

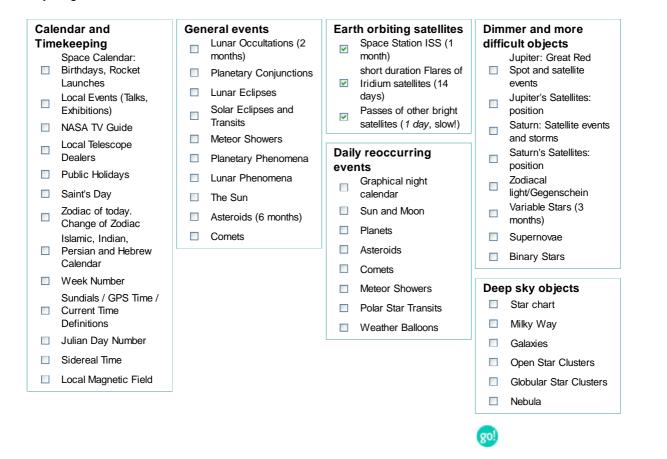




The Calendar-Sky

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.



Thursday 10 July 2014

Time (24-hour clock)	Object (Link)	Event
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\$		Observer Site	Le Pouliguen, France, France WGS84: Lon: -2d25m31.34s Lat: +47d16m11.47s Alt: 56m All times in CET or CEST (during summer)
\$	23h00m14s	rerra (25994 1999-068-A) →Ground track →Star chart	Appears22h50m35s4.7magaz:118.5°ESEh:6.9°Culmination22h55m02s4.1magaz: 62.2°ENEh:22.9°distance:1485.1kmheight above Earth:709.8kmelevationof Sun:-7°angularvelocity:0.30°/satMeridian23h00m45s7.1magaz:0.0°Nh:2.4°Disappears23h01m22s7.4magaz:357.6°Nhorizon
ଞ	23h00m14s	Cosmos 389 Rocket (04814 1970-113-B) →Ground track →Star chart	Appears22h50m00s6.7magaz:200.4° SSWhorizonCulmination22h55m49s4.5magaz:283.9° WNWh:53.9°distance: 608.6kmheight above Earth: 501.0kmelevationof Sun: -7°angular velocity: 0.72°/sat Meridian22h58m50s6.9magaz: 0.0° Nh:14.3°Disappears23h01m35s8.1magaz: 7.7° Nhorizon
ଞ	23h00m49s	USA 229/NOSS-3 5(B) (37391 2011-014-B) →Ground track →Star chart	<pre>Appears 22h51m22s 7.0mag az:192.8° SSW horizon at Meridian 22h55m58s 5.8mag az:180.0° S h:18.5° Culmination 23h00m49s 4.8mag az:117.9° ESE h:44.0° distance: 1504.6km height above Earth: 1122.8km elevation of Sun: -8° angular velocity: 0.28°/s Disappears 23h10m14s 7.6mag az: 43.4° NE horizon</pre>
\$	23h00m56s	USA 228/NOSS-3 5(A) (37386 2011-014-A) →Ground track →Star chart	<pre>Appears 22h51m29s 7.0mag az:192.5° SSW horizon at Meridian 22h56m00s 5.9mag az:180.0° S h:17.9° Culmination 23h00m56s 4.8mag az:117.7° ESE h:43.5° distance: 1512.0km height above Earth: 1120.6km elevation of Sun: -8° angular velocity: 0.28°/s Disappears 23h10m19s 7.5mag az: 43.5° NE horizon</pre>
89	23h06m57s	USA 182/Lacrosse 5	Flare from SAR antenna Magnitude= 3.1mag Azimuth=302.8° WNW altitude= 22.0° in constellation Leo Minor RA= 9h38.8m Dec=+38°00' Flare angle=15.70° Flare center line, closest point →MapIt: Longitude=7.088°W Latitude=+51.262° (WGS84) Distance=557.5 km Azimuth=324.4° NW Peak Magnitude=-0 3mag
\$	23h06m59s	Helios 1A Rocket (23608 1995-033-D) →Ground track →Star chart	Appears23h00m38s8.0magaz: 13.9° NNE horizonCulmination23h06m59s3.6magaz:104.3° ESEh:85.2° distance:591.3kmheight above Earth:589.4kmelevationof Sun: -9°angular velocity:0.73°/s0.73°/s0.73°/s

			at Meridian Disappears	23h07m24s 23h13m13s	•	az:180.0 az:194.4		h:71.2° horizon
		usa 🕬	Appears	23h01m27s	9.0mag	az: 17.8	° NNE	
8	23h07m58s	216/SBSS 1 (37168	horizon Culmination h:48.7°	23h07m58s	5.0mag	az: 99.4	°E	
		2010-048-A) →Ground track	distance: 81 of Sun: -9°	-			33.9km	elevation
		→Star chart	Disappears	23h13m18s	7.3mag	az:178.3	° S	h:4.7°
		usa 🕬	Appears horizon	23h02m07s	7.2mag	az:272.4	°W	
8	23h09m13s	182/Lacrosse 5 (28646	Culmination h:31.2°	23h09m13s	5.0mag	az:345.9	° NNW	
-	22110311122	2005-016-A)	distance: 12	•			720.9ki	m elevation
		→Ground track	of Sun: -9°	angular velo	-		0 NI	h.20.29
		→Star chart	at Meridian Disappears	23h09m50s 23h16m21s	•	az: 0.0 az: 59.4		h:30.3° horizon
			Appears	23h08m59s		az:122.5		
		<pre></pre>	h:11.2° Culmination	23h11m39s	4.1mag	az: 68.1	° ENE	\bigcirc
\$	23h11m39s	2013-030-A) →Ground track	h:24.8° distance: 98 of Sun: -9°	34.4km heigh angular velo			71.4km	elevation
		→Star chart	at Meridian	-	-		°N	h:1.4°
					•	az:359.0		horizon
		envisat	Appears h:8.9°	23h07m46s	5.7mag	az:156.3	° SSE	N A
69	23h13m03s	(27386 2002-009-A) →Ground track →Star chart	Culmination h:72.3°	23h13m03s	3.8mag	az: 72.8	° ENE	
-			distance: 80 of Sun: -9°	•			73.0km	elevation
			at Meridian		0	az: 0.0		
			Disappears	23h20m26s		az:348.3		norizon
		USA 81/SBWASS	Appears horizon	23h05m54s	Ũ	az:351.5		
\$	23h13m32s	R3/Singleton 3 (21949	h:67.4°		•	az:268.3		
		1992-023-A) →Ground track	distance: 85 of Sun: -9°	•			96.0Km	elevation
		→Star chart	Disappears	23h20m38s		az:184.9	° S	h:2.1°
			Appears h:10.6°	23h10m04s	4.6mag	az:149.6	° SSE	
		SPOT 7		23h14m35s	2 0mag	az: 71.5	° ENE	
\$		(40053			2.911ag	az. /1.J		
8	23h14m35s	2014-034-A) →Ground track	h:58.6° distance: 80)8.2km heigh	nt above	Earth: 7		elevation
8	23h14m35s	2014-034-A)	h:58.6°	08.2km heig angular vei	nt above locity: 0	Earth: 7	02.1km	elevation h:23.1°
8	23h14m35s	2014-034-A) →Ground track	h:58.6° distance: 80 of Sun: -10°	08.2km heig angular vei	nt above locity: 0 5.6mag	Earth: 7 0.55°/s	02.1km ° N	
8	23h14m35s	2014-034-A) →Ground track →Star chart	h:58.6° distance: 80 of Sun: -10° at Meridian	08.2km heig angular vei 23h17m25s	nt above locity: 6 5.6mag 8.2mag	Earth: 7 ð.55°/s az: 0.0	02.1km ° N ° N	h:23.1°
		2014-034-A) →Ground track →Star chart Cosmos 1939 (19045	h:58.6° distance: 80 of Sun: -10° at Meridian Disappears Appears	08.2km heig angular ve 23h17m25s 23h21m31s 23h13m10s	nt above locity: 6 5.6mag 8.2mag 5.0mag	Earth: 7).55°/s az: 0.0 az:350.1	02.1km ° N ° N ° SE	h:23.1°
8	23h14m35s 23h15m13s	2014-034-A) →Ground track →Star chart Cosmos 1939 (19045 1988-032-A)	h:58.6° distance: 80 of Sun: -10° at Meridian Disappears Appears h:13.9° Culmination h:32.3° distance: 63	08.2km heig angular vei 23h17m25s 23h21m31s 23h13m10s 23h15m13s 35.0km heig	nt above locity: 0 5.6mag 8.2mag 5.0mag 4.1mag nt above	Earth: 7 0.55°/s az: 0.0 az:350.1 az:132.4 az: 71.7 Earth: 3	02.1km ° N ° SE ° ENE	h:23.1° horizon
		2014-034-A) →Ground track →Star chart Cosmos 1939 (19045	h:58.6° distance: 80 of Sun: -10° at Meridian Disappears Appears h:13.9° Culmination h:32.3°	08.2km heig angular vei 23h17m25s 23h21m31s 23h13m10s 23h15m13s 35.0km heig angular vei	nt above locity: 6 5.6mag 8.2mag 5.0mag 4.1mag nt above locity: 6	Earth: 7 0.55°/s az: 0.0 az:350.1 az:132.4 az: 71.7 Earth: 3 0.71°/s	02.1km ° N ° SE ° ENE 60.1km	h:23.1° horizon

			Time uncertainty of about 9 seconds
•		USA 217/STPSat-2 (37222	Appears 23h09m39s 11.3mag az:336.3° NNW horizon at Meridian 23h15m09s 6.5mag az: 0.0° N h:41.5° h
\$	23h16m33s	2010-062-A) →Ground track →Star chart	Culmination 23h16m33s 5.1mag az: 61.9° ENE h:62.6° distance: 725.7km height above Earth: 652.5km elevation of Sun: -10° angular velocity: 0.57°/s Disappears 23h20m33s 6.6mag az:142.1° SE h:13.4°
8	23h19m40s	1 / ST 1 (37227	<pre>Appears 23h12m48s 13.0mag az:334.7° NNW horizon at Meridian 23h19m11s 6.8mag az: 0.0° N h:69.6° Culmination 23h19m40s 6.4mag az: 64.5° ENE h:80.9° distance: 656.4km height above Earth: 648.9km elevation of Sun: -10° angular velocity: 0.64°/s Disappears 23h23m42s 8.1mag az:151.7° SSE h:13.5°</pre>
			Time uncertainty of about 31 minutes
\$	22621m40c	Cosmos 1782 (16986	Appears 23h15m40s 8.8mag az:356.2° N horizon at Meridian 23h17m02s 8.1mag az: 0.0° N h:5.6°
	23h21m49s	1986-074-A) →Ground track →Star chart	Culmination 23h21m49s 4.1mag az: 75.9° ENE h:42.1° distance: 805.3km height above Earth: 565.0km elevation of Sun: -10° angular velocity: 0.52°/s Disappears 23h24m56s 5.2mag az:143.7° SE h:14.8°
8	23h22m22s	■ ● ■ USA 234/FIA Radar 2 (38109	Appears 23h15m54s 5.8mag az:165.5° SSE h:7.4° at Meridian 23h18m30s 5.3mag az:180.0° S h:18.7° Culmination 23h22m22s 5.1mag az:231.0° SW h:33.1°
		→Ground track →Star chart	distance: 1763.0km height above Earth: 1109.5km elevation of Sun: -10° angular velocity: 0.25°/s Disappears 23h30m59s 9.9mag az:303.4°WNW horizon
8	23h23m23s	Tridium 53	Flare from MMA1 (Right antenna) Magnitude=-7.1mag Azimuth= 51.1° NE altitude= 46.2° in constellation Cepheus RA=21h18.0m Dec=+55°35' Flare angle=0.03° Flare center line, closest point →MapIt: Longitude=2.417°W Latitude=+47.270° (WGS84) Distance=0.7 km Azimuth= 90.5° E Peak Magnitude=-7.2mag Satellite above: longitude=4.6°E latitude=+50.7° height above Earth=784.6 km distance to satellite=1036.7 km Altitude of Sun=-10.6°
8	22420-25	Cosmos 1980 Rocket (19650	Appears 23h20m55s 9.1mag az:337.4° NNW horizon at Meridian 23h25m12s 6.3mag az: 0.0° N h:16.7° h:16.7°
~~	23h28m35s	1988-102-B) →Ground track →Star chart	Culmination 23h28m35s 4.4mag az: 48.4° NE h:28.5° distance: 1525.7km height above Earth: 852.8km elevatio of Sun: -11° angular velocity: 0.27°/s Disappears 23h33m39s 4.9mag az:108.6° ESE h:9.3°
\$	23h28m53s	Cosmos 1263 Rocket (12389	

1981-033-B) →Ground track	h:1.0° Culmination 23h28m53s 3.7mag az: 77.0° ENE h:34.6° distance: 819.5km height above Earth: 498.4km elevation
→Star chart	of Sun: -11° angular velocity: 0.52°/s Disappears 23h31m23s 4.4mag az:135.7°SE h:16.6° Time uncertainty of about 11 seconds

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

Hide glossary

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 (0°) clockwise to the east direction. East is 90°, south 180°, and west 270°. 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° 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 $1x2m^2$). 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 -1.4mag. 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 00h00m00s. The time may also be rounded and given in decimal form, in order to correspond to the accuracy of the calculation: e.g., 10.1h means that the event will take place at about 5 minutes past 10 o'clock. This may also happen for days: 4.3d 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.

🔺 Тор

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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



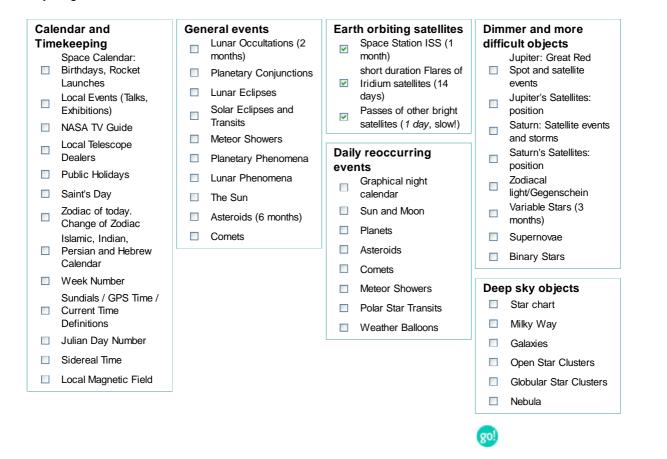




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Thursday 10 July 2014

Time (24-hour clock)	Object (Link)	Event
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8		Observer Site	Le Pouliguen, WGS84: Lon: All times in	-2d25m31.3	4s Lat:		.47s	Alt: 56m
\$		Echostar 14 Tk (36501	Appears horizon Culmination h:65.0°	23h37m14s 23h41m05s	Ū.	az:261.4° az:349.5°		
	23h45m14s	2010-010-C) →Ground track →Star chart	distance: 39 of Sun: -12° at Meridian Disappears	angular ve	locity: : 3.2mag		N	h:64.6°
ଞ	23h48m45s	ADEOS 1 H-2 Rocket (24279 1996-046-C)	at Meridian h:15.8° Culmination	23h48m45s	5.5mag 4.4mag	az:177.1° az:180.0° az:258.3°	s W s w	
		→Ground track →Star chart	distance: 12 elevation of Disappears		angular	e Earth: 1 velocity: az:343.4°	0.35	°/s
8	23h51m09s	Cosmos 1892 (18421 1987-088-A)	Appears h:21.2° Culmination h:38.7°	23h49m05s 23h51m09s	C	az:148.9° az: 92.6°		
		→Ground track →Star chart	distance: 80 of Sun: -13° Disappears	-	locity: 0			
		Echostar 16 Tk (39010	h:62.5°		2.5mag		SSW	AV C
8	23h54m23s	2012-065-C) →Ground track →Star chart	distance: 37 of Sun: -14° at Meridian Disappears Time uncertai	angular ve 23h54m31s 23h55m13s	locity: : 2.4mag 3.1mag	L.40°/s az:180.0° az:134.2°	s	elevation h:60.3° h:32.5°
		IGS 7A Rocket (37955	Appears h:21.4° Culmination h:32.8°	23h54m07s 23h55m41s	-	az:118.6° az: 70.4°		AV C
8	23h55m42s	2011-075-B) →Ground track →Star chart	distance: 77 of Sun: -14° at Meridian Disappears Time uncertai	angular vei 23h59m46s 0h00m55s	locity: (7.4mag 8.2mag	0.58°/s az: 0.0° az:356.1°	N	elevation h:5.0° horizon
8	23h58m11s	▲▲ARGOS (25634 1999-008-A) →Ground track	Appears h:12.6° Culmination h:57.0° distance: 96		4.4mag	az:181.5° az:259.0°	W	elevation
		→Ground track →Star chart	of Sun: -14° Disappears	-	locity: 0	0.46°/s		

Friday 11 July 2014

Time (24-hour clock)	Object (Link)	Event
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		- <u></u>	1				
		≠ € Cosmos 1697			0	az:334.0°	W E
\$	0h01m02s	Rocket (16182	at Meridian h:45.1°	23h59m26s	4.9mag	az: 0.0°	N C
	01101111023	1985-097-B)	Culmination	0h01m02s	3.6mag	az: 59.6°	ENE h:63.9°
		→Ground track			-		.3km elevation
		→Star chart	of Sun: -14°	-	-		
			Disappears	0h04m55s	4.6mag	az:136.9°	SE h:20.4°
		■ 🕬 USA 160/NOSS	Appears h:18.7°	23h59m23s	5.4mag	az:136.2°	SE A
9	0h01m30s	3-1A (26905	Culmination h:22.3°	0h01m30s	5.3mag	az:109.2°	ese
		2001-040-A) →Ground track	distance: 19 of Sun: -14°		-		3.9km elevation
		→Star chart	Disappears	-	-	az: 47.7°	NE horizon
			Appears	0h00m42s	5.4mag	az:168.0°	SSE
		🚅 🕬 Yaogan 12	h:23.6° at Meridian	0h02m37s	0	az:180.0°	N A E
\$	0h02m51s	(37875 2011-066-B)	h:77.8°		0		
	01102	→Ground track	Culmination		0		WSW h:87.2° .5km elevation
		→Star chart	of Sun: -14°		-		.SKIII EIEVALIUN
			Disappears	-	-		NNW horizon
			Appears	23h53m11s	10.2mag	az:319.1°	NW
		NOSS 3-3 Rocket	horizon at Meridian	0h02m11s	4.8mag	az: 0.0°	N
\$	0h03m46s	(28538	h:49.6°		0		
		2005-004-B) →Ground track	Culmination distance: 13		•	az: 42.6° e Earth: 119	
		→Star chart	elevation of		-		
			Disappears	0h09m56s	-	-	ESE h:14.6°
			Appears horizon	23h59m34s	4.5mag	az:255.7°	WSW
		<pre></pre>	at Meridian h:32.8°	0h04m21s	0.8mag	az:180.0°	s 😒
8	0h04m21s	2011-053-A)	Culmination	0h04m21s	0.8mag	az:179.7°	S h:32.8°
		→Ground track	distance: 60	04.4km hei	•		.8km elevation
		→Star chart	of Sun: -15°	angular v	elocity:	0.72°/s	
			Disappears		-	az:177.6°	S h:32.8°
		<u> </u>	Time uncertai	inty of abo	out 4 seco	onds	
			Appears horizon	23h56m20s	11.3mag	az:333.4°	
		(15755 (157 55	at Meridian h:59.8°	0h03m33s	5.2mag	az: 0.0°	N V
8	0h04m33s	1985-042-A) →Ground track	Culmination	0h04m33s	0		ENE h:74.7°
		→Star chart	distance: 88 of Sun: -15°				.4km elevation
			Disappears	0h08m21s	-	az:144.5° S	SE h:21.7°
			Appears	0h03m00s		az:138.2°	-
		∰∉ ^{™™} SL-24 DEB	h:24.2° Culmination	0h05m07s	3.9maø	az: 71.9°	
\$	0605m07-	(39449	h:52.1°		U		
Ĩ	0h05m07s	2013-066-AK) →Ground track			-		.4km elevation
		→Ground track	of Sun: -15° at Meridian	angular v 0h08m02s	-	0.65°/s az: 0.0° l	N h:16.8°
1			Disappears	0h08m02s 0h11m12s	0	az: 0.0° az:351.5°	
				~ T 101773	2 • 7 mag	42.JJI.J	
•		•	•				1

		<i>∰∉</i> ^{₽₽₽} USA 129/KH	Appears 0 h:5.3°	h03m32s	6.3mag	az:218.3	s° SW	
8	0h06m30s	12-3 (24680 1996-072-A) →Ground track →Star chart	Culmination 0 h:15.0° distance: 1211 of Sun: -15° a	ngular ve M 11m20s	ght above locity: (11.1mag	0.37°/s az:331.8	414.7k	
S	0h08m05s	Cosmos 2082 Rocket (20625 1990-046-B) →Ground track →Star chart	h:5.3° at Meridian 0 h:56.7° Culmination 0 distance: 880. of Sun: -15° a	-	2.9mag 2.8mag ht above locity: ()° S)° ESE 356.0km	elevation
8	0h12m10s	SJ 11-03 Rocket (37731 2011-030-B) →Ground track →Star chart	h:19.9° Culmination 0 h:62.0° distance: 699. of Sun: -15° a	-	2.6mag ht above locity: (9° WSW 524.8km	
\$	0h13m19s	USA 160-2/NOSS 3-1C (26907 2001-040-C) →Ground track →Star chart	h:21.4° Culmination 0 h:30.8° distance: 1640 of Sun: -15° a		4.9mag ght above locity: (975.2ki	n elevation horizon
ଞ	0h15m43s	Candsat 5 (14780 1984-021-A) →Ground track →Star chart	h:27.0° Culmination 0 h:84.8° distance: 564. of Sun: -16° a at Meridian 0	•	4.0mag ht above locity: 6 4.4mag	0.80°/s az: 0.0	2° ENE 562.7km)° N	h:70.3°
69	0h16m02s	Yaogan 18 Rocket (39364 2013-059-B) →Ground track →Star chart	h:14.1° Culmination 0 h:31.2° distance: 899. of Sun: -16° a	ngular ve Dh21m33s	4.5mag ht above locity: 0 9.9mag	0.50°/s az:338.2)° W 608.6km	
8	0h17m35s	GS 1A (27698 2003-009-A) →Ground track →Star chart	h:12.6°	b h17m35s b h21m03s yy of abour	7.6mag	az: 66.0 az: 6.9 tes		AN C
8	0h20m03s	H-2A R/B (39771 2014-029-F)	h:10.1°	0h17m35s 0h20m03s	-	az: 96.0 az: 60.2		

		→Ground track →Star chart	h:15.4° distance: 16 of Sun: -16° Disappears		elocity:	0.27°/s			n elevation horizon
		me Nocket	Appears h:22.9° at Meridian	0h18m15s 0h19m01s	U U				IV E
\$	0h20m59s	(19275 1988-056-B) →Ground track →Star chart	h:32.7° Culmination distance: 63 of Sun: -16° Disappears		ght above elocity:	Earth: 0.70°/s	628	3.7km	<pre>h:80.0° elevation horizon</pre>
		₩ ₩ LM Rocket	Appears h:29.1° Culmination	Øh24m25s Øh25m31s					AVE S
\$	0h25m31s	(36835 2010-038-B) →Ground track →Star chart	h:43.9° distance: 54 of Sun: -16° Disappears Time uncertain	angular v 0h30m23s	elocity: 9.5mag	0.84°/s az:341			
		Cosmos 1689	Appears h:37.3°	0h27m20s	3.6mag	az:149			W TE
8	0h28m33s	Rocket (16111 1985-090-B) →Ground track →Star chart	Culmination h:72.0° distance: 49 of Sun: -17° at Meridian Disappears		ght above elocity: 5.2mag	Earth: 0.91°/s az: 0	474 .0°	↓.9km N	elevation h:36.5° horizon
8	0h29m50s	ADEOS 2 H2A Rocket (27601 2002-056-E)	Appears h:25.4° Culmination h:84.3° distance: 84	0h26m34s 0h29m50s 9.6km hei	2.9mag	az: 74	.1°	ENE	elevation
		→Ground track →Star chart	of Sun: -17° at Meridian Disappears	angular v 0h30m30s 0h37m41s	3.3mag	az: 0	.0°		h:69.8° horizon
8	0h30m48s	<pre>Pleiades 1B (39019 2012-068-A)</pre>	Appears h:21.1° Culmination h:52.1°	0h27m49s 0h30m48s	C C				A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
		→Ground track →Star chart	distance: 860 of Sun: -17° Disappears		elocity:	0.51°/s			
8		Cosmos 921 Rocket (10096	Appears horizon at Meridian h:37.9°	0h24m42s 0h29m41s	C C				N S E
	0h31m12s	1977-055-B) →Ground track →Star chart	Culmination distance: 65 of Sun: -17° Disappears		ght above elocity:	Earth: 0.64°/s	603	3.5km	<pre>h:66.0° elevation h:31.5°</pre>
8	0h32m29s	Terra (25994 1999-068-A)	Appears h:20.6° Culmination	0h29m28s 0h32m29s	3.8mag	az:192	.9°	SSW	NV E
		→Ground track	h:49.5°						

1			of Sun: -17°	•	-			
			Disappears	0h39m27s	9.2mag	az:342.0°	NNW	horizon
8	0h33m51s	USA 238-B/NOSS-3 6(B) (38773	Appears horizon at Meridian h:26.0°	0h24m41s 0h32m07s	C	az:313.8° az: 0.0°		
	0112211212	2012-048-P)	Culmination	0h33m51s	6.5mag	az: 23.9°	NNE	h:28.8°
		→Ground track	distance: 18		-			
		→Star chart	elevation of		-	-		°/s
			Disappears	0h42m45s	7.0mag	az: 94.1°	Е	horizon
		238/NOSS-3	Appears horizon	0h24m46s	C	az:313.7°	NW	N N
\$	0h33m56s	6(A) (38758	at Meridian h:26.0°	0h32m13s	U			s
		2012-048-A)	Culmination	0h33m56s	•	az: 23.8°		
		→Ground track	distance: 189 elevation of		•			
		→Star chart	Disappears	0h42m50s	•	az: 94.0°		horizon
					•			
		NOSS 3-4 Rocket	Appears horizon	0h26m25s	8.8mag	az:315.5°	NW	AV L
69	0h34m34s	(31702	Culmination h:42.6°	0h34m34s	3.8mag	az:240.5°	WSW	
		2007-027-B)		69.6km he	ight abov	e Earth: 9	19.7k	m elevation
		→Ground track	of Sun: -17°		-			
		→Star chart	Disappears	0h37m59s	4.2mag	az:183.4°	S	h:22.7°
			Appears	0h41m01s	5.3mag	az:193.3°	SSW	
		Cosmos 1300 Rocket	h:26.8° Culmination	0h43m26s	4.3mag	az:279.3°	W	AV T
\$	0h43m26s	(12786	h:82.3°		-			
	01145111205	1981-082-B)	distance: 63	8.5km hei	ght above	Earth: 63	3.3km	elevation
		→Ground track	of Sun: -18°	angular v	-			
		→Star chart	at Meridian	0h44m35s	•	az: 0.0°		h:49.7°
			Disappears	0h50m08s	9.7mag	az: 9.1°	Ν	horizon

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 (0°) clockwise to the east direction. East is 90°, south 180°, and west 270°. 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 00h00m00s. The time may also be rounded and given in decimal form, in order to correspond to the accuracy of the calculation: e.g., 10.1h means that the event will take place at about 5 minutes past 10 o'clock. This may also happen for days: 4.3d 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 1 Sep 2014, 13:36 UTC 585 minutes left for this session 30 days left in ad-free mode