

Mr. Schneid
Honors Physical Science
Motion/Forces/Air Resistance/Terminal Velocity

Galaxy formation

A galaxy is a group of billions of individual stars, star systems, star clusters, dust and gas bound together by gravity. There are **billions of galaxies in the universe**, and they are classified by size and shape. The Milky Way is a spiral galaxy. It has more than 100 billion stars and a diameter of more than 100,000 light years. At the center of the Milky Way is a collection of stars bulging outward from the disk, from which extend spiral arms of gas, dust and most of the young stars. The solar system is part of the Milky Way galaxy.

Lesson Overview: Students will gain an understanding of a light year and its use in science. They will be able to describe the origin of the light year and how distances are measured in space.

Directions

Read the article below, and fill out the article summary.

1 Light Year

by John Carl Villanueva on September 10, 2009

1 light year is the distance light can travel in vacuum in one year's time. This distance is equivalent to roughly 9,461,000,000,000 km or 5,878,000,000,000 miles. This is such a large distance. For comparison, consider the circumference of the Earth when measured at the equator: 40,075 km.

You can even throw in the center to center distance between the Earth and the Moon, 384,403 km, and that value would still pale in comparison to 1 light year.

Pluto, at its farthest orbit distance from the Sun, is only about 7,400,000,000 km from the center of our Solar System.

Because of its great scale, the light year is one of the units of distance used for astronomical objects. For example, Andromeda Galaxy, which is the nearest spiral galaxy from the Milky Way, is approximately 2.5 million light years away. Alpha Centauri, the nearest star system from our own Solar System is only 4.37 light years away.



Calamity Day Assignment #2**Honors Physical Science**

Imagine using miles or kilometers when describing the diameter of the Milky Way Galaxy, some 100,000 light years. Expressed in km or mi in expanded notation, that could occupy a lot of space on this page. Just look at the first paragraph, wherein we described 1 light year, to see what I mean. Of course, one may argue that we can still use scientific notation. But well, some people easily get daunted by the mere sight of exponents.

Although the light year has a more familiar ring to us, having perhaps heard about it quite often in sci-fi films or in magazines, it is not the most widely used unit of distance in astrometry, the branch of astronomy that deals with measurements and positions of celestial bodies. That assignment is given to the parsec. 1 parsec is approximately equal to 3.26 light years.

Another commonly used unit of distance is the astronomical unit or AU, wherein [1 AU](#) is the average distance between the Earth and the Sun, and is roughly equivalent to 150,000,000 km. It is normally used when describing distances within the Milky Way.

Always remember that the 'year' we have been referring to here is not based in the internationally-accepted Gregorian Calendar. Instead, 'year' here refers to the Julian year. 1 Julian year is equivalent to 365.25 days or 31,557,600 seconds. The Julian calendar does not designate dates, hence is different from the Gregorian Calendar.

Article Summary

Directions: Complete one Article Summary Worksheet for each article read.

❖ Bibliographic Information

- ♦ Author(s) of article: _____
- ♦ Title of article: _____

❖ Summary Information

- ♦ Briefly state the main idea or thesis presented in this article:

- ♦ Summarize the most important information, ideas, facts, etc. presented in this article:

❖ Personal Reaction

- ♦ What was the most surprising/interesting thing you found out by reading this article?

- ♦ What question(s) do you have after reading this article? What would you like to learn more about? What vocabulary is new to you?
