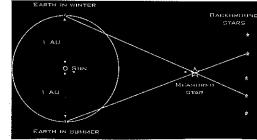
		ronomy	The second				ie:	
	Science Scteristi	e cs of Stars (p	547-554 :	n 14-16\		D	ate:	Hr:
		t is a " star "?	. J47 -J34,	<u>0, 14-10/</u>				
	lete Ta	ole 27-1	-	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -	· —	· I	·	
Color								
C)	erature							
		Coolest -	•					► Hottest
	SIZE:	are all stars	equal in vol	ume?	MASS: are	e all stars e	equally massive?	<u> </u>
Stars	a lso di	ffer in their _					&	
3.02	Expla	in what a spe	ectrometer	does.				·
		e .				1		•
	(In cl	ass) "A star's	spectrum i	s like its			"	el el
	Most	stars are cor	nposed of _		and		, with the rer	naining
						*		······································
	(Text	book p. 14-1	6) Sketch th	e spectra for	the following e	lements:		
	Heliu	m			Hydrogen		<u> </u>	
]			
.03	(p. 14	-16, p. 549) l	Describe the	e concept of C	Ooppler Effect.			
	Pluo	Shifts indicate	- -		D.	ed Shifts in	d:	
	Diue .	omits maicat	c.		K	ea sniits in	dicate:	
.04					ss is measured:			
	(see F	ig 27-5) Num	inering Syst	ern:				
	• A	pparent Mag	mitude ·			Δheolute	<u>•</u> Magnitude	
			,		•	ANSVIAL	- washitude	
	•							
							·.	
05	(p. 55	0-551) Distar	nce to the S	tars:			EARTH IN WINTER	

Describe <u>paraliax</u> and how it is used:

"The _____ the parallax, the _____ the star is from Earth."



Stellar	Astron	omy
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Earth Science

Name:	_	_	_	 	-	 		
Date:							Hr:	

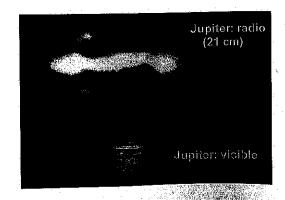
VISIBLE LIGHT GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

·	Visible Spectrum
Visible Light Spectrum	
·	Red Orange Yellow Green Blue Indigo Viole
Temperature (Relative & Absolute)	
Wavelength (sketch)	
Wavelength (nm)	
Frequency (Intensity)	
Doppler Shift (RED)	
Sample Spectrum	
Sample Spectrum RED SHIFTED	
Doppler Shift (BLUE)	→ 3
Sample Spectrum BLUE SHIFTED	

Stellar Earth Sc	ience					ı	Date:		H
Ancient	→ <u>Modern As</u>	stronomy	·						
		Describe the bas	sic design	of 3 optical te	elesco	pes:			
•	Refractor	:	• Refle	ector		•	Catadi	optric	
			٠						
List	challenges wit	th using visible lig	ght astroi	nomy <u>in today'</u>	s nigl	<u>nt sky</u> (+	best view	ing locati	ons)
•				•					
		•	÷						
		el the parts of the		nagnetic (EM)	spec	trum.			
Inclu	ude wavelengt	th and frequency	trends.						
	,								
	!	1						1	
		. 1							
				· 		. .			
						- -			
ngth						.	·-		
ngth cy/Intensity								_	*
cy/Intensity	m Background	d Info					· ·		r
cy/Intensity EM Spectru	m Background Description/C			Wavelength	Desc	ription/C	iharacteris	stics	*
cy/Intensity EM Spectru Wavelength					Desc	:ription/C	Characteris	stics	
cy/Intensity EM Spectru				Wavelength UV	Desc	ription/C	haracteris	stics	
cy/Intensity EM Spectru Wavelength					Desc	ription/C	haracteris	stics	
ey/Intensity EM Spectru Wavelength Radio				UV	Des	ription/C	haracteri	stics	*
cy/Intensity EM Spectru Wavelength					Desc	ription/C	haracteris	stics	,
ey/Intensity EM Spectru Wavelength Radio				UV	Des	ription/C	haracteris	stics	,
ey/Intensity EM Spectru Wavelength Radio Micro				UV	Desi	ription/C	haracteris	stics	
ey/Intensity EM Spectru Wavelength Radio				UV X-ray	Desi	ription/C	haracteris	stics	
ey/Intensity EM Spectru Wavelength Radio Micro				UV X-ray	Desc	ription/C	Characteris	stics	
ey/Intensity EM Spectru Wavelength Radio Micro				UV X-ray	Des	ription/C	haracteri	stics	,

3.08 Describe how a radio telescope is used to produce "images".

Explain the advantages of using radio telescopes.



C. 100 11 120 11 11	ar-Astronomy	Name: Hr:
	teristics of Stars (p. 547-554, p, 14-16)	
	What is a "star"?	
गार्ग	ete⊤able 27-1	
lor	NORTH PARTIES CO. 12	
(E. 1975) 1.4	plure	
5)	Coolest -	Hottest
		•
	SIZE: are all stars equal in volume? MAS:	S: are all stars equally massive?
tars <u>s</u>	also differ in their,,	& "
02	Explain what a spectrometer does.	
	(In class) "A star's spectrum is like its	
	Most stars are composed of and	, with the remaining
	mass of stars mostly made of :	
	(Textbook p. 14-16) Sketch the spectra for the following	
	Helium	ogen
		58511
03	(p. 14-16, p. 549) Describe the concept of Doppler Eff	in an
	to, p. 349) Describe the concept of Doppler En	ect.
	Blue Shifts indicate:	Red Shifts indicate:
		nea simo marate.
)4	(p. 552-553) Describe how a star's brightness is measu	ured:
	(see Fig 27-5) Numbering System:	
	•	
	Apparent Magnitude :	Absolute Magnitude
		 - -
•		

_ the parallax, the _____ the star is from Earth."

Describe <u>parallax</u> and how it is used:

LAII

O SUN

MEASURED

STAR

CARTH IN BUINNER