

How to measure the speed of light (part 3.....using a telescope!)

James Appleton, Martin Cook and Alan Smith

Plan for the evening

History of estimating the speed of light - Alan

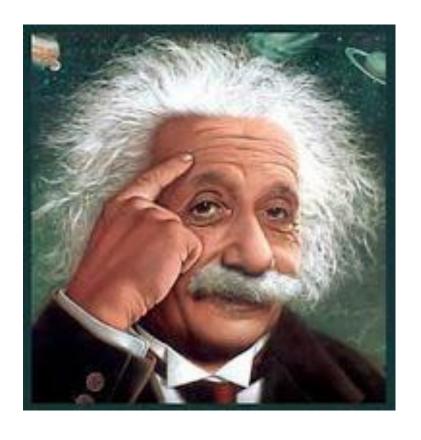
OASI interpretation of Rømer's method – James

Tea break

Observing Galilean eclipses - Martin

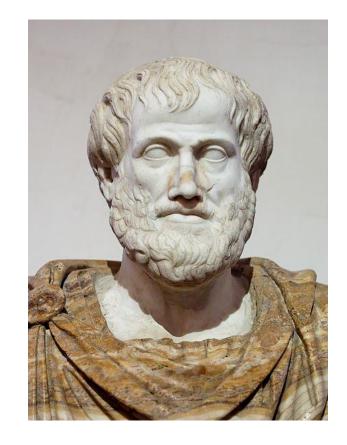
Call to arms: the OASI observing project - Martin

Questions and discussion



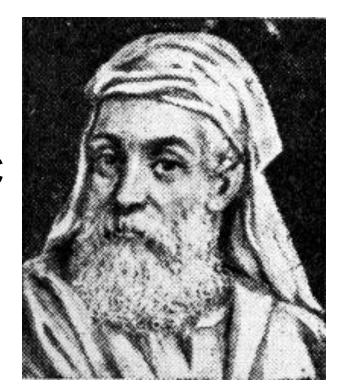
$E=mc^2$

Aristotle 384 – 322 BC



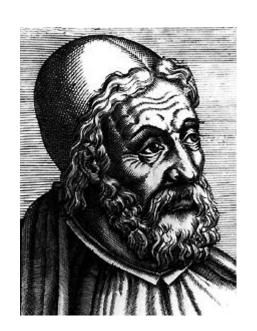
- Aristotle argued that "light is due to the presence of something, but it is not a movement".
- He therefore, argued that light travelled 'instantaneously'.

Empedocles 490 – 430 BC



 Empedocles maintained that light was something in motion, and therefore must take some time to travel.





Euclid (325 – 265 BC) and Ptolemy (90 – 160 AD)

Euclid and Ptolemy advanced the emission theory of vision, where light is emitted from the eye, thus enabling sight.

Alhazen 965 - 1040 AD



- al-Ḥasan a Muslim scientist, dismissed the emission theory in favour of the now accepted intromission theory of vision, in which light moves from an object into the eye.
- He proposed that light must have a finite speed, and that the speed of light is variable, decreasing in denser bodies.

Roger Bacon 1214 –1294



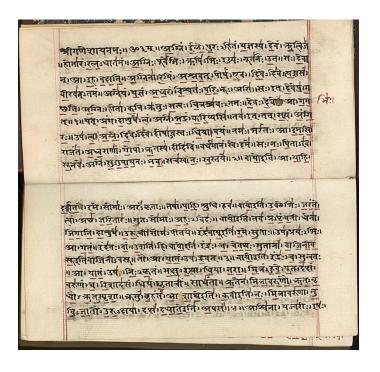
 In the 13th century, The English philosopher Roger Bacon, using philosophical arguments argued that the speed of light in air was not infinite.

Witelo (1230 - 1300 'ish')



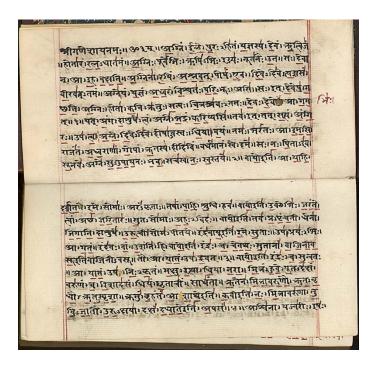
 In the 1270s, Witelo, a Polish philosopher, considered the possibility of light travelling at infinite speed in a vacuum but slowing down in denser bodies.

Sāyaņa (died 1387)



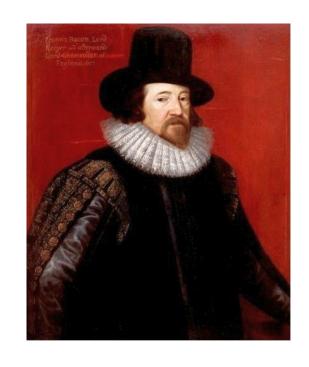
 Sāyaṇa comments on a verse in the Rigveda (a sacred book of Hindu texts) that the speed of the Sun was 2,202 yojanas in half a nimesha

Sāyaņa (died 1387)



- Sāyaṇa comments on a verse in the Rigveda (a sacred book of Hindu texts) that the speed of the Sun was 2,202 yojanas in half a nimesha.
- His result: between 267,910 and 300,940 km/sec

Francis Bacon (1561 – 1626)



 Francis Bacon (1600 A.D.) again argued against an infinite speed for light. "Even in sight, whereof the action is most rapid, it appears that there are required certain moments of time for its accomplishment...things which by reason of the velocity of their motion cannot be seen -- as when a ball is discharged from a musket"

Navigation: (or how not to hit a rock)



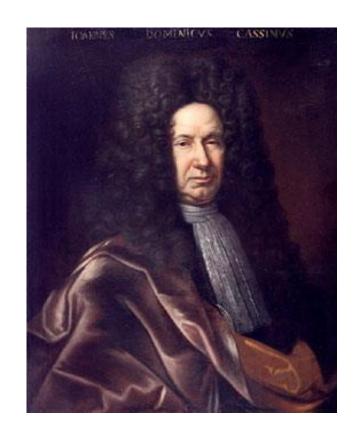
 The angle of Latitude of a ship could easily be determined using a sextant and so you would know how far north or south you were. But with no accurate clocks available (let alone ones that would work at sea) there was no way of determining longitude.

1610



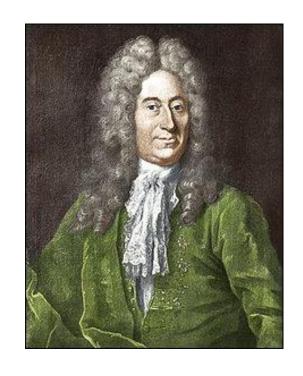
 Moons of Jupiter discovered by Galileo using a telescope with a 35mm lens and a magnification of about 20

Giovanni Domenico Cassini (1625 – 1712)



 Cassini, was one of the people who took up the challenge of longitude by careful timing of Jupiter's rotation and published the first reliable times for the eclipse timings of Jupiter's moons.

Ole (Olaus) Christensen Rømer (1644-1710)



 Ole Rømer, a Danish astronomer, had also made extensive observations of Jupiter and its moons, and in 1672, he went to Paris to observe with Cassini.

Back to the speed of light

- In 1629, Isaac Beeckman (a Dutch philosopher)
 proposed an experiment in which a person would
 observe the flash of a cannon reflecting off a large mirror
 about one mile away.
- In 1638, Galileo repeated the experiment by observing the delay between uncovering a lantern and its perception some distance away.
- His result: Galileo concluded that the speed of light was at least 10 times faster than sound (340m/s).

September 1676 Observatoire Royale Paris

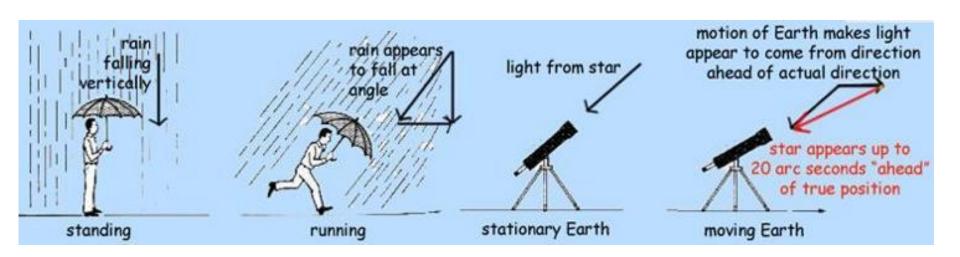


1676 Ole Rømer

- His result: Rømer never actually calculated the speed of light! He merely 'proved' that light had a speed.
- Of course, the establishment largely dismissed his findings.

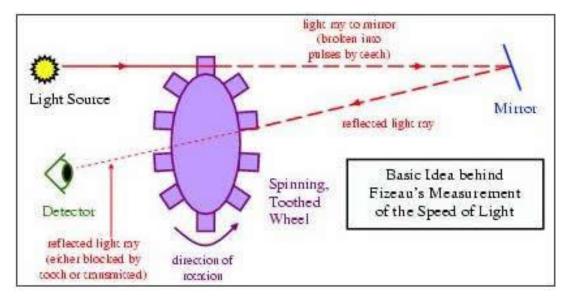
1728 James Bradley

- Used stellar aberration by observing a star in Draco to calculate the speed of light.
- His result: 301,000 Km/s



1849 Hippolyte Louis Fizeau

- Light is shone between the teeth of a rapidly rotating toothed wheel. A mirror 5 miles away reflected the beam back through the same gap between the teeth of the wheel.
- His result: 313,300 Km/s



1862 Leon Foucault

- A light is shone onto a rotating mirror, it bounces back to a remote fixed mirror and then back to the first rotating mirror.
- His result: 299,796 Km/s

Light Beam Splitter Through Focusing Instrument Lens Concave

Mirrors

Figure 4

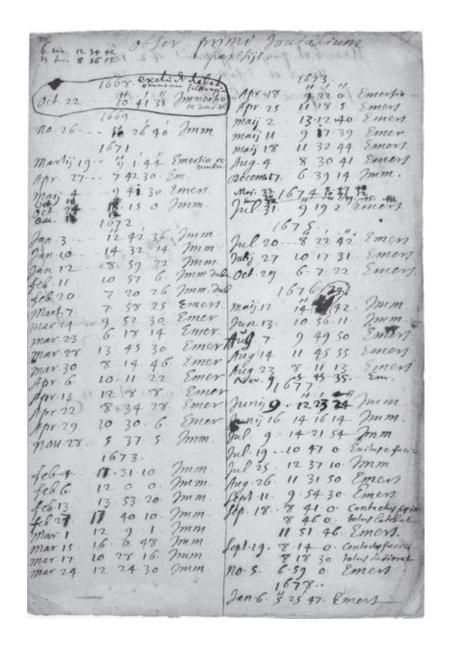
Microscope

Concave

Mirrors

Foucault's Spinning Mirror Device

 In 1676 when Ole Rømer published his theory of mora *luminis* (the retardment of light) his main objective was to establish that light is propagated in time and not instantaneously.



 Rømer's 'result': 214,000 km/s (about 30% less than the modern accepted value)

Rømer Revisited

OASI's Measurement of the Speed of Light

James Appleton

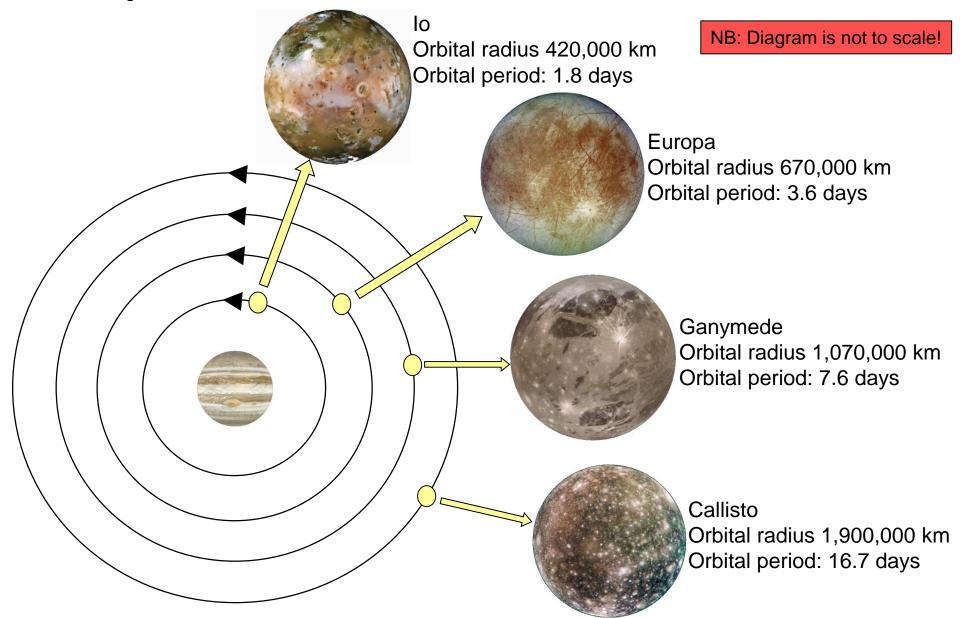


Ole Rømer (1644-1710) by Jacob Coning, c. 1700.

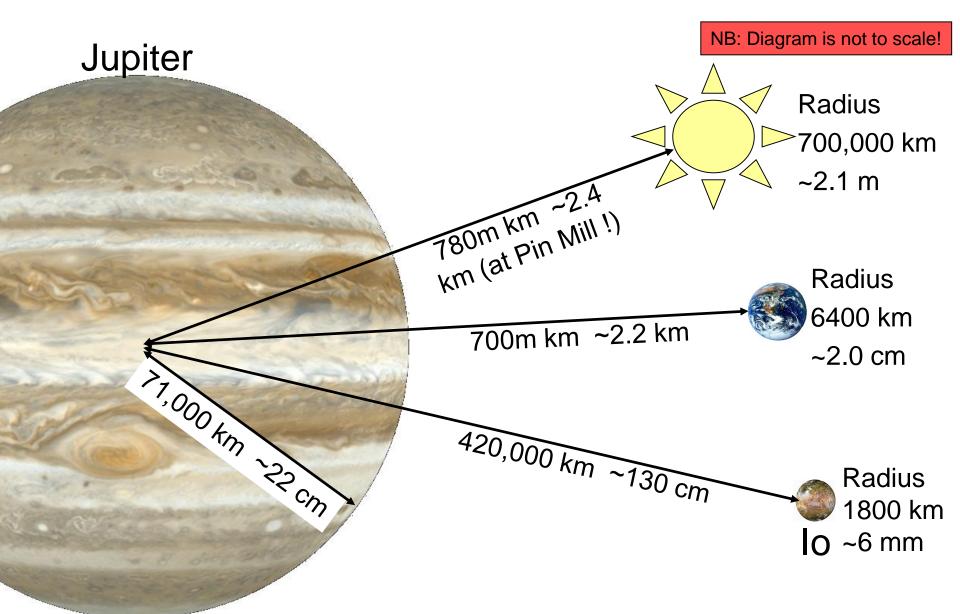
Orbital Dimensions

Light travel time 499 sec per AU NB: Diagram is not to scale! Light travel time Earth – Jupiter: 34m 57s at mean opposition 51m 35s at mean conjunction Difference: 16m 38s 5.2 AU 1.0 AU Conjunction Opposition

Jupiter & The Galilean Satellites



Model at Scale 1:325,000,000



Model Checklist

- Phenomena associated with the Galileans:
 - Transit
 - Shadow transit
 - Occultation
 - Eclipse
- Eclipse most suitable "timing tick" for Rømer's method
- Effect of tilt of Jupiter's axis
- Umbral and penumbral shadow
- Determining the beginning and end of an eclipse

Sidereal and Synodic Periods

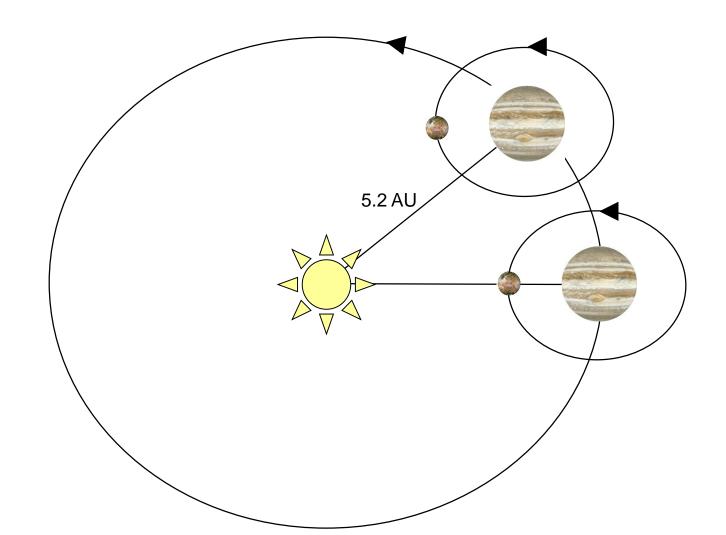
For a Galilean satellite

- Sidereal period: average time to complete a revolution of Jupiter, measured with reference to the stars
- Synodic period: average time between successive conjunctions with the Sun, as seen from Jupiter

The two differ due to Jupiter's orbital motion

Synodic Period of a Galilean

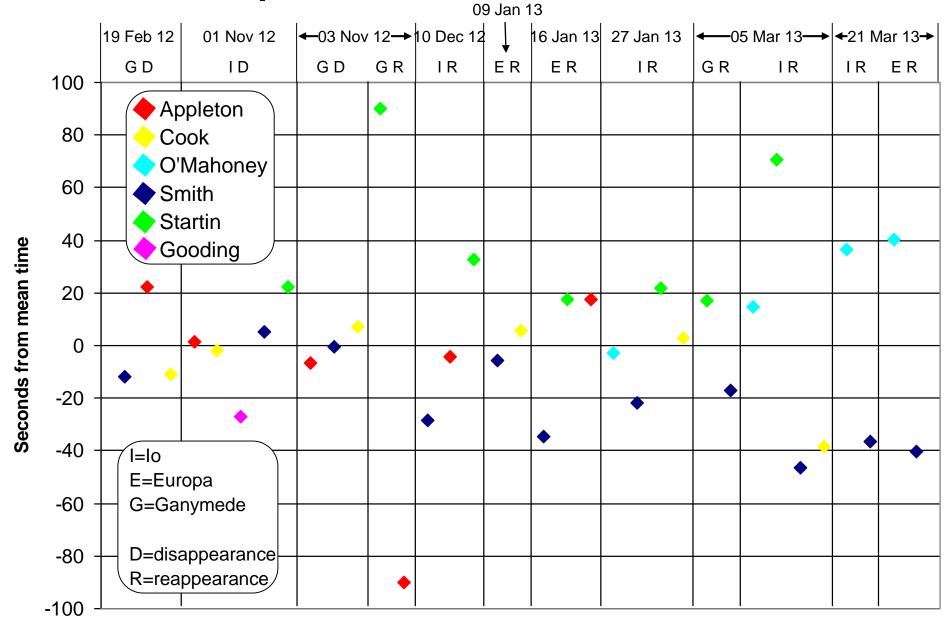
NB: Diagram is not to scale!



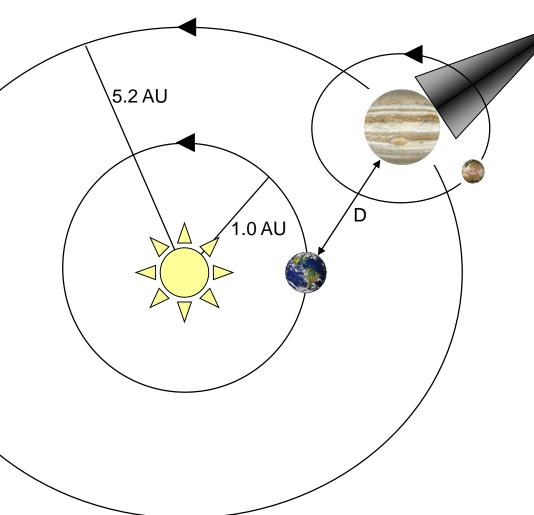
Observations

Galilean	Observers	Observations	
lo	James Appleton	1D, 2R	
	Martin Cook	1D, 5R	
	Roy Gooding	1D	Observation period
	Mike O'Mahoney	3R	14 January 2012 –
	Robin Scagell	1R	06 May 2013.
	Alan Smith 1D, 6R	•	
	Joe Startin	1D, 4R	D=disappearance R=reappearance Total 13 D, 37 R
ſ	James Appleton	2R	
	Martin Cook	2R	
	Mike O'Mahoney	1R	
	Alan Smith	3R	
	Joe Startin	1R	
Ganymede	James Appleton	3D, 3R	
	Martin Cook	2D	
	Alan Smith	3D, 2R	
	Joe Startin	2R	

Comparison of Observers



Analysis



NB: Diagram is not to scale!

Assumptions:

- Circular orbits
- Coplanar
- Known orbital periods of planets
- Known synodic periods of Galileans
- Known orbital radius of Earth

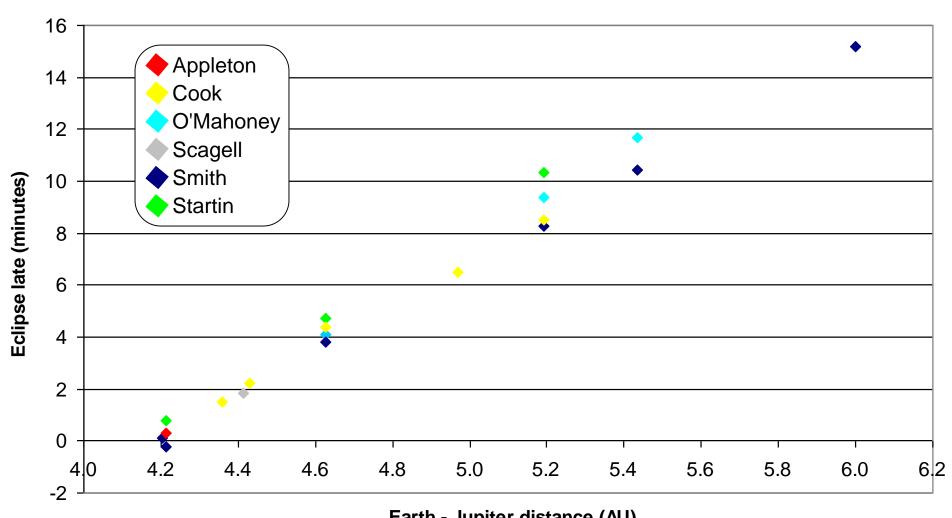
Method:

For each Galilean in turn, considering separately D and R events -

- 1. Exclude uncertain timings.
- 2. Note time of first reported observation.
- 3. Assume subsequent events happen at integral multiples of synodic period later.
- 4. For each subsequent event, calculate how much later/earlier it is than above.
- 5. Plot early/late time versus Earth-Jupiter distance, D.
- 6. Read off speed of light from slope of graph.

Io Eclipse Reappearances

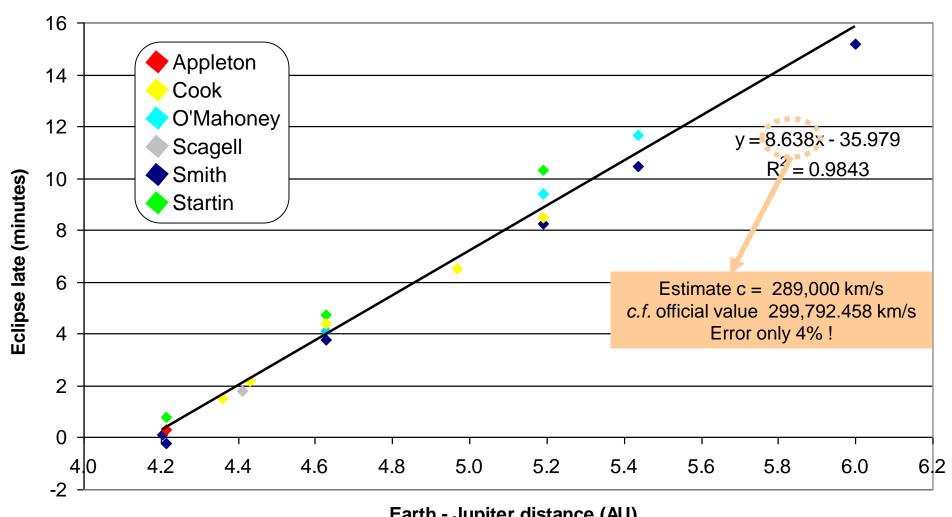
Eclipse late time versus distance - lo reappearance



Earth - Jupiter distance (AU)

Io Eclipse Reappearances

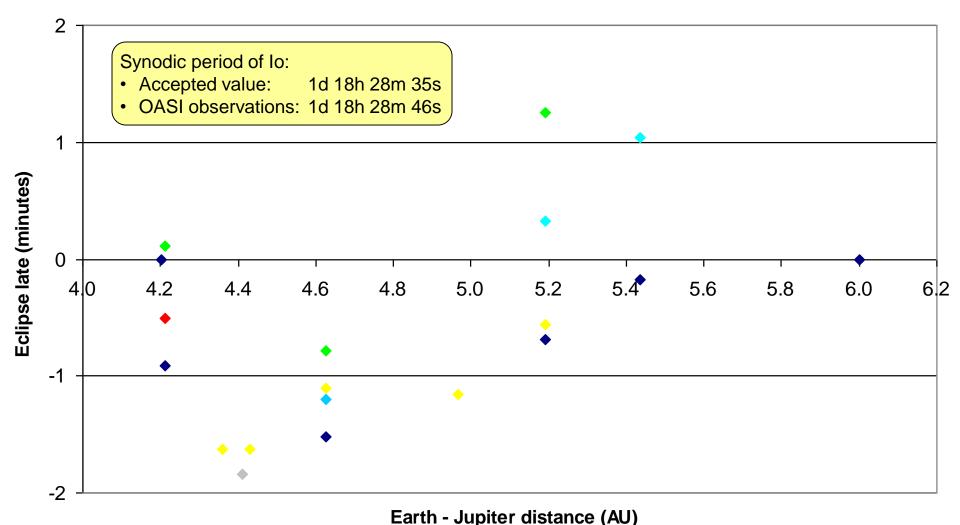
Eclipse late time versus distance - lo reappearance



Earth - Jupiter distance (AU)

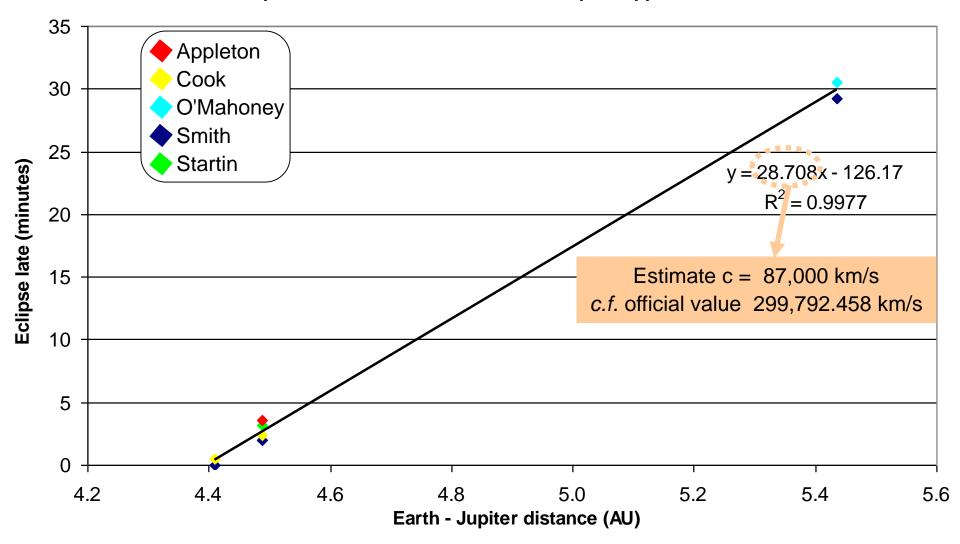
Estimating lo's Synodic Period

Eclipse late time versus distance - lo reappearance- estimated synodic period



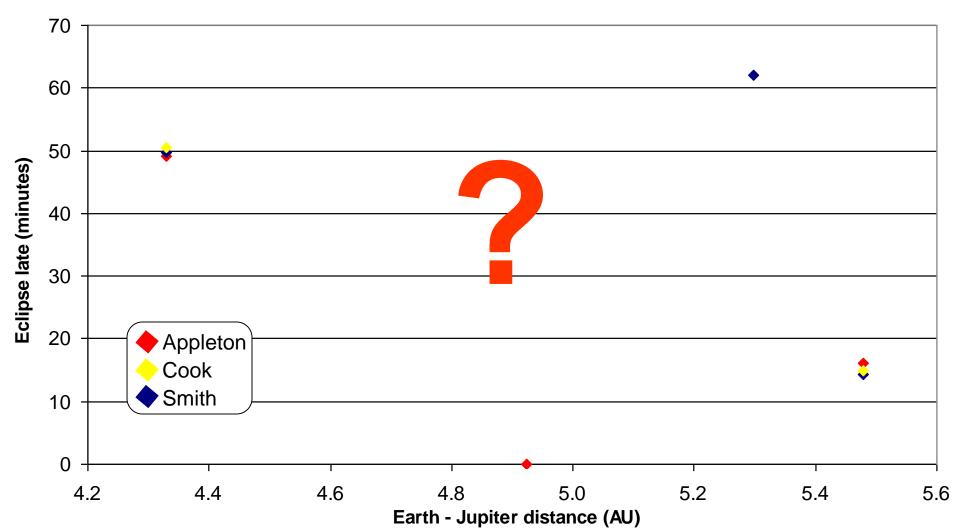
Europa Reappearance

Eclipse late time versus distance - Europa reappearance



Ganymede Disappearance

Eclipse late time versus distance - Ganymede disappearance



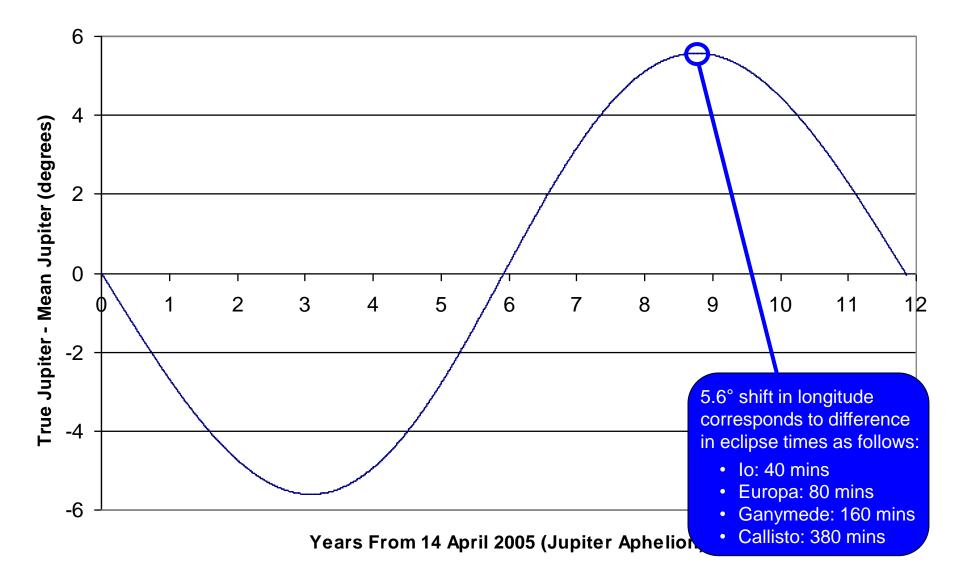
Accuracy of the Galileans as Timekeepers

Maximum times fast/slow compared to mean sidereal period. Evaluated during period 1990-2014.

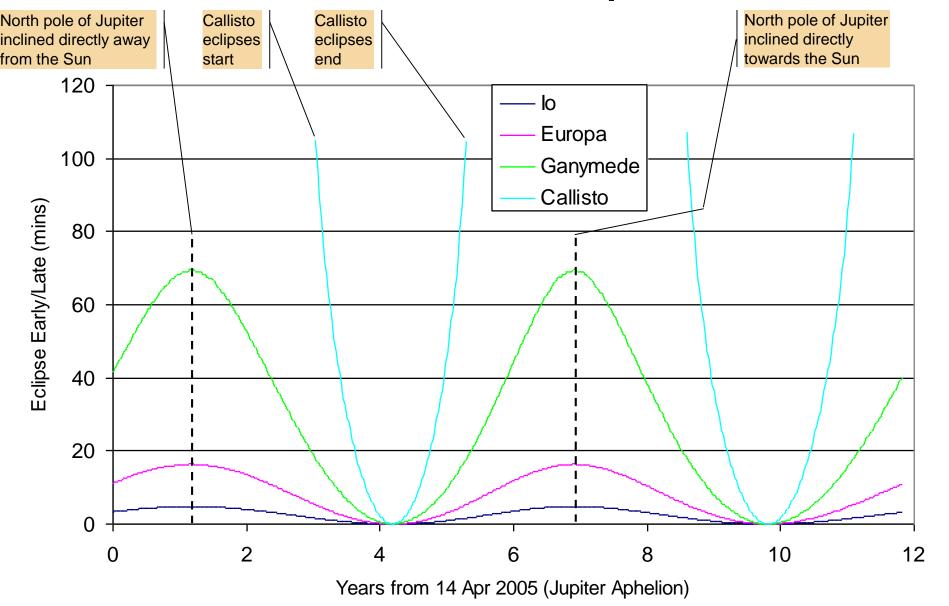
	Fast/Slow
Satellite	(minutes)
lo	±3.5
Europa	±16
Ganymede	±4.3
Callisto	±7*

(*Up to one hour on a timescale of centuries)

Heliocentric Longitude of Jupiter



Axial Tilt of Jupiter



Main Factors Influencing Eclipse Times

(in addition to Jupiter → Earth light-travel time)

	Influence on Eclipse Time (± mins)			
	Synodic	Jovian	Inherent	
Galilean	Variability	Axial Tilt	Variability	
lo	40	5	3.5	
Europa	80	16	16	
Ganymede	160	70	4.3	
Callisto	380	110	7 *	

(*Up to one hour on a timescale of centuries.)

c.f. 16m 38s, the difference in Jupiter → Earth light-travel time exploited by Rømer's method.

Applicability of Rømer's Method

Galilean	Applicability of Rømer's Method		
lo	1	Observations limited to at most several months' duration	
Europa	X		
Ganymede	X		
Callisto	X		

Application of the method outside the above constraints requires use of compensation factors based on a sophisticated understanding of orbital dynamics.

Tea Break...



Followed by Martin...

Timing tips

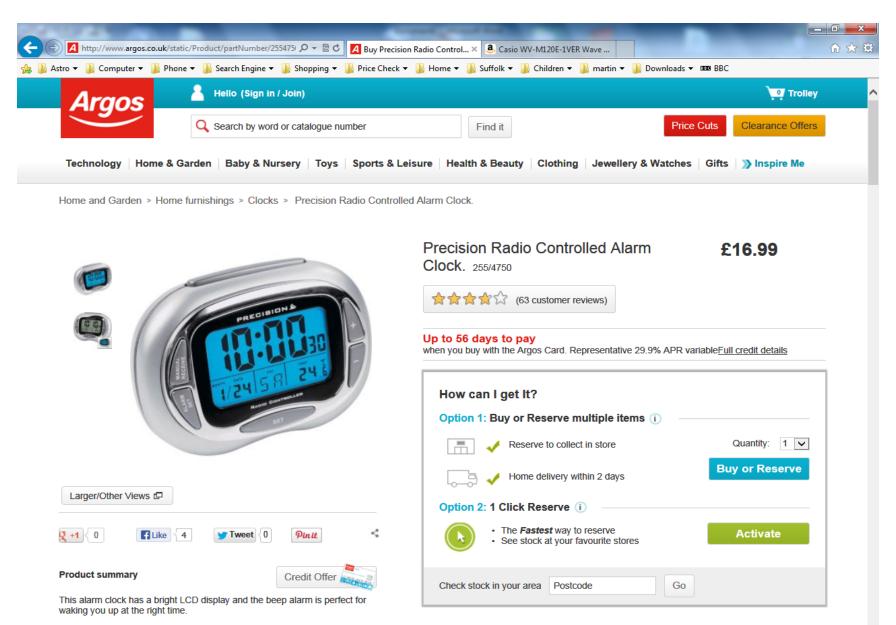












· Digital display with backlight.

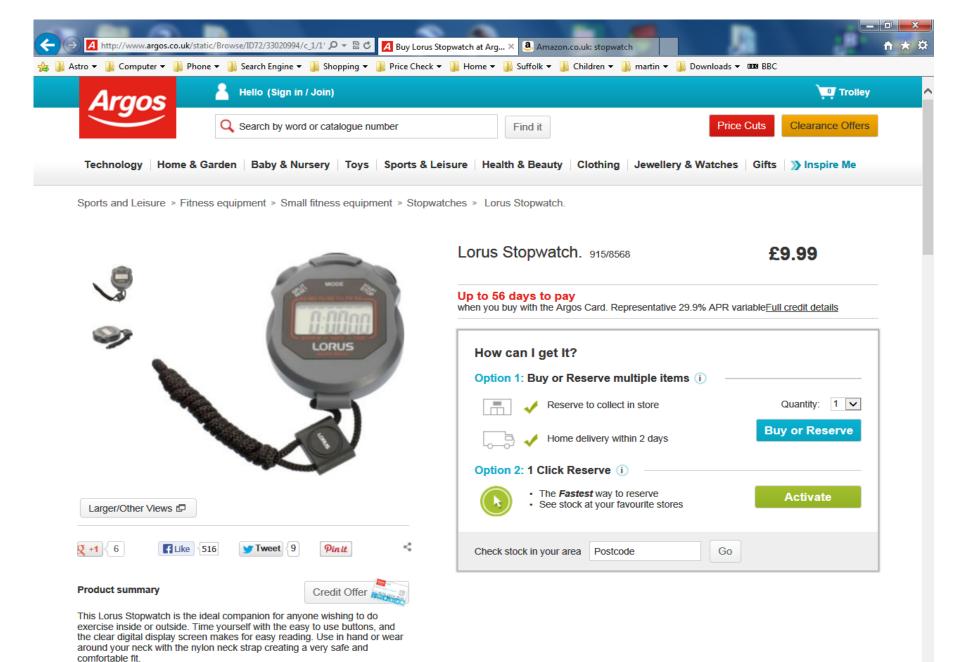
· 24 hour clock.









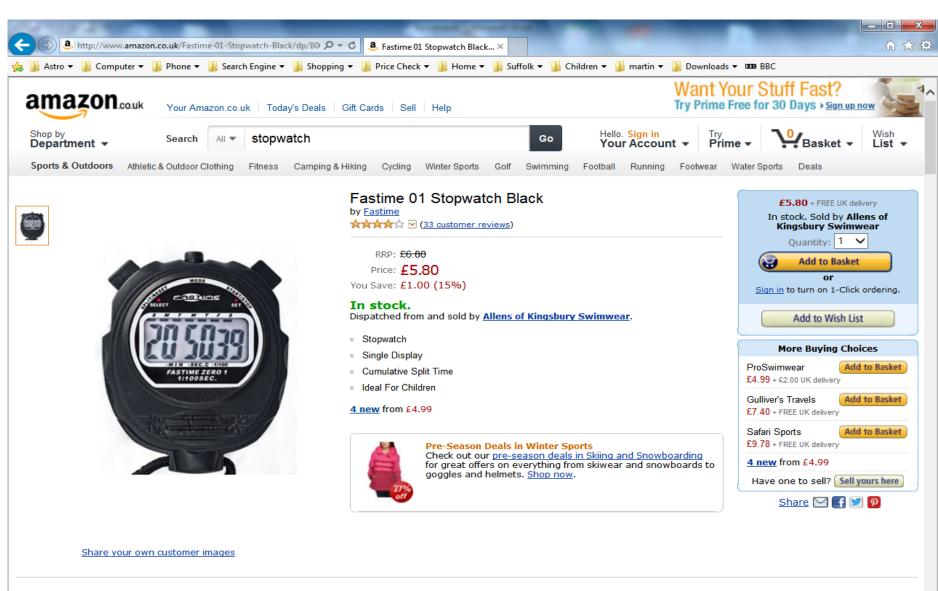












Frequently Bought Together









Price For All Three: £17.40



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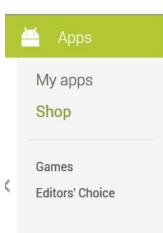














Description

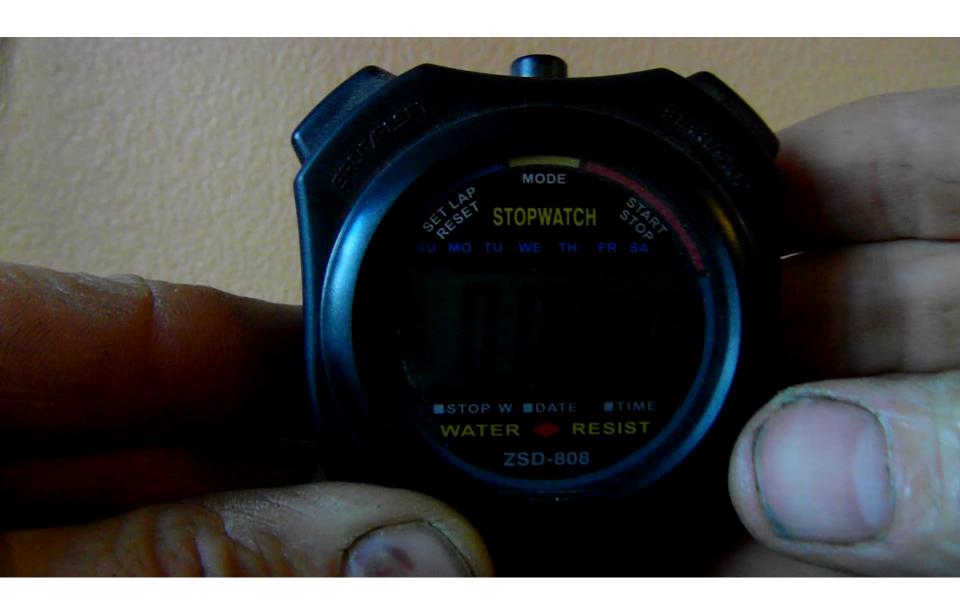
Ultrachron Lite is an easy to use digital stopwatch & talking timer that is responsive and accurate. Great for cooking!

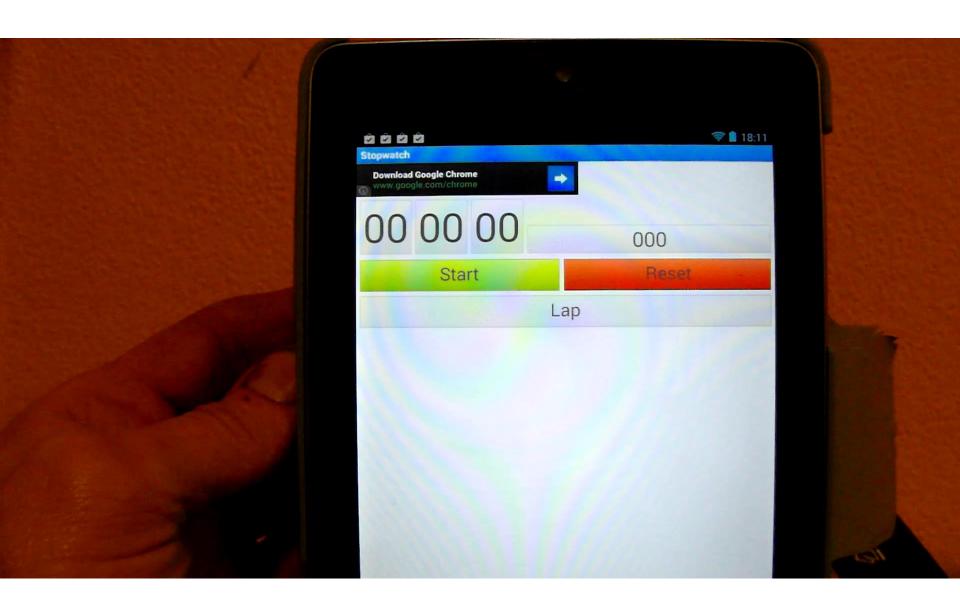
"Ultrachron is firmly entrenched on my list of must-have apps for Android. The free Lite version is fantastic, but for \$1 you get some great extra features. I'd pay \$1 just to support the developer." - Brent Rose, PC World

Features:

- ·Talking stopwatch/timer
- ·Set timer with voice
- ·Large display
- Lap Times
- Editable descriptions
- ·Email timing reports
- Wakes phone
- Persistent notifications

No Ads!





25m:19s

25m:19s

21h:20m:00s

25m:19s

21h:20m:00s

20h:54m:41s



20h:30m:00s

20h:30m:00s

+24m:41s

20h:30m:00s

+24m:41s

20h:54m:41s

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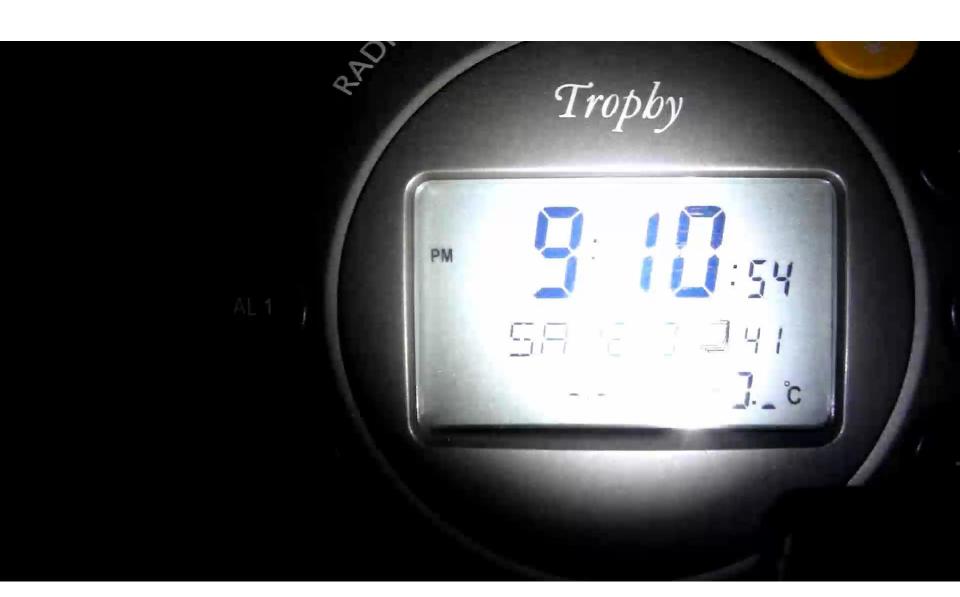
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An occultation of the star Antares...

6.6.09 Fram Hudson, Florida



Public Access Events

09 November 2013, 17:30 onwards, Observing Group open evening at Newbourne Village Hall. Booking not necessary.

22 & 23 November 2013, 19:30-22:00, Orwell Park Observatory open days, Booking not necessary.

01-08 March 2014, events TBA to mark National Astronomy Week.

Full events list.

Taster Evenings

Taster evenings provide an opportunity for people considering joining OASI to visit Orwell Park Observatory and find out more about the Society. Dates are as follows:

- Tuesday 12 November 2013
- Tuesday 03 December 2013
- January 2014 onwards TBC

Taster evenings and joining OASI.

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Podcast, October 2013

Observing reports OASI is a society for anyone w related matters. We are basec Lunar occultations

Essex. Current membership numbers over 160.

scopes, space travel and age of Nacton, near Ipswich, Suffolk, UK, and most member and make Suffolk or north-east

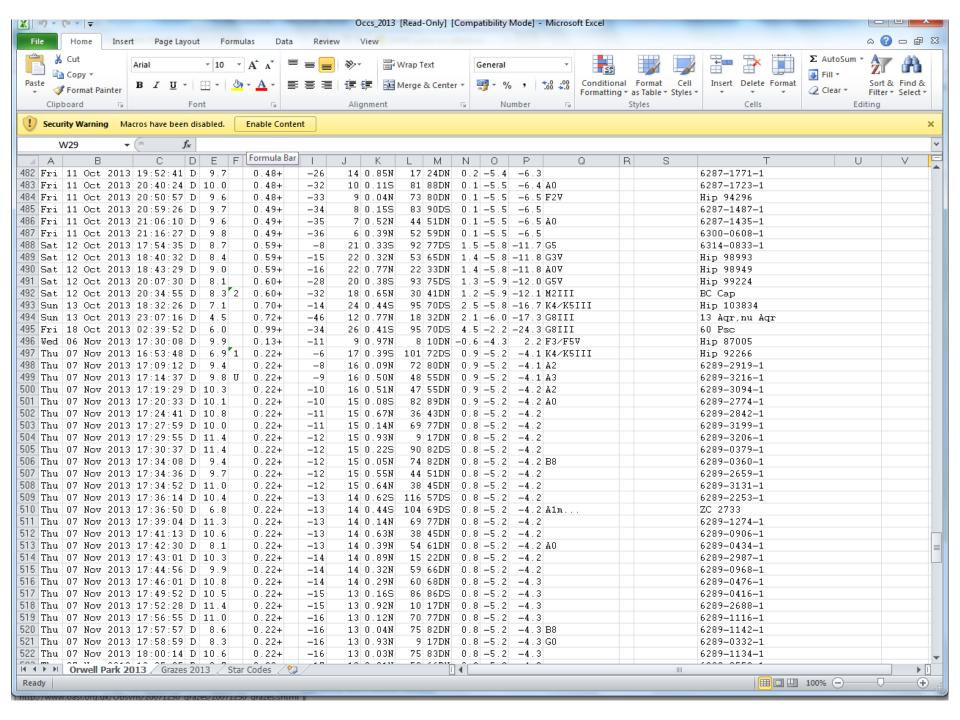
Our members span a wide range of interests and abilities in astronomy, from those with a general interest through to those with specialist interests in topics such as visual and photographic observing, constructing telescopes and other instrumentation, and the history of astronomy. OASI encourages and supports the astronomical activities of all our members, whatever their level of knowledge and expertise. Our events and activities currently include:

- observing at Orwell Park Observatory, Newbourne Village Hall and occasional field trips to other locations;
- winter-season lectures;
- winter-season astronomy workshops;
- visits to places of astronomical interest;
- social events:
- production of a monthly newsletter distributed to all members.

OASI was founded in 1967 and is a UK registered charity, no 271313. We are affiliated to the following organisations:

- British Astronomical Association (BAA).
- Federation of Astronomical Societies (FAS),
- Society for Popular Astronomy (SPA),
- Society for the History of Astronomy (SHA).

Orwell Park Observatory is equipped with several astronomical telescopes, of which the most notable is the 26 cm Tomline Defractor dating from 1874. The Society encourages use of the





A Selection Of Eclipses During The Next Month

Date	Satellite	Ec D	Ec R	Oc D	Oc R
06 Nov	lo	7(1, 7, 7,	n the orizon		23:49
12 Nov	lo	03:37			07:11
13/14 Nov	lo	22:16	>		01:39
14/15 Nov	Europa	21:35			02:24
19 Nov	lo	05:41			09:00
21 Nov	lo	00:09			03:27
22 Nov	Europa	80:00			04:46
22/23 Nov	Callisto	22:15	01:14	07:15	11:24
25/26 Nov	Ganymede	20:15	23:21	23:59	03:11
28 Nov	lo	02:04			05:13
29 Nov	Europa	02:42			07:05
29 Nov	lo	20:32			23:40
03 Dec	Ganymede	00:14	03:21	03:26	06:38
05 Dec	lo	03:58			06:59
06/07 Dec	lo	22:26			01:26





Report An Eclipse Observation

Observer	
Name	
Location	
	~
Email address	
Equipment de	tails
Telescope	
Туре	● Reflector ○ Refractor
Aperture	
Magnification	
Timing method	e.g. stopwatch synchronised to speaking clock
metnod	e.g. Jupraturi syrioritoriaea to apearang drook
Observation	
Galilean	lo 🗸
Phenomenon	Disappearance
Date	
Time	
Additional cor	mments
	^
	~
	Reset Submit

No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Persons, Name of Street, or ot

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- 7. J Meeus, "Astronomical Algorithms", 2nd edition, Willmann-Bell, Inc (2009).
- 8. A Mallama, C Stockdale, B Kroubsek, P Nelson, "Assessment of Resonant Perturbation Errors in Galilean Satellite Ephemerides Using Precisely Measures Eclipse Timings", Icarus, 210, 346-357 (2010).
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- 10. Wikipedia pages on Ole Rømer. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ole_R%C3%B8mer