

AST101: Our Corner of the Universe

Take Home Lab: Observing the Moon and the Sun

Name:

NetID:

Lab section number:

1 Introduction

Objectives

This lab is designed to help you understand the motion of the Sun and the Moon by making observations during the semester.

You should complete **either** Section 2 **or** Section 3, **you do not need to do both**. Only one section will be graded and there is no extra credit for completing both sections. Please indicate which section you would like the TA to grade by checking the section that you want graded below.

With the permission and prior knowledge of your TA, if you have missed a lab due to an **excused absence**, you may do **both sections** instead. This will count as your makeup lab. If you are using this as your makeup lab, *have your TA sign below* to indicate their prior approval.

Please grade Section 2: Phases of the Moon _____

Please grade section 3: The Sunset Point _____

Please grade both sections (TA signature): _____

In Section 2 you are asked to make three observations of the Moon and answer some questions about your observations. In Section 3 you will make observations of the Sun over several weeks and answer some questions on your observations.

Materials

Your eyes, a pencil or pen and this lab handout. For the Sunset Point activity, a digital camera may also be useful.

Submission Deadline

You must submit your completed lab assignment to your TA by **5pm on December 3**. Labs should be placed in your TA's mailbox, located opposite Room 201, Physics Building, or in your TA's hands. No take-home labs will be accepted after 5pm on December 3. To complete this assignment you must start it **as soon as possible**. If you leave it too late to start you will not have enough time to complete it and/or the weather may not be good enough.

Requirements (academic integrity)

You must *make your own observations of the sky* . If you observe together with someone else, list their name on this handout before you turn it in. The point here is not to look up where the Sun and Moon are supposed to be on the internet, and then write that down; the point is to actually go outside and look at the Sun and Moon, then compare that to your predictions. Using someone else's data if you did not actually observe with them, or grabbing data from the internet, violate the course policy of "everything you submit must reflect your own understanding". Don't do this.

2 Phases of the Moon

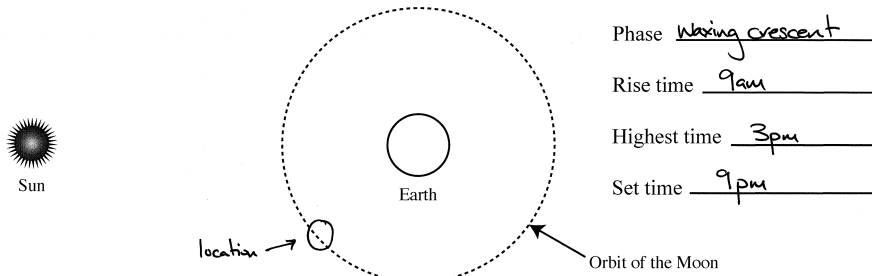
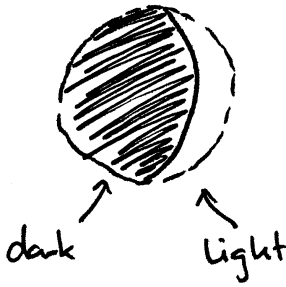
The moon changes its position in the sky from day to day as a consequence of its orbital motion around the earth. The goal of this lab is to watch and chart the lunar motion. To complete this lab you will need to make three observations of the moon. *These observations should be separated by at least 5 days.* It will only take you a few minutes to make the observations, but you will need to make sure you do them with enough time to complete them before the lab is due. For each observation you should find the moon in the sky and make a note of

1. The date and time of the observation.
2. A sketch of the moon at the time of your observation.
3. The location of the moon at the time of your observation (e.g. low in the east, high in the southwest).

For the three observations, complete the observing chart as shown in the example below. You should then complete the figure to the right of the observations as follows:

1. Indicate the location of the moon on its orbit around the Earth at the time of your observation.
2. Complete the blanks for the name of the phase you observed, its rise and set time, and the time that it is highest in the sky. (Here you are to deduce the rise and set time from your diagram, as you did on Exam 1, rather than measure them directly.)
3. **Comment on whether your observation of the actual location of the Moon in the sky is consistent with the predictions from your diagram**

One of the hazards of being an astronomer is clouds—and there is not much you can do about it. So if you find that you cannot observe on certain nights when you had planned, just imagine what it is like to fly across the country to use a large telescope for three days and then watch nothing but rain. Rest assured that your graders are sympathetic to such problems; do the best you can.

Observation 1	
Date and Time: October 8, 3pm	
Moon Sketch: 	
Location: high in the south	
	Phase <u>waxing crescent</u> Rise time <u>9am</u> Highest time <u>3pm</u> Set time <u>9pm</u>

3 The Sunset Point

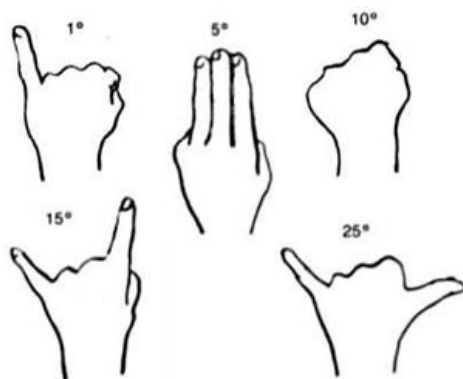
The motion of the Sun on the celestial sphere can be easily detected in observations of the sunset or sunrise. In this section you will record the point of sunset three times in a month and compare your observation to the answers to the question in the previous section. On your first evening observing the sun, you will need to make a sketch of the horizon from your observing location, so make sure you go out 20 minutes before sunset to give yourself chance to complete the sketch before your first observation. Googling "local sunset" will get you a ready value of the sunset time at your current location.

Choose an observing location with a clear view of the western horizon. All your observations must be made from exactly the same point, so make a note of the location you chose below. Good places to observe on campus are from the western edge of the Law School plaza or Mount Olympus; if you are willing to travel a bit for a nice view, the sunset over Lake Onondaga is usually very nice.

Observing Location:

Make a sketch of the horizon from your observation location on page 5 of this lab packet. To do this, first draw a line in the middle of the page indicating the horizon (you can rotate the page sideways to give yourself more space). Now locate two or three easy to identify landmarks on the horizon, such as water towers, radio masts or distant buildings. You will be measuring the position of the sunset relative to these objects, so choose some objects near to and either side of the position of the Sun near sunset time. Mark the location of these objects on your diagram. Now, using your hand as an angular measuring device, measure the angular separation between the distant landmarks you have chosen. Mark the angular separation of these objects on your diagram.

How are you to measure these angles? A pretty good estimate can be gotten from your own hand, held at arm's length; people with longer arms tend to have larger and longer fingers, which balances out.



Now wait for the Sun to set. Just as the Sun is setting, mark on your drawing the point where it goes below the horizon. Label this point with the time and date of the observation. Now, using your hand as an angular measuring device, measure the location of the sunset with respect to a convenient object on the horizon chosen as reference point. Mark this point on your drawing and report the angle, together with the time and date, in the first row of the table below. Mark L or R

to indicate if the angle is to the left or to the right of the landmark.

After one week, return to the same observing location to measure and draw the location of the sunset point in the same way as above. After one more week has passed, make a third and final observation. Record your answers in the table below and on your diagram. When your observations are complete, answer the questions on the next page.

	Date	Time	Landmark	Angle (L or R)
Observation 1				
Observation 2				
Observation 3				

1. Has the sunset point moved along the horizon? In which direction?

2. Why did the sunset point move? Why in that direction?

3. What is the average daily rate of motion (in degrees per day)? Compare your answer with someone else in your lab who did their measurements earlier or later in the year. Do you get the same answer? Why or why not?

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4. In what direction should you look to see the sun rise and set at this time of the year? Are your observations consistent with this?
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Horizon Sketch