# Intro | Calendar |Sun |Moon | Planets |Comets $\mid$ Asteroids $\mid$ Meteors $\mid$ Deep-Sky $\mid$ Satellines <br> Astro-Calendar | User Profile • Space Weather . Ocean Tides • Meteo • Star chart . <br> Tol Graphical Day\&Night Calendar . Weather Balloons • Islam. Prayer Times 

$\rightarrow$ Nightvision-Mode
$\rightarrow$ E-mail \& Alert Manager
Select start of calculation:

Select duration:
2 Hours


## 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:- Birthdays, Rocket Launches
Local Events (Talks, Exhibitions)
- NASA TV Guide

Local Telescope
Dealers
$\square$ Public Holidays

- Saint's Day

Z Zodiac of today. Change of Zodiac Islamic, Indian
$\square$ Persian and Hebrew Calendar
$\square$ Week Number Sundials / GPS Time /

- Current Time Definitions
- Julian Day Number
$\square$ Sidereal Time
$\square$ Local Magnetic Field


## General events

Lunar Occultations (2 months)
Planetary
Conjunctions
$\square$ Lunar Eclipses
Solar Eclipses and
Transits
$\square$ Meteor Showers
Planetary
Phenomena

- Lunar Phenomena
$\square$ The Sun
$\square$ Asteroids (6 months)
$\square$ Comets

Earth orbiting satellites
Space Station ISS (1 month)
short duration Flares
v of Iridium satellites (14 days)
Passes of other bright
$\checkmark$ satellites (1 day, slow!)

Daily reoccurring events

Graphical night calendar

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


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



Wednesday 12 August 2015

| Time (24-hour <br> clock) | Object (Link) | Event |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bs | Observer Site | Villeferry, France, France <br> WGS84: Lon: +4d30m53.98s Lat: +47d27m17.41s Alt: 385m <br> All times in CET or CEST (during summer) |



| 5 | 21h49m52s | **Iridium 52 | Flare from solar panels Magnitude=-1.9mag Azimuth $=140.2^{\circ} \mathrm{SE}$ altitude $=15.8^{\circ}$ in constellation Capricornus $R A=20 h 12.4 m \quad D e c=-17^{\circ} 24^{\prime}$ <br> Flare angle=0.56 ${ }^{\circ}$ <br> Flare center line, closest point $\rightarrow$ MapIt: Longitude $=4.142^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ <br> Latitude $=+47.355^{\circ}$ (WGS84) Distance=30.2 km Azimuth=248.6º <br> WSW Peak Magnitude=-2.5mag <br> Satellite above: longitude $=16.3^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ latitude $=+34.8^{\circ}$ height above Earth=781.5 km distance to satellite=1951.2 km Altitude of Sun=-8.3 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S | 21h52m24s | ```Koronas F Rocket (26874 2001-032-B) \rightarrow G r o u n d ~ t r a c k ->Star chart``` |  |
| (3) | 21h56m21s | $\rightarrow$ Ground track <br> $\rightarrow$ Star chart | Appears 21h51m04s 3.3 mag az: $289.6^{\circ} \mathrm{WNW}$ <br> horizon   at Meridian <br> $\mathrm{h}: 42.9^{\circ}$21h56m10s -2.8mag az: $0.0^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. |
| (3) | 21h57m12s | Object13-37DRk <br> (39211 <br> 2013-037-D) <br> $\rightarrow$ Ground track <br> $\rightarrow$ Star chart |  |
| 5 | 21h58m55s | $\begin{aligned} & \text { USA 62/NOSS } \\ & \text { 2-1C } \\ & \text { (20692 } \\ & \text { 1990-050-D) } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 5 | 21h59m16s | ** Iridium 53 | Flare from solar panels Magnitude= 1.3mag Azimuth $=144.8^{\circ} \mathrm{SE}$ altitude= $19.4^{\circ}$ in constellation Sagittarius $R A=19 h 59.0 m \quad D e c=-16^{\circ} 03^{\prime}$ <br> Flare angle $=4.01^{\circ}$ <br> Flare center line, closest point $\rightarrow$ MapIt: Longitude $=2.108^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ <br> Latitude $=+46.872^{\circ}$ (WGS84) Distance= 193.0 km <br> Azimuth=251.3 ${ }^{\circ}$ WSW Peak Magnitude=-2.5mag <br> Satellite above: longitude $=14.0^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ latitude $=+34.5^{\circ}$ height above Earth=781.4 km distance to satellite=1765.3 km Altitude of Sun=-9.6 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| 8 | 22h00m22s | $\underbrace{\text { USA } 61 / \mathrm{NOSS}}_{2-1 \mathrm{~B}}$ | Appears 21h52m11s 11.3mag az:320.0 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{NW}$ horizon |








| (5) | 23h23m36s | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rocket } \\ & (04814 \\ & 1970-113-B) \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ |  | 9.1 mag <br> 3.2 mag <br> ht above locity: <br> 3.2 mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az:347.10 } \\ & \text { az: } 260.4^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 48 \\ & 0.86^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { az:189.9 } \end{aligned}$ | NNW <br> W <br> . 7 km <br> S | elevat $h: 58.6^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (3) | 23h24m17s | Rubin 2 $\quad$ Dnpr Rocket $(27610$ $2002-058-F)$ $\rightarrow$ Ground track $\rightarrow$ Star chart | $\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Appears } & 23 \mathrm{~h} 17 \mathrm{~m} 44 \mathrm{~s} \\ \text { horizon }\end{array}\right]$ | 7.5 mag <br> 4.3mag <br> ht above locity: <br> 4.4mag <br> 8.3 mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 218.0^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 308.1^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 64 \\ & 0.70^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { az: } 0.0^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 38.4^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | SW <br> NW <br> . 6 km <br> N <br> NE | elevat <br> $h: 81.1^{\circ}$ <br> horizon |
| (3) | 23h24m40s | Object 88A <br> $(40362$2014-088-A)$\rightarrow$ Ground track$\rightarrow$ Star chart | Appears 23 h 24 m 29 s <br> $\mathrm{~h}: 46.8^{\circ}$  <br> Culmination 23 h 24 m 40 s <br> $\mathrm{~h}: 47.3^{\circ}$  <br> distance: 655.1 km he <br> of Sun: $-20^{\circ}$ angular <br> at Meridian 23 h 27 m 46 s <br> Disappears 23 h 30 m 17 s | 3.3 mag <br> 3.4 mag <br> ht above <br> locity: <br> 6.8 mag <br> 8.6 mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 83.3^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 72.4^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 49 \\ & 0.68^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { az: } 0.0^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 352.8^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | E <br> ENE <br> . 4 km <br> N <br> N | elevat <br> $h: 12.7^{\circ}$ horizon |
| (8) | 23h25m53s | Rocket(37731 <br> $2011-030-B)$ <br> $\rightarrow$ Ground track <br> $\rightarrow$ Star chart | Appears 23 h 23 m 46 s <br> $\mathrm{~h}: 30.9^{\circ}$  <br> Culmination 23 h 25 m 53 s <br> $\mathrm{~h}: 61.6^{\circ}$  <br> distance: 777.7 km hei <br> of Sun: $-20^{\circ} \quad$ angular v  <br> Disappears $\quad 23 \mathrm{~h} 32 \mathrm{~m} 52 \mathrm{~s}$  | 3.3 mag <br> 2.8 mag <br> ht above locity: <br> 8.2mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az:189.6} \\ & \text { az: } 259.1^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 69 \\ & 0.56^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { az:344.2 } \end{aligned}$ | S <br> W <br> . 0 km <br> NNW | elevat <br> horizon |
| (3) | 23h28m15s | ```USA 247/FIA Radar 3 (39462 2013-072-A) ->Ground track ->Star chart``` | Appears $\quad 23 \mathrm{~h} 24 \mathrm{~m} 41 \mathrm{~s}$ $\mathrm{~h}: 30.0^{\circ}$ Culmination 23 h 28 m 15 s $\mathrm{~h}: 88.8^{\circ}$ distance: 1108.6 km he elevation of Sun: $-20^{\circ}$ at Meridian 23 h 28 m 17 s Disappears 23 h 37 m 19 s | 7.1 mag <br> 6.4mag <br> ght abov <br> angular <br> 6.4 mag <br> 11.7 mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 123.2^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 34.6^{\circ} \\ & \text { e Earth: } 1 \\ & \text { velocity: } \\ & \text { az: } 0.0^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 306.7^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | ESE <br> NE <br> 108.8 <br> 0.38 <br> N <br> NW | $\begin{aligned} & \text { <m } \\ & \text { /s } \\ & \text { h:88.5 } \\ & \text { horizon } \end{aligned}$ |
| (s) | 23h30m13s | $\quad$Pleiades 1B <br> $\quad(39019$$2012-068-A)$$\rightarrow$ Ground track$\rightarrow$ Star chart | Appears 23 h 28 m 47 s <br> $\mathrm{~h}: 45.3^{\circ}$  <br> Culmination 23 h 30 m 13 s <br> $\mathrm{~h}: 78.9^{\circ}$  <br> distance: 716.3 km hei <br> of Sun: $-21^{\circ}$ angular v <br> at Meridian 23 h 31 m 17 s <br> Disappears 23h37m14s | 3.7 mag <br> 3.4mag <br> ht above <br> locity: <br> 4.4mag <br> 9.1 mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 151.9^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 74.0^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 70 \\ & 0.61^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { az: } 0.0^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 347.8^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | SSE <br> ENE <br> 4.6 km <br> N <br> NNW | elevat <br> h:53.6 ${ }^{\circ}$ horizon |
| (5) | 23h30m52s | $\quad$ ARGOS $\quad(25634$ $1999-008-A)$ $\rightarrow$ Ground track $\rightarrow$ Star chart | Appears 23h27m59s <br> h:26.4  | 4.9 mag <br> 4.3mag <br> ht above locity: 9.6mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 190.6^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 259.1^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 83 \\ & 0.45^{\circ} / \mathrm{s} \\ & \text { az:342. } 6^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | S <br> W <br> 0.3km <br> NNW | elevat <br> horizon |
| (s) | 23h31m17s | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}  & 173 / \text { NOSS } \\ 3-2 A & \end{array}\right.$ | Appears <br> horizon <br> Culmination 23 h 22 m 42 h 31 m 17 s | 7.7 mag <br> 6.3 mag | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az:253. } 3^{\circ} \\ & \text { az:328. } 8^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | WSW <br> NNW |  |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & (28095 \\ & 2003-054-A) \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{h}: 36.6^{\circ}$ distance: 1569.8km height above Earth: 1042.9 km elevation of Sun: $-21^{\circ}$ angular velocity: $0.28^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$ at Meridian 23h33m05s $\quad 6.4 \mathrm{mag}$ az: $0.0^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \quad \mathrm{h}: 31.6^{\circ}$ Disappears 23h40m44s $\quad 7.8 \mathrm{mag}$ az: $43.6^{\circ} \mathrm{NE}$ horizon |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (3) 23h32m21s | $\rightarrow$ Ground track <br> $\rightarrow$ Star chart | Appears <br> horizon <br> Disappears <br> $\mathrm{h}: 49.6^{\circ}$ 23h27m34s 23h32m21s 1.6mag |
| (5) 23 h 33 m 23.56 s | ISS | Close to Altair, Alp Aql (SAO 125122, HIP 97649 HD187642), Magnitude=0.8mag. Separation $=1.190^{\circ}$ Position Angle $=207.9^{\circ}$, Position angle vertex $=217.5^{\circ}$ <br> Angular diameter=53.2" size=109.0m $\times 73.0 \mathrm{~m} \times 27.5 \mathrm{~m}$ <br> Satellite at Azimuth $=167.0^{\circ}$ SSE Altitude $=49.8^{\circ}$ <br> Distance=520.0 km (in shadow) <br> In a clock-face concept, the satellite will seem to move toward 7:45 <br> Angular Velocity=44.4'/s ```Centerline, closest point ->Map: Longitude= 4* 25'47"E Latitude=+47`21'32" (WGS84) Distance=12.44 km Azimuth=211.1' SSW Path direction=120.8}\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ}\textrm{ESE}\mathrm{ ground speed=7.492 km/s Sun elevation=-21' Elongation from Sun=146 Orbit source: NASA predicted orbit``` |

66 Items/Events: Export to Outlook/iCal E Print E-mail
Used satellite data set is from 12 August 2015

## 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 $\left(0^{\circ}\right)$ 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.

## Close to Moon/Sun

The satellite is closer than 1.5 degrees from the center of the Moon or the Sun, but the satellite does not cross in front of the Moon/Sun. The direction and distance to
 the center line on Earth is given. For the Sun, move to the indicated center line position and observer with proper equipment. By no means observe the Sun without special filters!

## Close to...

The Moon or main object appears close to the listed star or planet. These events may be useful for reasons of 'near miss' or to make it easier to find the fainter object in the sky. Usually, such constellations give a nice view.

## Clock-face Direction

In a simple clock-face coordinate system with the clock face superimposed on the satellite itself, with 12:00 o'clock being at the top and 9:00 o'clock being at the left, the satellite will seem to move toward the given direction. This number is helpful when observing with binoculars.

## 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.

## Elongation

The elongation is the angular separation a celestial body and the central body (Sun, for moons: Jupiter or Saturn), as seen from the Earth mass center.

## 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.

## International Space Station ISS

The manned ISS is according to NASA the biggest and most complex scientific project in history. During twilight passed, the space station is easily seen by everyone as a strikingly bright and silently running star. It crosses the sky in a few minutes basically from west to east.

## 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. $\backslash$ 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.

## Position Angle rel. Vertex

Angle, defining a position on an apparent disk. It is counted around the reference points (center of disk) from local up, zenith direction $0^{\circ}$ to east (left) $90^{\circ}$, south $180^{\circ}$ to west (right) $270^{\circ}$ in counter clockwise direction.

## Position Angle / PA

Angle, defining a position on an apparent disk or the position of e.g. a dimmer star (or the anti-solar point for lunar eclipses) with regard of the main star or the center of disk. It is counted around the reference points (center of disk/brighter star) from celestial north direction $0^{\circ}$ to east (left) $90^{\circ}$, south $180^{\circ}$ to west (right) $270^{\circ}$ in counter clockwise direction.

## 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.

## Radius

Distance of the celestial body from main central body (Earth for the Moon, the Sun otherwise). For the Moon the unit is Earth radii (ER), otherwise Astronomical Unit (AU), the mean distance between the Sun and Earth.

## 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".

## Separation

Angular distance between the centers of disks of two objects. For eclipses: the Sun and the Moon. For occultations: Moon/satellite and Star/Planet. For binary stars: Star/Star

## 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 h 00 m 00 s . 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: 28 September 2015
Database updated 2 min ago
Current Users: 150, Runtime: 2.5s

28 Sep 2015, 10:35 UTC
597 minutes left for this session 回
17 days left in ad-free mode

