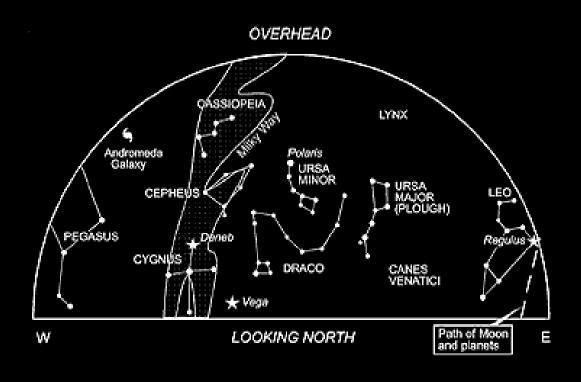
# Bell Ringer

- 1. What does a protostar form from?
- 2. What does a protostar form into?
- 3. By what process do stars create their own energy?

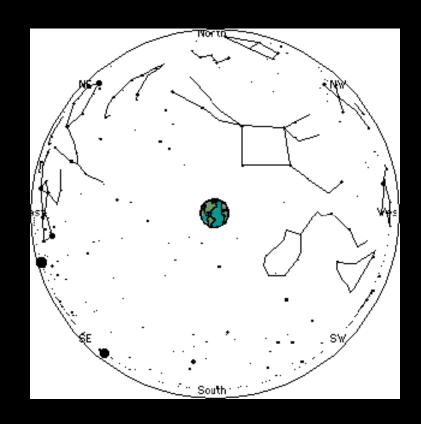
### **Constellations & Stars**



## I. Constellations

 Group of stars that appear to form a pattern in the sky.

 88 recognized by International Astronomy Union



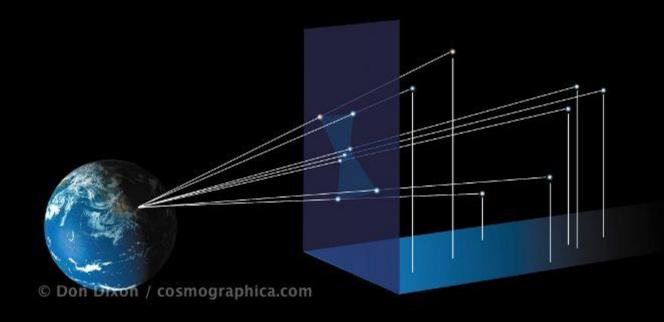
Are stars in a constellation close to each other?

Not necessarily!

### Constellations are 3D

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pX
 DyzSkxFvs

# Orion



There are 88 constellations in the night sky, but I can never see that many, why?

## What stars can I see, and when?

 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bb zCA0Lgf3Y

## Constellations in sight depend on:

- Season (where the sun is)
- Hemisphere (where I am. The Earth is in the way of some.)

## Solar System Model

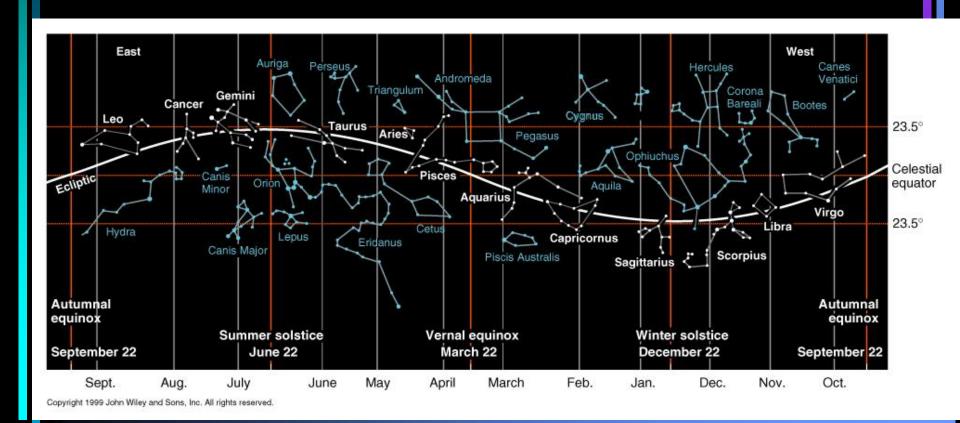
- https://www.solarsystemscope.com/
- Seasons
- Hemisphere
- Zodiac (next)

## A. Ecliptic

 The plane of the Earth's orbit around the sun

• The apparent path that the sun (and planets) appear to move along against the star background.

## **Ecliptic**

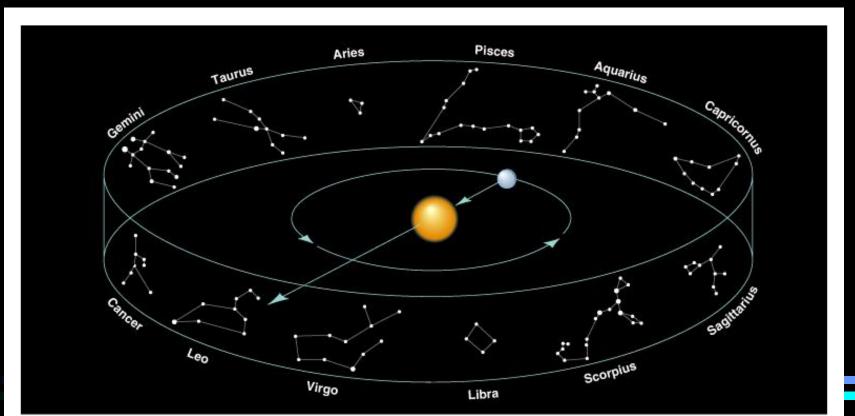


# 4 Main kinds of constellations we'll talk about:

- Zodiac
- Circumpolar
- Summer
- Winter

## B. Zodiac

• Band of 12 <u>constellations</u> along the <u>ecliptic</u>.



### Your zodiac

• = The constellation that the Sun was over when you were born.

## Circumpolar constellations

• Why does this happen?



## **Star Trails**

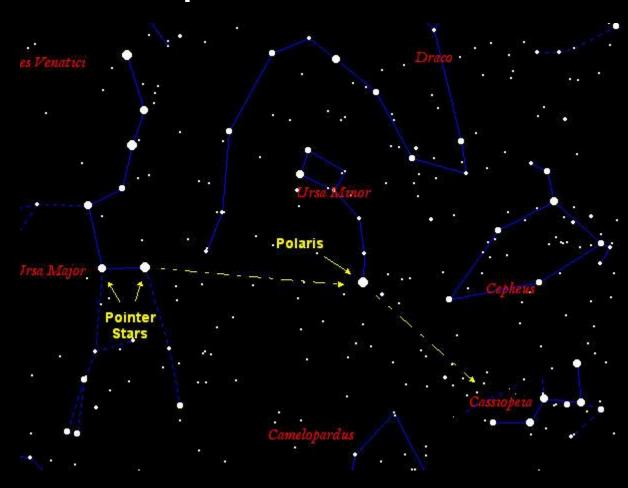


## C. Circumpolar Constellations

Can be seen all year long

- Never fully set below the horizon
- Appear to move counter clockwise around Polaris (North Star)
- Caused by Earth's Rotation

# Circumpolar Constellations



# Examples of Circumpolar Constellations

- Ursa Major The Big Bear (big dipper)
- 2. <u>Ursa Minor</u> The Little Bear (little dipper)
- 3. <u>Cassiopeia</u> Queen on Her Throne
- 4. <u>Draco</u>- The Dragon
- 5. <u>Cepheus</u>- The King

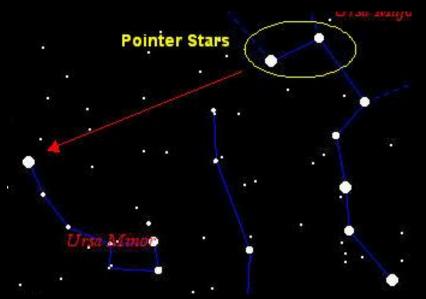
 The number of stars seen as circumpolar depends on the observers latitude

 Further North the observer lives, the more stars will appear circumpolar

Earth turns west to east

Sky appears to turn east to west

## <u>Ursa Major</u> (Big Dipper)

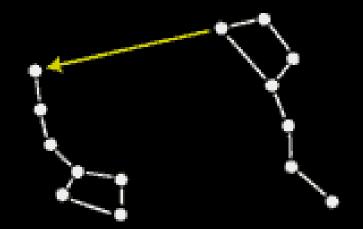


- Best known constellation
- Common name is <u>Big Dipper</u>
- <u>Pointer stars</u>- front 2 stars of the Big Dipper which point to Polaris (North Star)

## Seasonal Changes in Constellations

- Big Dipper
  - In Fall: Low over northern horizon
  - Spring: High overhead
- Cassiopeia
  - In Fall: Straight overhead
  - Spring: Low over northern horizon

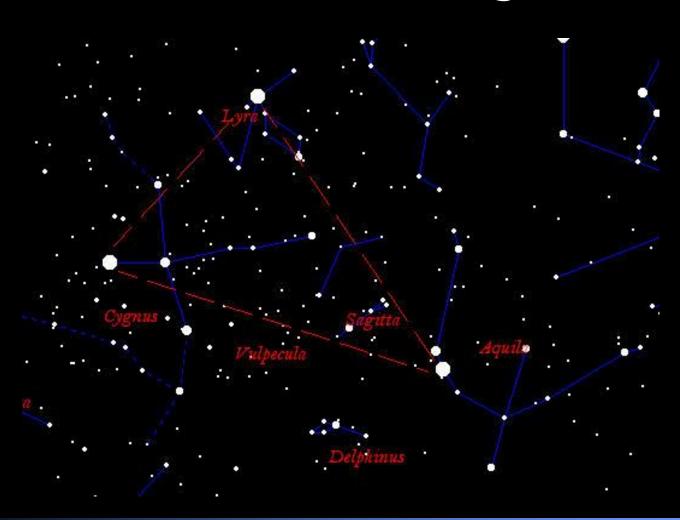
# Seasonal Change & Nightly change of the Dippers



### III. Summer Constellations

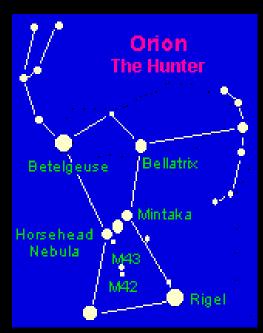
- 1<sup>st</sup> 3 bright stars that rise form the Summer Triangle
- 1. Vega- in Lyra the Harp
- 2. Altair- in Aquilla the Eagle
- 3. <u>Deneb</u> in Cygnus the Swan (Northern Cross)

# Summer Triangle



### IV. Most Famous Winter Contellation

- Orion Contains:
  - Betelgeuse (Bet el jooz)
     a bright red super giant
     star found forming
     Orion's right shoulder
  - 2. Rigel a blue super giant: 7<sup>th</sup> brightest star in the nighttime sky





### 3 Stars of Orion's Belt

- Can be used to find 2 other constellations & a star cluster
  - 1. Canis Major- (Big Dog) follow the line made by the 3 stars of Orion's belt down to the left



Sirius- the brightest star in thenighttime sky is found in Canis Major

## 2. Taurus (the Bull)

 Follow the line made by Orion's belt up & to the right

 Aldebaran- Red star that is the eye of the bull is the 13<sup>th</sup> brightest in the nighttime sky



### 3. Pleiades Star Cluster (7 sisters)

- Follow the line made by Orion's belt up to the right, go through Taurus to a clump of stars to the right.
- Called Subaru in Japan means "Unite"



# **Graphing Constellations**

## Bell Ringer

- 1. What is the difference between a Red Giant and a Red Super Giant?
- 2. Name one Winter Constellation
- 3. Name one Summer Constellation

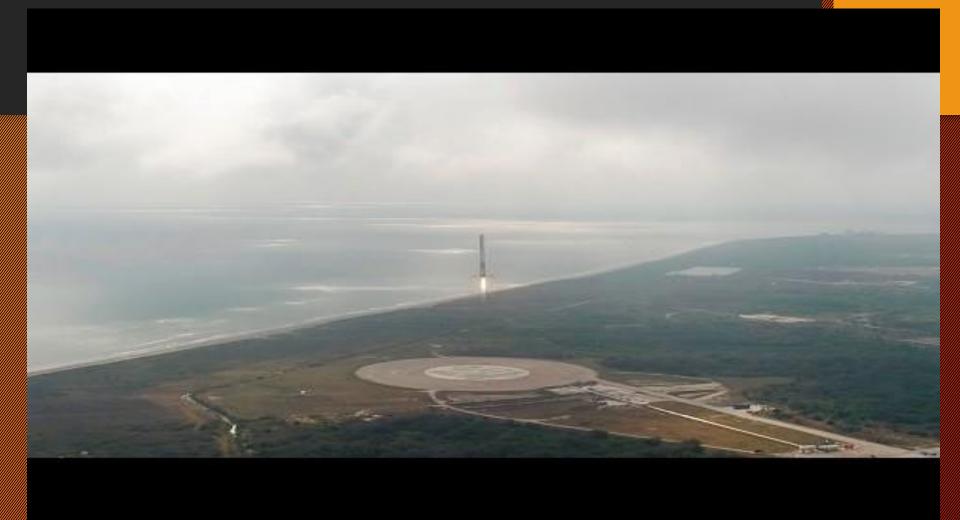
#### Science Matters

• SpaceX

#### Elon Musk

- PayPal
- y Teska
- SpaceX
- Solar City





#### What does this mean?

- Costs cut once the system is improved.
- Cheaper launches = Cheaper price tags on satellites.
- Cheaper satellites = Cheaper phone, tv, gps for transportation industry
- Testing the system for Mars.