## ISP 205 Section 1 <br> Visions of the Universe

- Instructor: Ed Loh, Loh@pa.msu.edu (355-9200, ext. 2480)
- Office hours (1219 BPS), 12:30-15:00 Monday, Tues, Friday, or by appointment
- Course web site
- www.pa.msu.edu/courses/isp205/sec-1
- Lecture slides by the end of the day.
- ISP 205 Lab is not required
- Grading: 20\% in-class exercises \& homework, $45 \%$ three tests, $35 \%$ final exam.
- In-class exercises require clickers


## Major Sections

1. Laws of physics. Copernican revolution $\&$ the birth of science.
2. Solar System \& planets. How did the solar system form?
3. The stars. What powers the sun? What is the future sun? Where does oxygen come from?
4. The Universe: What is the universe made of? How old is the universe? The Big Bang.

## Questions

1. Newton figured out the first body of scientific laws on a. Electricity
b. Planets
c. Genetics
d. Motion
2. The oxygen nuclei in the air
a. Always existed
b. Formed in the sun from simpler nuclei such as hydrogen
c. Formed in other stars
d. Formed in plants
3. Most of the universe is made of
a. Hydrogen
b. Helium
c. Dark matter
d. Dark energy


The Orion Nebula a present-day site of star formation


## 1500 ly away from us.

Recently-formed stars heat dense, opaque gas cloud.
A cavity has blown-out, so we can see in.


The oldest stars


The globular cluster M10

- $\sim 10^{5}(100,000)$ stars
- formed $\sim 10^{10}$ years ago.


## The galaxy

- Originally all gas
- Now $\sim 10^{11}$ stars similar to our sun.
- Stars are born, evolve, then die.
- Material processed through stars.
- Galactic ecology
- This is source of al

chemical elements
except Hydrogen (H)
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Helium } & (\mathrm{He}) \\ \text { Lithium } & (\mathrm{Li})\end{array}$
made in "big bang"

Clusters of galaxies


The distant galaxy cluster MS1054-0321

- Contents: thousands of galaxies and trillions of stars
- Mass: the equivalent of several thousand of our Milky Ways
- Distance: 8 billion lightyears from Earth

Hubble Space Telescope image

4. Arrange in order of increasing distance.
a. Orion nebula, Jupiter, center of Milky Way, Andromeda galaxy
b. Jupiter, Orion nebula, center of Milky Way, Andromeda galaxy
c. Center of Milky Way, Orion nebula, Jupiter, Andromeda galaxy
d. Jupiter, Center of Milky Way, Orion nebula, Andromeda galaxy

