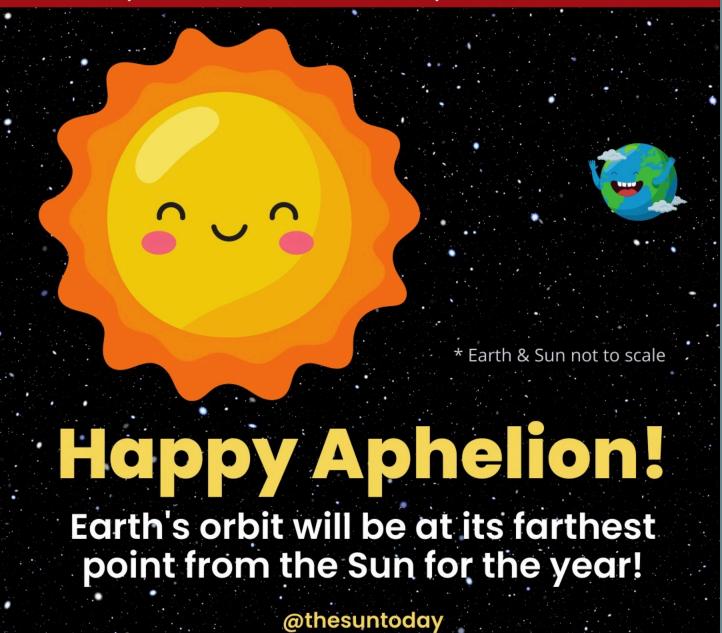
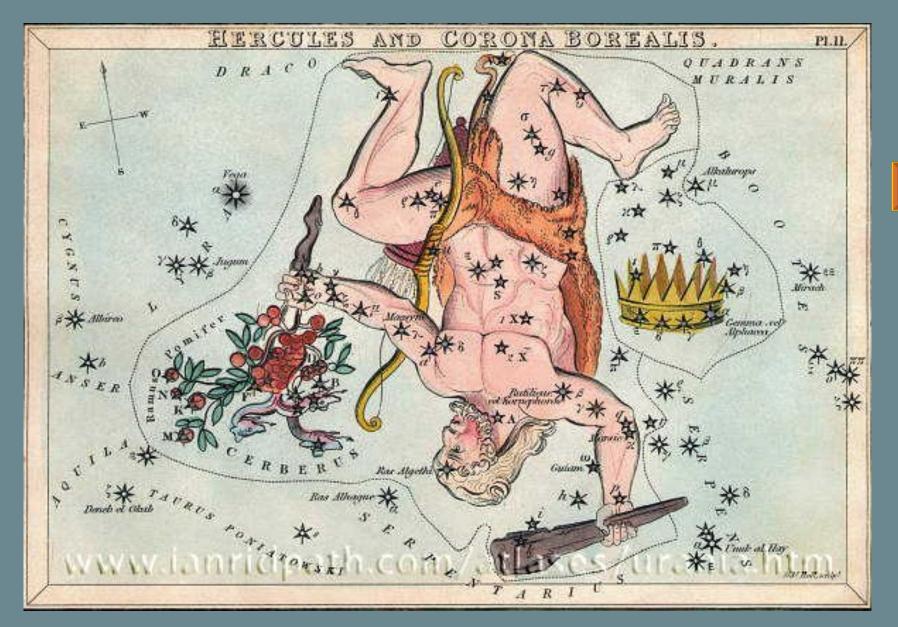
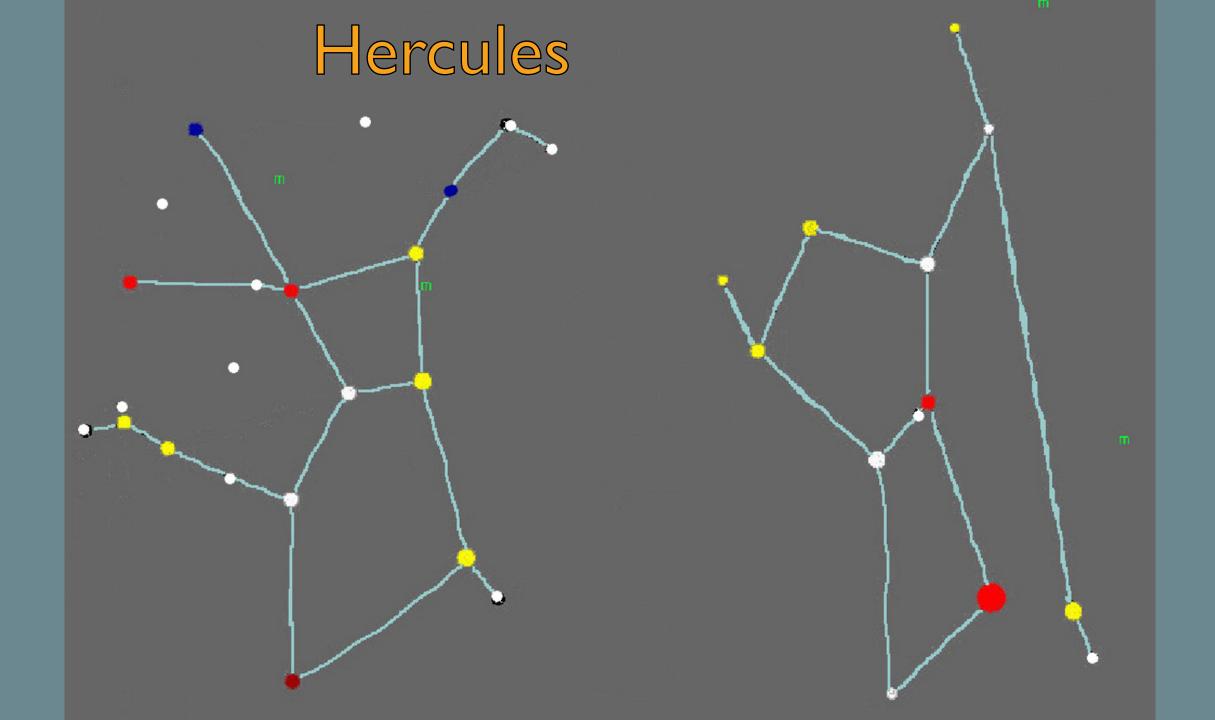
July 6, 2023 • 20:06 UTC • 4:06 pm EDT • 1:06 PDT



The distance from Earth's center to the Sun's center will be 94,506,364 miles (152,093,250 km).



Hercules In The News





MI3 Globular Star Cluster

Adam Block



MI3 Hercules Cluster

NASA/Hubble



M 92 globular cluster



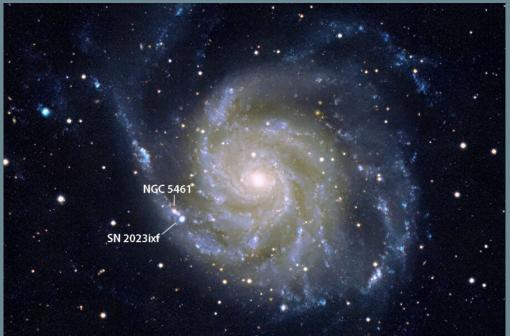
M 92 globular cluster

Hubble



Ursa Major In The News

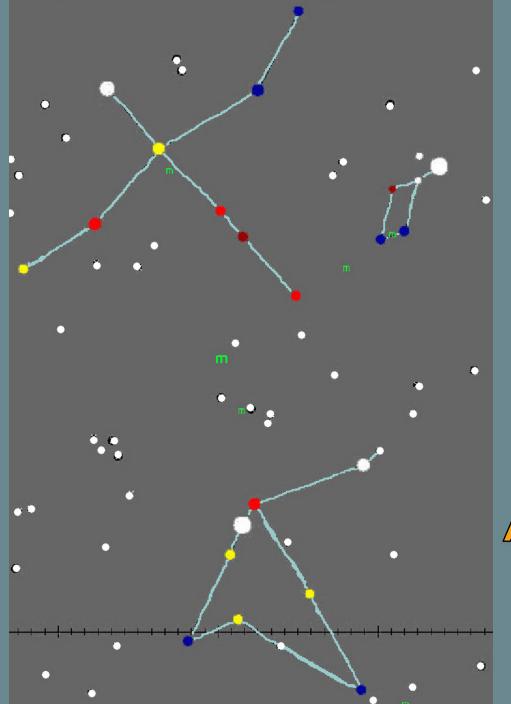




MI0I Pinwheel Galaxy Supernova

SN2023ixf





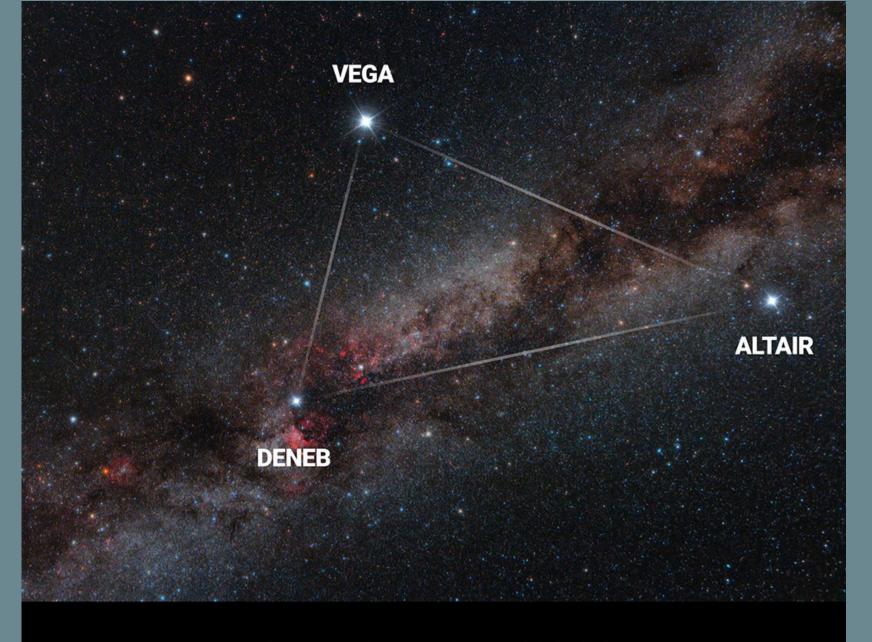




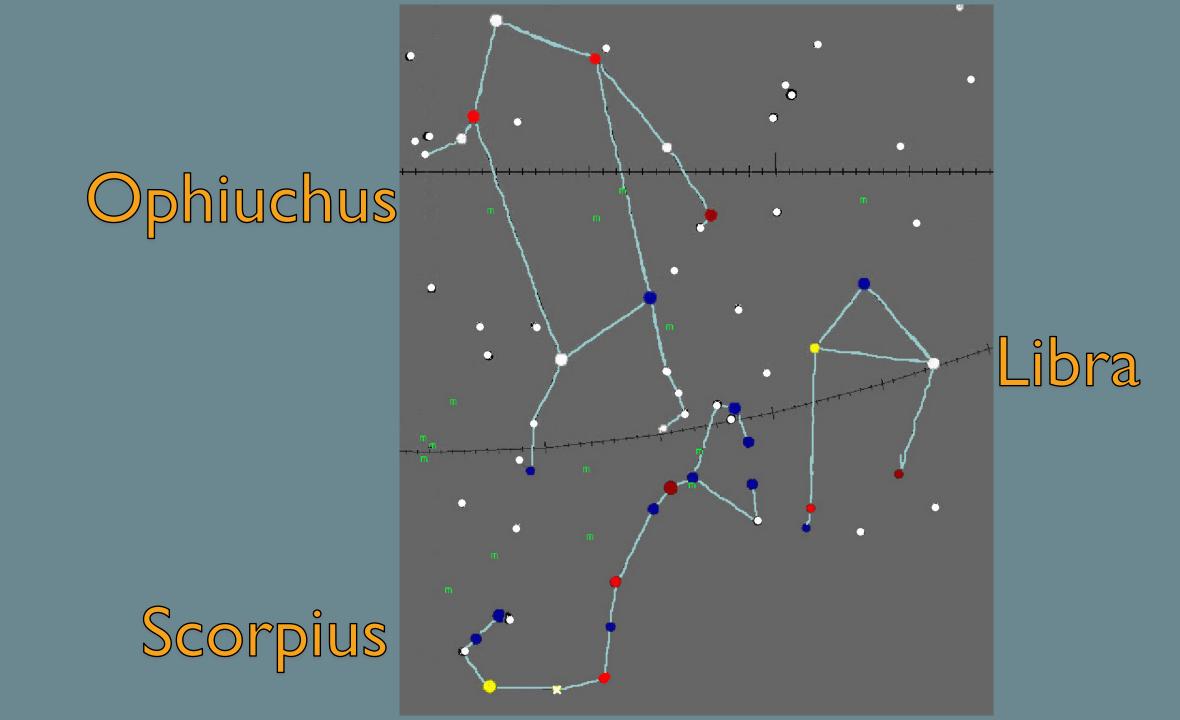


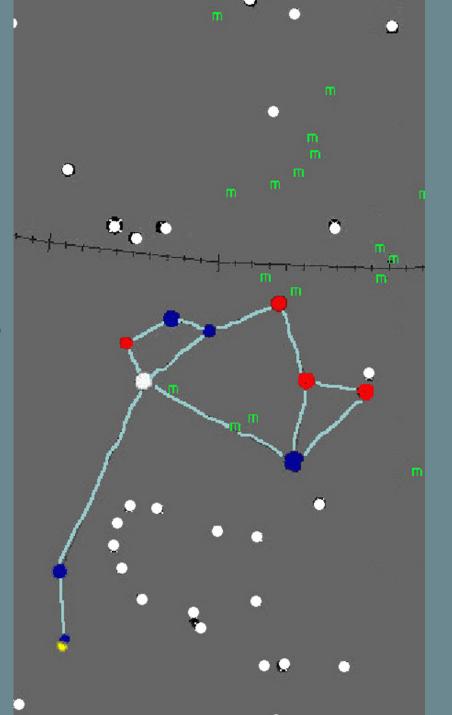
Summer Triangle





THE SUMMER TRIANGLE

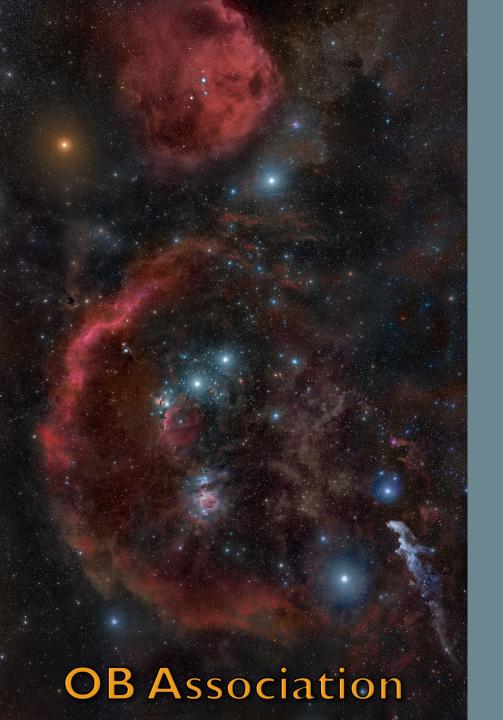


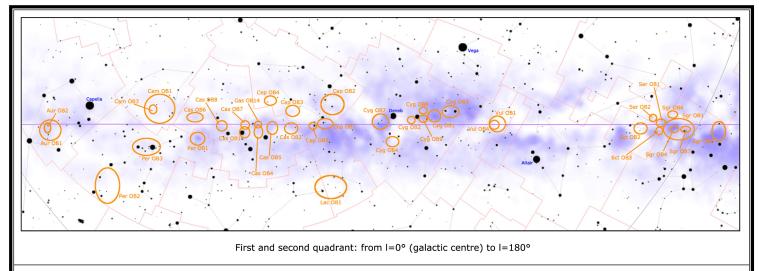


Sagittarius

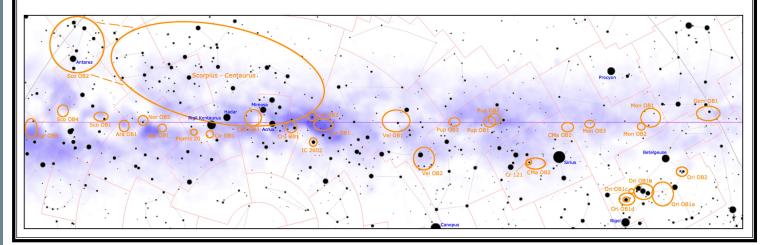


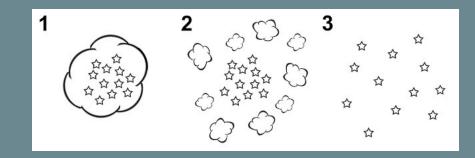






Third and fourth quadrant: from $l=180^{\circ}$ to $l=0^{\circ}$ (galactic centre)



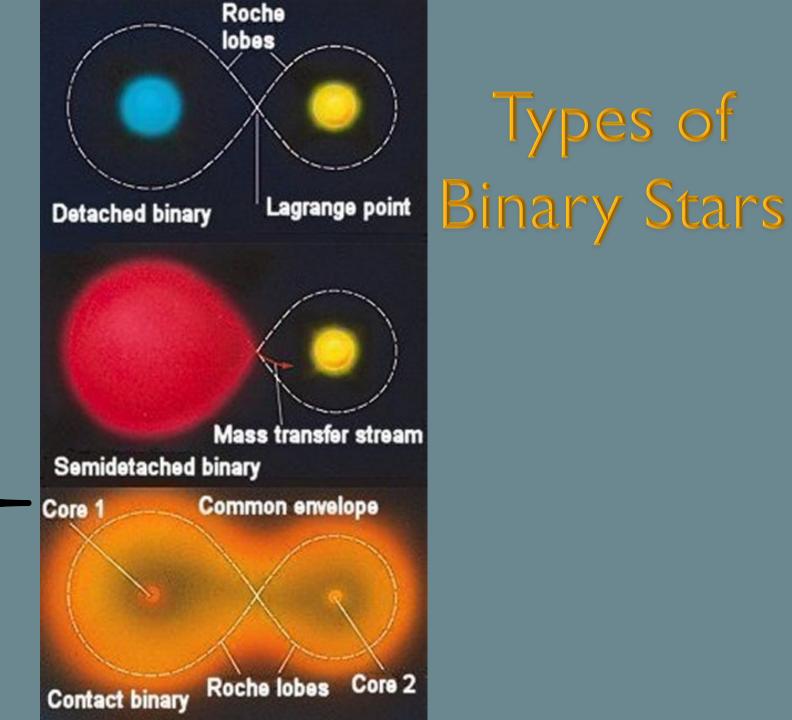


Usually cannot be observed without a telescope.

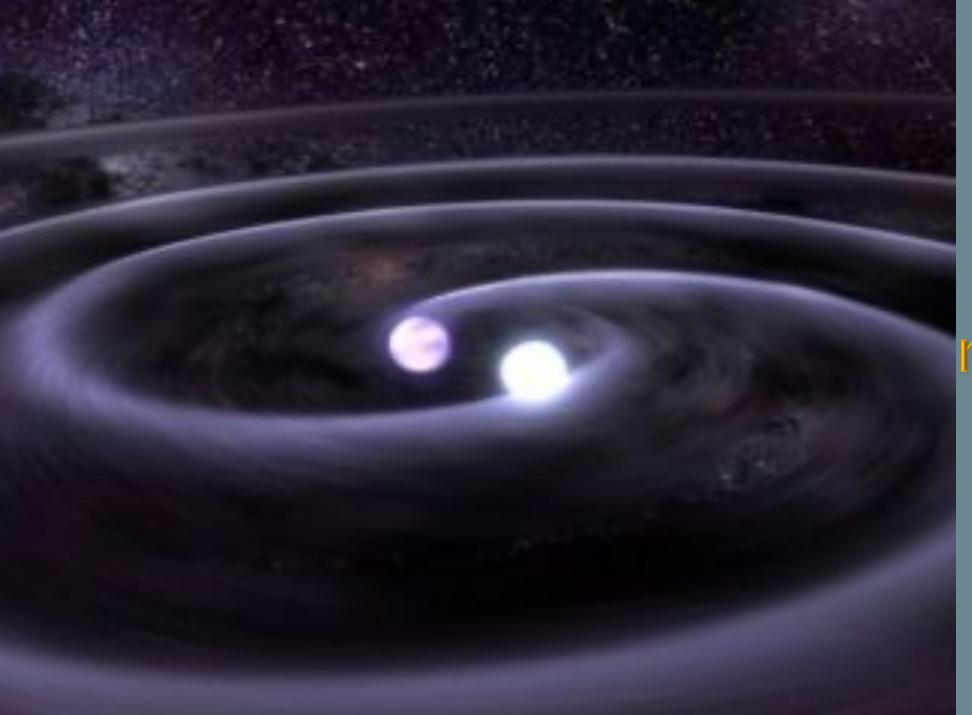
Visual Binaries

Cannot be seen as individual stars. The light curve, color and spectra will change as they eclipse or rotate.

Eclipsing Binaries Spectrographic Binaries



Types of

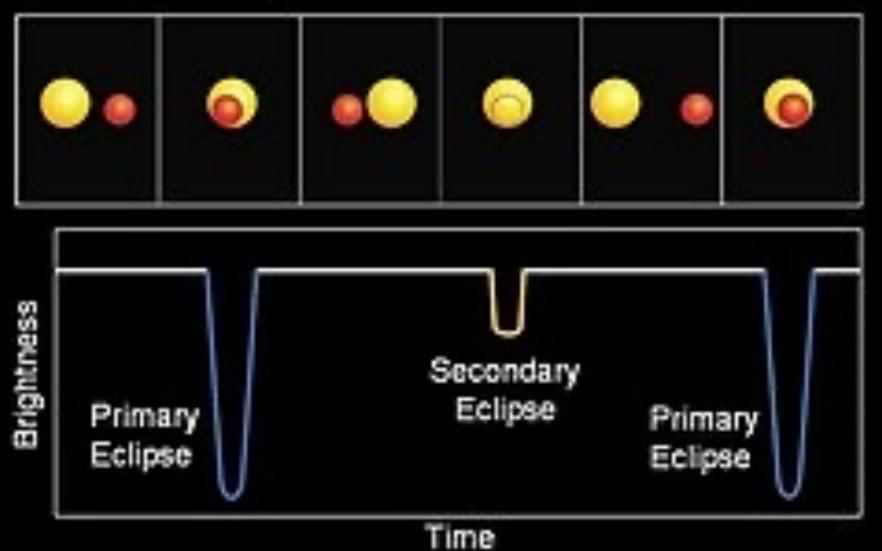


Binary Stars Artist rendering

Binary Star Alpha Canis Majoris Sirius

Sirius A Sirius B

Eclipsing Binary Stars

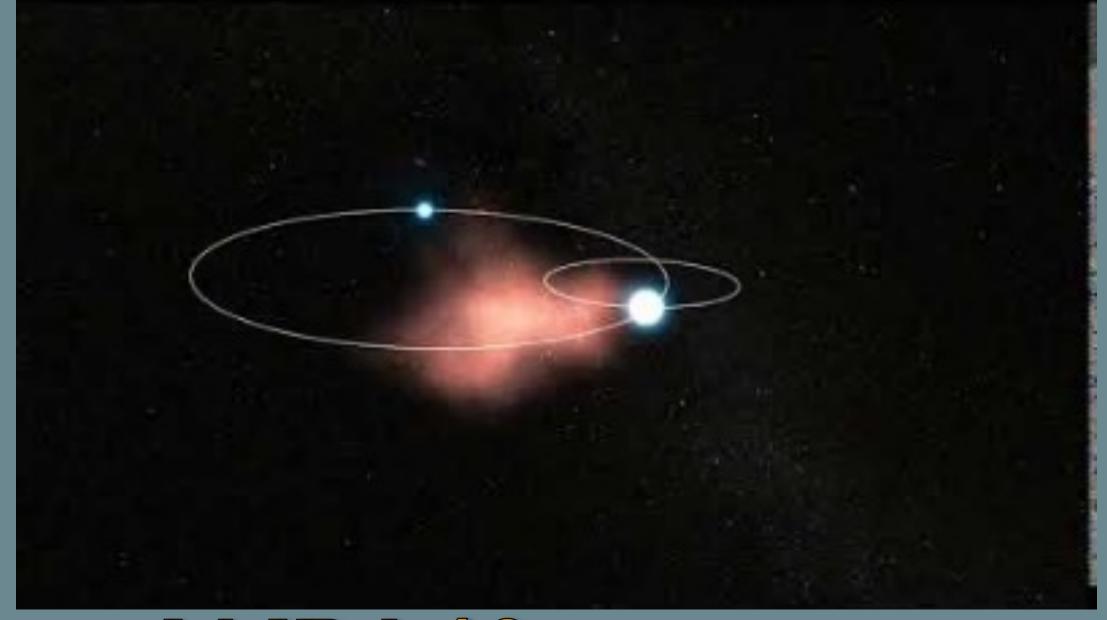


Assuming the red star is less bright than the yellow star



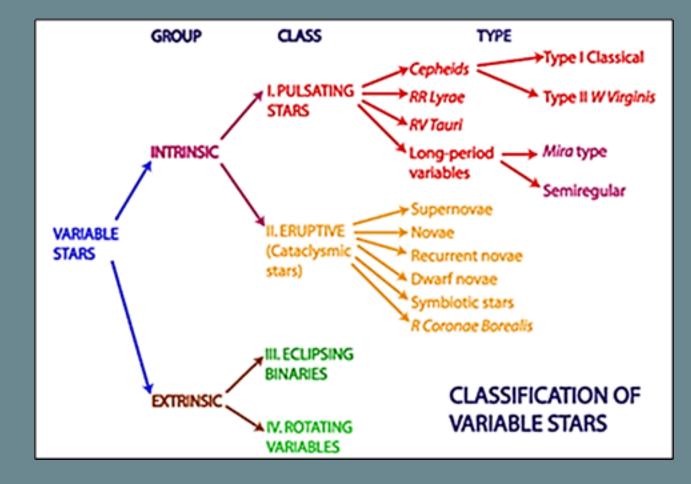
JWST : Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI) data at 7.7, 15, and 21 microns

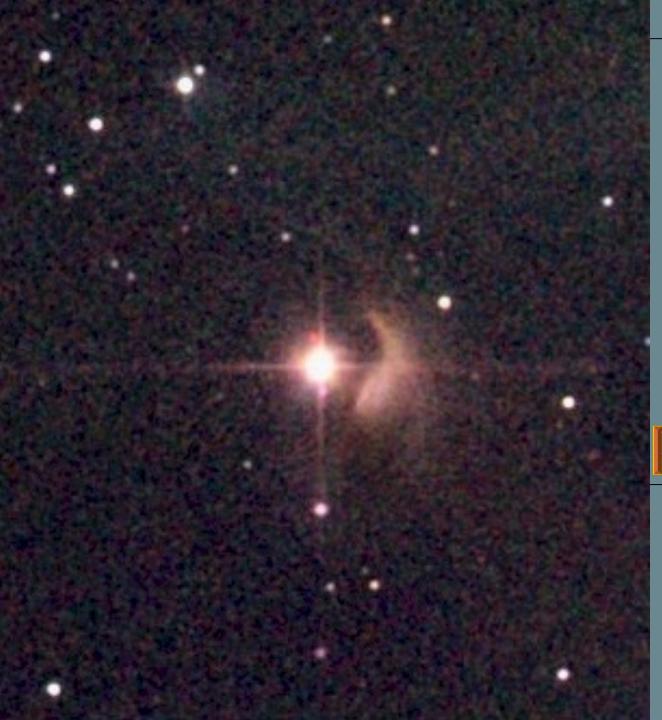
 $\mathbb{W}\mathbb{R}_{-}[4]0$ V [687Cyg) Binary system SBC91232 In Cygnus Dust shells



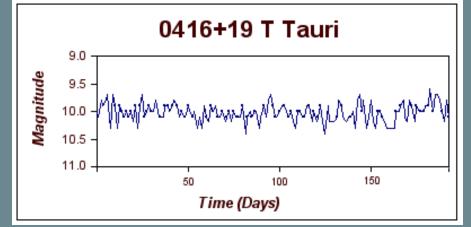
WRI40 system

Variables





T Tauri Variable Star 6500 +/-200 day periodicity*



LkCa 14

V826 Tau

TWA 13A

LkCa 5

TWA 3E

7000

7500

Wavelength (Å)

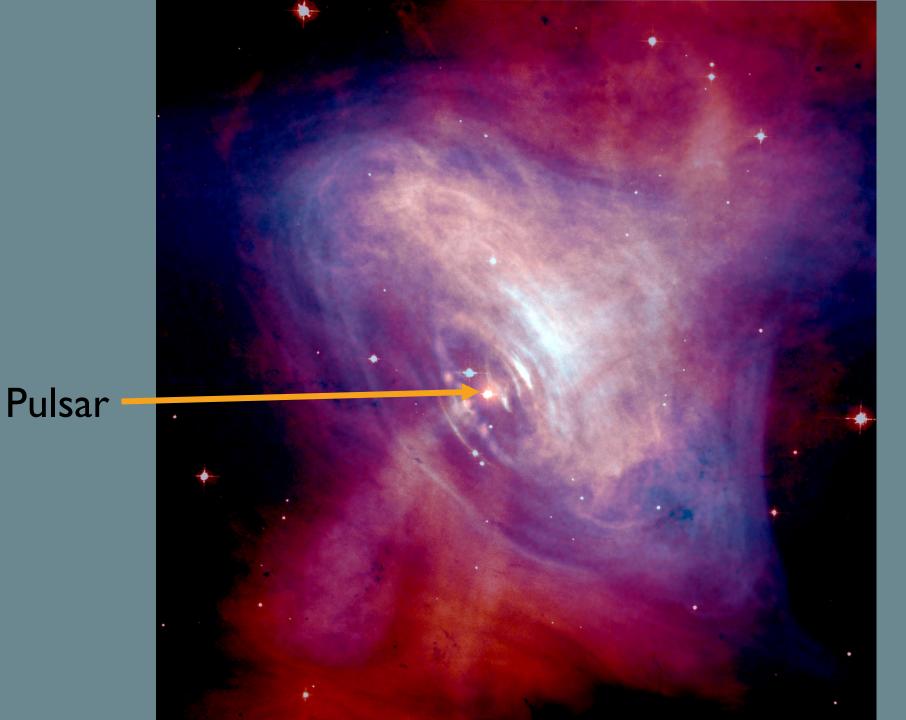
8000

8500



PULSARS

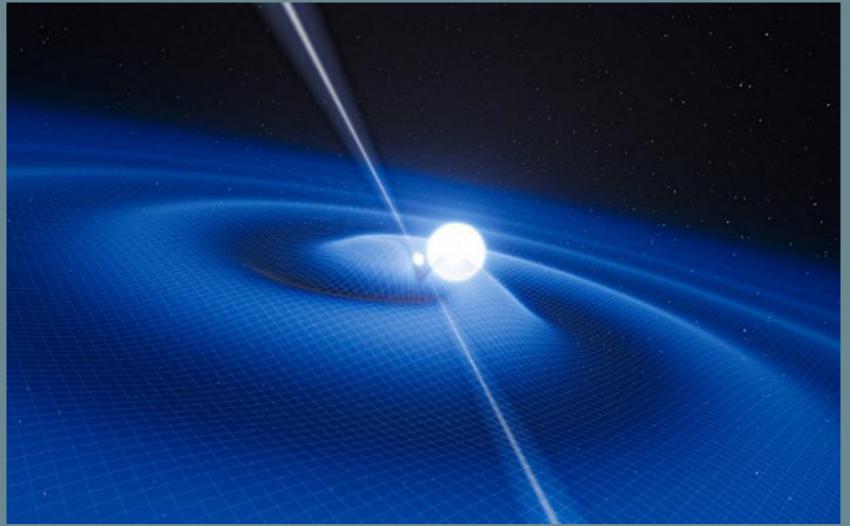
SNR MI Crab Nebula NASA



SN Ia Collapsed 8-20 Ms star Crab Pulsar

Hubble, Chandra (xray)

What is a Pulsar?









Artist's impression of an exotic binary system (orbiting each other) consisting of two stellar remnants: a white dwarf (larger) a 5 MINUTE pulsar, PSR J0348+0432

Calçada, ESO

Artist's interpretation of an array of pulsars being affected by gravitational ripples [in space-time] produced by a supermassive black hole binary in a distant galaxy.

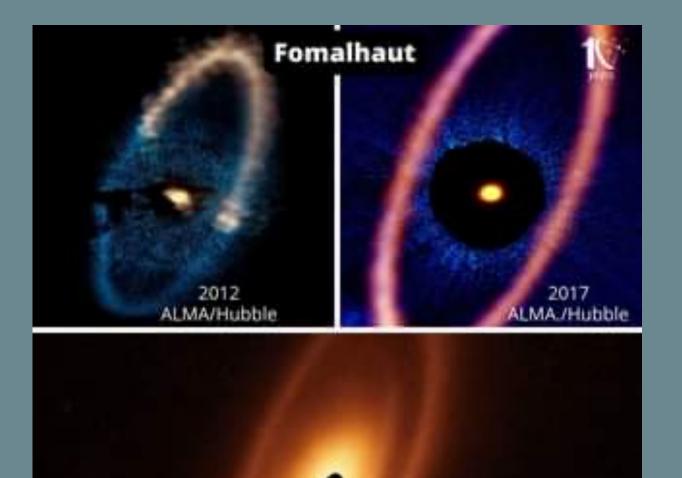
Credit: Aurore Simonnet, NANOGrav



JWST: 4 MISSION GOALS, ALLOCATION OF OBSERVING TIME PLUS PI TIME

MISSION GOALS

- Search for the first galaxies or luminous objects formed after the Big Bang
- Determine how galaxies evolved from their formation until now
- <u>Observe the formation of stars from the first stages to the formation</u> of planetary systems
- Measure the physical and chemical properties of planetary systems, including our own Solar System, and investigate the potential for life in those systems



Alpha Piscis Austrinus b

(Fomalhaut b)

2023 James Webb Space Telescope.