## Distances in Space

Name: $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

## Conversions:

1 Astronomical Unit (A.U.) $=150,000,000 \mathrm{~km}$
1 light year $(l y)=9,500,000,000,000 \mathrm{~km}$

## Distances to Planets

Determine the average distance of each planet in our solar system from the Sun.

| Planet | Distance to Sun in km | Distance to Sun in A.U. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mercury | $57,000,000 \mathrm{~km}$ |  |
| Venus | $108,000,000 \mathrm{~km}$ |  |
| Earth | $150,000,000 \mathrm{~km}$ |  |
| Mars | $228,000,000 \mathrm{~km}$ |  |
| Jupiter | $779,000,000 \mathrm{~km}$ |  |
| Saturn | $1,430,000,000 \mathrm{~km}$ | 19.2 A.U. |
| Uranus | $4,500,000,000 \mathrm{~km}$ |  |
| Neptune |  | 39.5 A.U. |
| Pluto |  |  |

## Distances to Other Stars

Calculate the average distance of the following stars to planet Earth.

| Planet | Distance in km | Distance in Light Years (ly) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Proxima Centauri | $40,113,000,000,000 \mathrm{~km}$ |  |
| Antares | $5,862,810,000,000,000 \mathrm{~km}$ |  |
| Arcturus |  | 36.7 ly |
| Polaris |  | 433 ly |

## Measuring Angles in the Night Sky



Because of this, astronomers measure the distance between celestial objects based on the angle they make with an observational point on Earth. Known as angular distances or angular separation, distances are expressed in terms of degrees ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ), arc minutes ('), and arc seconds (").

While angular separation primarily describes the apparent distance between celestial objects, as seen from Earth, it can also be used to suggest their actual distance from one another.

