Messier 39

Cygnus 21h 31m +48º 25’

Data of the sky region at the time of the observation .....**SQM-L 21.25 IR -7.2º Temperature 16º**
Data of the night.....**Sun alt: -42.0º Moon alt: -38.6º**
Data of the object.....**Alt: 79.5º Az: 347.9º**
Telescope .....**Stargate 18”**

Nagler 31mm (70x - 1º 10’ - 6.6mm)

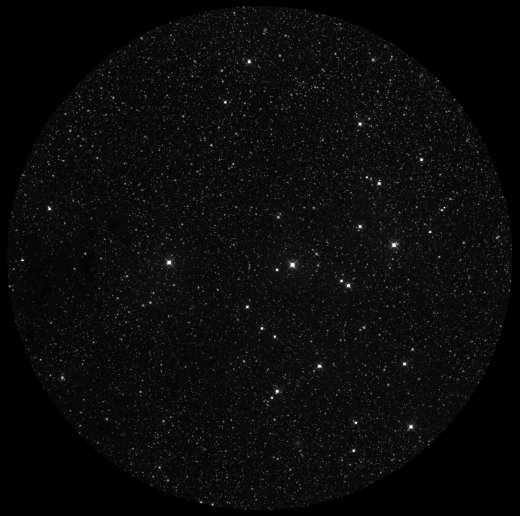
Huge open cluster. This open cluster is located in a rich field of faint stars. Its size is so large that even in the 31mm eyepiece with 1° and 10min of real field the object occupies almost half of the field.

Regarding its shape I am not very able to establish any pattern, maybe a kind of triangle or strange cup.

The cluster is very bright and is perfectly distinguishable even in the finder. In the 31mm eyepiece with 6.6mm exit pupil and 70x it is a nice show. All its stars have a bluish-white color and I can easily count between 15 and 20 of them. The main ones are three that are located in the upper part of the cluster as I see it in my eyepiece, the rest are a little higher magnitude (i.e. they are a little less bright).

It is curious to observe but I think it will give a better image with a smaller diameter telescope.

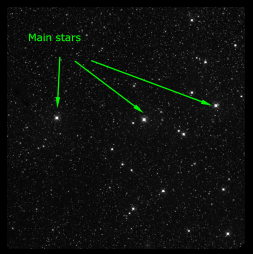
Data of the sky region at the time of the observation ..... **SQM-L 21.25 IR -7.2º Temperature 16º**
Data of the night..... **Sun alt: -42.0º Moon alt: -38.6º**
Data of the object..... **Alt: 79.5º Az: 347.9º**
Telescope ..... **Stargate 18"**

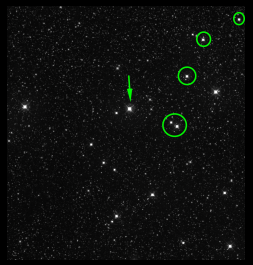


Nagler 22mm (98x - 50' - 4.7mm)

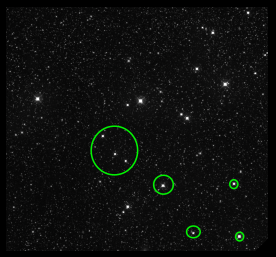
With the 22mm I get a better image, it gets to occupy almost the entire eyepiece field, and the brightness of them really catches your attention. I will describe it as it is the best image I have obtained, and I do not think it is worth spending more effort on an object that, due to its size, I will not be able to observe completely at higher magnifications.

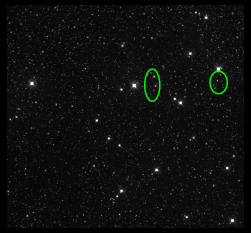
The three main stars of the cluster form a kind of line at the top of the cluster. Although the third star, the one on the right side of the eyepiece, is actually a bit off the line formed by the other two stars. It would be about two and a half o'clock from the central star. If we look at the central star of these three main stars we can see that at 4 o'clock there is a pair of stars of which the farthest one is slightly brighter. Above these two stars, and at 2 o'clock from the central star there is another star of similar magnitude to the previous ones that takes you to another fourth star located at 12 o'clock from the farthest star of the trio of main stars. This fourth star takes you to a fifth star that is already much farther away from the main stars. With this we travel through the region between 12 o'clock and 3 o'clock in the cluster.





Starting again from the central star but now looking towards the 7 o'clock region, we find a series of three stars that form an arc leading to a fourth, more separated star. From this fourth star we can explore the 6 o'clock region of the cluster where we can see three stars of similar magnitude forming a kind of right triangle.





Finally, there is a curious group of stars of higher magnitude and much fainter brightness forming a kind of arcs. One arc would be located at 3 o'clock from the central star, and the other at 6 o'clock from the rightmost star.