

STeReO - trzeci wymiar Słońca

**Tomasz Mrozek
Instytut Astronomiczny
Uniwersytet Wrocławski**

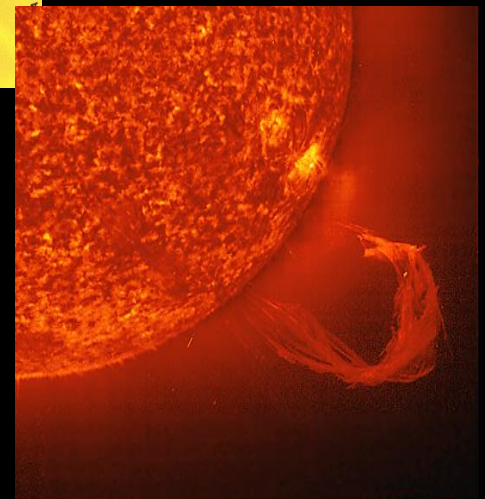
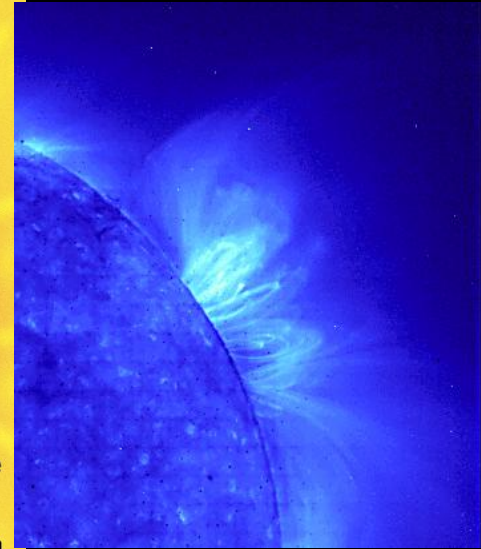
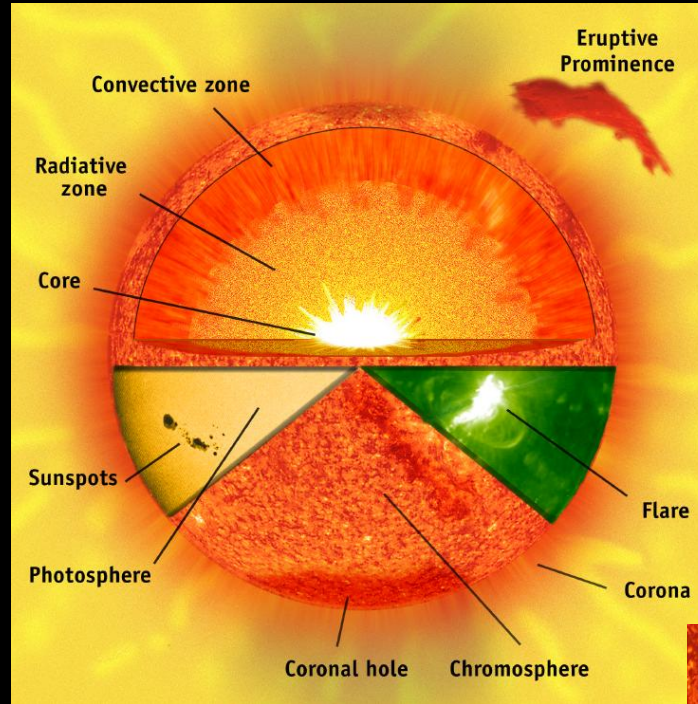
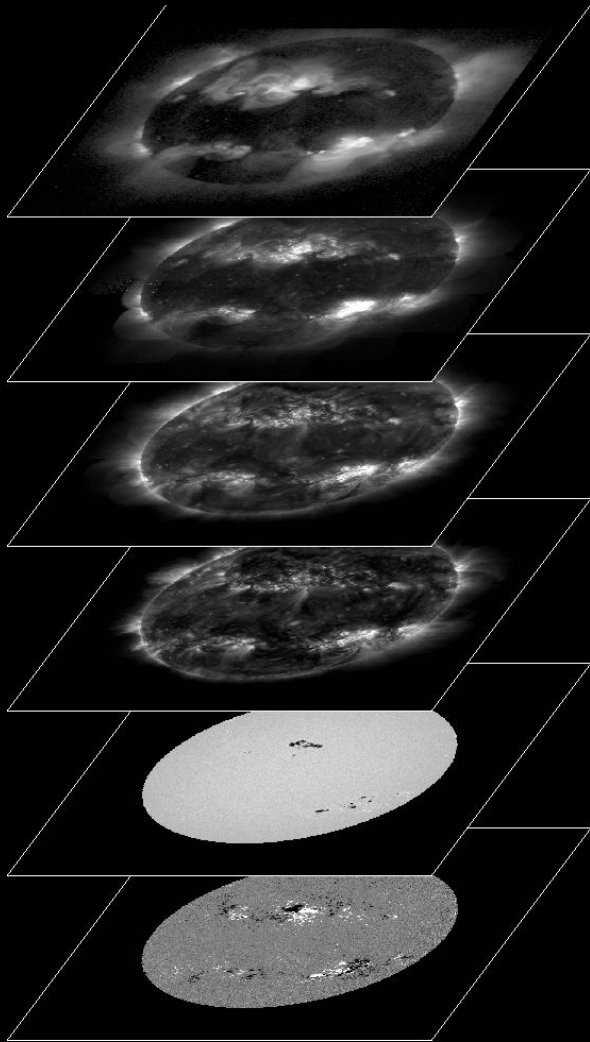


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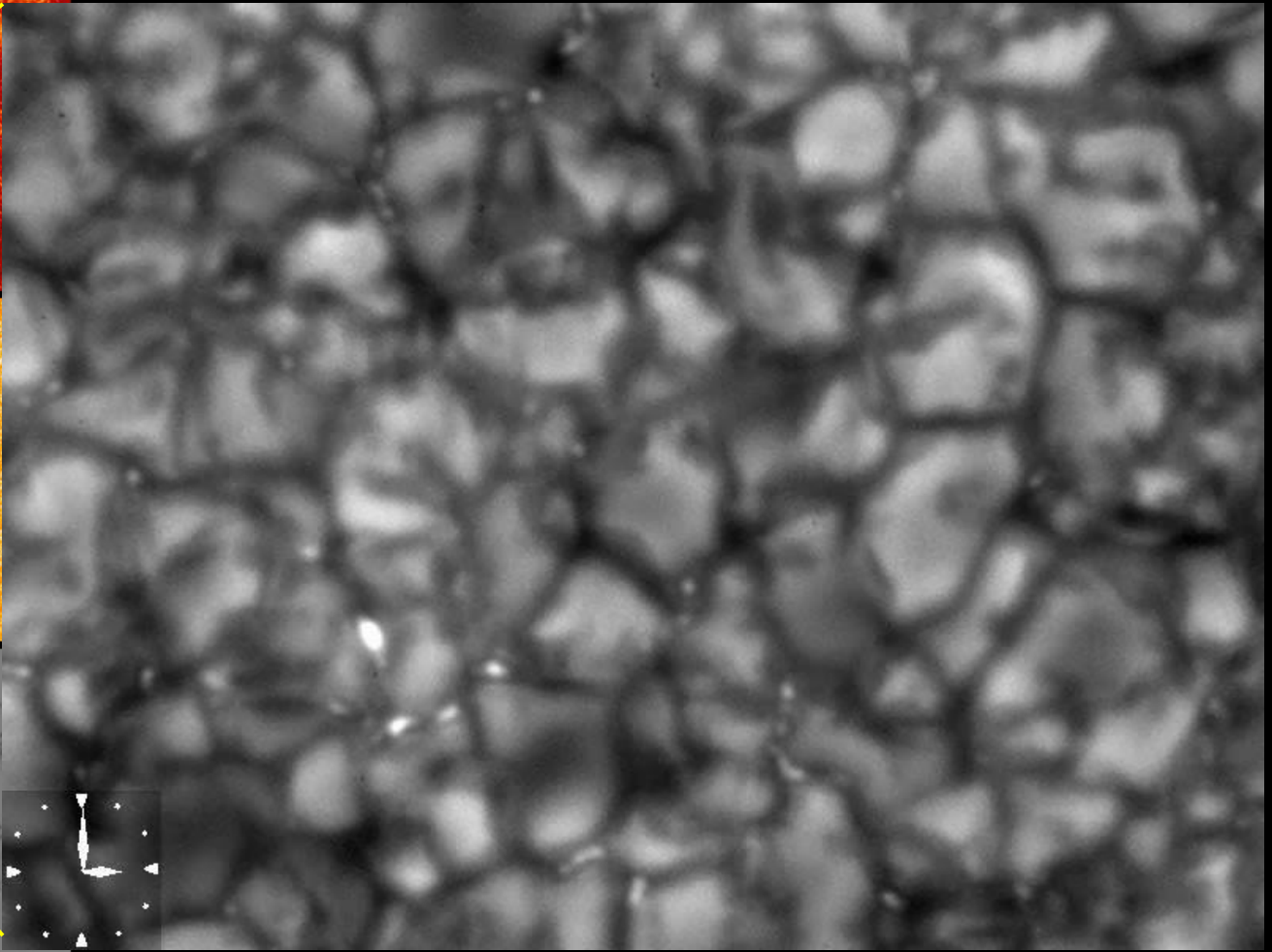
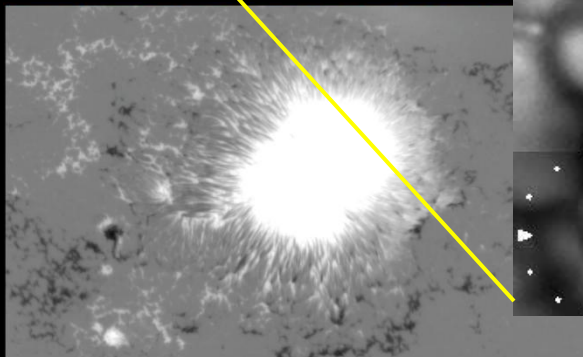
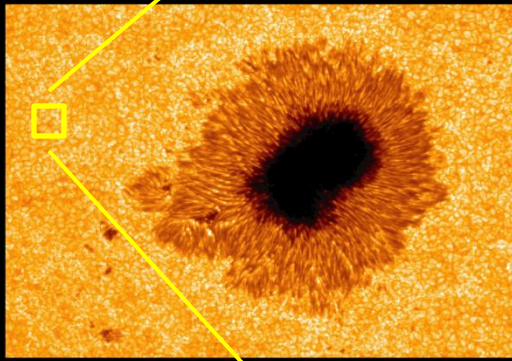
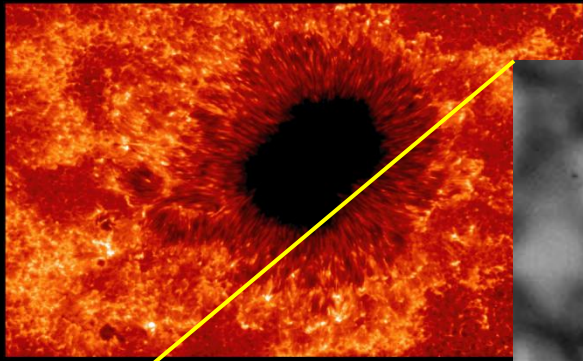


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Współczesny obraz Słońca



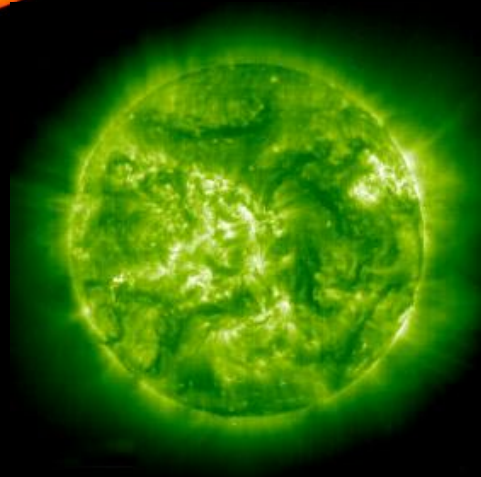
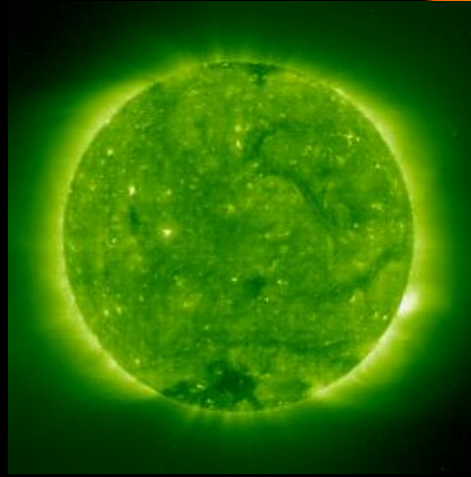
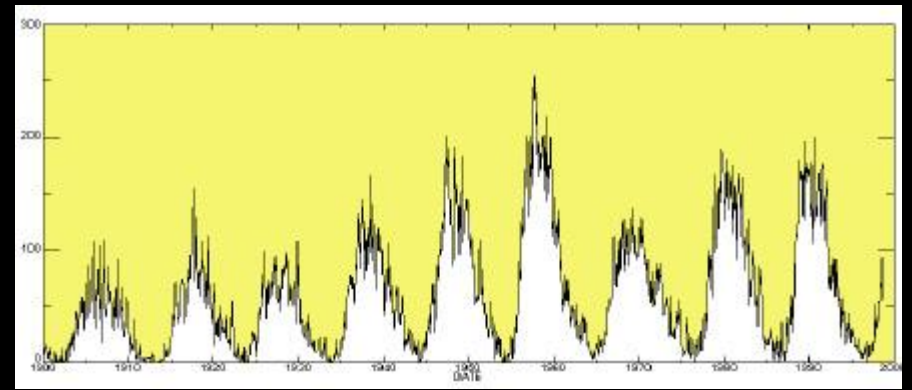
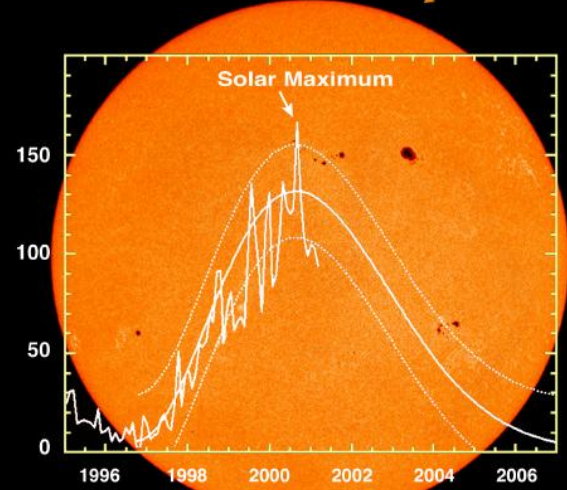
Współczesny obraz Słońca





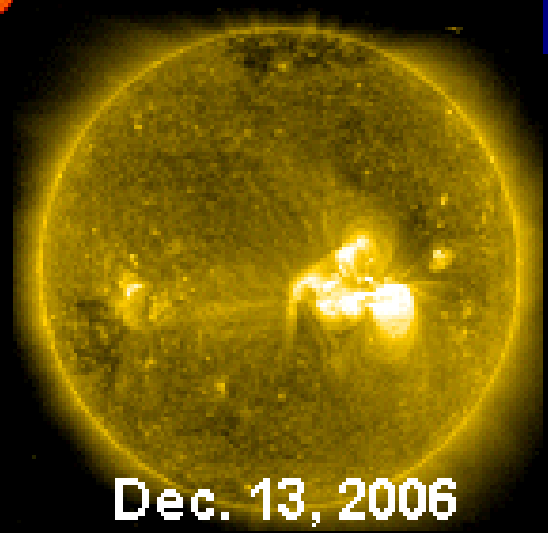
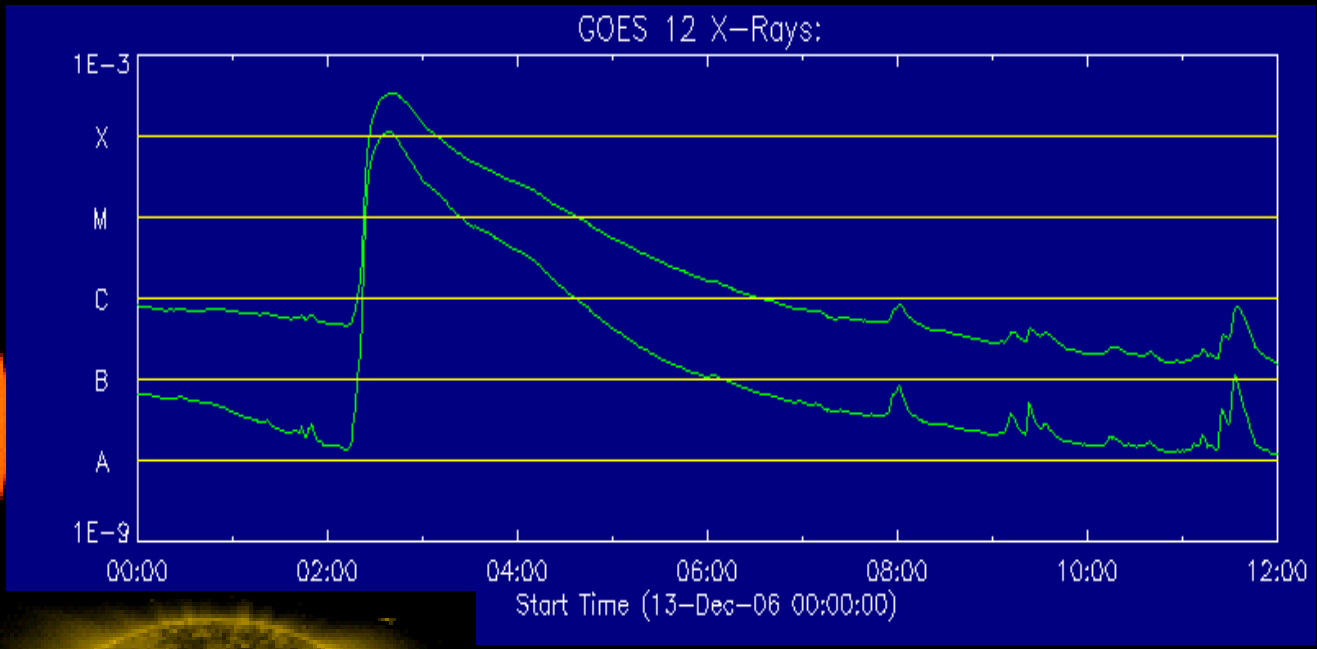
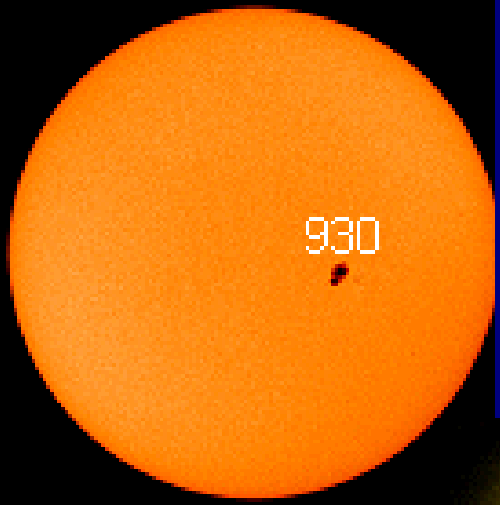
Współczesny obraz Słońca

The Solar Cycle



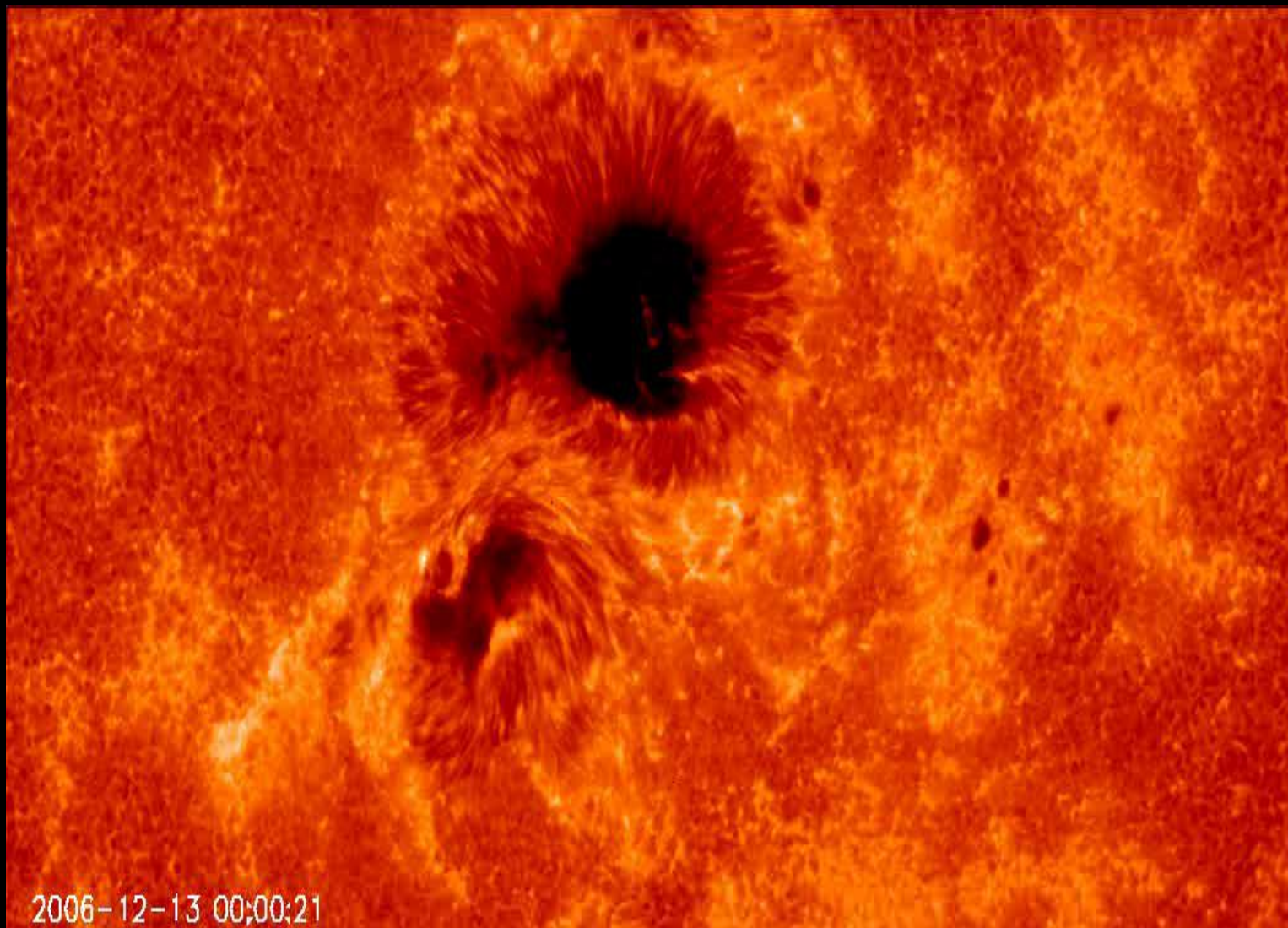


Współczesny obraz Słońca



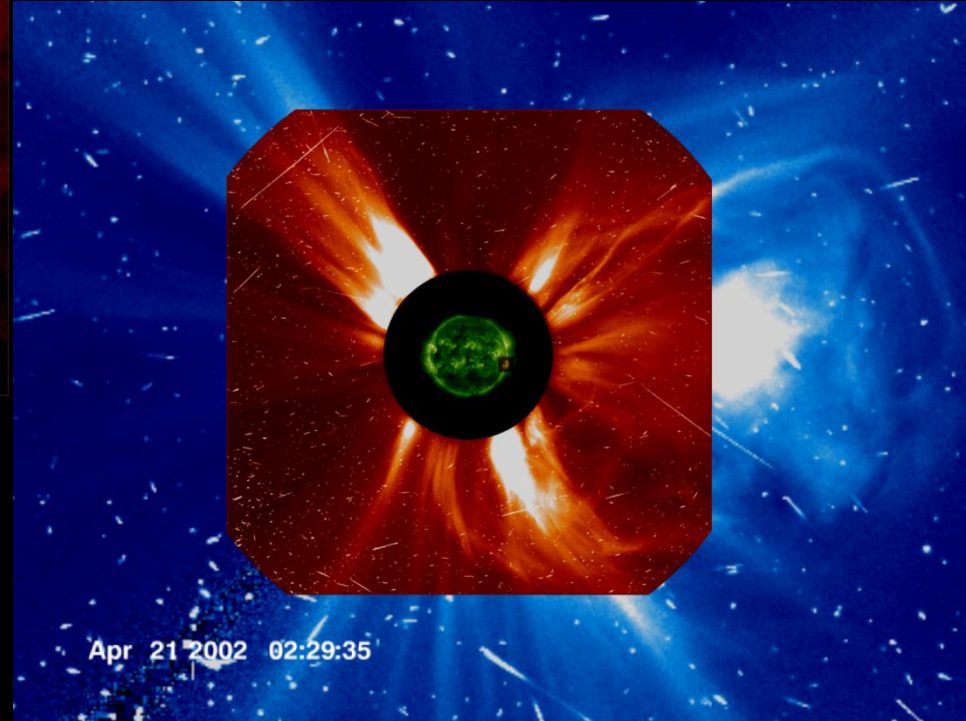
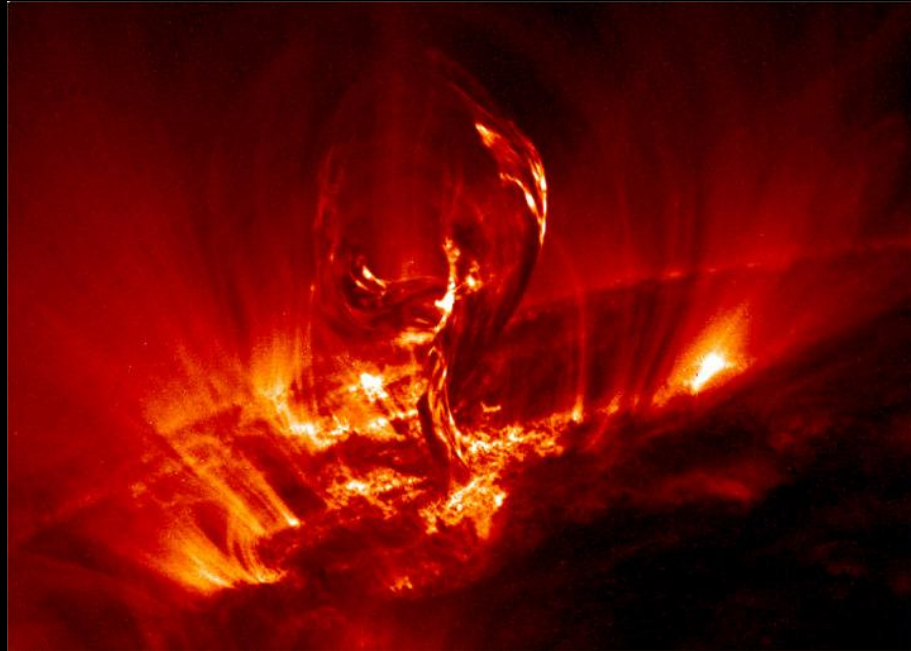


Współczesny obraz Słońca





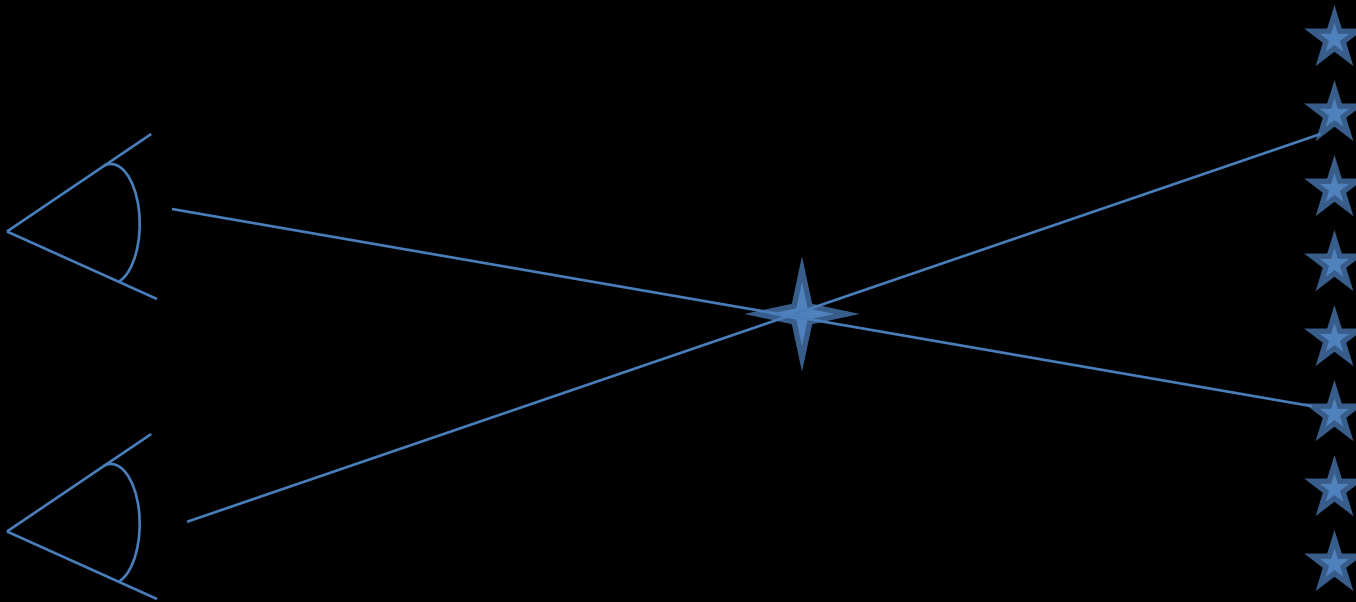
Współczesny obraz Słońca



Używając jednego instrumentu otrzymujemy płaski obraz.



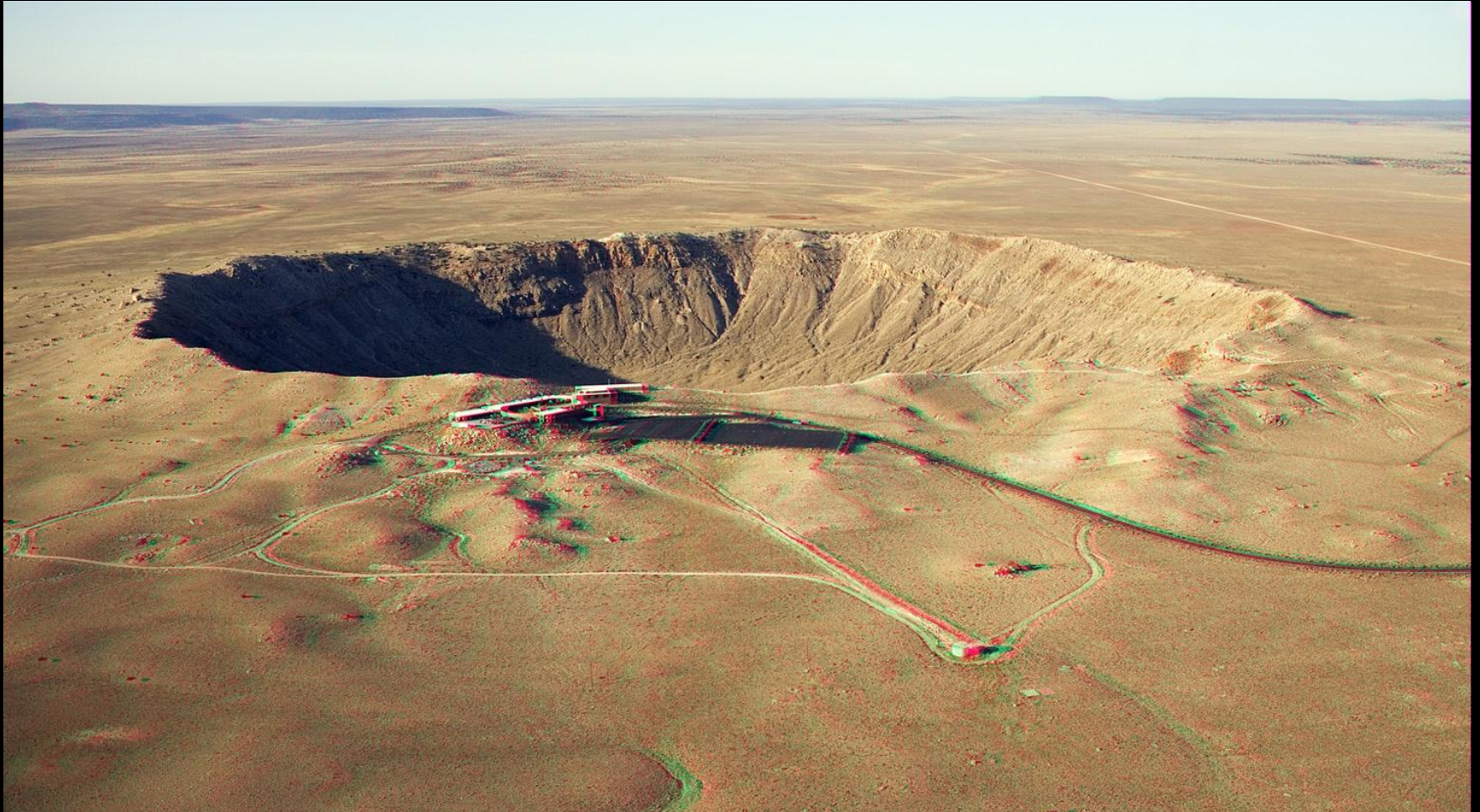
Dlaczego widzimy stereoskopowo



Aby „oszukać” oko musimy zrobić dwa zdjęcia, dodać je do siebie i spowodować aby każde oko widziało inny obraz

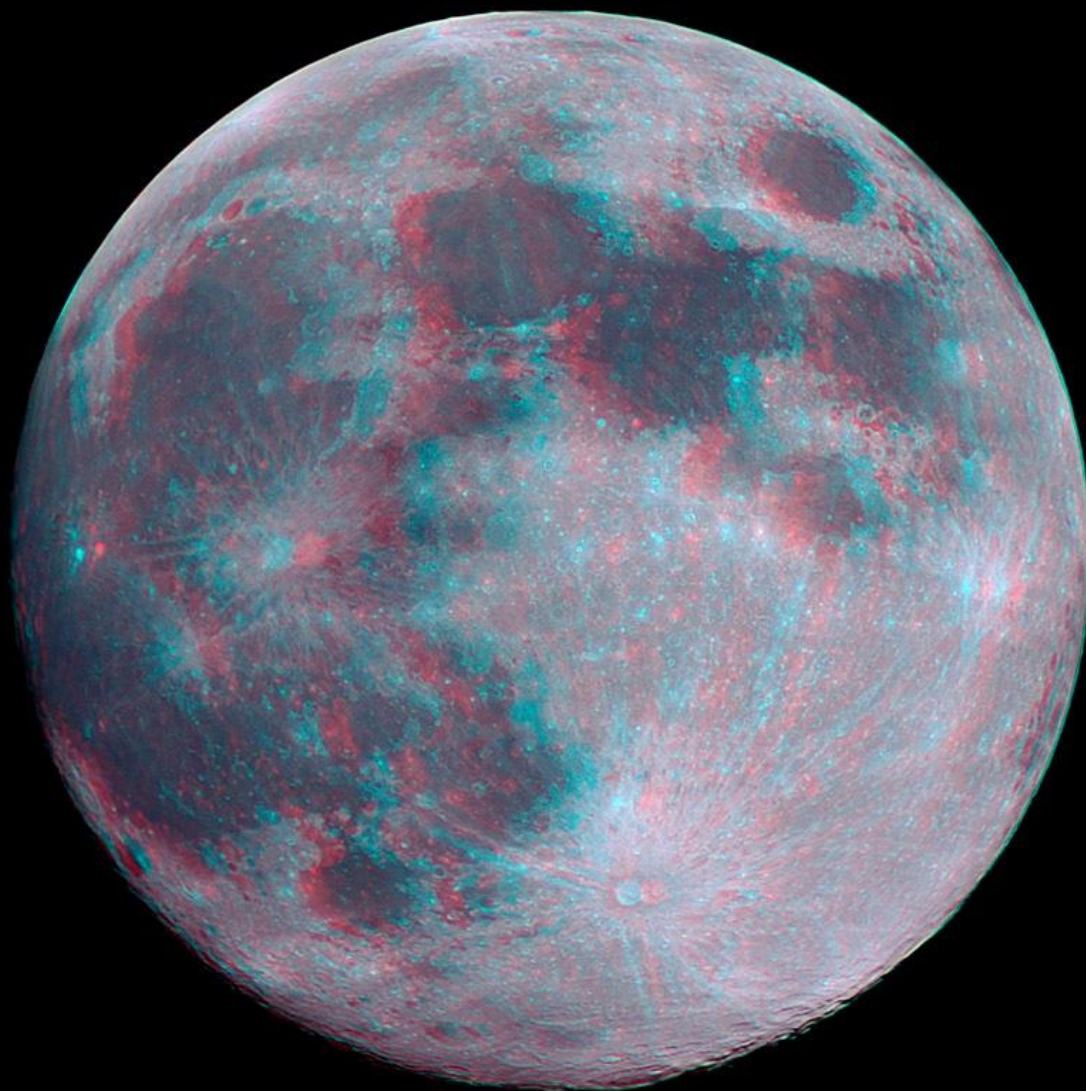


Dlaczego widzimy stereoskopowo



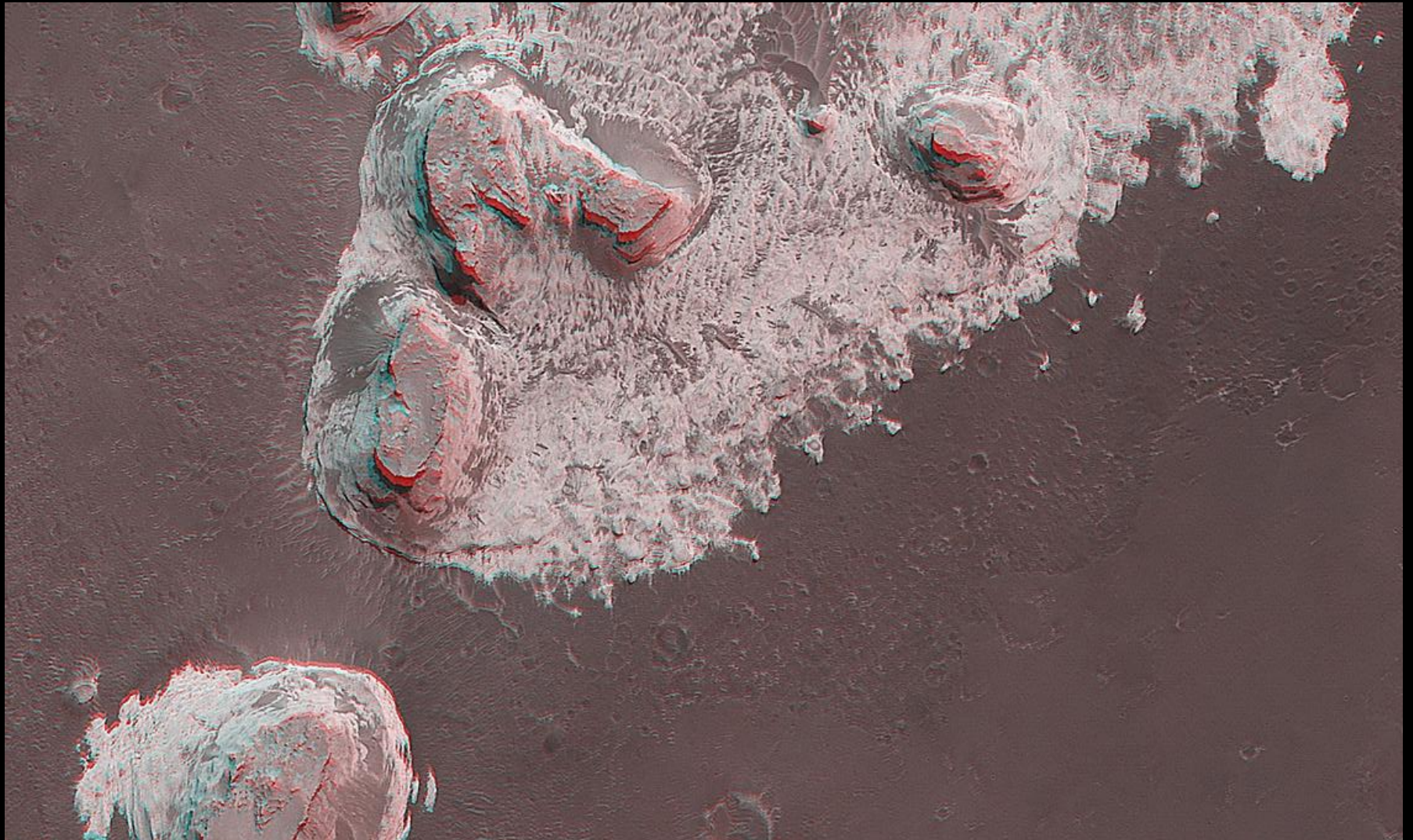


Dlaczego widzimy stereoskopowo



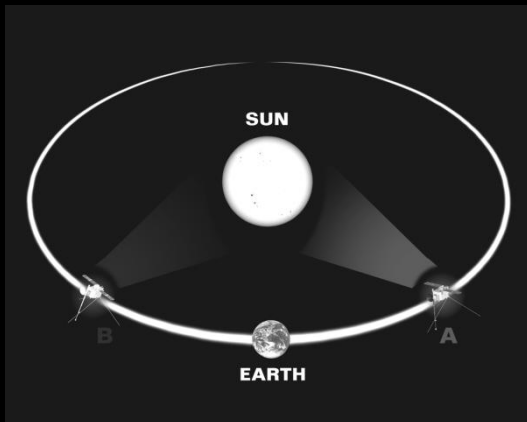
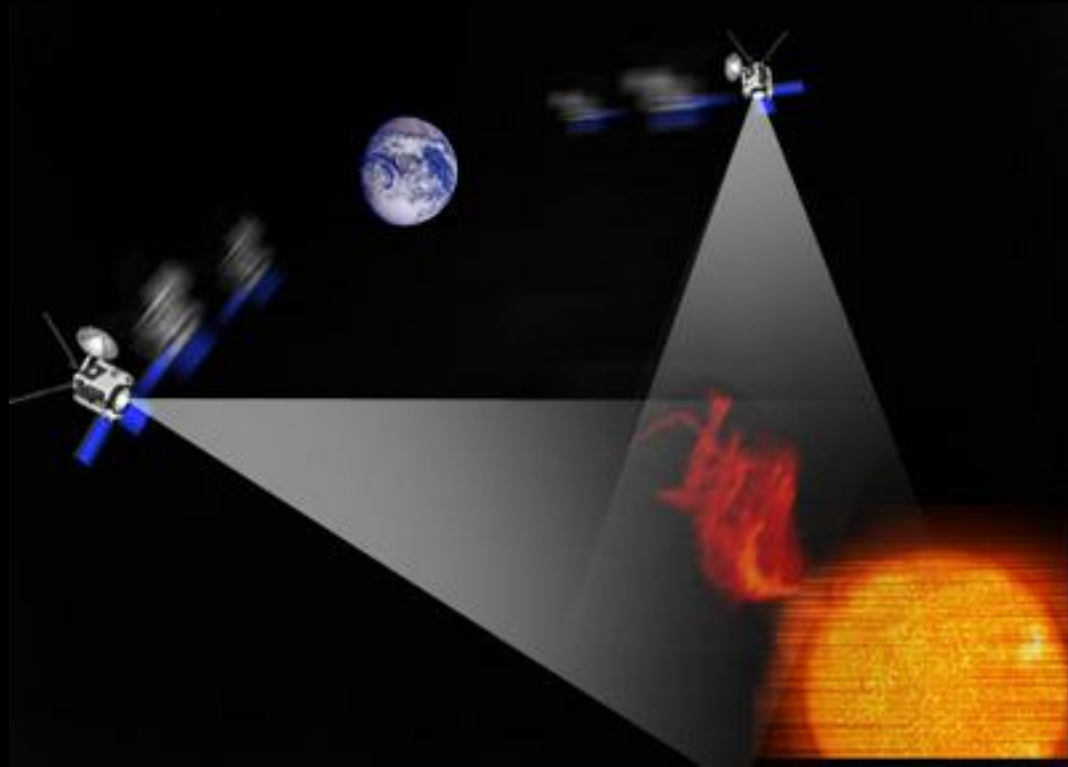


Dlaczego widzimy stereoskopowo

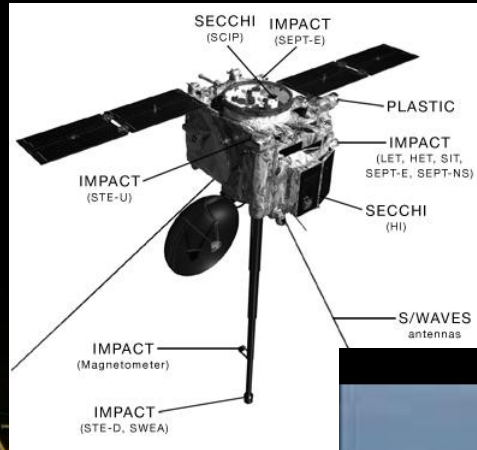
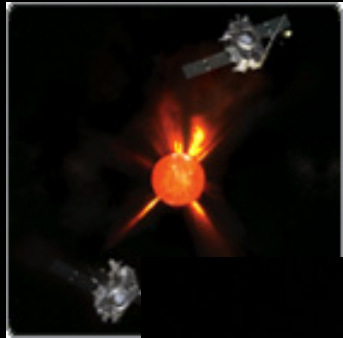




Solar Terrestrial Relations Observatory (STeReO)

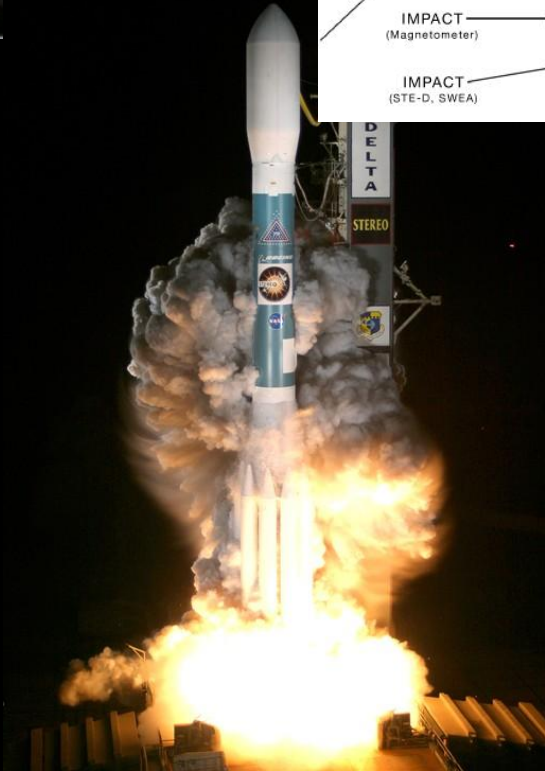


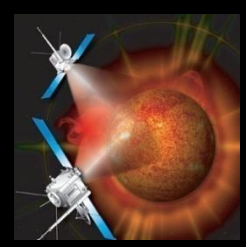
Solar Terrestrial Relations Observatory (STeReO)



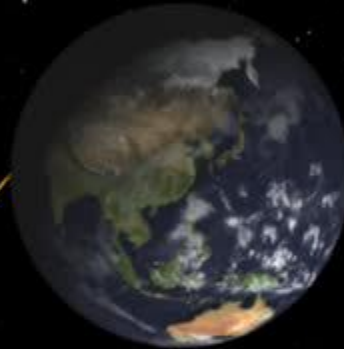
Start: 25 października 2006 r.

<http://stereo.gsfc.nasa.gov/>



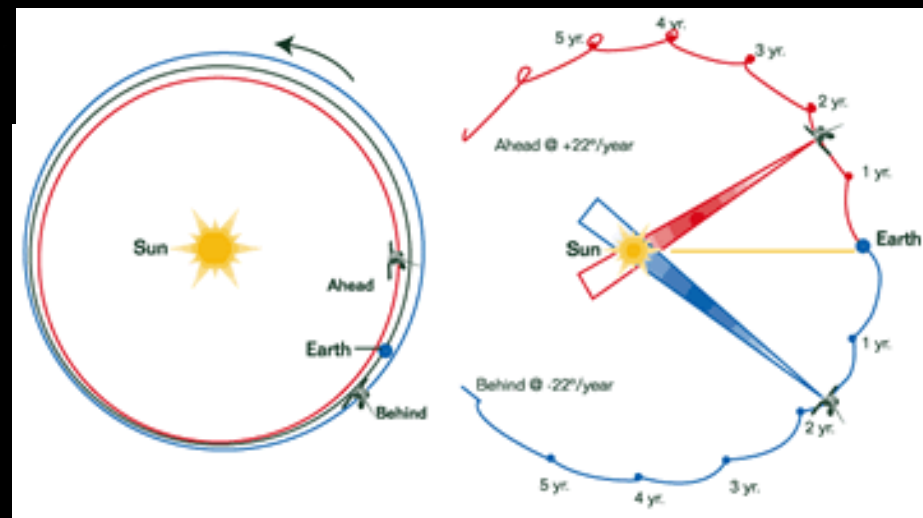
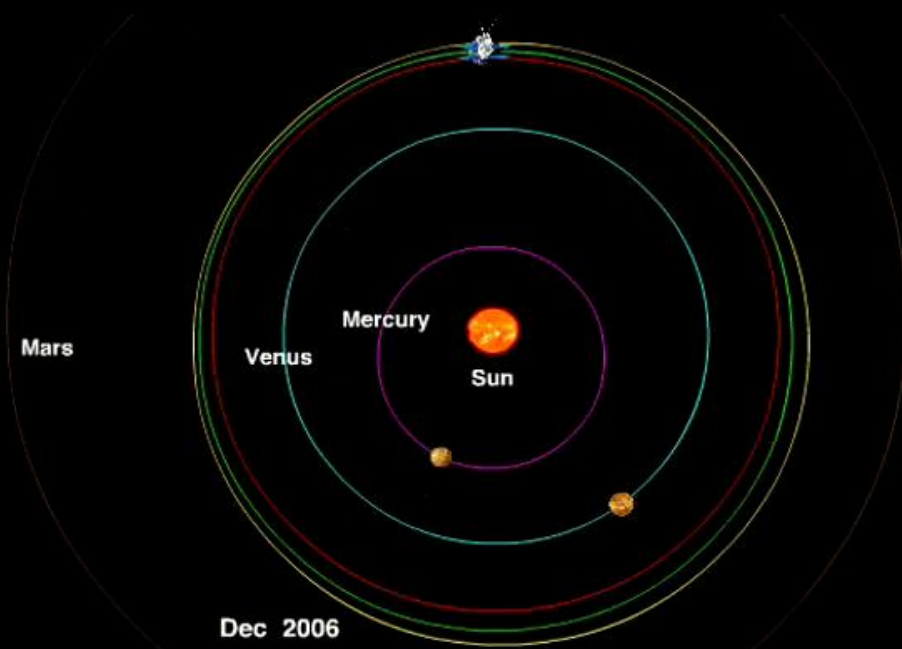


STeReO

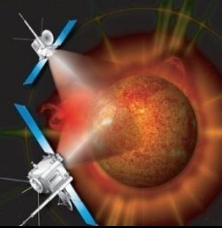


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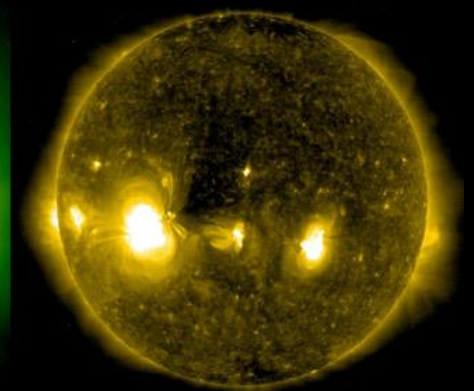
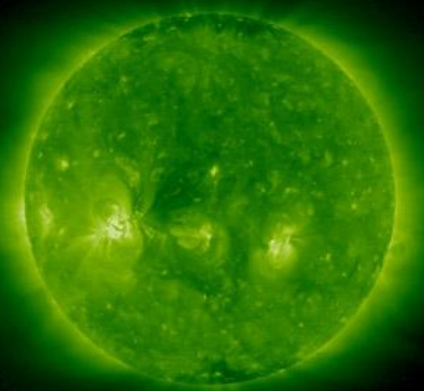
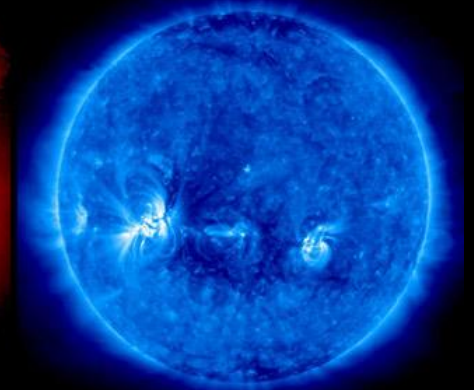
STeReO w niedalekiej przyszłości



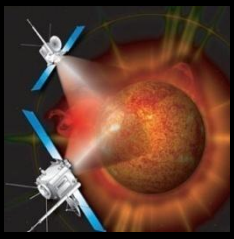
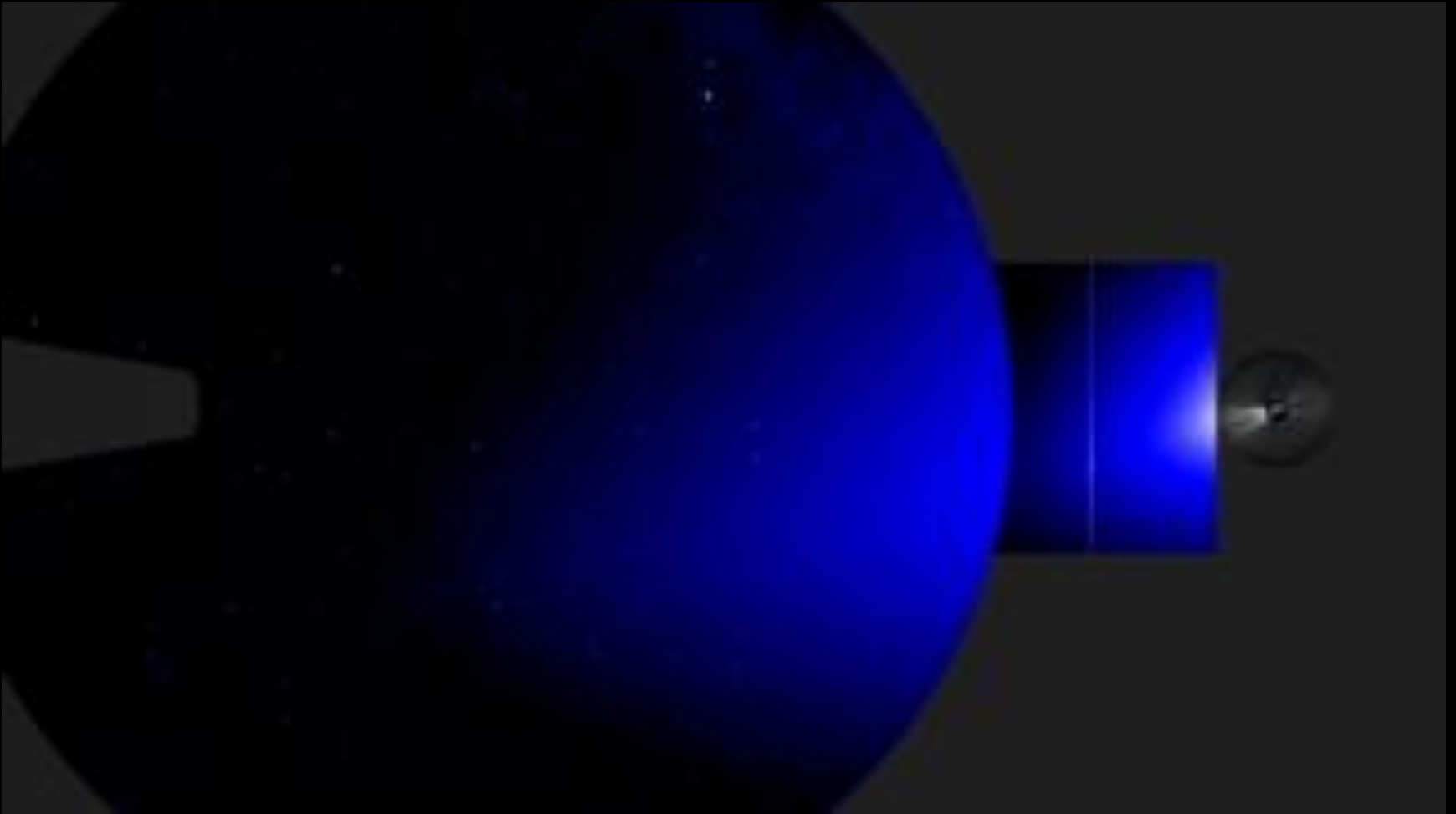
STeReO



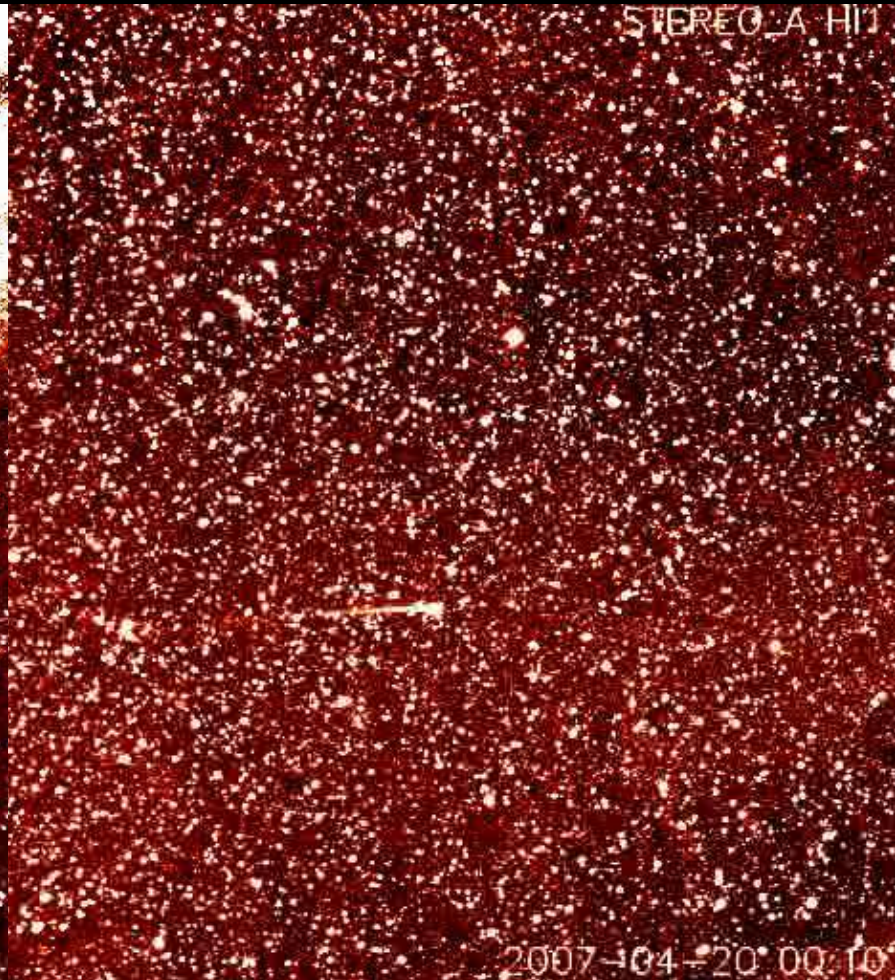
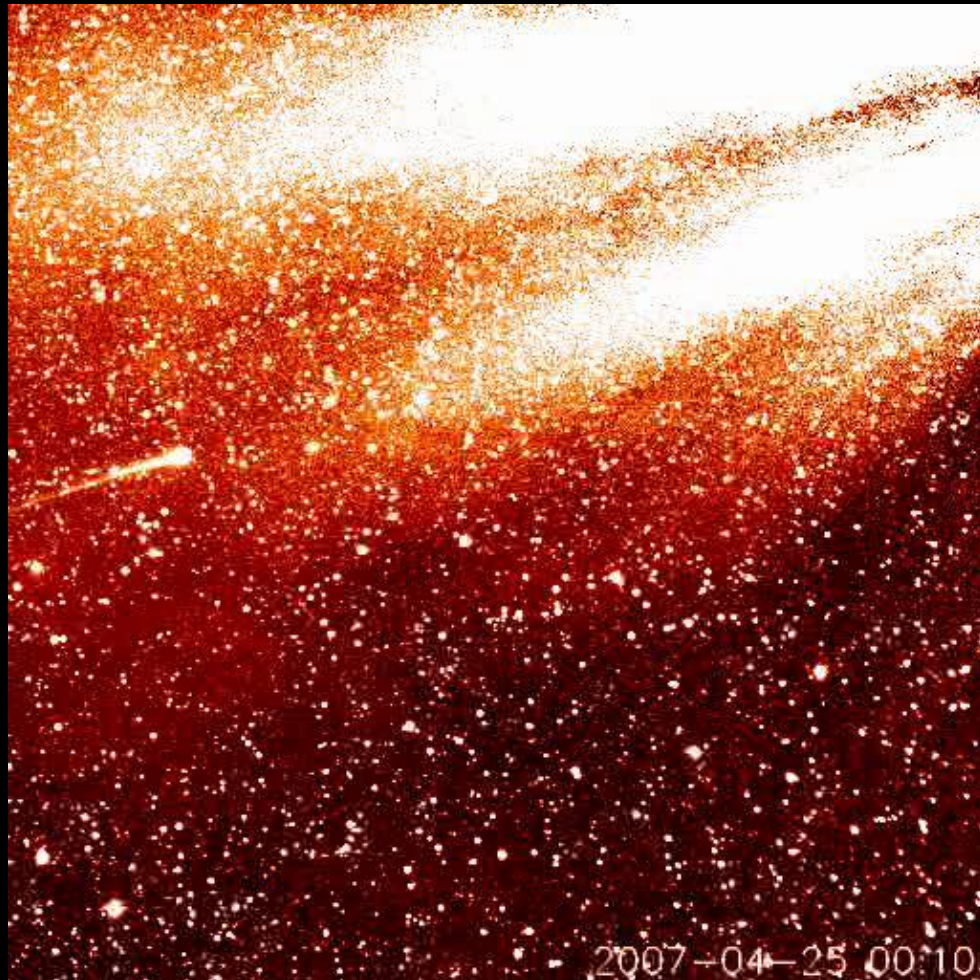
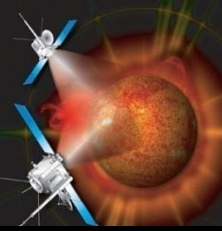
Obserwacje

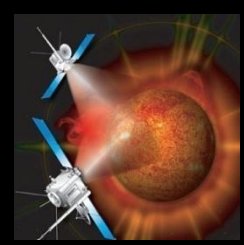


Obserwacje

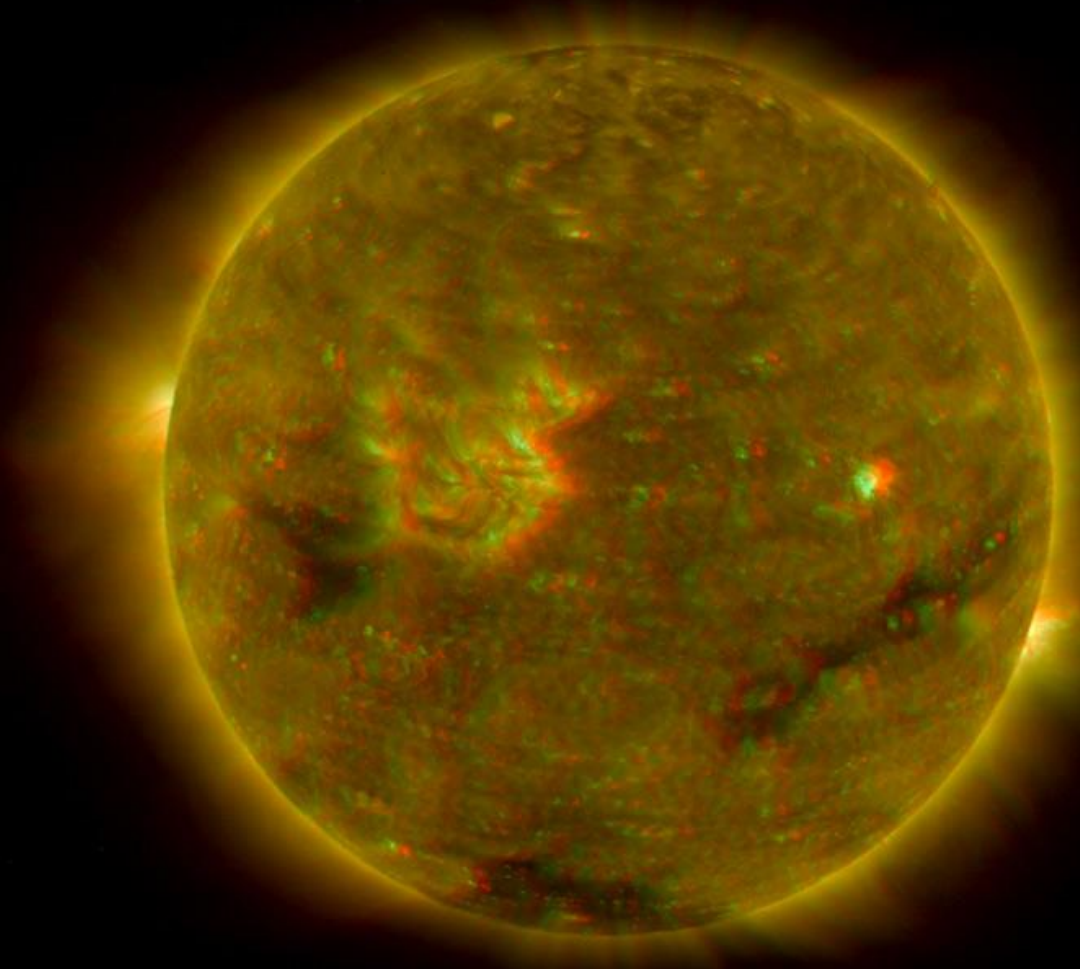


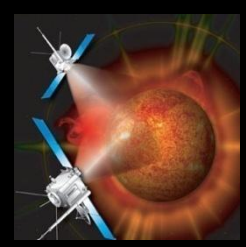
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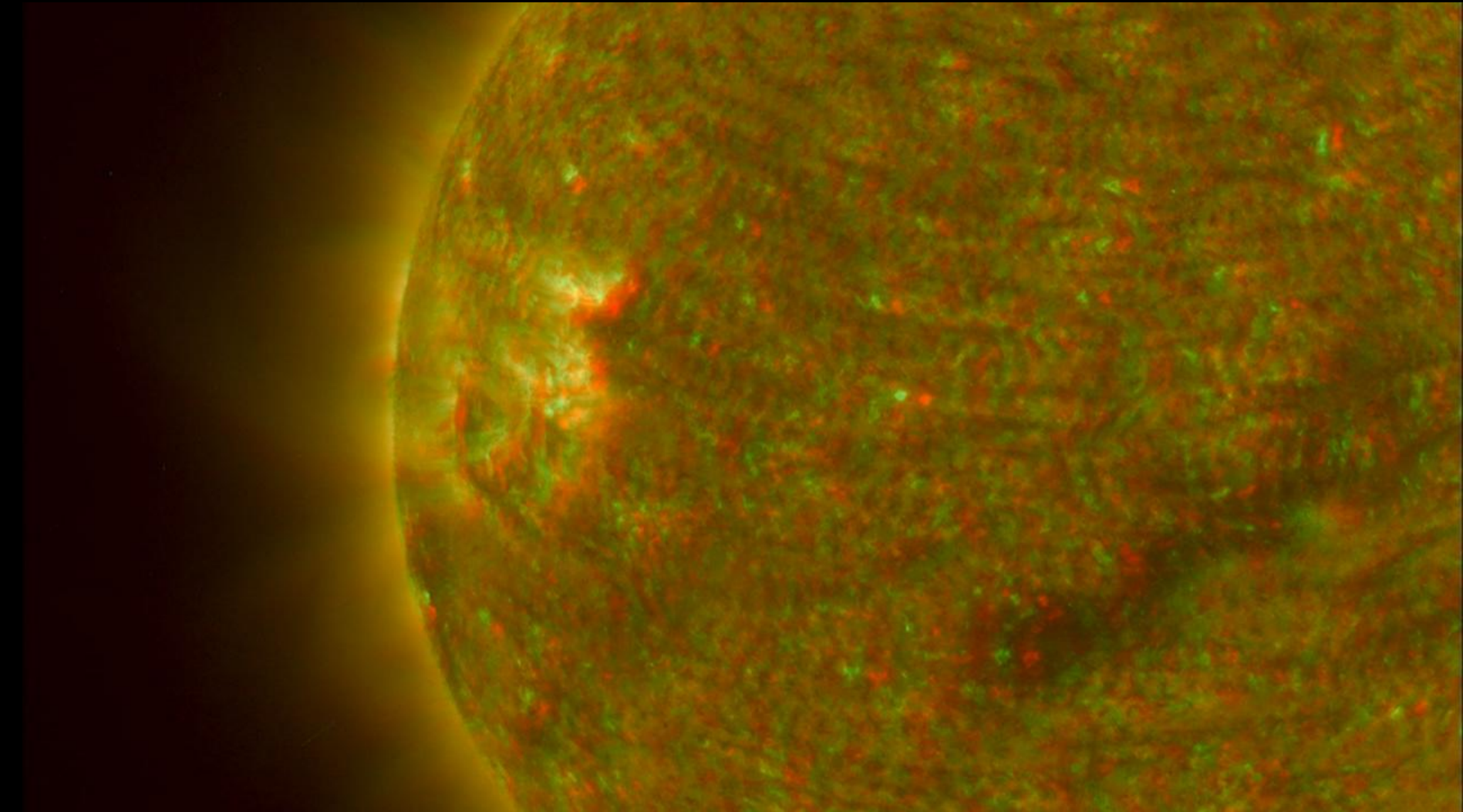


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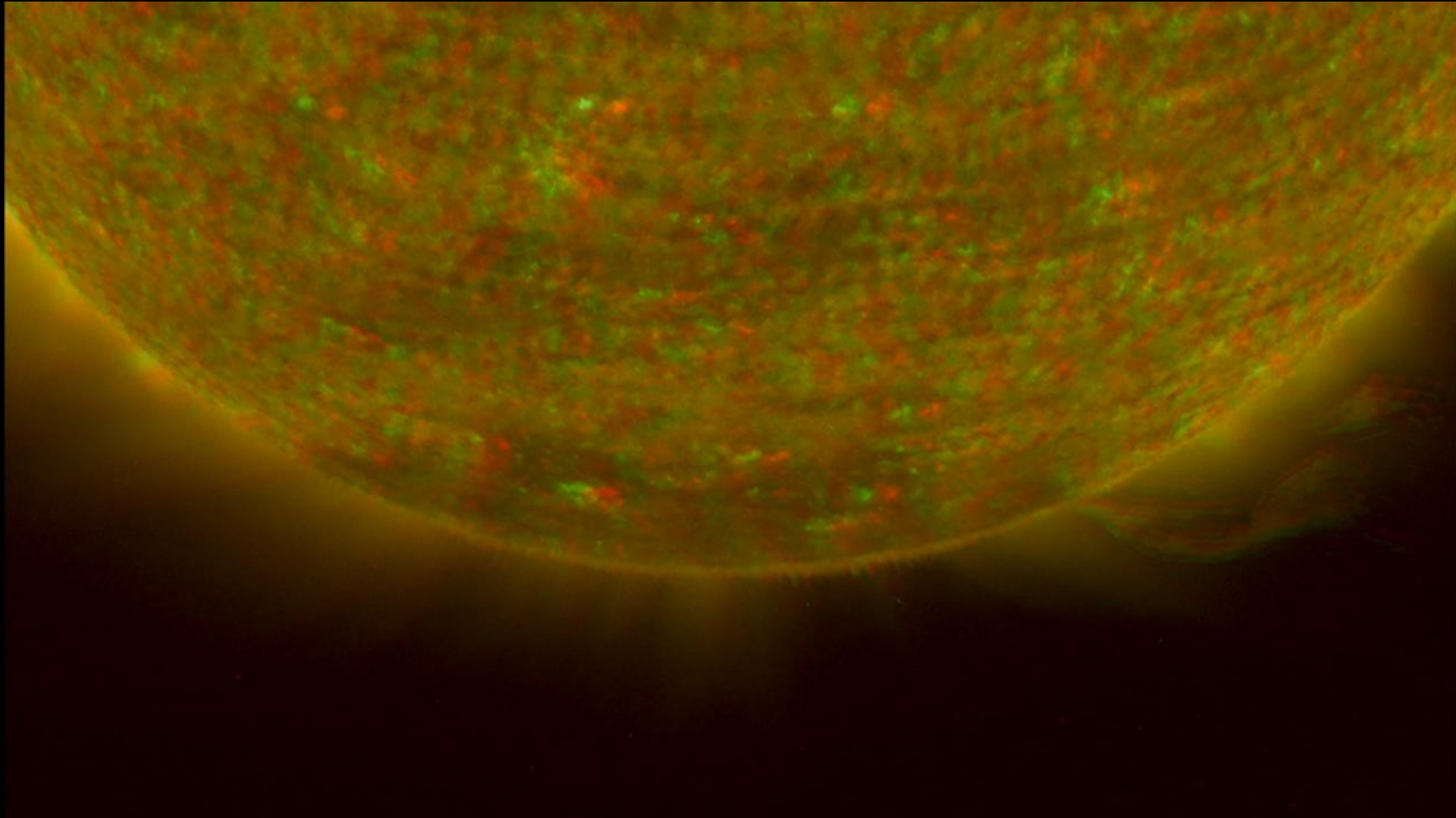
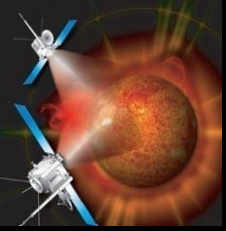




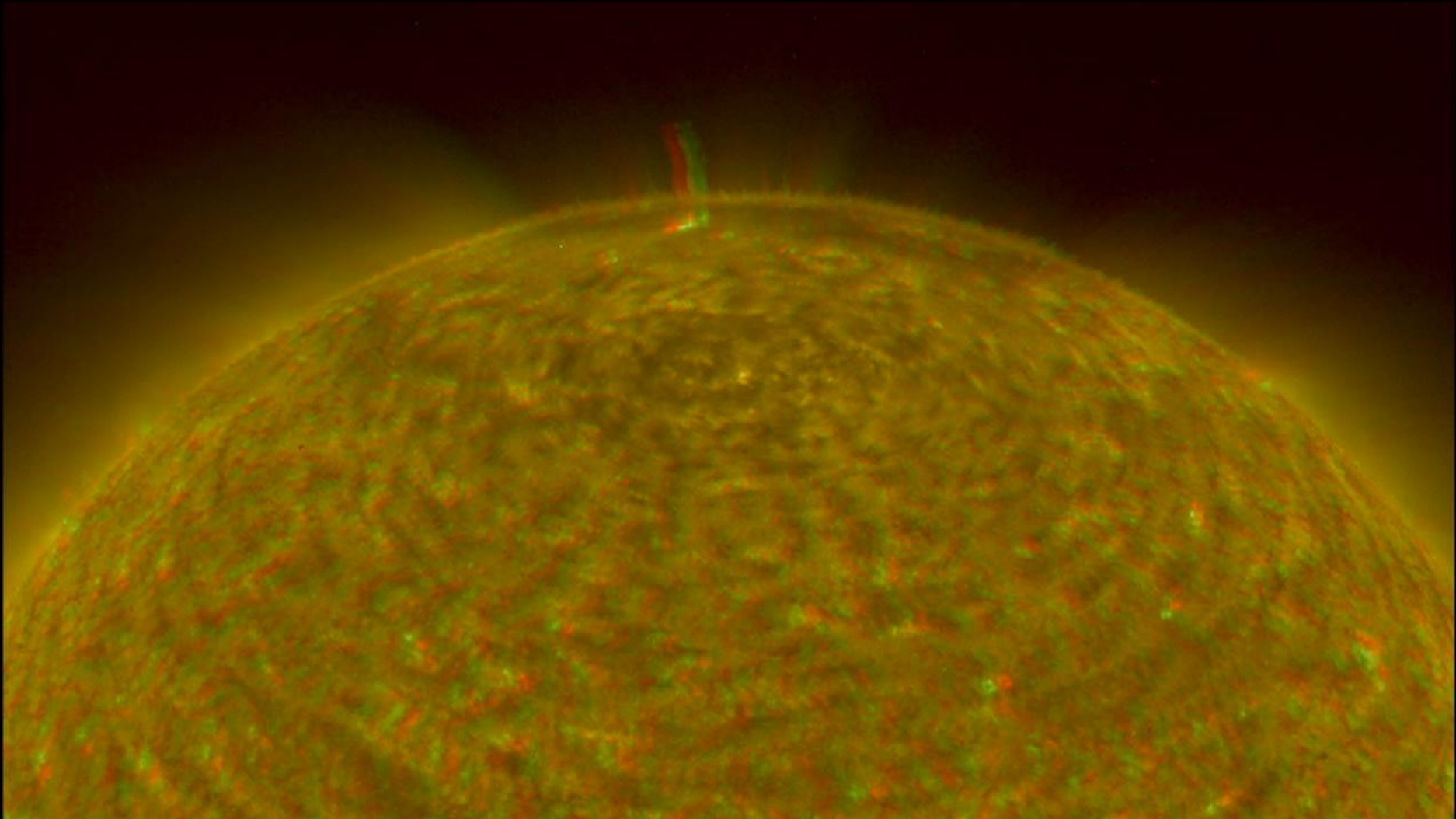
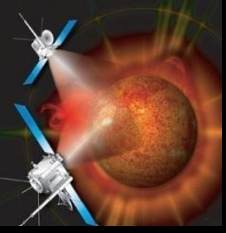
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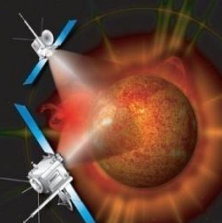
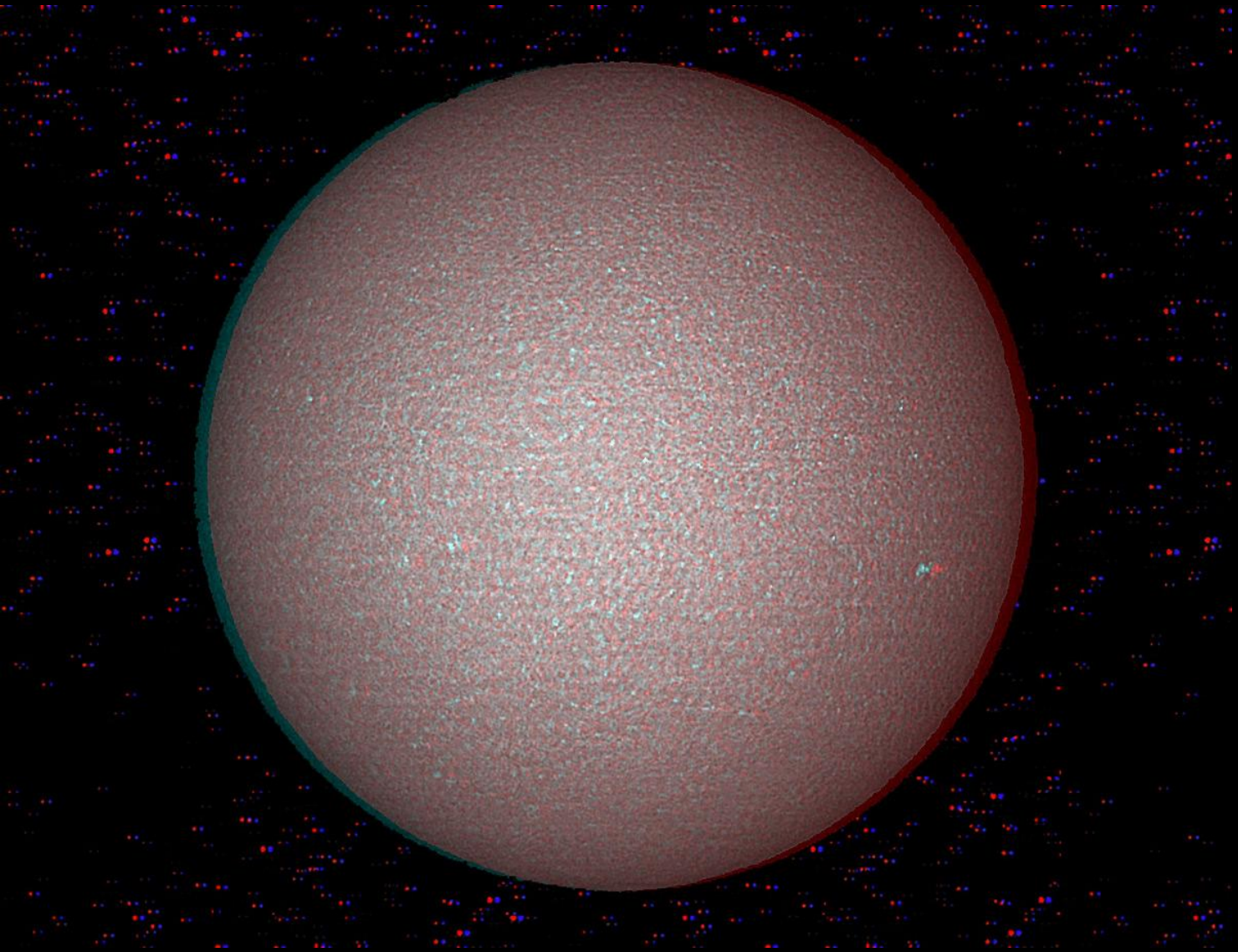
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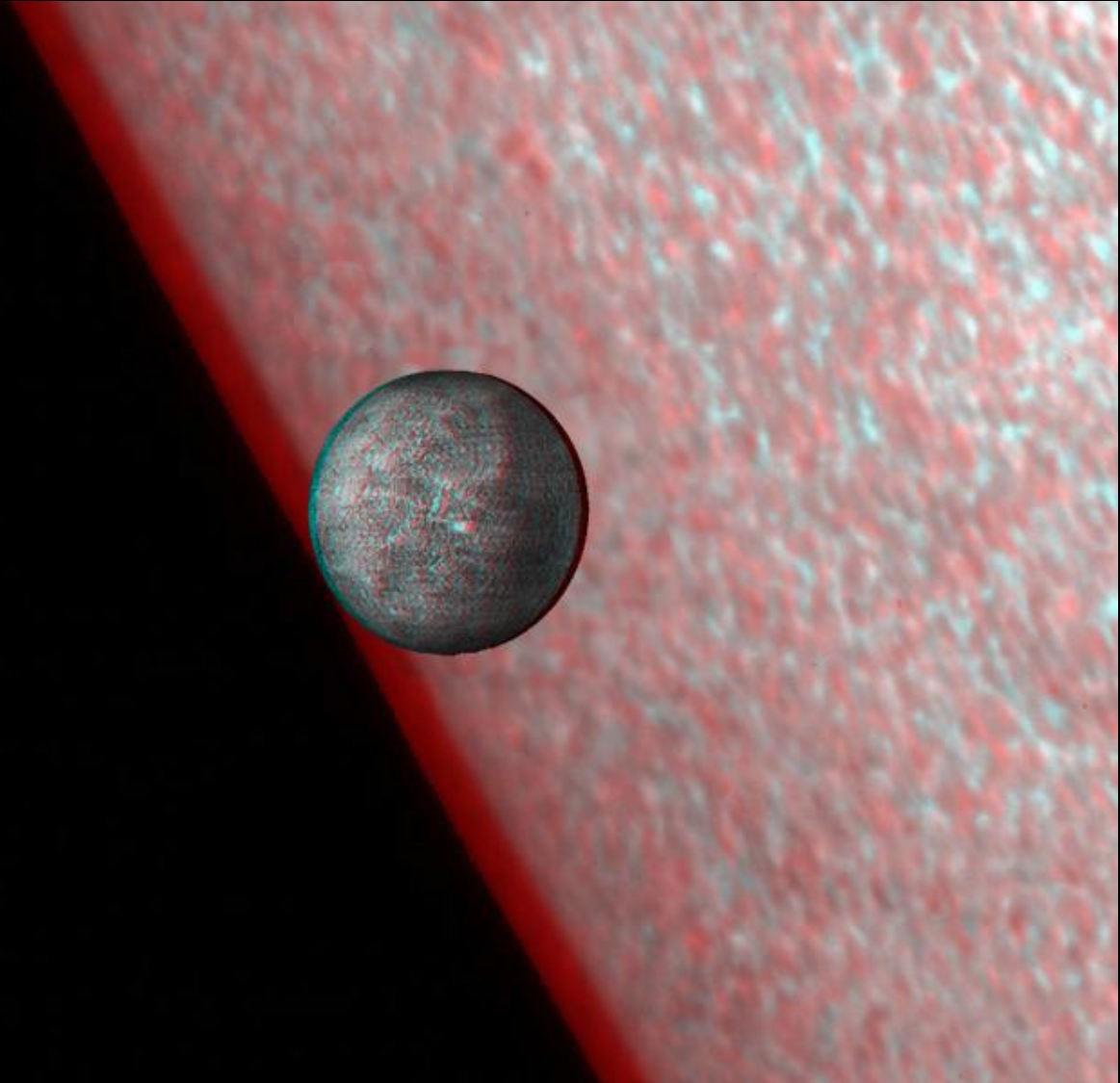
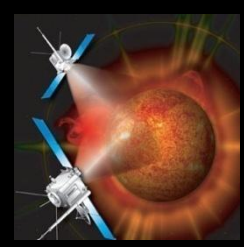
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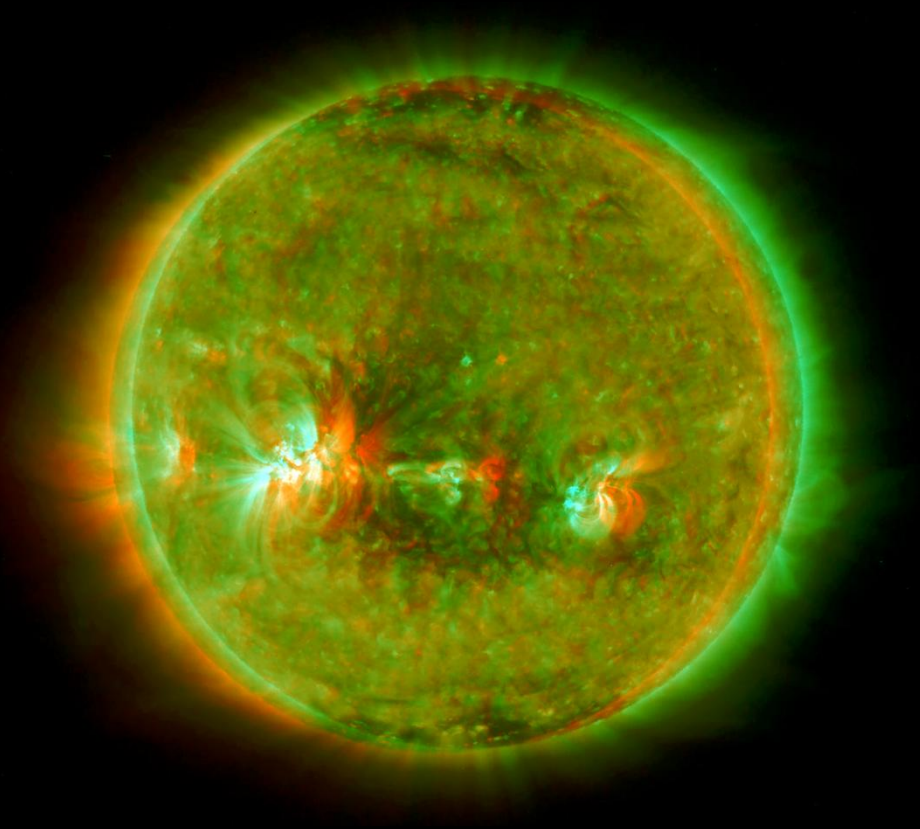
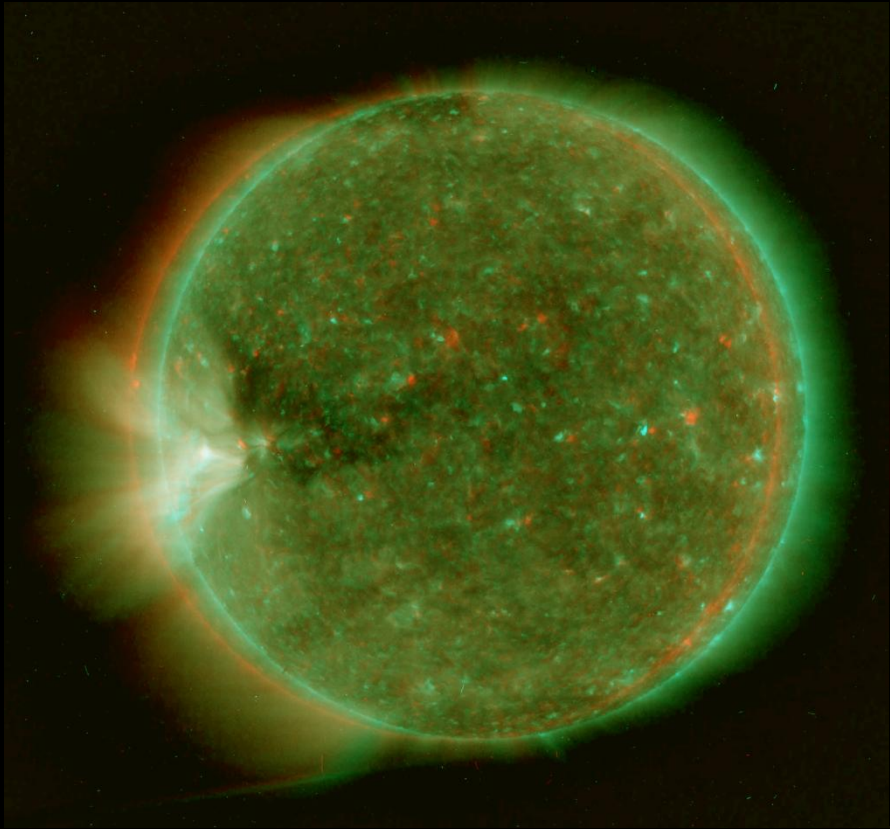
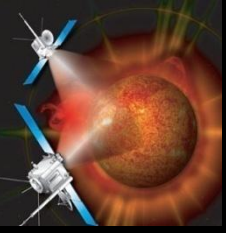
Obserwacje



Obserwacje



Obserwacje



National Aeronautics and Space Administration

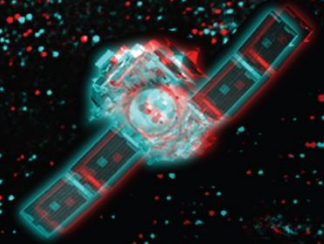
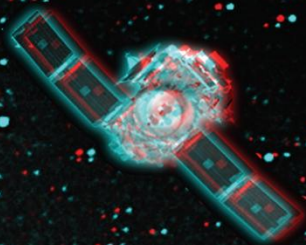


STEREO

Solar TERrestrial RELations Observatory

The brighter areas are active regions -- often the sources of "space weather." Effects from the Sun can cause disruptions for power transmission, communications, and navigation and can threaten astronaut safety.

Use 3D glasses to see this side in 3D!



Here is one of the first ever 3D images of the Sun. It is a composite of two images in one ultraviolet wavelength of light taken at the same time. **STEREO** with two nearly identical space-based observatories - one ahead of Earth, the other trailing behind - is providing the first-ever stereoscopic measurements to study the Sun and solar storms.

To see more 3D images from STEREO and learn how to make or get 3D glasses, go to:

<http://stereo.gsfc.nasa.gov>