

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910592982903321
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Titolo	Radio Astronomy : Small Radio Telescopes: Basics, Technology, and Observations / / by Thomas Lauterbach
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Wiesbaden : , : Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2022
ISBN	9783658360351 9783658360344
Edizione	[1st ed. 2022.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (67 pages)
Collana	Springer essentials, , 2731-3115
Disciplina	522.682
Soggetti	Astronomy Astrophysics Physics - History Astronomy, Observations and Techniques History of Physics and Astronomy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Preface -- What You Can Find in This essential -- Contents -- List of Figures -- 1: Introduction: What Is Radio Astronomy? -- 1.1 The Development of Astronomy Up to the Nineteenth Century -- 1.2 Electromagnetic Waves and Radio Technology -- 1.3 Karl Jansky and Grote Reber: The Beginning of Radio Astronomy -- 1.4 The Further Development of Radio Astronomy -- 1.5 The Nuremberg "Arno Penzias Radio Telescope" -- 2: What Are Electromagnetic Waves? -- 2.1 Basic Properties of Electromagnetic Waves -- 2.2 The Spectrum of Electromagnetic Waves -- 2.3 Which Electromagnetic Waves Can Be Used for Radio Astronomy? -- 2.4 Physical Quantities of Electromagnetic Waves -- 2.5 Cosmic Radio Sources -- 2.5.1 Thermal Radiation -- 2.5.2 Non-thermal Continuous Radiation -- 2.5.3 The 21-cm Radiation of Neutral Hydrogen -- 3: How Does a Radio Telescope Work? -- 3.1 The Components of a Radio Telescope -- 3.2 Properties of a Parabolic Antenna -- 3.3 Characterisation of the Receiver by the Noise Temperature -- 3.4 Signal Processing and Display -- 3.5 Determination of the Radiation Temperature

and Intensity of a Cosmic Source -- 3.6 Antenna Control -- 4: What Can You Observe with a Radio Telescope? -- 4.1 Radio Radiation from the Sun -- 4.2 The Cassiopeia A Radio Source -- 4.3 The 21-cm Radio Radiation from the Milky Way -- 4.4 Creation of Radio Maps -- 5: Outlook -- 5.1 Interferometry -- 5.2 Radio Astronomical Research -- 5.3 Own Entry into Radio Astronomy -- Sources and Literature -- General Introductions to Astronomy (Selection) -- Books on Radio Astronomy (Selection) -- Chapter 1 -- Chapter 2 -- Chapter 3 -- Chapter 4 -- Chapter 5.

Sommario/riassunto

Radio technology enables the extension of astronomical observations beyond light to other frequency ranges. This led to the discovery of numerous cosmic radio sources, the physical causes of which are explained, as is the operation of a radio telescope. Even small radio telescopes can observe radiation from the Sun and other radio sources, as well as 21-cm radiation from the Milky Way. Through interferometry, a much higher resolution can be achieved than with individual radio telescopes. As a result, radio astronomical research can contribute to many current questions in astronomy, cosmology, and physics. This Springer essential is a translation of the original German 1st edition essentials, Radioastronomie by Thomas Lauterbach, published by Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden GmbH, part of Springer Nature in 2020. The translation was done with the help of artificial intelligence (machine translation by the service DeepL.com). A subsequent human revision was done primarily in terms of content, so that the book will read stylistically differently from a conventional translation. Springer Nature works continuously to further the development of tools for the production of books and on the related technologies to support the authors. The Contents Brief outline of the history of radio astronomy and its discoveries. Electromagnetic waves Cosmic radio radiation How a radio telescope works Typical observations with a small radio telescope Interferometry, current research topics in radio astronomy and own entry into radio astronomy The Target Group Anyone who is looking for a compact introduction to radio astronomy, whether at universities, schools, observatories, or out of personal interest. The Author Thomas Lauterbach is professor of physics at the Nuremberg Institute of Technology (Technische Hochschule Nürnberg Georg Simon Ohm) and head of the radio astronomy special interest group of the Astronomical Society in the European Metropolitan Region Nuremberg.
