ASTR 111 – 003 Fall 2006

Lecture 03 Sep. 18, 2006

Introduction To Modern Astronomy I

Introducing Astronomy
(chap. 1-6)

Planets and Moons
(chap. 7-17)

Ch1: Astronomy and the Universe
Ch2: Knowing the Heavens

Ch3: Eclipses and the Motion of the Moon

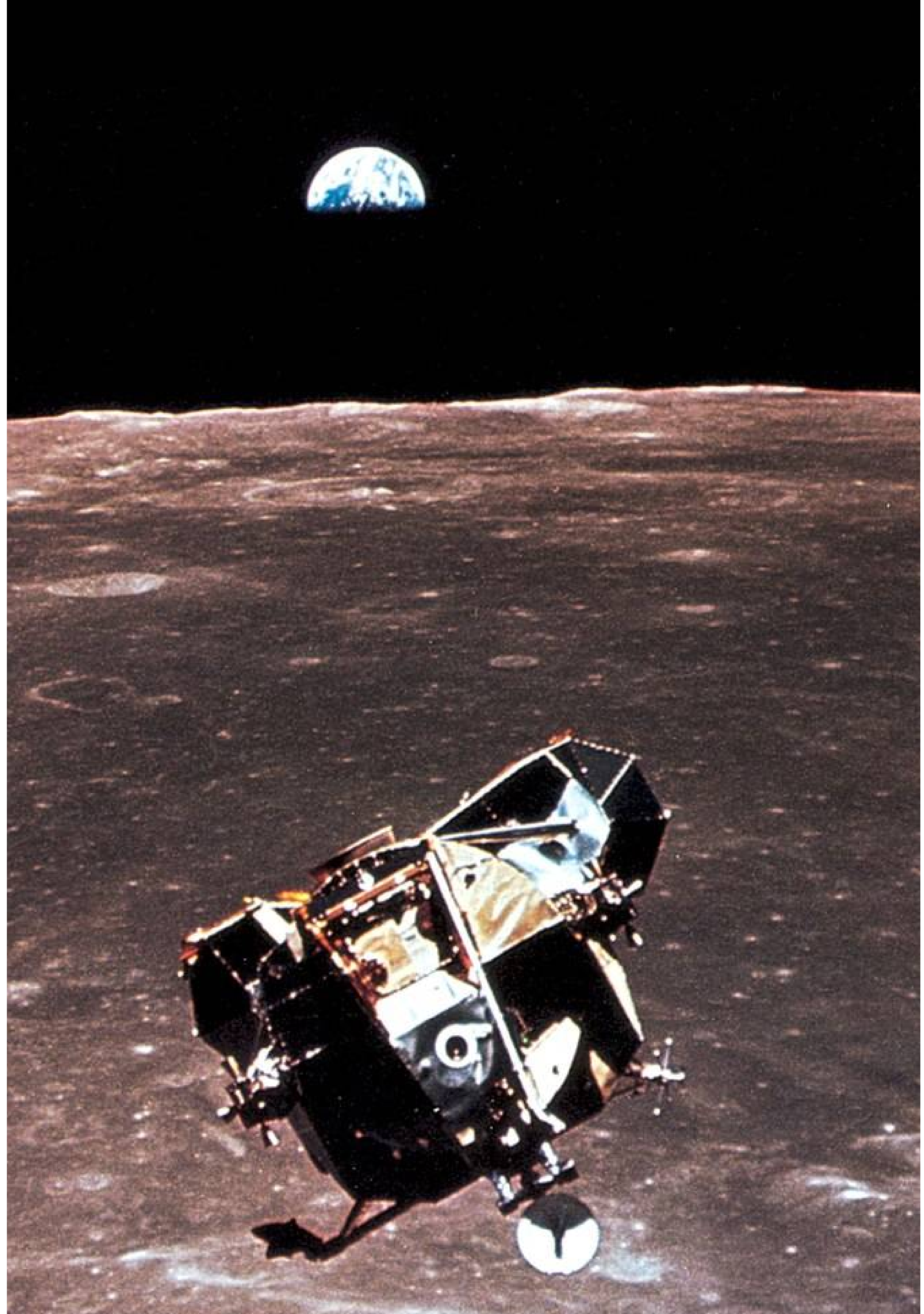
Ch4: Gravitation and the Waltz of the Planets

Ch5: The Nature of Light
Ch6: Optics and Telescope

Note (added on Sep. 25, 2006): this ppt file contains the lecture note for the whole chap. 4. Section 4.1- 4.4 was taught on Sep. 18, 2006, and the other section 4.5 – 4.8 was taught on Sep. 25, 2006

Gravitation and the Waltz of the Planets

Chapter Four

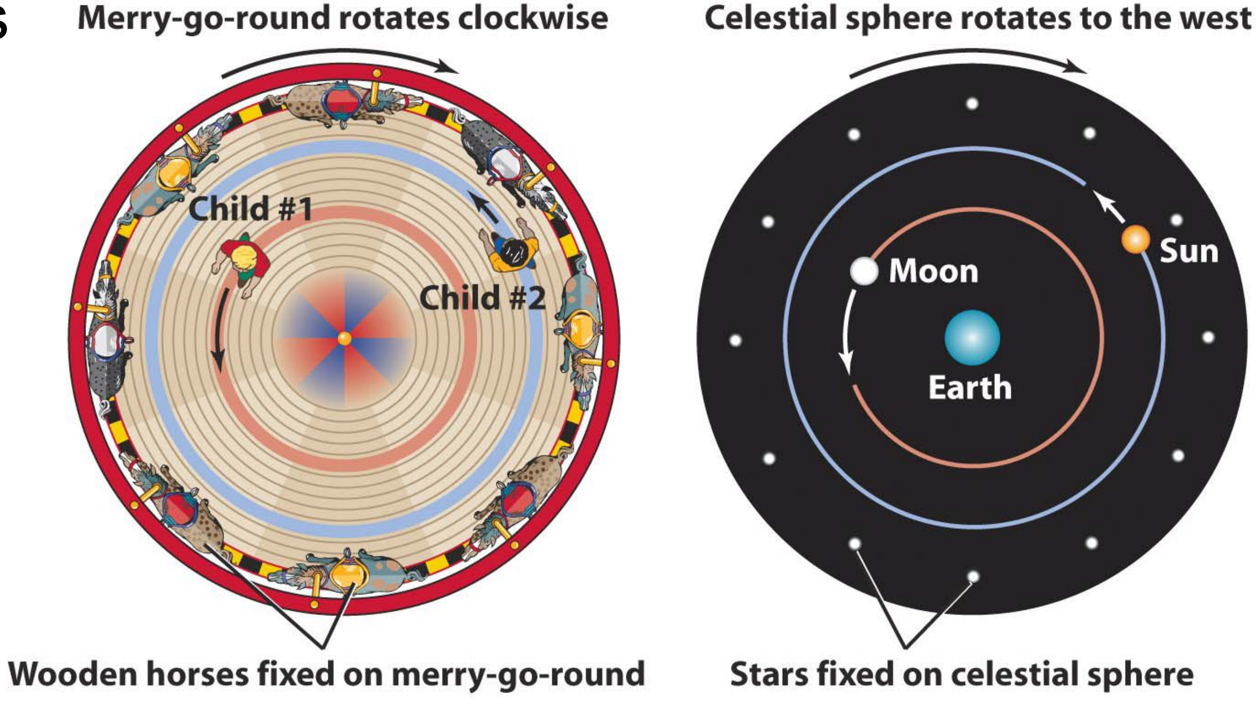


Guiding Questions

1. How did ancient astronomers explain the motions of the planets?
2. Why did Copernicus (1473-1543) think that the Earth and the other planets go around the Sun?
3. How did Tycho Brahe (1546-1601) attempt to test the ideas of Copernicus?
4. What paths do the planets follow as they move around the Sun? Johannes Kepler (1571-1630)
5. What did Galileo (1564-1642) see in his telescope that confirmed that the planets orbit the Sun?
6. What fundamental laws of nature explain the motions of objects on Earth as well as the motions of the planets?
7. Why don’t the planets fall into the Sun?
8. What keeps the same face of the Moon always pointed toward the Earth ?

Ancient Geocentric models

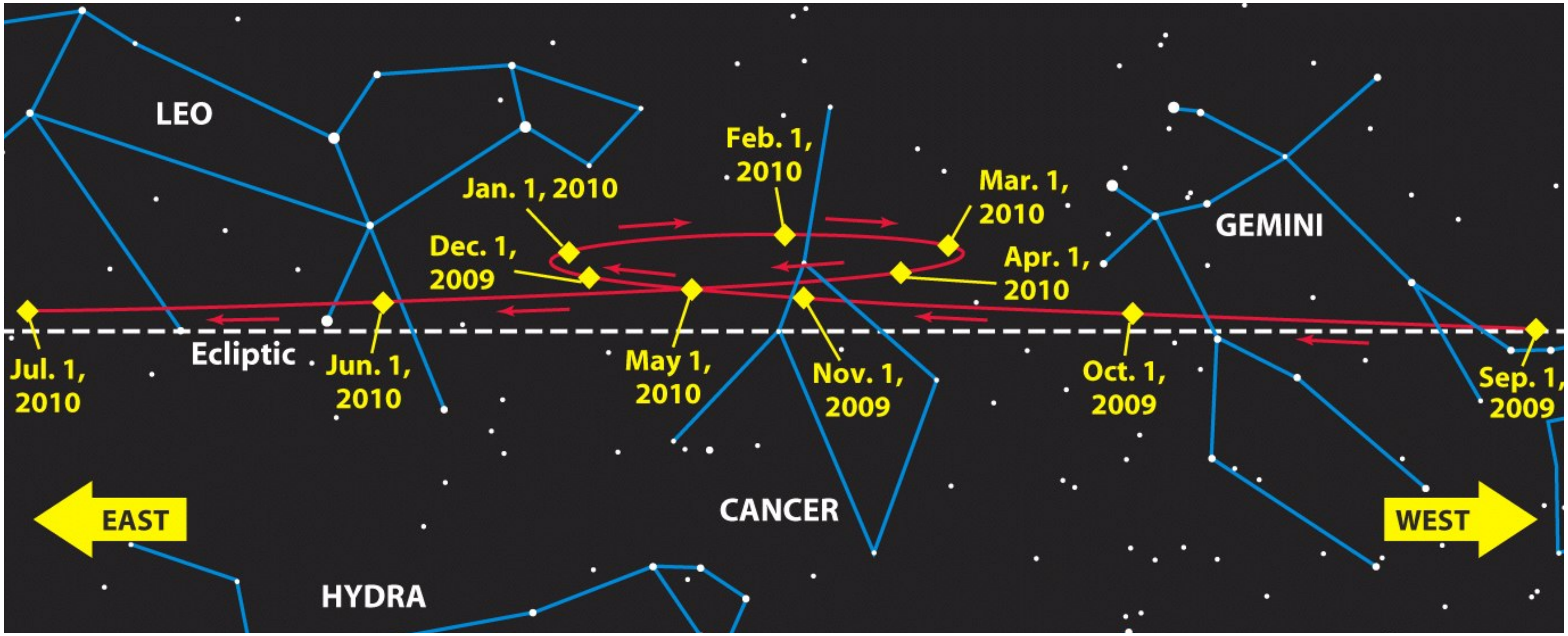
- Ancient astronomers believed the Earth to be at the center of the universe, and the Earth is at rest
- All the stars are fixed on the **celestial sphere**, rotating once a day
- The Sun and Moon move slowly eastward with respect to the stars



(a) A rotating merry-go-round (b) The Greek geocentric model

Planetary Motion

- Like the Sun and Moon, the planets usually move slowly eastward on the celestial sphere with respect to the background of stars
- This eastward progress is called **direct motion**
- **Retrograde motion**: but from time to time, the planets stop, and move westward for several weeks or months

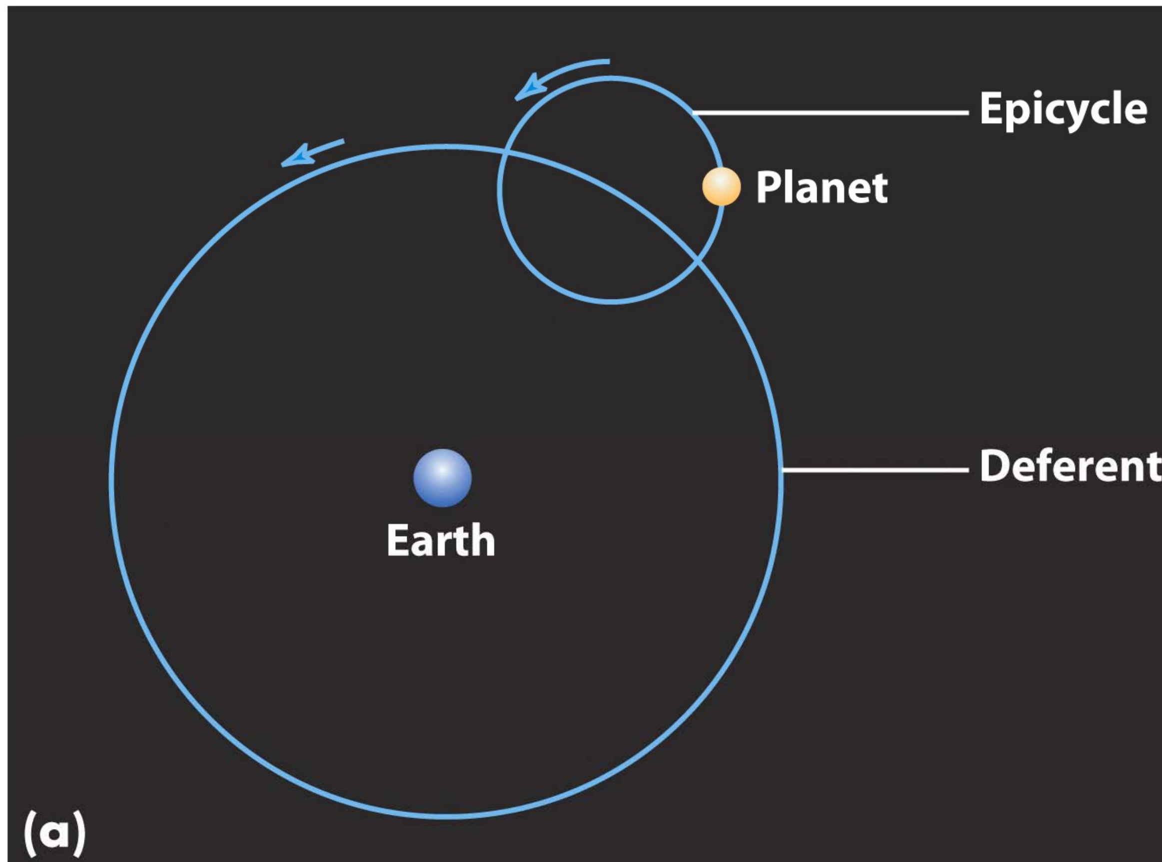


The Path of Mars in 2009-2010

Ptolemaic System: cycles on cycles

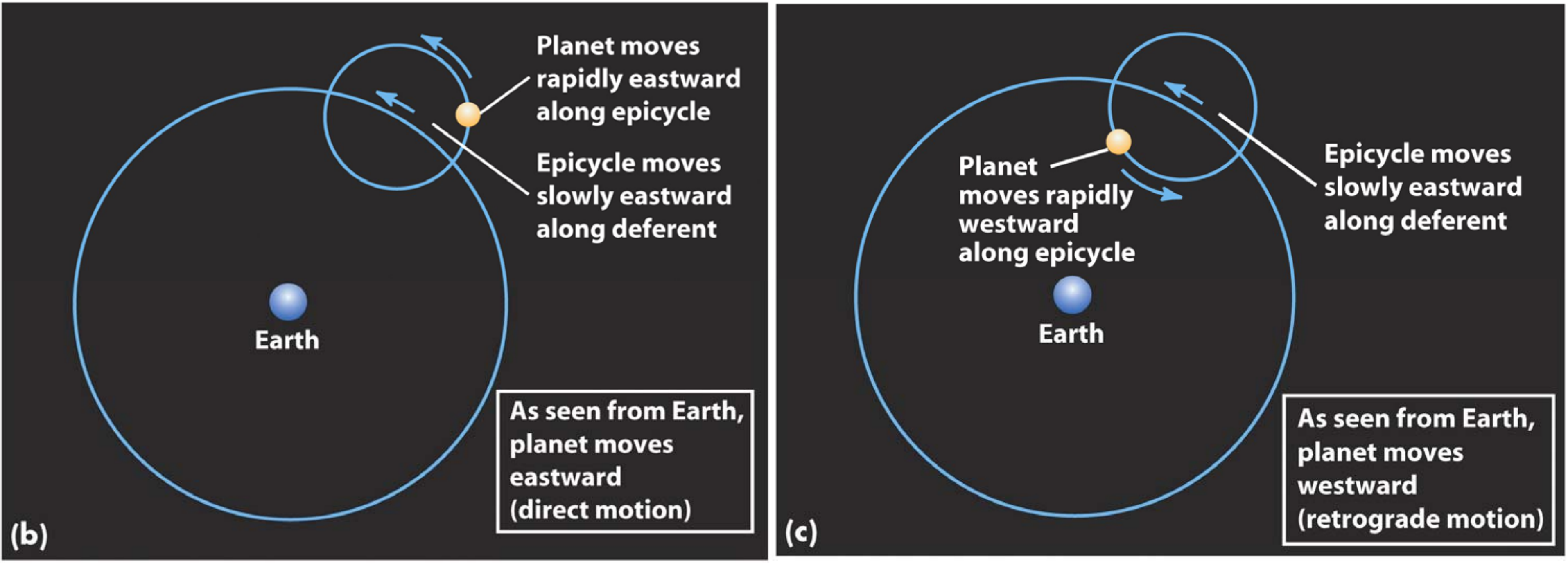
- Ptolemaic system: each planet is assumed to move in a small cycle called an **epicycle**, whose center in turn moves in a large cycle, called a **deferent**, which is centered on the Earth

- Both the **epicycle** and deferent rotates in the same direction ---- counter clock-wise



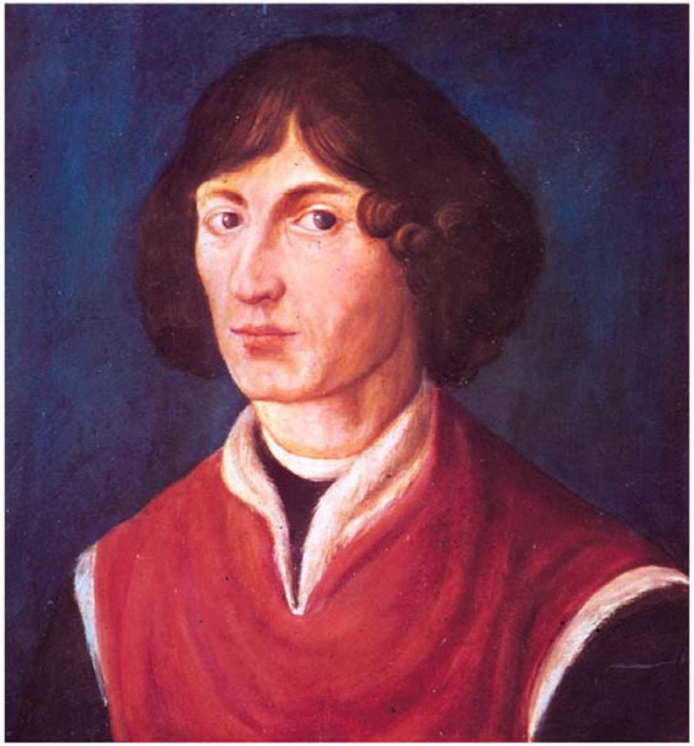
Ptolemaic System: cycles on cycles

- When the planet is on the part of its epicycle nearest Earth, the motion of the planet along the epicycle is opposite to the motion of the epicycle along the deferent. The planet therefore appears to go backward in **retrograde**



Heliocentric Model by Copernicus

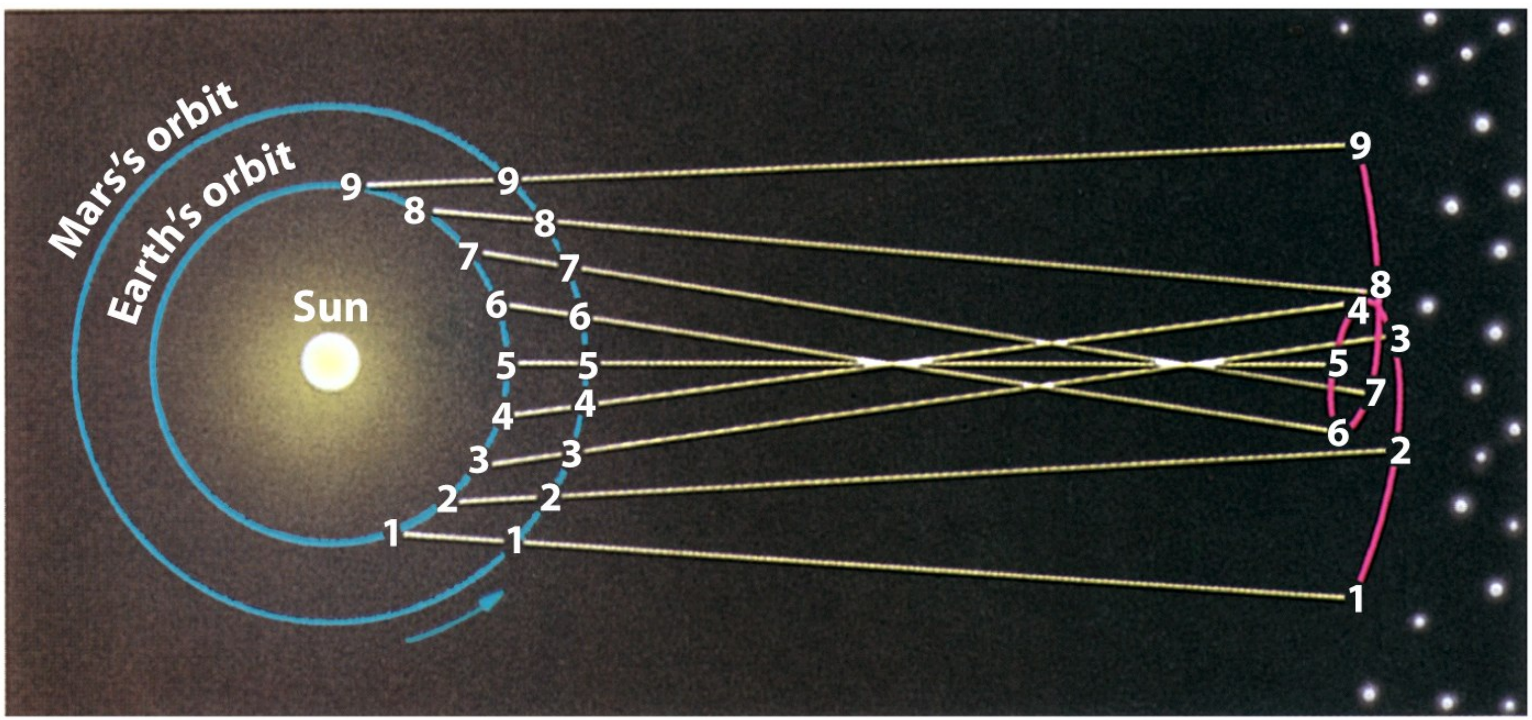
- **Heliocentric (Sun-centered) model:** all the planets, including the Earth, revolve about the Sun
- A heliocentric model simplifies the explanation of the retrograde motion of planets
- **Occam's razor**: simple explanations of phenomena are most likely to be correct



Nicolaus Copernicus (1473 – 1543)

Heliocentric Model by Copernicus

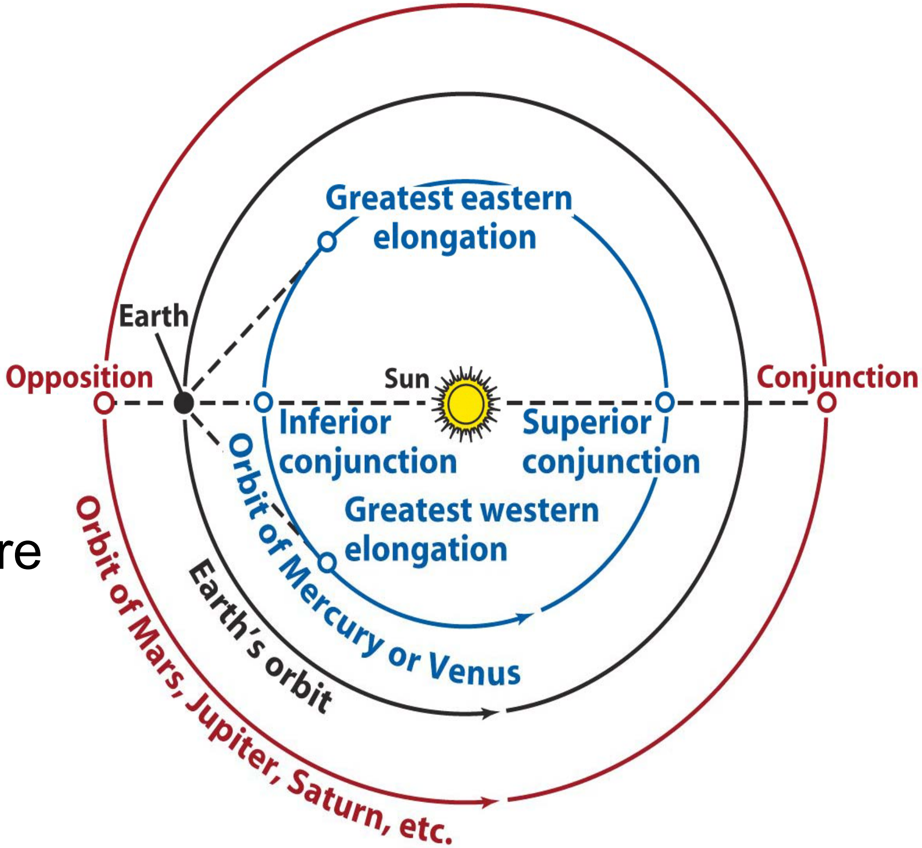
- **Retrograde motion** of a planet is caused by the Earth overtaking and passing the slow-moving planet
- In the case of the Mars, it occurs during the period when the Sun, Earth and Mars are about aligned along a straight line



Planetary Configurations

- **Inferior planets:** Mercury and Venus
  – Their orbits are smaller than the Earth
  – They are always observed near the Sun in the sky
- **Elongation:** the angle between the Sun and a planet as viewed from Earth

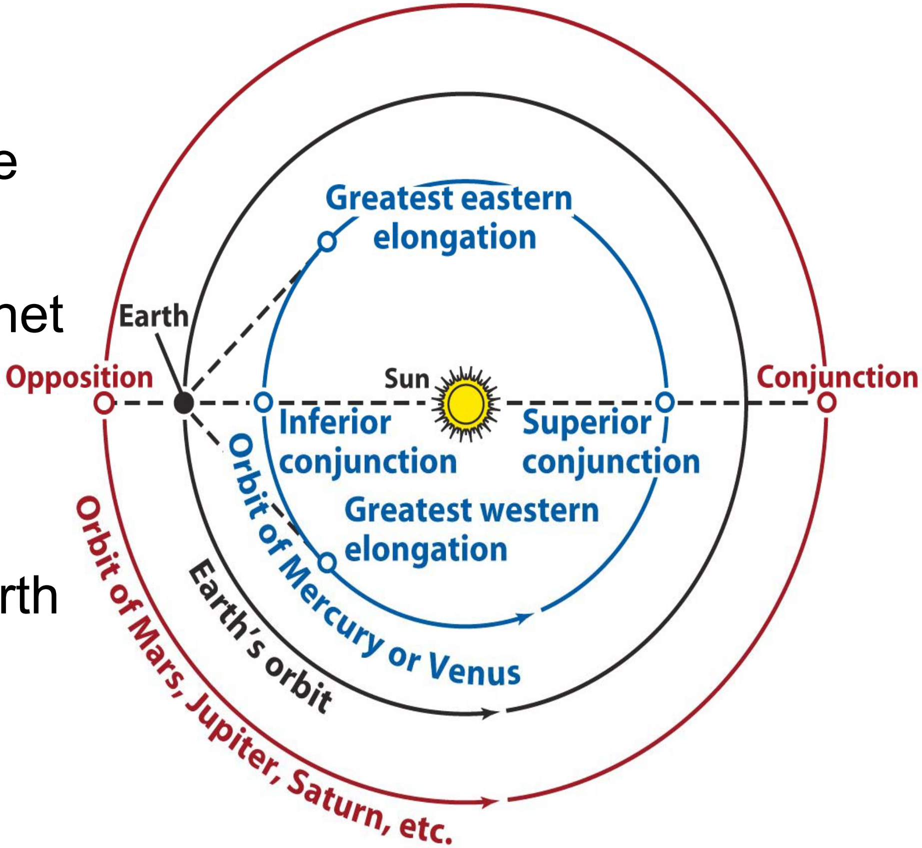
- **Greatest Eastern Elongation:**
  – Mercury or Venus visible after sunset
  – Called **“evening star”**
- **Greatest Western Elongation**:
  – Mercury or Venus visible before sunrise
  – Called **“morning star”**



Planetary Configurations

- **Superior planets:** Mars, Jupiter and Saturn
  - Their orbits are larger than the Earth
  - They can appear high in the sky at midnight, thus opposite the Sun with Earth in between

- **Conjunction:**
  - The Sun and planet appear together in the celestial sphere
- **Opposition**:
  - Earth is between Sun and planet
  - Planet is highest in the sky at midnight
  - Planet appears brightest because it is closest to the Earth



Synodic Period and Sidereal Period

- **Synodic period:** the time that elapses between two consecutive identical configurations as seen from the Earth
  - e.g., from one opposition to the next for superior planets
  - e.g., from one greatest eastern elongation to the next for inferior planets
- **Sidereal period:** true orbital period, the time it takes the planet to complete one full orbit of the Sun relative to the stars
- Sidereal period is deduced from the observed synodic period

table 4-1 Synodic and Sidereal Periods of the Planets

Planet	Synodic period	Sidereal period
Mercury	116 days	88 days
Venus	584 days	225 days
Earth	—	1.0 year
Mars	780 days	1.9 years
Jupiter	399 days	11.9 years
Saturn	378 days	29.5 years
Uranus	370 days	84.1 years
Neptune	368 days	164.9 years
Pluto	367 days	248.6 years

Heliocentric Model by Copernicus

- Copernicus determined the sidereal period of planets
- Copernicus also determined the distance of the planets from the Sun using trigonometry

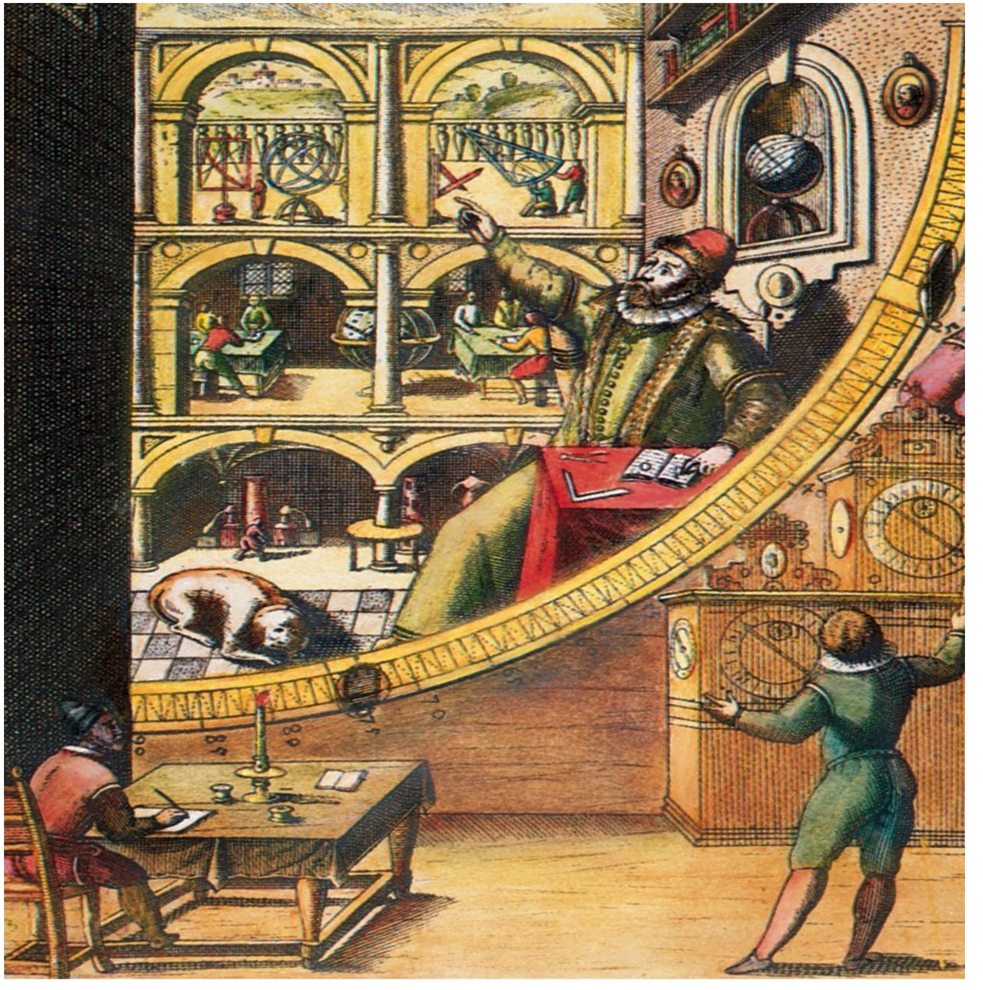
table 4-2 Average Distances of the Planets from the Sun

Planet	Copernican value (AU*)	Modern value (AU)
Mercury	0.38	0.39
Venus	0.72	0.72
Earth	1.00	1.00
Mars	1.52	1.52
Jupiter	5.22	5.20
Saturn	9.07	9.55
Uranus	—	19.19
Neptune	—	30.07
Pluto	—	39.54

**1 AU = 1 astronomical unit = average distance from the Earth to the Sun.*

Tycho Brahe's Observations

- Brahe's observations measured the positions of stars and planets with unprecedented accuracy (about 1 arcmin)
- The data obtained by Brahe put the heliocentric model on a solid foundation.



Tycho Brahe
(1546 – 1601)

Johannes Kepler

Johannes Kepler
(1571 – 1630)

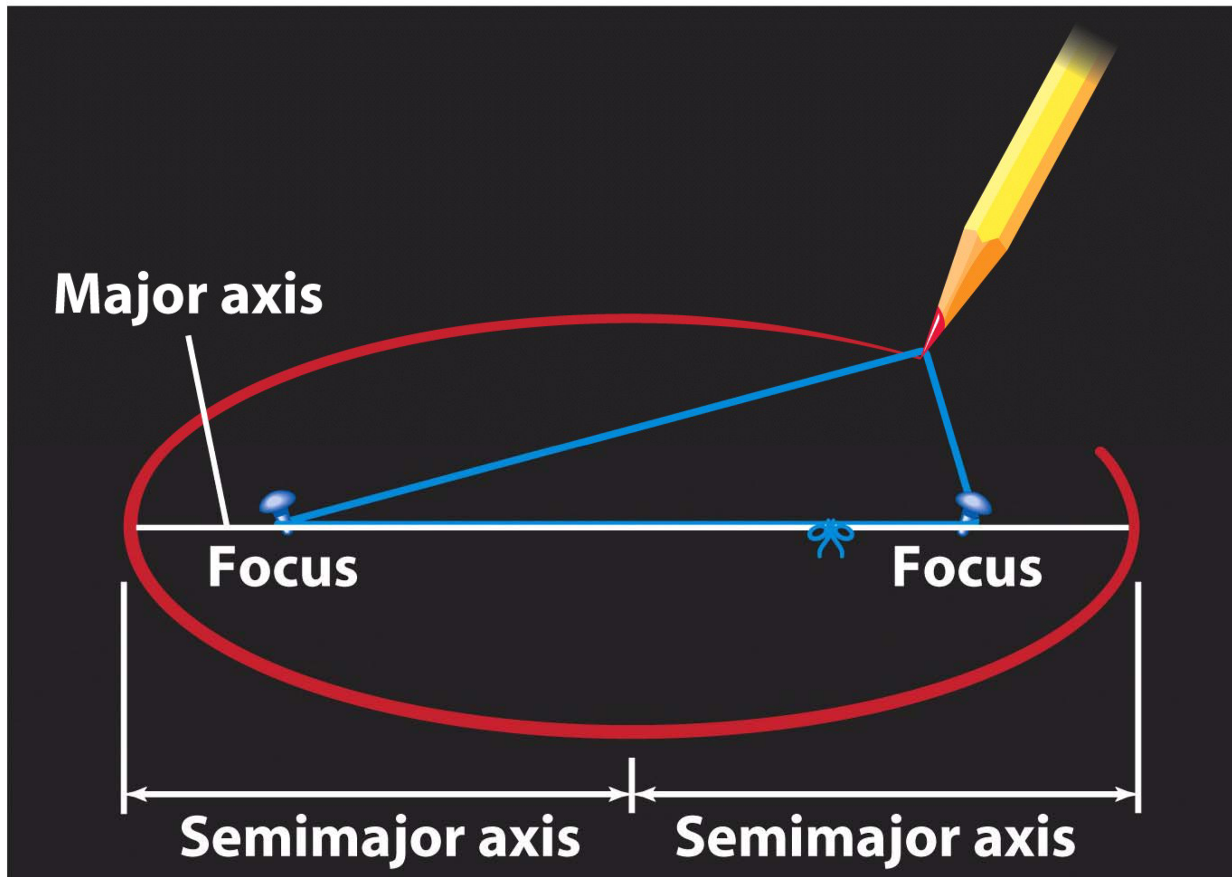
- Using data collected by Tycho Brahe, Kepler deduced **three laws of planetary motion**, which are about

1. shape of orbits
2. speed of orbital motion
3. Relation between orbital size and orbital period

Kepler's First Law

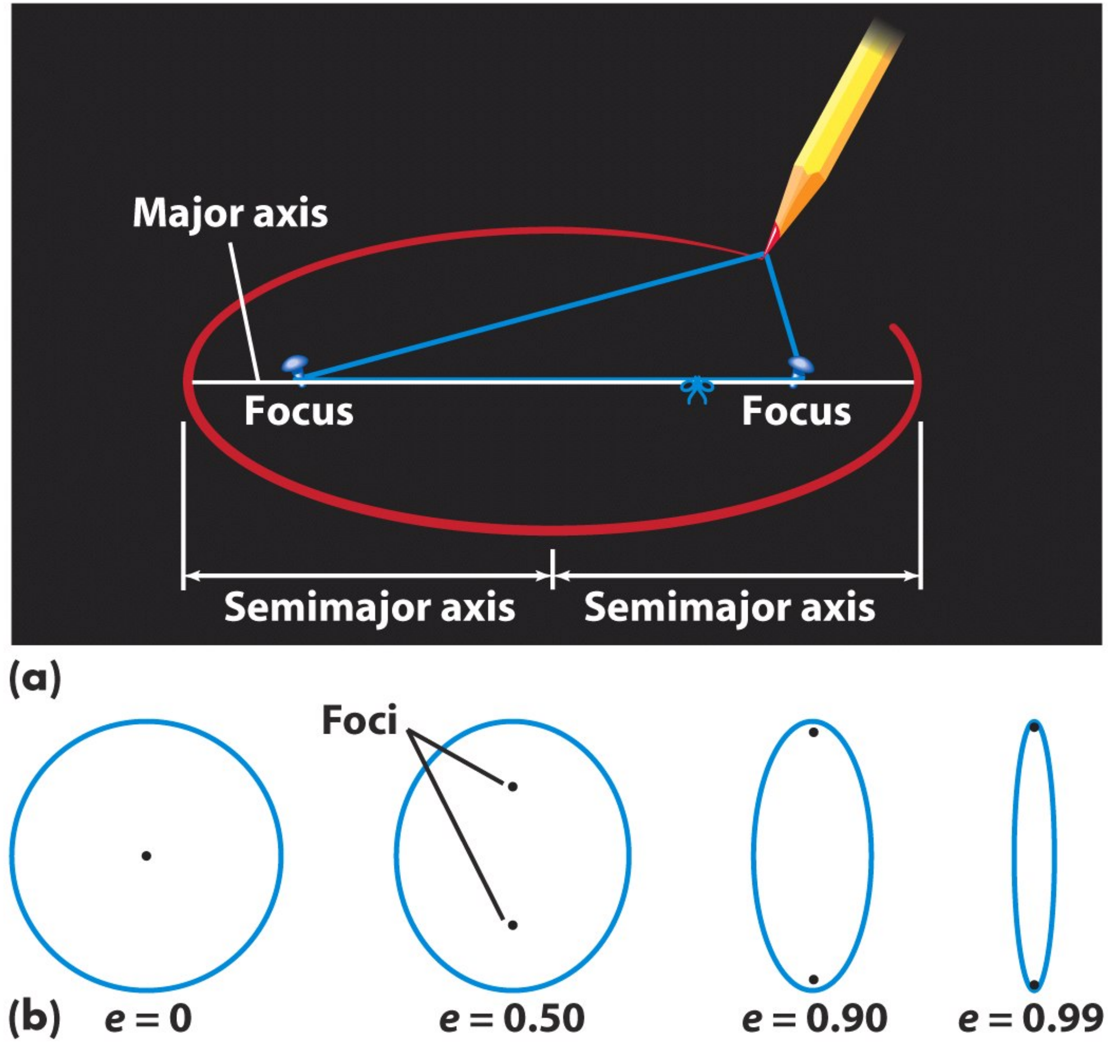
- **Kepler's first law: the orbit of a planet about the Sun is an ellipse, with the Sun at one focus**
- **Semimajor axis:** the average distance between the planet and the Sun

- Assuming ellipse, Kepler found his theoretical calculations match precisely to Tycho's observations.



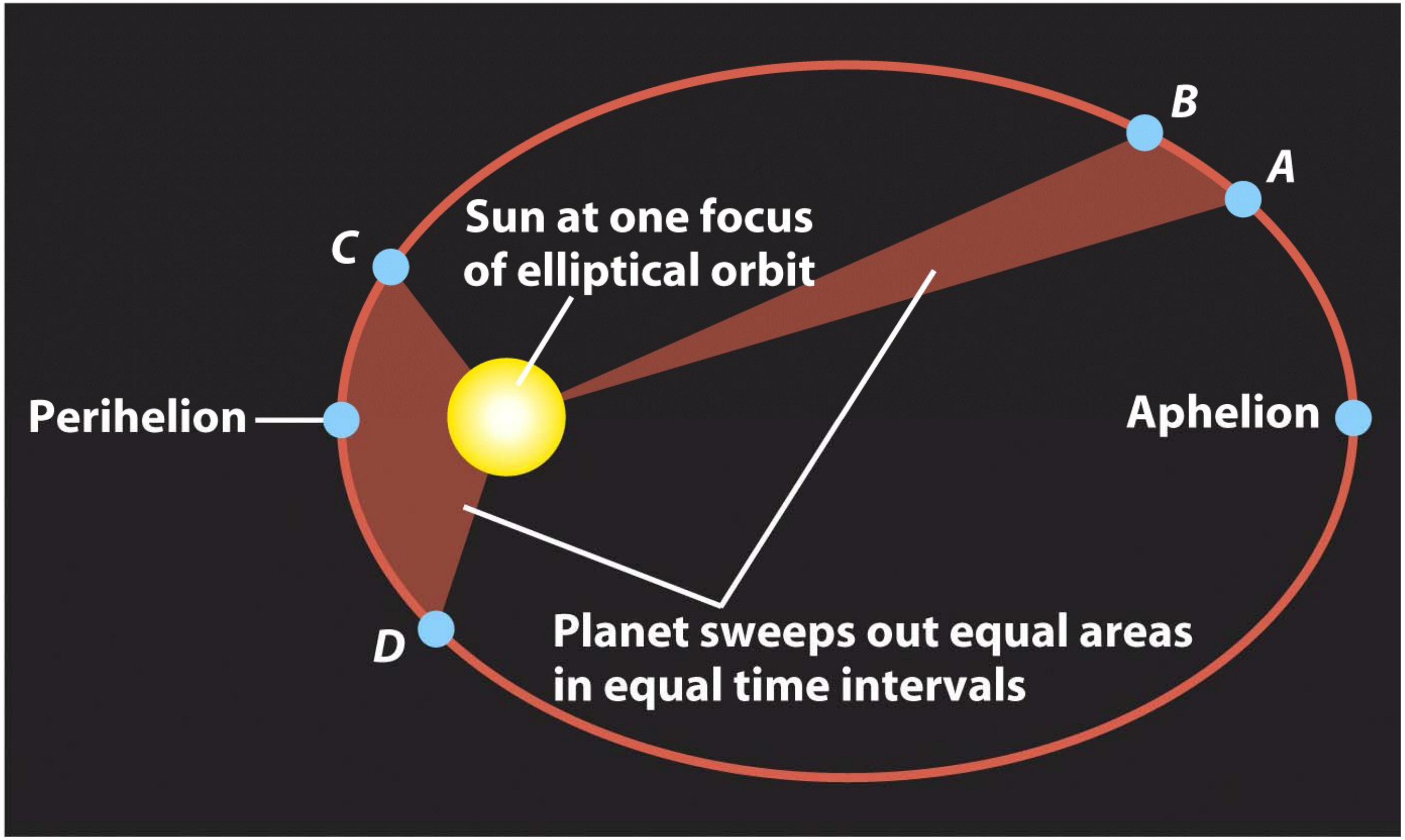
Ellipse

- **Eccentricity e:** the measure of the deviation from the perfect circle



Kepler’s Second Law

- **Kepler’s second law: a line joining a planet and the Sun sweeps out equal areas in equal interval of time**
- **Perihelion:** nearest the Sun; the planet moves fastest
- **Aphelion**: farthest from the Sun; the planet moves slowest



Kepler's Third Law

- **Kepler's third law: the square of the sidereal period of a planet is directly proportional to the cube of the semimajor axis of the orbit**

$$P^2 = a^3$$

P = planet's sidereal period, in years

a = planet's semimajor axis, in AU

table 4-3 **A Demonstration of Kepler's Third Law ($P^2 = a^3$)**

Planet	Sidereal period *P* (years)	Semimajor axis *a* (AU)	P^2	a^3
Mercury	0.24	0.39	0.06	0.06
Venus	0.61	0.72	0.37	0.37
Earth	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mars	1.88	1.52	3.53	3.51
Jupiter	11.86	5.20	140.7	140.6
Saturn	29.46	9.55	867.9	871.0
Uranus	84.10	19.19	7,072	7,067
Neptune	164.86	30.07	27,180	27,190
Pluto	248.60	39.54	61,800	61,820

Kepler’s Third Law

- Kepler’s the law of planetary motion are a landmark in astronomy
- They made it possible to calculate the motions of planets with better accuracy than any geocentric model ever had
- They passed the test of Occam’s razor
- They helped to justify the idea of heliocentric models

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Lecture 04 Sep. 25, 2006

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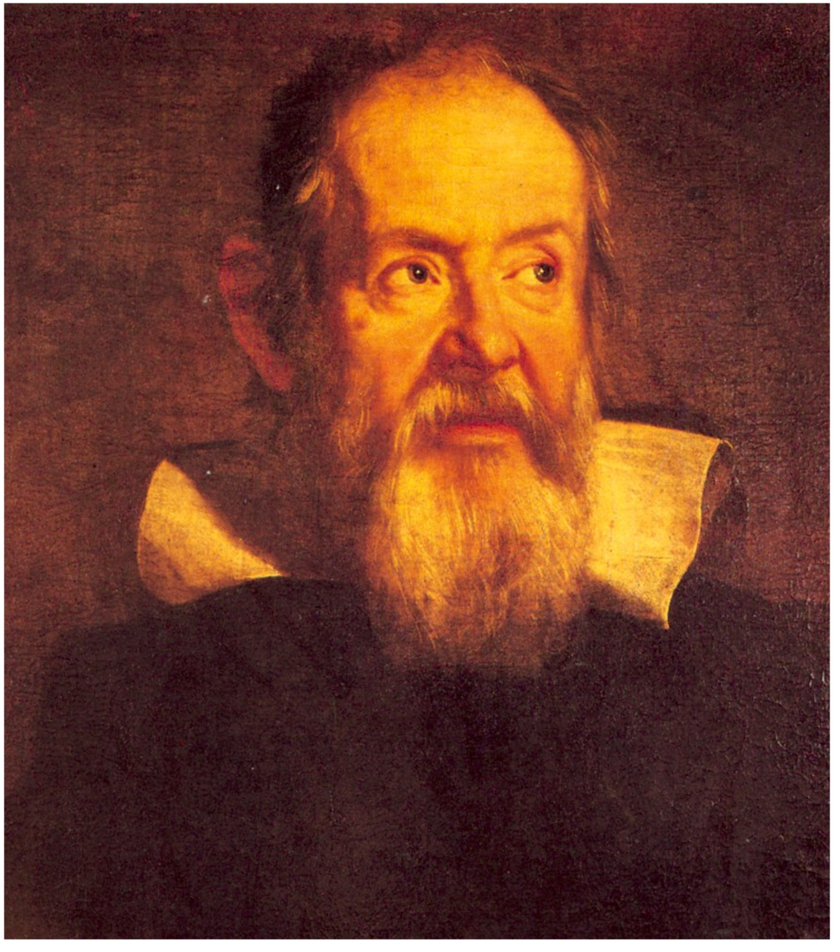
(Exam 1 on Oct. 2: Chap.1 – Chap.4)

Ch5: The Nature of Light

Ch6: Optics and Telescope

Note: this ppt file contains the lecture note for the whole chap. 4. Section 4.1- 4.4 was taught on Sep. 18, 2006, and other sections 4.5 – 4.8 will be covered today (Sep. 25, 2006)

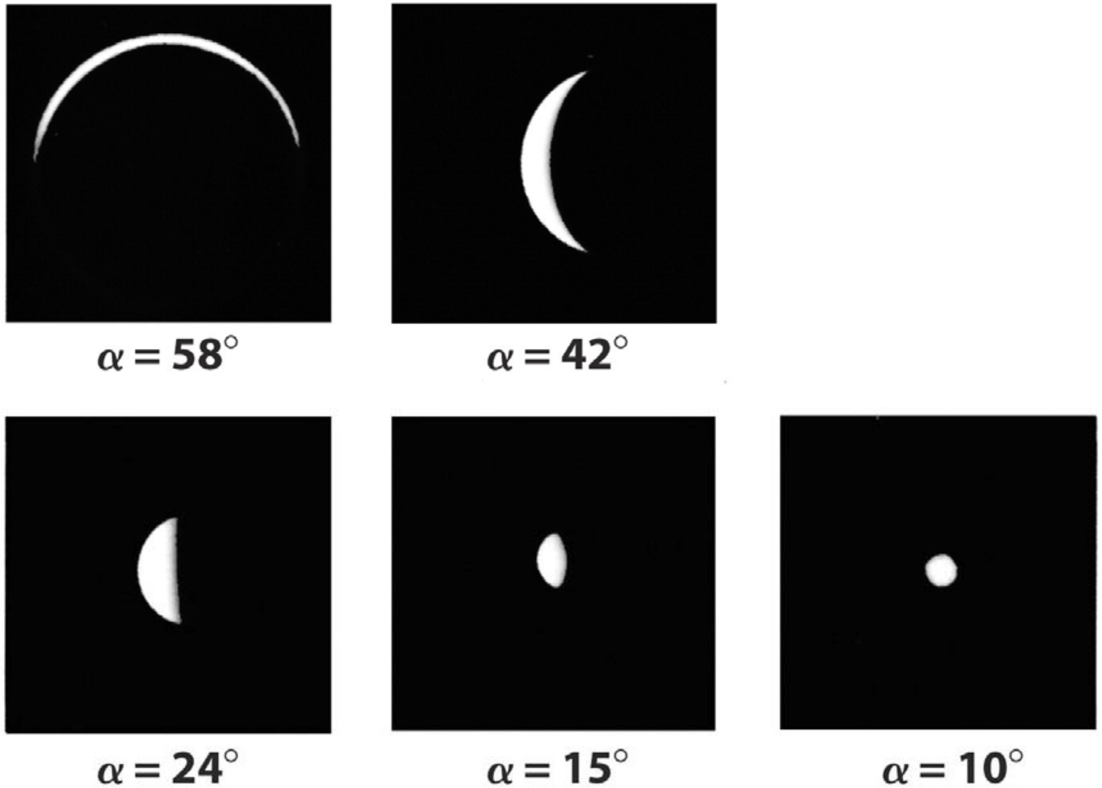
Galileo's Discoveries with Telescope



Galileo Galilei
(1564 – 1642)

- The invention of the telescope in the early 17th century led Galileo to new discoveries that permanently changed people's view on the heavens.

Galileo’s Discoveries: Phases of Venus

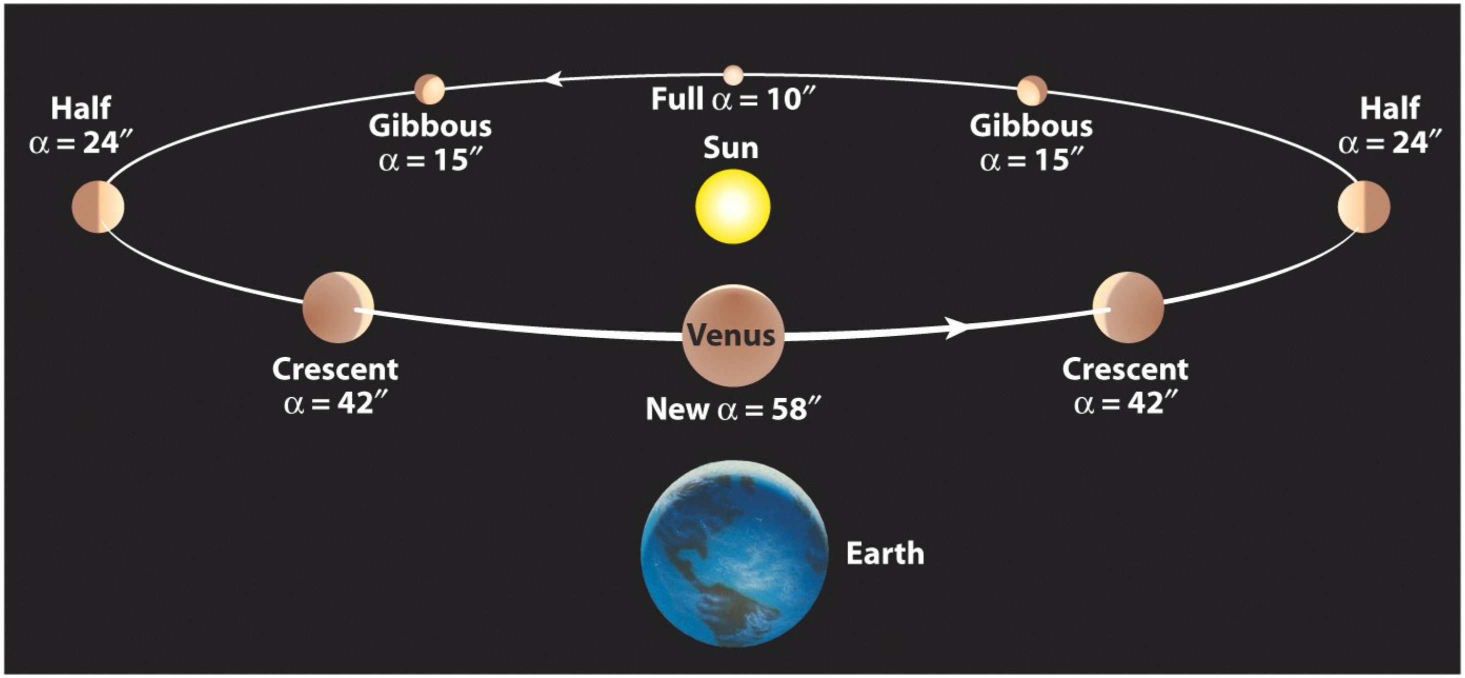


α: apparent angular size of Venus as seen through telescope.

Correction: the unit should be ’’ or arcsec instead of ° or degree

- Venus exhibits phases like those of the Moon
- The apparent size (α) is related to the planet’s phase
  - – Venus appears larger at crescent phase
  - – Venus appears smaller at gibbous phase

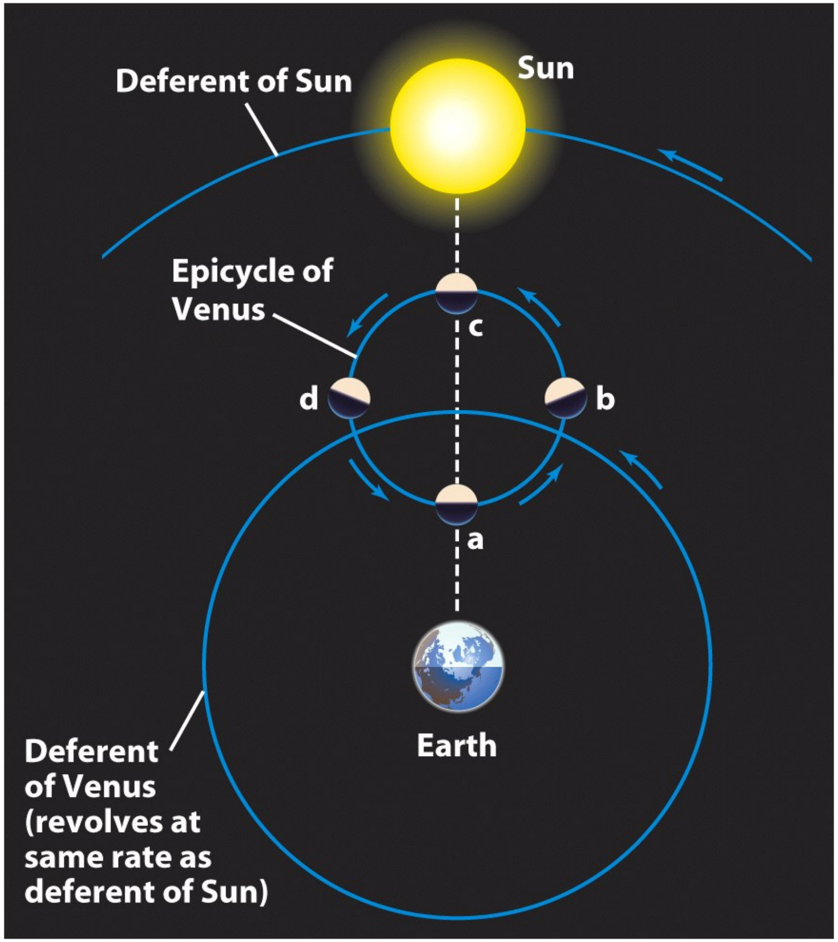
Galileo's Discoveries: Phases of Venus



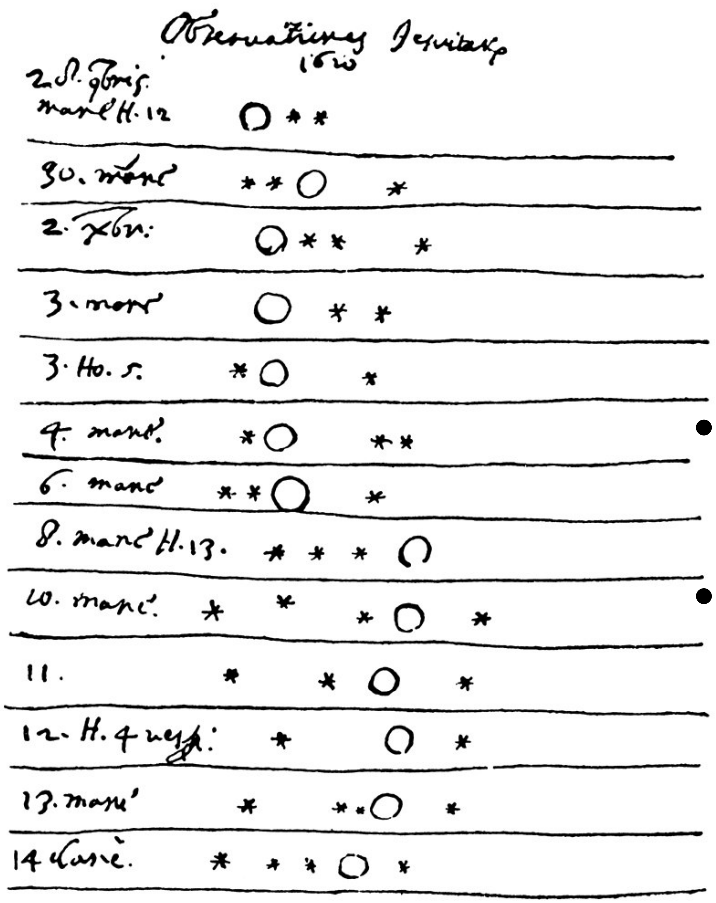
- Heliocentric model provides a natural explanation for the phases of Venus
  - When Venus is on the same side of the Sun as the Earth, we see it a "new" phase and with a larger angular size
  - When Venus is on the opposite side of the Sun from the Earth, it appears full and has a small angular size

Galileo's Discoveries: Phases of Venus

- Galileo showed convincingly that the Ptolemaic geocentric model was wrong
- To explain why Venus is never seen very far from the Sun, the Ptolemaic model had to assume that the deferents of Venus and of the Sun move together in lockstep, with the epicycle of Venus centered on a straight line between the Earth and the Sun
- In this model, Venus was never on the opposite side of the Sun from the Earth, and so it could never have shown the gibbous phases that Galileo observed



Galileo's Discoveries



- Galileo discovered four moons, now called the Galilean satellites, orbiting Jupiter
  - Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto
- The Earth is not at the center of all heavenly objects.
- He also discovered
  - The Milky Way is not a featureless band of light, but "a mass of innumerable stars"
  - Mountains on the Moon
  - Sunspot on the Sun
  - Ring of Saturn

Isaac Newton

Isaac Newton
(1642 -- 1727)

- Isaac Newton, based on the insight into fundamental principles, introduced
  - **three laws of motion**
    - **Law of Inertia**
    - **Law of Force**
    - **Law of Action and Reaction**
  - **the law of universal gravitation**

Newton First Law of Motion

- First law of motion, or law of inertia:

  A body remains at rest, or moves in a straight line at a constant velocity, unless acted upon by a net outside force

- **Speed:** a measure of how fast an object is moving
- **Velocity:** the combination of speed and direction of motion
- **Acceleration**: the rate at which velocity changes

Newton Second Law of Motion

- Second law of motion, or law of force:

The acceleration of an object is proportional to the net outside force acting on the object

$$F = ma$$

F = net outside force on an object

m = mass of object

a = acceleration of object

- **Mass:** total amount of material in the object, an intrinsic value independent of gravitational environment; measured in Kg (Kilogram)
- **Weight:** force of gravity that acts on a body; measured in Newton or Pound

Newton Third Law of Motion

- Third law of motion, or law of action and reaction:

Whenever one body exerts a force on a second body, the second body exerts an equal and opposite force on the first body

Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation

- Law of Universal Gravitation:

Two bodies attract each other with a force that is directly proportional to the mass of each body and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them

$$F = G\left(\frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}\right)$$

F = gravitational force between two object

m_1 = mass of first object

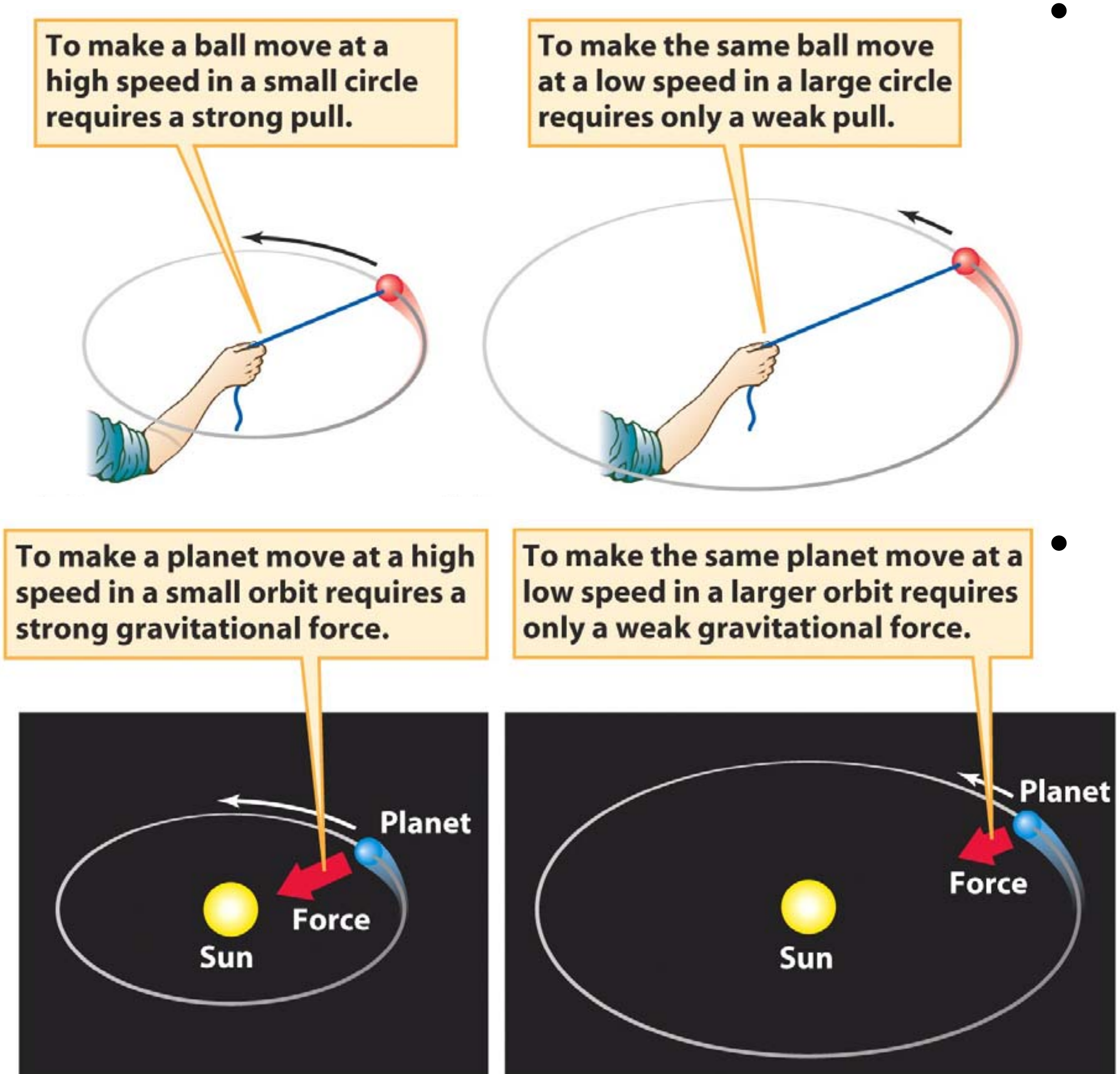
m_2 = mass of second object

r = distance between objects

G = universal constant of gravitation:

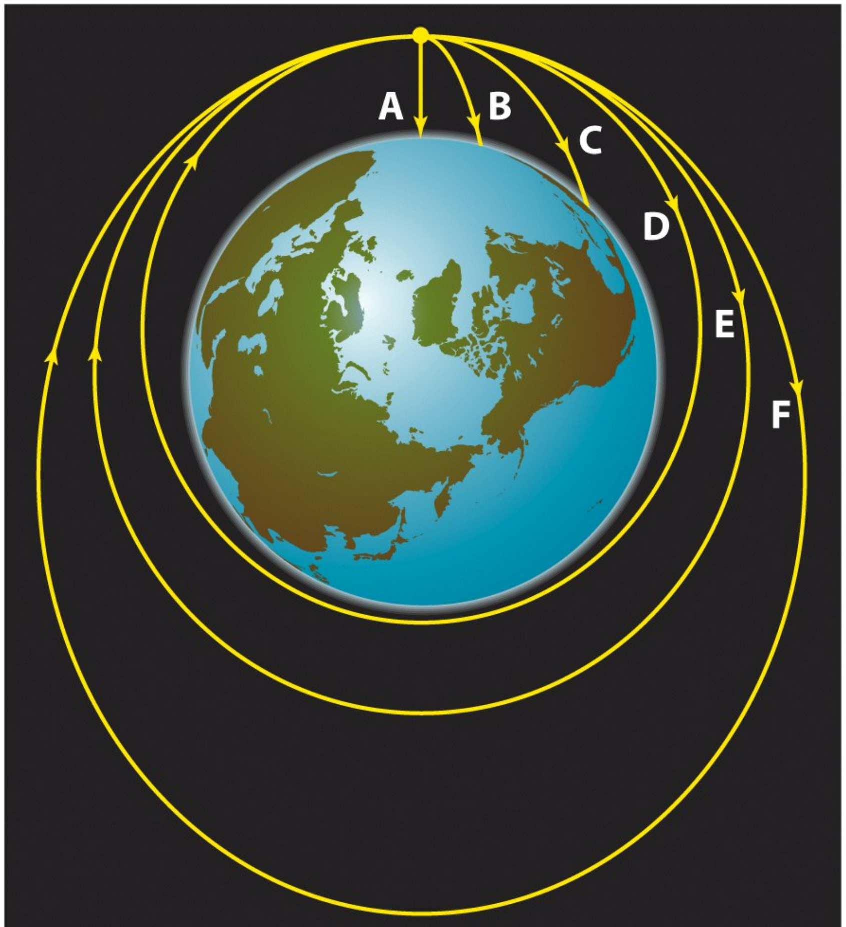
6.67 × 10–11 newton • m^2/kg^2

Gravitation: Orbital Motions



- Kepler's three laws of planetary motion can be exactly derived from Newton's law of universal gravitation
- E.g.,
  - closer to the Sun
  - stronger the gravitational force
  - faster the orbital speed
  - smaller the orbital period

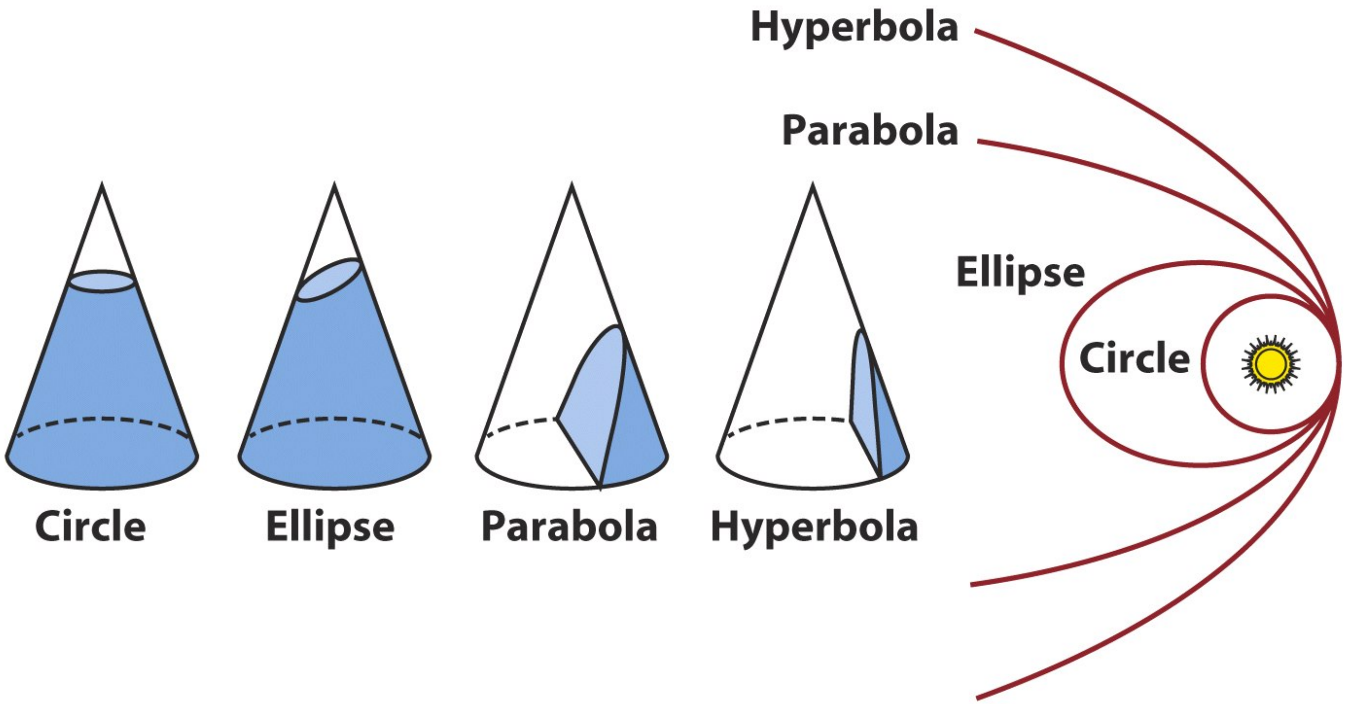
Gravitation: Orbital Motions



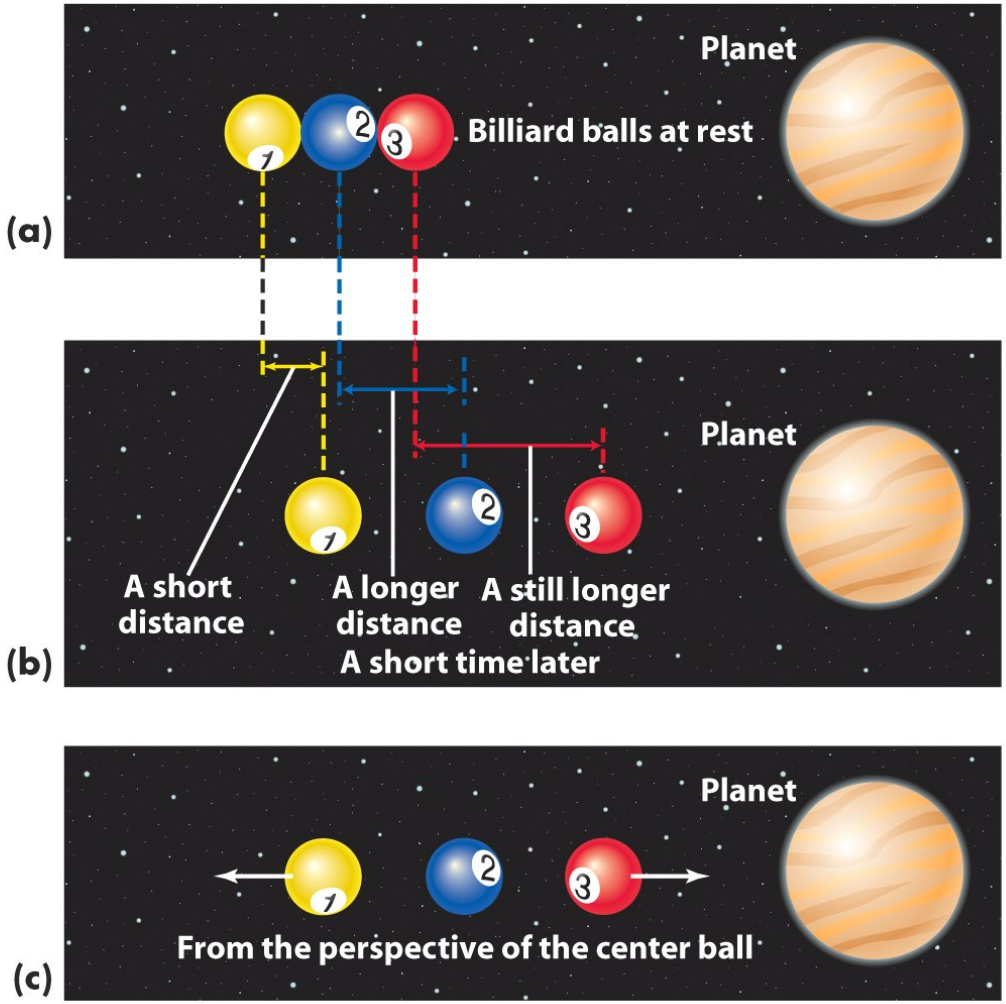
- The law of universal gravitation accounts for planets not falling into the Sun nor the Moon crashing into the Earth
- Paths A, B, and C do not have enough horizontal velocity to escape Earth's surface whereas Paths D, E, and F do.
- Path E is where the horizontal velocity is exactly what is needed so its orbit matches the circular curve of the Earth

Gravitation: Orbital Motions

- Based on his gravitational law, Newton found that the orbits of an object around the Sun could be any one of a family of curves called conic sections
- Some comets are found to have hyperbolic orbits

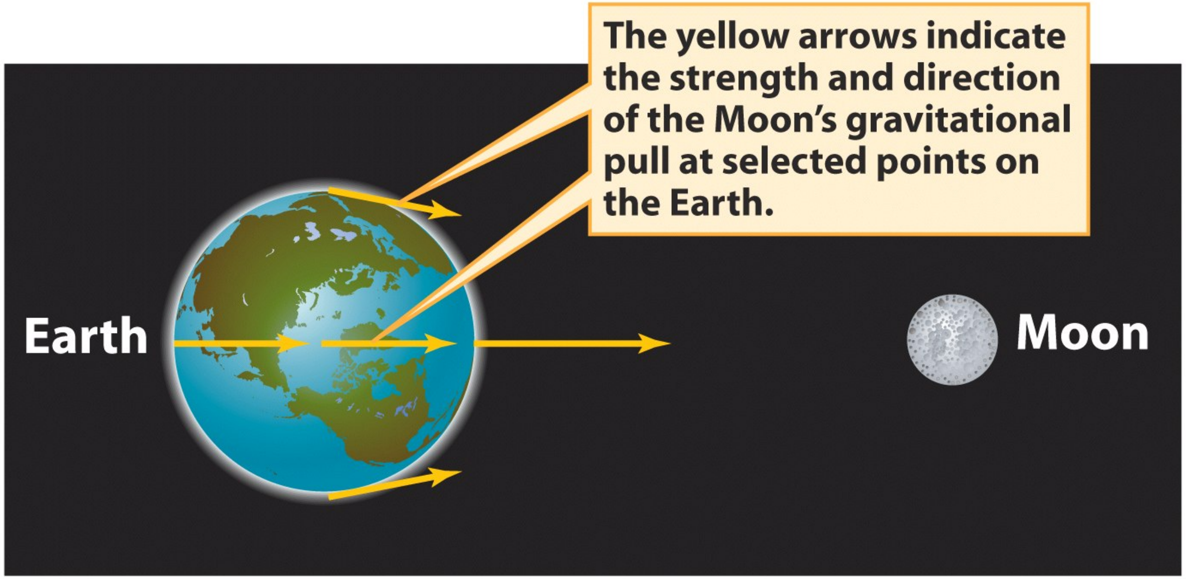


Gravitation: Tidal Force

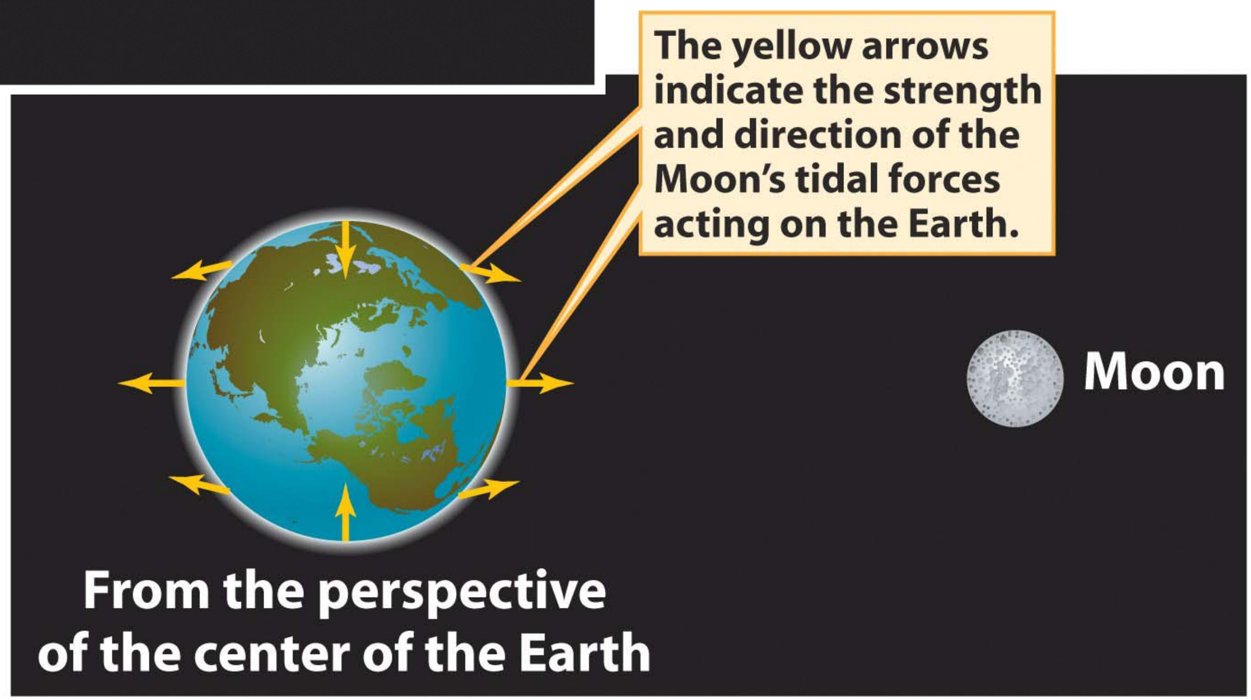


- **Tidal forces are differences in the gravitational pull at different points in an object**
- From the perspective of the center ball, it appears that the forces have pushed the 1-ball away and pulled the 3-ball toward the planets.

Gravitation: Tidal Force



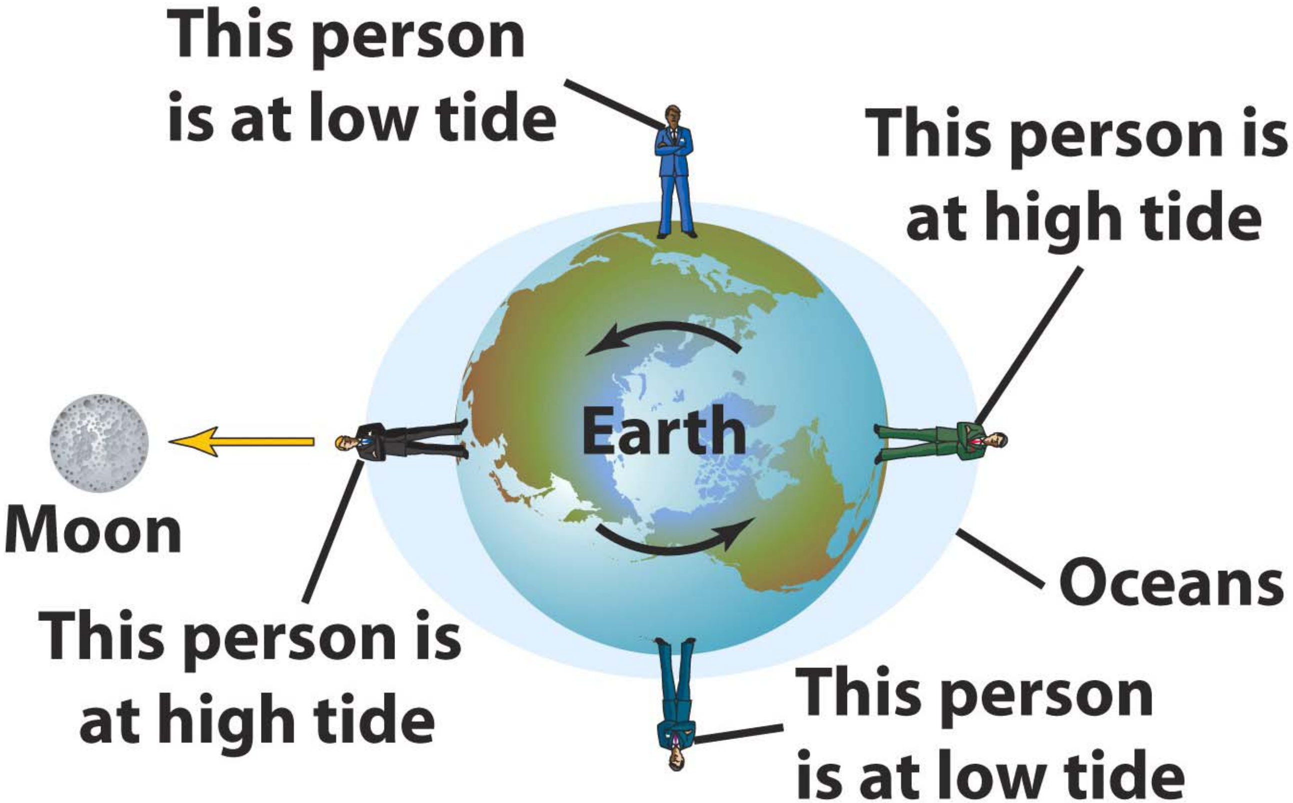
- The tidal force equals the Moon's gravitational pull at the location minus the gravitational pull of the Moon at the center of the Earth



- These tidal forces tend to deform the Earth into a non-spherical shape

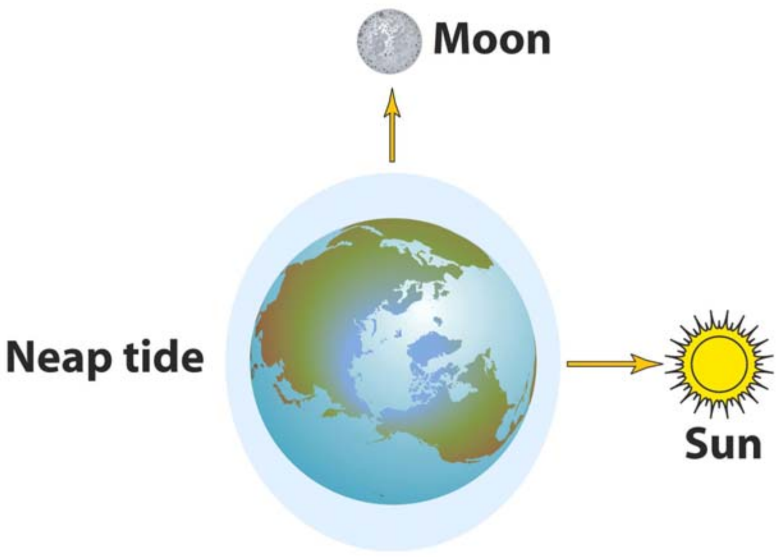
Gravitation: Tidal Force

- The positions of high tide caused by the Moon
  - Moon is at the upper local meridian (highest in the sky)
  - Moon is at the lower local meridian



Gravitation: Tidal Force

- **Spring tide**
  - the highest tide, when the tidal effects of the Sun and Moon reinforce each other
  - Happens at either new moon or full moon



- **Neap tide**
  - the smallest tide, when the tidal effects of the Sun and Moon partially cancelled each other
  - Happens at either first quarter or third quarter

Final Notes on Chap. 4

- There are 8 sections. And every section is covered
- There are 4 boxes. None of them is covered in the lecture. You are encouraged to study them on your own