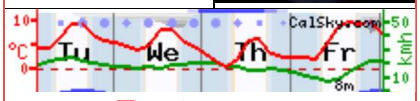
**Select start of calculation:**
Date: 8 August 2012
Time: 23 : 10 : 00 . 00 in TDT Now
**Select duration:** 10 Minutes go!

geipan
*challans, France*
Easting: -1.8804
Northing: 46.8448
Time zone: CET/ CEST
Astronomer




Weather · Sat-Image
Local Sponsors: Your name?

# 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
- ☐ Public Holidays
- ☐ Saint's Day
- ☐ Zodiac of today. Change of Zodiac
- ☐ Islamic, Indian, Persian and Hebrew Calendar
- ☐ Week Number
- ☐ Sundials / GPS Time / Current Time Definitions
- ☐ Julian Day Number
- ☐ 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)
- ☐ 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**
- ☑ Sun and Moon
- ☑ Planets
- ☐ Asteroids
- ☐ Comets
- ☐ Meteor Streams
- ☐ Polar Star Transits
- ☐ 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)
- ☐ Supernovae
- ☐ Binary Stars

**Deep sky objects**
- ☐ Milky Way
- ☐ Galaxies
- ☐ Open Star Clusters
- ☐ Globular Star Clusters
- ☐ Nebula

go!

## Wednesday 8 August 2012

| Time (24-hour clock) | Object (Link) | Event |
|---|---|---|
| | Observer Site | challans, France<br>WGS84: Lon: -1d52m49.48s Lat: +46d50m41.38s<br>Alt: 56m<br>All times in CET or CEST (during summer) |
| 23h10m00s | Envisat (27386 2002-009-A)<br>→Ground track<br>→Star chart | **Appears** **23h02m57s** 4.9mag az:134.2° SE h:20.8°<br>**Culmination** **23h06m07s** **4.1mag** az: 69.0° **ENE** **h:48.3°**<br>distance: 995.5km height above Earth: 773.7km elevation of Sun: -15° angular velocity: 0.44°/s<br>**at Meridian** **23h10m00s** 6.9mag az: 0.0° N h:15.8°<br>**Disappears** **23h13m22s** 8.7mag az:351.2° N horizon |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23h10m00s | Spot 5 Rocket (27422 2002-021-B)<br>→Ground track<br>→Star chart | **Appears** **23h02m50s** 5.3mag az:163.1° SSE h:15.8°<br>**Culmination** **23h07m05s** **3.7mag** az: 74.7° **ENE** **h:87.6°**<br>distance: 795.9km height above Earth: 795.3km elevation of Sun: -15° angular velocity: 0.55°/s<br>**at Meridian** **23h07m21s** 3.9mag az: 0.0° N h:81.0°<br>**Disappears** **23h14m38s** 8.9mag az:346.9° NNW horizon |
| 23.2h | ♂Mars | Magnitude= 1.1mag Best seen from 22.0h -23.6h ($h_{top}$=15° at WSW at 22.0h) (in constellation Virgo)<br>RA=13h15m45s Dec= -8°15.1' (J2000)<br>Distance=1.675AU Elongation= 64° Phase k=90%<br>Diameter=5.6" planetographic latitude of the Earth=23.9° |
| 23.2h | ♄Saturn | Magnitude= 0.8mag Best seen from 21.7h -24.0h ($h_{top}$=21° at SW at 21.7h) (in constellation Virgo)<br>RA=13h33m03s Dec= -7°09.0' (J2000)<br>Distance=10.094AU Elongation= 68°<br>Diameter=16.4" planetocentric latitude of the Earth=13.3° |
| 23.2h | ♇Pluto | Magnitude=14.0mag Best seen from 23.1h - 1.1h ($h_{top}$=24° at S at 23.5h) (in constellation Sagittarius)<br>RA=18h30m19s Dec=-19°29.3' (J2000) Distance=31.489AU<br>Elongation=140° Diameter=0.1" |
| 23.2h | **Deep-Sky Observing** | **Best time interval for observing dim objects: 23.1h- 0.8h Prior to midnight** |
| 23h11m46s | **HTV-3 (KOUNOTORI (38706 2012-038-A)**<br>→Ground track<br>→Star chart | **Appears** **23h06m27s** **7.1mag** **az:238.9° WSW horizon**<br>**at Meridian** **23h11m39s** **2.7mag** **az:180.0° S** **h:76.6°**<br>**Culmination** **23h11m46s** **2.7mag** **az:151.8° SSE** **h:78.1°**<br>**distance: 414.4km height above Earth: 406.1km elevation of Sun: -15° angular velocity: 1.08°/s**<br>**Disappears** **23h15m23s** **5.7mag** **az: 65.5° ENE** **h:8.0°** |
| 23h11m46s | **PROGRESS-M 16M (38738 2012-042-A)**<br>→Ground track<br>→Star chart | **Appears** **23h06m27s** **7.1mag** **az:238.9° WSW horizon**<br>**at Meridian** **23h11m39s** **2.7mag** **az:180.0° S** **h:76.6°**<br>**Culmination** **23h11m46s** **2.7mag** **az:151.8° SSE** **h:78.1°**<br>**distance: 414.4km height above Earth: 406.1km elevation of Sun: -15° angular velocity: 1.08°/s**<br>**Disappears** **23h15m23s** **5.7mag** **az: 65.5° ENE** **h:8.0°** |
| 23h11m46s | ISS<br>→Ground track<br>→Star chart | **Appears** **23h06m27s** 0.1mag az:238.9° WSW horizon<br>**at Meridian** **23h11m40s** -4.3mag az:180.0° S h:76.5°<br>**Culmination** **23h11m46s** **-4.3mag** az:151.8° **SSE** **h:78.0°**<br>distance: 414.4km height above Earth: 406.0km elevation of Sun: -15° angular velocity: 1.08°/s<br>**Disappears** **23h15m23s** -1.3mag az: 65.5° ENE h:8.0° |
| 23h12m06s | **IGS 5 H2A Rocket (36105 2009-066-B)**<br>→Ground track<br>→Star chart | **Appears** **23h09m29s** **4.1mag** **az:166.8° SSE** **h:21.1°**<br>**at Meridian** **23h11m58s** **2.7mag** **az:180.0° S** **h:83.0°**<br>**Culmination** **23h12m06s** **2.7mag** **az:256.7° WSW** **h:88.4°**<br>**distance: 571.9km height above Earth: 571.8km elevation of Sun: -15° angular velocity: 0.78°/s**<br>**Disappears** **23h18m23s** **8.3mag** **az:347.5° NNW** **horizon** |
| 23h13.5m | ♅Uranus | Rise Azimuth= 85.6°, E (in constellation Cetus) |
| 23h14m05s | ALOS (28931 2006-002-A)<br>→Ground track | **Appears** **23h11m31s** 4.0mag az:135.9° SE h:24.4°<br>**Culmination** **23h14m05s** **3.3mag** az: 70.7° **ENE** **h:51.6°** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | →Star chart | distance: 867.5km height above Earth: 700.1km elevation of Sun: -16° angular velocity: 0.51°/s<br>**at Meridian 23h17m33s** 6.1mag az: 0.0° N h:17.0°<br>**Disappears 23h20m57s** 8.1mag az:351.3° N horizon |

13 Items/Events: Export to Outlook/iCal Print E-mail

Used satellite data set is from 8 August 2012

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.


**Best seen between / $h_{max}$**
This is the best visibility time interval of the object, and the time is rounded to the next decimal hour; e.g. 6.4h corresponds to about 6:15 (hh:mm) to 6:20, and 18.9h to about 18:50 to 18:55. The calculation takes into account the magnitude of the object (required elevation above horizon), and the elevation of the Sun. The time is given in local civil time (LCT), i.e., the time zone and definitions as selected by you. $h_{max}$ is the maximum altitude over the horizon, that the object reaches during this time period.

**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.

**Diameter**
Diameter is the geocentric apparent angular diameter of a celestial object (topocentric for artificial satellites). The value is given in seconds of arc for planets and satellites, and in minutes of arc for Sun and Moon.

**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.

**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.

**J2000, precession, nutation**
The plains of ecliptic and equator shift with time by perturbations from the Sun, Moon and planets. The long-term shift is called precession; the short periodic variations are called nutation. The given celestial coordinates are referred to the true direction of the vernal equinox and the true obliquity of the ecliptic to the standard reference time 1 January 2000. For this date many star charts and coordinate tables are printed.

**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.

**Phase**
Ratio of the illuminated fraction of the apparent planetary or lunar disk to its entire area.

**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.

**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: 24 November 2013
Database updated 24 min ago
Current Users: 144

26 Nov 2013, 9:56 UTC
593 minutes left for this session / Mode for our sponsors