Journal



of the

Nottingham Astronomical Society January 2013

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Thursday, 3rd January British Geological Survey Nicker Hill, Keyworth 8 pm (doors open at 7.30pm)

Tonight we welcome **Paul Money**

who will be speaking on

"Naked Eye and Binocular Astronomy"

A NEARBY SUN-LIKE STAR WITH A FAMILY OF PLANETS

Tau Ceti is one of the closest Sun-like stars in our cosmic neighbourhood. It is a mere 12 light-years away, visible to the naked eye, and has the same spectral classification as our Sun. An international team of researchers from the UK, Chile, the USA and Australia has announced the discovery of five planets in orbit around Tau Ceti. Interestingly, one of them appears to be in the star's "habitable zone", the region where liquid water might exist. The discoveries still have to be confirmed, but the planets are estimated to have masses between 2 and 6 times the mass of Earth, making it the lightest planetary system yet detected. The planet in the theoretical habitable zone, designated *Tau Ceti e*, is believed to have a mass of about 4.5 times that of the Earth, making it the smallest planet known to be orbiting in the habitable zone of a Sun-like star.

The discoveries resulted from the use of new methods to detect very faint signals, and to distinguish them from general "noise", by using a highly sensitive technique that combined data from over 6,000 observations obtained from three different telescopes. The radial velocity method, which looks for wobbles in a star's movement caused by the gravitational pull of planets, was employed.

Sky Notes January 2013

Compiled by Roy Gretton



All times given below are in Universal Time (UT), effectively equal to GMT.

The Earth reaches perihelion on the morning of January 2nd, when it will have approached to within 147,100,000 km of the Sun (98.3 percent of its mean distance).

PHASES OF THE MOON

Last Quarter	5 th January, 03:58
New Moon	11 th January, 19:44
First Quarter	18 th January, 23:45
Full Moon	27 th January, 04:38

(Data from the BAA Handbook)

This month the Moon is closest to the Earth on the 10th, and furthest on the 22nd.

THE PLANETS

Mercury reaches superior conjunction on January 18th, and is unobservable for northern hemisphere observers this month.

Venus, having provided a brilliant display in the morning sky throughout the autumn, has now effectively disappeared into the dawn glow.

Mars is a morning object, but an extremely difficult target for observers in the northern hemisphere, beginning January about twenty degrees south of the equator, and having an apparent diameter of four arcseconds.

Jupiter is by far the best-placed planet this month, and the most rewarding for telescopic observers, despite the fact that it is now past its best. It begins the year with an apparent equatorial diameter of 47 arcseconds, and shines at magnitude –2.7, high in the constellation of Taurus. The constant movements of the four brightest satellites are fascinating to observe. Interesting phenomena include: eclipses (when a satellite disappears as it enters Jupiter's shadow), occultations (when a satellite passes behind the body of the planet), transits (when a satellite passes in front of the planet) and shadow transits (when a satellite casts its shadow on to the visible surface of Jupiter). Of these, shadow transits are probably easiest to observe with a modest-sized telescope (say 80mm aperture or greater). Look for a dark spot crossing Jupiter's disk. A list of shadow transits visible in the evenings this month is given below. (*Data obtained from the BAA Handbook*).

January	Shadow transit of		
3 rd	Io 18:28 to 20:39		
3 rd	Ganymede 18:39 to 20:58		
7 th	Europa begins 22:10		
10 th	Io 20:24 to 22:35		
10 th	Ganymede begins 22:40		
17 th	Io begins 22:19		
19 th	Io 16:48 to 18:59		

25 th	Europa	16:40 to 19:04
26^{th}	Io	18:44 to 20:54

NB: The evening of January 3rd provides an opportunity to observe **two** shadow transits simultaneously, although I wouldn't miss Paul Money's talk for that reason. Better get out there **before** the NAS meeting!

Saturn is a morning object in the constellation of Libra. By the end of January it will be rising at 1 a.m. and shining at magnitude +0.5. Being about 13 degrees south of the equator it is not particularly well-placed for UK observers. Titan, Saturn's largest and brightest satellite, can be seen due north of the planet on January 8th and again on the 24th.

Uranus continues to be observable, but with increasing difficulty in the evening sky, shining at magnitude 5.7 about two degrees west of the star 44 Piscium.

Neptune, in the constellation of Aquarius, is very difficult to observe in the evening sky.

METEORS

The only meteor shower of note in January is the **Quadrantids**, which reach maximum activity on the 3rd, when they may be as prolific as the August Perseids. This year conditions are fairly favourable, with a 21-day old Moon giving minor interference.

VARIABLE STAR: Algol

There are no fewer than <u>seven</u> minima of this eclipsing binary visible from the UK this month. They occur on January 1^{st} (04:05), the 4^{th} (00:55), the 6^{th} (21:40), the 21^{st} (05:45), the 24^{th} (02:35), the 26^{th} (23:25) and on the 29^{th} (20:10). The star dims from its normal brightness (magnitude 2.1) magnitude 3.4 over a period of 4.8 hours, and then returns to its normal brightness in a similar length of time.

The Nottingham Astronomical Society: E - SERVICES

Whether or not you are a NAS member, you can now keep up to date with details of the Society's meetings and other events by visiting the NAS website: www.nottinghamastro.org.uk

NAS Journal e-mailing list

To register for your monthly e-mailed copy of the NAS Journal, just e-mail <u>secretary@nottinghamastro.org.uk</u>

You don't have to be a Society member to take advantage of this service.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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Paul Davies Email: paul@graphic.demon.co.uk

Nottingham Astronomical Society

Affiliated to the British Astronomical Association Member of the Federation of Astronomical Societies Member of the Society for Popular Astronomy Supporters of the Campaign for Dark Skies Registered Charity No: 1066645

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ORDINARY COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Kevin Greally David Anderson Victoria Jolly Phil Heesom

Meetings

Our meetings, often with an illustrated talk by a guest speaker, are held on the first Thursday of each month (except in August) at:

The British Geological Survey Nicker Hill Keyworth Nottingham NG12 5GG

Doors open	7.30pm
Meetings start	8.00pm
Meetings end	10.00pm

Meetings are open to the public, and visitors are always welcome to attend.

Annual subscriptions 2013

Full£25Concessions£12.50Joint rate for partners£37.50

Subscriptions become due on 1st January. Half-price subscription is charged if joining after 1st July. Please make cheques payable to: Nottingham Astronomical Society.

If you would like more information about the **Nottingham Astronomical Society**, or would like to become a member, please contact the Secretary <u>secretary@nottinghamastro.org.uk</u> or speak to any NAS committee member at one of the regular monthly meetings. A membership application form is inside this issue of the Journal.

The Nottingham Astronomical Society

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NOTTINGHAM ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1946 for all interested in astronomy Affiliated to the British Astronomical Association Member of the Federation of Astronomical Societies Registered Charity No. 1066645 Member of the Society for Popular Astronomy Supporter of the Campaign for Dark Skies



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