

RUMOBSERVATORIER

Version II

Jørgen Valentin Enkelund

RUMOBSERVATORIER - HUBBLE



RUMOBSERVATORIER

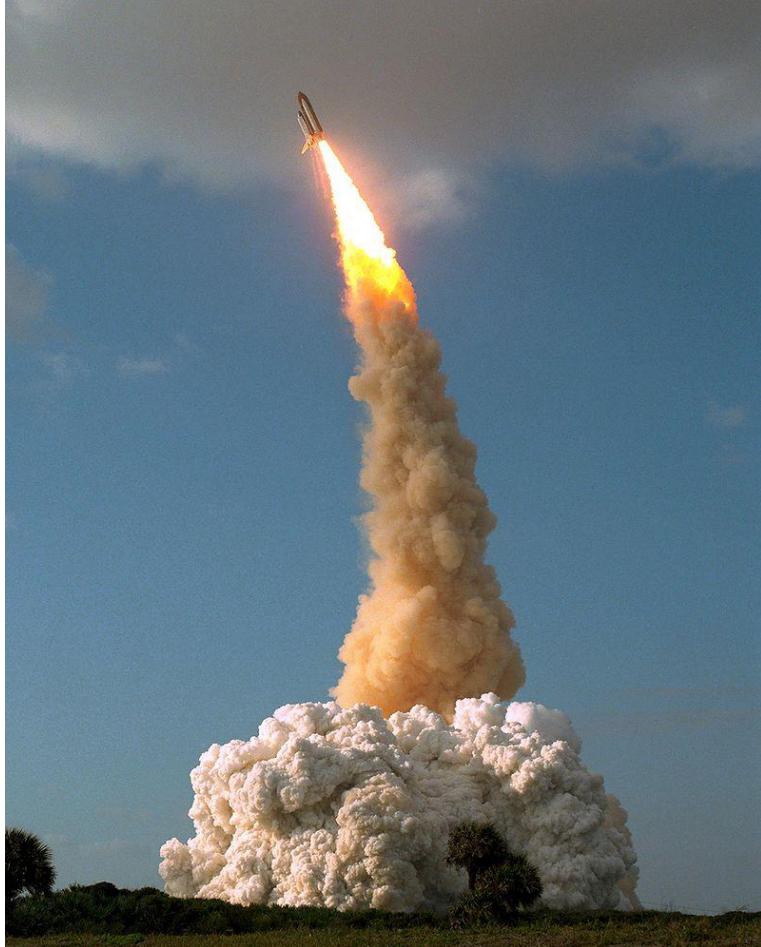
- Hubble opsendelse og konstruktion
- Instrumenter
- Billeddannelse
- Reparationer og forbedringer
- Resultater med kommentarer
- GOODS
- JWST
- Resume

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Opsendt den 24. April 1990 med
rumfærgen Discovery

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Omkostninger frem til afsendelsestidspunkt:
1,5 milliarder USD

Oprindelige budget i
1972 var 300 millioner
USD

Omkostningerne efter
servicebesøg og nye
instrumenter var i 2009
ca. 9 milliarder USD

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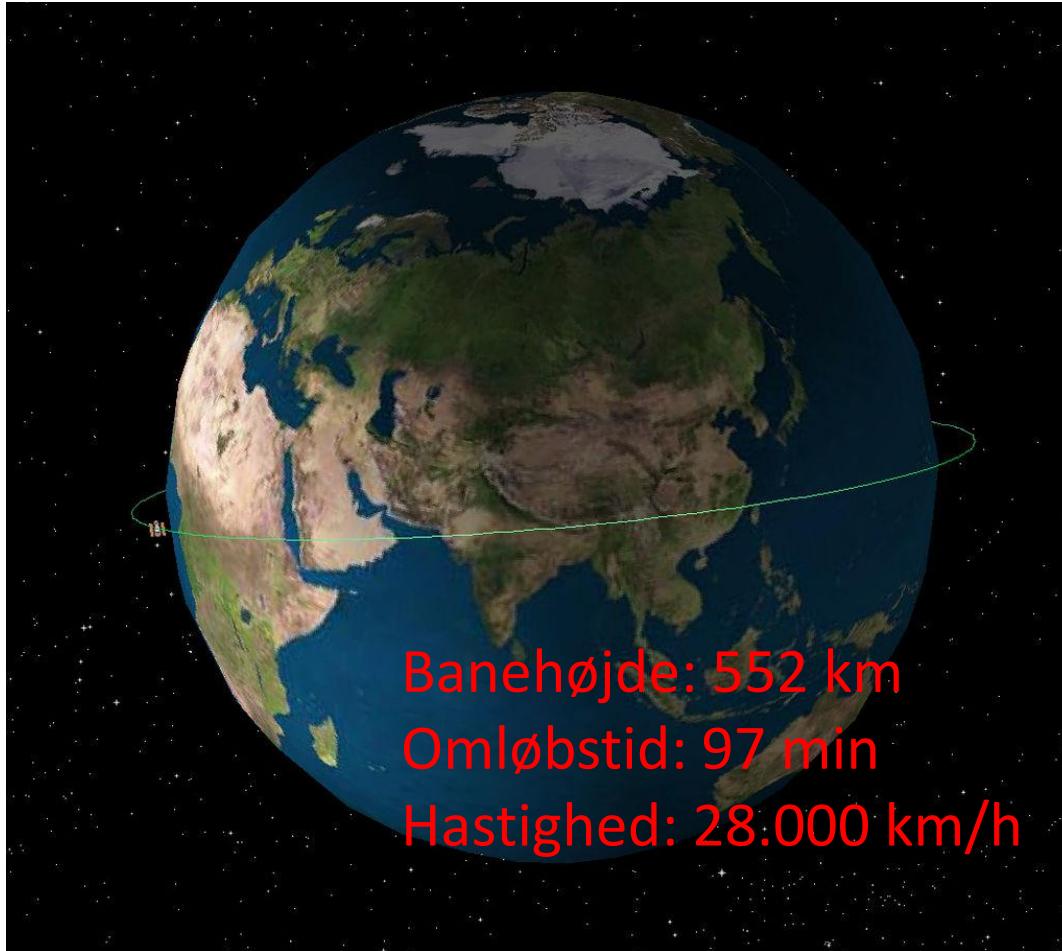
Frigivet fra lastrummet den
25. April 1990



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Længde: 13,2 m

Vægt: 11.110 kg

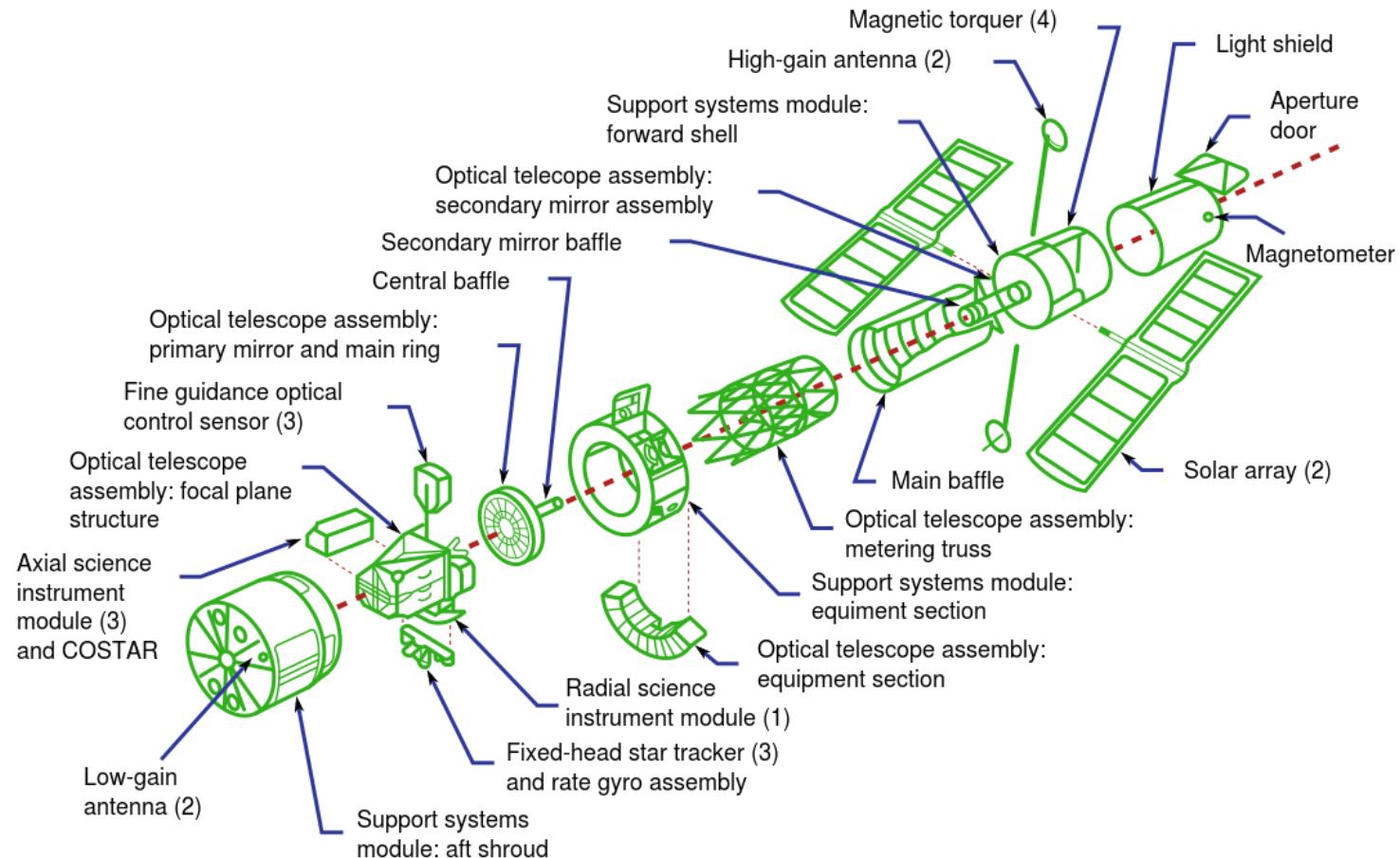
Max. diameter: 4,2 m

Strømforbrug: 2.800 W

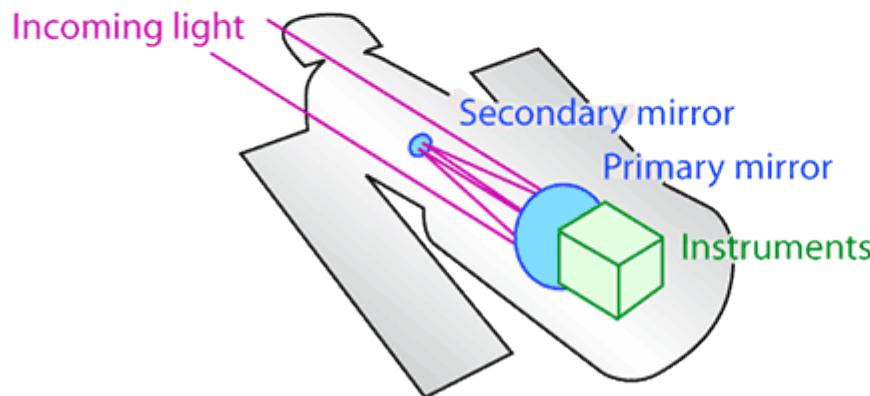
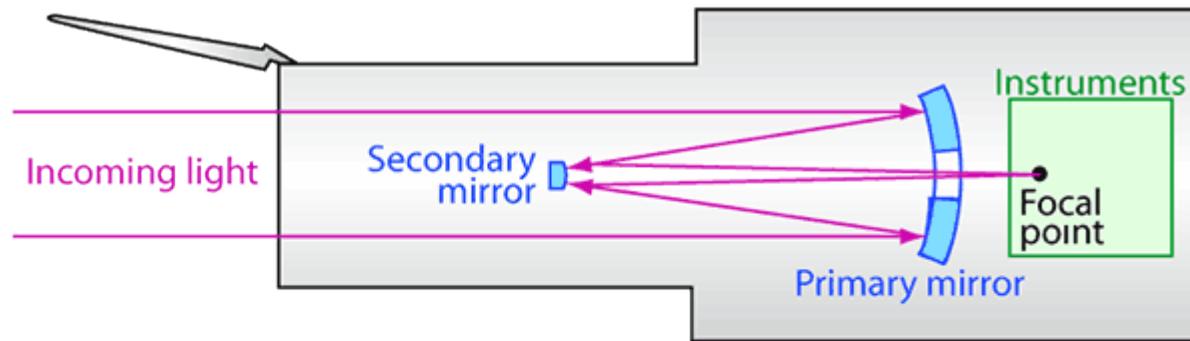
Tracking præcision: 7/1000 busekund

Udvendig temperatur: -101 til +93°C

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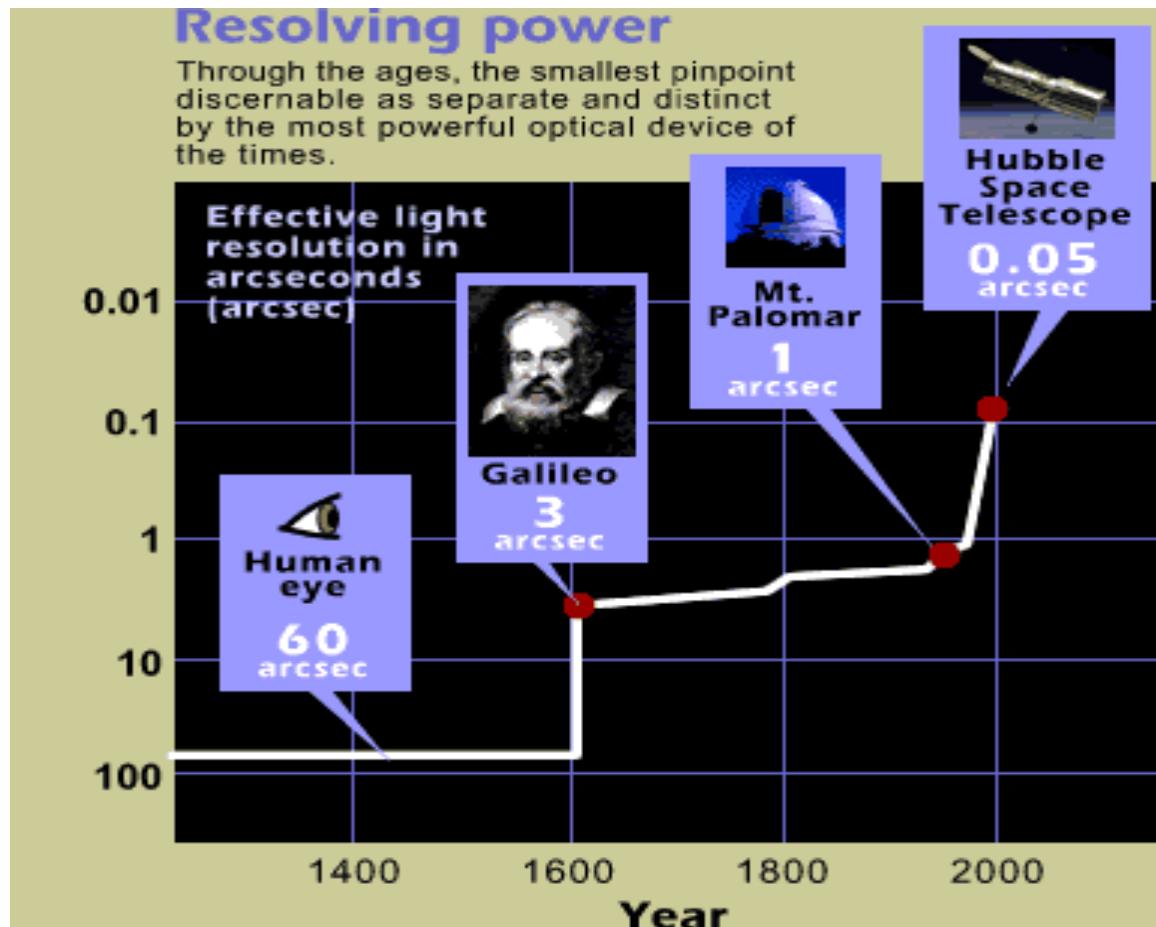


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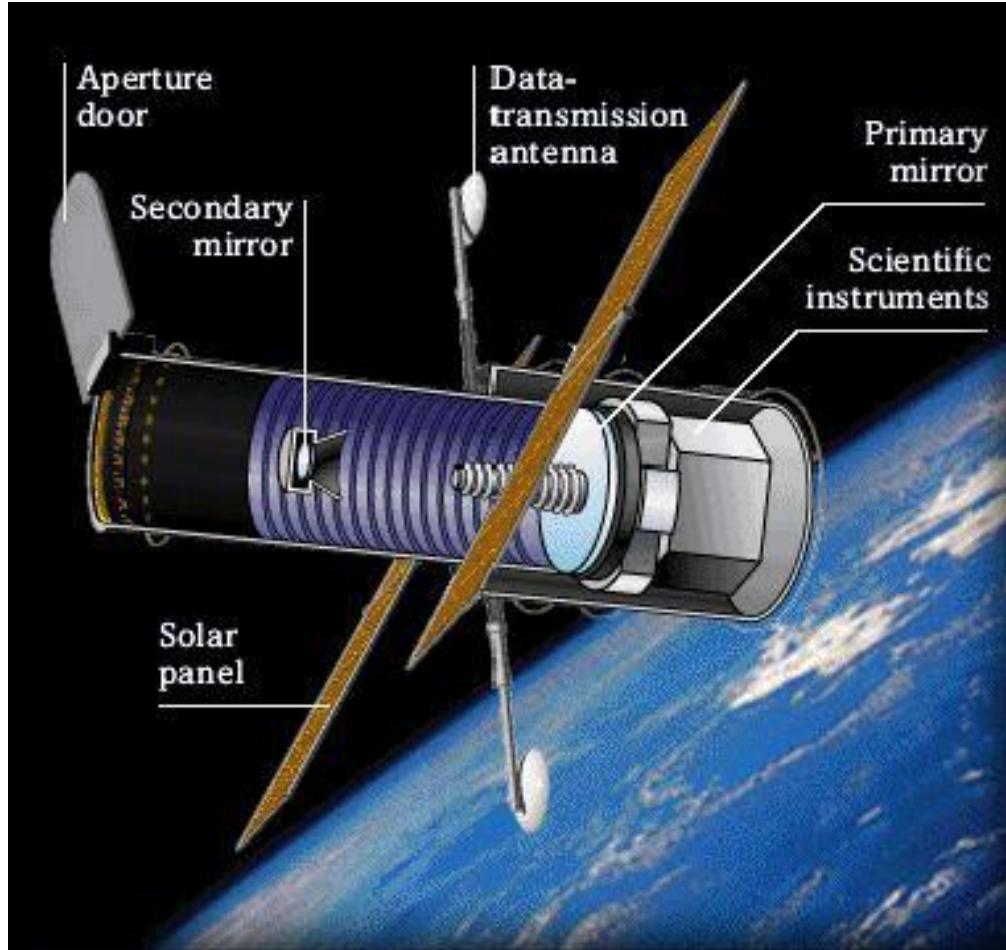


Teleskopet er af Ritchie-Crétien Cassegrain typen
Fokal længde 57,6m
F-forhold = 24

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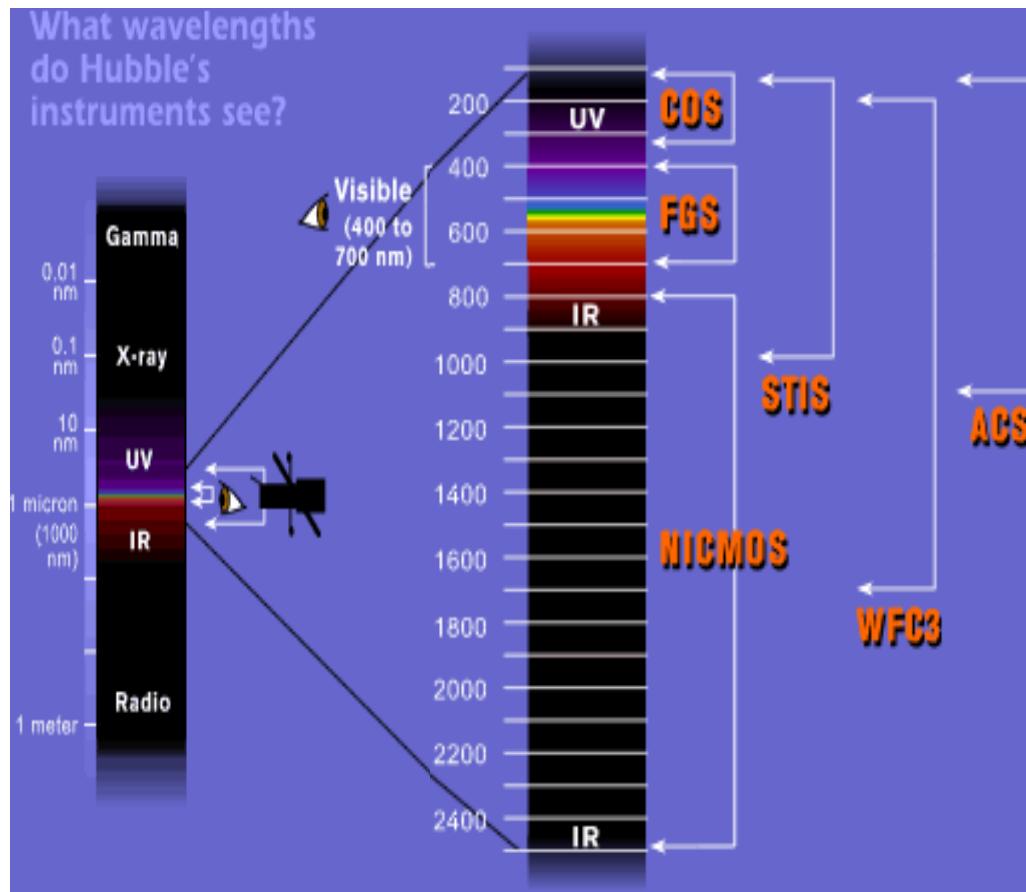


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- Instrumenterne dækker fra UV til infrarødt (115 – 2500 nm)



COS – Cosmic Origin Spectrograph

FGS – Fine Guidance Sensors

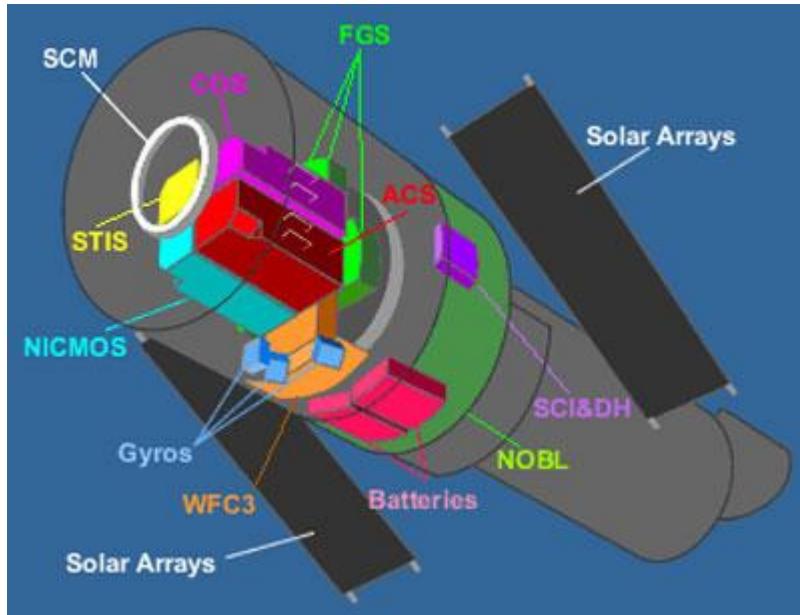
NICMOS – Near Infrared Camera and Multi Object Spectrometer

STIS – Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph

WFC3 – Wide Field Camera 3

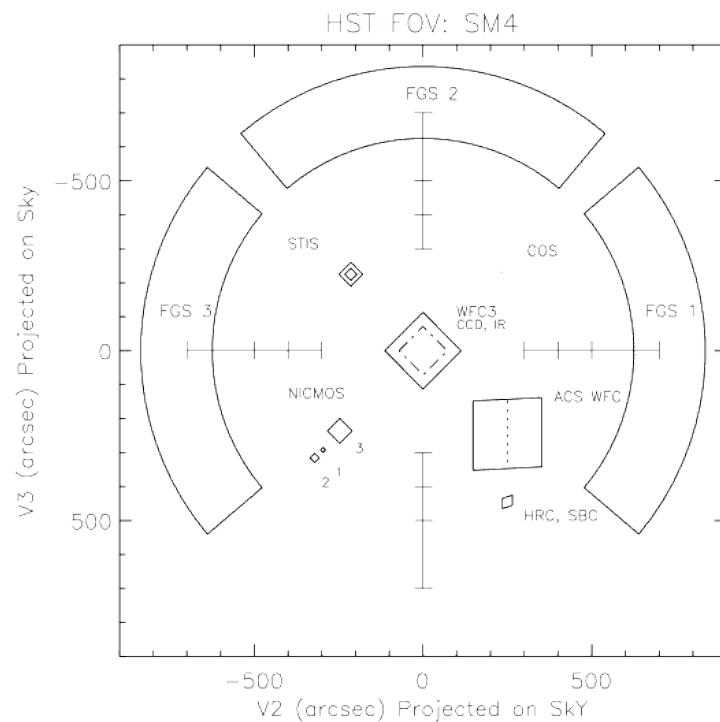
ACS – Advanced Camera for Survey

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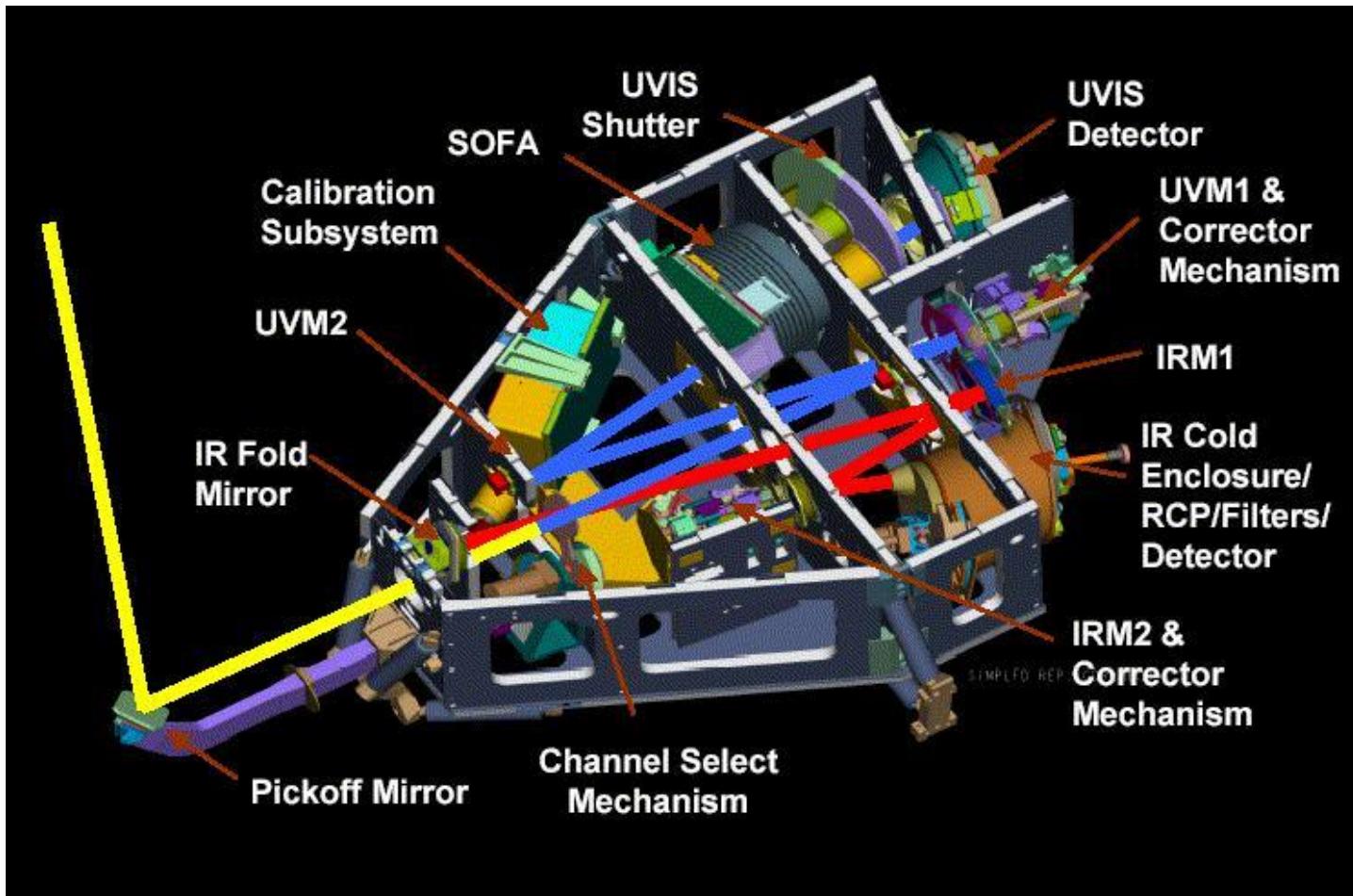
Videnskabelige
instrumenter og tilbehør

Fokusplan med
instrument udtag



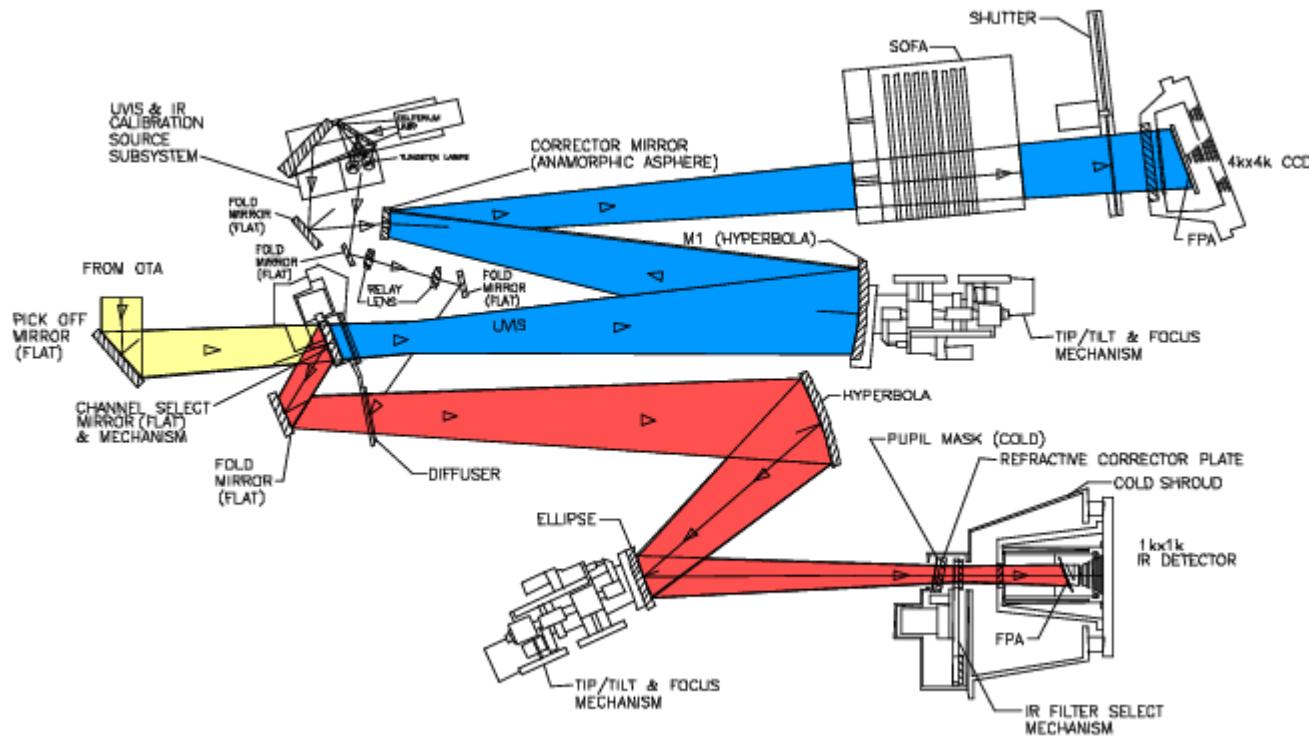
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- WFC3 – skematisk



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- WFC3 – dobbelt lysvej med fokusenheder og filtre



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- WFC3 -Filterenheder

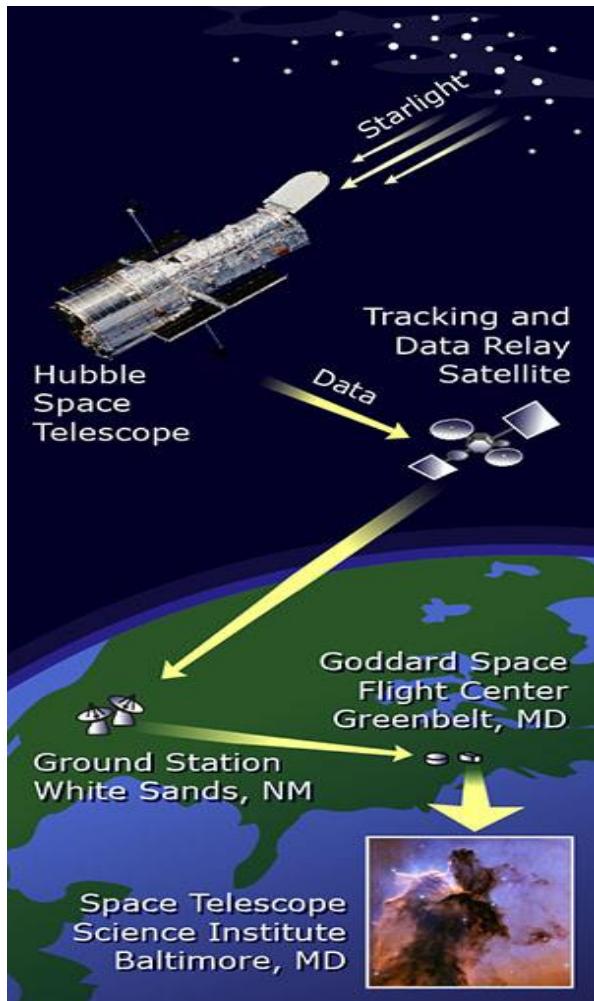


UVVIS – 48 filtre fra SOFA
(Selectable Optical Filter Assembly)



IR – filterhjul med 17 filtre + 1 tom

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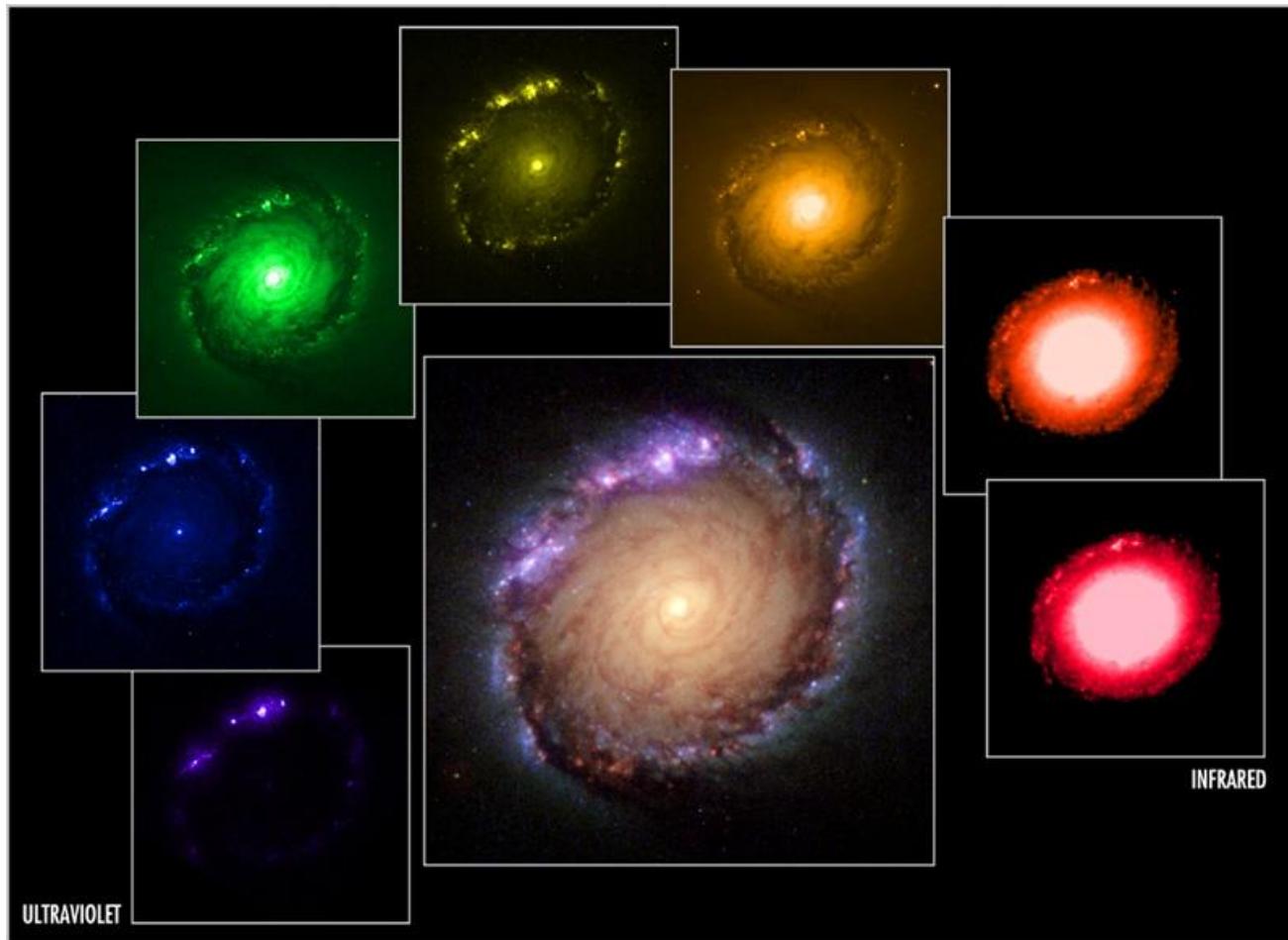


Datamængde pr. måned
ca. 600 gigabytes

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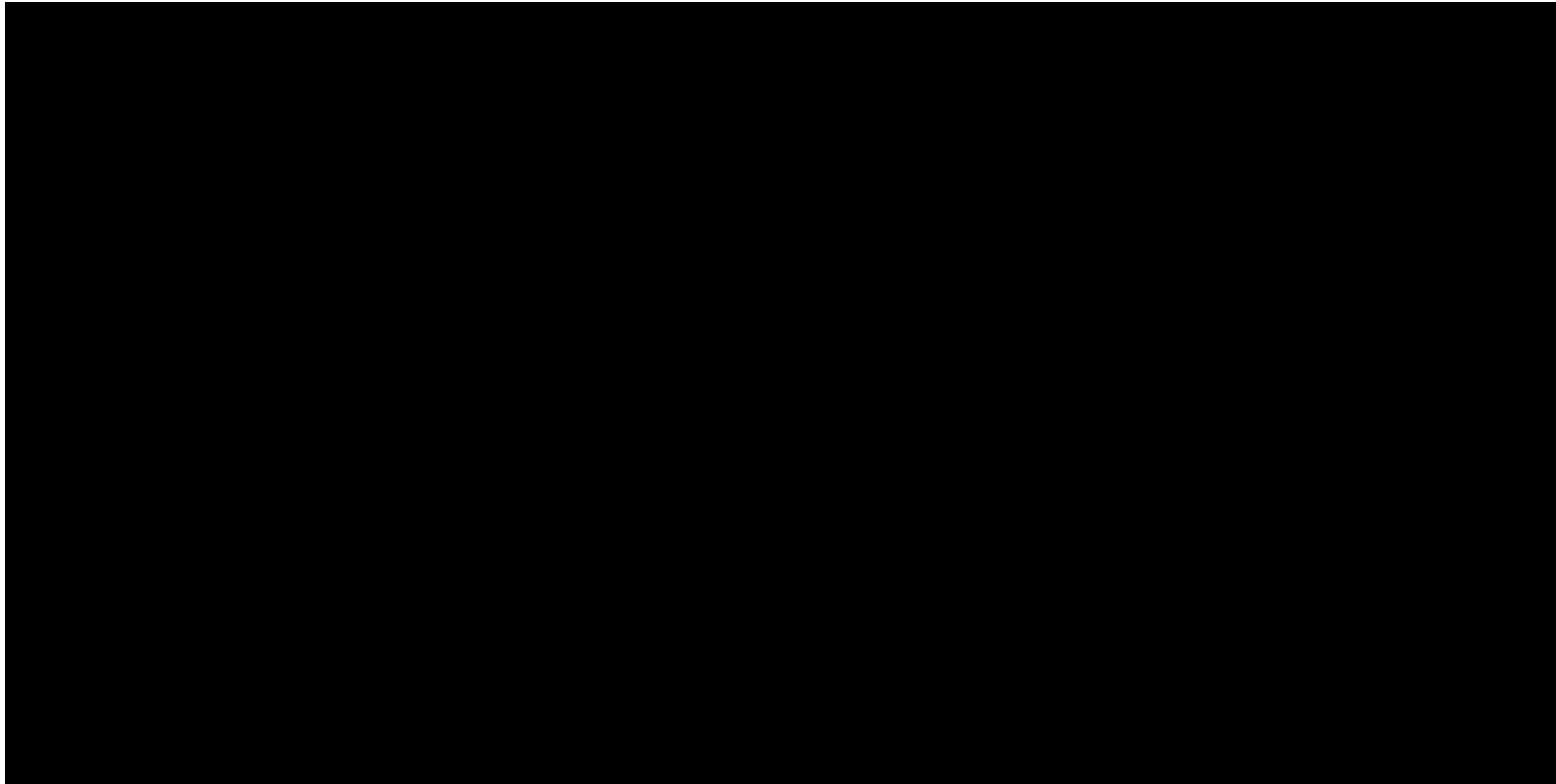
- Billeddannelse – en kombination af videnskab og billedkunst
 1. Data kalibreres, så man fjerner digitale fejl, og spor fra kosmisk stråling fjernes ved at kombinere to identiske optagelser og fjerne differencen
 2. Billeder fra samme bølgelængdeområde sammenstykkedes og stakkes, så der opnås et 8-bits billede ($2^8 = 256$ farvenuancer)
 3. Mindst tre 8-bits billeder (RGB) samles til et 24-bits billede ($2^{24} = 16,7$ mio. farvenuancer)

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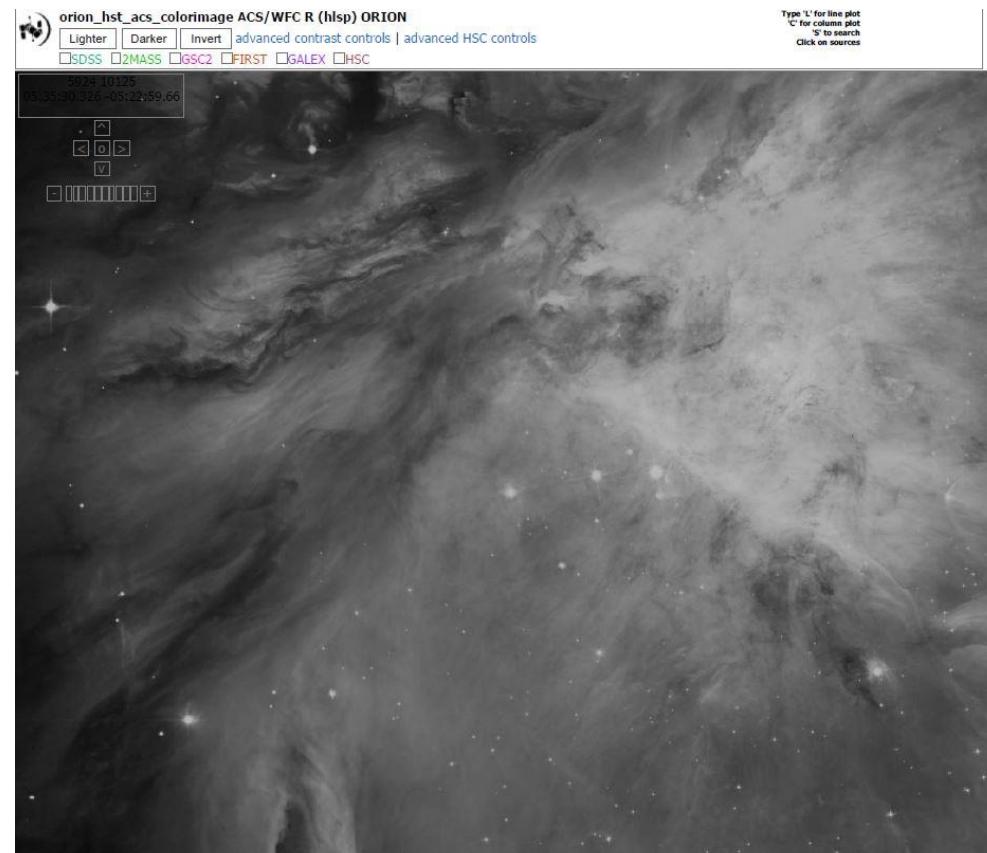
- Video - Sådan foregår det i praksis



RUMOBSERVATORIER - HUBBLE

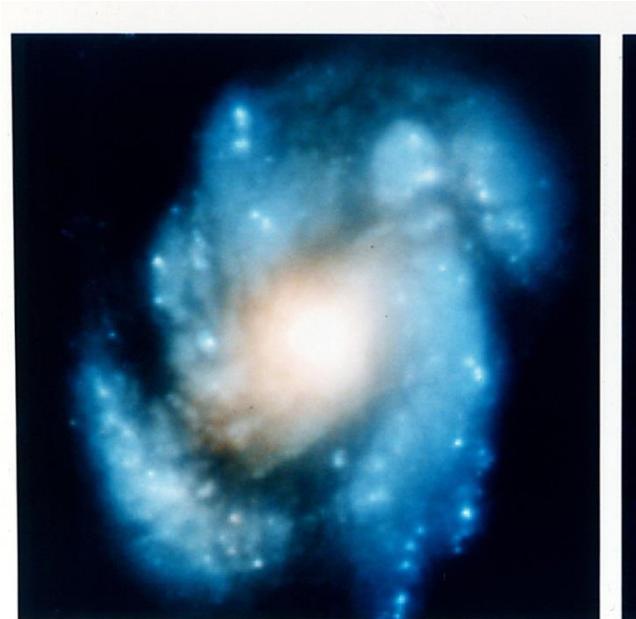
- Her kan du selv prøve det med data fra Hubble

<http://hla.stsci.edu/hlaview.html>



Et eksempel på et downloadet
billede af M42 i rødt lys vises her

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Wide Field Planetary Camera 1



Wide Field Planetary Camera 2

Forskellige typer af fejl er blevet rettet under missionen
Der har været 5 service besøg fra 1993 til 2009

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- Servicebesøg

1993 – SM 1:

Wide Field Planetarium Camera 2 (WFPC 2) installeres

Corrective Optics Space Telescope Axial Replacement (COSTAR) installeres

Gyroer, solfangere og magnetometer repareres

1997 – SM 2:

Fine Guidance Sensors (FSG)

Space Telescope Imaging Spectograph (STIS)

Near Infrared Camera and Multi Object Spectrometer (NICMOS)

Solid State Recorder (SSR)

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Reparation af elforsyning

Udskiftning af wide field camera



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- Servicebesøg

1999 – SM 3a:

Gyroer og FGS serviceres
Computer udskiftes
S-band transmitter
SSR

2002 – SM 3b:

Advanced Camera for Surveys (ACS) erstatter WFPC 2

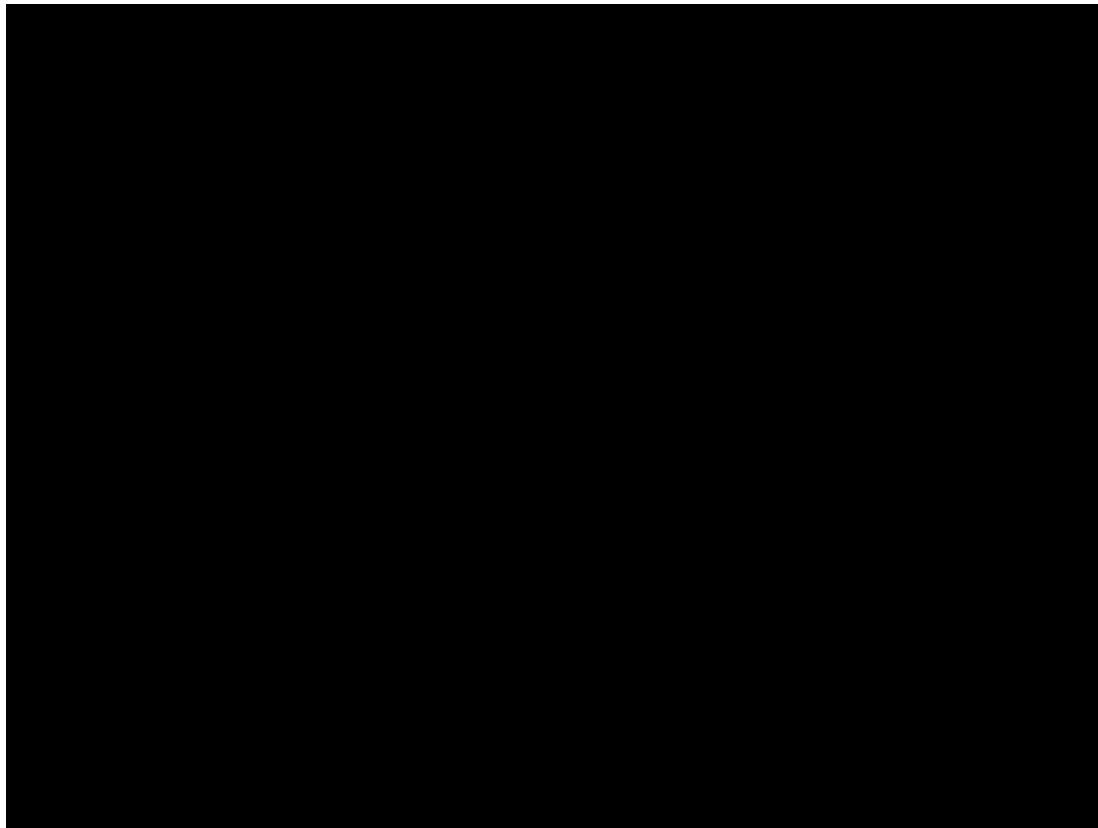
Solpaneler skiftes
Ny strøm kontrol enhed installeres
Nyt kølesystem til NICMOS til opretholdelse af - 196°C

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- Video af SM 3b



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Hanging Out With Hubble

Image Credit: NASA, 2009

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- Servicebesøg

2009 – SM 4:

Wide Field Camera 3 installeres

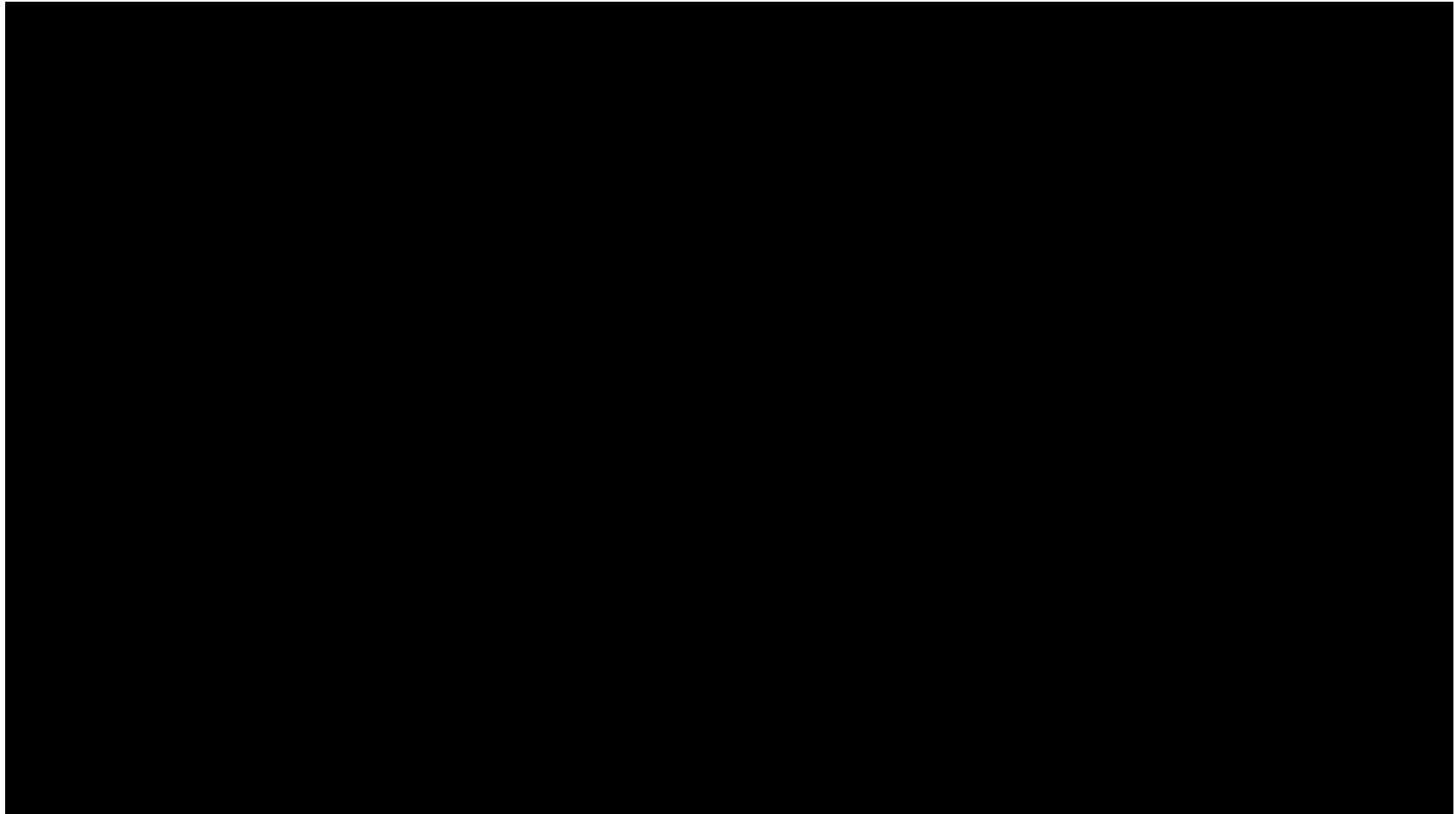
Cosmic Origins Spectograph (COS) som er UV følsomt installeres

Batterier, FGS, STIS og ACS repareres

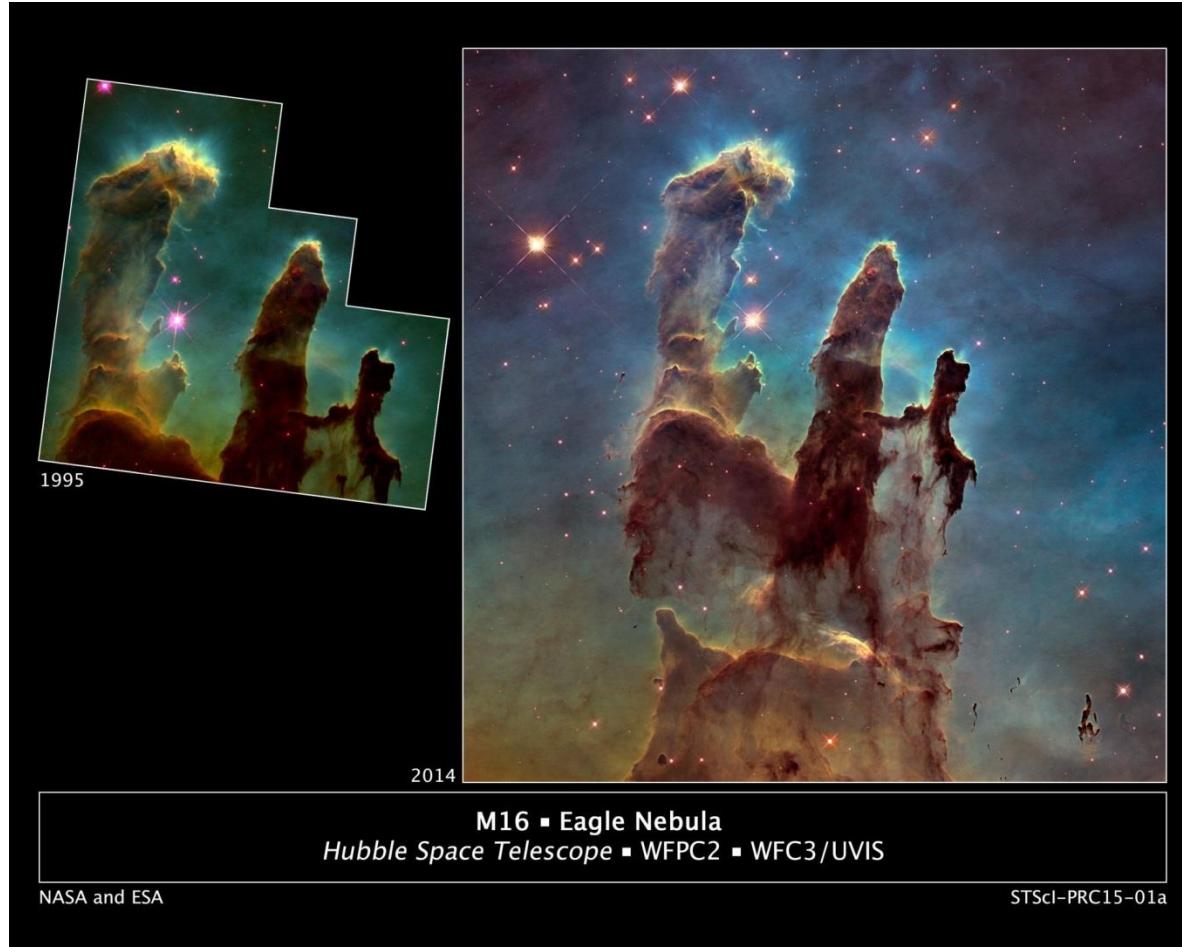
Nyt styresystem til instrument og datahåndtering installeres

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- Video af SM 4



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- ARBEJDSOPGAVER

1. Afstandsmåling i rummet
2. Planeter og måner i vort solsystem
3. Stjernedannelse og planetdannelse
4. Stjernespektre
5. Stjernedød
6. Observationer ved forskellige bølgelængder
7. Galakser i alle stadier
8. Universet - alder og udvidelse

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1. Afstandsmåling i rummet

- Parallakse metoden



The basic method has been used in mapping for centuries. Suppose we have a remote island some distance off shore.

If we draw out a baseline on the shore and measure it's length. We then stand at one end of the baseline, look at a point on the island and measure the angle between our line of sight and the baseline. We do the same thing from the other end of the baseline.

We then have a triangle from which we can calculate distances. (It helps to make the calculation easier if one of the angles is 90°)

$$\tan 9 = \frac{\text{opposite side}}{\text{adjacent}}$$

$$\text{so } \tan 70 = \frac{x}{150}$$
$$\text{so } x = 150 \times \tan 70 = 412 \text{ metres}$$

If we tried to use a baseline on earth then the angle to a very distant star would be very hard to measure accurately. To get a large baseline we take a measurement and then wait six months to take a second measurement. The change of angle is measured against the background shift of distant stars behind that which we are measuring.

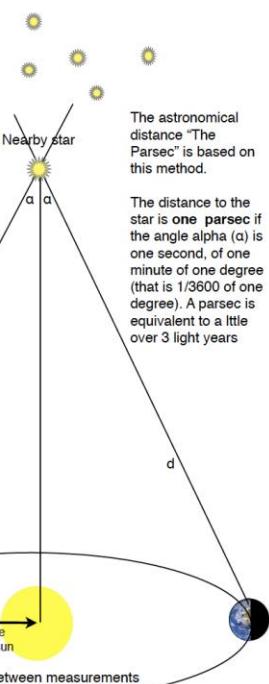
We measure the change of angle and then half it to get α .

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\text{opp.}}{\text{hyp.}} = \frac{1\text{AU}}{d}$$

$$\text{so distance } d = \frac{1\text{AU}}{\sin \alpha}$$

The astronomical distance "The Parsec" is based on this method.

The distance to the star is **one parsec** if the angle α is one second, or one minute of one degree (that is 1/3600 of one degree). A parsec is equivalent to a little over 3 light years

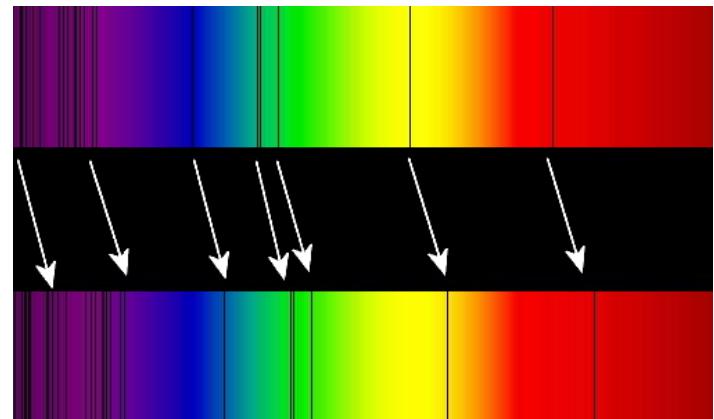
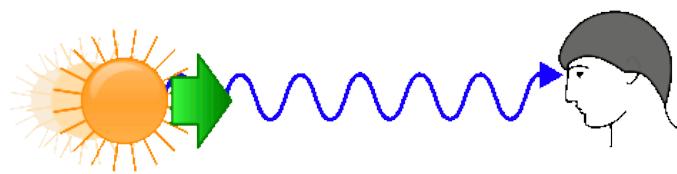
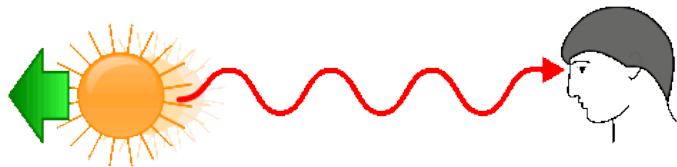


Det nye WFC 3 kamera kan arbejde med en præcision på 20-40 mikro buesekunder.

Kan således ved parallakse metoden måle afstande op til 5.000 pc, svarende til ca. 17.000 lysår

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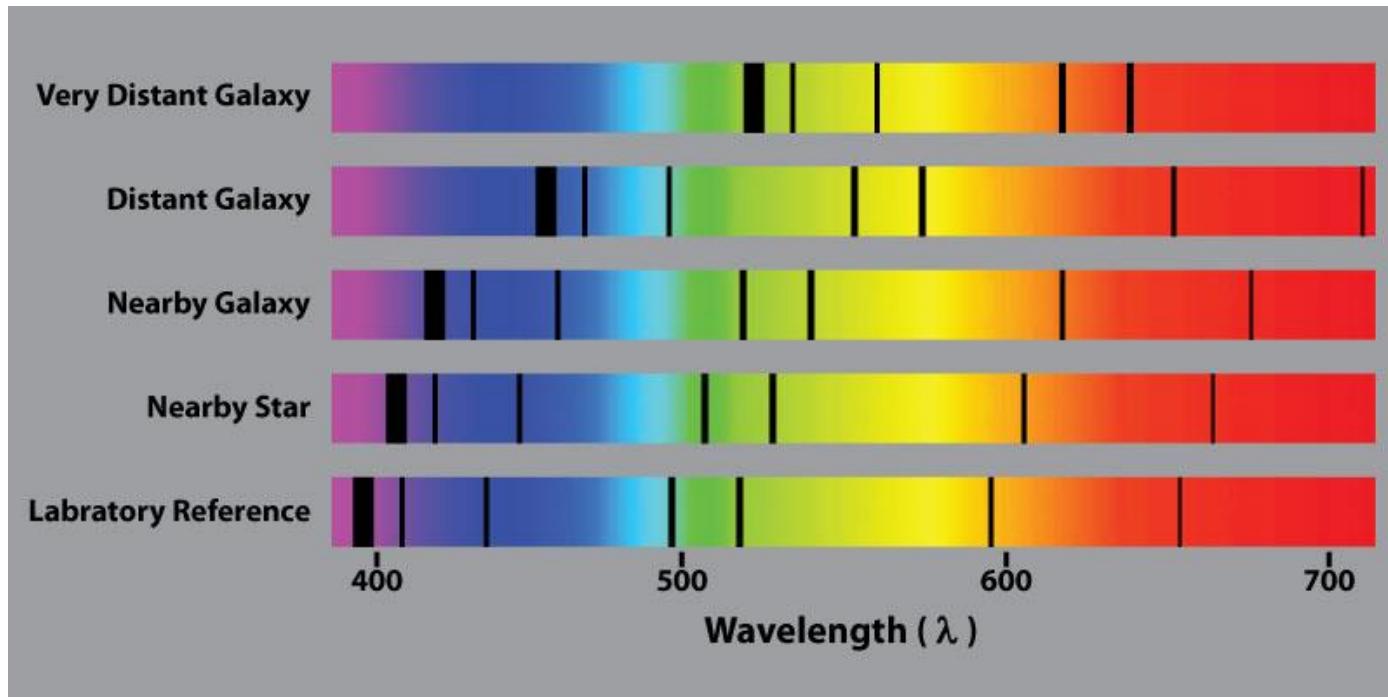
- Rødforskydning



$$\text{Rødforskydningen } Z = \lambda_{\text{obs}} - \lambda_0 / \lambda_0 = \Delta\lambda / \lambda_0$$

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- Rødforskydning



$$\text{Rødforskydningen } Z = \lambda_{\text{obs}} - \lambda_0 / \lambda_0 = \Delta\lambda / \lambda_0$$

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- Hubbles lov

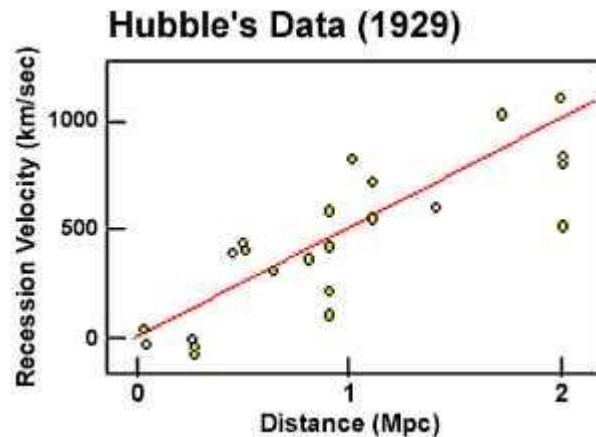
$$\underline{v = H * d}$$



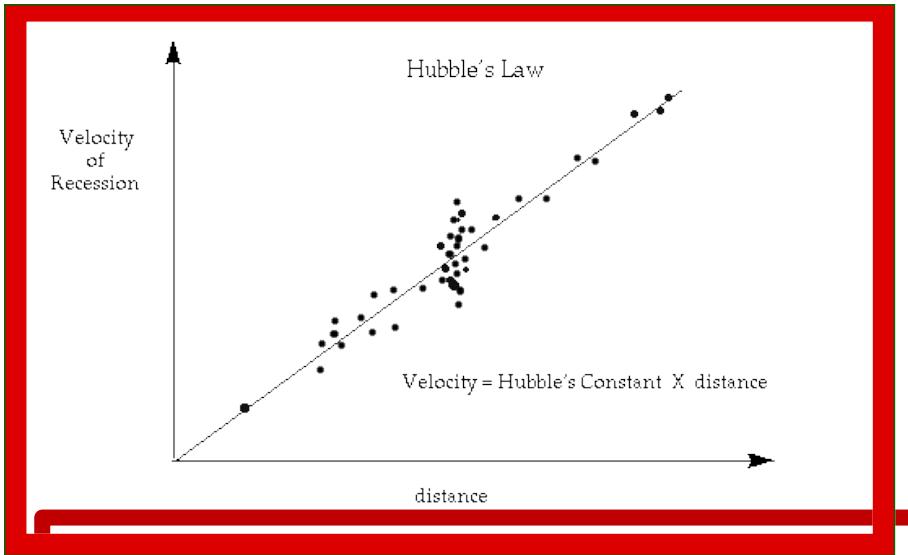
v = Hastighed – km/sec

H = Hubble parameter – (km/sec)/Mpc

d = Afstand - Mpc



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Hubble parameteren
gennem tiden

1929 (Hubble) – 500

2010 målinger – $70,8 \pm 1,6$

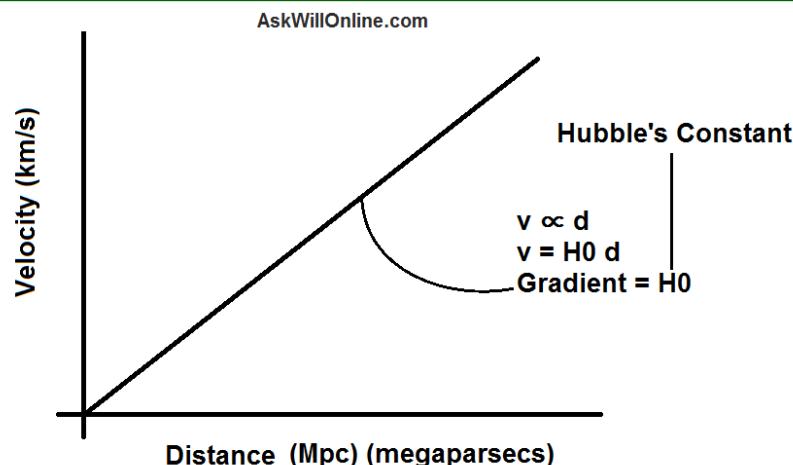
2011 (Hubble) – $72,8 \pm 2,2$

For kosmologisk, ikke
relativistisk rødforskydning
gælder:

$$z = v / c = H * d / c \leftrightarrow$$

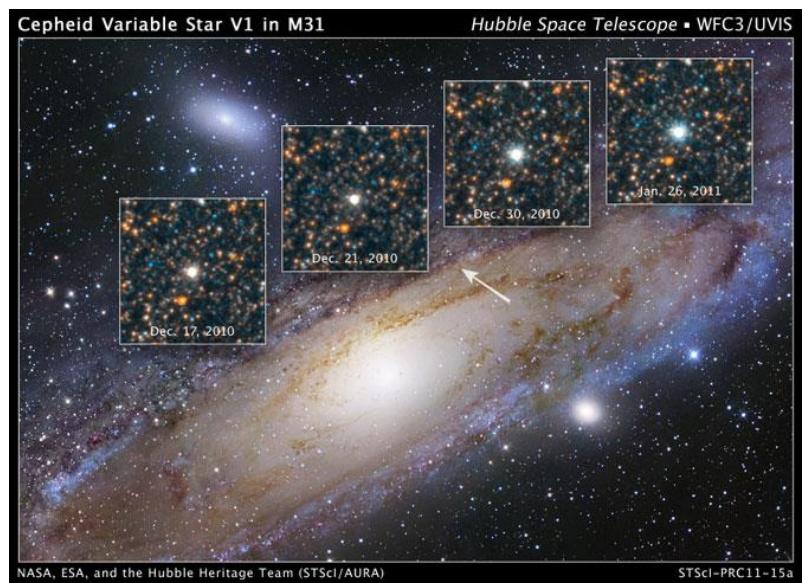
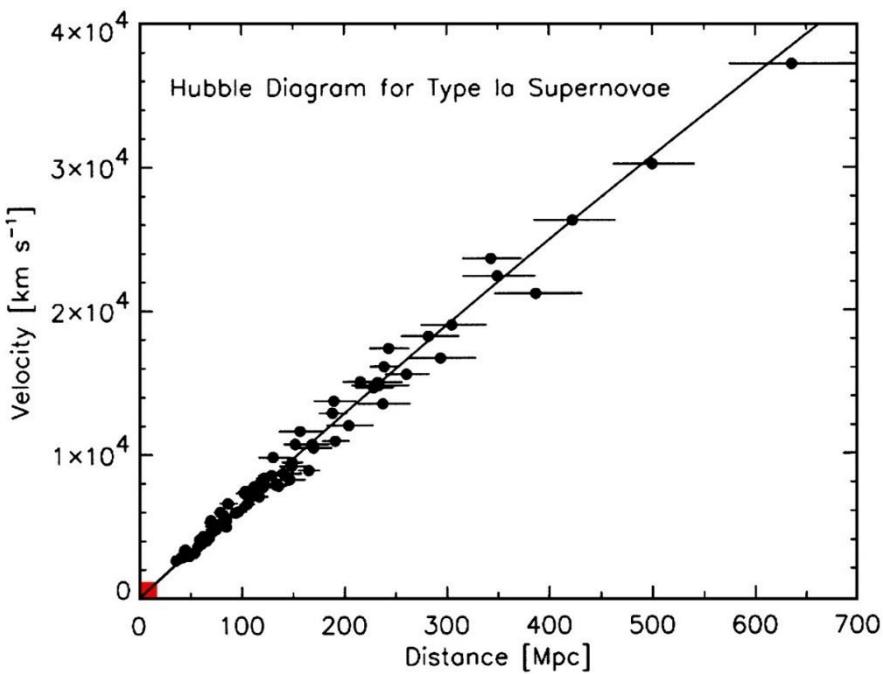
$$d = z * c / H$$

hvor c er lysets hastighed



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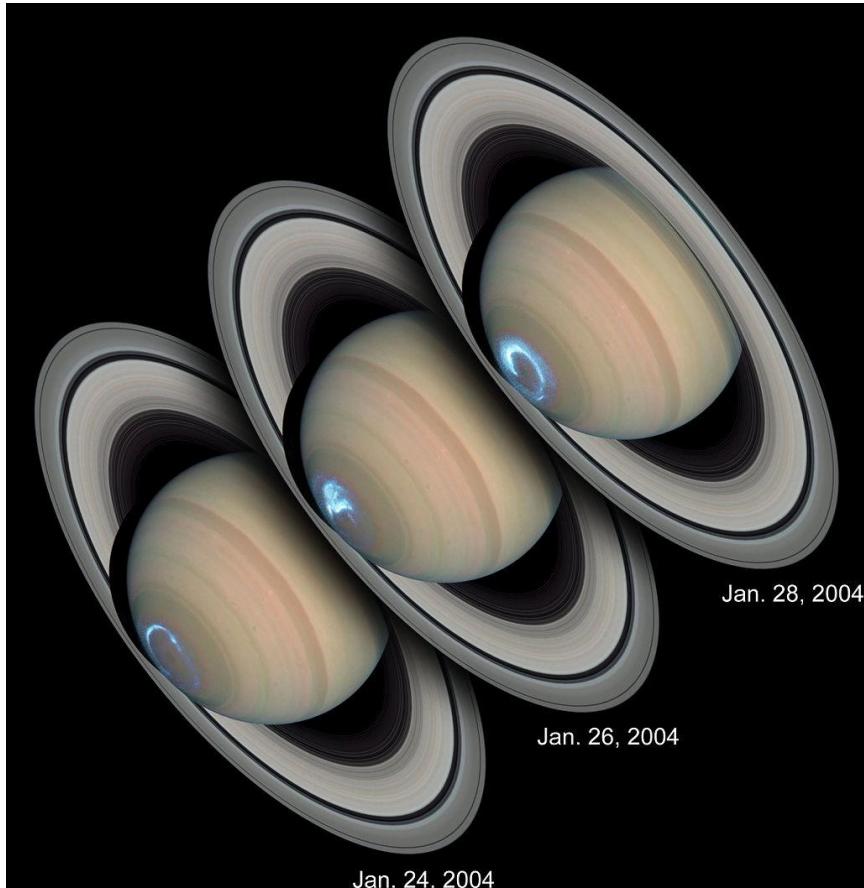
- Afstandsmåling med standard candle



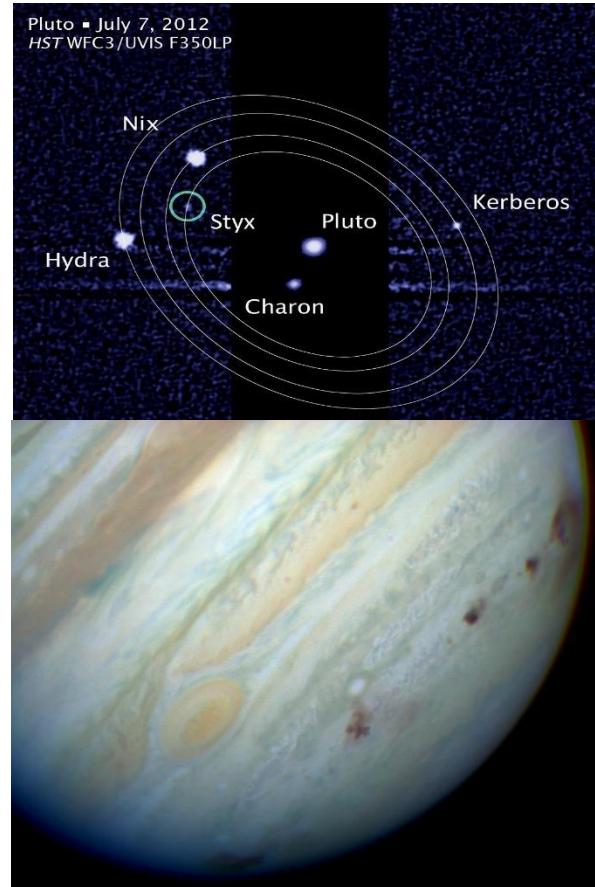
Afstands kvadrat loven: $I = L / 4 \pi d^2 \leftrightarrow d = \sqrt{\frac{L}{4 \pi I}}$ hvor d = afstand, L = udsendt og I = målt flux

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2. Optagelser fra vort solsystem



Finder Plutos fire nye måner



Fotograferer Jupiter efter kollisionen med kometen Shoemaker – Levy 9 i 1994

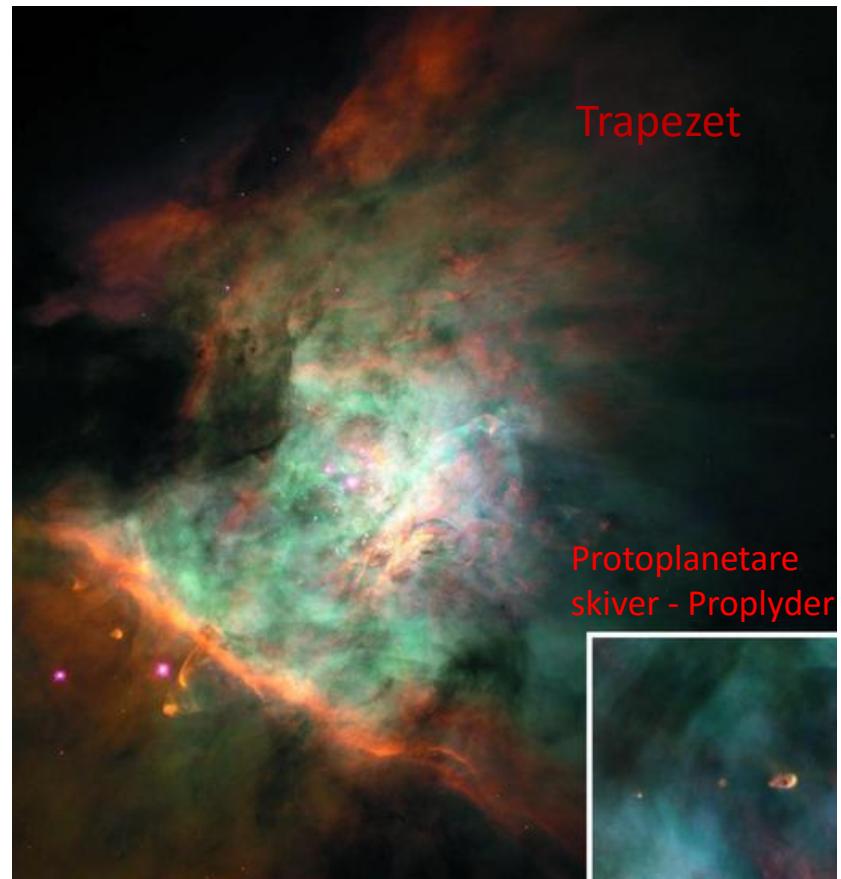
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3. Stjernedannelse



Oriontågen M 42 i "Orion"

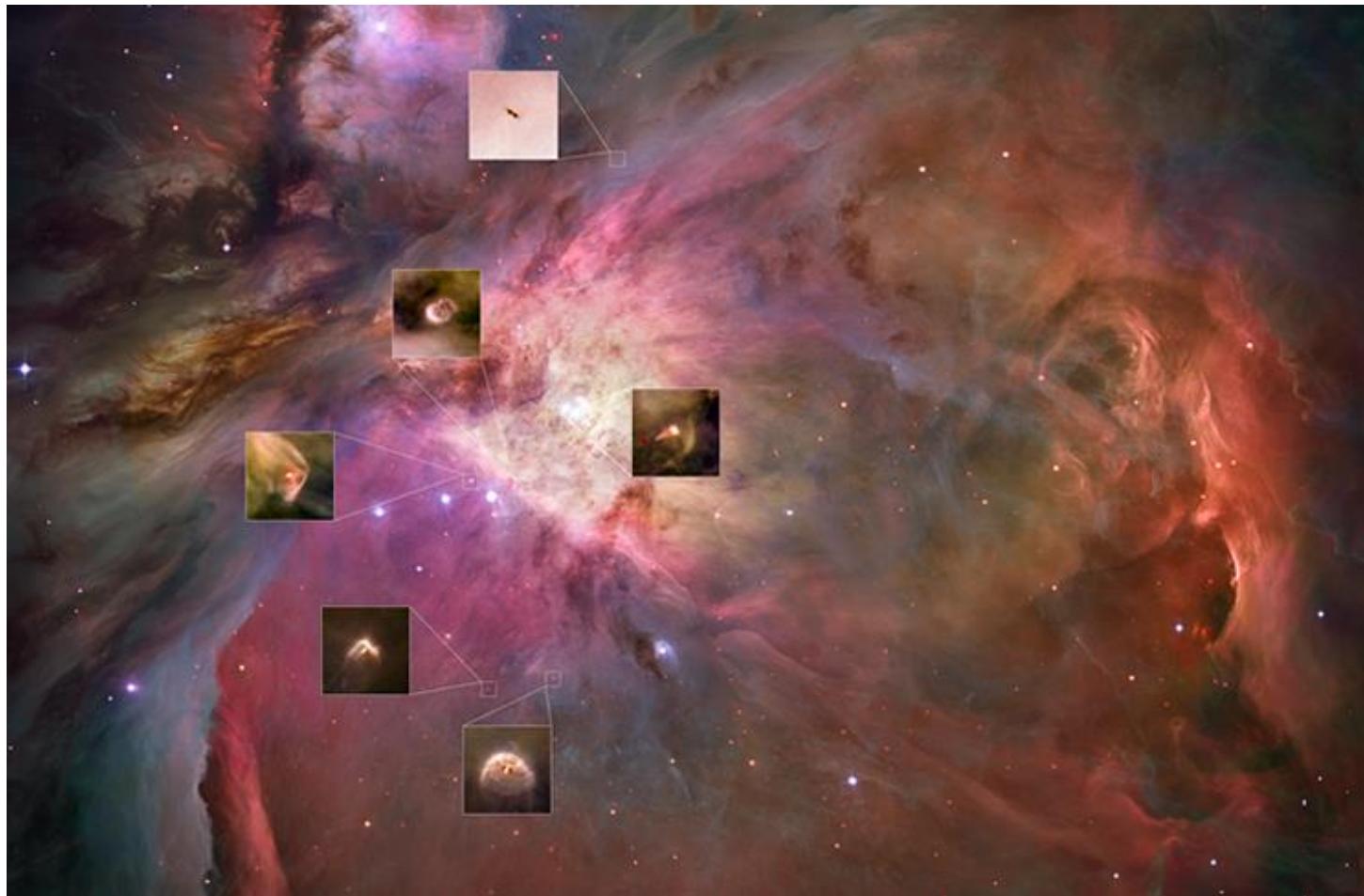
Emissionståge - molekylesky



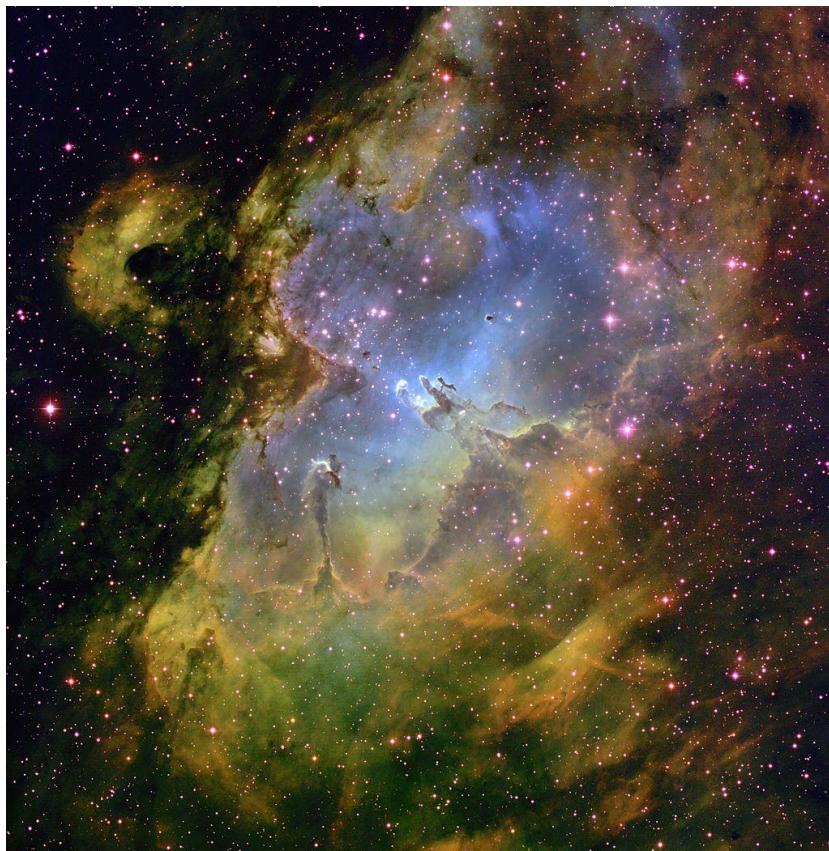
Trapezet

Protoplanetare
skiver - Proplyder

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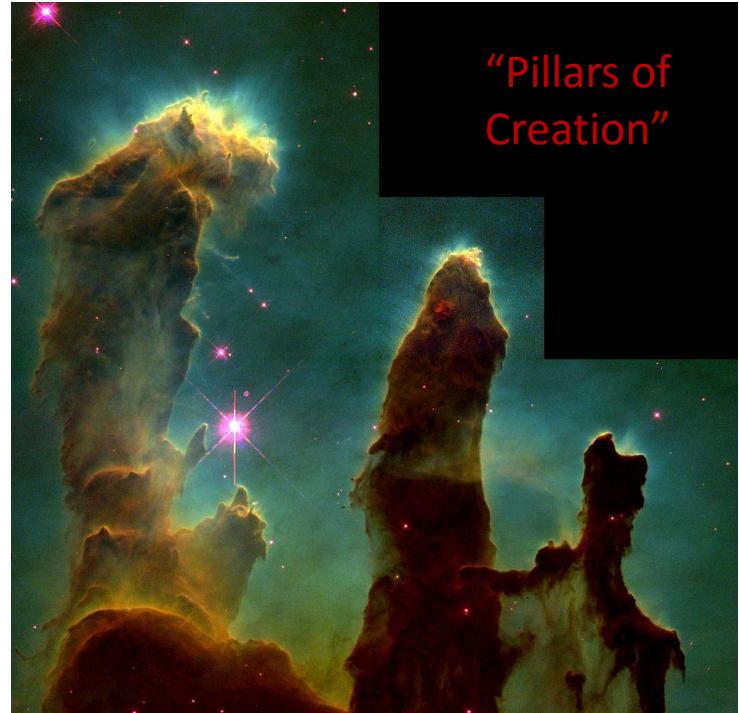
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Ørnetågen

Emissionståge i "Slangen"

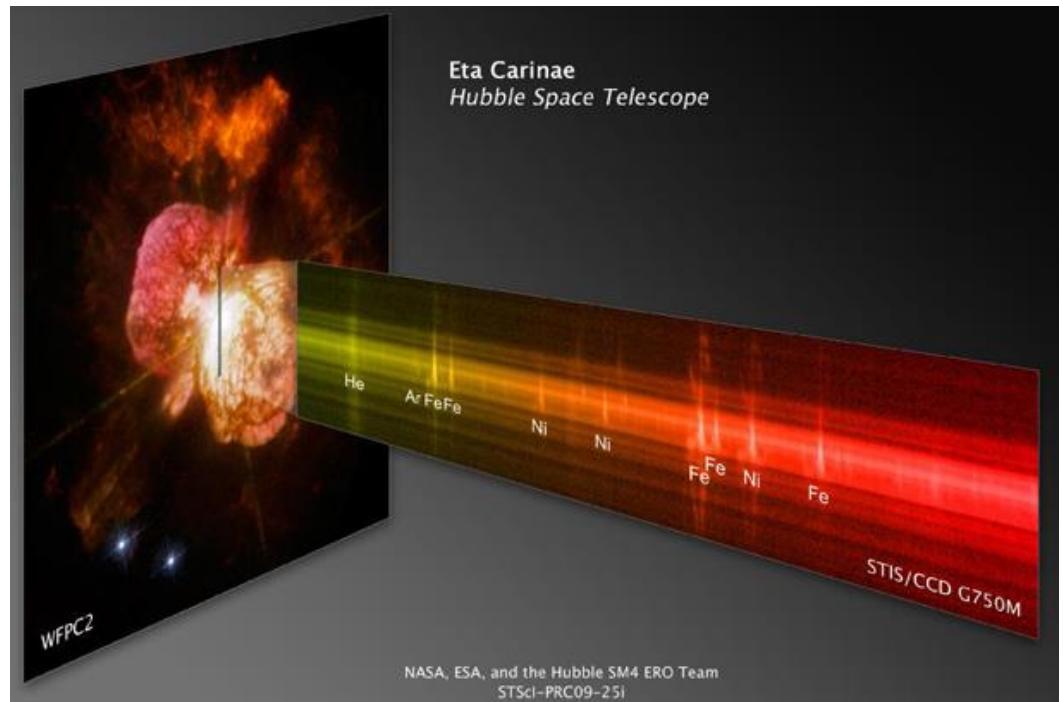
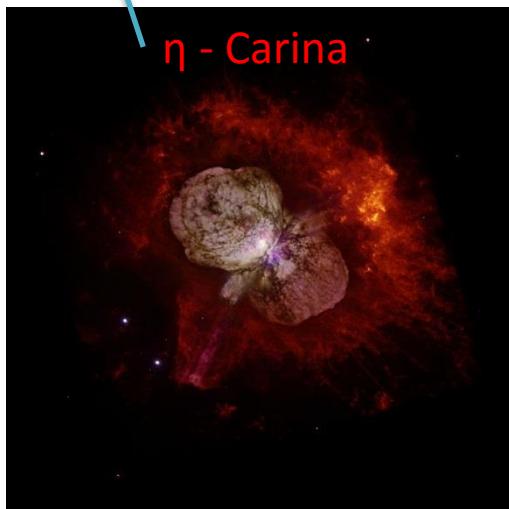
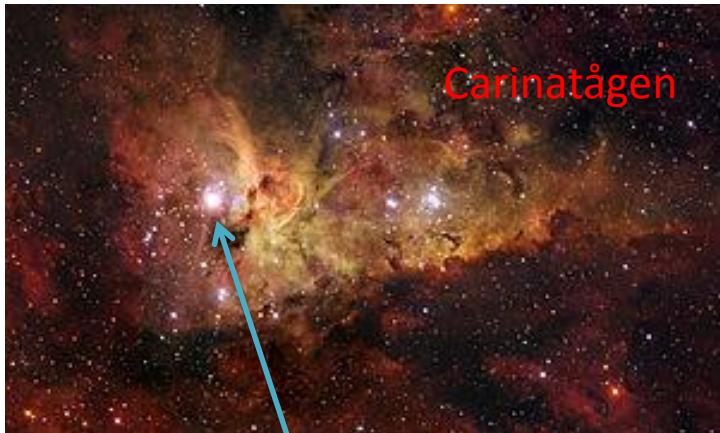
Søjlerne består af støv og molekulær gas



"Pillars of
Creation"

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4. Stjernespektre



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5. Stjernedød



Sommerfugletågen

Planetarisk tåge i "Skorpionen"
Centrum – hvid dværg 220.000 °C
Vinger – plasma 20.000 °C

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6. Observationer ved forskellige bølgelængder



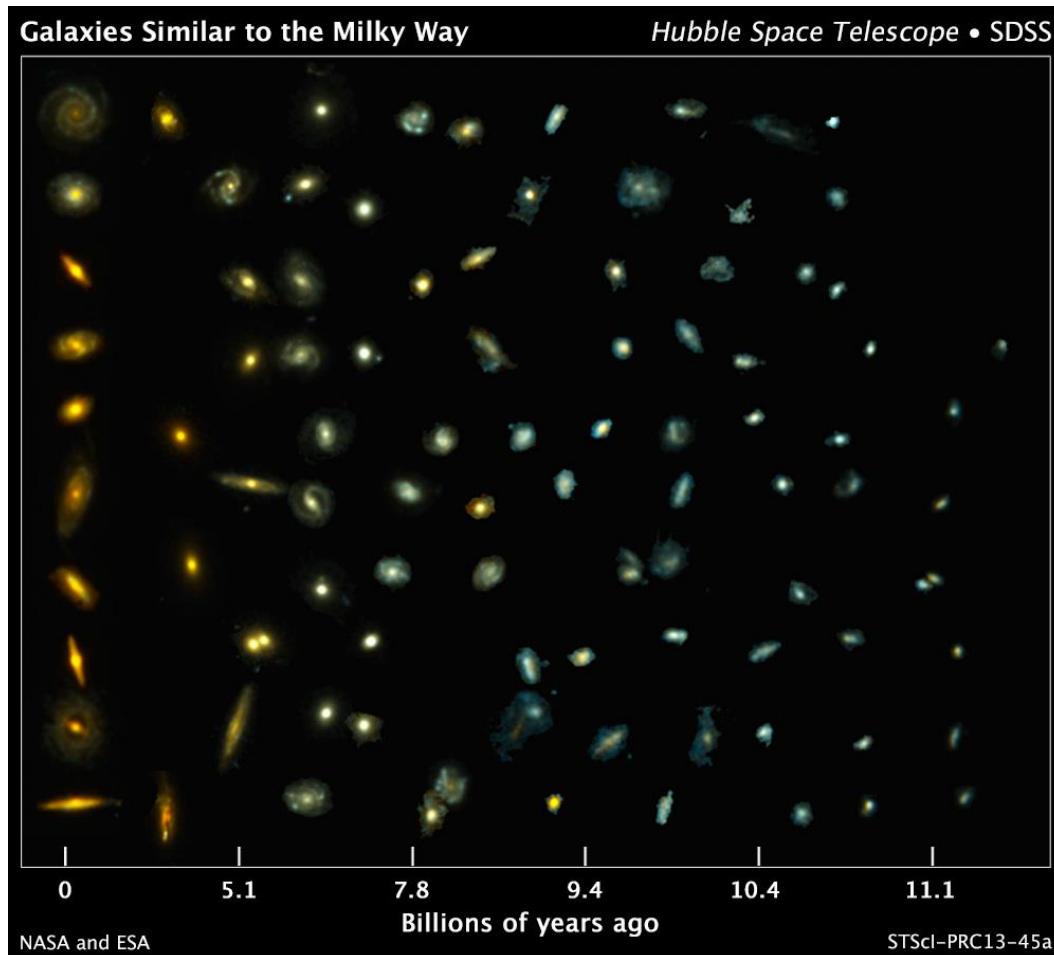
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- Hestehoved tågen



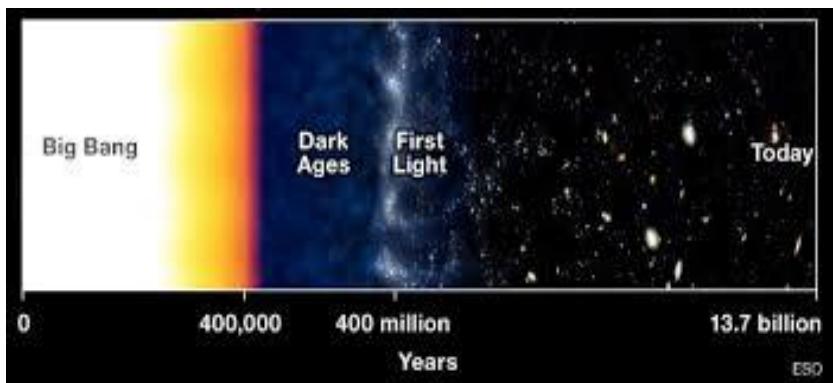
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7. Galakser i alle stadier



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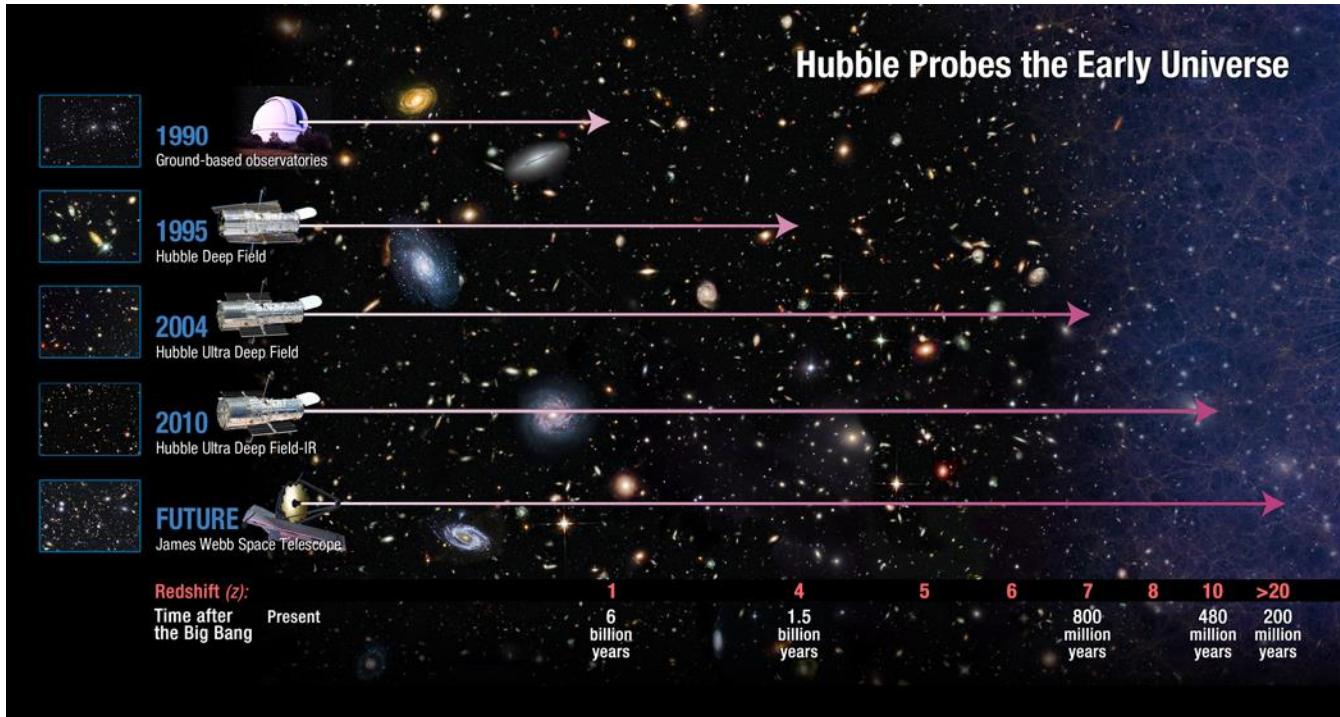
8. Universet – alder og udvidelse



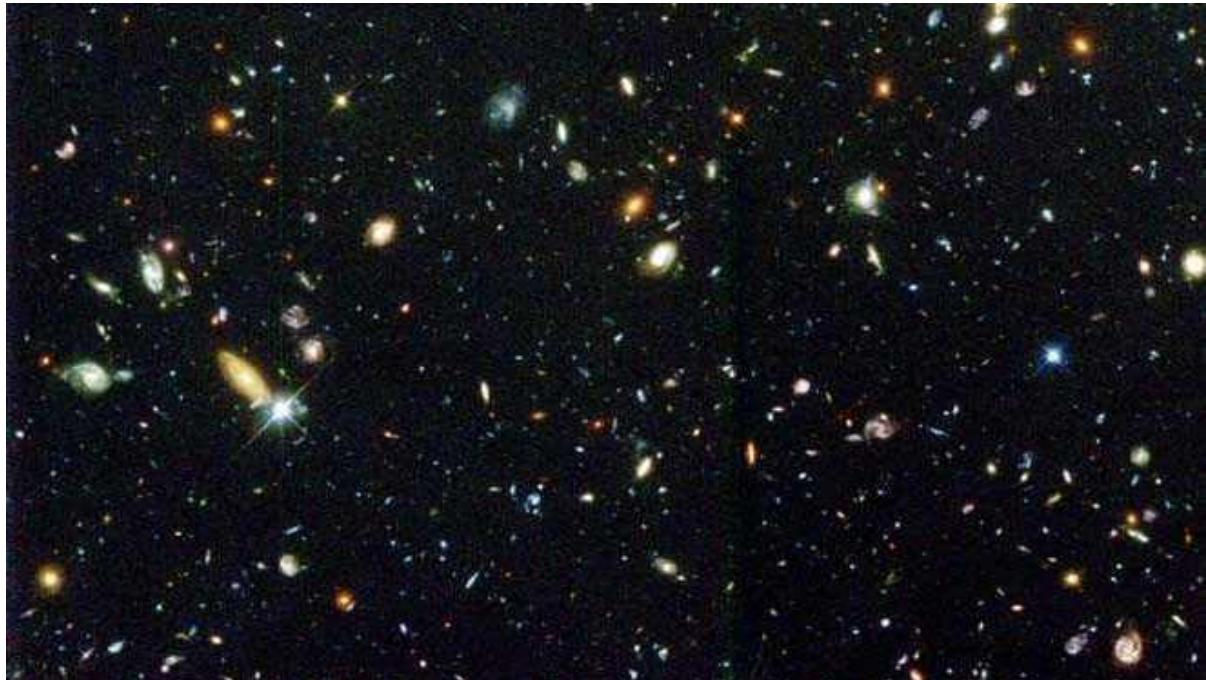
Givet resultater der
bidrager til forståelsen
af:

- Mørk energi
- Mørkt stof
- Universets udvidelse
- Universets alder

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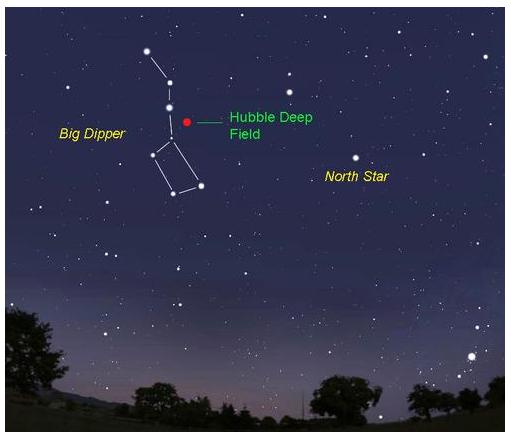
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Hubble Deep Field

ST Scl OPO January 15, 1996 R. Williams and the HDF Team (ST Scl) and NASA

HST



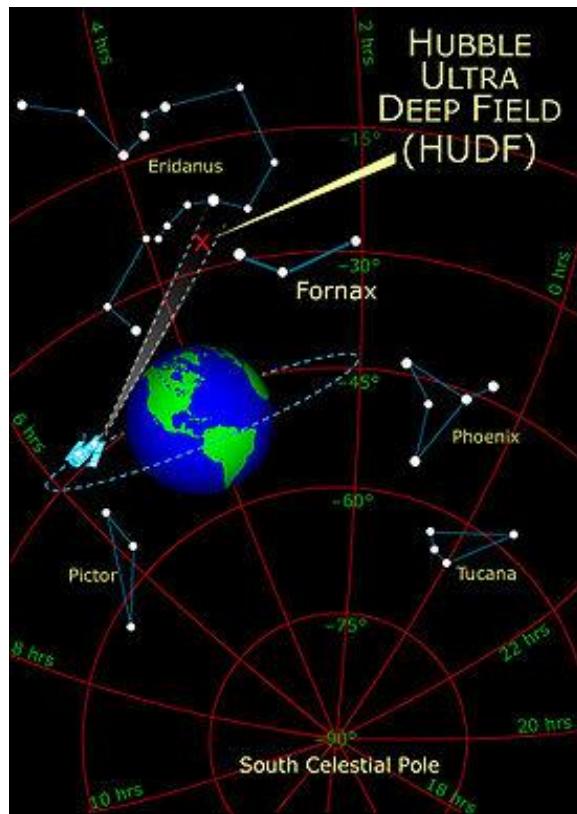
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- Hubble ultra deep field billede fra 28 dages optagelser

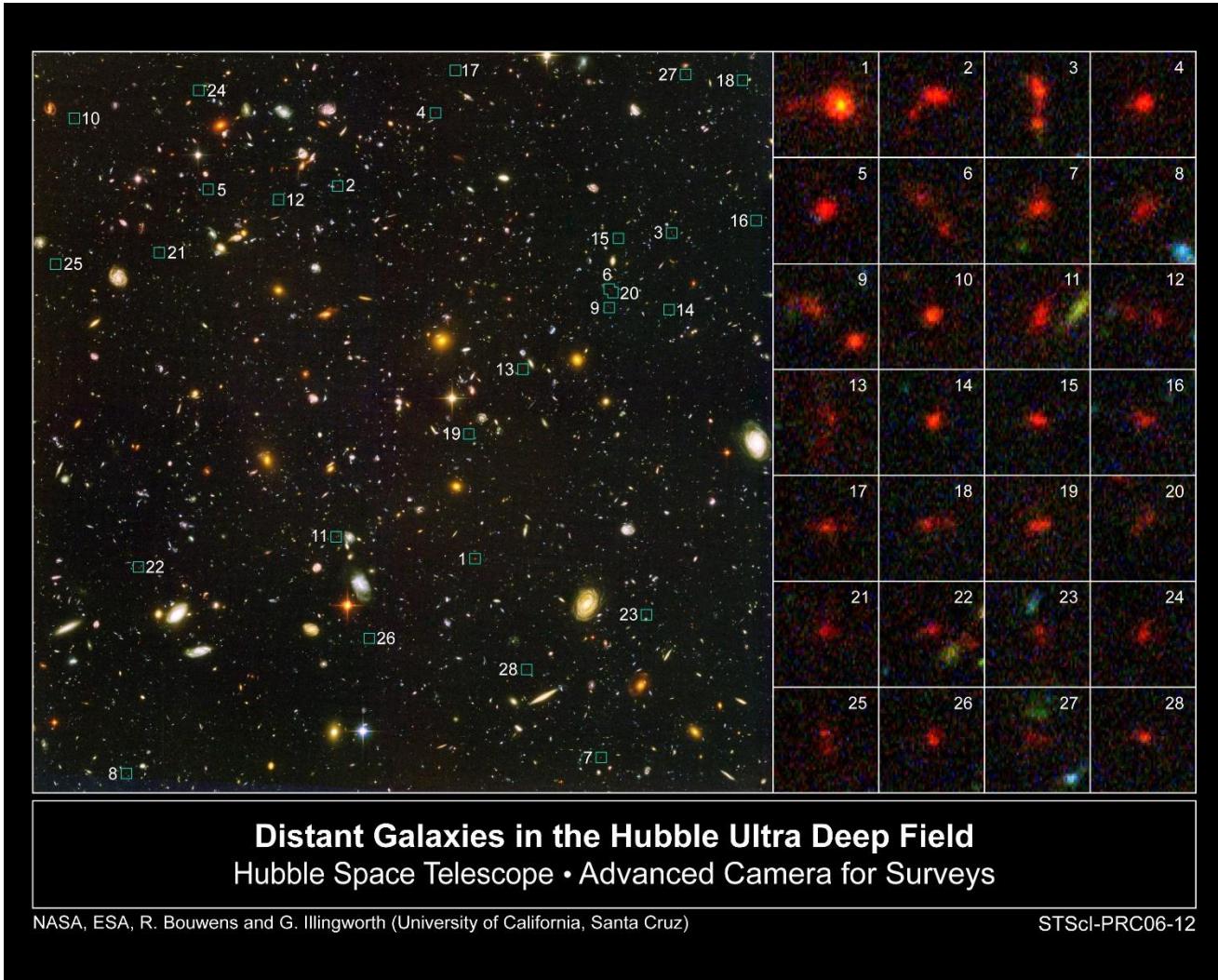


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- Ultra deep field placering



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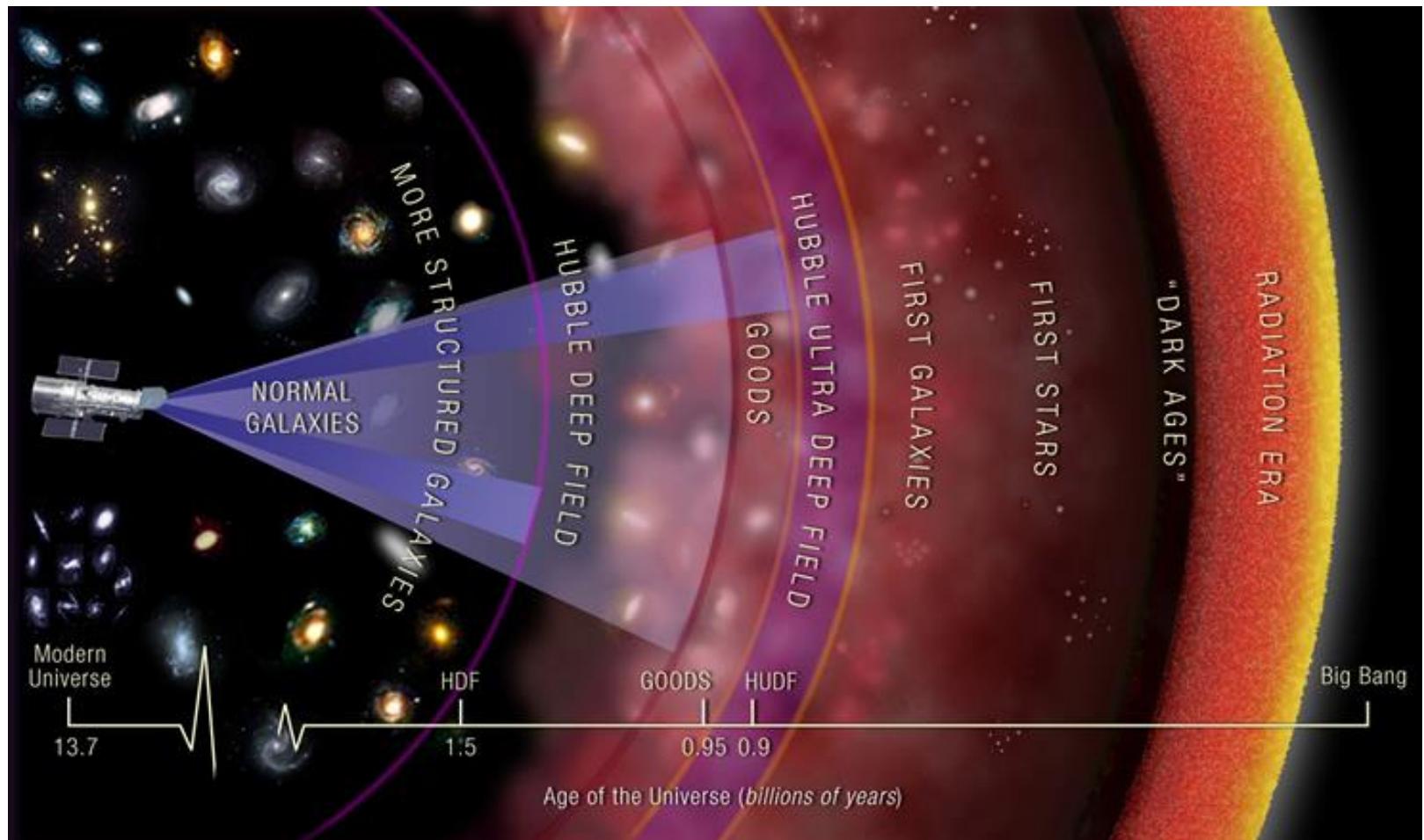


RUMOBSERVATORIER - HUBBLE

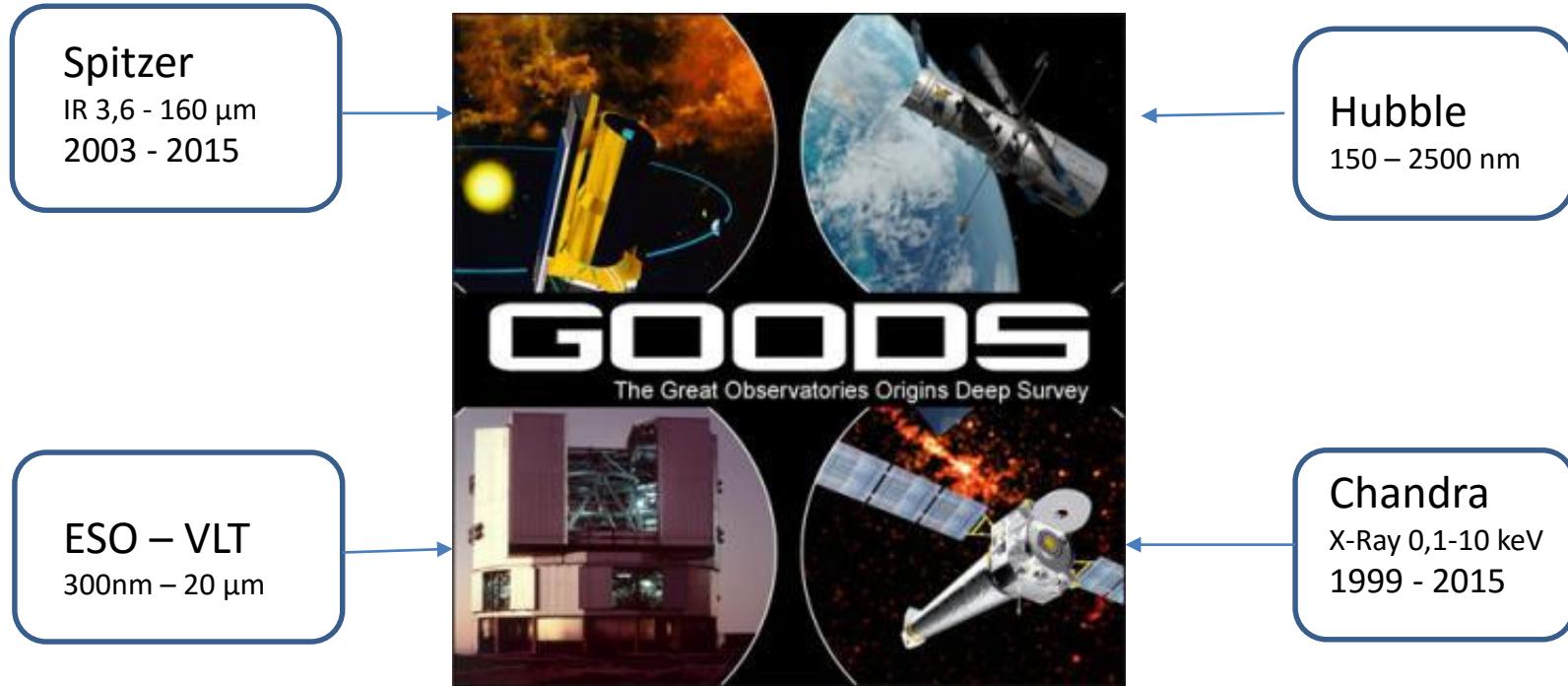
- Video om Hubble ultra deep field



RUMOBSERVATORIER - GOODS



RUMOBSERVATORIER - GOODS

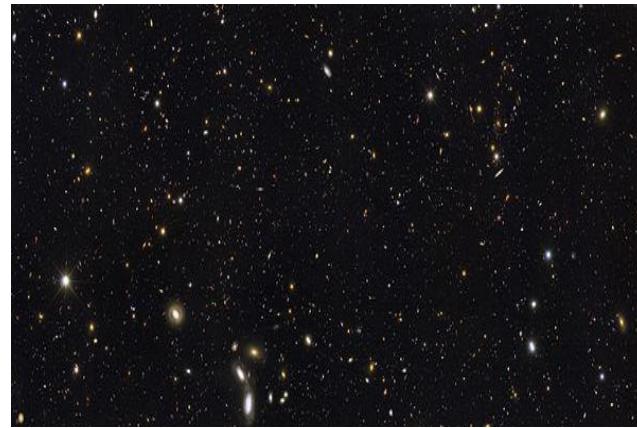


RUMOBSERVATORIER - GOODS

GOODS syd felt

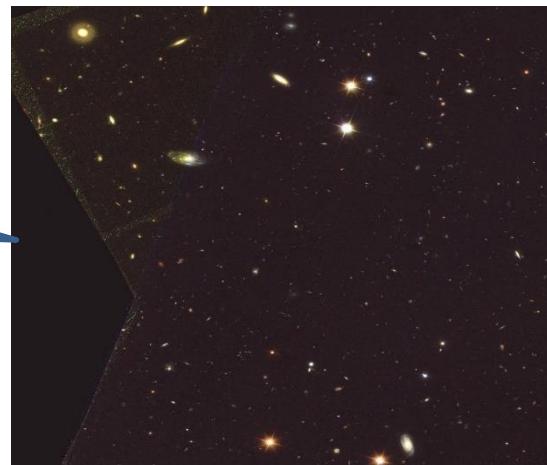


GOODS nord felt



Her kan man hente billeder - eksempel

<https://archive.stsci.edu/prepds/goods/>

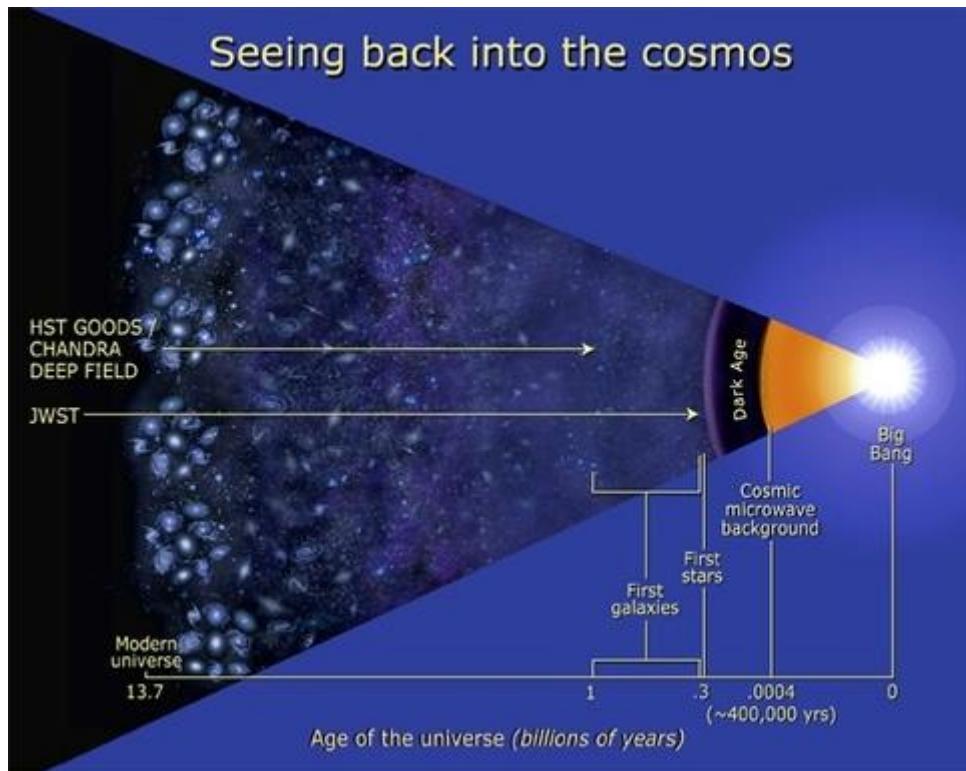


RUMOBSERVATORIER - GOODS

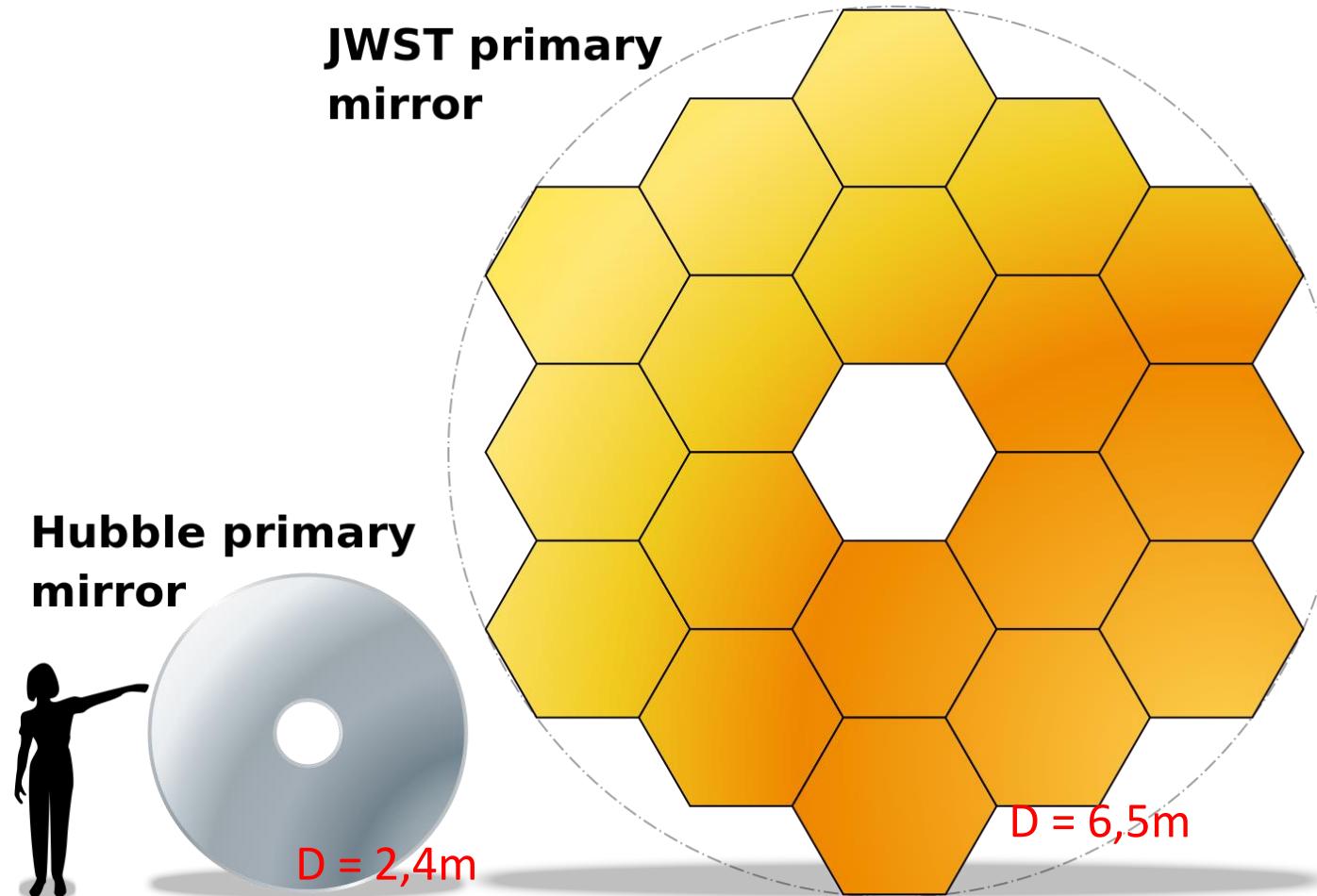
- Kompositbillede fra Hubble, Spitzer og Chandra af Krabbetågen



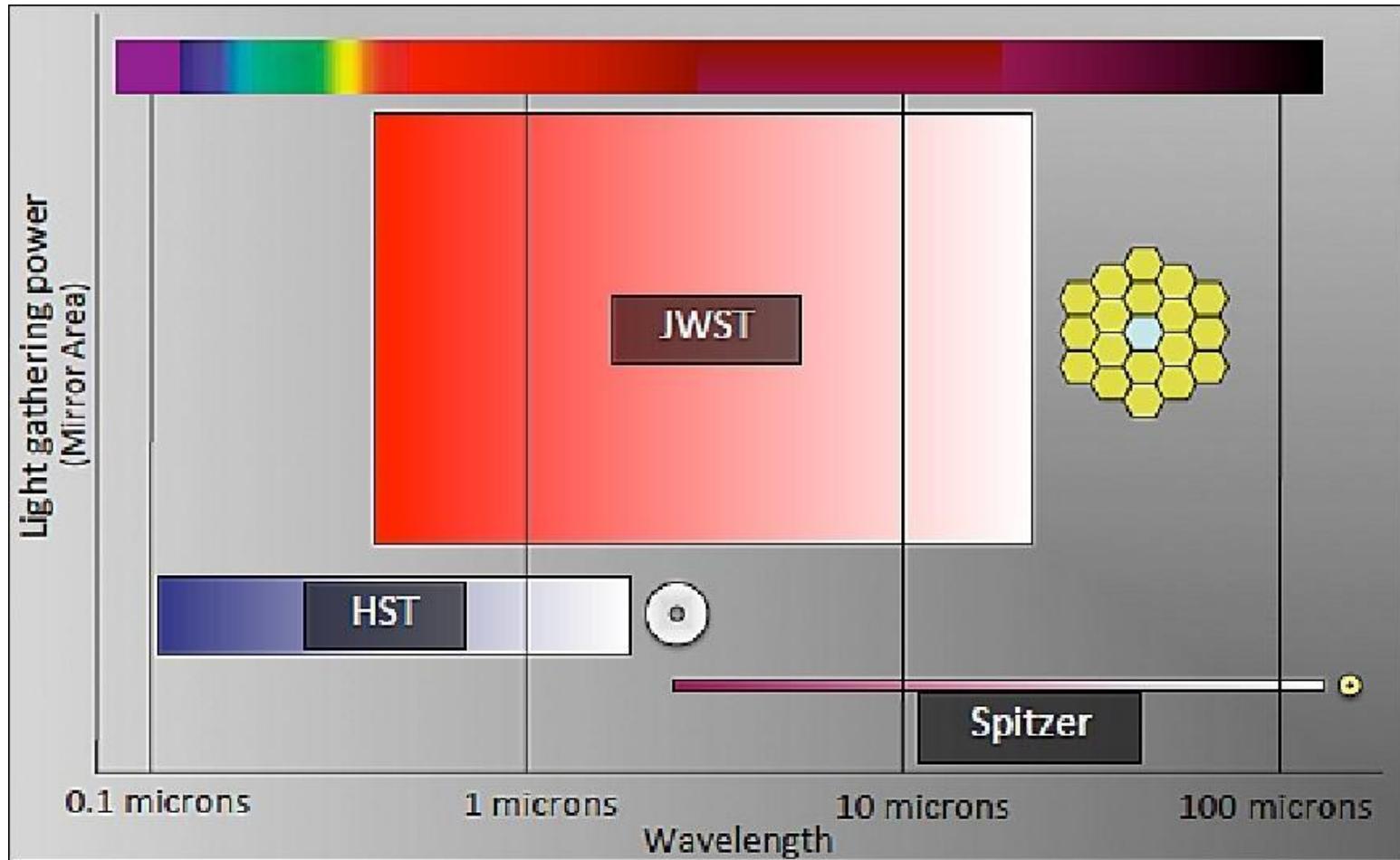
RUMOBSERVATORIER –James Webb



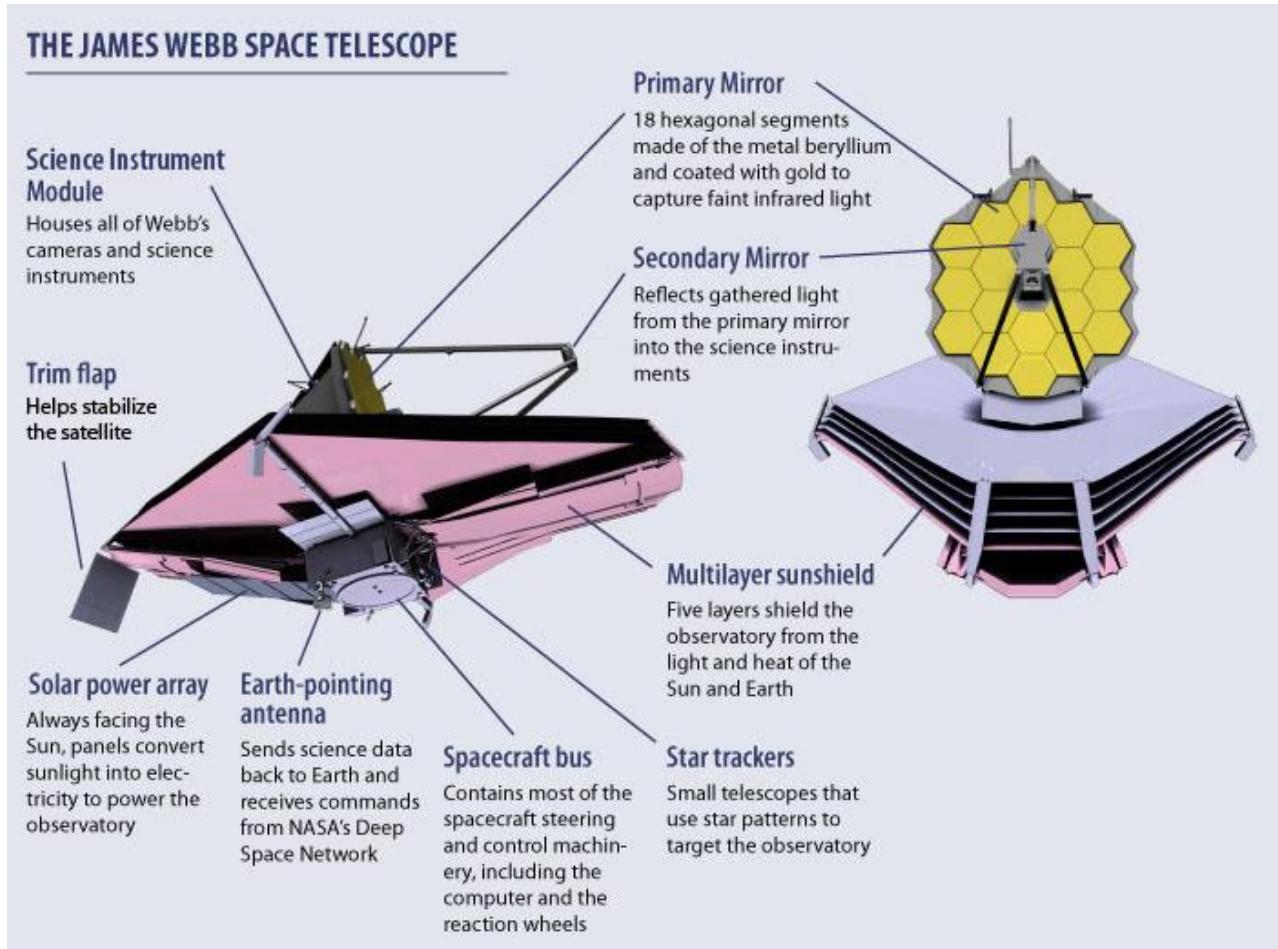
RUMOBSERVATORIER – James Webb



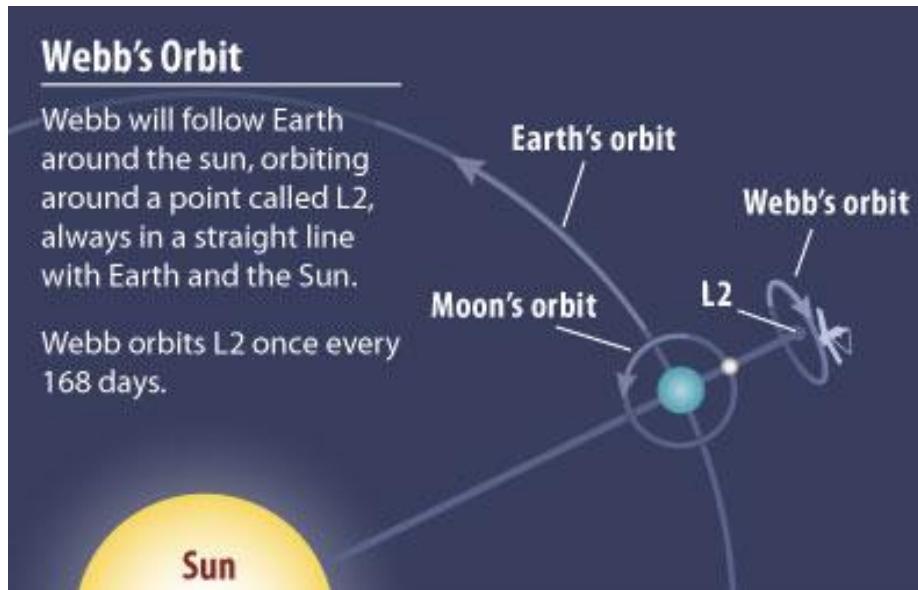
RUMOBSERVATORIER – James Webb



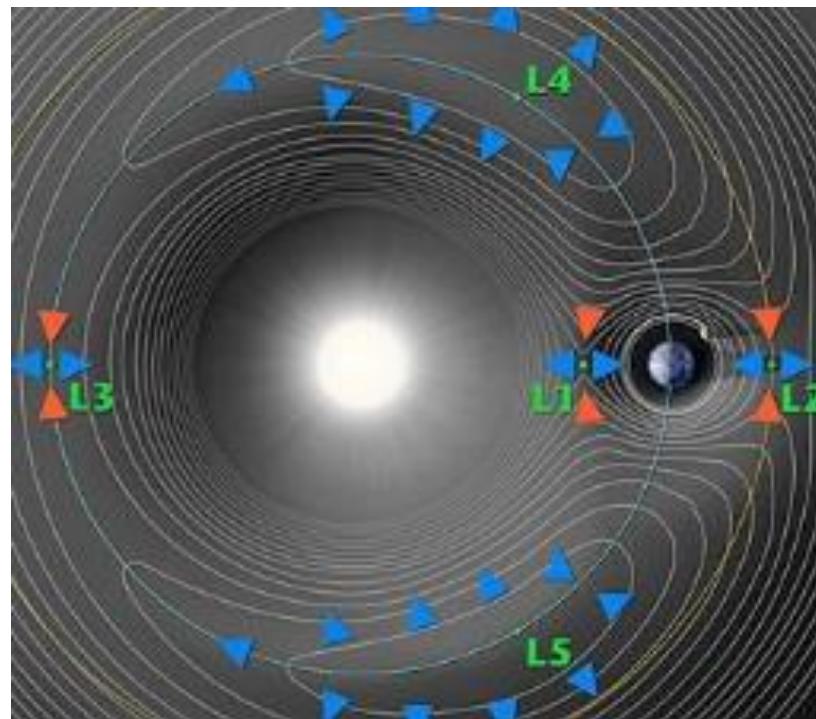
RUMOBSERVATORIER – James Webb



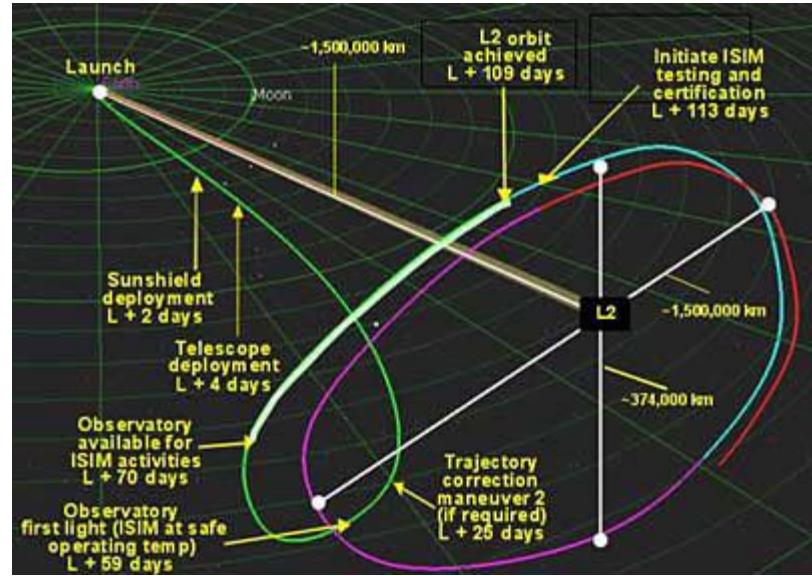
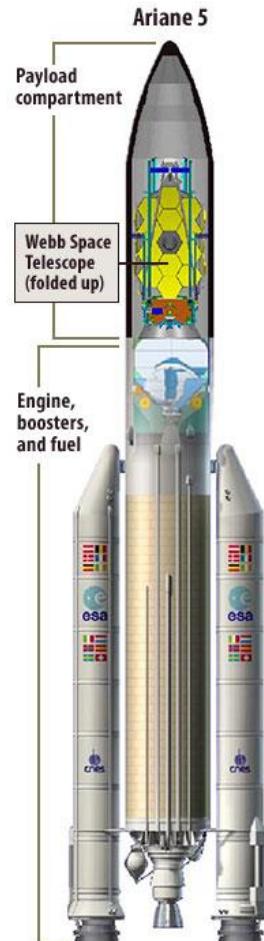
RUMOBSERVATORIER – James Webb



RUMOBSERVATORIER – James Webb



RUMOBSERVATORIER – James Webb



Opsendelse planlagt til 2011 med et budget på 3 milliarder USD (oprindeligt 1,6)

Opsendelse forventes i 2018 med et budget
På 8,8 milliarder USD

RUMOBSERVATORIER - RESUME

RUMOBSERVATORIER



TAK FOR NU

VELKOMMEN HJEM

