



SOAR: The Sky in Motion

Phases of the Moon

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The Tilted Teacup Ride

- ☆ Coordinates and the Day: 9/6/22
 - Celestial Navigation
- ☆ The Year: 9/13/22
 - The Age of Aquarius
- ☆ The Month and Moon Phases: 9/20/22
 - The Harvest Moon
- ☆ The Day in All its Glory: 9/27/22
 - The Analemma

The Tilted Teacup Ride

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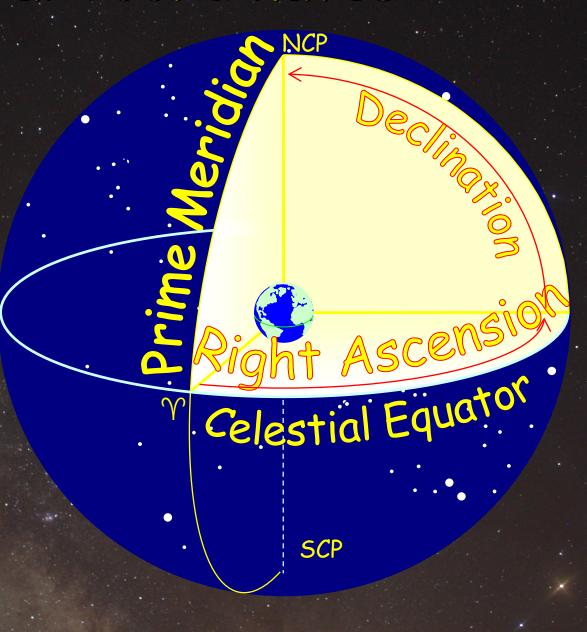
Celestial Coordinates

*Right Ascension

- \Re RA or α
- From prime meridian (0h) to 23h59m59s
 Eastward

Declination

- \mathfrak{F} Dec or δ
- From celestial equator (0°) to poles N & 5 90°

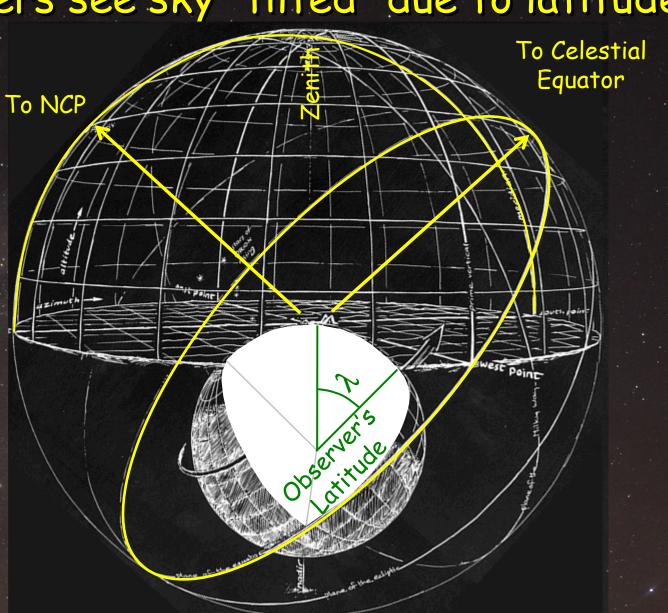


Tilted Sky

☆ Observers see sky "tilted" due to latitude

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

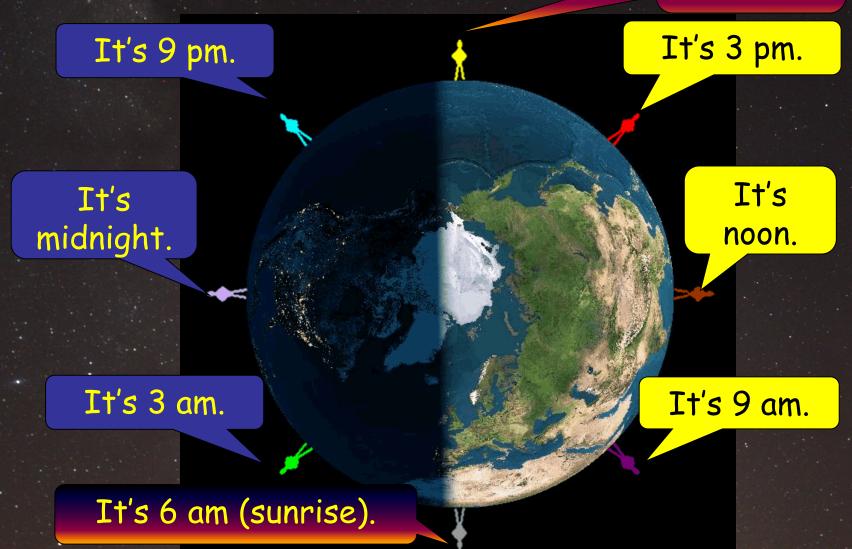
So we see sky motions tilted



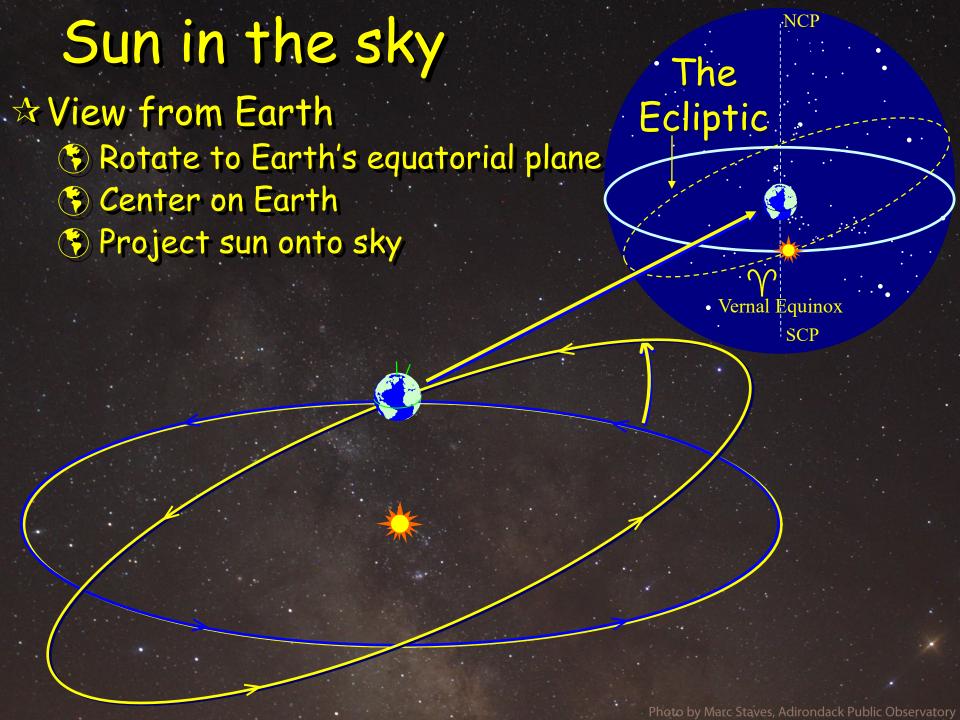
Clock Time = Position of Sol

A Observers move through times

It's 6 pm (sunset).

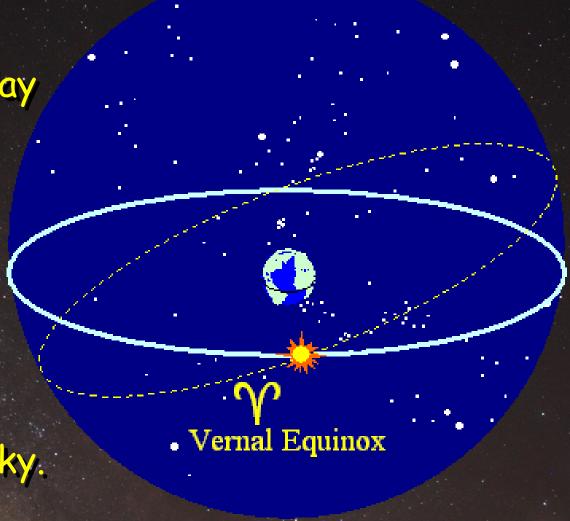


ves, Adirondack Public Observatory



The Ecliptic (path of the sun)

- ☆ View from Earth
 - Sun moves ~1°/day eastward across stars
 - Sun moves north and south in declination
 - Solstices & Equinoxes are positions in the sky.



This motion is through the YEAR!

Sun in the sky

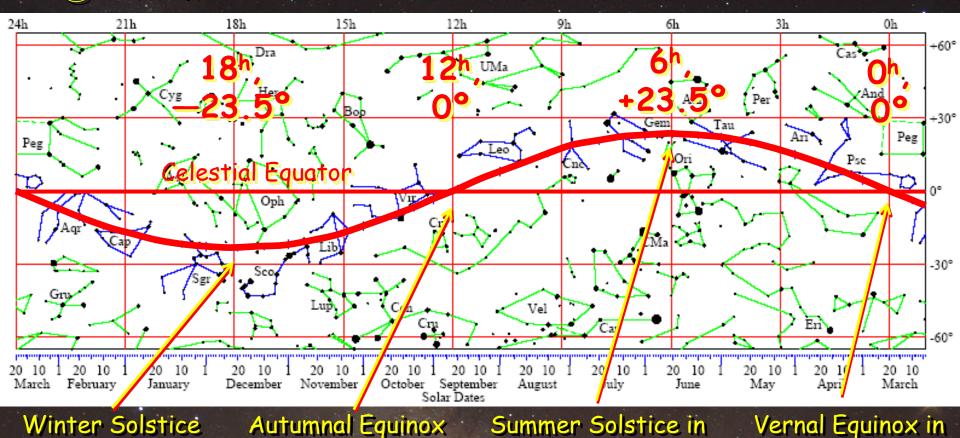
☆ View from Earth

in Sagittarius

- Sun moves ~1°/day eastward across stars
- Sun moves north and south in declination

Autumnal Equinox

in Virgo



Taurus

Position of Sunrise & Sunset

 \Rightarrow Azimuth of rising depends on δ

$$A_{\text{rise}} = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sin\delta}{\cos\lambda}\right)$$
 degrees

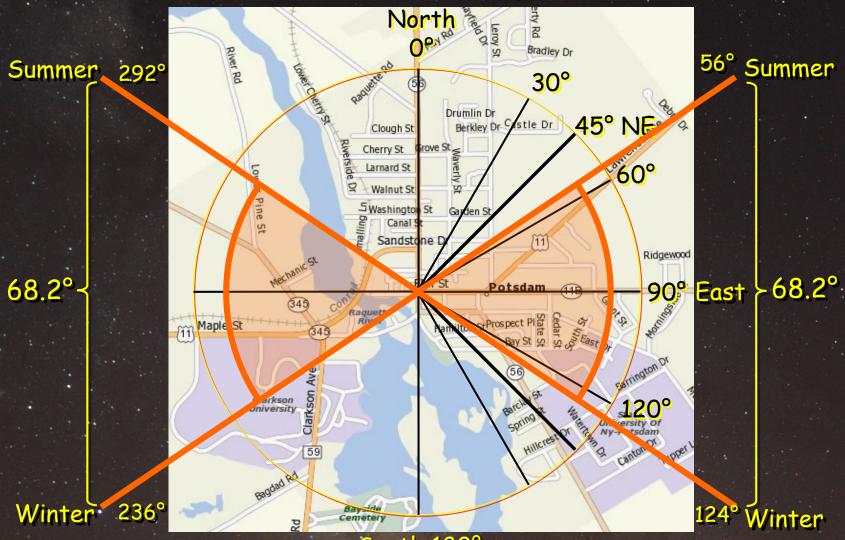
☆ In Potsdam (44°40′ N 75°59′ W)

Summer:
$$A_{rise} = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin 23.5}{\cos 44.67} \right) = 55.9 \text{ degrees}$$

Winter: $A_{rise} = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin -23.5}{\cos 44.67} \right) = 124.1 \text{ degrees}$

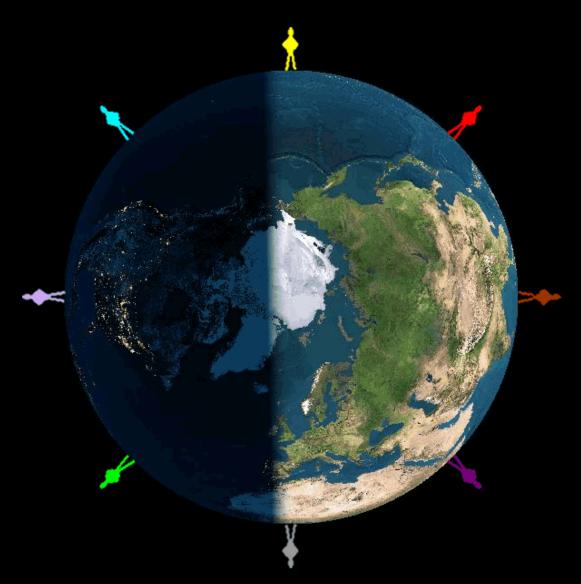
Position of Sunrise & Sunset

☆ Sun rises at 56° in Summer, 124° in Winter



When on Earth?

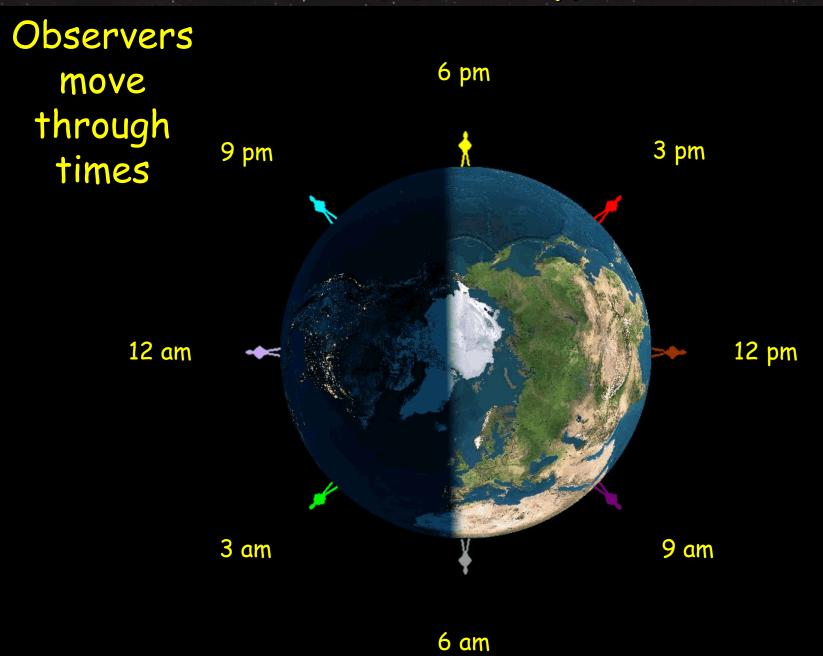
* Earth Rotates Once Each Day



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

>To Sol

Clock Time

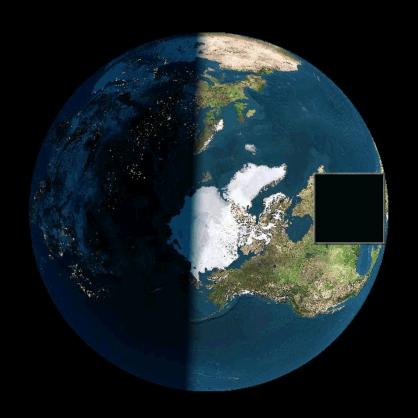


Moon orbits Earth

- **☆Solar Month**
 - New Moon to New Moon
 - \$ 29d 12h 44m ~ 29.5d
- **☆Sidereal Month**
 - Moon moves 360°
 - 3 27d 7h 43m
- ☆ Moon rotates on its axis once/month
 - Keeps same face toward Earth

 hangs "heavy side down"
 - Appears larger at perigee than apogee

Demonstration with Oranges!



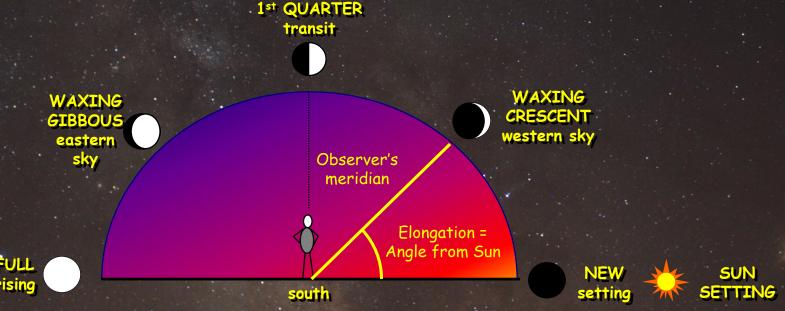
Moon Phase is lit moon visible

Insert is moon as see from Earth

Moon Phases

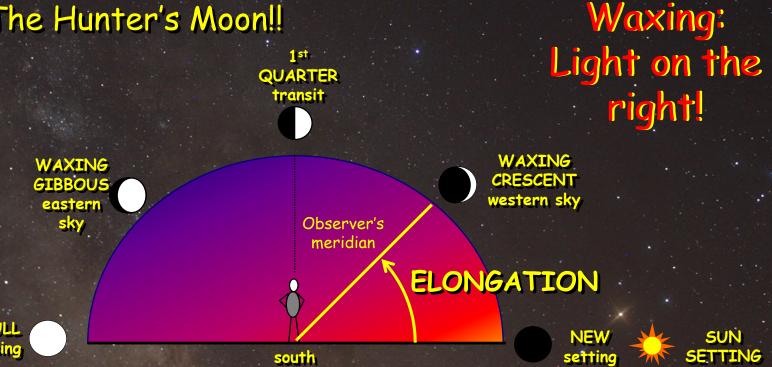
New Moon: Elongation = 0° (angle from sun to moon)

- Waxing Phases: visible after sunset
 - D Waxing Crescent: 0° < Elongation < 90° E
 - D First Quarter: Elongation = 90° E
 - D Waxing Gibbous: 90° E < Elongation < 180°
- ☆ Full Moon: Elongation = 180°



Waxing Moon Phases Brown Lunation number 1234

- D Since first new moon of 1923 (1/16/23, 9:41 pm EST)
- New Moon: Sep. 25, 5:54 pm EDT
- \$ 1st Quarter: Oct. 2, 8:14 pm EDT
- Full Moon: Oct. 9, 4:54 pm EDT
 - D The Hunter's Moon!!



Evening Moon Phases

9/28/6 6:47:00 pm Waxing Gibbous

12/01/9 4:21:53 pm Almost Full



Evening Moon Phases

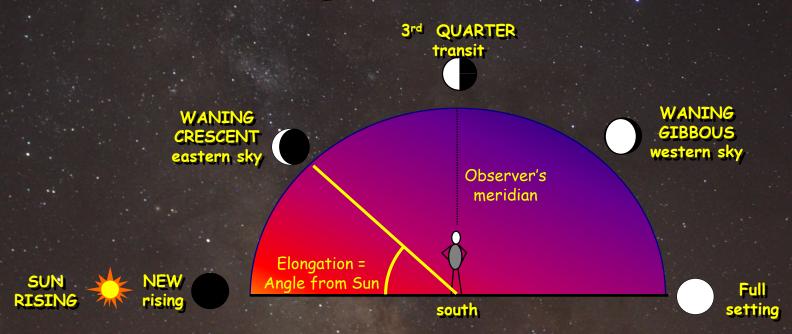
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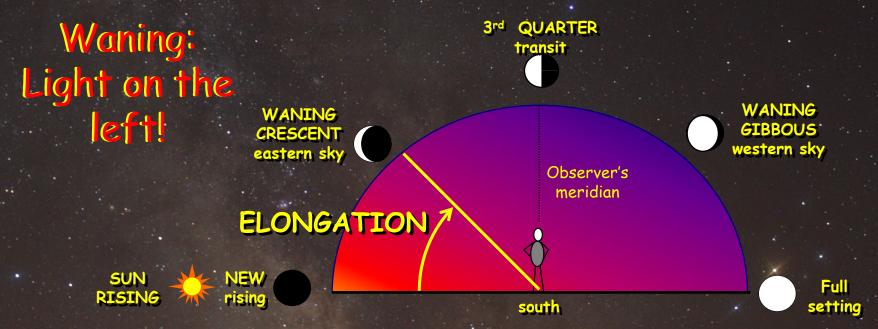


Moon Phases ☆Full Moon: Elongation = 180°

- Waning Phases: visible before sunrise
 - D Waning Gibbous: 90° W < Elongation < 180°
 - D Third Quarter: Elongation = 90° W
 - D Waning Crescent: 0° < Elongation < 90° W
- ☆ New Moon: Elongation = 0°



- ☆ Full Moon: Oct. 9, 4:54 pm EDT
- ☆ 3rd Quarter: Oct. 17, 1:15 pm EDT
- New Moon: Oct. 25, 6:48 am EDT



Morning Moon Phases



Morning Moon Phases

★ Look south at sunrise

12/15/9 7:30:46 am Waning Crescent



Morning Moon Phases

★ Look south at sunrise

12/15/9 7:30:46 am Waning Crescent

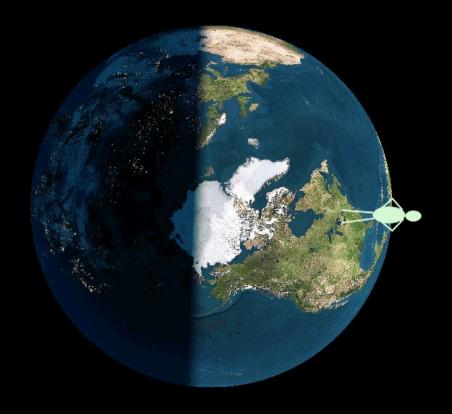


Moon Phases & Time of Day

- ☆ Moon phase
 - Due to positions of Earth, Sun & Moon
- ☆ Time of Day
 - Due to positions of Earth, Sun & Observer

Position & Phase of Moon Gives Time of Day





Earth rotates beneath each phase

Example:
First
Quarter

Observer's time is 12:00



Observer sees moon rising

Observer's time is 12:00





Observer sees moon in eastern sky

Observer's time is 15:00

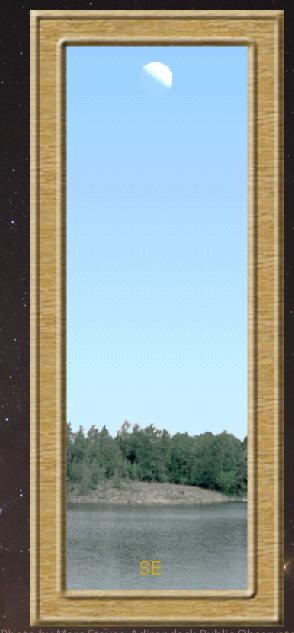


Photo by Marc Staves, Adirondack Public Observatory



sun sets

Observer's time is 18:00





Observer sees moon in western sky

Observer's time is 21:00



Photo by Marc Staves, Adirondack Public Observatory

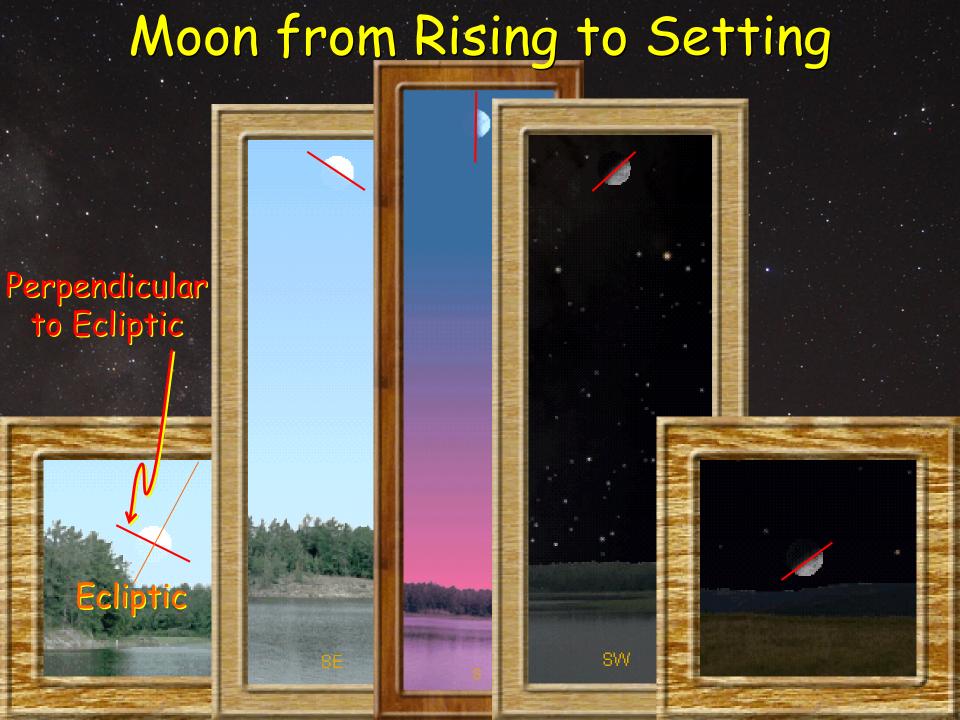


Observer sees moon setting

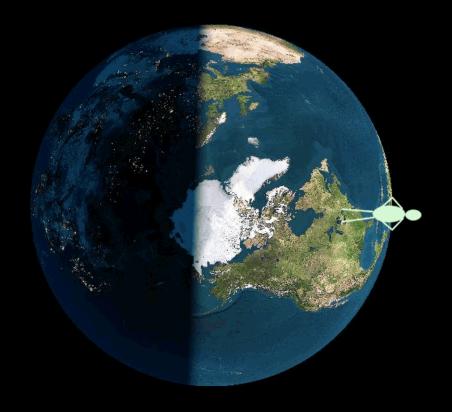
Observer's time is 00:00



Photo by Marc Staves, Adirondack Public Observator



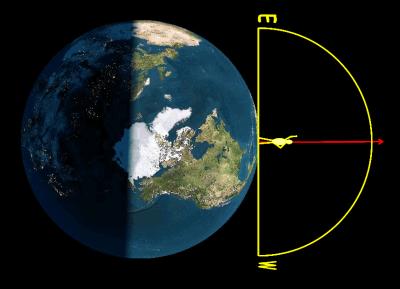




Earth rotates beneath each phase

Example:
First
Quarter



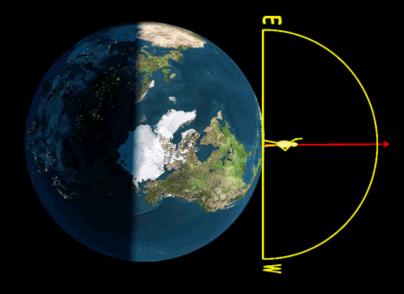


Earth Observer

Observer views moon from own horizon system

Observer's time is 12:00

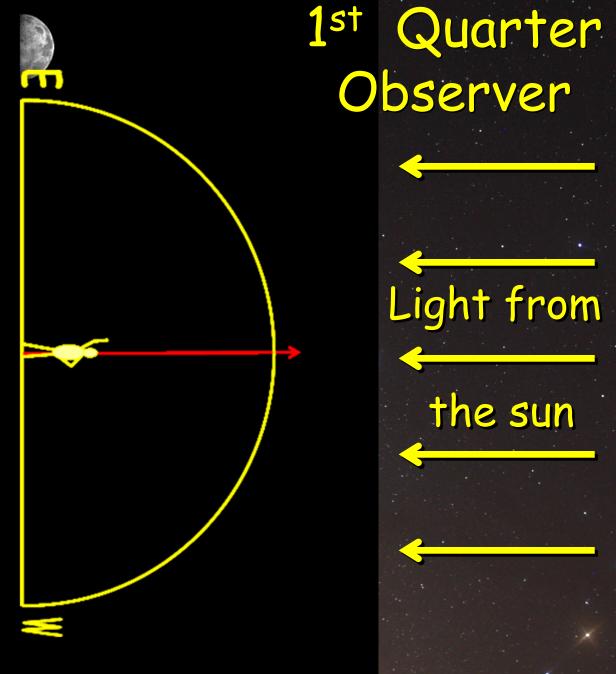




Earth Observer

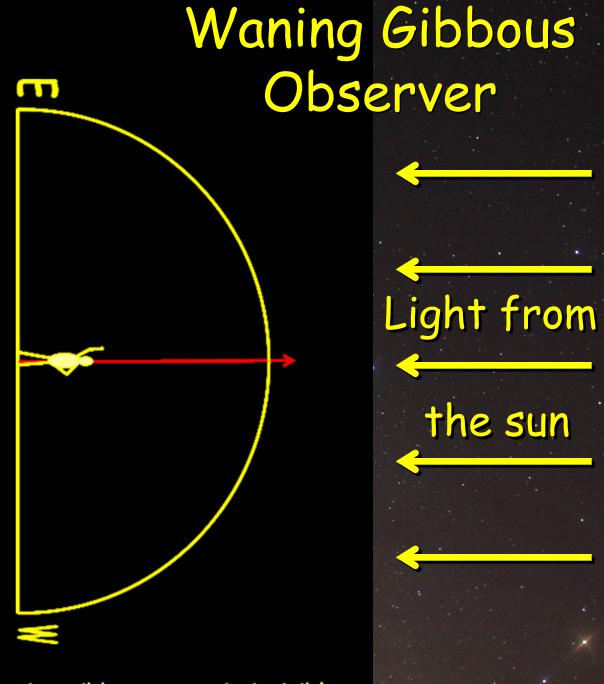
Observer only aware of own horizon system

Observer's time is 12:00



Observer's time is 12:00 1st Quarter moon is rising

rc Staves, Adirondack Public Observatory



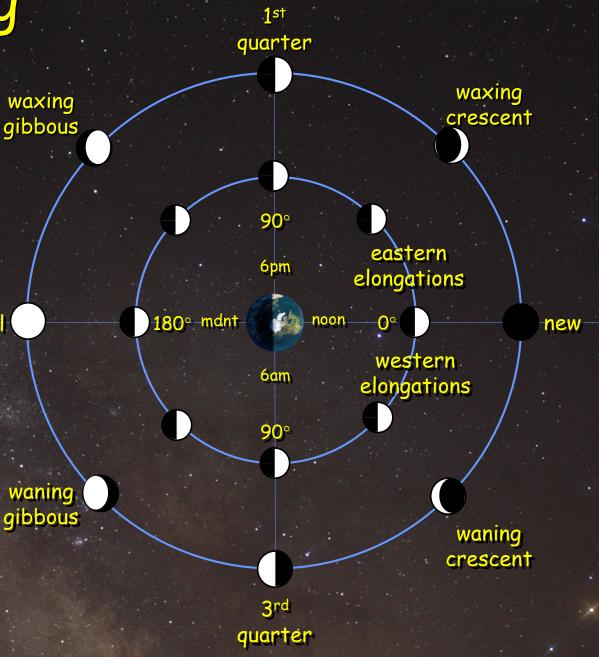


Phases Rising & Setting

1st Quarter
Rises at noon
Sets at midnight

full

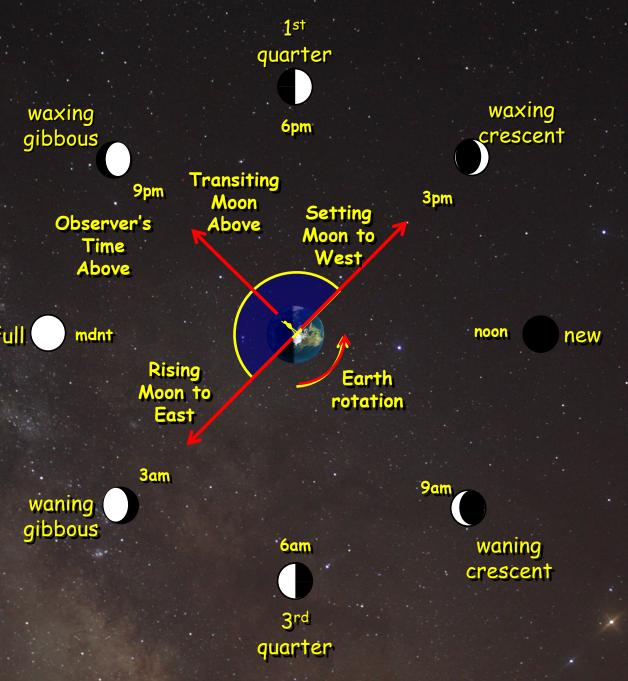
Waning Gibbous
Rises at 9 pm
Sets at 9 am



Today's Fun

Determine rising, transit and setting times of each phase

Time is the one above the observer's head!



Phases & Times

What's the phase of the moon that rises at 3 am?

waxing gibbous 9pm

1st quarter waxing 6pm crescent 3_{pm}

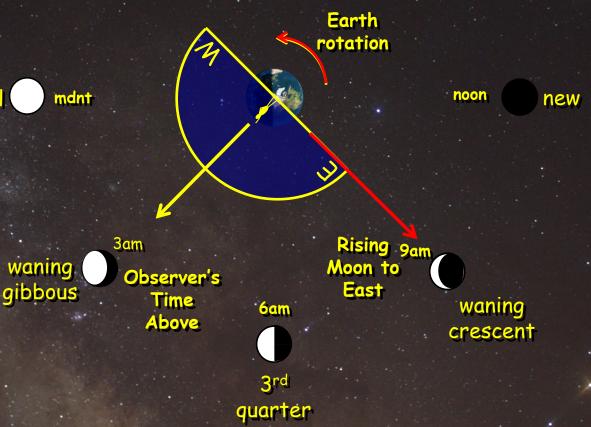
3 am is the OBSERVER'S TIME!

full

No other times matter!

Rising moon on eastern horizon

No other phases matter!

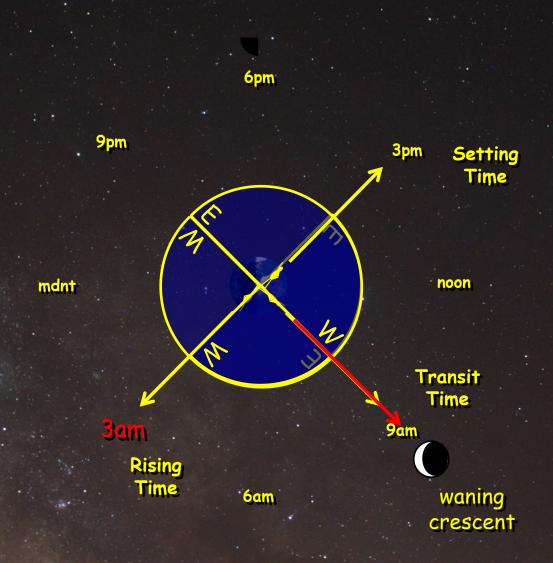


Phases & Times

What time does the phase rise & transit

Turn observer through day

Find time for transit
Find time for setting



Waning Crescent rises at 3 am, transits at 9 am, sets at 3 pm

Now show the diagram

1st Quarter

Rises at noon Transits at 6 pm Sets at midnight waxing gibbous

> At midnight, moon's Setting in the West

ht, tting est

At 6 pm, moon is Transiting in the southern sky

waxing crescent

It's noon and the moon is Rising in the East

waning gibbous 90°

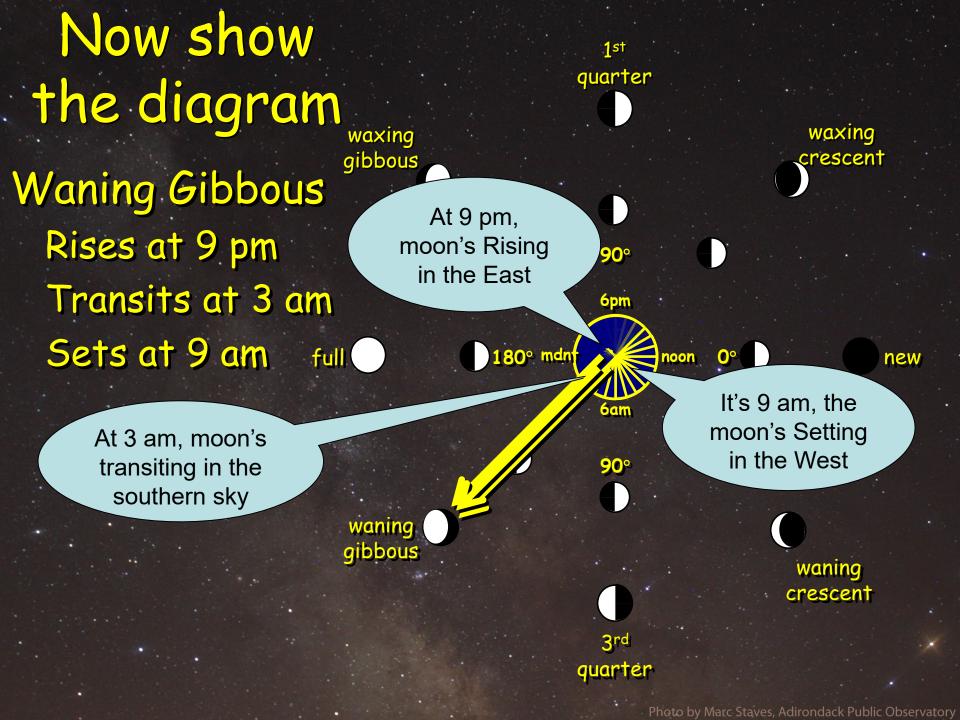
6am



waning crescent

3rd

quarter

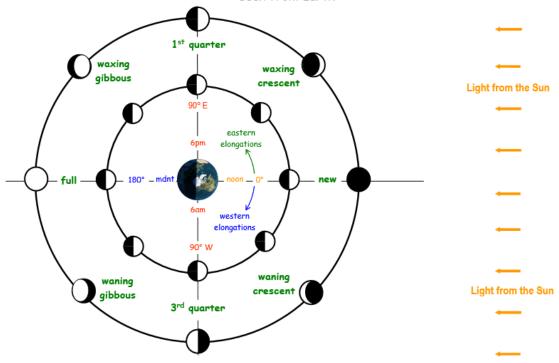


Today's Fun: Moon Phases

- ⇒ phase name
- * rising time
- ★ setting time
- ☆ transit time

PHASES OF THE MOON

The inner circle shows the moon in its orbit, the outer circle shows how each phase appears as seen from Earth



Complete the following table for the phases of the moon, assuming a 12-hour "moon day" (phases are not in order of occurrence). THE PHASES ARE NOT IN ORDER!

PHASE	ELONGATION	RISING TIME	TRANSIT TIME*	SETTING TIME
				Midnight
	~135° W		3 am	
New				
	~45° W			
		MIDNIGHT		
Waxing Gibbous				
				6 am
		9 am		

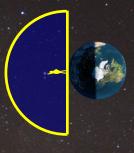
An observer sees
the full moon
transit.
What time is it?

waxing gibbous 9pm

1st quarter 6pm

waxing crescent
3pm

a) 6 pm b) Midnight c) 6 am Transiting
Moon
Above
full mdnt
Observer's
Time Above



noon new

waning gibbous

6am 3rd quarter waning crescent

An observer sees the moon rise at 9 am.

waxing gibbous

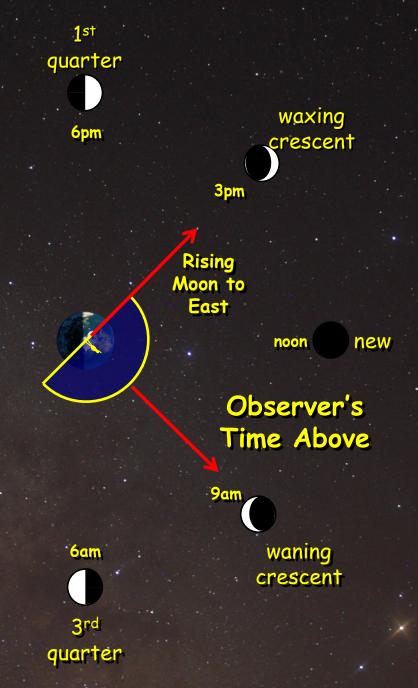
9pm

What phase is it?



- a) Waning Gibbous
- b) Waning Crescent
- c) Waxing Crescent

3am waning gibbous



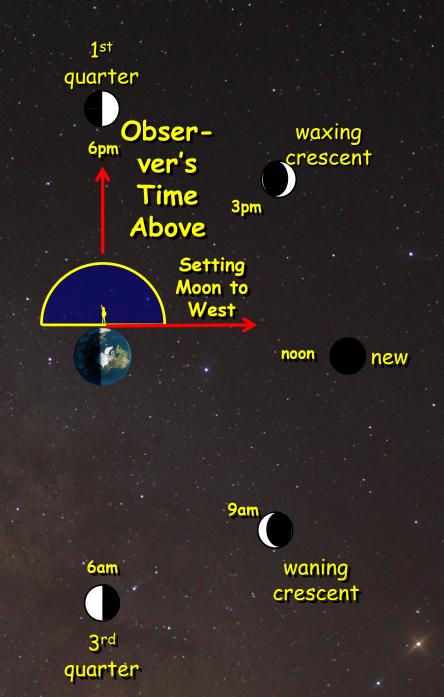
An observer sees
the moon set at
6 pm.
What phase is it?

waxing gibbous



- a) New Moon
- b) First Quarter
- c) Full Moon

waning gibbous



An observer sees
the waxing
crescent moon
rise.
What time is it?

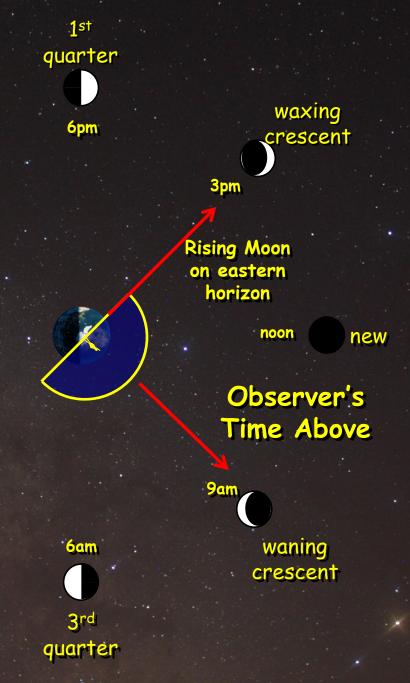
waxing gibbous

9pm

full mdnt

a) 9am b) 3 pm c) 9 pm

waning gibbous



- ☆ Some full moons are named
 - Harvest moon = full moon closest to equinox
 - D September 10, 5:59 am EDT

 Y Exact time of moon at elongation of 90° E
 - D Moon bright at rising for days
 - D Allowed farmers to work into the night
 - Hunter's moon = follows Harvest moon
 - D October 9, 4:54 pm EDT

 Y Exact time of moon at elongation of 180°

- ★ Some full moons are named
- harvest moon = full moon closest to equinox

9/11/19 7:34 pm

Autumn ecliptic at low angle to horizon!

Ecliptic

Altecliptic = ?

The altitude of the autumnal ecliptic is

$$Alt_{Ecliptic} = Alt_{CE} + \delta = (90^{\circ} - \lambda) + \delta = 45.4^{\circ} - 23.5^{\circ} = 21.9^{\circ}$$

9/11/19 7:34 pm

 $\delta_{\text{ecliptic}} = -23.5$

Altecliptic = 21.9°

 $Alt_{CF} = 90^{\circ} - \lambda = 90^{\circ} - 44.5^{\circ} = 45.4^{\circ}$

- ⇒ Some full moons are named
 - harvest moon = full moon closest to equinox

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9/11/19 7:34 pm 7 9/12/19 7:30 pm 9/13/19 7:26 pm 9/14/19 7:22 pm 9/15/19 7:18 pm 9/16/19 7:14 pm
```

Nearly full moon rises within 20 minutes of sunset for 6 days.

Ecliptic

O Alt. = 8° Az. = 123.3°

Alt. = -15° Az. = 68.3°

- ⇒ Some full moons are named
 - harvest moon = full moon closest to equinox

