

# The Sky

## Perceptions of the Sky

- An Observer-Centered Hemisphere

- Night & Day - Black & Blue - Stars & Sun

- “Atmospheric” & “Astronomical” Phenomena

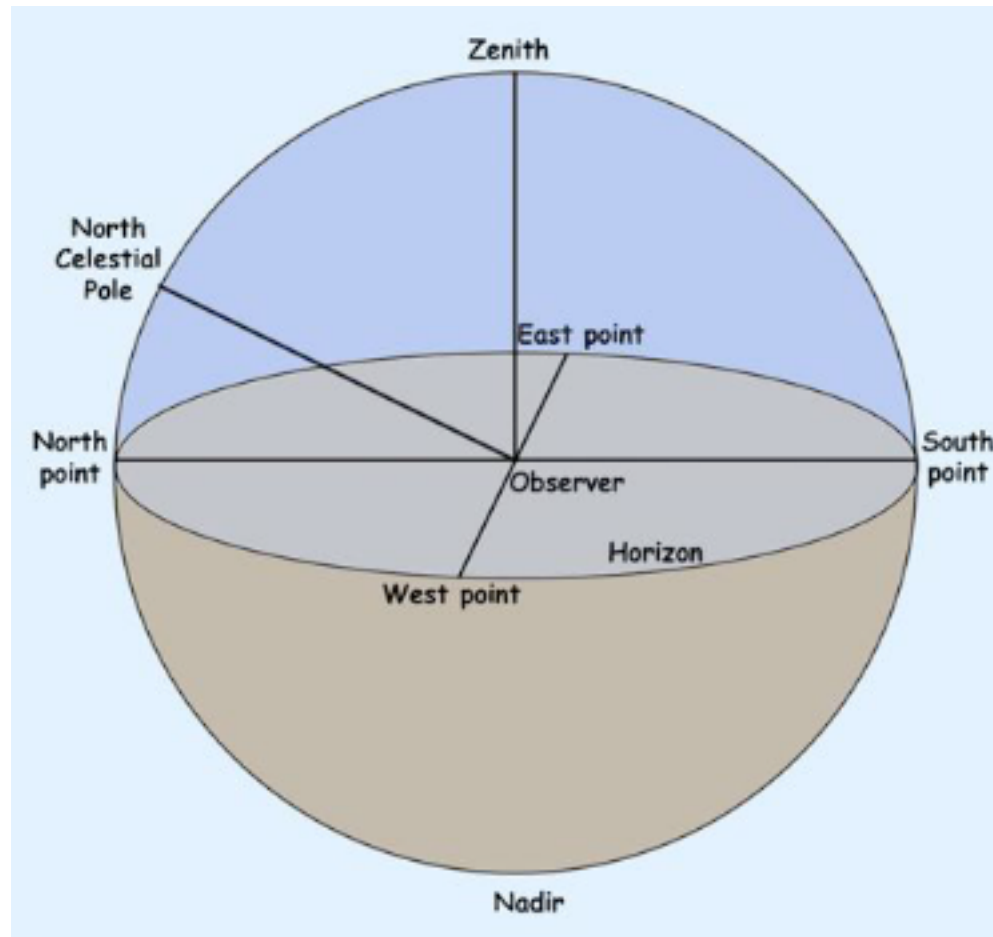
Weather, Clouds, Rainbows,... *versus* Sun, Moon, Stars, Planets, ...  
and

Comets & Zodiacal Light; Meteors & Aurorae

- The Sky in History

The Sky as Real: The “Firmament” & “Crystalline Spheres”

The Sky as a Construct: Direction & Distance



## Orientation & Nomenclature

- Zenith & Nadir
- The Meridian (AM & PM)
- The Astronomical Horizon
- The Cardinal Directions (N,E,S,W)

Pointing at the Sky: Azimuth & Elevation Angles

# The Celestial Sphere

## Motions on the Sky

- Diurnal Motions of the Sun, Moon, And Stars  
The Solar, Lunar, and Sidereal Days
- Relative Motions of the Sun, Moon, & Stars

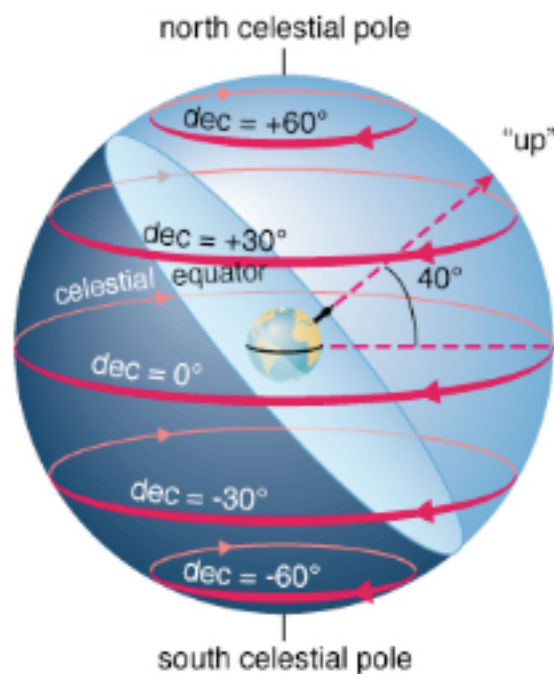
## Defining the Celestial Sphere

**The Celestial Sphere is Defined by the “Fixed Stars”**

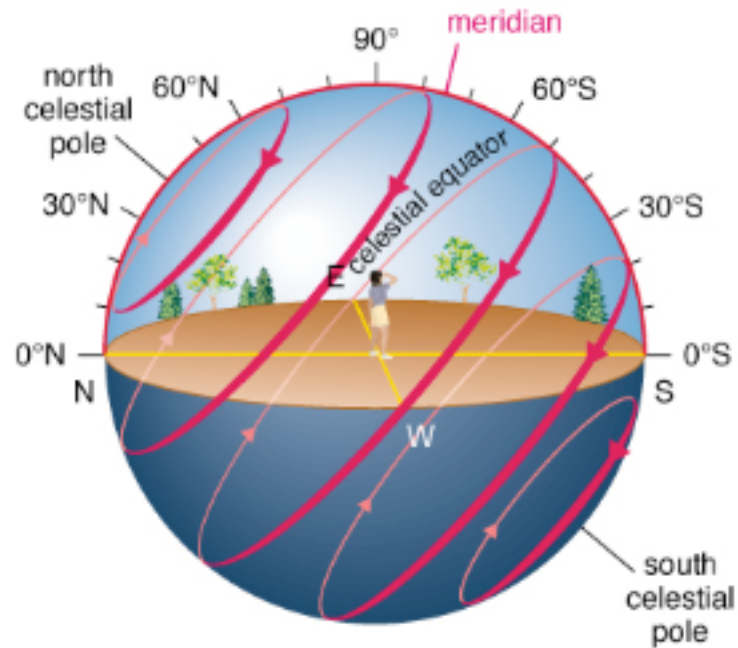
- Fixed Stars: Appearance, Brightness, and Color  
Patterns: Asterisms and Constellations
- The (Apparent) Rotation of the Celestial Sphere  
The Sidereal Day of 23h 56m 04s
- The Celestial Poles and the Celestial Equator  
Orientation, Time, and Latitude

## The Orientation of the Celestial Sphere

- Geography: The Celestial Sphere on the Observer's Sky  
North & South: The Orientation of the Celestial Poles  
East & West: The Celestial Equator and the Horizon



a  
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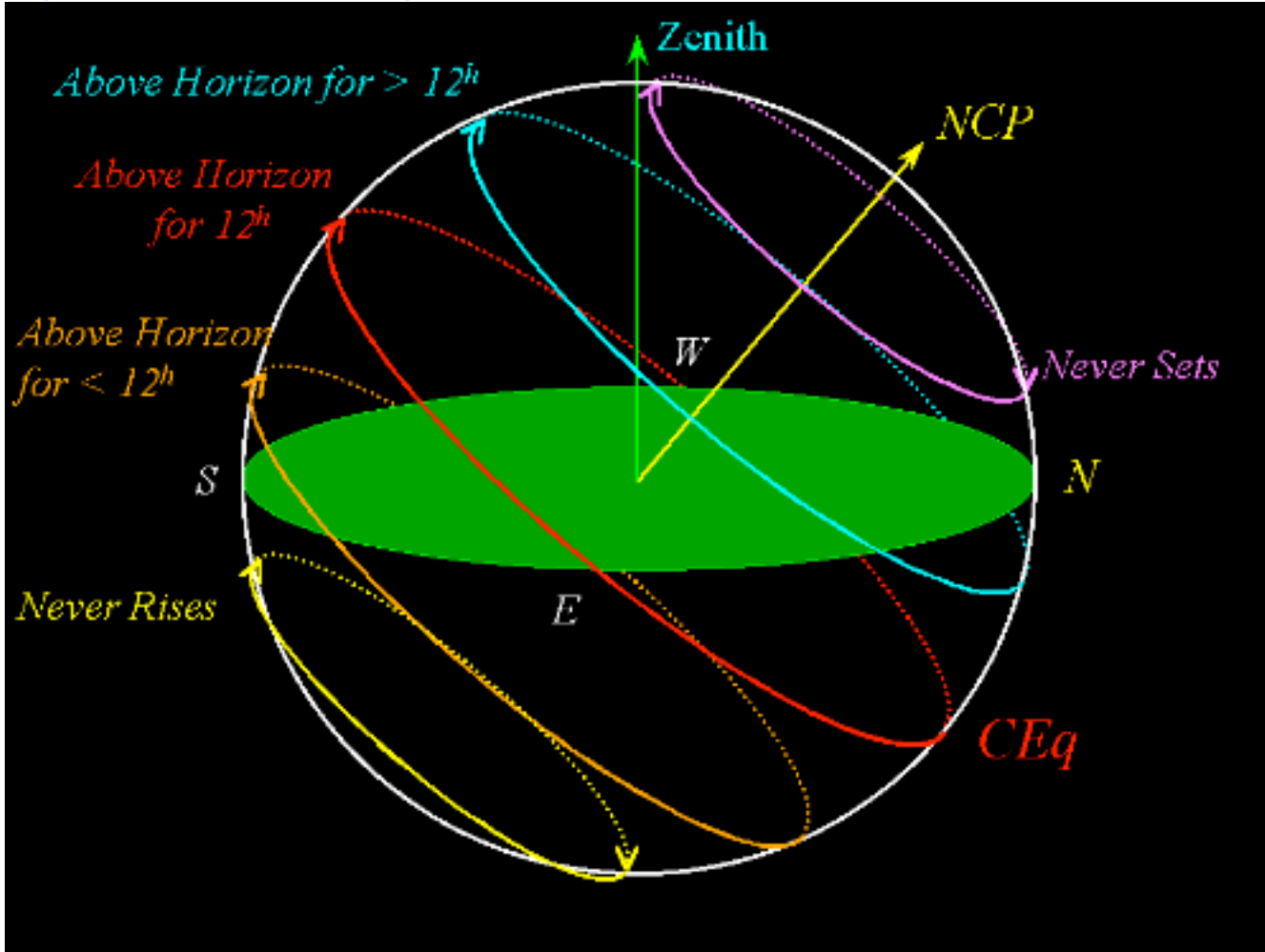


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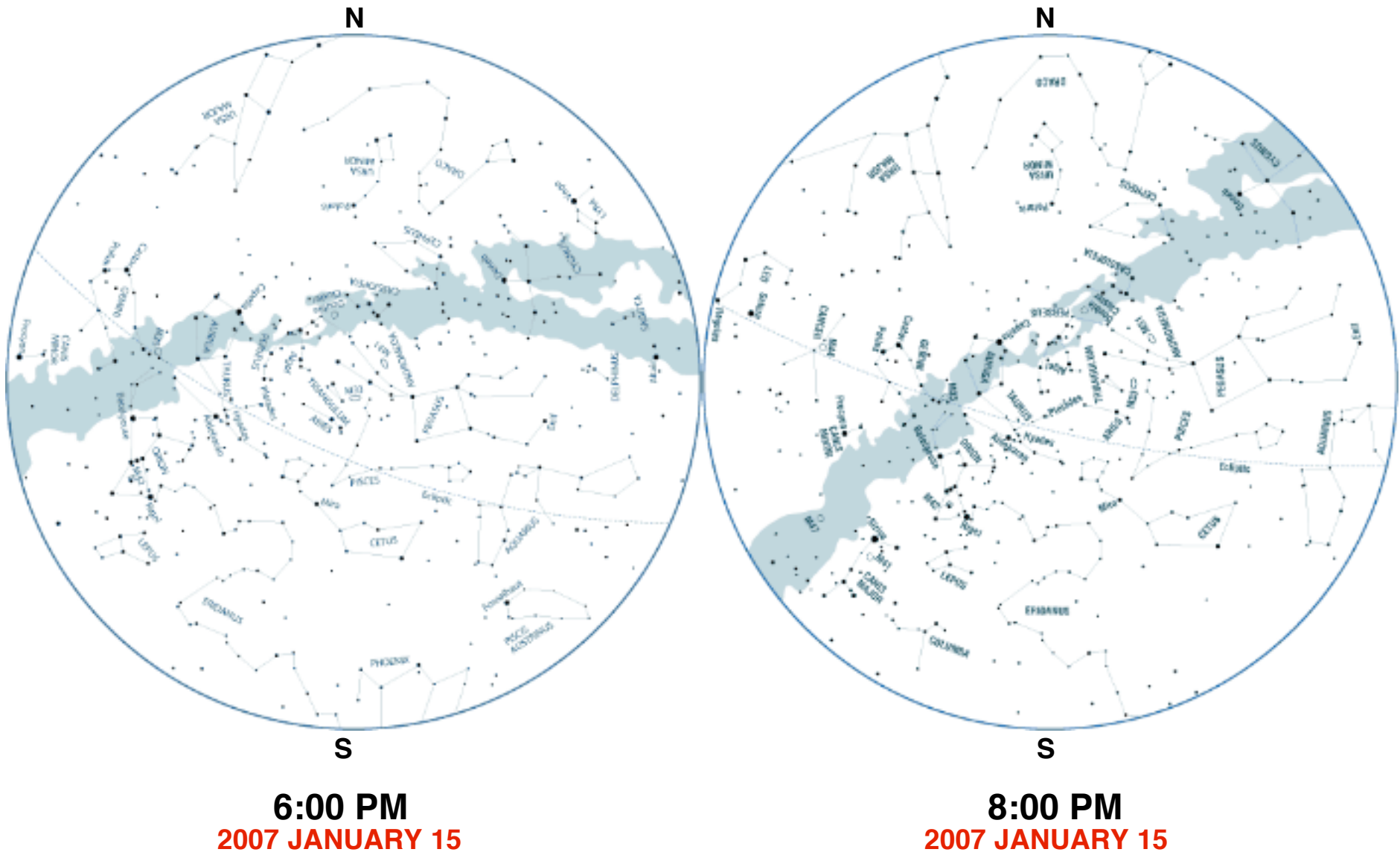
## The Apparent Rotation of the Celestial Sphere

The Sidereal Day is 23<sup>h</sup> 56<sup>m</sup> 04<sup>s</sup>

## Rising (E) & Setting (W) of the Stars: Circumpolar Stars



# Hourly Changes in the Appearance of the Nighttime Sky



## Motions of Objects on the Celestial Sphere

Remember: The “Fixed Stars” are Fixed

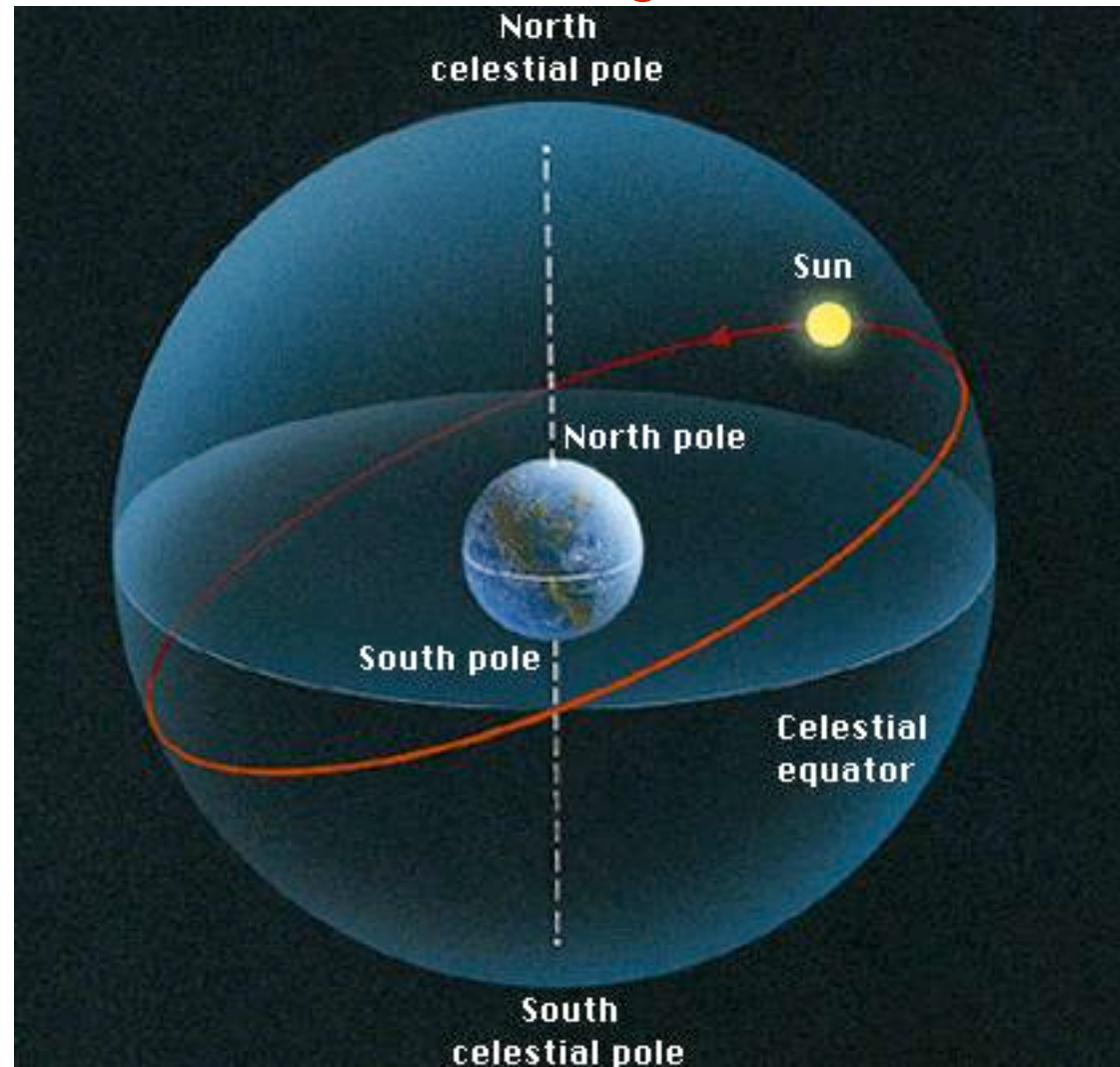
### The Wanderers: The Seven *Planetes* or Luminaries

1. The Sun: The Sun’s Annual Motion on the Ecliptic  
The Sidereal Year
2. The Moon: The Moon’s Monthly Path on the Celestial Sphere  
The Sidereal Month
- 3 - 7. The Classical Planets: Direct & Retrograde Motions  
The Sidereal Periods of the Planets:  
Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn  
(and later: Uranus, Neptune, and ~~Pluto~~<sup>\*</sup>)

\* as well as Comets, Asteroids, Trans-Neptunian Objects, Kuiper Belt Objects, plus “fixed” objects such as nebulae, galaxies,.....

# The Ecliptic

The Sun Moves Eastward along a Path Called the Ecliptic





## The Sun on the Ecliptic

- The Sun always moves Eastward along a path called the Ecliptic  
(Note: 24<sup>h</sup> 00<sup>m</sup> 00<sup>s</sup> is the average length of the Solar Day.)
- The Ecliptic is inclined 23.4° with respect to the Celestial Equator  
(The “Obliquity of the Ecliptic”)
  - It Completes a Circuit of the Ecliptic in One Sidereal Year  
(One Sidereal Year is 365.25 days)
  - The Sun crosses the Celestial Equator at/on the Equinoxes  
**Vernal (Spring\*) Equinox** (S to N) on about 21 March  
**Autumnal Equinox** (N to S) on about 23 September  
....and is most distant from the Celestial Equator at/on the Solstices  
**Summer Solstice** (Farthest North) on about 21 June  
**Winter Solstice** (Farthest South) on about 22 December

\* ...the seasonal references are for the Northern Hemisphere!

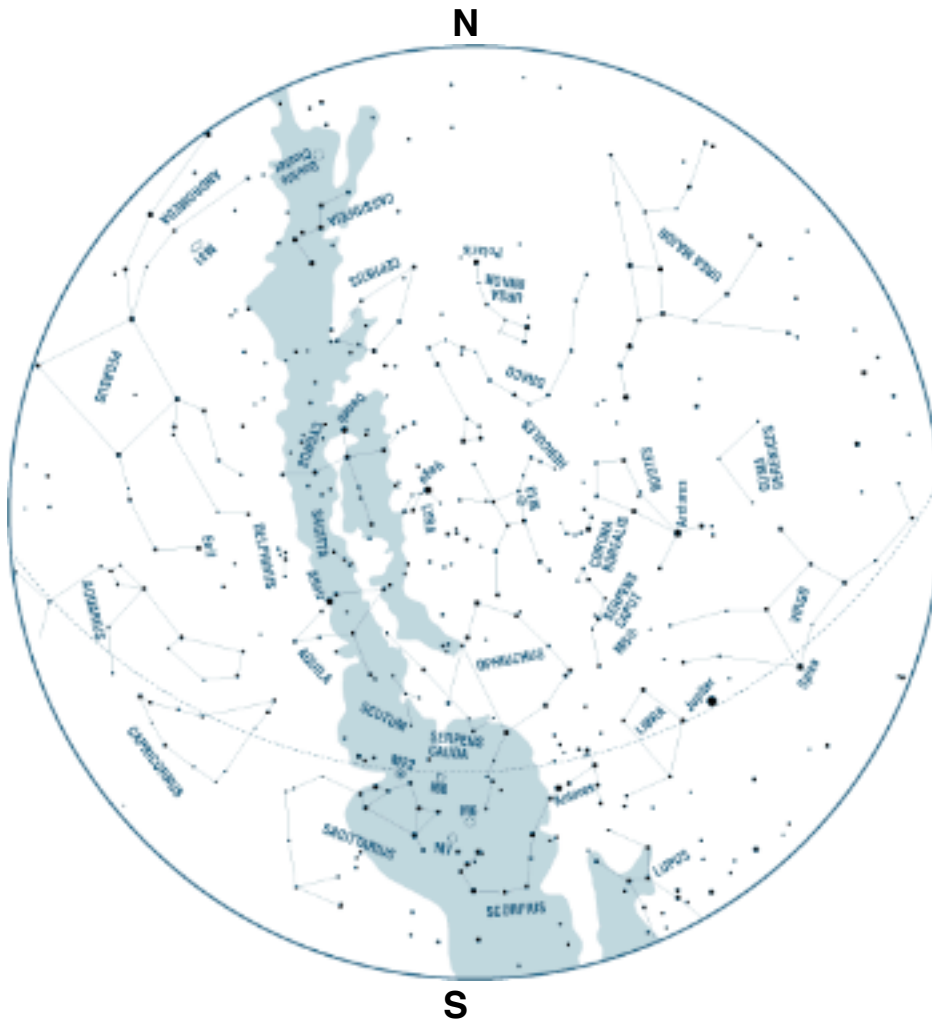
## Sunlight and Season

The location of the Sun on the Ecliptic determines:

- Where on the horizon the Sun rises and sets  
...if it does either!
- The length of the day and the length of the night, plus
  - The height of the noontime Sun above the horizon  
.....and therefore the warmth of the season.
- Which part of the Celestial Sphere is visible at night  
...and which part is invisible in daylight.

Note: Again, it is the obliquity of the ecliptic which is responsible for the occurrence of seasons on Earth. Our varying distance from the Sun has almost no seasonal effect; indeed, the Earth is nearest to the Sun in January.

# Seasonal Changes in the Appearance of the Nighttime Sky



**15 JULY 2006**  
**8:00 PM**



**15 JANUARY 2007**  
**8:00 PM**

# Resumé

## The Sky

The Visible Hemisphere  
Zenith & Nadir; Horizon & Meridian  
Cardinal Directions

## The Celestial Sphere

Fixed Stars & Luminaries  
Celestial Poles & Celestial Equator  
Orientation & Apparent Rotation  
Time & Geography

## The Ecliptic

The Annual Path of the Sun on the Celestial Sphere  
Motions of the Sun on the Celestial Sphere  
Equinoxes & Solstices  
The Sun and Seasons

**Next: The Moon and the Planets**