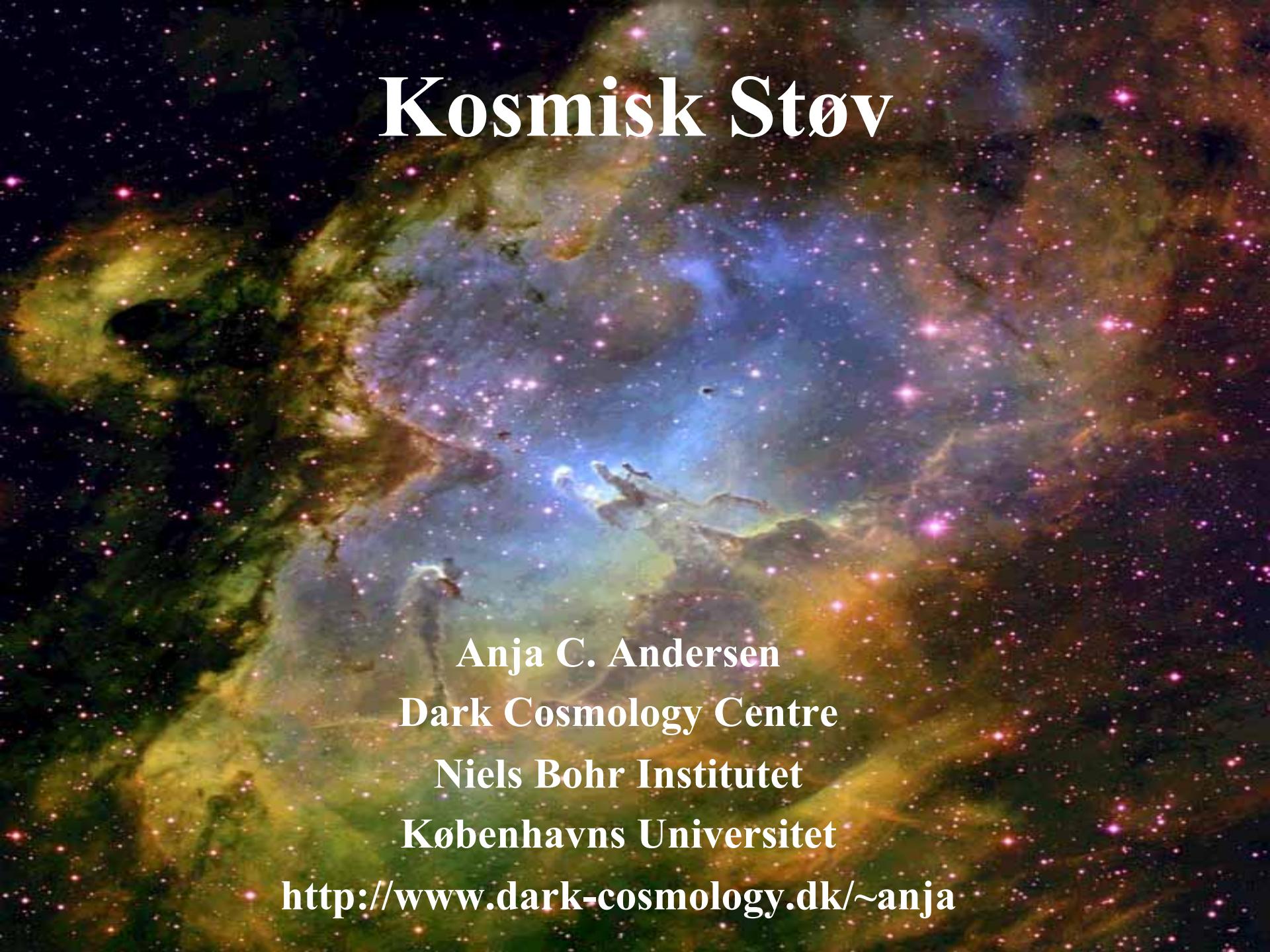


# Kosmisk Støv



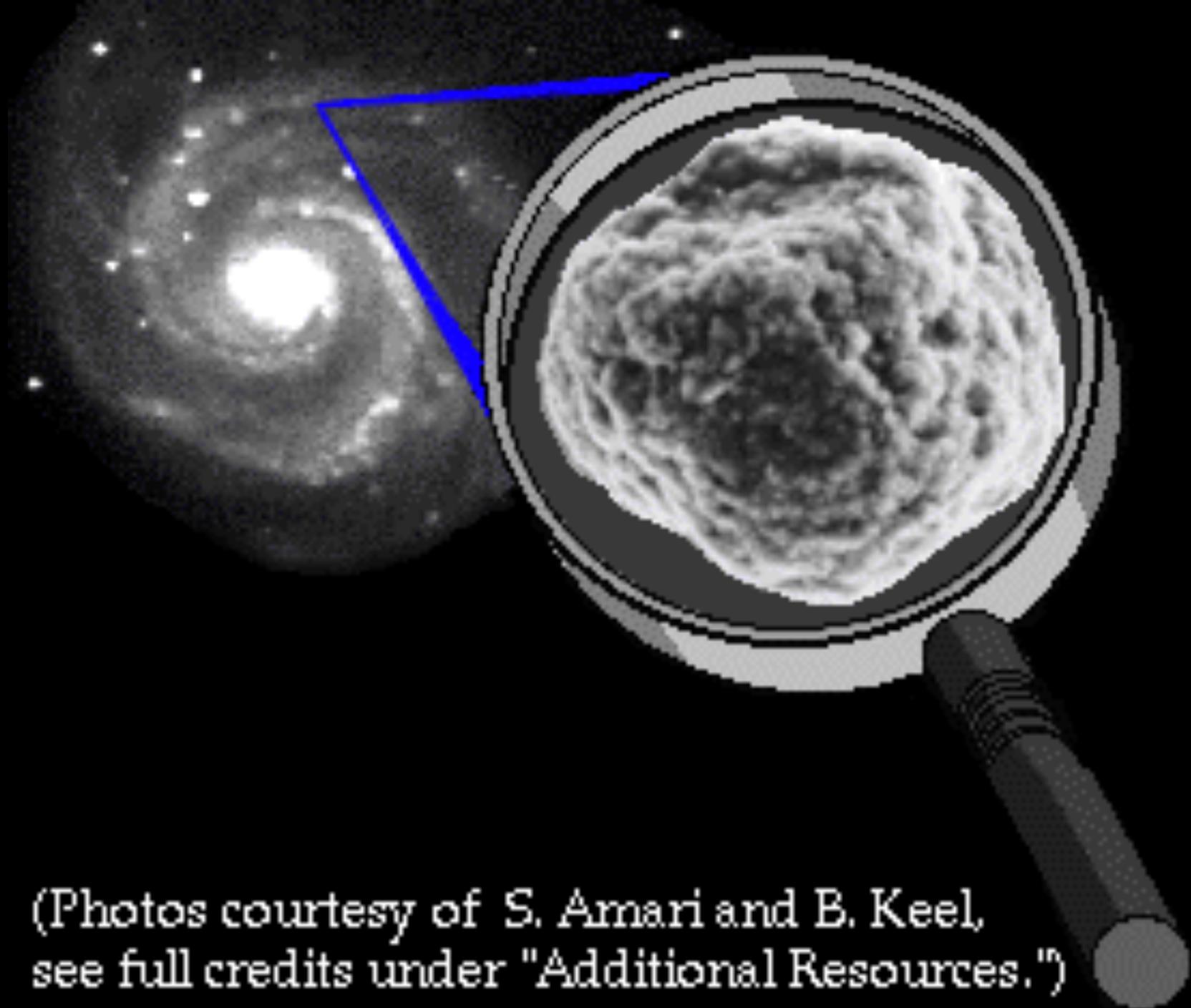
Anja C. Andersen

Dark Cosmology Centre

Niels Bohr Institutet

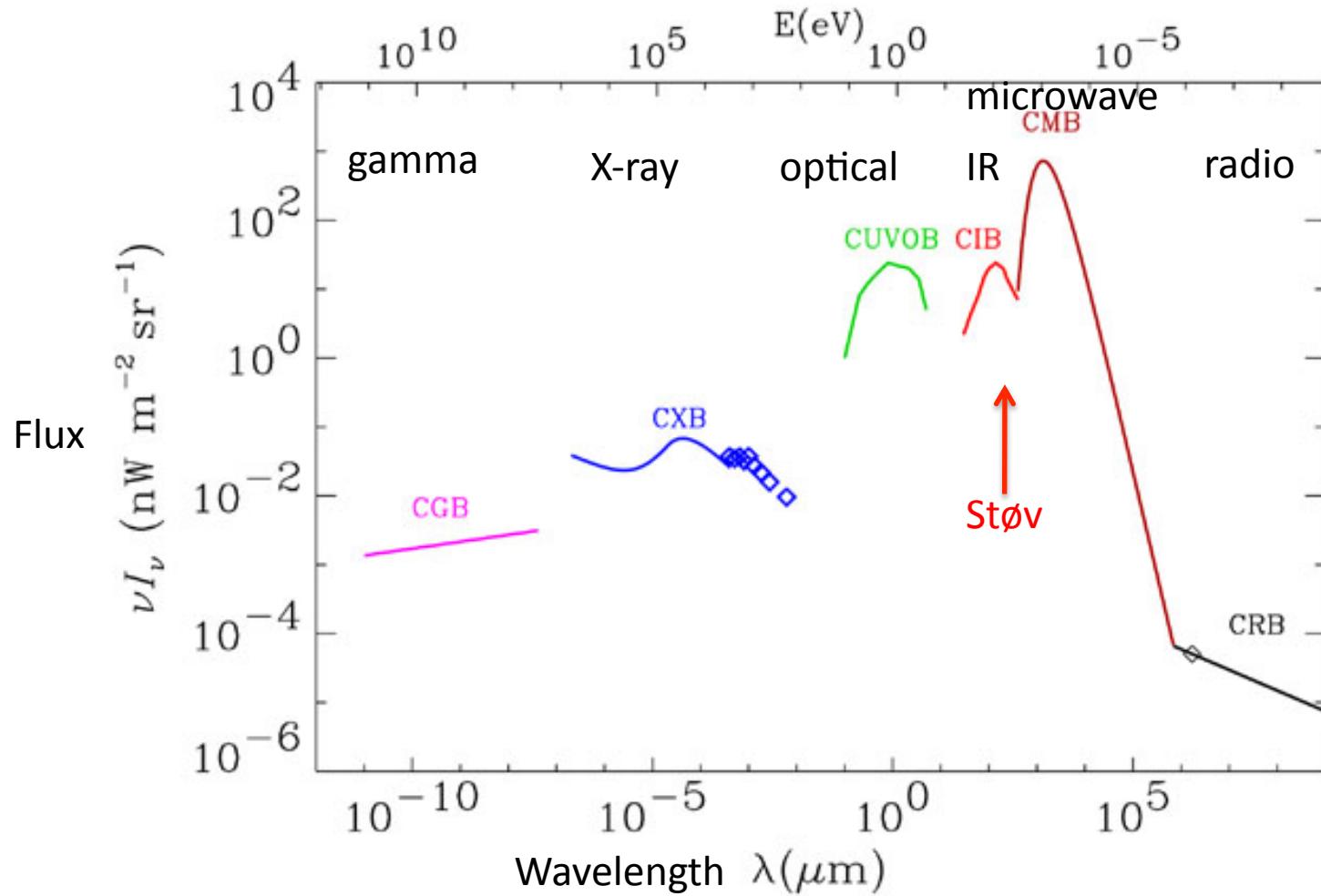
Københavns Universitet

<http://www.dark-cosmology.dk/~anja>

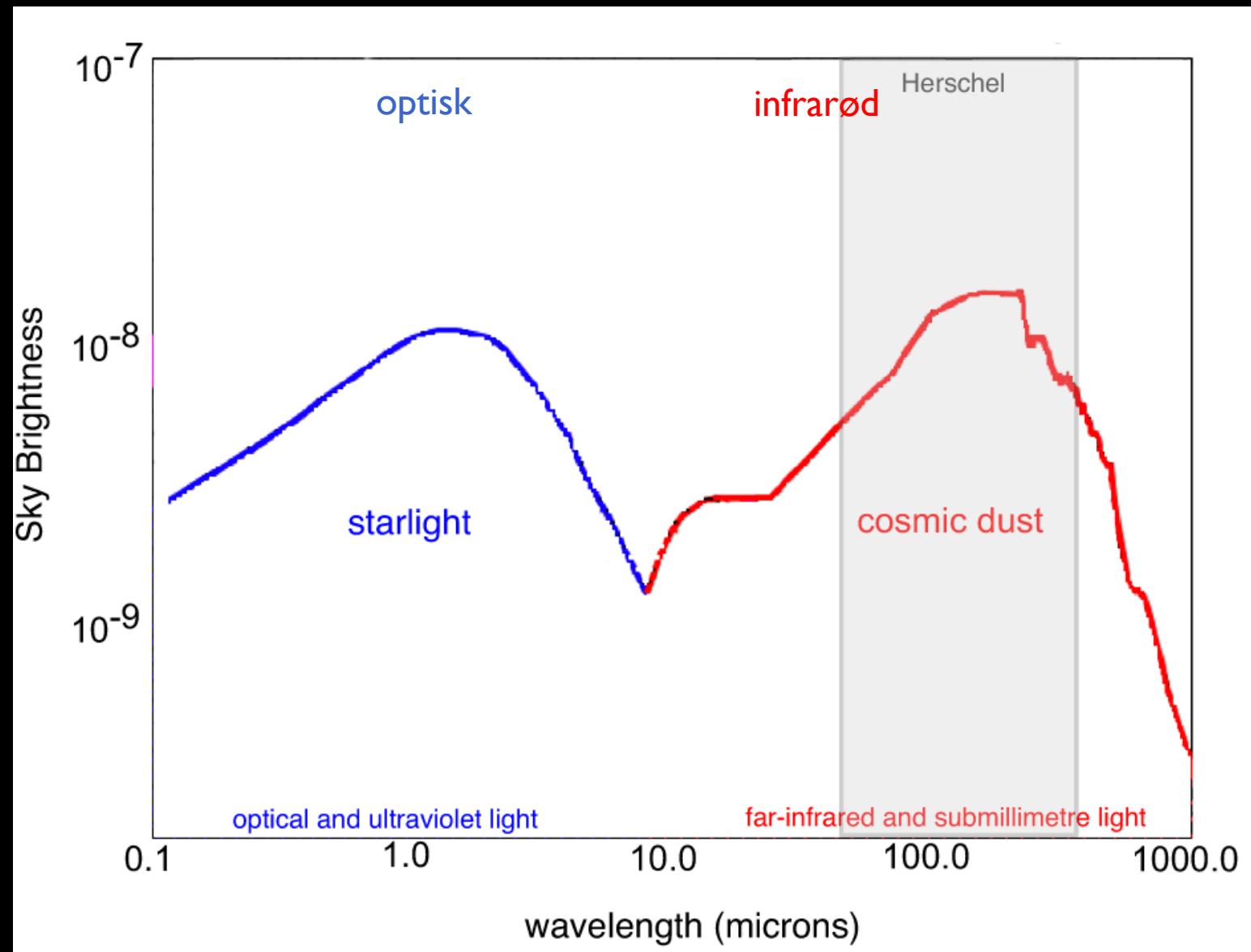


(Photos courtesy of S. Amari and B. Keel,  
see full credits under "Additional Resources.")

# Kosmisk baggrund stråling



Mængden af lys fra stjernerne = mængden af lys fra støvet

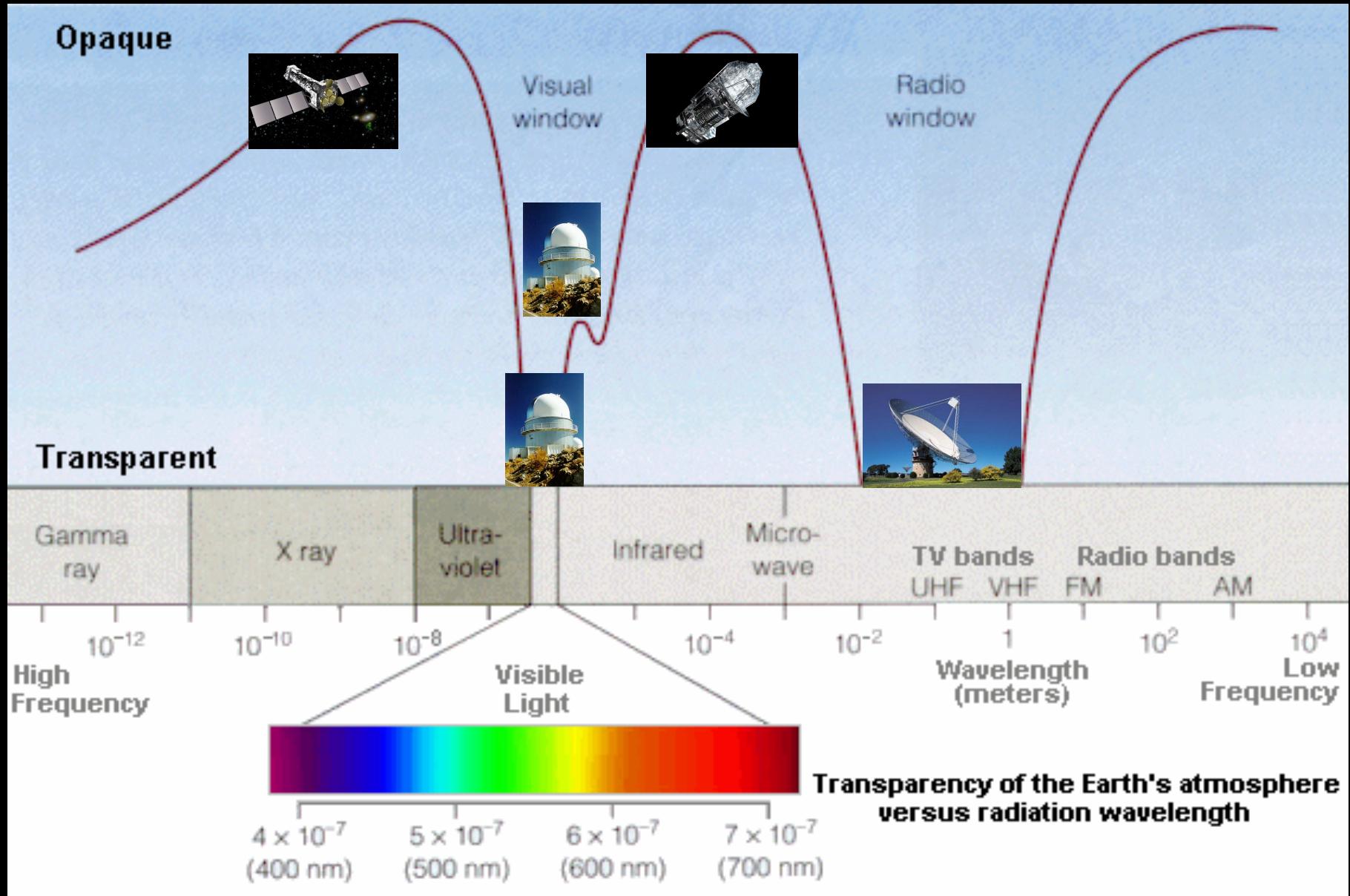


# Astronomi



Astronomer arbejder med at undersøge og forstå universet. Arbejdsredskaber er kikkerter, satellitter og computere.

# Jordens atmosfæres gennemsigtighed



Ørnetågen



M16 i synligt lys



M16 i infrarødt lys



# Mælkevejen

A wide-angle photograph of the night sky, centered on the Milky Way galaxy. The galaxy's central bulge is visible in the upper portion of the frame, with a dense concentration of stars and a distinct reddish hue. A broad, luminous band of light extends horizontally across the middle of the image, representing the disk of the galaxy. The surrounding sky is dark, dotted with numerous small white stars of varying brightness. In the lower-left foreground, there is a prominent, very bright star, likely a nearby stellar object or a saturated pixel in the original image.

# Interstellar Matter Matters !

**The centre of the Milky Way would be a billion times brighter if not for cosmic dust...**

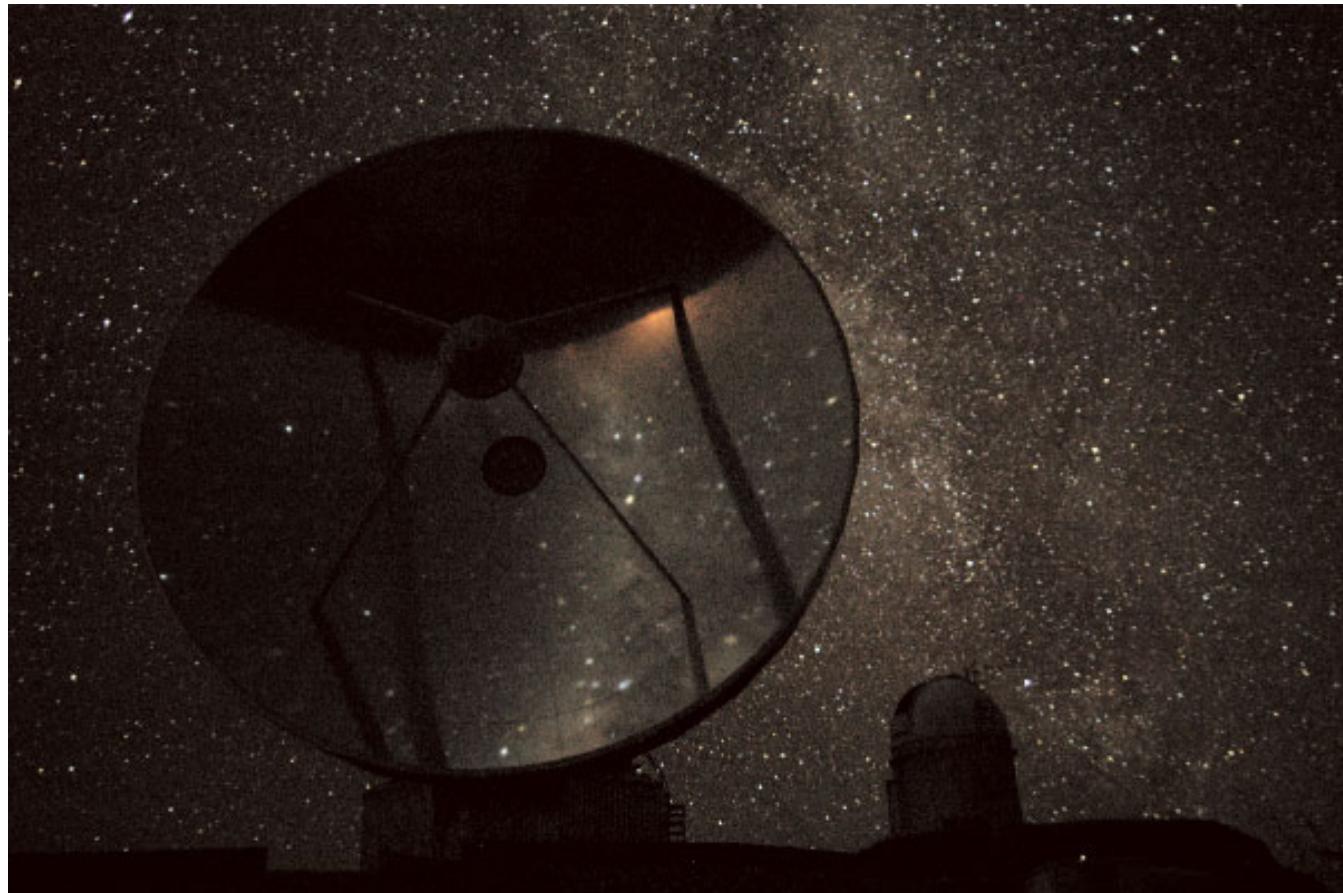




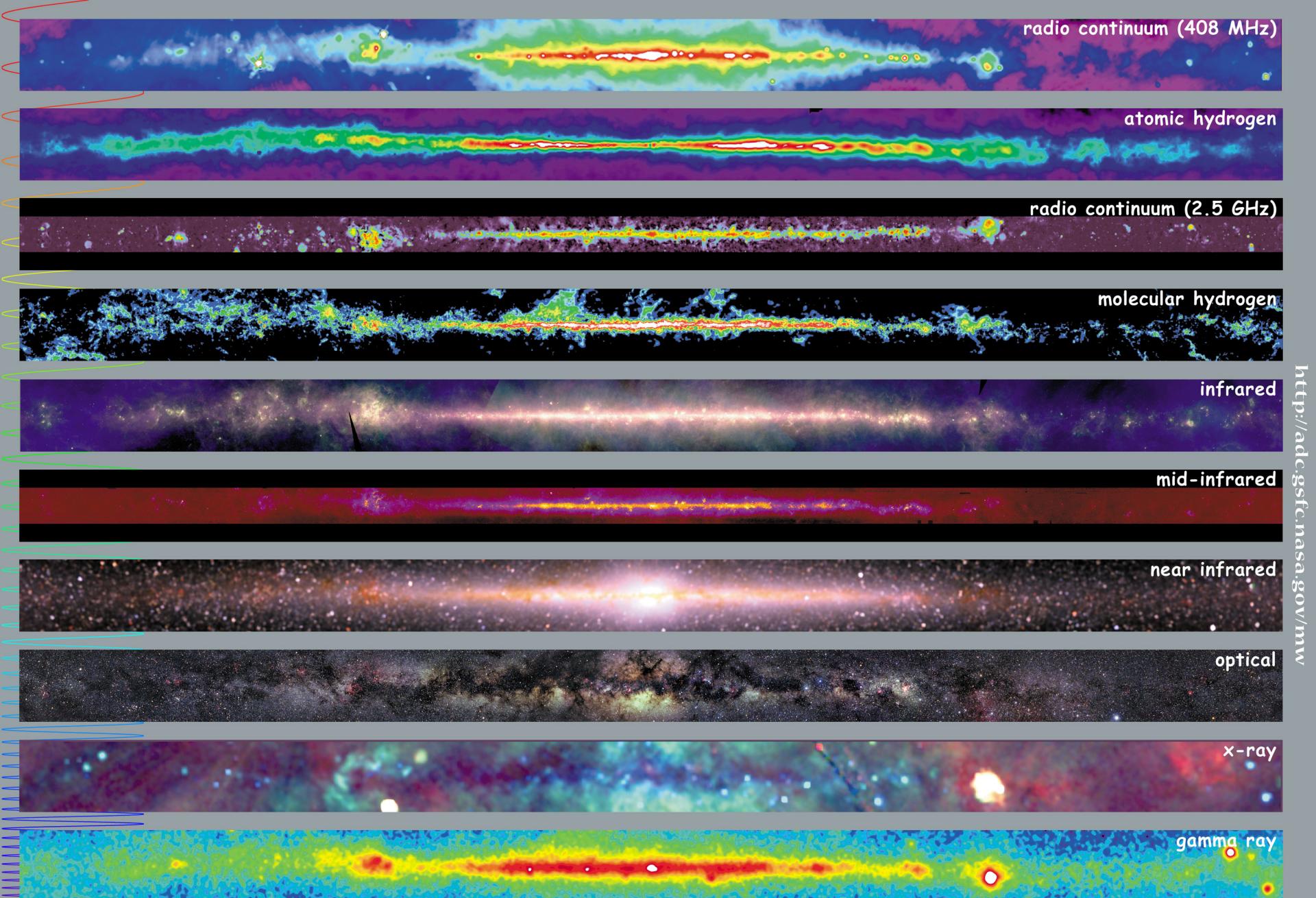
[www.spacetelescope.org](http://www.spacetelescope.org)

# Kosmisk Støv - ”de hårde fakta”

- Omkring 1/5 af den del af Mælkevejens masse der består af stjerner, planeter og andet ”baryon stof” er i form af gas og støv. Af denne 1/5 er 99% gas og 1% støv.
- Røgpartikler der formentlig består af C, O, Si, Mg, Al, Fe.







radio continuum (408 MHz)

atomic hydrogen

radio continuum (2.5 GHz)

molecular hydrogen

infrared

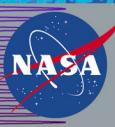
mid-infrared

near infrared

optical

x-ray

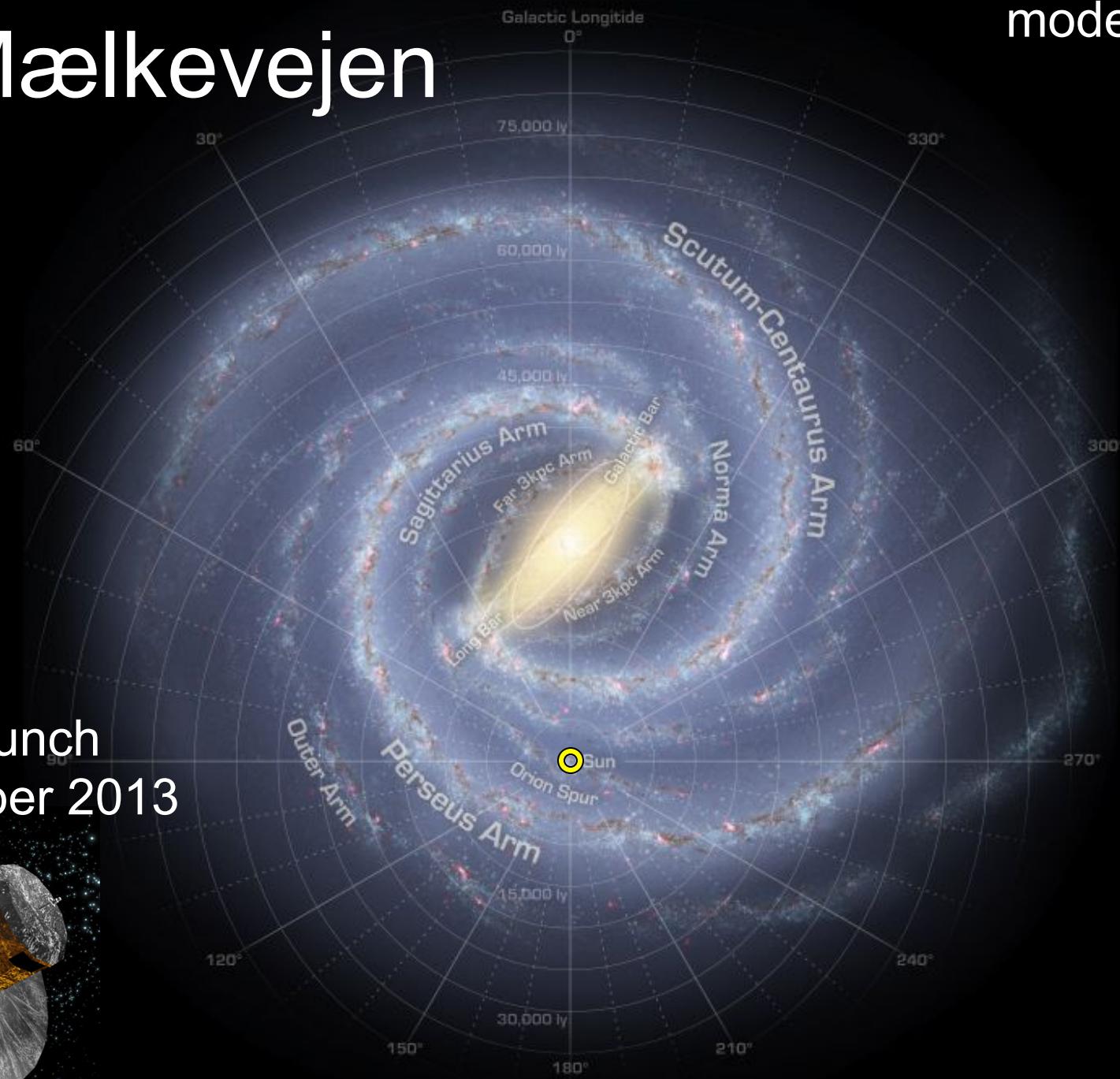
gamma ray



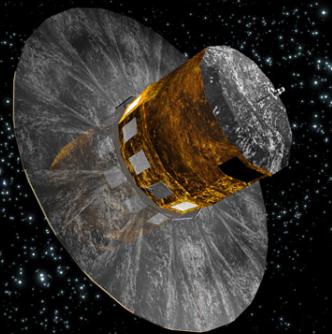
Multiwavelength Milky Way

# Mælkevejen

model



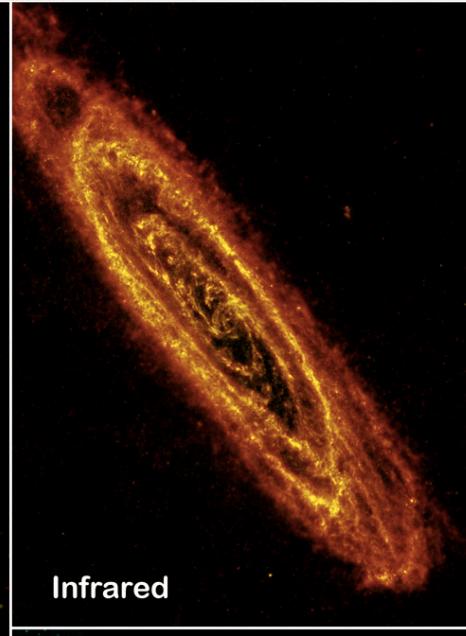
GAIA launch  
December 2013



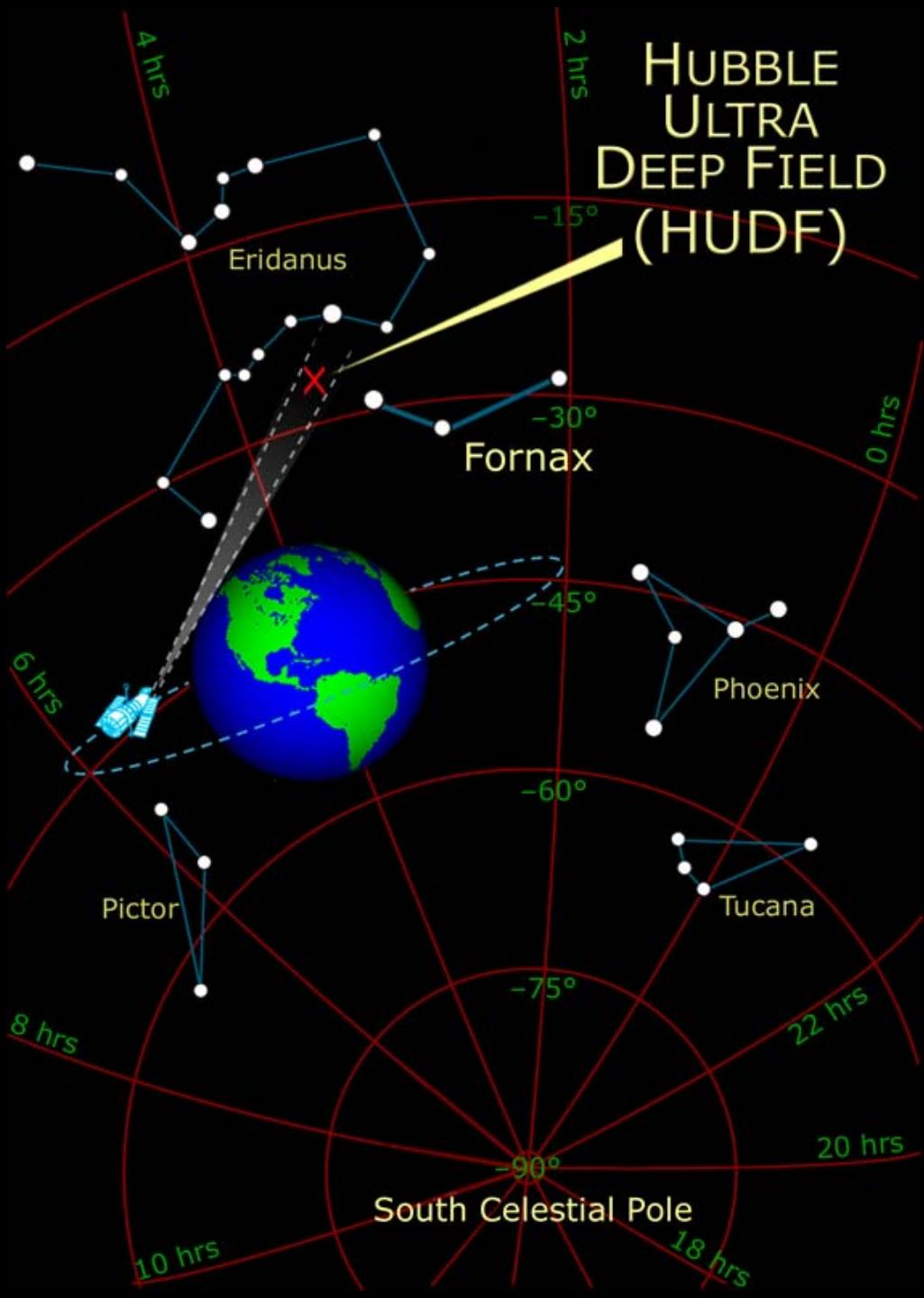
# Andromeda galaksen

2,4 millioner lysår





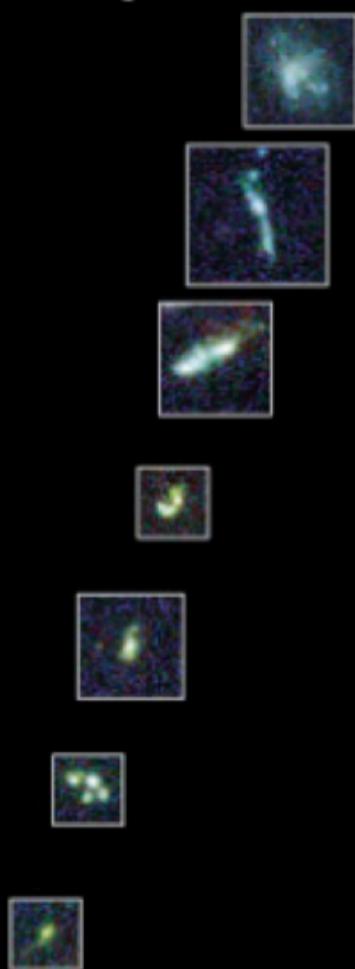
# Hubble Ultra Deep Field: 11 døgns eksponeringstid en tidsmaskine!



# Hubble Ultra Deep Field:



Young Galaxies



Ellipticals



Spirals



Irregulars



0 billion

3 billion

6 billion

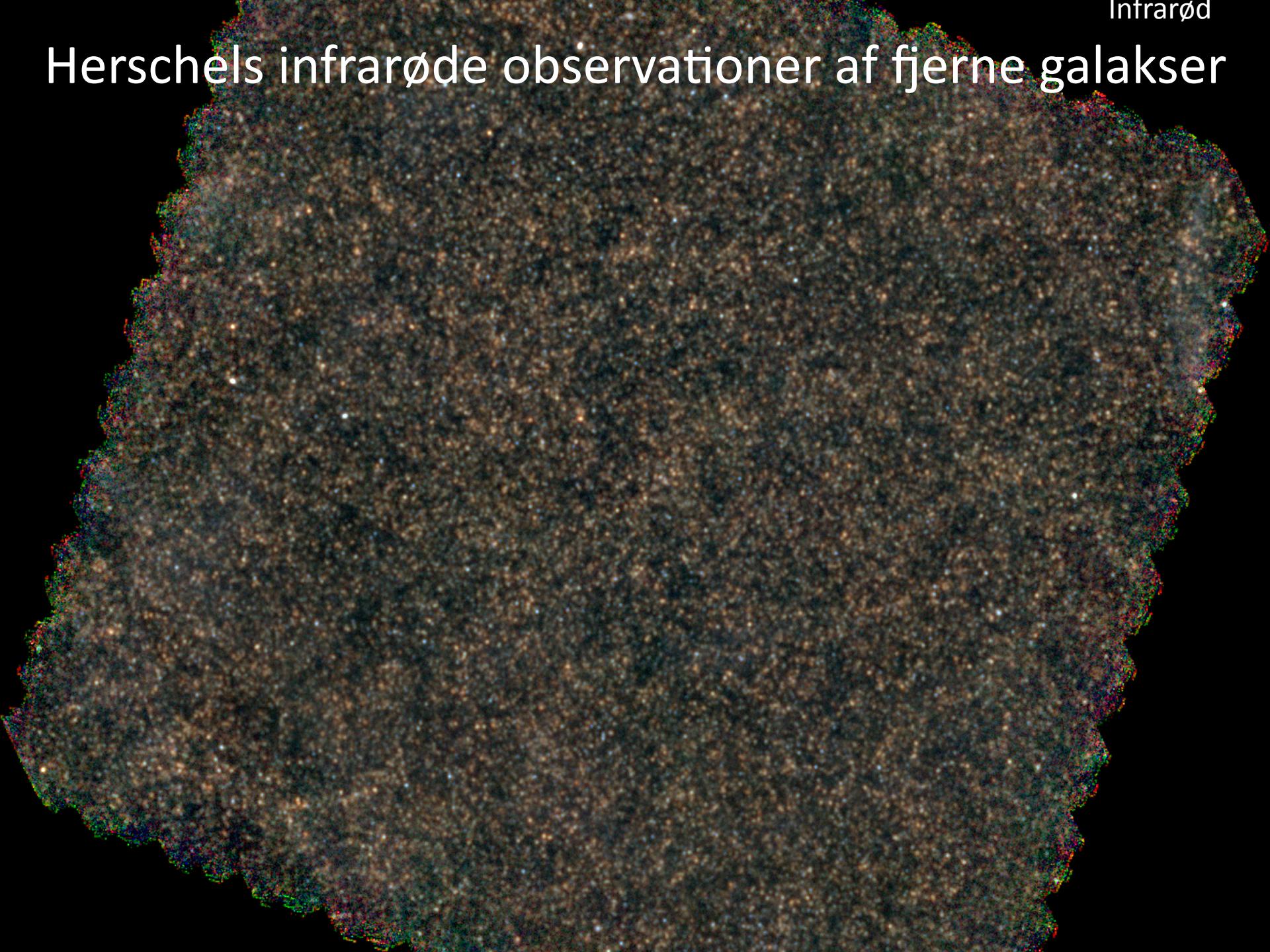
9 billion

12 billion

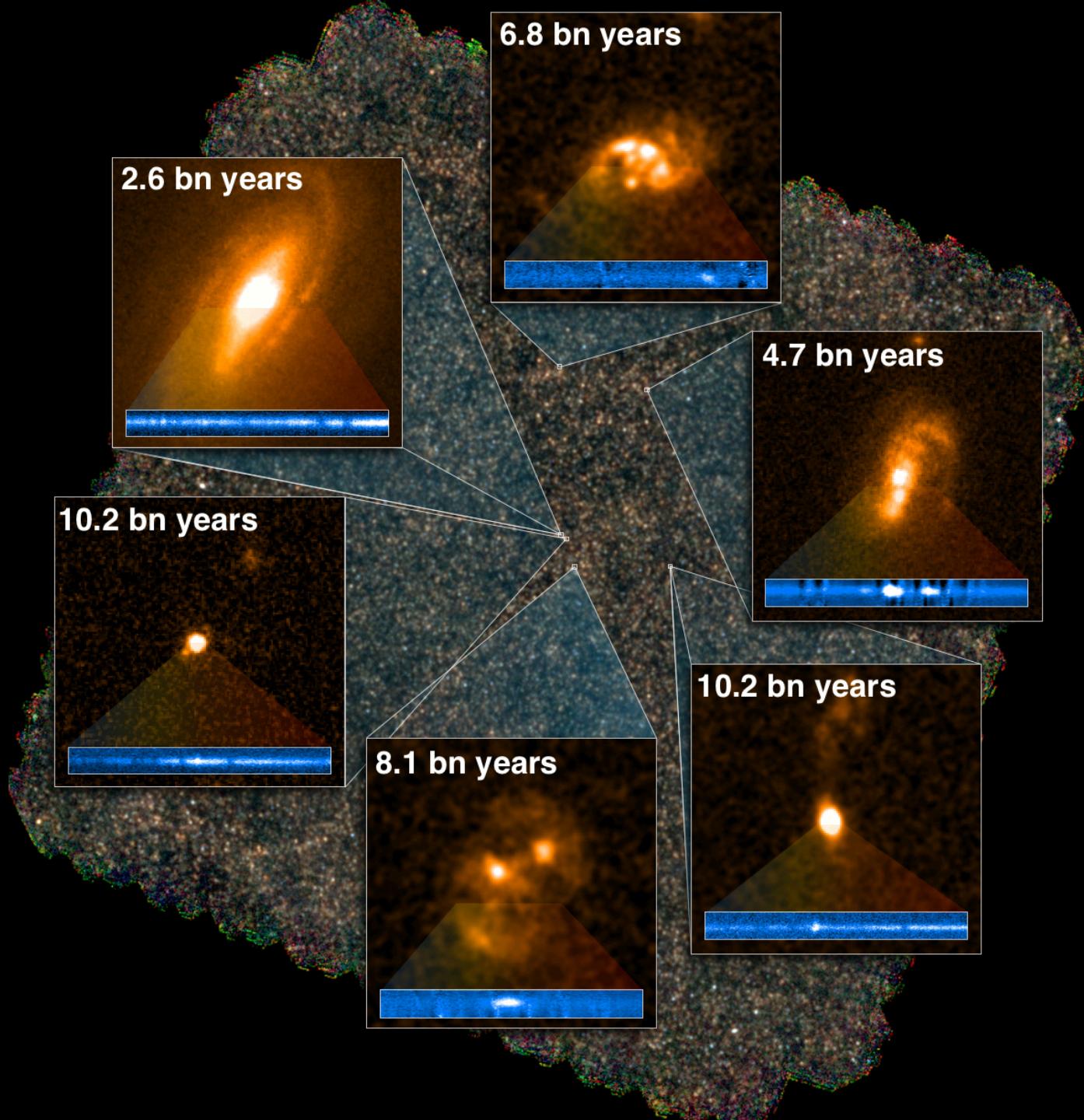
approximate age of universe in years

Infrarød

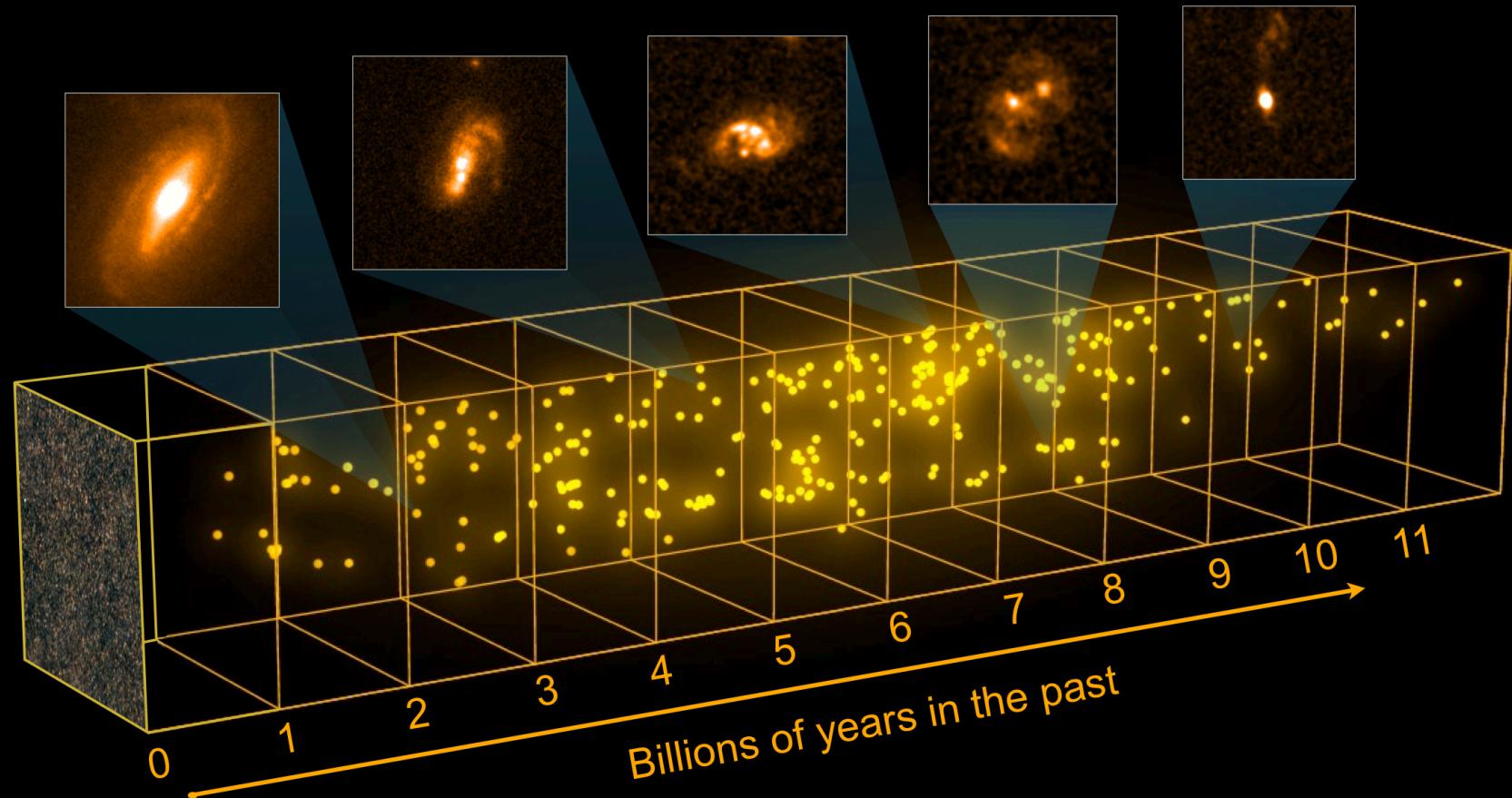
# Herschels infrarøde observationer af fjerne galakser

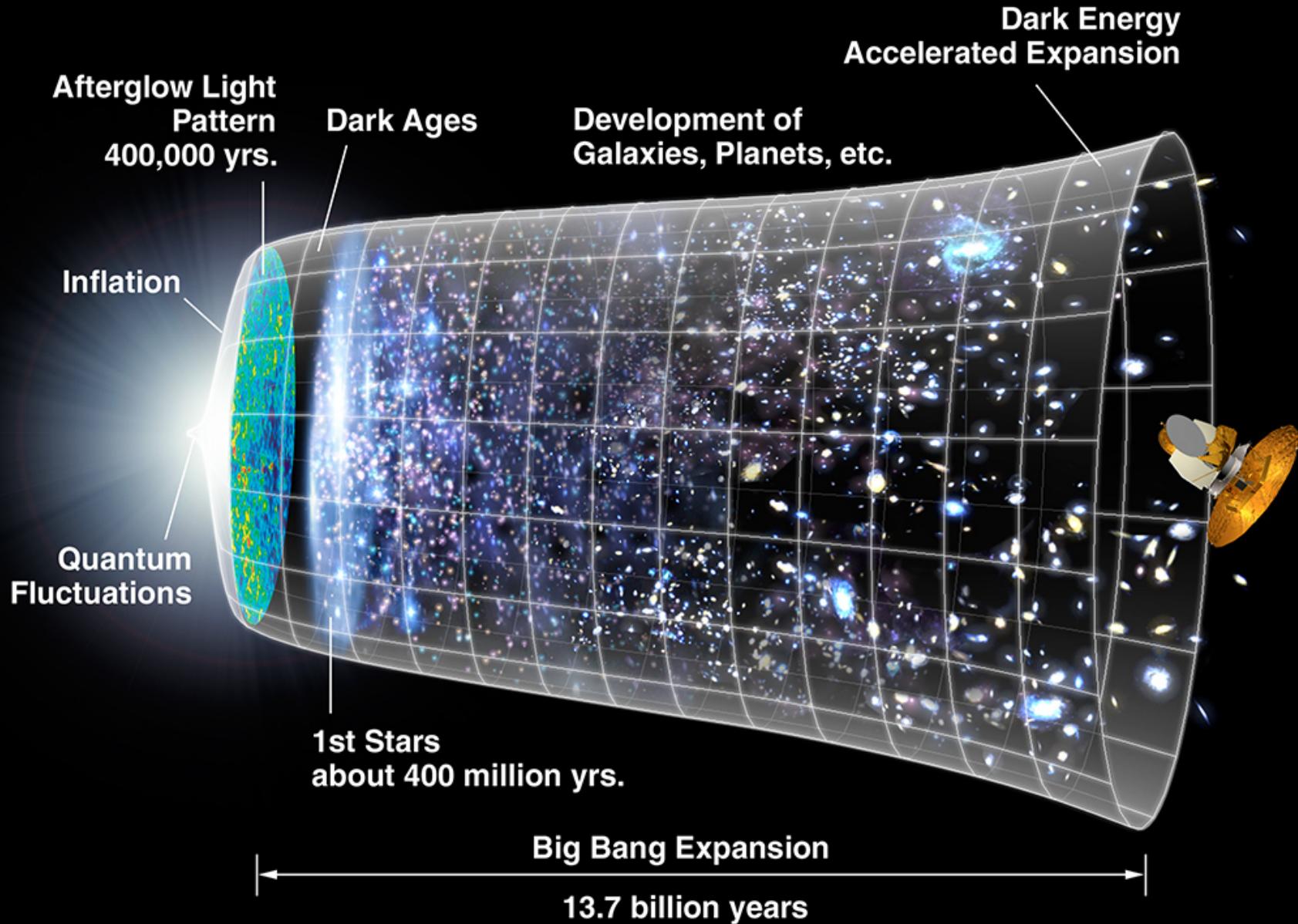


Infrarød

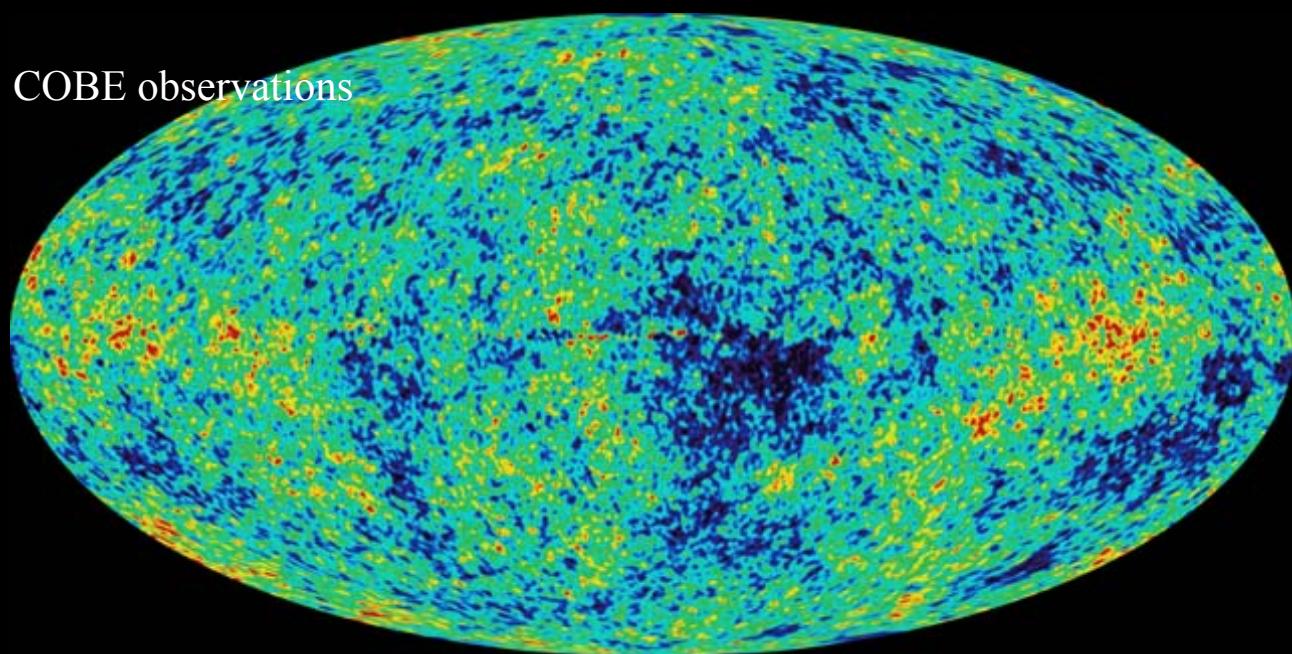
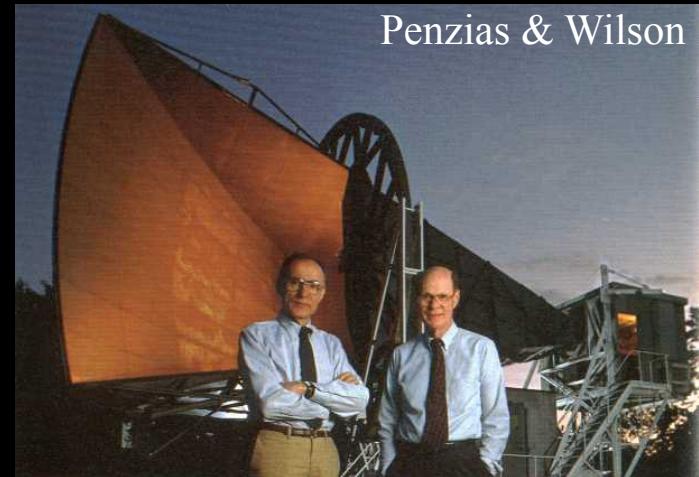
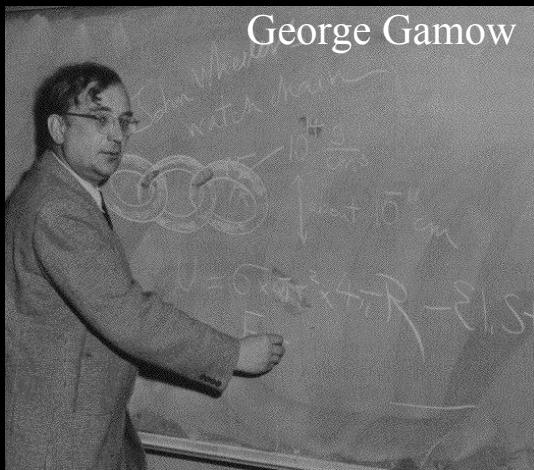


Infrarød

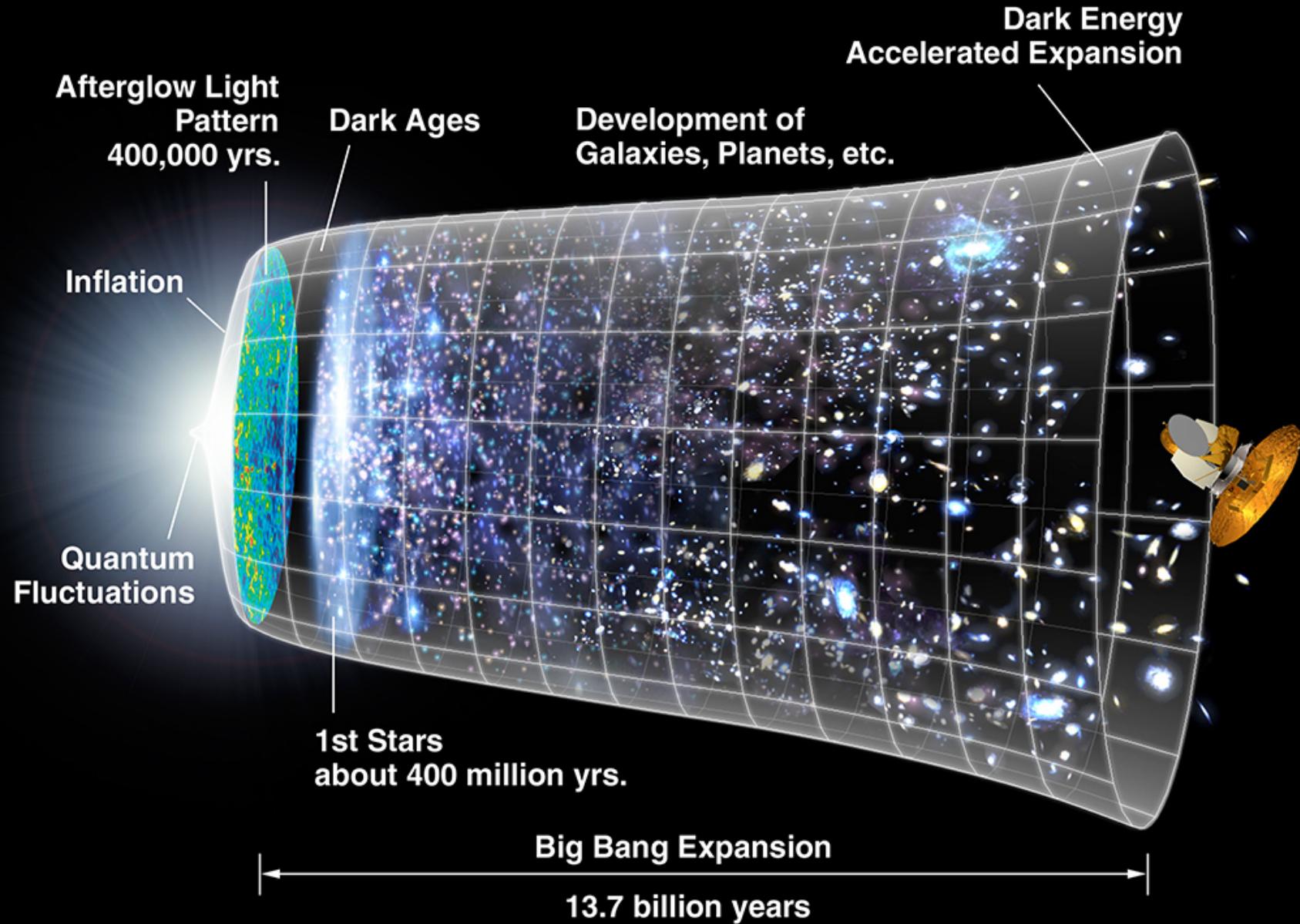




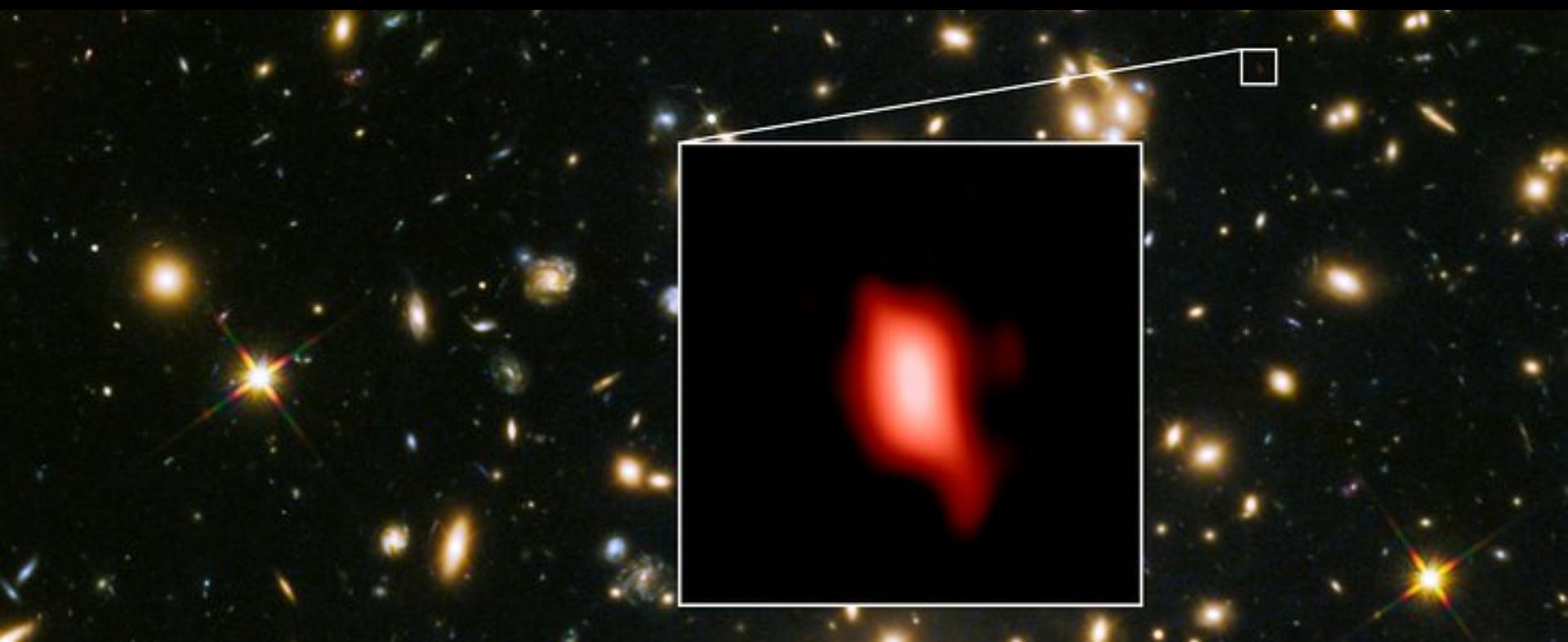
# Mikrobølge baggrundstårlingen



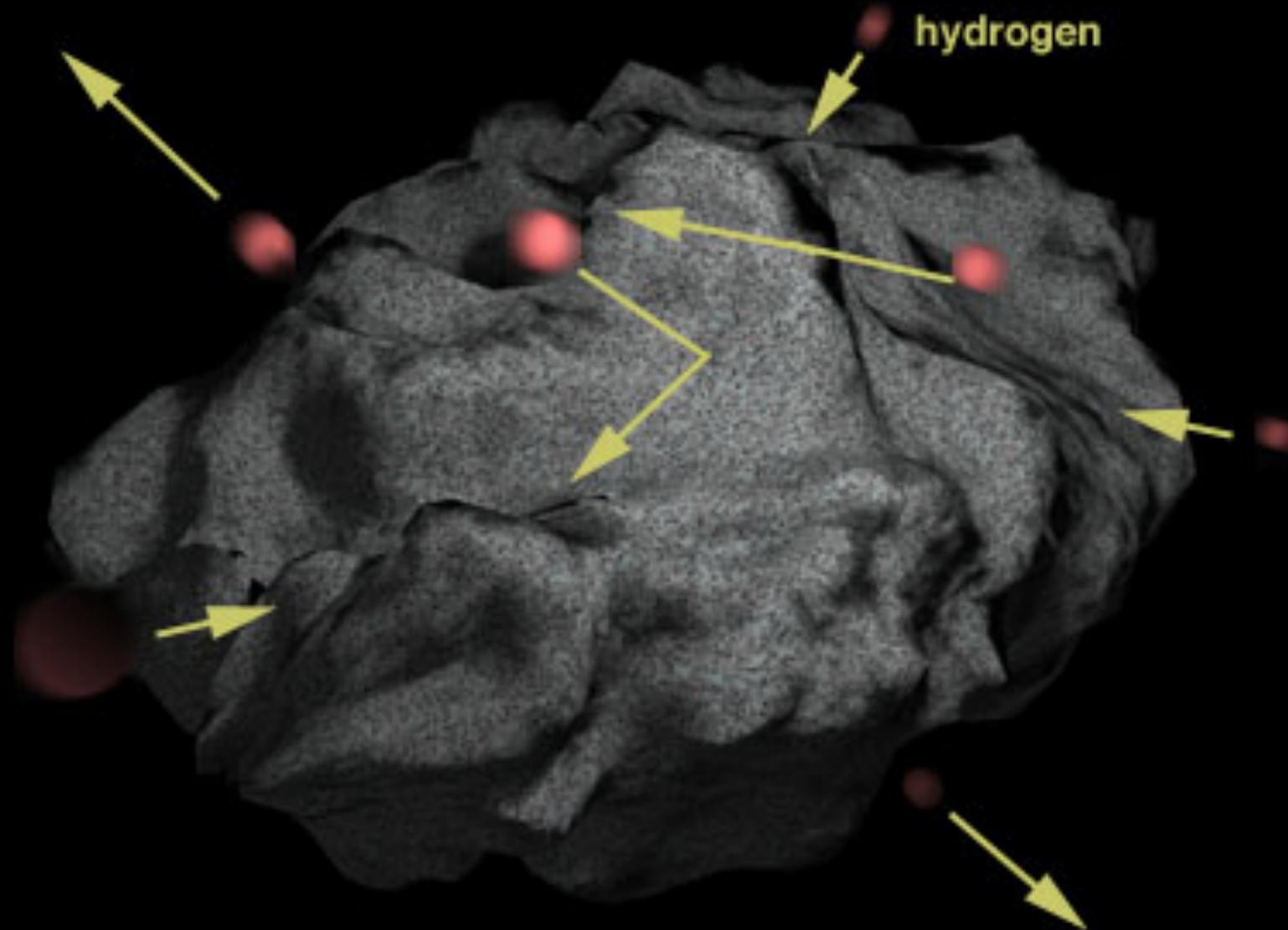
Forslæt af George  
Gamow i 1946.  
Tilfældigt opdaget  
(serendipity) af Arno  
Penzias og Robert  
Wilson i 1964.  
Nobel pris i 1978.



ALMA observationer af det første ilt i galaksen  
MACS1149–JD1, 250 millioner år efter Big Bang



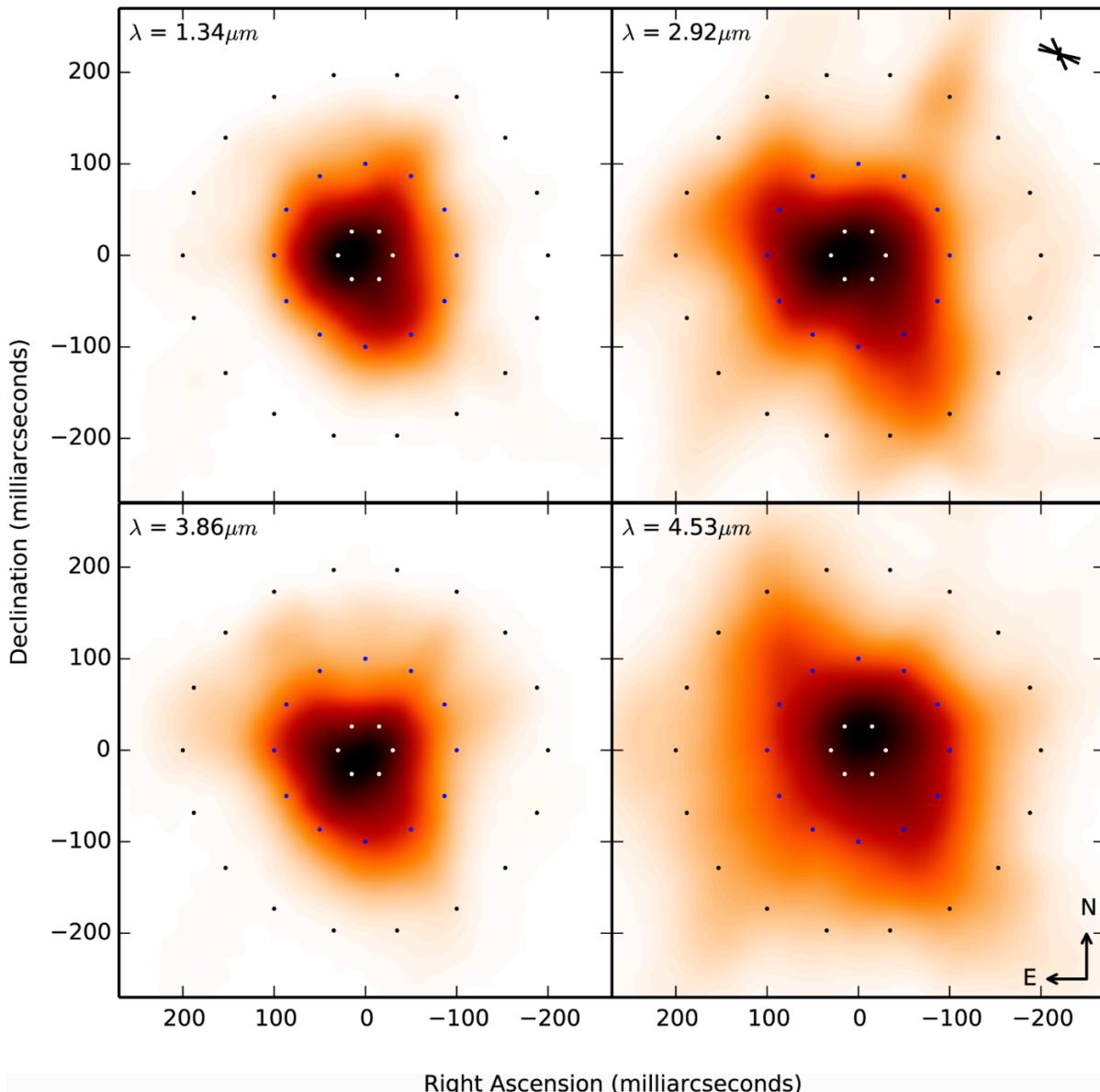
# Støvets betydning

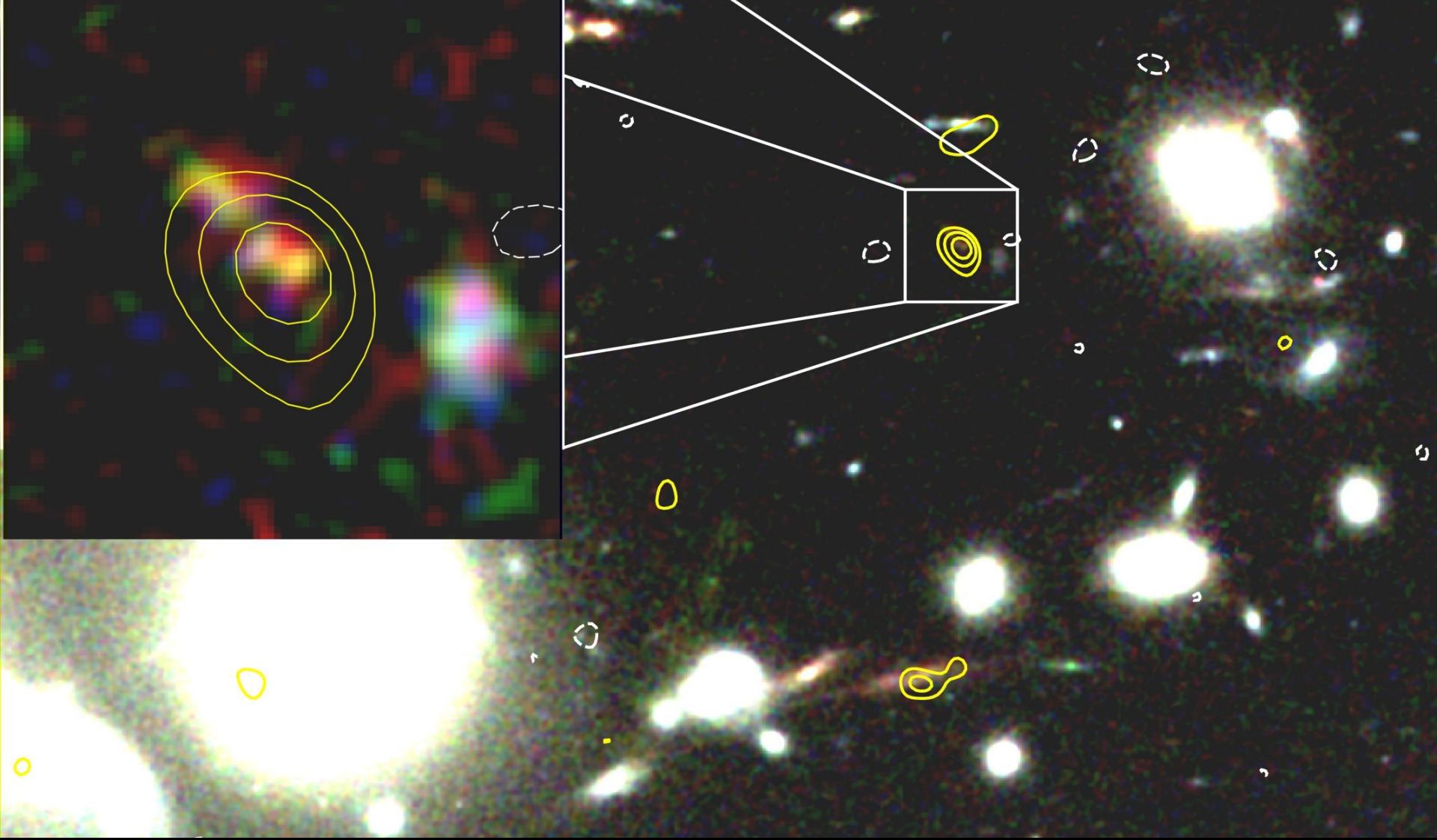


# Dynamical atmospheres

The extended molecular atmosphere of **Mira** as seen by the Cassini spacecraft.

Tomographically recovered images in four spectral bands, obtained by watching the star pass behind Saturn's rings.





ALMA and VLT observations of the cluster lensed  
dust galaxy at  $z=7.4$ . Dust mass  $4 \times 10^7 M_{\odot}$

Watson et al. 2015

