

Astronomia de Posição
2º semestre - 2023

Aula_14 – 01/11/2023

Sistemas de Coordenadas

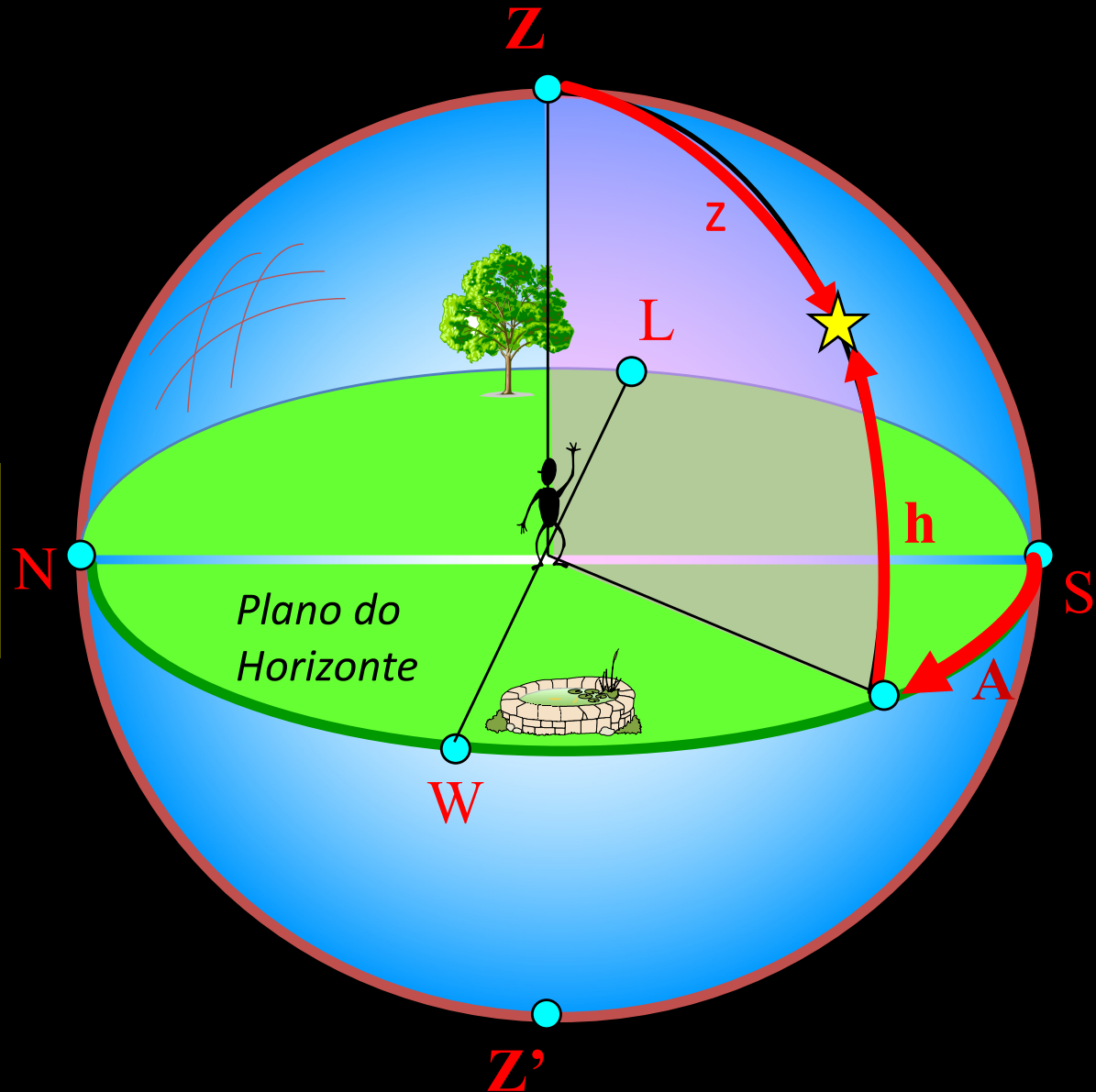
sistema de coordenadas horizontal

h = altura
 $-90^\circ \leq h \leq 90^\circ$

A = azimuth
 $0^\circ \leq A \leq 360^\circ$

z = distância zenital
 $0^\circ \leq z \leq 180^\circ$

$$h + z = 90^\circ$$



sistema de coordenadas

Equatorial Horário

$\delta =$ declinação

$$-90^\circ \leq \delta \leq 90^\circ$$

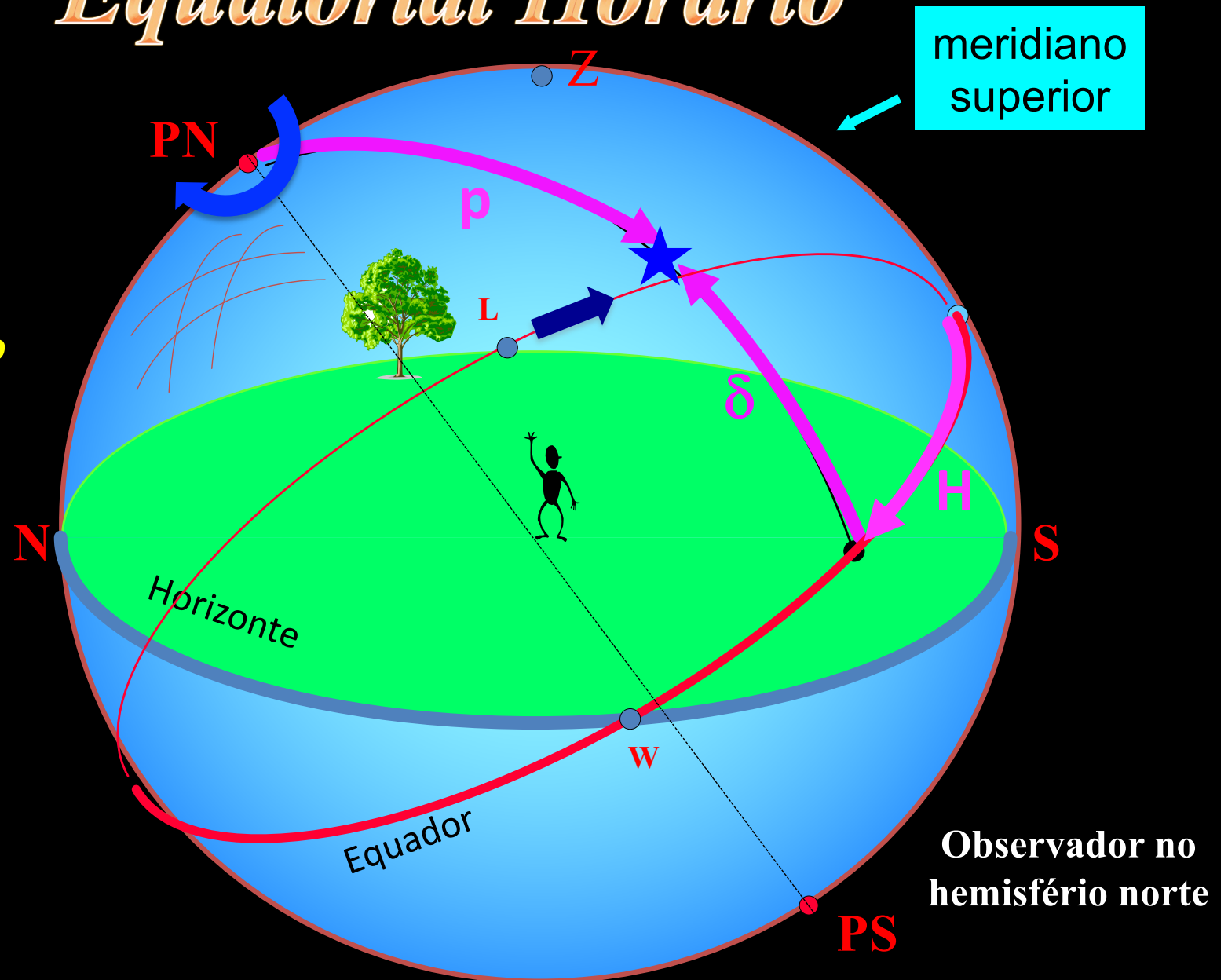
$H =$ ângulo horário

$$0^h \leq H \leq 24^h$$

$$0^\circ \leq p \leq 180^\circ$$

$p =$ distância polar

$$\delta + p = 90^\circ$$



sistema de coordenadas Equatorial Horário

meridiano superior

$H = \text{ângulo horário}$

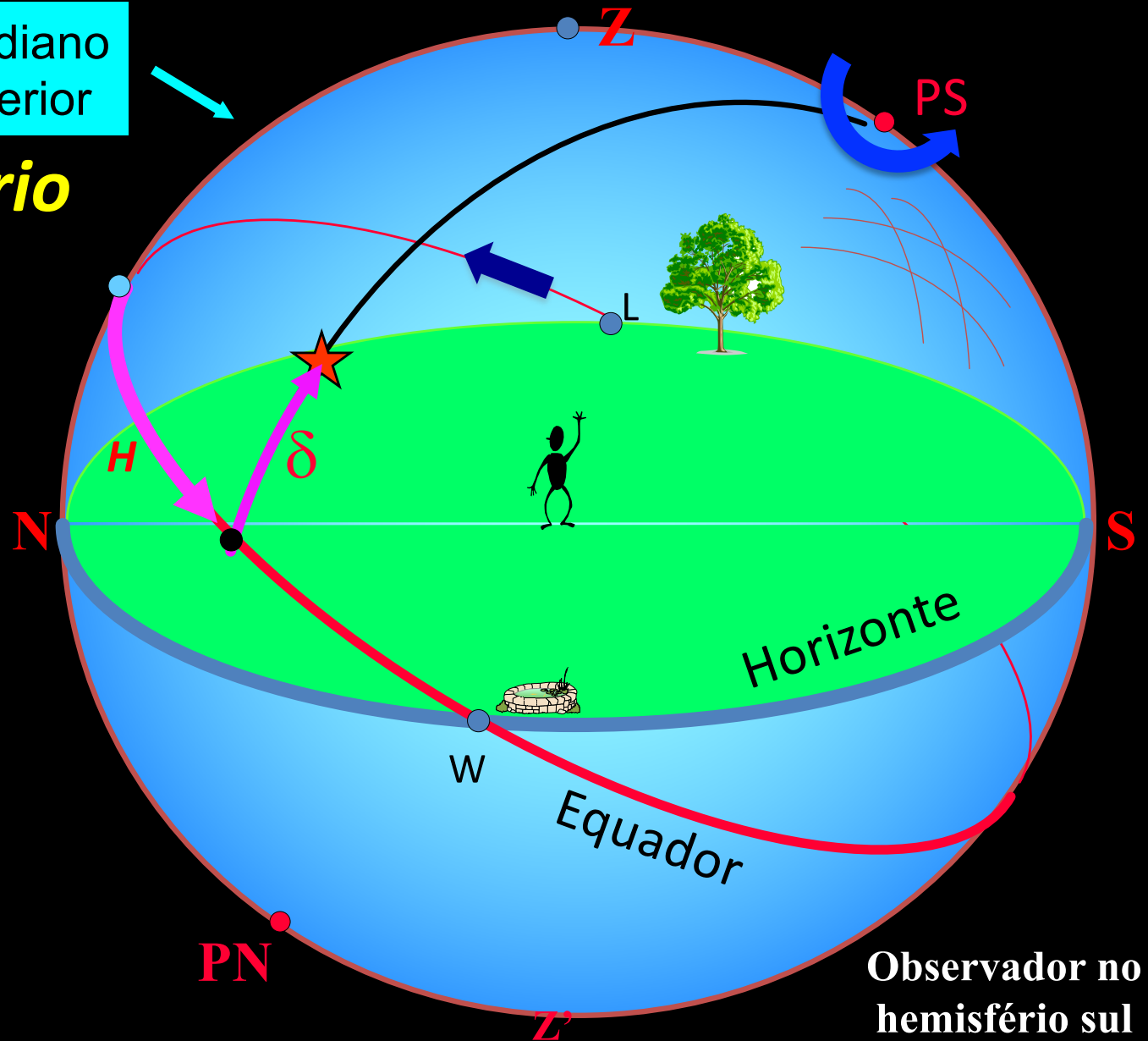
$0^h \leq H \leq 24^h$

$\delta = \text{declinação}$

$-90^\circ \leq \delta \leq 90^\circ$

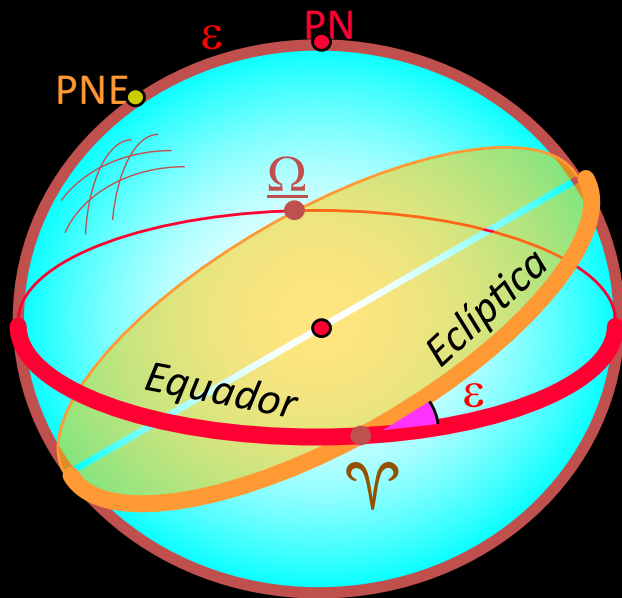
$0^\circ \leq p \leq 180^\circ$

$p = \text{distância polar}$



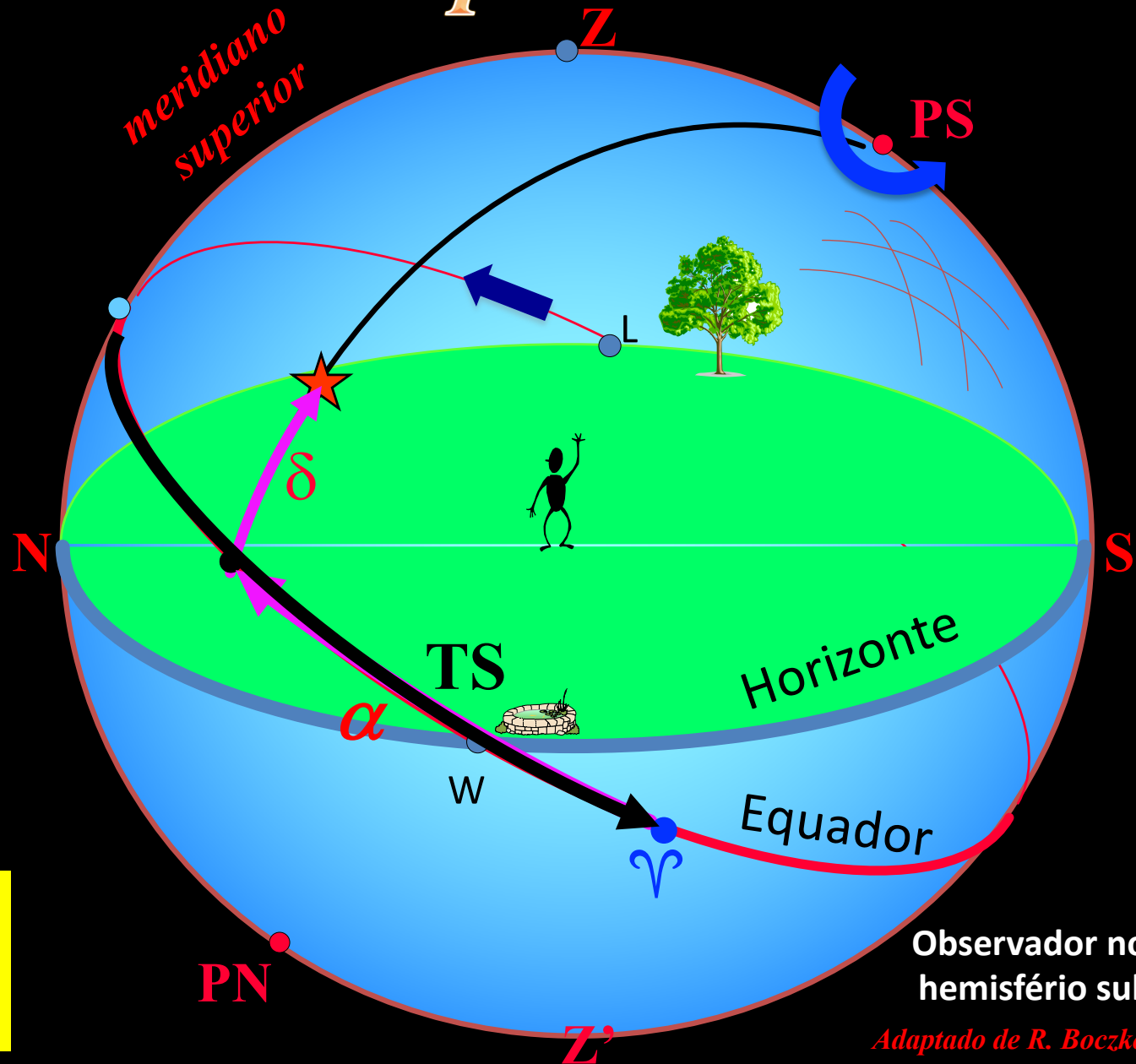
sistema de coordenadas Equatorial Equinocial

$\delta = \text{declinação}$
 $-90^\circ \leq \delta \leq 90^\circ$



$$TS = H_\gamma$$

$\alpha = \text{ascensão reta}$
 $0^h \leq \alpha \leq 24^h$

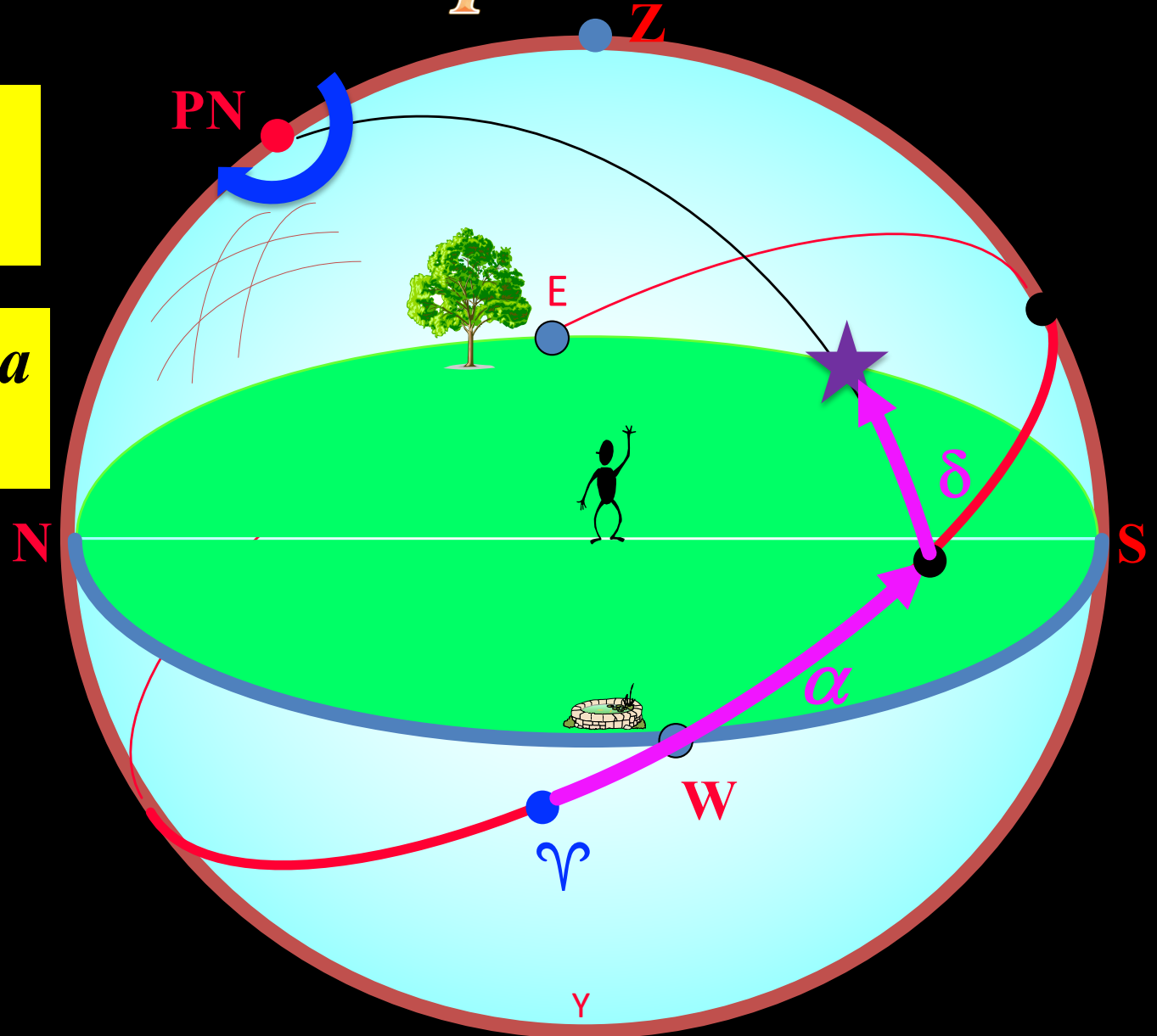


Adaptado de R. Boczko

sistema de coordenadas Equatorial Equinocial

$\delta = \text{declinação}$
 $-90^\circ \leq \delta \leq 90^\circ$

$\alpha = \text{ascensão reta}$
 $0^h \leq \alpha \leq 24^h$

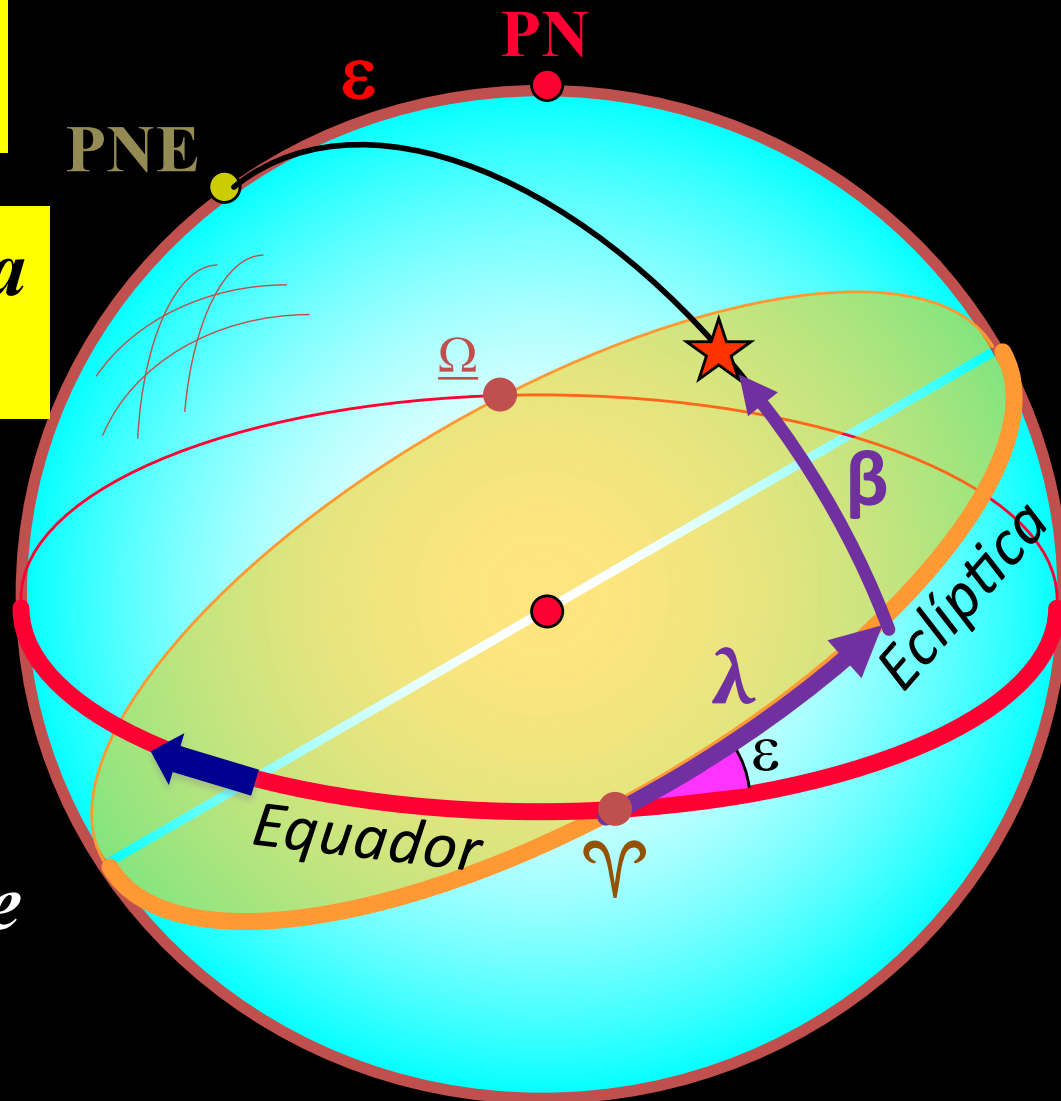


sistema de coordenadas Eclíptico

$\beta = \textit{latitude eclíptica}$
 $-90^\circ \leq \beta \leq 90^\circ$

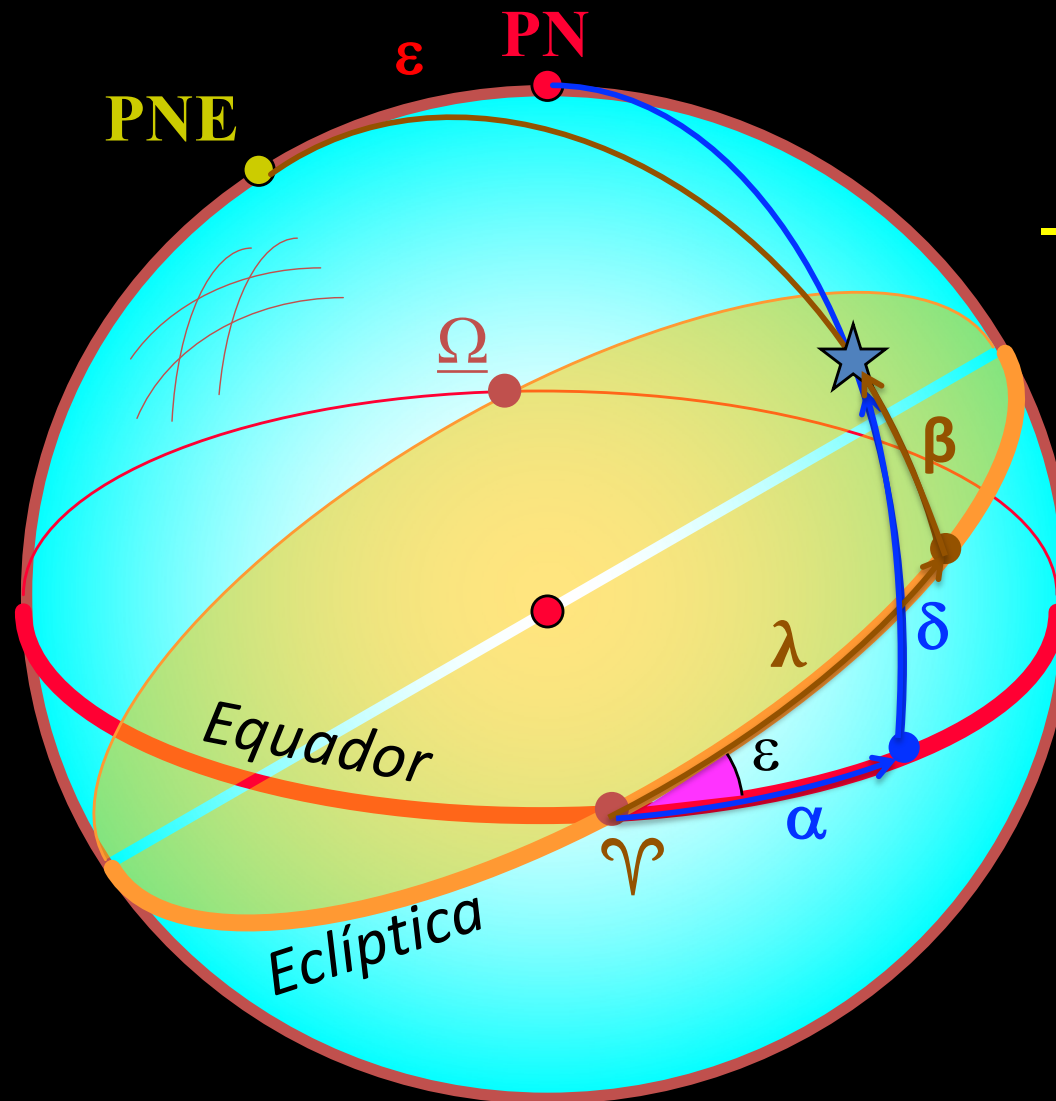
$\lambda = \textit{longitude eclíptica}$
 $0^\circ \leq \lambda \leq 360^\circ$

Alternativamente
 $\beta = \textit{latitude celeste}$
 $\lambda = \textit{longitude celeste}$



coordenadas

Equatoriais e Eclípticas



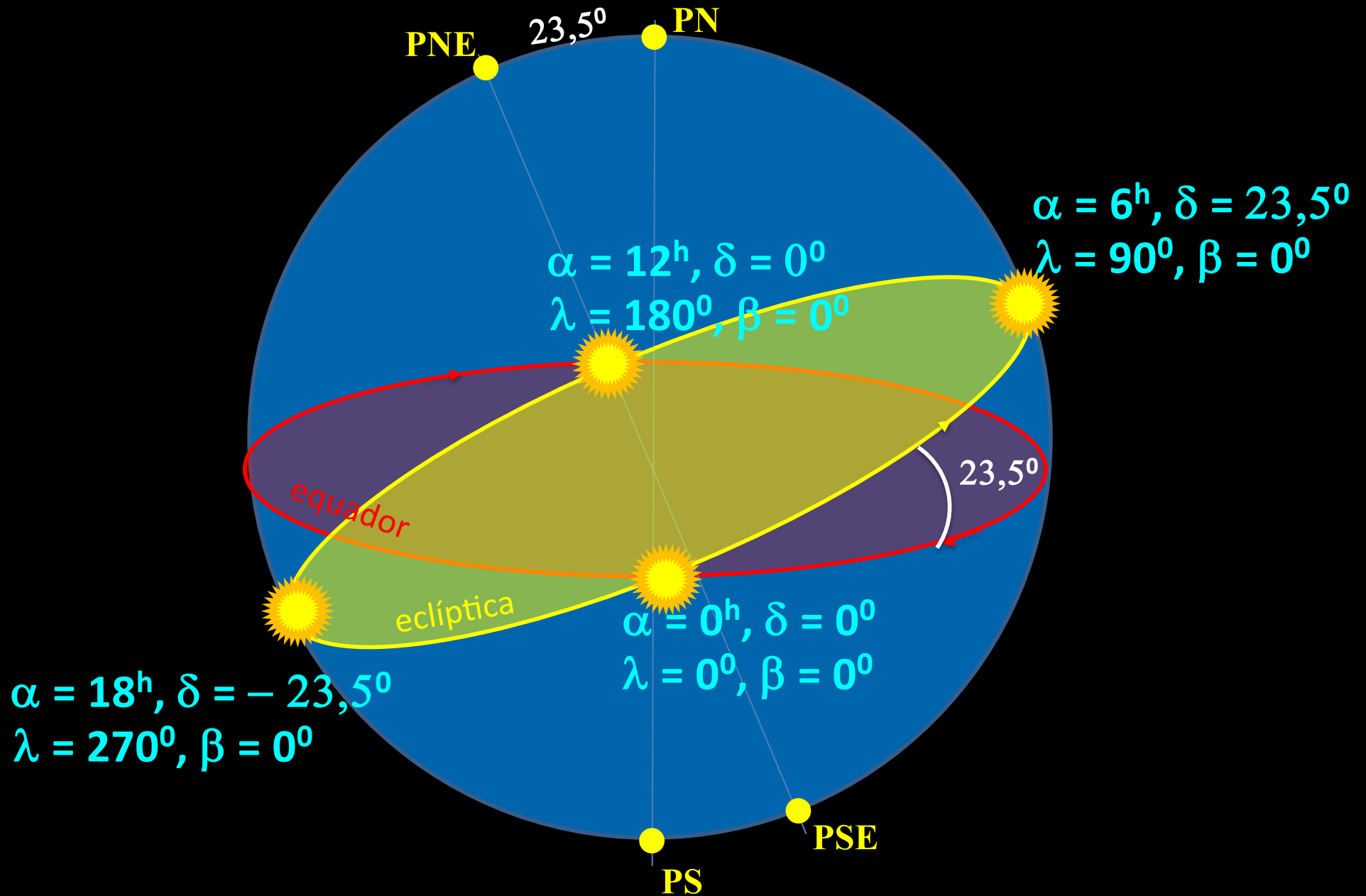
$$0^{\circ} \leq \lambda < 360^{\circ}$$

$$-90^{\circ} \leq \beta \leq +90^{\circ}$$

$$0^{\text{h}} \leq \alpha < 24^{\text{h}}$$

$$-90^{\circ} \leq \delta \leq +90^{\circ}$$

Coordenadas eclípticas e equatoriais particulares do sol



FIM