STARS WHICH SEE, STARS WHICH DO NOT SEE pdf

1: Star - Wikipedia

Stars Which See, Stars Which Do Not See has 25 ratings and 1 review. Lisa said: Favorite poems - The Poem, The Self and the Mulberry, Unable to Wake in t.

Why are there no stars when the astronauts take pictures from space? Jay Answer When there is a full moon go outside and see how many stars you can find compared to a night when the moon is not out. You will see the difference. The stars are very faint and get washed out by the bright light of the moon. The reason why no or very little stars can be seen is because of the Earth. The Earth, when lit by the Sun, is many thousands times brighter than the stars around it. As a result the Earth is so bright that it swamps out most if not all of the stars. Physics, University of the West Indies The stars are there and the astronauts can see them if they look away from the sun. The reason that the stars do not show up on the film is that the stars are so dim that the camera cannot gather enough of their light in a short exposure. Our eyes are a lot more sensitive to light than photographic film. A good example of this is when we take a picture with a camera that is back lighted. The photographer can plainly see the features and colors of the object usually a relative , but when the picture is developed, only the shadow outline can be seen of the person without any features. Any picture that you may see of stars are from time-lapse photos. To take a time-lapse photo of the stars, the shutter must be left open on the camera in order for the lens to focus enough light on the film for the image to show up. Longer times allow more photons to enter the camera and record the image. The image is built over time from the total number of photons striking the film. The dimmer the object, the longer the film must be exposed because there are fewer photons per unit of time reaching the camera than for a brighter object. The brightness of an object is directly related to the number of photons that reach a recording device such as your eye or a camera. For example, to get a decent photo of the full moon, the shutter should be open for about a second or two. To record the image of a star, the shutter must be open from several minutes to several hours in order for enough photons to hit the film and make an image. Some of the spectacular photos that are made by the large telescopes, which col As for the pictures of the astronauts, the sunlight reflecting off of them is so bright that the shutter speed of the camera has to be a fraction of a second.

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Although the exact values for the luminosity, radius, mass parameter, and mass may vary slightly in the future due to observational uncertainties, the IAU nominal constants will remain the same SI values as they remain useful measures for quoting stellar parameters. Large lengths, such as the radius of a giant star or the semi-major axis of a binary star system, are often expressed in terms of the astronomical unit â€” approximately equal to the mean distance between the Earth and the Sun million km or approximately 93 million miles. In , the IAU defined the astronomical constant to be an exact length in meters: Stellar evolution Stars condense from regions of space of higher matter density, yet those regions are less dense than within a vacuum chamber. These regions â€” known as molecular clouds â€” consist mostly of hydrogen, with about 23 to 28 percent helium and a few percent heavier elements. One example of such a star-forming region is the Orion Nebula. Such feedback effects, from star formation, may ultimately disrupt the cloud and prevent further star formation. All stars spend the majority of their existence as main sequence stars, fueled primarily by the nuclear fusion of hydrogen into helium within their cores. However, stars of different masses have markedly different properties at various stages of their development. The ultimate fate of more massive stars differs from that of less massive stars, as do their luminosities and the impact they have on their environment. Accordingly, astronomers often group stars by their mass: Therefore, they never undergo shell burning, never become red giants , which cease fusing and become helium white dwarfs and slowly cool after exhausting their hydrogen. Low mass stars including the Sun , with a mass between 0. Intermediate-mass stars, between 1. After exhausting the hydrogen at the core these stars become supergiants and go on to fuse elements heavier than helium. They end their lives when their cores collapse and they explode as supernovae. Star formation Main article: Star formation The formation of a star begins with gravitational instability within a molecular cloud, caused by regions of higher density â€” often triggered by compression of clouds by radiation from massive stars, expanding bubbles in the interstellar medium, the collision of different molecular clouds, or the collision of galaxies as in a starburst galaxy. As the cloud collapses, individual conglomerations of dense dust and gas form " Bok globules ". As a globule collapses and the density increases, the gravitational energy converts into heat and the temperature rises. When the protostellar cloud has approximately reached the stable condition of hydrostatic equilibrium , a protostar forms at the core. The period of gravitational contraction lasts about 10 to 15 million years. A cluster of approximately young stars lies within the nearby W40 stellar nursery. These newly formed stars emit jets of gas along their axis of rotation, which may reduce the angular momentum of the collapsing star and result in small patches of nebulosity known as Herbigâ€"Haro objects. Less massive T Tauri stars follow this track to the main sequence, while more massive stars turn onto the Henyey track. Most stars are observed to be members of binary star systems, and the properties of those binaries are the result of the conditions in which they formed. The fragmentation of the cloud into multiple stars distributes some of that angular momentum. The primordial binaries transfer some angular momentum by gravitational interactions during close encounters with other stars in young stellar clusters. These interactions tend to split apart more widely separated soft binaries while causing hard binaries to become more tightly bound. This produces the separation of binaries into their two observed populations distributions. Main sequence Main article: Such stars are said to be on the main sequence , and are called dwarf stars. For most stars, the mass lost is negligible. The time a star spends on the main sequence depends primarily on the amount of fuel it has and the rate at which it fuses it. The Sun is expected to live 10 billion years. Massive stars consume their fuel very rapidly and are short-lived. Low mass stars consume their fuel very slowly. Stars less massive than 0. The combination of their slow fuel-consumption and relatively large usable fuel supply allows low mass stars to last about one trillion years; the most extreme of 0. Red dwarfs become hotter and more luminous as they accumulate helium. When they eventually run out of hydrogen, they contract into a white dwarf and decline in temperature. Besides mass, the elements heavier than helium can play a significant role in the evolution of stars. Astronomers label all elements heavier than helium "metals", and call the chemical concentration of these elements in a star, its metallicity. Over time, such clouds become increasingly enriched in heavier elements as older stars die and shed portions of their atmospheres. Postâ€"main sequence Main articles: Subgiant , Red giant , Horizontal branch , Red clump , and Asymptotic giant branch As stars of at least 0. Their outer layers expand and cool greatly as they form a red giant. In a red giant of up to 2. Finally, when the temperature increases sufficiently, helium fusion begins explosively in what is called a helium flash , and the star rapidly shrinks in radius, increases its surface temperature, and moves to the horizontal branch of the HR diagram. For more massive stars, helium core fusion starts before the core becomes degenerate, and the star spends some time in the red clump , slowly burning helium, before the outer convective envelope collapses and the star then moves to the horizontal branch. The star then follows an evolutionary path called the asymptotic giant branch AGB that parallels the other described red giant phase, but with a higher luminosity. The more massive AGB stars may undergo a brief period of carbon fusion before the core becomes degenerate. Massive stars Main articles: Supergiant star , Hypergiant , and Wolfâ€"Rayet star During their helium-burning phase, a star of more than 9 solar masses expands to form first a blue and then a red supergiant. Particularly massive stars may evolve to a Wolf-Rayet star , characterised by spectra dominated by emission lines of elements heavier than hydrogen, which have reached the surface due to strong convection and intense mass loss. When helium is exhausted at the core of a massive star, the core contracts and the temperature and pressure rises enough to fuse carbon see Carbon-burning process. This process continues, with the successive stages being fueled by neon see neon-burning process , oxygen see oxygen-burning process , and silicon see silicon-burning process. Each shell fuses a different element, with the outermost shell fusing hydrogen; the next shell fusing helium, and so forth. Since iron nuclei are more tightly bound than any heavier nuclei, any fusion beyond iron does not produce a net release of energy. To a very limited degree such a process proceeds, but it consumes energy. Likewise, since they are more tightly bound than all lighter nuclei, such energy cannot be released by fission. If what remains after the outer atmosphere has been shed is less than 1. White dwarfs lack the mass for further gravitational compression to take place. Eventually, white dwarfs fade into black dwarfs over a very long period of time. The Crab Nebula , remnants of a supernova that was first observed around AD In massive stars, fusion continues until the iron core has grown so large more than 1. This core will suddenly collapse as its electrons are driven into its protons, forming neutrons, neutrinos, and gamma rays in a burst of electron capture and inverse beta decay. The shockwave formed by this sudden collapse causes the rest of the star to explode in a supernova. When they occur within the Milky Way, supernovae have historically been observed by naked-eye observers as "new stars" where none seemingly existed before. Within a black hole, the matter is in a state that is not currently understood. The blown-off outer layers of dying stars include heavy elements, which may be recycled during the formation of new stars. These heavy elements allow the formation of rocky planets. The outflow from supernovae and the stellar wind of large stars play an important part in shaping the interstellar medium. If stars in a binary system are sufficiently close, when one of the stars expands to become a red giant it may overflow its Roche lobe , the region around a star where material is gravitationally bound to that star, leading to transfer of material to the other. When the Roche lobe is violated, a variety of phenomena can result, including contact binaries , common-envelope binaries, cataclysmic variables , and type Ia supernovae. Stars are not spread uniformly across the universe, but are normally grouped into galaxies along with interstellar gas and dust. A typical galaxy contains hundreds of billions of stars, and there are more than billion galaxies in the observable universe. The simplest and most common multi-star system is a binary star, but systems of three or more stars are also found. For reasons of orbital stability, such multi-star systems are often organized into hierarchical sets of binary stars. These range from loose stellar associations with only a few stars, up to enormous globular clusters with hundreds of thousands of stars. Such systems orbit their host galaxy. It has been a long-held assumption that the majority of stars occur in gravitationally bound, multiple-star systems. Travelling at the orbital speed of the Space Shuttle 8 kilometres per secondâ€"almost 30, kilometres per hour , it would take about , years to arrive. Due to the relatively vast distances between stars outside the galactic nucleus, collisions between stars are thought to be rare. In denser regions such as the core of globular clusters or the galactic center, collisions can be more common. These abnormal stars have a higher surface temperature than the other main sequence stars with the same luminosity of the cluster to which it belongs. Some of the well-known stars with their apparent colors and relative sizes. Stellar age estimation Most stars are between 1 billion and 10 billion years old. Some stars may even be close to The oldest star yet discovered, HD , nicknamed Methuselah star, is an estimated The most massive stars last an average of a few million years, while stars of minimum mass red dwarfs burn their fuel very slowly and can last tens to hundreds of billions of years. Typically the portion of heavy elements is measured in terms of the iron content of the stellar atmosphere, as iron is a common element and its absorption lines are relatively easy to measure. The portion of heavier elements may be an indicator of the likelihood that the star has a planetary system. List of largest stars , List of least voluminous stars , and Solar radius Stars vary widely in size. In each image in the sequence, the right-most object appears as the left-most object in the next panel. The Earth appears at right in panel 1 and the Sun is second from the right in panel 3. The rightmost star at panel 6 is VY Canis Majoris , one of the largest known stars. The Sun is also a star, but it is close enough to the Earth to appear as a disk instead, and to provide daylight. Other than the Sun, the star with the largest apparent size is R Doradus , with an angular diameter of only 0. Another technique for measuring the angular size of stars is through occultation.

3: - Stars which see, stars which do not see: Poems by Marvin Bell

Stars Which See, Stars Which Do Not See Finalist, National Book Awards for Poetry.

It is always hard to sense small changes to something that is already big to start with. Its just easier to hear something soft in a silent background, than it is to hear something soft in a noisy background. Try noticing the sky at night during the next month. Compare how many stars you can see now, when the moon is not up until around midnight or later , to a few weeks from now when the moon is full again. Now imagine having the sun in the sky instead of the full moon. How many stars do you think you should be able to see? You could also watch the sky as the sun is setting. As the sky begins to darken, when can you first see stars? How bright does the sky seem to be at this time when compared with daytime? Once the sky is fully dark, how bright are the first stars you could see compared to the rest of the stars in the sky? You will also notice that, generally speaking, the first stars to appear will be those farthest away from the setting sun where the sky is darkest at that time. This question can be partially answered by several effects. First, the human eye is sensitive to light over an enormous range of intensities. The brightness of objects illuminated by the sun typically 10 to times dimmer than it is -- but that still makes the an enormous problem for the eye. It has at least two mechanisms for light accommodation-- the iris which simple stops a fraction of the light like a camera lens, and chemical changes which enhance the cells particular to night vision. So the first problem is that your eye -- to allow you to see, will reduce its sensitivity when there is bright light present. Secondly, the atmosphere of the earth has lots of fine particles of dust which are so small they never settle to the ground. These dust particles scatter a small part of the light from the sun in random directions, and the mechanism for scattering works better for shorter bluer wavelengths. This is why the sky is blue and why the sun seems to redden as it sets -- it has a longer path in the air -- so more of the blue light is lost, then green By the way, clouds are made of much bigger bits, so they scatter visible light fairly evenly -- making them appear white. But not to even longer light like infrared -- which can peer through clouds. Both processes make seeing stars in the daytime very hard. However, if you happen to be in a deep well, with dark walls so that you only see a small bit of sky, and the rest of you visual field is dark, you might see some bright stars during the day So, do you think that the astronauts can see the stars during the day from the moon? Stars, just like the sun, tend to rise in the east and set in the west. Why do they do that? The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. But in the summer, the sun rises in the northeast and sets in the northwest, and in the winter the sun rises in the southeast and sets in the southwest. In the spring and fall, the sun rises and sets more or less directly in the east and west. How or why does this happen? Drawing pictures may help. In the day the stars are still there, but you cannot see them because they are so much fainter than the sunlight that is scattered by our atmosphere. If the Earth had no atmosphere, then our daytime sky would be black like at night, except the sun would be a huge spotlight shining down at us. In such an unpleasant world we might see stars during the day. It is possible to see a few of the brightest stars during the day. In fact, there is one star that can sometimes be seen during the daytime, but can never be seen at night! Can you guess which one? There are at least two problems with observing stars during the day time. First, stars are very faint compared to the light from the sun the nearest star. Our eyes are adjusted to sunlight during the day, and much less sensitive. Not only does the iris of the eye contract from the high intensity sunlight, but the retina becomes much less sensitive to light as well. A clear sky is transparent to starlight, but the blue color from scattered sunlight is bright enough to overpower feeble stars. The other problem is that your eye has difficulty focusing to infinity when you are looking at a featureless blue sky. If you are trying to see small, faint things like stars it is critical that your eye be focused precisely. However, if you look at a blue sky there is no reference object for your eye to focus on and it is difficult to correctly focus on a star. Nevertheless, it is possible to see some stars in daylight. You also need to know exactly where to look, in advance. Finally, it helps if there is some very distant object right next to the star that you can focus your vision on. Aldebaran is a good star to try to see because it lies near the plane of the ecliptic, and the moon passes very near it once every 28 days. Often the moon occults Aldebaran, that is, it passes between the Earth and the star. If the moon is very near Aldebaran during the day, you just might be able to see it if you have good eyesight. Click Here to return to the search form.

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4: Stars Which See, Stars Which Do Not See by Marvin Bell

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A number of factors: Weather conditions will obviously affect your ability to see the stars. Try on a perfectly clear night. Let your eyes become adjusted to the dark for at least 30 minutes for optimal seeing. Due to the nature of the human visual system, the rod cells concentrated in the outer parts of the eye peripheral vision are more sensitive to light than cone cells. This means that you can see stars more easily by not looking directly at them. The image you linked to was obviously taken by a camera which is able to take in more light over an extended period of time than our eyes. The camera can capture more light which means it can see more stars. If you really want to see the stars, get out of the city and find a nice dark area, lay down, and observe. Not sure why you mentioned the other ones before it - while certainly real, they are by far secondary to light pollution in large cities. Everything else is inconsequential in such places. So unless you live right under a neon sign, you should be able to see some stars. In typical street illumination and under a clear sky you will still see around 5 - 10 of the brightest stars and planets e. Rigel, Betelgeuse, Venus, Jupiter. If you manage to find a "dark" spot - like a back alley - you might see much more. On my balcony again: You could use Google Sky Map or similar software to find some stars. What you will never see in a city, though, is the milky way as on the picture you quoted because it is not bright enough. If it is deep blue, then you should see lots of stars at night even in a large city. If your daytime sky is very light blue though, or worse, pale grey, white, brown, or orange, then you have a problem. City light polution will light up this haze at night and make it impossible to see any stars. If these conditions are common or persistent in your area, then seeing stars might take patience. Try a night after a day with an unusually blue sky. Try just after a rain storm has cleaned the air. Try when the wind comes from a different direction, maybe bringing clearer air. The city I live in is pretty spread out. I currently live on a farm in rural Canada where I can see several thousand stars on a clear night, but not anything like the photograph. I used to live in downtown Toronto, population 6 million, but even there I could see perhaps a hundred stars any clear night. I guess it never occurred to me. Because it has attracted low-quality or spam answers that had to be removed, posting an answer now requires 10 reputation on this site the association bonus does not count. Would you like to answer one of these unanswered questions instead?

5: Why Can't We See Stars In Space Photographs? | IFLScience

Stars which see, stars which do not see: Poems by Marvin Bell. Atheneum. Paperback. POOR. Noticeably used book. Heavy wear to cover. Pages contain marginal notes, underlining, and or highlighting.

6: Hear what these stars do not want to see the opposite sex wearing this summer | WJLA

Comment: Well-loved and read copy. Heavy wear to the cover and binding. Pages have marginal notes, underlining, highlighting, and dog eared. Maybe an ex library copy, that has the library stickers and marking on cover and spine.

7: Stars which see, stars which do not see : poems (Book,) [www.enganchecubano.com]

The stars and flashes you sometimes see are called "phosphenes," a visual occurrence characterized by seeing light without having light actually enter into the eye. The word "phosphene" comes from the Greek words phos (light) and phainein (to show).

8: astronomy - Why can I never see any stars in the night sky? - Physics Stack Exchange

So technically, the question should be "can stars be seen from the ISS", to which the answer is obviously Yes, but as we can not see space from the ISS (looking directly away from Earth, as we do from the surface), then if stars can be seen from space, with a regular camera, is a different matter.

9: UCSB Science Line

These stars told us what they don't want to see their opposite sex counterparts wearing this summer. They all performed at the KIIS FM Wango Tango event in California. See the full story on.

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