

THE COSMIC SPIDERWEB

Mark Neyrinck

Ikerbasque Fellow

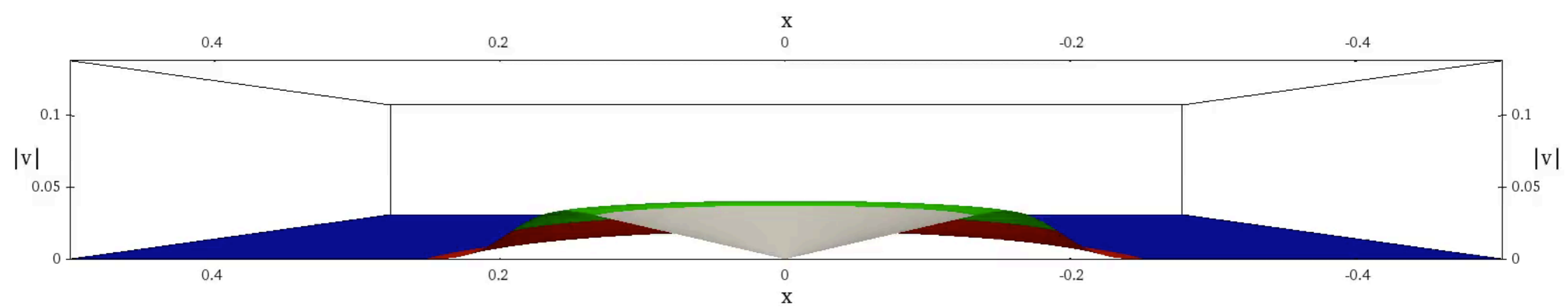
University of the Basque Country, Bilbao

OUTLINE

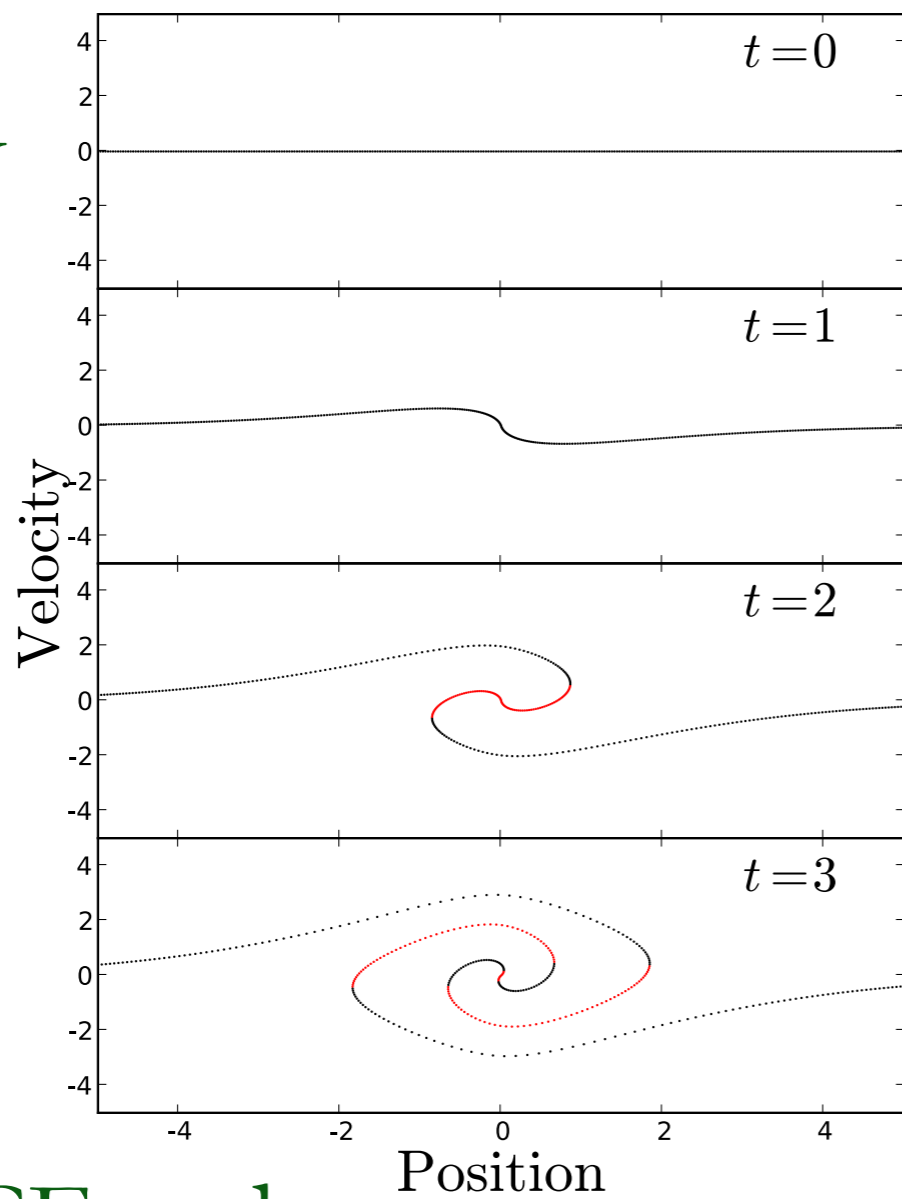
1. Analytic? Not quite, but the cosmic web is simpler than sometimes thought — adhesion model
2. Also can be understood as an architectural ‘spiderweb’, with cosmological use?

Zel'dovich Approximation:
particles go ballistically along
a gradient of a potential

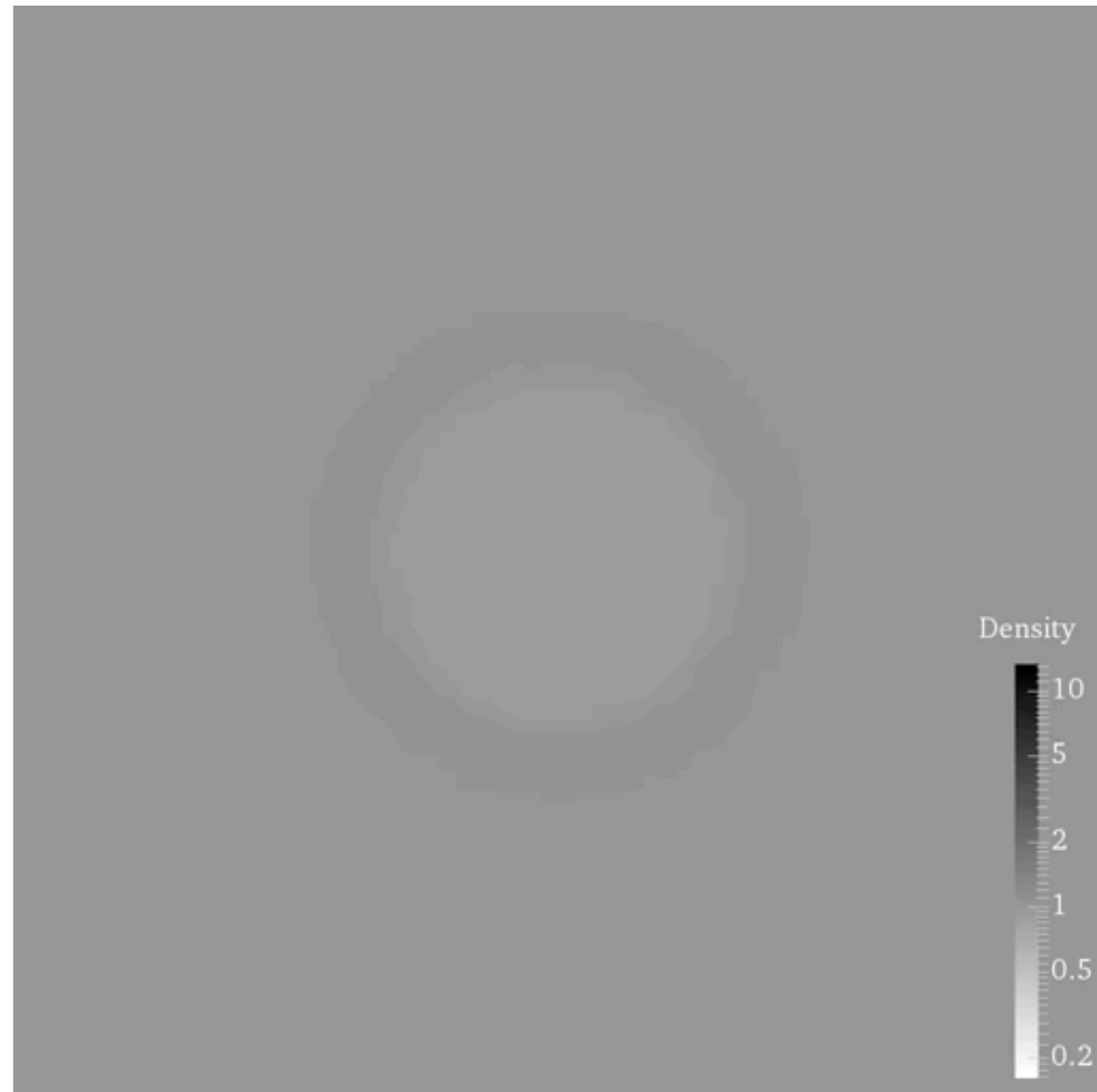
$$\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{q}, t) = \mathbf{q} - D_+(t) \nabla_{\mathbf{q}} \Phi_0(\mathbf{q})$$



In full gravity



ColDICE code
(Sousbie & Colombi 2016)



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Adhesion

Add a viscosity ν , and take the limit to zero.

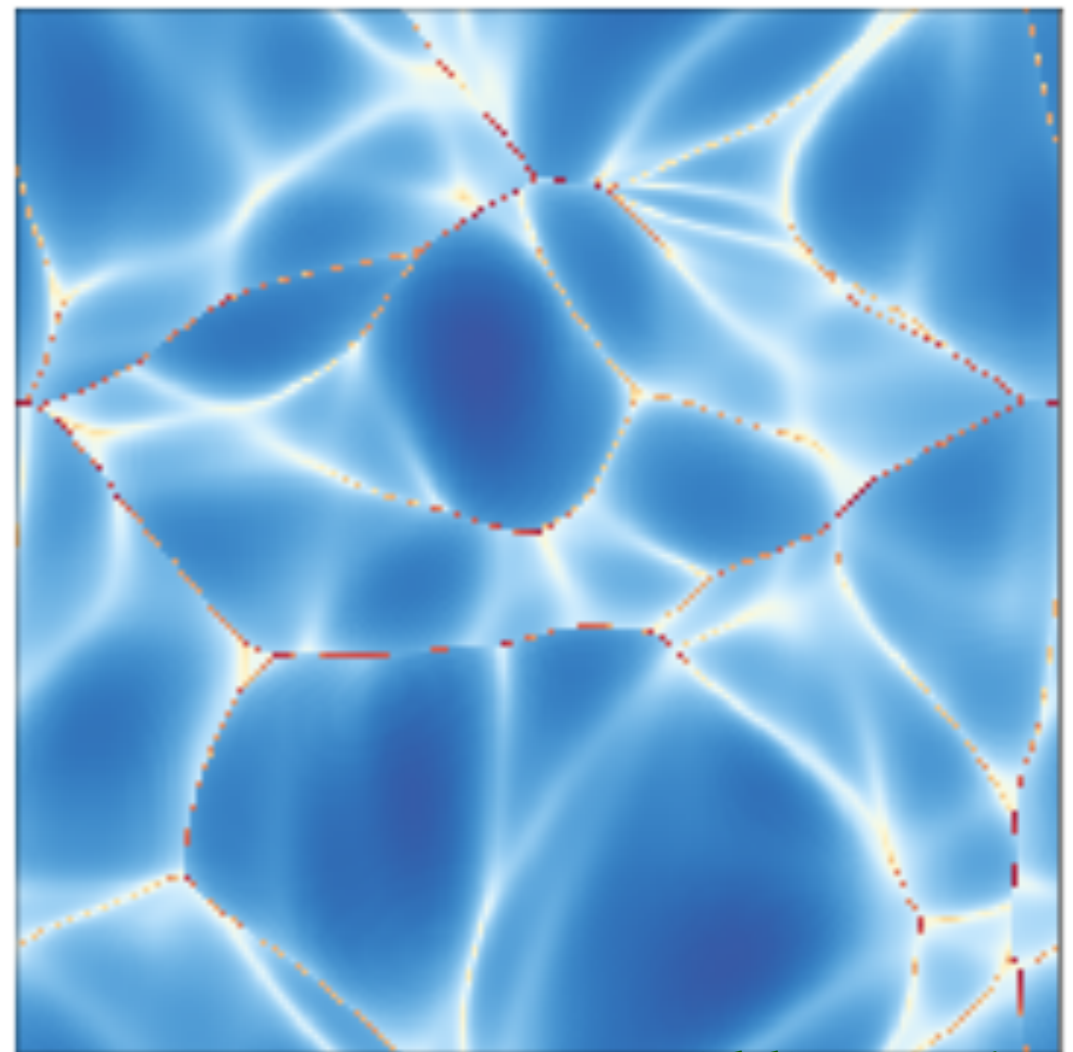
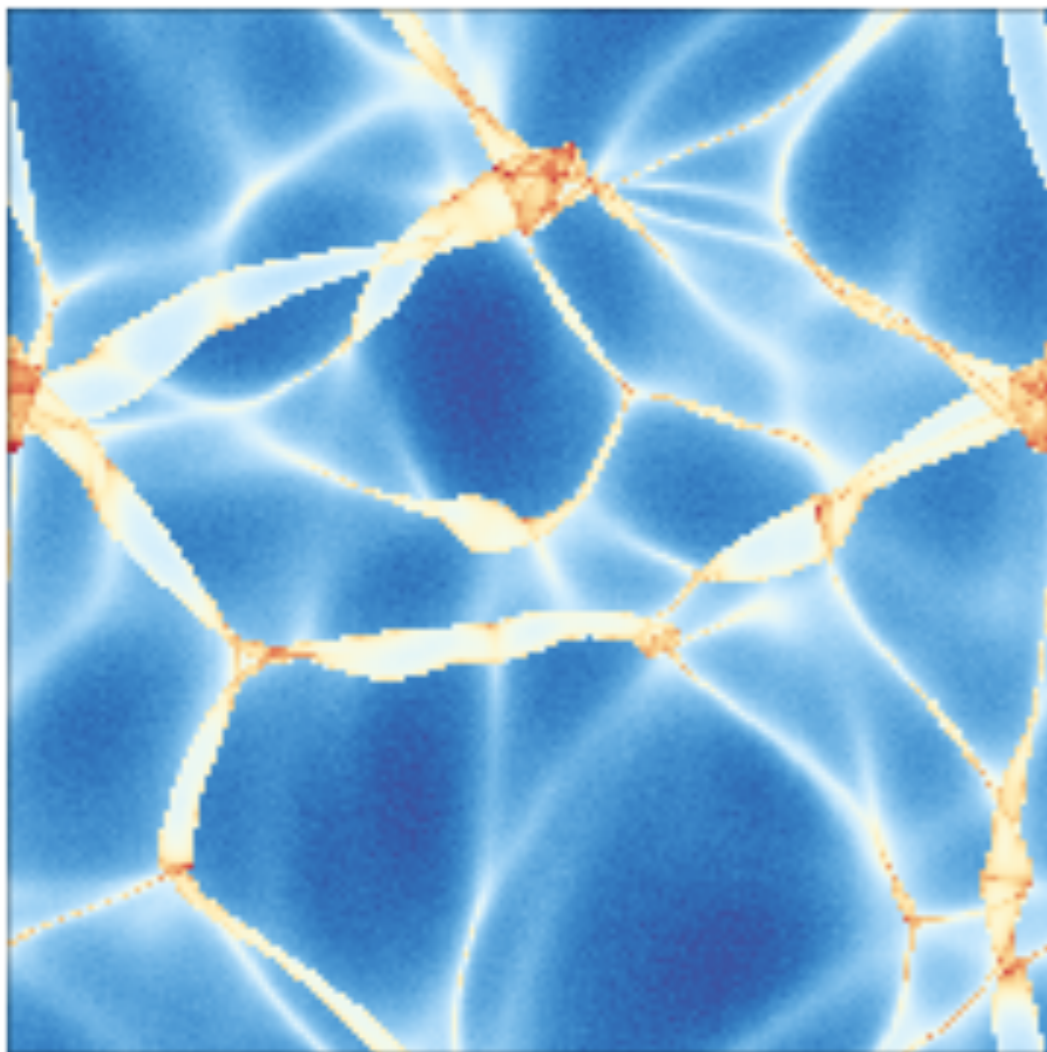
Streams stick together

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial D_+} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla_x) \mathbf{u} = \nu \nabla_x^2 \mathbf{u}.$$

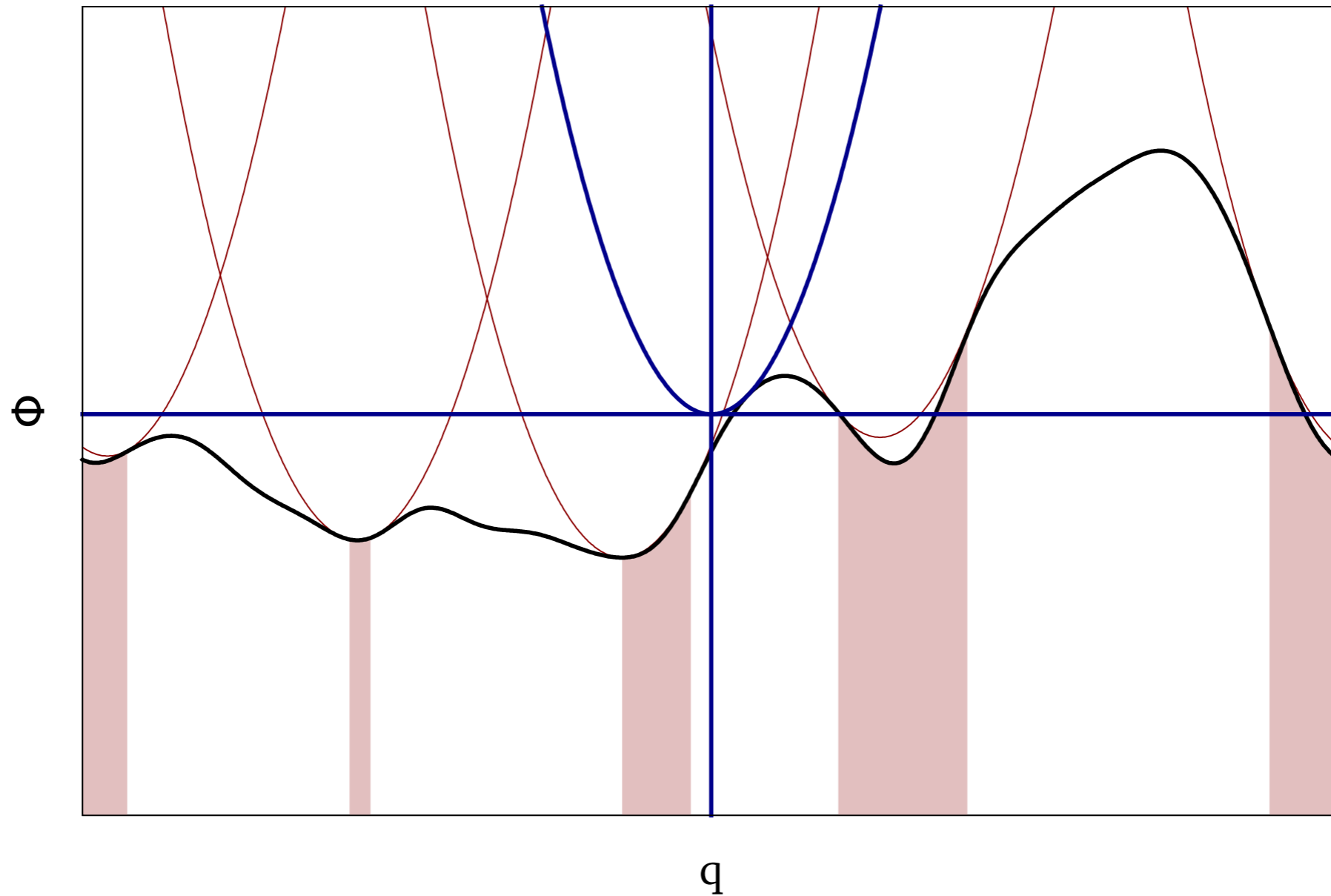
(Gurbatov & Saichev 1984; Kofman et al. 1990; Gurbatov et al. 2012)

Zeldovich

Adhesion



Eulerian position of a patch is the apex
of a parabola touching two vertices
(Pogosyan 1989, Kofman et al. 1992)

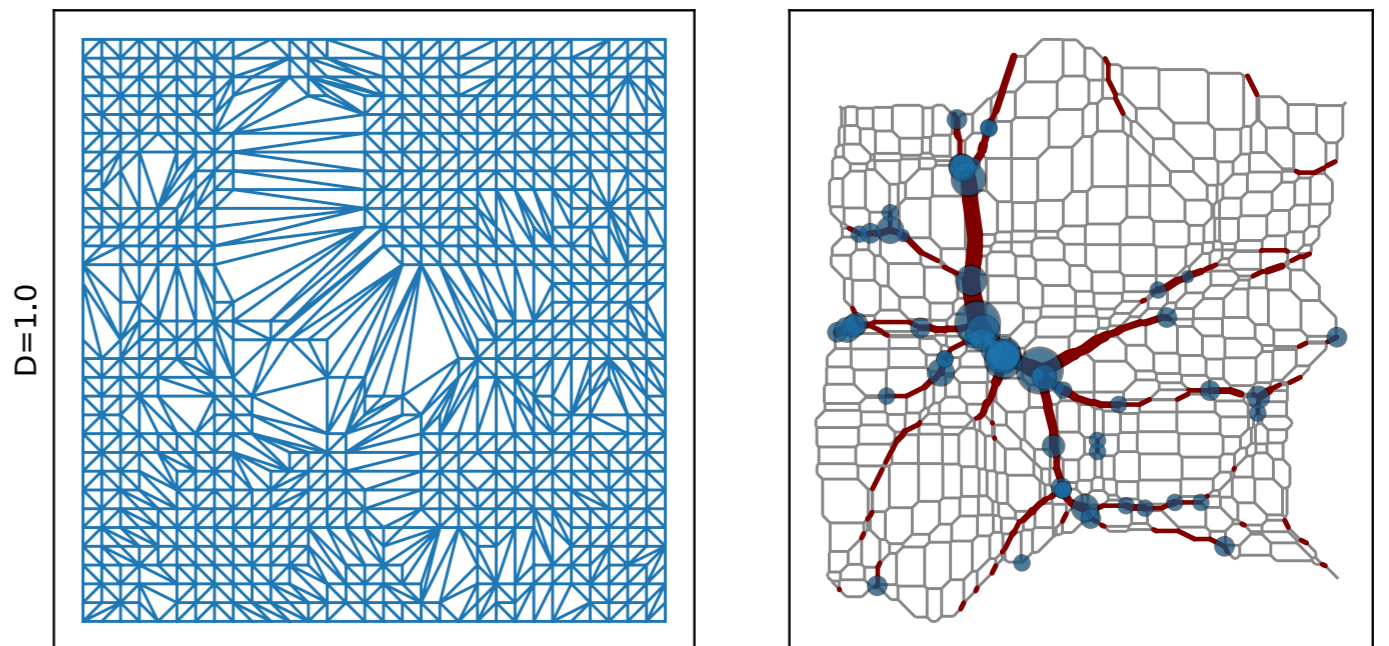
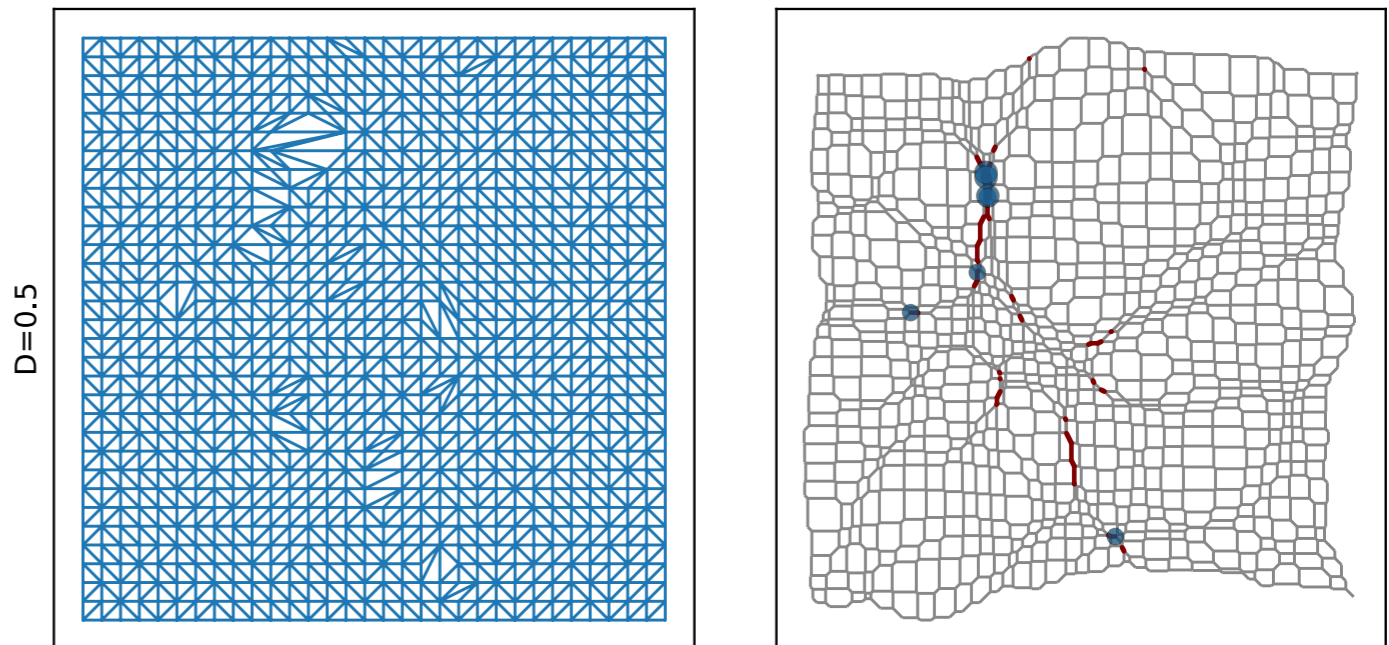
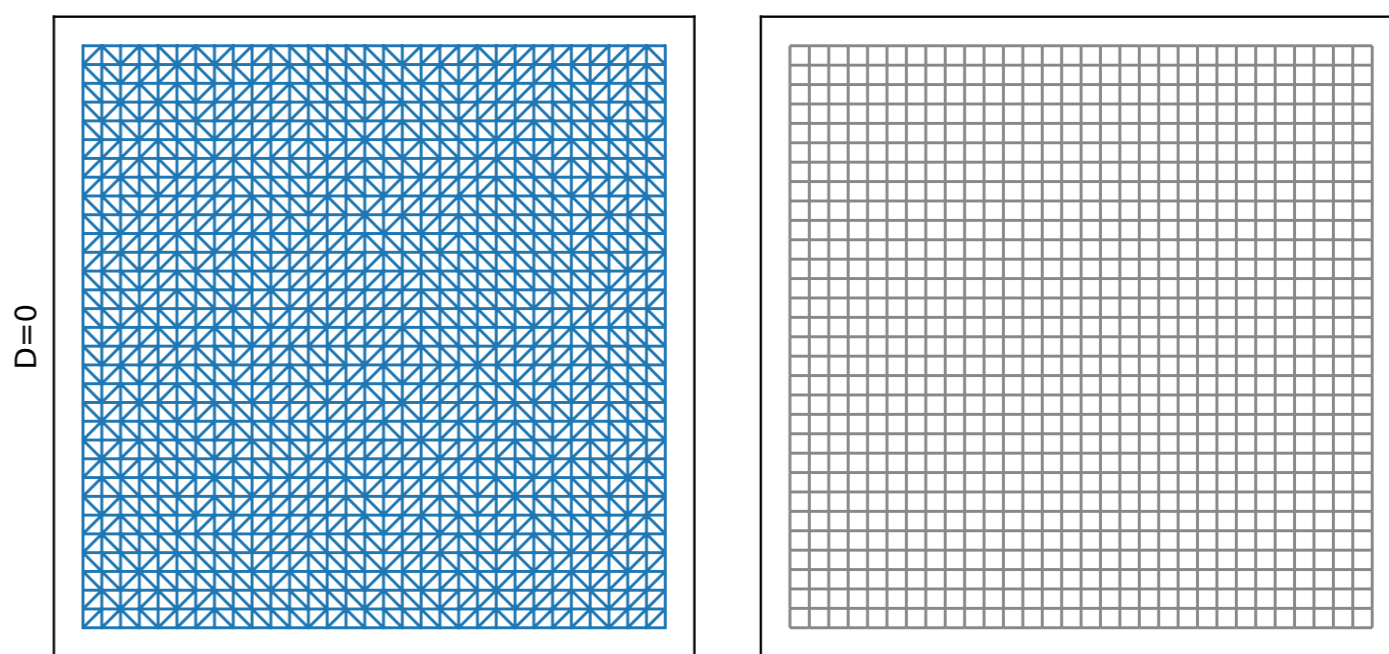


Equivalent to a Legendre transform (Vergassola et al. 1994) ...

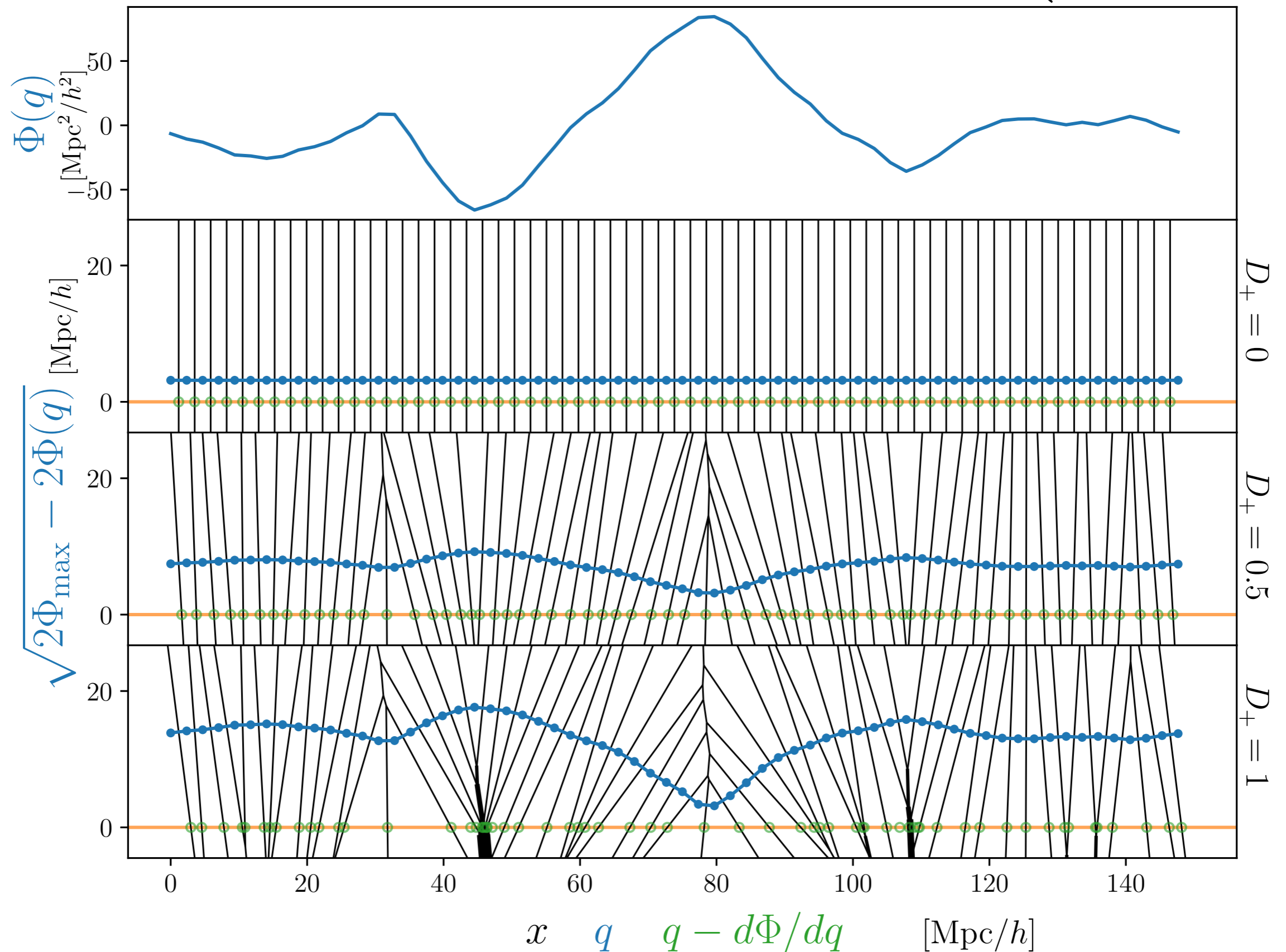
... a convex hull
method, to a sectional
Voronoi (“power”)
tessellation
(Hidding et al. 2012,
2016, 2018)

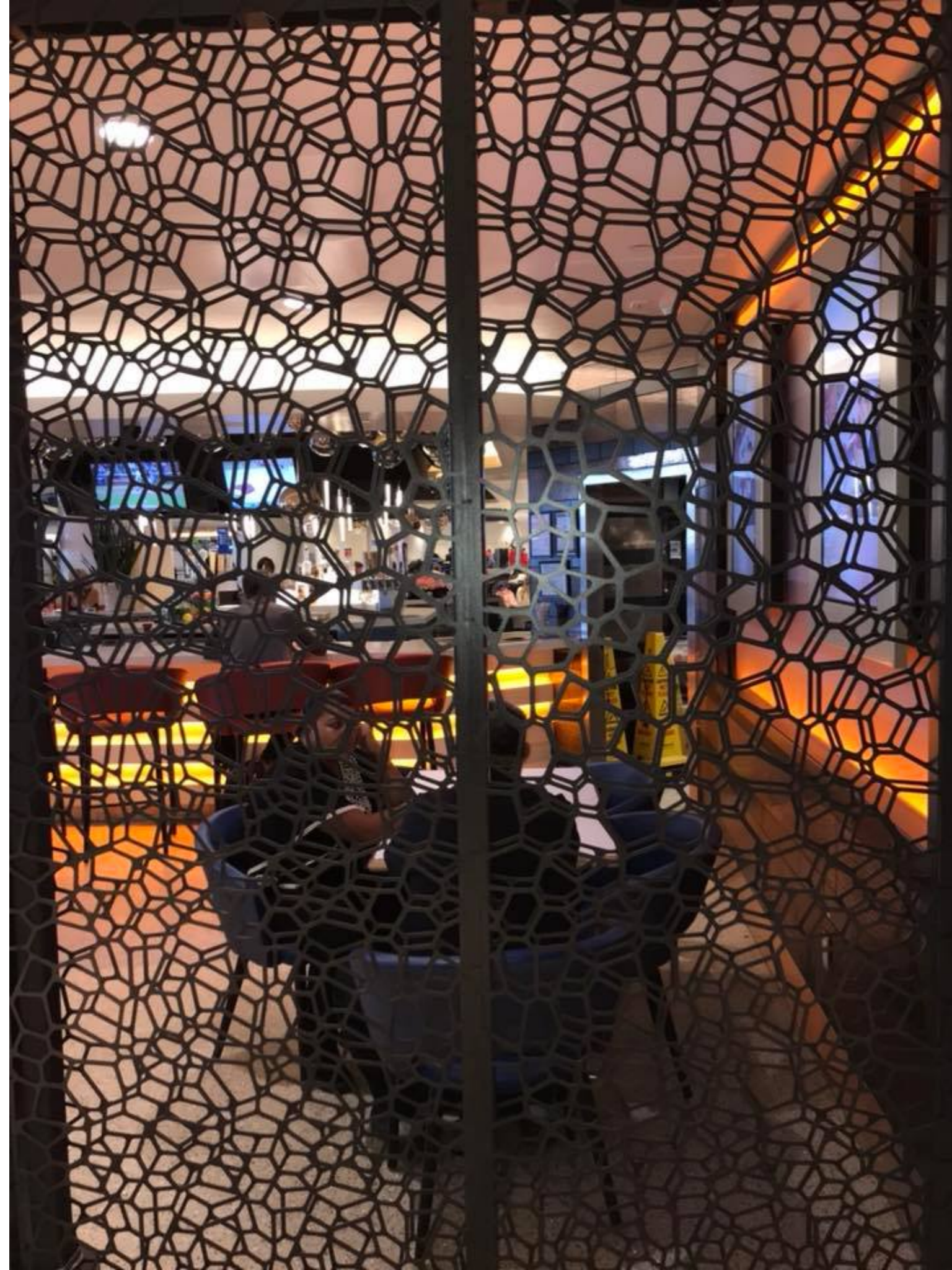
Wonderful interactive
code at

[https://github.com/
jhidding/adhesion-
example](https://github.com/jhidding/adhesion-example)



Gradient of potential taken with sectional Voronoi tessellation instead of FFT (no PBC's!)

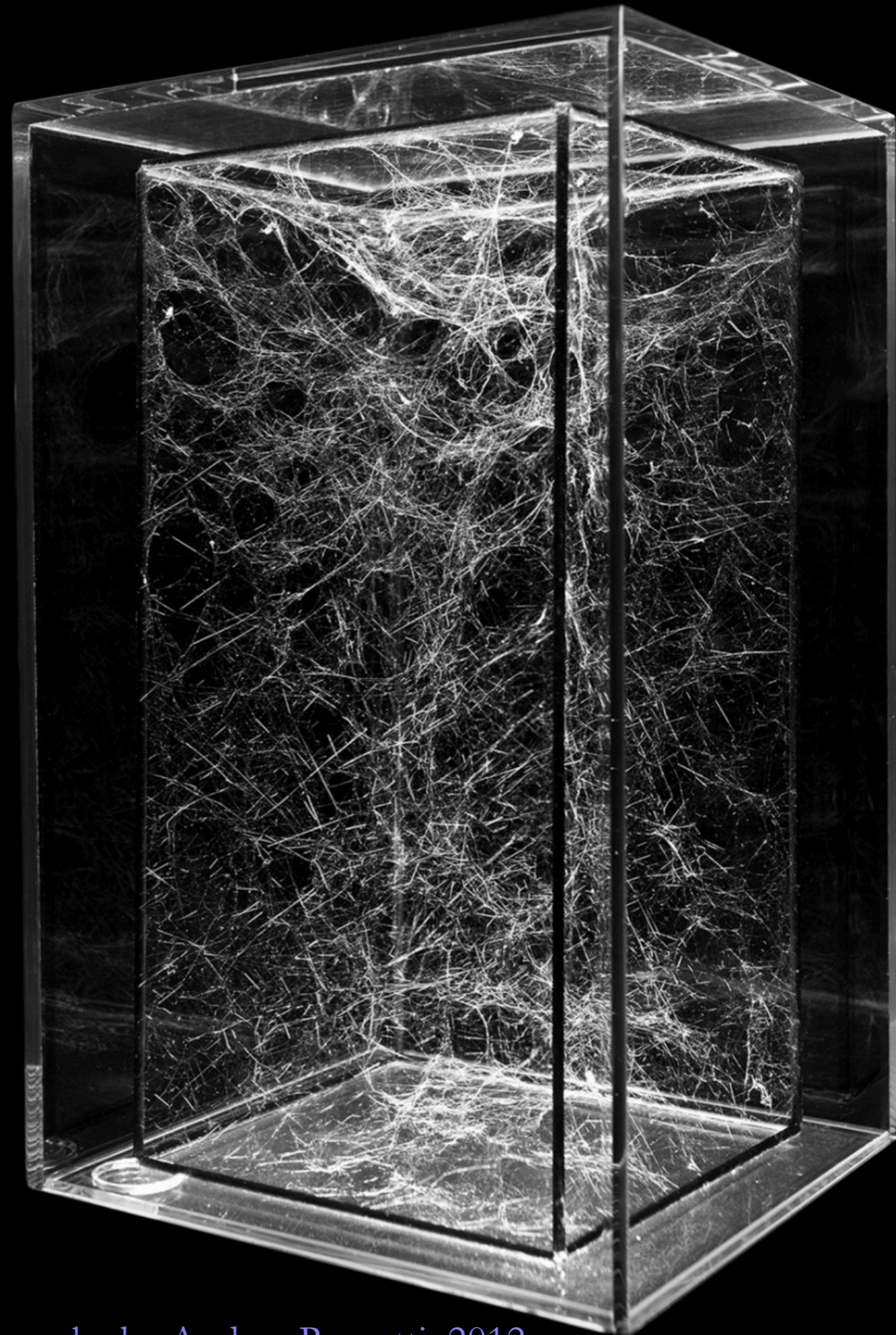




Sectional Voronoi diagrams also appear in architecture!

(MN, Hidding, Konstantatou & van de Weygaert 2018)

SPIDERWEBS



Tomás Saraceno

“Social .. Quasi Social .. Solitary ..
Spiders ... On Hybrid Cosmic Webs”

at Esther Schipper Art Gallery, Berlin, Germany, 2012 © Photography by Andrea Rossetti, 2012

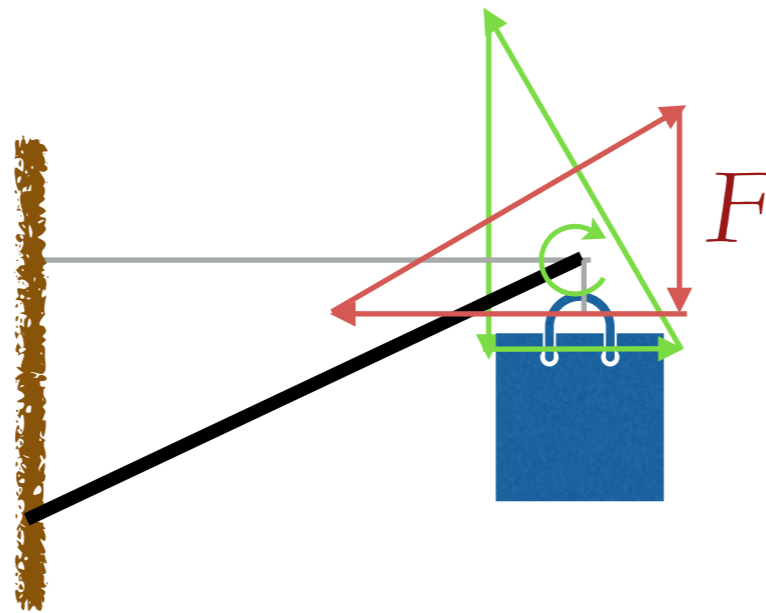
Tomás Saraceno, *14 Billions* (working title)



Structural-engineering spiderwebs:

“Force polygons”

James Clerk Maxwell: perpendicular construction



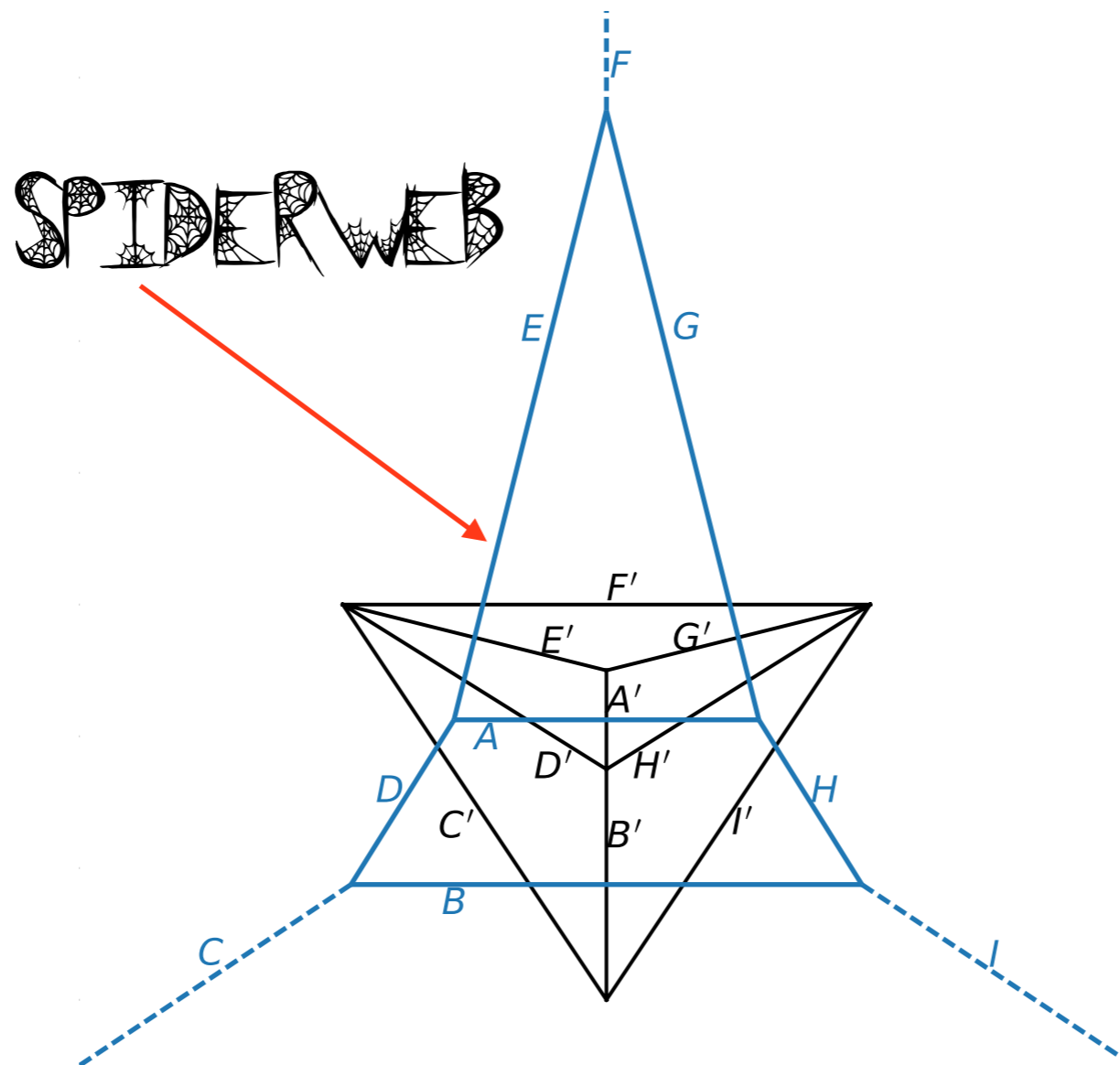
Structural-engineering spiderwebs

Force polygons \rightarrow force diagram

Form/force diagrams are reciprocal duals

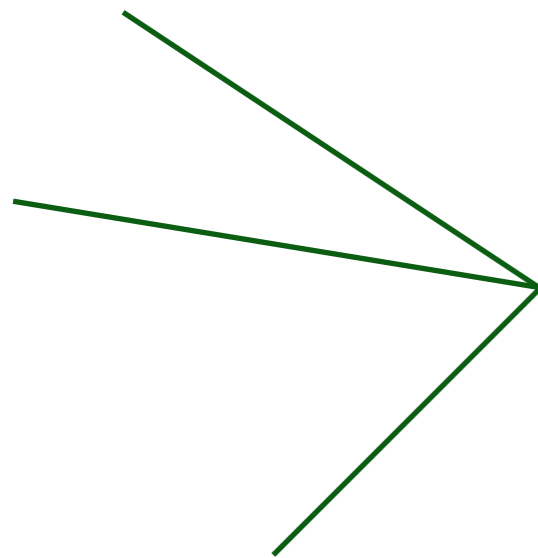
(Maxwell 1860's)

\perp edges, e.g. Voronoi \leftrightarrow Delaunay

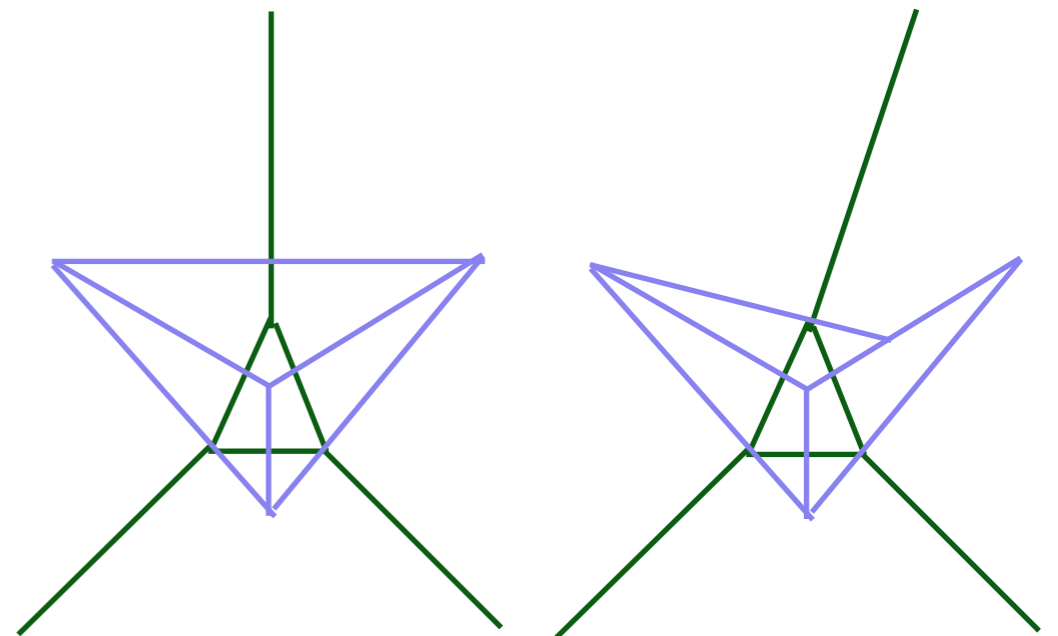


What sort of thing is *not* a spiderweb?

An obvious case ...

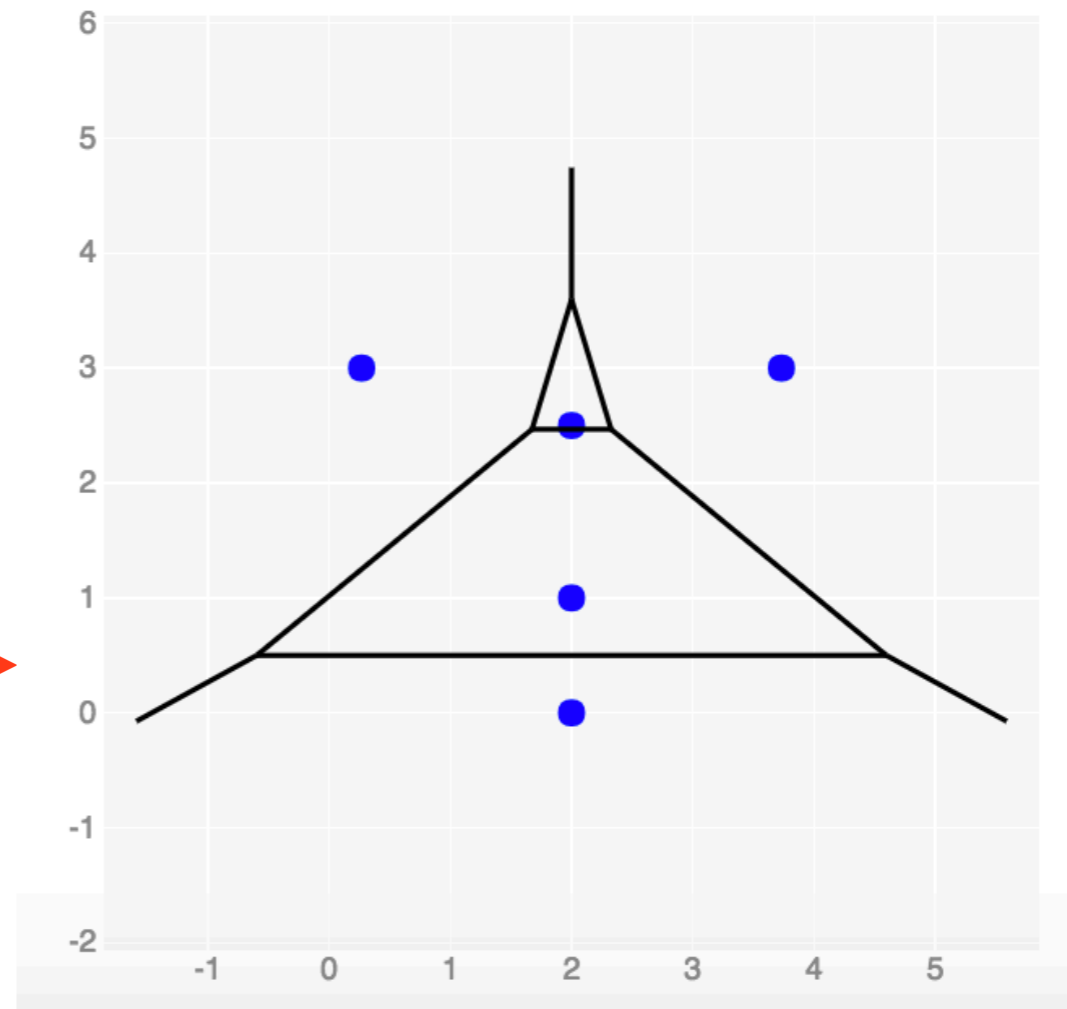
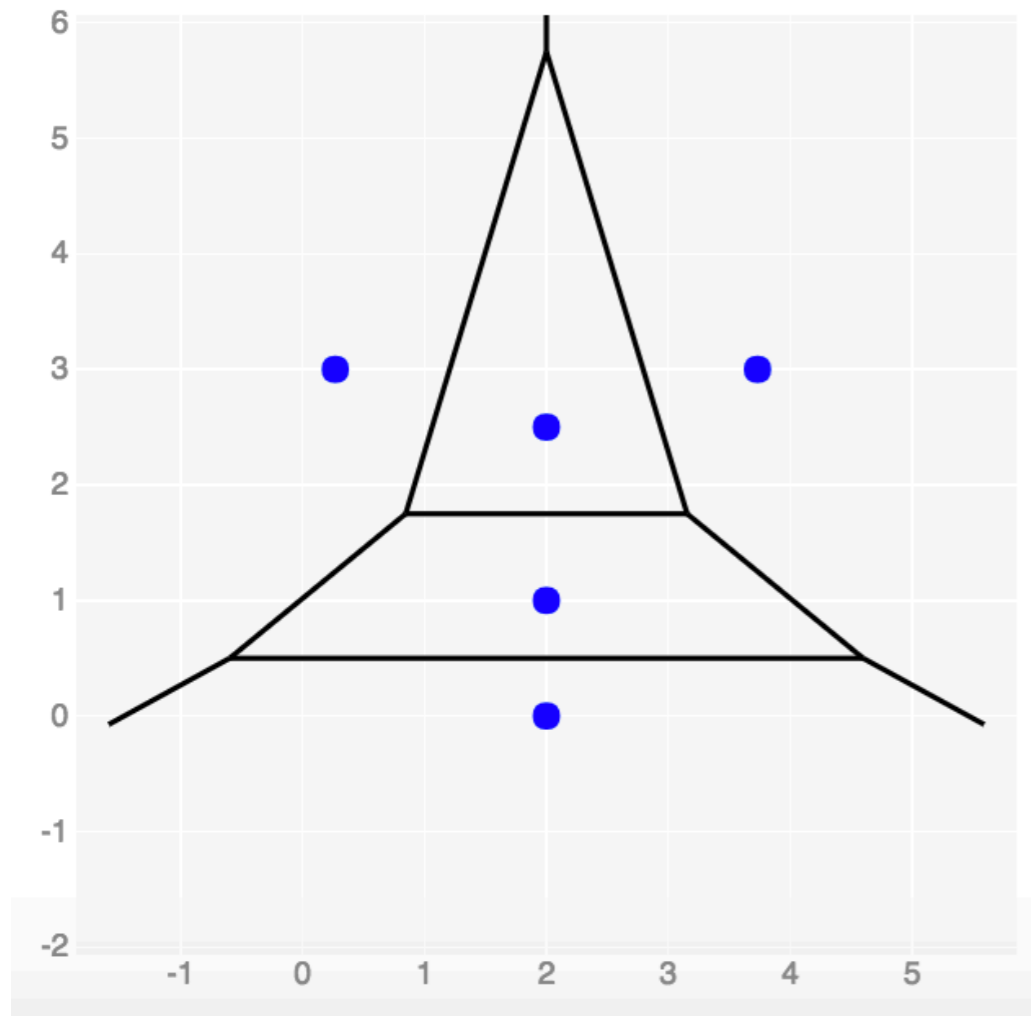


More subtle: force diagram cannot close



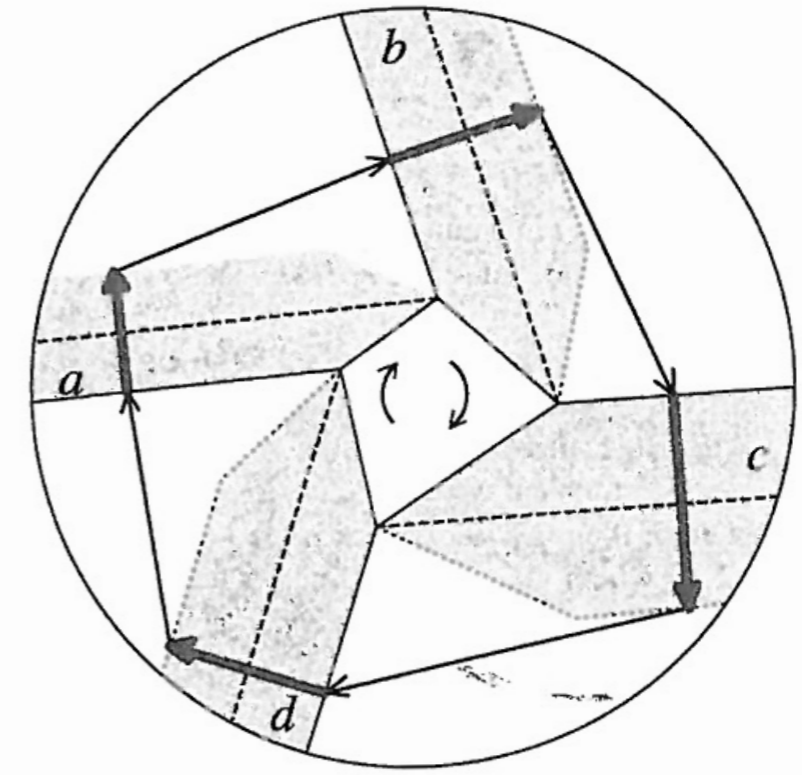
Ash & Bolker (1986), see also Whiteley et al. (2013) showed that in 2D, spiderwebs and sectional Voronoi tessellations are the same

Each polygon can shrink/enlarge, sides sliding perpendicular to dual edges

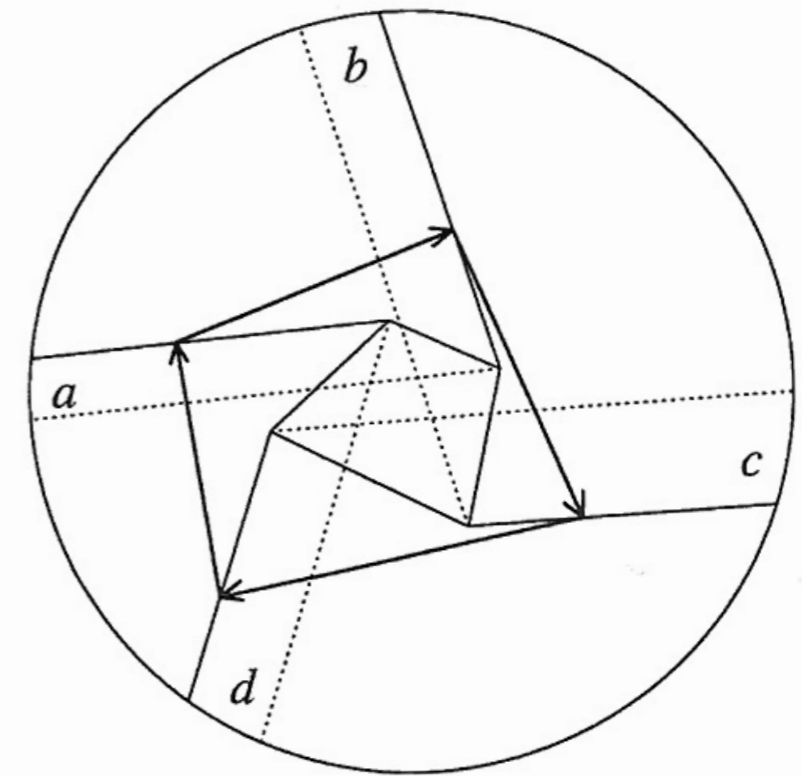


<http://github.com/neyrinck/sectional-tess/>

Lang & Bateman 2011,
Lang 2015, 2018:
each 2D spiderweb gives
an origami tessellation



(A)

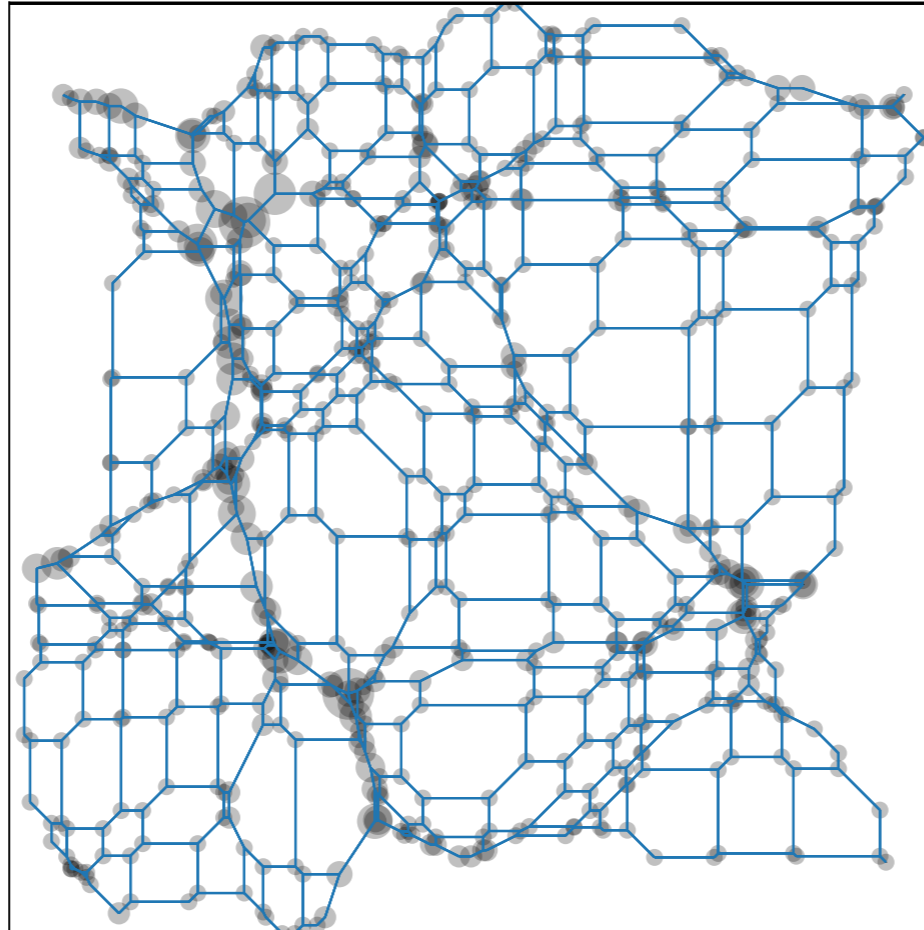


(B)

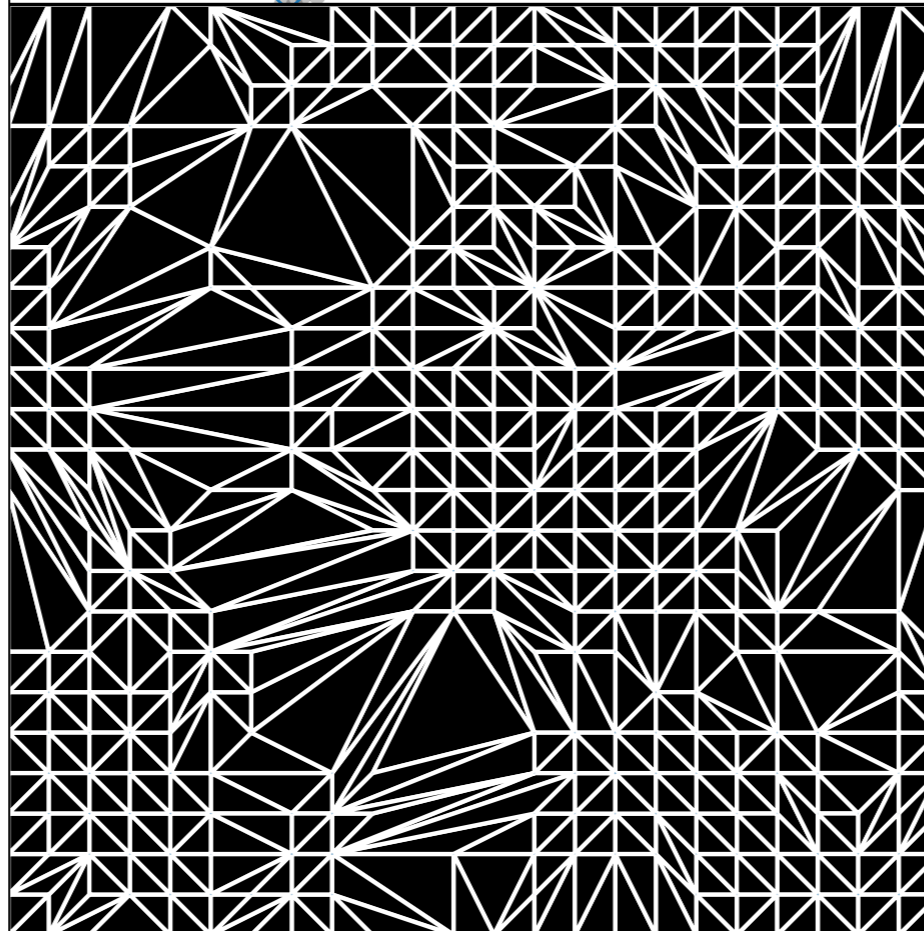
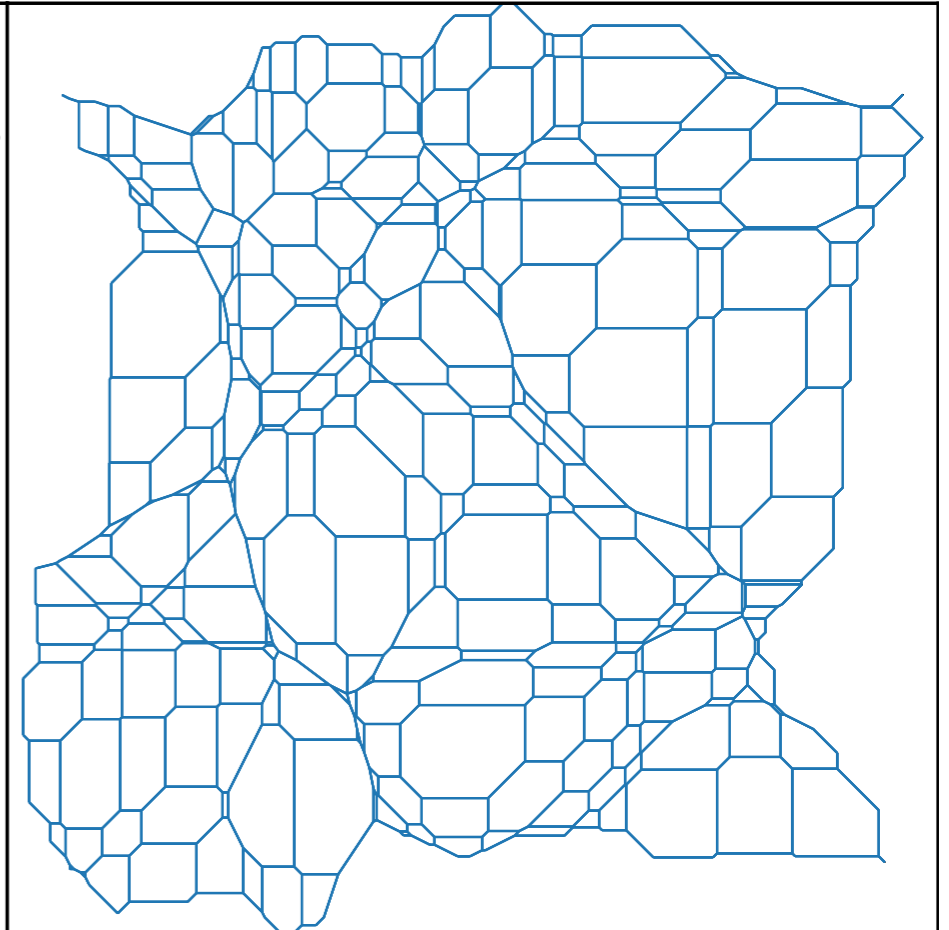
FIGURE 1. A simple flat twist. (a) Crease pattern: Mountain folds are solid, and valley folds are dashed. Light-gray regions are not visible in the folded form. (b) The folded form.

“Minkowski
sum” of
Eulerian +
Lagrangian
space is \sim
an origami
crease
pattern

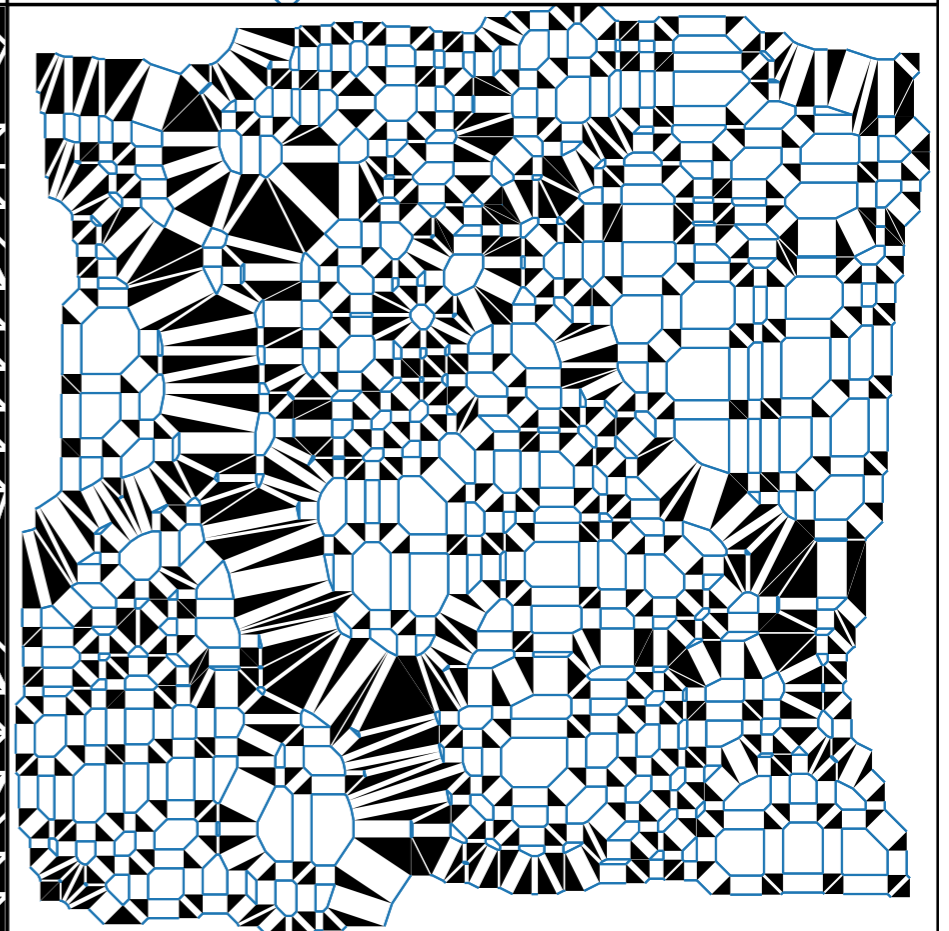
Web w/mass deposited



Web

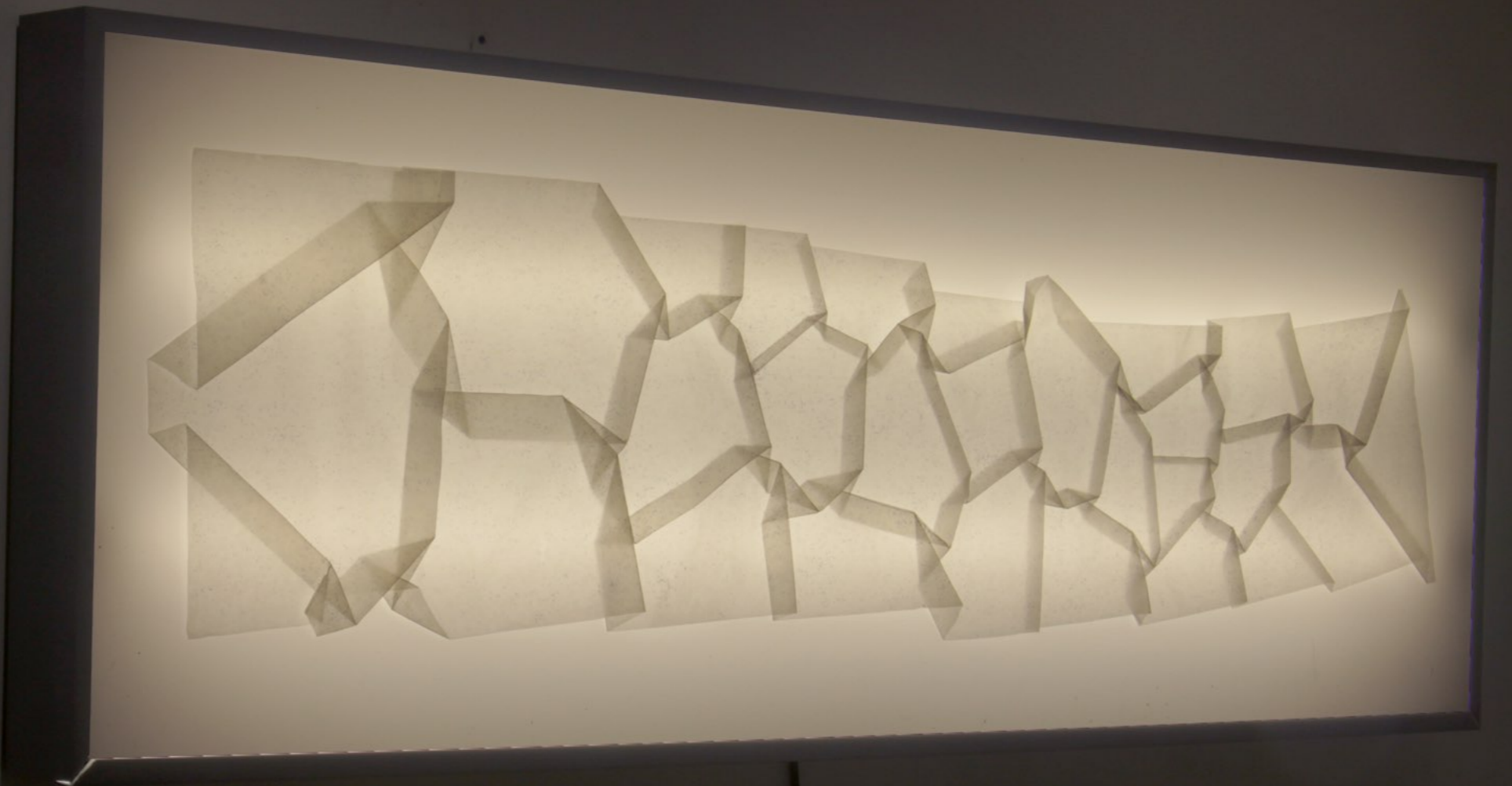


$\text{Area}(\triangle) \propto \text{node mass}$



Hybrid view

On display at STSci



An Origami Cosmic Web

A schematic origami representation of a slice of the Universe obtained by the VIPERS galaxy survey. Each dot shows a galaxy's position. Where the light shines through multiple layers of paper, there are more galaxies. The cosmic web is a foam-like structure of low-density voids (1 layer) separated by higher-density filaments (two segments, 2 layers) crissed by nodes (triangular faces, with three layers). The leading big scientific concern: only if the Universe is dominated by dark matter can patches of matter pass through other patches without colliding. This allows multiple streams (layers of paper) of matter to exist at the same location with different velocities.

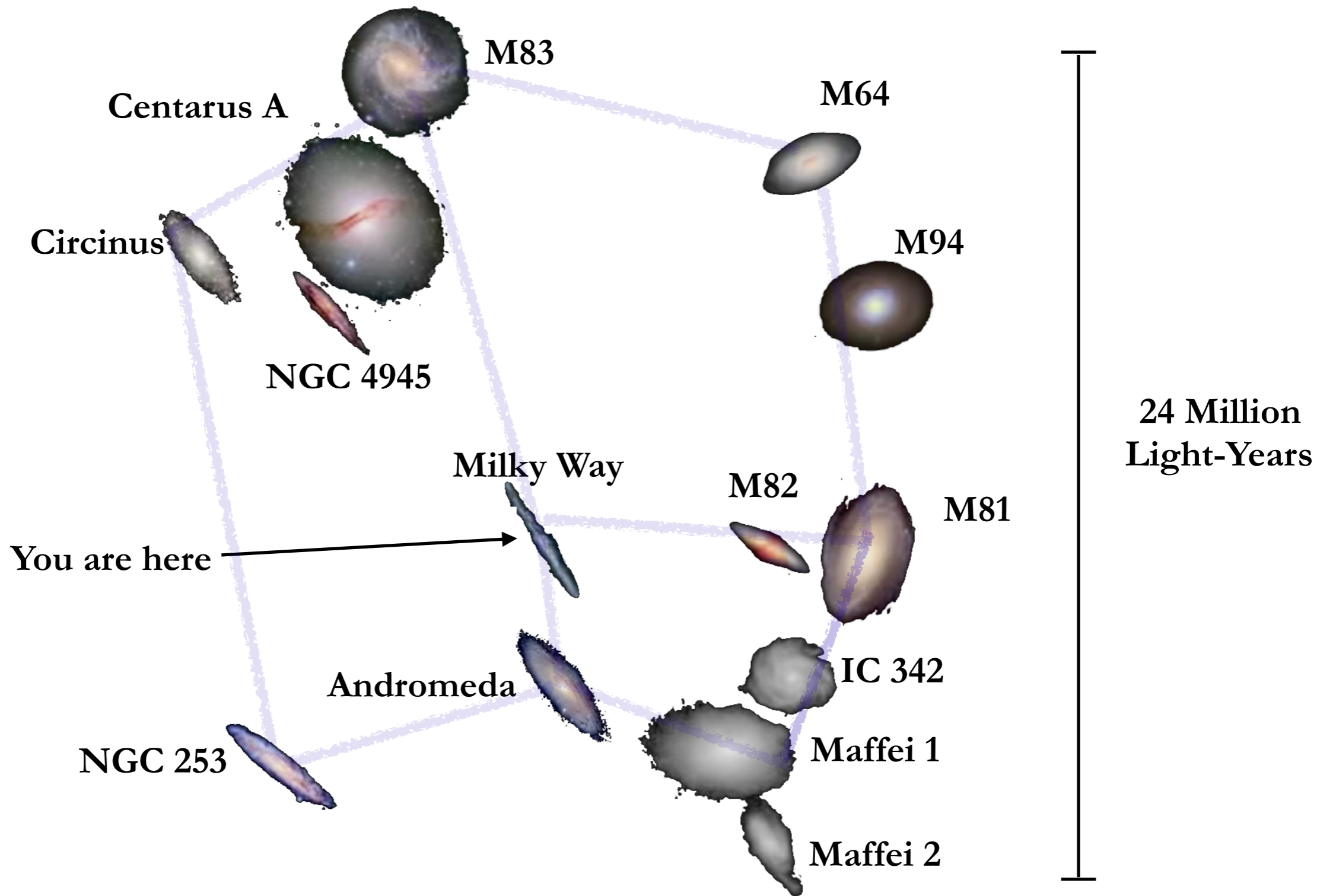
Credits:

Concept and design: Mark Neyrinck, Physics & Astronomy Department
Origami: Jonathan Ross, MIT Digital Media Center
Creative Commons License: CC BY-NC-SA
Special thanks to Ben Brubaker for much proofing help.
Design software: Tinkercad, an online 3D modeling package by Autodesk, Inc.

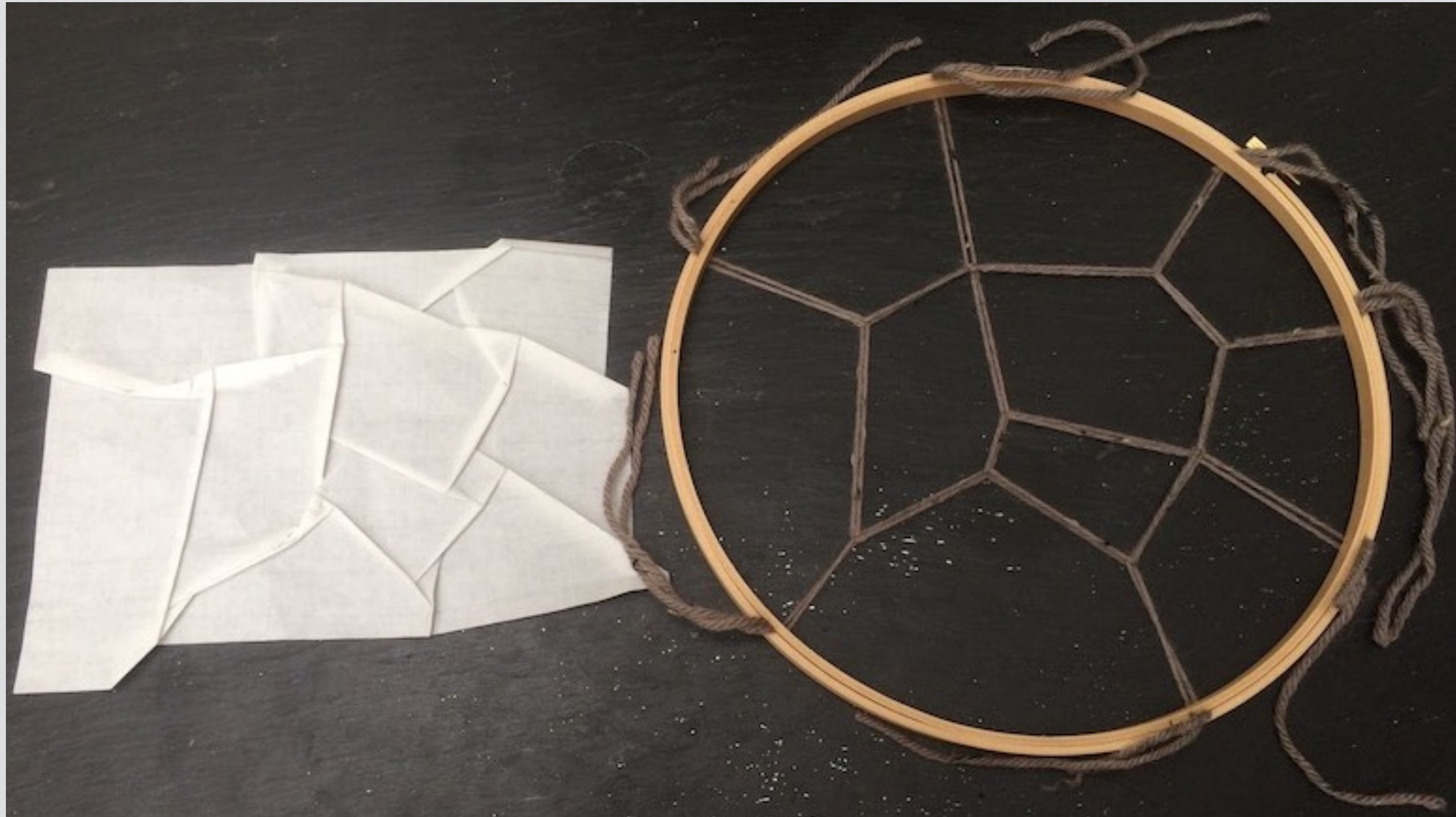
Our Local Universe: a convenient spiderweb!

COUNCIL OF GIANTS

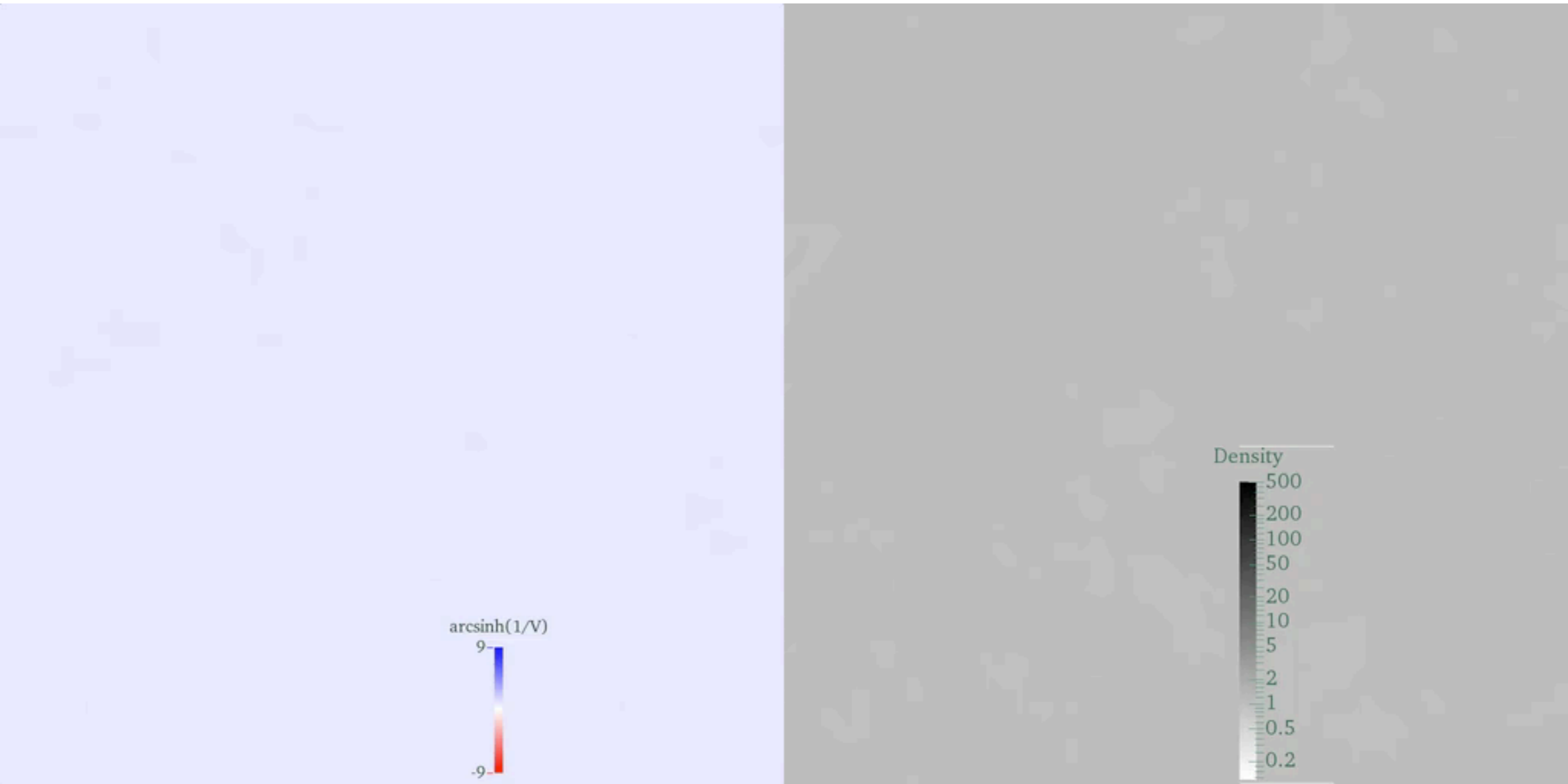
(McCall 2014)



cosmic web = origami tessellation = spiderweb
example, “COUNCIL OF GIANTS” (McCall 2014)



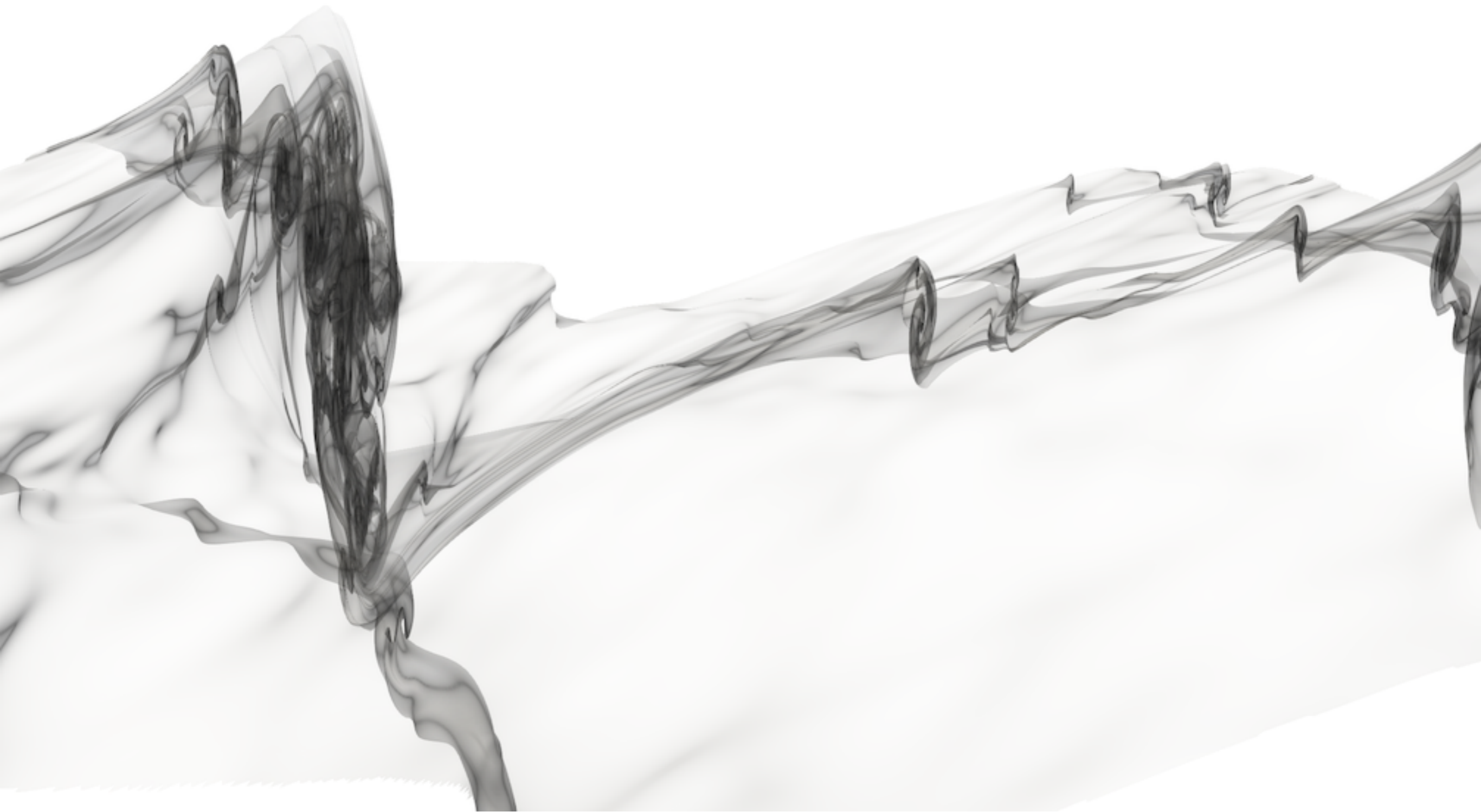
Eulerian-Lagrangian 2D universe (run with ColDICE (Sousbie & Colombi 2016))



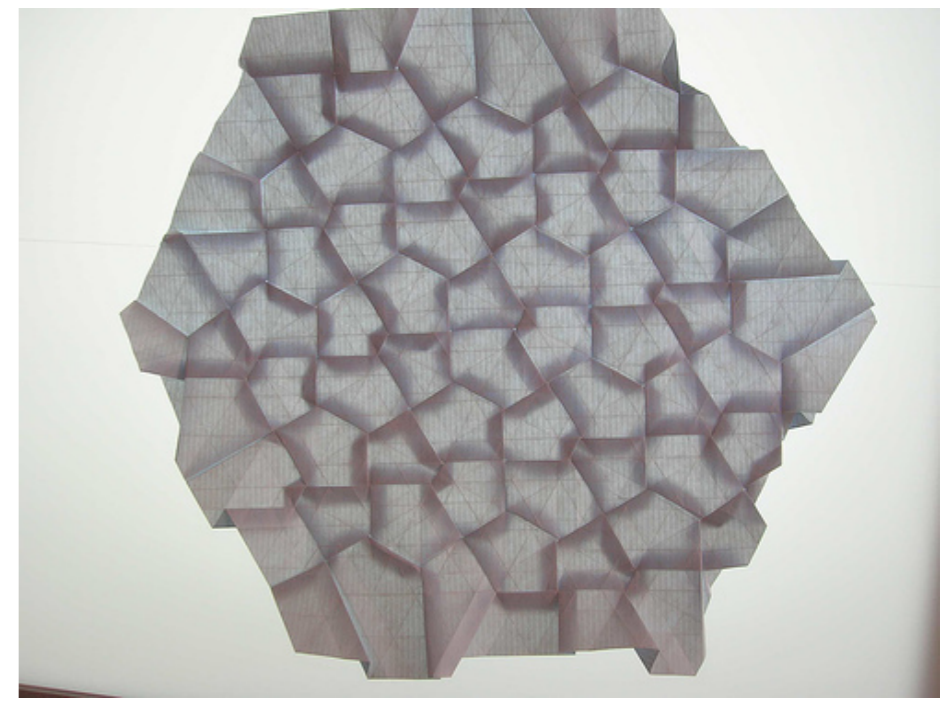
Initial (Lagrangian) coordinates log-density

(Eulerian) log-density

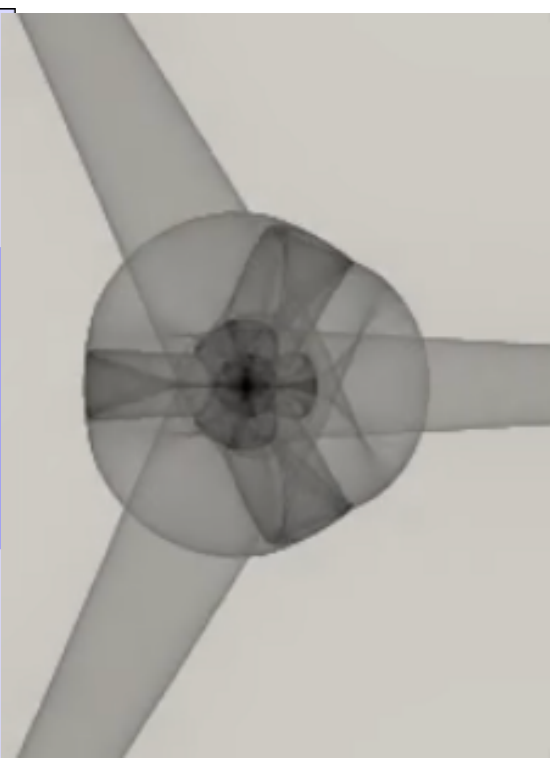
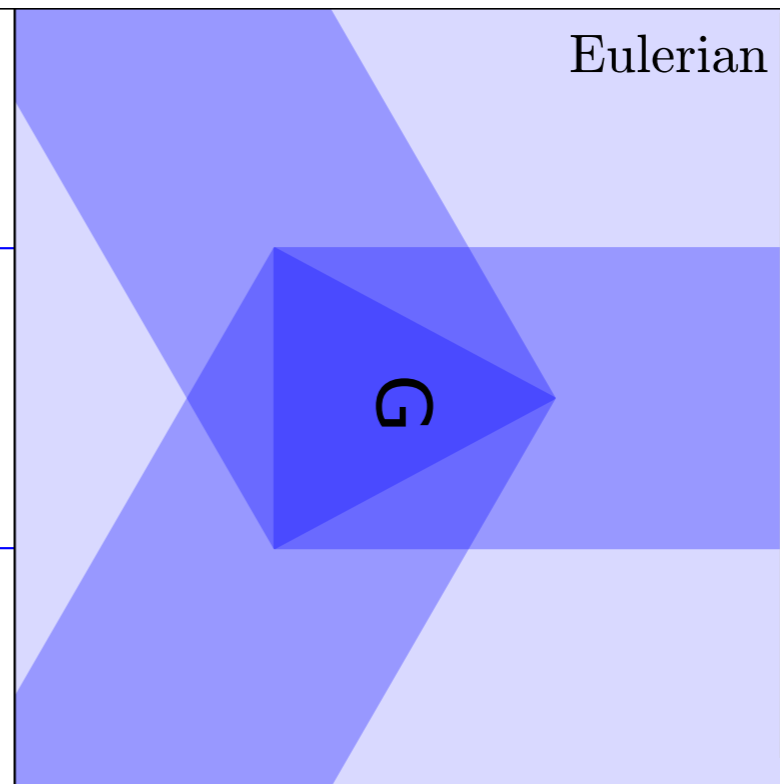
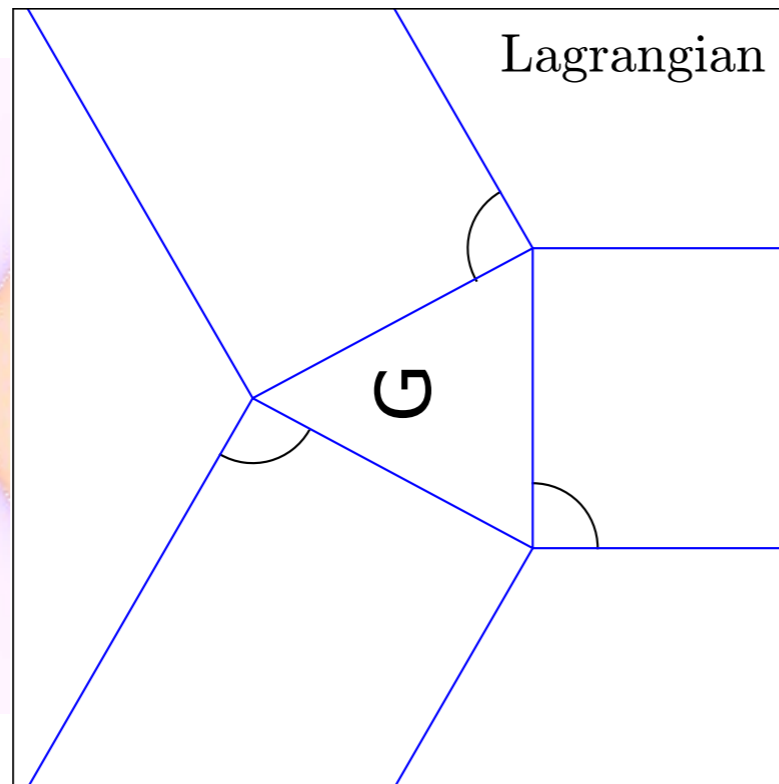
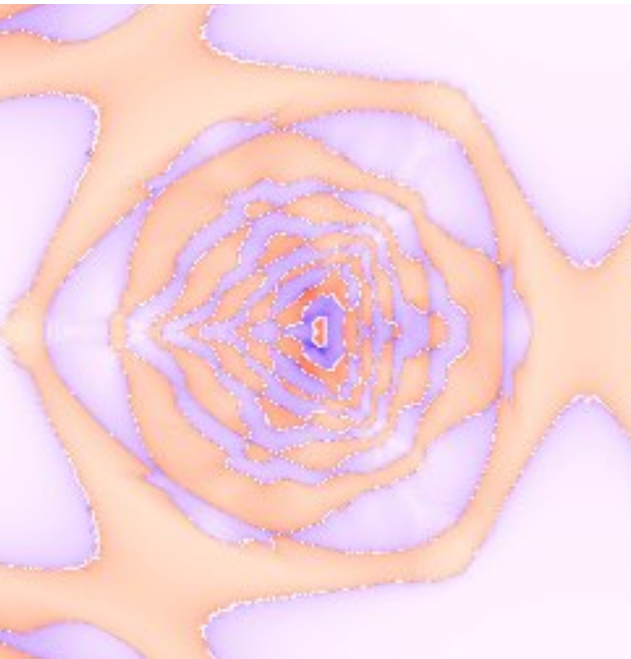
Folding in 4 dimensions — hard to visualize!



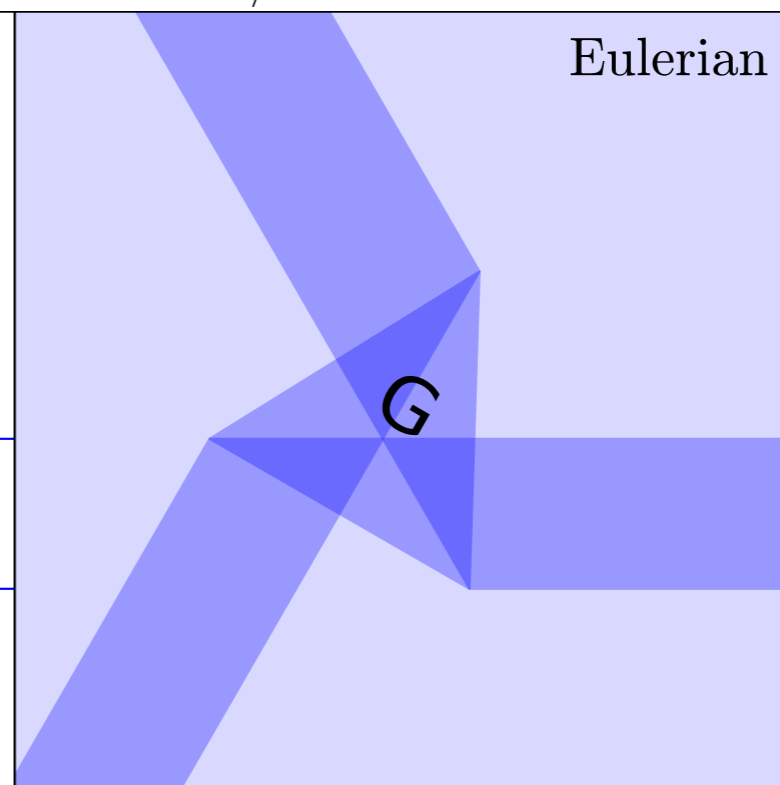
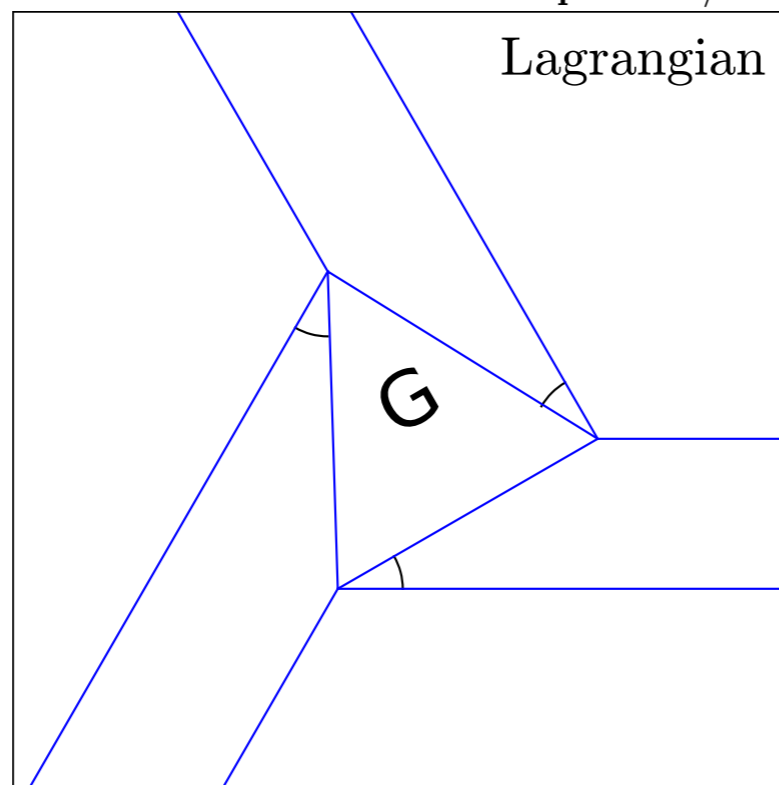
Looking more like an origami
tessellation:



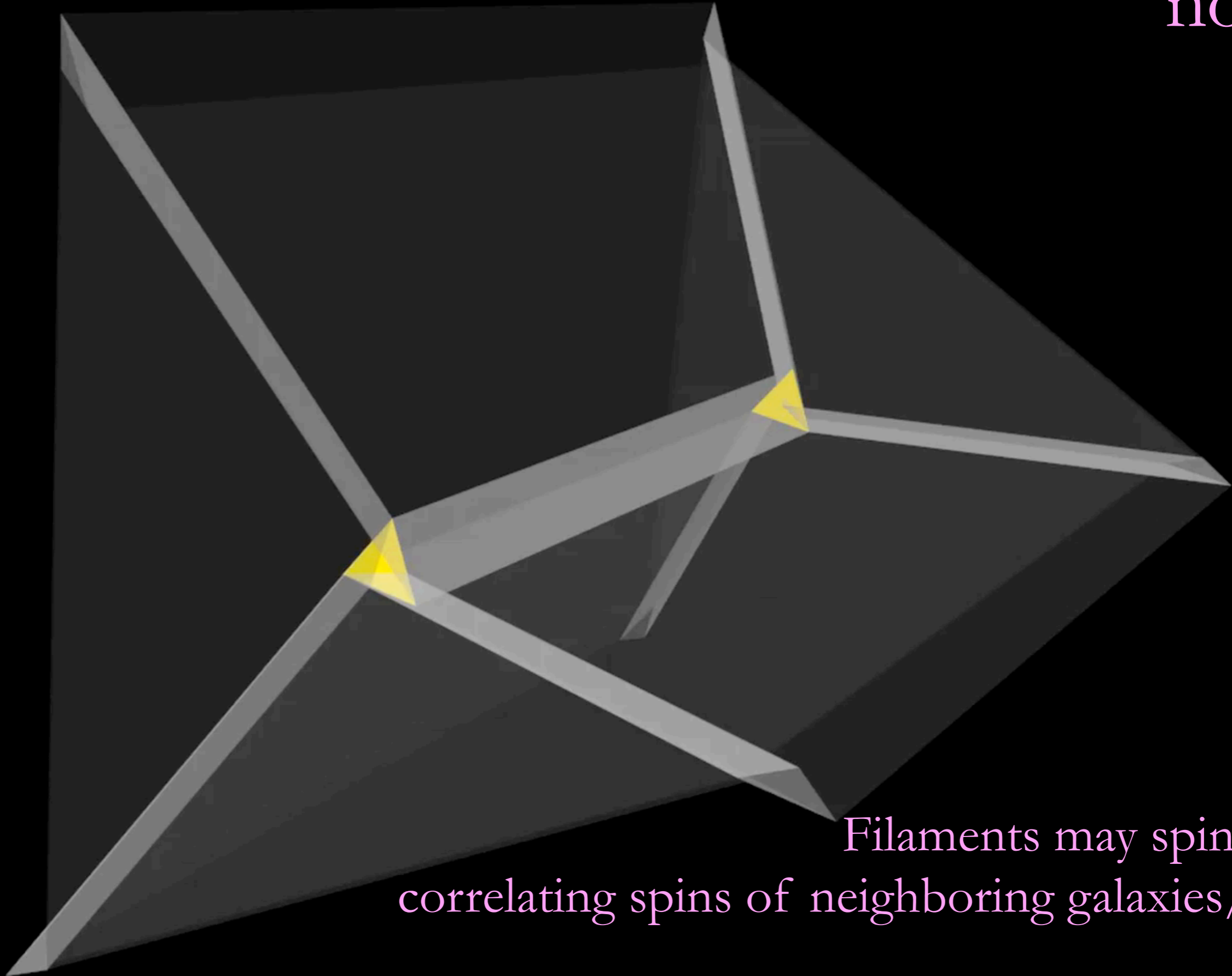
2D twist fold: a polygon rotates through some angle.
A pleat extrudes from each face



Top: $\alpha = \pi/2$. Bottom: $\alpha = \pi/6$.



Changing a spin parameter for two joined nodes



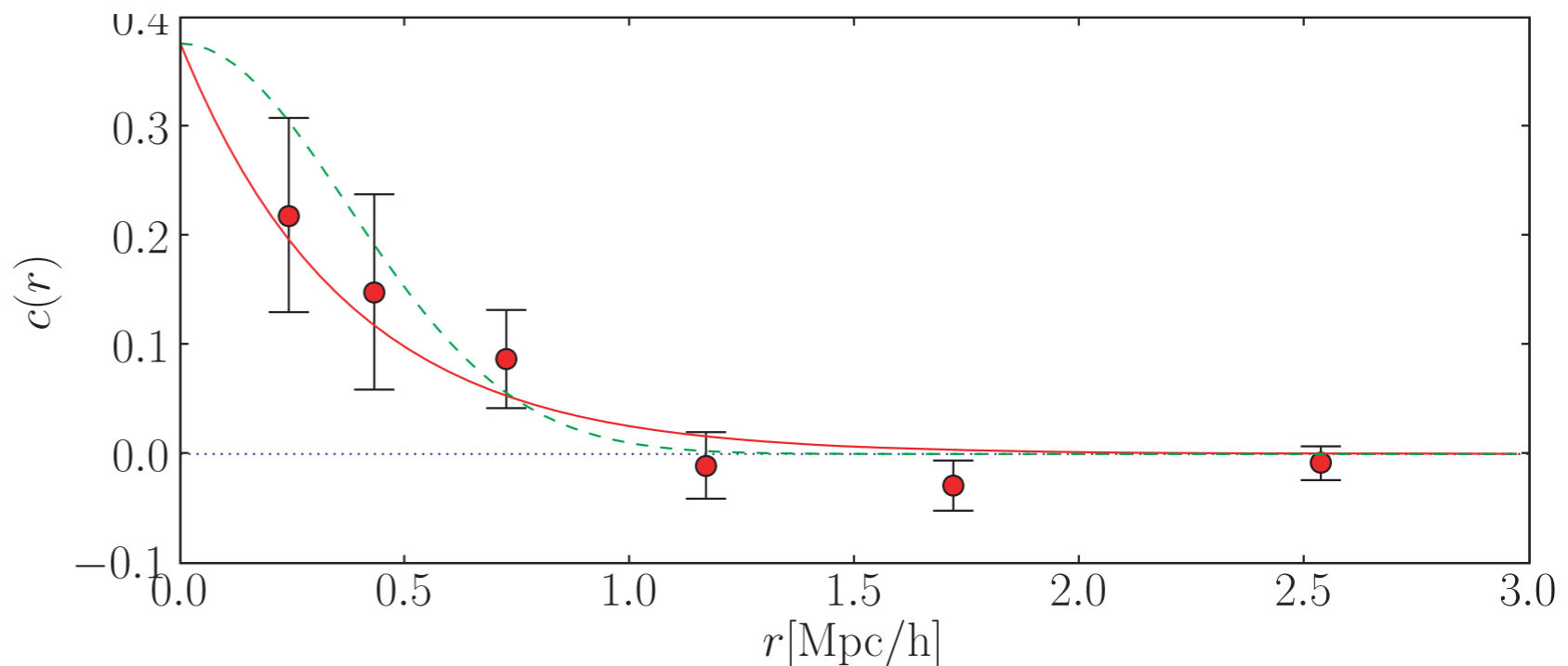
Filaments may spin, slightly correlating spins of neighboring galaxies/clusters

Can origami ideas help scientifically?

“Twisting” is a major feature of origami-like collapse.

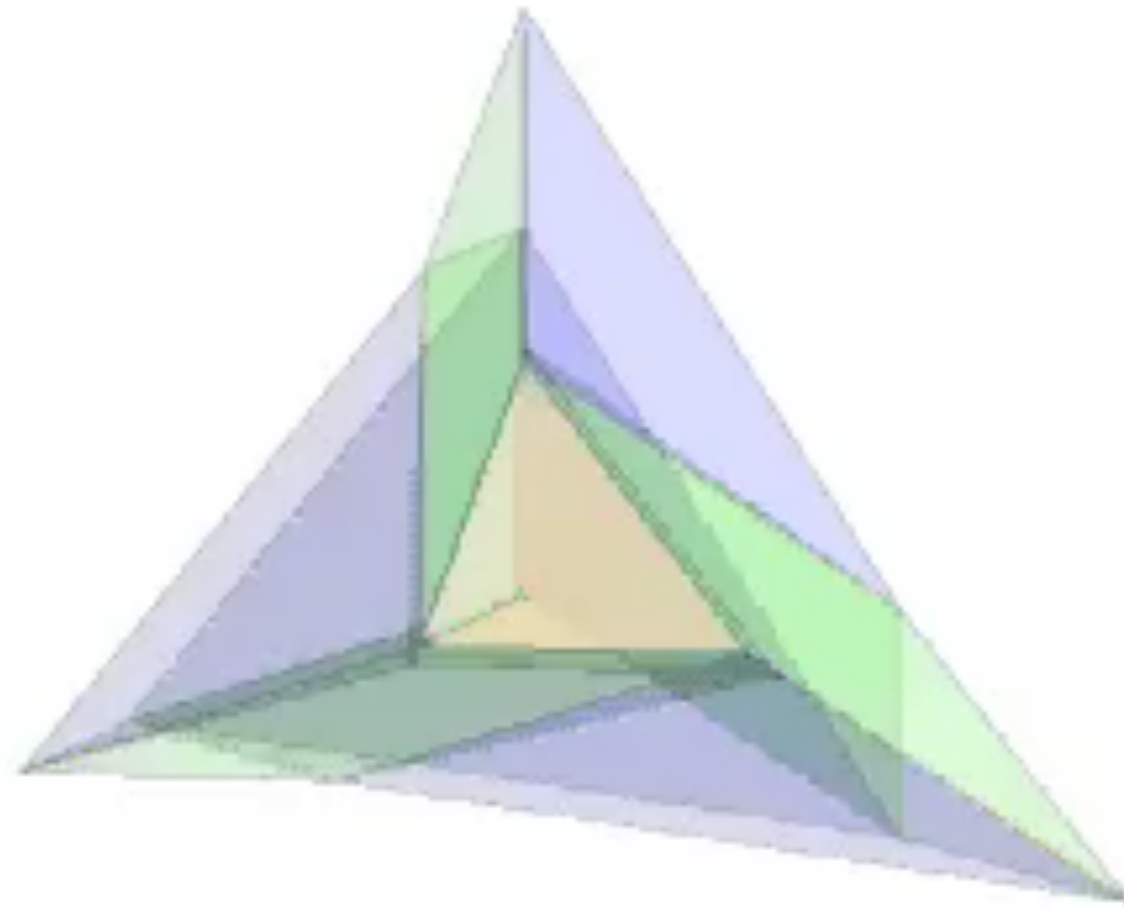
Chirality/spin correlation observed in SDSS (Slosar et al. 2008)

Correlations between neighboring galaxy spins can give intrinsic alignments of their major axes — this systematic needs to be understood for weak lensing



3D? Polyhedron inverts and rotates through some 3D angle.

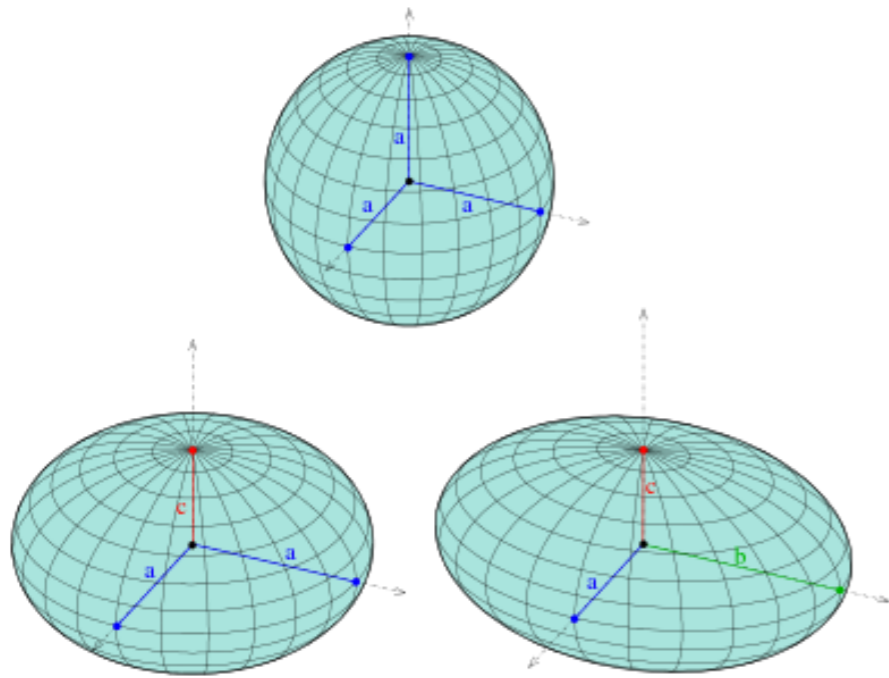
- An extruded 2D twist fold (filament/Toblerone) from each face
- A planar pleat (wall) from each Toblerone face
- Some simple laws relate filament rotations



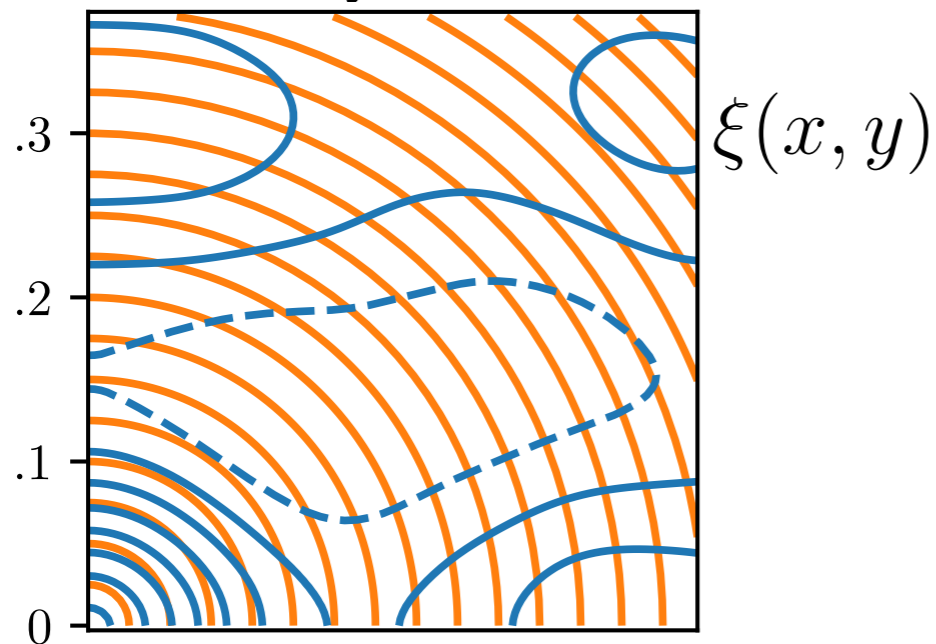
UN
FOLDED

(Neyrinck 2016)

Spiderweb useful for cosmology, in principle!
 sensitive to shear (e.g. redshift/distance mapping, \sim Alcock-Paczynski)
 1% error in x - y scaling factor in idealized case;
 several% with correlation function

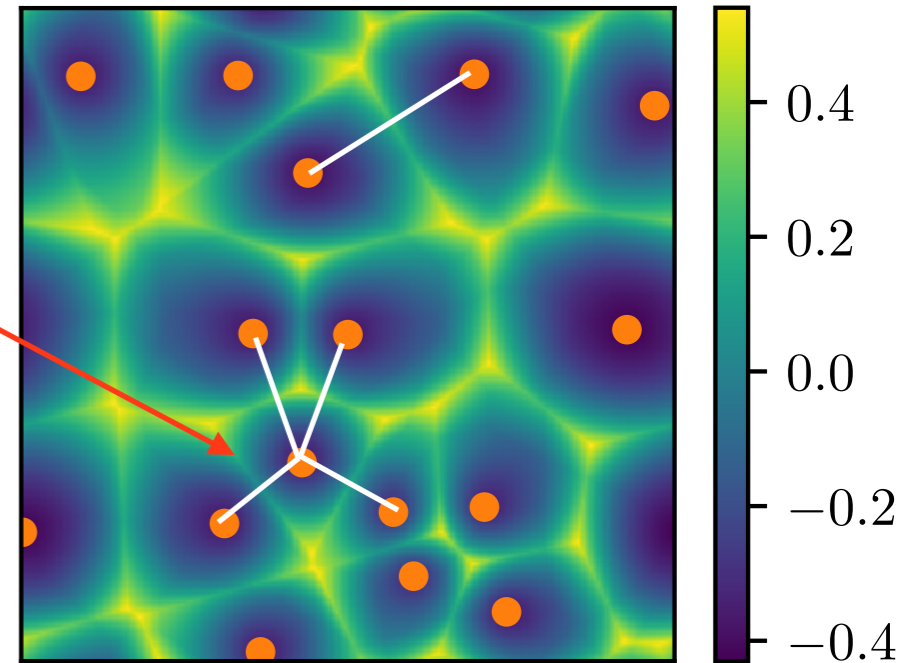


Alcock-Paczynski



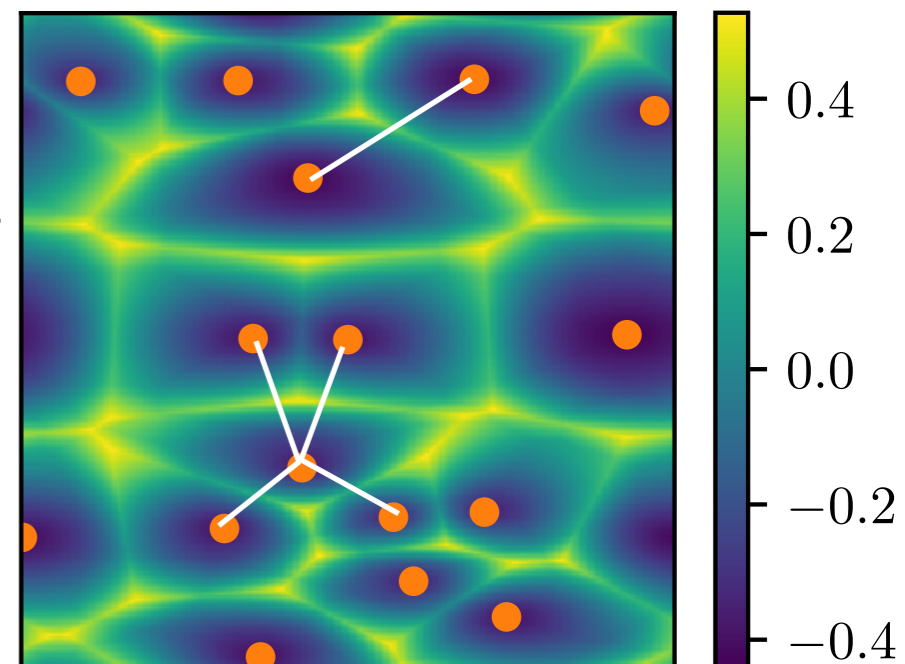
PERPENDICULAR

Isotropic



Skewed

x scaled by 2



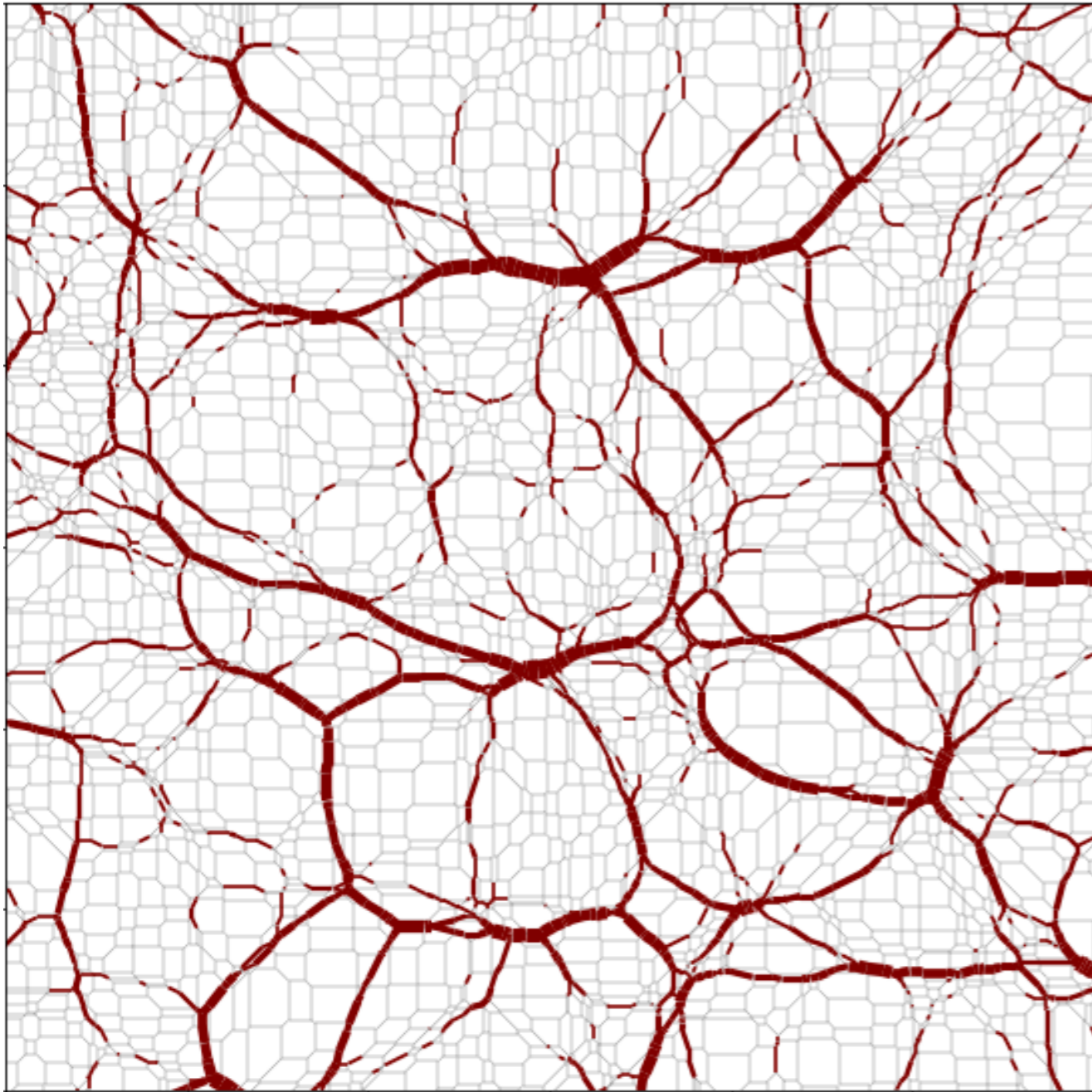
Testing spiderwebness: Any cosmic web built from a potential displacement field is a spiderweb, in real space

- 3D print it and see how much weight it can hold!
- Or build it out of string and see if any strands always sag

What if it's not a spiderweb?

- Observations were not converted into a cosmic web in a way consistent with adhesion — substructure within adhesive filaments, walls, nodes in the real universe! also strands need to be included within voids
- Still, worth trying a standard cosmic web definition
- Redshift-space distortions! (but could be a probe of them)
- Rotational (curl) component of displacement field — unexpected vorticity?

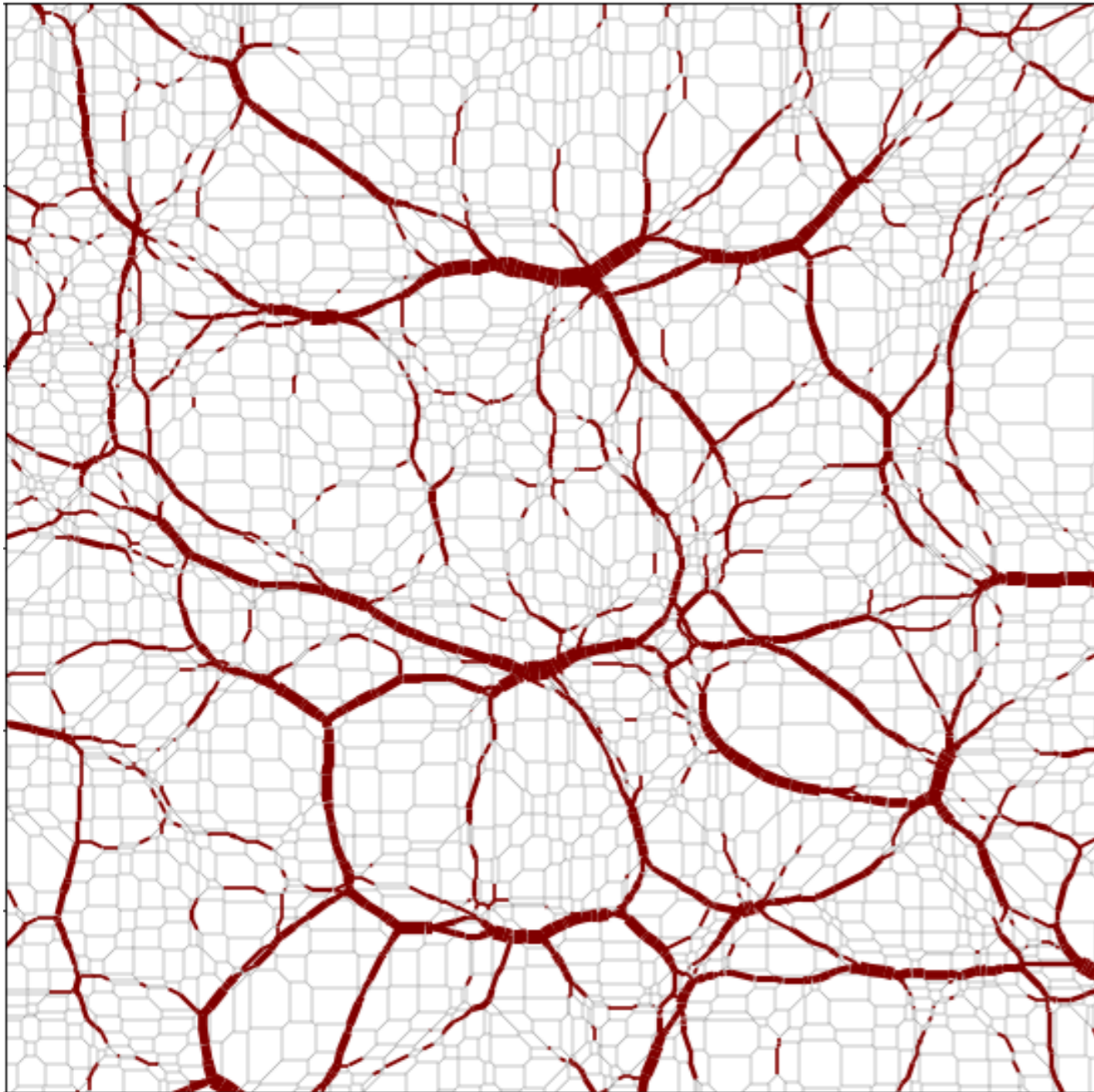
The circulatory system is a fractal of maximal surface area, to distribute nutrients efficiently to a volume



photographer **Jan Kriwol** and artist **Markos Kay**, "*human after all*"

See Scale (West 2017)

The cosmic web may be a fractal surface/volume efficiently transporting matter into galaxies? Indeed, surface dimension ~ 2.5



photographer **Jan Kriwol** and artist **Markos Kay**, "*human after all*"

See Scale (West 2017)

Conclusions

- A cool example of art + science!
- Origami, “analytic” geometry, structural engineering, cosmology interacting and helping each other