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SOAR: The Sky in Motion
Life on the Tilted Teacup Ride

Celestial Coordinates and the Day

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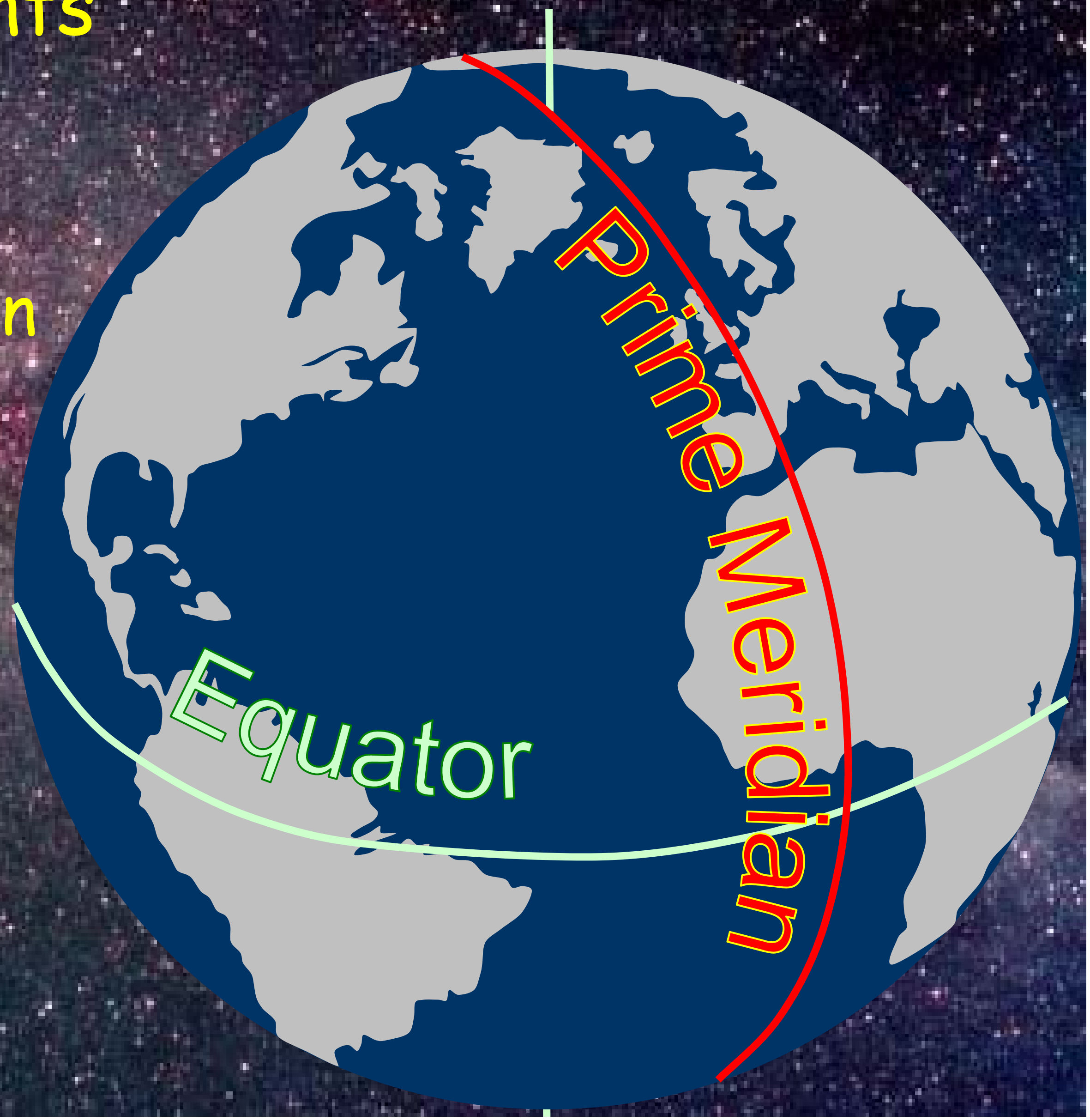
Kiva

December 1997 – October 27, 2009

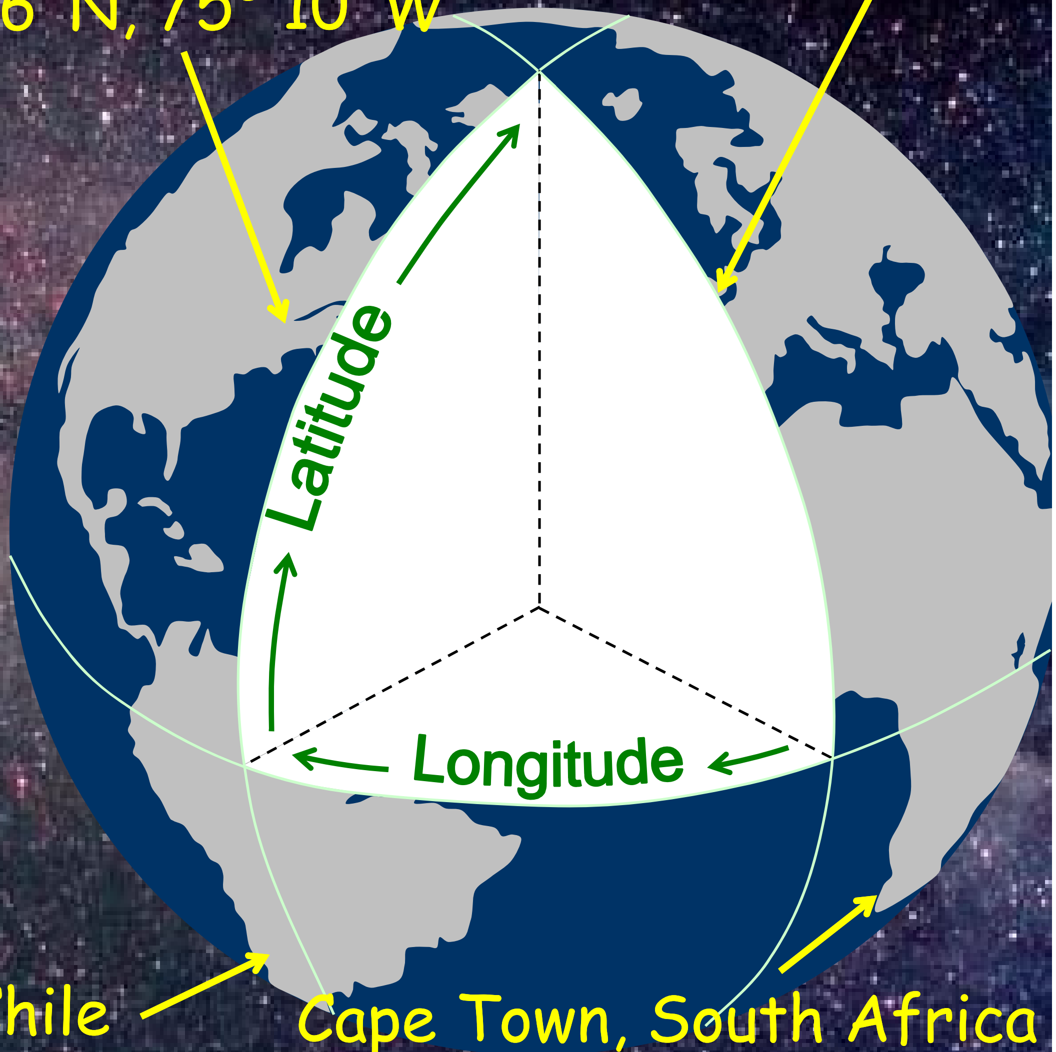
Where on Earth?

- ☆ Reference Points
  - Poles
  - Equator
  - Prime Meridian
    - Greenwich, England
- ☆ Coordinates
  - Latitude
  - Longitude



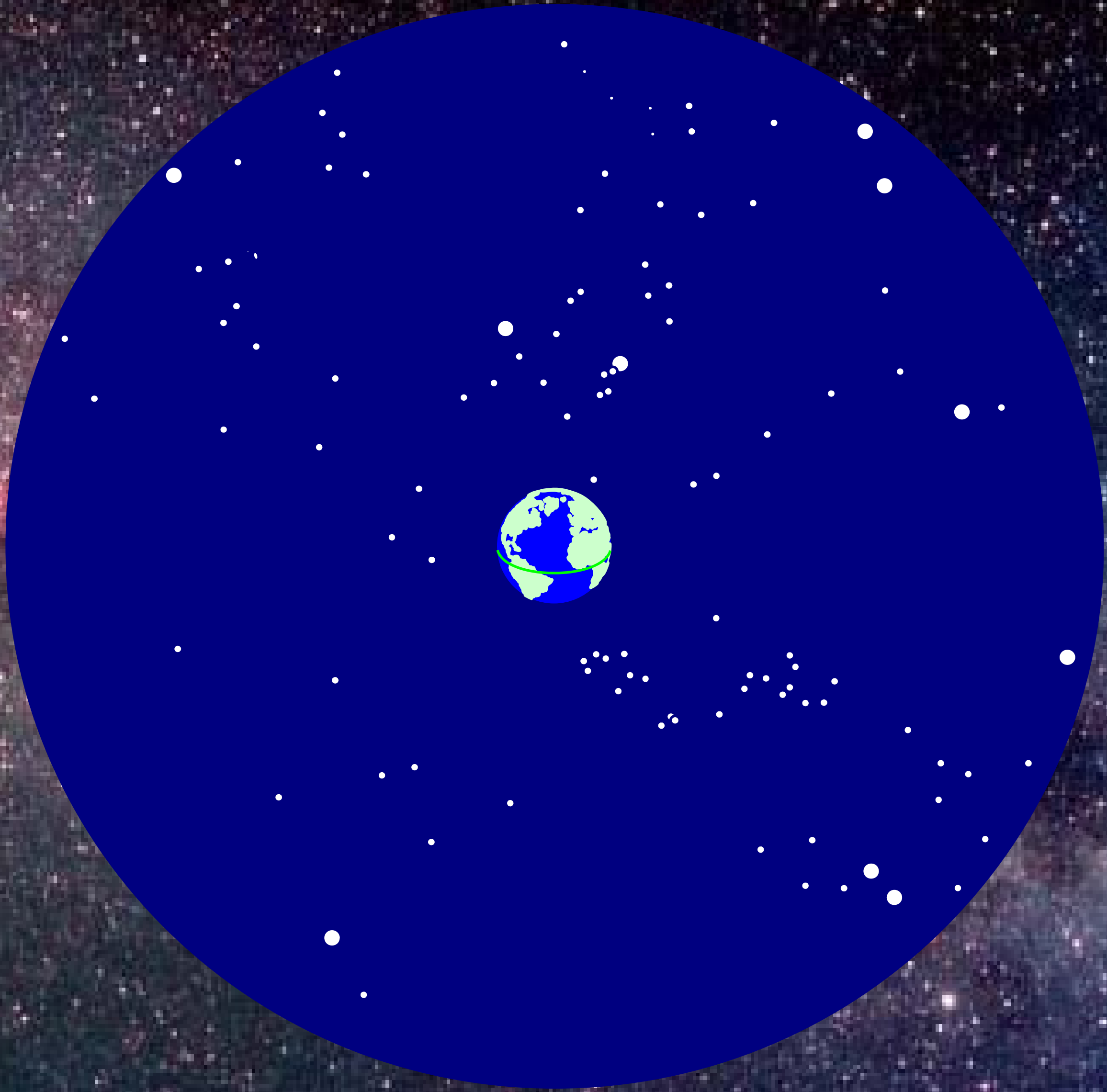
Where on Earth?

- ☆ Coordinates
  - Latitude
    - Measured N & S
    - From Equator to Poles
    - 0° to 90° N & S
  - Longitude
    - Measure E & W
    - From Prime Meridian (0°) to 180° E & W



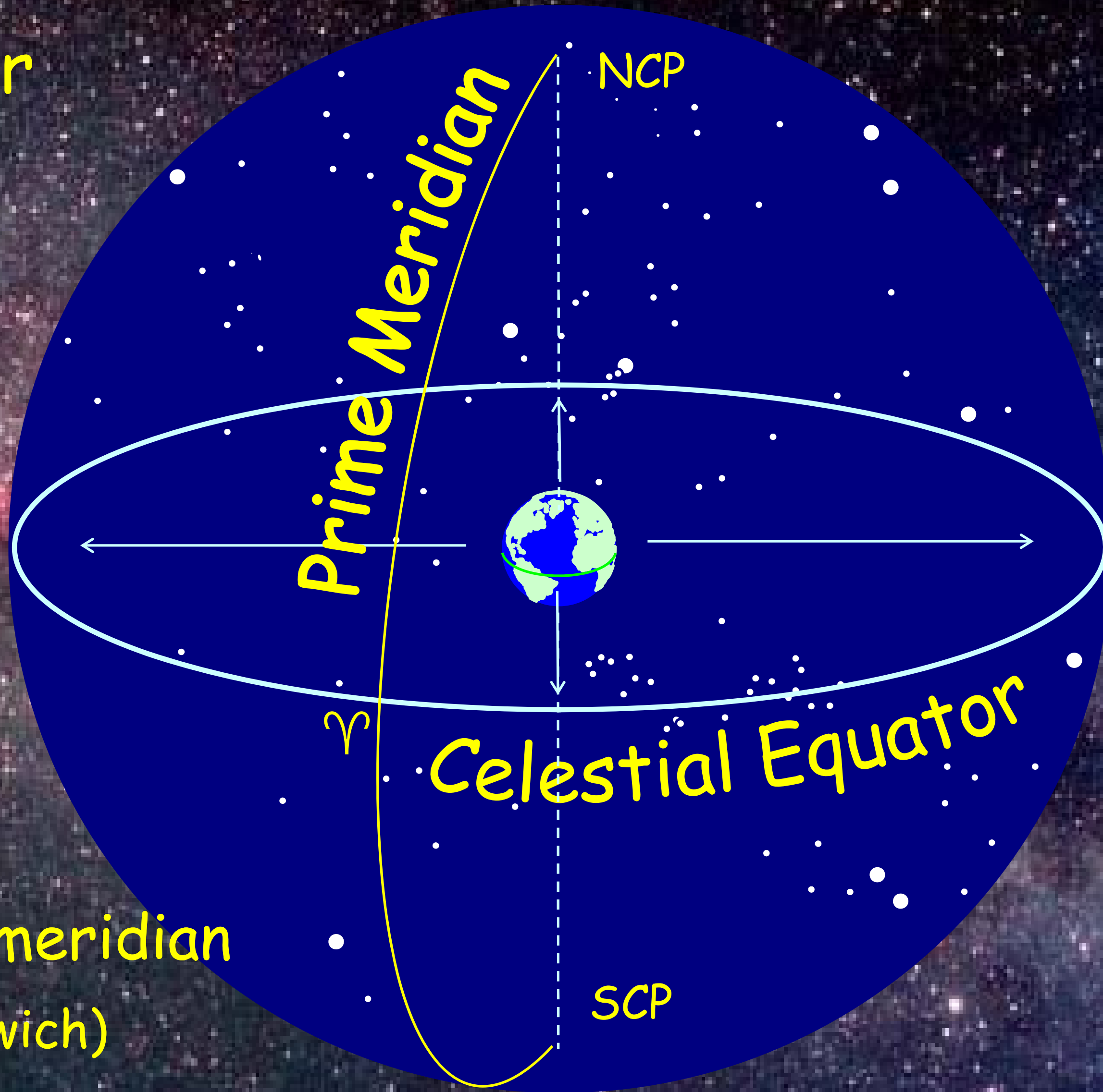
The Celestial Sphere

The view from a small planet on the edge of the Orion arm of the Milky Way galaxy …



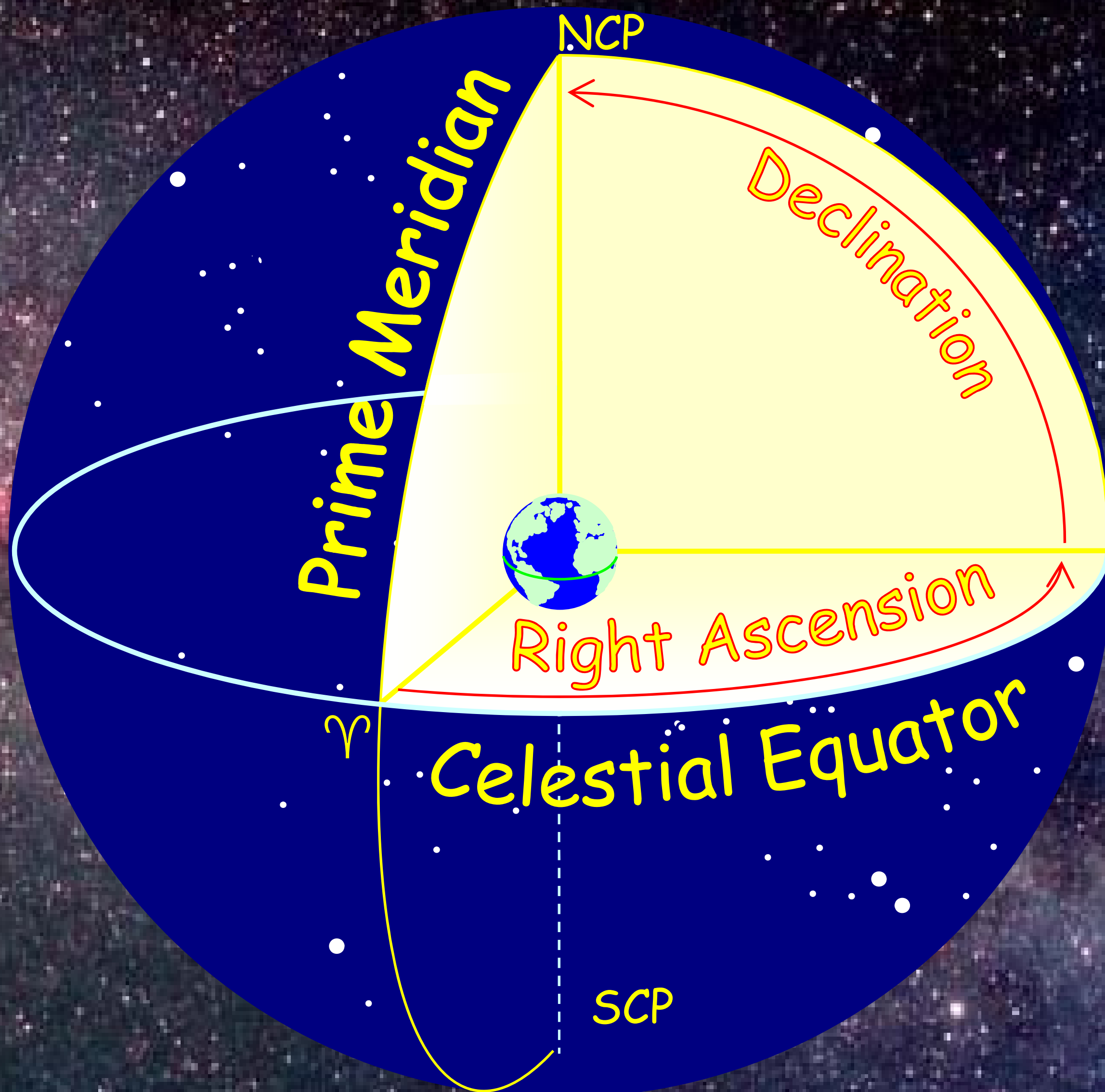
Reference Points

- ☆ Celestial Equator
  - Projection of Earth's equator
- ☆ Celestial Poles
  - Projections of Earth's poles
- ☆ Point of Aries
  - Vernal Equinox
  - Defines prime meridian
    (Celestial Greenwich)



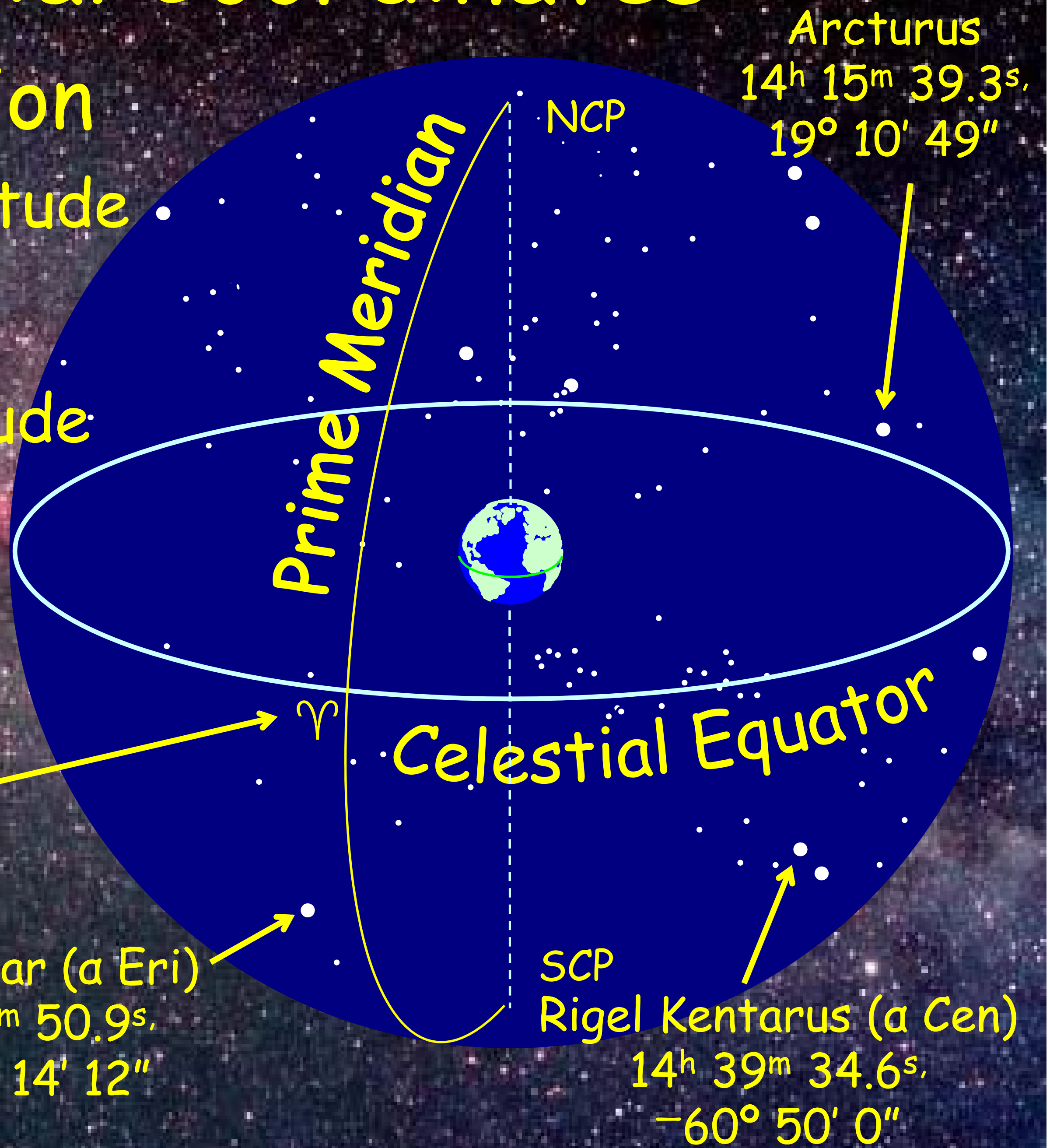
Celestial Coordinates

- ☆Right Ascension
  - RA or α
  - From prime meridian (0^h) to $23^h59^m59^s$ Eastward
- ☆Declination
  - Dec or δ
  - From celestial equator (0°) to poles N & S 90°



Celestial Coordinates

- ☆ Right Ascension
  - Celestial Longitude
- ☆ Declination
  - Celestial Latitude



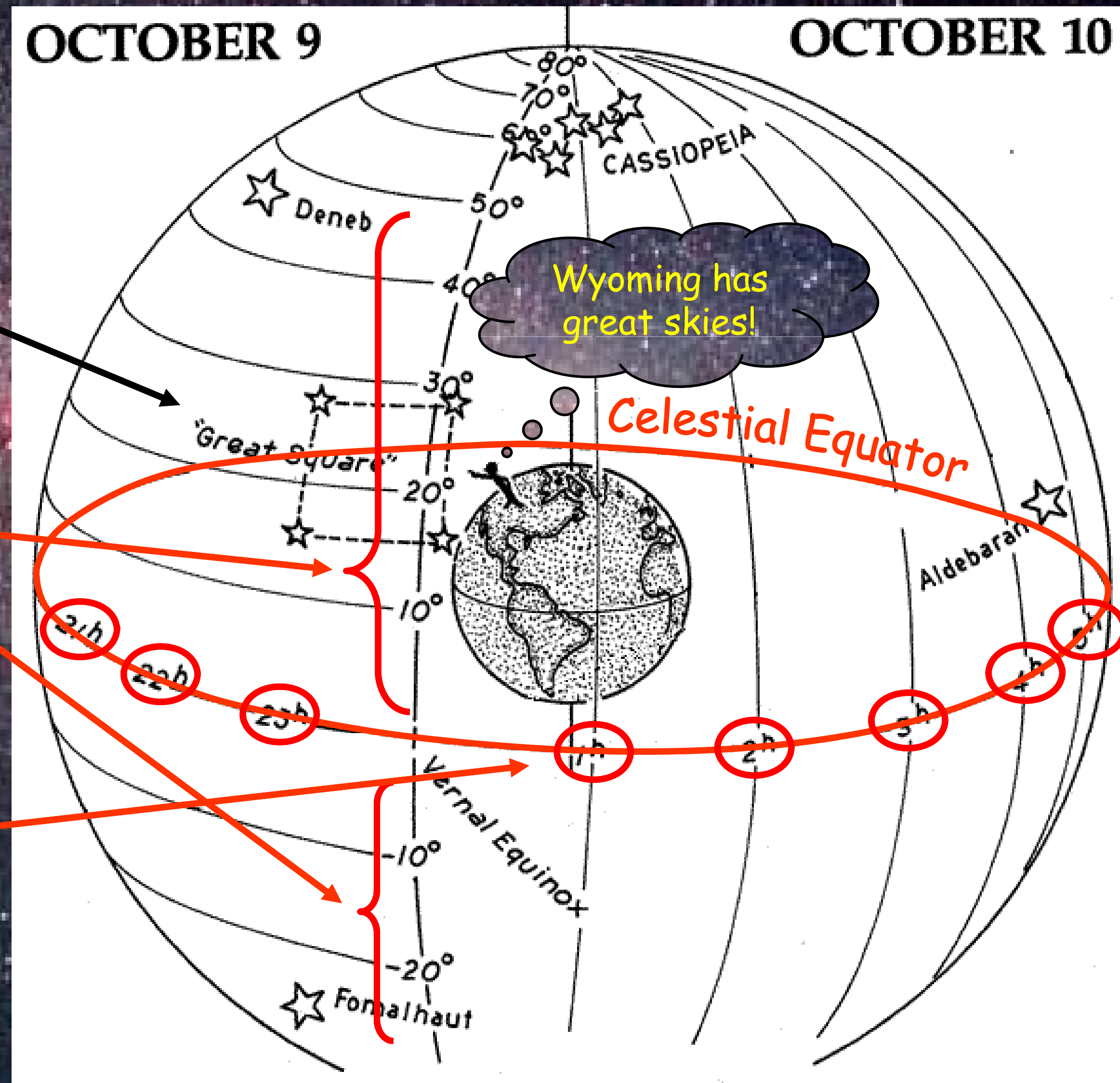
Celestial Coordinates

- ☆ Chet Raymo: 365 Starry Nights: October

Earth observer in North America looking up at Great Square of Pegasus (an asterism)

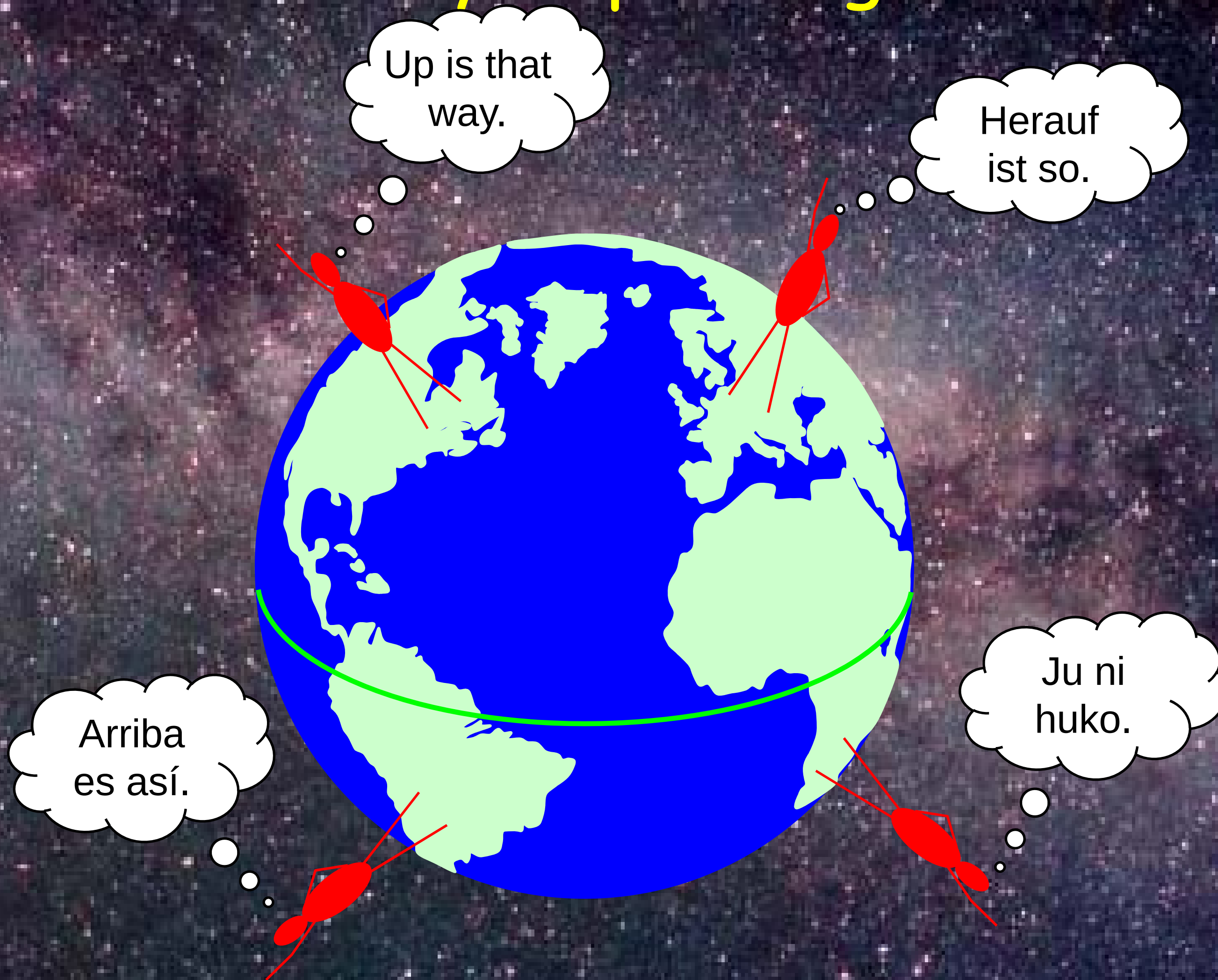
Degrees of Declination:
Positive (N) 0° to +90°
Negative (S) 0° to -90°

Hours of Right Ascension
0^h to 24^h



Observers On Earth

☆ See different sky depending on Latitude

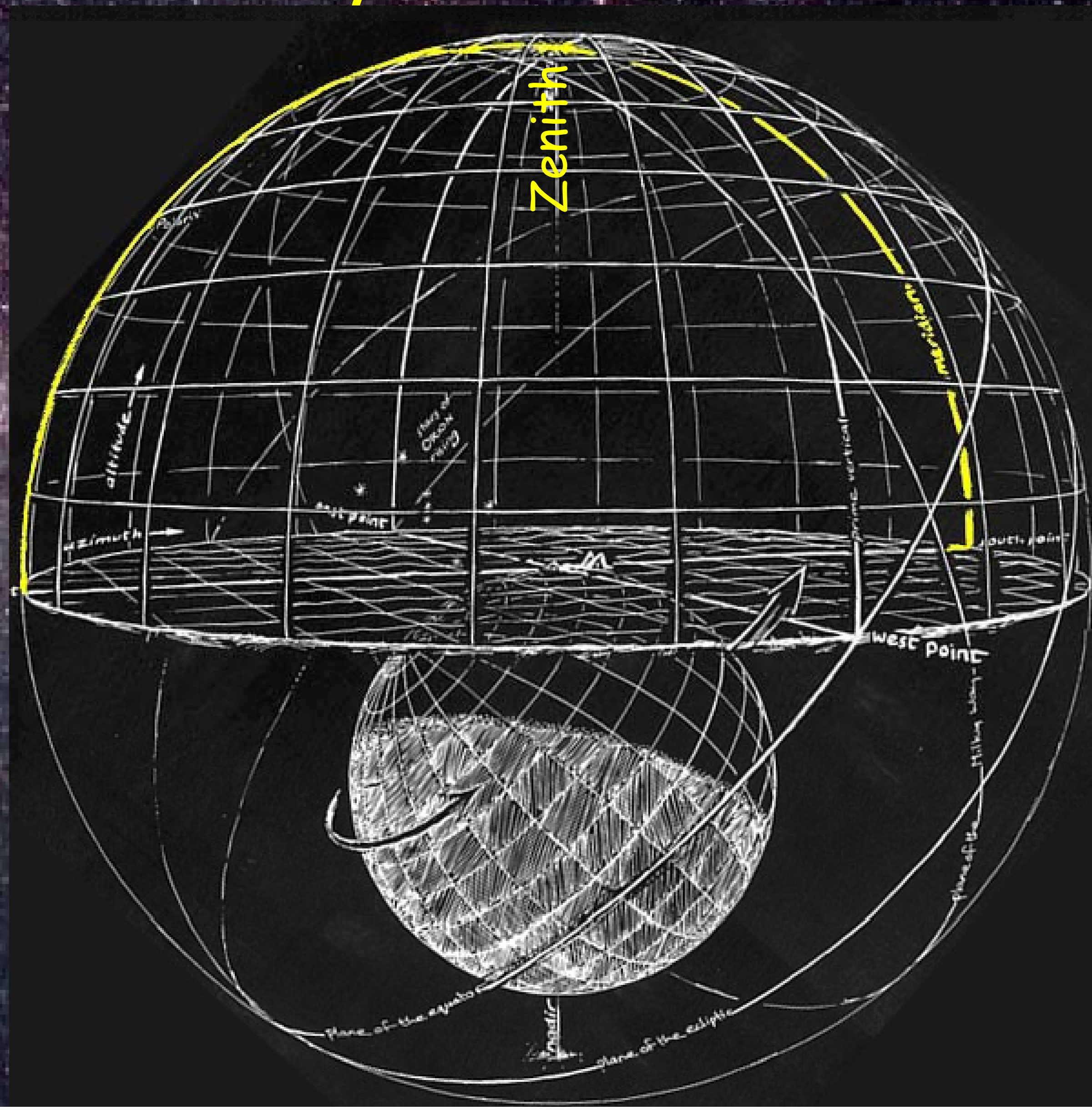


Tilted Sky

☆ Observers see sky "tilted" due to latitude

We see ourselves "on top" of the Earth, beneath the sky.

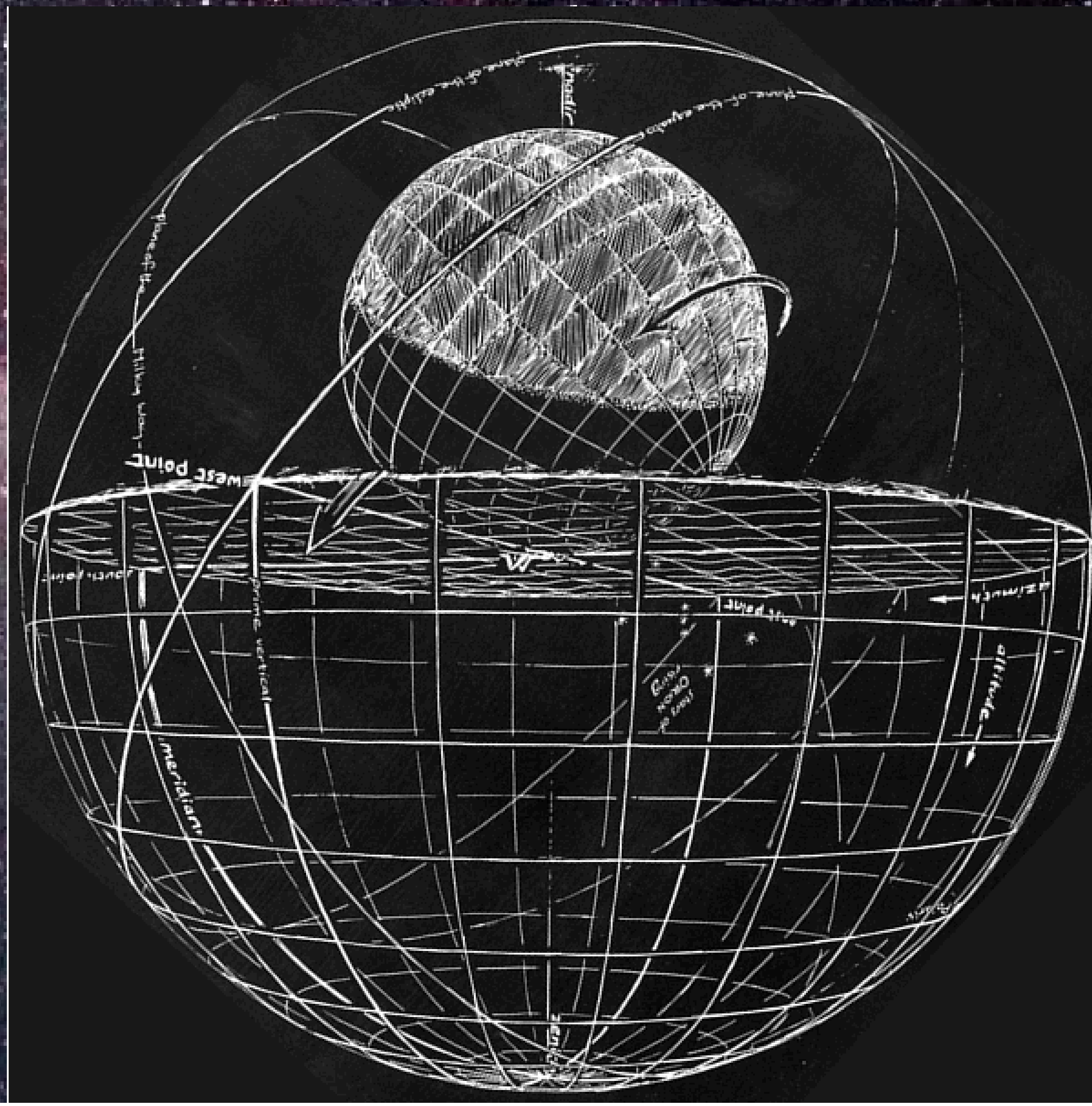
So we see sky motions tilted



Tilted Sky

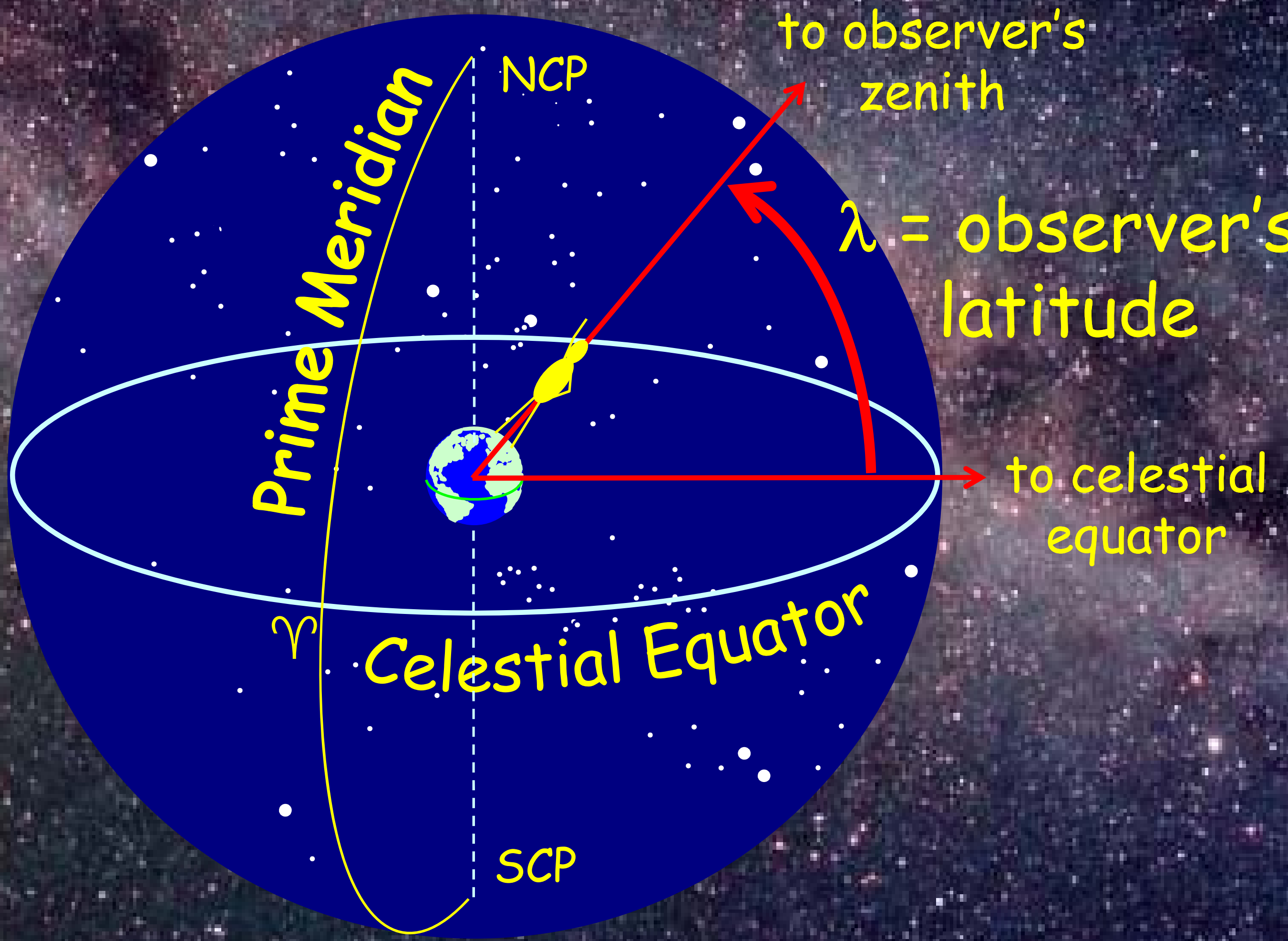
- ☆ Fun with your mind …

Try to see yourself held to the bottom of Earth by gravity looking “down” at the sky!

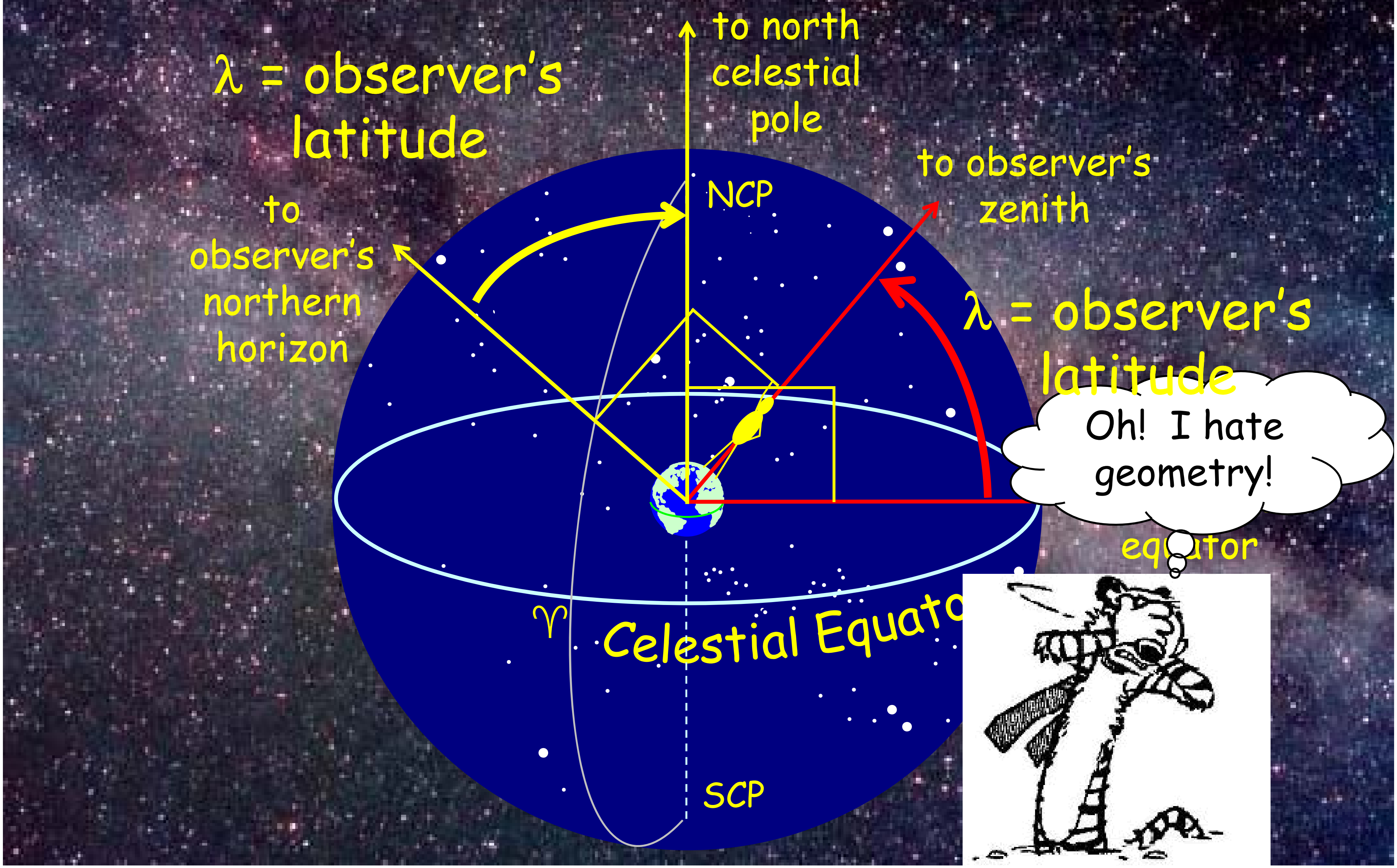


Viewing the Sky

☆ Observers see celestial reference points at angles related to their latitude

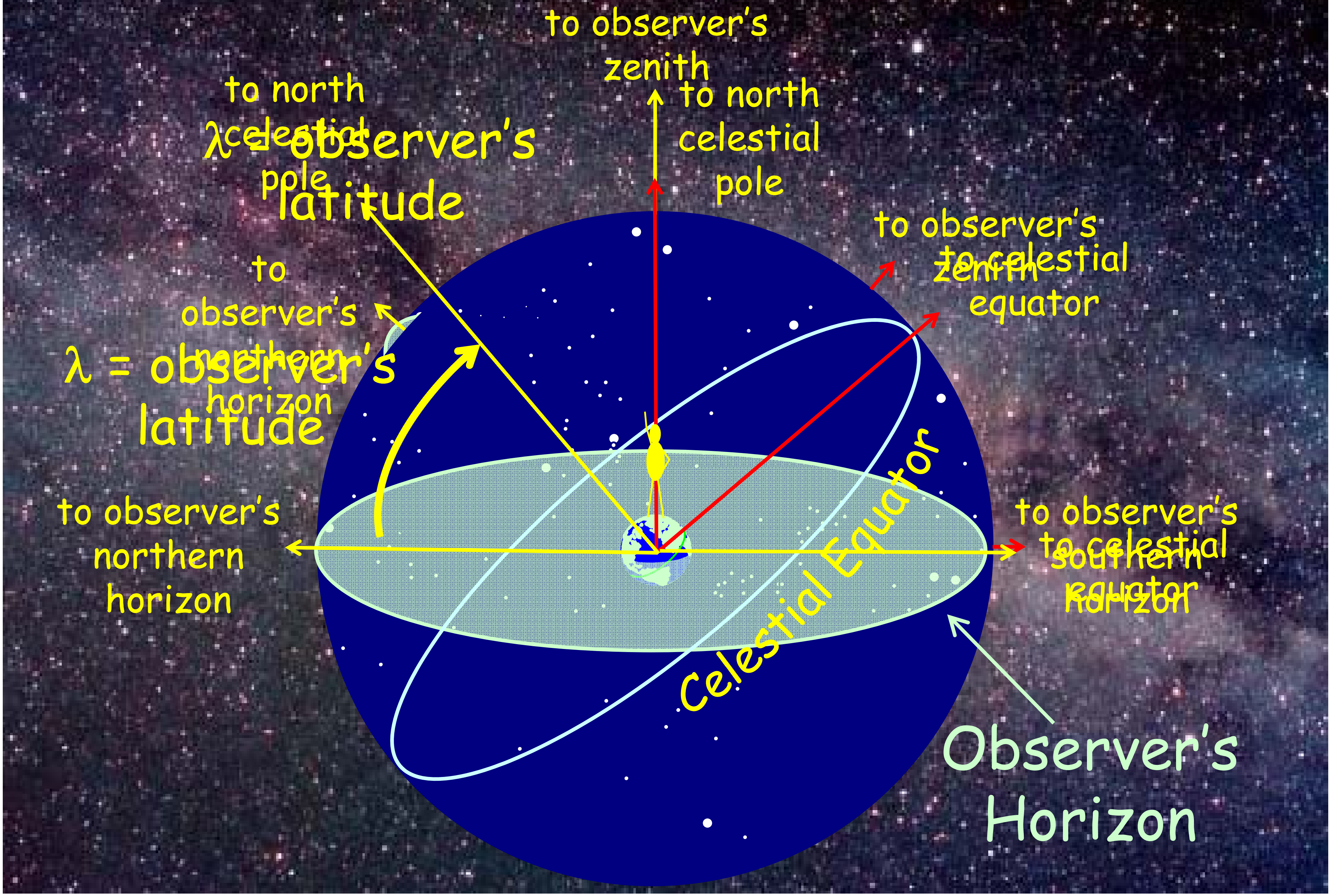


Sky Angles



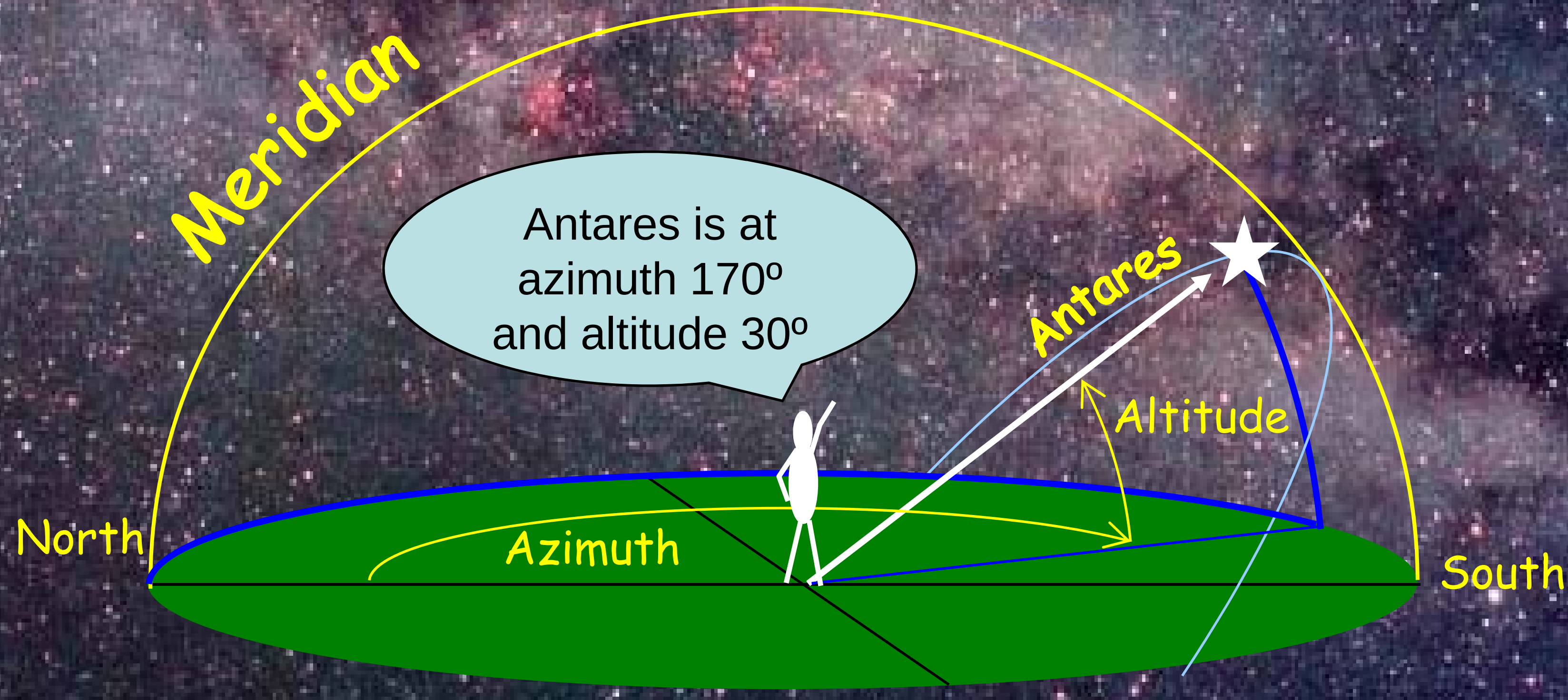
λ = observer's latitude
to north celestial pole
NCP
to observer's zenith
to observer's northern horizon
λ = observer's latitude
Oh! I hate geometry!
SCP

Earth Observer's View



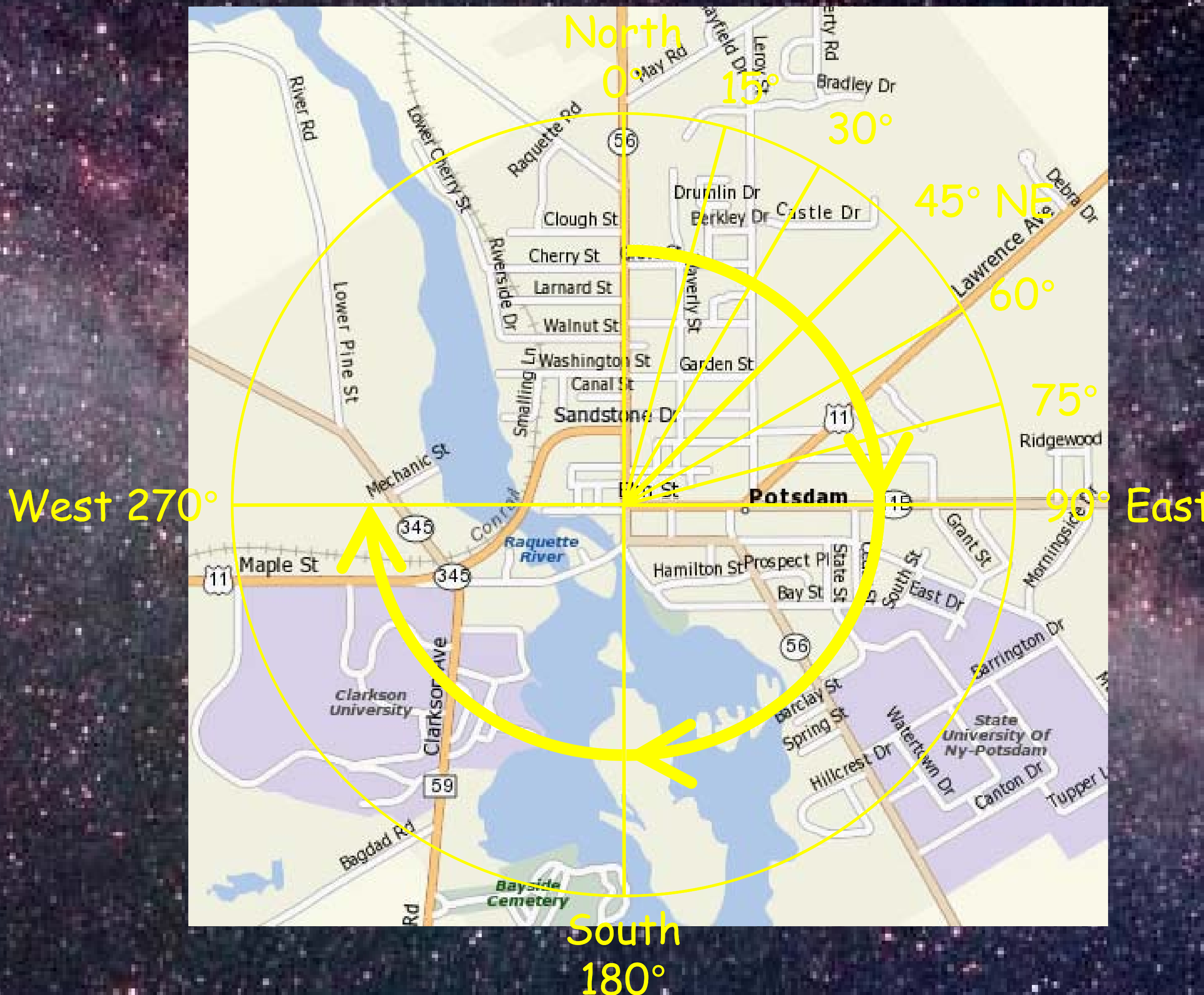
Altitude & Azimuth

- ☆ Position of an object in the sky
  - Azimuth = Angle from north through east
  - Altitude = Angle from horizon to object

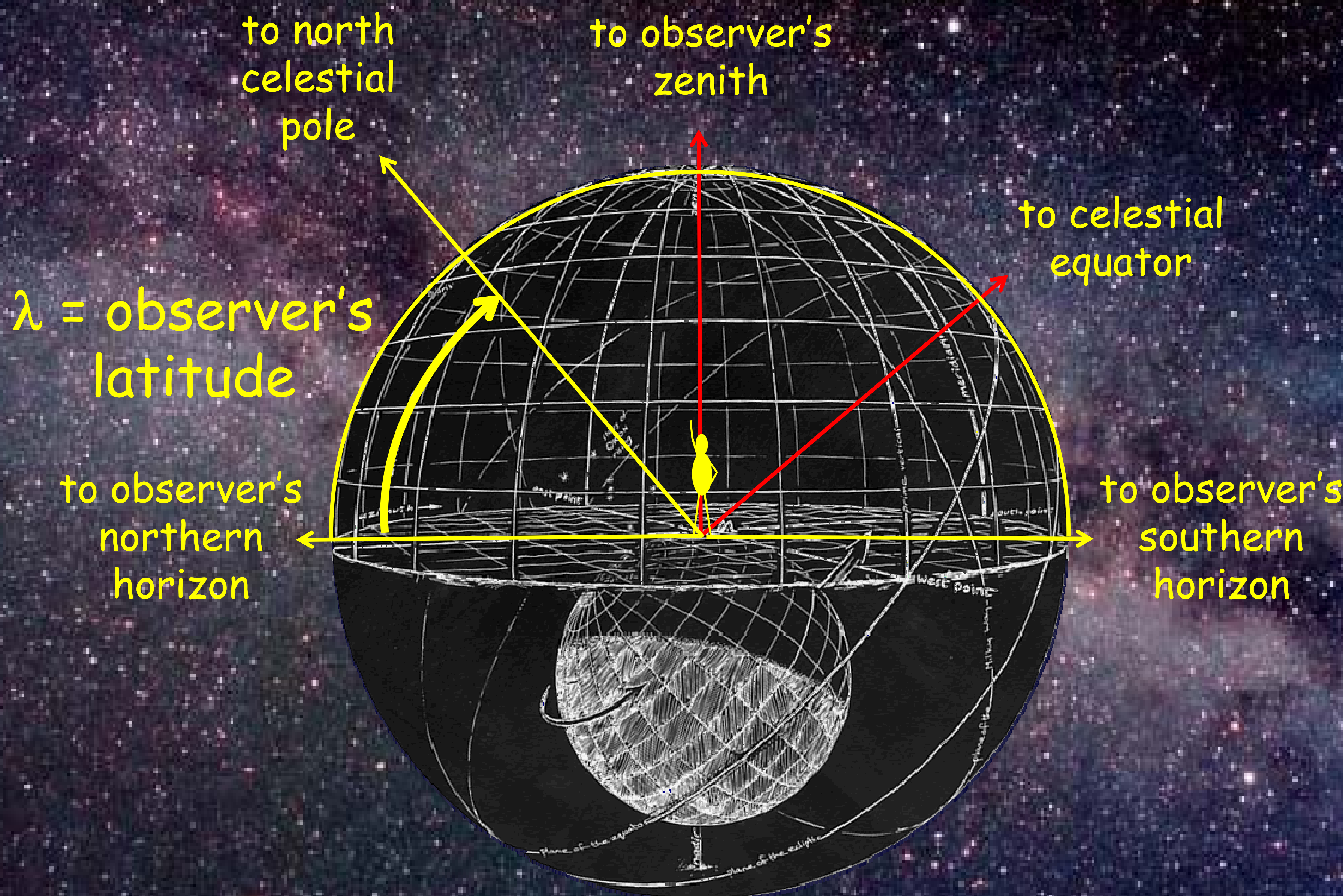


Azimuth

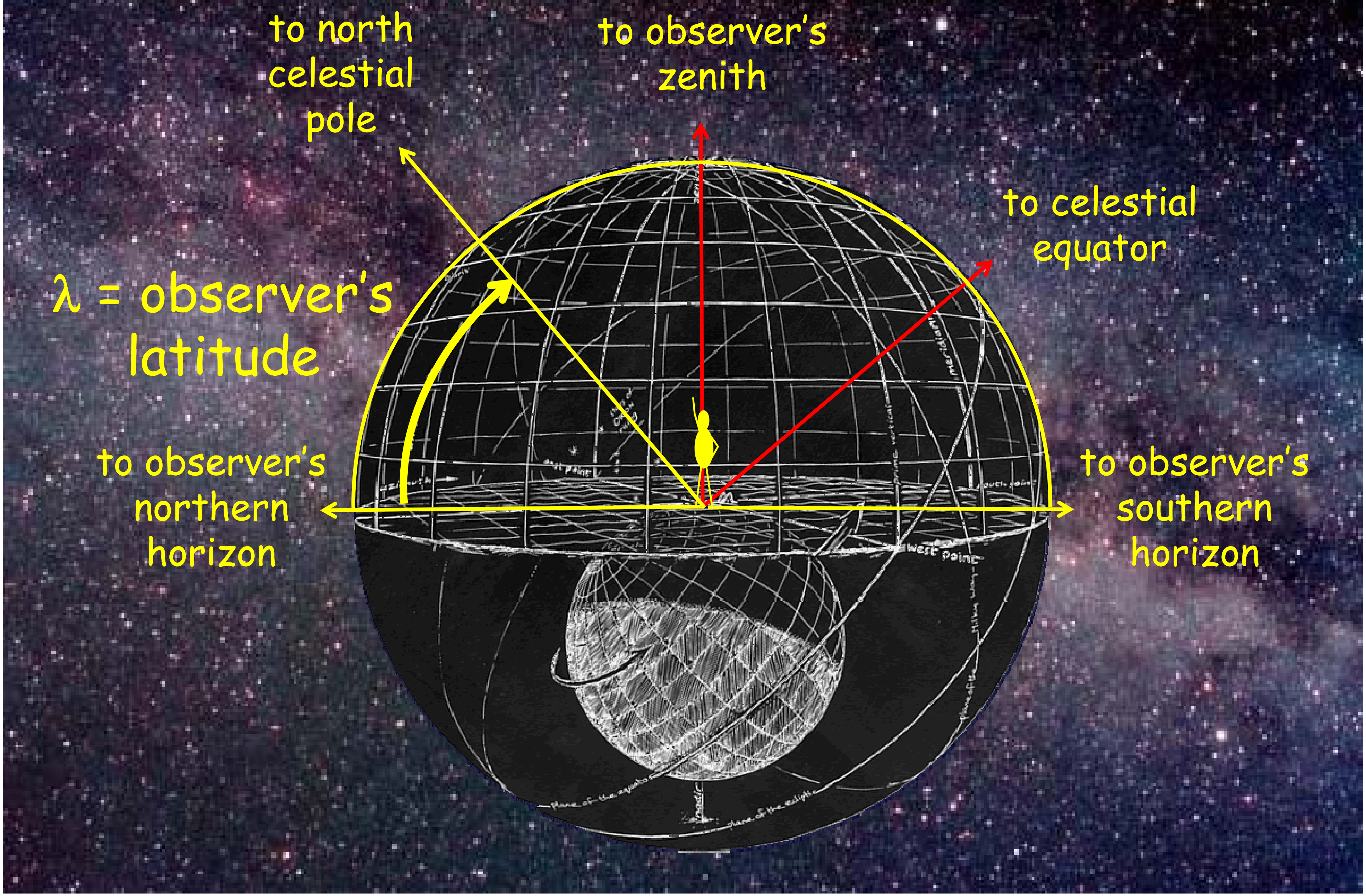
- ☆ Angle from North through East



Horizon Coordinate System



Horizon Coordinate System

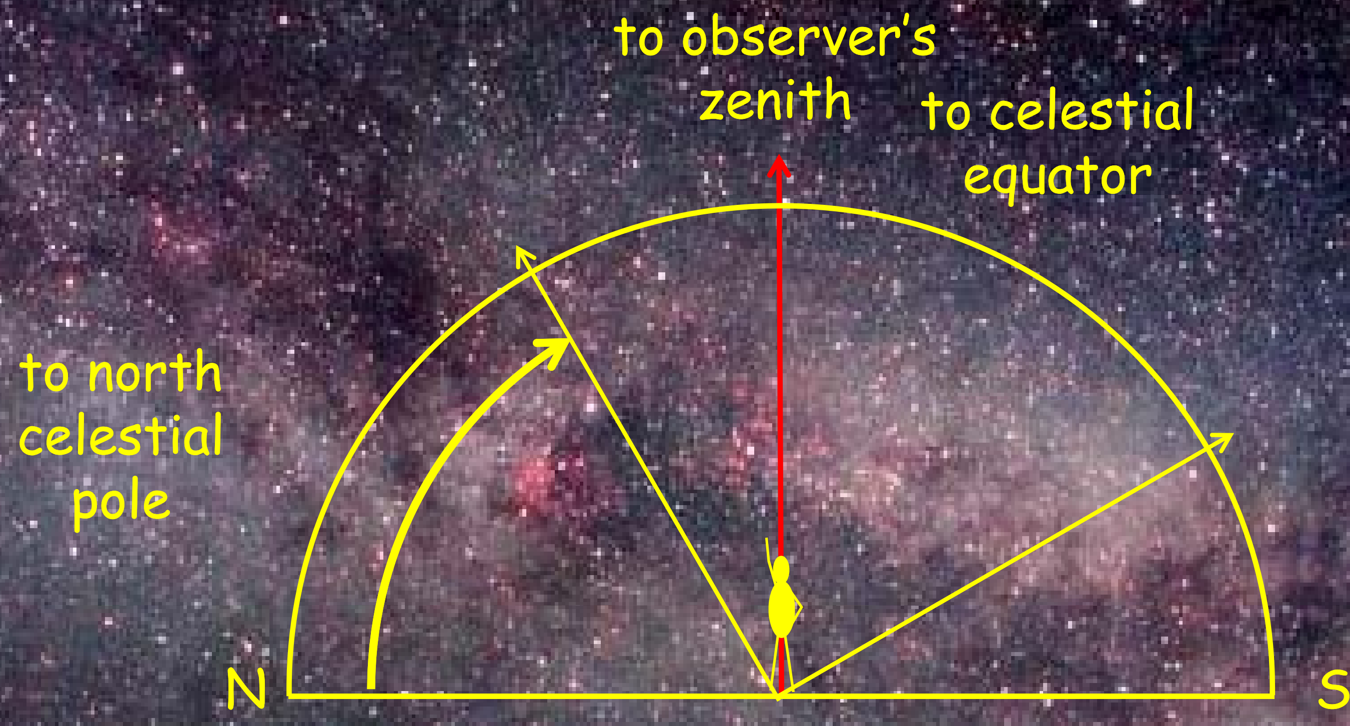


Question

What's the observer's latitude?

a) 70° N   b) 20° N

Question

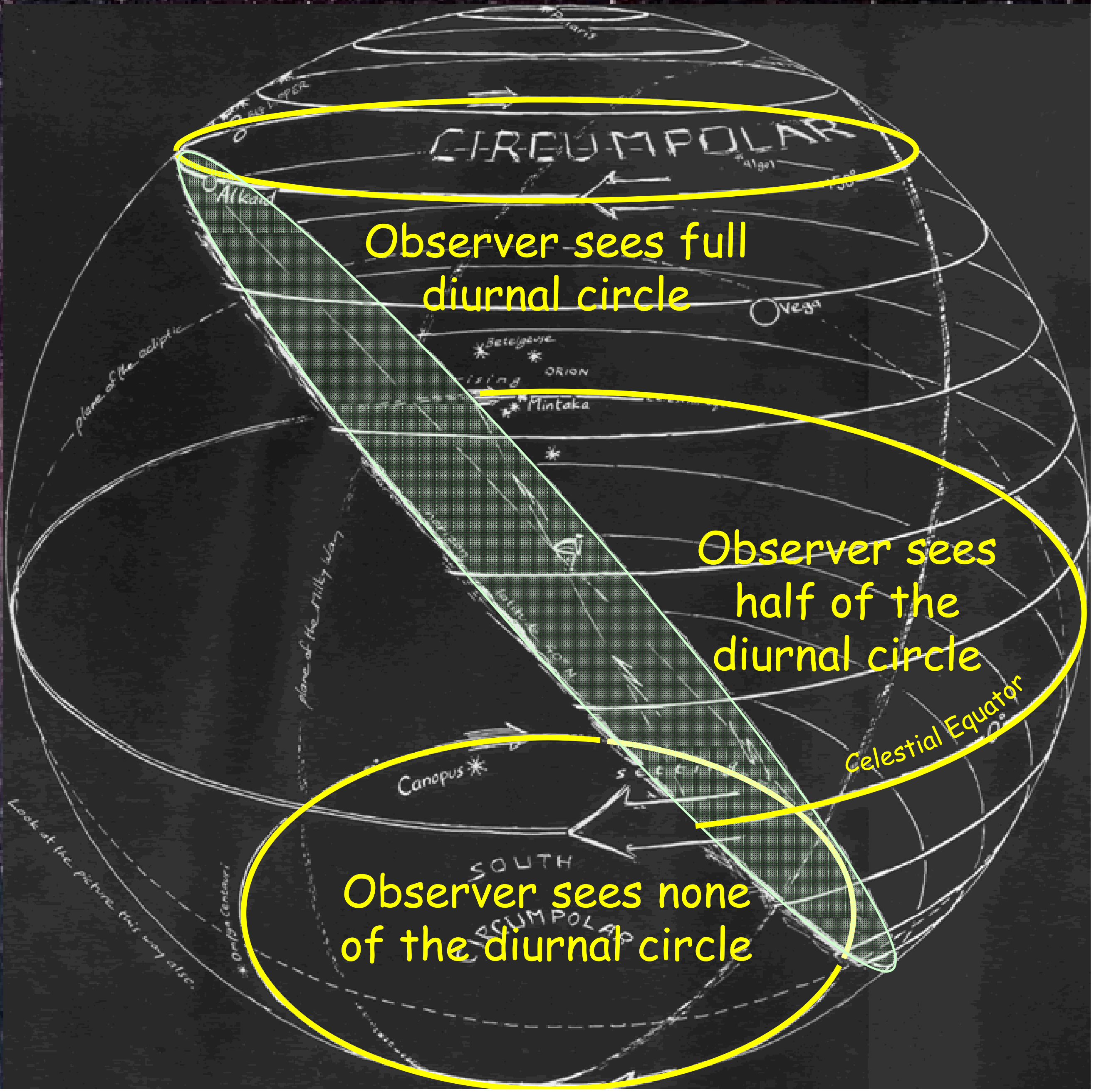


What's the observer's latitude?

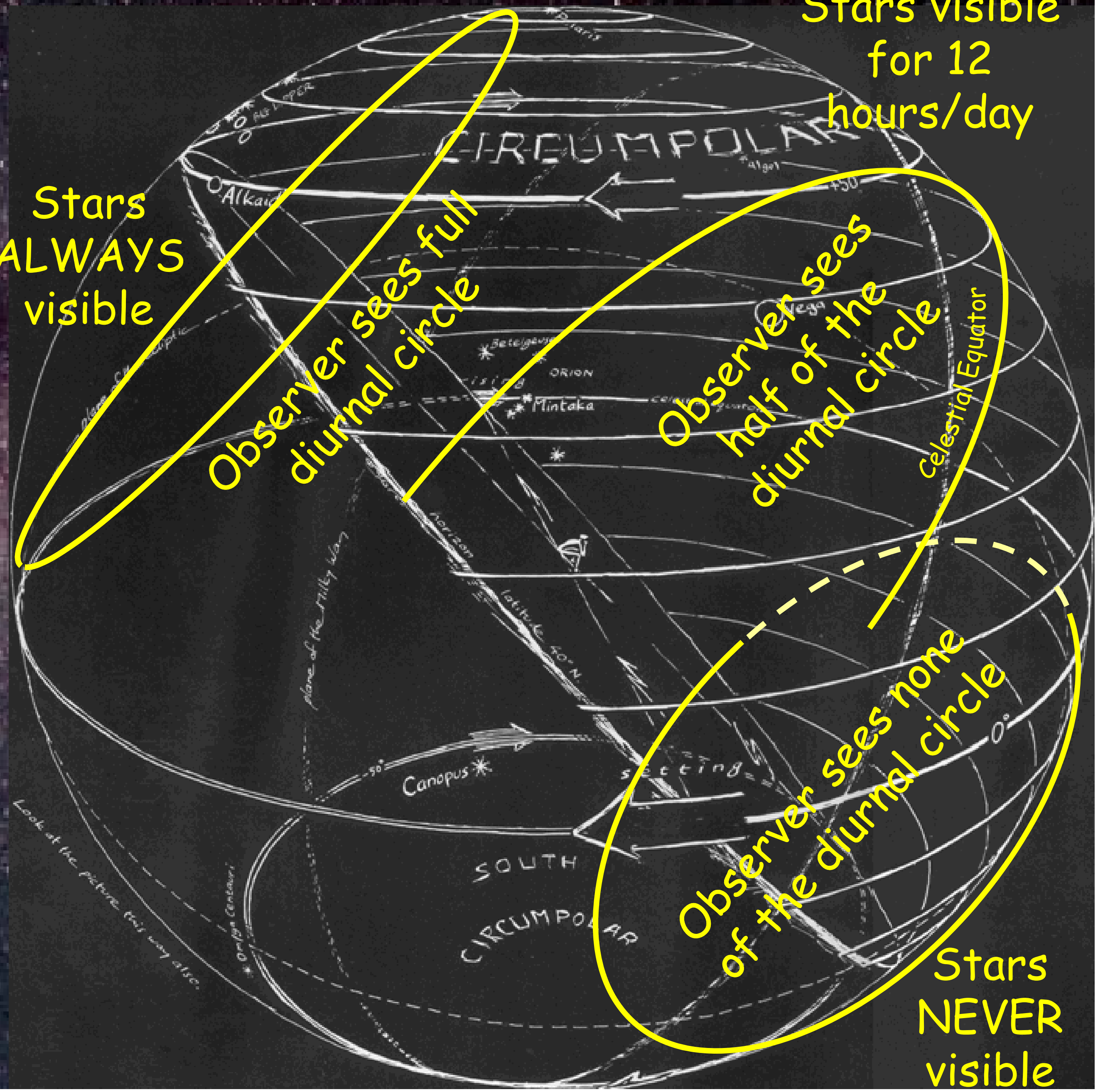
a) 60° N b) 30° N

Diurnal Circles

- ☆ Each celestial object circles the observer each day
- ☆ Observer sees part of each circle



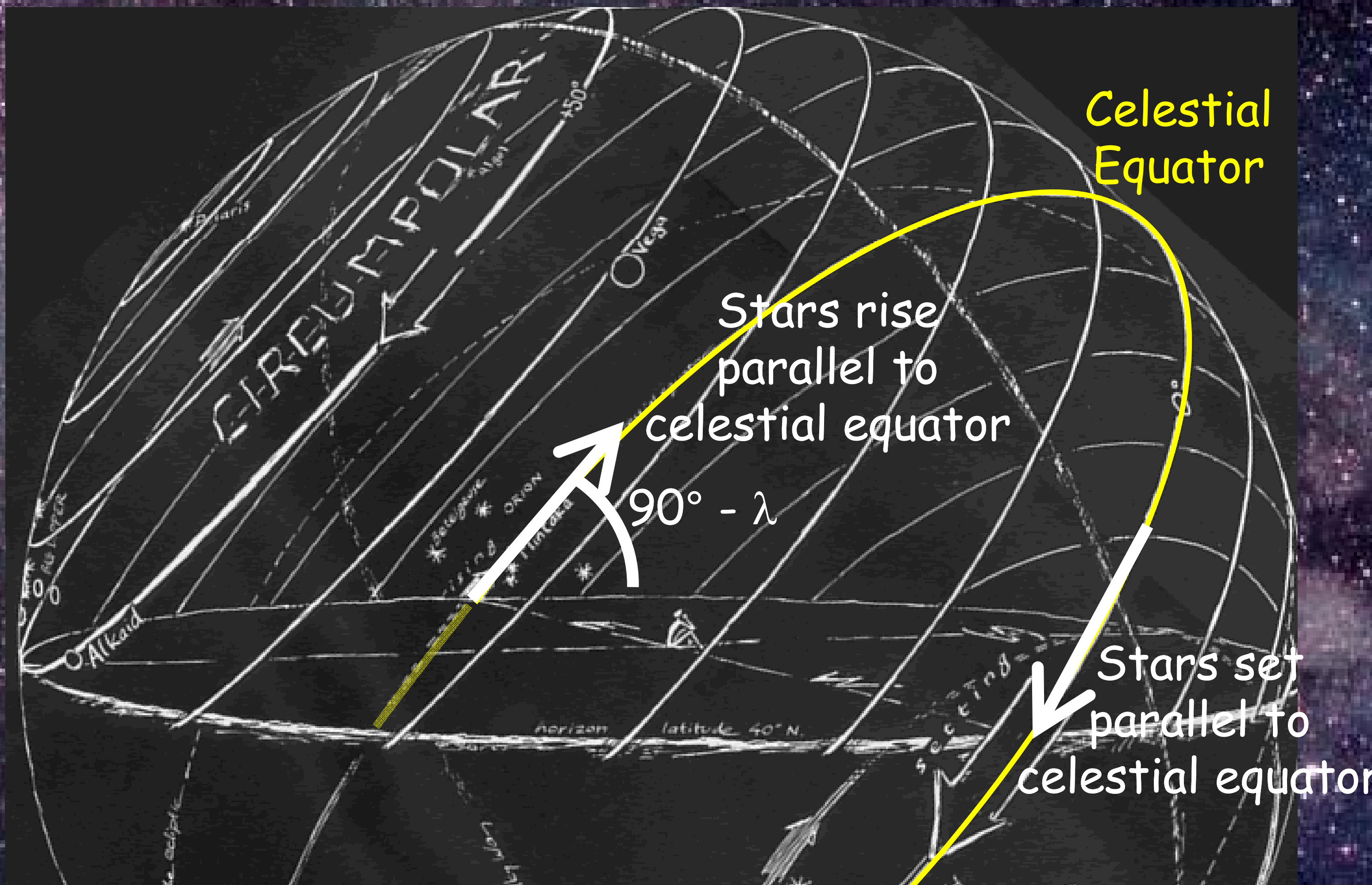
View of Observer



Rotate into the observer's frame of reference

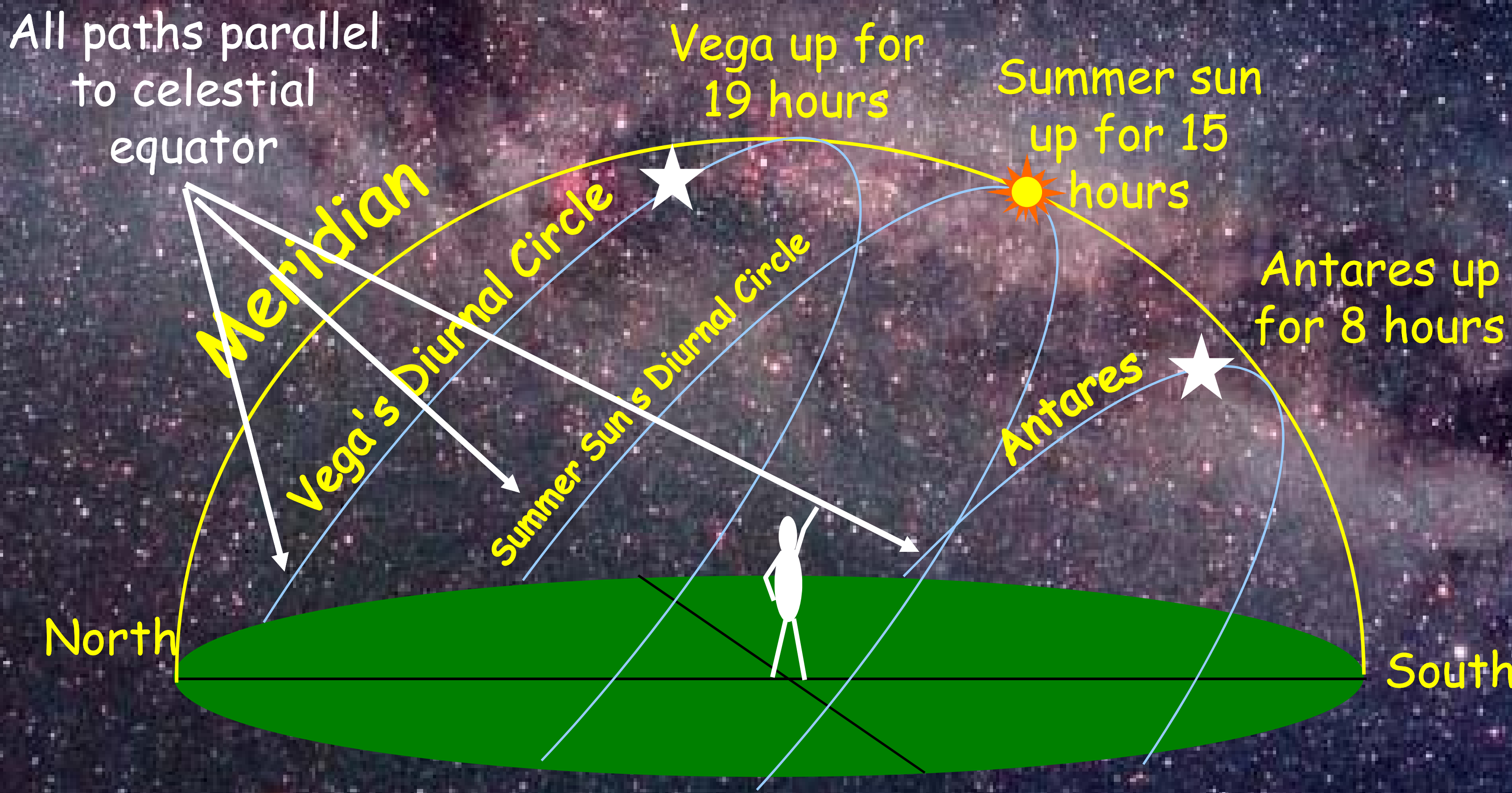
View of Observers

- ☆ Diurnal circles are parallel to CE
  - Stars rise and set at CE's angle from horizon



Star Paths

- ☆ Each travels a diurnal circle
  - Portion of diurnal circle above horizon determines time object is "up"

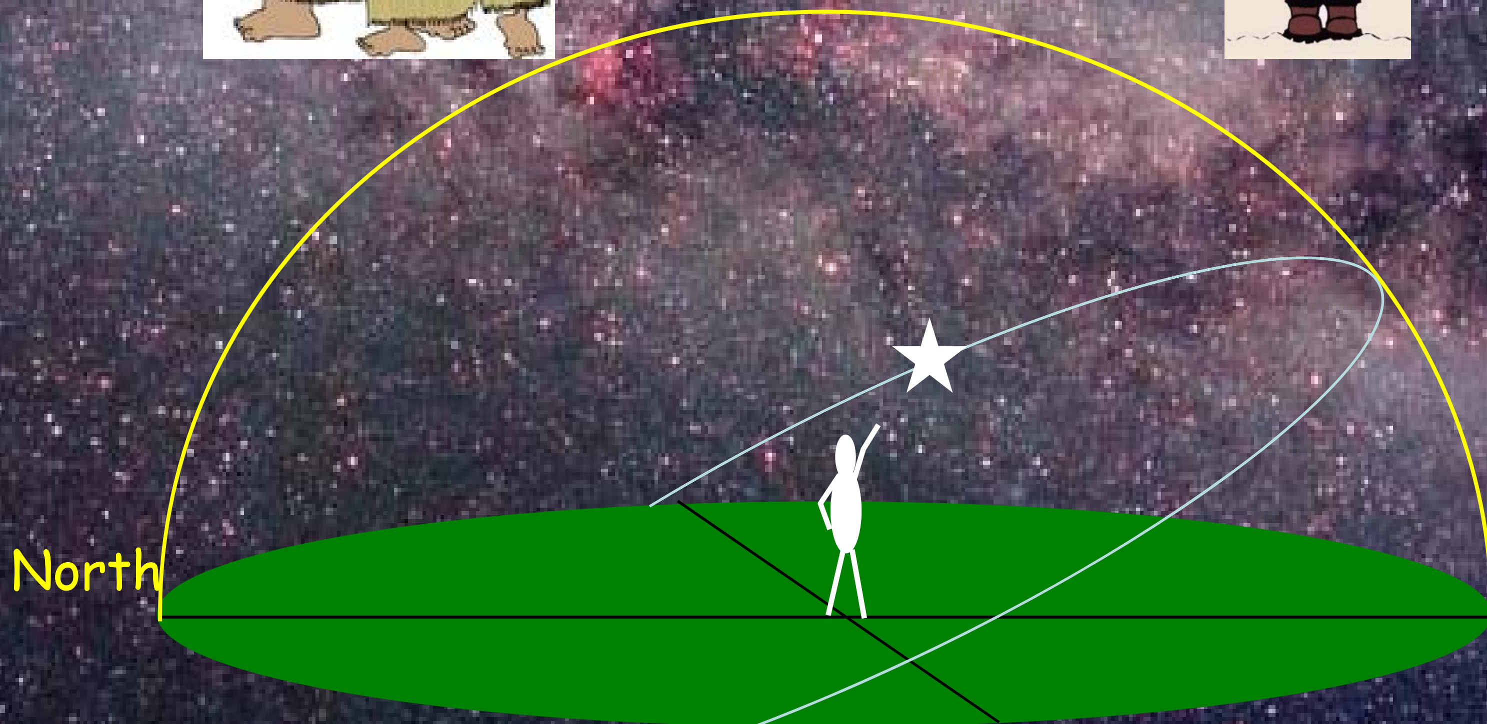


Question

Which observer(s) would see the star travel on the diurnal circle shown?

a) 

b) 

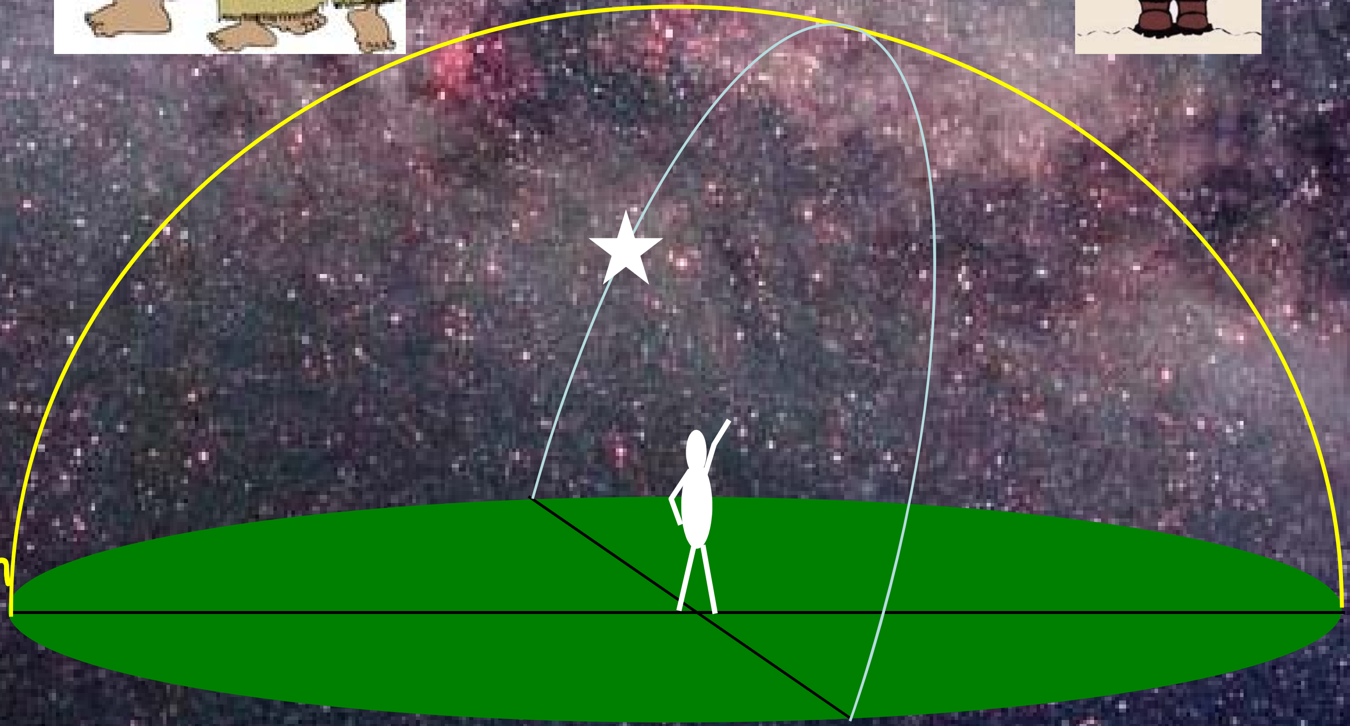


Question

Which observer(s) would see the star travel on the diurnal circle shown?

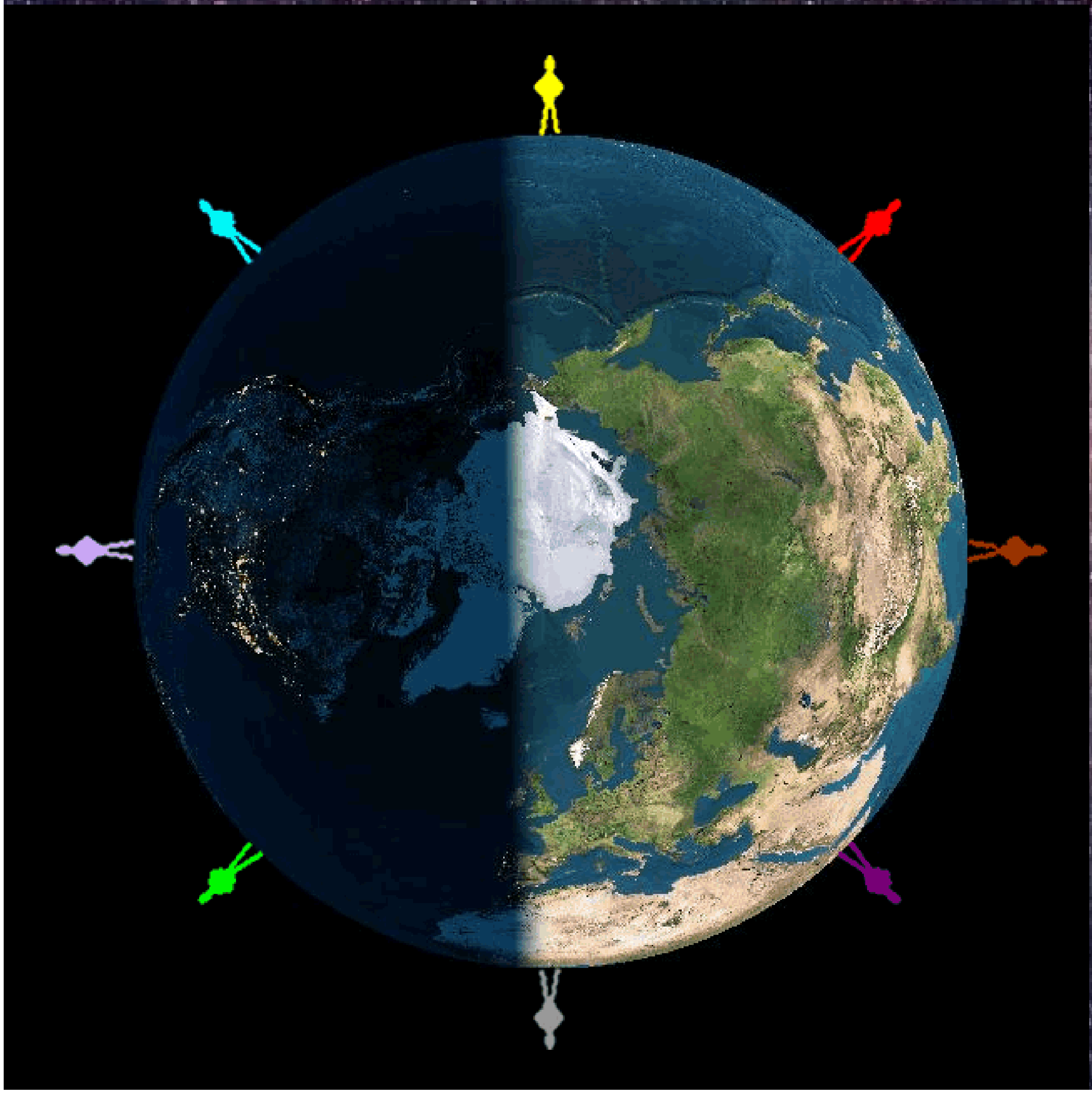
a) 

b) 



Time of day

☆ Earth Rotates Once Each Day



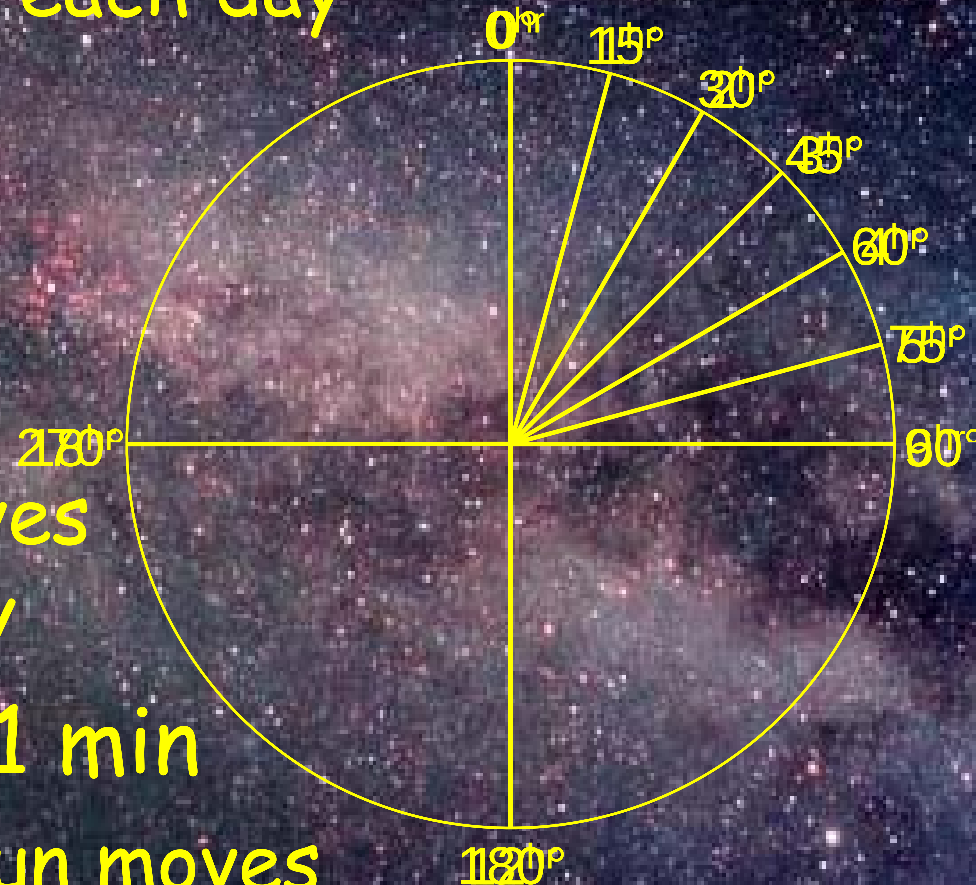
- 360° with respect to Earth-Sun line
- All Earthlings ride along

⟶ To Sol

Sunrise, Sunset …

- ☆ Everything in the sky (sun, moon, stars, etc.)
  - Rises in the east
  - Sets in the west

  each day



Measuring Circles:

360° = 24 hr

15° = 1 hr

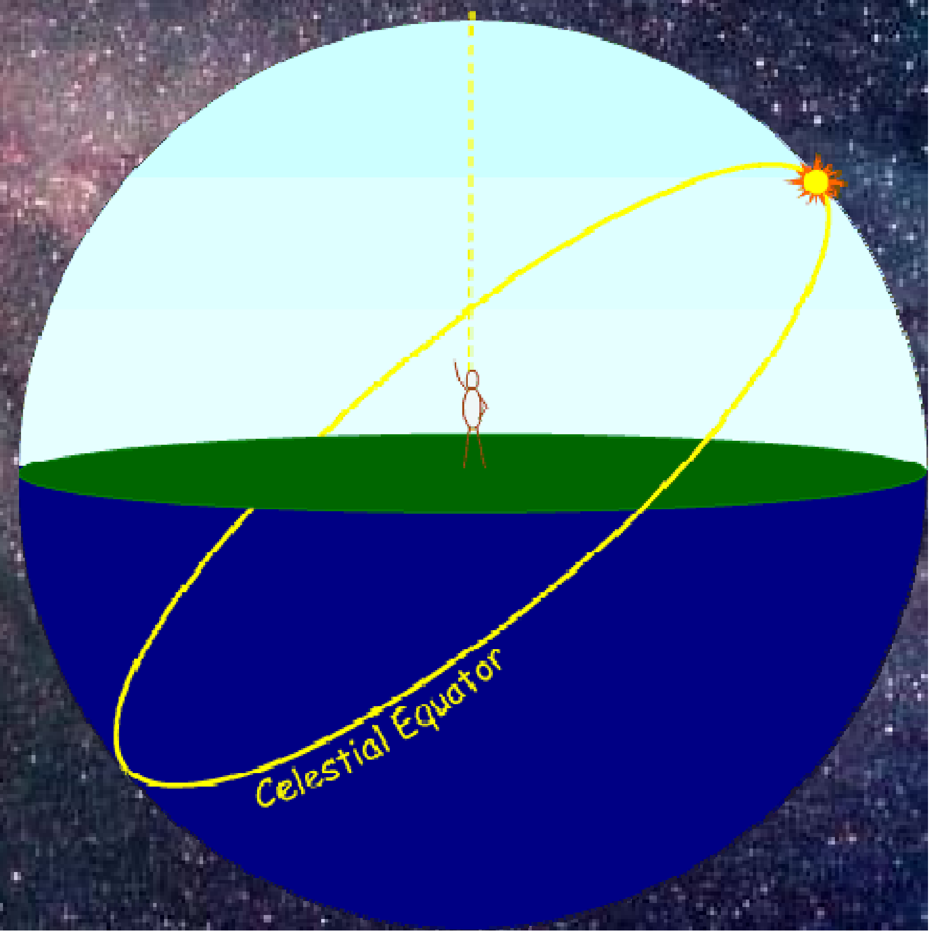
Each hour, the sun moves 15 degrees in the sky

1° = 4 min or 15′ = 1 min

Every 4 minutes, the sun moves 1 degree = 60′ in the sky

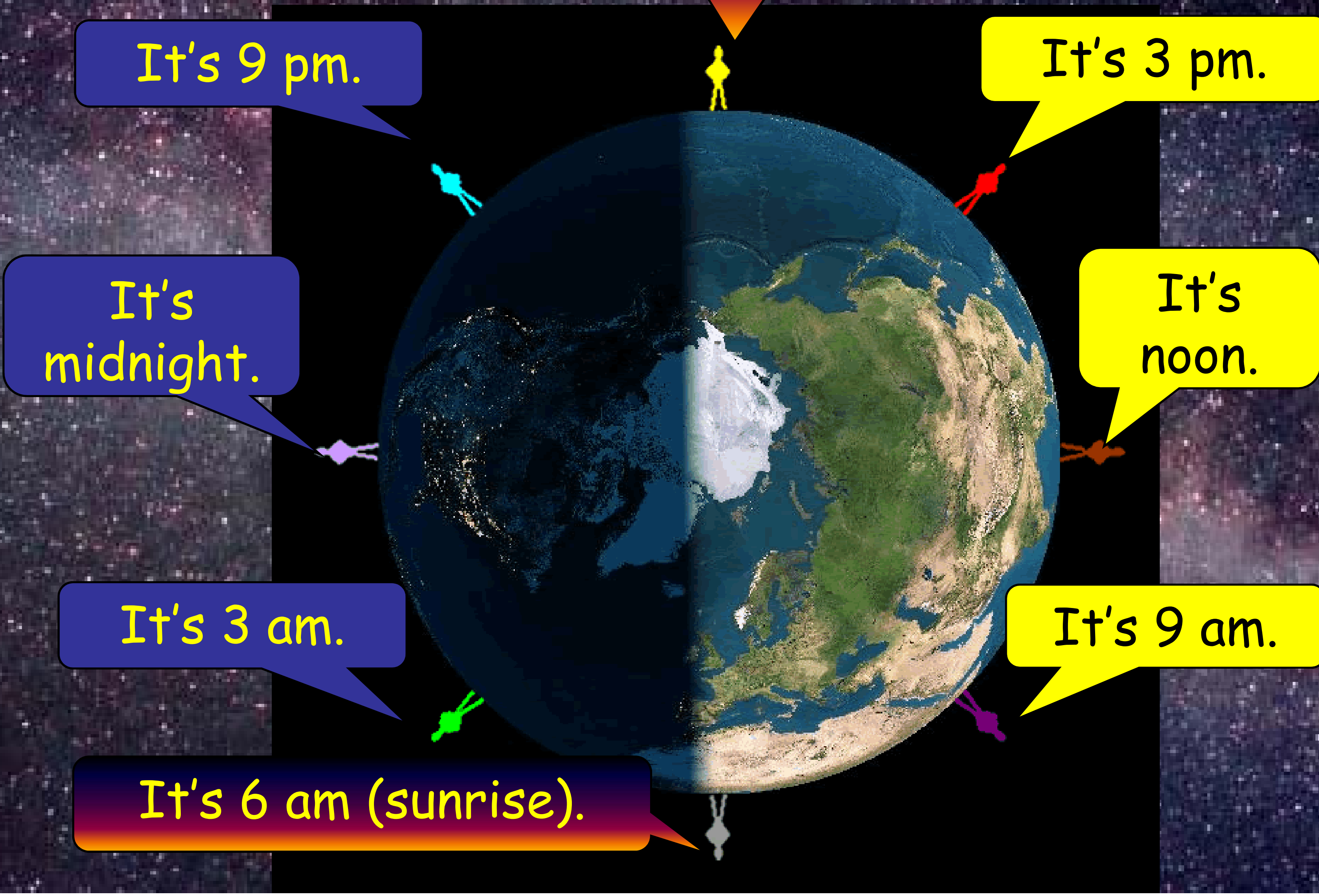
Observer's View of the Day

- ☆ Sun rises in east,
  moves 15°/hour from East to West
  transits at noon
  sets in west



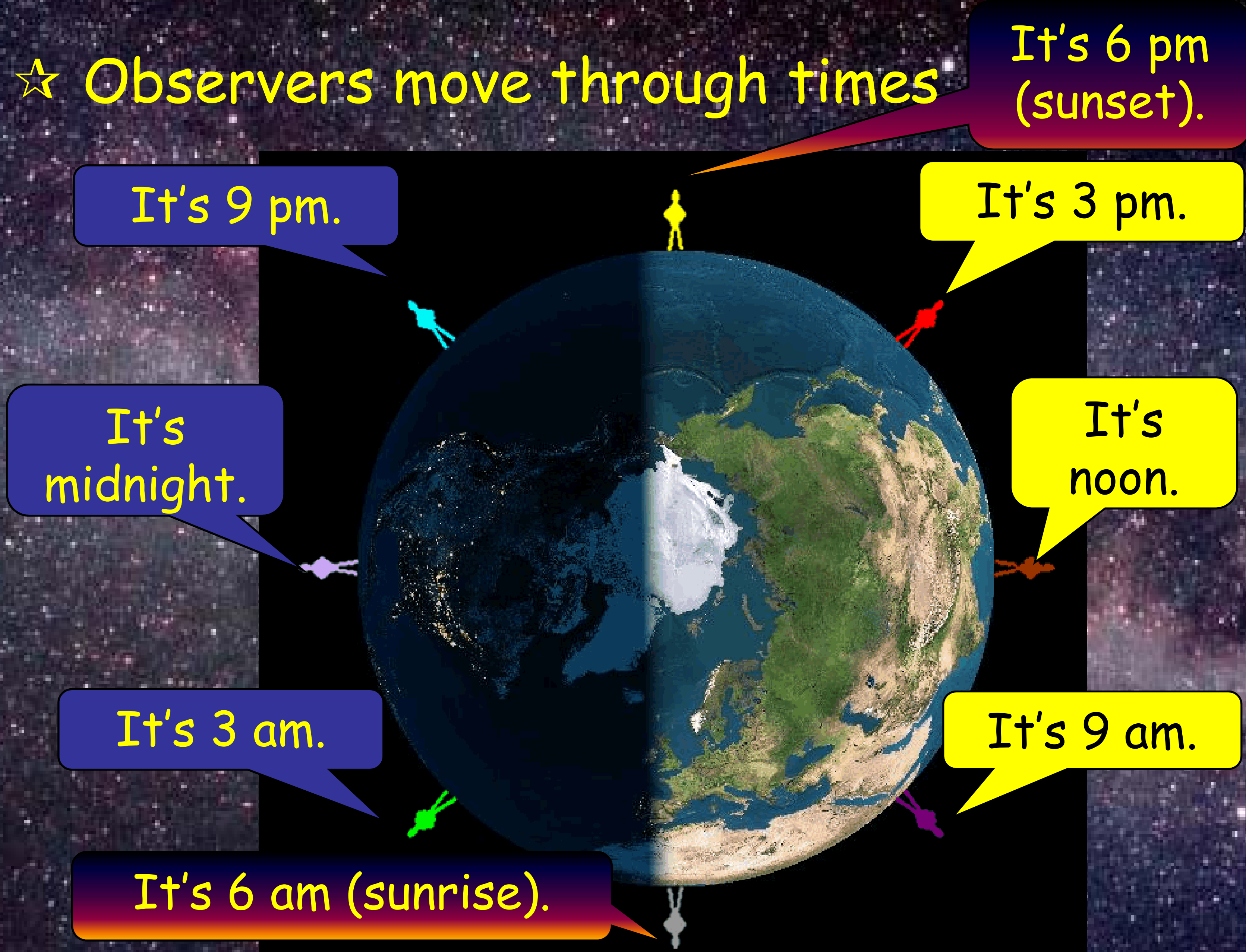
Standard Clock Time

- ☆ Every Longitude at fferent time



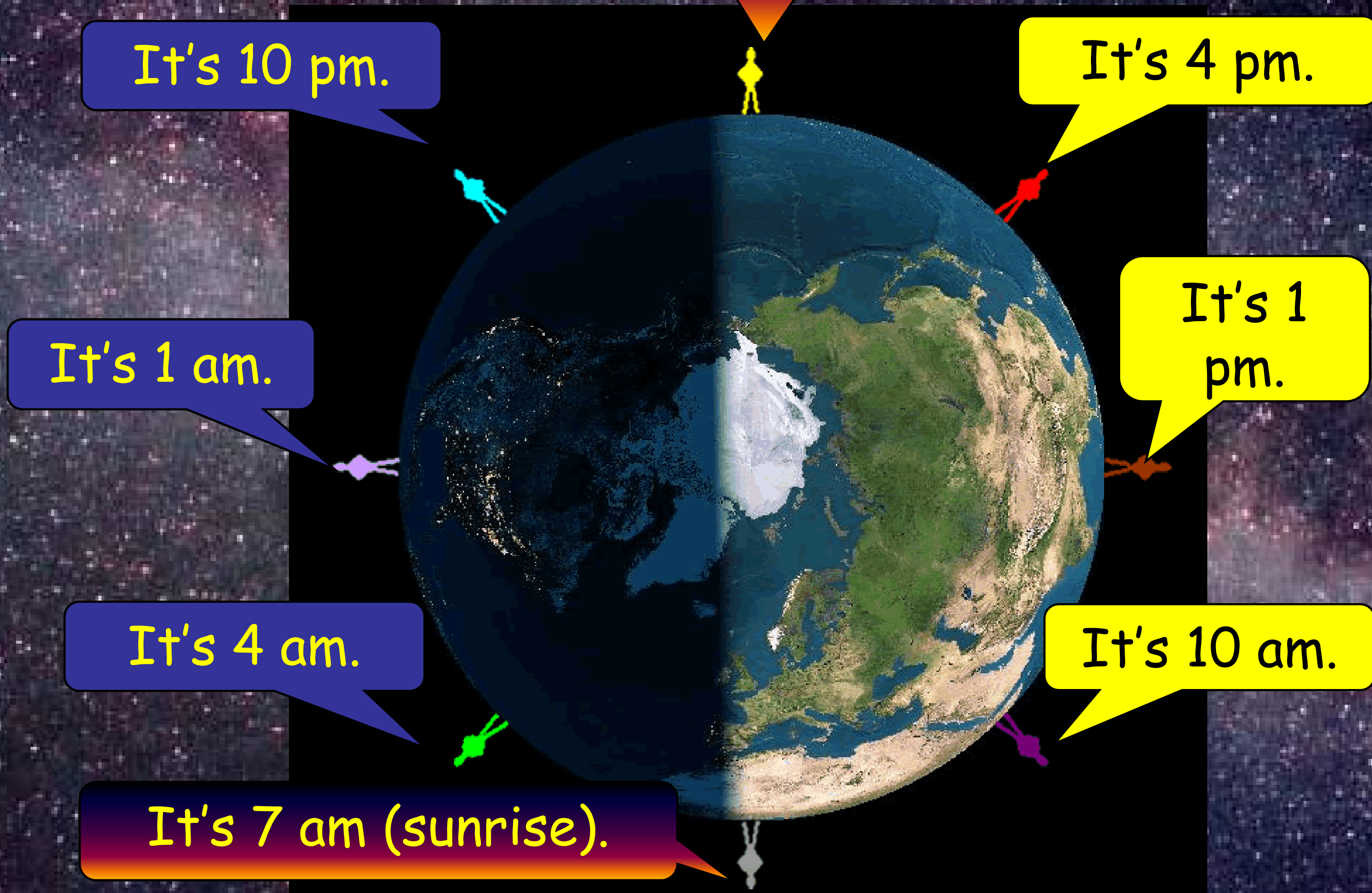
Clock Time = Position of Sol

☆ Observers move through times



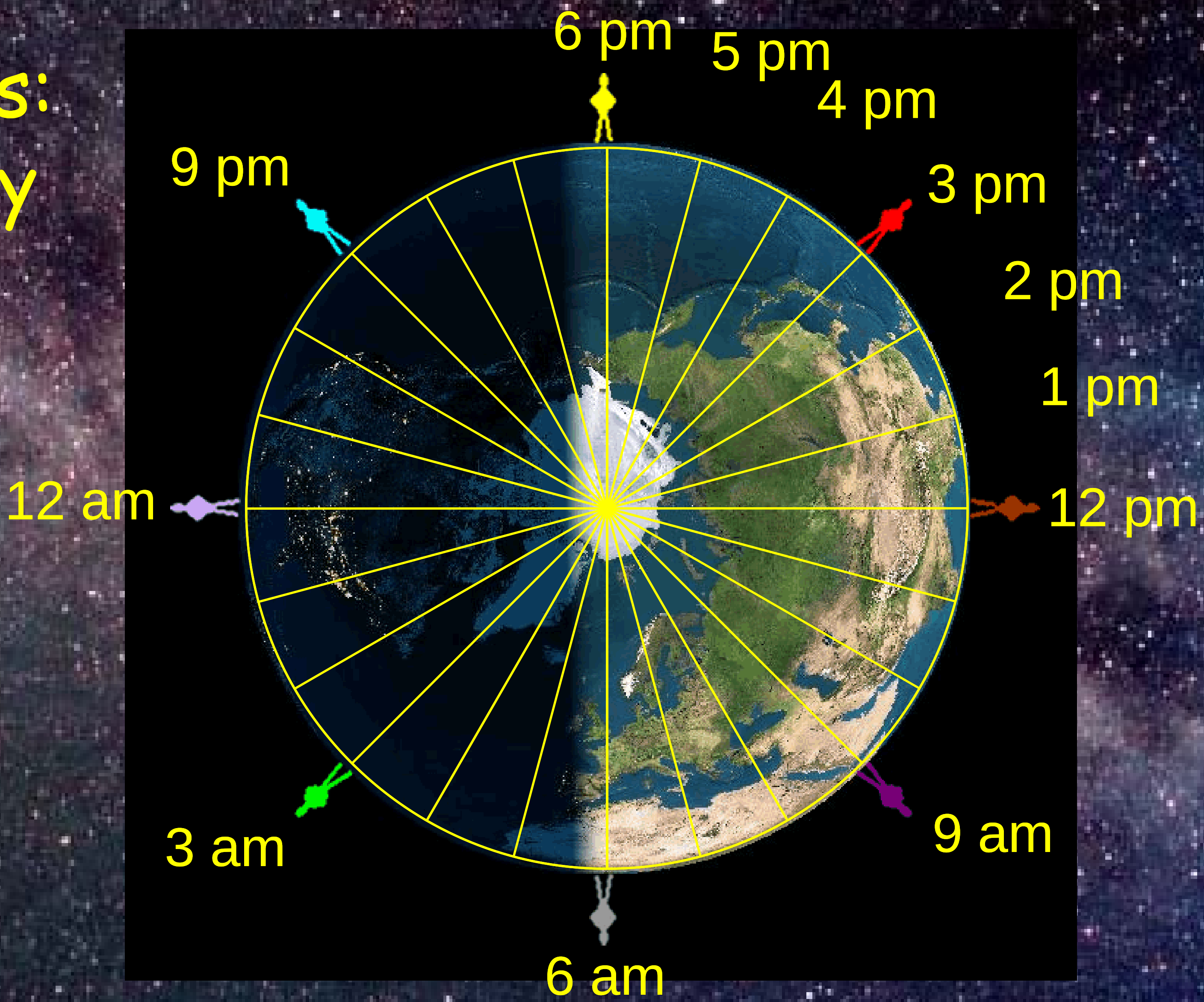
Daylight Saving Time

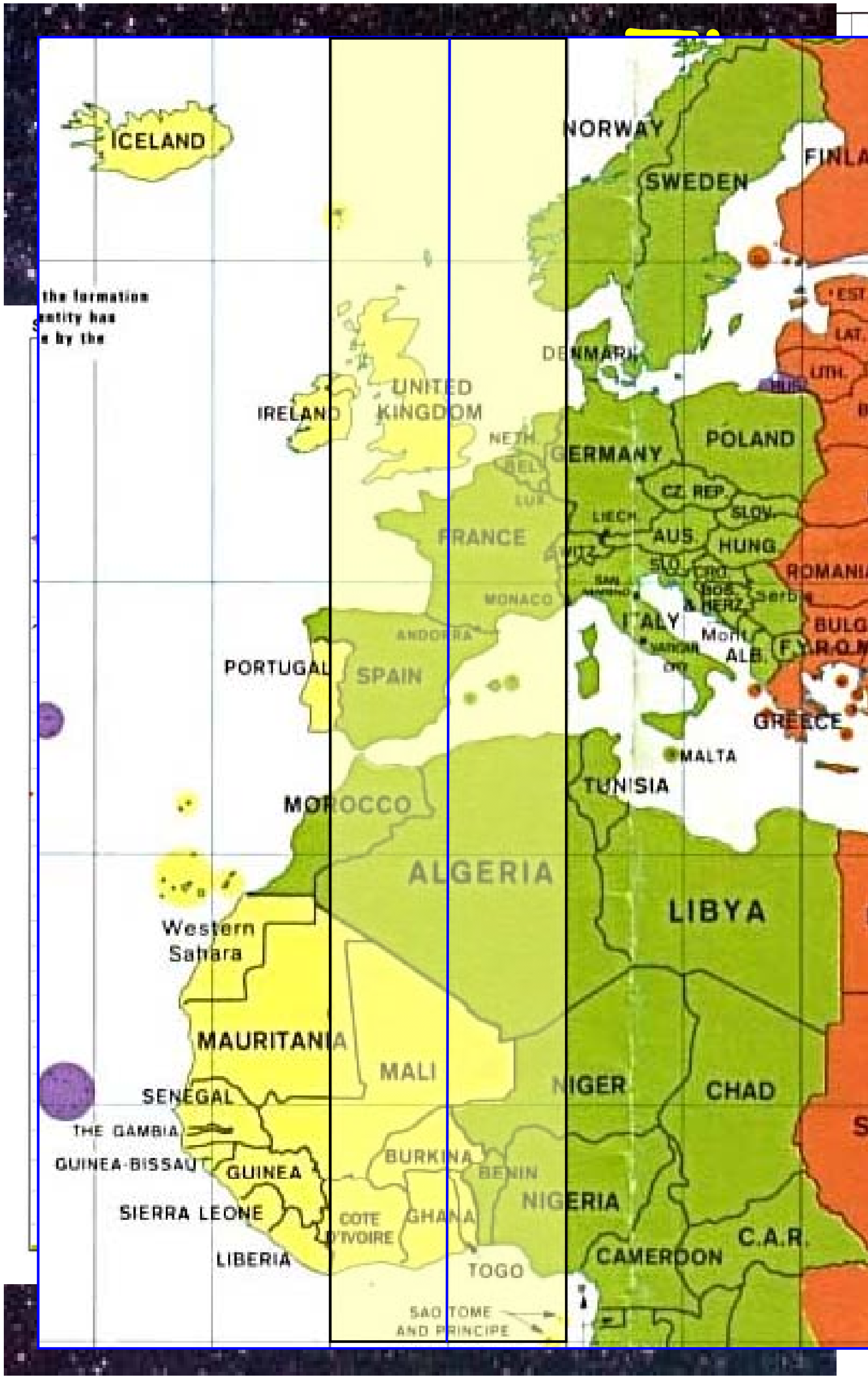
- Shifts times one h (USNO Explanation)

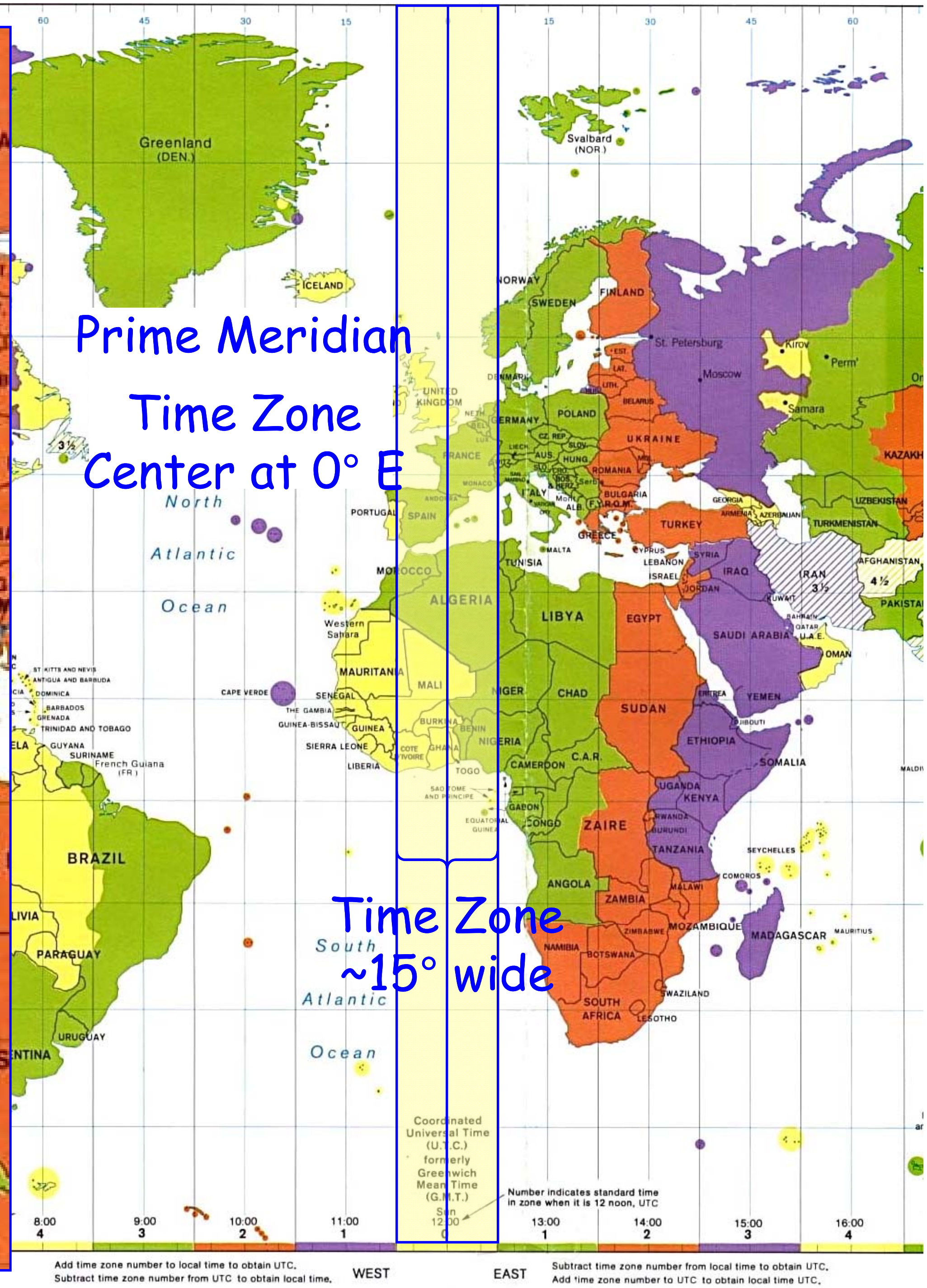


Clock Time

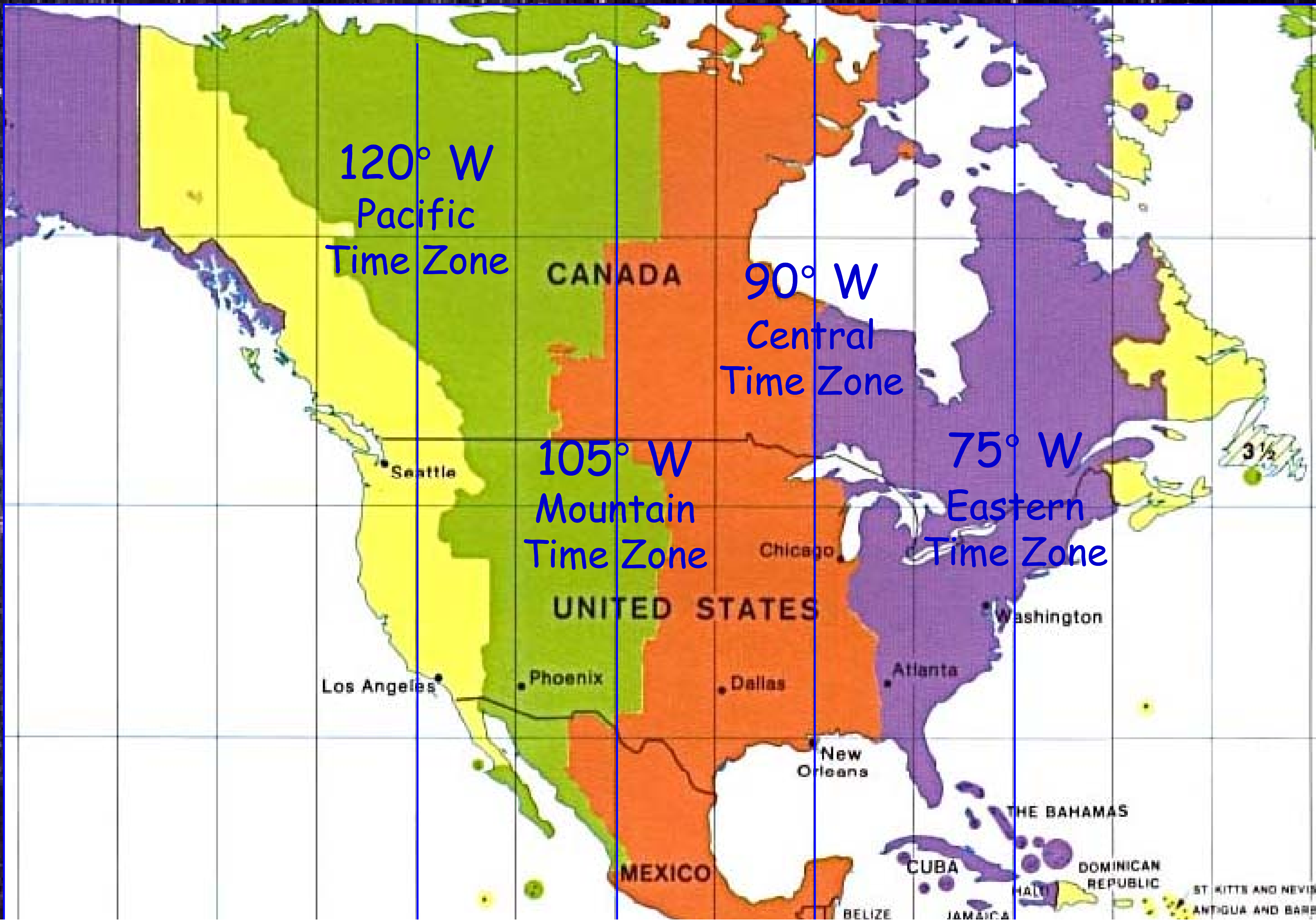
Time Zones:
24, roughly
15° apart



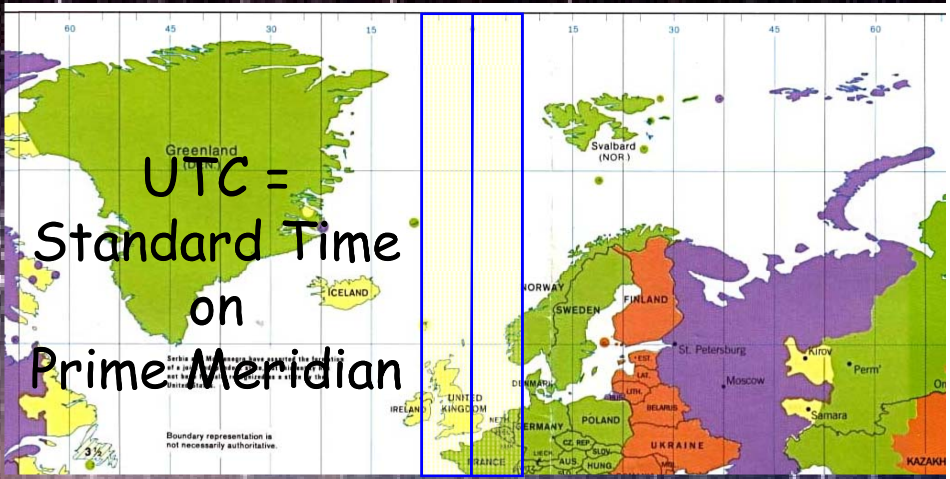

ICELAND
NORWAY
SWEDEN
DENMARK
IRELAND
UNITED KINGDOM
NETH.
BEL.
LUX.
GERMANY
POLAND
CZ. REP.
SLOV.
AUS.
HUNG.
FRANCE
SWITZ.
MONACO
ROMANIA
ITALY
BULG.
ANDORRA
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
ALB.
GREECE
MALTA
TUNISIA
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
LIBYA
Western Sahara
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SENEGAL
THE GAMBIA
GUINEA-BISSAU
GUINEA
BURKINA
BENIN
NIGERIA
SIERRA LEONE
COTE D'IVOIRE
GHANA
LIBERIA
TOGO
CAMEROON
C.A.R.
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE


Prime Meridian
Time Zone
Center at 0° E
Time Zone
~15° wide
Greenland (DEN.)
Svalbard (NOR.)
North Atlantic Ocean
South Atlantic Ocean
Coordinated Universal Time (U.T.C.) formerly Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.)
Number indicates standard time in zone when it is 12 noon, UTC
8:00 4
9:00 3
10:00 2
11:00 1
12:00
13:00 1
14:00 2
15:00 3
16:00 4
Add time zone number to local time to obtain UTC.
Subtract time zone number from UTC to obtain local time.
WEST
EAST
Subtract time zone number from local time to obtain UTC.
Add time zone number to UTC to obtain local time UTC.

North America Time Zones



Coordinated Universal Time

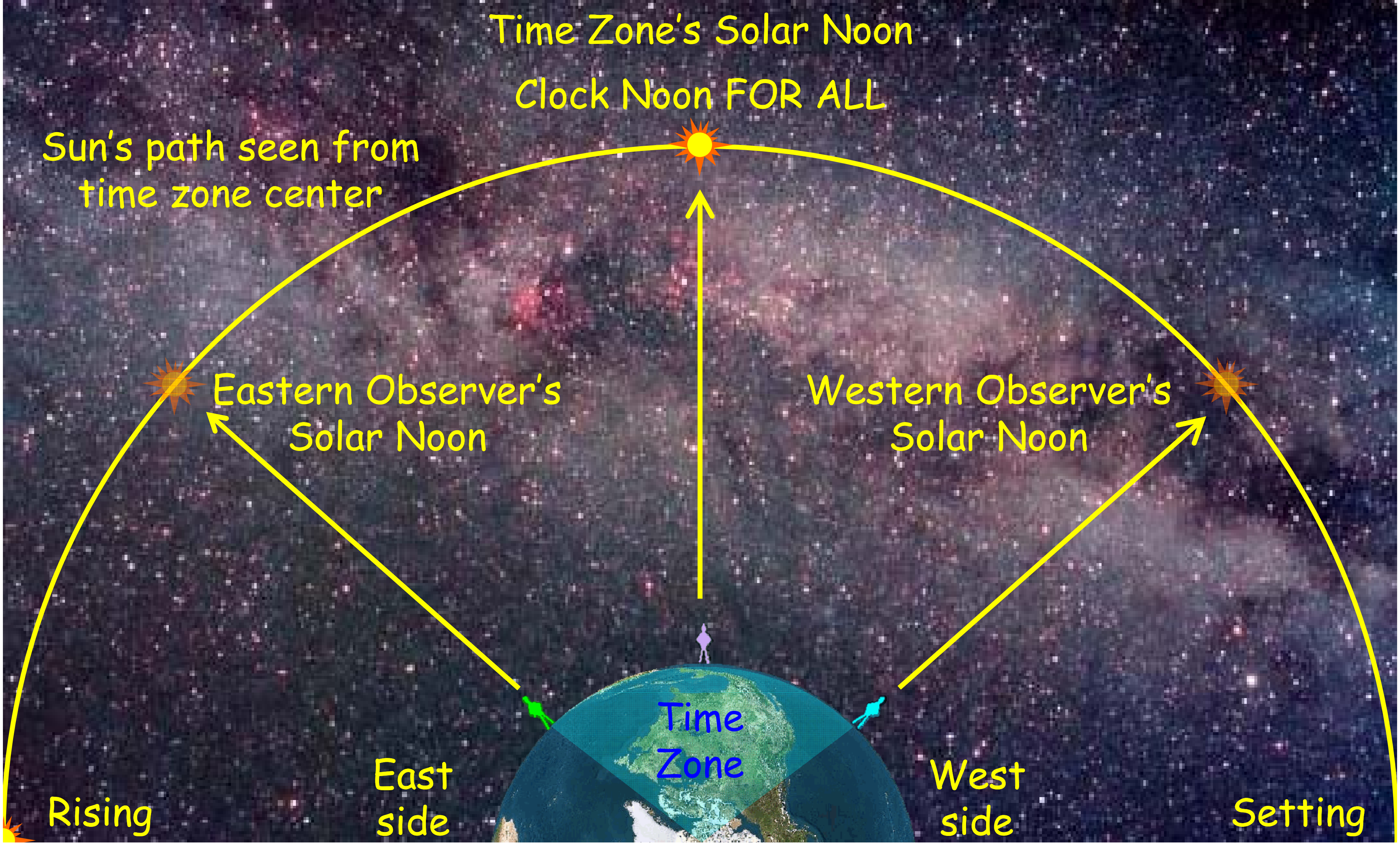


- ☆ UTC (UT or Zulu)
  - Time at Greenwich
    - no Daylight saving
- ☆ Conversion
  - EST (Eastern Standard Time) = UTC – 5hr
    - eg. 2pm (14:00) EST = 19:00 UT
  - EDT (Eastern Daylight Time) = UTC – 4hr
    - eg. 2pm (14:00) EDT = 18:00 UT

U.S. Naval Observatory

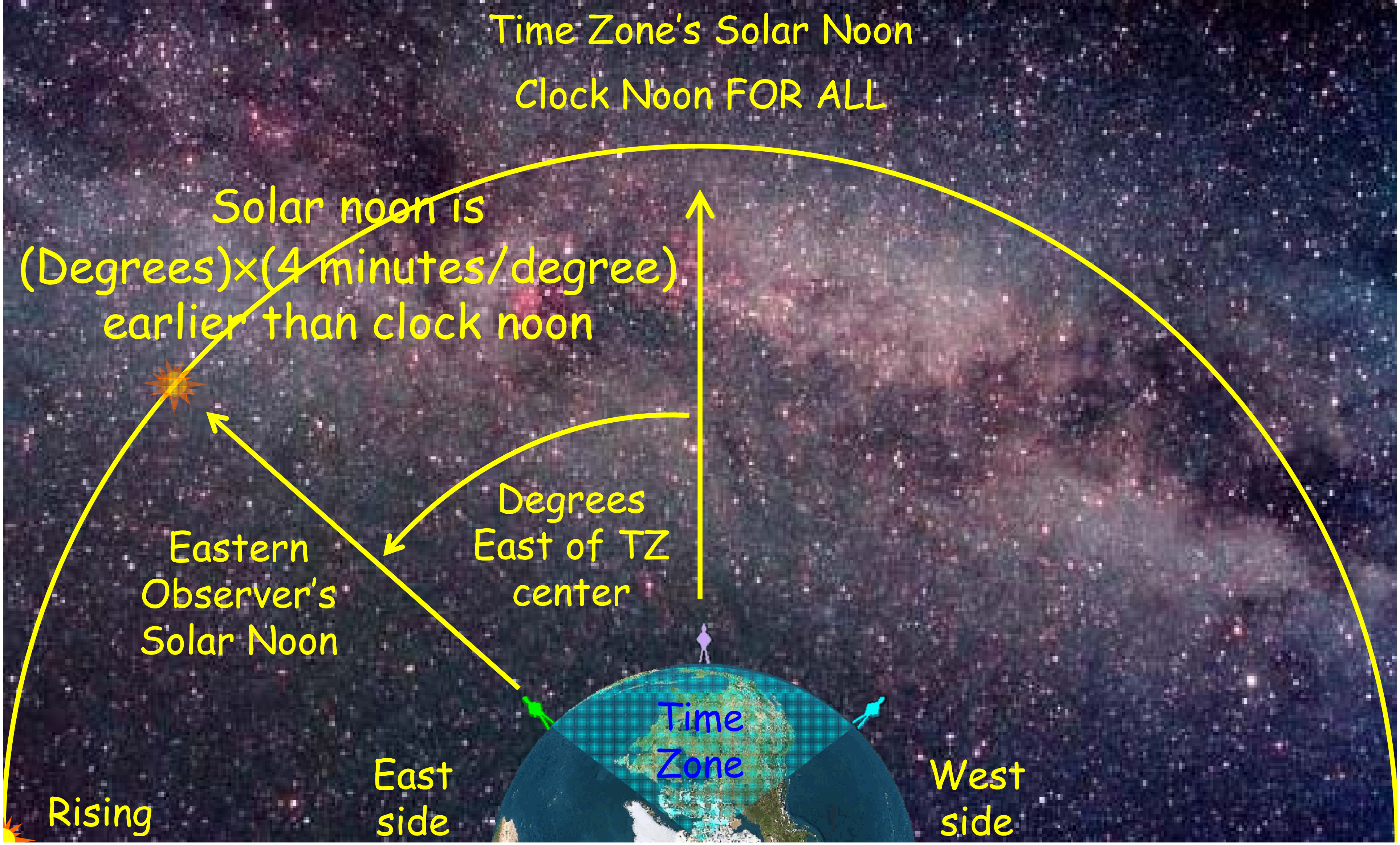
Solar Time vs. Clock Time

- ☆ Solar time varies across time zones



Solar Time vs. Clock Time

☆ Solar time varies across time zones

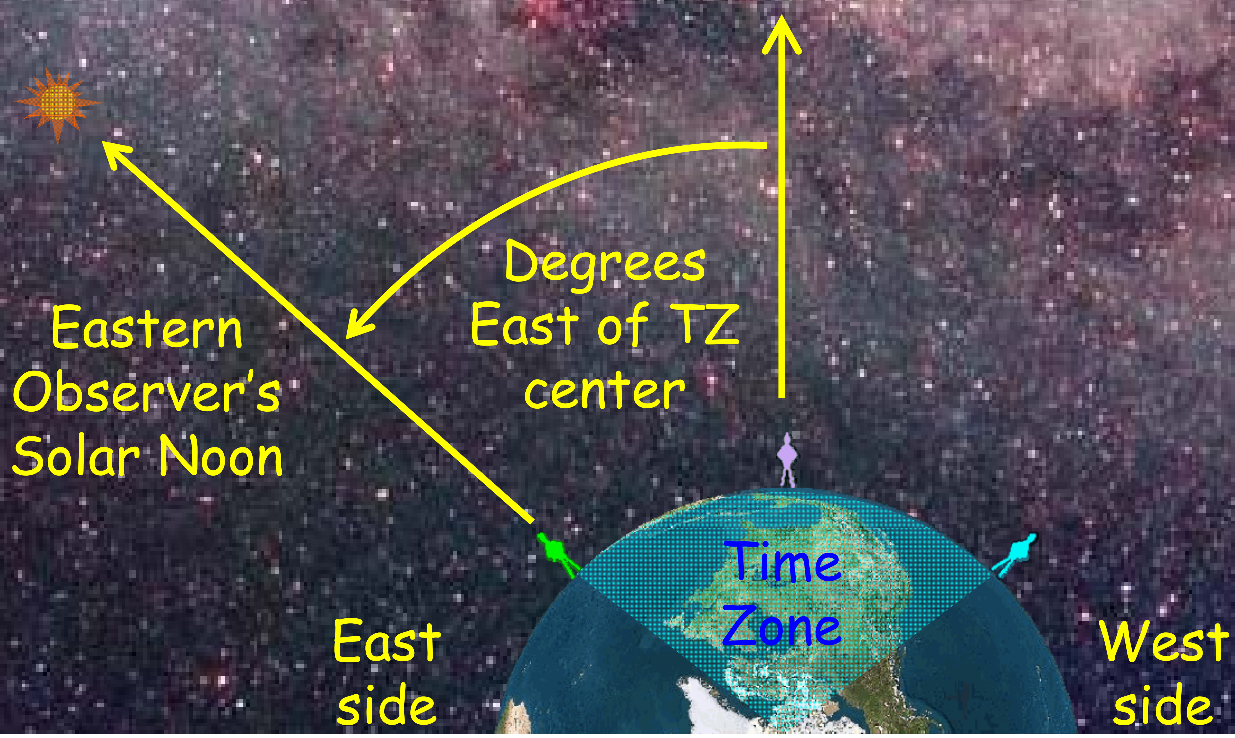


Question

Portland, Maine, 70° W is in the Eastern Time Zone (center: 75° W). Solar noon occurs at

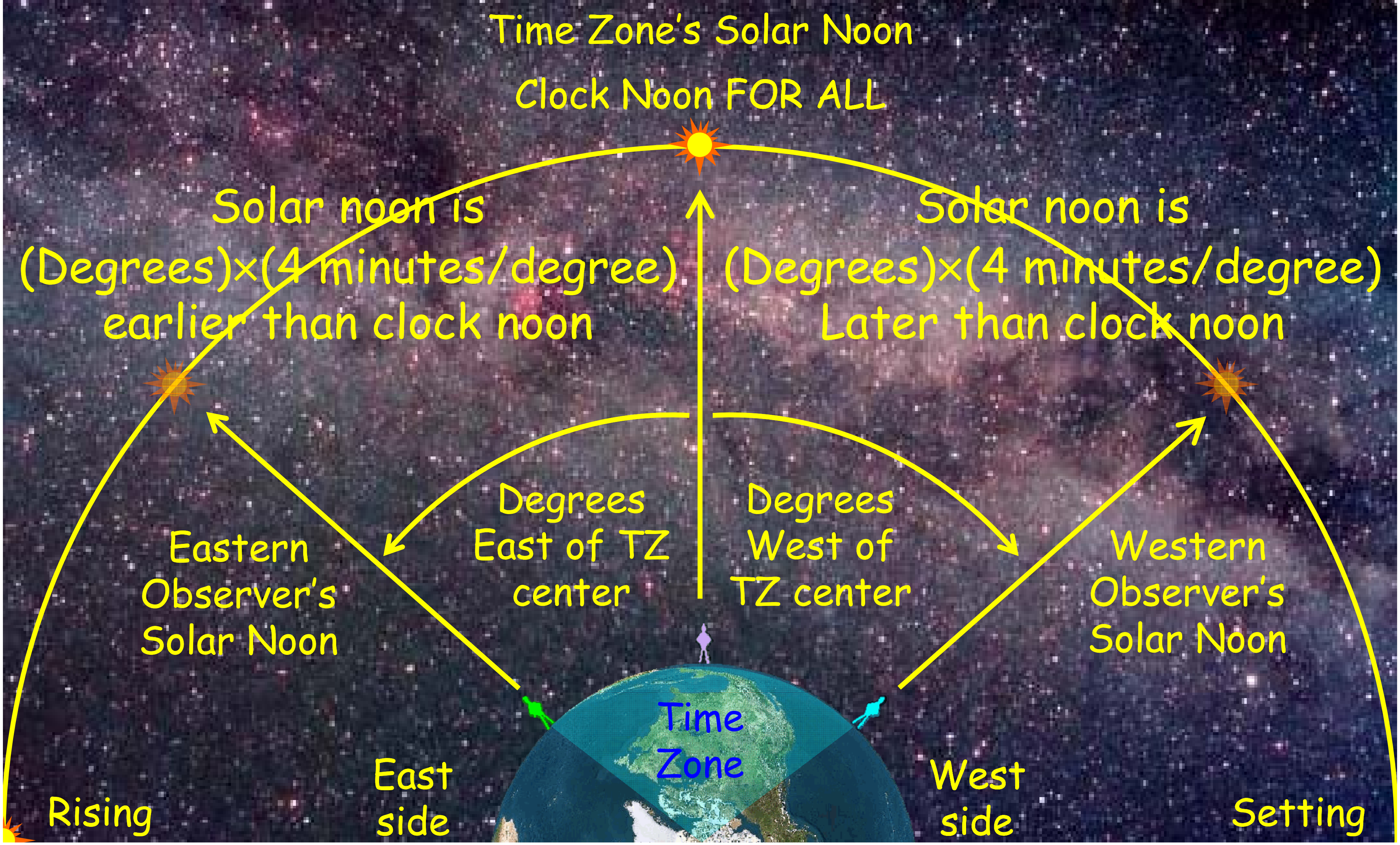
(Degrees)×(4 minutes/degree) = (5) x (4) = 20 minutes early

Solar noon in Portland at 11:40 am



Solar Time vs. Clock Time

- ☆ Solar time varies across time zones

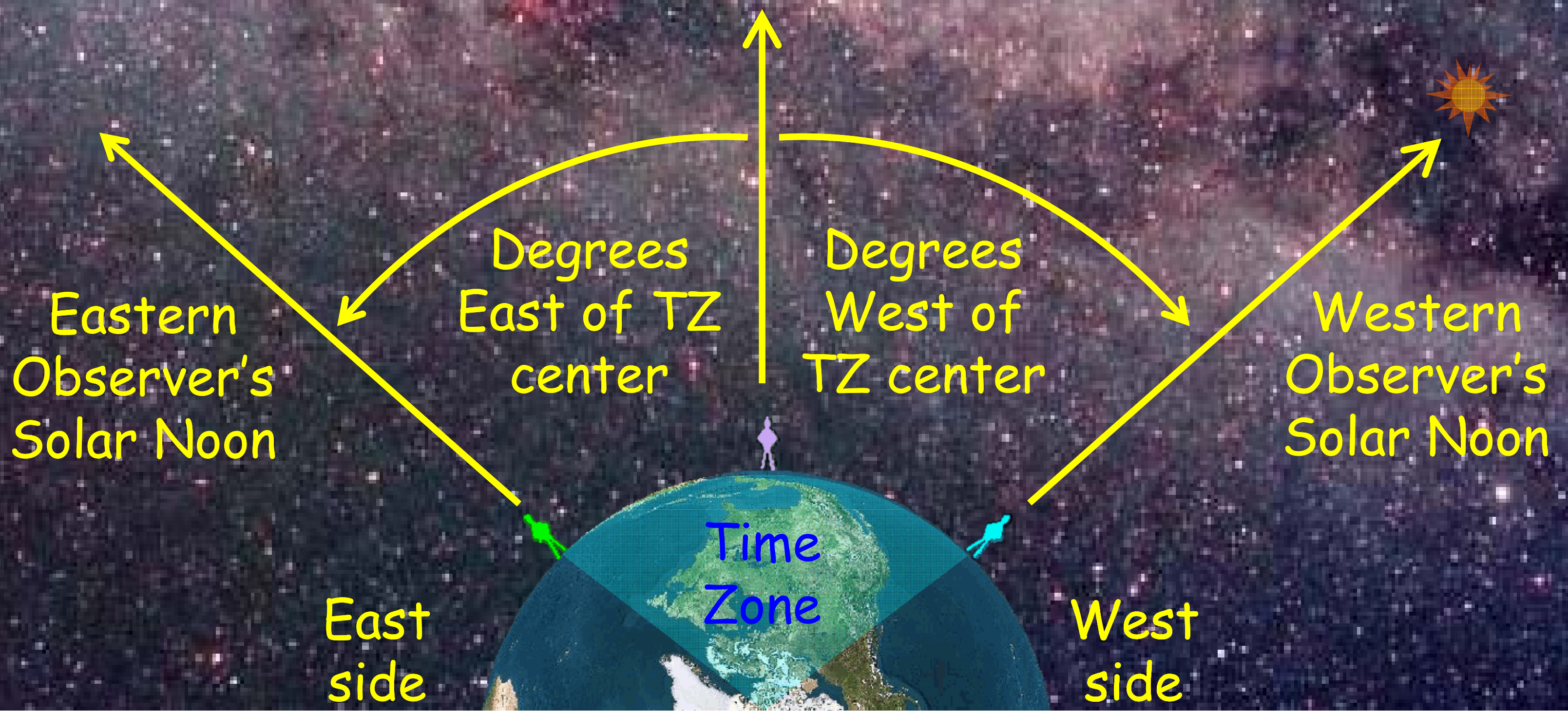


Question

Yuma, AZ, 115° W is in the Mountain Time Zone (center: 105° W). Solar noon occurs at

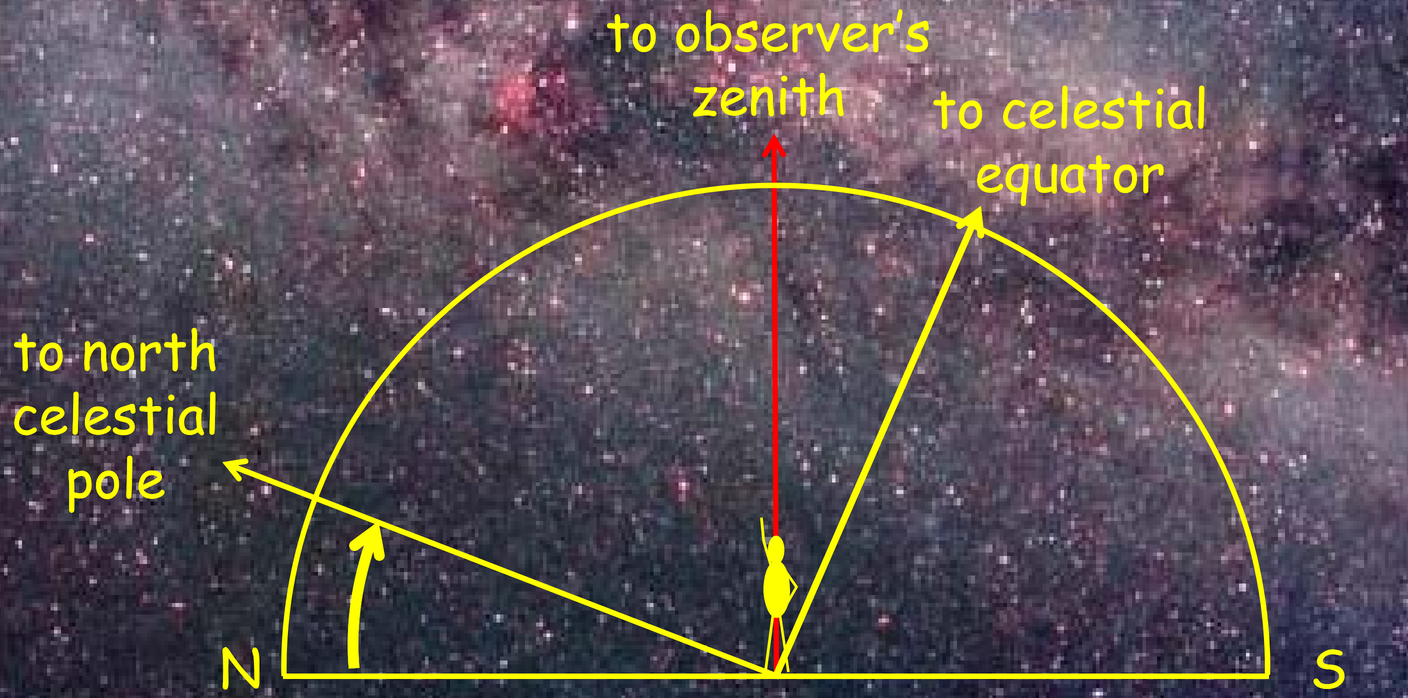
a) 11:20 am, b) 11:40 am, c) 12:20 pm, d) 12:40 pm

(Degrees)×(4 minutes/degree) = (10) x (4) = 40 minutes late



Celestial Navigation

- ☆ Finding Latitude & Longitude from
  - 🌎 Altitude of Polaris (NCP)
  - 🌎 Transit time of star
    - ☽ Looked up in an ephemeris (eg. Field Guide)

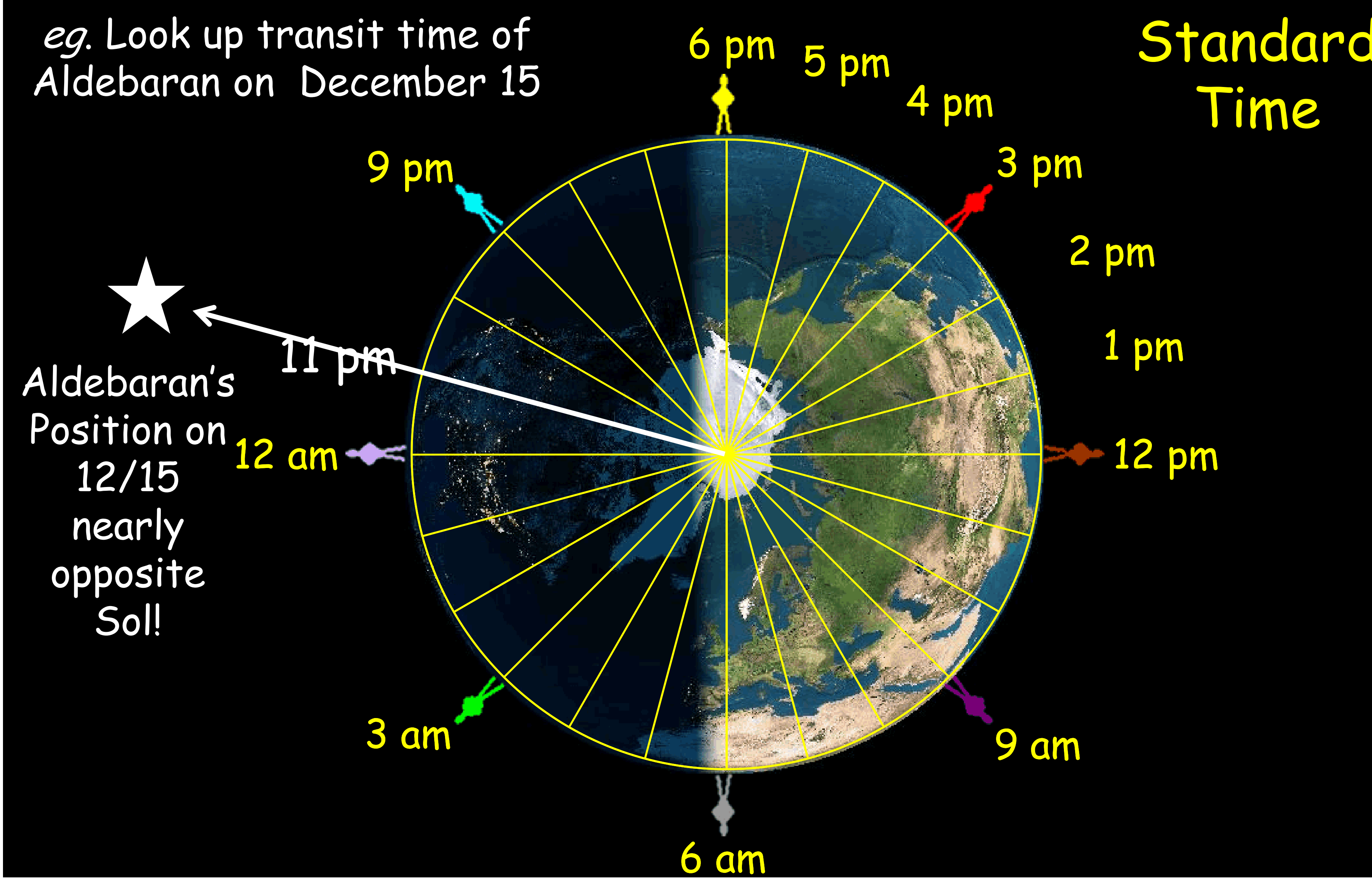


Observer at 20° N

Star Transit Time

Gives position of star with respect to the sun

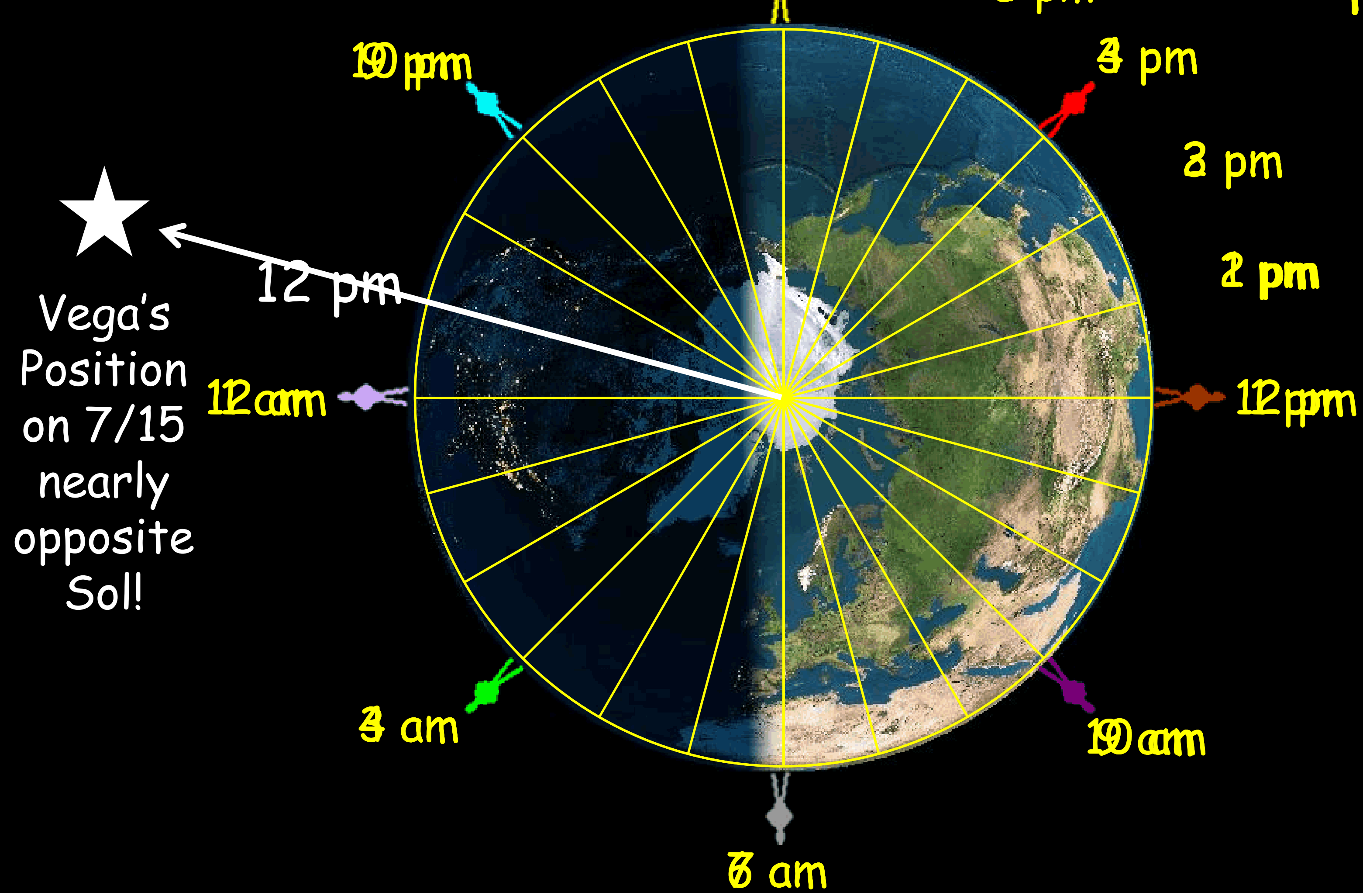
eg. Look up transit time of Aldebaran on December 15



Star Transit Time

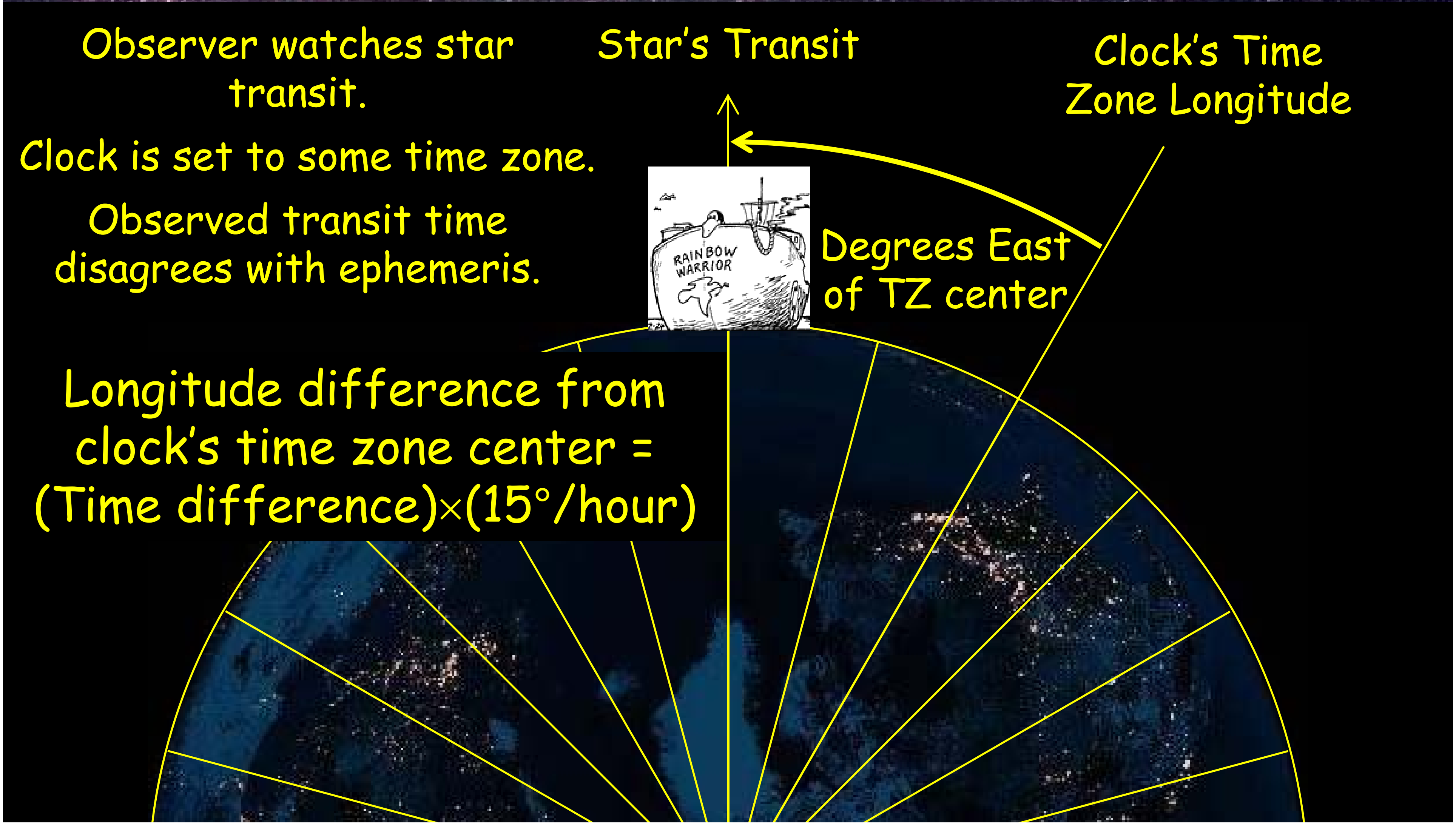
Gives position of star with respect to the sun

eg. Look up transit time of Vega on July 15 (Daylight time)



Celestial Navigation

- ☆ Difference between observed and expected transit times gives longitude



Celestial Navigation

Colorado Day!

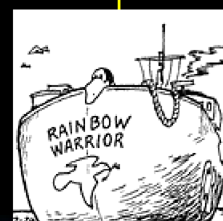
☆ Example: Transit of Deneb on August 1

Observer sees Deneb transit at 11 pm EDT

Looks up transit time in FG

On 8/1 Deneb transits at 1 am

At 1 am Deneb will transit TZ center at 75° W



Early ⇒ East of TZ center

Longitude difference from clock's time zone center = (2 hours)×(15°/hour) = 30° East

Observer's Longitude = TZ center – Latitude difference = 75° W - 30° = 45 ° W


Kiva
December 1997 – October 27, 2009