

* NOVA *

N. 1644 - 4 DICEMBRE 2019

ASSOCIAZIONE ASTROFILI SEGUSINI

COMETA C/2017 T2 (PANSTARRS)

Scoperta dal telescopio automatico Pan-STARRS 1 (Panoramic Survey Telescope & Rapid Response System) alle Hawaii nel settembre 2017, quando era di 20^a magnitudine e a 9.3 UA dal Sole, la cometa C/2017 T2 (PANSTARRS) ha un'orbita quasi coincidente con una parabola (in realtà percorre un'ellisse molto "allungata"): il suo periodo è pari a 829355.14 anni.

Passerà al perielio il 4 maggio 2020 a 1.6 UA dal Sole; il 29 dicembre 2019 sarà alla minima distanza dalla Terra a circa 227 milioni di km.

Nel corrente mese di dicembre pare dovrebbe superare la 10^a magnitudine e sarà osservabile per tutta la notte, con piccoli telescopi, nelle costellazioni di Auriga, Perseo e Giraffa. La Luna non disturberà le osservazioni dal 15 al 29 dicembre.

Ephemeris / WWW_USER Wed Dec 4 01:10:19 2019 Pasadena, USA / Horizons												

Target body name: PANSTARRS (C/2017 T2) {source: JPL#13}												
Center body name: Earth (399) {source: DE431}												
Center-site name: Grange Observatory, Bussoleno												

Start time : A.D. 2019-Dec-03 19:00:00.0000 UT												
Stop time : A.D. 2019-Dec-31 19:00:00.0000 UT												
Step-size : 1440 minutes												

Date (UT) HR:MN R.A. (ICRF/J2000.0) DEC Azi (a-app) Elev T-mag N-mag S-O-T /r												

2019-Dec-03	19:00	m	04 49 50.24	+47 21 56.7	61.4495	44.2433	11.21	12.57	154.6150	/L		
2019-Dec-04	19:00	m	04 47 23.66	+47 44 06.6	61.5669	45.3783	11.18	12.55	154.4773	/L		
2019-Dec-05	19:00	m	04 44 53.38	+48 06 02.5	61.6616	46.5157	11.16	12.54	154.2619	/T		
2019-Dec-06	19:00	m	04 42 19.50	+48 27 42.9	61.7320	47.6549	11.13	12.53	153.9704	/T		
2019-Dec-07	19:00	m	04 39 42.08	+48 49 06.3	61.7765	48.7953	11.11	12.51	153.6050	/T		
2019-Dec-08	19:00	m	04 37 01.23	+49 10 11.3	61.7930	49.9360	11.09	12.50	153.1687	/T		
2019-Dec-09	19:00	m	04 34 17.05	+49 30 56.5	61.7794	51.0765	11.07	12.49	152.6647	/T		
2019-Dec-10	19:00	m	04 31 29.65	+49 51 20.5	61.7335	52.2158	11.05	12.48	152.0968	/T		
2019-Dec-11	19:00	m	04 28 39.17	+50 11 22.0	61.6524	53.3532	11.03	12.47	151.4689	/T		
2019-Dec-12	19:00	m	04 25 45.75	+50 30 59.6	61.5335	54.4880	11.00	12.46	150.7852	/T		
2019-Dec-13	19:00	m	04 22 49.55	+50 50 12.1	61.3734	55.6190	10.98	12.46	150.0497	/T		
2019-Dec-14	19:00	m	04 19 50.72	+51 08 58.5	61.1686	56.7456	10.97	12.45	149.2667	/T		
2019-Dec-15	19:00		04 16 49.46	+51 27 17.5	60.9150	57.8666	10.95	12.45	148.4400	/T		
2019-Dec-16	19:00		04 13 45.95	+51 45 08.3	60.6082	58.9810	10.93	12.45	147.5738	/T		
2019-Dec-17	19:00		04 10 40.41	+52 02 29.7	60.2432	60.0877	10.91	12.44	146.6716	/T		
2019-Dec-18	19:00		04 07 33.04	+52 19 21.2	59.8143	61.1855	10.89	12.44	145.7370	/T		
2019-Dec-19	19:00		04 04 24.07	+52 35 41.8	59.3152	62.2731	10.87	12.44	144.7733	/T		
2019-Dec-20	19:00		04 01 13.76	+52 51 31.1	58.7388	63.3492	10.86	12.44	143.7838	/T		
2019-Dec-21	19:00		03 58 02.34	+53 06 48.6	58.0770	64.4123	10.84	12.44	142.7713	/T		
2019-Dec-22	19:00		03 54 50.07	+53 21 33.9	57.3209	65.4606	10.83	12.44	141.7386	/T		
2019-Dec-23	19:00		03 51 37.23	+53 35 46.8	56.4603	66.4924	10.81	12.44	140.6882	/T		
2019-Dec-24	19:00		03 48 24.07	+53 49 27.3	55.4839	67.5058	10.80	12.45	139.6226	/T		
2019-Dec-25	19:00		03 45 10.87	+54 02 35.3	54.3790	68.4985	10.78	12.45	138.5438	/T		
2019-Dec-26	19:00		03 41 57.89	+54 15 11.1	53.1313	69.4682	10.77	12.45	137.4540	/T		
2019-Dec-27	19:00		03 38 45.42	+54 27 14.9	51.7254	70.4120	10.75	12.46	136.3550	/T		
2019-Dec-28	19:00		03 35 33.71	+54 38 47.2	50.1439	71.3270	10.74	12.46	135.2486	/T		
2019-Dec-29	19:00	m	03 32 23.03	+54 49 48.5	48.3686	72.2097	10.73	12.46	134.1363	/T		
2019-Dec-30	19:00	m	03 29 13.64	+55 00 19.4	46.3798	73.0563	10.71	12.47	133.0198	/T		
2019-Dec-31	19:00	m	03 26 05.78	+55 10 20.7	44.1576	73.8623	10.70	12.47	131.9002	/T		

NEWSLETTER TELEMATICA APERIODICA DELL'A.A.S. PER SOCI E SIMPATIZZANTI - ANNO XIV

La Nova è pubblicazione telematica aperiodica dell'A.A.S. - Associazione Astrofili Segusini di Susa (TO) riservata a Soci e Simpatizzanti.

È pubblicata senza alcuna periodicità regolare (v. Legge 7 marzo 2001, n. 62, art. 1, comma 3) e pertanto non è sottoposta agli obblighi previsti dalla Legge 8 febbraio 1948, n. 47, art. 5. I dati personali utilizzati per l'invio telematico della Nova sono trattati dall'AAS secondo i principi del Regolamento generale sulla protezione dei dati (GDPR - Regolamento UE 2016/679).

www.astrofilisusa.it

Column meaning:

TIME

Times PRIOR to 1962 are UT1, a mean-solar time closely related to the prior but now-deprecated GMT. Times AFTER 1962 are in UTC, the current civil or "wall-clock" time-scale. UTC is kept within 0.9 seconds of UT1 by introduction of integer leap-seconds for 1972 and later.

Conversion from the internal Barycentric Dynamical Time (TDB) to the non-uniform civil UT time-scale requested for output has not been determined for UTC times after the next July or January 1st. Therefore, the last known leap-second is used as a constant over future intervals.

Time tags refer to the UT time-scale conversion on Earth regardless of where the observer is located in the solar system. For example, if an observation from the surface of another body has an output time-tag of 12:31:00 UT, it refers to a time-scale conversion from TDB to UT valid at the center of the Earth at that instant, not the observer's location elsewhere in the solar system, where clock rates may differ slightly due to the local gravity field and there is no precisely defined or adopted "UT" analog.

Any 'b' symbol in the 1st-column denotes a B.C. date. First-column blank (" ") denotes an A.D. date. Calendar dates prior to 1582-Oct-15 are in the Julian calendar system. Later calendar dates are in the Gregorian system.

NOTE: "n.a." in output means quantity "not available" at the print-time.

SOLAR PRESENCE (OBSERVING SITE)

Time tag is followed by a blank, then a solar-presence symbol:

- '*' Daylight (refracted solar upper-limb on or above apparent horizon)
- 'C' Civil twilight/dawn
- 'N' Nautical twilight/dawn
- 'A' Astronomical twilight/dawn
- ' ' Night OR geocentric ephemeris

LUNAR PRESENCE (OBSERVING SITE)

The solar-presence symbol is immediately followed by a lunar-presence symbol:

- 'm' Refracted upper-limb of Moon on or above apparent horizon
- ' ' Refracted upper-limb of Moon below apparent horizon OR geocentric ephemeris

R.A._(ICRF/J2000.0)_DEC =

Astrometric right ascension and declination of the TARGET CENTER with respect to the observing site in the coordinates of the ICRF/J2000 inertial reference frame. Compensated for down-leg light-time.

Units: RA in hours-minutes-seconds of time (HH MM SS.ff),
DEC in angular degrees-minutes-seconds (DD MM SS.f)

Azi_(a-appr)_Elev =

Airless apparent azimuth and elevation of target center. Adjusted for light-time, the gravitational deflection of light, stellar aberration, precession and nutation. Azimuth measured North(0) -> East(90) -> South(180) -> West(270) -> North (360). Elevation is with respect to plane perpendicular to local zenith direction. TOPOCENTRIC ONLY. Units: DEGREES

T-mag N-mag =

Comet's approximate apparent visual total magnitude ("T-mag") and nuclear magnitude ("N-mag") by following standard IAU definitions:

T-mag = $M1 + 5 \cdot \log_{10}(\delta) + k1 \cdot \log_{10}(r)$

N-mag = $M2 + 5 \cdot \log_{10}(\delta) + k2 \cdot \log_{10}(r) + \text{phcof} \cdot \beta$

Units: MAGNITUDES

S-O-T /r =

Sun-Observer-Target angle; target's apparent SOLAR ELONGATION seen from the observer location at print-time. Angular units: DEGREES

The '/r' column indicates the target's apparent position relative to the Sun in the observer's sky, as described below:

For an observing location on the surface of a rotating body (considering its rotational sense):



/T indicates target TRAILS Sun (evening sky; rises and sets AFTER Sun)
 /L indicates target LEADS Sun (morning sky; rises and sets BEFORE Sun)
 For an observing point NOT on a rotating body (such as a spacecraft), the
 "leading" and "trailing" condition is defined by the observer's
 heliocentric orbital motion: if continuing in the observer's current
 direction of heliocentric motion would encounter the target's apparent
 longitude first, followed by the Sun's, the target LEADS the Sun as seen by
 the observer. If the Sun's apparent longitude would be encountered first,
 followed by the target's, the target TRAILS the Sun.

NOTE: The S-O-T solar elongation angle is numerically the minimum
 separation angle of the Sun and target in the sky in any direction. It
 does NOT indicate the amount of separation in the leading or trailing
 directions, which are defined in the equator of a spherical coordinate
 system.

Computations by ...

Solar System Dynamics Group, Horizons On-Line Ephemeris System
 4800 Oak Grove Drive, Jet Propulsion Laboratory
 Pasadena, CA 91109 USA

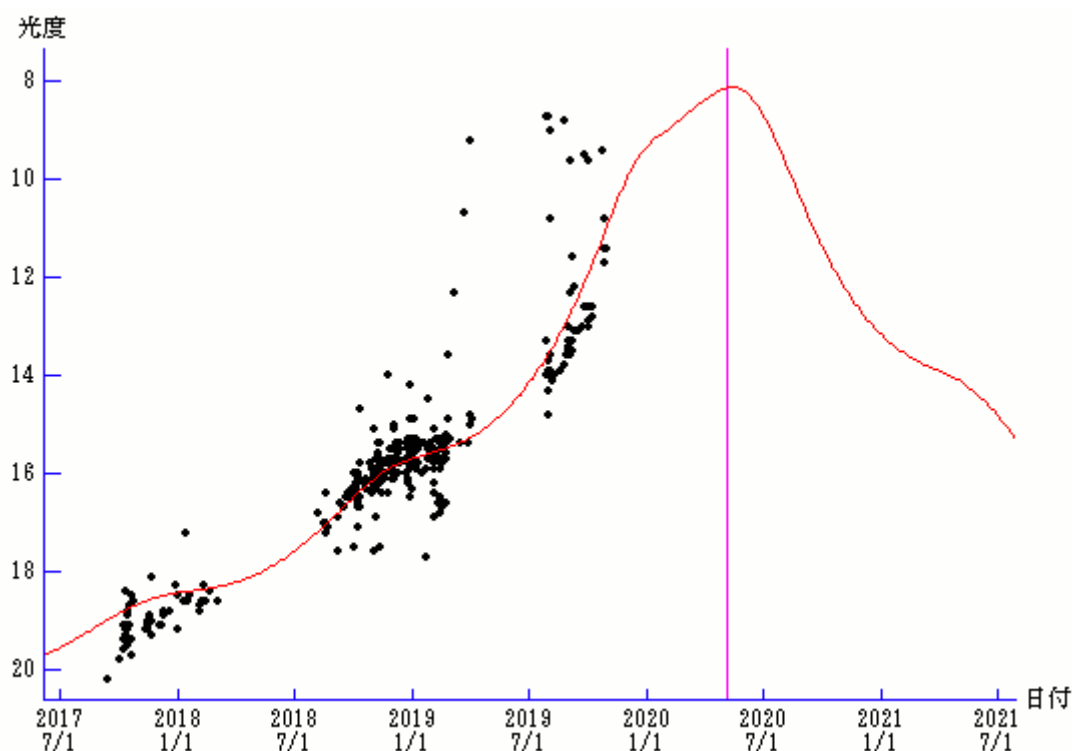
Information: <http://ssd.jpl.nasa.gov/>

Connect : telnet://ssd.jpl.nasa.gov:6775 (via browser)

telnet ssd.jpl.nasa.gov 6775 (via command-line)

Author : Jon.D.Giorgini@jpl.nasa.gov

<https://ssd.jpl.nasa.gov/sbdb.cgi?sstr=C/2017%20T2>



Curva di luce della cometa C/2017 T2 (PANSTARRS)
 da <http://www.aerith.net/comet/catalog/2017T2/2017T2.html>

Cartine su:

<https://www.britastro.org/sites/default/files/2017t2.pdf>

<http://www.aerith.net/comet/catalog/2017T2/2017T2.html>

https://cometchasing.skyhound.com/comets/2017_T2.pdf

http://divulgazione.uai.it/index.php/Cielo_di_Dicembre_2019#COMETE

