

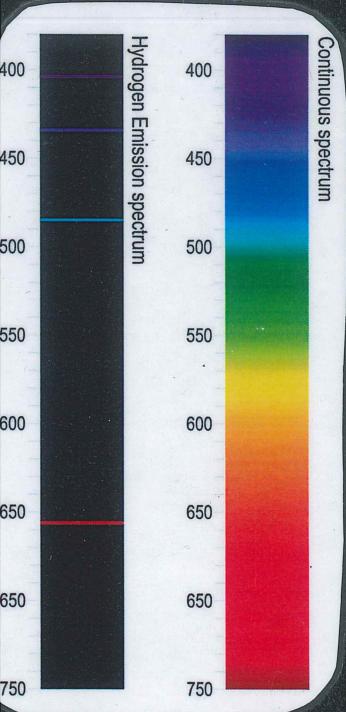
Zichtbaar
licht
(380 - 700 nm)

Dit is het licht dat we kunnen zien met onze ogen.

De ruimte telescoop

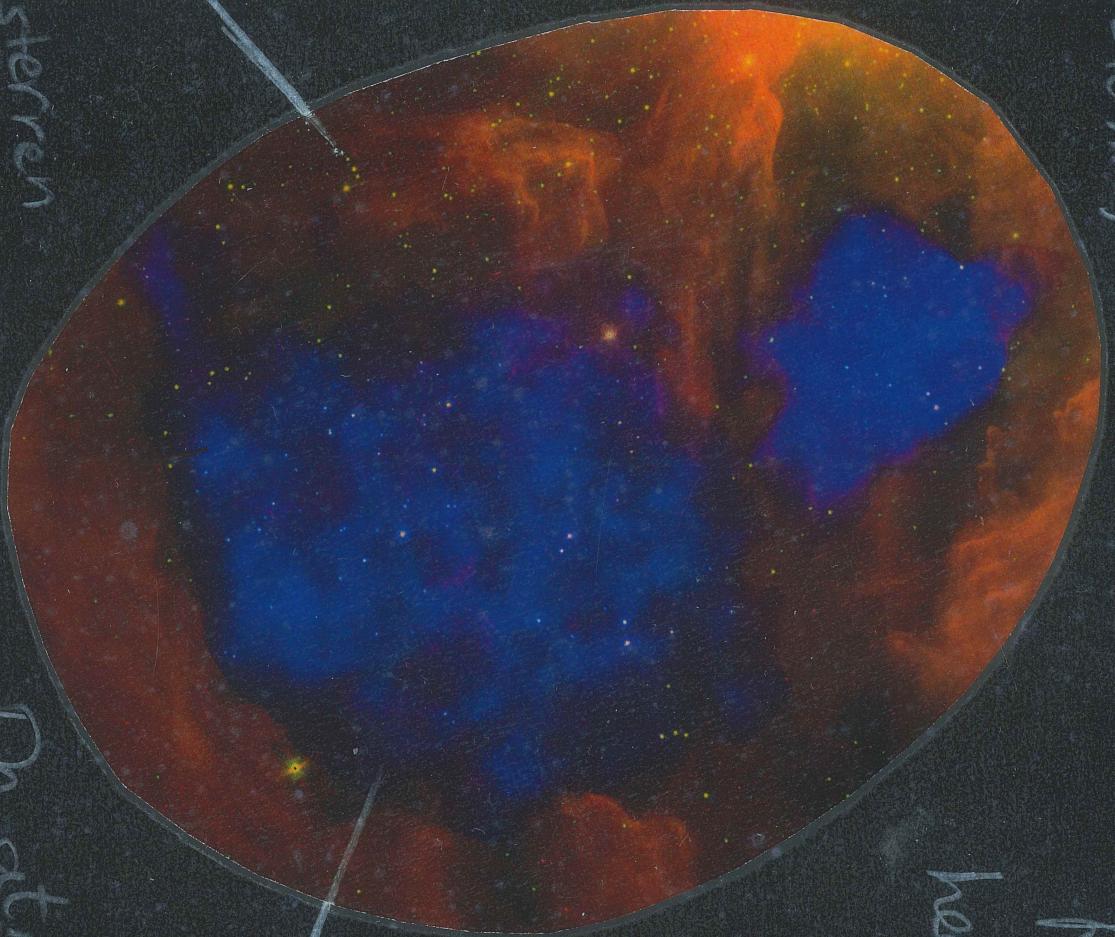
Hubble maakt al meer dan 30 jaar lang foto's met zichtbaar licht!

Verschillende materialen hebben hun eigen kleur
Vanwege hun spectrum



X-ray ~ Röntgenstraling

(0,1 - 10 nm)



Röntgenstraling komt van
hee! heet gas (meer dan
1 miljoen graden!)

Dit komt door supernovae
of hele hete sterren.

Blauw zijn bellen,
het gas is gekocht door
hete gesloten sterren.

Geel
is van
grote sterren

De atmosfeer van de aarde
beschermt ons tegen deze
straling.

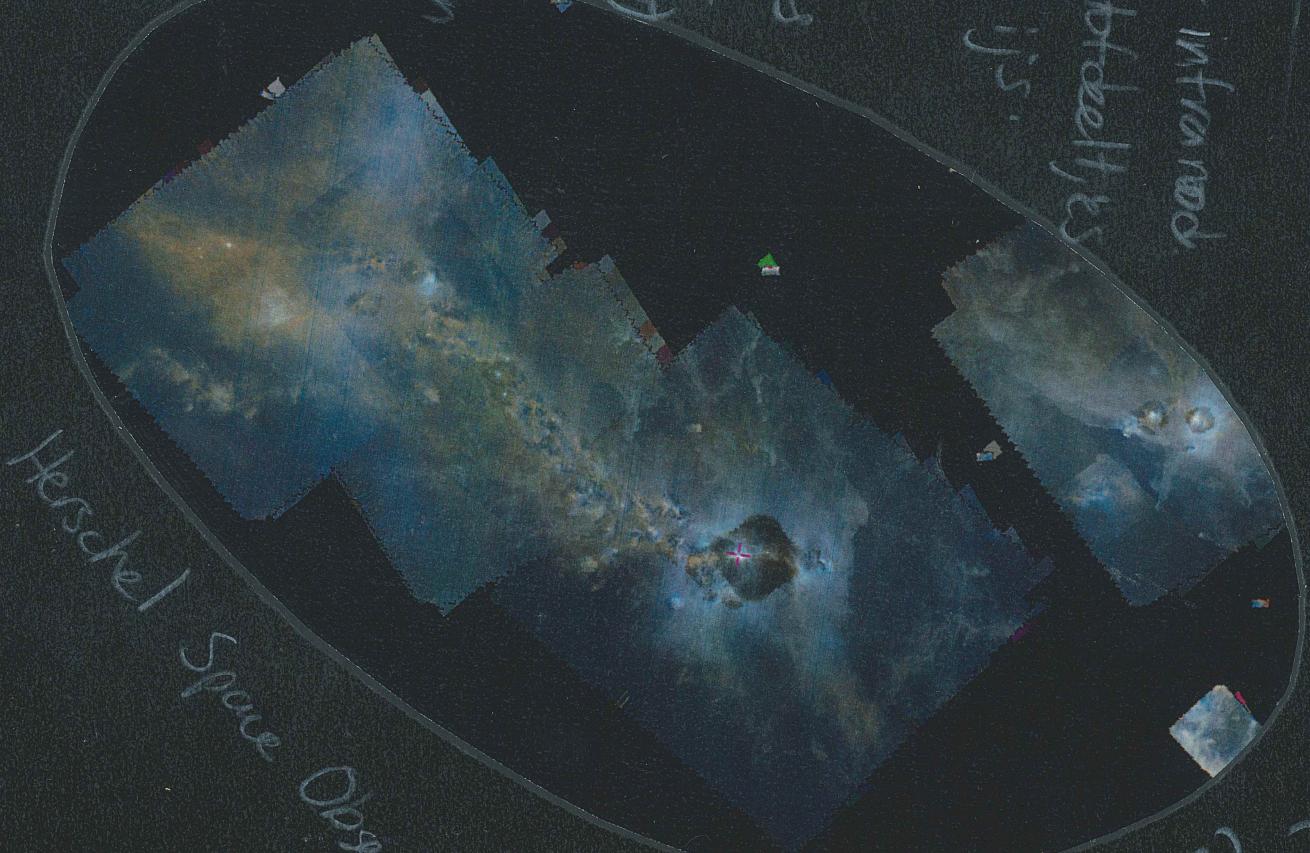
Infrarood

Midden (MIR)
(7.5 - 25 μm)

In midden-en ver-infrarood
zien we kleine stofdeeltjes
en indeecken in ijs.

Met de James
Webb ruimte-
telescoop (JWST)
zullen we
nieuwe moleculen
in ijs zien en
de atmosfeer van
exoplaneten!

Ver (TIR)
(μm 605 - 520)



Herschel Space Observatory

Nabij-infrarood (NIR)

(0,8 - 2,5 μ m)

Warme dingen
(tot 1000 K)
Schijnen in
infrarood licht.

NIR

Met
een we-
tien stofdeeltjes
hele stofdeeltjes

Heel veel
baby sterren!

We zien hier
veel jonge sterren
die in zichtbaar
licht-foto's verborgen
zijn achter stofwolken.

Heel veel
baby sterren!

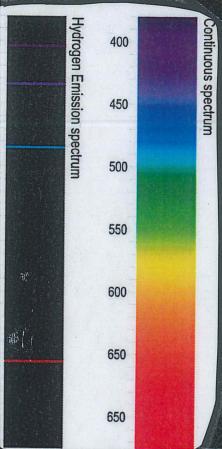


This is the light that we see with our eyes.

Optical

The Hubble Space Telescope has been taking beautiful pictures in the Optical wavelengths for more than 30 years!

Different materials shine in different colors because of their spectrum.



X-ray

($\lambda = 0.1 \text{ nm}$)

X-rays come from very hot gas (more than 1 million)

This can be from

super novas or

very big stars.

Yellow is hot blown by
Blue is hot blown by
gas bubbles
from very big stars

Yellow is
from big
stars

Earth's atmosphere protects us from dangerous X-rays

Near Infrared (NIR)

(0.8-2.5 μm)

Infrared light

shows warm

things (to look)

H₂ dust
lights up
in NIR

We see
many of
the baby
stars that
are hidden by
dust in optical.

Many
many
baby stars

Infrared

In MIR and

FIR we see

Small cooler

dust ($10 - 1000$ K)

and

molecules

in ice

With

JWST

we will

see new

molecules

in ice and

exoplanet

atmospheres!



Sub-millimeter (0.5-6 mm)

At sub-mm wavelengths we see lots of different molecules in gas as well as cool dust.

Interferometers are many dishes connected together to see faint things.

They can give images that have a spectrum in every pixel, so scientists can see where different chemicals are and how they move!



This is ALMA's new site, starting from