

Date: 29	August	2012		
Time: 05	: 30 : 00	66:66	Now	
Select dı	iration:	1 Hou	r	g



# 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	Ge	neral events Lunar Occultations	Ear sate	th orbiting ellites	Din diff	nmer and more ficult objects
<ul> <li>Space Calendar:</li> <li>Birthdays, Rocket Launches</li> <li>Local Events (Talks, Exhibitions)</li> <li>NASA TV Guide</li> <li>Local Telescope</li> <li>Dealers</li> <li>Public Holidays</li> <li>Saint's Day</li> <li>Zodiac of today. Change of Zodiac Islamic, Indian,</li> <li>Persian and Hebrew Calendar</li> <li>Week Number Sundials / GPS</li> <li>Time / Current</li> </ul>	> > > > > > > > > > > > > > > >	Lunar Occultations (2 months) Planetary Conjunctions Lunar Eclipses Solar Eclipses and Transits Meteor Streams Planetary Phenomena Lunar Phenomena The Sun Asteroids (6 months) Comets	v V Dai eve v v v	Space Station ISS (1 month) short duration Flares of Iridium satellites (14 days) Passes of other bright satellites (7 days, slow!) <b>ly reoccurring</b> <b>nts</b> Sun and Moon Planets Asteroids Comets Meteor Streams Polar Star Transits Weather Balloons		Jupiter: Great Red Spot and satellite events Jupiter's Satellites: position Saturn: Satellite events and storms Saturn's Satellites: position Zodiacal light/Gegenschein Variable Stars (3 months) Supernovae Binary Stars ep sky objects Milky Way Galaxies
<ul><li>Time Definitions</li><li>Julian Day Number</li><li>Sidereal Time</li></ul>						Open Star Clusters Globular Star Clusters
<ul> <li>Local Magnetic</li> <li>Field</li> </ul>					B go!	Nebula

Time (24-hour clock) Object (Link)		Object (Link)	Event				
\$		Observer Site	grasse, France WGS84: Lon: +6d55m35.4s Lat: +43d39m36.6s Alt: 339m All times in CET or CEST (during summer)				
\$	5.5h	♀ <u>Venus</u>	Magnitude=-4.2mag Best seen from 3.2h - 6.9h (h <sub>top</sub> =39° at E at 6.9h) (in constellation Gemini) RA= 7h28m41s Dec=+19°36.8' (J2000) Distance=0.814AU Elongation= 45° Phase k=57% Diameter=20.5"				
\$	5.5h	24 <u>Jupiter</u>	Magnitude=-2.4mag Best seen from 0.4h - 6.7h (h <sub>top</sub> =63° at SE at 6.7h) (in constellation Taurus) RA= 4h51m25s Dec=+21°42.2' (J2000) Distance=5.068AU Elongation= 82° Diameter=38.8"				
\$	5.5h	Deep-Sky Observing	Best time interval for observing dim objects: 4.3h- 5.5h				
\$	5h45m32s	$\underbrace{ERBS}_{(15354)}$ $\underbrace{1984-108-B}_{\rightarrow Ground track}$ $\xrightarrow{\rightarrow Star chart}$	Appears5h43m03s4.6magaz:242.5°WSWh:19.6°Culmination5h45m32s3.4magaz:320.1°NWh:62.6°distance:549.3kmheightaboveEarth:492.7kmelevation of Sun:-11°angularvelocity:0.77°/satat Meridian5h46m01s3.9magaz:0.0°Nh:55.9°Disappears5h51m28s9.8magaz:46.0°NEhorizon				
\$	5h47m	🔶 Sun	Dawn				
69	5h48.2m	겉 <u>Mercury</u>	Rise Azimuth= 68.8°, ENE (in constellation Leo)				
\$	5.9h	ې <u>Mercury</u>	Magnitude=-1.3mag Best seen from 5.9h - 6.7h (h <sub>top</sub> =9° at ENE at 6.7h) (in constellation Leo) RA= 9h47m59s Dec=+14°49.6' (J2000) Distance=1.220AU Elongation= 12° Phase k=87% Diameter=5.5"				
69	5h52m21s	$\frac{Cosmos}{1271}$ <u>Rocket</u> (12465) <u>1981-046-B</u> ) $\rightarrow$ Ground track $\rightarrow$ Star chart	Appears5h46m13s7.4magaz:348.2°NNWhorizonCulmination5h52m21s3.4magaz:261.4°Wh:79.6°distance:561.9kmheightaboveEarth:553.7kmelevation ofSun:-10°angularvelocity:0.77°/satMeridian5h53m53s4.3magaz:180.0°sh:36.6°Disappears5h58m34s6.9magaz:174.3°shorizon				
8	5h54m46s	Shenzhou 9 $(79601)$ $ Ground track$ $ Star chart$	Appears 5h53m35s 4.6mag az:263.3° W h:21.5° Culmination 5h54m46s 3.2mag az:183.9° s h:67.2° distance: 250.8km height above Earth: 232.3km elevation of Sun: -10° angular velocity: 1.70°/s at Meridian 5h54m47s 3.2mag az:180.0° S h:67.1° Disappears 5h58m43s 9.7mag az: 97.8° E horizon Time uncertainty of about 121 minutes				
69	6h00m01s	$ \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \\ $	Appears 5h57m45s 1.8mag az:250.8° WSW h:15.4° at Meridian 5h59m57s 0.2mag az:180.0° S h:64.0° Culmination 6h00m01s 0.2mag az:170.7° S h:64.3° distance: 389.5km height above Earth: 353.3km elevation of Sun: -9° angular velocity: 1.08°/S Disappears 6h04m59s 7.2mag az: 85.9° E horizon				
ଞ	6h02m55s	$\begin{array}{c} \underbrace{\text{Lacrosse 5}}_{\text{Rocket}} \\ \underbrace{\text{(28647)}}_{2005-016-B} \\ \xrightarrow{\rightarrow \text{Ground track}}_{\rightarrow \text{Star chart}} \end{array}$	Appears5h57m08s5.1magaz:305.6°NWhorizonCulmination6h02m55s2.5magaz:230.0°SWh:35.9°distance:843.7kmheight above Earth:529.2kmelevation of Sun:-9°angular velocity:0.50°/sat Meridian6h04m48s3.5magaz:180.0°Sh:22.8°Disappears6h09m05s5.8magaz:155.1°SSE				
\$	6h04m46s	w Iridium 81	Flare from solar panels Magnitude= 0.8mag Azimuth=217.6° SW altitude= 21.7° in constellation Cetus Flare angle=3.67°				

## Wednesday 29 August 2012

			Flare center line, closest point →MapIt: Longitude=8.724°E Latitude=+43.183° (WGS84) Distance=154.4 km Azimuth=109.5° ESE Satellite above: longitude=2.1°W latitude=+32.3° height above Earth=780.8 km distance to satellite=1754.4 km Altitude of Sun=-8.3°
8	6h05m	🔶 <u>Sun</u>	Sun 9° below horizon
\$	6h13m39s	w Iridium 82	Flare from solar panels Magnitude=-2.6mag Azimuth=221.7° SW altitude= 18.1° in constellation Cetus Flare angle=0.05° Flare center line, closest point →MapIt: Longitude=6.901°E Latitude=+43.667° (WGS84) Distance=2.2 km Azimuth=291.1° WNW Satellite above: longitude=4.1°W latitude=+32.6° height above Earth=781.2 km distance to satellite=1828.1 km Altitude of Sun=-6.8°
8	6h23m	<mark>∲ <u>Sun</u></mark>	Begin civil twilight

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Stars as seen from the observer. Visual limiting magnitude: 5.5 mag

#### Time:

2012 August 29 Wednesday, 5h 55m 04s JD: 2456168.6632407 TDT: 2456168.6640137 deltaT: 66.78 sec Apparent sidereal time: Local: 2h 53m 50.256s Greenwich: 2h 26m 07.898s (All times in CEST, UTC+02:00, topocentric data for grasse, France)

#### Map Center:

```
Azimuth direction: 72.39° ENE (East-Northeast)

Altitude: 89.84°

Right Ascension: 2h 54m 42.421s Apparent coordinates

Declination: + 43° 42' 35.38° Apparent coordinates

Right Ascension: 2h 53m 50.256s J2000

Rises: 19h 19m

Transit: 5h 55m 56s

Sets: 16h 29m

Opposition in R.A.: 8. November 2012 4h 55m CET Elongation: 153.0°

Conjunction in R.A.: 6. May 2012 8h 15m CEST Elongation: 27.0°

Altitude: -9.9°

Azimuth: 66.0°
```

#### <u>B</u> Print 🛛 📨 E-mail

Positions are shown in **topocentric astrometric equatorial coordinates at equinox J2000.0** (Right Ascension/Declination) and epoch of date given. Stereoscopic projection is used for the star chart. If you zoom into a field of view in order of minutes of arc, you will get a fantastic photographic background image from the Digitized Sky Survey (DSS) from the Mount Palomar observatory.

Pointing the mouse to targets reveals their names - the higher the selected user level, the more features are labeled. The highest level 'Astronomer' displays all object names. You can switch the user level just next to the small Earth icon on top of each page.

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Sun:

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