## A Wandering Star: <br> Observing Mars with the Unaided Eye

Nancy Alima Ali
Calendar in the Sky
November 22, 2013

## Origins of Name "Mars"

- "planet" derived from Greek words for "wandering star"
- Greek name Ares
- Roman name Mars
- Antares = rival of Ares


Mars Statue in Rome's Musee Capitolini (Image Credit: Jean-Pol Grandmont)

## Mars: A Superior Planet



- Refers to a planet's orbit size relative to Earth's orbit size
- Different from "outer" planet, which refers to outside the asteroid belt
- Observing implications:
- Appears to move along ecliptic seemingly independent of Sun (as opposed to inferior planets which appear to stick close to the Sun)
- Can appear in the sky at any time (i.e. not just after sunset or before sunrise)


## Mars Orbit

- Elliptical orbit
- Counter-clockwise when seen from "above" (i.e. looking down at Earth's North Pole)
- Perihelion - 207 million km from Sun
- Aphelion - 249 million km from Sun

- 1 Martian year = 687 Earth days


## Mars Synodic Cycle

- Synodic = relative to the Sun
- It take ~780 days for Mars to return to the same position relative to the Sun as seen from Earth
- 2.13 years


Image Source: Richard W. Pogge
http://www.astronomy.ohio-state.edu/~thompson/161/wanderers.html

NOTE: While this diagram represents the relative positions of Earth, Sun, Mars at particular points in their orbits, it does NOT represent the relative sequencing of these points in time.

## Mars Synodic Cycle

- Conjunction - The Sun is between Earth and Mars
- Opposition - The Earth is between the Sun and Mars
- Quadrature - Mars is at a $90^{\circ}$ angle relative to


Image Source: Richard W. Pogge
http://www.astronomy.ohio-state.edu/~thompson/161/wanderers.html Earth and Sun NOTE: While this diagram represents the relative positions of Earth, Sun, Mars at particular points in their orbits, it does NOT represent the relative sequencing of these points in time.

NOTE: While this diagram represents the relative positions of Earth, Sun, Mars at particular points in their orbits, it does NOT represent the relative sequencing of these points in time.

1. Conjunction (April 18, 2013)
2. Heliacal rising (mid-June, 2013)
3. Western quadrature (January 2, 2014)
4. Opposition (April 8, 2014)
5. Eastern quadrature (July 19, 2014)

6. Heliacal setting (midMarch 2015)
7. Conjunction (June 14, 2015)

## Conjunction - April 18, 2013



## Heliacal Rising ~ mid-June, 2013



## Opposition - April 8, 2014



## Heliacal Setting ~ mid-April, 2015



## Apparent Movement: Diurnal



- Mars appears to move from east to west (westward) over the course of the night
- Due to the rotation of the Earth on its axis
- Position appears fixed against background of stars on any particular night


## Apparent Movement: Direct/Prograde

- Mars appears to move from west to east (eastward) from night to night, week to week, month to month
- Relative to the background of stars
- Mars appears to moves through the zodiac constellations
- Taurus - June/July 2013
- Cancer - August 24, 2013
- Leo - September 25, 2013

- Virgo - November 25, 2013


## Apparent Movement: Direct/Prograde

November 22, 2013


## Apparent Movement: Direct/Prograde

December 22, 2013


## Apparent Movement: Direct/Prograde

January 22, 2014


## Apparent Movement: Direct/Prograde

February 22, 2014


## Apparent Movement: Direct/Prograde

March 22, 2014


## Apparent Movement: Retrograde



Image Credit: history.nasa.gov

- Occasional westward motion relative to the background stars
- Only occurs around opposition
- March 1 - May 12, 2014: retrograde motion
- Retrograde animation at


## Apparent Movement: Retrograde



## MAVEN Launch \& Earth-Mars Orbits



Image Credit: NASA MAVEN Mission

