

Sterrenstels en Kosmos

Galaxies & Cosmology

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Course outline

- Stars and star clusters (ST)
- The Milky Way (RvdW)
- Galaxies (ST)
- The cosmic distance ladder (ST/RvdW)
- Large-scale structure in the Universe (RvdW)
- Cosmology (RvdW)
- The Big Bang and the early Universe (RvdW)

Course requirements

- Written exam: 27-01-2010 14.00
 - Re-exam: 22-04-2010 09.00
- Three completed assignments

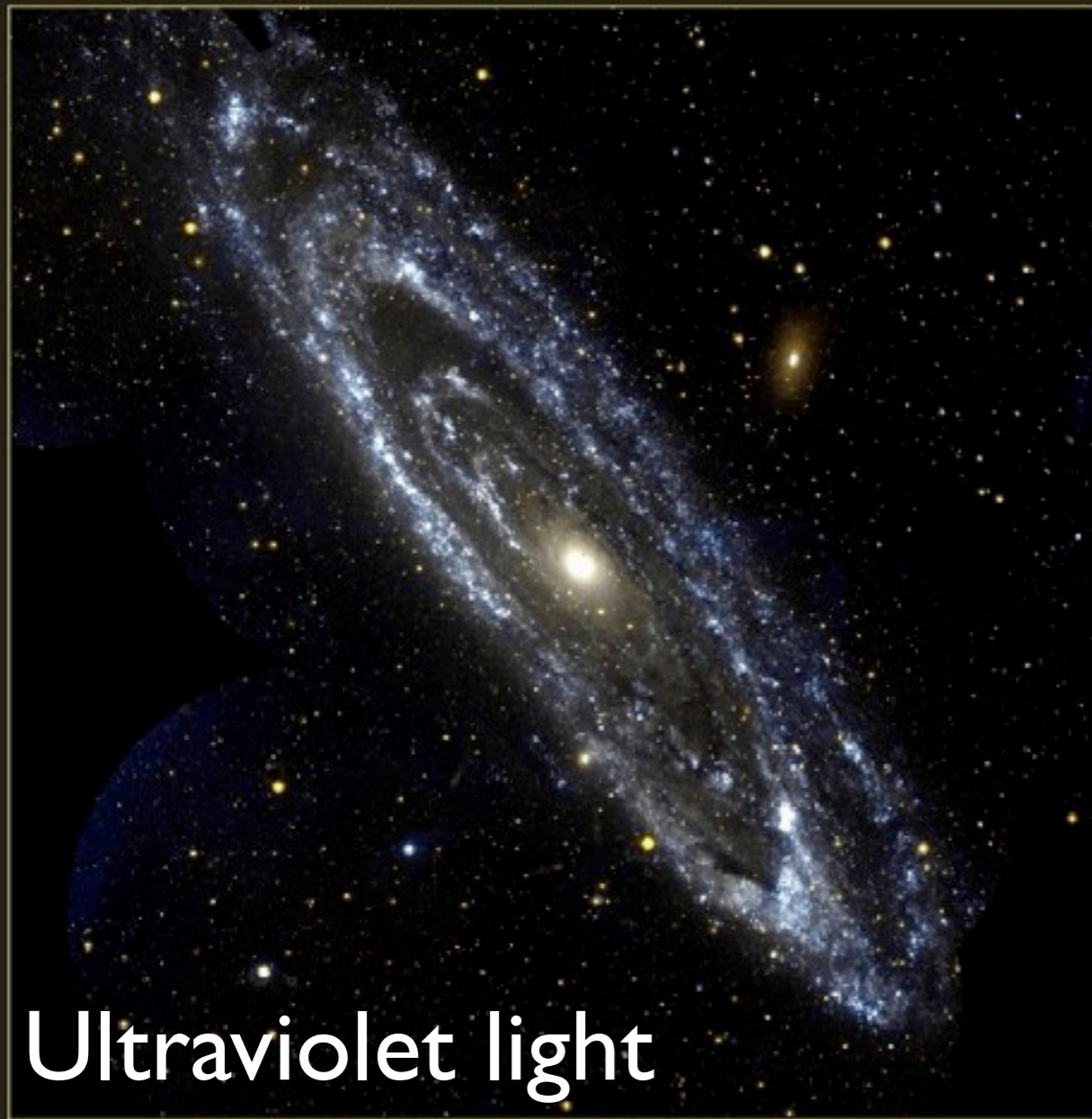
Introduction: the Universe of galaxies

Galaxies lie at the crossroads of astronomy

- The study of galaxies brings together nearly all astronomical disciplines:
 - stellar astronomy --- the formation and evolution of stars in galaxies
 - “gastrophysics” --- the behavior of and the interaction between gas in and between galaxies
 - high and low energy processes --- from dust to AGN
 - cosmology --- the formation and evolution of galaxies

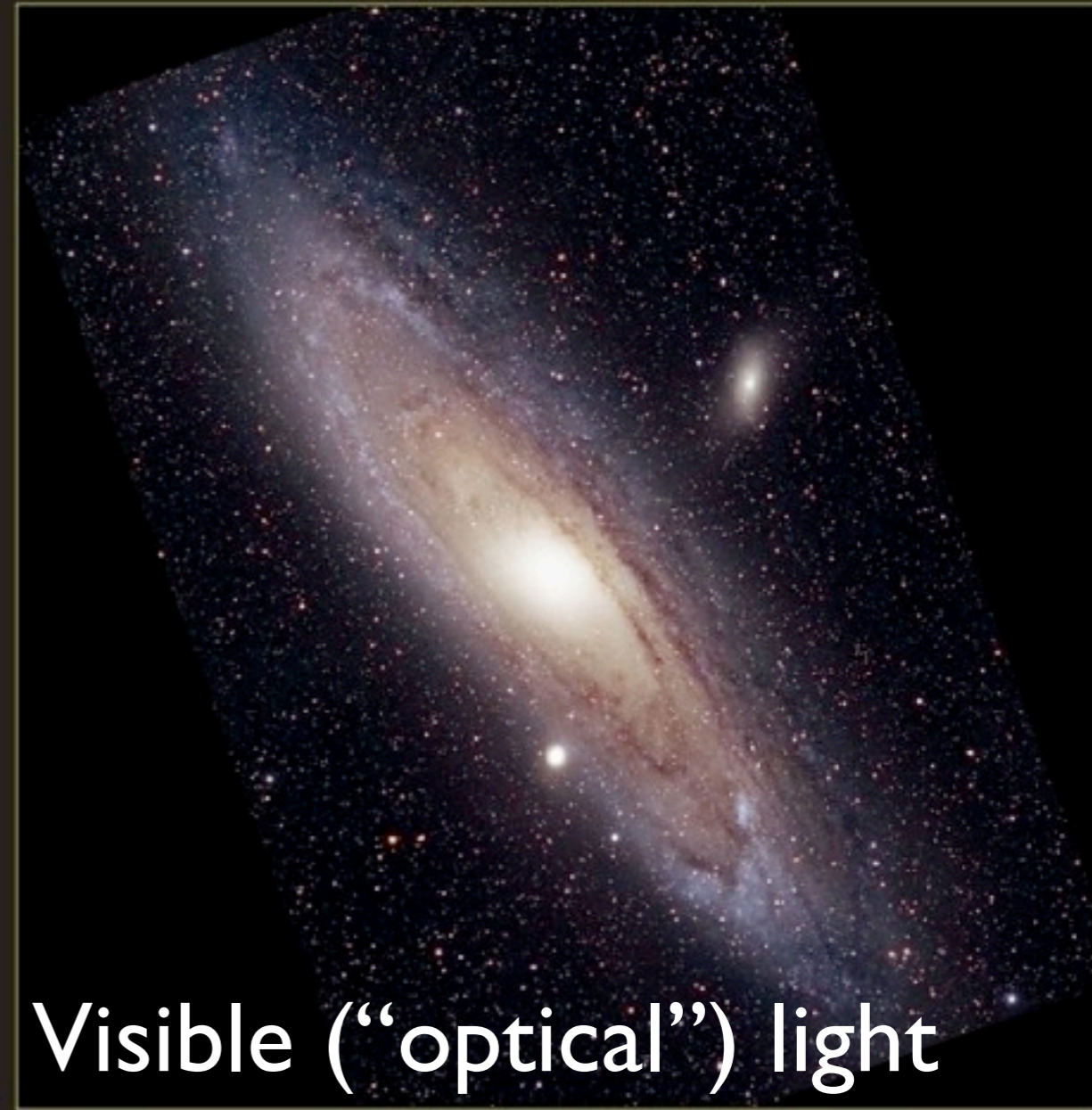
- And uses nearly all observational techniques...
- from low-frequency radio observations (LOFAR)
- through the radio, mm, sub-mm, infrared, optical, and UV bands
- to the X-ray and γ -ray bands

M31: The Andromeda galaxy



Ultraviolet light

Andromeda Galaxy
GALEX



Visible ("optical") light

Andromeda Galaxy
Visible light image (John Gleason)

Messier 51, the Whirlpool galaxy: UV, optical, and NIR light



Ultraviolet
GALEX

Young stars



Visible
DSS

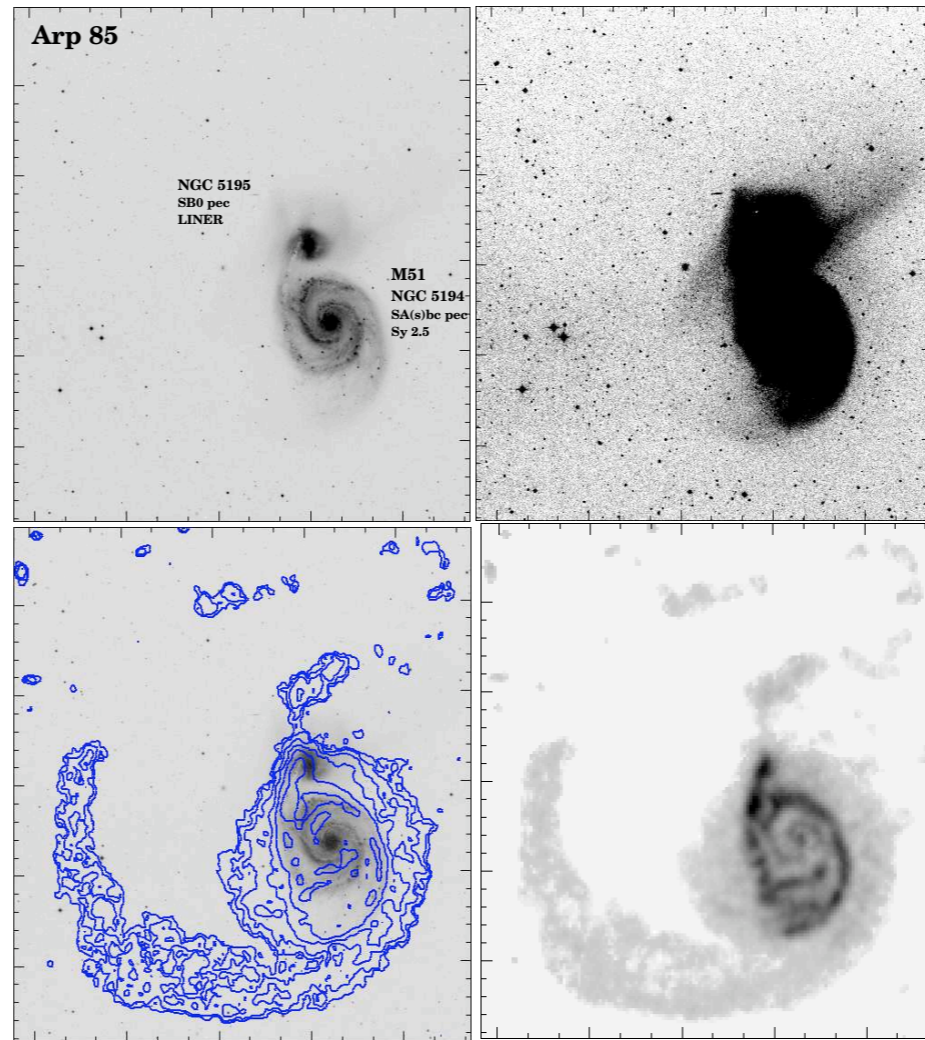
Middle-aged stars
and gas



Near Infrared
2MASS

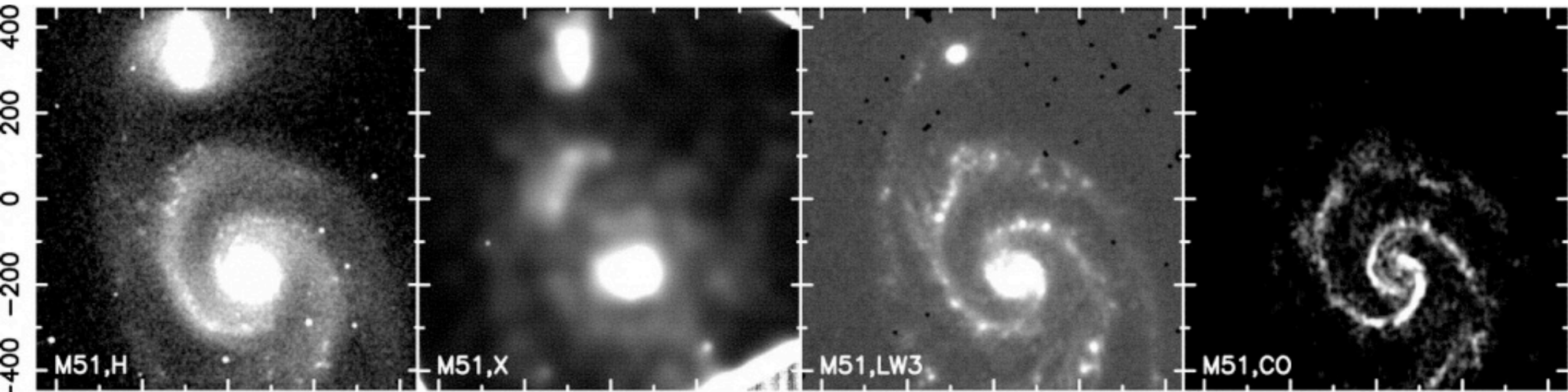
Old stars

Messier 51: Radio (HI and CO), NIR, mid-IR, and X-ray



Stars

Neutral hydrogen gas



Old stars

Hot gas, high energy processes

Warm dust

Cold molecular gas

Plan of attack: galaxies

- First we'll study stars and star clusters, the basic “light bulbs” in galaxies
- Next we'll study the stars and gas in the Milky Way to get a feeling of how galaxies work
- We'll then expand our study to look at galaxy shapes, star formation, dynamics, scaling relations, and “activity”