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Geostationary orbit is at height of

How to calculate geostationary orbit height. How high is a geostationary orbit.

2 weather satellites and orbits The geostationary satellites orbit the axis of the fast earth as the earth turns. They wander on a single point above the earth at an altitude of about 36,000 kilometers (22,300 miles). To maintain a constant height and momentum, a geostationary satellite must be located on the equator. Scientists have determined this position using Newton's gravity law. The same force that causes apples to fall from trees on earth is the force that keeps the satellite in its orbit. Sir Isaac Newton realized that the force of gravity depends on the masses of the objects involved (the more enormous objects feel a stronger gravitational force), and the distance between the objects involved (objects that are together feel a stronger gravitational force). The United States typically operates two geostationary satellites called Goes (Geostazionary Operational Environment Satellite). One has a good view of the eastern coast; The other is focused on the west coast. Another satellite in geostationary orbit is the European meteosat (Weather Satellite), which considers the Eastern Atlantic Ocean, Africa and Europe. The Japanese satellite geostationary weather GMS has a good view of Asia, Australia and the Western Pacific Ocean. A geostationary satellite is launched in such a way as to follow an orbit parallel to the equator and travels in the same direction as Earth's rotation with the same period of 24 hours. So, it appears firm compared to the surface of the earth. A satellite following a geostationary orbit always displays the same area on earth. Therefore, you can continuously monitor any position within the field of view of its sensor. A vast area of the earth can also be covered by satellite. Satellites in geostationary orbits are at a high altitude of 36,000 km from the Earth's surface. At this distance, only low resolution images are acquired. Geostationary orbits are commonly used by weather satellites. Currently, the geostationary satellites available are: GMS (geographical weather satellites) (Japan), over the Asia-Pacific region (140e), the GMS currently the GMS satellite is the GMS 5, launched on 17 March 1995. Brings the visible spin and IR scanning radiometer (VISSR), with a visible band at 0.5-0.75 µm (resolution 1.25 km) and an IR band at 10.5-12.5 µm (resolution 5 km). There is an extra infrared channel to measure atmospheric water vapour distribution. The tool acquires the complete ground image at a repeated frequency of 30 minutes. FY-2 (Fengyun-2) (China), over the Asia-Pacific region (105oe) The first Chinese satellite geostationary meteorology FY-2B was launched on 10 June 1997. The satellite is equipped with a visible and infrared radiometer (VISSR), a cloud coverage information system and a data collection and a transmission system. The VISSR is a 3-channel tool: the visible channel that works at 0.55-1.05 µm, the infrared channel (IR) at 10.5-12.5 µm and the water vapour channel (WV) at 6.2-7.6 µm. The resolution for the visible channel is 1.25 km while the IR and WV channels are 5 km away. The VISSR gets a full display image every 30 minutes. Provides day and night reflective radiation data from clouds and earth surface in the visible channel, day and night infrared radiation data from clouds and earth surface from the IR channel and water vapour content of the average and upper atmosphere in the water vapour channel. It is an improved version of the first FY-2B satellite. INSAT (India national satellite system) (India), a series of geostationary satellites for meteorological observationtelecommunications on India and the Indian Ocean. It goes (geographical operating environmental satellites) (USA), over the American continents (759 and 1358). Meteosat (European Space Agency), beyond Europe and Africa (Ooe). Go to Main.This page contains archived content and is no longer updated. At the time of publication, he represented the best science available. When a satellite reaches exactly 42.164 kilometers from the center of the Earth (about 36,000 kilometers from the surface of the earth), he enters a sort of $\dot{A} \in \dot{a}, \sim \dot{A} \dot{A}$ "Sweet" in which his orbit corresponds to the rotation of the earth. Because the orbits. Satellites at the same speed that the earth takes place, the satellite seems to remain in a single longitude, although it can drift north to south. This special high-earth orbit is called geosyncron. A satellite in a circular orbit Geosyncrona directly on the equator (eccentricity and inclination to zero) will have a geostationary orbit that does not move at all with respect to the ground. It is always directly in the same place on the surface of the earth. A geostationary orbit is extremely valuable for monitoring the Time because the satellites in this orbit provide a constant view of the same surface. When you access your favorite website and look at the satellite view of you At Christmas cities, the image you are seeing comes from a satellite in geostationary orbit. Every few minutes, geostationary satellites such as the geostary satellite environmental satellite (VA) satellites send information about clouds, water vapor and wind, and this almost constant flow of information serves as a base for most meteorological and forecast. The satellites in geostationary orbit rotate with the earth directly above the equator, remaining continuously above the same point. This position allows satellites to observe time and other phenomena that vary in a short time. (NASA images of Marit Jentoft-Nilsen and Robert Simon.) Because geostationary satellites are always on a single location, they can also be useful for communication (telephones, television, radio). Built and launched by NASA and managed by the Oceanic and Atmospheric National Administration (Noaa), the GÖTS satellites provide a search and rescue lighthouse used to help locate ships and airplanes in difficulty. Finally, many satellites in high-earth orbitary monitor solar activity. The satellites go wear a large quota of $\dot{A} \in \dot{a}, \sim \dot{A}$ "meteorological space" tools that take the images of the sun and track magnetic levels and radiation in space around them. Other orbital points $\dot{A} \in \dot{a}, \sim \dot{A}$ "Sweet, $\dot{A} \in \dot{a}, \sim \dot{A}$ "Just beyond the high earth orbit, are the Lagrange points. At the Lagrange points, the traction of gravity from the earth cancels the traction of gravity from the sun. Whatever posed in these points you will feel equally pulled towards the earth and the sun and turn to the earth around the sun. Of the five Lagrange points in the Sun-Earth system, only the last two, called L4 and L5, are stable. A satellite to the other three points is like a balanced ball at the peak of a steep hill: any slight disturbance pushes the satellite from the point of Lagrange as the ball that rolls down to the hill. The satellites in these three points need constant adjustments to remain balanced and in progress. The satellites in the last two Lagrange points are more like a ball in a bowl: even if it lose down, they return to the Lagrange point. The Lagrange points are special places in which a satellite will remain firmly relative to the earth as the satellite and the land revolve around the sun. L1 and L2 are positioned above the day and the night sides of the earth, respectively. L3 is on the other side of the sun, facing the earth. L4 and L5 amounted to 60 $\dot{A} ^\circ$ and behind the earth in the same orbit. (Illustration of NASA by Robert Simon.) The most close Lagrange points The Earth is about 5 times the distance from the earth on the moon. L1 is between the sun and the earth, and always displays the side of the day of the day. L2 is in front of the sun, always in the Night. (NASA Illustration by Robert Simon.) The first Lagrange point is located between the earth and the sun, giving satellites at this point a constant vision of the sun The Solar Observatory and Eliosphheric Eliosphheric A NASA and European Space Agency Satellite Agency designed to track the sun, orbits the first point lagrange, about 1.5 million kilometers from Earth. Lagrange The second point is the same distance from the earth, but it is located behind the earth. The Earth is always between the second Lagrange point and the sun. © Since the sun and earth are in a single row, the satellites in this position need only a heat shield to block heat and light from the sun and Earth. It's a good location for space telescopes, including the future James Webb Space Telescope (the successor to Hubble, scheduled for launch in 2014) and the current microwave Wilkinson Anisotropy Probe (WMAP), used to study the nature of ' radiation universe by mapping the microwave background. The third point lagrange is facing the land on the other side of the sun so that the sun is always between it and the earth. A satellite in this position would not be able to communicate with Earth. The fourth and fifth point lagrange are extremely stable in the orbital path of the earth around the sun, 60 degrees ahead of and behind the earth. The spacecraft's twin Solar Terrestrial Relations Relations (Stereo) will orbit the fourth and fifth Lagrange points to provide a three-dimensional view of the sun. The spacecraft's twin Solar Terrestrial Relations Observatory (Stereo) took these Sunspot images 1024 July 5, 2009 while it is underway for L4 and L5. The outlook of the sun by 60 degrees behind (left) and front (right) of the orbit of the earth reveal portions of the surface of the sun that would otherwise be hidden from view. (NASA Images stereo Science Center courtesy.) Closer to Earth, satellites orbit the earth average move more quickly. Two medium earth orbis are remarkable: the semi-synchronous orbit and the Molniya orbit. The semi-synchronous orbit is nearly circular orbit (low eccentricity) 26,560 km from the center of the Earth (about 20,200 km above the surface). A satellite at this height requires 12 hours to complete one orbit. As the satellites move, the Earth rotates underneath it. In 24 hours, the satellite through the same two points on the equator every day. This orbit is consistent and highly predictable. It's the orbit used by satellites of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The second common medium orbit of the earth is the Molniya orbit. Invented by the Russians, the Molniya orbit works well to observe high latitudes. Geostationary orbit is invaluable to the firm view that provides, but the satellites in geostationary orbit are parked on the equator, so do not work well for the northern or southern locations, who are always on the edge of sight for a geostationary satellite. The Molniya orbit offers a useful alternative. The Molniya orbit combines high inclination (63.4 $\dot{A} ^\circ$ C) with high eccentricity (0.722) to maximize the display time of high latitudes. Each orbit lasts 12 hours, then the slow portion and high orbit altitude is repeated during the same position every day and night. The Russian satellite communications and satellite radio Sirius currently use this type of orbit. (Adapted from the foundations of space systems of Vincent L. Pisacane, 2005.) The Molniya orbit is highly eccentric: the satellite moves un'estore ellipse with the nearest land in a border. Since © is accelerated by the gravity of our planet, the satellite moves very quickly when it is closest to Earth. While moving away, its speed slows down, so he spends more time at the top of its orbit most distant from the earth. A satellite in a molniya orbit takes 12 hours to complete its orbit, but spends about two-thirds of that time of one hemisphere. As semi-synchronous orbit, Molniya orbit a satellite passes over the same route each hours. This type of orbit is useful for communications in the far north or south. Low ground orbit Most scientific satellites and many meteorological satellites are in an almost circular and low ground orbit. The inclination of the satellite depends on what the IL è stato lanciato per monitorare. La missione di misurazione della pioggia tropicale (TRMM) è stata lanciata satellitare per monitorare le precipitazioni dei tropici. Nearby, ha una inclinazione relatively bassa (35 gradi), rimanendo vicino all'equatore. La bassa inclinazione orbitale di TRMMÁ $\dot{C}$ "The soli 35 $^\circ$ dall'equatore - consent ai suoi strumenti di concentrarsi sui tropici. Questa immagine mostra la metà delle osservazioni TRMM è in un solo giorno. (NASA Image Project TRMM.) Molti dei satelliti nel sistema di osservazione della Terra della NASA hanno un'orbita quasi polare. In questa orbita molto tilt, il satellite si muove attorno alla terra dal polo a pole, arresting circa 99 minuti per completare un'orbita. During the metà dell'orbita, la visualizzazione satellitare sul lato diurno della terra. Al polo, satellitare attraverso il lato notturno della terra. Come l'orbita dei satelliti, la terra si trasforma sotto. When il satellite attraversa la luce del giorno, è sulla regione adiacente all'area vista nella its last orbit. In un periodo di 24 ore, i satelliti in orbitanti polari visualizzeranno la maggior parte della Terra due volta: una volta alla luce del giorno e una volta nell'oscurità. Proprio come i satelliti geosincroni hanno un punto dolce sull'equatore che permette loro di rimanere oltre un punto sulla terra, i satelliti orbitanti polari hanno un punto dolce che consente loro di rimanere in una volta. Questa orbita è un'orbita sincrona solare, il che significa che ogni volta e ovunque il satellite attraversa l'equatore, il tempo locale locale a terra è always lo stesso. Per esempio per il satellite Terra, è always le 10:30 del mattino when il satellite attraversa l'equatore in Brasile. When il satellite arriva intorno alla Terra nel suo prossimo cavalcavia circa 99 minuti dopo, attraversa l'equatore in Ecuador o in Colombia a circa 10:30 ora locale. Un'orbita sincrona solare attraverso l'equatore a circa la stessa ora locale ogni giorno (e notte). Questa orbita consenta osservazioni scientifiche coerenti con l'angolo tra il sole e la superficie della Relatively costly ground. Queste Mobilerazioni showno 3 orbit consecutive di un satellite synchronous solare con un tempo di attraversamento equatoriale delle 13:30. L'orbita più recent del satellite è indicata dalla linea rossa scura, mentre le orbite più anziane sono rosse più leggere. Visualizza animazione. (Illustrazione della NASA di Robert Simmon.) L'orbita sincrona solare è necessaria per la scienza perché mantiene il più possibile l'angolo della luce del sole sulla surface della terra come coherent possibile, sebbene l'angolo cambierà dalla stagione. Questa coerenza means che gli scienziati mayno confrontare le immagini dalla stessa stagione per diversi anni senza preoccuparti troppo dei cambiamenti estremi nelle ombre e dell'illuminazione, che sanno creare illusioni di cambiamento. Senza un'orbita sincrona solare, sarebbe molto difficile tracciare il cambiamento nel tempo. Sarebbe impossibile raccogliere il tipo di informazioni coerenti necessarie per studiare i cambiamenti climatici. Il percorso che un satellite deve viaggiare per stare in un'orbita sincrona solare è molto stretta. If a satellite è ad un'altezza di 100 chilometri, must avere un'inclinazione orbitale di 96 gradi per mantenere un'orbita sincrona solare. Qualsiasi Deviazione in altezza o inclinazione impara il satellite da un'orbita sincrona solare. Dal tempo che la resistenza dell'atmosfera e il shot al Tiro di gravità dal sole e dalla luna alterno l'orbita di un satellite, arrest regolamenti regolari per mantenere un satellite in un'orbita sincrona solare. orbit.

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