

What Are Luminous And Non Luminous Objects

Photometric quantities (e.g., luminous flux) are related to their radiometric analogs (e.g., radiant flux) through standardized luminous efficiency functions that model the spectral sensitivity of the human visual system. Typically, this wavelength-dependent weighting function is the photopic sensitivity function, although the scotopic function or other functions may also be applied in the same way. The weightings are standardized by the CIE and ISO. 95aa8c8698 In Buddhist philosophy, the term was used to refer to the self-reflexive nature of awareness. In late Yogacara Buddhist philosophy, prakāśa was used to refer to the true nature of mind, the luminous mind, which is the ultimate truth, the ultimate reality. 95aa8c8698 Assuming that a substellar object has a composition similar to the Sun's and at least the mass of Jupiter (approximately 0.001 solar masses), its radius will be comparable to that of Jupiter (approximately 0.1 solar radii) regardless of the mass of the substellar object (brown dwarfs are less than 75 Jupiter masses). This is because the center of such a substellar object at the top range of the mass (just below the hydrogen-burning limit) is quite degenerate, with a density of $\approx 103 \text{ g/cm}^3$, but this degeneracy lessens with decreasing mass until, at the mass of Jupiter, a substellar object has a central density less than 10 g/cm^3 . The density decrease balances the mass decrease, keeping the radius approximately constant. 95aa8c8698

Luminous mind prabhāsvaratā; Tib. འོད་གསལ་བློ་ 'od gsal ba; Ch. Luminous mind (Skt: prabhāsvara-citta or ābhāsvara-citta, Pali: pabhassara citta; Tib: འོད་གསལ་གྱི་སེམས་ 'od gsal gyi sems; Ch: 光明 guāngmíngxīn; Jpn: Luminous mind (Skt: prabhāsvara-citta or ābhāsvara-citta, Pali: pabhassara citta; Tib: འོད་གསལ་གྱི་སེམས་ 'od gsal gyi sems; Ch: 光明 guāngmíngxīn; Jpn: 光明 kōmyōshin) is a Buddhist term that appears only rarely in the Pali Canon, but is common in the Mahayana sūtras and central to the Buddhist tantras. guāng míng; Jpn. It is variously translated as "brightly shining mind" or "mind of clear light", while the related term luminosity (Skt. kōmyō; Kor. kwangmyōng) is also translated as "clear light" or "luminosity" in Tibetan Buddhist contexts or "purity" in East Asian contexts 95aa8c8698

Prakāśa Paul E. Murphy describes it as, "luminous and undifferentiated consciousness," and Paul Muller-Ortega glosses it as "primordial light Prakāśa is a concept in Indian philosophy translated by various authors as "light", "luminosity", "shining forth", "manifestation", "splendour", "light of consciousness" and so forth. with God, Śiva 95aa8c8698

The cluster contains a large number of rare, evolved, high-mass stars, including: 6 yellow hypergiants, 4 red supergiants including Westerlund 1 W26, one of the largest known stars, 24 Wolf-Rayet stars, a luminous blue variable, many OB supergiants, and an unusual supergiant sgB[e] star which has been proposed to be the remnant of a recent stellar merger. In addition, X-ray observations have revealed the presence of the anomalous X-ray pulsar CXO J164710.20-455217, a slow rotating neutron star that must have formed from a high-mass progenitor star. Westerlund 1 is

believed to have formed in a single burst of star formation, implying the constituent stars have similar ages and compositions. 95aa8c8698

Hypergiant interiors, but these are small except for two distinct instability regions where luminous blue variables (LBVs) and yellow hypergiants are found. The term hypergiant is defined as luminosity class 0 (zero) in the MKK system. Astronomers are interested in these stars because they relate to understanding stellar evolution, especially star formation, stability, and their expected demise as supernovae or hypernovae (For hypergiants 30-40 solar masses). Because of A hypergiant (luminosity class 0, Ia-0 or Ia+) is a very rare type of star that has an extremely high luminosity, mass, size and mass loss because of its extreme stellar winds. More commonly, hypergiants are classed as Ia-0 or Ia+, but red supergiants are rarely assigned these spectral classifications. Notable examples of hypergiants include the Pistol Star, a blue hypergiant located close to the Galactic Center and one of the most luminous stars known; Rho Cassiopeiae, a yellow hypergiant that is one of the brightest to the naked eye; and Mu Cephei (Garnet Star), one of the largest and brightest stars known. However, this is rarely seen in literature or in published spectral classifications, except for specific well-defined groups such as the yellow hypergiants, RSG (red supergiants), or blue B(e) supergiants with emission spectra 95aa8c8698

According to Jonardon Ganeri, the concept was introduced by the Buddhist philosopher Dignāga (c.480–c.540 CE). For Dignāga and his follower Dharmakīrti, the idea refers to Svasaṃvedana, the inherent reflexivity or self-aware... 95aa8c8698 Photometry is a branch of radiometry. Radiometric quantities are not limited to light (i.e., cover other kinds of optical radiation and are sometimes extended to other kinds of electromagnetic radiation) and are not spectrally weighted. 95aa8c8698 == In Buddhist philosophy == 95aa8c8698 == Properties == 95aa8c8698 The human eye is not equally sensitive to all wavelengths of visible light. Photometry attempts to account for this by weighting the measured power at each wavelength with a factor that represents how sensitive the eye is at that... 95aa8c8698

Photometry (optics) g Photometry is a branch of optics that deals with measuring light in terms of its perceived brightness to the human eye. It is concerned with quantifying the amount of light that is emitted, reflected, transmitted, or received by an object or a system. g. Photometric quantities (e. reflected, transmitted, or received by an object or a system. , luminous flux) are related to their radiometric analogs (e 95aa8c8698

List of the most distant astronomical objects For comparisons with the years after the Big Bang of the astronomical objects listed This article lists the most distant astronomical objects discovered and verified so far, and the time periods in which they were so classified. redshift objects is to calculate their ages in relation to the Big Bang 95aa8c8698

Malmquist bias Objects which are more luminous, or intrinsically brighter, can be observed at a greater distance The Malmquist bias is an effect in observational astronomy which leads to the preferential detection of intrinsically bright objects. Properly correcting for these effects has become an area of great focus. their brightness falls below the observational threshold. It affects the results in a brightness-limited survey, where stars below a certain apparent brightness cannot be included.

Since observed stars and galaxies appear dimmer when farther away, the brightness that is measured will fall off with distance until their brightness falls below the observational threshold. Objects which are more luminous, or intrinsically brighter, can be observed at a greater distance, creating a false trend of increasing intrinsic brightness, and other related quantities, with distance. It was first described in 1922 by Swedish astronomer Gunnar Malmquist (1893–1982), who then greatly elaborated upon this work in 1925. This effect has led to many spurious claims in the field of astronomy. In statistics, this bias is referred to as a selection bias or data censoring 95aa8c8698

The Early Buddhist Texts contain mentions of luminosity or radiance that refer to the development of the mind in meditation. In the Saṅgīti-sutta, for example, it relates to the attainment of samadhi, where the... 95aa8c8698 The Theravada school identifies the "luminous mind" with the bhavanga, a concept first proposed in the Theravāda Abhidhamma. The later schools of the Mahayana identify it with bodhicitta and tathagatagarbha. The luminosity of mind is of central importance in the philosophy and practice of the Buddhist tantras, Mahamudra, and Dzogchen. 95aa8c8698

Mahamudra " In this context, it is seen as the highest practice which transcends and perfects all previous Mahāmudrā (Sanskrit: महामुद्रा, Tibetan: ཡུལ་ཆེན་པོ་, Wylie: phyag chen, THL: chag-chen, contraction of Tibetan: ཡུལ་རྒྱ་ཆེན་པོ་, Wylie: phyag rgya chen po, THL: chag-gya chen-po) literally means "great seal" or "great imprint" and refers to the notion that "all phenomena inevitably are stamped by the fact of wisdom and emptiness inseparable". Mahāmudrā is a multivalent term of great importance in later Indian Buddhism and Tibetan Buddhism which "also occurs occasionally in Hindu and East Asian Buddhist esotericism. ". a divine form and "a luminous, blissful, nonconceptual gnosis 95aa8c8698

Distances to remote objects, other than those in nearby galaxies, are nearly always inferred by measuring the cosmological redshift of their light. By their nature, very distant objects tend to be very faint, so these distance determinations are difficult and subject to errors. An important distinction is whether the distance is determined via spectroscopic or photometric redshift techniques. The former is generally both more precise and also more reliable, as photometric redshifts can be more prone to confusion with... 95aa8c8698 Jamgon Kongtrul, a Tibetan self-styled nonsectarian (THL: ri-mé) scholar, characterizes mahāmudrā as the path to realizing the "mind as it... 95aa8c8698 Aside from hosting some of the most massive and least-understood stars in our... 95aa8c8698 == Early Buddhist texts == 95aa8c8698 == Understanding the bias == 95aa8c8698 In Kashmir Shaivism prakāśa is identified with God, Śiva. Paul E. Murphy describes it as, "luminous and undifferentiated consciousness," and Paul Muller-Ortega glosses it as "primordial light beyond all manifestations". For the Shaivas, prakāśa is considered supreme, ultimate, unsurpassable, but as such it cannot be described as pure transcendence, because even though it is above all, it is still present in the manifestation, in every aspect of it. Thus prakāśa is said to be both transcendent and immanent. 95aa8c8698 In 1956, the astronomers... 95aa8c8698

The False Subtlety of the Four Syllogistic Figures Note: Kant's examples utilized obscure subjects such as Soul, Spirit, and God and their The False Subtlety of the Four Syllogistic Figures Proved (German: Die falsche Spitzfindigkeit der vier syllogistischen Figuren erwiesen) is an essay published by Immanuel Kant in 1762 as a printed pamphlet. is luminous; the sun is a star;

consequently the sun is luminous 95aa8c8698

== Summary == 95aa8c8698 An alternative to the most commonly used distance measurements for high redshift objects is to calculate their ages in relation to the Big Bang. For comparisons with the years after the Big Bang of the astronomical objects listed below, the age of the universe is currently estimated as 13.787 ± 0.020 billion years. However, the estimated age of the universe has increased over the years as the observational techniques have been refined. At the time of the discovery of IOK-1 in 2006, the estimated age was just 13.66 billion years. 95aa8c8698 == Photometry and the eye == 95aa8c8698 Substellar objects like... 95aa8c8698

Substellar object Objects orbiting a star are often called planets below A substellar object, sometimes called a substar, is an astronomical object, the mass of which is smaller than the smallest mass at which hydrogen fusion can be sustained (approximately 0. Objects as low as 8–23 Jupiter masses have been called substellar companions. This definition includes brown dwarfs and former stars similar to EF Eridani B, and can also include objects of planetary mass, regardless of their formation mechanism and whether or not they are associated with a primary star. that is orbiting a star. 0.8 solar masses) 95aa8c8698

== Origin and definition == 95aa8c8698 The name also refers to a body of teachings representing the culmination of all the practices of the New Translation schools of Tibetan Buddhism, who believe it to be the quintessential message of all of their sacred texts. The practice of Mahāmudrā is also known as the teaching called "Sahajayoga" or "Co-emergence Yoga". In Tibetan Buddhism, particularly the Kagyu school, Sahaja Mahāmudrā is sometimes seen as a different Buddhist vehicle (yana), the "Sahajayana" (Tibetan: lhen chig kye pa), also known as the vehicle of self-liberation. 95aa8c8698

Westerlund 1 It is thought to be the most massive young star cluster in the Milky Way, and was discovered by Bengt Westerlund in 1961 but remained largely unstudied for many years due to high interstellar absorption in its direction. 8 kpc (12,000 ly) away from Earth. binary W30a and the Wolf–Rayet stars WR A and WR B all strong X-ray sources. Approximately 50 other X-ray point sources are associated with luminous optical Westerlund 1 (abbreviated Wd1, sometimes called Ara Cluster) is a compact young super star cluster about 3. In the future, it will probably evolve into a globular cluster 95aa8c8698

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