

Diferentes modos de se “ver” o céu



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Aposentado

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Sentindo uma pizza

Experiência gastronômica

Olfato

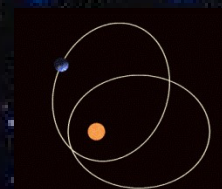


Visão

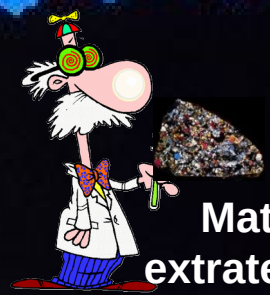


Paladar

Sentindo o céu



Ondas eletromagnéticas



Material extraterrestre

Gravitação



Ondas gravitacionais

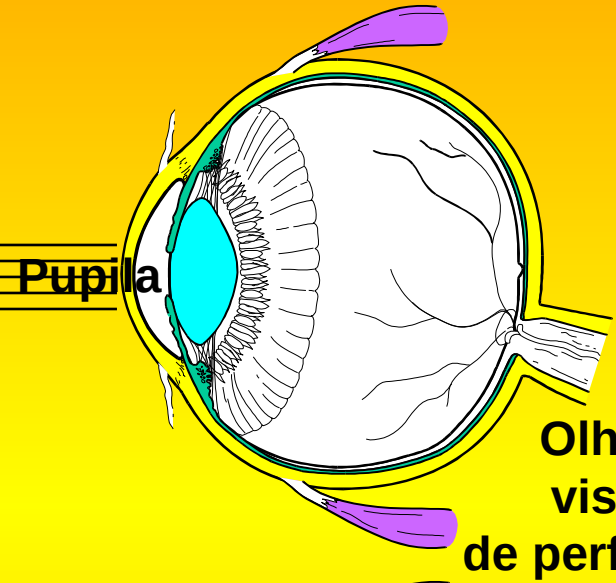
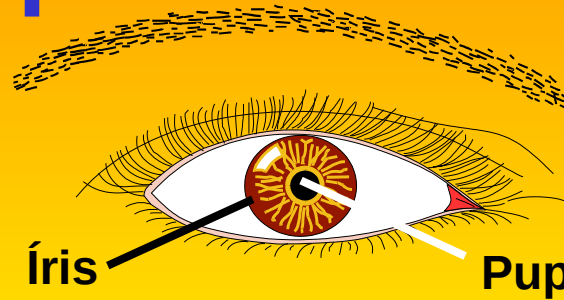
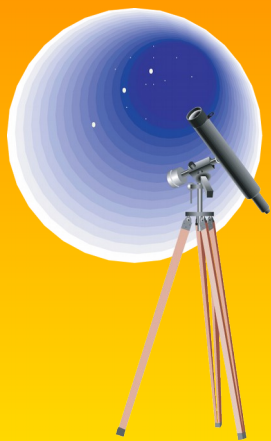




**Céu
diurno e
noturno a
olho nu**



Por que usar um telescópio?

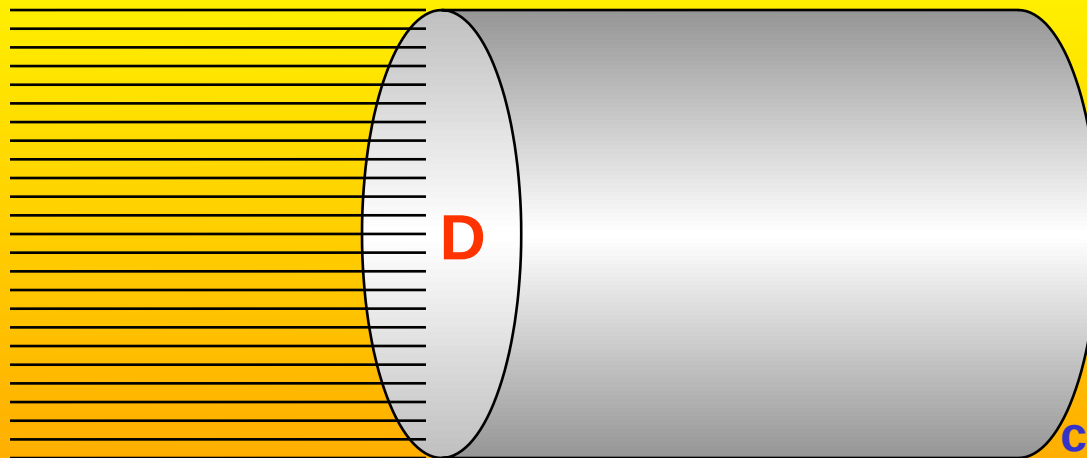


Pouca luz da estrela entra no olho

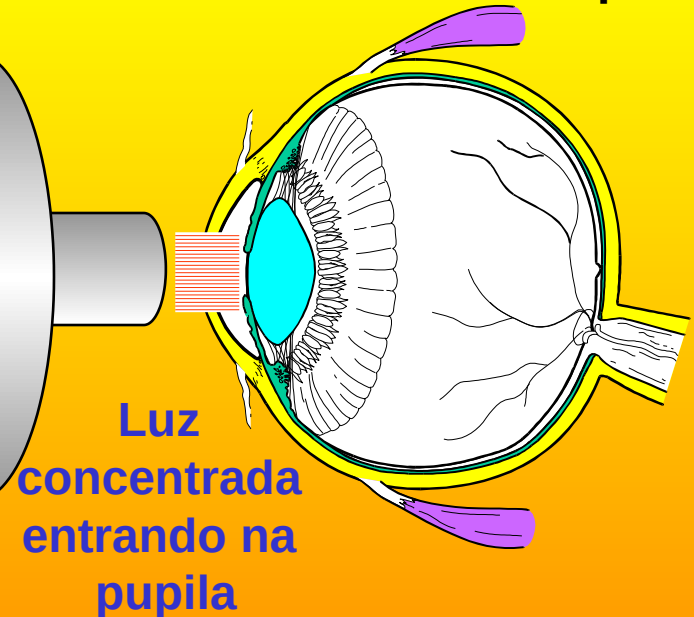
★
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★



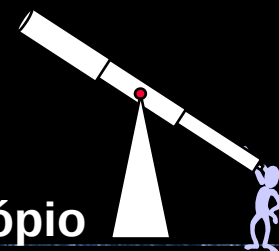
Telescópio capta bastante luz



Orion a olho nu e com telescópio óptico

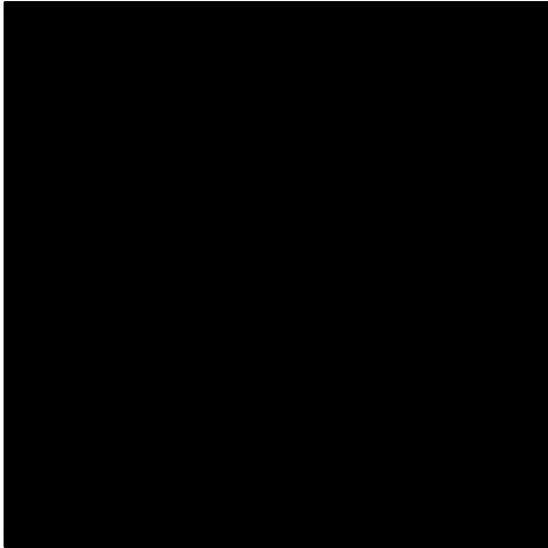


A olho nu

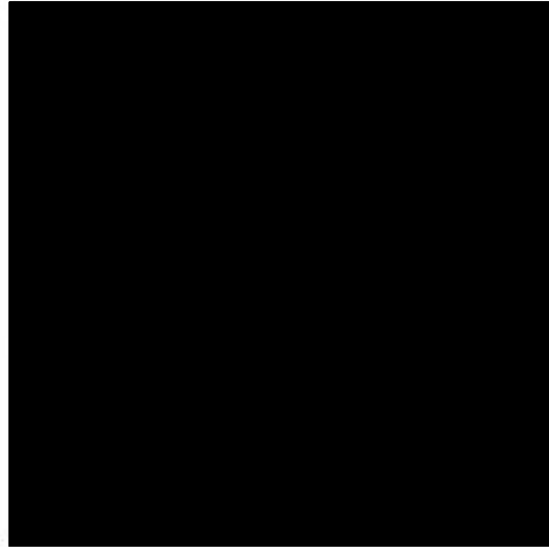


Com telescópio

Nebulosa do Caranguejeo



Ondas de rádio (VLA)



Infravermelho (Spitzer)



Luz visível (Hubble)



Ultravioleta (Astro-1)



Raio X mole (Chandra)



Raio X duro (HEFT)

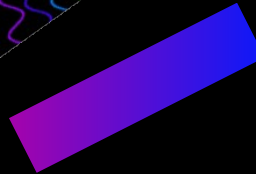
Olhando o céu com filtros coloridos



Decomposição da Luz

Luz Branca

Prisma



As cores do arco-íris



A luz
branca
contém todas
as
cores

Ondas
eletromagnéticas

Vermelho

Alaranjado

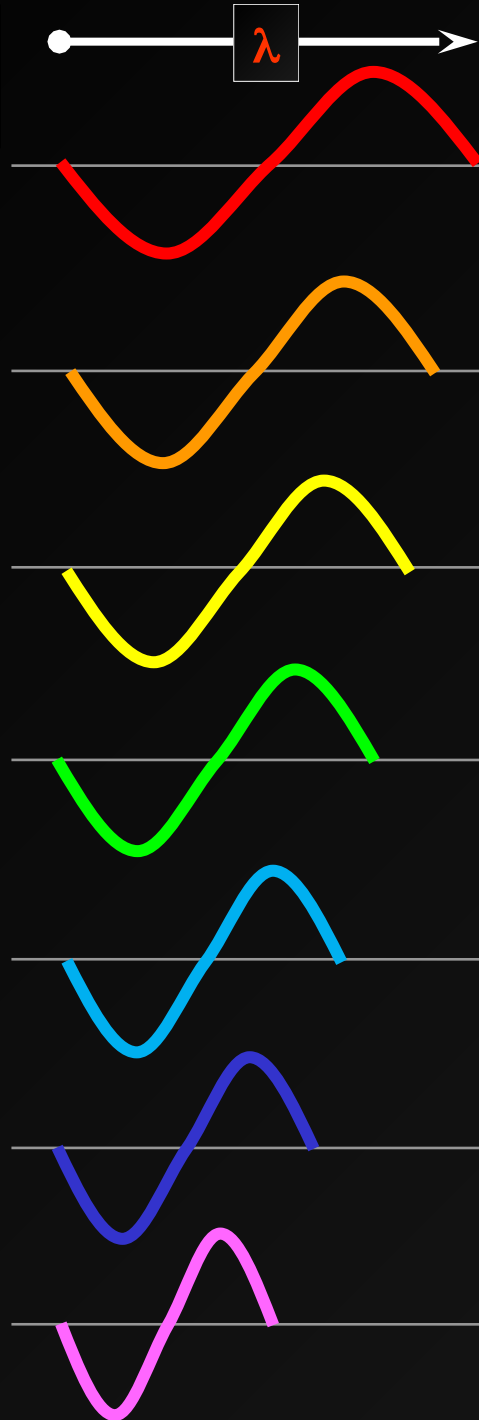
Amarelo

Verde

Azul

Anil

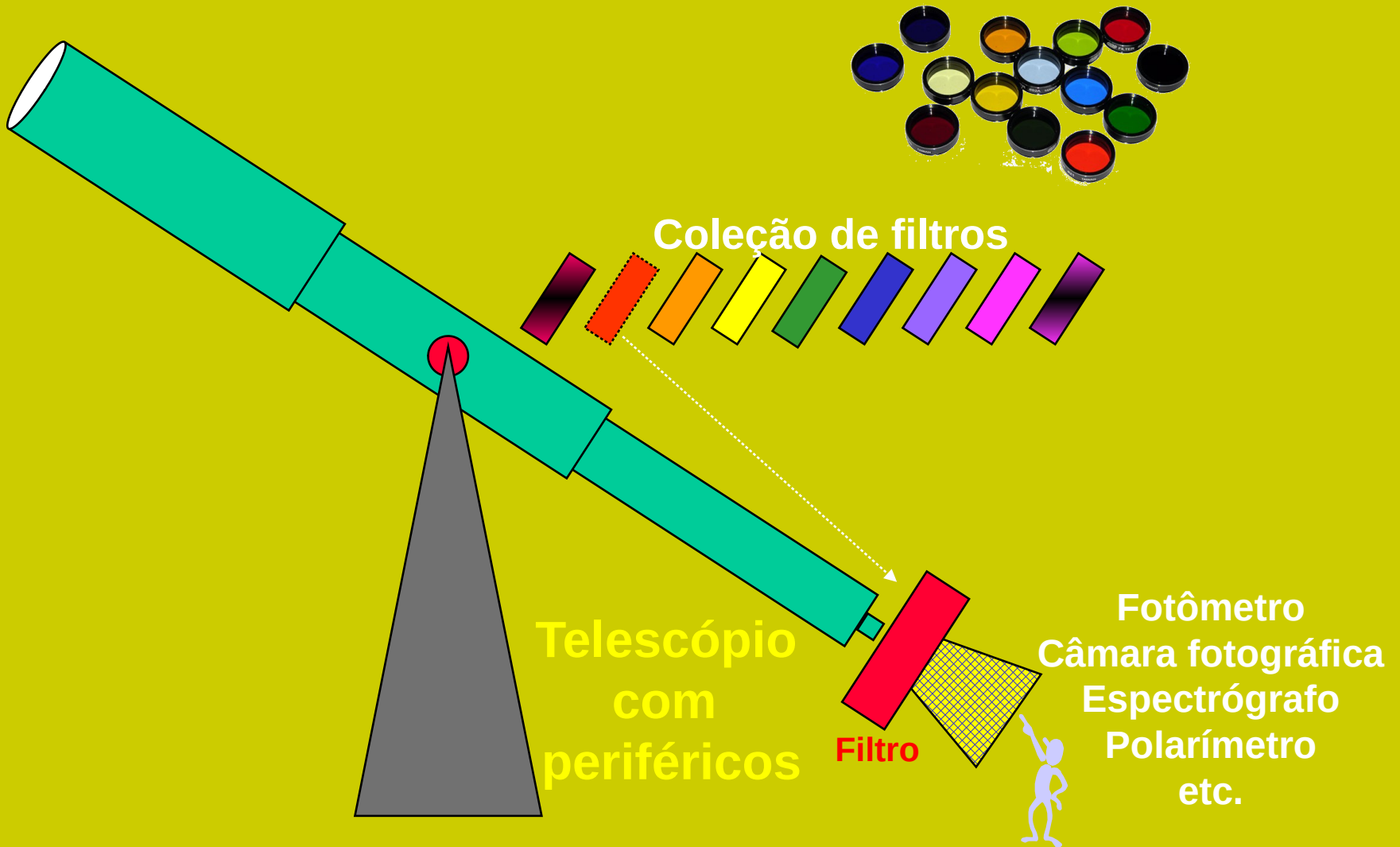
Violeta



Espectro
visível



Olhando o céu através de filtros



Vendo o Sol com diferentes filtros



Visível

O céu
“chegando”
até nós



'Estrela' cadente



Pedra girando em torno do Sol:

Meteoroide

Meteoroides, Meteoros e Meteoritos

Pedra que entrou na atmosfera da Terra:

Meteoro

Pedra que chegou ao solo:

Meteorito

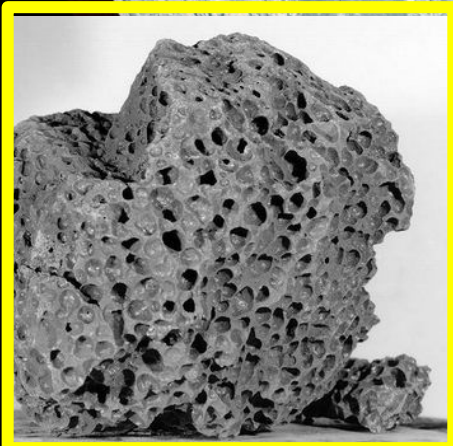
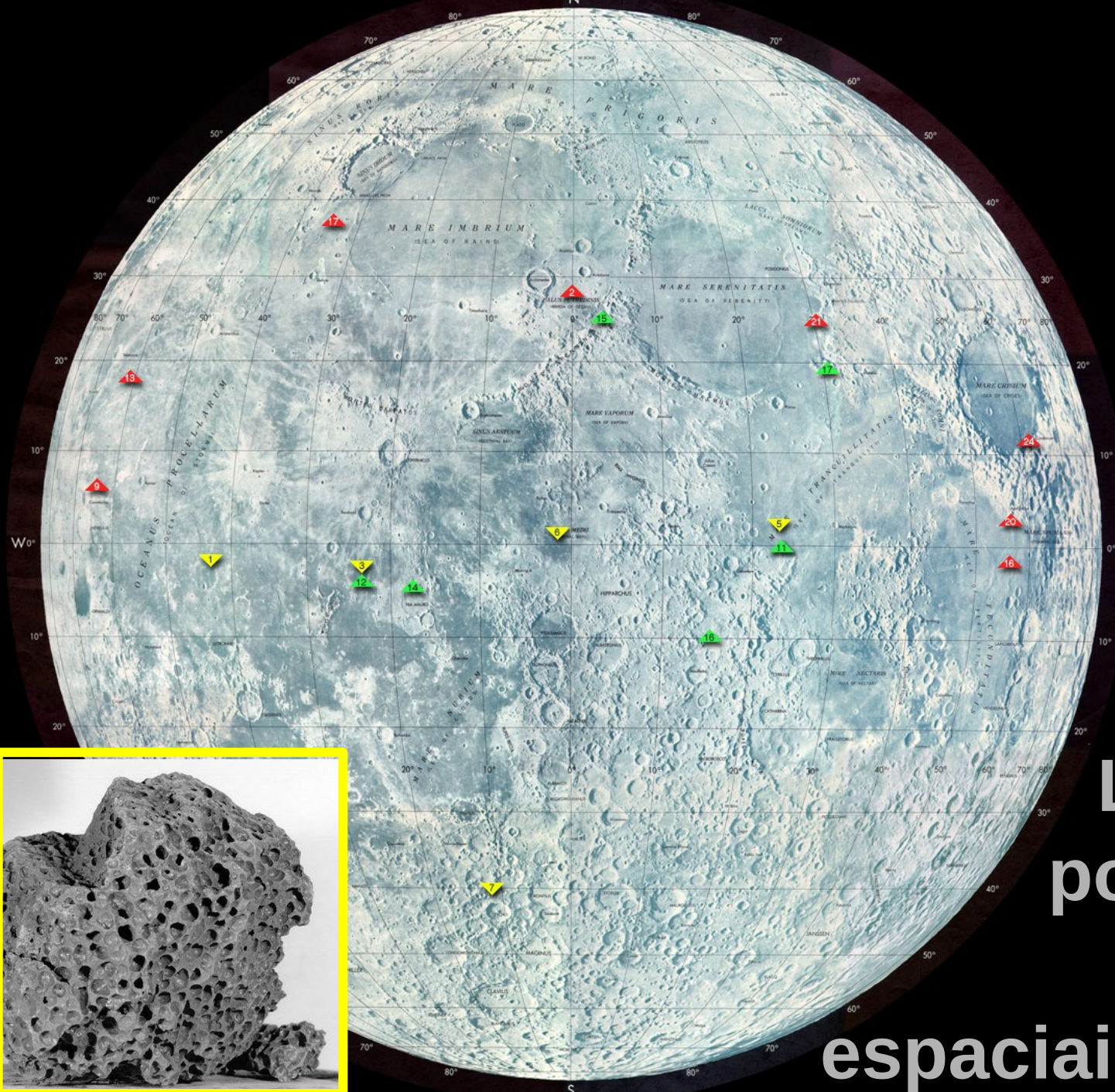
Atmosfera

Terra





Nós
‘chegando ao céu’



**Locais de
pousos de
missões
espaciais lunares**

Missão Giotto ao Cometa Halley



**Pintor:
Giotto**

**Quadro:
Adoração
dos Reis Magos**

**Motivo do
cometa no quadro:
Apareceu um naquela época**





Olhando o céu “invisível”



Espectro eletromagnético



Hertz
1885 **Ondas de rádio**

Infravermelho
(calor)

Visível

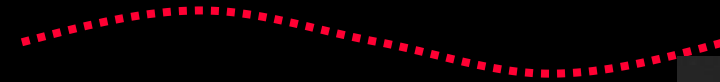
Vermelho
Laranja
Amarelo
Verde
Azul
Anil
Violeta



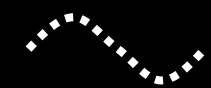
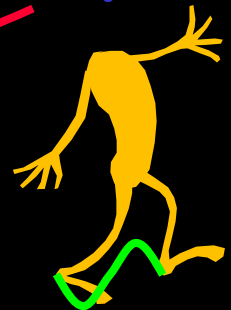
Ultravioleta

Roentgen
1895 **Raios X**

Raios Gama



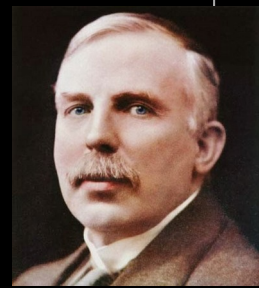
← Comprimento de onda →



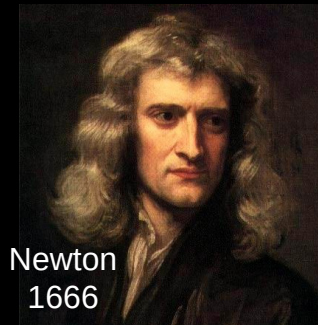
Herschel
1800



Ritter
1801



Riutherford
1914

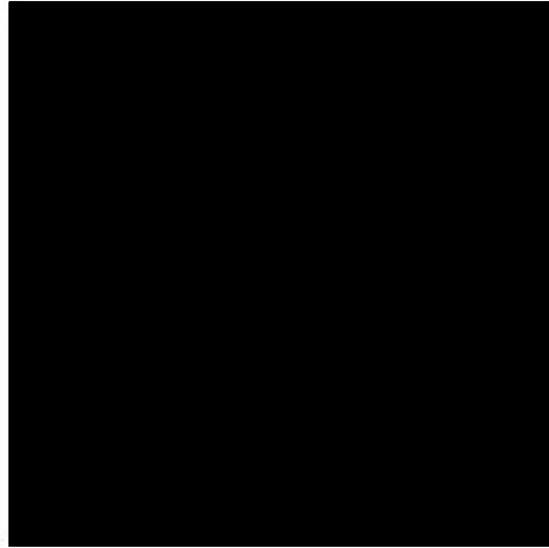


Newton
1666

Nebulosa do Caranguejeo



Ondas de rádio (VLA)



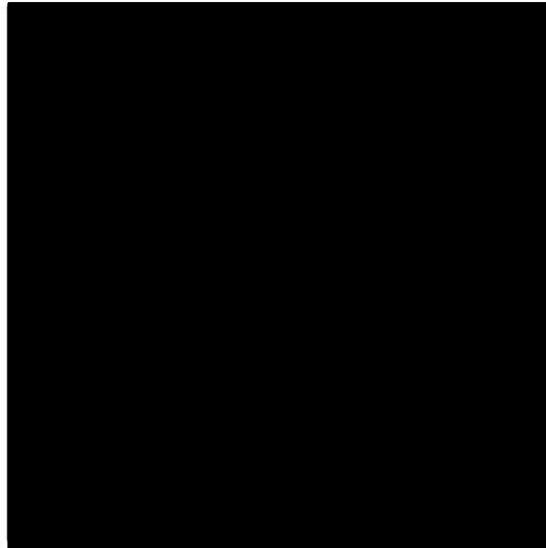
Infravermelho (Spitzer)



Luz visível (Hubble)



Ultravioleta (Astro-1)



Raio X mole (Chandra)



Raio X duro (HEFT)

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	2	0	5	5	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	2	3	5	5	3	3	3	3	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	3	5	4	3	2	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	3	3	3	3	5	5	3	2	1	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	5	5	0	2	2	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Intensidade
rádio em
cada *pixel*



Desenhando um objeto 'visto' em rádio

Convenção



Cor associada à
intensidade de radiação

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	2	0	5	5	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	2	3	5	5	3	3	3	3	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	3	5	4	3	2	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	3	3	3	3	5	5	3	2	1	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	5	5	0	2	2	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cor
associada a
cada *pixel*

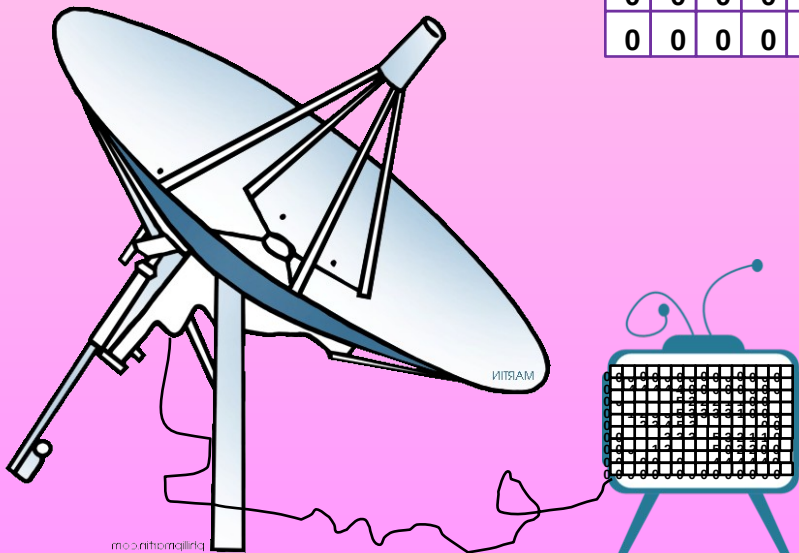
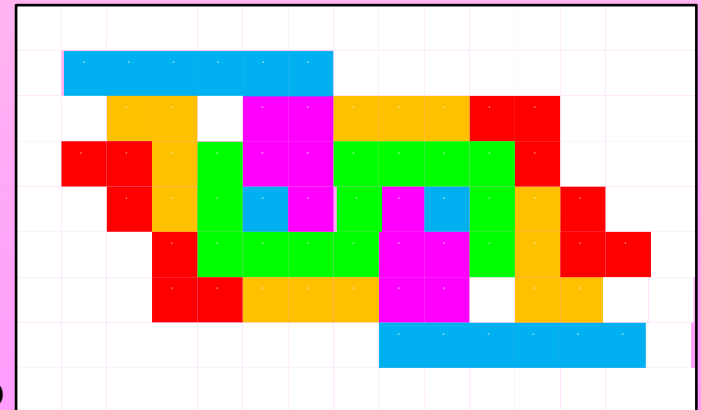
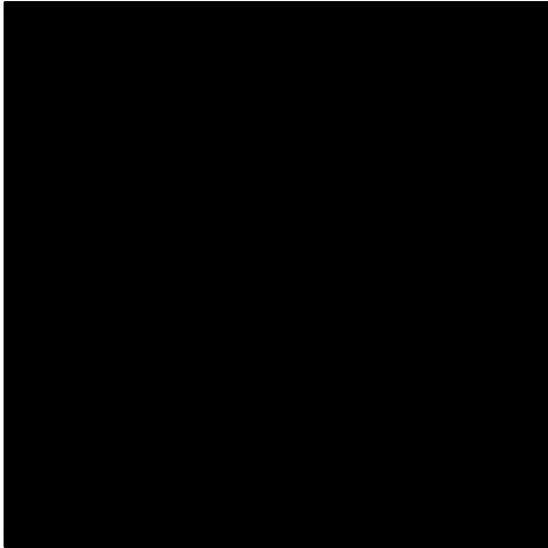


Imagem da
fonte de
rádio



Nebulosa do Caranguejejo



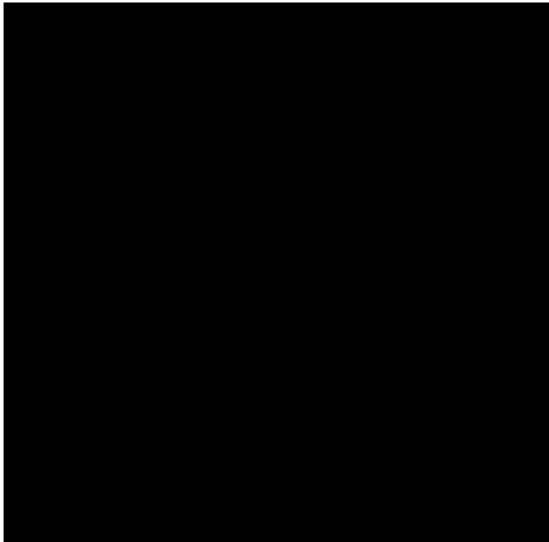
Ondas de rádio (VLA)



Infravermelho (Spitzer)



Luz visível (Hubble)



Ultravioleta (Astro-1)

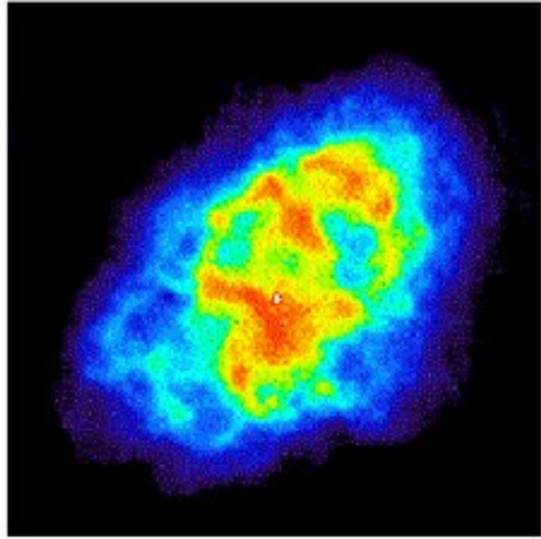


Raio X mole (Chandra)



Raio X duro (HEFT)

Nebulosa do Caranguejejo



Ondas de rádio (VLA)



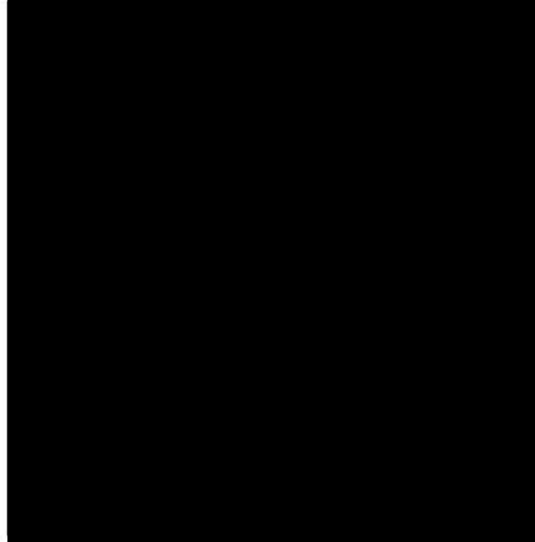
Infravermelho (Spitzer)



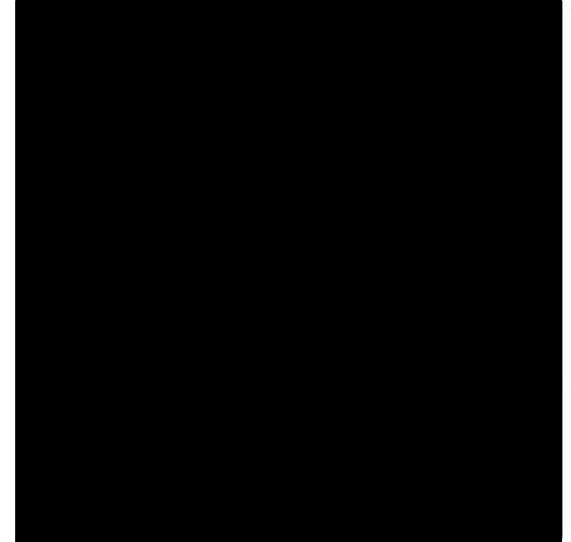
Luz visível (Hubble)



Ultravioleta (Astro-1)

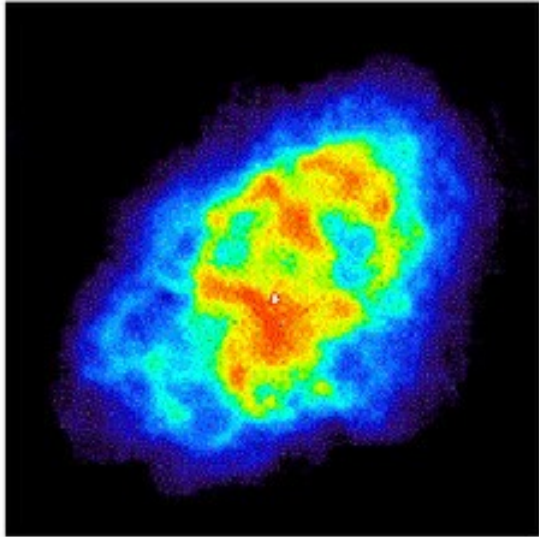


Raio X mole (Chandra)



Raio X duro (HEFT)

Nebulosa do Caranguejeo



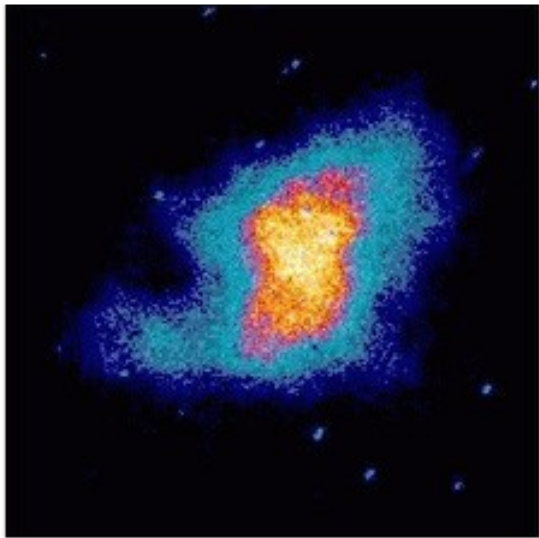
Ondas de rádio (VLA)



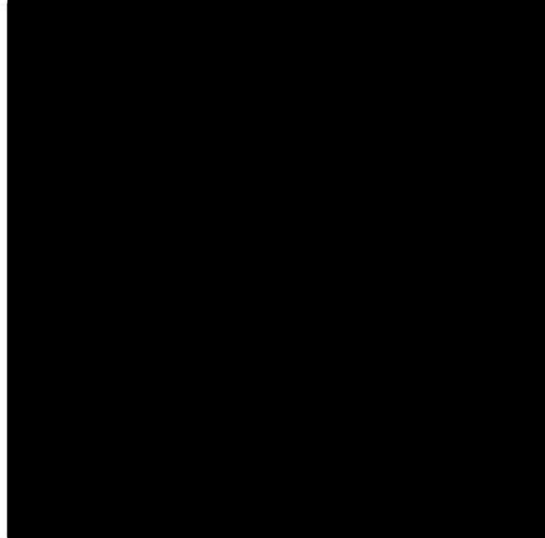
Infravermelho (Spitzer)



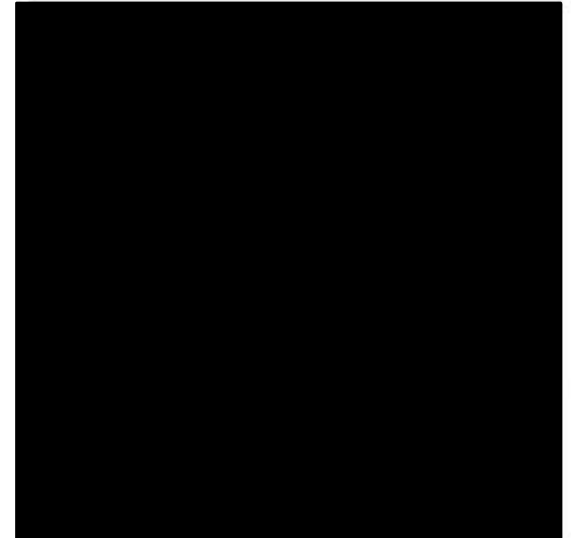
Luz visível (Hubble)



Ultravioleta (Astro-1)

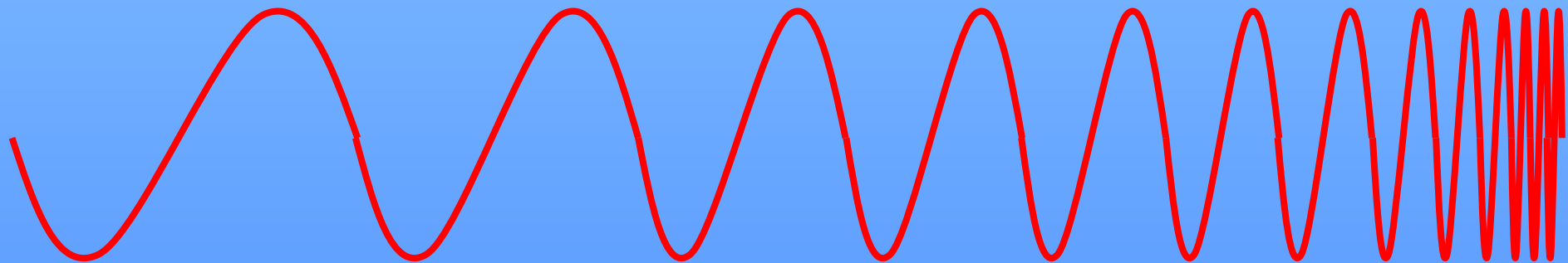
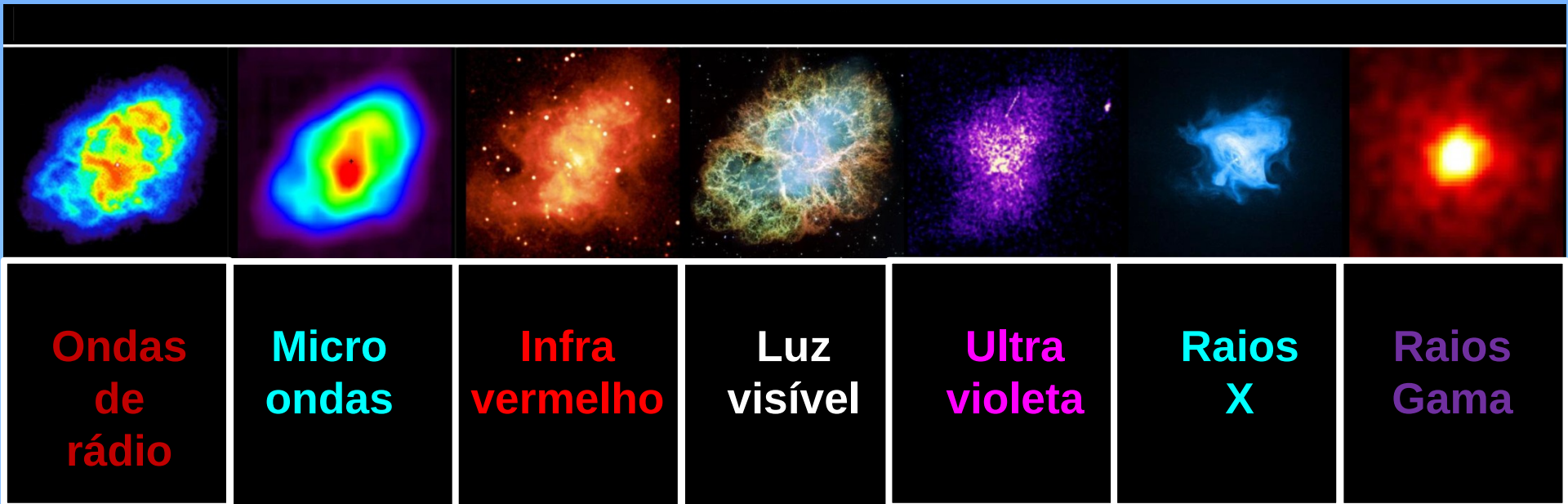


Raio X mole (Chandra)



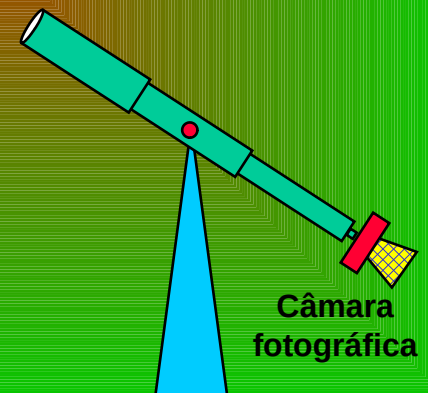
Raio X duro (HEFT)

Nebulosa do Caranguejejo





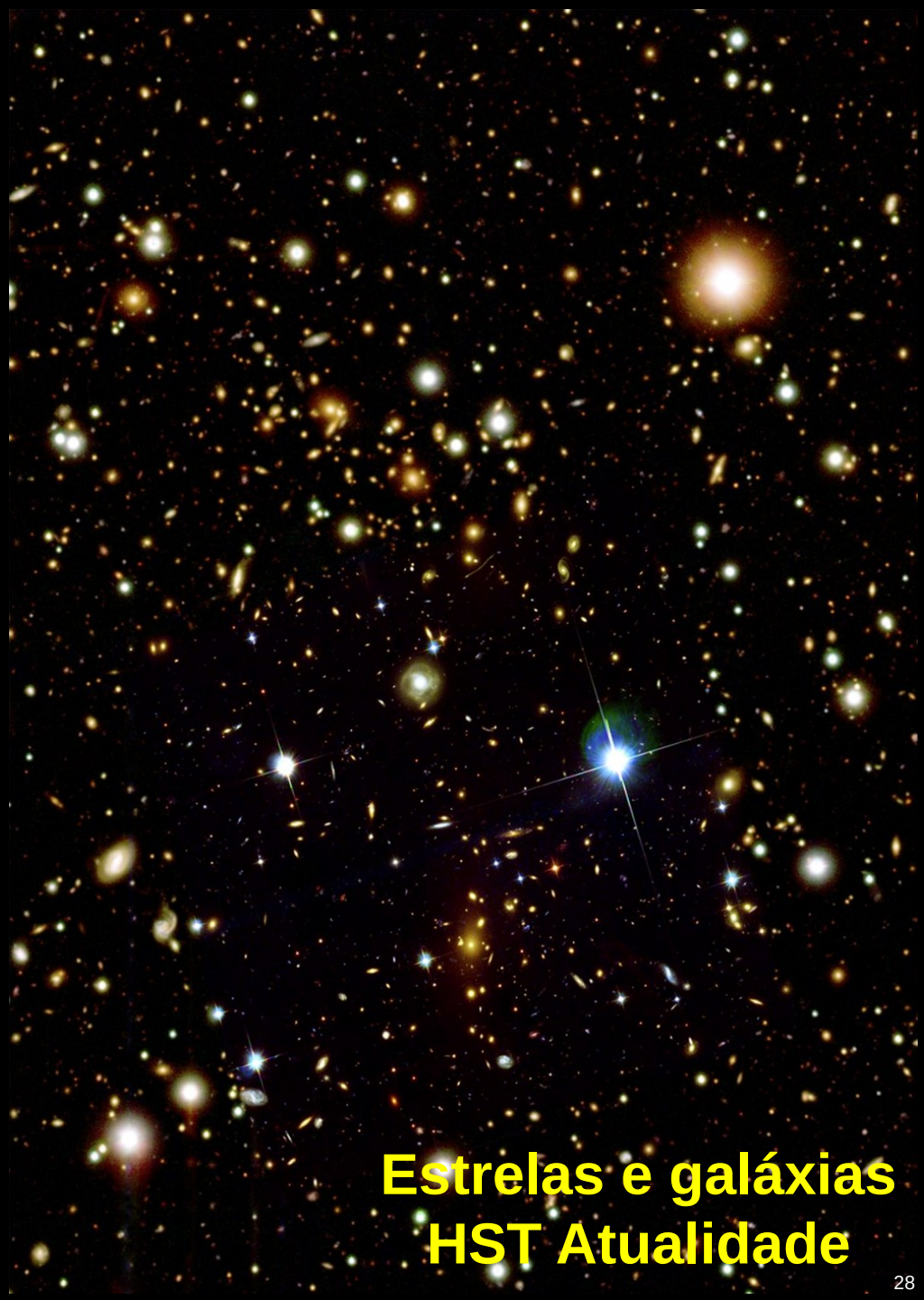
Democratizando a visão do céu





Lua 1839

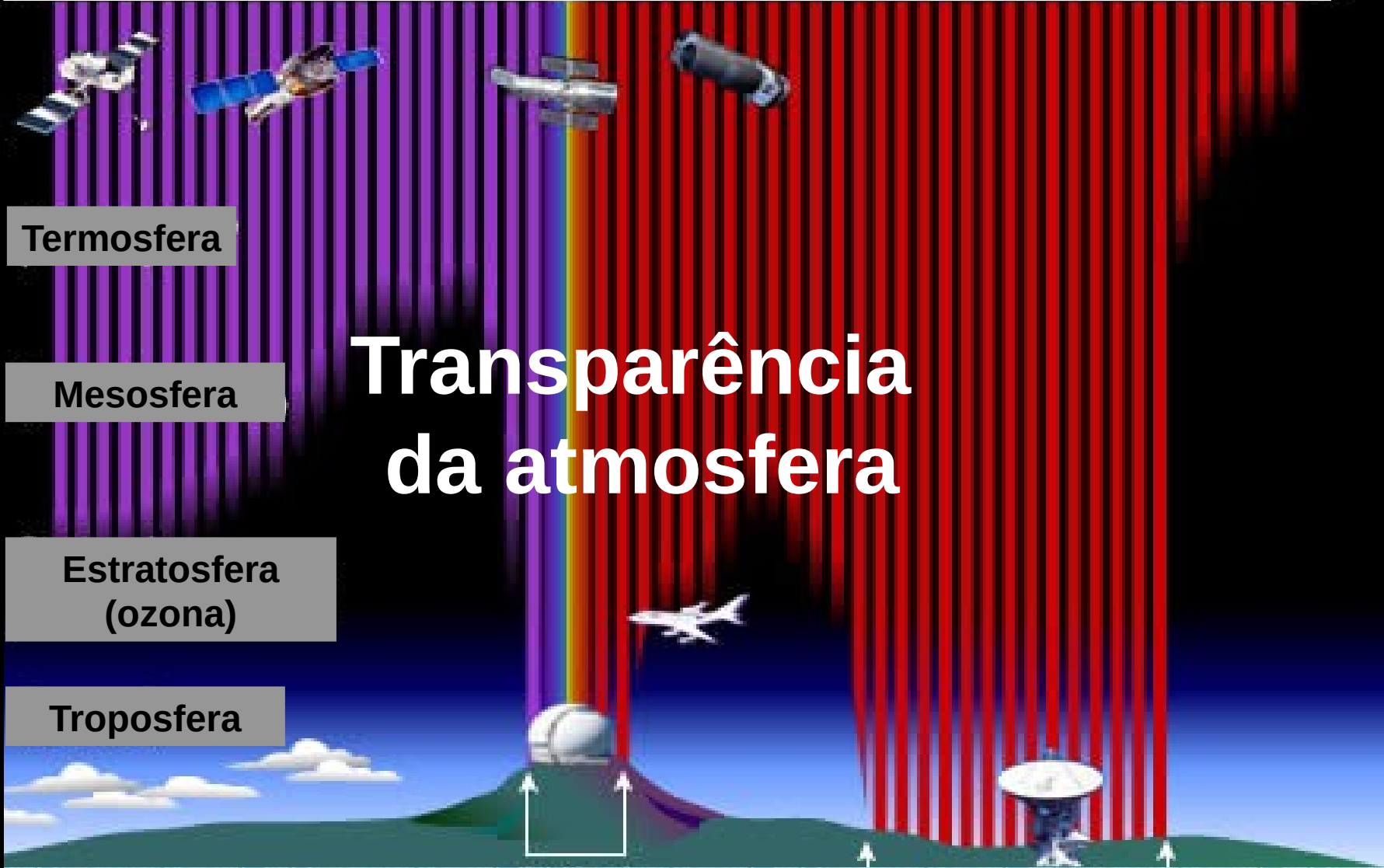
**Fotografia
astronômica**



**Estrelas e galáxias
HST Atualidade**



**Olhando o céu a
partir do espaço**



Detectando ondas

Telescópios espaciais



Raios Gama

Raios X

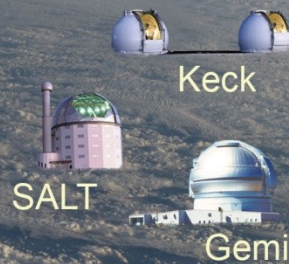
Ultravioleta

Visível

Infravermelho

Micro-ondas

Rádio



Telescópios terrestres

Olhando o céu em “raios” cósmicos





'Raios' cósmicos

- São **partículas materiais** de alta energia:
 - **Prótons**
 - **Elétrons**
 - **Núcleos leves**
- Têm velocidades comparáveis à velocidade da luz
- **Origem: explosões de estrelas supernovas**
- Influem na nucleossíntese de elementos químicos
- **Colisões com átomos de gás geram elementos leves:**
 - Li
 - Be
 - B

Olhando o céu através dos neutrinos

Carga elétrica zero

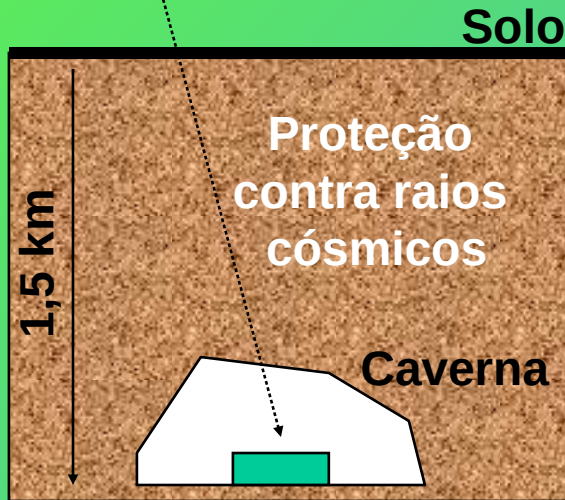


Massa muito pequena

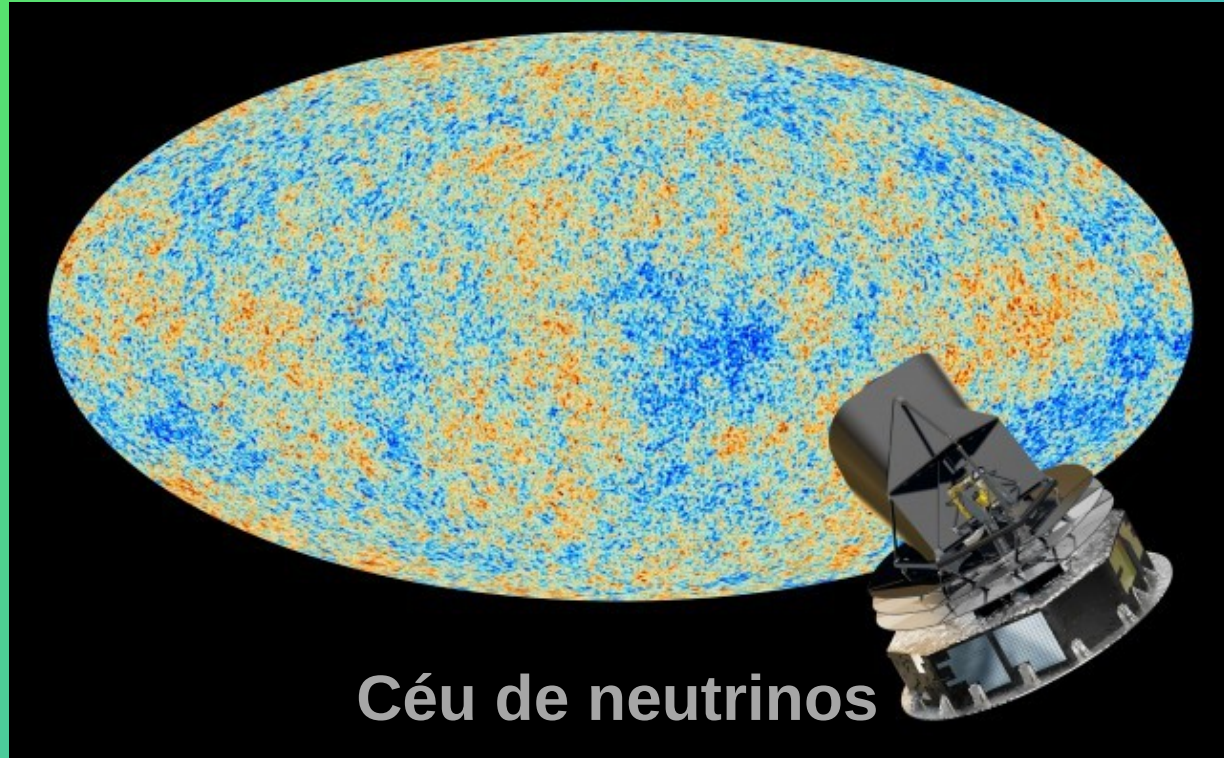
Detecção dos neutrinos



● Neutrino



Tanque com 500 mil litros
de percloroetileno C_2Cl_4
(detergente de cozinha)
 $2,2 \times 10^{30}$ átomos



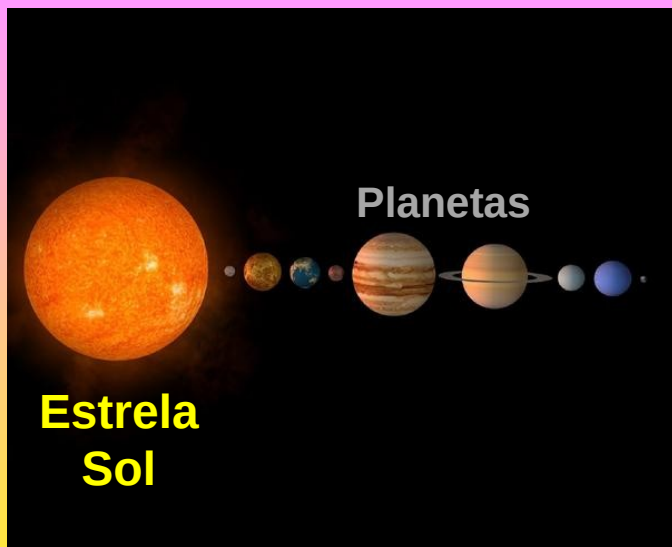
Céu de neutrinos

Neutrino transformando Cloro em Argônio

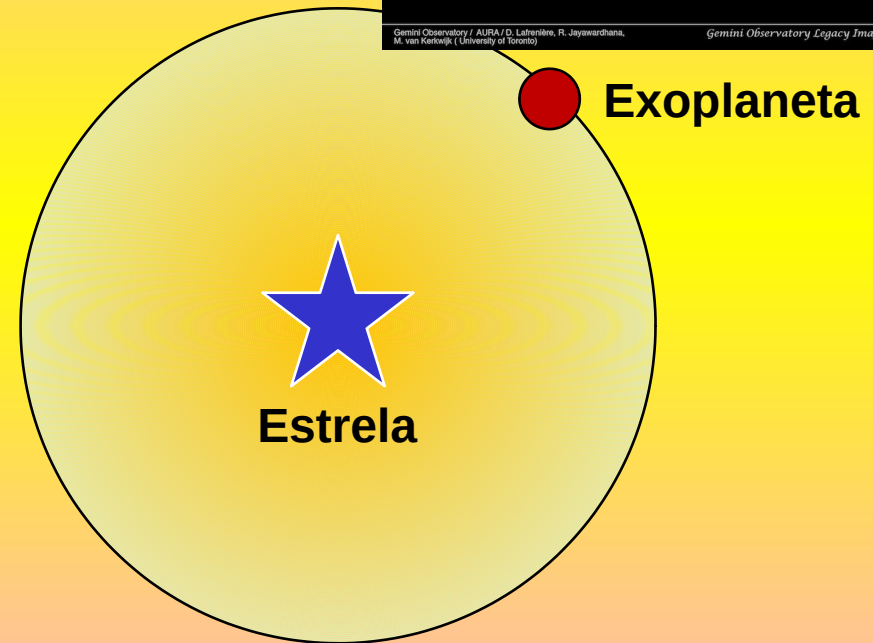
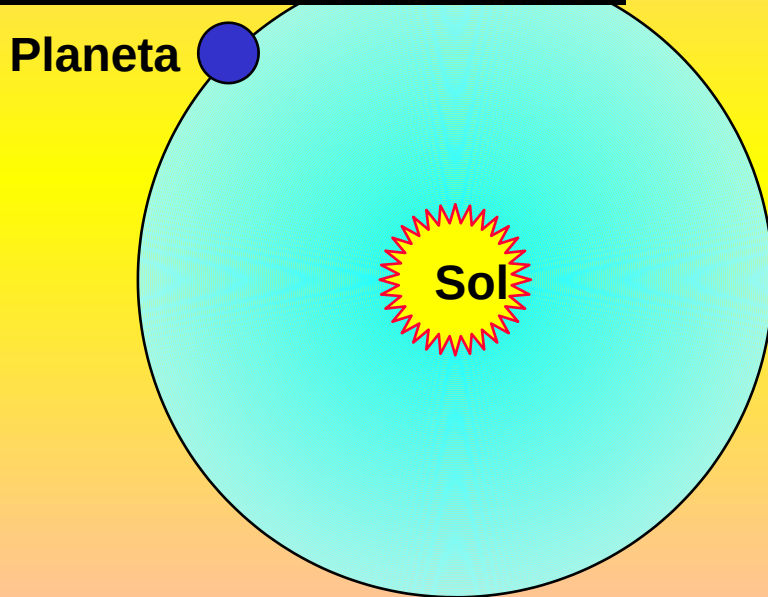
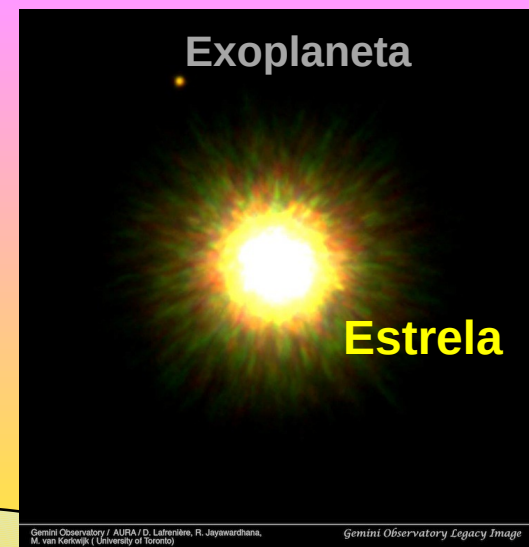


‘Vendo’ o céu por efeitos indiretos





Planeta e Exoplaneta

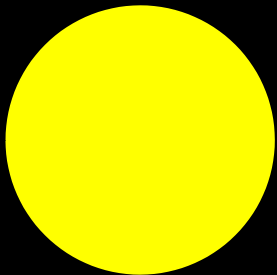


Planeta é um corpo, conforme definição da IAU, que gira em torno do Sol

Exoplaneta é um 'planeta' que gira em torno de uma estrela além do Sol

Dificuldade de se observar um exoplaneta

Estrela

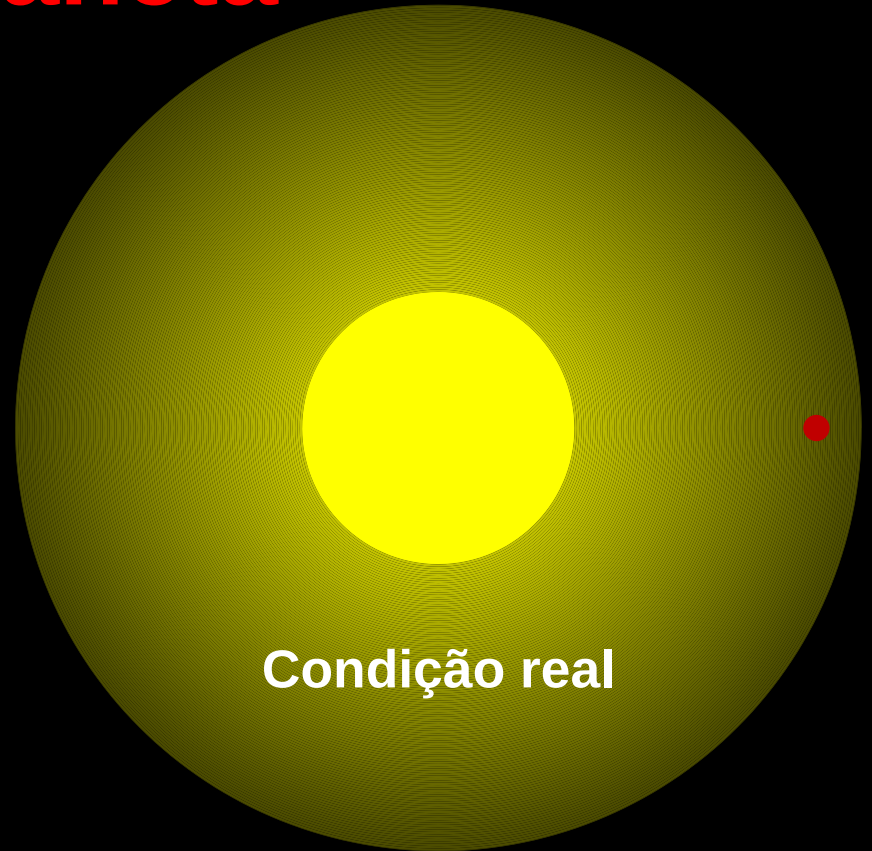


Exoplaneta



Condição ideal

Separação entre os
brilhos da estrela e
do planeta

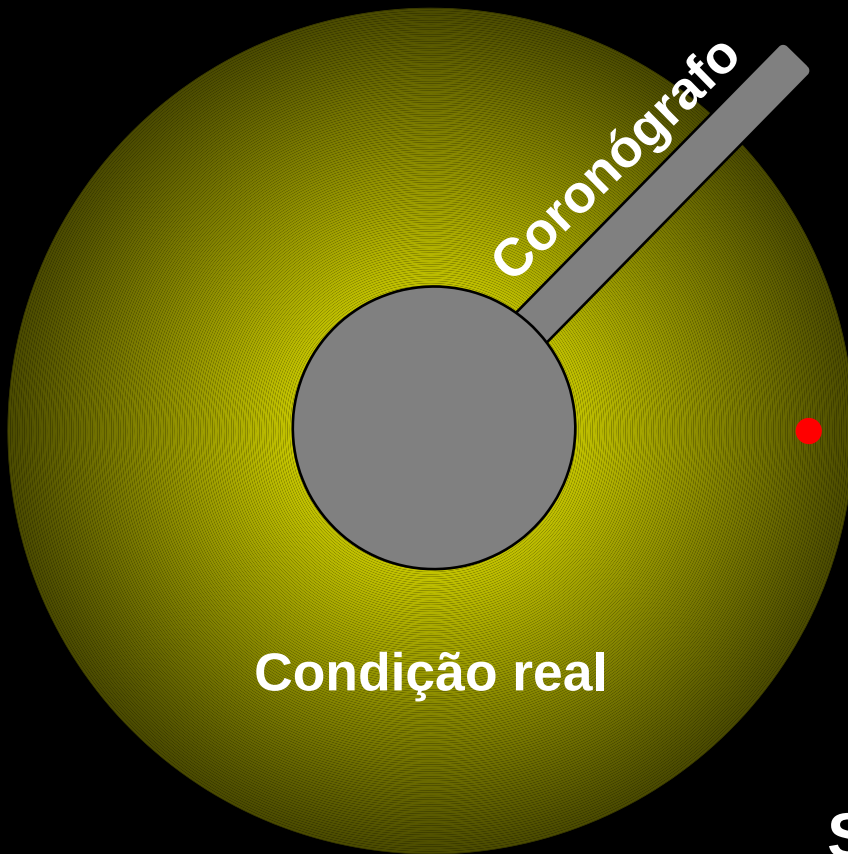


Condição real

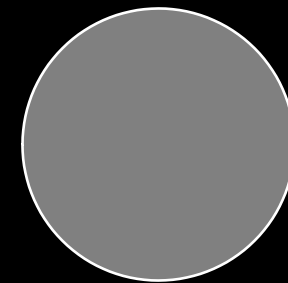
Como o brilho da estrela é
muito maior que o do
exoplaneta, ela ofusca o
exoplaneta: diminui o contraste

Imageamento com coronógrafo

(eclipse artificial da estrela)



Estrela artificialmente
"eclipsada"



Exoplaneta

Condição "idealizada"

Solução:

"Eclipsar" a estrela com um coronógrafo para barrar seu brilho e aumentar o contraste entre o fundo de céu e o brilho do exoplaneta.

AB Pic

Sistema AB Pictoris



A luz da estrela central foi barrada por um coronógrafo especial

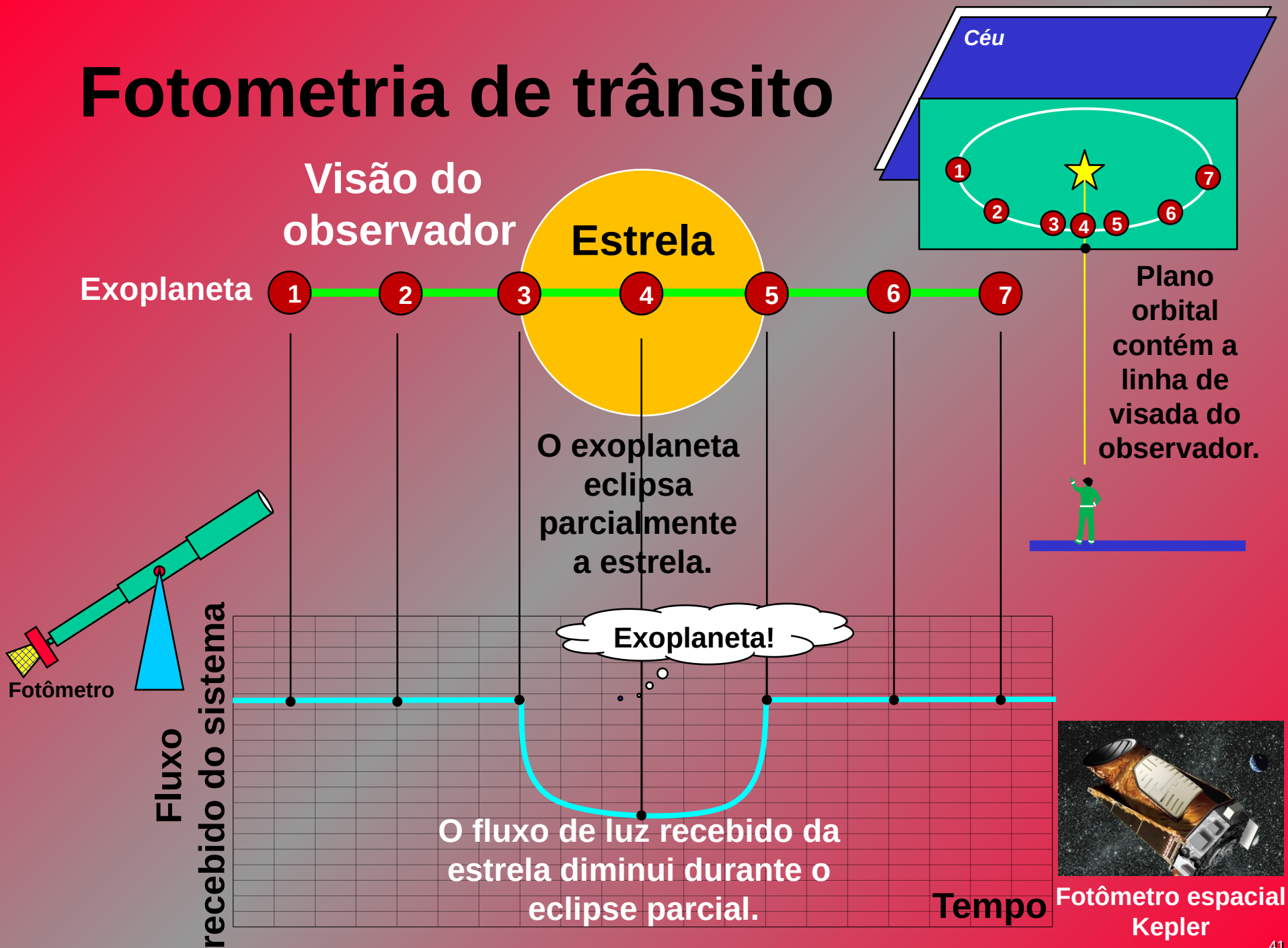
Ou é um →
exoplaneta de
grande massa ou
uma anã marron.



2"

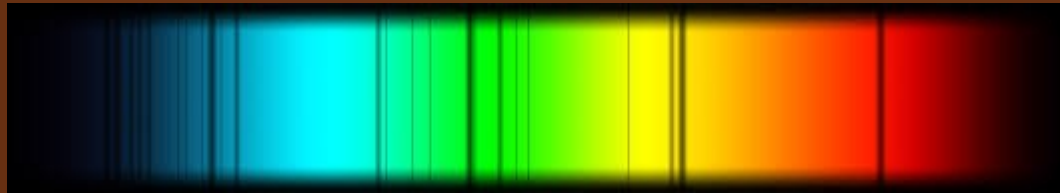


Fotometria de trânsito





Linhas espectrais de uma estrela



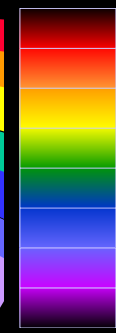
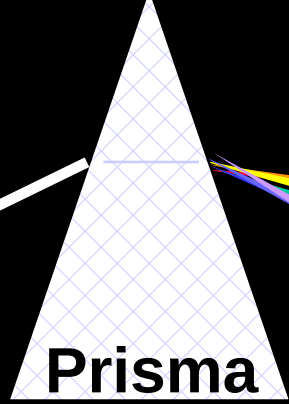
Decomposição da Luz

da Luz



Aquecendo uma barra de ferro

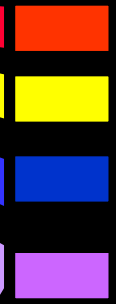
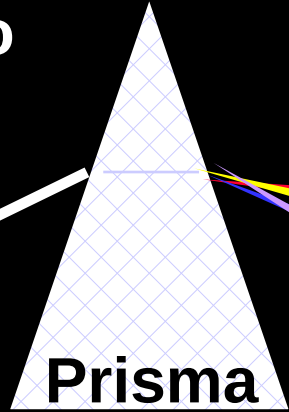
Luz Branca



Espectro contínuo



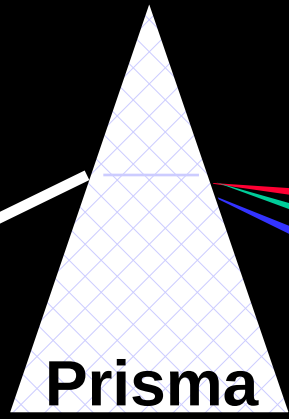
Sólido aquecido



Espectro de linhas do Hidrogênio



Gás Hidrogênio



Espectro de linhas do Hélio

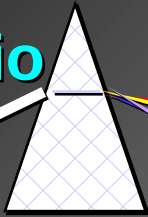


Gás Hélio

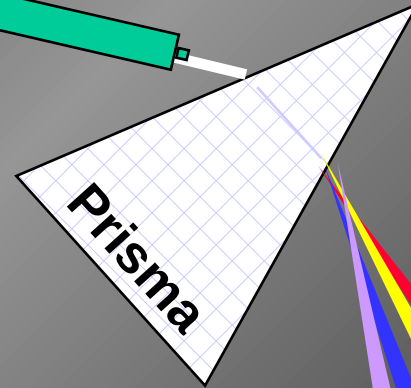
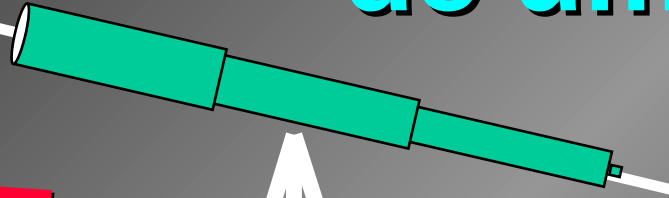
Composição química de uma estrela



No Laboratório



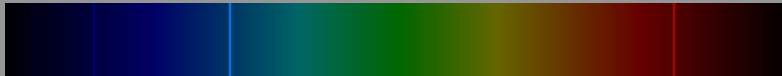
Gás Hidrogênio



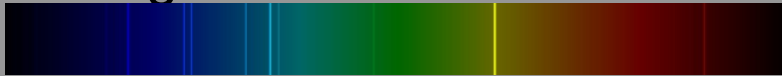
Prisma

Hidrogênio!

Catálogo com alguns espectros



Hidrogênio



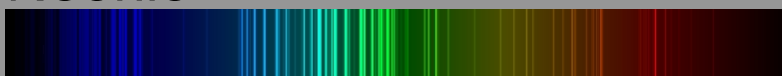
Hélio



Oxigênio

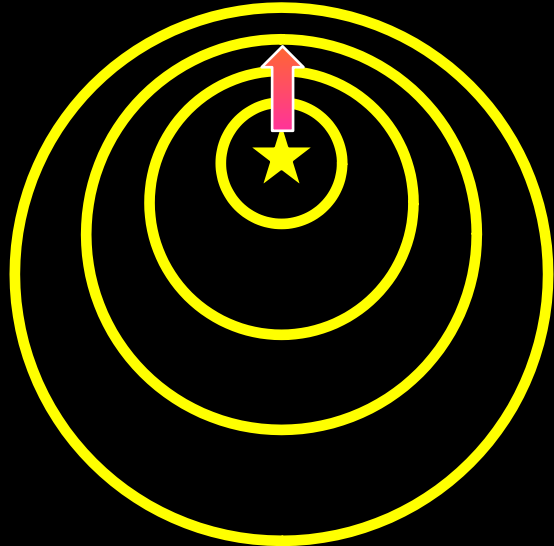


Neônio



Ferro

Efeito Doppler-Fizeau



Fonte se
afastando
do observador

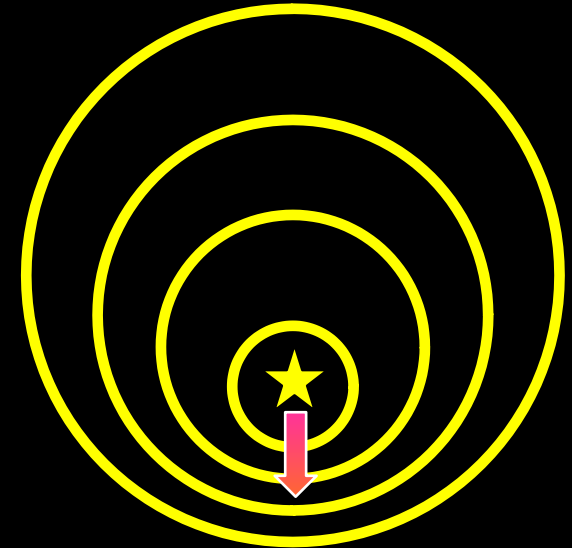
[estrela vista vermelha]



Estrela
emitindo
luz **amarela**

Fonte
em
repouso

[estrela vista **amarela**]

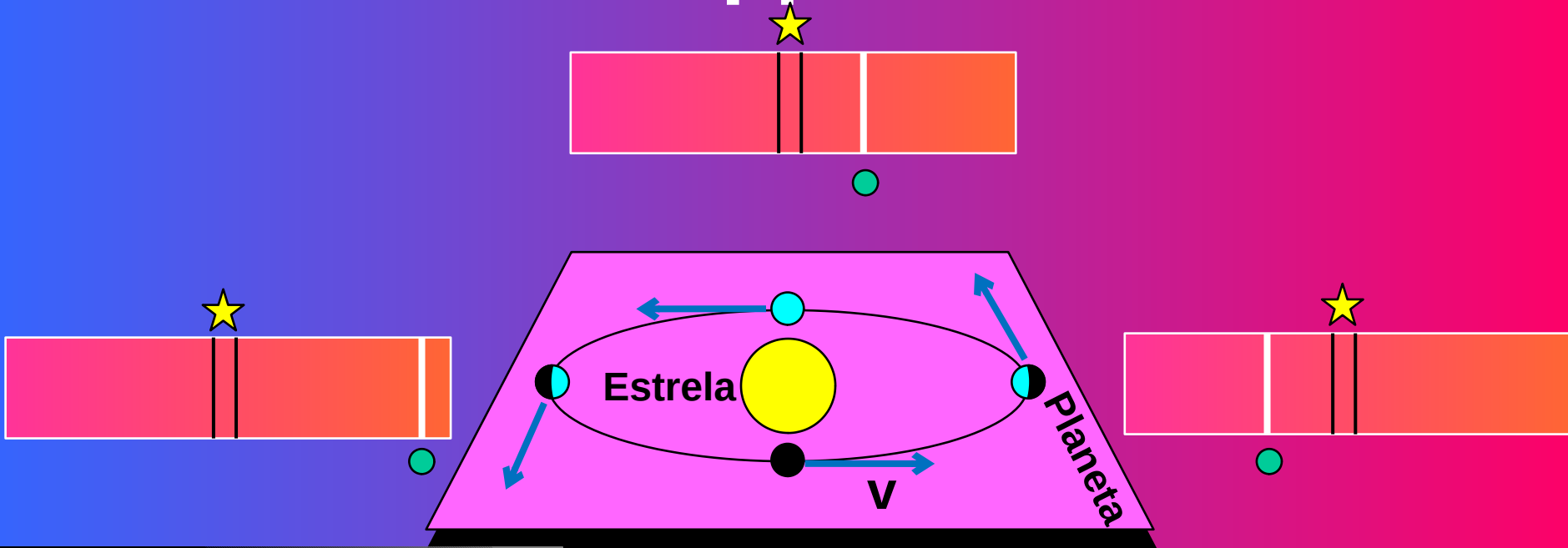


Fonte se
aproximando
do observador

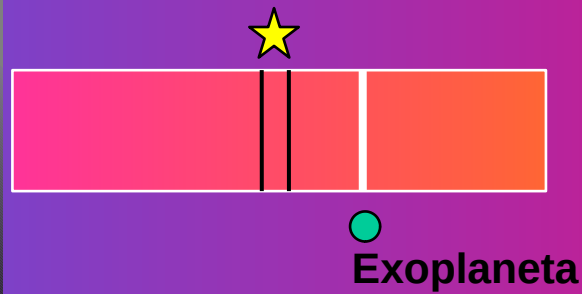
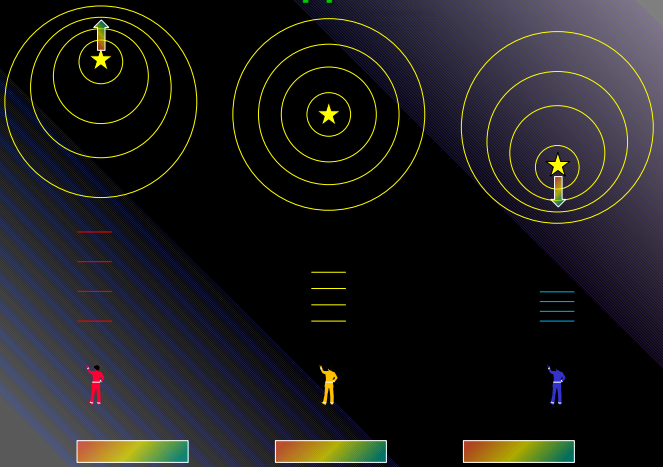
[estrela vista **azul**]



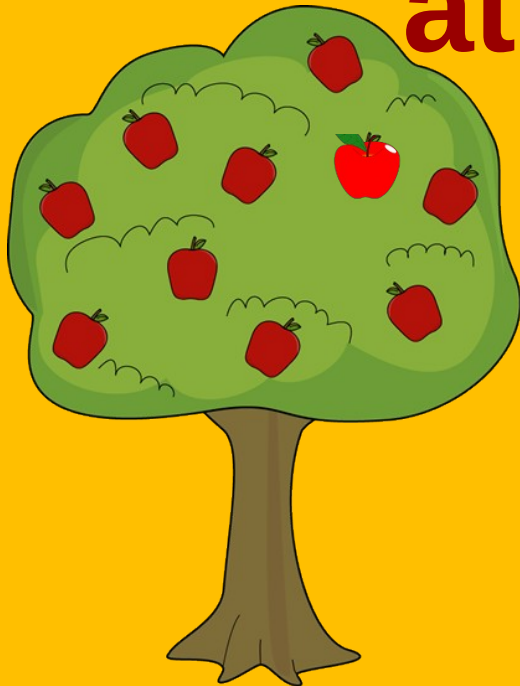
Descobrimo exoplanetas pelo Efeito Doppler-Fizeau



Efeito Doppler-Fizeau



Olhando o céu através de efeitos gravitacionais

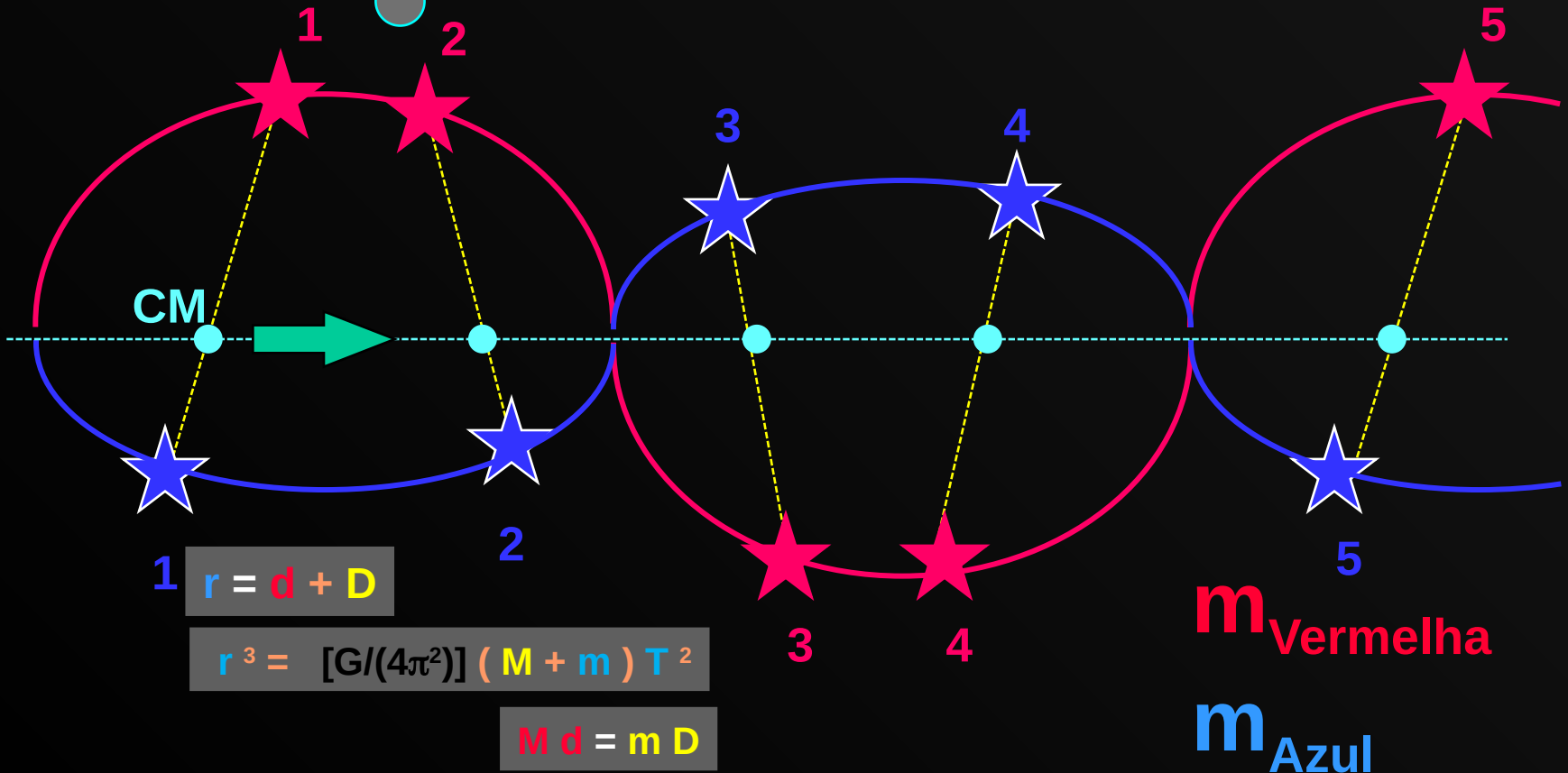
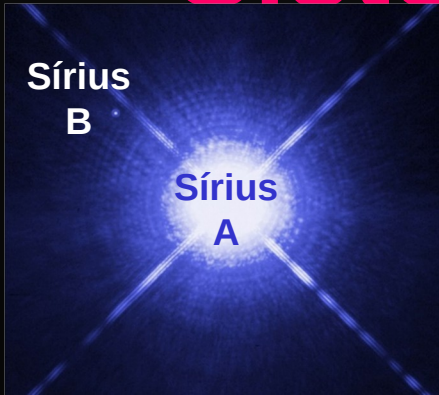


Princípio da Inércia (Newton, 1642- 1727)

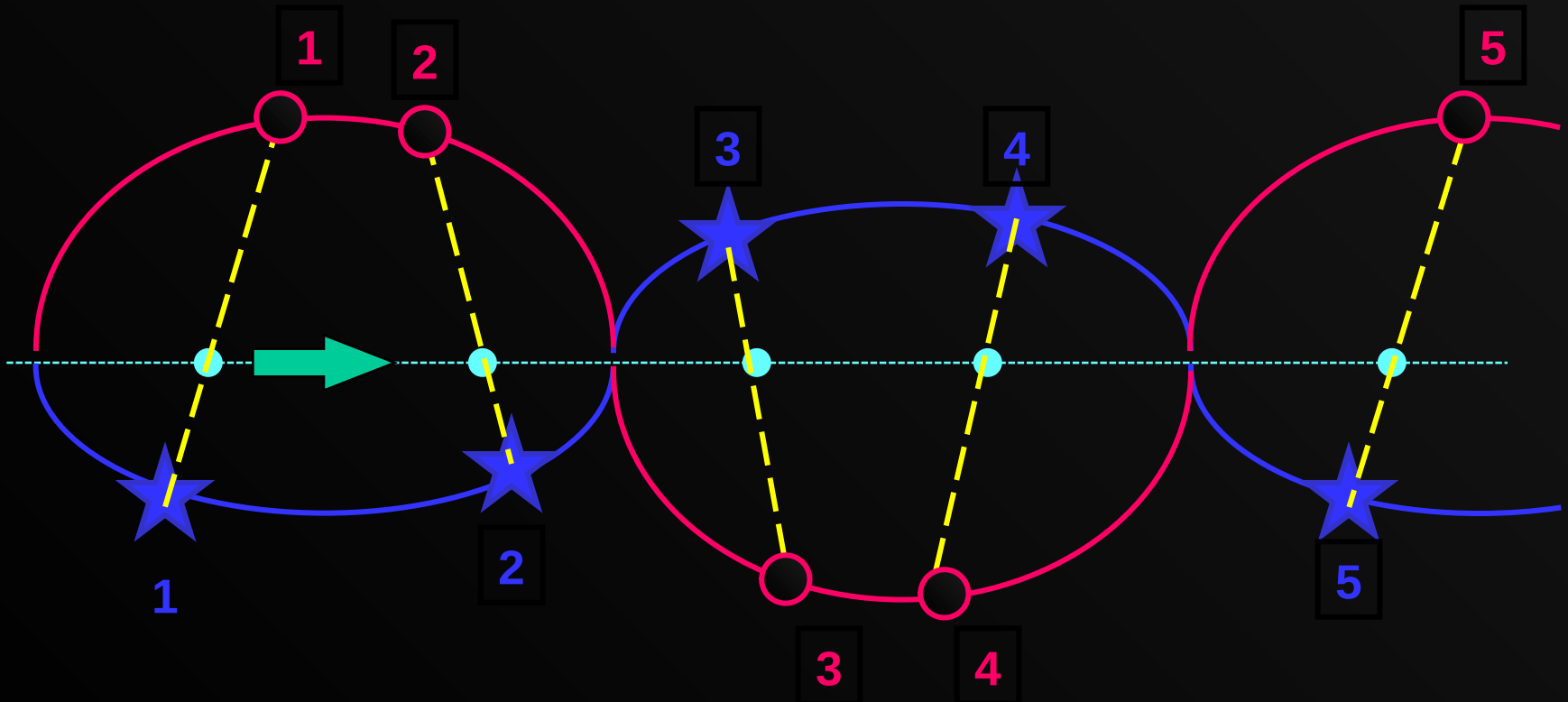
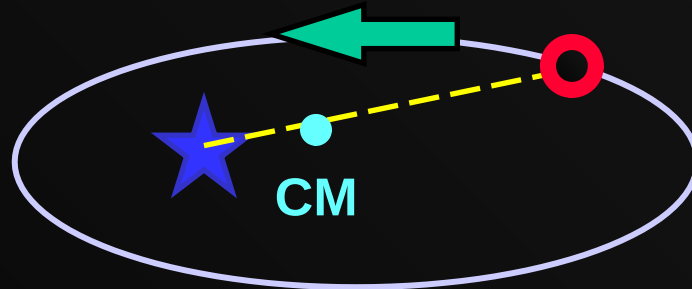
Um corpo, sobre o qual não age nenhuma força, tende a manter seu estado de movimento ou de repouso.



Sistema Binário de estrelas



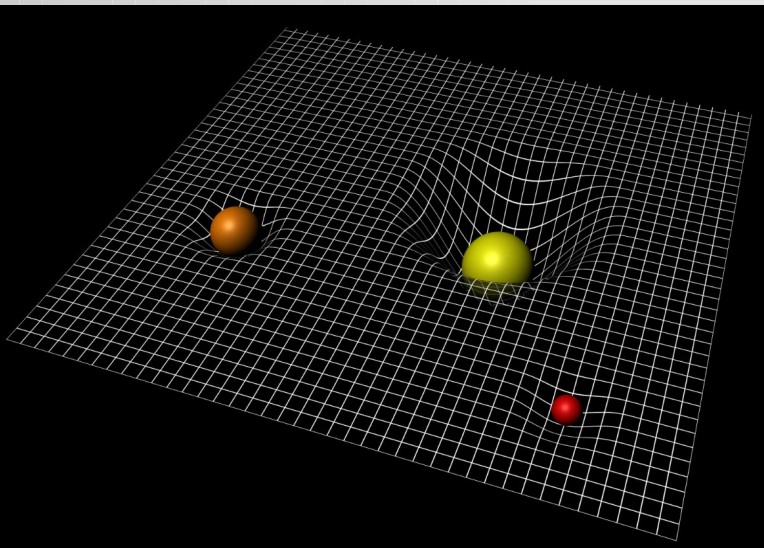
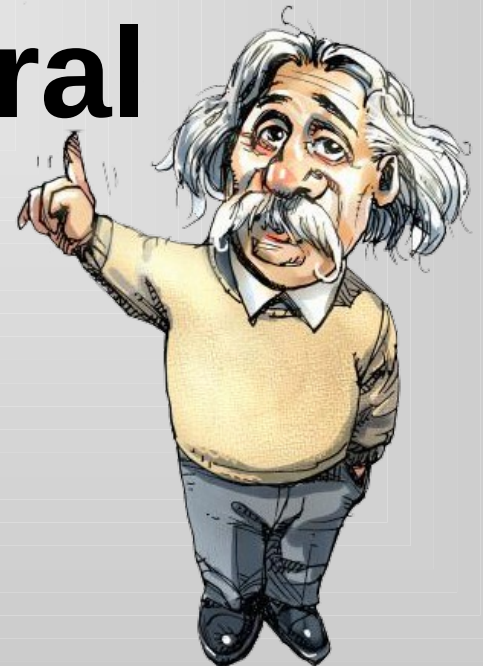
Sistema Planetário



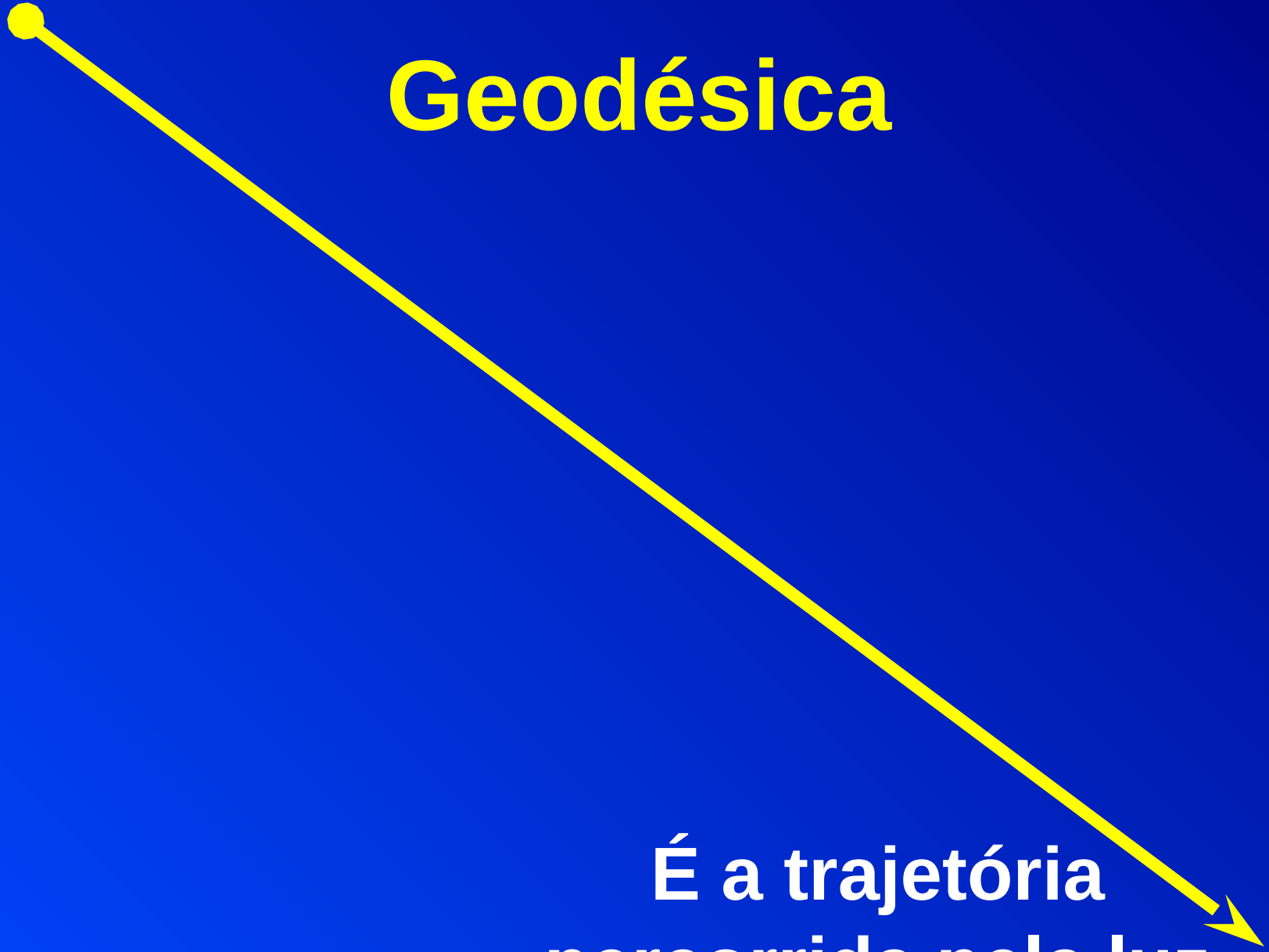
$m \lll m_{\text{Sol}}$

○ Exoplaneta !

Teoria da Relatividade Geral



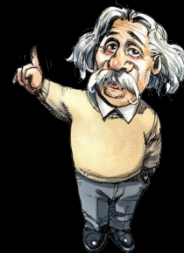
Geodésica



É a trajetória
percorrida pela luz

Universo
Vazio

Geodésicas
retilíneas

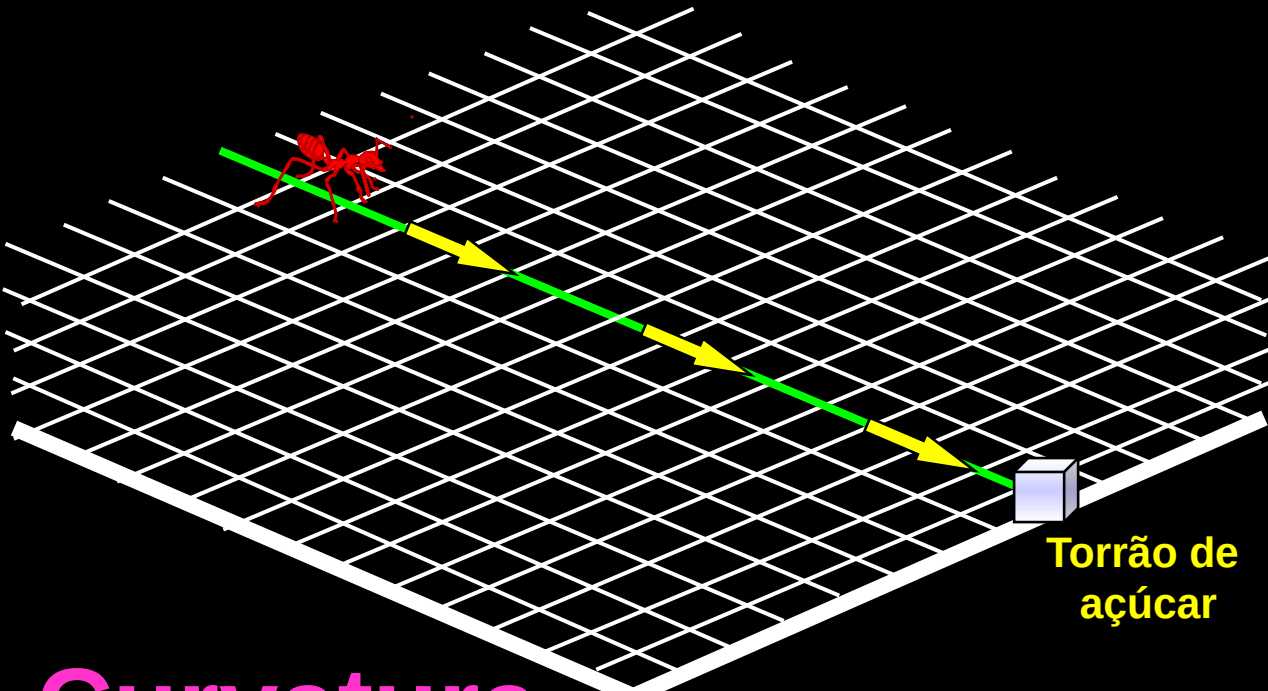


Torrão de
açúcar

Curvatura do Universo

Universo
não vazio

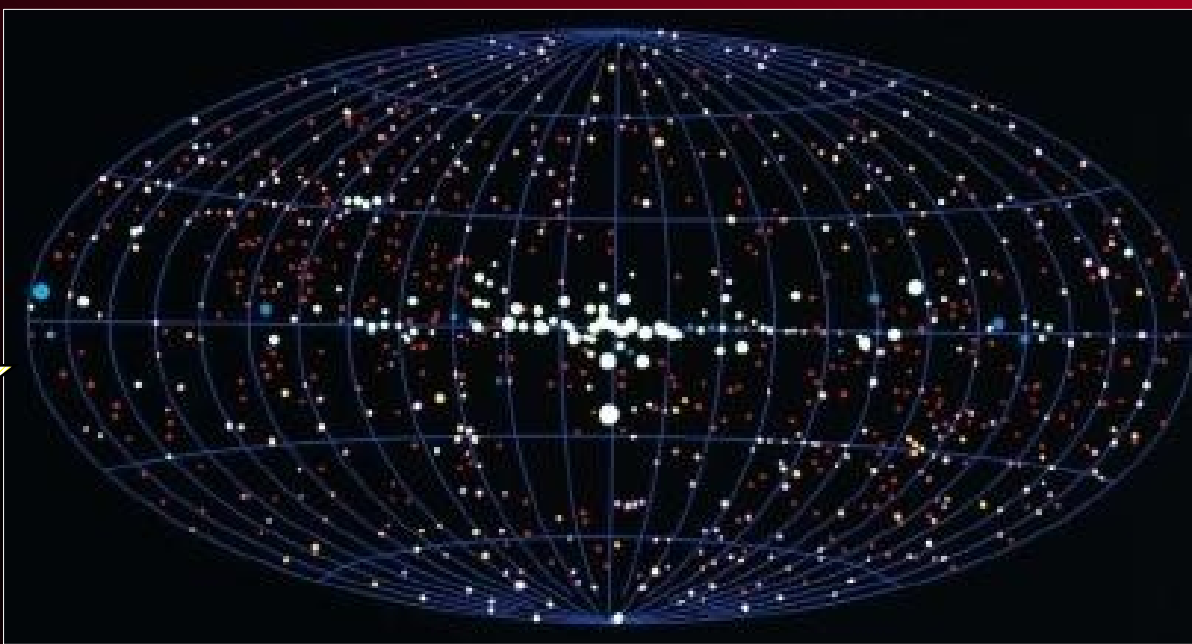
Geodésicas
curvilíneas



Lançamento de corpos num campo gravitacional



Fontes de Raios X



Raios X



Anã
Branca



Buraco
negro



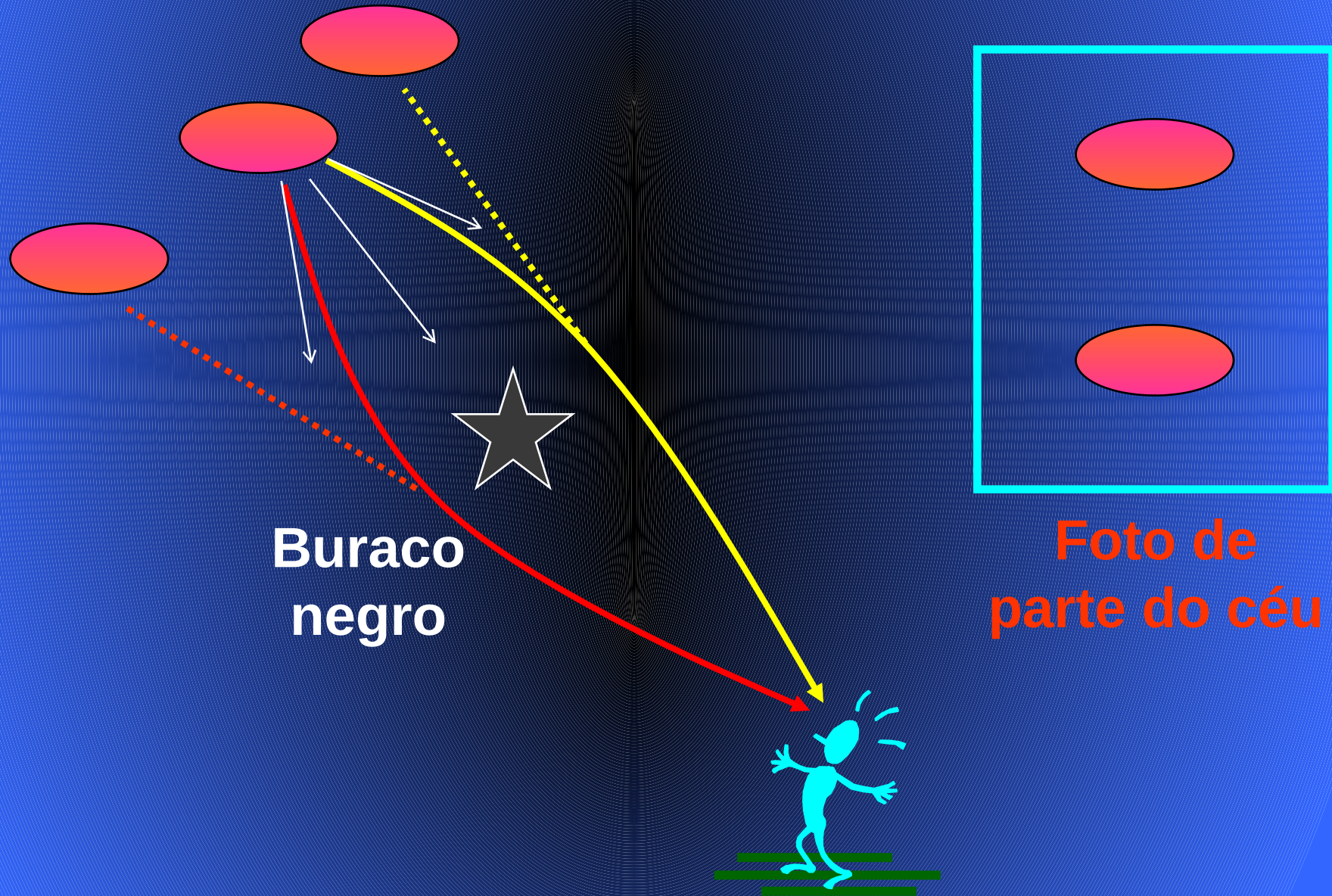
Sistema
Binário

Matéria
(cargas elétricas)
caindo na estrela central
por atração gravitacional



Raios X

Detecção de Buraco Negro com Lente Gravitacional



Lente gravitacional detectando galáxias muito distantes

Abell
S1063

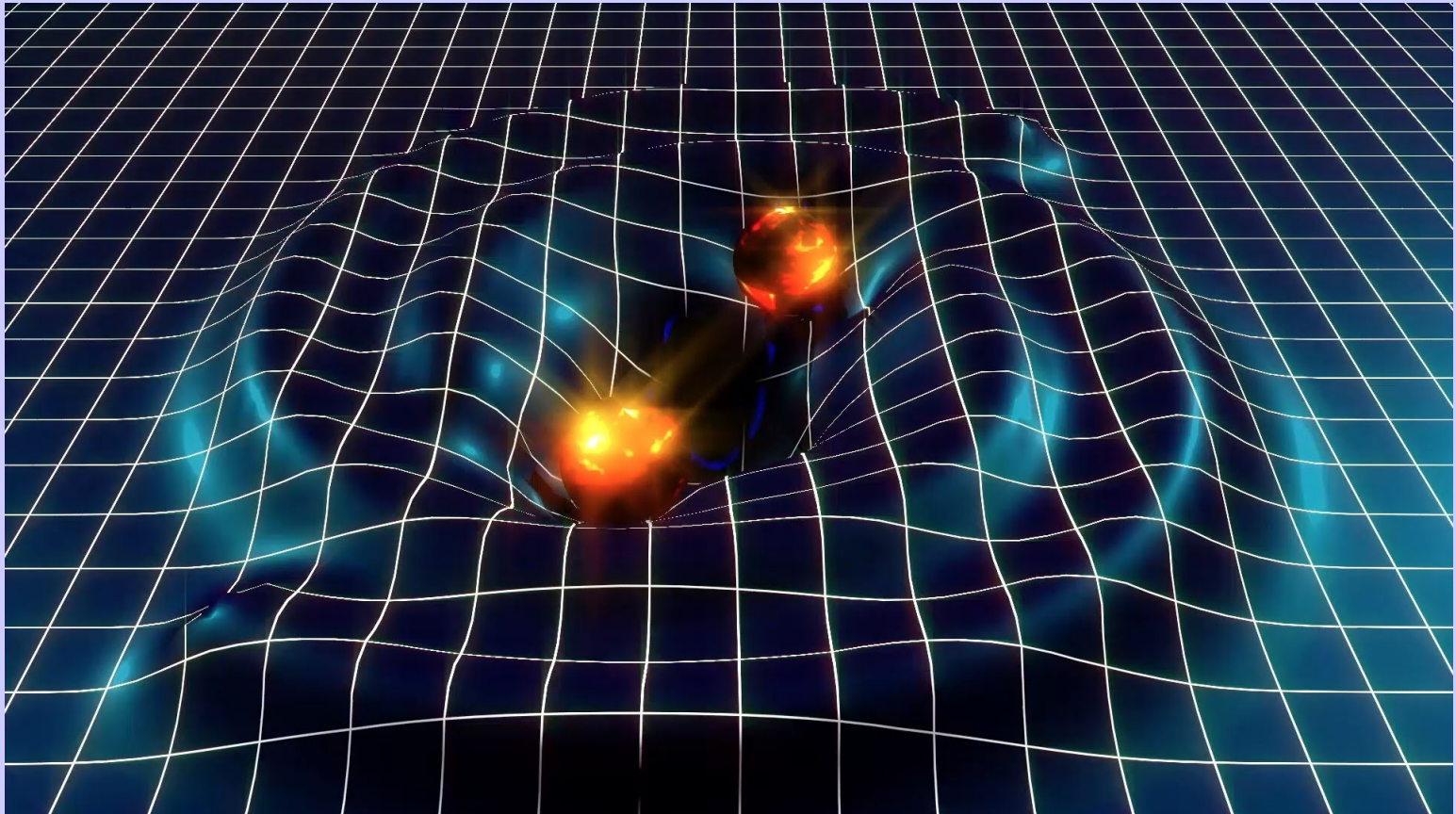
4 bi a.l.

As galáxias"
"encurvadas" são
imagens de um
quasares distantes

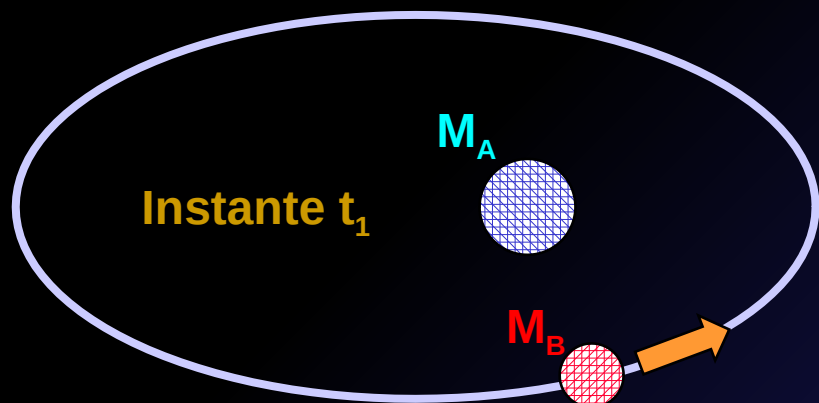
Foto: Hubble



“Prova” da Teoria da Relatividade: Ondas gravitacionais



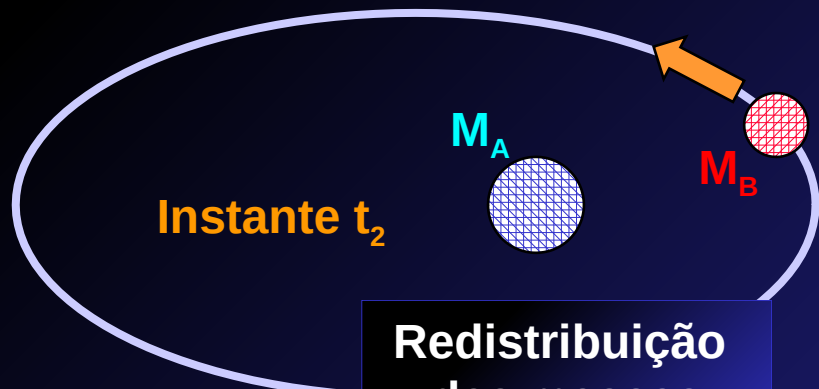
Geodésicas criadas por um sistema binário de estrelas de grandes massas



Instante t_1

M_A

M_B

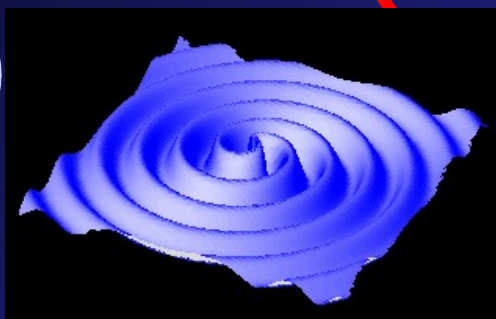


Instante t_2

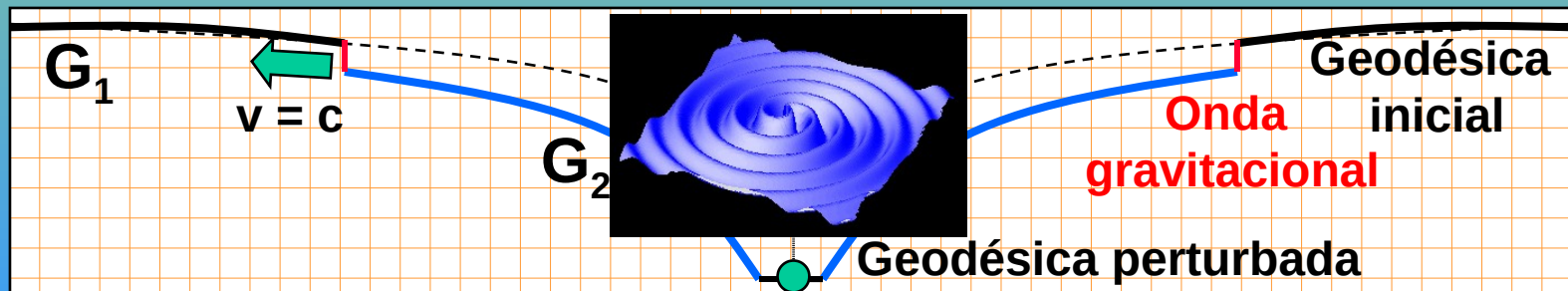
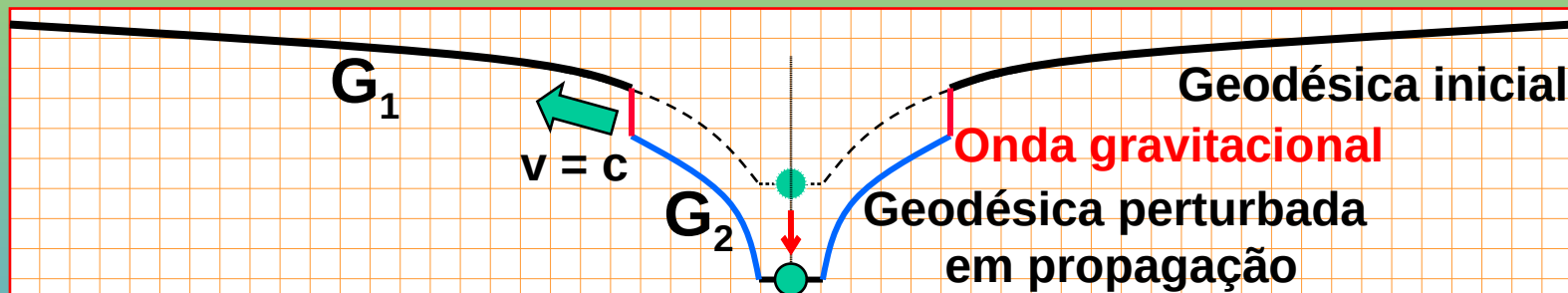
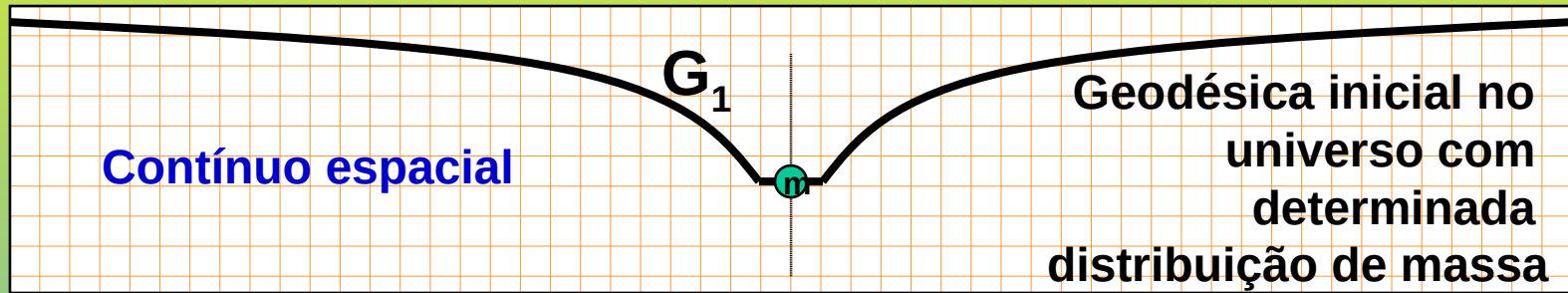
M_A

M_B

Redistribuição das massas

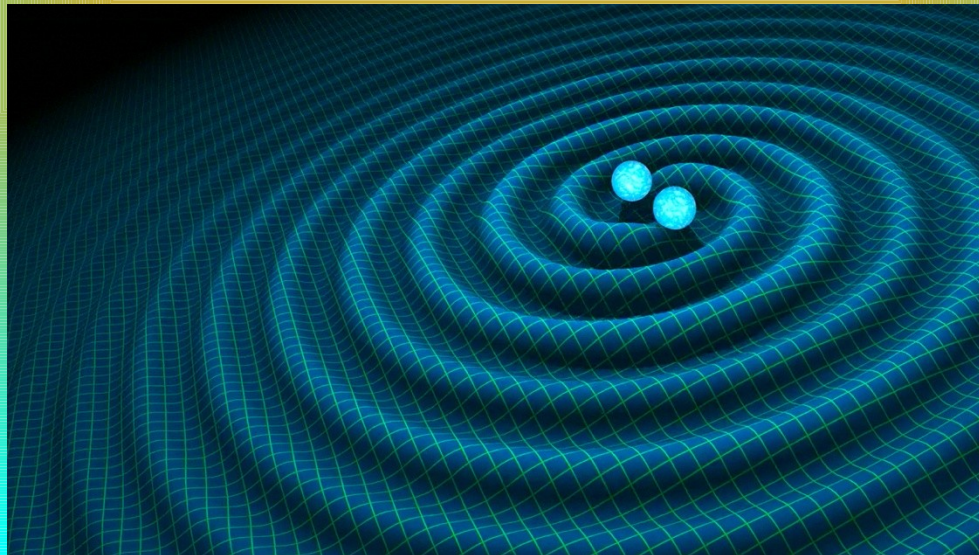


Onda gravitacional



Onda Gravitacional = Deformação progressiva nas **geodésicas**

Detectando ondas gravitacionais

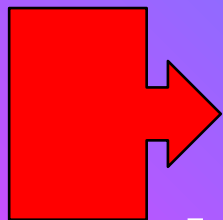


LIGO

Interferômetro de ondas para detecção de ondas gravitacionais



Velocidade da luz é uma constante no universo

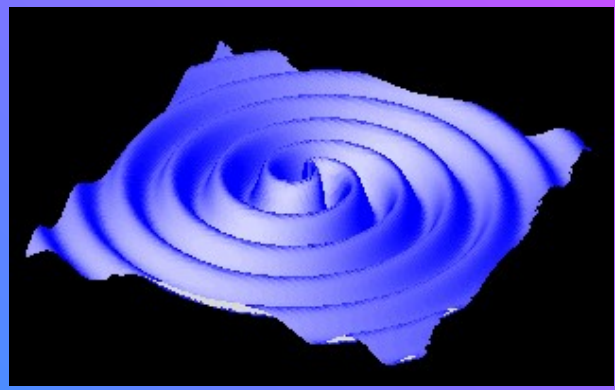
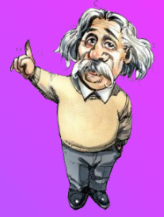


LASER de alta potência

LIGO

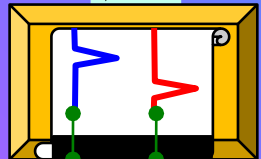
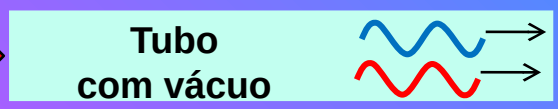
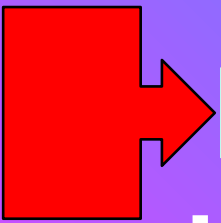
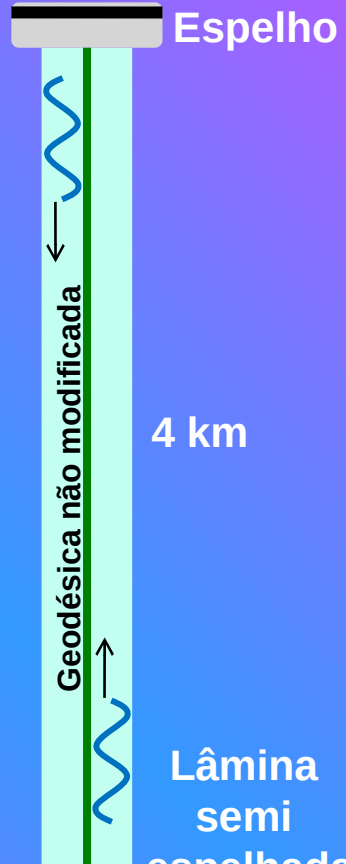
Situação no instante 1

Velocidade da luz é uma constante no universo



4 km

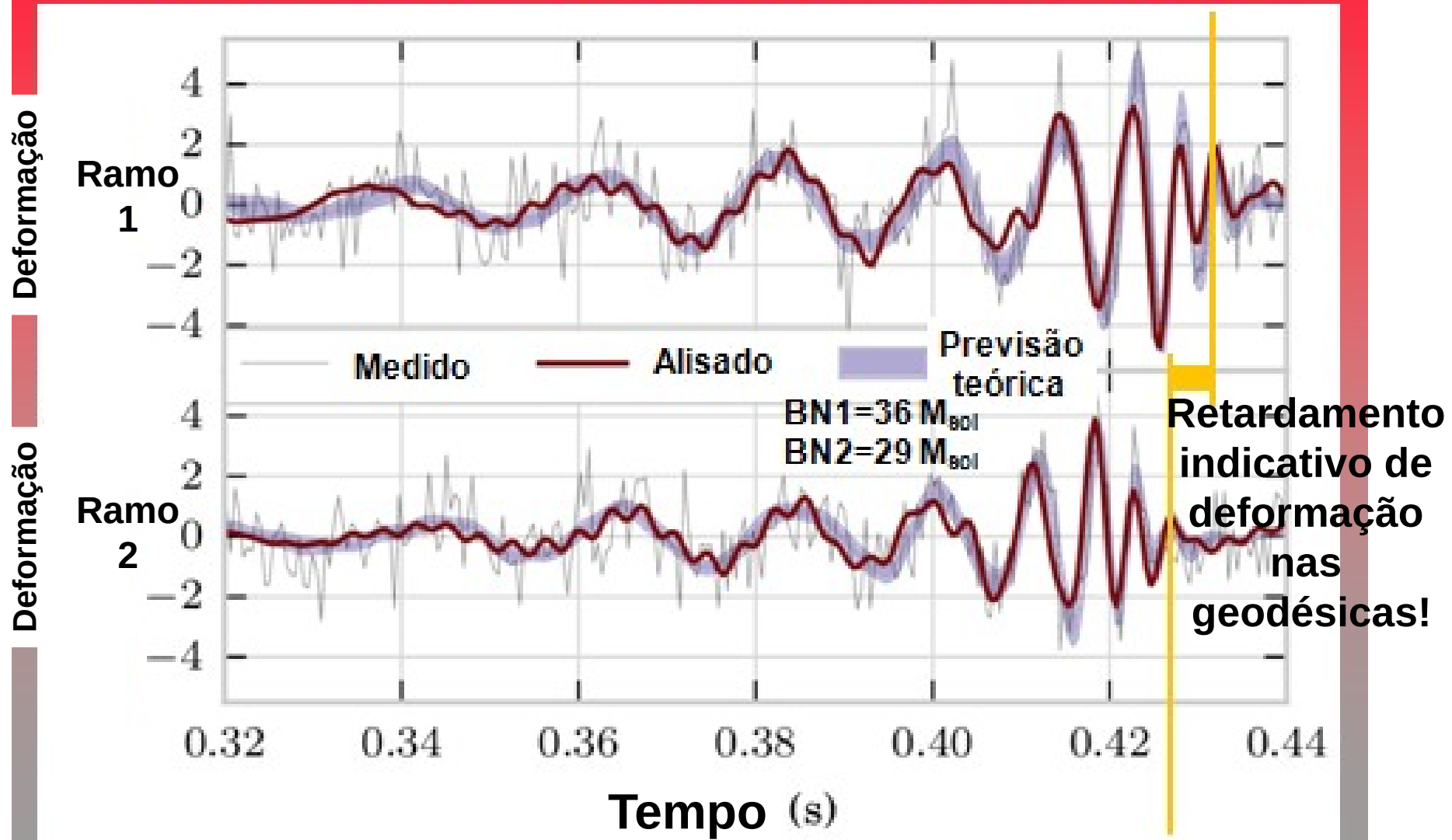
Lâmina semi-espelhada

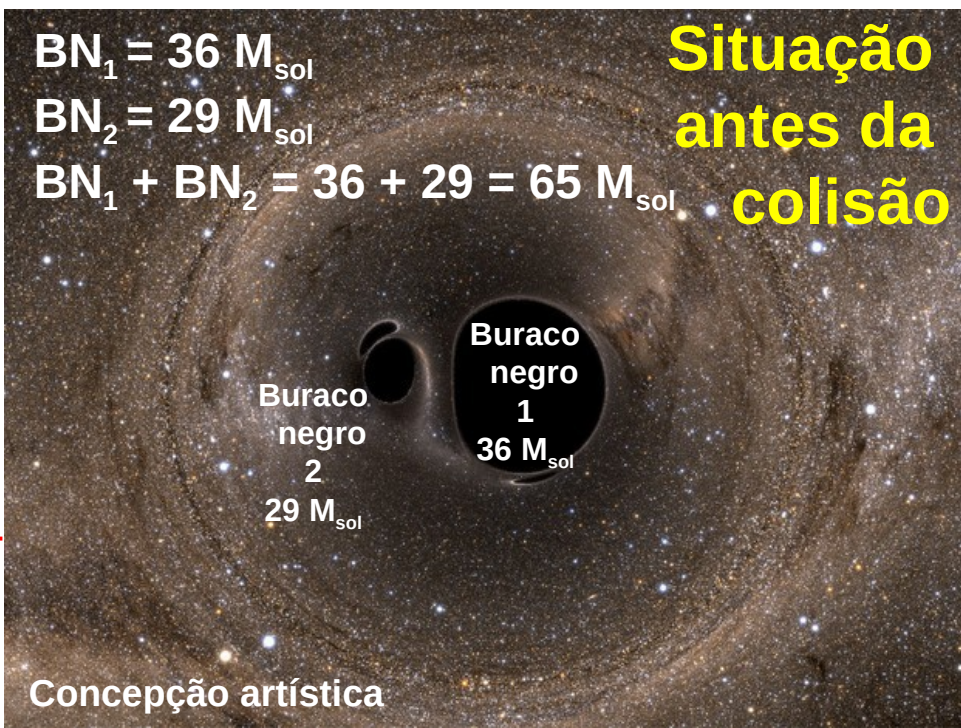
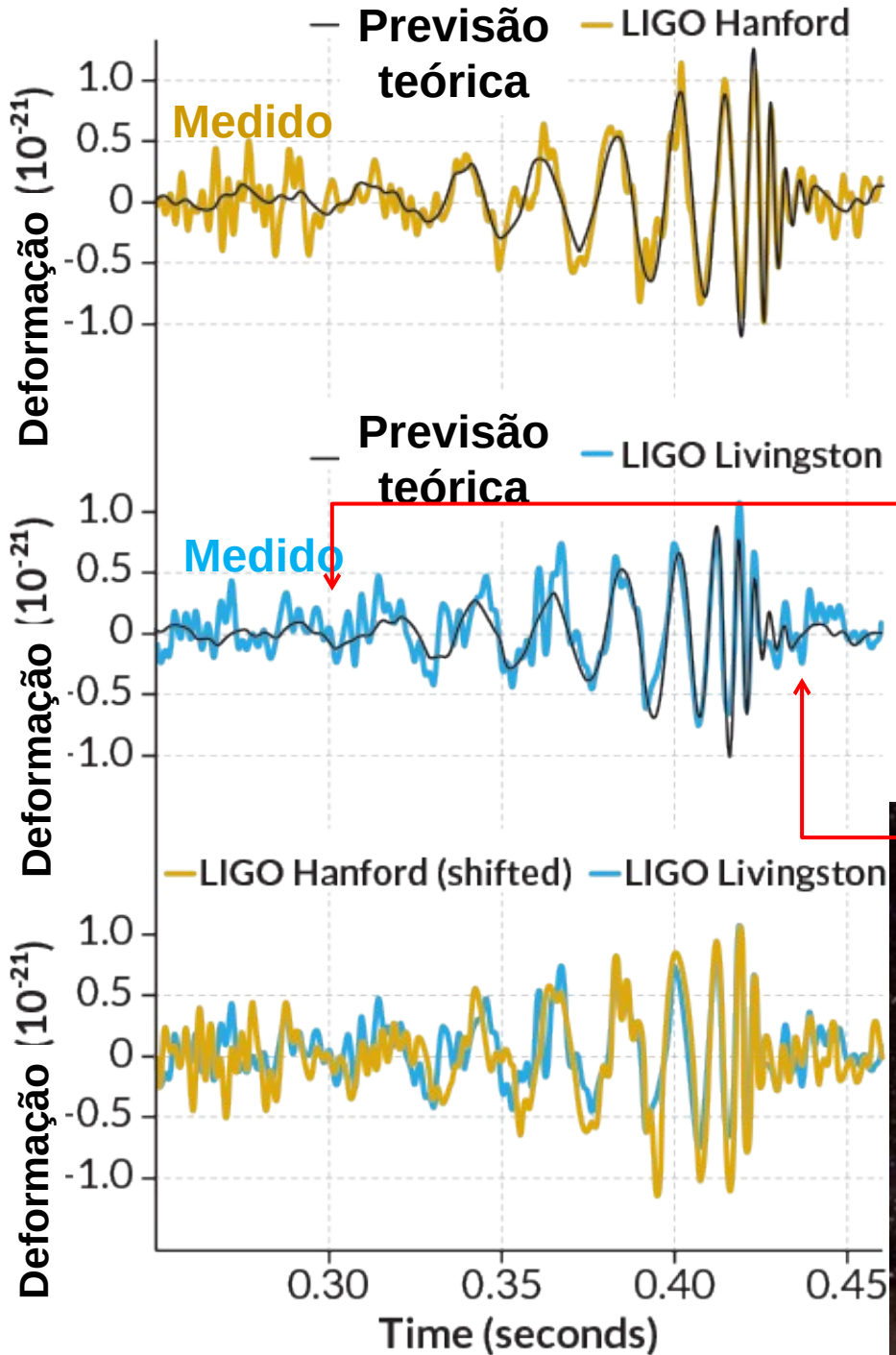


Detector de ondas de LASER

LASER de alta potência LIGO Situação no instante 2

Ondas gravitacionais detectadas





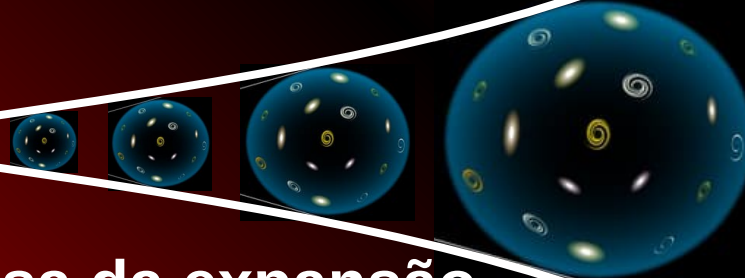
Descoberta de buracos negros



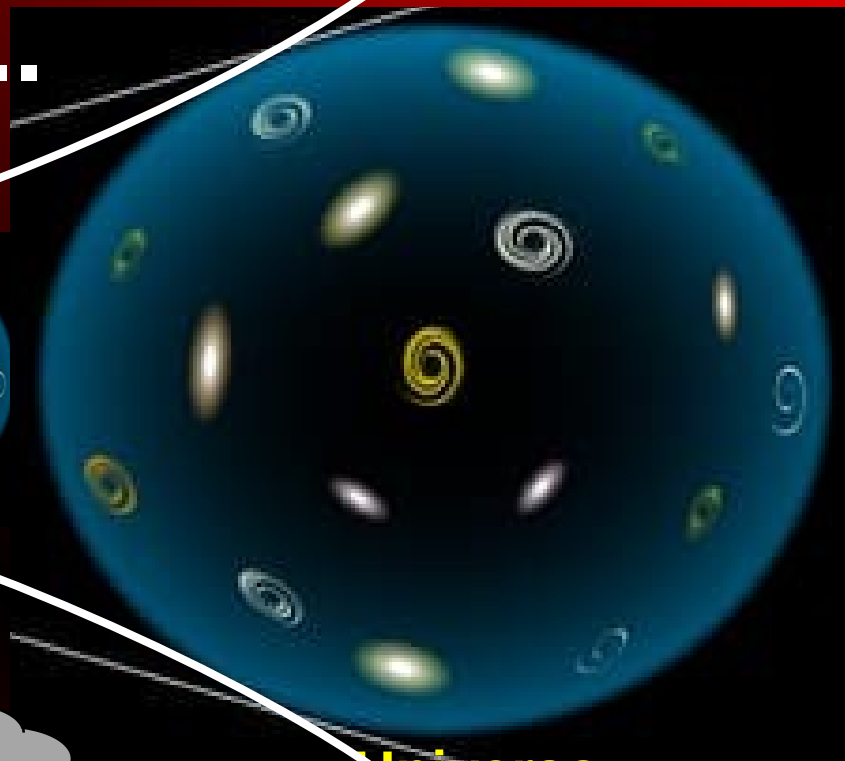
Próximo passo ...

Vendo o céu em ...

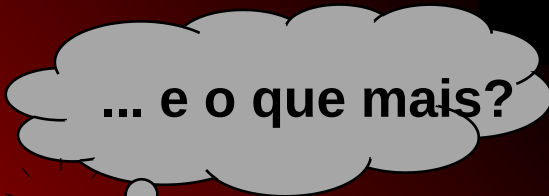
Big bang



Causa da expansão
acelerada:
Energia escura?



Universo





Fim

RB

R. Boczko

R. Boczko