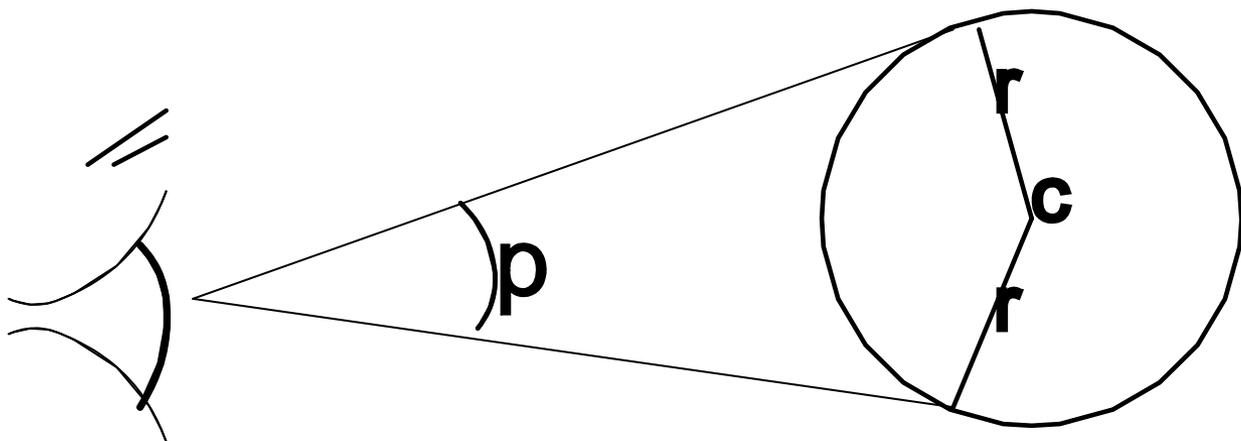
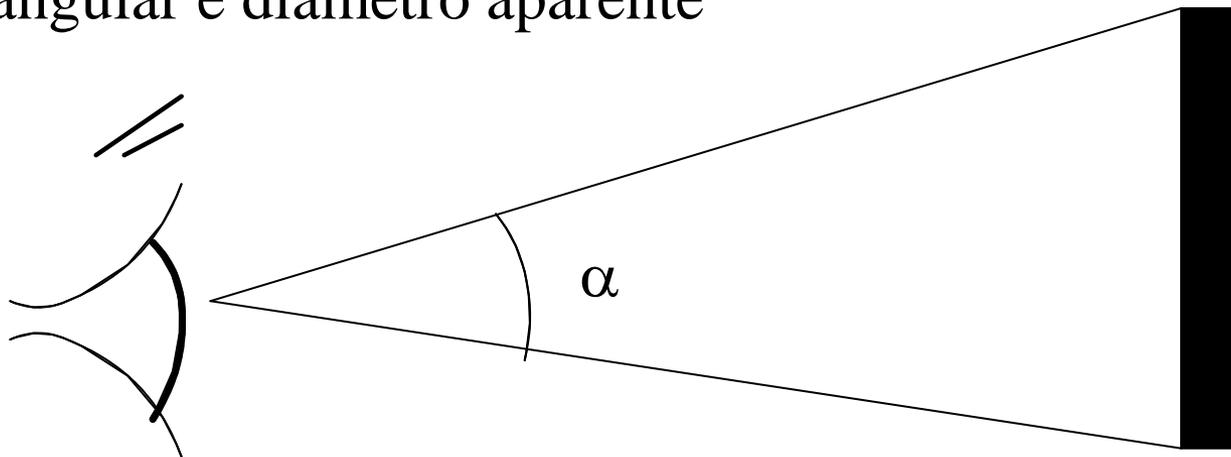


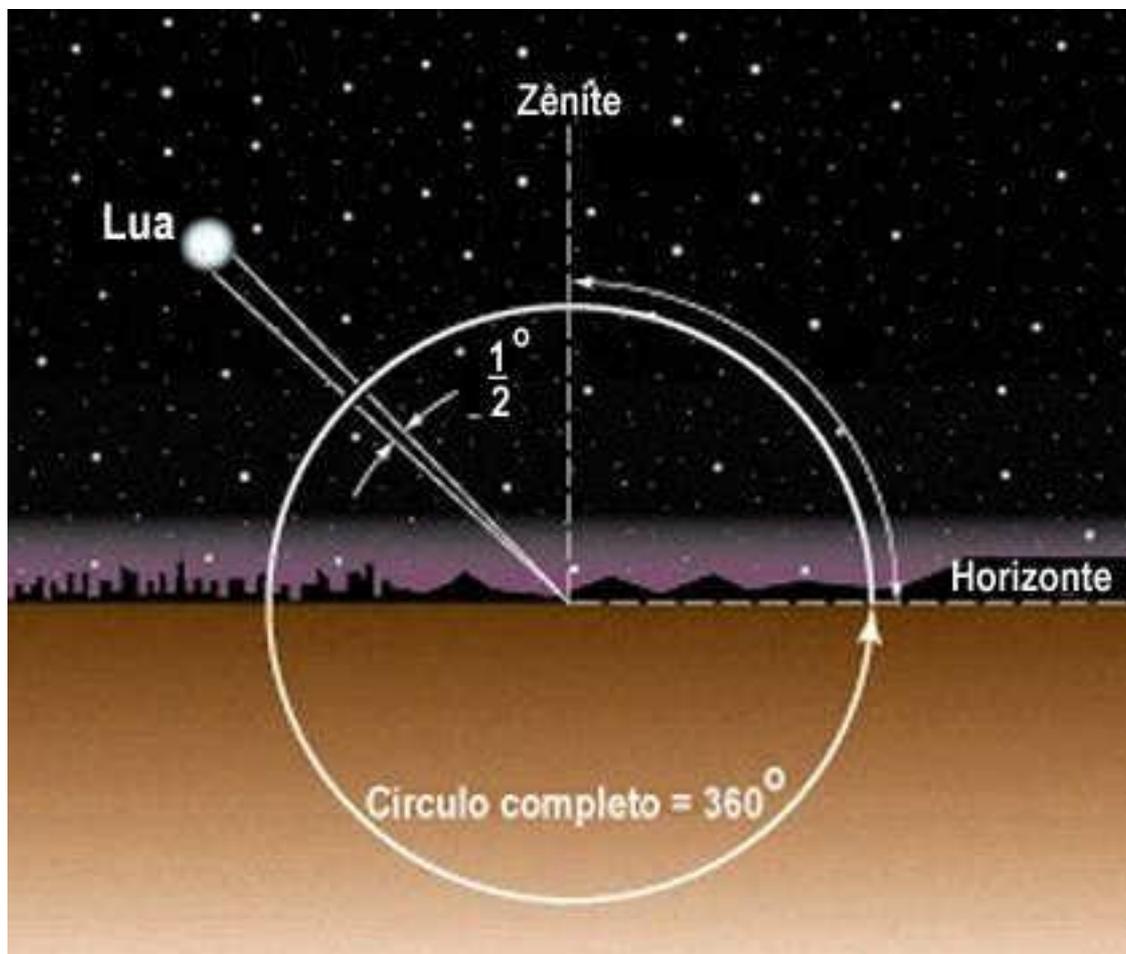


SISTEMAS DE COORDENADAS CELESTES

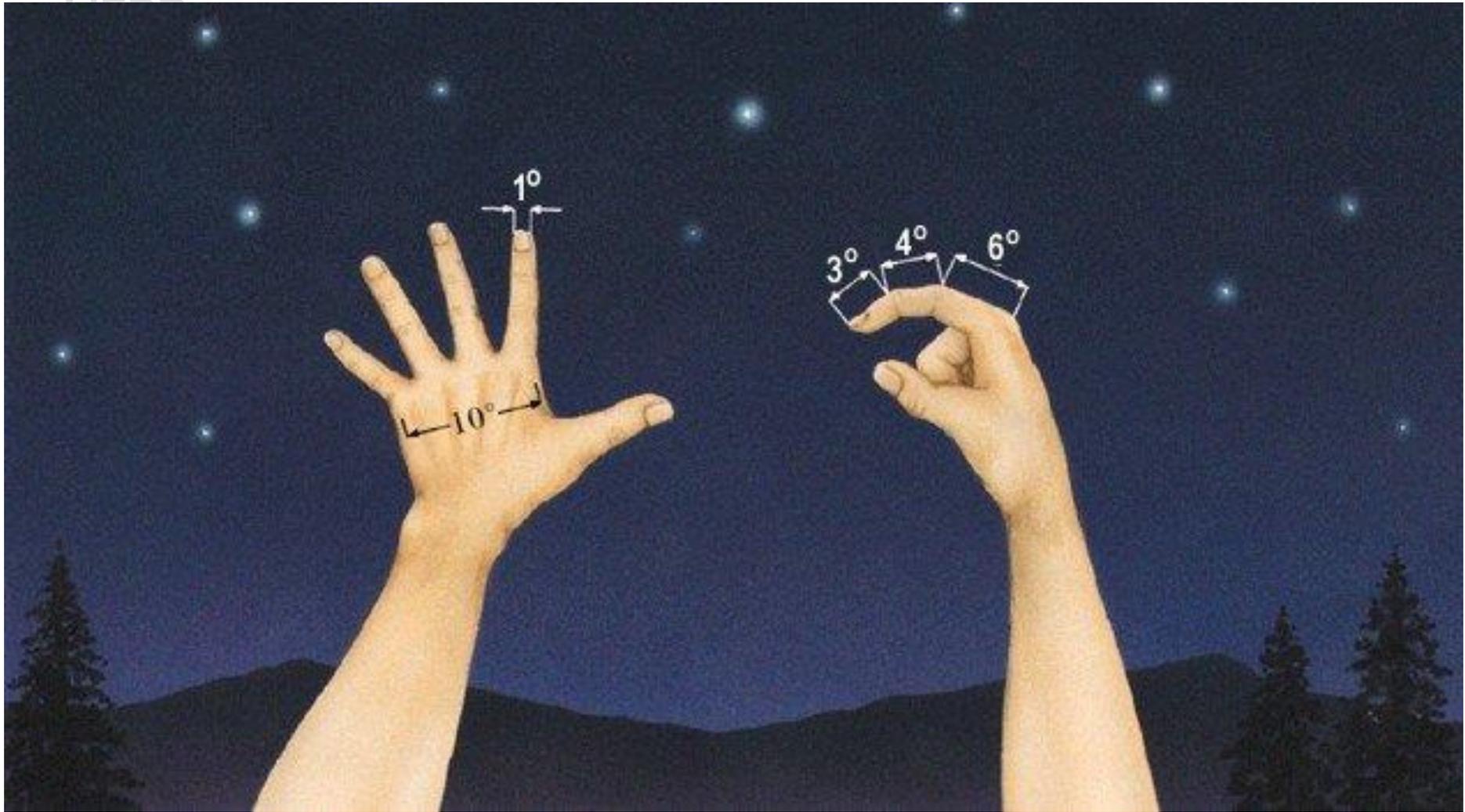
Prof. Dr. Carlos Aurélio Nadal

Distância angular e diâmetro aparente



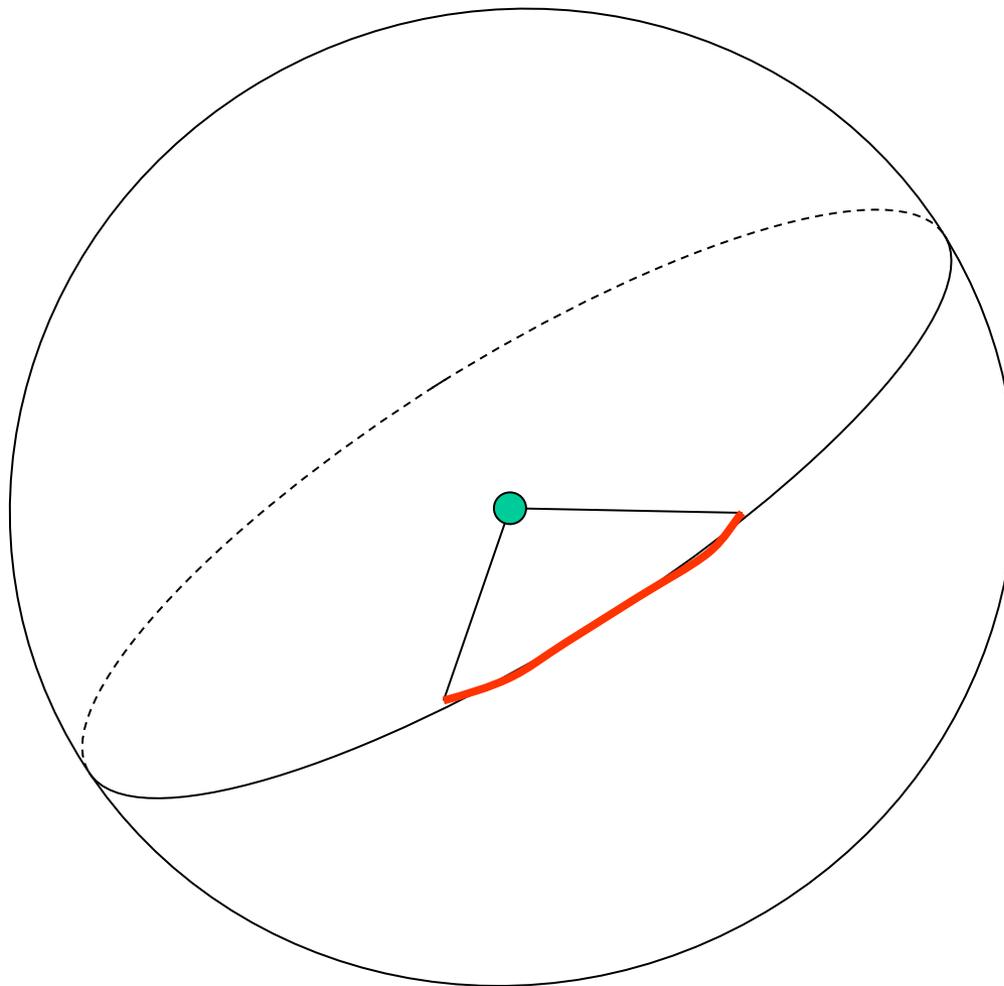


Diâmetro aparente da Lua

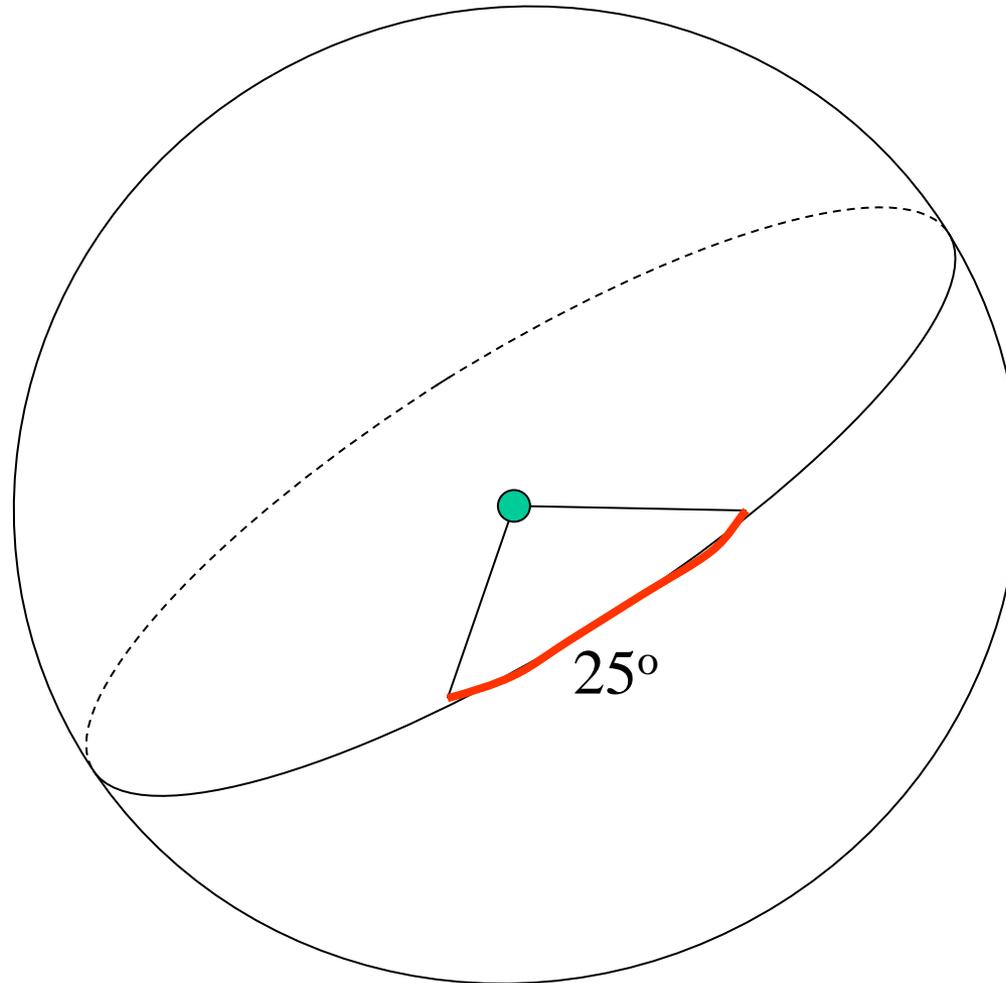


Medidas angulares com o auxílio das mãos

Ângulo medido a partir do centro da Terra

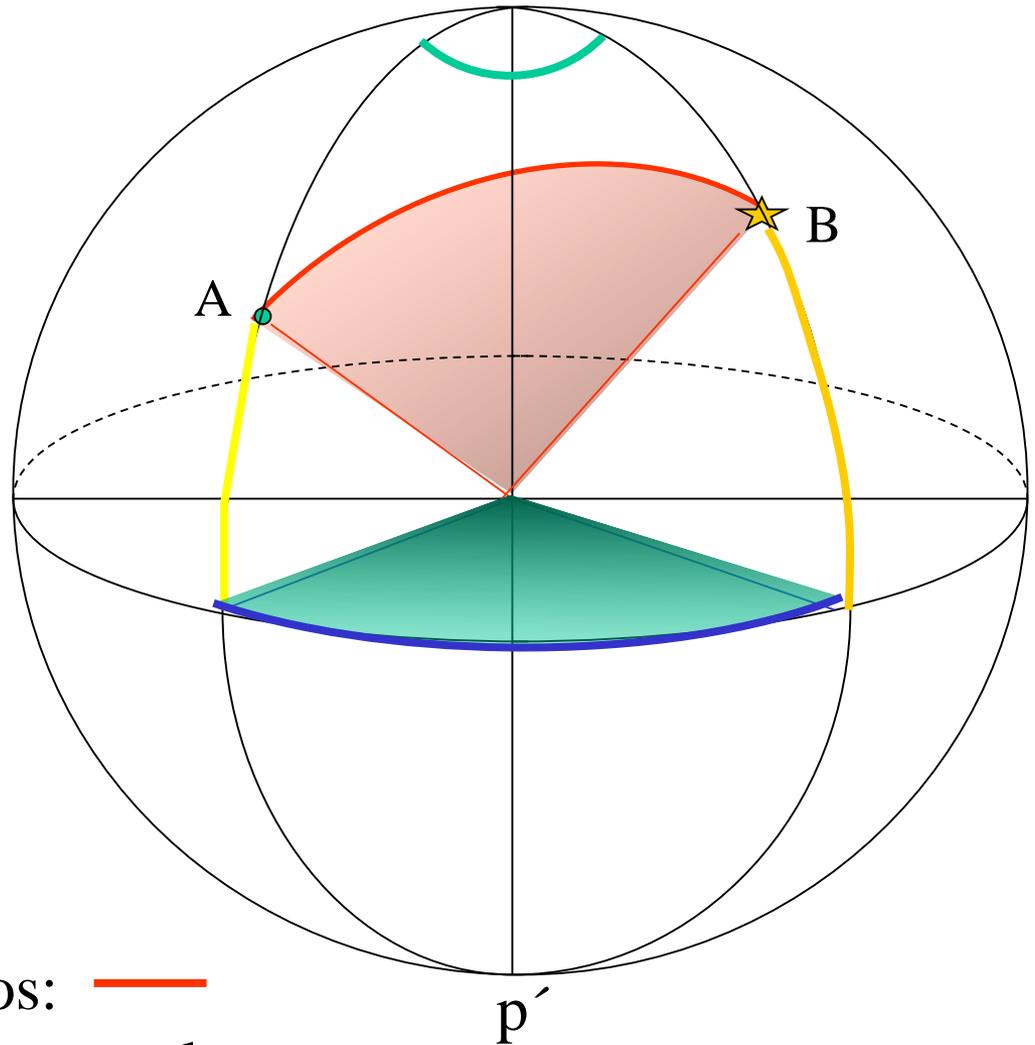


Círculo máximo: é todo círculo que contem o centro da Terra



Uma milha náutica subtende um ângulo de $1'$ na Terra e equivale a 1852m.

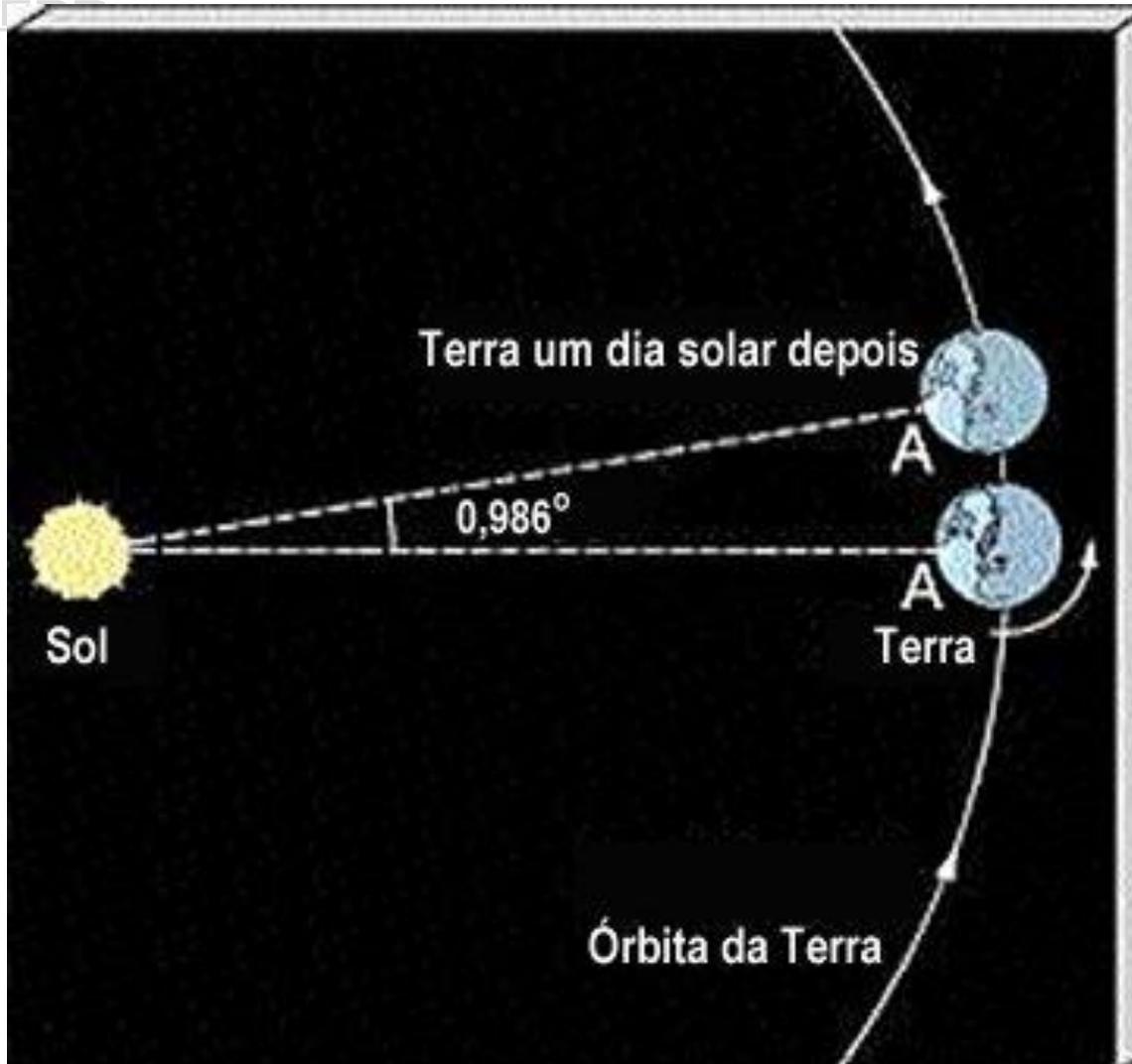
Se o ângulo representado vale 25° então $25 \times 60 = 1500$ mn



Ângulo entre dois pontos: —

Ângulo entre um ponto e um plano —

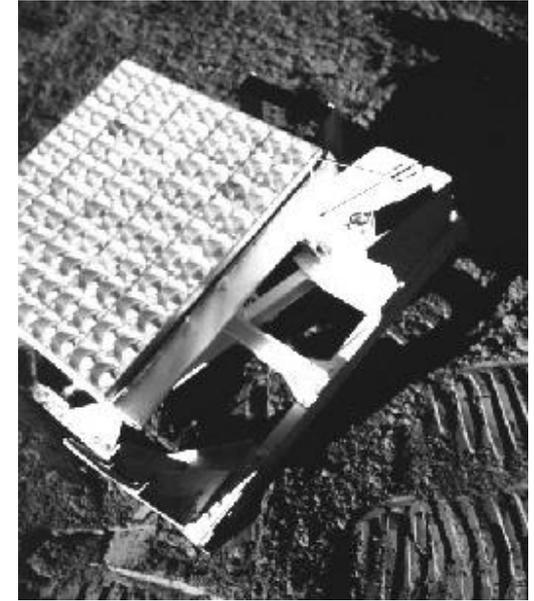
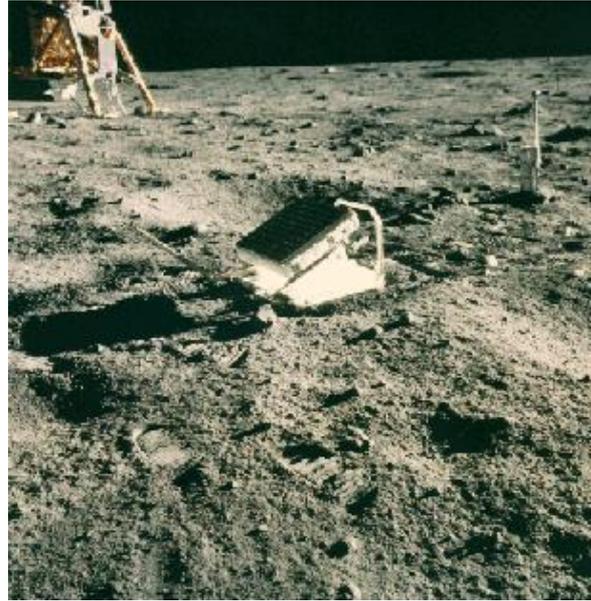
Ângulo entre dois planos —



360° em 365 dias

1° por dia

Distância angular percorrida pela Terra na eclíptica



A distância Terra-Lua é medida através do LLR, utilizando prismas instalados durante as missões tripuladas

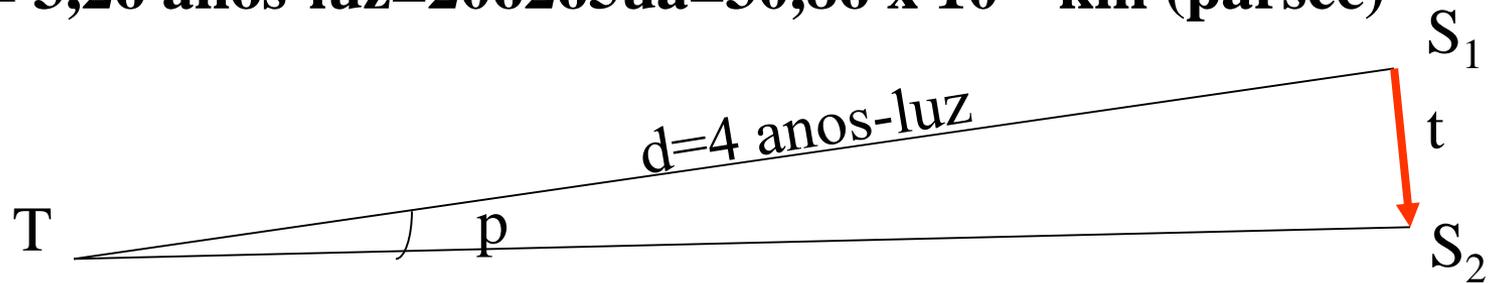
Distância da Terra à estrelas.

A estrela mais próxima denominada α Centauri está a 4,2 anos-luz.

1 ano-luz: distância percorrida pelas ondas eletromagnéticas em um ano. Sendo a velocidade da luz no vácuo $c = 299792458$ m/s, resulta em $9,46 \times 10^{12}$ km = 63240 ua = 0,3066 pc

1 ua = 149.597.910 km (distância Terra-Sol= unidade astronômica)

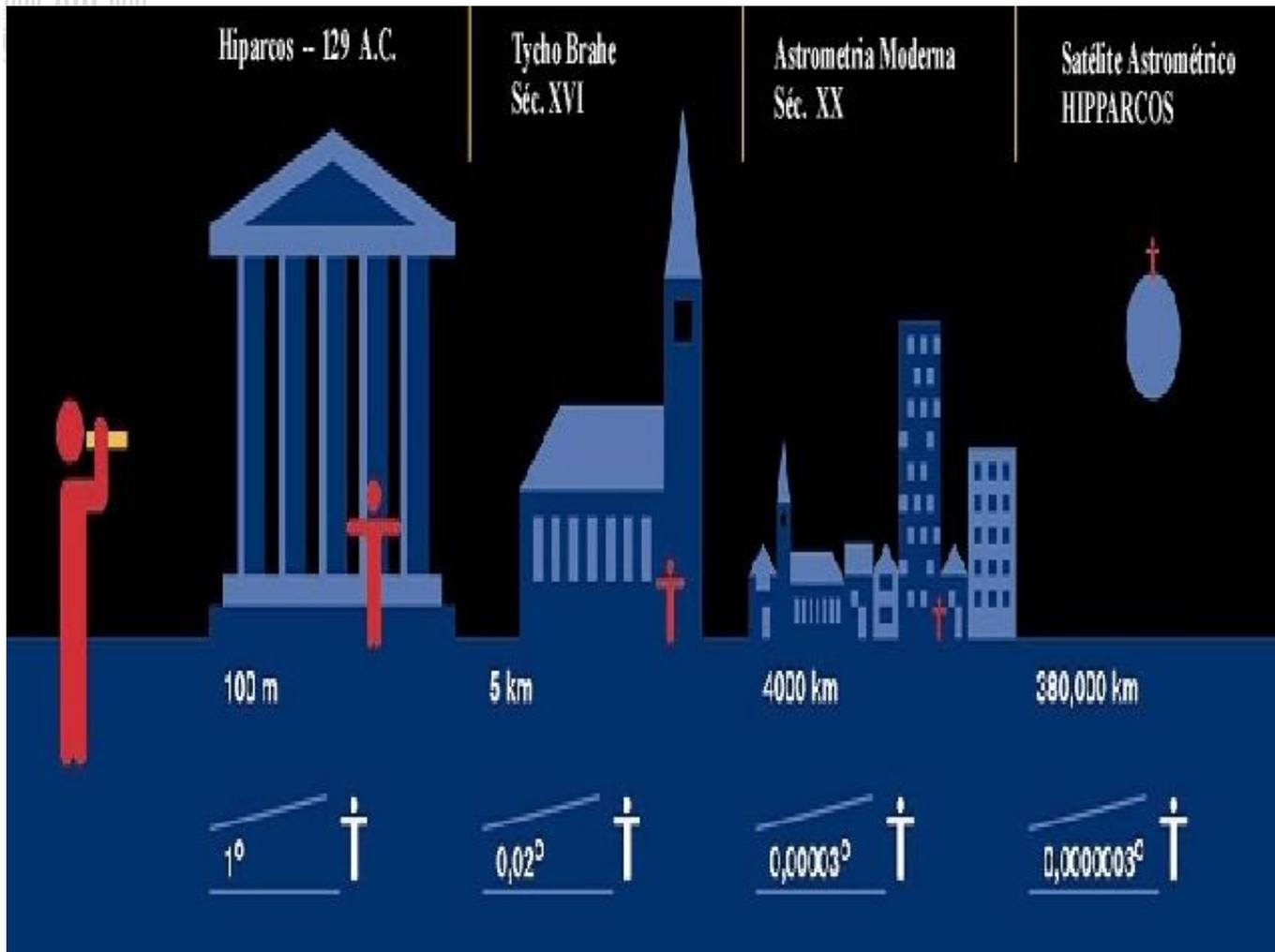
1pc = 3,26 anos-luz=206265ua=30,86 x 10¹² km (parsec)



| p | t (anos-luz) | t (UA) |
|-----|----------------|----------|
| 1° | 0,07 | 442 |
| 1′ | 0,001 | 74 |

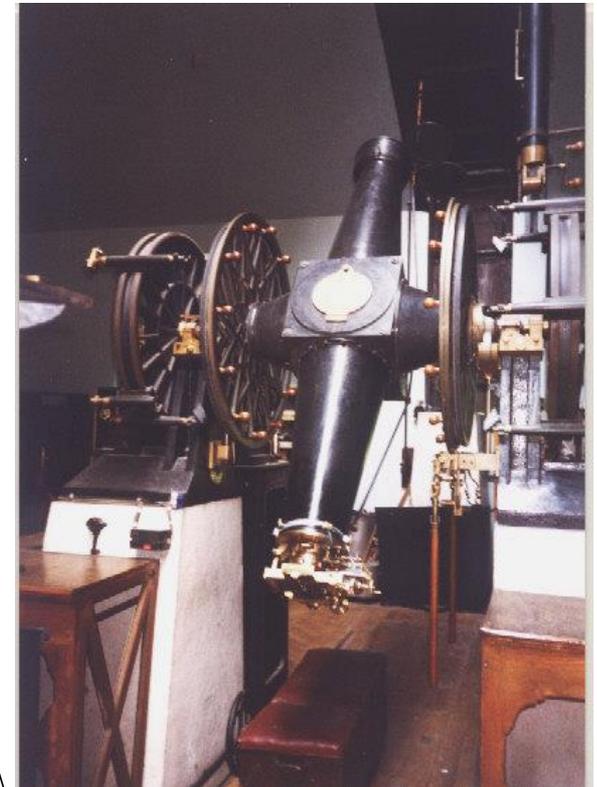
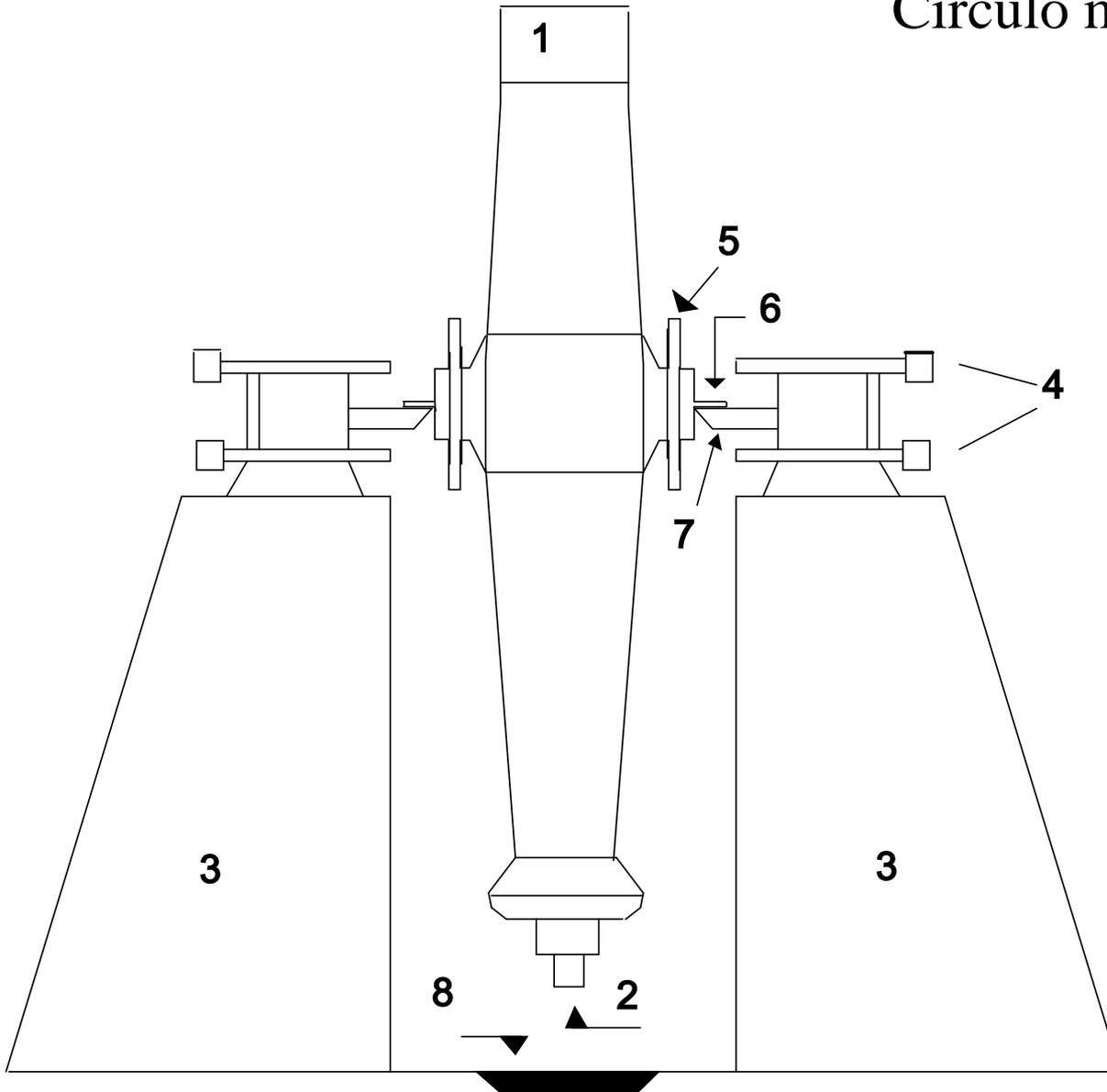
Estrelas mais próximas da Terra.

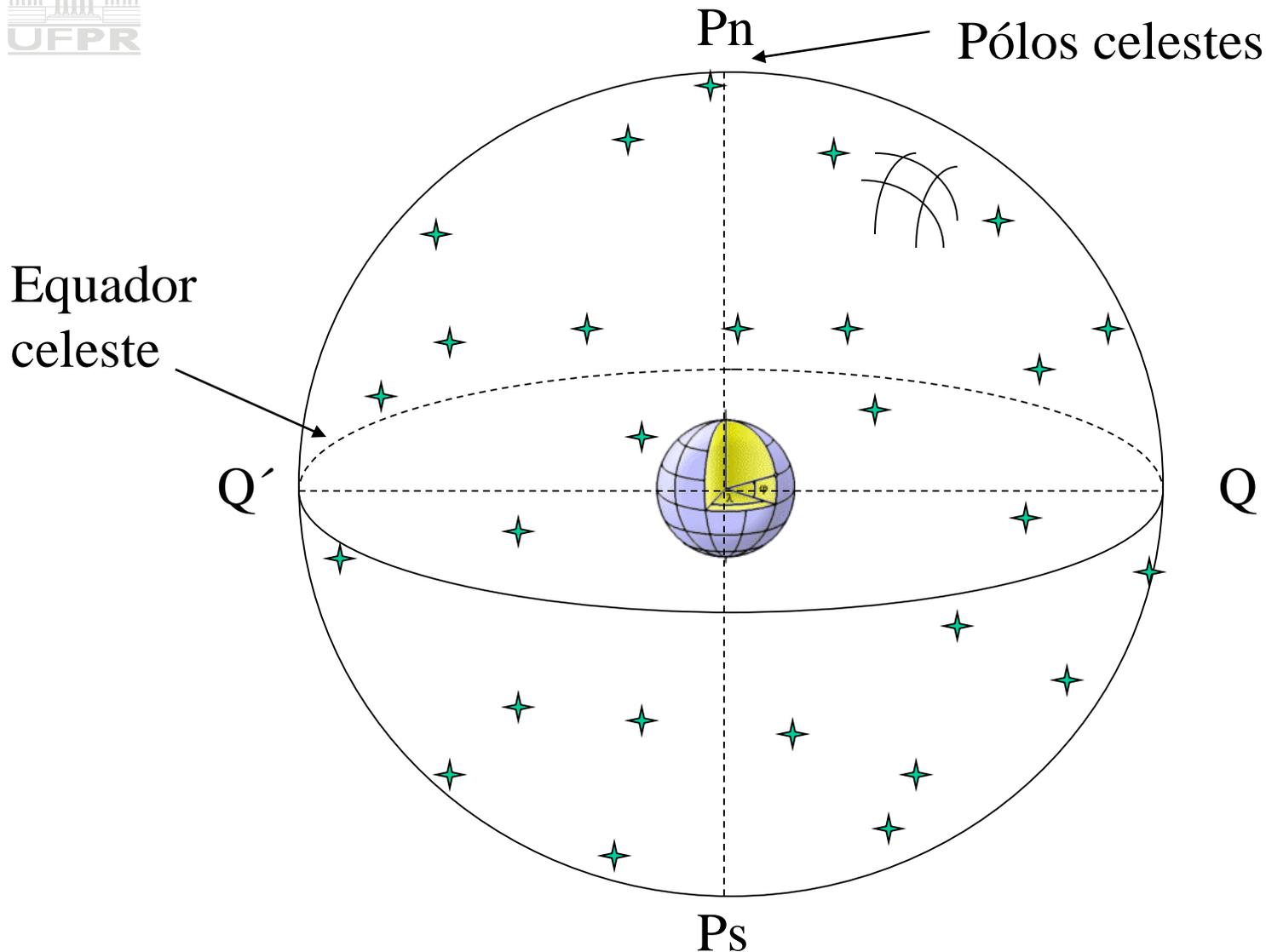
| estrela | magnitude | paralaxe (") | mov. próprio ("/ano) | distância (anos-luz) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Próxima de Centauro | 11,0 | 0,77 | 3,85 | 4,2 |
| α Cen | 0,3 | 0,76 | 3,68 | 4,3 |
| Flecha de Barnard | 9,6 | 0,53 | 10,29 | 6,1 |
| Lalande 21185 | 7,4 | 0,41 | 4,78 | 7,9 |
| α CMa (Sirius) | -1.6 | 0,37 | 1,32 | 8,7 |
| $\alpha=11h12min \delta=57^\circ S$ | 12,0 | 0,34 | 2,69 | 9,5 |
| Córdoba 243 | 8,3 | 0,32 | 8,75 | 10,2 |
| ζ Cet | 3,6 | 0,32 | 1,92 | 10,2 |
| ϵ Eri | 3,8 | 0,32 | 0,97 | 10,2 |
| 61 Cygni | 5,6 | 0,32 | 5,25 | 10,2 |
| α CMi (Procion) | 0,5 | 0,31 | 1,24 | 10,4 |



Variação da acuracidade com o tempo em astrometria

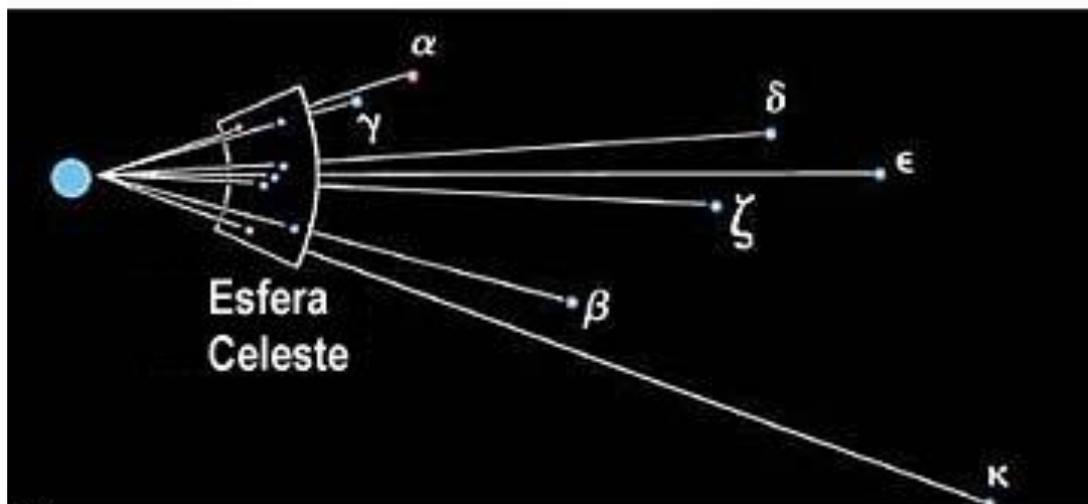
Círculo meridiano



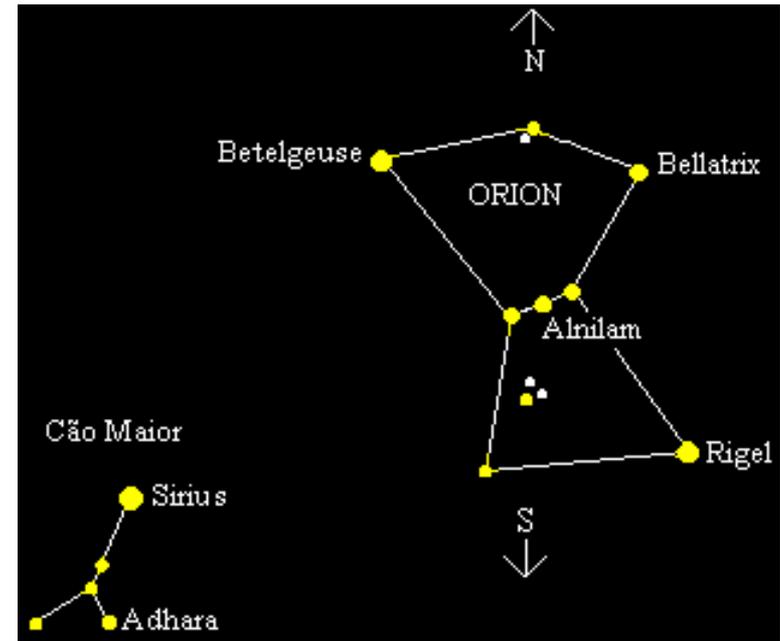


Esfera Celeste: é uma esfera de raio unitário (infinito) na superfície da qual se encontram engastadas todas as estrelas

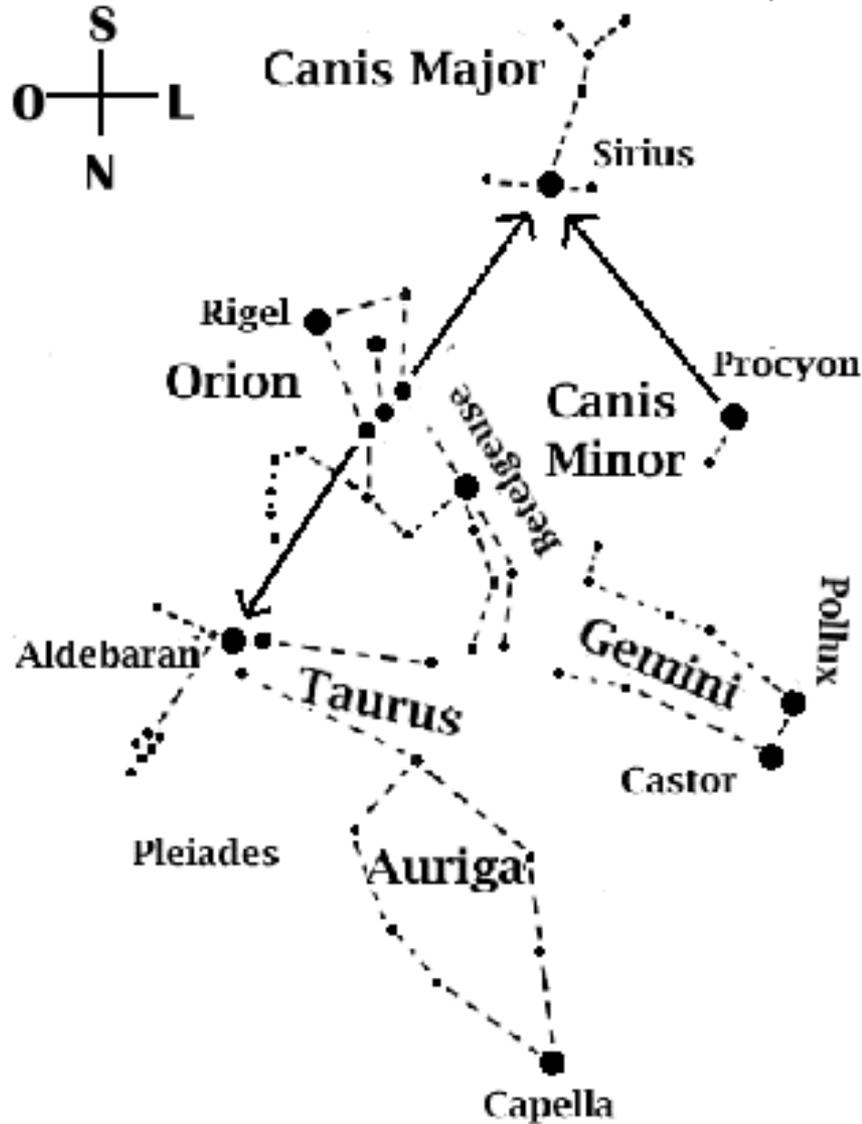
| Planetas | Estrelas |
|---|---|
| Os planetas movem-se relativamente as estrelas na esfera celeste | A posição relativa das estrelas são fixas na esfera celeste |
| Devido a proximidade os planetas aparecem como discos ao telescópio | As estrelas aparecem como pontos de luz mesmo nos telescópios mais potentes |
| Os planetas brilhantes não cintilam | As estrelas apresentam cintilação |
| Os planetas se movem próximos a eclíptica | As estrelas são encontradas em qualquer posição da esfera celeste |



Características da esfera celeste



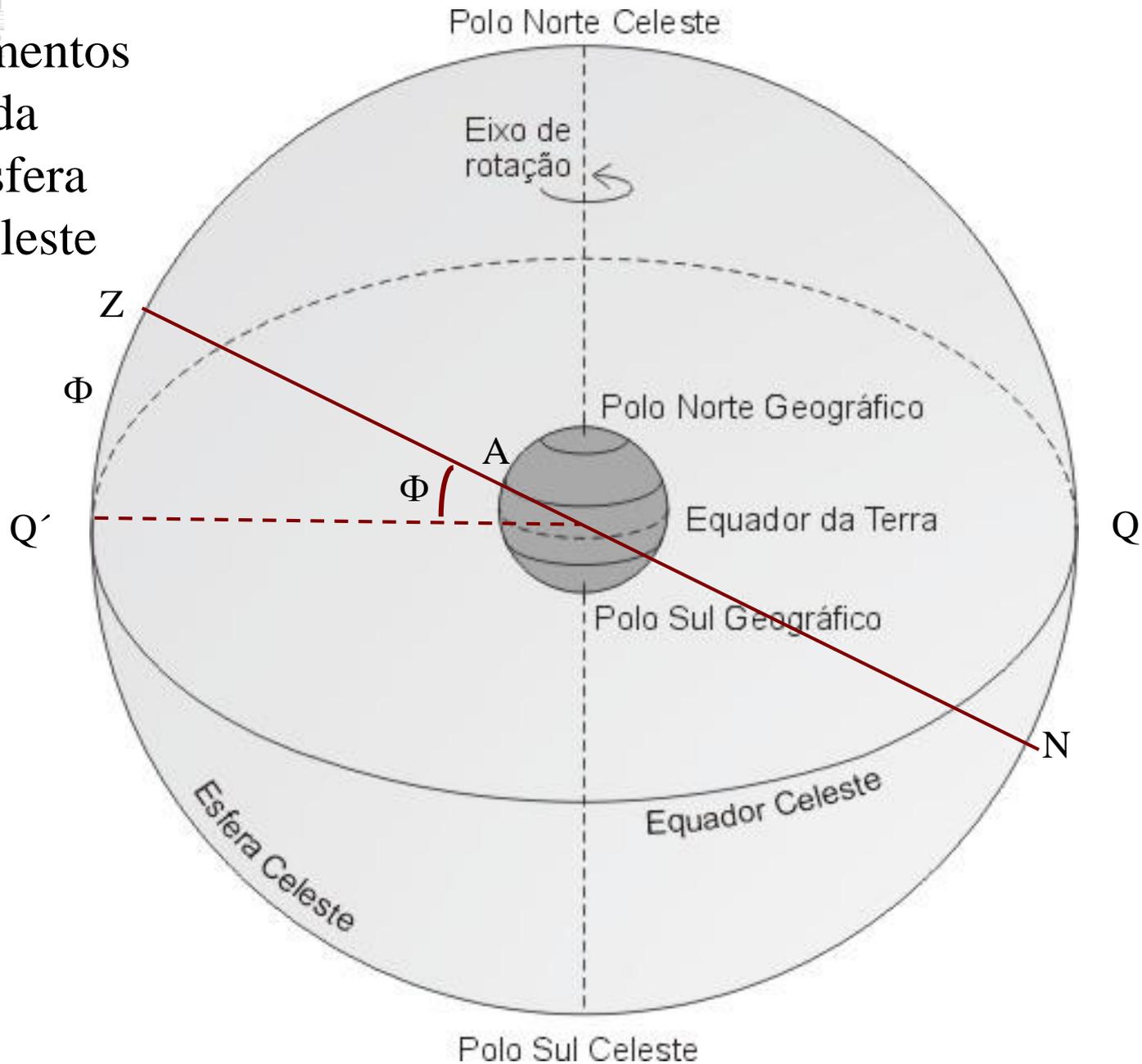
Identificação de Estrelas no Céu

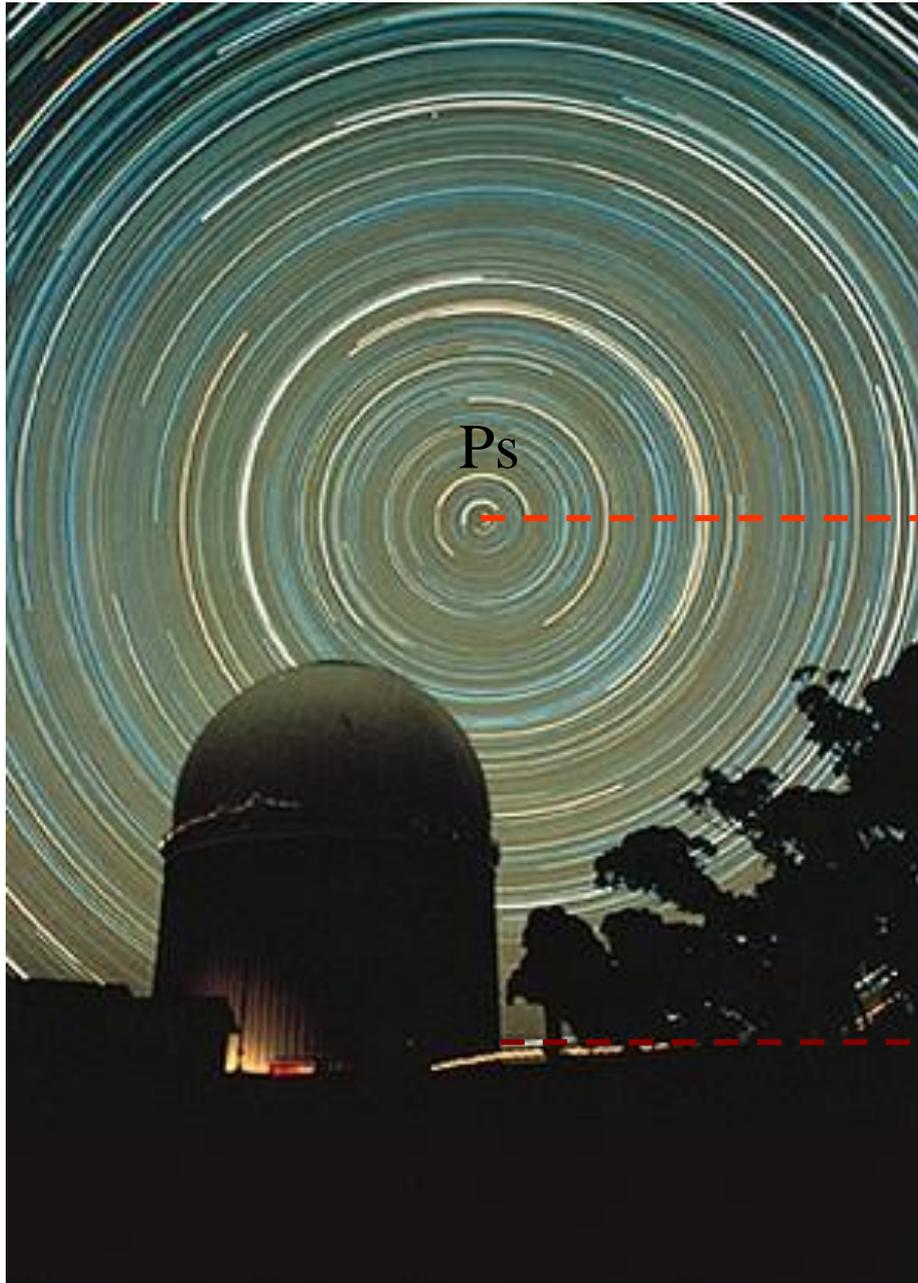


Identificação de estrelas



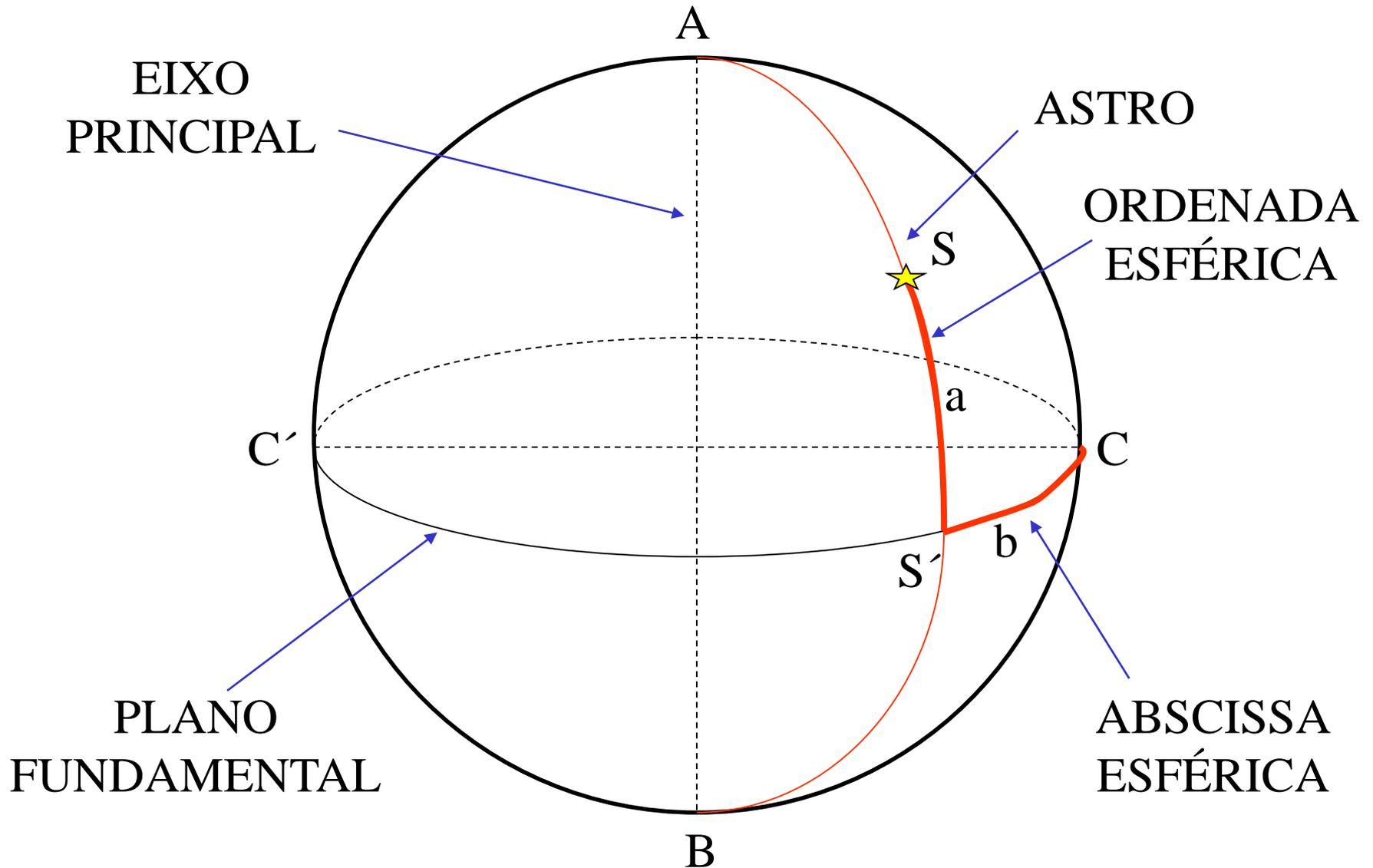
Elementos da Esfera Celeste

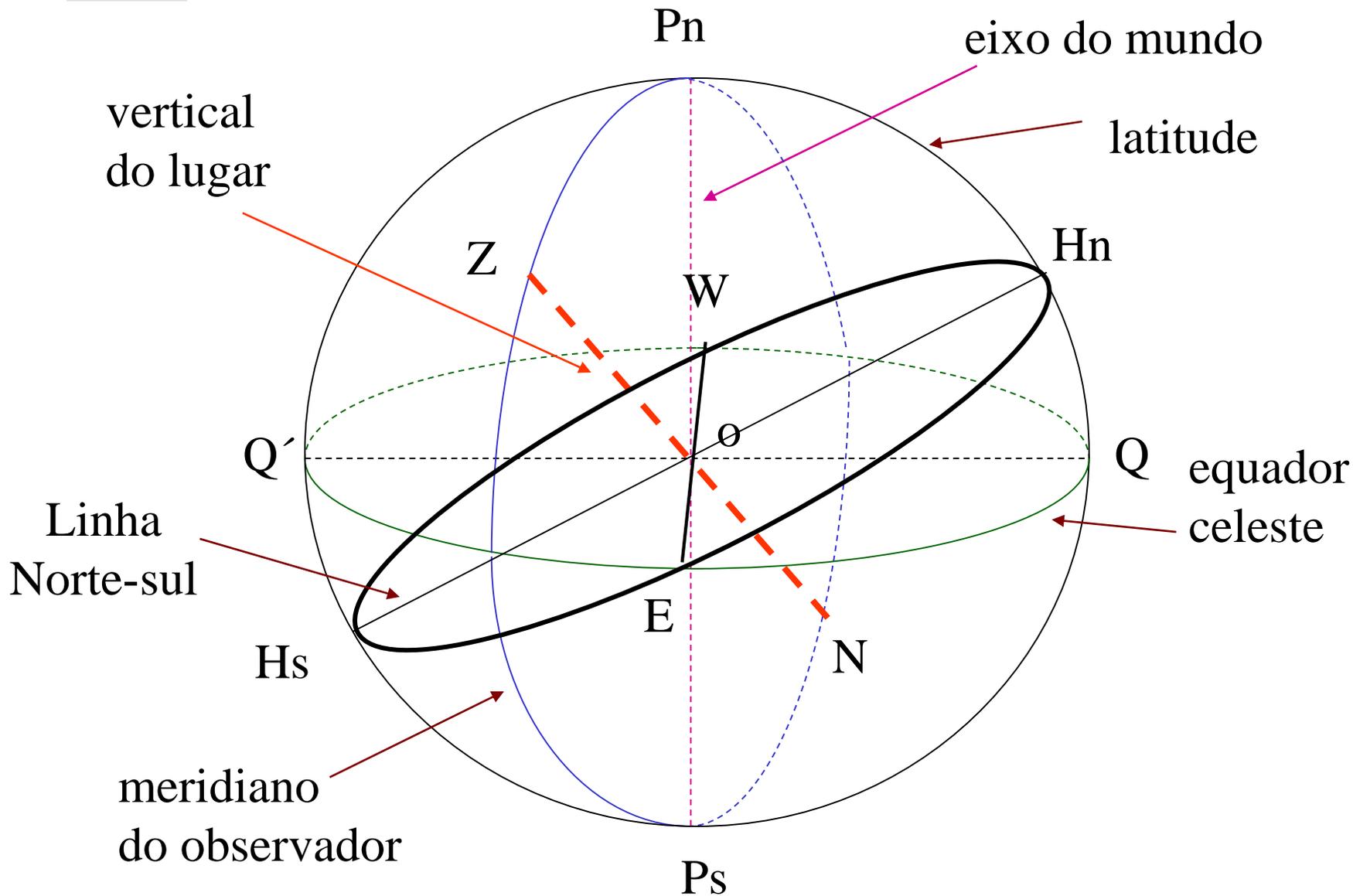


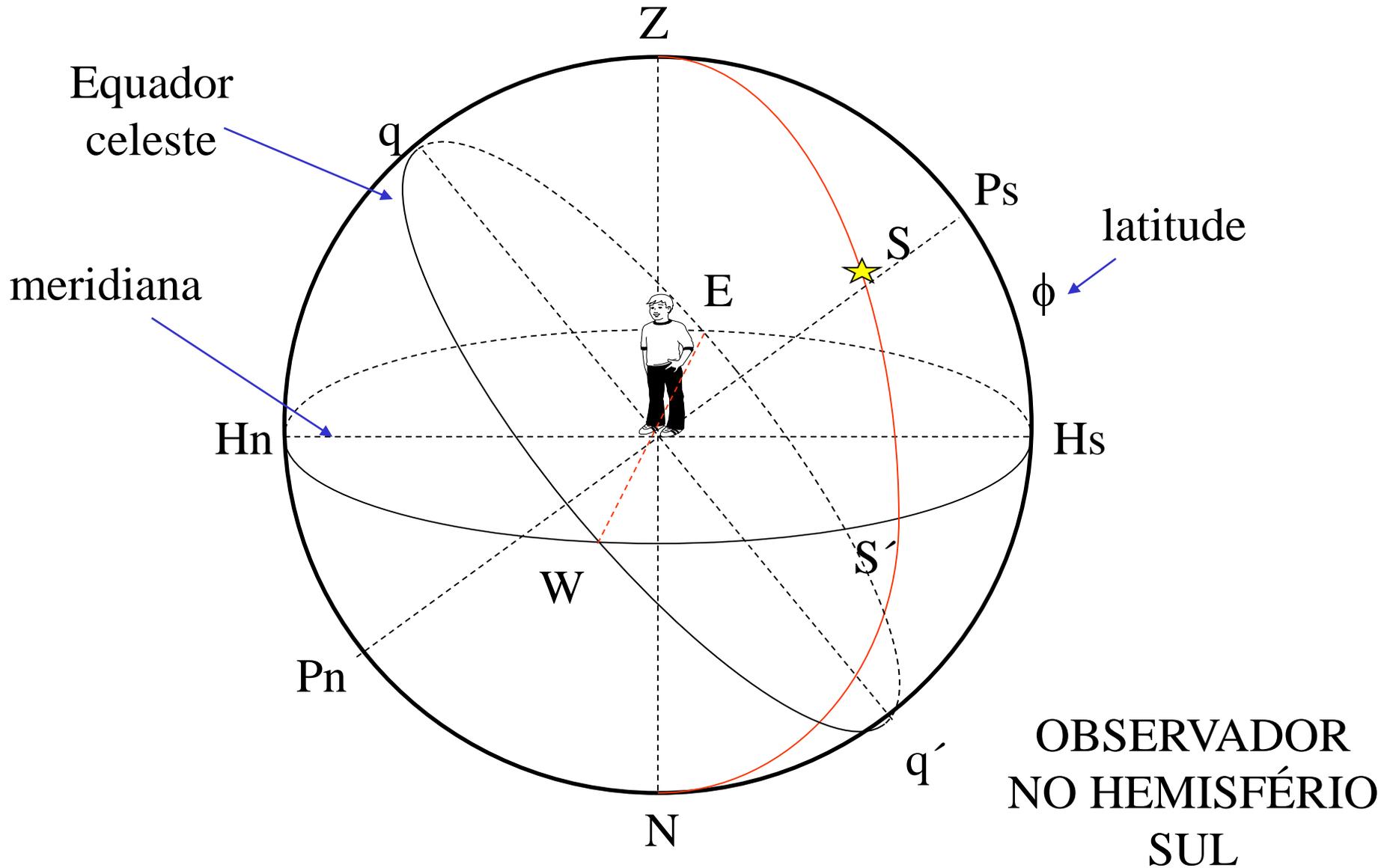


Determinação dos pólos celestes por observações à estrelas circunpolares

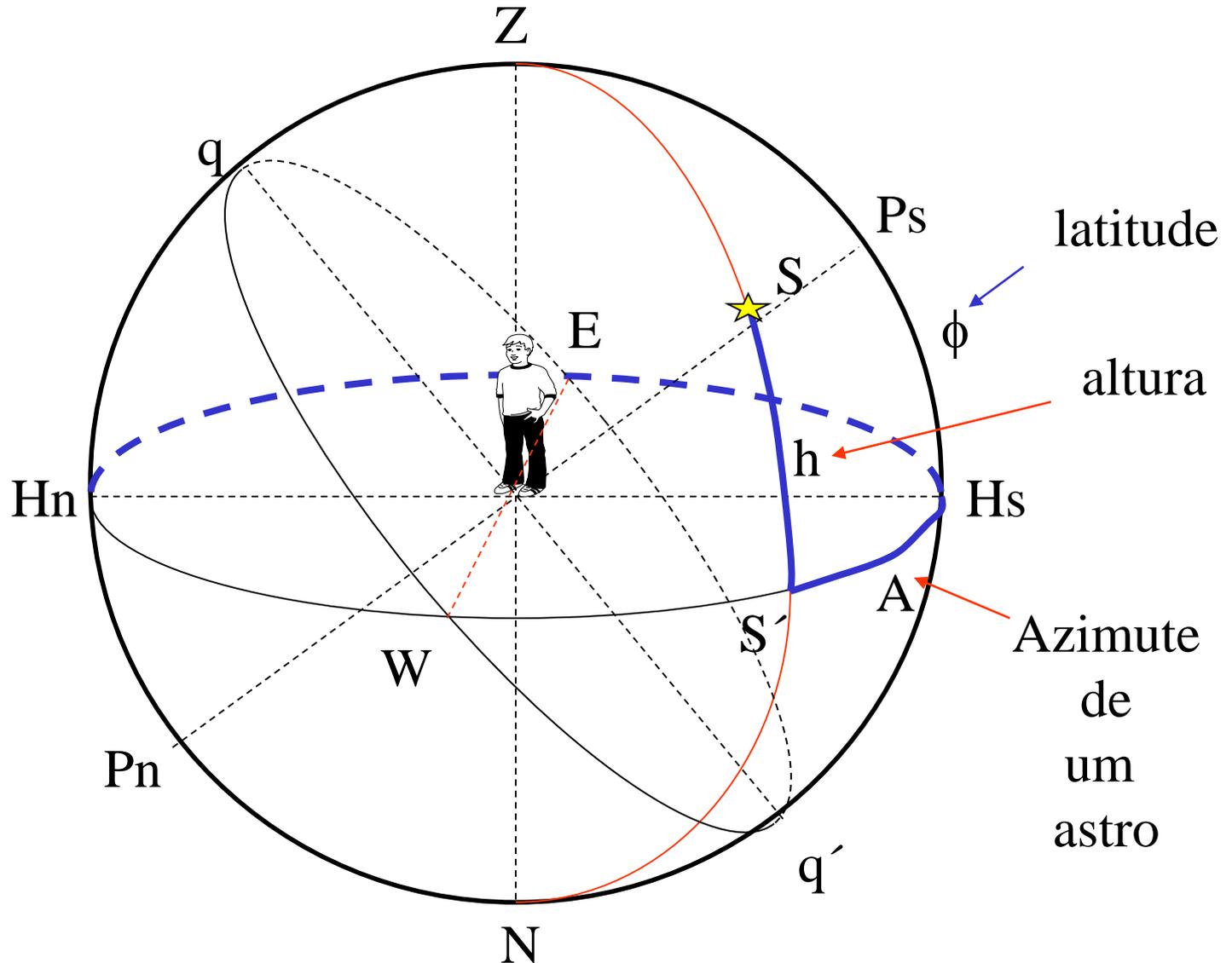
Latitude do lugar



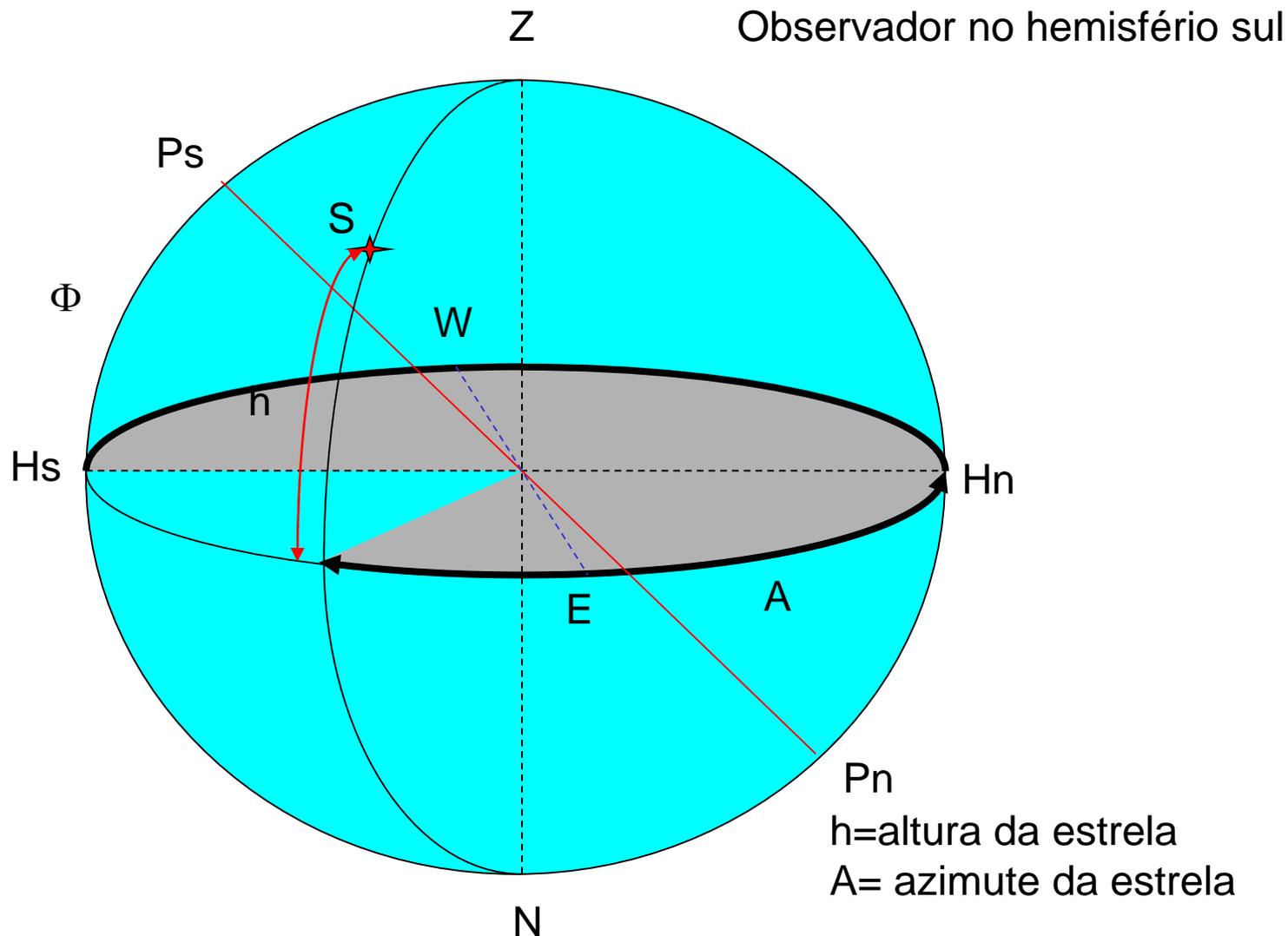




SISTEMA DE COORDENADAS HORIZONTAIS

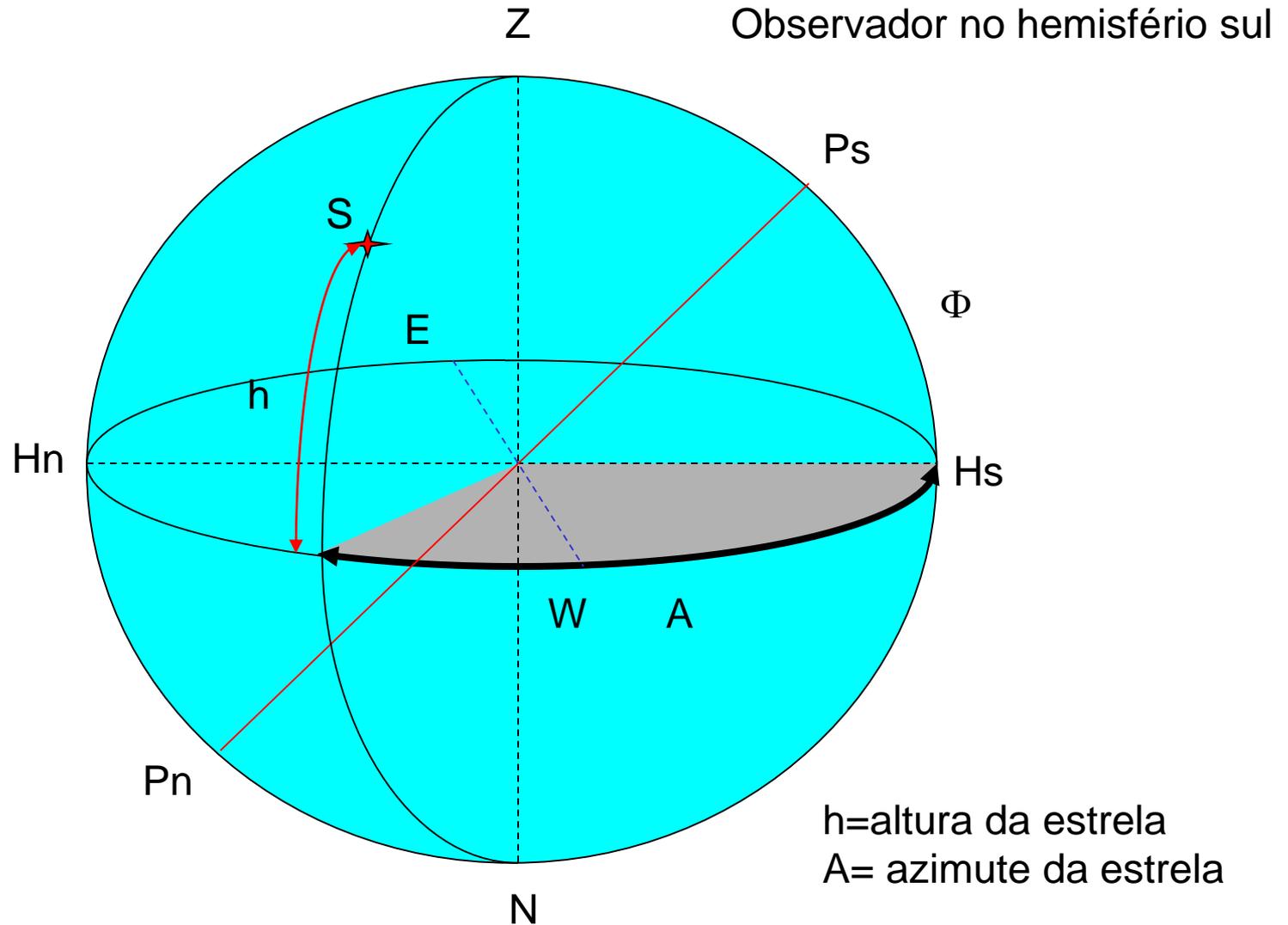


Sistema de coordenadas horizontais



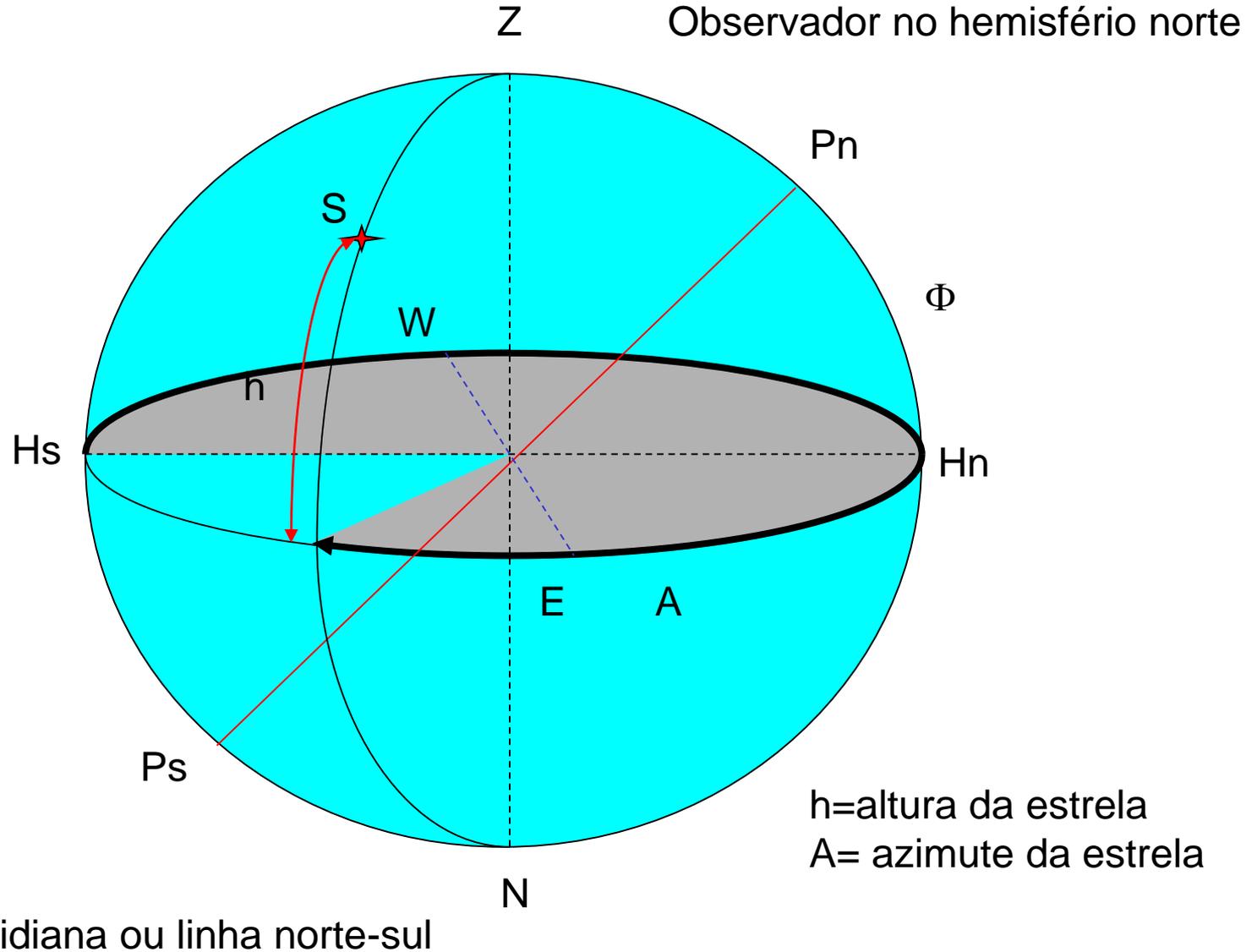
Hn-Hs meridiana ou linha norte-sul

Sistema de coordenadas horizontais

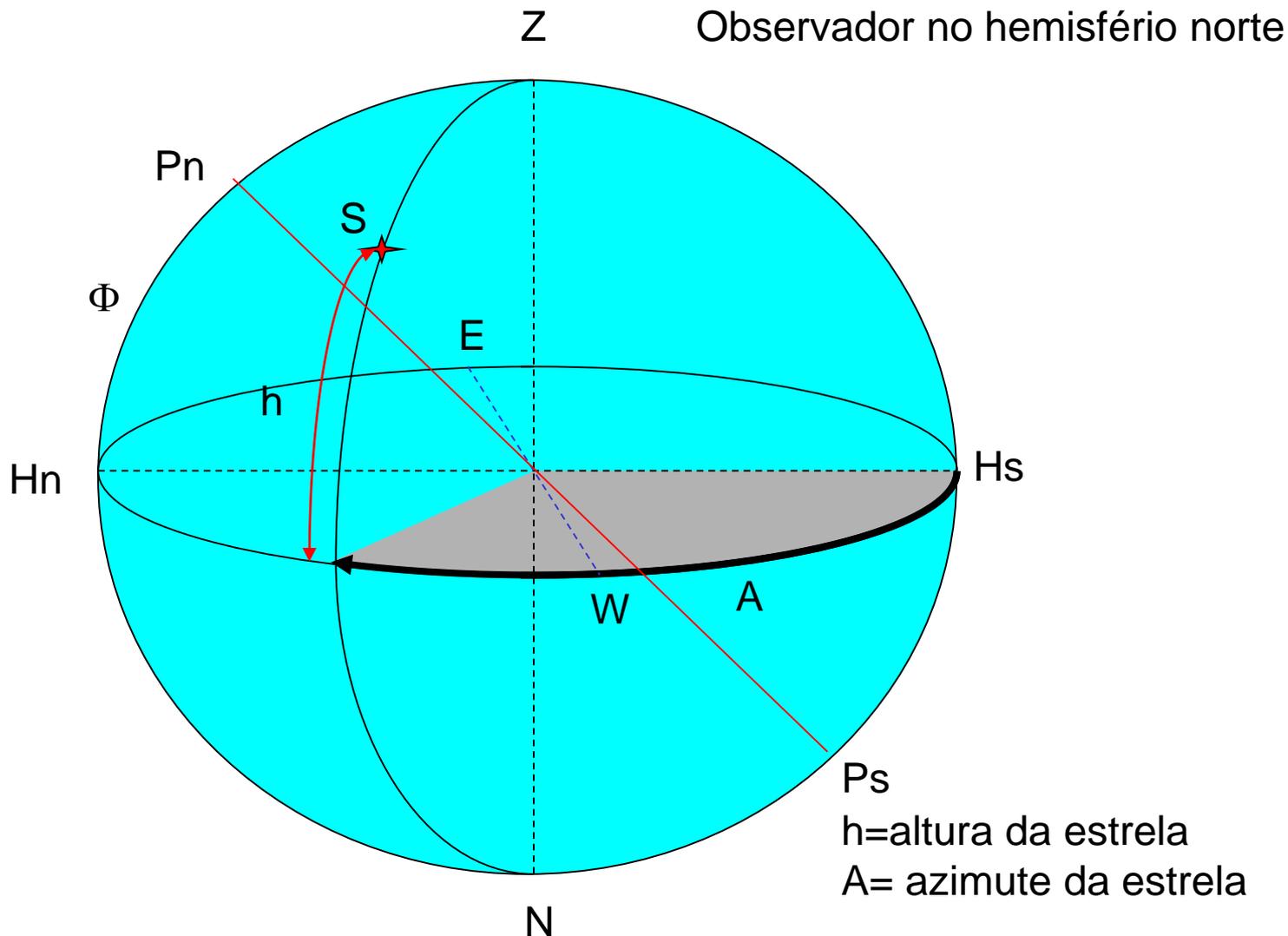


Hn-Hs meridiana ou linha norte-sul

Sistema de coordenadas horizontais



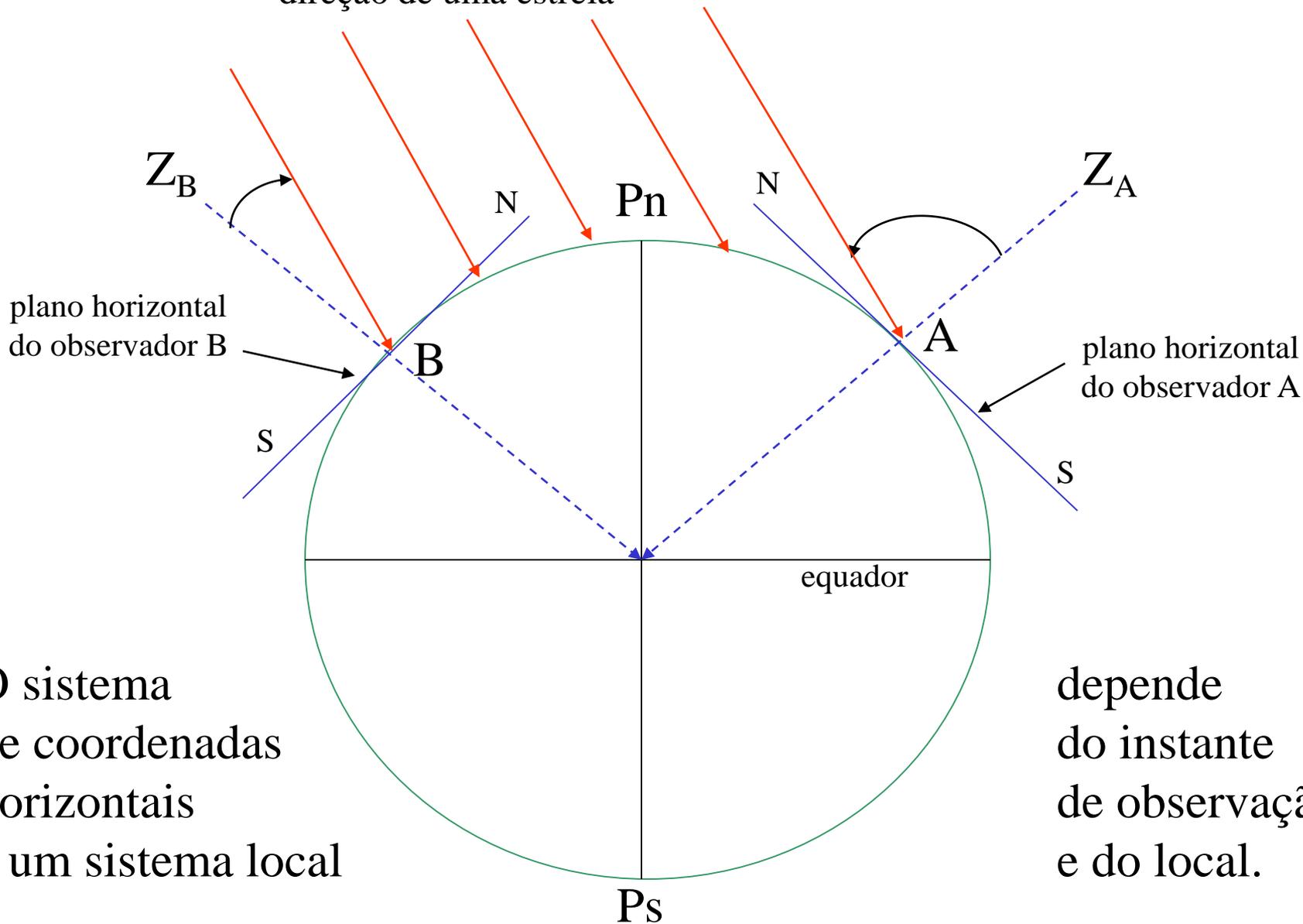
Sistema de coordenadas horizontais



Hn-Hs meridiana ou linha norte-sul

Observação de uma estrela em diferentes locais da Terra

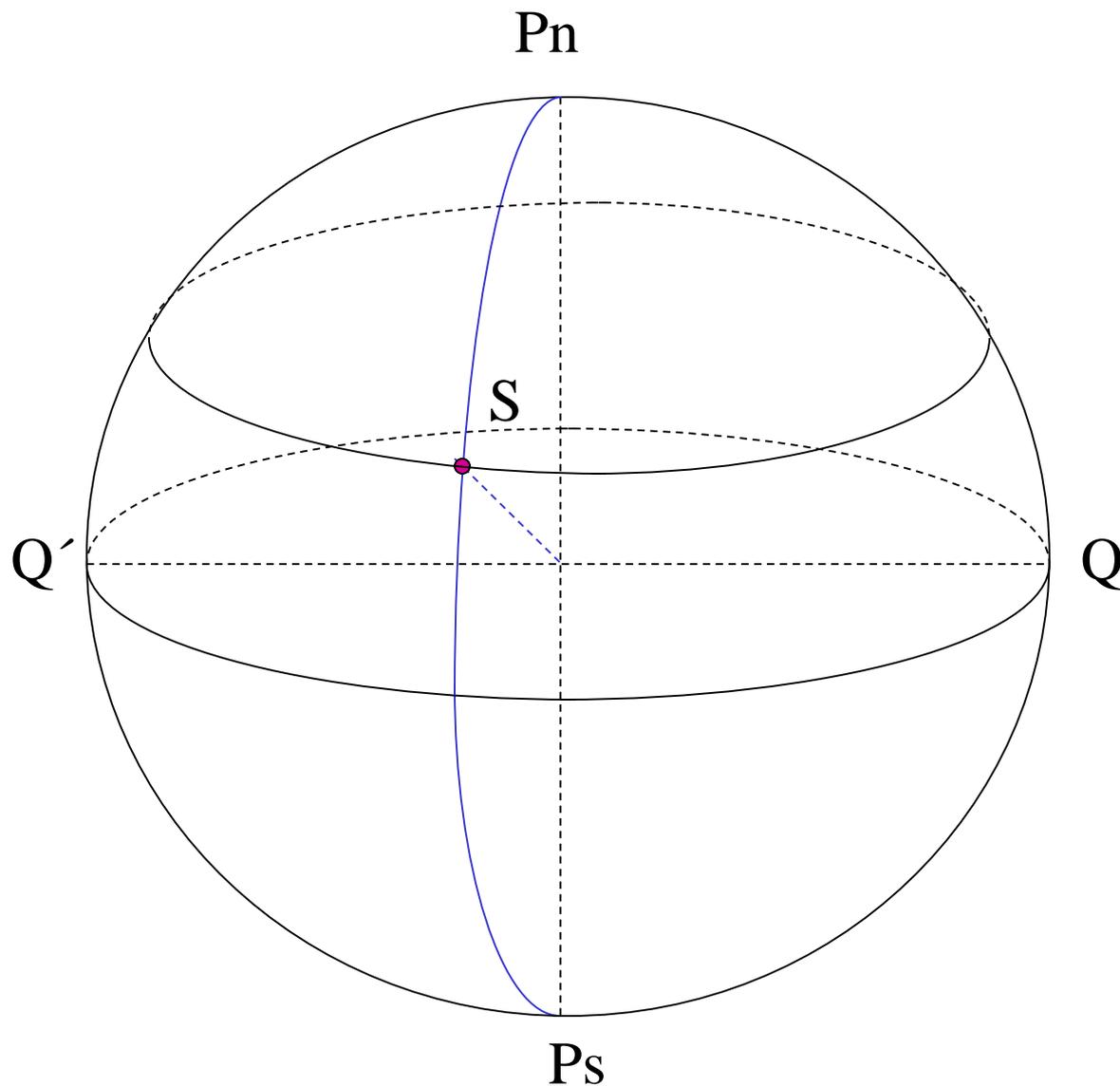
direção de uma estrela

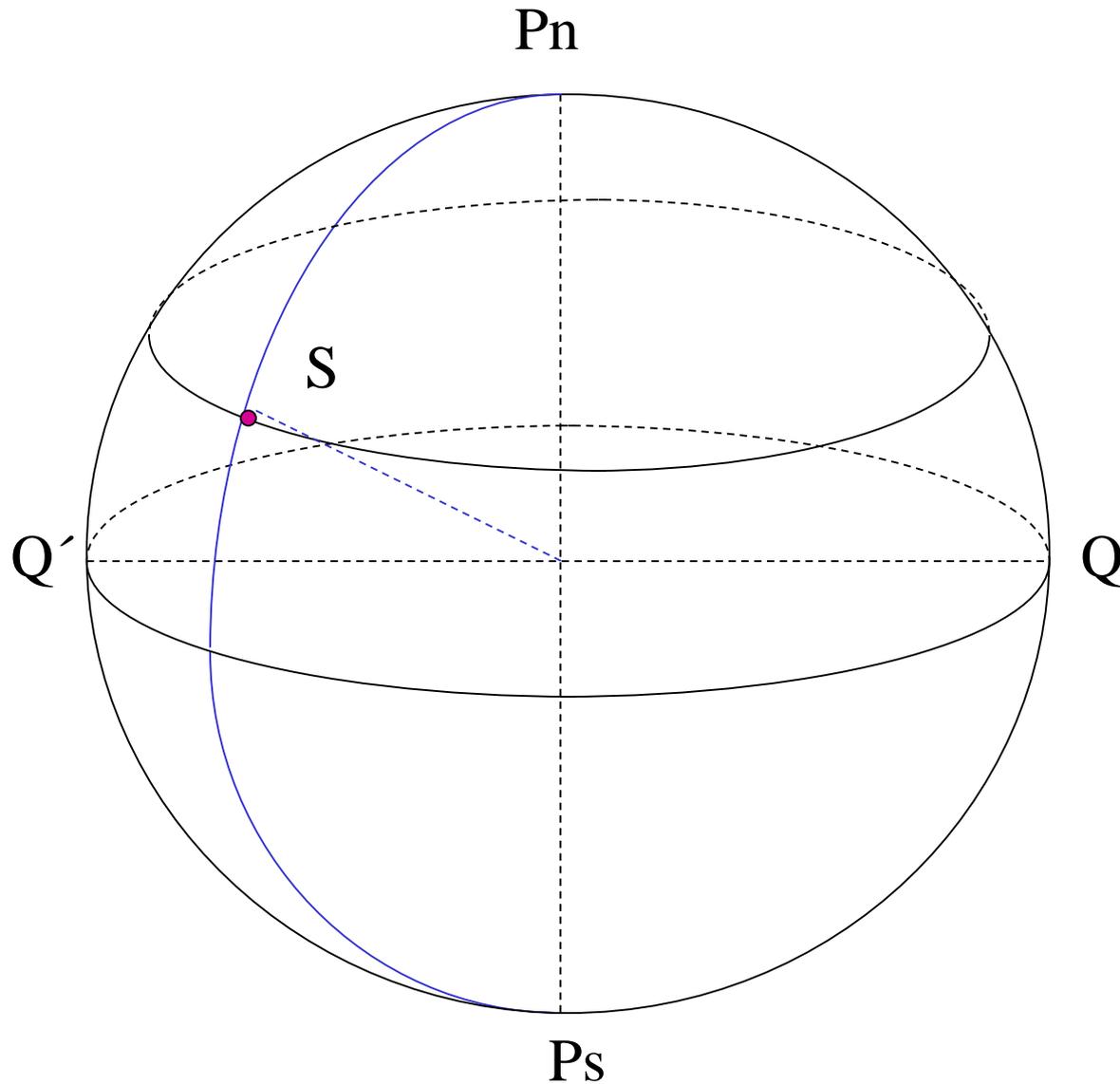


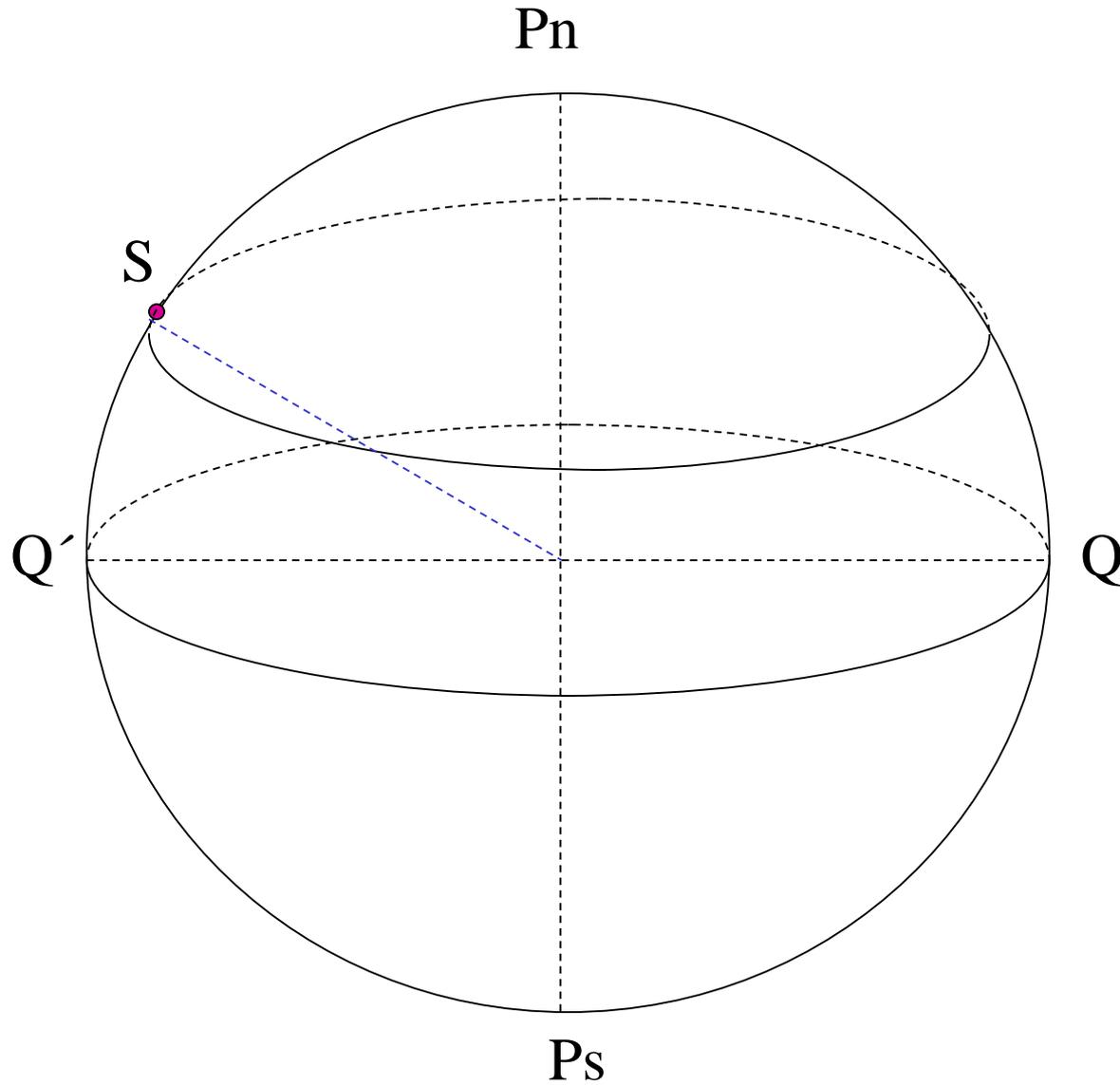
O sistema de coordenadas horizontais é um sistema local

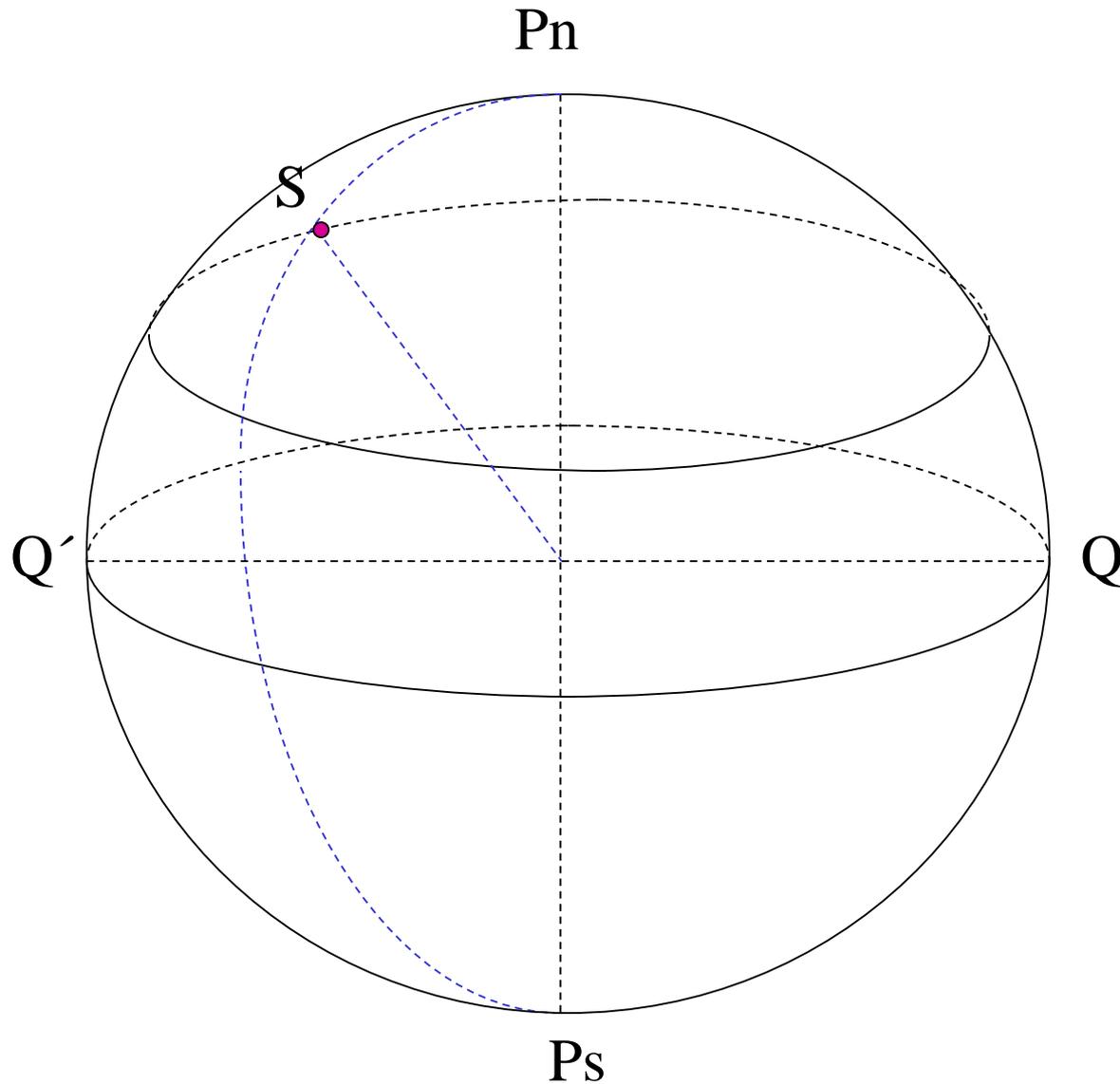
depende do instante de observação e do local.

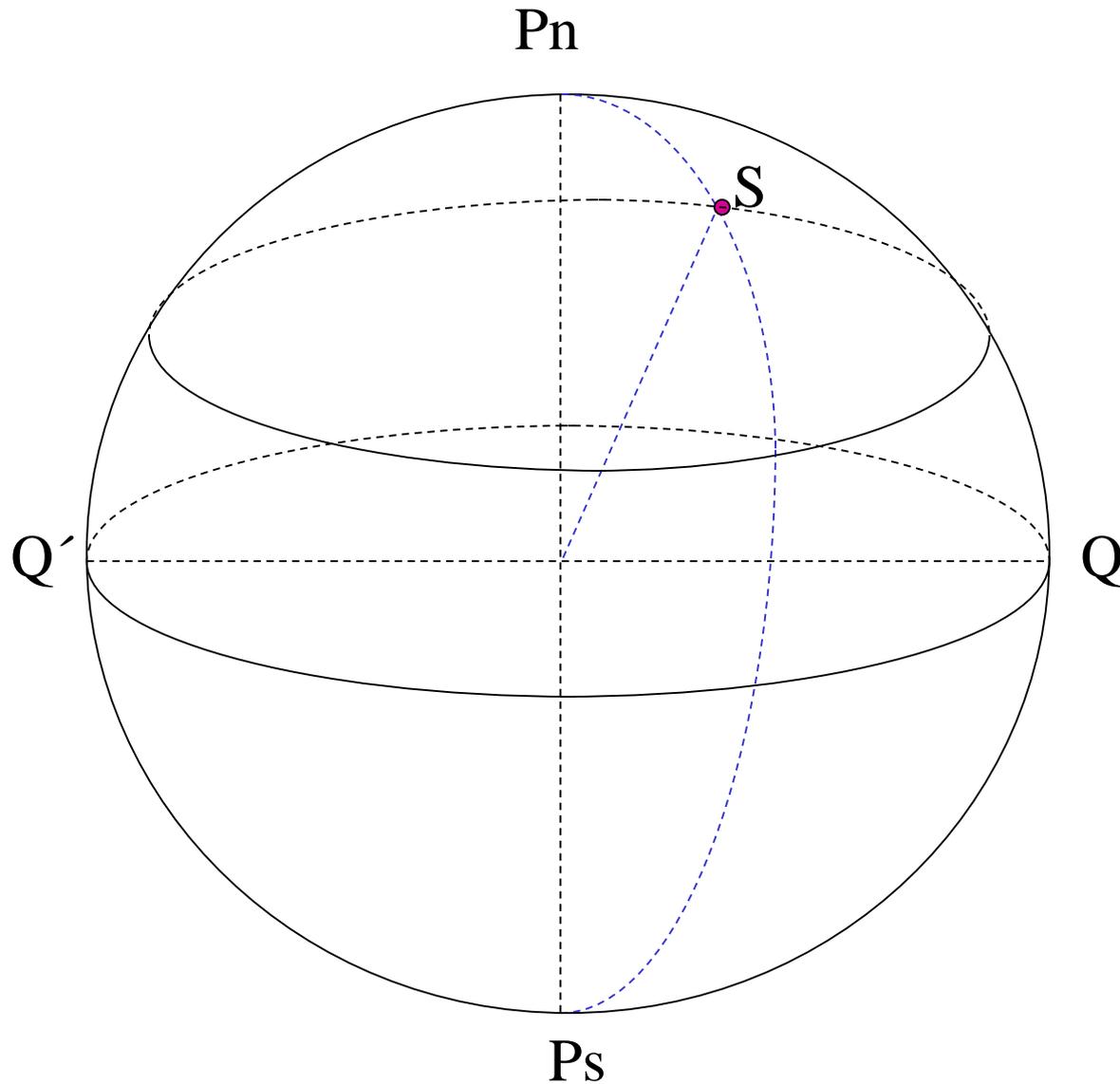
Movimento diário de uma estrela na esfera celeste

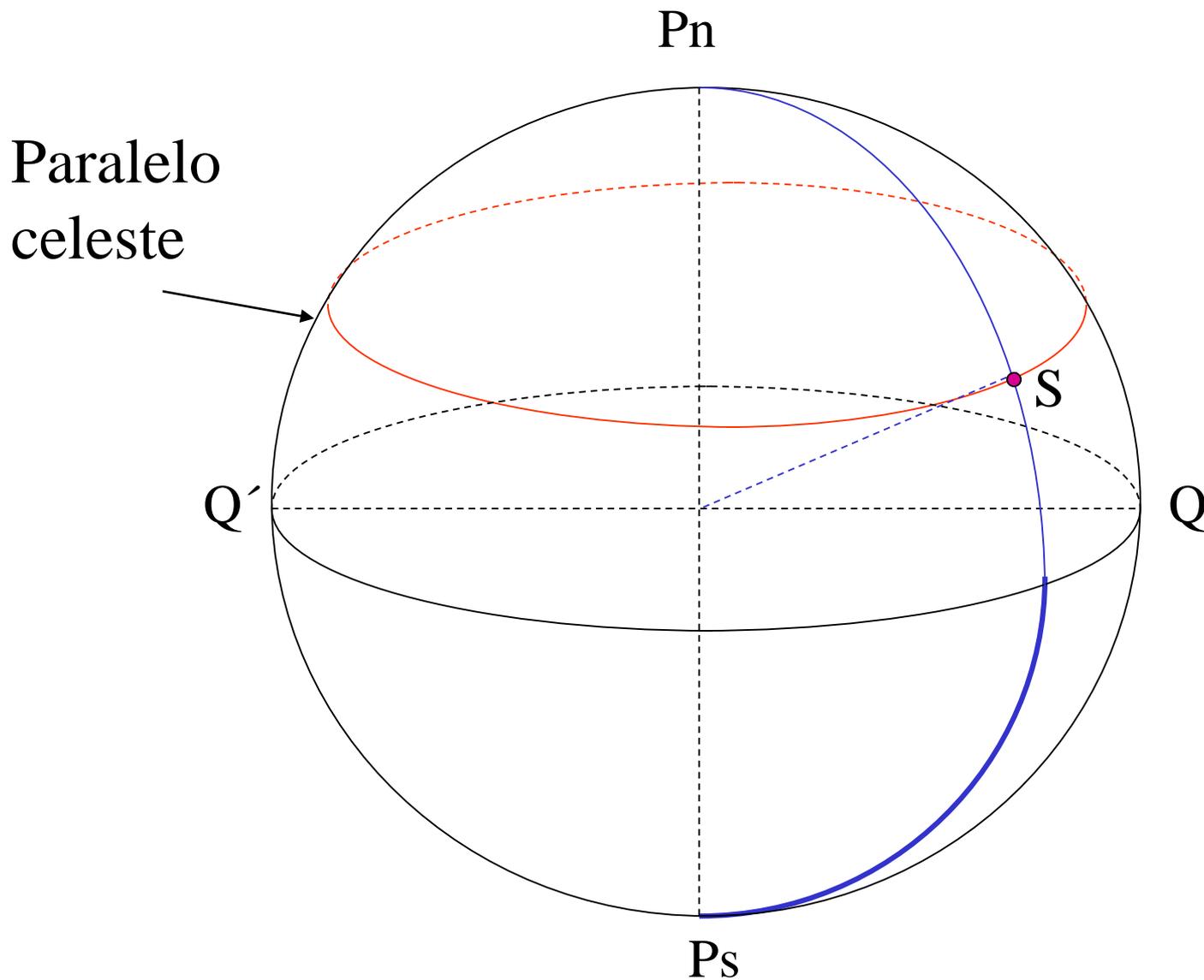




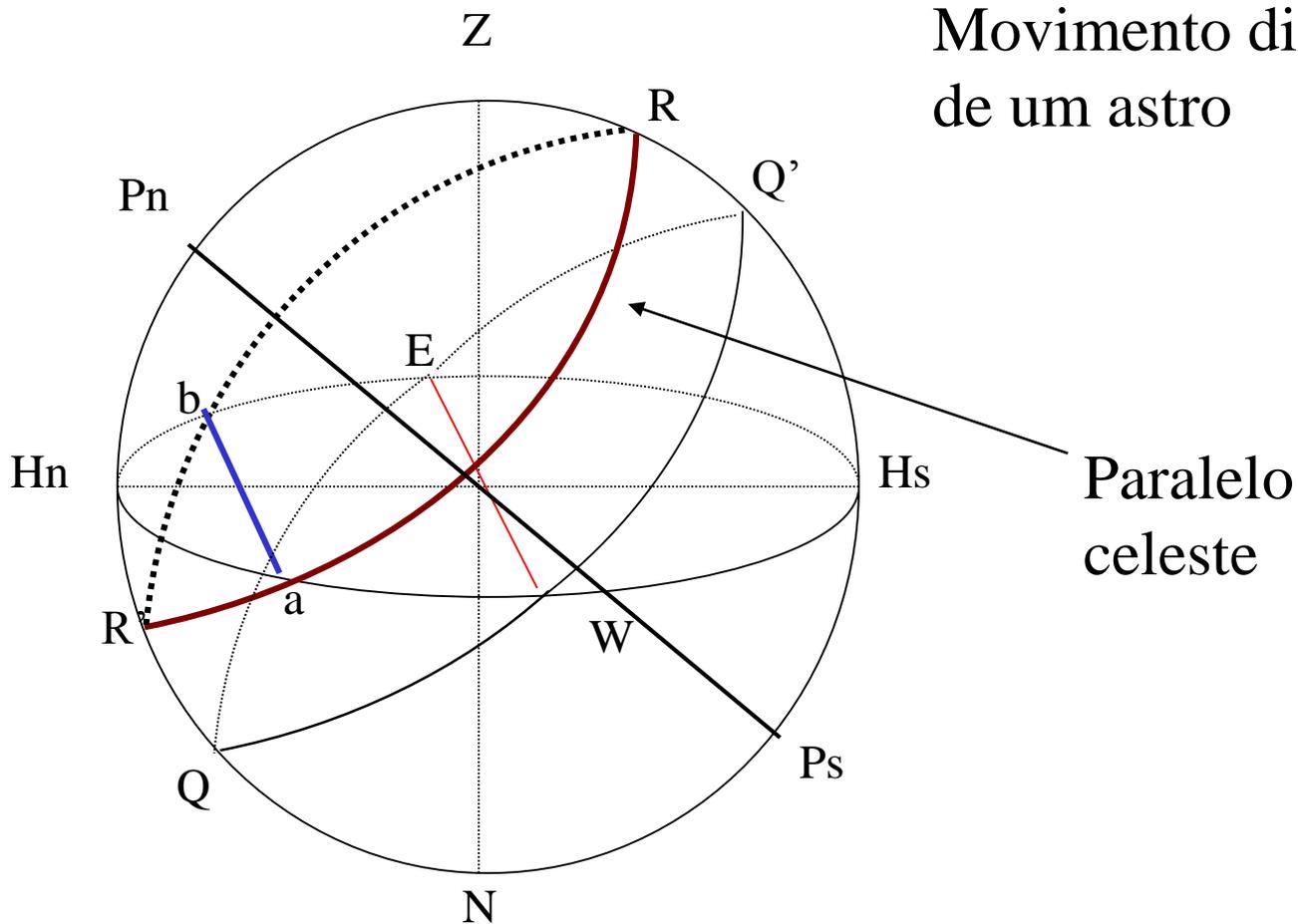






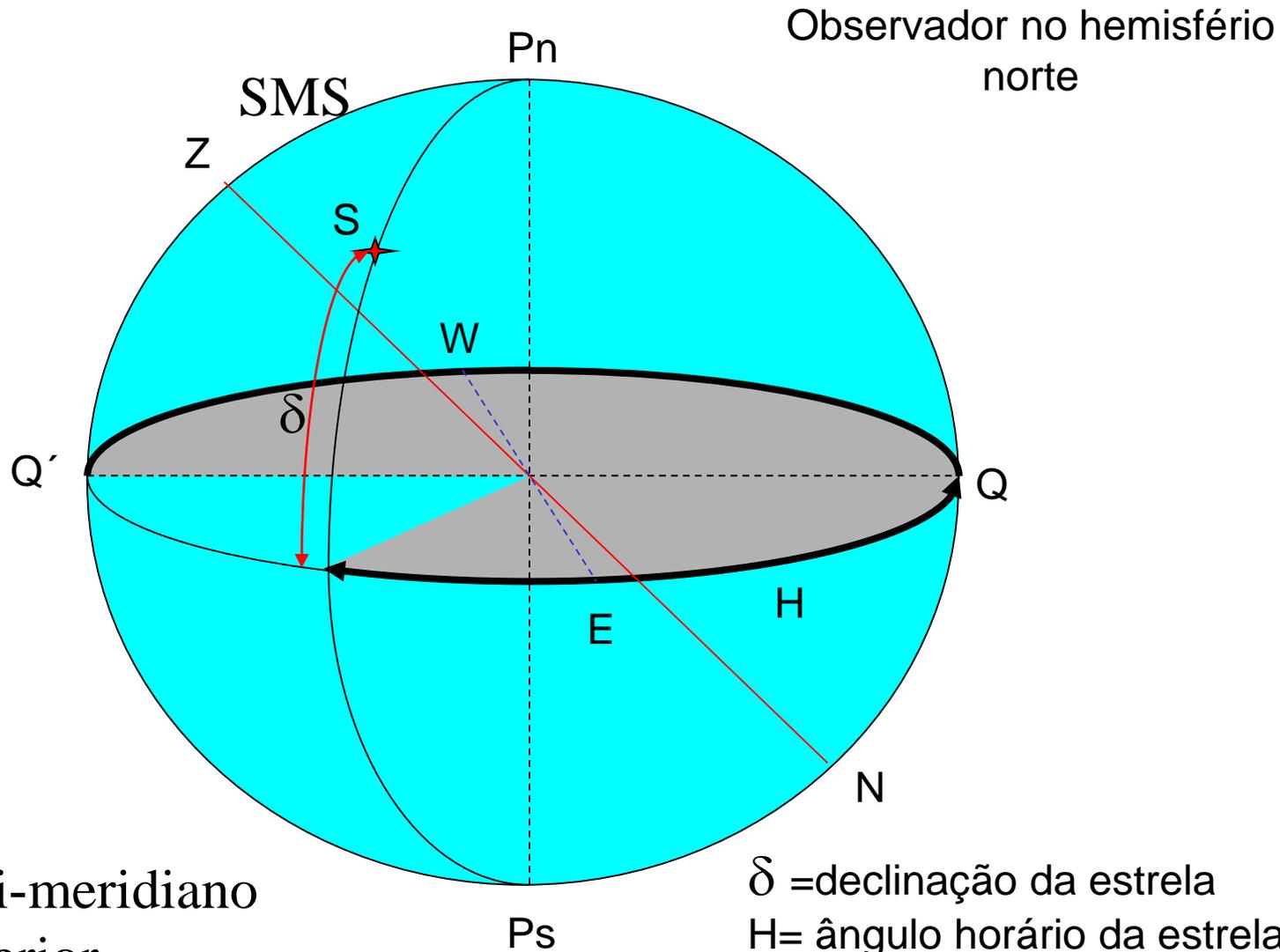


Movimento diurno de um astro



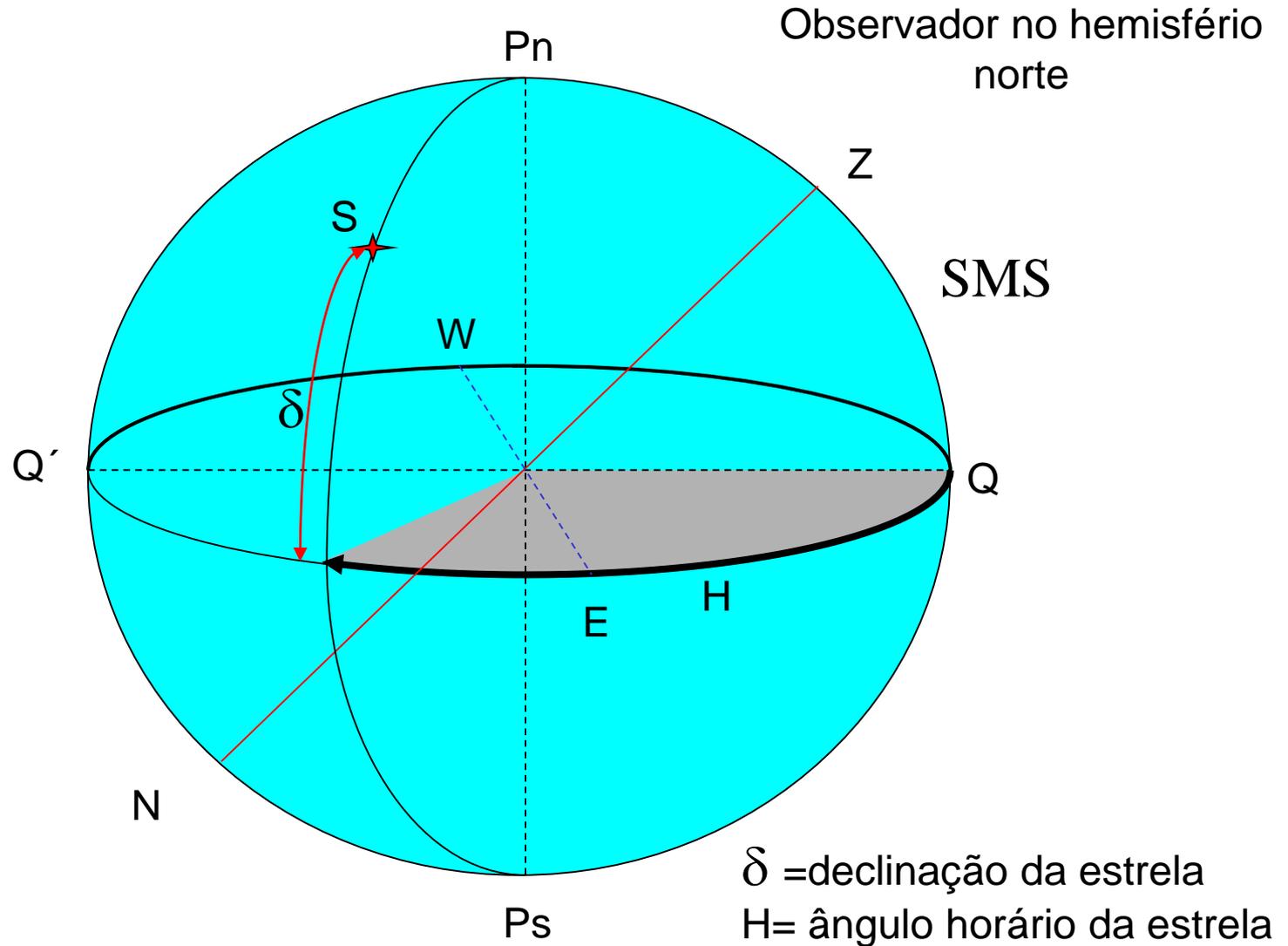


Sistema de coordenadas horárias



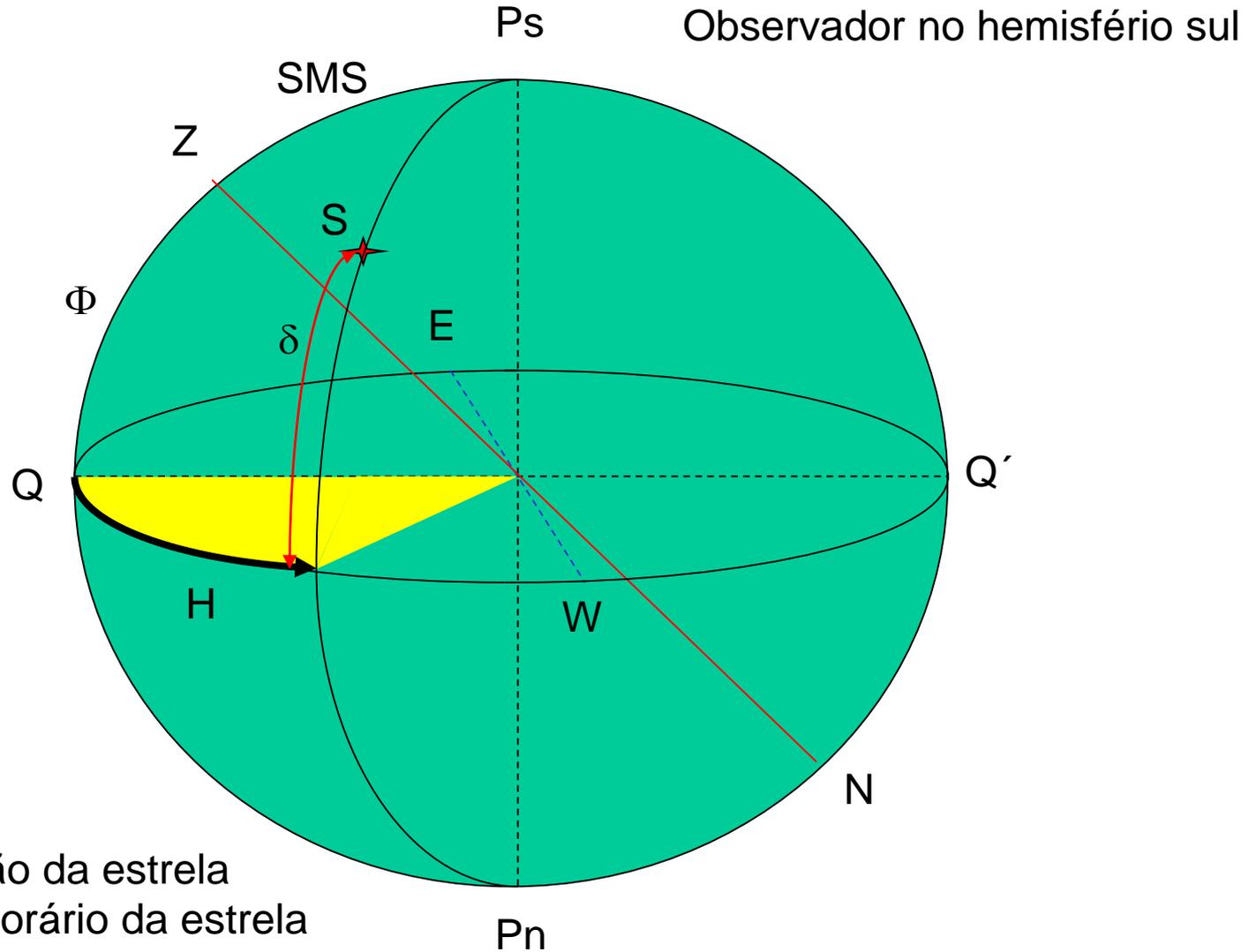
SMS = semi-meridiano superior

Sistema de coordenadas horárias

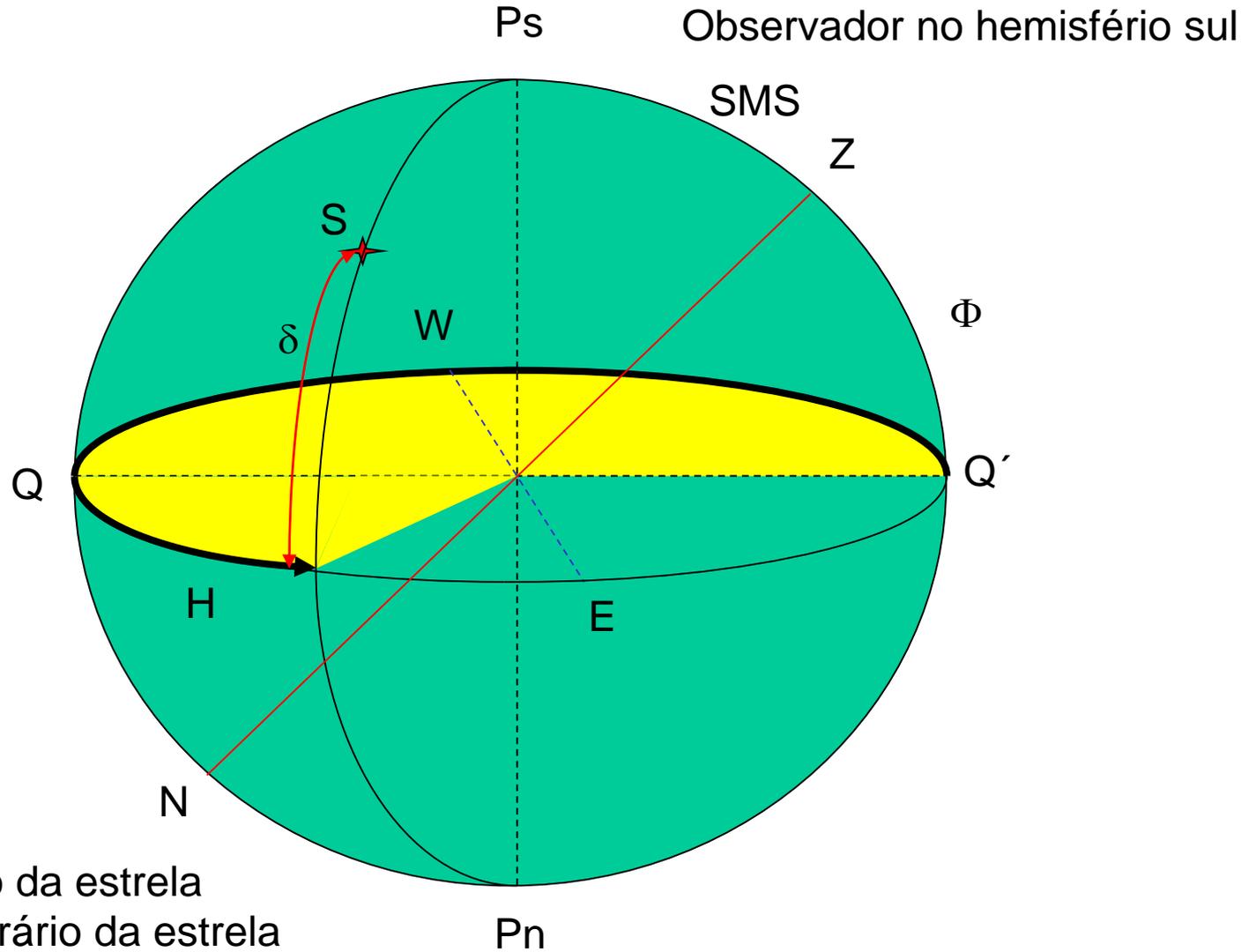




Sistema de coordenadas horárias



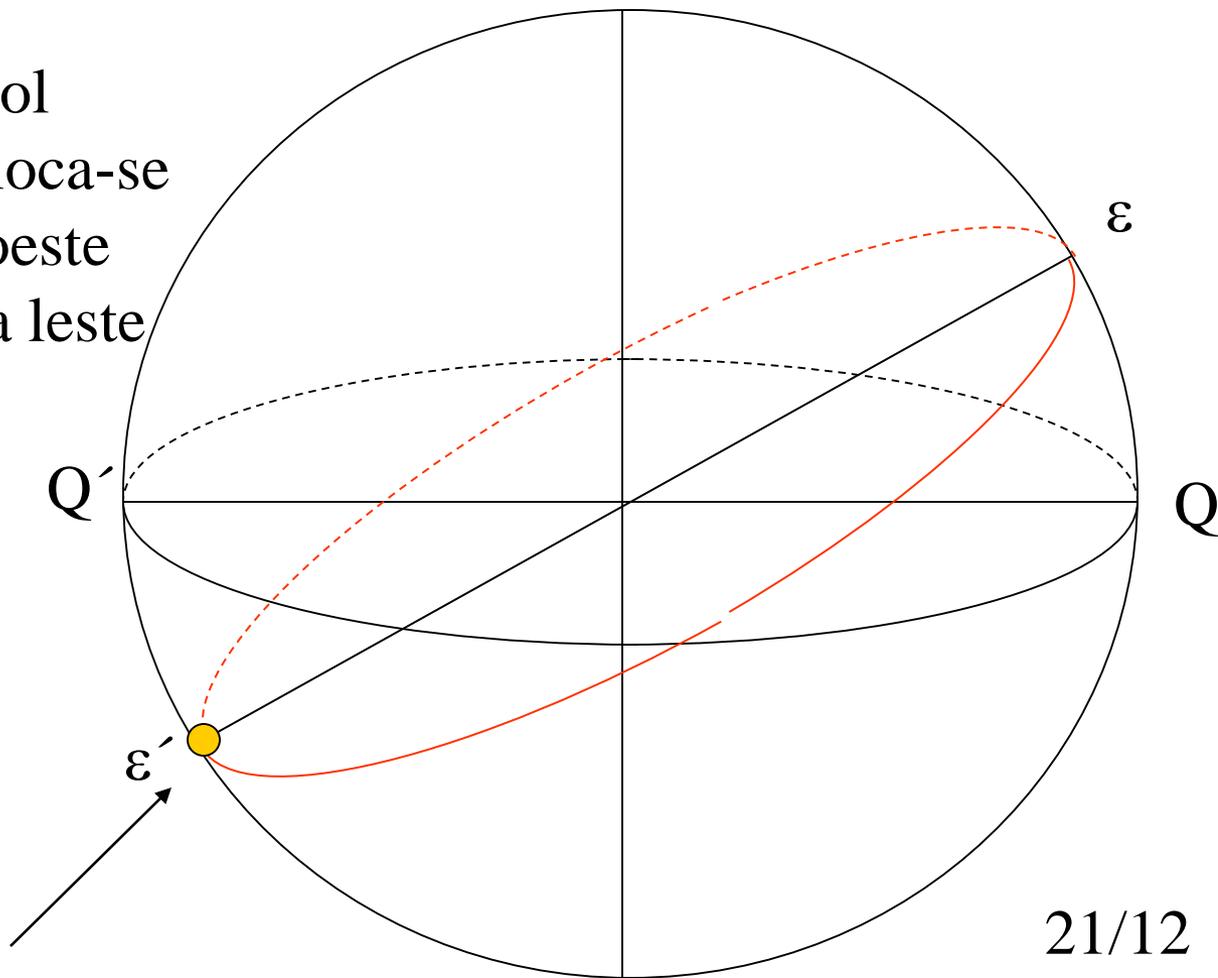
Sistema de coordenadas horárias



Movimento do Sol na eclíptica

P_n

O Sol
desloca-se
de oeste
para leste



ϵ

Q'

Q

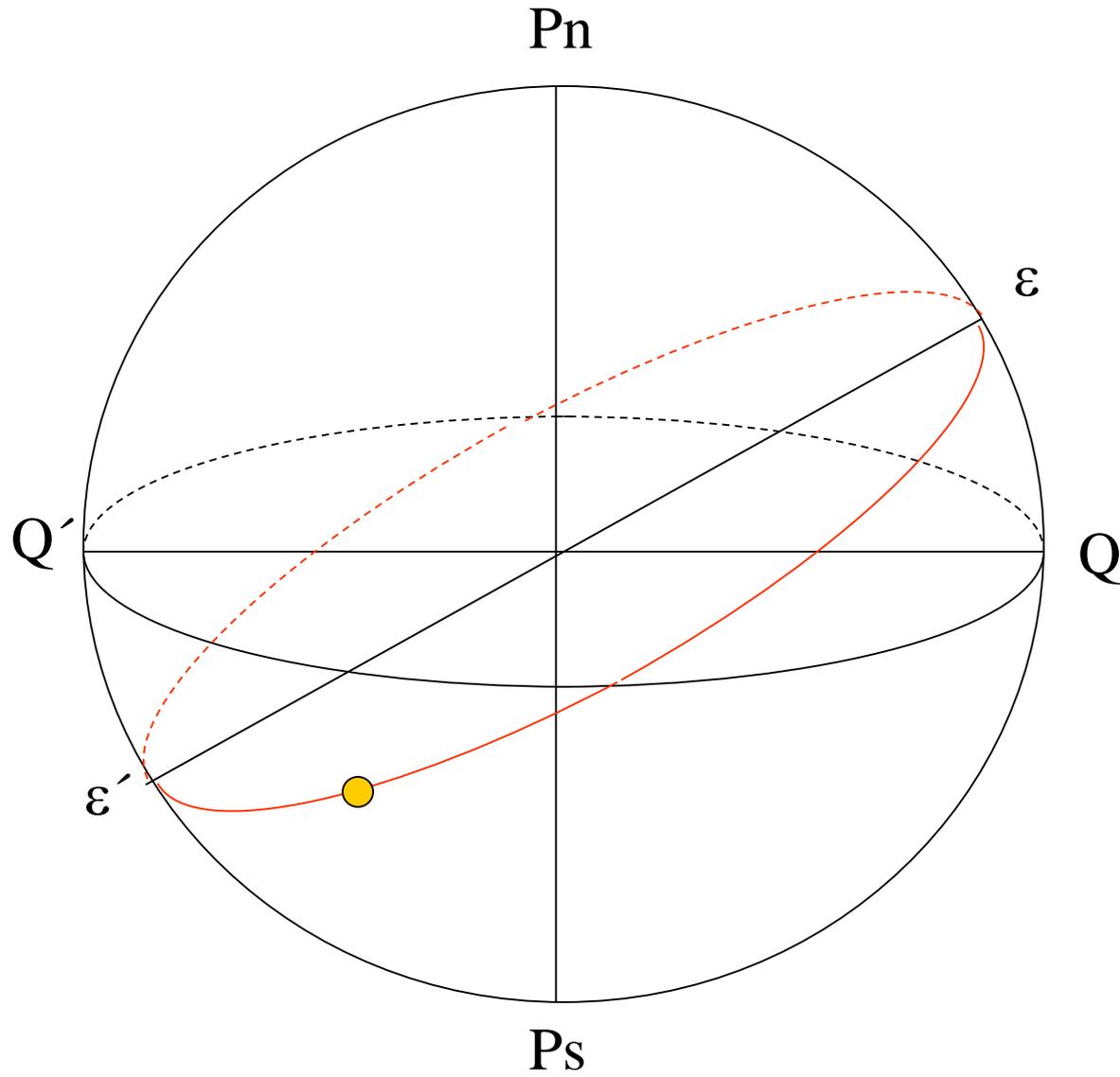
ϵ'

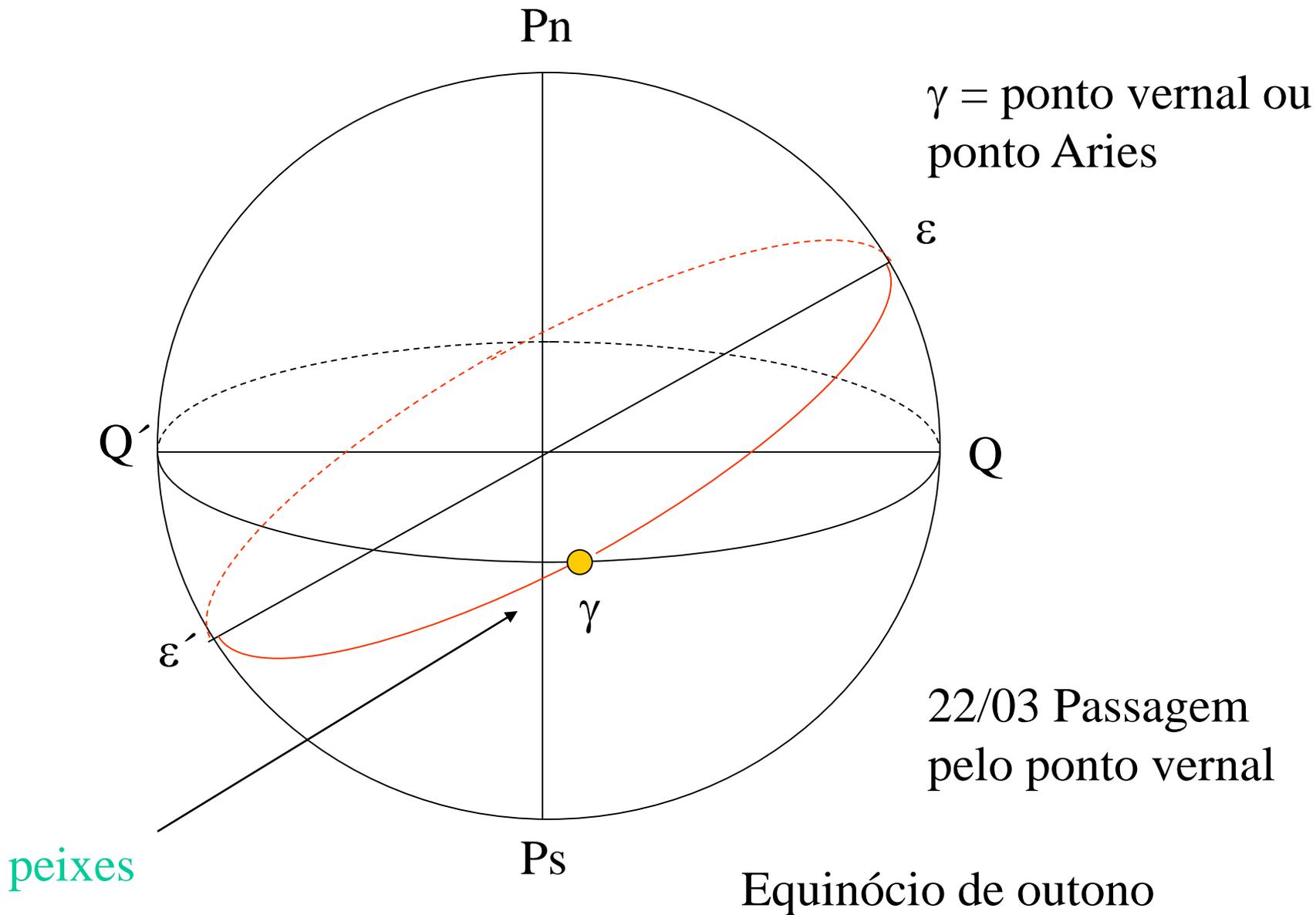
P_s

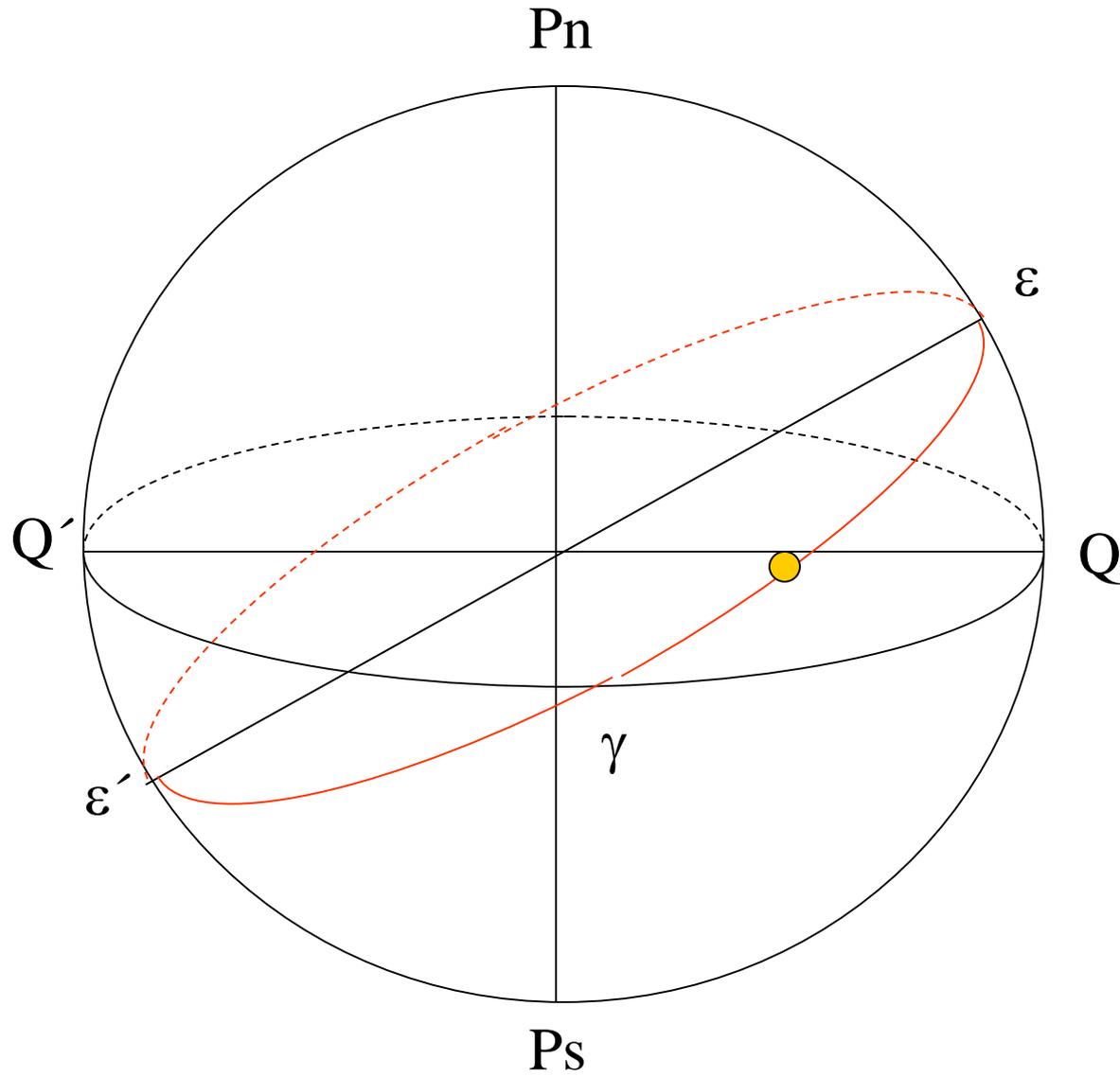
21/12

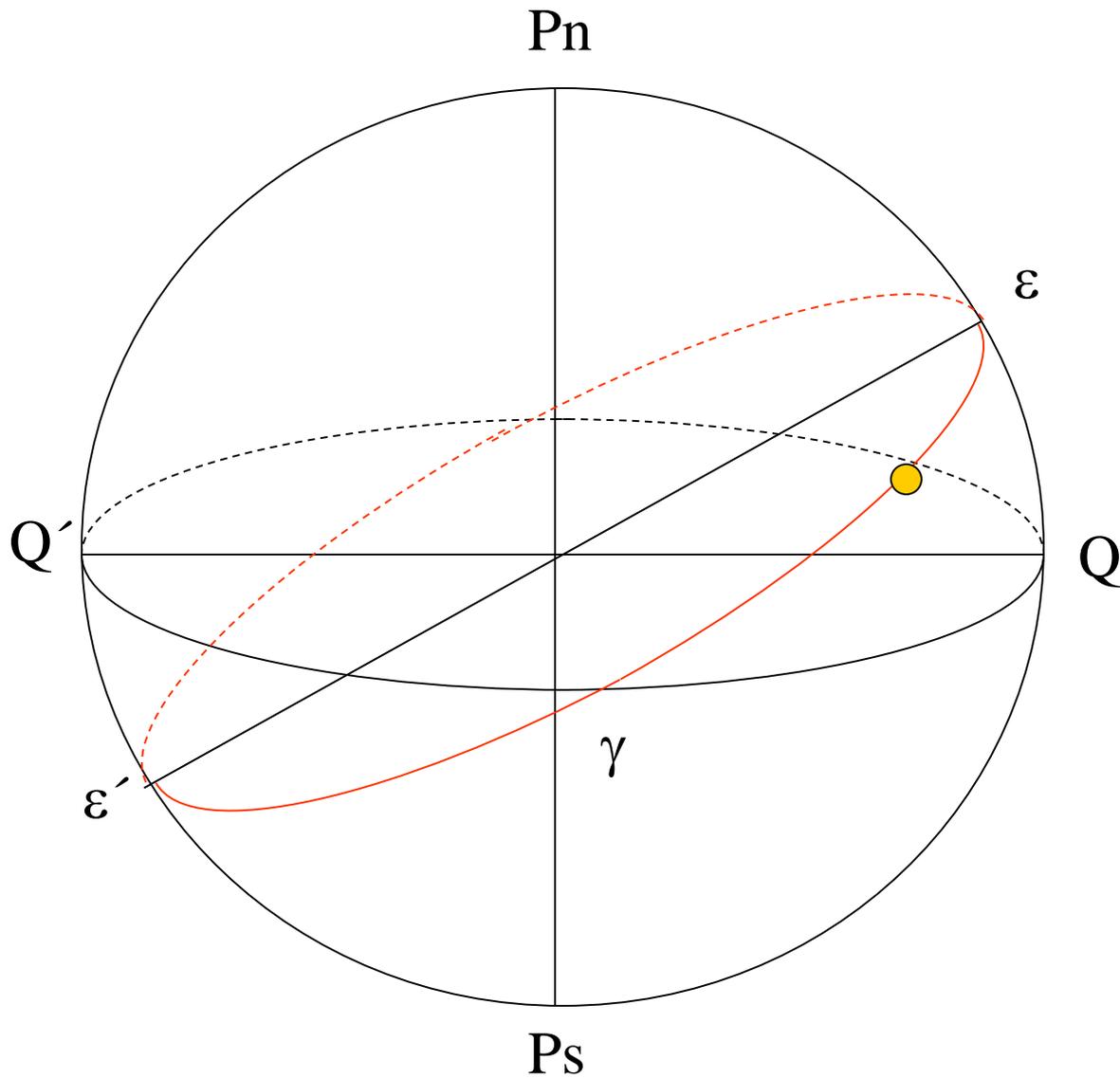
solstício de verão

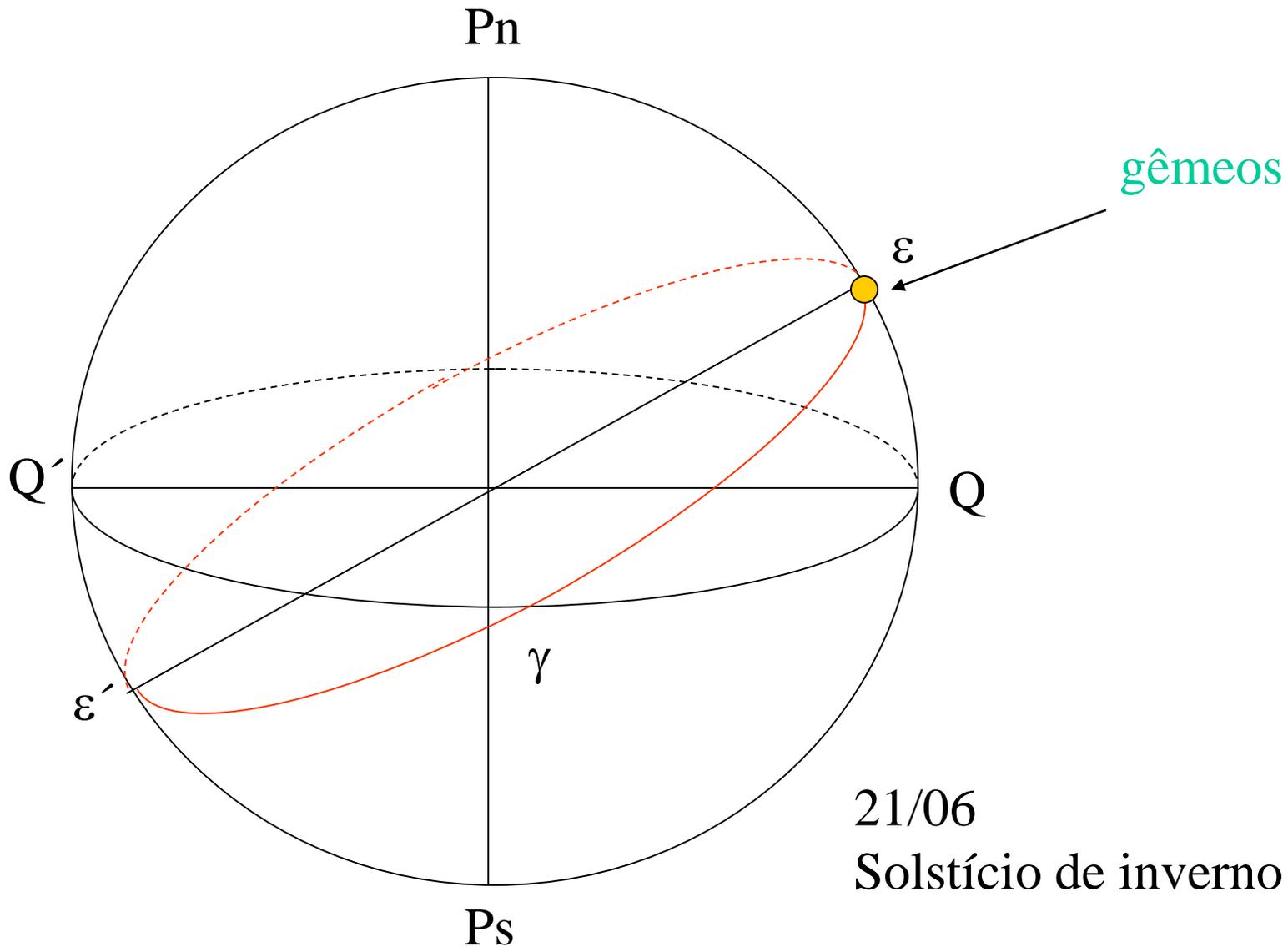
sagitário

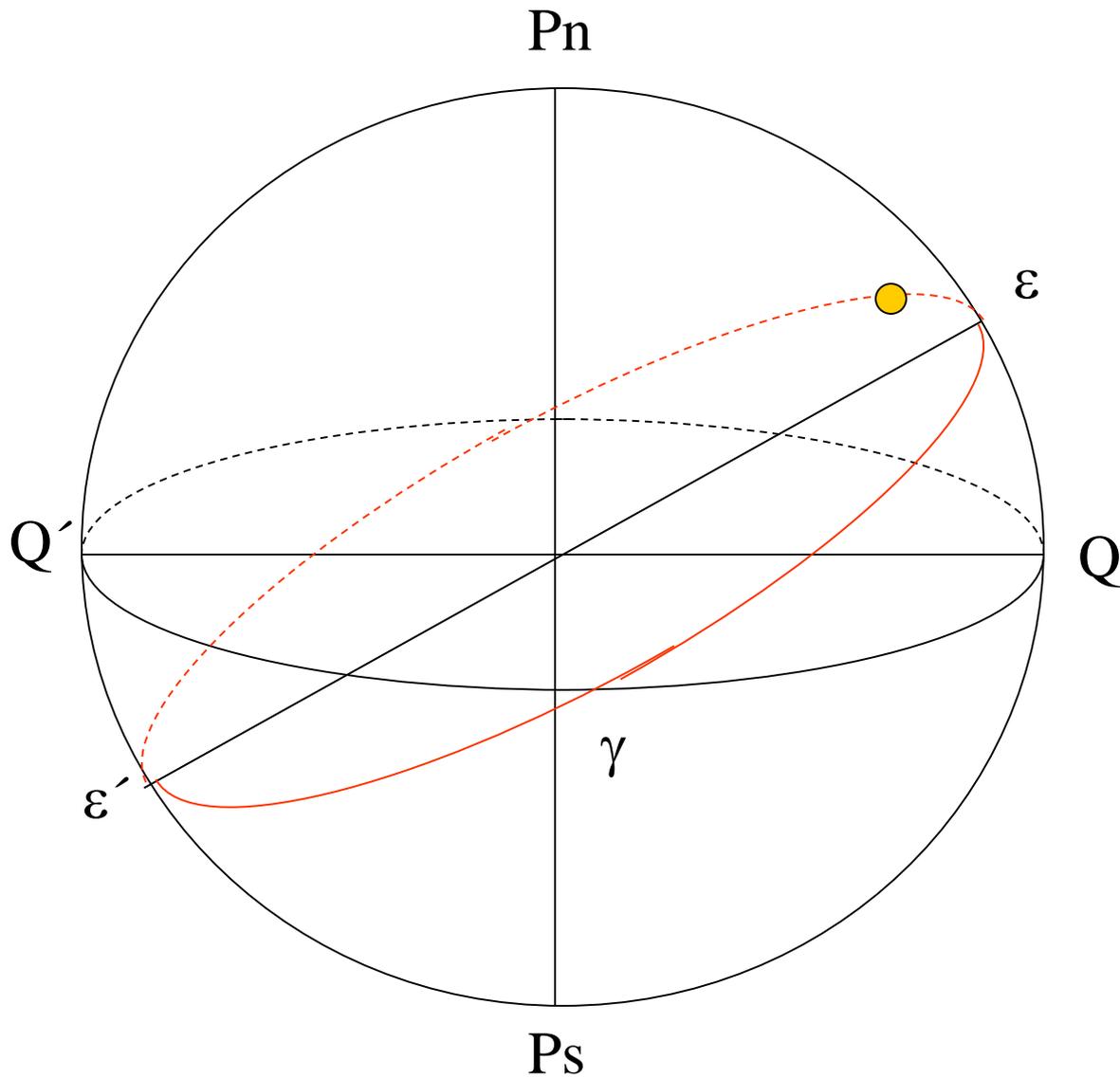


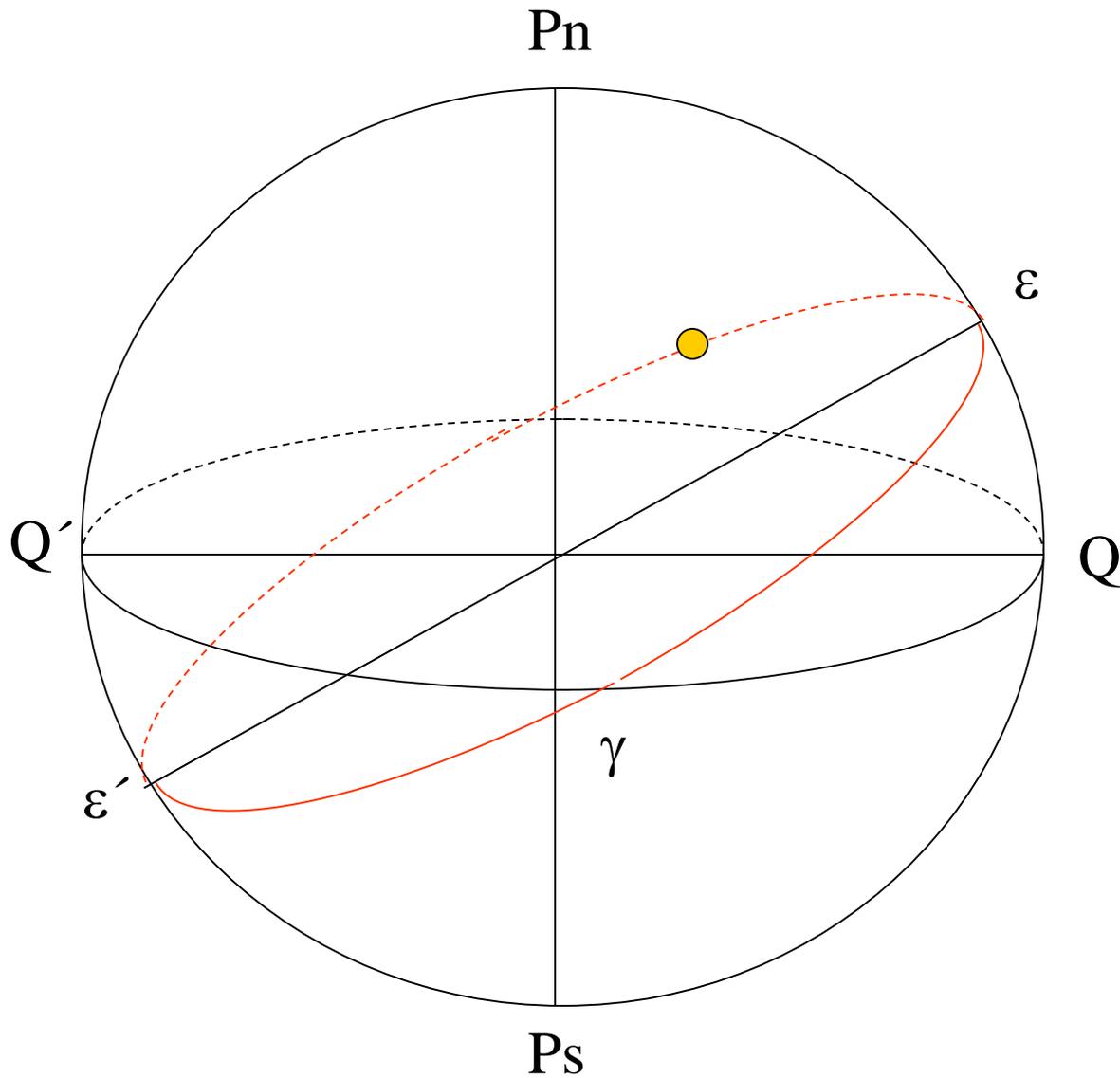


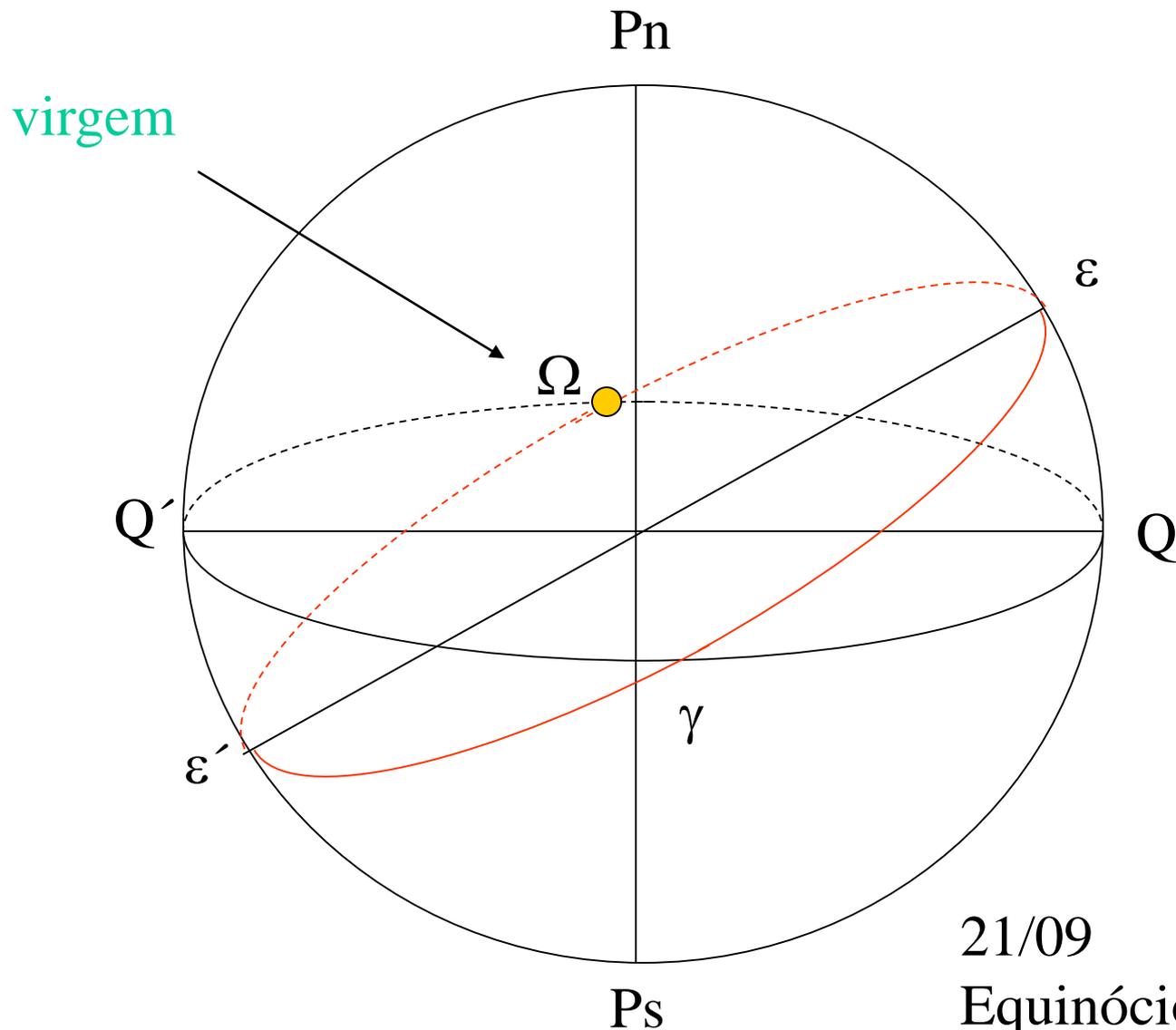


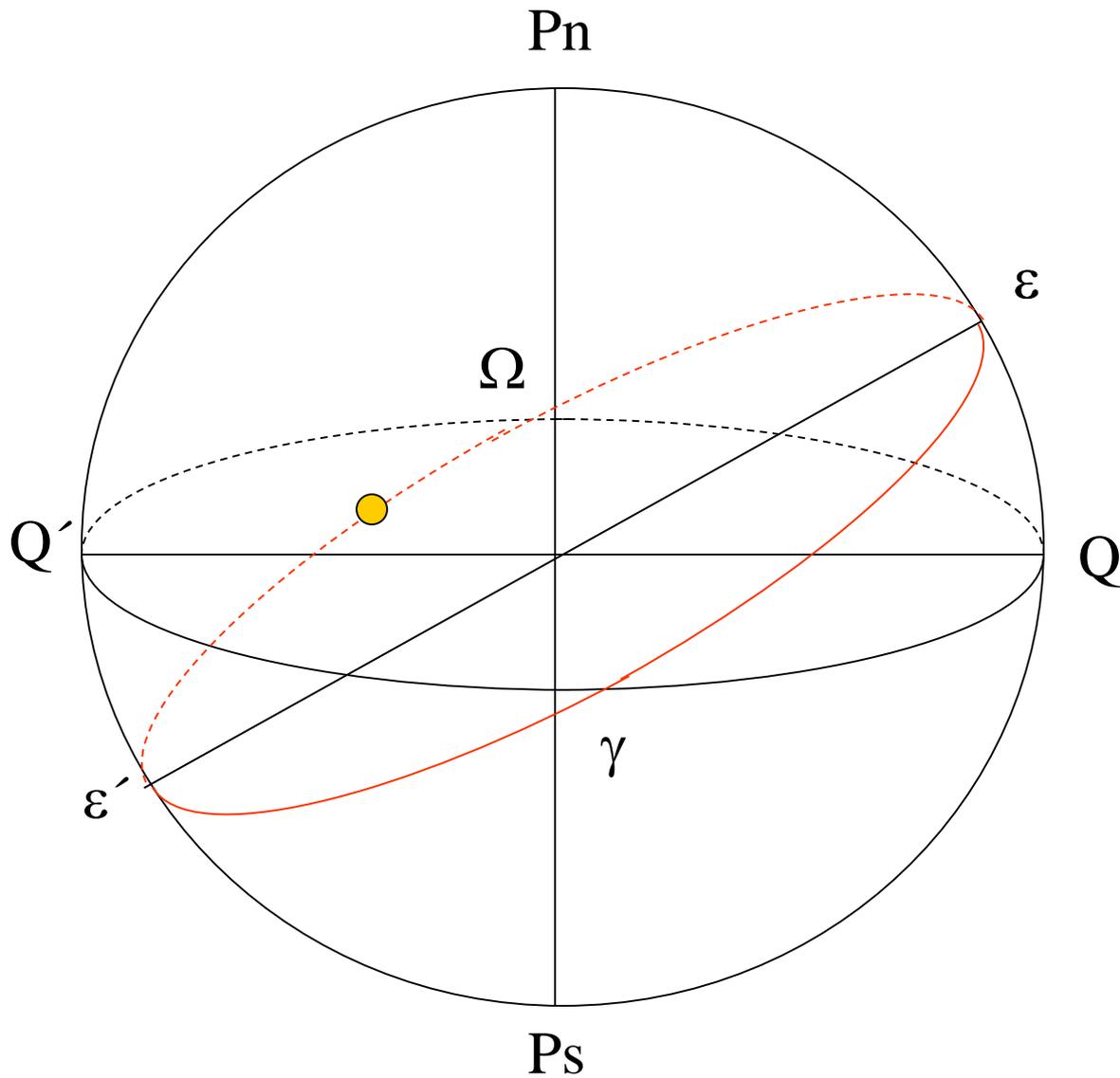


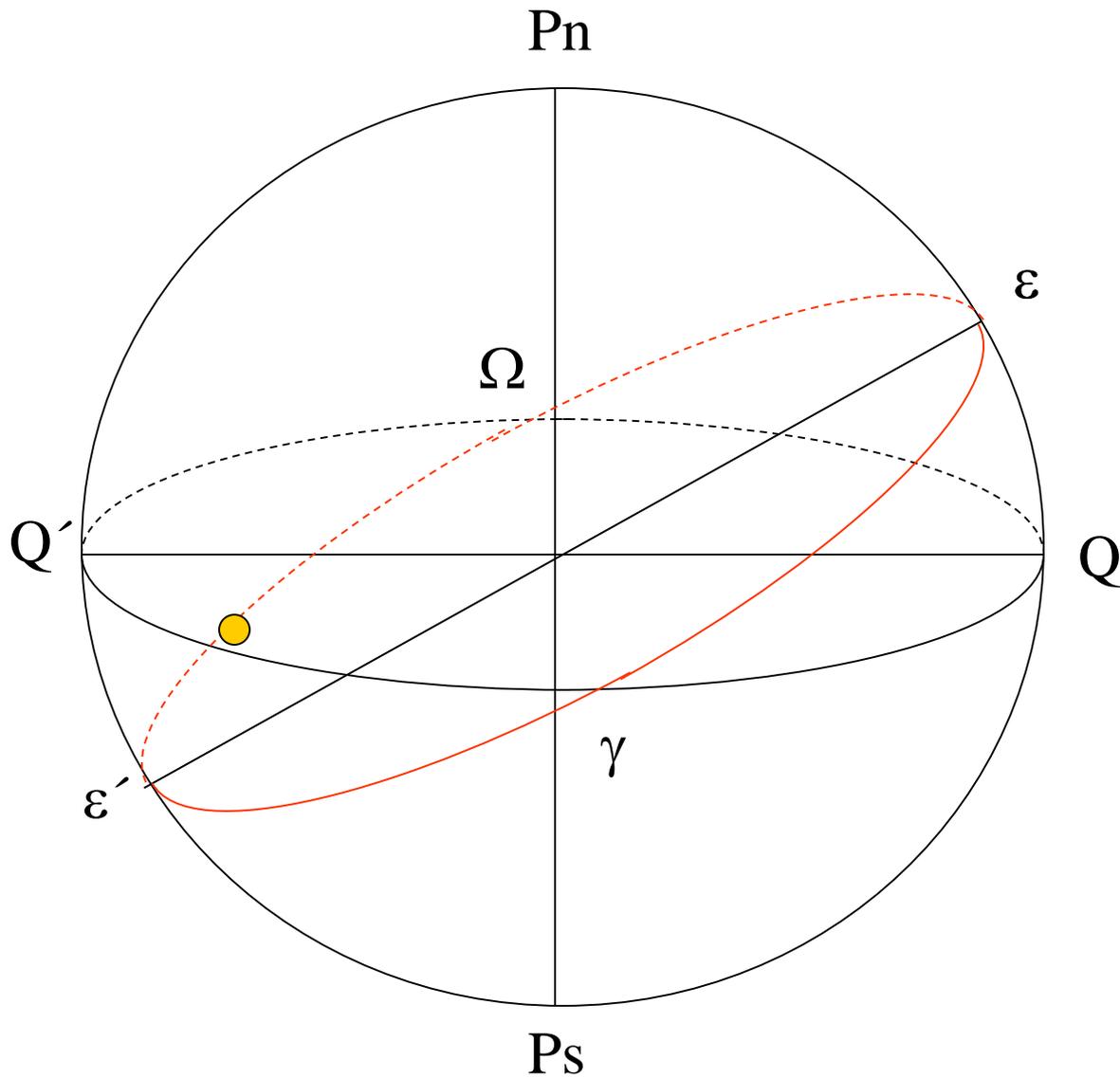






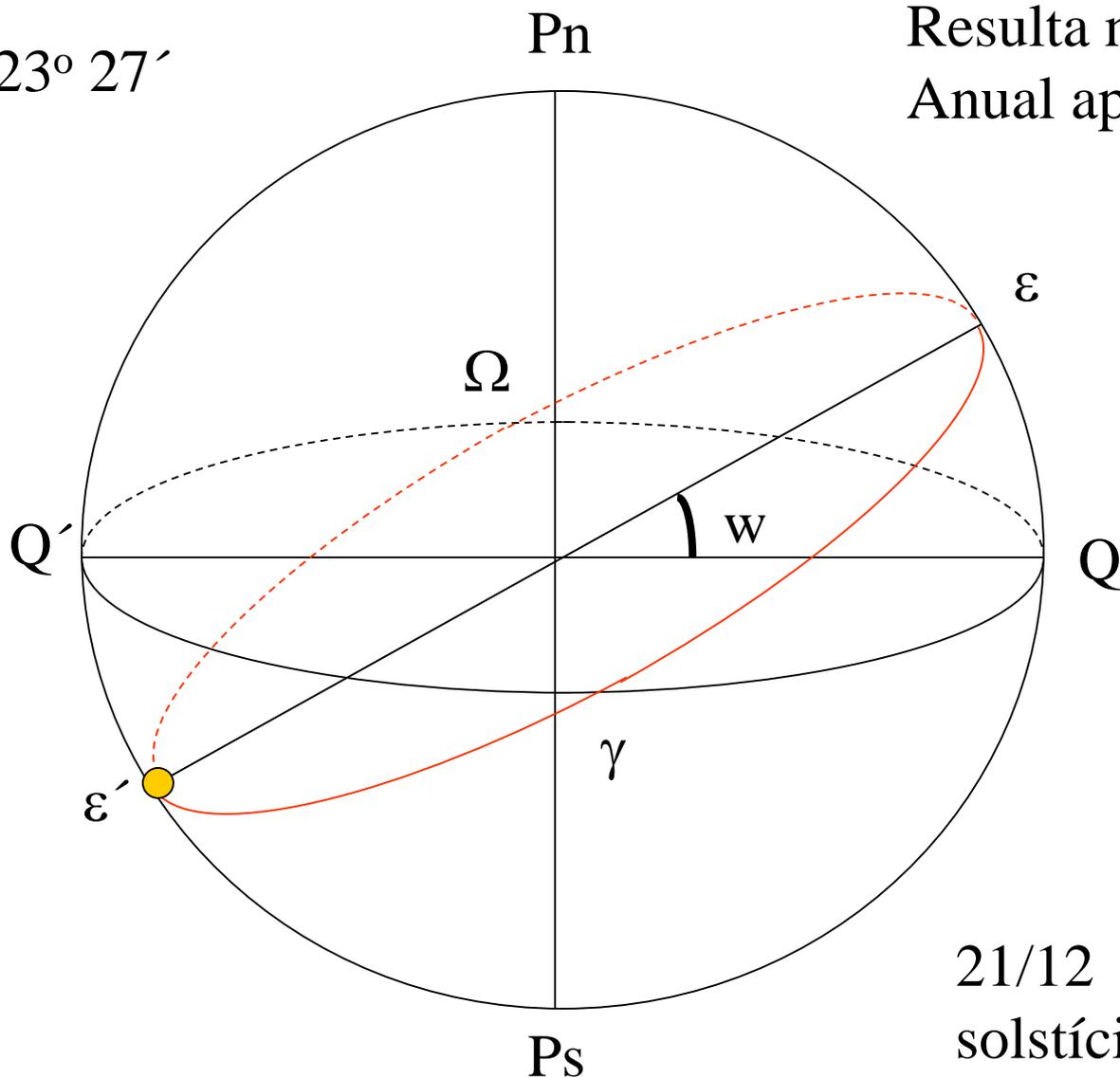






$$w = 23^\circ 27'$$

Resulta no movimento
Anual aparente do sol

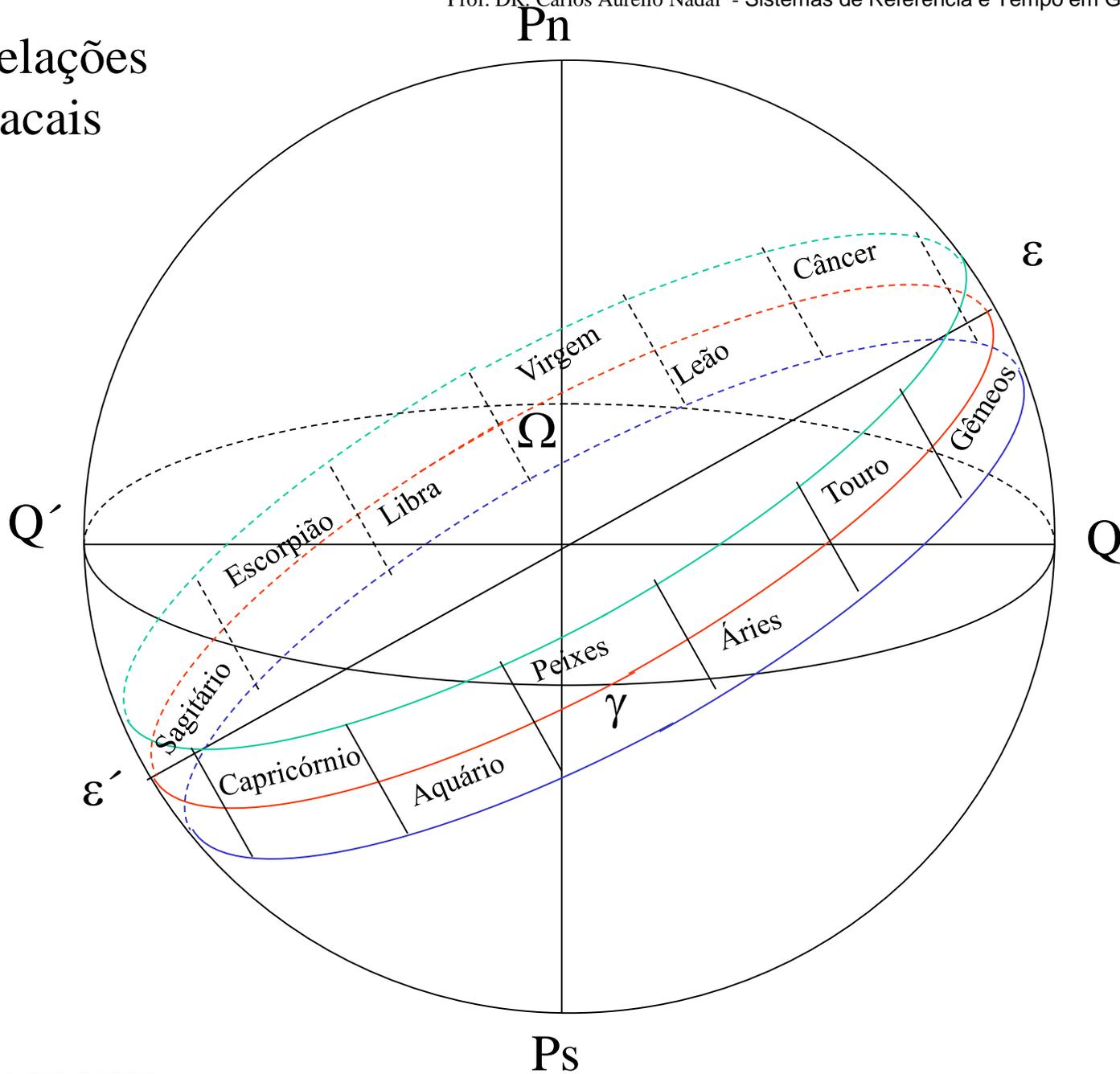


ε Elíptica

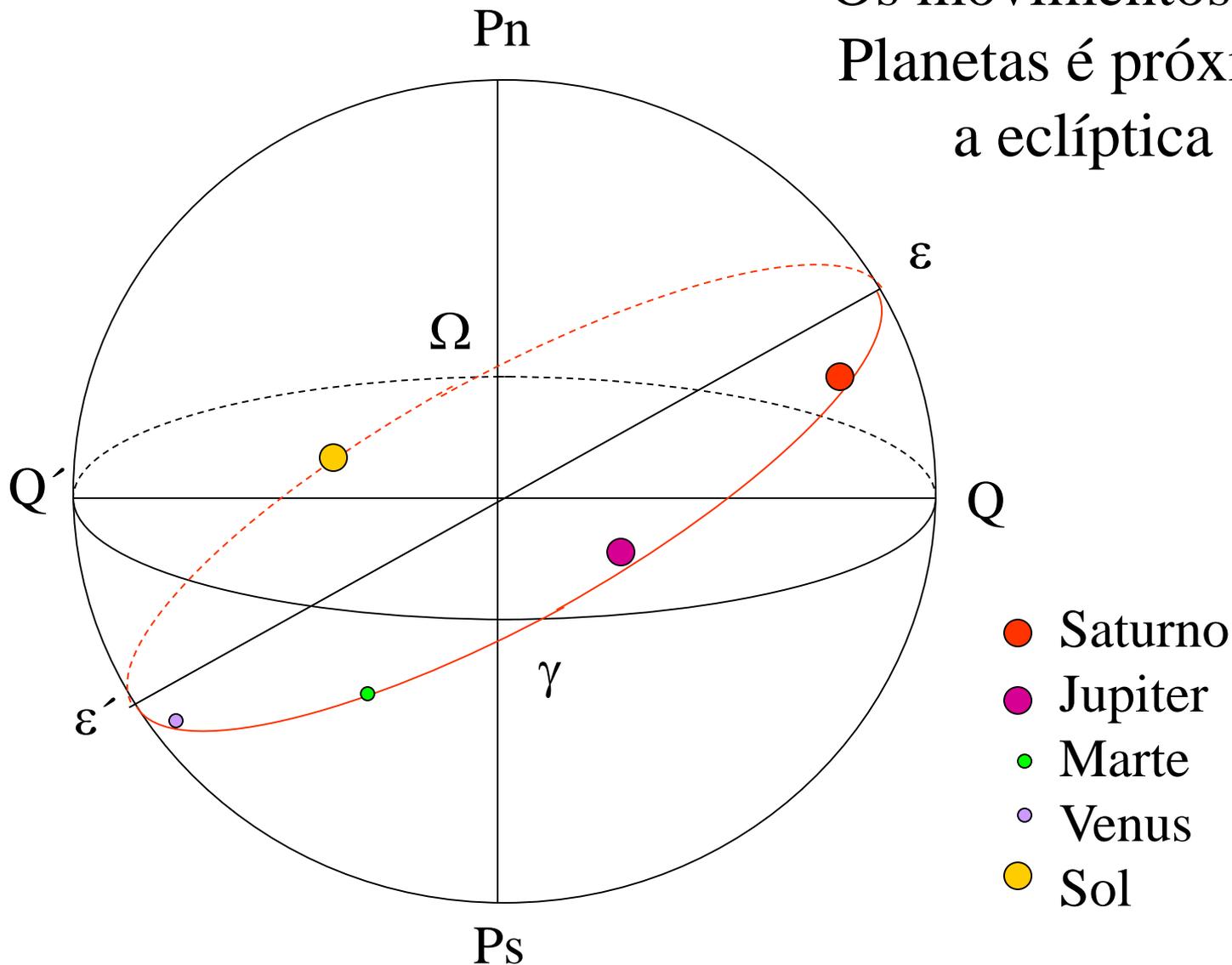
21/12
solstício de verão



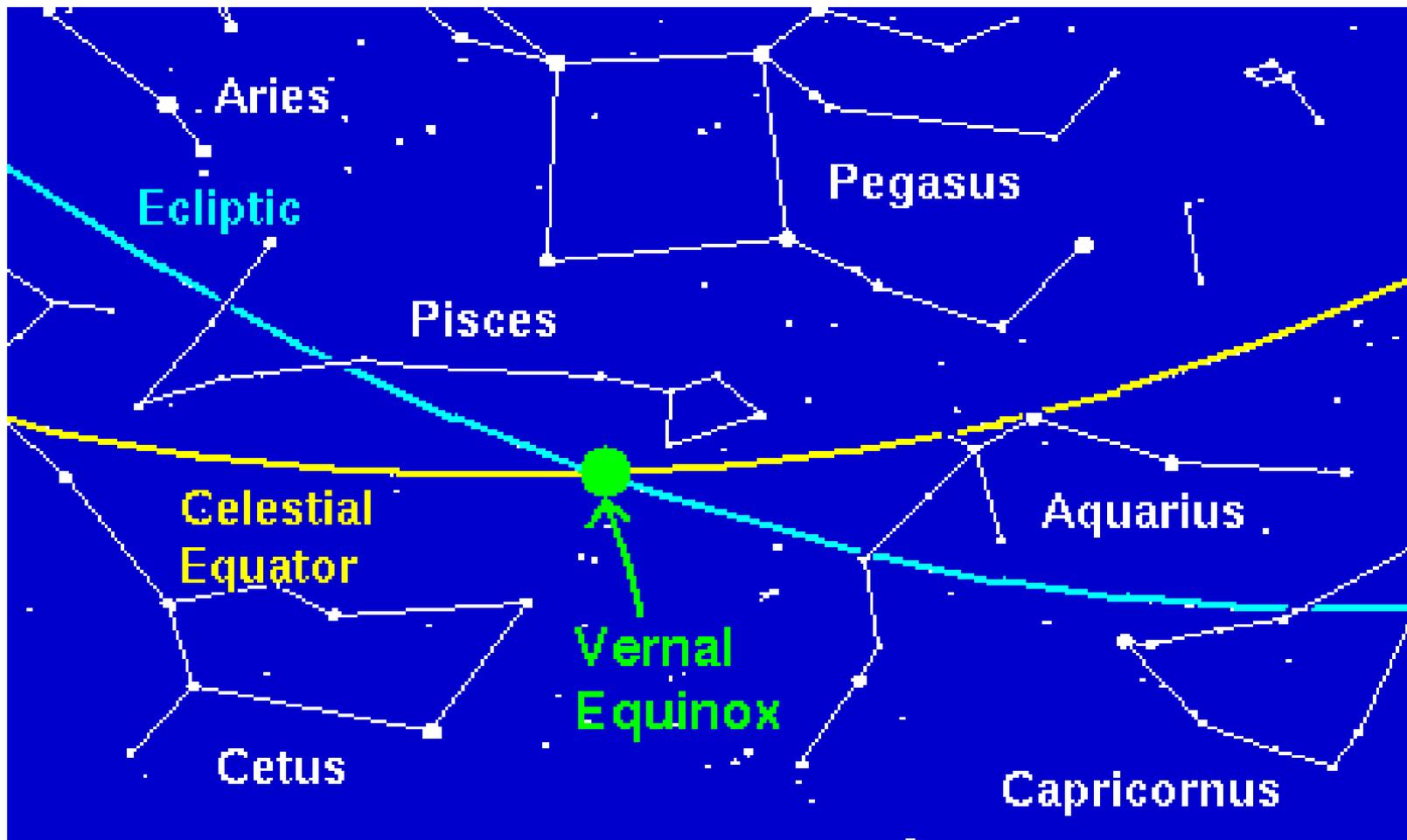
Constelações Zodiacais



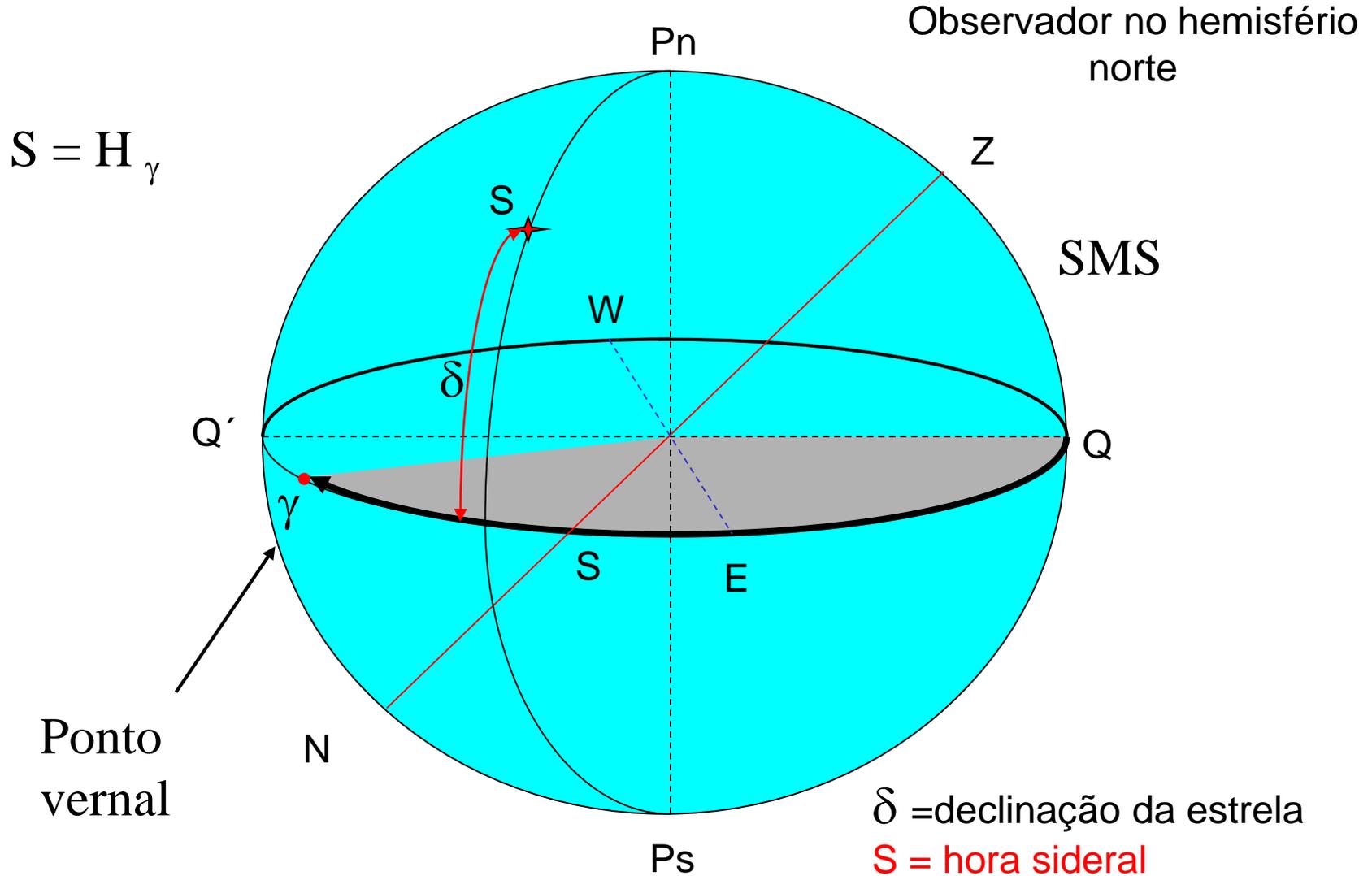
Os movimentos dos Planetas é próximo a eclíptica



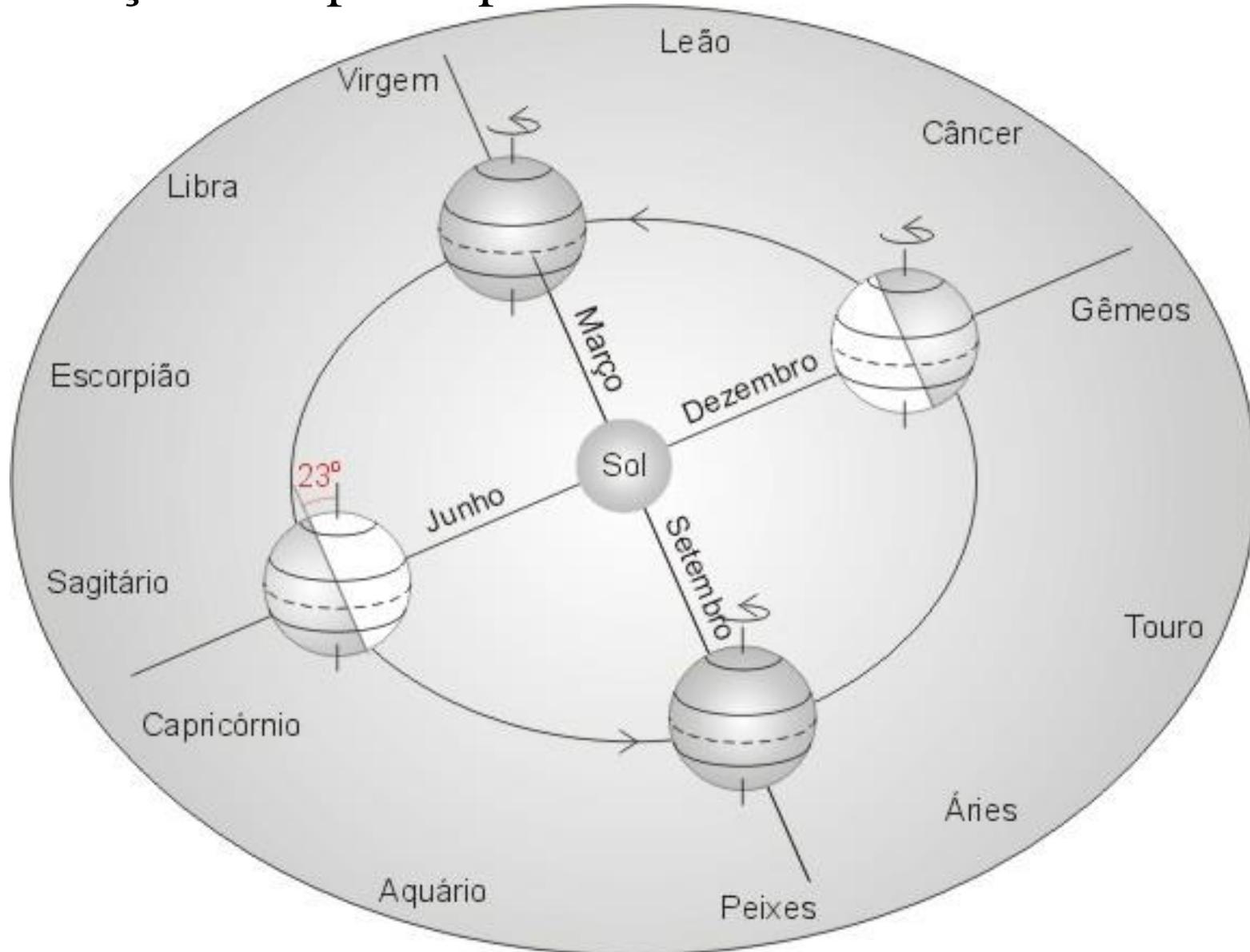
Localização do ponto vernal



Sistema de coordenadas horárias

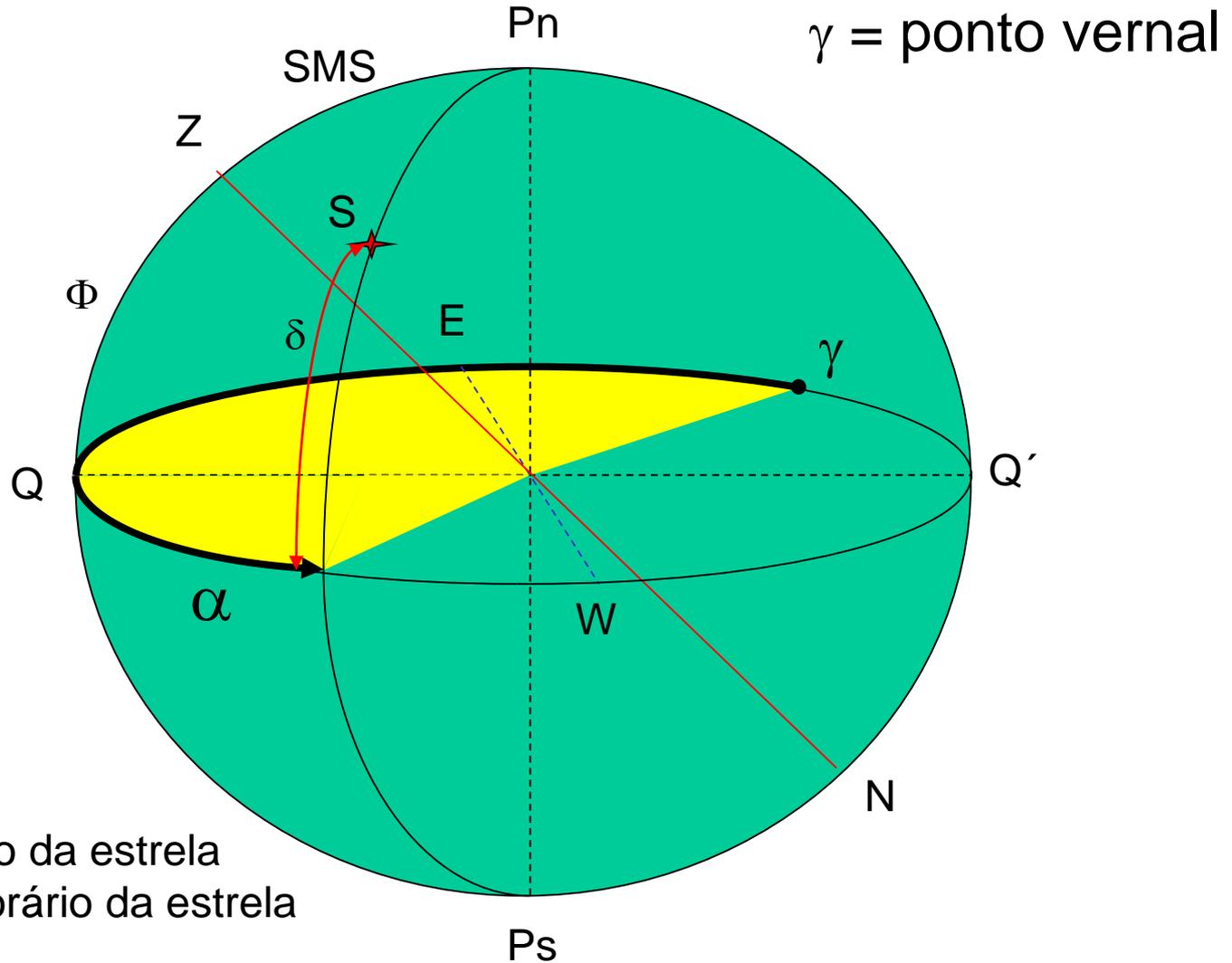


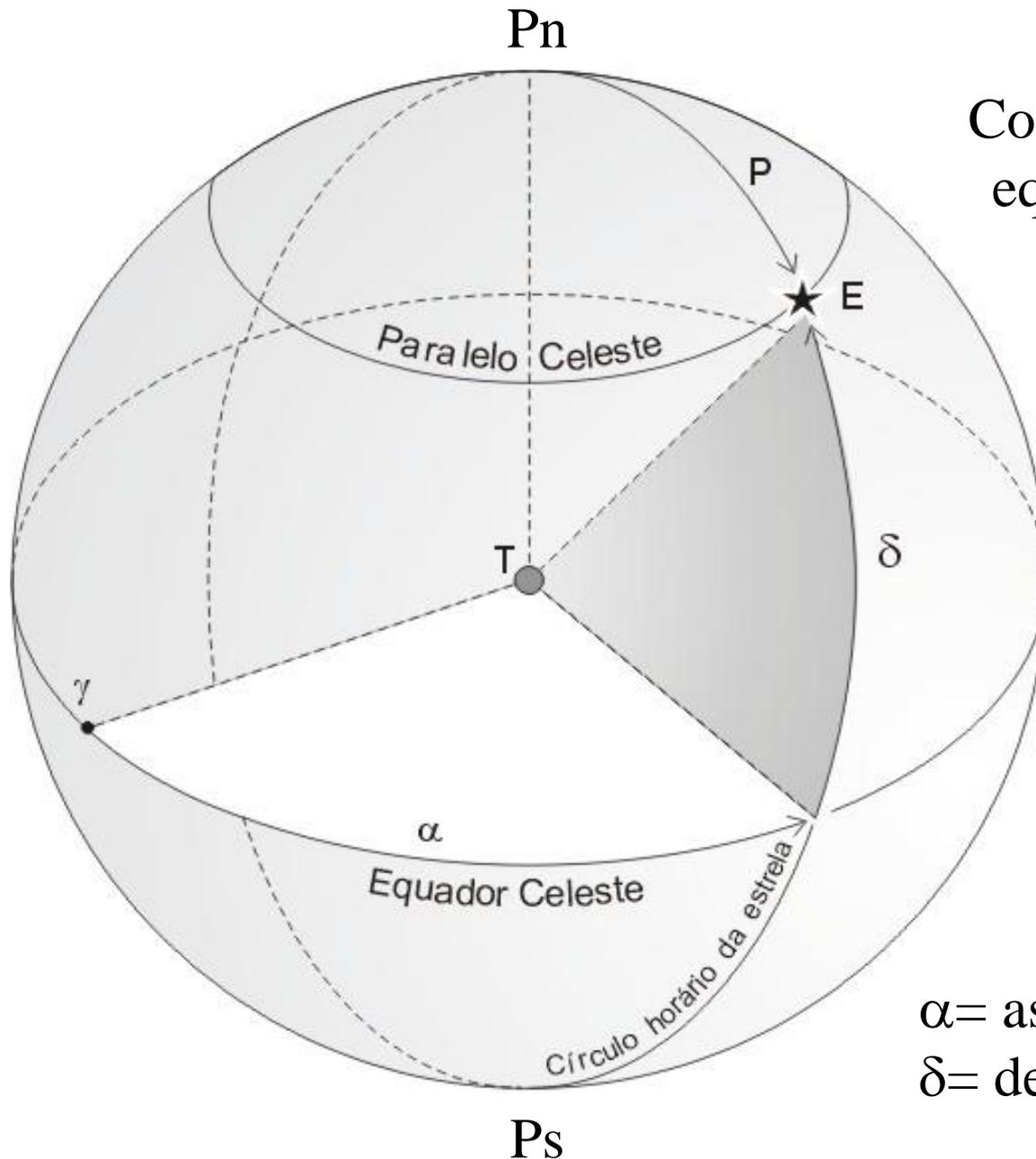
Posições ocupadas pela Terra na Esfera celeste





Sistema de coordenadas equatoriais





α = ascensão reta
 δ = declinação

CATÁLOGOS CELESTES

Estrela α Aurigae (Capella)

As coordenadas médias referem-se ao equinócio e época J2000,0.

Dados do catálogo fundamental FK6

Número da estrela: 193

Magnitude: 0,1

Tipo espectral: G0

$\alpha_0 = 5^{\text{h}} 16^{\text{min}} 41,353^{\text{s}}$

$\delta_0 = 45^{\circ} 59' 52,90''$

$\mu\alpha = 0,728 \text{ s/sec}$

$\mu\delta = -42,47''/\text{sec}$

$\pi = 0,072''$

$v = 30,1 \text{ km/s}$

Coordenadas Eclípticas

