{{Quasar

| name = [[3C星表|3C]] 48

| image = [[Image:3c48.jpg]]

| epoch = [[J2000]]

| ra = {{RA|01|37|41.1}}<ref name="ned">{{cite web

| title=NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database

| work=Results for 3C 48

| url=http://nedwww.ipac.caltech.edu/

| accessdate=2006-10-26 }}</ref>

| dec = {{DEC|+33|09|32}}<ref name="ned" />

| constellation name = [[三角座]]

| z = 110,024 ± 0 [[公里|km]]/[[秒|s]]<ref name="ned" />

| type = E<ref name="ned" />

| dist\_ly =

| appmag\_v = 16.2

| size\_v = 0.6´X0.5´

| notes = 第一顆被發現的類星體

| names = [[PG]] 0134+329, [[Quasar|QSO]] B0134+329

}}

'''3C48'''是許多[[類星體]]之中第一顆被發現的。<ref>{{cite journal | last = Weaver | first = Kenneth F. | year = 1974 | month = May | title = The Incredible Universe | journal = [[National Geographic]] | issue = Vol. 145 No. 5 | pages = 589–633}}</ref>

'''3C 48'''是[[劍橋大學電波星表第三版]]中的第一個源，它是由[[Allan Sandage]]和[[Thomas Matthews]]于[[1960年]]通過[[干涉儀]]發現的。<ref>{{cite journal

| author=Matthews, Thomas A.; Sandage, Allan R.

| title=Optical Identification of 3c 48, 3c 196, and 3c 286 with Stellar Objects

| year=1963

| journal=Astrophysical Journal

| volume=138

| pages=30–56

| url=http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1963ApJ...138...30M

| doi=10.1086/147615

| format=abstract}}</ref>

[[Jesse Greenstein]]和Thomas Matthews發現其[[紅移]]足足有0.367，是當時所知最高紅移的源之一。<ref>{{cite journal

| author=Greenstein, J. L.; Matthews, T. A.

| title=Red-Shift of the Unusual Radio Source 3C48

| year=1963

| journal=Nature

| volume=197

| pages=1041–1042

| url=http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1963Natur.197.1041G

| doi=10.1038/1971041a0

| format=abstract}}</ref>

直到1982年，人們才發現其周圍的一個黯淡星系狀星雲和3C 48有相同的紅移，加固了3C 48位于遙遠星系的理論。<ref>{{cite journal

| author=Todd A. Boroson & Oke, J. B.

| title=Detection of the underlying galaxy in the QSO 3C48

| journal=Nature

| volume=296

| pages=397–399

| url=http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1982Natur.296..397B

| format=abstract

| doi=10.1038/296397a0

| year=1982}}</ref>3C 48也是第一顆被發現有圍繞著它的、有著相同紅移星系的類星體。

==參考資料==

{{reflist}}

==外部鏈接==

\*[http://simbad.u-strasbg.fr/sim-id.pl?protocol=html&Ident=3c48&NbIdent=1&Radius=10&Radius.unit=arcmin&CooFrame=FK5&CooEpoch=2000&CooEqui=2000&output.max=all&o.catall=on&output.mesdisp=N&Bibyear1=1983&Bibyear2=2006&Frame1=FK5&Frame2=FK4&Frame3=G&Equi1=2000.0&Equi2=1950.0&Equi3=2000.0&Epoch1=2000.0&Epoch2=1950.0&Epoch3=2000.0 What is known about 3C 48]

\*[http://www.perseus.gr/Astro-DSO-QSO-3C48.htm Amateur CCD image of 3C 48 based on 30 min total exposure]

\*[http://aladin.u-strasbg.fr/java/nph-aladin.pl?script=get%20Aladin%2001%2037%2041.30%20%2B33%2009%2035.1%3Bget%20Simbad%2001%2037%2041.30%20%2B33%2009%2035.1%2011arcmin&from=Simbad Image from Aladin]

\* [http://simbad.u-strasbg.fr/simbad/sim-id?protocol=html&Ident=3C+48&NbIdent=1&Radius=2&Radius.unit=arcmin&submit=submit+id Simbad 3C 48]

\* [http://www.jb.man.ac.uk/atlas/object/3C48.html Atlas 3C 48]

[[Category:類星體]]

[[Category:三角座]]

{{quasar-stub}}

[[pt:3C 48]]

[[sk:3C48]]

[[sv:3C 48]]