Occultation in Astronomy

Source: TH

Why in News?

Recently, the Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA) has released a video capturing the occultation of the moon passing in front of the bright red star Antares (Jyeshtha).

Note:

Since the moon is relatively close to the Earth, such occultations will be visible only from some locations on the globe, similar to why a solar eclipse is seen only from a particular part the Vision of the globe.

What is an Occultation in Astronomy?

- About:
 - An occultation in astronomy occurs when one celestial body passes in front of another, obscuring it from view.
 - Occultations can also be artificially produced to take a look at certain phenomena in detail. Perhaps the best-known use is blocking the light of the sun or a star to see what is nearby.
 - In the case of lunar occultations, the Moon appears to move in front of other objects in the sky, such as stars, planets, or asteroids.
- **Lunar Occultations of Stars:**
 - The Moon regularly occults bright stars as it moves along its apparent path in the sky.
 - Approximately 850 naked-eye stars, including prominent ones like Aldebaran (reddish) giant star in the constellation Taurus), Regulus (constellation Leo), Spica (constellation of Virgo), and Antares, may be occulted by the Moon in a year.
 - During a lunar occultation of a star, the star appears to abruptly disappear as the Moon moves in front of it, demonstrating the lack of atmosphere on the Moon.

Lunar Occultations of Planets:

- Occultations of planets, such as Venus, Jupiter, Mars, and Saturn, by the Moon are notable astronomical events.
- During a lunar occultation, observers can witness phases on both the planet and the Moon, offering unique viewing opportunities.
- Asteroid Occultations:
 - Asteroids are small, rocky bodies that orbit the Sun. Sometimes, they pass in front of distant stars, causing an occultation.
- Planetary Occultations:
 - Planetary occultations are rare and intriguing events where one planet passes in front of another from our perspective on Earth, temporarily hiding it from view.
 - These events are similar to asteroid occultations but involve planets instead.
 - Historically, mutual planetary occultations have been extremely rare. The most

Antares

- It is the brightest star in the constellation Scorpio. The star is a red supergiant about 12 times the mass of the sun, 750 times the diameter of the sun.
- Antares is part of a binary star system. The fainter secondary star is called Antares B, a mainsequence star with a blue-white hue.
 - These two stars are projected to be more than 220 Astronomical Units (AU) away from each other.

[⊥] The Antares Star





Color: Red (M-type) Spectral type: M1.5lab-lb Apparent magnitude: 0.6–1.6 Mass: ≈ 12 solar masses Radius: ≈ 680 solar radii Luminosity: 10,000 Suns Temperature: 3,660 K Constellation: Scorpius Distance: ≈ 550 light-years from Earth

Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA)

- The IIA is a premier institute devoted to research in astronomy, astrophysics and related physics. It
 originated from an observatory set up in 1786 in Madras, which later moved to Kodaikanal in 1899.
- In 1971, it became the Indian Institute of Astrophysics and shifted its headquarters to Bengaluru in 1975.
 - The institute's main observing facilities are located at Kodaikanal, Kavalur, Gauribidanur,

and Hanle.

 It conducts research in physical sciences, engineering sciences, astronomy, and space sciences under the **Department of Science & Technology (DST)**.

UPSC Civil Services Examination Previous Year Question (PYQ)

<u>Prelims</u>

Q. Recently, scientists observed the merger of giant 'blackholes' billions of light-years away from the Earth. What is the significance of this observation? (2019)

Vision

- (a) 'Higgs boson particles' were detected.
- (b) 'Gravitational waves' were detected.
- (c) Possibility of inter-galactic space travel through 'wormhole' was confirmed.
- (d) It enabled the scientists to understand 'singularity'.

Ans: (b)

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