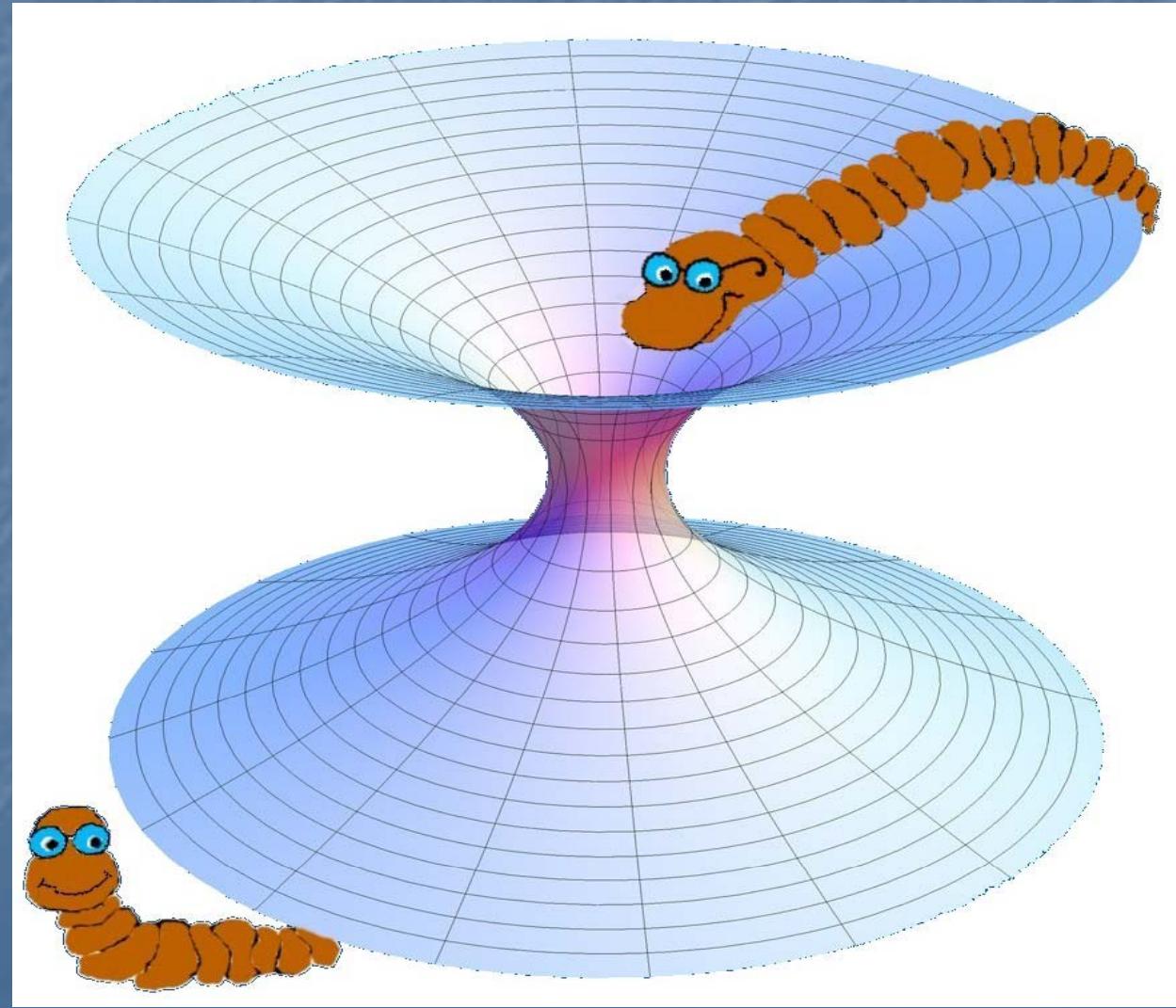


Traversable and semi-traversable wormholes



Andrey Doroshkevich,

Jakob Hansen,

Nikolay Kardashev,

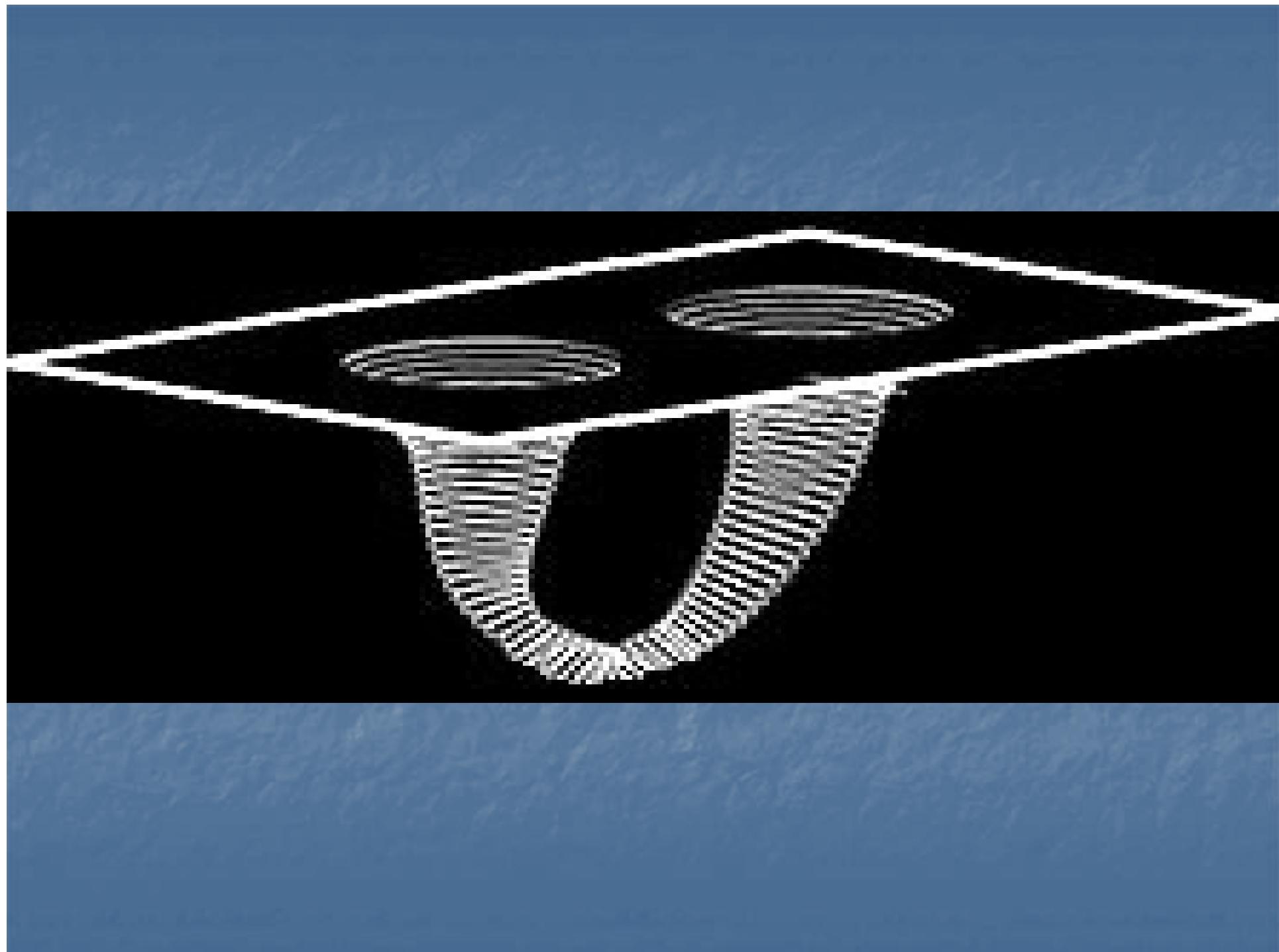
Dmitriy Novikov,

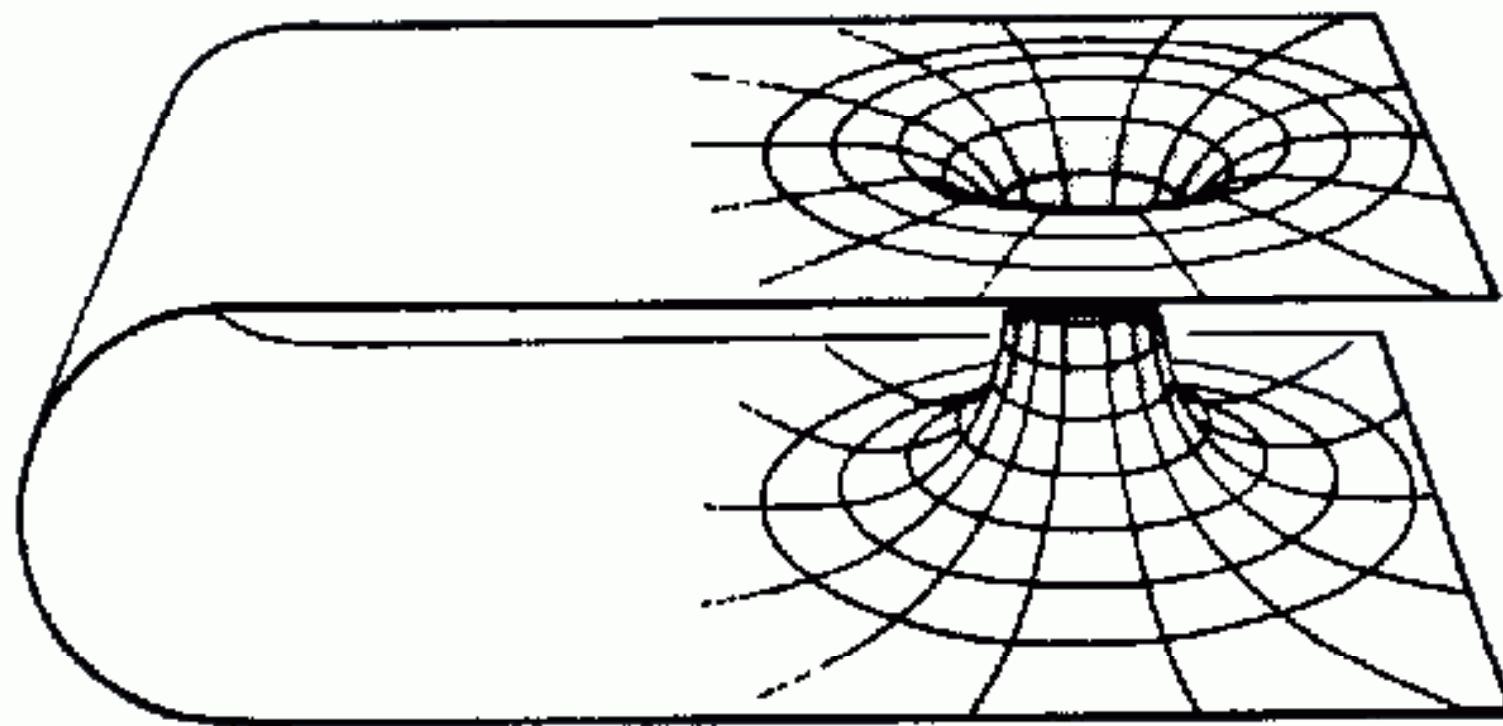
Igor Novikov,

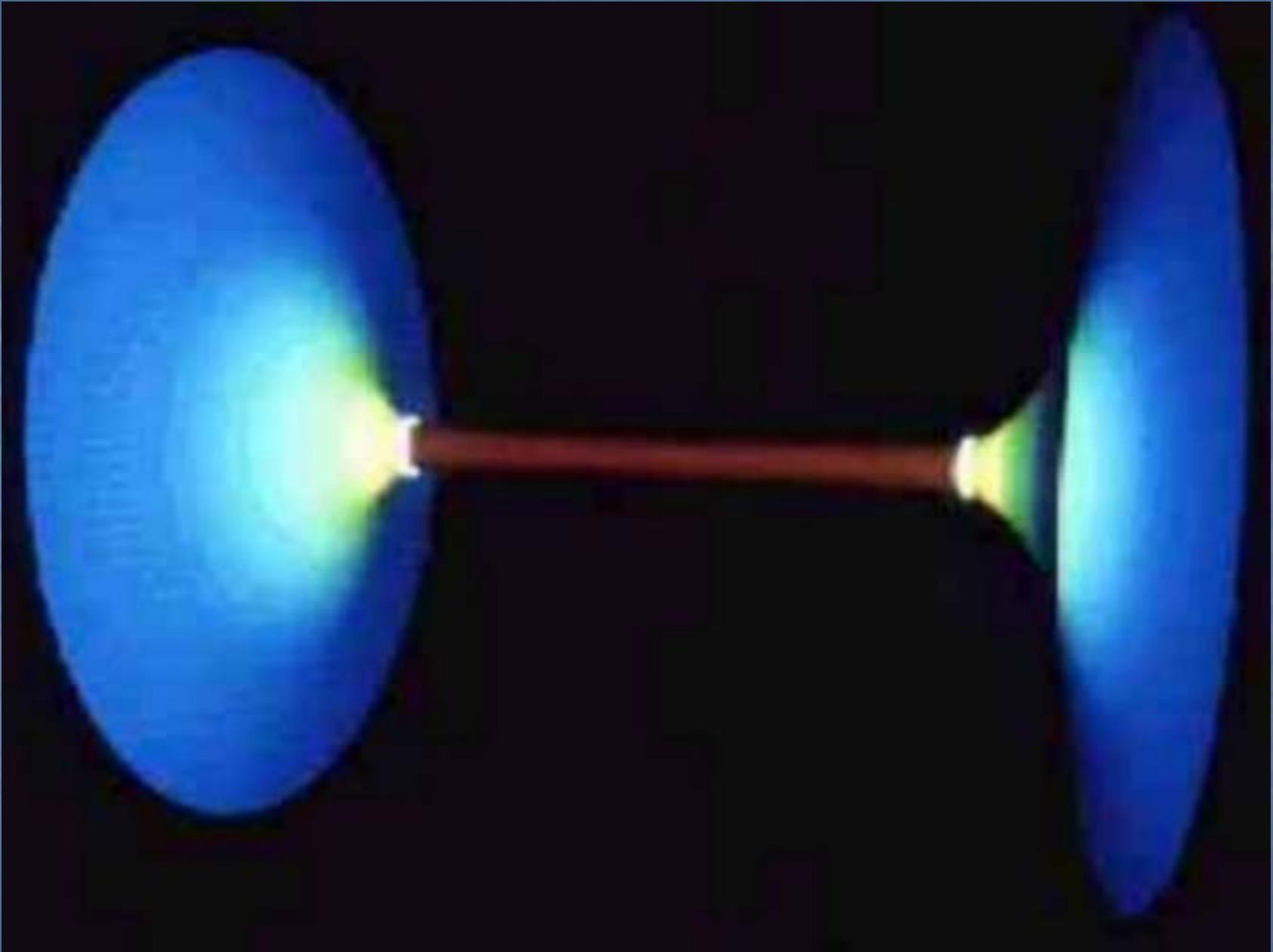
Alexander Shatskiy

We propose a hypothesis that there are
wormholes in the Universe.

This hypothesis can explain some
observational facts and predict new effects.

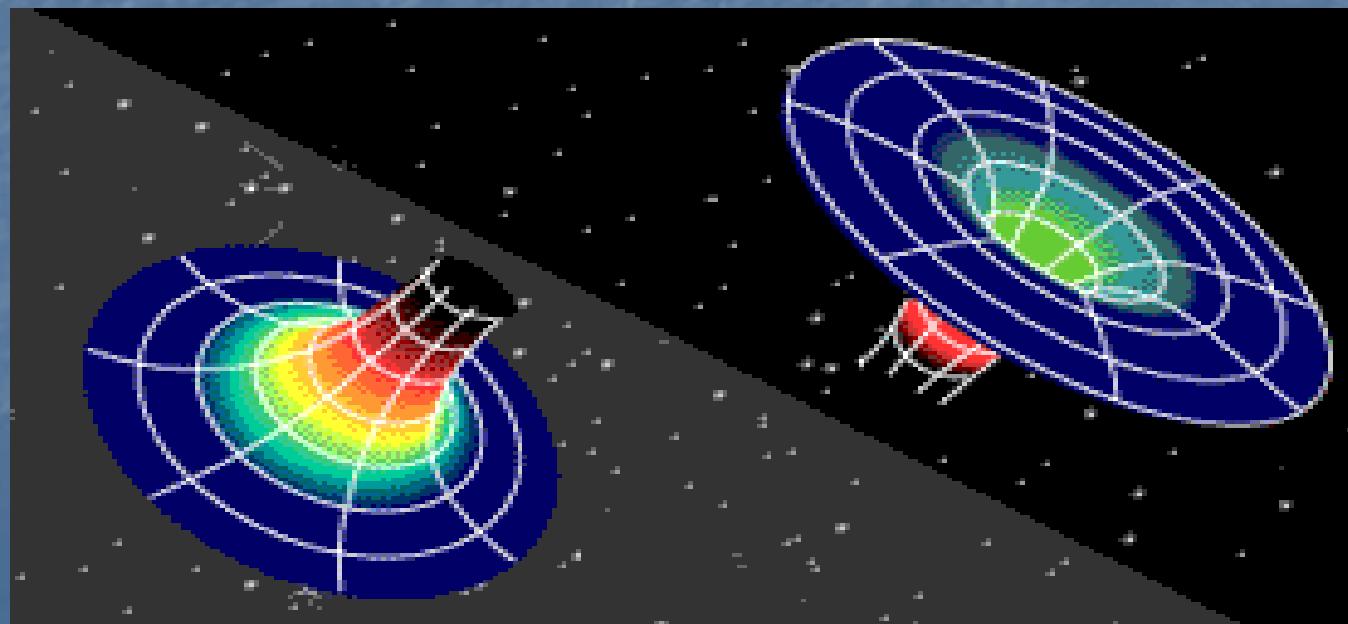
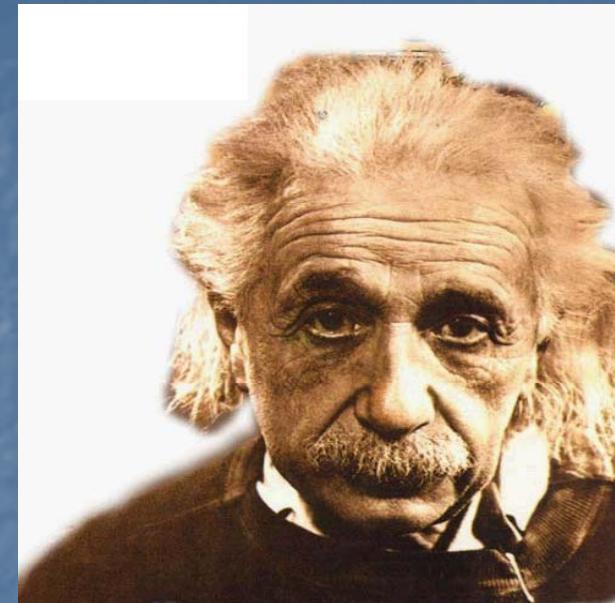






Q - - - - - 10

Einstein-Rosen BRIDGE 1935



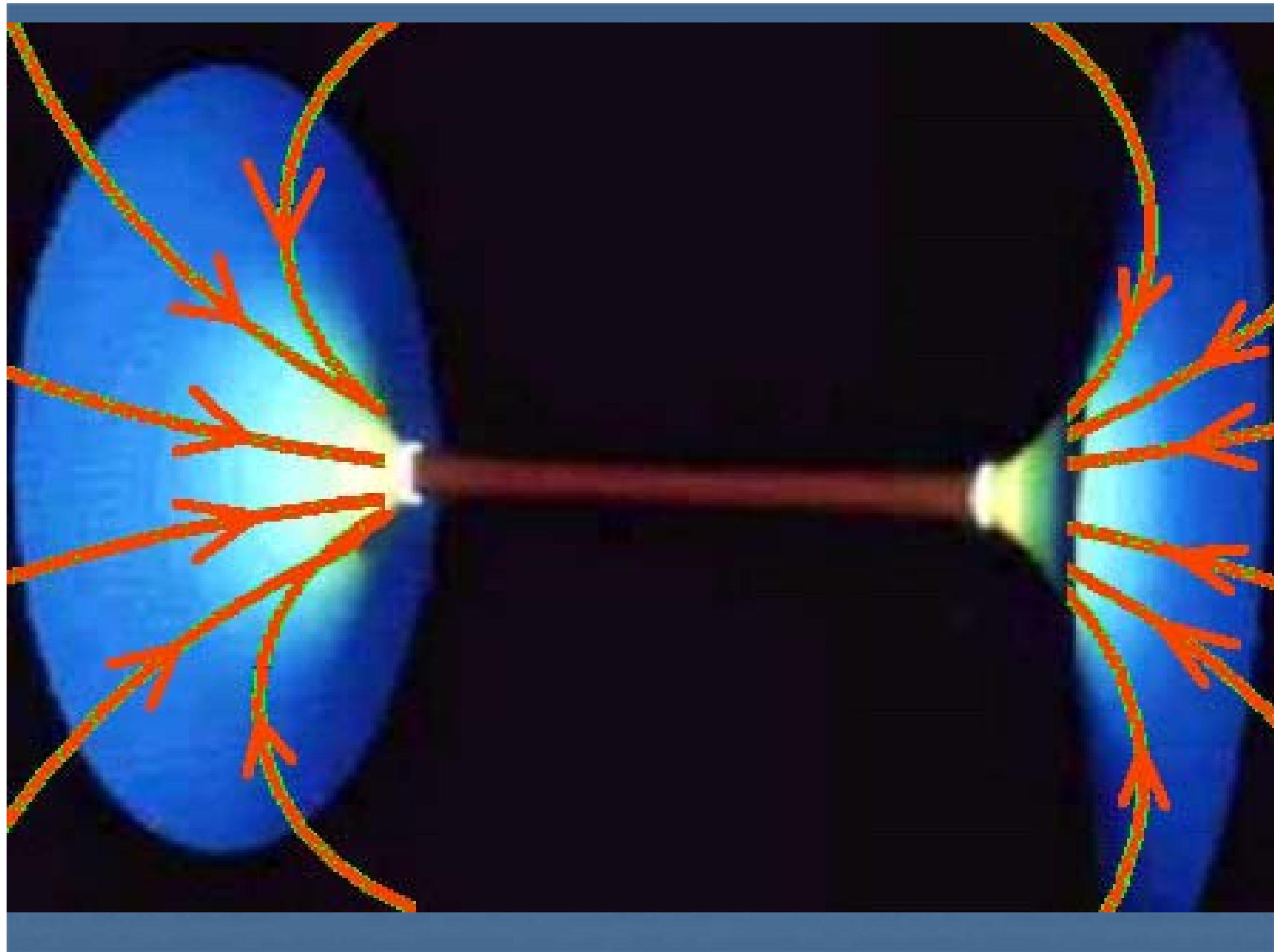
Exotic matter

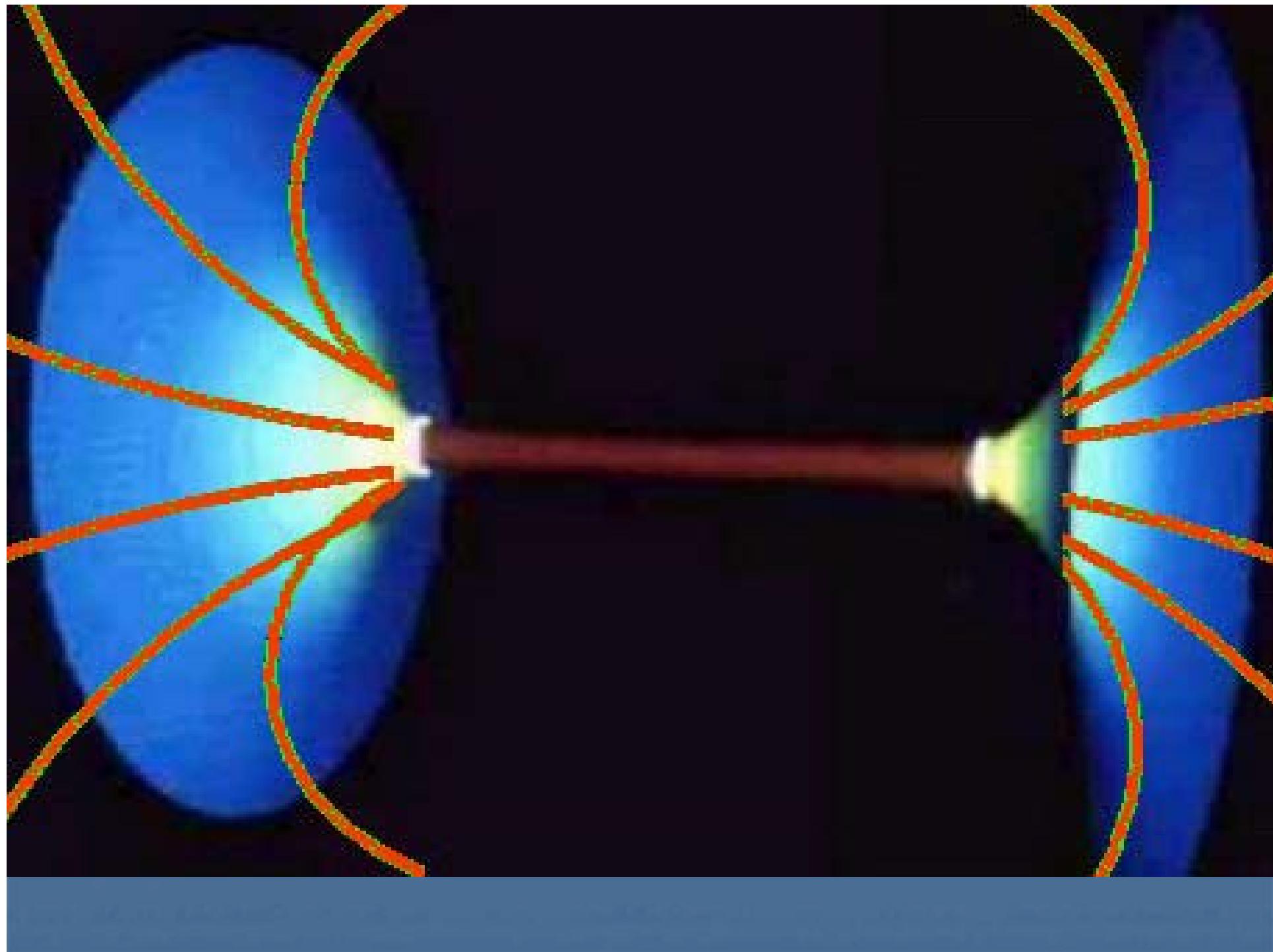
$$\varepsilon + p_{\parallel} < 0$$

where ε - energy density,
 p_{\parallel} - radial pressure

Scalar field (radiation)

$$\varepsilon < 0$$



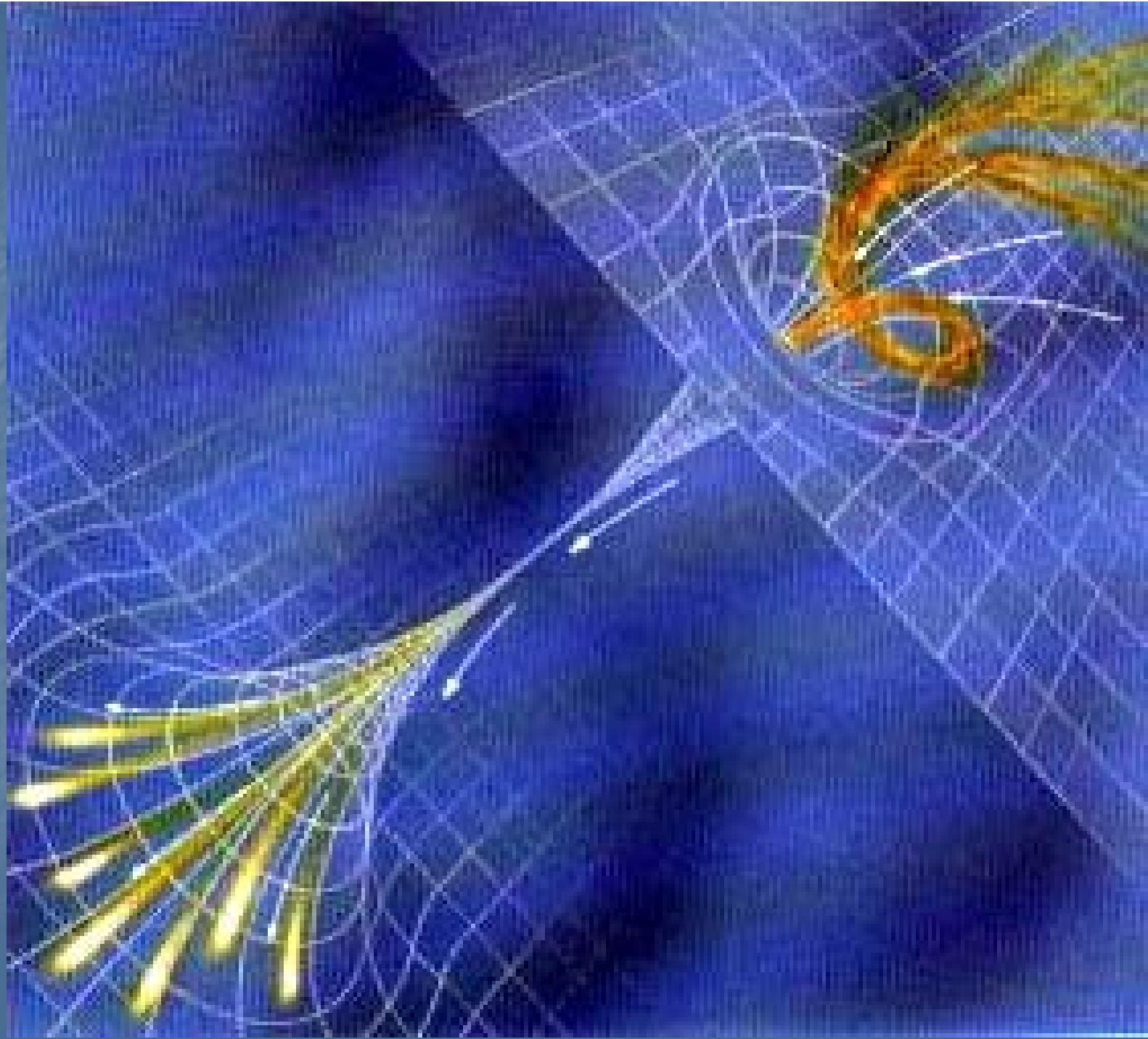


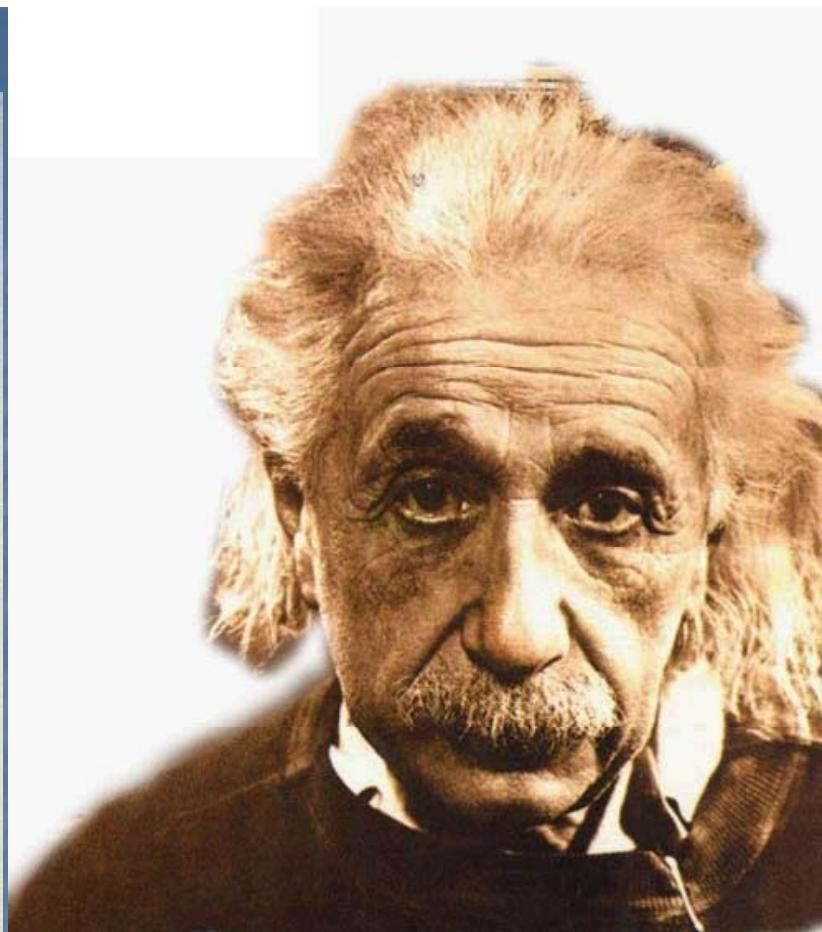
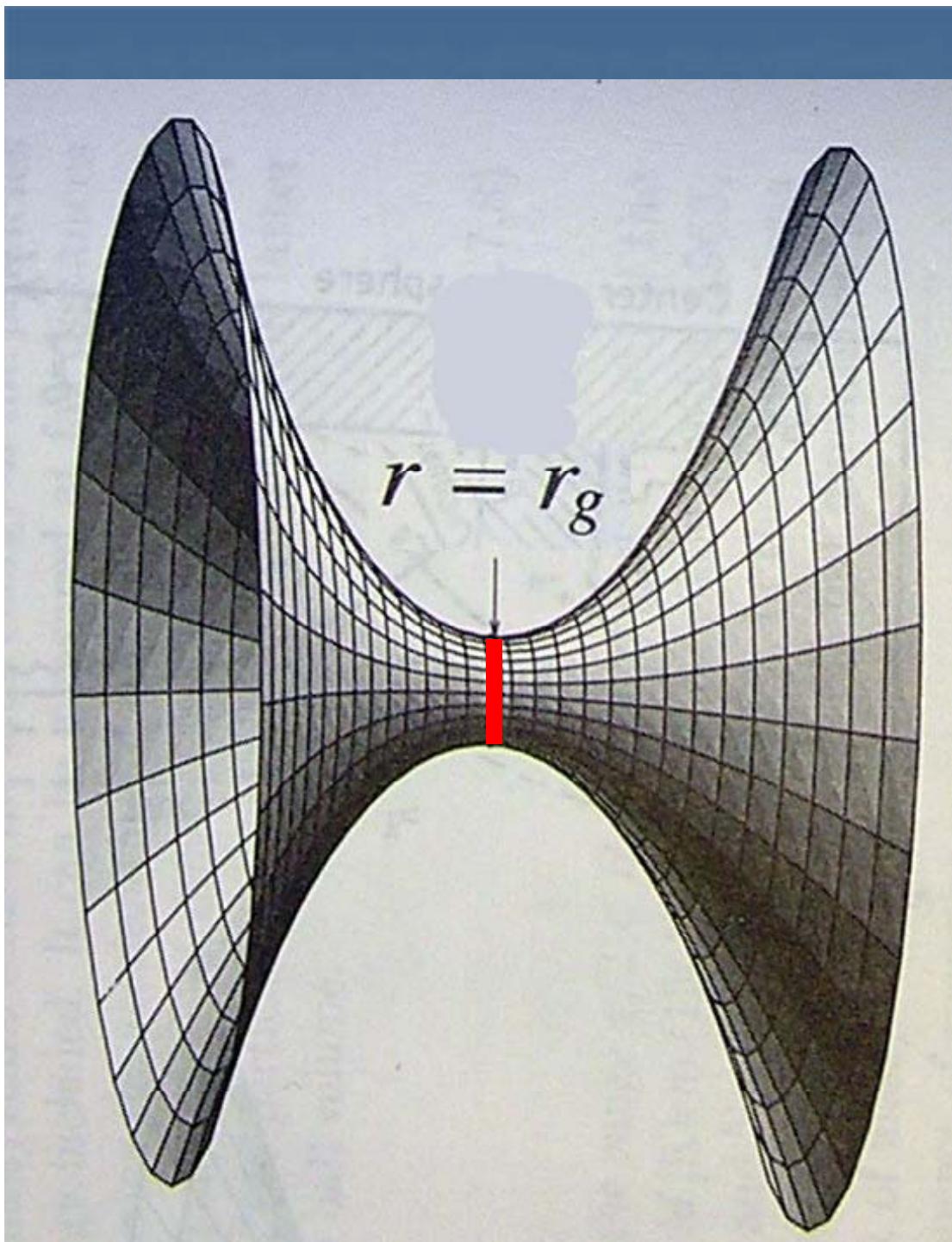
Universe or Multiverse?

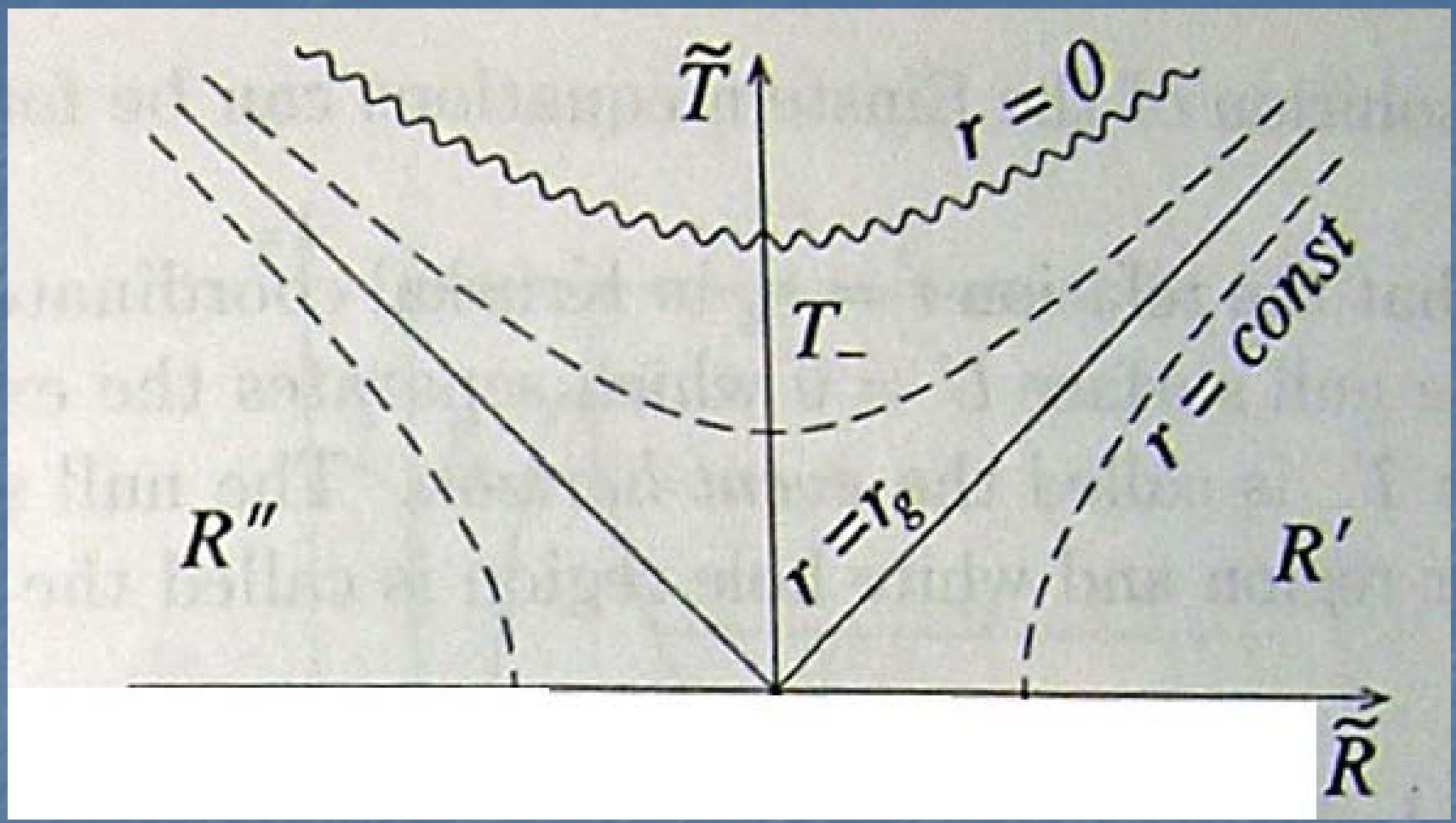
Edited by **Bernard Carr**

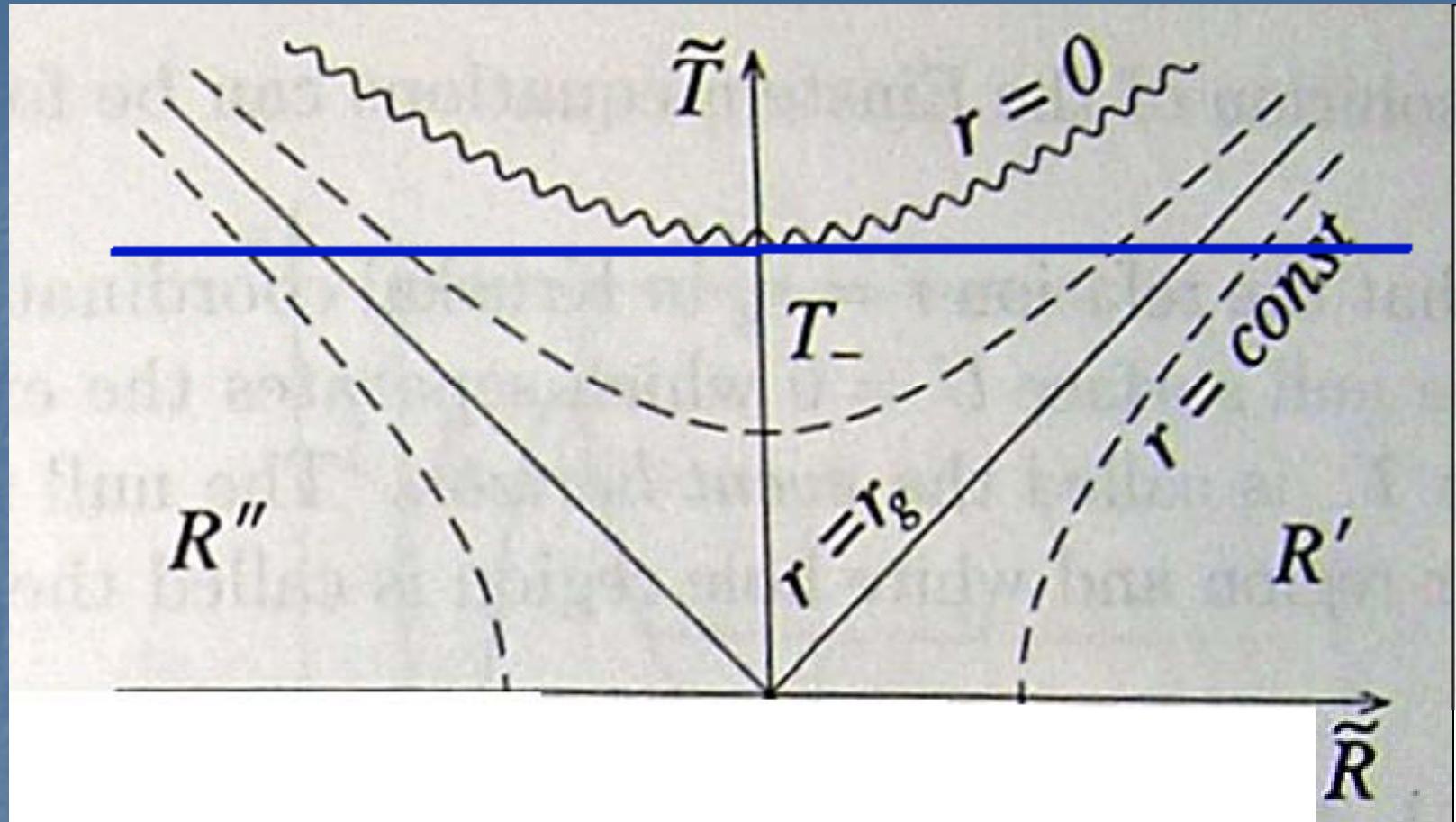


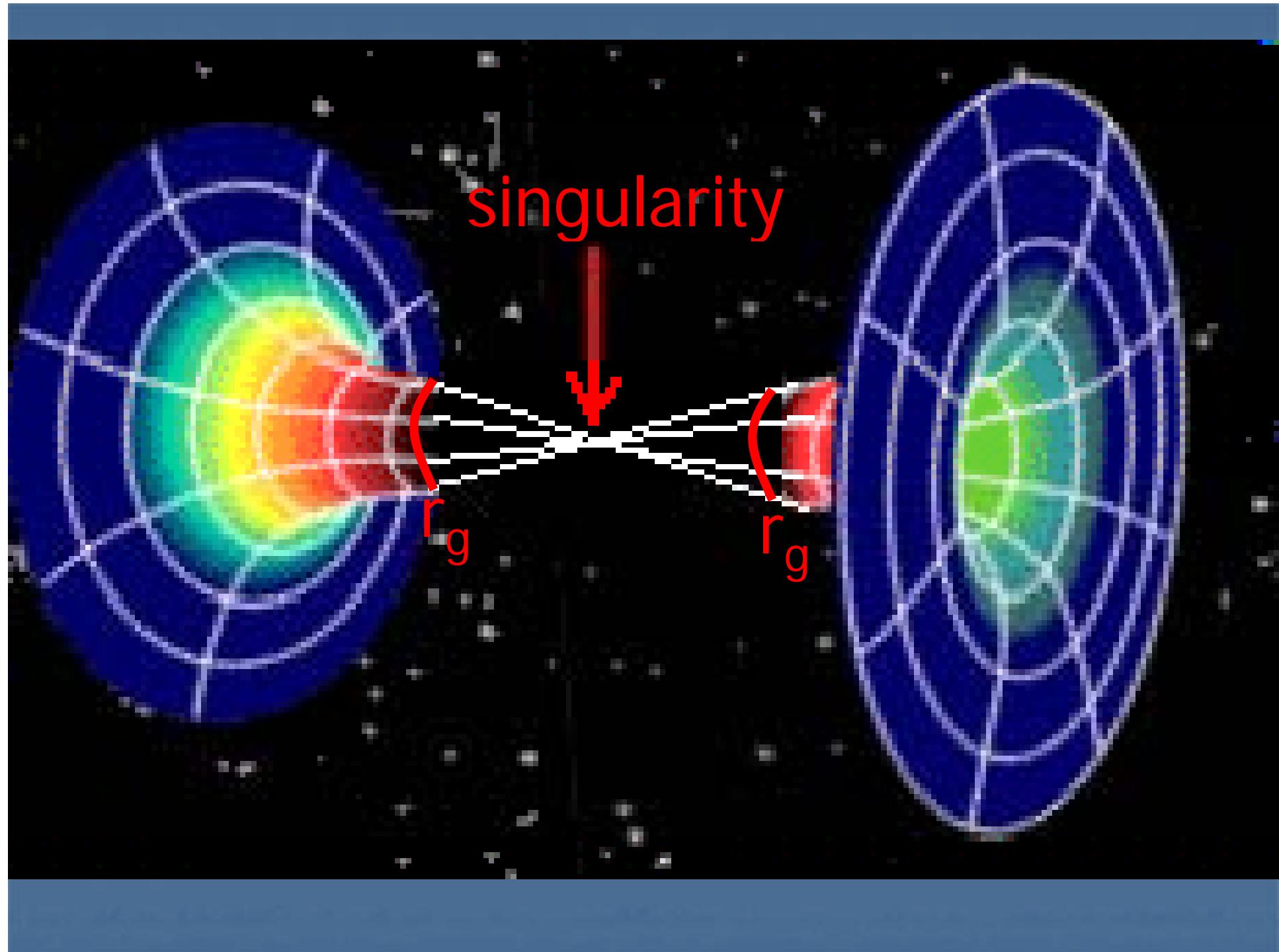
CAMBRIDGE

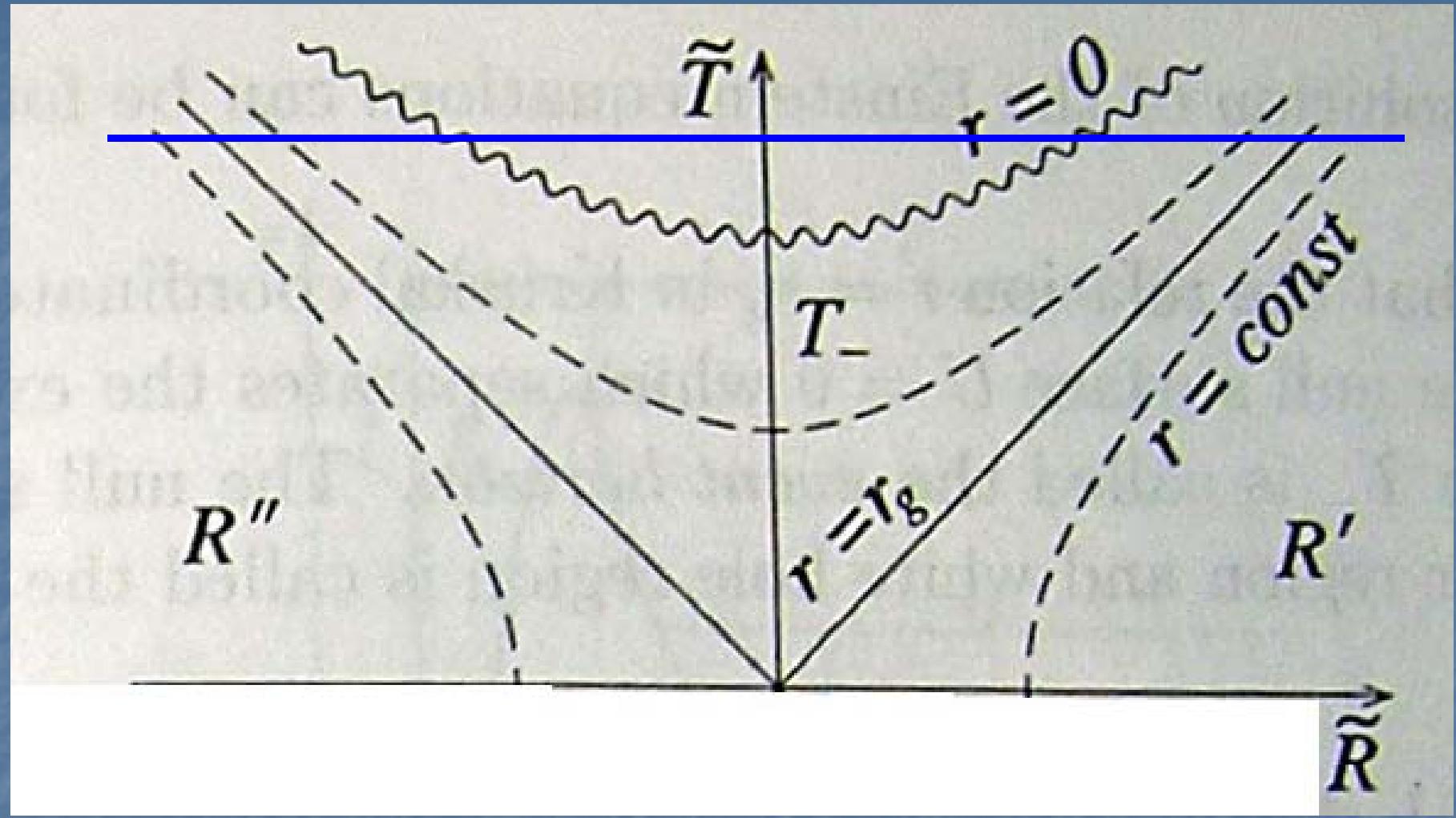


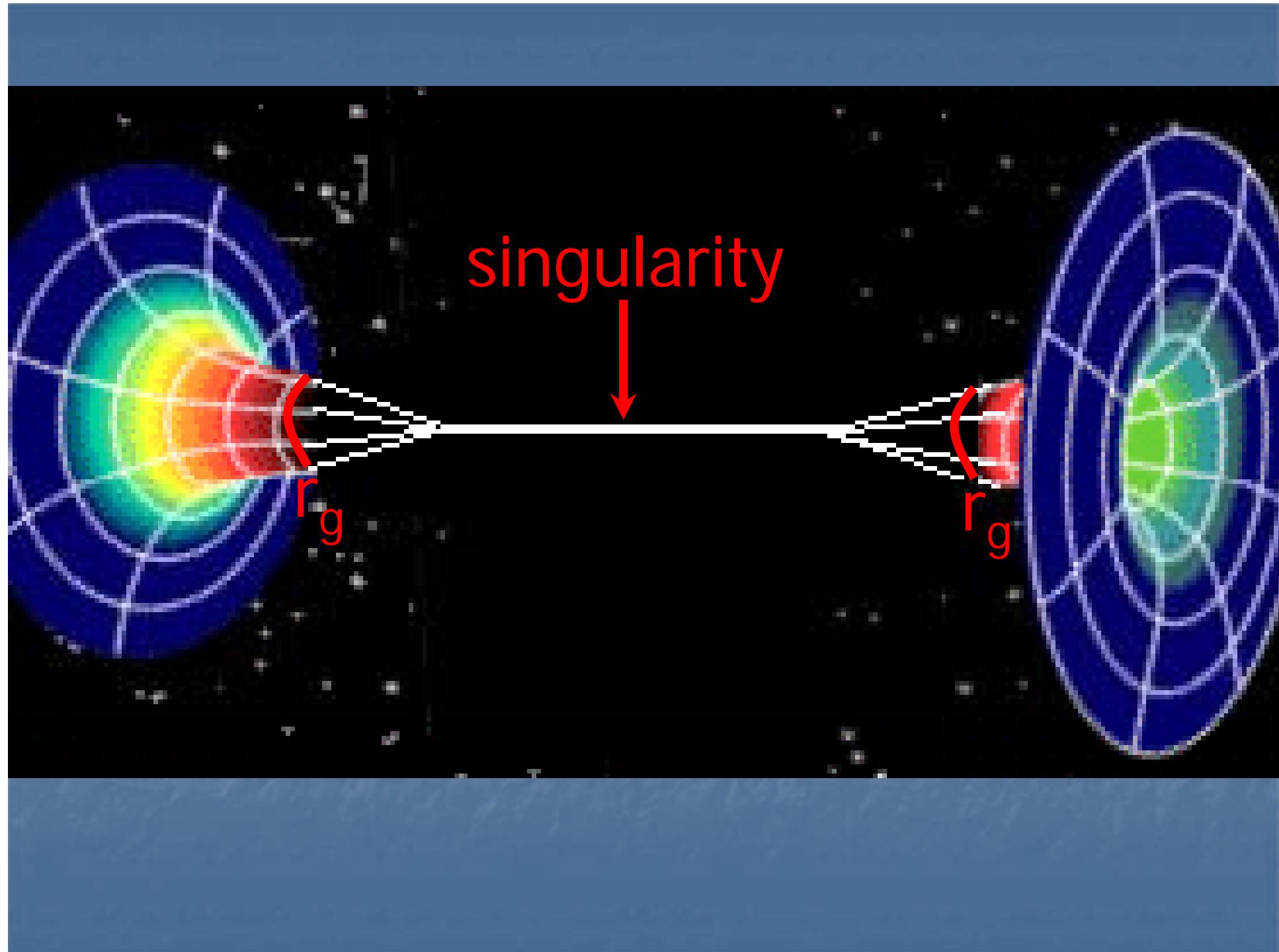




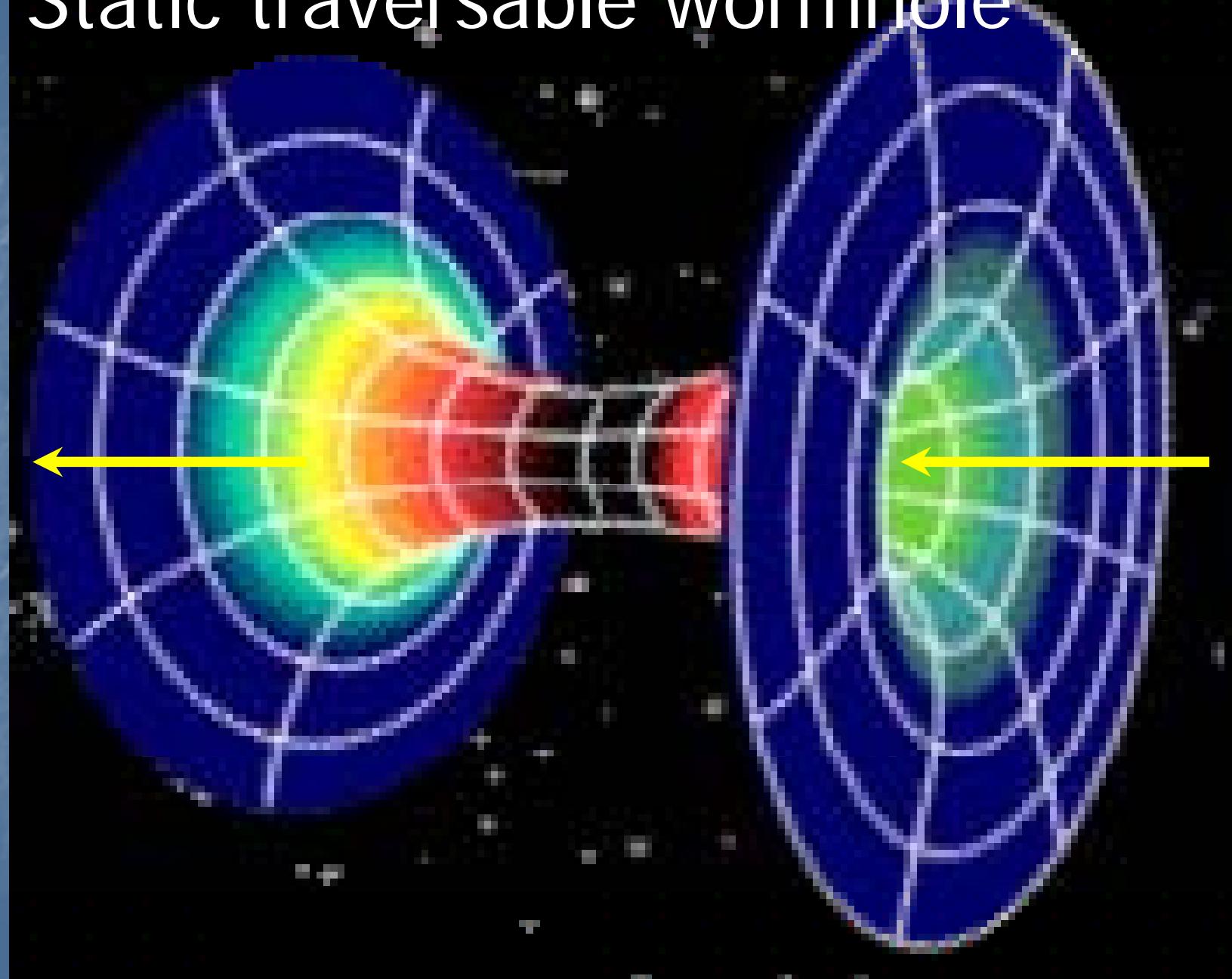


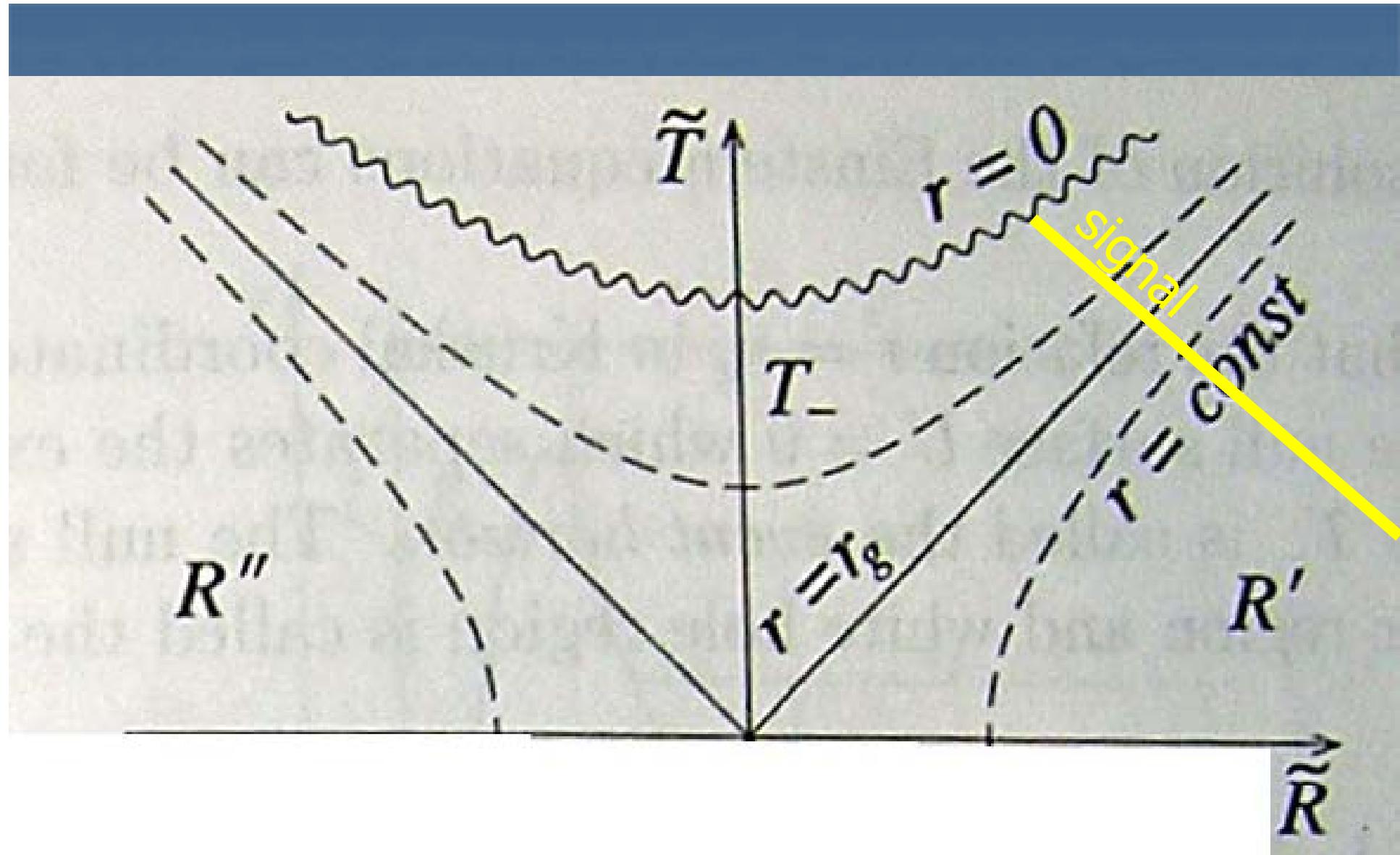


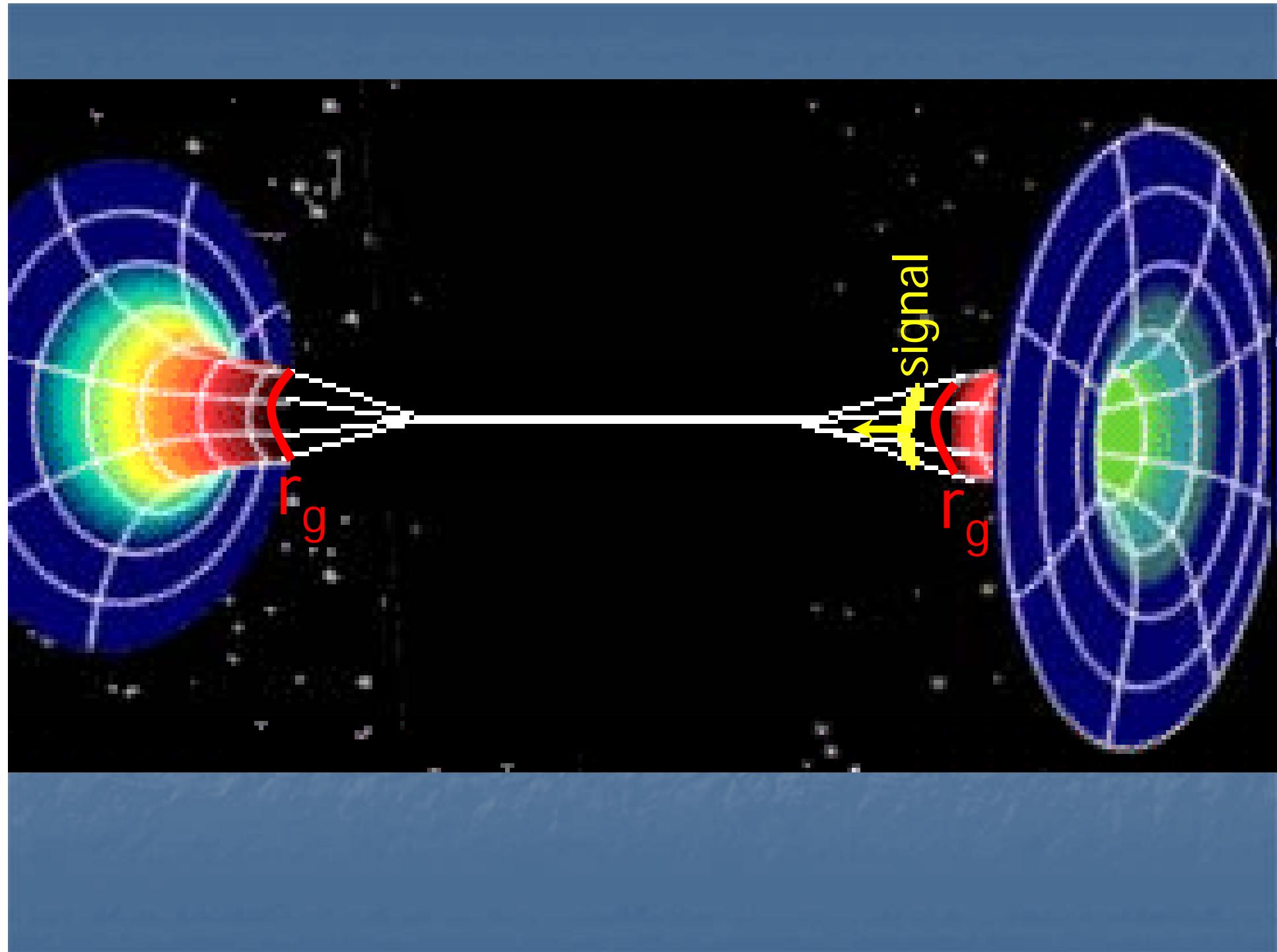


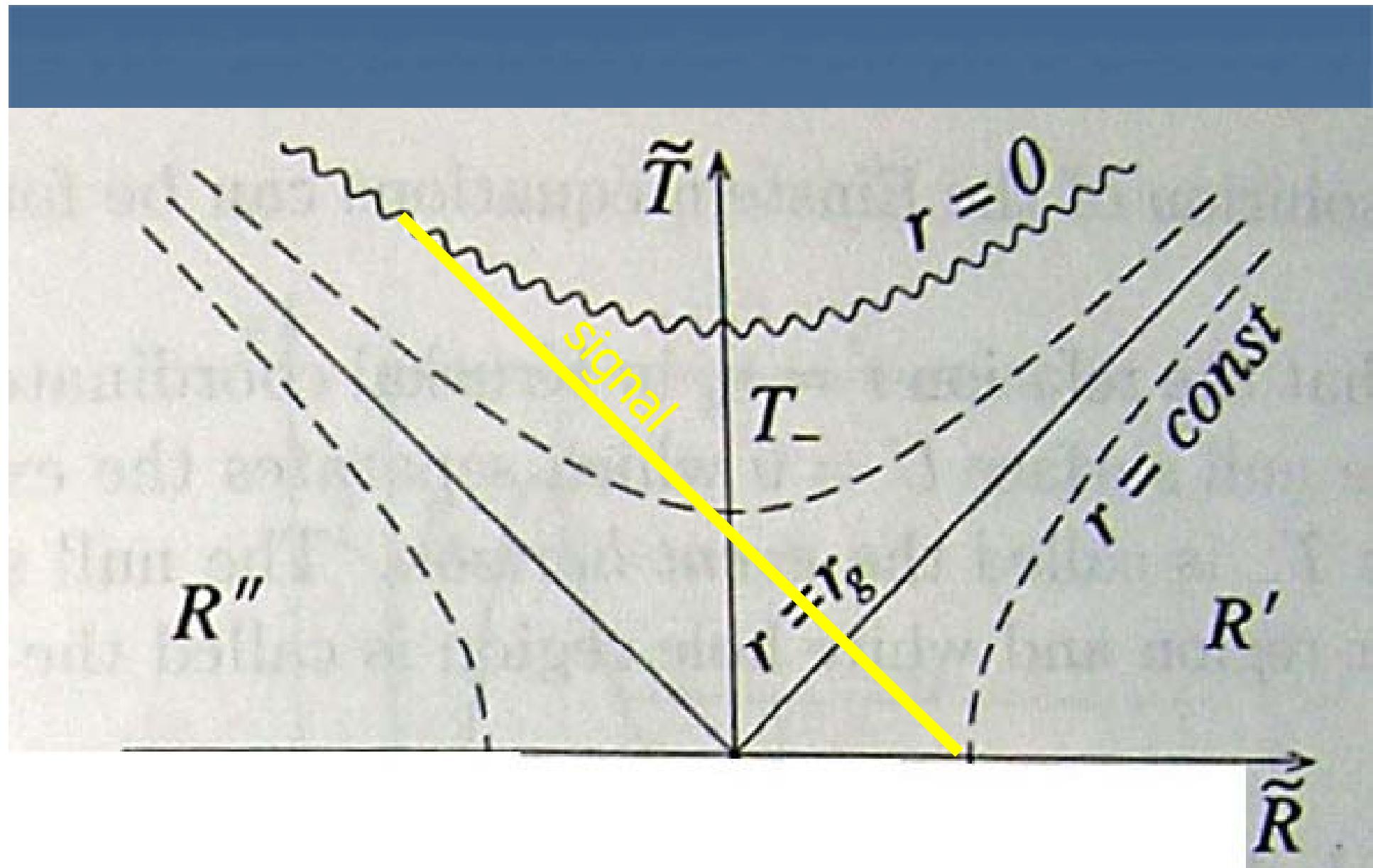


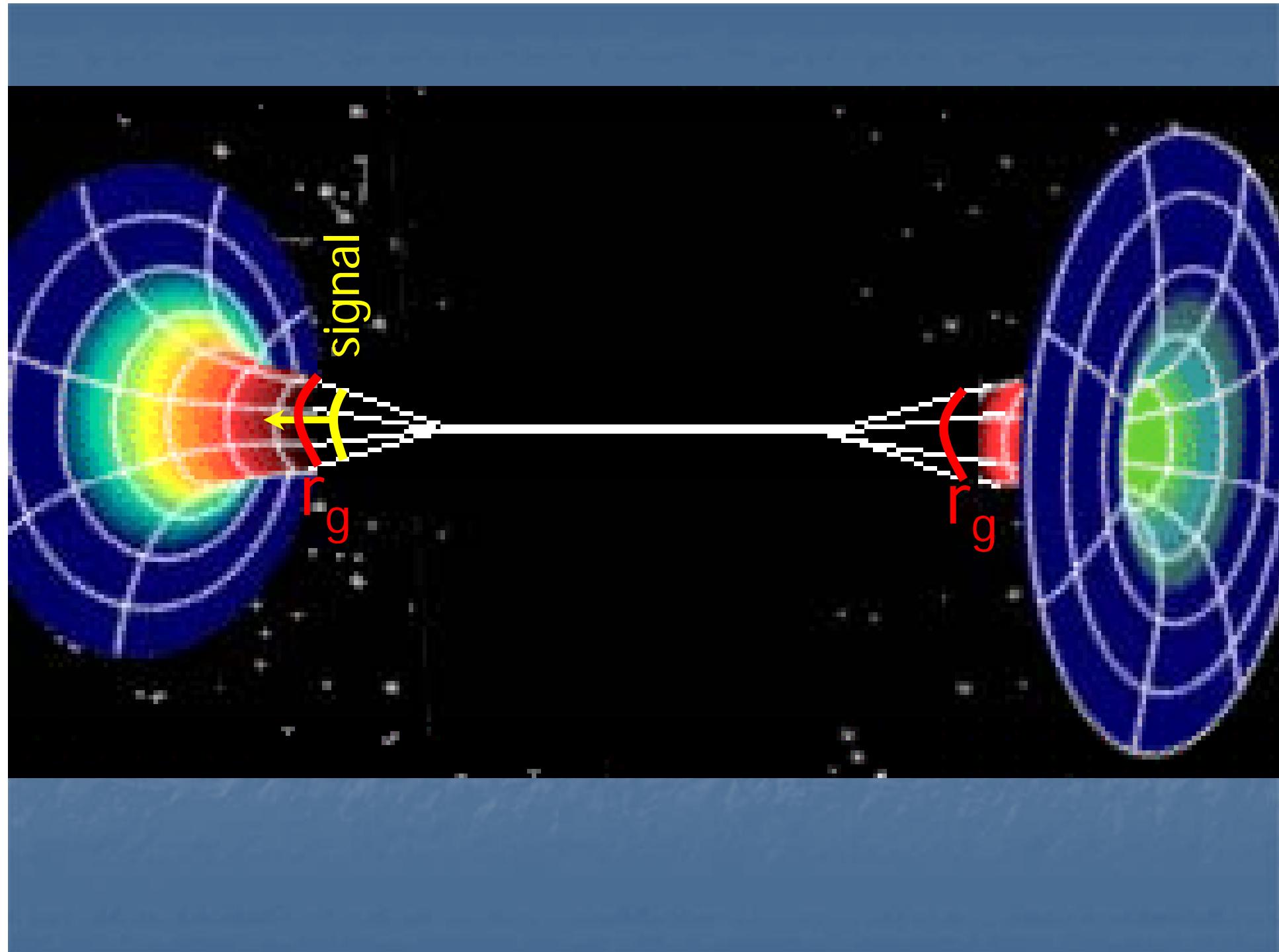
Static traversable wormhole

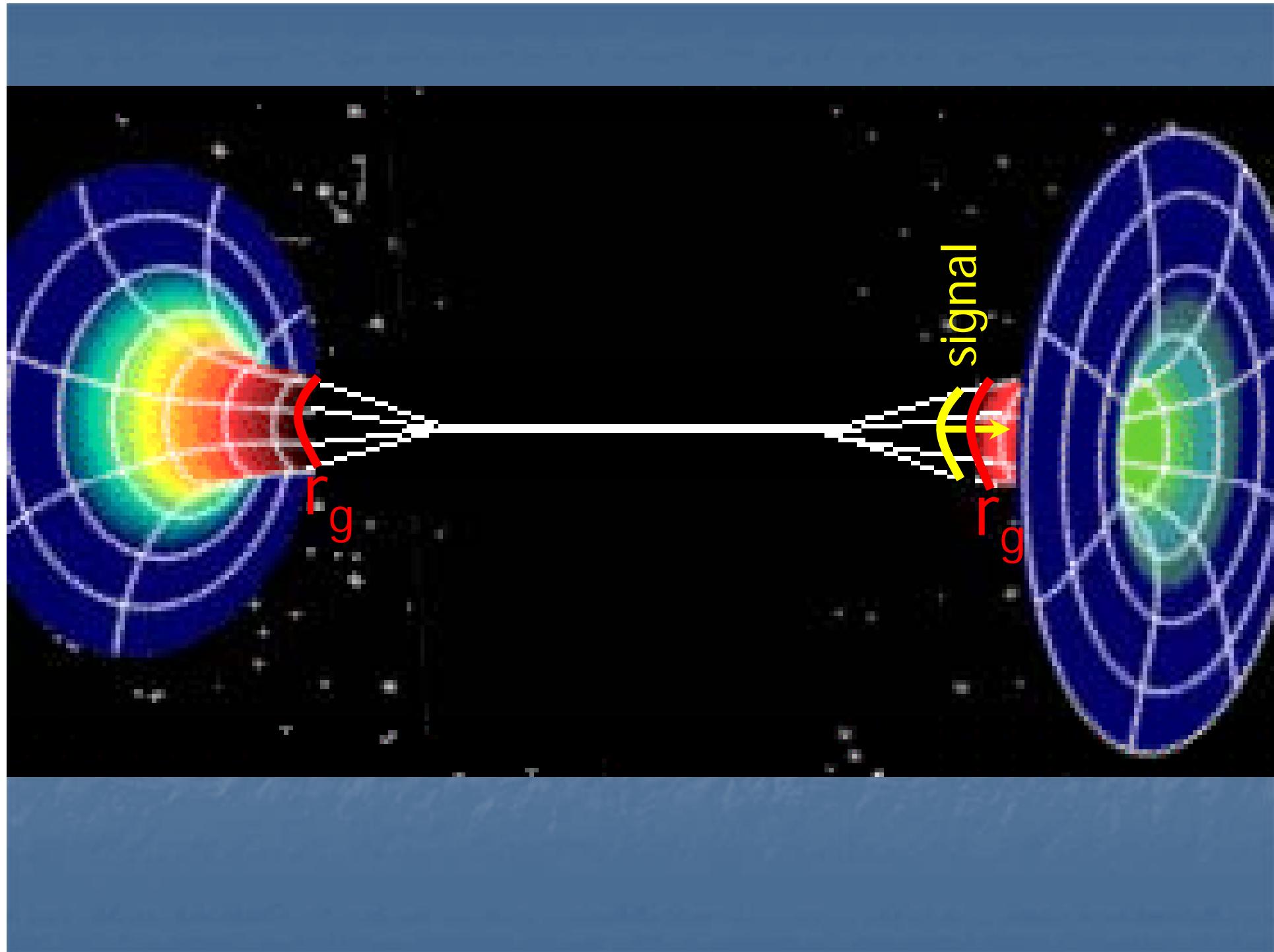


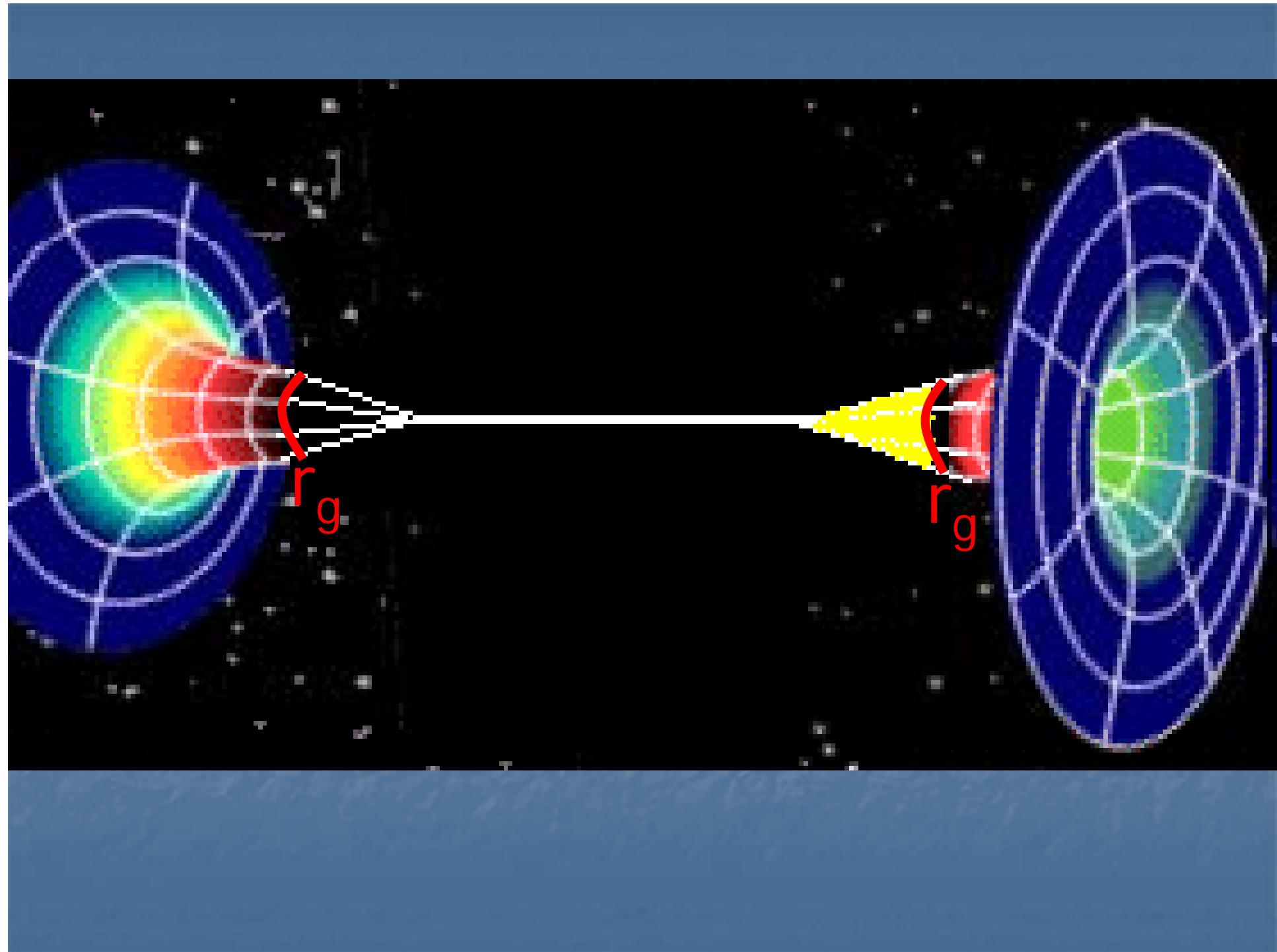


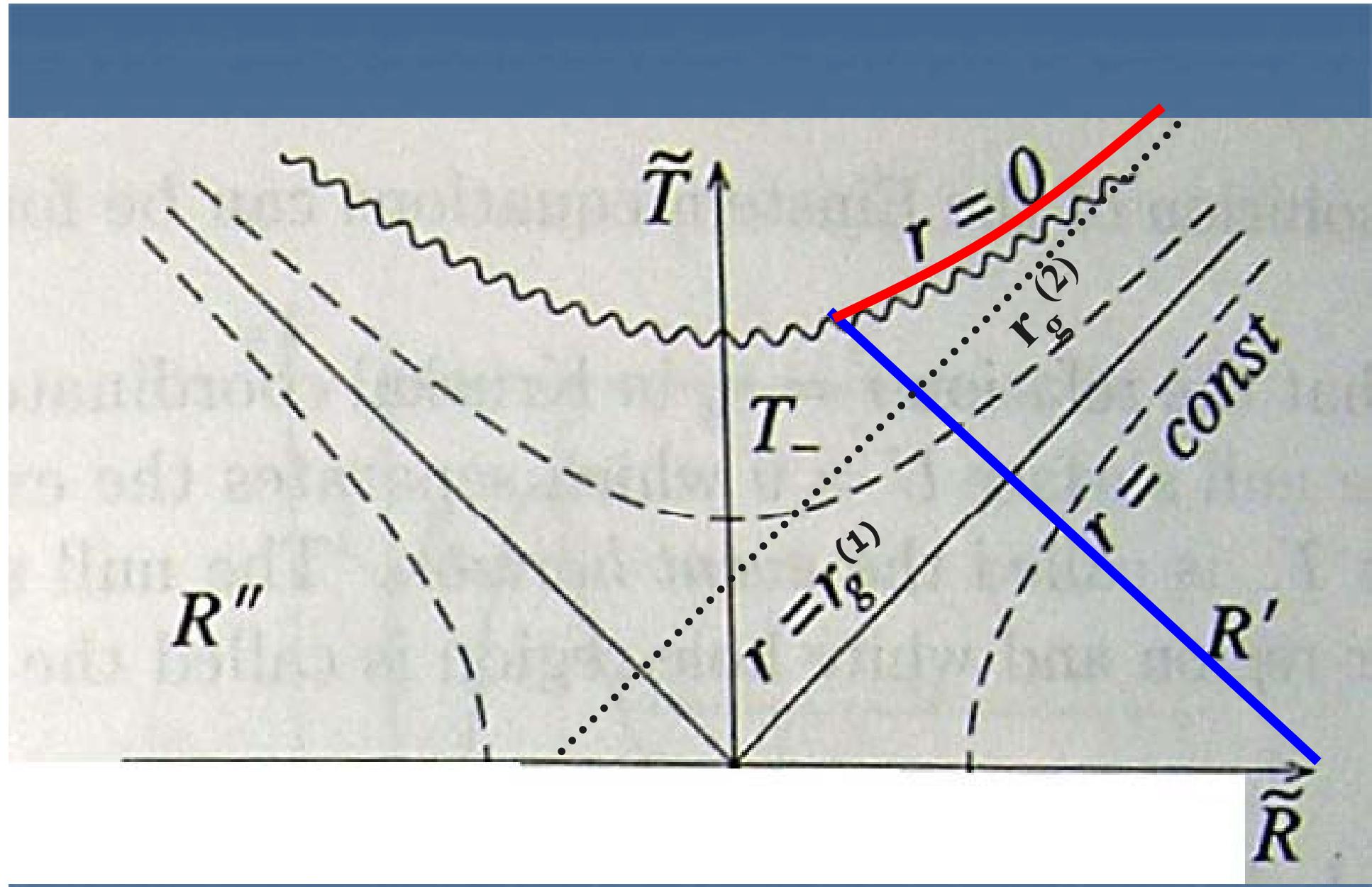


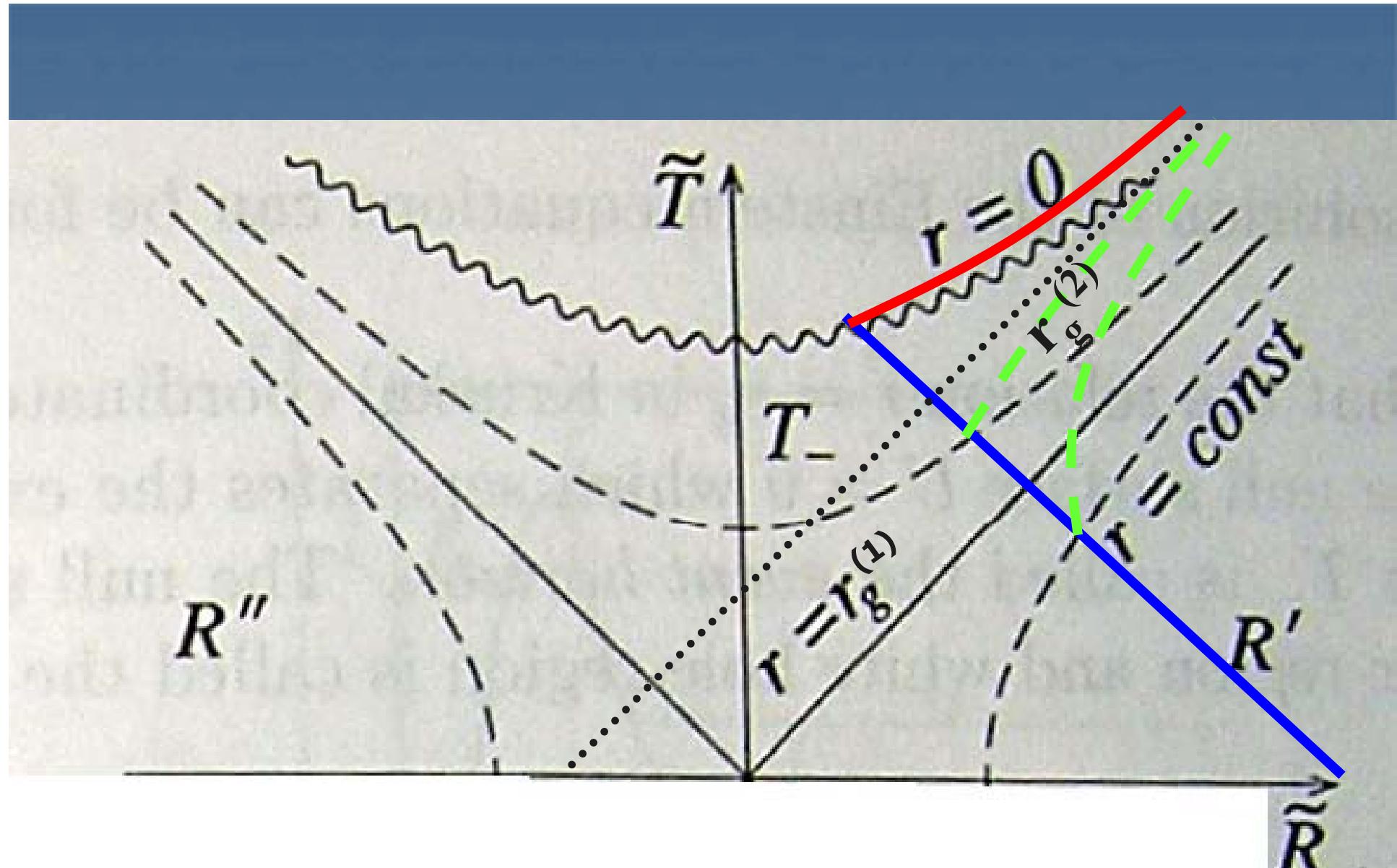


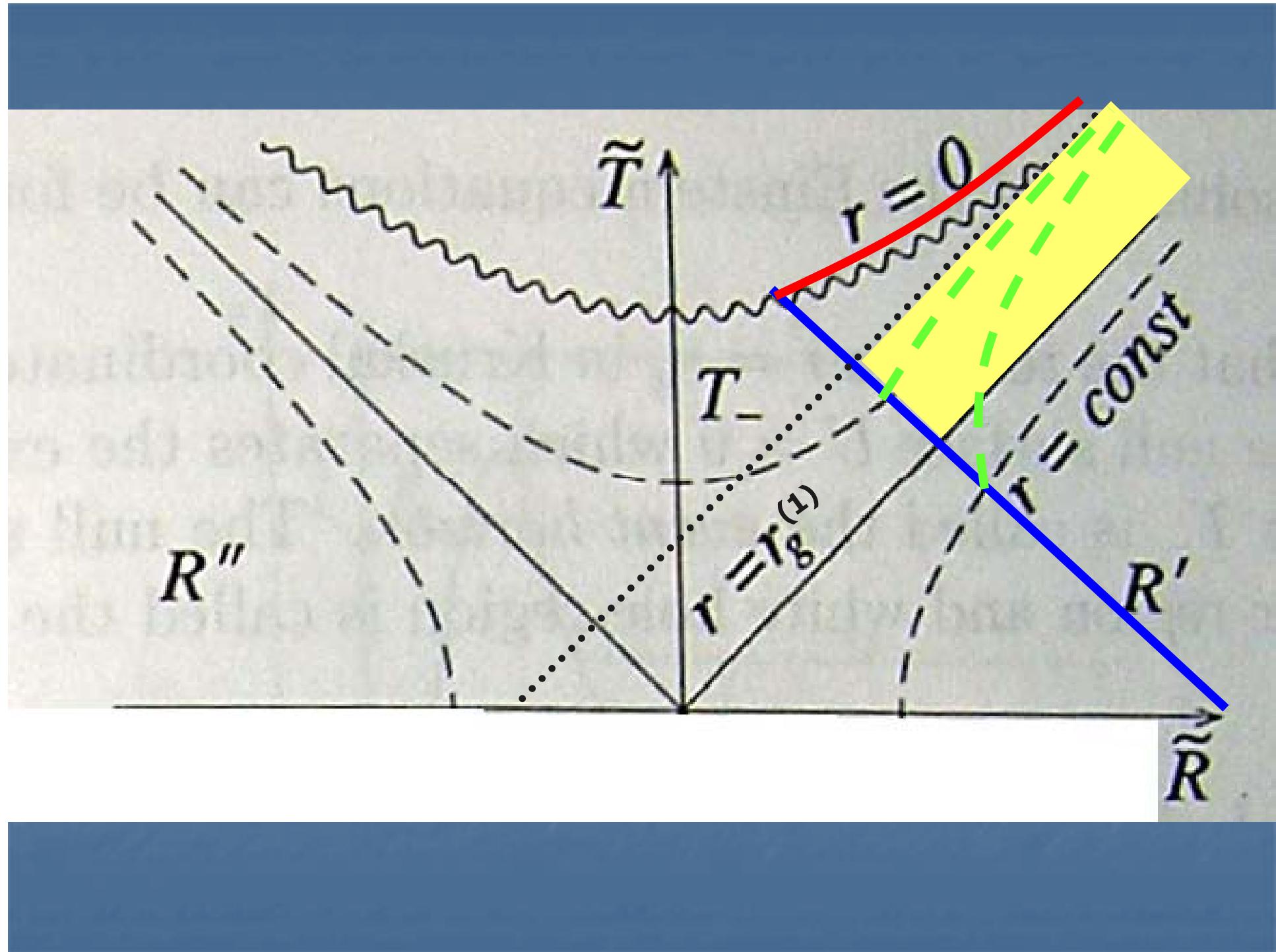


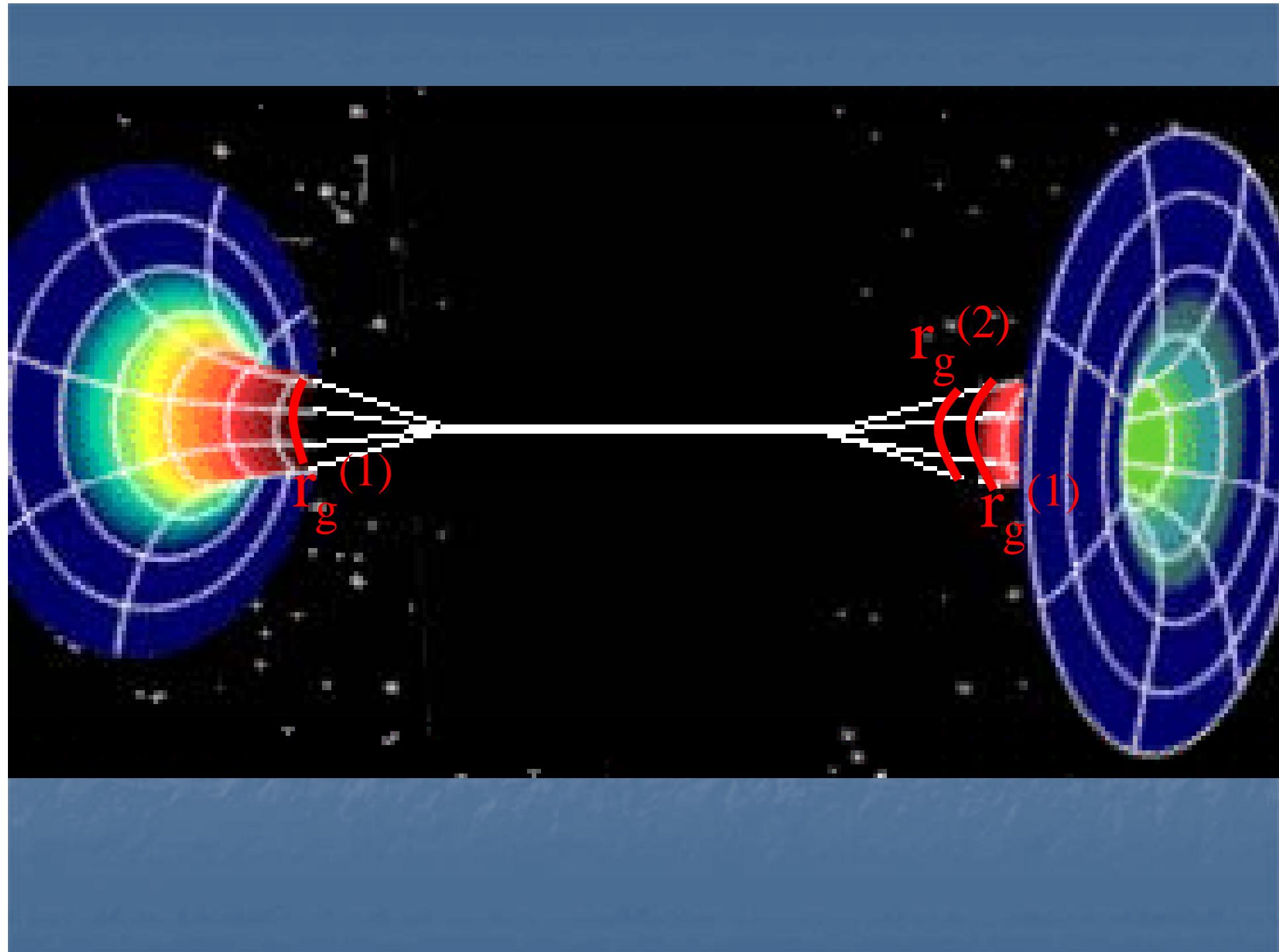




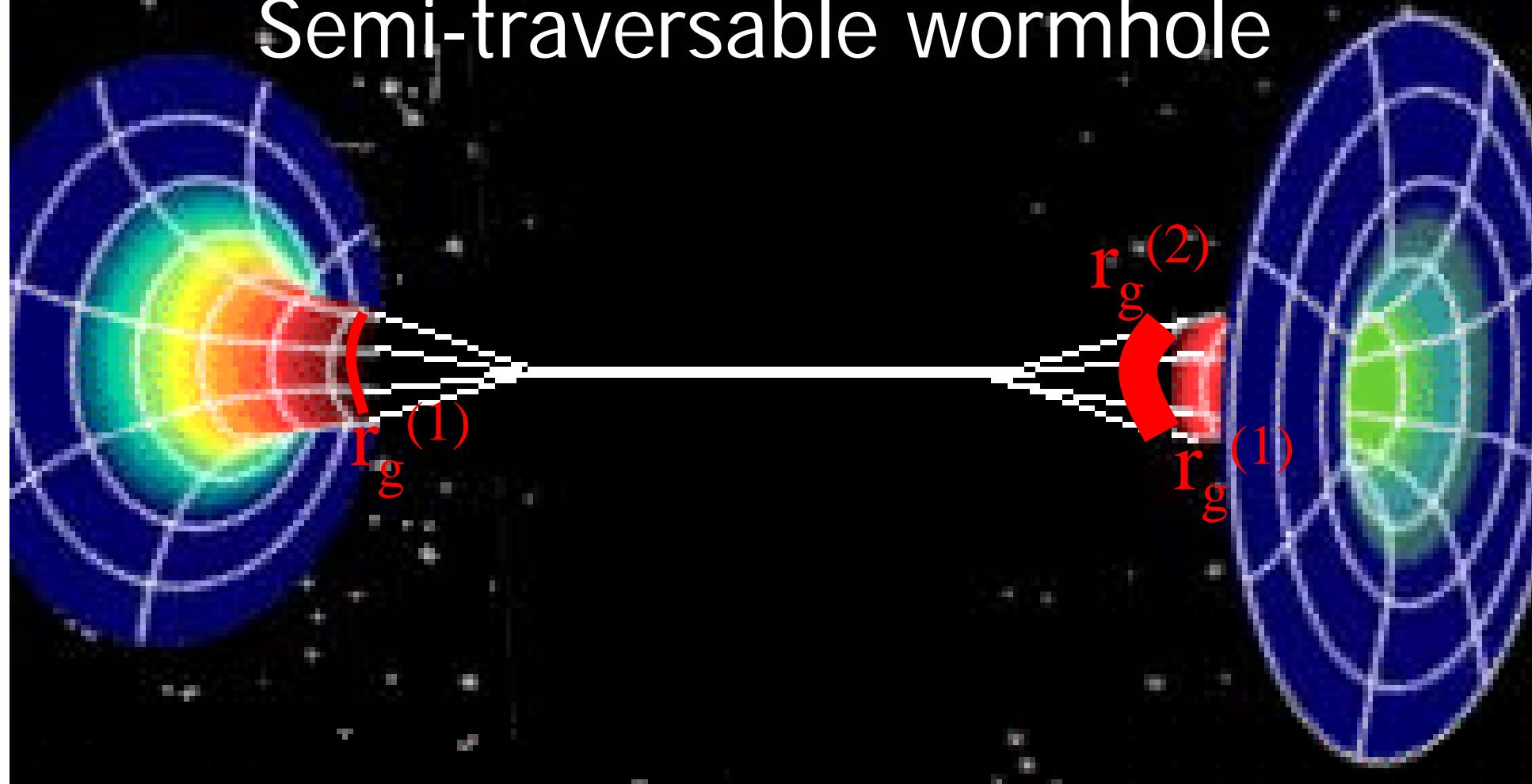


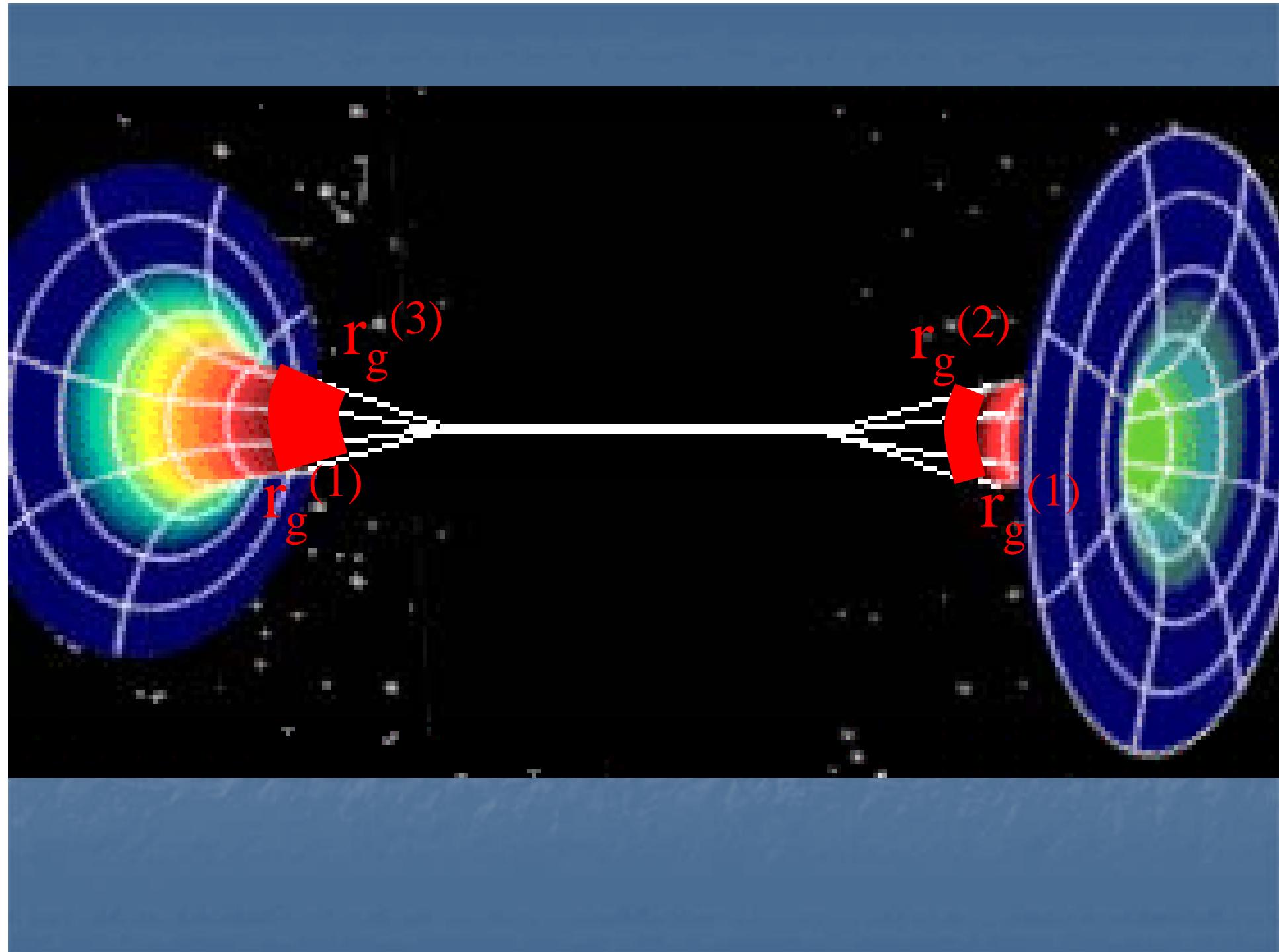


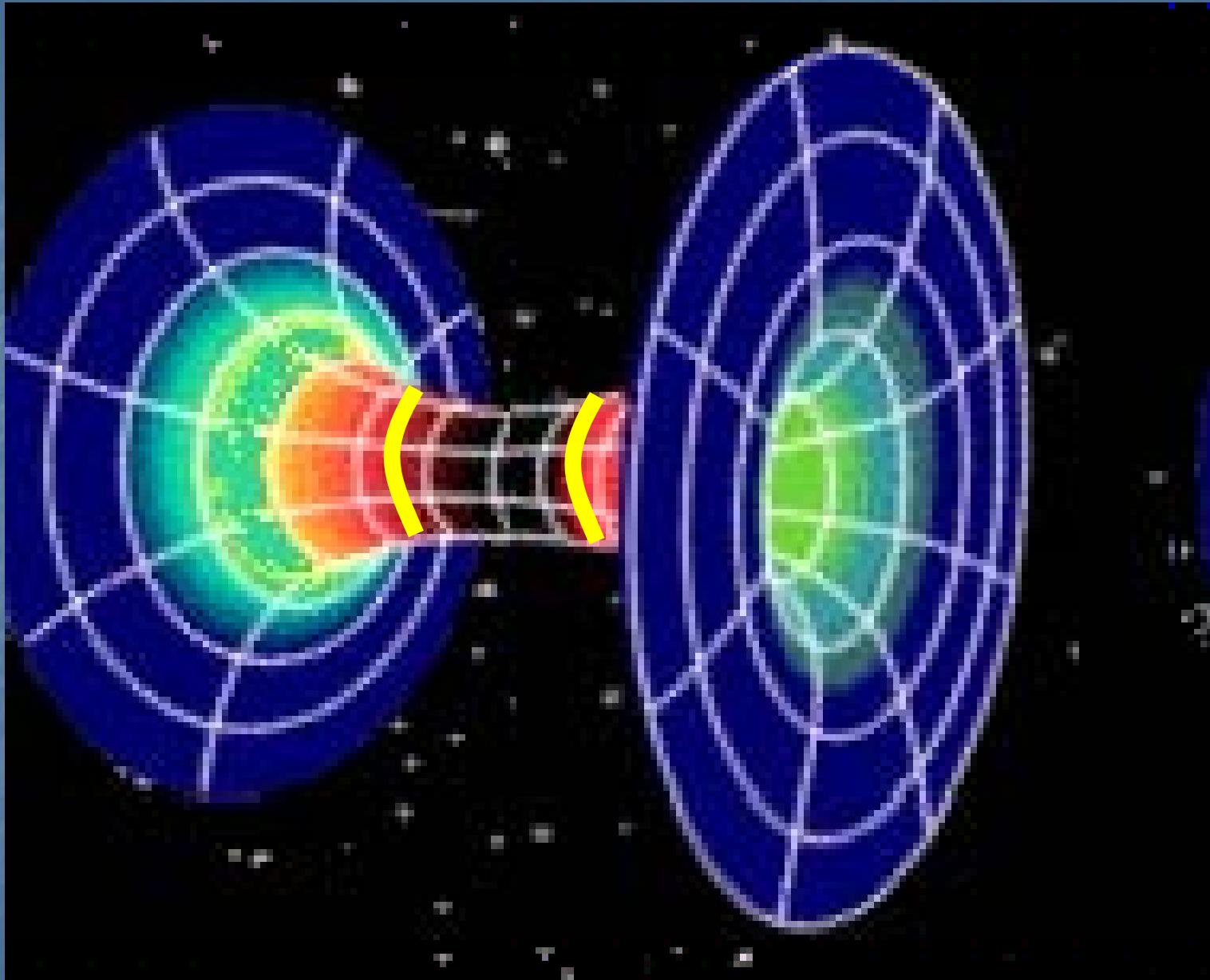




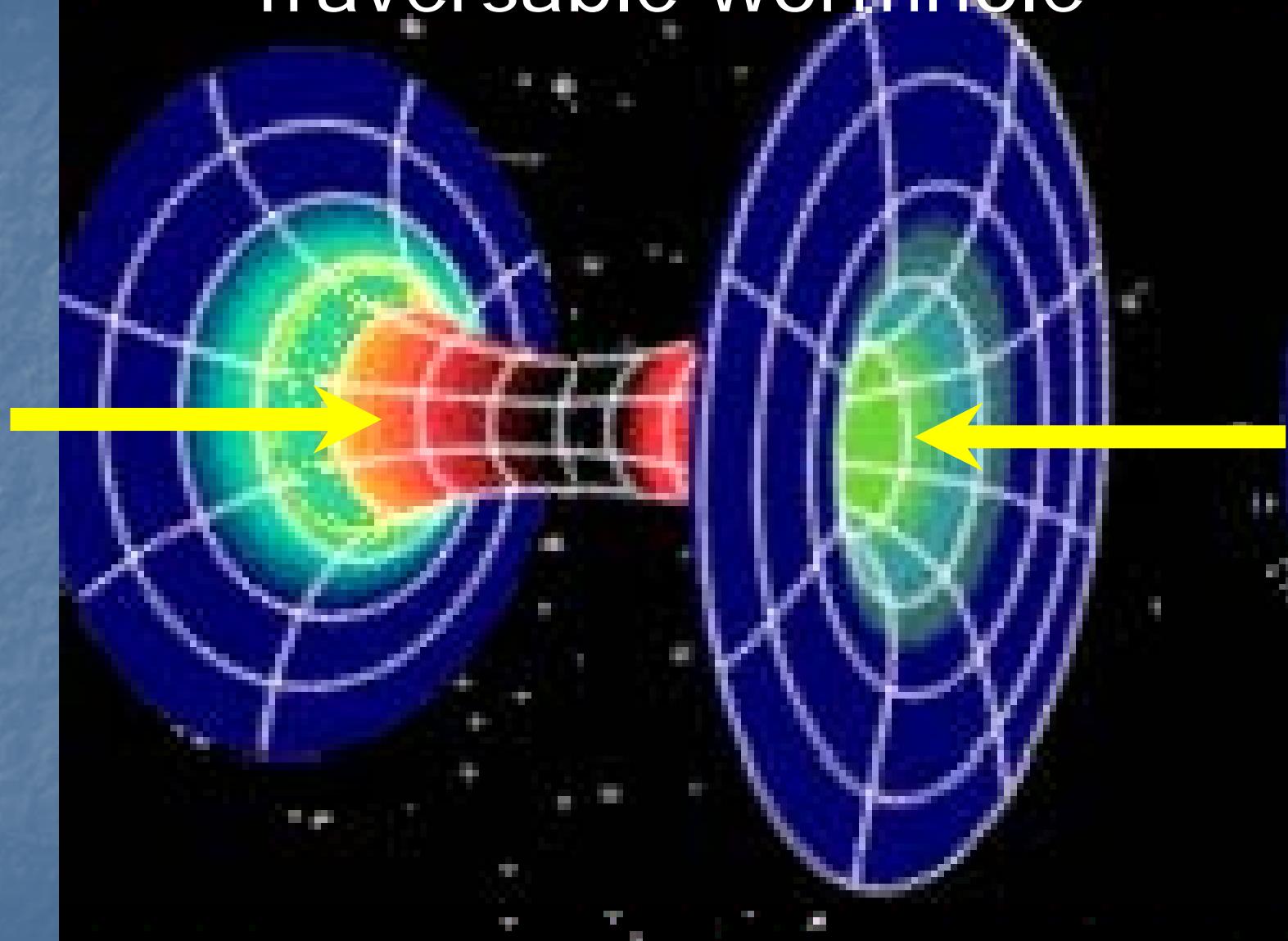
Semi-traversable wormhole







Traversable wormhole



Various methods of proof that some objects are WHs (or remnants of them)

- a) monopole magnetic field
- b) There is no horizon (oscillations of a radiation source:
BLLac 0716+714; radiation flux with a blue Doppler shift;
some peculiarities of the gravitational lensing)
- c) One can see a structure at a scale smaller than gravitational
radius

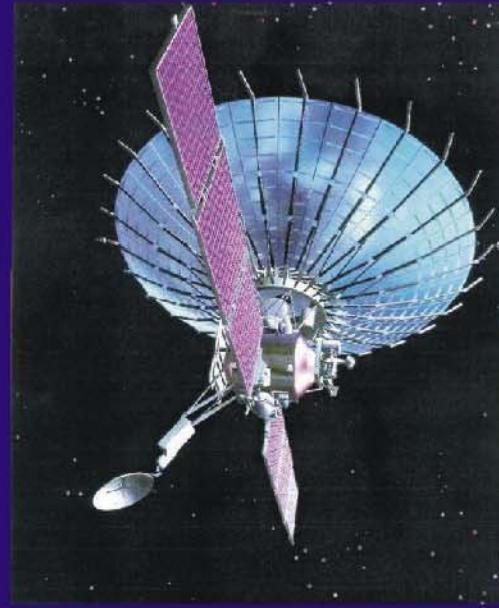
Quasar Q0957+561
Sagittarius A*

Parameters of the throats of magnetic WHs

$M_\infty = 2M_0$	$r_0, \text{ cm}$	$H_0, \text{ G}$
$6 \times 10^{42} \text{ g} = 3 \times 10^9 M_\odot$ (quasar)	4.5×10^{14}	7.8×10^9
$10^{39} \text{ g} = 5 \times 10^5 M_\odot$	7.4×10^{10}	4.4×10^{13}



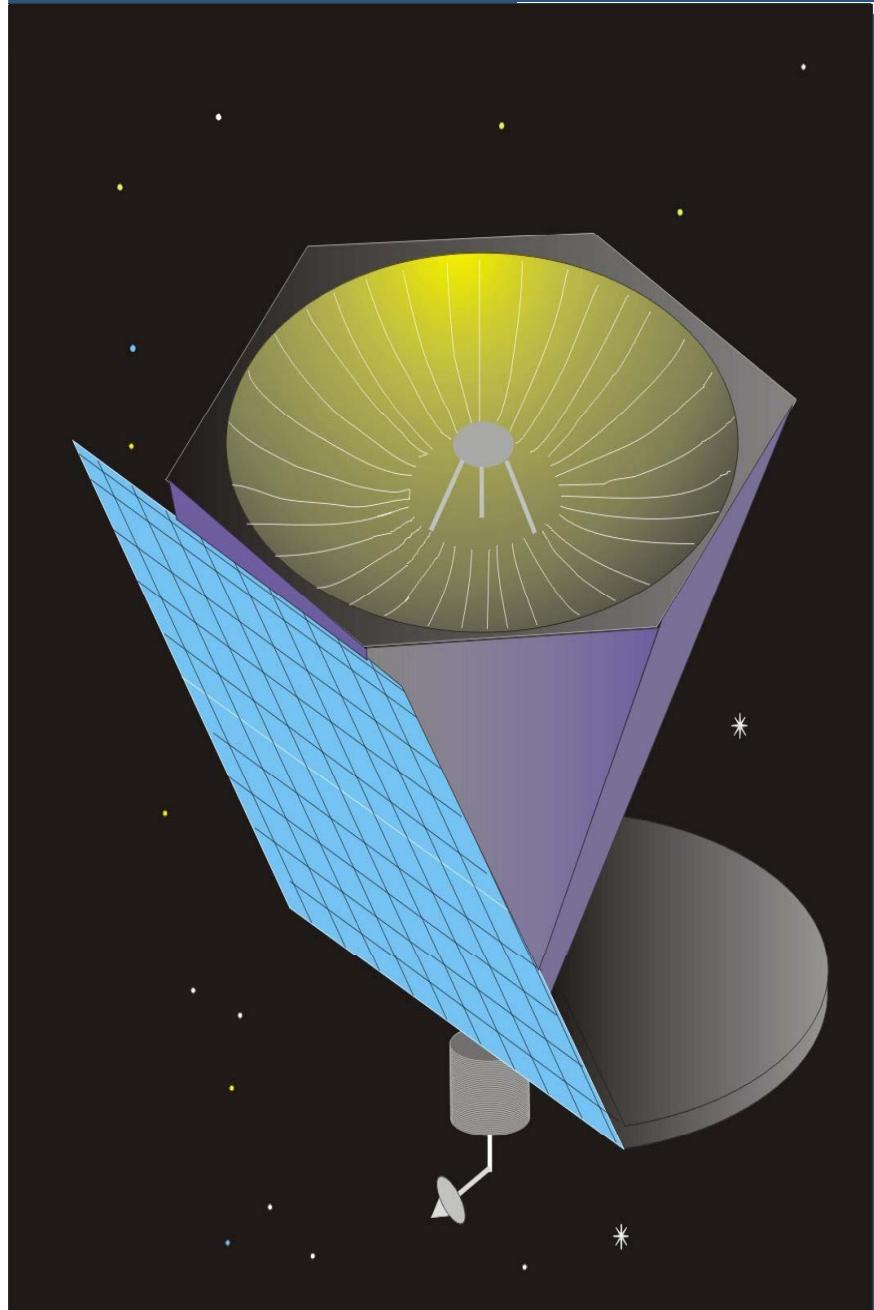
RADIOASTRON



PARAMETERS

Band (GHz)	0,327	1,665	4,830	18-25
Band width (MHz)	4	32	32	32
Fringe size (μ as) [base line 350 000 km]	540	106	37	7,1-10
Min. cor. flux (mJy) [RMS, with upgraded VLA, 300s integration time]	10	1,3	1,4	3,2

MILLIMETRON.



12 m cryogenic mirror.
 $\lambda = 0,01\text{--}20 \text{ mm.}$

Bolometric sensitivity
 $5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ Jy } (\sigma)$
($\lambda = 0.3 \text{ mm}$, 1 hour int.).
Space-ALMA VLBI
sensitivity $10^{-4} \text{ Jy } (\sigma)$
($\lambda = 0.5 \text{ mm}$, 300 s int.),
fringe size up to
nanoarcseconds.

Thank you!

