
Explanatory Supplement To The Astronomical Almanac Pdf



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the first chapter of the explanatory supplement describes the celestial reference frame and how celestial coordinates are specified. the second chapter describes the terrestrial reference frame and how terrestrial coordinates are specified. the third chapter is devoted to the motion of the earth with respect to the barycenter of the solar system. (the use of the term "barycenter" is inexact, since the reference frame is centered on the earth.) the fourth chapter describes the motion of the earth with respect to the center of the visible universe. the fifth chapter describes celestial coordinates and celestial reference systems in detail. the precise values of constants in the iau system are given in the explanatory supplement to the astronomical almanac. the values of astronomical constants in the iau system are computed by statistical methods and therefore have higher accuracy than the older fixed-value tabulations. in particular, the values of astronomical constants differ by more than 0.2% from the values of the tabulations of twinsun. the changing of the constants is described by a set of constants, the e-terms of aberration (eq. (13) of seidelmann, 2006). the absolute values of the fundamental constants of the iau system and the e-terms of aberration are given in the explanatory supplement to the astronomical almanac. the e-terms of aberration are used to determine corrections to the observational time scales, which are used in the determination of the astronomical constants. following the si system of units, all measured quantities are expressed in terms of the basic unit of length, the meter. the meter is also the basic unit of distance, the length of a celestial meridian; it is usually defined as the length of the path of light in vacuum from the center of the earth to a point where its speed is the same as that of light. the astronomical unit (au) is the mean length of the meridians of the earth and the celestial sphere. this is the distance from the center of the earth to the center of the sun, taking into account the earth's motion and the curvature of the celestial sphere. the astronomical unit (au) is not the same as the astronomical unit (1 au is 149,598,262,730 meters). 5ec8ef588b

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