

# Astronomische Constanten

v.20220422

## 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  $au = A = 149.597.870.700 \text{ m}$  [7a,b]  
rotatiehoek aarde voor J2000,0 UT1  $\theta_0 = 0,779\ 057\ 273\ 2640 \text{ rev.}$   
verandering in rotatiehoek aarde:  
 $d\theta/dUT1 = 1,002\ 737\ 811\ 911\ 354\ 48 \text{ rev./UT1-dag}$  [8b],[9]

### 2.1 Meetbare natuurlijke constanten

Newtons gravitatieconstante  $G = 6,674\ 28 (\pm 67) \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg/s}^2$  [10a]  
nieuwere waarde uit CODATA 2018:  $6,674\ 30 (\pm 15) \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg/s}^2$  [10]

### 2.3 Hemellichaam constanten

heliocentrische 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:  $= 3,986\ 004\ 356 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$   
geopotential op de geïde  $W_0 = 62.636.856,0 \text{ J/kg} = \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$   
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:  
 $\mu = M_M/M_E = 0,012\ 300\ 0371$  [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 epoce J2000,0	$\kappa = 20,495\ 52''$ [11c],[12b]
afplattingsfactor van de aarde (" <i>zero-frequency tide model</i> "):	
	$f = 0,003\ 352\ 8197 = 1/298,256\ 42$ [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  $= 411,78443d$  [49]  
 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 [50]  
 $= 7412,2d = 20j + 107d$

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

equatoriale straal  $a = 6.378.137\ m$   
 nominaal  $R_{eE}^N = 6,3781 \cdot 10^6\ m$  [5b]  
 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  $R_{pE}^N = 6,3568 \cdot 10^6\ m$  [5b]  
 polaire omtrek  $\pi \cdot \{3(a+b) - \sqrt{[(3a+b) \cdot (a+3b)]}\} = 40\ 007\ 862\ m$  [51]  
 volume  $\pi \cdot 4/3 \cdot (a^2 b) = 1,0832 \cdot 10^{21}\ m^3$  [52]  
 geocentrische gravitatieconstante  $GM = 3.986.004,418 (\pm 8) \cdot 10^8\ m^3/s^2$   
 nominaal  $(GM)_E^N = 3.986.004 \cdot 10^8\ m^3/s^2$  [5b]  
 oorspronkelijk (voor GPS):  $3.986.005 \cdot 10^8\ m^3/s^2$   
 hoeksnelheid  $\omega = 7\ 292\ 115 \cdot 10^{-11}\ rad/s$   
 geopotiaal 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:  $108\ 263 \cdot 10^{-8}$   
 ontsnappingsnelheid  $\sqrt{(2GM/a)} = 11,18\ km/s$   
 gravitatieversnelling (in  $mgal = 10^{-5}\ m/s^2$ ):  
 $g(\varphi) = 978.032,677\ 14 + 5.185,960 \cdot \sin^2(\varphi) - 5,736 \cdot \sin^2(2\varphi) - 0,3086 \cdot h$  [22a]  
 waarin:  $\varphi, \lambda$  = 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  $\pi = 3.422,608'' = 0,950\ 7244^\circ$  [25b]  
 → gemiddelde afstand (voor  $a_e = 6.378,140\ km$  [11b])  $a_e / \sin(\pi) = 384.399,7\ km$   
 Keplerse baanas  $a_M = 384.747,964\ km$  [36b]  
 gemiddelde hoeksnelheid (afgeleid)  $2,661\ 699\ 473\ 2866 \cdot 10^{-6}\ rad/s$  [36a]  
 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) $k = 0,272 5076 a_e$	$0,272 5076 \cdot 6.378,140 = 1.738,092 \text{ km}$	[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 $(GM_M)/(R_M)^2 = 1,624 \text{ m/s}^2 = 0,166 \cdot g_n$		
ontsnappingsnelheid $\sqrt{(2GM_M/R_M)} = 2,38 \text{ km/s}$		
magnitude van volle maan op gemiddelde afstand $V_O = -12,74$		[27a]
	$= -12,72$	[28]
magnitude op 1 AE bij fasehoek 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 $R_{\odot}^N = 695.7 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}$		[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 $(GM)_{\odot}^N = 1,327 124 4 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}^2$		[5b]
gemiddelde dichtheid $1.408 \text{ kg/m}^3$		
zwaartekracht aan oppervlak $(GM_S)/(R_S)^2 = 274 \text{ m/s}^2 = 27,9 g_n$		
ontsnappingsnelheid $617,54 \text{ km/s}$		
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) $S_{\odot}^N = 1.361 \text{ W/m}^2$		[29],[5b]
nominale lichtkracht $L_{\odot}^N = 4\pi A^2 \cdot S_{\odot}^N = 3,828 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ W}$		
nominale effectieve oppervlaktetemperatuur uit $T^4 = L_{\odot}^N / \sigma 4\pi (R_{\odot}^N)^2 \rightarrow T_{\text{eff}\odot}^N = 5.772 \text{ K}$		[5b]
schijnbare magnitude $V_{(1,0)} = -26,71$		[30]
absolute magnitude $M_V = +4,862$		[30]

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

## Lengte-eenheden

lichtjaar	$1 \text{ lj} = j \cdot D \cdot c = 9,4607 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ km} = 63.241 \text{ AE} = 0,306 \text{ 60 pc}$
parsec	$1 \text{ pc} = A/\tan(1'') = 206 \text{ 265 AE} = 30,857 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ km} = 3,2616 \text{ lj}$

## Het melkwegstelsel

pool galactisch grondvlak (J2000,0)	$\alpha = 12\text{h}51\text{m}26,28\text{s}; \delta = +27^\circ 07'41,7''$	[37],[38]
nulrichting galactische lengte (J2000,0) (afgeleid)	$\alpha = 17\text{h}45\text{m}37,20\text{s}; \delta = -28^\circ 56'10,2''$	
positie melkwegcentrum Sgr A* (epoch 2006, J2000,0):	$\alpha = 17\text{h}45\text{m}40,0360\text{s}; \delta = -29^\circ 00'28,170''$	[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)	$l = 61^\circ; b = +24^\circ$ $\alpha = 18\text{h}05\text{m}; \delta = +35^\circ$	

## 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 (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].			

## REFERENTIES

- [1] BIPM: *The International System of Units*:  
<https://www.bipm.org/en/measurement-units/>
- [2] IAU Transactions: [https://www.iau.org/publications/iau/transactions\\_a/](https://www.iau.org/publications/iau/transactions_a/)
- [3] IAU Resolutions: [http://www.iau.org/administration/resolutions/general\\_assemblies/](http://www.iau.org/administration/resolutions/general_assemblies/)
- [4] IAU *Current Best Estimates*:
- [4a] Luzum B. e.a. (2011): The IAU 2009 system of astronomical constants: the report of the IAU working group on numerical standards for Fundamental Astronomy. *Celest.Mech.Dyn.Astron.* **110**(4), pp.239..304; DOI: 10.1007/s10569-011-9352-4;  
<http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2011CeMDA.110..293L> ;  
<http://www.sai.msu.ru/neb/rw/CelMech110.pdf> ;  
[[http://maia.usno.navy.mil/NSFA/IAU2009\\_consts.html](http://maia.usno.navy.mil/NSFA/IAU2009_consts.html) verdwenen]
- [4b] [[http://maia.usno.navy.mil/NSFA/NSFA\\_cbe.html](http://maia.usno.navy.mil/NSFA/NSFA_cbe.html) verdwenen]
- [4c] [http://asa.hmnao.com/SecK/Section\\_K.html](http://asa.hmnao.com/SecK/Section_K.html) ;  
[<http://asa.usno.navy.mil/SecK/Constants.html> verdwenen]
- [5] IAU Resolutions 2015: [http://www.iau.org/static/resolutions/IAU2015\\_English.pdf](http://www.iau.org/static/resolutions/IAU2015_English.pdf)
- [5a] IAU Inter-Division A-G Working Group on Nominal Units for Stellar and Planetary Astronomy: IAU 2015 Resolution B2 on Recommended Zero Points for the Absolute and Apparent Bolometric Magnitude Scales.  
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1510.06262>
- [5b] IAU Inter-Division A-G Working Group on Nominal Units for Stellar and Planetary Astronomy: IAU 2015 Resolution B3 on Recommended Nominal Conversion Constants for Selected Solar and Planetary Properties.  
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1510.07674>
- [6] 17e Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures 1983, Resolution 1.  
Zie: Bureau International des Poids et Mesures: *The International System of Units (SI)*, 8th ed. 2006, p.112;  
<http://www.bipm.org/fr/CGPM/db/17/1/>
- [7] Definitie van de Astronomische Eenheid:
- [7a] Pitjeva E.V, Standish E.M (2009): Proposals for the masses of the of the three largest asteroids, the Moon-Earth mass ratio and the astronomical unit. *Celest.Mech.Dyn.Astron.* **103**, pp.365..372; DOI: 10.1007/s10569-009-9203-8 . Zie:  
<http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2009CeMDA.103..365P>
- [7b] IAU (2012) 28th General Assembly, Resolution B2:  
[http://www.iau.org/static/resolutions/IAU2012\\_English.pdf](http://www.iau.org/static/resolutions/IAU2012_English.pdf)
- [8] IAU (2000) XXIVth General Assembly.  
[https://www.iau.org/static/resolutions/IAU2000\\_French.pdf](https://www.iau.org/static/resolutions/IAU2000_French.pdf)
- [8a] *ibidem*, Resolution No. B1.6: IAU precession-nutation model 2000 .
- [8b] *ibidem*, Resolution No. B1.8: Definition and use of the celestial and terrestrial ephemeris origins.
- [9] p.403 vgl.(22) in: Capitaine N., Guinot B., McCarthy D.D. (2000): Definition of the Celestial Ephemeris Origin and of UT in the International Celestial Reference Frame. *Astron.&Astrophys.* **355**, pp.398..405 . Zie:  
<http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2000A%26A...355..398C>
- [10] CODATA: <http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Constants/index.html>
- [10a] Mohr P.J., Taylor B.N., Newell D.B. (2008): CODATA Recommended Values of the Fundamental Physical Constants: 2006 . *Rev.Mod.Phys.* **80**: pp.633..730; DOI: 10.1103/RevModPhys.80.633;  
<http://arxiv.org/pdf/0801.0028v1.pdf>

- [10b] Mohr P.J., Taylor B.N., Newell D.B. (2012): CODATA Recommended Values of the Fundamental Physical Constants: 2010 . *Rev.Mod.Phys.* **84**: pp.1527..1605 (2012); DOI: 10.1103/RevModPhys.84.1527;  
<http://arxiv.org/pdf/1203.5425v1.pdf>
- [10c] Mohr P.J., Newell D.B., Taylor B.N. (2015): CODATA Recommended Values of the Fundamental Physical Constants: 2014 .  
<http://arxiv.org/pdf/1507.07956.pdf>
- [11] p.31, pp.52..67 in: IAU (1976): Proceedings of the 16th General Assembly, *Transactions of the IAU XVI B*, West R.M. (ed.), D.Reidel, Dordrecht 1977 ;  
[http://www.iau.org/static/resolutions/IAU1976\\_French.pdf](http://www.iau.org/static/resolutions/IAU1976_French.pdf) , [http://books.google.nl/books?id=4GbhAz0T2OsC&pg=PA58&lpg=PA58&dq=IAU+1976+system+of+astronomical+constants&source=bl&ots=wNt9cPG0lz&sig=ta3H5Mct\\_jY9QA5F-VRAiAWUh4g&hl=nl&sa=X&ei=BYcnUfTnMIXjtQagn4F4&ved=0CHYQ6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=IAU%201976%20system%20of%20astronomical%20constants&f=false](http://books.google.nl/books?id=4GbhAz0T2OsC&pg=PA58&lpg=PA58&dq=IAU+1976+system+of+astronomical+constants&source=bl&ots=wNt9cPG0lz&sig=ta3H5Mct_jY9QA5F-VRAiAWUh4g&hl=nl&sa=X&ei=BYcnUfTnMIXjtQagn4F4&ved=0CHYQ6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=IAU%201976%20system%20of%20astronomical%20constants&f=false)
- [11a] *ibidem* p.58 constante 1
- [11b] *ibidem* p.58 constante 4
- [11c] *ibidem* p.59 constante 14
- [11d] *ibidem* p.60
- [11e] *ibidem* p.66
- [12] Seidelmann, P.K (1977): Numerical values of the constants of the Joint Report of the Working Groups of IAU Commission 4 . *Celest.Mech.* **16**, pp.165..177; DOI: 10.1007/BF01228598;  
[http://adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-data\\_query?bibcode=1977CeMec..16..165S&link\\_type=ARTICLE](http://adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-data_query?bibcode=1977CeMec..16..165S&link_type=ARTICLE)
- [12a] *ibidem* p.165
- [12b] *ibidem* p.168
- [13] Lederle, T. (1980): The IAU (1976) System of Astronomical Constants. *Mitt.Astron.Ges.* **48**, 59..65;  
[http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-data\\_query?bibcode=1980MitAG..48...59L&link\\_type=ARTICLE](http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-data_query?bibcode=1980MitAG..48...59L&link_type=ARTICLE)
- [14] 3e Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures 1901, Resolution 70 . Zie: Bureau International des Poids et Mesures: The International System of Units (SI), 8th ed. 2006, p.143;  
<http://www.bipm.org/fr/CGPM/db/3/2/>
- [15] Groten, E. (2000): Parameters of Common Relevance of Astronomy, Geodesy, and Geodynamics. *J.Geod.* **74**, pp.134..140 .  
 Zie ook: Geodesist's Handbook 2000, part 4:  
<http://www.gfy.ku.dk/~iag/HB2000/part4/groten.htm>
- [16a] Groten, E. (2004): Fundamental parameters and current (2004) best estimates of the parameters of common relevance to astronomy, geodesy, and geodynamics. *J.Geod.* **77**(10..11), pp.724..731; DOI: 10.1007/s00190-003-0373-y ;  
<http://www.gfy.ku.dk/~iag/HB2004/part5/51-groten.pdf>
- [16b] Zie ook: IAG: Geodesist's Handbook - 2004 , part 5.1 . *J.Geod.* **78**(9..12);  
<http://www.iag-aig.org/attach/e354a3264d1e420ea0a9920fe762f2a0/51-groten.pdf>
- [17] Petit G., Luzum B. (2010): IERS Conventions 2010. *IERS Technical Note No.* **36**;  
<http://www.iers.org/TN36/>
- [17a] *ibidem* p.18
- [18] Capitaine N., Wallace P.T., McCarthy D.D. (2003): Expressions to implement the IAU definition of UT1 . *Astron.&Astrophys.* **406**, pp.1135..1149; DOI: 10.1051/0004-6361:20030817;  
<http://www.aanda.org/articles/aa/pdf/2003/30/aa3487.pdf>
- [18a] *ibidem*, afgeleid uit vgl.B1,B2 op p.1149
- [19] Capitaine N., Wallace P.T., Chapront J. (2003): Expressions for IAU 2000 precession quantities. *Astron.&Astrophys.* **412**, pp.567..586; DOI: 10.1051/0004-6361:20031539;

- <http://www.aanda.org/articles/aa/pdf/2003/48/aa4068.pdf>
- [19a] *ibidem* p.581 vergelijking (39)
- [20] Hilton J.A. e.a. (2006): Report of the International Astronomical Union Division I Working Group on Precession and the Ecliptic. *Celest.Mech.Dyn.Astron.* **94**, pp.351..367 . DOI 10.1007/s10569-006-0001-2; <https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/#abs/2006CeMDA..94..351H/abstract>.
- [21] IAU (2006) XXVIth General Assembly. Resolution No. B1: Adoption of the P03 Precession Theory and Definition of the Ecliptic. [https://www.iau.org/static/resolutions/IAU2006\\_Resol1.pdf](https://www.iau.org/static/resolutions/IAU2006_Resol1.pdf).
- [22a] afgeleid; zie ook p.3-23 vgl. 3-63 en 3-64, en p.3-47 tabel 3.8 in: Defense Mapping Agency: Technical Report 3850.2, 1e ed. (1984): DoD World Geodetic System 1984, Hst.3; <http://earth-info.nga.mil/GandG/publications/tr8350.2/tr8350.2-a/Chapter%203.pdf>
- [22b] National Imagery and Mapping Agency: Technical Report 3850.2, 3e ed. (1997): DoD World Geodetic System 1984; <http://earth-info.nga.mil/GandG/publications/tr8350.2/wgs84fin.pdf>
- [23] Resolution C 10, p.51 in: IAU (1982): Proceedings of the 18th General Assembly, *Transactions of the IAU XVIII B*, West R.M. (ed.), D.Reidel, Dordrecht 1983; [http://www.iau.org/static/resolutions/IAU1982\\_French.pdf](http://www.iau.org/static/resolutions/IAU1982_French.pdf)
- [24] The Improved IAU System. *Astronomical Almanac 1984*, pp. S5..S39
- [24a] *ibidem* p.S8
- [25] Explanatory Supplement to the *Astronomical Almanac*. Seidelmann P.K. (ed.), USNO, University Science Books 1992.
- [25a] *ibidem* p.400 en p.697
- [25b] *ibidem* tabel 5.4 p.701
- [26] Archinal B.A. e.a. (2011): Report of the IAU Working Group on Cartographic Coordinates and Rotational Elements: 2009. *Celest.Mech.Dyn.Astron.* **109**(2), pp.101..135; DOI: 10.1007/s10569-010-9320-4; <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2011CeMDA.109..101A> , <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10569-010-9320-4> , <http://astropedia.astrogeology.usgs.gov/alfresco/d/d/workspace/SpacesStore/28fd9e81-1964-44d6-a58b-fbbf61e64e15/WGCCRE2009reprint.pdf>
- [26a] *ibidem* tabel 1 p.###
- [26b] *ibidem* tabel 2 p.###
- [26c] *ibidem* tabel 4 p.###
- [26d] *ibidem* tabel 5 p.###
- [27] Kuiper G.P., Middlehurst B.M. (eds.): *The Solar System. Vol.III Planets & Satellites*. Univ. Of Chicago Press, 1961.
- [27a] *ibidem*, Ch.8 p.289: Harris D.L.: Photometry and Colorimetry of Planets and Satellites.
- [28] Lane A.P., Irvine W.M. (1973): Monochromatic phase curves and albedos for the lunar disk. *Astron.J.* **78**(3), pp.267..277; <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1973AJ.....78..267L> ; [http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-iarticle\\_query?1973AJ.....78..267L&data\\_type=PDF\\_HIGH&whole\\_paper=YES&type=PRINT&filetype=.pdf](http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-iarticle_query?1973AJ.....78..267L&data_type=PDF_HIGH&whole_paper=YES&type=PRINT&filetype=.pdf)
- [29] Kopp K., Lean J.L. (2010): A new, lower value of total solar irradiance: Evidence and climate significance. *Geophys.Res.Lett.* **38**, L01706; DOI: 10.1029/2010GL045777; <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1029/2010GL045777/pdf>
- [30] [<https://sites.google.com/site/mamajeksstarnotes/basic-astronomical-data-for-the-sun> ontoegankelijk]
- [31] Chapront-Touzé M., Chapront J. (1983): The lunar ephemeris ELP 2000 . *Astron.&Astrophys.* **124**, pp.50..62; [http://adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-data\\_query?bibcode=1983A%26A...124...50C&link\\_type=ARTICLE](http://adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-data_query?bibcode=1983A%26A...124...50C&link_type=ARTICLE)



- [31a] *ibidem*, p.51 tabel 1 en p.54 tabel 9 en text.
- [32] Chapront-Touzé M., Chapront J. (1988): ELP 2000-85 - A semi-analytical lunar ephemeris adequate for historical times. *Astron.&Astrophys.* **190**(1-2), pp.342..352;  
[http://adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-data\\_query?bibcode=1988A%26A...190..342C&link\\_type=ARTICLE](http://adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-data_query?bibcode=1988A%26A...190..342C&link_type=ARTICLE)
- [32a] *ibidem* p.351 tabel 9
- [33] Chapront-Touzé, M; Chapront, J.: Lunar Tables and Programs from 4000 B.C. to A.D. 8000. Willmann-Bell, Richmond, VA, USA 1991 . ISBN 0943396336  
<http://www.willbell.com/math/mc9.htm>
- [34] Chapront J., Chapront-Touzé M., Francou G. (Dec.1997): Nouvelles expressions des termes seculaires dans Lunar Tables and Programs from 4000 B.C. to A.D. 8000 . *Notes Scientifiques et Technologiques du Bureau des Longitudes* **S055**, ISSN 1243-4272, ISBN 2-910015-15-7
- [34a] *ibidem* par. 3.3 p.8
- [35] Simon J.L. e.a. (1994): Numerical expressions for precession formulae and mean elements for the Moon and the planets. *Astron.&Astrophys.* **282**(2), pp.663..683;  
[http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-data\\_query?bibcode=1994A%26A...282..663S&link\\_type=ARTICLE](http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-data_query?bibcode=1994A%26A...282..663S&link_type=ARTICLE)
- [36] Chapront J., Chapront-Touzé M., Francou F. (2002): A new determination of lunar orbital parameters, precession constant and tidal acceleration from LLR parameters. *Astron.&Astrophys.* **387**(2), pp.700..709; DOI: 10.1051/0004-6361:20020420;  
<http://www.aanda.org/articles/aa/pdf/2002/20/aa2201.pdf>
- [36a] *ibidem*, afgeleid uit tabel 4 op p.704
- [36b] *ibidem*, uit siderische beweging n uit W1 in tabel 4 p.704 volgens  $a^3 = GME \cdot (1+\mu) / n^2$
- [36c] *ibidem*, constante waarde in tabel 9 op p.351 van ref.[32] geschaald met correcties uit tabel 2 p.703 en tabel 4 p.704 uit ref.[36] op parameters uit tabel 1 p.51 en tabel 9 p.54 uit ref.[31]
- [37] Blaauw A., Gum C.S., Pawsey J.L., Westerhout G. (1960): Report of I.A.U. Sub-Commission 33b: The new I.A.U. system of galactic coordinates (1958 revision). *Mon.Not.R.Astron.Soc.* **121**(2), pp.123..131;  
[http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-iarticle\\_query?1960MNRAS.121..123B&data\\_type=PDF\\_HIGH&whole\\_paper=YES&filetype=.pdf](http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-iarticle_query?1960MNRAS.121..123B&data_type=PDF_HIGH&whole_paper=YES&filetype=.pdf)
- [38] p.329 in: Murray C.A. (1989): The transformation of coordinates between the systems of B1950.0 and J2000.0, and the principal galactic axes referred to J2000.0 . *Astron.Astrophys.* **218**, pp.325..329;  
[http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-iarticle\\_query?1989A%26A...218..325M&data\\_type=PDF\\_HIGH&whole\\_paper=YES&filetype=.pdf](http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/nph-iarticle_query?1989A%26A...218..325M&data_type=PDF_HIGH&whole_paper=YES&filetype=.pdf)
- [39] Francis C., Anderson E. (2009): Calculation of the Local Standard of Rest from 20 574 Local Stars in the New Hipparcos Reduction with Known Radial Velocities. *New Astronomy* **14**(7), pp.615..629; DOI: 10.1016/j.newastr.2009.03.004;  
<http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2009NewA...14..615F> ;  
<http://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/0812/0812.4032.pdf>
- [40] Fixen D.J. (2009): The temperature of the cosmic microwave background. *Astrophys.J.* **707**(2), pp.916..920 ; DOI: 10.1088/0004-637X/707/2/916 ;  
[http://iopscience.iop.org/0004-637X/707/2/916/pdf/apj\\_707\\_2\\_916.pdf](http://iopscience.iop.org/0004-637X/707/2/916/pdf/apj_707_2_916.pdf)
- [41] Aver E., Olive K.A., Skillman E.D. (2012): An MCM determination of primordial helium abundance. *J.CAP* **1204**, pp.004.. ;  
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1112.3713>
- [42] Efstathiou, G. (2014): H0 revisited. *MNRAS* **440**, 1138 ;  
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1311.3461v2>
- [43] WMAP (2012):
- [43a] WMAP beste schatting Hubble constante, zie:  
[http://map.gsfc.nasa.gov/universe/uni\\_expansion.html](http://map.gsfc.nasa.gov/universe/uni_expansion.html)

- [43b] WMAP beste schatting leeftijd Heelal, zie:  
[http://map.gsfc.nasa.gov/universe/uni\\_age.html](http://map.gsfc.nasa.gov/universe/uni_age.html)
- [43c] WMAP temperatuur achtergrondstraling, zie:  
[http://map.gsfc.nasa.gov/universe/bb\\_tests\\_cmb.html](http://map.gsfc.nasa.gov/universe/bb_tests_cmb.html) ;  
<http://map.gsfc.nasa.gov/media/ContentMedia/990015b.jpg>
- [43d] WMAP gemiddelde dichtheid Heelal, zie:  
[http://map.gsfc.nasa.gov/universe/uni\\_matter.html](http://map.gsfc.nasa.gov/universe/uni_matter.html)
- [44] Planck 2013:
- [44a] Planck Collaboration (2013): Planck 2013 results. I. Overview of products and scientific results. *Astron.&Astrophys.* vol.?, pp.?.?.? ; DOI: 10.1051/0004-6361/201321529 ;  
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1303.5062v2>
- [44b] Planck Collaboration (2013): Planck 2013 results. XVI. Cosmological parameters. *Astron.&Astrophys.* vol.?, pp.?.?.? ; DOI: 10.1051/0004-6361/201321591 ;  
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1303.5076v3>
- [44c] zie ook:  
<http://scienceblogs.com/startswithabang/2013/03/21/what-the-entire-universe-is-made-of-thanks-to-planck/>
- [45] Planck 2015:
- [45a] Planck Collaboration (2015): Planck 2015 results. I. Overview of products and scientific results. *Astron.&Astrophys.* vol.?, pp.?.?.? ; DOI: ? ;  
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1502.01582v2> ; p.27 Table 9
- [45b] Planck Collaboration (2015): Planck 2015 results. XIII. Cosmological parameters. *Astron.&Astrophys.* vol.?, pp.?.?.? ; DOI: ? ;  
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1502.01589v2> ;  
p.31 Table 4 column TT+lowP+lensing
- [46] Melkwegcentrum:
- [46a] Petrov, L. e.a. (2011): The Very Long Baseline Array galactic plane survey - VGaPS. *Astron.J.* **142**(2), pp.35..?  
<http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/0004-6256/142/2/35>  
[http://iopscience.iop.org/1538-3881/142/2/35/suppdata/aj392443t9\\_mrt.txt](http://iopscience.iop.org/1538-3881/142/2/35/suppdata/aj392443t9_mrt.txt)
- [46b] <http://simbad.u-strasbg.fr/simbad/sim-id?Ident=Sgr+A%2A>
- [46c] Boehle, A. e.a. (2016): An Improved Distance and Mass Estimate for Sgr A\* from a Multistar Orbit Analysis. *Astrophys.J.* vol.**830**:17, pp.?.?.? ; DOI: 10.3847/0004-637X/830/1/17 ;  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1607.05726>  
<http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.3847/0004-637X/830/1/17/pdf>
- [46d] Gillessen, S. e.a. (2016): An Update on Monitoring Stellar Orbits in the Galactic Center. *Astrophys.J.* vol.?:?, pp.?.?.? ; DOI: 10.3847/1538-4357/aa5c41 ;  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.09144>
- [47a] Planck Collaboration (2018): Planck 2018 results. I. Overview and the cosmological legacy of Planck. *Astron.&Astrophys.* vol.?, pp.?.?.? ; DOI: ? ;  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.06205>
- [47] Planck 2018:
- [47b] Planck Collaboration (2018): Planck 2018 results. VI. Cosmological parameters. *Astron.&Astrophys.* vol.?, pp.?.?.? ; DOI: ? ;  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1807.06209> ; p.15 Table 2 TT,TE,EE+lowE+lensing
- [47c] [https://wiki.cosmos.esa.int/planck-legacy-archive/index.php/Cosmological\\_Parameters](https://wiki.cosmos.esa.int/planck-legacy-archive/index.php/Cosmological_Parameters)
- [48] SH0ES team:
- [48a] Riess A.G. e.a. (2018): Milky Way Cepheid Standards for Measuring Cosmic Distances and Application to Gaia DR2: Implications for the Hubble Constant. *Astrophys.J.* ? ;  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1804.10655> p.15

- [48b] Riess A.G. *e.a.* (2021): A Comprehensive Measurement of the Local Value of the Hubble Constant with 1 km/s/Mpc Uncertainty from the Hubble Space Telescope and the SHOES Team. *Astrophys.J.* ? ;  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2112.04510>
- [49] Full Moon Cycle: [http://arpeters.net/English\\_pages/Full\\_moon\\_cycle.htm](http://arpeters.net/English_pages/Full_moon_cycle.htm)
- [50] Chaldeeuwse maancyclus: zie Claudius Ptolemaeus, *Almagest* IV 2 H272 . p.176 in: G.J. Toomer: "Ptolemy's *Almagest*", G. Duckworth & Co., London 1984 . ISBN 0-7156-1588-2
- [51] <https://www.mathsisfun.com/geometry/ellipse-perimeter.html>
- [52] <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ellipsoid#Volume>