

innovations report

Forum für Wissenschaft, Industrie und Wirtschaft Hauptsponsoren: SIEMENS Fachgebiet (optional): Datenbankrecherche Home Über uns English FACHGEBIETE SONDERTHEMEN **FORSCHUNG B2B BEREICH** JOB & KARRIERE SERVICE

NACHRICHTEN & BERICHTE

Agrar- Forstwissenschaften Architektur Bauwesen Automotive Biowissenschaften Chemie Energie und Elektrotechnik Geowissenschaften Gesellschaftswissenschaften Informationstechnologie Interdisziplinäre Forschung Kommunikation Medien Maschinenbau Materialwissenschaften Medizintechnik Medizin Gesundheit Ökologie Umwelt- Naturschutz

Physik Astronomie

Studien Analysen Verfahrenstechnologie Verkehr Logistik Wirtschaft Finanzen

Weitere Förderer















































Ads by Google The Universe Universe God Cosmos God God Einstein Pantheism

Home → Fachgebiete → Physik Astronomie → Nachricht

Scientists of the UGR participate in the most ambitious mission of the ESA to discover the origin of the Universe 23.10.2006

What happened after the Big Bang? How did the Universe originate? or When did life arise?

They are some of the questions mission Planck intends to answer starting on 2007, one of the most ambitious projects of the ESA (European Space Agency) in which the University of Granada takes part with the design of an instrument and the study of the formation of galaxies in that first Universe. The professor of Theoretical and Cosmos Physics, Eduardo Battaner, responsible for the participation of the University, explains that the objective of the project is to observe the Cosmos only 400,000 years after the Big Bang, a fact of enormous transcendence taking into account that, at present, it is 14,000 million years old.

Ads by Google

Funky Mannequins

The Funkiest Mannequins in the Universe. www.funkymannequins.co

Life's Greatest **Question** Find out about God's plan For your life

Although two missions have been previously launched with this same goal -COBE in 1992 and WMAP in 2003- the results obtained until the moment have not allowed to observe with such accuracy the cosmic of microwaves -a fossil radiation from the first stages of the Universe- that will allow to get to know how the Cosmos was originally, what it is made of and how it has evolved. However Planck, that was conceived more than ten years ago, is ready to take on this objective as, according to Battaner, "it is ten times more sensitive than its predecessors, doubles their frequency range and has three times more resolution".

and in which design have taken part France, Germany, England, Denmark and Spain between others, ill take twice

images of the complete sky, an information that will make it possible to get to know in detail the formation, structure and role of the first cosmic objects such as galaxies or stars.

A window to the past

But, how can a satellite observe how the Cosmos was fourteen million years ago? The professor of the UGR [http://www.ugr.es] explains this fact mentioning the distance between Earth and most space objects: "In Universe we are lucky to see what happened thousand million years ago as light takes much time to come up to us turning present into a very distant past". "It is like if we wanted to know how has been the evolution of a man who is forty now; to see such evolution we need a photograph of how he was as a baby, and if we do not have it will not be possible to explain the changes it has suffered in time. The same happens to our Universe", adds the researcher.

With regard to the distance the probe will be launched at, in which two Spanish teams have collaborated supervised by Rafael Rebolo of the Institute of Astrophysics of the Canaries and by Enrique Martínez of the University of Cantabria, the scientist explains that 1.5 million kilometres far we can find the point of Lagrange, "a place where the satellite keeps stable without running the risk of orbiting in a random

Planck will cost more than 400 million euros and is now in its final phase. With the instruments completely finished, they still have to calibrate them to determine their functioning and initiate the phase of assembly and integration to the satellite.

According to Battaner, the integration of the team -that participates for the first time in a space mission, although they have been studying for years the formation, evolution and structure of the galaxies- and the University in the European project "is essential" as it is, "without doubt, the main space work ever developed in this line". If the mission is finally successful we are going to discover things that "will change completely our image of the Universe from its formation and evolution to the material it is made of. That is a very important step not only for the advance of Cosmology but also for the development of science in general", says the physician.



Aktuell

Technischer Quantensprung in der Lungenkrebs-Prävention 20.10.2006 | Medizintechnik

mehr Stellen für Elektroingenieure 20.10.2006 | Studien Analysen

□ TAUCIS-Studie des ULD und der Humboldt-Universität zu Datenschutz und Ubiquitäres Computing veröffentlicht 20.10.2006 | Studien Analysen

23/10/2006 13:43 1 de 2



Weitere Informationen: www.ugr.es prensa.ugr.es/prensa/research/index.php $www.esa.int/esaCP/SEMWDLOXDYD_Spain_1.html$ Ads by Gooooogle Advertise on this site **Power of affirmation** You decide your own future... make your wishes come true! bz1000.affirmware.hop.clickbank.net **The Final Theory** The bestselling book our scientists hope you never read. Find out TheFinalTheory.com Cosmology Research all of the articles on NYTimes.com's Knowledge Network www.nytimes.com/college **Free Mind Power Lessons** Free e-zine about the power of your mind to create success & happiness. www. Mind Power News. comArtikel versenden drucken



Home Duber Uns Partner Kontakt Sitemap Englisch Impressum

webdesign by freyhauer

BERTELSMANN

Lufthansa Cargo

CMS by Netzgut

© copyright 2006 by innovations-report

2 de 2 23/10/2006 13:43