



“JORNADAS DE ASTRONOMÍA” OBSERVATORIO ASTRONÓMICO DEL INEI-UCLM

Prof. Dr. Guillermo Sánchez
Universidad de Salamanca

“Un Viaje Imaginario desde el Sistema
Solar hasta los Confines del Cosmos”

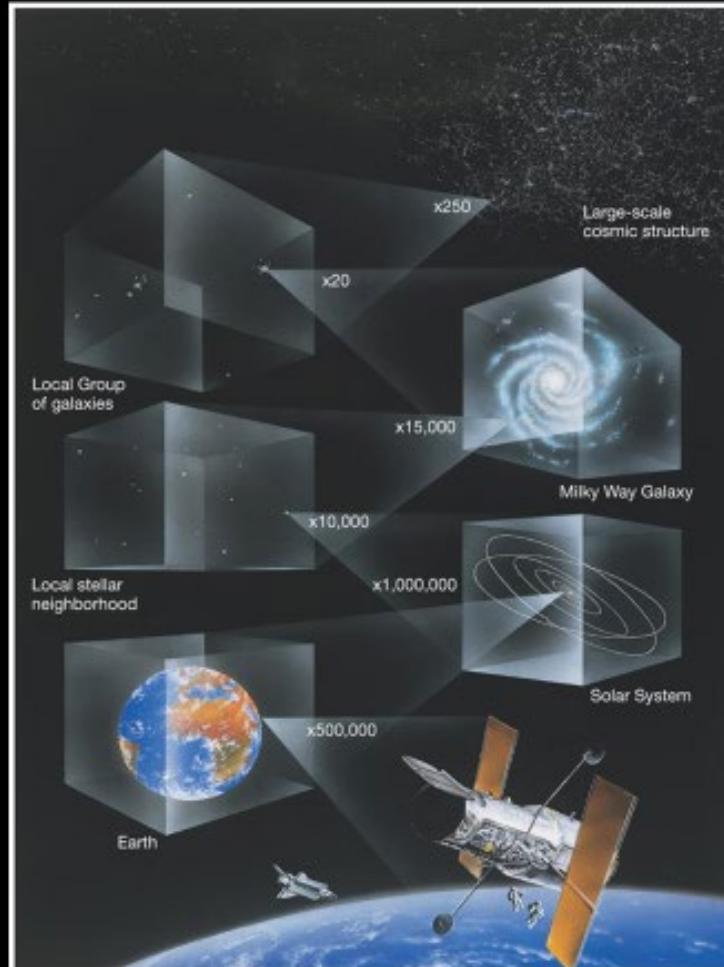
«El universo no sólo es más extraño de lo que imaginamos, es más extraño de lo que podemos imaginar»

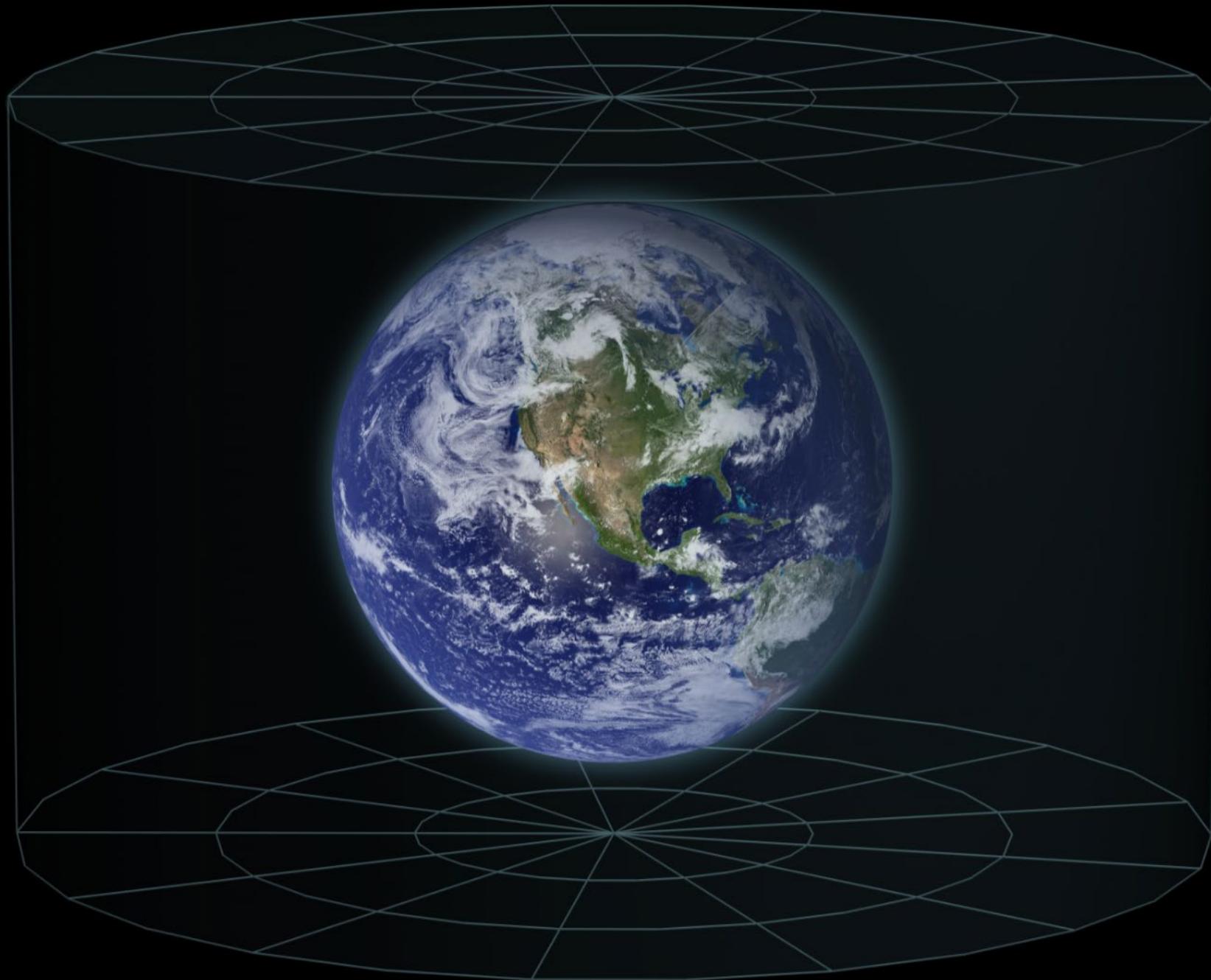
J. B. Sanderson Haldane

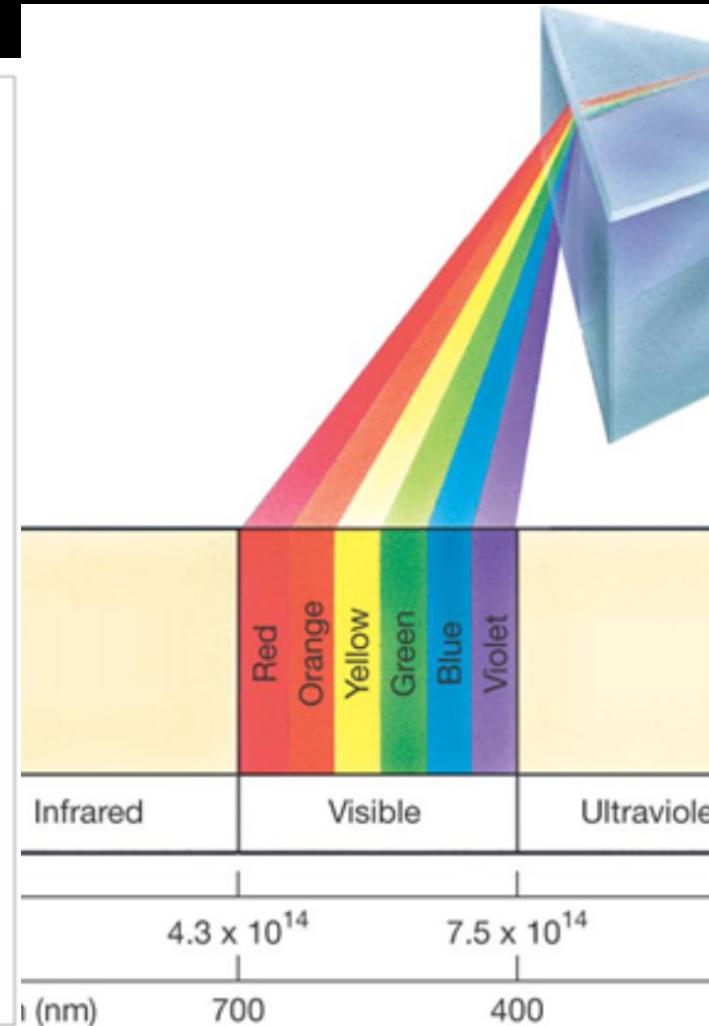
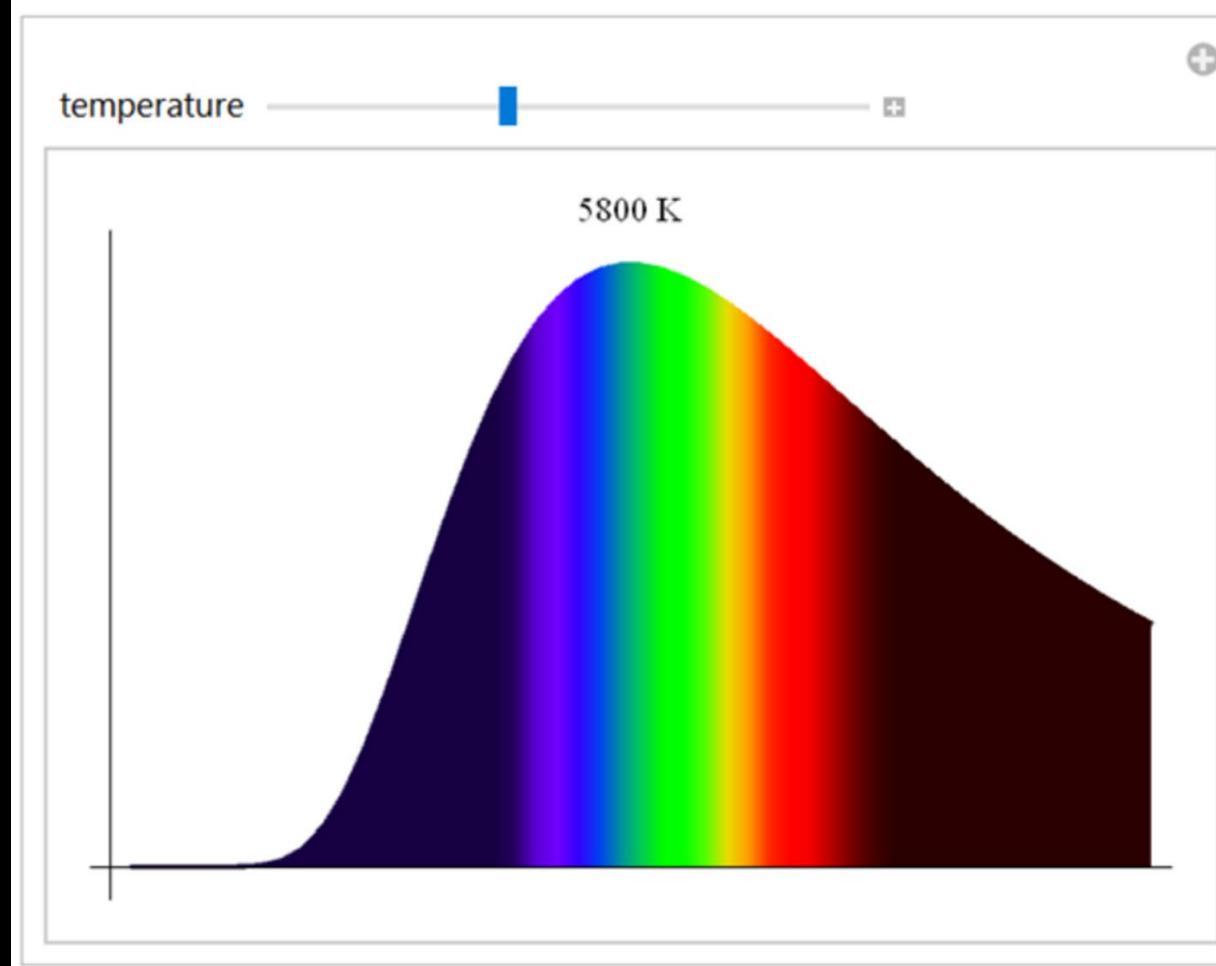
Un viaje imaginario desde el sistema solar hasta los confines del universo observable

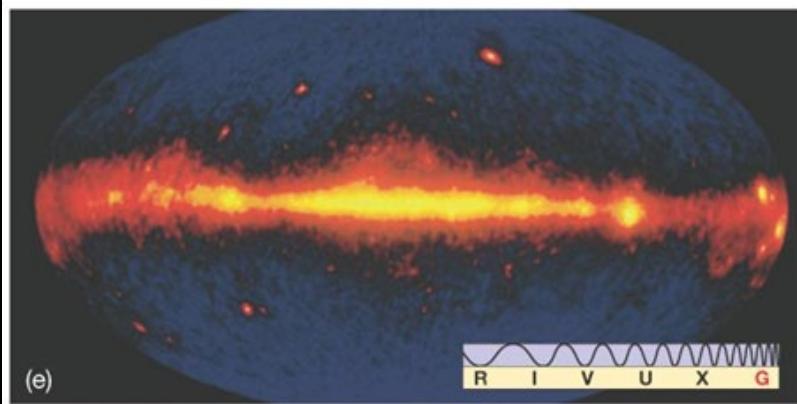
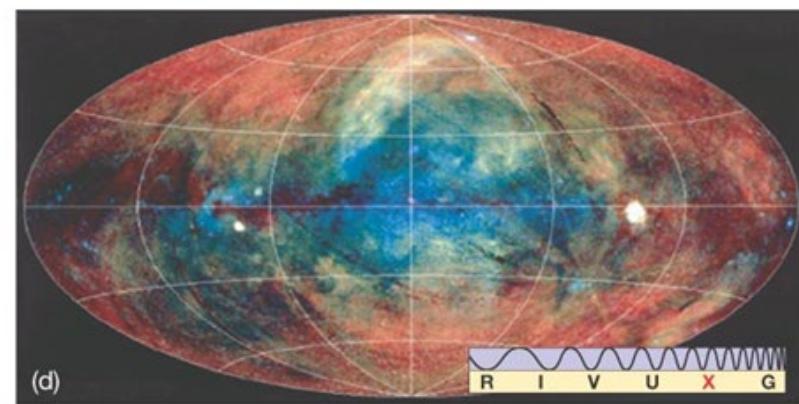
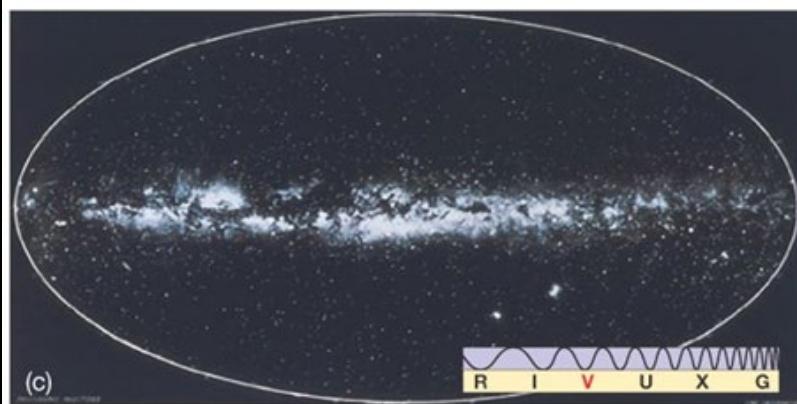
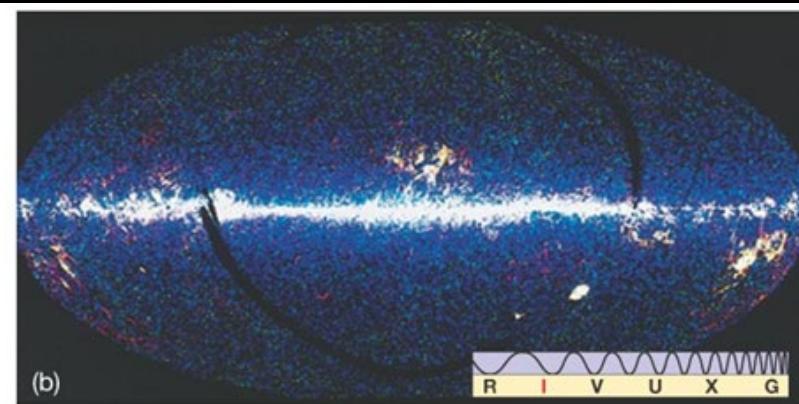
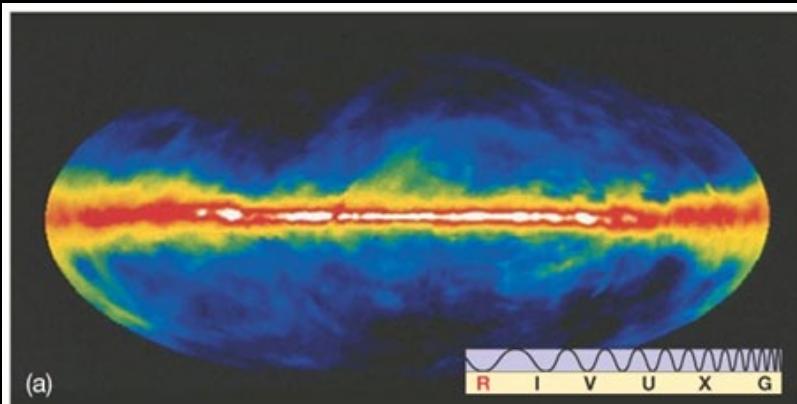
J. Guillermo Sánchez León
<http://diarium.usal.es/guillermo>

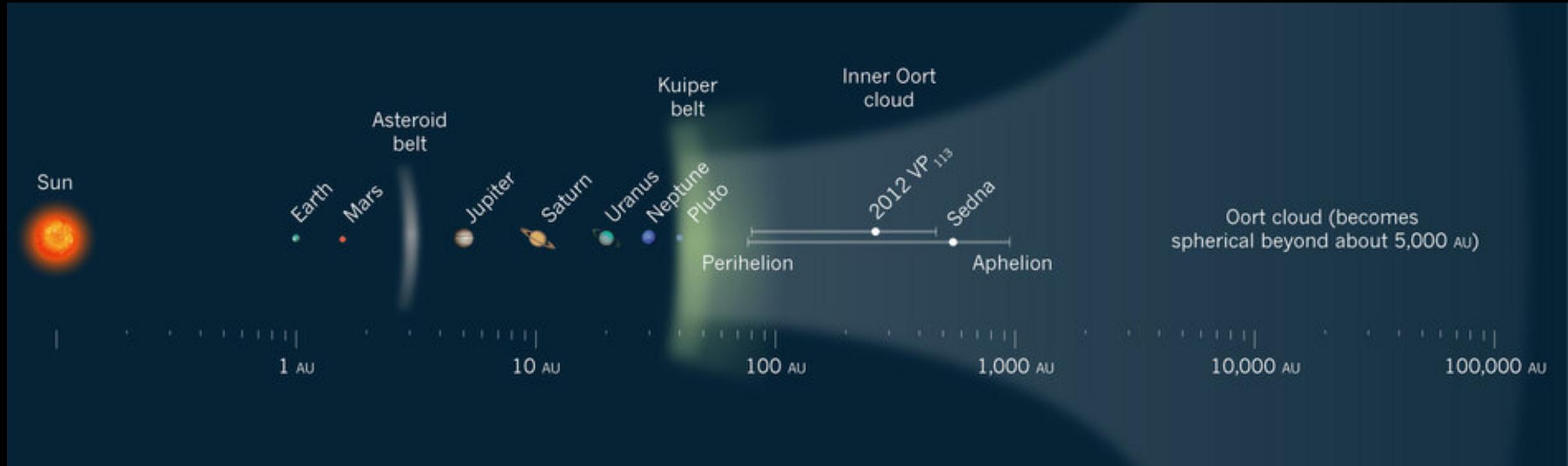
Un viaje en el tiempo











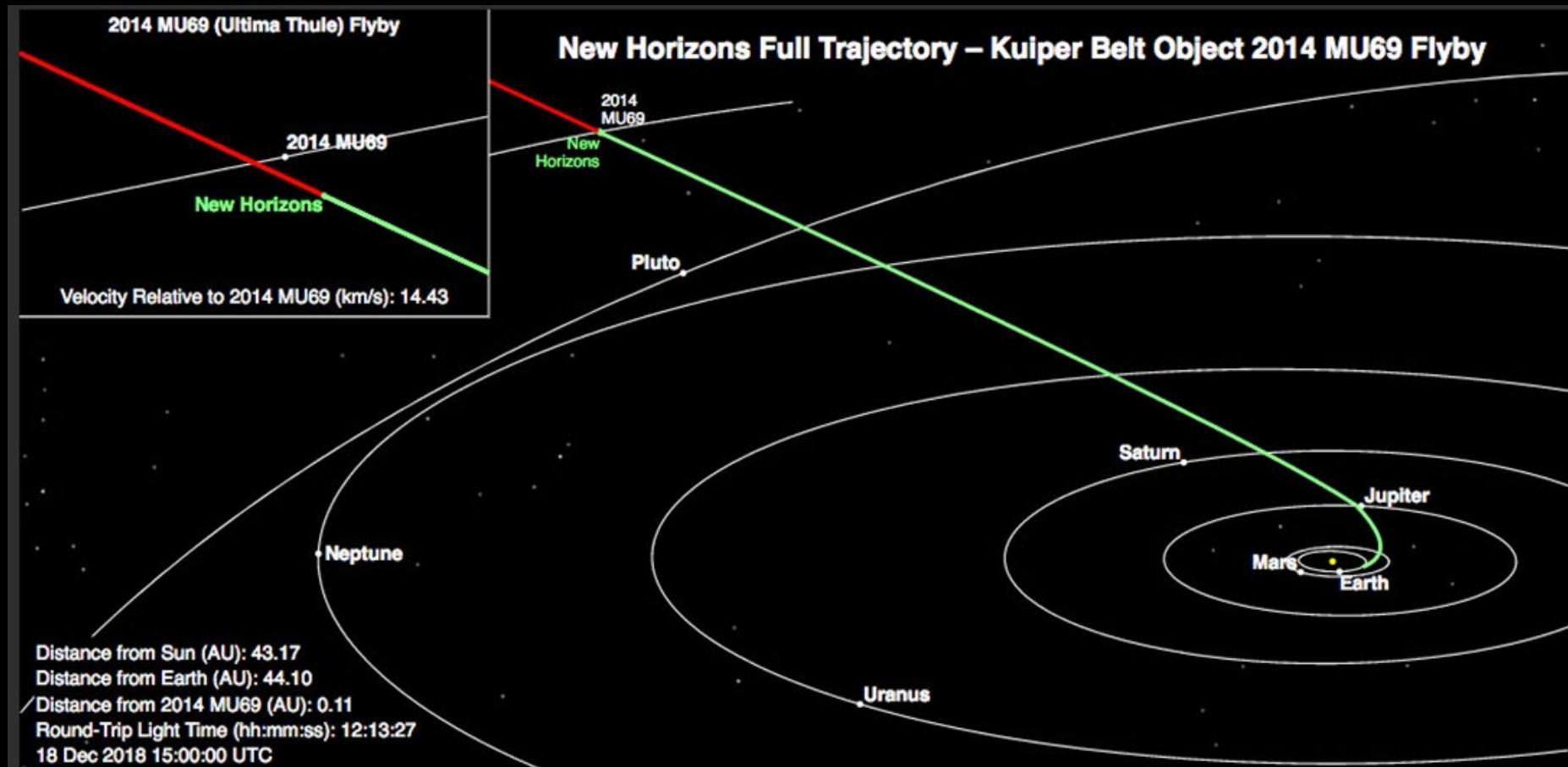
| Objeto | Tamaños relativos | | | Objeto | UA | Distancia relativa |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | UA | Distancia (m) | Diametro (mm) | | | |
| Sol | | | 10 | Cinturón Kuiper | 30-55 | 30-55 m |
| Mercurio | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.03 | Nube de Oort | | |
| Venus | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | Interior | 60-1000 | 60 m-1 km |
| Tierra | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | Exterior | 10^3-10^5 | 1-100 km |
| Marte | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.05 | Proxima Centauri | 267000 | 267 km |
| Jupiter | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0.9 | | 4.2 a.l. | |
| Saturno | 9.4 | 9.4 | 0.8 | | 1.3 parsec | |
| Urano | 18.9 | 18.9 | 0.3 | | | |
| Neptuno | 29.6 | 29.6 | 0.3 | | | |

Órbita de Plutón

Órbita del objetobinario
1998 WW31 en el
cinturón de Kuiper

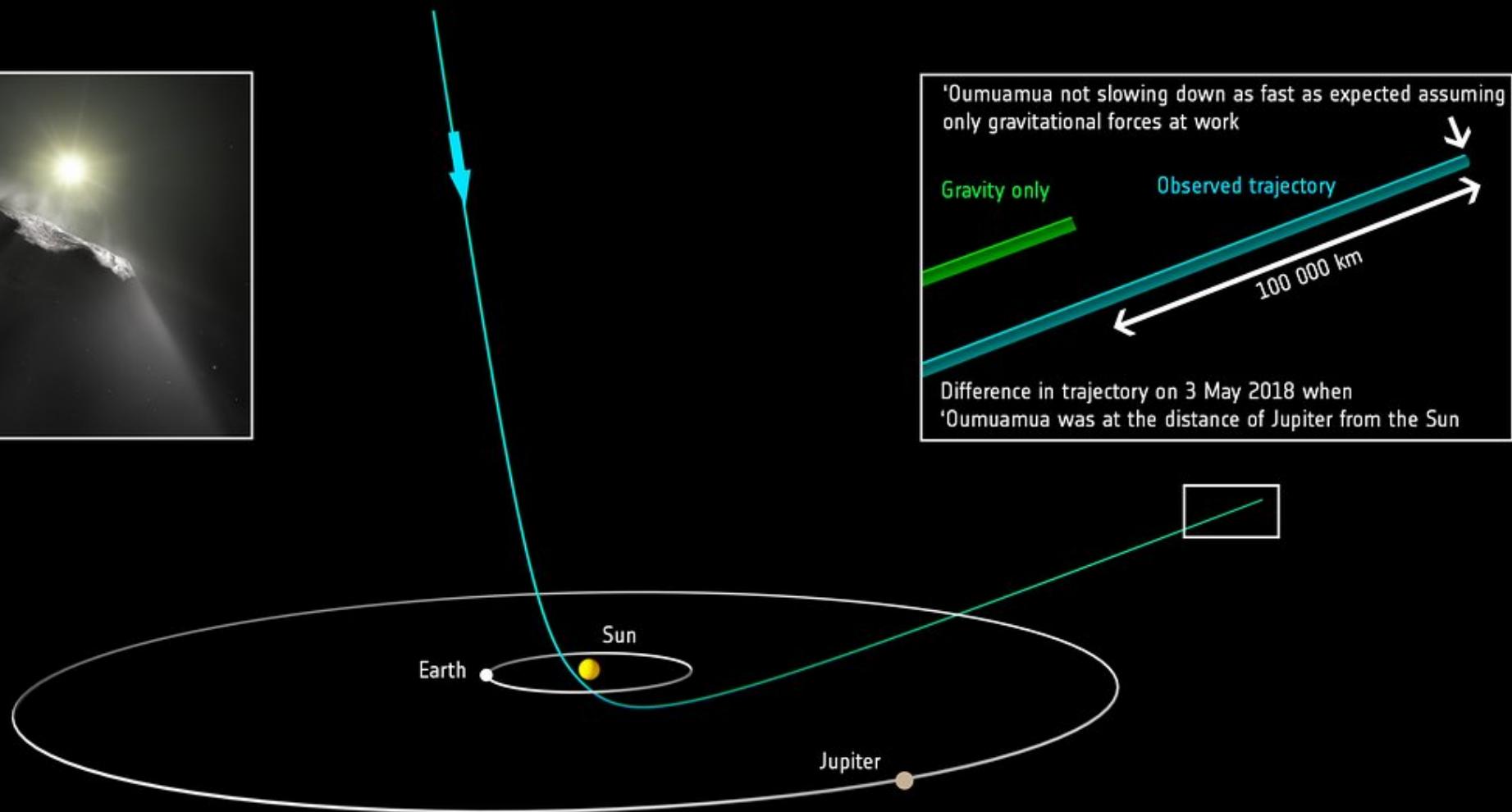
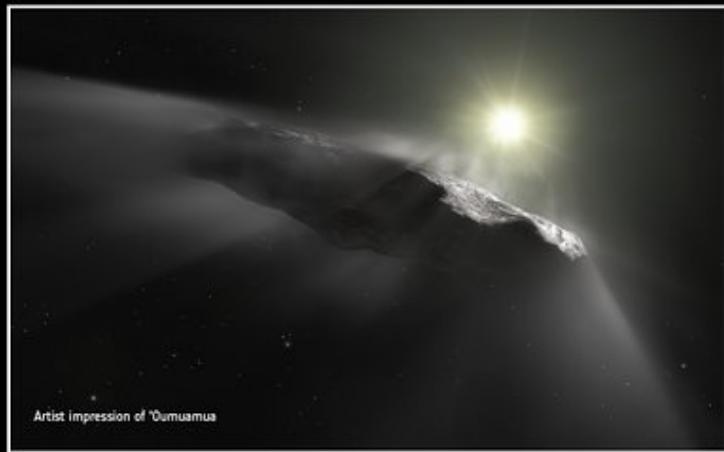
Cinturón de Kuiper y órbitas
de los planetas exteriores

Nube de Oort
(contiene miles de
millones de cometas)



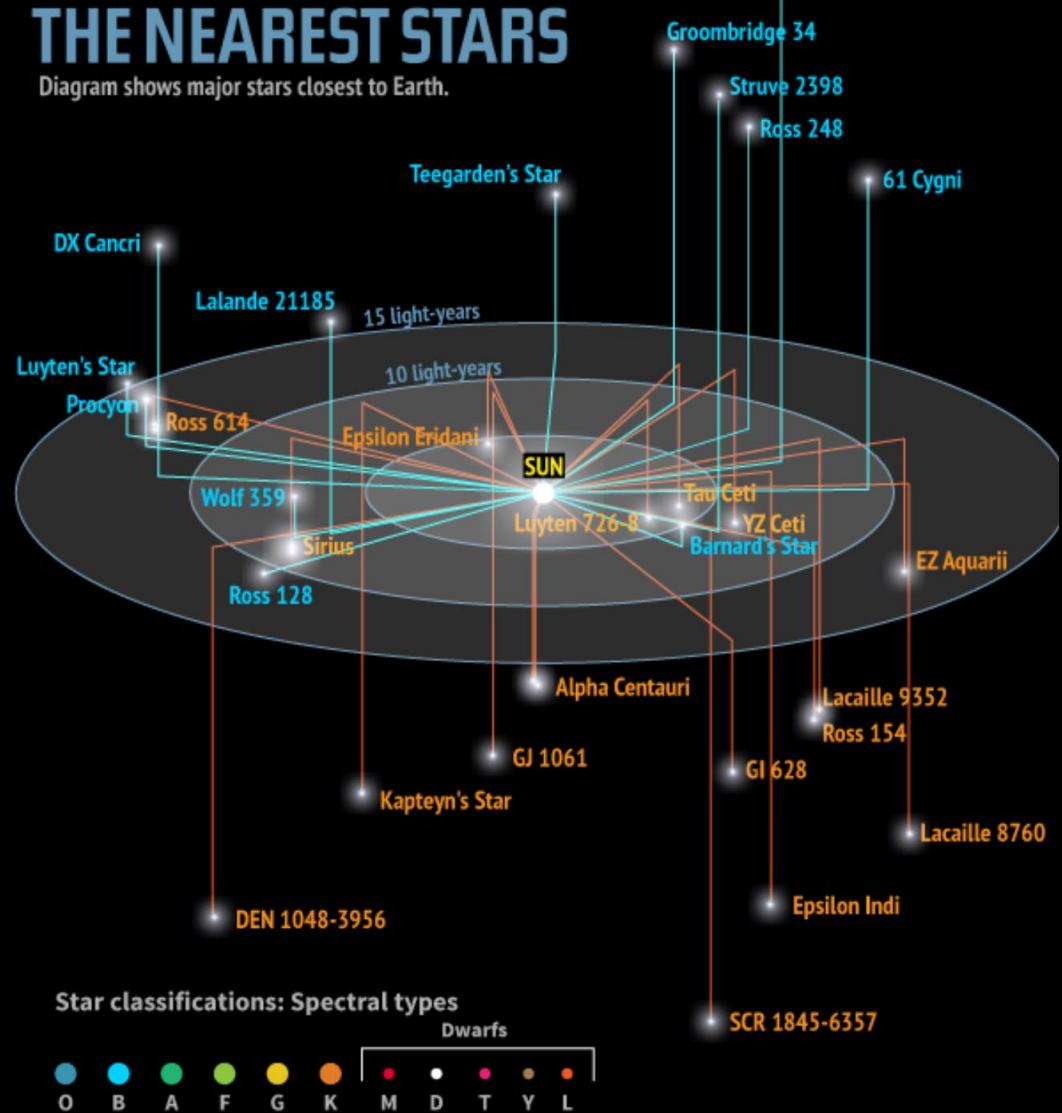
Ultima Thule desde New Horizons





THE NEAREST STARS

Diagram shows major stars closest to Earth.



Kruger 60

www.SPACE.com

| | Star system | Distance in light-years | Stellar type (s) | Observed planets |
|----|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Alpha Centauri | 4.24-4.37 | M, G, K | 1 |
| 2 | Barnard's Star | 5.96 | M | |
| 3 | Wolf 359 | 7.78 | M | |
| 4 | Lalande 21185 | 8.29 | M | |
| 5 | Sirius | 8.58 | A, D | |
| 6 | Luyten 726-8 | 8.73 | M, M | |
| 7 | Ross 154 | 9.68 | M | |
| 8 | Ross 248 | 10.32 | M | |
| 9 | Epsilon Eridani | 10.52 | K | 2 |
| 10 | Lacaille 9352 | 10.74 | M | |
| 11 | Ross 128 | 10.92 | M | |
| 12 | EZ Aquarii | 11.27 | M, M, M | |
| 13 | Procyon | 11.40 | F, D | |
| 14 | 61 Cygni | 11.40 | K, K | |
| 15 | Struve 2398 | 11.53 | M, M | |
| 16 | Groombridge 34 | 11.62 | M, M | |
| 17 | Epsilon Indi | 11.82 | K, T, T | |
| 18 | DX Cancri | 11.83 | M | |
| 19 | Tau Ceti | 11.89 | G | 5 |
| 20 | GJ 1061 | 11.99 | M | |
| 21 | YZ Ceti | 12.13 | M | |
| 22 | Luyten's Star | 12.37 | M | |
| 23 | Teegarden's Star | 12.51 | M | |
| 24 | SCR 1845-6357 | 12.57 | M, T | |
| 25 | Kapteyn's Star | 12.78 | M | |
| 26 | Lacaille 8760 | 12.87 | M | |
| 27 | Kruger 60 | 13.15 | M, M | |
| 28 | DEN 1048-3956 | 13.17 | M | |
| 29 | UGPS 0722-05 | 13.26 | T | |
| 30 | Ross 614 | 13.35 | M, M | |

Main Sequence Stars



| | O | B | A | F | G | K | M |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| Spectral Type: | O | B | A | F | G | K | M |
| Temperature: | 40 000K | 20 000K | 8500K | 6500K | 5700K | 4500K | 3200K |
| Radius (Sun=1): | 10 | 5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Mass (Sun=1): | 50 | 10 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Luminosity (Sun=1): | 100 000 | 1000 | 20 | 4 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.01 |
| Lifetime (million yrs): | 10 | 100 | 1000 | 3000 | 10 000 | 50 000 | 200 000 |
| Abundance: | 0.00001% | 0.1% | 0.7% | 2% | 3.5% | 8% | 80% |

Giant Stars

Low mass stars near the end of their lives.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Spectral Type: | Mainly G, K or M |
| Temperature: | 3000 to 10 000K |
| Radius (Sun=1): | 10 to 50 |
| Mass (Sun=1): | 1 to 5 |
| Luminosity (Sun=1): | 50 to 1000 |
| Lifetime (million yrs): | 1000 |
| Abundance: | 0.4% |

White Dwarfs

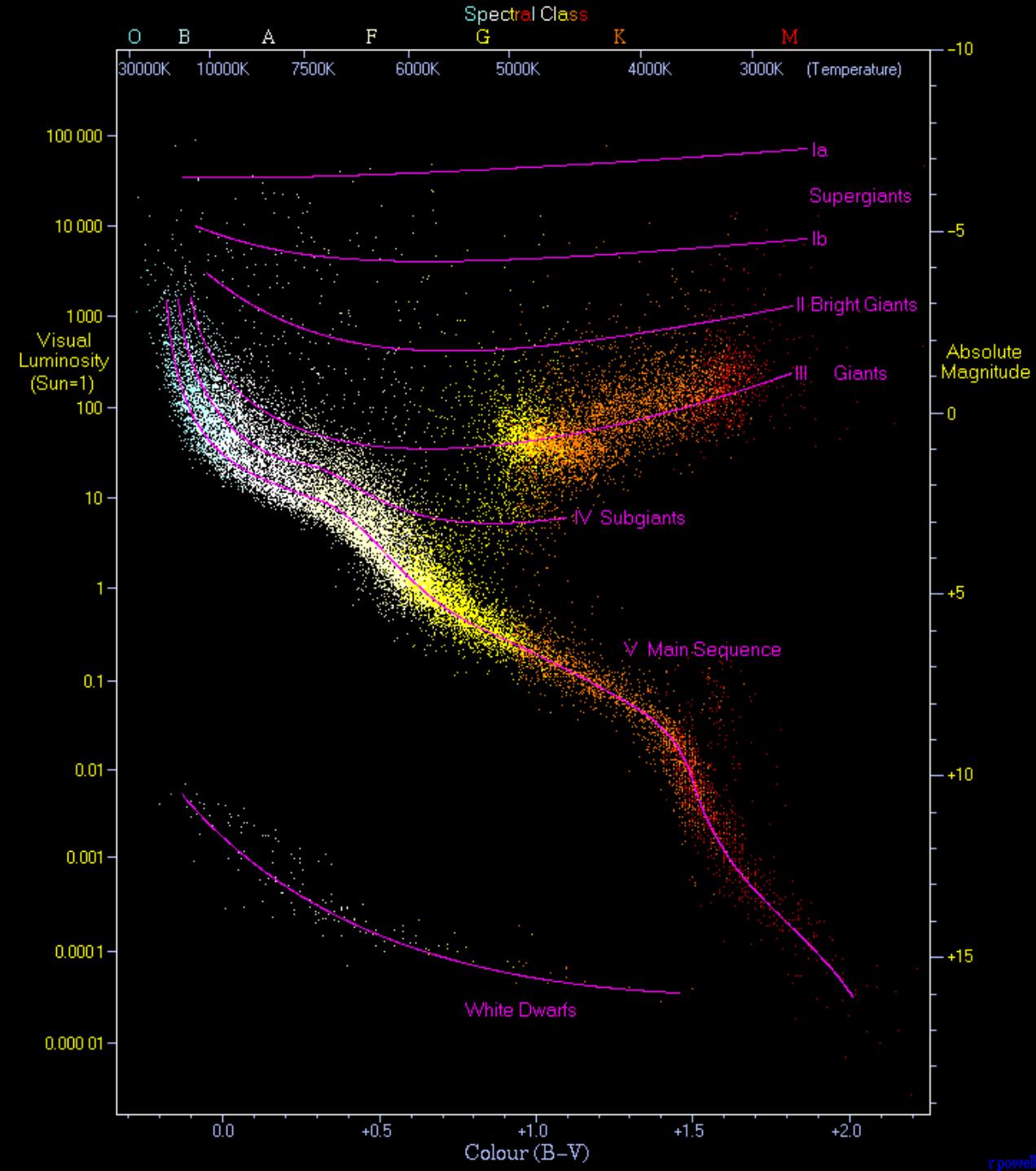
Dying remnant of an imploded star.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Spectral Type: | D |
| Temperature: | Under 80 000K |
| Radius (Sun=1): | Under 0.01 |
| Mass (Sun=1): | Under 1.4 |
| Luminosity (Sun=1): | Under 0.01 |
| Lifetime (million yrs): | - |
| Abundance: | 5% |

Supergiant Stars

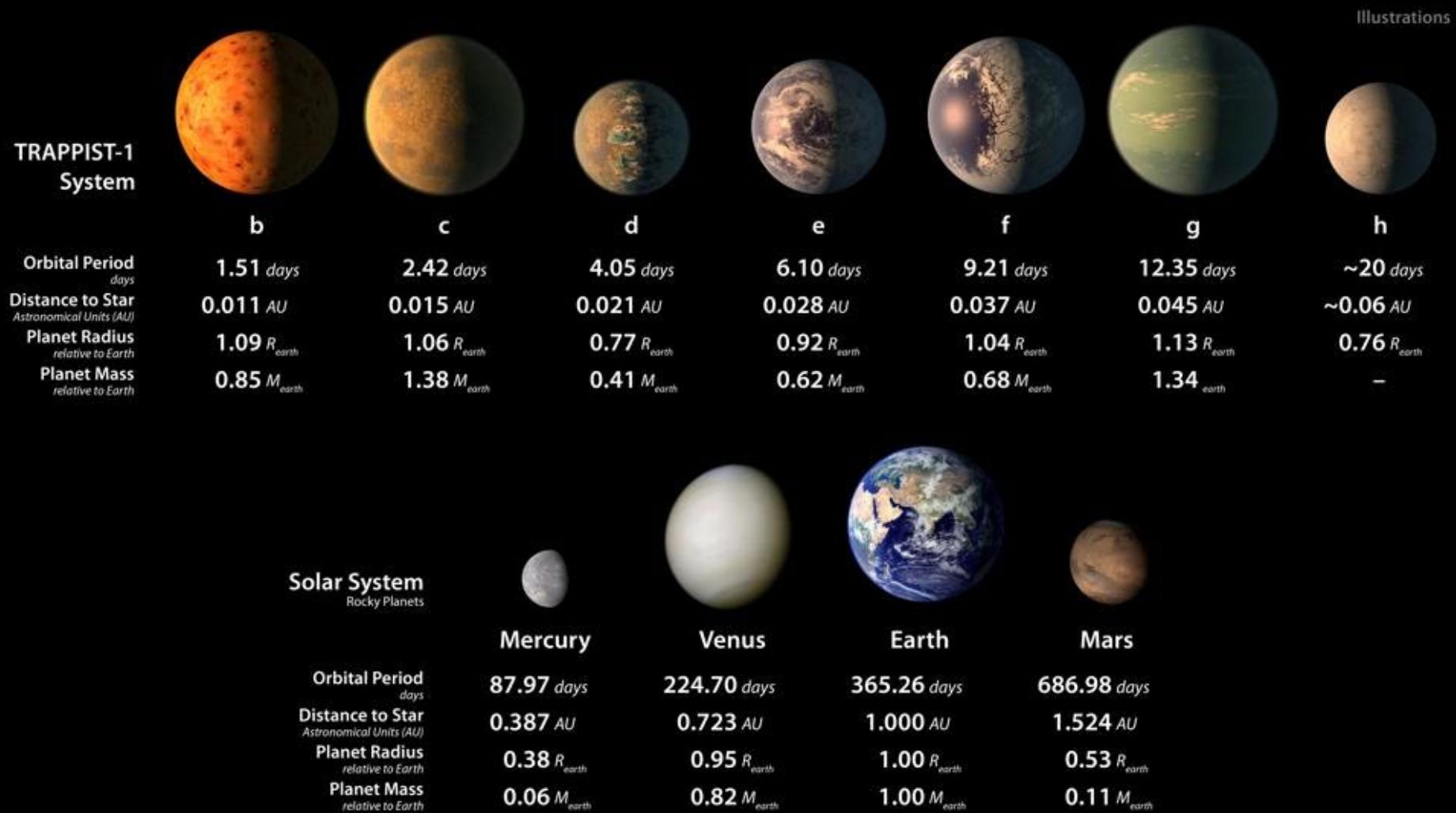
High mass stars near the end of their lives.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Spectral Type: | O, B, A, F, G, K or M |
| Temperature: | 4000 to 40 000K |
| Radius (Sun=1): | 30 to 500 |
| Mass (Sun=1): | 10 to 70 |
| Luminosity (Sun=1): | 30 000 to 1000 000 |
| Lifetime (million yrs): | 10 |
| Abundance: | 0.0001% |

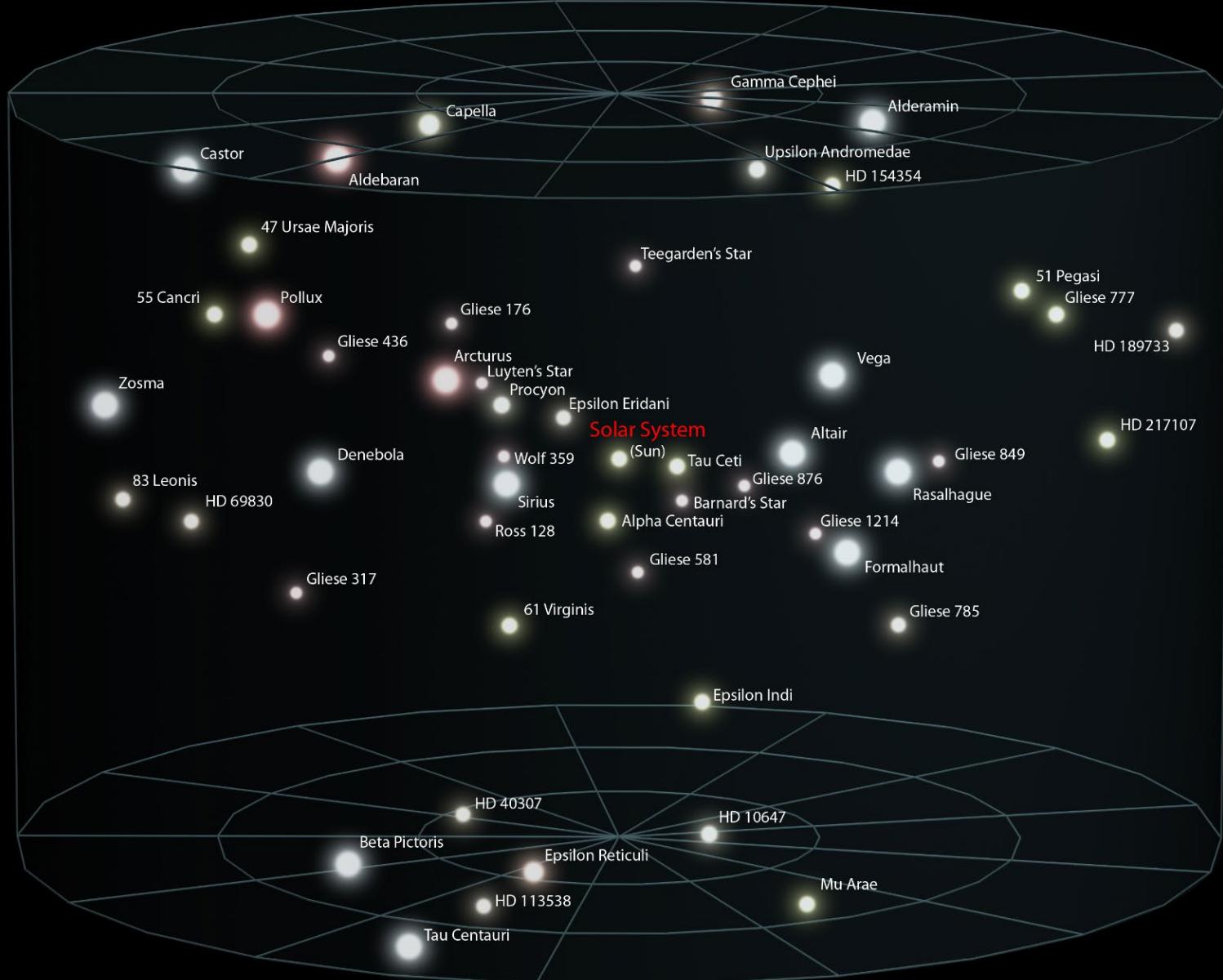


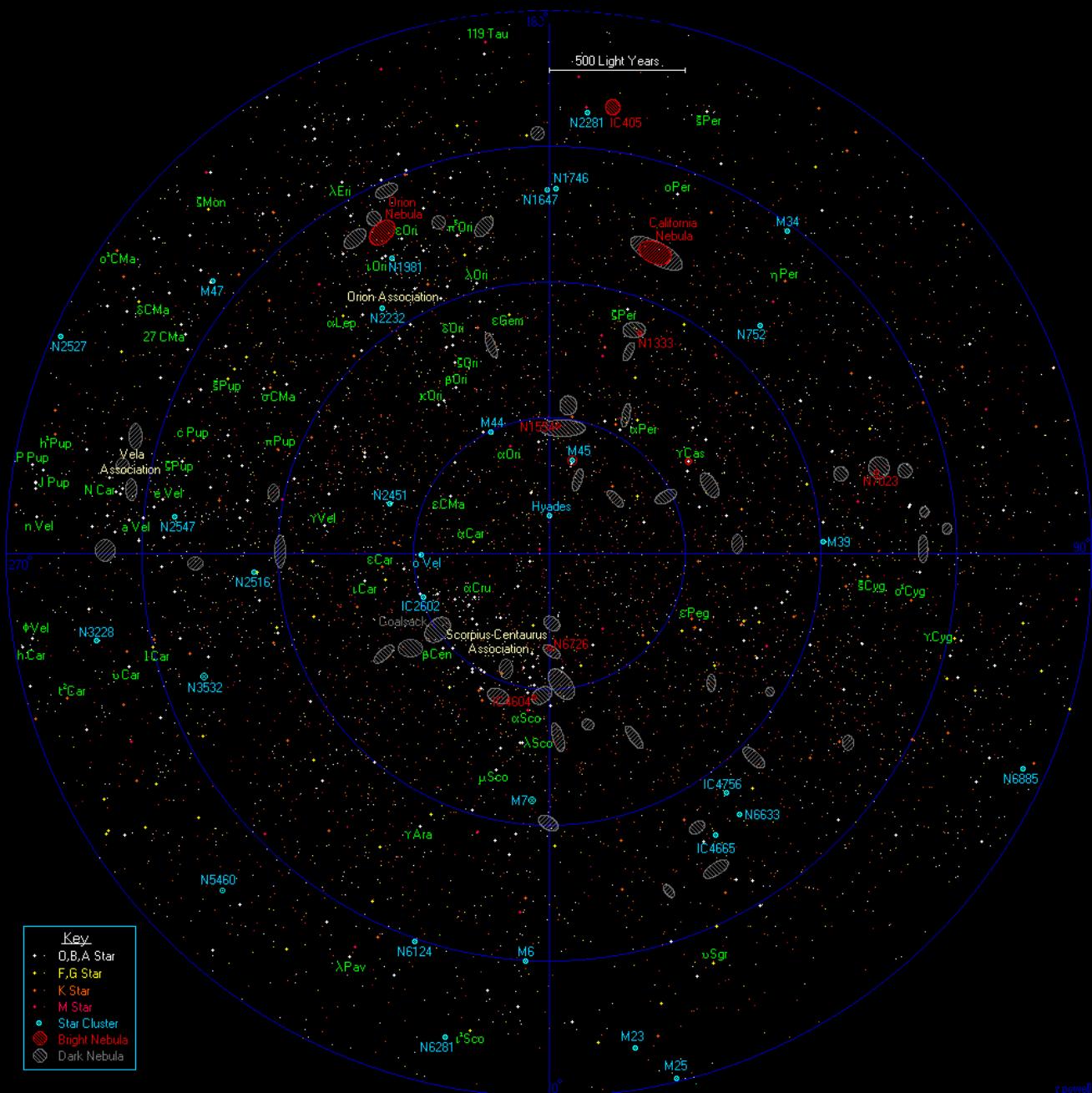
Trappist-1 (A 39 a-l) luz de la tierra se encuentra la estrella.

Casi todas las estrellas probablemente tienen planetas y $\frac{1}{4}$ tiene planetas de la masa de la Tierra en la Zona Habitable



Hasta 100 a.l.

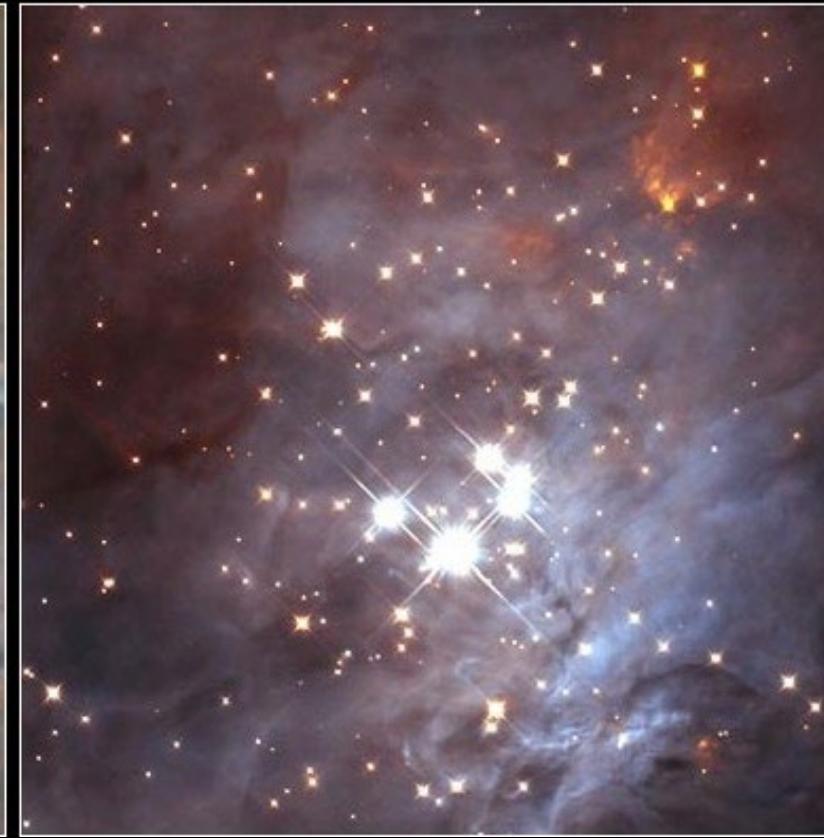
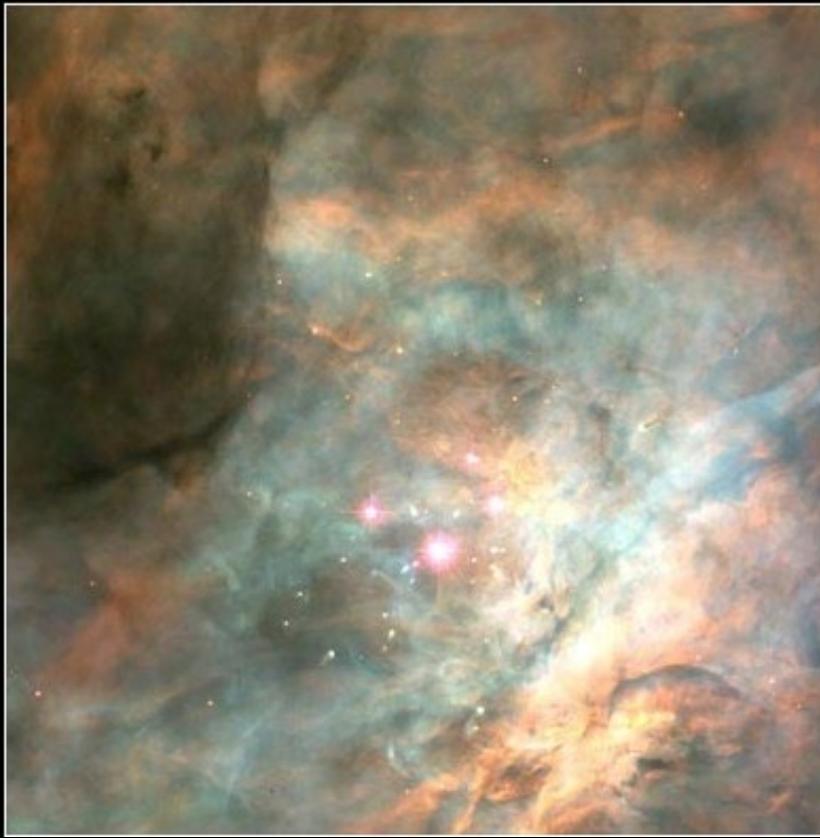




Cúmulos abiertos .- Pleyades a 440 a.l. Grupos de estrellas formados a partir de una misma nube molecular, sin estructura y en general asimétricos. Se pueden encontrar por todo el plano galáctico.



Nebulosas de reflexión.- La nebulosa de Orión (M42) a 1270 a.l, y 24 a.l de anchura (10º en el cielo). Contiene nubes interestelares, cúmulos estelares, regiones H II y nebulosas de reflexión).

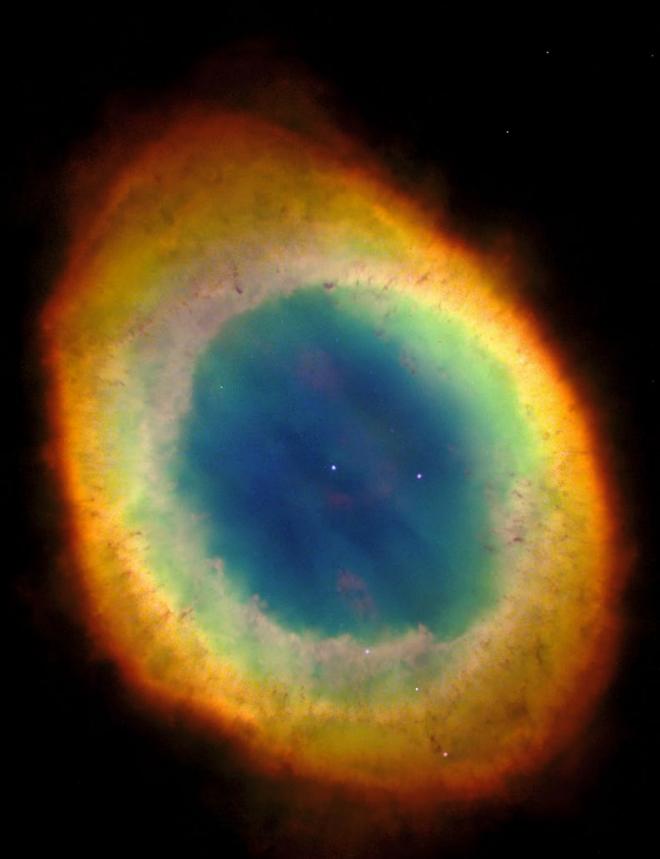


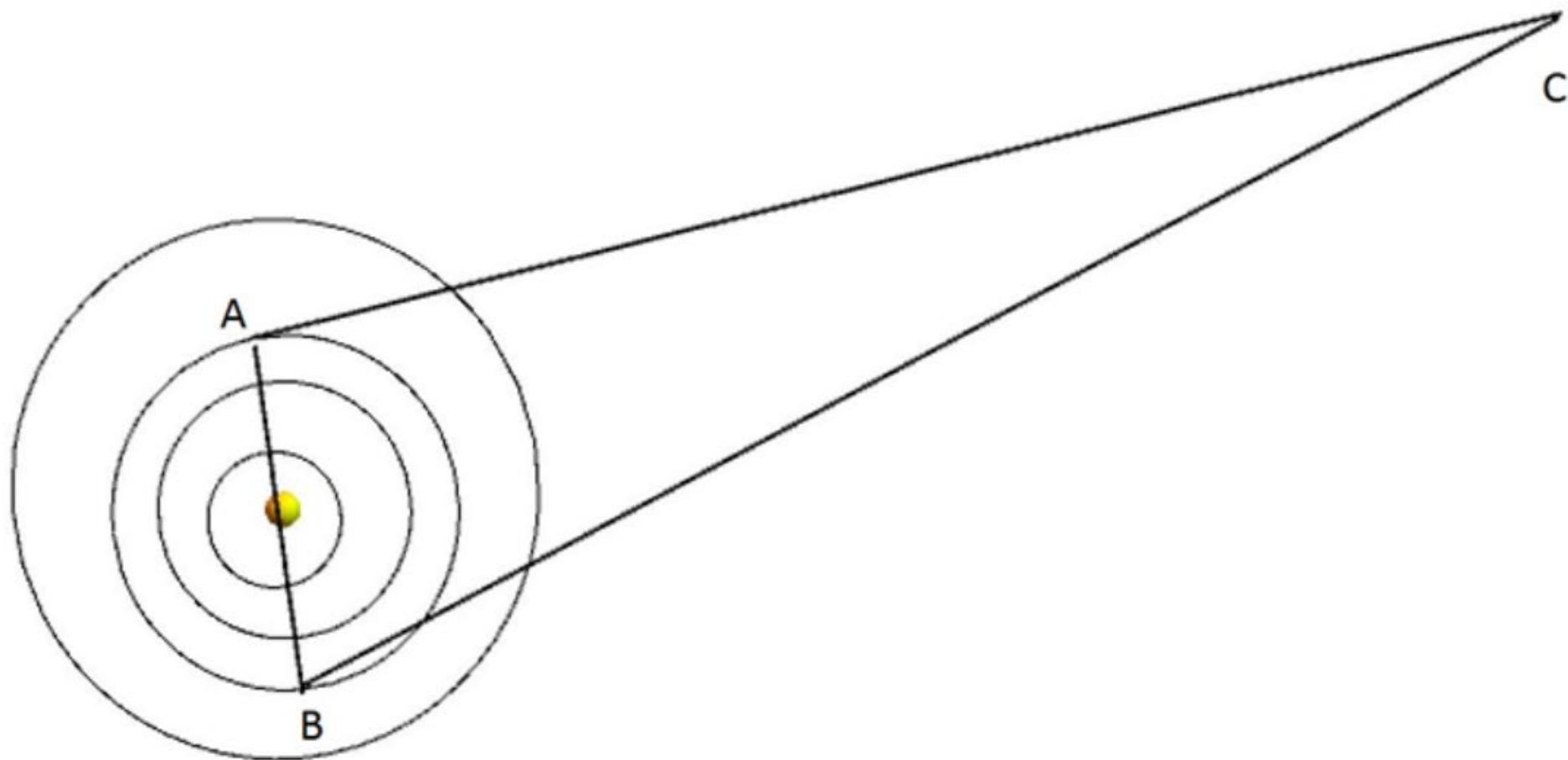
Nebulosa de Emisión.- IC 5146: The Cocoon Nebula © Neil Fleming, David Plesko

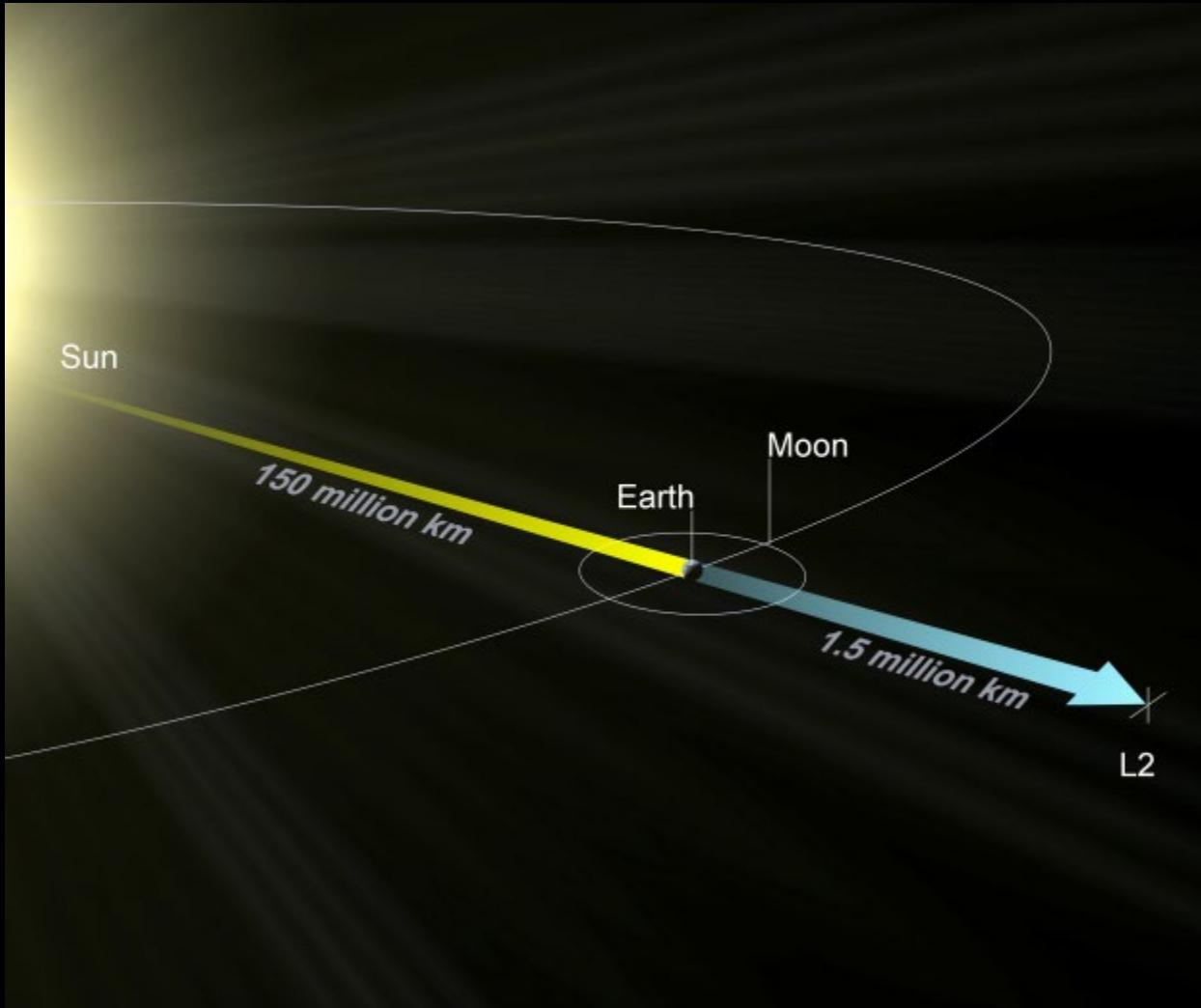


Semillero de estrellas.-4000 a.l. (ancho 15 a.l. hacia la constellation Cygnus. Es una nube de polvo, mileculas de diverso tipos y gas hidrogeno excitado (color rojo) por estrellas jovenes calientes

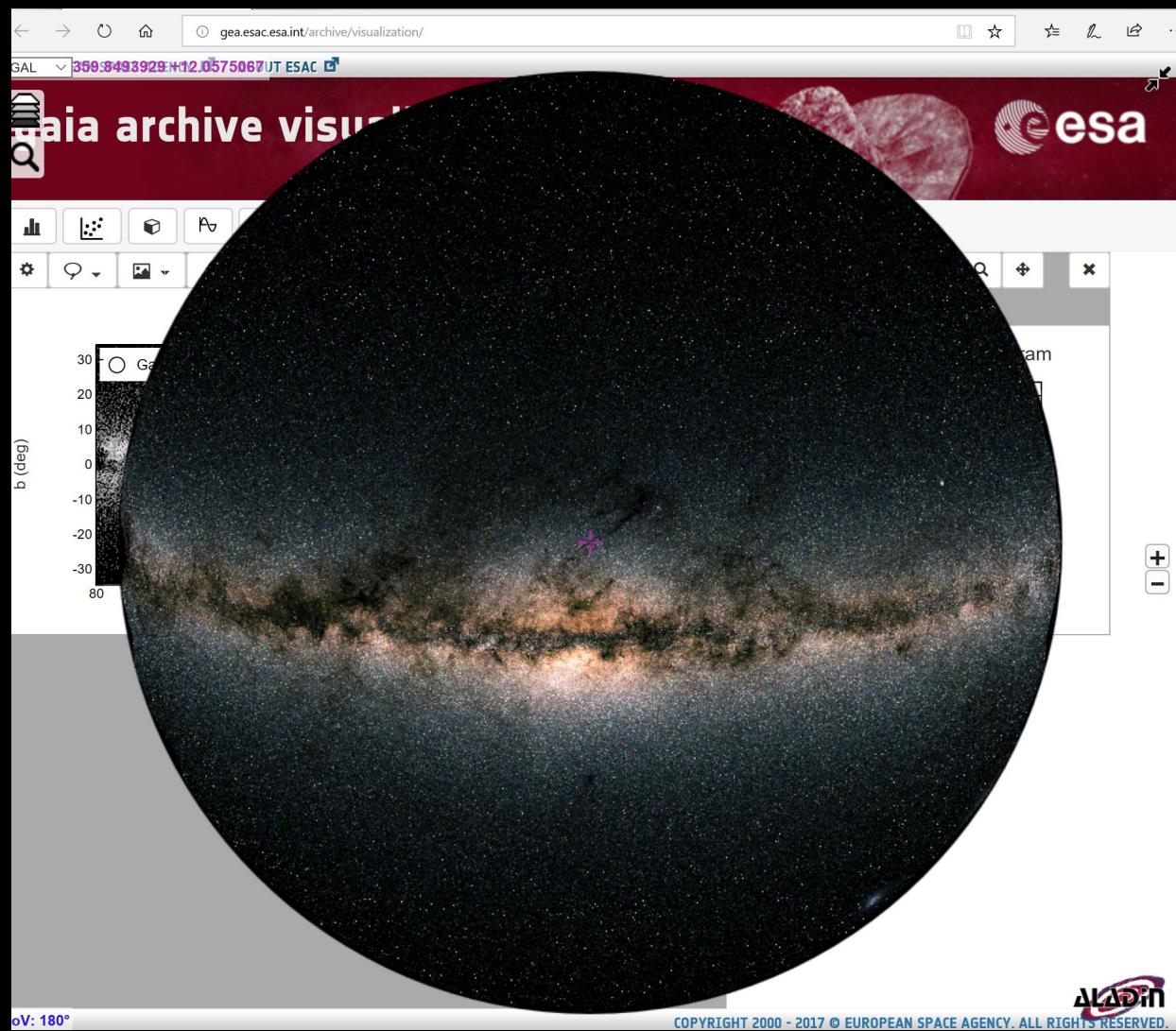
Nebulosa planetaria. La nebulosa del Anillo (M57). Situada en Lyra (2300 a.l.). En su centro hay una enana blanca

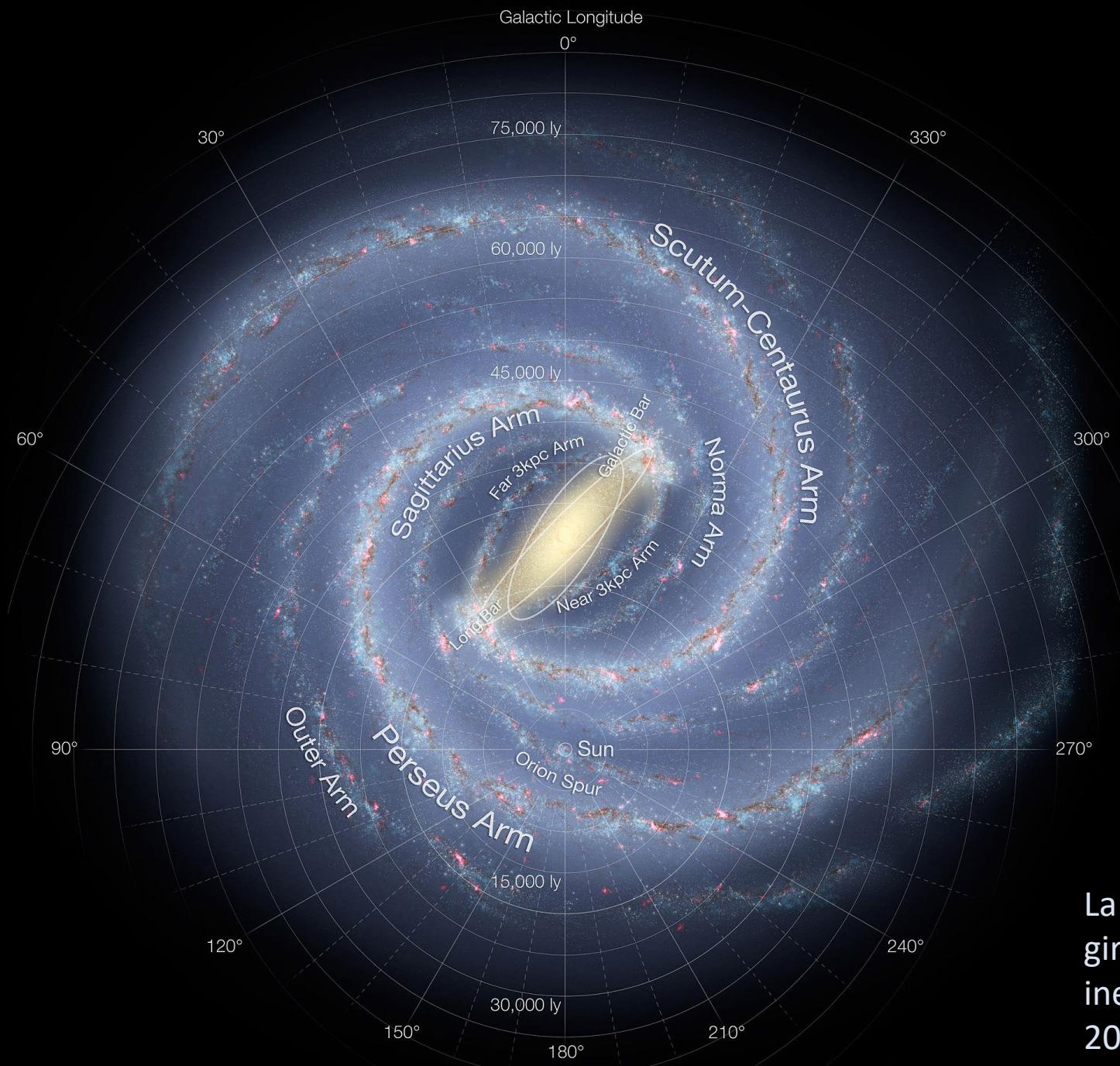






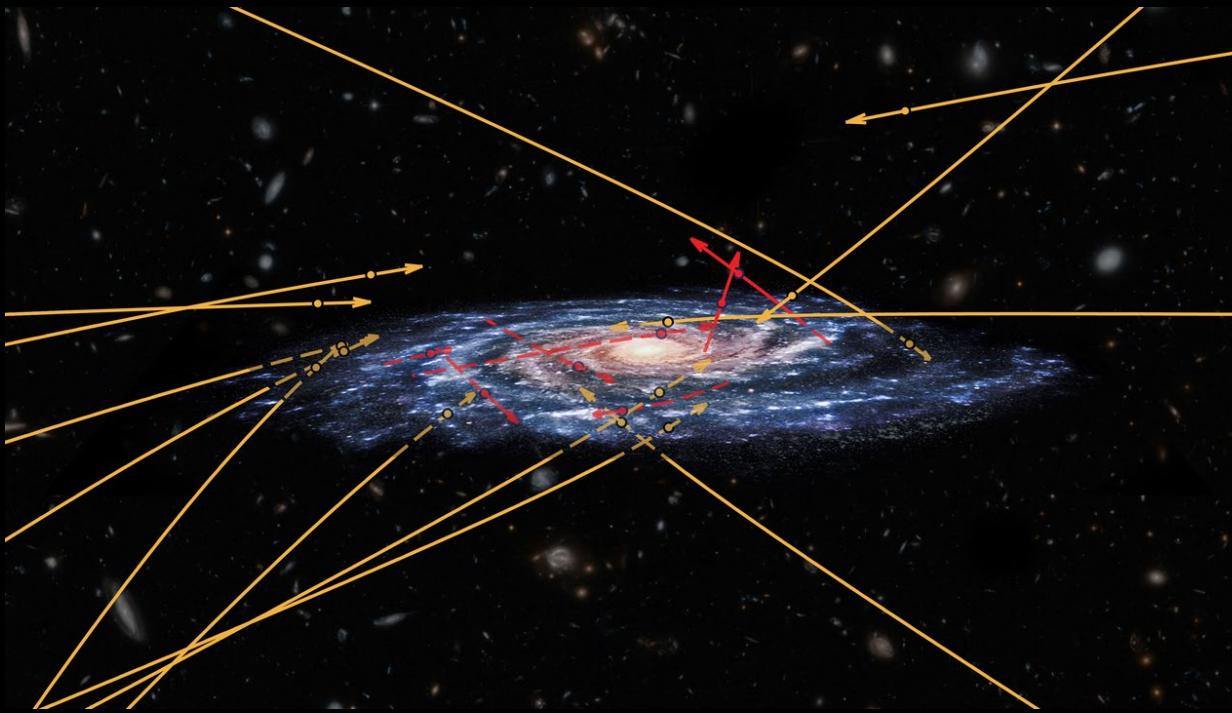
<http://gea.esac.esa.int/archive/visualization/>





La Vía Láctea
gira de forma
inexplicada.
200 G Estrellas

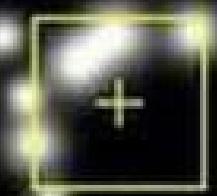




<https://www.europapress.es/ciencia/astronomia/noticia-primeras-estrellas-via-lactea-pueden-venir-otra-galaxia-20181002142339.html>

1992

10 light days

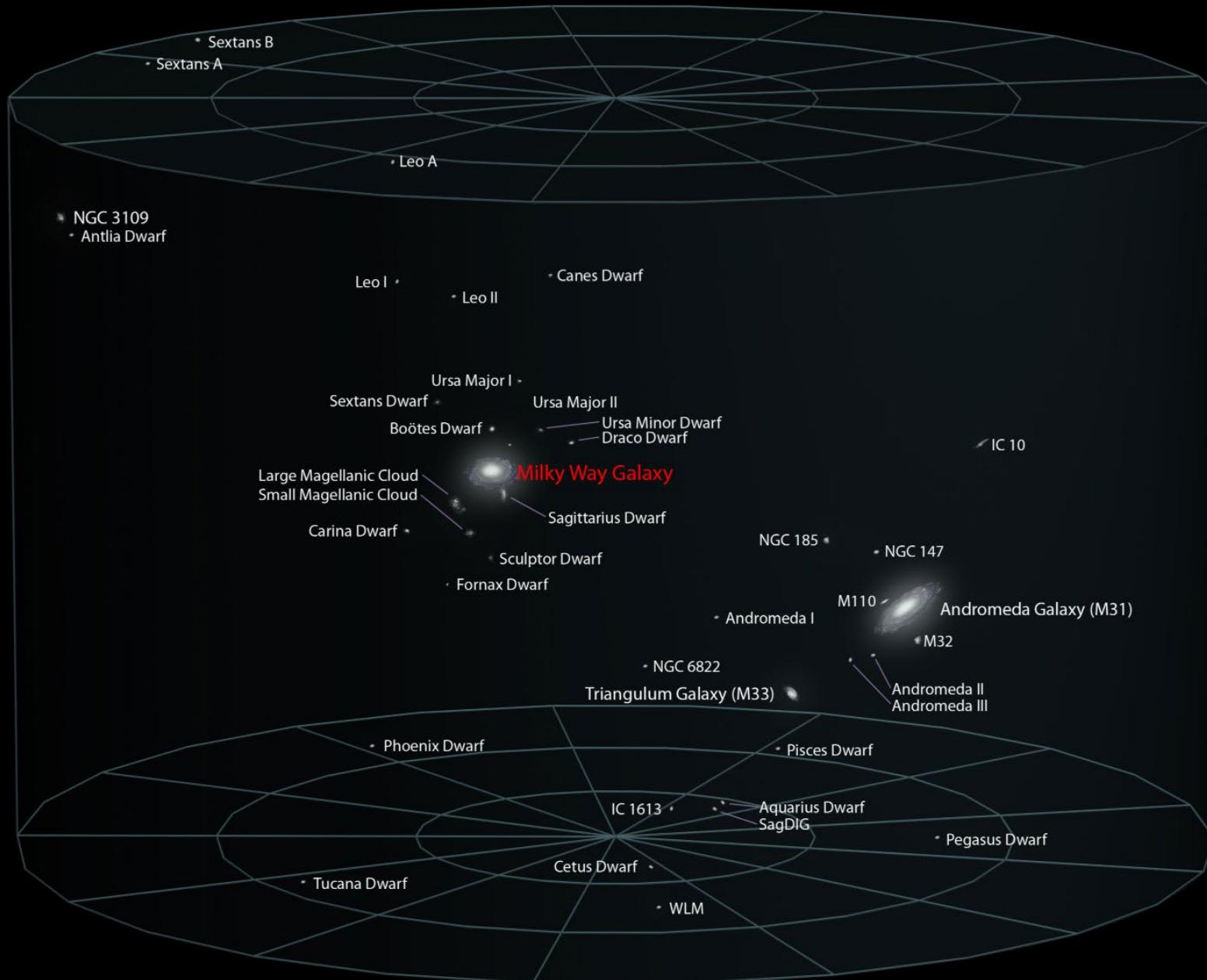


Un cúmulo globular (de "esfera pequeña") es un conjunto esférico de estrellas que, por lo general, orbita un núcleo galáctico como si de un satélite se tratara. Los cúmulos globulares están muy unidos por la gravedad. La distancia típica entre las estrellas es de aproximadamente 1 año luz pero en su núcleo, la separación es de 100 a 1000 veces más cerca que las estrellas próximas al Sol. Lo forman estrellas

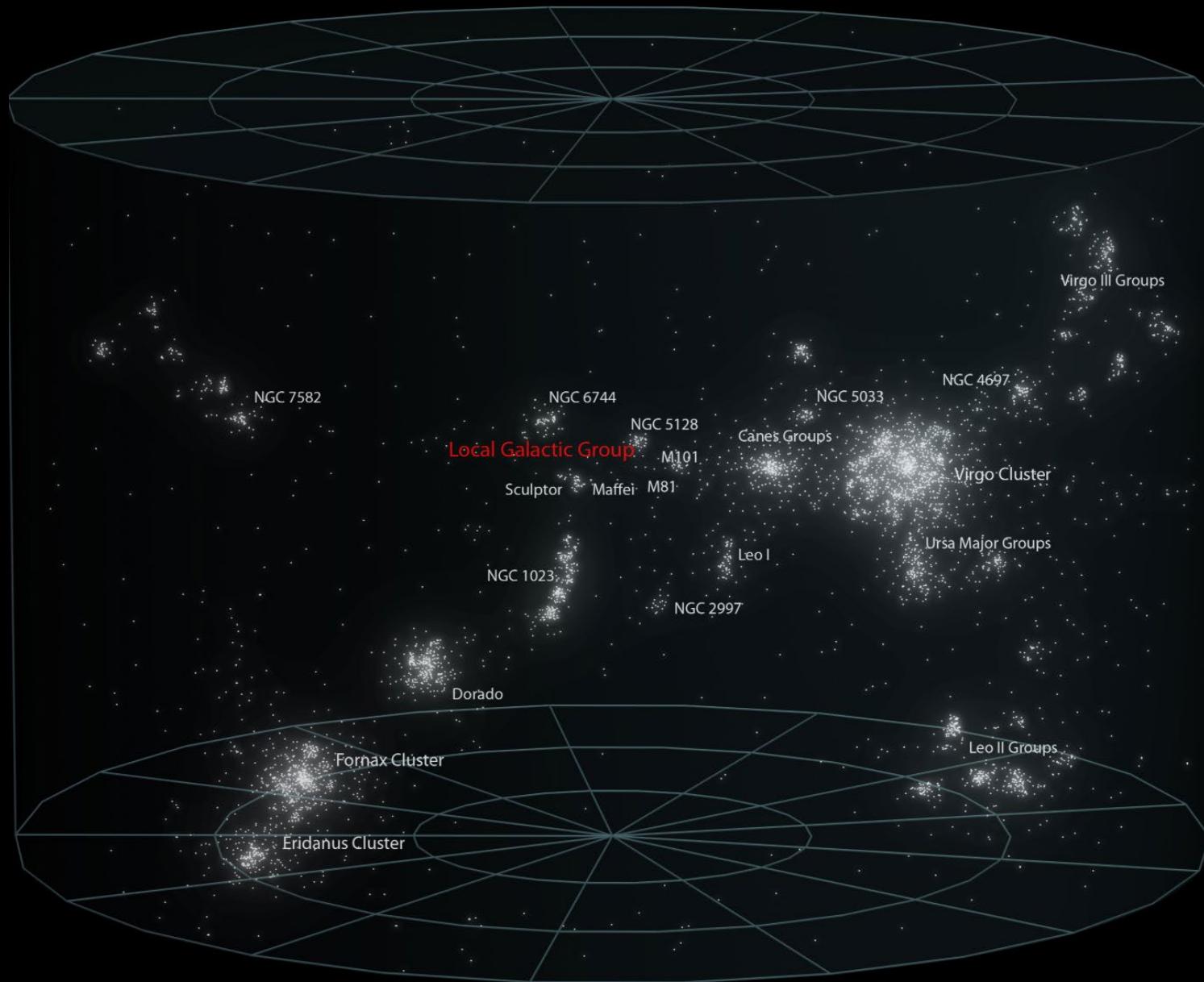


M80 a 10 kiloparsecs (32600 a. l.) del Sol, diámetro aparente de 10 minutos de arco,¹ que equivale a 95 años luz de diámetro real.

LOCAL GALACTIC GROUP

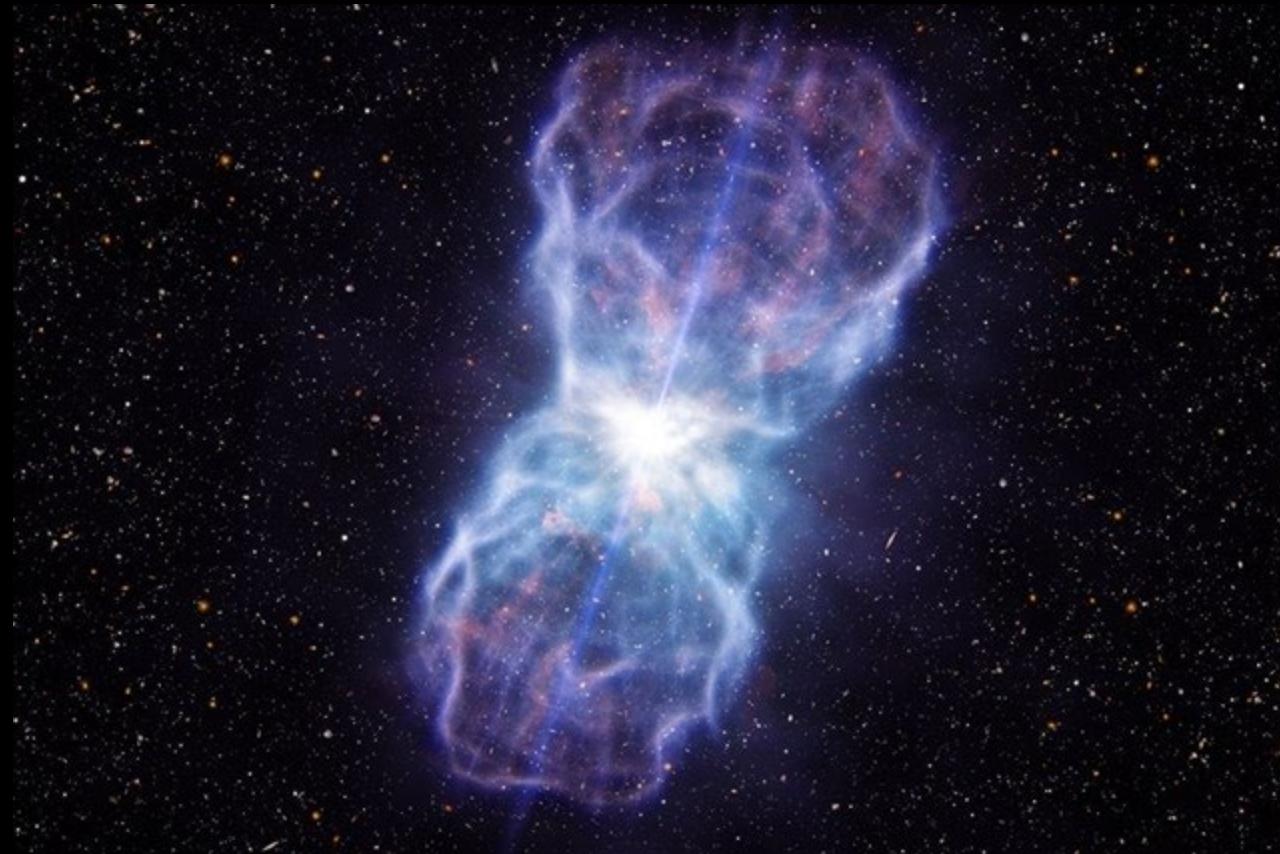


VIRGO SUPERCLUSTER

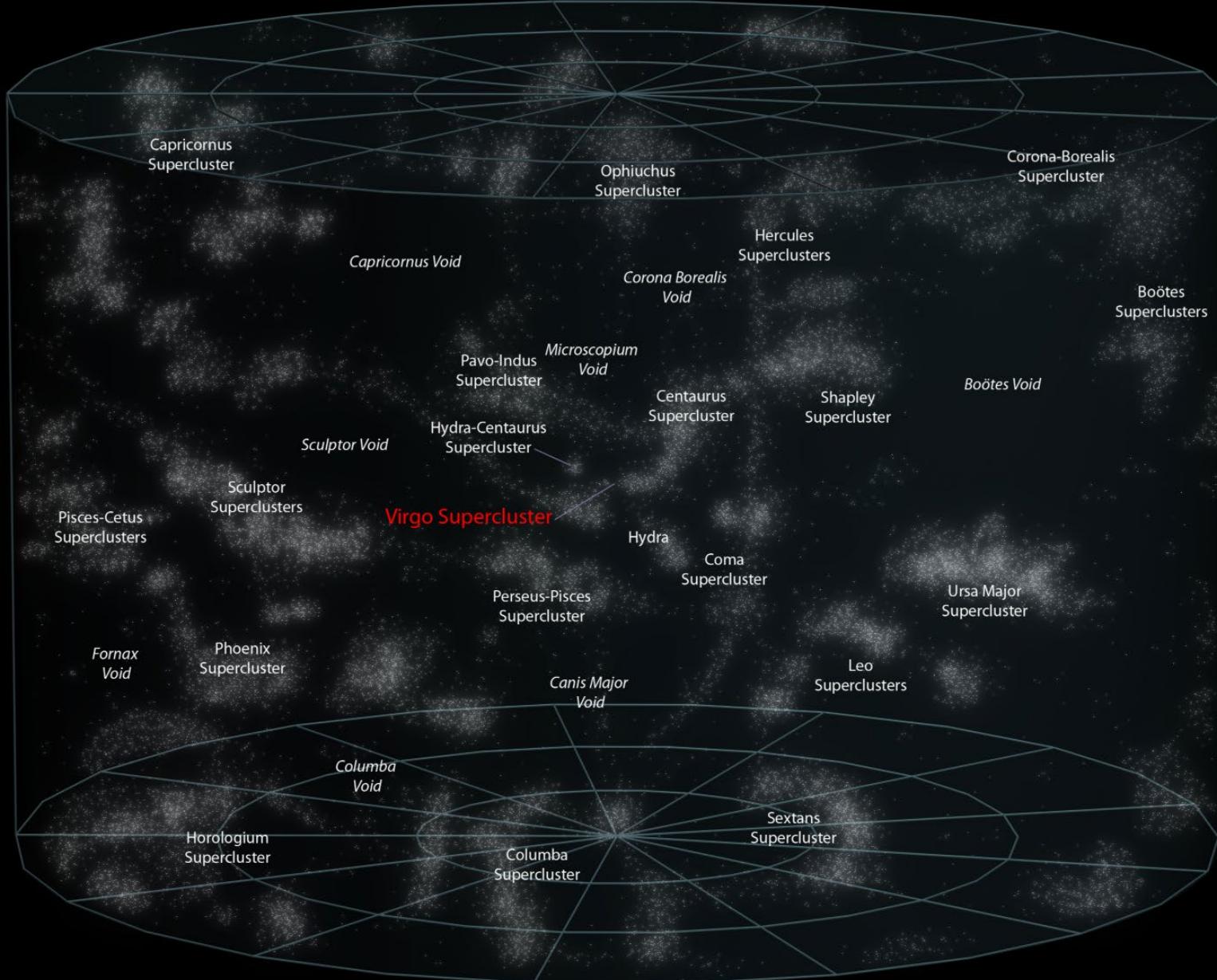


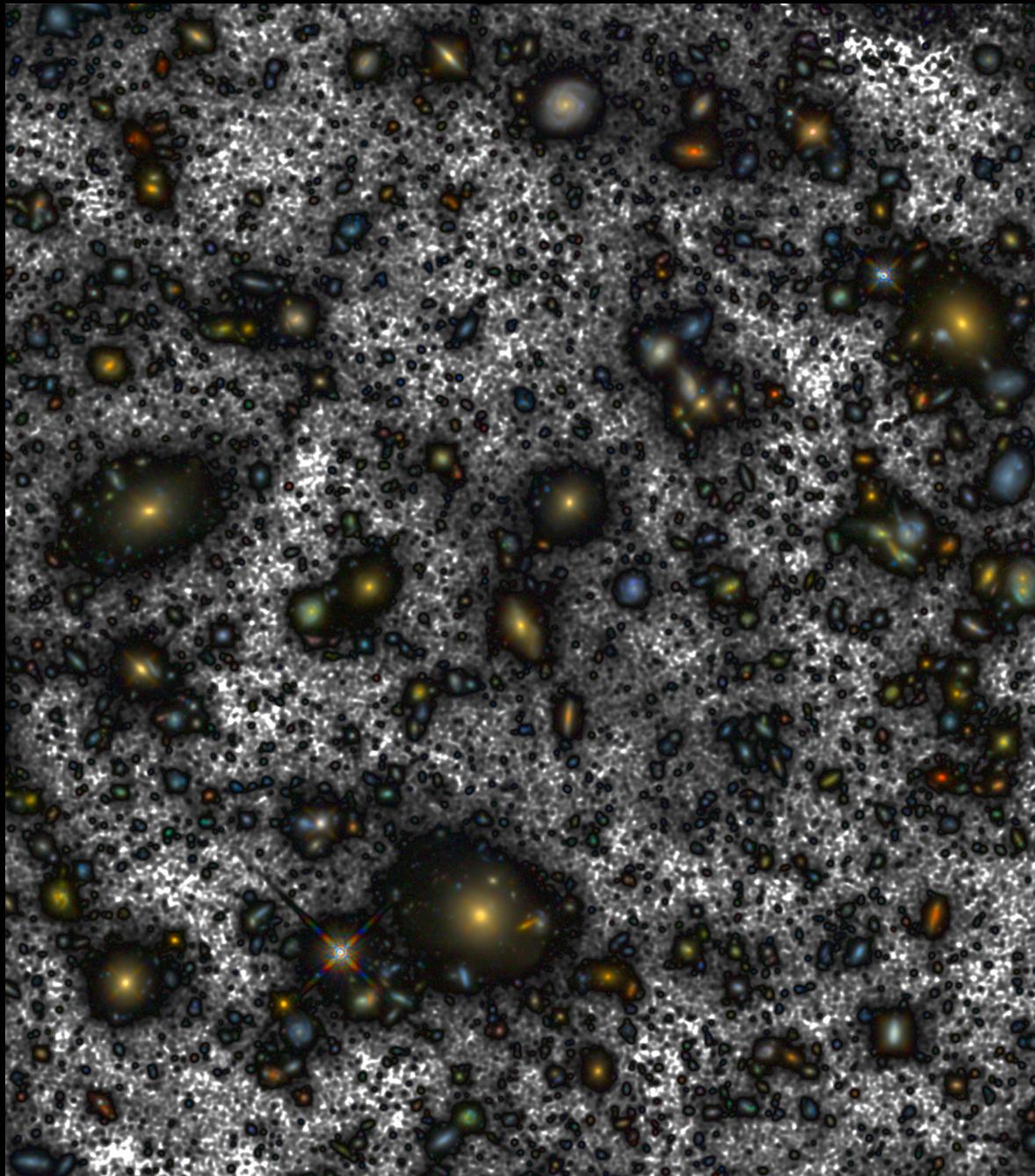




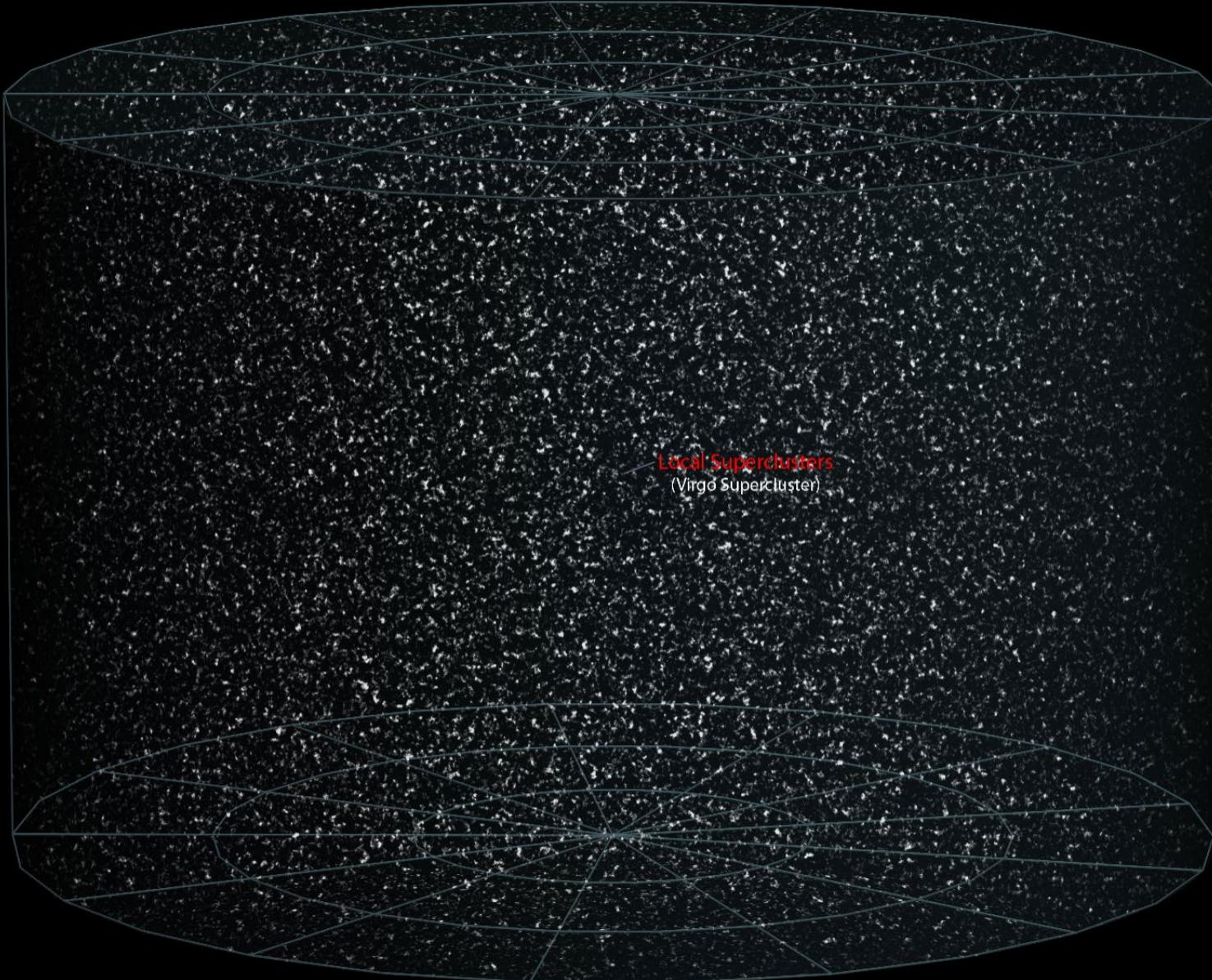


LOCAL SUPERCLUSTERS

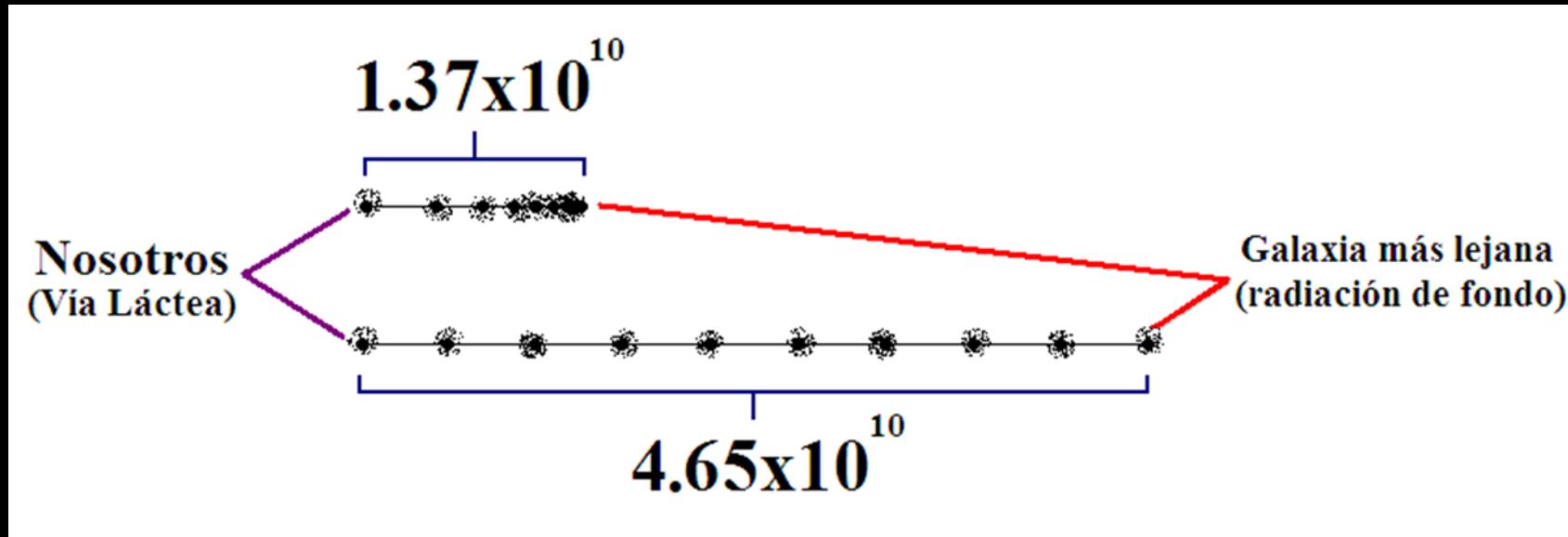


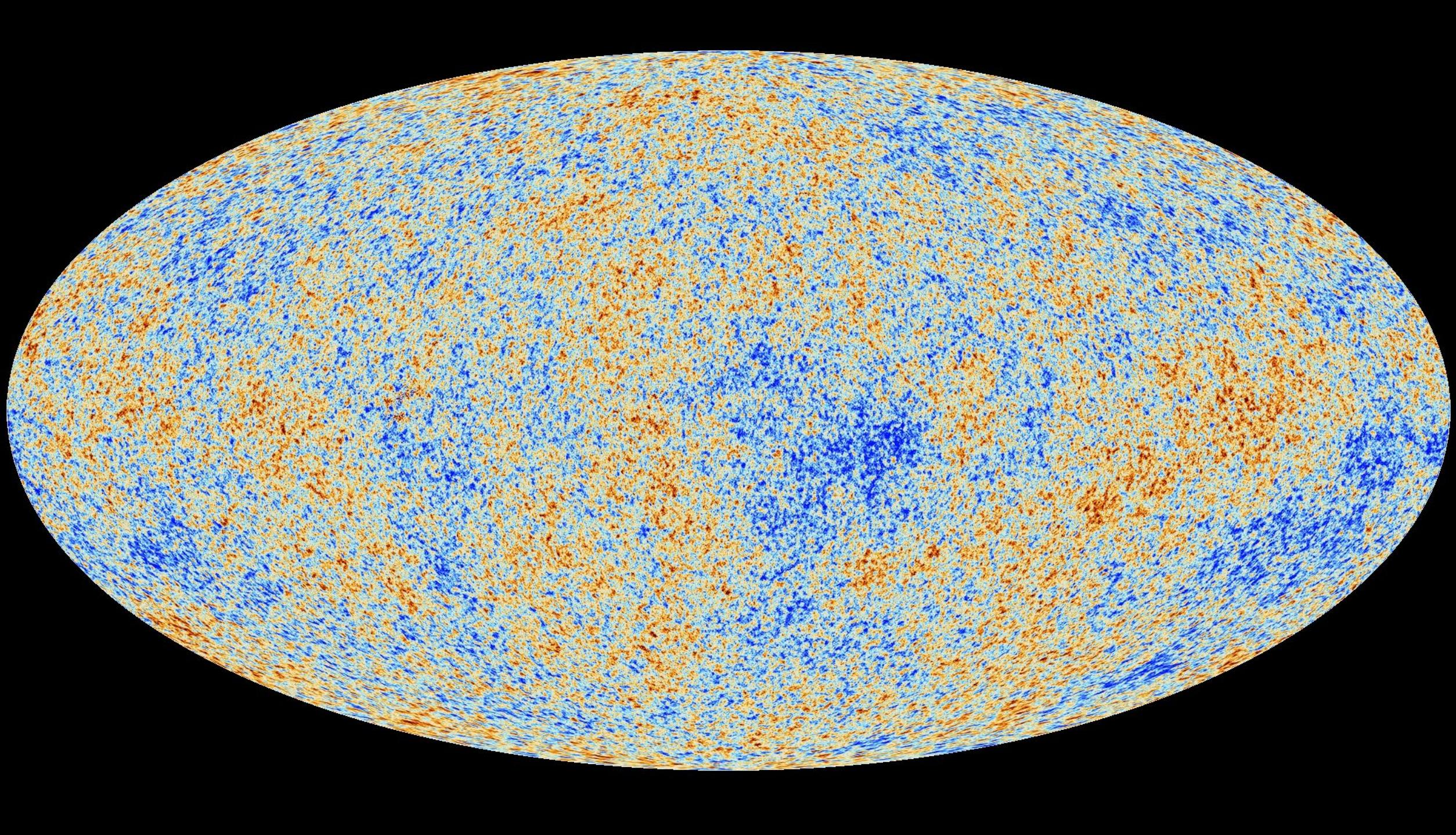


OBSERVABLE UNIVERSE



Universo en expansión. Espacio-tiempo geométricamente plano. $R = 1,37 \times 10^{26} \text{ m}$, una densidad masa-energía de $8,46 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg/m}^3$. (1 núcleo de hidrógeno por cada cuatro metros cúbicos)





Según datos recogidos por la sonda Planck:

68,3 % de energía oscura

26,8 % de materia oscura fría

4,9% de materia ordinaria

La naturaleza de la energía oscura y la materia oscura fría sigue siendo un misterio.

¿Qué hay más allá de Universo Observable?

¿Hay más de un Universo?

.... Continuará

<http://diarium.usal.es/guillermo>

<http://radio.usal.es/programa/eureka/>