

# Astronomy News

## Night Sky 2020 - May

Sunrise	Sunset	Mercury Sets	Venus Sets
1 <sup>st</sup> – 5:44am 10 <sup>th</sup> – 5:28am 20 <sup>th</sup> – 5:14am 30 <sup>th</sup> – 5:03am	1 <sup>st</sup> – 8:34pm 10 <sup>th</sup> – 8:48pm 20 <sup>th</sup> – 9:02pm 30 <sup>th</sup> – 9:15pm	10 <sup>th</sup> – 9:25pm 15 <sup>th</sup> – 10:07pm 20 <sup>th</sup> – 10:40pm 25 <sup>th</sup> – 11:01pm 30 <sup>th</sup> – 11:11pm	1 <sup>st</sup> – 12:25am 10 <sup>th</sup> – 11:57pm 20 <sup>th</sup> – 11:03pm 30 <sup>th</sup> – 9:47pm
Moon Rise	Moon Set	Moon Rise	Moon Set
----- 1 <sup>st</sup> – 12:26pm 2 <sup>nd</sup> – 1:47pm (ENE) 3 <sup>rd</sup> – 3:10pm 4 <sup>th</sup> – 4:35pm (E) 5 <sup>th</sup> – 6:00pm 6 <sup>th</sup> – 7:27pm 7 <sup>th</sup> – 8:54pm (ESE) 8 <sup>th</sup> – 10:18pm 9 <sup>th</sup> – 11:36pm 11 <sup>th</sup> – 12:44am 12 <sup>th</sup> – 1:38am 13 <sup>th</sup> – 2:19am 14 <sup>th</sup> – 2:51am 15 <sup>th</sup> – 3:16am (ESE) 16 <sup>th</sup> – 3:36am 17 <sup>th</sup> – 3:53am 18 <sup>th</sup> – 4:09am (E) 19 <sup>th</sup> – 4:25am 20 <sup>th</sup> – 4:41am	1 <sup>st</sup> – 3:30am 2 <sup>nd</sup> – 4:00am (WNW) 3 <sup>rd</sup> – 4:26am 4 <sup>th</sup> – 4:48am 5 <sup>th</sup> – 5:09am (W) 6 <sup>th</sup> – 5:30am 7 <sup>th</sup> – 5:54am (WSW) 8 <sup>th</sup> – 6:22am 9 <sup>th</sup> – 6:56am 10 <sup>th</sup> – 7:39am 11 <sup>th</sup> – 8:32am 12 <sup>th</sup> – 9:34am 13 <sup>th</sup> – 10:41am 14 <sup>th</sup> – 11:51am 15 <sup>th</sup> – 1:00pm (WSW) 16 <sup>th</sup> – 2:07pm 17 <sup>th</sup> – 3:14pm 18 <sup>th</sup> – 4:20pm (W) 19 <sup>th</sup> – 5:26pm 20 <sup>th</sup> – 6:33pm	21 <sup>st</sup> – 4:59am (ENE) 22 <sup>nd</sup> – 5:21am 23 <sup>rd</sup> – 5:47am 24 <sup>th</sup> – 6:20am 25 <sup>th</sup> – 7:02am 26 <sup>th</sup> – 7:56am 27 <sup>th</sup> – 9:01am 28 <sup>th</sup> – 10:14am 29 <sup>th</sup> – 11:32am (ENE) 30 <sup>th</sup> – 12:52pm 31 <sup>st</sup> – 2:12pm ----- All times in notes are set for <b>Somerton</b> unless stated	21 <sup>st</sup> – 7:42pm (WNW) 22 <sup>nd</sup> – 8:51pm 23 <sup>rd</sup> – 10:00pm 24 <sup>th</sup> – 11:06pm 26 <sup>th</sup> – 12:04am 27 <sup>th</sup> – 12:54am 28 <sup>th</sup> – 1:33am 29 <sup>th</sup> – 2:05am 30 <sup>th</sup> – 2:31am (WNW) 31 <sup>st</sup> – 2:53am ----- <b>Moon Phases</b> Full Moon – 7 <sup>th</sup> Last Quarter – 14 <sup>th</sup> New Moon – 22 <sup>nd</sup> First Quarter – 30 <sup>th</sup>
A useful site: <a href="http://www.heavens-above.com">www.heavens-above.com</a>	A S Zielonka		

From the 19<sup>th</sup> April - 4<sup>th</sup> May low in the south east Mars passes by a trail of stars in Capricornus. At 5:30am each day Mars position as follows: On the 1<sup>st</sup> Nashira (3.6 mag) is 1 degree above the Moon and on the 4<sup>th</sup> May Delta Capricorni (2.8 mag) is 1 degree below right.

There is a planned flight test (Crewed) no earlier than May. SpaceX's Crew Dragon Demo-2 mission is a flight test with crew, prior to certification of systems by NASA for operational missions to the ISS. NASA astronauts **Bob Behnken** and **Doug Hurley** will fly on Demo-2. (See ISS News below)

Comet C/2020 A2 IWAMOTO (12 mag – March 16<sup>th</sup>) was at perihelion on January 8<sup>th</sup>. During this month it travels between the constellation of Auriga and Gemini. (For further information on this comet or others below please visit the 'Comet' section on the website above)

During this month Jupiter and Saturn stay around 5 degrees apart, low in the south eastern sky in the early hours of the morning. (On the 21<sup>st</sup> December low in the south west in the constellation of Capricornus, these two giant planets will be in a very close conjunction. They will be visible from approximately 30 minutes after sunset till they both set around 6:20pm).

On the 1<sup>st</sup> when the Sun is above the horizon at 6:10am Uranus and Mercury are in close conjunction ( $\frac{1}{4}$  of a degree apart) and just  $4\frac{1}{2}$  degrees to its right.

At midnight on the 1<sup>st</sup> the star Eta Leonis (3.4 mag) is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  degrees to the upper left of the Moon.

There is an occultation of the star Eta Leonis (3.4 mag) in Leo by the Moon on the 2<sup>nd</sup>. This will be visible from the southern half of South America.

Mercury is at superior conjunction on the 4<sup>th</sup>.

Comet C/2017 T2 PANSTARRS (8.5 mag – March 30<sup>th</sup>) is at perihelion on the 4<sup>th</sup> and in the constellation of Camelopardalis when it will be 1.615AU from the Sun. From the 2<sup>nd</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> June it will pass close by the star Dubhe (1.8 mag) in Ursa Major.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> at midnight the star Porrima (2.7 mag) in Virgo is just  $1\frac{1}{2}$  degrees below the Moon.

At midnight on the 5<sup>th</sup> the star Spica (1<sup>st</sup> mag) in Virgo is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  degrees to the lower right of the Moon.

The Eta Aquarids meteor shower reaches its peak on the 5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> May though they can be seen till 27<sup>th</sup> May.

On the 6<sup>th</sup> at midnight the star Zubenelgenubi (2.7 mag) in Libra is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  degrees below left of the Moon.

From the 8<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> Venus is in a close conjunction with the star Elnath (1.5 mag) in Taurus. On the 10<sup>th</sup> Elnath is just  $1\frac{1}{4}$  degrees above Venus at 10:00pm low in the WNW.

At 1:00am on the night of the 8<sup>th</sup> the star Antares (1<sup>st</sup> mag) in Scorpio is 5 degrees below the Moon and 3 degrees to the right.

Mercury is at perihelion (closest to the Sun in its orbit) on the 10<sup>th</sup>.

On the 10<sup>th</sup> at 4:30am the star named 85340 (Hipparcos ID) (4<sup>th</sup> mag) in Ophiuchi is 4 degrees to the right of the Moon.

At 4:30am on the 11<sup>th</sup> the star Phi Sagittarii (3.1 mag) is 2 degrees below the Moon.

On the 12<sup>th</sup> at 4:30am Jupiter is 5 degrees upper left of the Moon. Saturn is 5 degrees to the left of Jupiter.

At 4:30am on the 13<sup>th</sup> Saturn is 6 degrees to the upper right of the Moon. Jupiter is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  degrees to the right of Saturn.

On the 14<sup>th</sup> at 4:30am Mars is 12 degrees to the left of the Moon.

Comet 88P HOWELL (14 mag – March 30<sup>th</sup>) is in the constellation of Virgo this month. From the 8<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> its closest to the Earth at 1.080AU. From the 14<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> it passes within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  degrees from the star Porrima (2.7 mag). At midnight on the 20<sup>th</sup> its about a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a degree above right of Porrima. It is at perihelion (1.353AU) from the Sun on September 26<sup>th</sup>. This comet stays within our solar system and at its furthest from the Sun (Aphelion), when its 4.858AU distance. Its elliptical orbit round the Sun takes just 5.47 years, so its a regular visitor.

At 4:30am on the 15<sup>th</sup> Mars is just  $3\frac{1}{2}$  degrees above the crescent Moon.

On the 16<sup>th</sup> at 4:30am Mars is 12 degrees upper right of the crescent Moon. The Moon is just 7 degrees above the horizon and at 119 degrees azimuth.

At 4:30am on the 17<sup>th</sup> Neptune will be 7 degrees to the upper right of the crescent Moon in the ESE which is at 108 degrees azimuth.

On the 18<sup>th</sup> at 4:30am the thin crescent Moon is just 2½ degrees above the eastern horizon at 97.5 degrees azimuth.

Comet C/2019 Y1 ATLAS (8.5 mag – March 30<sup>th</sup>) was at perihelion on March 30<sup>th</sup>. From the 18<sup>th</sup> - 21<sup>st</sup> it passes close to the star Dubhe (1.8 mag) in Ursa Major. On the 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> it passes within 2 degrees from the star Merak (2.3 mag) also in Ursa Major. These two stars are the ones that point towards the north star – Polaris (1.9 mag) in Ursa Minor.

At 4:45am (30 mins before sunrise) on the 19<sup>th</sup> you may see a very thin Crescent Moon 2½ degrees above the horizon due east.

There is a scheduled launch on the 20<sup>th</sup>\* at 6:30pm from Tanegashima Space Centre, Japan. Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) H-IIB rocket with the H-II Transfer Vehicle-9 (HTV-9) cargo ship, will deliver supplies to the International Space Station (ISS).

From the 21<sup>st</sup> - 23<sup>rd</sup> Venus and Mercury pass close to one another. They are in a close conjunction on the evening of the 22<sup>nd</sup> when Mercury will be 1¼ degrees to the left of Venus around 9:30pm.

The asteroid Vesta is 6 degrees to the left of Venus and Mercury on the 21<sup>st</sup> at 9:35pm and just 1½ degrees upper right of the star Zeta Tauri (2.9 mag) in Taurus. (For further information on this or others listed below please visit the 'Asteroid' section in the website above).

From the 21<sup>st</sup> - 22<sup>nd</sup> Comet C/2019 Y4 ATLAS (8 mag – March 30<sup>th</sup>) will pass close to the star Epsilon Persei (2.9 mag) in the constellation of Perseus. At 10:00pm it will be low in the north west and just 10 degrees above the horizon. Its at perihelion on the 31<sup>st</sup> when it will be just 0.253 AU (23,529,000 miles) from the Sun. (It was announced mid-April that this comet is breaking up)

On the 23<sup>rd</sup> at 9:40pm a very thin crescent Moon is just 1½ degrees above the horizon at 302 degrees azimuth with Venus 6½ degrees directly above it. Mercury is 3 degrees above left of Venus.

At 9:40pm on the 24<sup>th</sup> Mercury is 5 degrees to the right of the crescent Moon with Venus 5¼ degrees to the lower right of Mercury.

On the 25<sup>th</sup> at 10:00pm the star Mebsuta (3rd mag) in Gemini is just 2 degrees above right of the crescent Moon.

At 10:00pm on the 26<sup>th</sup> the star Kappa Geminorum (3.5 mag) in Gemini is just 1½ degrees to the upper right of the crescent Moon.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> at 10:00pm the Beehive Cluster (M44) is 1 degree below the crescent Moon.

There is an occultation of the star Eta Leonis (3.4 mag) in Leo by the Moon on the 29<sup>th</sup>. This will be visible from Australia, New Zealand and the coastal region of south east Asia.

From the 29<sup>th</sup> May – 3<sup>rd</sup> June the asteroid Ceres (9th mag) passes close to the star Skat (3.2 mag) in Aquarius. At its closest it will be just over 1 degree below Skat.

At 10:00pm on the 29<sup>th</sup> the star Regulus (1.3 mag) in Leo is 6½ degrees below right of the Moon.

On the 31<sup>st</sup> at 10:00pm the star Porrima (2.7 mag) in Virgo is 6½ degrees lower right of the Moon.

\* = Dates and times are subject to change.

ISS News: **Robert L Behnken** (Bob) (b.1970) is married to fellow astronaut K Megan McArthur. In September 2006, he served as an aquanaut during the NEEMO 11 mission aboard the Aquarius under water laboratory, living and working underwater for seven days. He has been on two missions to the ISS. The first was in March 2008 where he took part in three spacewalks. The second mission was in February

2010 where again he took part in three spacewalks. In August 2018 he was assigned to this first test flight SpX-DM2 of the SpaceX crew Dragon.

**Doug Hurley** (b.1966) is married to fellow NASA astronaut Karen Nyberg and have one son. His first mission was on Endeavour which docked to the ISS in July 2009. This set a record for the most humans in space at the same time in the same vehicle, the first time thirteen people have been at the ISS at the same time. It also tied the record of thirteen people in space at any one time. In August 2018 he was assigned to this first test flight SpX-DM2 of the SpaceX crew Dragon. Following the In-Flight Abort test of Crew Dragon, he was confirmed to be the flight's commander.

Facts: The first earthlings to travel to the moon and back were in fact two tortoises. They with fruit fly eggs and plants went to the moon on the spacecraft Zond 5 which was the Soviet Zond program. It went to the moon during September 1968 which was just months before Bill Anders, Frank Borman and Jim Lovell took flight on Apollo 8 who were the first humans.

News: **Solar Orbiter**: The science payload is composed of 10 instruments.

2/10) EPD – Energetic Particle Detector (Spain): To measure the composition, timing and distribution functions of suprathermal and energetic particles. Scientific topics to be addressed include the sources, acceleration mechanisms, and transport processes of these particles.

News Extra: It was announced on April 7<sup>th</sup> that more than 100 of Earth's largest telescopes are now closed, and astronomers are worried about the pandemic's long-term impacts on their field.

Wishing you and your families all stay safe through this Coronavirus....