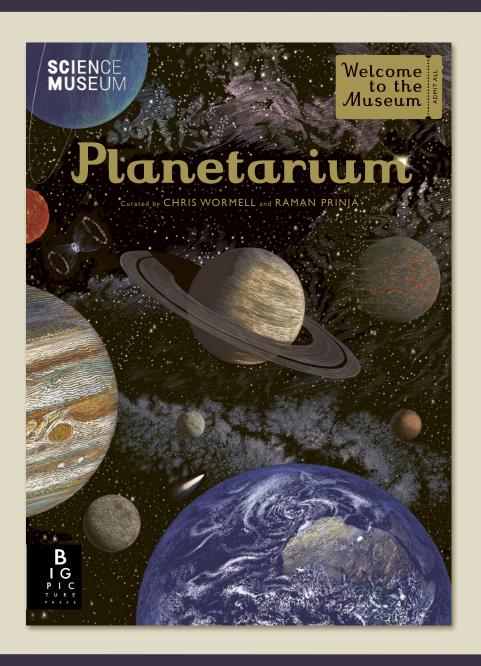
Planetarium



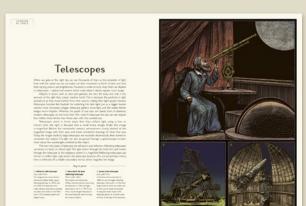
Step inside the pages of this beautiful book to discover galleries of galactic matter.

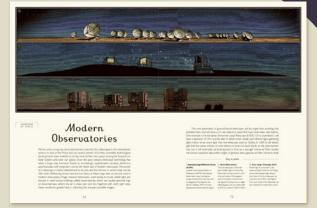
- Author Raman Prinja, professor of astrophysics at University College London, was awarded the Science Communication award by the American Institute of Physics for this work.
- Artwork by Chris Wormell, illustrator of award-winning title H is for Hawk and La Belle Sauvage: The Book of Dust Volume One by Philip Pullman
- The Welcome to the Museum series has sold over 1 million copies worldwide.
- Contents: Looking at Space; The Solar System; The Sun; The Stars; The Night Sky; Galaxies; The Universe
- The UK edition has the endorsement and features the logo of the Science Museum, London.
- Over 60 full-colour, immaculately detailed illustrations.

Planetarium

AT MACE Radiation and Light







LOOKING AT SPACE

Space Telescopes

Earth is surrounded by a blanket of gases called the atmosphere, which contains the air we breathe and shields our planet against harmful rays from the Sun, Fortunately, we can see right through the atmosphere to the planets and stars beyond it, but when we come to study these objects in detail, the atmosphere can present some problems: moving pockets of air obscure images taken by visible-light telescopes, and the atmosphere can block out whole parts of the electromagnetic spectrum. So to obtain the clearest images of space and detect the whole of the electromagnetic spectrum, astronomers

Integer of space and oetact the minor or the electroning new special on a substitute in Astronomers began to get around this problem in the 1950s, by attaching telescopes to large helium-filled balloons which carried their instruments up above the lower layers of air. However, it soon became clear that what they really needed were free-flying telescopes in orbit around Earth. During the late 1960s, several astronomical satellites were successfully launched, mounted with the first gamma ray, X-ray and ultraviolet telescopes to be placed in orbit. Then, between April 1990 and August 2003, NASA launched its four 'Great Observatories' in space. Marking a whole new era in space exploration, each telescope was designed to examine a particular part of the electromagnetic spectrum. The Compton Gamma Ray Observatory (which returned to Earth in 2000) observed gamma rays; the Chandra X-ray Observatory observes X-rays; the Spitzer Space Telescope observes infrared light; and the Hubble Space Telescope observes visible and near ultraviolet light (after a service mission in 1997 it can also detect near infrared light). The Hubble has sent back some of the most

Space Tel

elescope (JWST), or	e next era of space telesco biting at a vantage point 1.5 eer more than 13.5 bilion light	million km away from Ear
Webb Space Telescope 5 milion im shove Earth	3: Mubble Space Telescope Location SSSIm above Earth	Universe. These waves are given off mysterious objects such as black hol
Due 2020	Launchedt 24 April 1990	and exploding stars. Located in low
telescope will study	During its long career several	Earth orbit, this telescope takes just.
phase in the history of	astronauts have visited Hubble on the	95 minutes to orbit Earth once.
se. It will be six times more	Space Shuttle to maintain it. Its main	
ran the Hubble telescope.	telescope collects about 40,000 times	5: Chandra X-ray Observator
	more light than the human eye.	Location; mox, 139,00km above Eart
Space Telescope		Launched: 23 July 1999
30 million im above Earth	4: Fermi Gamma-ray Space	Almost a third of the way to the
15 August 2003	Telescope	Moon Chandra detects X-rays



Pub Date	06/09/2018
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781787411579
H×W	370 × 272mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Raman Prinja
Illustrator	Chris Wormell
Extent	112pp
Word Count	21300 words
Rights Available	World