## Intro | Calendar Sun $\mid$ Moon | Planets Comets $\mid$ Asteroids $\mid$ Meteors $\mid$ Deep-Sky $\mid$ Safellies <br> Introduction • Sat-Library . Selected Satellite • Internat. Space Station ISS| Satellites <br> within interval |Tracking/Identification - (Iridium) Flares • Tumbling Iridium <br> 

Star Chart • Decaying Satellites • Sun/Moon Crossers, Occultations
$\rightarrow$ CalSky-Shop $\rightarrow$ Nightvision-Mode $\quad \rightarrow$ E-mail \& Alert Manager


Select duration:


## Bright Satellites

## Select satellite events for your location

- Tracking of satellites all over the sky.
- Searching for satellites in lower Earth orbit (LEO) found within an area of $20^{\circ}$ diameter and centered at coordinates $\mathrm{RA}=16.7 \mathrm{~h} \operatorname{Dec}=38.9166^{\circ}$. This point is taken from the last starchart geometry. To change the center and diameter, click here (field of view must be at least $1^{\circ}$ and at most $90^{\circ}$ ). Satellites are chronologically sorted as they pass the selected point. If you are a astro photographer, you can also find the time interval where no LEO satellite will pass through your field of view.

12 Mag. Maximum magnitude cutoff used for the following list ( ${ }^{0}$ Manual selection)
$\square$ Visible or not: Calculate all passes, day or night, even if not optically visible
Thursday 18 June 2009

| Time (24-hour clock) | Object (Link) | Event |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (3) | Observer Site | On center line, France <br> WGS84: Lon: +5d02m19.24s Lat: +43d47m28.40s Alt: 142m <br> All times in CET or CEST (during summer) |
| (8) $\begin{gathered}23 h 50 \mathrm{~m} 39 \mathrm{~s} \\ \text { ET-UT } 1=65.95 \mathrm{~s}\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cosmos } 862 \\ (09495 \\ 1976-105-\mathrm{A}) \end{gathered}$ | Appears $\quad 23 \mathrm{~h} 05 \mathrm{~m} 26 \mathrm{~s} \quad 14.7 \mathrm{mag}$ az:326.4 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{NNW}$ horizon Culmination $23 \mathrm{~h} 38 \mathrm{~m} 47 \mathrm{~s} \quad 11.2 \mathrm{mag}$ az: $67.3^{\circ}$ ENE $\mathrm{h}: 84.9^{\circ}$ distance: 10087.8 km height above Earth: 10072.3 km elevation of Sun: |


|  |  | $\rightarrow$ Ground track $\rightarrow$ Star chart | $-17^{\circ}$ angular velocity: $1.51^{\prime} / \mathrm{s}$  <br> Closest 23 h 44 m 38 s 11.4 mag s <br> at Meridian 1 h 26 m 05 s 13.1 mag a <br> Disappears 4 h 49 m 52 s 14.0 mag a | $\begin{array}{lc} \text { separation: } & \mathbf{2 . 2}^{\circ} \mathrm{PA}:-\mathbf{1 1 0 . 0} \\ \\ \mathrm{az}: 180.0^{\circ} \mathrm{S} & \mathrm{~h}: 38.2^{\circ} \\ \mathrm{az}: 212.1^{\circ} \mathrm{SSW} & \text { horizon } \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (3) | $\underset{\text { ET-UT1=65.95s }}{23 h 51 m 27 s}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \quad \text { COSMOS } 886 \text { DEB } \\ & \quad(09651 \\ & 1976-126-\mathrm{H}) \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ | Appears 23 h 39 m 51 s 16.5 mag  <br> Culmination 23 h 50 m 53 s 10.9 mag  <br> distance: 1607.5 km height above  <br> $-18^{\circ}$ angular velocity: $0.24^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$   <br> at Meridian 23 h 51 m 23 s 10.9 mag az <br> Closest 23 h 51 m 27 s 10.9 mag s <br> Disappears 23 h 57 m 57 s 11.9 mag az | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 325.8^{\circ} \mathrm{NW} \text { horizon } \\ & \text { az:239.3 }{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{WSW} \mathrm{~h}: 85.7^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 1604.0 \mathrm{~km} \text { elevation of Sun: } \\ & \text { az: } 180.0^{\circ} \mathrm{S} \quad \mathrm{~h}: 81.6^{\circ} \\ & \text { separation: } 8.9^{\circ} \mathrm{PA}:-115.2^{\circ} \\ & \text { az:153.1 } 1^{\circ} \text { SSE } \mathrm{h}: 24.9^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 3 | $\begin{gathered} 23 \mathrm{~h} 51 \mathrm{~m} 46 \mathrm{~s} \\ \mathrm{ET}-\mathrm{UT} 1=65.95 \mathrm{~s} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \quad \text { IRIDIUM } 33 \text { DEB } \\ & \quad(33852 \\ & 1997-051-\mathrm{V}) \end{aligned}$ | Appears 23 h 43 m 55 s 16.1 mag <br> Culmination 23 h 51 m 37 s 10.5 mag <br> a   | az: $355.9^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ az: $267.9^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ Earth: 787.7 km elevation of Sun: $-18^{\circ}$ separation: az: $180.0^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ az: $179.6^{\circ} \mathrm{S}: 40.9^{\circ}$ PA: $-86.1^{\circ}$ $\mathrm{h}: 29.8^{\circ}$ |  |
| 5 | $\underset{\text { ET-UT1=65.95s }}{23 \mathrm{~s} 51 \mathrm{~m} 56 \mathrm{~s}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FENGYUN 1C DEB } \\ & \quad(29880 \\ & \text { 1999-025-GA) } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ | Appears 23 h 43 m 52 s 16.2 mag  <br> at Meridian 23 h 51 m 46 s 11.4 mag a <br> Culmination 23 h 51 m 51 s 11.4 mag a <br> distance: 817.9 km height above E   <br> angular velocity: $0.52^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$    <br> Closest 23h51m56s 11.4 mag s <br> Disappears 23 h 55 m 06 s 12.5 mag a | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 12.5^{\circ} \mathrm{NNE} \text { horizon } \\ & \text { az: } 0.0^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \\ & \mathrm{~N}: 86.8^{\circ} \\ & \text { az:284.3 } \\ & \text { Earth: } 817.9 \mathrm{~km} \\ & \\ & \text { separation: } 89.2^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 9.6^{\circ} \mathrm{PA}:-69.5^{\circ} \\ & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{SSW} \mathrm{~h}: 23.6^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| (3) | $\underset{\text { ET-UT } 1=65.95 \mathrm{~s}}{23 \mathrm{~s} 52 \mathrm{~m}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \quad \text { THORAD AGENA D D } \\ & \quad(04717 \\ & 1970-025-C B) \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ | Appears 23 h 42 m 50 s 15.6 mag <br> Culmination 23 h 51 m 55 s 11.2 mag <br> a   <br> distance: 1076.4 km height above <br> $-18^{\circ}$ angular velocity: $0.39^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$  <br> Closest 23 h 52 m 00 s 11.2 mag | ```az: 16.0}\mp@subsup{0}{}{\circ}\mathrm{ NNE horizon az:105.6}\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ}\mathrm{ ESE h:80.8' Earth: 1064.6km elevation of Sun: separation: 25.5' PA: 112.20 az:180.0}\mp@subsup{0}{}{\circ}\textrm{S}h:58.\mp@subsup{7}{}{\circ az:191.7}\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ}\mathrm{ SSW h:20.70``` |  |
| (3) | $\underset{\text { ET-UT1 }=65.95 \mathrm{~s}}{23 \mathrm{~m}}$ | WESTFORD NEEDLES (00629 | Appears 23 h 28 m 39 s 14.5 mag <br> Culmination 23 h 51 m 20 s 10.4 mag | az: $355.6^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ horizon <br> az: $89.9^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ $\mathrm{h}: 86.9^{\circ}$ |  |




|  |  |  | Disappears 23h59m14s 9.6mag a | az:164.9 ${ }^{\circ}$ SSE h | h:31.0 ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (3) | $\underset{\text { ET-UT1=65.95s }}{23 \mathrm{~h} 56 \mathrm{~m} 30 \mathrm{~s}}$ | ```IRIDIUM 33 DEB (35077 1997-051-PC) ->Ground track ->Star chart``` | Appears 23 h 48 m 33 s 15.8 mag <br> at Meridian 23 h 52 m 01 s 13.9 mag <br> Culmination 23 h 56 m 21 s 10.3 mag <br> distance: 834.5 km height above  <br> angular velocity: $0.50^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$   <br> Closest 23 h 56 m 30 s 10.2 mag <br> Disappears 23 h 58 m 57 s 11.0 mag <br> Time uncertainty of about 2 second   | az: $357.3^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ h <br> az: $0.0^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ h <br> az: $86.7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ h <br> Earth: 824.0 km  <br> separation: 2.9 <br> az: $170.2^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ h <br> ds  | ```horizon h:16.6 h:80.3` elevation of Sun: -19 \circ}\mathrm{ PA: 92.9 h:32.3``` |  |
| 5 | $\underset{\text { ET-UT1=65.95s }}{23 \mathrm{~h} 56 \mathrm{~m} 56 \mathrm{~s}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \quad \text { IRIDIUM } 33 \text { DEB } \\ & \quad(34896 \\ & \text { 1997-051-MY) } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ | Appears 23 h 49 m 27 s 15.7 mag <br> at Meridian 23 h 53 m 26 s 13.3 mag <br> Culmination 23 h 56 m 47 s 10.0 mag <br> distance: 740.3 km height above  <br> angular velocity: $0.57^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$   <br> Closest 23 h 56 m 56 s 10.0 mag <br> Disappears 23 h 58 m 56 s 10.6 mag | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { az: } 357.1^{\circ} \mathrm{N} & \mathrm{~h} \\ \text { az: } 0.0^{\circ} \mathrm{N} & \mathrm{~h} \\ \text { az: } 87.0^{\circ} \mathrm{E} & \mathrm{~h} \\ \text { Earth: } 735.0 \mathrm{~km} & \\ & \\ \text { separation: } & \\ \text { az: } 171.8^{\circ} \mathrm{S} & \mathrm{~h} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { norizon } \\ & 1: 21.3^{\circ} \\ & 1: 82.7^{\circ} \\ & \text { elevation of Sun: }-19^{\circ} \\ & 9^{\prime} \quad \text { PA: } 93.1^{\circ} \\ & 1: 34.7^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| (3) | $\underset{\text { ET-UT1 }=65.95 \mathrm{~s}}{23 \mathrm{~s} 56 \mathrm{~m}}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \quad \text { IRIDIUM } 33 \text { DEB } \\ \quad(35305 \\ \text { 1997-051-PV) } \\ \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{array}$ | Appears 23 h 50 m 06 s 15.5 mag  <br> at Meridian 23 h 51 m 58 s 14.5 mag  <br> Culmination 23 h 56 m 51 s 9.7 mag  <br> distance: 645.9 km height above E   <br> angular velocity: $0.66^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$    <br> Closest 23 h 56 m 58 s 9.6 mag s <br> Disappears 23 h 58 m 18 s 10.1 mag  | az:358. $3^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ <br> az: $0.0^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ <br> az: $86.4^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ <br> Earth: 624.1 km <br> separation: 9.0 <br> az:161.9 SSE | ```horizon h:7.9` h:74.30 elevation of Sun: -19 PA: 93.10 h:40.9```` |  |
| 5 | $\underset{\text { ET-UT1 }=65.95 \mathrm{~s}}{23 \mathrm{~s} 58 \mathrm{~s}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IRIDIUM } 33 \text { DEB } \\ & \quad(34493 \\ & \text { 1997-051-GJ) } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ | Appears 23 h 49 m 57 s 17.4 mag  <br> at Meridian 23 h 55 m 05 s 14.4 mag  <br> Culmination 23 h 58 m 05 s 11.9 mag  <br> distance: 872.9 km height above E   <br> angular velocity: $0.48^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$    <br> Closest 23 h 58 m 15 s 11.8 mag s <br> Disappears 0 h 00 m 55 s 12.6 mag  | az: $356.7^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ az: $0.0^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ az: $87.2^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ Earth: 870.0 km separation: az: $174.2^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ | ```horizon h:29.6* h:84.9` elevation of Sun: -19 4}\mathrm{ PA: -87.30 h:31.2o``` |  |
| 38 | $\begin{gathered} \text { ET-UT1=65.95s } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \quad \text { IRIDIUM } 33 \text { DEB } \\ & \quad(34488 \\ & 1997-051-G D) \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ```horizon h:22.30 h:83.10 elevation of Sun: -19*``` |  |



Friday 19 June 2009

|  | Time (24-hour clock) | Object (Link) |  | Event |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $s$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \mathrm{~h} 00 \mathrm{~m} 28 \mathrm{~s} \\ \text { ET-UT1=65.95s } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \quad \text { IRIDIUM } 33 \text { DEB } \\ \quad(34599 \\ 1997-051-J R) \end{array}$ | Appears 23h53m14s 16.1 mag <br> at Meridian 23 h 57 m 05 s 13.6 mag <br> Culmination 0 h 00 m 20 s 10.3 mag <br> distance: 690.9 km height above E <br> angular velocity: $0.61^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$   <br> Closest $0 h 00 \mathrm{~m} 28 \mathrm{~s}$ 10.2 mag <br> Disappears $0 h 02 \mathrm{~m} 08 \mathrm{~s}$ 10.8 mag |  |  |
| 5 | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \mathrm{~h} 00 \mathrm{~m} 28 \mathrm{~s} \\ \text { ET-UT1=65.95s } \end{array}$ | ```IRIDIUM 33 DEB (35295 1997-051-PK) ->Ground track ->Star chart``` | Appears 23 h 52 m 54 s 15.8 mag <br> at Meridian 23 h 58 m 15 s 12.1 mag <br> Culmination 0 h 00 m 20 s 10.1 mag <br> distance: 748.5 km height above E  <br> angular velocity: $0.56^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$   <br> Closest $0 h 00 \mathrm{~m} 28 \mathrm{~s}$ 10.0 mag <br> Disappears $0 h 02 \mathrm{~m} 30 \mathrm{~s}$ 10.7 mag |  |  |
| 65 | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \mathrm{~h} 00 \mathrm{~m} 41 \mathrm{~s} \\ \text { ET-UT1=65.95s } \end{array}$ | IRIDIUM 33 DEB $(34090$ $1997-051-C Z)$ | Appears 23 h 53 m 03 s 16.5 mag <br> at Meridian 23 h 55 m 35 s 15.2 mag <br> Culmination 0 h 00 m 32 s 10.9 mag <br> distance: 772.8 km height above Eat  <br> angular velocity: $0.54^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$   <br> Closest $0 h 00 \mathrm{~m} 41 \mathrm{~s}$ 10.8 mag <br> Disappears $0 h 02 \mathrm{~m} 37 \mathrm{~s}$ 11.4 mag |  |  |
| 5 | 0 h 00 m 56 s ET-UT1=65.95s | $\begin{aligned} & \quad \text { Cosmos } 1861 \\ & \quad(18129 \\ & 1987-054-A) \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | angular |
| 65 | $\begin{gathered} 0 \mathrm{~h} 00 \mathrm{~m} 58 \mathrm{~s} \\ \text { ET-UT1=65.95s } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IRIDIUM } 33 \text { DEB } \\ & \quad(35296 \\ & \text { 1997-051-PL) } \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ | Appears 23 h 53 m 13 s 15.8 mag <br> at Meridian 23 h 59 m 02 s 11.8 mag <br> Culmination $0 h 00 \mathrm{~m} 49 \mathrm{~s}$ 10.2 mag <br> distance: 788.2 km height above | az: $356.6^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ horizon <br> az: $0.0^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ $\mathrm{h}: 43.2^{\circ}$ <br> az: $87.5^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ $\mathrm{h}: 87.2^{\circ}$ <br> Earth: 787.5 km elevation of Sun: $-19^{\circ}$ |  |


|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lc} \text { separation: } & 3.1^{\circ} \mathrm{PA}:-87.6^{\circ} \\ \text { az: } 175.8^{\circ} \mathrm{S} & \mathrm{~h}: 33.7^{\circ} \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $\begin{gathered} 0 \mathrm{~h} 01 \mathrm{~m} 06 \mathrm{~s} \\ \text { ET-UT1=65.95s } \end{gathered}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {THOR ABLESTAR DE }}$ (00545 1961-015-GE ) <br> $\rightarrow$ Ground track $\rightarrow$ Star chart |  | Appears 23 h 56 m 44 s 12.2 mag a <br> at Meridian $0 h 00 \mathrm{~m} 10 \mathrm{~s}$ 10.7 mag a <br> Closest $0 h 01 \mathrm{~m} 06 \mathrm{~s}$ 10.7 mag s <br> Culmination $0 h 01 \mathrm{~m} 09 \mathrm{~s}$ 10.7 mag a <br> distance: <br> velocity: $0.46^{\circ} / \mathrm{sm}$    <br> Disappears 0 height above E    | ```az:200.5}\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ}\mathrm{ SSW h:18.6 az:180.0}\mp@subsup{0}{}{\circ}\textrm{S h:61.2}\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ separation: 6.5}\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ}\textrm{PA: 123.5 az:117.7}\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ}\mathrm{ ESE h:75.9}\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ Earth: 899.3km elevation of Sun: -190 az: 32.6}\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ}\textrm{NNE}\mathrm{ horizon``` | angular |
| 65 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 0h01m07s } \\ \text { ET-UT1=65.95s } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \quad \text { Amazns BrzTank } \\ \quad(28395 \\ 2004-031-C) \\ \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{array}$ |  | Appears 23 h 28 m 53 s 10.6 mag <br> Culmination 23 h 56 m 11 s 9.1 mag <br> a   <br> distance: 7723.1 km height above   <br> -19 angular velocity: $1.89^{\prime} / \mathrm{s}$  <br> Closest $0 h 01 \mathrm{~m} 07 \mathrm{~s}$ 9.3 mag <br> Disappears 2 h 44 m 20 s 10.7 mag | ```az:293.20}\mp@subsup{2}{}{\circ}\textrm{WNW}\mathrm{ horizon az: 1.3'3 N h:90.0 Earth: 7723.3km elevation of Sun: separation: 37.9' PA: 34.3}\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ az:148.8}\mp@subsup{}{}{\circ}\mathrm{ SSE horizon``` |  |
| $\$$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \mathrm{~h} 01 \mathrm{~m} 07 \mathrm{~s} \\ \text { ET-UT1=65.95s } \end{array}$ | ```Globalstar 58 (25910 1999-049-D) \rightarrow G r o u n d ~ t r a c k ~ \rightarrow S t a r ~ c h a r t ~``` |  | Appears 23 h 49 m 18 s 8.6 mag a <br> at Meridian $0 h 00 \mathrm{~m} 54 \mathrm{~s}$ 5.9 mag a <br> Culmination $0 h 00 \mathrm{~m} 58 \mathrm{~s}$ 5.9 mag a <br> distance: 1419.0 km height above    <br> -19 angular velocity: $0.28^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$   <br> Closest $0 h 01 \mathrm{~m} 07 \mathrm{~s}$ 5.9 mag s <br> Disappears $0 h 12 \mathrm{~m} 40 \mathrm{~s}$ 9.0 mag a | $\begin{aligned} & \text { az: } 233.8^{\circ} \mathrm{SW} \quad \text { horizon } \\ & \text { az: } 180.0^{\circ} \mathrm{S} \quad \mathrm{~h}: 88.2^{\circ} \\ & \text { az: } 146.0^{\circ} \mathrm{SE} \quad \mathrm{~h}: 88.5^{\circ} \\ & \text { Earth: } 1418.7 \mathrm{~km} \text { elevation of Sun: } \\ & \text { separation: } \mathbf{5 . 7 ^ { \circ }} \mathrm{PA}: \mathbf{- 2 8 . 3 ^ { \circ }} \\ & \text { az: } 58.6^{\circ} \text { ENE horizon } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\Leftrightarrow$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \mathrm{~h} 01 \mathrm{~m} 22 \mathrm{~s} \\ \text { ET-UT1=65.95s } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \quad \text { IRIDIUM } 33 \text { DEB } \\ \quad(34159 \\ \text { 1997-051-EN }) \\ \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| (3) | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \mathrm{~h} 01 \mathrm{~m} 23 \mathrm{~s} \\ \text { ET-UT1=65.95s } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l}  \\ \quad \text { IRIDIUM } 33 \text { DEB } \\ \quad(33771 \end{array}$ |  | Appears 23 h 53 m 34 s 14.9 mag <br> at Meridian 23 h 56 m 20 s 13.4 mag <br> Culmination 0 h 01 m 13 s 9.3 mag | az: $357.7^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ horizon <br> az: $0.0^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ $\mathrm{h}: 12.3^{\circ}$ <br> az: $86.6^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ $\mathrm{h}: 77.9^{\circ}$ <br> Earth: 792.2 km elevation of Sun: $-19^{\circ}$ |  |





| 5 | $\begin{array}{r} 0 h 05 \mathrm{~m} 21 \mathrm{~s} \\ \text { ET-UT1=65.95s } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { FENGYUN 1C DEB } \\ (32464 \\ 1999-025-\text { DCC }) \\ \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{gathered}$ | Appears 23h58m37s 16.7 mag <br> at Meridian $0 h 05 \mathrm{~m} 08 \mathrm{~s}$ 11.5 mag <br> Culmination $0 h 05 \mathrm{~m} 17 \mathrm{~s}$ 11.4 mag <br> distance: 609.8 km height above   <br> angular velocity: $0.71^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$   <br> Closest $0 h 05 \mathrm{~m} 21 \mathrm{~s}$ 11.4 mag <br> Disappears $0 h 06 \mathrm{~m} 48 \mathrm{~s}$ 11.9 mag | az: $11.6^{\circ}$ NNE horizon <br> az: $0.0^{\circ} \mathrm{N} \quad \mathrm{h}: 83.6^{\circ}$ <br> az: $283.2^{\circ}$ WNW $h: 88.5^{\circ}$ <br> Earth: 609.8 km elevation of Sun: $-19^{\circ}$ <br> separation: $7.7^{\circ} \mathrm{PA}:-72.8^{\circ}$ <br> az: $194.6^{\circ}$ SSW h:38.7 ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (3) | $\begin{array}{r} 0 h 05 \mathrm{~m} 39 \mathrm{~s} \\ \text { ET-UT1=65.95s } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \quad \text { Iridium } 95 \\ & \quad(27375 \\ & 2002-005-D) \\ & \rightarrow \text { Ground track } \rightarrow \text { Star chart } \end{aligned}$ | Appears 23h58m09s 11.4 mag <br> at Meridian 0 h 03 m 44 s 7.5 mag <br> Closest 0 h 05 m 54 s 5.6 mag <br> Culmination 0 h 05 m 45 s 5.7 mag <br> distance: 784.9 km height above  <br> velocity: $0.53^{\circ} / \mathrm{s}$   <br> Disappears $0 h 08 \mathrm{~m} 00 \mathrm{~s}$ 6.2 mag |  | angular |

51 Items/Events: Export to Outlook/iCal㖨Print E-mail
Used satellite data set is from 20 June 2009
Hide glossary

## Glossary:

Time
The local time in 24 -hour format at which the satellite is visible at its best. The satellite may be observable before this time. 0:00 or 0 h 00 m is midnight, 12 h is noon, 18 h is 6 pm . The time zone is the one indicated on the left of the Earth icon on top of (almost) each page. Daylight saving is applied automatically.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## Magnitude/Mag:

The magnitude indicates the visual brightness of an object. The brightest star (Sirius) reaches -1.4 m , whereas 6 m is the limit of the unaided eye. Venus, the brightest planet, reaches -4 m . The Moon at first quarter is -8 m , about the same magnitude that the brightest Iridium flares can produce.

## Object

The name and identification information of the satellite. Besides the name, the number in the catalog of the USSPACECOM is given (5-digits code, called Satellite, NORAD or NASA Catalog Number and USSPACECOM object number), and the International Designator Code in the form launch year - launch number of the year - launch part (usually one launch produces several orbiting objects). The laster is also called COSPAR designation and NSSDC ID.

## Spy Satellites:

Satellites with name USA are US military satellites (common names e.g., Keyhole KH, Lacrosse).

## 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!

## Crosses the disk of Moon/Sun:

The satellite passes in front of the Moon or the Sun; the event may be observed using a small telescope (equipped with special mylar filters for the Sun only!), especially if the event takes place in broad daylight. The direction and distance to the center line on Earth is given. Moon phases are not checked for. The timing may slightly change due to the quality and age of the used orbital elements and active orbit maintenance. By no means observe the Sun without special filters! Please feel free to report successful observations!

## Separation

Angular distance of an object (e.g., star) with regard of the reference object (e.g., main star or center of moon), measured among the center of figures. Often, this value is given for the closest distance among two objects.

## 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

## 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.

## 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

## Daylight pass

This satellite pass over the observer is taking place on broad daylight and cannot be observed without
special equipment (automated guided telescope or radio ham equipment).

## Radio pass

The satellite is not outside the shadow of Earth during the whole pass (hence not lighted by the Sun) and is therefore not visible. However, using radio equipment, the satellite can be detected.

## Ascending/descending Orbit:

Satellites are orbiting around the earth center. Therefore the point on the Earth surface "below" the satellite (i.e., the sub-satellite point) crosses the equator twice every orbit. The part of the orbit with northernbound motion component is called ascending, and a southernbound motion is called descending.

Rise
The satellites rises above the horizon of the observer (cf. Appear for visual rising of the satellite).
Set
The satellites sets below the horizon of the observer, but may not have been visible before (cf
Disappear).

## Side-look

Time at which the observer is passing exactly at the side of the satellite (as seen from the satellite).

## Off-Nadir

Angle at which the observer appears from the nadir (down direction) as seen from the satellite.

## Squint angle

Angle relative to the satellite orbit; flight direction is $0^{\circ}$. The angle is counted clockwise, with right looking at $90^{\circ}$ and left looking at $270^{\circ}$.

## Range

Distance to the satellite

## 0-Doppler / Zero-Doppler

Time at which the range between satellite and observer does not change, i.e., the range rate is zero.

## Forecasted Decay:

All Earth orbiting satellites are exposed to atmospheric drag, which lowers the orbit. Usually, this is
countermeasured by frequent firings of the rocket engines - as long there is propulsion available. At an altitude of about 120 km , the objects are destroyed in the atmosphere by a fiery play; the over 100 km long light trace is visible even at daylight. Predications however are difficult. CalSky calculates the evolution of the satellite elements and the time of final decay based on SatEvo by Alan Pickup.

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Database updated 18 min ago
Current Users: 171, Runtime: 2.9s
5 Feb 2016, 14:20 UTC
560 minutes left for this session [i/ Mode
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