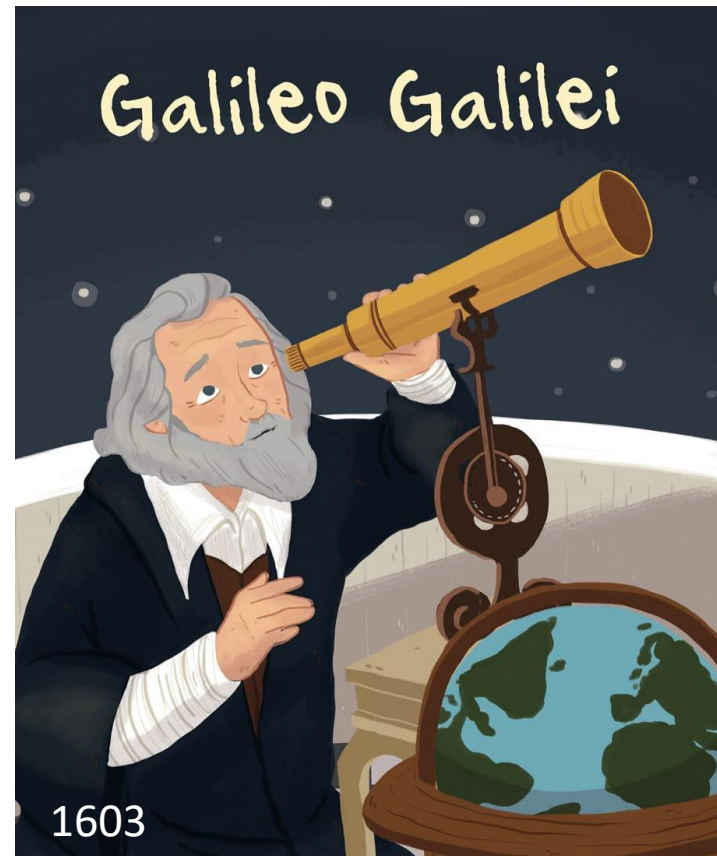
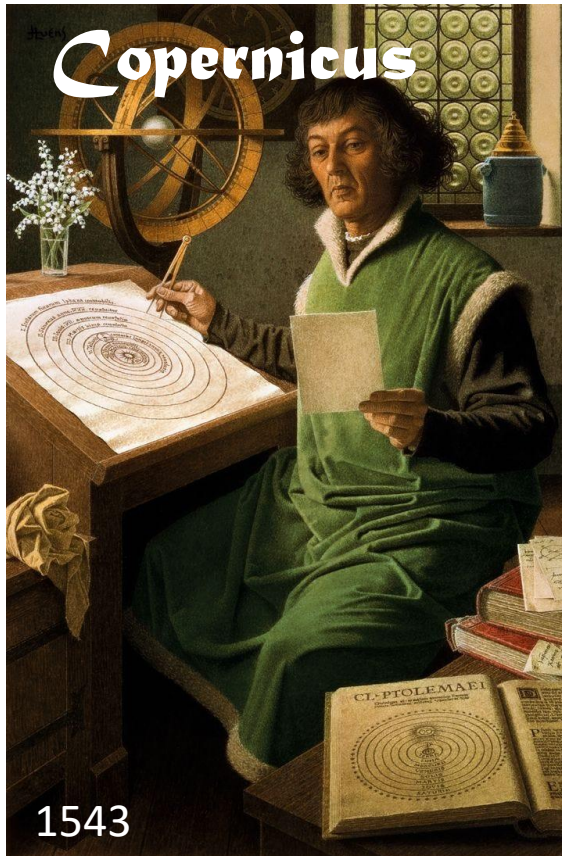




Hoe we aan de maat van het
heelal gekomen zijn,
en hoe kort we de daarvoor
nodige kennis hebben.

Heliocentrisch wereldbeeld

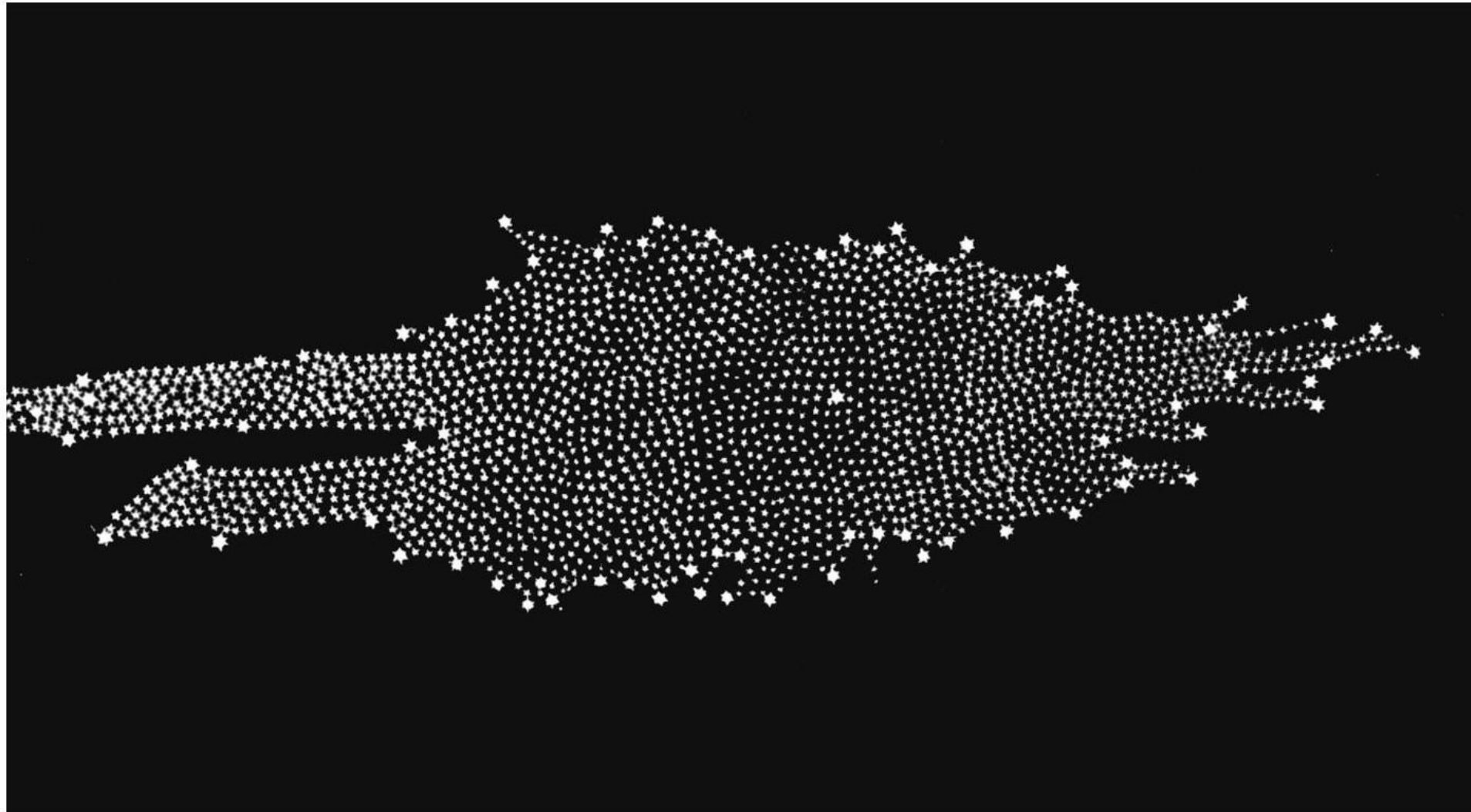


Filosoferen over het ontstaan van planeten.



1755:
Emanuel Kant "Allgemeine Naturgeschichte und Theorie des Himmels"

William Herschel's universe



61 Cygni

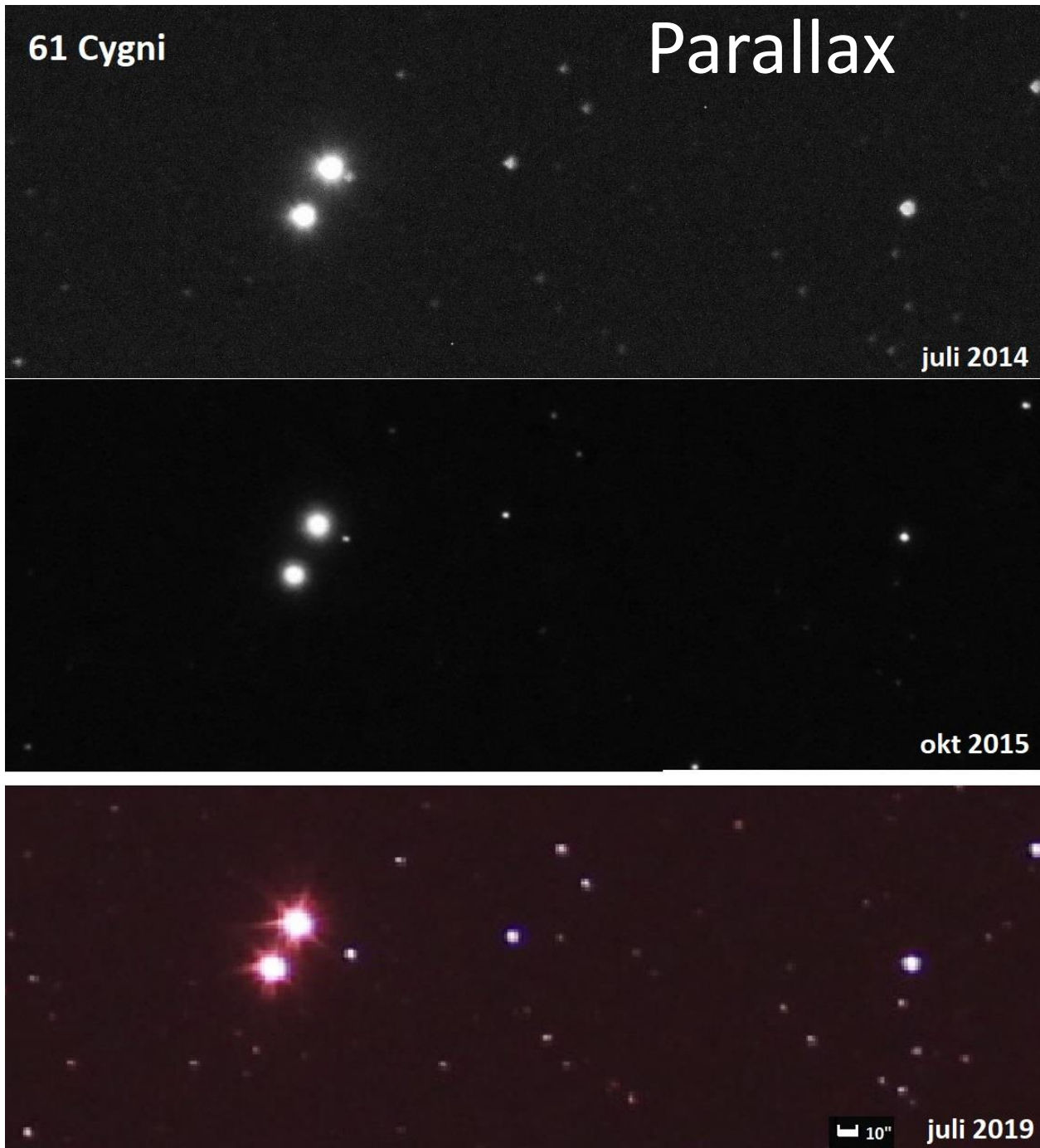
Parallax

juli 2014

okt 2015

10"

juli 2019



Wanneer wisten we wát?

- 1675 Leibniz, **differentieren / integreren**
- 1687 Newton, **klassieke mechanica** “Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica”
- 1758 Dollond, **achromatische lens**
-
- 1837 **Behoud energie** (thermodynamica)
- 1859 Bunsen, Kirchhoff, **spectraal analyse** (1864 Huggins, spectroscopie astronomie)
- 1878 Michelson, Morley, **constante lichtsnelheid**
-
- 1916 Einstein, **Algemene Relativiteits Theorie**
- 1923 Hubble, **afstand M31, expansie heelal**
- 1925 Payne-Gaposchkin, **H en He als hoofdbestanddeel sterren**
- 1932 Chadwick, **neutron** (-ino)
- 1933 Zwicky, **donkere materie**
- 1939 Bethe (,Eddington), **fusie waterstof als bron energie sterren**



Kapteyn's universum

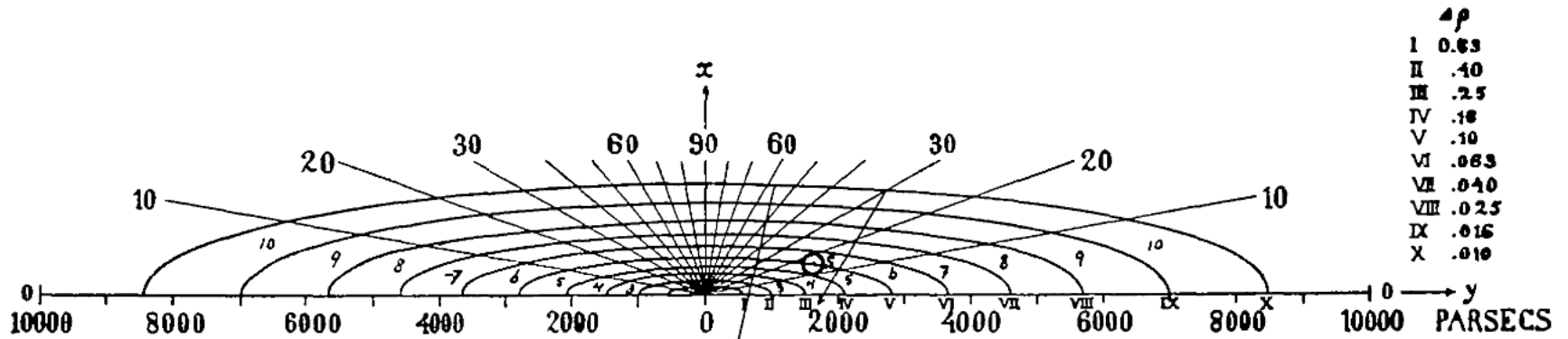
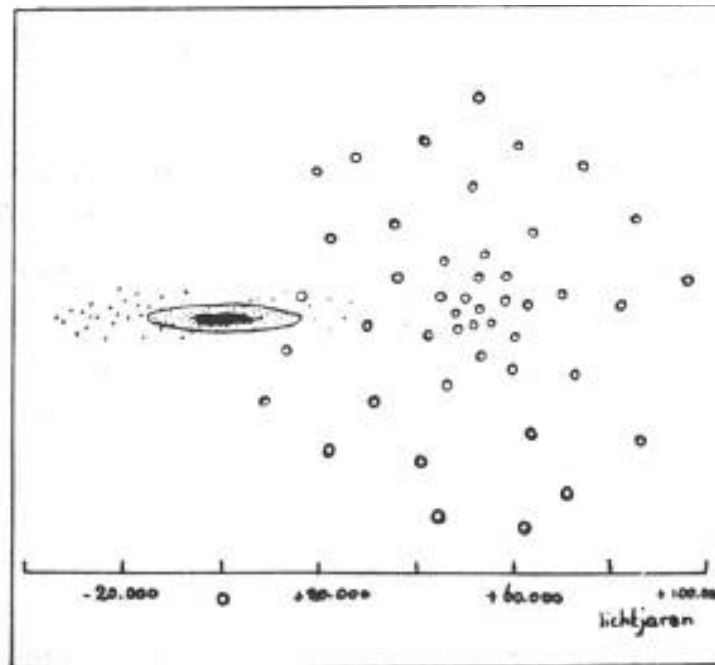
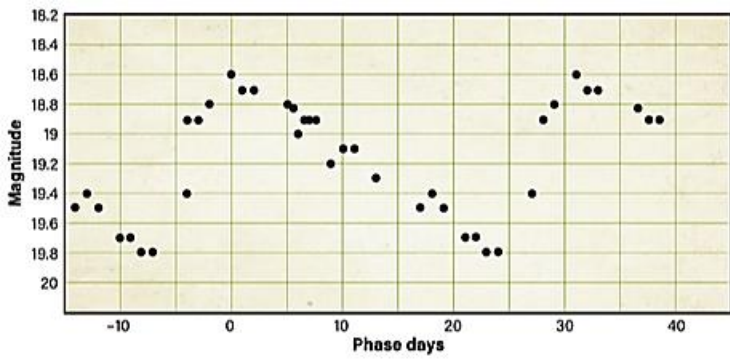
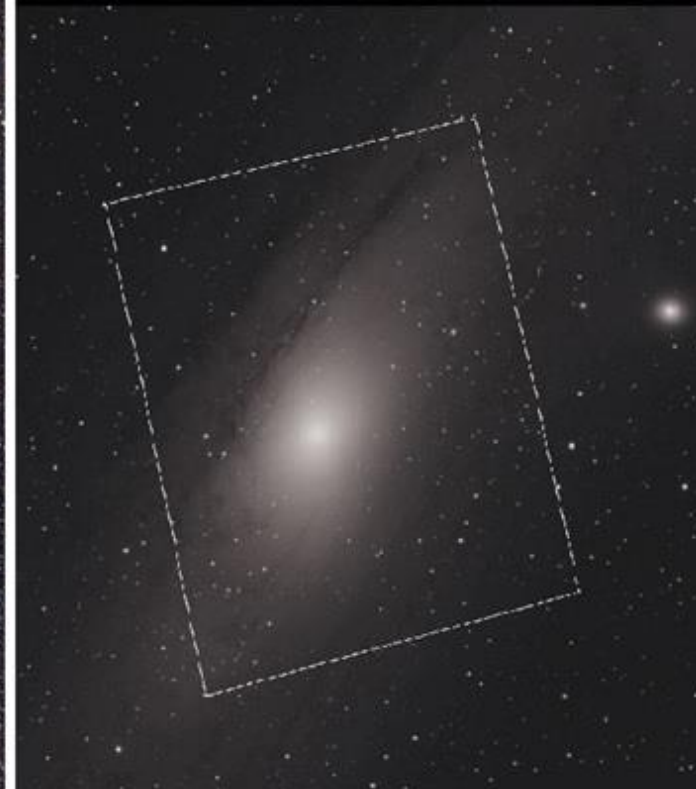
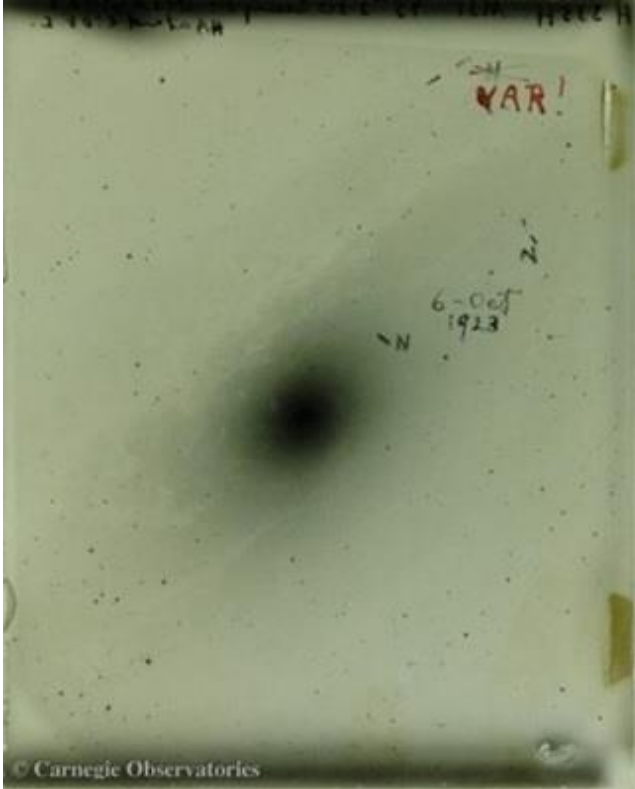


FIG. I

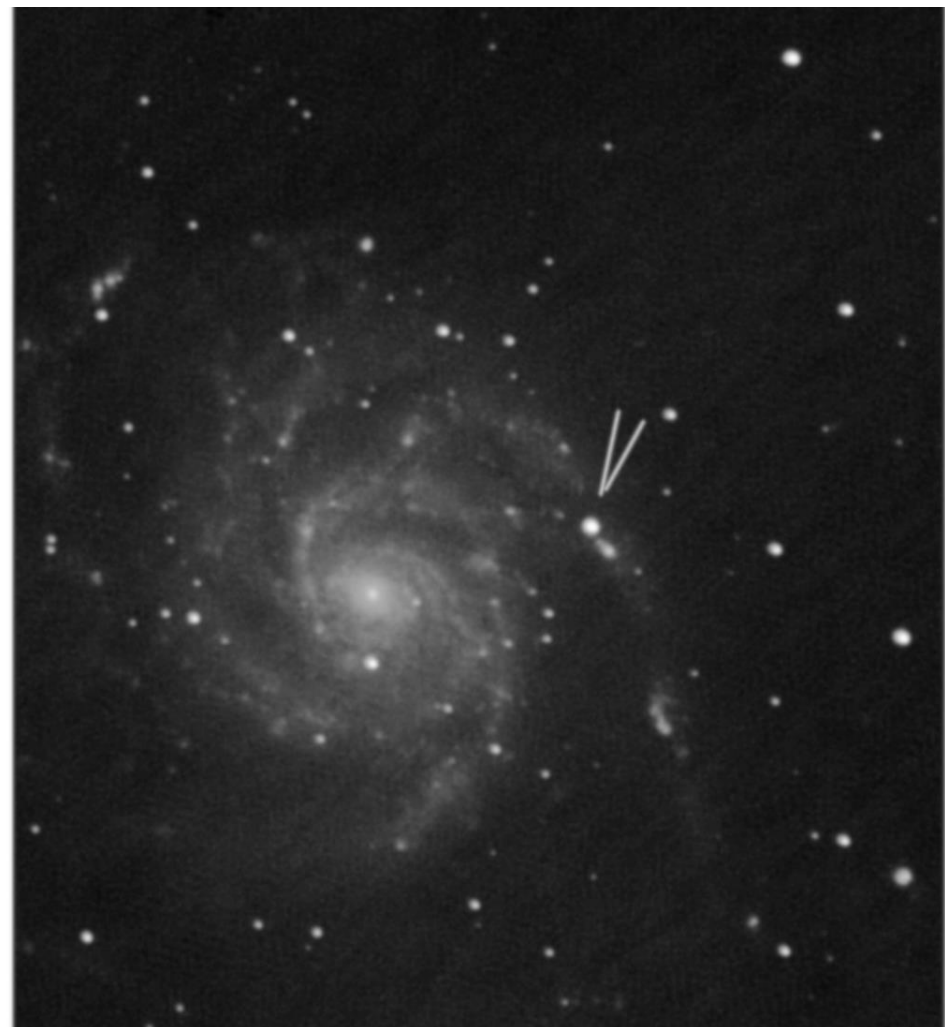
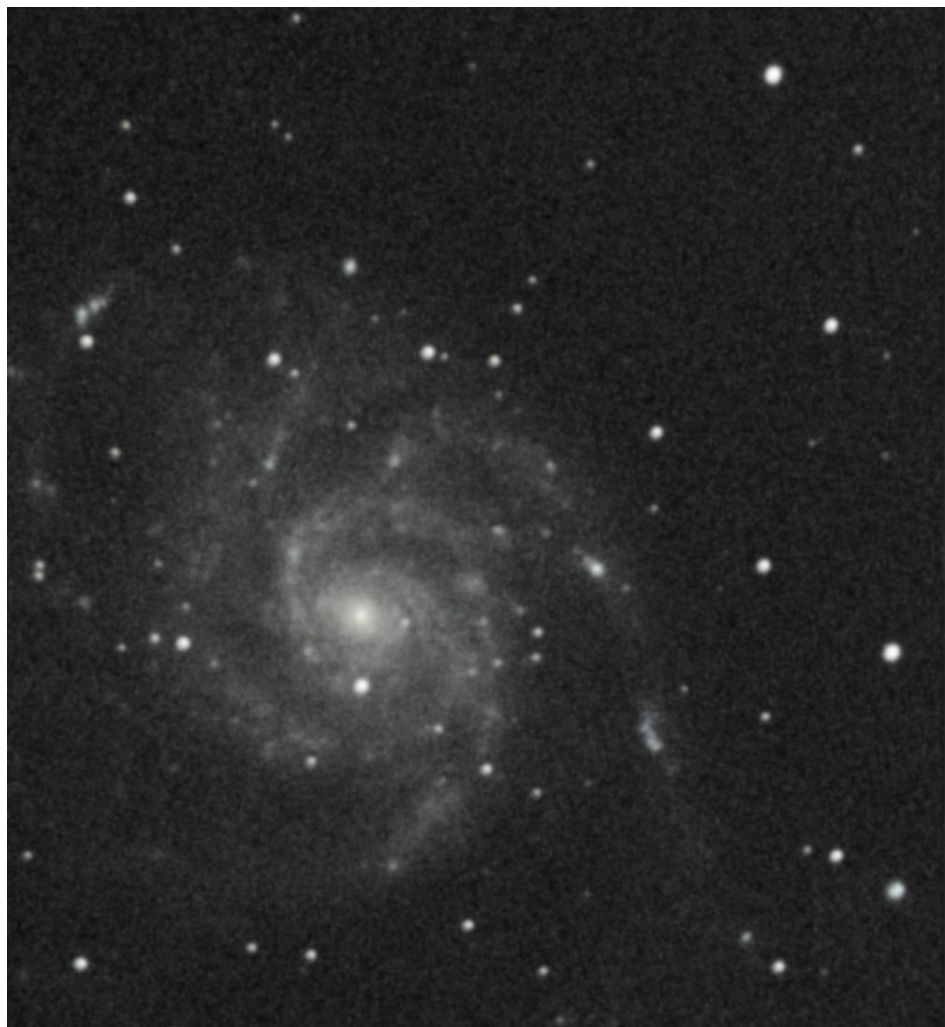


Cepheïde in M31

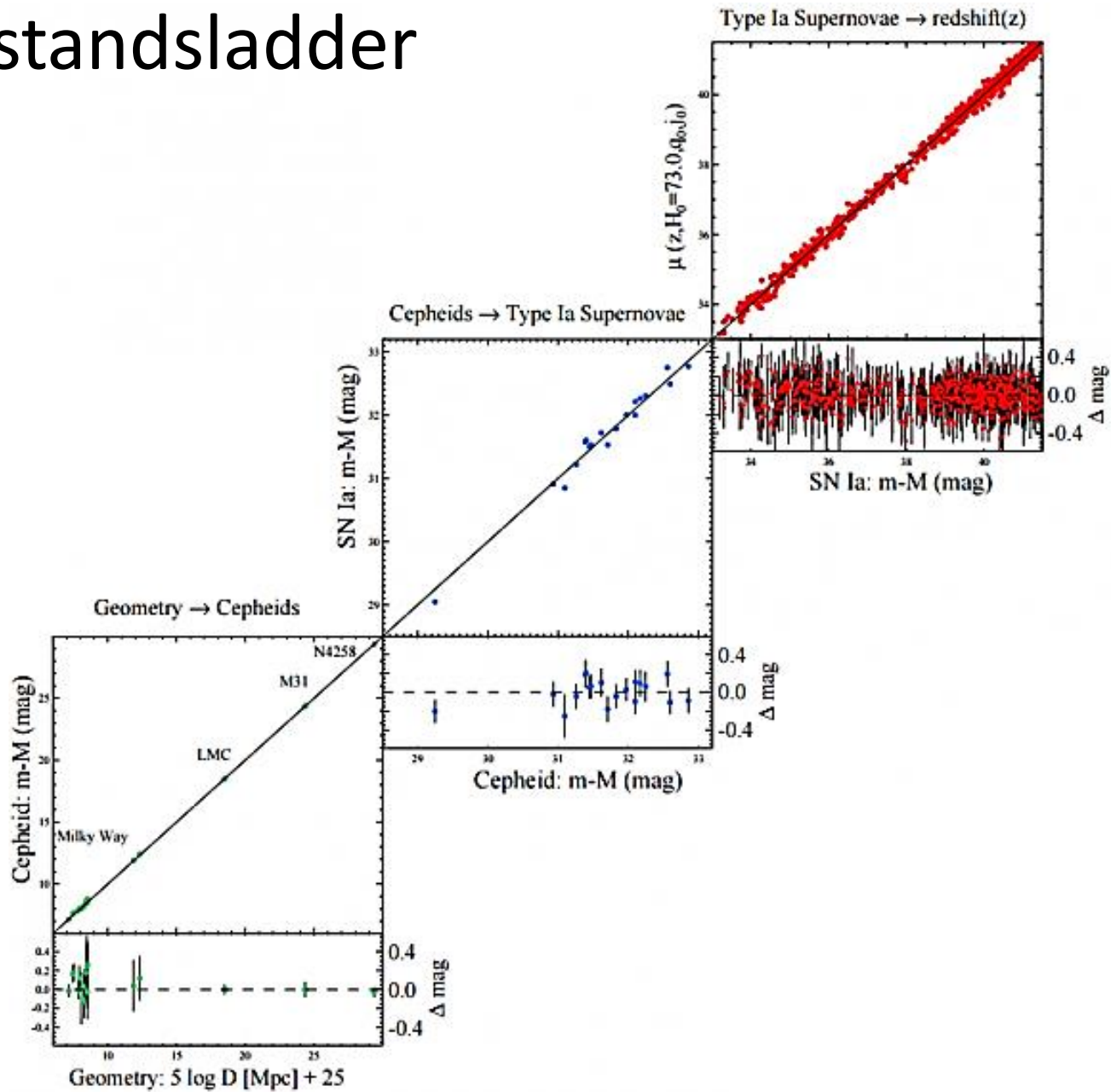




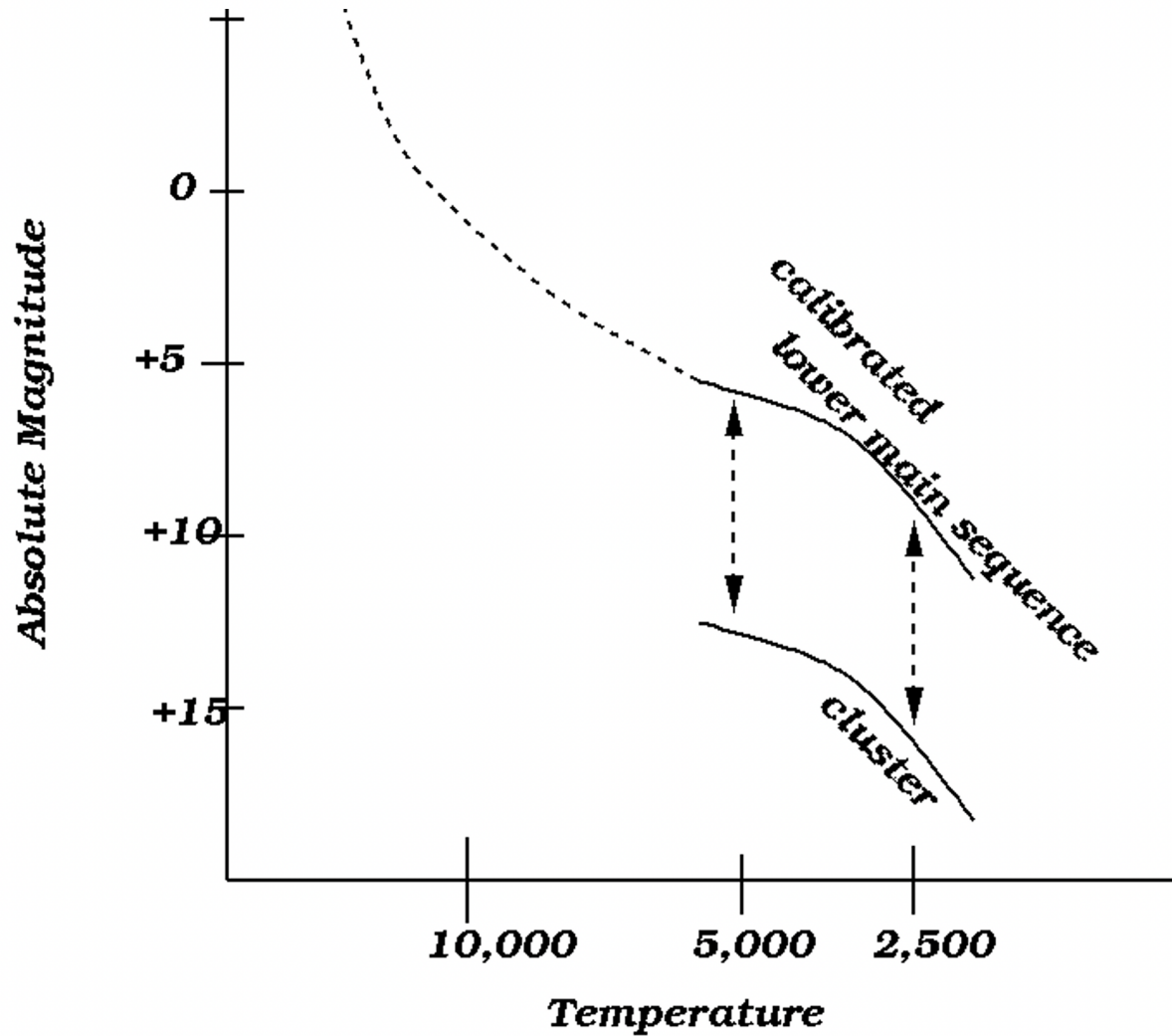
M101 super nova 2023ixf



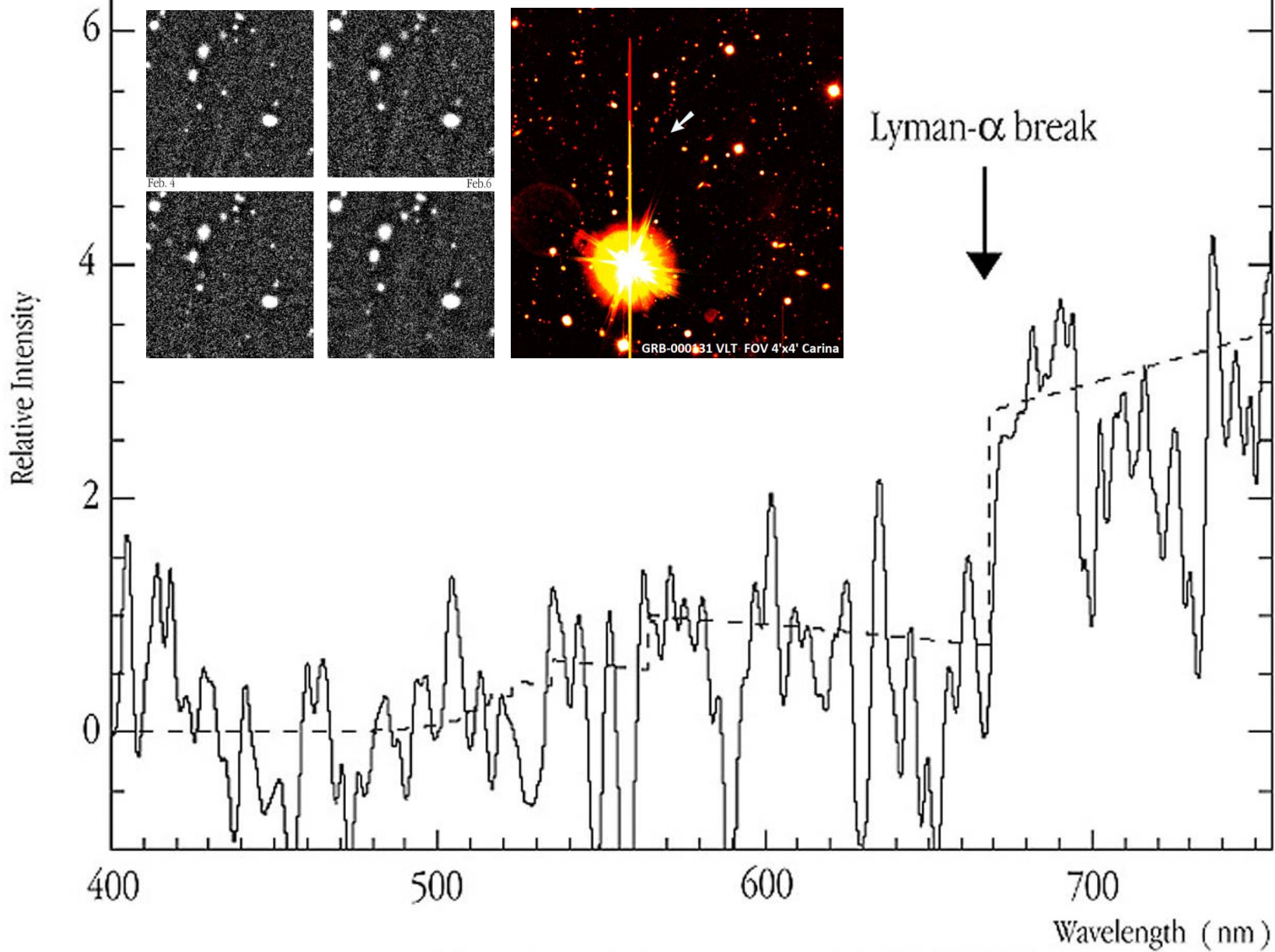
Afstandsladder



Hertzsprung-Russel diagram als meetlat



Spectrum of the optical counterpart of GRB 000131 $z=4.5$



Zwaartekracht lenzen



Super Nova Refsdal, MACS J1149.6+2223 cluster (Leo)

$z=14,3$



300 Mj ná big bang, 13,56 Glj afstand, 1600 lj diameter (Fornax)