1 Mpc

MPC-1

The MPC-1 is a combat helmet of Yugoslavian origin manufactured from the mid-1980s by the PAP Lubljana company. The helmet is a derivative of the Israeli

The MPC-1 is a combat helmet of Yugoslavian origin manufactured from the mid-1980s by the PAP Lubljana company. The helmet is a derivative of the Israeli OR-201 but intended for Paramilitary forces.

Violeta G. Ivanova

Archived from the original on October 2, 2012. Retrieved 18 December 2010. "MPC/MPO/MPS Archive". Minor Planet Center. Retrieved 20 June 2016. v t e v t

Violeta Ivanova (??????? ???????) is a Bulgarian astronomer.

She is credited by the Minor Planet Center with the discovery of 14 asteroids between 1984 and 1988. She works at the Institute of Astronomy, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and has made her discoveries at the Smolyan Observatory, which became the Rozhen National Observatory (at the Mount of Rozhen in the Rhodopes) some time after 2002. The Koronian asteroid 4365 Ivanova was named after her on 25 August 1991 (M.P.C. 18645).

She sometimes signs Violeta G. Ivanova. She should not be confused with V. V. Ivanova (who also signs V. F. Ivanova), now of the Institute of Physics, University of St. Petersburg, St. Petergof, Russia, previously with the Institut Geokhimii i Analiticheskoi Khimii (Vernadskii Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry), Moscow.

Expansion of the universe

value of the Hubble constant was estimated to be between 50 and 90 km?s?1?Mpc?1. On 13 January 1994, NASA formally announced a completion of its repairs

The expansion of the universe is the increase in distance between gravitationally unbound parts of the observable universe with time. It is an intrinsic expansion, so it does not mean that the universe expands "into" anything or that space exists "outside" it. To any observer in the universe, it appears that all but the nearest galaxies (which are bound to each other by gravity) move away at speeds that are proportional to their distance from the observer, on average. While objects cannot move faster than light, this limitation applies only with respect to local reference frames and does not limit the recession rates of cosmologically distant objects.

Cosmic expansion is a key feature of Big Bang cosmology. It can be modeled mathematically with the Friedmann–Lemaître–Robertson–Walker metric (FLRW), where it corresponds to an increase in the scale of the spatial part of the universe's spacetime metric tensor (which governs the size and geometry of spacetime). Within this framework, the separation of objects over time is sometimes interpreted as the expansion of space itself. However, this is not a generally covariant description but rather only a choice of coordinates. Contrary to common misconception, it is equally valid to adopt a description in which space does not expand and objects simply move apart while under the influence of their mutual gravity. Although cosmic expansion is often framed as a consequence of general relativity, it is also predicted by Newtonian gravity.

According to inflation theory, the universe suddenly expanded during the inflationary epoch (about 10?32 of a second after the Big Bang), and its volume increased by a factor of at least 1078 (an expansion of distance

by a factor of at least 1026 in each of the three dimensions). This would be equivalent to expanding an object 1 nanometer across (10?9 m, about half the width of a molecule of DNA) to one approximately 10.6 light-years across (about 1017 m, or 62 trillion miles). Cosmic expansion subsequently decelerated to much slower rates, until around 9.8 billion years after the Big Bang (4 billion years ago) it began to gradually expand more quickly, and is still doing so. Physicists have postulated the existence of dark energy, appearing as a cosmological constant in the simplest gravitational models, as a way to explain this late-time acceleration. According to the simplest extrapolation of the currently favored cosmological model, the Lambda-CDM model, this acceleration becomes dominant in the future.

Abell catalogue

180 km s?1 Mpc?1, these values correspond to distances of about 33 and 330 Mpc respectively; but using today's estimate for H0 (about 71 km s?1 Mpc?1) Abell's

The Abell catalog of rich clusters of galaxies is an all-sky catalog of 4,073 rich galaxy clusters of nominal redshift z ? 0.2. This catalog supplements a revision of George O. Abell's original "Northern Survey" of 1958, which had only 2,712 clusters, with a further 1,361 clusters – the "Southern Survey" of 1989, published after Abell's death by co-authors Harold G. Corwin and Ronald P. Olowin from those parts of the south celestial hemisphere that had been omitted from the earlier survey.

The Abell catalog, and especially its clusters, are of interest to amateur astronomers as challenge objects to be viewed in dark locations on large aperture amateur telescopes.

List of voids

a value of approximately 0.7 (the Hubble constant H0 = h × 100 km s?1 Mpc?1). Mpc stands for megaparsec. The co-ordinates (right ascension and declination)

This is a list of voids in astronomy. Voids are particularly galaxy-poor regions of space between filaments, making up the large-scale structure of the universe. Some voids are known as supervoids.

In the tables, z is the cosmological redshift, c the speed of light, and h the dimensionless Hubble parameter, which has a value of approximately 0.7 (the Hubble constant H0 = h × 100 km s?1 Mpc?1). Mpc stands for megaparsec.

The co-ordinates (right ascension and declination) and distance given refer to the approximate center of the region.

Dušan Kalman?ok

Heidelberg. p. 196. doi:10.1007/978-3-540-34361-5_2299. ISBN 978-3-540-34361-5. "MPC/MPO/MPS Archive". Minor Planet Center. Retrieved 20 June 2016. Dušan Kalman?ok

Dušan Kalman?ok (born 1945) is a Slovak astronomer and co-discoverer of minor planets.

He is credited by the Minor Planet Center with the discovery of 7 asteroids between 1996 and 2000, and significantly contributed to the establishment of the Modra Observatory, Slovakia, in 1988. Kalman?ok has also been involved in elaborating its observational programs to study the Sun and interplanetary matter.

The outer main-belt asteroid 29824 Kalman?ok, discovered by astronomers Leonard Kornoš and Juraj Tóth at Modra, was named in his honor on 7 April 2005 (M.P.C. 53954).

Media Player Classic

Media Player Classic (MPC), Media Player Classic

Home Cinema (MPC-HC), and Media Player Classic - Black Edition (MPC-BE) are a family of free and open-source - Media Player Classic (MPC), Media Player Classic - Home Cinema (MPC-HC), and Media Player Classic - Black Edition (MPC-BE) are a family of free and open-source, compact, lightweight, and customizable media players for 32- and 64-bit Microsoft Windows. The original MPC, along with the MPC-HC fork, mimic the simplistic look and feel of Windows Media Player 6.4, but provide most options and features available in modern media players. Variations of the original MPC and its forks are standard media players in the K-Lite Codec Pack and the Combined Community Codec Pack.

This project is now principally maintained by the community at the Doom9 forum. The active forks are Media Player Classic - Home Cinema (MPC-HC) by clsid2 (same developer known as clsid responsible for MPC 6.4.9.1), and Media Player Classic - Black Edition (MPC-BE) by aleksoid.

Pskov

sulfur dioxide – below 1 MPC the annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide – 1.5 MPC; the maximum single concentration – 3.4 MPC annual average and

Pskov (Russian: ?????, IPA: [ps?kof] ; see also names in other languages) is a city in northwestern Russia and the administrative center of Pskov Oblast, located about 20 kilometers (12 mi) east of the Estonian border, on the Velikaya River. Population: 193,082 (2021 Census); 203,279 (2010 Census); 202,780 (2002 Census); 203,789 (1989 Soviet census).

Pskov is one of the oldest cities in Russia. During the Middle Ages, it served as the capital of the Pskov Republic and was a trading post of the Hanseatic League before it was incorporated into the Grand Duchy of Moscow and became an important border fortress in the Tsardom of Russia.

List of centaurs (small Solar System bodies)

comets within a few million years. The list of centaurs is compiled from MPC's MPCORB data file based on criteria defined by the JPL-SBDB, and completed

The following is a list of centaurs, a group of non-resonant small Solar System bodies whose orbit around the Sun lie typically between the orbits of Jupiter and Neptune (5 to 30 AU). Centaurs are minor planets with characteristics of comets, and often classified as such. The dynamical group is formed due to Neptune's eroding effect on the Kuiper belt by means of gravitational scattering, sending objects inward to become centaurs, or outward to become scattered-disc objects, or removing them from the Solar System entirely. Centaurs themselves have unstable orbits with short lifetimes, transitioning from the inactive population of Kuiper belt objects to the active group of Jupiter-family comets within a few million years.

Sculptor Dwarf Irregular Galaxy

nearby galaxies in Sculptor". Astronomy and Astrophysics (abstract). 404 (1): 93–111. arXiv:astro-ph/0302045. Bibcode:2003A&A...404...93K. doi:10

The Sculptor Dwarf Irregular Galaxy (SDIG) is an irregular galaxy in the constellation Sculptor. It is a member of the NGC 7793 subgroup of the Sculptor Group.

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