

ASTRONOMY IRELAND



Evening Classes

Week One

**How the Sky Moves
(relative to us!)**

Presented by John Campbell

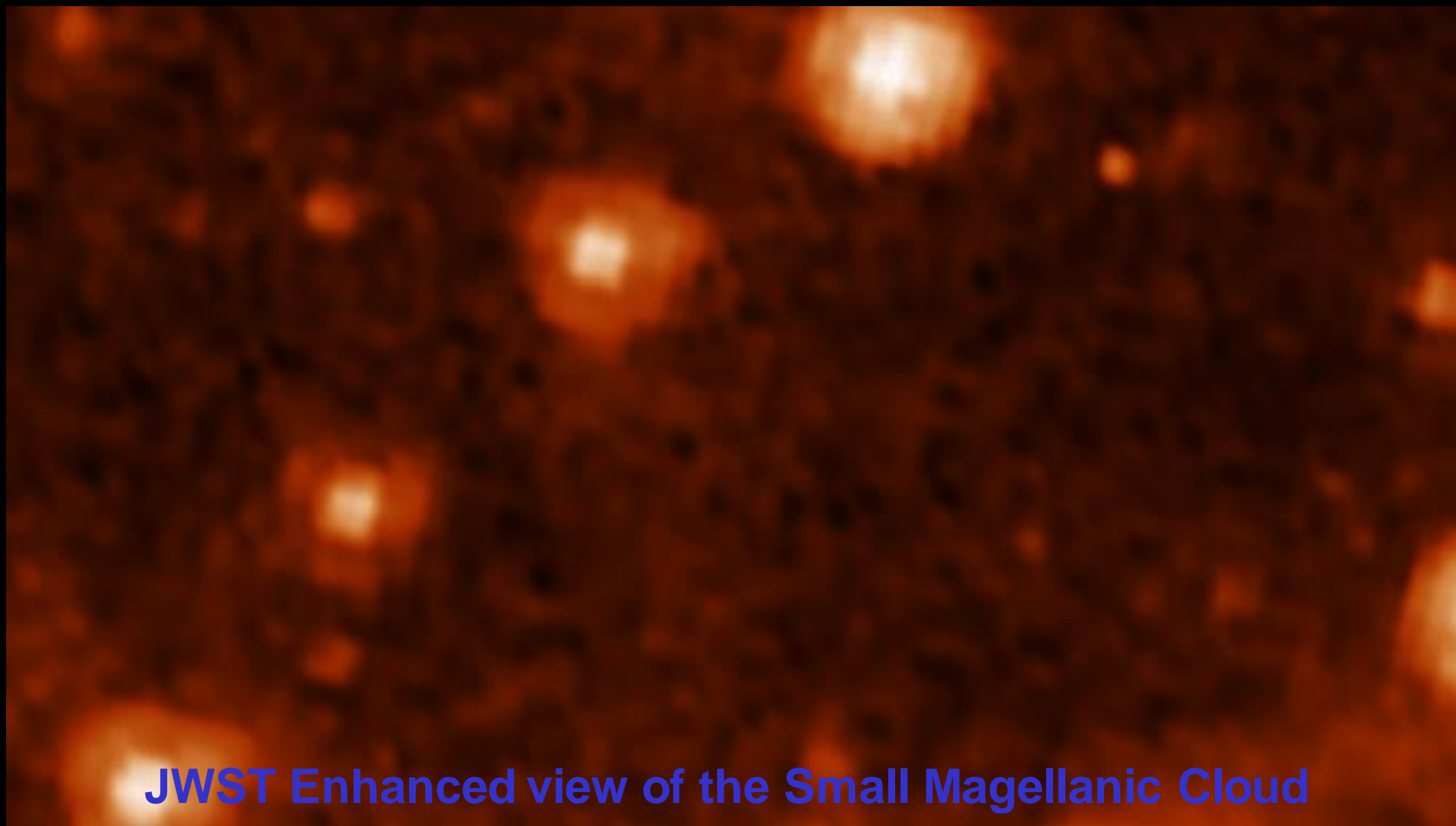
$E = E_{max} [-\sin(\omega t + kx) + \sin(\omega t - kx)]$
 $\psi = H_{max} [\sin(\omega t + kx) + \sin(\omega t - kx)]$
 $H = 2\pi kL(T_2 - T_1)$
 $E = -2E_{max} \cos \omega t \sin kx$
 $\frac{1}{A} \frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{S}{c}$
 $\int \frac{dv}{r} = - \int \frac{2\pi kL}{H} dt$
 $x = A \cos(\sqrt{\frac{E}{m}} t) = A \cos \omega t$
 $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon \mu}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}}$
 $\sin \theta_2 = \frac{n_0}{n_1} \sin \theta_1$
 $\sin \theta_{crit} = \frac{n_b}{n_a}$

Rate star format
 Quasar $\sim 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
 $2.9979245 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
 Time $(A \cdot \Delta t)$
 Flux
 Frequency, Hz
 Event horizon
 Singularity
 Surface density
 Strings

$c = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$
 $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{g}{E^3}$
 $\frac{dB}{dt} = \frac{2N}{r^2}$
 $\frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{Q \sin \theta}{r^2}$
 $\int \frac{I dl \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$
 $B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I dl \sin \theta}{r^2}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{M dl}{dt}$
 $\frac{1}{\infty} + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{2}{R}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{M dl}{dt}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{M dl}{dt}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{M dl}{dt}$

Astrophysics made simple

Great time to be interested in astronomy and space science as lots of new observations are being made
– James Webb Space Telescope Surpasses the Spitzer Space Telescopes view of the Universe



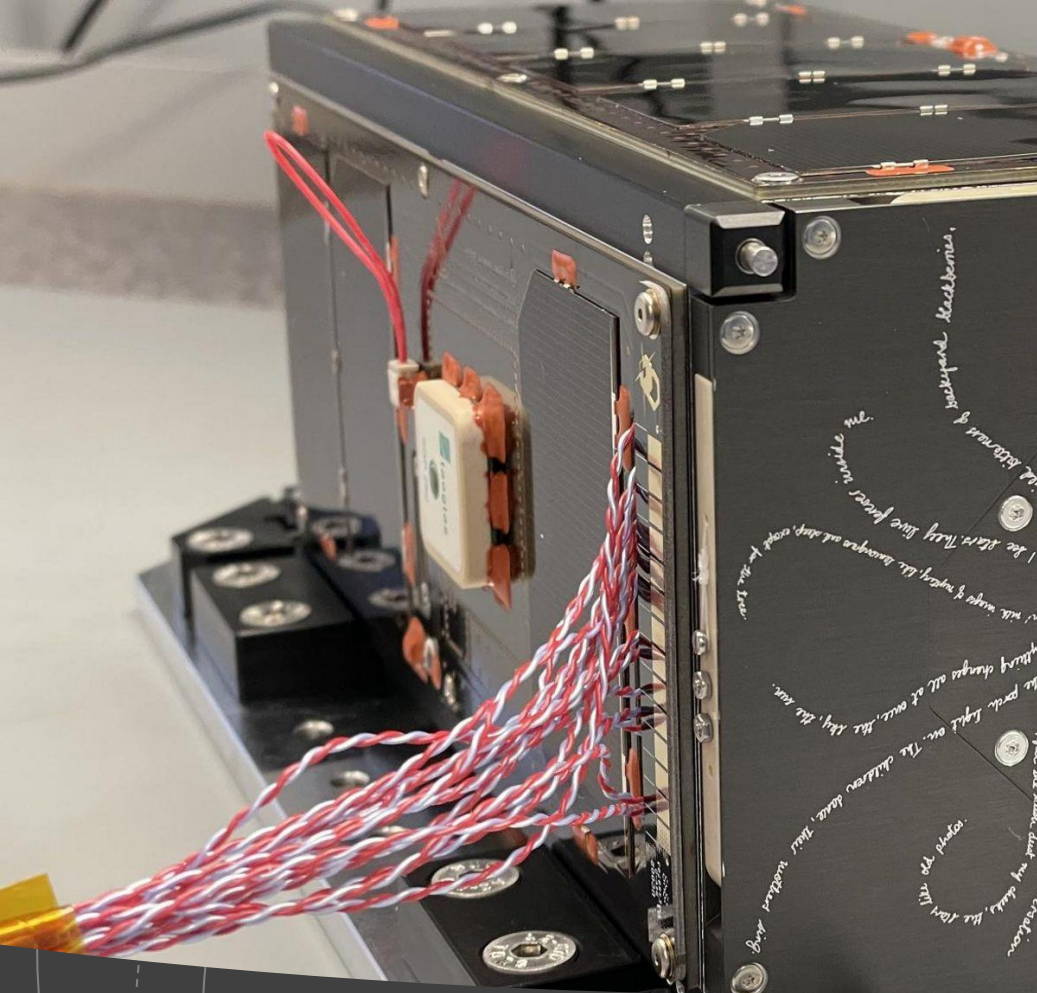
JWST Enhanced view of the Small Magellanic Cloud

Meanwhile scientists are crashing
DARTs into asteroids to "Engineer"
The Solar System



Artists Depiction...





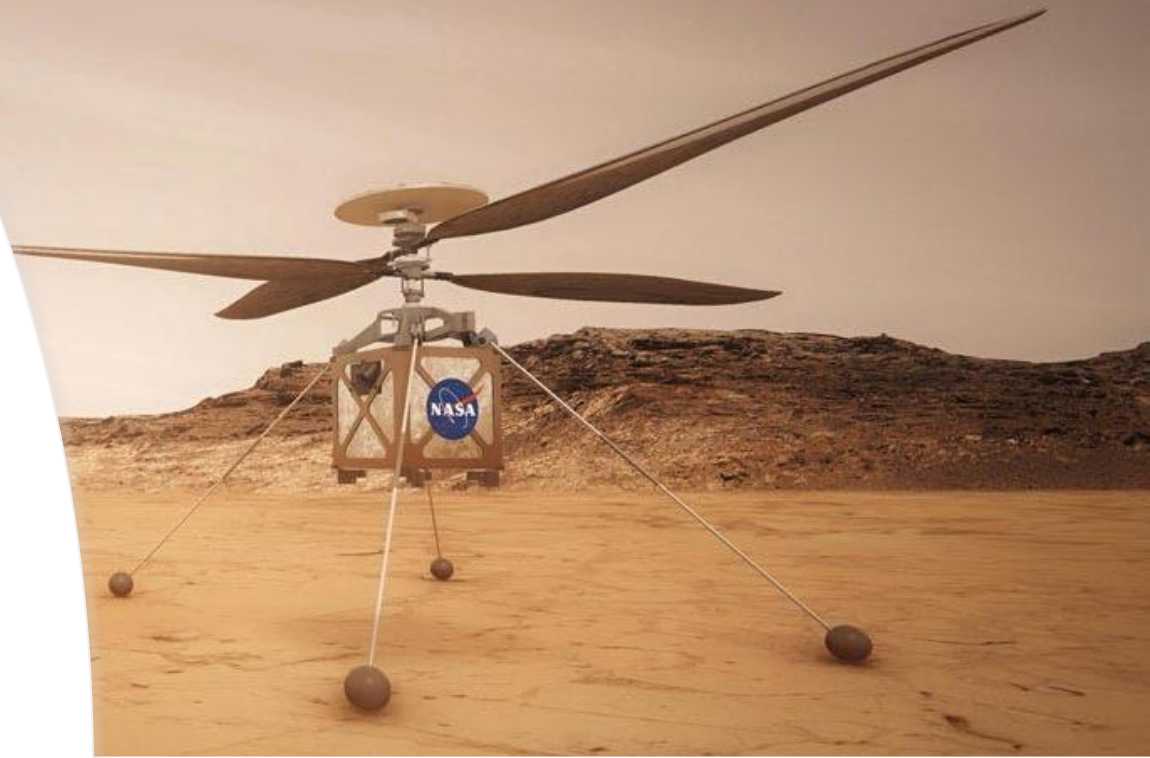
Ireland to Launch
its First Satellite

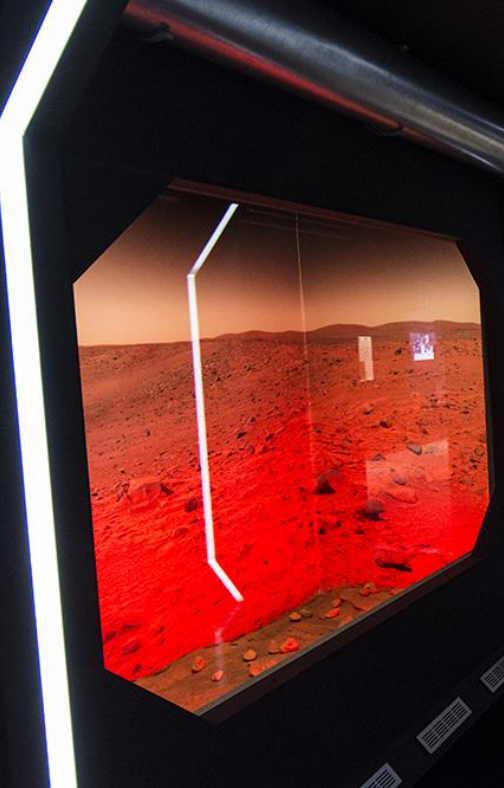
A Student CubeSat with
scientific payload
on board (gamma ray detector)



New kinds of robotic spacecraft

From Drones on Mars to
Proposed Drones on Titan
(Saturn's Largest Moon)





Emerging Technologies Condensing The Universe into our Lives

Augmented/Virtual Reality,

Alien Art Generated by AI

World-Building and Immersive Experiences

In Museums, Theme Parks, Online Games Etc


(perhaps preparing us for Space Tourism
as a concept)

All helping to make astronomy and

space science less abstract and more

Of an experience everyone can partake.





What a time to be alive.



With New Events Happening all the time

Such as a visit from a 50,000 year period
comet – a rare green object in the night sky!

Comet ZTF – February 2023

Comet Nishimura – July-Aug 2023

Partial Eclipse of the Moon Upcoming Sat Oct 28th

Partial Lunar Eclipse

Sat, 28 Oct 2023, 19:01

Sat, 28 Oct 2023, 21:14 0.122 Magnitude

Sat, 28 Oct 2023, 23:26

4 hours, 25 minutes

Begins:

Maximum:

Ends:

Duration:

What to expect to see?

Partial Lunar Eclipse

Oct 28, 2023



Jupiter at Opposition = Very Bright!

We will cover what this means in week 2

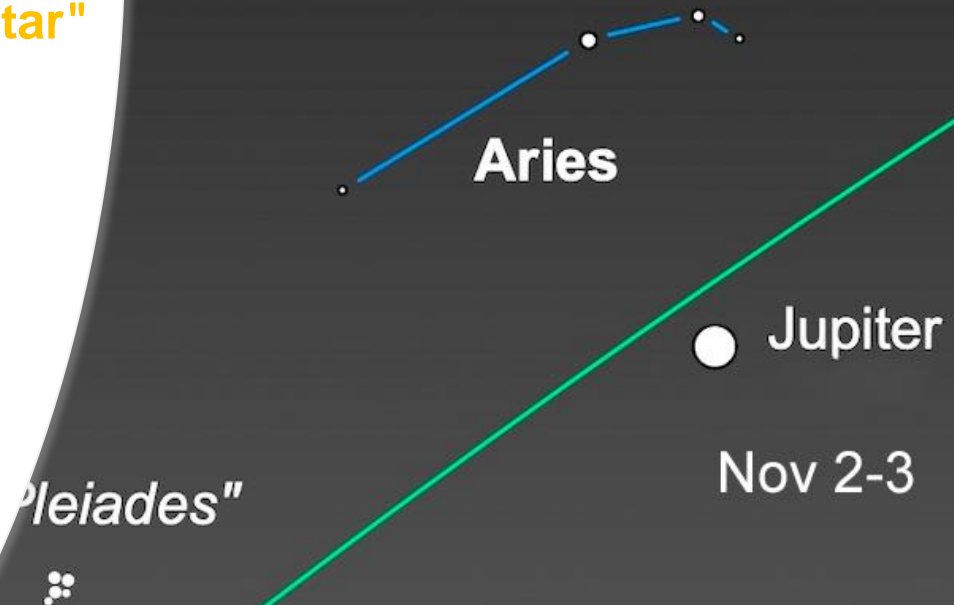
But in the meantime have a look to
the east, to that big bright yellow "star"



Jupiter at 2023
opposition



Jupiter at solar
conjunction





Course Outline

Week 1: The Sky as we see it

Week 2: The Planets

Week 3: The Stars

Week 4: History of Astronomy

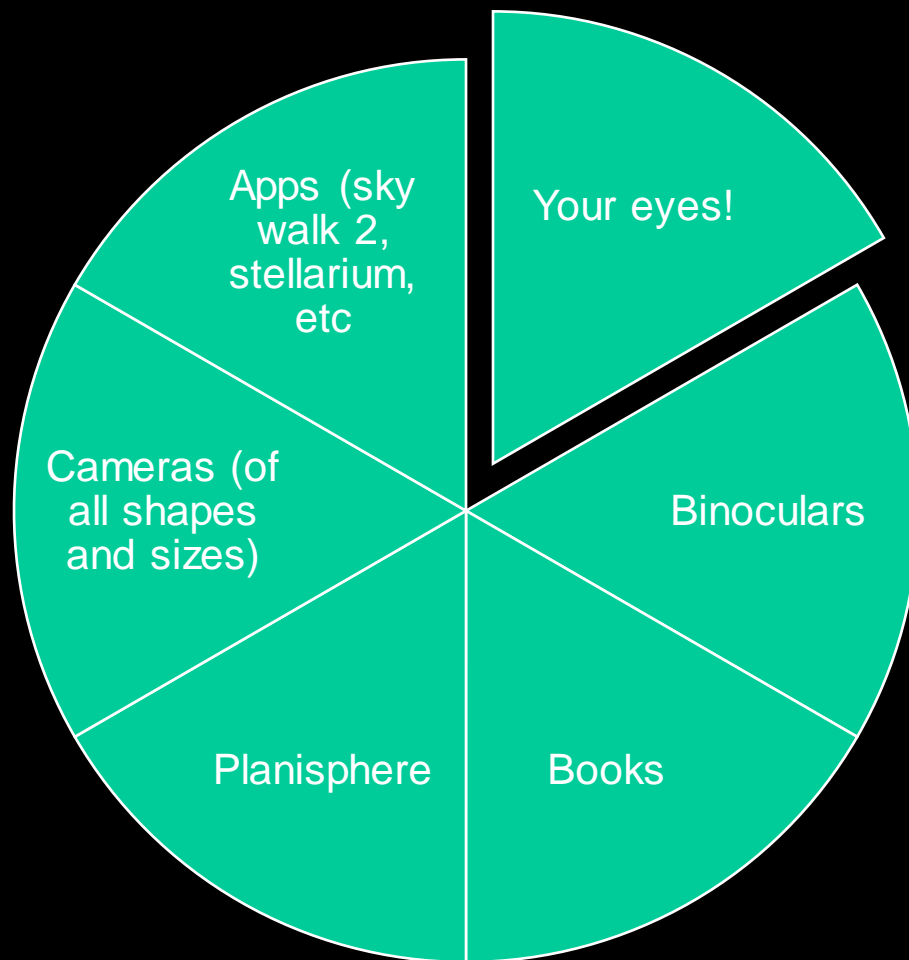
Week 5: Telescopes

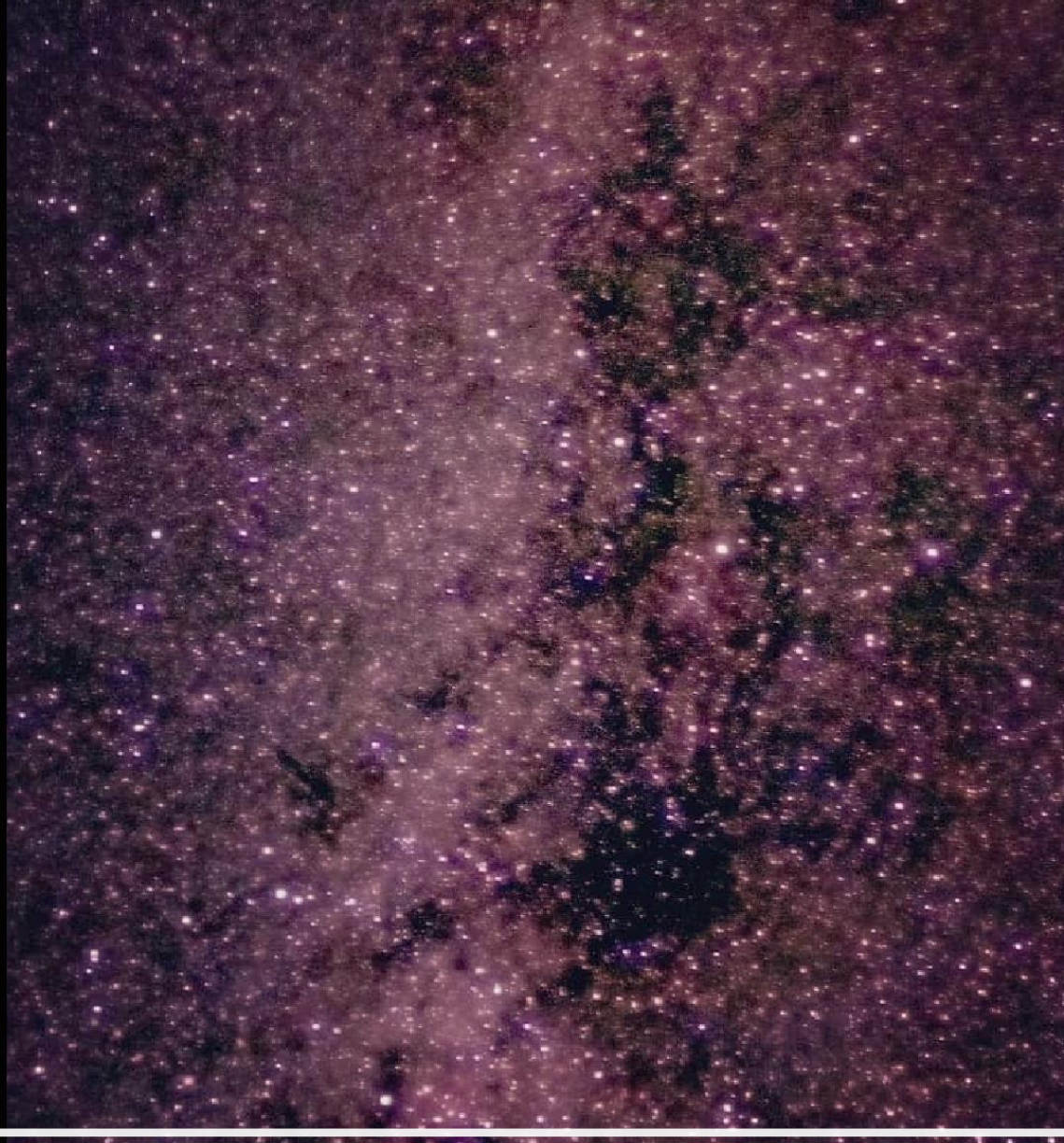
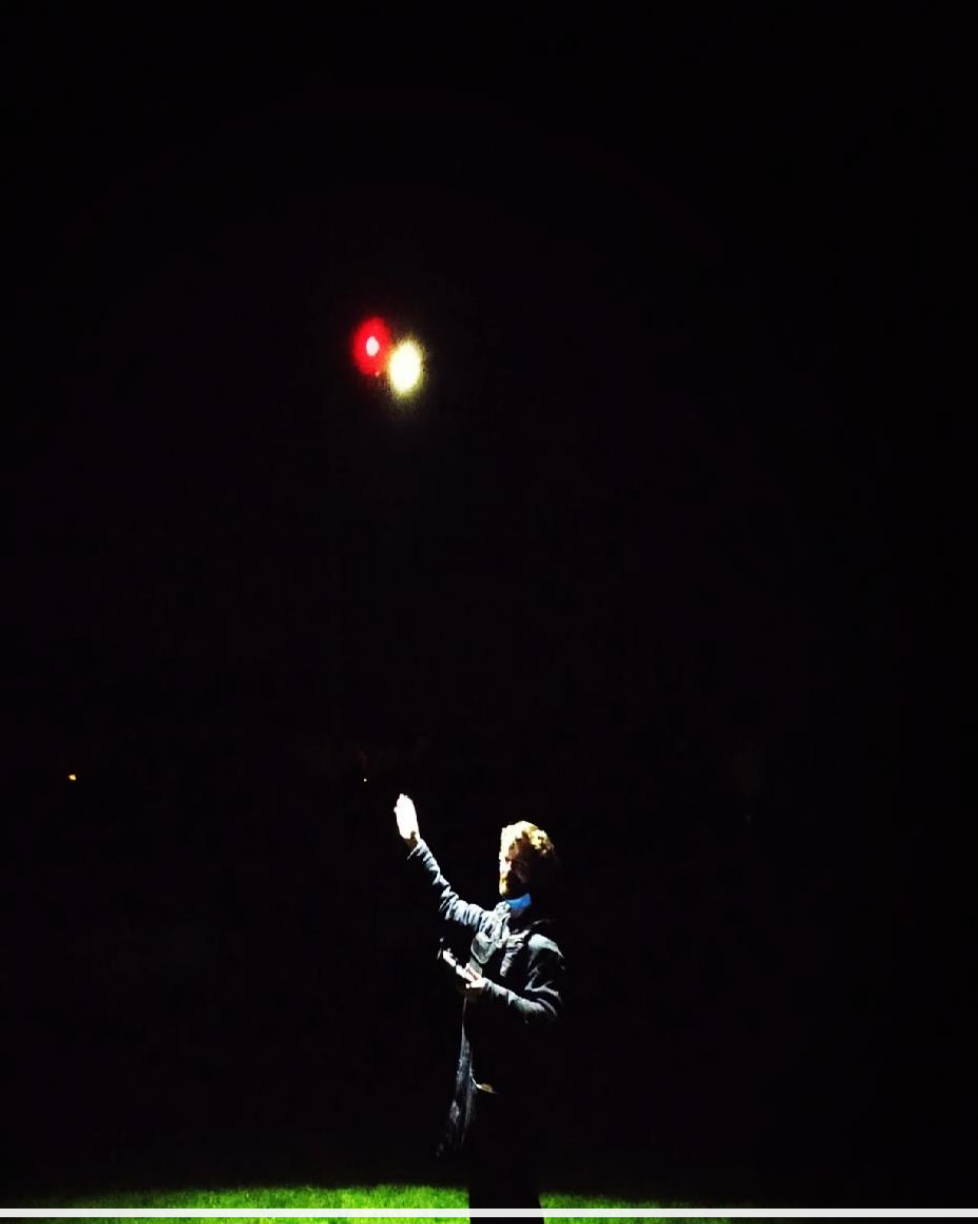
Week 6: Deep Sky Objects

Week 7: Cosmology

Week 8: Alien Worlds

Traditional Equipment for astronomy





Using "Flying Cameras" for Astro-Photography at Star-BQ 2021



What can
I see?

- **Stars & Constellations**
- The Moon and Planets (W2)
- Galaxies & Nebulae (W6)
- The Sun (CAREFUL!)

A photograph of a starry night sky. A prominent, dark, star-filled band, likely the Milky Way, stretches diagonally across the center of the frame. The background is filled with numerous bright and faint stars of various colors, including white, yellow, and blue. The overall scene is a vast, deep space filled with billions of stars.

Space lies just above our heads!

NORTHERN
COALSACK

PELICAN
NEBULA

FUNNEL CLOUD

ELEPHANT'S
TRUNK NEBULA

THE
WIZARD
NEBULA

HERSCHEL'S
GARNET STAR

SADR

DENEB

BUTTERFLY
NEBULA

NORTH
AMERICAN

ALDERAMIN

The human eye/mind can't help but add structure...

ALFIRK

Constelaciones Oscuras Incas



Río Maipo

Gran Avenida

Cº Huelen

La Cañada

Calle Catedral

Cementerio Inca

All over the world, across time, cultures have created patterns in the sky called constellations

Cº Sn. Cristóbal

Río Mapocho

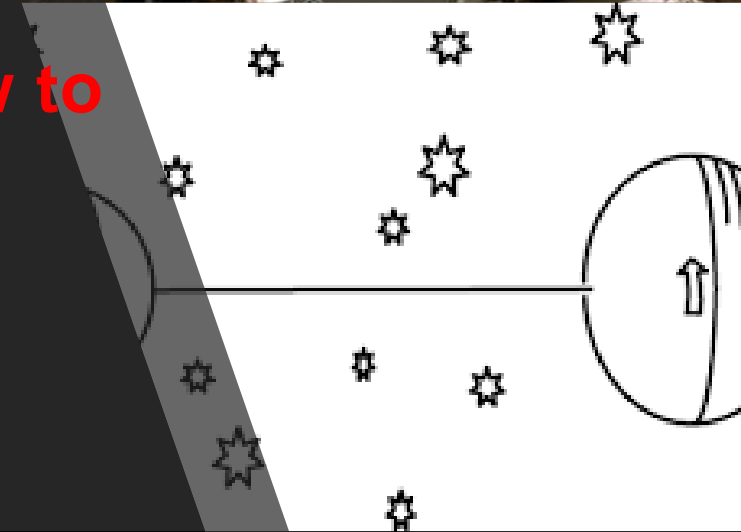
Cº Blanco

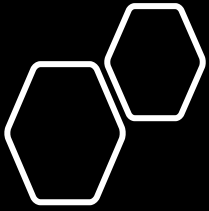
Mapaq Ñan

The Goal of this class is....

To Convince You that the Night Sky,
Containing the Stars, Planets, Galaxies, etc
Appears to Move relative
to the Earth (or any other planet)
Spinning!

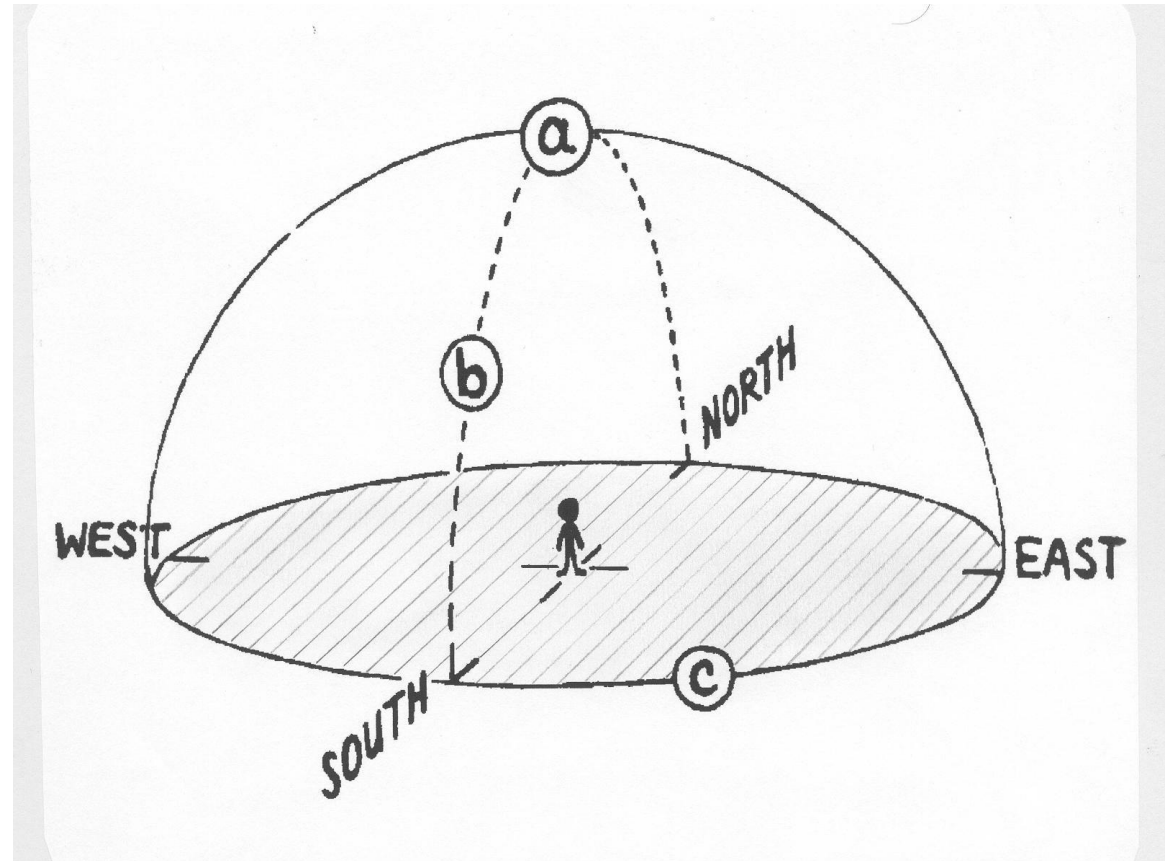
To give you some information on how to
Navigate the night sky
With your unaided eye





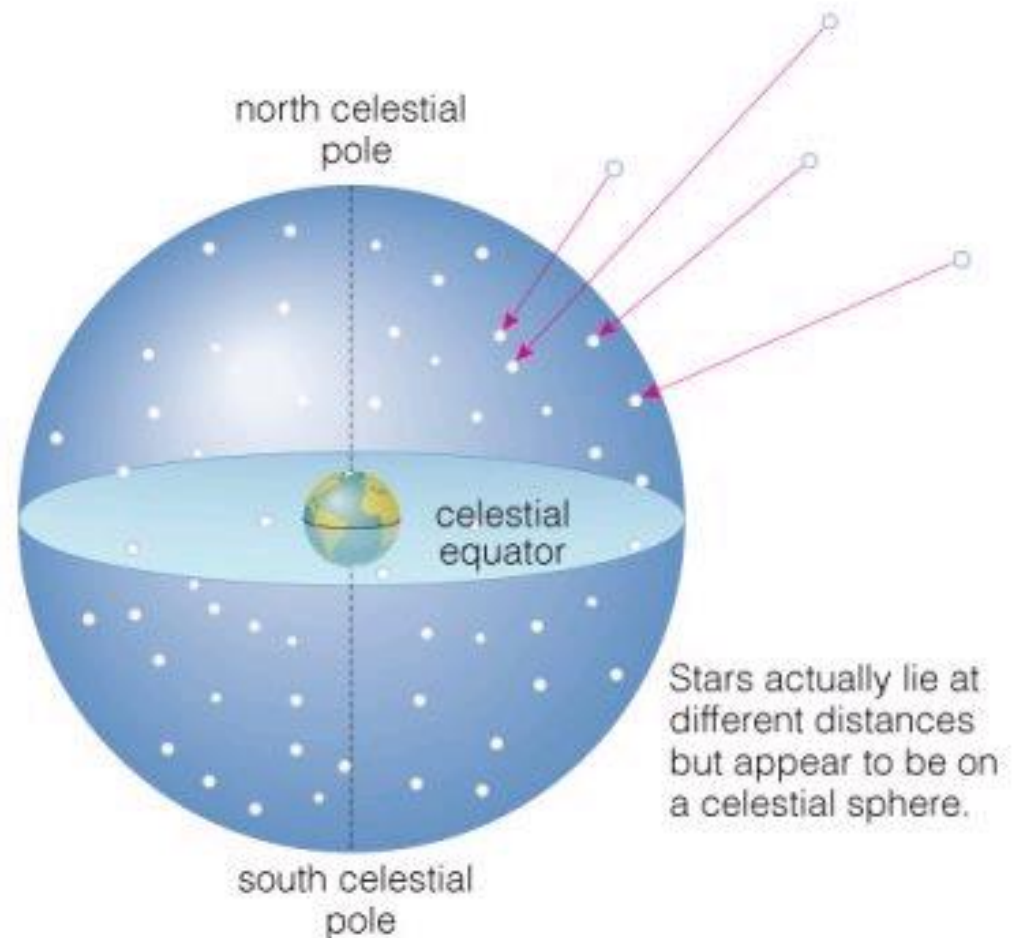
The night sky is like an up-turned bowl above the astronomer's head.

- a: Zenith
- b: Meridian
- c: Horizon

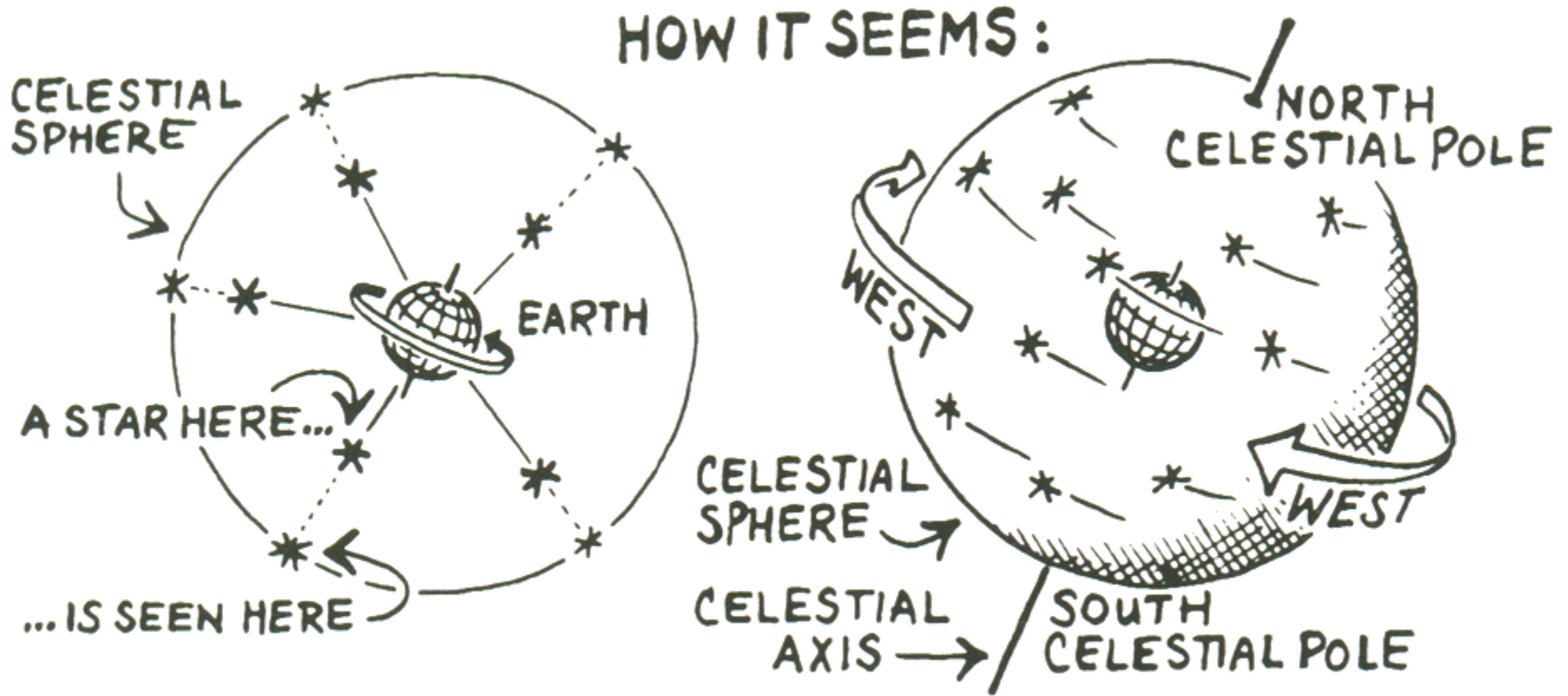


The Celestial Sphere

- We can pretend the
- night sky is a sphere,
- because all its stars
- are so far away from
- us, they don't appear
- to move at all.



The Celestial Sphere appears to spin because we see it from the surface of the spinning Earth.

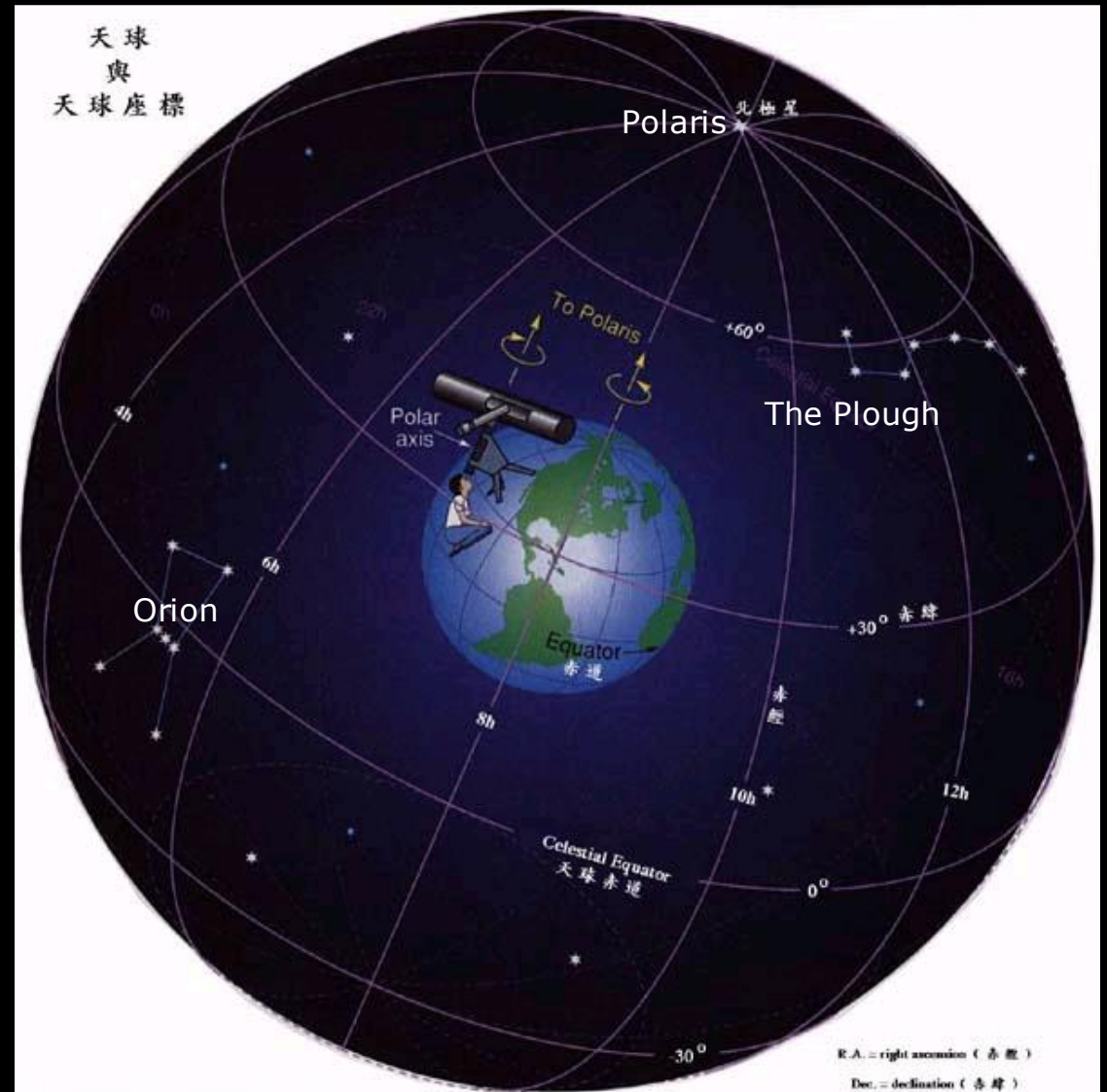




Stars appear fixed on the Celestial Sphere.

Note the positions of –

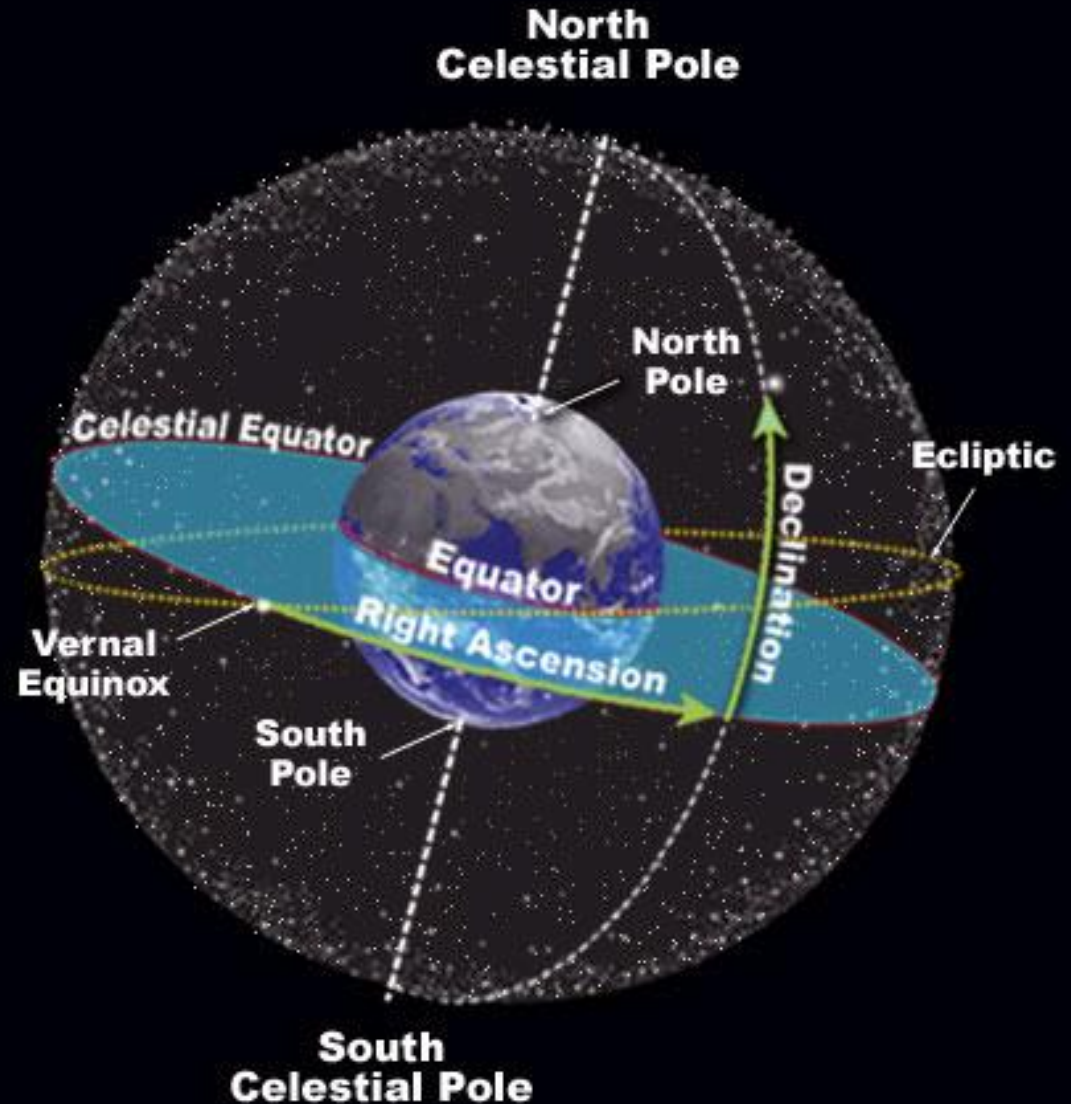
- The Plough
- (Or Big Dipper)
- Polaris
- Orion



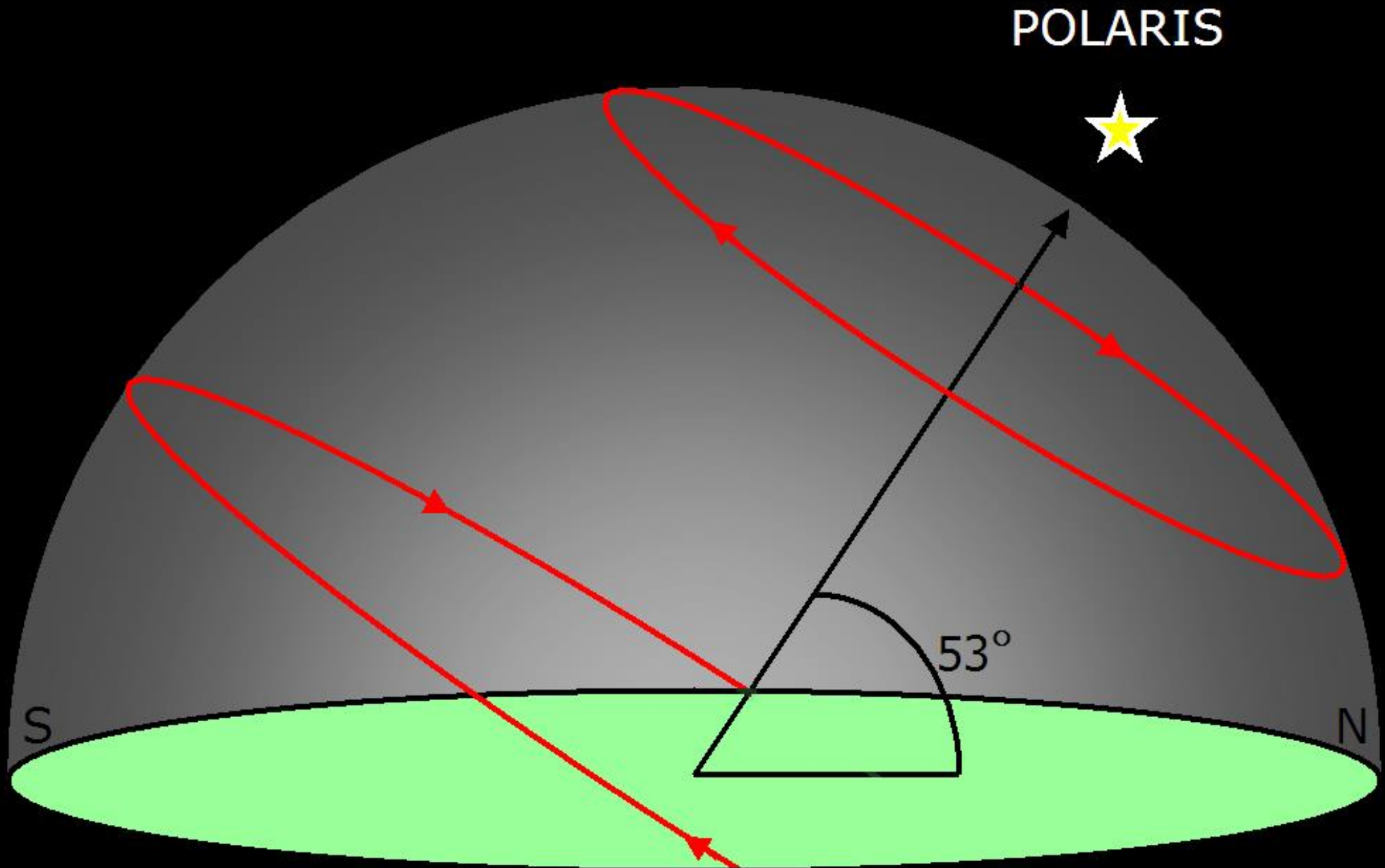
Celestial Coordinates

Declination is equivalent to latitude and is measured in degrees.

Right Ascension is equivalent to longitude and is measured in hours, minutes and seconds.



The View from Leixlip - 53° North at roughly 8pm

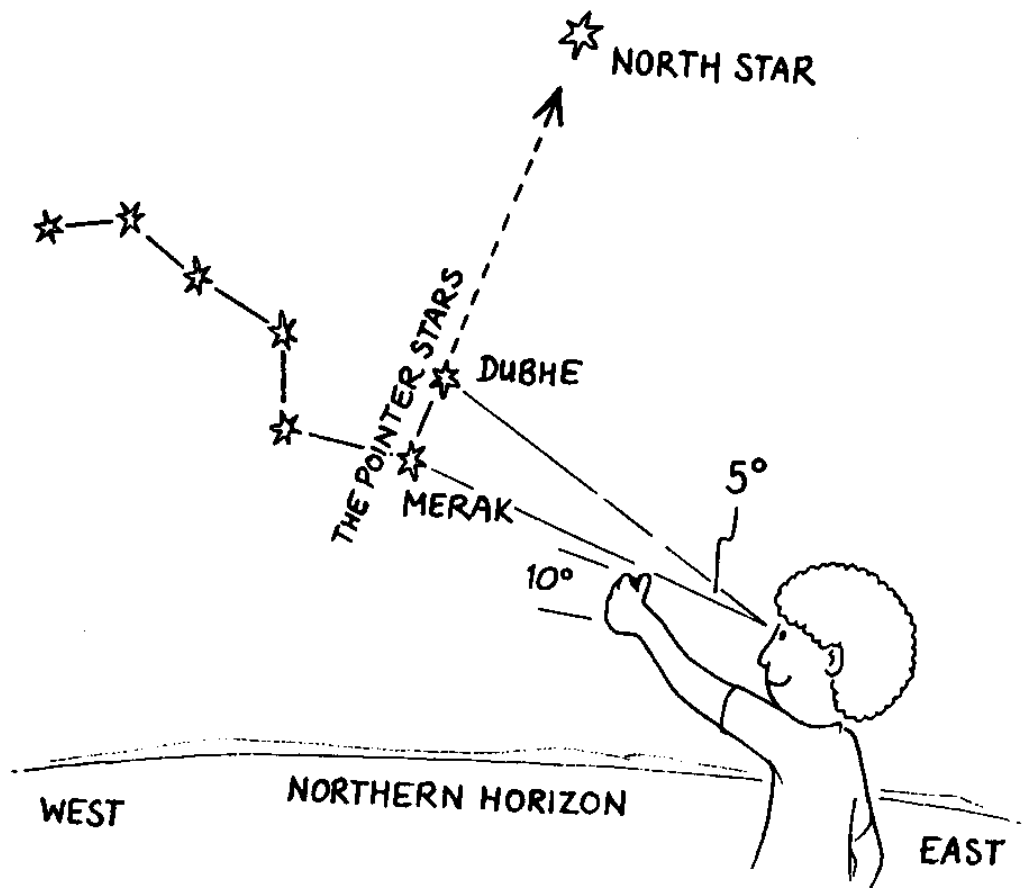




— PATH OF THE POLE OF THE ECLIPTIC
PRECESSIONAL

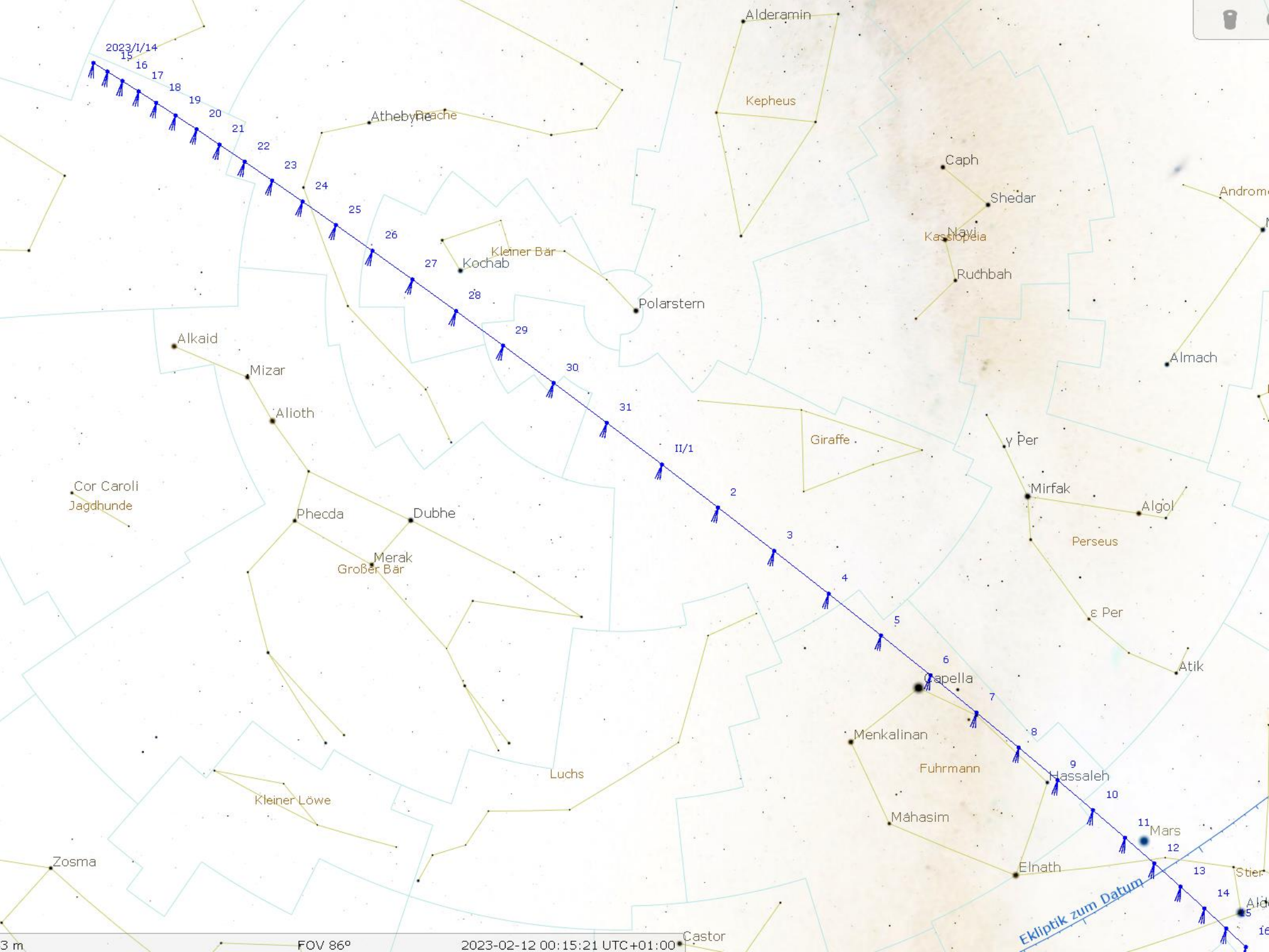
- Precession of the Equinoxes
- The spinning
- Earth wobbles on its axis once every 26,000 years.
- So Our current "Pole Star" was not always
- Polaris

Polaris stays
in the same
place –
always
directly
North, 53°
above the
horizon.





Examples of Benefits of learning the constellations – tracking an upcoming rendezvous with a Comet!
Comet ZTF



2023/1/14

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Atheby Reache

Alderamin

Kepheus

Caph

Shedar

Androm

Kasjopäa

Ruchbah

Kleiner Bär

Kochab

Polarstern

Almach

Alkaid

Mizar

Alioth

Cor Caroli
Jagdhunde

Phecda

Dubhe

II/1

Giraffe

y Per

Mirfak

Algol

Perseus

ε Per

Atik

Merak
Großer Bär

Luchs

Capella

Kleiner Löwe

Menkalinan

Fuhrmann

Hassaleh

10

Mähäsim

11 Mars

12

Elnath

13

Stier

Zosma

Ald

14

3 m

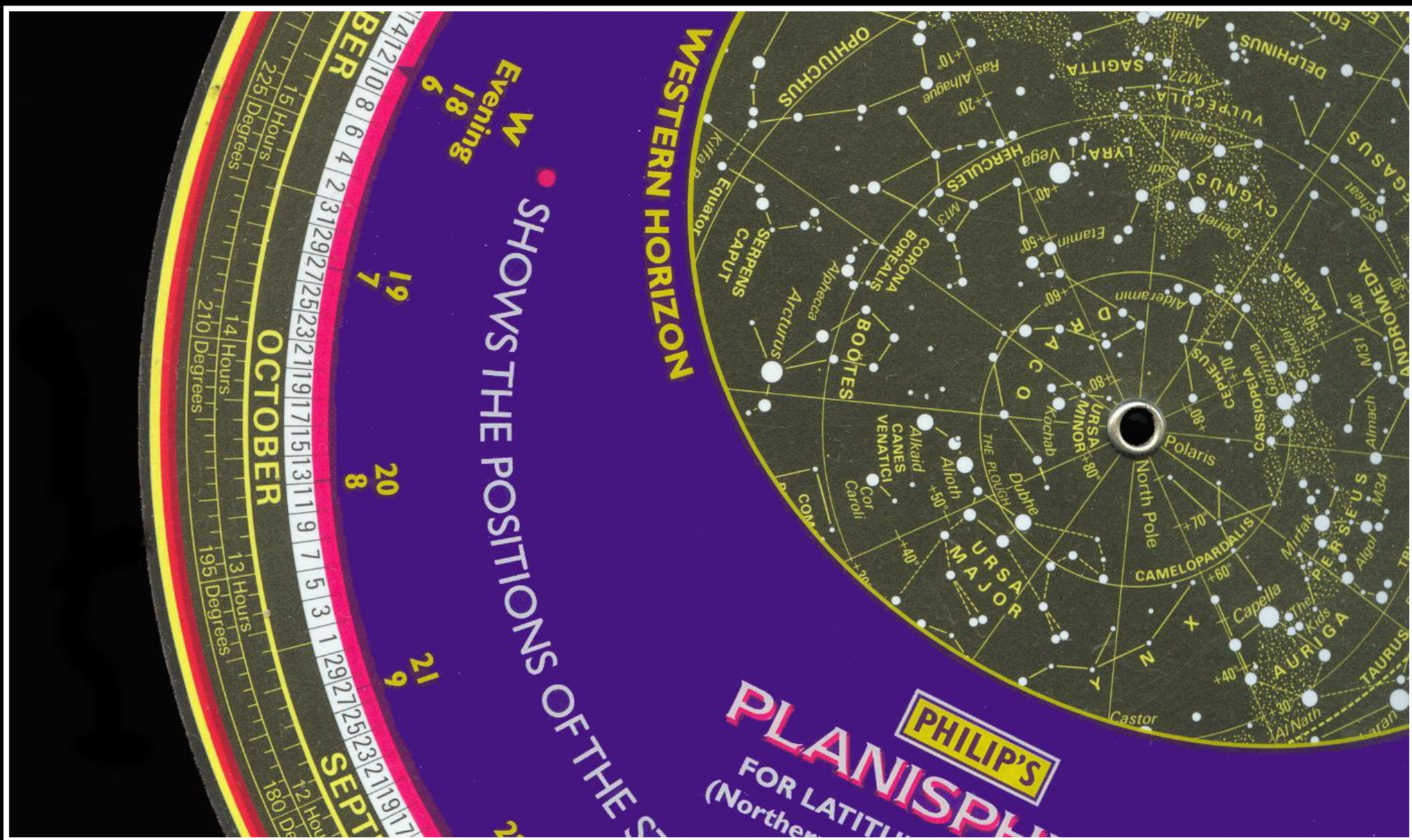
FOV 86°

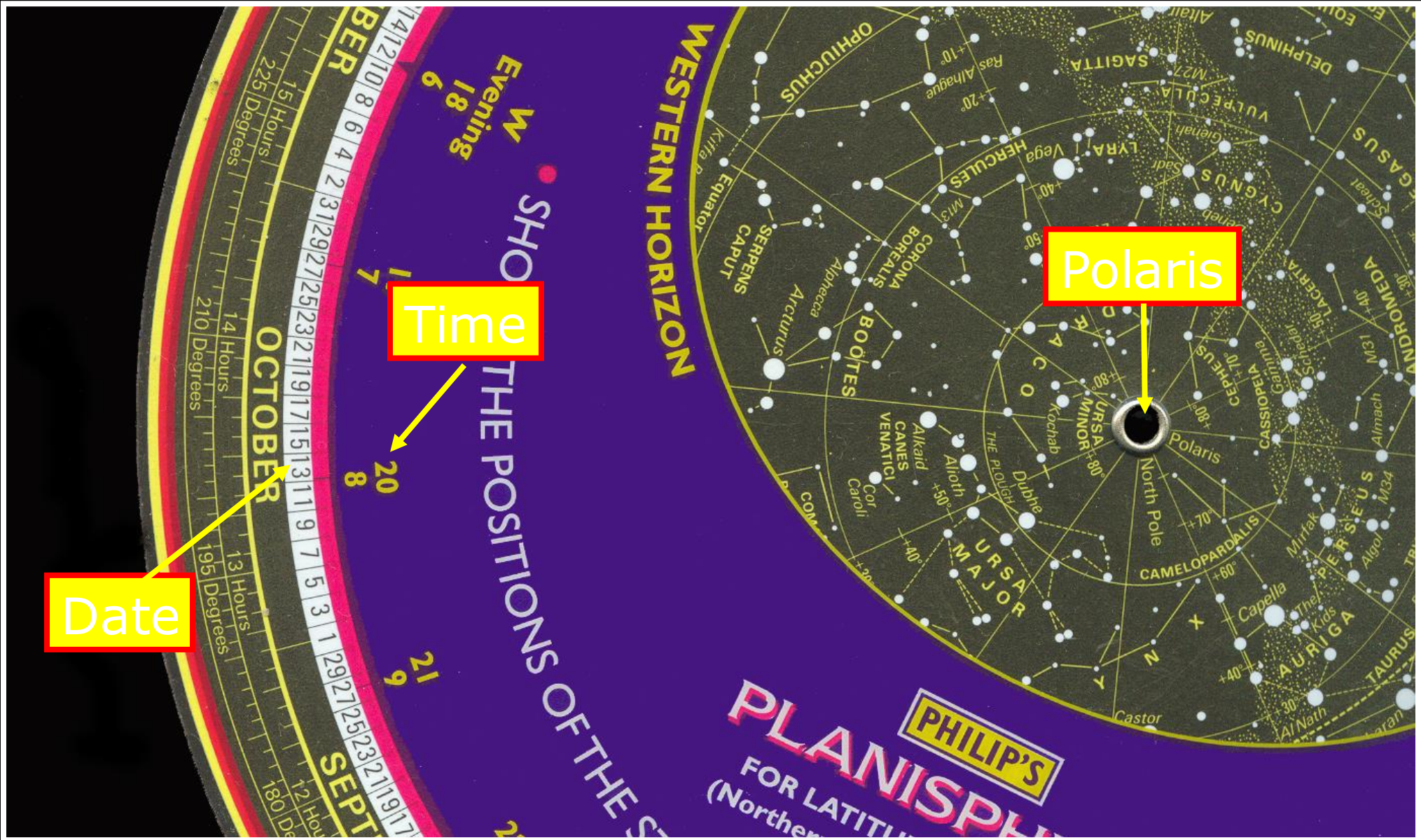
2023-02-12 00:15:21 UTC+01:00

Castor

Ekliphtik zum Datum

Using A Planisphere



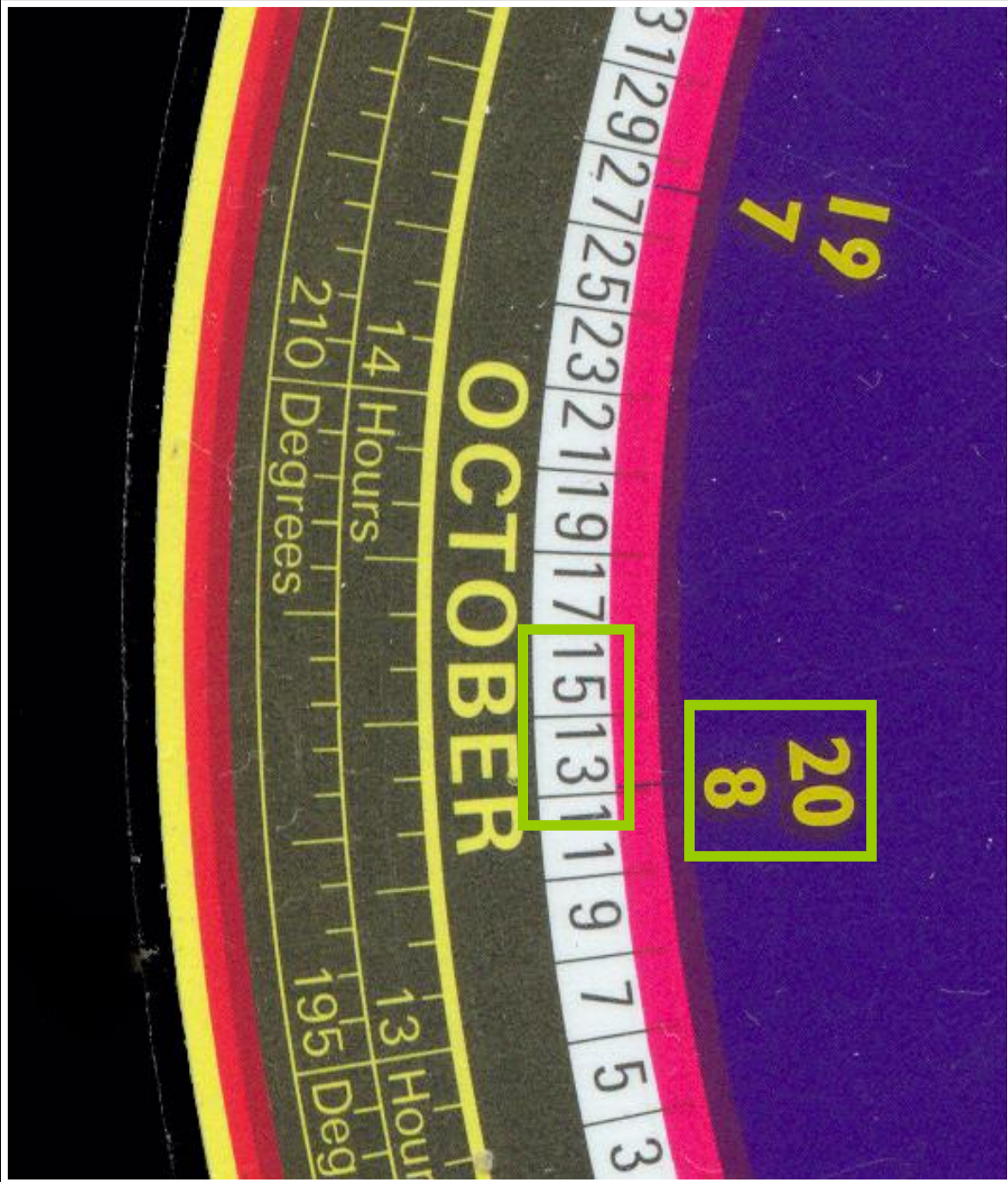


Polaris

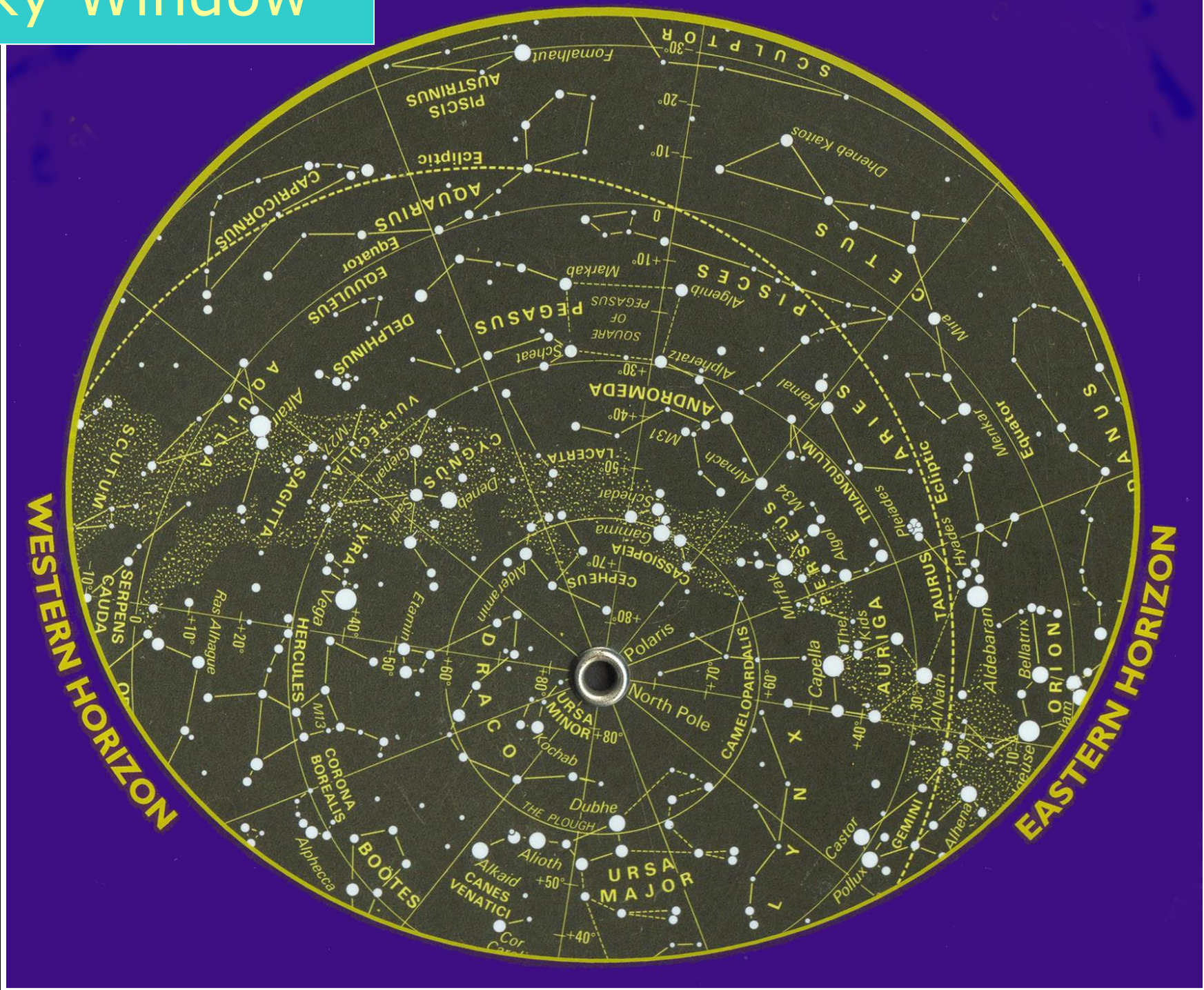
Time

Date

Match the time
with the date



The Sky Window



< 2020.11.29 >

Full Moon

↓ 6:40 AM

Full Moon is tonight, the Moon shows its full face to Earth.



Remove Ads



< 2020.11.29 >



Sun

↑ 6:31 AM
 ☀ 10:20
 ↓ 4:51 PM
 ∠ 38°



Moon

↑ 4:34 PM
 ↓ 5:44 AM
 ∠ 79.7°



Venus

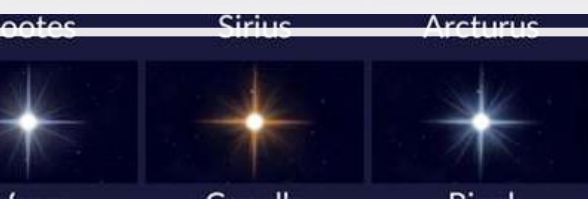
↑ 4:18 AM
 ↓ 3:20 PM
 ∠ 46.1°



Mars

↑ 2:00 PM
 ↓ 2:37 AM
 ∠ 65.9°

Apps are great but often need to be purchased – PS the light from a screen can spoil your night adapted eye



Jupiter

↑ 9:59 AM
 ↓ 8:16 PM
 ∠ 38°



Saturn

↑ 10:08 AM
 ↓ 8:28 PM
 ∠ 38.5°

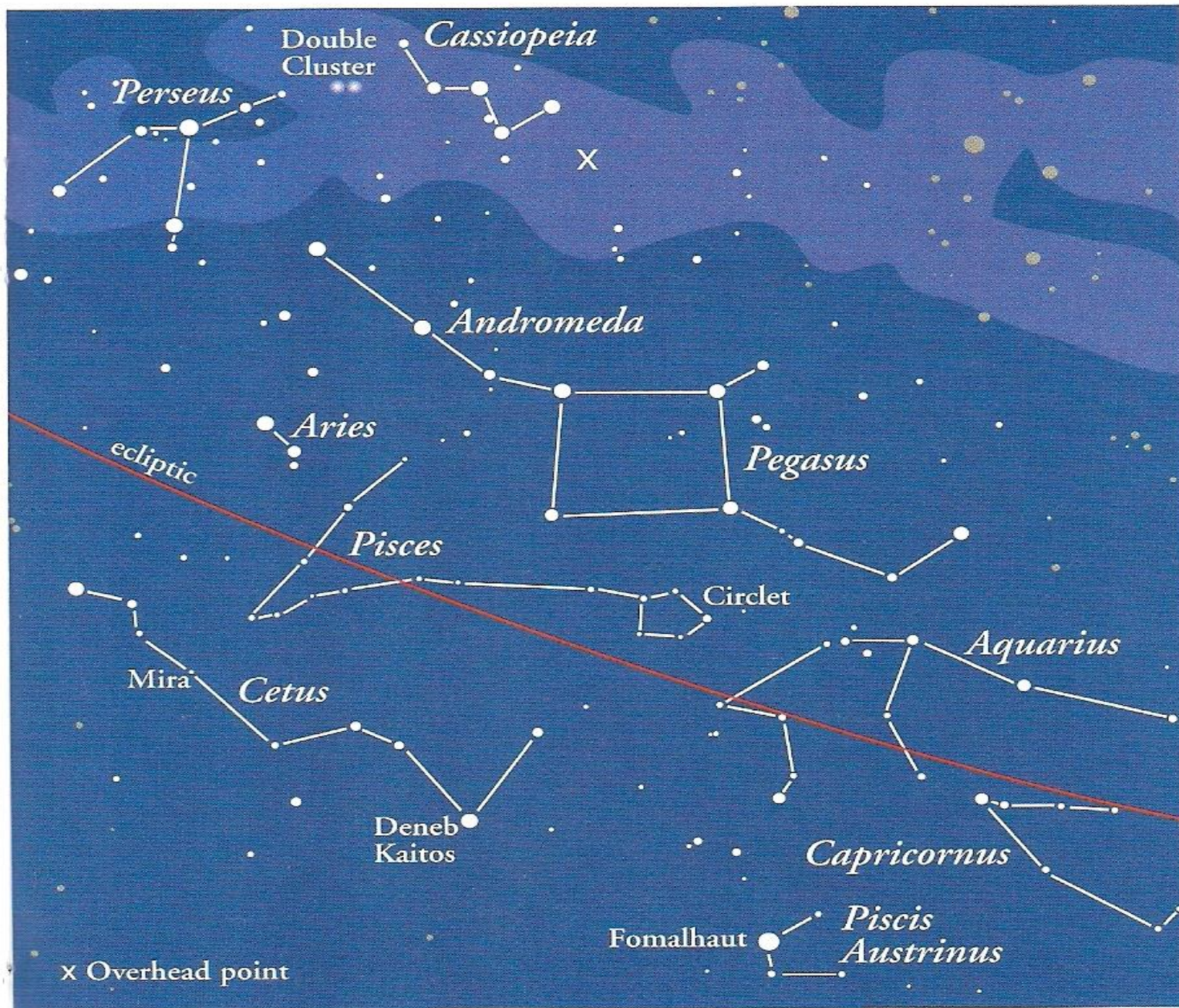


We can use the accurate skycharts in the astronomy Ireland magazine to guide us to what might be interesting in the night sky.

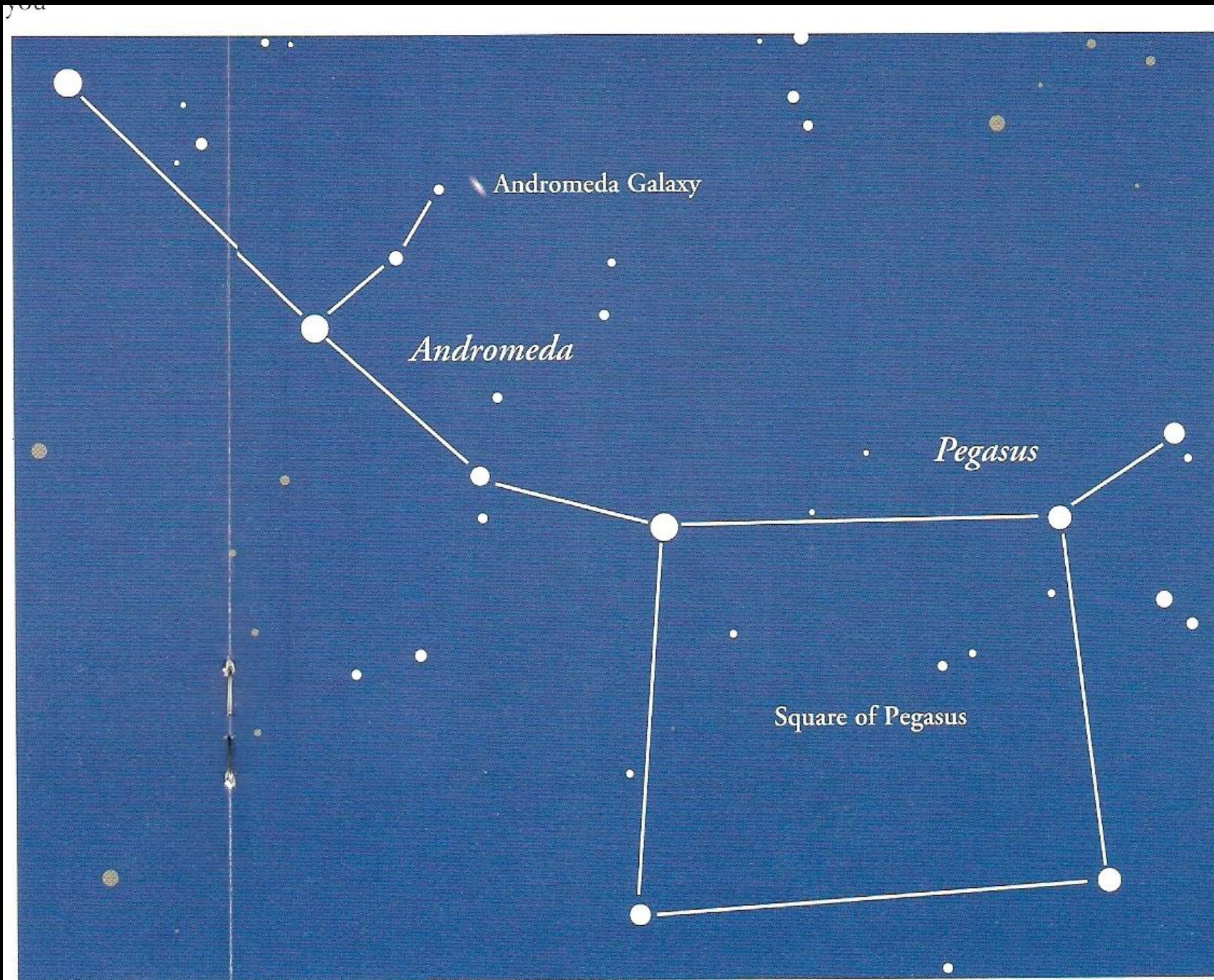
Chart has Moon, Planetary Locations Timestamped over the course of a Month

Keep up to date!

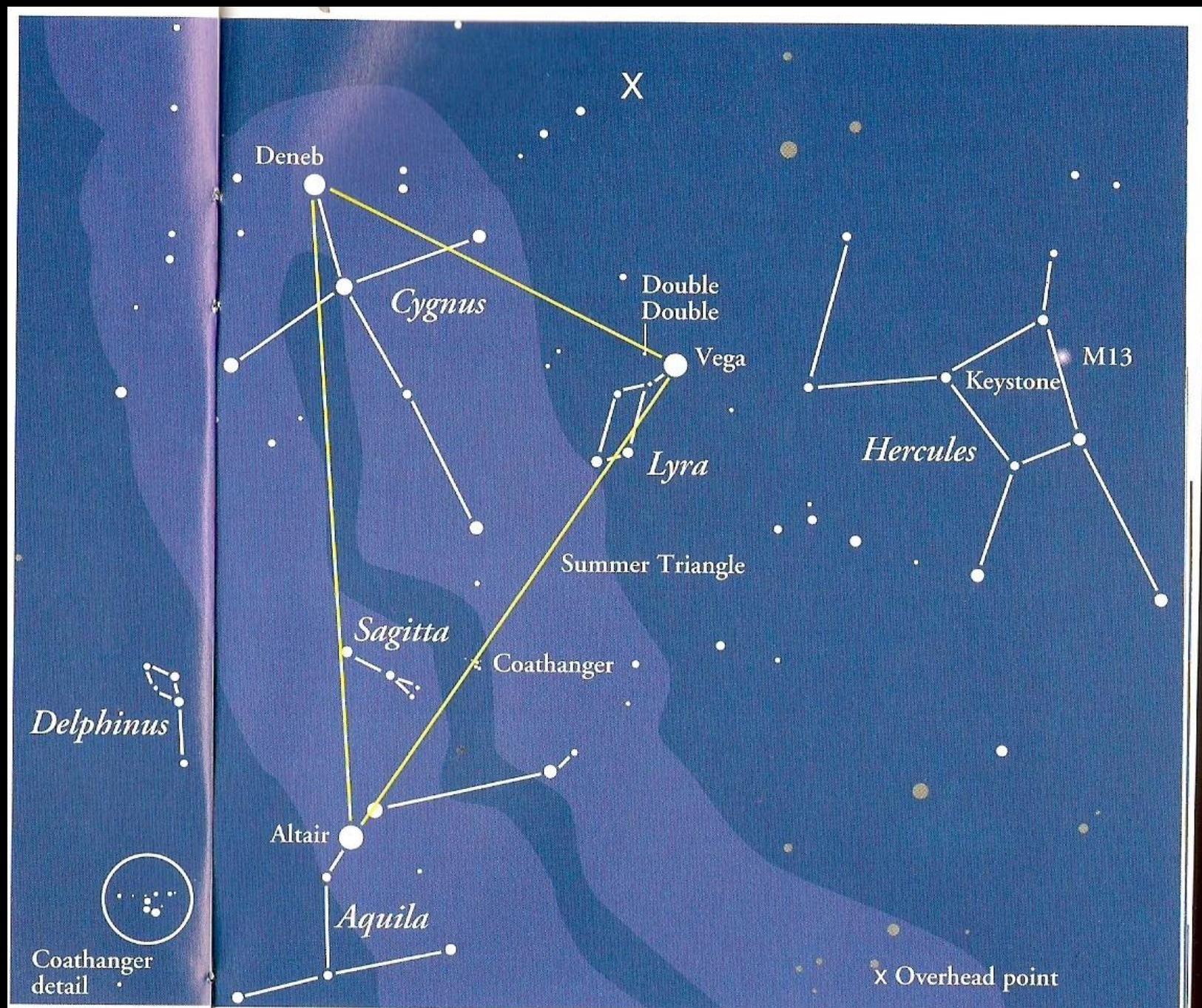
Summer and Autumn Sky- Andromeda

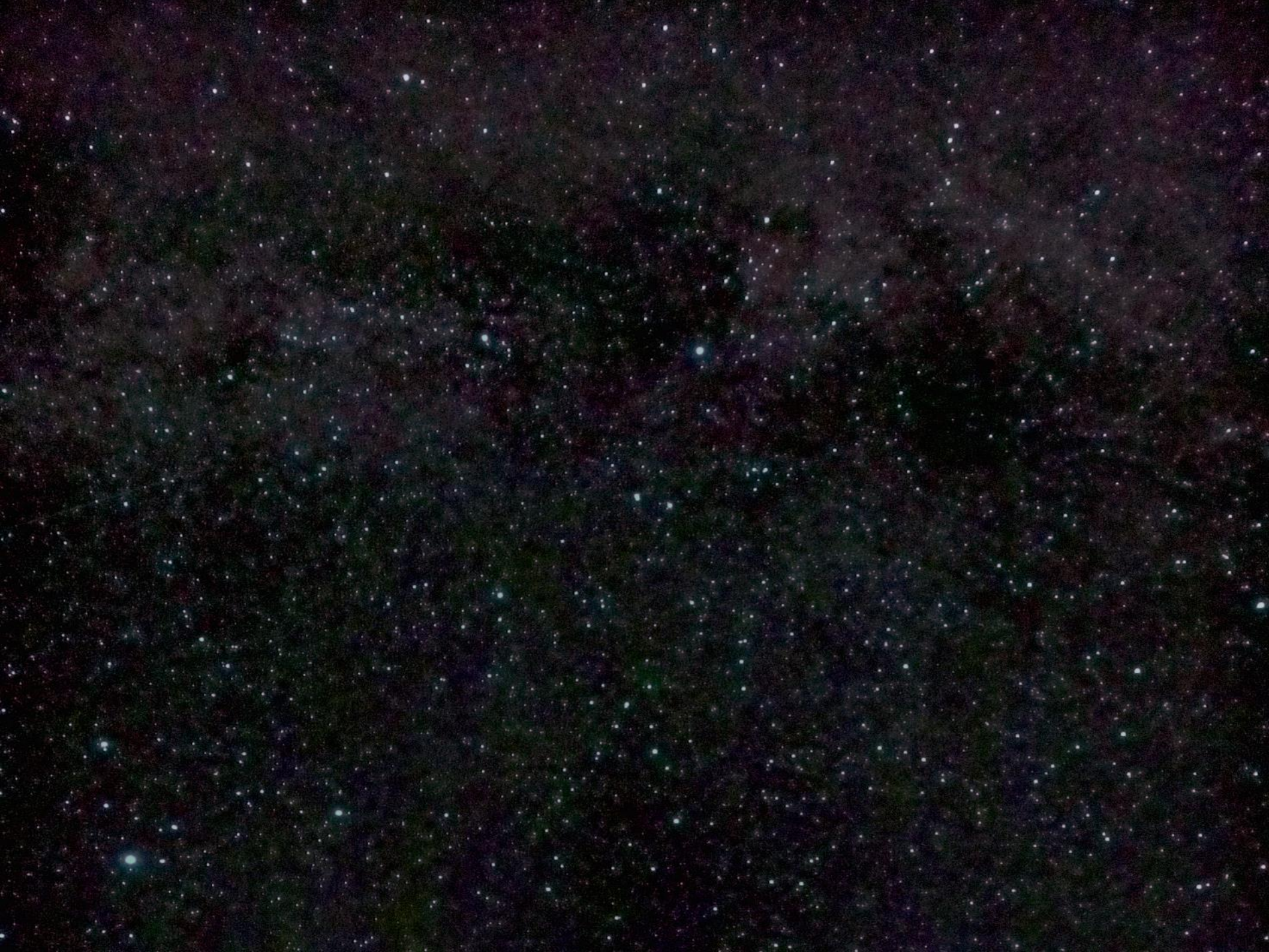


Autumn Sky- Andromeda

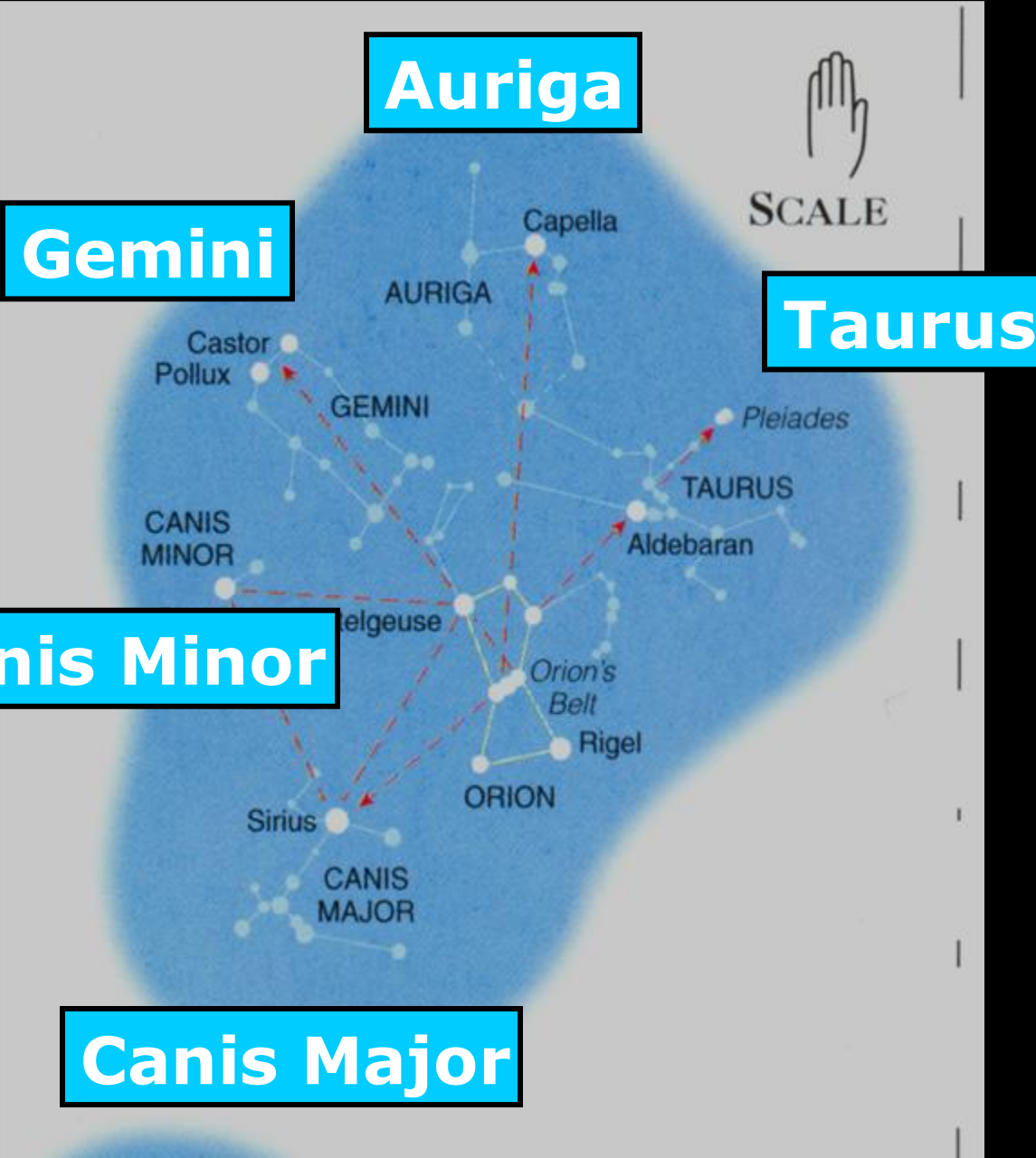


Autumn Sky- Cygnus 'The Swan'



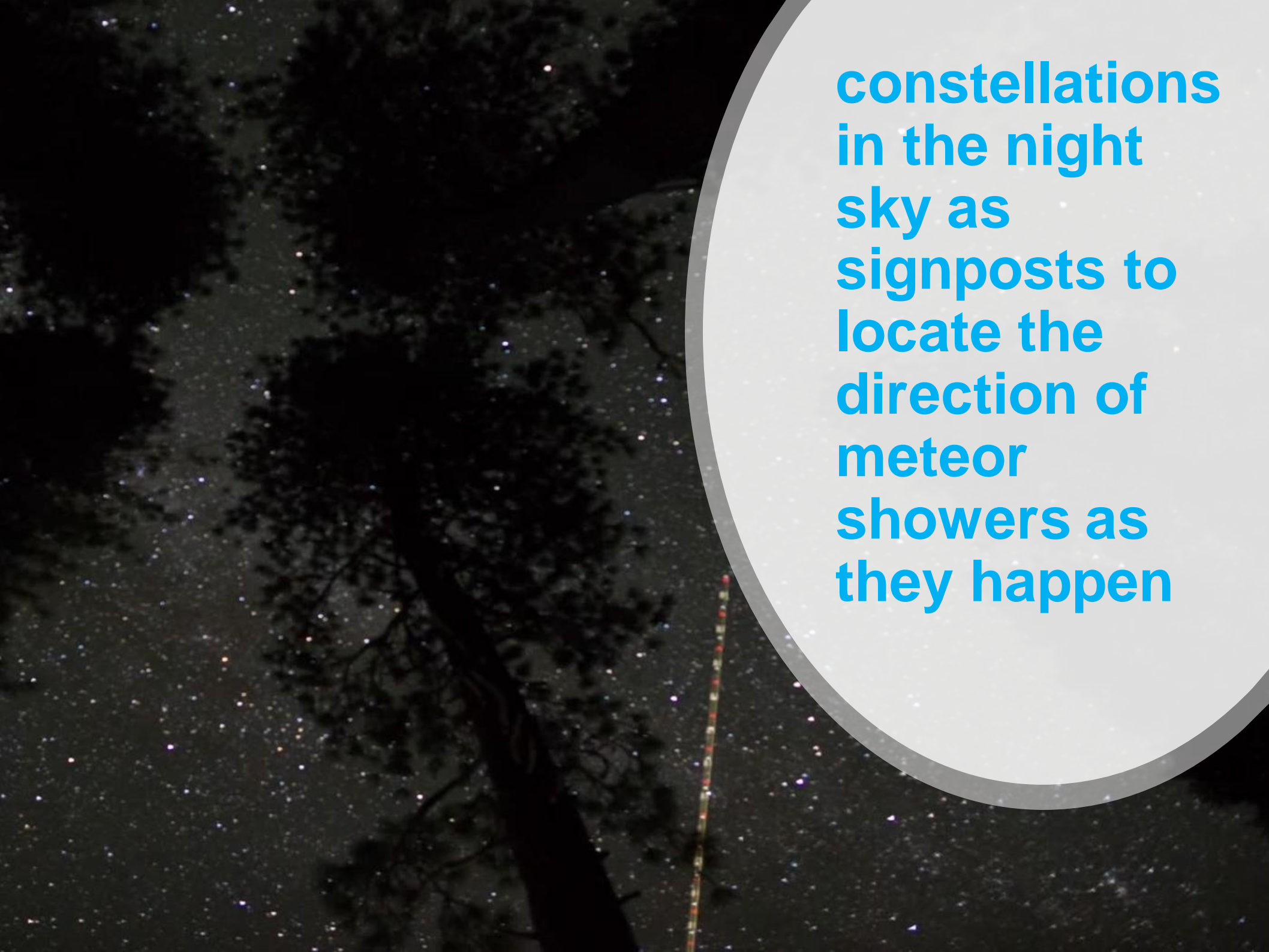


Orion as a perfect stellar signpost







A night sky filled with stars, with a meteor streaking across the lower right portion. The scene is viewed through a white circular frame with a grey border. The text is overlaid on the right side of the frame.

**constellations
in the night
sky as
signposts to
locate the
direction of
meteor
showers as
they happen**





**Why not use the Moon as a Signpost? –
Its big, bright and obvious!**

- **- We can use the Moon to guide us but we just mentioned the problem with using a full bright moon as a signpost**
- Can You say what it is?**

NEXT WEEK

The Planets! (and comets/asteroids)

Particular emphasis on Jupiter

events- keep up to date monthly

lectures, eclipse Sat 28th

watch and answer questions

Please send any photos to

magazine@astronomy.ie to get them

published! Make (positive) history!

ASTRONOMY IRELAND



Useful websites

www.astronomy.ie/handouts

www.stellarium.org

Thank You