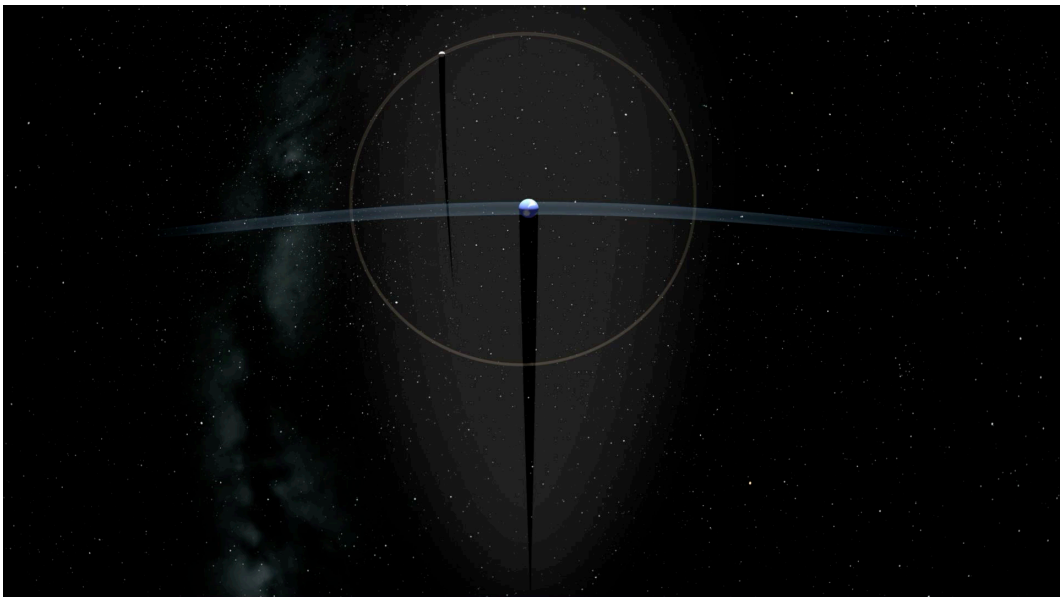
NAME	Eclipse Geometry Animation
EXAMPLE	
DESCRIPTION	Shows the geometry of solar and lunar eclipses
URL	https://space.rice.edu/eclipse/eclipse_animations.html
DOWNLOAD	https://forms.gle/sS8q31qFSDRnhnbX7 (DOWNLOAD REQUEST FORM)
TYPE	00:57 animation
FORMAT	MP4, flatscreen for classrooms, or fisheye and pre-warped formats for planetariums
LEVEL	multiple 6-12
TOPIC	solar eclipse, lunar eclipse
NOTES	Animation by Don Davis using NASA HEAT support under Reiff direction. Free under Creative commons / attribution / no commercial use license Contact reiff@rice.edu for additional permissions. Closed captioned.
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	VIDEO SCRIPT 00:00 When the new moon passes exactly in front of the Sun, 00:03 its shadow crosses the Earth. 00:06 The deepest part of the shadow is called the umbra. 00:10 People in the umbra see a total solar eclipse. 00:14 It takes about an hour for the shadow to cross the Earth. 00:18 Two weeks later, the full moon can cross into Earth's umbra. 00:23 Since the Earth is four times the diameter of the Moon, 00:27 the umbra is also four times larger or 16 times the area. 00:33 So total lunar eclipses are more common than total solar eclipses. 00:38 Everyone on the nightside of Earth can see a total lunar eclipse. 00:43 But only people in the narrow strip of totality 00:46 can see a total solar eclipse. 00:49 So, not only are lunar eclipses more common, 00:53 more people can observe each one.
KEYWORDS	eclipse, solar, Earth, Sun, Moon, orbit, geometry, ecliptic, solar eclipse, lunar eclipse