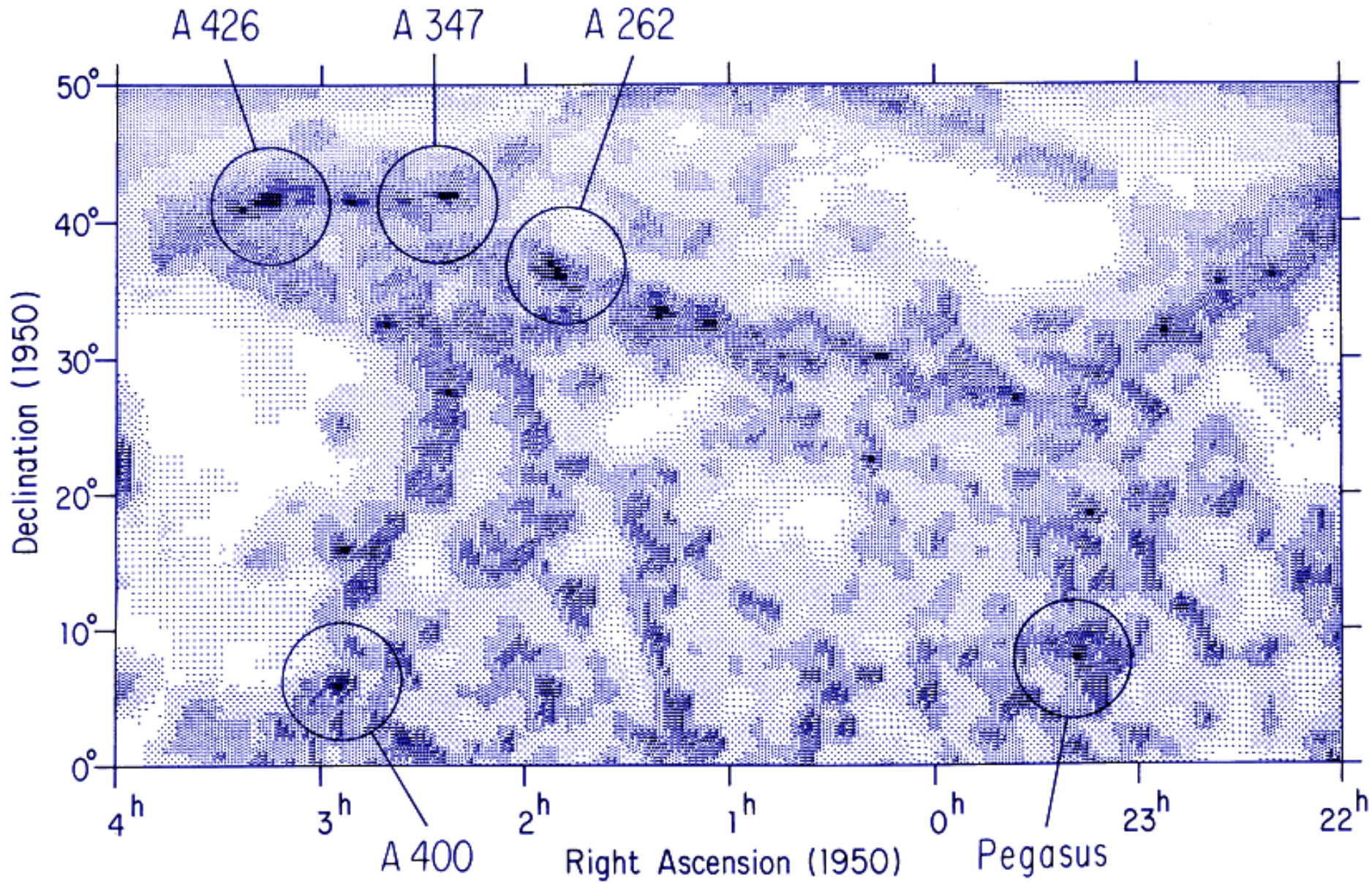


# Pisces-Perseus Supercluster





# Pisces-Perseus Supercluster



**full-dome: Johan-Pisces Perseus**





# Local Void



# Local Void

- Voids are prominent aspects of the Cosmic Web, instrumental in spatial organization of the Megaparsec Universe.

Sheth & van de Weygaert 2004

Hidding, van de Weygaert, Kitaura & Hess 2015

- Voids contain significant amount of information on global cosmological parameters:
  - void outflow: dark matter
  - void shapes: dark energy
  - supervoids: existence

Bos, van de Weygaert, Dolag & Pettorino 2012

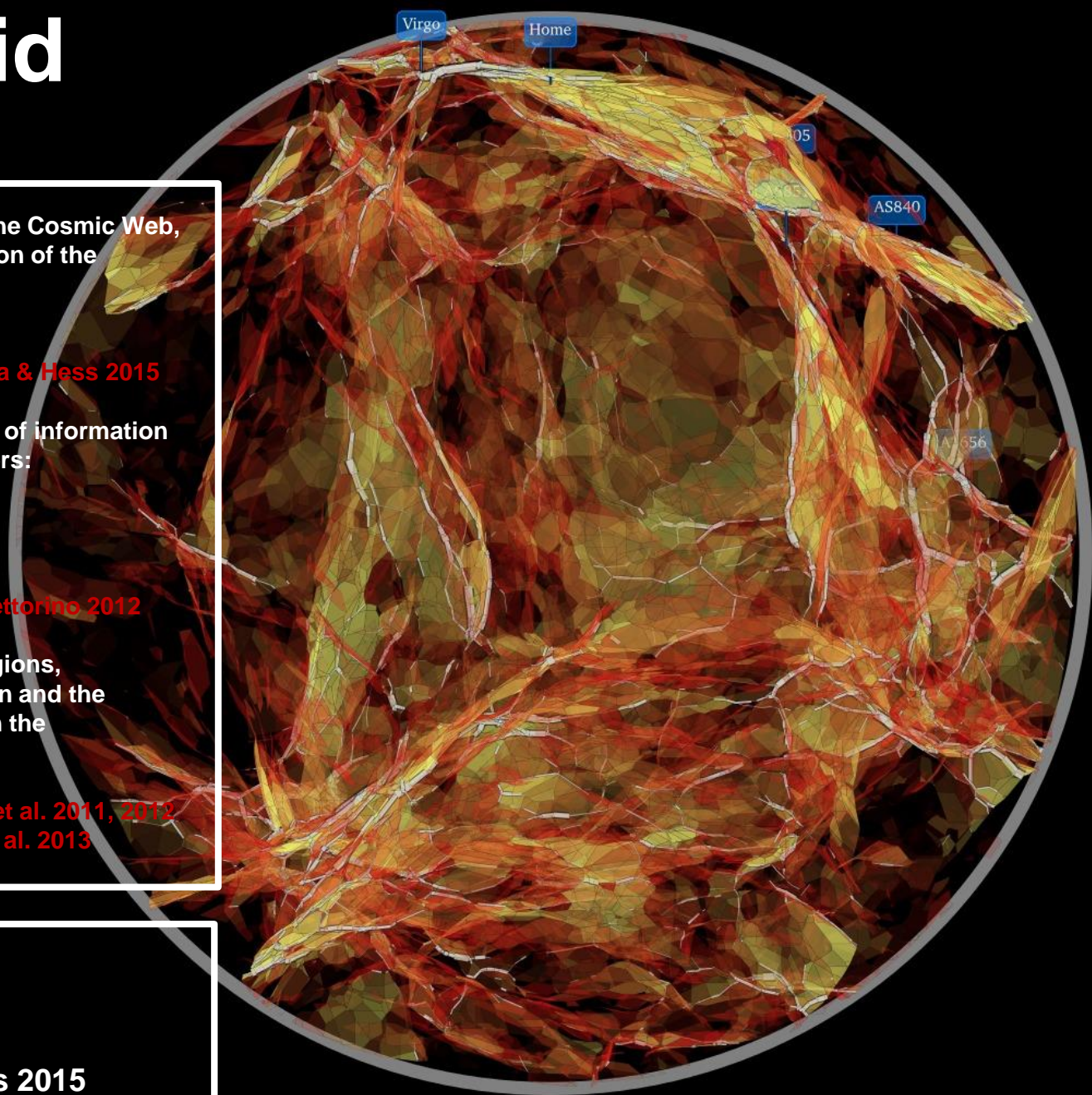
- Voids are pristine low-density regions, ideal for studying galaxy formation and the effects of cosmic environment on the formation of galaxies.

Void Galaxy Survey: Kreckel et al. 2011, 2012  
Beygu et al. 2013

## Lokale Void

Reconstructie:

Hidding, vdW, Kitaura & Hess 2015



**full-dome: Johan-Local Void**





**Thank you for your attention**

**Are there any questions ?**

**image courtesy:  
Aragon-Calvo, Subbarao & Szalay**

**full-dome: SDSS-2 (flythrough, music)**