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1.9 CDTI (120 Hp) Automatic Performance Engine power 120 hp @ 3500 rpm. |89 kW Torque 280 Nm @ 2000-2750 Rpm |206 lb-ft 0 to 100 km/h Acceleration 12.5 sec Drive type All wheel drive (4x4) Top speed 182 km/h |113 mph Engine and Transmission Engine displacement 1910 cc |1.91 L Engine location Front, Transverse Transmission Type 6 (Automatic) Powertrain Internal Combustion Position of cylinders Inline Fuel Consumption Fuel consumption (city) 9.8 l/100 km |24 mpg(USA) Fuel consumption (highway) 5.7 l/100 km |41.3 mpg(USA) Fuel consumption (combined) 7.2 l/100 km |32.7 mpg(USA) Fuel supply Diesel Commonrail Fuel tank 58 L |15.3 gallons Dimensions and Capacity Trunk space (min) 140 L |4.9 cu-ft Trunk space (max) 1820 L |64.3 cu-ft Wheelbase 2703 mm |106.4 in. Front track 1488 mm |58.6 in. Rear track 1510 mm |59.4 in. Length 4467 mm |175.9 in. Height 1645 mm |64.8 in. Max weight 2180 kg |4807 lbs Curb weight 1613 kg |3557 lbs Wheels and Tires Other Specs Min turning diameter 10.9 m Steering type Steering rack Assisting systems ABS (Anti-lock braking system) Front brakes Ventilated discs Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Copyright. Under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, the content, organization, graphics, design, compilation, magnetic translation, digital conversion and other matters related to the automobile-catalog.com site (including ProfessCars and automobile-catalog.com) are protected under applicable copyrights, trademarks and other proprietary (including but not limited to intellectual property) rights. The automobile-catalog.com website is only for the on-line view using the internet browser. The commercial copying, redistribution, use or publication by you of any such matters or any part of this site is strictly prohibited. You do not acquire ownership rights to any content, document or other materials viewed through the site. Reproduction of part or all of the contents of this web-site in any form is prohibited and may not be recopied and shared with a third party. The incorporation of material or any part of it in any other web-site, electronic retrieval system, publication or any other work (whether hard copy, electronic or otherwise), also the storage of any part of this site on optical, digital or/and electronic media is strictly prohibited. Except as expressly authorized by automobile-catalog.com, you agree not to copy, modify, rent, lease, loan, sell, assign, distribute, perform, display, license, reverse engineer or create derivative works based on the Site or any Content available through the Site. Violations of copyright will be prosecuted under the fullest extent of the law.The full Terms and Conditions of using this website and database can be found in the Terms and Conditions Page.,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.107,583 active editors 7,025,532 articles in EnglishSir William Gordon-Cumming (20July 1848 20May 1930) was a Scottish landowner, soldier and socialite. He was the central figure in the royal baccarat scandal of 1891. He joined the British Army in 1868 and saw service in South Africa, Egypt and the Sudan; he served with distinction and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. An adventurer, he also hunted in the US and India. A friend of Edward, Prince of Wales, for over 20 years, in 1890 he attended a house party at Tranby Croft, where he took part in a game of baccarat at the behest of the prince. During the course of two nights' play he was accused of cheating, which he denied. After news of the affair leaked out, he sued five members of the party for slander; Edward was called as a witness. The case was a public spectacle in the UK and abroad, but the verdict went against Gordon-Cumming and he was ostracised from polite society. After the court case he married an American heiress, but their relationship was unhappy. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Great Wilbraham (causewayed enclosure)Henry de HinuberHurricane Claudette (2003)ArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutPostcard with a Fula woman… that Franois-Edmond Fortier published more than 3,300 postcards of French West Africa (example pictured) between 1901 and 1920?… that a language riot broke out between members of Our Lady of the Rosary in 1917?… that Oleksandr Rodin's opera Kateryna was staged despite barricades, bombings, and an air-raid alarm?… that Paul Among the People treats the Pauline epistles as sources comparable to Homer, Aristophanes and Virgil on Greco-Roman attitudes?… that Gyula Kakas competed at two Olympics in gymnastics, set the Hungarian pole-vault record, and played for a national-champion football club?… that a lyric in Beautiful Chaos was praised for "spreading queer joy"?… that defending champions Bermuda did not compete in the women's football tournament at the 2015 Island Games?… that Vatican Taekwondo has no registered athletes or coaches?… that Iceland's entry for Eurovision in 2025 brought out a line of Ash Wednesday costumes?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleMuhammadu BuhariFormer president of Nigeria Muhammadu Buhari (pictured) dies at the age of 82.Clashes between Druze militias and the Syrian Armed Forces result in hundreds of deaths.The International Criminal Court issues arrest warrants for Taliban leaders Hibatullah Akhundzada and Abdul Hakim Haqqani over their alleged persecution of women in Afghanistan.Flooding in Central Texas, United States, leaves at least 140 people dead.Ongoing: Gaza warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Andrea GibsonRaymond GuiotFelix BaumgartnerFauja SinghBradley John MurdochFrank BarrieNominate an articleJuly 20Forensic experts at the site of the Suru bombing1807 French brothers Claude and Nicphore Nipce received a patent for their Pyrolophore, one of the world's first internal combustion engines.1951 Abdullah I of Jordan was assassinated while visiting the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.1976 The Viking 1 lander became the first spacecraft to successfully land on Mars and perform its mission.1997 USSConstitution, one of the United States Navy's original six frigates, sailed for the first time in 116 years after a full restoration.2015 A suicide attack (aftermath pictured) in Suru, Turkey, for which Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) claimed responsibility, killed 34 people and injured 104 others.Alexander the Great (b.356 BC)Amanda Clement (d.1971)Bruce Lee (d.1973)Gisele Bndchen (b.1980)More anniversaries: July 19July 20July 21ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutC/2022 E3 (ZTF) is a non-periodic comet from the Oort cloud that was discovered by the Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF) in 2022. With a comet nucleus of around 1 kilometre (0.6mi) in diameter, C/2022 E3 rotates on its axis once every 8.5 to 8.7 hours. Its tails of dust and gas extended for millions of kilometers and, during January 2023, an anti-tail was also visible. The comet reached its most recent perihelion in January 2023, at a distance of 1.11AU (166millionkm; 103millionmi) from the sun, and the closest approach to Earth was a few weeks later, at a distance of 0.28AU (42millionkm; 26millionmi). The comet reached magnitude 5 and was visible with the naked eye under moonless dark skies. This photograph of C/2022 E3 was taken in January 2023 and released by the Italian National Institute for Astrophysics.Photograph credit: Alessandro Bianconi; National Institute for AstrophysicsRecently featured: Passion fruitBasilica of StPaul, RabatClouded ApolloArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSloveninaRetrieved from " 2This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"1807"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (November 2015) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies18thcentury19thcentury 20thcenturyDecades1780s1790s1800s 1810s1820sYears1804180518061807 180818091810vteFebruary 7: Napoleon leads French troops into Russia in winter, and fights the Battle of Eylau.June 14: Napoleon triumphs over Russia's General Benningsen, at the Battle of Friedland.1807 (MDCCCVII) was a common year starting on Thursday of the Gregorian calendarand a common year starting on Tuesday of the Julian calendar, the 1807th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 807th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 7th year of the 19thcentury, and the 8th year of the 1800s decade. As of the start of 1807, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1807 by topicHumanitiesArchaeologyArchitectureArtLiteraturePoetryMusicBy countryAustraliaBrazilCanadaDenmarkFranceGermanyNew ZealandNorwayRussiaSouth AfricaSwedenUnited KingdomUnited StatesOther topicsRail transportScienceSportsLists of leadersSovereign statesSovereign state leadersTerritorial governorsReligious leadersLawBirth and death categoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishmentsDisestablishmentsWorks categoryWorksvte1807 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1807MDCCCVIIAb urbe condita2560Armenian calendar1256 Assyrian calendar6557Balinese saka calendar17281729Bengali calendar12131214Berber calendar2757British Regnal year47Geo.348Geo.3Buddhist calendar2351Burmese calendar1169Byzantine calendar73157316Chinese calendar (FireTiger)4504 or 4297to (FireRabbit)4505 or 4298Coptic calendar15231524Discordian calendar2973Ethiopian calendar17991800Hebrew calendar55675568Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat18631864- Shaka Samvat17281729- Kali Yuga49074908Holocene calendar11807Igbo calendar807808Iranian calendar11851186Islamic calendar12211222Japanese calendarBunka 4()Javanese calendar17331734Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4140Minguo calendar105 before ROC105Nanakshahi calendar339Thai solar calendar23492350Tibetan calendar(male Fire-Tiger)1933 or 1552 or 780to(female Fire-Hare)1934 or 1553 or 781Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1807.January 7 The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland issues an Order in Council prohibiting British ships from trading with France or its allies.[1]January 20 The Sierra Leone Company, faced with bankruptcy because of the imminent abolition of the slave trade in British colonies, petitions the British government for purchase and transfer of its property to the Crown; Parliament approves the transfer on July 29, and it takes effect on January 1, 1808.[2]February 3 Napoleonic Wars and Anglo-Spanish War: Battle of Montevideo The British Army captures Montevideo from the Spanish Empire, as part of the British invasions of the Ro de la Plata.February 7 Napoleon leads the forces of the French Empire in an invasion of the Russian Empire, and begins fighting at the Battle of Eylau against Russian and Prussian forces.[3]February 8 Battle of Eylau: Napoleon fights a hard but inconclusive battle against the Russians under Bennigsen.February 10 The Survey of the Coast (renamed the United States Coast Survey in 1836 and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1878) is established; work begins on August 3, 1816.February 17 Henry Christopher is elected first President of the State of Haiti, ruling the northern part of the country.February 19 Burr conspiracy: In Alabama, former Vice President of the United States Aaron Burr is tried for conspiracy, but acquitted.February 23 The Slave Trade Act is passed in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom by an overwhelming majority.[4]March 2 The United States Congress passes the Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves "into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States ... from any foreign kingdom, place, or country" (to take effect January 1, 1808).March 25The United Kingdom Slave Trade Act becomes law abolishing the slave trade in most of the British Empire[5] with effect from 1 May (slavery itself is abolished in British colonies in 1833).The Swansea and Mumbles Railway in South Wales, at this time known as the Oystermouth Railway, becomes the first passenger-carrying railway in the world.March 29 H. W. Olbers discovers the asteroid Vesta.April 412 Froberg mutiny: The British suppress a mutiny at Fort Ricasoli, Malta, by men of the irregularly-recruited Froberg Regiment.April 14 African Institution holds its first meeting in London; it is intended to improve social conditions in Sierra Leone.May 22 A grand jury indicts former Vice President of the United States Aaron Burr for treason.[6]May 24 Siege of Danzig ends after 6 weeks with Prussian and Russian defenders capitulating to French forces.May 29 Selim III, Ottoman Emperor since 1789, is deposed in favour of his nephew Mustafa IV.May 31 Primitive Methodism originates in an All Day of Prayer at Mow Cop, in the north midlands of England.[7]June 9 The Duke of Portland is chosen as Prime Minister after the United Kingdom general election.June 10 The Battle of Heilsberg ends in a draw.June 14 Battle of Friedland: Napoleon decisively defeats Bennigsen's Russian army.June 22 ChesapeakeLeopard affair: British Royal Navy fourth rate HMSLeopard attacks and boards United States Navy frigate USS Chesapeake off Norfolk, Virginia, seeking deserters. This act of British aggression plays a role in the run-up to the War of 1812.July 5 A disastrous British attack is mounted against Buenos Aires, during the second failed invasion of the Ro de la Plata.July 79 The Treaties of Tilsit are signed between France, Prussia and Russia. Napoleon and Russian Emperor Alexander I ally together against the British. The Prussians are forced to cede more than half their territory, which is formed into the Duchy of Warsaw in their former Polish lands, and the Kingdom of Westphalia in western Germany. The Free City of Danzig is also formed (established September 9 by Napoleon).July 13 With the death of Henry Benedict Stuart, the last Stuart claimant to the throne of the United Kingdom, Jacobitism comes to an effective end.July 20 Nicphore Nipce is awarded a patent by Napoleon Bonaparte for the Pyrolophore, the world's first internal combustion engine, after it successfully powers a boat upstream on the river Sane in France.August 17 The North River Steamboat, Robert Fulton's first American steamboat, leaves New York City for Albany on the Hudson River, inaugurating the first commercial steamboat service in the world.September 1 Former U.S. Vice President Aaron Burr is acquitted of treason. He had been accused of plotting to annex parts of Louisiana and Mexico, to become part of an independent republic.September 27 Battle of Copenhagen: The British Royal Navy bombards Copenhagen with fire bombs and phosphorus rockets, to prevent the Dano-Norwegian navy from surrendering to Napoleon; 30% of the city is destroyed, and 2,000 citizens are killed.September 7 Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to China, arrives in Guangzhou (Canton).[8]September 13 Beethoven's Mass in C major, Op. 86, is premiered, commissioned by Nikolaus I, Prince Esterhzy, and displeasing him.[9]September 27 Napoleon purchases the Borghese art collection, including the Antinous Mondragone, and brings it to Paris.[10]October 9 Prussian Reform Movement: Serfdom is abolished by the October edict.October 13 The Geological Society of London is founded.October 30 El Escorial Conspiracy: Ferdinand, Prince of Asturias is arrested for conspiring against his father Charles IV of Spain.November 24 Battle of Abrantes, Portugal: The French under Jean-Andoche Junot take the town.November 29 Portuguese Queen Maria I and the Court embark at Lisbon, bound for Brazil. Rio de Janeiro becomes the Portuguese capital.December 511 Napoleonic Wars: Raid on Griessie A British Royal Navy squadron attacks the Dutch port of Griessie on Java in the Dutch East Indies, eliminating the last Dutch naval force in the Pacific and concluding the Java campaign of 18061807.[11]December 17 Napoleonic Wars: France issues the Milan Decree which confirms the Continental System (i.e. no European country is to trade with the United Kingdom).December 22 The United States Congress passes the Embargo Act, a trade embargo on all foreign nations.Battle of Hingakaka between two factions of Mori people, the largest battle ever fought in New Zealand, and the last fought there without firearms.[12] In 1807 or 1808 is fought the Battle of Moremonui, first of the Musket Wars.Robert E. LeeJanuary 13 Napoleon Bonaparte Buford, American general, railroad executive (d. 1883)January 19 Robert E. Lee, American Confederate general (d. 1870)January 28 Robert McClure, Irish-born Arctic explorer (d. 1873)February 10 Lajos Batthyny, 1st Prime Minister of Hungary (d. 1849)February 27 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, American poet (d. 1882)[13]March 1 Wilford Woodruff, American religious leader (d. 1898)March 14 Josephine of Leuchtenberg, Queen of Sweden and Norway (d. 1876)April 2 William F. Packer, American politician (d. 1870)April 3 Jane Digby, English adventurer (d. 1881)April 20 John Milton, Governor of Florida (d. 1865)April 26 Charles Auguste Frossard, French general (d. 1875)May 28 Louis Agassiz, Swiss-born zoologist and geologist (d. 1873)June 6 Adrien-Franois Servais, Belgian musician (d. 1866)June 16 John Westcott, American surveyor and politician (d. 1888)Giuseppe GaribaldiJuly 4 Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot (d. 1882)August 11 David Rice Atchison, American politician (d. 1886)August 15 Jules Grvy, 4th President of France (d. 1891)August 18 Charles Francis Adams Sr., American historical editor, politician and diplomat (d. 1886)September 2 Fredrika Runeberg, Finnish writer (d. 1879)[14]September 7 Henry Sewell, 1st Premier of New Zealand (d. 1879)September 16 John Lenthall, American naval architect and shipbuilder (d. 1882)October 8 Harriet Taylor, English philosophical writer (d. 1858)[15]October 26 Barbu Catargiu, 1st Prime Minister of Romania (d. 1862)October 29 Aneo Kraljevi, Herzegovinian Catholic bishop (d. 1879)October 30 Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln (d. 1885)November 16 Eduard von Fransecky, Prussian general (d. 1890)December 8 Friedrich Traugott Ktzing, German pharmacist, botanist and phycologist (d. 1893)December 17 John Greenleaf Whittier, American Quaker poet and abolitionist (d. 1892)Pasquale PaoliFebruary 1 Sir Thomas Troubridge, 1st Baronet, British admiral (b. c.1758)February 5 Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1725)February 27 Louise du Pierry, French astronomer (b.1746)March 10 Jean Thurel, French soldier (b. 1698)April 4 Jrme Lalande, French astronomer (b. 1732)April 10 Duchess Anna Amalia of Brunswick-Wolfenbttel, regent of Weimar and Eisenach (b. 1739)May 10 Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau, French soldier (b. 1725)May 13 Eliphalet Dyer, American statesman, judge (b. 1721)May 17 John Gunby, Maryland soldier in the American Revolutionary War (b. 1745)May 18 John Douglas, Scottish Anglican bishop, man of letters (b. 1721)June 9 Andrew Sterett, American naval officer (b. 1778)Angelica KauffmanJuly 13 Henry Benedict Stuart, Italian-born cardinal, Jacobite claimant to the British throne (b. 1725)July 19 Uriah Tracy, American politician and congressman from Connecticut, 1793 until 1807 (b. 1755)September 14 George Townshend, 1st Marquess Townshend, British field marshal (b. 1724)October 22 Jean-Franois Houbigant, French perfumer (b. 1752)November 2 Louis Auguste Le Tonnelier de Breteuil, Prime Minister of King Louis XVI of France (b. 1730)November 5 Angelica Kauffman, Swiss painter (b. 1741)November 8Darejan Dadiani, Georgian queen consort (b. 1738)Pierre-Alexandre-Laurent Forfait, French engineer, hydrographer, politician, and Minister of the Navy (17991801) (b. 1752)November 23 Jean-Franois Rewbell, French politician (b. 1747)November 26 Oliver Ellsworth, American founding father and 3rd Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court (b. 1745)December 19 Friedrich Melchior, Baron von Grimm, German writer (b. 1723)December 21 John Newton, English cleric, hymnist (b. 1725)December 29 Diogo de Carvalho e Sampayo, Portuguese diplomat, scientist (b. 1750)^ William S. Dudley, ed. The Naval War of 1812: A Documentary History (Naval Historical Center, 1985) p34^ Stephen Tomkins, The Clapham Sect: How Wilberforce's Circle Transformed Britain (Lion Books, 2012) p200^ William Hodgson, The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, Once Emperor of the French, who Died in Exile, at St. Helena, After a Captivity of Six Years' Duration (Orlando Hodgson, 1841) p384^ "William Wilberforce (17591833)". Retrieved January 18, 2021.^ "Abolition of the Slave Trade 1807". BBC. Archived from the original on October 11, 2007. Retrieved September 11, 2007.^ "The Aaron Burr Treason Trial" (PDF).^ Farndale, W. E. (1950). The Secret of Mow Cop: a new appraisal of the origins of Primitive Methodism. London: Epworth Press.^ "Sketch of the Canton Protestant Mission", by Rev. John Chalmers, in The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal, Volume 7 (American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1876) p174^ Marston, Nicholas (2006). Beethoven: Mass in C major, Op. 86 (PDF) (CD). Hyperion Records. 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Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (onlineed.). Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/38051. (Subscription or UK public library membership required.)Retrieved from " 3Second-largest asteroid of the main asteroid beltThis article is about the asteroid. For the Roman goddess, see Vesta (mythology). For other uses, see Vesta (disambiguation).4 VestaTrue color image of Vesta taken by Dawn. The massive Rheasilvia Crater dominates Vesta's south pole.DiscoveryDiscoveredbyHeinrich Wilhelm OlbersDiscoverydate29 March 1807DesignationsMPCdesignation(4) VestaPronunciation/vst/[1]Named afterVestaMinorplanet categoryMain belt (Vesta family)AdjectivesVestanVestian[a]Symbol (historically astronomical, now astrological)Orbital characteristics[6]Epoch 13September 2023(JD2453300.5)Aphelion2.57AU (384millionkm)Perihelion2.15AU (322millionkm)Semi-major axis2.36AU (353millionkm)Eccentricity0.0894Orbital period (sidereal)3.63yr (1325.86d)Average orbital speed19.34km/sMean anomaly169.4Inclination7.1422 to ecliptic5.58 to invariable plane[7]Longitudeof ascendingnode103.71Timeof perihelion26 December 2021[8]Argumentof perihelion151.66SatellitesNoneEarthMOID1.14AU (171millionkm)Proper orbital elements[9]Proper semi-major axis2.36151AUProper eccentricity0.098758Proper inclination6.39234Proper mean motion99.1888deg/ yrProper orbital period3.62944 yr(1325.654 d)Precession of perihelion36.8729 (2343 years)arcsec/ yrPrecessionof the ascendingnode39.5979 (2182 years)arcsec/ yrPhysical characteristicsDimensions572.6km 557.2km 446.4km[10]Mean diameter525.40.2km[10]Flattening0.2204Surface area(8.660.2)105km2[b][11]Volume7.49701107km3[10]Mass(2.5902710.000058)1020kg[12]Mean density3.4560.035g/cm3[10]Equatorial surfacegravity0.22m/s2 (0.022g0)Equatorial escape velocity0.36km/sSynodic rotation period0.2226d (5.342h)[6][13]Equatorial rotationvelocity93.1m/s[c]Axial tilt29Northpole right ascension20h 32m[d]Northpole declination48[d]Geometric albedo0.423[15]Temperaturemin: 75K (198C)max: 250K (23C)[16]Spectral typeV[6][17]Apparent magnitude5.1[18] to 8.48Absolute magnitude(H)3.20[6][15]Angular diameter0.70 to 0.22Vesta (minor-planet designation: 4 Vesta) is one of the largest objects in the asteroid belt, with a mean diameter of 525 kilometres (326mi).[10] It was discovered by the German astronomer Heinrich Wilhelm Matthias Olbers on 29 March 1807[6] and is named after Vesta, the virgin goddess of home and hearth from Roman mythology.[19]Vesta is thought to be the second-largest asteroid, both by mass and by volume, after the dwarf planet Ceres.[20][21][22] Measurements give it a nominal volume only slightly larger than that of Pallas (about 5% greater), but it is 25% to 30% more massive. It constitutes an estimated 9% of the mass of the asteroid belt.[23] Vesta is the only known remaining rocky protoplanet of the kind that formed the terrestrial planets.[24] Numerous fragments of Vesta were ejected by collisions one and two billion years ago that left two enormous craters occupying much of Vesta's southern hemisphere.[25][26] Debris from these events has fallen to Earth as howarditeeucritediogenite (HED) meteorites, which have been a rich source of information about Vesta.[27][28][29]Vesta is the brightest asteroid visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible to the naked eye. Its maximum distance from the Sun is slightly greater than the minimum distance of Ceres from the Sun,[e] although its orbit lies entirely within that of Ceres.[30]NASA's Dawn spacecraft entered orbit around Vesta on 16 July 2011 for a one-year exploration and left the orbit of Vesta on 5 September 2012[31] en route to its final destination, Ceres. Researchers continue to examine data collected by Dawn for additional insights into the formation and history of Vesta.[32][33]Vesta, Ceres, and the Moon with sizes shown to scaleHeinrich Olbers discovered Pallas in 1802, the year after the discovery of Ceres. He proposed that the two objects were the remnants of a destroyed planet. He sent a letter with his proposal to the British astronomer William Herschel, suggesting that a search near the locations where the orbits of Ceres and Pallas intersected might reveal more fragments. These orbital intersections were located in the constellations of Cetus and Virgo.[34] Olbers commenced his search in 1802, and on 29 March 1807 he discovered Vesta in the constellation Virgoa coincidence, because Ceres, Pallas, and Vesta are not fragments of a larger body. Because the asteroid Juno had been discovered in 1804, this made Vesta the fourth object to be identified in the region that is now known as the asteroid belt. The discovery was announced in a letter addressed to German astronomer Johann H. Schrter dated 31 March.[35] Because Olbers already had credit for discovering a planet (Pallas; at the time, the asteroids were considered to be planets), he gave the honor of naming his new discovery to German mathematician Carl Friedrich Gauss, whose orbital calculations had enabled astronomers to confirm the existence of Ceres, the first asteroid, and who had computed the orbit of the new planet in the remarkably short time of 10 hours.[36][37] Gauss decided on the Roman virgin goddess of home and hearth, Vesta.[38]Vesta was the fourth asteroid to be discovered, hence the number4 in its formal designation. The name Vesta, or national variants thereof, is in international use with two exceptions: Greece and China. In Greek, the name adopted was the Hellenic equivalent of Vesta, Hestia (4); in English, that name is used for 46 Hestia (Greeks use the name "Hestia" for both, with the minor-planet numbers used for disambiguation). In Chinese, Vesta is called the 'hearth-god(dess) star', Zoshnxng, naming the asteroid for Vesta's role, similar to the Chinese names of Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.[f]Upon its discovery, Vesta was, like Ceres, Pallas, and Juno before it, classified as a planet and given a planetary symbol. The symbol represented the altar of Vesta with its sacred fire and was designed by Gauss.[39][40] In Gauss's conception, now obsolete, this was drawn . His form is in the pipeline for Unicode 17.0 as U+1F777 .[41][42][g]The asteroid symbols were gradually retired from astronomical use after 1852, but the symbols for the first four asteroids were resurrected for astrology in the 1970s. The abbreviated modern astrological variant of the Vesta symbol is (U+26B6).[41][h]After the discovery of Vesta, no further objects were discovered for 38years, and during this time the Solar System was thought to have eleven planets.[47] However, in 1845, new asteroids started being discovered at a rapid pace, and by 1851 there were fifteen, each with its own symbol, in addition to the eight major planets (Neptune had been discovered in 1846). It soon became clear that it would be impractical to continue inventing new planetary symbols indefinitely, and some of the existing ones proved difficult to draw quickly. That year, the problem was addressed by Benjamin Apthorp Gould, who suggested numbering asteroids in their order of discovery, and placing this number in a disk (circle) as the generic symbol of an asteroid. Thus, the fourth asteroid, Vesta, acquired the generic symbol . This was soon coupled with the name into an official numbername designation, Vesta, as the number of minor planets increased. By 1858, the circle had been simplified to parentheses, (4) Vesta, which were easier to typeset. Other punctuation, such as 4) Vesta and 4, Vesta, was also briefly used, but had more or less completely died out by 1949.[48]SPHERE image is shown on the left, with a synthetic view derived from Dawn images shown on the right for comparison.[49]Photometric observations of Vesta were made at the Harvard College Observatory in 18801882 and at the Observatoire de Toulouse in 1909. These and other observations allowed the rotation rate of Vesta to be determined by the 1950s. However, the early estimates of the rotation rate came into question because the light curve included variations in both shape and albedo.[50]Early estimates of the diameter of Vesta ranged from 383 kilometres (238mi) in 1825, to 444km (276mi). E.C. Pickering produced an estimated diameter of 51317km (31911mi) in 1879, which is close to the modern value for the mean diameter, but the subsequent estimates ranged from a low of 390km (242mi) up to a high of 602km (374mi) during the next century. The measured estimates were based on photometry. In 1989, speckle interferometry was used to measure a dimension that varied between 498 and 548km (309 and 341mi) during the rotational period.[51] In 1991, an occultation of the star SAO 93228 by Vesta was observed from multiple locations in the eastern United States and Canada. Based on observations from 14 different sites, the best fit to the data was an elliptical profile with dimensions of about 550km 462km (342mi 287mi).[52] Dawn confirmed this measurement.[i] These measurements will help determine the thermal history, size of the core, role of water in asteroid evolution and what meteorites found on Earth come from these bodies, with the ultimate goal of understanding the conditions and processes present at the solar system's earliest epoch and the role of water content and size in planetary evolution.[53]Vesta became the first asteroid to have its mass determined. Every 18 years, the asteroid 197 Arete approaches within 0.04AU of Vesta. In 1966, based upon observations of Vesta's gravitational perturbations of Arete, Hans G. Hertz estimated the mass of Vesta at (1.200.08)1010M (solar masses).[54] More refined estimates followed, and in 2001 the perturbations of 17 Thetis were used to calculate the mass of Vesta to be (1.310.02)1010M.[55] Dawn determined it to be 1.30291010M.Vesta orbits the Sun between Mars and Jupiter, within the asteroid belt, with a period of 3.6 Earth years,[6] specifically in the inner asteroid belt, interior to the Kirkwood gap at 2.50AU. Its orbit is moderately inclined (i = 7.1, compared to 7 for Mercury and 17 for Pluto) and moderately eccentric (e = 0.09, about the same as for Mars).[6]True orbital resonances between asteroids are considered unlikely. Because of their small masses relative to their large separations, such relationships should be very rare.[56] Nevertheless, Vesta is able to capture other asteroids into temporary 1:1 resonant orbital relationships (for periods up to 2 million years or more) and about forty such objects have been identified.[57] Decameter-sized objects detected in the vicinity of Vesta by Dawn may be such quasi-satellites rather than proper satellites.[57]Olbers Regio (dark area) defines the prime meridian in the IAU coordinate system. It is shown here in a Hubble shot of Vesta, because it is not visible in the more detailed Dawn images.Claudia crater (indicated by the arrow at the bottom of the closeup image at right) defines the prime meridian in the Dawn/NASA coordinate system.Vesta's rotation is relatively fast for an asteroid (5.342h) and prograde, with the north pole pointing in the direction of right ascension 20h32min, declination +48 (in the constellation Cygnus) with an uncertainty of about 10. This gives an axial tilt of 29.[58]Two longitudinal coordinate systems are used for Vesta, with prime meridians separated by 150. The IAU established a coordinate system in 1997 based on Hubble photos, with the prime meridian running through the center of Olbers Regio, a dark feature 200km across. When Dawn arrived at Vesta, mission scientists found that the location of the pole assumed by the IAU was off by 10, so that the IAU coordinate system drifted across the surface of Vesta at 0.06 per year, and also that Olbers Regio was not discernible from up close, and so was not adequate to define the prime meridian with the precision they needed. They corrected the pole, but also established a new prime meridian 4 from the center of Claudia, a sharply defined crater 700 metres across, which they say results in a more logical set of mapping quadrangles.[59] All NASA publications, including images and maps of Vesta, use the Claudian meridian, which is unacceptable to the IAU. The IAU Working Group on Cartographic Coordinates and Rotational Elements recommended a coordinate system, correcting the pole but rotating the Claudian longitude by 150 to coincide with Olbers Regio.[60] It was accepted by the IAU, although it disrupts the maps prepared by the Dawn team, which had been positioned so they would not bisect any major surface features.[59][61]Relative sizes of the four largest asteroids. Vesta is second from left.This graph was using the legacy Graph extension, which is no longer supported. It needs to be converted to the new Chart extension.The mass of 4 Vesta (blue) compared to other large asteroids: 1 Ceres, 2 Pallas, 10 Hygiea, 704 Interamnia, 15 Eunomia and the remainder of the Main Belt. The unit of mass is1018 kg. Other objects in the Solar system with well-defined masses within a factor of 2 of Vesta's mass are Varda, Gknhmdm, and Salacia (245, 136, and 4921018 kg, respectively). No moons are in this range: the closest, Tethys (Saturn III) and Enceladus (Saturn II), are over twice and less than half of Vesta's mass.Vesta is the second most massive body in the asteroid belt, although it is only 28% as massive as Ceres, the most massive body.[62][23] Vesta is, however, the most massive body that formed in the asteroid belt, as Ceres is believed to have formed between Jupiter and Saturn. Vesta's density is lower than those of the four terrestrial planets but is higher than those of most asteroids, as well as all of the moons in the Solar System except Io. Vesta's surface area is about the same as the land area of Pakistan, Venezuela, Tanzania, or Nigeria; slightly under 900,000km2 (350,000sqmi; 90millionha; 220million acres). It has an only partially differentiated interior.[63] Vesta is only slightly larger (525.40.2km[10]) than 2 Pallas (5123km) in mean diameter,[64] but is about 25% more massive.Vesta's shape is close to a gravitationally relaxed oblate spheroid,[58] but the large concavity and protrusion at the southern pole (see 'Surface features' below) combined with a mass less than 51020kg precluded Vesta from automatically being considered a dwarf planet under International Astronomical Union (IAU) Resolution XXVI 5.[65] A 2012 analysis of Vesta's shape[66] and gravity field using data gathered by the Dawn spacecraft has shown that Vesta is currently not in hydrostatic equilibrium.[10][67]Temperatures on the surface have been estimated to lie between about 20C (253K) with the Sun overhead, dropping to about 190C (83.1K) at the winter pole. Typical daytime and nighttime temperatures are 60C (213K) and 130C (143K), respectively. This estimate is for 6 May 1996, very close to perihelion, although details vary somewhat with the seasons.[16]Further information: List of geological features on VestaBefore the arrival of the Dawn spacecraft, some Vestan surface features had already been resolved using the Hubble Space Telescope and ground-based telescopes (e.g., the Keck Observatory).[68] The arrival of Dawn in July 2011 revealed the complex surface of Vesta in detail.[69]Geologic map of Vesta (Mollweide projection).[70] The most ancient and heavily cratered regions are brown; areas modified by the Veneneia and Rheasilvia impacts are purple (the Saturnalia Fossae Formation, in the north)[71] and light cyan (the Divalia Fossae Formation, equatorial),[70] respectively; the Rheasilvia impact basin interior (in the south) is dark blue, and neighboring areas of Rheasilvia ejecta (including an area within Veneneia) are light purple-blue;[72][73] areas modified by more recent impacts or mass wasting are yellow

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Binzel (editors), University of Arizona Press (2002), ISBN0-8165-2281-2Wikimedia Commons has media related to Vesta (asteroid).This video explores Vesta's landscape, history and planet-like characteristics.Interactive 3D gravity simulation of the Dawn spacecraft in orbit around Vesta Archived 11 June 2020 at the Wayback MachineVesta Trek An integrated map browser of datasets and maps for 4 VestaJPL EphemerisViews of the Solar System: VestaHubbleSite: Hubble Maps the Asteroid VestaEncyclopdia Britannica, Vesta full articleHubbleSite: short movie composed from Hubble Space Telescope images from November 1994.Adaptive optics views of Vesta from Keck Observatory4 Vesta images at ESA/Hubble Archived 22 January 2009 at the Wayback MachineDawn at Vesta (NASA press kit on Dawn's operations at Vesta)NASA video Archived 22 April 2021 at the Wayback MachineVesta atlas4 Vesta at AstDyS-2, AsteroidsDynamic SiteEphemeris Observation prediction Orbital info Proper elements Observational info4 Vesta at the JPL Small-Body Database Close approach Discovery Ephemeris Orbit viewer Orbit parameters Physical parametersPortals: Stars Spaceflight Outer space ScienceRetrieved from " 4The following pages link to 4 Vesta External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Asteroid (links | edit)Apparent magnitude (links | edit)Comet (links | edit)Classical Kuiper belt object (links | edit)Deep Space 1 (links | edit)Earth (links | edit)Erosion (links | edit)Geology (links | edit)Galilean moons (links | edit)Giant planet (links | edit)Galileo project (links | edit)Interplanetary spaceflight (links | edit)Kuiper belt (links | edit)Human spaceflight (links | edit)Moon (links | edit)Mercury (planet) (links | edit)Meteorite (links | edit)Near-Earth object (links | edit)Oort cloud (links | edit)Olympus Mons (links | edit)Planet (links | edit)Planets beyond Neptune (links | edit)Plutino (links | edit)Planetary nomenclature (links | edit)Ring system (links | edit)Plate tectonics (links | edit)Ruthenium (links | edit)Sun (links | edit)Solar System (links | edit)Space exploration (links | edit)Space colonization (links | edit)Trans-Neptunian object (links | edit)Jupiter trojan (links | edit)Tau Ceti (links | edit)Venus (links | edit)Zodiacal light (links | edit)1800s (decade) (links | edit)1807 (links | edit)433 Eros (links | edit)NEAR Shoemaker (links | edit)Ion thruster (links | edit)Jupiter (links | edit)Geochemistry (links | edit)Callisto (moon) (links | edit)Europa (moon) (links | edit)List of hypothetical Solar System objects (links | edit)Basalt (links | edit)Vulcan (hypothetical planet) (links | edit)Triton (moon) (links | edit)Pluto (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/4_Vesta" Home >> Autocatalog >> Opel >> Zafira >> Zafira B >> 1.6i 16V (94 Hp) CNG Autocatalog Login Register Car Specs API OpelOpel ZafiraZafira BOPC 2.0i 16V Turbo (240 Hp)2.2i 16V (150 Hp) Automatic2.2i 16V (150 Hp)2.0i 16V Turbo (200 Hp)1.9 CDTI (150 Hp) Automatic1.9 CDTI (150 Hp)1.9 CDTI (120 Hp) Automatic1.9 CDTI (120 Hp)1.9 CDTI (100 Hp)1.8i 16V (140 Hp) Automatic1.8i 16V (140 Hp)1.7 CDTI (125 Hp)1.6i 16V (105 Hp)1.6i 16V ecoFLEX (97 Hp) CNG1.6i 16V (94 Hp) CNG What is the body type, Opel Zafira B?Minivan, 5 Doors, 7 SeatsWhat is the fuel economy, Opel Zafira B 1.6i 16V (94 Hp) CNG?5.2 l/100 km 45.23 US mpg 54.32 UK mpg 19.23 km/lHow ECO is the car, Opel Zafira 1.6i 16V (94 Hp) CNG?138 g/km CO2Euro 4How fast is the car, 2006 Zafira B 1.6i 16V (94 Hp) CNG?165 km/h | 102.53 mph0-100 km/h: 17 sec0-60 mph: 16.2 secHow much power, Opel Zafira Minivan 2006 1.6i 16V (94 Hp) CNG?94 Hp, 133 Nm98.1 lb.-ft.What is the engine size, Opel Zafira Minivan 2006 1.6i 16V (94 Hp) CNG?1.6 l1598 cm3 97.52 cu. in.How many cylinders, 2006 Opel 1.6i 16V (94 Hp) CNG?4, InlineWhat is the drivetrain, Opel Zafira B Minivan 2006 1.6i 16V (94 Hp) CNG?Front wheel drive. Internal Combustion engine. The Internal combustion engine (ICE) drives the front wheels of the vehicle.How long is this vehicle, 2006 Opel Zafira Minivan?4467 mm175.87 in.How wide is the vehicle, 2006 Opel Zafira Minivan?1801 mm70.91 in.What is the curb weight, 2006 Opel Zafira B 1.6i 16V (94 Hp) CNG?1405 kg3097.49 lbs.What is the gross weight, 2006 Opel Zafira B 1.6i 16V (94 Hp) CNG?2075 kg4574.59 lbs.How much trunk (boot) space, 2006 Opel Zafira Minivan?140 - 1820 l4.94 - 64.27 cu. ft.How many gears, What type is the gearbox, 2006 Opel Zafira B 1.6i 16V (94 Hp) CNG?5, manual transmission General informationBrandOpelModel ZafiraGeneration Zafira BModification (Engine) 1.6i 16V (94 Hp) CNG Start of production July, 2006 year End of production November, 2007 year Powertrain Architecture Internal Combustion engine Body typeMinivan Seats 7 Doors 5 Performance specs Fuel consumption (economy) - urban 6.4 l/100 km 36.75 US mpg44.14 UK mpg15.63 km/l Fuel consumption (economy) - extra urban 4.3 l/100 km 54.7 US mpg65.69 UK mpg23.26 km/l Fuel consumption (economy) - combined 5.2 l/100 km 45.23 US mpg54.32 UK mpg19.23 km/lCO2 emissions138 g/km Fuel Type Petrol / CNG Acceleration 0 - 100 km/h17 sec Acceleration 0 - 62 mph17 sec Acceleration 0 - 60 mph (Calculated by Auto-Data.net) 16.2 sec Maximum speed 165 km/h 102.53 mphEmission standard Euro 4 Weight-to-power ratio 14.9 kg/Hp, 66.9 Hp/tonne Weight-to-torque ratio 10.6 kg/Nm, 94.7 Nm/tonne Engine specsPower 94 Hp @ 6200 rpm. Power per litre 58.8 Hp/l Torque 133 Nm @ 4200 rpm. 98.1 lb.-ft. @ 4200 rpm.Engine layout Front, Transverse Engine Model/Code Z16YNG Engine displacement 1598 cm3 97.52 cu. in.Number of cylinders 4 Engine configuration Inline Cylinder Bore 79 mm 3.11 in. Piston Stroke 81.5 mm 3.21 in.Compression ratio 10.5:1 Number of valves per cylinder 4 Fuel injection system Multi-port manifold injection Engine aspiration Naturally aspirated engine Valvetrain DOHC Engine oil capacity 4.5 l 4.76 US qt | 3.96 UK qt Engine oil specification Log in to see. Coolant 6.1 l 6.45 US qt | 5.37 UK qtSpace, Volume and weights Kerb Weight 1405 kg 3097.49 lbs. Max. weight 2075 kg 4574.59 lbs. Max load 670 kg 1477.1 lbs. Trunk (boot) space - minimum 140 l 4.94 cu. ft. Trunk (boot) space - maximum 1820 l 64.27 cu. ft.Dimensions Length 4467 mm 175.87 in. Width 1801 mm 70.91 in. Height 1645 mm 64.76 in. Wheelbase 2703 mm 106.42 in. Front track 1488 mm 58.58 in. Rear (Back) track 1510 mm 59.45 in.Drag coefficient (Cd) 0.31 Minimum turning circle (turning diameter) 10.9 m 35.76 ft.Drivetrain, brakes and suspension specsDrivetrain Architecture The Internal combustion engine (ICE) drives the front wheels of the vehicle. Drive wheel Front wheel drive Number of gears and type of gearbox 5 gears, manual transmission Front suspension Spring Strut Rear suspension Torsion Front brakesVentilated discs Rear brakesDisc Assisting systemsABS (Anti-lock braking system) Steering type Steering rack and pinion Tires size 205/55 R16 Wheel rims size6.5J x 16 The company was founded on 21 January 1863 by Adam Opel, and at first made household goods and became a major producer of sewing machines. The founder died in 1895, with his company the leader in European sewing machines sales and producing over 2,000 bicycles yearly. The first cars were produced in 1898 having bought the rights to the Lutzmann and sold then as Opel-Lutzmann. However, two years later, following the dissolution of the partnership, Opel's son signed a licensing agreement with the French Automobiles Darracq S.A. to manufacture vehicles under the brand name "Opel-Darracq". The vehicles were Opel bodies mounted on a Darracq chassis, powered by a 2-cylinder engine.In 1906 they started to make cars to their own design which they had first shown in 1902 at the Hamburg Motor Show and from 1907 stopped making the Opel-Darracqs.In 1911 the factory was virtually destroyed by fire and a new one was built with more up to date machinery and the manufacture of sewing machines dropped. Production now consisted of bicycles, cars and motorcycles. By 1913 they were the largest car maker in Germany.

Opel zafira b specs. Opel zafira 2008 price. 2006 opel zafira. Opel zafira 2006 2.2. Opel zafira tourer interior. Опель зафира 2.2 бензин отзывы.

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