TODAY

FIRST HOMEWORK DUE

- SOLAR ECLIPSES
- COMPETING COSMOLOGIES
 - **GEOCENTRIC VS. HELIOCENTRIC**
 - PTOLEMY VS. COPERNICUS
 - RETROGRADE MOTION
 - PHASES OF VENUS



Ancient Cosmology: A Flat Earth





Artist's reconstruction of the Library of Alexandria

Eratosthenes became the third librarian at Alexandria under Ptolemy III in the Hellenistic period following the conquests of Alexander the Great. Ptolemy I had been one of Alexander's generals, and had taken Egypt as his own after Alexander's untimely death.

Eratosthenes measures the Earth (c. 240 B.C.)

<u>Measurements:</u> Syene to Alexandria

- distance \approx 5,000 stadia
- angle = 7°
- i.e, 7/360 of the circumference



<u>Calculate circumference of Earth:</u> (7/360) × (circum. Earth) = 5,000 stadia \Rightarrow circum. Earth = 5,000 × 360/7 stadia \approx 250,000 stadia

<u>Compare to modern value ($\approx 40,100 \text{ km}$):</u> Greek stadium $\approx 1/6 \text{ km} \Rightarrow 250,000 \text{ stadia} \approx 42,000 \text{ km}$

It was known long before Columbus that the Earth is not flat!

Geocentric Ptolemaic Earth at center

Heliocentric Copernican

Sun at center





Geocentric



Ptolemy

The most sophisticated geocentric model was that of Ptolemy (A.D. 100–170) the **Ptolemaic model:**

- Sufficiently accurate to remain in use for 1,500 years
 - i.e., predicted correct positions of planets for many centuries
- Arabic translation of Ptolemy's work named *Almagest* ("the greatest compilation")

<u>Geocentric Cosmology</u>



Heliocentric Cosmology



Heliocentric

Copernicus (1473–1543):



- He proposed the Sun-centered model (published 1543).
- He used the model to determine the layout of the solar system (planetary distances in AU).

But . . .

• The model was no more accurate than Ptolemaic model in predicting planetary positions, because it still used perfect circles.

Geocentric Ptolemaic Earth at center

Heliocentric

Copernican Sun at center

The sun is the source of light in both models

Explains

- Motion of Sun
- Motion of Moon
- Solar and Lunar Eclipses
- Phases of Moon

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Hard to tell the difference!

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Retrograde Motion

Needs epicycles

Consequence of Lapping

Retrograde motion

- Planets usually move slightly *eastward* from night to night relative to the stars.
- But, sometimes they go *westward* relative to the stars for a few weeks: **apparent retrograde motion.**





In the Ptolemaic model, planets *really do* go backwards.





T

Earth



In the **Copernican** model, retrograde motion is a consequence of one planet (Earth) "lapping" another in its orbit.



Geocentric Heliocentric Copernican Ptolemaic Earth at center Sun at center The sun is the source of light in both models Explains Explains Motion of Sun Motion of Sun Motion of Moon Motion of Moon Solar and Lunar Eclipses Solar and Lunar Eclipses Phases of Moon Phases of Moon **Retrograde Motion** Consequence of Lapping Needs epicycles Inferiority of Mercury & Venus Must tie to sun Interior to Earth's Orbit

Geocentric Cosmology



Mercury & Venus always close to sun on the sky



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Parallax

If the Earth moves around the sun, the positions of stars should shift in reflex to that motion.



• The ancients could not detect stellar parallax.

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<u>Geocentric</u>



Only crescent phase can be observed - never full or even gibbous

<u>Heliocentric</u>

The full range of phase can be observed - from crescent to full







c. 1564–1640

First telescopic astronomical observations





 $\alpha = 42^{\circ}$

Phase and angular size of Venus depend on elongation

 $\alpha = 58^{\circ}$





 $\alpha = 24^{\circ}$

 $\alpha = 15^{\circ}$