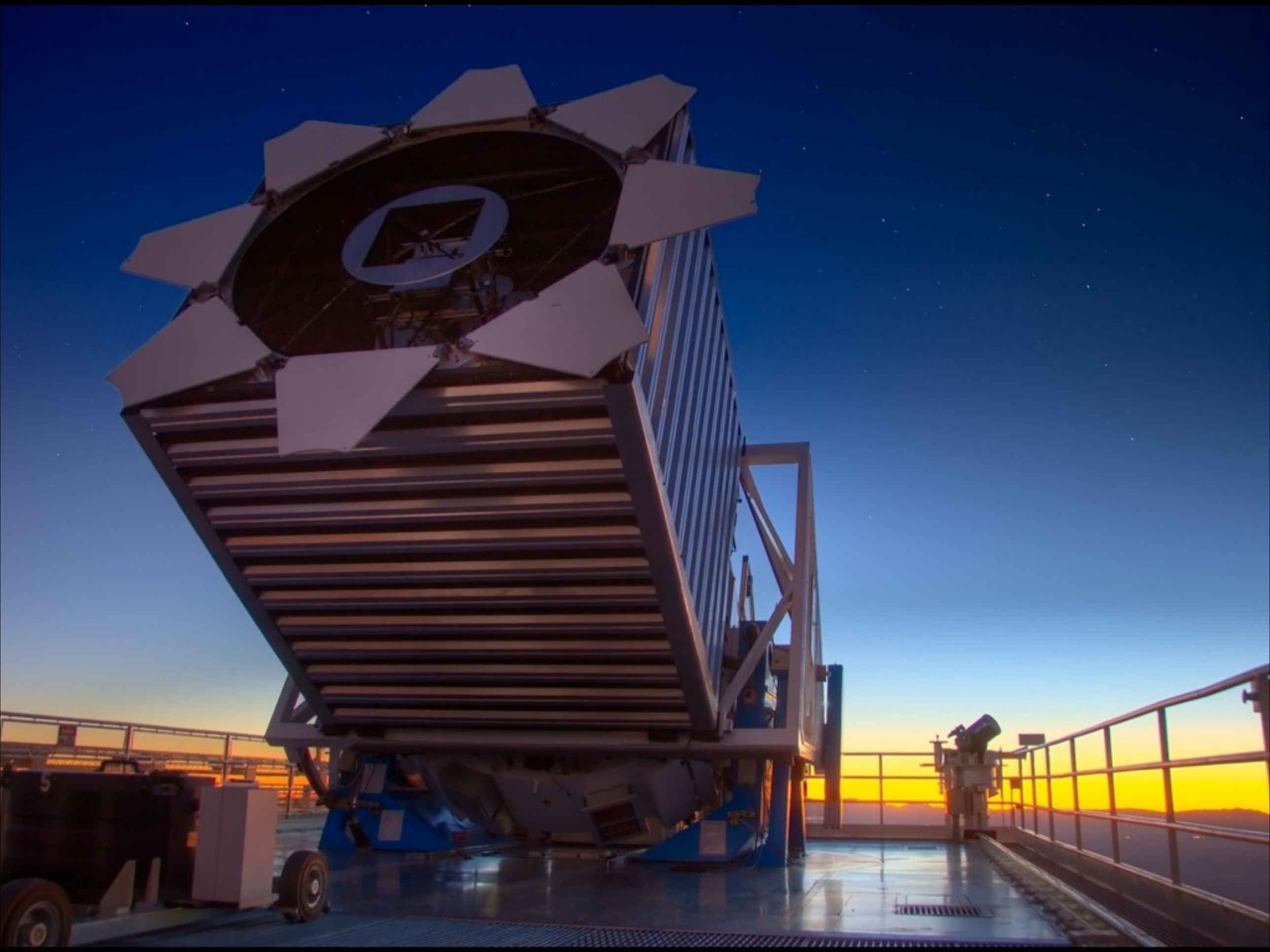
Stuart Lynn

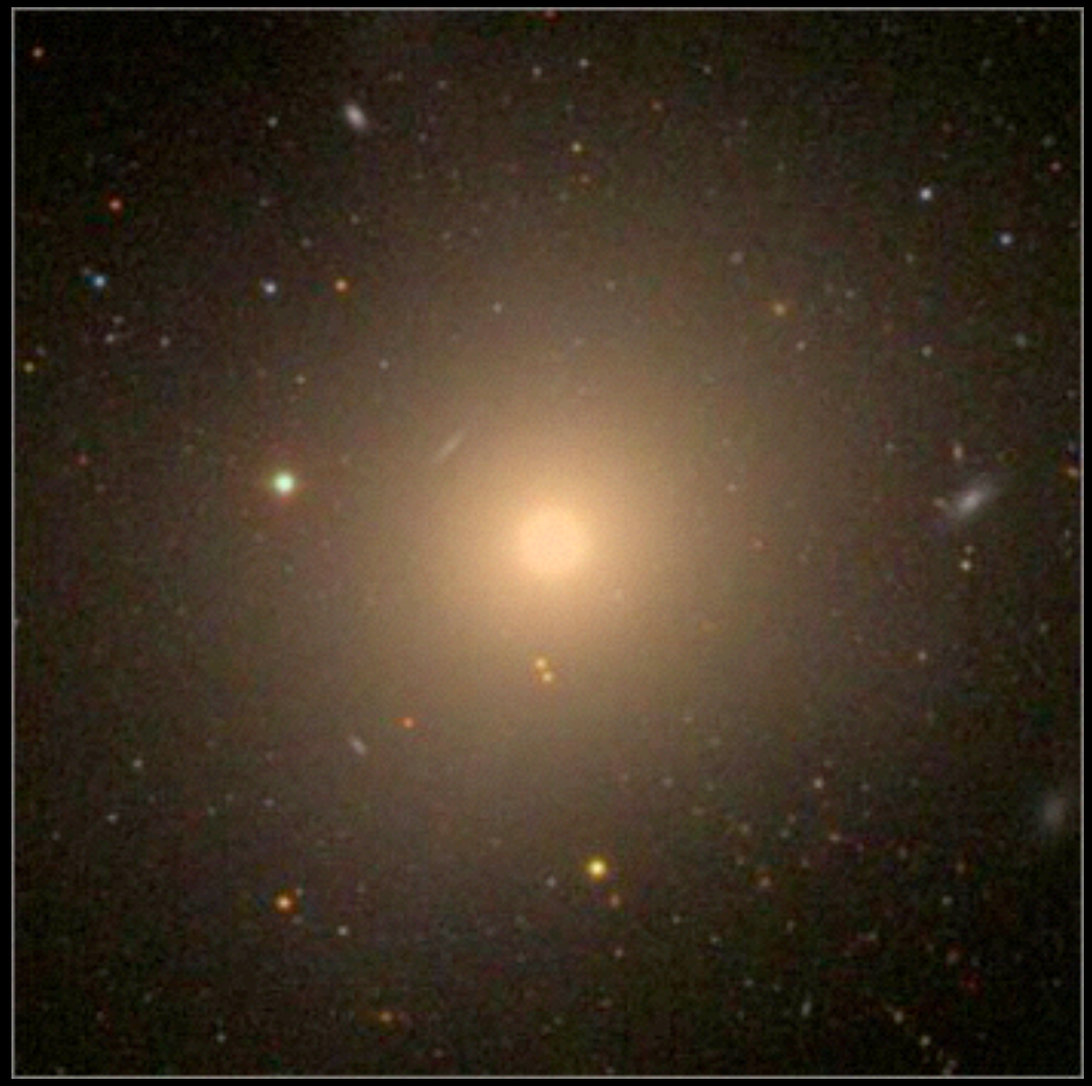
ZOONIVERSE

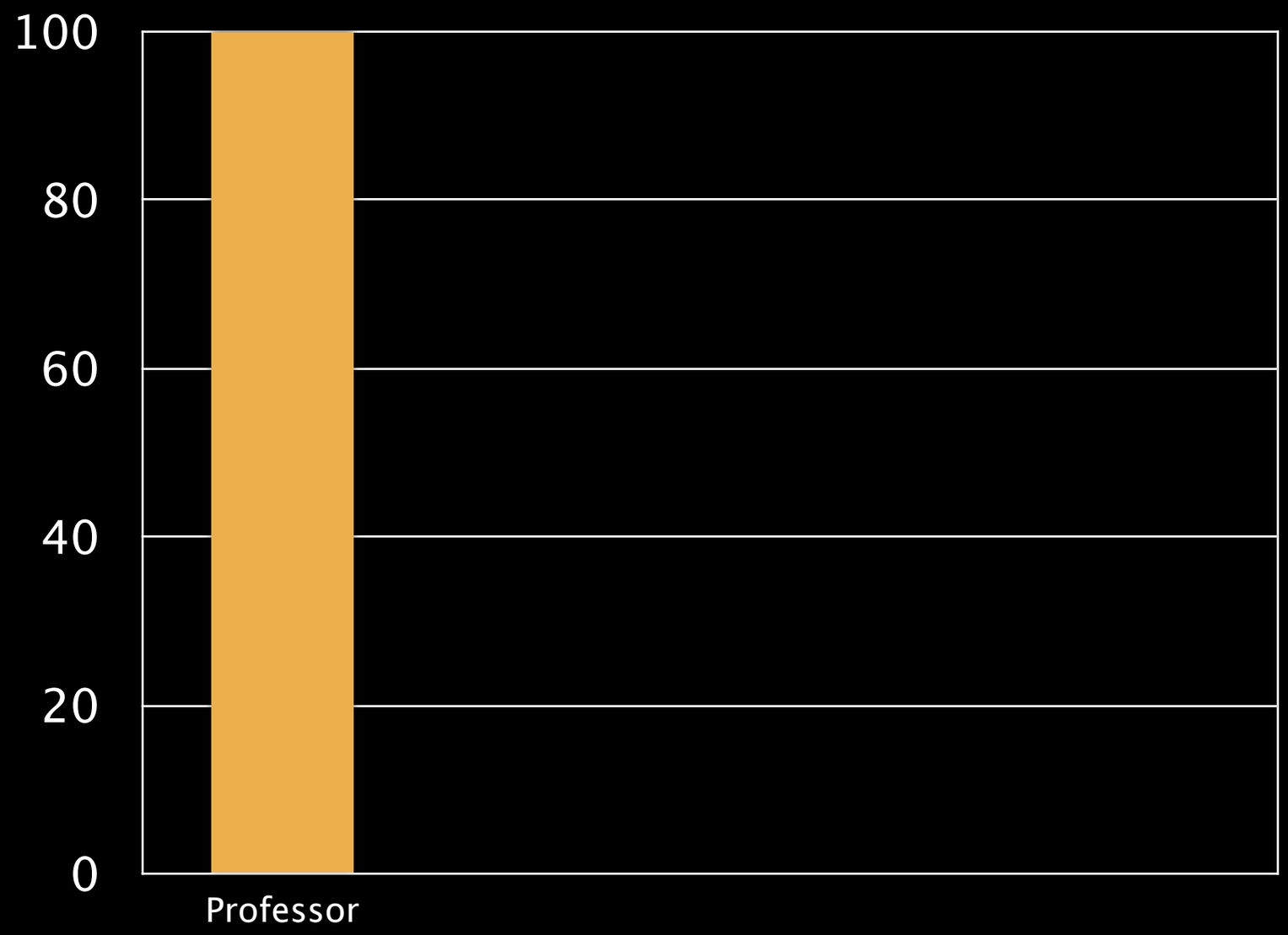
ADLER PLANETARIUM

@stuart_lynn

@the_zooniverse



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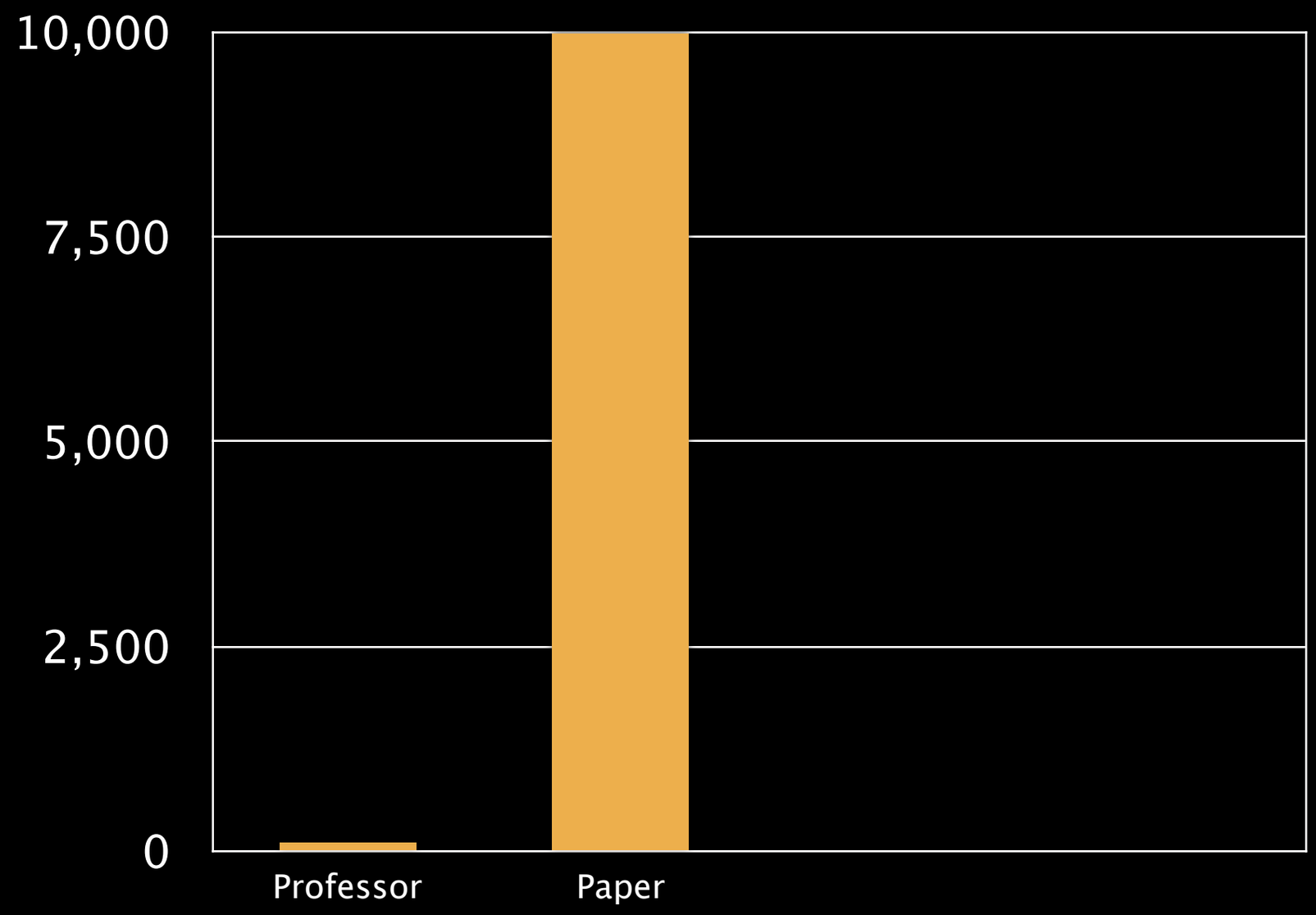
Professor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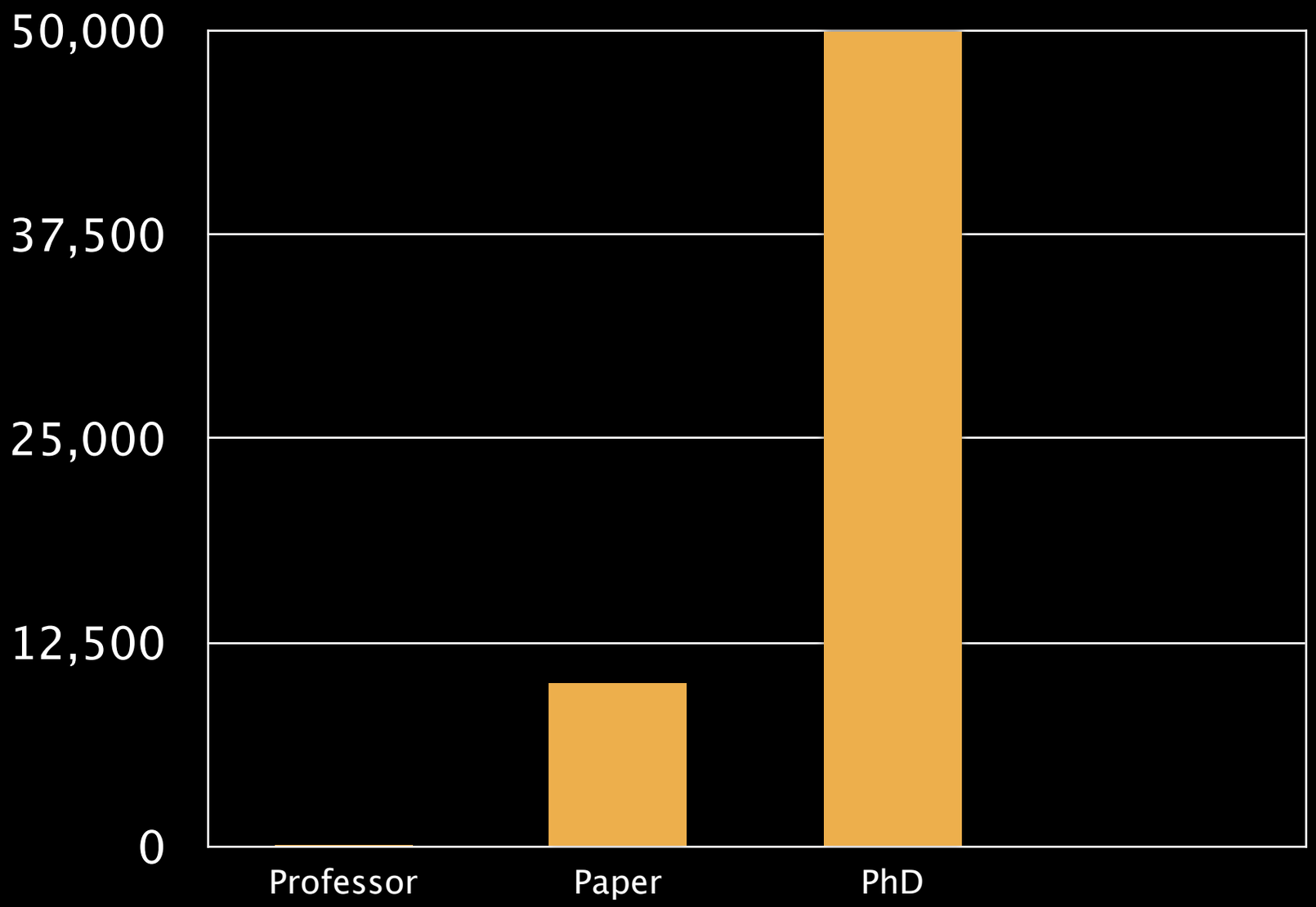
Professor
Paper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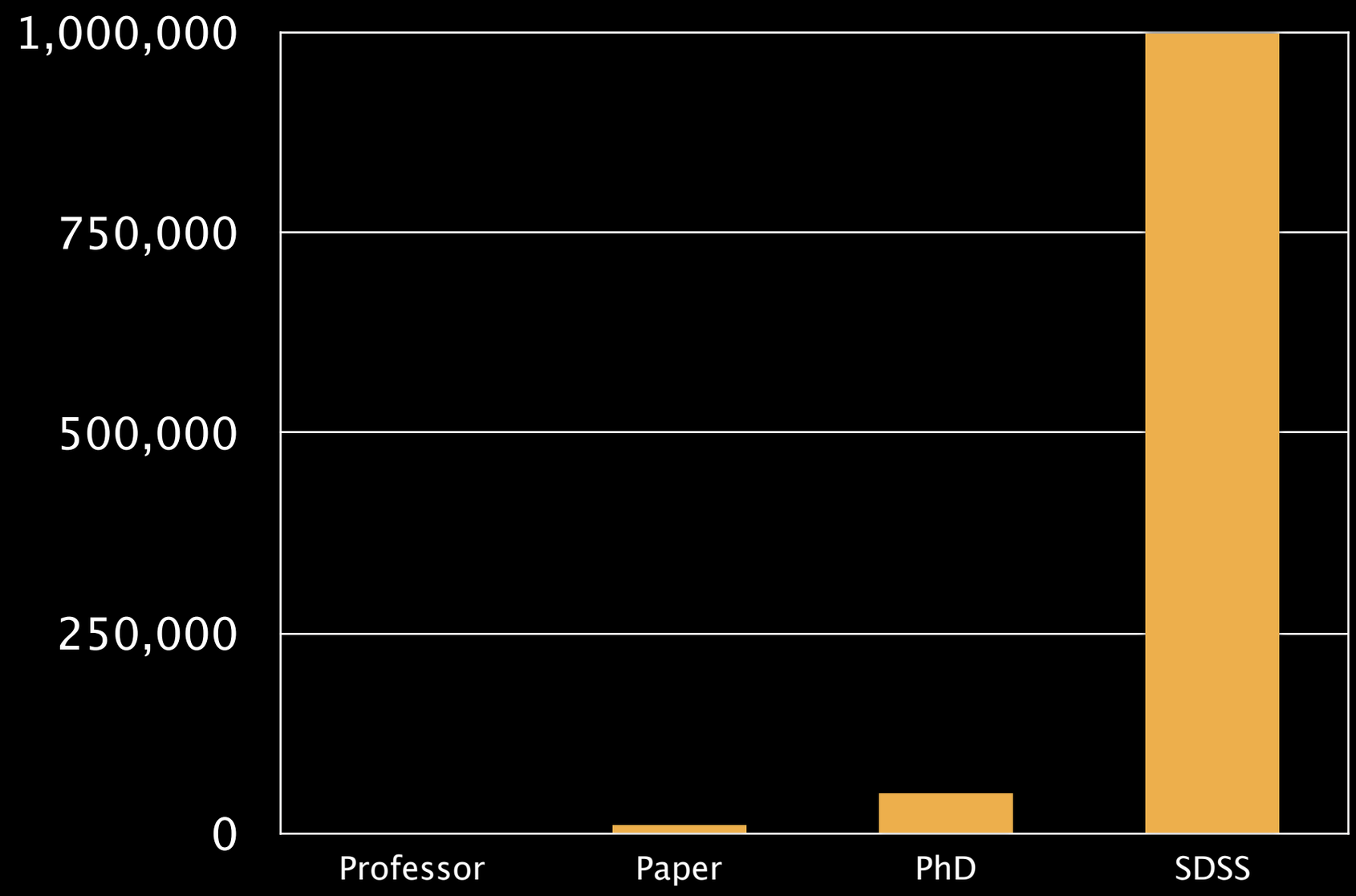
Professor
Paper
PhD


1,000,000
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Professor
Paper
PhD
SDSS

William Hershel

Account of a Comet.

March 13. 10h. 30′ I was looking at a star in the quartile between Auriga's right foot and the left foot of Castor, and discovered near it a star that appeared to me to have a larger diameter than it should have; this made me suspect it to be a Comet. For this reason I thought it proper to mark its place in the heavn that I might see whether it moved. It was then very near $\frac{2}{3}$ of my field of view (which is 4′.28″) from a small telescopic star, and seemed to have nearly the same declination with that star, as it apparently followed the same tract thro the telescope. Its place is represented in Fig 1. about ♊ 23°¼ of longit: and ½ degree of latit. North. according to Flamsteeds Notation.

March 17d. 11h. I had no opportunity to look after the suspected Comet till this evening, and finding it had changed its place very considerably measured its distance from the same small star which was 42″,968 Power 227. I took the angle of position ACb (Fig 2) which was 89°.56′. Power 278.

GALAXY ZOO .org

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- Galaxy Analysis

Galaxy Analysis

Welcome to Galaxy Zoo's view of the Universe. If you're here you should already have seen the Tutorial, but feel free to go and remind yourself. There's no need to agonise for too long over any one image, just make your best guess in each case.

☐ Show Grid Overlay on the next Image

Galaxy Ref:
588010880371851294

Choose the Galaxy Profile by clicking the buttons below

CLOCK | ANTI | EDGE ON/ UNCLEAR
SPIRAL GALAXY

ELLIPTICAL GALAXY

STAR / DON'T KNOW | MERGERS

Last Updated: Wednesday, 11 July 2007, 05:25 GMT 06:25 UK

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Scientists seek galaxy hunt help

By Christine McGourty
BBC science correspondent

A new project known as Galaxy Zoo is calling on members of the public to log on to its website and help classify one million galaxies.

The classic spiral: M51, also known as the whirlpool galaxy

The hope is that about 30,000 people might take part in a project that could help reveal whether our existing models of the Universe are correct.

Computer users undergo a three-minute online tutorial and are then allocated a series of images and asked to decide whether each one shows a spiral or an elliptical galaxy.

If it's a spiral galaxy, they're asked to decide which way it appears to be rotating.

The images come from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey telescope in New Mexico, US.

Kevin Schawinski, an astrophysicist at Oxford University, UK, is one of the team who devised the project.

"I classified about 50,000 galaxies myself in a week," he said. "It was mind-numbing."

He's hoping that involving the public will speed the work up.

"It's not just for fun," he added. "The human brain is actually better than a computer at pattern recognition tasks like this. Whether you spend five minutes, 15 minutes or five hours using the site, your contribution will be invaluable."

The project was inspired by others, such as stardust@home,

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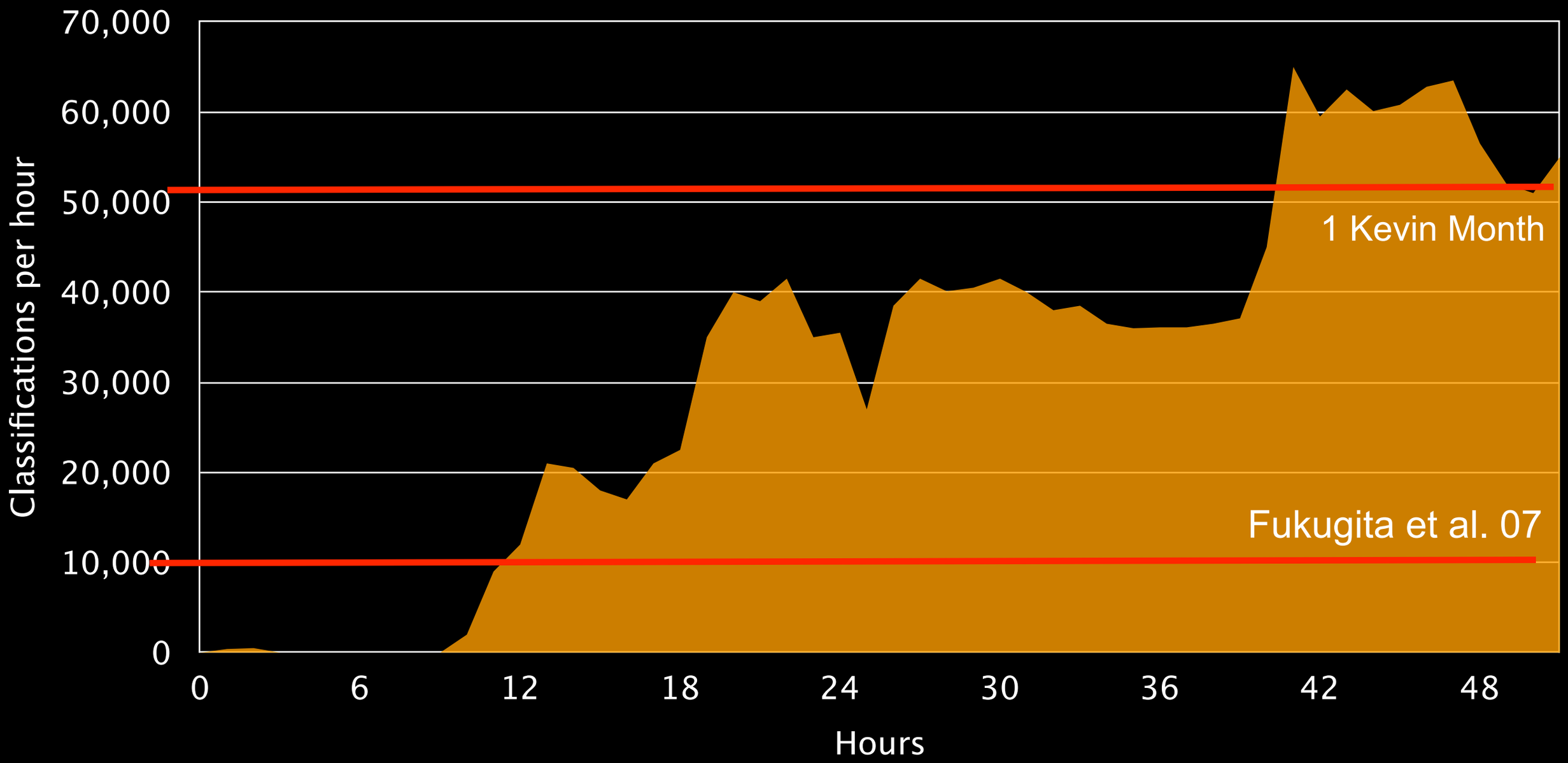
70,000
60,000
50,000
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Classifications per hour
0
6
12
18
24
30
36
42
48
Hours
1 Kevin Month
Fukugita et al. 07

aytm

The Global Appeal of Angry Birds

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300 million downloads
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300 MM

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Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc. **000**, 1–12 (2008) Printed 29 April 2008 (MN LATEX style file v2.2)

Galaxy Zoo: Morphologies derived from visual inspection of galaxies from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey*

Chris J. Lintott[1]†, Kevin Schawinski[1]‡, Anže Slosar[1,2], Kate Land[1], Steven Bamford[3], Daniel Thomas[3], M. Jordan Raddick[4], Robert C. Nichol[3], Alex Szalay[4], Dan Andreescu[5], Phil Murray[6], Jan van den Berg[4]

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[2] *Berkeley Centre for Cosmological Physics, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and Physics Department, Berkeley, CA 94720*
[3] *Institute of Cosmology and Gravitation, University of Portsmouth, Mercantile House, Hampshire Terrace, Portsmouth, PO1 2EG, UK*
[4] *Department of Physics and Astronomy, Johns Hopkins University, 3400 N. Charles St., Baltimore, MD 21218, USA*
[5] *LinkLab, 4506 Graystone Ave., Bronx, NY 10471, USA*
[6] *Fingerprint Digital Media, 9 Victoria Close, Newtownards, Co. Down, Northern Ireland, BT23 7GY, UK*

arXiv:0804.4483v1 [astro-ph] 29 Apr 2008

March 2008

ABSTRACT

In order to understand the formation and subsequent evolution of galaxies one must first distinguish between the two main morphological classes of massive systems: spirals and early-type systems. This paper introduces a project, Galaxy Zoo, which provides visual morphological classifications for nearly one million galaxies, extracted from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS). This achievement was made possible by inviting the general public to visually inspect and classify these galaxies via the internet. The project has obtained more than 4×10^7 individual classifications made by $\sim 10^5$ participants. We discuss the motivation and strategy for this project, and detail how the classifications were performed and processed. We find that Galaxy Zoo results are consistent with those for subsets of SDSS galaxies classified by professional astronomers, thus demonstrating that our data provides a robust morphological catalogue. Obtaining morphologies by direct visual inspection avoids introducing biases associated with proxies for morphology such as colour, concentration or structual parameters. In addition, this catalogue can be used to directly compare SDSS morphologies with older data sets. The colour–magnitude diagrams for each morphological class are shown, and we illustrate how these distributions differ from those inferred using colour alone as a proxy for morphology.

Key words: methods: data analysis, galaxies: general, galaxies: spiral, galaxies: elliptical and lenticular


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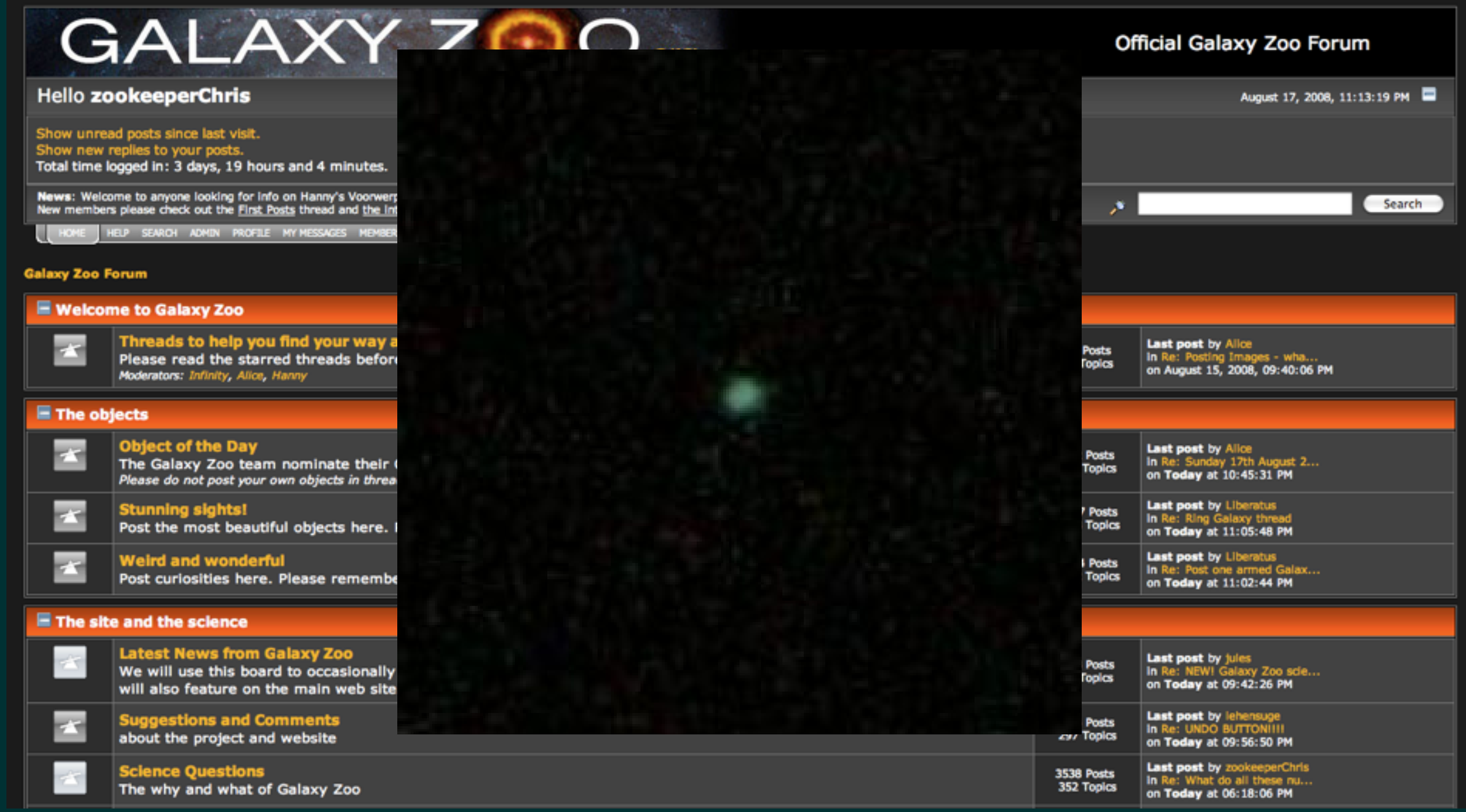

GALAXY ZOO
Official Galaxy Zoo Forum
Hello zookeeperChris
Show unread posts since last visit.
Show new replies to your posts.
Total time logged in: 3 days, 19 hours and 4 minutes.
August 17, 2008, 11:13:19 PM
News: Welcome to anyone looking for info on Hanny's Voorwerp
New members please check out the First Posts thread and the Int
Search
HOME HELP SEARCH ADMIN PROFILE MY MESSAGES MEMBER
Galaxy Zoo Forum
Welcome to Galaxy Zoo
Threads to help you find your way a
Please read the starred threads before
Moderators: Infinity, Alice, Hanny
Posts
Topics
Last post by Alice
In Re: Posting Images - wha...
on August 15, 2008, 09:40:06 PM
The objects
Object of the Day
The Galaxy Zoo team nominate their
Please do not post your own objects in threa
Posts
Topics
Last post by Alice
In Re: Sunday 17th August 2...
on Today at 10:45:31 PM
Stunning sights!
Post the most beautiful objects here.
Posts
Topics
Last post by Liberatus
In Re: Ring Galaxy thread
on Today at 11:05:48 PM
Weird and wonderful
Post curiosities here. Please remembe
Posts
Topics
Last post by Liberatus
In Re: Post one armed Galax...
on Today at 11:02:44 PM
The site and the science
Latest News from Galaxy Zoo
We will use this board to occasionally
will also feature on the main web site
Posts
Topics
Last post by Jules
In Re: NEW! Galaxy Zoo scie...
on Today at 09:42:26 PM
Suggestions and Comments
about the project and website
Posts
Topics
Last post by lehensuge
In Re: UNDO BUTTON!!!!
on Today at 09:56:50 PM
Science Questions
The why and what of Galaxy Zoo
3538 Posts
352 Topics
Last post by zookeeperChris
In Re: What do all these nu...
on Today at 06:18:06 PM

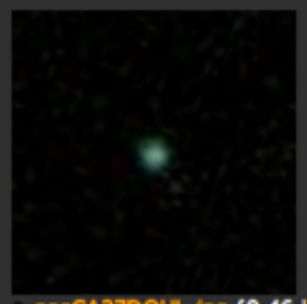
Hanny
Global Moderator
Hero Member

Posts: 16938
"Voorwerp kid"

Re: Give peas a chance!
« **Reply #1 on:** August 12, 2007, 02:07:35 pm »

Sorry, I couldn't resist

http://cas.sdss.org/astro/en/tools/chart/chart.asp?ra=133.35036596&dec=19.50629401



gggCA37DOUL.jpg (9.46 kB, 512x512 - viewed 478 times.)

Logged

www.hannysvoorwerp.com

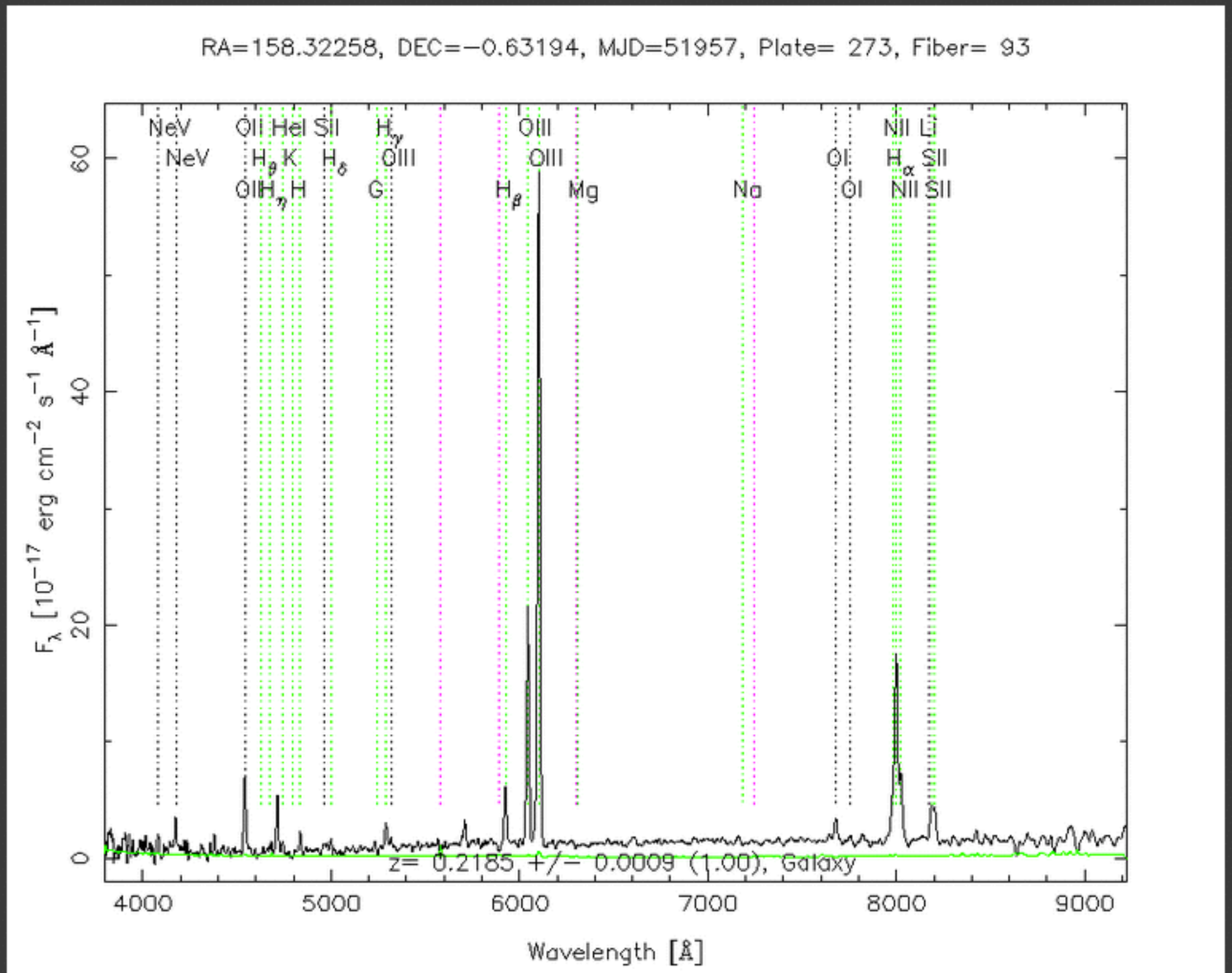
Re: Give peas a chance!
« **Reply #3 on:** August 12, 2007, 02:11:39 pm »

That's TERRIBLE, Hanny. Are you going to put it in the Astronomically Awful Jokes thread as well? Or would that make it appear to be vegetating?

If it gets away, it's an escapee.

Report to moderator

ref:STRONG EMISSION LINE H II GALAXIES IN THE SLOAN DIGITAL SKY SURVEY.



Re: Give peas a chance!
« Reply #767 on: February 29, 2008, 08:40:24 am »

I suppose **Thomas J**'s post is a cue to finally get around to restating the definition (corrections/opinions welcome):
For the purposes of this thread, a pea is anything you want to call a pea that you feel like posting here. Artifacts, quasars, stars, whatever.
However, an OIII "Pea" is a more restricted definition:

1. The OIII designation is based on the shape of the spectral chart, and therefore if the target doesn't have one, it can only be called a candidate.
2. On the spectral chart, the tallest peak must be tagged OIII, and it should be reasonably narrow-based, not a broad pyramid.
3. The baseline of the chart should be relatively flat other than the OIII peak (or peaks) and possible peaks at OII, H-alpha, and H-beta. This flatness is relative to the scale of the chart; a tall OIII peak will make the baseline appear flatter.

Ultimately, OIII "Peas" are grouped together because of their similar spectral charts, not the circumstances that caused them, which might vary. OIII "Peas" seem to be found as the cores of spiral galaxies, cores involved in mergers, and Blue Compact Dwarf Galaxies (BCDG). So far, an OIII chart has not been found from an elliptical or lenticular galaxy, or an edge-on spiral; the disc may block the signature spectral peak. There is apparently not a hard dividing line between OIII galaxies and some other types of Active Galactic Nucleus (AGN), and the spectral charts may appear similar.
The current understanding is that the OIII peaks represent an emission of light at a very limited wavelength from doubly-ionized oxygen atoms in an interstellar nebula. These are oxygen atoms missing two electrons, heated by very thin plasma in the vacuum of space, and bombarded by radiation from the core and its densely-packed stars. This creates "forbidden" interactions in which electrons bounce off the ionized oxygen atoms instead of joining them, and was considered impossible in the past, thus the term "forbidden". The light that we see on SDSS represents the atoms shedding that energy, somewhat similar to the way fluorescent tubes glow.
At a redshift of z=0.1 or less, the outer structures of OIII galaxies may be visible. At a greater redshift, OIII "Peas" are generally approximately round because the less-energetic, less-bright parts have faded from view. The color we see on SDSS varies, so it's not one of the criteria, though it may be informative.
The catalog of all OIII galaxies identified from SDSS is here.
Some sample quasar charts for comparison to OIII "Pea" charts are here.
And a post about quasars that look like OIII "Peas", here.
« Last Edit: March 04, 2008, 02:06:52 pm by starry nite »

Logged

Good news everyone!

Mon. Not. R. Astron. Soc. **000**, 1–18 (2009) Printed 23 July 2009 (MN LaTeX style file v2.2)

Galaxy Zoo Green Peas: Discovery of A Class of Compact Extremely Star-Forming Galaxies ⋆

Carolin Cardamone[1,2]†, Kevin Schawinski[2,3], Marc Sarzi[4], Steven P. Bamford[5], Nicola Bennert[6], C. M. Urry[2,3], Chris Lintott[7], William C. Keel[8], John Parejko[9], Robert C. Nichol[10], Daniel Thomas[10], Dan Andreescu[11], Phil Murray[12], M. Jordan Raddick[13], Anže Slosar[14], Alex Szalay[13], Jan VandenBerg[13]

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[2] *Yale Center for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Departments of Physics and Astronomy, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520, USA*
[3] *Department of Physics, Yale University, P.O. Box 208121, New Haven, CT 06520, USA.*
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[9] *Department of Physics, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA.*
[10] *Institute of Cosmology & Gravitation, University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, PO1 2EG, UK.*
[11] *LinkLab, 4506 Graystone Ave., Bronx, NY 10471, USA.*
[12] *Fingerprint Digital Media, 9 Victoria Close, Newtownards, Co. Down, Northern Ireland, BT23 7GY, UK.*
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arXiv:0907.4155v1 [astro-ph.CO] 23 Jul 2009

23 July 2009

ABSTRACT

We investigate a class of rapidly growing emission line galaxies, known as "Green Peas," first noted by volunteers in the Galaxy Zoo project because of their peculiar bright green colour and small size, unresolved in SDSS imaging. Their appearance is due to very strong optical emission lines, namely [O III] λ5007 Å, with an unusually large equivalent width of up to ∼1000 Å. We discuss a well-defined sample of 251 colour-selected objects, most of which are strongly star forming, although there are some AGN interlopers including 8 newly discovered Narrow Line Seyfert 1 galaxies. The star-forming Peas are low mass galaxies (M$\sim 10^{8.5} - 10^{10}$ M$_\odot$) with high star formation rates (~ 10 M$_\odot$yr^{-1}), low metallicities (log[O/H] + 12 ∼8.7) and low reddening (E(B − V) $\leqslant 0.25$) and they reside in low density environments. They have some of the highest specific star formation rates (up to $\sim 10^{-8}$ yr^{-1}) seen in the local Universe, yielding doubling times for their stellar mass of hundreds of Myrs. The few star-forming Peas with HST imaging appear to have several clumps of bright star-forming regions and low surface density features that may indicate recent or ongoing mergers. The Peas are similar in size, mass, luminosity and metallicity to Luminous Blue

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Posted in Science

14 posts / **9** participants

Blog Post on Tools
Posted in Tools

1 post / **1** participant

Galaxy star formation
Posted in Science

2 posts / **2** participants

Bad spectrum: clearly not a z=0.327 galaxy!
Posted in The Objects

5 posts / **2** participants

What does a green colour signalize?
Posted in The Objects

2 posts / **2** participants

Not an AGN?
Posted in The Objects

6 posts / **3** participants

Characterising classification biases
Posted in Science

6 posts / **3** participants

Possible bars?
Posted in The Objects

7 posts / **7** participants

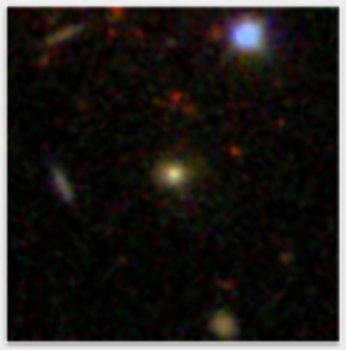
Recent Object Comments...

#edge-on objects.

by Foundren Shi 2 hours ago

Interesting Image

by techbizare@yahoo.co.uk 2 hours ago



With the photo inverted, a tidal tail connecting the galaxy and the red

by Foundren Shi 2 hours ago

#AGN?

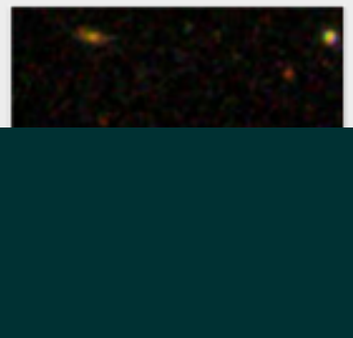
by Mgorman 2 hours ago

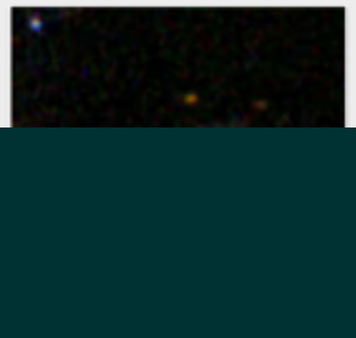
#Blue.

by Mgorman 2 hours ago

#Ring!

by Mgorman 3 hours ago





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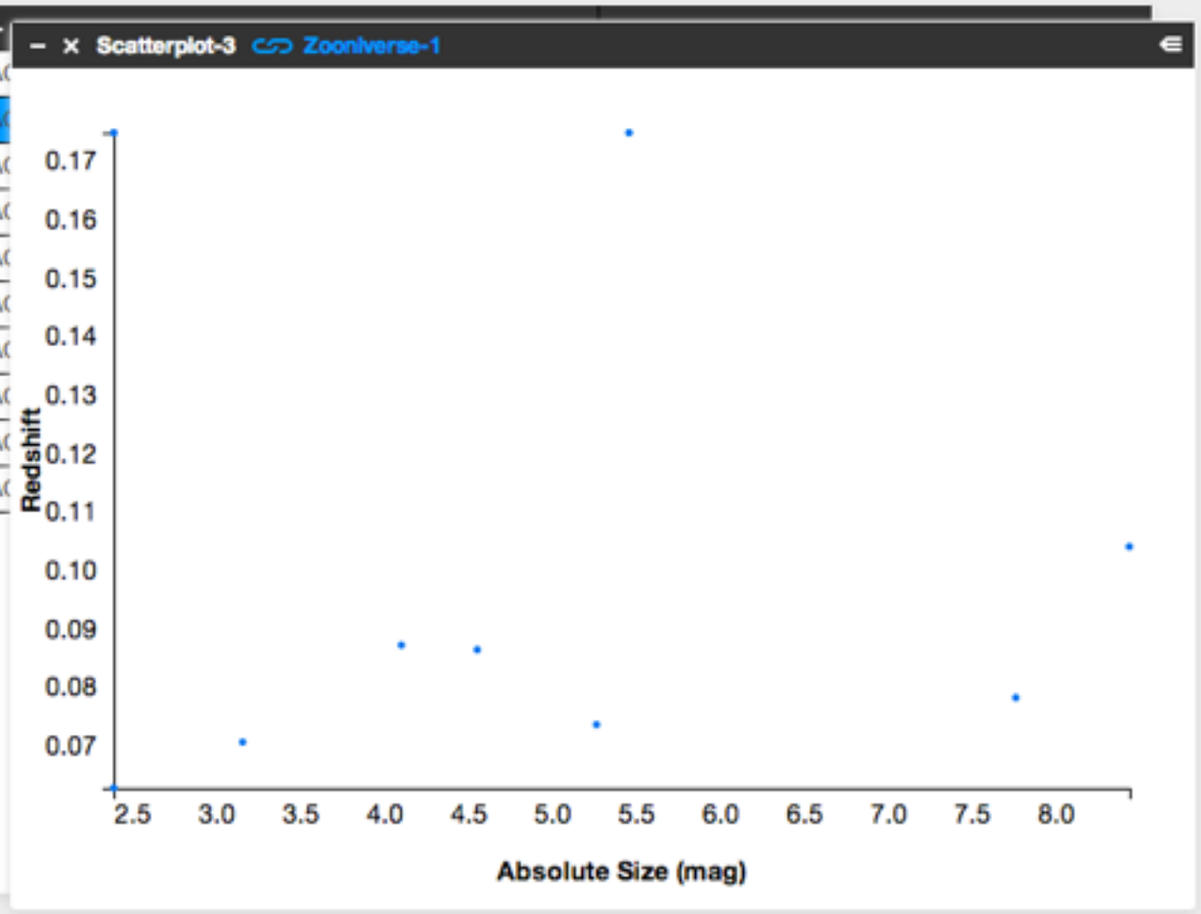

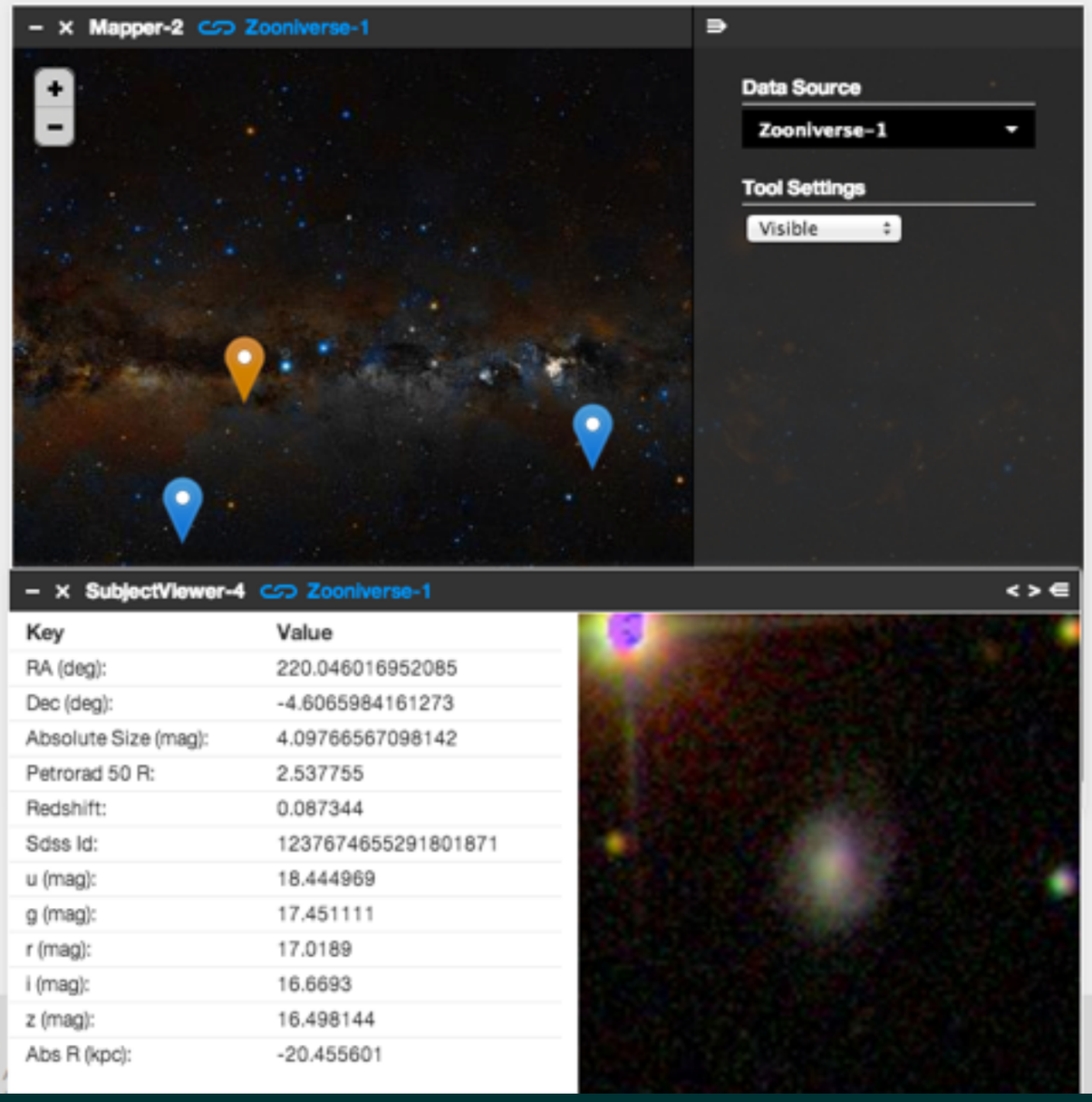

Dashboard is a place for volunteers to observe, collect,

ZooTools are based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 0941610.

writing.galaxyzoo.org

30 (ish)
Projects

13
Space

5
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3
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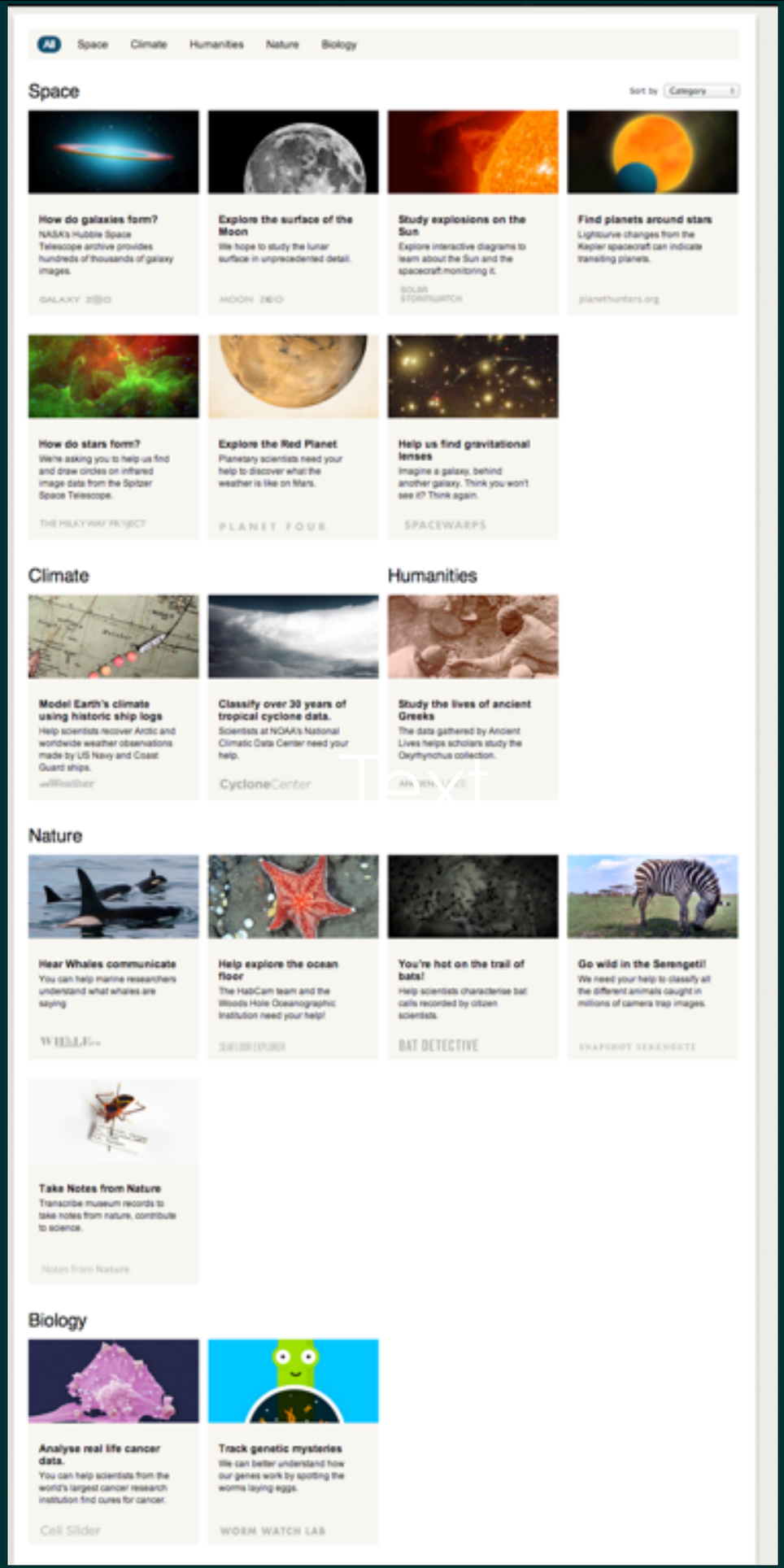
2
Humanities

2
Medical Research



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> 54,100,000 Classifications

> 1,305,000 Comments

60
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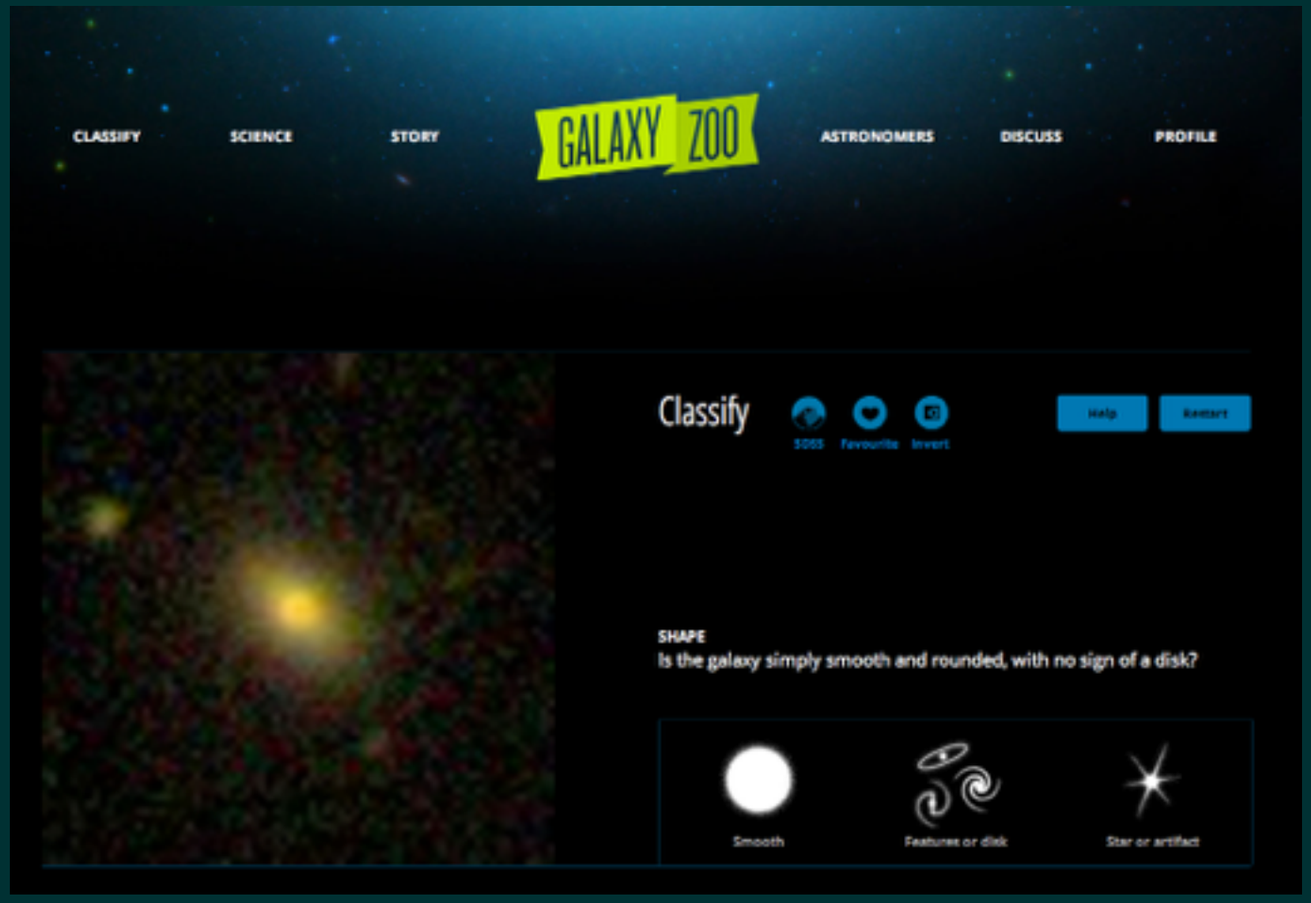
SNAPSHOT SERENGETI
Looks like
Pattern
Color
Horns
Tail
Build
Aardvark
Aardwolf
Baboon
Bat-eared fox
Bird (other)
Buffalo
Bushbuck
Caracal
Cheetah
Civet
Dik dik
Eland
Elephant
Gazelle (Grant's)
Gazelle (Thomson's)
Genet
Giraffe
Guinea fowl
Hare
Hartebeest
Hippopotamus
Honey-badger
Hyena (spotted)
Hyena (striped)
Impala
Jackal
Kori bustard
Leopard
Lion (female or cub)
Lion (male)
Mongoose
Ostrich
Porcupine
Reedbuck
Reptiles
Rhinoceros
Rodents
Secretary bird
Serval
Topi
Vervet monkey
Warthog
Waterbuck
Wildcat
Wildebeest
Zebra
Zorilla
Human
Nothing here
Finish
Tutorial
Clear filters


PLANET FOUR
Classify
Fan
Blotch
Interesting feature
Mark as favorite
Finished
About
Profile
Discuss
Blog
Tutorial • Examples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SCIENCE
STORY
GALAXY ZOO
ASTRONOMERS
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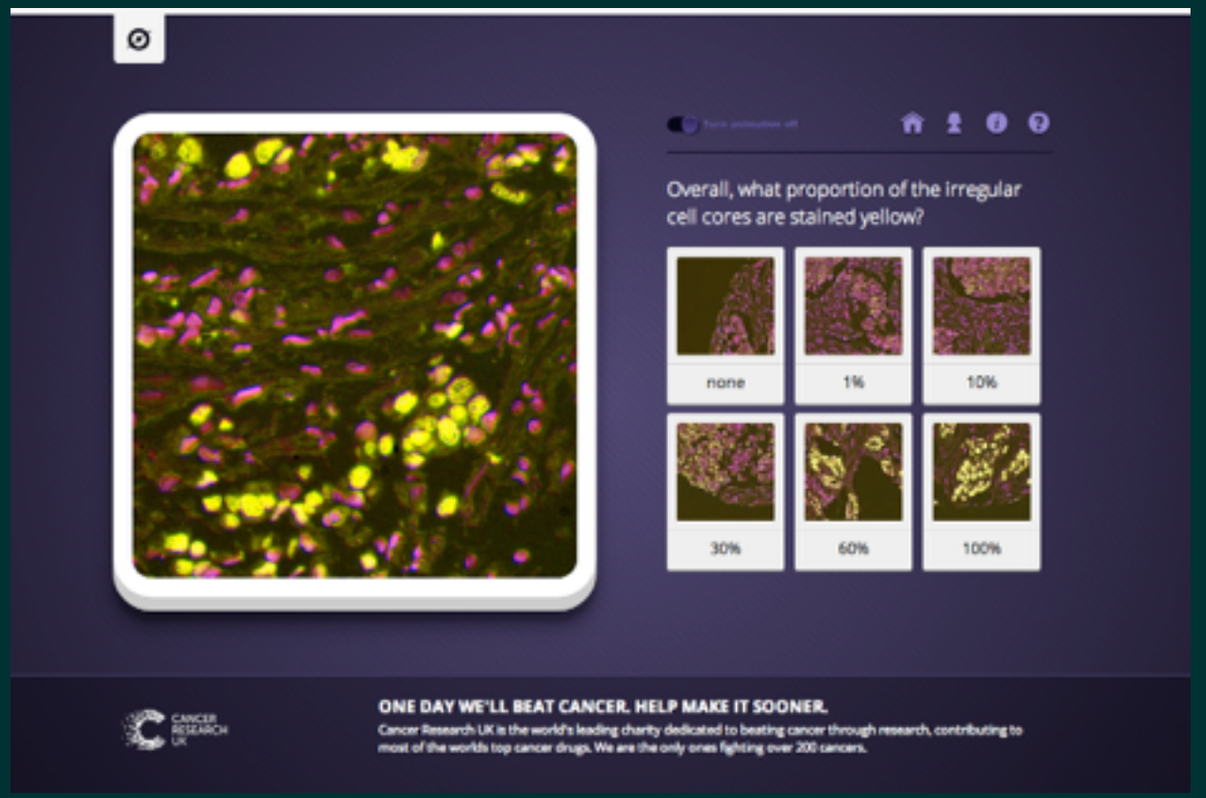
Favourite
Invert
Help
Restart
SHAPE
Is the galaxy simply smooth and rounded, with no sign of a disk?
Smooth
Features or disk
Star or artifact


Overall, what proportion of the irregular cell cores are stained yellow?
none
1%
10%
30%
60%
100%
CANCER RESEARCH UK
ONE DAY WE'LL BEAT CANCER. HELP MAKE IT SOONER.
Cancer Research UK is the world's leading charity dedicated to beating cancer through research, contributing to most of the worlds top cancer drugs. We are the only ones fighting over 200 cancers.

SNAPSHOT SERENGETI

Looks like

Pattern | Color | Horns | Tail | Build

Aardvark	Giraffe	Porcupine
Aardwolf	Guinea fowl	Reedbuck
Baboon	Hare	Reptiles
Bat-eared fox	Hartebeest	Rhinoceros
Bird (other)	Hippopotamus	Rodents
Buffalo	Honey-badger	Secretary bird
Bushbuck	Hyena (spotted)	Serval
Caracal	Hyena (striped)	Topi
Cheetah	Impala	Vervet monkey
Civet	Jackal	Warthog
Dik dik	Kori bustard	Waterbuck
Eland	Leopard	Wildcat
Elephant	Lion (female or cub)	Wildebeest
Gazelle (Grant's)	Lion (male)	Zebra
Gazelle (Thomson's)	Mongoose	Zorilla
Genet	Ostrich	Human

Nothing here

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[X]

Tutorial

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oldWeather

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HMS Caronia

Active: North America and West Indies station

91% COMPLETE

bryanlewis is the Captain and 147 volunteers are following this vessel

Jump Aboard

Old Weather: Our Weather's Past, the Climate's Future

Introduction

Help scientists recover worldwide weather observations made by Royal Navy ships around the time of World War I. These transcriptions will contribute to climate

Project Statistics

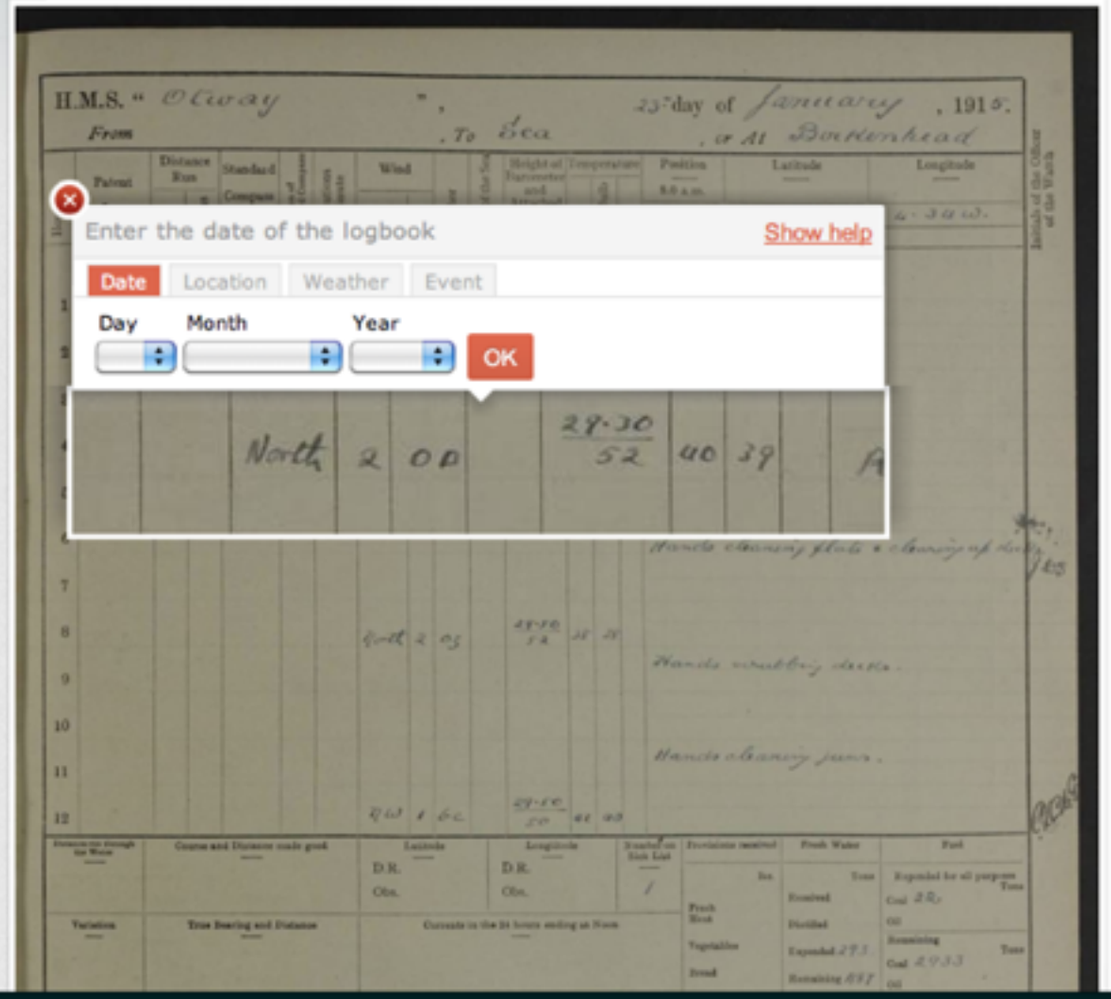
Old Weather transcriptions so far

www.oldweather.org/classify?vessel_id=4caf8977cadfd34197026872

oldweather HOME VESSELS TUTORIAL TRANSCRIBE ABOUT BLOG FORUM stuart.lynn

Cadet stuart.lynn
0 weather reports on 0 pages contributed to this voyage. **30 weather reports more** for promotion to **Lieutenant**

1. DATE | 2. LOCATION | 3. WEATHER | 4. OTHER | 5. FINISH



HMS Otway

Active: Northern Patrol

Armed Merchant Cruiser - Learn more

Map and timeline

DATE
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POSITION
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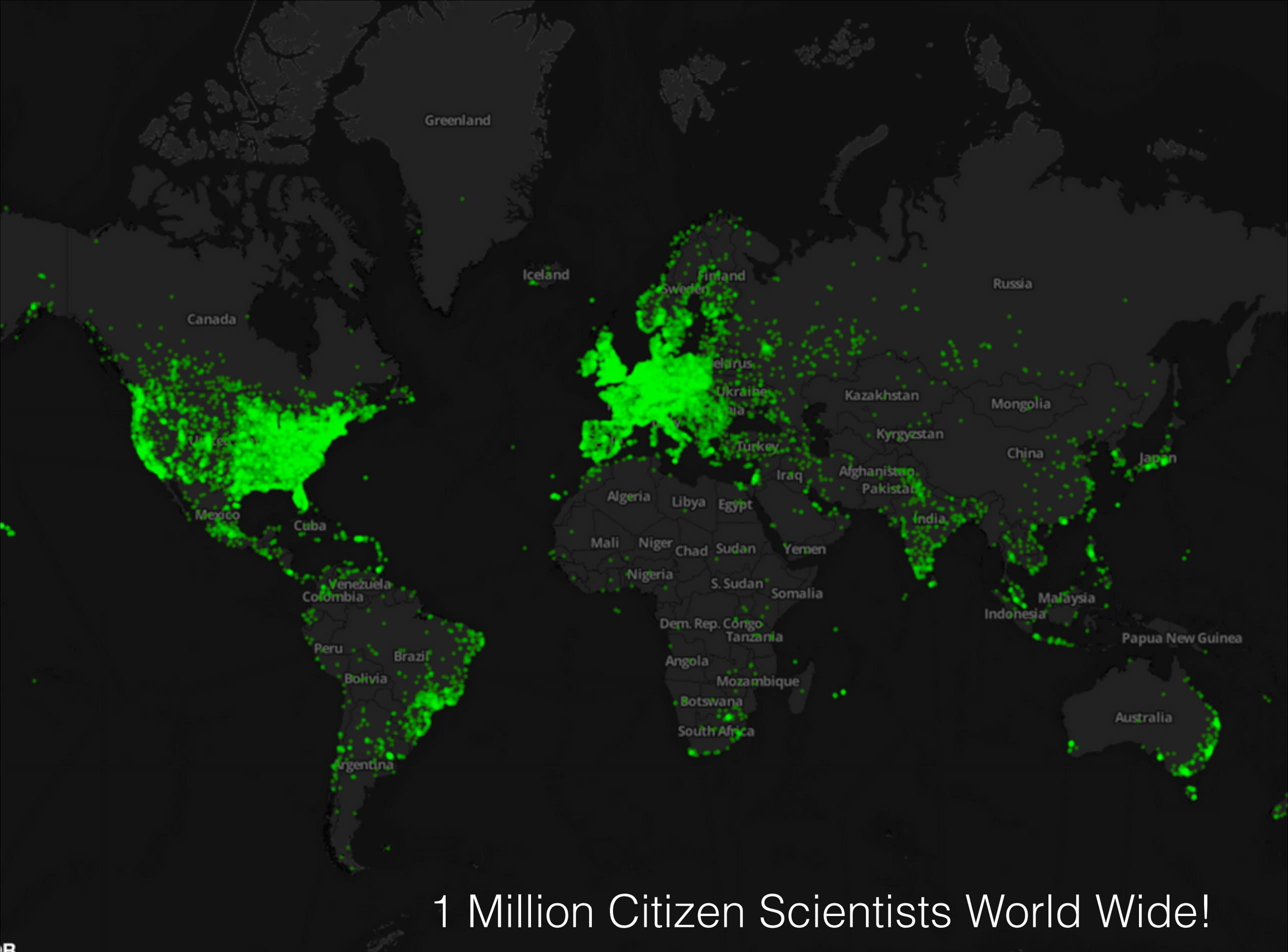
I've finished with this page



1 Million Citizen Scientists World Wide!

Galaxy Zoo | https://api.zooniverse.org | Zooniverse Translations

translations.zooniverse.org/#/projects

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Zooniverse Translations

stuart.lynn
SIGN OUT

Translate Projects:

- Andromeda Project
- Bat Detective
- Cell Slider
- Cyclone Center
- Disk Detective
- Galaxy Zoo
- Galaxy Zoo Quiz
- Galaxy Zoo Starburst
- MicroPlants
- Notes From Nature
- Planet Four
- Plankton Portal
- Play to Cure: Gene…
- Radio Galaxy Zoo
- Seafloor Explorer
- Snapshot Serengeti
- Space Warps
- Star Date: M83
- Sunspotter
- The Milky Way Proj…
- War Diaries
- Worm Watch Lab

The Zooniverse is a collection of web-based citizen science projects that use the efforts of volunteers to help researchers deal with the flood of data that confronts them.

SPACE
Planet Hunters
Galaxy Zoo
The Milky Way Project
Moon Zoo
Solar Stormwatch
Radio Galaxy Zoo
Planet Four

CLIMATE
Old Weather
Cyclone Center

BIOLOGY
Cell Slider
Worm Watch Lab

NATURE
Whale FM
Seafloor Explorer
Bat Detective
Notes from Nature
Snapshot Serengeti

PRIVACY POLICY SOURCE & BUGS

Galaxy Zoo | https://api.zooniverse.org | Zooniverse Translations

translations.zooniverse.org/#/projects/galaxy_zoo

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Galaxy Zoo

Spanish | Portuguese | Romanian | Russian | Chinese (Simplified) | Chinese (Traditional) | Bosnian (Latin, Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Hebrew | Swedish | Catalan | Welsh | New Locale

Progress: 20% Todo

Deploy

All

Up to date

Missing

Out of date

Todo

Galaxy Zoo (Lintott et al. 2008, 2011) pioneered a novel method for performing large-scale visual classifications of survey datasets. Using more than half a million members of the general public, the project has classified – via direct visual inspection - the entire Sloan Digital Sky Survey spectroscopic sample and all existing Hubble Space Telescope surveys (around 1.5 million galaxies in total). With more than 40 classifications per object, Galaxy Zoo provides both a visual classification and an associated uncertainty (which is challenging to estimate if there are only a few human classifiers). The classifications themselves have been demonstrated to be of comparable accuracy to those derived by expert astronomers (see Lintott et al. 2008).

astronomers.classification.body

Copy English Text | Save

You may be looking for data - public Galaxy Zoo data is available in a range of formats here.

astronomers.explanation.data

Copy English Text | Save

This page aims to give background to the scientific

Galaxy Zoo

www.galaxyzoo.org

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CLASSIFY STORY SCIENCE GALAXY ZOO DISCUSS PROFILE LANGUAGE

Few have witnessed what you're about to see

Experience a privileged glimpse of the distant universe as observed by the SDSS, the Hubble Space Telescope, and UKIRT

GALAXY ZOO QUENCH

We are trying something new! Come help us understand a very specific type of galaxy and experience science from start to end. Take part

Classify Galaxies

To understand how galaxies formed we need your help to classify them according to their shapes. If you're quick, you may even be the first person to see the galaxies you're asked to classify.

Begin Classifying

How Do Galaxies Form?

Roughly one hundred billion galaxies are scattered throughout our observable Universe, each a glorious system that might contain billions of stars. Many are remarkably

History of Galaxy Zoo

The launch of this new version of Galaxy Zoo, the 4th, comes just a few weeks after the site's 5th birthday. It all started back in July 2007, with a data set made up of a million

Galaxy Zoo

www.galaxyzoo.org/?lang=it

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CLASSIFICA STORIA SCIENZA GALAXY ZOO DISCUTI PROFILO LANGUAGE

In pochi hanno potuto assistere a quello che stai per vedere...

Cogli l'occasione di dare un'occhiata privilegiata all'Universo lontano, osservato dalla Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) e dal Telescopio Spaziale Hubble (HST)

Classifica le galassie

Per comprendere come si formano le galassie abbiamo bisogno del tuo aiuto a classificarle secondo la loro forma. Se sei veloce potresti addirittura essere la prima persona a vedere le galassie che devi classificare.

Inizia la classificazione

Come si formano le galassie?

La storia di Galaxy Zoo

Galaxy Zoo
www.galaxyzoo.org/?lang=zh_tw
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星系特搜 見者有分

體驗專屬於您的，對遙遠太空的觀測巡禮 [資料來源為史隆望遠鏡數位巡天普查(SDSS)，以及哈柏太空望遠鏡(Hubble Space Telescope)與大英近紅外光望遠鏡(UKIRT)的觀測資料]。

星系的分類

我們需要更透徹了解星系形成的過程，所以，邀請你一起來幫忙，把星系按外觀分類。如果你手腳快，在幫忙辨識某個星系時，搞不好你已成為全世界第一個看到那個星系的唰號幸運者!

開始分類

星系如何形成

在可觀測宇宙中大約散佈有一千億個星系，每個光芒閃耀的星系又都自成一個系統，擁有著數十億恆星。許多星系都極其美麗，「星系動物園」的目標就是去研究這些星系，協助天文學者結著去了解我們所看到的這些璀璨在我們四周的星系如何形成，從這些星系的故事我們

星系動物園前傳

「星系動物園」計畫從2007年7月啟動以來，網站已歷經第四版更新。最早的資料庫裡大約有一百萬個星系圖像，當時由SDSS巡天普查計畫所觀測取得，SDSS迄今仍持續提供更多新的星系光譜圖像資料。剛開始時，面對如此龐大的星系數量，本以為能夠召到的志工團隊

星系特搜 見者有分

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星系動物園前傳

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Galaxy Zoo

www.galaxyzoo.org/?lang=zh_cn

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见证罕为人知的奇景

斯隆数字化巡天（SDSS），哈勃太空望远镜和英国红外望远镜观测的宇宙深处的奇景，任你一窥浩淼苍穹。

星系分类

为了更好地理解星系形成的机理，我们需要您来帮助我们根据星系的形状分类。如果你速度够快，你甚至能有幸成为世界上第一个看到被你分类的星系的人！

开始分类

星系如何形成?

在可观测宇宙中散落着大约一千亿个星系，每个璀璨的星系系统中都各自包含数以亿计的恒星。许多星系都美丽惊艳，让人叹为观止，而星系动物园的出发点就是研究它们，协助天文学家理解今时今日看到的星系是如何演化而来，让它们把宇宙的前世今生娓娓道来。更多

星系动物园小传

星系动物园自2007年7月面世以来，网站已经历经四次改版，度过六载春秋。最初的数据由斯隆数字化巡天得到的百万张星系图片构成，时至今日斯隆巡天依然为星系动物园提供新的数据。面对如此庞大的星系数量，我们当初预测这个项目可能要花上数年时间才能完成，然而网站上线24小时后，每小时7万次的分类速度让我们彻底震惊了。在第一年里，超过15万

Galaxy Zoo

www.galaxyzoo.org/?lang=es

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CLASIFICAR HISTORIA CIENCIA GALAXY ZOO DEBATE PERFIL IDIOMA

Pocos han presenciado lo que estás a punto de ver

Experimenta una observación privilegiada del universo distante, obtenida mediante el Sloan Digital Sky Survey y el telescopio espacial Hubble

Clasificar Galaxias

Para comprender cómo se forman las galaxias, necesitamos tu ayuda para clasificarlas según sus formas. Si eres rápido, quizás hasta puedas ser la primera persona en ver las galaxias que te pidamos clasificar.

Comienza a clasificar

¿Cómo se forman las galaxias?

Aproximadamente 100 mil millones de galaxias están repartidas a través del universo observable, cada una con glorioso sistemas que puede contener billones de estrellas. Muchas son extraordinariamente hermosas, y el objetivo de Galaxy Zoo es estudiarlas, colaborando con astrónomos en su intento por comprender cómo se forman las

Historia de Galaxy Zoo

El lanzamiento de esta nueva versión de Galaxy Zoo, la cuarta hasta el momento, se produce justo unas pocas semanas luego del quinto cumpleaños del sitio. Todo comenzó allá por julio del año 2.007, con un conjunto de datos constituido por un millón de galaxias capturadas por Sloan Digital Sky Survey, la que continúa proporcionando