## Observing Orion \& the Pleiades



Nancy Alima Ali, UC Berkeley Space Sciences Lab "Calendar in the Sky" Webinar 1/31/2014

## How to Identify Orion \& the Pleiades



## Greek Depictions of Orion \& Pleiades



Image Credit: Johann Bode, Uranographia

## Brightest Stars in Orion

-Pronounced "BAIT-el-jooz" -10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ century Arabic: yad alJauza "hand of the giant" -European Middle Ages: translated into Latin as bedelgeuze -19th Century European: bat al-jauza "armpit of the giant"

## Stars in Orion

Space Telescope Science Institute Animation: http://voutu.be/ID-5ZOipE48

## Pleiades



## Pleiades



## Pleiades



Image Credit: Metropolitan Museum of Art

## Pleiades



Image Credit: Dbackman/Wikipedia


Image Credit: Maui Magazine

Image Credit: Subaru Corporation

## Impact of Latitude on Observing

- Latitude -
- one of two coordinates that identify the location of a specific place on Earth
- Measured from 0-90 North or South from equator
- Declination -
- One of two coordinates that identify the location of a specific object on the celestial sphere



# Berkeley, California, USA (Latitude: North $37^{\circ} 52^{\prime}$ ) January 31, 2014, 9:00 p.m. PST 



Declination/Right Ascension:
Mintaka -0017', 5h 32m
Betelguese $+7^{\circ} 24^{\prime}$, 5 h 55 m Rigel $-8^{\circ} 11^{\prime}, 5 \mathrm{~h} 15 \mathrm{~m}$
Altitude/Azimuth:
Mintaka $138^{\circ} 01^{\prime}, 43^{\circ} 22^{\prime}$
Betelguese $46^{\circ} 09^{\prime}, 125^{\circ} 01^{\prime}$ Rigel $38^{\circ} 29^{\prime}, 148^{\circ} 05^{\prime}$

# Quito, Ecuador (Latitude: South $0^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$ ) January 31, 2014, 9:00 p.m. ECT 



Declination/Right Ascension:
Mintaka $-0^{\circ} 17^{\prime}, 5 h 32 m \quad$ Betelguese $+7^{\circ} 24^{\prime}$, 5 h 55 m Rigel $-8^{\circ} 11^{\prime}, 5 \mathrm{~h} 15 \mathrm{~m}$
Altitude/Azimuth:
Mintaka $75^{\circ} 18^{\prime}, 269^{\circ} 34^{\prime}$
Betelguese $78^{\circ} 19^{\prime}, 310^{\circ} 48^{\prime}$ Rigel $69^{\circ} 23^{\prime}, 246^{\circ} 41^{\prime}$

Santiago, Chile (Latitude: South $33^{\circ} 27^{\prime}$ ) January 31, 2014, 9:00 p.m. CLST

Mintaka (8 Ori) - HIP 25930 A
Magnitude: $\mathbf{2 . 4 0}$ ( $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{V}:-0.03$ )
Absolute Magnitude: -4.84
RA/DE ( 2000 ): $5 \mathrm{~h} 32 \mathrm{~m} 0.4 \mathrm{~s} /-0^{\circ} 17^{\prime \prime} 56.7^{\prime \prime}$
RA/DE ( 2000 ): $5 \mathrm{~h} 32 \mathrm{mo} 0.4 \mathrm{~s} /-0^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 56.7^{\prime \prime}$
RA/DE (of date): $5 \mathrm{~h} 32 \mathrm{~m} 44 \mathrm{~s} / 0^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 23^{\prime \prime}$
Hour angle/DE: $1 \mathrm{~h} 30 \mathrm{~m} 2 \mathrm{~s} /-0^{\circ} 17^{\prime} 23^{\prime \prime}$
Az/Alt: $+322^{\circ} 50^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime} /+50^{\circ} 40^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$
Az/Alt: $+322^{\circ} 50^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime} /+50^{\circ} 40^{\prime} 0$
Spectral Type: $09.5 I I$
Distance: 916.17 Light Years
Parallax: $0.00356^{\prime \prime}$

Declination/Right Ascension:
Mintaka - $0^{\circ}$ 17', 5h 32m
Betelguese $+7^{\circ} 24^{\prime}$, 5 h 55 m Rigel $-8^{\circ} 11^{\prime}$, 5 h 15 m
Altitude/Azimuth:
Mintaka $50^{\circ} 39^{\prime}, 322^{\circ} 47^{\prime}$
Betelguese $46^{\circ} 08^{\prime}, 335^{\circ} 38^{\prime}$ Rigel $54^{\circ} 33^{\prime}, 309^{\circ} 22^{\prime}$

