



# OUR PLACE IN THE COSMOS

Presentation by  
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of the Iowa County Astronomers  
January 24, 2016

# MY BELIEFS AND WHY I'M GLAD I FOUND THE UU CHURCH

- Faith? Belief? in the scientific method and Skepticism
- Realization of our unique place in the universe
  - If the universe is designed for humans, why is 99.999999999+ percent of the universe completely hostile for human life?
  - Lucky accident?
- Do we really need supernatural explanations for the universe when the reality of the natural universe is so amazing?



# ASTRONOMY BACKGROUND

- Moon Landing
- 1<sup>st</sup> Telescope
- 1<sup>st</sup> Real telescope
- Founding Iowa County Astronomers
- Universe in the Park- Wisconsin State Parks
- Astrophotography



# PRESENTATION

- Humanizing space and distance concepts
- My experience with Astrophotography
- Recent NASA space missions results



DISTANCE

# HOW FAR AWAY IS THE MOON?



65 mph



# HOW FAR AWAY IS THE MOON?



65 mph



153 Days!

# HOW FAR AWAY IS THE MOON?



65 mph



153 Days!  
No potty breaks!



# HOW FAR AWAY IS THE MOON?



65 mph



153 Days!  
No potty breaks!  
238,857 miles

# HOW FAR AWAY IS THE SUN?



65 mph



# HOW FAR AWAY IS THE SUN?



65 mph



163 Years!



# HOW FAR AWAY IS THE SUN?



65 mph



163 Years!  
Still no potty breaks





# HOW FAR AWAY IS THE SUN?



65 mph



163 Years!  
Still no potty breaks  
92,955,801 miles





# ASTRONOMICAL DISTANCES

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- Light is the fastest thing in our Universe.
- Travels at 186,282 miles per second





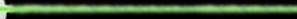
# ASTRONOMICAL DISTANCES

- Miles are not a practical way to measure astronomical distances.
- Light is the fastest thing in our Universe.
- Travels at 186,282 miles per second
- Can circle the Earth 7 times in 1 second.

# HOW FAR AWAY IS THE MOON?



Speed of Light



# HOW FAR AWAY IS THE MOON?



Speed of Light



1.3 Seconds

# HOW FAR AWAY IS THE SUN?



Speed of Light



8 minutes





# SOLAR SYSTEM DISTANCES

- Moon 1.3 seconds
- Sun 8 minutes
- Mars 12 minutes
- Jupiter 43 minutes
- Saturn 1.3 hours
- Pluto 5.5 hours

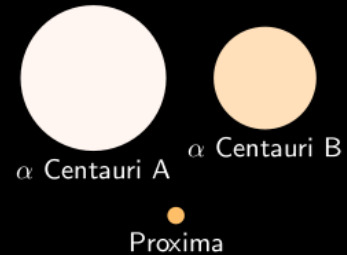
# ALPHA CENTAURI THE NEAREST STAR



Speed of Light



4.4 years



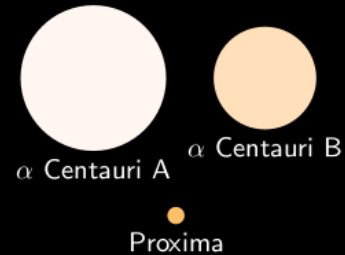
# ALPHA CENTAURI THE NEAREST STAR



Speed of Light



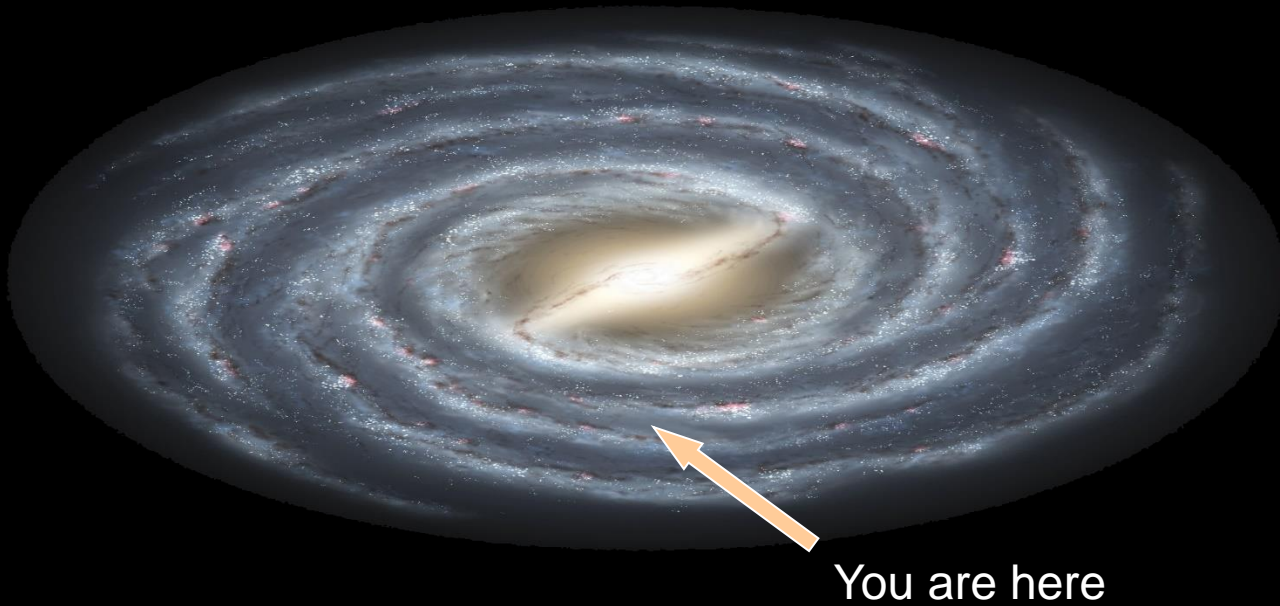
4.4 years  
Trinary Star System





# MILKY WAY GALAXY

Approximately 100,000  
Light Years In diameter





# ANDROMEDA GALAXY

- One of the closest galaxies to our own



2.5 million years



# MOST DISTANT OBJECT KNOWN



13,000 million years  
(13 billion years)



Gamma Ray Burst  
GRB 090423



# ASTRONOMICAL SCALES SUMMARY

- Light speed is how astronomers measure distance. It is a measurement of how far light travels over time.
- Moon distance of 1.3 seconds is on the same scale of the universe at 13 billion years.

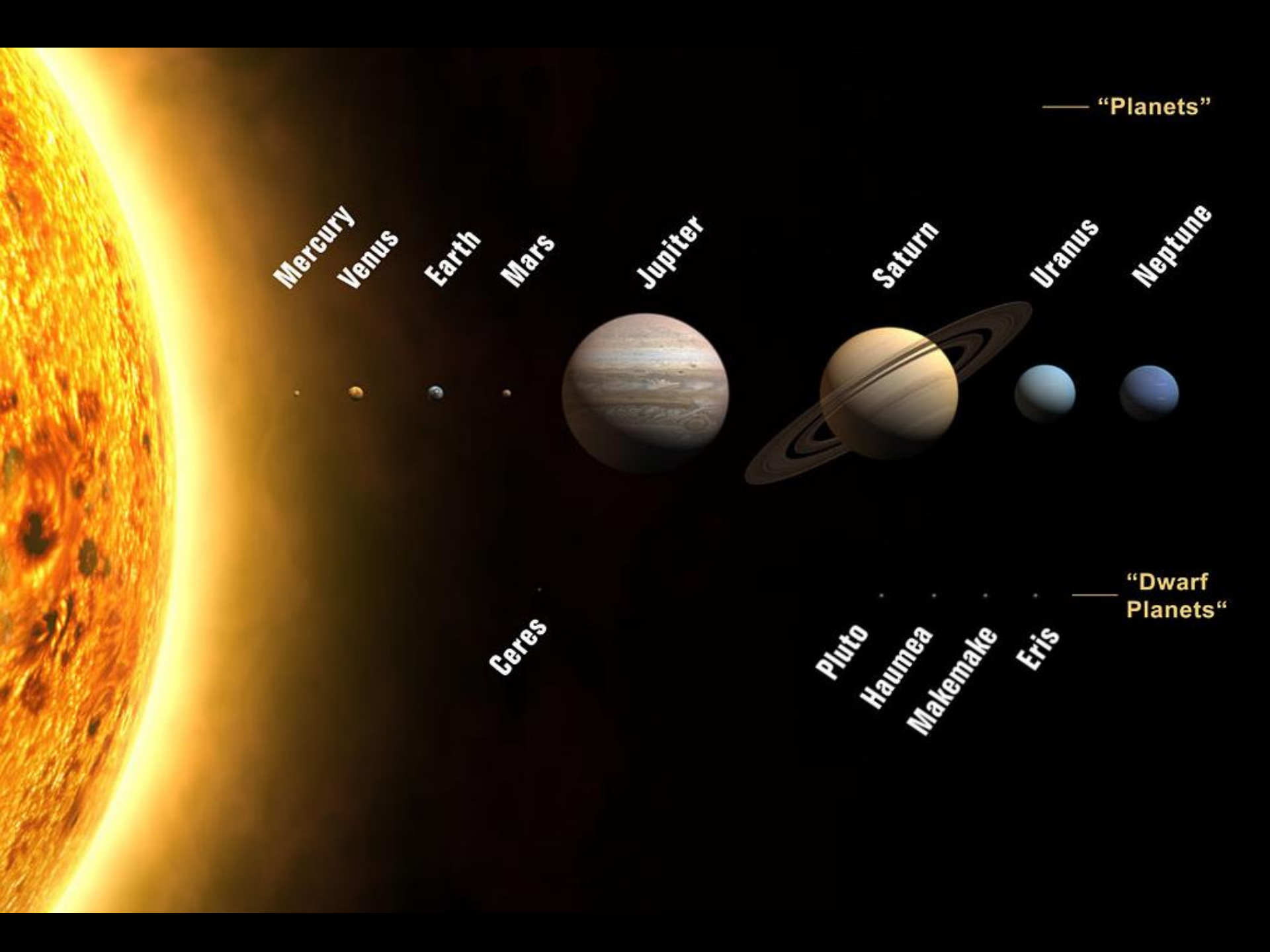


# ASTRONOMICAL DISTANCES

Questions?



SIZE



—— “Planets”

Mercury

Venus

Earth

Mars

Jupiter

Saturn

Uranus

Neptune

Ceres

Pluto

Haumea

Makemake

Eris

—— “Dwarf Planets”



Earth



Venus



Mars



Mercury



Pluto



Jupiter

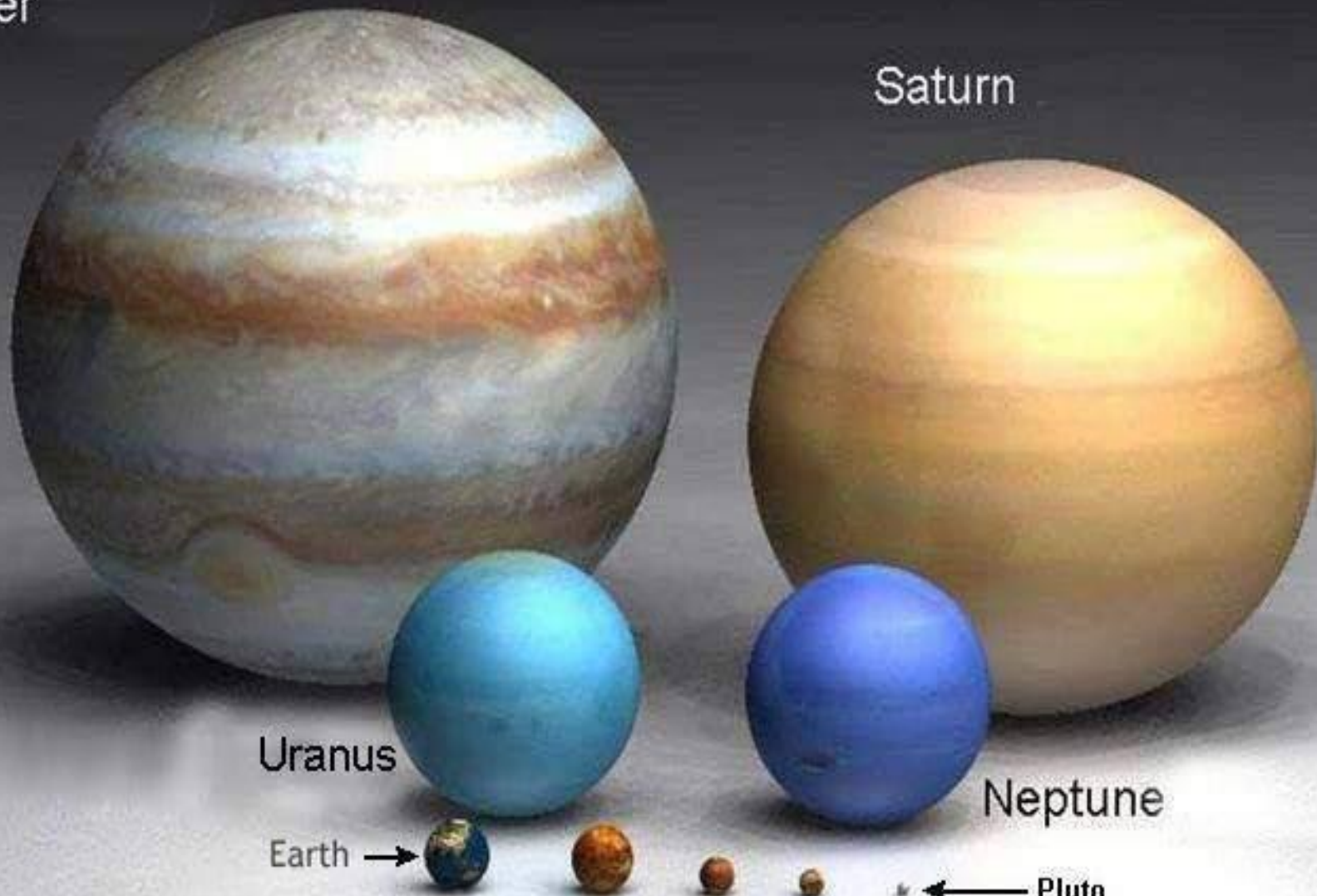
Saturn

Uranus

Neptune

Earth

Pluto





Sun

Jupiter

Earth

Pluto



This diagram illustrates the relative sizes of the Sun and the planets in our solar system. The Sun is shown as a large, glowing orange-yellow sphere. Below it, the planets are represented by much smaller spheres, arranged in order of decreasing size from left to right: Jupiter (striped), Saturn (ringed), Uranus (blue-green), Neptune (blue), Earth (blue and white), and Pluto (dotted). Arrows point from the labels to the corresponding spheres, highlighting the vast difference in scale between the Sun and the planets.



Sun



Sirius



Pollux



Arcturus



Jupiter is about 1 pixel in size

Earth is invisible at this scale



Betelgeuse



Antares



Rigel



Aldebaran







# ASTRONOMICAL SIZES

Questions?













PAT'S  
HANDYMAN  
SERVICE  
800-441-1000  
908-778-7333



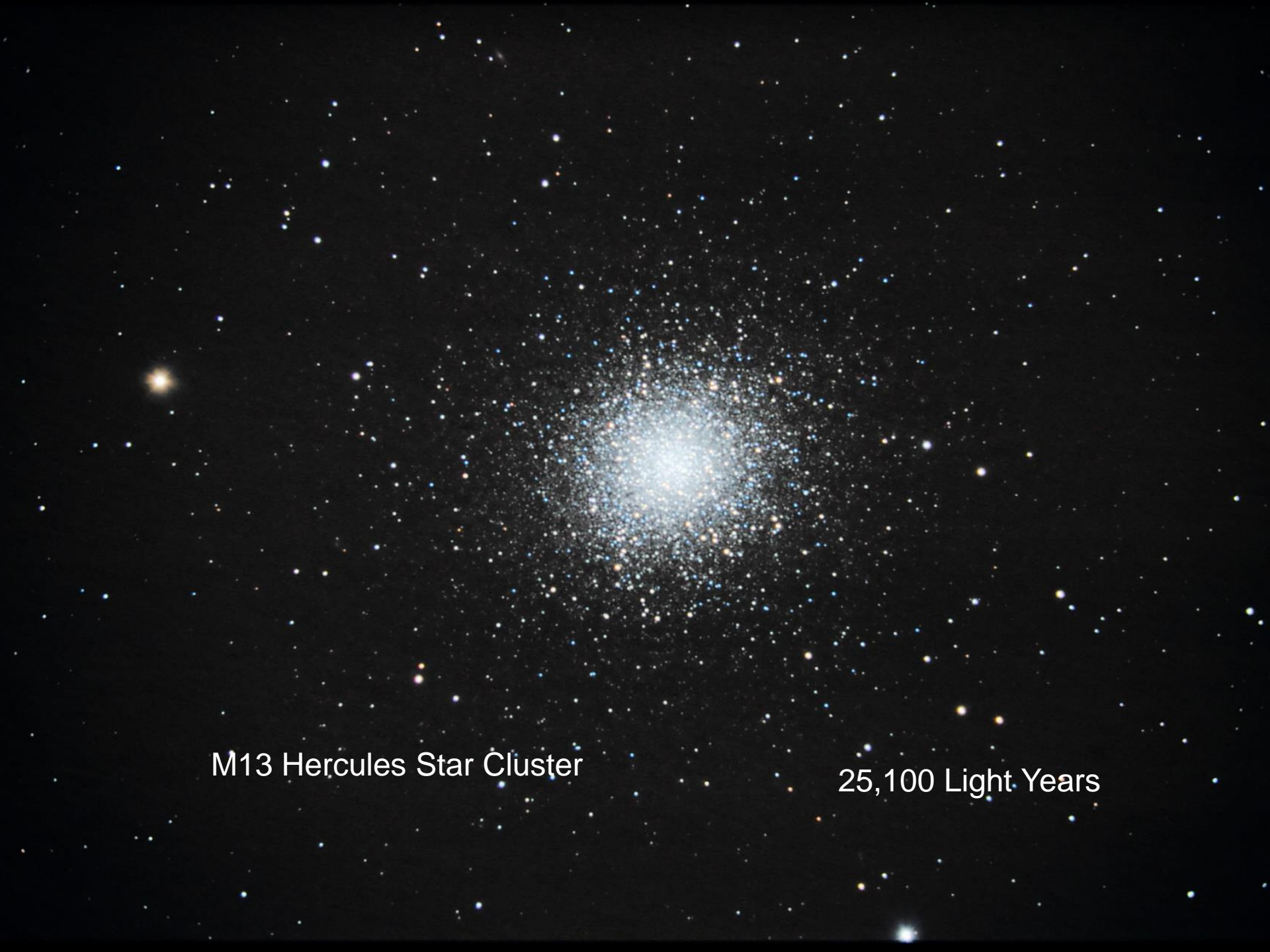












M13 Hercules Star Cluster

25,100 Light Years



Galaxy M33

2,600,000 Light Years





Pleiades Star Cluster

440 Light Years



A deep-space photograph of the Cave Nebula, showing a dense field of stars and a prominent, glowing red nebula structure. The nebula is composed of several bright, irregular patches of red light, with some darker, more diffuse regions. The background is a dark, star-filled sky, with many stars appearing as bright white or yellow points of light. The overall composition is a wide-field view of a celestial object, with the nebula occupying the central and lower portions of the frame.

Cave Nebula

2,400 Light Years



Galaxy M51

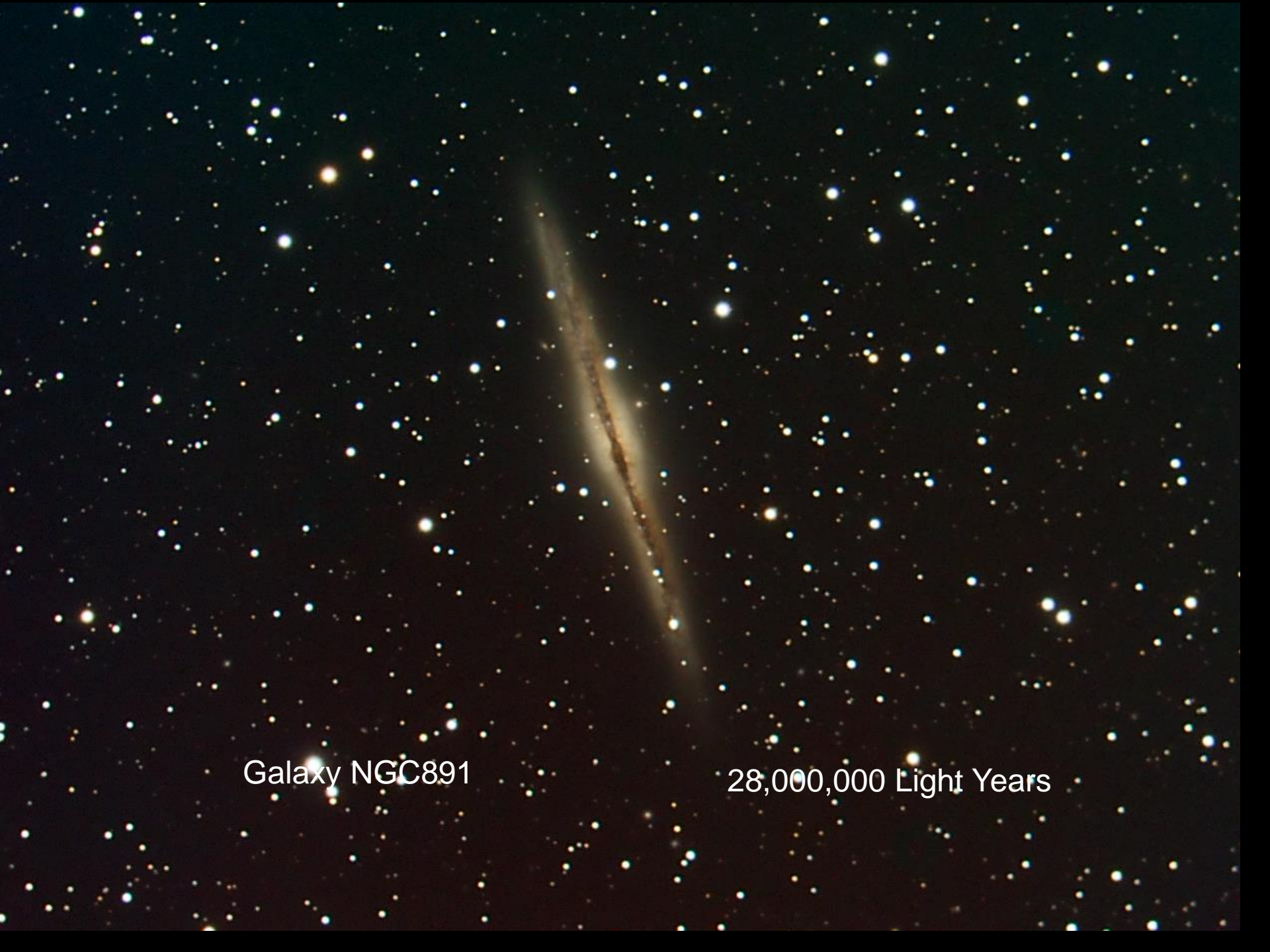
25,000,000 Light Years





Bubble Nebula

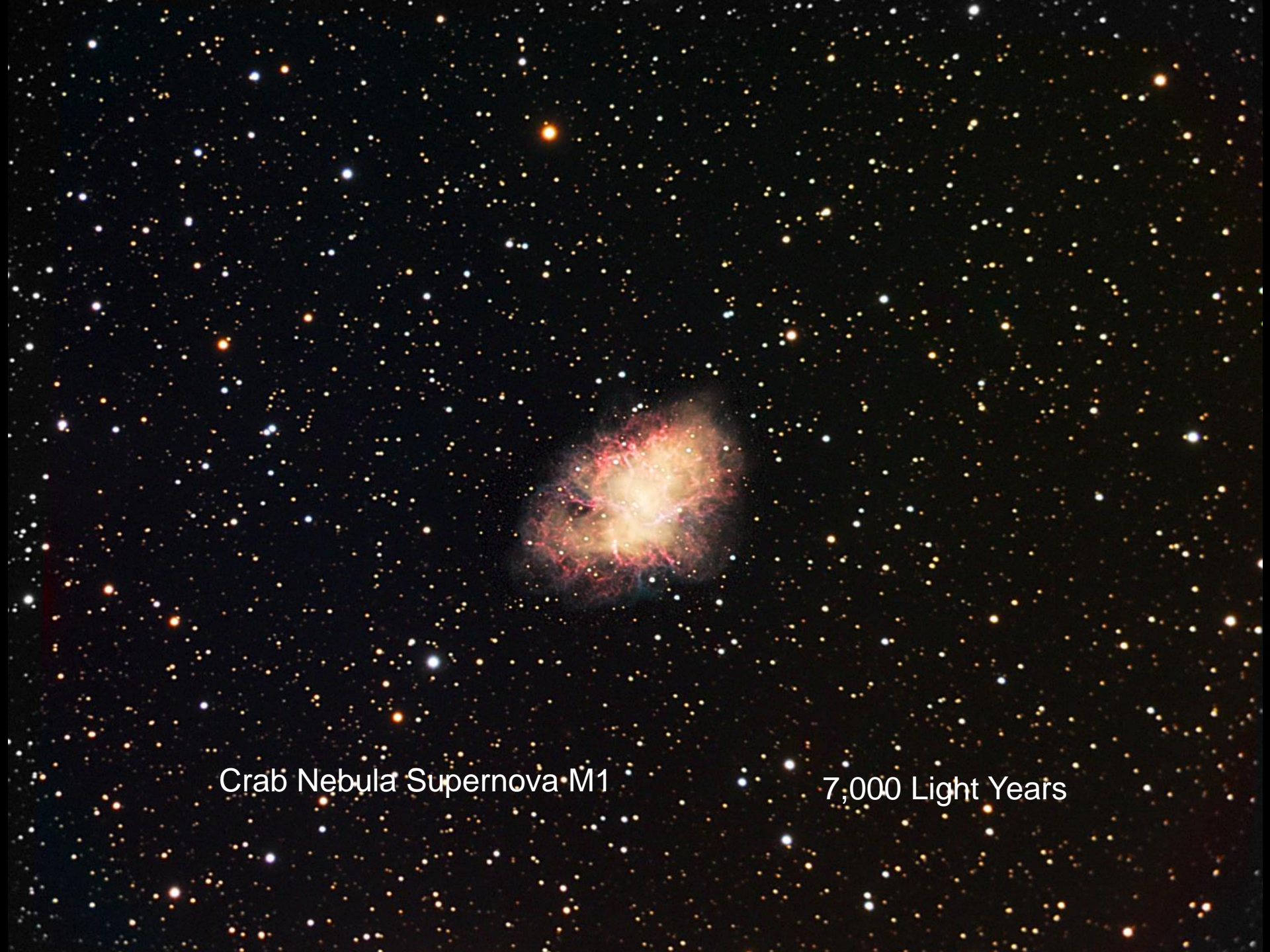
11,000 Light Years



Galaxy NGC891

28,000,000 Light Years





Crab Nebula Supernova M1

7,000 Light Years

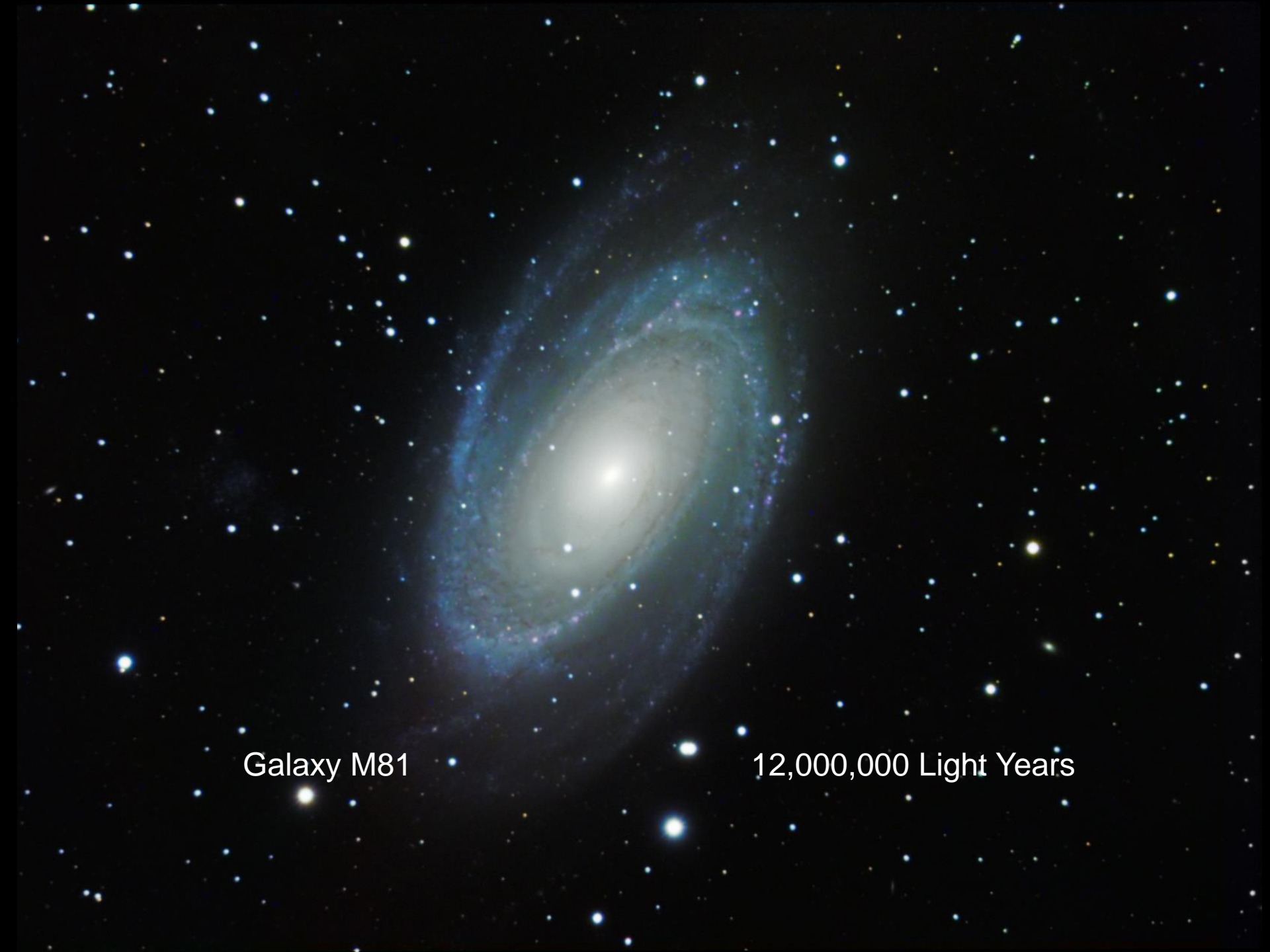




Cocoon Nebula

3,300 Light Years





Galaxy M81

12,000,000 Light Years





Crescent Nebula

5000 Light Years





Ghost Nebula vdB 141

1470 Light Years





Horsehead Nebula

1500 Light Years



Orion Nebula

1344 Light Years





Sunflower Galaxy M63

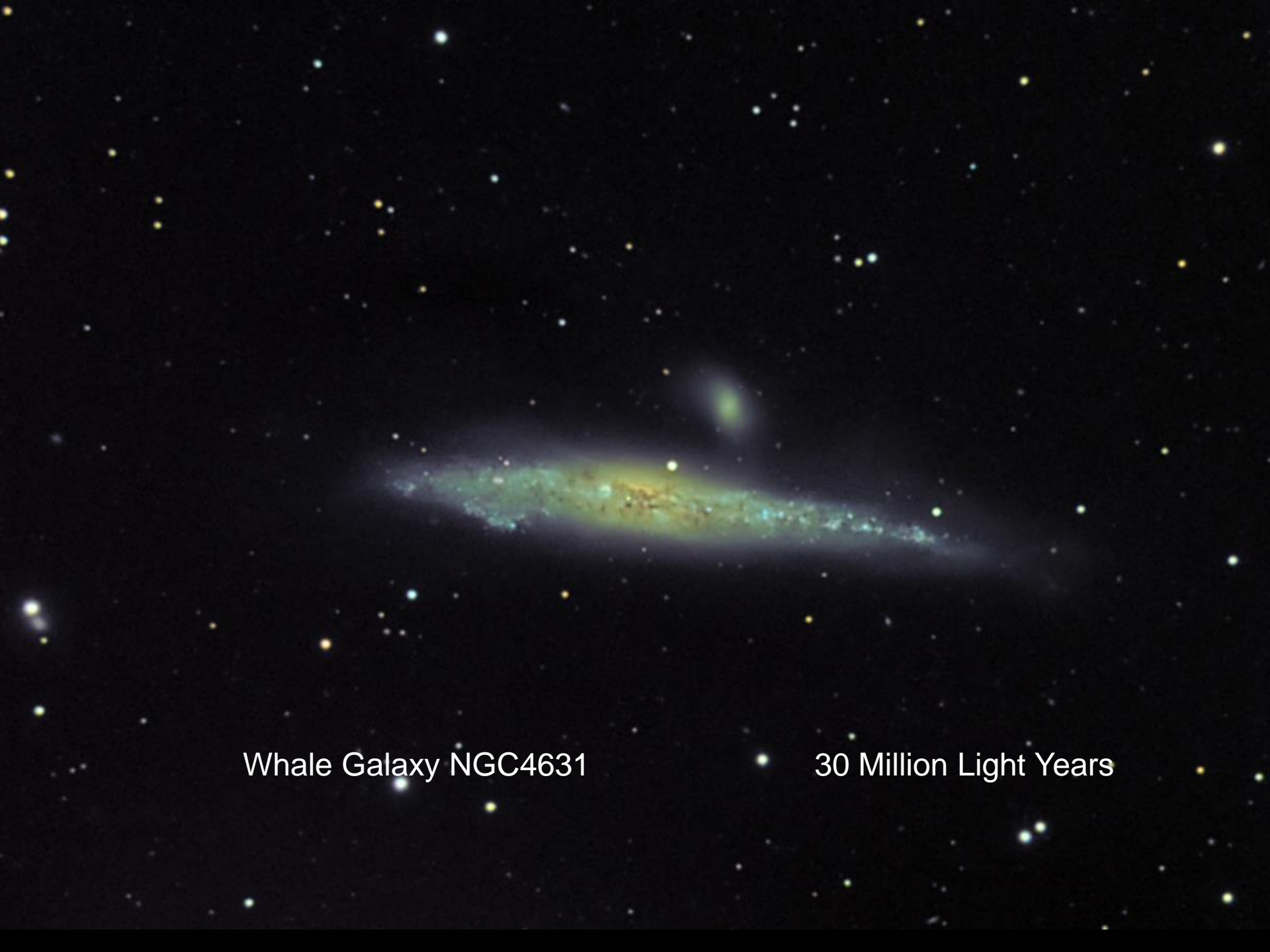
37 Million Light Years





Black Eye Galaxy M64

24 Million Light Years



Whale Galaxy NGC4631

30 Million Light Years



# ASTROPHOTOGRAPHY

Questions?



# TELESCOPE TIPS

- When viewing objects at night, it take 30 minutes for your eyes to adapt to the dark. Any bright lights and the clock resets!





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- When looking through a telescope at galaxies and nebulae, you won't see color—astronomers call these objects 'faint fuzzies'.



# TELESCOPE TIPS

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- When looking through a telescope at galaxies and nebulae, you won't see color—astronomers call these objects 'faint fuzzies'.
- Never, never, never, ever view the sun through a telescope without the correct solar filter. You will be instantly blinded!



# CURRENT SPACE MISSIONS

- Dawn
- Rosetta
- New Horizons
- Many others





# DAWN

- Launched September 27, 2007
- Visited Vesta and currently nearing Ceres
- Uses ion drive system

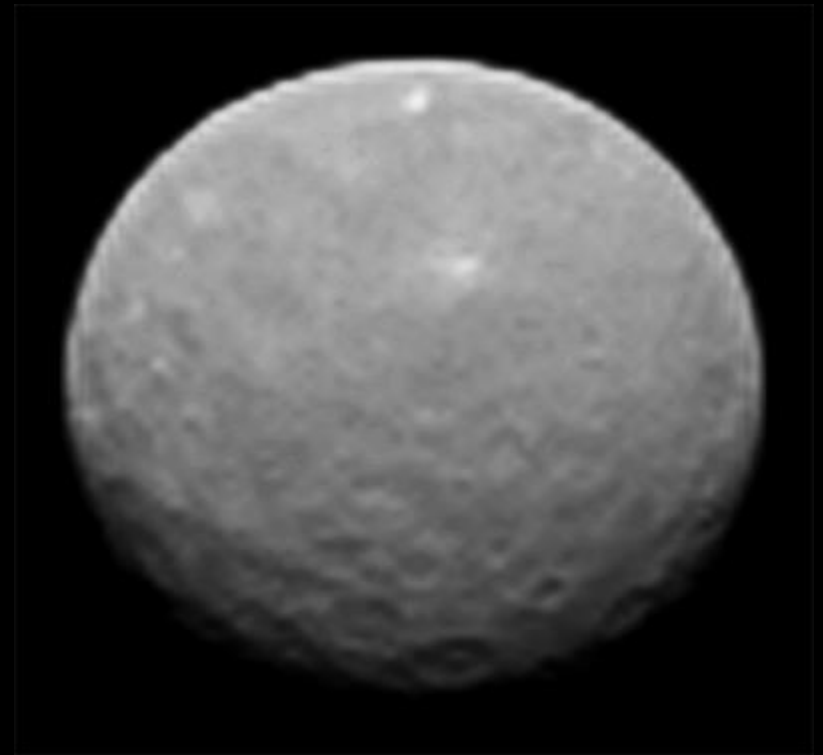
# DAWN AT VESTA

- Vesta diameter 326 miles
- Rotation period: 5 hours
- My weight on Vesta: 3.75 lbs



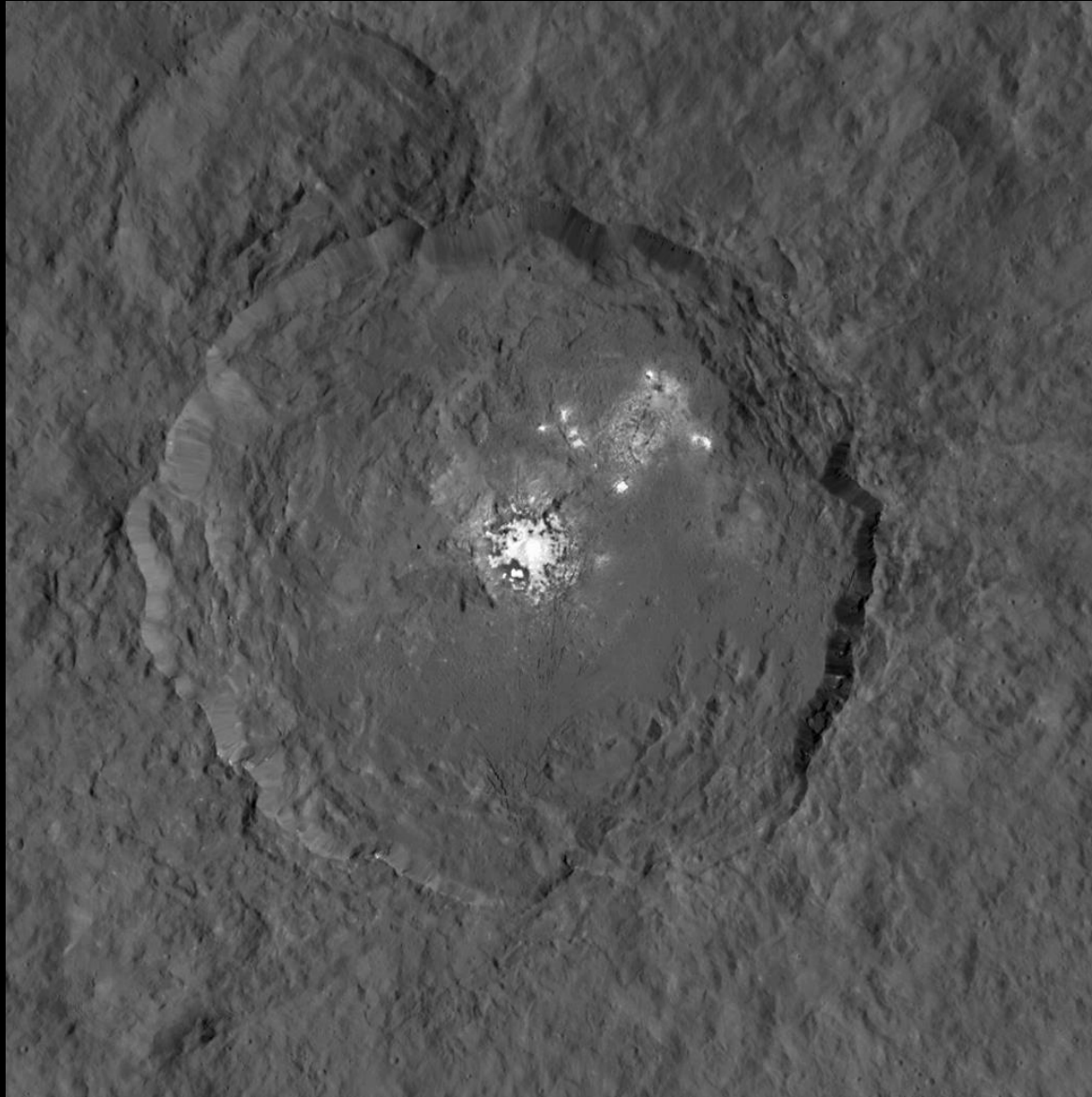
# DAWN APPROACHING CERES

- Ceres diameter: 590 miles
- Rotation period: 9 hours
- My weight on Ceres: 4.3 lbs
- Unknown white spots





# DAWN AT CERES



# DAWN AT CERES

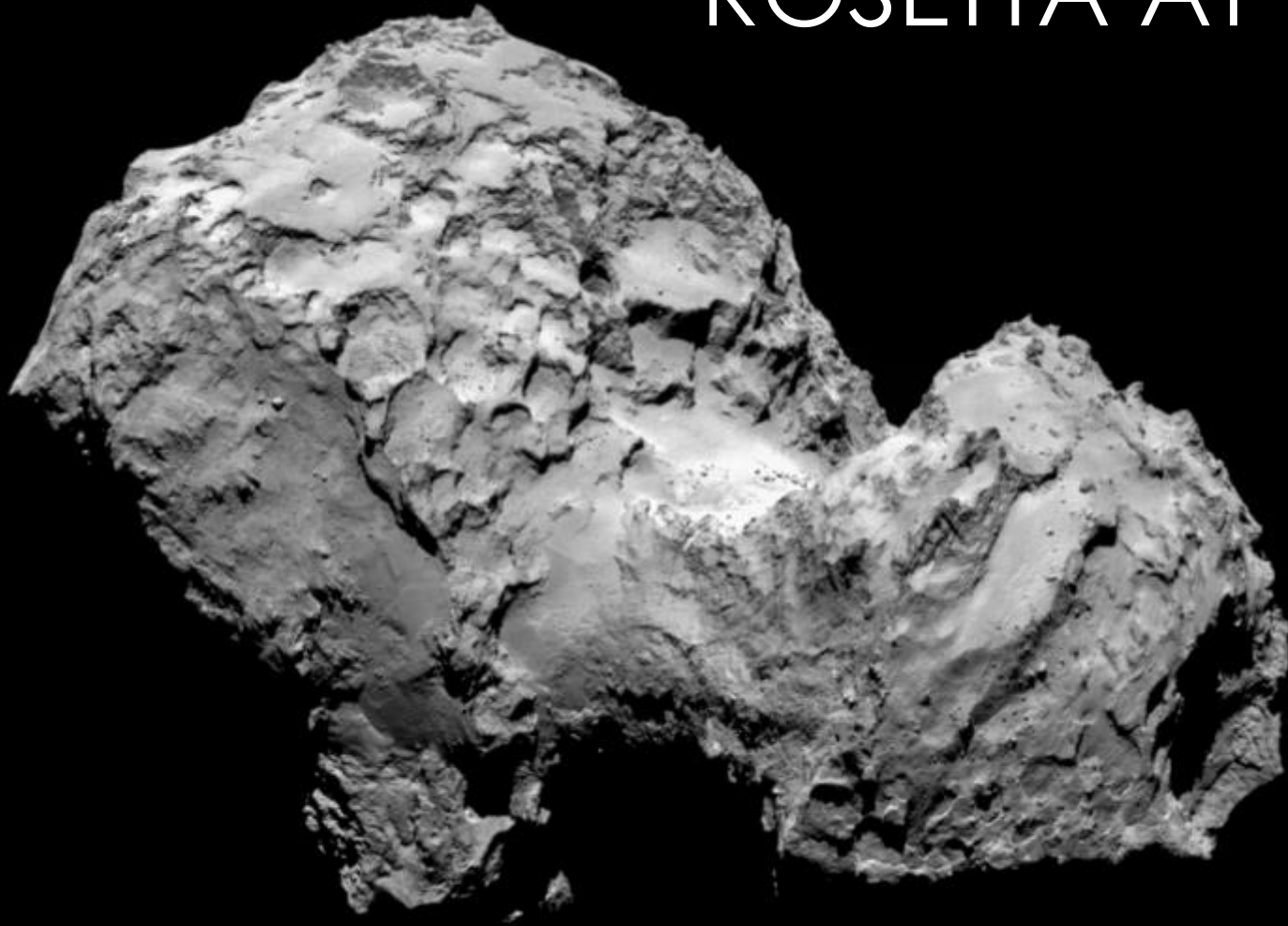


# ROSETTA

- Launched March 4, 2004 by European Space Agency
- Landed spacecraft 'Philae' on the surface of comet 67p/Churyumov-Gerasimenko
- Lander did not attach but provided data before failing.
- Very low surface gravity. You could probably jump from the surface at escape velocity.
- 2.7 miles in diameter
- Philae woke up intermittently but did not provide any additional data
- Mothership will attempt to soft-land in 2016



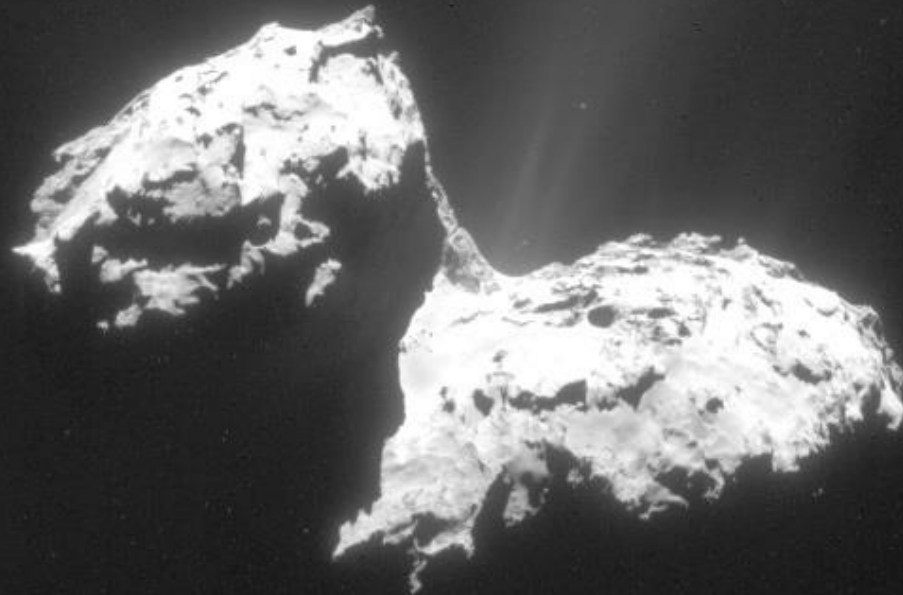
# ROSETTA AT 67P



# ROSETTA AT 67P



# ROSETTA AT 67P







# NEW HORIZONS

- Launched January 19, 2006
- Fastest spacecraft ever: 36,373 mph. 100 times faster than a jetliner
- Will travel 32 times the Earth-Sun distance
- Arrived at Pluto July 14, 2015
- Can't stop- will just be flying by
- Extended mission- flyby of 2014 MU69, January 2019

# NEW HORIZONS



## NH LORRI OPNAV CAMPAIGN 1

2014-07-19 02:30:00 UTC

Distance to Pluto: 429375336 Km

(Proper Motion)



## NH LORRI OPNAV CAMPAIGN 2

2015-01-25 02:01:00 UTC

Distance to Pluto: 202976400 Km

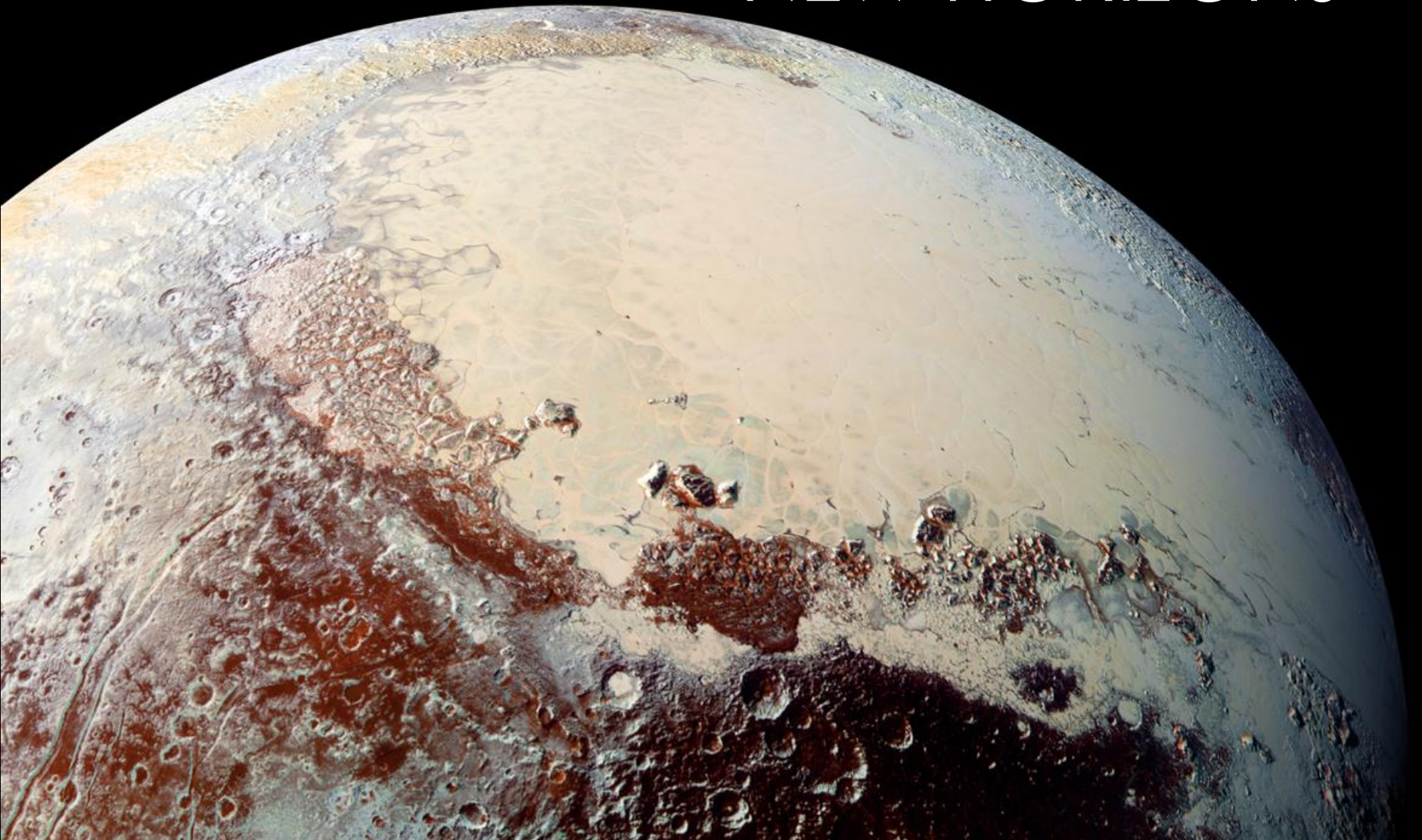
(Plutocentric)

# NEW HORIZONS



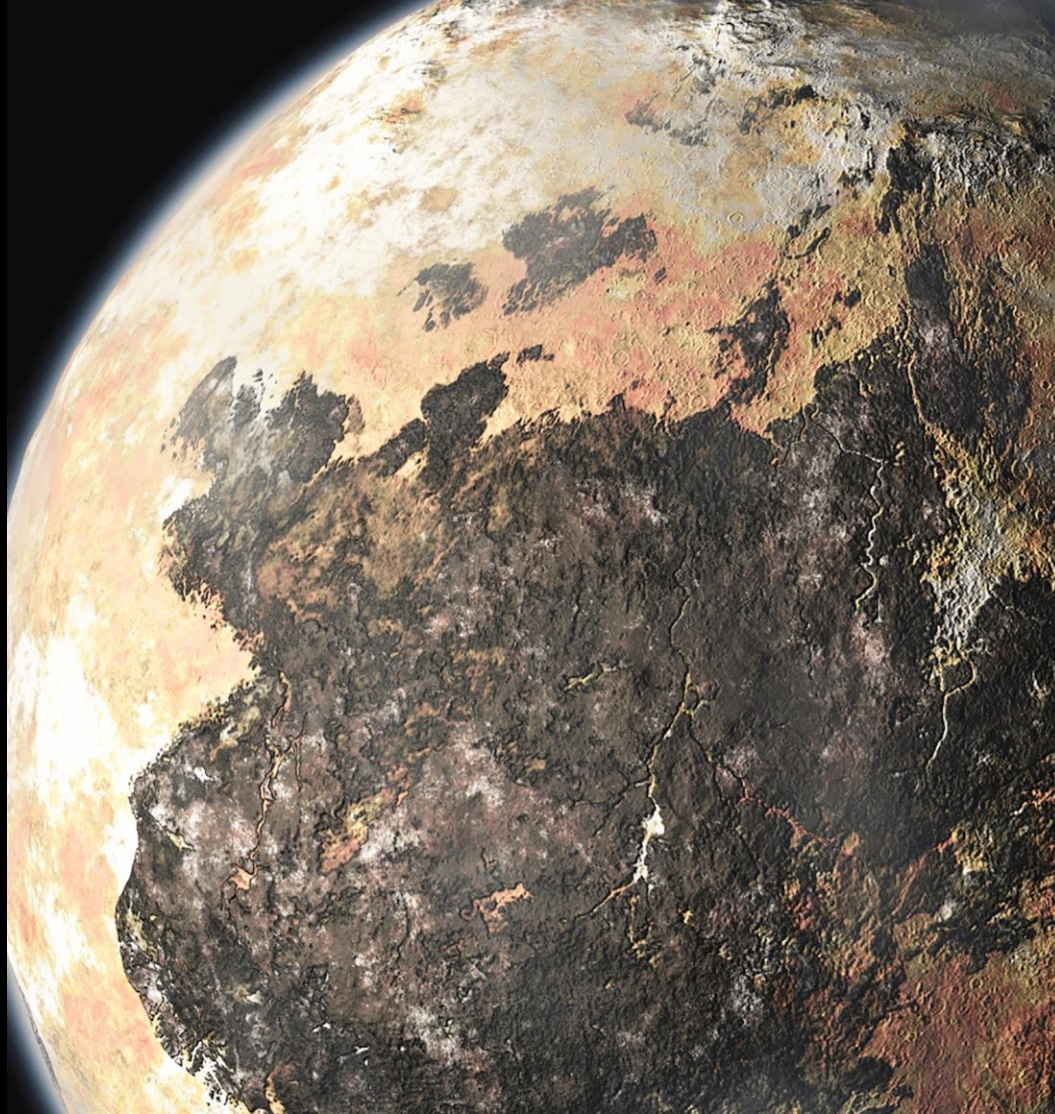


# NEW HORIZONS



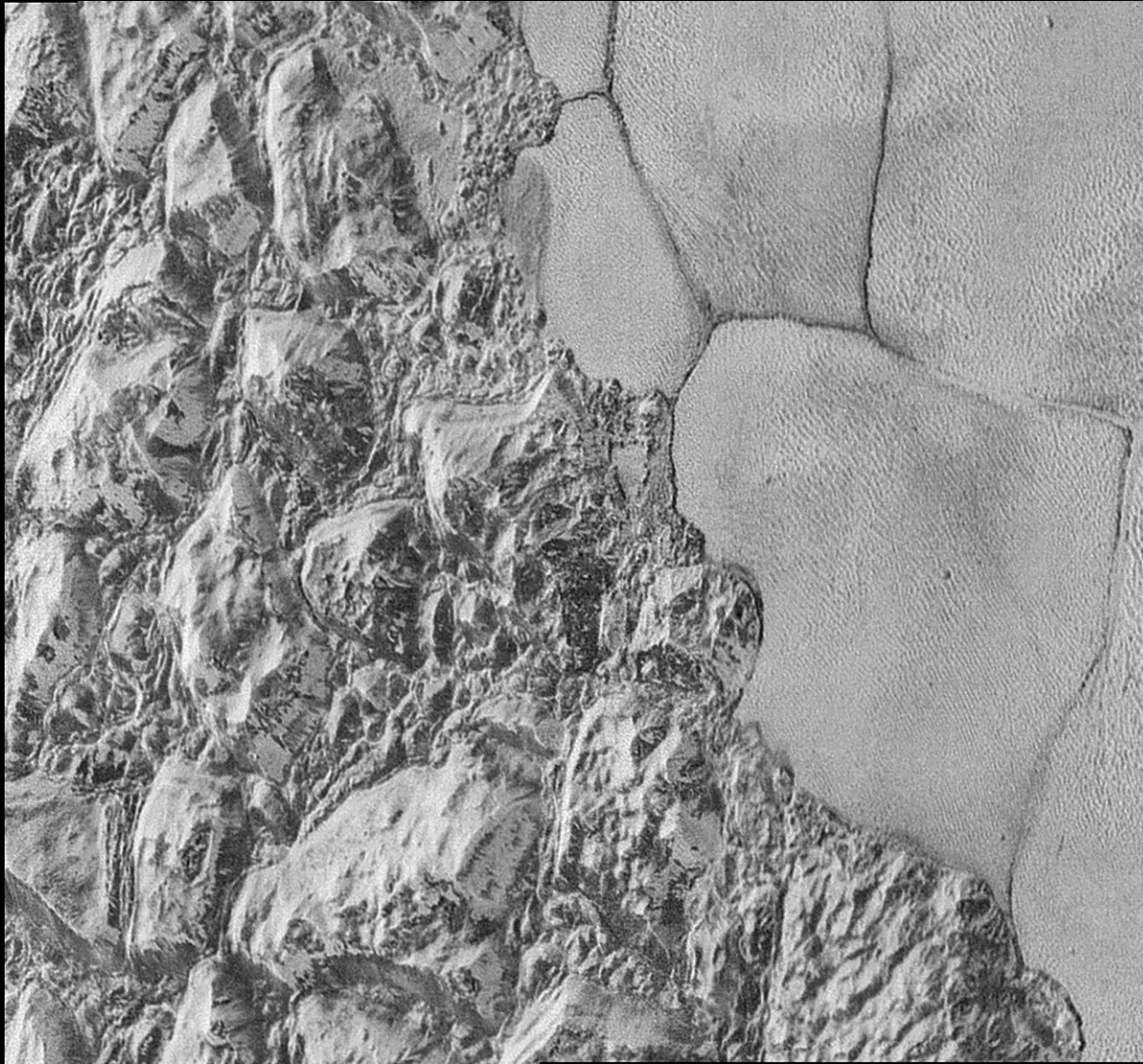


# NEW HORIZONS





# NEW HORIZONS





# THANKS!



Image credits: Nasa, ESA, Planetary Society, Emily Lakdawalla, YouTube video from 'Vangelis'