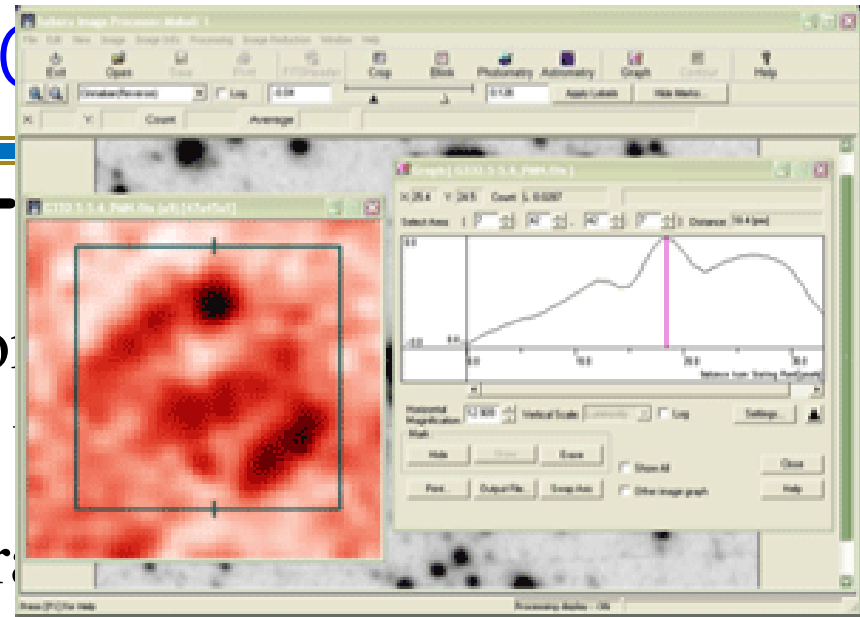
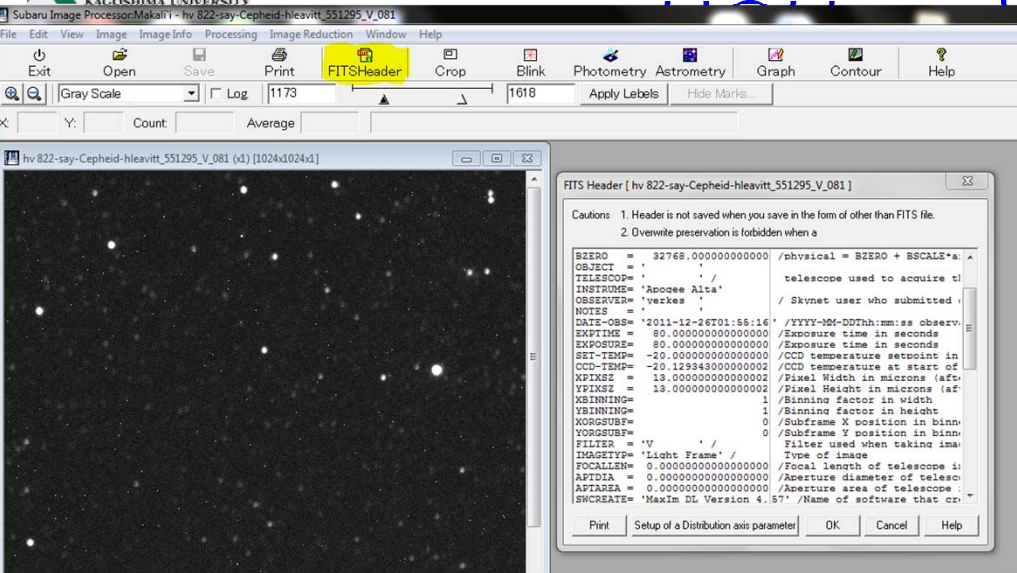


1 au : a step toward the universe ideas from JAHOU

Toshihiro Handa
Kagoshima Univ./JAHOU



▶ Measure images!

- FITS image + image processing software
- Makalii, Salsa-J

- inquiry based, active learning
- citizen's science

- An old ideas but still valuable.
- ▶ **History to measure 1 au**
 - 1716: Halley proposes Venus transit obs.
 - 1761: 1st coordinated astron. obs. over the world
 - 1769: got the value as 1.53×10^8 km
 - 150 yrs before IAU established

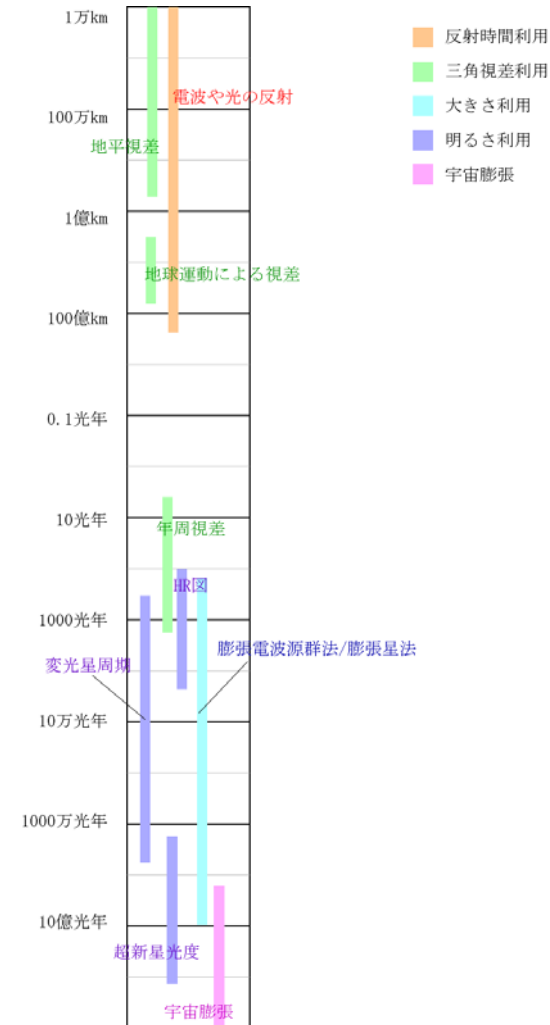
Distance to celestial objects

▶ Distance estimation

- The biggest issue in astronomy

▶ The distance scale ladder

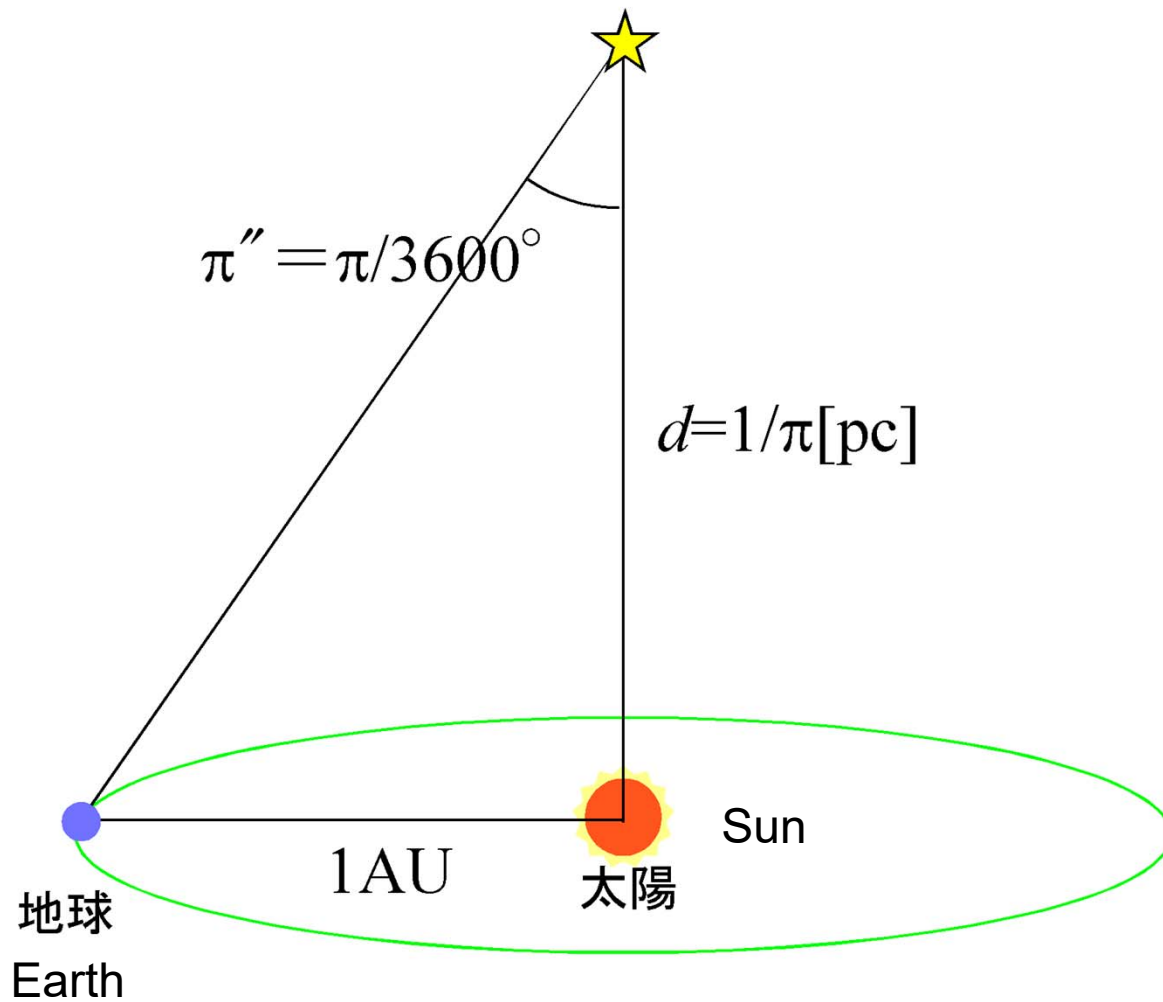
- annual parallax
- eclipsing binary
- Cepheid, Mira
- HR diagram: photometric distance
- Tully-Fisher/Faber-Jackson relation
- Ia SN
- etc.



Distance estimation

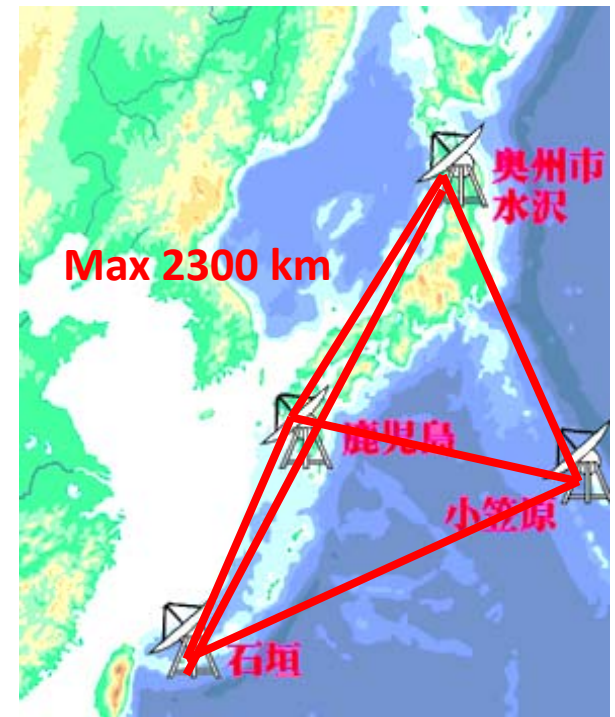
- ▶ **To give an actual physical parameters**
 - mass, size, energy
 - size $\sim d$
 - mass $\sim d^2, d^3$
 - energy $\sim d^2, d^3$
- ▶ **Annual parallax is the starting point.**

Annual parallax



In a cutting-edge astronomy

- ▶ **Direct measurements of annual parallax**
- ▶ **VERA**
 - VLBI exploration of Radio Astrometry
- ▶ **Hipparcos, Gaia**



Importance to get 1 AU

- ▶ **How to connect between km and AU**
 - not only the traditional/current way
 - many methods
 - use the actual data
- ▶ **It is a HOU way!**

A) Venus transit

- simpler way than Halley's

B) Spin of the Sun

- a part of JAHOU spectrum curricula

C) modulation of periodic phenomena

- Inverse use of Rømer's light speed measurement

D) Annual aberration

Idea A)

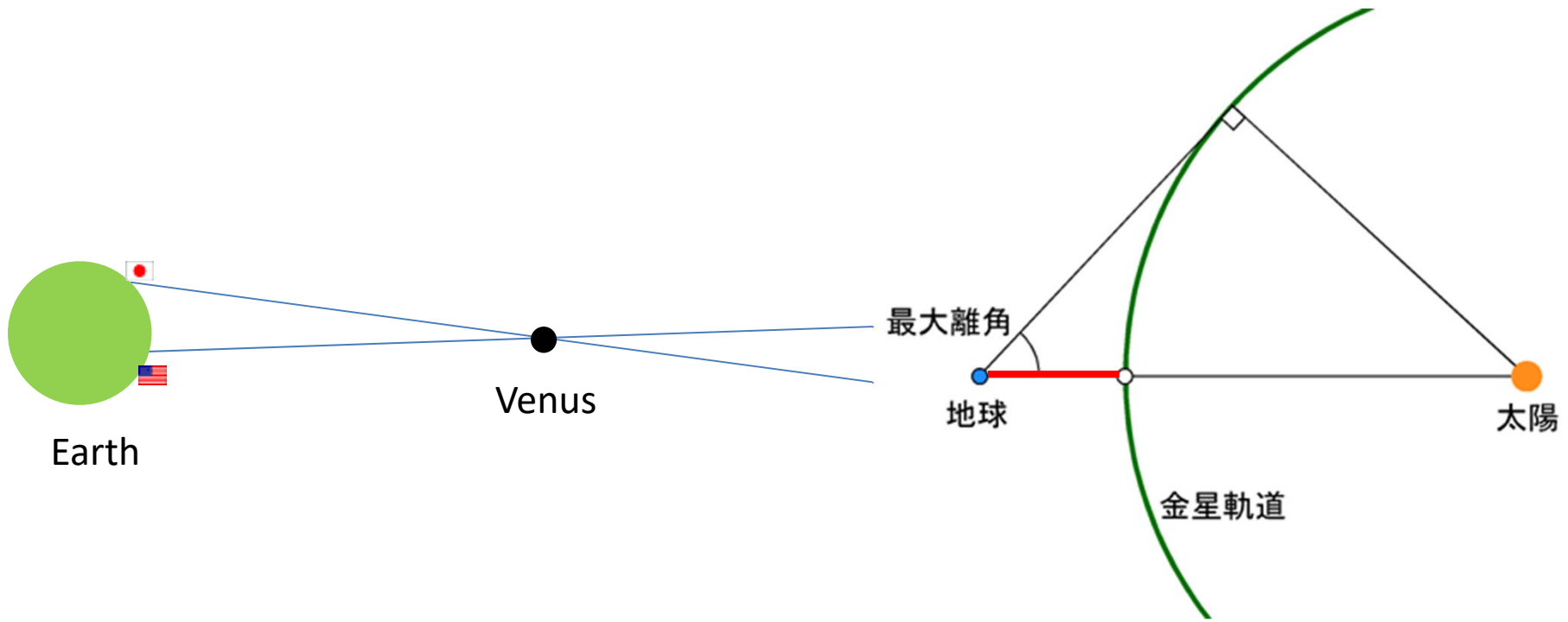
Venus transit for AU

The Venus transit!

- ▶ **Parallax of Venus in front of the Sun**
- ▶ **Estimate the distance to Venus**
 - It should be about 15'' for 3000 km baseline.
 - Across a continent or an ocean

Simultaneous observations

- ▶ Similar observations as a solar eclipse
- ▶ More direct procedure than Halley's



A “standard” procedure

▶ The distance to Venus

1. Measure the parallax using FITS images
2. Measure the baseline length at that time

▶ The ratio of orbital radii

3. Measure the maximum separation of Venus
4. Measure the ratio of Earth and Venus orbit radii

Idea B)

Spin of the Sun for AU

A part of JAHOU spectrum

▶ Spin rotation velocity from spectra

1. Solar spectra in E-W edges
2. Rotation velocity using Doppler effect

▶ Rotation period

3. Rotation period from sun spot obs.

▶ Sun Radius

4. Round trip length by $l = T_{\text{rot}} v_{\text{rot}}$
5. Sun radius from $R = l / (2\pi)$

▶ Apparent size distance

6. Apparent Sun radius $\theta = 0.5\text{deg}$
7. 1 au from $d = R / \theta$

Idea C)

Rømer's method

Rømer's method for c

- ▶ **Lite speed by light travel across 1AU**
- ▶ **Using timing clock by Jupiter satellites**
- ▶ **We can measure c in these days.**
- ▶ **Use this method inverse direction**

Period measurements

▶ Period measurement using Makalii

1. Eclipse timing and period of a Jupiter's satellite
2. measure them in different seasons

▶ Light traveling time difference

3. Derived the modulation by Earth motion
4. Measure the light traveling time difference T_{travel}

▶ Light traveling distance difference

5. Difference of light traveling distance $l = T_{\text{travel}} c$
6. Locations of Earth and Jupiter on SSSim
7. Distance l in au; about 2au for a half year

- ▶ **A Periodic variable : another candidate**
- ▶ **The best target**
 - short period variables; $T \sim$ several days
 - near the ecliptic plane

Idea D)

Abberation measurement

▶ Measure the annual aberration

1. Aberration angle θ

- Problem: How to do it?

▶ Orbital speed of Earth

2. Orbital speed is estimated by $v=c \theta$

- $\theta v/c = 10^{-4} \text{ rad} = 20''$

▶ Orbit length

3. Orbit length $l = T_{\text{yr}} v$, where $T_{\text{yr}} = 1$ year in sec.

▶ Radius of Earth orbit

4. Orbit radius from $R = l / (2\pi)$

▶ Problem: How to measure it?

New ideas!

- ▶ **Please give new ideas!**
- ▶ **Collect good ideas!**
- ▶ **A new chapter in the GHOU textbook!**