

Friday, June 1, 2018

June classes Development and parallel artistic introductions.

Spectroscopy.

- 1. Enter amateur astronomical spectroscopy**
- 2. The light**
- 3. What light tells us about stars**
- 4. Which observations with which instrument**
- 5. Optical Principles of a Spectroscope**
- 6. Main parameters of a spectroscope**
- 7. Camera and acquisition software**
- 8. Set the spectroscope on the table**
- 9. Physical measurement and data reduction**
- 10. A first spectroscopic observation: the Sun**
- 11. Master the telescope**
- 12. Install the spectroscope on the telescope**
- 13. Spectroscopic observation of (another) star**
- 14. Measure the quality of the spectrum**

As I have just registered for this project, the details like dates or works will be added.

Linked directly to the Paris Observatory but I would be trained via an independent website dedicated to spectroscopy.

Global Network EXPERT IN SPECTROSCOPY dedicated to astronomy for Research, Industry, Education, related to Vigie ciel also.

June 6, 2018

The FRIPON project Conference in Paris.

Wednesday, June 6, 2018, at the École normale supérieure, François COLAS, CNRS research director at the Institute of celestial mechanics and calculus of ephemeris (IMCCE) - Paris Observatory, presents FRIPON, a

participatory science project.

Since the work of astronomer Jean-Baptiste Biot on the fall of the meteorite of the Eagle in 1803, we know that meteorites come from space. At the same time (1801) Guiseppe Piazzi discovers Ceres, the first asteroid.

Studies on these two classes of objects began without real contact as we did not know the orbits of meteorites that we collected.

Recent advances in cosmochemistry have made it necessary to have a common approach, in particular for the formation models of the Solar System: the meteorites serve us, for example, to date the age of our solar system (4,571 Ma). It remains to connect the world of 750,000 known asteroids to that of meteorites.

For this, there is no choice but to develop surveillance networks to detect the origin of the meteorites to calculate both their drop zone and their orbit.

The FRIPON network, financed by the ANR, consists of 100 cameras and covers the French territory. The first results of the network will be shown with the first research campaigns.

In collaboration with the Department of Geosciences.

I will be trained at the lookout of the sky as a nomad.

Vigie ciel is a scientific and human adventure where curious people, amateurs, researchers and professionals of all horizons mingle.

VIGIE-CIEL IS A PARTICIPATORY SCIENCE PROGRAM THAT INVITES TO WATCH THE STARS, LOOK FOR METEORITES AND IMPACT CRATERS!

THE ALL-YEAR RAINY STARS SEASON, ASTEROID AND COMET, METEOR, BOLID AND FLYING STAR with a fisheye camera (fripon) and Ufocapture type detection software.

Promoted by the National Museum of Natural History, Vigie-Ciel brings together researchers from different scientific institutions such as the Observatoire de Paris, the University of Paris Sud and the University of Grenoble, as well as Universcience (Cité des Sciences, Palais of Discovery), planetariums, associations of astronomy and geology , ...

It is part of the project 65 million observers funded under the PIA (Future Investments Program) which aims to develop participatory science programs by providing tools for all to facilitate and extend participation.

FRIPON and Vigie-Ciel are two programs closely linked and driven by a desire to open to the general public.

When FRIPON locates the fall zone of a meteorite, Vigie-Ciel takes over to organize the research campaigns.

The participants of Vigie Ciel can testify to the observation to improve the accuracy of FRIPON calculations.

Born in 2013 from the scientific expertise of the Paris Observatory, the National Museum of Natural History, the Université Paris-Sud and Aix-Marseille University, the FRIPON network (Fireball Recovery and Inter Planetary Observation Network) was born to answer this question: what heavenly bodies are meteorites from?

Sky objects.

Solar projectors summer projects.

Photographs, videography.

Project 1 in progress.

Cardboard construction kit from Germany.

This will allow safe observation of sunspots, eclipses and planetary transits. It is normally very dangerous to look directly at the sun, so :

Using always a special solar filter.

Looking at a projected image.

Due to the use of a convex mirror, the image of the sun will be magnified, and will appear either 55mm or 75mm in diameter, depending which mirror i want to use. The Solar Projector works on a similar principle to a camera obscura, and the image of the sun appears at right angles to the incident sunlight, which is handy when the sun is high in sky.

The optics consist of a glass achromatic doublet lens, 30mm in diameter, two interchangeable convex mirrors, 16.5mm in diameter, and an acrylic mirror, 54 x 90mm.

I need to glue , to build..

a small piece of thread, and two little weights, eg glass or metal beads. The projector sits on a Dobsonian base, and can be adjusted to any height from 0 to 90 degrees. The built-in quadrant allows the user to determine the sun's altitude. The finished projector is 20 x 20 x 25cm.

This kit will take a number of hours to construct so i will take time next week..

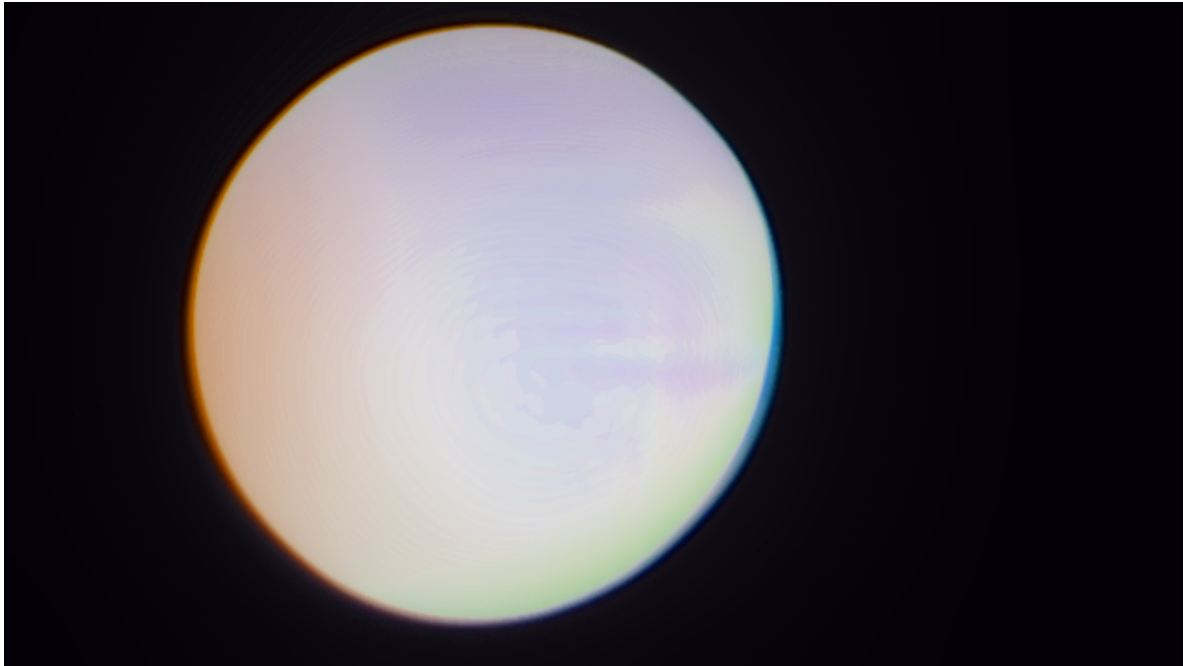
Project 2.

Is that of NASA
It's a wonderful project

Projects 3 and 4.

Will be detailed shortly

Coupling Sky object + custom algorithm.



Performed as a test with a smooth moon.

flic.kr/p/KCdkB9

introducing coupling with Newrafael tool..

Using a custom algorithm, images changed almost beyond recognition to colorful abstractions.

Rafael Rozendaal (Newrafael) is an artist . He travels a lot, works and lives in hotels.

[Rafael Rozendaal](#)

fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rafael_Rozendaal

Visuals

Posted by [Veronica IN DREAM](#) at 9:22 P