# 1.8 Precession

## PRE-LECTURE READING 1.8

- Astronomy Today, 8<sup>th</sup> Edition (Chaisson & McMillan)
- Astronomy Today, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition (Chaisson & McMillan)
- Astronomy Today, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition (Chaisson & McMillan)

#### VIDEO LECTURE

• Precession<sup>1</sup> (14:00)

#### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

### Conditions for Top Precession

- Top must be non-spherical
- Top must be under the influence of an external force
  - The rotation axis of the top cannot be parallel or perpendicular to the force (i.e., the top must be tipped).

## Earth's and the Celestial Sphere's Long-Term Motion

- Earth is only very mildly non-spherical, so it precesses very slowly compared to its rotation.
  - Earth rotates 360° every sidereal day.
  - Earth's rotation axis precesses 360° every 26,000 tropical years.
- Because of precession, Earth's rotation axis points toward the sun 20 minutes earlier in its orbit each year.
  - Consequently, Earth's seasons, and hence its tropical year, begin 20 minutes earlier than they would if there was no precession (e.g., if Earth were perfectly spherical).
  - Consequently, after 13,000 years, it is, e.g., northern hemisphere winter where it used to be northern hemisphere summer in Earth's orbit.
- Because of precession of Earth's rotation axis, the north celestial pole moves, by 20 arcseconds each year.
  - Consequently, Polaris is not always close to the north celestial pole, and hence is not always the pole star.

#### ASSIGNMENT 1

Do Question 7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>http://youtu.be/kSYlNr8uKB8