$\rightarrow$ Nightvision-Mode
$\rightarrow$ E-mail \& Alert Manager

## Select start of calculation:



## Select duration:



## The Calendar-Sky

The astronomical calendar contains thousands of events per day for every point on Earth. We know that you only care for a very few of these events and hence we let you personalize your own Astro-Calendar. You may primarily do so by switching to your appropriate user level, and by selecting some of the three dozens categories.

In parentheses are forced limits for the maximum calculation interval. The celestial calendar is to be found further below on this page and will appear within some seconds after pressing the Go!-Button (depending on the complexity of your selections). The calendar is created especially for you. The higher your user level, the more complex objects you selected, the longer it does take to calculate. Please do not press the reload-button; the calculations will take significantly longer.

## Calendar and Timekeeping

 Space Calendar:$\square$ Birthdays, Rocket Launches
Local Events (Talks, Exhibitions)
$\square \quad$ NASA TV Guide
Local Telescope
Dealers
$\square$ Public Holidays
$\square$ Saint's Day
Zodiac of today. Change of Zodiac Islamic, Indian,

- Persian and Hebrew Calendar
$\square$ Week Number Sundials / GPS Time /
$\square$ Current Time Definitions
$\square$ Julian Day Number
$\square$ Sidereal Time
$\square$ Local Magnetic Field

General events
Lunar Occultations (2 months)
$\square$ Planetary Conjunctions
$\square \quad$ Lunar Eclipses
Solar Eclipses and Transits
$\square$ Meteor Showers
$\square$ Planetary Phenomena
$\square \quad$ Lunar Phenomena
$\square \quad$ The Sun
$\square \quad$ Asteroids (6 months)
$\square$ Comets

## Earth orbiting satellites

Space Station ISS (1
month)
short duration Flares of

- Iridium satellites (14 days)
- Passes of other bright satellites (1 day, slow!)

Daily reoccurring events

Graphical night
calendar
$\square$ Sun and Moon
$\square$ Planets
$\square$ Asteroids
$\square$ Comets
$\square$ Meteor Showers
$\square$ Polar Star Transits
$\square$ Weather Balloons

| Dimmer and more difficult objects |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Jupiter: Great Red |
| $\square$ | Spot and satellite events |
| $\square$ | Jupiter's Satellites: position |
| $\square$ | Saturn: Satellite events and storms |
| $\square$ | Saturn's Satellites: position |
| $\square$ | Zodiacal <br> light/Gegenschein |
| $\square$ | Variable Stars (3 months) |
| $\square$ | Supernovae |
|  | Binary Stars |
| Deep sky objects |  |
| $\square$ | Star chart |
| $\square$ | Milky Way |
| $\square$ | Galaxies |
|  | Open Star Clusters |
| $\square$ | Globular Star Clusters |
|  | Nebula |

Thursday 10 July 2014

| Time (24-hour <br> clock) | Object (Link) | Event |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


| (3) |  | Observer Site | Le Pouliguen, France, France <br> WGS84: Lon: -2d25m31.34s Lat: +47d16m11.47s Alt: 56m All times in CET or CEST (during summer) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 38 | 23h00m14s | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Terra } \\ & \quad(25994 \\ & \text { 1999-068-A) } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| (8) | 23h00m14s |  |  |
| (3) | 23h00m49s |  |  |
| (3) | 23h00m56s |  |  |
| (3) | 23h06m57s | USA <br> 182/Lacrosse 5 | Flare from SAR antenna Magnitude= 3.1mag Azimuth=302.8 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{WNW}$ altitude= $22.0^{\circ}$ in constellation Leo Minor <br> $R A=9 h 38.8 \mathrm{~m} \quad \mathrm{Dec}=+38^{\circ} 00^{\prime}$ <br> Flare angle=15.70 <br> Flare center line, closest point $\rightarrow$ MapIt: Longitude $=7.088^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ Latitude=+51.262 ${ }^{\circ}$ (WGS84) Distance=557.5 km <br> Azimuth $=324.4^{\circ} \mathrm{NW}$ Peak Magnitude=-0.3mag <br> Satellite above: longitude=15.9${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ latitude $=+53.3^{\circ}$ height above Earth=720.0 km distance to satellite=1537.4 km Altitude of Sun=-8.8 ${ }^{\circ}$ <br> This is an experimental flare prediction. Brightness estimate may be unreliable. Please report a successful observation (Object/site coordinates/date/measured time/accuracy/magnitude). |
| 3 | 23h06m59s | Helios 1A Rocket ```(23608 1995-033-D) Ground track ->Star chart``` |  |


|  |  |  | at Meridian Disappears | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 23h07m24s } \\ & \text { 23h13m13s } \end{aligned}$ | 3.6 mag <br> 6.8 mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az:180. } 0^{\circ} \\ & \text { az:194.4 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S } \\ & \text { SSW } \end{aligned}$ | $h: 71.2^{\circ}$ horizon |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 88 | 23h07m58s |  | Appears horizon Culmination h:48.7 ${ }^{\circ}$ distance: of Sun: -9 ${ }^{\circ}$ Disappears | 23h01m27s <br> 23h07m58s <br> 6.0km he angular 23h13m18s | 9.0mag <br> 5.0mag <br> ht above <br> city: <br> 7.3mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 17.8^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 99.4^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 63 \\ & .52^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { az: } 178.3^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | NNE <br> E <br> . 9 km <br> S | $\begin{gathered} \text { elevat } \\ \mathrm{h}: 4.7^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ |
| 5 | 23h09m13s | USA $182 /$ Lacrosse 5 $(28646$ $2005-016-A)$ $\rightarrow$ Ground track $\rightarrow$ Star chart | Appears horizon Culmination $\mathrm{h}: 31.2^{\circ}$ distance: of Sun: -9 ${ }^{\circ}$ at Meridian Disappears | 23h02m07s <br> 23h09m13s <br> 338.9 km h <br> angular ve <br> 23h09m50s <br> 23h16m21s | 7.2 mag <br> 5.0mag <br> ght abov city: <br> 4.8 mag <br> 5.7 mag | $a z: 272.4^{\circ}$ <br> az:345.9 ${ }^{\circ}$ <br> Earth: 7 $.34^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$ <br> az: $0.0^{\circ}$ <br> az: $59.4^{\circ}$ | W <br> NNW <br> 20.9 <br> N <br> ENE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h:30.3} \\ & \text { horizon } \end{aligned}$ |
| 88 | 23h11m39s | $\begin{aligned} & \quad \begin{array}{l} \text { Resurs P1 } \\ \quad(39186 \end{array} \\ & 2013-030-A) \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ | Appears $\mathrm{h}: 11.2^{\circ}$ <br> Culmination $h: 24.8^{\circ}$ <br> distance: <br> of Sun: -9 ${ }^{\circ}$ <br> at Meridian <br> Disappears | 23h08m59s <br> 23h11m39s <br> 4.4 km he angular v 23h16m34s 23h16m51s | 4.7 mag <br> 4.1mag <br> ht above city: <br> 7.9 mag <br> 8.0 mag | az: $122.5^{\circ}$ <br> az: $68.1^{\circ}$ <br> Earth: 47 <br> $.46^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$ <br> az: $0.0^{\circ}$ <br> az:359.0 ${ }^{\circ}$ | ESE <br> ENE <br> 1.4 km <br> N <br> N | elevat <br> $\mathrm{h}: 1.4^{\circ}$ horizon |
| 88 | 23h13m03s | Envisat $\quad(27386$ $2002-009-A)$ $\rightarrow$ Ground track $\rightarrow$ Star chart | Appears h:8.9 ${ }^{\circ}$ Culmination h:72.3 ${ }^{\circ}$ distance: of Sun: -9 ${ }^{\circ}$ at Meridian Disappears | 23h07m46s <br> 23h13m03s <br> 86.8 km he angular v 23h14m49s 23h20m26s | 5.7 mag <br> 3.8 mag <br> ht above ocity: <br> 5.4mag <br> 9.2 mag | az:156.30 <br> az: $72.8^{\circ}$ <br> Earth: 77 <br> $.55^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$ <br> az: $0.0^{\circ}$ <br> az:348. $3^{\circ}$ | SSE <br> ENE <br> . 0 km <br> N <br> NNW | elevat <br> $h: 40.7^{\circ}$ <br> horizon |
| 88 | 23h13m32s | -USA <br> 81/SBWASS <br> R3/Singleton 3 (21949 <br> 1992-023-A) <br> $\rightarrow$ Ground track <br> $\rightarrow$ Star chart | Appears <br> horizon <br> Culmination <br> h:67.4 ${ }^{\circ}$ <br> distance: <br> of Sun: -9 ${ }^{\circ}$ <br> Disappears | 23h05m54s <br> 23h13m32s <br> 33.9 km he angular v 23h20m38s | 9.9 mag <br> 5.3mag <br> ht above ocity: <br> 7.4mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 351.5^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 268.3^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 79 \\ & .49^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { az: } 184.9^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | N <br> W <br> .0km <br> S | $\begin{gathered} \text { elevat } \\ \mathrm{h}: 2.1^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ |
| 88 | 23h14m35s | SPOT 7 $(40053$ 2014-034-A) $\rightarrow$ Ground track $\rightarrow$ Star chart | Appears $h: 10.6^{\circ}$ <br> Culmination $h: 58.6^{\circ}$ <br> distance: <br> of Sun: -10 <br> at Meridian <br> Disappears | 23h10m04s <br> 23h14m35s <br> 8.2 km he angular 23h17m25s 23h21m31s | 4.6mag <br> 2.9 mag <br> ht above locity: <br> 5.6mag <br> 8.2 mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 149.6^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 71.5^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 70^{\circ} \\ & 0.55^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { az: } 0.0^{\circ} \\ & \text { az:350.1 } \end{aligned}$ | SSE <br> ENE <br> . 1 km <br> N <br> N | elevat <br> $\mathrm{h}: 23.1^{\circ}$ horizon |
| 88 | 23h15m13s | $\begin{aligned} & \quad \begin{array}{l} \text { Cosmos } 1939 \\ \quad(19045 \\ 1988-032-A) \\ \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \\ \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Appears h:13.9 ${ }^{\circ}$ Culmination h:32.3 ${ }^{\circ}$ distance: of Sun: -10 at Meridian Disappears | 23h13m10s <br> 23h15m13s <br> 35.0 km he angular 23h18m48s 23h19m50s | 5.0mag <br> 4.1mag <br> ht above locity: <br> 8.1mag <br> 8.9 mag | az: $132.4^{\circ}$ <br> az: $71.7^{\circ}$ <br> Earth: 360 $0.71^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$ <br> az: $0.0^{\circ}$ <br> az:356.30 | SE <br> ENE <br> .1km <br> N <br> N | elevat <br> $\mathrm{h}: 4.6^{\circ}$ <br> horizon |


|  |  |  | Time uncertainty of about 9 seconds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 23h16m33s | $\begin{aligned} & \text { USA } \\ & 217 / \text { STPSat-2 } \\ & (37222 \\ & 2010-062-A) \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| S | 23h19m40s | ```JSA 222/Fastrac 1 / ST 1 (37227 2010-062-F) Ground track Star chart``` | Appears 23h12m48s 13.0 mag az: $334.7^{\circ} \mathrm{NNW}$horizonat Meridian 23h19m11s 6.8 mag az: $0.0^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$$\mathrm{h}: 69.6^{\circ}$Culmination 23h19m40s 6.4 mag az: $64.5^{\circ}$ ENE $\mathrm{h}: 80.9^{\circ}$distance: 656.4 km height above Earth: 648.9 km elevationof Sun: -10 angular velocity: $0.64^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$Disappears 23h23m42s 8.1 mag az: $151.7^{\circ} \mathrm{SSE} \mathrm{h}: 13.5^{\circ}$Time uncertainty of about 31 minutes |
| (3) | 23h21m49s | $\begin{aligned} & \quad \begin{array}{l} \text { Cosmos } 1782 \\ \quad(16986 \\ 1986-074-A) \\ \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \\ \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 38 | 23h22m22s | USA 234/FIA <br> Radar 2 $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & (38109 \\ & 2012-014-A) \end{aligned}\right.$ <br> $\rightarrow$ Ground track <br> $\rightarrow$ Star chart |  |
| S | 23h23m23s | **Iridium 53 | Flare from MMA1 (Right antenna) Magnitude=-7.1mag Azimuth= $51.1^{\circ} \mathrm{NE}$ altitude= $46.2^{\circ}$ in constellation Cepheus <br> $R A=21 \mathrm{~h} 18.0 \mathrm{~m} \quad \mathrm{Dec}=+55^{\circ} 35^{\prime}$ <br> Flare angle $=0.03^{\circ}$ <br> Flare center line, closest point $\rightarrow$ MapIt: Longitude $=2.417^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ <br> Latitude $=+47.270^{\circ}$ (WGS84) Distance=0.7 km Azimuth $=90.5^{\circ}$ <br> E Peak Magnitude=-7.2mag <br> Satellite above: longitude $=4.6^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ latitude $=+50.7^{\circ}$ height above Earth=784.6 km distance to satellite=1036.7 km Altitude of Sun=-10.6 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| (3) | 23h28m35s |  |  |
| 15 | 23h28m53s | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rosmos } 1263 \\ & \text { Rocket } \\ & (12389 \end{aligned}$ | Appears <br> horizon 23 h 23 m 30 s 8.0 mag $\mathrm{az}: 359.5^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ <br> at Meridian 23 h 23 m 40 s 7.9 mag $\mathrm{az}:$ <br> $0.0^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$    |



21 Items/Events: Export to Outlook/iCal圆 Print E-mail
Used satellite data set is from 9 July 2014

## Glossary:

## Altitude/alt/h

Angular separation of the object from the local mathematical horizon. This accounts for refraction as well.

## Appears

Local time at which the satellite appears visually. The first figure indicates the visual brightness of the object. The smaller the number, the brighter and more eye-catching it appears to an observer. The units are astronomical magnitudes [m]. Azimuth is given in degrees counting from geographic north clockwise to the east direction. The three-character direction code is given as well. In case the satellite exits from the Earth shadow and comes into the glare of the Sun, the elevation above horizon is given in degrees for this event. If this figure is omitted, the satellite is visible straight from the horizon.

## at Meridian

Time of the transit of the meridian, i.e. the satellite is due South or due North. At this time, the satellite will not reach its highest point of the pass. Look for culmination.

## Azimuth/az

Azimuth direction of the object is given in degrees counting from geographic north ( 09 clockwise to the east direction. East is $90^{\circ}$, south $180^{\circ}$, and west $270^{\circ}$. The three-character direction code is given as well. For example, NNW stands for north-north-west.

## Culmination

Time at which the satellite reaches his highest point in the sky as seen from the observer. For description of the figures see Appears.


Visually "better" passes of satellites are indicated by highlighting the information. The selection within the list of all possible transits is coupled with the observer level, the daylight, and several other conditions.

## Dec., declination, DE

One coordinate used to indicate the position on the sky. It is the angular distance of the object from the celestial equator. North pole, close to Polaris, is $90^{\circ}$ north.

## Disappears

Local time of visual disappearance of the satellite. This may either be the time at which the satellite moves below the observer's horizon or the entry of the object in the shadow of Earth (the elevation is given for this event). The low Earth orbiting (LEO) satellites are usually visible for about 10 seconds more than the listed time, when they start fading rapidly.

## Flare angle

The angle between the direction of the mirrored image of the Sun and the observer. For bright flares, this angle must be as small as possible (i.e., the observer should be as close to the center line as possible).

## Flare

The communication antennas and the solar panels reflect the sunlight almost as a perfect mirror. In case the observer lays within this reflected beam, the satellite suddenly appears very bright, as bright as the Moon in the first quarter; the light is even strong enough to cast shadows. Since the sunlight is bundled, the duration of the whole event is short, and lasts about 10 seconds. The indicated time is the center of the flare event; hence the satellite can be spotted some seconds earlier. Due to the shortness of the event, it is important to look in the right direction at the right time.

## Iridium

Wireless worldwide communication system, which consists of 66 satellites that are in low Earth orbits. The user who has a rather small phone directly contacts one of the satellites, i.e., one of the three Main Mission Antennas MMA (the three panels in the bottom of the image with a size of about $1 \times 2 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ ). The satellites constellation consists of 6 planes with 11 satellites each (and some spares). Hence, another Iridium satellite passes at about the same place in the sky every 8 minutes.

## Magnitude/Mag

Brightness of an object considered as a point source of light, on a logarithmic scale.\Visual limiting
magnitude is about 6mag, whereas the brightest star Sirius reaches -1.4 mag. The Hubble Space Telescope can image objects as dim as 29mag.

## R.A., right ascension, RA

One coordinate used to indicate the position on the sphere. It is the angular distance of the object from the spring equinox measured along the celestial equator, expressed in hours of arc.

## Sat above

Geographic coordinates of the sub-satellite point (in WGS84 coordinates). This is the point on Earth, from which the satellite is in the zenith at the indicated time. The altitude of the satellite from this point is given as "alt".

## Time and Date

Date of validity of calculated output in local time and date, taking into account daylight saving time as well (see the current time zone on the left of the Earth icon on top right of almost all pages). The time is given as hours:minutes:seconds, or $00 \mathrm{~h} 00 \mathrm{m00s}$. The time may also be rounded and given in decimal form, in order to correspond to the accuracy of the calculation: e.g., 10.1 h means that the event will take place at about 5 minutes past 10 o'clock. This may also happen for days: 4.3 d corresponds to the fourth day at around 7 o'clock. The start time is taken as selected by you, i.e., this is not necessarily at midnight. For intervals shorter than one day, decimal days are given. Times are given in 24 hour format (0h00m is midnight, 12h: noon, 18h: 6 pm .)

## WGS84 / Geographical Coordinates

Geographical coordinates are given by the angles longitude (Lon), latitude (Lat), and altitude in meters (Alt). A place north of the equator at marked by N or + , places south of the equator by S or - . The longitude from the meridian of Greenwich is counted positive towards east (E). Places west from Greenwich are marked W or by -. The geographical coordinates refer to an ellipsoid, which fits the true shape of the Earth (geoid). The geoid corresponds to calm sea surface. The keyword "Geographic:" uses the local ellipsoid as reference system. WGS84 mark coordinates referring to the WGS84 ellipsoid. The difference in altitude to the geoid sums up to 100 meters and is called geoid undulation. This is corrected for when tagged "MSL" (mean sea level), such that the origin of the height system is at sea level.

## Top

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Software Version: 30 August 2014
Database updated 21 min ago
Current Users: 270

1 Sep 2014, 13:23 UTC
598 minutes left for this session
30 days left in ad-free mode
$\rightarrow$ Nightvision-Mode
$\rightarrow$ E-mail \& Alert Manager

## Select start of calculation:



| geipan <br> Le Pouliguen, France, <br> France |
| :---: |
| Easting: -2.4253 |
| Northing: 47.2698 |
| Time zone: CET/ |
| Astronomer |
|  |
| Local Sponsors |

## The Calendar-Sky

The astronomical calendar contains thousands of events per day for every point on Earth. We know that you only care for a very few of these events and hence we let you personalize your own Astro-Calendar. You may primarily do so by switching to your appropriate user level, and by selecting some of the three dozens categories.

In parentheses are forced limits for the maximum calculation interval. The celestial calendar is to be found further below on this page and will appear within some seconds after pressing the Go!-Button (depending on the complexity of your selections). The calendar is created especially for you. The higher your user level, the more complex objects you selected, the longer it does take to calculate. Please do not press the reload-button; the calculations will take significantly longer.

## Calendar and Timekeeping

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## General events

Lunar Occultations (2 months)
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Solar Eclipses and
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$\square \quad$ The Sun
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$\square$ Comets

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Space Station ISS (1 month) short duration Flares of

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Daily reoccurring events

Graphical night
calendar
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$\square$ Polar Star Transits
$\square$ Weather Balloons

| Dimmer and more <br> difficult objects <br> $\quad$ Jupiter: Great Red <br> $\square$ <br>  <br> Spot and satellite <br> events |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ | Jupiter's Satellites: |
| position |  |
| $\square$ | Saturn: Satellite events |
| and storms |  |
| $\square$ | Saturn's Satellites: |
| position |  |
| $\square$ | Zodiacal |
| light/Gegenschein |  |
| $\square$ | Variable Stars (3 |
| months) |  |
| $\square$ | Supernovae |
| $\square$ | Binary Stars |
| Deep sky objects |  |
| $\square$ | Star chart |
| $\square$ | Milky Way |
| $\square$ | Galaxies |
| $\square$ | Open Star Clusters |
| $\square$ | Globular Star Clusters |
| $\square$ | Nebula |



## Thursday 10 July 2014

| Time (24-hour <br> clock) | Object (Link) | Event |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


| (5) |  | Observer Site | Le Pouliguen, France, France WGS84: Lon: -2d25m31.34s Lat: +47d16m11.47s Alt: 56m All times in CET or CEST (during summer) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (3) | 23h45m14s | Echostar 14 Tk ```(36501 2010-010-C)``` $\rightarrow$ Ground track $\rightarrow$ Star chart |  |
| (3) | 23h48m45s |  |  |
| 58 | 23h51m09s | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cosmos } 1892 \\ & \quad(18421 \\ & 1987-088-A) \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ | Appears $\quad$ 23h49m05s 4.7 mag az: $148.9^{\circ} \mathrm{SSE}$ $\mathrm{h}: 21.2^{\circ}$ Culmination $23 \mathrm{~h} 51 \mathrm{m09s}$ 4.0mag az: $92.6^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ $\mathrm{h}: 38.7^{\circ}$ distance: 804.3km height above Earth: 531.1 km elevation of Sun: $-13^{\circ}$ angular velocity: $0.56^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$ Disappears 23h57m02s 8.2 mag az: $16.6^{\circ} \mathrm{NNE}$ horizon |
| (3) | 23h54m23s | Echostar 16 Tk $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & (39010 \\ & 2012-065-C) \end{aligned}\right.$ <br> $\rightarrow$ Ground track <br> $\rightarrow$ Star chart |  |
| (3) | 23h55m42s |  |  |
|  | 23h58m11s | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ARGOS } \\ & (25634 \\ & 1999-008-A) \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ |  |

Friday 11 July 2014

| Time (24-hour <br> clock) | Object (Link) | Event |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |



|  |  |  | Time uncertainty of about 3 seconds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 0h06m30s | $\begin{aligned} & \quad 12-3 \\ & (24680 \\ & 1996-072-\mathrm{A}) \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 58 | 0h08m05s |  |  |
| 38 | 0h12m10s | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rocket } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Ro } 11-03 \\ (37731 \\ 2011-030-B) \\ \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \\ \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 5 | 0h13m19s | ```e\|USA 160-2/NOSS 3-1C (26907 2001-040-C) \rightarrow G \text { Gound track} Star chart``` |  |
| 5 | 0h15m43s | ```\|}\mathrm{ Landsat 5 (14780 1984-021-A) ->Ground track Star chart``` |  |
| 38 | 0h16m02s | ```%Maogan 18 Rocket (39364 2013-059-B) \rightarrow G \text { Ground track} ->Star chart``` |  |
| 38 | 0h17m35s | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IGS 1A } \\ & \quad(27698 \\ & 2003-009-A) \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ | Appears <br> $\mathrm{h}: 12.6^{\circ}$Disappears <br> horizonTime uncertainty of about <br> Tim35s2 minutes |
| (3) | 0h20m03s | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{H}-2 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{R/B} \\ (39771 \\ 2014-029-F) \end{gathered}$ | Appears <br> $\mathrm{h}: 10.1^{\circ}$$\quad 0 \mathrm{~h} 17 \mathrm{~m} 35 \mathrm{~s} \quad 4.2 \mathrm{mag}$ az: $96.0^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, |


|  |  | $\rightarrow$ Ground track <br> $\rightarrow$ Star chart | ```h:15.4}\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ distance: 1627.9km height above Earth: 610.4km elevation of Sun: -160 angular velocity: 0.27%/s Disappears 0h25m27s 7.5mag az: 2.30}\textrm{N}\mathrm{ horizon``` |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (3) | 0h20m59s | $\begin{aligned} & \quad \text { Rocket } \\ & (19275 \\ & 1988-056-B) \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ | Appears <br> h:22.9 ${ }^{\circ}$ <br> at Meridian <br> h:32.7 <br> Culmination <br> distance: 6 <br> of Sun: - $16^{\circ}$ <br> Disappears | 0h18m15s <br> 0h19m01s <br> 0h20m59s <br> 7.5 km hei angular 0h27m38s | 5.0mag <br> 4.5mag <br> 3.7mag <br> ht above <br> locity: <br> 8.9 mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 181.9^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 180.0^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 97.4^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 628 \\ & 0.70^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { az: } 10.8^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | S <br> S <br> E <br> .7km <br> N | horizon |
| (3) | 0h25m31s | ```&Maogan 10 LM Rocket (36835 2010-038-B) \rightarrow \text { Ground track} ->Star chart``` | Appears h: $29.1^{\circ}$ Culmination h:43.9 ${ }^{\circ}$ <br> distance: 5 of Sun: - $16^{\circ}$ Disappears Time uncerta | 0h24m25s <br> 0h25m31s <br> 1.8 km hei angular 0h30m23s nty of abo | 3.3 mag <br> 3.2 mag <br> ht above <br> locity: <br> 9.5mag <br> t 4 seco | $\begin{gathered} \text { az: } 207.0^{\circ} \\ \text { az: } 259.8^{\circ} \\ \text { Earth: } 387 \\ 0.84^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ \text { az:341.5 } \end{gathered}$ nds | SSW <br> W <br> .0km <br> NNW | elevation <br> horizon |
| (5) | 0h28m33s |  | Appears h:37.3 ${ }^{\circ}$ Culmination h:72.0 ${ }^{\circ}$ distance: 4 of Sun: - $17^{\circ}$ at Meridian Disappears | 0h27m20s <br> 0h28m33s <br> 7.4 km hei angular 0h29m50s 0h34m10s | 3.6 mag <br> 3.2 mag <br> ht above <br> locity: <br> 5.2mag <br> 9.8 mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 149.9^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 75.2^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 474 \\ & 0.91^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { az: } 0.0^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 349.6^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | SSE <br> ENE <br> .9km <br> N <br> N | elevation <br> $h: 36.5^{\circ}$ <br> horizon |
| (s) | 0h29m50s |  | Appears $\text { h: } 25.4^{\circ}$ <br> Culmination h: $84.3^{\circ}$ <br> distance: 8 of Sun: -17º at Meridian Disappears | 0h26m34s <br> 0h29m50s <br> 9.6 km hei angular 0h30m30s 0h37m41s | 3.8 mag <br> 2.9 mag <br> ht above <br> locity: <br> 3.3mag <br> 9.1 mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 160.3^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 74.1^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 845 \\ & 0.52^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { az: } 0.0^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 347.0^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | SSE <br> ENE <br> .9km <br> N <br> NNW | elevation $h: 69.8^{\circ}$ <br> horizon |
| (8) | 0h30m48s | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pleiades 1B } \\ & \quad(39019 \\ & 2012-068-A) \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ | Appears <br> $\mathrm{h}: 21.1^{\circ}$ <br> Culmination $h: 52.1^{\circ}$ <br> distance: 8 <br> of Sun: - $17^{\circ}$ <br> Disappears | 0h27m49s <br> 0h30m48s <br> 6.5 km hei angular 0h37m45s | 4.8 mag <br> 4.1 mag <br> ht above <br> locity: <br> 10.2mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 190.7^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 260.0^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 703 \\ & 0.51^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { az:342.4 } \end{aligned}$ | S <br> W <br> .9km <br> NNW | elevation <br> horizon |
| (3) | 0h31m12s |  | Appears horizon at Meridian h:37.9 ${ }^{\circ}$ Culmination distance: 6 of Sun: - $17^{\circ}$ Disappears | 0h24m42s <br> 0h29m41s <br> 0h31m12s <br> 5.0km hei <br> angular <br> 0h33m07s | 10.4 mag <br> 5.6mag <br> 3.8mag <br> ht above <br> locity: <br> 4.4mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 342.4^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 0.0^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 68.9^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 603 \\ & 0.64^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { az: } 142.0^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | NNW <br> N <br> ENE <br> . 5 km <br> SE | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{h}: 66.0^{\circ} \\ & \text { elevation } \\ & \mathrm{h}: 31.5^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |
| (s) | 0h32m29s | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Terra } \\ \quad(25994 \\ 1999-068-\mathrm{A}) \end{array}$ <br> $\rightarrow$ Ground track $\rightarrow$ Star chart | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Appears } \\ & \text { h:20.6 } \\ & \text { Culmination } \\ & \text { h:49.5 } \\ & \text { distance: } \end{aligned}$ | 0h29m28s <br> 0h32m29s <br> 0.1 km hei | 3.8 mag <br> 3.2 mag <br> t above | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az:192.9 } \\ & \text { az: } 260.5^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 708 \end{aligned}$ | SSW <br> W <br> .6km | elevation |


|  |  |  | of Sun: - $17^{\circ}$ <br> Disappears | angular ve 0h39m27s | $\begin{array}{r} \text { elocity: } \\ 9.2 \mathrm{mag} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.49^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \mathrm{az}: 342.0^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |  | horizon |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (8) | 0h33m51s | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U38-B/NOSS-3 6(B) } \\ & (38773 \\ & 2012-048-P) \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ | Appears <br> horizon at Meridian $h: 26.0^{\circ}$ Culmination distance: 1888 elevation of Disappears | 0h24m41s <br> 0h32m07s <br> 0h33m51s <br> 8.7 km hei <br> Sun: -17 ${ }^{\circ}$ <br> 0h42m45s | 10.0 mag <br> 7.2 mag <br> 6.5 mag <br> ight abov <br> angular <br> 7.0mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 313.8^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 0.0^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 23.9^{\circ} \\ & \text { e Earth: } 10 \\ & \text { velocity: } \\ & \text { az: } 94.1^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | NW <br> N <br> NNE <br> 094. <br> 0.2 <br> E | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{h}: \mathbf{2 8 . 8 ^ { \circ }} \\ & \mathrm{km} \\ & \mathrm{o} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { horizon } \end{aligned}$ |
| (5) | 0h33m56s |  | Appears 0 <br> horizon  <br> at Meridian 0 <br> h:26.0  | 0h24m46s <br> 0h32m13s <br> 0h33m56s <br> 1.9 km hei <br> Sun: $-17^{\circ}$ <br> 0h42m50s | 10.0 mag <br> 7.2 mag <br> 6.5 mag <br> ight abov <br> angular <br> 7.0mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 313.7^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 0.0^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 23.8^{\circ} \\ & \text { e Earth: } 10 \\ & \text { velocity: } \\ & \text { az: } 94.0^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | NW <br> N <br> NNE <br> 095. <br> 0.2 <br> E | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{h}: \mathbf{2 8 . 7 ^ { \circ }} \\ & \mathrm{km} \\ & \% / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { horizon } \end{aligned}$ |
| 5 | 0h34m34s | ```NOSS 3-4 Rocket (31702 2007-027-B) \rightarrow G \text { Ground track} Star chart``` |  | 0h26m25s <br> 0h34m34s <br> 9.6 km hei angular ve 0h37m59s | 8.8 mag <br> 3.8 mag <br> ght abov <br> locity: <br> 4.2mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 315.5^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 240.5^{\circ} \\ & \text { e Earth: } 91 \\ & 0.32^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { az: } 183.4^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | NW WSW 19.7 S | m:22.7 |
| 8 | 0h43m26s |  | Appears 0 <br> h: $26.8^{\circ}$  <br> Culmination 0 <br> h:82.3  <br> distance: 638. <br> of Sun: $-18^{\circ}$ ang <br> at Meridian 0 <br> Disappears 0 | 0h41m01s <br> 0h43m26s <br> .5 km heig angular ve 0h44m35s 0h50m08s | 5.3mag <br> 4.3mag <br> ght above locity: <br> 5.5mag <br> 9.7 mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 193.3^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 279.3^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 633 \\ & 0.70^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { az: } 0.0^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 9.1^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | SSW <br> W <br> .3k <br> N <br> N | $\begin{aligned} & \text { h:49.7º } \\ & \text { horizon } \end{aligned}$ |

33 Items/Events: Export to OutlookiCal回 Print E-mail
Used satellite data set is from 9 July 2014
$\square$ Hide glossary

## Glossary:

## Appears

Local time at which the satellite appears visually. The first figure indicates the visual brightness of the object. The smaller the number, the brighter and more eye-catching it appears to an observer. The units are astronomical magnitudes [m]. Azimuth is given in degrees counting from geographic north clockwise to the east direction. The three-character direction code is given as well. In case the satellite exits from the Earth shadow and comes into the glare of the Sun, the elevation above horizon is given in degrees for this event. If this figure is omitted, the satellite is visible straight from the horizon.

## at Meridian

Time of the transit of the meridian, i.e. the satellite is due South or due North. At this time, the satellite will not reach its highest point of the pass. Look for culmination.

## Azimuth/az

Azimuth direction of the object is given in degrees counting from geographic north ( 09 clockwise to the east direction. East is $90^{\circ}$, south $180^{\circ}$, and west $270^{\circ}$. The three-character direction code is given as well. For example, NNW stands for north-north-west.

## Culmination

Time at which the satellite reaches his highest point in the sky as seen from the observer. For description of the figures see Appears.


Visually "better" passes of satellites are indicated by highlighting the information. The selection within the list of all possible transits is coupled with the observer level, the daylight, and several other conditions.

## Disappears

Local time of visual disappearance of the satellite. This may either be the time at which the satellite moves below the observer's horizon or the entry of the object in the shadow of Earth (the elevation is given for this event). The low Earth orbiting (LEO) satellites are usually visible for about 10 seconds more than the listed time, when they start fading rapidly.

## Time and Date

Date of validity of calculated output in local time and date, taking into account daylight saving time as well (see the current time zone on the left of the Earth icon on top right of almost all pages). The time is given as hours:minutes:seconds, or $00 \mathrm{~h} 00 \mathrm{m00s}$. The time may also be rounded and given in decimal form, in order to correspond to the accuracy of the calculation: e.g., 10.1 h means that the event will take place at about 5 minutes past 10 o'clock. This may also happen for days: 4.3 d corresponds to the fourth day at around 7 o'clock. The start time is taken as selected by you, i.e., this is not necessarily at midnight. For intervals shorter than one day, decimal days are given. Times are given in 24 hour format (0h00m is midnight, 12h: noon, 18h: 6 pm.)

## WGS84 / Geographical Coordinates

Geographical coordinates are given by the angles longitude (Lon), latitude (Lat), and altitude in meters (Alt). A place north of the equator at marked by N or + , places south of the equator by S or - . The longitude from the meridian of Greenwich is counted positive towards east (E). Places west from Greenwich are marked W or by -. The geographical coordinates refer to an ellipsoid, which fits the true shape of the Earth (geoid). The geoid corresponds to calm sea surface. The keyword "Geographic:" uses the local ellipsoid as reference system. WGS84 mark coordinates referring to the WGS84 ellipsoid. The difference in altitude to the geoid sums up to 100 meters and is called geoid undulation. This is corrected for when tagged "MSL" (mean sea level), such that the origin of the height system is at sea level.

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Software Version: 30 August 2014
Database updated 4 min ago
Current Users: 262, Runtime: 2s

