Ciencia para una vida mejor
Zientzia hobeto bizitzeko

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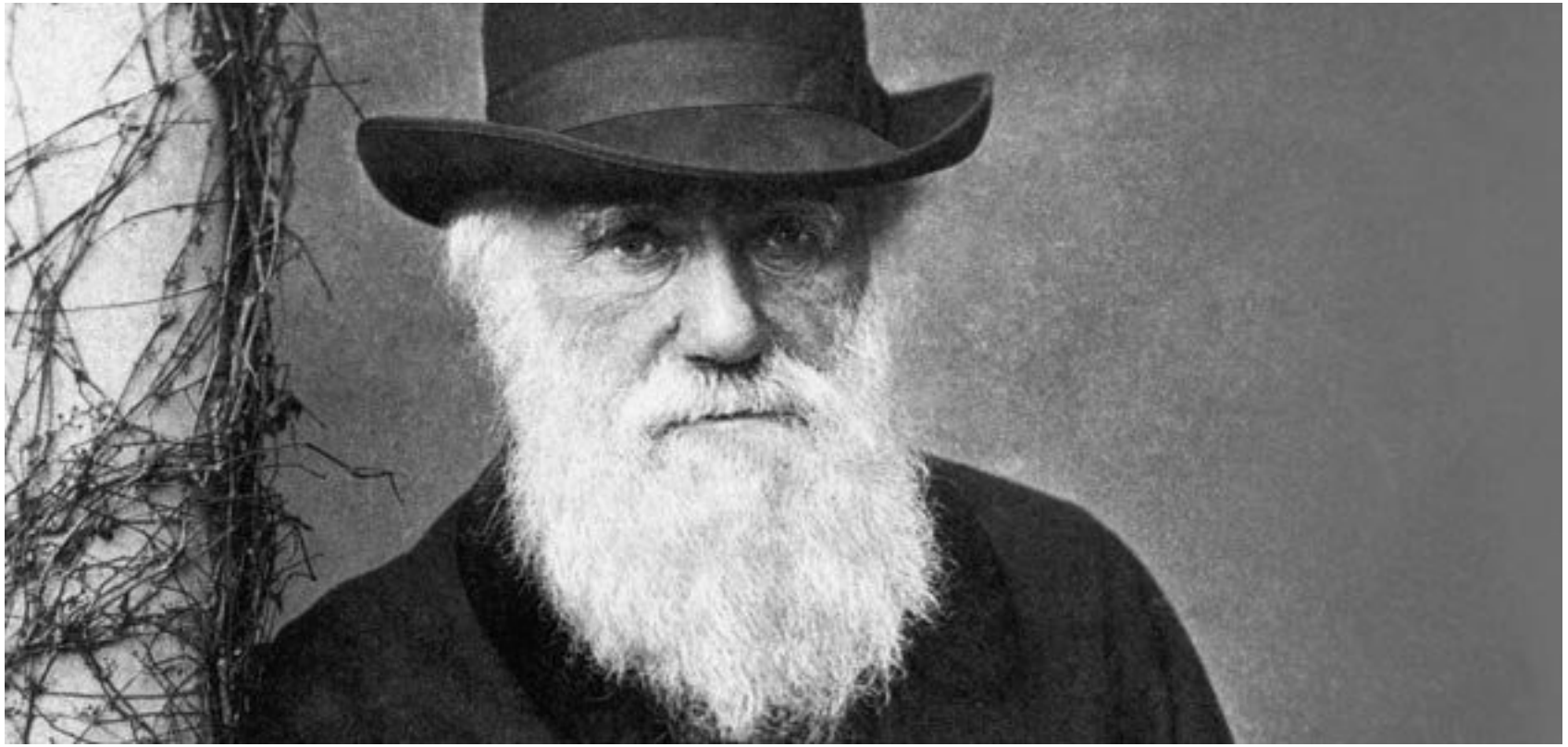
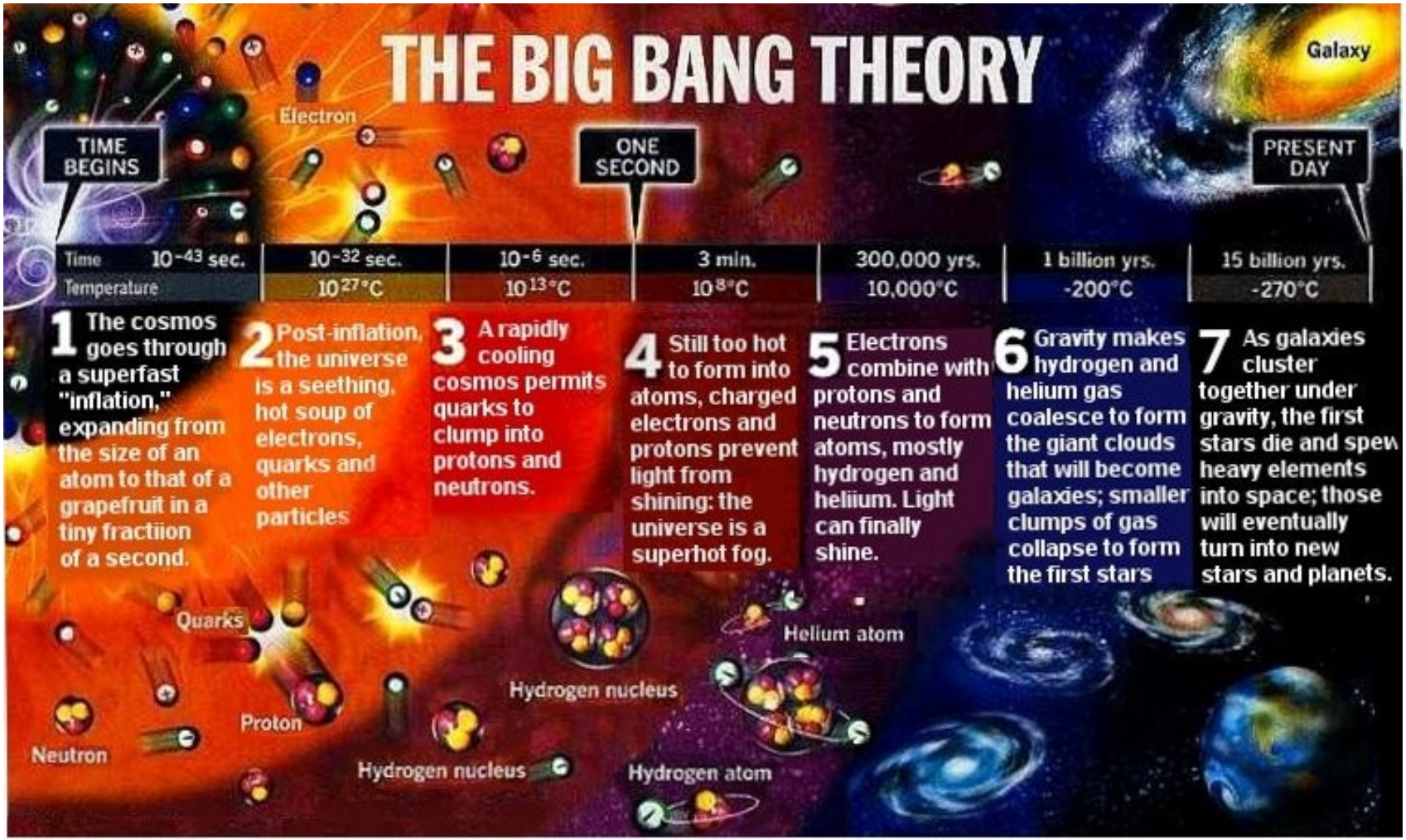
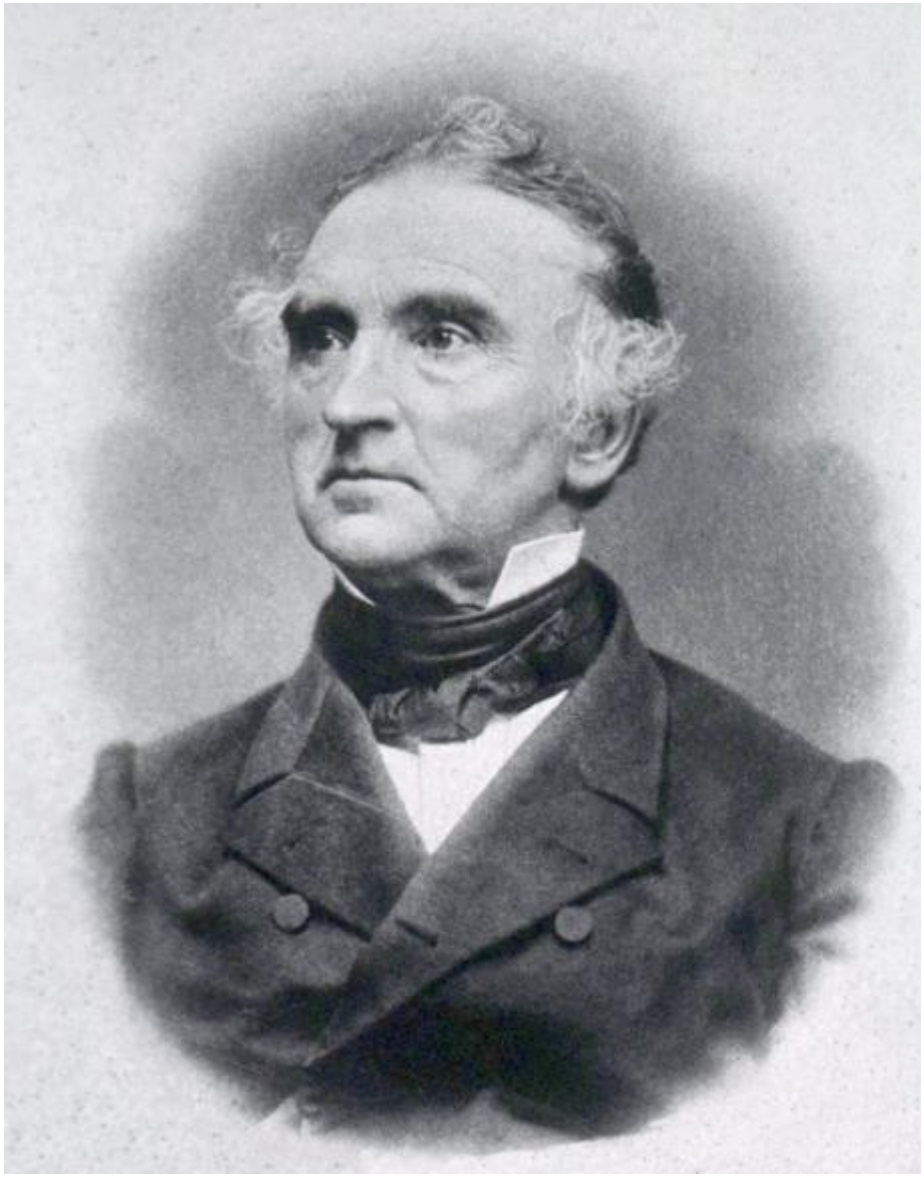


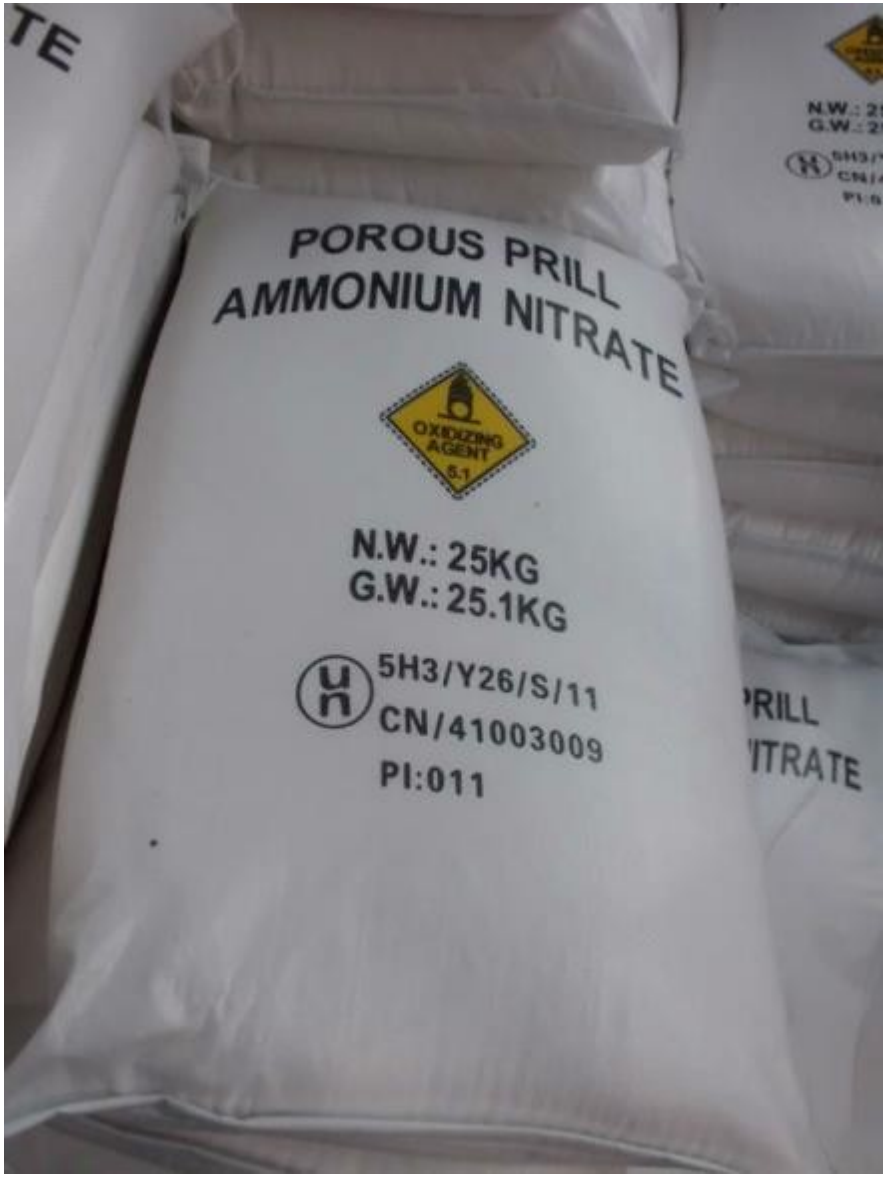

THE BIG BANG THEORY
Galaxy
Electron
TIME BEGINS
ONE SECOND
PRESENT DAY
Time 10-43 sec. | 10-32 sec. | 10-6 sec. | 3 min. | 300,000 yrs. | 1 billion yrs. | 15 billion yrs.
Temperature 10 27°C | 10 13°C | 10 8°C | 10,000°C | -200°C | -270°C
1 The cosmos goes through a superfast "inflation," expanding from the size of an atom to that of a grapefruit in a tiny fractiion of a second.
2 Post-inflation, the universe is a seething, hot soup of electrons, quarks and other particles
3 A rapidly cooling cosmos permits quarks to clump into protons and neutrons.
4 Still too hot to form into atoms, charged electrons and protons prevent light from shining: the universe is a superhot fog.
5 Electrons combine with protons and neutrons to form atoms, mostly hydrogen and heliium. Light can finally shine.
6 Gravity makes hydrogen and helium gas coalesce to form the giant clouds that will become galaxies; smaller clumps of gas collapse to form the first stars
7 As galaxies cluster together under gravity, the first stars die and spew heavy elements into space; those will eventually turn into new stars and planets.
Quarks
Neutron
Proton
Hydrogen nucleus
Hydrogen nucleus
Helium atom
Hydrogen atom

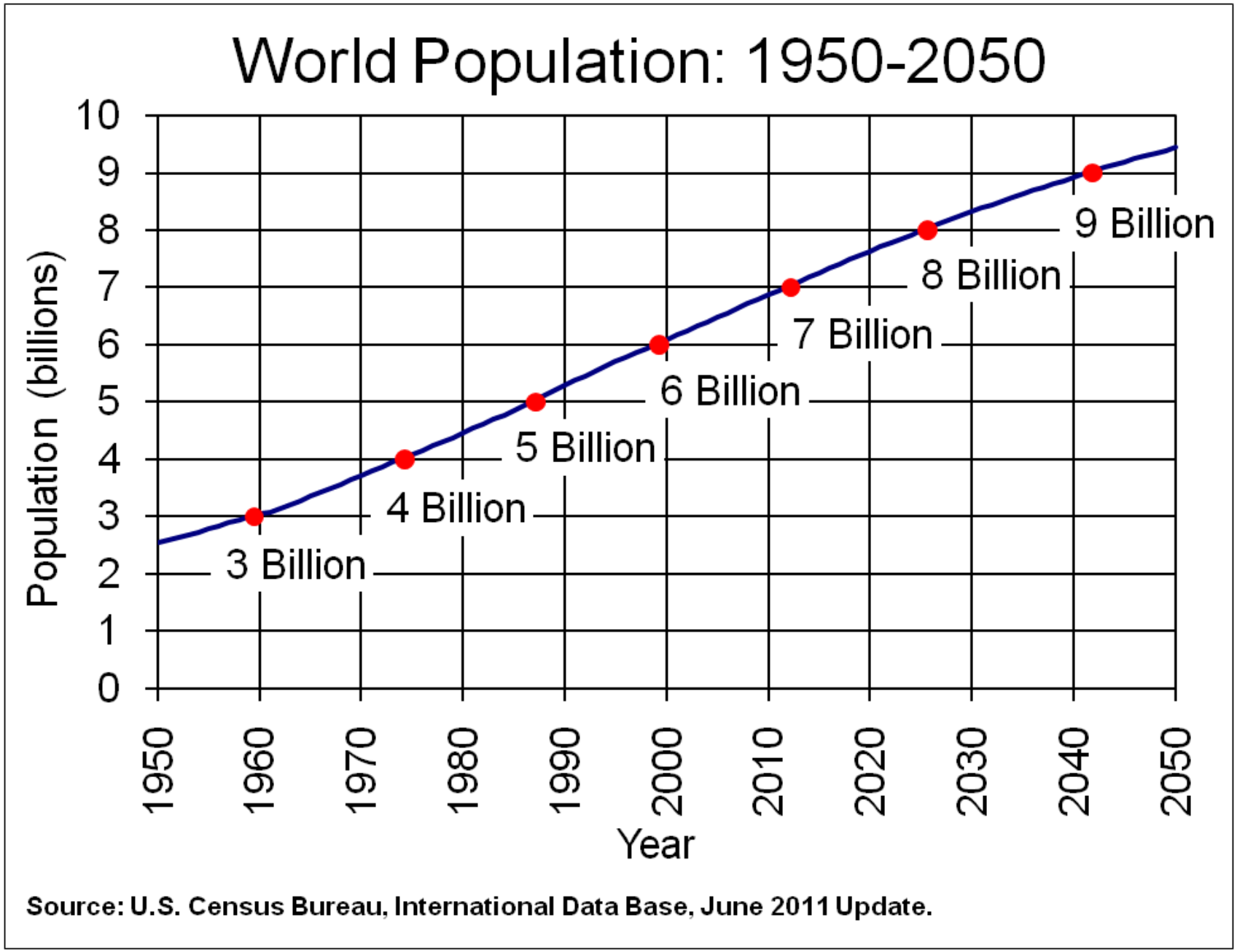


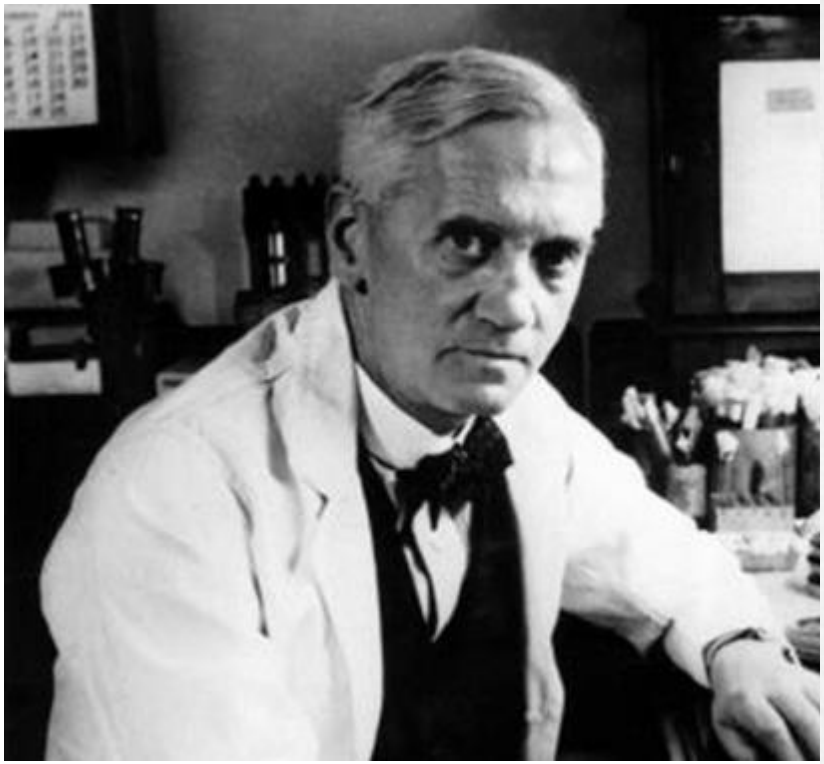







POROUS PRILL
AMMONIUM NITRATE
OXIDIZING AGENT
5.1
N.W.: 25KG
G.W.: 25.1KG
5H3/Y26/S/11
CN/41003009
PI:011


World Population: 1950-2050
Population (billions)
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
2030
2040
2050
Year
3 Billion
4 Billion
5 Billion
6 Billion
7 Billion
8 Billion
9 Billion
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base, June 2011 Update.















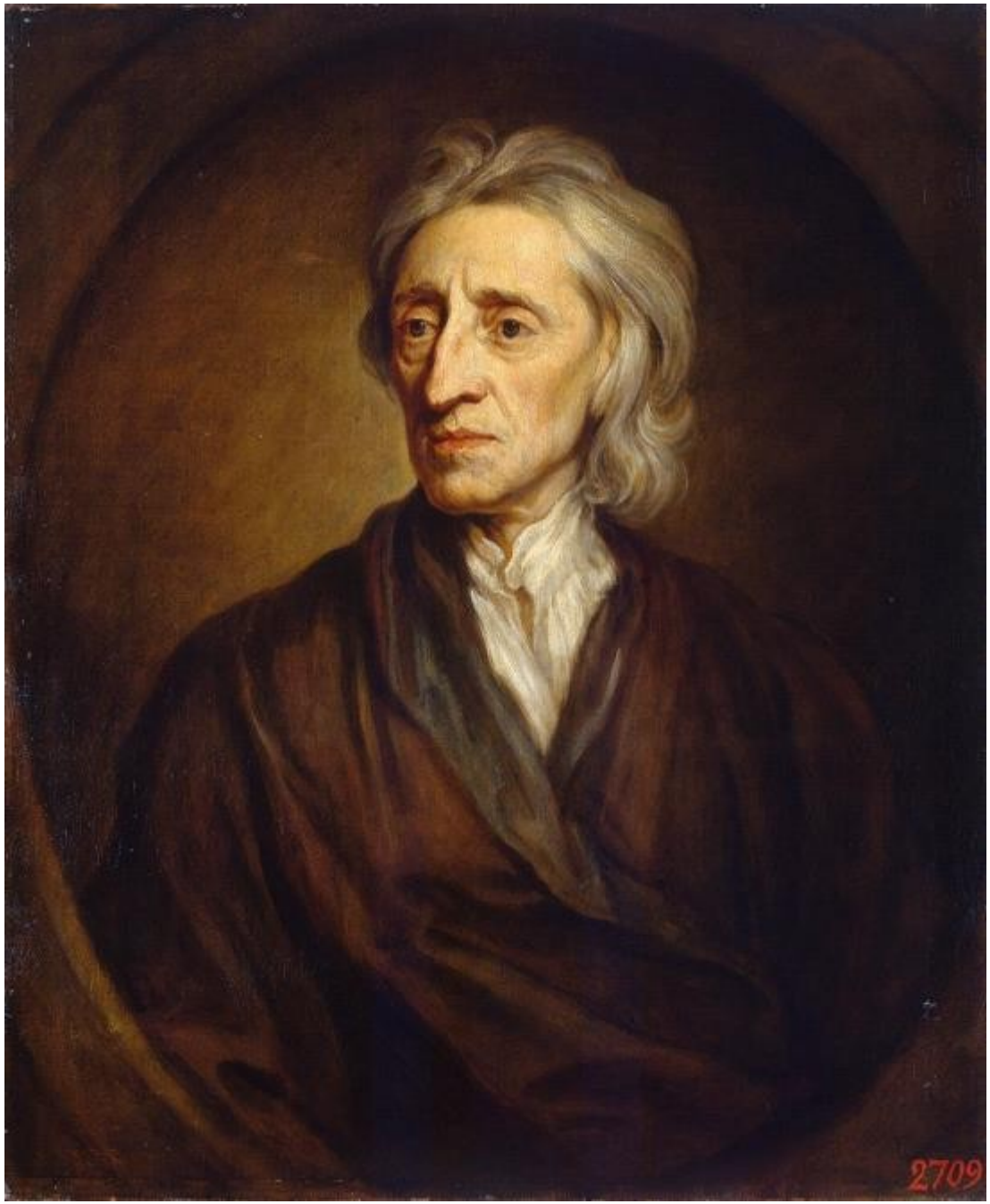









CODE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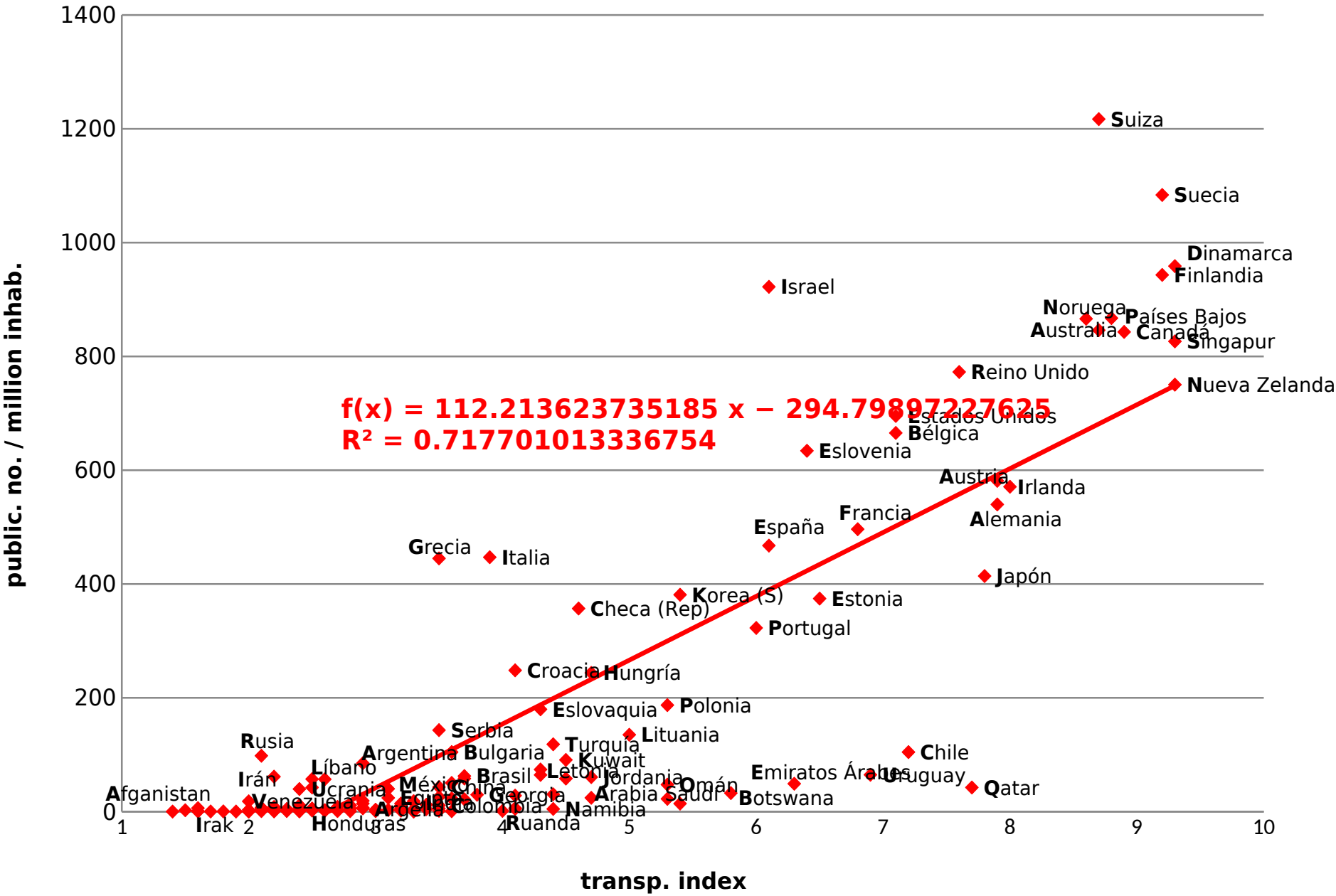
Transparency index vs publication no. / million inhab.



Eskerrik asko