$\underline{\text { Astro-Calendar }}$ User Profile • Space Weather • Ocean Tides • Meteo • Weather

Balloons • Islam. Prayer Times
$\rightarrow$ Nightvision-Mode

Select start of calculation:

$\rightarrow$ E-mail Alert Manager


## 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)
$\square$ NASA TV Guide
Local Telescope Dealers
$\square$ Public Holidays
$\square$ Saint's Day Zodiac of today.
Change of Zodiac Islamic, Indian,
$\square$ Persian and Hebrew

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

General events
Lunar Occultations
(2 months)
Planetary
Conjunctions
Lunar Eclipses
Solar Eclipses and Transits

- Meteor Streams Planetary Phenomena
■ Lunar Phenomena
- The Sun

Asteroids (6 months)
$\square$ Comets

## Earth orbiting

 satellitesSpace Station ISS (1 month) short duration

- Flares of Iridium satellites (14 days) Passes of other
(0) bright satellites (7 days, slow!)
Daily reoccurring events
© Sun and Moon
- Planets
- Asteroids
- Comets
- Meteor Streams
$\square$ Polar Star Transits
$\square$ Weather Balloons


## Dimmer and more difficult objects

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)
$\square$ Supernovae
$\square$ Binary Stars
Deep sky objects
Milky Way
$\square$ Galaxies
$\square$ Open Star Clusters
Globular Star
Clusters
Nebula

Wednesday 29 August 2012

|  | e (24-hour clock) | Object (Link) | Event |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 |  | Observer Site | grasse, France <br> WGS84: Lon: +6d55m35.4s Lat: +43d39m36.6s Alt: 339m <br> All times in CET or CEST (during summer) |
| 3 | 5.5h | $\bigcirc$ ¢ Venus | Magnitude $=-4.2 \mathrm{mag} \quad$ Best seen from $3.2 \mathrm{~h}-6.9 \mathrm{~h}$ $\left(\mathrm{~h}_{\text {top }}=39^{\circ}\right.$ at E at 6.9h) (in constellation Gemini) $R A=7 \mathrm{~h} 28 \mathrm{~m} 41 \mathrm{~s}$ Dec $=+19 \circ 36.8^{\prime} \quad(\mathrm{J} 2000)$ Distance=0.814AU Elongation $=45^{\circ} \quad$ Phase $k=57 \%$ Diameter=20.5" |
| (3) | 5.5h | 21 Jupiter | Magnitude $=-2.4 \mathrm{mag} \quad$ Best seen from 0.4h-6.7h $\left(h_{\text {top }}=63^{\circ}\right.$ at SE at 6.7 h ) (in constellation Taurus) $R A=4 \mathrm{~h} 51 \mathrm{~m} 25 \mathrm{~s}$ Dec $=+21^{\circ} 42.2^{\prime} \quad(\mathrm{J} 2000)$ Distance=5.068AU Elongation $=82^{\circ} \quad$ Diameter $=38.8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| (3) | 5.5h | $1 \begin{aligned} & \text { Deep-Sky } \\ & \text { Observing } \end{aligned}$ | Best time interval for observing dim objects: 4.3h5.5h |
| 3 | 5h45m32s | $\underline{(15354}$ $\frac{1984-108-B)}{\rightarrow \text { ERBS }}$ $\rightarrow$ Gtand track $\rightarrow$ Start |  |
| 83 | 5 h 47 m | ( $)^{\text {Sun }}$ | Dawn |
| (3) | 5h48.2m | OMercury | Rise Azimuth $=68.8{ }^{\circ}$, ENE (in constellation Leo) |
| (3) | 5.9h | Y Mercury | ```Magnitude=-1.3mag Best seen from 5.9h - 6.7h (htop=90 at ENE at 6.7h) (in constellation Leo) RA= 9h47m59s Dec=+14049.6' (J2000) Distance=1.220AU Elongation= 120 Phase k=87% Diameter=5.5"``` |
| (3) | 5h52m21s | $\quad \frac{\text { Cosmos }}{1271}$ <br> $\frac{\text { Rocket }}{}$ <br> $\frac{(12465}{1981-046-B)}$ <br> $\rightarrow$ Ground track <br> $\rightarrow$ Star chart |  |
| 3 | 5h54m46s | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text { Shenzhou 9 }}{(79601)} \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| (3) | 6h00m01s | $\frac{\text { Tiangong-1 }}{(37820}$2011-053-A) <br> $\rightarrow$ Ground track <br> $\rightarrow$ Star chart |  |
| 3 | 6h02m55s | $\underline{\text { Lacrosse } 5}$$\underline{(28647}$Rocket <br> $\rightarrow$ Ground track <br> $\rightarrow$ Star chart |  |
| (3) | 6h04m46s | * Iridium 81 | ```Flare from solar panels Magnitude= 0.8mag Azimuth=217.60 SW altitude= 21.70}\mathrm{ in constellation Cetus Flare angle=3.670``` |


|  |  |  | Flare center line, closest point $\rightarrow$ MapIt: <br> Longitude $=8.724^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ Latitude $=+43.183^{\circ}$ (WGS84) <br> Distance $=154.4 \mathrm{~km}$ Azimuth=109.5 ${ }^{\circ}$ ESE <br> Satellite above: longitude $=2.1^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ latitude $=+32.3^{\circ}$ <br> height above Earth=780.8 km distance to <br> satellite $=1754.4 \mathrm{~km}$ <br> Altitude of Sun=-8.30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 6h05m | Q Sun | Sun $9^{\circ}$ below horizon |
| 5 | 6h13m39s | \% Iridium 82 | Flare from solar panels Magnitude=-2.6mag Azimuth=221.70 SW altitude $=18.1^{\circ}$ in constellation Cetus <br> Flare angle $=0.05^{\circ}$ <br> Flare center line, closest point $\rightarrow$ MapIt: <br> Longitude $=6.901^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ Latitude $=+43.667^{\circ}$ (WGS84) <br> Distance=2.2 km Azimuth=291.1 ${ }^{\circ}$ WNW <br> Satellite above: longitude $=4.1^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ latitude $=+32.6^{\circ}$ <br> height above Earth=781.2 km distance to satellite $=1828.1 \mathrm{~km}$ <br> Altitude of Sun=-6.80 |
| (3) | 6h23m | C) Sun | Begin civil twilight |

16 Items/Events: Export to Outlook/iCal Brant $_{\text {Print }} \square$ E-mail
Used satellite data set is from 29 August 2012
Show glossary

## $\triangle$ Top

This material is ©1998-2012 by Arnold Barmettler (Imprint). Hard copies may be made for personal use only. No electronic copy may be located elsewhere for public access. All pages are dynamically generated. The usage of web copy tools is strictly prohibited. Commercial usage of the data only with written approval by the author. If you have any questions or comments, or plan to use results from CalSky in your publications or products, please contact us by e-mail. Credits. Dieser Service wird in der Schweiz entwickelt und betrieben; Sie können uns auch gerne auf Deutsch schreiben.

Software Version: 16 October 2012 Database updated 5 min ago

Current Users: 334

19 Oct 2012, 16:07 UTC 597 minutes left for this session ${ }_{\text {目 }}$ / Mode for our sponsors

| Intro Calendar Sun $\mid$ Moon $\mid$ Planets Comets Asteroids $\mid$ Meteors $\mid$ Deep-Sky Satellies
Introduction - Sat-Library • Selected Satellite • Internat. Space Station ISS •
Cole Space Shuttle • Satellites within interval - Tracking/Identification • (Iridium) Flares
ECfos Tumbling Iridium • Geostationary • Radio Amateurs • GPS/GLONASS Star Chart
Decaying Satellites - Sun/Moon Crossers, Occultations
$\rightarrow$ Nightvision-Mode
$\rightarrow$ E-mail Alert Manager
Select start of calculation:
Date: 29 August

Select duration: 10 Minutes
Select interval: 10 Seconds go


Time:

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

## Map Center:

Azimuth direction: $72.39^{\circ}$ ENE (East-Northeast)
Altitude:
Right Ascension:
Declination:
$89.84^{\circ}$
2 h 54 m 42.421 s Apparent coordinates

Right Ascension:
Declination:

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
2 \mathrm{~h} 53 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{50.256s} & \mathrm{~J} 2000 \\
+\quad 43^{\circ} 391 & 36.55 \text { " } 2000
\end{array}
$$

Rises: $\quad 19 \mathrm{~h} \mathrm{19m}$
Transit: $5 \mathrm{~h} \mathrm{55m} 56 \mathrm{~s}$
Sets: $\quad 16 \mathrm{~h} 29 \mathrm{~m}$
Opposition in R.A.: 8. November 2012 4h 55m CET Elongation: $153.0^{\circ}$
Conjunction in R.A.

$$
\text { 6. May } 2012 \quad 8 \mathrm{~h} \quad \overline{5 \mathrm{~m}} \text { CEST Elongation: } 27.0^{\circ}
$$

## Sun:

| Altitude: | $-9.9^{\circ}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Azimuth: | $66.0^{\circ}$ |

$$
\text { Brint } \propto \text { E-mail }
$$

Positions are shown in topocentric astrometric equatorial coordinates at equinox $\mathbf{J} 2000.0$ (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.
$\triangle$ Top
This material is ©1998-2012 by Arnold Barmettler (Imprint). Hard copies may be made for personal use only. No electronic copy may be located elsewhere for public access. All pages are dynamically generated. The usage of web copy tools is

Create new default account/Logout
ents, or plan to use results from CalSky in your publications or products, please contact us by e-mail. Credits. Dieser Service wird in der Schweiz entwickelt und betrieben; Sie können uns auch gerne auf Deutsch schreiben.







