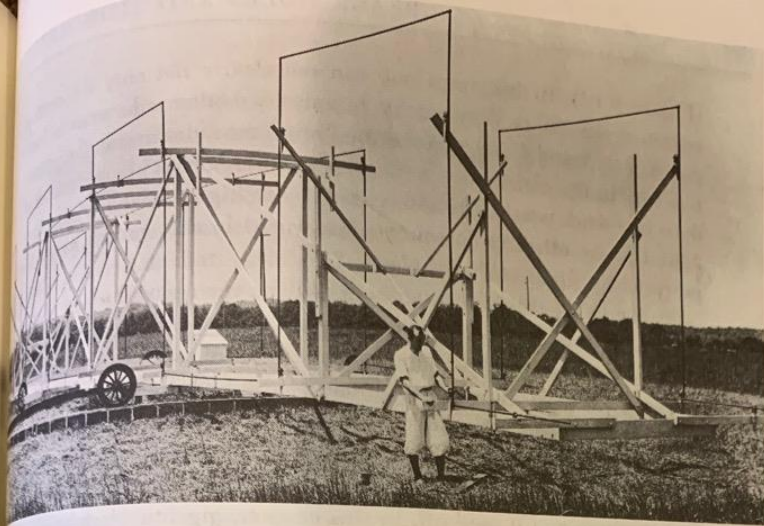


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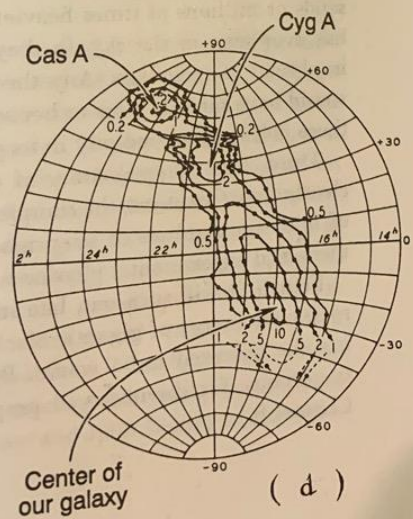


( a )

( b )



( c )



( d )







Centaurus A Radio Galaxy (VLT KUEYEN + FORS2)

ESO PR Photo 05b/00 (8 February 2000)

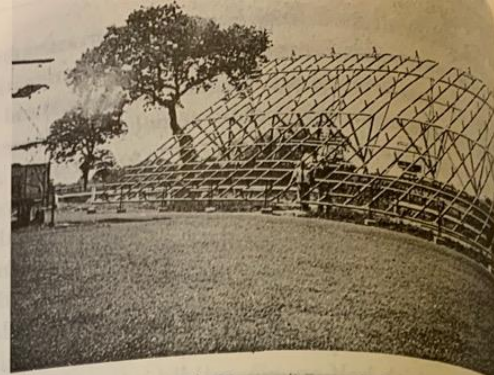
© European Southern Observatory







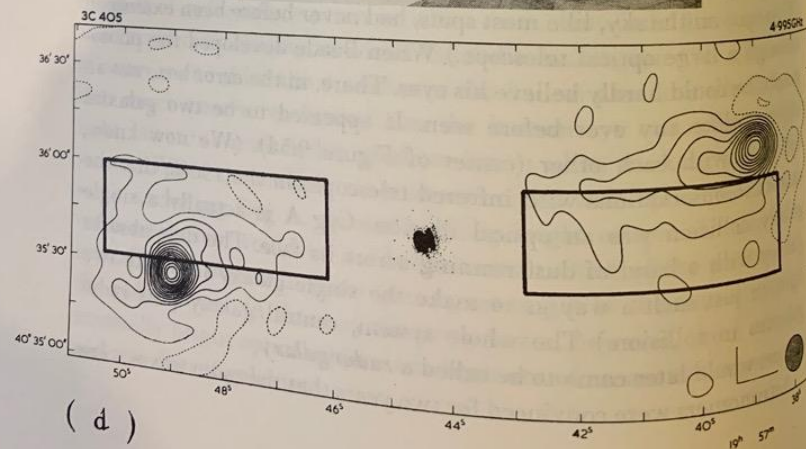
(a)



(b)



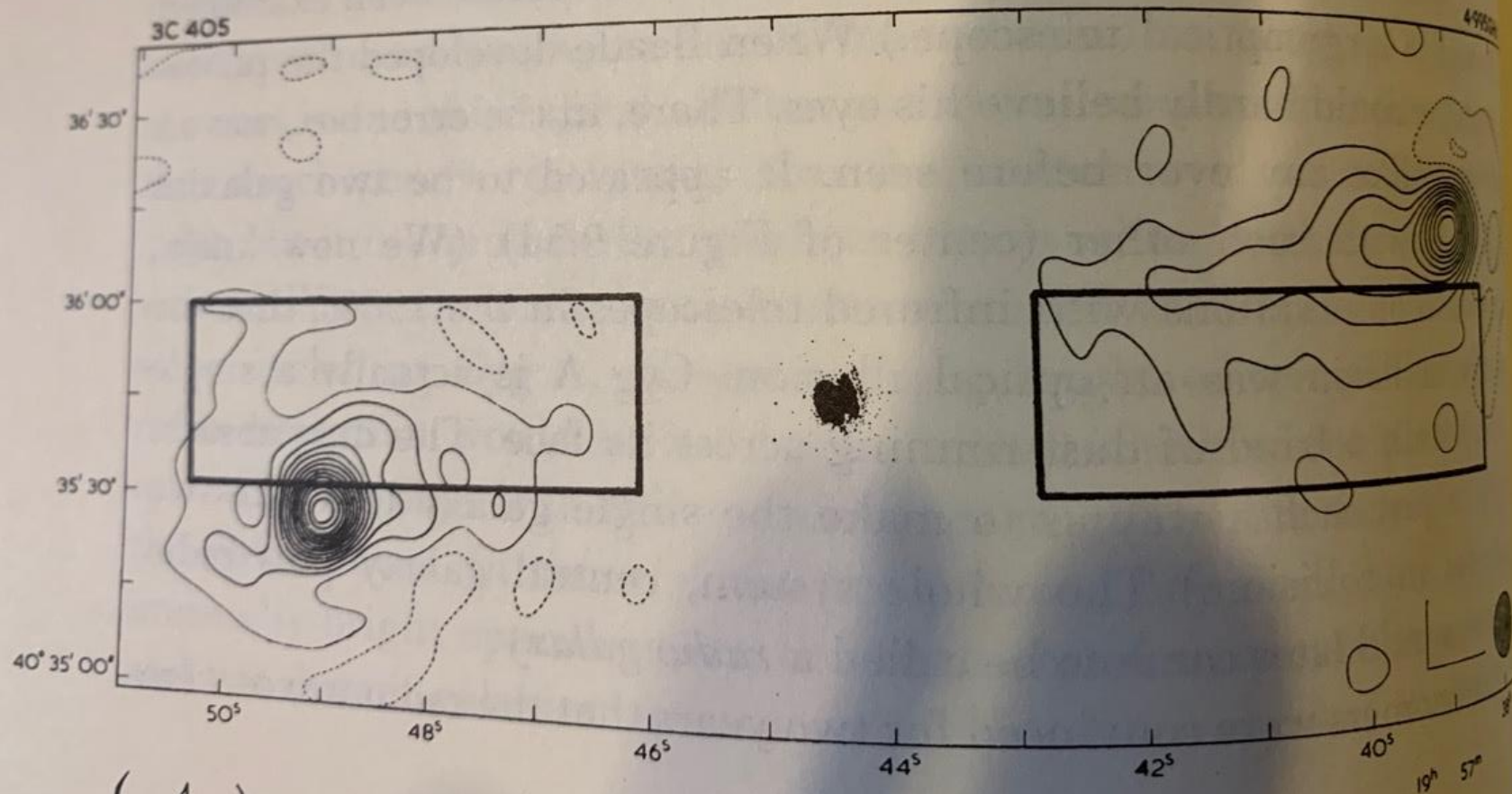
(c)



(d)

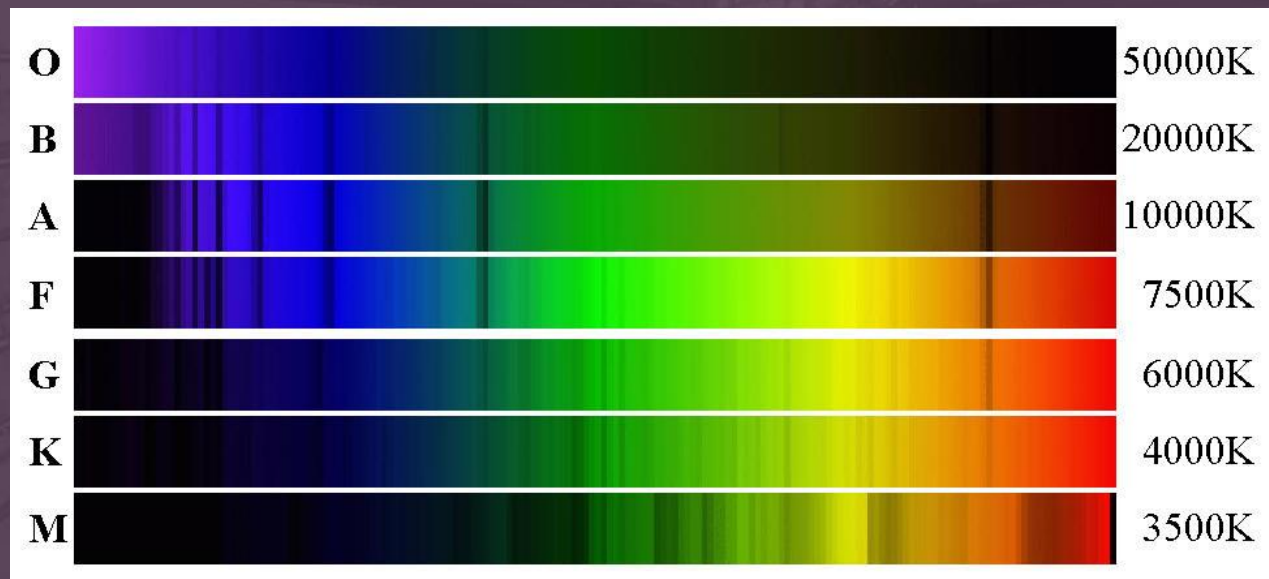
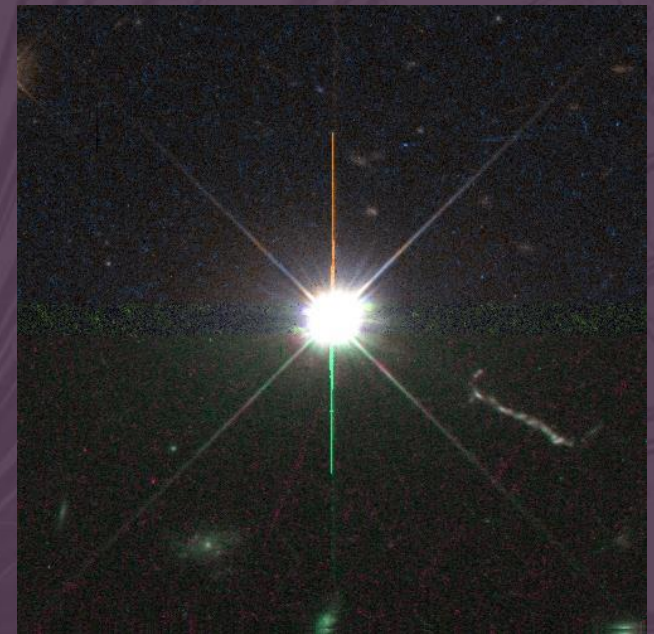
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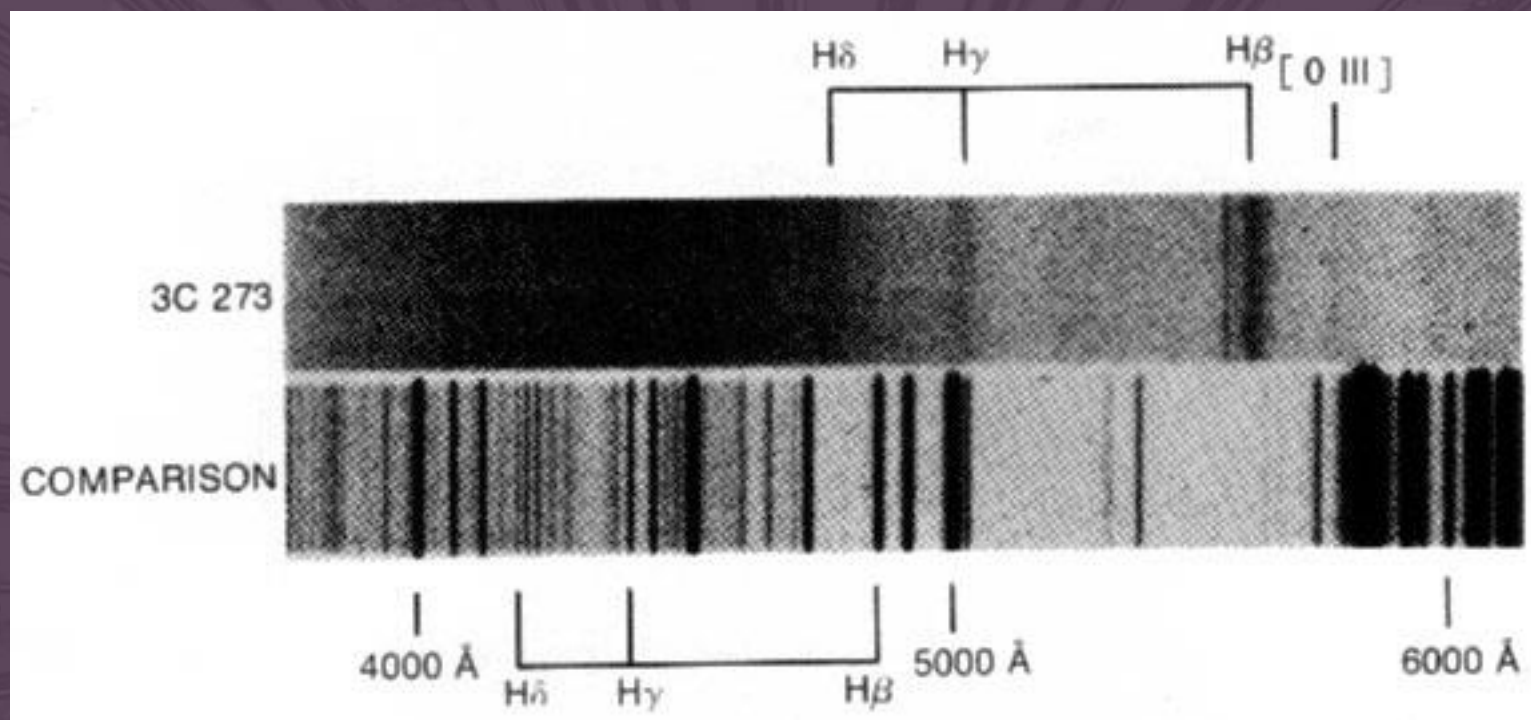


( d )









FORTY CENTS

MARCH 11, 1966

EXPLORING THE EDGE OF THE UNIVERSE

# TIME

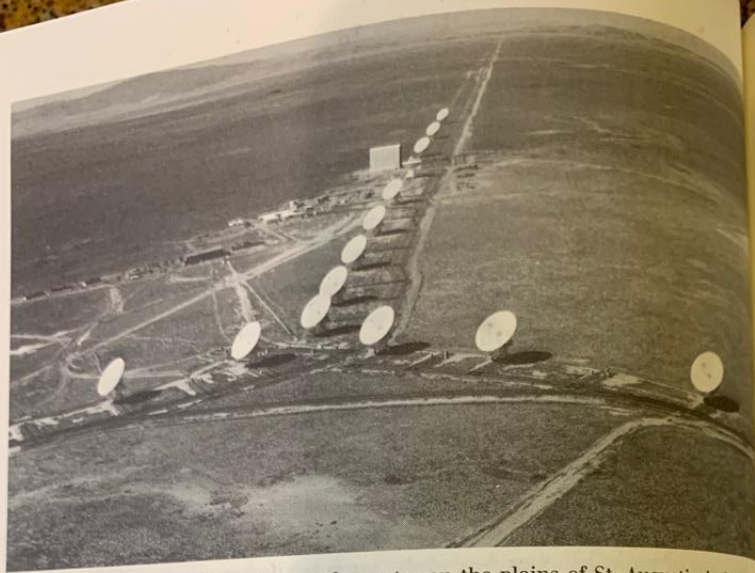
THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



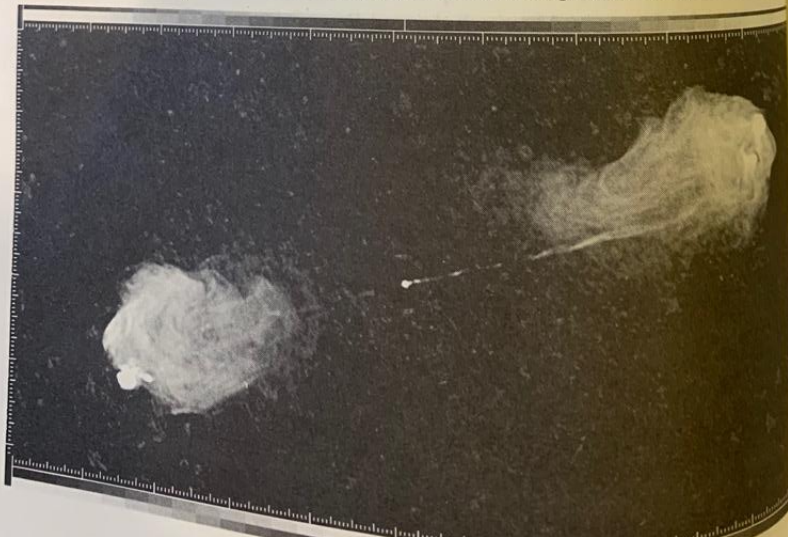
ASTRONOMER  
MAARTEN SCHMIDT

VOL. 87 NO. 10





9.5 *Top:* The VLA radio interferometer on the plains of St. Augustin in New Mexico. *Bottom:* A picture of the radio emission from the radio galaxy Cygnus A made with the VLA by R. A. Perley, J.W. Dreyer, and J.J. Cowan. The jet that feeds the right-hand radio lobe is quite clear; the jet feeding the left lobe is much fainter. Notice the enormous improvement in resolution of this radio-wave picture compared with Reber's 1944 contour map which did not show the double lobes at all (Figure 9.1d), and with Jennison and Das Gupta's 1953 radio map which barely revealed the existence of the lobes (two rectangles in Figure 9.3d), and with Ryle's 1969 contour map (Figure 9.3d). [Both pictures courtesy NRAO/AUI]



## 9. SERENDIPITY

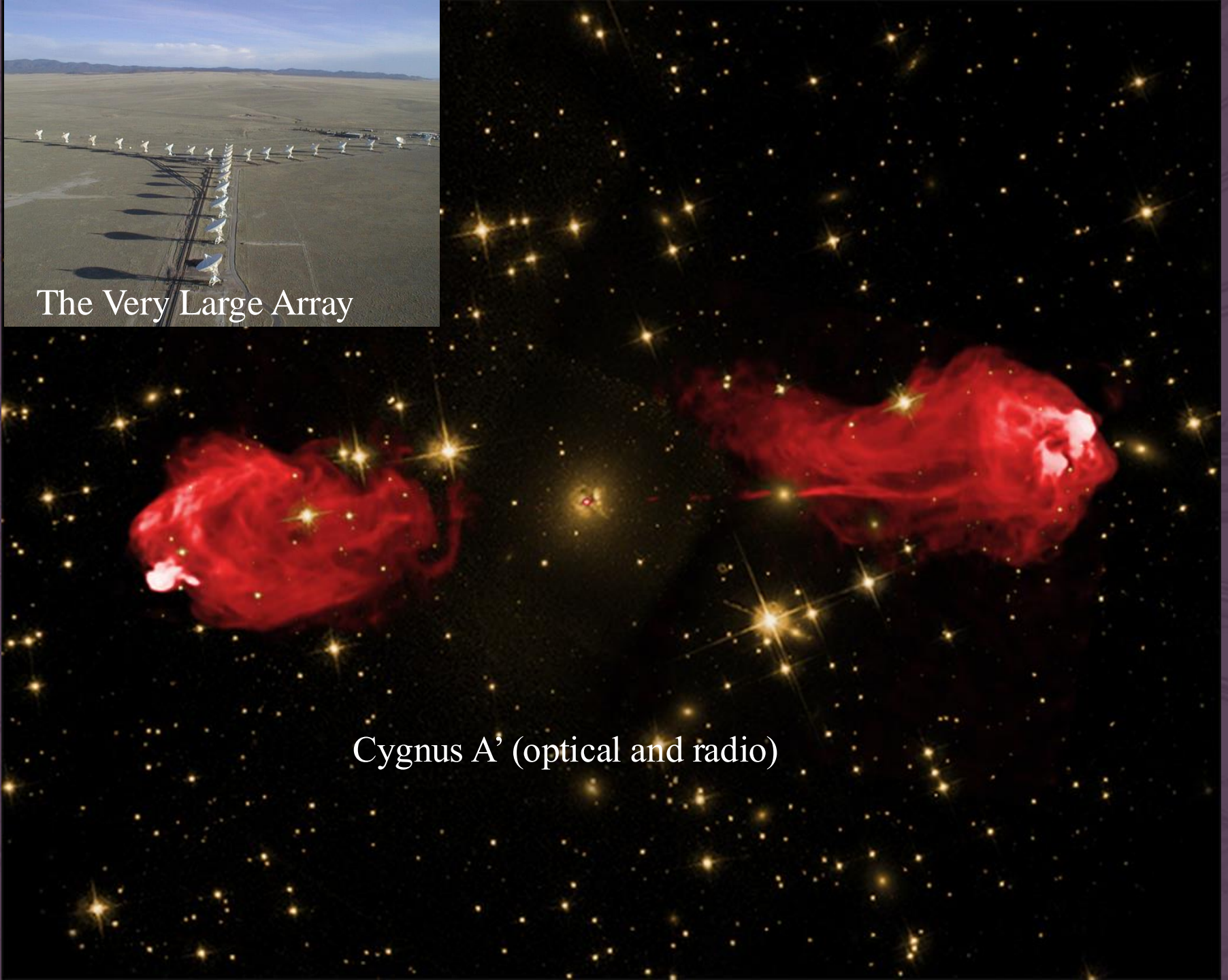
interferometer much larger (telescopes). It is the same as the way when one combines instruments there. By the quasars, with were being composed of world. (The tape, along from all the "interfered")

These VL right into the quasar—the such as 3C2 than a light light-emitting the jets, which

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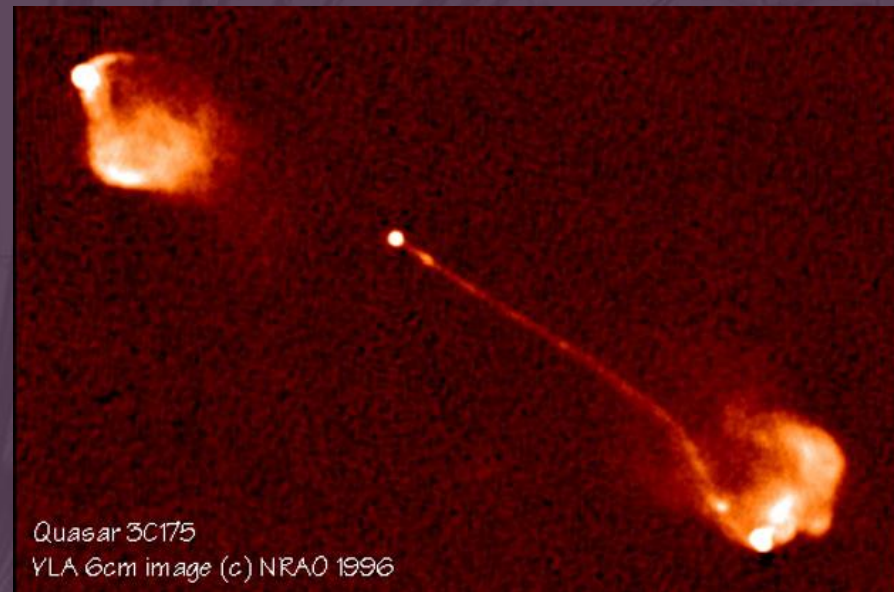
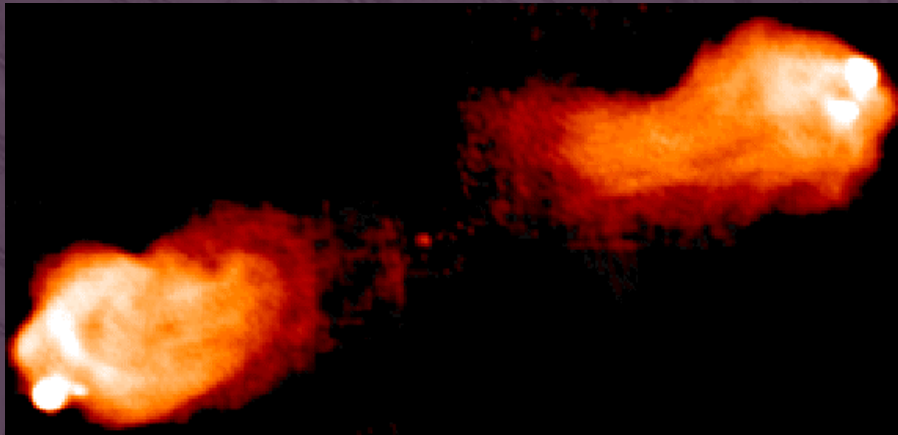


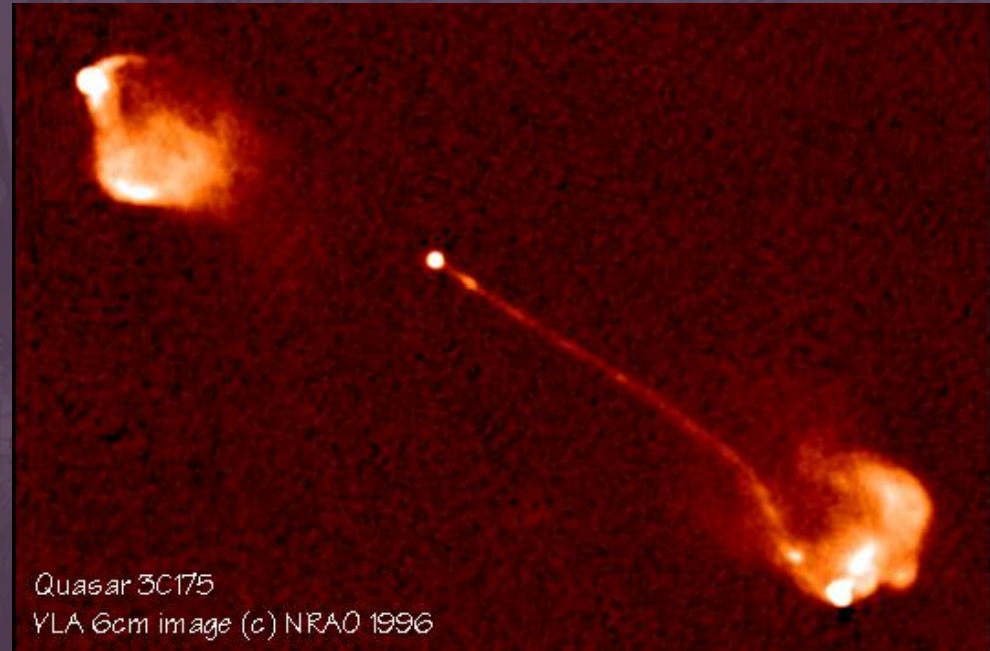
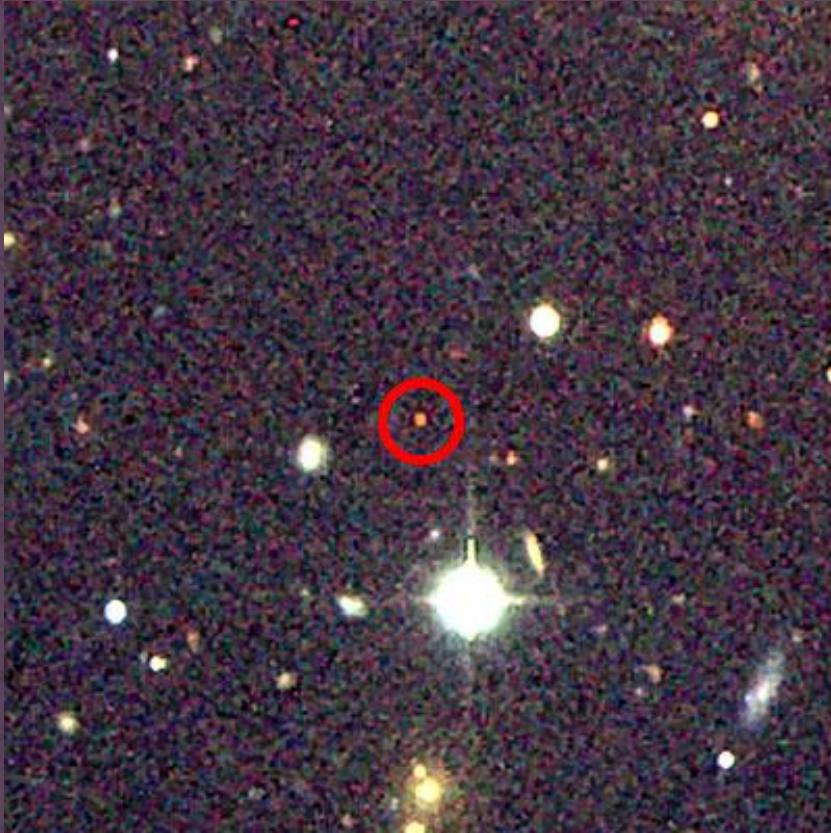
The Very Large Array



Cygnus A' (optical and radio)

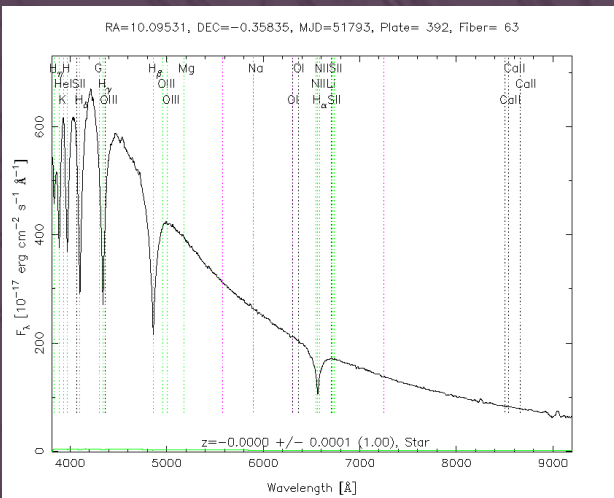




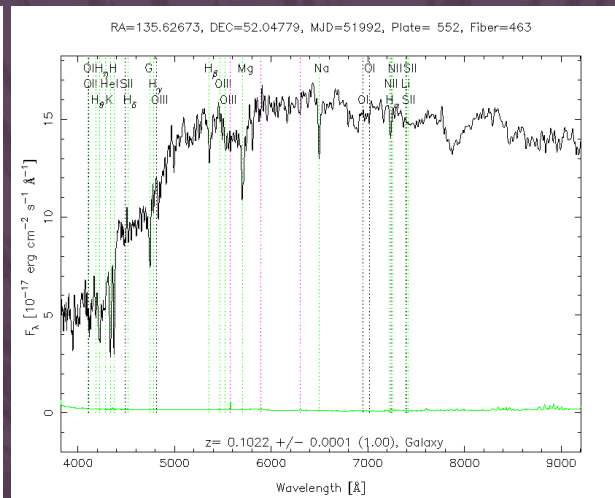


Quasi-stellar Radio Source (Quasar)

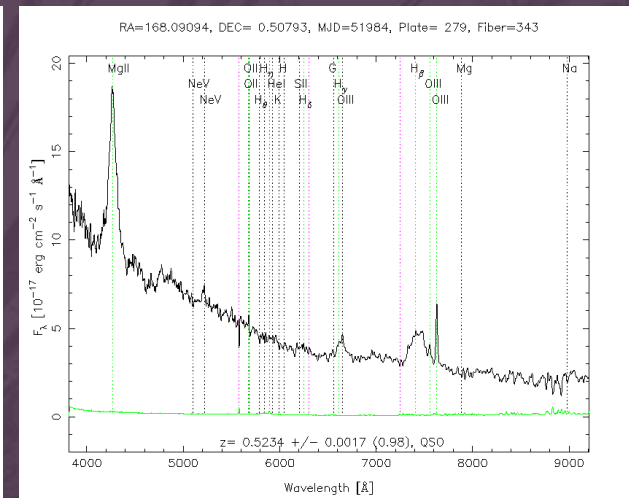




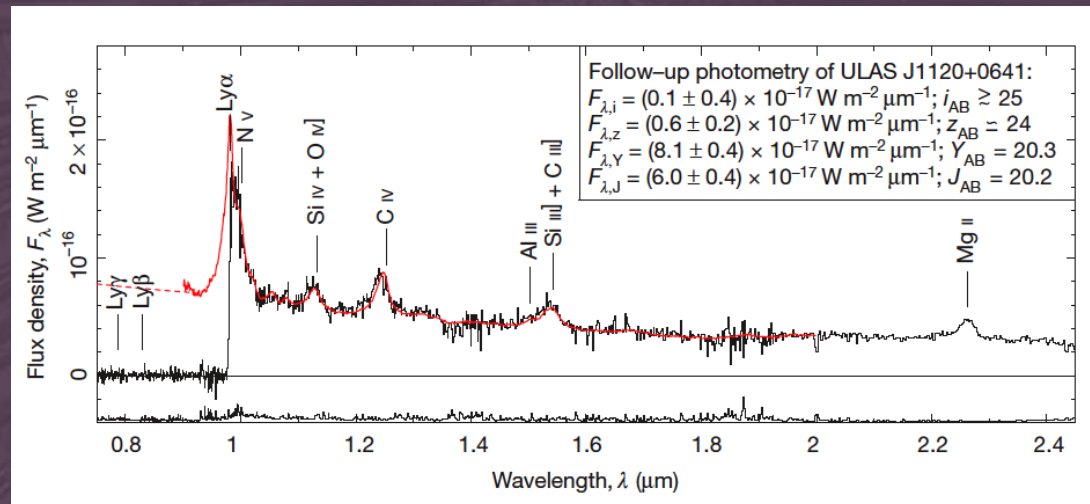
# White dwarf



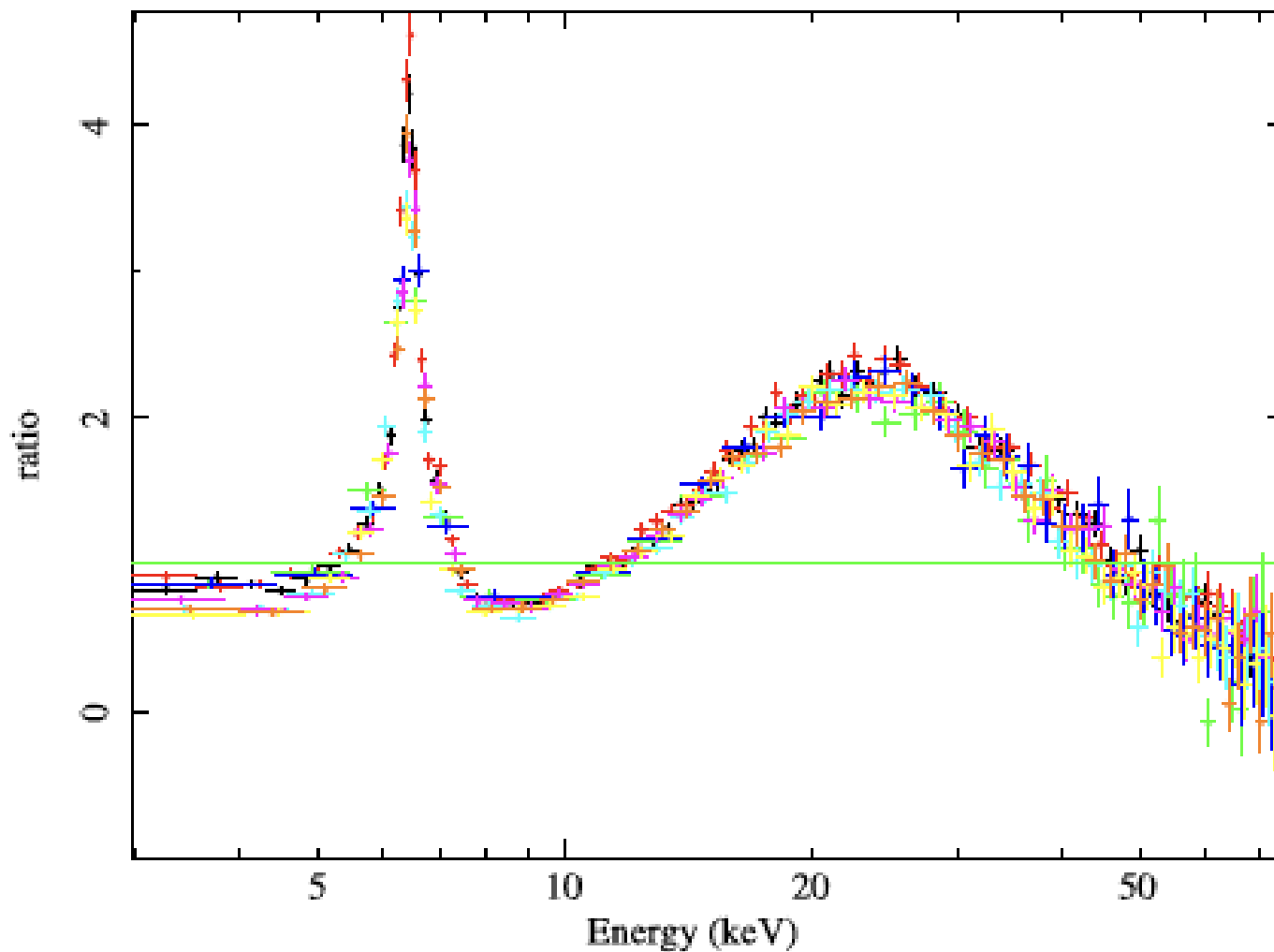
# Galaxy



# Quasar

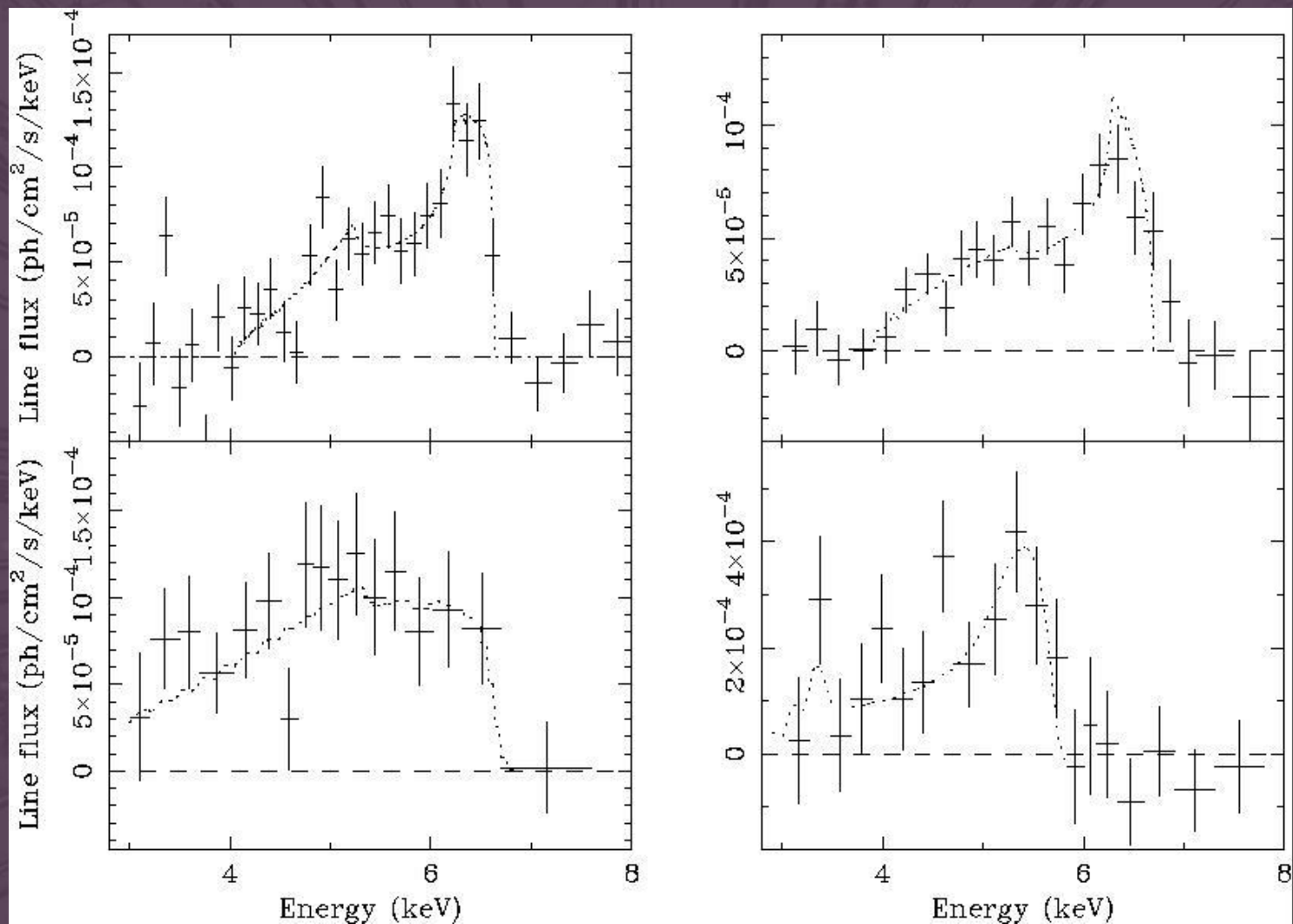


A very distant quasar: The expansion of the universe has stretched the wavelengths of its light by a factor of 8.

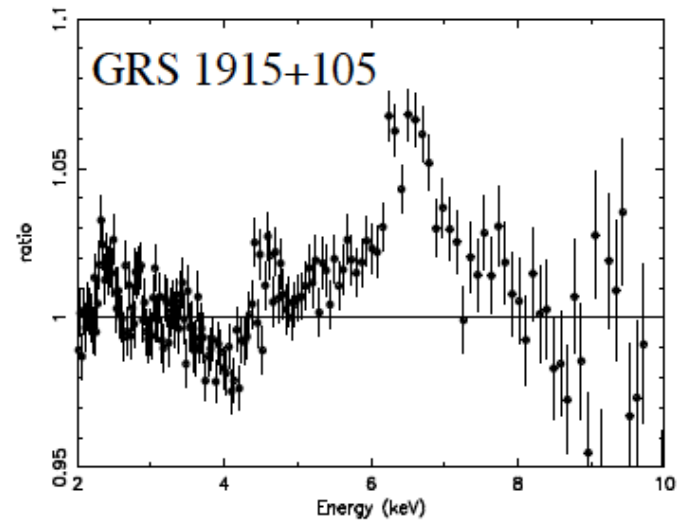
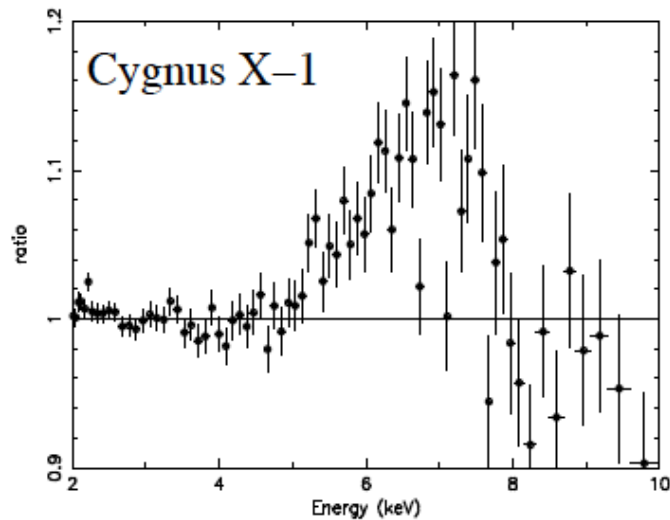
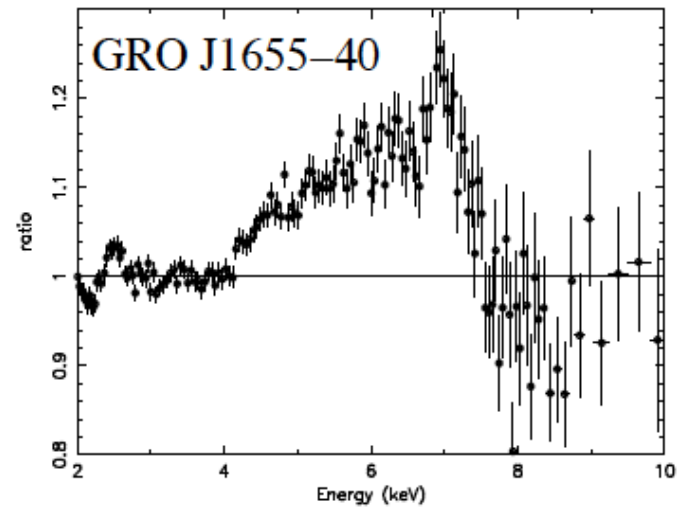
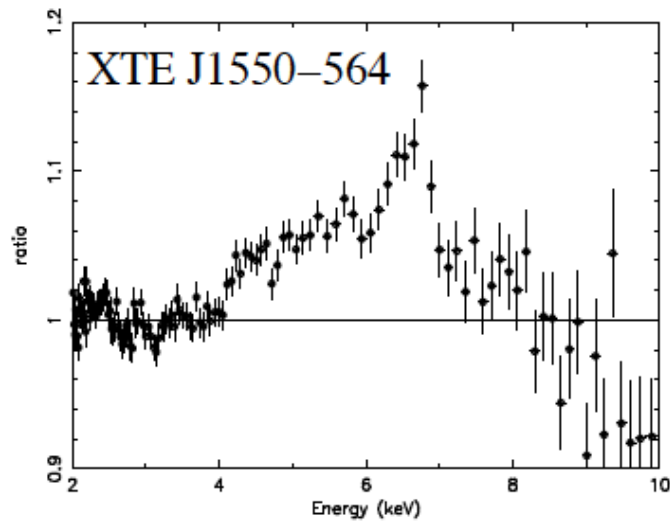


X-ray spectrum of Circinus active nucleus, Arevalo et al. 2014



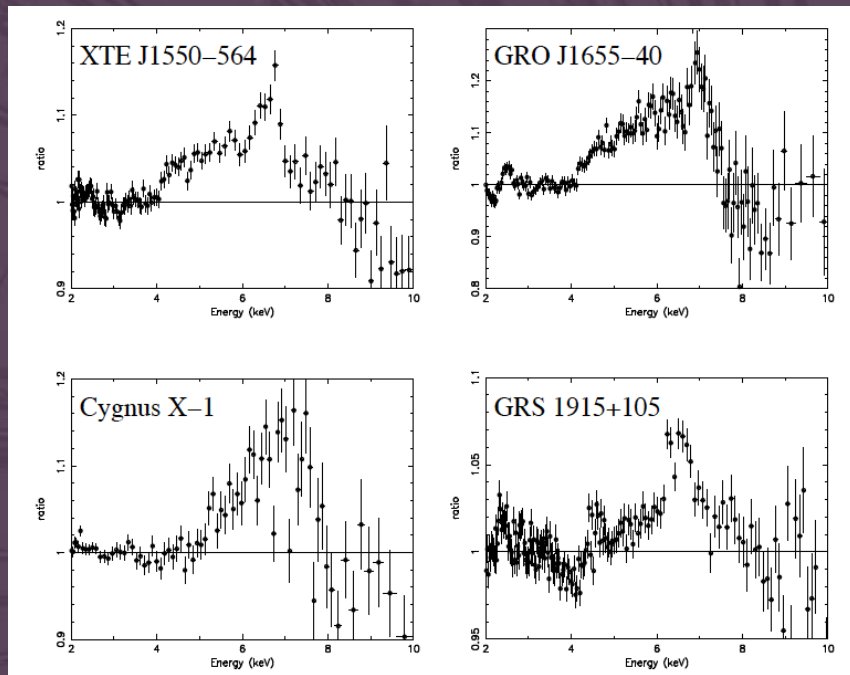


X-ray iron lines from nearby quasars. Broad because of large Doppler shifts. Asymmetric because of gravitational redshifts.

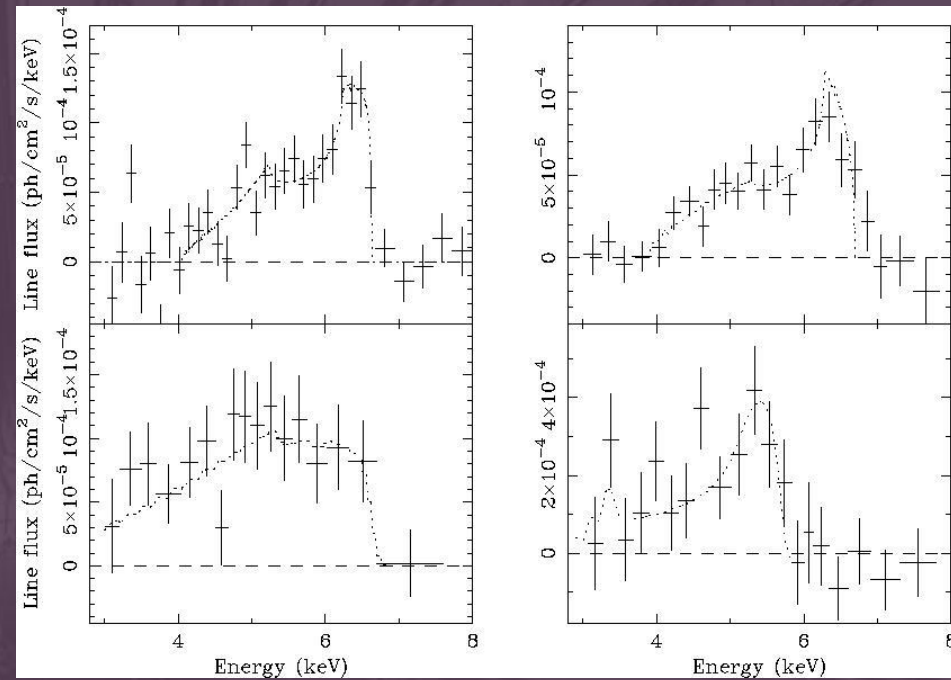


X-ray iron lines of four stellar mass black holes





Stellar mass black holes in the  
Milky Way



Supermassive black holes in nearby  
quasars