

16/10/2002

①

6. מילון אסטרונומי - היקף כדור הארץ

(Astronomical Unit) 1AU → היקף כדור הארץ : $\frac{2\pi R}{1''} = 1672$ ק"מ

לערך G הינו 6.67×10^{-11} ניוטון-מטר-ק"ג ו-ט"ר T_{year} הוא 3.154×10^7 שניות



$$1\text{AU} * \frac{17.6''}{\frac{3600}{57.3} \% / \text{rad}} = 2 \times 6400 \text{ km} \rightarrow 1\text{AU} = 149.6 \times 10^6 \text{ km}$$

(ט"ז) אם גודל כדור הארץ הוא R ו-ט"ר כדור הארץ הוא T אז $L_0 = F_0 \pi R^2$ ו-ט"ז

: לערך G הינה 6.67×10^{-11}

לערך F_0 הינה $1.376 \times 10^6 \text{ erg/cm}^2 \text{ sec}$ הינה ה-ט"ז

$$F_0 = 1.376 \times 10^6 \text{ erg/cm}^2 \text{ sec} \equiv \text{Solar constant.}$$

: לערך G הינה 6.67×10^{-11}

$$\underline{L_0} = \underline{4\pi R^2 F_0} = (4\pi) (1.49 \times 10^8 \times 10^5 \text{ cm})^2 1.376 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{erg}}{\text{cm}^2 \text{sec}} = 3.85 \times 10^{33} \frac{\text{erg}}{\text{sec}}$$

: לערך M_\odot

: (G^2) הינה P ו-ט"ז $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$ ו-ט"ז $L_0 = F_0 \pi R^2$ ו-ט"ז $M_\odot = \frac{M_\odot}{P^2}$

$$M_\odot \frac{G^2}{P^2} = \frac{GM_\odot M_\oplus}{R^2} \Rightarrow M_\odot = \frac{(2\pi)^2}{G} \frac{R^3}{P^2} = \frac{(2\pi)^2 (150 \times 10^9)^3}{2.667 \times 10^{-8} (3.2 \times 10^7)^2} \text{ g}$$

: לערך G הינה 6.67×10^{-11}

$$+ U_\oplus = \frac{2\pi R}{P}$$

$$= 2 \times 10^{33} \text{ gr}$$

(2)

בז'רלטן גורם אוניברסיטאי

$$f_\lambda = \frac{\text{טנקי}}{\text{רֹאשׁוֹן פָּסֶט}}$$

לפ' פוטון, סכום אוניברסיטאי 1.8

$$f = \int f_\lambda d\lambda$$

לפ' פוטון (1.7) פוטון אחד אוניברסיטאי 1.8

$$f_F = \int f_\lambda A_F(\lambda) d\lambda$$

F פוטון עם אוניברסיטאי $A_F(\lambda)$

U - Ultraviolet B - Blue, V - Visible (3650\AA) (4400\AA) (5480\AA) אוניברסיטאי פוטון עם אוניברסיטאי BUV

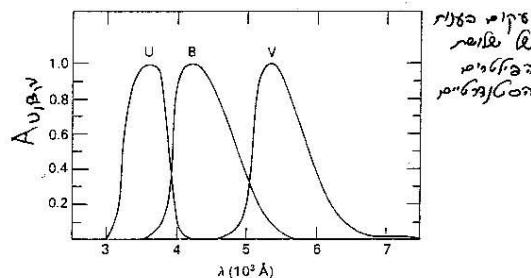


Fig. 1.4. Sensitivity curves for the receiving instruments to measure UBV magnitudes. (From Johnson, 1965.)

Böhm-Vitense - N

$$M_1 - M_2 = -2.5 \log_{10} \frac{f_1}{f_2}$$

$$M_{1,F} - M_{2,F} = -2.5 \log_{10} \frac{f_{1,F}}{f_{2,F}}$$

$$M(\text{Vega}^*) = 0$$

אך לא

... ויזה של>Contact Star שוכן בין α Lyra ו-Vega -

לפ' Vega ב-100 → ב-90% גודלה כ-1.02
 $M_F(\text{Vega}) = \pm 0.02$

(3)

הנור גודל השמיינית וטמפרטורה נורית מוגדרת כטמפרטורה של השמיינית (בדרך כלל מוגדרת כטמפרטורה של השמיינית) $\Delta m = 1$ מילס $0 - 5^{\circ}$ קרטס

$$M = 0 \rightarrow Vega$$

$$M = -1.6 \rightarrow Sirius \quad \text{"כוכב זאכיה"}$$

$$M = +6 \quad \begin{matrix} 9.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 11.0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{(הירח והכוכבים הנראים בלילה)} \\ \text{(כוכבים הנראים בלילה)} \\ \text{(כוכבים הנראים בלילה)} \end{matrix}$$

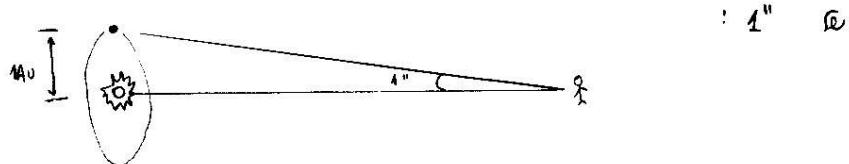
$$M = -26.83 \rightarrow Sun$$

: הירח והכוכבים הנראים בלילה

$$M = m \quad \text{for star @ 10 pc}$$

$$M_{\text{sun}} = M_0 = m + 2.5 \log_{10} \left(\frac{10 \text{ pc}}{1 \text{ AU}} \right)^2$$

הירח והכוכבים הנראים בלילה \Rightarrow ? pc משנות?



$$1 \text{ pc} = \frac{57.3 \times 3600}{\text{rad}} \cdot 1'' = 3.26 \text{ (lyr} = \frac{\text{year}}{\text{yr}}\text{)}$$

: 1''@

$$M_{\text{sun}} = -26.83 + 5 \log_{10} \left(\frac{57.3 \times 3600}{1} \right) = -4.74$$

3

envelope \rightarrow $g \cdot e \in G$

• 66 a 76 in 15' 113 ft 100 fm the the the

$$dL = 6T^4, \quad \sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-5} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-4}$$

The Teft sector and the GfL are even
more important for our future economy.

$$L = 4\pi R^2 \sigma T_{\text{eff}}^4$$

רְמָה + וְמַה אֵין בְּעֵינֶיךָ מִזְבֵּחַ? R

$$R = 6.96 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}$$

$$T_{\text{eff}} = \frac{L}{4\pi R^2 \sigma} \rightarrow T_{\text{eff}} = 5800 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$$

לְמִזְבֵּחַ תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה תְּמִימָה

8-3 2016

לעתים מושגנו יתגלו "43" בלא כוונתנו, ובהם מושגים מושגים.

$$B-V = m_B - m_V = \text{color}$$

$M_B - M_V \rightarrow$ Implicit in our analysis that ΔE is small to 3% level

... die Sieß Wien fügt in 3000

$$f \propto \exp(-\frac{h\nu}{kT_e})$$

$$m_B - m_V = \text{const} \cdot 2.5 \log_{10} \left\{ \frac{\exp(-hc/\lambda kT_0)}{\exp(-hc/\lambda kT_0 + \Delta E)} \right\} = ?$$

$$B-V \approx \frac{2.5 h c \log e}{T_c} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_B} - \frac{1}{\lambda_V} \right) + \text{const}$$

$$B - V = 0 \iff T_c = 7600^\circ K$$

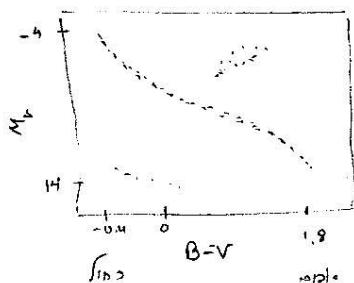
21 6 103n NO ↑

(5)

Color magnitude Diagram CMD

$(B-V - 1.48 \pm 0.05) = 3$ \Rightarrow $(M_V - 11)$ \approx 11.48 ± 0.05 \Rightarrow $M_V = 11.48$

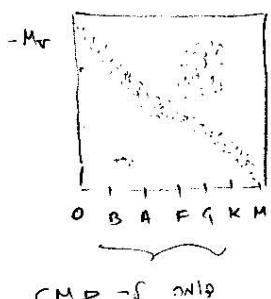
Sequence: Red Giant



(Main Sequence)

- $\Delta T = 3^{\circ} K$ \Rightarrow $\Delta M = 1.48$
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H-R (Hertzsprung Russel)



H-R

- $\Delta T = 3^{\circ} K$, $\Delta M = 1.48$
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- $\Delta T = 3^{\circ} K$, $\Delta M = 1.48$

O B A F G K M

O9 ... O9 B0 ... B9 A0 ...

the color (blue) is blue

$O \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow F \rightarrow G \rightarrow K \rightarrow M$

color (red) is red

Oh Be A Fine Girl, Kiss Me.

... song by Politically Correct kid

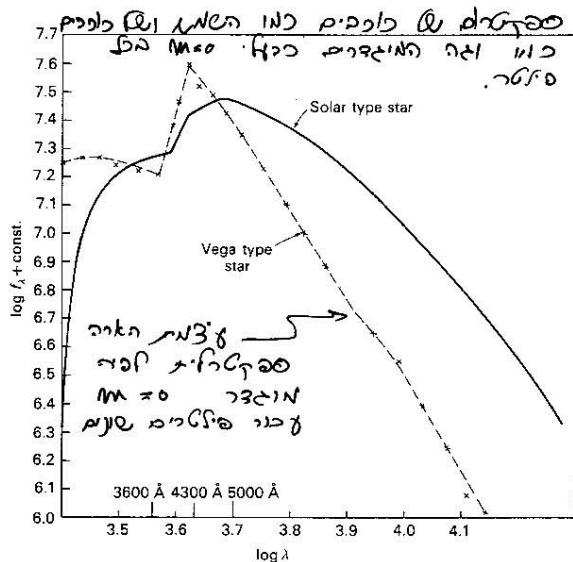


Fig. 1.3. $\log f_\lambda + \text{const.}$ for Vega is again shown as a function of wavelength. Also shown is the relative energy distribution of a star like the sun. This star is assumed to be at a distance such that its brightness in the visual is the same as that of Vega. We see that it then has much less flux than Vega in the blue wavelength region around 4300 Å. Its m_b must then be larger than zero. For this star $B - V \sim 0.6 > 0$.

Böhm-Vitense -1

H-R *רַבְעָה*
Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram and the Color-Magnitude Diagram 131

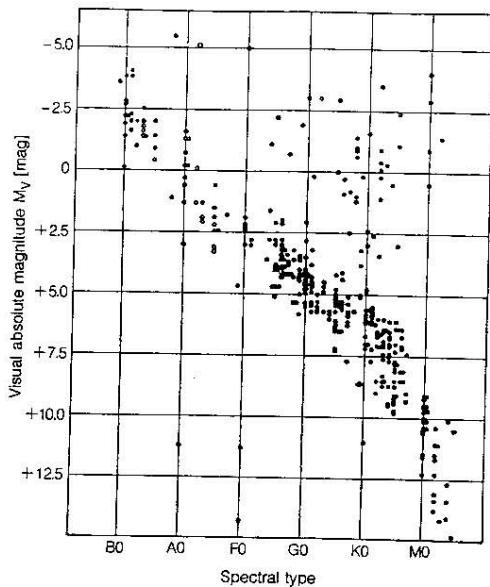


Fig. 4.5.1. Hertzsprung-Russell diagram. The visual absolute magnitude M_v is plotted against spectral type. The Sun corresponds to $M_v = 4.8$ mag and type G2. The points (●) represent stars within 20 pc with reliable parallaxes. For the rarer stars having larger absolute magnitudes (○), along with the trigonometric parallaxes, spectroscopic and cluster parallaxes were also employed.

Unsold & Baschot

תabel 4.5.1. Classification of stellar spectra

Spectral Type	Temperature [K]	Criteria for Classification
O	50000	Lines of highly ionized atoms: He II, Si IV, N III ...; hydrogen H relatively weak; occasionally emission lines.
B0	25000	He II not present; He I strong; Si III, O II; H stronger.
A0	10000	He I not present; H at maximum; Mg II, Si II strong, Fe II, Ti II weak; Ca II weak.
F0	7600	H weaker; Ca II strong; the ionized metals, e.g. Fe II, Ti II had their maxima at about A5; the neutral metals, e.g. Fe I, Ca I have about the same strength here.
G0	6000	Ca II very strong; neutral metals Fe I etc. strong.
K0	5100	H relatively weak, neutral atomic lines strong; molecular bands.
M0	3600	Neutral atom lines, e.g. Ca I, very strong; TiO bands.
M5	3000	Ca I very strong; TiO bands stronger.
C	3000	Strong CN-, CH-, and C ₂ -bands; TiO not present. Neutral metals as with K and M.
S	3000	Strong ZrO-, YO-, LaO-bands; neutral atoms as with K and M.

Unsold & Ba. -v

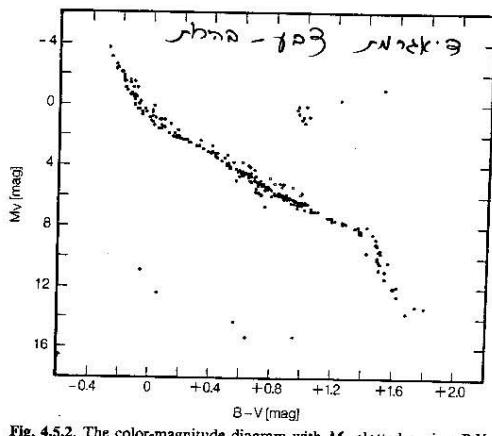


Fig. 4.5.2. The color-magnitude diagram with M_v plotted against $B-V$ according to H. L. Johnson and W. W. Morgan; it contains main sequence stars with trigonometric parallaxes $p \geq 0.10''$ and those from several galactic star clusters with well-known parallaxes, interstellar absorption and reddening. In addition, five white dwarfs (lower left) and several yellow giants (upper right) are also plotted. The stars from Praesepe which lie above the main sequence are probably binary stars