

8 IziKhaka semThalalakazi-Phoenix, leithornbe semThalalakazi (omcombo) sibekwe phezu kweeXarnagu esatshathwa izipopolo i-Chandra, esiveza ihu elikhulu elinamazinga okushisa afinyelela kwizinkulungwane.

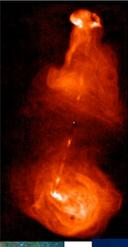
UrnThalakazi-Gortbrero uynguzungalo chompe equkethe umusika oyingqumnu owakhiwe zinkanyezi ezindala, kanye nothungathungu. Iinkxelo: leithornbe esithwethulwe iziP opolo ze-ESO 1.5 m ububanzi kwiSokhanya, esokudla: leithornbe soribala ongewona: leithornbe esithathwe izipopolo i-epitzer kwisibornvu (obornvu), oshielizwe kwisthornebe esithathwe izipopolo i-Hubble kwiSokhanya (oluhaza).



UMkhathilibe Ephaketheni Lami



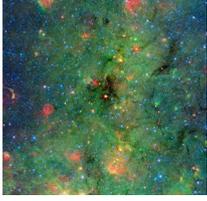
Iziphi iziThombe ezithwethulwe kwiSokhanya?



Izimpendulo zikwi overleaf



Imibuzo



Izithornbe kuMungcwi Ongabonakali

Ubukonkathathi kumungcwi ongabonakali ofana neMlanzana, iNaimagu, iNisibornvu uZukwithi, iXamagu, noma iMisebentathu, iVumela oSosayensi ukuthi bazi kabanzi ngendalo yezinto ezisemkhathini. Isempula, uHoyana lothungathungu lufudumezwa iziNkanyezi lufinyelele emazingeni angaphansi kwawomzimba womuntu. Izinto ezicabazeke kangaka zikhafula kwiNisibornvu, kanti iziNkanyezi ezihamazinga okushisa aphakathi kwa-3 000 kuya kuma-50 000 zikhafula kwiNisobhanya. Kolony'uhlangothi, uThungathungu oluthibelwe lufudumezwa ilfike emazingeni okushisa ayizinkulungwane noma ngaphezulu. Luqghama kakhulu kwiXamagu.

UTho kanye neMpekumpeku Engabonakali

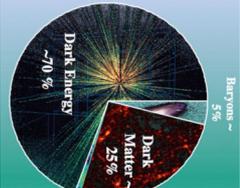
Ezirye zezimilo zomkhathilibe zikhomba ukuthi kukhona itshelo Tholungahlonzeki, elubizwa ngokuthi 'iJelwane', obonakala kuphela ngomNyondo wawo ophazamisisa ukunyakaza kwalokho esikubonayo. Osoosayensi abavumelani ukuthi lolutho akusizo iziNkanyezi, imiHlabha emincane, amafu anesundu, iziGwirqi, noma urngo Tho. Ubuko lerniThalakazi esekudeni kukhombisa ukuthi ukulwiza komKhathilibe kuyakhawuleza. Incazelo ekuvuyelwana ngayo ukuthi kunohlobo lweMpekumpeku olungaziwa oludala lomkhawulezo, ebizwa nge 'mPekumpeku engabonakali'. Amanye amaTyori awadingi uTho noma impekumpeku engabonakali, kodwa kumele akwazi ukuchaza lokhu esikubonayo njengoba lawomTeyori ekuvuyelwana ngawo enza.



Useteko lokhNyondo HEG-3-757, isanqop esilundwa leithornbe esihlanakezeliwe semThalakazi olundwa, ongenwava komThalakazi oyinguzungu ebornvu.

UrnThalakazi oyinguzungu oqukethe uTho olungabonakali usebertza njengenGijlazi yokukhulisa ukukhanya okuqhamka kunThalakazi ongenwava kwawo, ukudhwebeka kwemisebe kukhwebeswa umNyondo njengoba ayeluhlile u-Einstein ngo-1915.

Izibalo zikhombisa ukuthi umkhathilibe wakhiwe: inP ekumpeku esithekile yenza cishe u-70% womkhathilibe, 25% inJelwane, kanti umKhathilibe esiwubonayo (imThalakazi kanye kanye nokutholakala kwiNqoke) kwenza u-



Ukuqala kweNhlolokukhanya

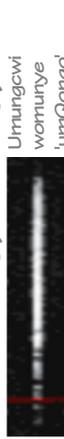
Ngonyaka we-1665, u-Iaac Newton, lowo owakhuphulula imithetho yomNyondo, wakhombisa ukuthi ukukhanya okuphuma elangeni kwakwenziwe inibala ehlukile. kwathatha iminyaka ukuthi iziMfundindalo zencike kulolulwazi ukuze zifunde ukukhanya okukhafuwa izinto eziseMkhathini. Ibhudlulukokhanya okuyigama u-Newton alinikeza ukukhanya okunhlaluziswe iPrizimu, liqukethe ulwazi ngokwakhiwa, ukushisa, kanye nesiluthi saloyonto ekhafuwa lokho kukhanya. Ibhudlulukokhanya lokugala-ngqalatholokala enva kweminyaka eyam-200 kwemikhuphululo ka-Newton.



U-Newton wenza imbobo ekhethinini ukuze agondise imisebe yelanga kwiPrizimu, woqondisa ukukhanya kwelanga kwiPrizimu okwakhqiza imibala yoThing lwentkosazana. Ngokubeka iPrizimu yesibili phakathi kweshidi kanye nePrizimu yokuqala, wadlala ngeNgori ukuze akhqiize umubala omhlophe welanga.

umungcwi wokuqala womGongo, wenziswa u-Huggins ngo-1860.

wawukhombisa imigga emithathu eqqhamile.



Umungcwi womunye 'umGongo' owathwethulwa u-Edwin Hubble ngabo-1920. Ukhombisa imigga ensundu ebekwe phezu kwengemuva eligqamile, elibukeka samungcwi weziNkanyezi okushukuthi lamafu aluthuli' akusiwu amafu kepha izinkanyezi. lokhu sikubiza ngo 'Mthalakazi'

