

Eclipses



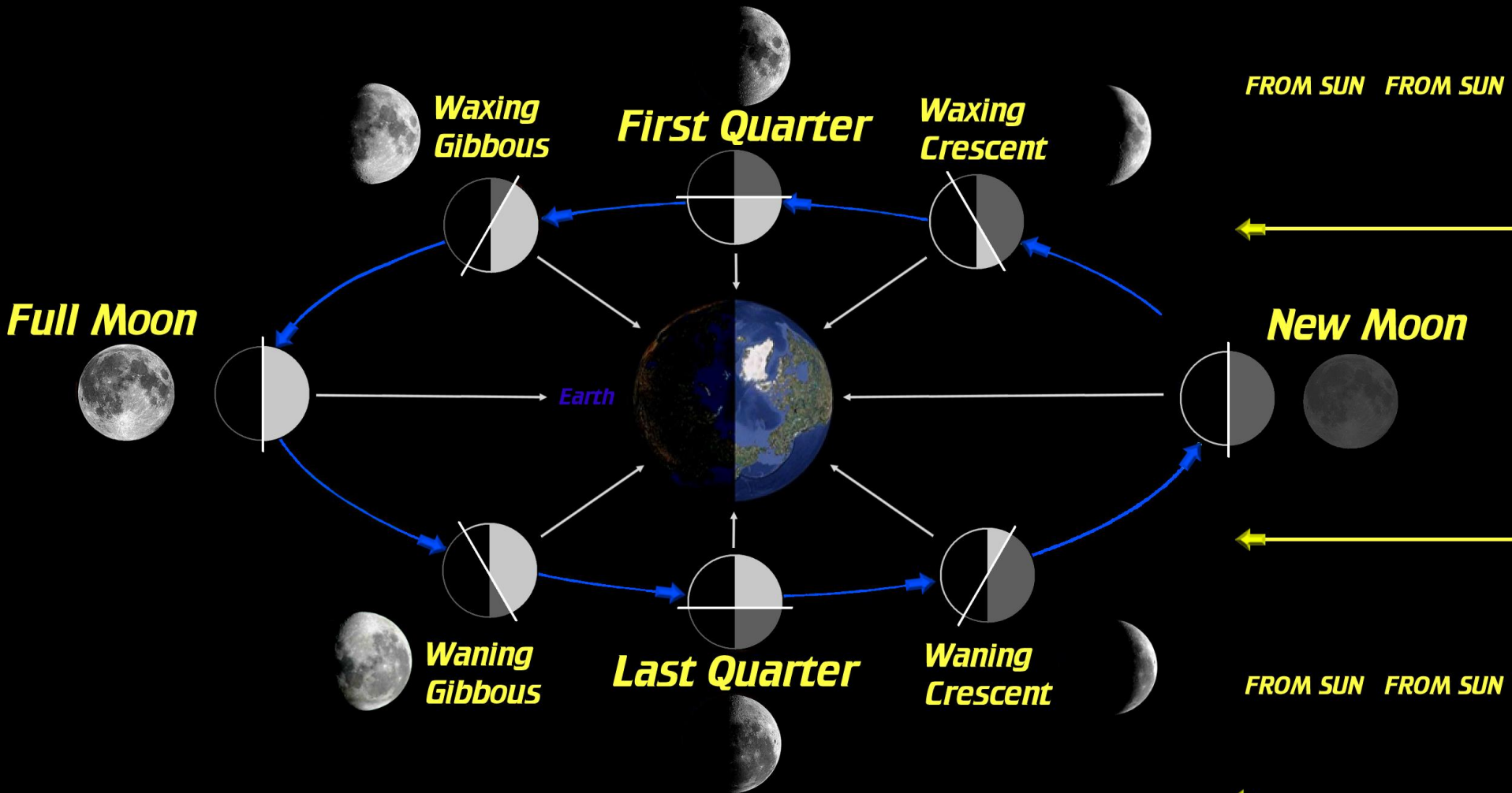
from Bryan Brewer, Eclipse, Inside Cover

A total solar eclipse is shown against a black background. The sun is a bright, glowing orb at the top, partially obscured by the dark, circular disk of the moon. The sun's light creates a starburst effect. The words "Eclipse" and "Talk" are written in white, bold, sans-serif font across the center of the moon's disk.

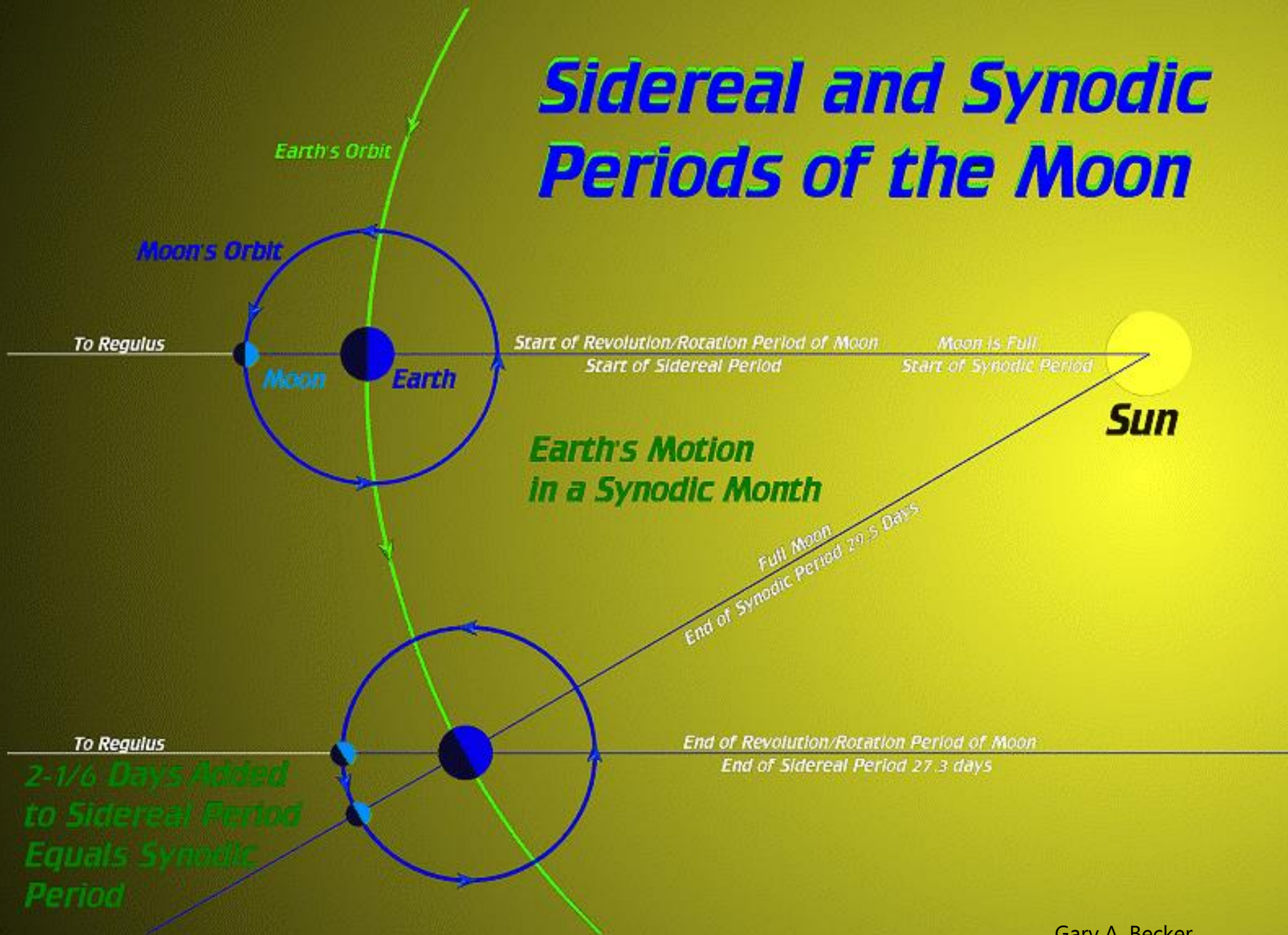
Eclipse Talk

Phases of the Moon

Synodic Period of the Moon equals 29.53059 days



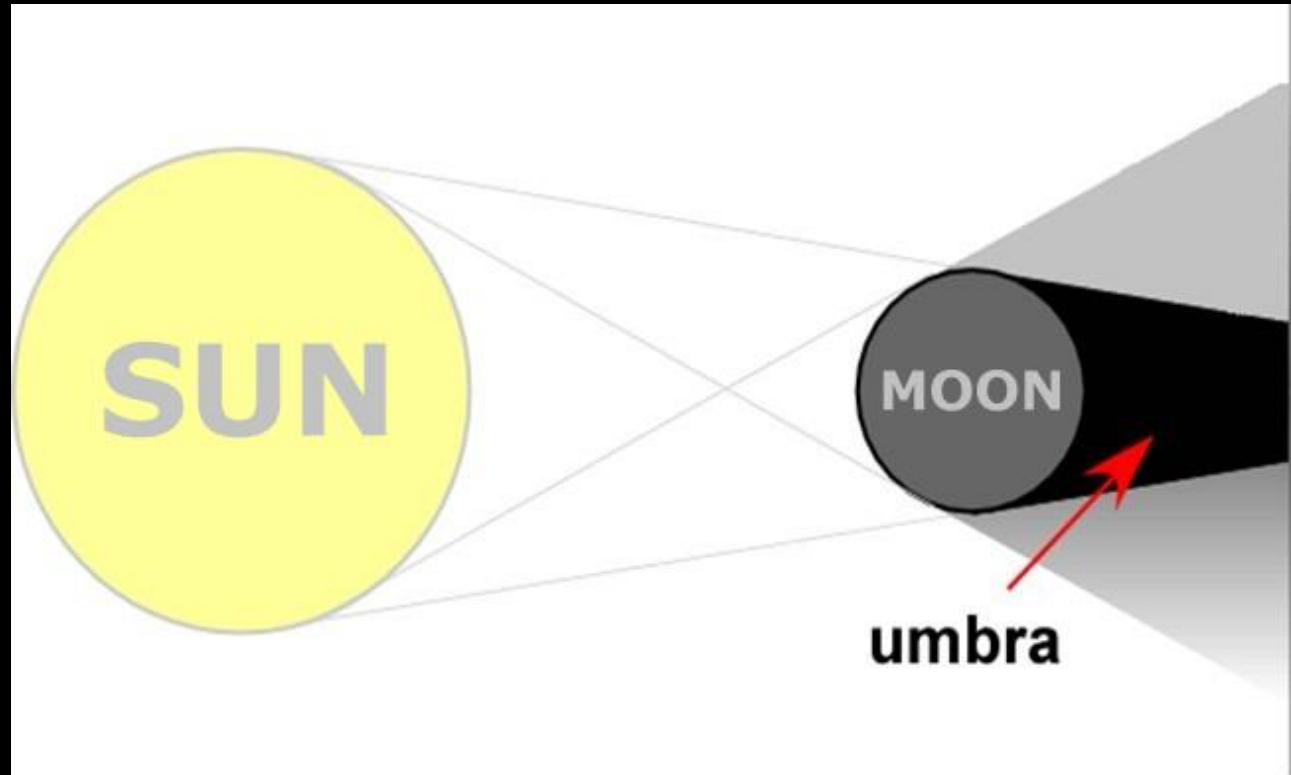
Sidereal and Synodic Periods of the Moon



Umbra

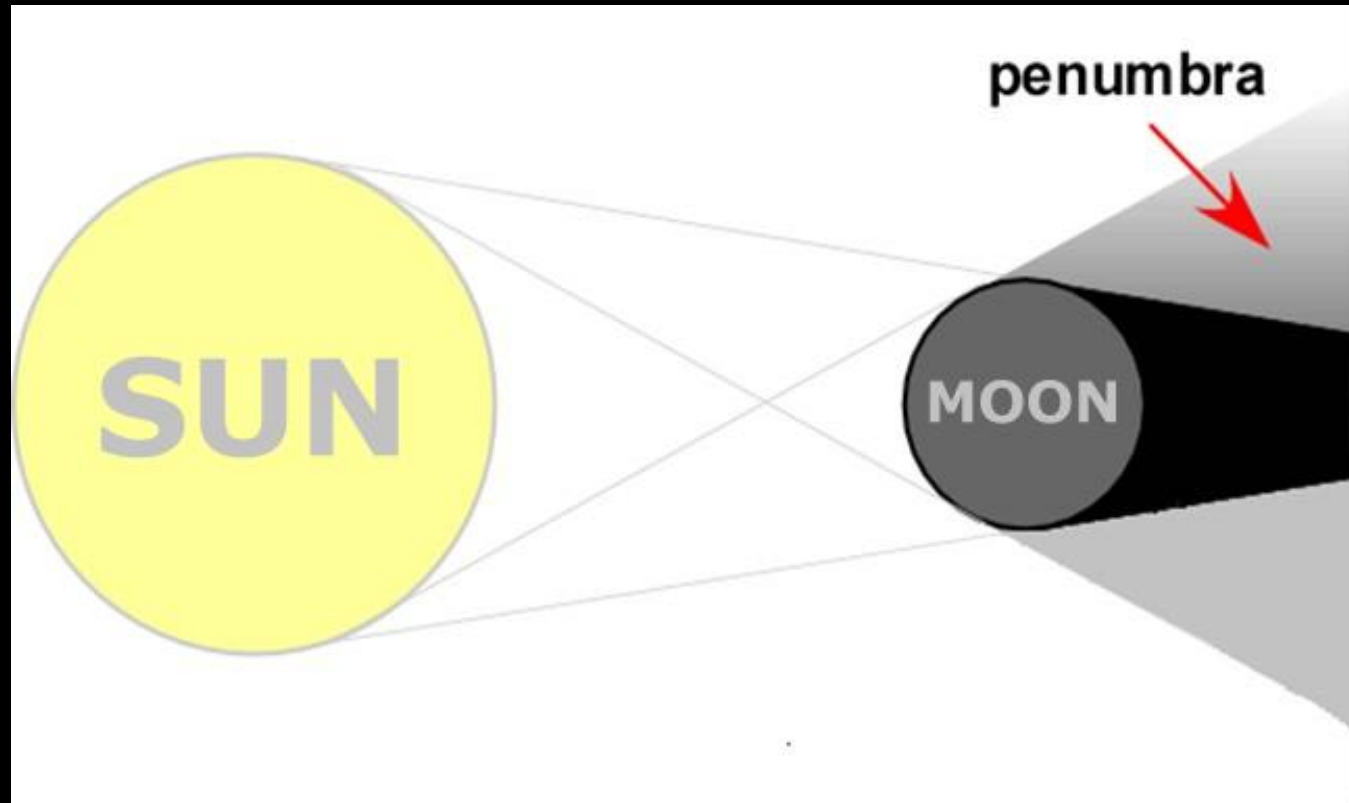
'Umbrella' is a modification of the Latin 'umbella,' which came from 'umbra,' meaning 'shade, shadow.'

- Latin: "shadow"
- The darkest part of a shadow.
- Within the umbra, the source of light is completely blocked by the object causing the shadow.

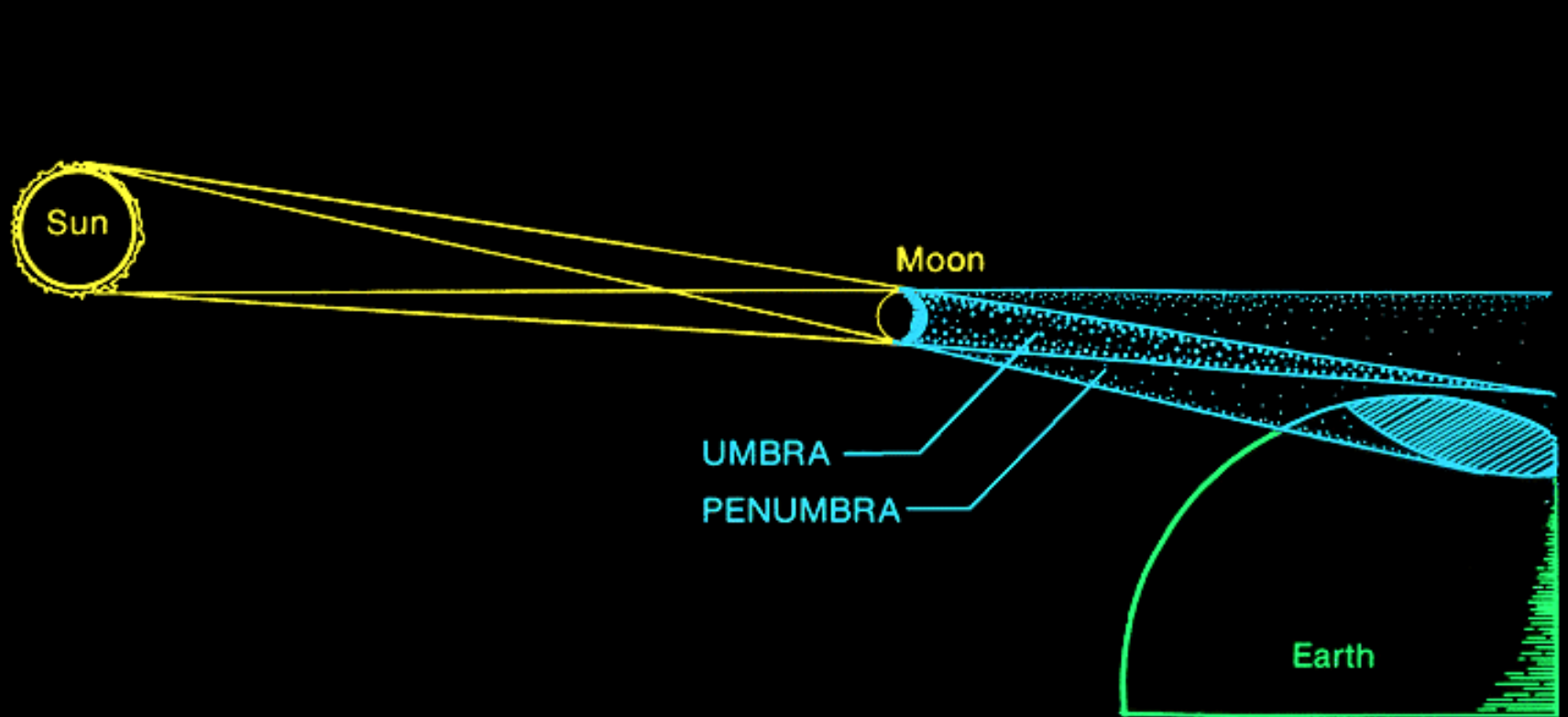


Penumbra

- Latin: “Almost Shadow”
- Lighter part of the shadow.
- Source of illumination only partially blocked



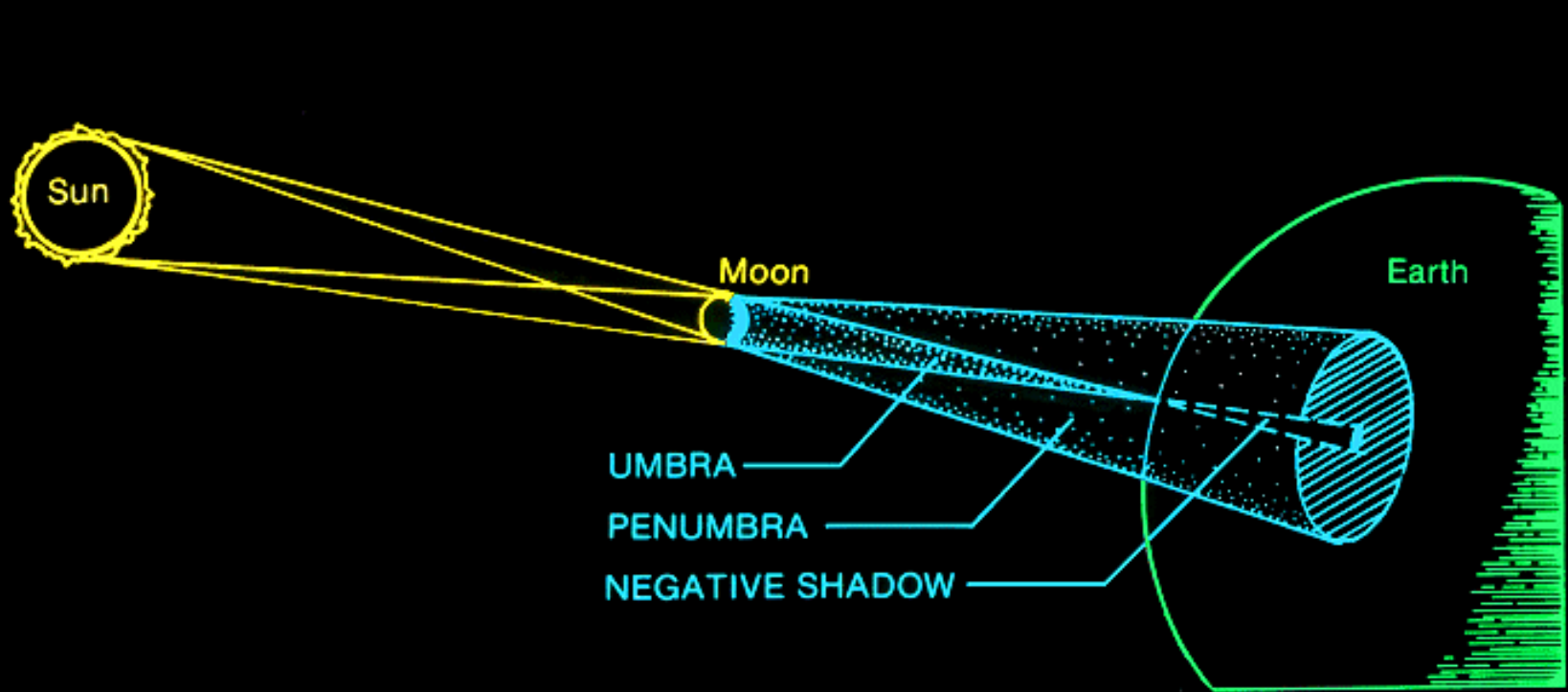
Partial Solar Eclipse



Partial Solar Eclipse, December 24, 1973
Allentown, PA



Annular Eclipse



Annular Eclipse, May 20, 2012, Chaco Culture National Historical Park,
New Mexico



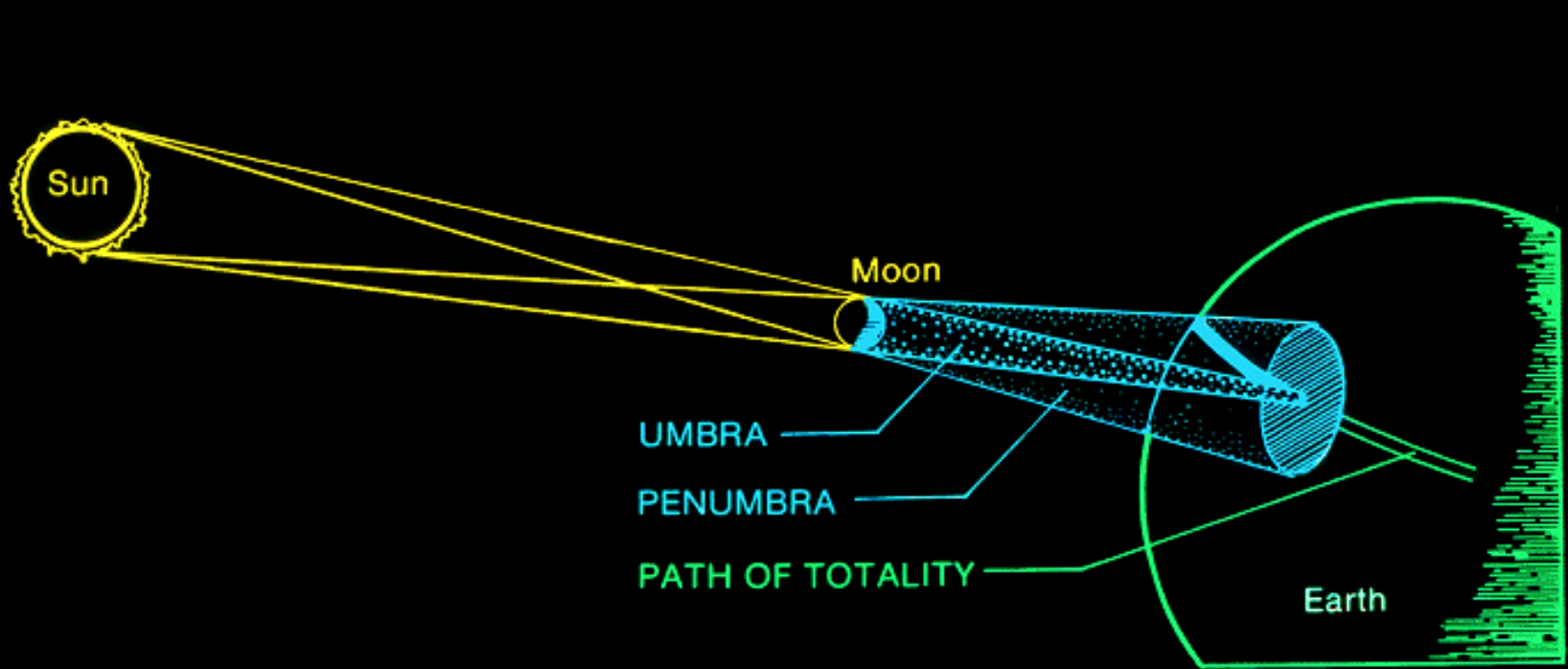
May 30, 1984-Osceola, NC

Broken Annular Eclipse



Charles Tackus image/Eclipse images, Gary A. Becker

Total Solar Eclipse





Nov. 23, 2003-Antarctica



© Akira Fujii/DMI



Total Solar Eclipse, August 21, 2017



July 11, 2010—Patagonia



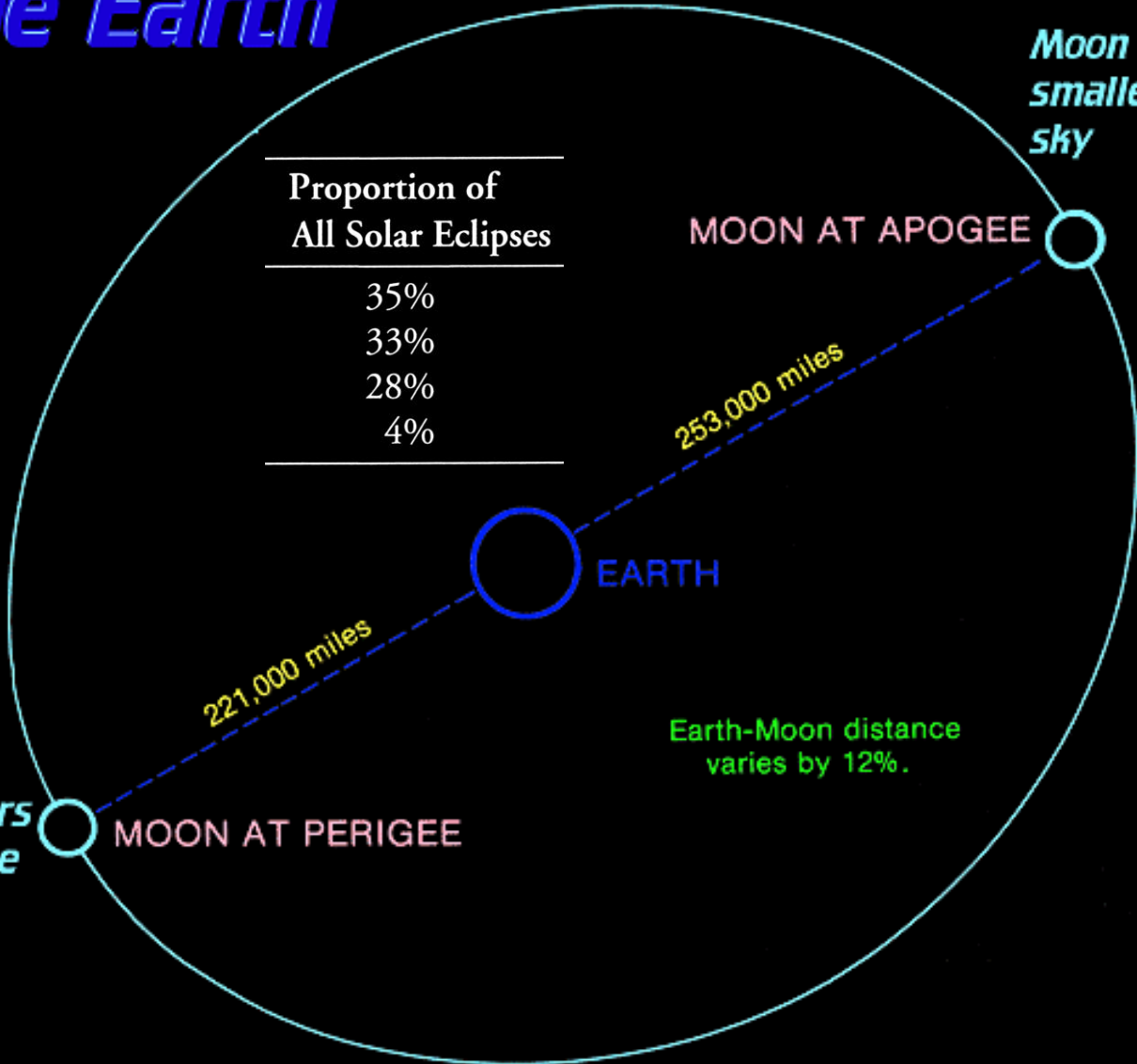


July 11, 2010--Janne Pyykko, El Calafate, Patagonia, Argentina,

Moon's Changing Distance from the Earth

Type of Solar Eclipse
Partial
Annular
Total
Annular-total

Proportion of All Solar Eclipses
35%
33%
28%
4%



Moon appears smallest in the sky

Moon appears largest in the sky

Earth-Moon distance varies by 12%.

Change in the Angular Diameter of the Moon

Perigee Full Moon



March 19, 2011

221,614 miles

33 min, 30 sec

Apogee Full Moon

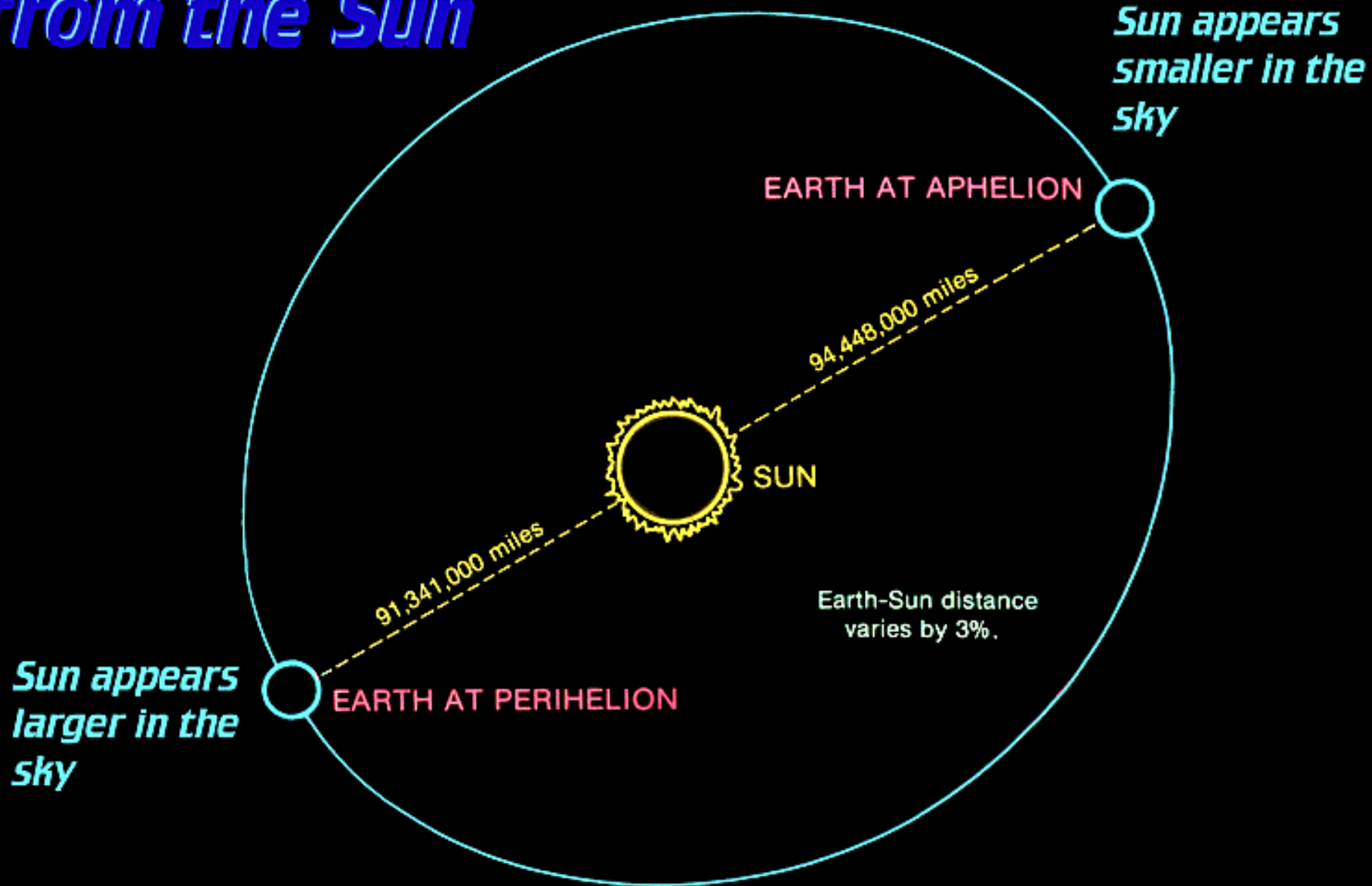


November 28, 2012

252,459 miles

29 min, 24 sec

Earth's Changing Distance from the Sun



Change in the Angular Diameter of the Sun

Perihelion



January 3, 2013
91,330,000 miles
32 min, 32 sec

Aphelion



July 3, 2014
94,490,000 miles
31 min, 28 sec

**Extreme
Angular
Diameters
of the
Sun
and the
Moon
to
Scale**

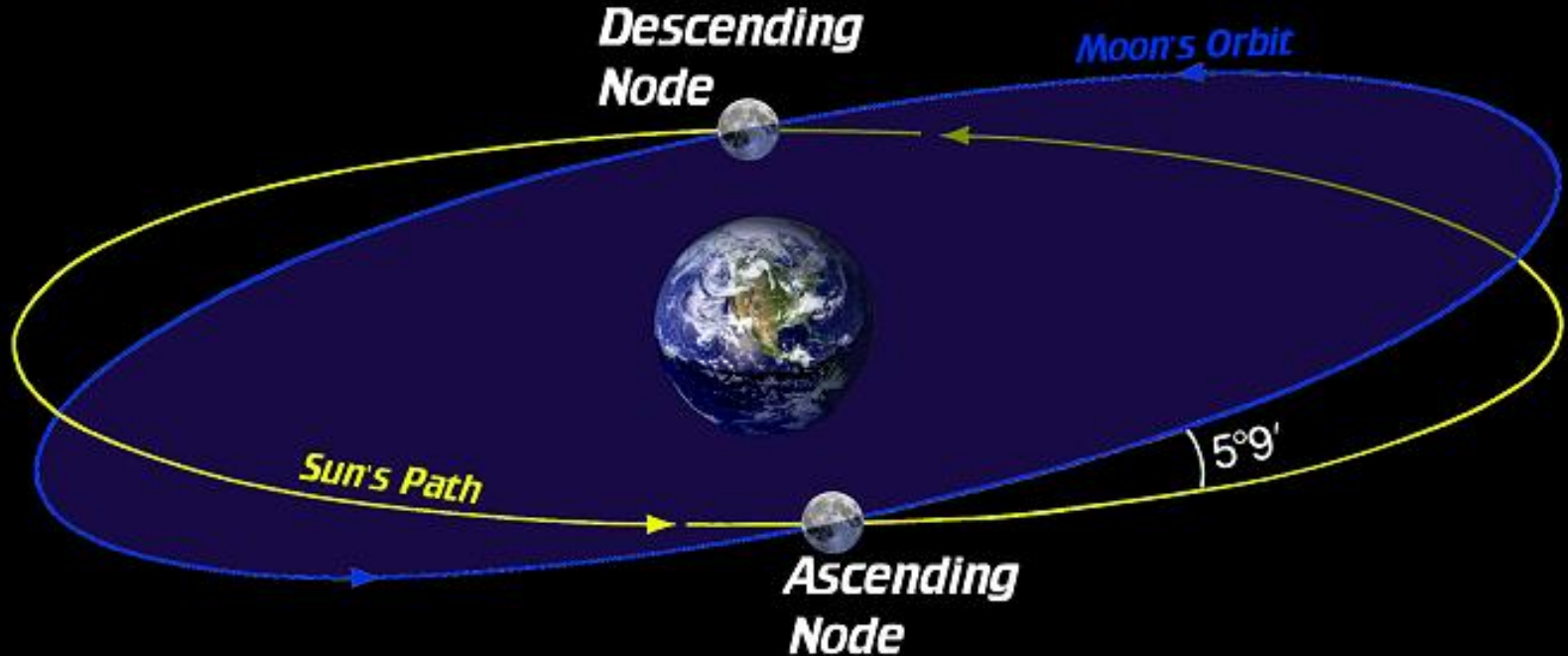
2011-2014



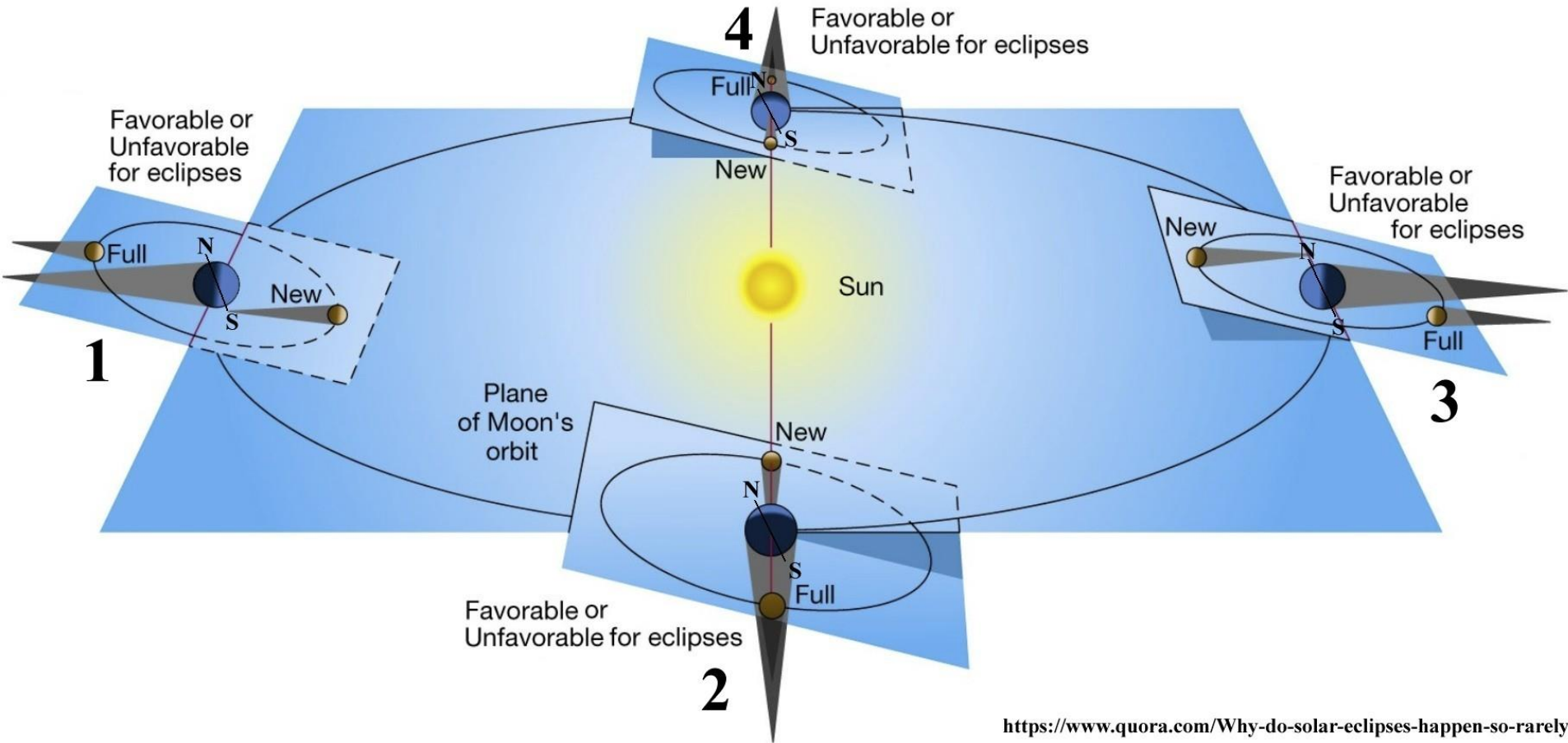
Repetition of Eclipses

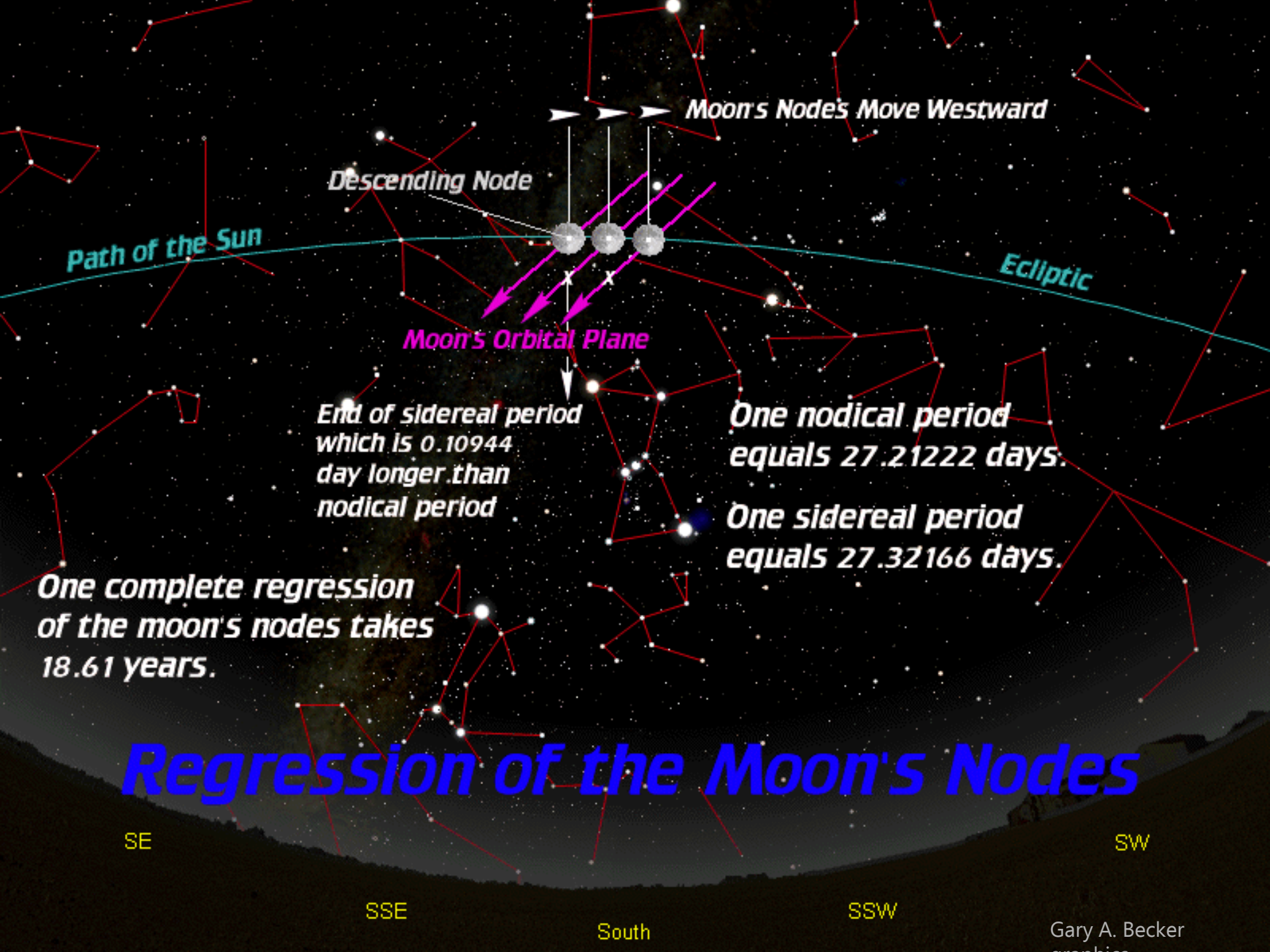
- 1. Moon is at a new or a full phase.*
- 2. Moon is at or near a node.*

Inclination of the Moon's Orbit



Importance of the Nodes in an Eclipse





Moon's Nodes Move Westward

Descending Node

Path of the Sun

Ecliptic

Moon's Orbital Plane

**End of sidereal period
which is 0.10944
day longer than
nodical period**

**One nodical period
equals 27.21222 days.**

**One sidereal period
equals 27.32166 days.**

**One complete regression
of the moon's nodes takes
18.61 years.**

Regression of the Moon's Nodes

SE

SW

SSE

South

SSW

Gary A. Becker
graphics

Repetition of Eclipses

SYNODIC MONTH = 29.53059 days
(phase period)

NODICAL MONTH = 27.21222 days
(two crossings of same node)

Repetition of Eclipses

In order for the repetition of an eclipse to occur, the same number of days must be contained within integral numbers of synodic and nodical periods.

47 Synodic Months = 51 Nodical Months
1387.9377 days 1387.8232 days

3 years, 291 or 292 days

Repetition of Similar Eclipses

- 1. The moon is new or full.*
- 2. The moon is at or near a node.*
- 3. The moon is at a similar distance from Earth.*

Predicting Similar Eclipses

SYNODIC MONTH = 29.53059 DAYS
(phase period)

NODICAL MONTH = 27.21222 DAYS
(two crossings of same node)

ANOMALISTIC M. = 27.55455 DAYS
(perigee to perigee period)

What is the Saros?

223 syn. mon. = 6585.3216 days
[29.53059 d]

242 nod. mon. = 6585.3572 days
[27.21222 d]

239 anom. mon. = 6585.5375 days
[27.55455 d]

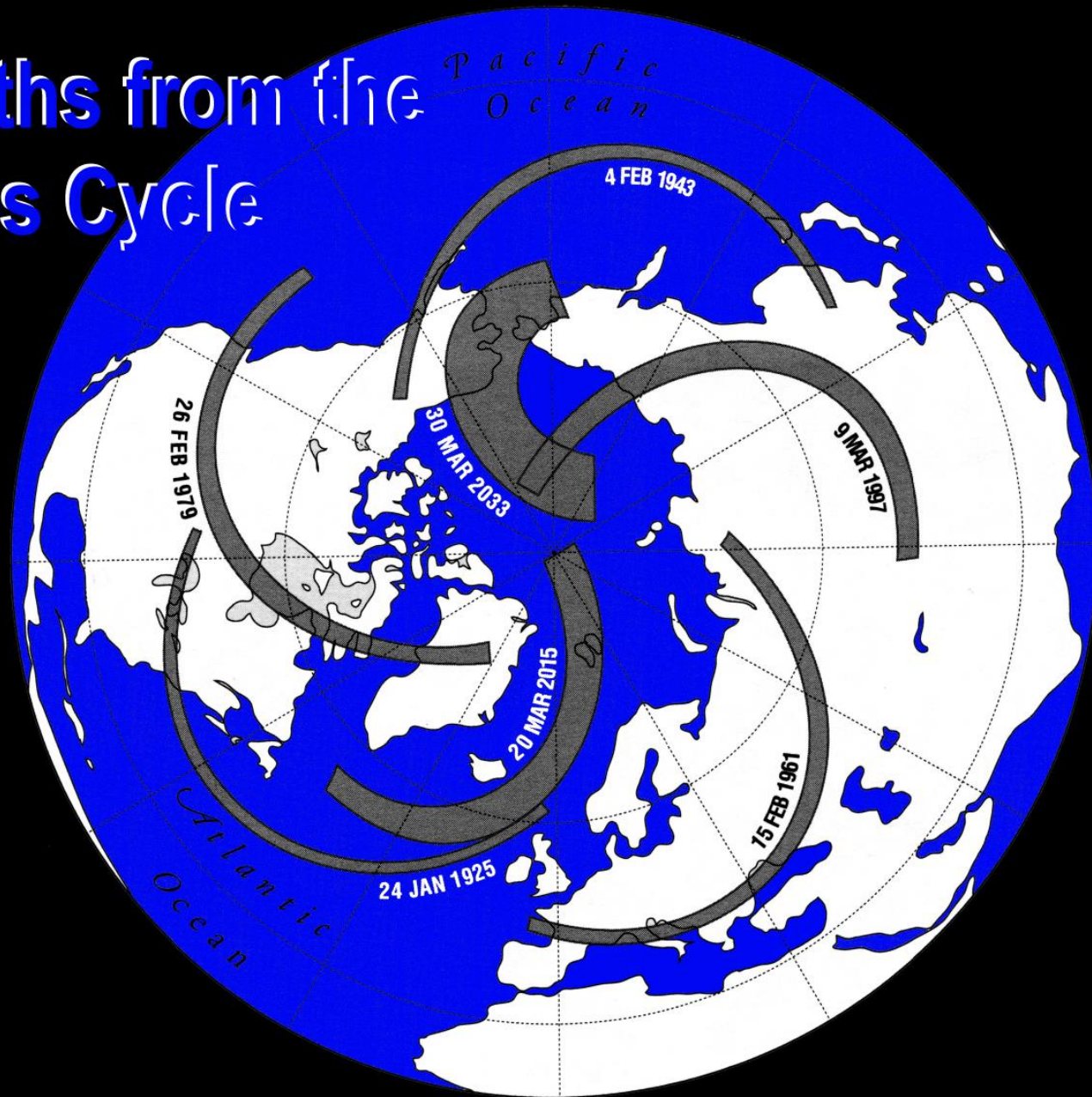
This known as the Saros and equals 18 years 10 or 11 days.

A Complete Saros Cycle

Date	Type	Date	Type
933 May 27	Partial	1582 June 20	Total
951 June 7	Partial	*1600 July 10	Total
969 June 17	Partial	1618 July 21	Total
987 June 28	Partial	1636 Aug. 1	Total
1005 July 9	Partial	1654 Aug. 12	Total
1023 July 20	Partial	1672 Aug. 22	Total
1041 July 30	Partial	1690 Sep. 3	Total
1059 Aug. 11	Annular	1708 Sep. 14	Total
1077 Aug. 21	Annular	1726 Sep. 25	Total
1095 Sep. 1	Annular	1744 Oct. 6	Total
1113 Sep. 11	Annular	1762 Oct. 17	Total
1131 Sep. 23	Annular	1780 Oct. 27	Total
1149 Oct. 3	Annular	1798 Nov. 8	Total
1167 Oct. 14	Annular	1816 Nov. 19	Total
1185 Oct. 25	Annular	1834 Nov. 30	Total
1203 Nov. 5	Annular	1852 Dec. 11	Total
1221 Nov. 15	Annular	1870 Dec. 22	Total
1239 Nov. 27	Annular	1889 Jan. 1	Total
1257 Dec. 7	Annular	1907 Jan. 14	Total
1275 Dec. 18	Annular	1925 Jan. 24	Total
1293 Dec. 29	Annular	1943 Feb. 2	Total
1312 Jan. 9	Annular	1961 Feb. 15	Total
1330 Jan. 19	Annular	1979 Feb. 26	Total
1348 Jan. 31	Annular	1997 Mar. 9	Total
1366 Feb. 10	Annular	2015 Mar. 20	Total
1384 Feb. 21	Annular	2033 Mar. 30	Total
1402 Mar. 4	Annular	2051 Apr. 11	Partial
1420 Mar. 14	Annular	2069 Apr. 21	Partial
1438 Mar. 25	Annular	2087 May 2	Partial
1456 Apr. 4	Annular	2105 May 14	Partial
1474 Apr. 16	Annular	2123 May 25	Partial
1492 Apr. 26	Annular	2141 June 4	Partial
1510 May 8	Annular-total	2159 June 16	Partial
1528 May 18	Annular-total	2177 June 26	Partial
1546 May 29	Annular-total	2195 July 7	Partial
1564 June 8	Total		

*Begin dates from Gregorian calendar

Eclipse Paths from the Same Saros Cycle

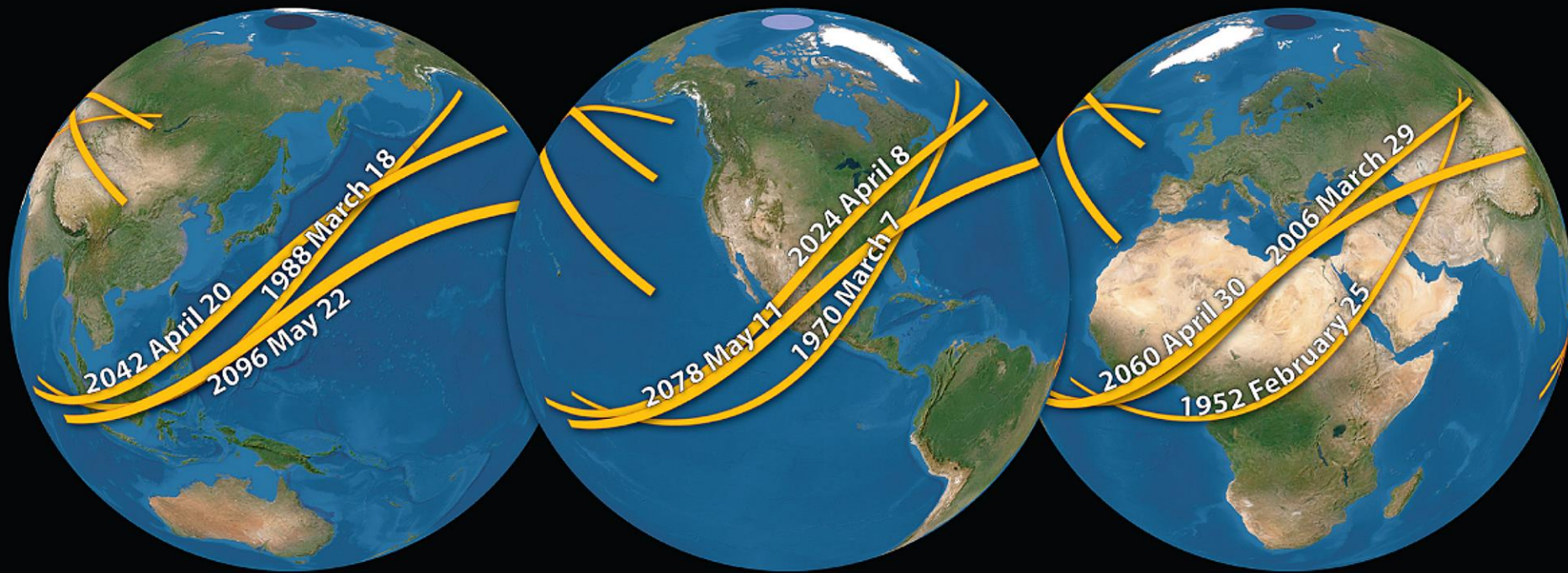


24 JAN 1925
4 FEB 1943
15 FEB 1961
26 FEB 1979
9 MAR 1997
20 MAR 2015
30 MAR 2033

Note the Symmetry

The $\frac{1}{3}$ (0.3216) day remainder for the **Synodic period** causes the next eclipse to shift by approximately 120 degrees west for each successive eclipse in the series

Saros 139 solar eclipses from 1952 to 2096



Eclipses on each Earth are separated by 54 years

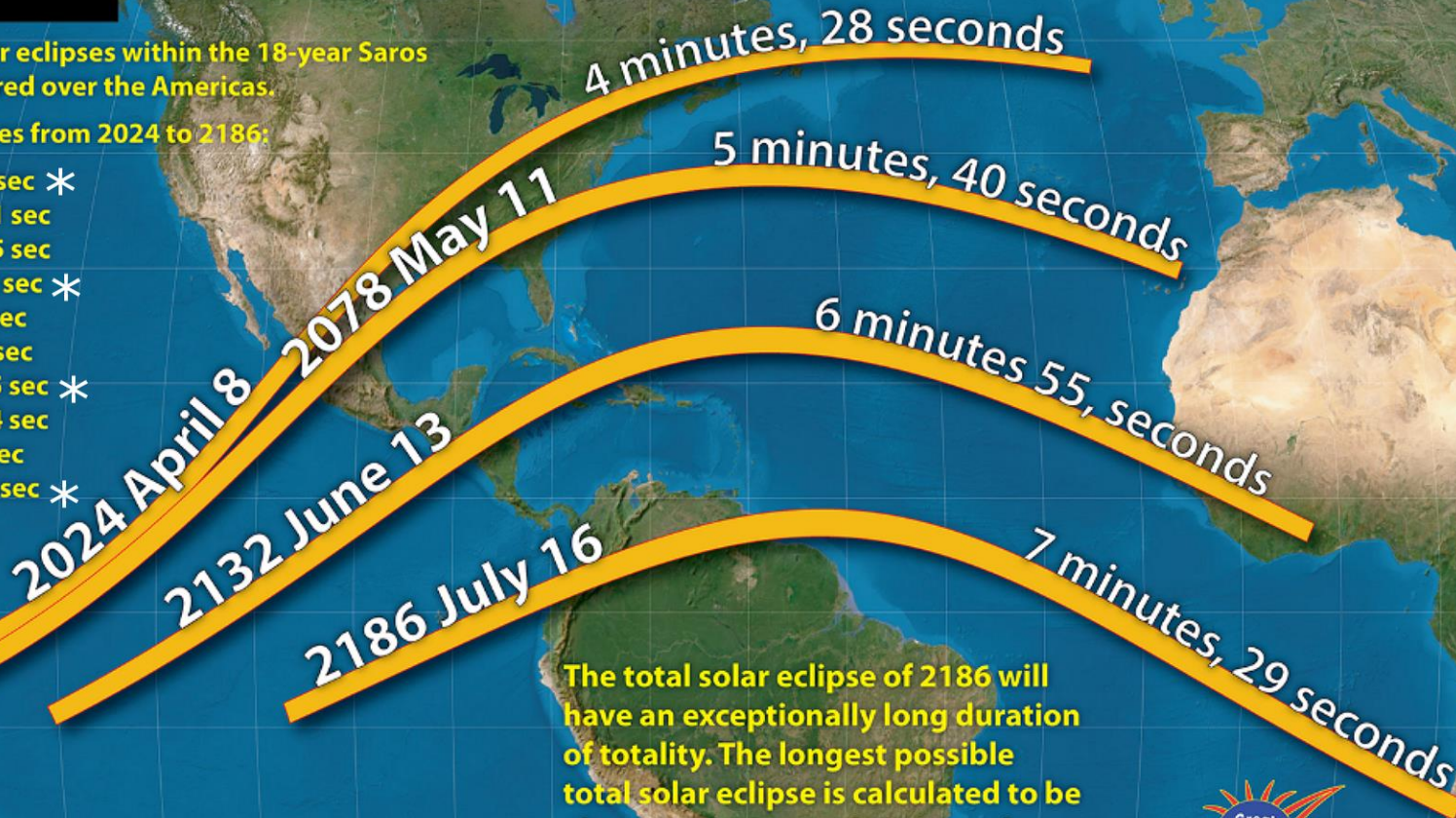
Saros 139

Odd Numbered Saros are Ascending Node Events

These are the total solar eclipses within the 18-year Saros 139 eclipse cycle centered over the Americas.

All the Saros 139 eclipses from 2024 to 2186:

- 2024 April 8 • 4 min 28 sec *
- 2042 April 20 • 4 min 51 sec
- 2060 April 30 • 5 min 15 sec
- 2078 May 11 • 5 min 40 sec *
- 2096 May 22 • 6 min 6 sec
- 2114 June 3 • 6 min 32 sec
- 2132 June 13 • 6 min 55 sec *
- 2150 June 25 • 7 min 14 sec
- 2168 July 5 • 7 min 26 sec
- 2186 July 27 • 7 min 29 sec *



The total solar eclipse of 2186 will have an exceptionally long duration of totality. The longest possible total solar eclipse is calculated to be about 7 minutes and 30 seconds.

Eclipse data is computed by Fred Espenak. Learn more about the Saros at eclipsewise.com/solar/SEhelp/SEsaros.html



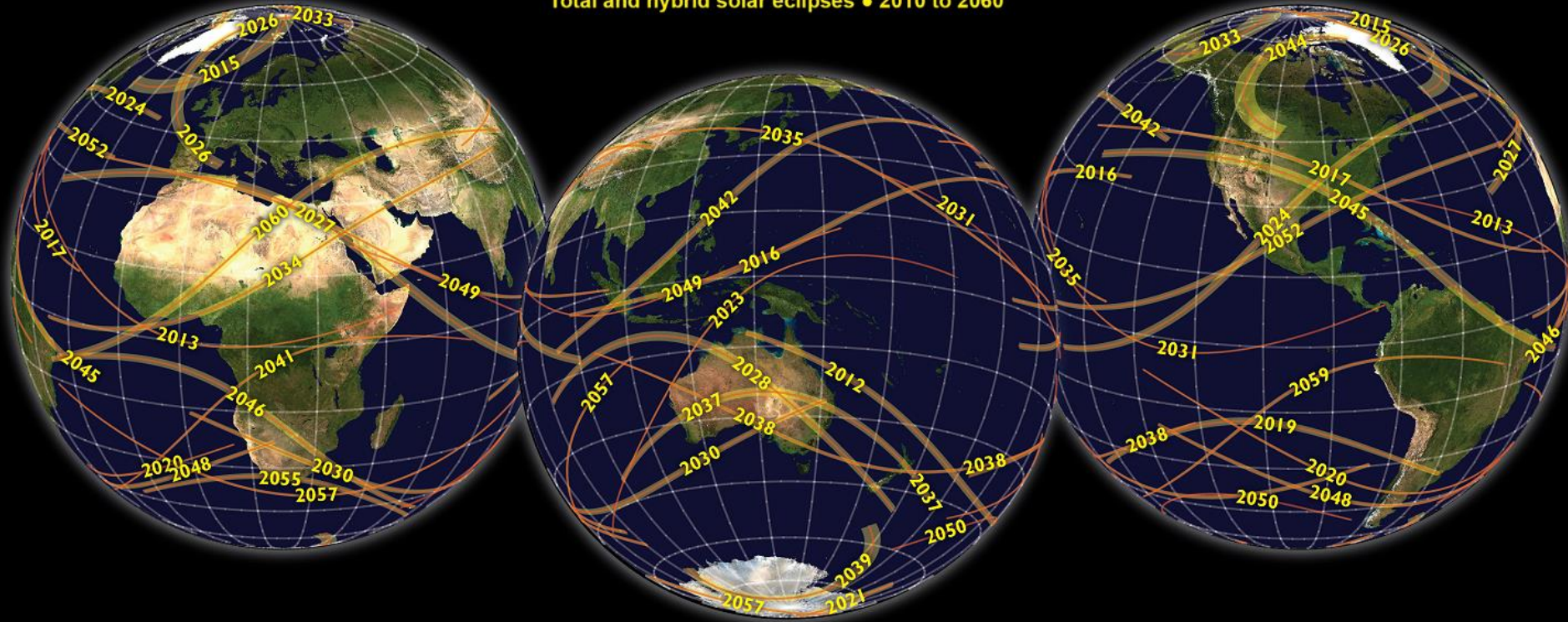
GreatAmericanEclipse.com

Frequency of Total Solar Eclipses at One Location

<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates of Consecutive Total Eclipses</u>	<u>Years in Interval</u>
London	Oct. 29, 878 A.D. — Apr. 22, 1715 A.D.	837
Jerusalem	Sep. 30, 1131 B.C. — July 4, 336 B.C.	795
Great Pyramid of Egypt	Apr. 1, 2471 B.C. — June 29, 2159 B.C.	312
Stonehenge	May 8, 1169 B.C. — May 7, 1066 B.C.	103
Yellowstone National Park	July 29, 1878 A.D. — Jan. 1, 1889 A.D.	11
Tomb of Tutankhamun	May 31, 957 B.C. — May 22, 948 B.C.	9
Lake Okechobee, Florida	Aug. 19, 2259 A.D. — Dec. 22, 2261 A.D.	2½
Southern New Guinea	June 11, 1983 A.D. — Nov. 22, 1984 A.D.	1½

Fifty years of solar eclipses

Total and hybrid solar eclipses • 2010 to 2060



Map by Michael Zeiler, December 2010, www.eclipse-maps.com
Paths of solar eclipses by Xavier Jubier, xjubier.free.fr

AMERICAN Total Solar Eclipses 21st Century






Solar Max
1991



Solar Min
2009

A bright sun rising behind a dark circular shape, creating a lens flare effect. The sun is positioned at the top center of the circle, with rays of light radiating outwards. The circle is dark, and the sun is bright yellow and white. The background is black.

Gear and Techniques

Solar Projection Box

1. Cut 1" square opening at end and 1"x4" opening on side of cardboard box.

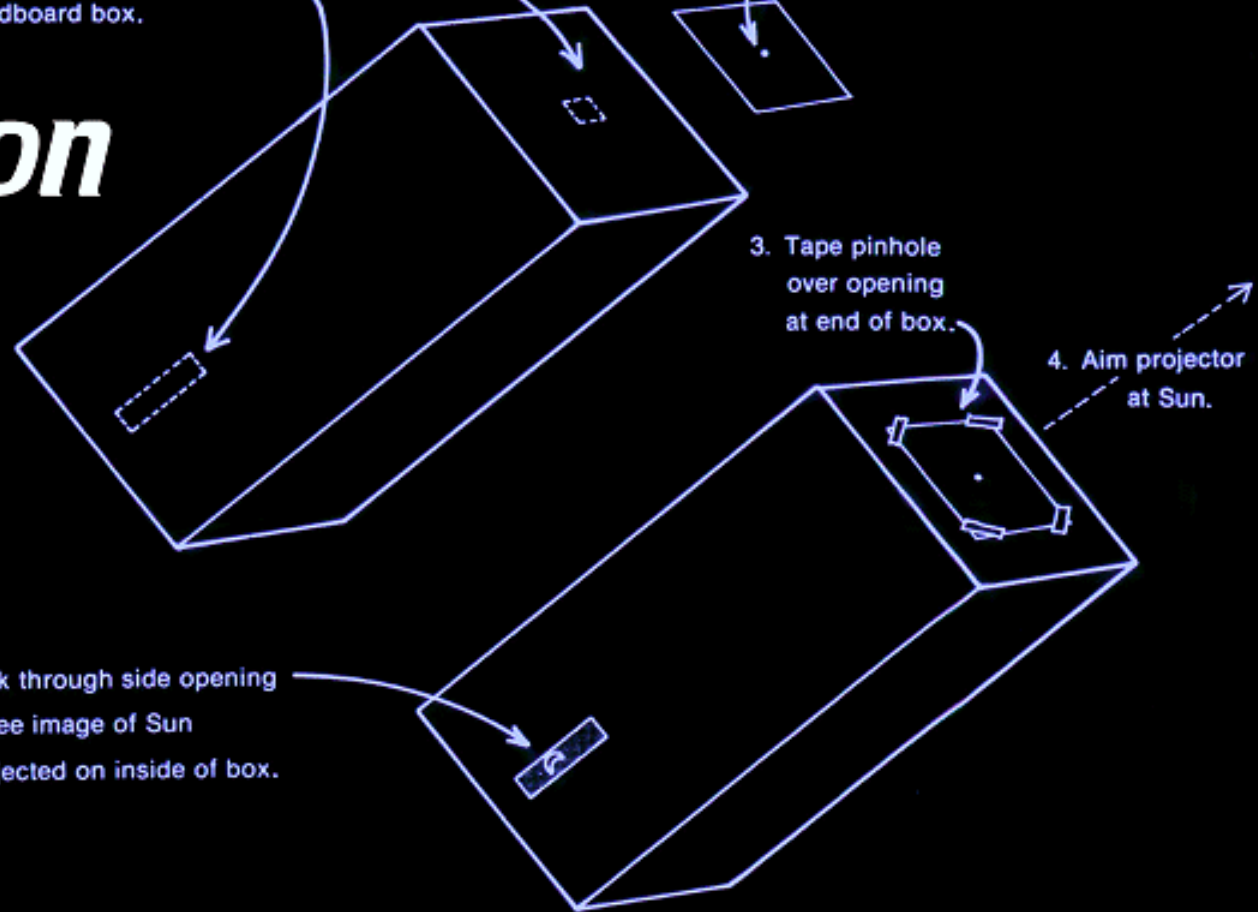
2. Make pinhole in large piece of aluminum foil.

3. Tape pinhole over opening at end of box.

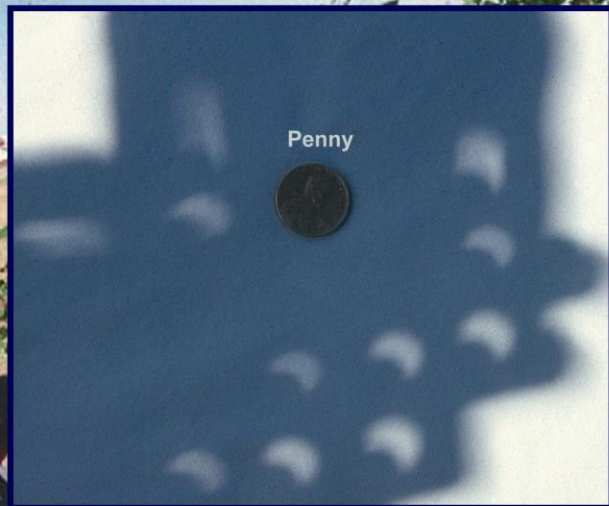
4. Aim projector at Sun.

5. Look through side opening to see image of Sun projected on inside of box.

CAUTION: Never look through the pinhole directly at the Sun.



May 10, 1994,
Canutillo, Texas



Crisscrossed Fingers



Putting on the Ritz!



**May 10, 1994,
Canutillo, Texas**

Annularity/Adam R. Jones



Let the leaves of a tree do all the work.



**May 10, 1994,
Canutillo, Texas**

Colander Head, Pete



July 22, 2009-South China Sea



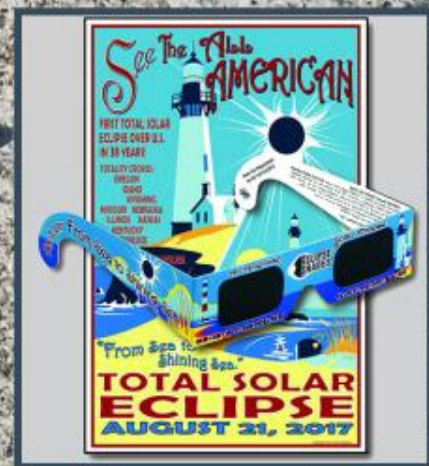
May 10, 1994,
Canutillo, Texas



May 10, 1994,
Canutillo, Texas



Get Your Eclipse Glasses Now!



Reverse on Yellow Side

SAFE FOR DIRECT SOLAR VIEWING

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE: Wear your Eclipse Shades® to protect your eyes from solar radiation any time you look directly at the Sun or at the Sun's reflection. When looking at a solar eclipse, use your Eclipse Shades® whenever ANY PART of the Sun, no matter how small is visible. This product should not be used with any other optical appliances such as cameras, telescopes or binoculars. This product is not a toy. Children should use only with adult supervision.

Meets the Requirements for
ISO 12312-2:2015 Certification



Info on Nose Bridge
SAFE FOR DIRECT SOLAR VIEWING

ECLIPSE SHADES®
Manufactured by:
Rainbow Symphony, Inc.
Redeeds, CA 91335
eclipse@rainbowsymphony.com
www.rainbowsymphony.com
©2012 Rainbow Symphony, Inc.



**Reverse on
Blue Side**

WARNING: NEVER LOOK AT THE SUN WITHOUT SPECIAL EYE PROTECTION. DO NOT USE IF DAMAGED. Using damaged Eclipse Shades® can result in severe eye injury. **BEFORE EACH USE:** Check the front and back of each lens for damage such as scratches, pinholes or separation from frame. If damaged, cut into small pieces and discard. **DO NOT** attempt to clean or disinfect. (Under general conditions of use, this should not be necessary.)

Eclipse Filters/Glasses are Very Safe

Purchase them from an American distributor such as Rainbow Symphony or Paper Optics.



No. 14 Welder's Filter

Welder's Filters are additive, so any combination which adds up to 14 is acceptable.

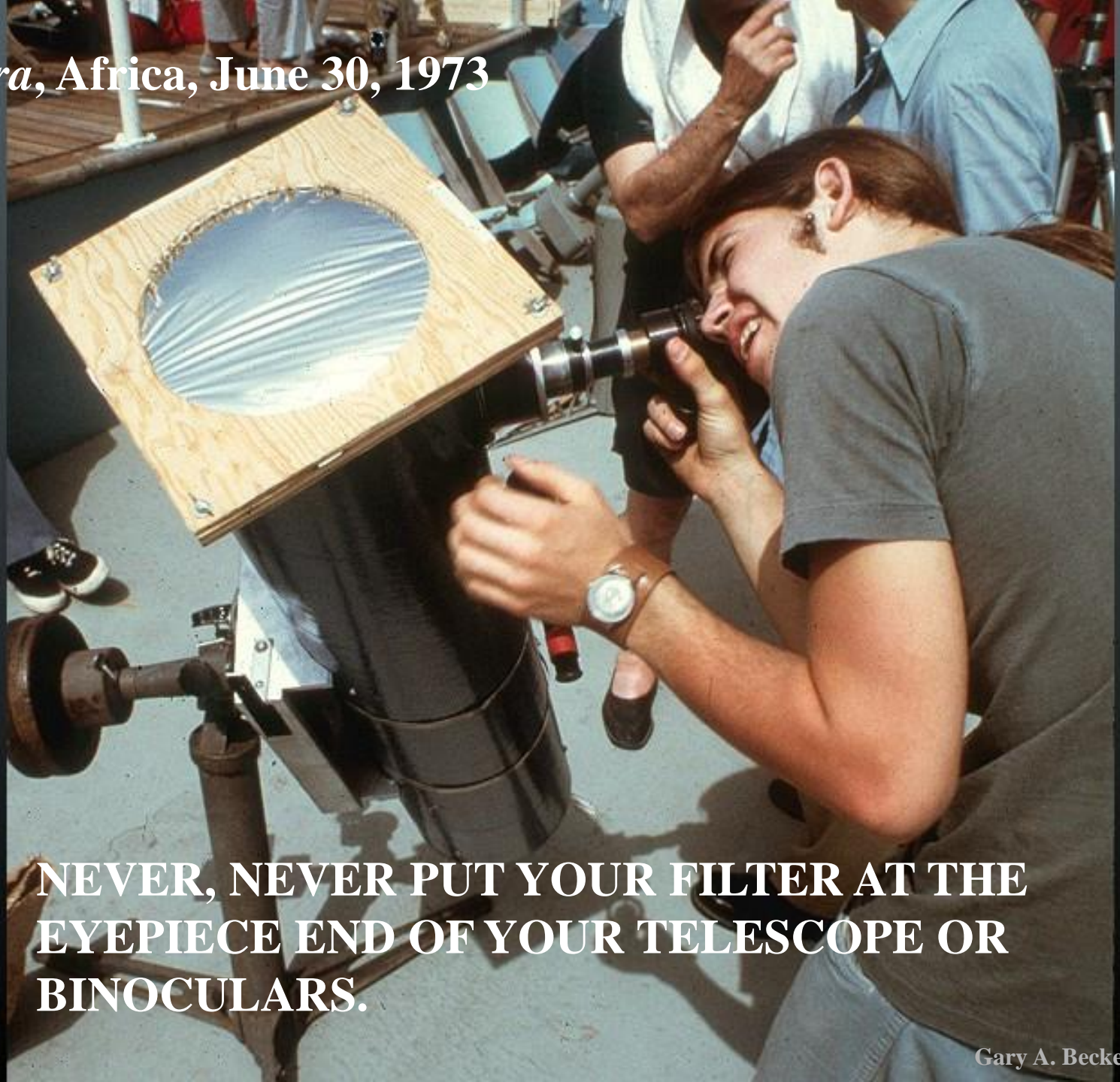
No. 13 Welder's Filter is safe, if it is hazy.

**May 10, 1994,
Canutillo, Texas**

Aluminized Mylar



Canberra, Africa, June 30, 1973



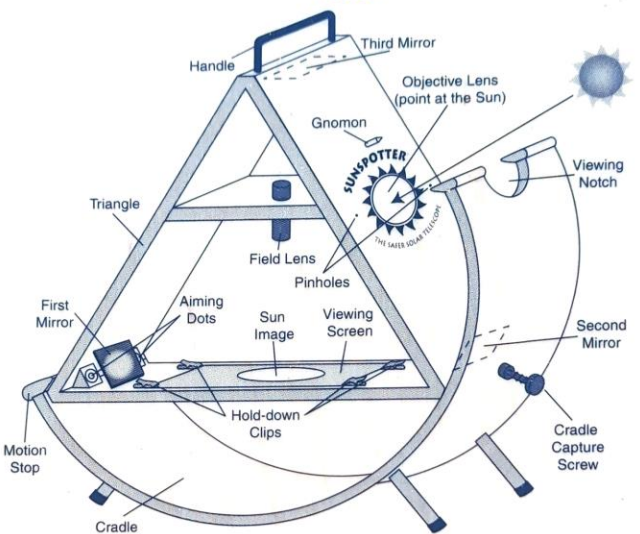
**NEVER, NEVER PUT YOUR FILTER AT THE
EYEPIECE END OF YOUR TELESCOPE OR
BINOCULARS.**

May 10, 1994,
Canutillo, Texas



SUNSPOTTER[®]

THE SAFER SOLAR TELESCOPE



INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

1. To use your Sunspotter, unlatch the triangle from the cradle.
2. Aim the objective lens at the Sun by moving the cradle side to side and tilting the triangle up and down within the cradle.
3. When the Sunspotter is aligned, the shadow of the gnomon will disappear.
4. Adjust so that the light from the pinhole falls upon the aiming dot. An image of the Sun will appear on the viewing screen.
5. If the sun is low in the sky, orient the triangle so that the objective lens side is facing away from the viewing notch of the cradle.
6. If the sun is high in the sky, orient the triangle so that the objective lens side is facing above the viewing notch.



SafeShot



SOLAR SNAP: A work still in progress, but the app is free for experimentation. Attach a solar filter to your smartphone lenses.

SOLAR SNAP
THE ECLIPSE APP

SOLAR SNAP
THE ECLIPSE APP

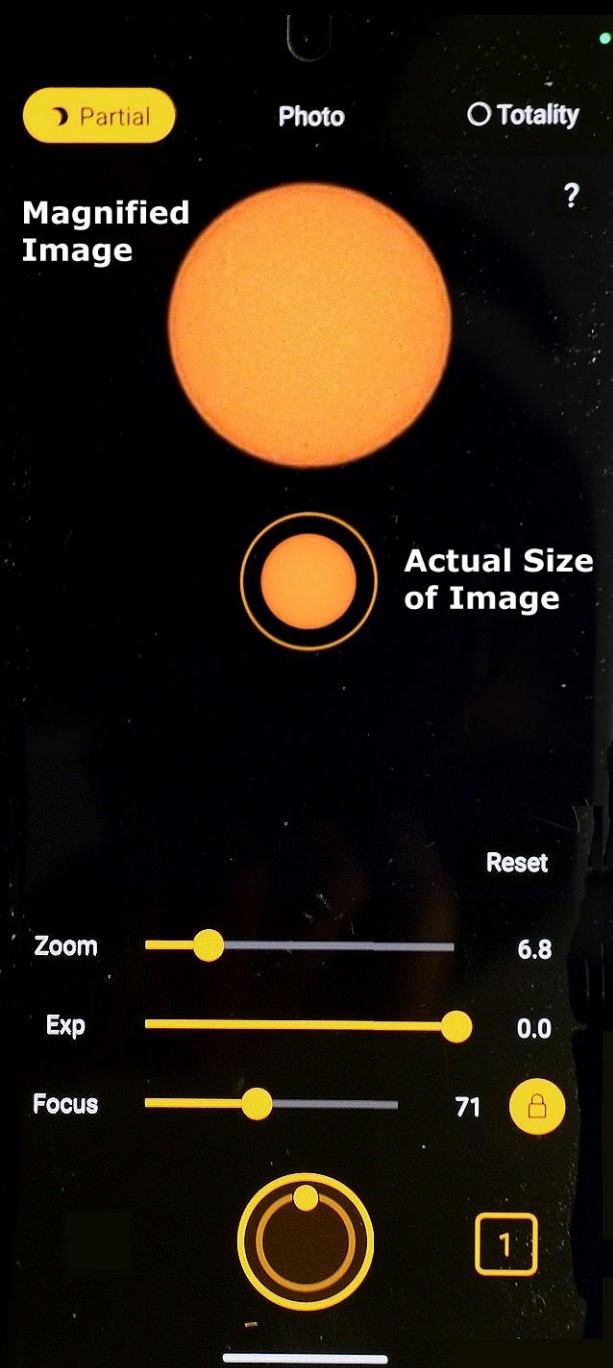
Apple Android

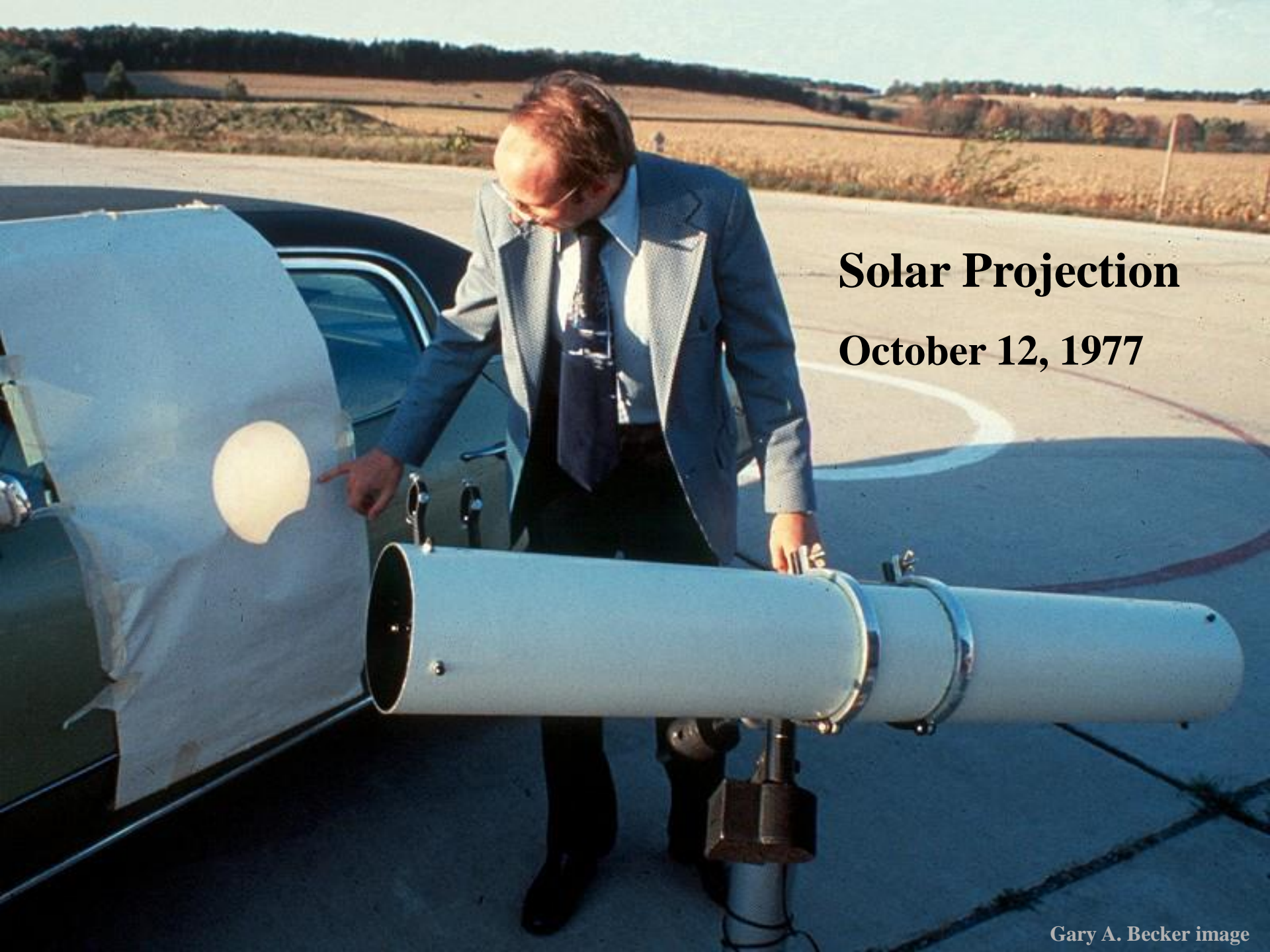
KIT INCLUDES

- 2 SOLAR SNAP CAMERA FILTERS
- 2 ECLIPSER[®] SAFE SOLAR GLASSES
- FREE ECLIPSE PHOTO APP (APPLE AND ANDROID)

ANDROID APP ON Google play

Download on the App Store

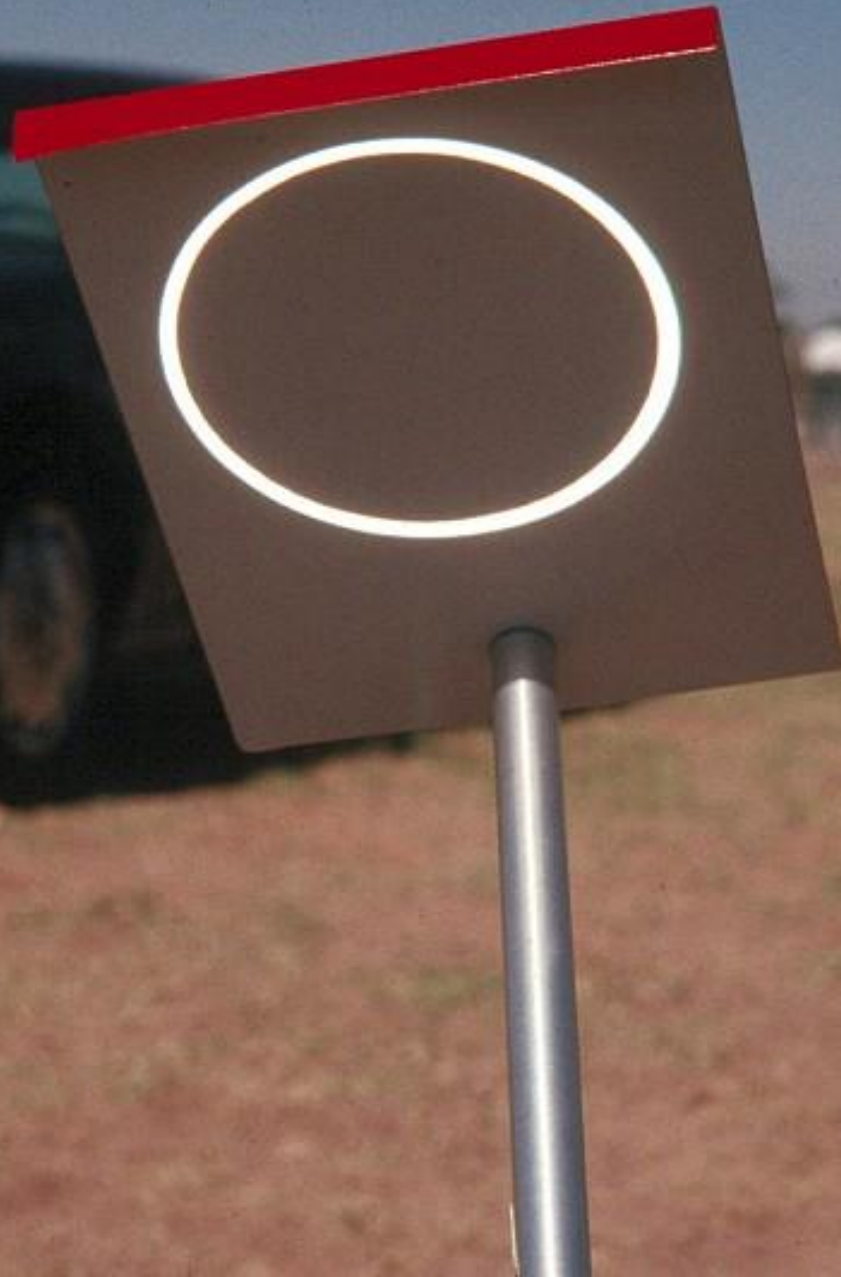




Solar Projection

October 12, 1977

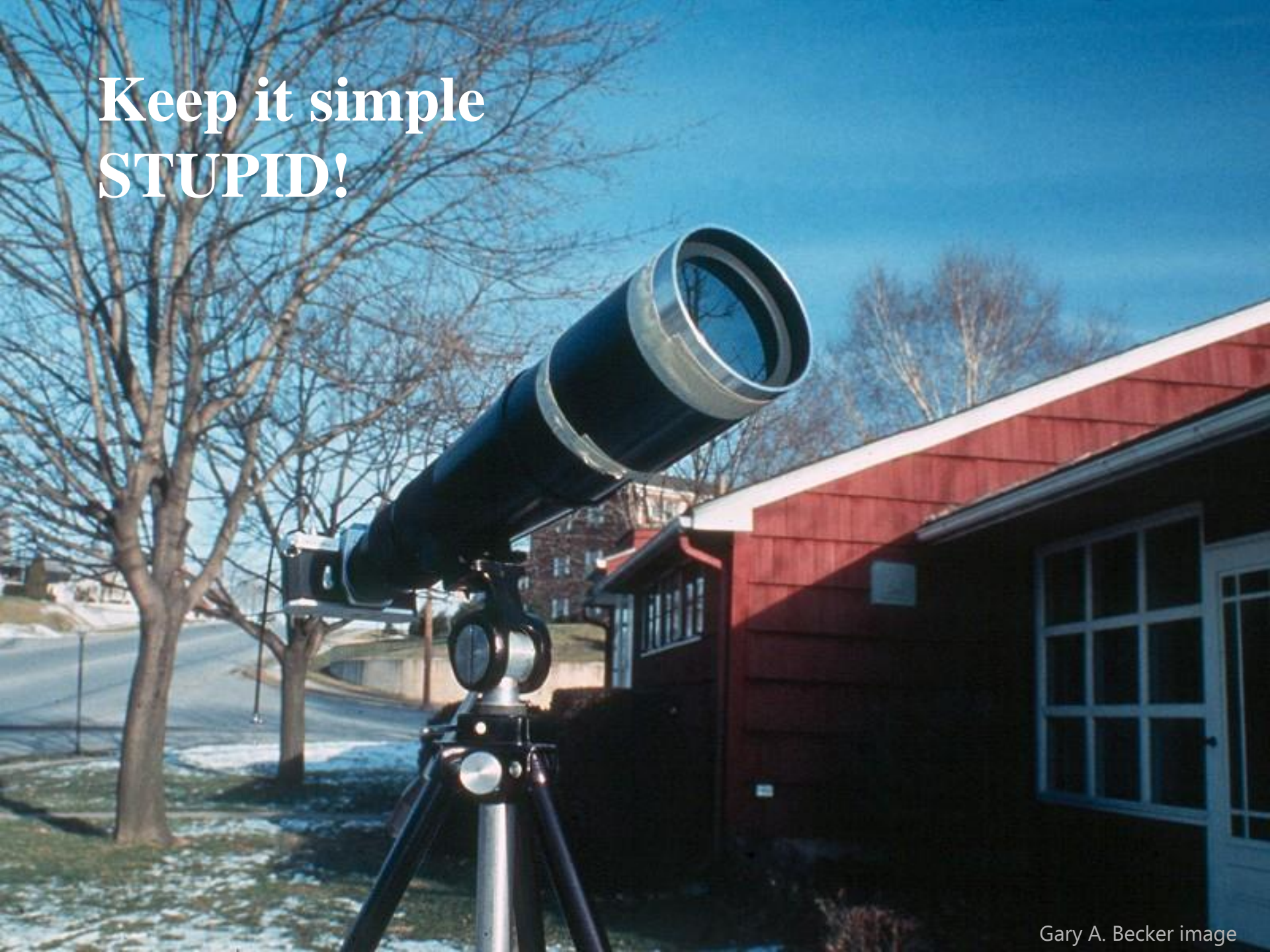
May 10, 1994,
Canutillo, Texas



Partial Solar Eclipse
December 24, 1973



**Keep it simple
STUPID!**













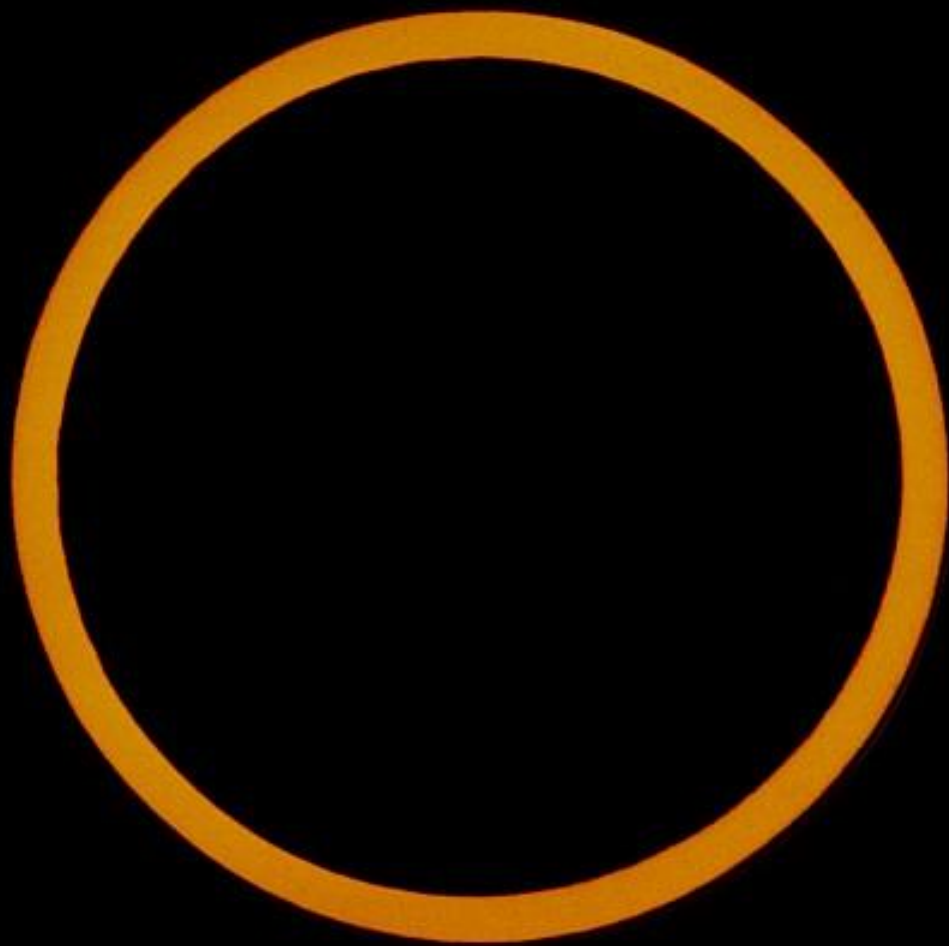
Bogota, Columbia-December 24, 1973

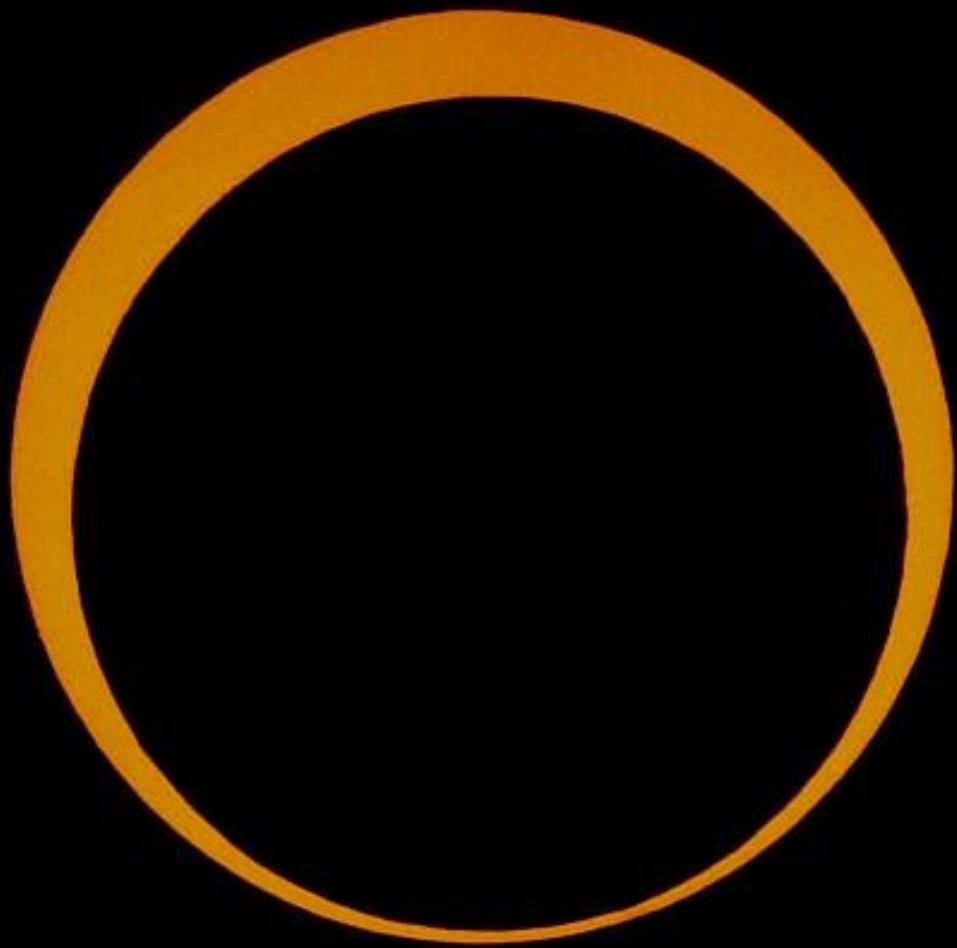


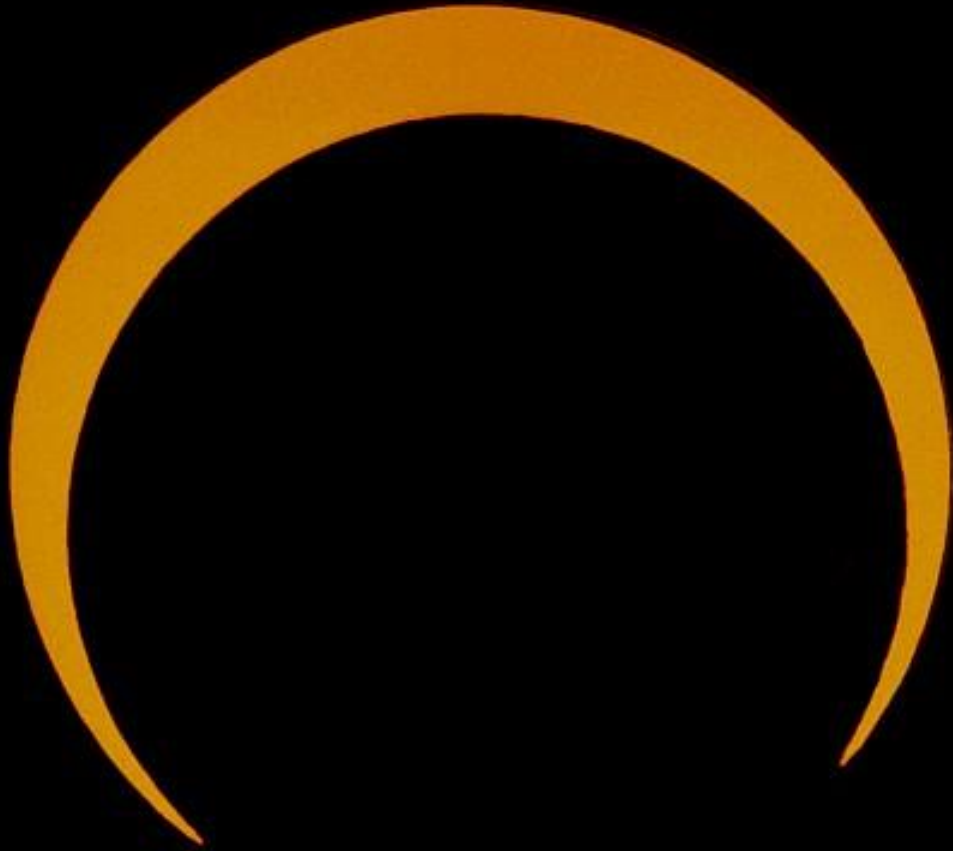


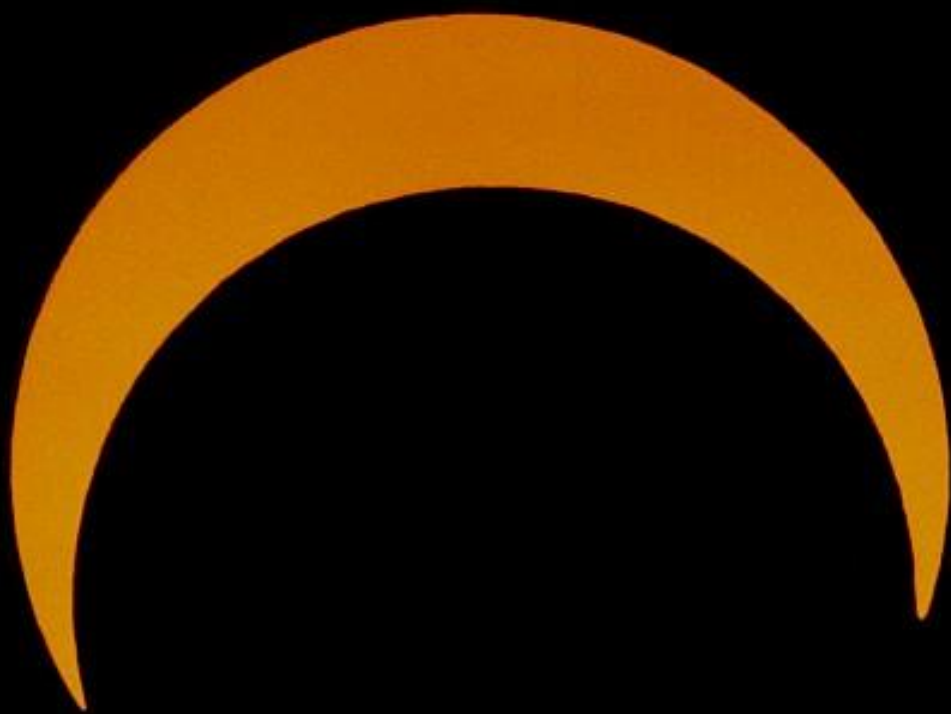




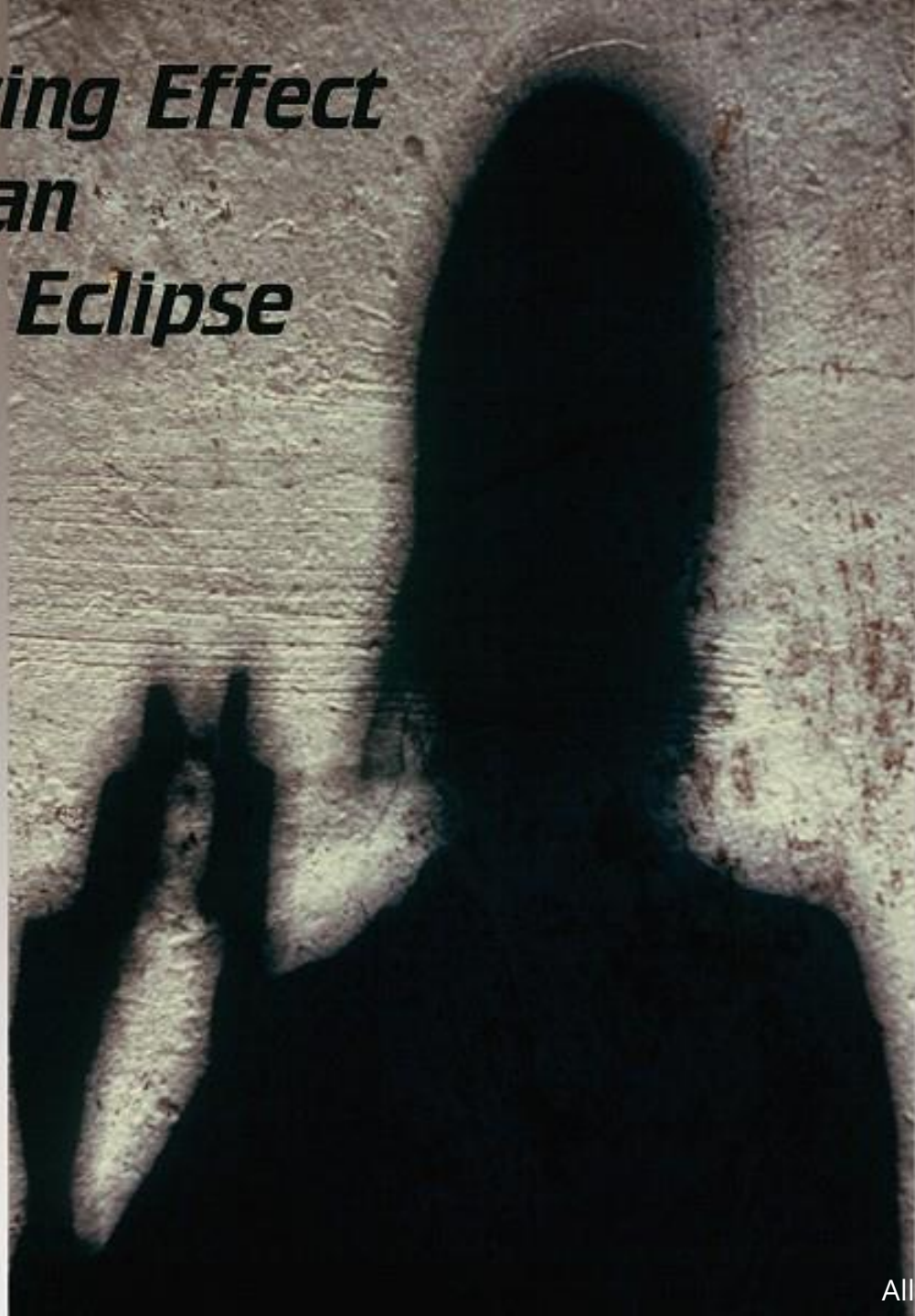








***Shadowing Effect
During an
Annular Eclipse***



Descomunales fenómeno...

Por eclipse y cometa **el Bogotano**



7:30



7:52

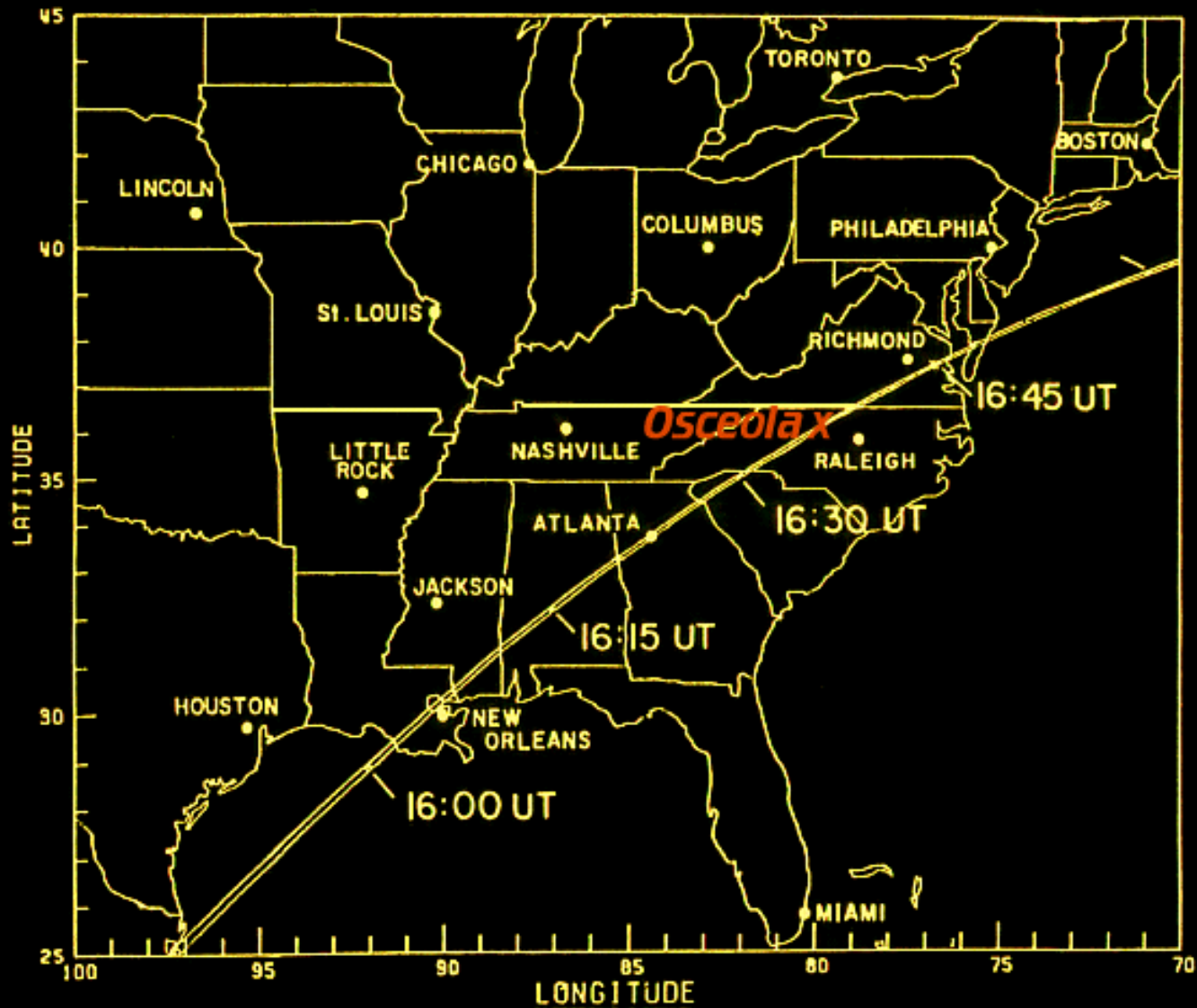


8:32

Bogotá se paralizó!

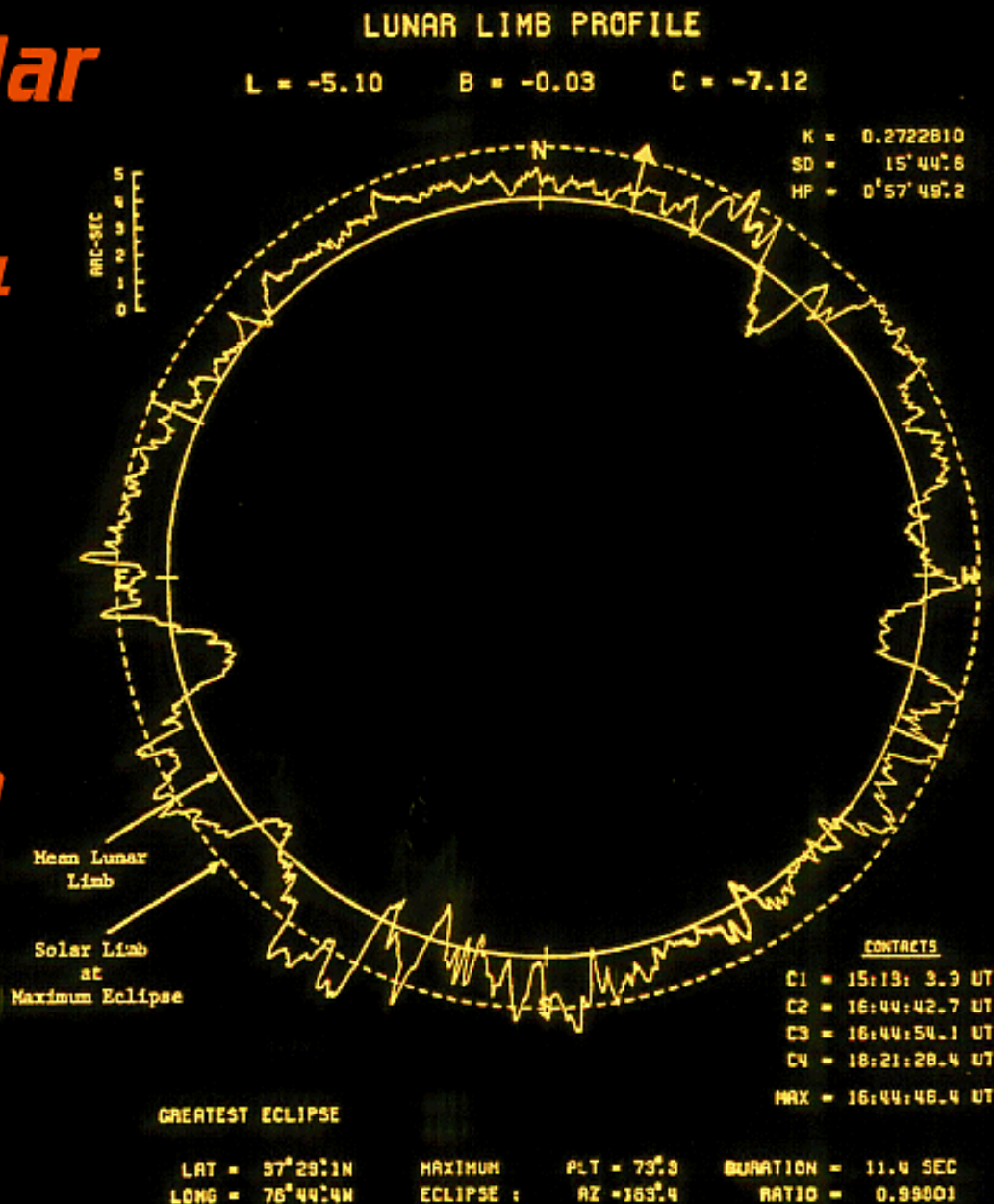


Annular Eclipse—May 30, 1984



Broken Annular Eclipse May 30, 1984

*Difference in
angular diameter
between the
sun and the moon*





Gary A. Becker image



Gary A. Becker image





















20 minutes before broken annularity



5 minutes before broken annularity



1 minute before broken annularity



Weather Conditions

Broken Annular Eclipse - May 30, 1984

x Osceola, NC

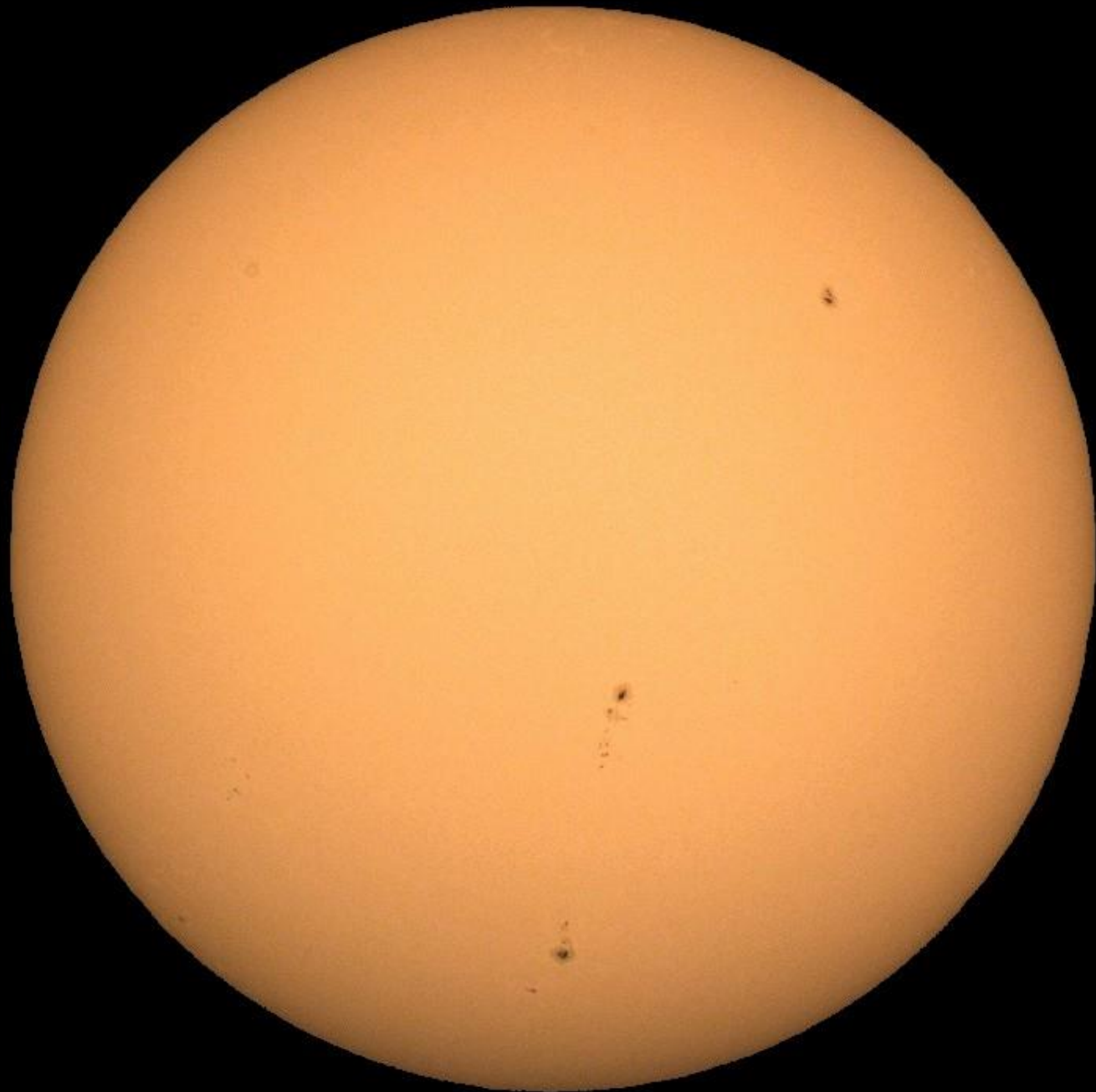
Annular Eclipse of May 20, 2012

Chaco Culture National Historical Park
Nageezi, New Mexico





Jesse Leayman image





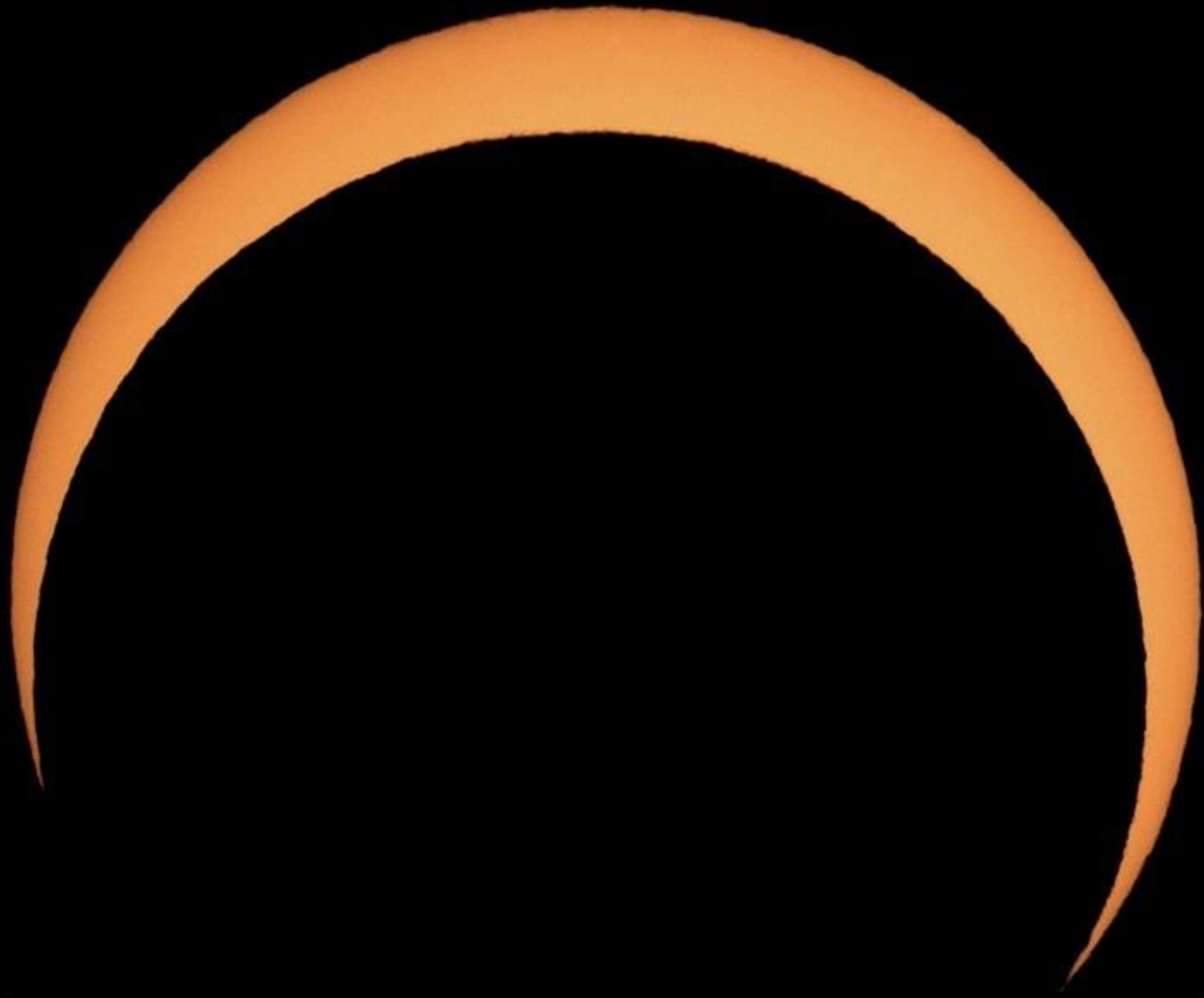


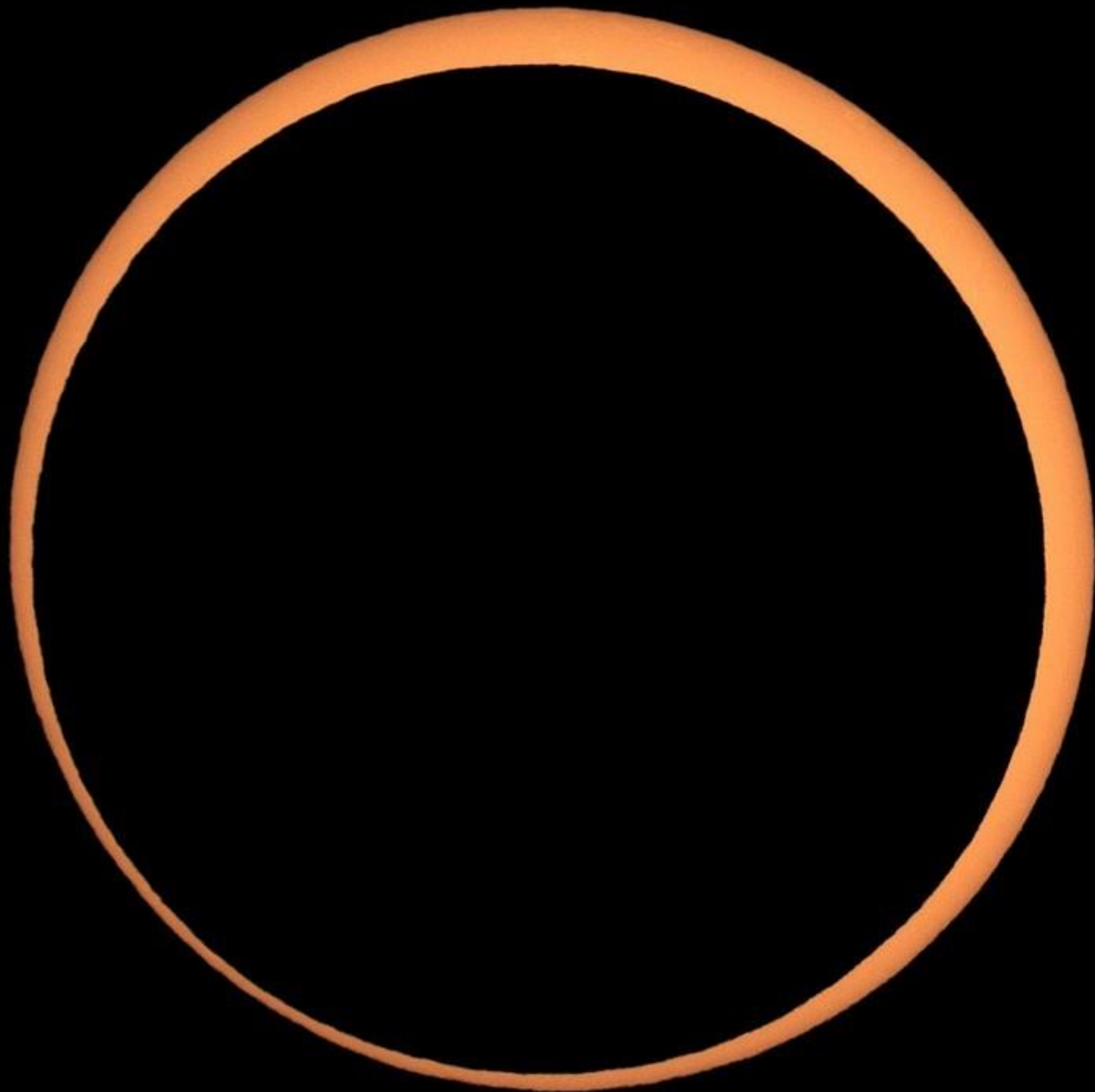


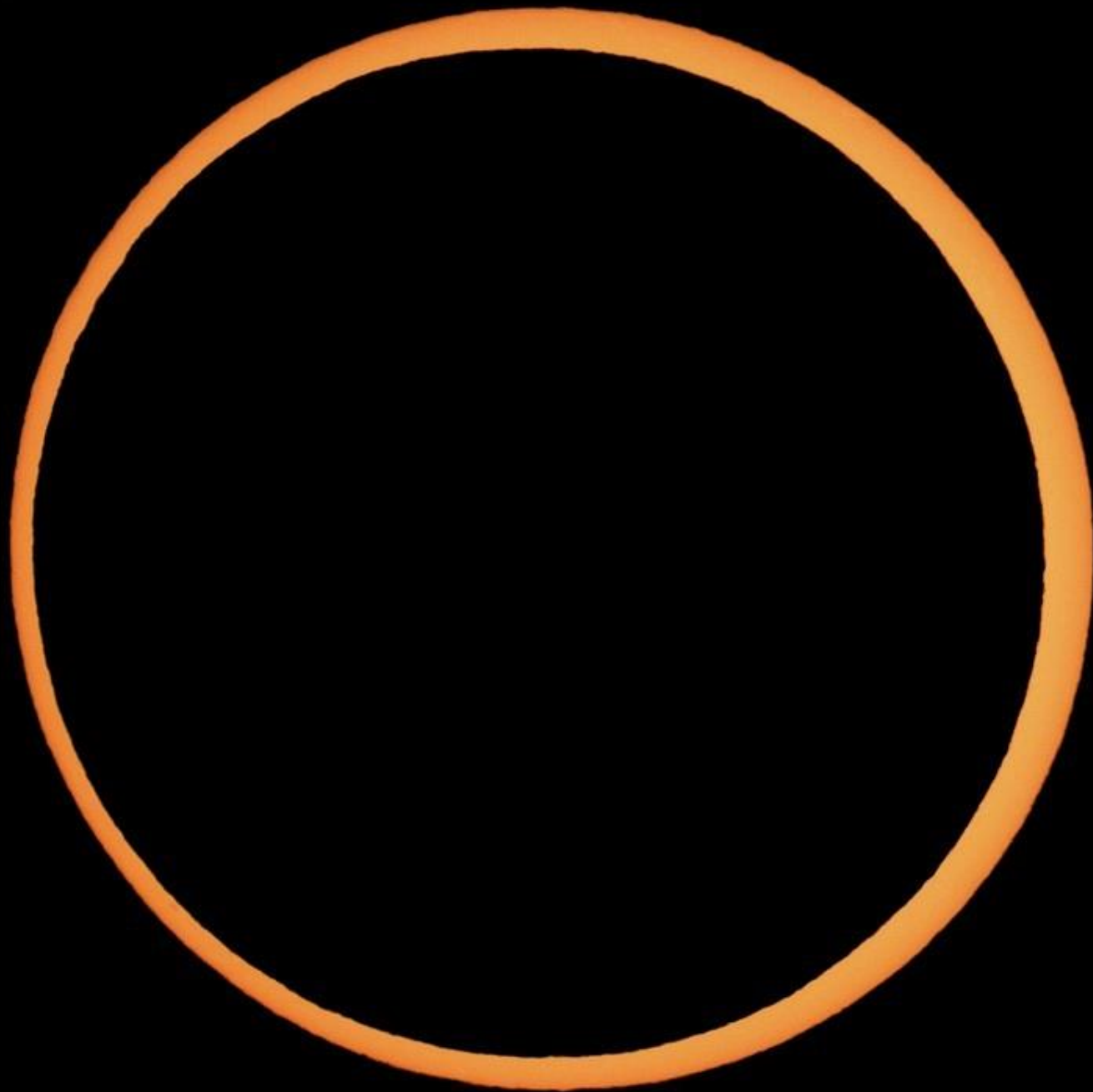


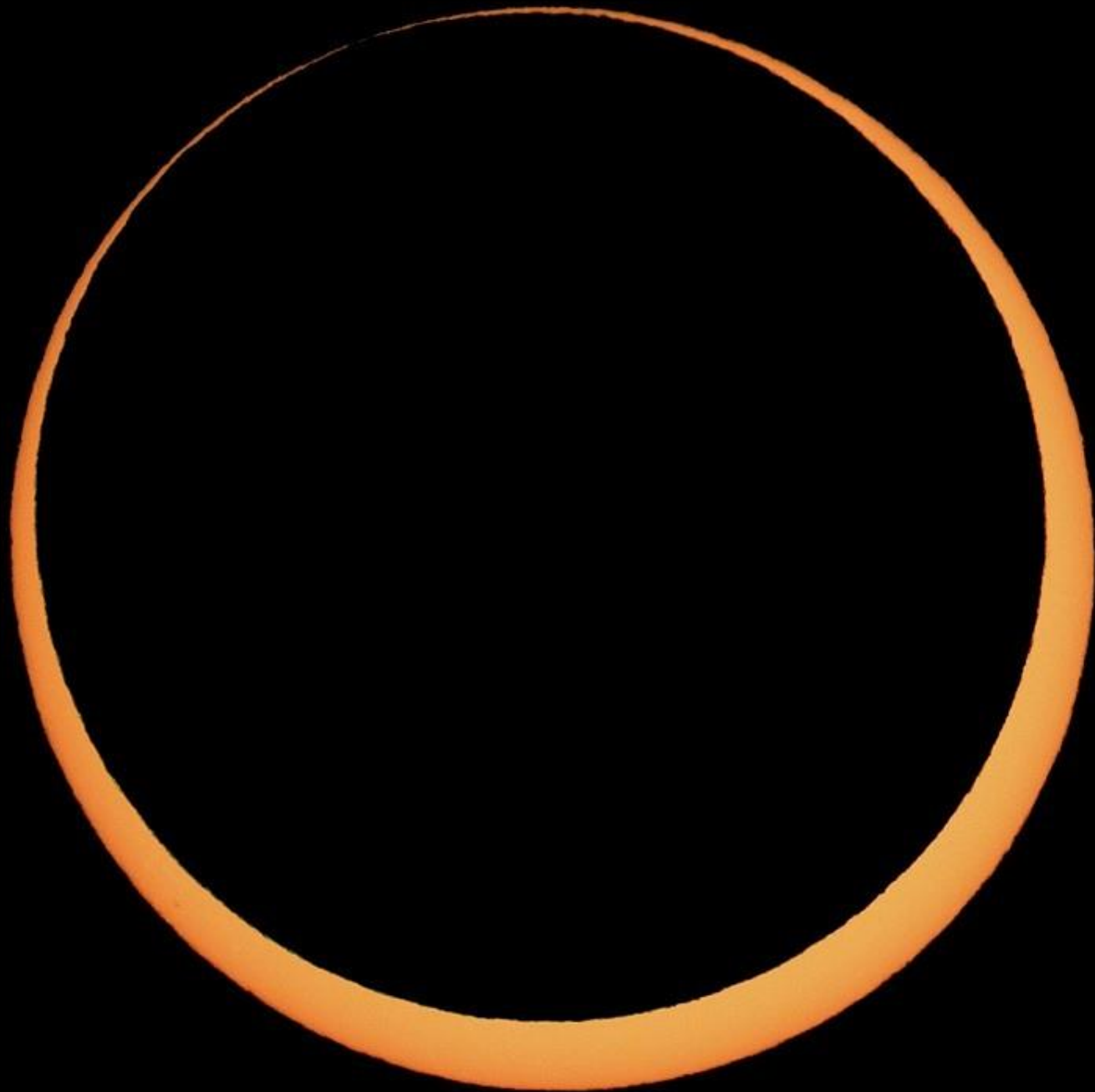


















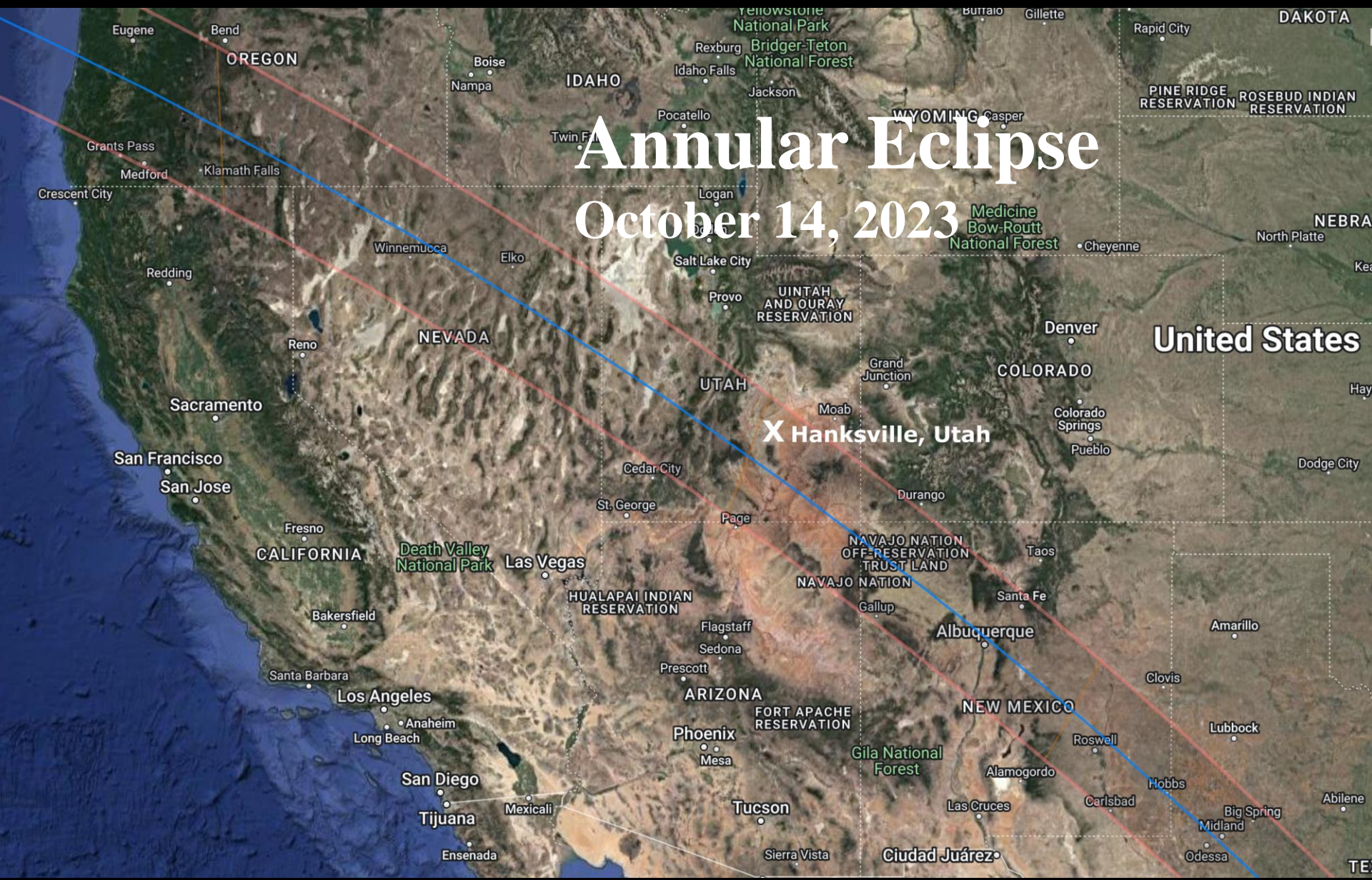




Annular Eclipse October 14, 2023

X Hanksville, Utah

United States



Mars Desert Research Station near Hanksville, Utah



Wildman Jesse



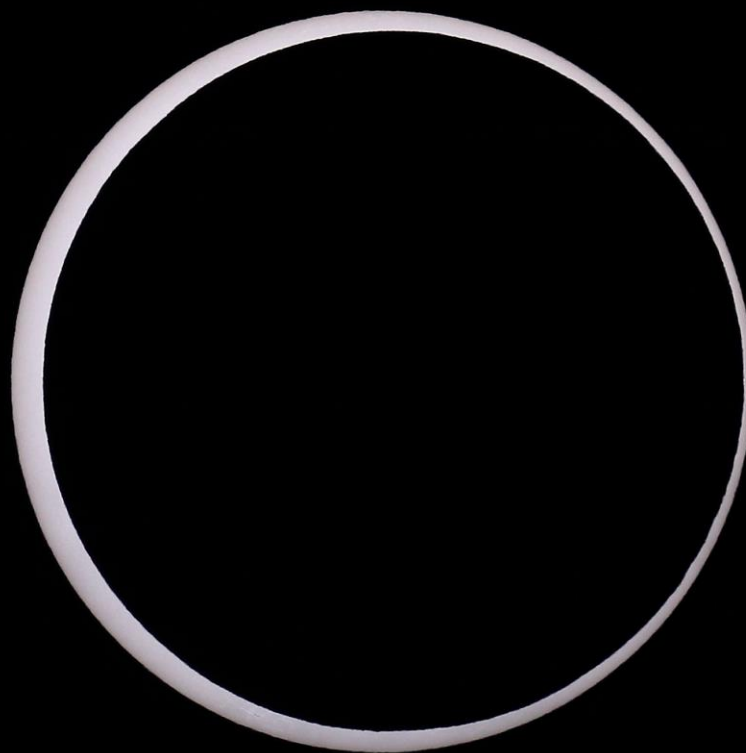
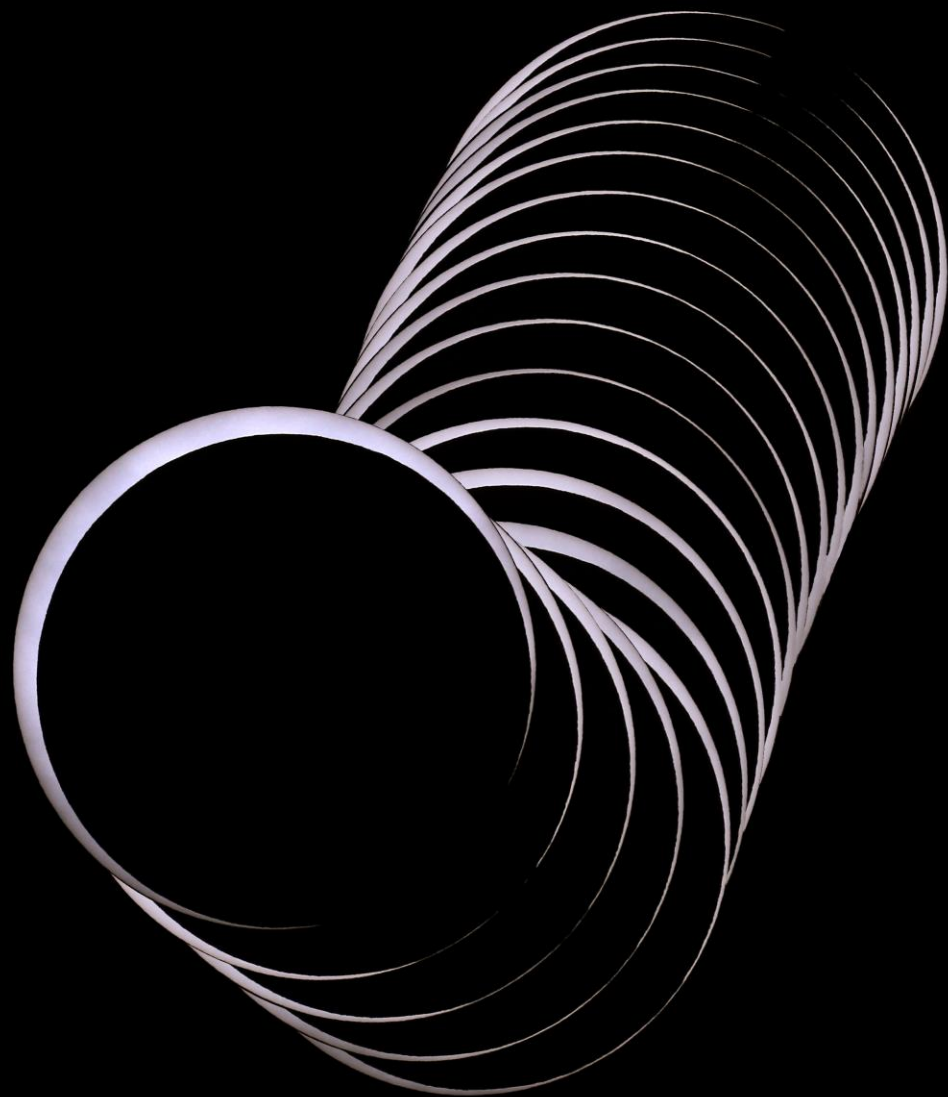
Dust Storm

Goal: Capture Baily's Beads



Capturing Baily's Beads

Annular Eclipse, October 14, 2023
MDRS, Hanksville, Utah



Baily's Beads

1.43 seconds
between frames



A bright sun is rising behind a black circle. The sun is positioned at the top edge of the circle, creating a lens flare effect. The word "Location" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font, stacked vertically in the center of the circle.

Location
Location
Location

TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE

August 21, 2017



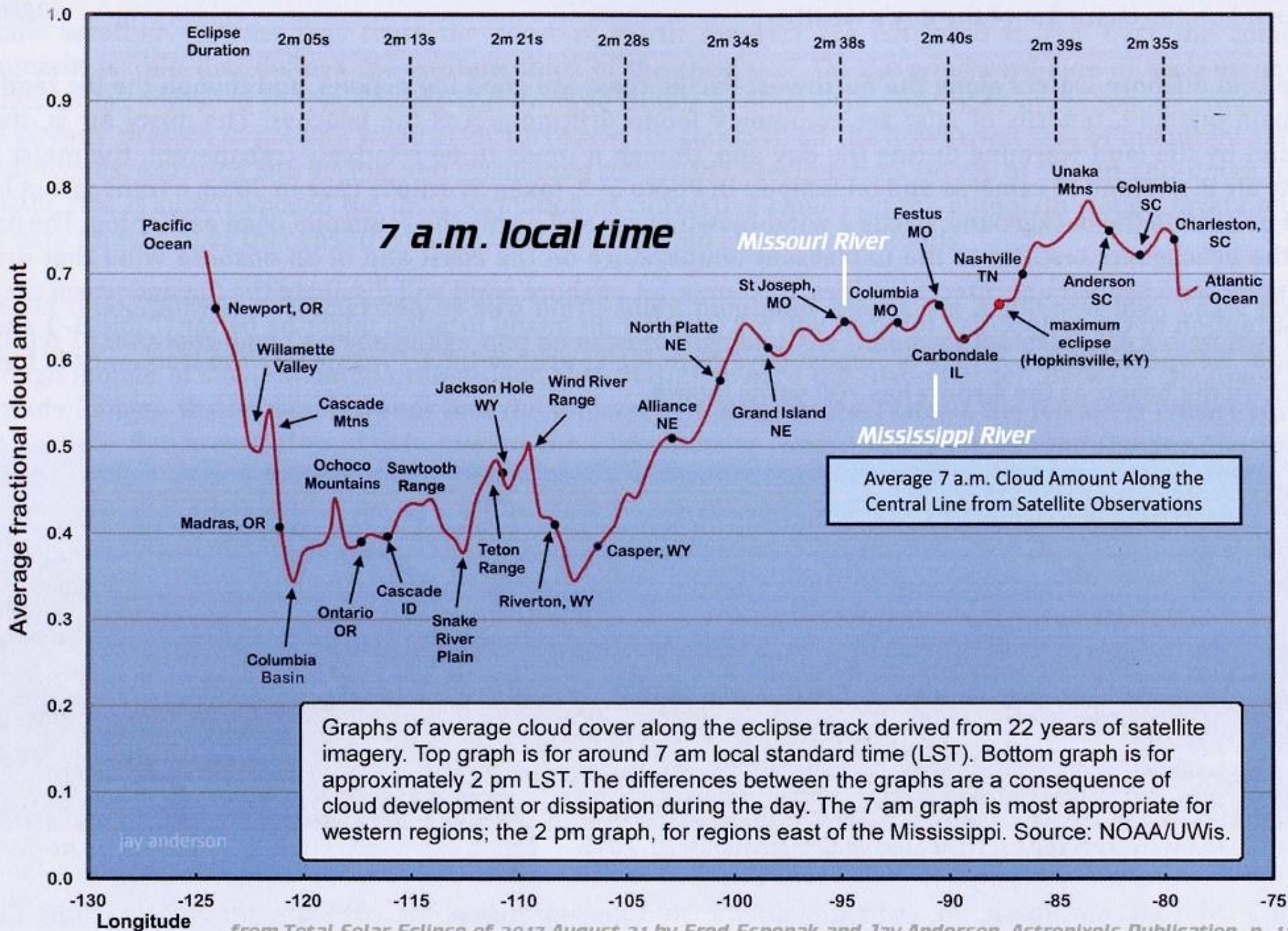
Greatest Duration: The position on the earth's surface where totality lasts the longest (2 min 40.2 sec.).

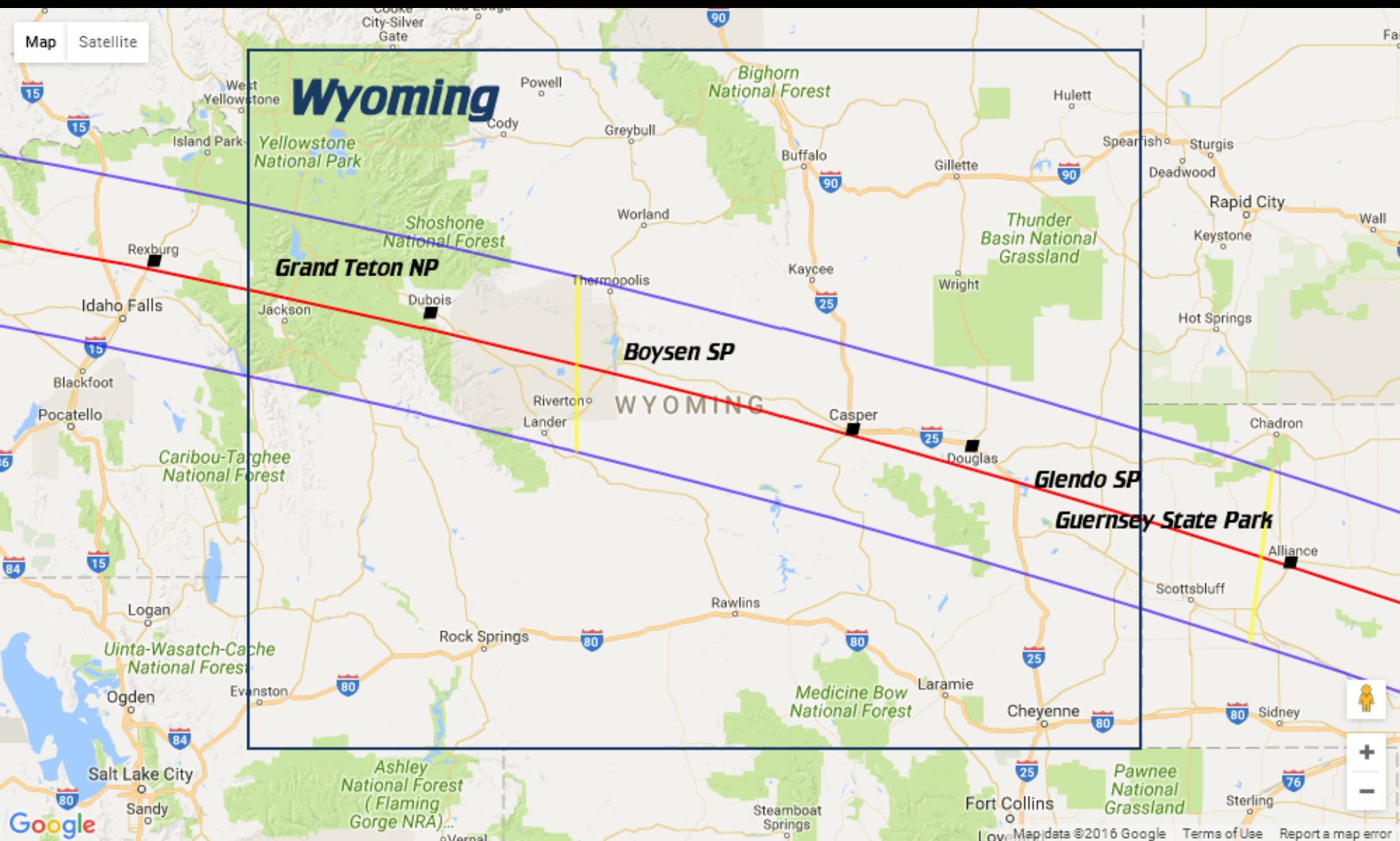
Greatest Eclipse: The moment when the moon's shadow passes closest to the center of the earth.



**Why
Guernsey?**

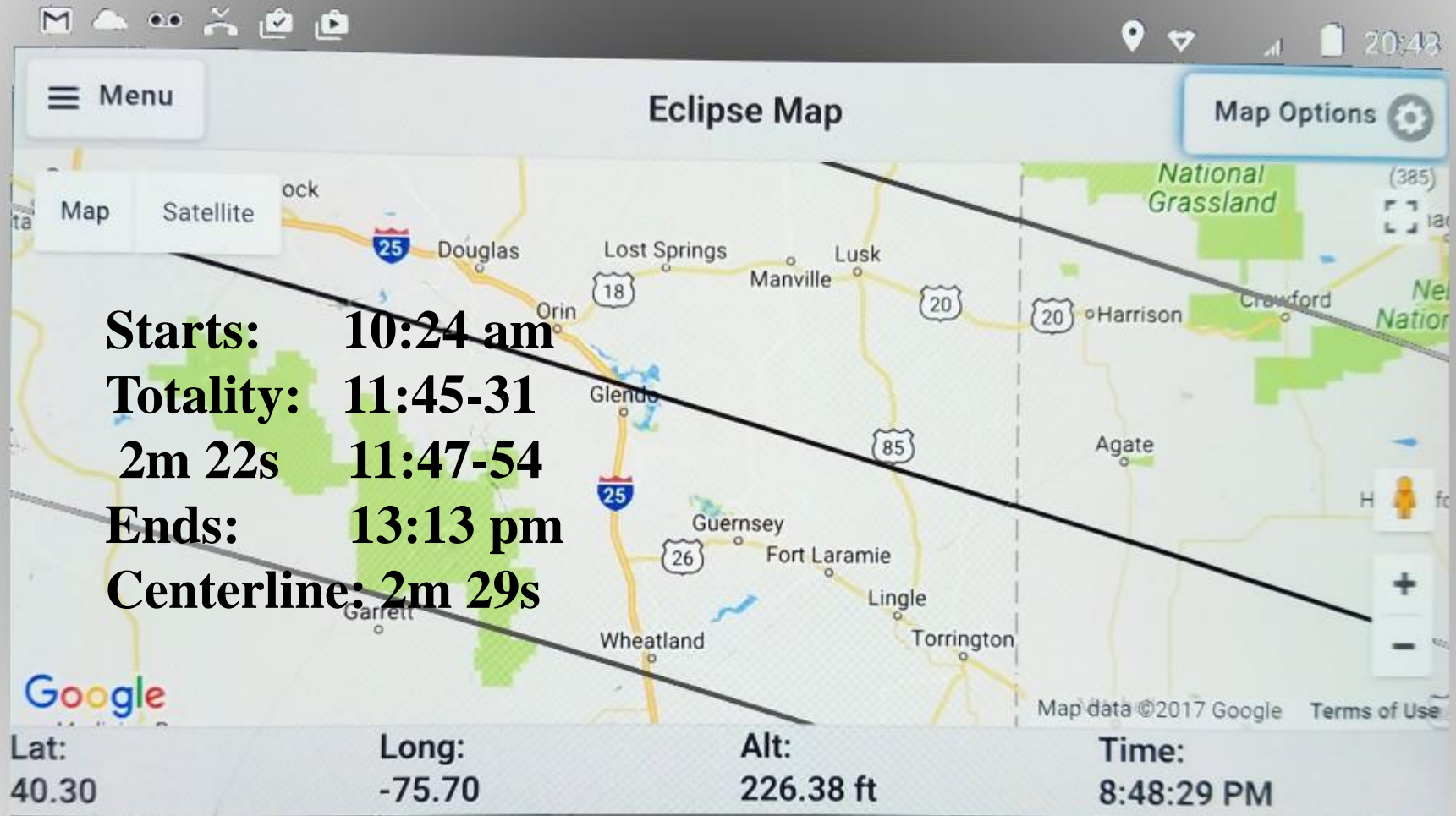
Graph of Average Cloud Cover Along the Eclipse Path





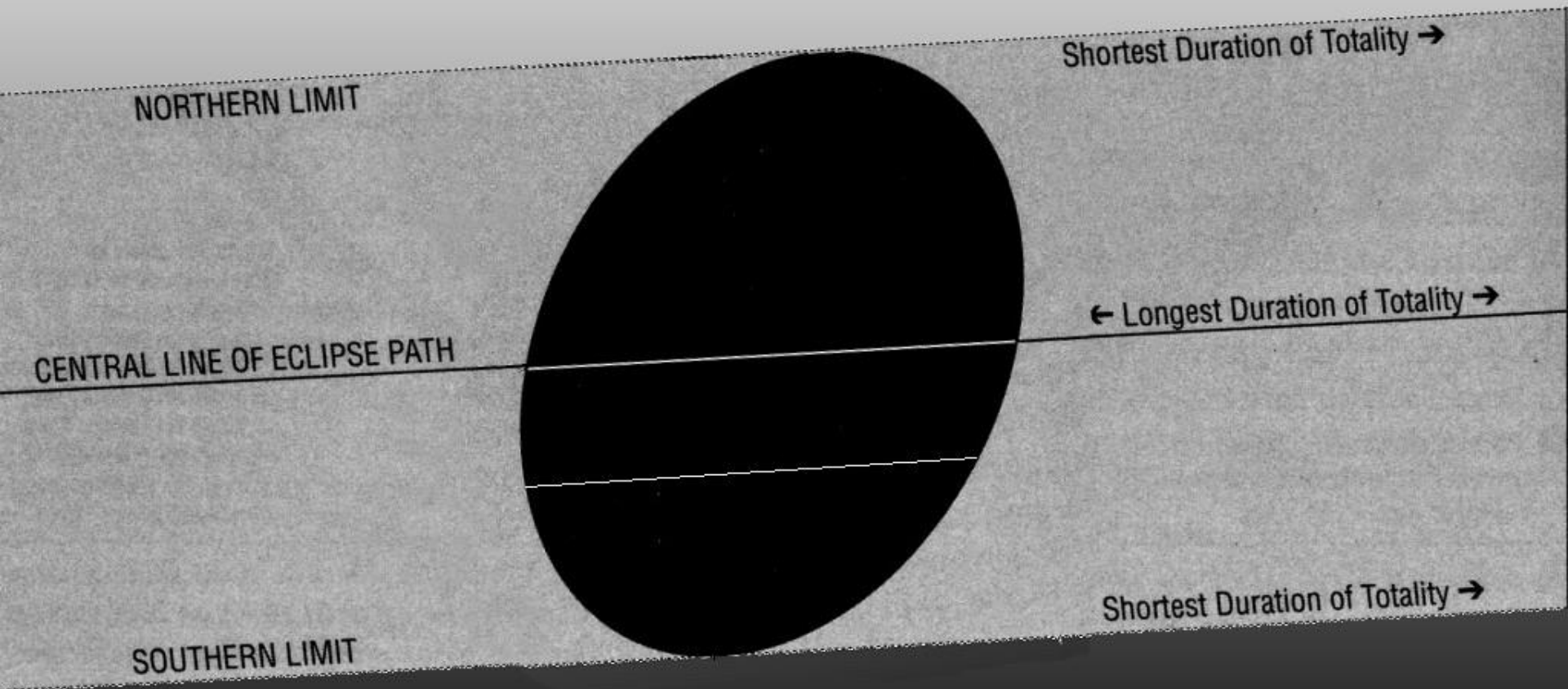
Eclipse Chaser Detailed Map

Guernsey State Park, Wyoming



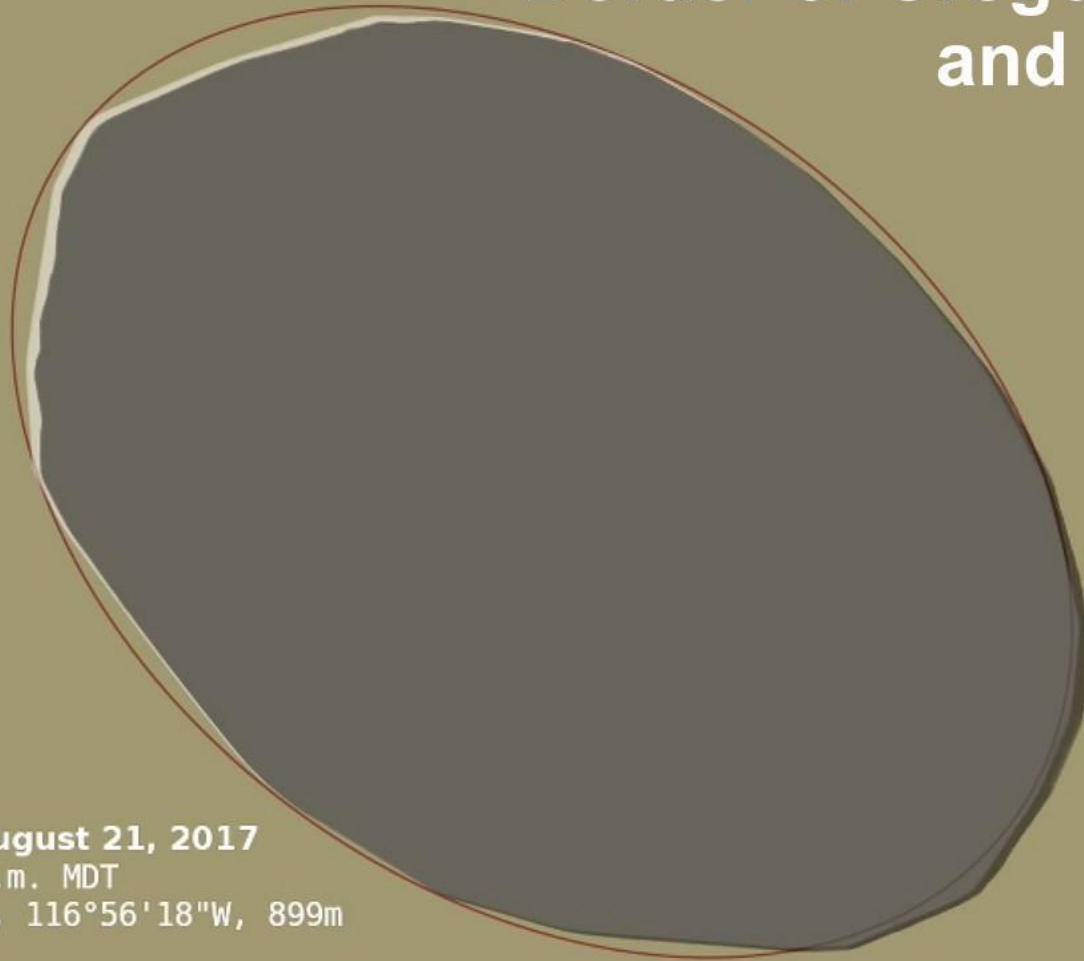
Starts: 10:24 am
Totality: 11:45-31
2m 22s 11:47-54
Ends: 13:13 pm
Centerline: 2m 29s

Distance from Centerline not Overly Important!



Umbra Shapes

Border of Oregon
and Idaho



- Smooth Limb
- True Limb
- True Limb + Earth Elevation

Monday, August 21, 2017

Time 11:26:25 a.m. MDT

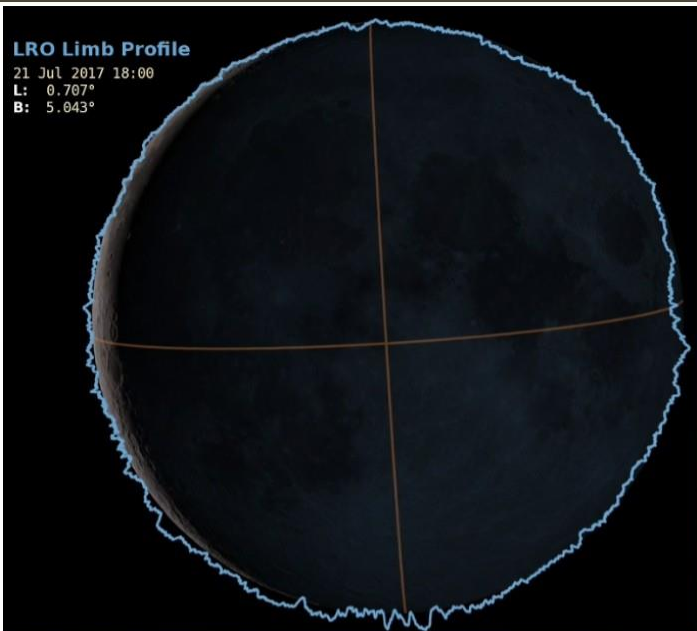
Center 44°22'28"N, 116°56'18"W, 899m

Duration 2m 10.6s

Sun Alt, Az 45.2°, 125.2°

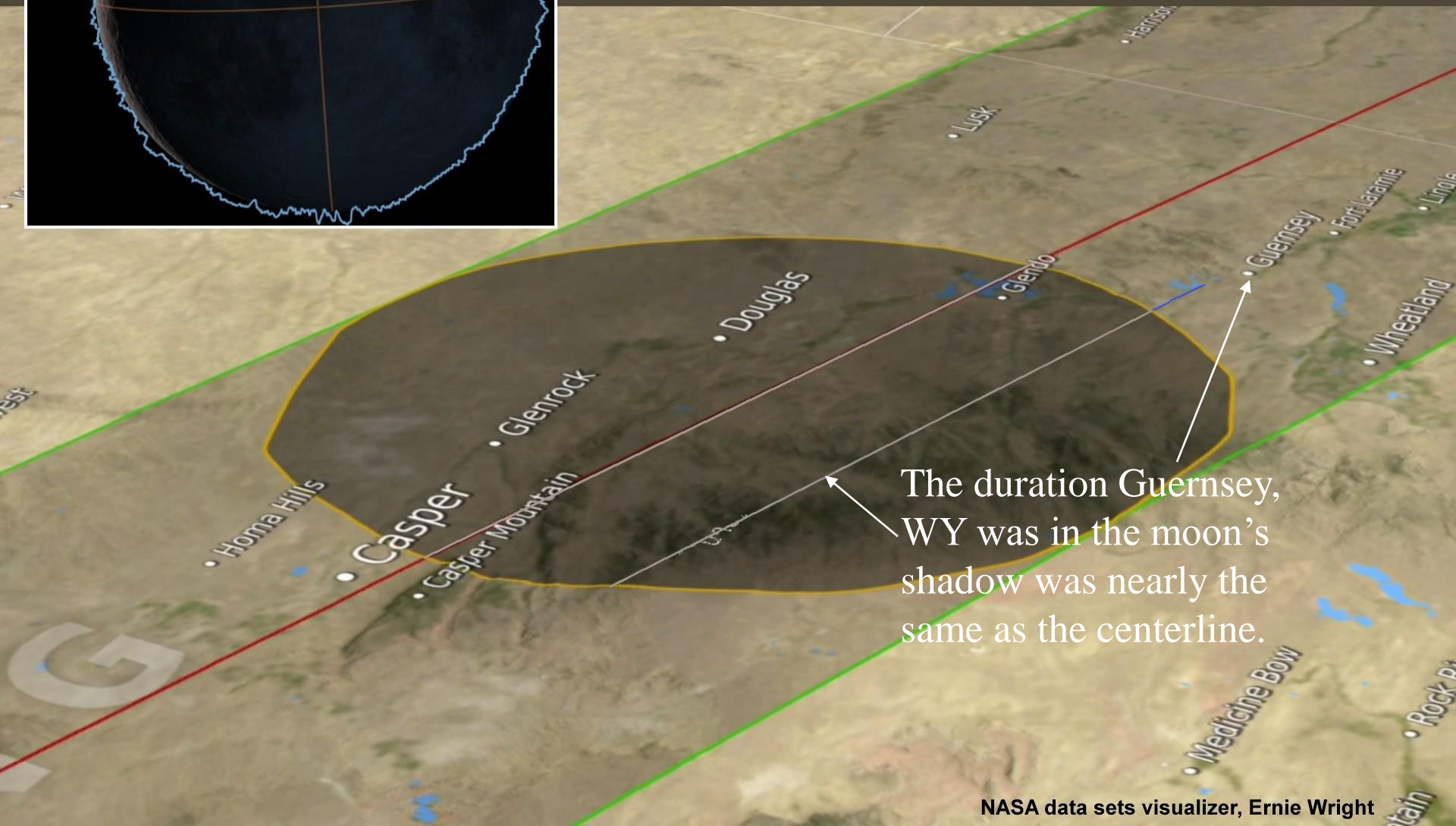
Moon L, B, C 5.20°, -0.16°, 21.87°

Moon Distance 367399.7 km



True Shape of Umbra

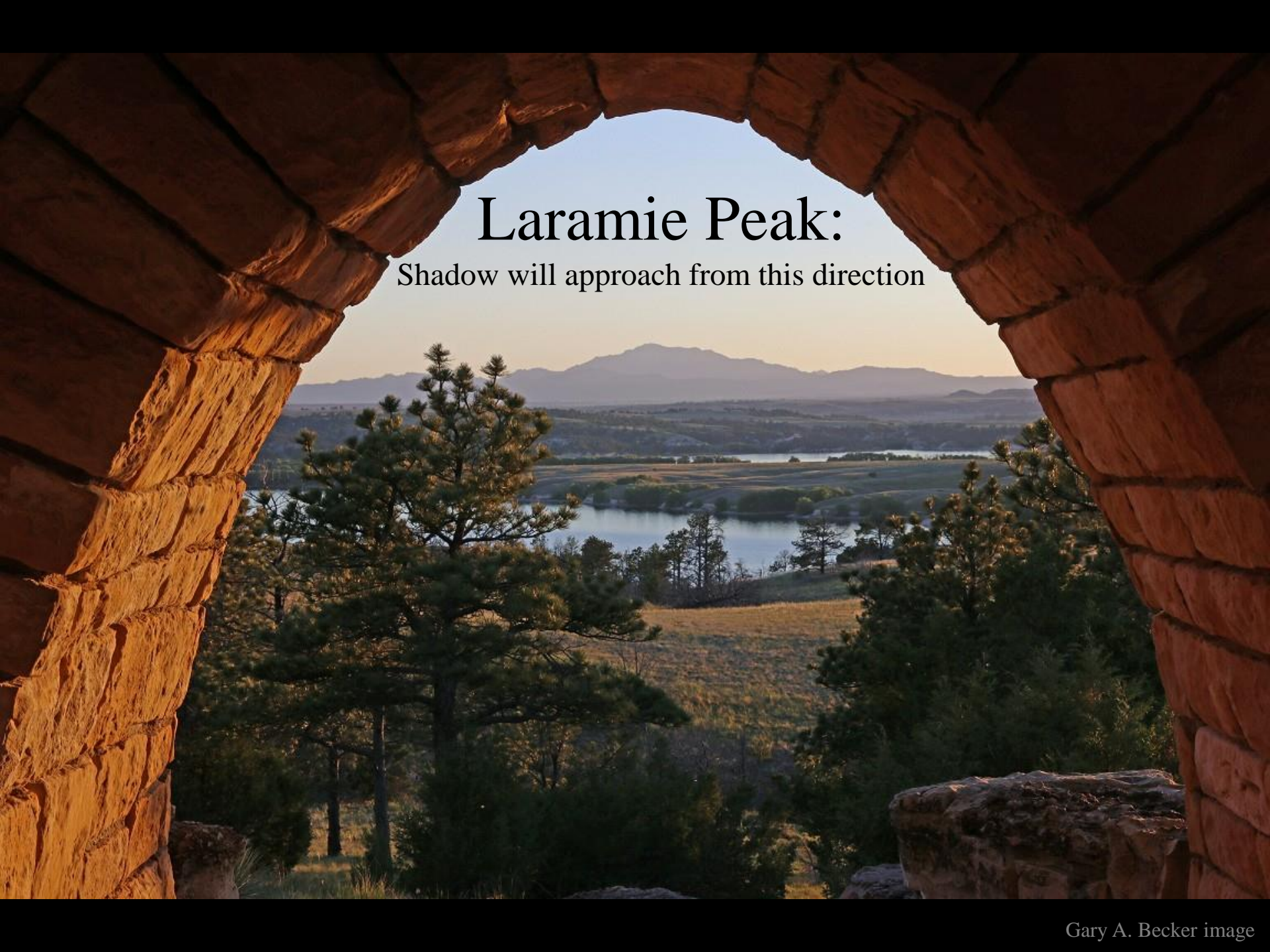
Limb profile of moon Topography of Earth



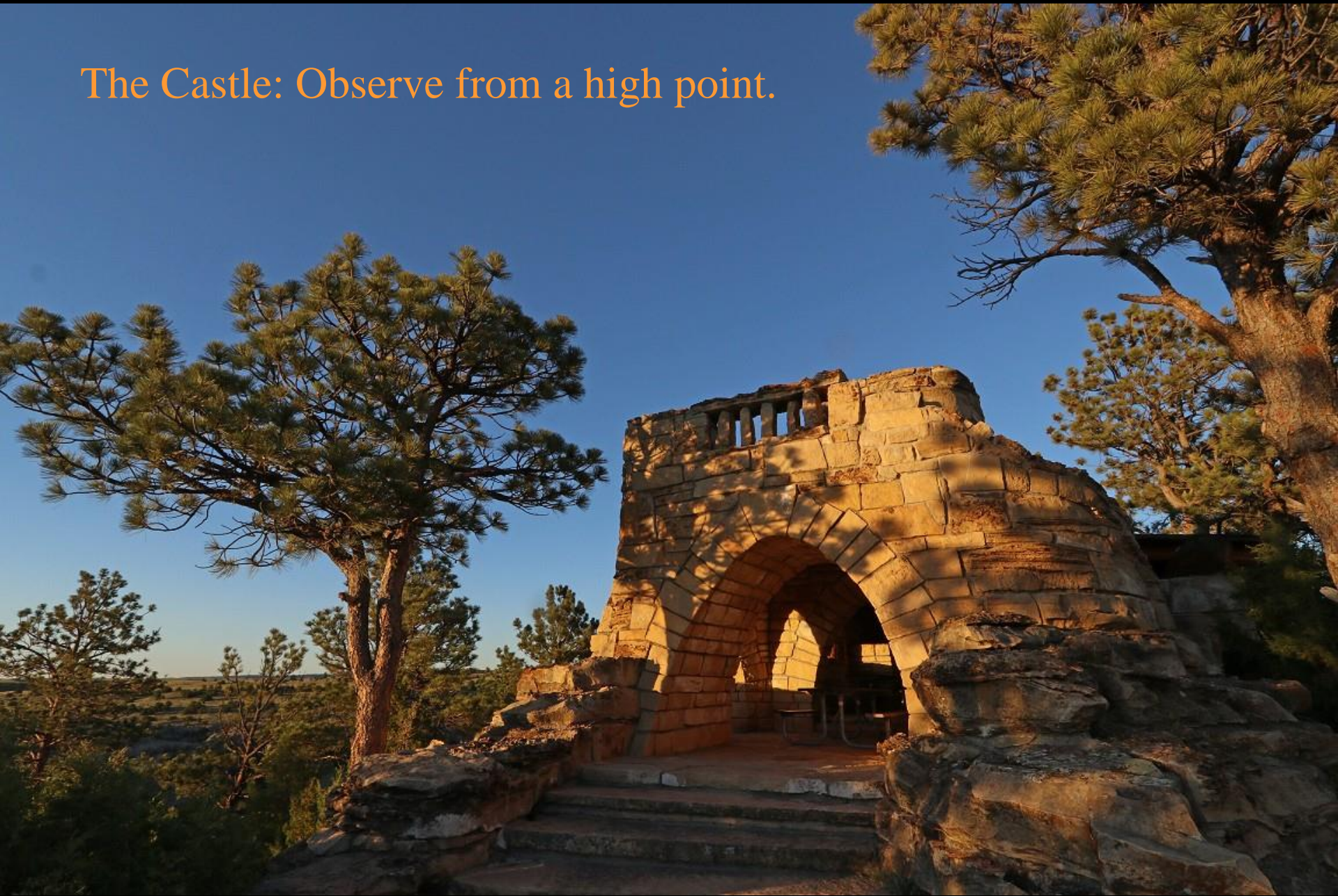
The duration Guernsey, WY was in the moon's shadow was nearly the same as the centerline.

Laramie Peak:

Shadow will approach from this direction



The Castle: Observe from a high point.



Guernsey Reservoir in the direction of the departing shadow!

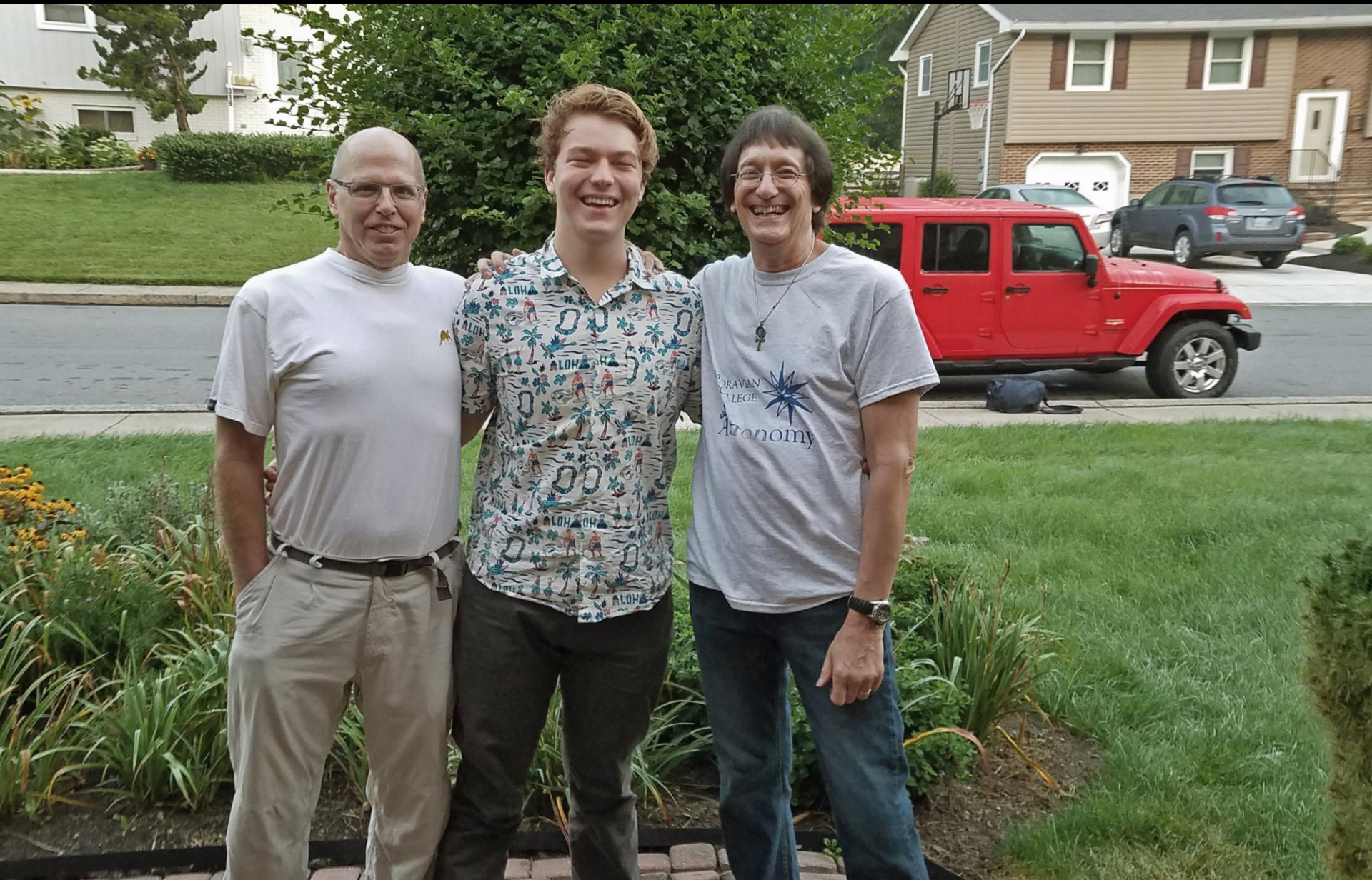


Why orange near the edge of the shadow?



A Cactus Attacked Us: Watch out for these guys!































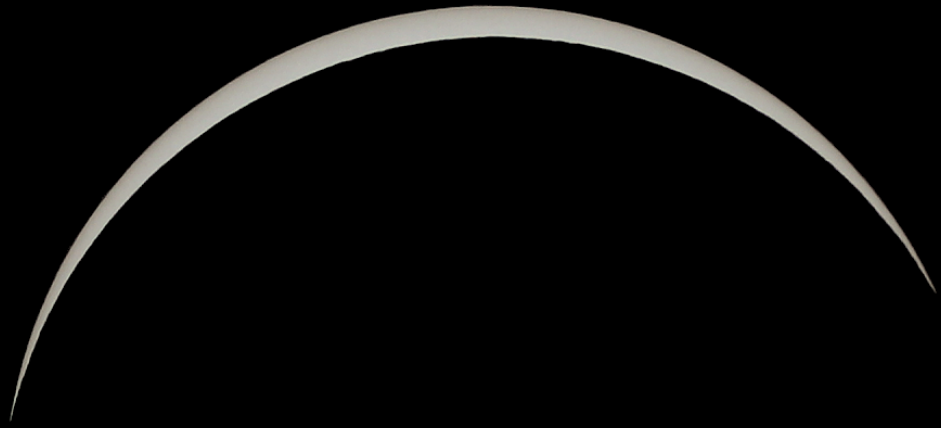




















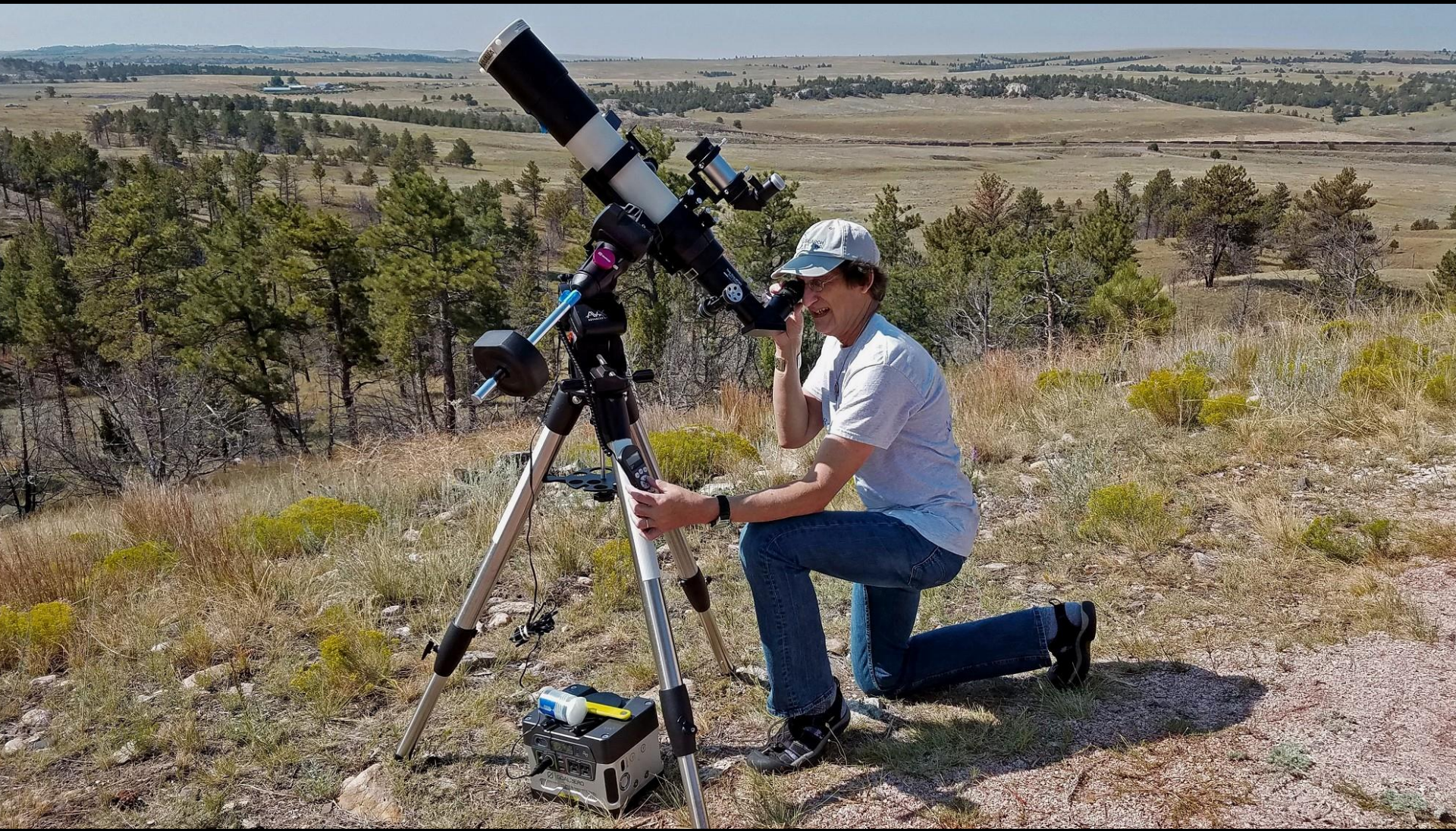














15 years of Total Solar Eclipses over Australia

2023 April 20

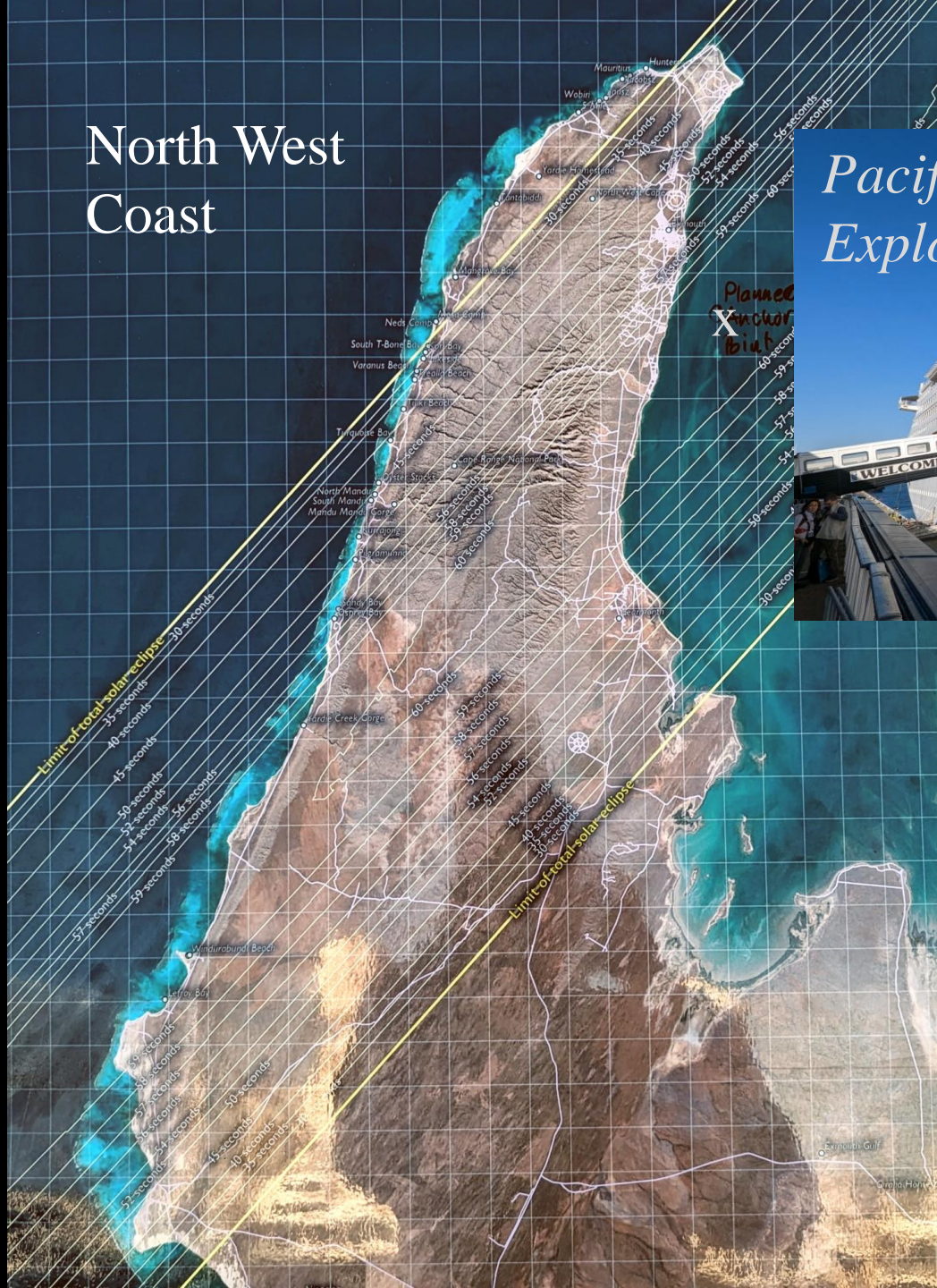
2027 July 13

2028 July 22

2028 December 26

2030 November 25

North West Coast

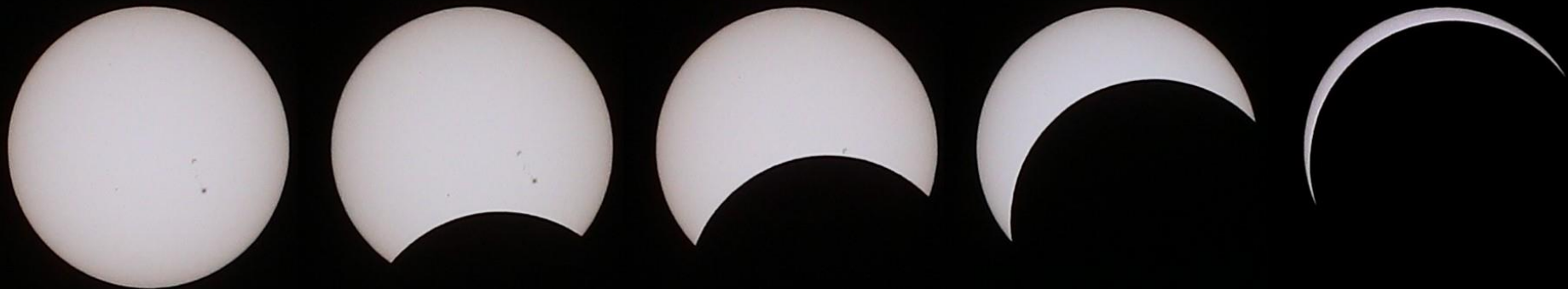


Pacific Explorer

Australian Hybrid Eclipse

April 20, 2023

Goal: Capture the Ingress Diamond Ring











***Total Solar Eclipse
February 26, 1998***

Sun Princess



Island of Grenada





Earl A. Becker image





















Hawaii, July 11, 1991

S.S. Independence



Hawaii, July 11, 1991

S.S. Independence



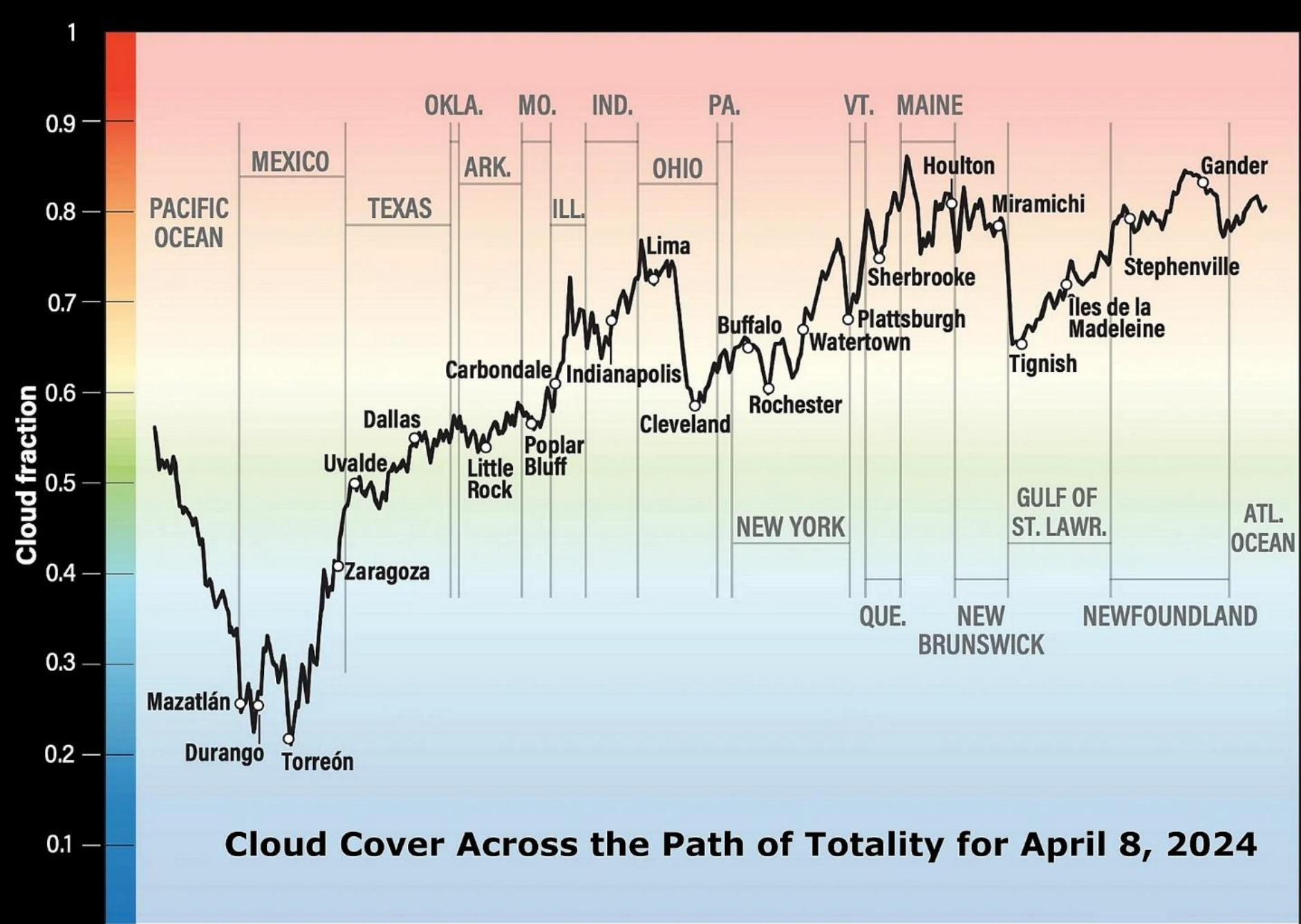
What is wrong with this picture?



Last US Eclipse Until 2044

April 8, 2024







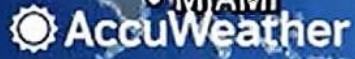
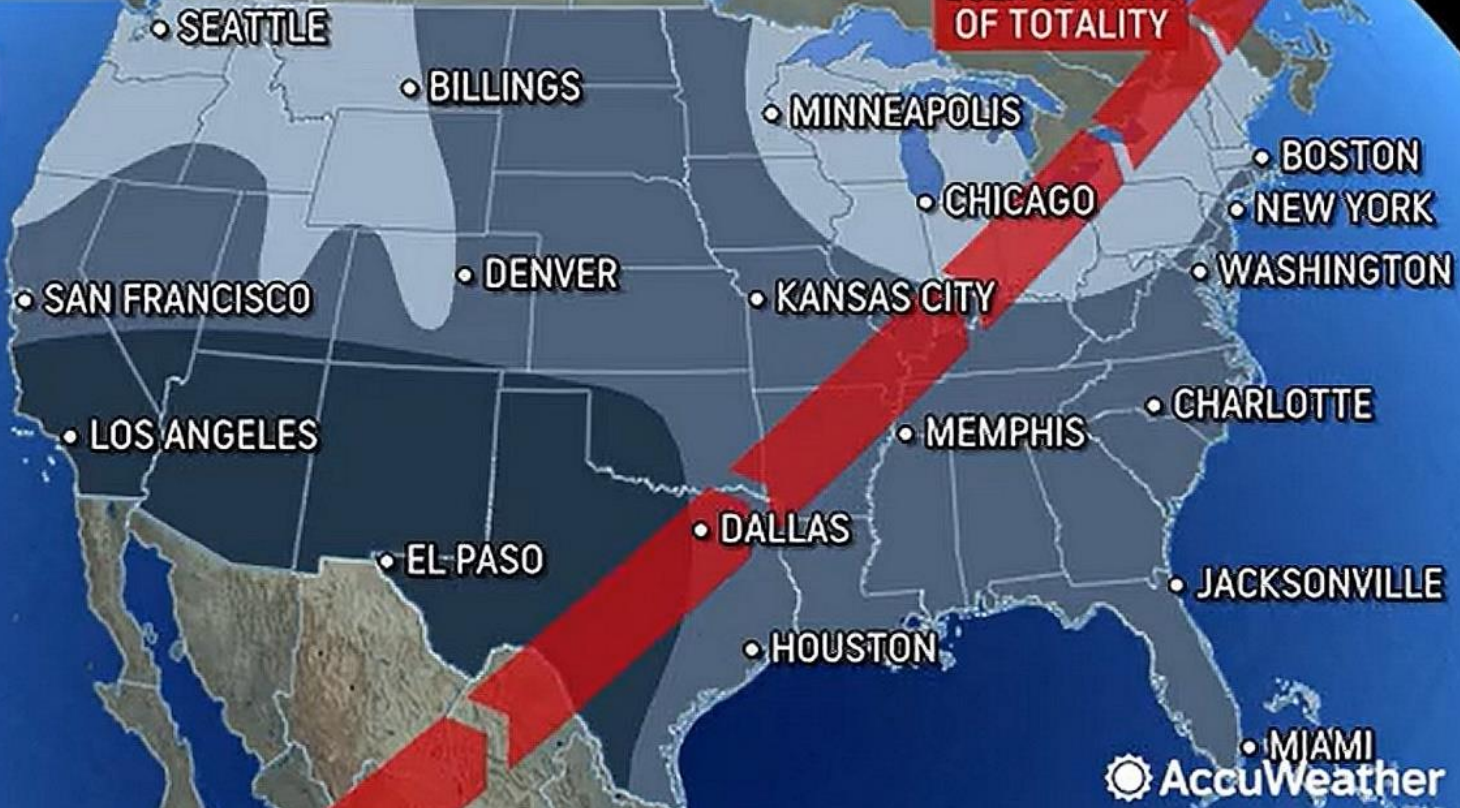
HISTORICAL CHANCE OF CLOUDS

APRIL 8, 2024

CLOUD COVER

- High
- Medium
- Low

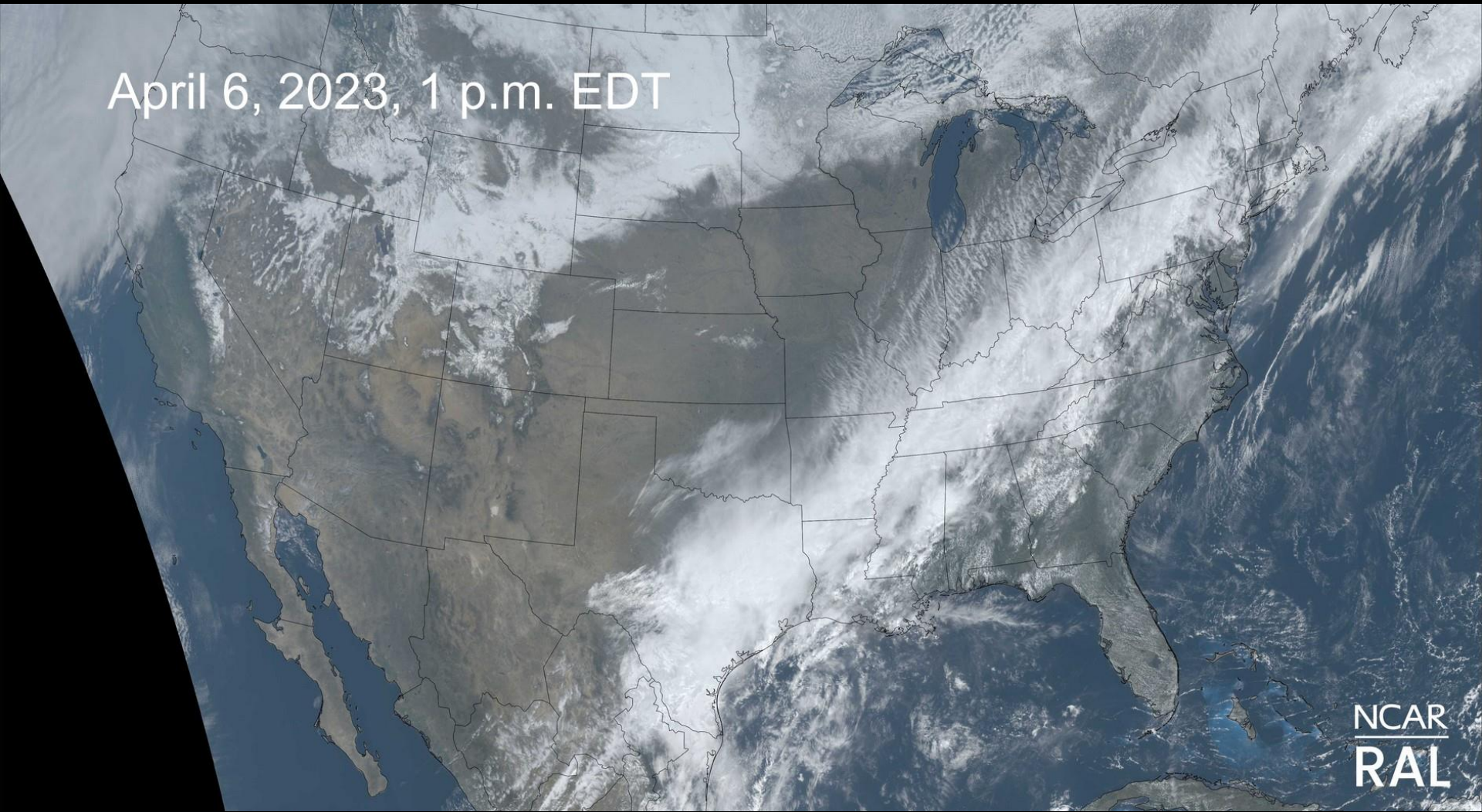
ECLIPSE PATH OF TOTALITY



April 5, 2023, 1 p.m. EDT

NCAR
RAL

April 6, 2023, 1 p.m. EDT



NCAR
RAL

April 7, 2023, 1 p.m. EDT

NCAR
RAL

April 8, 2023, 1 p.m. EDT

NCAR
RAL

Lunar Eclipses

***Target areas for
total lunar/central
solar eclipses***

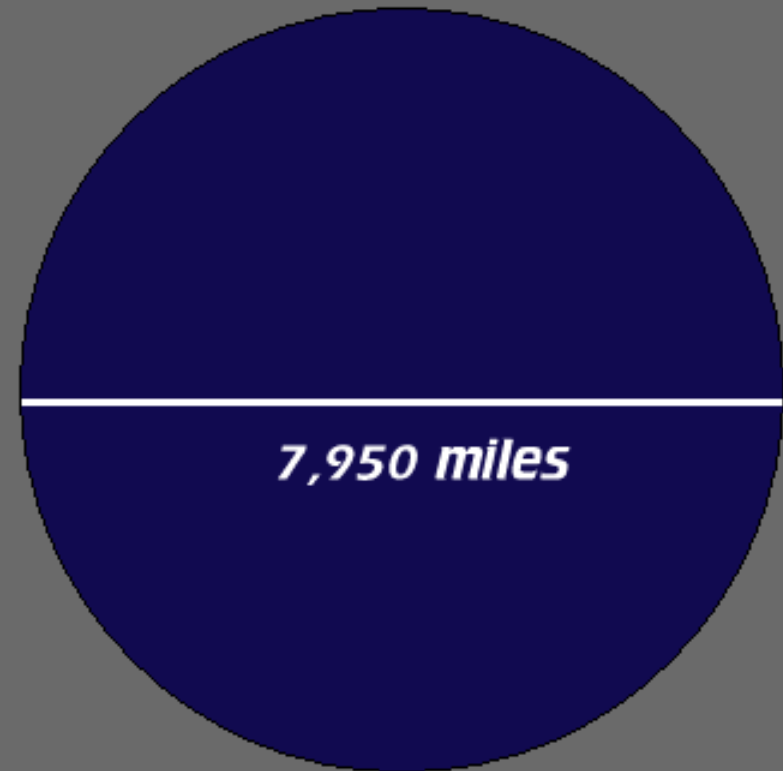
***Which type is
more common?***

Total Lunar Eclipse



***Diameter of Earth's
shadow at the moon's
average distance from
Earth.***

Central Solar Eclipse



Diameter of Earth

Winter Solstice Total Lunar Eclipse

December 21 2010

**All Times are
Eastern Standard**

+4.16 ●

Mid-Eclipse
3:20 a.m., EST

Penumbra

● +4.88

Umbra

6:06 a.m.
Penumbral Eclipse
Ends

5:01 a.m.
Partial
Eclipse
Ends

3:54 a.m.
Totality
Ends

2:43 a.m.
Totality
Begins

1:34 a.m.
Partial
Eclipse
Begins

12:27 a.m.
Penumbral Eclipse
Begins

Gary A. Becker images superimposed
over a computer generated
cross section of the Winter Solstice
Total Lunar Eclipse, December 21, 2010

Penumbral Sequence Total Lunar Eclipse



00:57



01:05



01:10



01:15



01:25

December 21, 2010



Total Lunar Eclipse-December 21, 2010



01:35



01:40



01:45



01:52



01:56



02:00



02:05



02:10



02:15



02:22



02:26



02:30



02:35



02:43



02:44



Total Lunar Eclipse-December 21, 2010



03:01



03:30



03:53



03:57



04:07



04:12



04:17



04:25



04:31



04:35



04:41



04:48



04:53



04:58



05:02

Winter Solstice Total Lunar Eclipse

December 21, 2010



Can you see the outline of Earth's shadow?

Winter Solstice Total Lunar Eclipse

December 21, 2010



Earth's Umbra

September 27, 2015, Total



Coopersburg, Pennsylvania

November 19, 2021, Deep Partial



Coopersburg, Pennsylvania

May 16, 2022, Total



Western Pennsylvania

November 8, 2022, Total



Sky Deck, Moravian University

Gary A. Becker image

Total Lunar Eclipse, December 9, 1992

Penn State University, Lehigh-Berks Campus, Fogelsville, PA





































Finish