# Science Olympiad Delaware Invitational January 26<sup>th</sup>, 2002

## Reach for the Stars C Division



You will be shown three sets of images for specific amounts of time. Use Image Set A and the H-R diagram provided to answer Question Set A, 1 – 40. [15 minutes]

Use Image Set B to answer Question Set B, 1-15. [30 minutes] Use Image Set C to answer Question C. [15 minutes or time remaining] This question will be used for any possible tie-breaking.

Place all answers on the Student Response Sheet and return ALL materials before leaving the event. <u>Make sure your team number is on all response sheets.</u>

- A. Use the Image Set shown and the H-R Diagram provided (next page) to answer the following (use the numbers on the H-R Diagram to indicate location; groups of questions relate to the same image): [15 minutes]
  - 1. Where is image N located on the H-R Diagram?
  - 2. What is the name of the object in image N?
  - 3. What is the next evolutionary stage for image N?
  - 4. Where is image E located on the H-R Diagram?
  - 5. What is the name of the object(s) in image E?
  - 6. What type of object(s) is image E?
  - 7. Which image is located at #5 on the H-R Diagram?
  - 8. Which image shows the end product for this object?
  - 9. Where is the end product for this object on the H-R Diagram?
  - 10. What type of object is this end product?
  - 11. Which image shows Sagittarius A?
  - 12. Sagittarius A is located at the center of what galaxy?
  - 13. The bright x-ray flare in Sagittarius A indicates what type of object?
  - 14. What are the names of the objects in image O?
  - 15. In which band of the spectrum was image O taken?
  - 16. Where is the brightest object in image O on the H-R Diagram?
  - 17. Which of the images is a planetary nebula?
  - 18. What is the name of this planetary nebula?
  - 19. Where is it located on the H-R diagram?
  - 20. What evolutionary stage precedes a planetary nebula?
  - 21. What types of objects are in images F and I?
  - 22. What is the name of the object in image I?
  - 23. Where would these objects be located on the H-R Diagram?
  - 24. What type of object produces the light curve in image G?
  - 25. Which image is produces this type of light curve?
  - 26. What is the name of this image?
  - 27. What is the name of the object in image Q?
  - 28. What type of object is it?
  - 29. Which band of the spectrum does this image show?
  - 30. Which image is the radio counterpart of this object?
  - 31. What type of object is image C?
  - 32. Which light curve preceding the formation of this object?
  - 33. Which image will collapse to form this same type of object?
  - 34. Which image(s) will result in image D?
  - 35. What type of event produces image D?
  - 36. What type of system produces image L?
  - 37. What image shows this type of system?
  - 38. Which image shows a Type II supernova?
  - 39. Which image(s) can lead to a Type Ia supernova?
  - 40. Which image shows an object that will produce a black hole?

- B. Use the Image Set shown to answer the following questions. Groups of questions relate to the same image. [30 minutes]
  - 1. Image F shows what area of the sky?
  - 2. The large orange object in the upper left of the image is what object?
  - 3. What is the evolutionary stage of this object?
  - 4. What is the name of the small white object below the large orange object?
  - 5. What type of object is it?
  - 6. This object is also shown in which other image(s)?
  - 7. One of the images shows several end products of stellar evolution. What are they?
  - 8. Image O is the Hydra A cluster of galaxies; image P is an x-ray image of this same cluster. The x-ray spherical image has a diameter of 500,000 light years. Calculate the volume of this gas cloud in cubic light years.
  - 9. Calculate how many Earth's could be made with the total mass from the gas cloud.
  - 10. The mass of the Earth is about 0.0003% of the mass of the Sun. How many Suns could be made from the cloud of hot x-ray gas in the Hydra A cluster?
  - 11. What is the name of the object in Image J?
  - 12. If this object is 108 pc away and a supernova explosion occurred with an absolute magnitude of -19, at what apparent magnitude would we see the supernova?
  - 13. What is the name of the object in image A?
  - 14. What type of object is in image A?
  - 15. Which image is an x-ray image of the center of this object?
  - 16. Which H-R Diagram belongs to this object?
  - 17. Is the object very young, young, middle-aged, old, or very old?
  - 18. What part of the diagram portrays its relative age?
  - 19. The Rosetta nebula is which image?
  - 20. What is the catalog number for the object(s) in the center of this image?
  - 21. What type of object(s) is it?
  - 22. Which H-R diagram best represents this object(s)?
  - 23. This object(s) contains a binary star system in which each star has the same mass as the Sun and the semi-major axis is 6 AU. What is the period of revolution?
  - 24. What is the name of the large object in image B?
  - 25. What are the smaller objects within the large one?
  - 26. Which H-R diagram shows their motion?
  - 27. Image M shows two supernovae light curves. Which type of supernova does the blue line represent?
  - 28. Which type of supernova does the green line represent?
  - 29. If a supernova has an absolute visual magnitude of –25, what is its visual luminosity in terms of the Sun?
  - 30. What is the name of the object in image E?
  - 31. What is the catalog number for this object?
  - 32. What bandwidth was the image taken in?
  - 33. Image L is a good representation of what type of object?
  - 34. Is the object young, middle-aged, or old?
  - 35. What is the most advanced evolutionary stage on the diagram?

#### C. [15 minutes]

Place the image set shown in evolutionary sequence from gas cloud through Type Ia Supernova. Name the object in each image according to evolutionary stage.

### STUDENT RESPONSE SHEET

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C. List in order of first to last with a 1-5 word description of the evolutionary stage
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