FUNDAMENTOS DE COORDENADAS Y ESFERA CELESTE

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3012955958





Cristian Góez Therán

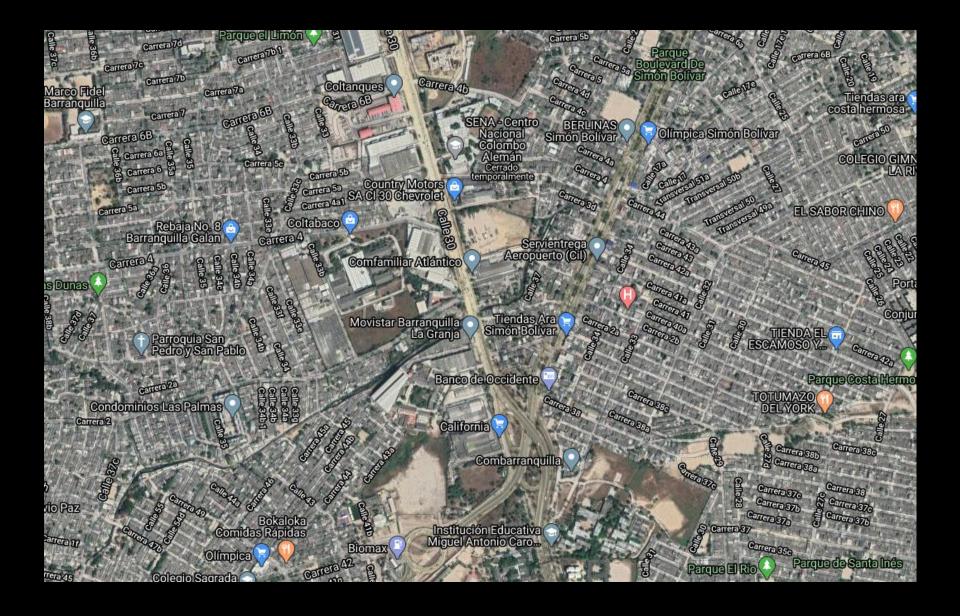


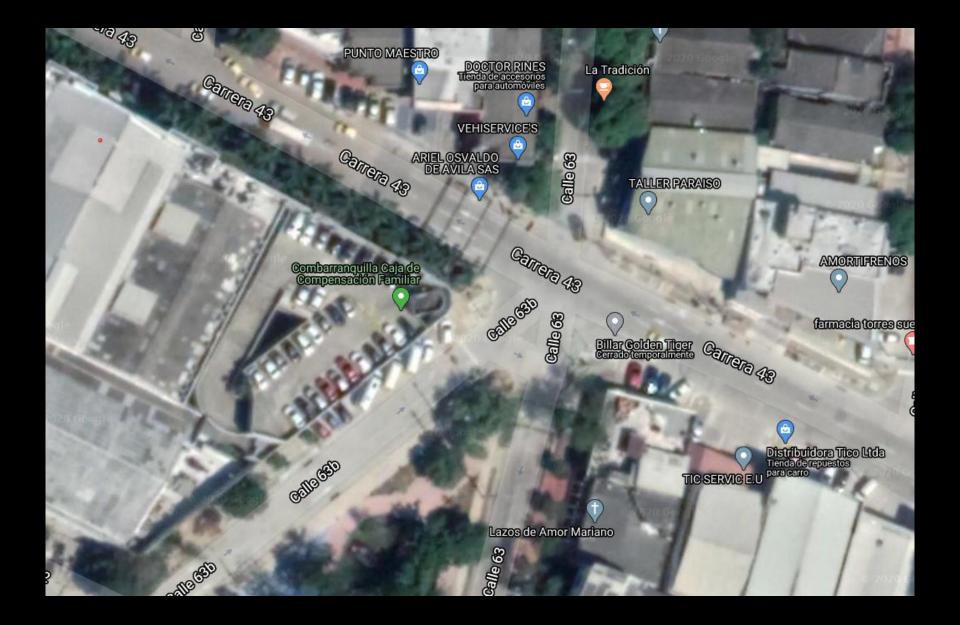
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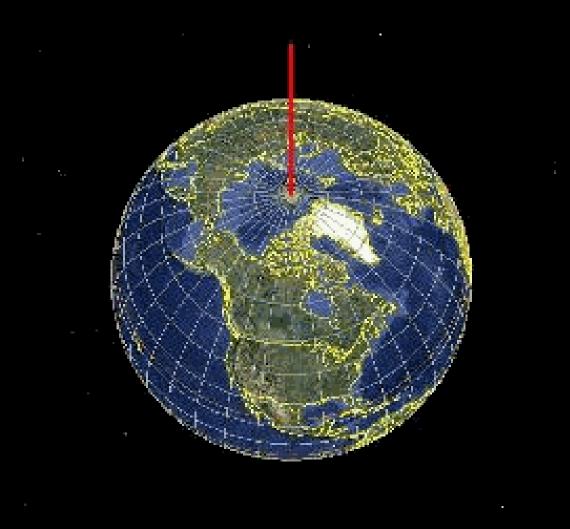


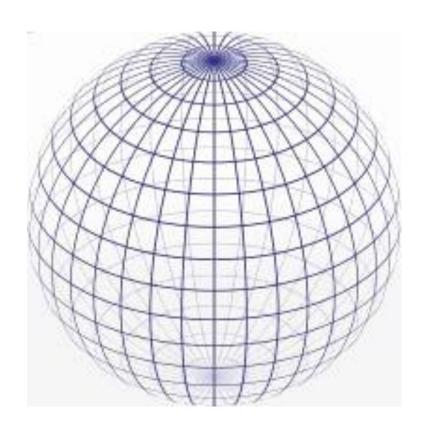


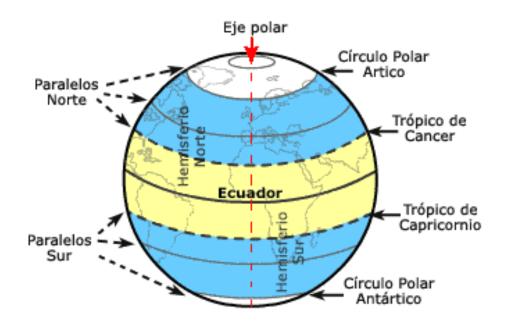


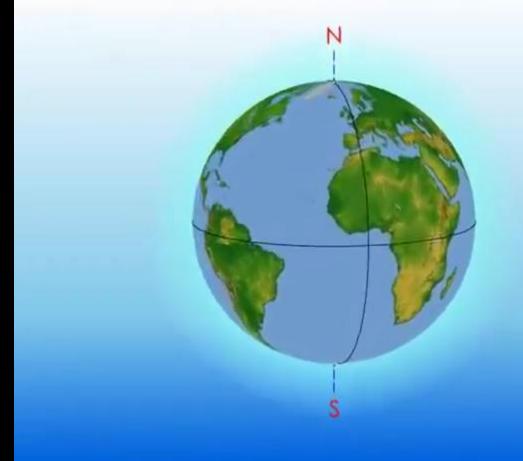


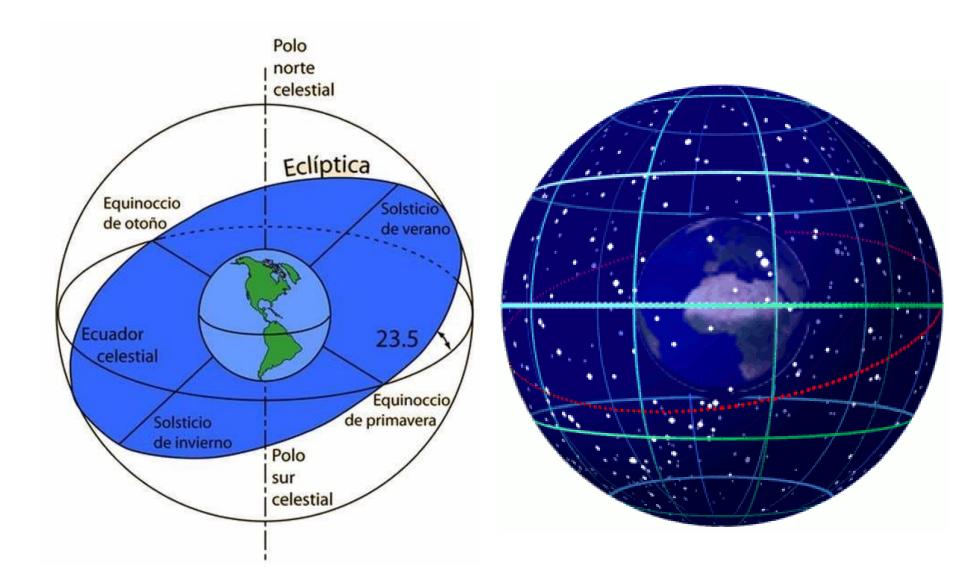




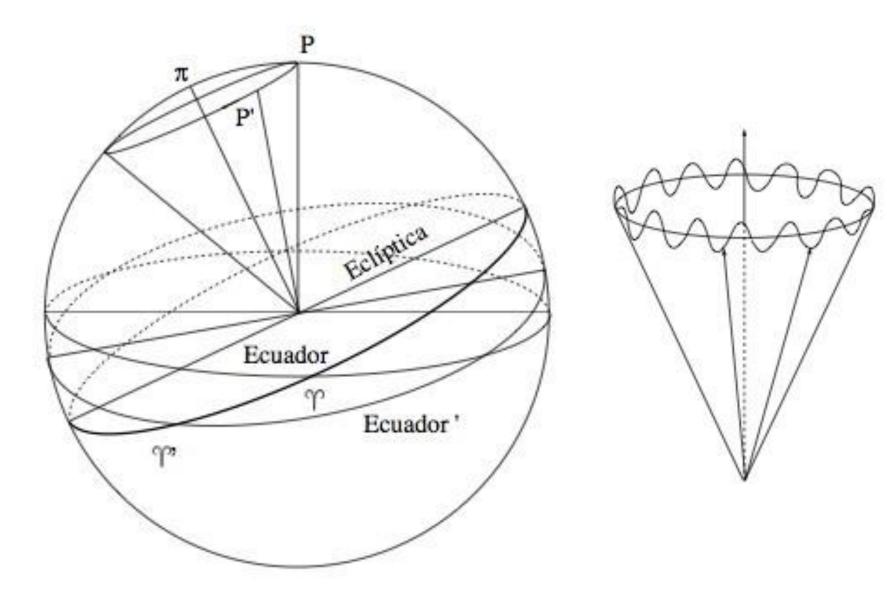


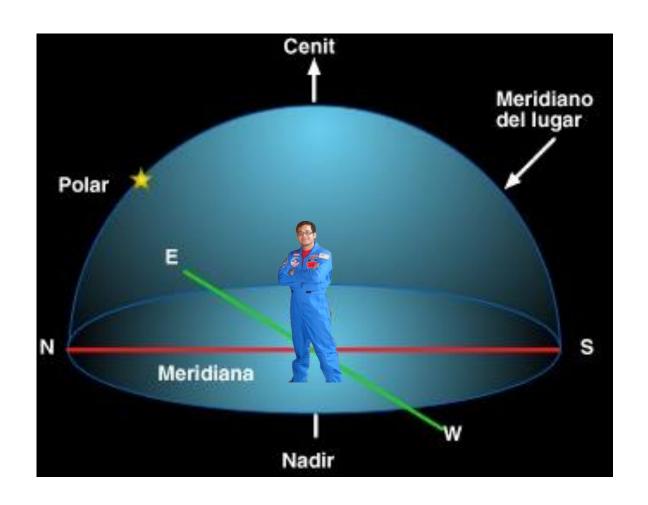


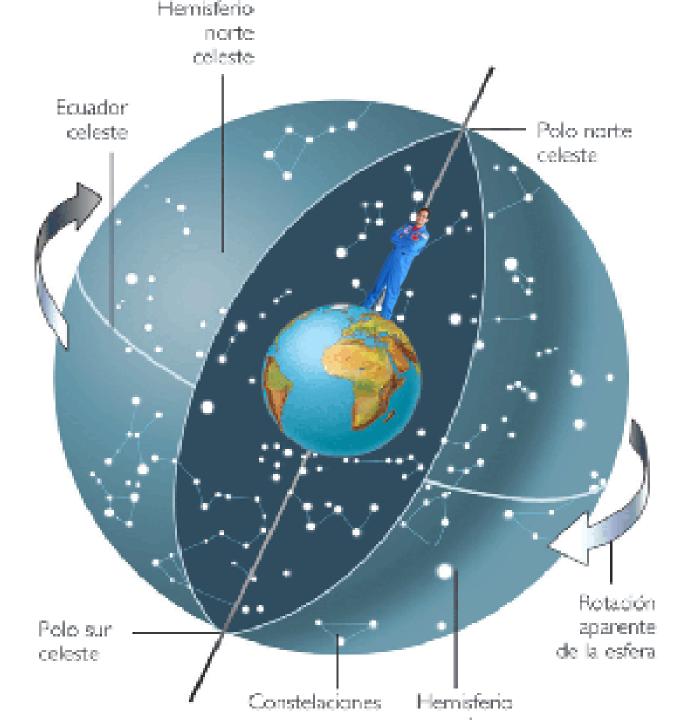


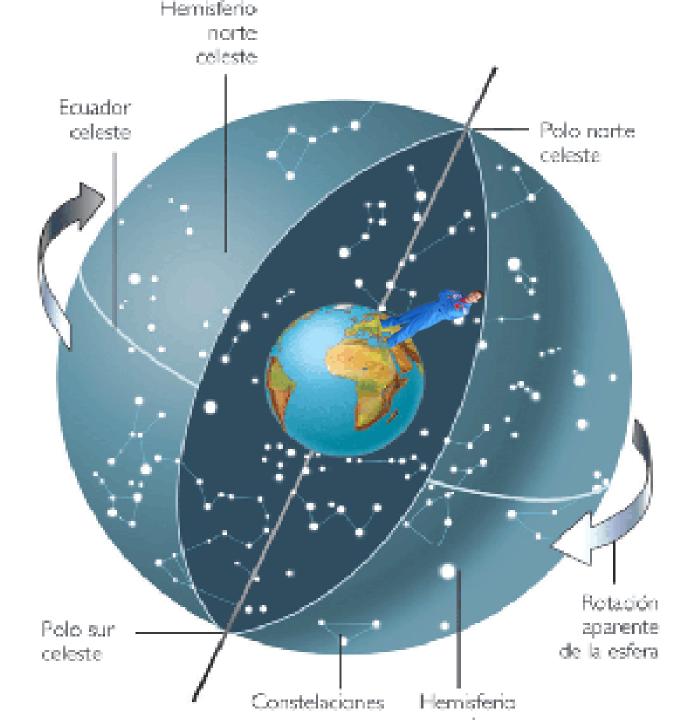


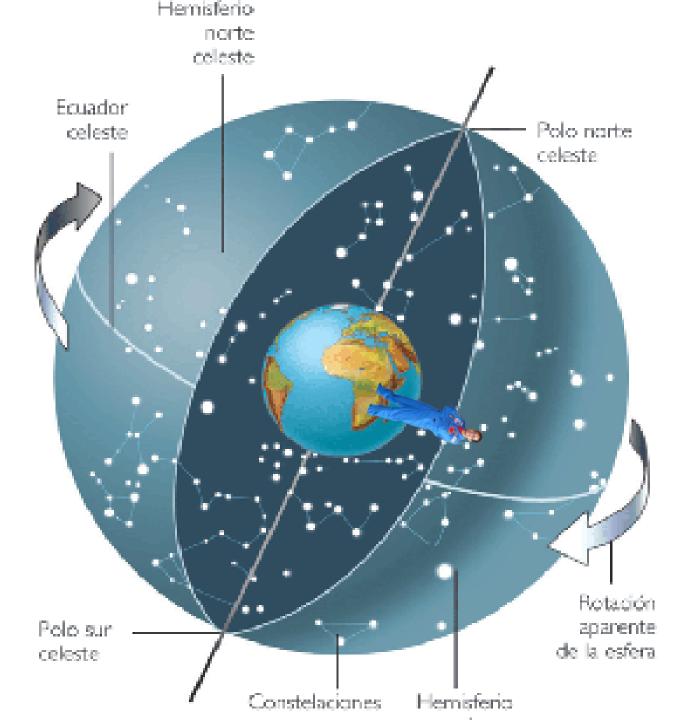


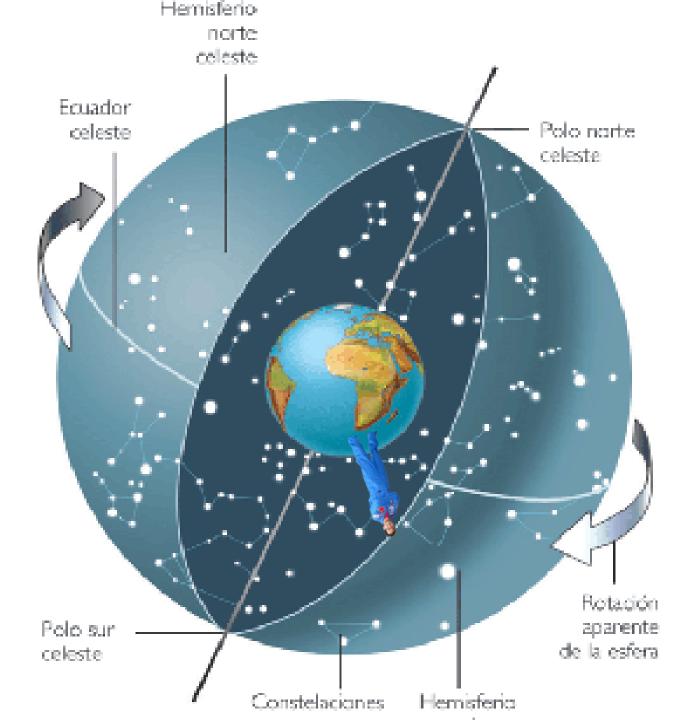


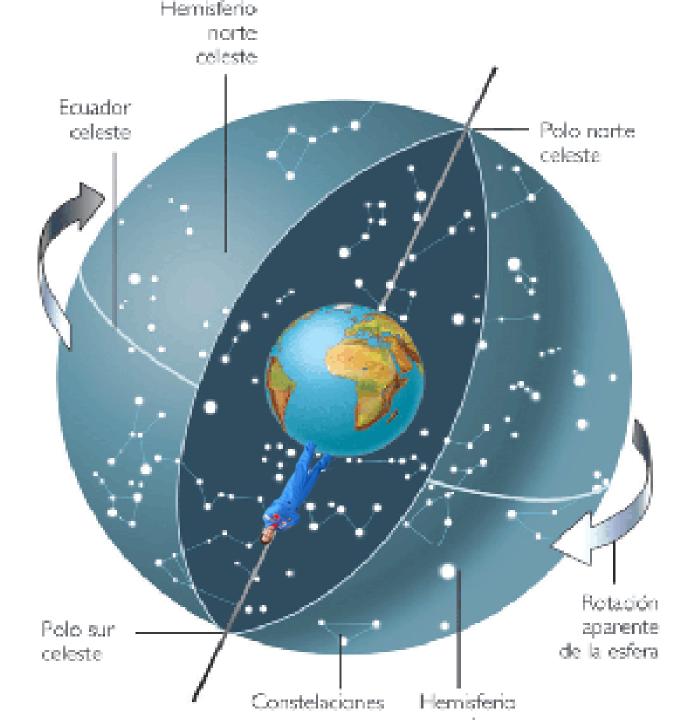




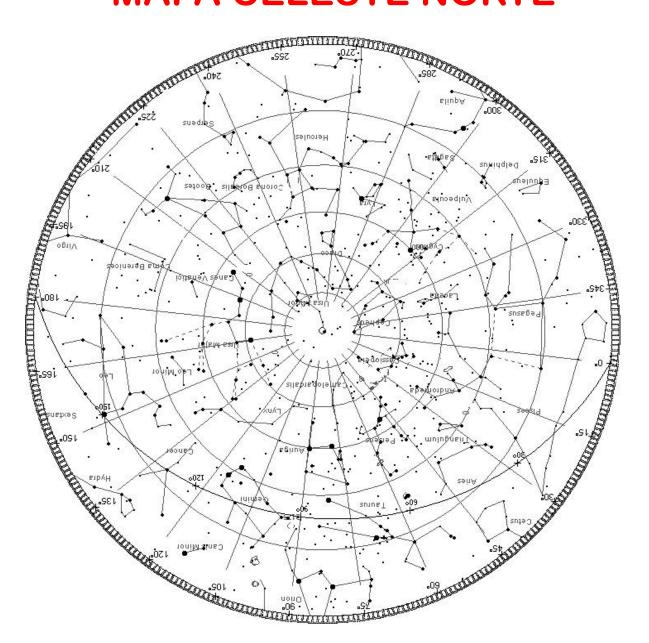




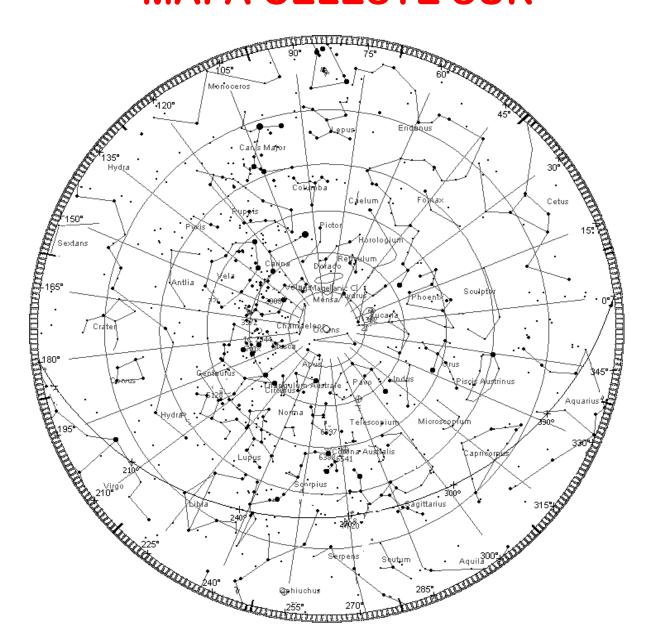


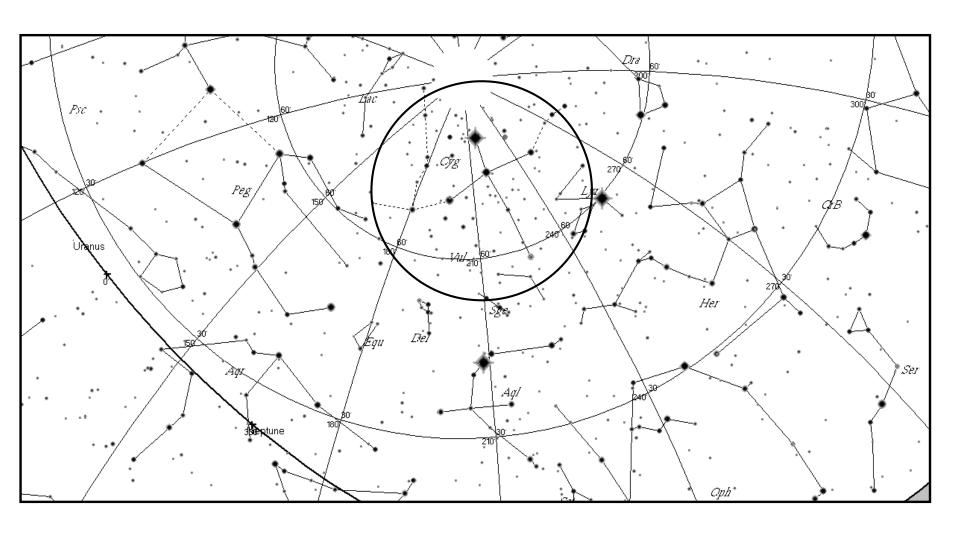


MAPA CELESTE NORTE

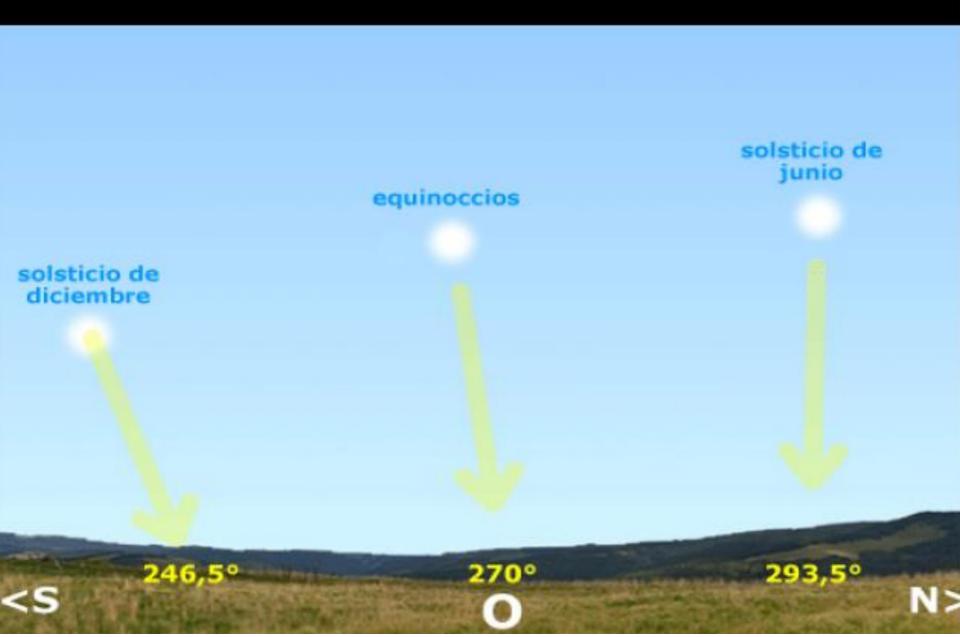


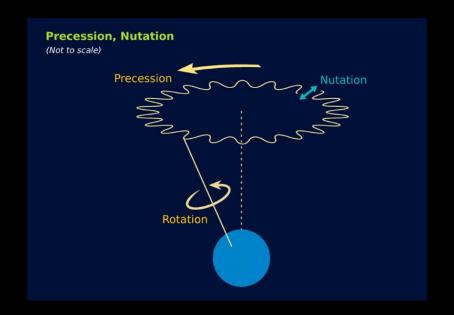
MAPA CELESTE SUR





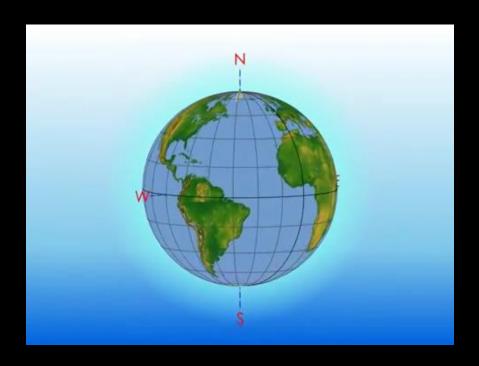
Movimiento aparente durante el año





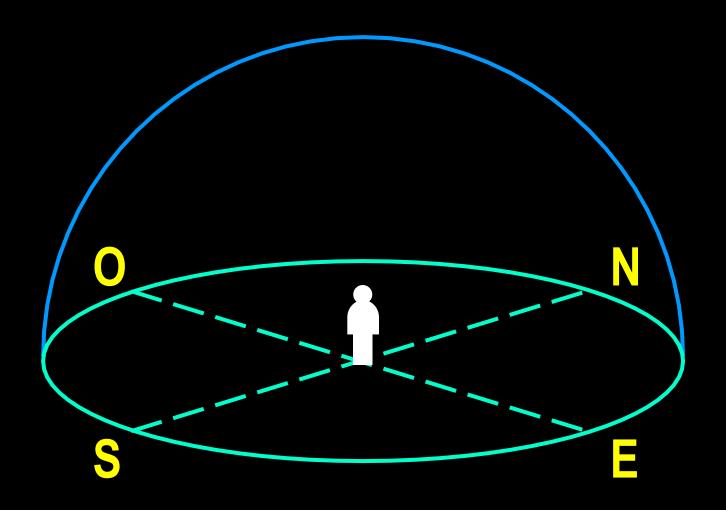






COORDENADAS ASTRONOMICAS CELESTES

- Horizontales ✓
- Horarias ✓
- Ecuatoriales ✓
- Eclípticas
- Galácticas
- Diferenciales
- Planetarias heliocéntricas y geocéntricas



COORDENADAS HORIZONTALES

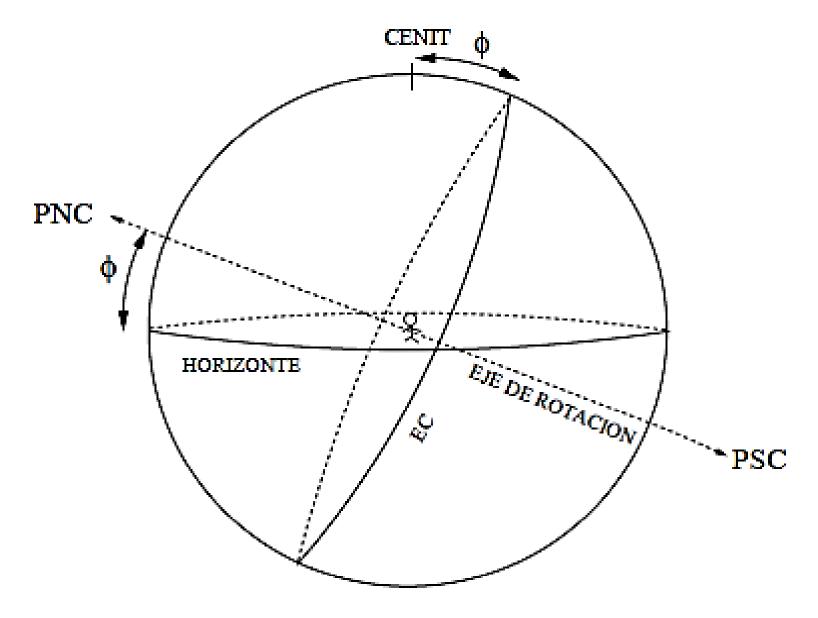
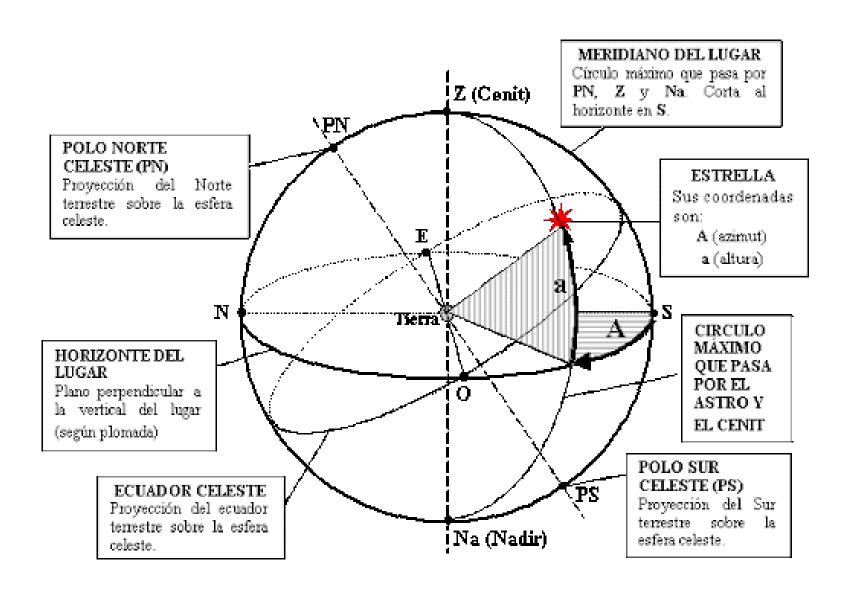
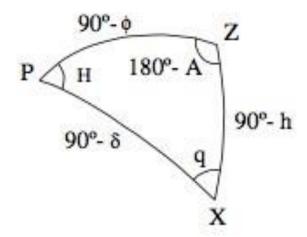


Figura 4.10: Latitud y altura del PNC sobre el horizonte



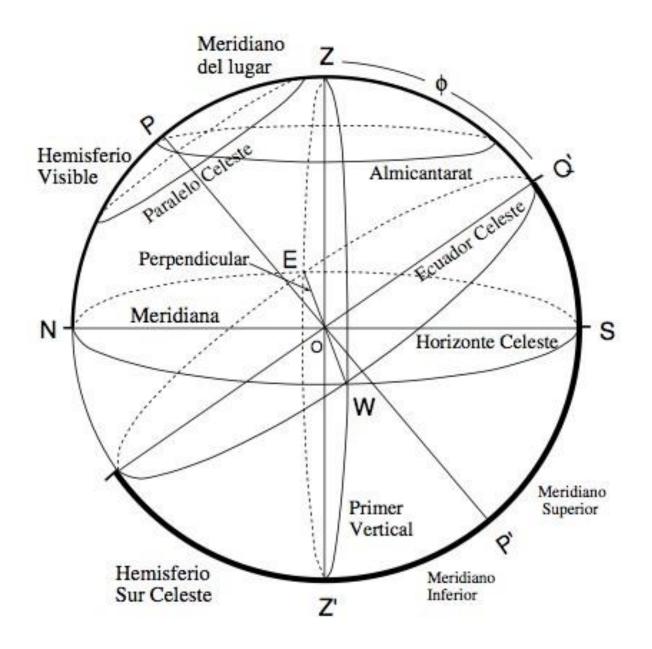


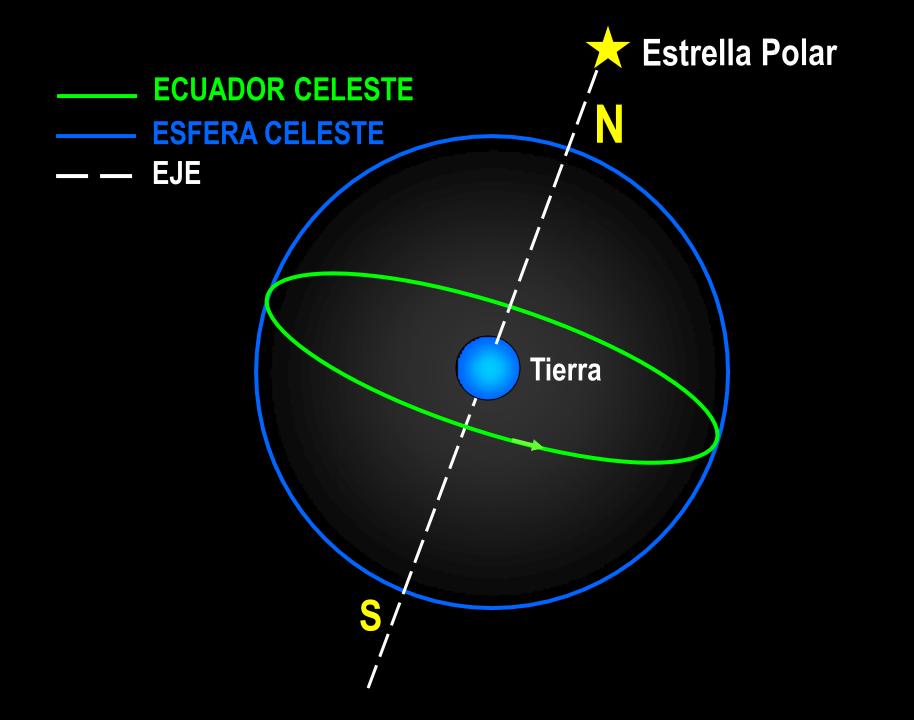
Para calcular las coordenadas horarias conocidas las coordenadas horizontales y la latitud aplicamos la 1^a, 2^a y 3^a fórmulas de Bessel para los elementos del triángulo de posición desconocidos, obteniéndose el sistema de ecuaciones

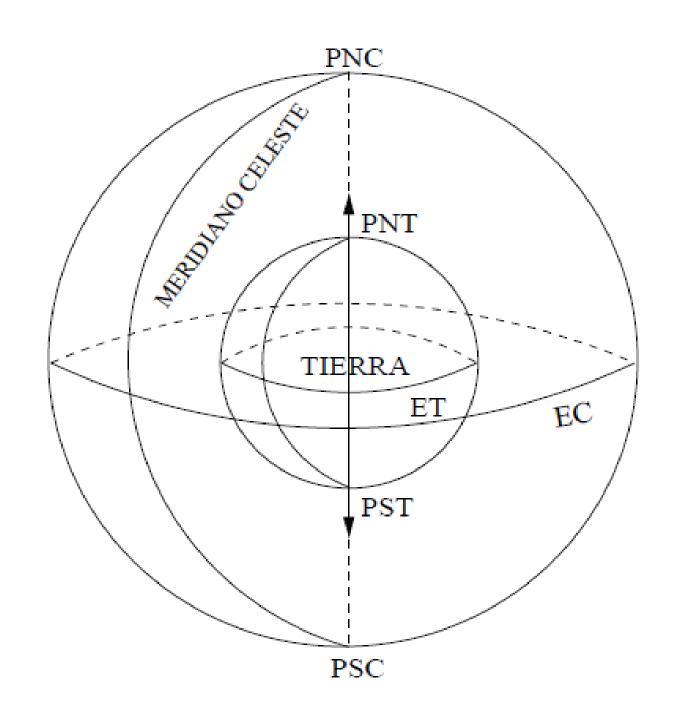
$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} \delta = \operatorname{sen} \phi \operatorname{sen} h - \cos \phi \cos h \cos A, \\ \cos \delta \operatorname{sen} H = \cos h \operatorname{sen} A, \\ \cos \delta \cos H = \operatorname{sen} h \cos \phi + \cos h \operatorname{sen} \phi \cos A, \\ \cos \delta \operatorname{sen} q = \cos \phi \operatorname{sen} A, \\ \cos \delta \cos q = \cos h \operatorname{sen} \phi + \operatorname{sen} h \cos \phi \cos A. \end{cases}$$

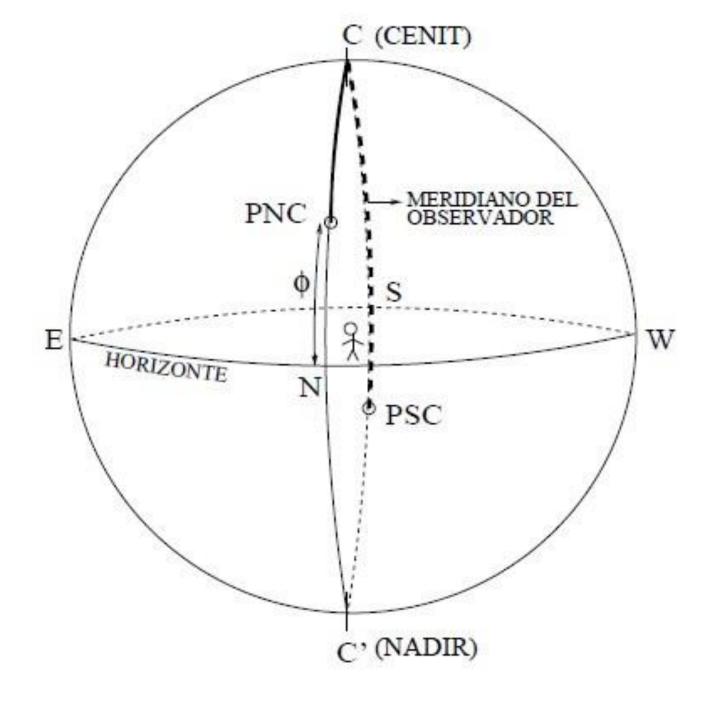
La declinación se obtiene directamente de la primera ecuación del sistema, y el ángulo horario dividiendo la segunda por la tercera, obteniéndose

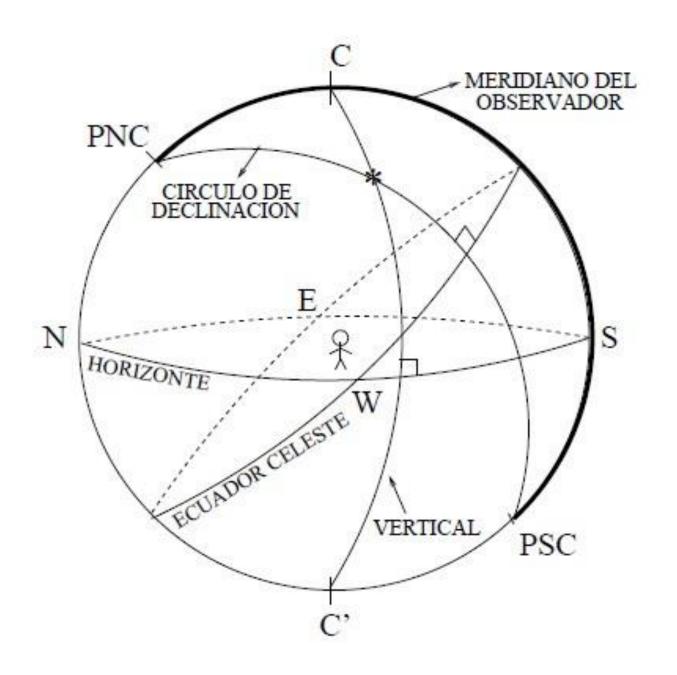
$$\tan H = \frac{\cos h \, \sin A}{\sin h \, \cos \phi \, + \, \cos h \, \sin \phi \, \cos A}.$$











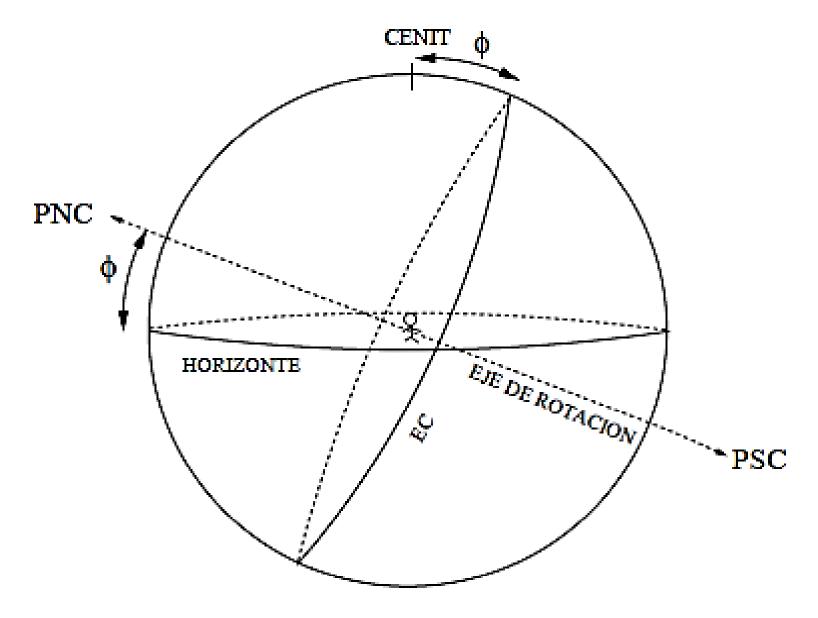
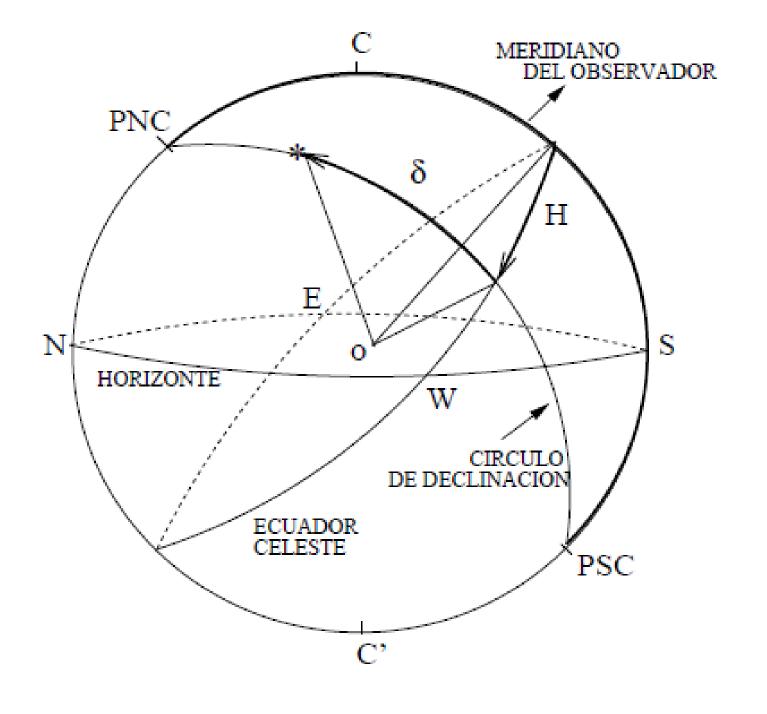
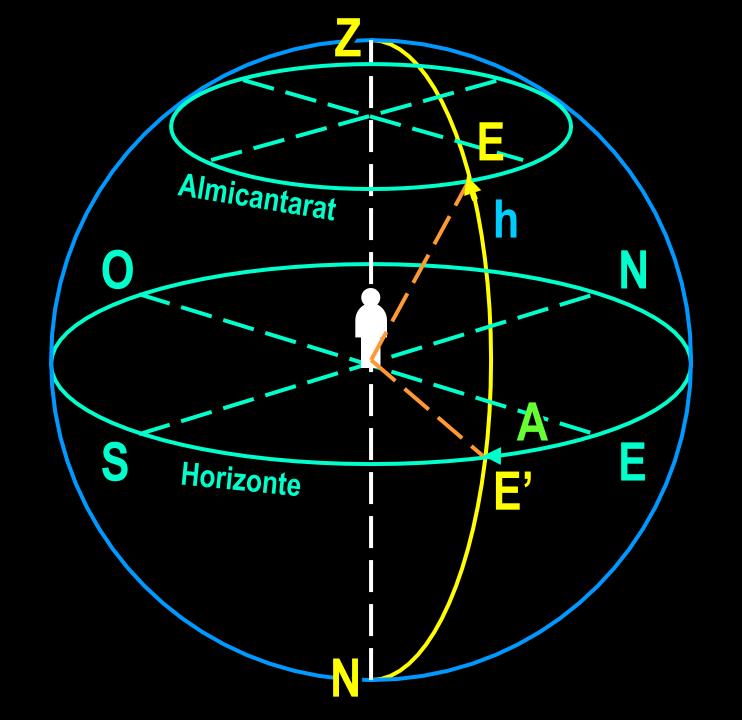
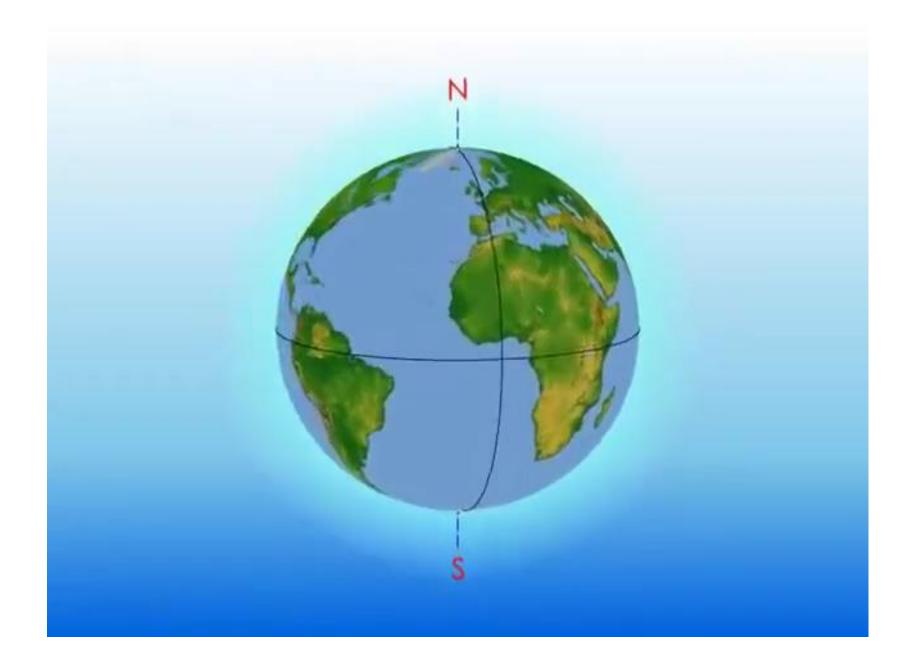
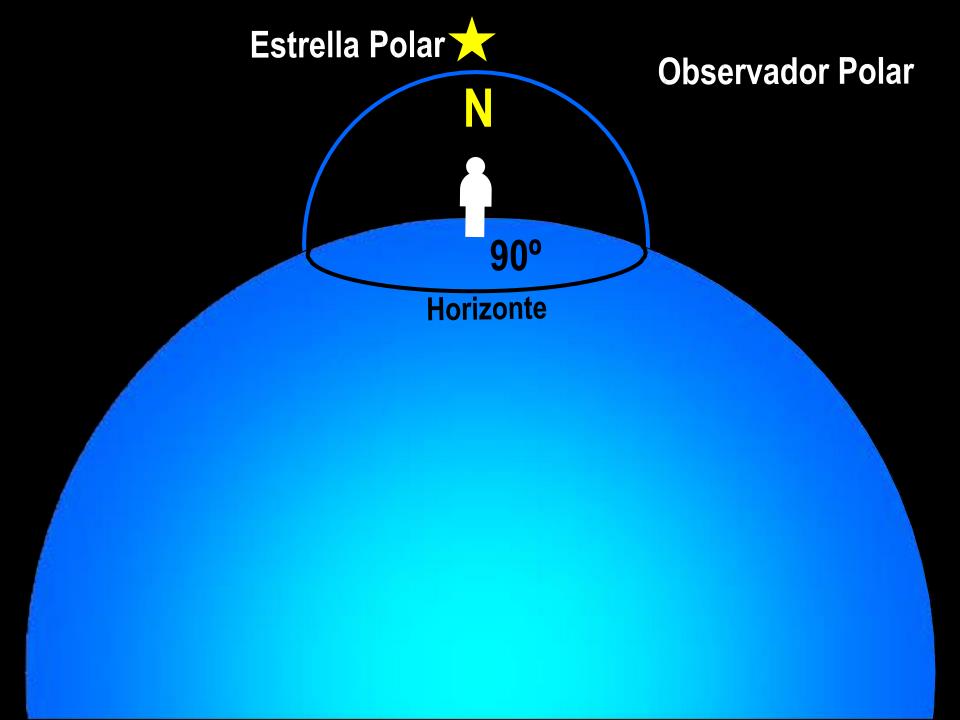


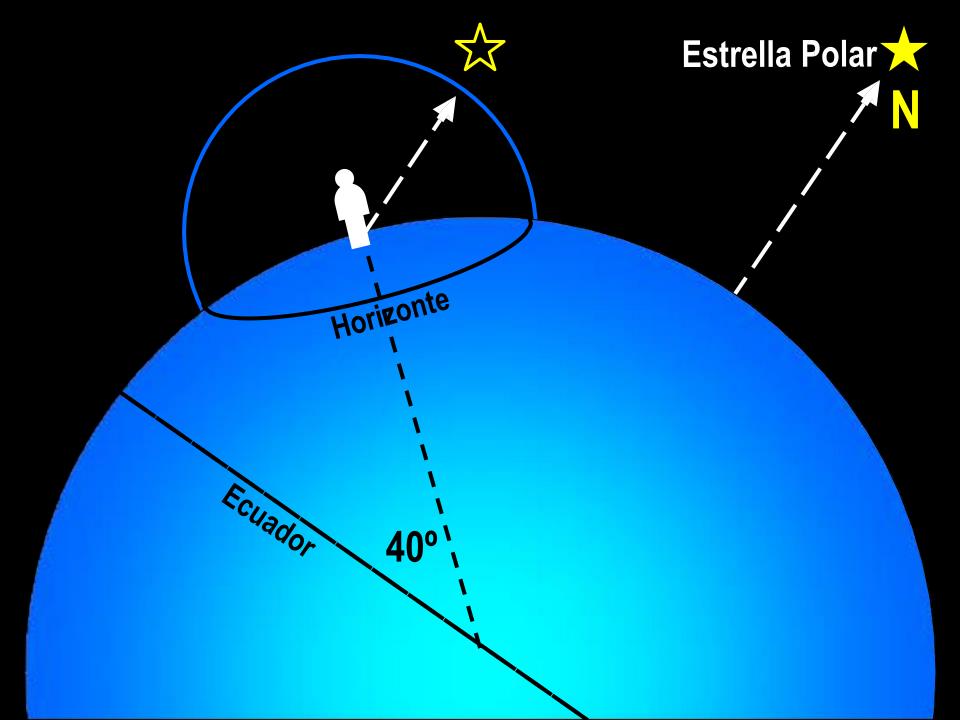
Figura 4.10: Latitud y altura del PNC sobre el horizonte

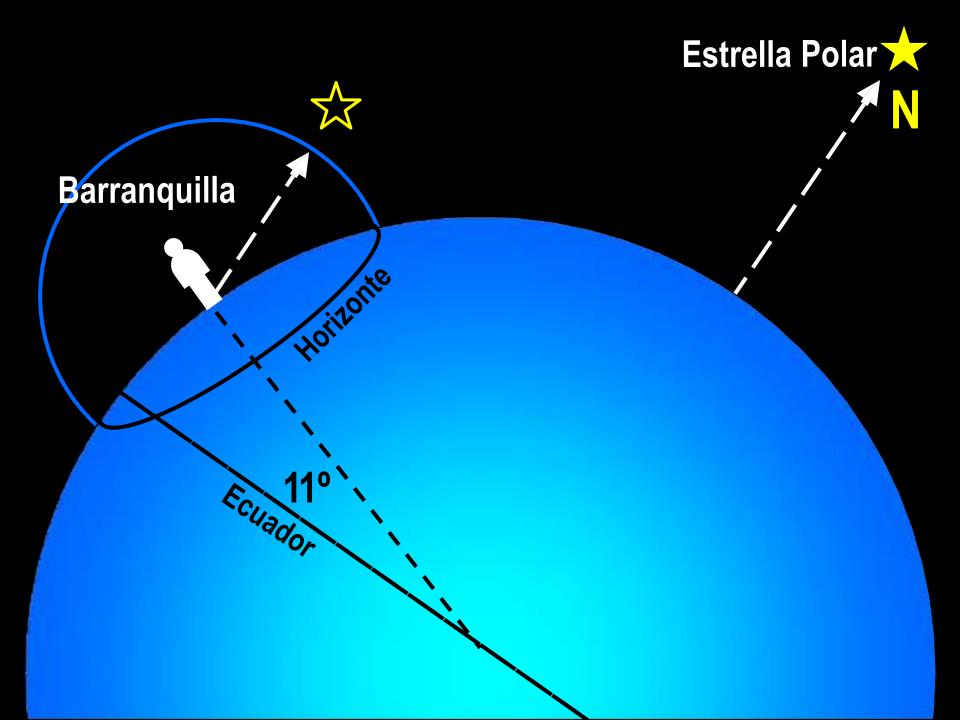


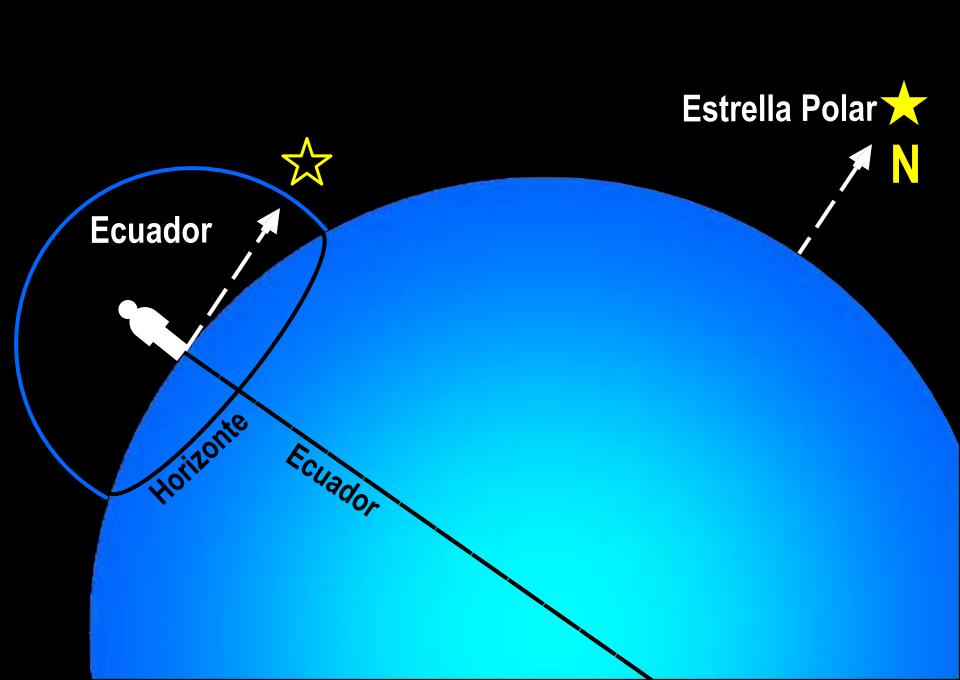












COORDENADAS HORARIAS

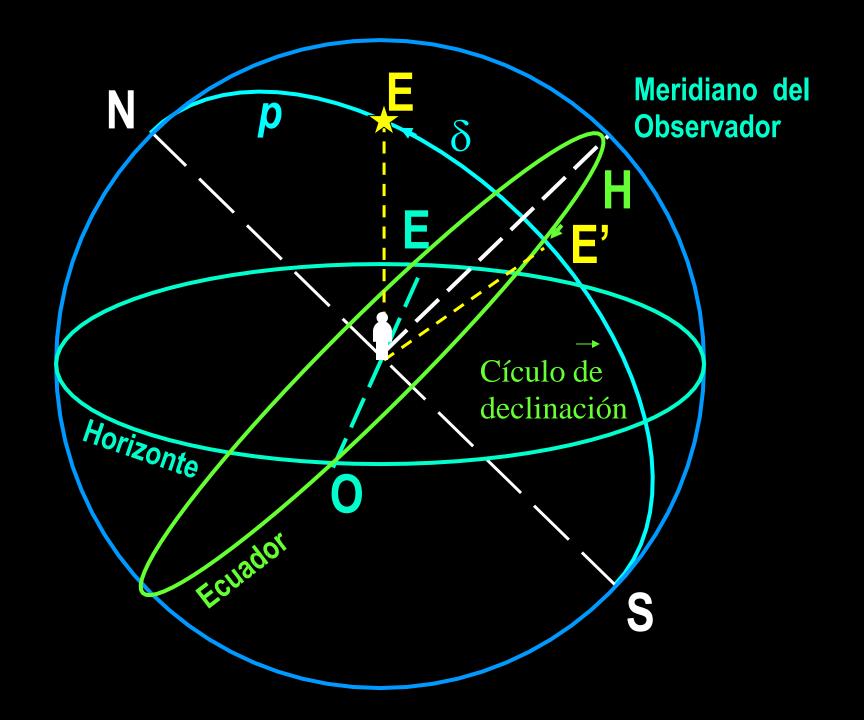
H =ángulo horario

δ =declinación

Plano Fundamental: Ecuador Celeste

Angulo Horario de un astro E: Arco ME'de 0 a 24
horas en sentido retrógrado. Ej: 2h 20m 15s

Declinación δ: Arco EE'contado de 0° a 90°
positivos hacia el N y negativos hacia el S. Ej: 37° 11'23"



COORDENADAS ECUATORIALES

α =ascensión recta

 δ = declinación

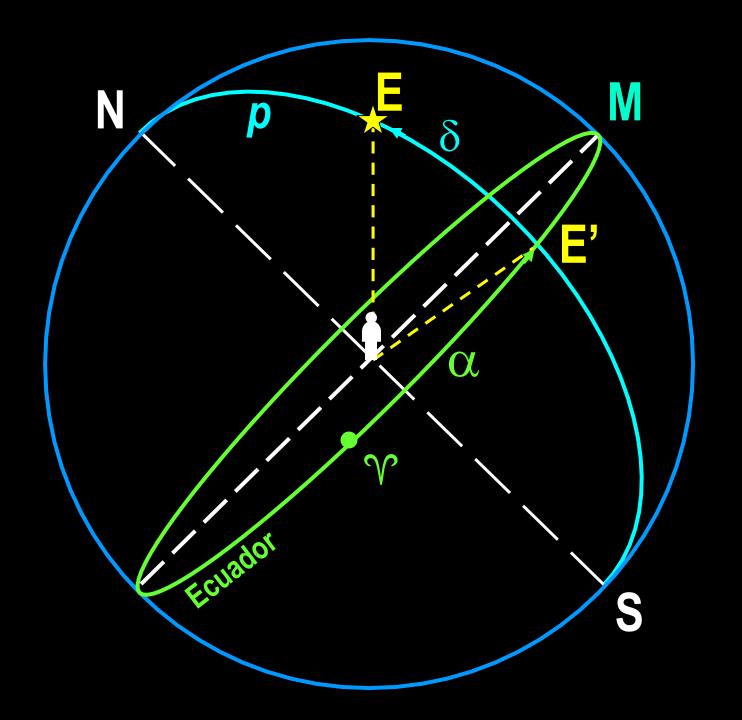
Y=punto vernal

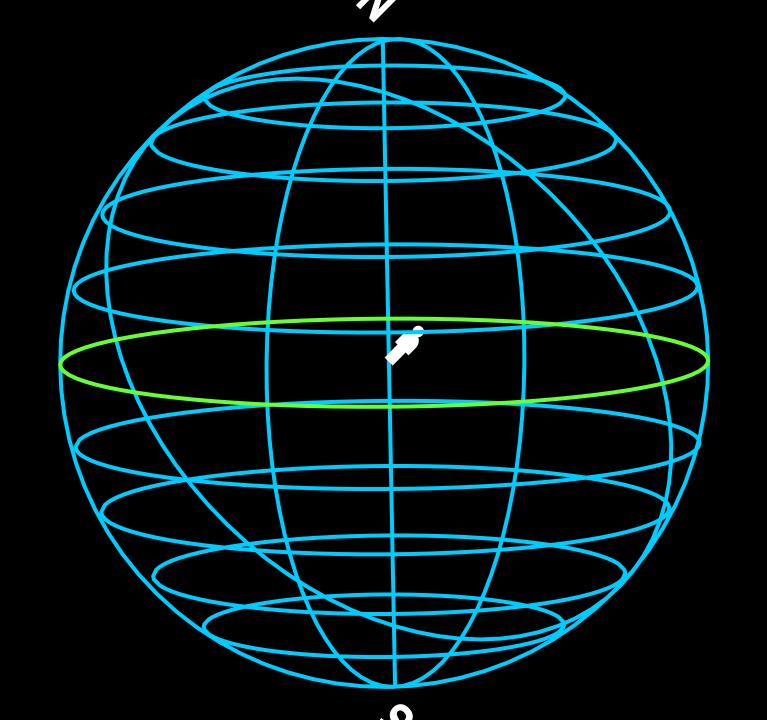
Plano Fundamental: Ecuador Celeste

Eie Fundamental: Eje Polar Celeste

Ascención Recta α : Arco de Ecuador Υ E'en sentido directo, de 0° a 360° o de 0h a 24h a partir de Υ . Ej: 3^h 05^m 15^s o 46^o 31' 25''

Declinación δ : Arco EE' contado de 0º a 90º positivos hacia el N y negativos hacia el S. Ej: 37º 11' 23"





		†		
	20°	δ Declinaci	ón	
	10°			
22h	23h	Oh	1h	2h
	Ecuador			
				Recta
	-10°			
	-20°			

COORDENADAS ECUATORIALES

$$\chi \, Scorpionis$$
 $\alpha = 17h \, 39m \, 1.5^{s}$
 $\delta = -39^{\circ} \, 0' \, 23''$

COORDENADAS ECUATORIALES EJERCICIO

$$\alpha = 6^h 45^m$$

 $\delta = -16^o 43^o$

Sirius

$$\alpha = 18^{h} \ 37^{m}$$

 $\delta = 38^{o} \ 47^{'}$

Vega

COORDENADAS ECUATORIALES EJERCICIO

$$\alpha = 5^h 17^m$$

 $\delta = 46^o 60'$

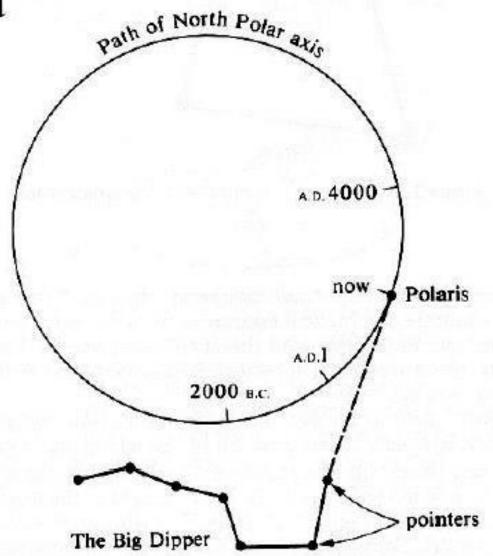
Capella

$$\alpha = 16^{h} 29^{m}$$

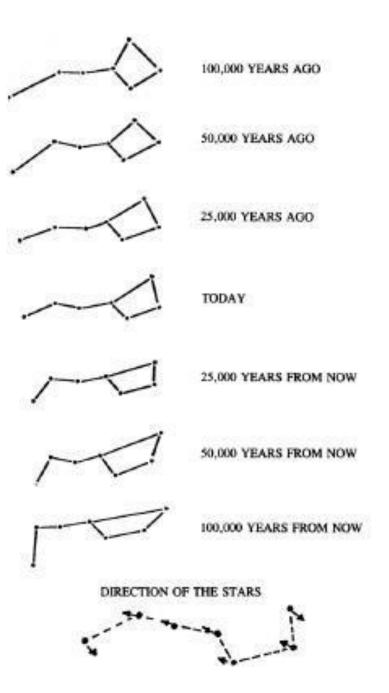
 $\delta = -26^{\circ} 26^{\circ}$

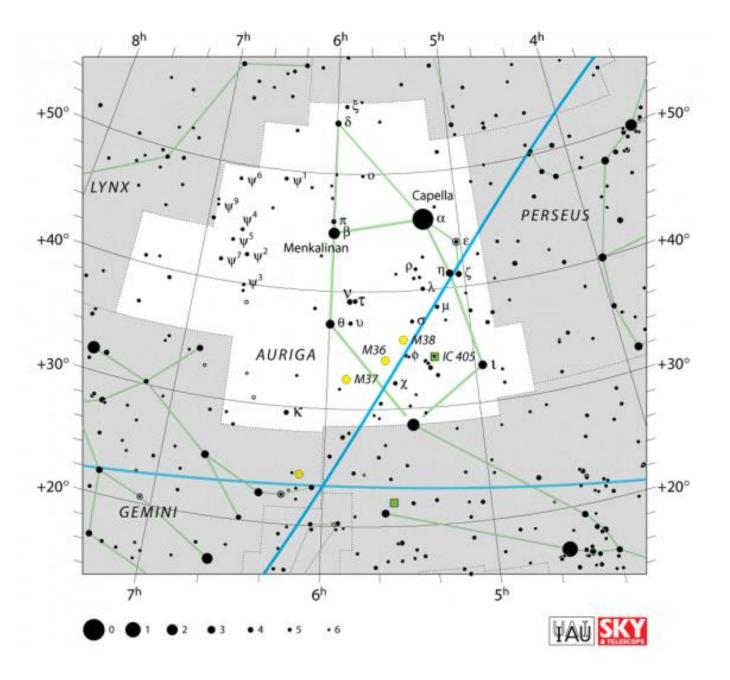
Antares

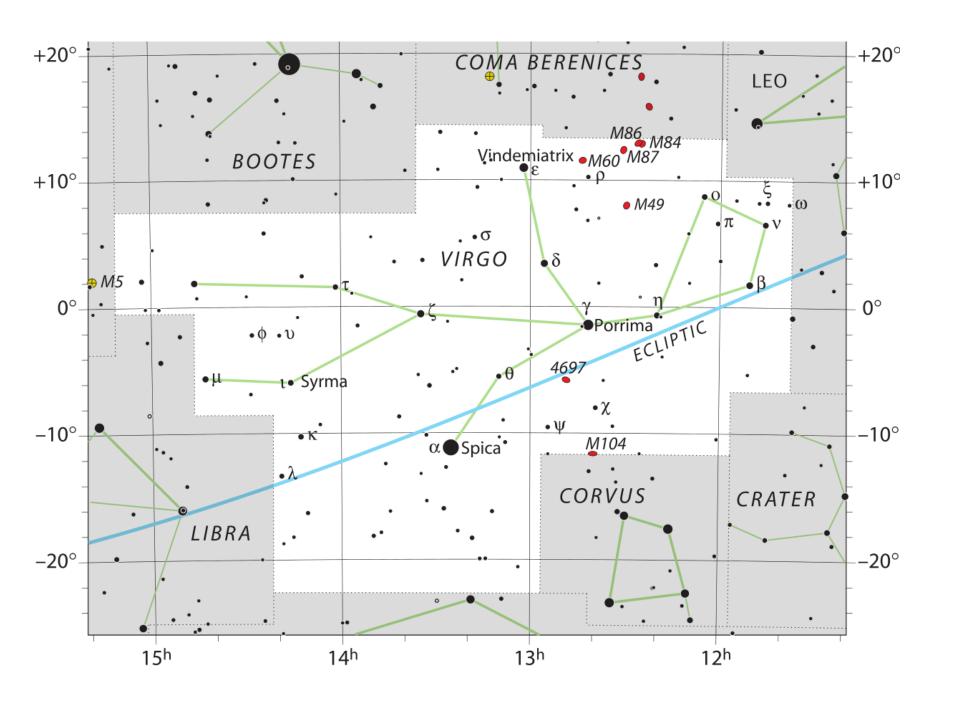
¿A donde apunta hoy el eje de rotación de la Tierra?

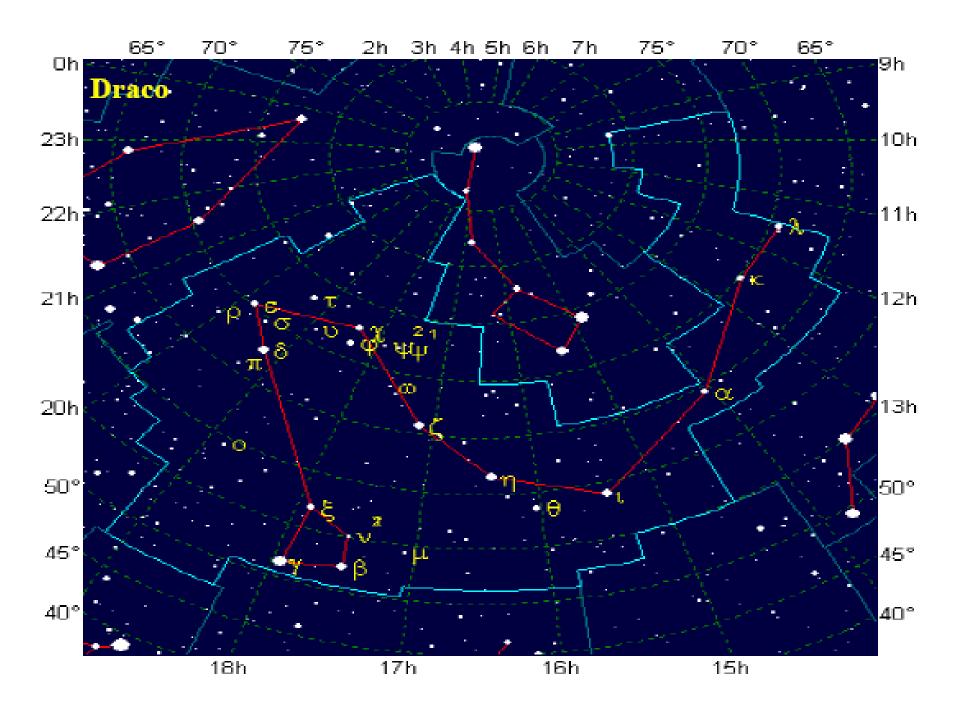


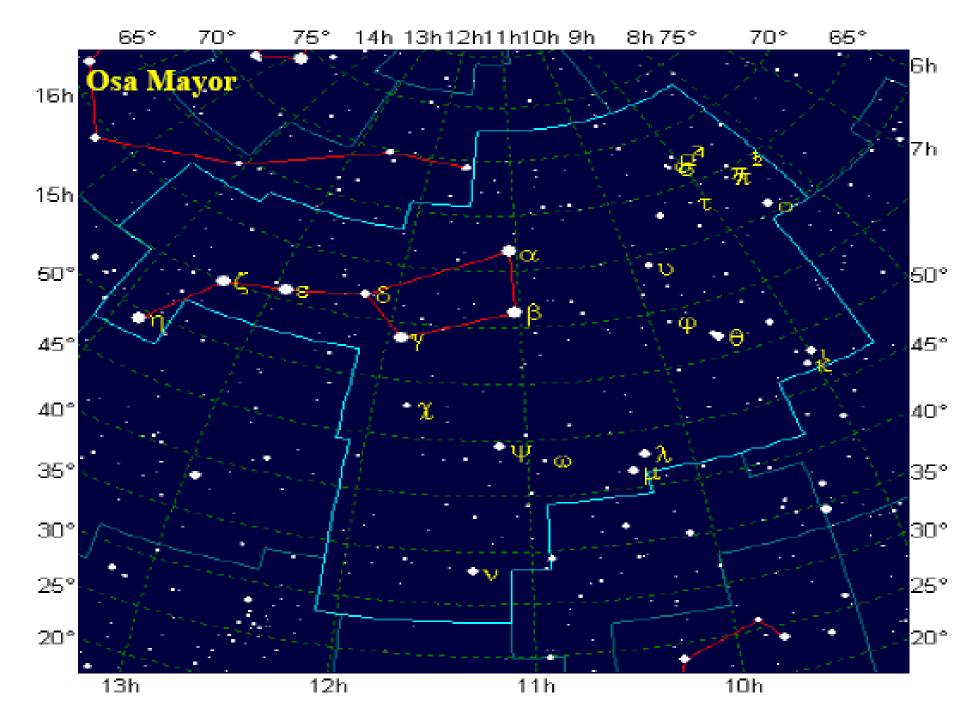
Las estrellas también se mueven!

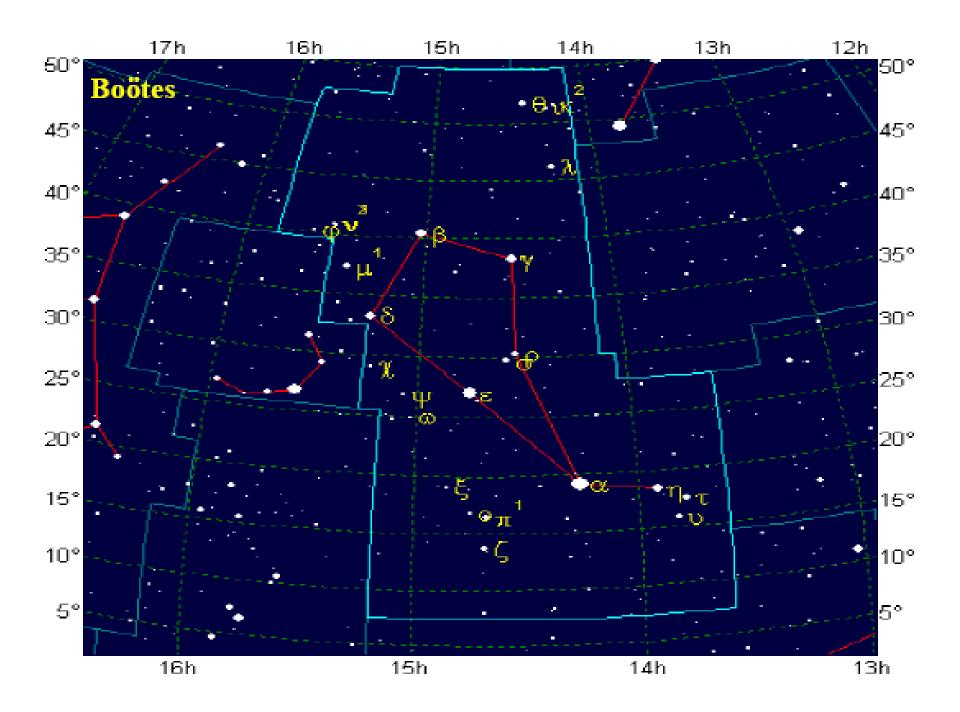


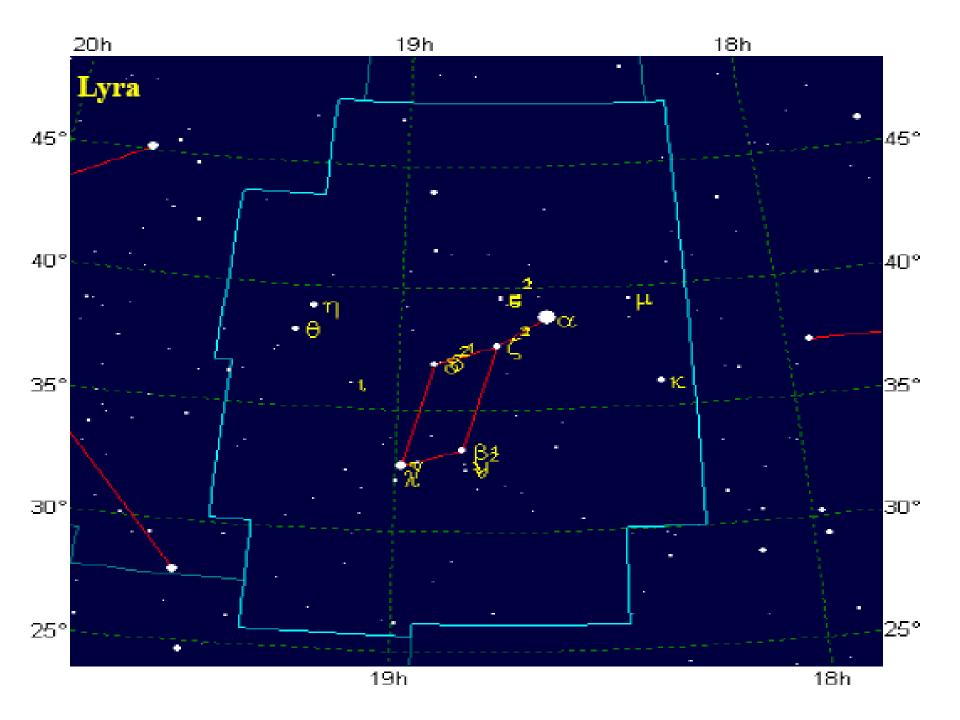














Autorizan al primer laboratorio para certificar luminarias, bajo la norma que busca resguardar los cielos del norte de Chile



IDA Responds to 2014 Nobel Prize for Physics

on OCTOBER 7, 2014



Tucson, AZ 7 October, 2014 - The Nobel Committee announced today that it has awarded the

Tennessee State Park Designated Silver-Tier International Dark Sky Park

on MAY 2, 2015



Stars over the natural bridge at Pickett CCC Memorial State Park, Tennessee. Photo by Mike Serkownek.

i.				
Magnitud	Astro	Magnitud	Astro	Magnitud
2.1	'Y Cassíopeíae	2.47	(3 Persei	2.2v
5			(Alu:ol	
1.06	o Aurigae	0.21	"/ Orionis	1.70
	(Ca pella)		(Bellatrtx)	
0.34	et Orionis	O.lv	et Carinae	-0.86
	(Betelgeuse)		(Canop~	_
-1.58	et Canis Minoris	0.48	/3	1.2
	(Procvon)		Geminorum	1
0.24	o-Centauri	0.33	(Pbylae)	0.14
			(Vega)	
1.33	et Ursae Minoris	2.12v	et Aquilae	0.89
	(Polaris)		(Altair)	
0.60	e, Geminorum	1.99	et Scorpii	1.22
	i.Q ast~		(Antar~	
-26.8	Luna	-12.7	Mercurio	-0.2
	(Plenilunio)		(Cuadratura)	
-4.1	Marte	-1.9	Júpiter	-2.4
	(Oposíciéu		(Oposición Media)	
0.8	Media)	5.8	Neptuno	7.6
	(Oposición Media)		(Oposición	
14.	lo	5	Electica	5.
7	(Oposición Media)		(Oposición	7
	CalixLo	5	~1edia) TiLá.n	8.3
5.1	(Oposíciéu		(Oposición Media)	
	2.1 5 1.06 0.34 -1.58 0.24 1.33 0.60 -26.8 -4.1 0.8	2.1 5 1.06 0 Aurigae (Ca pella) 0.34 et Orionis (Betelgeuse) et Canis Minoris (Procvon) 0.24 0-Centauri 1.33 et Ursae Minoris (Polaris) 0.60 e, Geminorum i.Qast~ Luna (Plenilunio) -4.1 Marte (Oposíciéu 0.8 Vedia) (Oposición Media) 14. 7 (Oposición Media) CalixLo	2.1	2.1

(Oposición Media)

Media)

