

An aerial photograph of a vast, arid desert landscape. In the foreground and middle ground, a large array of white, conical radio telescope dishes is arranged in a grid-like pattern across the sandy terrain. The desert is sparsely vegetated with small, yellowish-brown shrubs. In the background, a range of low, reddish-brown mountains stretches across the horizon under a clear, bright blue sky. The overall scene is a typical representation of a radio astronomy observatory site in a remote, high-altitude desert environment.

# Astronomy 2115

## General Astronomy

Prof. Greg Taylor

# Astro News

## The Dark and Quiet Skies Act Senators Hickenlooper and Crapo

### Background:

Certain scientific research and amateur astronomy activities are impacted by unintentional light and radio interference caused by orbiting satellites. Efforts to reduce interference to science by making satellites “dark” and radio signals more “quiet” is referred to as “dark and quiet skies.”



Long-term observations needed to capture scientific data also captures the brightness of orbiting satellites. In 2019, there were about 2,200 satellites in orbit. Today there are 9,900. Current application estimates indicate there will be over 500,000 by the 2030s.

# Course Goals

- Introduction to the science of astronomy
  - Fundamental concepts/tools of modern astronomy
  - How do we study such distant objects? How do we understand objects/processes?
- Study the Universe

# Astro 2115.001

**Professor:** Greg Taylor

**Office Hours:** Tu/Th 9am – 10am, or by appt, PAIS room 3236

**Class Web page:** [leo.phys.unm.edu/~gibtaylor/astr2115](http://leo.phys.unm.edu/~gibtaylor/astr2115)

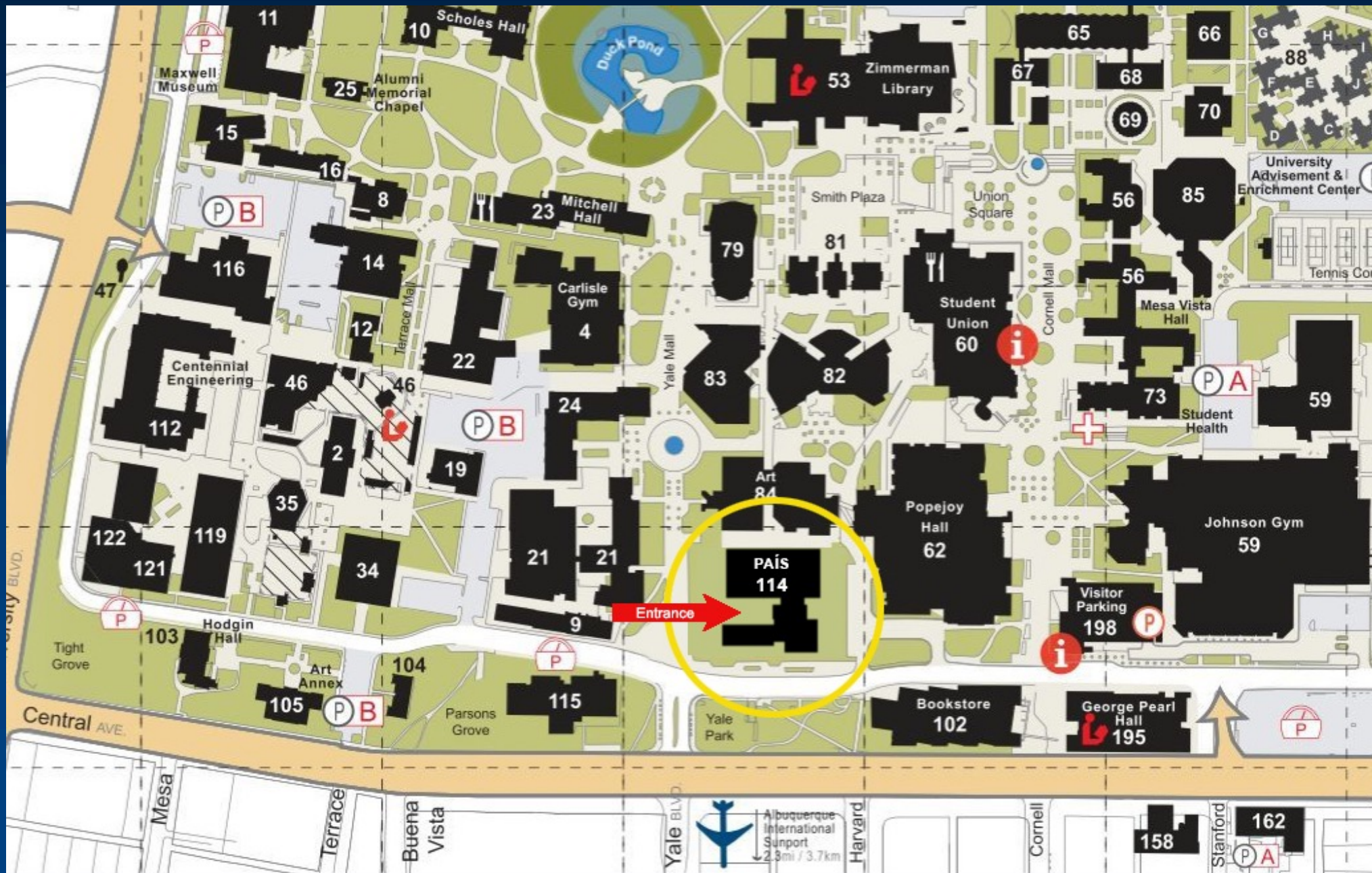
**Course Text:** *Universe, 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> or 11<sup>th</sup> edition*, Freedman, Geller & Kaufmann

**Homework:** Reading and homework assignments (roughly weekly)  
Help is available! Due in print, in class. Do **not** mail it in.

**WorkSheets:** In class exercises

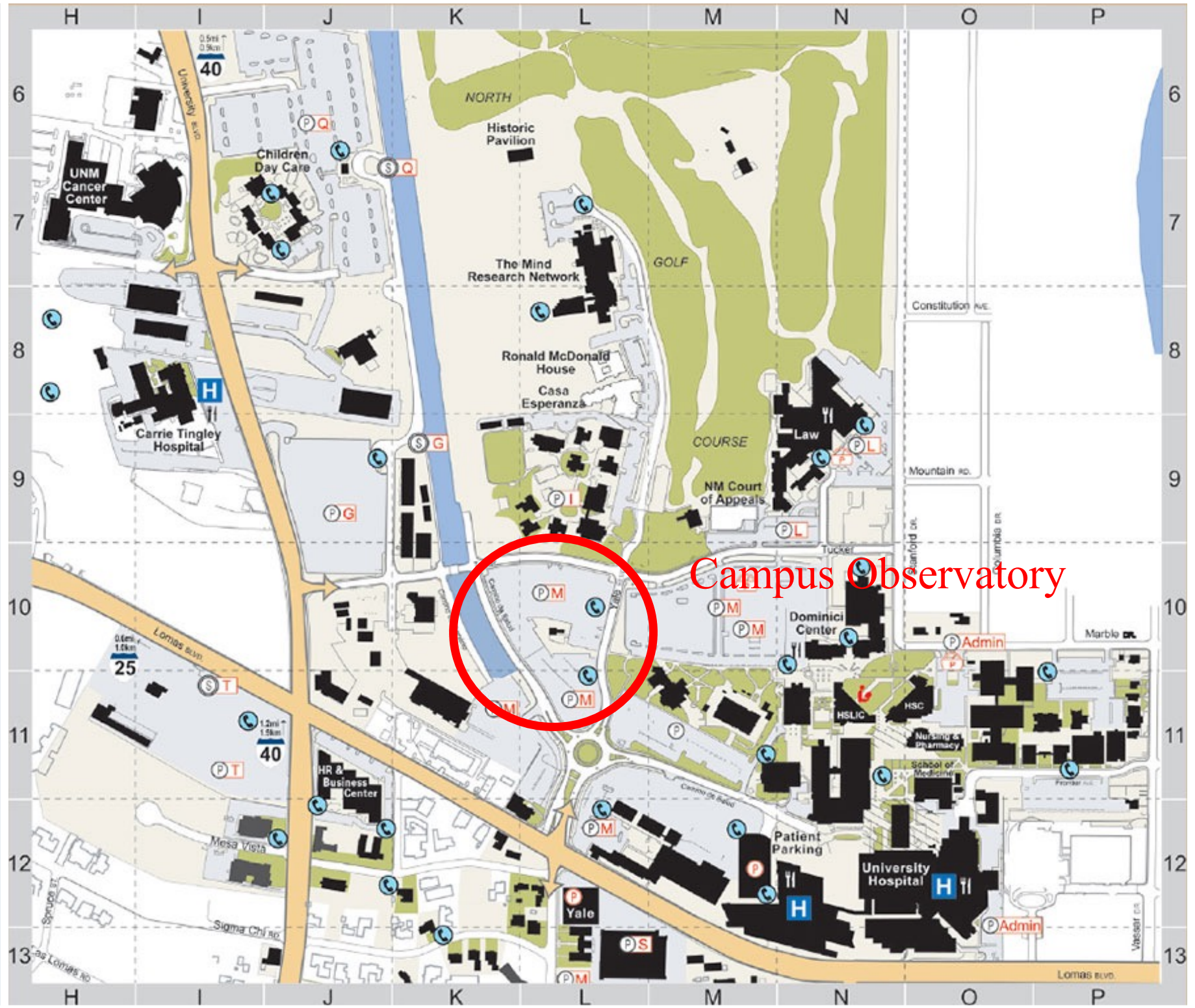
**Grading:** 20% homework; 50% based on 2 tests; 20% on final project and 10% on worksheets. NOTE: there will be NO makeup tests except by prior arrangement.

**Ask Questions! Be curious about the Universe**



Entrance

Albuquerque  
International  
Support  
2.3mi / 3.7km



Campus Observatory

# Announcements

- The Lab is required for all astrophysics majors
- We do have lab this week
- We could balance out the labs a little

Tuesday (A2115/L2): 7

Thursday (A2115/L1): 10

- First Homework is due August 29

# Universal Address

the Local  
Supercluster

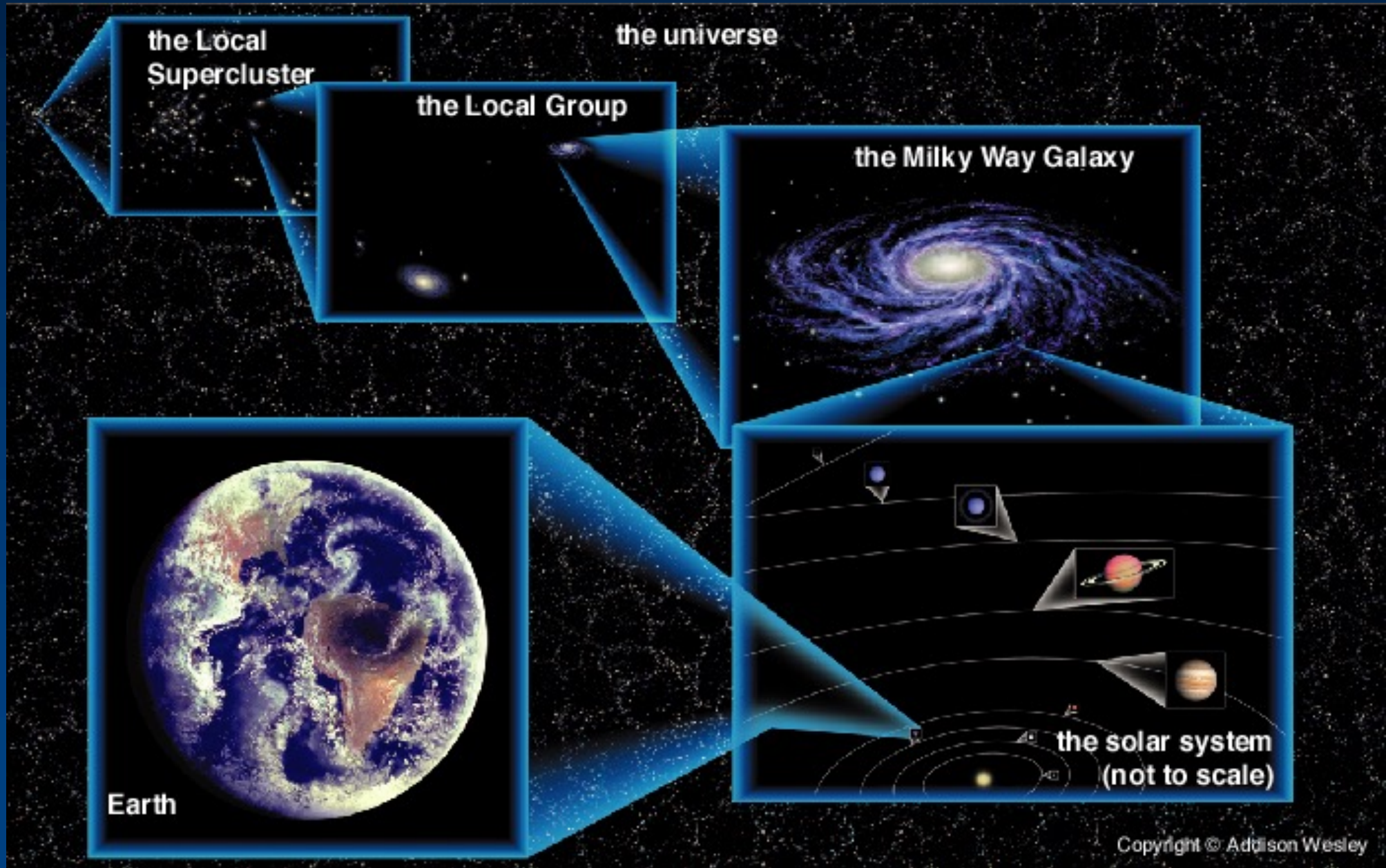
the universe

the Local Group

the Milky Way Galaxy

Earth

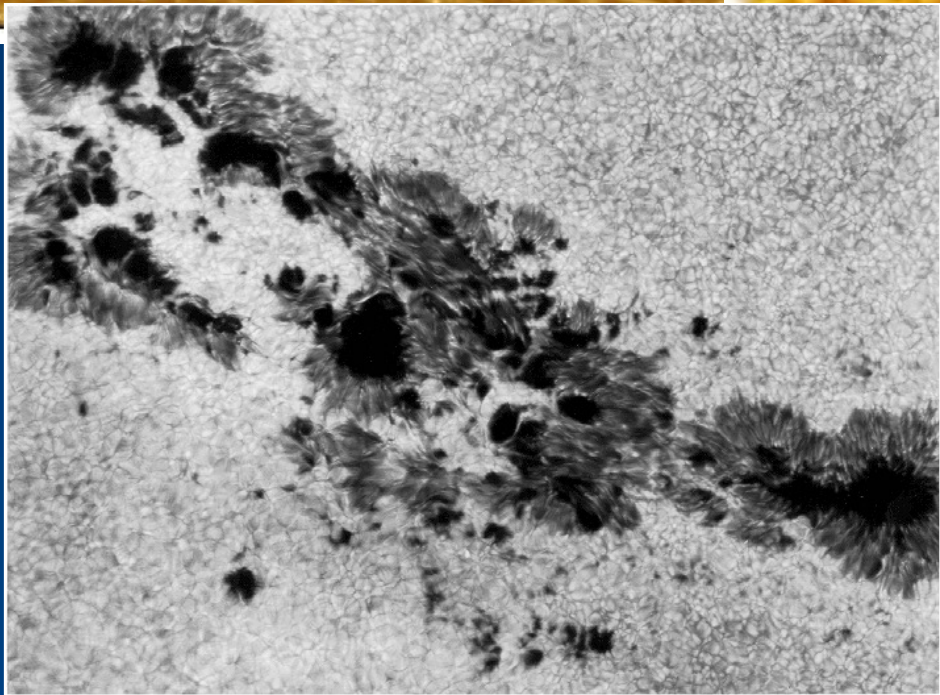
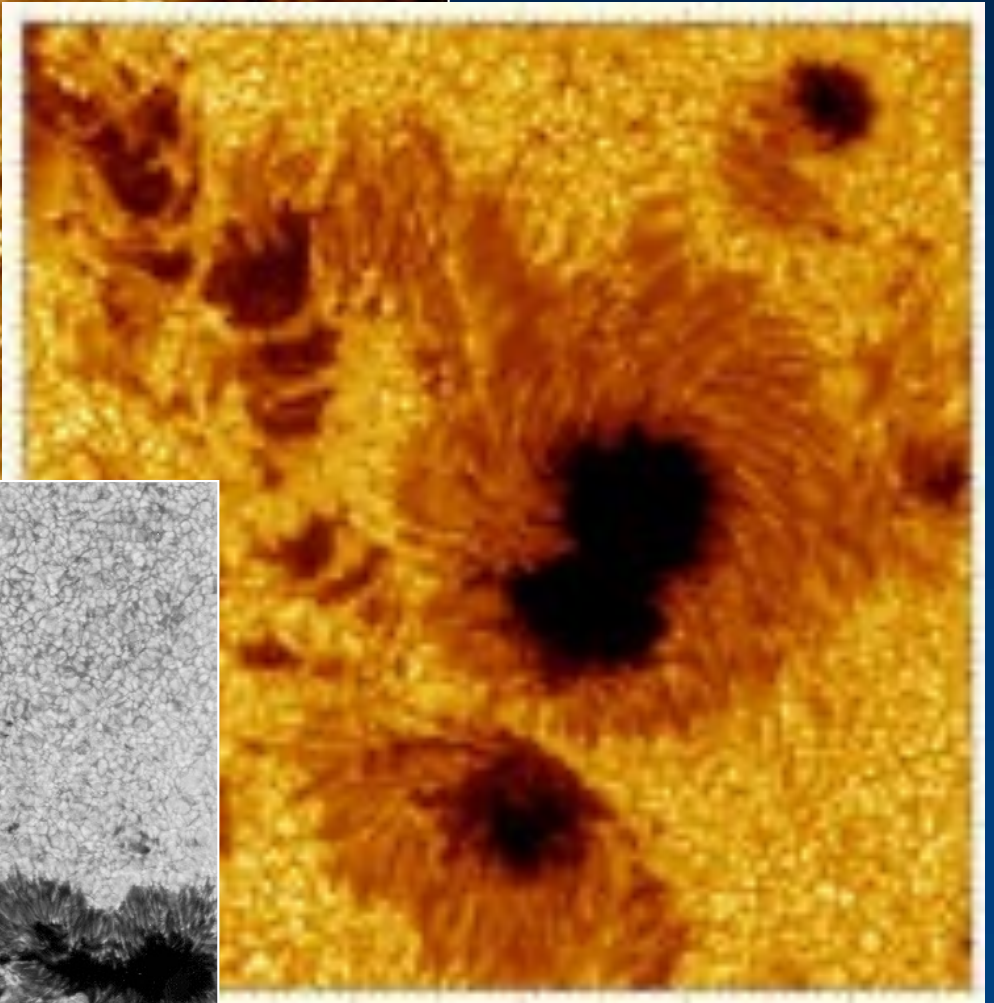
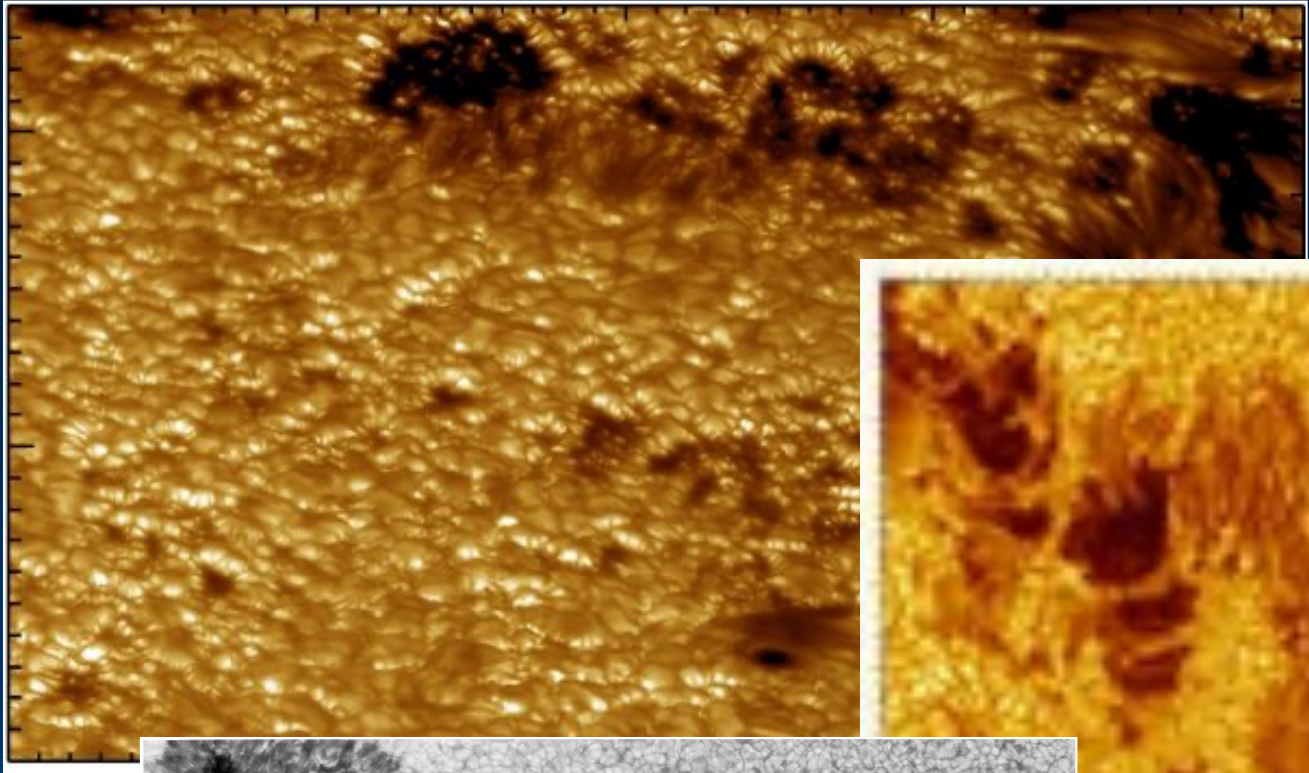
the solar system  
(not to scale)



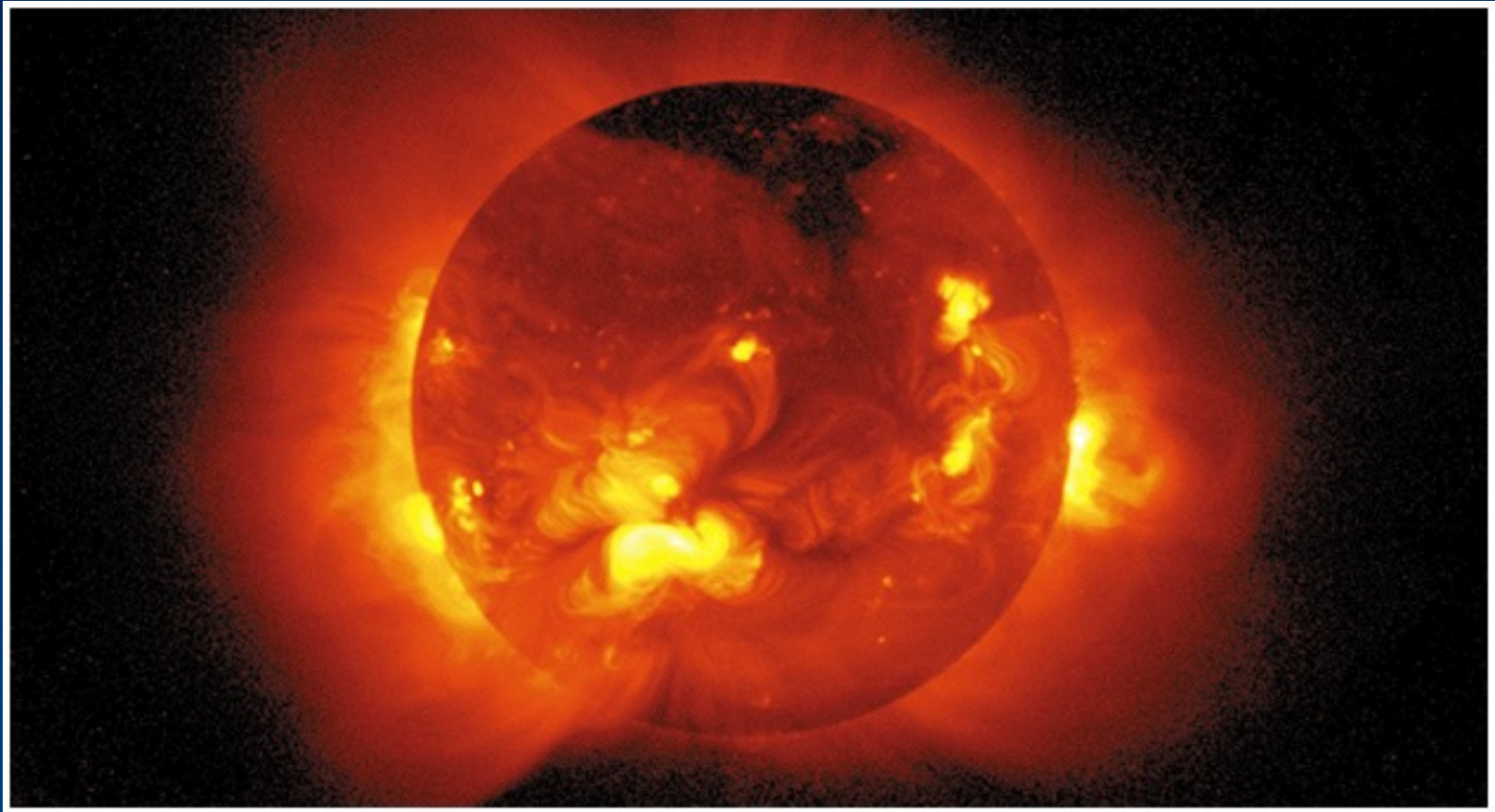




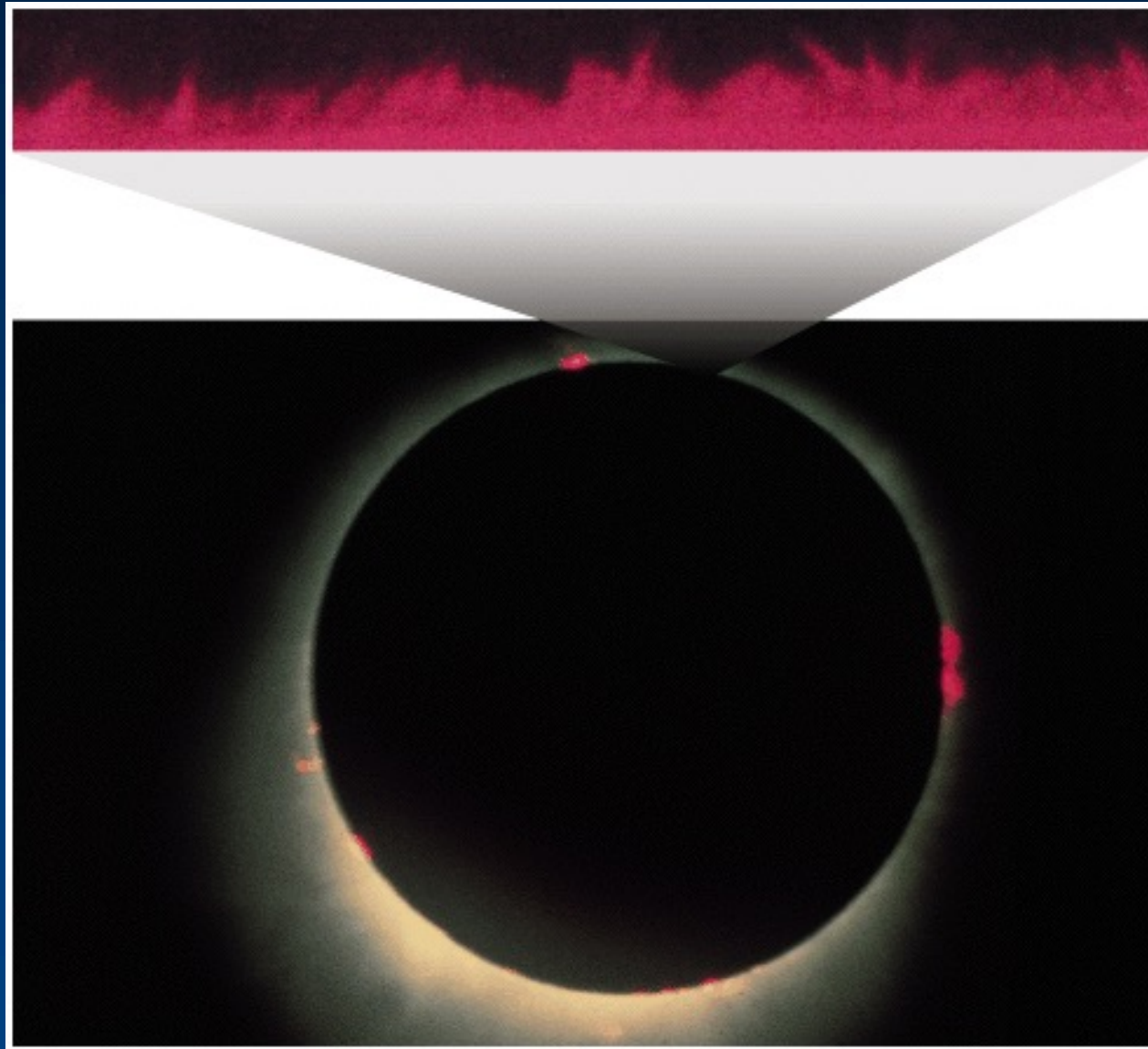
Optical  
telescope



# X-ray telescope

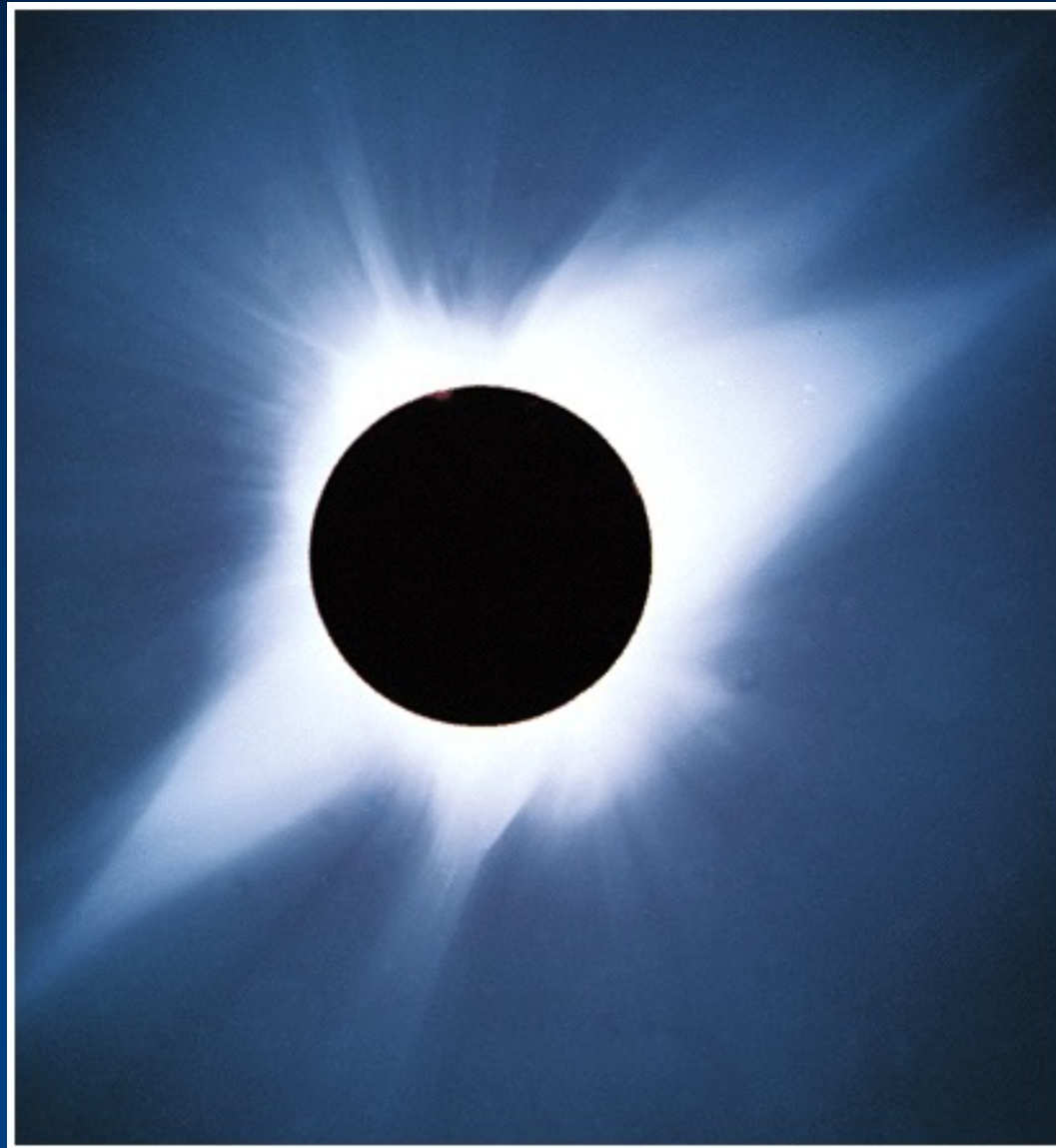


# Spicules



Optical  
telescope  
With  
 $H\alpha$   
filter

Demo – Gratings and Line Spectra

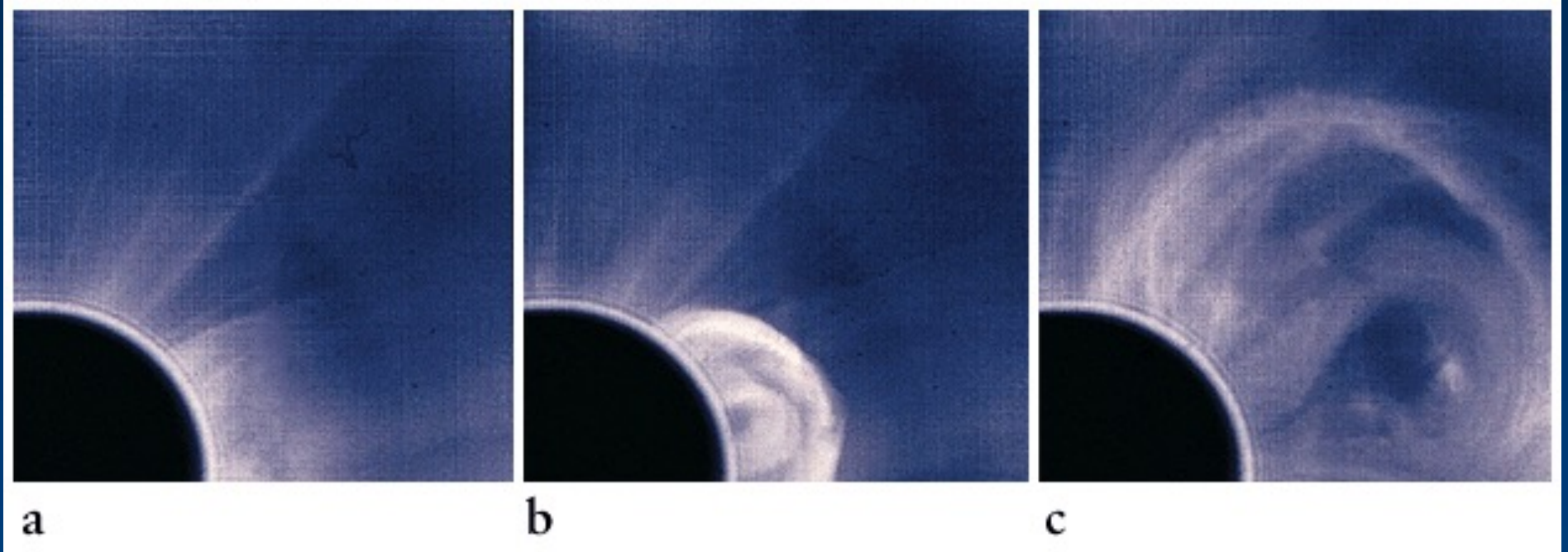


Optical  
telescope

# High Solar activity 2017 Sept.

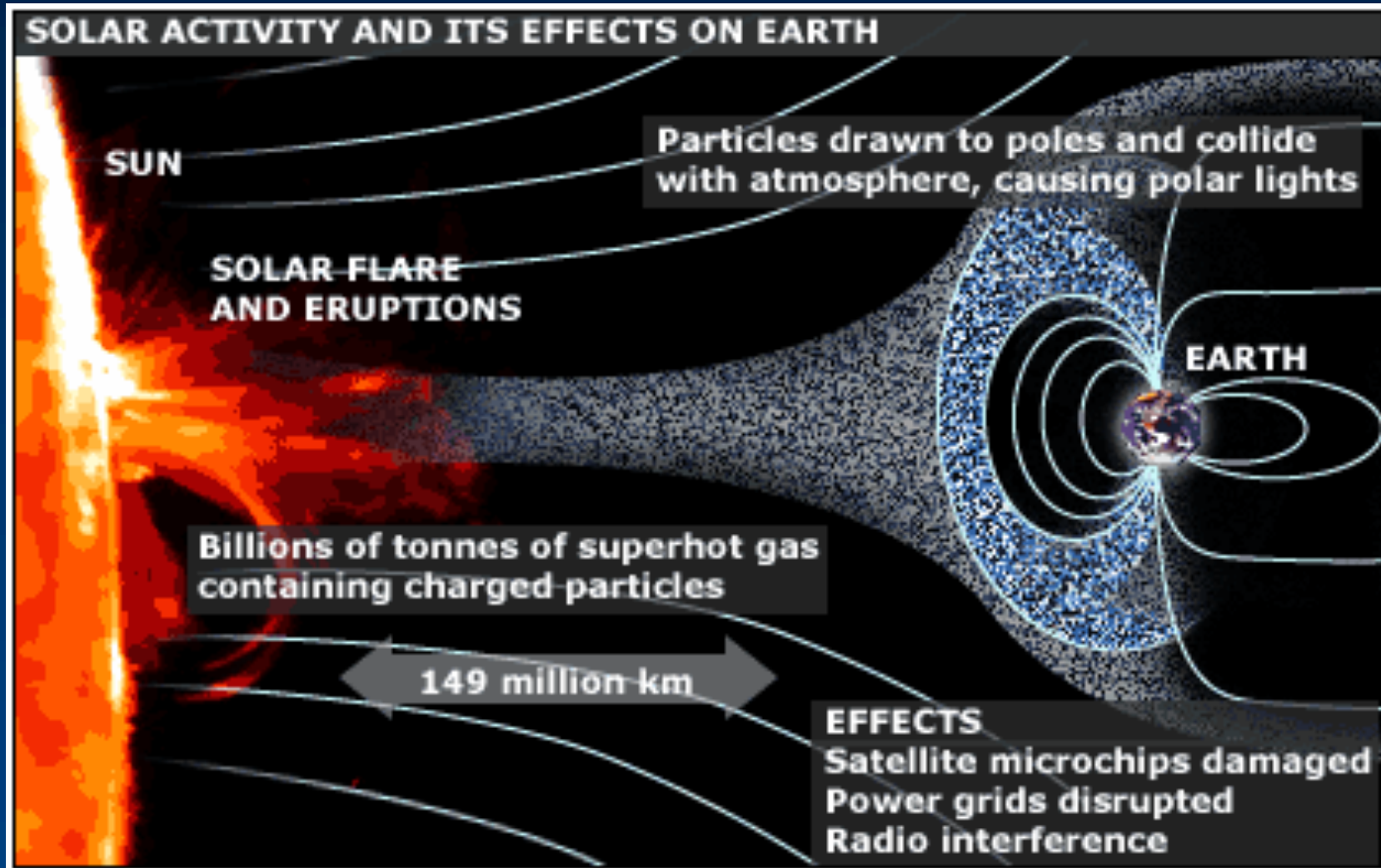
SDO UV obs on 17Sep6

Optical  
telescope



Coronal Mass Ejection (CME)

# Coronal Mass Ejection







Optical  
telescope



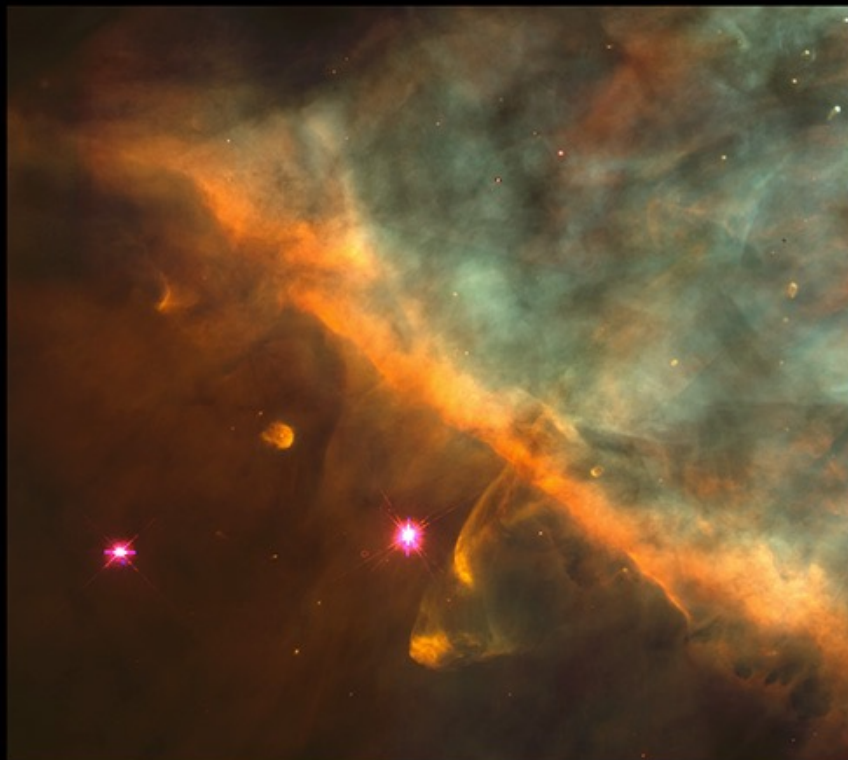
a

# Star Formation in Orion

Optical  
telescope

Infrared  
telescope

Hubble (color)



Credits : NASA, C.R. O'Dell and S.K. Wong (Rice University)

JWST (color)

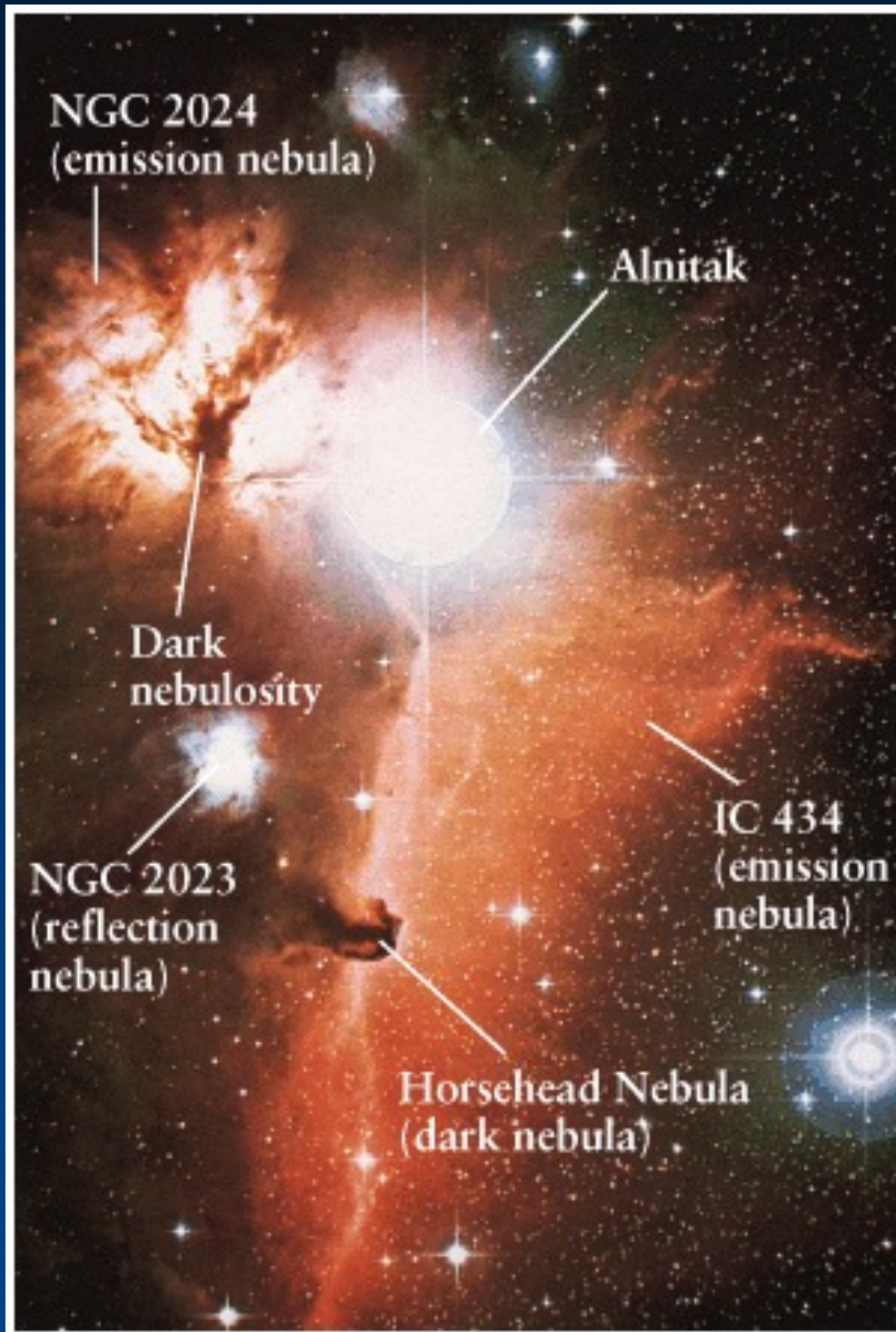


Credits : NASA / ESA / CSA / PDR4All team S. Fuenmayor



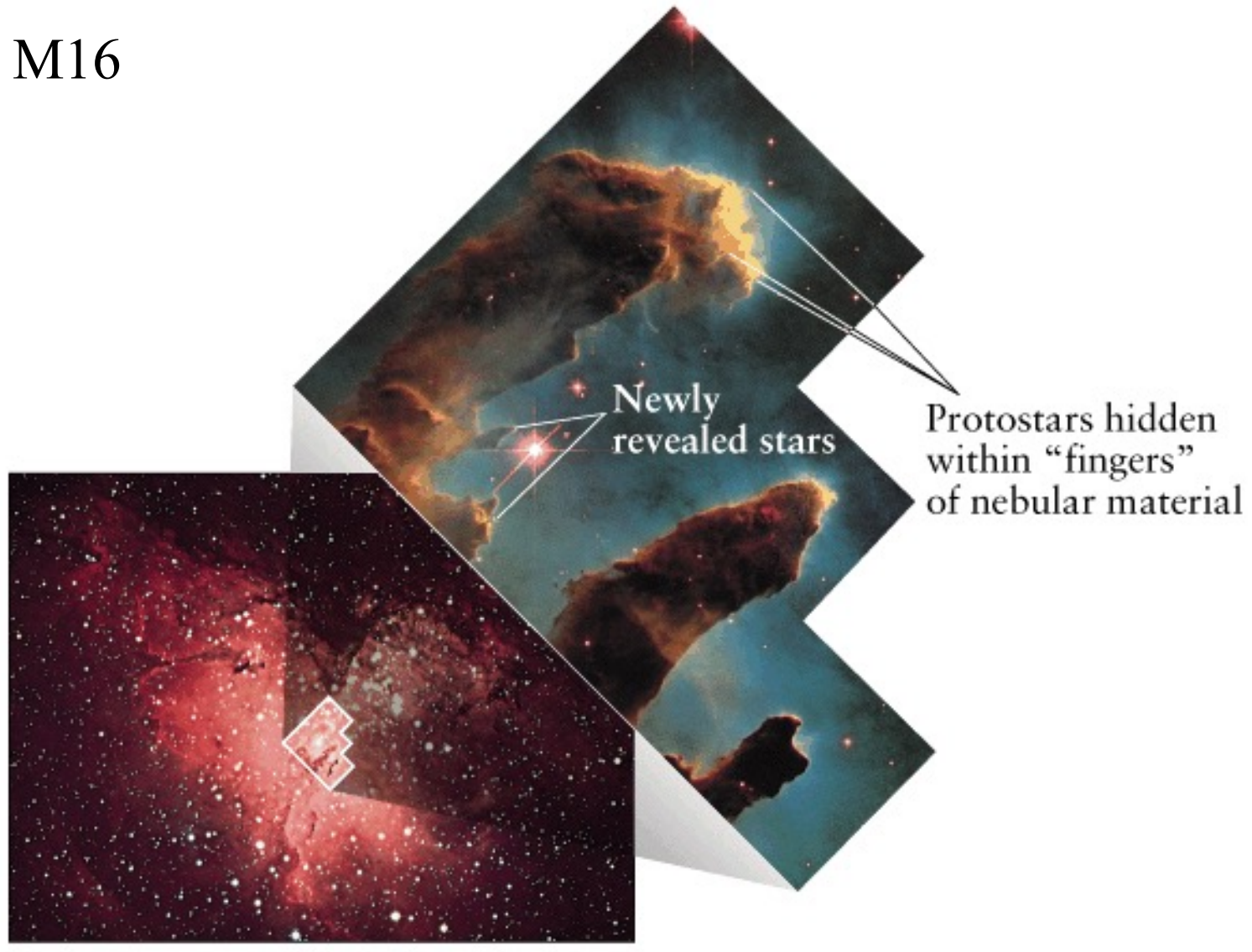
# Emission nebula





# The Eagle nebula

M16



# The Eagle nebula

M16



JWST mid-infrared

JWST near-infrared

M35



NGC2158



# NGC2244 -The Rosette Nebula

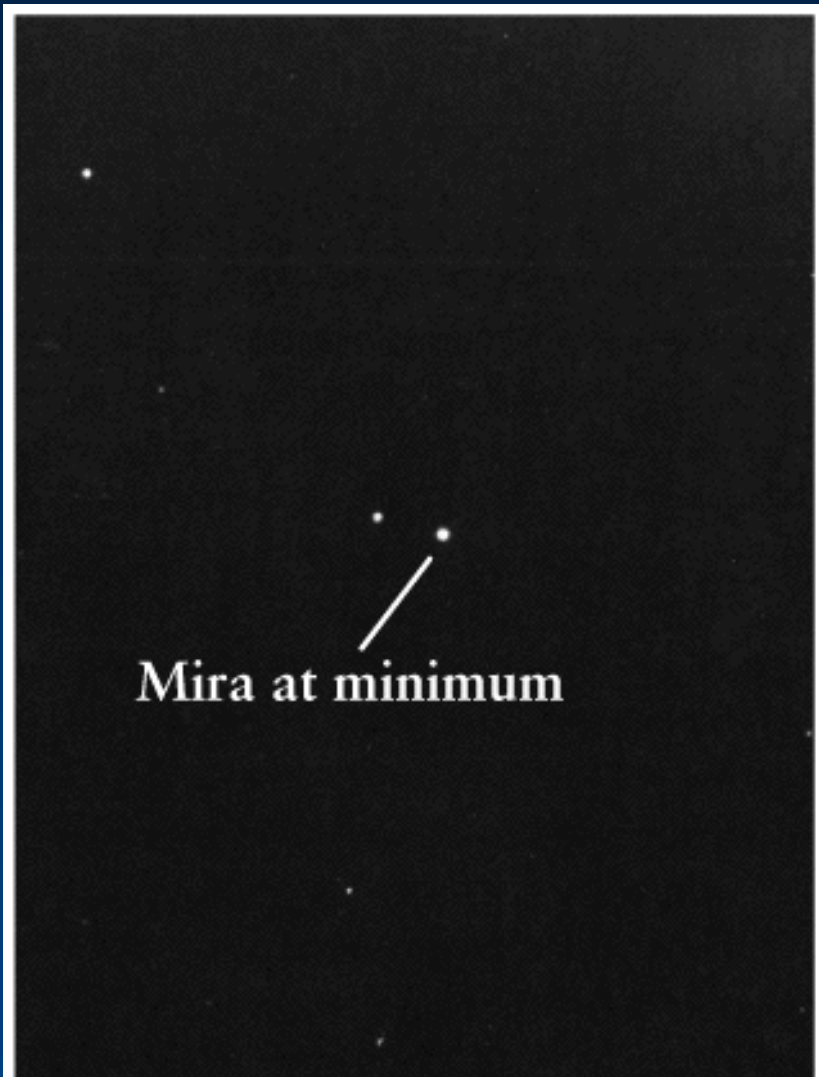




# Interstellar reddening

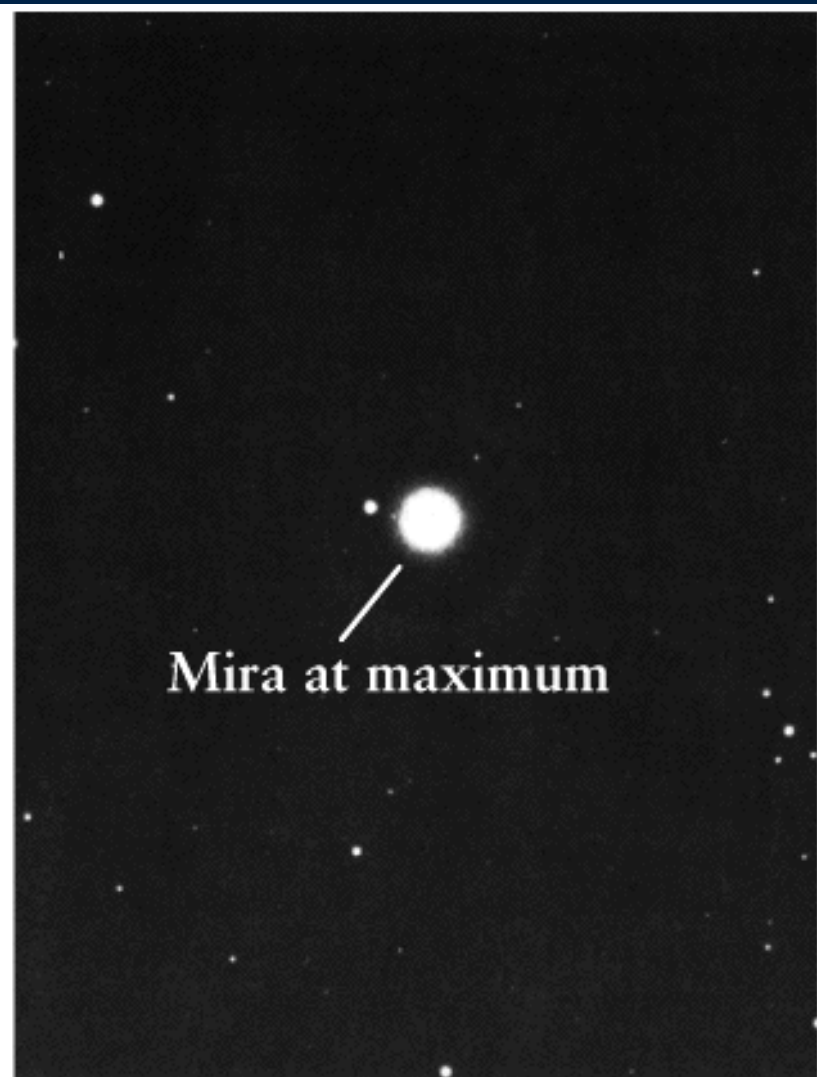


b



Mira at minimum

a

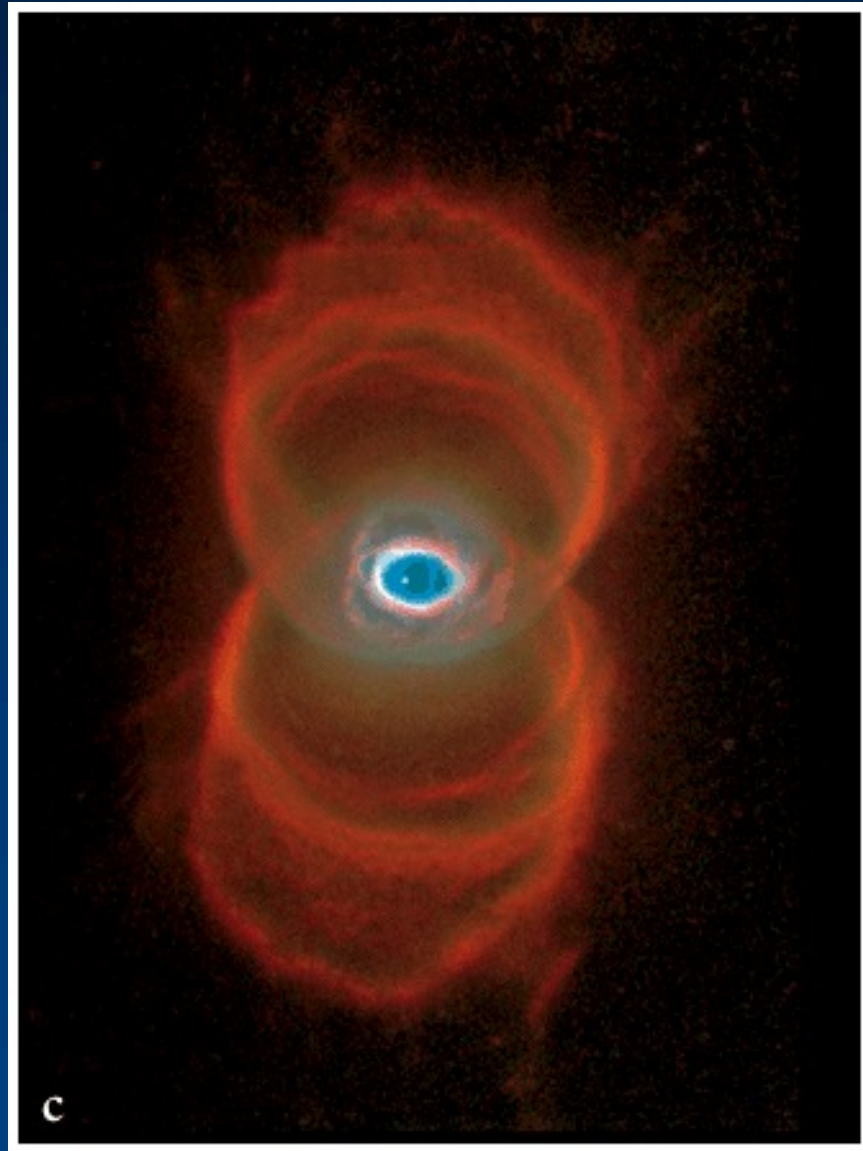


Mira at maximum

b

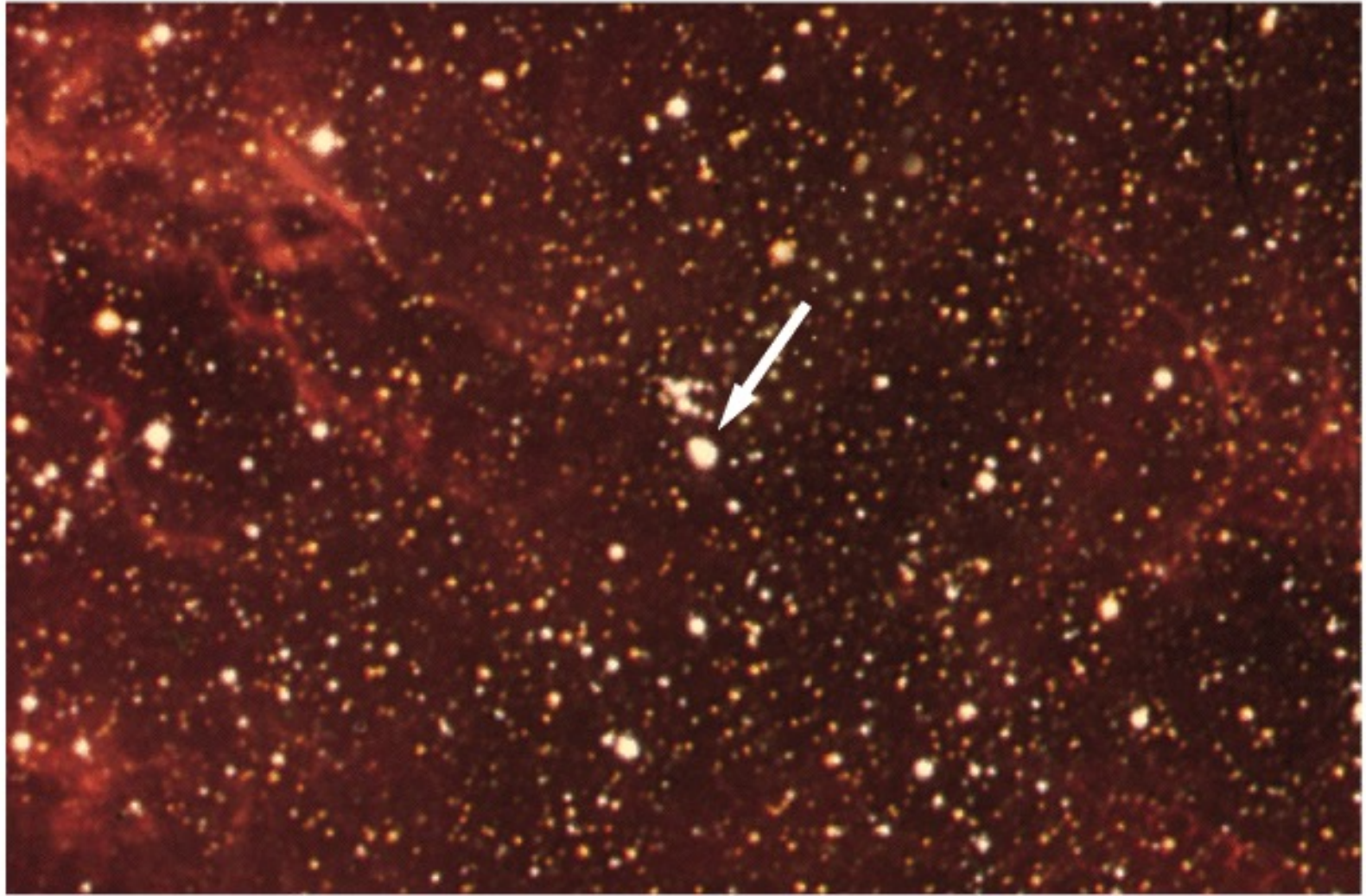


The Helix planetary nebula (closest PN)



The Hourglass nebula

LMC: old supergiant, pre-1987

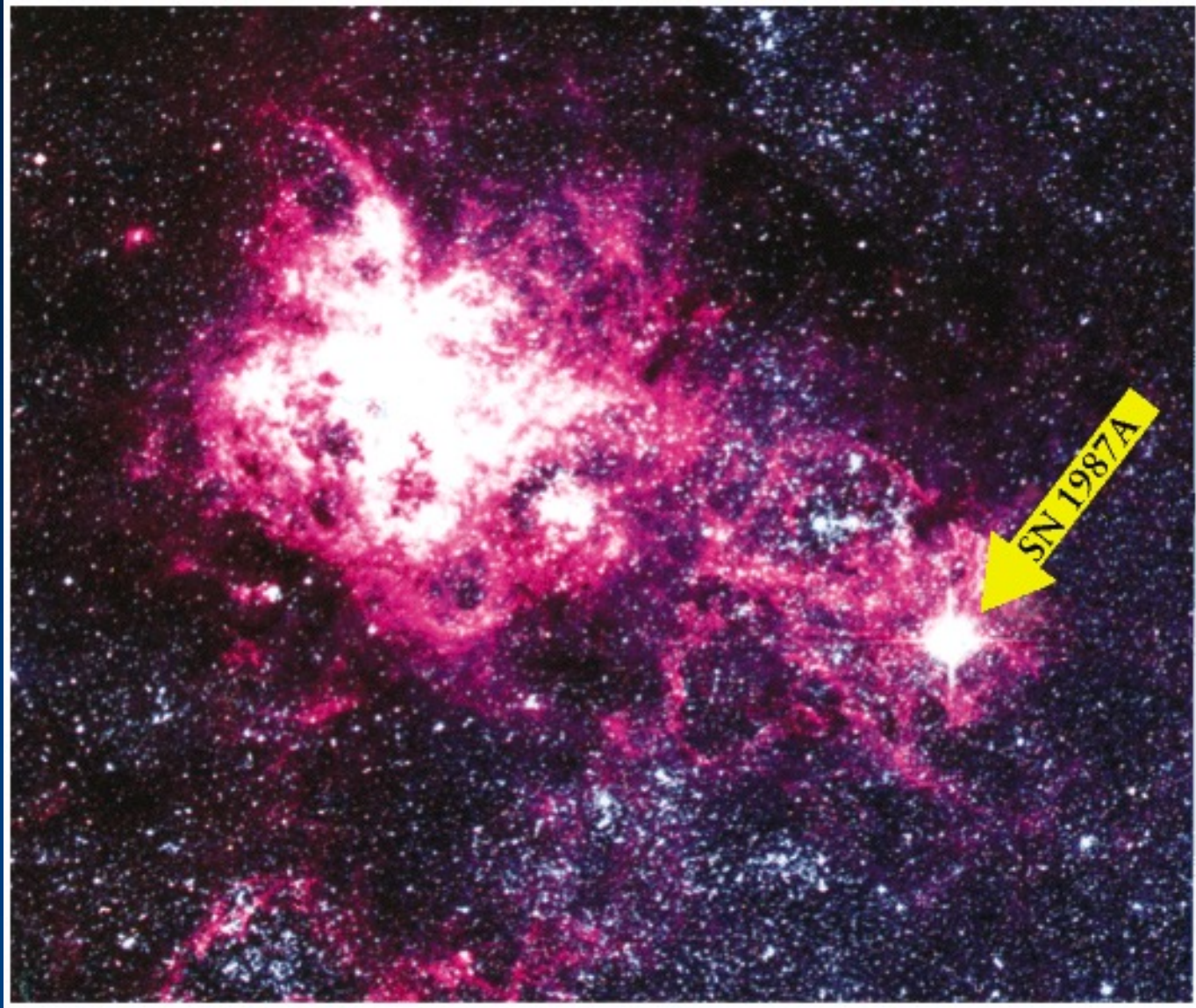


**a**



**b**

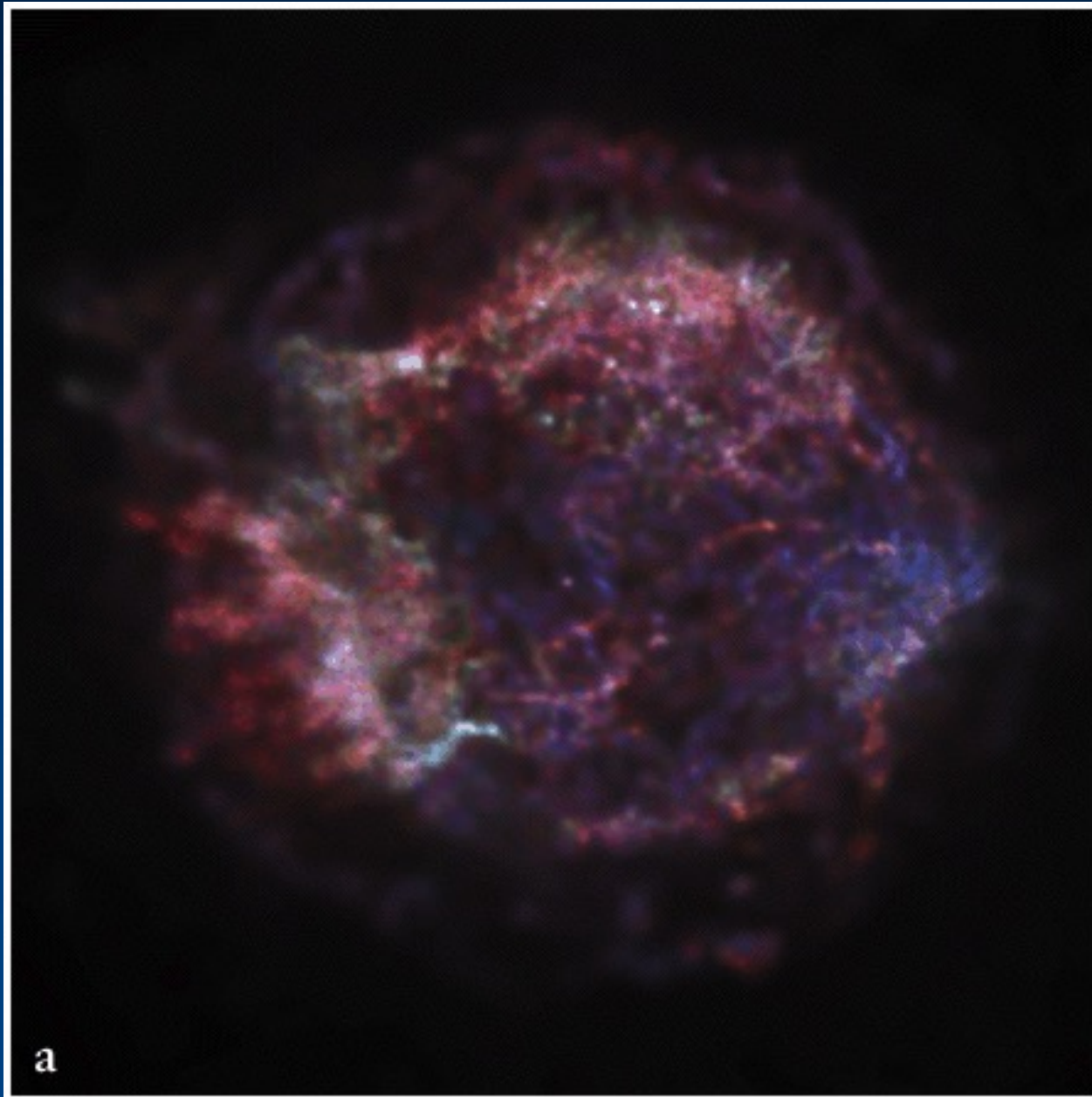




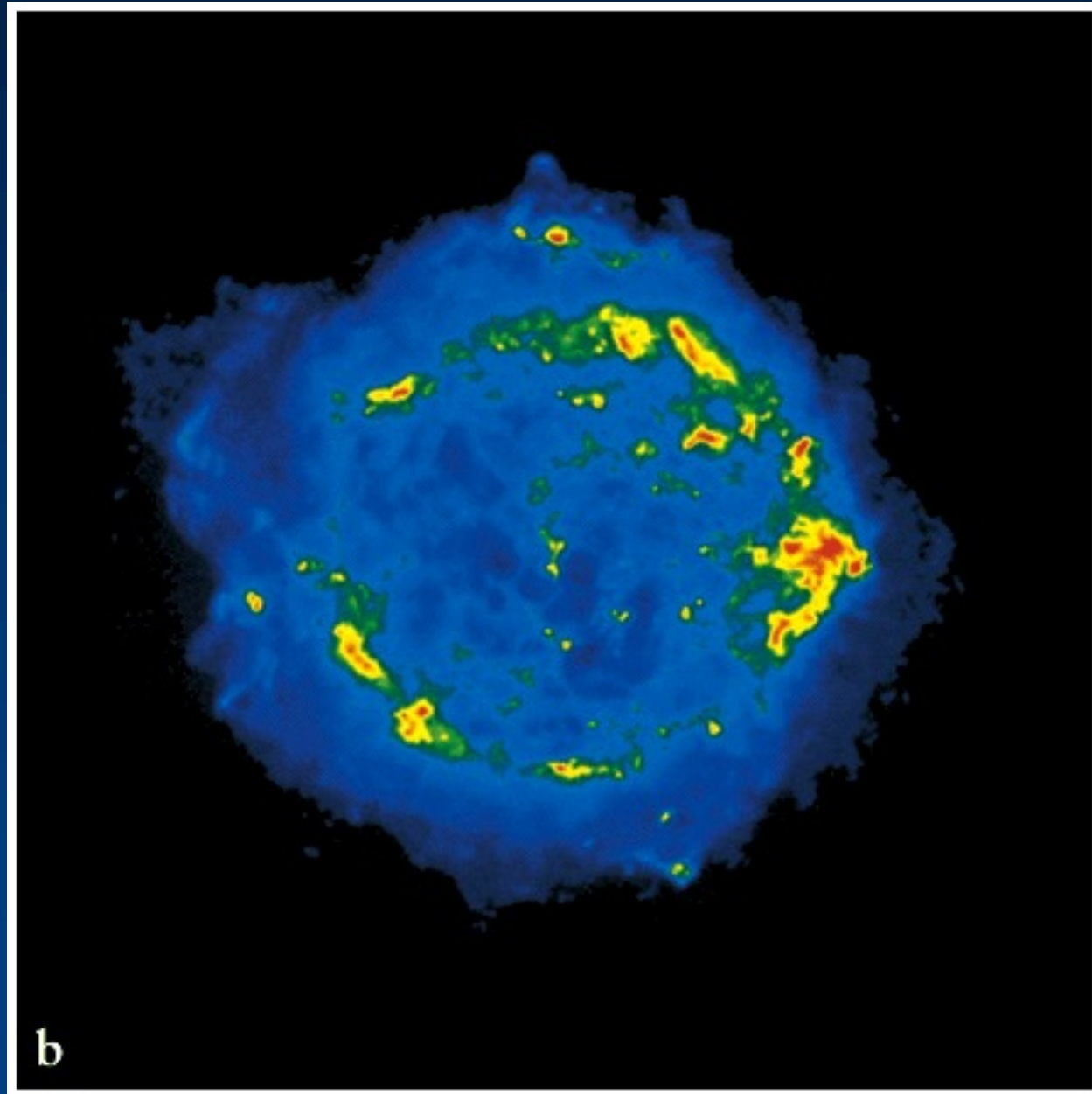
# Gum Nebula - a supernova remnant



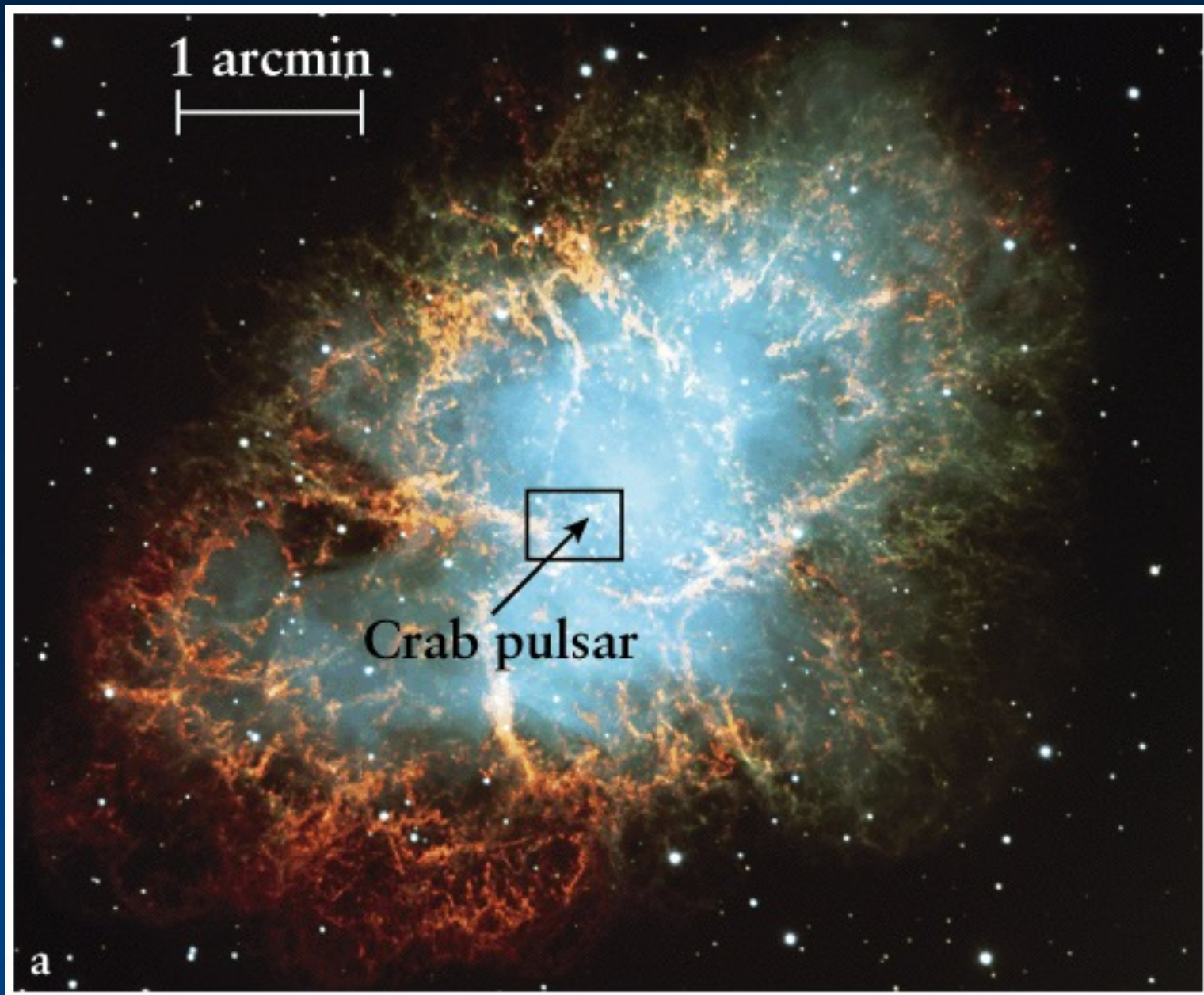
# Cas A in X-rays

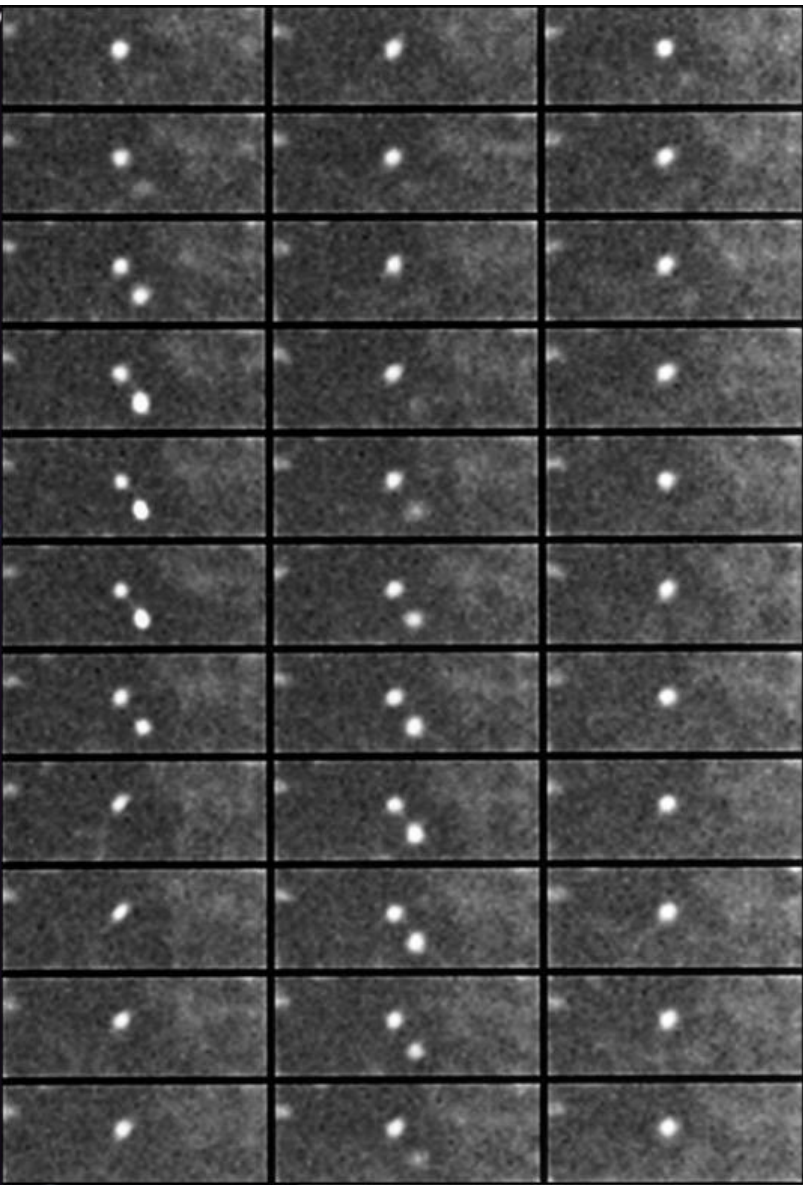
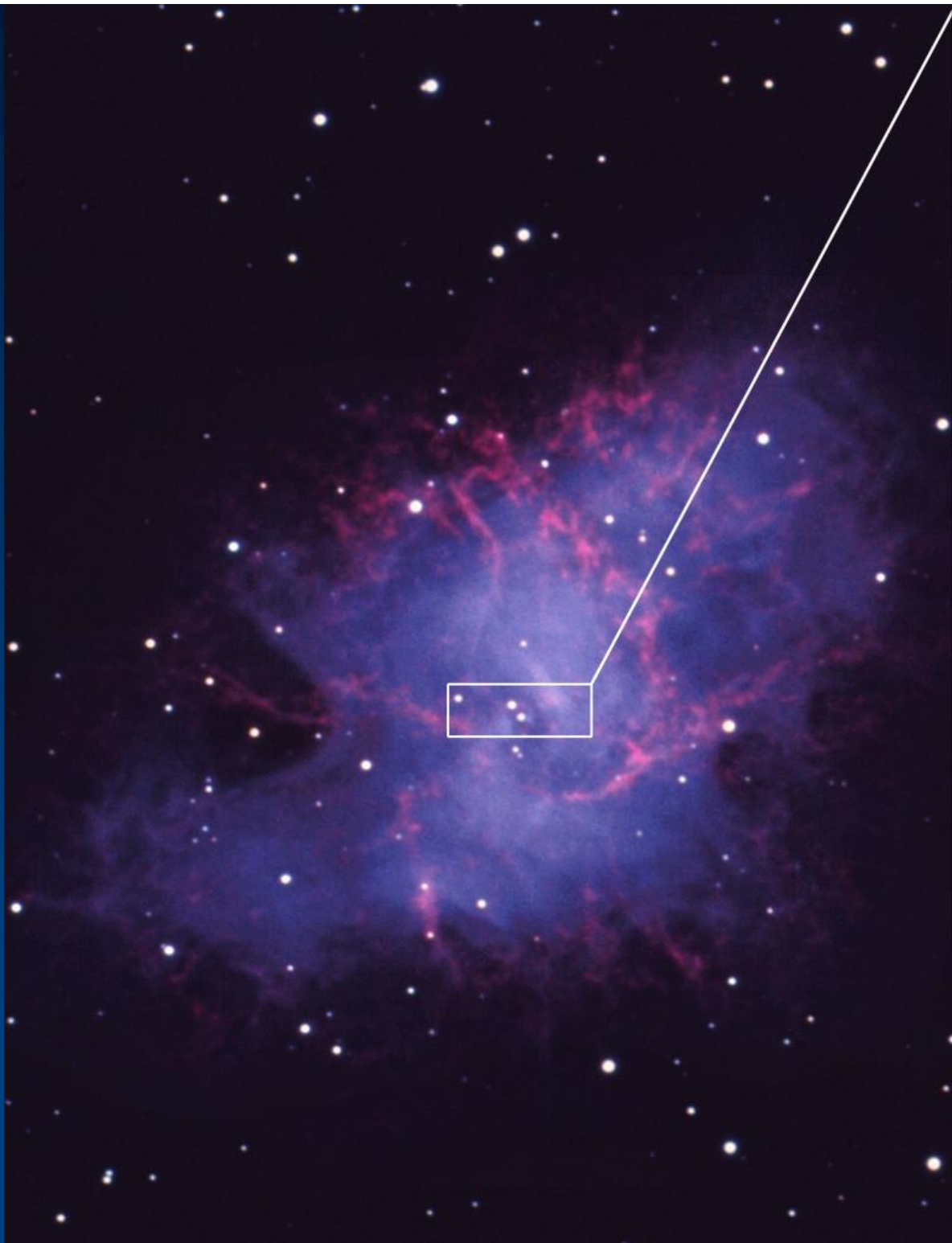


# Cas A in radio



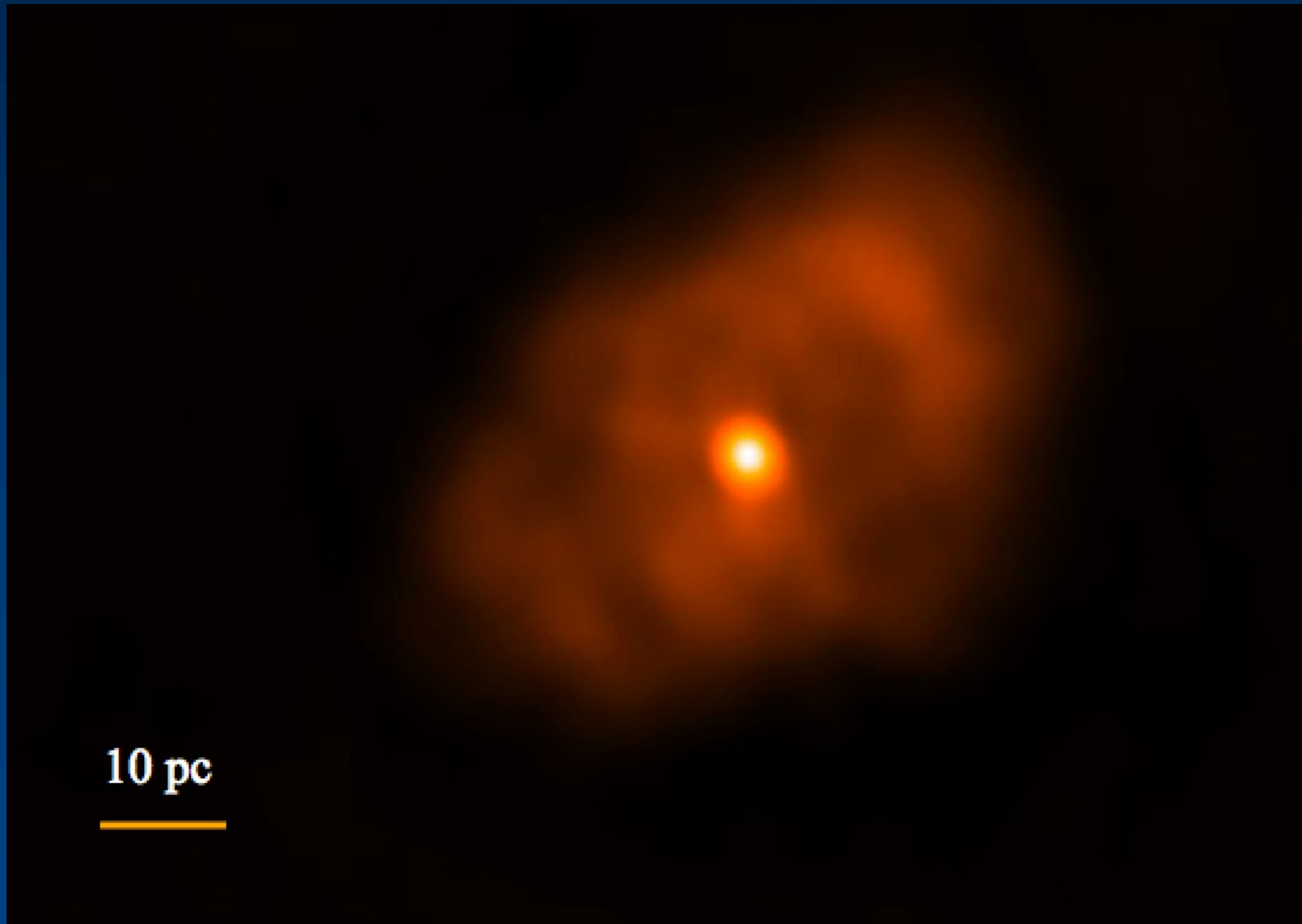
# Crab nebular and neutron star



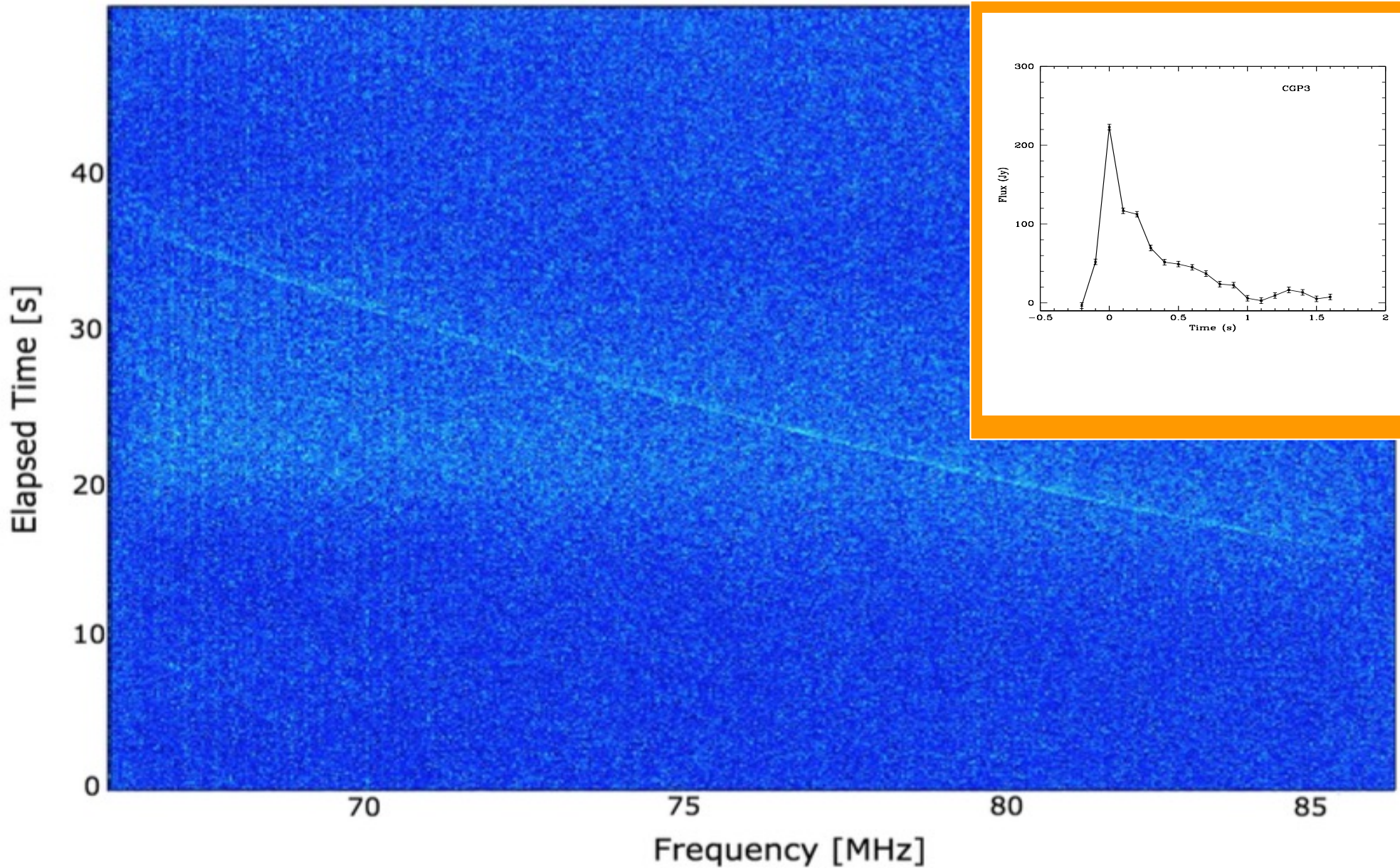


Central object: neutron star

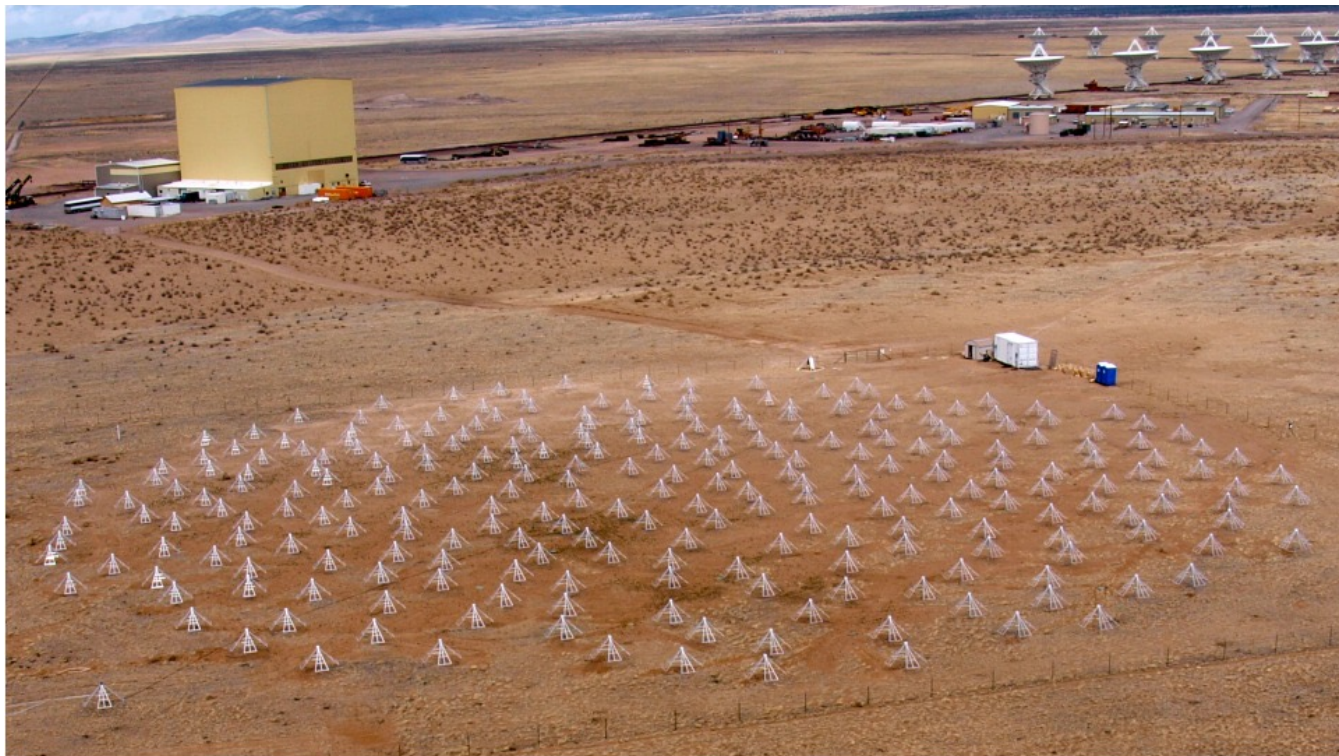
Crab pulsar imaged with LWA+VLA at 74 MHz



# Dispersion of a Crab Giant Pulse





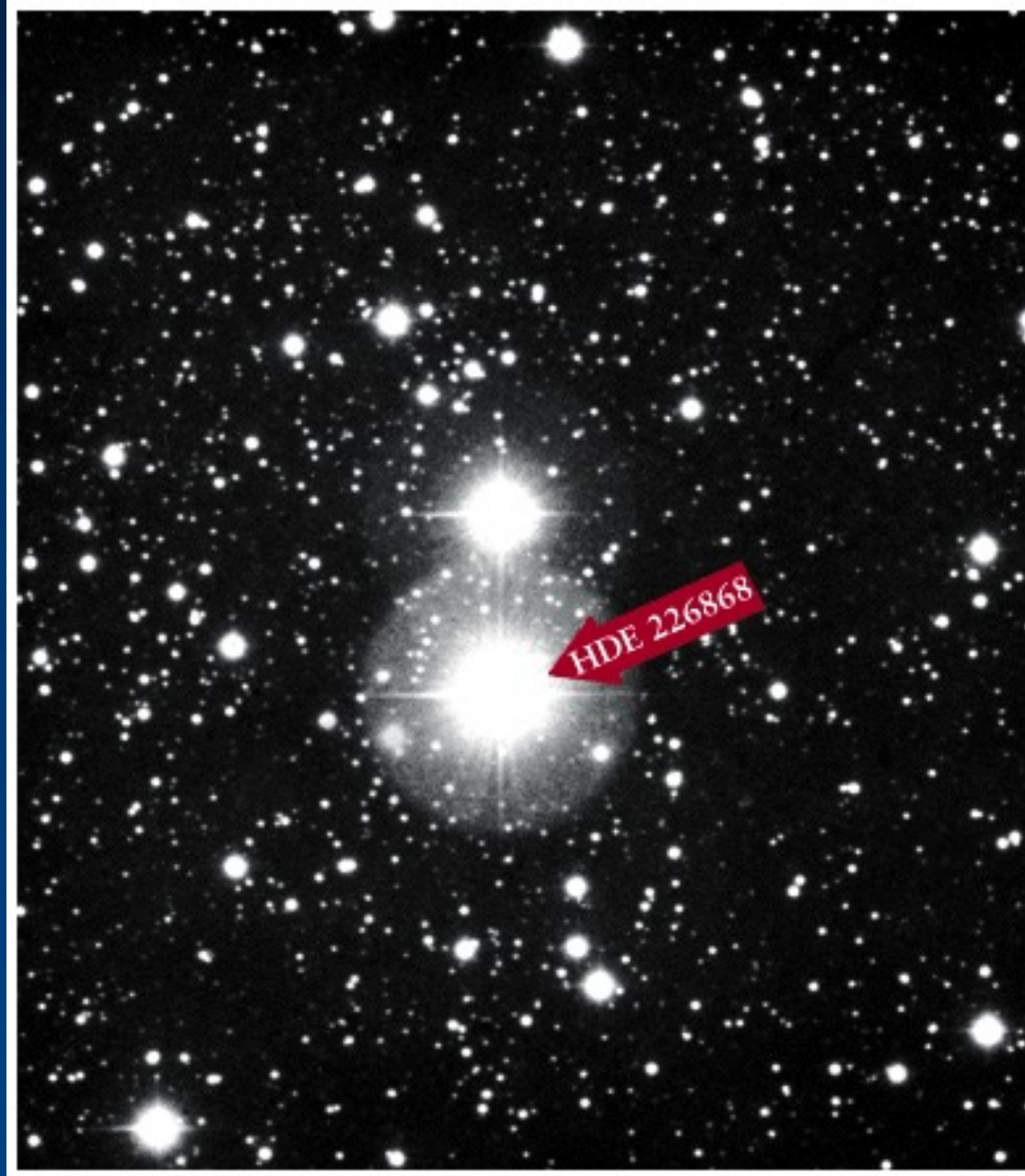


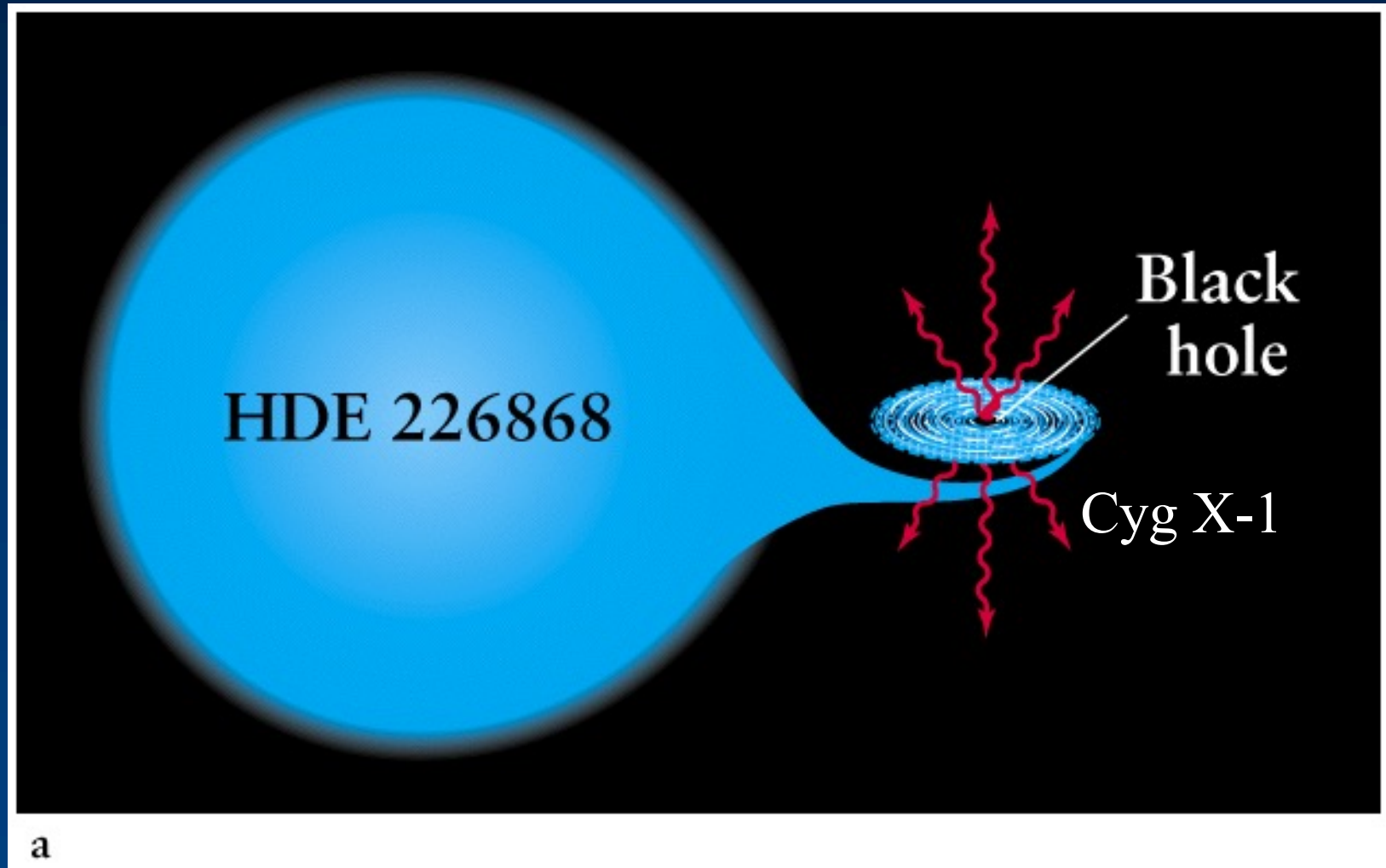
Long Wavelength  
Array first station  
(LWA1)

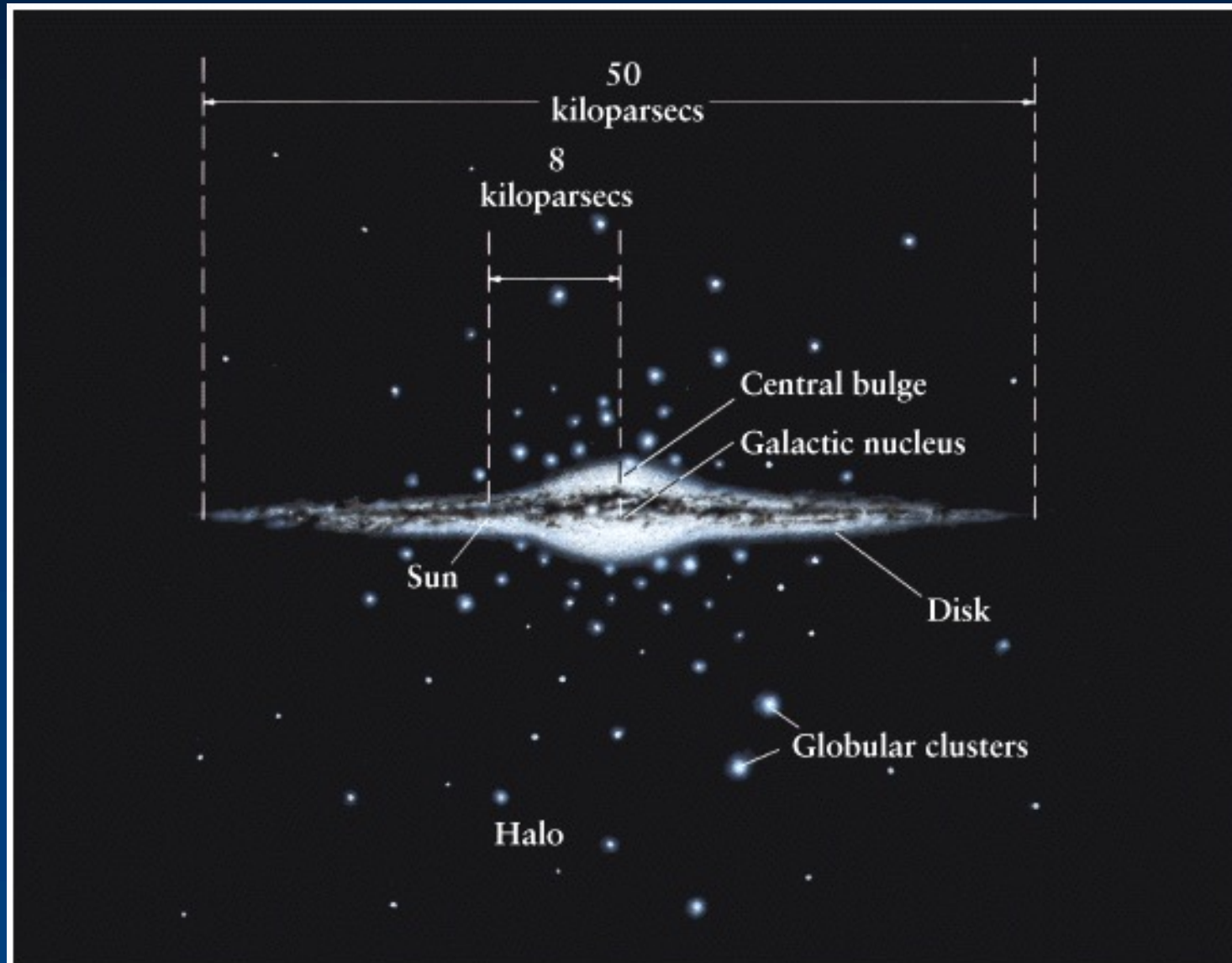


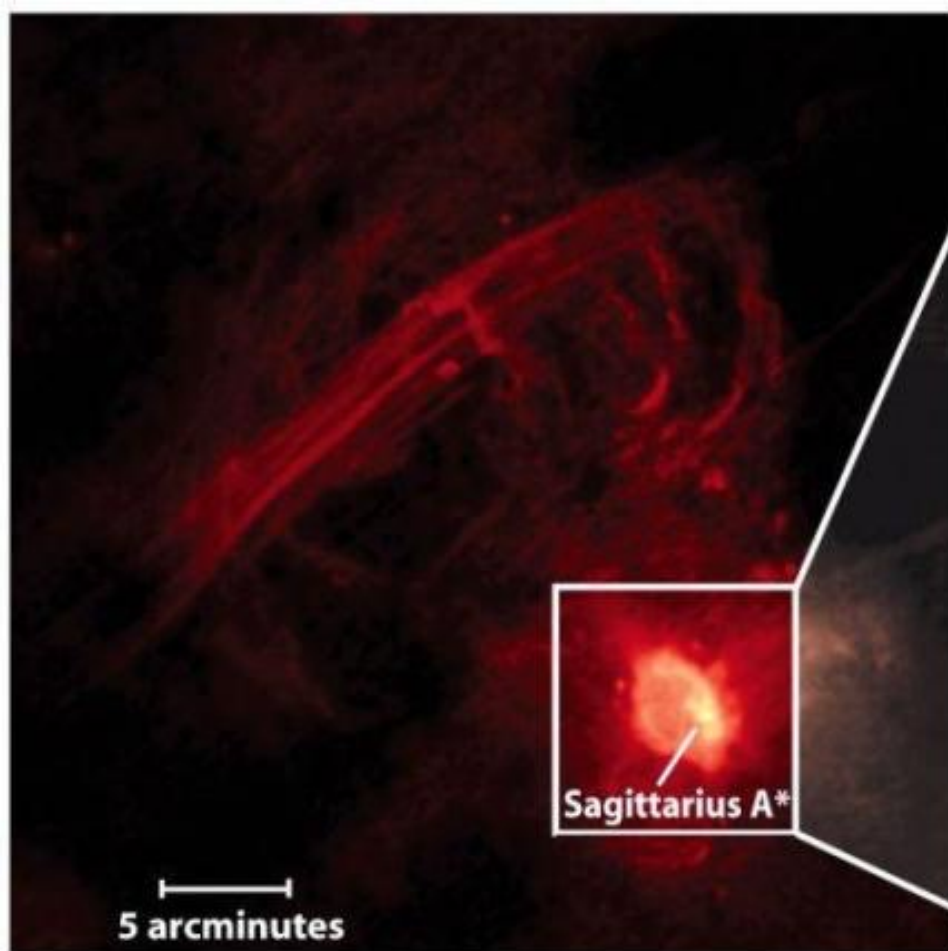
Long Wavelength Array  
Sevilleta station (LWA-SV)

# Even more exotic objects:

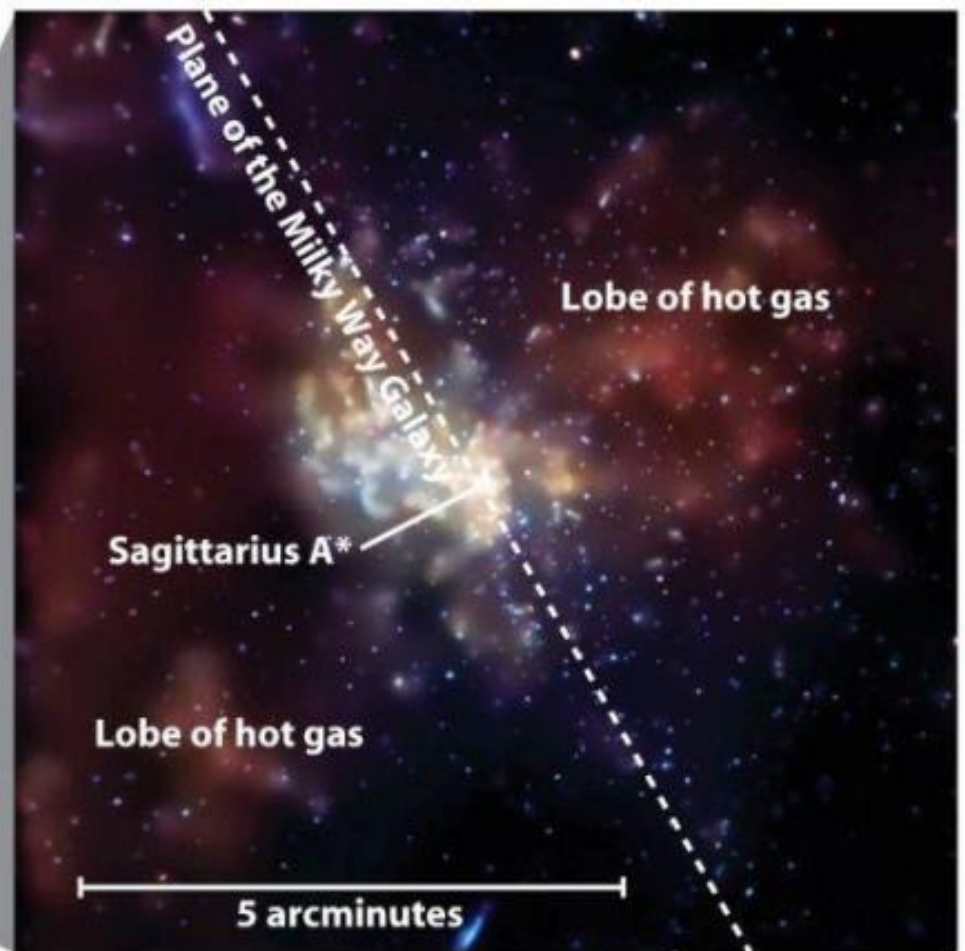








**(a)** A radio view of the galactic center



**(b)** An X-ray view of the galactic center



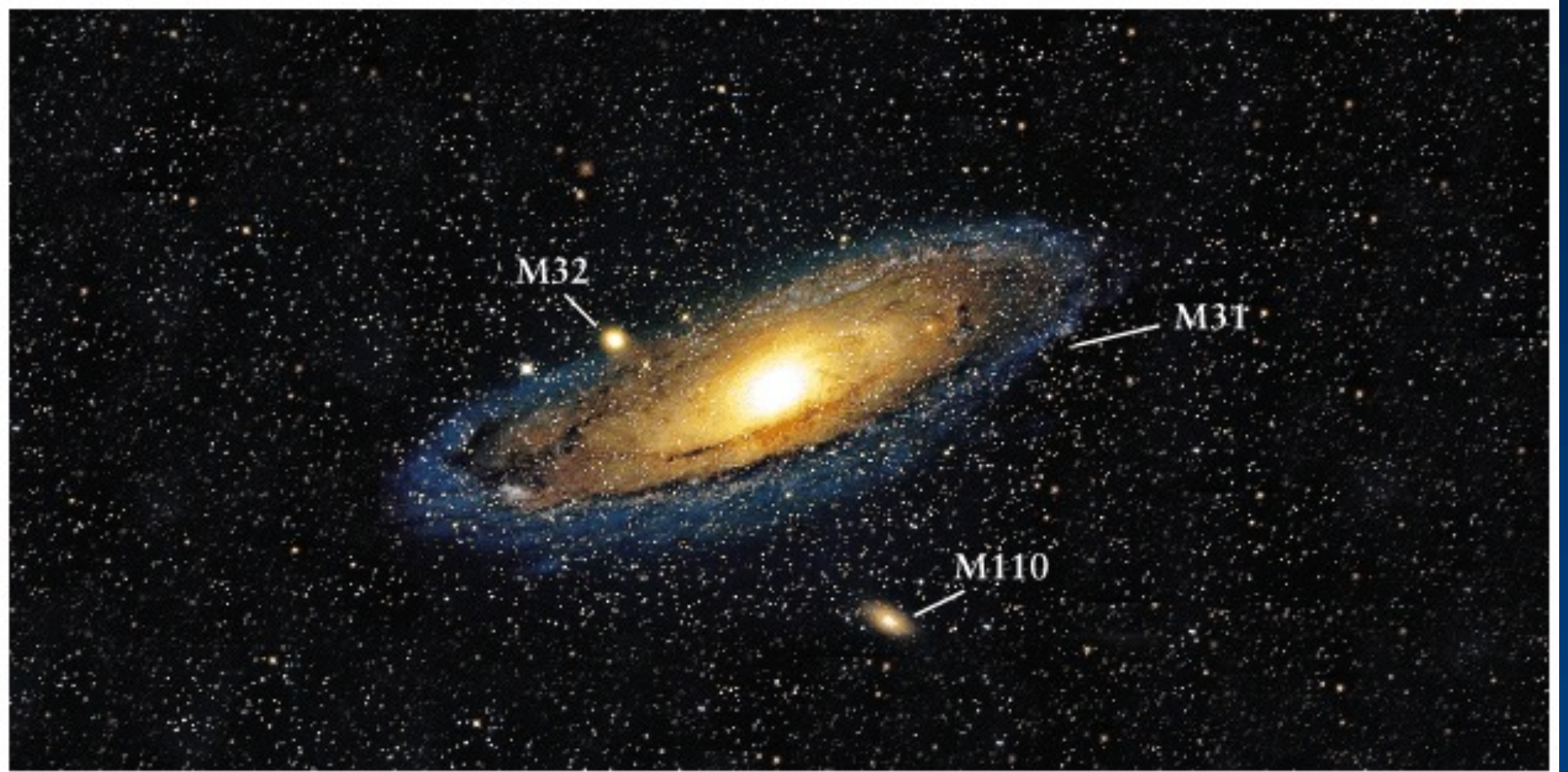


Webb



Hubble

JWST and Hubble images of spiral galaxy NGC 7496





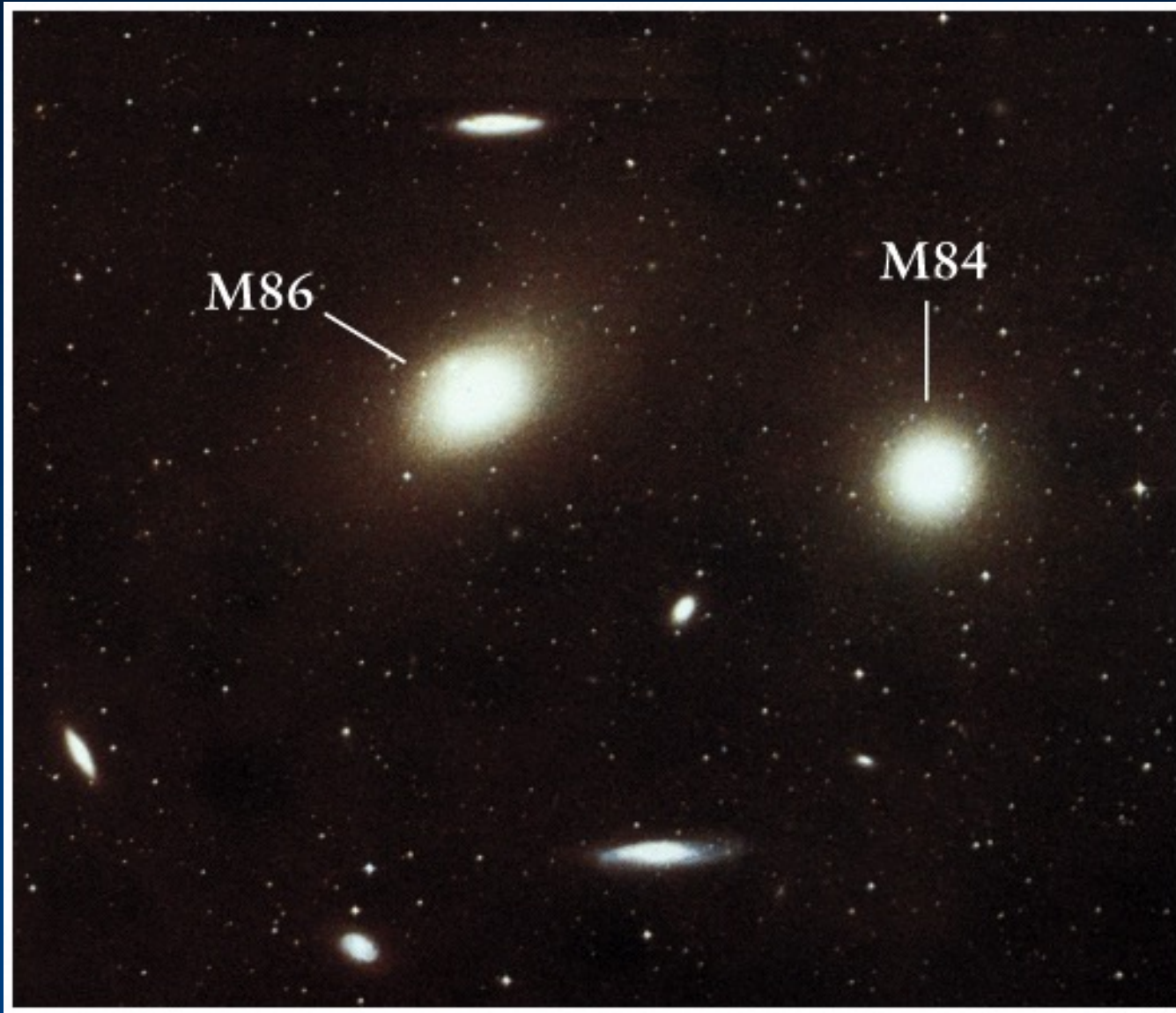
# Whirlpool galaxy



NGC3377





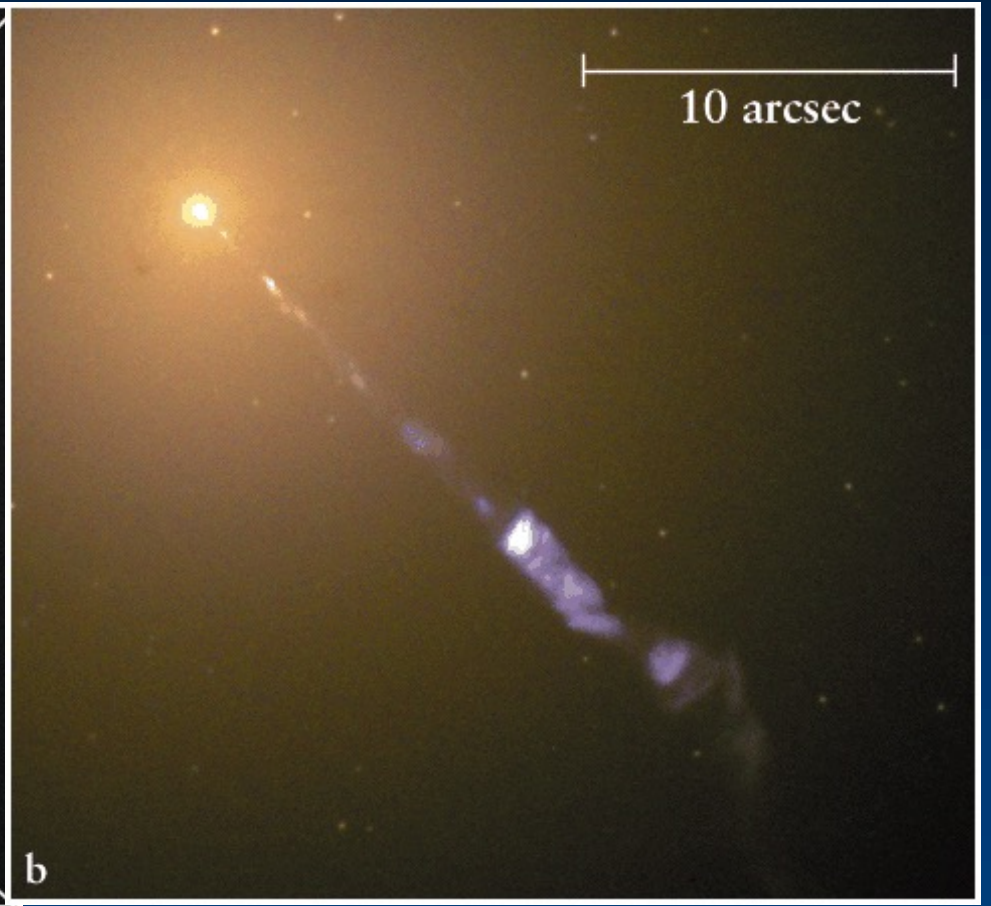
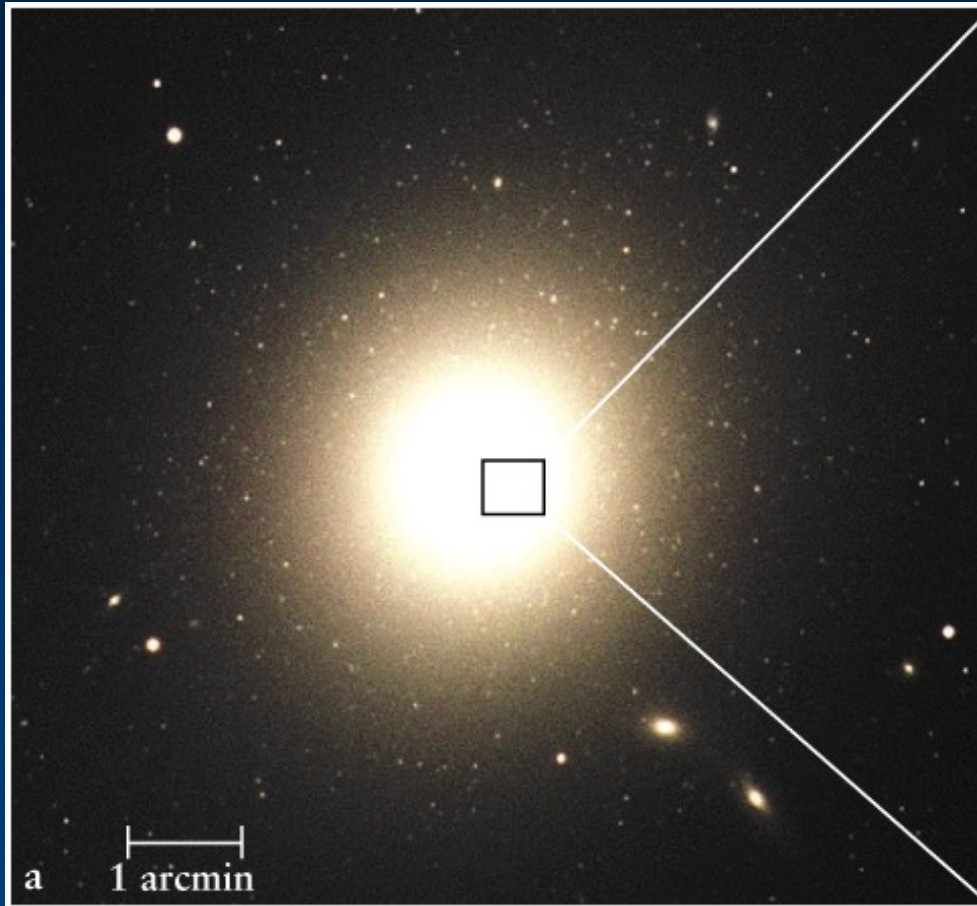


Clues to the evolution of the Universe!

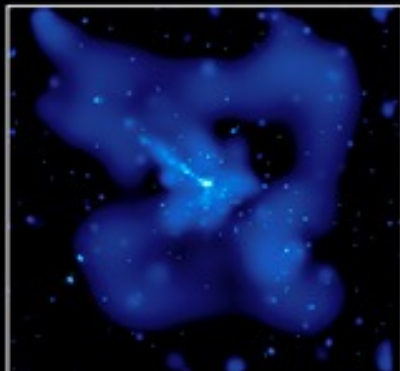
# The Hercules cluster







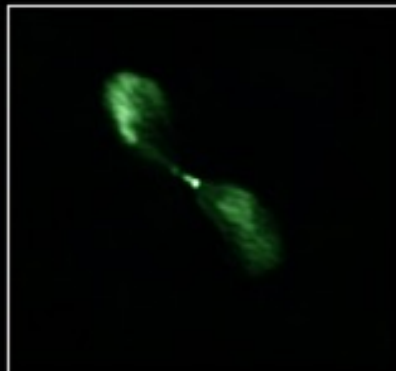
# Centaurus A



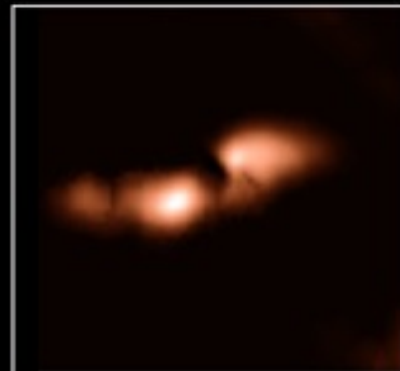
CHANDRA X-RAY



DSS OPTICAL



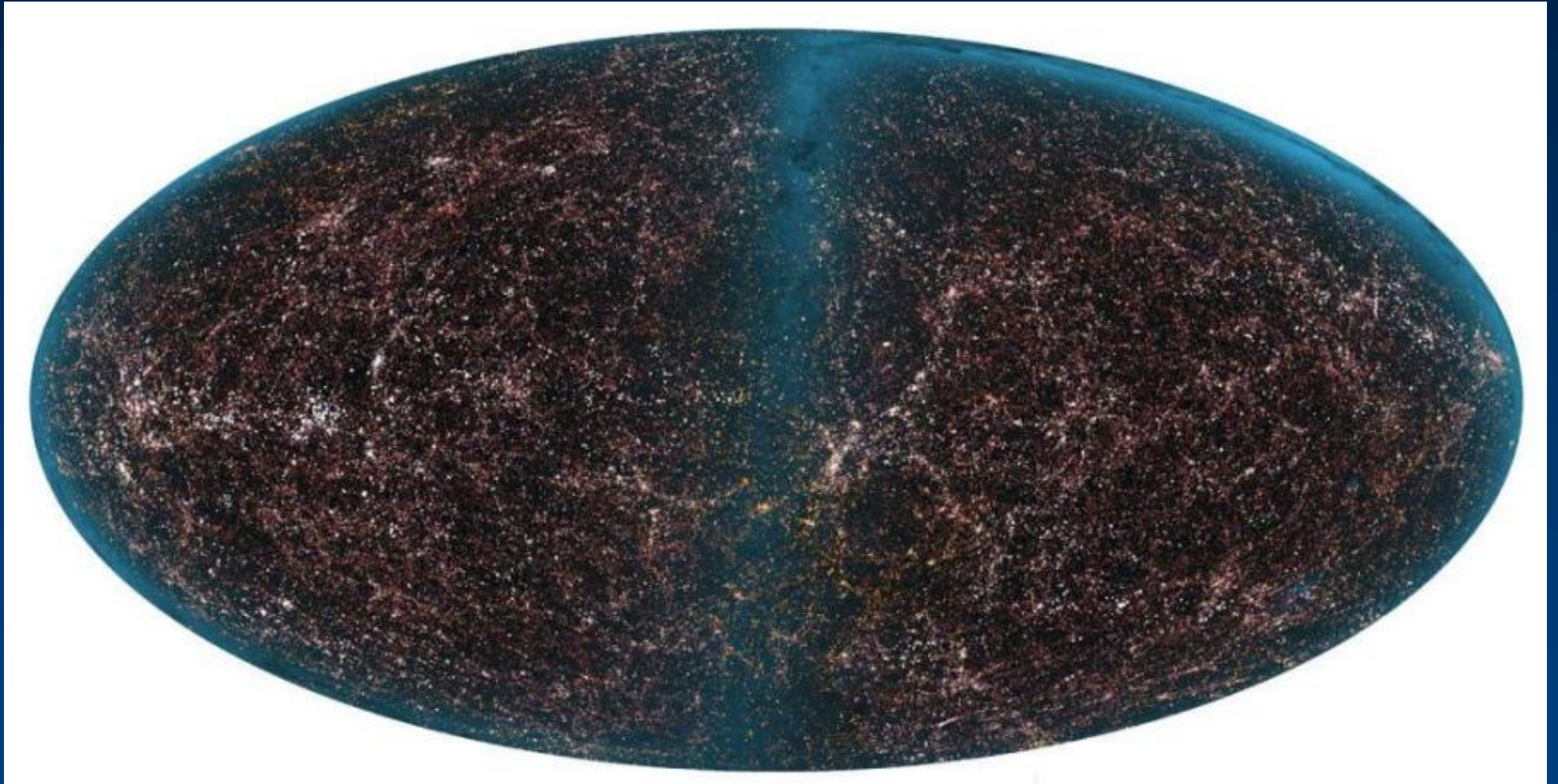
NRAO RADIO  
CONTINUUM

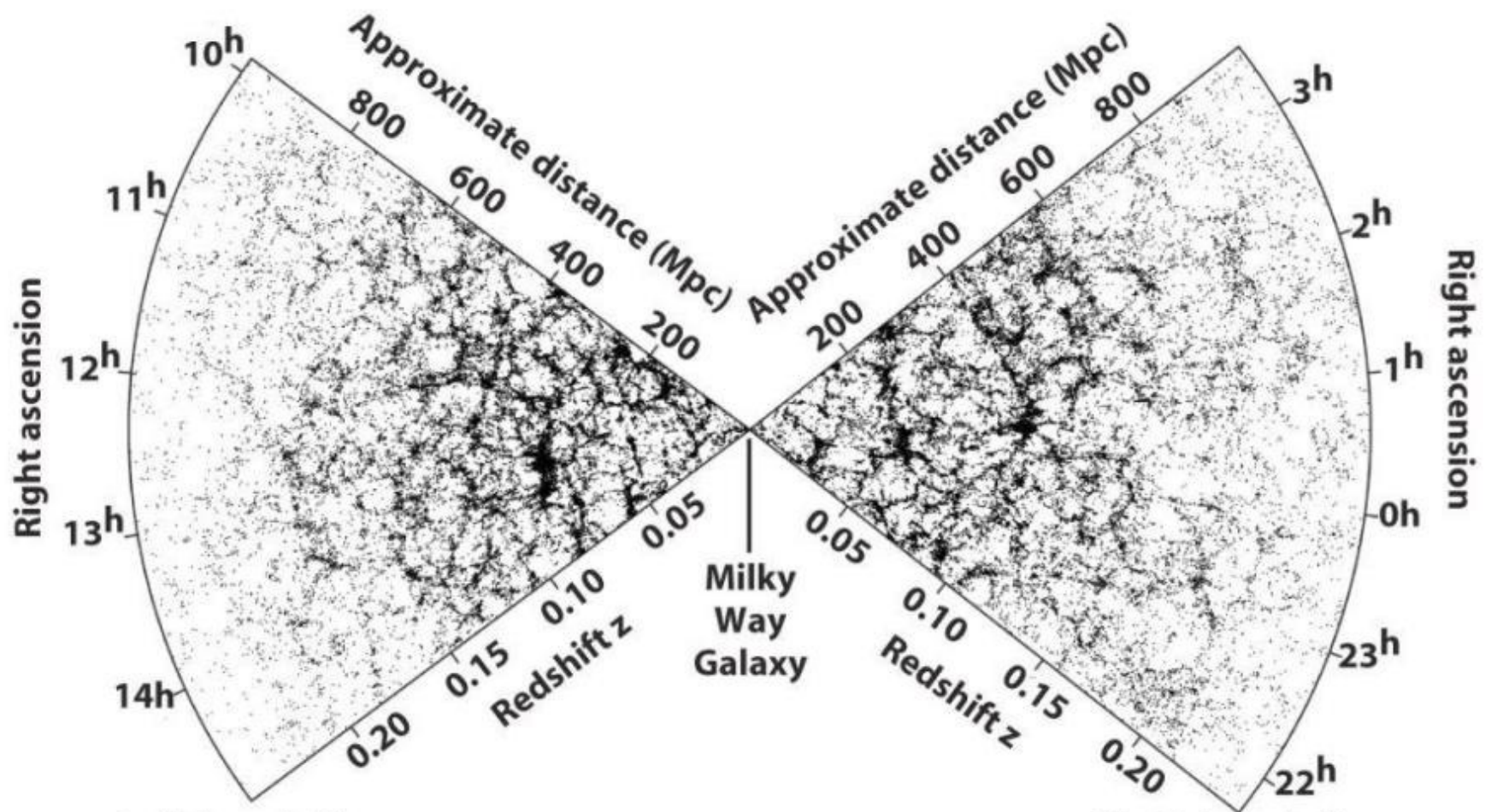


NRAO RADIO  
(21-CM)



# Large scale structure

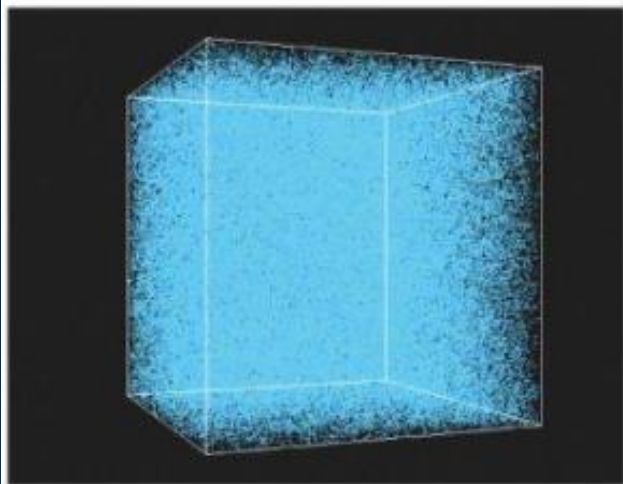




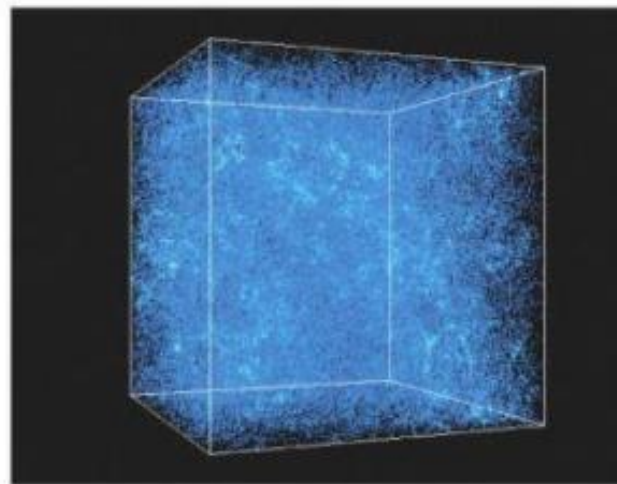
Left-hand slice:  
 Declinations bracketing 0°  
 The 2dF galaxy survey

Right-hand slice:  
 Declinations bracketing -30°

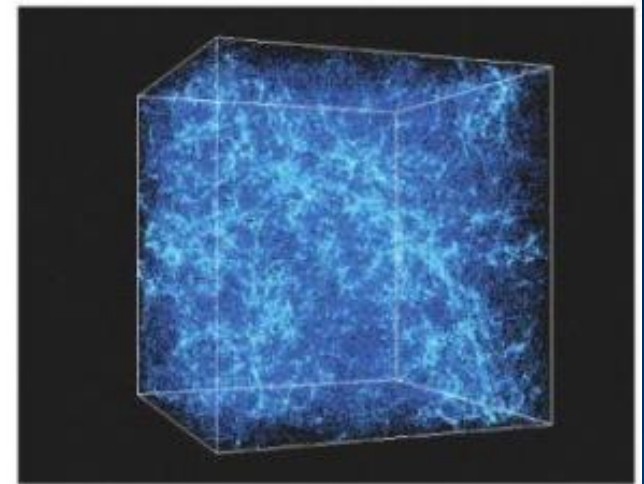
# How did this structure form?



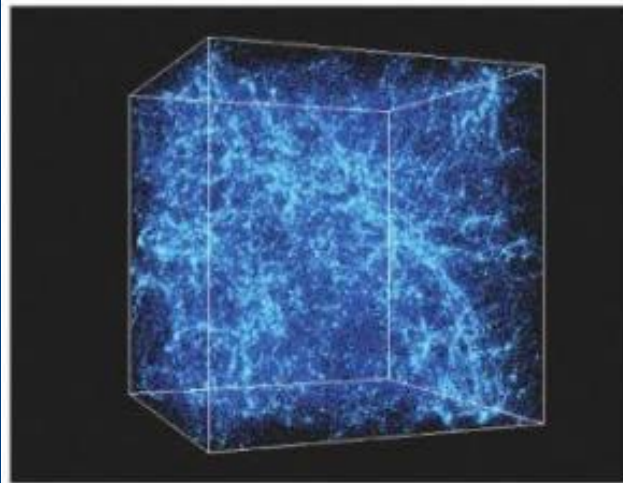
$z = 27.36$  Universe 120 million years old



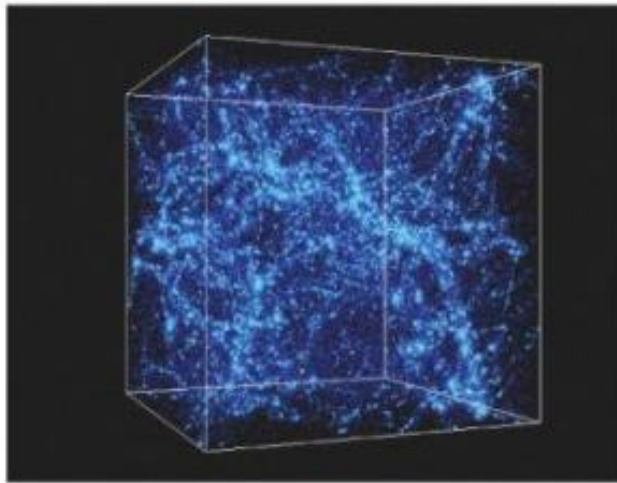
$z = 9.83$  Universe 490 million years old



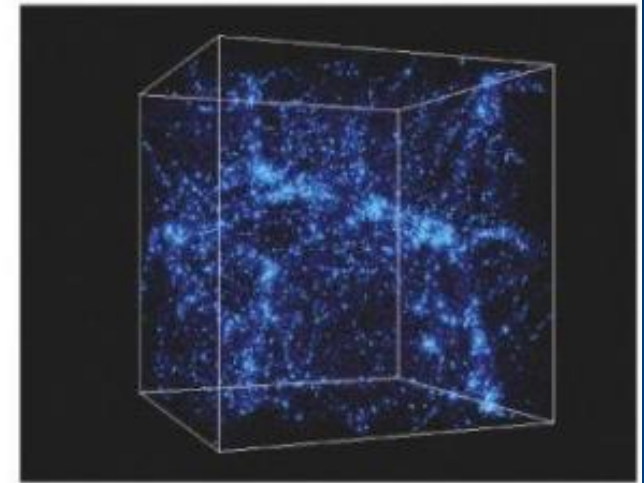
$z = 4.97$  Universe 1.2 billion years old



$z = 2.97$  Universe 2.2 billion years old



$z = 0.99$  Universe 6.0 billion years old



$z = 0.00$  Universe 13.7 billion years old

# Cosmology

