

# Astronomische Constanten

v.20240327

## EENHEDEN

De eenheden meter (m), seconde (s) en kilogram (kg) en zijn de eenheden van lengte, tijd en massa in het Internationale Systeem van Eenheden (SI) (ref.[1]).

De astronomische eenheden van lengte, tijd en massa zijn (ref.[11]):

- A = astronomische eenheid van lengte; ongeveer gelijk aan de straal van de aardbaan.  
D = astronomische eenheid van tijd, gelijk aan één dag van 86.400 SI seconden.  
S = astronomische eenheid van massa, gelijk aan de massa van de zon.

## IAU STANDAARDEN

De Internationale Astronomische Unie onderhoudt een systeem van definities en best bepaalde waarden van astronomische constanten. Zie de Transactions (ref.[2]) en Resolutions (ref.[3]).

Hieronder volgt een selectie van de beste waarden zoals die eind 2018 bekend waren (ref.[4]). Voor astrofysisch gebruik zijn vaste afgeronde nominale waarden vastgesteld (ref.[5]). In de getallen zijn decimale komma's, en punten voor duizendtallen gebruikt, en ‘·’ (hoge punt) betekent ‘maal’.

- 1.1. Gedefinieerde natuurlijke constante  
lichtsnelheid

$$c = 299.792.458 \text{ m/s} \quad [6]$$

- 1.2. Gedefinieerde hulpconstanten

astronomische eenheid  
rotatiehoek aarde voor J2000,0 UT1  
verandering in rotatiehoek aarde:

$$\begin{aligned} au &= A = 149.597.870.700 \text{ m} & [7a,b] \\ \theta_0 &= 0,779\,057\,273\,2640 \text{ rev.} \\ d\theta/d\text{UT1} &= 1,002\,737\,811\,911\,354\,48 \text{ rev./UT1-dag} & [8b],[9] \end{aligned}$$

- 2.1 Meetbare natuurlijke constanten

Newton's gravitatieconstante  
nieuwere waarde uit CODATA 2018:

$$\begin{aligned} G &= 6,674\,28 (\pm 67) \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}\cdot\text{s}^2 & [10a] \\ &= 6,674\,30 (\pm 15) \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}\cdot\text{s}^2 & [10] \end{aligned}$$

- 2.3 Hemellichaam constanten

heliocentricke gravitatieconstante  $GM_s$   
TDB compatibele waarde:  $= A^3 k^2 / D^2 = 1,327\,124\,400\,41 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$   
equatoriale straal van de aarde  $a_e = 6.378.136,6 \text{ m}$

dynamische vormfactor van de aarde ("zero-frequency tide model"):  
 $J_2 = 0,001\,082\,6359$   
langdurige verandering in  $J_2$  per eeuw  $dJ_2 = -3,0 \cdot 10^{-9}/\text{cy}$

geocentrische gravitatieconstante  $GM_E$   
TT compatibele waarde:  $= 3,986\,004\,415 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$   
TDB compatibele waarde:  $= 3,986\,004\,356 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$

geopotentiaal op de geoïde  $W_0 = 62.636.856,0 \text{ J/kg} = \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$   
nominale gemiddelde hoeksnelheid van de aardrotatie

TT compatibele waarde:  $\omega = 7,292\,115 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ rad/s}$   
verhouding van de massa van de maan tot de massa van de aarde:  
 $\mu = M_M/M_E = 0,012\,300\,0371 \quad [7a]$

## Afgeleide en oudere constanten

gravitatieconstante van Gauss	$k = 0,017\ 202\ 098\ 95$ [11a],[12a]
lichttijd voor een afstand van 1 astronomische eenheid $\tau_A = A/c = 499,004\ 783\ 84$ s	
verhouding zonsmassa tot de aardmassa $(GM_S)/(GM_E) = S/E = 332.946,0487$	
verhouding van de massa van de aarde tot de massa van de maan:	
	$M_E/M_M = 1/\mu = 81,300\ 5678$
verhouding zonsmassa tot de totale massa van aarde+maan:	
	$(S/E)/(1+\mu) = 328.900,5596$
massa van de zon	$(GM_S)/G = S = 1,9884 \cdot 10^{30}$ kg
massa van de aarde	$(GM_E)/G = E = 5,9722 \cdot 10^{24}$ kg
standaard zwaartekrachtversnelling	$g_n = (GM_E)/(R_E^2) = 9,806\ 65$ m/s <sup>2</sup> [14]
zonneparallax	$\arcsin(a_e/A) = \pi = 8,794\ 143''$
aberratieconstante voor de epocha J2000,0	$\kappa = 20,495\ 52''$ [11c],[12b]
afplattingsfactor van de aarde ("zero-frequency tide model"):	
	$f = 0,003\ 352\ 8197 = 1/298,256\ 42$ [16],[17a]

## OVERIGE CONSTANTEN EN FORMULES

In onderstaande formules geldt: T = tijdverloop in juliaanse eeuwen van 36.525 dagen vanaf J2000,0 (= JD 2.451.545,0 TDB)

### Precessie

Bron: [19a],[20],[21]

jaarlijkse algemene precessie	$p_A = 50,287\ 961\ 95'' + 0,022\ 108\ 696'' \cdot T$
jaarlijkse precessie in rechte klimming	$m = 3,074\ 773\ 605s + 0,001\ 855\ 4463s \cdot T$
jaarlijkse precessie in declinatie	$n = 20,041\ 919\ 03'' - 0,008\ 589\ 868'' \cdot T$
helling van de ecliptica	$\epsilon_A = 84,381,406'' - 46,836\ 769'' \cdot T$

### Gemiddelde perioden

Bron: [18a]

middelbare zonnedag in middelbare sterrentijd:	
$1,002\ 737\ 909\ 344\ 99d + 59,0107d \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot T$	$= 24h03m56,555\ 367s + 0,000\ 0510s \cdot T$
middelbare sterrendag in middelbare zonnetijd:	
$0,997\ 269\ 566\ 334\ 86d - 58,6888d \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot T$	$= 23h56m04,090\ 531s - 0,000\ 0507s \cdot T$
siderische rotatieperiode van de aarde in middelbare zonnetijd:	
$dUT1/d\theta = 0,997\ 269\ 663\ 237\ 157d$	$= 23h56m04,098\ 904s$

Bron: [36a]

siderische maand (van vaste ster naar dezelfde vaste ster):

$$27,321\ 661\ 554d + 0,000\ 000\ 216d \cdot T = 27d07h43m11,558s + 0,019s \cdot T$$

anomalistische maand (van perigeum naar perigeum):

$$27,554\ 549\ 886d - 0,000\ 001\ 007d \cdot T = 27d13h18m33,110s - 0,087s \cdot T$$

tropische maand (van equinox naar dezelfde equinox):

$$27,321\ 582\ 252d + 0,000\ 000\ 182d \cdot T = 27d07h43m04,707s + 0,016s \cdot T$$

draconitische maand (van knoop naar dezelfde knoop):

$$27,212\ 220\ 815d + 0,000\ 000\ 414d \cdot T = 27d05h05m35,878s + 0,036s \cdot T$$

synodische maand (nieuwe maan tot nieuwe maan):

$$29,530\ 588\ 861d + 0,000\ 000\ 252d \cdot T = 29d12h44m02,878s + 0,022s \cdot T$$

Juliaans jaar: $j = 365,25d$	$= 365d06h00m00,000s$
siderisch jaar (van vaste ster naar dezelfde vaste ster):	
$365,256\ 362\ 95d + 0,000\ 000\ 11d \cdot T$	$= 365d06h09m09,759s + 0,010s \cdot T$
anomalistisch jaar (van perihelium naar perihelium):	
$365,259\ 635\ 77d + 0,000\ 003\ 12d \cdot T$	$= 365d06h13m52,531s + 0,270s \cdot T$
tropisch jaar (gemiddeld, van equinox naar dezelfde equinox):	
$365,242\ 190\ 42d - 0,000\ 006\ 15d \cdot T$	$= 365d05h48m45,252s - 0,531s \cdot T$
ecliptisch jaar (van maan-knoop naar dezelfde maan-knoop):	
$346,620\ 074\ 49d + 0,000\ 032\ 38d \cdot T$	$= 346d14h52m54,436s + 2,798s \cdot T$
periode van knoop maanbaan:	$6.793,476\ 501d + 0,012\ 400d \cdot T = 18,600j$
periode van perigeum maanbaan:	$3.233,605\ 425d + 0,016\ 894d \cdot T = 8,853j$

"Full Moon Cycle" (FMC):	
zweving van anomalistische en synodische maand	$= 411,78443d$
14 synodische = 15 anomalistische maanden	$= 413,4 d$
saros cyclus: 223 synodische = 242 draconitische = 239 anomalistische maanden = 16 FMC	$= 6585,3d = 118j + 11d$
Cyclus van Meton: 235 synodische maanden = 19 jaren	$= 6939,7d$
Chaldeeuwse maancyclus: 251 synodische = 269 anomalistische maanden = 18 FMC	$= 7412,2d = 20j + 107d$

## De Aarde (WGS-1984/EGM-1996 [16],[22b])

equatoriale straal	$a = 6.378.137 m$
nominaal	$R_{eE}^N = 6,3781 \cdot 10^6 m$
equatoriale omtrek	$2\pi a = 40\ 075\ 017 m$
afplatting	$f = 1/298,257\ 223\ 563$
polaire straal	$b = (1-f) \cdot a = 6.356.752,31 m$
nominaal	$R_{pE}^N = 6,3568 \cdot 10^6 m$
polaire omtrek	$\pi \cdot \{3(a+b)-\sqrt{[(3a+b) \cdot (a+3b)]}\} = 40\ 007\ 862 m$
volume	$\pi \cdot 4/3 \cdot (a^2 b) = 1,0832 \cdot 10^{21} m^3$
geocentrische gravitatieconstante	$GM = 3.986.004,418 (\pm 8) \cdot 10^8 m^3/s^2$
nominaal	$(GM)_E^N = 3.986.004 \cdot 10^8 m^3/s^2$
oorspronkelijk (voor GPS):	$3.986.005 \cdot 10^8 m^3/s^2$
hoeksnelheid	$\omega = 7\ 292\ 115 \cdot 10^{-11} rad/s$
geopotentiaal coëfficiënt ( $C_{2,0}$ ) (afgeleid)	$-484,166\ 774\ 985 \cdot 10^{-6}$
oorspronkelijk (definiërend):	$-484,166\ 85 \cdot 10^{-6}$
dynamische vormfactor ( $J_2$ ) - uit GRS80:	$108\ 263 \cdot 10^{-8}$
ontsnappingssnelheid	$\sqrt{2GM/a} = 11,18 km/s$
gravitatieversnelling (in mgal = $10^{-5} m/s^2$ ):	
	$g(\phi) = 978.032,677\ 14 + 5.185,960 \cdot \sin^2(\phi) - 5,736 \cdot \sin^2(2\phi) - 0,3086 \cdot h$

[22a]

waarin:  $\phi, \lambda$  = geodetische breedte en lengte op de WGS-84 ellipsoïde;  $h$  = hoogte t.o.v. de ellipsoïde in meters

## De Maan

Baan (gemiddelden op J2000,0):	
gemiddelde equatoriale horizontale parallax	$\pi = 3.422,608'' = 0,950\ 7244^\circ$
$\rightarrow$ gemiddelde afstand (voor $a_e = 6.378,140 km$ [11b])	$a_e / \sin(\pi) = 384.399,7 km$
Keplerse baanas	$a_M = 384.747,964 km$
gemiddelde hoeksnelheid (afgeleid)	$2,661\ 699\ 473\ 2866 \cdot 10^{-6} rad/s$
gemiddelde baansnelheid (afgeleid)	$1.024 m/s$

tijdgemiddelde baanparameters (ELP: refs.[31],[32],[33],[34],[36]):

afstand  $r_M = 385.500,560 \text{ km}$  [34a],[36c]

excentriciteit (uit constante E)  $e = 0,054\ 9006$

baanhelling op ecliptica (uit constante  $\Gamma$ )  $i = 5,145\ 35^\circ$

gemiddelde osculerende baanparameters (ref.[35]):

baanas  $\langle a \rangle = 383.397,7725 \text{ km}$

excentriciteit  $\langle e \rangle = 0,055\ 545\ 526$

inclinatie op ecliptica  $\langle i \rangle = 5,156\ 689\ 83^\circ$

Rotatie:

gemiddelde helling equator op ecliptica  $I = 1^\circ 32'32,7'' = 1,542\ 24^\circ$  [11d,24a,25a]

gemiddelde helling equator op baanvlak  $I' = 6^\circ 41'16'' = 6,6878^\circ$  ? [?]

rotatiesnelheid  $13,176\ 358\ 15 \text{ }^\circ/\text{d}$  [26b]

Fysisch:

gemiddelde straal  $R_M = 1.737,4 \text{ km}$  [26d]

gemiddelde straal in Watts' profielen  $1.738,065 \text{ km}$  [11e]

nominale straal in aardstralen (voor berekening verduisteringen)  $k = 0,272\ 5076 \text{ a}_e$  [23]

$$0,272\ 5076 \cdot 6.378,140 = 1.738,092 \text{ km}$$
 [23],[11b]

schijnbare diameter op gemiddelde afstand  $2 \cdot \arcsin(R_M/r_M) = 0,516\ 45^\circ = 30'59,2''$

selenocentrische gravitatieconstante  $GM_M = \mu \cdot GM_E = 4,902\ 800\ 2 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$

massa  $(GM_M)/G = 73,458 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ kg}$

gemiddelde dichtheid  $3,344 \text{ kg/m}^3$

zwaartekracht aan oppervlak  $(GM_M)/(R_M)^2 = 1,624 \text{ m/s}^2 = 0,166 \cdot g_n$

ontsnappingssnelheid  $\sqrt{(2GM_M/R_M)} = 2,38 \text{ km/s}$

magnitude van volle maan op gemiddelde afstand  $V_O = -12,74$  [27a]

$$= -12,72$$
 [28]

magnitude op 1 AE bij faselhoek 0  $V_{(1,0)} = +0,21$  [27a]

$$= +0,23$$
 [28]

kleurindex  $(B-V) = +0,85$  [28]

geometrisch albedo  $11,5\%$  [27a]

$$11,3\%$$
 [28]

Bond albedo  $6,7\%$  [27a]

$$6,9\%$$
 [28]

## De Zon

equatoriale straal  $R_S = 696.000 \text{ km}$  [26c]

nominale straal  $R_{N_*} = 695,7 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}$  [5b]

schijnbare diameter op 1 AE  $2 \cdot \arcsin(R_S/A) = 0,533\ 14^\circ = 31'59,3''$

schijnbare diameter fotosfeer op 1 AE  $2 \cdot 959,176'' = 0,532\ 876^\circ = 31'58,35''$  [30]

nominale massaparameter van de Zon  $(GM)_S = 1,327\ 124\ 4 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$  [5b]

$$1,408 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

gemiddelde dichtheid  $(GM_S)/(R_S)^2 = 274 \text{ m/s}^2 = 27,9 \text{ g}_n$

$$617,54 \text{ km/s}$$

zwaartekracht aan oppervlak siderische rotatieduur (conventioneel volgens Carrington, bepaald rond  $B = \pm 26^\circ$ )  $25,38 \text{ d}$  [26a]

synodische rotatieperiode  $= 1 / (1/25,38 - 1/365,256\ 36) = 27,2752 \text{ d}$

helling equator op ecliptica (afgeleid)  $7,252^\circ$  [26a]

lengte klimmende knoop equator voor equinox en ecliptica van datum (afgeleid):  $75,766^\circ + 1,397^\circ \cdot T$

nominale zonneconstante (gemiddeld in 11-j cyclus)  $S_{N_*}^N = 1,361 \text{ W/m}^2$  [29],[5b]

nominale lichtkracht  $L_{N_*}^N = 4\pi A^2 \cdot S_{N_*}^N = 3,828 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ W}$

nominale effectieve oppervlaktetemperatuur uit  $T^4 = L_{N_*}^N / \sigma$   $4\pi(R_{N_*}^N)^2 \rightarrow T_{\text{eff},*}^N = 5,772 \text{ K}$  [5b]

schijnbare magnitude  $V_{(1,0)} = -26,71$  [30]

absolute magnitude  $M_V = +4,862$  [30]

absolute bolometrische magnitude	(definiërend) $M_{\text{Bol}\star} \equiv +4,74$	[5a]
	(ouder) $M_{\text{bol}} = +4,7554$	[30]
schijnbare bolometrische magnitude (op 1 AE)	$m_{\text{bol}\star} \equiv -26,832$	[5a]
kleurindex	$(B-V) = +0,653$	[30]
spectraaltype	G2V	[30]
leeftijd zonnestelsel	4572 ( $\pm 4$ ) $\cdot 10^6$ j	[30]

### Lengte-eenheden

lichtjaar     $1 \text{ lj} = j \cdot D \cdot c = 9,4607 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ km} = 63.241 \text{ AE} = 0,306 \text{ pc}$   
 parsec       $1 \text{ pc} = A/\tan(1'') = 206.265 \text{ AE} = 30,857 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ km} = 3,2616 \text{ lj}$

### Het melkwegstelsel

pool galactisch grondvlak (J2000,0)	$\alpha = 12h51m26,28s; \delta = +27^\circ 07' 41,7''$	[37],[38]
nulrichting galactische lengte (J2000,0) (afgeleid)	$\alpha = 17h45m37,20s; \delta = -28^\circ 56' 10,2''$	
positie melkwegcentrum Sgr A* (epoch 2006, J2000,0):	$\alpha = 17h45m40,0360s; \delta = -29^\circ 00' 28,170''$	[46a]
in galactische coördinaten (afgeleid)	$l = 359,9442^\circ; b = -0,0462^\circ$	[46b]
afstand van de zon tot het centrum	$7,86 \pm 0,14 \text{ kpc} = 25,6 \cdot 10^3 \text{ lj}$	[46c]
afstand van de zon tot het galactisch vlak	$8 \text{ pc} = 26 \text{ lj}$	[?]
baansnelheid zon	$225 \pm 9 \text{ km/s}$	[39]
omlooptijd zon (afgeleid)	$202 (\pm 10) \cdot 10^6 \text{ jr}$	[39]
beweging zon t.o.v. "Local Standard of Rest" (richting apex); ref.[39]:		
U0 =	$7,5 \pm 1,0 \text{ km/s}$	
V0 =	$13,5 \pm 0,3 \text{ km/s}$	
W0 =	$6,8 \pm 0,1 \text{ km/s}$	
totaal	$16,9 \pm 1,0 \text{ km/s}$	
apex zon (afgeleid)	$l = 61^\circ; b = +24^\circ$ $\alpha = 18h05m; \delta = +35^\circ$	

### Het heelal

Hubble constante	Cepheïden	$H_0 = 73,04 (\pm 1,04) \text{ km/s/Mpc}$	[48b]
	kosmologisch	$H_0 = 67,4 (\pm 0,5) \text{ km/s/Mpc}$	[47b]
straal zichtbare heelal (kosmologische Hubble lengte)		$c/H_0 = 4,45 \text{ Gpc} = 14,5 \cdot 10^9 \text{ lj}$	
leeftijd		$13,80 (\pm 0,04) \cdot 10^9 \text{ j}$	[44a]
temperatuur		$2,72548 (\pm 0,00057) \text{ K}$	[40]
dichtheid		$9,9 \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ g/cm}^3 = 9,9 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg/m}^3$	[43d]
baryonische massa fractie		$\Omega_b = 4,95 (\pm 0,03)\%$	[47b]
waarvan oorspronkelijke Helium fractie		$25,34 (\pm 0,83)\%$	[41]
koude donkere massa fractie		$\Omega_c = 26,6 (\pm 0,3)\%$	[47b]
donkere energie fractie		$\Omega_\Lambda = 68,5 (\pm 0,5)\%$	[47b]
Zie ook de oudere resultaten van WMAP(2012) [43a,b,c,d], Planck(2013) [44a,b,c], Planck(2015) [45a,b].			

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