Kepler attacks Mars—15 Sep

- Answers for Hwk1 will be on Angel.
- Questions on Hwk 2.
- Public observing at MSU Observatory
 - Fri & Sat, 9-11 weather permitting.
- The discovery of the laws of motion, the first science.
 - De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium, Copernicus, 1543
 - Astronomia Nova, Kepler, 1609
 - Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica, Newton, 1687
- How Kepler figured out the path of Mars from Tyco's observations. Discovery of his three laws.



Kepler at 39, Sternwarte Kremsmünster http://members.nextra.at/stewar/

| Copernicus | 1473–1543 |
|------------------|-----------|
| Columbus sails | 1492 |
| Tycho Brahe | 1546-1601 |
| Shakespeare | 1564–1616 |
| Johannes Kepler | 1571–1630 |
| Jamestown | 1607 |
| King James Bible | 1611 |
| Harvard College | 1636 |
| Isaac Newton | 1642-1727 |

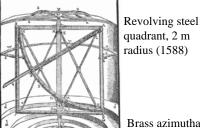
Tycho Brahe's Observations

•On Uraniborg, Tycho measured positions of the planets for 20 years

•Highly accurate & reliable

•Accuracy limited by human eye, not by instruments. Superseded only with telescopes.

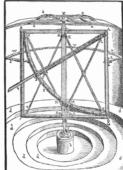
•Tyco measured & compensated for instrument flexure, the biggest error.



Brass azimuthal



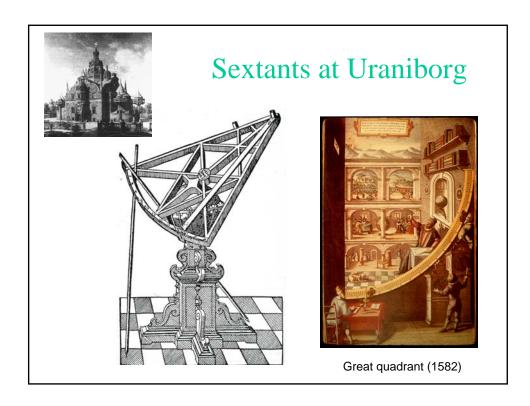
Uraniborg.







Great quadrant (1582)



Kepler & Tycho

Their meeting at Benatek (in Chechoslavakia): ...on 4 February 1600, Tycho de Brahe and Johannes Keplerus, co-founders of a new universe, met face to face, silver nose to scabby cheek. Tycho was fifty-three, Kepler, twentynine. Tycho was an aristocrat, Kepler a plebian. —Koestler, *The Sleepwalkers*, p302





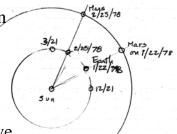
How did Kepler figure out Mars' orbit from Tycho's observations?

- Tycho's observations are 2 dimensional
- Orbit is 3 dimensional
- Two examples
 - Determine the period of Mars
 - Opposition occurred on 22 January 1978
 - Next opposition: 25 February 1980 (56th day)
 - Determine a point on Mars' orbit.
 - Kepler had to do this for many points.

Observations

- Opposition occurred on 22 January 1978
- Next opposition: 25 February 1980 (56th day of the year)
- For there not to be an opposition in between,
 - Mars has traveled 360+(56-22)360/364=394°
 - in 364+364+(56-22)=762 days
- Period of Mars is how long to move 360°
 - $-762 \times 360/394 = 696$ days.
 - Actual period is 687 days.

Period of Mars



Path of Mars

- Observations
 - On 21 March 1978, the right ascension of Mars is 7hr 46min (116.5° from the sun on the vernal equinox).
 - On 5 February 1980 (one Martian year later), Mars is at 11hr 03min (165.8°).
- Where is Mars? Pretend to be Kepler who has just arrived at Tycho Brahe's observatory, Hven, in 1600. We are figuring out a point on Mars' path using the observations of our boss, Tycho Brahe.

Coordinate system

- Observations
 - On 21 March 1978, the right ascension of Mars is 7hr 46min (116.5° from the sun on the vernal equinox).
- Sky coordinates, right ascension & declination, which does not change for stars.
 - Declination: angle from celestial equator
 - A star at declination 0° is on equator
 - Polaris (near north pole) is at declination +90°.
 - Right ascension: angle from location of sun on vernal equinox.
 - Increases CCW (in same direction as earth turns).
 - Measured in hr-min-sec or degrees.
- 1. It is 3/21. Which direction is RA=0hr?
 - A. up B. left

C. down D. right

2. It is 12/21 Which direction is RA=0hr? down

3. It is 3/21. Which direction is RA=6hr? right,

sun 12/21

Earth 3/21

How Kepler determined Mars' path

- Observations
 - On 21 March 1978, the right ascension of Mars is 7hr 46min (116.5° from the sun on the vernal equinox).
 - On 5 February 1980 (one Martian year later), Mars is at 11hr 03min (165.8°).
- Where is Mars? Pretend to be Kepler in 1600.
- 1. On 3/21/78, in what direction is Mars?
 - ΔN
- B. S C. E
- D. NE
- E. SE
- 2. A point on the path of Mars is at the intersection of the line drawn on the two dates. Would this be true for any two dates? What is the reason?
 - A. Y.
 - B. N.

