

THE NEXT BIG QUESTIONS...



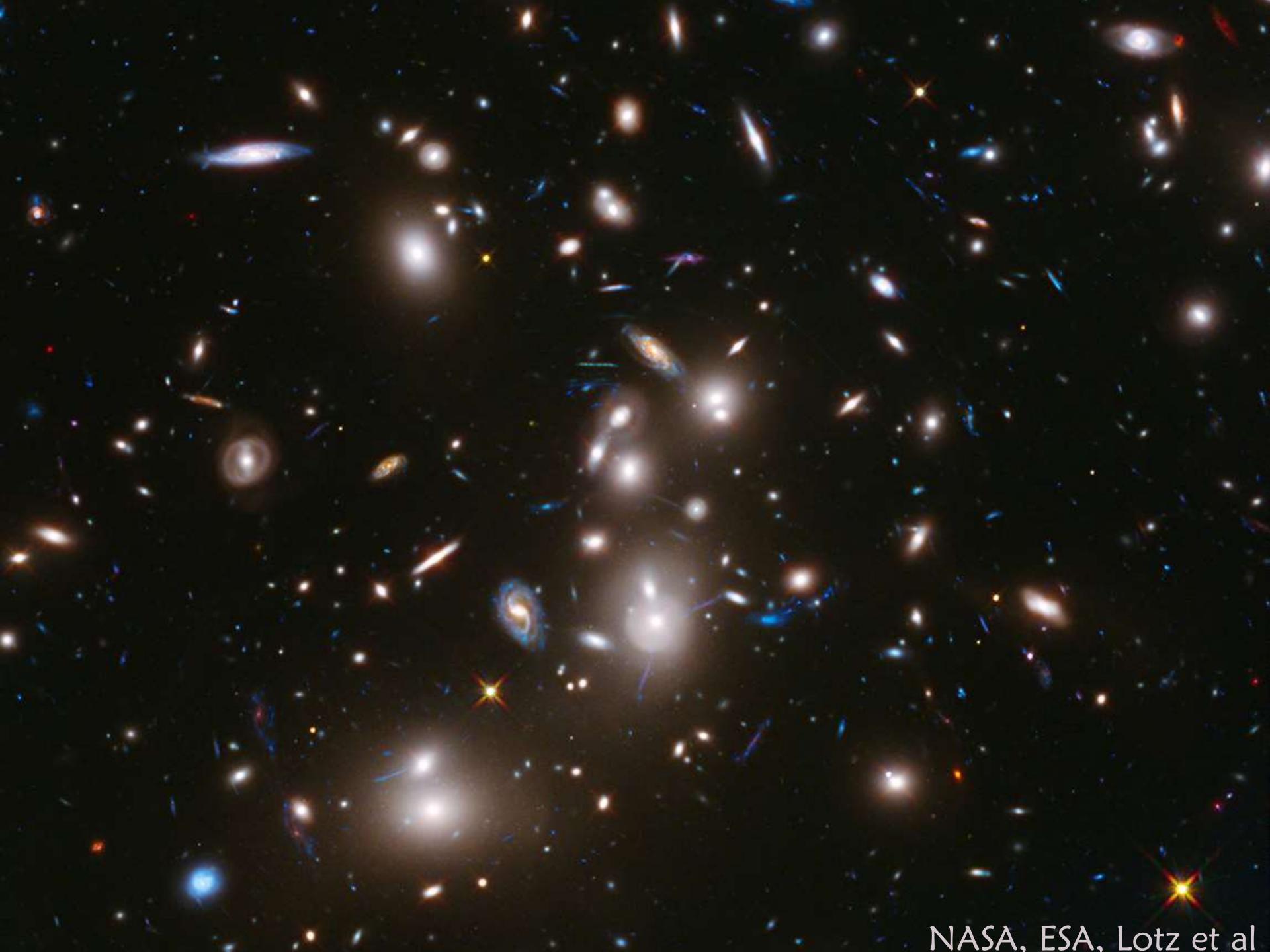
CAROLIN CRAWFORD

PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY, GRESHAM COLLEGE

NASA, ESA, Dalcanton et al

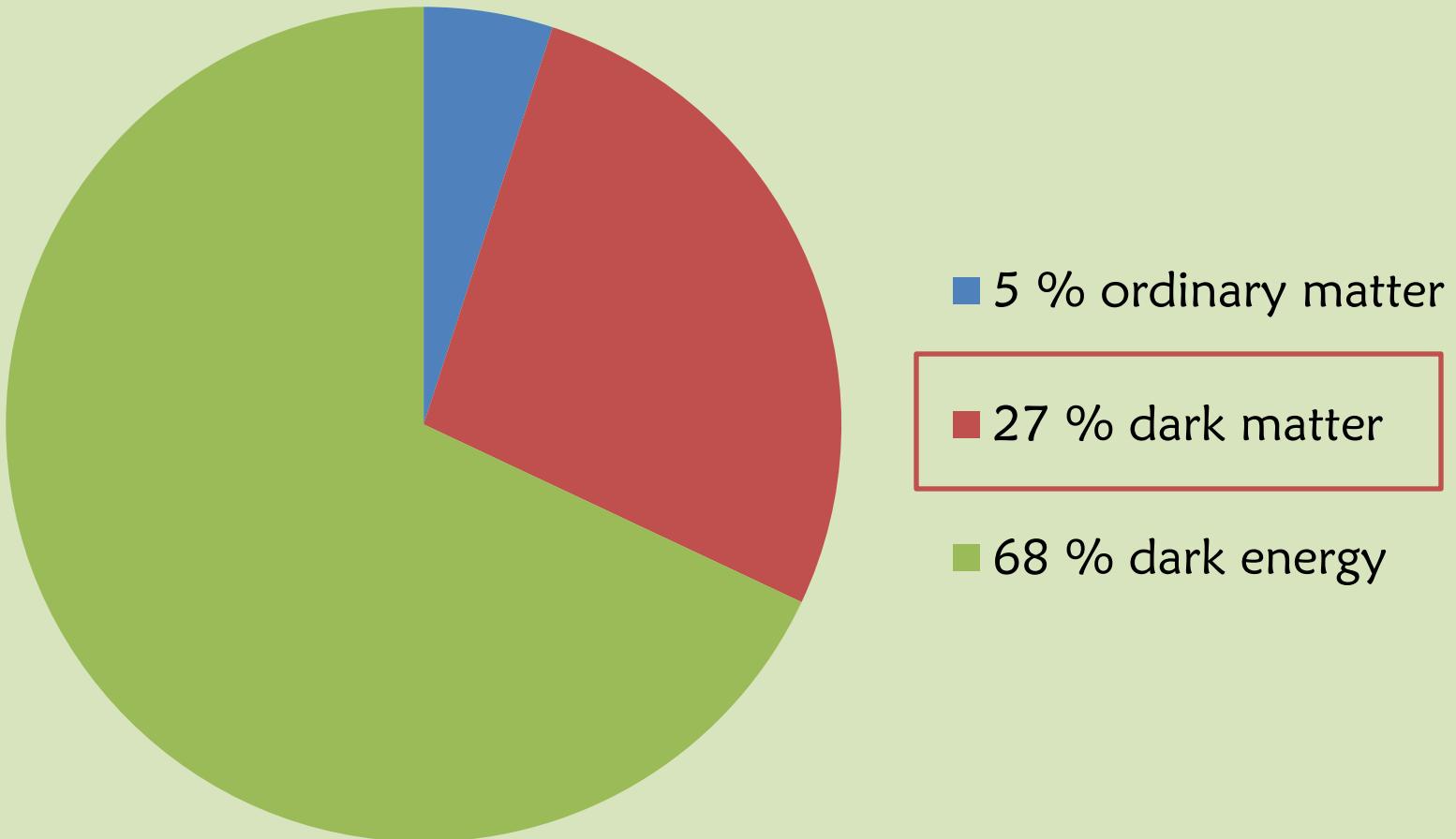


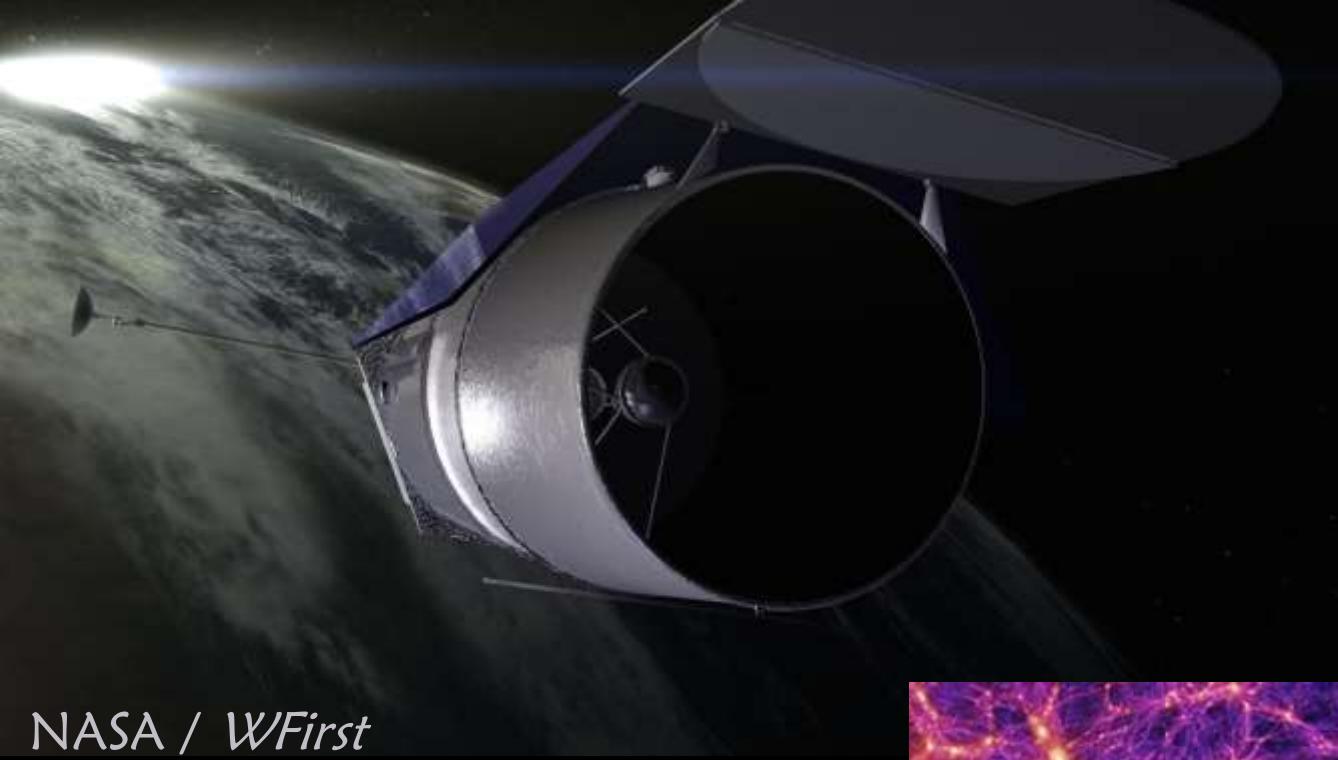
NASA, ESA, Hubble, HPOW



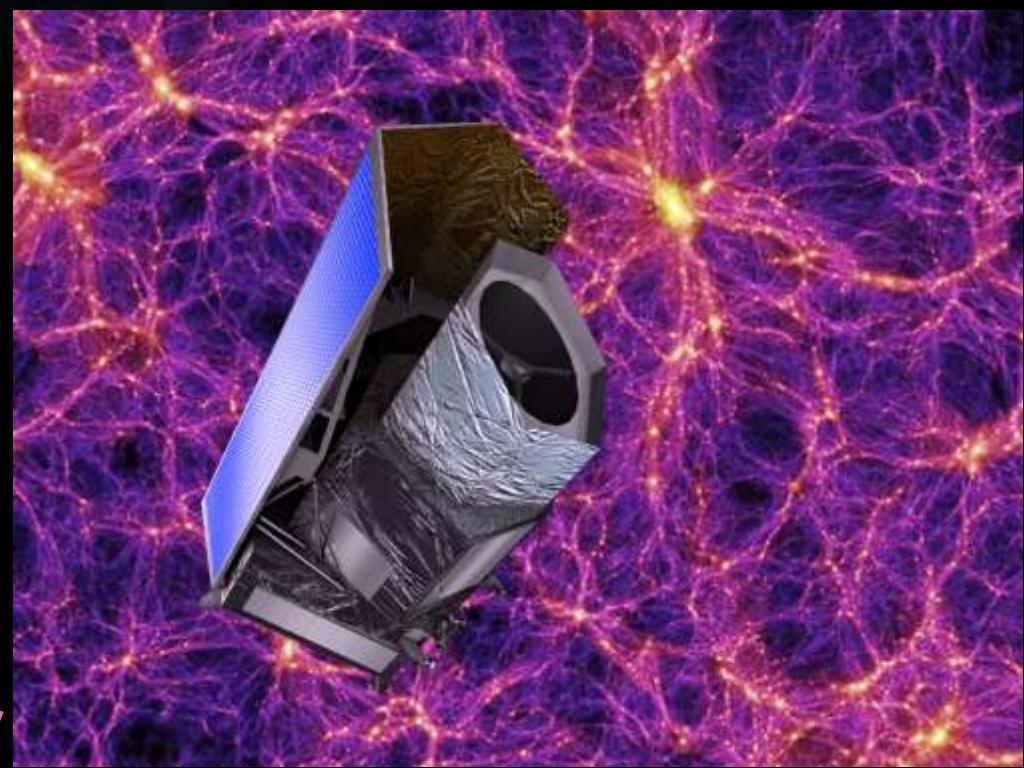
NASA, ESA, Lotz et al

Contents of the Universe

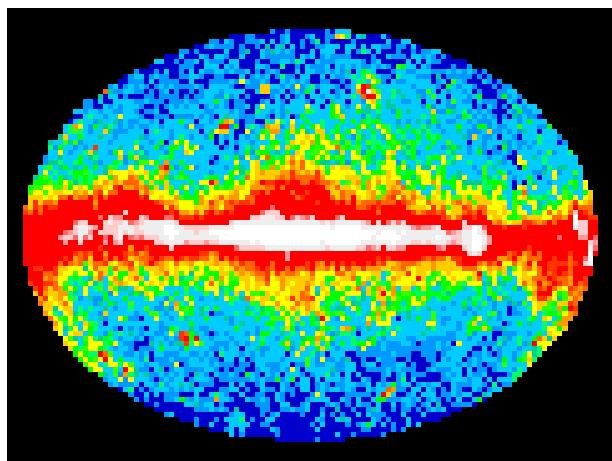




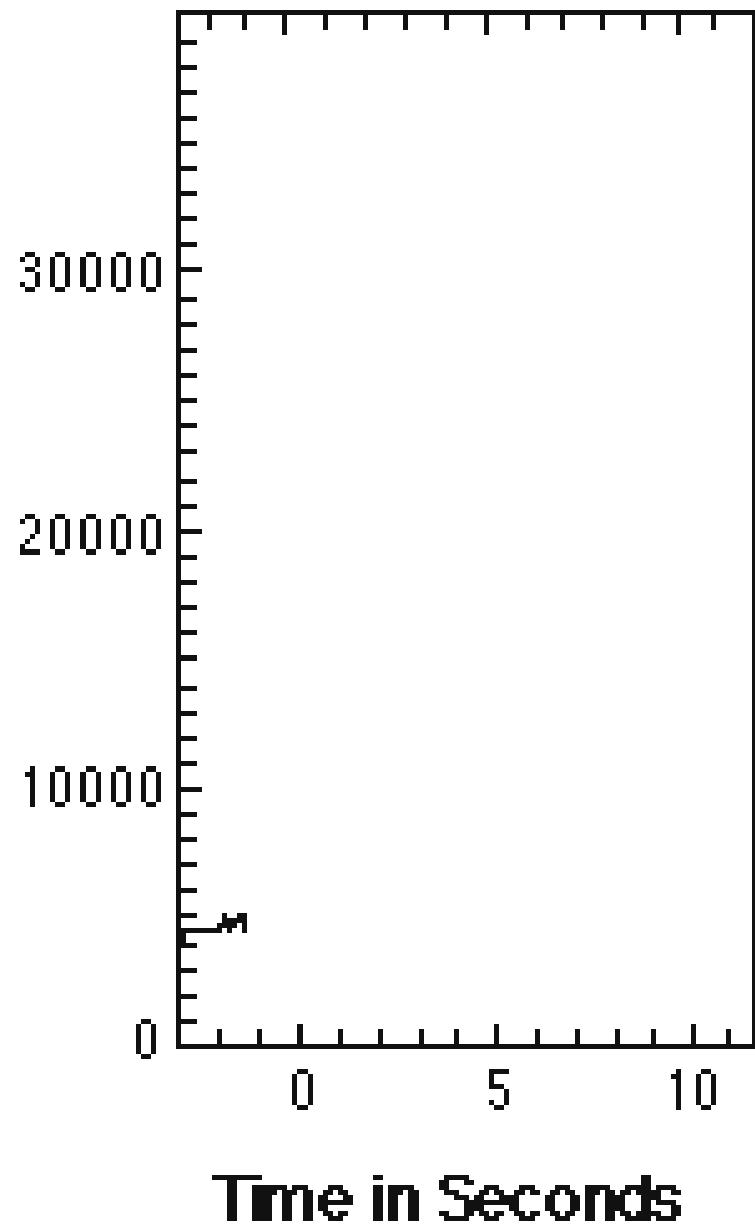
NASA / *WFIRST*

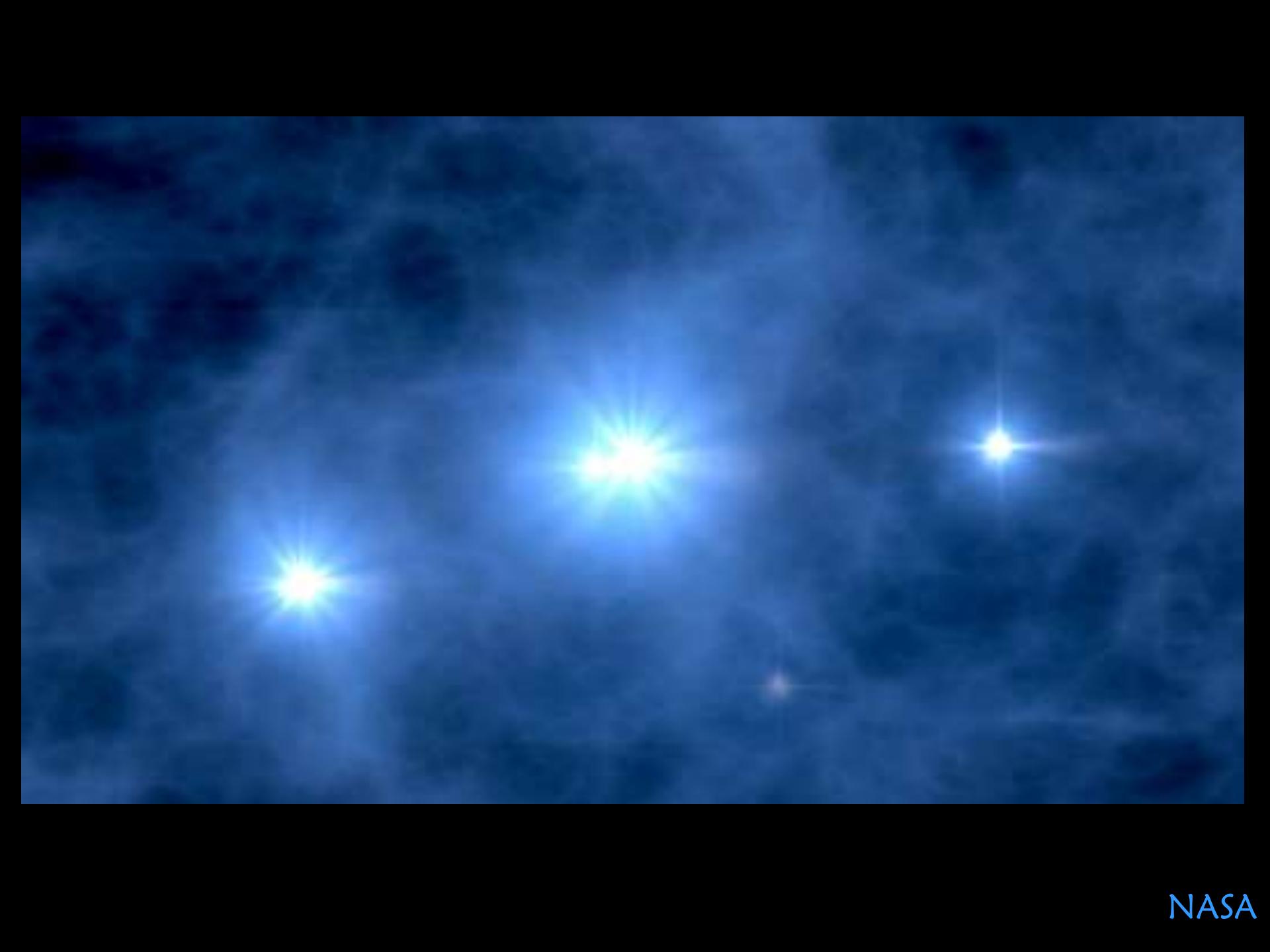


ESA / *Euclid*



Counts per Second

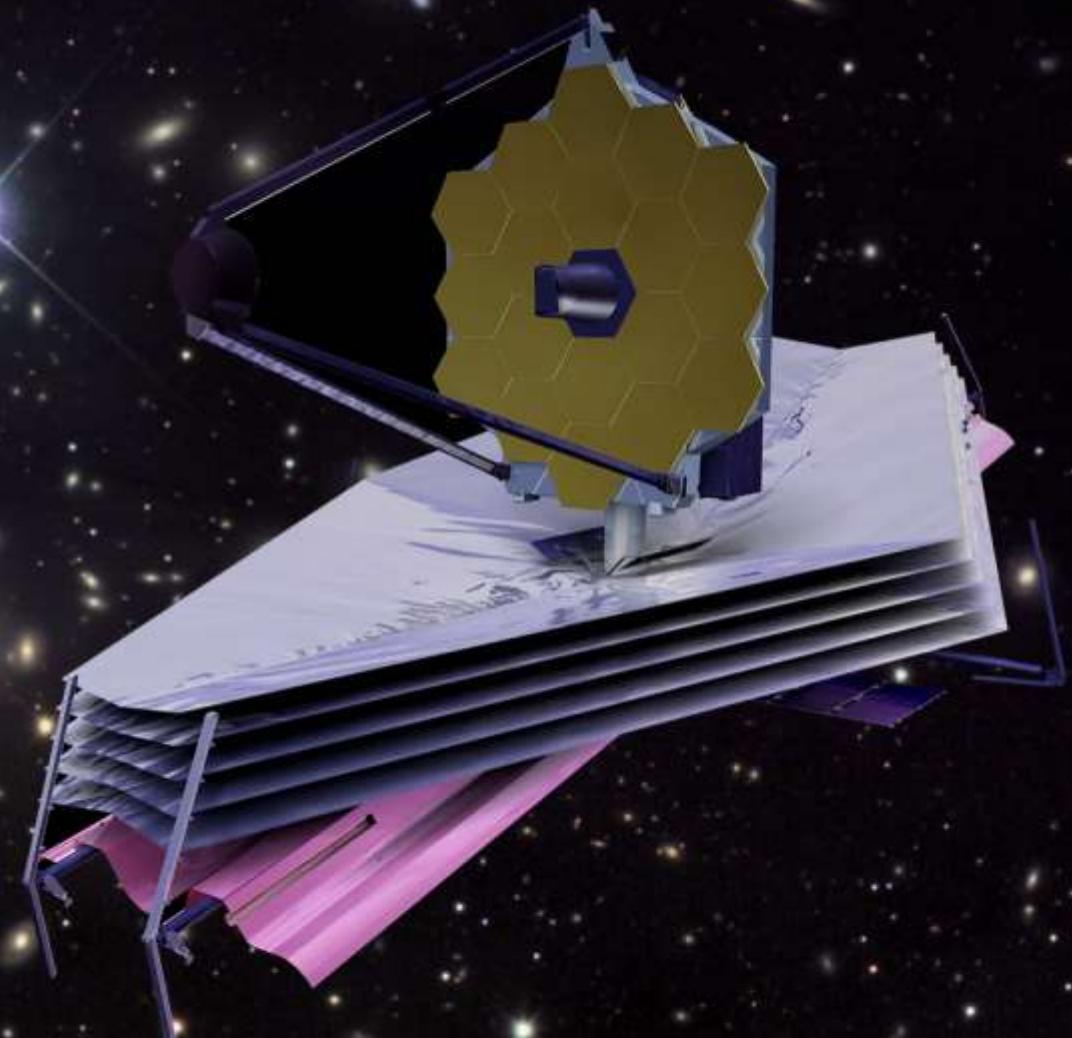


A dark blue, textured background, possibly a simulation or a photograph of a celestial object. Three bright, star-like light sources are visible: one on the left with a greenish tint and a multi-pointed starburst, one in the center with a yellowish tint and a multi-pointed starburst, and one on the right with a bluish tint and a multi-pointed starburst. A small, faint purple starburst is also visible near the bottom center.

NASA



NASA/ESA/Reiss & Rodney

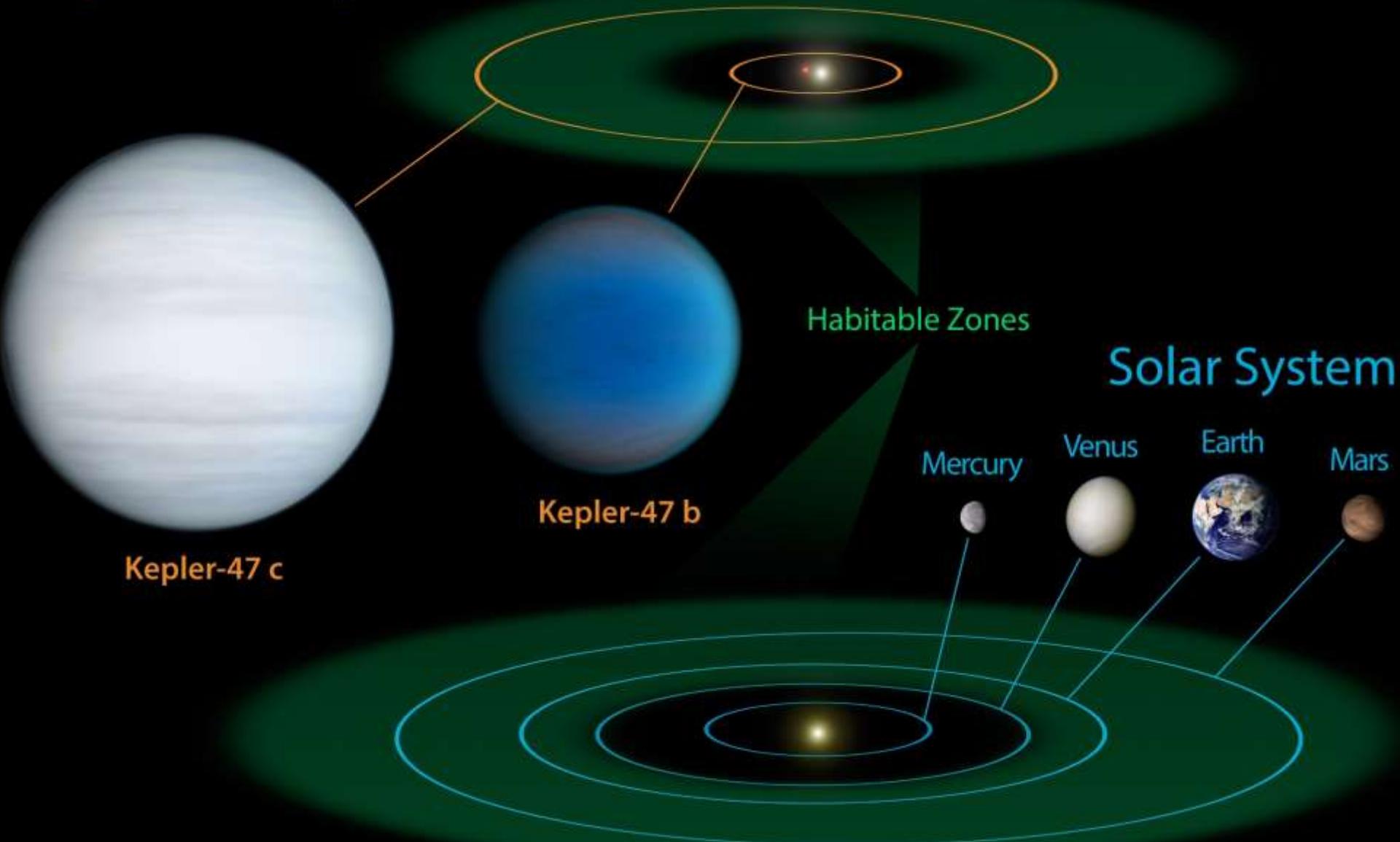


NASA



NASA / R Hurt (JPL-Caltech)

Kepler-47 System

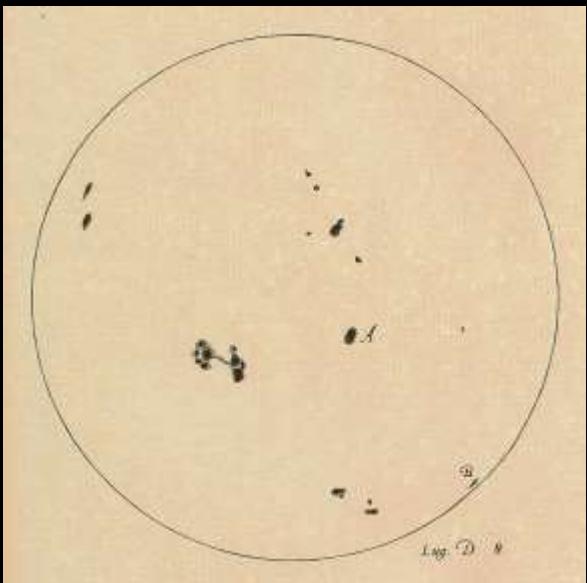
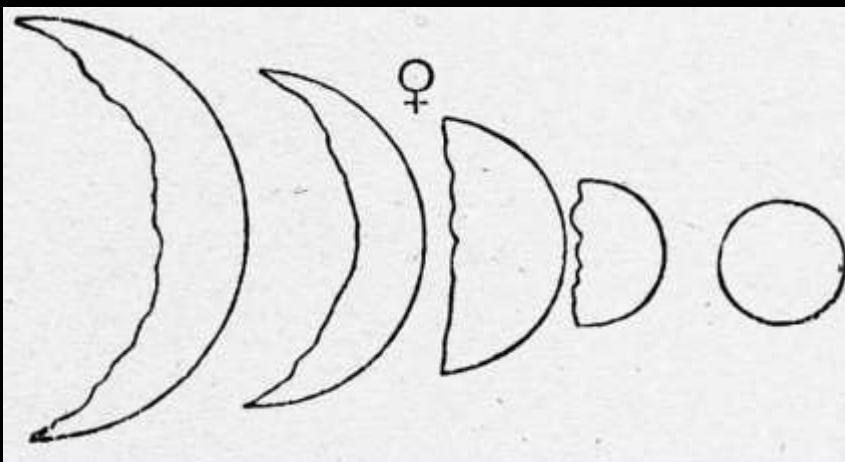
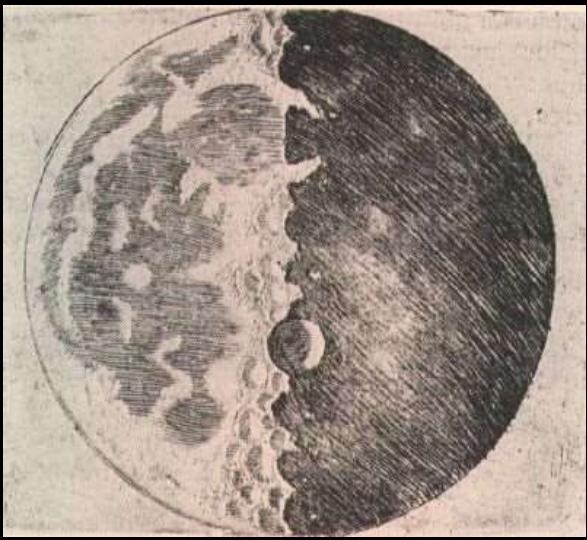


Planets and orbits to scale

NASA/JPL-Caltech/T Pyle



NASA/ESA/Hubble



Observations Januari			
2. D.bris.	marck H. 12	O **	
3. mon.		** O *	
2. Febr.		O *** *	
3. mon.		O * *	
3. Febr. 5.		* O *	
4. mon.		* O **	
6. mon.		** O *	
8. marck H. 13.		* * * O	
10. mon.		* * * O *	
11.		* * O *	
12. H. & Febr.		* O *	
13. marck		* * O *	
14. Febr.		* * * O *	



Gemini Observatory

radio	micro-wave	infra-red		UV	X-rays	γ -rays
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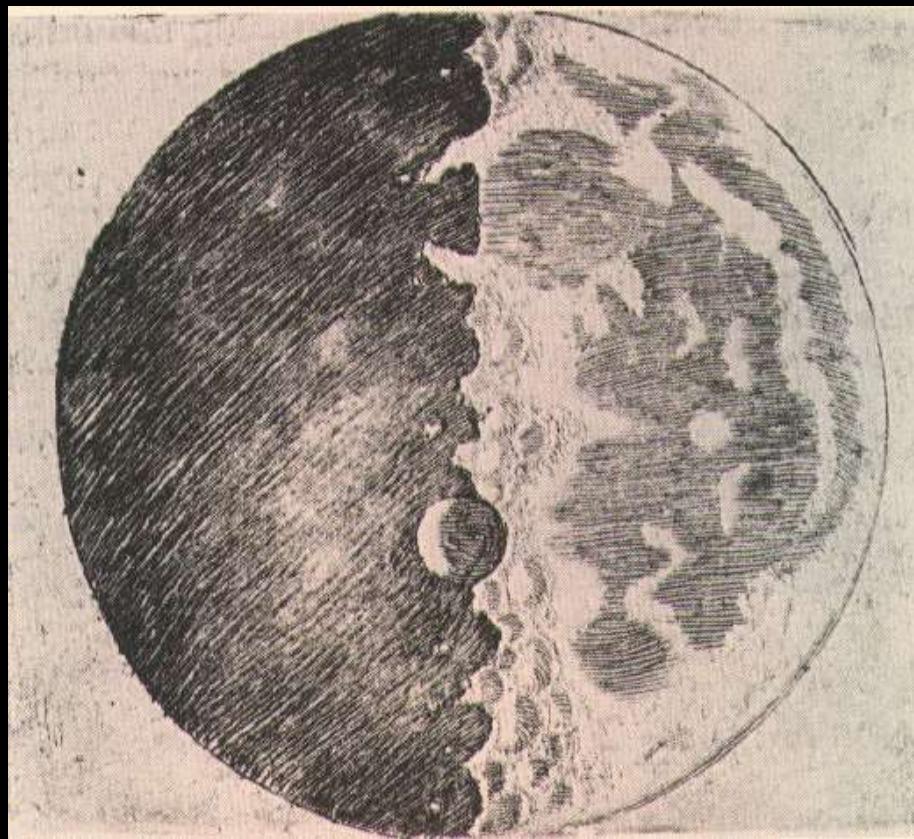
ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM



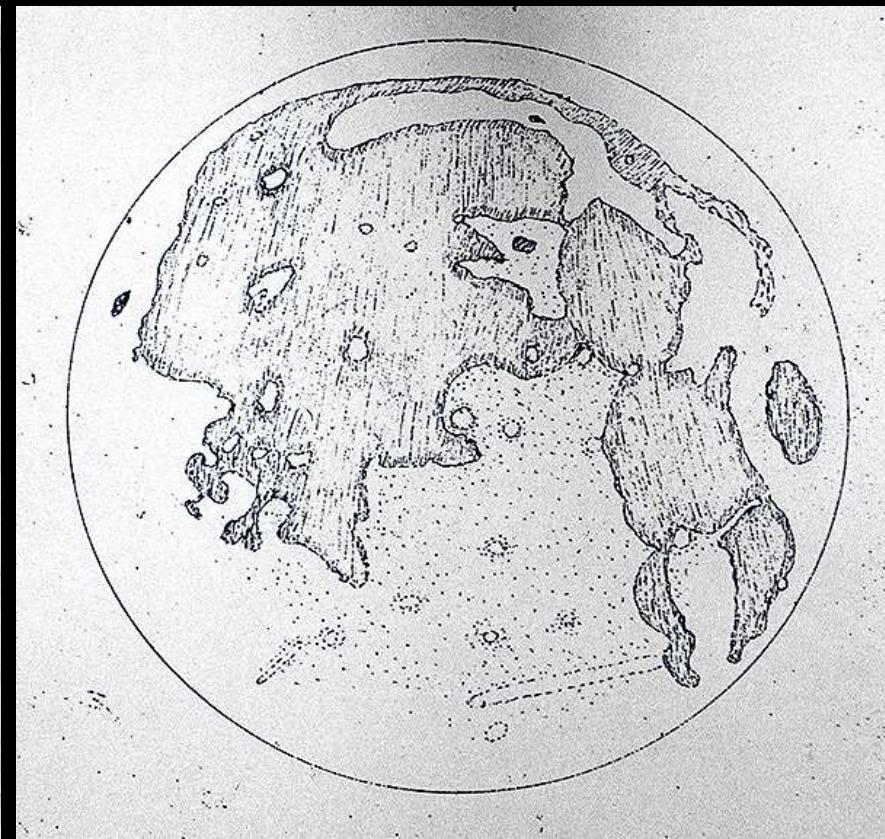
ESA/ESO/S Brunier



LSST / NSF



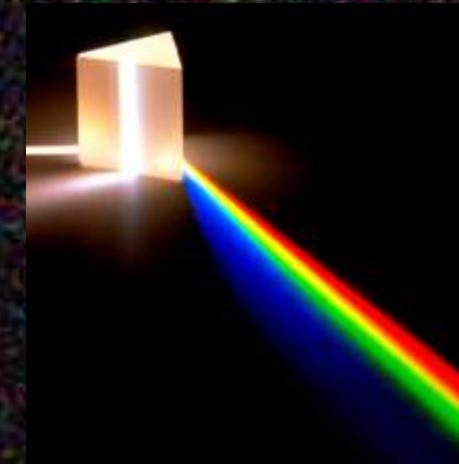
Galileo



Thomas Harriott



Wilhelm Röntgen

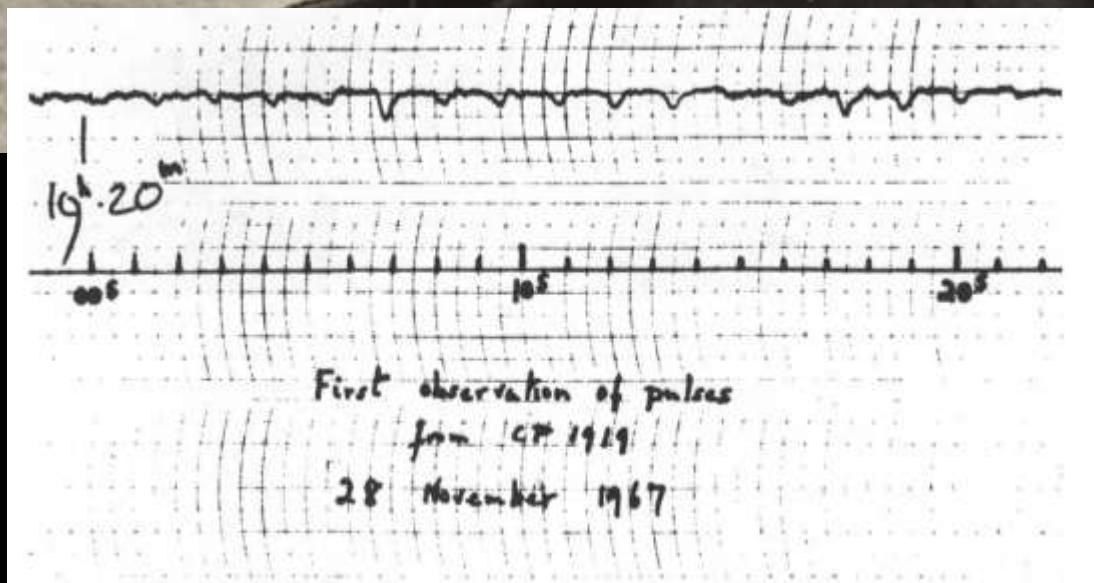
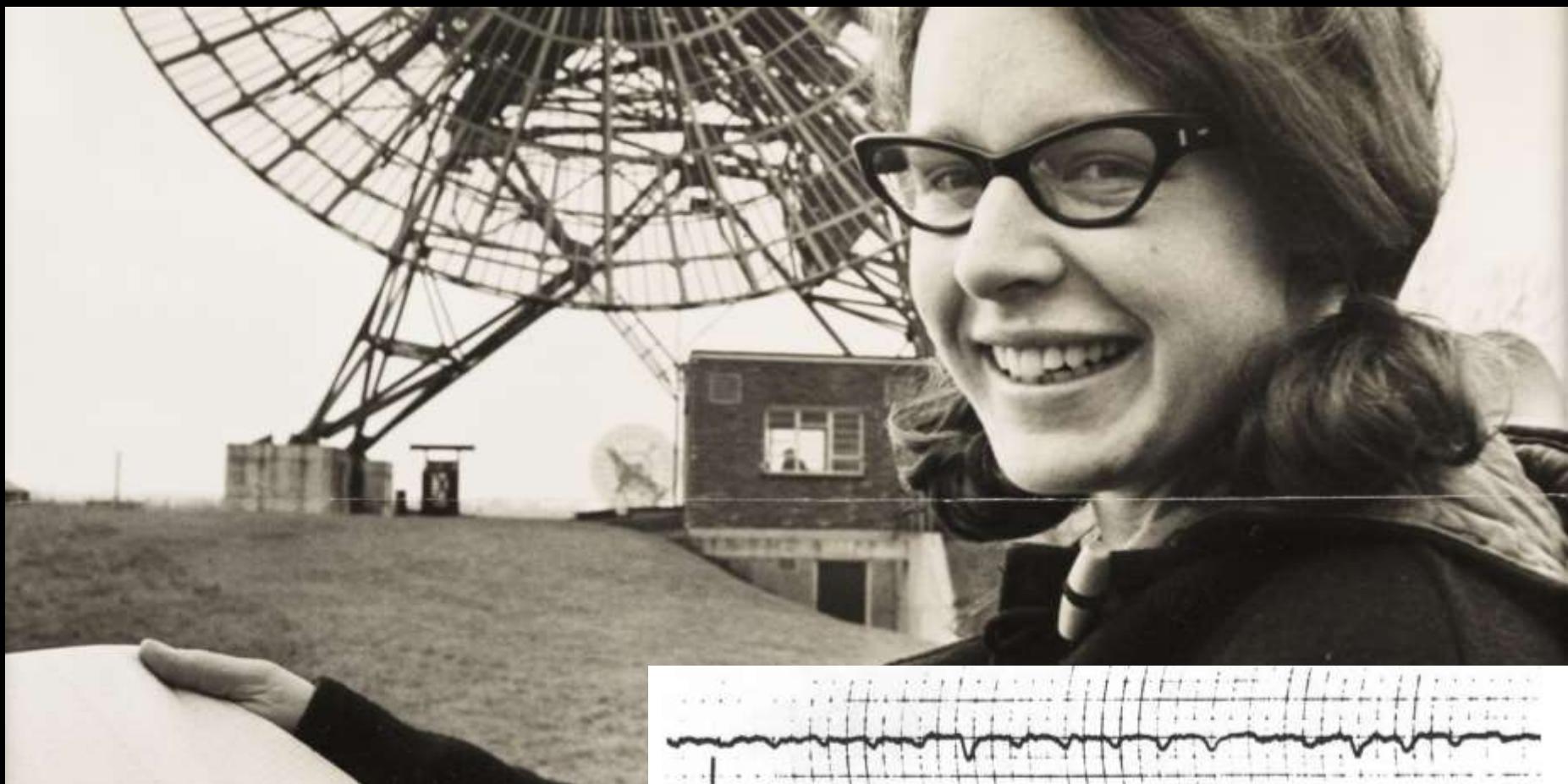


William Herschel

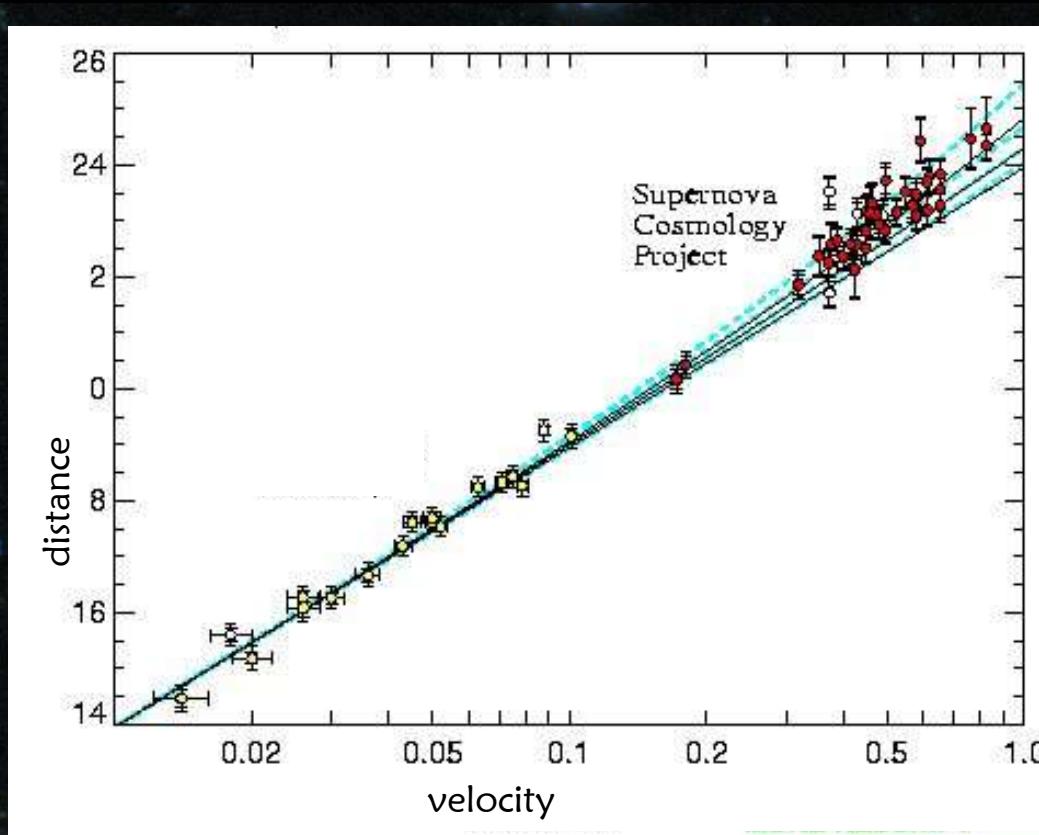
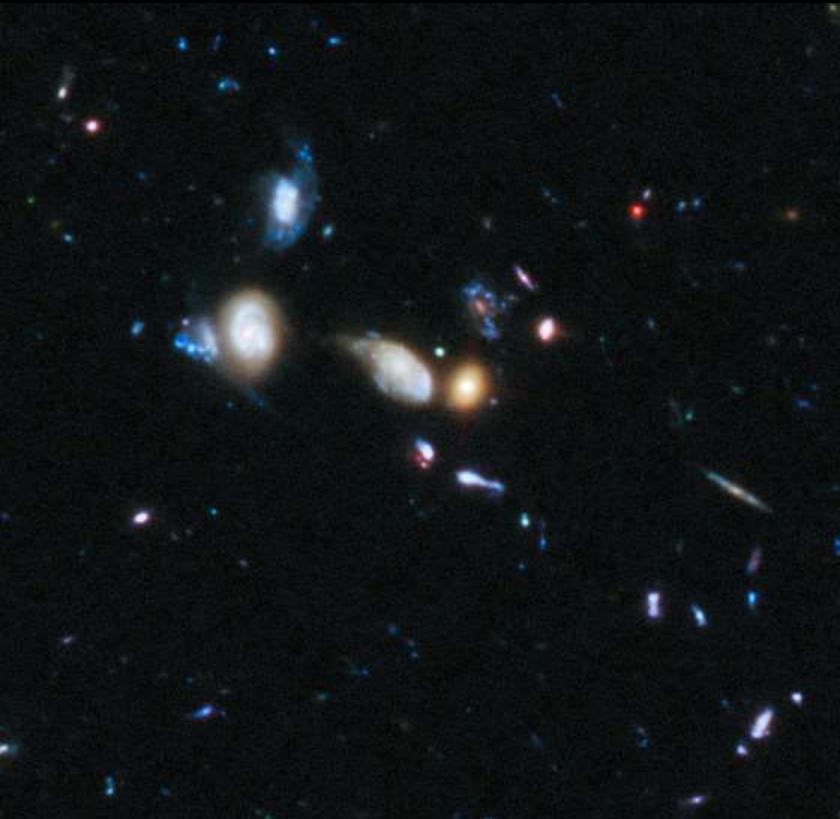








Jocelyn Bell



Perlmutter



Schmidt



Riess

NASA/ESA/Riess et al





NASA

4 FORCES

GRAVITY

ELECTROMAGNETISM

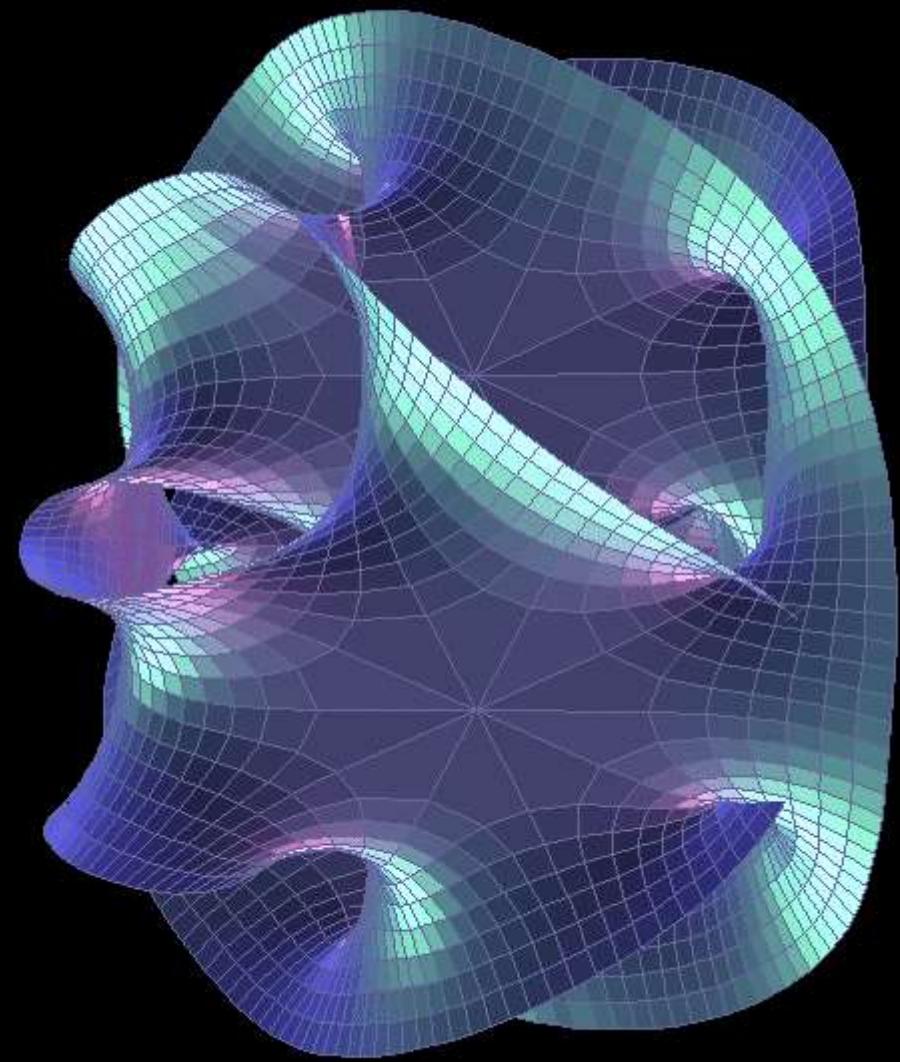
WEAK

STRONG

GENERAL
RELATIVITY

QUANTUM
PHYSICS

??

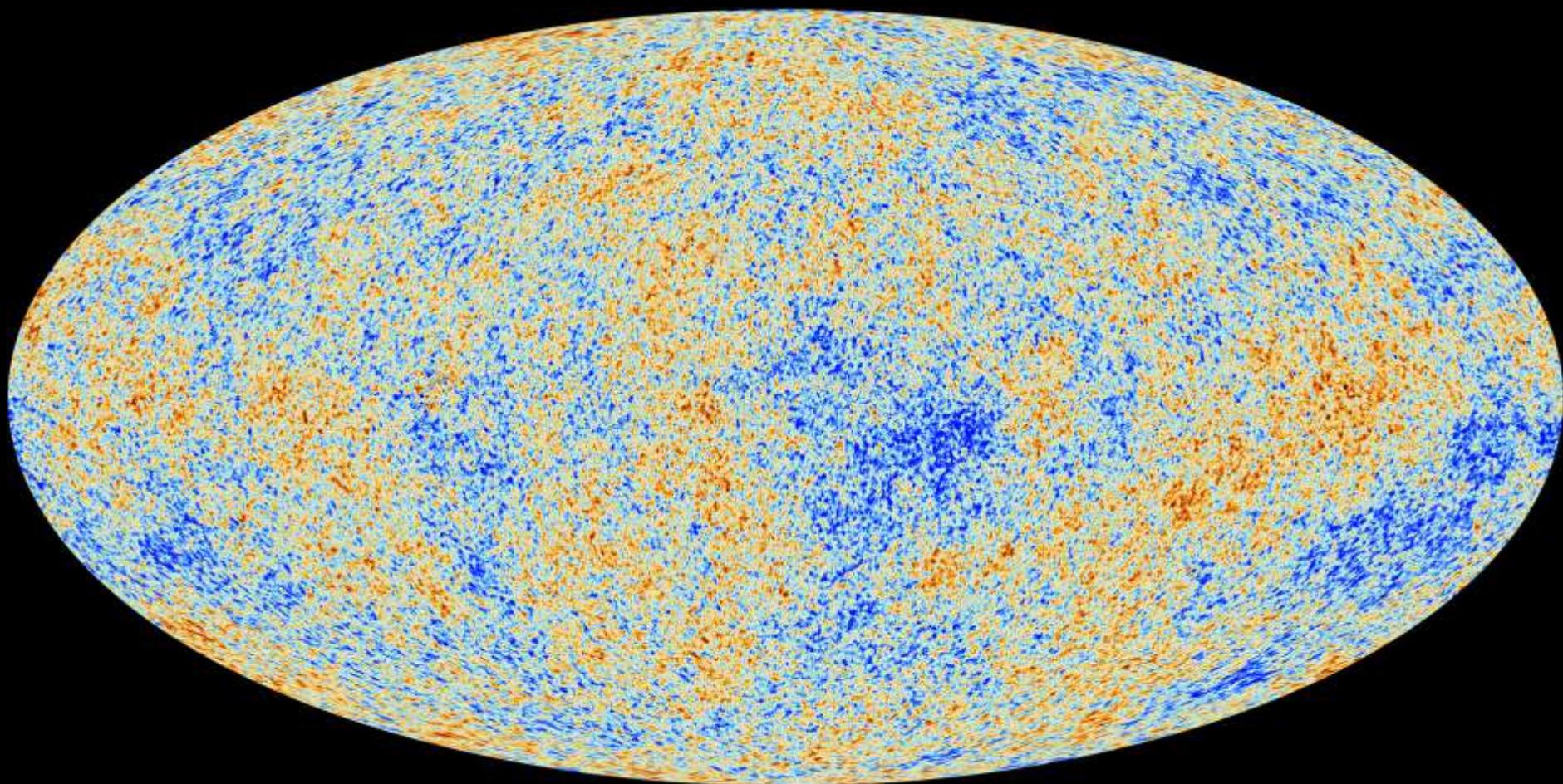


J Bryant / AJ Hanson

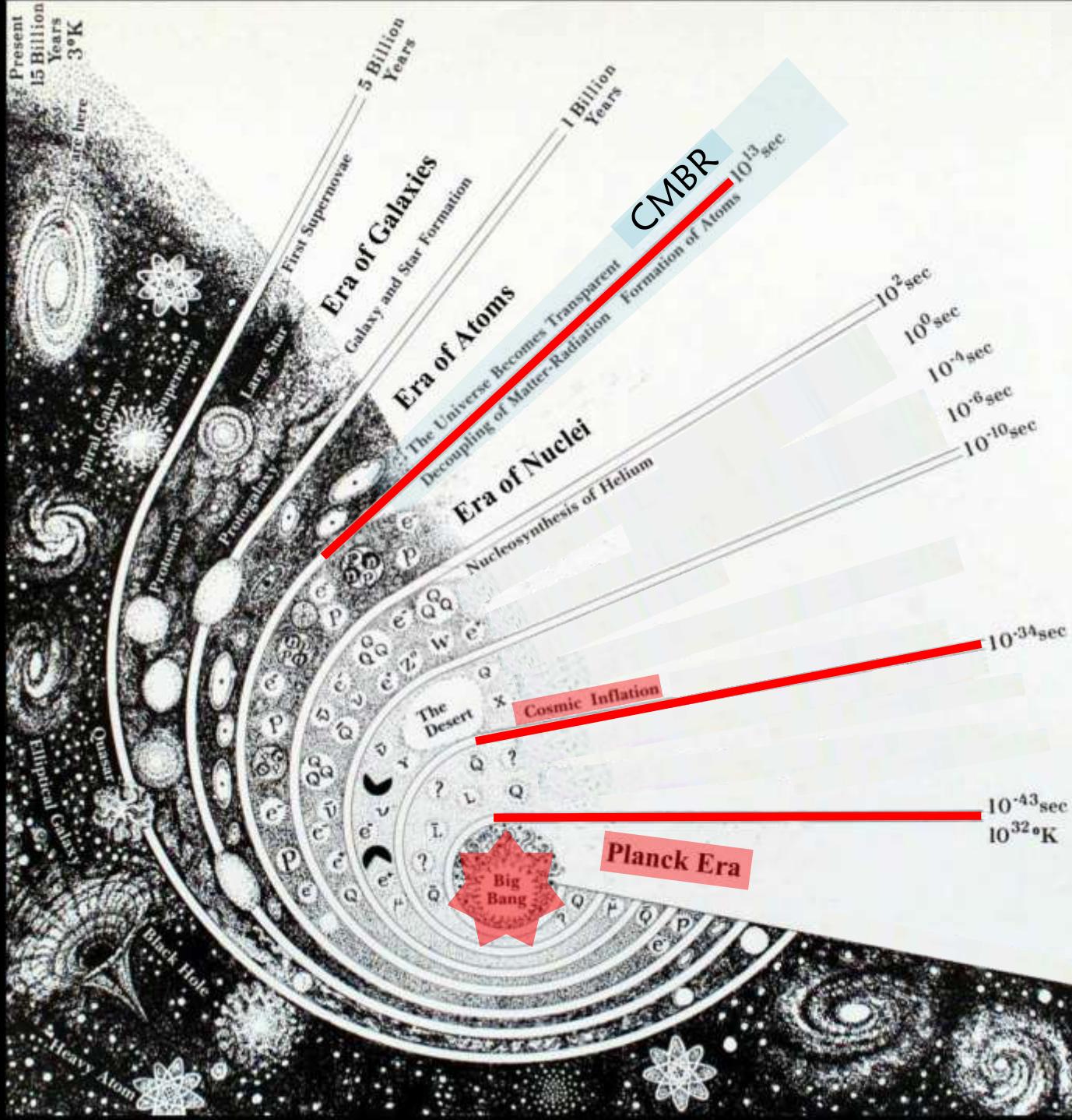


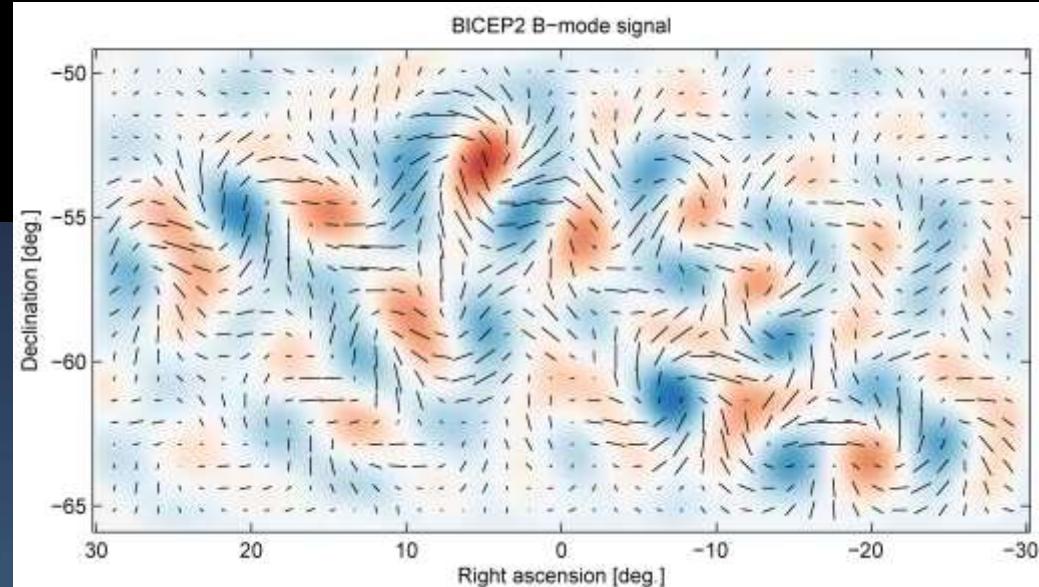
“How the Universe works”

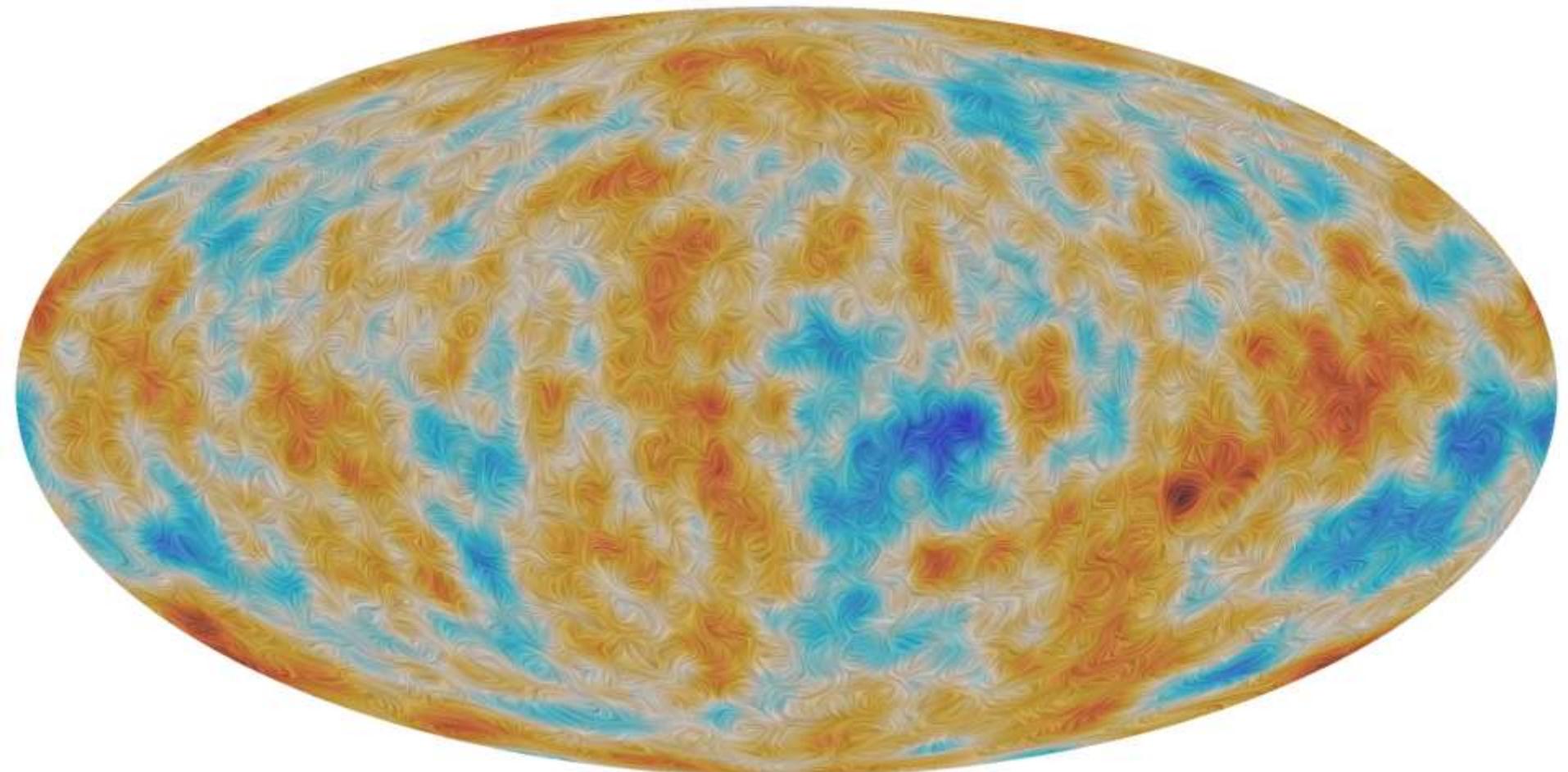
PLANCK



ESA / *Planck* collaboration







ESA / Planck



“How the Universe works”

PARTICLE

electron



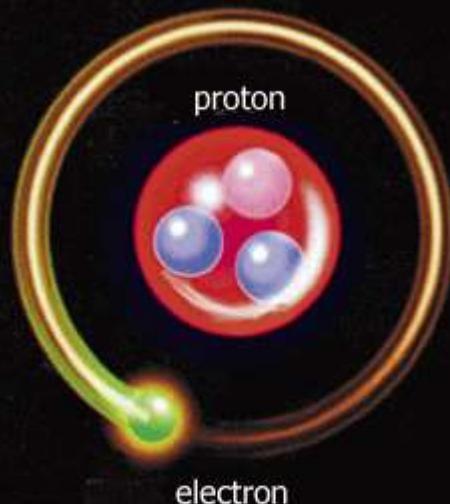
proton



neutrino



hydrogen



ANTI-PARTICLE

positron



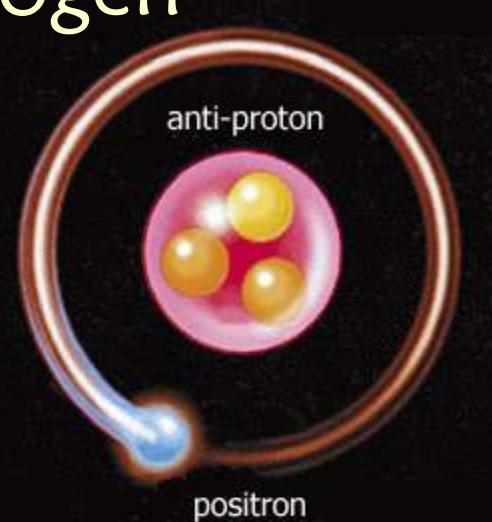
antiproton

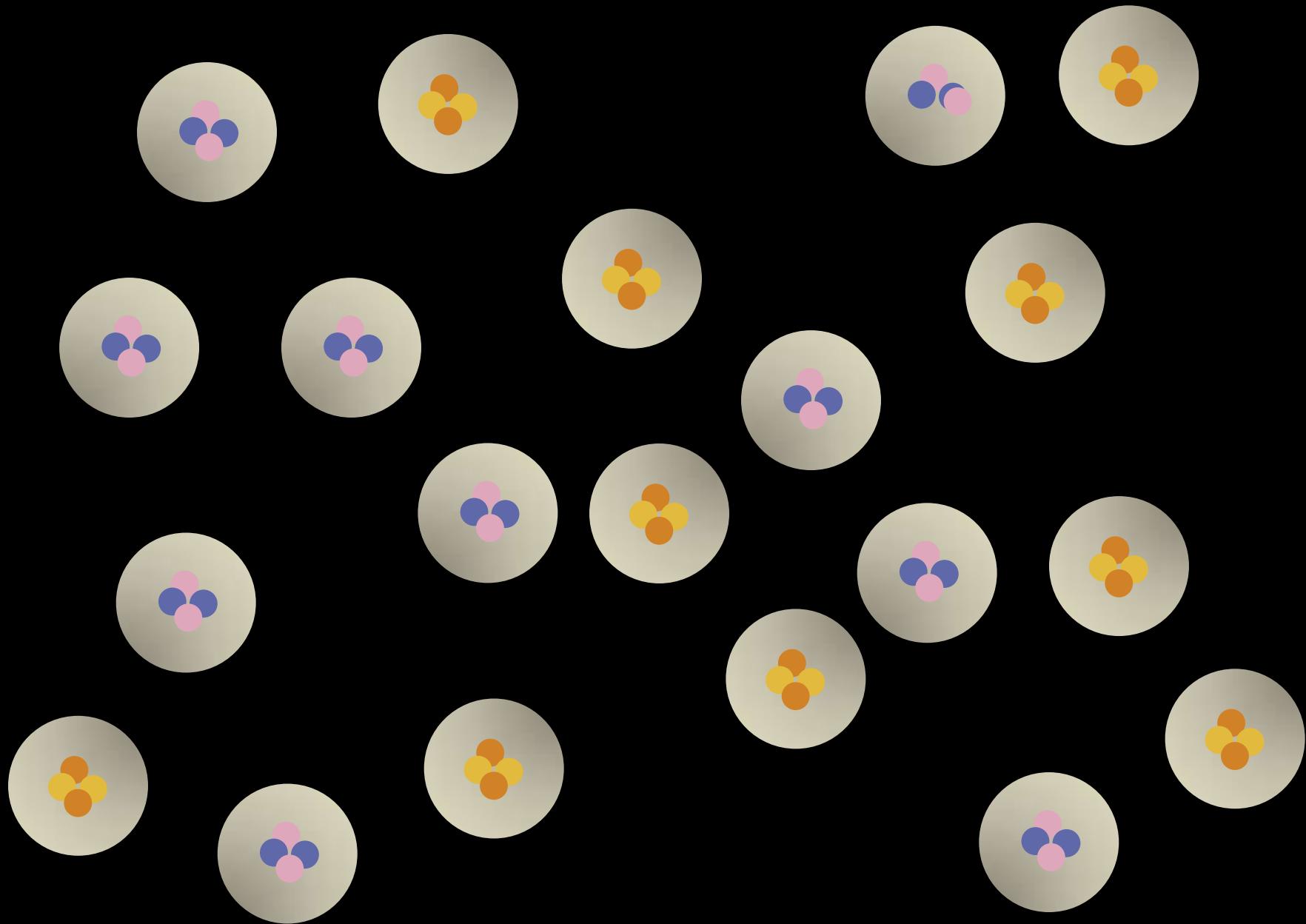


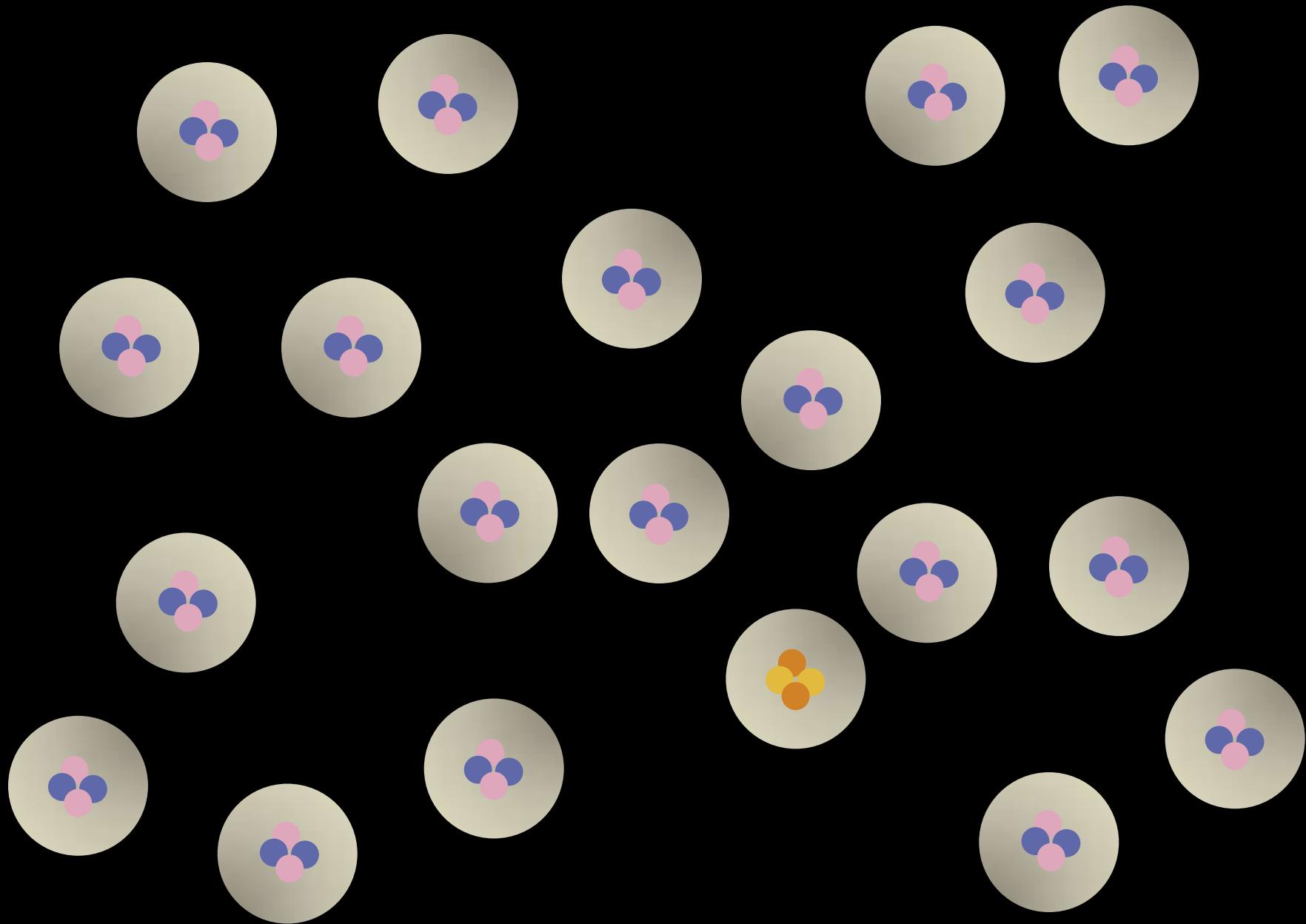
antineutrino



anti-hydrogen



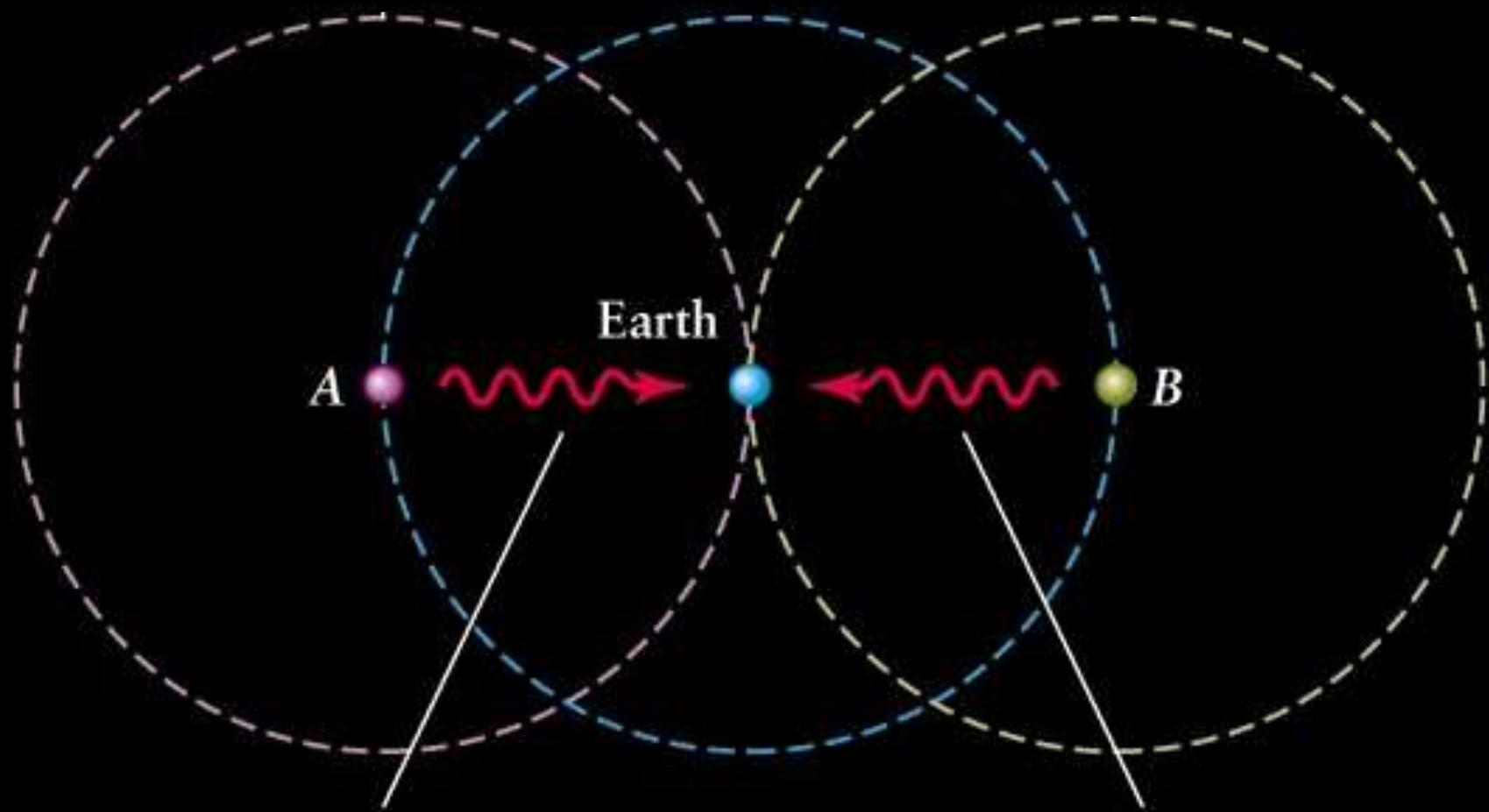






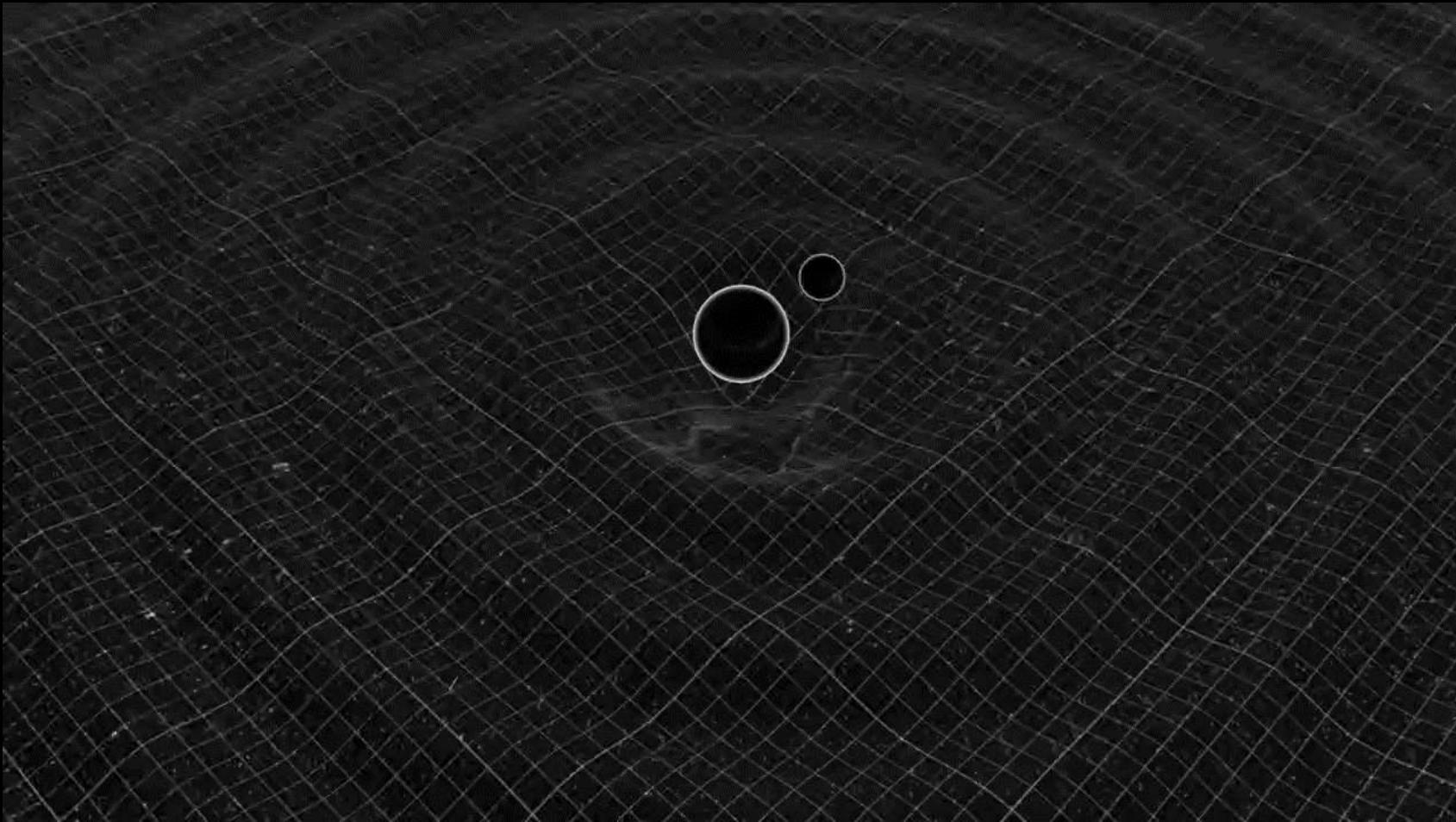
BellaCielo





Radiation from A takes
15 billion years to reach us

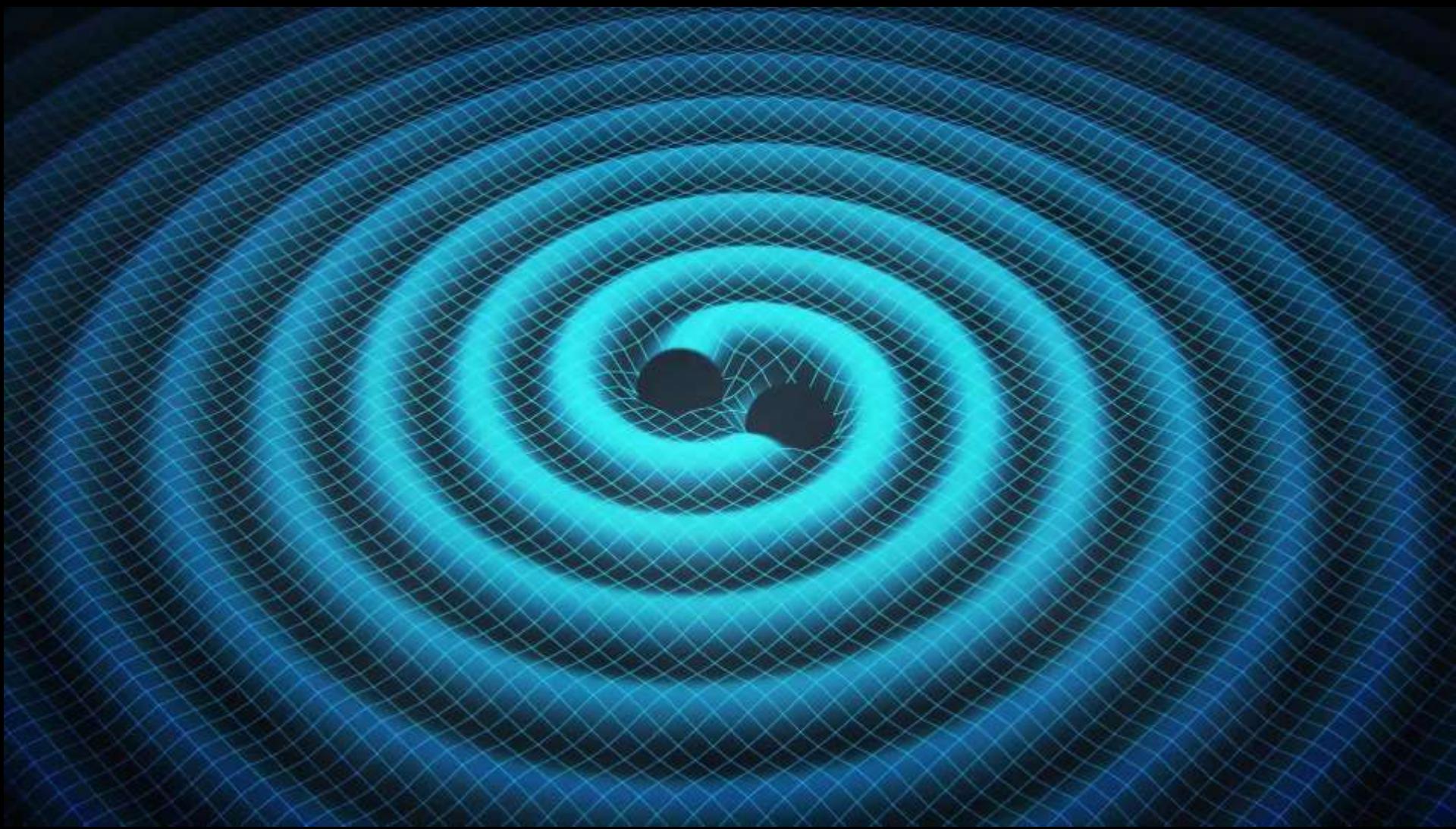
Radiation from B takes
15 billion years to reach us



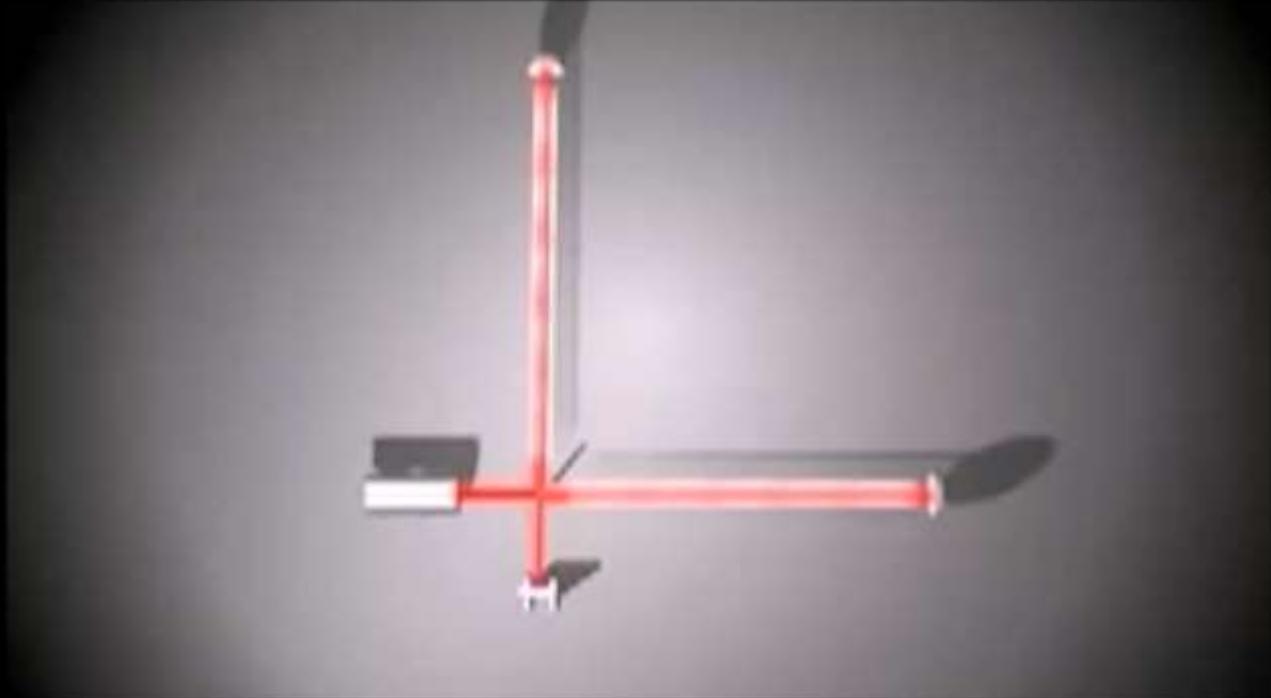
Northwestern Visualization



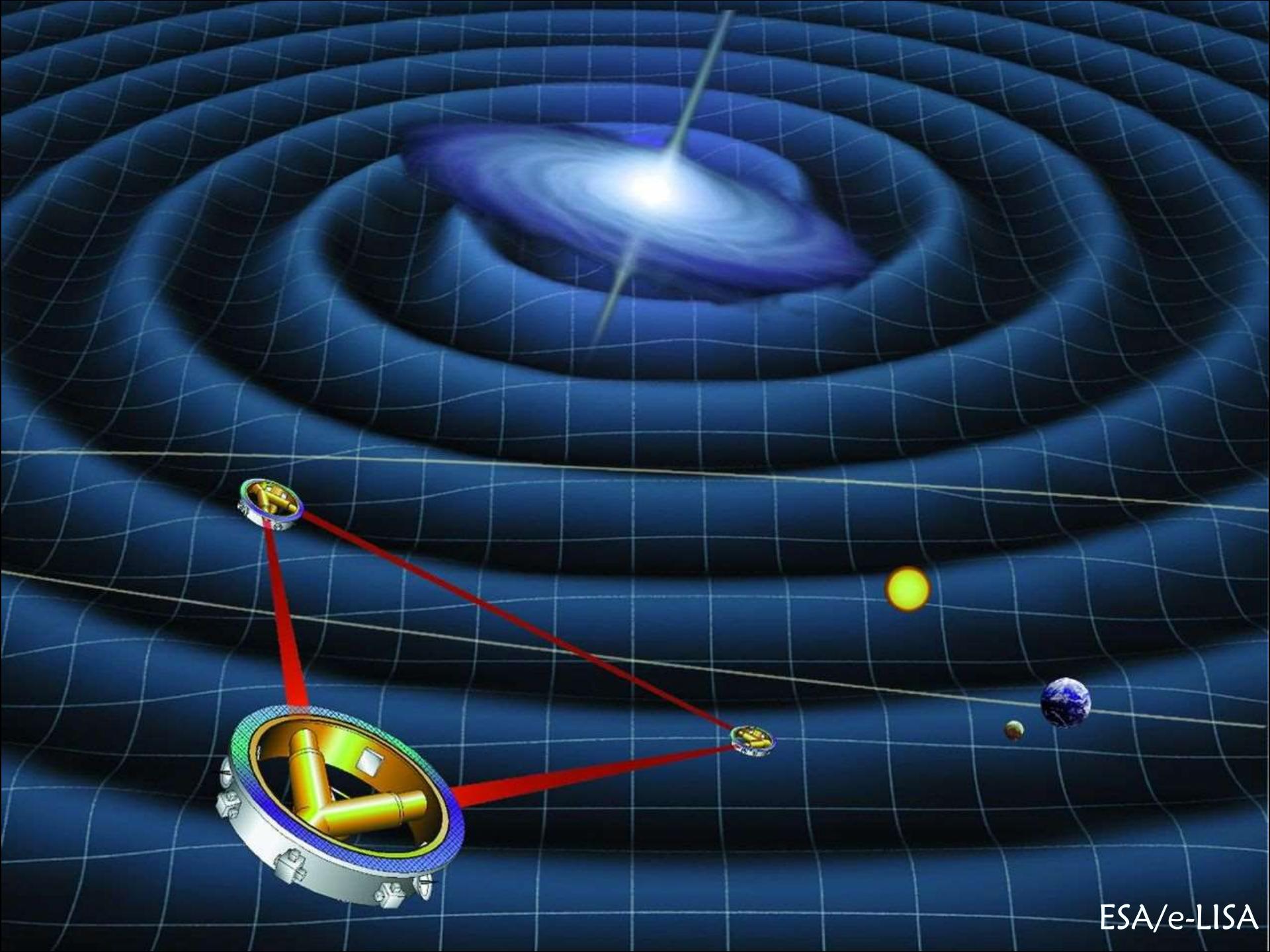
GSFC / D Berry



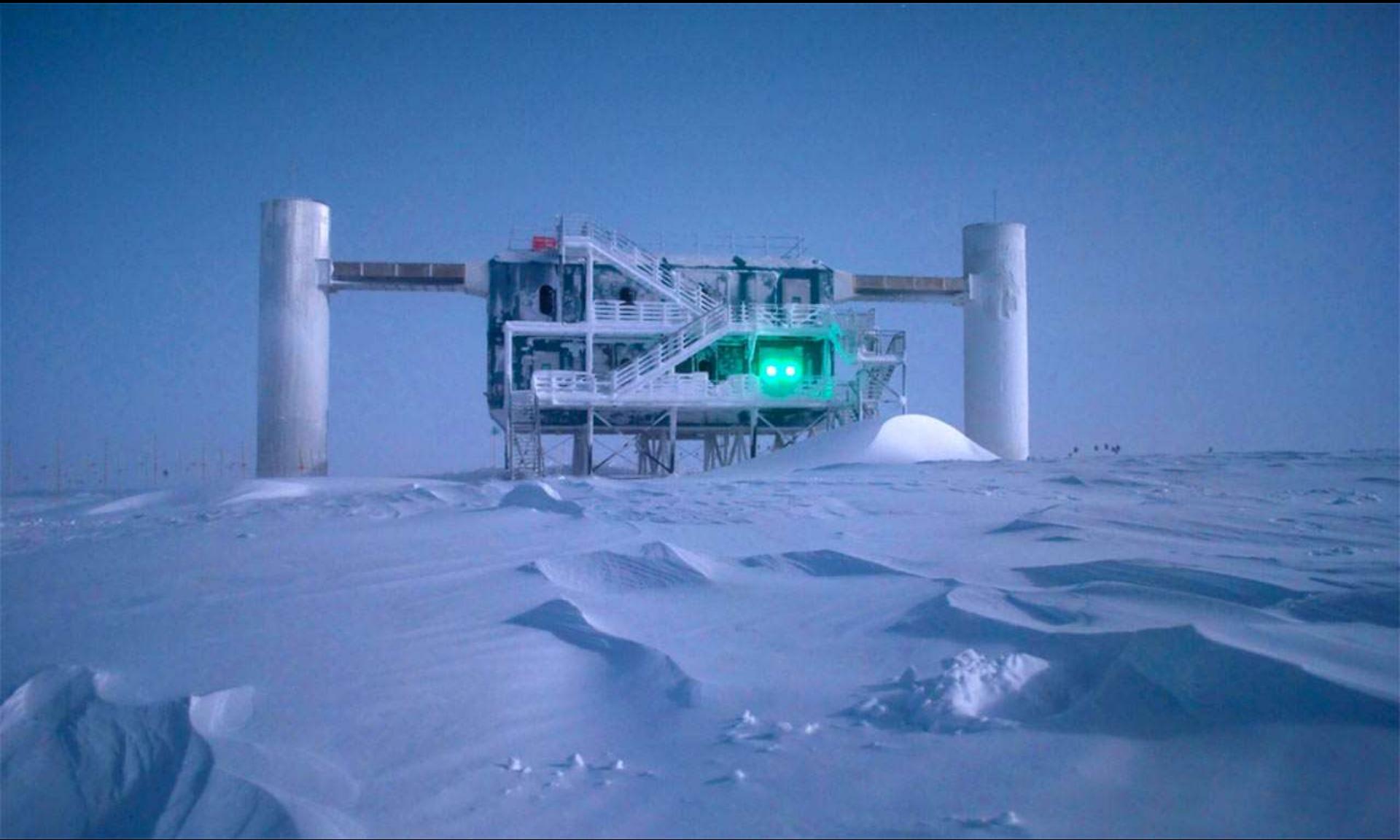
Swinburne Astronomy Productions



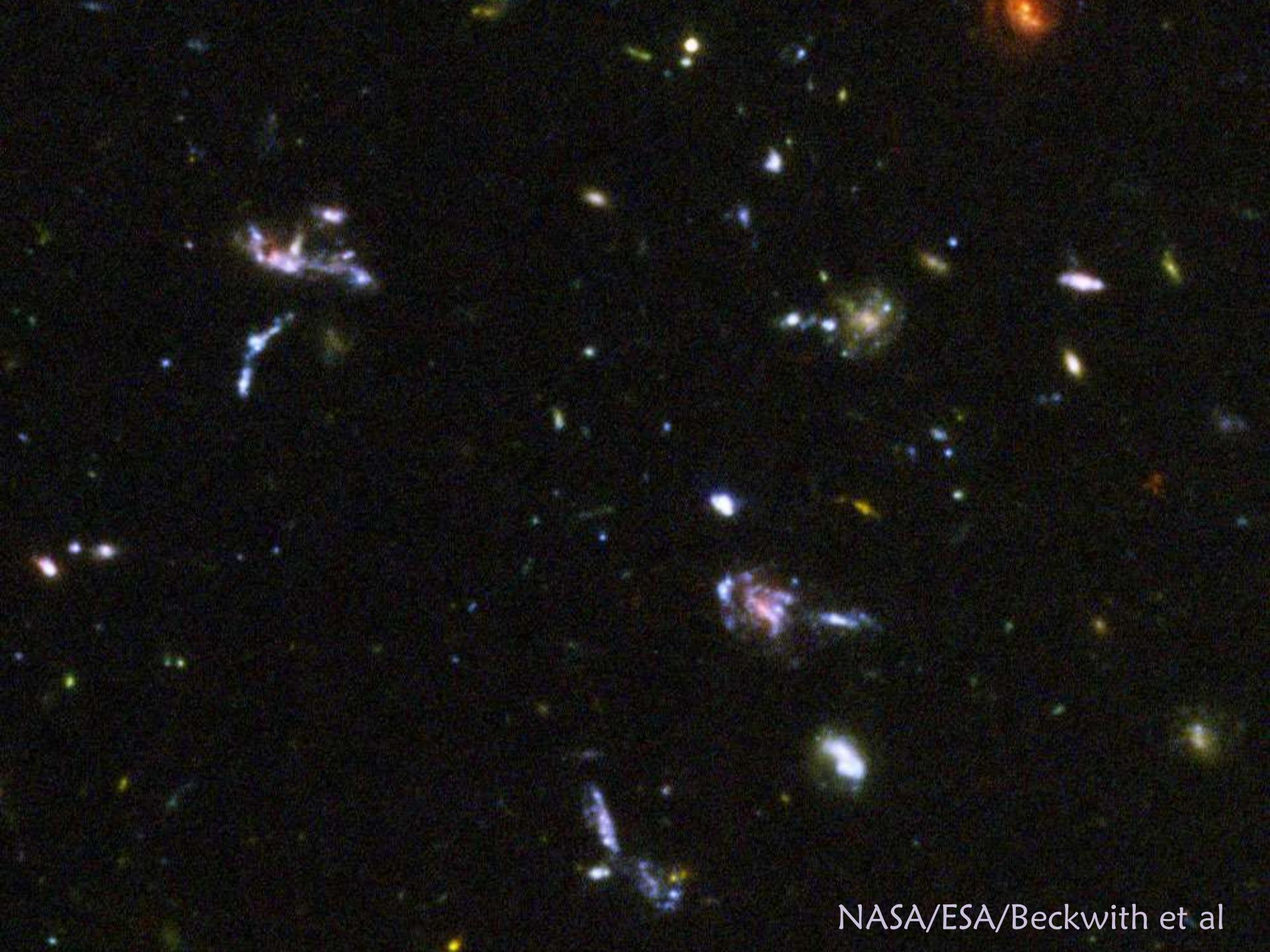
LIGO



ESA/e-LISA

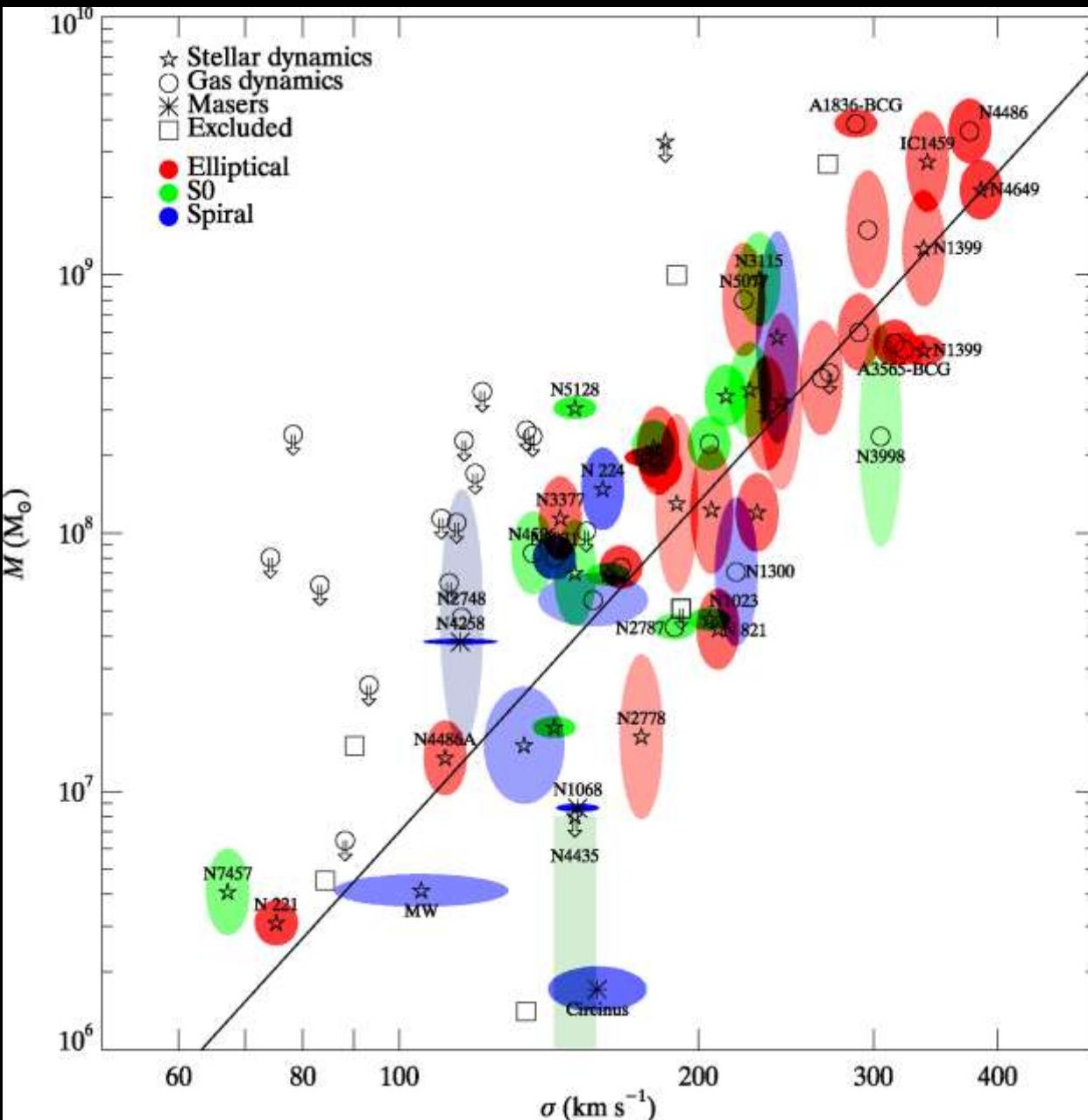


ICECUBE/Jacobi/NSF



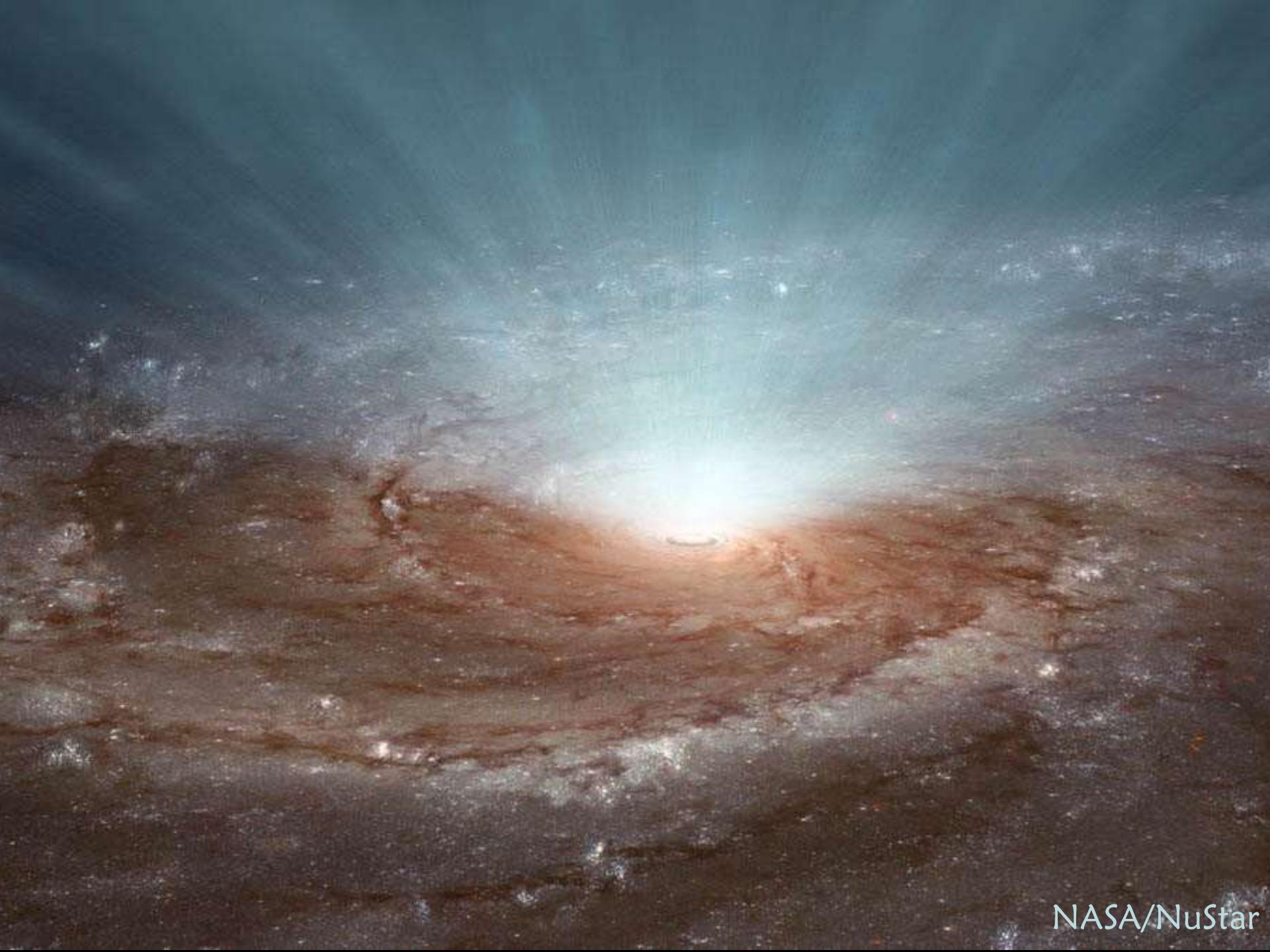
NASA/ESA/Beckwith et al

Mass of black hole



Mass of host galaxy

Gultekin et al.



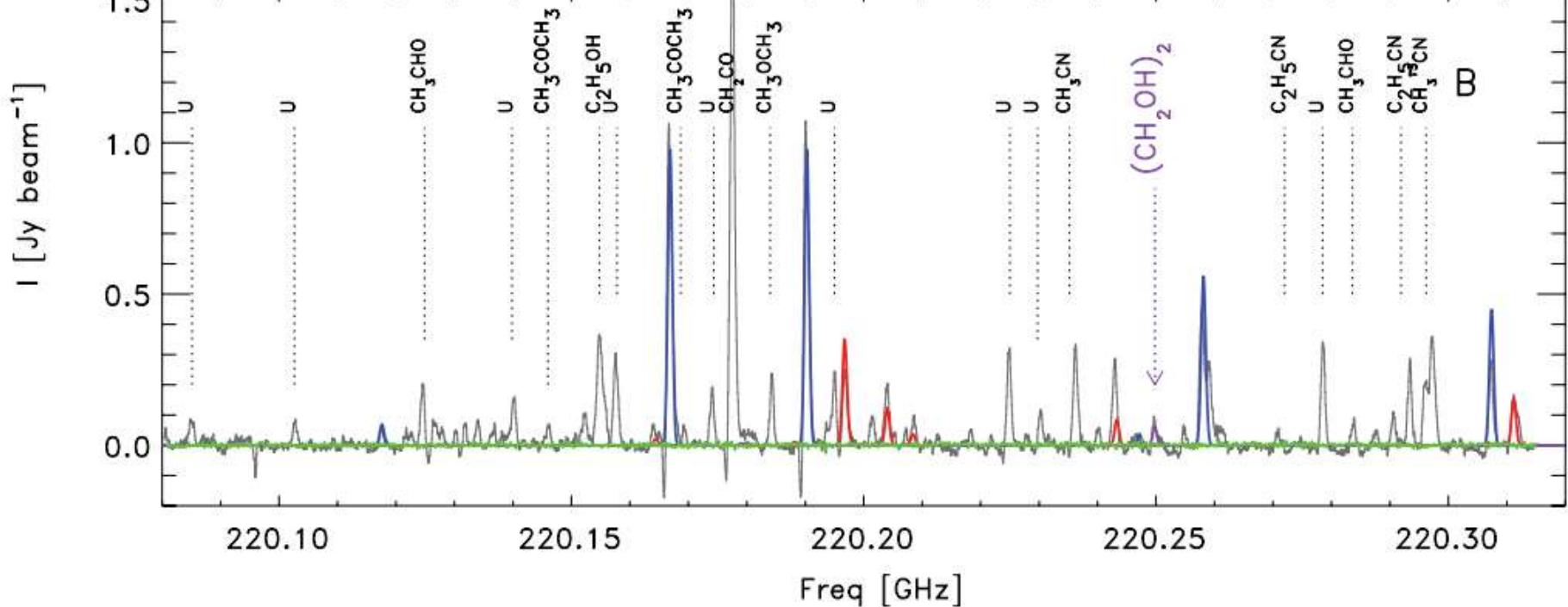
NASA/NuStar

This image shows a vast, dark expanse of space filled with numerous stars of varying brightness and color. The stars are scattered across the frame, with a higher density in the center. Some stars have small, faint blue or white halos around them, while others are larger and more prominent. The overall texture is grainy, suggesting it is a photograph of a real astronomical object.

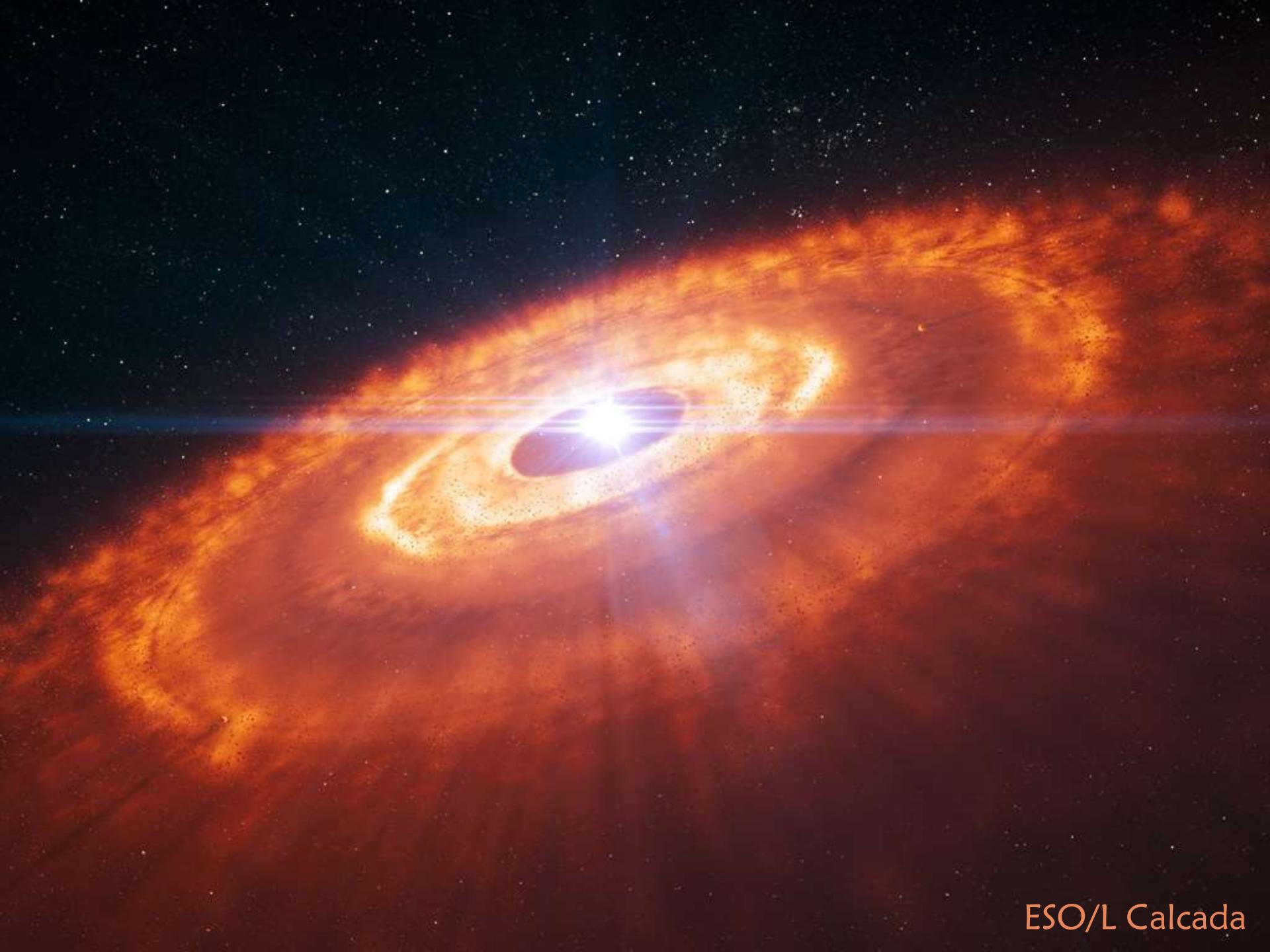
N Carboni & G Parker



NASA/ESA/Hubble Heritage



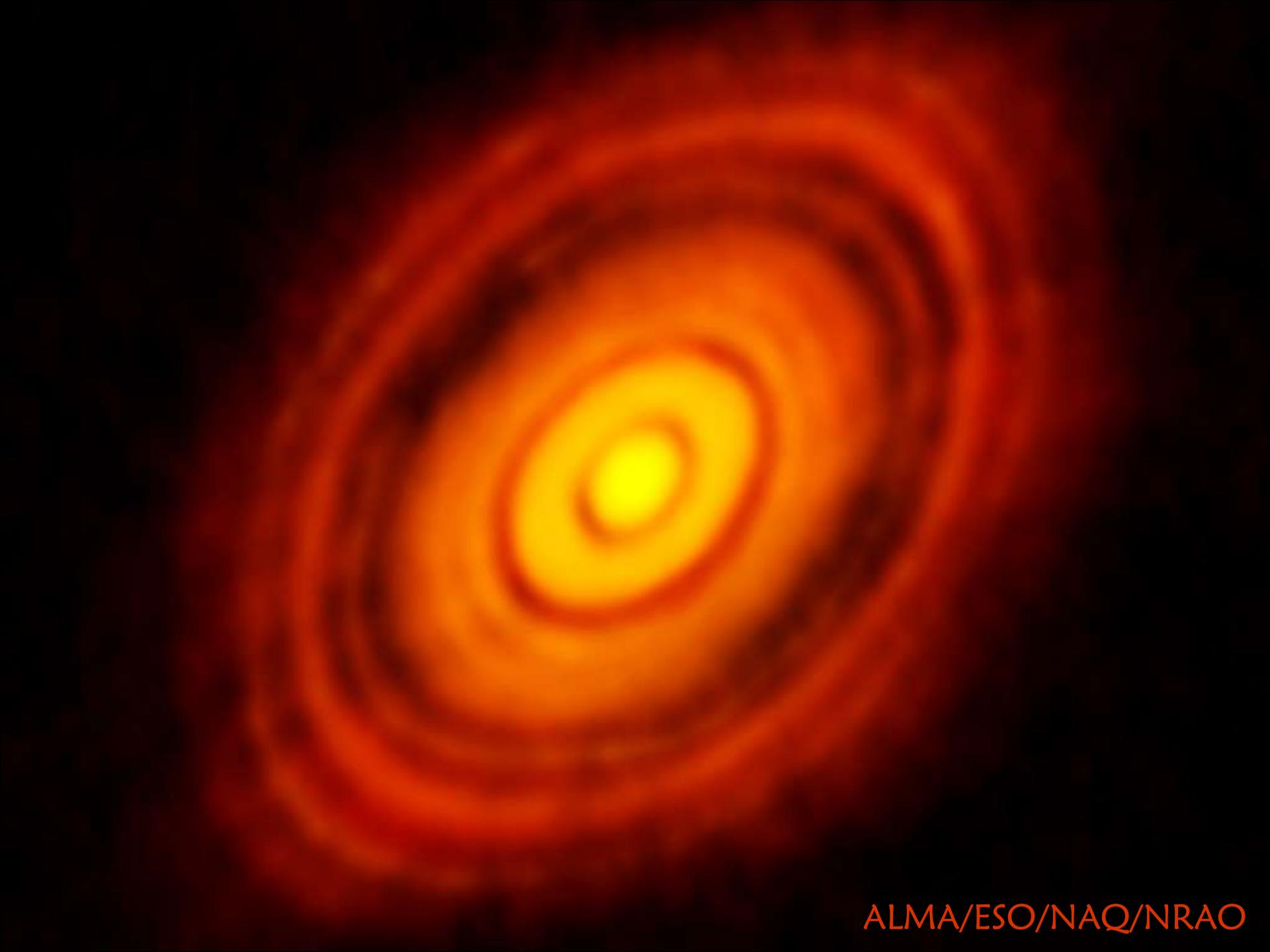
ALMA/ESO/NAOJ/NRAO



ESO/L Calcada

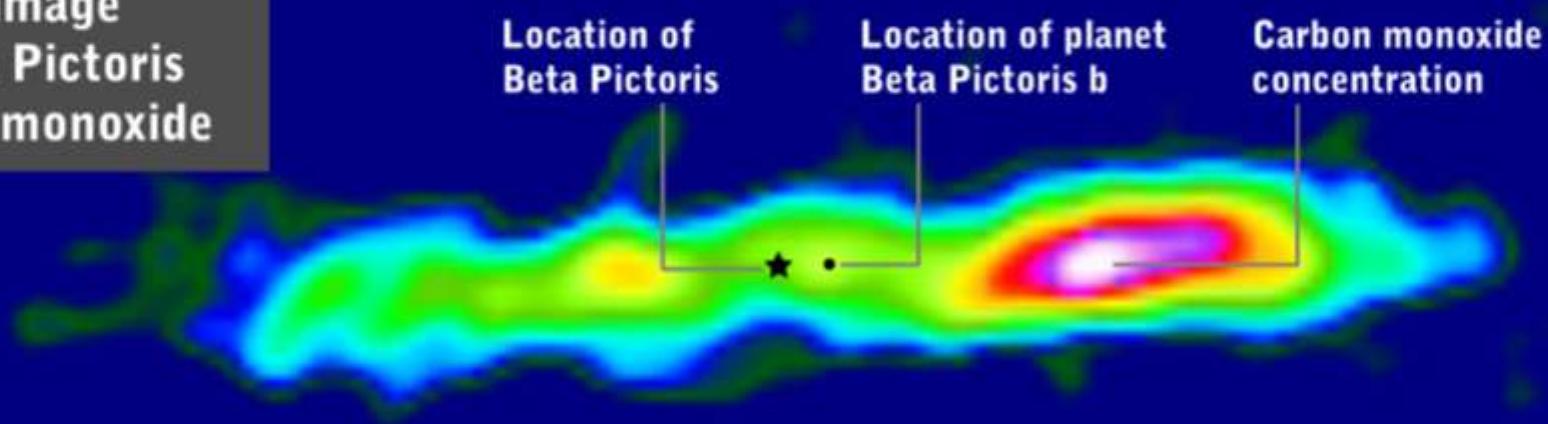


NASA/ESA/HST

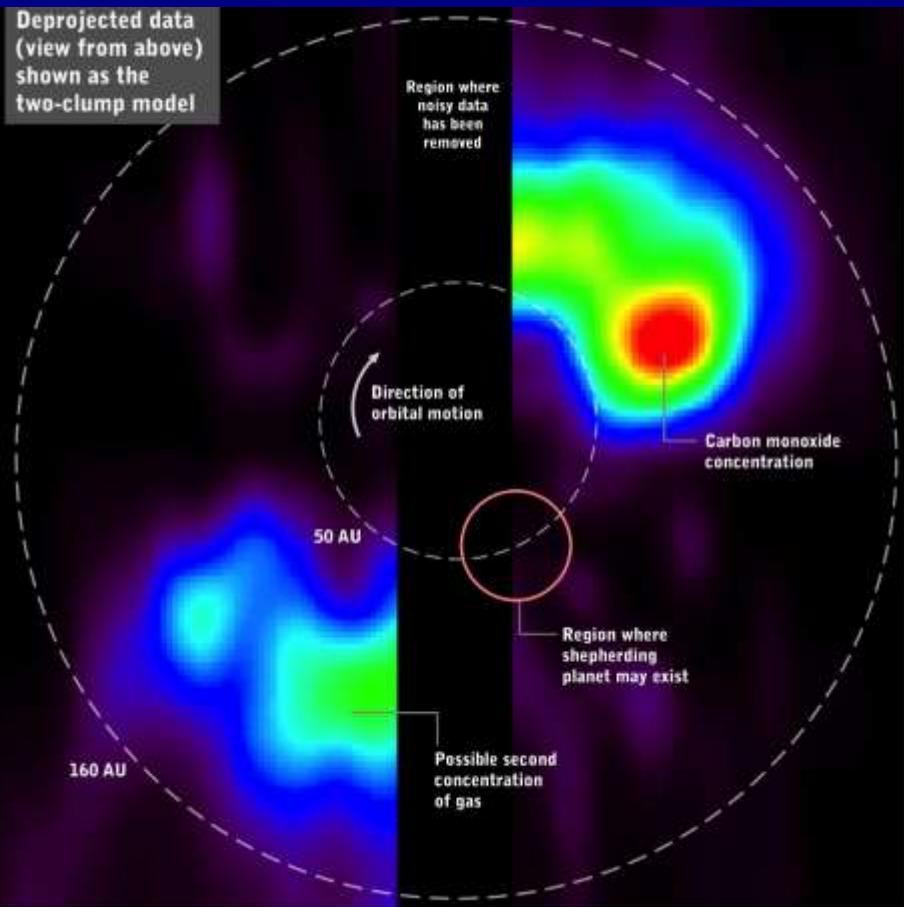


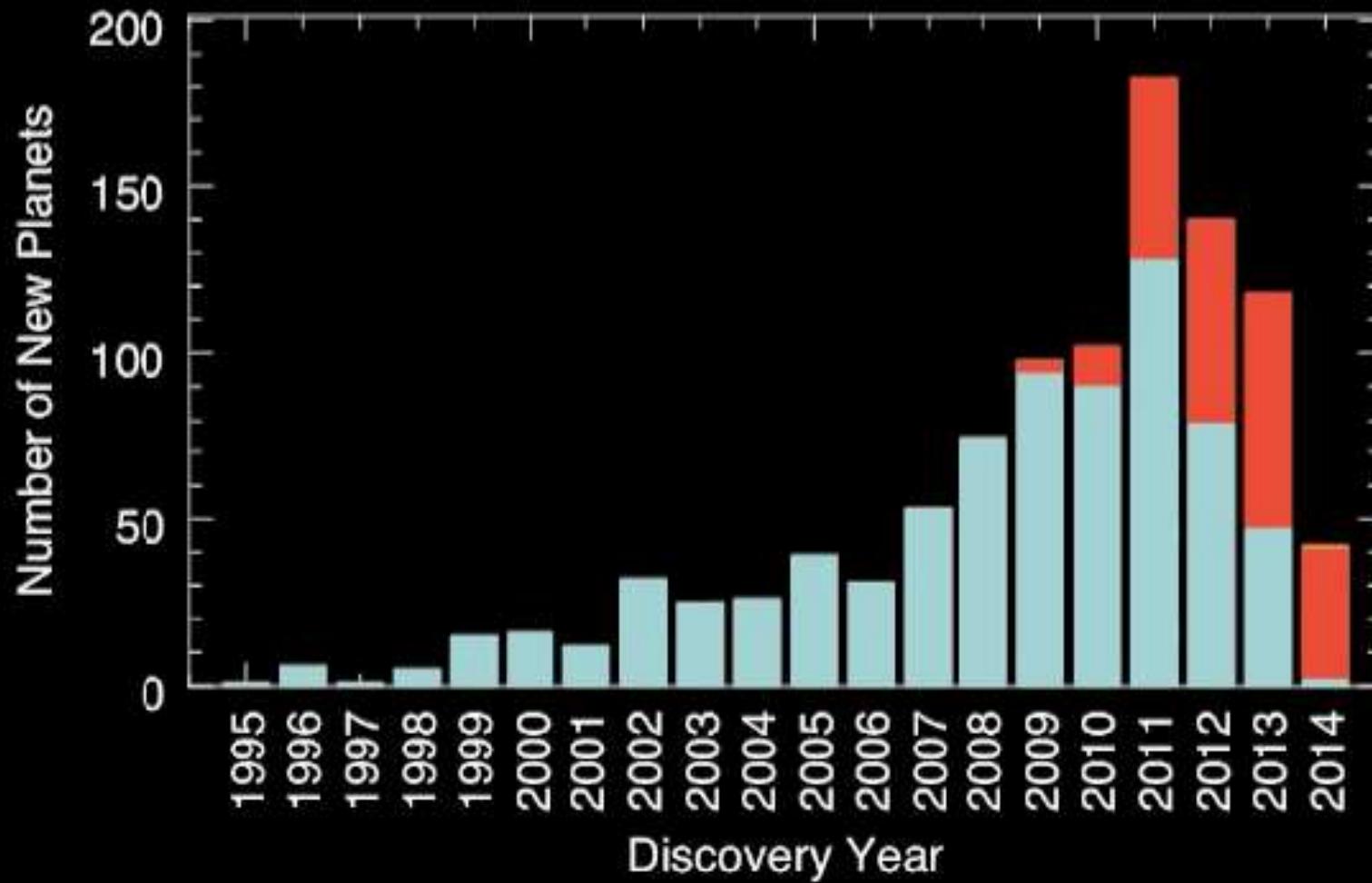
ALMA/ESO/NAQ/NRAO

ALMA image of Beta Pictoris carbon monoxide



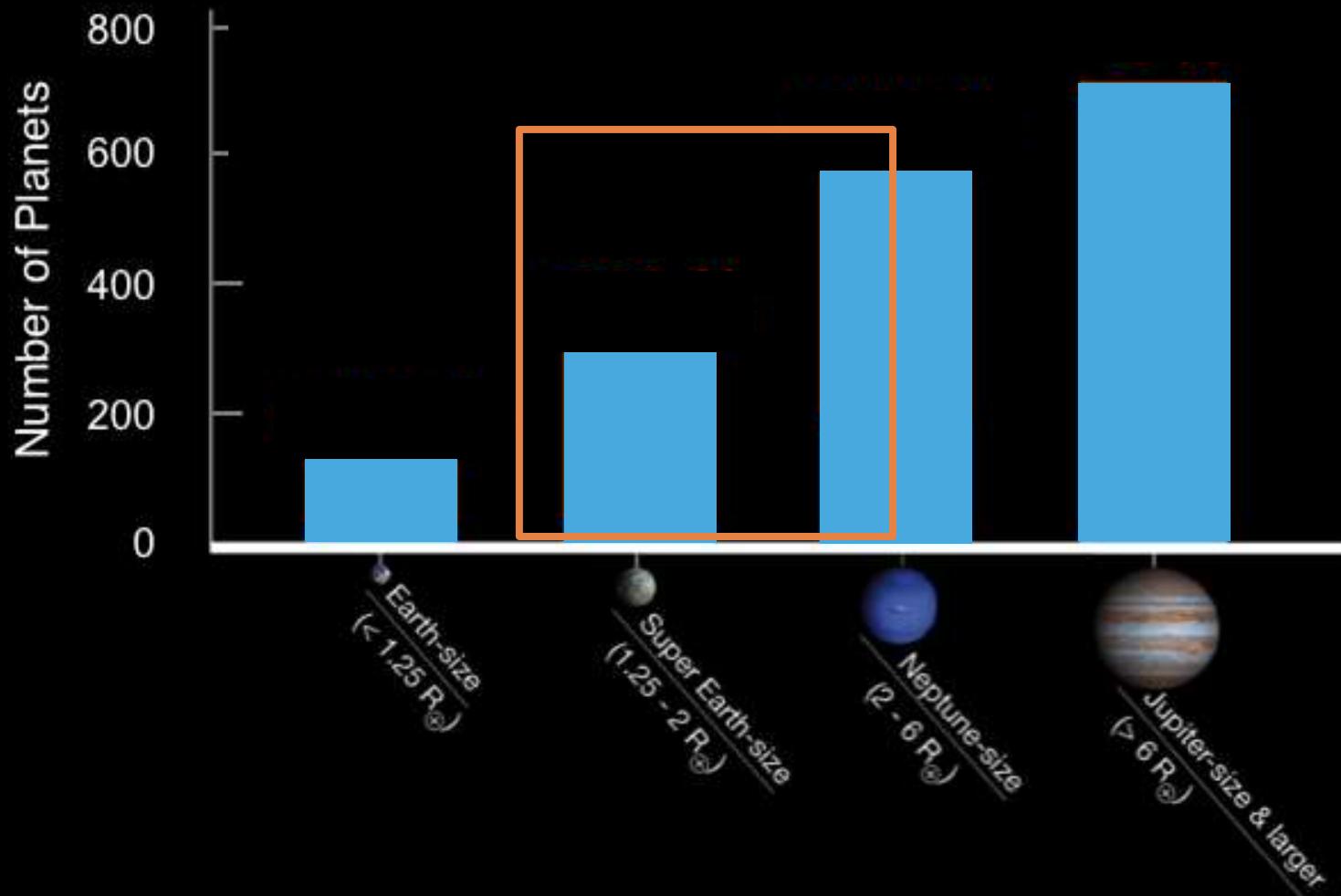
Deprojected data
(view from above)
shown as the
two-clump model





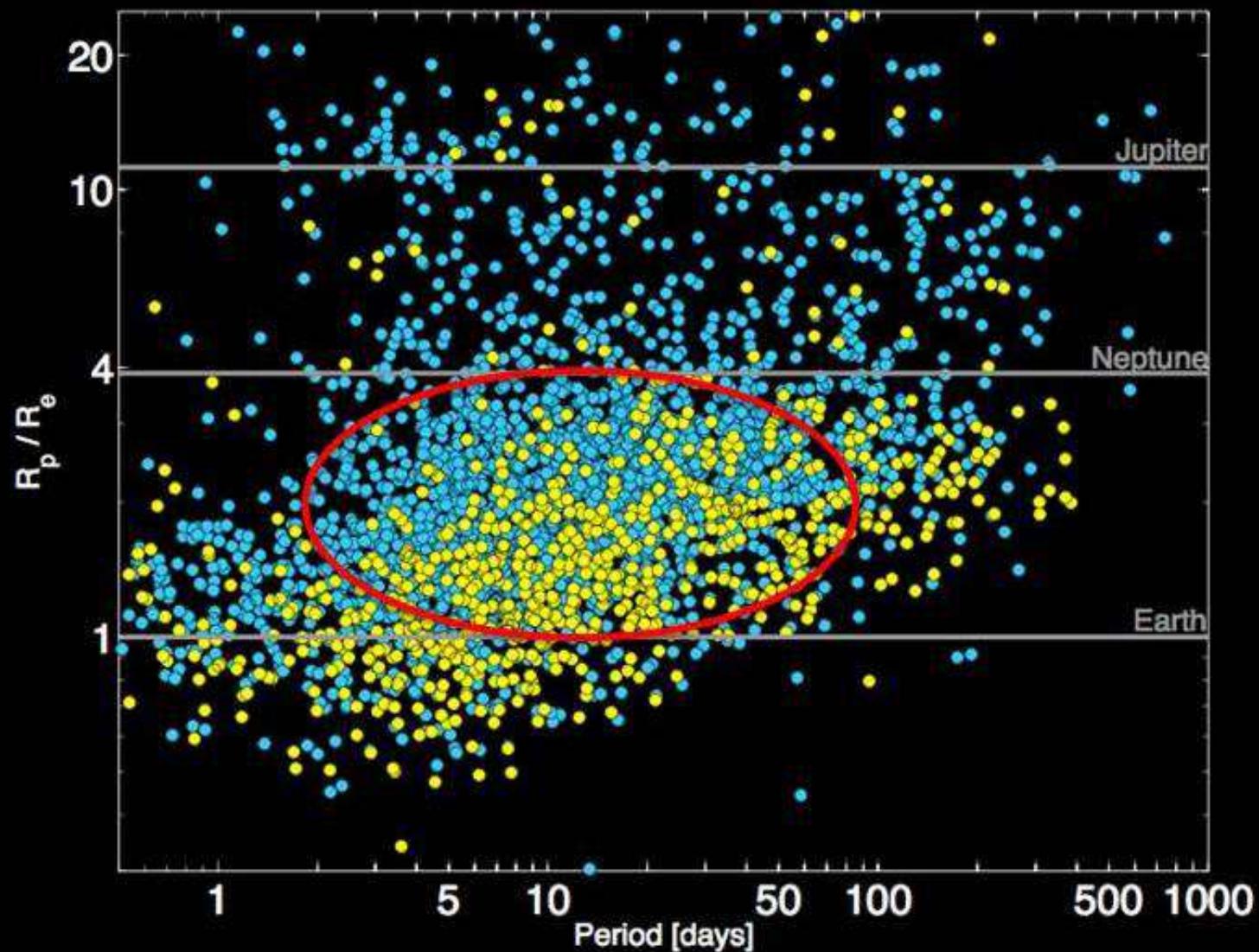
Sizes of Known Exoplanets

As of February 26, 2014



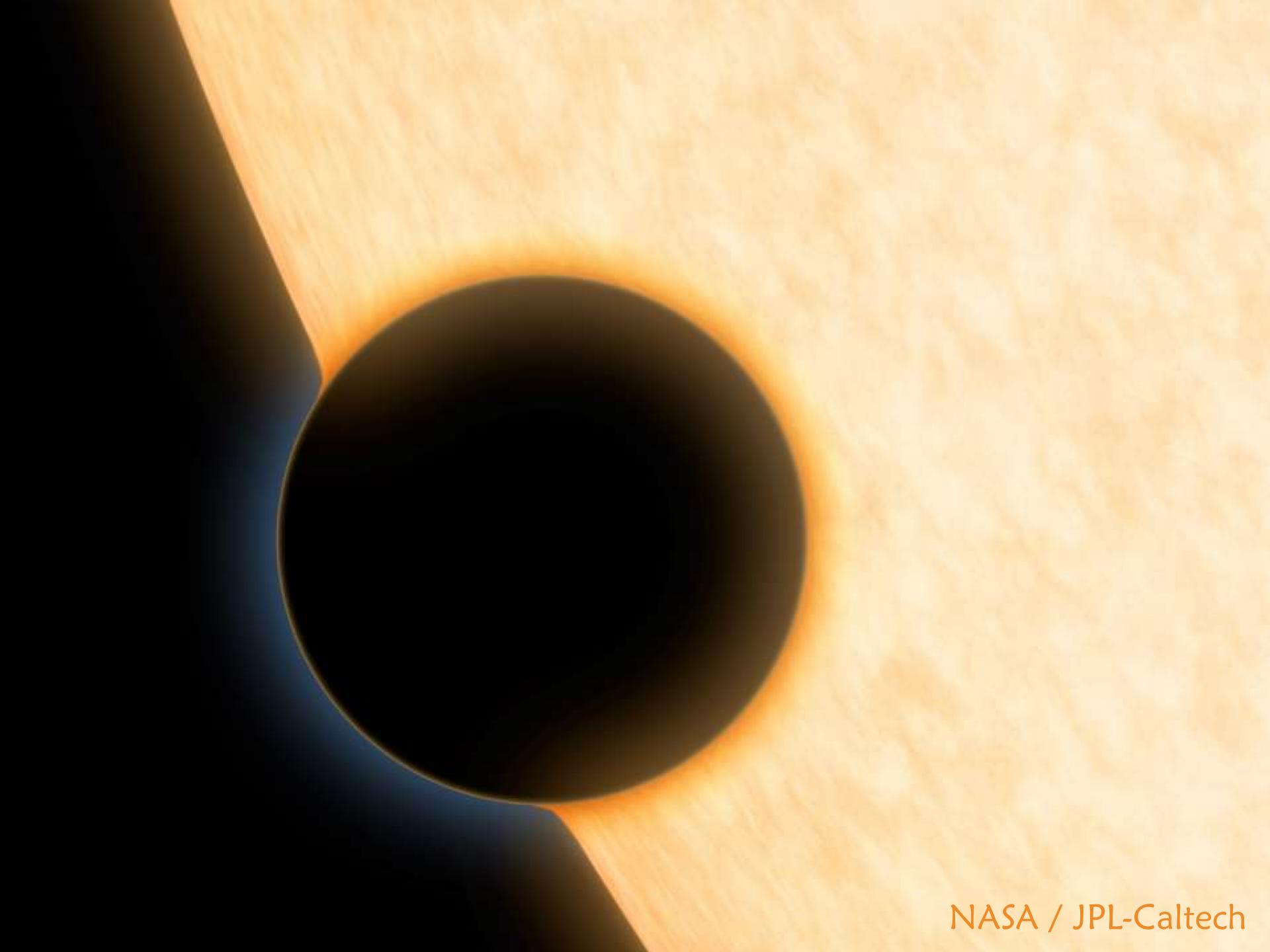
Kepler Planet Candidates

January 2014

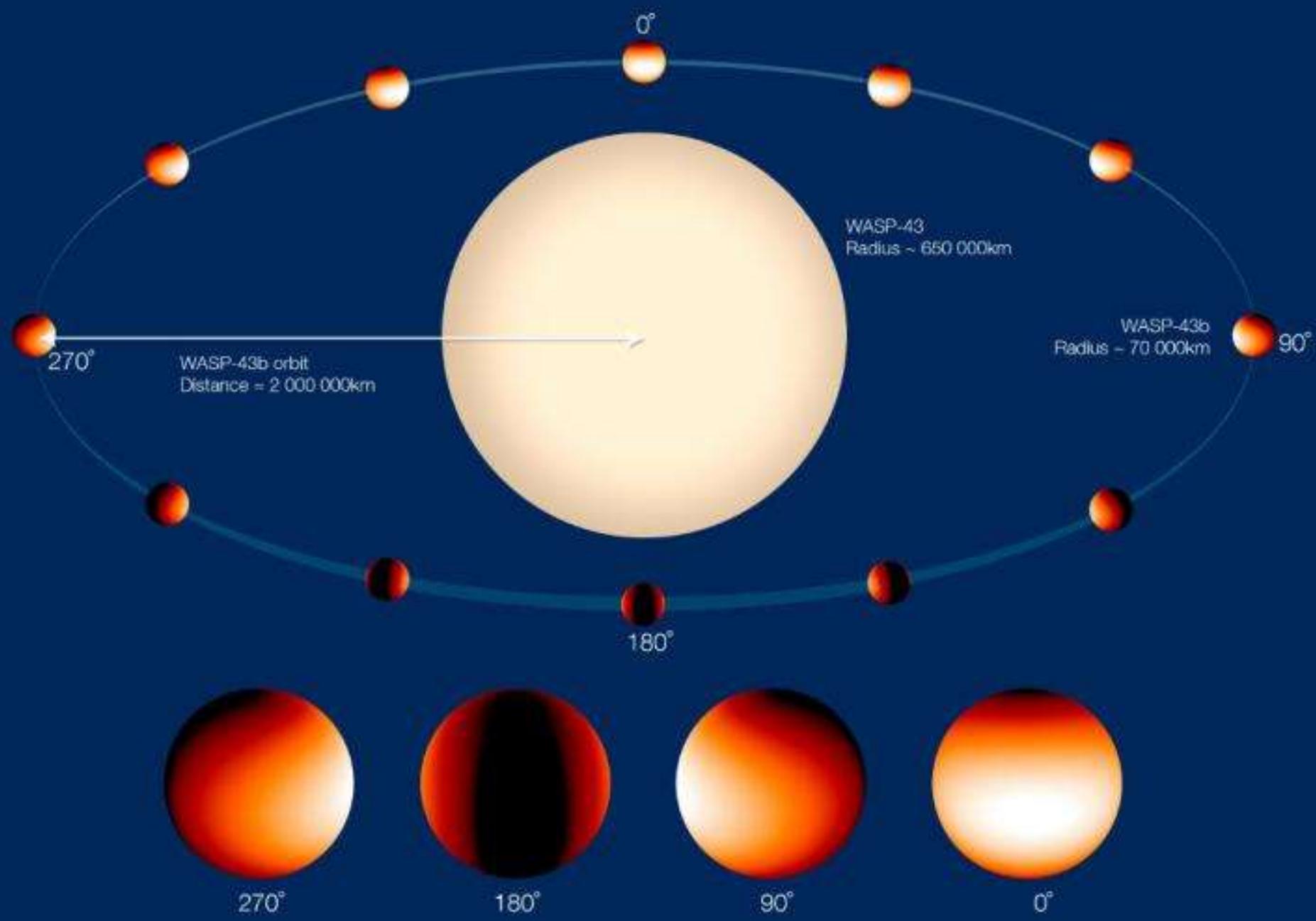




NASA Ames / JPL-Caltech

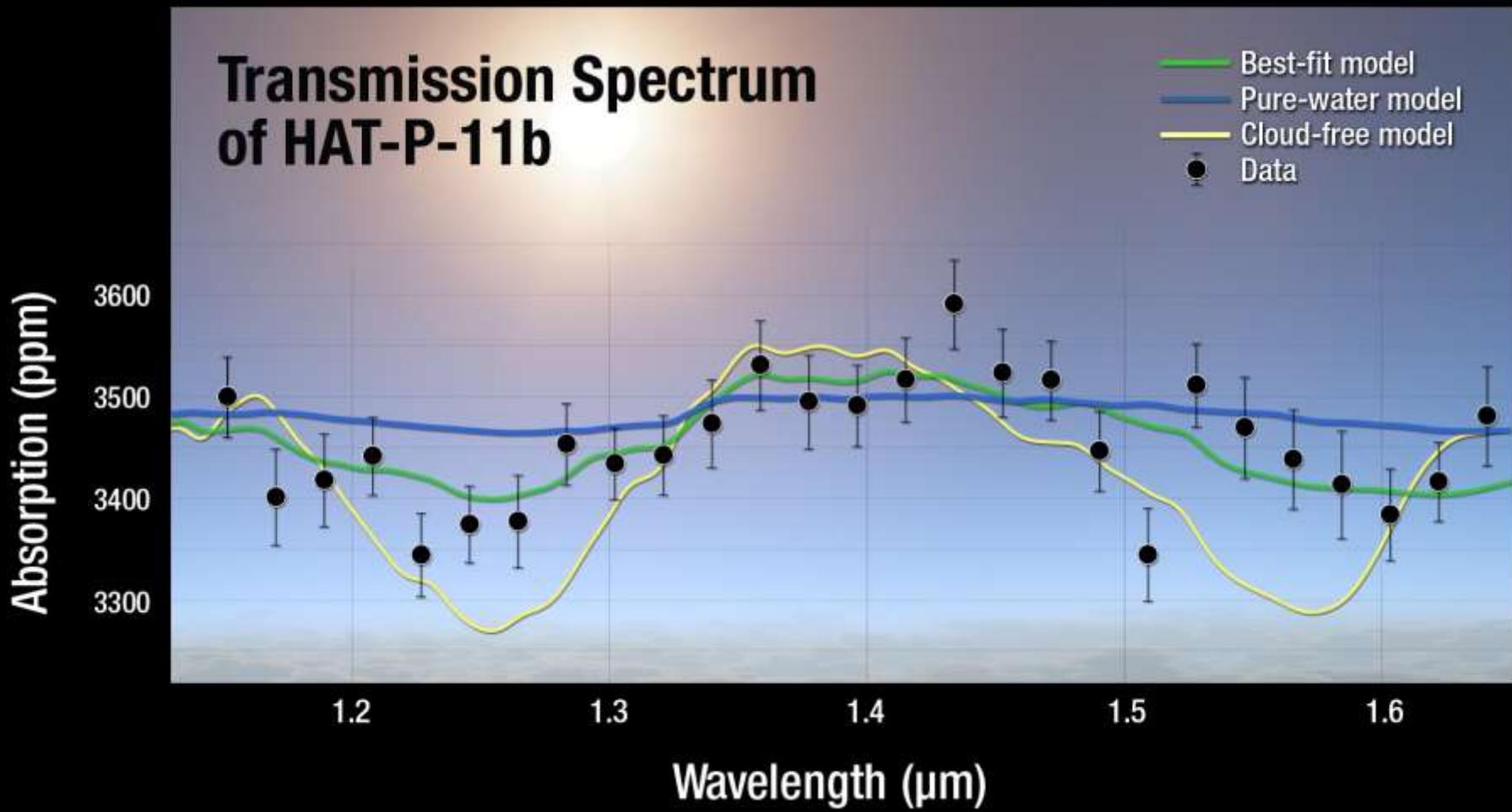


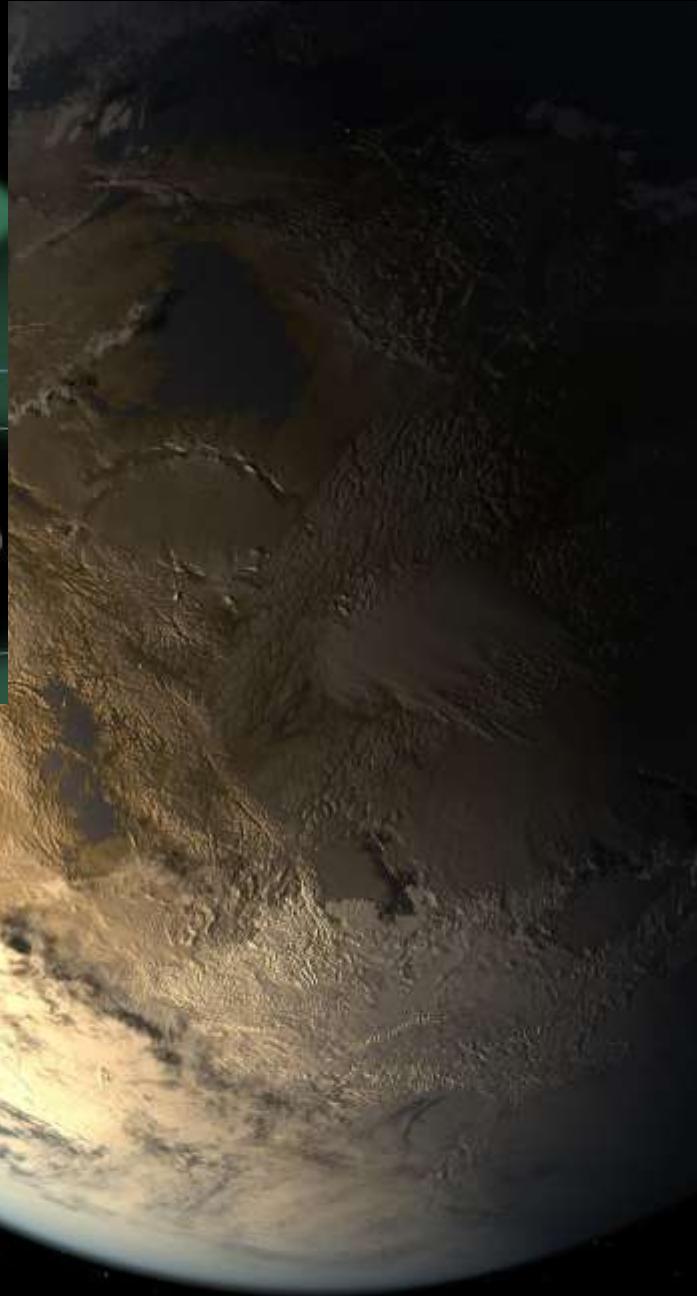
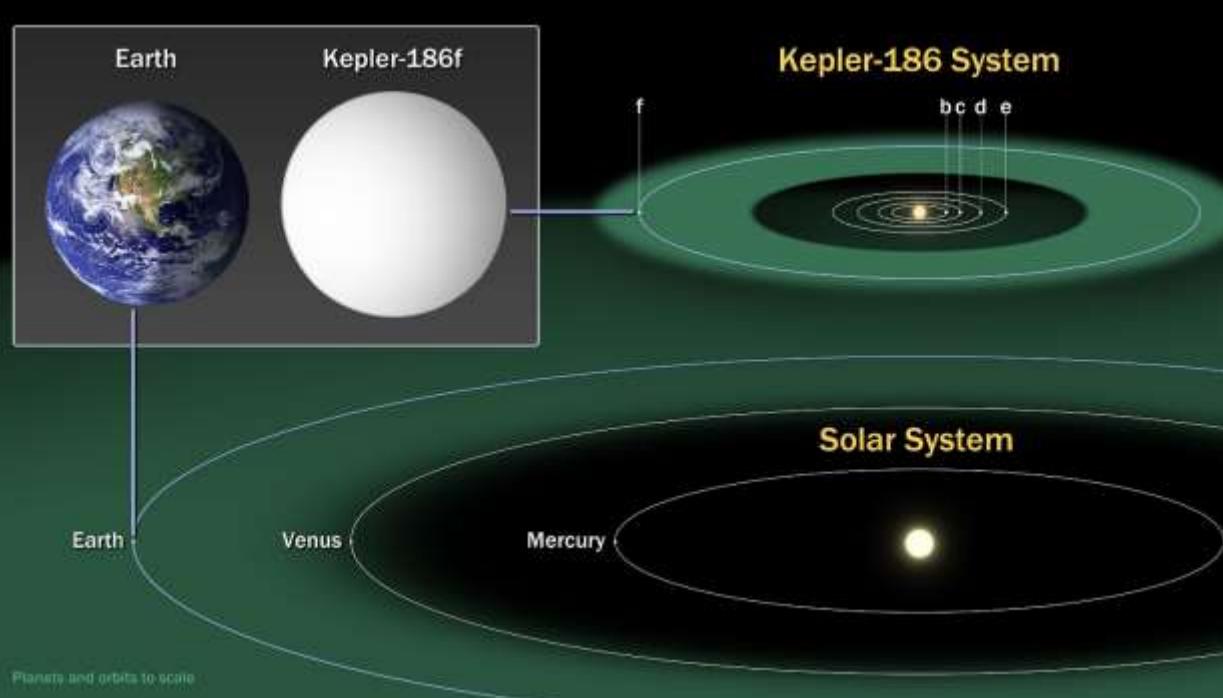
NASA / JPL-Caltech



NASA / ESA

Transmission Spectrum of HAT-P-11b

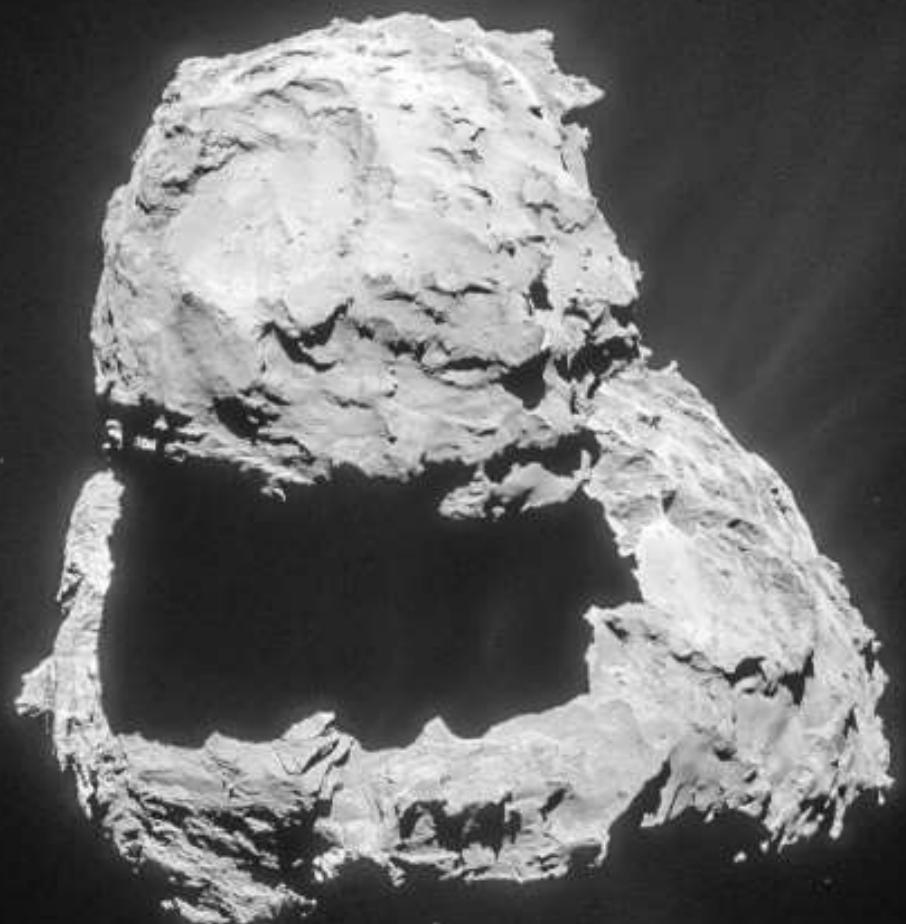




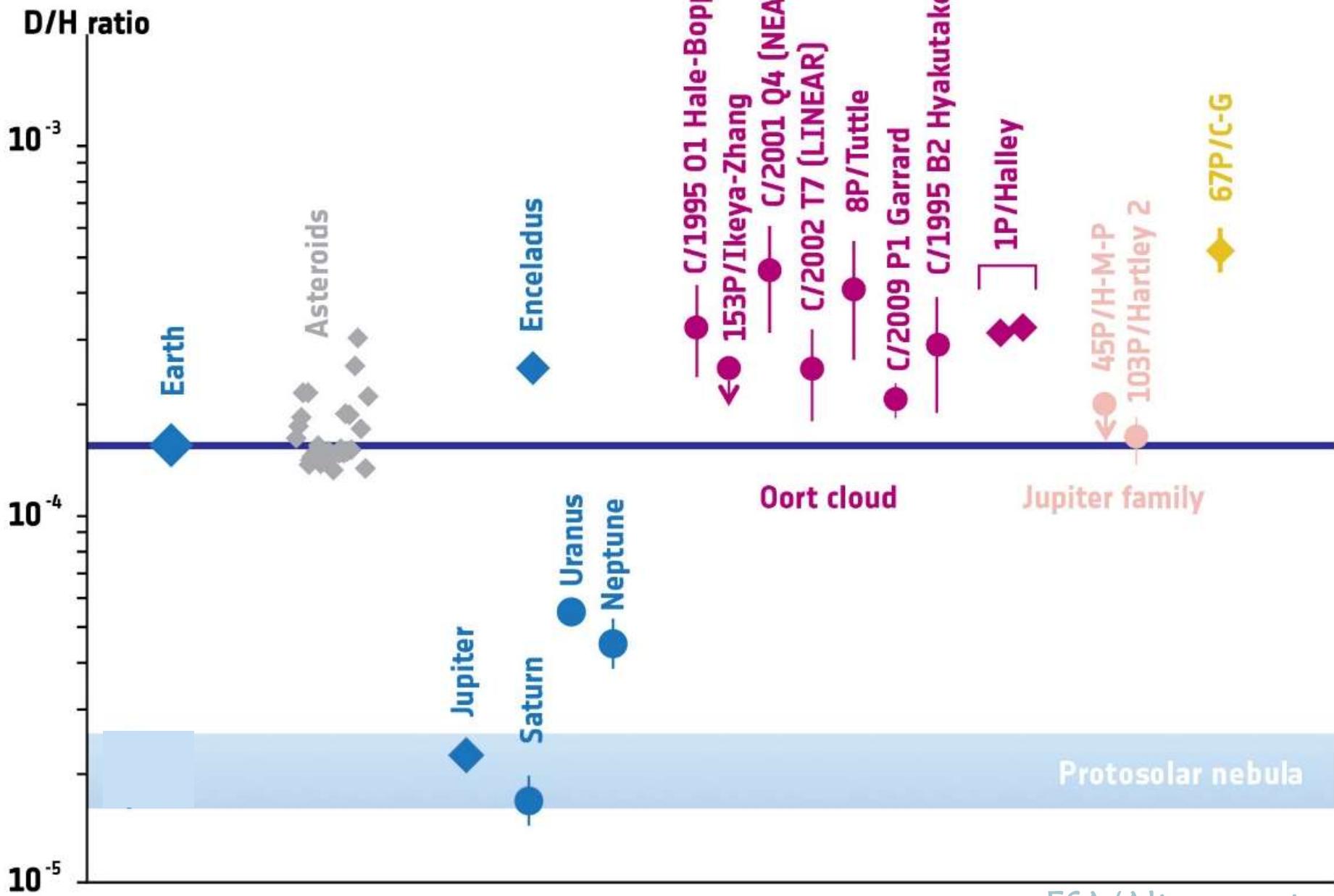
NASA Ames / SETI / JPL-Caltech



NASA / JPL-Caltech / R Hurt



ESA/Rosetta/NavCam

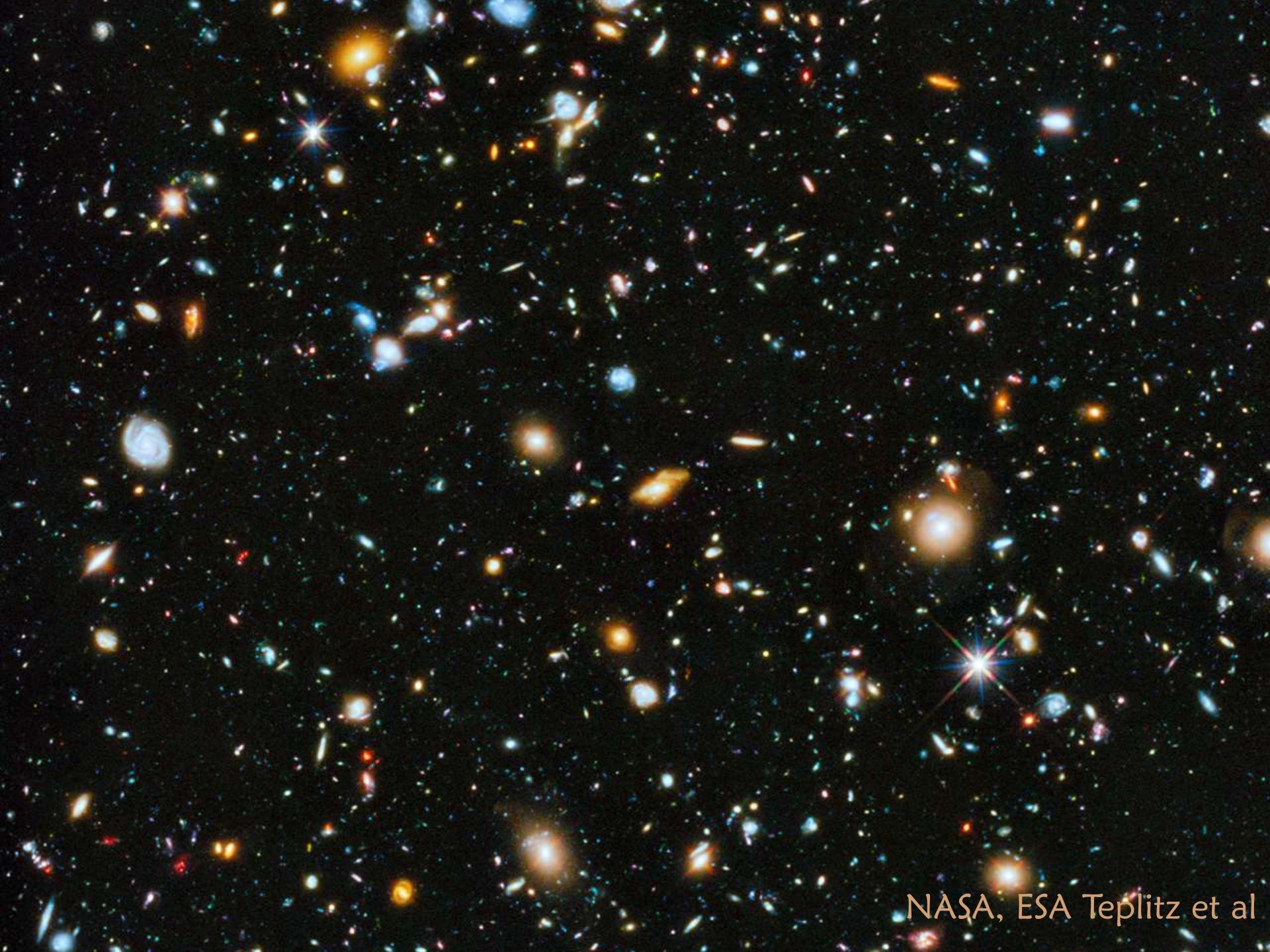




NASA / Dawn mission



NASA/NOAA/GSFC/Suomi NPP/VIIRS/Norman Kuring



NASA, ESA Teplitz et al

Realm of the Nebulae – Hubble (1936)

Thus the explorations of space end on a note of uncertainty. And necessarily so. We are, by definition, in the very center of the observable region. We know our immediate neighbourhood rather intimately. With increasing distance, our knowledge fades rapidly. Eventually, we reach the dim boundary – the utmost limits of our telescopes. There, we measure shadows, and we search among ghostly errors of measurement of landmarks that are scarcely more substantial.

The search will continue. Not until the empirical resources are exhausted, need we pass on to the dreamy realms of speculation.