

Tuesday, August 7, 2018

August Sky objects.



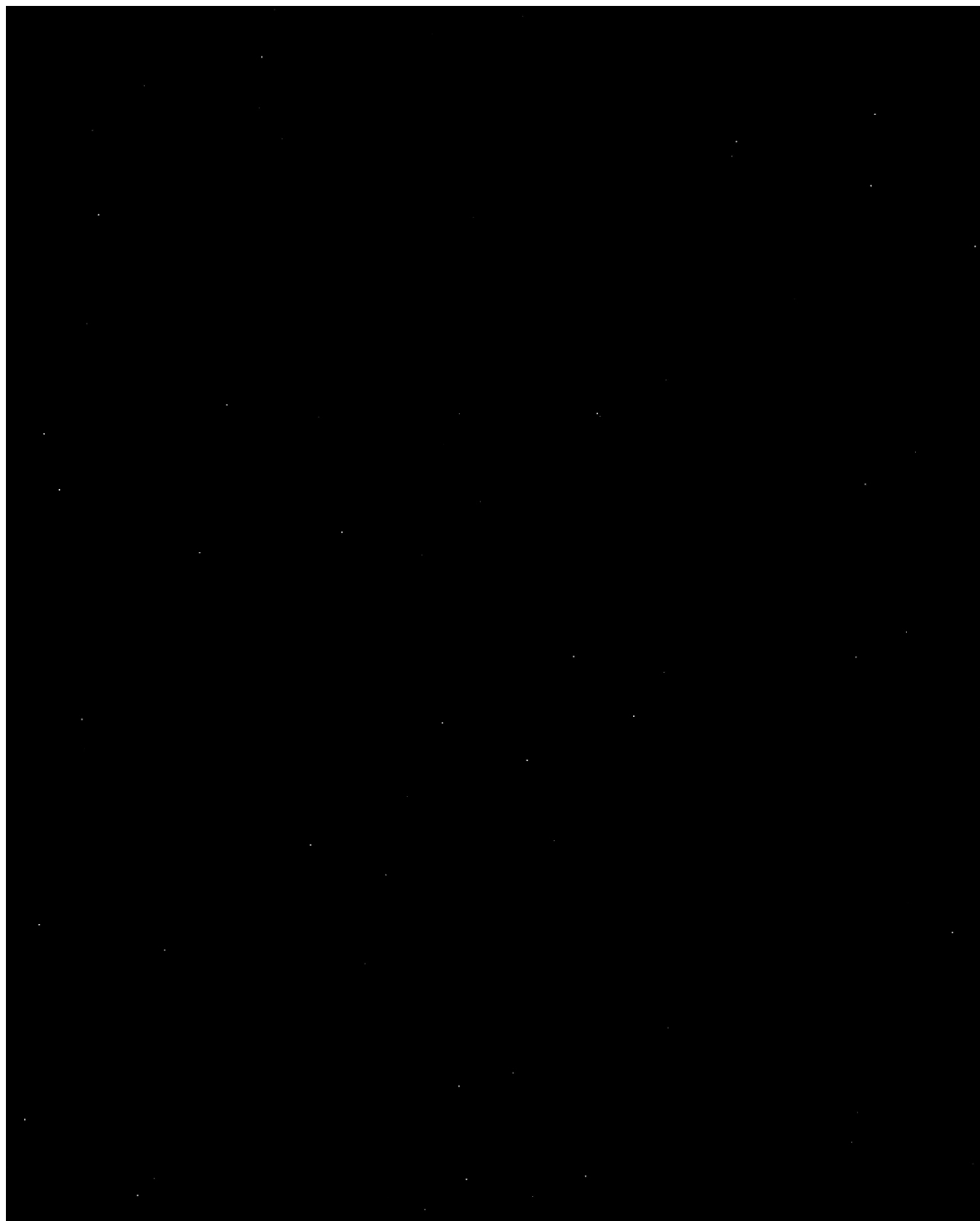
Moon front of Aldebaran on June 7th, crossed by Taurus + 1

Albébaran is the primary object of a planetary system whose only secondary object known to date (December 2015)

Aldebaran Extrasolar (exo)planet confirmed: Aldebaran b6 with which it forms, therefore, a planetary system.

There is an abundance of **deep-sky objects**, with many **open clusters**, **nebulae** of various types and supernova remnants found in Cygnus due to its position on the Milky Way.

Some open clusters can be difficult to make out from a rich background of stars.



At the top right is Cygnus.

At the tip of cygnus (towards the south) is, on the right ,Lyra. + 1

Northern **constellation** lying on the plane of the **Milky Way**, deriving its name from the **Latinized Greekword** for **swan**.

The swan is one of the most recognizable constellations of the northern summer and autumn, and it features a prominent **asterism** known as the **Northern Cross** (in contrast to the **Southern Cross**)

Cygnus was among the 48 constellations listed by the 2nd century astronomer **Ptolemy**, and it remains one of the 88 modern constellations.

Cygnus contains **Deneb**, one of the **brightest stars** in the night sky and one corner of the **Summer Triangle**, as well as some notable X-ray sources and the giant **stellar association** of **Cygnus OB2**.

One of the stars of this association, **NML Cygni**, is one of the **largest stars** **currently known**.

The constellation is also home to **Cygnus X-1**, a distant X-ray binary containing a supergiant and unseen massive companion that was the first object widely held to be a **black hole**.

Many star systems in Cygnus have known planets as a result of the **Kepler Mission** observing one patch of the sky, an area around Cygnus.

In addition, most of the eastern part of Cygnus is dominated by the **Hercules–Corona Borealis Great Wall**, a giant **galaxy filament** that is the largest known structure in the observable universe, covering most of the northern sky.

List of stars in Cygnus

Alpha Cygni , called Deneb, is the brightest star in Cygnus.

It is a white **supergiant** star of spectral , one of the largest and most luminous A-class stars known.

It is located about 3200 light-years away, traditional name means "tail" and refers to its position in the constellation.

Deneb is a white supergiant of spectral type A2 Ia, surface temperature 8,400 K, about 20 solar masses and about 200 solar rays, about the radius of Earth's orbit around the Sun .. in fact one of the biggest known stars.

The distance of Deneb from the Sun is poorly known, but was clarified in 2007 from a new analysis of the data collected in the early 1990s by the European satellite Hipparcos: initially estimated at $3,200 \pm 1,800$ light-years 980 ± 550 pc

which would correspond to a brightness 250 000 times higher than that of the Sun.

It is one of the most luminous stars known, nearly 60 000 times brighter than the Sun for a distance of 1 550 al.

Determining Deneb's "spectroscopic" distance using the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram gives a result of about 1600 light-years.

The stellar wind of Deneb causes this star to lose a mass of 0.8 millionths of solar mass every year, which corresponds to a flow a hundred thousand times more powerful than that of the Sun.

Deneb is the prototype of a Cygni type variable stars, which are the seat of non-radial pulsations, which means that some parts of the star contract at the same time as others extend.

Its brightness, temperature and spectral type vary with time.



Cygnus + 1

Albireo , designated Beta Cygni, is a celebrated **binary star** among amateur astronomers for its contrasting hues.

The primary is an orange-hued giant star and the secondary is a blue-green hued star.

The system is 380 light-years away and is divisible in large binoculars and all amateur telescopes.

Gamma Cygni , traditionally named Sadr, is a yellow-tinged supergiant star 1500 light-years away.

Its traditional name means "breast" and refers to its position in the constellation.

Delta Cygni , the proper name is Fawaris and is another bright binary star in Cygnus , 171 light-years with a period of 800 years.

The two components are divisible in a medium-sized amateur telescope.

The fifth star in Cygnus is Aljanah , designated **Epsilon Cygni**.

It is an orange-hued giant star , 72 light-years from Earth.

Epsilon Cygni.

It is a multiple star system in the constellation Cygnus.

With an apparent visual magnitude of 2.48, it is easily visible to the naked eye at night as one of the brightest members of Cygnus.

Based on the parallax measurement, Epsilon Cygni is about 73 light years from the Sun.

The system has three components: a spectroscopic binary (designated Epsilon Cygni)an optical companion and a single star.

The two components of A are themselves called Epsilon Cygni Aa (also called Aljanah) and Ab.

To the south of **Epsilon Cygni** is the **Veil Nebula**

A 5,000-year-old **supernova remnant** covering approximately 3 degrees of the sky.

..it is over 50 light-years long.

Because of its appearance, it is also called the **Cygnus Loop**.

The Loop is only visible in long-exposure astrophotographs.

However, the brightest portion, is faintly visible in binoculars, and a dimmer portion, is visible in wide-angle telescopes.

Cygnus X is the largest star-forming region in the Solar neighborhood and includes not only some of the **brightest** and **most massive** stars known (such as **Cygnus OB2-12**), but also **Cygnus OB2**, a massive **stellar association** classified by some authors as a young **globular cluster**.

More **supernovae** have been seen in the **Fireworks Galaxy** (NGC 6946) than in any other **galaxy**.

Cygnus A is the first **radio galaxy** discovered; at a distance of 730 million light-years from Earth, it is the closest powerful radio galaxy.

In the **visible spectrum**, it appears as an **elliptical galaxy** in a small **cluster**.

It is classified as an **active galaxy** because the **supermassive black hole** at its **nucleus** is accreting matter, which produces two **jets** of matter from the poles.

The jets' interaction with the **interstellar medium** creates radio lobes, one source of radio emissions.

Cygnus is also the apparent source of the **WIMP**-wind due to the orientation of the solar system's rotation through the galactic halo.

Urania's mirror

Posted by **Veronica IN DREAM** at 7:28 PM