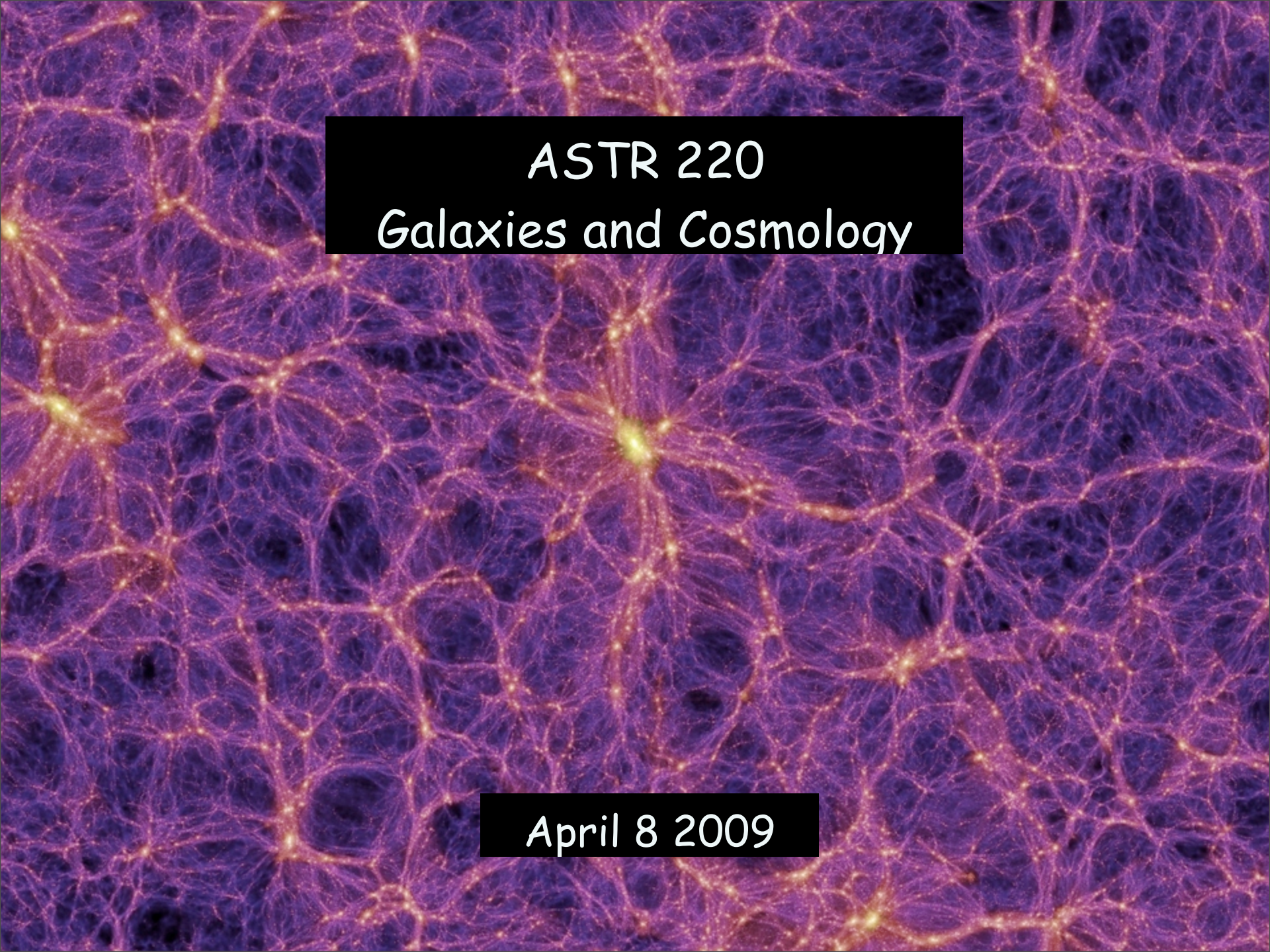
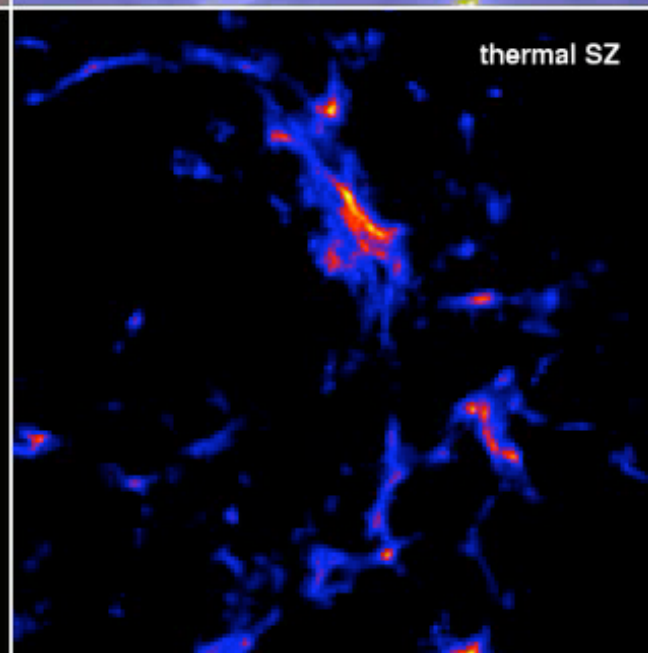
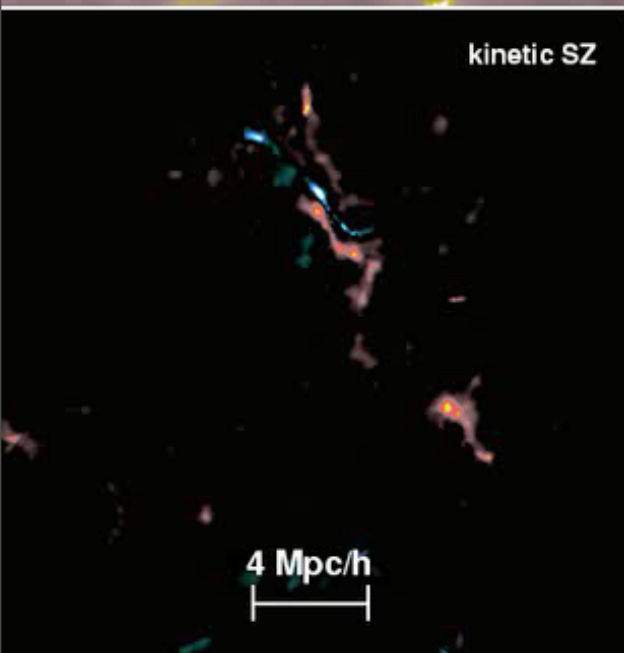
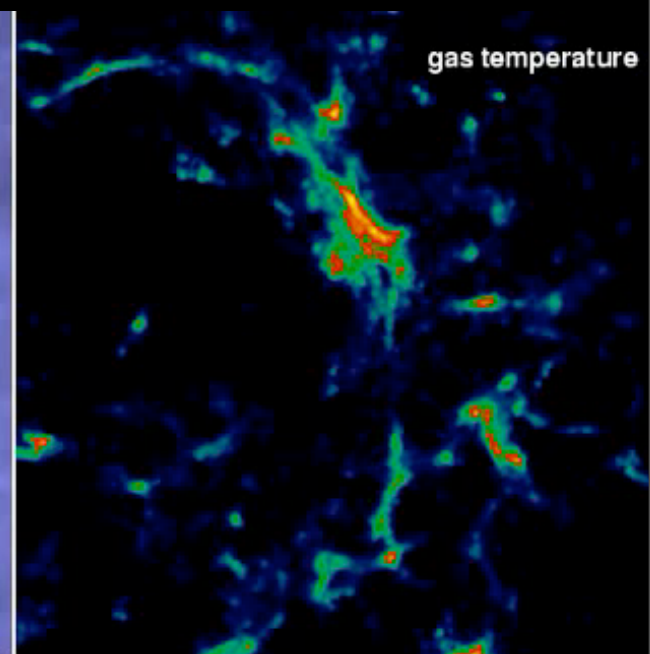
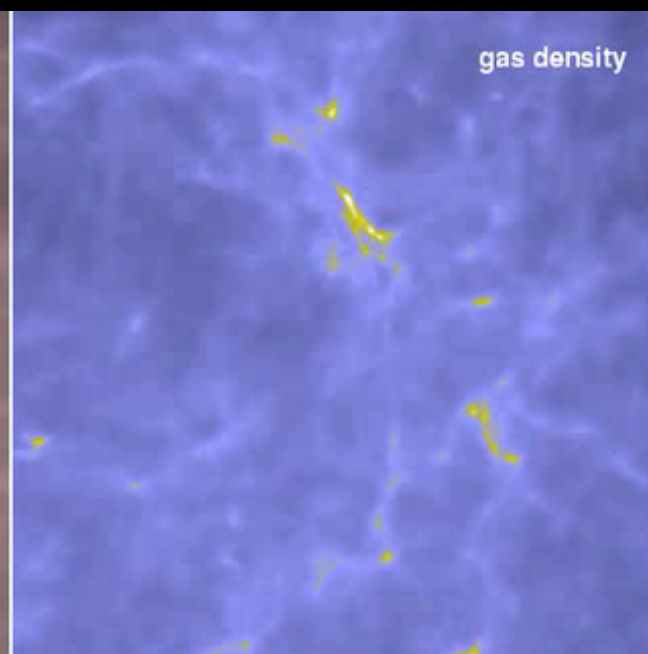
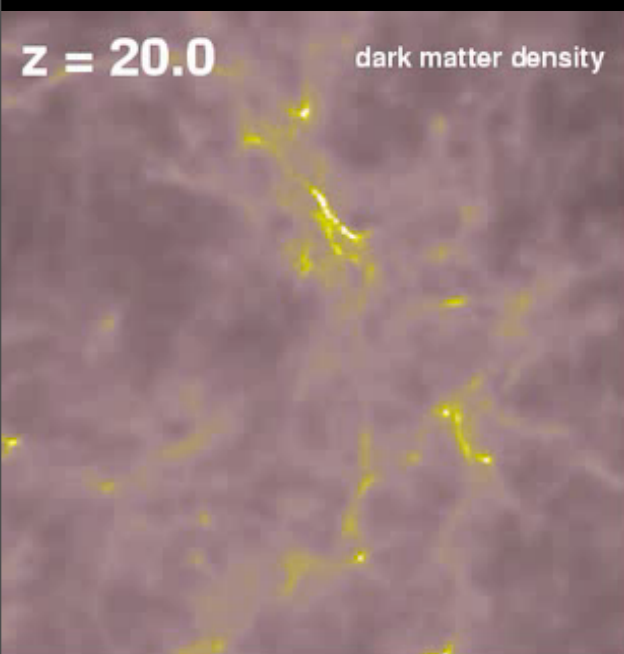


A visualization of the cosmic web, showing a dense network of purple filaments and nodes of yellow and orange light against a dark blue background. The filaments represent the large-scale structure of the universe, with nodes indicating regions of high density where galaxies are more likely to form.

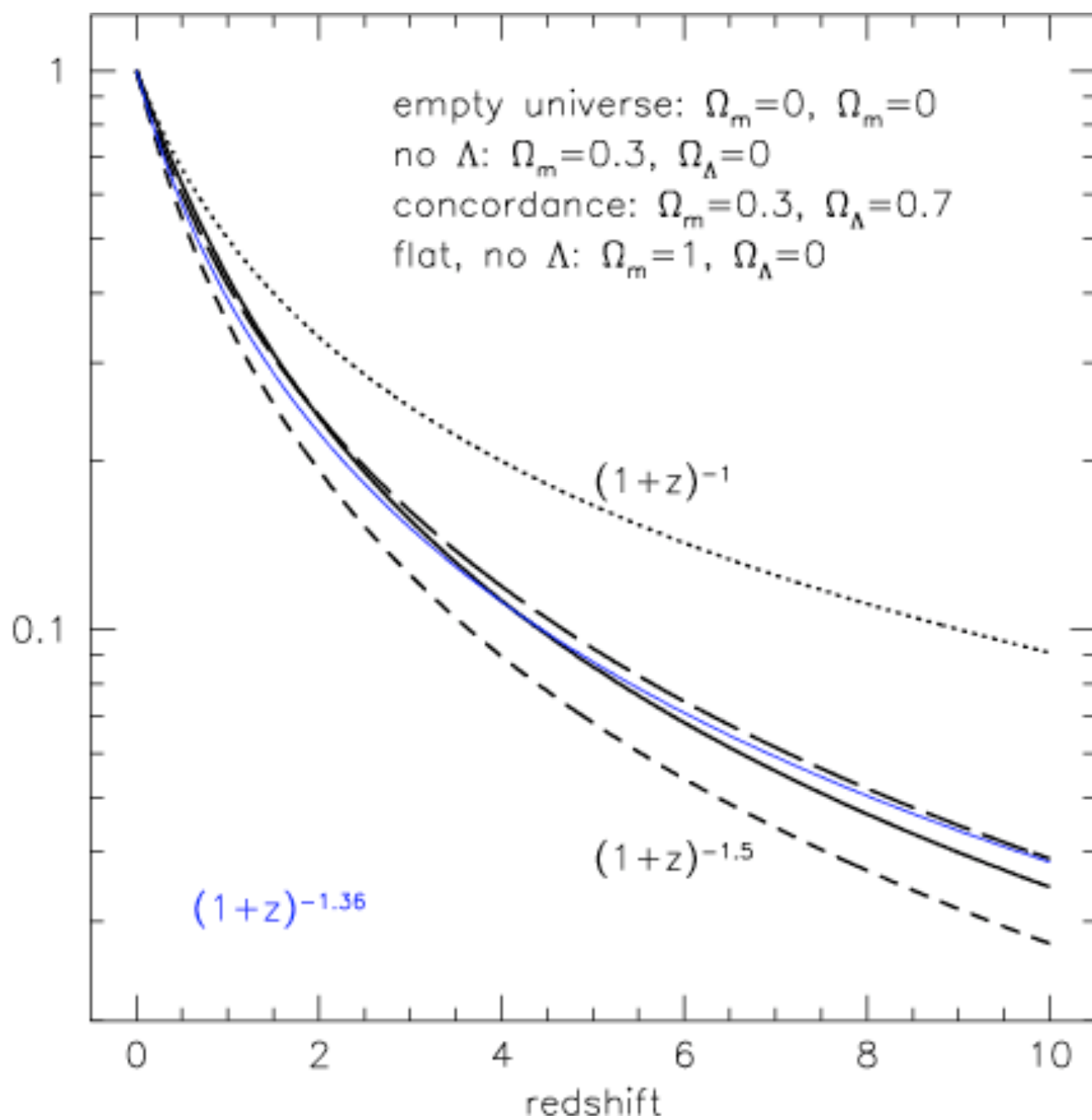
ASTR 220

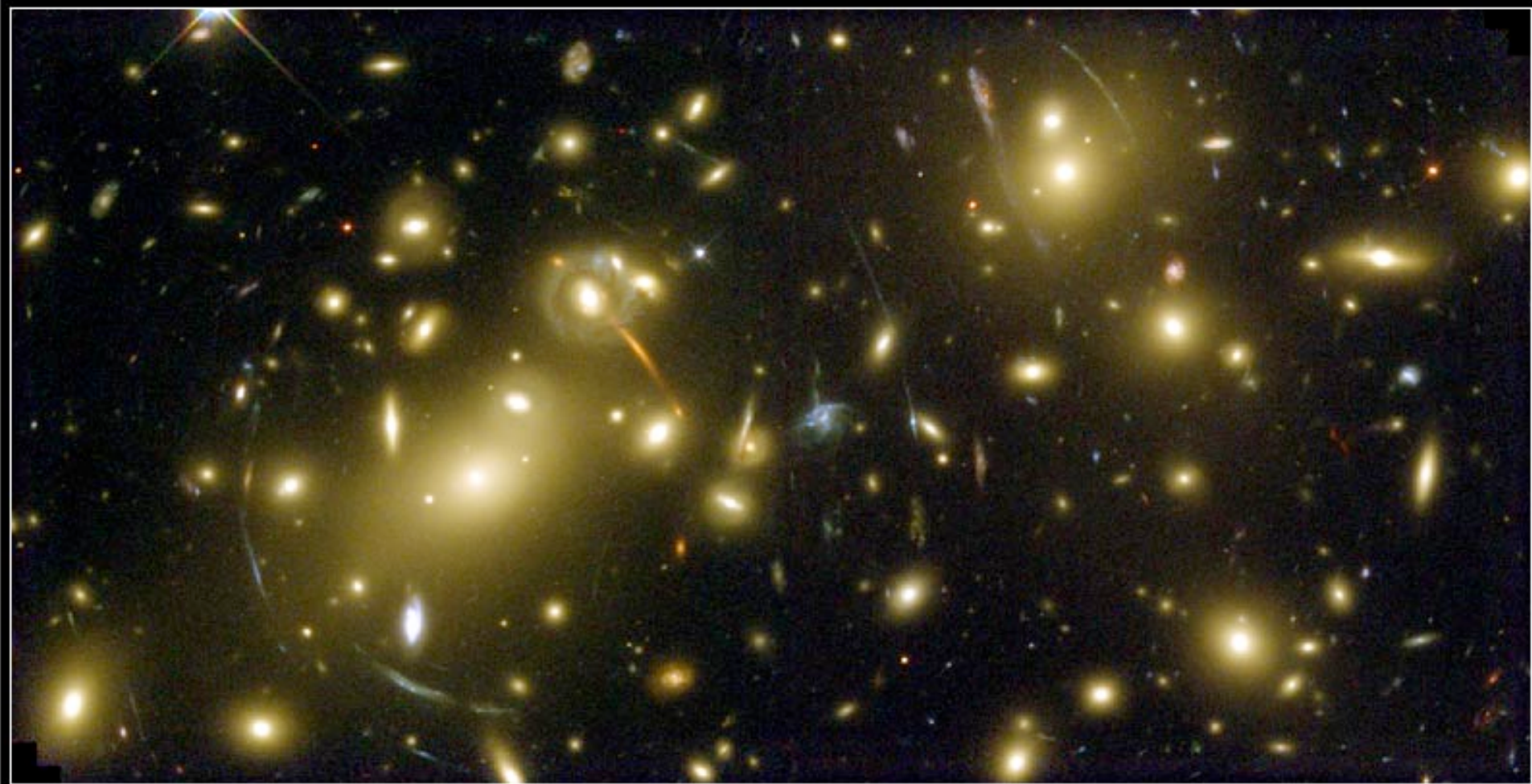
Galaxies and Cosmology

April 8 2009



fractional age of universe





Galaxy Cluster Abell 2218

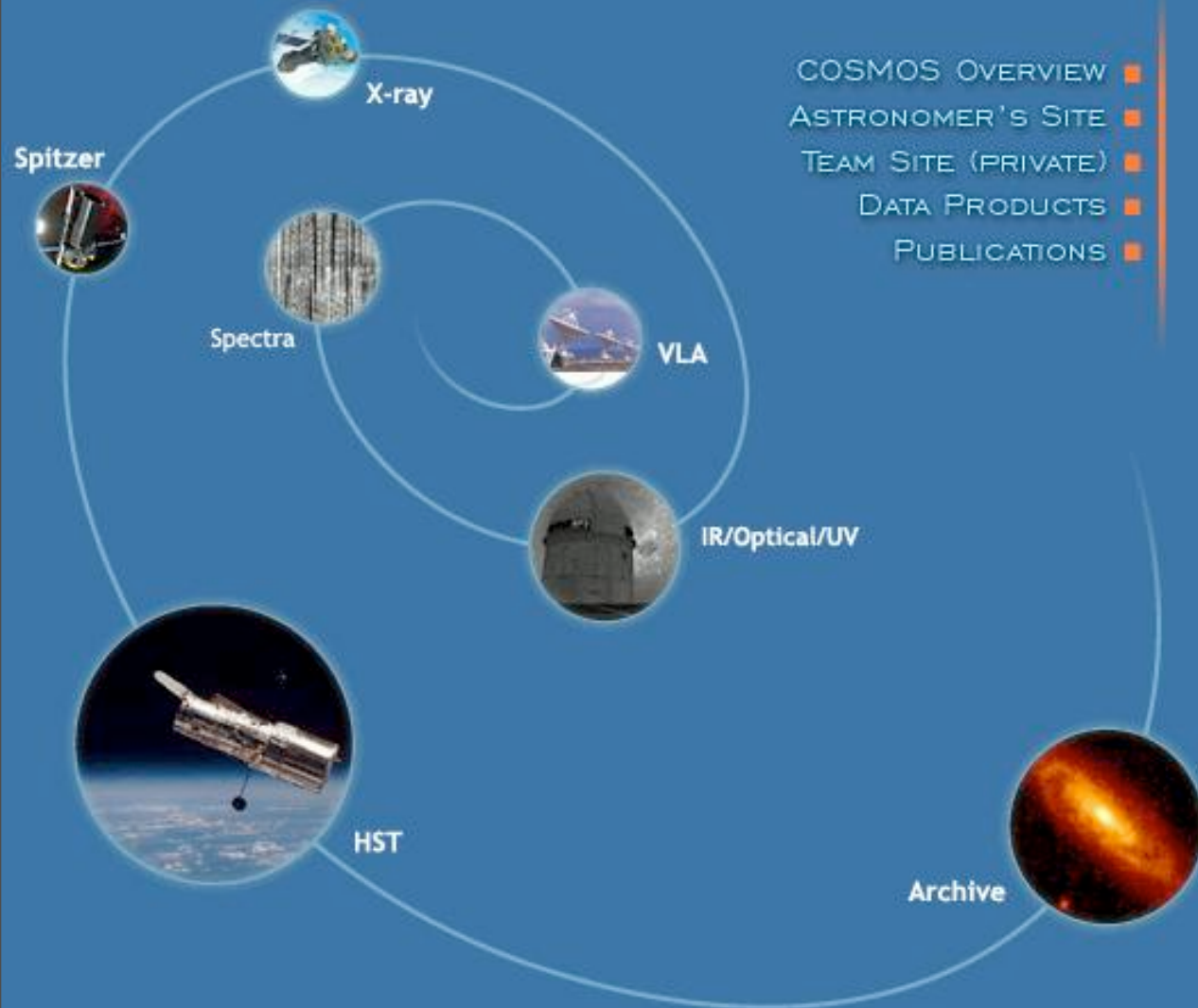
HST • WFPC2

NASA, A. Fruchter and the ERO Team (STScI) • STScI-PRC00-08



Cosmic Evolution Survey

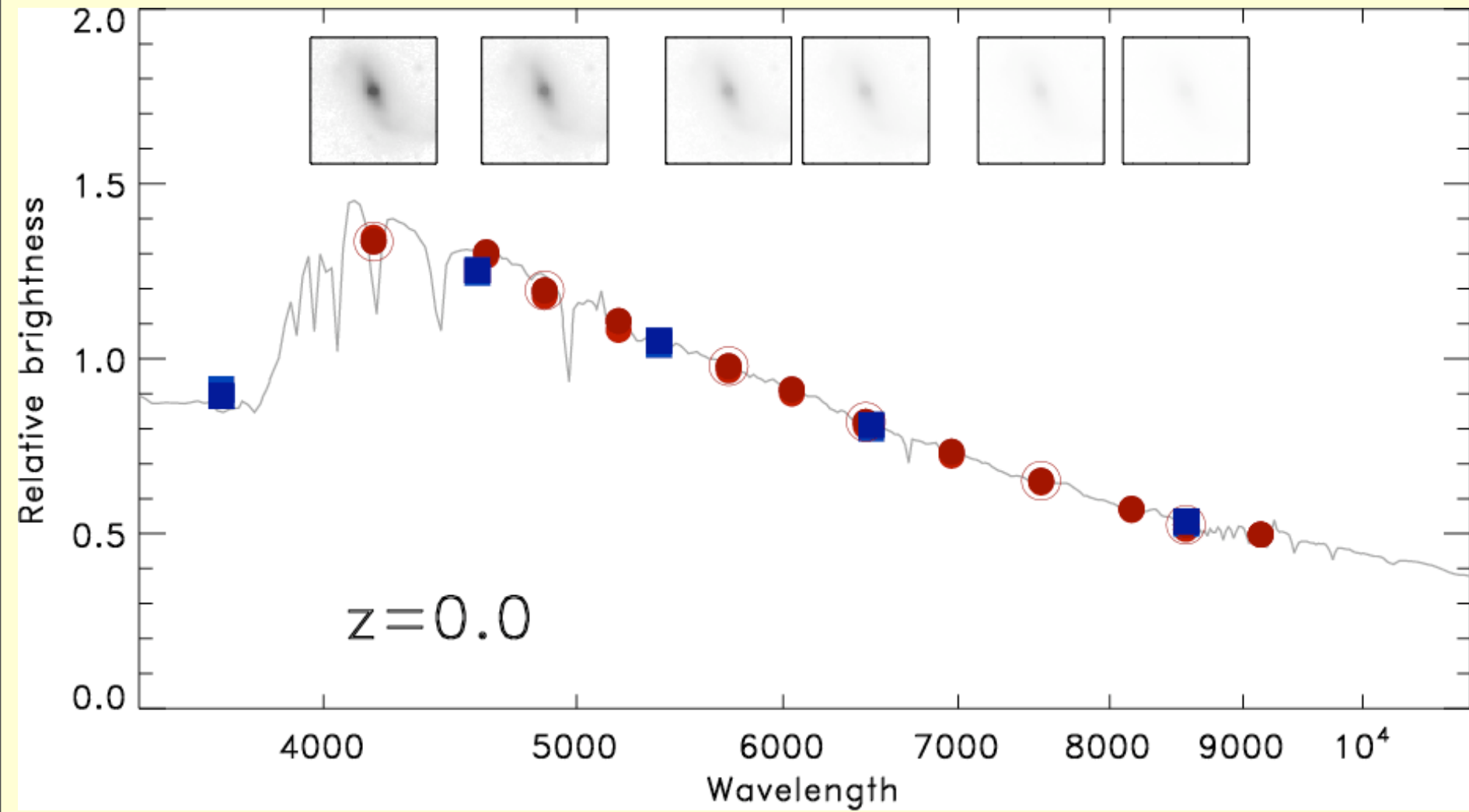
c o s m o s

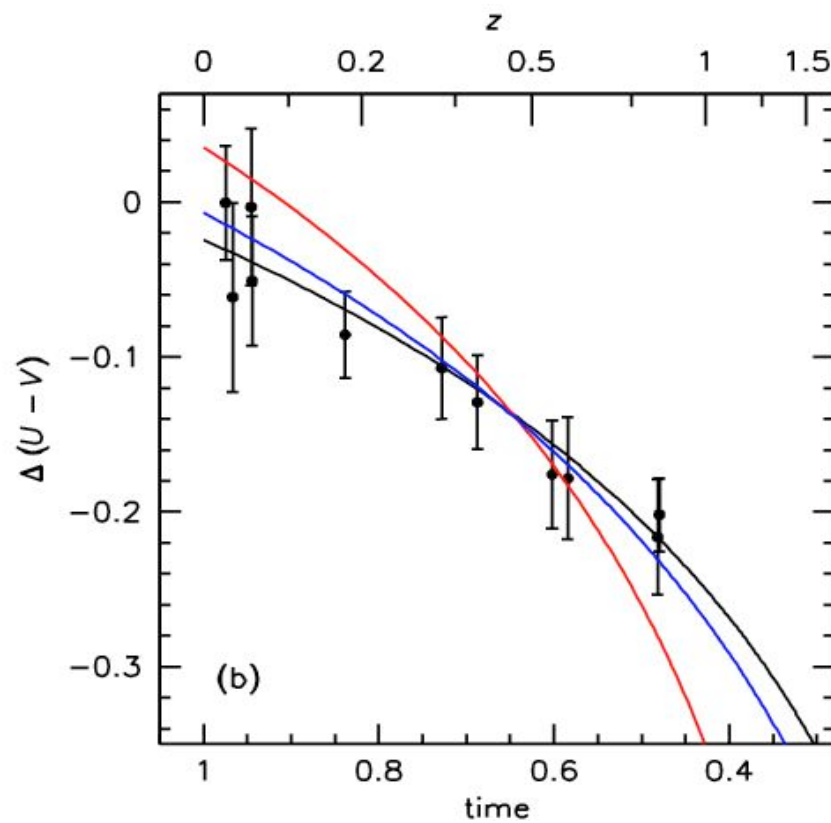
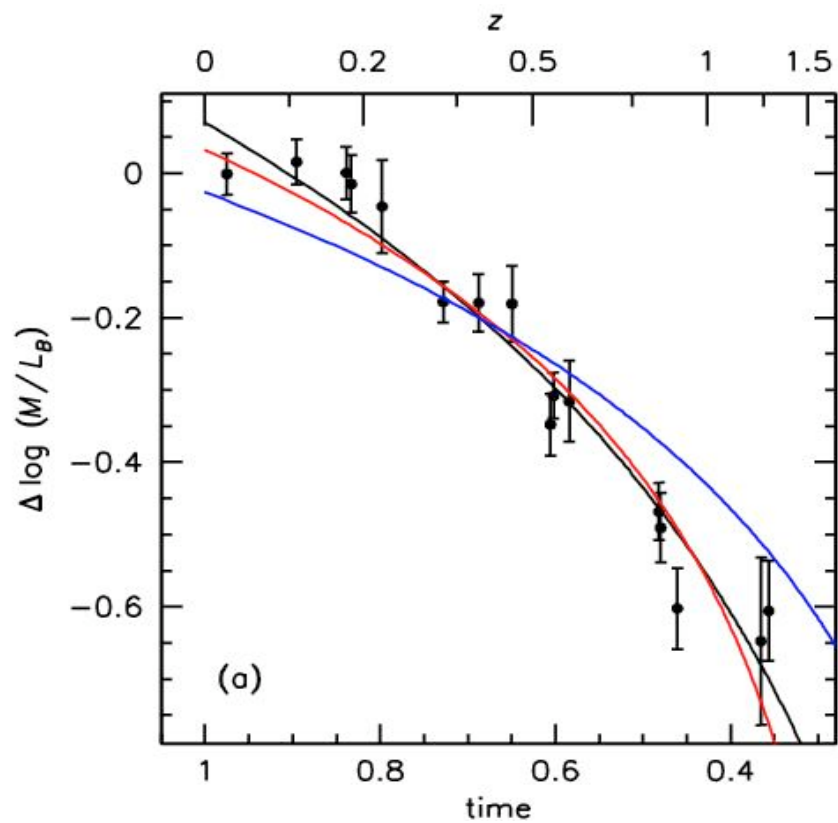


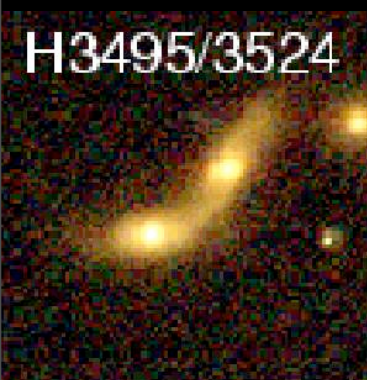
The Cosmological Evolution Survey (COSMOS) is an astronomical survey designed to probe the formation and evolution of galaxies as a function of cosmic time (redshift) and large scale structure environment. The survey covers a 2 square degree equatorial field with imaging by most of the major space-based telescopes (Hubble, Spitzer, GALEX, XMM, Chandra) and a number of large ground based telescopes (Subaru, VLA, ESO-VLT, UKIRT, NOAO, CFHT, and others). Over 2 million galaxies are detected, spanning 75% of the age of the universe. The COSMOS survey involves almost 100 scientists in a dozen countries.

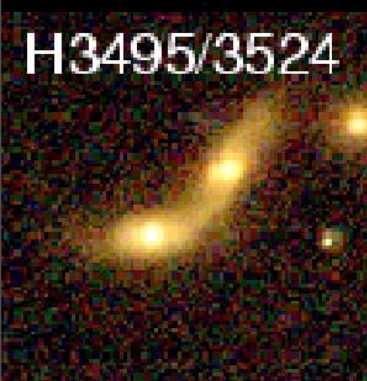
COSMOS in the News

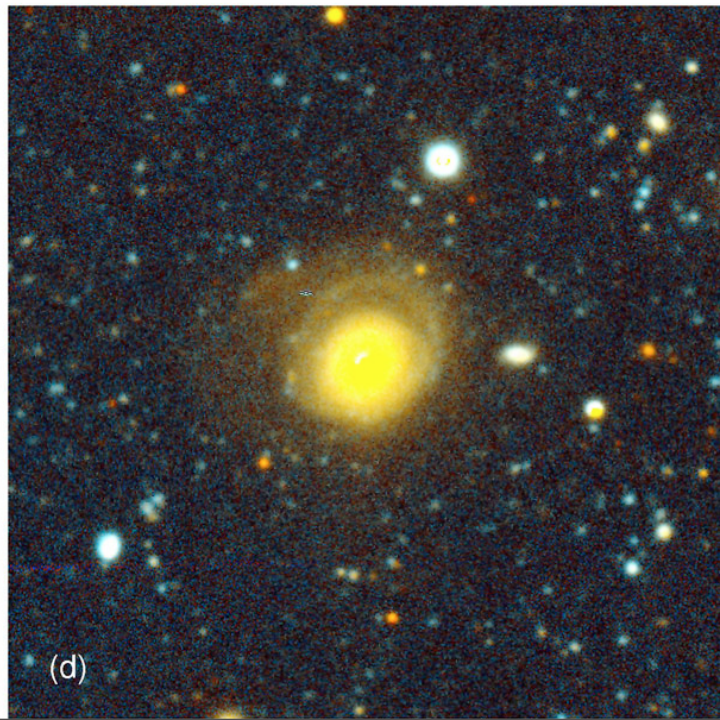
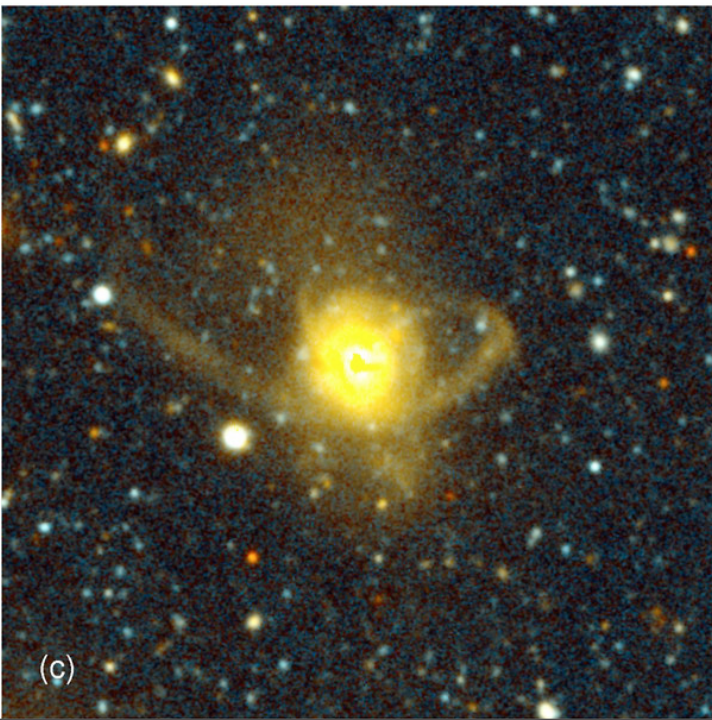
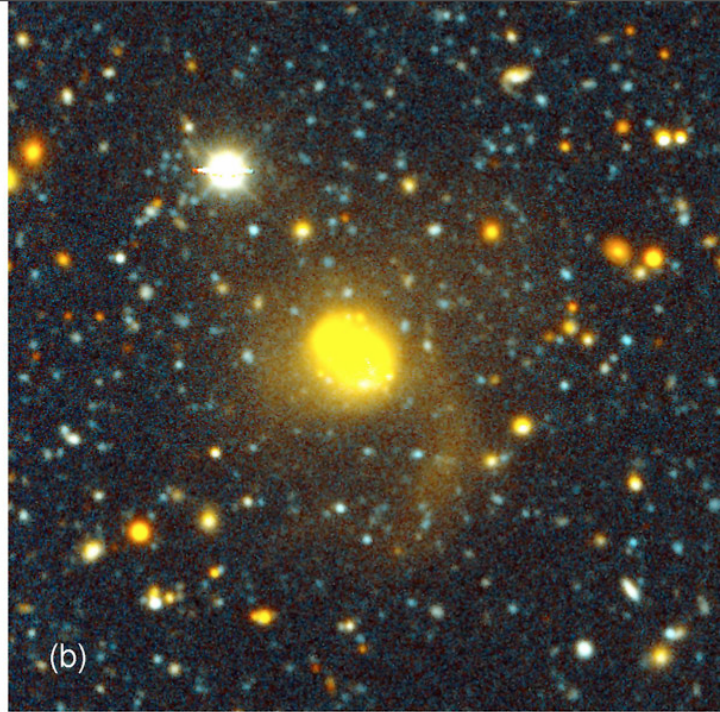
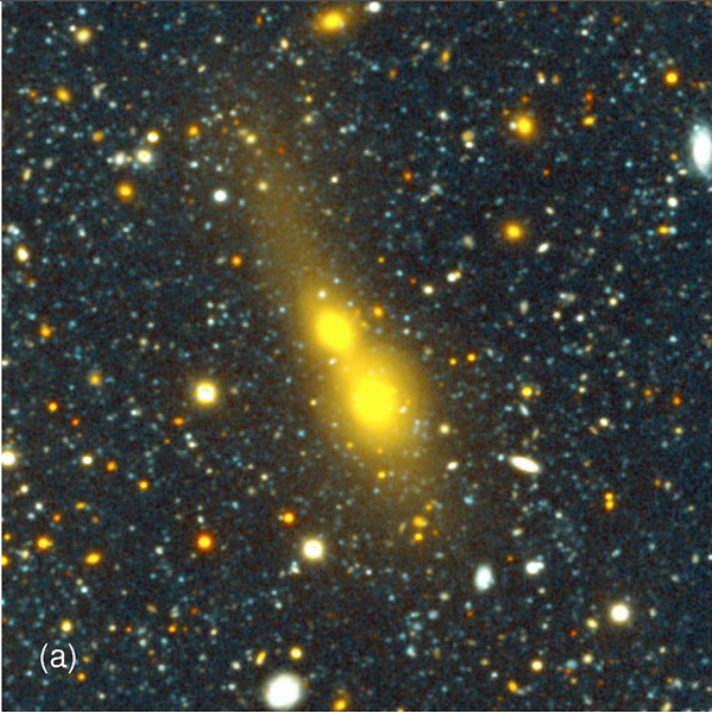




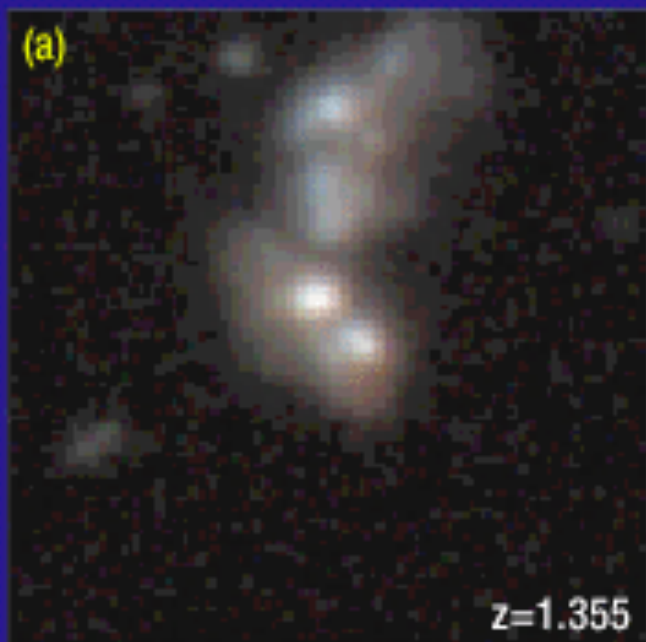




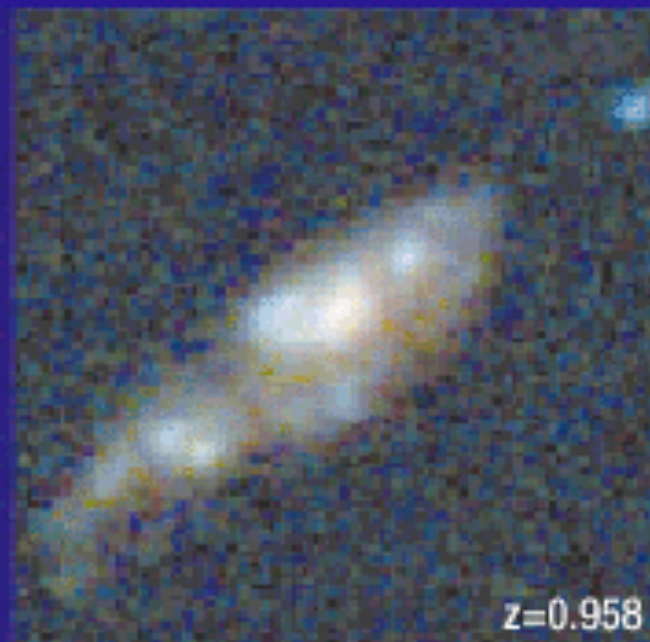




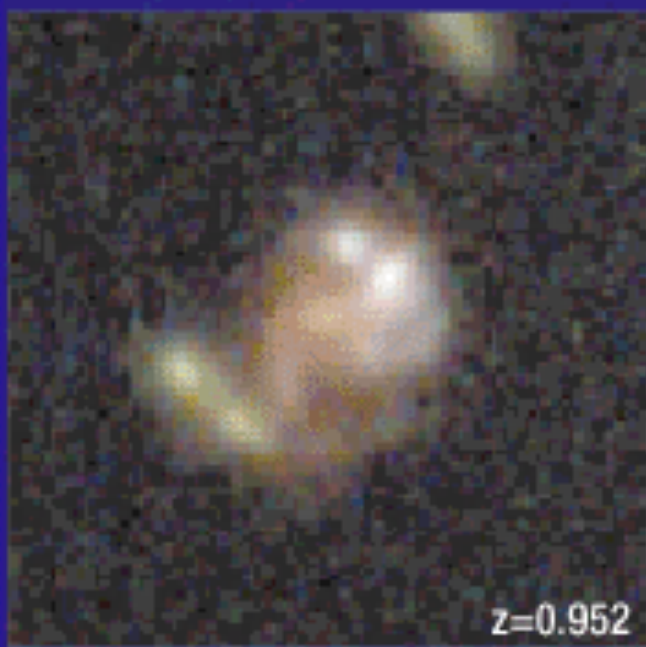
(a)



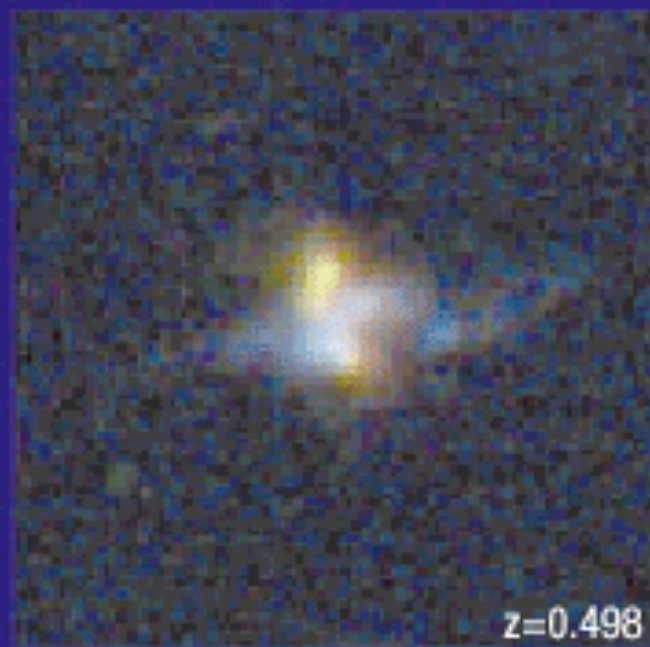
$z=1.355$



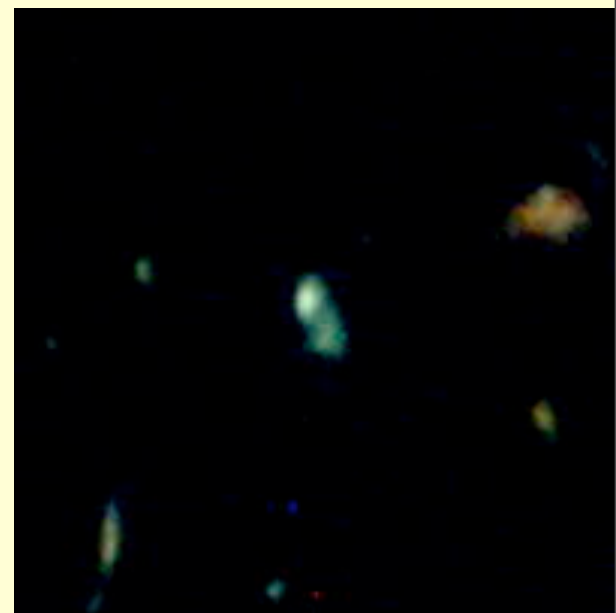
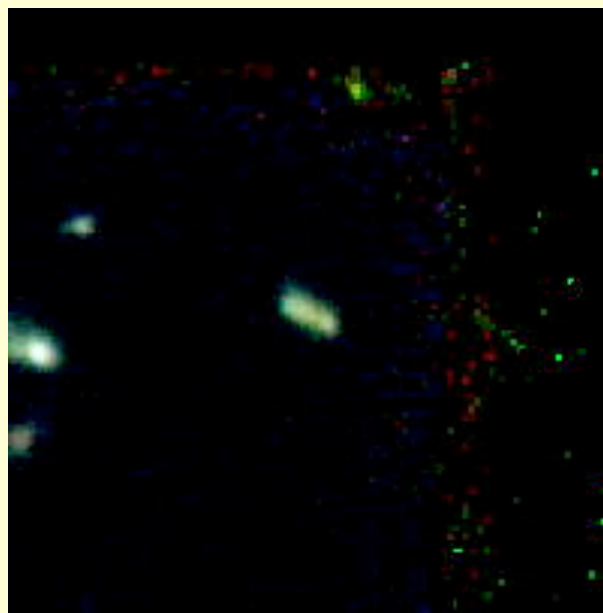
$z=0.958$



$z=0.952$

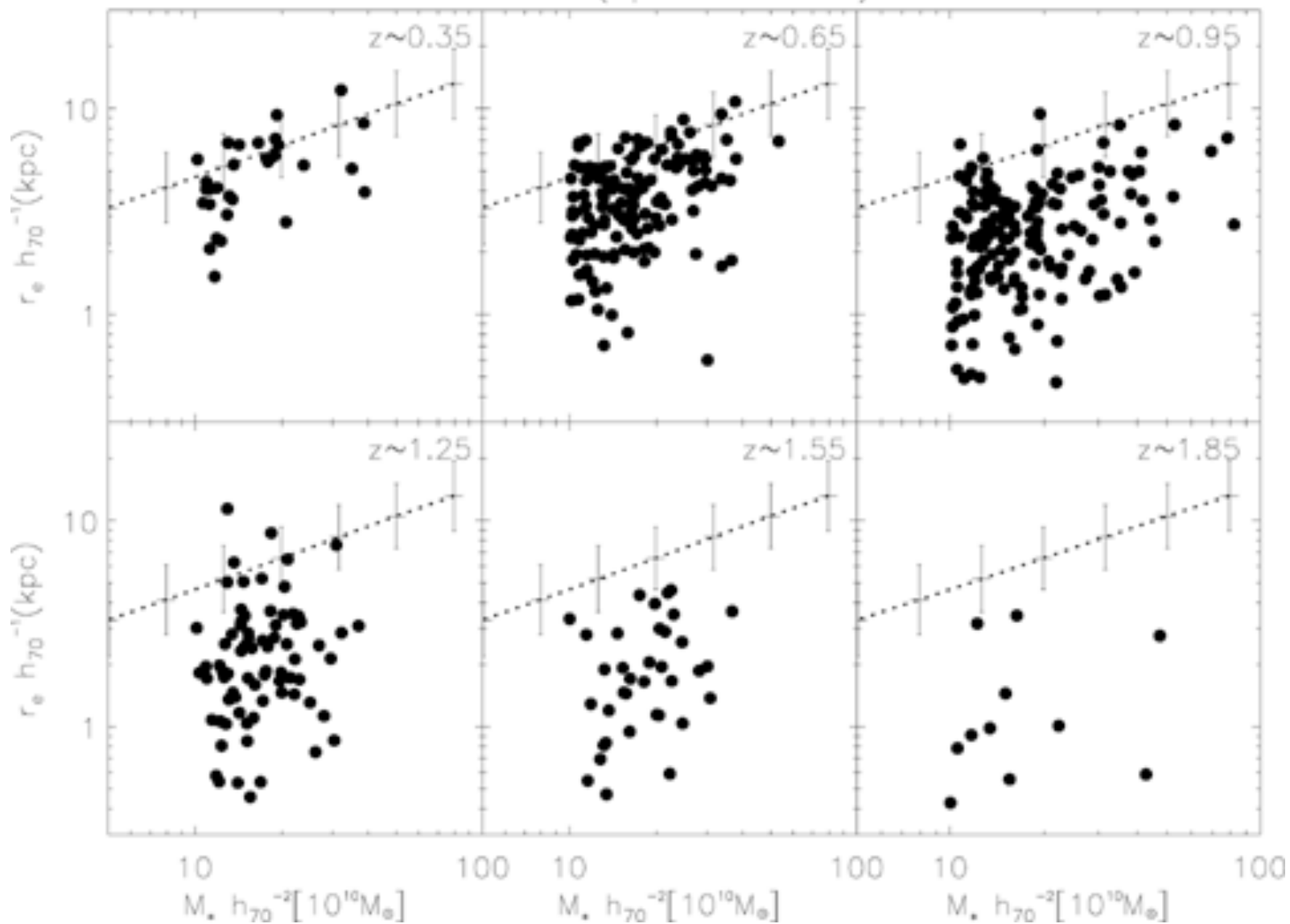


$z=0.498$

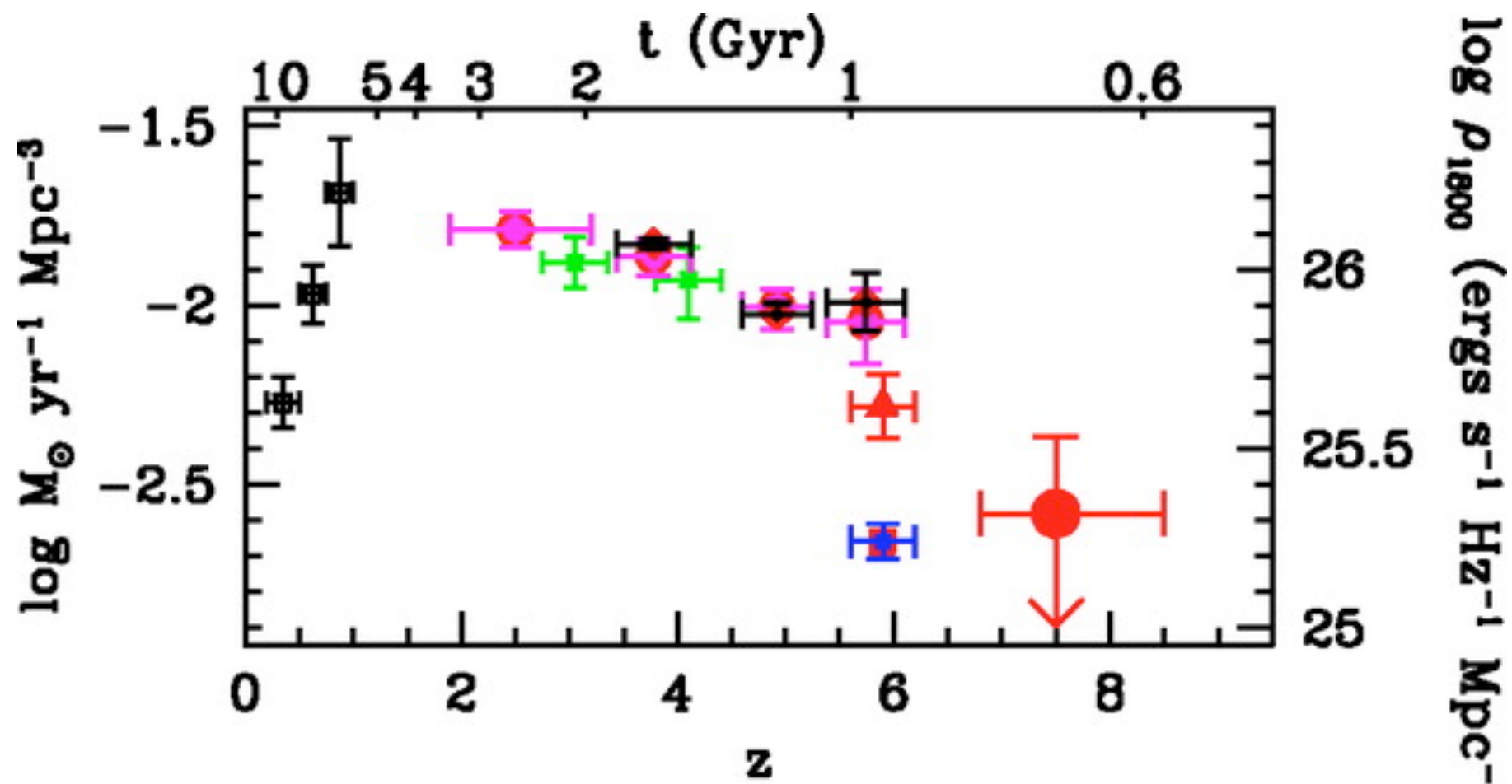


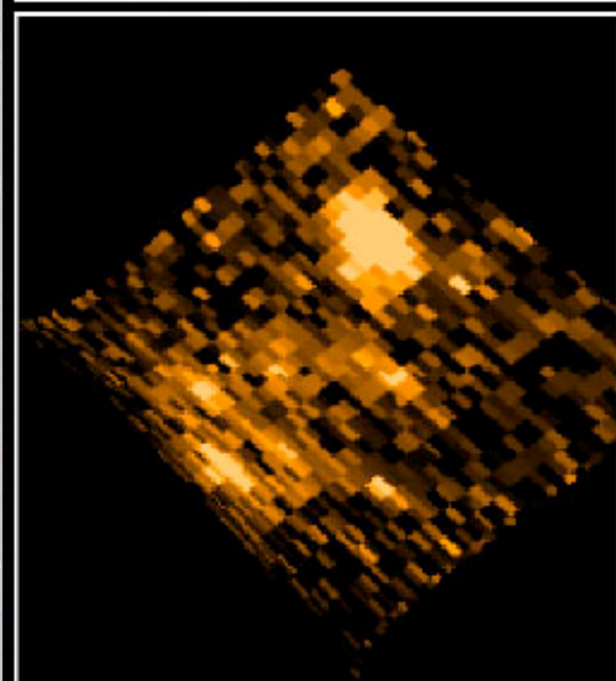
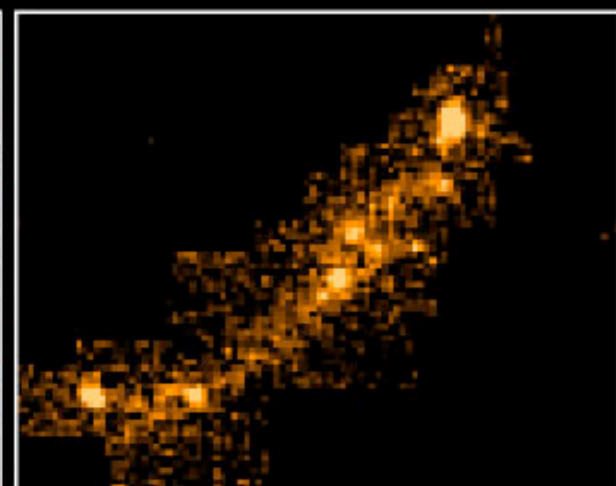
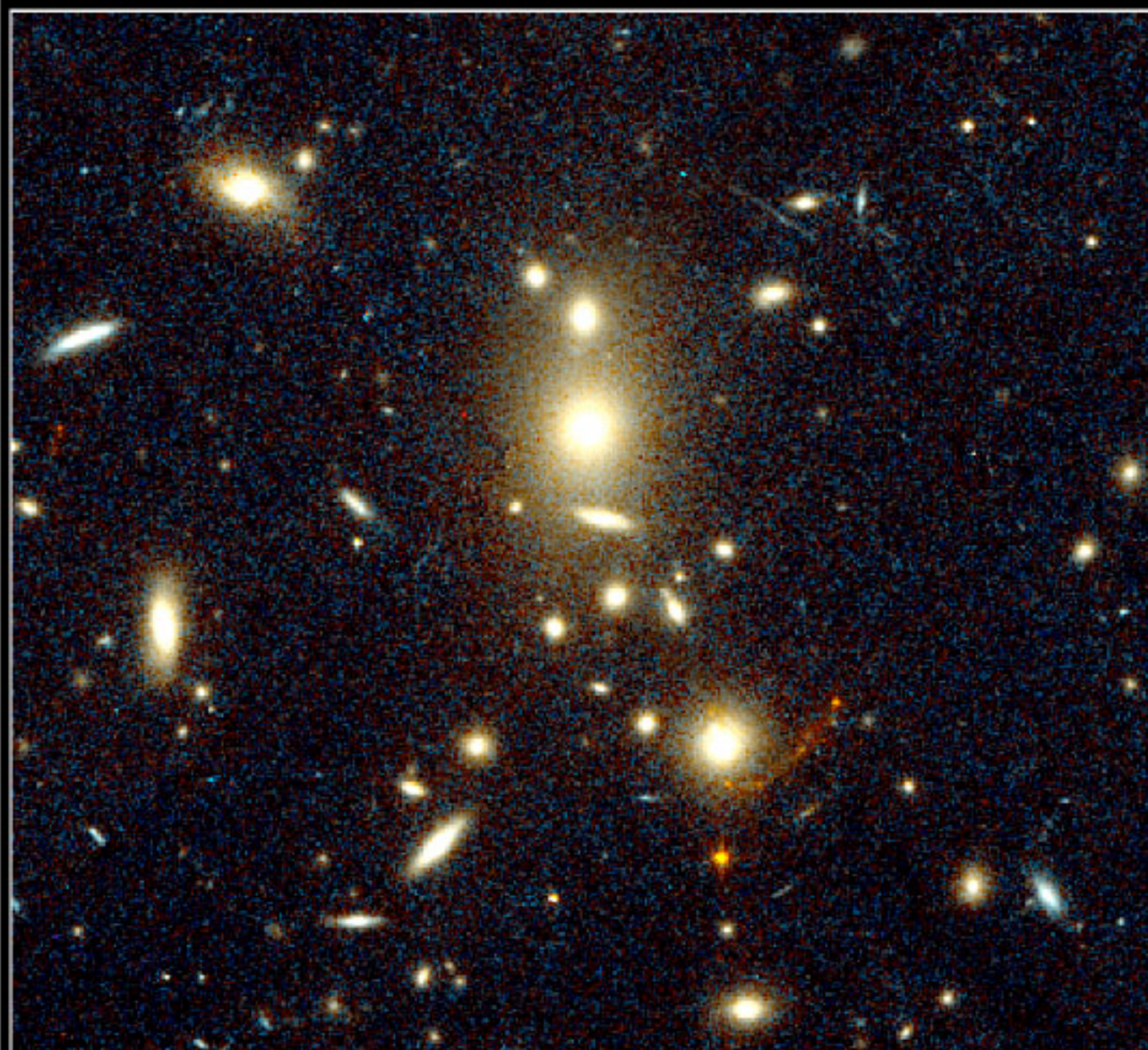
$n > 2.5$ (spheroid-like)

Size



Mass



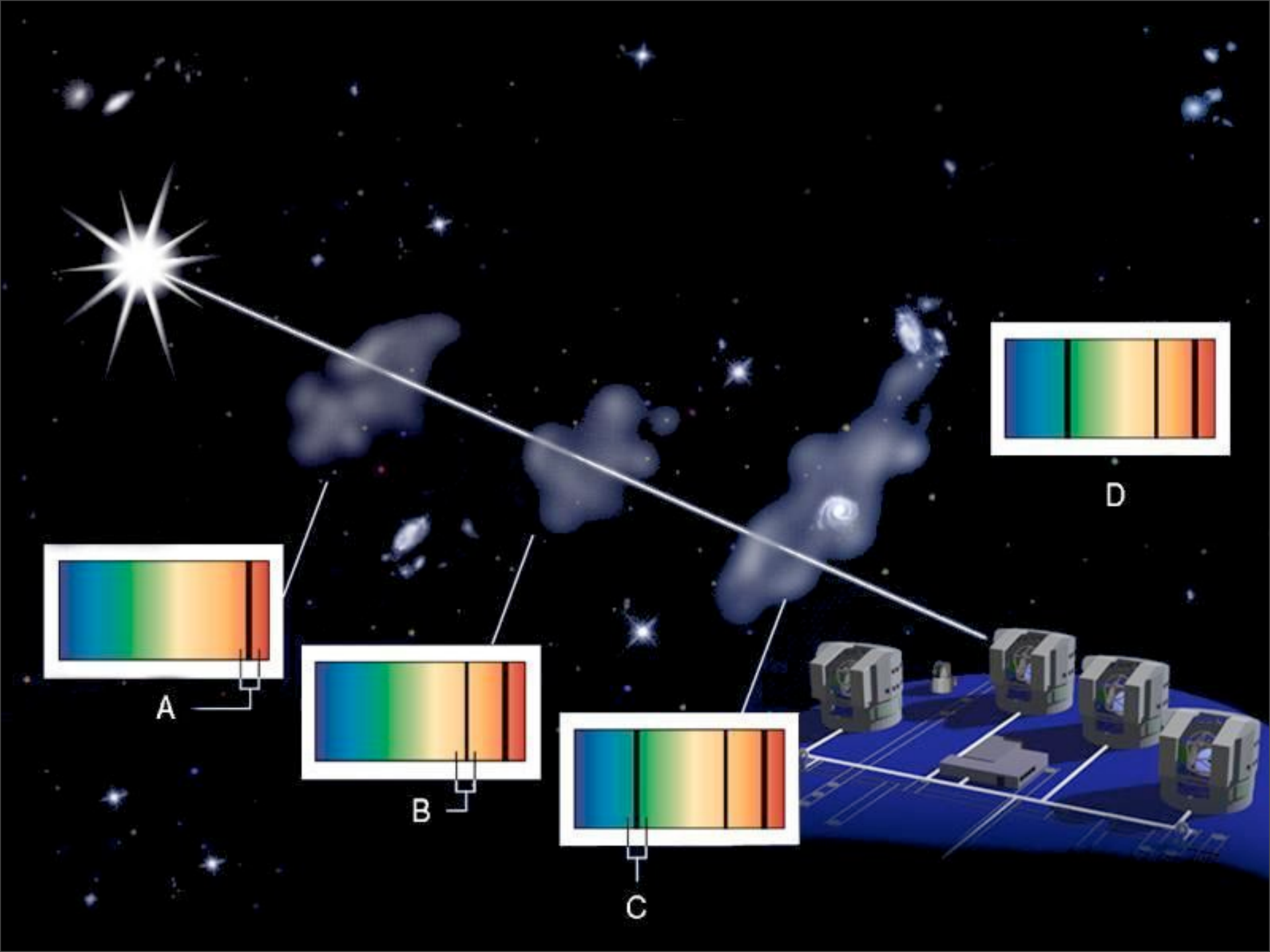


Gravitationally Lensed Image of Highest Redshift Galaxy

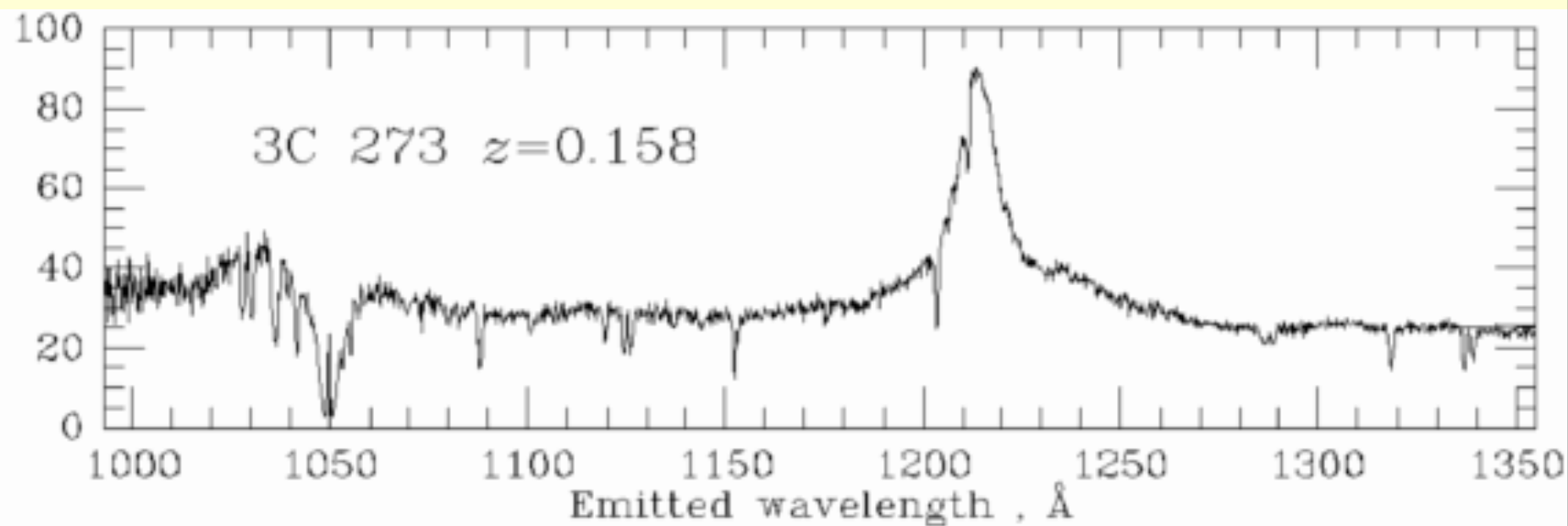
PRC97-25 • ST ScI OPO • July 30, 1997

M. Franx (Kapteyn Astronomical Institute), G. Illingworth (Lick Observatory) and NASA

HST
WFPC2



Intensity



Intensity

