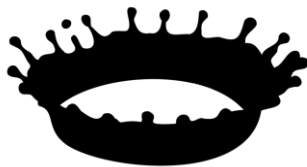




# Measuring the world



**MIT  
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**THAUC**  
Sant Cugat

# How tall are you?

---

**03:00**

---

## YOU CAN

- **Groups of 3 to 6 people**
- **Use anything on the classroom**

## YOU CANNOT

- **Use rulers or measured objects**

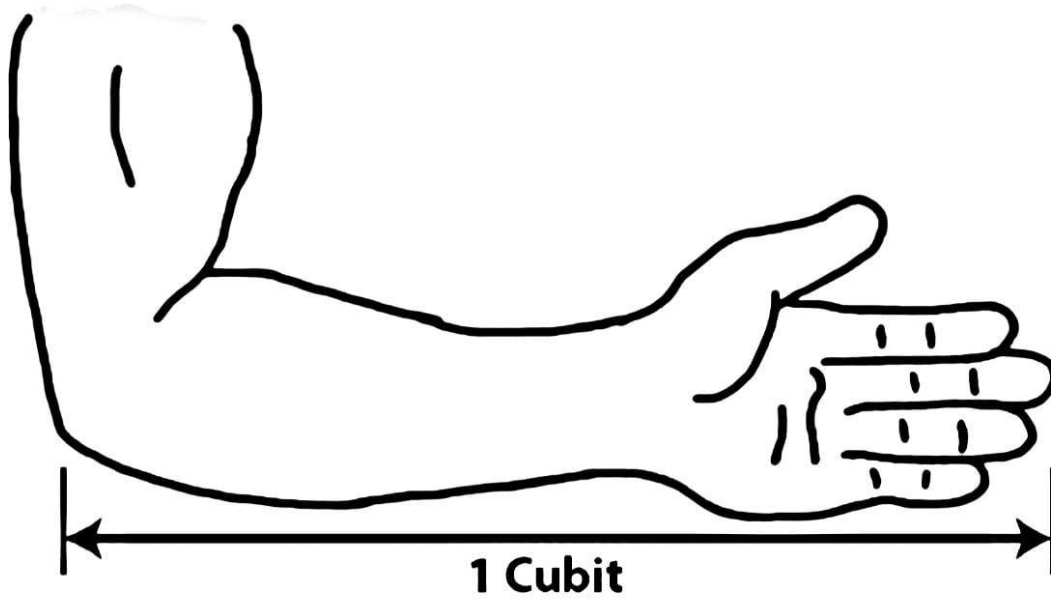
# What did you use?

“I’m five pencils and a half tall! I’m taller than you!”



“I’m four pencils tall!”

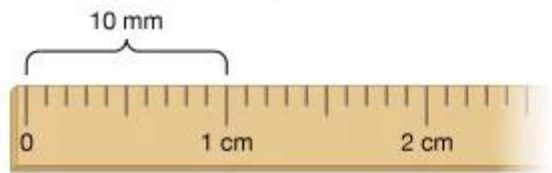
“Wait, they look the same height?!”



“The Cubit”  
Used by the Egyptians

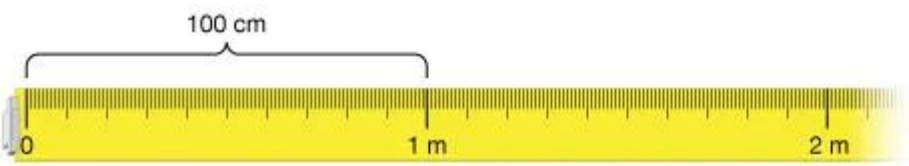
# Measuring at home

## Metric system: multiples of 10

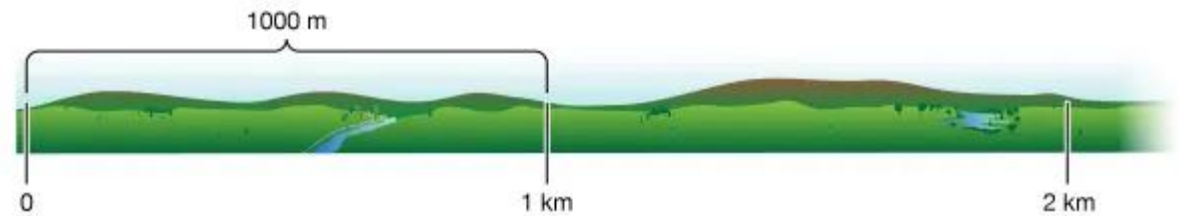


10 millimeters = 1 centimeter

Images are not to scale.



100 centimeters = 1 meter



1000 meters = 1 kilometer

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“The meter”  
Proposed by Gabriel  
Mouton in 1670

How can we measure the height of a mountain?

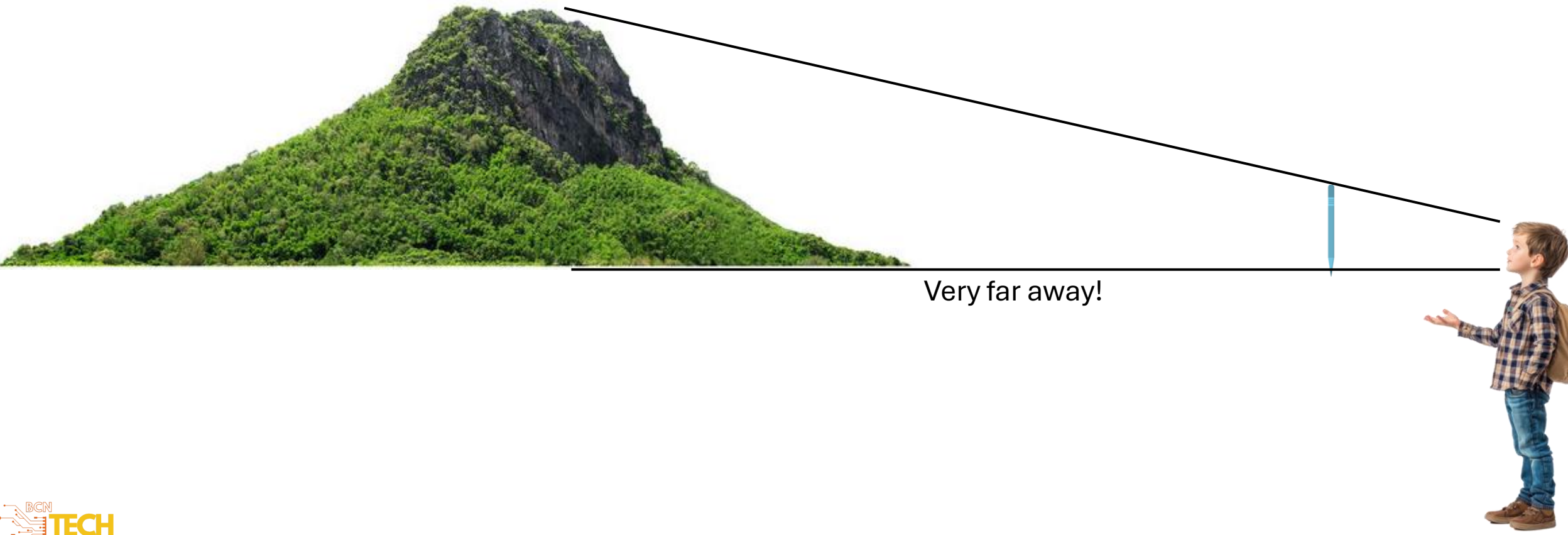
# Measuring Earth





“A mountain is a pencil high?”

Measuring Earth



Very far away!

# Try measuring how tall is a tree.

---

**03:00**

---



## YOU CAN

- Groups of 3 to 6 people
- Use anything on the classroom

## YOU CANNOT

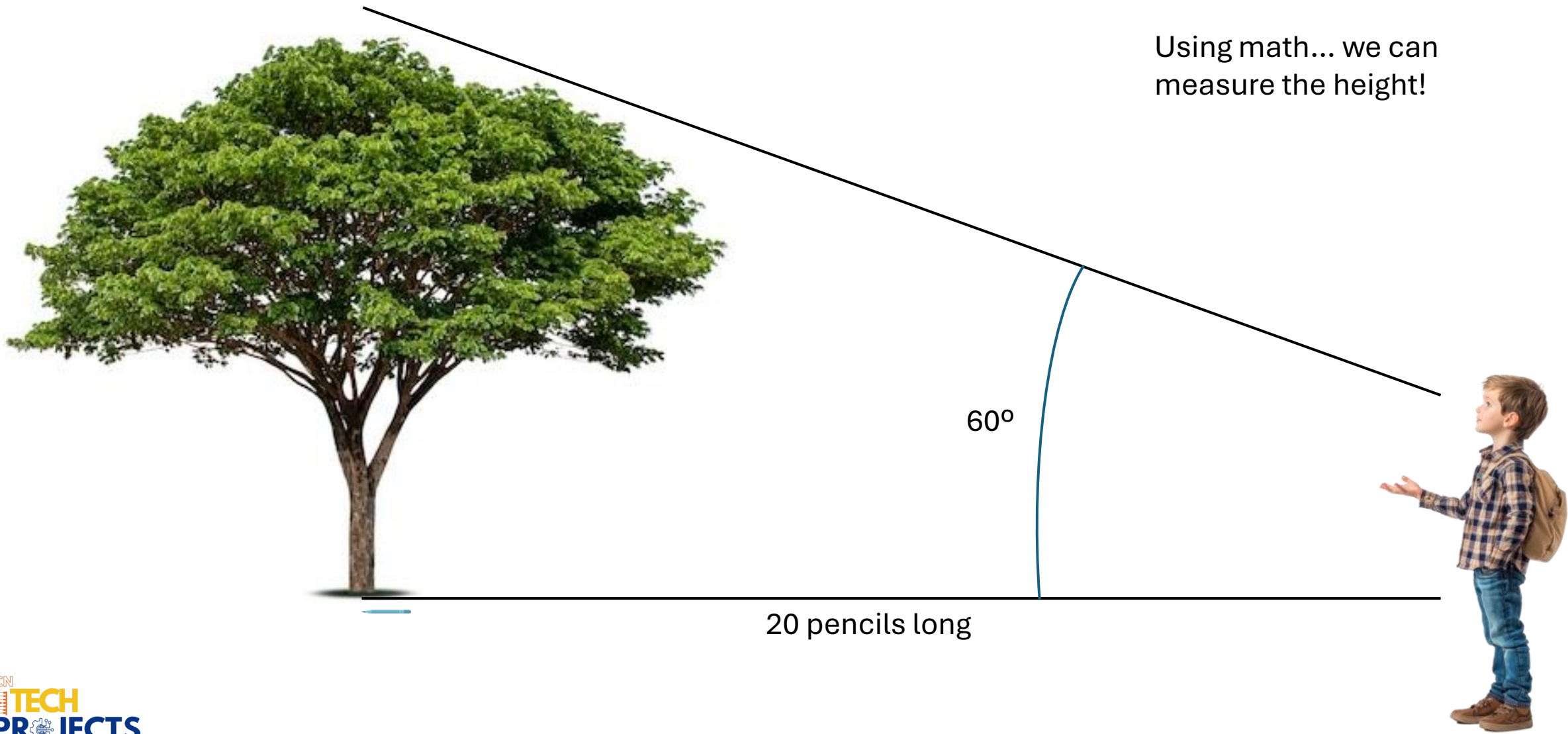
- Use rulers or measured objects

# What did you do?



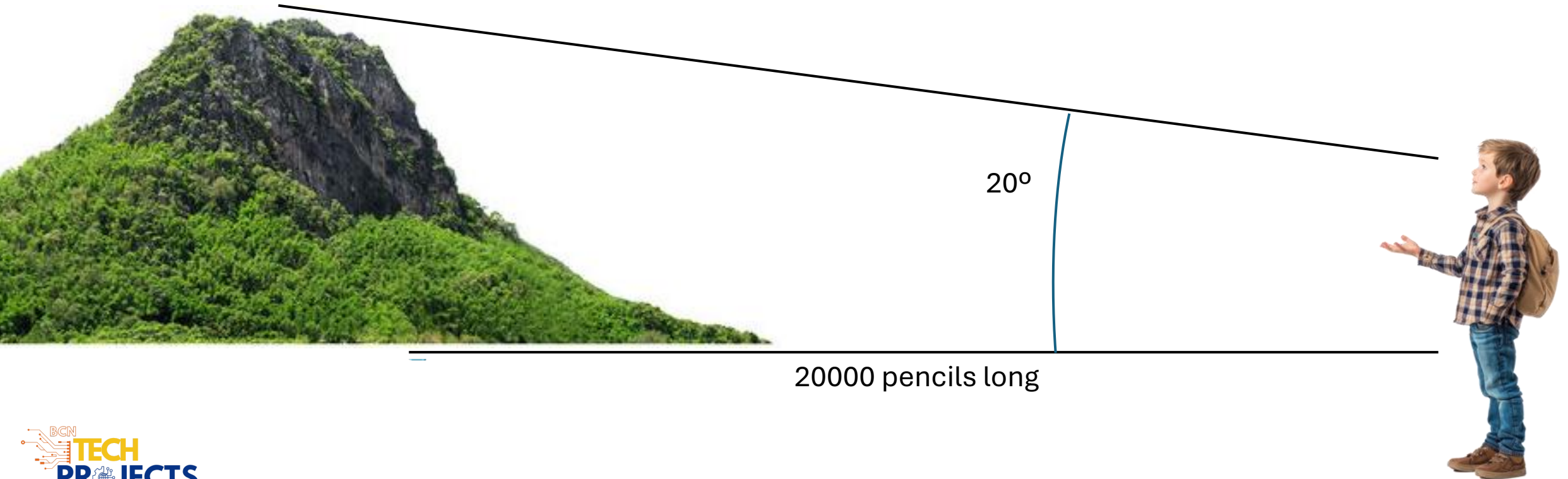
# What did you do?

Using math... we can measure the height!



# What did you do?

Using math... we can  
measure the height!



# Takeaways from this part

- **My arm is not the same size as yours.**
- **We need common units!**
- **1 meter is the same here, in Boston and in China!**





# The Cosmic Distance Ladder

Adapted from Terence Tao (UCLA)'s Version



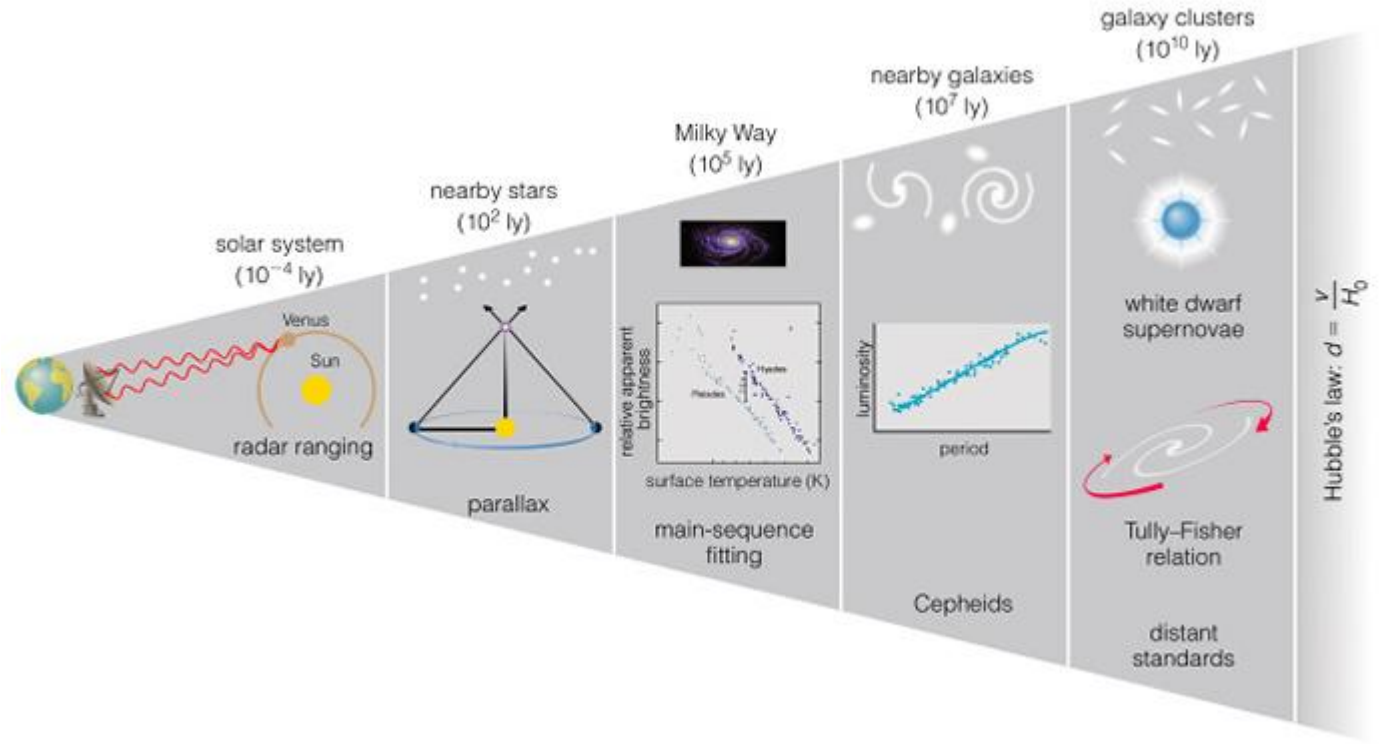
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**THAUIC**  
Sant Cugat

How do we know how far away things are?



How do we measure the circumference  
of the earth?

# How do we even approach this?



Ideas?  
Thoughts?



# First, how do we even know what earth looks like?

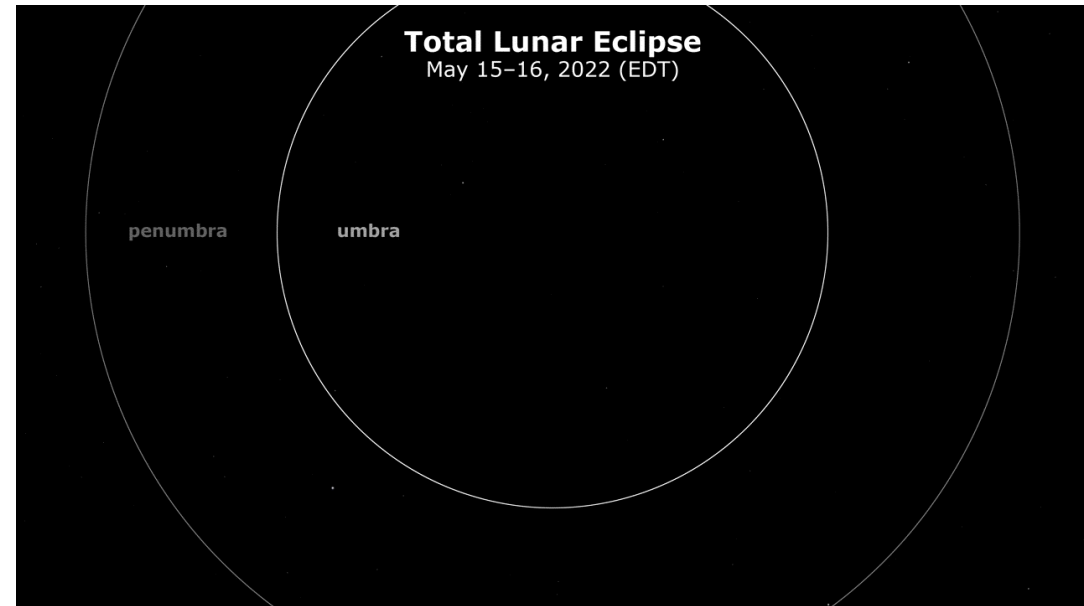
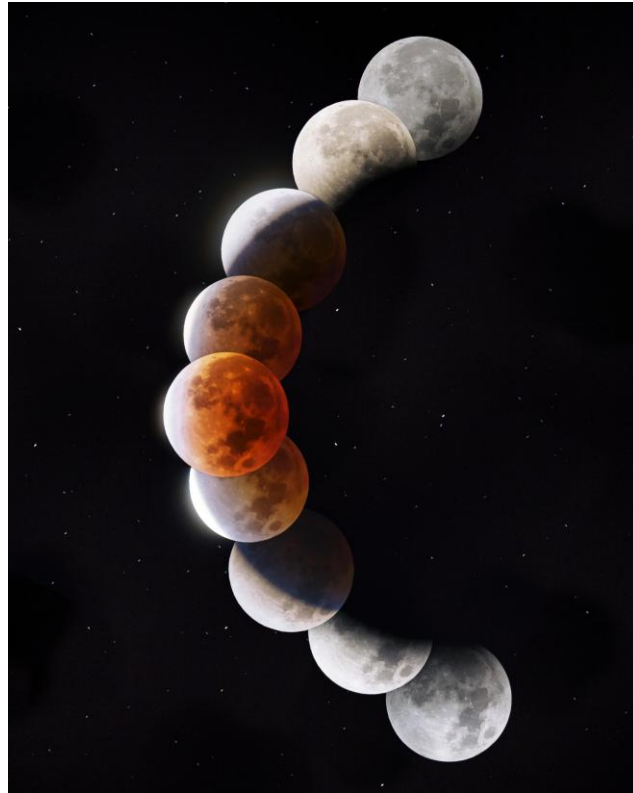


Harvard Bridge, BOS, MA. 12.14' tall (3.7m)



Plane over the Atlantic @ ~33,000 feet (10km)

# We know what the earth's projection on the moon looks like!



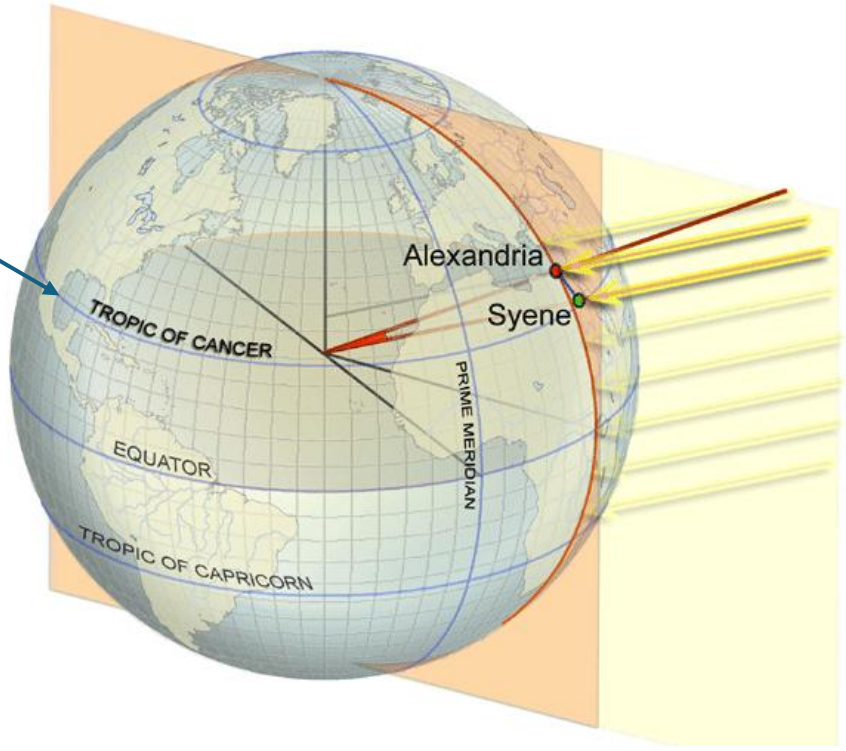
No other 3D object but a sphere has a circle as a 2D projection

# Eratosthenes (276-194 B.C.) measured it !

$$\frac{7^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{\text{dist}(\text{Alexandria, Syene})}{\text{Circumference of Earth}}$$

dist(Alexandria, Syene) = 5000 stadia (788.5 km)  
 Circumference of Earth = 40551.43 km

The tropic of cancer is defined as the line where sun rays are at a 90-degree angle at the summer solstice

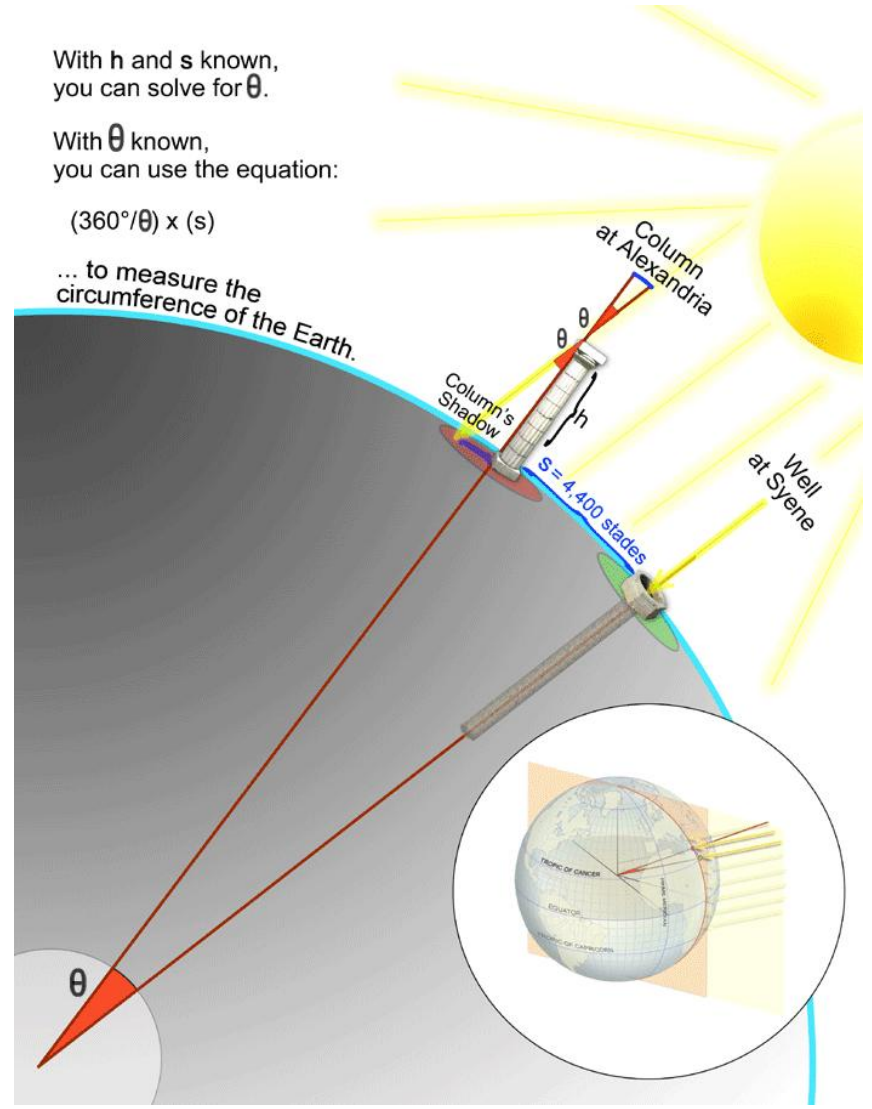


With  $h$  and  $s$  known, you can solve for  $\theta$ .

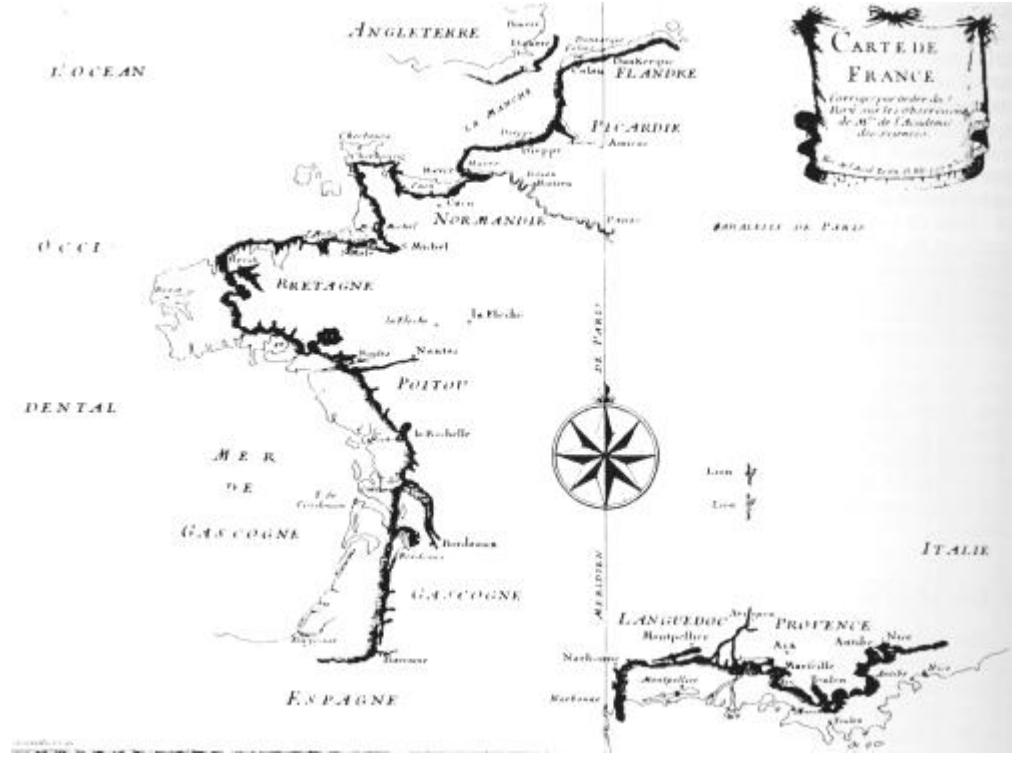
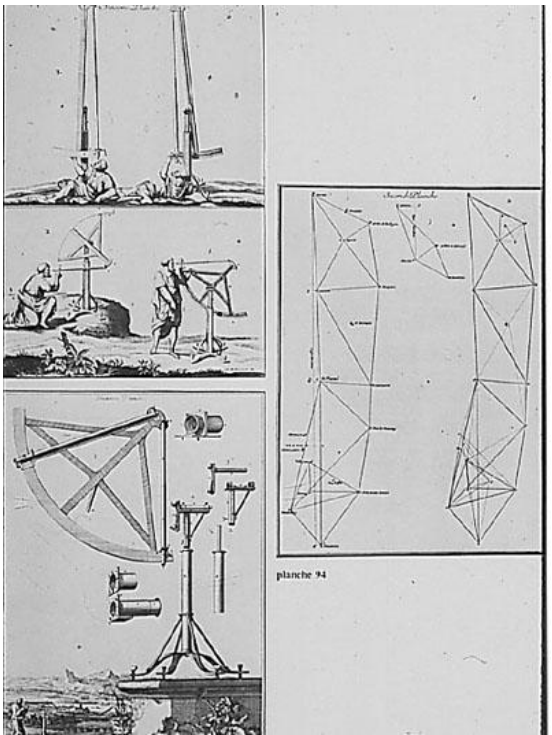
With  $\theta$  known, you can use the equation:

$$(360^\circ/\theta) \times (s)$$

... to measure the circumference of the Earth.



# Jean Picard measured the perimeter of earth in France back in 1793 with an error of 0.18%!



# This is how we defined the meter!

Now we can measure stuff!

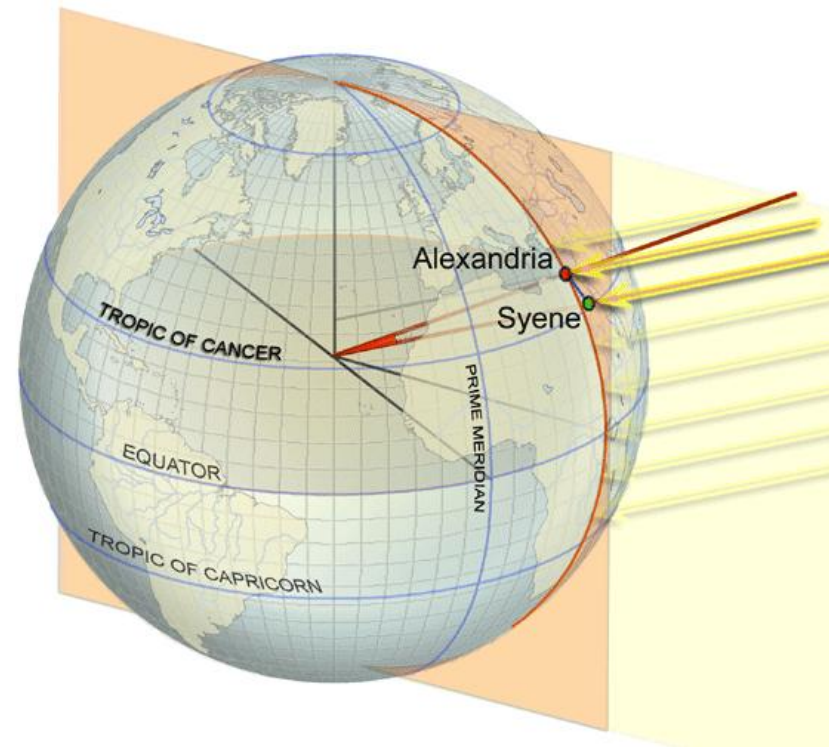
$$1 \text{ meter} = \frac{\textit{Perimeter of Earth}}{4 \times 10,000,000}$$



Actually, it turned out that they made a mistake. And so, the perimeter of earth is a bit longer than it is supposed to.

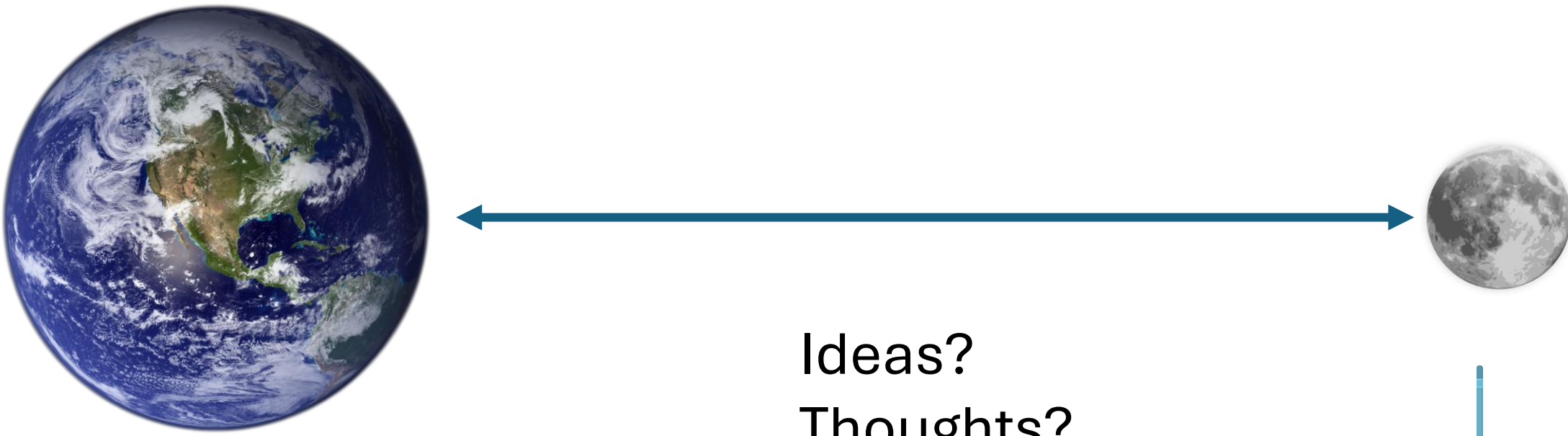
# Quick side note

If the summer solstice is June 20<sup>th</sup> (The longest day and shortest night).  
Why is it that it's not the hottest day of the year?



How far away is the moon?

# How far away is the moon?



Ideas?  
Thoughts?

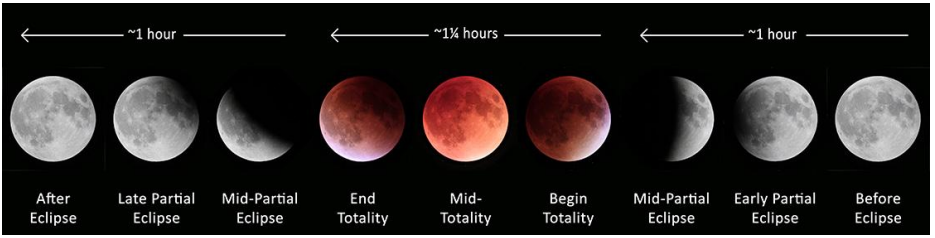


# How far away is the moon?

Aristarchus realized the following:



# How far away is the moon?



$2R_{earth}$

In about 3.5 hours

So, what do we know?

*Time of one Lunar Orbit (28 days), Time it takes to do  $2 R_{earth}$  (3.5 hours)*

# How far away is the moon?



$2R_{earth}$

In about 3.5 hours

So, what do we know?

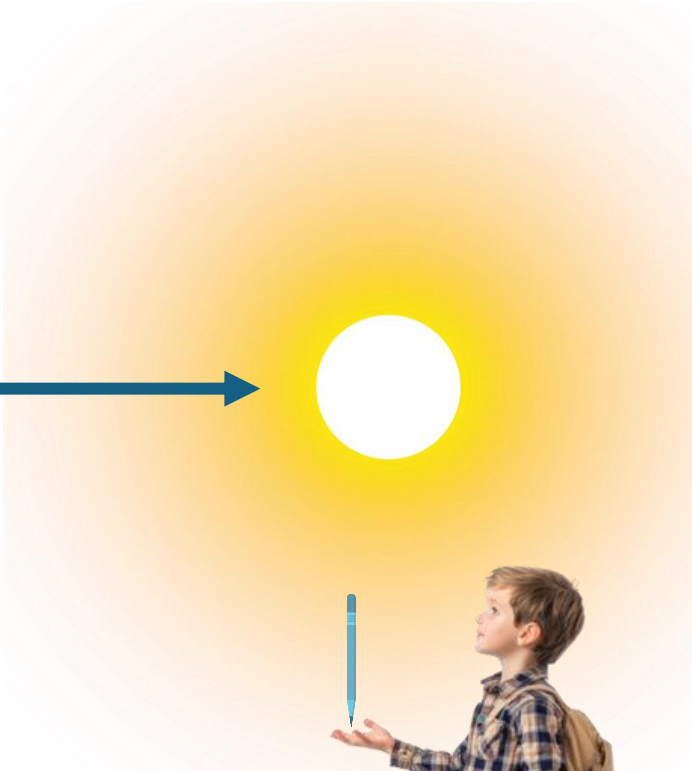
*Time of one Lunar Orbit (28 days), Time it takes to do  $2 R_{earth}$  (3.5 hours)*

$$\text{Circumference of Moon Orbit} = 28 \text{ days} \times \frac{24 \text{ hours}}{1 \text{ day}} \times \frac{2R_{earth}}{3.5 \text{ hours}} = 2\,457\,600 \text{ km}$$

$$\text{Circumference of Moon Orbit} = 2\pi D_{moon} \Rightarrow D_{moon} = \sim 391\,139 \text{ km}$$

How far away is the sun?

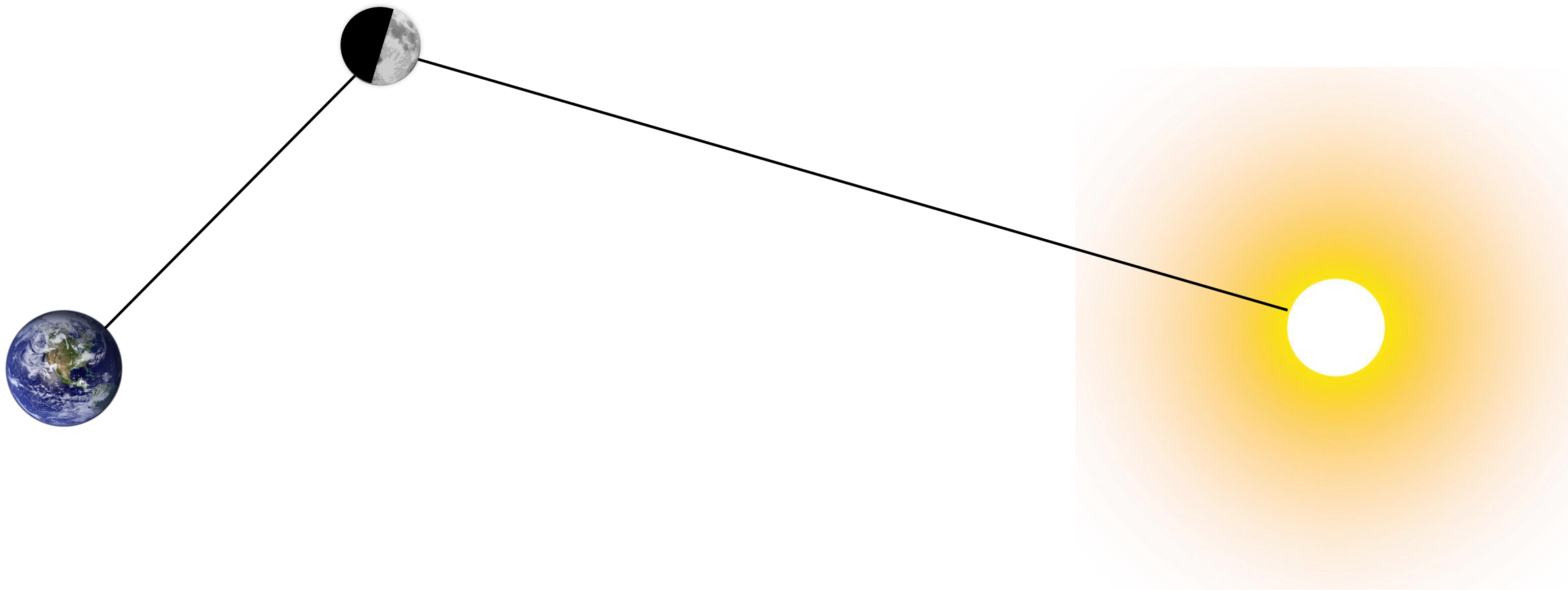
# How far away is the sun?



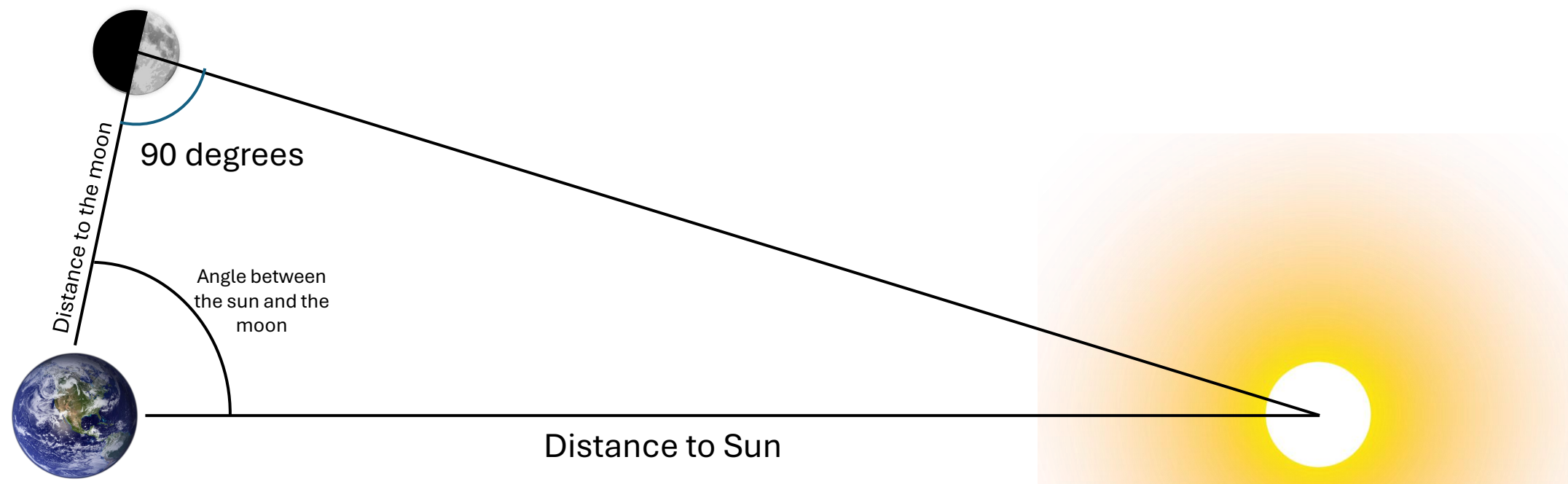
Ideas?  
Thoughts?



# How far away is the sun?

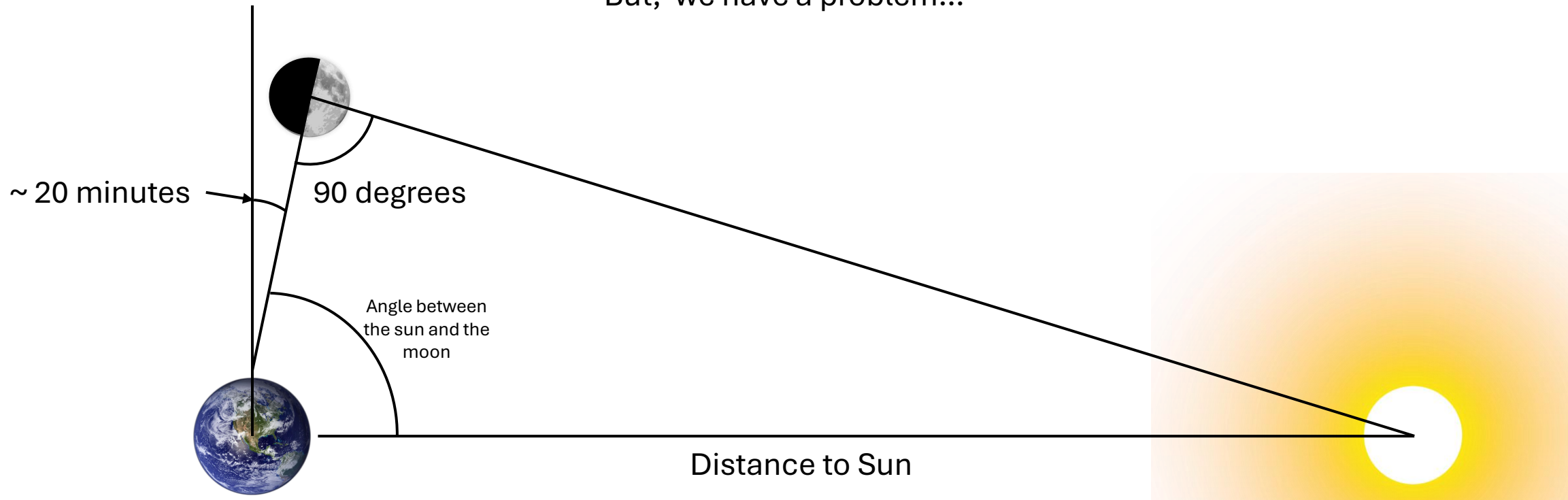


# How far away is the sun?



# How far away is the sun?

But, we have a problem...



This angle is super small!!

$$20 \text{ min} \times \frac{1 \text{ hour}}{60 \text{ min}} \times \frac{360 \text{ degrees}}{24 \text{ hours} \times 30 \text{ days}} = 1/6 \text{ degree}$$

$$\cos\left(90 - \frac{1}{6}\right) = \frac{\text{Distance to moon}}{\text{Distance to Sun}}$$

$$\text{Distance to sun} = \sim 344 \times \text{Distance to moon}$$

# Quick Sum Up

$$\text{Radius of Earth} = \frac{40000 \text{ km}}{2\pi} = \sim 6366 \text{ km}$$

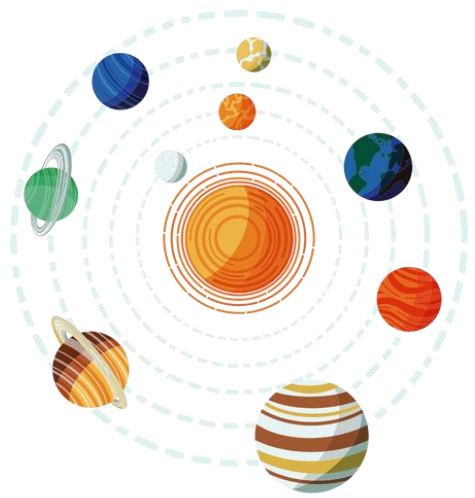
$$\text{Distance to moon} = \sim 61 \times \text{Radius}_{\text{earth}} = \sim 388\,326 \text{ km}$$

$$\text{Distance to sun} = \sim 344 \times \text{Distance to moon} = \sim 1 \text{ Astronomical Unit} = \sim 133\,584\,144 \text{ km}$$

## What's Next?

How far away are other stars?

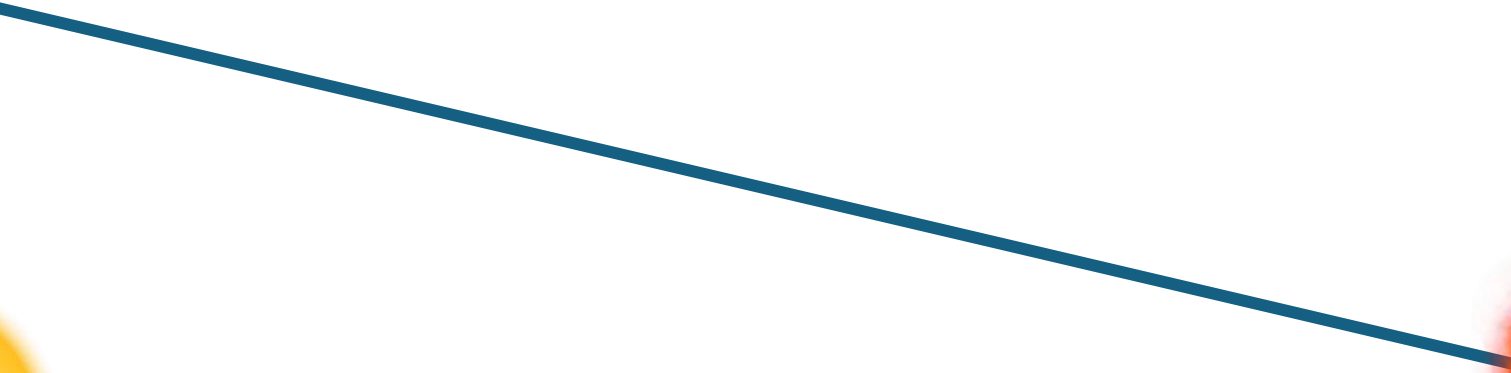
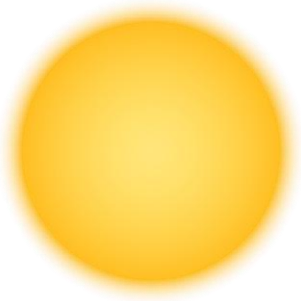
# How far away are other stars?



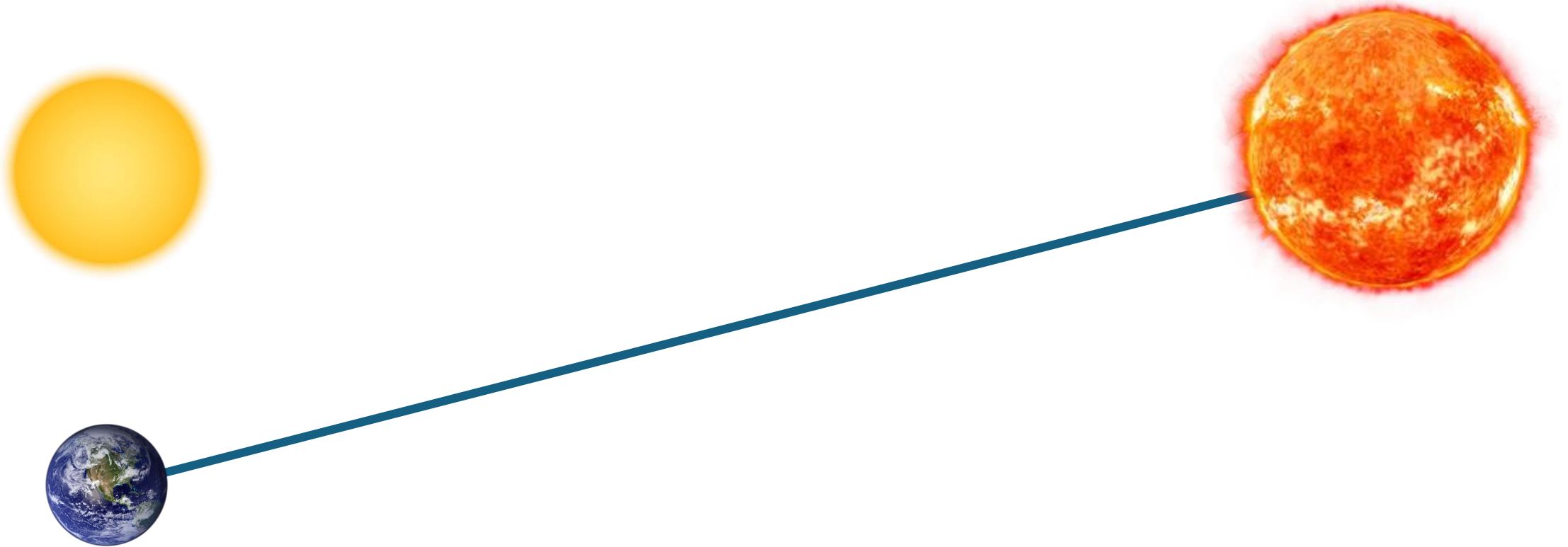
Ideas?  
Thoughts?



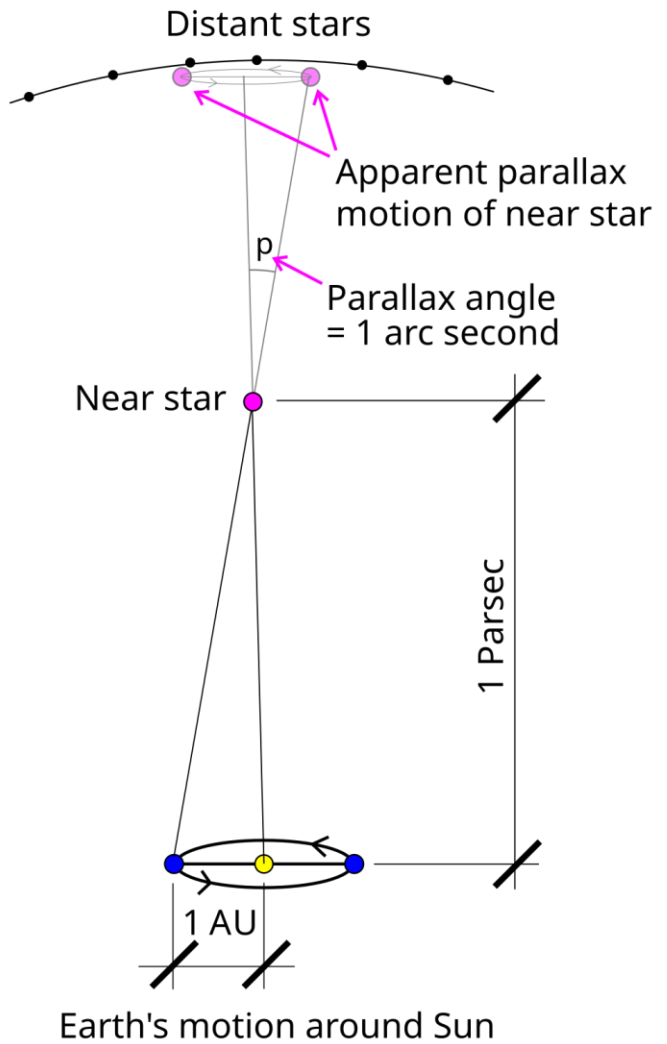
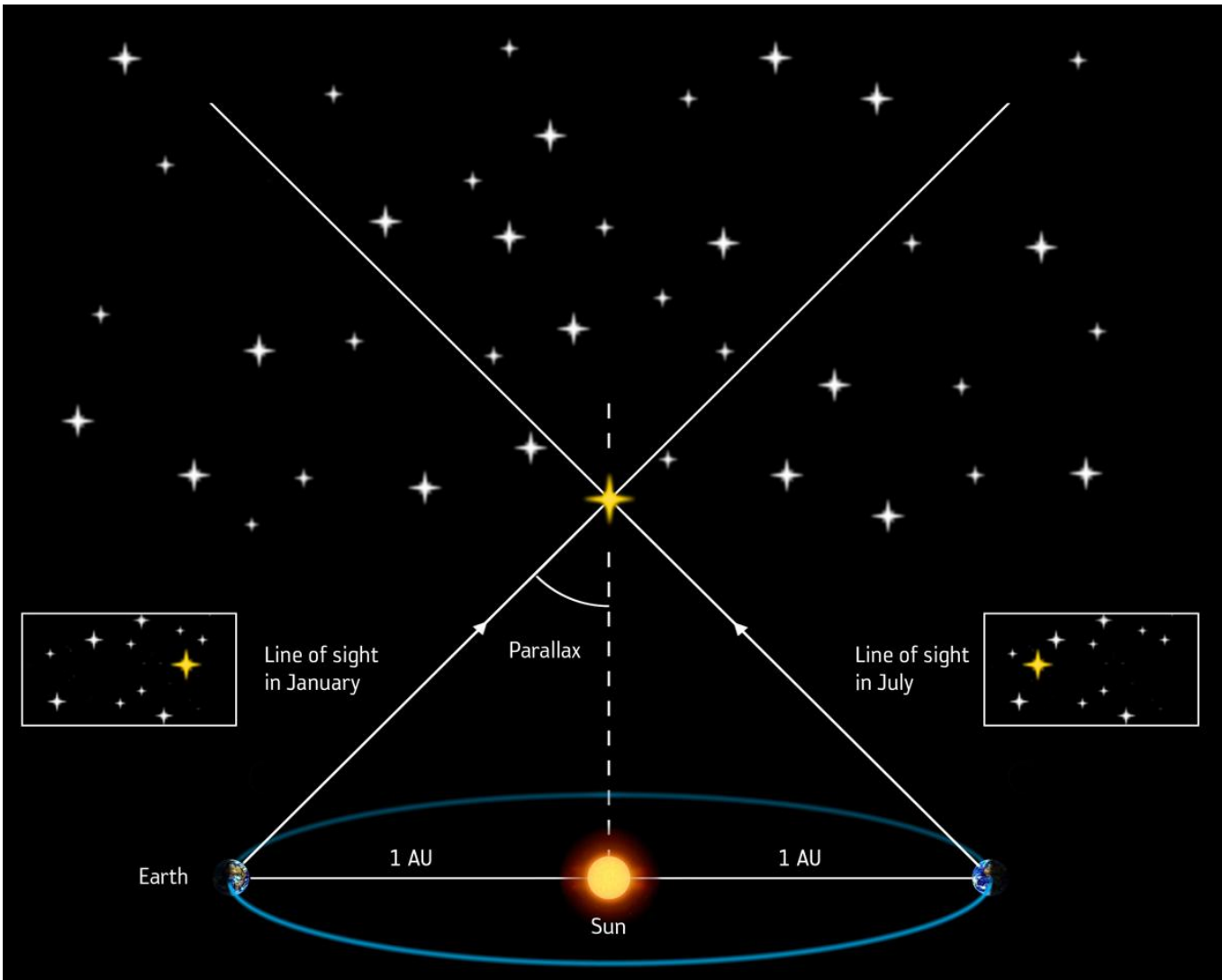
# How far away are other stars?



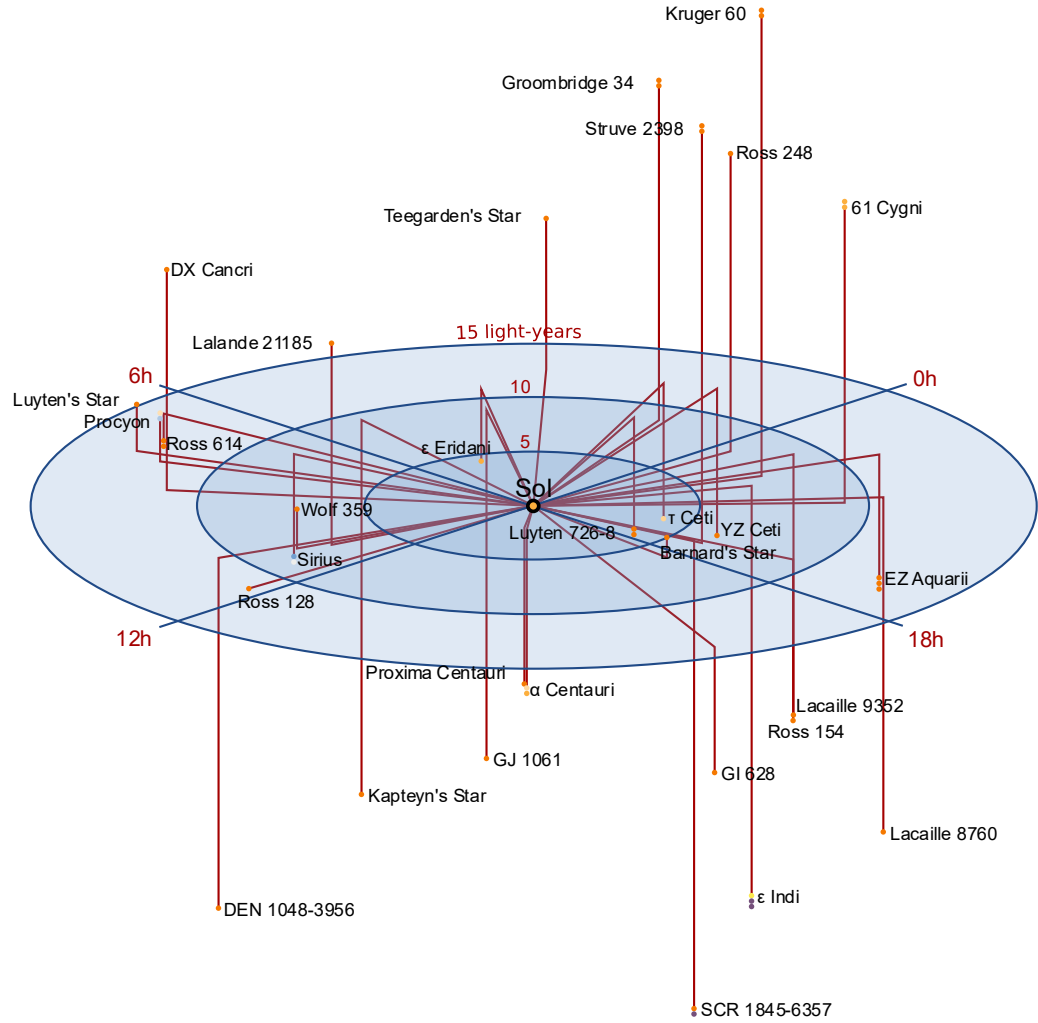
# Measuring Galaxies and very far away stars



# How far away are other stars?

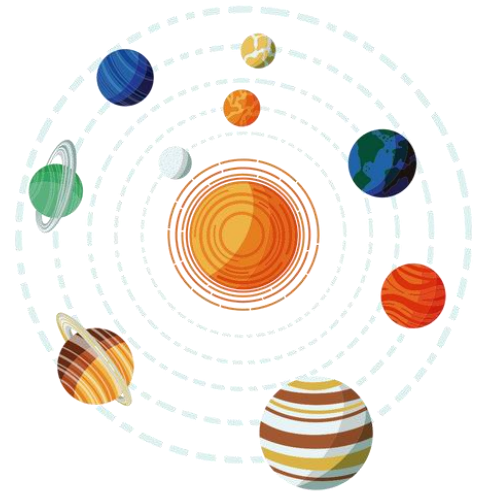


# How far away are other stars?



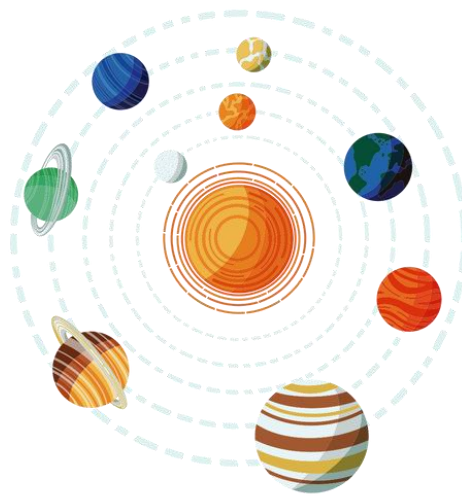
# Quick Side Note

How do we know that other stars have planets orbiting around them?  
The only thing we see is a point of light right?

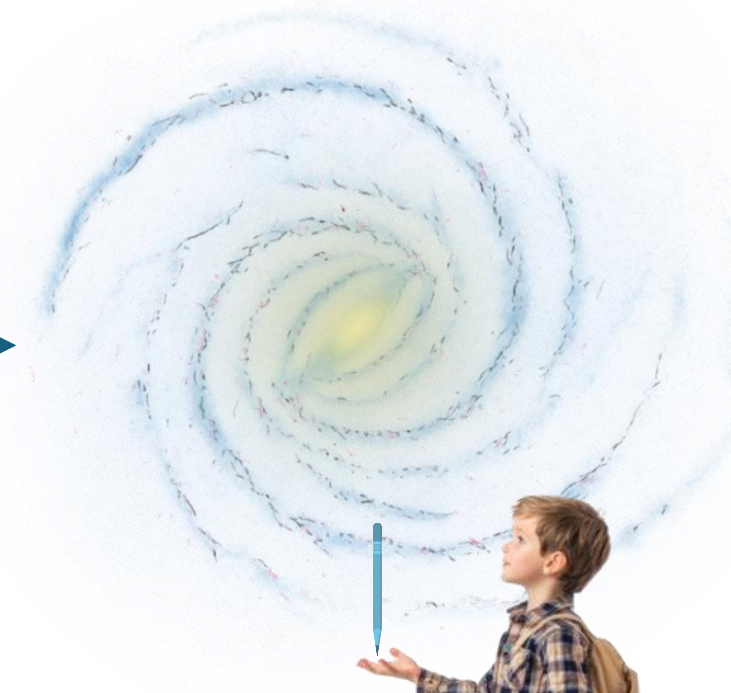


# Measuring Galaxies and very far away stars

# Measuring Galaxies and very far away stars

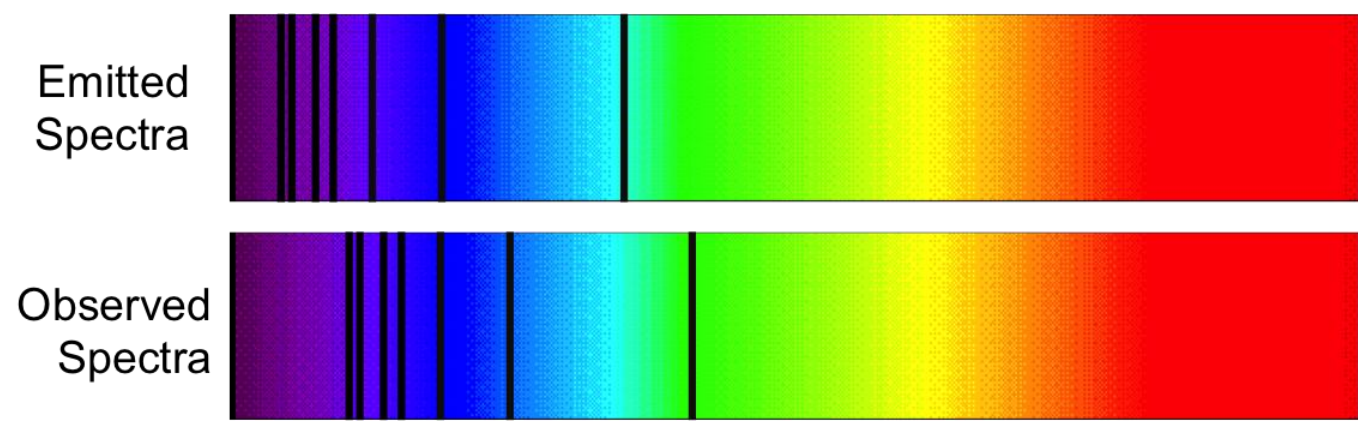


Ideas?  
Thoughts?



# Measuring Galaxies and very far away stars

This is a bit more complicated...



# Bibliography

- Terence Tao’s “The Cosmic Distance Ladder” Presentation:  
<https://terrytao.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/cosmic-distance-ladder.pdf>
- Sagan, C. (1985). Cosmos. Ballantine Books.
- Grant Sanderson (3Blue1Brown)’s Cosmic Distance Ladder video series

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