

4가 가 (horizon coordinates system), (equatorial coordinates system), (ecliptic coordinates system), (galactic coordinates system) .

가 (,)

가,

(horizon coordinates system)

(:) (+, -)

가 , , 가

(equatorial coordinates system)

(春分點)

+, -

(歲差) (章動)

1950

가

(ecliptic coordinates system)

(:) + -

(地心)

(日心)

(galactic coordinates syst)

() () ,

(:)

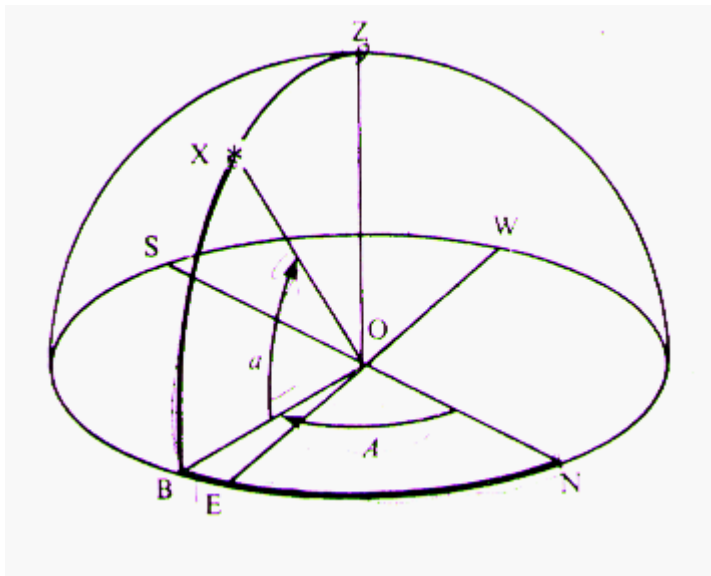
+, -

Horizon coordinates system

가 가

(azimuth)

(altitude)가



가
가

(A) (h)

() 가

0~360

+,

-

0~90

90

0

90

0

90

가

가

가,

가

가

가

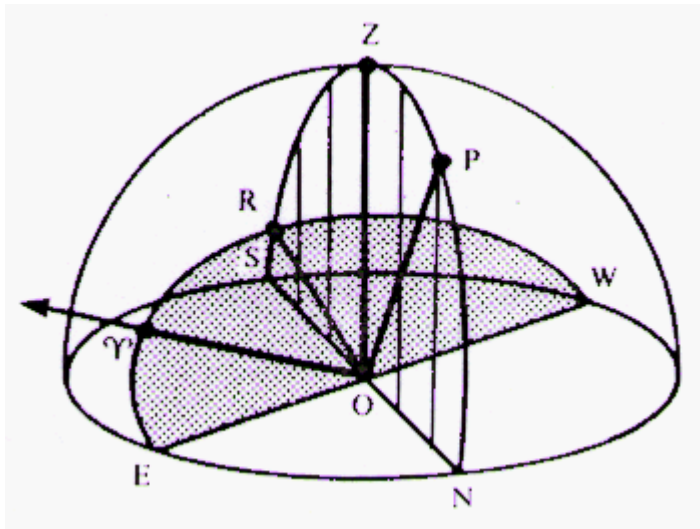
?

가

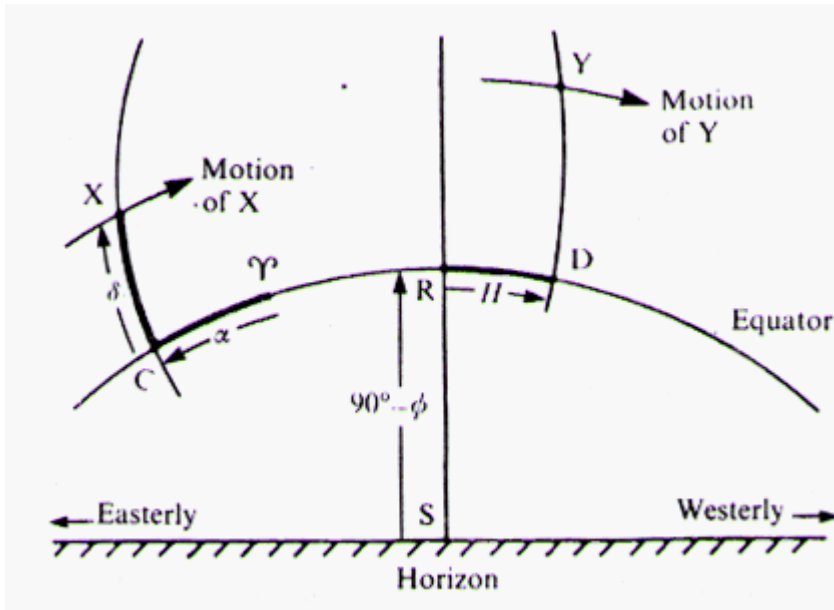
가

?

Equatorial coordinates



가 ()
 Z
 가
 (90 -)
 OP (P)
 ERW
 52
 38 가

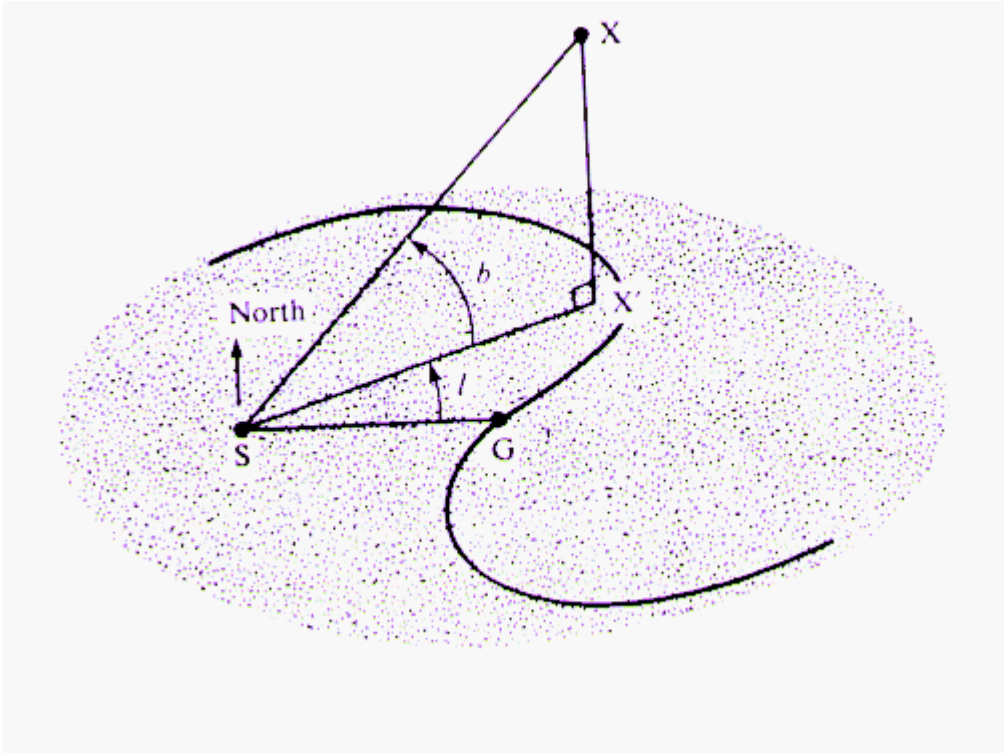


O 가
 R S
 6a NPZRS
 XC
 XC, O X
 (declination,)
 가?
 (vernal equinox first point of
 Aries)
 가
 가
 (right ascension,)
 O , C 가
 X P
 24

, 90 가

Galactic coordinates

가 . ,



S , G . X

, G =17h 42.4m, =-28 55' . SG SX'

. X'
(galactic longitude) l , (galactic latitude) b
0 360 , 가 가 , 0 90 가 ,
0 90 가 .

가 24 360 . 360 24 , 15
15
=9h 36m 10.2s =144 02'33"
C

```
#include "math.h"

typedef struct _DEGREE
{
    int degree;
    int minute;
    float second;
```

```

    } DEGREE;

typedef struct _TIME
{
    int hour;
    int minute;
    float second;
} TIME;

DEGREE change(TIME time)
{
    double total;
    DEGREE degree;
    total=time.hour*15+time.minute/60.*15.+time.second/3600.*15.;
    degree.degree=(int)floor(total);
    degree.minute=(int)(floor((total-degree.degree)*60));
    degree.second=(60*(total-degree.degree)-degree.minute)*60;
    return degree;
}

```

(hour - angle, H) (right ascension, α) 가 .

$$H = LST - \alpha$$

LST (local sidereal time) .

(hour - angle, H) (declination, δ), (azimuth, A), (altitude, a)

$$\sin a = \sin \delta \sin \phi + \cos \delta \cos \phi \cos H$$

$$\cos A = \frac{\sin \delta - \sin \phi \sin a}{\cos \phi \cos a}$$

ϕ +90 ~ -90 .

$$\tan A = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{-\cos \delta \cos \phi \sin H}{\sin \delta - \sin \phi \sin a}$$

(azimuth, A), (altitude, a)가 (declination, δ) (hour - angle, H) 가?

$$\sin \delta = \sin a \sin \phi + \cos a \cos \phi \cos A$$

$$\cos H = \frac{\sin a - \sin \phi \sin \delta}{\cos \phi \cos \delta}$$

, ϕ

$$\delta, H \quad a, A \quad , \quad a, A \quad \delta, H$$

가

가 $\cos$ -90~90

$$\tan H = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{-\cos a \cos \phi \sin A}{\sin a - \sin \phi \sin \delta}$$

(ecliptic longitude, λ)

(ecliptic latitude, β)

(right ascension, α)

(declination, δ)

가

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \lambda \cos \epsilon - \tan \beta \sin \epsilon}{\cos \lambda}$$

$$\sin \delta = \sin \beta \cos \epsilon + \cos \beta \sin \epsilon \sin \lambda$$

ϵ (obliquity of the ecliptic)

ϵ

$$\epsilon = 23^{\circ}26'21.45'' - 46.815''T - 0.0006T^2 + 0.00181''T^3$$

(right ascension, α)

(declination, δ)

(ecliptic longitude, λ)

(ecliptic latitude, β)

$$\tan \lambda = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \epsilon + \tan \delta \sin \epsilon}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\sin \beta = \sin \delta \cos \epsilon - \cos \delta \sin \epsilon \sin \alpha$$

ϵ (obliquity of the ecliptic)

λ, β , α, δ

가

$$\sin b = \cos \delta \cos(27.4) \cos(\alpha - 192.25) + \sin \delta \sin(27.4)$$

$$\tan(l - 33) = \frac{\sin \delta - \sin b \sin(27.4)}{\cos \delta \sin(\alpha - 192.25) \cos(27.4)}$$

$$\alpha = 192^{\circ}15', \delta = +27^{\circ}24'$$

(ascending node) $l = 33^{\circ}$

, l, b 가

가?

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\delta &= \cos b \cos(27.4) \sin(l-33) + \sin b \sin(27.4) \\ \tan(\alpha-192.25) &= \frac{\cos b \cos(l-33)}{\sin b \cos(27.4) - \cos b \sin(27.4) \sin(l-33)} \\ \alpha &\quad \delta \end{aligned}$$

가 ,

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{가} \qquad \qquad \qquad 3*3 \qquad \qquad \qquad 9 \\ A &= \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

A , 1 3

$$\begin{aligned} &x,y,z\text{가} \\ v &= \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \\ &\qquad \qquad \qquad v \qquad \qquad \qquad A \quad v \\ &w \qquad \qquad \qquad w \end{aligned}$$

$$w=A\cdot v$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(u,v) \qquad \qquad \qquad v \\ v &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos u \cdot \cos v \\ \sin u \cdot \cos v \\ \sin v \end{pmatrix} \\ &w \qquad \qquad \qquad (\theta,\psi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan\theta=\frac{n}{m},\sin\psi=p$$

$$(H,\delta) \quad (A,a),\,(\alpha,\delta) \quad (H,\delta),\,(\alpha,\delta) \quad (\lambda,\beta) \qquad (l,b) \quad (\alpha,\delta)$$

from(v)	to(w)	matrix
α,δ	H,δ	$\begin{pmatrix} \cos ST & \sin ST & 0 \\ \sin ST & -\cos ST & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
	λ,β	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \epsilon & \sin \epsilon \\ 0 & -\sin \epsilon & \cos \epsilon \end{pmatrix}$
	l,b	

		$\begin{pmatrix} -0.0669887 & -0.8727558 & -0.4835389 \\ 0.4927285 & -0.4503470 & 0.7445846 \\ -0.8676008 & -0.1883746 & 0.4601998 \end{pmatrix}$
H,δ	α,δ	$\begin{pmatrix} \cos ST & \sin ST & 0 \\ \sin ST & -\cos ST & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
	A,a	$\begin{pmatrix} -\sin\phi & 0 & \cos\phi \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ \cos\phi & 0 & \sin\phi \end{pmatrix}$
A,a	H,δ	$\begin{pmatrix} -\sin\phi & 0 & \cos\phi \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ \cos\phi & 0 & \sin\phi \end{pmatrix}$
λ,β	α,δ	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\epsilon & -\sin\epsilon \\ 0 & \sin\epsilon & \cos\epsilon \end{pmatrix}$
l,b	α,δ	$\begin{pmatrix} -0.0669887 & 0.4927285 & -0.8676008 \\ -0.8727558 & -0.4503470 & -0.1883746 \\ -0.4835389 & 0.7445846 & 0.4601998 \end{pmatrix}$

(A,a) w , (λ,β) v ,
 $w = A \cdot B \cdot C' \cdot v$

(λ,β) 가 가 , (α,δ)

$$\cos d = \sin \delta_1 \sin \delta_2 + \cos \delta_1 \cos \delta_2 \cos (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)$$

$$\cos d = \sin \beta_1 \sin \beta_2 + \cos \beta_1 \cos \beta_2 \cos (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)$$

d $\alpha_1, \delta_1(\lambda_1, \beta_1)$ $\alpha_2, \delta_2(\lambda_2, \beta_2)$, $\alpha, \delta \lambda, \beta$ d 가 180°

가 ,

$$d = \sqrt{\cos^2 \delta \cdot \Delta \alpha^2 + \Delta \delta^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{\cos^2 \beta \cdot \Delta \lambda^2 + \Delta \beta^2}$$

$\Delta \alpha, \Delta \delta(\Delta \lambda, \Delta \beta)$. (, $\Delta \alpha = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$) $0^\circ \quad 180^\circ \quad 10'$
 $\Delta \alpha(\Delta \lambda) \quad \Delta \delta(\Delta \beta)$,

&

가 (polar distance,),
 가 (circumpolar)
 가
 가
 가

$$LST_r = 24 - \frac{1}{15} \cos^{-1}(-\tan \phi \tan \delta) + \alpha$$

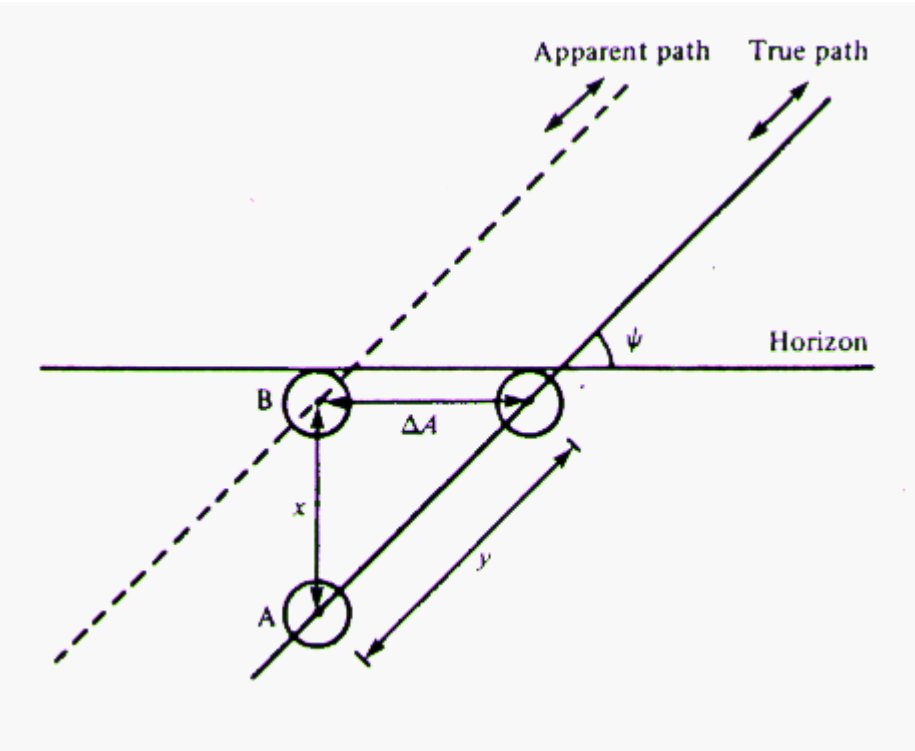
$$LST_s = \frac{1}{15} \cos^{-1}(-\tan \phi \tan \delta) + \alpha$$

$$A_s = 360 - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sin \delta}{\cos \phi}\right)$$

$$A_r = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sin \delta}{\cos \phi}\right)$$

r s (rising), (setting) , A , LST , α , δ
 , ϕ 가 0
 .(
 LST section 15,13,10 UT

가
 , 가 (parallax)
 , 가



B
 A 가 ,x 가 , ΔA

y

$$\sin y = \frac{\sin x}{\sin \psi}$$

$$\sin \Delta A = \frac{\tan x}{\tan \psi}$$

$$\cos \psi = \frac{\sin \phi}{\cos \delta}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{240y}{\cos \delta}$$

y

x

34

Precession

가

, luni-solar (precession)
가

25800

가 (,
) , 가

Low-precision method

1950.0(1950 1 0.923)

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_0 + (3^s.07327 + 1^s.33617 \sin \alpha \tan \delta_0) \times N$$

$$\delta_1 = \delta_0 + (20'' .0426 \cos \alpha_0) \times N$$

N 1950.0 , α_0 δ_0 1950.0 , α_1 δ_1
tan δ 가

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_0 + (m + n \sin \alpha_0 \tan \delta_0) \times N$$

$$\delta_1 = \delta_0 + (n' \cos \alpha_0) \times N$$

1950.0 , m,n,n'

	m(second)	n(second)	n'(arcsec)
1900.0	3.07234	1.33646	20.0468
1950.0	3.07327	1.33617	20.0426
1975.0	3.07374	1.33603	20.0405
2000.0	3.07420	1.33589	20.0383

Rigorous method

(epoch)

epoch 0 1 α_1 , δ_1 J2000.0 2000 1 1.5 ,
epoch 0 epoch 0 2
 ξA , $z A$, θA

$$\Delta \epsilon = 9.2 \cos \Omega + 0.5 \sin (2L)$$

Aberration

(aberration) , 가
 가 가 , 가

, 가 , 20.5 .(0.000569°) , Δλ

$$\Delta \beta$$

$$\Delta \lambda = -\,20.5 \frac{\cos (\lambda_{\odot} - \lambda)}{\cos \beta}$$

$$\Delta \beta = -\,20.5 \frac{\sin (\lambda_{\odot} - \lambda)}{\cos \beta}$$

$$\lambda \quad \beta \quad , \lambda_{\odot}$$

$$\lambda' = \lambda + \Delta \lambda$$

, Δα, Δδ

$$\Delta \alpha = -\,20.5 \frac{\cos \alpha \cos \lambda_{\odot} \cos \epsilon + \sin \alpha \sin \lambda_{\odot}}{\cos \delta}$$

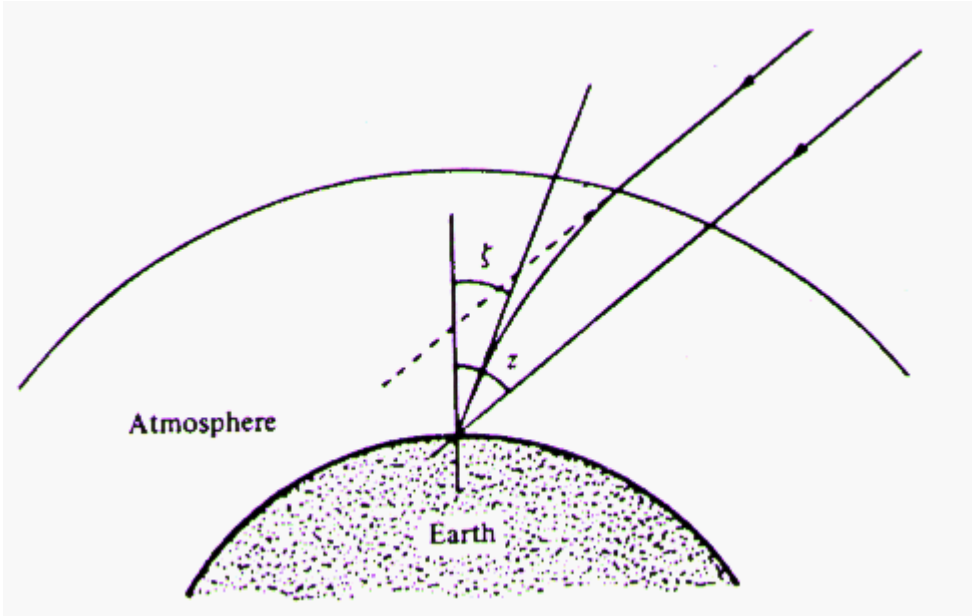
$$\Delta \delta = -\,20.5 \{ \cos \lambda_{\odot} \cos \epsilon (\tan \epsilon \cos \delta - \sin \alpha \sin \delta) + \cos \alpha \sin \delta \sin \lambda_{\odot} \}$$

$$\alpha \quad \delta \quad , \epsilon$$

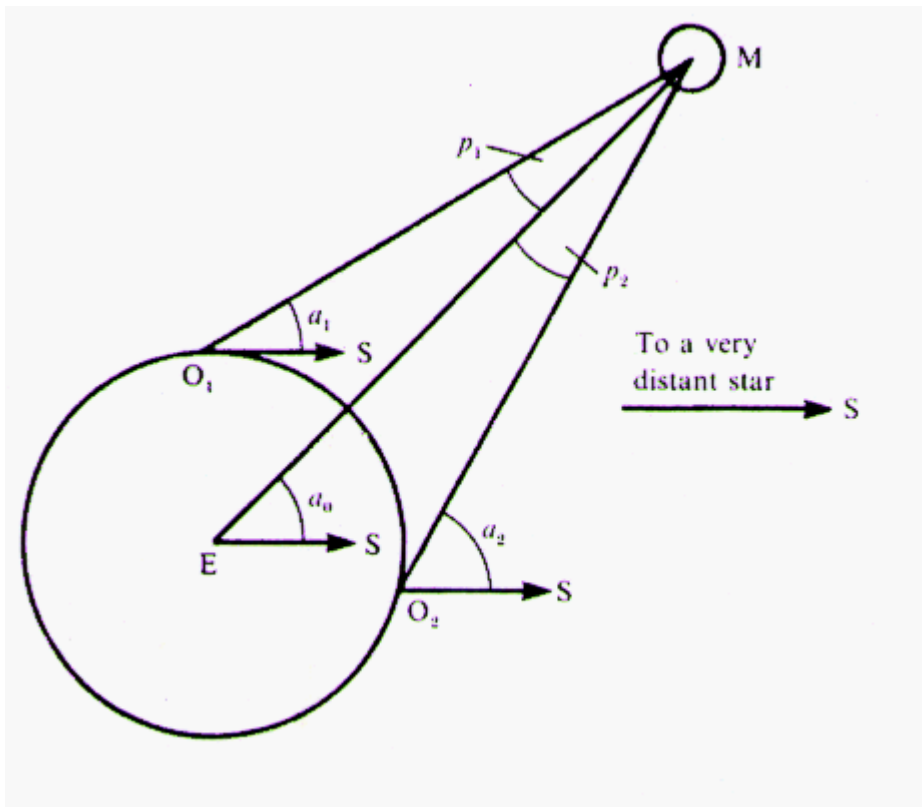
Refraction

, 가 , 가
 .() 가
 가

(atmospheric refraction) 가



	(zenith angle)	(zenith distance)	90 -	
	가	ζ		$z = \zeta + R$
R	15°	가	R	
$R = 0.00452 P \tan z / (273 + T)^\circ$	T	P	15°	6
가				
$R = \frac{P(0.1594 + 0.019a + 0.00002a^2)}{(273 + T)(1 + 0.505a + 0.0845a^2)}^\circ$	a			
	R			
R	34	가	가	
				H
$\Delta H = \frac{34}{15 \cos \phi \cos \delta \sin H}$				
가	ΔH			
coordination)				(geocentric
		가	가	
가	가			



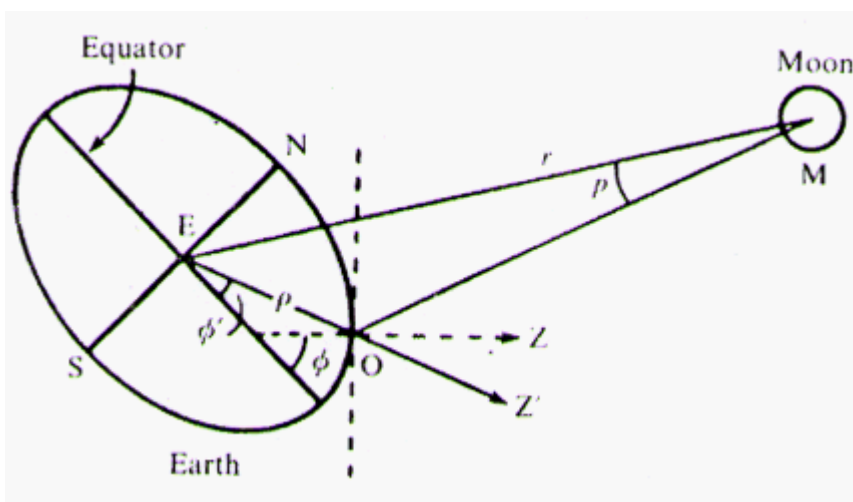
O_1, O_2 가 M

, E
 O_1S O_2S
 a_1 a_2

S M

a_0 가
 a_0

, a_1 a_2
 (geocentric parallax)
 가



E , N,S , O

OZ

(geographical or astronomical latitude) ϕ 가

EZ'

(geocentric latitude) ϕ'

$\rho \sin \phi'$ $\rho \cos \phi'$

ρ , h ,
 $\rho \sin \phi' = 0.996647 \sin u + \frac{h}{6378140} \sin \phi$
 가
 $\tan u = 0.996647 \tan \phi$
 . ϕ ,
 , p 가
 가 (, 90°) p (horizontal parallax)
 가 (equatorial horizontal parallax) , P

가 H α 가 , H' α' ()

$$H' = H + \Delta$$

,

$$\tan \Delta = \frac{\rho \cos \phi' \sin H}{r \cos \delta - \rho \cos \phi' \cos H}$$

 . $p \cos \phi'$, r ,
 6378.14 . r' ,

$$r = \frac{r'}{6378.14}$$

 . , $p \sin \phi'$ $p \cos \phi'$.
 가 . r

$$\pi = \frac{8.794}{r}$$

$$\alpha' = \alpha - \frac{\pi \sin H \rho \cos \phi'}{\cos \delta}$$

$$\delta' = \delta - \pi (\rho \sin \phi' \cos \delta - \rho \cos \phi' \cos H \sin \delta)$$

 가 . π . 가 3.141592654 ,
 ,

Heliographic coordinates

()
 , $l=7^\circ 15'$
 , 1854 1 1 (JD 2398220.0) 가
 가 25.38
 가

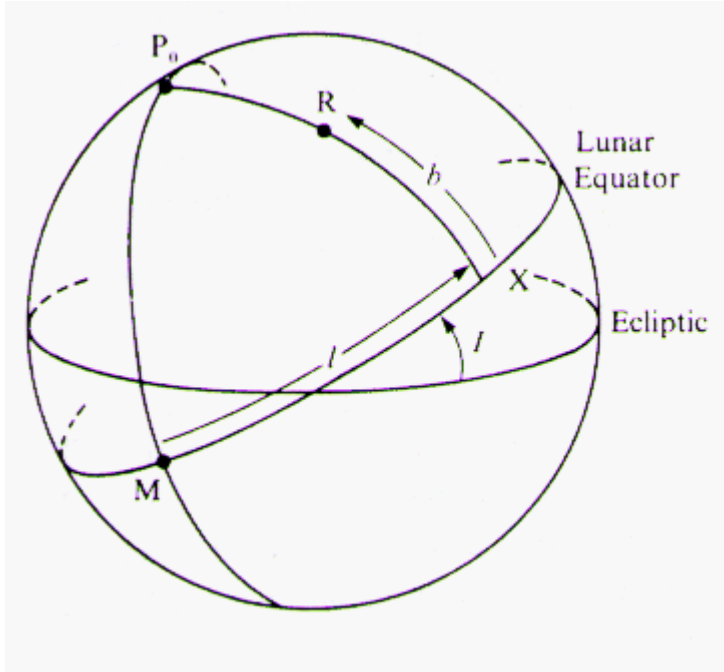


Figure 1. Geometry of the Moon's surface and its orientation relative to the ecliptic. P₀ is the point of the Moon's surface, R is the point of the Moon's surface, X is the point of the Moon's surface, M is the point of the Moon's surface. b is the distance between P₀ and R, l is the distance between P₀ and X, I is the angle between the ecliptic and the line segment P₀X. (Mare Crisium) is the point of the Moon's surface.

$$\sin b_e = -\cos I \sin \beta + \sin I \cos \beta \sin (\Omega - \lambda_m)$$

$$\tan l_e = \frac{-\sin \beta \sin I - \cos \beta \cos I \sin (\Omega - \lambda_m)}{\cos \beta \cos (\Omega - \lambda_m)} - F$$

where λ_m is the Moon's longitude, β is the Moon's latitude, Ω is the longitude of the ascending node, $F = L - \Omega$, L is the Moon's longitude.

$$\Omega = 125.044522 - 1934.136261T$$

$$F = 93.271910 + 480202.0175T$$

where T is epoch 2000 1 1.5

$$T = (JD - 2451545.0)/36525$$

(P₀) is the point of the Moon's surface, C is the point of the Moon's surface.

$$C = C_1 + C_2$$

$$\tan C_1 = \frac{\cos (\Omega - \lambda_m) \sin I}{\cos \beta \cos I + \sin \beta \sin I \sin (\Omega - \lambda_m)}$$

$$\tan C_2 = \frac{\sin \epsilon \cos \lambda_m}{\sin \epsilon \sin \beta \sin \lambda_m - \cos \epsilon \cos \beta}$$

where ϵ is the obliquity of the ecliptic, (sub-solar) is the point of the Moon's surface, le, be is the point of the Moon's surface.

$$\lambda'_m = \lambda_\odot + 180 + 26.4 \cos \beta \sin (\lambda_\odot - \lambda_m)/\pi R$$

where $\lambda_\odot$ is the Sun's longitude, R is the Moon's radius (AU), λ is the Moon's longitude.

. (90 -) , colongitude . 가
360 - colongitude가 . 180 - colongitude가