The stars and the Earth

Astronomy 101
Syracuse University, Fall 2018
Walter Freeman

August 30, 2018

The celestial sphere of the stars

"I know that I am mortal by nature and ephemeral, but when I trace at my pleasure the windings to and fro of the heavenly bodies, I no longer touch earth with my feet. I stand in the presence of Zeus himself and take my fill of ambrosia."

–Claudius Ptolemy, from the *Almagest* (c. 150 CE)

Some announcements

If you missed class Tuesday:

- Course website: `walterfreeman.github.io/ast101/`
- The syllabus, warmup questions, readings, etc. are all there
- Email for information: wafreema@syr.edu
- Extra colored cards will be available each class, but they cost us a bit of money, so try to bring yours
- Prelabs have been printed and put in the Physics Clinic
- Having trouble installing Stellarium on your Mac? See the website for details.

Some announcements

On the textbooks:

- Yes, you need the books
- Any edition, paper or electronic, is fine for *Essential Cosmic Perspective*
- You need a paper copy of the *Lecture Tutorials*
- If you don't have the *Tutorials*, share with a (new) friend today
- You can get a beach-ball Earth for a few dollars at the bookstore starting again tomorrow; you'll need that soon (Tuesday)

Some announcements

I will be out of town on Friday; no help session hours. Sorry!

I will only have a few minutes a day to answer email over the weekend. If you email me and it's not extremely urgent, I will answer next week.

Some announcements

Lab section changes are tricky because things are very full. We can't run lab sections over capacity; there is physically no room.

I can't process these (I don't have access). If you need to swap sections, you can either do it on MySlice, or talk to Melissa Wike (pga@syr.edu) in room 201.

The night sky and the celestial sphere: overview

- What's the night sky look like?
- How have we affected the night sky?
- How does the sky move each night?
  - The celestial-sphere model
  - Why it works, and when it doesn't
  - The first *Lecture Tutorial*

Virtual planetarium software

We can simulate the night sky tonight using *Stellarium* – the program you'll need for your prelab.

It's available for free on Linux, Mac OSX, and Windows.

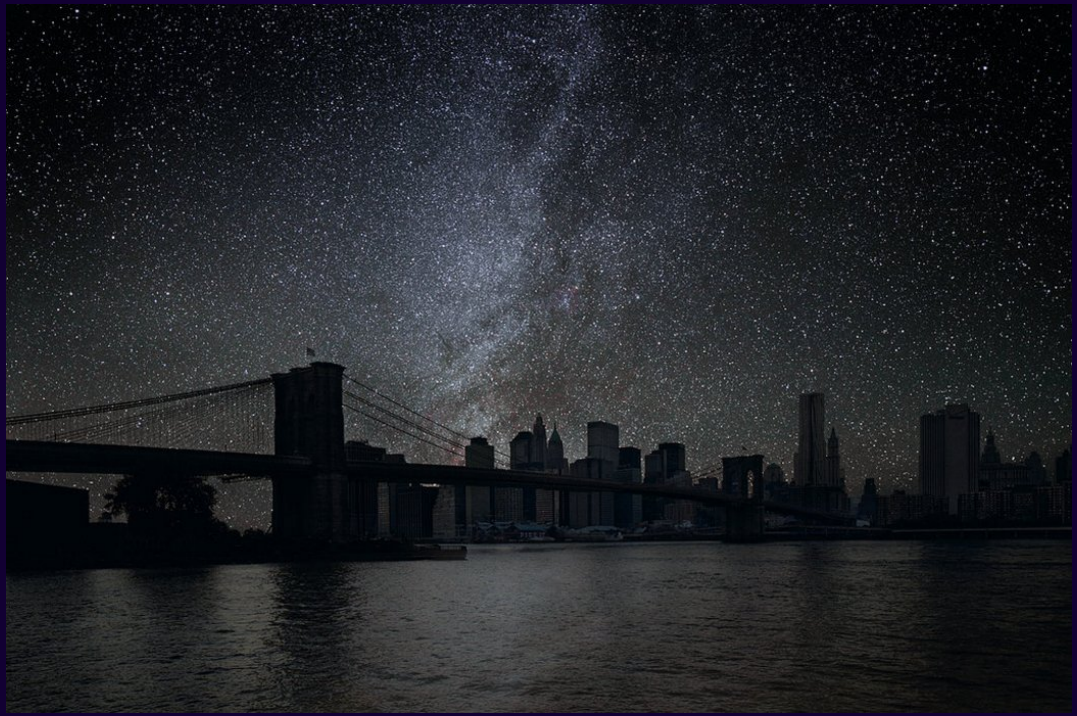
- Ubuntu users: `sudo apt install stellarium`
- Windows users: see links on `stellarium.org`
- Mac users: see the link on the website

Light pollution

What do you think about this picture?

Light pollution

This is what we could have instead!



(Thierry Cohen, published in the New York Times*)*

Alamut, Iran

Photo by Babek Tafreshi. Alamut was the home of Nasir al-Din al-Tusi, the first to surmise that the Milky Way was made of many stars in the 13^{th} century. The glow is light pollution from Tehran, 100 km away.

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- Haley: The moon is visible north of the "AXA" building, but it's difficult to describe because if I was standing in a different location, then perhaps it would be north of the Marshall residences or North of the Carrier Dome? (11pm)

Let's look at the planetarium software again...

How do these stars move?

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Our task for today: understand this.

The “celestial sphere” model of antiquity:

- All the stars are attached to a sphere, very far away
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How much of the celestial sphere can we see at a time?

A: All of it

B: More than half

C: Half of it

D: Less than half

E: It depends on your latitude

How good is this “celestial sphere” model, anyway?

A: It’s completely wrong; we know it’s not like that!
B: It’s pretty close to correct, with a few exceptions
C: It’s correct, just look at the sky!
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D: It explains a lot of things, so it must have *some* use

E: I thought Dr. Freeman was supposed to tell *us* this stuff?

Problems with the celestial sphere: I

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Discuss with your neighbors: what's wrong with the celestial sphere?

Is it really true that *every* star in the sky moves in the same way, all together?

Actually, (———) rotates, and (———) doesn't move much at all.

Problems with the celestial sphere: II

Is it really true that all the stars are stuck to a sphere, all at the same distance from us?

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Is it really true that all the stars are stuck to a sphere, all at the same distance from us?

No; we just don't have any "depth perception" of things this far away.

Depth and the sky

The constellation of Orion:

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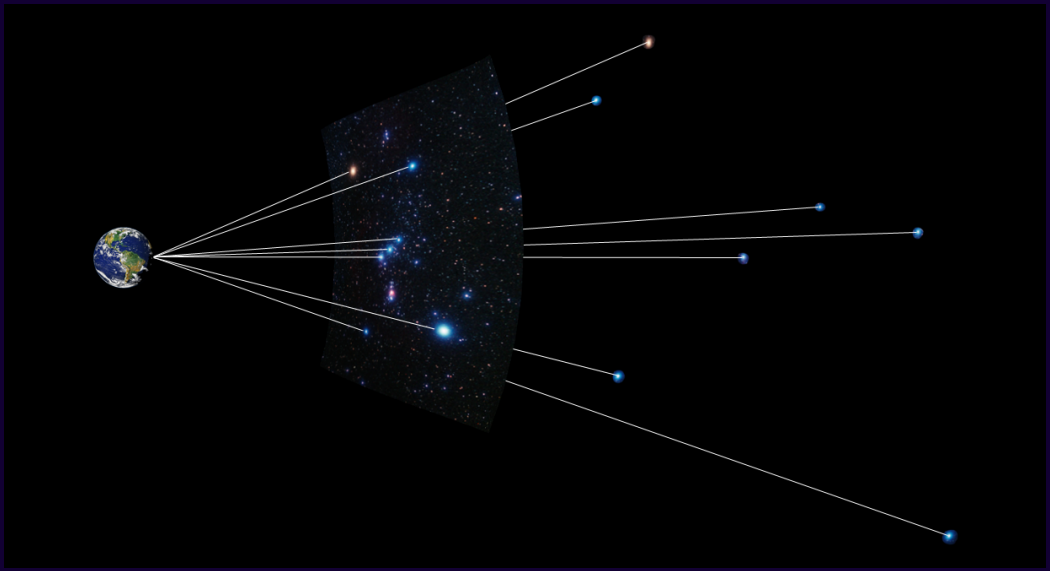
Depth and the sky

The reality:



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Key idea: It doesn't matter if Earth rotates or the celestial sphere rotates: relative motion controls what we see!

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- The Earth and the planets move around the Sun
- The Moon moves around the Earth

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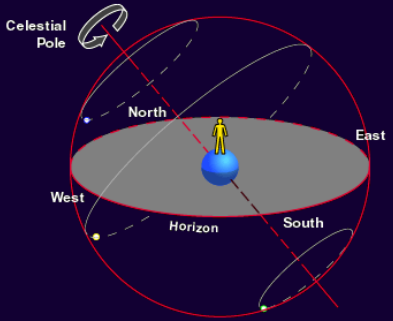
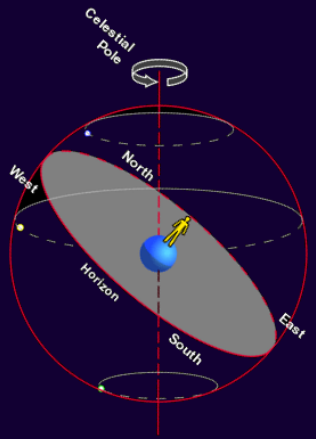
Over longer periods of time:

- The Earth and the planets move around the Sun
- The Moon moves around the Earth
- **... so the model will need some modification for those things over longer times!**

Summary

- We can treat the stars as all rotating together, on an invisible sphere far away
- We expect this to get the stars "right" and the planets and Sun "wrong" over longer times
- The axis of rotation is the same as the Earth's, and it rotates once per day
- Only half of the sphere is visible, because the Earth is in the way
- Horizon: a plane lying along the Earth at our location
- Zenith: the point directly overhead
- Celestial pole: the point about which the stars appear to rotate





How many celestial poles are there?

A: One
B: Two
C: Three
D: Four

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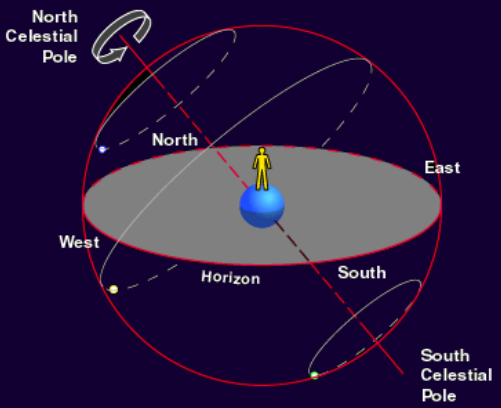

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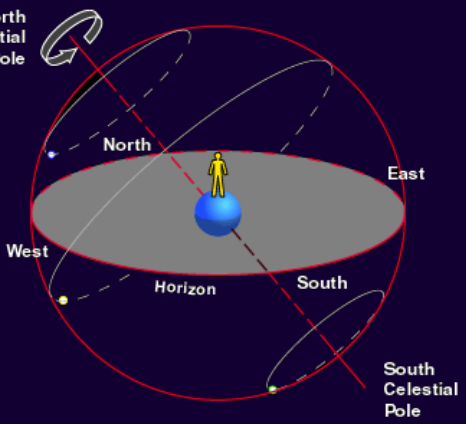

Complete pages 1-4 (“Part I”)

Which are true in Syracuse?

- I: Some stars are always visible (at night).
- II: Some stars are only visible sometimes; they rise and set during the night
- III: Some stars are never visible

A: I only
B: II only
C: III only
D: I and II
E: I, II, and III

What is this?

What is this?

The Australian flag, with a pattern of stars called the Southern Cross. These stars are only visible in the Southern Hemisphere!