

Astronomical League Earth Orbiting Satellite Observers Club Observation Report Form, Version 1.3

Observers Name _____

Date of Observation _____

Satellite Name and
Element Set Satellite ID _____

Date of Element Set Used _____

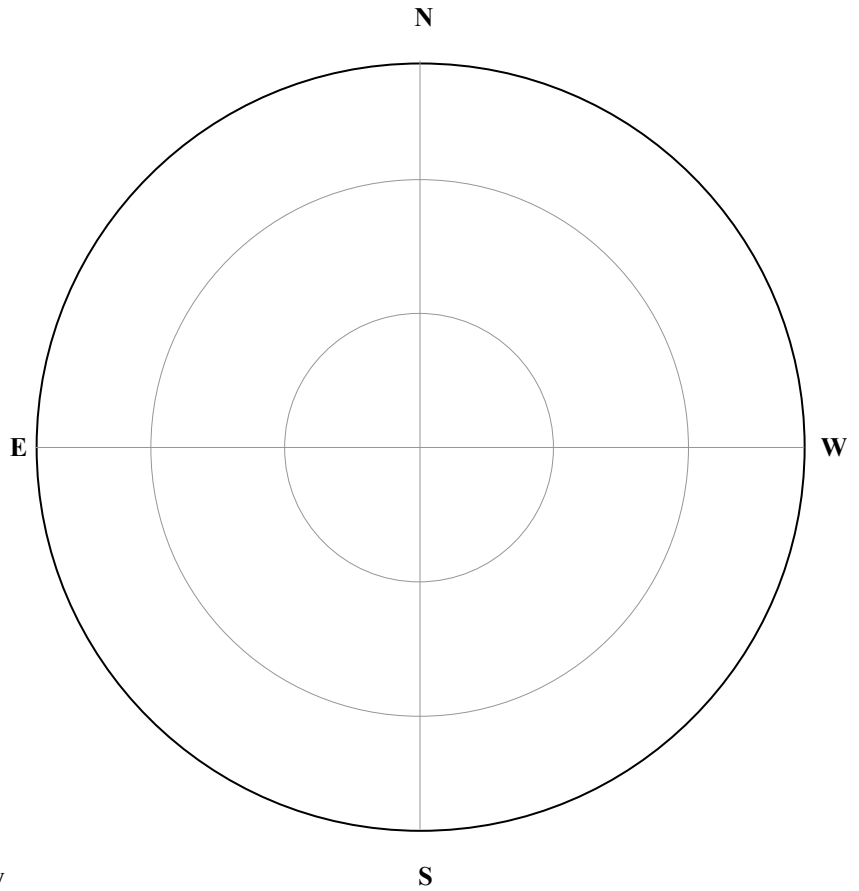
Location of Observer
Latitude _____
(use decimal degrees only)

Longitude _____
(use decimal degrees only, east is negative)

Elevation _____
(specify feet or meters)

Instrument Used (check one)
 Unaided Eye
 Binoculars
 Telescope – specify aperture _____

Comments _____



Draw or sketch the path of the satellite across the sky relative to bright stars. The outer ring represents the horizon.

IMPORTANT - Place time “hacks” on at least two locations on the satellite track, *including the timezone and daylight/standard time references*, for example 01:20:50 UTC, 19:30:40 EST, 23:10:59 PDT, etc.).

Observation Number (1-28) _____

Observation Objective (subject to change - check only one task per observation)

Active Payload (4) 1 _____	Manned Spaceflight (2)	Multinational (4)
2 _____	STS _____	Russia _____
3 _____	ISS _____	China _____
4 _____	Other _____	Japan _____
		Brazil _____
		Other _____

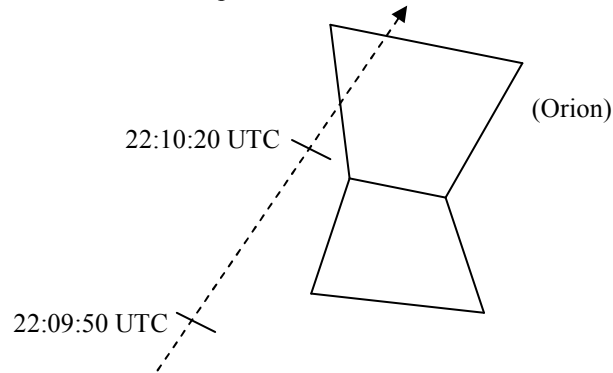
Rocket Bodies (4) 1 _____	Iridium Flares (4)	1 _____
2 _____		2 _____
3 _____		3 _____
4 _____		4 _____ (one during daylight or civil twilight hours)

Multipass (2)	1 a _____ b _____	Formation (2)	1 a _____ b _____	Aged Elsets (2)	1 a _____ b _____
	2 a _____ b _____		2 a _____ b _____		2 a _____ b _____

Observing Guidelines and Suggestions

General Rules (subject to change)

- 1) Provide one observation sheet for each observation task shown.
- 2) Be sure to state both the spacecraft name and id (Satellite Number or International Designation) on each observation sheet.
- 3) Sketch the path of the satellite's motion across the sky, being sure to include at least two time hacks and reference constellations, for example:



- 4) Record the time of observations as accurately as possible. Use WWV or the U.S. Naval Observatory web site to set your clock before observing.
- 5) Any single observation (pass) can only be used to satisfy one task, for example, observing the Space Shuttle flying in formation with the Space Station Alpha (ISS) can be used as an STS observation and an ISS observation, OR as a formation pass, but not both.
- 6) If you have any questions, visit the EOSOC web site (http://www.rmss.org/eosoc/EOSOC_Intro.htm), submit them to the EOSOC listserv on the Internet (see the web site), or contact the EOSOC program administrator (eosoc@earthlink.net).
- 7) Verification of observations can be time consuming. After submitting *copies* of your observing logs, please allow 4 weeks to receive your EOSOC certificate. NOTE: Observing logs will NOT be returned - please submit copies only to:

Tom DeClue
EOSOC Administrator
11570 Milford Rd.
Elbert, CO, USA 80106

Active Payloads - Observe four *different* operational spacecraft. For example, HST, weather/imaging satellites, communications satellites, etc.

Rocket Bodies - Observe four *different* rocket bodies. These can often be seen as “flashers”, and are usually denoted by “r/b” in the elset.

Multinational - Observe objects from four *different* countries, other than the USA. If the country is not listed, record the name of the country on the observation form.

Manned Spaceflight - Observe two *different* manned spacecraft, e.g. two space shuttles, or one shuttle and one space station, etc.

Iridium Flares - Observe four Iridium flares (while available).

Multipass - Observe an object (2) on multiple passes on a single night (pass “a” and pass “b”).

Aged Elsets - Observe an object (2) with elsets less than 1 week old, and 3 or more weeks old (pass “a” and pass “b”).

Formation - Observe 2 (or more) objects flying in formation, e.g. STS and ISS (or HST) prior to docking or after separation (object “a” and object “b”). Record multiple objects flying in formation on a single observation report form.