The Copernican Revolution - Separating Science and Superstition







J. Pinkney ONU 2014











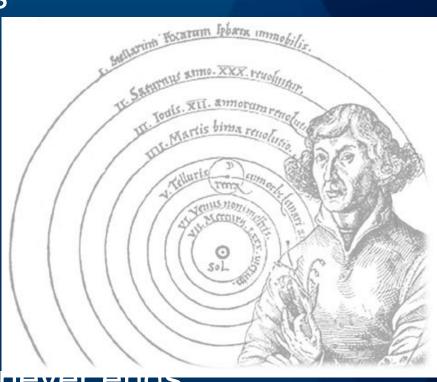






Outline

- Our universe viewed by the ancients
- Greek cosmological models
- Copernican Revolution
 - -Nicolaus Copernicus
 - -Tycho Brahe
 - -Johannes Kepler
 - -Galileo Galilei
 - Isaac Newton
- Science vs Superstition: it never end

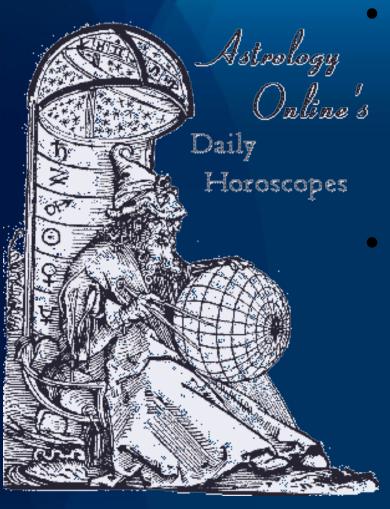


What the Ancients Knew

The Naked-Eye Universe

- The Sun (daily motion and annual motion)
- The Moon (phases, eclipses)
- 5 Planets (not including the Earth)
 - Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn
- 6500 Stars
- 3 galaxies
- Occasional novae and supernovae
- Comets
- Aurora, meteors, and other atmospheric phenomena

What the Ancients Knew



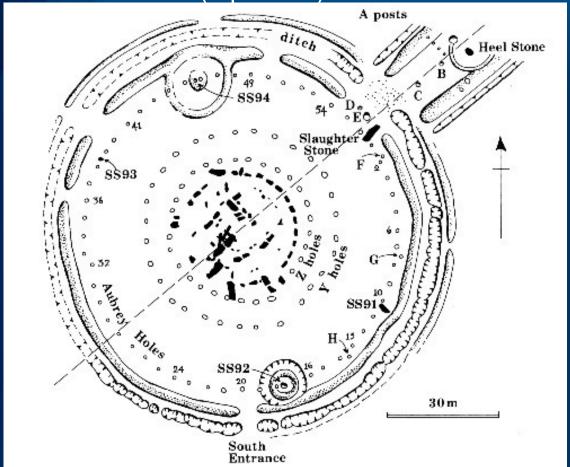
Mysterious cultures

- People of stonehenge, Plains Indians, Anasazi, Mayans
- ► left behind calendar-like constructions.
- Well documented cultures
 - Greek, but also Chinese, Babylonian, Egyptian, Arab
 - → left records of lunar cycles, eclipses, comets, novae, star maps, models

Unknown nature \rightarrow superstition \rightarrow astrology.

The Ancients: Stonehenge Check out: http://witcombe.sbc.edu/earthmysteries/EMStonehenge.html

2950 BC - 1600 BC (3 phases)



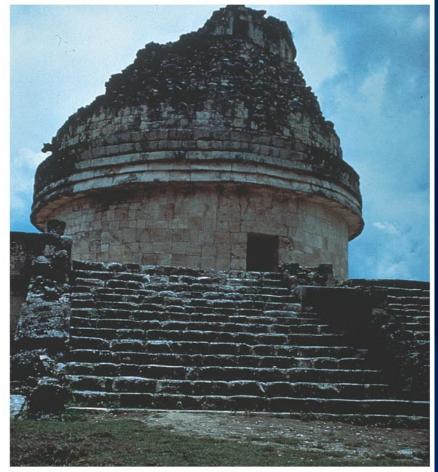




- 30 Y-holes, 28 Z-holes, 56 Aubrey holes = 3 Saros cycles
- Heel stone marks sunrise on Summer Solstice







(b)

The Plains Indians – Big Horn
The Mayans – Caracol in Chichen
Itza
The Chacoan culture – Fajada Butte
Sun Daggers , Chaco Canyon

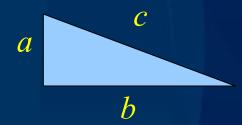
What the Ancients Knew

- Well documented cultures
 - Chinese: comet records, zodiac, "year of the _____"
 - Sumerians/Babylonians: 1st alphabet, ziggurats, origin of western astrology, planetary rise times, math
 - Egyptians: gods like Ra and Osiris, pyramids, Nile flooding
 - Arabs: upheld astronomy during dark ages, algebra, star names. Semantic distinction between astronomy and astrology – 1000 AD!
 - → All made astronomical measurements
 - → All had forms of astrology

Unknown nature \rightarrow superstition \rightarrow astrology.

Knowledge of the Ancient Greeks I.

- Ideas and philosophies were rich and varied, some correct and some incorrect.
 - -Thales of Miletus (624-547 BC):
 - universe is rational
 - predicted eclipse ~585 BC
 - -Pythagoras (570-497 BC):
 - math in nature, music of spheres
 - Earth and planets are spherical
 - -Plato (428-347 BC):
 - Truth through pure thought over observations
 - Circle is most perfect form



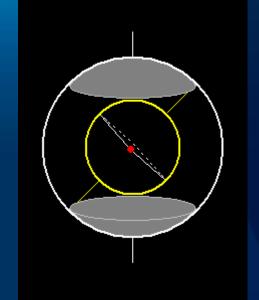
Knowledge of the Ancient Greeks II.

- Eudoxes of Cnidus (390-337 BC):
 - -Nested (crystalline) sphere model

- Aristotle (384-322 BC):
 - Earth is unmoving, heavens are perfect
 - Everything made of 4 elements: earth, water, wind, fire
 - If Earth rotated, we'd feel a wind
 - Phases of the Moon
 - If Earth revolved, the stars should exhibit parallax

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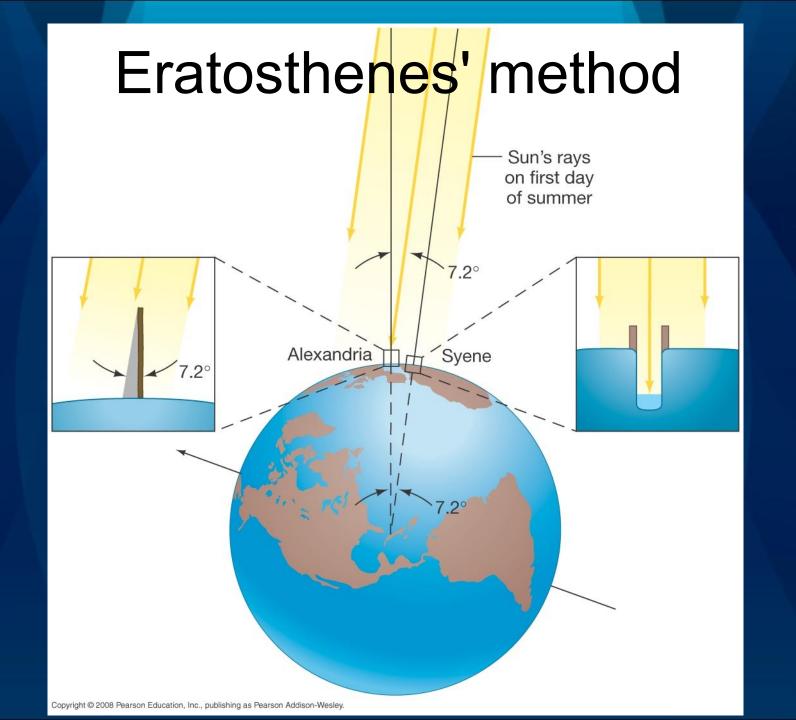
Knowledge of the Ancient Greeks (cont.)

Parallax = the apparent motion or shifting of an object caused by the motion or shifting of the observer.

Stellar parallax – apparent motion of foreground stars due to Earth's orbital motion. (Typically <~ 0.1", biggest ~1.0" Proxima Cen.)

Knowledge of the Ancient Greeks III

- -Philolaus (480-385 BC)
 - Earth in motion around invisible "fire"
- -Aristarchus (310-230 BC)
 - The Earth orbits around the Sun (!)
 - Size and distance to Moon
 - Size and distance to Sun
- -Eratosthenes (276-195 BC)
 - Measured circumference of the Earth.

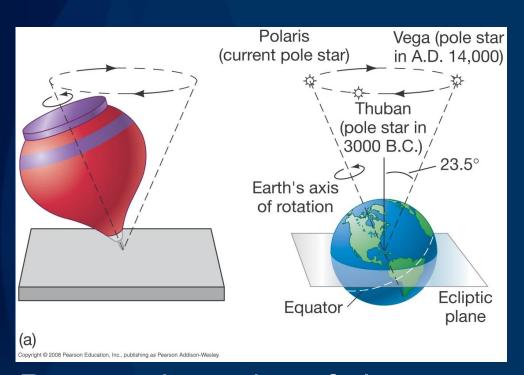


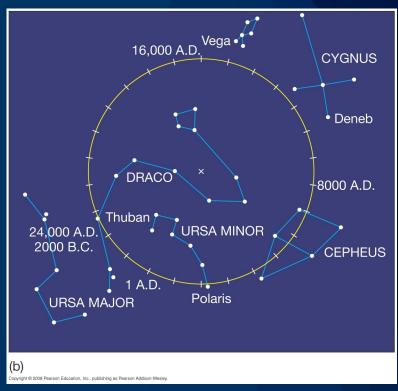
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- Eratosthenes (276-195 BC)
 - -Measured circumference of the Earth.
- Hipparchus (190-120 BC)
 - Discovered precession of Earth's spin axis
 - Uses epicycles, deferents and eccentrics in modelling motion of Sun and Moon.
 - Invents armillary sphere

Knowledge of the Ancient Greeks (cont.)

Earth's spin axis precesses with 26,000 yr period (Hipparchus 160-127 BC)

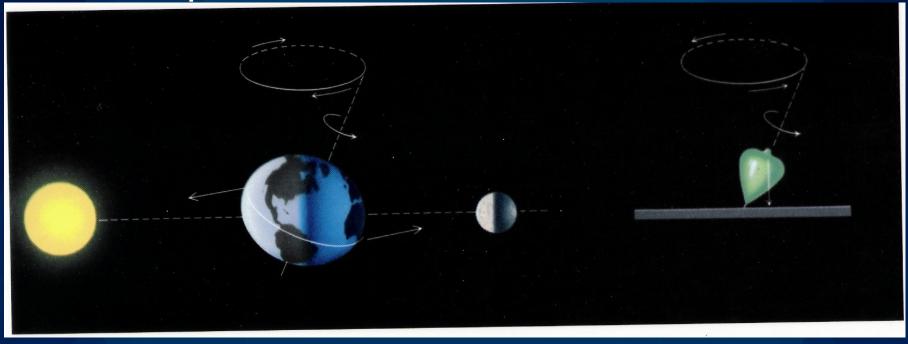




Retrograde motion of planets can be modelled with epicycles and deferents (Hipparchus)

Knowledge of the Ancient Greeks (cont.)

Cause of precession:



Gravitational tidal force by Moon and Sun on Earth's equatorial bulge causes "torque" on spinning Earth.

Knowledge of the Ancient Greeks IV

- Claudius Ptolemy (AD c.90-168)
 - Geocentric universe model
 - Adopts Hipparchus' epicycles to reproduce retrograde motion of planets
 - Added equants to better match speeds of planets
 - -Writings on Optics, Geography, Music
 - –Astronomy: "Mathematike Syntaxis" = "The Almagest"
 - Astrology: "Tetrabiblios" relates horoscopes to Aristotelian philosophy

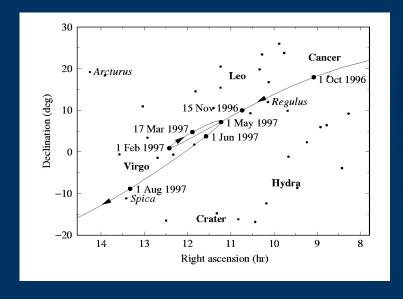


The Appearance of the Planets

- Daily motion
- Change brightness, position and angular speed across sky.
- All orbit CCW as seen from "North".

Usually eastward motion, occasional westward motion

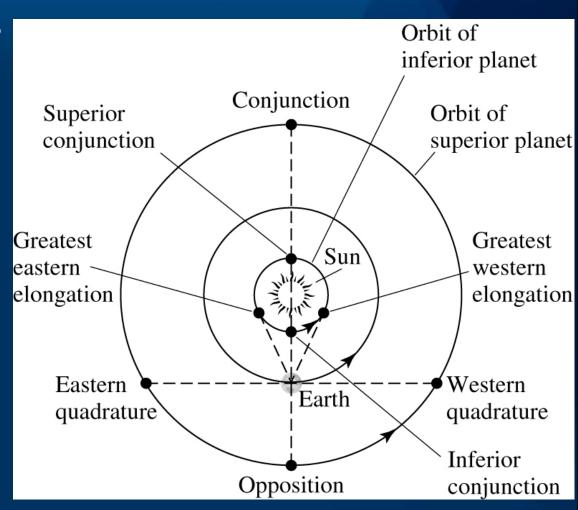
we call ...



Retrograde Motion!

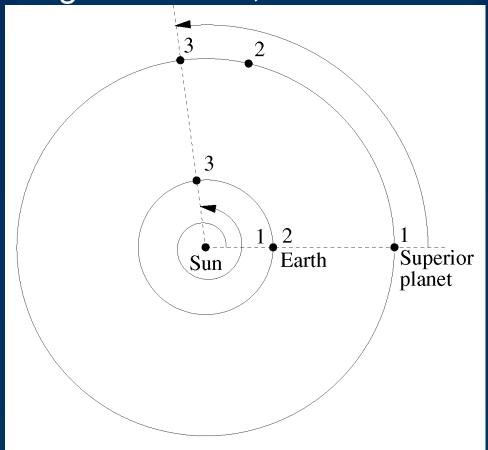
Planetary Configurations

- Inferior planets
 - -Two conjunctions
- Superior planets
 - One conjunction
 - Opposition



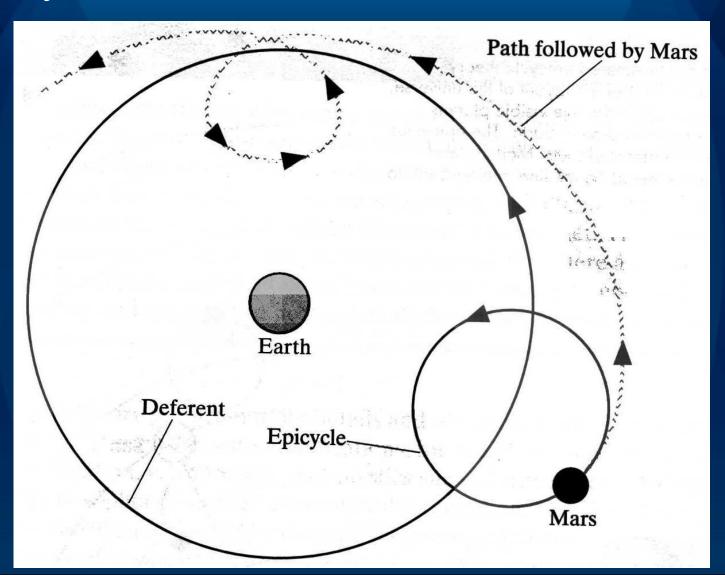
Synodic and Sidereal Periods

- Synodic period: time interval between successive conjunctions or oppositions, 1→ 3
- Sidereal period: time interval for one complete orbit relative to background stars, 1→2



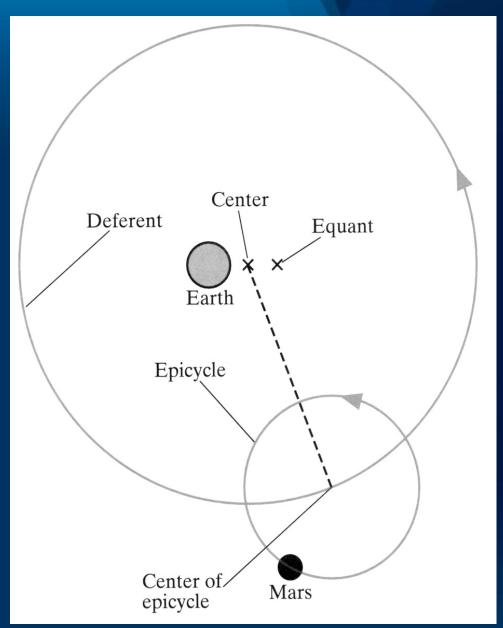
Epicycles on Deferents

Ptolemy et al. desired uniform circular motions



Ptolemy's Model - complex!

- <u>Eccentric</u> displaces Earth from center
- Equant center of epicycle has uniform angular speed when viewed from this point
- 80+ epicycles
- It works pretty well!
- Occam's Razor (1348)
 - Accept the simplest explanation



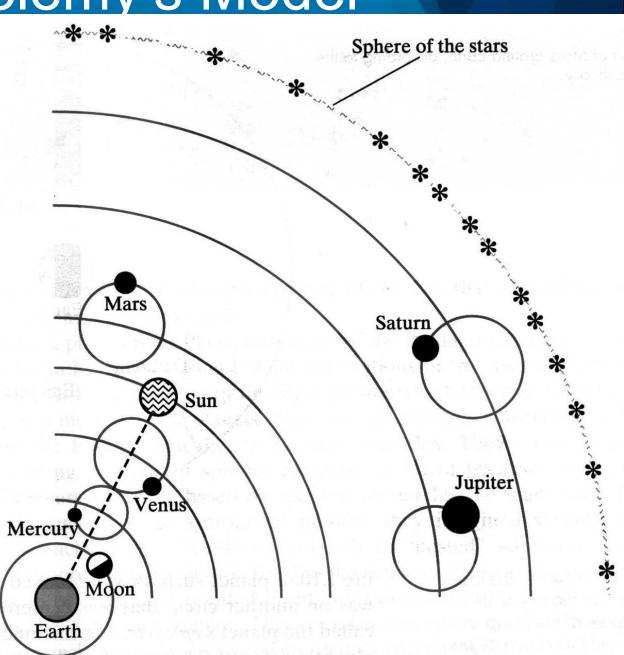
Ptolemy's Model

- Venus and
 Mercury on
 invisible "bar"
- Speed is still a problem



FIGURE 1.12

The ancient astronomer Ptolemy, A.D. 85–165. Using epicycles and many other theoretical devices, he prefected the Earth-centered theory of the layout of the universe.



THE COPERNICAN REVOLUTION

. 1473

NICOLAUS COPERNICUS

. 1512 1st Comment



De Revolutionibus 1543

1546

TYCHO BRAHE



. 1571

JOHANNES

KEPLER



1609 **New Astronomy** · 1619 The Harmony

of the Worlds

1630

1564

GALILEO GALILEI



1632 Dialogue of the Two Chief World Systems 1633 Trial at Rome by the Inquisition

. 1642

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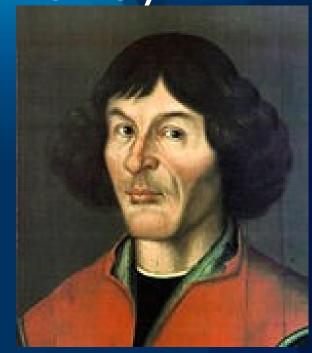
SIR ISAAC NEWTON



. 1686 Principia

Copernicus (1473-1543)

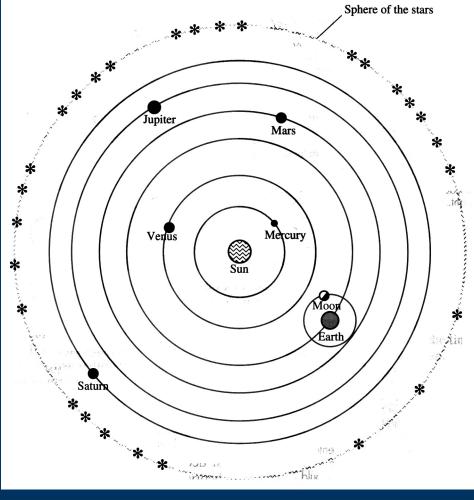
- Polish Son of merchant
- a mathematician, astronomer, physician, classical scholar, translator, Catholic cleric, jurist, governor, military leader, diplomat and economist
- Astronomy is avocation
- Publications
 - On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres (1543)
 - Little Commentary (1514)
 - Trigonometry, Narratio Prima (Rheticus)
 - Prutenic tables (1551)
- Reluctant to publish because of fear of criticism, or fear of persecution by church
- In 2005, skull recovered in Cathedral of Frauenberg (Poland)
- 2010 reburied in Frauenberg



Copernicus

- Is there something simpler? How about the Sun in the Center!!!?
- Keep some Aristotelian ideas
 - spheres (circles)
 - uniform motion
- Major Changes
 - Sun centered (heliocentric)
 - Earth rotates
 - Earth is no different from the other planets and stars!
- Established order of the planets
- Less complicated explanation for retrograde motion





Copernicus

- Predictions of existing observations are not better than Ptolemy's!!
- Slightly simpler
 - No equants
 - Fewer epicycles (still a lot)
 - If you remove epicycles?
 - Copernicus does okay
 - Ptolemy's is a disaster
- Discriminating experiments not available



FIGURE 1 14 Renaissance astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus, 1474-1543. Finding Ptolemy's system to be "neither sufficiently absolute nor sufficiently pleasing to the mind," he devised a simpler theory. Copernicus's theory placed the sun at the center of the universe, with Earth moving around it. The odd idea that Earth moved and was a planet like the other planets met with much resistance because it conflicts with the intuitive notion that Earth is at rest at the center of things and because it conflicted with prevailing philosophies.

Tycho Brahe (1546-1601)

- Danish nobleman
- Wore metal nose
- Death (bladder or mercury)
- Built "Uraniborg" in Hven
- Meticulous measurements
- Observed supernovae of 1572
- Could not detect parallax
- Develops Tychonic System
- Hired Kepler in 1600



Tycho Brahe

- Left Kepler with 20 years of meticulous planet measurements.
 - 5x better precision
 - 2-4 arc-minutes (1/30 of a degree) compared to 10 arc-minutes (1/6 of a degree)
 - 20 years of data
 - Neither Ptolemy nor Copernicus's models are able to reproduce the observations!

Johannes Kepler (1571-1630)





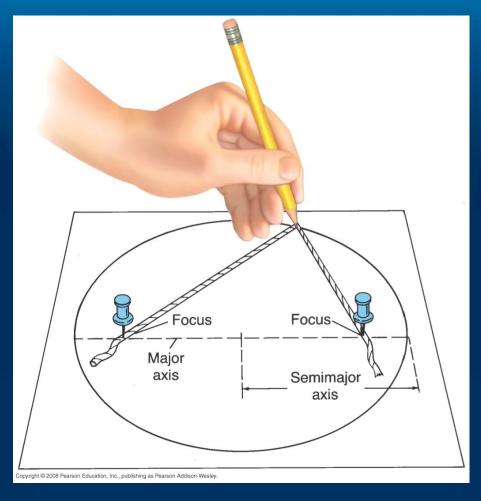
A blackboard diagram similar to this gave Kepler the original inspiration for his planetary theory based on the five perfect solids. In this diagram, two circles are separated by a triangle.

- Mathematician, astronomer, astrologer
- Had religious convictions God had created the world according to an intelligible plan that is accessible through the natural light of reason.
- Geometry in nature tries concentric regular solids for 4 years.
- Astrology, numerology
- "mother sold drugs"

Johannes Kepler

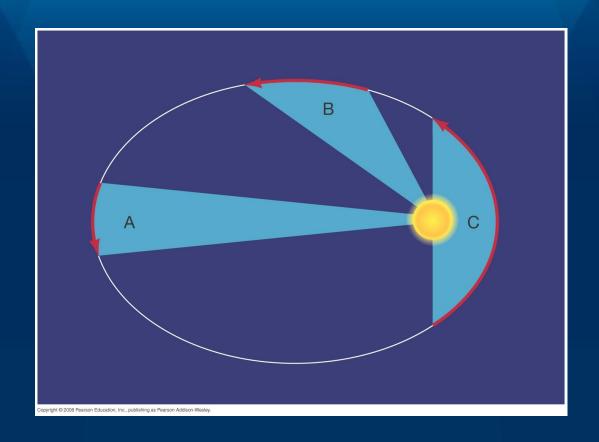
- Supported Copernicus (heliocentric) and Galileo
- Copernicus's Model
 - Struggles to make it work
 - -Throws out circles and uniform motion
- Tries Sun-focused ellipse idea
 - A mistake causes him to put it aside
 - It works!!
 - Predicts all existing data including Tycho's
 - Kepler's 3 laws

Kepler's 1st law



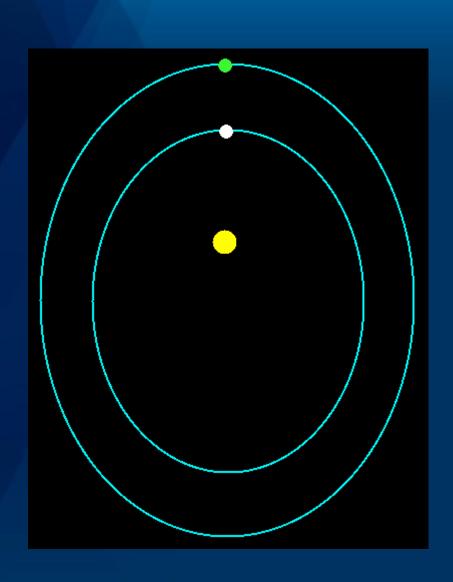
The planets follow elliptical paths with the Sun at one focus.

Kepler's 2nd Law



The planets vary their orbital speed such that they sweep out equal areas in equal time intervals, as seen from the Sun.

Kepler's 3rd law



$$P^2=a^3$$

Period increases with distance from the Sun.

Galileo (1564-1642)

- He supports Copernicus, Kepler
- 1609 uses telescope for astronomical observations
- Experiments & observations refuted Aristotelian physics
 - Free-fall, inclined plane, speed of light experiments
 - –Moons of Jupiter orbit Jupiter!
 - –Phases of Venus include the gibbous phase!
 - -Spots on Sun
 - -Milky Way resolves into stars
 - -Saturn has ears?
 - -Moon has mountains, craters
- "Father of Modern Physics"

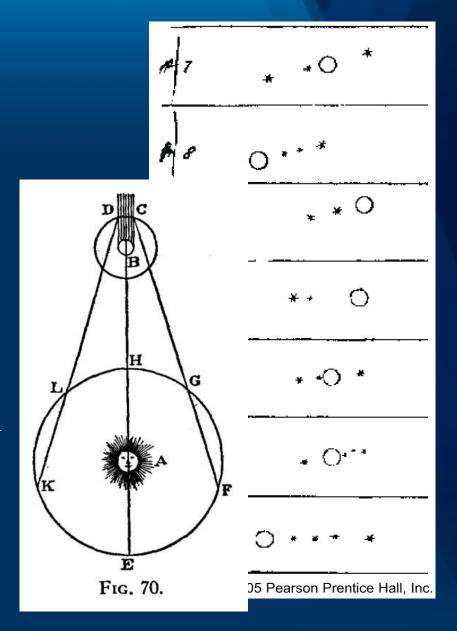
Galileo and Jupiter

The "Galilean Moons": Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto.

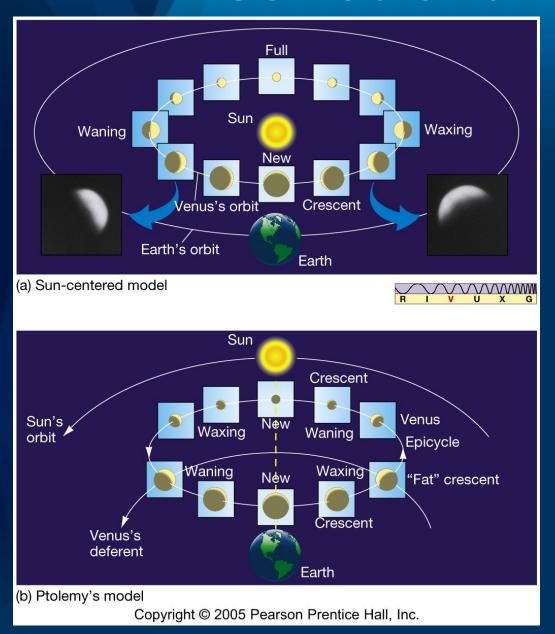
Not everything orbits the Earth!

Note: These moons could be used to measure the speed of light!

Ole Roemer 1677



Galileo and Venus



Galileo observed
Venus in a gibbous
phase.
Which of these
two models predict
a gibbous phase?

Ptolemy's model

Galileo's troubles

- •Galileo was more vociferous and brash than Copernicus and Kepler.
- •1610: Published Sidereal Nuncius (Starry Messenger)
- 1616: Galileo (and Copernicus) judged to be heretical
- •1632: Published *Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems*.
 - Simplicio speaks words of Pope Urban VIII.
 - Published in Italian
- •1633: Sentenced to house arrest.
- •1642: Dies in house arrest.

Isaac Newton (1643-1727)

- English physicist, mathematician, theologian, alchemist
- Invents calculus
- Urged by Halley to publish "Principia" Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica
- 3 laws of motion
- Universal law of gravitation
 - -Can explain Kepler's laws!
 - -Finally, we have a reason for the orbits!
- "God governs all things and knows all that is or can be done."

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Isaac Newton's "Fixes" to Kepler's Laws

- Kepler I: The planets orbit in ellipses with the principle focus on the center of mass of the solar system, (not the Sun)
- Kepler III: add the total mass of the system to the denominator ... $P^2 = \frac{a^3}{Mtot}$

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The Copernican Revolution ...

matching!

Observed gibbous phase of Venus

Nicolaus Copernicus

Tycho Brahe

Johannes Kepler

Galileo

Newton

Made precision measurements of planets

Used ellipses to model solar system

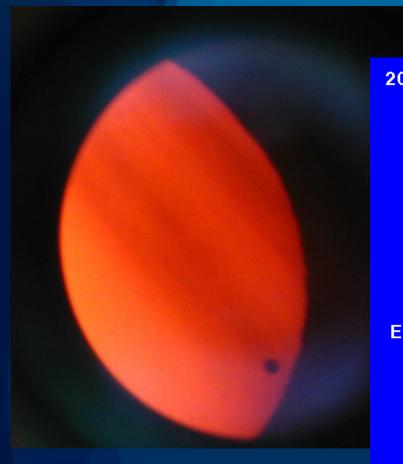
Said gravity accelerates the planets

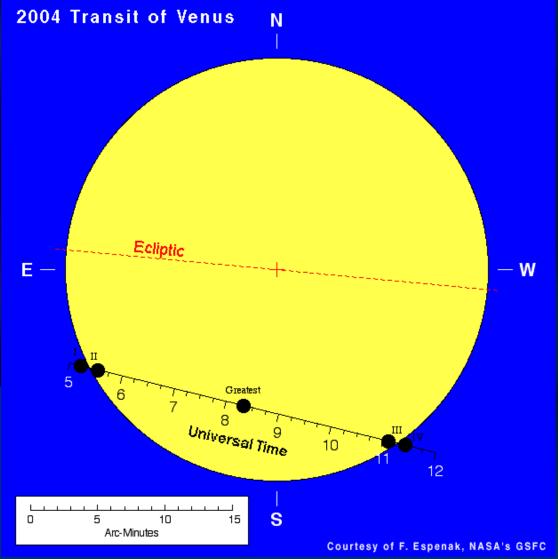
Revived the <u>heliocentric</u> model

Figuring out the remaining loose ends of the Solar System

- Verification that Earth is in motion
 - -Ole Roemer's, 1677 Jupiter Moon delays
 - -James Bradley, 1728 aberration of starlight
 - -Frederick Bessel 1838 first parallax
- What is 1 Astronomical Unit???
 - Use timings of Venus during transits across
 Sun
 - Bounce radar off of Venus when near inferior conjunction

Transits of Venus





Transits of Venus

Previous transits: 1761,1769,1874,1882, 2004, ...

Last transit: June 6, 2012

Next transits: 2117, 2125

How it works: 3.4° tilt, 8:13 resonance, 243 yr cycle.

Inferior conjunction while both planets on line of nodes.

Science vs Superstition – it never ends

- The Copernican Principle
 - -Sun not at center of galaxy, or of Local Group, or of Local Supercluster, or of expansion of universe. Are humans the only intel. life?
- "Crazies" coming out of the woodwork
 - There are people at both extremes; pure skepticism and belief.
- Each of us has to reconcile facts with beliefs. Follow Kepler's Lead!
- See "The Demon-Haunted World: Science As a Candle in the Dark" - C. Sagan

General philosophy of science

Karl Popper: Logic of falsification

Theories can never be verified by observation.

Theories can be falsified by observation, and so discarded.

The only acceptable theories are those which are falsifiable.

Thomas Kuhn: Paradigms and paradigm shifts

"Normal science" -- investigation within a paradigm

Revolutions -- paradigm shifts driven by anomalous data

Niels Bohr: Correspondence principle

New theories must reduce to good old theories in some limit.

A Summary of the Early History of Astronomy		
Observations Typic	al Dates	Theories
Stars, sun, moon, and planets are moving overhead.	3000 в	.C.
	500	Pythagorean theory: Earth- centered transparent spheres.
Each planet moves at a varying rate; retrograde motion.	400	Theory of multiple Earth- centered transparent spheres.
Heaven and Earth seem different; Earth seems motionless, apparently contradicting Aristarchus's theory.	300 s,	Aristarchus's theory: sun-centered circles.
	200	.5
Planets are brighter during	1	3
retrograde motion.	100	Theory of Earth-centered epicycles.
Detailed quantitative measure- ments show need for small corrections.	0 VA.D. 1	Ptolemy's theory: Earth- centered epicycles, equants.
	1500	
Brahe's accurate measurements disprove Ptolemy's and Copernicus's theories.	1	Copernicus's theory: sun- centered circles.
Galileo's telescopic observations disprove Earth-centered theories	1600	Kepler's theory: sun-focused ellipses.