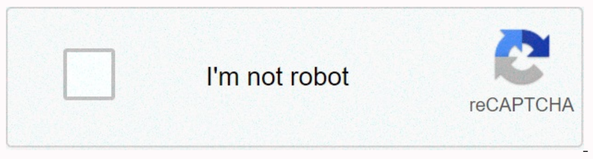

Continue

Europe map in ww2

Image based on logarithmic map of universe put together by Princeton University researchers, And the images produced by NASA based on observations made by their telescope and roving spacecraft surprising science <ul class=ee-ul>
If you're lucky enough to get yourself under a clear sky in a dark place on a moonlit night, a gorgeous space awaits scape of stars. If you have binoculars and point them upwards, you are treated to a mind-bogglingly dense background of countless spots of light everywhere, stacked on top of each other, burrowing outward and backward through space and time. Such is the universe of the cosmic age in which we live. It's called the Stefferus era, and there are four others. There are many ways to consider and discuss the past, present and future of the universe, but one in particular has caught the imagination of many astronomers. First published in the Five Ages of his book Universe at 19 Inside the Physics of Eternity;Fred Adamsand Gregory Laughlin The story of the universe's life divided into five eras: </p>
original era
stefferus epoch
impure epoch <; /li>
black hole era
dark eras
<p>The book was last updated in accordance with the current scientific understanding in 2013. </p><p>It's worth seeing that everyone is a customer for the structure of the book. For example, the popular astrophysics writer sea sea seagulllast Junemedium But published an article, which we have already entered the sixth and final era of our universe. Nonetheless, many astronomers find the quintet a useful way of discussing such an extraordinary vast amount of time. </p><img type=lazy-image-data-runner-src= HBzOi8vYXNzZXRzLnJibC5cy8yMjkwMTEMi9vcmlnaW4uanBnIiwiZXxhwaXJlc19hdCI6MTYyNjEzMjY1OX0.PPVAoa99qwsDNprDme9tBWDim6mS7Mjx6IwF60fSN8/img.jpg?width=980 id=db4eb class=rm-shortcode data-rm-shortcode-id=0e568b0cc12ed624bb 8d7e5ff45882bd data-rm-shortcode-name=rebelmouse-image data-width=1440 data-height=1049>Image source: Sagittarius production/Shutterstock<p> This is where the universe starts, However what it came from before and where it came from are certainly still up for discussion. The Big Bang starts about 13.8 billion years ago. </p><p>for the first small, and we very means less, bit of time, space time and The laws of physics are not yet thought to exist. This strange, unknown interval Planck erathat lasted 10⁴⁴seconds, or 10 million a second of a trillion trillion. Much of what we currently believe about the Planck era is theoretical, largely based on a hybrid of general relativity and quantum theories called quantum gravity. And all this is subject to amendment. <p><p> It said, after the Big Bang ended up banging big within each other, inflation began, 100,0 times the sudden ballooning of the universe in its original size. </p><p>Within a few minutes, plasma began to cool, and as subatomic particles and started to stick together. In 20 minutes after the Big Bang, atoms started forming in a super-hot, fusion-run universe. Cooling grew exponentially, leaving us mostly with a universe containing 75% hydrogen and 25% helium, similar to that we see in the sun today. The electrons goaded the photons, making the universe opaque. </p><p> Nearly 380,0 years after the Big Bang, the universe had cooled enough to become the first stable atom capable of survival. Thus with electrons captured in atoms, photons were released as the background brightness that astronomers detect today as cosmic background radiation. </p><p> Cosmic background for inflation is believed to have been caused by the remarkable overall continuity in radiation astronomers measure. Astronomer Phil Plaitsuggests that inflation was like pulling on a bedsheet, suddenly pulling the universe's energy smooth. Small irregularities that eventually increased, pooling in dense areas of energy that served as seeds for star formation — pulled into their gravitational dark matter and matter that eventually first mixed into the stars. </p><img type=lazy-image-data-runner-src= HBzOi8vYXNzZXRzLnJibC5cy8yMjkwMTEzNy9vcnaW4uanBnIiwiZXhwaXJlc19hdCI6MTYxMjA0OTcwMn0.GVFbCCBSSPd A1kciHivFfWlegOfKfXUfEtFKEF3otQg/img.jpg?width=980 id=bc650 class=rm-shortcode data-rm-shortcode-id=c8f86bf160ecdea6b330f818447393cd data-rm-shortcode-name=rebelmouse-image data-width=481 data-height=720>Image source: casey Horner/unsplash<p>the era we know, age of stars, In which most of the cases in the universe take the form of stars and galaxies during this active period. </p><p>A star is formed when a gas pocket becomes denser and denser until it is, and the near-point, collapses on itself, producing enough heat to trigger nuclear fusion at its core, the source of most of the universe's energy now. The first stars were plenty, eventually exploding as supernovas, Many more, smaller stars. These, thanks to gravity, in galaxies. Axiom of the Era is that the bigger the star, the quicker it burns through its energy, and then dies, usually in a few million years. Small stars that consume energy are gradually active. In any event, stars — and galaxies — are coming and going all the time in this era, burning out and colliding. </p><p>Scientists estimate that our galaxy, for example, will crash in and combine with the neighboring Andromeda galaxy in about 4,0 years to form a new one astronomers are calling the Milkomeda Galaxy. </p><p>Our solar system may actually survive that merger, amazingly, but doesn't get very satisfied. Nearly a billion years later, the sun is running out of hydrogen and will start expanding into its red giant phase, eventually containing Earth and its companions, before shrining down to a white dwarf star. </p><p><img type=lazy-image-data-runner-src= id=77f72 class=rm-shortcode-rm-shortcode-id=08bb56 19fde2cee02d63ed472d79ca3 data-rm-shortcode-name=rebelmouse-image data-width=1440 data-height=810>Image source: Diego Barucco/Shutterstock/Big Sounds<p>The next impure era, which will begin about 1 quintillion year after the Big Bang, And then last until 1 duodecillion. This is the period during which the remains of the stars we see today will dominate the universe. What we were to see — we'll definitely be out here long ago then — we'd like to see a much darker sky with just a handful of dim pinpoints of light remaining : white dwarf;brown dwarf, and <a href= target=_blank>neutron stars&lt/a>. These impure stars are much cooler and less light-emitting what we see there now. Sometimes, star corpses will be added to the orbital death spiral resulting in a brief flash of energy, and their combined mass can become low wattage stars that will last a little longer in cosmic-timescale terms. But most skies will be mahta from light in the visible spectrum. </p><p>During this era, small brown dwarfs will have the most holding air of available hydrogen, and black holes will grow and grow and grow, fed on stellar residue. With so little hydrogen around for the formation of new stars, the universe duller and duller, cooled and So protons, have been around since the beginning of the universe will start dying, dissolving the thing, leaving behind a universe of subatomic particles, unclaimed radiation.. ı and black holes. <p><img type=lazy-image-data-runner-src= id=103ea class=rm-shortcode data-rm-shortcode-id=f0e6a71dacf95ee780ddd 7a1eadde288d data-rm-shortcode-name=rebelmouse-image data-width=1400 data-height=787>Image source: Vadim Sadovski/Shutterstock/Big Sounds<p> for a considerable length of time, Black holes will dominate the universe, pulling in what is massive and energy still live. </p><p><p> Eventually, however, black holes evaporate, although super-slowly, small bits of their content leak. Plait estimates that a small black hole will take 50 times the mass of the sun about 10⁶⁸years to destroy. A massive one? Minus 92 after a 1. </p><p><p> When a black hole finally drips for its last drop, a small pop of light contains only some of the remaining energy in the universe. At that time, at 10⁹², the universe will have too much history, containing only low energy, very weak subatomic particles and photons. </p><p><img type=lazy-image-data-runner-src= HBzOi8vYXNzZXRzLnJibC5cy8yMjkwMTE5NC9vcnaW4uanBnIiwiZXxhwaJlc19hdCI6MTY0Mzg5OTEyMH0.AwiPRGJlGIcQjjSoSoRLi6V3g5klRYtxQJIpHFgZdZkuo/img.jpg?width=980 id=60c77 class=rm-shortcode data-rm-shortcode-id=7a857fb7f0d85cf 4a248dbb3350a6e1c data-rm-shortcode-name=rebelmouse-image-width=1440 data-height=810>Image source: think big <p>We can sum it up very easily. Lights out. Always. </p><p><p>Tonight, if it's clear, maybe you want to step out, take a good deep breath, and look, grateful that we're where we are, and when we are, despite all the day's difficulties. We've got a serious amount of cosmic elbow room here, far more than we need, so don't have to worry, and those stars aren't going anywhere for a long, long time. </p> time. </p>

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