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On the Ratio of Circumference to Diameter for the Largest Observable Circles: An Empirical Approach

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(Submitted on 2 Apr 2012)

I present here a measurement of pi as determined for the largest observable circles. Intriguingly, the value of 16/5 asserted by the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana in 1897 is still viable, although strongly disfavored relative to 22/7, another popular value. The oft-used 'small-circle' value of 3 is ruled out at greater than 5\sigma. We discuss connections with string theory, sterile neutrinos, and possibilities for (very large) lower limits to the size of the Universe.

Comments: 2 pages, v1 submitted April 1, 2012

Subjects: **Popular Physics (physics.pop-ph)**; Instrumentation and Methods for Astrophysics (astro-ph.IM)

Cite as: [arXiv:1204.0298](#) [physics.pop-ph]
(or [arXiv:1204.0298v1](#) [physics.pop-ph] for this version)

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[v1] Mon, 2 Apr 2012 02:45:16 GMT (34kb,D)

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