

JUPITER TRANSIT FORM 1

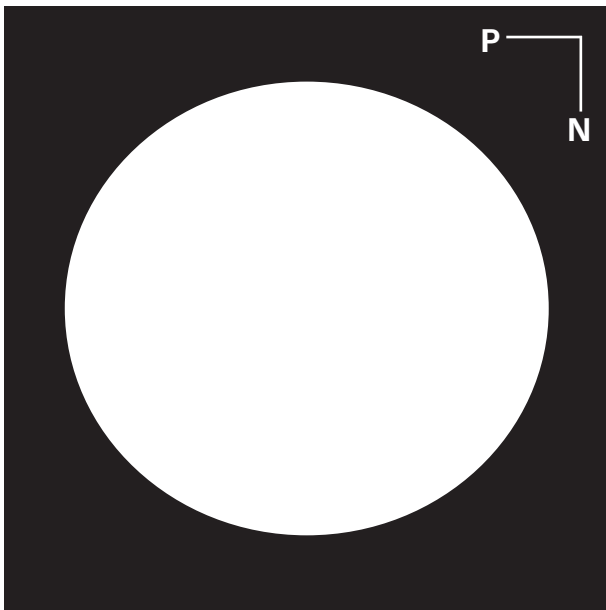
Date: _____ Start time: _____ UT End time: _____ UT

Observer: _____ Location: _____

Instrument: _____

Seeing: _____

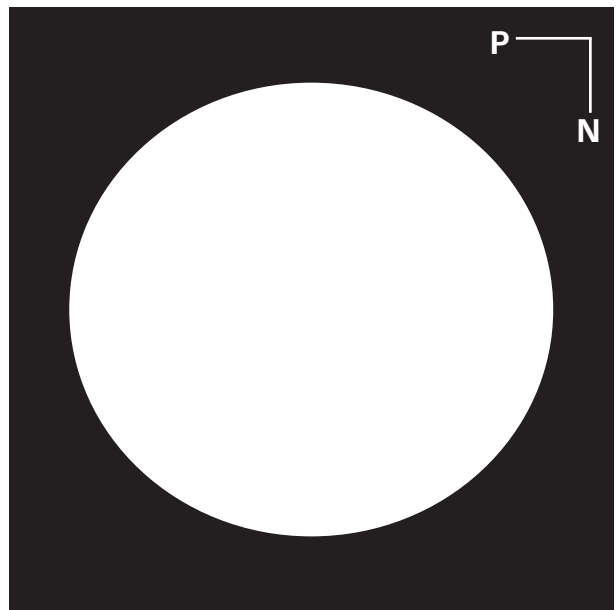
DRAWING 1



Start time: _____ UT ω_1 : _____ °

Magnification: _____ X ω_2 : _____ °

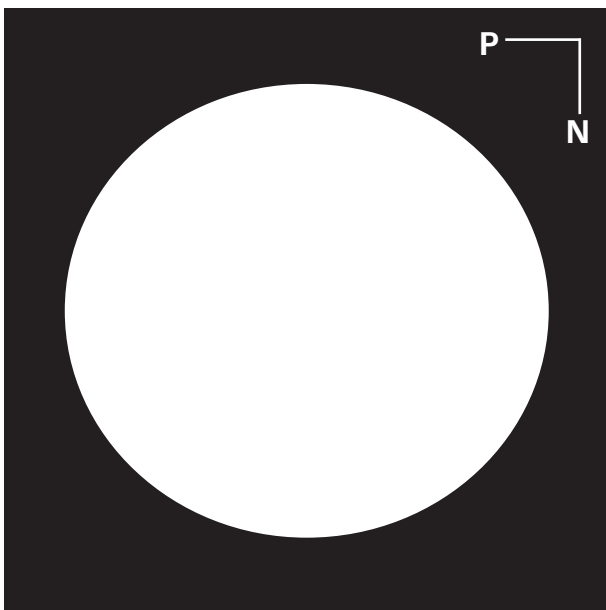
DRAWING 2



Start time: _____ UT ω_1 : _____ °

Magnification: _____ X ω_2 : _____ °

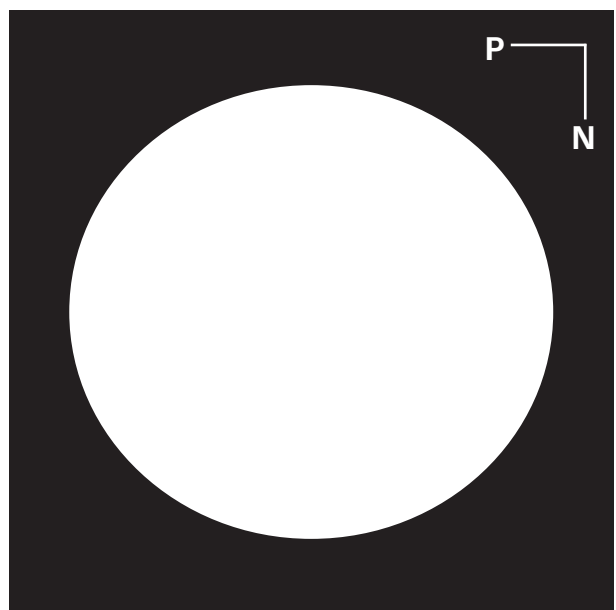
DRAWING 3



Start time: _____ UT ω_1 : _____ °

Magnification: _____ X ω_2 : _____ °

DRAWING 4



Start time: _____ UT ω_1 : _____ °

Magnification: _____ X ω_2 : _____ °

ω_1 = Central Meridian's System I longitude at time of drawing. ω_2 = Central Meridian's System II longitude at time of drawing.

JUPITER TRANSIT FORM 2

Transit timings

Use this form to record when the specific features on Jupiter you are observing cross the Central Meridian. Having drawn the planet's disc on part 1 of this form, give each feature a number on the drawing and then note it in the **No.** column here. When Jupiter's rotation carries the feature across the Central Meridian, note the time to the nearest minute in the **UT** column; this is the feature's transit time. In the **Int'y** column, note your intensity estimate for the feature (0 being the brightest, 10 being a black sky), and note the observing conditions in the **Seeing** column using the Antoniadi Scale (I being the best seeing, V being the worst). After the observing session you can input the transit time into software like WinJUPOS, which will then convert the timings into System I or II longitudes. Note this longitude in the λ_1 column if it's a System I feature and λ_2 if it's in System II. λ signifies a specific feature's longitude.

No.	Feature	UT	λ_1 (°)	λ_2 (°)	Int'y	Seeing