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DETERMINATION OF THE OBSERVATION CONDITIONS
OF CELESTIAL BODIES WITH THE AID OF THE
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DETERMINATION OF THE OBSERVATION CONDITIONS
OF CELESTIAL BODIES WITH THE AID OF THE DISPO
SYSTEM

R.K. Kazakov and A.V. Krivov

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A N N O T A T I O N

The interactive system for determining the observation conditions of celestial bodies is described in the present work. A system of programs has been created containing a part of the DISPO (Display Interactive System of Orbit Planning) of the IPM (Institute of Applied Mathematics) of the AN (Academy of Sciences) of the USSR.

The system is designed for computation in the man-machine dialog mode of the position and movement of celestial bodies relative to the NIPs (Observation Measuring Points) located on the surface or close to the Earth's surface. The program facilities of the system make it possible to effect the output of resulting quantities in both tabular and graphic form on a display screen with the use of the facilities of interactive machine graphics. Capability is provided to automate operations for the creation of film-illustrative material based on the graphic facilities of the system.

The system was used for calculating the observation characteristics of Halley's comet during its approach to Earth in 1985-86.

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DETERMINATION OF THE OBSERVATION CONDITIONS OF CELESTIAL BODIES
WITH THE AID OF THE DISPO SYSTEM

R. K. Kazakov and A.V. Krivov

INTRODUCTION

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The determination of the visibility conditions of celestial bodies from a ground, air or orbital observation point is a necessary link in the problems of planning and organizing astronomical observations and space experiments. Here we are concerned, in particular, with problems in the creation of ephemeris support of the programs of observation of natural bodies in the solar system. These problems arouse special interest in connection with the creation and functioning of artificial bodies, space vehicles of different types, AES (Artificial Earth Satellites) and their systems.

In many cases of this type (the formulation of retrieval ephemerides), ephemeris information of high precision is frequently not required. Therefore for small intervals in the prognosis of observation conditions, it is possible to confine oneself to approximations of the real motion by some simple model frequently even a Keplerian (unperturbed) orbit is sufficient, and the use of "spacing" of Keplerian curves or an Eulerian orbit [1] provides the necessary precision in the overwhelming majority of cases. In this work Keplerian or Eulerian elements (if necessary, periodically corrected) will be the input information about the object of observation.

* Numbers in margin indicate foreign pagination

The use of simple models of the movement of the Earth and the observed celestial bodies makes it possible to create a program system which would provide the calculation of ephemerides by fast-operating algorithms, would present to the user important conveniences for the input and correction of data and would have a developed set of capabilities for the presentation of resulting information in digital and graphical form, with recording on various media, etc.

An attempt to satisfy all these requirements was the "visibility" program system, created in the IPM (Institute of Applied Mathematics) of the AN, USSR based on the SDS-910 computer and comprising a part of the DISPO system [2,3,4] which has already been successfully used for many years. The given system, just like the other DISPO programs is interactive, i.e., it operates in the man-machine dialog mode. The selection of the computer for system implementation is dictated by the presence in the SDS-910 of a developed set of hardware and software facilities of interactive communication. Among the hardware dialog facilities one must include the "Graphic display - light pen" system; among the software - the set of subprograms supporting the interactive process by means of the set of "light buttons" and the LINK device [5]. The components of the system of programs and subprograms are written in the Fortran-II language for the SDS-910 computer [6].

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The system being examined makes it possible, in interactive form to enter and correct the input data, carry out for a sequence of time moments the calculation of series of topcentric characteristics of the observability of the object--the horizontal and equatorial coordinates, range, range rate, as well as a series of auxiliary quantities, and to achieve the output of results in digital form or graphic form, with a distribution of information to an a wide ATsPU (printing device), a DS (display screen), graph-plotter, and MT (magnetic tape). Special modes of operation of the system for obtaining film-illustrative material are based on the calculated ephemerides.

Despite the fact that a specific program to implement the system is accomplished within the framework of the DISFO system of the IPM AN, USSR, the general design principles of the system of programs for the calculation of ephemeris information, developed in the present work, can be recommended to a wide circle of persons interested in the building of similar systems based on different hardware and software support.

The authors take this opportunity to express their deep gratitude to K.L. Volkova, L.T. Gromova and L.A. Myryshkina for the great help in creating the "Visibility" system, installing and surveying film-illustrative material on observations of Halley's comet.

§I. The Algorithm for Calculating the Visibility Conditions of Celestial Bodies

I.I. The selection of a model of motion and reducing calculations

The algorithm for calculating ephemeris information about an object is broken down into two stages. In the first stage the position vectors and the velocity of the object relative to the center of mass of the central body are calculated. The second stage consists of the conversion of these quantities to a coordinate system: geocentric (if the central body is not the Earth) and topocentric. Then the desired topocentric quantities, comprising the ephemeris, are calculated. The following are adjusted to the point of the NIPs (observation-measuring points) by these quantities:

Elevation	$\tilde{\gamma}$	Declination	δ	Range	D
Azimuth	A_0	Right ascension	d	Range rate	D

This set of quantities is, evidently, sufficiently complete, since it responds to the interests of a wide circle of users of ephemeris information. The azimuth coordinates directly reflect the /5

accessibility of the object to observations and can be used as a rough guide to users applying a device on an azimuth installation; the equatorial coordinates are of interest in the organization of observations by means of classical astronomical instruments; the range is important in the observations of small bodies of the solar system and, in addition, can be useful in the case of laser or radar range finder measurements; the value of range rate is necessary in the use of narrow-band receivers for the calculation of the Doppler frequency shift.

At the same time the elevation of the Sun is calculated with these values. This makes it possible to determine whether the current instant of time is related to the dark or to the light time of the day.

To effect a specific implementation of the two stages of the algorithm described for the calculation of low precision ephemerides (of the research type, at the planning stage of a flight to celestial bodies) it is necessary to assume a model of the motion, which can be rather crude, but must be fast-operating and economic in the computation sense. For this, it is necessary to discard the method of approximation of the actual complex motion of the celestial body occurring under the action of all possible perturbing factors; to select those factors whose calculation is necessary for the attainment of the required precision, and neglect the rest. We shall consider both stages of the algorithm from this point of view.

The set of parameters specifying the orbit of the body and the current instant of time are the input quantities for the first stage. Whether or not parameters are in fact included in this set depends on the method of approximating a perturbing motion. Different versions having different precision and difficulty are possible. We shall point out the main ones:

1. The maximum possible calculation of perturbations. For example, the totality of the values of the osculating elements at the current instant of time is taken (for this a preliminary integration of the equations of perturbed motion is of course required) as a set of parameters. In this case with the passage from one instant to another, the values of all the parameters are changed. This leads to a large volume of input information. /6

2. A partial calculation of the perturbation by means of an approximation of the actual motion of a "spliced" Keplerian orbit. For example, the Keplerian elements, which are periodically adjusted, are taken as the parameters in this case. Thus, in the passage from one instant to another, the parameters are not changed each time.

3. The approximation of an Eulerian orbit. Eulerian elements are taken as the parameters.

4. The approximation of the perturbed motion of an unperturbed orbit. In this case the set of parameters is an aggregate of six Keplerian elements. It remains constant in the scanning of the current instants.

The class of celestial bodies for which it is possible to abandon the complete calculation of the perturbations (Method I) is defined by the required precision and time interval in which this precision has to be guaranteed. For the investigation of comets, the requirements for precision are not great. Such a class of objects will be sufficiently extensive. More than this, in most cases not even the use of a "splicing" of Keplerian orbits or a Eulerian orbit (Methods 2 and 3) is required, but it is sufficient to use the rather rough, but economical in the computation plan, Method 4 the approximation of the motion of an unperturbed orbit. The exceptions comprise only the remaining situations: close approaches of comets to large planets, the initial and final portions of the trajectory of a space device and a few others.

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In Table I are shown δ - declination and D - the range of Halley's comet for the Ashkhabad NIP, calculated by two methods based on the complete calculation of the perturbations and by means of an approximation of the unperturbed orbit, i.e., corresponding to Methods 1 and 4. The data according to the use of Method 1, taken from [7] are obtained on the basis of the numerical integration of the equations of motion with regard for the perturbations of 8 large planets. In the calculation by Method 4, the set of values of the osculating elements at the instant the comet will pass perihelion on 9 February 1986 is taken as the fixed Keplerian elements.

It is seen that errors in an angular quantity (declination) do not exceed $22'$ in the neighborhood of the pericenter, and decrease rapidly at a distance from it (for several months before it and during several months after it, the deviation is already less than $1'$). The range error for every interval considered does not exceed 2 million kilometers, i.e., it comes to about 0.4%. These values for ephemerides of the research type are fully acceptable.

TABLE I

Date	δ - Declination		D - Range, millions of km	
	Method 1	Method 4	Method 1	Method 4
05.01.1985	$12^{\circ}5.4$	$12^{\circ}5.9$	646.1	645.2
06.03.	$13^{\circ}46.9$	$13^{\circ}47.4$	686.7	685.7
05.05.	$16^{\circ}18.6$	$16^{\circ}19.3$	732.3	731.8
02.09.	$19^{\circ}21.6$	$19^{\circ}23.5$	441.3	439.8
01.II.	$21^{\circ}46.7$	$21^{\circ}52.0$	161.1	169.4
31.12.1985	- $2^{\circ}14.1$	- $2^{\circ}28.0$	170.4	170.9
01.03.1986	- $16^{\circ}12.4$	- $16^{\circ}54.0$	189.8	188.8
30.04.	- $19^{\circ}16.9$	- $19^{\circ}07.0$	115.2	117.0
29.06.1986	- $4^{\circ}59.7$	- $4^{\circ}59.8$	400.9	402.3

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The second stage of the algorithm is the transformation of the vectors of position and velocity to the desired ephemeris information. In this stage it is possible to neglect certain reduction calculations included in the classical astronomical system. We know it is possible not to consider those factors whose neglect

leads to errors amounting to several minutes of arc for angular quantities. Thus, corrections for nutation and aberration are not introduced. Refraction is also not considered since in the zone of accessibility of astronomical and navigational devices (Elevation 8) it does not introduce errors greater than 3'. The calculation of precession is also not made, since, as a rule, the orbit elements of a celestial body, which are entered as input data can be supplied at a time close to the observation instants, so that precession will essentially already be accounted for in the orbit elements. However, for example, the flattening of the Earth should be taken into account since the reduction, subjected to it, of the astronomical latitude of the point to the geodesic, and consequently of the correction to the angular ephemeris quantities, can reach an unacceptably large value in 12'. We would also risk an error of the order of 10' if we were to neglect the altitude of the NIP about sea level.

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I.2. A specific implementation of the algorithm in the "Visibility" system.

We shall consider in more detail a specific implementation in the "Visibility" system of the two algorithm stages described.

The first phase is program-effected in such a manner that the most convenient for the user are the Keplerian and piecewise-Keplerian approximation of motion, i.e., Methods 2 and 4. The use of Method 1 is also possible, however, as was noted above. This is connected with a sharp increase in difficulty, since the user must enter long series of values of the osculating elements. (For each instant these values will be his own). Method 3 has not been implemented in an operating version of the system. However, in case of need it is possible to modify in an appropriate fashion a number of the system modules so that this method could also be used. (For this it is necessary to introduce insignificant changes into certain program modules). The Eulerian model will not be considered further.

No matter which of the described models the user selects, in each current instant the 6 Keplerian elements and the adjusted mass of the central body, as well as the value of this instant, serve as the initial parameters defining the instantaneous orbit of the body. For brevity, we shall designate the set of these quantities by $\{\bar{r}, t\}$. Then the first stage should be considered as the transformation of the vector $\{\bar{r}, t\}$ into the vector $\{\vec{r}, \vec{v}, t\}$, i.e., into Cartesian coordinates and velocity components. This transformation is one of the main operations of DISPO, and is accomplished by access to the standard subprogram ЭДК [2,3,4].

In this case, if the object was designated by heliocentric ecliptical elements, and, consequently, the calculated coordinates and velocity components are referred to the heliocentric ecliptical system, the latter will then be transformed after the calculation of the Earth's heliocentric radius-vector (according to the elements of the Earth orbit available in the system) into geocentric ecliptical, and, finally by a rotation of the coordinate system about an angle $\delta = 23^{\circ}27'$ into geocentric equatorial coordinates. If, however, the object is designated by geocentric equatorial elements, then after the use of the operation ЭДК no additional transformations are required.

The second stage of the algorithm is the transformation of the vector $\{\vec{r}, \vec{v}, t\}$ into the set of ephemeris quantities listed in Para I.I. It is implemented in the form of a special subprogram. We shall consider this stage in more detail: /9

We shall assume the following quantities are known:

- $x, y, z, \dot{x}, \dot{y}, \dot{z}$ - The coordinates and velocity components of the object in the absolute geocentric coordinate system;

- t - The current instant of Greenwich mean time;
- φ, λ, h - Astronomical latitude, longitude (considered positive eastward from Greenwich) and height of the NIP above sea level.

It is necessary to calculate the above-listed quantities $\chi, A_0, \delta, \alpha, \beta, \dot{\beta}$. We shall convert from astronomical latitude and NIP elevation to two equivalent quantities - the distance from the center of the Earth to the NIP Point R and the geocentric latitude ϕ [8].

$$R = R_3(1 - d_e \sin^2 \psi) + h$$

$$\phi = \psi - d_e(1 - h/R) \sin 2\psi,$$

where R_3 - is the equatorial radius of the Earth (6378160 M);
 d_e - is the flattening of the terrestrial ellipsoid (0.0033529).

We now make a transformation to the Greenwich coordinate system (a geocentric cartesian system whose abscissa axis passes through the point $\psi=0, \lambda=0$, Z-axis - through the North Pole, and ordinate axis expands the triad to the right):

$$x_i = x \cos \psi + y \sin \psi$$

$$y_i = -x \sin \psi + y \cos \psi$$

$$z_i = z$$

here ψ is the sidereal time at the Greenwich meridian, corresponding to the instant t of Greenwich mean time. In the given algorithm, it is assumed

$$\psi = \psi_0 + \Omega(t - t_0),$$

where $\psi_0 = 6^\circ 42' 07''$; $t_0 = 1977$, January 1, $h \quad m \quad s$

and the number of sidereal periods in some mean periods $\Omega = 1.0027379$. It is natural that for a certain class of objects (low NES) the precision of the last formula may be insufficient, and at least a periodic adjustment of the null-point (ψ_0, t_0) will be required. But for the

overwhelming majority of cases, this formula may be used without reservations.

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In the same system, Greenwich, the NIP coordinates will be:

$$\begin{cases} A = R \cos \Phi \cos \lambda \\ B = R \cos \Phi \sin \lambda \\ C = R \sin \Phi \end{cases}$$

We get the relative coordinates of the object (i.e., Greenwich topocentric coordinates):

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = x_1 - A \\ \delta = y_1 - B \\ c = z_1 - C \end{cases}$$

and the range is $D = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \delta^2 + c^2}$

Now the declination and right ascension of the object are determined from the formulas:

$$\sin \delta = c/D, \quad \delta \in [-90^\circ, 90^\circ]$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \alpha = (\alpha \cos \omega - \delta \sin \psi) / \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \delta^2} \\ \sin \alpha = (\alpha \sin \psi + \delta \cos \psi) / \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \delta^2}, \quad \alpha \in [0, 360^\circ] \end{cases}$$

Next we shall calculate the horizontal topocentric coordinates of the object. For this we shall form the matrix of transition from the Greenwich topocentric to the horizontal topocentric coordinate system:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \delta_{ij} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \lambda \sin \varphi & -\sin \varphi \sin \lambda & \cos \varphi \\ \cos \varphi \cos \lambda & \cos \varphi \sin \lambda & \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \lambda & \cos \lambda & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

The cosine of the Zenith distance, i.e., the sine of the elevation, is equal to the scalar product of the topocentric radius-vector $\{\alpha, \delta, c\}$, normalized to unity, and the directional unit vector to the Zenith at the point of the NIP (second row of the matrix):

$$\sin \gamma = (\alpha \delta_{21} + \delta \delta_{22} + c \delta_{23}) / D$$

Then calculating the scalar products of the same radius-vector by the remaining rows of the matrix

$$\xi = \alpha \delta_{41} + \delta \delta_{42} + c \delta_{43}, \quad \eta = \alpha \delta_{51} + \delta \delta_{52} + c \delta_{53},$$

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we find the azimuth from the formulas

$$\sin A_o = \eta / \sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2}, \quad \cos A_o = \xi / \sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2}$$

Finally, we shall determine the radial velocity of the object. The velocity components on the Greenwich geocentric axes will be

$$\begin{cases} l = \dot{x} \cos \psi + \dot{y} \sin \psi + \Omega_o \cdot \theta \\ m = -\dot{x} \sin \psi + \dot{y} \cos \psi - \Omega_o \cdot A \\ n = \dot{z} \end{cases}$$

Here the last addends of the first two formulas reflect the rotation of the Earth with a velocity of $\Omega_o = 1/13713.44$ radians/second.

The desired radial velocity equals

$$\dot{D} = (\alpha l + \beta m + \gamma n) / D.$$

§ 2. The Structure of the System and its communication with other program facilities of DISPO

The visibility system consists of two relatively independent program units where the coordination of the operation and the information interchange between them is effected by means of the LINK device available in the DISPO system. These parts, called henceforth the first and second LINK-blocks, or simply "Links" are individually written onto MT (magnetic tape). The need for such segmentation is caused by the large volume of memory which is required for the arrangement of the compiled operating programs of the system (about 45,000 cells of the SDS-910), which exceeds the volume of the machine's operating memory. However, the volume of each of the LINK-blocks does not surpass the capacity of an OZU (operating storage unit) of the SDS-910, and they are called up from the MT to the OZU alternately, according to need.

From the point of view of Fortran, each of the LINK-blocks represents an aggregate of a basic (control) program, a set of sub-programs which is a property of "visibility", as well as those

subprograms which play in DISPO a role of standard, but are necessary to the system during its functioning.

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The decomposition of the system into two LINK-blocks, in addition to the requirements of the machine implementation (limited by volume), is carried but also with regard for logical considerations. The first LINK-block centralizes in itself the facilities which in the interactive mode permit the introduction of the input information necessary for the operation of the system; the second LINK-block has two main functions - it performs directly the computational algorithm considered in §I, and accomplishes the output of results in the necessary form. Naturally, each of the links performs other functions also -- communication with other units of DISPO, the transfer of control to another link, the control of the sequence of execution constituting the given link of the module, access to the file of the constant of an information field, documentation, etc.

The operation of the system is initiated by an instruction to the "Visibility" light button situated on the upper button level of DISPO and is started in the first link; subsequently the transfer of control from one LINK-block to another is carried out by the program facilities of the LINK-block themselves, i.e., automatically and the information interchange between them is effected by means of the designated COMMON-cells of the information field, accessible by both links of the system and by other program units of DISPO which makes it possible in case of need to transmit the latest information generated in the operation of the system.

A more detailed program implementation of "visibility" is performed in accordance with the conception of modular programming. The main programs of both LINK-blocks are built of relatively independent parts - modules. They are not program separated units (independent programs or subprograms of FORTRAN), but distinctly separated in the logical sense (each of them has a rigidly defined function - for example, the input of some data group), and in the structural (any module is bipolar, with one input point and one output point). From the point of view of FORTRAN, each module is represented by a group of 30 - 250 operators. Such a distribution
J.2

by magnitude was the price which had to be paid for the clear observance of the reason for the logical and structural separability (especially the latter).

The structure described (LINK-block and modular) provides the logical simplicity of the system, facilitates familiarization and operation with it. In addition, it significantly simplifies the insertion of changes and modifications, which enables us to consider "Visibility" an open system.

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The diagram of system interconnection with other program facilities of DISPO, reflecting both information interchange and links for the transfer of control, is depicted in Figure 1.

§3. The Interactive Operation with Respect to the Input of Initial Data

The structure and operating principles of the first LINK-block of the system will be described in this paragraph.

As was noted in Paragraph 2, the main function of this link is the bringing in of the necessary input information to the appropriate COMMON-cells of the DISPO information field. After completion of the input, operations control will be transferred to the second LINK-block, which retrieves this data, carries out its required transformation into the required ephemeris information and accomplishes its output in some form.

The link makes available to the user two main capabilities of data input. First, information can be entered from without, from various devices of the machine - from PC (punched cards), TT (teletype) and also from the DS by means of the light pen. Second, the link has its own small information field which besides an array of constants, contains data on a limited quantity of observation points (their coordinates), on certain more interesting objects of observation (the initial version contains orbital elements of Halley's comet), as well as a series of values of time parameters (their

meaning will be explained below), adopted as standard. Thus the user working with the first LINK-block can initiate a transfer of data from this internal list to the common information field of DISPO by a simple instruction to a button by means of the light pen which, of course, shortens the time needed for the input of initial data. Since the data which the user wishes to enter rarely coincides completely with the standard, one most often successfully uses combined input when part of the information is entered from without, and part -- by the "rapid" method, from the internal list.

The operation of the link is constructed on the basis of the questionnaire method of data entry. It is implemented on 9 pushbutton levels (Figures 2,3). Each of them has several functions. A series of light buttons (lists of standard objects, points, etc.) services the above-described method of entering data from the internal list. Other buttons are used for "external" input: They make it /17 possible to select the desired set of quantities for the designation of any characteristic (for example, the object may be designated by both heliocentric ecliptic, and geocentric equatorial elements); to determine the external device from which data will be entered; to inform the system of the ending of the entry of the next data group, etc. Finally, there are special buttons which make it possible to control the sequence of data entry and artificially pass either to the second LINK-block or "upward" to the upper pushbutton level of DISPO.

As a whole, the interactive operation for information entry can be presented in the following manner. Operating with the light buttons with the aid of the light pen, the user enters in any sequence, by any of the methods described, in the most convenient and natural form, all the needed quantities. It is possible to use an incomplete entry, i.e., performing the processing of some variant of the initial data, to change quantities only partially and restart the machine for calculation. This makes it possible to "scan"

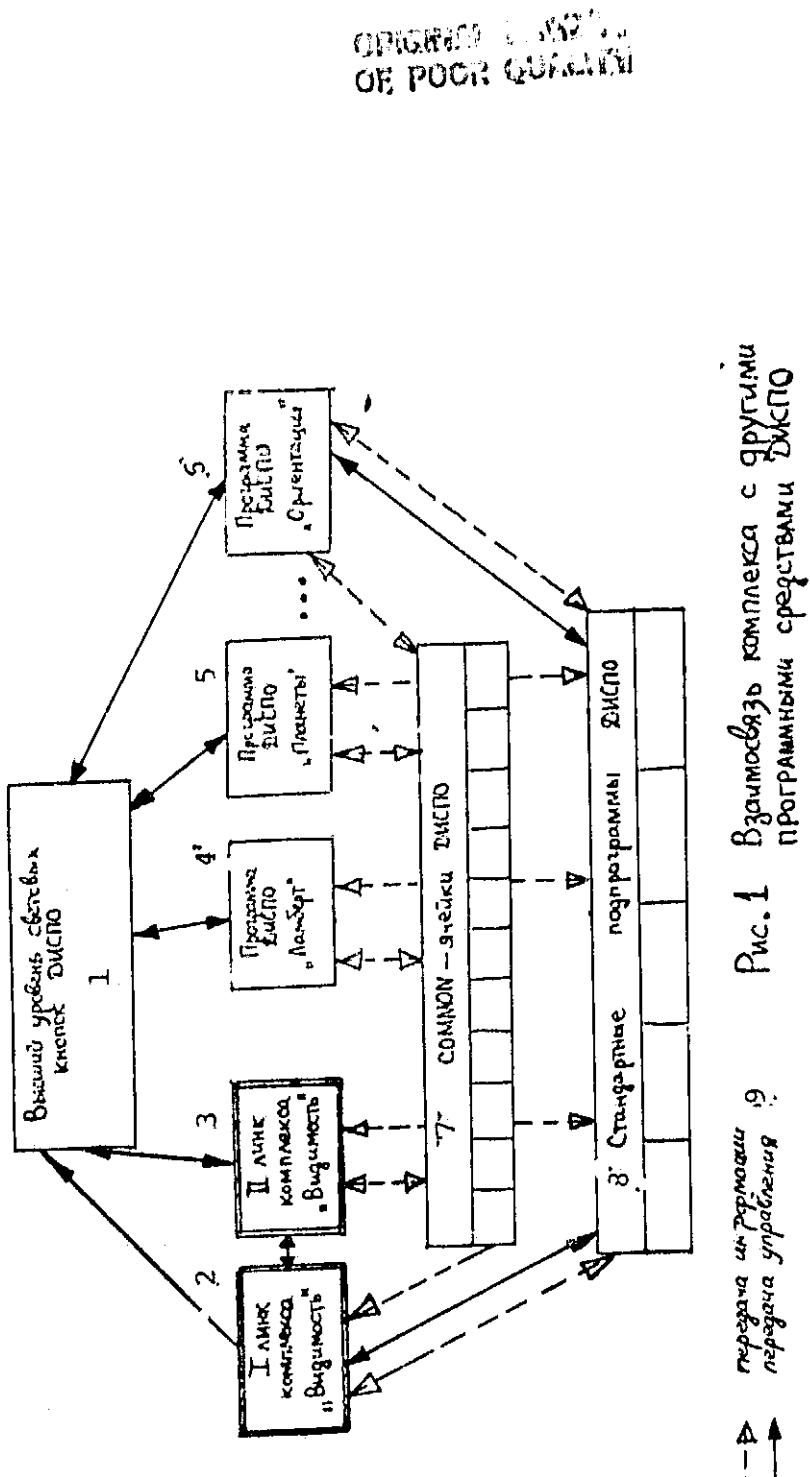


Figure 1. The interconnection of the system with other program facilities of DISPO.

Key:
 1--Higher level of DISPO light buttons; 2--I LINK of the "Visibility" system;
 3--II LINK of the "Visibility" system; 4--DISPO Program "LAMBERT";
 5--DISPO Program "PLANET"; 6--DISPO Program "ORIENTATION"; 7--DISPO Common-cells;
 8--DISPO Standard subprograms; 9--→ Transfer of information; → Transfer
 of control.

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OBJECT	ENTRY OF ELEMENTS		
Elements Halley Heliocentric ecliptic	DS	PC	TT
Geocentric equatorial	Up		
	Down		
 τ , P TAU Year Hour AI Month Minute Day Second			
 ϵ OM OMEGA	Up		
	Down		
 ENTRY OF POINT	POINT		
	1	Coordinate Map,	
		Up	Down
 ENTRY OF DATES AND STEPS	LATITUDE LONGITUDE HEIGHT		
	DS	PC	TT
	Up		
	Down		
	KV		
		O °	H M S KM
		Up	Down
 START DATE END DATE			
Year Hour Year Hour			
Day Minute Month Minute			
Month Second Day Second			
Step 1 Step 2			
Hour	Hour	NCL *	
		KV *	
		Up	
		Down	

Figure 2.

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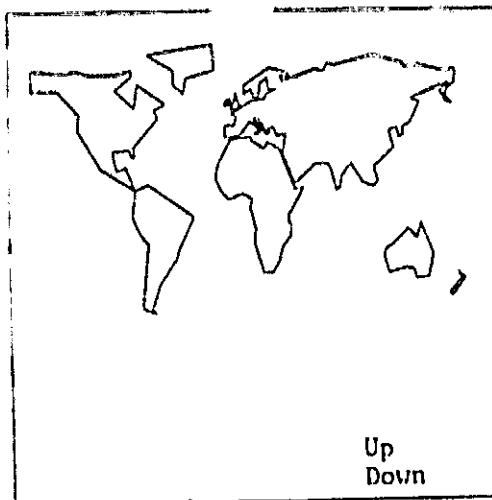


Figure 3. Representation of the world map for the entry of geographic coordinates.

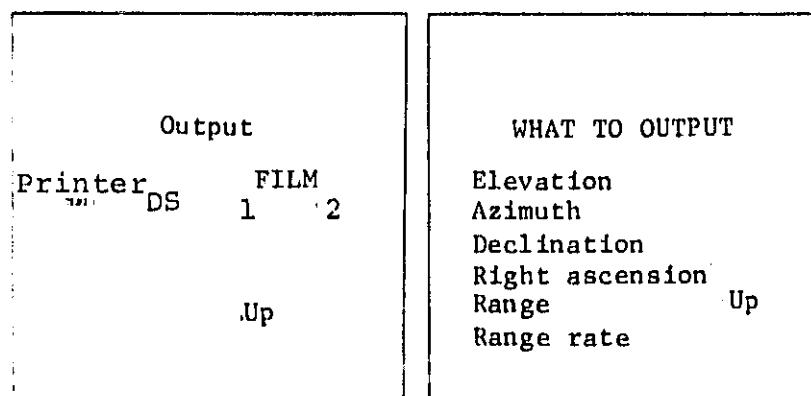


Figure 4. The levels of light buttons for information output.

1. Fullmotion Film
2. Continuous Motion Film

quickly the different variants - to vary the objects of observation, NIP's, time characteristics, etc.

We shall now consider the construction of the first LINK-block and its capabilities in more detail, at the module level. For the calculation of ephemeris information, three groups of numerical data are necessary: data on the object of observation, on the observation point and a number of parameters defining the sequence of instants at which the calculation of ephemeris data is carried out. According to this, the link is built up from three modules, each of which enters its own group of parameters.

The "object entry" module: During "internal" entry by means of the "Halley" button it is possible to transmit the elements of Halley's comet to the information field. During of "external" entry, there is the ability to enter orbital elements -- from PC, TT or ED. If the given celestial body revolves about the Sun, it is given ecliptic elements; if, however, the orbit is geocentric, then it is necessary to use equatorial elements.

The "point entry" module: There are the following capabilities of NIP designations: the "internal entry of the coordinates of one of seven points: Moscow- Presnya, Pulkavo, Calosevo, Simeiz, Dushanbe, Irkutsk, Greenwich; - the "External" entry - explicit entry of latitude, longitude and height from PC, TT or ED; -- calling to the ED of the world map representation and the indication by the pen on any location of it, as a result of which the automatic calculation of geographic coordinates corresponding to the indicated point and the transmission of them to the information field take place.

The "dates and steps" entry module: The parameters "start date", "end date", "Step 1" and "Step 2" make it possible to prescribe an aggregate of time instants for which the calculation of the characteristics of object visibility will be carried out. This set of instants in the system considered has a rigidly prescribed structure of the following form. It consists of a set of sequences of instants, up to 49 instants in each sequence, where the origins of the sequences are uniformly distributed along the time axis from "start date" to "end

date" with a step equal to "Step I". Moreover, each sequence covers a time interval equal to "Step 2".

The structure described is flexible enough and especially convenient for making film-illustrative materials, since it permits to a known degree the automation of the process of creating film sections.

The indicated time parameters, like the preceding two groups of data, can be entered by both the "internal" and "external" methods. Additional facilities are provided for the use of "incomplete entry".

All of the entered data is documented by each of the opening modules for TT and printer. At the conclusion of input and documentation, the modules carry out a transformation of the data to a form necessary for the computing process, and in this form place them in the DISPO information field.

§4. Forms of Presentation of Output Ephemeris Information

The work of the second LINK-block is begun in the module "indications of the output quantity and output form". By means of the two push-button levels, the user is queried as to which of the ephemeris quantities are of interest to him in which form to output them (tabular or graphic) and which require action (for example, writing the graphs obtained) on M^2). The code number of the operation mode selected by the user for output and information on the quantities subject to output are transmitted to special cells whence they will then be retrieved and used by the next module of the second link - the module "calculations and output" (the push-button levels are depicted in Figure 4).

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The quantities listed above -- elevation, azimuth, declination, right ascension, range, range rate of the object and the elevation of the Sun, constituting the principal ephemeris information -- are calculated in turn for each of the sequences of instants described

in §3, and are packed into arrays, localized in the given link. This information will be transformed and output in numerical or graphic form. However, as follows from §I, during calculation other information is also generated. Certain of these intermediate quantities, for example, heliocentric and geocentric cartesian coordinates and velocity components of the object and the Earth, are available to other DISPO programs, since they are transmitted to the COMMON-cells of the information field. In addition this auxiliary information may also be necessary to the user; he can take out such quantities for printing, by operating the binary keys on the machine console.

We shall consider in more detail the system's operating modes with respect to the output of the main ephemeris information. There are three modes, conventionally called "DS", "Full Motion Picture" "Continuous Motion Picture". In all cases, the ephemerides are represented on the DS in the form of graphs giving a time function of one of the quantities $r, A_0, \delta, \alpha, D$. As only one of these modes is ordered, the buttons light up quickly, indicating on which one it is possible to select the relevant output quantity. Each graph corresponds to one of the sequences of instants.

In addition, to the points of the curve giving the time function of the selected quantity, "shade" is inscribed on the graph. The fact is that the elevation of the Sun γ_0 is determined simultaneously with the calculation of the visibility of the comet. In this case, the elements of the Sun (with regard for sign) will be the input into the visibility calculation block. The elevation of the Sun is required for a more descriptive representation of comet visibility on the graphs. If $\gamma_0 \leq 0$, than a vertical band is traced on the graph, "shade" appears, corresponding to the dark time of the day. If $\gamma_0 > 0$, then the vertical band is not inscribed. Consequently this instant is related to the daylight hours.

Under the time axis from the left and right, the dates are illuminated (day, month, year, hours, minutes, seconds). The marking of the ordinate axis for elevation and azimuth is fixed: -90° , 90° , 0° , 360° (degrees). For the quantities δ , α , D , D , the program finds the lowest and highest values of a quantity in a given interval and automatically selects the scale along the ordinate axis (Figure 5,6). In this case the appropriate documentation is available by printing on teletype. /20

Simultaneously with the graph, a set of light buttons is illuminated on the DS to support the interactive mode of operation in the calculation and the graphic output of the ephemerides. The buttons give to the user the ability to intervene at the right time in the computation process and in the image visualization process, to exit promptly from the given module for the purpose of data correction, to change the computation sequence, to perform an output of the image at any stage of its construction to the graph plotter, recording it on MT, etc. The button "ATsPU" makes it possible to output all the ephemeris information in digital form (Table 2-10).

Everything said above pertained in equal measure to all three modes. We shall consider the differences among them. In the ED mode, the graph is constructed on the ED and at the completion of construction is illuminated as long as the user does not indicate otherwise on the light button. In particular, for the program to pass to the construction of the next graph (for the next sequence of instants), an indication on a special button is required. In the "full motion picture" at the completion of construction of the next graph, the image is automatically written on to MT, and a transfer to the new calculations is immediately affected and then to the construction of a new graph and so on. The operation of the system also proceeds in a similar manner in the "continuous motion picture" mode, but in this case the writing on MT of not only each graph, but all stages of construction of

each graph, takes place (in the construction of a graph on the DS, the axes, the numbering of the axes, the legend explaining for which of the quantities the graph is being constructed appear sequentially; then the points of the curve - one, two, ... 49 appear in turn on this background).

From what has been said, it is clear that the modes "Full Motion Picture" and Continuous Motion Picture are oriented toward the creation of film-illustrative materials, which reflect the dynamics of change in the ephemeris quantities in graphic form. For practical operation in taking the appropriate film sections, there are in DISPO special program facilities. The sequence of images recorded by the "visibility" system is visualized on the D.J by means of a special monitor program, is edited and photographed on a movie film by a movie camera synchronized with the DS [9]. Immediately after connection to DISPO, the "visibility" system was used for operations of this nature in the planning of film sections dedicated to the impending appearance of Halley's comet in 1985-1986. The results of the calculations carried out in this case, obtained by means of the visibility system, are covered in the following paragraph. /23

§5. The Results of the Calculations of Visibility Conditions for Halley's Comet in 1985-86.

The visibility conditions for Halley's comet in 1985-86 were calculated by means of the system described. The calculations are carried out for a number of NIP's located both in the northern and southern hemispheres. Moreover, the input parameters, especially "dates" and "steps" described in §3 were widely varied.

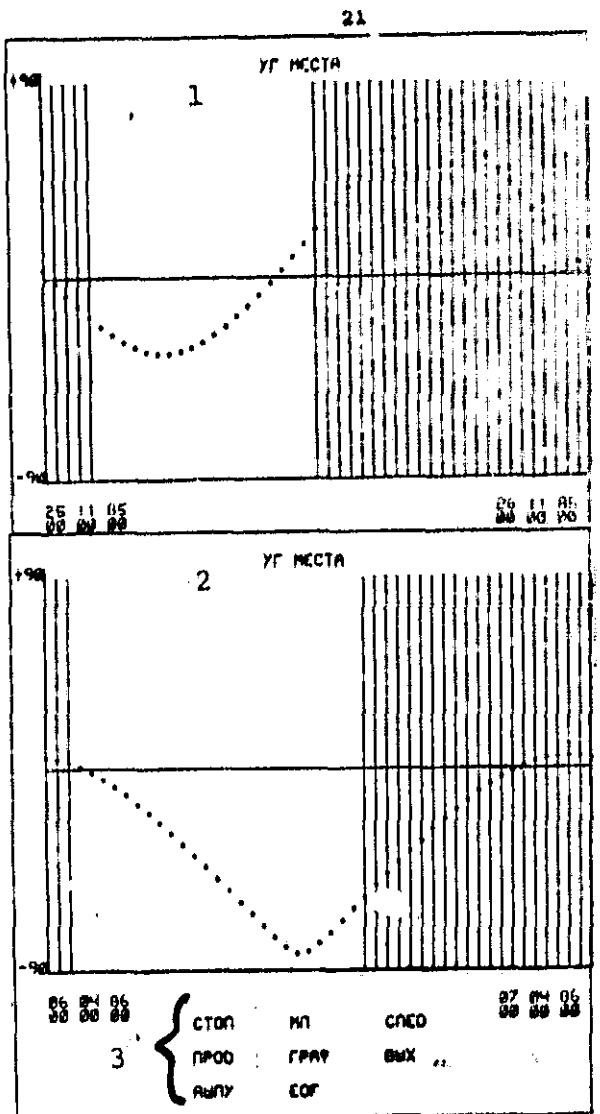
The resulting information was output in graphical and digital form. In the case of graphic output, the sequences of images, illuminated on the DS, were written onto pc which made it

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4/ 25 ноября
1985г.

4/ Комета
должна быть
хорошо видна
в вечернее
время.

5/ 6 апреля
1986г.

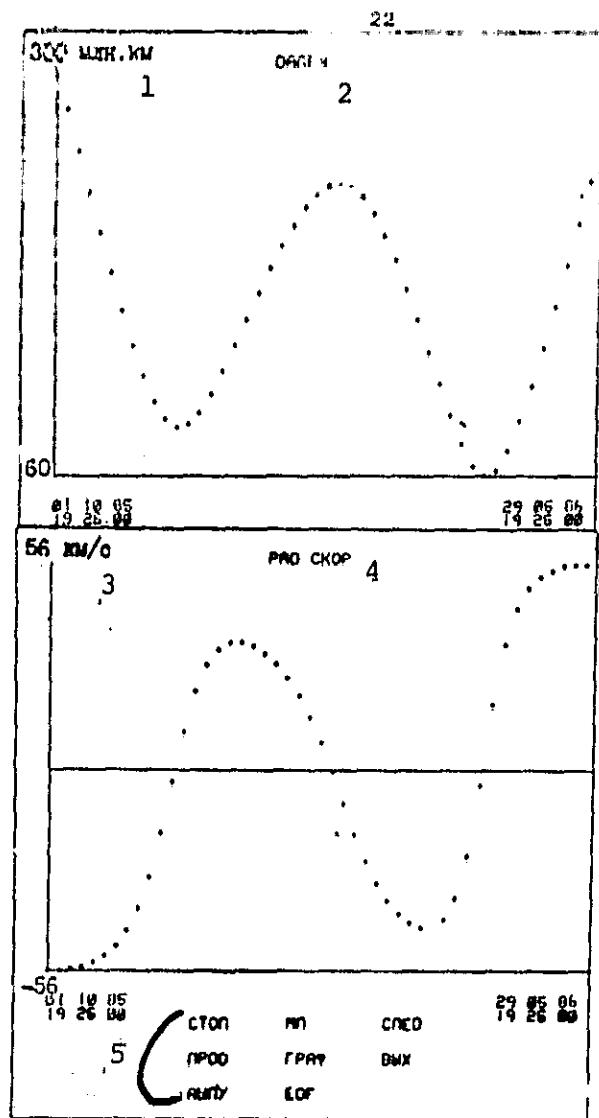
5/ Комета
не видна.

6/ Штрихи
соответствуют
темному време-
ни суток.

Figure 5. Dushanbe Observation Point.

Key: 1--Elevation; 2-- Elevation; 3-- Stop MT SLED (next)
PROD GRAPH Output
PrinterEOF
4-- 25 November 1985 Comet must be easily seen during
evening hours; 5--6 April 1986. Comet not visible;
6--Strokes correspond to dark time of day.

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(a) Range. 1st minimum
11/27/85. Second minimum,
4/10/86.

(b) Range rate

Figure 6. Dushanbe Observation Point.

The change in range and range rate in the period from 1 October 1985 up to 29 May 1986.

Key: 1-- Millions of kilometers; 2--range; 3--kilometers/second;
4-- Range rate; 5--As in Fig. 5

possible to obtain FILM sections demonstrating the dynamics of the observability characteristics of Halley's comet in 1985-86. In the present work, several graphs are depicted illustrating the daily variation of the comet's elevation (Figure 5a,b): During the 24 hours of 25 November 1985 (about the first closest approach to Earth) and during the 24 hours of 6 April 1986 (for 4 days up to the second closest approach to the Earth) under observation from the Dushanbe NIP; as well as graphs showing the dynamics of change in range and range rate in the period from October 1985 to May 1986 (see Figure 6a,b). The distinctive features of the impending appearance of the comet are seen on the graphs. The points of the closest approaches to Earth (27 November 1985, 93 million kilometers and 10 April 1986, 62 million kilometers) are singled out. It is evident that observation conditions in the northern hemisphere will be much worse than for southern NIP's and, in particular, that after passage of perihelion the comet will execute a steep "dive" downward, when its declination will reach -47° , as a result of which in the period of morning visibility it will be completely unavailable to observations from the northern NIP's.

As a result of the issuing of information in digital form, tables are obtained which give the elevation, azimuth, declination, right ascension, range, range rate of the comet for a number of domestic and foreign observatories and stations (Tables 2-10).

Since it is obvious that equatorial coordinates, range and range rate change little from point to point (within the limits of the computing precision provided by the system), it is possible for these characteristics not to make a distinction between geocentric and topocentric quantities. However, as for elevation and azimuth, it is necessary to calculate them for each point individually. But it is clear also that in the calculation of elevation and azimuth of a comet (in contrast to an AES, for example) for a general characteristic of the observability conditions, it is sufficient to take several points covering a large arc of latitude as the longitude may not be varied (the results of calculations performed for NIP's with identical latitude and different longitudes will /24

be almost identical with a precision before the shift along the time axis at a magnitude equal to the difference in longitudes since the equatorial coordinates of a comet change slowly). Starting from these considerations we cite data for only three points with widely varying latitudes: Pulkovo ($\varphi = +59^{\circ}46'18''$, $\lambda = 75^{\circ}$, $\lambda = +2^{\circ}01'18.57'$), Dushanbe ($\varphi = +38^{\circ}33'39.9$, $\lambda = 4^{\circ}35'07.47$, $h = 820m$) and Perth (Australia) ($\varphi = 31^{\circ}57'10''$, $\lambda = 7^{\circ}42'14.4$, $h = 0$).

Tables 2-4 cover the period from October 1985 to May 1986 with a step of 5 days. The times indicated in the first column of a table is with respect to Greenwich and correspond to the local mean midnight of the observation points. In the last column are shown the symbolic designations: 0 - light, 1 - dark part of the day. Tables 5 and 6 give more detailed information with 30 minute steps about comet visibility from Dushanbe during one 24-hour period on two dates: 25.11.85 and 6.4.86. The time is reckoned from Greenwich midnight.

The analysis of the results obtained makes it possible, in particular, to give the general nature of the comet's visibility conditions from any NIP. We shall consider Dushanbe as an example. At the beginning of October 1985 Halley's comet, already quite bright (about stellar magnitude 8) will be accessible to observations mornings, culminating high above the horizon (elevation 71°) approximately an hour before sunrise. At the end of October the visibility conditions are improved: The comet becomes visible almost all night, culminating at the height of 72° 3-4 hours before it sets. In the second half of November, the comet is accessible all night - at the time of sunset its angular height is $20-22^{\circ}$, culmination occurs around midnight (elevation 69°). The period of visibility is gradually displaced to the first half of the night; in mid-December the comet will culminate immediately after sunset at a height of 52° . By the middle of January, the observation conditions will worsen significantly. The comet will be visible evenings for a short time (not more than 2 hours) low above the horizon (not higher than 20°).

Then the comet will disappear in the Sun's rays, but after

/25

passage of perihelion the second period of visibility will approach. During the second half of February and in March 1986, the comet will be visible mornings shortly before sunrise not high above the horizon ($10\text{--}15^\circ$, but at the beginning of April - not higher than 8°). The total stellar magnitude will reach 4m. In May, the visibility conditions will improve again. However, the comet will quickly lose brightness and become less accessible for observations.

The cited tables also show how unfavorable conditions build up for northern points. Thus, for the Pulkovo NIP the comet will be accessible only to the end of December 1985, at the same time its elevation above the horizon will be $20\text{--}30^\circ$. However, at this time the comet will still be far from perihelion and its total stellar magnitude will not exceed 7-8m.

NIP's of the southern hemisphere will turn out to be in favorable conditions. In the case of Perth, it is evident that, for example, on 26 March 1986 the comet will culminate close to the zenith. It can be assumed that the geographic distribution of southern hemisphere points will not impose any limitations on the observability of Halley's comet. For such points only, the brilliance of the comet and the penetrating strength of the instruments being used determine the limits of the comet's accessibility period. The asymmetry described between northern and southern NIP's becomes still more acute if we consider that the southern observatories and stations are found usually in much better astroclimatic conditions.

In Tables 7-10 are shown the observation characteristics of Halley's comet from the Dushanbe (a southern point in the Northern Hemisphere) and Perth (Australia, Southern Hemisphere) NIP's with a step per 1 24-hour period) in a protracted interval of time in the region of the first and second approach of the comet to Earth.

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TIME	ELEVATION	AZIMUTH	DECLINATION	R ASCENSION	RANGE	RANGE RATE	O-DAY	I-NIGHT
1985-10-1-21:54:41	211104.13	981243.59	200471.00	61104.05	29290205.8E	09 -+ 9.09+16.7E	0P	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	247453.29	952524.20	201628.40	60433.40	276565614.8E	09 -+ 6.09+05.98E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	271923.73	955459.57	203005.69	60433.26	251580113.0E	09 -+ 5.57+02.95E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	304931.33	101351.33	204444.67	55839.43	28772445.0E	09 -+ 5.80+07.02E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	342633.13	1240216.49	210617.33	65016.72	204294.09E	09 -+ 5.57+06.79E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	382954.73	119410.13	812826.88	53731.09	18153103.8E	09 -+ 5.18+33.89E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	427044.33	1291215.49	181337.59	52813.45	1597871.9E	09 -+ 4.92+7.67E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	462753.33	177374.13	281130.83	45543.83	119554.81E	09 -+ 4.68+0.53E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	503635.45	154304.53	281753.62	48888.32	121360.73E	09 -+ 3.54+21.36E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	525257.00	174539.55	214532.91	74+01.45	10680225.1E	09 -+ 2.94+39.50E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	571101.17	202445.49	207135.70	756+7.36	94333.515.0E	04 -+ 1.73+23.75E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	624531.47	2461425.47	172355.69	10915.32	72111493.1E	04 -+ 3.61+95.12E	C1	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	691846.47	854423.10	123487.94	10311.76	93821.658E	04 -+ 1.08+47.61E	C1	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	72516.98	253481.11	92816.74	1612.70	100477.69E	04 -+ 2.96+45.84E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	72516.98	267545.00	851119.83	213723.19	111307.675E	04 -+ 2.92+0.82E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-11091.19	277355.04	257252.57	53032.40	12561862E	09 -+ 3.14+16.20E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-17161.46	285563.17	2128.91	88431.77	14061940.1E	09 -+ 3.52+29.76E	0R	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-193252.52	293292.67	102851.33	222923.81	15343231.8E	09 -+ 3.52+29.94E	0P	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-191104.57	302293.15	22642.26	211938.13	17064639.1E	09 -+ 3.33+27.60E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-232921.55	307313.13	33066.47	26108.31	18291466.6E	09 -+ 3.27+29.61E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-271517.76	314456.08	47626.14	815405.46	198267.13E	09 -+ 2.91+25.04E	D2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-301236.41	228425.82	83117.71	811007118.3	211574145.1E	09 -+ 2.81+25.74E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-392326.77	18052.16	-62644.75	811005.70	22000747.8E	09 -+ 2.05+49.04E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-153193.74	3375929.26	-72110.45	812726.31	222741377.1E	09 -+ 1.45+92.94E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-174547.79	34633.81	-88029.12	811425.47	23236763.1E	09 -+ 7.22+67.81E	C1	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-393553.41	31133355.75	-92586.75	81017.67	233436245.1E	09 -+ 1.72+56.71E	00	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-404537.76	45112.18	-103649.09	810002.91	2316117.88E	09 -+ 1.91+56.74E	C1	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-112646.46	142507.70	-115117.59	805053.00	22853981.9E	09 -+ 1.60+52.64E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-13035.72	115117.22	-224158.12	804158.12	21614384.0E	09 -+ 2.55+57.24E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-12818.56	372111.10	-165100.91	803014.53	20379251.0E	09 -+ 3.17+64.04E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-6276.51	423.47	-163211.17	804411.62	180931223.0E	09 -+ 3.65+73.76E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-195555.97	51557.41	-182700.67	201340.10	17272627.8E	09 -+ 0.01+315.72E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-144532.52	612220.36	-204216.86	805029.21	18464566.1E	09 -+ 2.93+513.98E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-372937.78	712212.25	-232821.07	195754.55	13602104.8E	09 -+ 3.38+29.85E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-155824.12	822314.95	-270037.03	197551.49	11714848.3E	09 -+ 4.36+59.70E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-246454.37	953332.65	-313959.13	191303.99	28753821.0E	09 -+ 4.13+80.74E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-212915.31	1119626.97	-374248.47	182342.71	82049032.0E	08 -+ 3.54+73.11E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-372721.12	1255616.47	-442132.26	171446.02	62160142.7E	09 -+ 2.37+61.84E	0P	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-200123.74	1573523.14	-471417.81	151704.00	6315394.26E	08 -+ 3.54+73.76E	C1	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-113444.15	1973810.62	-514616.70	131606.10	66632576.3E	08 -+ 1.67+51.27E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-30217.33	2023518.07	-323632.38	120302.03	778426225.3E	08 -+ 3.23+60.09E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-16124.88	2173212.46	-446611.75	112142.98	75913616.8E	08 -+ 2.53+47.84E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-266.65	2270613.39	-191142.90	105003.25	111661269.8E	09 -+ 5.02+61.6	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-1256.72	231526.24	-151422.13	104114.19	139117.93E	09 -+ 5.31+66.73E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-2617.67	265324.67	-122456.47	103-57.72	16216429.0E	09 -+ 5.35+71.54E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-11518.17	2511710.49	-132141.03	102928.48	16662656.0E	09 -+ 5.65+53.07E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-30322.76	297315.02	-8501.80	102612.10	21103378.3E	09 -+ 5.70+23.84E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-910.41	262442.21	-674219.17	102427.61	23583244.3E	09 -+ 5.71+27.44E	C2	
1985-10-1-21:54:41	-61056.70	2573710.62	-65110.16	102319.60	26036850.7E	09 -+ 4.69+21.09E	C2	

Table 2

October 1985
May 1986

Local midnight

Step = 5 days

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Table 3

Dushanbe

October 1985

May 1986

Local midnight

Step = 5 days

TIME	ELEVATION	AZIMUTH	DECLINATION	R ASCENSION	RANGE	RANGE RATE	O-DAY	I-IGHT
1985-10-1-19:25, 0°	181418.86	7823117.46	200418.30	4 5.59	+300318576E 09	+342134449E 02		
1985-10-1-19:25, 0°	223341.87	013213.95	201953.32	6 1.67	+276171479E 09	+382517164E 02		
1985-10-1-19:25, 0°	2723133.76	045535.75	202947.05	6 1.58	+252039280E 09	+359647831E 02		
1985-10-1-19:25, 0°	3231339.39	041820.95	204628.99	5 1.50	+220829794E 09	+355194171E 02		
1985-10-1-19:25, 0°	281112.03	0222209.48	214552.31	5 4.68	+204787797E 09	+353207479E 02		
1985-10-1-19:25, 0°	971030.05	212756.42	53446.79	+182007201E 09	+351972394E 02			
1985-10-1-19:25, 0°	1038158.17	814111.03	52237.91	+160337115E 09	+349293677E 02			
1985-11-1-19:25, 0°	59382.31	1135043.85	221113.14	50117.45	+139964932E 09	+344525144E 02		
1985-11-1-19:25, 0°	676476.75	1322726.76	221804.39	+22423.71	+121914175E 09	+348812657E 02		
1985-11-1-19:25, 0°	731119.17	1722321.91	215204.10	+14700.69	+107040104E 09	+296672840E 02		
1985-11-1-19:25, 0°	473109.57	2203109.43	202424.39	+25786.26	+967495619E 09	+175881414E 02		
1985-11-1-19:25, 0°	59126.01	2350107.12	1739281.71	+80239.70	+981119398E 09	+326029454E 01		
1985-11-1-19:25, 0°	265242.67	257264.22	134020.87	+1019.25	+937225338E 09	+107681844E 02		
1985-12-1-19:25, 0°	21037.65	2652821.65	317121.68	+1607.51	+106777374E 09	+214291145E 02		
1985-12-1-19:25, 0°	73306.14	271345.92	9 532.66	+21800.36	+111824422E 09	+170231111E 02		
1985-12-1-19:25, 0°	-3152.87	276833.01	9 541.72	+21.90.41	+129313166E 09	+1412117E 02		
1985-12-20-19:25, 0°	-13.611.90	21012.39	+33.1.40	+11.6.37	+140027284E 09	+393112370E 02		
1985-12-20-19:25, 0°	-12.246.37	2861034.98	+1.040.60	+217743.23	+155328377E 09	+351112630E 02		
1985-12-30-19:25, 0°	-782255.97	2915127.23	+22503.71	+22153.02	+173314930E 09	+347118581E 02		
1986-1-1-19:25, 0°	+25507.18	2971957.90	+314.2.60	+230421.94	+184626111E 09	+242765612E 02		
1986-1-1-19:25, 0°	+64104.53	3292326.65	+437.0.39	+215118.00	+179994279E 09	+294791143E 02		
1986-1-1-19:25, 0°	+155546.92	3191336.25	+52036.70	+214505.51	+259374509E 09	+256185947E 02		
1986-1-1-19:25, 0°	+503951.12	3132234.12	+68237.20	+213416.05	+219419124E 09	+207555024E 02		
1986-1-2-19:25, 0°	+54491.67	3275727.91	+71905.90	+212731.56	+227406040E 09	+177859141E 02		
1986-1-2-19:25, 0°	+111216.92	1392322.15	+81928.14	+211877.00	+232320313E 09	+261162070E 01		
1986-1-3-19:25, 0°	+630229.05	358146.47	+92254.03	+212029.18	+230516343E 09	+401267426E 00		
1986-1-4-19:25, 0°	+91506.60	73745.19	+103911.85	+210014.78	+231707213E 09	+936673035E 01		
1986-1-5-19:25, 0°	+113758.21	225123.03	+115901.79	+205104.70	+225807770E 09	+1793032416E 02		
1986-1-6-19:25, 0°	+600605.03	171110.97	+131722.96	+204207.39	+216430732E 09	+254770564E 02		
1986-1-7-19:25, 0°	+573236.12	49517.93	+148856.18	+20329.29	+204685464E 09	+317042123E 02		
1986-1-8-19:25, 0°	+1352.56	605411.31	+162302.12	+202492.83	+159366013E 09	+365513785E 02		
1986-1-9-19:25, 0°	+56223.73	704326.00	+18220.29	+201582.28	+172847719E 09	+414159337E 02		
1986-1-10-19:25, 0°	+50419.33	291642.03	+20320.22	+200543.54	+155036452E 09	+424602240E 02		
1986-1-11-19:25, 0°	+11854.60	1813615.51	+212123.59	+195314.39	+134423693E 09	+438970329E 02		
1986-1-12-19:25, 0°	+195311.72	975219.24	+26525.80	+193622.94	+117849580E 09	+437817157E 02		
1986-1-13-19:25, 0°	+29320.24	1042320.91	+313207.09	+191114.72	+991379458E 09	+415671155E 02		
1986-1-14-19:25, 0°	+215486.80	1211618.39	+373413.12	+182958.16	+823943657E 09	+357574984E 02		
1986-1-15-19:25, 0°	+175516.12	1375201.37	+441355.15	+171649.42	+622741474E 09	+237890072E 02		
1986-1-16-19:25, 0°	+2440.75	1545113.45	+471544.43	+151951.75	+611919317E 09	+310736828E 01		
1986-1-17-19:25, 0°	92642.24	1420335.68	+415713.55	+132012.61	+663601083E 09	+182644371E 02		
1986-1-18-19:25, 0°	+12757.15	222545.24	+32755.11	+170415.56	+781010227E 09	+35123468E 01		
1986-1-19-19:25, 0°	151633.70	2190019.43	+215722.59	+112222.20	+935026576E 09	+449703600E 02		
1986-1-20-19:25, 0°	13709.27	2125235.92	+191742.41	+10524.31	+116149373E 09	+565725593E 02		
1986-1-21-19:25, 0°	11167.38	2394730.32	+151835.93	+104402.31	+128623008E 09	+3377582.62		
1986-1-22-19:25, 0°	814.67	2464602.15	+122801.10	+103506.48	+142193112E 09	+656300562E 02		
1986-1-23-19:25, 0°	45228.91	252244.37	+102354.84	+102933.81	+186286418E 09	+866646420E 02		
1986-1-24-19:25, 0°	13751.55	2971734.89	+85211.23	+103615.11	+210729361E 09	+571627718E 02		
1986-1-25-19:25, 0°	+1631.72	2613146.44	+74333.73	+102429.00	+235307274E 09	+572734900E 02		
1986-1-26-19:25, 0°	+51148.26	2858101.82	+69205.61	+102349.78	+259865260E 09	+572474078E 02		

ORIGINAL PAGE'S
OF POOR QUALITY.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

TIME	ELEVATION	AZIMUTH	DECLINATION	R ASCENSION	RANGE	RANGE RATE	C JY	L-NIGHT
1985-10-1 16:17:46	-88136.20	880082.40	200466.77	611111.55	+30094871.80	09 +54236381.0 C		
1985-10-1 16:17:46	-826.48	655904.54	201538.92	90452.62	+276401554.0	09 +562339124.0 D		
1985-10-1 16:17:46	-81614.50	423518.64	202329.52	60457.09	+262714797.0	09 +559101244.0 D		
1985-10-1 16:17:46	-8426.21	584113.01	204601.13	59453.74	+223852378.0	09 +551912C42E D		
1985-10-21 16:17:46	-133214.76	580456.85	210326.66	58043.77	+205292341.0	09 +539417372E D		
1985-10-26 16:17:46	-124240.97	682933.10	212730.26	83510.04	+186890960.0	09 +59F0956460.0 C		
1985-10-31 16:17:46	-232181.77	412421.25	215044.43	92207.78	+166789149E	09 +592045508.0 D		
1985-11-5 16:17:46	-83349.51	320352.34	221058.49	50655.01	+1e047+065E	09 +542974355.0 C		
1985-11-10 16:17:46	-330723.61	194500.53	221823.73	43038.92	+1P2350313.0	+348192157.0 D		
1985-11-15 16:17:46	-26517.33	211111.76	215336.95	38012.44	+107172984.0	+2223775724.0 D		
1985-11-20 16:17:46	-254105.16	342484.87	202786.93	25226.44	+949522878.0	+179314454.0 D		
1985-11-25 16:17:46	-203107.60	2213700.01	17+009.30	20200.54	+92148+200E	+3627+0257.0 C		
1985-11-30 16:17:46	-213426.25	2071514.27	134704.07	10541.97	+916282078.0	+104350288.0 D		
1986-1-1 16:17:46	-111430.78	2845909.78	93946.27	1714.97	+100532291.0	+214767059.0 C		
1986-1-10 16:17:46	-11418.50	2775563.14	60084.40	233857.28	+111448497.0	+217171382.0 C		
1986-1-15 16:17:46	-72934.46	2685734.58	30454.92	830343.84	+124941852.0	+334379492.0 D		
1986-1-20 16:17:46	-158555.61	8411617.68	8810.65	826726.67	+1370+008.0	+352783949.0 E		
1986-1-25 16:17:46	-214953.78	8541514.57	-8813.28	823007.15	+1345+0151.0	+355578613.0 D		
1986-1-30 16:17:46	-274716.12	87472926.05	+82855.64	825153.57	+169948639.0	+345372501.0 E		
1986-2-4 16:17:46	-225613.15	2603539.98	-132513.96	820438.62	+18123+365.0	+325117315.0 D		
1986-2-9 16:17:46	-173149.52	2311925.35	+43331.92	215432.90	+19764+314.0	+205471863.0 D		
1986-2-14 16:17:46	-129266.47	2252310.55	+82764.95	21519.49	+205518445.0	+205115495.0 D		
1986-2-19 16:17:46	-142304.34	8164031.03	-42302.28	813430.47	+215986726.0	+205115495.0 D		
1986-2-24 16:17:46	-126502.76	2070029.86	-71820.53	212749.30	+22721474.0	+149785513.0 C		
1986-2-29 16:17:46	-82417.82	1963224.08	-81768.60	811851.07	+192233822.0	+78182183.0 C		
1986-3-4 16:17:46	-83111.62	1894007.11	-98203.71	82304.85	+2334011735.0	+378980393.0 C		
1986-3-9 16:17:46	-222003.27	1750026.41	-103309.17	810029.20	+231402977.0	+914005111.0 C		
1986-3-14 16:17:46	-450135.93	1655935.82	-115045.01	805118.84	+228+01554.0	+176966647.0 C		
1986-3-19 16:17:46	-114050.76	1562910.96	-131459.36	804223.10	+214719339.0	+175215817.0 C		
1986-3-24 16:17:46	-173120.05	1490535.32	-1444619.77	804437642.0	+204437642.0	+315712916.0 D		
1986-3-29 16:17:46	-224209.23	1425108.64	-162857.98	808506143.0	+18977+187.0	+3265723.0 C		
1986-4-3 16:17:46	-271127.79	1373558.54	-182100.05	801666.93	+1732938A05.0	+4400861867.0 C		
1986-4-8 16:17:46	-210365.16	1331047.90	-203364.81	800600.50	+155510373.0	+42872170.0 F		
1986-4-13 16:17:46	-135714.65	1292900.70	-231982.16	195337.13	+137912962.0	+433032821.0 C		
1986-4-18 16:17:46	-53041.93	1262759.81	-246200.23	193851.27	+118+35107.0	+43327463.0 C		
1986-4-23 16:17:46	-50002.41	1241111.21	-312439.18	191803.49	+9952630592.0	+4416203116.0 C		
1986-4-28 16:17:46	-185529.43	1225723.20	-372334.65	182110.14	+2272611.0	+355959.517.0 C		
1986-5-3 16:17:46	-371768.85	1233+26.68	-440117.85	171917.49	+69625514.5L	+f+2227262.0 C		
1986-5-8 16:17:46	-603265.85	13102836.65	-471651.67	1523163.73	+32230323.0	+4461283374.0 C		
1986-5-13 16:17:46	-724010.01	1875800.39	-421009.51	132740.64	+161510342.0	+177164076.0 C		
1986-5-18 16:17:46	-675932.24	2600315.67	-330135.17	120542.90	+77707D432.0	+3468381.0 D		
1986-5-23 16:17:46	-925321.62	264516.01	-250738.70	112310.80	+542228030.0	+4469780.0 F		
1986-5-28 16:17:46	-612242.13	2711345.36	-192464.31	103854.91	+115579347.0	+51.077+11.0 C		
1986-6-2 16:17:46	-321567.61	2711346.31	-152332.16	104412.86	+130805656.0	+527337.7.0 C		
1986-6-7 16:17:46	-846833.46	2702146.46	-182133.32	103517.12	+161531.03.0	+51.6221.0 C		
1986-6-12 16:17:46	-182137.50	265653.41	-102633.09	102340.51	+185182164.0	+5667720911.0 C		
1986-6-17 16:17:46	-124100.62	2671550.62	-85327.82	102618.94	+210045262.0	+5718261.0 C		
1986-6-22 16:17:46	-73187.75	2651203.25	-71530.18	102430.80	+23466681.0	+5730321.0 C		
1986-6-27 16:17:46	-24625.66	2633645.21	-65309.34	102350.04	+259228037.0	+57127.PN/A.0 C		

Table 4

Perth

October 1985

May 1986

Local midnight

Step = 5 days

TIME	ELEVATION	AZIMUTH	DECLINATION	R ASCENSION	RANGE	RANGE RATE	O-DAY	I-NIGHT
1985-11-25 0:00:00	331288.50	2902709.61	180719.40	00355.31	924702848E 08	-517752849E 01		
1985-11-25 0:30:00	-156555.10	2950425.72	006279.56	20940.76	924650478E 08	-512749748E 01		
1985-11-25 1:00:00	719328.19	3000449.86	005355.42	002626.71	924553194E 08	-513676246E 01		
1985-11-25 1:30:00	181289.52	2052864.74	180449.66	002111.68	924411167E 08	-513575918E 01		
1985-11-25 2:00:00	-148233.35	3110116.48	180359.45	005857.16	924316793E 08	-5131266454E 01		
1985-11-25 2:30:00	210850.23	3170281.67	180309.40	004842.65	9242820457E 08	-512800729E 01		
1985-11-25 3:00:00	-156555.83	3231926.38	180193.52	002628.13	924129802E 08	-5125762017E 01		
1985-11-25 3:30:00	208181.71	3110308.78	180179.45	004812.65	924031189E 08	-512316268E 01		
1985-11-25 4:00:00	-307949.92	2358419.09	180039.23	207521.17	923737064E 08	-512201886E 01		
1985-11-25 4:30:00	328017.18	307009.78	179549.15	207443.67	923413291E 08	-511883394E 01		
1985-11-25 5:00:00	-332009.07	3853142.92	175450.99	207030.21	923374973E 08	-511883394E 01		
1985-11-25 5:30:00	332157.58	005616.17	175804.81	20715.72	923266579E 08	-5117117552E 01		
1985-11-25 6:00:00	-332033.59	121147.97	175718.41	20701.28	923156349E 08	-5115171425E 01		
1985-11-25 6:30:00	-204425.03	205551.73	175628.41	20646.77	923147910E 08	-511429417E 01		
1985-11-25 7:00:00	-241935.52	234317.76	175524.14	20432.92	923174978E 08	-511414445E 01		
1985-11-25 7:30:00	-241631.61	345351.76	175447.33	20172.83	923165648E 08	-511314445E 01		
1985-11-25 8:00:00	-242157.62	185311.97	175347.35	20034.43	923194941E 08	-511274793E 01		
1985-11-25 8:30:00	-171052.58	593551.54	175217.01	19940.74	923101328E 08	-511251482E 01		
1985-11-25 9:00:00	-733341.54	3956422.62	175026.63	20319.74	922923293E 08	-511043597E 01		
1985-11-25 9:30:00	-219264.07	643430.00	175036.20	20005.72	922431078E 08	-510938122E 01		
1985-11-25 10:00:00	-30817.54	673627.32	174950.71	19450.61	922271268E 08	-510751662E 01		
1985-11-25 10:30:00	-84544.81	740922.71	174850.14	19036.11	922265320E 08	-5103225707E 01		
1985-11-25 11:00:00	-143056.55	2743626.44	174800.51	19021.53	922257440E 08	-5102242401E 01		
1985-11-25 11:30:00	-262124.61	873619.20	174713.84	19064.83	922246603E 08	-5102032403E 01		
1985-11-25 12:00:00	-741919.94	873528.47	174623.16	19012.35	922242632E 08	-5102028076E 01		
1985-11-25 12:30:00	-321026.61	921950.36	174532.18	19037.72	922232033E 08	-510150577E 01		
1985-11-25 13:00:00	-386515.72	972547.69	174441.20	19033.11	922230966E 08	-5101587613E 01		
1985-11-25 13:30:00	-435241.46	1030525.87	174350.11	19070.48	922159335E 08	-510127551E 01		
1985-11-25 14:00:00	-167926.51	1079652.62	174258.71	19251.43	922081458E 08	-510119724E 01		
1985-11-25 14:30:00	-552004.10	1172526.28	174207.52	19239.10	922005320E 08	-510118334E 01		
1985-11-25 15:00:00	-400027.92	1270155.49	174116.15	19224.51	921930931E 08	-510102310E 01		
1985-11-25 15:30:00	-641854.83	139370.74	174028.54	19202.94	921856515E 08	-510094576E 01		
1985-11-25 16:00:00	-672942.93	155335.06	173927.89	19155.20	921767796E 08	-5100726745E 01		
1985-11-25 16:30:00	-690405.35	17144021.00	173841.04	19140.50	921719092E 08	-510075838E 01		
1985-11-25 17:00:00	-682014.27	1944256.36	173799.10	19125.48	921652318E 08	-5100658452E 01		
1985-11-25 17:30:00	-646009.05	2122736.24	173657.01	19111.21	921587051E 08	-510052119E 01		
1985-11-25 18:00:00	-621804.01	2243644.62	173600.80	190556.56	920556156E 08	-510052454E 01		
1985-11-25 18:30:00	-573609.93	2773795.81	173512.44	19041.91	920411923E 08	-510044887E 01		
1985-11-25 19:00:00	-222116.85	2462022.36	173419.99	19027.26	920410209E 08	-510045283E 01		
1985-11-25 19:30:00	-646611.14	5752444.90	173387.81	19012.63	920124632E 08	-510041617E 01		
1985-11-25 20:00:00	-410223.43	2352219.50	173234.72	19008.01	921290960E 08	-510039350E 01		
1985-11-25 20:30:00	-350735.32	2645834.01	173141.92	19004.40	921236577E 08	-51003685154E 01		
1985-11-25 21:00:00	-291155.29	2629446.41	173049.01	19024.80	921184166E 08	-51003683248E 01		
1985-11-25 21:30:00	-231601.07	2742850.20	172756.02	19014.82	921132959E 08	-51003697365E 01		
1985-11-25 22:00:00	-722159.38	27448486.54	172902.94	19059.65	921089277E 08	-5100369272E 01		
1985-11-25 22:30:00	-112041.87	2831417.13	172809.79	19048.10	921034409E 08	-5100368501E 01		
1985-11-25 23:00:00	-649261.43	28747281.83	172716.56	19032.56	920268681E 08	-5100368175E 01		
1985-11-25 23:30:00	-1445.15	2921930.56	172480.28	19016.04	920240263E 08	-5100368349E 01		

Table 5

Dushanbe

Comet visibility
during 1 day

25 November 1985

Best visibility.

Time reckoned
from Greenwich
midnight

Step = 30 minutes

Table 6

Dushanbe

Comet visibility
during 1 day

6 April 1986

Close to second
approach the comet
is not visible

Step = 30 minutes

Table 7

Tashkent

Original page is
of poor quality

TIME	ELATION	AZIMUTH	DECLINATION	R A:SSENNION	RANGE	RANGE RATE	O-DAY 1-NIGHT
1985-10-10 10:19:25.0	0°	049448.56	090518.85	0025448.48	69395.29	+234895754E 09	+859617469E 02
1985-10-11 09:19:25.0	C	272314.08	044535.99	0202719.55	60395.58	+216702255E 08	-85867923E 02
1985-10-12 09:19:25.0	C	052245.83	082614.84	030353.10	60397.34	+27279749E 09	-57586695E 02
1985-10-13 09:19:25.0	C	392149.08	066761.71	030346.29	60234.98	+84519714E 09	-53731004E 02
1985-10-14 09:19:25.0	C	302435.98	084501.90	030324.27	60184.52	+27773590E 12	-52522766E 02
1985-10-15 09:19:25.0	C	312711.80	073237.83	030350.19	60009.30	+232979233E 02	-55322766E 02
1985-10-16 09:19:25.0	C	323128.71	081821.20	030622.22	55244.92	+228231794E 09	-51912744E 02
1985-10-17 09:19:25.0	C	333650.53	089609.70	030502.88	60781.70	+235049574E 09	-81937496E 02
1985-10-18 09:19:25.0	C	344219.35	089515.18	030349.83	55546.81	+216783444E 09	-54467604E 02
1985-10-19 09:19:25.0	C	355110.11	093951.13	030574.80	55649.80	+211102294E 09	-54467604E 02
1985-10-20 09:19:25.0	C	370026.46	081305.66	031044.88	55722.97	+209933101E 09	-53194484E 02
1985-10-21 09:19:25.0	C	381117.36	092209.75	031059.21	55828.47	+209787978E 09	-537700472E 02
1985-10-22 09:19:25.0	C	392331.97	093115.99	031006.49	54488.45	+200419174E 09	-53577233E 02
1985-10-23 09:19:25.0	C	403729.71	091234.96	031124.66	54614.02	+135579050E 09	-53225573E 02
1985-10-24 09:19:25.0	C	415309.95	0951125.82	031185.83	64356.65	+191026174E 09	-522429923E 02
1985-10-25 09:19:25.0	C	413037.20	261378.91	012323.38	54127.77	+184435861E 09	-524235464E 02
1985-10-26 09:19:25.0	C	422956.70	271430.39	013798.42	63848.79	+182007701E 09	-519765923E 02
1985-10-27 09:19:25.0	C	435110.71	282716.40	013236.62	52755.99	+177559115E 09	-51488745E 02
1985-10-28 09:19:25.0	C	431245.52	299121.78	013716.70	53257.84	+17315429CE 09	-510561849E 02
1985-10-29 09:19:25.0	C	433244.91	105151.71	013157.12	52944.45	+168736163E 09	-510971524E 02
1985-10-30 09:19:25.0	C	505729.77	102925.13	011635.99	52615.05	+164419333E 09	-510762162E 02
1985-10-31 09:19:25.0	C	513484.55	107151.43	215111.03	52277.91	+140231116E 09	-510978607E 02
1985-11-01 09:19:25.0	C	515221.65	155221.65	215539.50	51802.05	+150442726E 09	-443763424E 02
1985-11-02 09:19:25.0	C	516622.55	1571427.70	215358.18	51632.86	+151918625E 09	-447534419E 02
1985-11-03 09:19:25.0	C	561118.14	159114.07	223401.13	51005.48	+147852143E 09	-447494171E 02
1985-11-04 09:19:25.0	C	572561.02	111242.24	220799.90	50520.79	+143872141E 09	-448286912E 02
1985-11-05 09:19:25.0	C	611552.47	110504.24	221113.14	50017.45	+139946974E 09	-448454941E 02
1985-11-06 09:19:25.0	C	611423.72	1163518.78	221146.66	49549.60	+134515302E 09	-448785826E 02
1985-11-07 09:19:25.0	C	628506.61	119433.64	221263.32	48910.98	+122432219E 09	-442678573E 02
1985-11-08 09:19:25.0	C	630321.82	1232018.69	221754.91	44309.08	+128813218E 09	-440557273E 02
1985-11-09 09:19:25.0	C	641934.08	1273209.56	221323.11	43616.31	+12570332E 09	-440557118E 02
1985-11-10 09:19:25.0	C	475626.69	132272.59	221804.39	42493.91	+121914175E 09	-386148562E 02
1985-11-11 09:19:25.0	C	622730.17	1311424.23	221620.05	42224.82	+118651846E 09	-376644192E 02
1985-11-12 09:19:25.0	C	70991.14	150640.36	221304.17	41444.35	+115527293E 09	-374140233E 02
1985-11-13 09:19:25.0	C	715853.15	1570759.94	220808.84	42635.95	+118550040E 09	-334114681E 02
1985-11-14 09:19:25.0	C	729173.24	168229.58	220113.32	35801.37	+105731011E 09	-317027256E 02
1985-11-15 09:19:25.0	C	731119.22	1723230.83	219204.10	34900.65	+107041046E 09	-296432873E 02
1985-11-16 09:19:25.0	C	735222.28	1813701.90	214625.66	32933.73	+106112115E 09	-279943742E 02
1985-11-17 09:19:25.0	C	722646.55	1935417.32	212402.90	32943.14	+102372613E 09	-251949593E 02
1985-11-18 09:19:25.0	C	711404.31	2035310.14	210847.16	31929.97	+102025552E 09	-227812039E 02
1985-11-19 09:19:25.0	C	693462.87	2124110.54	208415.74	30853.73	+983912641E 09	-202393190E 02
1985-11-20 09:19:25.0	C	673109.35	2020316.29	202424.39	25758.24	+967493688E 09	-175884542E 02
1985-11-21 09:19:25.0	C	655550.52	2275528.62	195707.30	24616.53	+953392764E 09	-144024850E 02
1985-11-22 09:19:25.0	C	622218.92	232924.31	192423.09	23521.90	+941662218E 09	-120128186E 02
1985-11-23 09:19:25.0	C	593026.84	2372526.47	185215.13	23748.16	+932428422E 09	-917931236E 01
1985-11-24 09:19:25.0	C	562617.50	24129.57	181502.96	21209.35	+325660787E 09	-619566757E 01
1985-11-25 09:19:25.0	C	591923.72	2450107.73	172426.74	20293.70	+921913958E 09	-126493956E 01
1985-11-26 09:19:25.0	C	439397.17	24840409.37	185123.18	181537.43	+919168074E 09	-123403146E 00
1985-11-27 09:19:25.0	C	446004.39	2504926.71	186588.87	13721.63	+920455649E 09	-235428817E 01

TIME	ELATION	AZIMUTH	DECLINATION	R A:SSENNION	RANGE	RANGE RATE	O-DAY 1-NIGHT
1985-11-11 23:19:25.0	C	32057.21	2531320.43	151841.32	18607.11	.9234607174E 06	.514016266E 01
1985-11-12 23:19:25.0	C	405105.45	2552656.43	142959.17	11504.22	.929237704E 08	.612166153E 01
1985-11-13 23:19:25.0	C	344242.36	2572479.57	110208.87	10459.26	.927225358E 08	.107564486E 02
1985-12-01 1:19:25.0	C	326260.51	259117.83	125011.57	5384.33	.957366320E 08	.132701797E 02
1985-12-02 1:19:25.0	C	301422.87	2405426.73	120006.80	4351.33	.959616273E 08	.156481296E 02
1985-12-03 1:19:25.0	C	301422.87	2405426.73	111021.70	3418.25	.973636705E 08	.178412076E 02
1985-12-04 1:19:25.0	C	246224.66	2464621.17	102120.49	24574.23	+98291971CE 08	.192651504E 02
1985-12-05 1:19:25.0	C	210347.37	2452621.92	93221.08	14074.54	+100727744E 09	.21811153E 02
1985-12-06 1:19:25.0	C	181033.59	2466461.68	84638.07	742.68	+107128141E 09	.236650964E 02
1985-12-07 1:19:25.0	C	181033.59	2466461.68	80122.81	215942.62	+107399561E 09	.252472280E 02
1985-12-08 1:19:25.0	C	152250.46	2480330.46	80122.81	102016813E 09	.247616032E 02	
1985-12-09 1:19:25.0	C	120003.53	249194.26	71734.63	27520.87	+1029159015E 09	.280936647E 02
1985-12-10 1:19:25.0	C	100009.09	2702616.87	63064.15	23445.73	+102935005E 09	.310157378E 02
1985-12-11 1:19:25.0	C	737304.16	271336.17	59533.66	233809.38	+111806405E 09	.824248173E 02
1985-12-12 1:19:25.0	C	507224.29	272410.38	51707.40	233137.77	+114355336E 09	.333371282E 02
1985-12-13 1:19:25.0	C	24617.94	27379546.47	46297.22	235250.92	+116904836E 09	.313084042E 02
1985-12-14 1:19:25.0	C	3115.19	2747490.72	40351.41	211943.87	+119693525E 09	.321343357E 02
1985-12-15 1:19:25.0	C	13930.75	2755182.55	33817.36	211153.35	+128477172E 09	.326590185E 02
1985-12-16 1:19:25.0	C	345.19	2765234.87	30011.72	230904.41	+125313165E 09	.334339016E 02
1985-12-17 1:19:25.0	C	54735.72	2775369.98	28040.60	234845.90	+128139202E 09	.341055378E 02
1985-12-18 1:19:25.0	C	748781.79	2785222.39	28205.73	229230.82	+131127590E 09	.344650513E 02
1985-12-19 1:19:25.0	C	112292.56	2805130.86	110207.55	225506.16	+130911114E 09	.344251190E 02
1985-12-20 1:19:25.0	C	131619.23	2815227.87	40545.33	22656.37	+130703307E 09	.351142142E 02
1985-12-21 1:19:25.0	C	148946.30	2824790.89	21318.19	223030.19	+141217013E 09	.354485664E 02
1985-12-22 1:19:25.0	C	149493.54	2824792.13	22949.49	229333.43	+164369055E 09	.355770504E 02
1985-12-23 1:19:25.0	C	171123.91	2904915.51	20304.33	221427.05	+167367102E 09	.374661805E 02
1985-12-24 1:19:25.0	C	282329.27	2915127.55	225030.31	222667.53	+174221615E 09	.376111738E 02
1985-12-25 1:19:25.0	C	225233.75	2925157.77	23957.64	223281.08	+172264178E 09	.375690513E 02
1985-12-26 1:19:25.0	C	211039.51	2935927.35	221103.11	221103.81	+176181192E 09	.372745240E 02
1985-12-27 1:19:25.0	C	322701.40	2950504.07	30013.15	220415.77	+175057116E 09	.373563705E 02
1985-12-28 1:19:25.0	C	331143.40	2961152.05	22140.17	220431.91	+181496166E 09	.329100814E 02
1985-12-29 1:19:25.0	C	345507.49	2971958.26	22442.60	22621.94	+184696441E 09	.324270047E 02
1985-12-30 1:19:25.0	C	249659.41	2982929.12	234723.18	226215.43	+18748264CE 09	.319583114E 02
1985-12-31 1:19:25.0	C	371728.46	2979431.31	235944.06	220012.07	+190165091E 09	.313559433E 02
1986-01-01 1:19:25.0	C	388377.45	3005311.87	24117.35	215811.57	+19282728E 09	.307259812E 02
1986-01-02 1:19:25.0	C	293326.72	2926737.91	24235.05	218613.04	+195434818E 09	.301407118E 02
1986-01-03 1:19:25.0	C	408107.32	3033357.06	24059.49	21581.00	+197592278E 09	.294797133E 02
1986-01-04 1:19:25.0	C	411685.72	3044217.16	24631.31	215224.39	+200492003E 09	.297821717E 02
1986-0							

TIME	ELEVATION	AZIMUTH	DECLINATION	R A浑SEN	RANGE	RANGE RATE	0-DAY 1-NIGHT
1986-2-19-0-0-0	+141759.37	982119.19	+181538.40	804655.87	+22308781C 09	+2003050361E 02	
1986-2-16-0-0-0	+132049.79	952713.92	-122911.59	807407.23	+222026158C 09	+2001908271E 02	
1986-2-17-0-0-0	+122416.08	967252.79	+124606.98	804581.23	+220191036C 09	+2013794912E 02	
1986-2-18-0-0-0	+112810.77	973285.26	+135173.67	804335.05	+218160184C 09	+2014000122E 02	
1986-2-19-0-0-0	+103232.93	984144.80	+130245.32	804149.61	+2160956440C 09	+2023933581E 02	
1986-2-20-0-0-0	+93729.48	973131.79	+137410.08	804004.43	+213733082E 09	+2023229374E 02	
1986-2-21-0-0-0	+84253.80	1005525.70	+138428.48	803980.92	+211397119C 09	+202053884E 02	
1986-2-22-0-0-0	+75931.42	1020315.98	+141696.01	803836.59	+208852783C 09	+2013820235E 02	
1986-2-23-0-0-0	+65950.12	1035712.36	+143375.12	803748.17	+208254783C 09	+2010133776C 02	
1986-2-24-0-0-0	+56254.69	1041328.63	+146877.82	803710.11	+203558008C 09	+2011426412E 02	
1986-2-25-0-0-0	+461020.31	1051755.96	+151201.77	803127.17	+200764042L 09	+2011714645E 02	
1986-2-26-0-0-0	+36193.92	1062449.84	+151533.32	802894.19	+197844.99C 09	+201747795E 02	
1986-2-27-0-0-0	+26830.03	1073112.78	+153209.68	802409.22	+194287763C 09	+2015192443E 02	
1986-2-28-0-0-0	+17342.25	1083111.95	+161237.07	801817.17	+191582.91C 09	+20034179402L 02	
1986-3-1-0-0-0	+1-912.21	1093145.22	+167329.11	801331.31	+188761748C 09	+199401774E 02	
1986-3-2-0-0-0	+10-21.21	1103145.70	+17654.80	800747.49	+18479146.8	+1997661417E 02	
1986-3-3-0-0-0	+2-12.21	111217.36	+171832.75	800101.20	+182316472C 09	+1994018602E 02	
1986-3-4-0-0-0	+3-23.21	112016.84	+174121.14	799191.10	+178934556C 09	+199178829E 02	
1986-3-5-0-0-0	+12050.27	113011.11	+182911.88	798723.04	+176616250C 09	+199265057C 02	
1986-3-6-0-0-0	+84727.33	114010.56	+18805.63	798150.53	+171102294E 09	+199167448C 02	
1986-3-7-0-0-0	+25042.81	1150154.36	+145518.70	793315.71	+163636999C 09	+199292.81E 02	
1986-3-8-0-0-0	+13242.65	1161819.93	+130204.66	791127.47	+165144607E 09	+199441172E 02	
1986-3-9-0-0-0	+41725.95	1170430.07	+197244.05	790335.52	+161594124C 09	+199161939C 02	
1986-3-10-0-0-0	+3585.94	1205110.24	+201533.77	789729.30	+157948252C 09	+199359327E 02	
1986-3-11-0-0-0	+53228.59	1221725.61	+205447.97	790514.20	+154323438C 09	+1992628314C 02	
1986-3-12-0-0-0	+61300.41	1239114.18	+21510.04	790301.51	+156452875C 09	+1994454219E 02	
1986-3-13-0-0-0	+65725.00	1250729.94	+214700.76	790039.76	+15694653E 09	+199353543C 02	
1986-3-14-0-0-0	+73422.01	1263416.56	+222019.01	790000.23	+1521213696C 09	+1992525434C 02	
1986-3-15-0-0-0	+81000.31	12805759.32	+225501.21	795529.85	+1539163520E 09	+19937459613E 02	
1986-3-16-0-0-0	+88407.85	1293246.45	+233130.29	799262.81	+156934959C 09	+199205991C 02	
1986-3-17-0-0-0	+91436.46	1312857.99	+24299.80	799441.11	+151223587C 09	+199082309C 02	
1986-3-18-0-0-0	+97176.73	1330251.53	+243004.92	794634.17	+152813455C 09	+1994022150E 02	
1986-3-19-0-0-0	+101857.80	1349818.62	+253237.50	794310.80	+152162434C 09	+199488515E 02	
1986-3-20-0-0-0	+10227.67	1363211.22	+261725.73	79932.23	+152589336C 09	+1993703050C 02	
1986-3-21-0-0-0	+110620.59	13832247.76	+273494.50	193536.60	+15827703C 09	+199485254E 02	
1986-3-22-0-0-0	+11745.95	1403449.23	+279444.99	193120.91	+15208374C 09	+199121562C 02	
1986-3-23-0-0-0	+144607.47	14292581.07	+284733.84	192643.12	+150347778C 09	+199051745E 02	
1986-3-24-0-0-0	+145519.69	1453119.69	+29336.05	1918139.70	+150645915C 09	+199251693C 02	
1986-3-25-0-0-0	+211558.14	1471221.92	+30250.35	191607.70	+150237264C 09	+199091645C 02	
1986-3-26-0-0-0	+21841.41	1493844.19	+31526.16	191001.71	+1584534977C 09	+199130234C 02	
1986-3-27-0-0-0	+222031.64	1512554.11	+32531.42	190317.33	+154359264E 09	+1991653599C 02	
1986-3-28-0-0-0	+21650.70	155537.99	+31010.80	185554.80	+151494151E 09	+1994426232E 02	
1986-3-29-0-0-0	+126317.90	1674715.05	+351612.37	184729.48	+1881509216C 09	+1982823113C 02	
1986-3-30-0-0-0	+150506.01	1694311.03	+363030.87	182811.73	+1819153355E 09	+1984010192E 02	
1986-3-31-0-0-0	+112526.17	1635946.81	+374936.04	182746.54	+181801579C 09	+198260626C 02	
1986-4-1-0-0-0	+105264.65	1672172.45	+391051.32	181405.42	+1788476509E 09	+1982707295E 02	
1986-4-2-0-0-0	+100908.60	1705350.47	+403305.53	181256.79	+1746630387C 09	+198224465C 02	
1986-4-3-0-0-0	+91547.59	1713459.92	+415447.54	174310.44	+1734724329C 09	+1982747661E 02	
1986-4-4-0-0-0	+81115.10	178346.22	+421350.77	173134.43	+1711050932C 09	+198140968C 02	

Table 8
Dushanbe

Comet visibility
during 2 months

15 February 1986
4 April 1986

Step = 1 day

Table 9
Perth

Comet visibility
during 2 months

10 October 1985
27 November 1985

Step = 1 day

Time corresponds to
local mean midnight

Step = 1 day

Step = 1 day

Step = 1 day

0-DAY 1-NIGHT

Table 10

Perth

Comet visibility
during 3 months

15 February 1986

23 May 1986

Step = 1 day

Time corresponds to
local mean midnight

0-DAY 1-NIGHT

Continuation
of Table 10

TIME	ELEVATION	AZIMUTH	DECLINATION	R ASCENSION	RANGE	RANGE RATE	0-DAY	1-NIGHT
1986. 0:15:21.0 C°	+16238.45	1033101.26	+129659.21	0042211.67	0823232334E 09	+016807.5E C2		
1986. 2:16:01.0 C°	31269.23	11305.41	-132321.14	0042211.67	022038210E 09	+009866.6E C2		
1986. 2:17:01.0 C°	632244.67	107137.18	-132321.17	0042211.67	081819194E 09	+0091177.5E C2		
1986. 2:18:01.0 C°	53268.46	102159.10	-132321.19	0042211.67	021627249E 09	+021626.6E C2		
1986. 2:19:01.0 C°	712956.16	101133.91	-132321.21	0042211.67	016021329E 09	+02181921.6E C2		
1986. 2:20:01.0 C°	83228.16	101133.93	-132321.23	0042211.67	081169967E 09	+02181916.6E C2		
1986. 2:21:01.0 C°	912955.31	101133.95	-132321.25	0042211.67	020516371E 09	+02191717.5E C2		
1986. 2:22:01.0 C°	111288.80	1011303.48	-132321.27	0042211.67	080454313E 09	+02191938.6E C2		
1986. 2:23:01.0 C°	122320.27	1011304.10	-132321.29	0042211.67	020454313E 09	+02191938.6E C2		
1986. 2:24:01.0 C°	1359201.81	992234.90	-132321.31	0042211.67	080713.64	+01119694E 09	+02013667C2	
1986. 2:25:01.0 C°	151856.67	995426.21	-132321.31	0042211.67	0208397.10	+01291073E 09	+02013667C2	
1986. 2:26:01.0 C°	143763.39	94346.64	-132321.33	0042211.67	080713.64	+01291069.5E C2		
1986. 2:27:01.0 C°	175826.47	991425.67	-141001.73	0026430.51	022461429E 09	+0139321915E C2		
1986. 2:28:01.0 C°	194017.77	973256.79	-143131.73	0026446.12	081951230E 09	+0137089415E C2		
1986. 2:29:01.0 C°	892430.16	974622.41	-165251.72	0026400.97	0819571617E 09	+02011601E 02		
1986. 2:30:01.0 C°	220612.39	970764.11	-171504.55	0026411.67	0207223604E 09	+0203337359E C2		
1986. 2:31:01.0 C°	244779.67	997359.14	-2012961.76	00916103.31	020951027E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 3:1:01.0 C°	801244.33	112131.33	-211726.79	0017621817E 09	+02034556.6E C2			
1986. 3:2:01.0 C°	617044.73	941181.73	-211726.82	0017644.37	08174339.7E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 3:3:01.0 C°	220255.82	91245.47	-211726.84	0017644.37	021313015E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 3:4:01.0 C°	905356.82	191625.52	-211726.87	0017644.37	081692915E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 3:5:01.0 C°	213312.73	998111.93	-211726.91	0017644.37	022020039E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 3:6:01.0 C°	92522.09	801117.67	-211726.95	0017644.37	0820225113E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 3:7:01.0 C°	244779.67	997359.14	-2012961.76	00916103.31	020951027E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 3:8:01.0 C°	801244.33	112131.33	-211726.79	0017621817E 09	+02034556.6E C2			
1986. 3:9:01.0 C°	617044.73	941181.73	-211726.82	0017644.37	08174339.7E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 3:10:01.0 C°	220255.82	91245.47	-211726.84	0017644.37	021313015E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 3:11:01.0 C°	905356.82	191625.52	-211726.87	0017644.37	081692915E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 3:12:01.0 C°	213312.73	998111.93	-211726.91	0017644.37	022020039E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 4:1:01.0 C°	92522.09	801117.67	-211726.95	0017644.37	0820225113E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 4:2:01.0 C°	244779.67	997359.14	-2012961.76	00916103.31	020951027E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 4:3:01.0 C°	801244.33	112131.33	-211726.79	0017621817E 09	+02034556.6E C2			
1986. 4:4:01.0 C°	617044.73	941181.73	-211726.82	0017644.37	08174339.7E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 4:5:01.0 C°	220255.82	91245.47	-211726.84	0017644.37	021313015E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 4:6:01.0 C°	905356.82	191625.52	-211726.87	0017644.37	081692915E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 4:7:01.0 C°	213312.73	998111.93	-211726.91	0017644.37	022020039E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 4:8:01.0 C°	92522.09	801117.67	-211726.95	0017644.37	0820225113E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 4:9:01.0 C°	244779.67	997359.14	-2012961.76	00916103.31	020951027E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 4:10:01.0 C°	801244.33	112131.33	-211726.79	0017621817E 09	+02034556.6E C2			
1986. 4:11:01.0 C°	617044.73	941181.73	-211726.82	0017644.37	08174339.7E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 4:12:01.0 C°	220255.82	91245.47	-211726.84	0017644.37	021313015E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
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1986. 5:2:01.0 C°	213312.73	998111.93	-211726.91	0017644.37	022020039E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 5:3:01.0 C°	92522.09	801117.67	-211726.95	0017644.37	0820225113E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 5:4:01.0 C°	244779.67	997359.14	-2012961.76	00916103.31	020951027E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 5:5:01.0 C°	801244.33	112131.33	-211726.79	0017621817E 09	+02034556.6E C2			
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1986. 5:9:01.0 C°	213312.73	998111.93	-211726.91	0017644.37	022020039E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 5:10:01.0 C°	92522.09	801117.67	-211726.95	0017644.37	0820225113E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 5:11:01.0 C°	244779.67	997359.14	-2012961.76	00916103.31	020951027E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 5:12:01.0 C°	801244.33	112131.33	-211726.79	0017621817E 09	+02034556.6E C2			
1986. 6:1:01.0 C°	617044.73	941181.73	-211726.82	0017644.37	08174339.7E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 6:2:01.0 C°	220255.82	91245.47	-211726.84	0017644.37	021313015E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
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1986. 6:4:01.0 C°	213312.73	998111.93	-211726.91	0017644.37	022020039E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 6:5:01.0 C°	92522.09	801117.67	-211726.95	0017644.37	0820225113E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 6:6:01.0 C°	244779.67	997359.14	-2012961.76	00916103.31	020951027E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
1986. 6:7:01.0 C°	801244.33	112131.33	-211726.79	0017621817E 09	+02034556.6E C2			
1986. 6:8:01.0 C°	617044.73	941181.73	-211726.82	0017644.37	08174339.7E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
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1986. 6:11:01.0 C°	213312.73	998111.93	-211726.91	0017644.37	022020039E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
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1986. 7:2:01.0 C°	801244.33	112131.33	-211726.79	0017621817E 09	+02034556.6E C2			
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1986. 7:4:01.0 C°	220255.82	91245.47	-211726.84	0017644.37	021313015E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
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1986. 7:6:01.0 C°	213312.73	998111.93	-211726.91	0017644.37	022020039E 09	+02034556.6E C2		
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