| **DocID** | **ID** | **Source** | **Reference** | **Target Chunk** | **Annotations** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DED2R1 | 17947411 | <seg id="1">Messenger: NASA entdeckt Eis auf dem Merkur | <seg id="1">Messenger: NASA discovers ice on Mercury | <seg id="1"> |  |
| <span cid="1">Messenger: NASA discovers ice on the Mercury |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 17947422 | <seg id="2">Die Sonde Messenger hat Beweise dafür gefunden, dass es auf dem Planeten Merkur Eis gibt. | <seg id="2">The Messenger probe has found evidence of ice on the planet Mercury. | <seg id="2"> |  |
| <span cid="2">The probe messenger has thought proofs |  |
| <span cid="3">of the fact that there is on the planet of Mercury Eis. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 17947433 | <seg id="3">Die Eisdecke soll möglicherweise bis zu 20 Meter dick sein. | <seg id="3">It is thought that the ice cover may be up to 20 metres thick. | <seg id="3"> |  |
| <span cid="4">The Ice may be |  |
| <span cid="5">up to 20 meters thick. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 17947424 | <seg id="4">Die US-Raumfahrtbehörde NASA hat die Existenz von Eis auf dem Planeten Merkur nachgewiesen. | <seg id="4">The US space agency, NASA, has proven the existence of ice on the planet Mercury. | <seg id="4"> |  |
| <span cid="6">The US space agency NASA |  |
| <span cid="7">has proved the existence of ice |  |
| <span cid="8">on the planet Mercury. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 17947425 | <seg id="5">Obwohl er der Sonne am nächsten liegt, gibt es auch dort gefrorenes Wasser, wie aus drei am Donnerstag im Fachmagazin "Science" veröffentlichten Studien hervorgeht. | <seg id="5">Although the planet lies closest to the sun, it does have frozen water - as shown in three studies published on Thursday in specialist magazine "Science." | <seg id="5"> |  |
| <span cid="9">Although he lies most near the sun, |  |
| <span cid="10">there also is there frozen water |  |
| <span cid="11">how it arises from three on Thursday |  |
| <span cid="12">in the professional magazine "Science" to published studies. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 17947426 | <seg id="6">Die Sonde Messenger habe Beweise dafür gefunden, dass es in der permanent im Schatten liegenden Region des Planeten eine Eisdecke gibt. | <seg id="6">The Messenger probe has found evidence that there is an ice cover in the region of the planet that lies permanently in shadow. | <seg id="6"> |  |
| <span cid="13">The probe messenger has thought proofs of the fact |  |
| <span cid="14">that there is a sheet of ice |  |
| <span cid="15">in the region constantly lying in the shade of the planet. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 17947427 | <seg id="7">Diese soll mindestens 30 Zentimeter und möglicherweise sogar bis zu 20 Meter dick sein. | <seg id="7">This is thought to be at east 30 centimetres and perhaps up to 20 metres thick. | <seg id="7"> |  |
| <span cid="16">This should be up to 20 metres thick |  |
| <span cid="17">at least 30 centimetres and possibly even. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 17947438 | <seg id="8">Das Wasser kam vermutlich von Kometen oder möglicherweise auch Asteroiden, die auf dem Merkur eingeschlagen sind. | <seg id="8">The water presumably came from comets or perhaps also asteroids that impacted with Mercury. | <seg id="8"> |  |
| <span cid="18">water probably came from comets or asteroids, |  |
| <span cid="19">possibly on the mercury are embarked. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 17947439 | <seg id="9">Niemand bringe den Fund von Eis aber mit der Existenz von Leben auf dem Planeten in Zusammenhang, sagte der Chefwissenschaftler der Messenger-Sonde, Sean Solomon. | <seg id="9">However, no-one is linking the discovery of ice with the existence of life on the planet, said Chief Scientist for the Messenger probe, Sean Solomon. | <seg id="9"> |  |
| <span cid="20">nobody would bring the discovery of ice |  |
| <span cid="21">but with the existence of life on the planet in context, |  |
| <span cid="22">said the chief scientist of the Messenger spacecraft, Sean Solomon. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474110 | <seg id="10">Die Temperatur auf dem Merkur kann bis zu 426 Grad Celsius erreichen. | <seg id="10">The temperature on Mercury can reach up to 426 degrees Celsius. | <seg id="10"> |  |
| <span cid="23">The temperature on the Mercury |  |
| <span cid="24">can reach up to 426 degrees Celsius. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474211 | <seg id="11">Die Funde könnten aber dabei helfen zu klären, wie Wasser und andere Bausteine des Lebens in andere Gegenden des Sonnensystems gelangt sind. | <seg id="11">That said, the findings could help explain how water and other building blocks of life reached other regions of the solar system. | <seg id="11"> |  |
| <span cid="25">However, the findings could help in it to clear |  |
| <span cid="26">how waters and other stones of the life |  |
| <span cid="27">have reached in other areas of the solar system. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474212 | <seg id="12">Unbemerkt von den Erdenbürgern sind Sonden, Teleskope und kleine Roboter wie Phoenix dabei, die Tiefen des Weltalls zu erforschen. | <seg id="12">Unknown to the majority of the Earth's inhabitants, there are probes, telescopes and small robots such as the Phoenix, deployed to research the depths of the universe. | <seg id="12"> |  |
| <span cid="28">Unnoticed from the mortals are |  |
| <span cid="29">probes, telescopes and small robots like phoenix |  |
| <span cid="30">to investigate the depths of the universe. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474113 | <seg id="13">Von Zeit zu Zeit senden sie Bilder zur Erde: Kleine Gucklöcher in unendliche Weiten. | <seg id="13">From time to time, they transmit images to Earth: small peepholes into the infinite expanse. | <seg id="13"> |  |
| <span cid="31">From time to time, |  |
| <span cid="32">they send images to Earth: |  |
| <span cid="33">Small don into endless expanses. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474114 | <seg id="14">Das Bild kommt von einer Kamera, die deutsche Forscher vom Max-Planck-Institut entwickelt haben. | <seg id="14">This image comes from a camera developed by German researchers at the Max Planck Institute. | <seg id="14"> |  |
| <span cid="34">The image comes from a camera |  |
| <span cid="35">that German scientists from the Max Planck Institute. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474315 | <seg id="15">Die acht Planeten unseres Sonnensystems, außerdem der Zwergplanet Ceres. | <seg id="15">The eight planets of our solar system, plus the dwarf planet Ceres. | <seg id="15"> |  |
| <span cid="36">The eight planets of our solar system, |  |
| <span cid="37">also dwarf planet Ceres. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474316 | <seg id="16">Wie Pluto, der hinter Neptun um die Sonne kreist, ist Ceres nach der neuen Begriffsdefinition der Internationalen Astronomischen Union von 2006 kein "Planet". | <seg id="16">Like Pluto, which orbits around the sun behind Neptune, Ceres is not a planet according to the new definition of the term issued by the International Astronomical Union in 2006. | <seg id="16"> |  |
| <span cid="38">as Pluto behind revolves around the sun |  |
| <span cid="39">Neptune, Ceres, |  |
| <span cid="40">the new definition of the International Astronomical Union of 2006 no "Planet". |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474217 | <seg id="17">Dieser Bildausschnitt einer Infrarot-Aufnahme des Spitzer-Teleskops zeigt ein "Familienporträt" ungezählter Sternengenerationen: Die ältesten Sterne sind als blaue Punkte zu erkennen, schwerer zu identifizieren sind die pinkfarbenen "Neugeborenen" im Sternenkreissaal. | <seg id="17">This image section from an infrared recording by the Spitzer telescope shows a "family portrait" of countless generations of stars: the oldest stars are seen as blue dots, while more difficult to identify are the pink-coloured "new-borns" in the star delivery room. | <seg id="17"> |  |
| <span cid="41">This screen window |  |
| <span cid="42">of an infrared admission of the top telescope |  |
| <span cid="43">shows a "family portrait" of countless star generations: |  |
| <span cid="44">The oldest stars are to be recognised as blue points, |  |
| <span cid="45">heavier the pink-coloured "newborn children" are to be identified in the star circle hall. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474318 | <seg id="18">Diese sternenbildende Region - von Wissenschaftlern unromantisch W5 genannt - hat das Teleskop Spitzer im Sternenbild Cassiopeia entdeckt, in einer Entfernung von 6500 Lichtjahren. | <seg id="18">This star-forming region - rather unromantically named W5 by scientists - was discovered by the Spitzer telescope in the Cassiopeia constellation, at a distance of 6,500 light years away. | <seg id="18"> |  |
| <span cid="46">these sternenbildende Region |  |
| <span cid="47">by scientists unromantisch W5 called, |  |
| <span cid="48">has the telescope Spitzer in Sternenbild Cassiopeia discovered |  |
| <span cid="49">at a distance of 6500 Lightyears. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474319 | <seg id="19">Diese schillernde Glut eines sterbenden Sternes hat das Spitzer-Teleskop der Nasa aufgenommen. | <seg id="19">This shimmering glow of a dying star was captured by NASA's Spitzer telescope. | <seg id="19"> |  |
| <span cid="50">this dazzling Glut has a dying Sternes Spitzer-telescope |  |
| <span cid="51">at the Nasa added. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474320 | <seg id="20">Der Donut-förmige Ring besteht aus Material, das der Stern im Sterbeprozess herausschleuderte. | <seg id="20">The donut-shaped ring consists of material, ejected by the star in the process of dying. | <seg id="20"> |  |
| <span cid="52">The Donut-shaped Ring |  |
| <span cid="53">consists of Material Stern Sterbeprozess herausschleuderte. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474321 | <seg id="21">Im riesigen Trifid-Nebel, 5400 Lichtjahre von der Erde entfernt, entstehen aus Gas und Staub neue Sterne. | <seg id="21">In the huge Trifid Nebula, 5,400 light years away from the Earth, new stars are created from gas and dust. | <seg id="21"> |  |
| <span cid="54">as huge Trifid fog, |  |
| <span cid="55">5400 light years away from Earth, |  |
| <span cid="56">result from Gas and dust new stars. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474122 | <seg id="22">Das Spitzer-Teleskop der Nasa schoss diese Foto der galaktischen Geburtsstube. | <seg id="22">NASA's Spitzer telescope shot this photo of the galactic delivery room. | <seg id="22"> |  |
| <span cid="57">The Spitzer telescope of the radio transmission |  |
| <span cid="58">shot this photo of the galactic birth room. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474323 | <seg id="23">Der Plejaden-Sternhaufen, auch "Die sieben Schwestern" genannt, kann nachts mit dem bloßen Auge gesehen werden. | <seg id="23">The Pleiades star cluster, also referred to as "The Seven Sisters," can be seen with the bare eye at night. | <seg id="23"> |  |
| <span cid="59">The pleiades cluster, |  |
| <span cid="60">also "Seven Sisters" at night, |  |
| <span cid="61">can be seen with the naked eye,. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474224 | <seg id="24">Mit dem Teleskop kommen allerdings die Farben besser zur Geltung. | <seg id="24">With the telescope, however, the colours really come into their own. | <seg id="24"> |  |
| <span cid="62">However, with the telescope |  |
| <span cid="63">the colours are better effective. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474125 | <seg id="25">Wie ein rotes Age blickt der Helix-Nebel auf diesem Infrarot-Foto dem Betrachter entgegen. | <seg id="25">In this infrared photo, the Helix Nebula looks back at the observer like a red eye. | <seg id="25"> |  |
| <span cid="64">As a red Age |  |
| <span cid="65">looks the Helix Nebula |  |
| <span cid="66">in this infrared photo the viewer. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474326 | <seg id="26">Er befindet sich 700 Lichtjahre entfernt im Aquarius-Sternbild. | <seg id="26">It is located 700 light years away in the Aquarius constellation. | <seg id="26"> |  |
| <span cid="67">he is 700 light years away |  |
| <span cid="68">in the Aquarius constellation. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474127 | <seg id="27">Seine Ähnlichkeit mit einem irdischen Kontinent brachte diesem Nebel den Titel Nordamerika ein. | <seg id="27">Its similarity with the continent resulted in this Nebula acquiring the title 'North America'. | <seg id="27"> |  |
| <span cid="69">Its resemblance to an earthly continent |  |
| <span cid="70">brought this fog the title of North America. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474228 | <seg id="28">Eine Kombination aus normalem und infrarotem Foto sorgt für die spektakuläre Farbgebung. | <seg id="28">A combination of normal and infrared photography produced the spectacular colouring. | <seg id="28"> |  |
| <span cid="71">A combination of normal and infrared photo |  |
| <span cid="72">provides for the spectacular colour. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474129 | <seg id="29">Dieser Babystern konnte in seiner vollen Schönheit erst durch die Infrarotdetektoren des Spitzer-Teleskops aufgenommen werden. | <seg id="29">This baby star could only be captured in its full beauty using the Spitzer telescope's infrared detectors. | <seg id="29"> |  |
| <span cid="73">This baby could star in its full beauty |  |
| <span cid="74">only through the infrared detectors of Spitzer's telescope. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474330 | <seg id="30">Saturn und seine Ringe: Wie diese entstanden sind, ist eines der großen Rätsel der Astronomie. | <seg id="30">Saturn and its rings: How these occurred is the greatest puzzle in the field of astronomy. | <seg id="30"> |  |
| <span cid="75">Saturn and its rings: |  |
| <span cid="76">like this, |  |
| <span cid="77">is one of the great mysteries in astronomy. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474131 | <seg id="31">Möglicherweise sind sie die Überreste eines Saturn-Mondes, der vor 4,5 Milliarden Jahren spurlos verschwand. | <seg id="31">Perhaps they are the remnants of a moon of Saturn, which disappeared without a trace 4.5 billion years ago. | <seg id="31"> |  |
| <span cid="78">Perhaps they are the remains of a Saturn moon, |  |
| <span cid="79">who disappeared without trace from 4.5 billion years ago. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474332 | <seg id="32">Eine der größten und schärfsten Aufnahmen des Hubble-Teleskops: Die Whirlpool-Galaxie | <seg id="32">One of the largest and sharpest pictures from the Hubble telescope: the Whirlpool Galaxy | <seg id="32"> |  |
| <span cid="80">one of the largest |  |
| <span cid="81">and Sharpest images of the Hubble telescope: |  |
| <span cid="82">the Whirlpool Galaxy |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474133 | <seg id="33">Je nach Farbgebung werden Aufnahmen von Spiralgalaxien zu wahren Kunstwerken. | <seg id="33">Depending on the colouring, photographs of spiral galaxies can become genuine works of art. | <seg id="33"> |  |
| <span cid="83">Depending on the color photographs of spiral galaxies |  |
| <span cid="84">become true works of art. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474234 | <seg id="34">Die von der Europäischen Südsternwarte veröffentlichte Aufnahme zeigt den mehrere tausend Lichtjahre entfernten Trifid-Nebel im Sternbild Schütze. | <seg id="34">The photograph published by the European Southern Observatory shows the Trifid Nebula in the Sagittarius constellation, several thousand light years away. | <seg id="34"> |  |
| <span cid="85">Shooter shows the Trifid fog |  |
| <span cid="86">distant several thousand light years in the sign of the zodiac |  |
| <span cid="87">the admission published by the European south observatory. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474235 | <seg id="35">Der Name Trifid stammt von dem lateinischen Wort trifidus (dreigeteilt, dreigespalten), da dunkle Staubstreifen das glühende Herz der Sternen-Geburtsstätte dreiteilen. | <seg id="35">The name Trifid stems from the Latin word trifidus (divided into three parts), as dark stripes of dust divide the core of the birthplace of stars into three parts. | <seg id="35"> |  |
| <span cid="88">The name Trifid comes from the Latin word trifidus |  |
| <span cid="89">(divided into three parts, dreigespalten), |  |
| <span cid="90">there dark dust stripes the glowing heart of the star birthplace to 3 parts. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474236 | <seg id="36">Im Sternbild Schlangenträger haben Astronomen die Vorboten einer kosmischen Karambolage fotografiert: 400 Millionen Lichtjahre von der Erde entfernt rasen die Kerne zweier verschmelzender Galaxien aufeinander zu und werden unausweichlich miteinander kollidieren. | <seg id="36">In the Ophiuchus constellation, astronomers have photographed the signs of a cosmic collision: 400 million light years from the earth, the cores of two merging galaxies move rapidly towards one another, destined to collide. | <seg id="36"> |  |
| <span cid="91">In the sign of the zodiac of queue bearers |  |
| <span cid="92">astronomers have taken a photo of the heralds of a cosmic cannon: |  |
| <span cid="93">400 million light years of the earth |  |
| <span cid="94">the cores of two melting galaxies race remotely on each other to |  |
| <span cid="95">and will collide unavoidably with each other. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474137 | <seg id="37">Diese Sternen-Geburt zeichnete das Hubble-Teleskop in der Spiralgalaxie M83 auf. | <seg id="37">This star birth was captured by the Hubble telescope in the M83 spiral galaxy. | <seg id="37"> |  |
| <span cid="96">These star-birth |  |
| <span cid="97">drew the Hubble telescope |  |
| <span cid="98">in the spiral galaxy M83. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474138 | <seg id="38">Wem technische Abkürzungen nicht liegen, der mag sie bei ihrem Spitznamen Südliches Feuerrad nennen. | <seg id="38">Anyone who doesn't like technical abbreviations may prefer to call it by its nickname, the Southern Catherine Wheel. | <seg id="38"> |  |
| <span cid="99">Anyone for whom technical abbreviations are not, |  |
| <span cid="100">which may call them by their nickname Southern Dich. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474339 | <seg id="39">Das Foto des Weltraumteleskops Hubble zeigt einen Ausschnitt aus dem Irisnebel im Sternbild Kepheus. | <seg id="39">The photo taken by the Hubble space telescope shows a section of the Iris Nebula in the Cepheus constellation. | <seg id="39"> |  |
| <span cid="101">the Hubble Space Telescope photo |  |
| <span cid="102">shows an excerpt from the Irisnebel |  |
| <span cid="103">in the constellation Kepheus. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474240 | <seg id="40">Der 1400 Lichtjahre entfernte Nebel besteht aus Staubkörnchen, die zehn bis hundert Mal kleiner sind als gewöhnlicher Hausstaub. | <seg id="40">The nebula, 1,400 light years away, consists of particles of dust that are ten to one hundred times smaller than standard house dust. | <seg id="40"> |  |
| <span cid="104">Of 1400 light years of distant fog exists of dust granule, |  |
| <span cid="105">from ten to hundred spots are smaller |  |
| <span cid="106">than usual house dust. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474141 | <seg id="41">Dieses Bild wurde aus optischen und Röntgen-Aufnahmen verschiedener Teleskope zusammengefügt. | <seg id="41">This image was put together from the X-ray images captured by various telescopes. | <seg id="41"> |  |
| <span cid="107">This image was made |  |
| <span cid="108">of optical and X-ray recordings of various telescopes. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474242 | <seg id="42">Es zeigt einen Ring aus schwarzen Löchern, 430 Millionen Lichtjahre von der Erde entfernt. | <seg id="42">It shows a ring of black holes, 430 million light years away from the Earth. | <seg id="42"> |  |
| <span cid="109">It shows a ring from black holes, |  |
| <span cid="110">430 million light years of the earth remotely. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474343 | <seg id="43">Diese Gruppe von Galaxien, Arp 273 genannt, nahm das Weltraumteleskop Hubble für die Nasa auf. | <seg id="43">This group of galaxies, named Arp 273, was pictured for NASA by the Hubble space telescope. | <seg id="43"> |  |
| <span cid="111">this group of galaxies, |  |
| <span cid="112">Arp 273 called, |  |
| <span cid="113">took the space telescope Hubble for Nasa to. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474244 | <seg id="44">Die größere Spiralgalaxie nennen Wissenschaftler UGC 1810. | <seg id="44">Scientists call the larger spiral galaxy UGC 1810. | <seg id="44"> |  |
| <span cid="114">Scientists UGC call the bigger spiral galaxy in 1810. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474145 | <seg id="45">In diesem Sternennebel befindet sich die hellste Gruppe junger Sterne unserer Milchstraße. | <seg id="45">This star nebula is home to the brightest group of young stars in our Milky Way. | <seg id="45"> |  |
| <span cid="115">Fog, the brightest stars |  |
| <span cid="116">in this group of young stars |  |
| <span cid="117">of our Milky Way is located. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474246 | <seg id="46">Die Sternenwiege produziert immer neue Youngster. | <seg id="46">This 'star cradle' continually produces new youngsters. | <seg id="46"> |  |
| <span cid="118">The star cradle |  |
| <span cid="119">produces always new Youngster. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474347 | <seg id="47">Auch diese Sternen-Wolke, verbunden mit dem Rosetten-Nebel, bringt laufend neue Babysterne hervor - 5000 Lichtjahre von der Erde entfernt. | <seg id="47">Likewise, this star cloud, connected to the Rosette Nebula, continually produces new baby stars - 5000 light years away from the Earth. | <seg id="47"> |  |
| <span cid="120">this stars-cloud, |  |
| <span cid="121">with the rosettes fog, |  |
| <span cid="122">brings new Babysterne continuously show |  |
| <span cid="123">- 5000 light years from earth away. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474148 | <seg id="48">In dieser hell strahlenden Galaxie mit einem kleinen Schwarzen Loch existiert noch kein Staub, sondern nur Gas. | <seg id="48">In this bright shining galaxy with one small black hole, there exists no dust - only gas. | <seg id="48"> |  |
| <span cid="124">In this bright shining galaxy with a small black hole |  |
| <span cid="125">no dust, |  |
| <span cid="126">but only gas exists. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474349 | <seg id="49">Forscher vermuten, dass er erst kurz nach dem Urknall entstanden ist, als im Universum vorwiegend Wasserstoff zu finden war. | <seg id="49">Researchers presume that it only came into being shortly after the Big Bang, when the universe was comprised primarily of hydrogen. | <seg id="49"> |  |
| <span cid="127">researchers suspect |  |
| <span cid="128">that he only shortly after the Big Bang, |  |
| <span cid="129">as in the universe was primarily hydrogen. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474150 | <seg id="50">Unsere Einblicke ins All: Die wichtigsten Teleskope | <seg id="50">Our view of the universe: the most important telescopes | <seg id="50"> |  |
| <span cid="130">Our insights into space: |  |
| <span cid="131">The most important telescopes |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474351 | <seg id="51">Das Teleskop soll 1608 von Hans Lipperhey erfunden worden sein - noch bevor Galileo Galilei es ein Jahr später zur Sternenbeobachtung einsetzte. | <seg id="51">The telescope is thought to have been invented in 1608 by Hans Lipperhey - even before Galileo Galilei used the device to observe the stars one year later. | <seg id="51"> |  |
| <span cid="132">the telescope is 1608 by Hans Lipperhey devised, |  |
| <span cid="133">before Galileo Galilei it a year later |  |
| <span cid="134">began to STARGAZING. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474152 | <seg id="52">Seitdem wurden die Spiegel der optischen Teleskope immer größer - und die Einblicke, die sie liefern, immer tiefer. | <seg id="52">Since then, the mirrors in optical telescopes have become increasingly large and the insights that they provide increasingly profound. | <seg id="52"> |  |
| <span cid="135">Since then, the mirrors of optical telescopes have been steadily |  |
| <span cid="136">- and the insights they deliver, deeper and deeper. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474253 | <seg id="53">30 Jahre lang, nämlich von 1947 bis 1975, war das Hale-Teleskop im Palomar-Observatorium nahe San Diego das größte Fernrohr der Welt. | <seg id="53">For a period of 30 years, namely from 1947 until 1975, the Hale telescope in the Palomar Observatory near San Diego was the largest telescope in the world. | <seg id="53"> |  |
| <span cid="137">During 30 years, namely from 1947 to 1975, |  |
| <span cid="138">the Hale telescope in the Palomar observatory |  |
| <span cid="139">was close San Diego the biggest telescope of the world. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474154 | <seg id="54">Der Spiegel, hier im Bild, hatte einen Durchschnitt von fünf Metern. | <seg id="54">The mirror, shown in the image, had a diameter of five metres. | <seg id="54"> |  |
| <span cid="140">The mirror, here in the picture, |  |
| <span cid="141">had an average of five meters. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474355 | <seg id="55">In Arizona, USA, steht das Large Binocular Telescope. | <seg id="55">Arizona, USA,is home to the Large Binocular Telescope. | <seg id="55"> |  |
| <span cid="142">In Arizona, USA, |  |
| <span cid="143">the Large Binocular Telescope. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474156 | <seg id="56">Es lässt Blicke ins All gleich über zwei Spiegel zu, jeder mit einem Durchmesser von 8,4 Metern. | <seg id="56">It enables views of space via two mirrors, each with a diameter of 8.4 metres. | <seg id="56"> |  |
| <span cid="144">It makes you look into space just over two mirrors, |  |
| <span cid="145">each with a diameter of 8.4 meters. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474257 | <seg id="57">Das Innenleben des Gran Telescopio Canarias auf der Kanareninsel La Palma ist riesig - alleine der Spiegel kommt auf 10,4 Meter im Durchmesser. | <seg id="57">The inner workings of the Gran Telescopio Canarias on the Canarian island of La Palma are huge - the mirror alone has a diameter of 10.4 metres. | <seg id="57"> |  |
| <span cid="146">The inner life of the grain Telescopio Canarias |  |
| <span cid="147">on the Canaries island La Palma is gigantic |  |
| <span cid="148">- only the mirror comes on 10.4 metres in the diameter. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474358 | <seg id="58">Der Spiegel des Southern African Large Telescope in Südafrika ist segmentiert - um Kosten zu sparen. | <seg id="58">The mirror of the Southern African Large Telescope in South Africa is segmented - to reduce costs. | <seg id="58"> |  |
| <span cid="149">the mirror of the Southern African Large Telescope in South Africa is segmentiert |  |
| <span cid="150">- to save costs. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474259 | <seg id="59">Trotzdem erreicht er einen Durchmesser von etwa elf Metern. | <seg id="59">In spite of this it achieves a diameter of around eleven metres. | <seg id="59"> |  |
| <span cid="151">Nevertheless, he reaches a diameter from about eleven metres. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474360 | <seg id="60">Nachteil der günstigen Bauweise: Das Teleskop ist in seinem Höhenwinkel festgezurrt - und damit in seiner Beweglichkeit beschränkt. | <seg id="60">The disadvantage of this inexpensive construction method: the telescope is securely clamped at its angle of inclination and its movement is therefore limited. | <seg id="60"> |  |
| <span cid="152">disadvantage of favorable design: |  |
| <span cid="153">the telescope is in his elevation angle lashed |  |
| <span cid="154">and thus limited his mobility. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474361 | <seg id="61">Auch das Hobby-Eberly-Teleskop in Texas ist im Höhenwinkel fixiert. | <seg id="61">The Hobby Eberly telescope in Texas also has a fixed angle of inclination. | <seg id="61"> |  |
| <span cid="155">also the Hobby-Eberly telescope in Texas |  |
| <span cid="156">is fixed in elevation angle. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474262 | <seg id="62">Seine Besonderheit: die hohe Lichtsammelkraft. | <seg id="62">What sets it apart: the high light-gathering capacity. | <seg id="62"> |  |
| <span cid="157">His specific feature: |  |
| <span cid="158">the high Lichtsammelkraft. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474163 | <seg id="63">Diese reicht nämlich - trotz vergleichsweise geringem Spiegeldurchmesser - an die der weltweit größten Spiegelteleskope heran. | <seg id="63">This - in spite of its comparatively low mirror diameter - even matches that of the world's largest reflector telescopes. | <seg id="63"> |  |
| <span cid="159">This is, after all, |  |
| <span cid="160">despite comparatively low mirror diameter |  |
| <span cid="161">- in the world's largest mirror telescopes. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474164 | <seg id="64">Mit Hilfe eines Radioteleskops in Arecibo (Puerto Rico) hören Forscher das All nach außerirdischen Signalen ab. | <seg id="64">With the help of a radio telescope in Arecibo (Puerto Rico) researchers can listen for extraterrestrial signals in space. | <seg id="64"> |  |
| <span cid="162">With the help of a radio telescope at Arecibo (Puerto Rico) |  |
| <span cid="163">researchers will hear the space for alien signals. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474165 | <seg id="65">Das Radioteleskop hat einen Durchmesser von 305 Metern. | <seg id="65">The radio telescope has a diameter of 305 metres. | <seg id="65"> |  |
| <span cid="164">The radio telescope has a diameter of 305 meters. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474366 | <seg id="66">Bei der "Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence" (SETI) kann jeder Computerbesitzer mithelfen, indem er Rechenleistung zur Verfügung stellt. | <seg id="66">In the "Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence" (SETI) every computer owner can be of assistance, by making his/her processing capacity available. | <seg id="66"> |  |
| <span cid="165">for the "Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence" (SETI) |  |
| <span cid="166">can help by any owners |  |
| <span cid="167">he computing power available. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474267 | <seg id="67">Blick auf das Observatorium der Europäischen Sternwarte (ESO) in den Chilenischen Anden. | <seg id="67">View of the European Southern Observatory (ESO) in the Chilean Andes. | <seg id="67"> |  |
| <span cid="168">Look at the observatory of the European observatory (ESO) |  |
| <span cid="169">in the Chilean Andes. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474168 | <seg id="68">Hier steht das Very Large Telescope - das seinem Namen alle Ehre macht. | <seg id="68">This is home to the Very Large Telescope, which lives up to its name. | <seg id="68"> |  |
| <span cid="170">Here, the Very Large Telescope |  |
| <span cid="171">- that is worthy of its name. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474269 | <seg id="69">Mit seinen insgesamt vier Spiegeln kann das Fernrohr auch das mittlere Infrarotspektrum ausleuchten. | <seg id="69">With its total of four mirrors, the telescope can also focus on the medial infrared spectrum. | <seg id="69"> |  |
| <span cid="172">With his a total of four mirrors |  |
| <span cid="173">the telescope can also illuminate the middle infrared spectrum. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474370 | <seg id="70">Ebenfalls auf dem chilenischen ESO-Observatorium wird das European Extremely Large Telescope geplant. | <seg id="70">Likewise to be located at the ESO Observatory in Chile, the European Extremely Large Telescope is also being planned. | <seg id="70"> |  |
| <span cid="174">also on the Chilean ESO observatory, |  |
| <span cid="175">the European Extremely Large Telescope planned. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474271 | <seg id="71">Sein Hauptspiegel soll satte 42 Meter umfassen - und aus knapp 1000 Spiegelelementen zusammen gesetzt werden. | <seg id="71">Its main mirror is to span a full 42 metres and will be made from almost 1,000 mirror elements. | <seg id="71"> |  |
| <span cid="176">His main mirror should enclose full 42 metres |  |
| <span cid="177">- and be composed from just 1000 reflecting elements. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474272 | <seg id="72">Mit Bildern ist aber frühestens 2018 zu rechnen. | <seg id="72">However, images are not to be expected until 2018 at the earliest. | <seg id="72"> |  |
| <span cid="178">However, on pictures is to be calculated |  |
| <span cid="179">at the earliest in 2018. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474173 | <seg id="73">Bis 2007 galten die beiden Keck-Teleskope auf dem hawaiianischen Vulkan Mauna Kea als die größten der Welt. | <seg id="73">Until 2007, the two Keck telescopes at the Hawaiian volcano, Mauna Kea, were the largest in the world. | <seg id="73"> |  |
| <span cid="180">By 2007, were the two light-telescopes |  |
| <span cid="181">on the Hawaiian volcano Mauna Kea |  |
| <span cid="182">as the largest in the world. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474374 | <seg id="74">Sie bieten gleich zwei Spiegel mit je einem Durchschnitt von zehn Metern. | <seg id="74">They each have two mirrors, each with a diameter of ten meters. | <seg id="74"> |  |
| <span cid="183">they offer two mirrors |  |
| <span cid="184">with an average of ten meters. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474175 | <seg id="75">Die Keck-Teleskope sind Teil des Mauna-Kea-Observatoriums, das neben ihnen noch mit dem Subaru-Teleskop und dem IRTTF in den Himmel blickt. | <seg id="75">The Keck Telescopes are part of the Mauna Kea Observatory, which alongside the Keck telescopes, can look to the heavens with the help of the Subaru telescope and the IRTTF. | <seg id="75"> |  |
| <span cid="185">The light-telescopes are part |  |
| <span cid="186">of the Mauna Kea Observatory, |  |
| <span cid="187">which in addition to them |  |
| <span cid="188">with the Subaru telescope and the IRTTF looks into the sky. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474276 | <seg id="76">Auch auf dem Mauna Kea soll ein neues, riesiges Teleskop entstehen - mit einem Spiegel-Durchschnitt von dreißig Metern. | <seg id="76">Another huge new telescope is also to be built on the Mauna Kea, with a mirror diameter of thirty metres. | <seg id="76"> |  |
| <span cid="189">Also on the Mauna Kea |  |
| <span cid="190">a new, gigantic telescope should originate |  |
| <span cid="191">- by a reflecting average of thirty metres. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474277 | <seg id="77">Hier ist es auf einer Illustration zu bestaunen. | <seg id="77">Here you can marvel at an artist's impression. | <seg id="77"> |  |
| <span cid="192">Here it is to be marvelled at on an illustration. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474178 | <seg id="78">Die wichtigsten Eindrücke aus dem All liefert jedoch das Weltraumteleskop Hubble. | <seg id="78">However, the most important insights into space are provided by the Hubble space telescope. | <seg id="78"> |  |
| <span cid="193">The main impressions from the All supplies, however, |  |
| <span cid="194">the Hubble space telescope. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474179 | <seg id="79">Seit dem 24. April 1990 liefert es bereits Bilder von fernen Welten. | <seg id="79">Since 24 April 1990 it has been supplying images of distant worlds. | <seg id="79"> |  |
| <span cid="195">Since the April 24, 1990, |  |
| <span cid="196">it already provides images of distant worlds. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474380 | <seg id="80">Seit März 2009 sucht das Weltraumteleskop Kepler nach extrasolaren Planeten - vornehmlich nach solchen, die bewohnbar sind. | <seg id="80">Since March 2009 the Kepler space telescope has been searching for extra-solar planets, especially for any that may be inhabitable. | <seg id="80"> |  |
| <span cid="197">since March 2009 |  |
| <span cid="198">seeking the space telescope Kepler after extrasolar planets, |  |
| <span cid="199">mainly those Inhabitable. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474381 | <seg id="81">Am 2. Februar 2011 wurde von der Nasa bekanntgegeben, dass 1235 Planetenkandidaten seit Missionsbeginn ermittelt wurden. | <seg id="81">On 2 February 2011 it was announced by NASA that 1,235 planetary candidates had been identified since the mission began. | <seg id="81"> |  |
| <span cid="200">on 2. February 2011 |  |
| <span cid="201">was from Nasa announced |  |
| <span cid="202">that 1235 Planetenkandidaten since Missionsbeginn identified. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474282 | <seg id="82">Im Bild sind die letzten Startvorbereitungen am Weltraumteleskop Kepler dokumentiert. | <seg id="82">The image documents the final launch preparations on the Kepler space telescope. | <seg id="82"> |  |
| <span cid="203">In the picture the last start preparations |  |
| <span cid="204">in the space telescope Kepler |  |
| <span cid="205">are documented. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474283 | <seg id="83">Das James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) wird frühestens 2018 an Bord einer Ariane5-Rakete ins All geschossen. | <seg id="83">The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) will be launched into space on board an Ariane5 rocket by 2018 at the earliest. | <seg id="83"> |  |
| <span cid="206">James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) |  |
| <span cid="207">is shot at the earliest in 2018 |  |
| <span cid="208">aboard an Ariane5 rocket in all. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474384 | <seg id="84">Der Primärspiegel des Weltrauminfrarotteleskops hat einen Durchmesser von 6,5 Metern. | <seg id="84">The primary mirror of the infrared space telescope has a diameter of 6.5 metres. | <seg id="84"> |  |
| <span cid="209">Primärspiegel of Weltrauminfrarotteleskops |  |
| <span cid="210">has a diameter of 6,5 meters. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474285 | <seg id="85">Eine der Aufgaben des Teleskops: Es soll nach Licht von den ersten Sternen und Galaxien nach dem Urknall suchen. | <seg id="85">One of the telescope's tasks is to search for light from the first stars and galaxies that emerged after the Big Bang. | <seg id="85"> |  |
| <span cid="211">One of the duties of the telescope: |  |
| <span cid="212">It should look for light |  |
| <span cid="213">of the first stars and galaxies after the big bang. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474286 | <seg id="86">Wissenschaftler gehen davon aus, dass auch am Südpol des Merkur Eis existiert. | <seg id="86">Scientists are assuming that ice also exists at Mercury's south pole. | <seg id="86"> |  |
| <span cid="214">Scientists assume from the fact |  |
| <span cid="215">that also in the South Pole of Mercury Eis it exists. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474387 | <seg id="87">Allerdings gibt es dafür keine verlässlichen Daten, da die Messenger weit näher am Nordpol um den Planeten kreist. | <seg id="87">However, there is no reliable data in support of this as the Messenger orbits around the planets much closer to the north pole. | <seg id="87"> |  |
| <span cid="216">but there are no reliable data, |  |
| <span cid="217">since the Messenger far closer to the north pole |  |
| <span cid="218">around the planet revolves. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474288 | <seg id="88">Radarmessungen haben seit Jahrzehnten darauf hingedeutet, dass es auf dem Merkur Eis gibt. | <seg id="88">For decades, radar measurements have indicated that there is ice on Mercury. | <seg id="88"> |  |
| <span cid="219">Radar measurements have pointed since decades |  |
| <span cid="220">to the fact that there is on Mercury Eis. |  |
| </seg> |  |
| DED2R1 | 179474289 | <seg id="89">Durch die 2004 gestartete Messenger-Sonde - die erste, die um den Merkur kreist - haben die Wissenschaftler nun Gewissheit. | <seg id="89">Thanks to the Messenger probe that was launched in 2004, the first to orbit Mercury, scientists can now be certain. | <seg id="89"> |  |
| <span cid="221">Now by the messenger probe begun in 2004 |  |
| <span cid="222">- the first one which circles round the Mercury - |  |
| <span cid="223">the scientists have certainty. |  |
| </seg> |  |