

M33 Triangulum Galaxy



The WHITE HOUSE
ASTRONOMY NIGHT
2015

M31 Andromeda



The WHITE HOUSE
ASTRONOMY NIGHT
2015

M27 Dumbbell Nebula



The WHITE HOUSE
ASTRONOMY NIGHT
2015

M13 Hercules Globular Cluster



The WHITE HOUSE
ASTRONOMY NIGHT
2015

Albireo (Beta Cygni)



The WHITE HOUSE
ASTRONOMY NIGHT
2015

M27 Dumbbell Nebula

The Dumbbell Nebula is a glowing shell of gas expelled from a dying star called a planetary nebula and was first discovered in 1764. NSF-funded researchers study planetary nebula to learn more about what happens when a star reaches the end of its life. *Did you know the central star left behind in a planetary nebula is a white dwarf, and Dumbbell Nebula's white dwarf is the largest one discovered to date?*

National Science Foundation



Credit: REU program/NOAO/AURA/NSF

M31 Andromeda

Andromeda Galaxy is our galactic neighbor – a large, spiral galaxy similar to our own Milky Way, but containing twice as many stars. Smaller satellite galaxies actually orbit Andromeda. NSF-funded astronomers study these satellite galaxies to test theories about some of the earliest star formation. *Did you know in 4 billion years the Andromeda galaxy will collide with the Milky Way?*

National Science Foundation



Credit: T.A.Rector and B.Wolpa/NOAO/AURA/NSF

M33 Triangulum Galaxy

The Triangulum Galaxy is a large, spiral galaxy with arms that contain enormous stellar nurseries where massive new stars develop. Observing beyond our galaxy is like looking back in time, and NSF-funded scientists study star-forming regions to learn more about the earliest stages of star and planet formation. *Did you know some of Triangulum's young stars are 120 times the Sun's mass and very hot: ~40,000 degrees Celsius?*

National Science Foundation



Credit: T.A.Rector (WFAO/AUI/NSF and NOAO/AURA/NSF) and M.Hanna (NOAO/AURA/NSF)

Albireo (Beta Cygni)

Distinctive Albireo is a close pair of stars that form a "binary" system. Albireo A (a brighter yellow star) and Albireo B (a fainter blue star) are dance partners locked together by gravity. NSF-funded scientists study binary stars, discovering new ways planets form. *Did you know that although the Sun stands alone, about 40% of stars like it form binary or multi-star systems?*

National Science Foundation



Credit: Allison McGraw/NOAO/AURA/NSF

M13 Hercules Globular Cluster

The Hercules Globular Cluster is a spherical stellar swarm packed with hundreds of thousands of stars. Globular clusters are among the oldest objects in the universe, so NSF-funded researchers can trace conditions in the universe at the earliest times when galaxies were just starting to form. *Did you know light from this cluster takes about 25,000 years to travel to Earth?*

National Science Foundation



Credit: T.A.Rector (University of Alaska Anchorage) and H.Schwelke (WVU and NOAO/AURA/NSF)