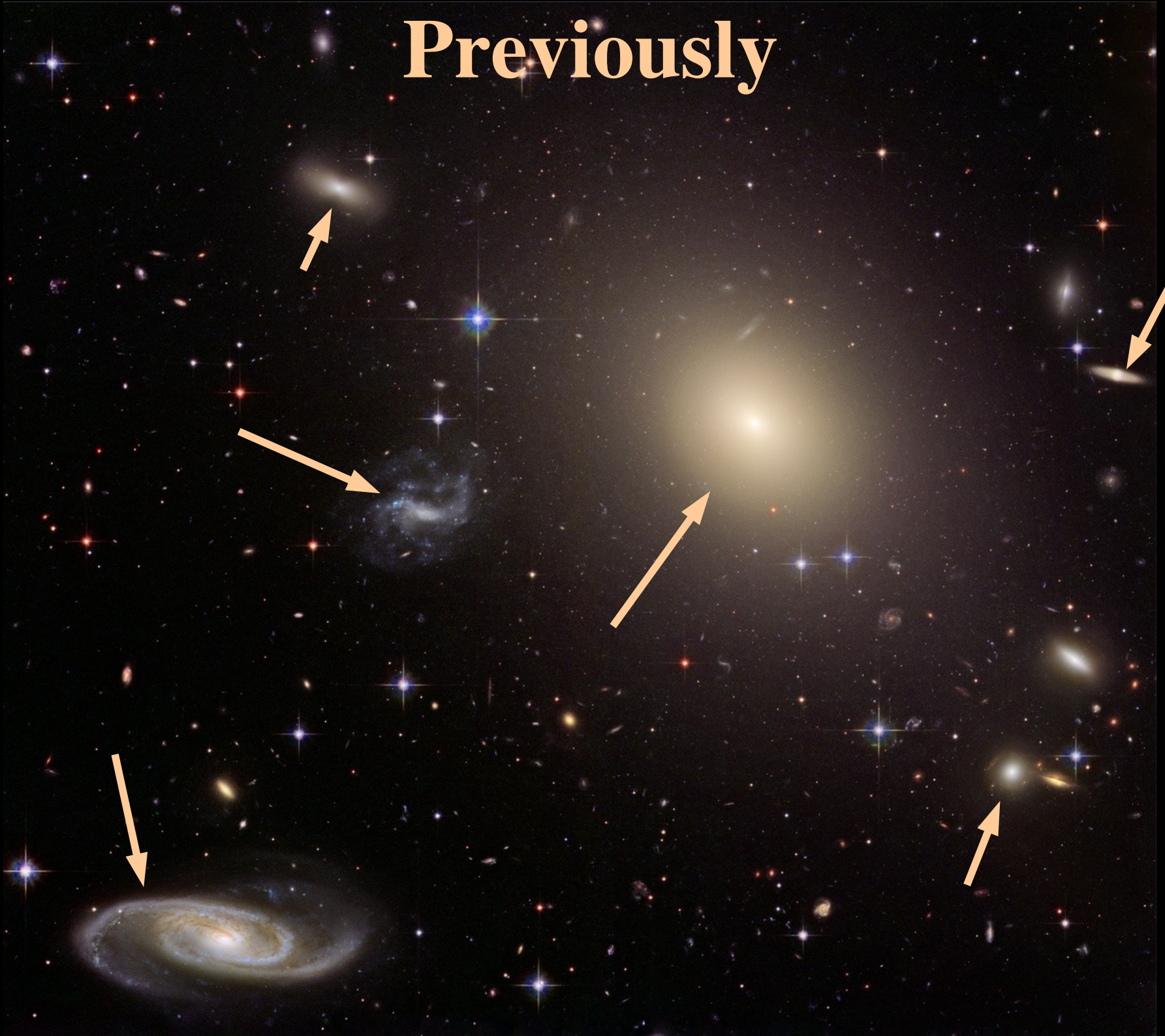
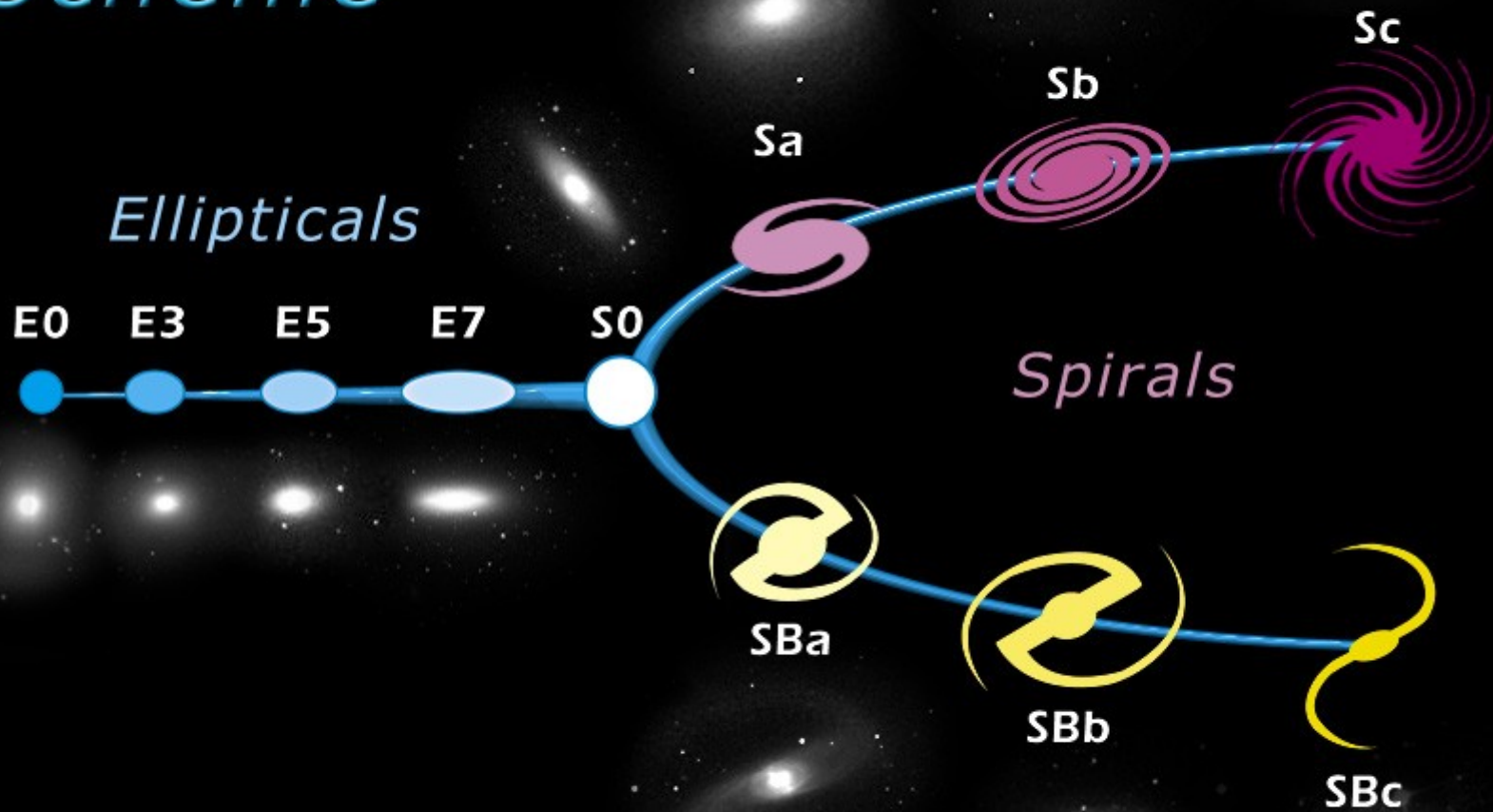


Previously



Edwin Hubble's Classification Scheme



Irregular galaxies:
These are not on the Hubble tuning fork. They do not have a disk, nor are they elliptical.
They tend to be young, gas-rich and contain Pop I stars.



Distances. How far away is everything
and how can I tell?



We use something called
the distance ladder.

That is, each step
depends on the previous
one.





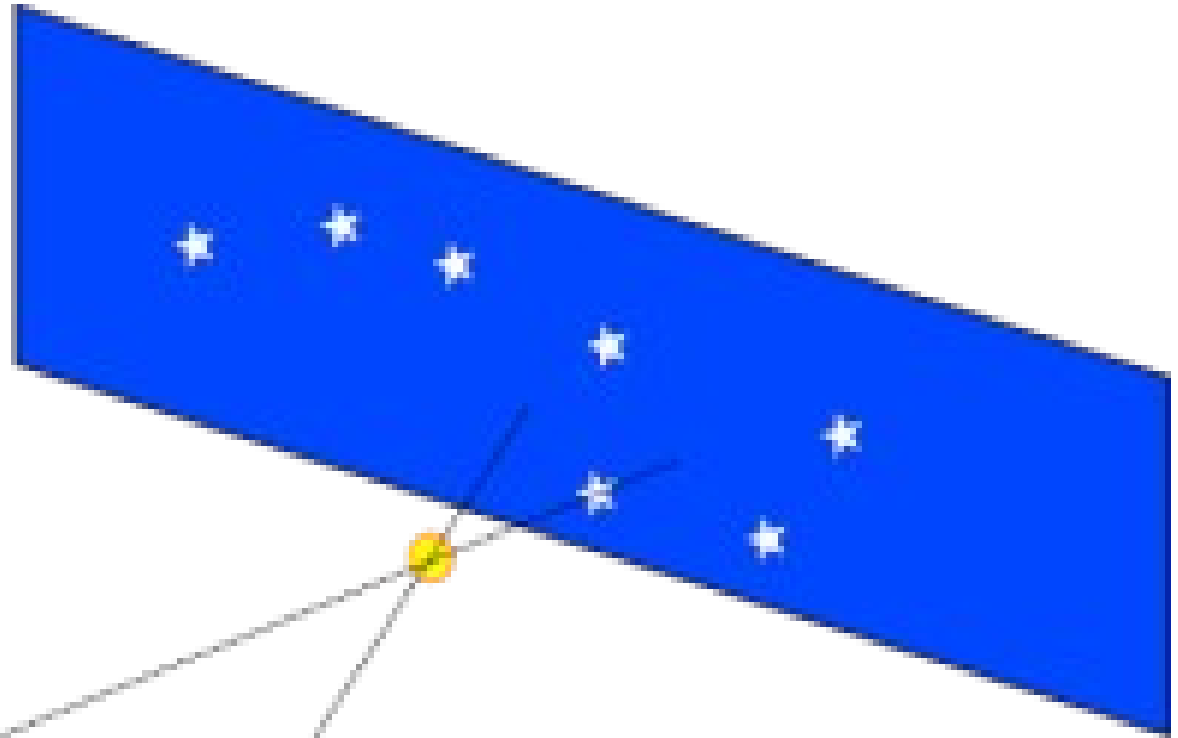
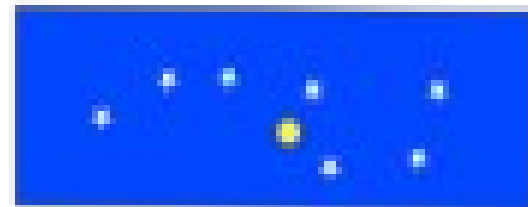
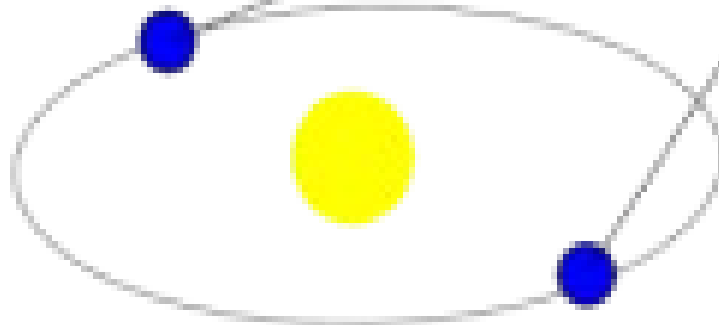
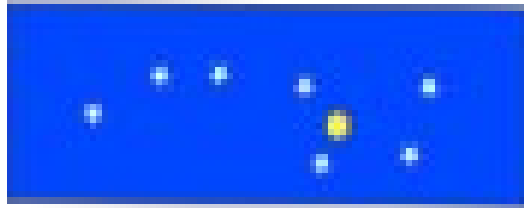
Distances.

How far away is everything and how
can I tell?

There will be summary slides

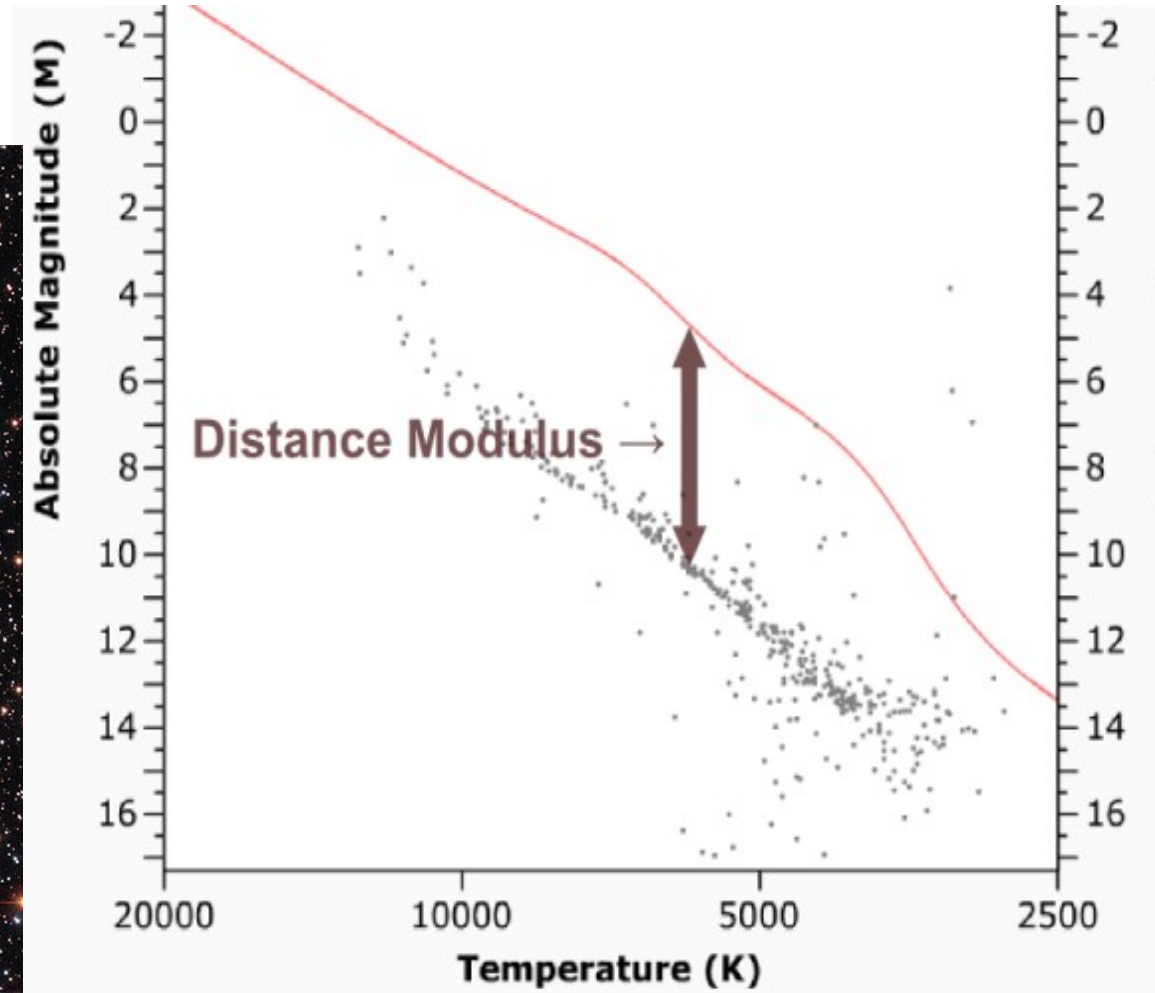
Extra-Galactic Distances

- Parallax- good for nearby stars. GAIA- half our galaxy.



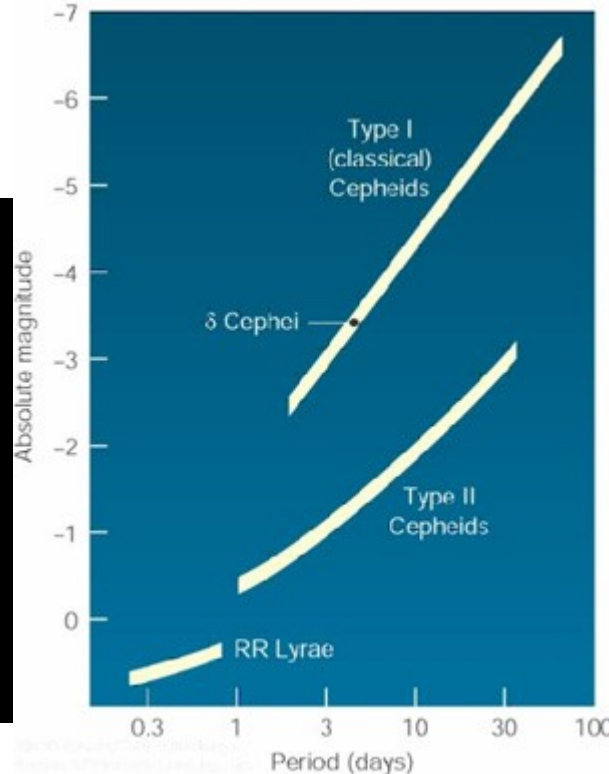
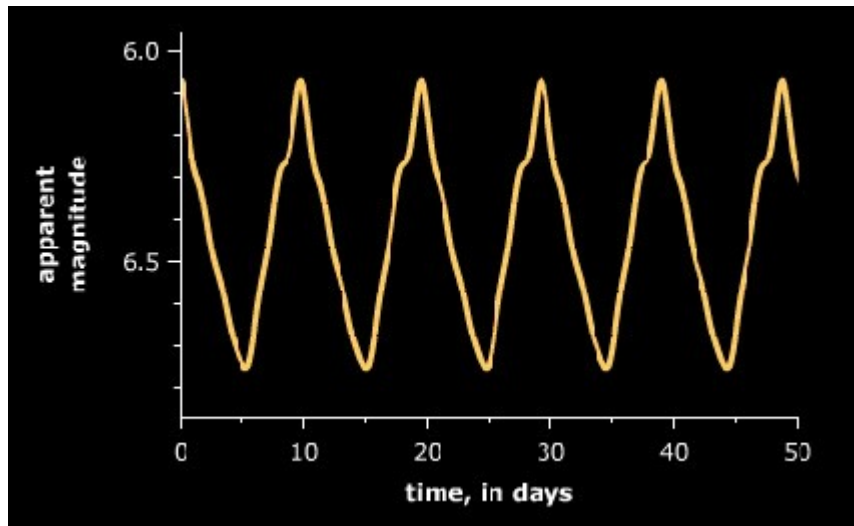
Extra-Galactic Distances

- Parallax- good for nearby stars
- Main sequence fitting- Good for nearby galaxies where individual stars can be resolved (true for eclipsing binaries too).



Extra-Galactic Distances

- Parallax- good for nearby stars
- Main sequence fitting- Good for nearby galaxies where individual stars can be resolved
- Variable stars: Cepheids- supergiant variable stars (Hubble used these).



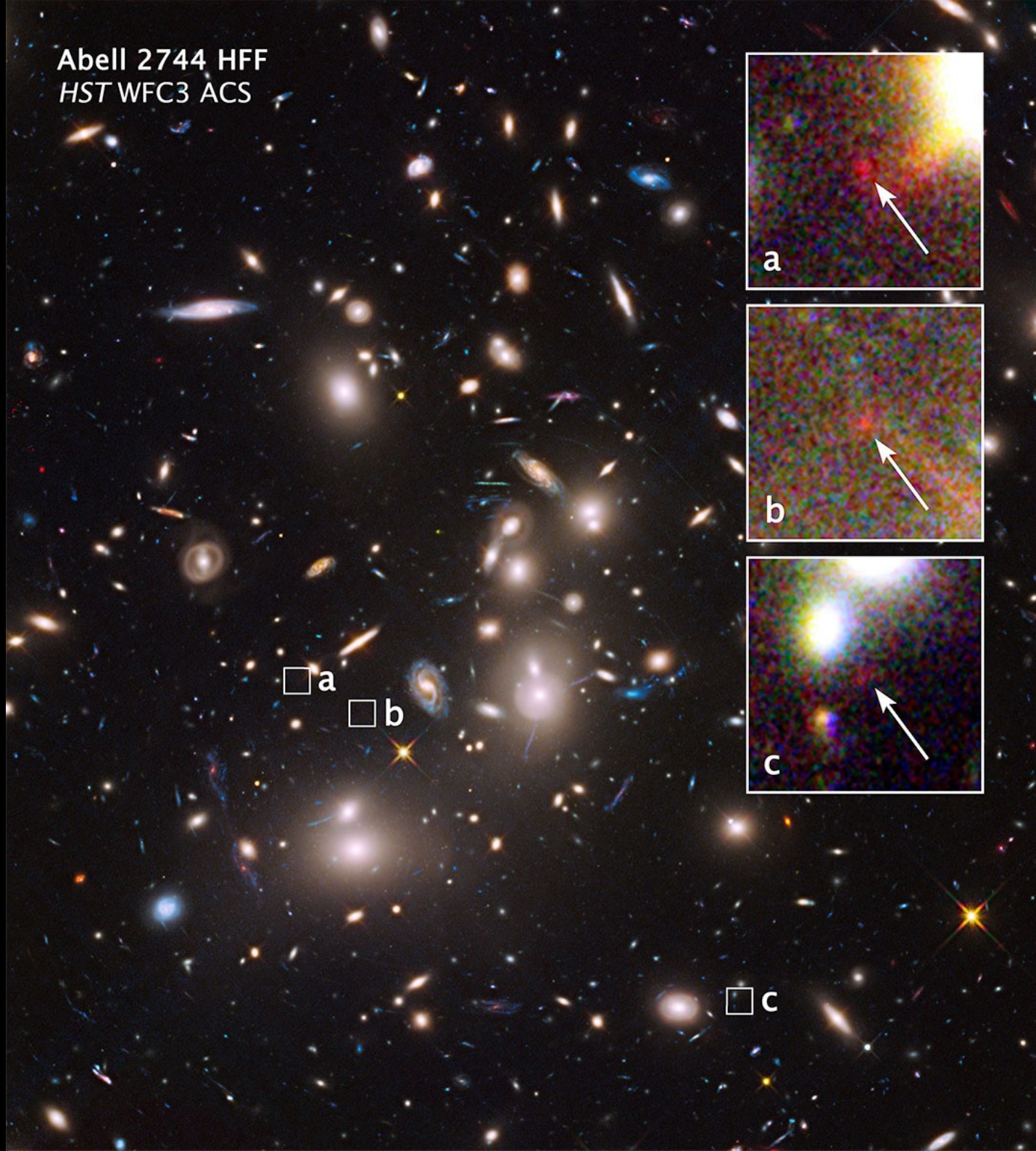
Extra-Galactic Distances

Supernova- Type I: exploding White Dwarfs

Any distance



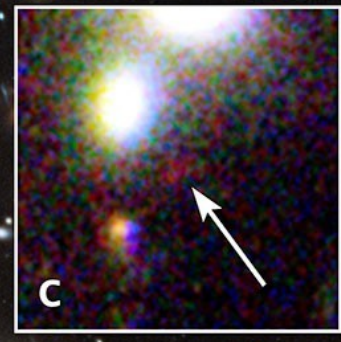
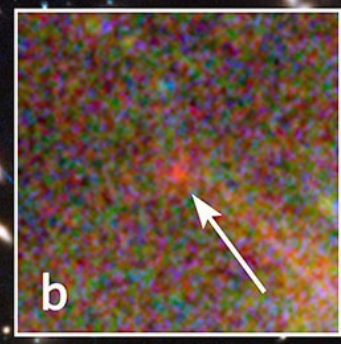
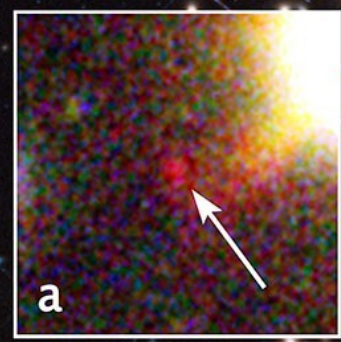
Abell 2744 HFF
HST WFC3 ACS



□ a

□ b

□ c



Extra-Galactic Distances

- Parallax- good for nearby stars
- Main sequence fitting- Good for nearby galaxies where individual stars can be resolved
- Variable stars: Cepheids- supergiant variable stars
- Supernova- Type I: exploding White Dwarfs
- Redshift (we will get to this)

Extra-Galactic Distances

- Parallax- 1,000 pc (soon 1 Mpc with Gaia)
- Main sequence fitting- 2-3 Mpc
- Variable stars: ~50 Mpc
- Supernova- Type I: Any
- Redshift: Any

Cosmology.

Cosmology is the study of the Universe as a whole.
It is about objects larger than individual galaxies
and the evolution of the Universe and its contents.

The Local Group:

Our galaxy is a member of a small group (38) of gravitationally bound galaxies.

There are 3 big spiral galaxies: The Milky Way, Andromeda, and Triangulum.

Each of these 3 big galaxies have many smaller, irregular or dwarf elliptical galaxies orbiting them.

The Local Group:



