

MARTZ-KOHL
OBSERVATORY



Welcome

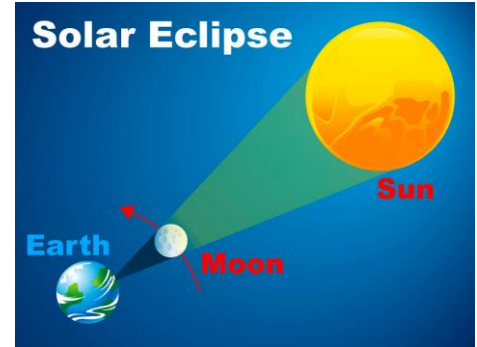
2024 Solar Eclipse

What are two type of Eclipses you have heard of?

Images
from: [Nasa](#)

Solar

- When you cannot see the sun because the moon is in the way.
- Do not occur very frequently.



Lunar

- When you cannot see the moon because the earth is in the way.
- Happen much more frequently.



Why are solar eclipses so rare?

- Earth travels around the sun (1 time per year)
- The moon travels around the earth (13 times per year)
 - But the moon's path is not a simple circle



Image from Naval Observatory

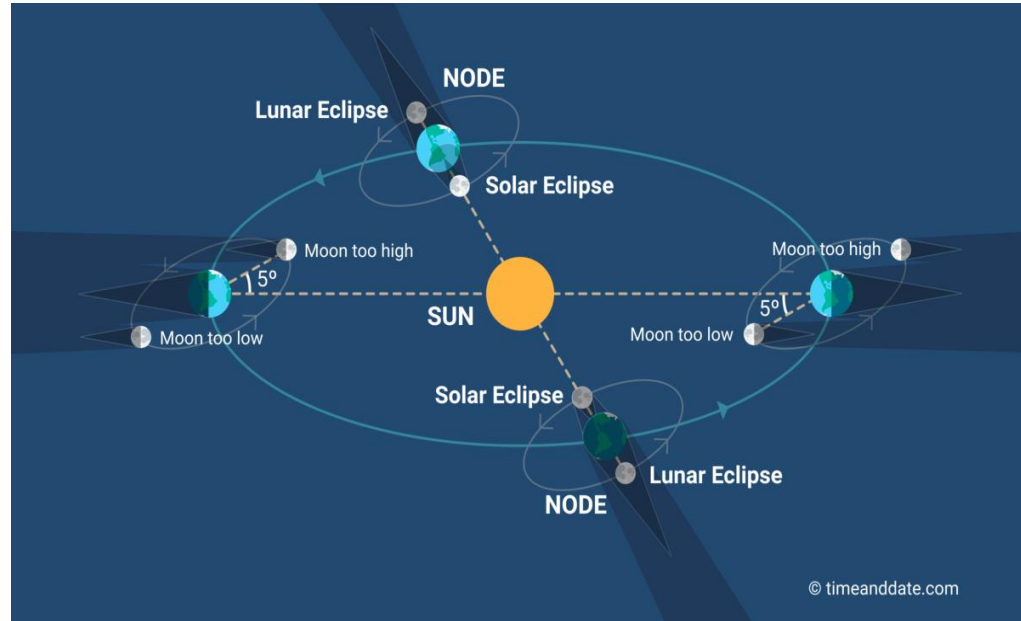


Image from [NASA SpacePlace](https://.nasa.gov/spaceplace)

Those special alignments are needed.

To have a solar eclipse:

- Earth must be at a “node”
- Where moon’s orbit crosses line from sun to earth

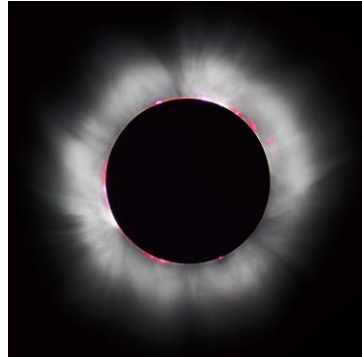


Types of Solar Eclipses

- Partial Eclipses



- Total Eclipse



- Annular Eclipse



Frequency

There is a total eclipse somewhere on earth approximately every 18 months.

- But you would have to travel to that place.

In fact, each separate location should only expect to have a total eclipse once every **350-400** years.

Each eclipse only covers a tiny portion of the earth.

- And lasts only for a few minutes at each location.

We are so lucky

Only 34 of 1761 Eclipses in 4500 years
have occurred in this area.
16 Total 17 Annular 1 Hybrid.

Last Total Eclipses for area 6-16-1806 and/
Or 1-24-1925.

Next 4-8-2024 and 10-26-2144.

Last Annular Eclipse 9-18-1838 and/ or
5-10-1994.

Next 7-23-2093.

Only Hybrid Eclipse 1-19-1868 lasted 10
Seconds.

From: NASA

Total Solar Eclipse of 2024 Apr 08

Geocentric Conjunction = 18:36:02.5 UT J.D. = 2460409.275029

Greatest Eclipse = 18:17:13.1 UT J.D. = 2460409.261957

Eclipse Magnitude = 1.0565 Gamma = 0.3432

Saros Series = 139 Member = 30 of 71

Sun at Greatest Eclipse
(Geocentric Coordinates)

R.A. = 01h11m36.9s

Dec. = +07°35'29.3"

S.D. = 00°15'58.2"

H.P. = 00°00'08.8"

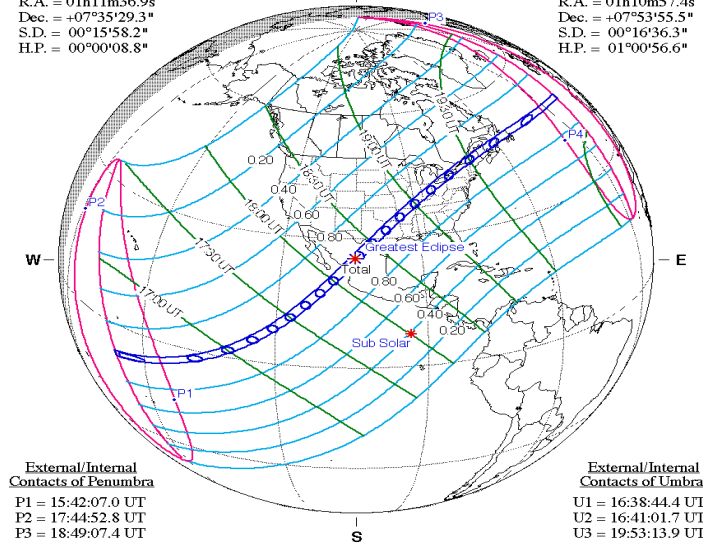
Moon at Greatest Eclipse
(Geocentric Coordinates)

R.A. = 01h10m57.4s

Dec. = +07°53'55.5"

S.D. = 00°16'36.3"

H.P. = 01°00'56.6"



External/Internal
Contacts of Penumbra

P1 = 15:42:07.0 UT

P2 = 17:44:52.8 UT

P3 = 18:49:07.4 UT

P4 = 20:52:13.8 UT

External/Internal
Contacts of Umbra

U1 = 16:38:44.4 UT

U2 = 16:41:01.7 UT

U3 = 19:53:13.9 UT

U4 = 19:55:29.1 UT

Local Circumstances at Greatest Eclipse

Lat. = 25°17.5'N Sun Alt. = 69.8°

Long. = 104°07.2'W Sun Azm. = 149.4°

Path Width = 197.5 km Duration = 04m28.1s

Ephemeris & Constants

Eph. = Newcomb/JLE

$\Delta T = 81.2$ s

$k1 = 0.2724880$

$k2 = 0.2722810$

$\Delta b = 0.0''$ $\Delta l = 0.0''$

Geocentric Libration (Optical + Physical)

$l = 2.00''$

$b = -0.46''$

$c = -20.75''$

Brown Lun. No. = 1253

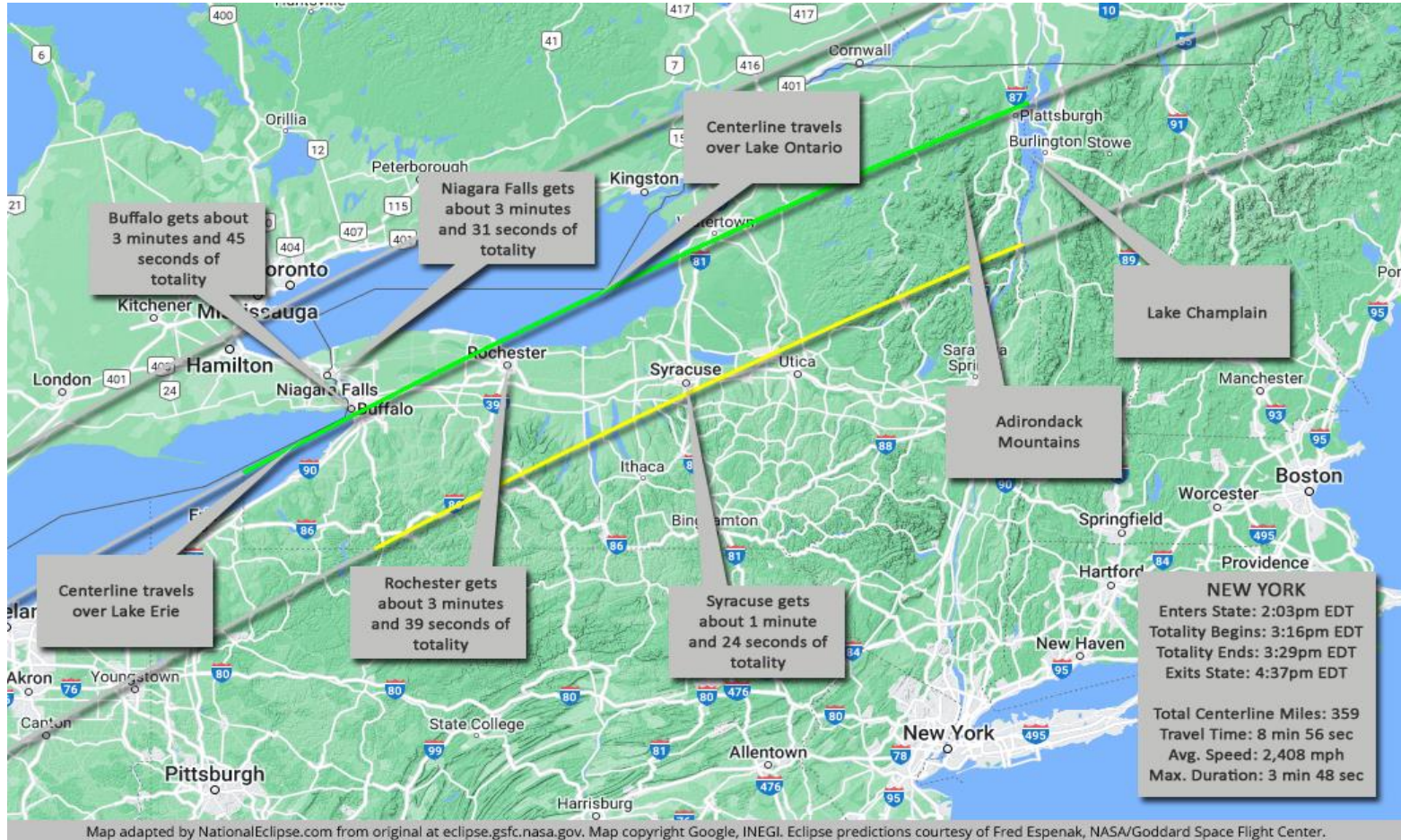


F. Espenak, NASA's GSFC - Fri, Jul 2,

sunearth.gsfc.nasa.gov/eclipse/eclipse.html

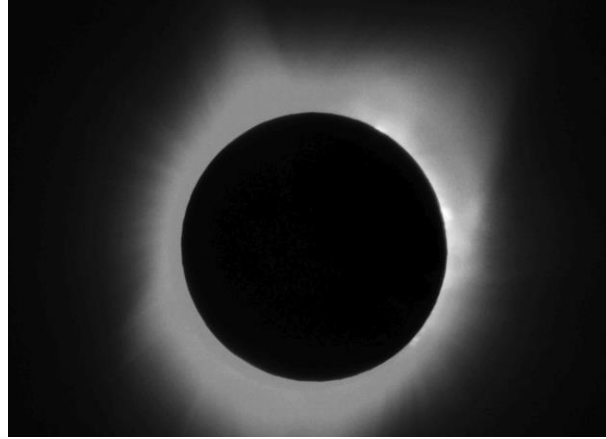
What about for New York?

From: nationaleclipse.com



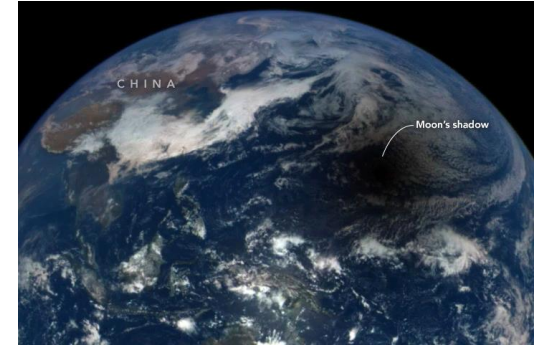
What does it look like?

Total Eclipse from Earth



From space

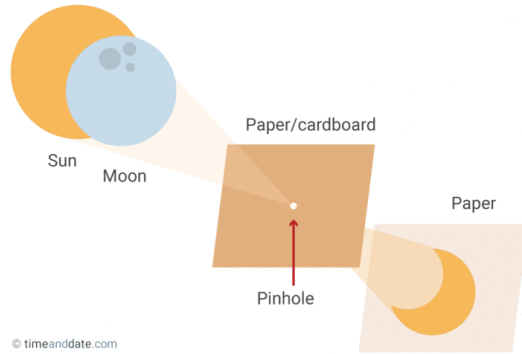
From: Nasa



Annular Eclipse from Earth



WARNING!! Do NOT stare at the Sun without proper protection!



Weather Prospects

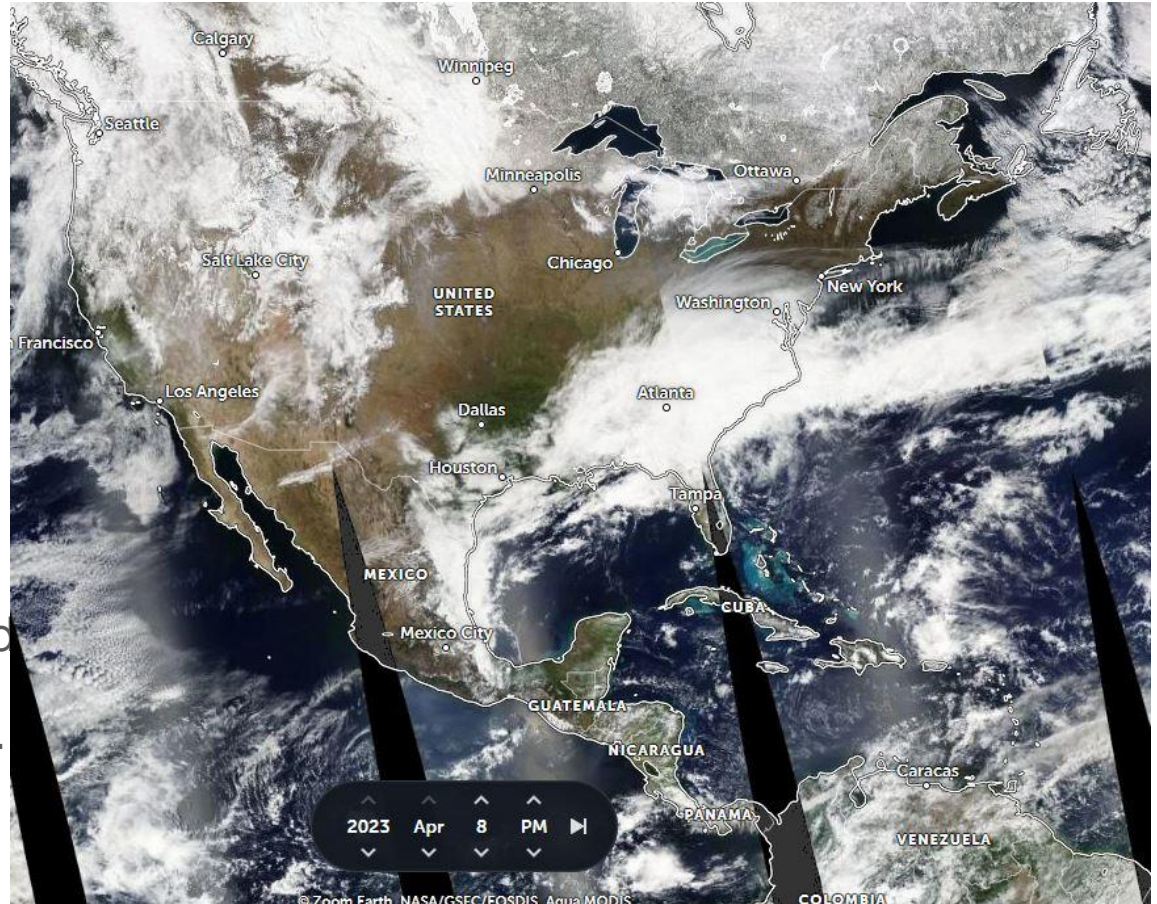
- 10 Year average cloudyness
- 68% sky coverage : 6 days < 40% sky coverage

Total Eclipse

- Annular Eclipse

Weather Prospects

- 25 year average is 61%
- of sky cloud coverage.
- Last 10 Years
- 6 Days with $< 40\%$ cloud
- coverage at eclipse time.



What are the shortest drives to the path of total solar eclipse?

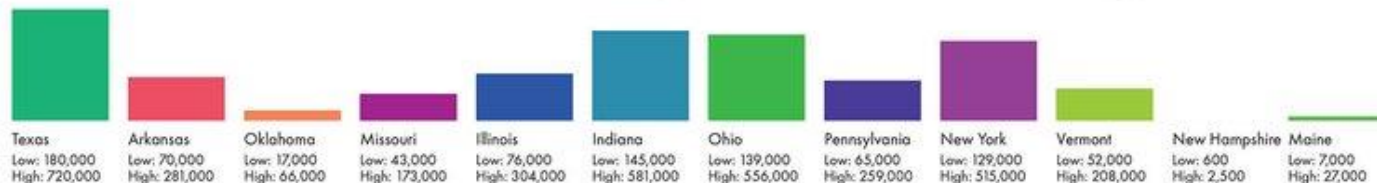
How many people are expected to visit, by state?

The numbers given for each state are high and low estimates for out-of-path visitation on eclipse day. The distance-decay method applied in these estimates is described at greatamericaneclipse.com/statistics

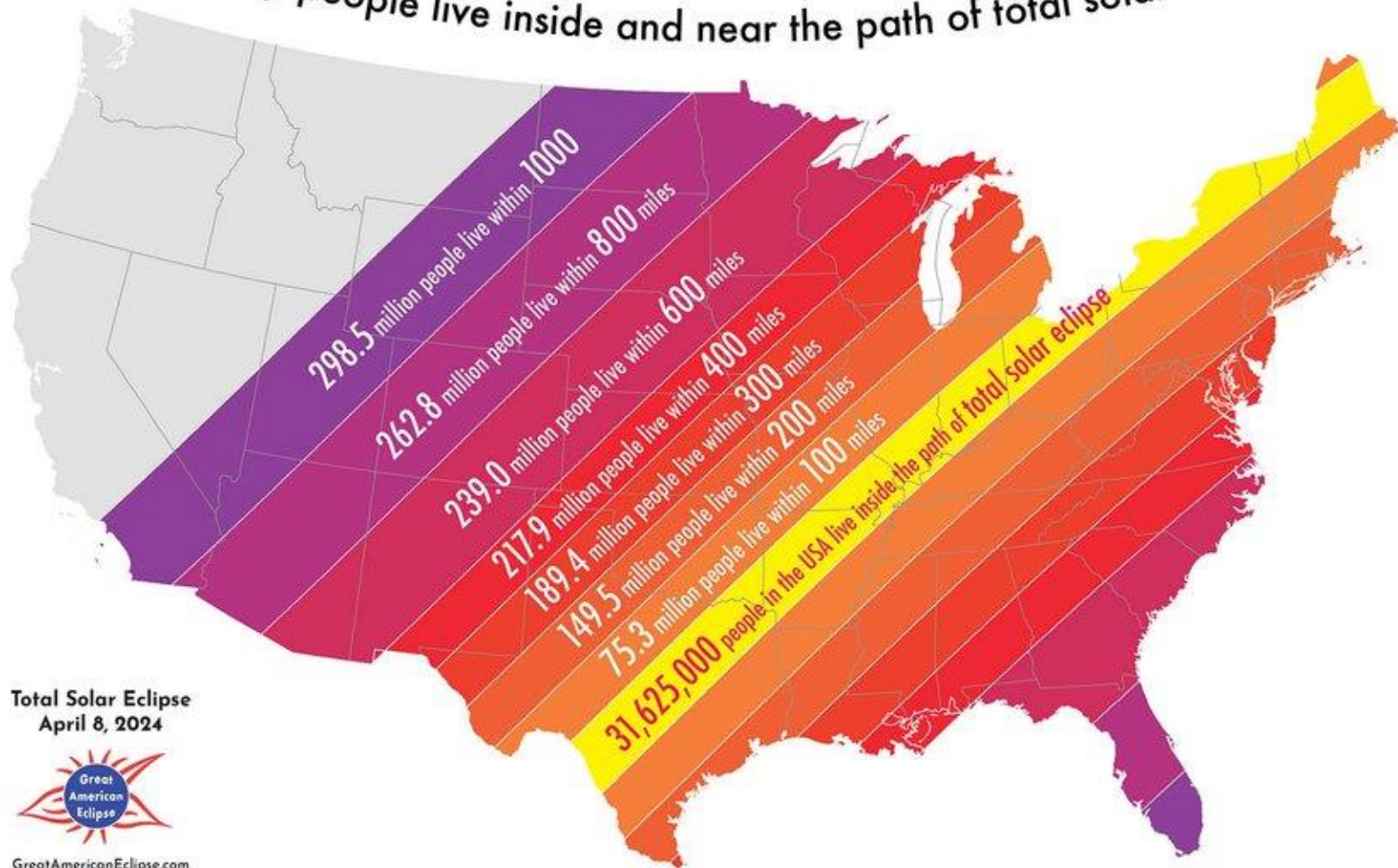
Total Solar Eclipse
April 8, 2024



GreatAmericanEclipse.com



How many people live inside and near the path of total solar eclipse?

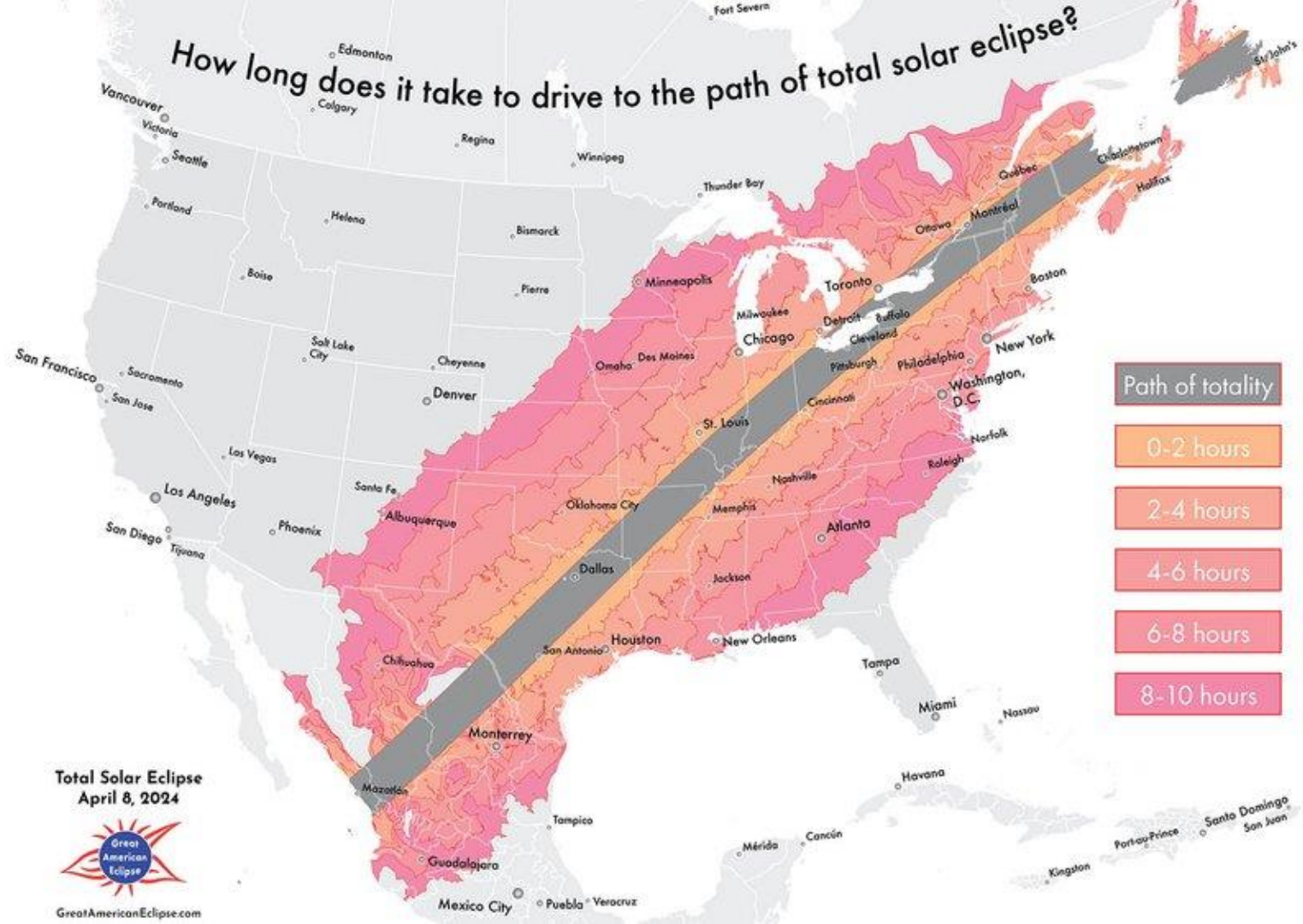


Total Solar Eclipse
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GreatAmericanEclipse.com

How long does it take to drive to the path of total solar eclipse?



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GreatAmericanEclipse.com