بسم الله الرّحمان الرّحيم وبه نستعين إنه خير ناصر ومعين الحمد لله ربّ العالمين وصلّى الله على محمّد وعلي وآلهما الطّيّبين الطّاهرين ولعنة الله على أعدائهم أجمعين أبد الآبدين

In the name of Allāh the Compassionate and the Merciful.We asking help to Allāh: verily He is the best Helper. Praise Allāh, the Lord of the worlds. May Allāh pray on Mohammad, Ealì and their family the virtuous, the pures and curse of Allāh be with their enemies forever and ever.

Allāh the High, the Immense in His sage and high Book said : يَسْئَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْأَهِلَّةِ قُلْ هِيَ مَوَاقِيتُ لِلنَّاسِ وَ الْحَجِّ

They ask you about the Helāl say: These are signs to mark fixed periodsof time for mankind and for the pilgrimage.

The mean solar time of the calendars of Ĥayāt-aělā Foundation is Mean Time **KMT,** Kaĕbah – Makkah

THE ANNUAL LETTER OF

the beginning of the lunar month

Observation of the Helāl and determination of the beginning of the lunar month.

Month of Ramaḍān 1438-1439 lunar hijri

1396-97 solar hijri = 2017-18 Jesus Nativity عليه السلام

12542 Creation of Ādam عليه السلام *1491-92 Moĥammad Nativity* صلى الله عليه وآله

1178-79 the Era of Ṡāĥeb al-amr عليه السلام

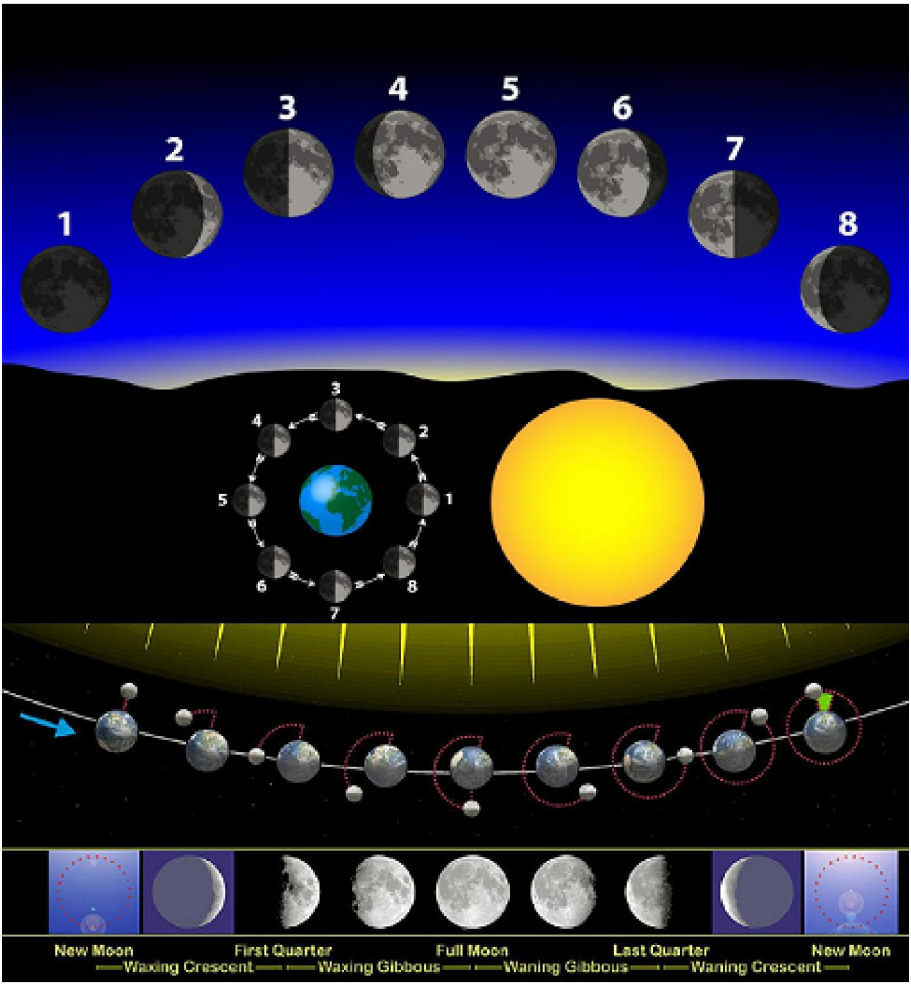
Research project, management and scientific peers:

Dār al-Maĕāref al-Elāhiyyah

Preparation and compilation:

The Institute of astronomy, astrology and calendar of Ĥayāt-aělā Foundation

INDEX



The blessed month of Ramaḍān 1438 lunar hijri

Happy New Year for the followers of the Truth

THE BEGINNING OF THE BLESSED MONTH OF Ramaḑan 1438

Šaĕbãn Waning (old) Crescent and the Helãl of the blessed month of Ramaḑãn

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayãt-aĕlã Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and theWaning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Šaĕbãn was friday 8th Taurus = 8th Ordibehešt 1396 = 28th April 2017.

Also, the last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Šaĕbãn was on Wednesday 3rd Ǩordãd 1396 = 24th May 2017 = 27th Šaĕbãn 1438, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ṫoloĕain" in arabic), because on Sunrise 27th, the Moon entered in taǩto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Šaĕbãn started at Sunset on 27th (at 18:56 Makkah local time), with the beginning of the 28th night of Šaĕbãn and the Moon was in taǩto šoãĕ at least two days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Šaĕbãn will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Friday 29th at 18:57 local time of Makkah. The Moon will be in taǩto šoãĕ until this time and it will not be possible to see the Helãl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Sunset Thursday 28th Šaĕbãn 1438= 25th May 2017 = 4th Ǩordãd 1396 at 18:56 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (" ĕorf " in arabic) and the Šariaĕh. However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaĕh**.)

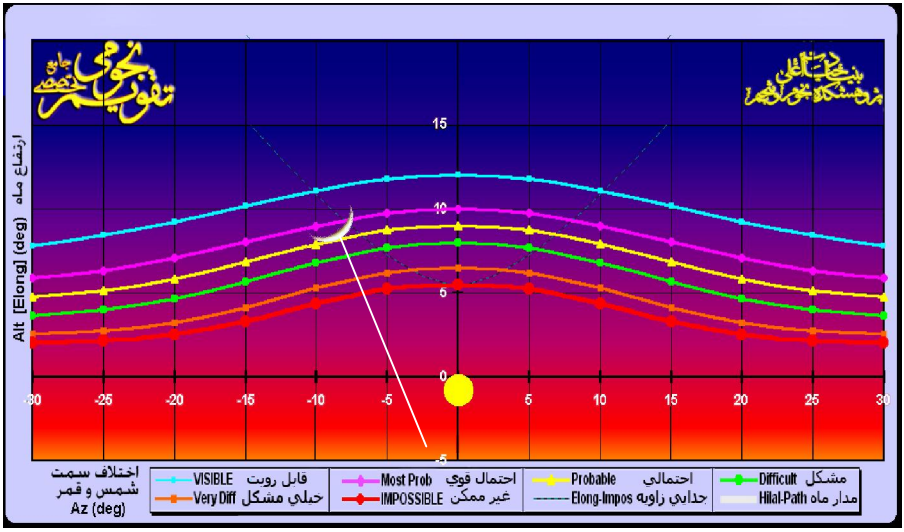
Moon at Sunset on
29th Šaĕbãn in local mean time of Makkah (KMT):
Moonset: 19:42 KMT
Sunset: 18:57 KMT
Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 45 minutes
«Boĕd moĕaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 11°15'
Elongation from Sun: 11°06'
Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 7°27'
Helãl Width: +00°00'23"
Phase Angle: +167°47'39"
Moon altitude: 8°42'
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 356560 km
Illumination: 1 Percent
(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increases by more than 7 percent)

Observation Results :
According to the values mentioned above, at Sunset the Helãl, with a good brightness, will appeare above the horizon and will be visible with naked eye.

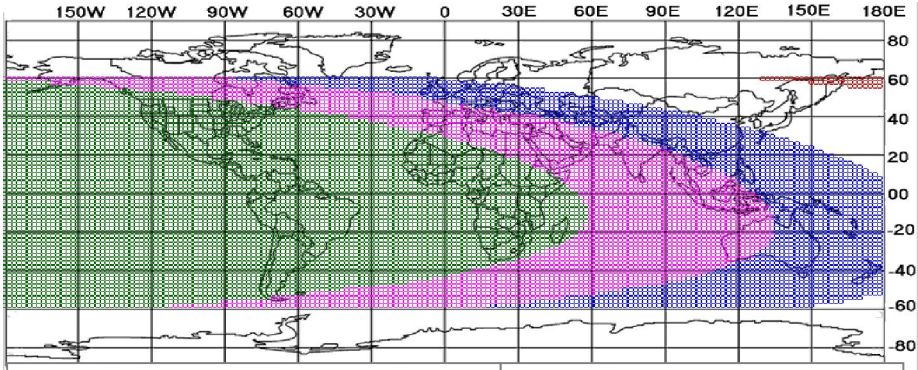
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 29th Šaĕbãn

The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the yellow line and it was possible to see it.

The Helãl position at Sunset on Friday 29th Šaĕbãn 1438 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helãl visibility on Friday evening.
In some Islamic countries and continents (South and South West of Asia, America, South of Europe), the Helãl will be visible.



Helãl visibility on the 1st of the blessed month of Ramaḍãn 1438 hijri
At sunset on Friday 26th May 2017
Dr. Mohammad Odeh - icoproject

Legend of Colors :
Easily visible with naked eye - Visible by appareil optical - Possible with optical aid
Impossible - No color = Invisble

Position of the Helãl Friday evening in **the eight Heavens**

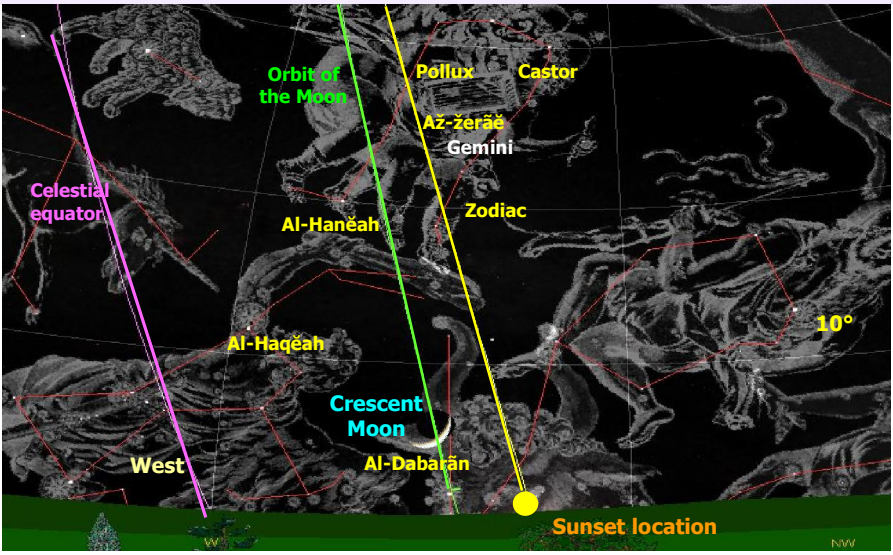
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Wednesday	The middle of conjunction Thursday	The end of conjunction Friday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	18:56	18:56	18:56	18:57	19:42	0:45'	11°06'	8°42'	7°27'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	19:02	19:03	19:02	19:03	19:48	0:45'	11°11'	8°26'	8°03'
Najaf Naǰaf Ašraf	18:59	19:00	18:59	19:00	19:42	0:42'	11°12'	7°06'	9°25'
Karbala Karbalã Moẽlã	19:02	19:02	19:02	19:03	19:44	0:41'	11°14'	6°56'	9°33'
Kãžemain Kãžemain Šarifain	19:02	19:03	19:02	19:03	19:44	0:41'	11°14'	6°54'	9°40'
Samarra Sãmarrã Ğarĩb	19:06	19:07	19:06	19:07	19:48	0:41'	11°17'	6°45'	9°50'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	18:38	18:39	18:39	18:40	19:17	0:37'	10°44'	5°42'	9°54'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	18:35	18:35	18:35	18:36	19:19	0:43'	11°33'	7°27'	9°32'

So, enšã Allah, the month of Šaẽbãn has 29 days.
The first day of the blessed month of Ramaḍãn 1438 will be on
Saturday 6th Gemini = 6th Ḳordãd 1396 = 27th May 2017.

Helãl sighting of the blessed month of Ramaḍãn 1438 in the night before the day of Saturday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helãl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helãl in the first night of the blessed month of Ramaḍãn: in the night before the day of Saturday, the Sun will set at 18:57 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 19:42. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 45 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helãl will be visible in Makkah and its region.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the blessed month of Ramaḍãn 1438



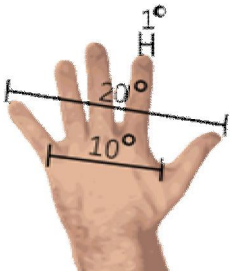
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 5°07' Taurus

In Tropical sign: 5°35' Gemini

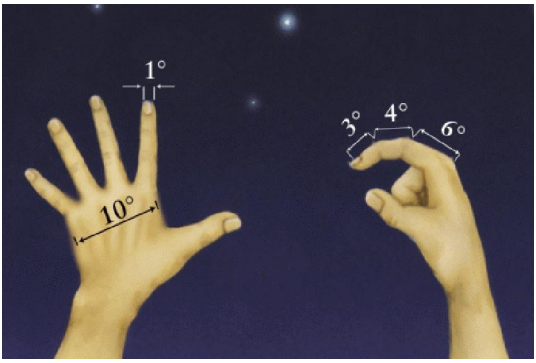
Azimuth: 113°16'

Declination: 21°14'



The characteristics of the Helãl:

In Sidereal sign: 16°14' Taurus
In Tropical sign: 17°40' Gemini
Tropical Mansion: Al-Žerãě



Latitude: - 4°58' (southern)
Moon Declination: 17°50'
Moon Inclination: 5°09'00"

Moon Altitude: 8°42'
Moon Azimuth: 105°50'
Phase Angle: +167°48'

The Helãl shape (Crescent orientation):

"Deviant"or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the left side.

Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):

Al-Dabarãn: Alpha (α) Taurus is marking the right eye of the Bull in Taurus constellation, with a magnitude of 0.85.

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +01°01'19"

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helãl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.

THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF

Šawwãl 1438

Ramaḍãn Waning (old) Crescent and the Helãl of the month of Šawwãl

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayãt-aělã Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the blessed month of Ramaḍãn was Saturday 6th Gemini = 6th Ǩordãd = 27th May 2017.

Also, the last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ramaḍãn was on Friday 2nd Tir 1396 = 23rd June 2017 = 28th Ramaḍãn 1438, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ṫoloĕain" in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28th, the Moon entered in taẖto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Ramaḍãn started at Sunrise on 28th at 05:40 Makkah local time and the Moon was in taẖto šoãĕ about three days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Ramaḍãn will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Sunday 30th at 19:06 local time of Makkah. Until this time the Moon will be in taẖto šoãĕ and it will not be possible to see the Helãl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Żohr Saturday 29th Ramaḍãn 1438= 24th June 2017 = 3rd Tir 1396 at 12:23 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (" ĕorf " in arabic) and the Šariaĕh. However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaĕh**.)

According to the honorable Šariaĕh, the believer must strive to see the Helāl in the night of the 29th lunar month. If Helāl has not be observed, so the month has a thirtieth day and the new lunar month begins the day after.

Moon at Sunset on

29th the blessed month of Ramaḍān in local mean time of Makkah (KMT):

Moonset: 19:29 KMT

Sunset: 19:06 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset):23 minutes

«Boĕd moĕaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 5°45'

Elongation from Sun: 7°07'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 6°39'

Helāl Width: +00°00'10" Phase Angle: + 171°48'

Moon altitude: 3°54'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 358858 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increases by more than 7 percent)

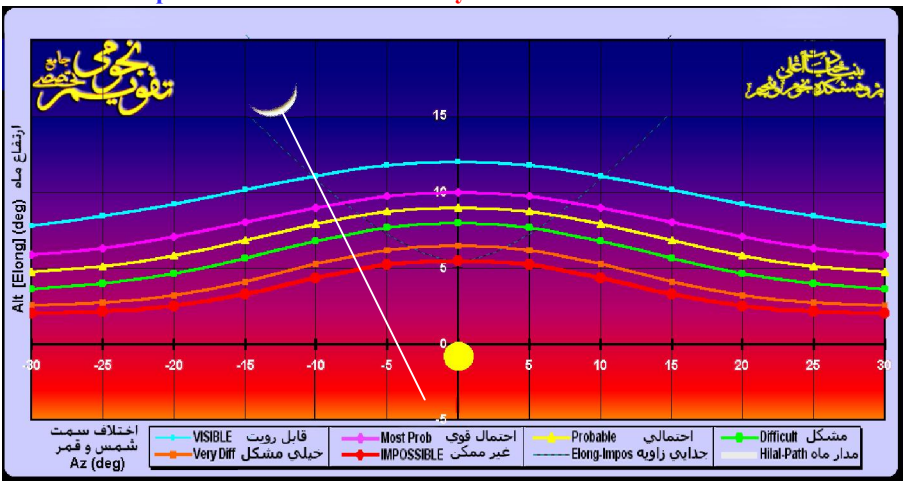
Observation Results:

Given the thinness of Helāl and its low altitude, the Helāl will not appeare above the horizon and it will not possible to see the it.

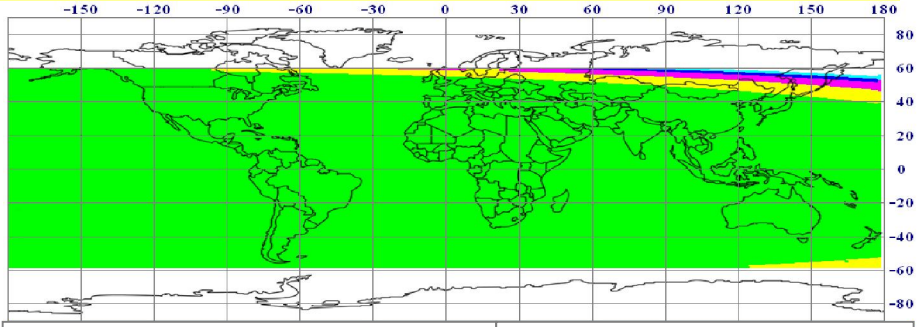
Position of the Helāl in the evening of 30th blessed month of Ramaḍān

The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the blue line and it was possible to see it.

The Helāl position at Sunset on Sunday 30th blessed month of Ramaḍān 1438



The below map shows the Helãl visibility on Sunday evening.
In all Islamic countries and continents (Asia, Australia, North and South America, Africa and Europe), the Helãl will be visible.



Helãl visibility of the month of Šawwãl 1438 hijri
At sunset on Sunday, 25th June, 2017
Abu Hadi prg.

Legend of Colors : Easily visible with naked eye - Visible by naked eye - Visible by appareil optical – Possible with optical Aid - Impossible even by telescope - **Impossible** - No color = Invisble

Position of the Helãl Sunday evening in **the eight Heavens**

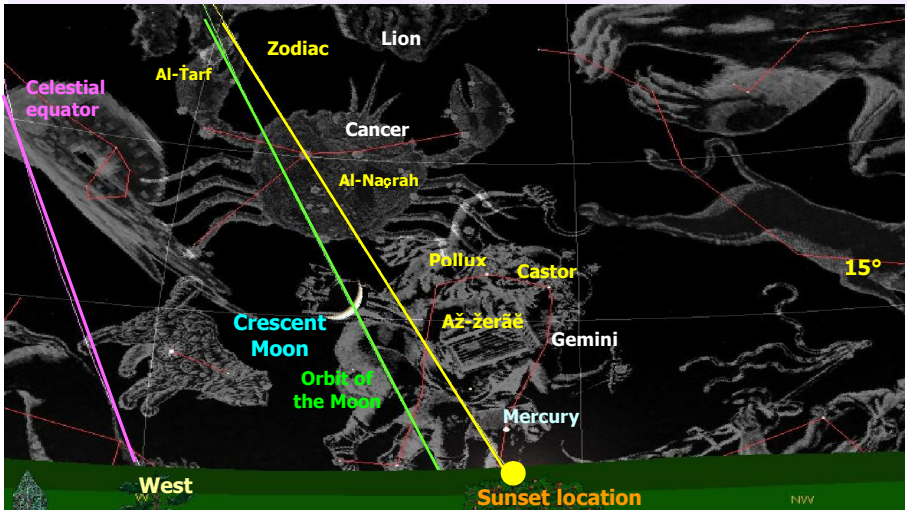
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Friday	The middle of conjunction Saturday	The end of conjunction Sunday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	05:40	12:23	19:05	19:06	20:29	1:23'	21°11'	16°54'	12°11'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	05:34	12:24	19:13	19:14	20:34	1:20'	21°17'	16°03'	13°18'
Najaf Naǰaf Ašraf	04:58	12:05	19:11	19:12	20:38	1:26'	21°20'	14°02'	15°45'
Karbala Karbalã Moẽlã	04:57	12:06	19:14	19:15	20:31	1:16'	21°22'	13°49'	15°58'
Kãžemain Kãžemain Šarifain	04:54	12:05	19:15	19:16	20:31	1:15'	21°23'	13°32'	16°12'
Samarra Sãmarrã Ğarîb	04:54	12:07	19:19	19:20	20:35	1:15'	21°26'	13°19'	16°29'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	04:15	11:34	18:52	18:53	20:04	1:11'	20°55'	12°11'	16°43'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	04:35	11:42	18:47	18:48	20:06	1:18'	21°41'	14°21'	15°54'

So enšã Allah, the blessed month of Ramaḍãn has 30 days.
The first day of the month of Šawwãl 1438 and the day of Ẽid Fiṭr will be on Monday 5th Cancer = 5th Tir 1396 = 26th June 2017.

Helãl sighting of the month of Šawwãl 1438
in the night before the day of Monday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helãl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helãl in the first night of the month of Šawwãl: in the night before the day of Monday, the Sun will set at 19:06 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 20:29. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 23 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helãl will be visible in Makkah and its region.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the month of Šawwãl 1438.



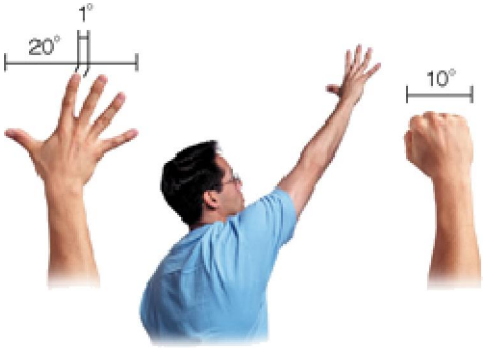
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 3°49' Gemini

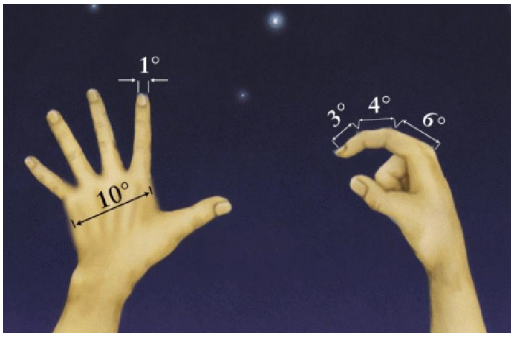
In Tropical sign: 4°17' Cancer

Azimuth: 115°32'

Declination: 23°21'54"



The characteristics of the Helãl:
In Sidereal sign: 25°00' Gemini
In Tropical sign: 26°19' Cancer
Tropical Mansion: Al-Ĵabhah



Latitude:- 2°56' (southern)
Moon Azimuth: 103°22'
Elongation from Sun: 21°11'
Moon Declination: 18°09'

Moon Altitude: 16°54'
Illumination: 3 Percent
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 360585 km
Helãl Width: +00°01'09"
Phase Angle: +158°33'

The Helãl shape (Crescent orientation):
"Deviant"or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the left side.

Sidereal Mansions (Conjunctionof Moon and Mansions):
Al-Žerãč this Mansion, Alpha Geminorum (Castor) is the first star and Beta Geminorum (Pollux) is the second star in Gemini (the Twins). Pollux is brighter than Castor and is closer to the Zodiac (6 degrees northern latitude) and Alpha Geminorum is 10 degrees northern latitude. The Moon is located in the south of this mansion.

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +01°00'30"

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helãl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.

THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF
Žĩ-Qaĕdah 1438

Šawwãl Waning (old) Crescent
and the Helãl of the blessed month of Žĩ-Qaĕdah

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayãt-aĕlã Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation عليهم السلام, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Šawwãl was Monday 5th Cancer = 5th Tir= 26th June 2017.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Šawwãl was on Saturday 31st Tir 1396 = 22nd July 2017 = 27th Šawwãl 1438, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ṫoloĕain" in arabic), given that on Sunrise 27th, the Moon will enter in taĥto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Šawwãl started at Sunset on 27th (at 19:04 Makkah local time), that is correspond with the beginning of the 28th night of Šawwãl and the Moon was in taĥto šoãĕ at least two days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Šawwãl will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on 27th at 19:03 local time of Makkah, with the beginning of 28th night. Until this time, the Moon will be in taĥto šoãĕ and it will not be possible to see the Helãl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Sunset Sunday 28th Šawwãl 1438= 23rd July 2017 = 1st Amordãd 1396 at 19:04 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (" ĕorf " in arabic) and the Šariaĕh. However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaĕh**.)

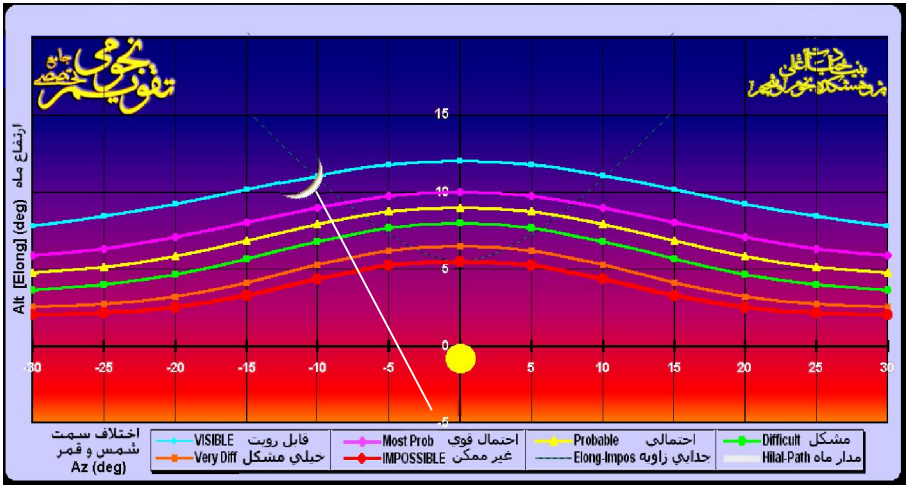
Moon at Sunset on
29th Šawwāl in local mean time of Makkah (KMT):
Moonset: 20:01 KMT
Sunset: 19:03 KMT
Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 58 minutes
«Boĕd moĕaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible
in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 14°30'
Elongation from Sun: 16°22'
Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 10°37'
Helāl Width: +00°00'40" Phase Angle: +163°32'
Moon altitude: 11°47'
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 366752 km
Illumination: 2 Percent
(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increasesby more than 7 percent)

Observation Results:
According to the values mentioned above, at Sunset the Helāl, with a good brightness, will appeare above the horizon and will be visible with naked eye.

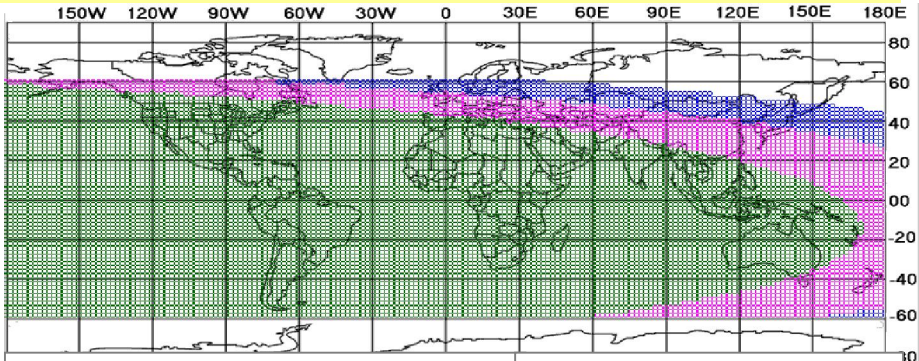
Position of the Helāl in the evening of 29th Šawwāl

The figure below, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the blue line and it was possible to see it.

The Helāl position at Sunset on Monday 29th Šawwāl 1438 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helãl visibility on Monday evening.
In some Islamic countries and continents (Asia, North and South America, Africa, Europe and Australia), the Helãl will be visible.



Helãl visibility of the 1st of the month of Žī-Qaědah
Sunset on Monday, 24th July, 2017
Dr. Mohammad Odeh - icoproject

Legend of Colors :
Easily visible with naked eye - Visible by appareil optical - Possible with optical aid
Impossible - No color = Invisble

Position of the Helãl Monday evening in **the eight Heavens**

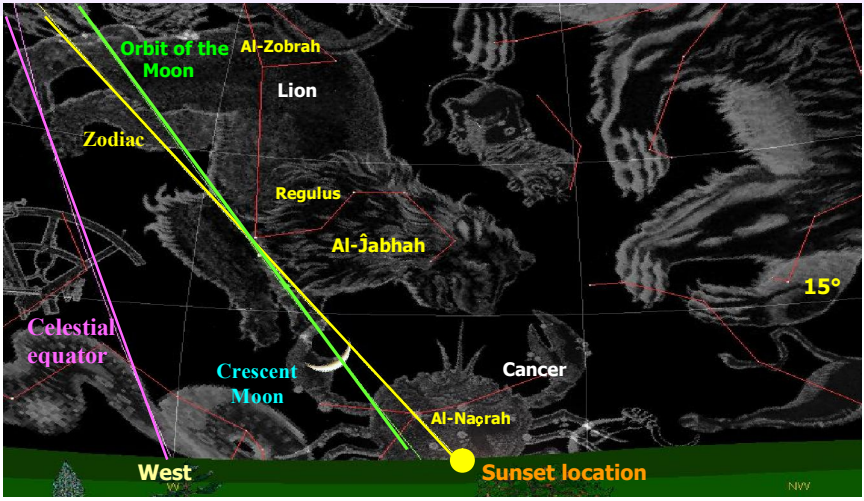
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Saturday	The middle of conjunction Sunday	The end of conjunction Monday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	19:04	19:04	19:02	19:03	20:01	0:58'	16°22'	11°47'	10°37'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	19:10	19:10	19:09	19:10	20:05	0:55'	16°28'	11°01'	11°24'
Najaf Naǰaf Ašraf	19:06	19:06	19:04	19:05	19:56	0:51'	16°30'	09°21'	13°04'
Karbala Karbalã Moělã	19:09	19:08	19:07	19:08	19:58	0:50'	16°32'	09°07'	13°13'
Kãžemain Kãžemain Šarifain	19:09	19:09	19:07	19:08	19:58	0:50'	16°33'	09°01'	13°23'
Samarra Sãmarrã Ğarīb	19:13	19:12	19:11	19:12	20:02	0:50'	16°36'	08°46'	13°34'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	18:45	18:44	18:43	18:44	19:30	0:46'	16°05'	07°50'	13°35'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	18:42	18:42	18:40	18:41	19:34	0:53'	16°50'	09°38'	13°15'

So enšã Allah, the day of the month of Žī-Qaědah 1438 will be on Tuesday 3rd Leo = 3rd Amordãd 1396 = 25th July 2017.

Helãl sighting of the month of Žĩ-Qaědah 1438 in the night before the day of Tuesday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helãl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helãl in the first night of the month of Žĩ-Qaědah: in the night before the day of Tuesday, the Sun will set at 19:03 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 20:01. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 58 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helãl will be visible in Makkah and its region.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the month of Žĩ-Qaědah 1438.



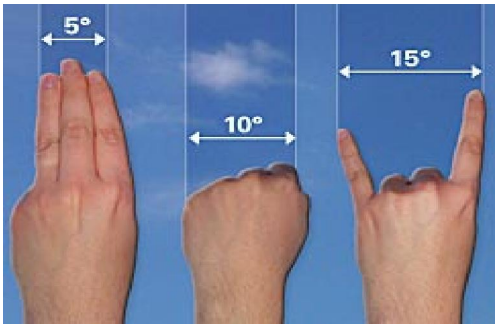
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 1°28' Cancer

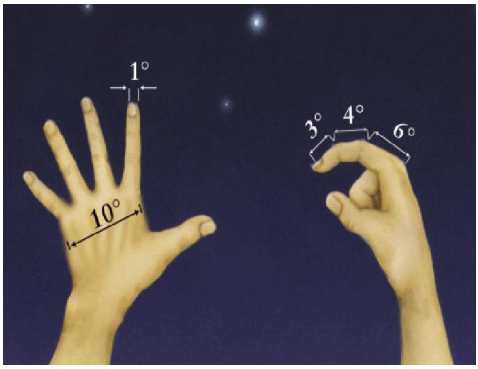
In Tropical sign: 1°57' Leo

Azimuth: 111°34'

Declination: 19°43'



The characteristics of the Helãl:
In Sidereal sign: 17°50' Cancer
In Tropical sign: 19°05' Leo
Tropical Mansion: Al-Zobrah



Latitude: -1°04' (southern)
Moon Declination: 14°20'
Moon Altitude: 11°47'
Moon Azimuth: 100°57'

Illumination: 2 Percent
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 366752 km

Phase Angle: +163°32'
Helãl Width: +00°00'40"

The Helãl shape (Crescent orientation):
"Deviant"or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the left side.

Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):
Al-Ṫarf: This Mansion consists of 2 stars of magnitude 5: one star out of the constellation Cancer, in the continuation of Zuben Elgenubi called Kappa Cancri (Latitude 5) and another, in front of the bright star Regulus called nu Leo along side the Zodiac. The Moon is located in the south of nu Leo from Al-Ṫarf.

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +00°59'34"

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helãl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.

THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF

Žĩ-Ĥejĵah 1438

Žĩ-Qaĕdah Waning (old) Crescent and the Helãl of the month of Žĩ-Ĥejĵah

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayãt-aĕlã Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Žĩ-Qaĕdah was Tuesday 3rd Leo = 3rd Amordãd = 25th July 2017.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Žĩ-Ĥejĵah was on Monday 30th Amordãd 1396 = 21st August 2017 = 28th Žĩ-Qaĕdah 1438, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ɨoloĕain" in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28th, the Moon will enter in taĥto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Žĩ-Qaĕdah started at sunrise on 28th at 6:01 Makkah local time and the Moon was in taĥto šoãĕ about three days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Žĩ-Qaĕdah will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Wednesday 30th at 18:45 local time of Makkah. Until this time, the Moon will be in taĥto šoãĕ and it will not be possible to see the Helãl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Żohr Tuesday 29th Žĩ-Qaĕdah 1438= 22nd August 2017 = 31st Amordãd 1396 at 12:24 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (" ĕorf " in arabic) and the Šariaĕh. However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaĕh**.)

According to the honorable Šariaĕh, the believer must strive to see the Helāl in the night of the 29th lunar month. If Helāl has not be observed, so the month has a thirtieth day and the new lunar month begins the day after.

Moon at Sunset on 29th Žī-Qaĕdah in local mean time of Makkah (KMT):

Moonset: 19:19 KMT

Sunset: 18:46 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 33 minutes

«Boĕd moĕaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 8°15'

Elongation from Sun: 9°16'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 6°39'

Helāl Width: +00°00'13"

Phase Angle: +169°09'

Moon altitude: 6°00'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 374846 km

Illumination: 0 Percent

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increasesby more than 7 percent)

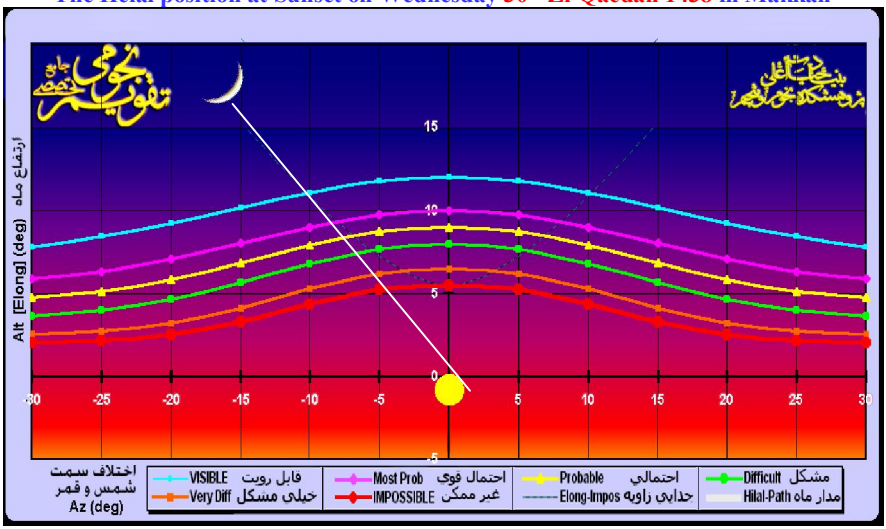
Observation Results:

Given the thinness of Helāl and its low altitude, the Helāl will not appeare above the horizon and it will not possible to see it.

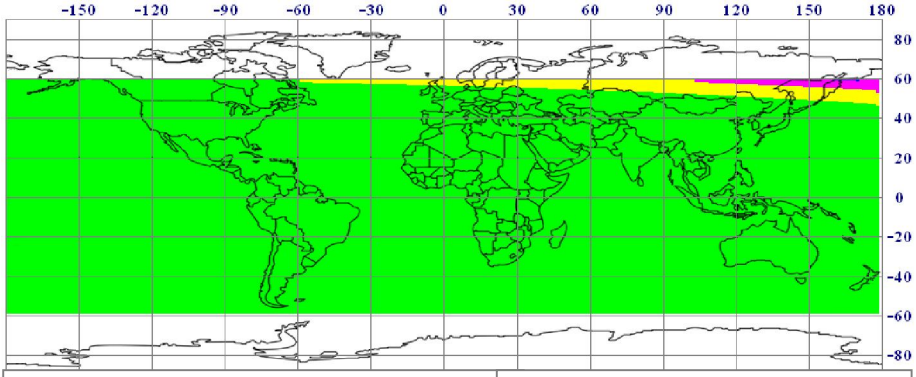
Position of the Helāl in the evening of 30th Žī-Qaĕdah

The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the blue line and it was possible to see it.

The Helāl position at Sunset on Wednesday 30th Žī-Qaĕdah 1438 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helãl visibility on Wednesday evening.
In all Islamic countries and continents (Asia, Australia, North and South America, Africa and Europe), the Helãl will be visible.



Helãl visibility of the 1st of the month of Žï- Ĥeĵĵah 1438 hijri At Sunset on Wednesday, 23rd August, 2017 Abu Hadi prg.

Legend of Colors : Easily visible with naked eye - Visible by naked eye - Visible by appareil optical – Possible with optical Aid - Impossible even by telescope - **Impossible** - No color = Invisble

Position of the Helãl Wednesday evening in **the eight Heavens**

The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Monday	The middle ofconjunction Tuesday	The end of conjunction Wednesday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	06:01	12:24	18:44	18:45	20:06	1:21'	23°27'	17°36'	14°47'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	05:59	12:24	18:48	18:49	20:08	1:19'	23°31'	16°45'	15°49'
Najaf Naĵaf Ašraf	05:31	12:06	18:37	18:38	19:52	1:14'	23°31'	14°27'	18°04'
Karbala Karbalã Moělã	05:32	12:07	18:39	18:40	19:53	1:13'	23°32'	14°15'	18°15'
Kãžemain Kãžemain Šarifain	05:29	12:06	18:38	18:39	19:52	1:13'	23°32'	14°08'	18°28'
Samarra Sãmarrã Ğarîb	05:30	12:07	18:41	18:42	19:55	1:13'	23°35'	13°51'	18°43'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	04:54	11:34	18:11	18:12	19:21	1:09'	23°05'	12°48'	18°50'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	05:08	11:42	18:13	18:14	19:29	1:15'	23°49'	14°45'	18°15'

So enšã Allah, the first day of the month of Žï-Ĥeĵĵah 1438 will be on Thursday 2nd Virgo=2nd Šahriwar 1396 = 24th August 2017, and in all Islamic countries Eid Qorbãn will be on Saturday 11th Virgo=11th Šahriwar = 2nd September

In the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation عليهم السلام it says:

"Yawma ṡawmekom yawma naĥrekom": يوم صومكم يوم نحركم

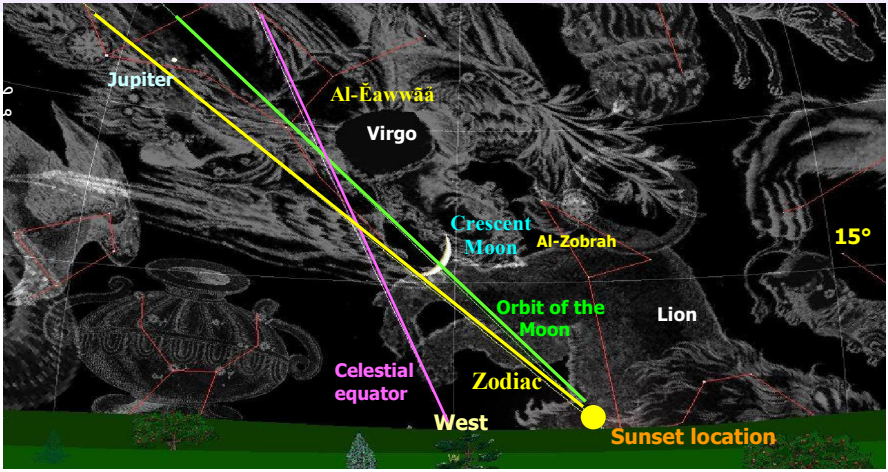
That means: "The day (of the week) which was your first day of fasting (i.e the first day of the blessed month of Ramaḍān), the same day (of the week) is your sacrifice (Eid Qorban)."

This year, the first day of the blessed month of Ramaḍān was Saturday and Eid Qorban will be Saturday enšā Allāh.

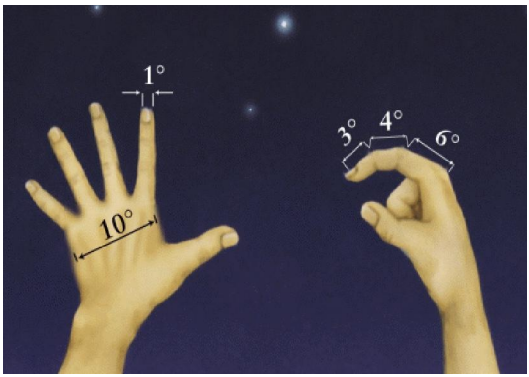
Helāl sighting of the month of Ži-Ĥejĵah 1438
in the night before the day of Thursday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helāl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helāl in the first night of the month of Ži-Ĥejĵah: in the night before the day of Thursday, the Sun will set at 18:45 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 20:06. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 21 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helāl will be visible in Makkah and other Islamic countries.

The Helāl observation map in the first night of the month of Žī-Ĥejĵah 1438.



The position of the Sun:
In Sidereal sign: 00°14' Leo
In Tropical sign: 00°41' Virgo
Azimuth: 102°25'
Declination: 11°13'



The characteristics of the Helāl:
In Sidereal sign: 23°41' Leo
In Tropical sign: 24°48' Virgo
Tropical Mansion: Al-Semāk
Latitude: 2°03"
Elongation from Sun: 23°27'
Moon Declination: +4°13"
Moon Altitude: 17°36"
Moon Azimuth: 87°39"
Illumination: 4 Percent
Helāl Width: +01°19'
Phase Angle: +156°23'

The Helālshape (Crescent orientation) :
"Deviant"or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the left side.

Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):
Al-Zobrah: This Mansion consists of 4 stars on the back of Leo. Index and the brightest star of this Mansion is Zosma (Delta Leonis- δ Leo with magnitude of 2.56 and latitude 14 degrees. Theta Leonis (θ Leo) and 60 Leonis (60 Leo) (magnitude 4.42) are other stars of this mansion. The Moon crosses from the south of this mansion.

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +00°57'38"

In the picture, the Moon path is shown with a green line and the Sun path with a yellow line. The Moon and the Sun orbits junct in N.Node and S.Node.

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.
The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.

THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF
Moĥarram al-ĥarãm 1439

Žĭ-Ĥeĵĵah Waning (old) Crescent and the Helãl of the month of Moĥarram al-ĥarãm

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayăt-ălã Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Žĭ-Ĥeĵĵah was Thursday 2nd Virgo = 2nd Šahriwar 1396 = 24th August 2017.

Also, the last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Žĭ-Ĥeĵĵah was on Tuesday 28th Šahriwar 1396 = 19th September 2017 = 27th Žĭ-Ĥeĵĵah 1438, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ŧoloĕain" in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28th, the Moon entered in taĥto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon is under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Žĭ-Ĥeĵĵah started at Sunset on 27th at 18:20 Makkah local time, with the beginning of the 28th night of Žĭ-Ĥeĵĵah and the Moon was in taĥto šoãĕ about two days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Žĭ-Ĥeĵĵah will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Thursday 29th at 18:18 local time of Makkah. Until this time the Moon will be in taĥto šoãĕ and it will not be possible to see the Helãl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Sunset Wednesday 28th Žĭ-Ĥeĵĵah 1438= 20th September 2017 = 29th Šahriwar 1396 at 18:19 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (" ĕorf " in arabic) and the Šariaĕh. However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaĕh**).

Moon at Sunset on 29th Žī-Ĥeĵĵah in local mean time of Makkah (KMT):

Moonset: 19:20 KMT

Sunset: 18:18 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 1 hour and 2 minutes

«Boĕd moĕaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 15°30'

Elongation from Sun: 16°28'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 9°16'

Helāl Width: +00°00'40"

Phase Angle: +163°07'

Moon altitude: 13°15'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 387074 km

Illumination: 2 Percent

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increases by more than 7 percent)

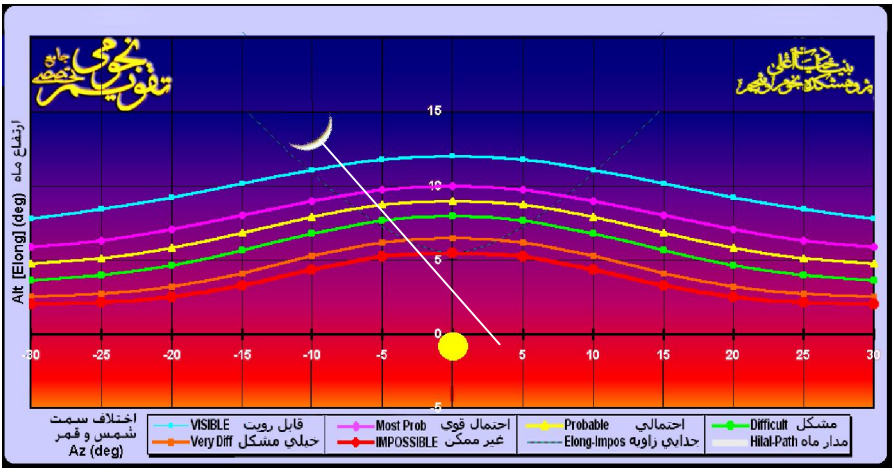
Observation Results:

According to the values mentioned above, at Sunset the Helāl, will appeare above the horizon and will be visible with naked eye.

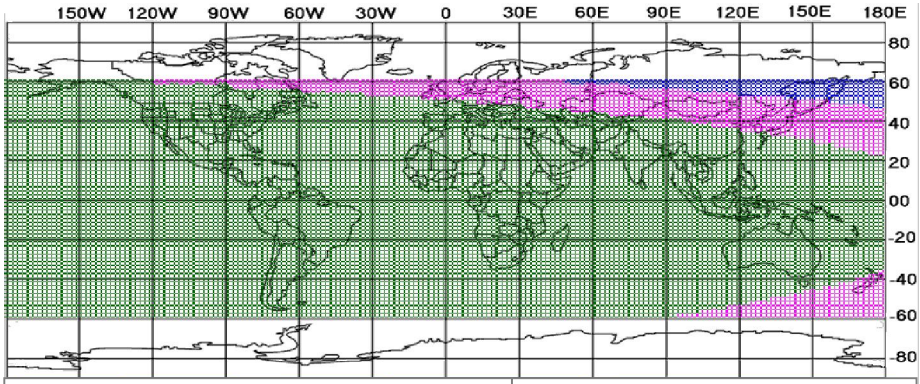
Position of the Helāl in the evening of 29th Žī-Ĥeĵĵah

The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the blue line and it was possible to see it.

The Helāl position at Sunset on Thursday 30th Žī-Ĥeĵĵah 1438 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helãl visibility on Thursday evening.
In all Islamic countries and continents (Asia, North and South America, Africa, Europe and Australia), the Helãl will be visible.



Helãl visibility of the 1st of the month of Moharram 1439 hijri
At Sunset on Thursday, 21st September, 2017
Dr. Mohammad Odeh - icoproject

Legend of Colors :
Easily visible with naked eye - Visible by appareil optical - Possible with optical aid
Impossible - No color = Invisble

Position of the Helãl Thursday evening in **the eight Heavens**

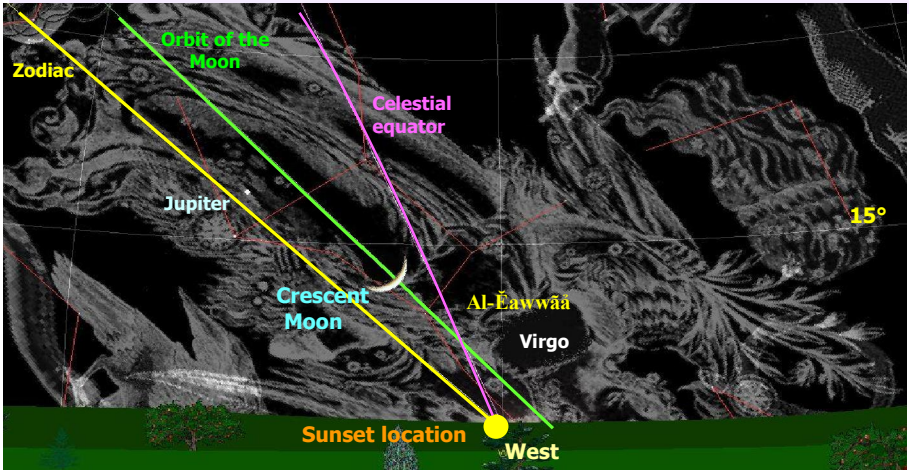
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Tuesday	The middle ofconjunction Wednesday	The end of conjunction Thursday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	18:20	18:19	18:17	18:18	19:20	1:02'	16°28'	13°15'	09°16'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	18:21	18:20	18:18	18:19	19:20	1:01'	16°31'	12°46'	10°03'
Najaf Naǰaf Ašraf	18:03	18:02	18:00	18:01	18:59	0:58'	16°27'	11°11'	11°43'
Karbala Karbalã Moělã	18:05	18:03	18:01	18:02	19:00	0:58'	16°28'	11°07'	11°52'
Kãžemain Kãžemain Šarifain	18:04	18:02	18:00	18:01	18:59	0:58'	16°29'	10°55'	12°02'
Samarra Sãmarrã Ğarîb	18:06	18:04	18:02	18:03	19:00	0:57'	16°30'	10°44'	12°14'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	17:33	17:32	17:29	17:30	18:25	0:55'	16°00'	10°04'	12°14'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	17:40	17:38	17:36	17:37	18:36	0:59'	16°45'	11°29'	11°55'

So enšã Allah, the first day of the month of Moharram 1439 will be on Friday 31st Virgo=31st Šahriwar 1396= 22nd September 2017.

Helãl sighting of the month of Moĥarram 1439
in the night before the day of Friday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helãl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helãl in the first night of the month of Moĥarram: in the night before the day of Friday, the Sun will set at 18:18 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 19:20. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 2 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helãl will be visible in Makkah, other Islamic countries and all the continents.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the month of Moĥarram 1439.



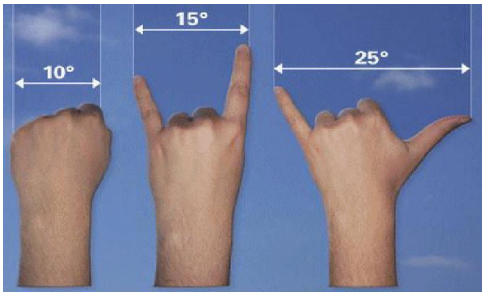
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 28°22' Leo

In Tropical sign: 28°50' Virgo

Azimuth: 90°50'

Declination: 0°28'

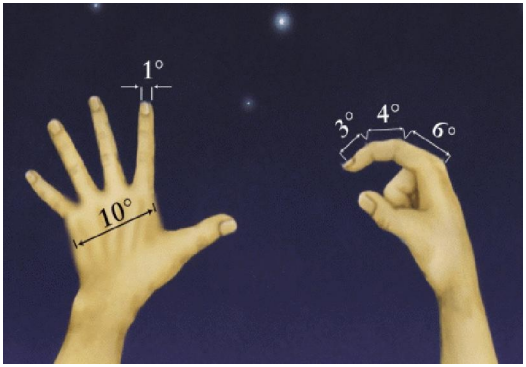


The characteristics of the Helãl:

In Sidereal sign: 14°50' Virgo

In Tropical sign: 15°57' Libra

Tropical Mansion: Al-Qalb



Latitude: + 03°27' (northern)

Moon Declination: -2°51"

Moon Inclination: 5°09'00

Moon Altitude: 13°15"

Moon Azimuth: 81°34'

Illumination: 2 Percent

Phase Angle: +163°06'57"

The Helãl shape (Crescent orientation):

"Deviant"or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the left side.

Sidereal Mansions (Conjunctionof Moon and Mansions):

Ĕawwãå: This Mansion consists of five stars in Virgo constellation as an L-shape. The first star of this mansion is Zavijava (beta β) and the brightest star is Ĕawwâ (delta δ). The other stars are: gamma Virgo (γ: on the curvature of the L-shape), epsilon (ε Vindemiatrix) and Zaniah (eta η). The Moon crosses this mansion from the south.

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +00°56'26"

In the picture, the the Moon path is shown with a green line and the Sun path with a yellow line.The moon and the sun orbits junctin N. Node and S. Node.

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helãl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.

THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF Ṡafar 1439

Moĥarram Waning (old) Crescent and the Helãl of the month of Ṡafar.

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayãt-ašlã Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Moĥarram was Friday 31st Virgo = 31st Šahriwar 1396 = 22nd September 2017.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Moĥarram was on Thursday 27th Mehr 1396 = 19th October 2017 = 28th Moĥarram 1439, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ṫoloĕain" in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28th, the Moon will enter in taĥto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Moĥarram started at Sunrise on 28th at 6:18 Makkah local time and the Moon was in taĥto šoãĕ about three days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Moĥarram will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Saturday 30th at 17:52 local time of Makkah. Until this time, the Moon will be in taĥto šoãĕ and it will not be possible to see the Helãl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Żohr Friday 29th Moĥarram 1439= 20th October 2017 = 28th Mehr 1396 at 12:06 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (" ĕorf " in arabic) and the Šariaĕh. However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaĕh**).

According to the honorable Šariaĕh, the believer must strive to see the Helãl in the night of the 29th lunar month. If Helãl has not be observed, so the month has a thirtieth day and the new lunar month begins the day after.

Moon at Sunset on
29th Moĥarram in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)

Moonset: 18:27 KMT

Sunset: 17:52 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 35 minutes

«Boĕd moĕaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 8°45'

Elongation from Sun: 7°50'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 2°50'

Helãl Width: +00°00'13" Phase Angle: +170°10'

Moon altitude: 6°00'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 395248 km

Illumination: 0 Percent

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increasesby more than 7 percent)

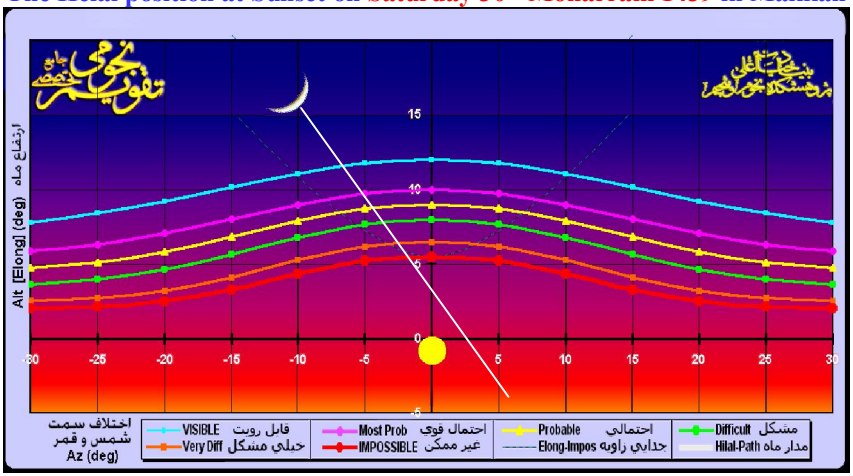
Observation Result:

Given the thinness of Helãl and its low altitude, the Helãl will not appeare above the horizon and it will not possible to see the it.

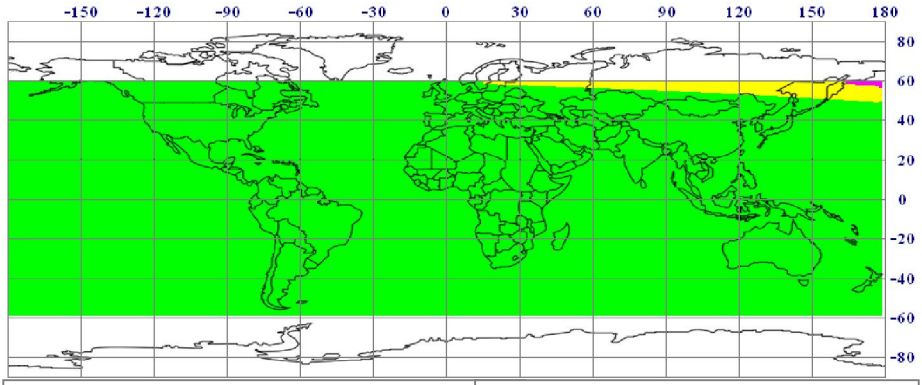
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 30th Moĥarram

The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the blue line and it was possible to see it.

The Helãl position at Sunset on Saturday 30th Moĥarram 1439 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helãl visibility on Saturday evening.
In all Islamic countries and continents (Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia, North and South America), the Helãl is easily visible with naked eye.



Helãl visibility of the 1st of the month of Šafar 1439 hijri
At sunset on Saturday, 21st October 2017
Abu Hadi prg.

Legend of Colors : Easily visible with naked eye - Visible by naked eye - Visible by appareil optical – Possible with optical Aid - Impossible even by telescope - Impossible - No color = Invisble

Position of the Helãl Saturday evening in **the eight Heavens**

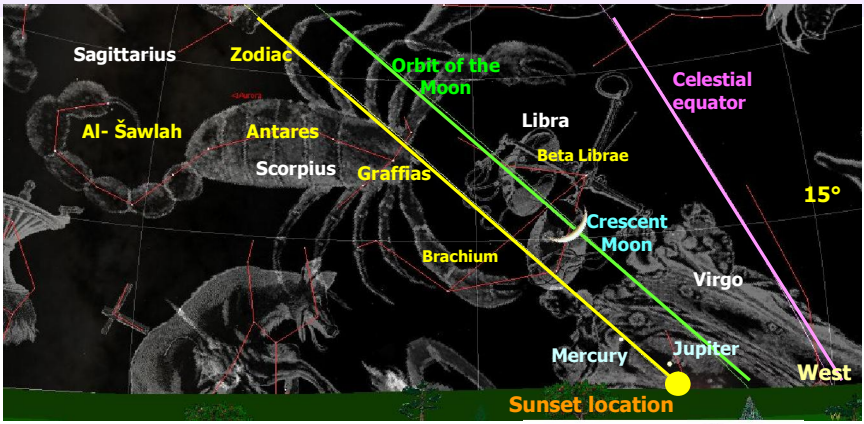
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Thursday	The middle ofconjunction Friday	The end of conjunction Saturday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	06:18	12:06	17:51	17:52	19:14	01:22'	20°14'	16°59'	10°35'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	06:21	12:06	17:49	17:50	19:12	01:22'	20°15'	16°26'	11°34'
Najaf Naĵaf Ašraf	06:09	11:47	17:23	17:24	18:43	01:19'	20°08'	14°35'	13°43'
Karbala Karbalã Močlã	06:11	11:49	17:23	17:24	18:43	01:19'	20°09'	14°33'	13°55'
Kãžemain Kãžemain Šarifain	06:10	11:47	17:21	17:22	18:41	01:19'	20°09'	14°21'	17°07'
Samarra Sãmarrã Ğarîb	06:13	11:49	17:22	17:23	18:42	01:19'	20°10'	14°08'	14°22'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	05:42	11:16	16:47	16:48	18:05	01:17'	19°41'	13°17'	14°29'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	05:45	11:24	16:59	17:00	18:21	01:21'	20°25'	14°56'	13°55'

So enšã Allah, the first day of the month of Šafar 1439 will be on Sunday 30th Libra= 30th Mehr 1396 = 22nd October 2017.

Helãl sighting of the month of Ṡafar 1439
in the night before the day of Sunday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helãl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helãl in the first night of the month of Ṡafar: in the night before the day of Sunday, the Sun will set at 17:52 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 19:14. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 22 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helãl will be visible in Makkah, other Islamic countries andall the continents.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the month of Ṡafar 1439.



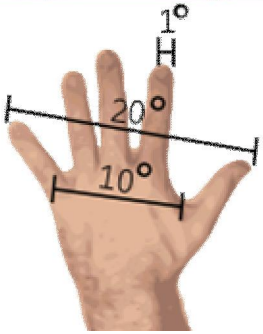
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 27°56' Virgo

In Tropical sign: 28°24' Libra

Azimuth: 78°38'25"

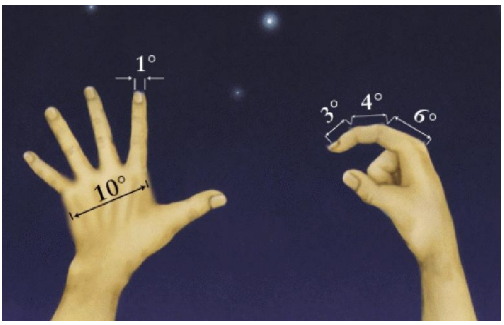
Declination: -10°54'12"



The characteristics of the Helāl:
In Sidereal sign: 18°10' Libra
In Tropical sign: 19°17' Scorpio
Tropical Mansion: Al- Qalb

Latitude: +04°26'00"(northern)
Moon Declination: -13°06'03"
Moon Altitude: 16°59'
Moon Azimuth: 68°03'42"

Phase Angle: +159°13'45"
Elongation from Sun: 20°14'
Illumination: 3 Percent
Helāl Width: 00'59"



The Helāl shape (Crescent orientation):"Deviant"or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the left side.

Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):
Al-Zobānā: This Mansion consists of two stars on the two Scorpion's Claws and the two Balance's Scales: "Zuben Elgenubi" or α Librae (magnitude 2.7) and "Zuben Eschamali" or β Libra (magnitude 2.6). Zuben Eschamali is rising earlier than Zuben Elgenubi and is the mean star of this Mansion.

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +00°54'54"

In the picture, the the Moon path is shown with a green line, the Sun path with a yellow line, and the celestial equator with a purple color.

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.

THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF
Rabiĕ al-awwal 1439

Ṡafar Waning (old) Crescent
and the Helãl of the month of Rabiĕ al-awwal

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayãt-aĕlã Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Ṡafar was Sunday 30th Libra= 30th Mehr 1396 = 22nd October 2017.
Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ṡafar was on Friday 26th Ãbãn 1396 = 17th November 2017 = 27th Ṡafar 1439, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ṫoloĕain" in arabic), given that on Sunrise 27th, the Moon will enter in taĥto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).
The interlunar days of the month of Ṡafar started at Sunset on 27th at 17:38 Makkah local time, with the beginning of the 28th night of Ṡafar and the Moon was in taĥto šoãĕ at least two days.
When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed.
The Moon of Ṡafar will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Sunday 29th (at 17:38 local time of Makkah. Until this time the Moon will be in taĥto šoãĕ and it will not be possible to see the Helãl before.
The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Sunset Saturday 28th Ṡafar 1439= 18th November 2017 = 27th Ãbãn 1395 at 17:38 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (" ĕorf " in arabic) and the Šariaĕh. However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaĕh**).

Moon at Sunset on 29th Ṣafar in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)

Moonset: 18:34 KMT

Sunset: 17:38 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 56 minutes

«Boĕd moĕaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree):14°00'

Elongation from Sun: 11°41'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 03°25'

Helãl Width: +00°00'21"

Phase Angle: +167°33'44"

Moon altitude: 11°06'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 402988 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increasesby more than 7 percent)

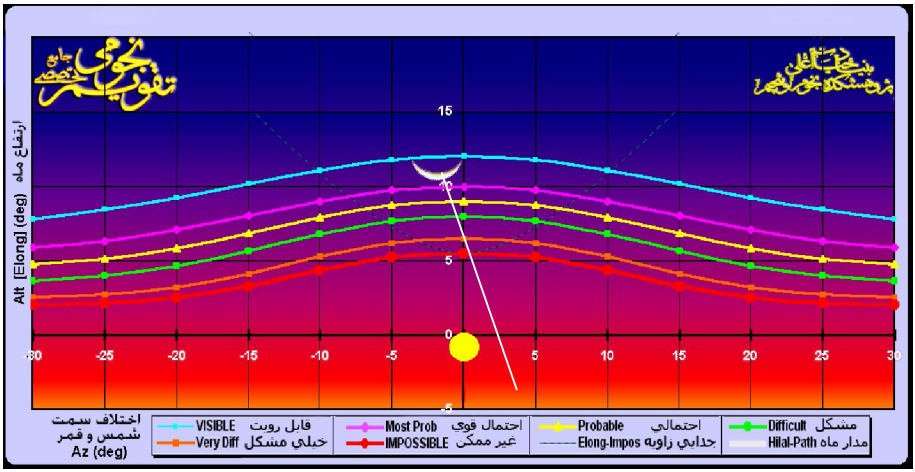
Observation Results:

According to the values mentioned above, at Sunset the Helãl, will appeare above the horizon and will be visible with naked eye.

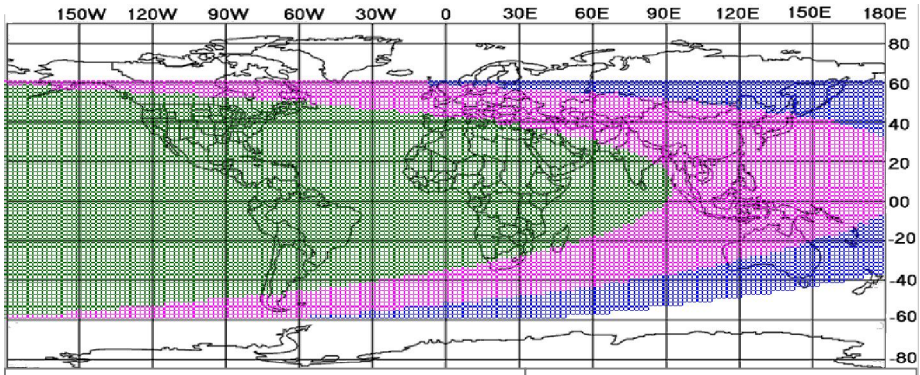
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 29th Ṣafar

The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the Purple line and it was possible to see it.

The Helãl position at Sunset on Sunday 29th Ṣafar 1439 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helãl visibility on Sunday evening.
In Islamic countries and continents (Asia, America, Africa, Europe and Australia), the Helãl is easily visible with naked eye.



Helãl visibility of the 1st of Rabiĕ al-awwal 1439 hijri
At Sunset on Sunday, 19th November 2017
Dr. Mohammad Odeh - icoproject

Legend of Colors :
Easily visible with naked eye - Visible by appareil optical - Possible with optical aid
Impossible - No color = Invisble

Position of the Helãl Sunday evening in **the eight Heavens**

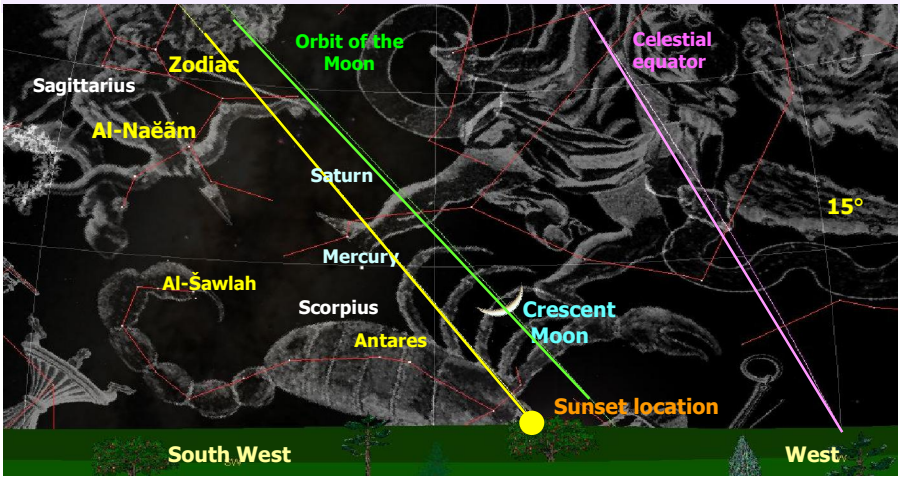
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Friday	The middle ofconjunction Saturday	The end of conjunction Sunday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	17:38	17:38	17:37	17:38	18:34	0:56'	11°41'	11°06'	3°25'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	17:34	17:34	17:33	17:34	18:31	0:57'	11°41'	10°50'	4°07'
Najaf Naĵaf Ašraf	17:02	17:01	17:00	17:01	17:58	0:57'	11°31'	10°03'	5°40'
Karbala Karbalã Moĕlã	17:02	17:01	17:00	17:01	17:58	0:57'	11°31'	09°59'	5°48'
Kãżemain Kãżemain Šarifain	16:59	16:59	16:57	16:58	17:56	0:58'	11°30'	09°55'	5°57'
Samarra Sãmarrã Ğarîb	16:59	16:59	16:57	16:58	17:56	0:58'	11°31'	09°51'	6°09'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	16:22	16:22	16:20	16:21	17:17	0:56'	11°02'	09°14'	6°10'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	16:39	16:38	16:37	16:38	17:36	0:58'	11°48'	10°13'	5°50'

So enšã Allah, the first day of the month of Rabiĕ al-awwal 1439 will be on Monday 29th Scorpio = 29th Ãbãn 1396 = 20th November 2017.

Helãl sighting of the month of Rabiĕ al-awwal 1439
in the night before the day of Monday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helãl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helãl in the first night of the blessed month of Rabiĕ al-awwal: in the night before the day of Monday, the Sun will set at 17:38 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 18:34.
That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 56 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helãl will be visible in Makkah, islamic contries.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the month of Rabiĕ al-awwal 1439.



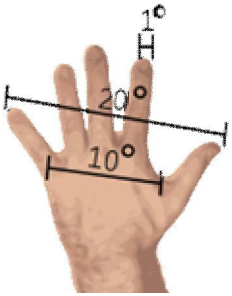
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 26°59' Libra

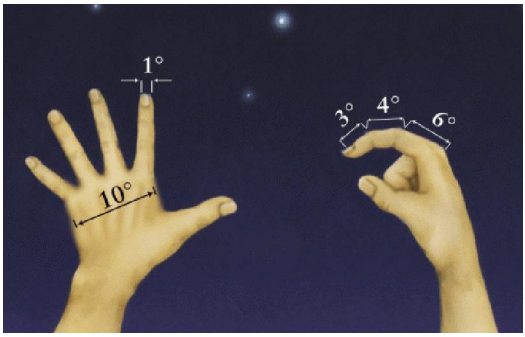
In Tropical sign: 27°27' Scorpio

Azimuth: 69°14'38"

Declination: -19°35'17"



The characteristics of the Helāl:
In Sidereal sign: 08°40' Scorpio
In Tropical sign: 09°52' Sagittarius
Tropical Mansion: Al-Naĕām



Latitude: +04°09'00" (northern)
Moon Declination: 5°09'00
Moon Inclination: -17°42'46"
Moon Altitude: 11°05'59"

Moon Azimuth: 65°49'59"
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 402988 km
Elongation from Sun: 11°41'
Phase Angle: +167°34'

The Helāl shape (Crescent orientation) :
"Deviant"or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top.

Sidereal Mansions (Conjunctionof Moon and Mansions):
Al- Qalb: This Mansion consist of one star called Antares (α Scorpii, Alpha Scorpii) with 6 degrees southern latitude. It's located on the position of the heart of the Scorpius.

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +00°54'14"

In the picture, the the Moon path is shown with a green line, the Sun path with a yellow line, and the celestial equator with a purple color.

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.
The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.

THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF
Rabiĕ al-Ãǩar 1439

Rabiĕ al-awwal Waning (old) Crescent and the Helãl of the month of Rabiĕ al-Ãǩar

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayãt-ašlã Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation عليهم السلام, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Rabiĕ al-awwal was Monday 29th Scorpio= 29th Ãbãn 1396 = 20th november 2017.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Rabiĕ al-awwal was on Sunday 26th Ãžar 1396 = 17th December 2017 = 28th Rabiĕ al-awwal 1439, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-ṫoloĕain” in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28th, the Moon will enter in taǩto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Rabiĕ al-awwal started at Sunrise on 28th at 06:52 Makkah local time and the Moon was in taǩto šoãĕ at least three days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Rabiĕ al-awwal will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Tuesday 30th at 17:43 local time of Makkah. Until this time, the Moon will be in taǩto šoãĕ and it will not be possible to see the Helãl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Żohr Monday 29th Rabiĕ al-awwal 1439= 18th December 2017 = 27th Ãžar 1396 at 12:17 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (“ ĕorf ” in arabic) and the Šariaĕh. However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaĕh**).

According to the honorable Šariaẽh, the believer must strive to see the Helãl in the night of the 29th lunar month. If Helãl has not be observed, so the month has a thirtieth day and the new lunar month begins the day after.

Moon at Sunset on
29th Rabiẽ al-awwal in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)

Moonset: 18:01 KMT

Sunset: 17:42 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 19 minutes

«Boẽd moẽaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 4°45'

Elongation from Sun: 2°53'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 1°48'

Helãl Width: +00°00'03" Phase Angle: +175°37'

Moon altitude: 3°15'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 406123 km

Illumination: 0 Percent

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increasesby more than 7 percent)

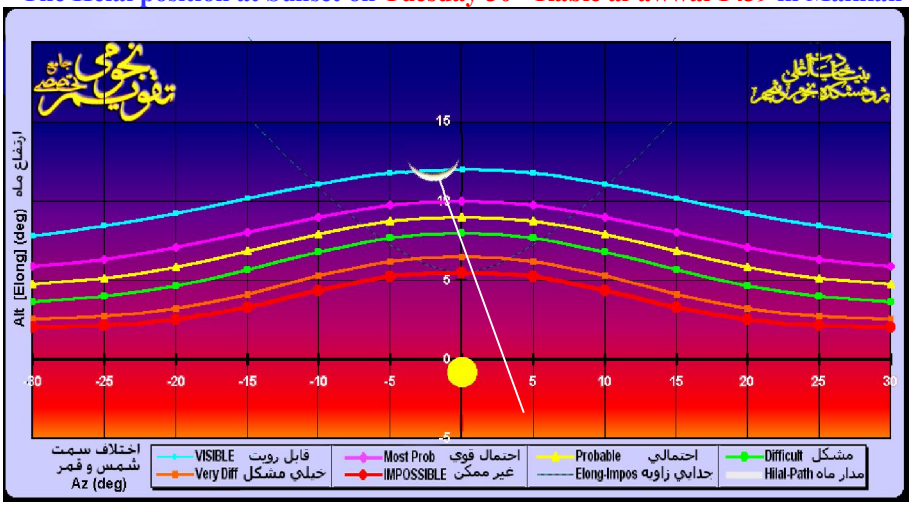
Observation Results:

According to the values mentioned above, at Sunset, the Moon will not appeare above the horizon and it will not be possible to see it.

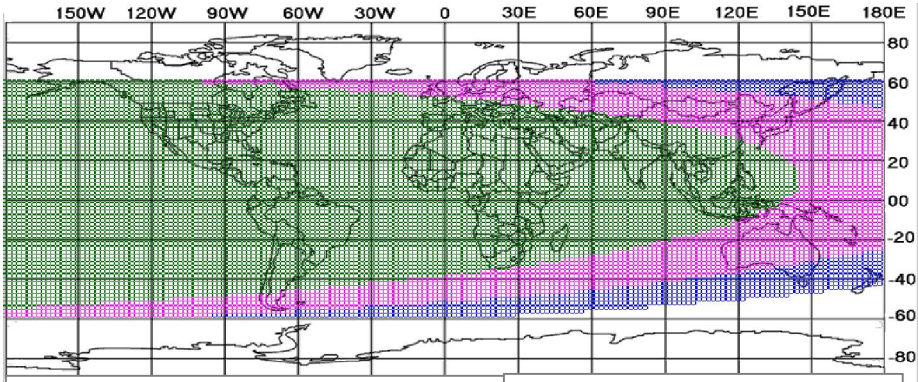
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 30th Rabiẽ al-awwal

The figure below, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the blue line and it was possible to see it.

The Helãl position at Sunset on Tuesday 30th Rabiẽ al-awwal 1439 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helãl visibility on Tuesday evening.
In Islamic countries and continents (Asia, North and South America, Africa, Europe, Australia), the Helãl will be visible.



Helãl visibility of the 1st of Rabič al-Ãǩar 1439 hijri
At Sunset on Tuesday, 19th December, 2017
Dr. Mohammad Odeh - icoproject

Legend of Colors :
Easily visible with naked eye - Visible by appareil optical - Possible with optical aid
Impossible - No color = Invisble

Position of the Helãl Tuesday evening in **the eight Heavens**

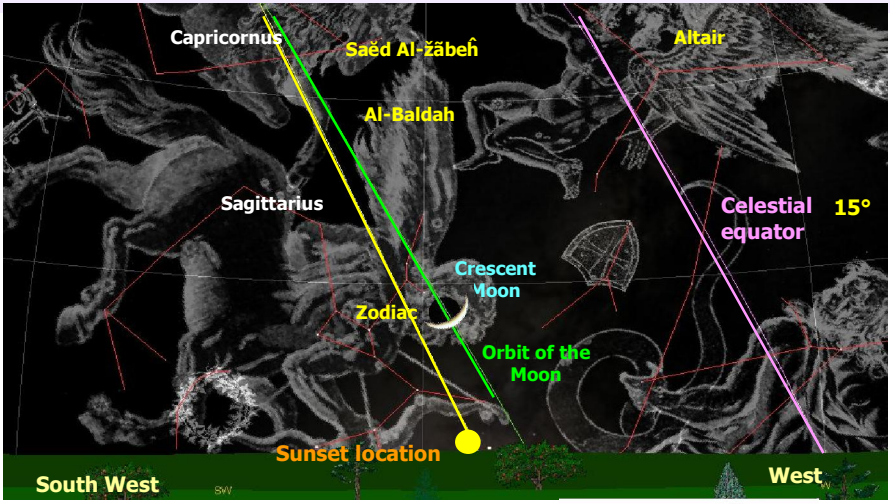
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Sunday	The middle ofconjunction Monday	The end of conjunction Tuesday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	6:52	12:17	17:42	17:43	18:49	1:06'	13°42'	12°42'	3°18'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	6:59	12:18	17:36	17:37	18:44	1:07'	13°41'	12°35'	4°09'
Najaf Naĵaf Ašraf	6:57	11:59	17:01	17:02	18:10	1:08'	13°29'	11°29'	5°59'
Karbala Karbalã Moĕlã	7:00	12:01	17:00	17:01	18:09	1:08'	13°29'	11°31'	6°10'
Kãżemain Kãżemain Šarifain	7:00	11:59	16:57	16:58	18:07	1:09'	13°28'	11°24'	6°20'
Samarra Sãmarrã Ğarîb	7:04	12:01	16:57	16:58	18:07	1:09'	13°28'	11°15'	6°33'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	6:37	11:28	16:18	16:19	17:27	1:08'	12°59'	10°41'	6°43'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	6:33	11:36	16:37	16:38	17:48	1:10'	13°45'	11°53'	6°08'

So enšã Allah, the first day of the month of Rabič al-Ãǩar 1439 will be on Wednesday 29th Sagittarius =29th Ãžar 1396 = 20th December 2017.

Helãl sighting of the month of Rabiĕ al-Ãǩar 1439
in the night before the day of Wednesday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helãl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helãl in the first night of the blessed month of Rabiĕ al-Ãǩar: in the night before the day of Wednesday, the Sun will set at 17:43 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 18:49. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 6 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helãl will be visible in Makkah, islamic contries and all the continents.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the month of Rabiĕ al-Ãǩar 1439.



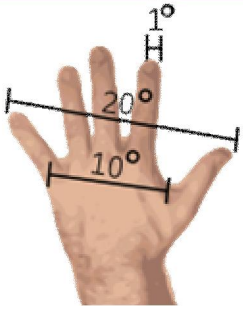
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 27°25' Scorpio

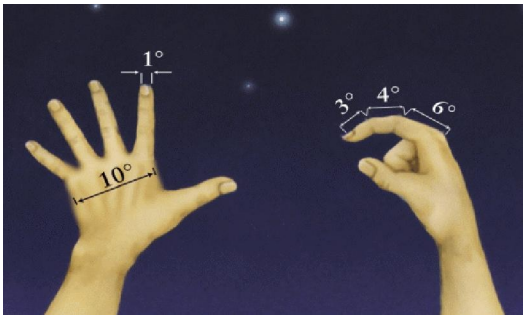
In Tropical sign: 27°53' Sagittarius

Azimuth: 65°06'06"

Declination: -23°25'07"



The characteristics of the Helāl:
In Sidereal sign: 11°07' Sagittarius
In Tropical sign: 12°23' Capricorn
Tropical Mansion: Saěd Al-žābeĥ



Latitude: +02°28'29"(northern)
Moon Declination: -20°27'50"
Moon Inclination: 5°09'00

Moon Altitude: 12°41'33"
Moon Azimuth: 61°47'48"
Illumination: 1 Percent
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 405056 km
Phase Angle: +166°01'33"
Helāl Width: +00°00'26"

The Helāl shape (Crescent orientation):
"Deviant"or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top.

Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):
Al- Naěām: This mansion consists of 11 stars which 4 stars called Al- Naěām al-Wārid, on the bow and arrow and 4 other stars called Al-Naěām al-Ṡādirah on the chest. One star between the two, known as VaṠl and 2 stars called Żalīmain. 4 stars: gamma sagittarii (Nash), delta (Kaus Meridionalis), epsilon sagittarii (Kaus Australis), and eta = Al- Naěām al-Wārid.
Al-Naěām al-Ṡādirah: phi sagittarii, sigma (Nunki), Tau sagittarii (on the nock and the end of bow), zeta sagittarii (Ascella) on the armpit, chi.

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +00°53'56"

In the picture, the the Moon path is shown with a green line, the Sun path with a yellow line, and the celestial equator with a purple color.

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.

THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomãdā al-õlā 1439

Rabiĕ al-ÃǨar Waning (old) Crescent and the Helãl of the month of Ĵomãdā al-õlā

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayãt-ælã Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Rabiĕ al-ÃǨar was Wednesday 29th Sagittarius= 29th Ãžar 1396 = 20th December 2017.

Also, the last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Žī-Ĥeĵĵah was on Monday 25th Dey 1396 = 15th January 2018 = 27th Rabiĕ al-ÃǨar 1439, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ŧoloĕain" in arabic), because on Sunrise 27th the Moon will enter in taǨto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of the light of the Sun).

The interlunar days of the month of Rabiĕ al-ÃǨar started at Sunset on 27th at 17:59 Makkah local time, with the beginning of the 28th night of Šaĕbãn and the Moon was in taǨto šoãĕ at least two days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Rabiĕ al-ÃǨar will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Wednesday 29th at 18:01 local time of Makkah. The Moon will be in taǨto šoãĕ until this time and it will not be possible to see the Helãl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Sunset Tuesday 28th Rabiĕ al-ÃǨar 1439= 16th January 2018 = 26th Dey 1396 at 18:00 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (" ĕorf " in arabic) and the Šariaĕh. However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the observation which is the criterion of the Šariaĕh.)

Moon at Sunset on
29th Rabiĕ al-Ãǩarin local mean time of Makkah (KMT)

Moonset: 18:24 KMT

Sunset: 18:01 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 23 minutes
«Boĕd moĕaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible
in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 5°45'
Elongation from Sun: 7°00'
Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 0°04'
Helãl Width: +00°00'14"
Phase Angle: +175°00'
Moon altitude: 06°40'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 403830 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

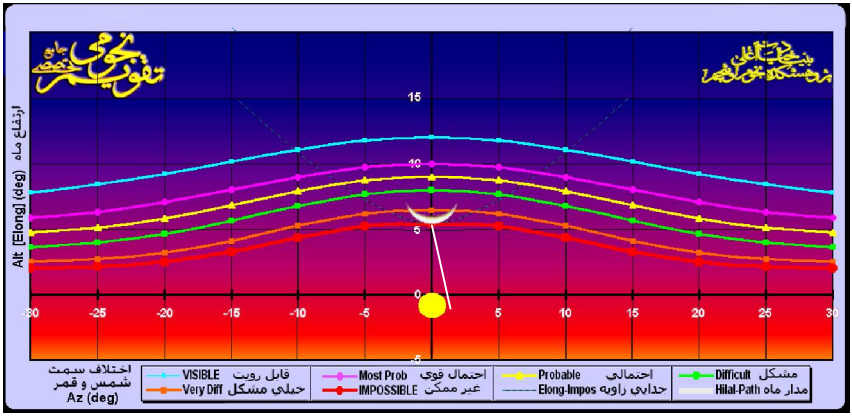
(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increasesby more than 7 percent)

Observation Results:
Given the thinness of Helãl and its low altitude, his ocular observation will be possible in areas where geographical conditions are favorable. Otherwise, ocular observation of the Helãl will be more difficult. But if it is observed with the naked eye, the beginning of the month is effective and, in case of divergence, apply the instructions given by the Custodians of the Revelation Speech ﷺ.

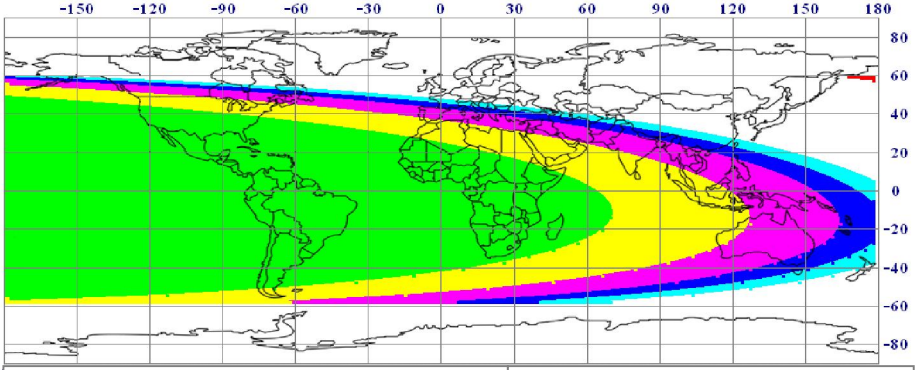
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 29th Rabiĕ al-Ãǩar

The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the red line and it was possible to see it.

The Helãl position at Sunset on
Wednesday 29th Rabiĕ al-Ãǩar 1439 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helãl visibility on Wednesday evening.
In some Islamic countries and continents (South and South West of Asia, Africa, North and South America), the Helãl is visible.



Helãl visibility of the 1st of Ĵomãdã al-ōlã 1439 hijri
At Sunset on Wednesday, 17th January 2018
Abu Hadi prg.

Legend of Colors : Easily visible with naked eye - Visible by naked eye - Visible by appareil optical – Possible with optical Aid - Impossible even by telescope - **Impossible** - No color = Invisble

Position of the Helãl Wednesday evening in **the eight Heavens**

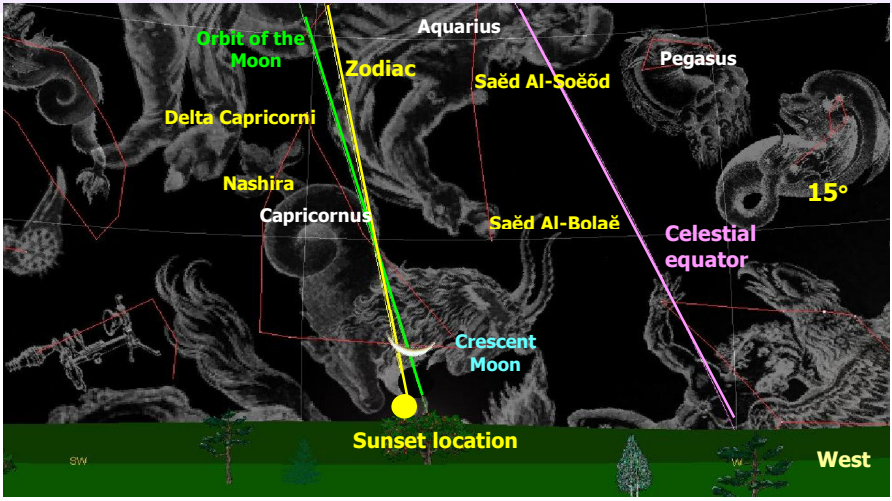
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Monday	The middle ofconjunction Tuesday	The end of conjunction Wednesday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	17:59	18:00	18:00	18:01	18:24	0:23'	7°00'	6°40'	0°4'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	17:55	17:55	17:55	17:56	18:20	0:24'	6°59'	6°44'	0°24'
Najaf Naĵaf Ašraf	17:21	17:22	17:22	17:23	17:47	0:24'	6°46'	6°18'	1°06'
Karbala Karbalã Moĕlã	17:21	17:22	17:21	17:22	17:47	0:25'	6°46'	6°27'	1°10'
Kãžemain Kãžemain Šarifain	17:18	17:19	17:19	17:20	17:44	0:24'	6°45'	6°16'	1°14'
Samarra Sãmarrã Ğarīb	17:18	17:19	17:19	17:20	17:44	0:24'	6°46'	6°15'	1°19'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	16:40	16:41	16:41	16:42	17:05	0:23'	6°16'	5°49'	1°15'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	16:58	16:59	16:58	16:59	17:25	0:26'	7°02'	6°43'	1°12'

So enšã Allah, the first day of the month of Ĵomãdã al-ōlã 1439 will be on Thursday 28th Capricorn = 28th Dey 1396 = 18th January 2018.

Helãl sighting of the month of Ĵomãdā al-õlā 1439
in the night before the day of Thursday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helãl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helãl in the first night of the blessed month of Ĵomãdā al-õlā: in the night before the day of Thursday, the Sun will set at 18:01 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 18:24. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 23 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helãl will be visible in Makkah and its region.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the month of Ĵomãdā al-õlā 1439.



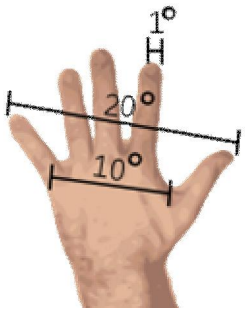
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 26°58' Sagittarius

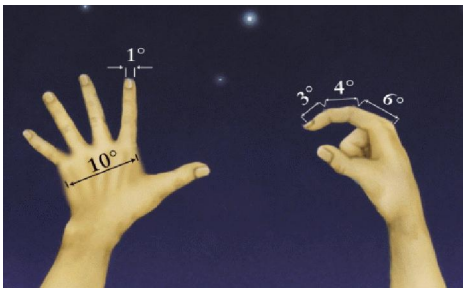
In Tropical sign: 27°27' Capricorn

Azimuth: 68°05'52"

Declination: -20°40'01"



The characteristics of the Helãl:
In Sidereal sign: 01°52' Capricorn
In Tropical sign: 03°13' Aquarius
Tropical Mansion: Saĕd Al- Soĕõd
Latitude: +0°53'51" (northern)
Moon Declination: -18°45'41"
Moon Inclination: 5°09'00
Moon Altitude: 6°40'
Moon Azimuth: 68°01'46"
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 403830 km
Phase Angle: +175°00'00"



The Helãl shape (Crescent orientation) :
"Deviant"or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top.

Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):

Saĕd Al- žãbeĥ: This Mansion consists of two stars on the two Capricorn's horns: : α Capricorni (Algedi) and β Capricorni (Dabih) which is the mean star of this Mansion. The Moon is located to the south of this star.

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +00°54'14"
In the picture, the the Moon path is shown with a green line, the Sun path with a yellow line, and the celestial equator with a purple color.

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helãl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.

THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF Ĵomãdā al- oǩrā 1439

Ĵomãdā al-õlā Waning (old) Crescent and the Helãl of the month of Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayãt-ašlã Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Ĵomãdā al-õlā was Thursday 28th Capricorn= 28th Dey 1396 = 18th January 2018.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ĵomãdā al-õlā was on Wednesday 25th Bahman 1396= 14th February 2018 = 28th Ĵomãdā al-õlā 1439, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ŧoločain" in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28th, the Moon will enter in taǩto šoãč (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Ĵomãdā al-õlā started at Sunrise on 28th (at 6:52 Makkah local time), with the beginning of the 28th night of Šaębãn and the Moon was in taǩto šoãč at least three days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Ĵomãdā al-õlā will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Friday 30th at 18:19 local time of Makkah.Until this time, the Moon will be in taǩto šoãč and it will not be possible to see the Helãl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Żohr Thursday 29th Ĵomãdā al-õlā 1439= 15th February 2018 = 26th Bahman 1396 at 12:35 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom ("ĕorf " in arabic) and the Šariaĕh. However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaĕh**).

According to the honorable Šariaĕh, the believer must strive to see the Helãl in the night of the 29th lunar month. If Helãl has not be observed, so the month has a thirtieth day and the new lunar month begins the day after.

Moon ephemeris at Sunset on
29th Ĵomãdā al-õlā in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)

Moonset: 18:02 KMT

Sunset: 18:18 KMT

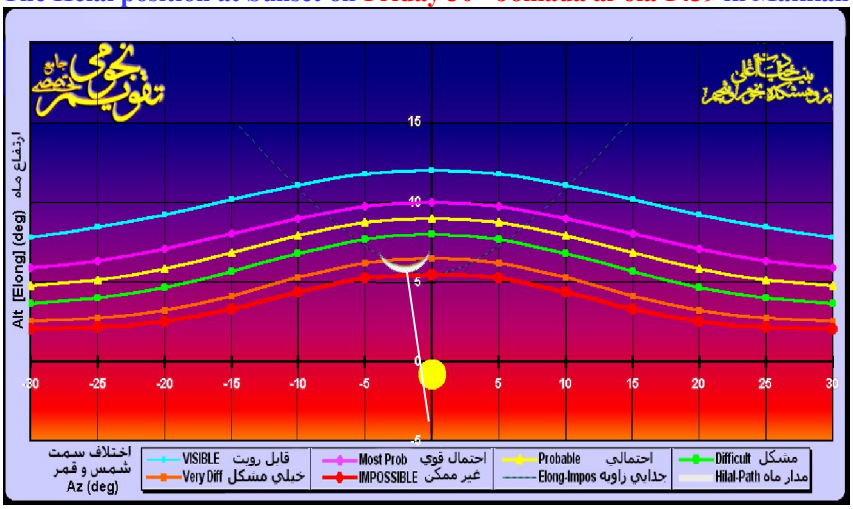
Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): ----
«Boĕd moĕaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree):----
Elongation from Sun: 356°23'
Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 0°46'
Helãl Width: +00°00'00" Phase Angle: ----
Moon altitude: - 4°21'
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 399644 km
Illumination: 0 Percent
(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increasesby more than 7 percent)

Observation Results:
According to the values mentioned above, at Sunset, the Moon will not appeare above the horizon and it will not be possible to see it.

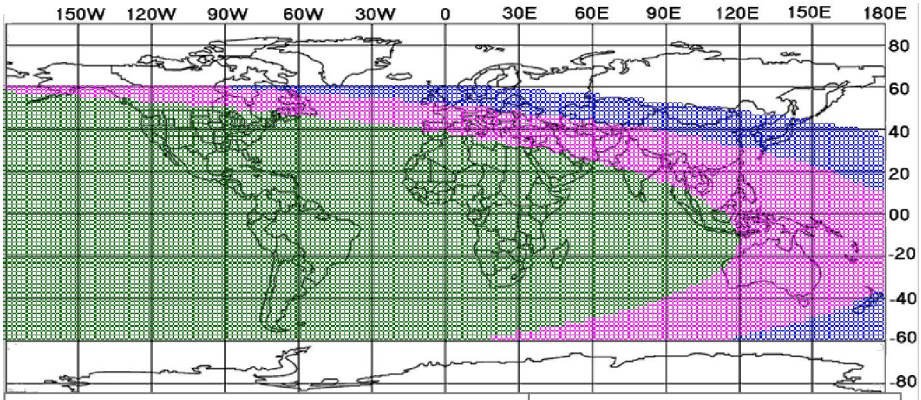
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 30th Ĵomãdā al-õlā

The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the Red line and it was possible to see it.

The Helãl position at Sunset on Friday 30th Ĵomãdā al-õlā 1439 in Makkah



The below graph shows the Helāl visibility on Friday evening.
In some Islamic countries and continents (South and South West of Asia, Africa, America, South of Europe), the Helāl will be visible.



Helāl visibility of the 1st of Ĵomādā al-oǩrā 1439 hijri
At Sunset on Friday, 16th February, 2018
Dr. Mohammad Odeh - icoproject

Legend of Colors :
Easily visible with naked eye - Visible by appareil optical - Possible with optical aid Impossible - No color = Invisble

Position of the Helāl Friday evening in **the eight Heavens**

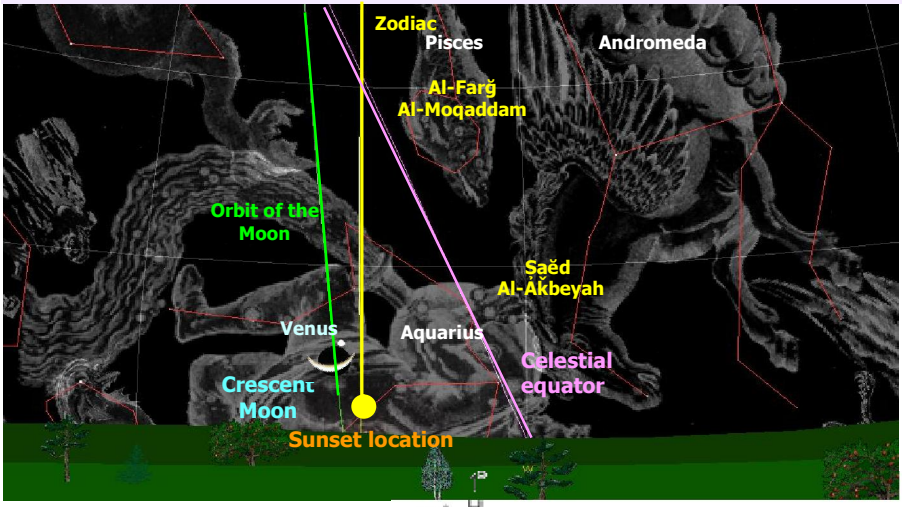
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Wednesday	The middle ofconjunction Thursday	The end of conjunction Friday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	6:52	12:35	18:18	18:19	18:54	0:35'	7°41'	6°49'	2°11'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	6:56	12:36	18:16	18:17	18:52	0:35'	7°41'	6°39'	2°38'
Najaf Naĵaf Ašraf	6:46	12:17	17:49	17:50	18:24	0:34'	7°29'	6°00'	3°40'
Karbala Karbalā Moělā	6:48	12:18	17:49	17:50	18:25	0:35'	7°29'	6°03'	3°46'
Kāžemain Kāžemain Šarifain	6:48	12:17	17:47	17:48	18:23	0:35'	7°28'	5°58'	3°52'
Samarra Sāmarrā Ğarīb	6:51	12:19	17:48	17:49	18:24	0:35'	7°29'	5°53'	3°59'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	6:21	11:46	17:12	17:13	17:46	0:33'	6°58'	5°19'	4°04'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	6:22	11:53	17:25	17:26	18:02	0:36'	7°46'	6°25'	3°44'

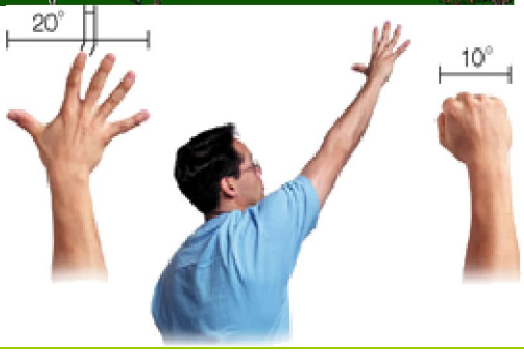
So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Ĵomādāal-oǩrā 1439 will be on Saturday 29th Aquarius = 28th Bahman 1396 = 17th February 2018.

Helãl sighting of the month of Ĵomãdãal-oǩrā 1439
in the night before the day of Saturday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helãl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helãl in the first night of the month of Ĵomãdãal-oǩrā: in the night before the day of Saturday, the Sun will set at 18:19 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 18:54. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 35 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helãl will be visible in Makkah region, Islamic countries, African and American continents.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the month of Ĵomãdãal-oǩrā 1439.





The position of the Sun:

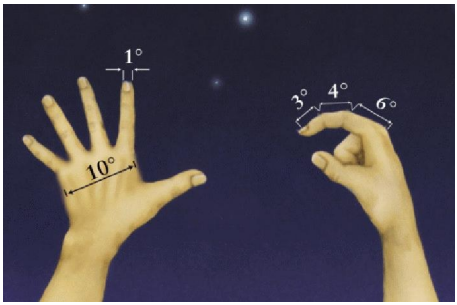
In Sidereal sign: 27°25' Capricorn

In Tropical sign: 27°54' Aquarius

Azimuth: 77°12'41"

Declination: -12°12'06"

The characteristics of the Helāl:



In Sidereal sign: 05°07' Aquarius
In Tropical sign: 06°30' Pisces
Tropical Mansion: Al-Farğ Al-moåaǩar

Latitude: -1°57'59" (southern)
Moon Declination: -11°17'24"
Moon Altitude: 06°48'50"

Moon Azimuth: 75°01'53"
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 395522 km
Phase Angle: +172°01'23"
Elongation from Sun: 07°41'
Helāl Width:+00°00'14"
Illumination: 1 Percent

The Helāl shape (Crescent orientation) :
"Deviant"or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the sky.

Sidereal Mansions (Conjunction of Moon and Mansions):
Saěd Al-ÅǨbeyah: This Mansion consists of four stars on the left arm of Aquarius: one star in the center surrounded by three other stars. The star in the center is the index star of this Mansion namely Zeta Aquarii which called Saěd Al-ÅǨbeyah. The position of the Moon is before the mansion of Saěd Al-ÅǨbeyah and in the limit of it.

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +00°55'20"

In the picture, the the Moon path is shown with a green line, the Sun path with a yellow line, and the celestial equator with a purple color.

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.

THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF
Raĵab 1439

Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā Waning (old) Crescent and the Helãl of the blessed month of Raĵab

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayãt-aělã Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation عليهم السلام, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā was Saturday 29th Aquarius= 28th Bahman 1396 = 17th February 2018.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā was on Thursday 24th Esfand 1396 = 15th Mars 2018 = 27th Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā 1439, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ŧoloĕain" in arabic), given that on Sunrise 27th, the Moon will enter in taǩto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā started at Sunset on 27th (at 18:30 Makkah local time), with the beginning of the 28th night of Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā and the Moon was in taǩto šoãĕ at least three days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Saturday 29th at 18:31 local time of Makkah. Until this time, the Moon will be in taǩto šoãĕ and it will not be possible to see the Helãl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Sunset Friday 28th Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā 1439= 16th Mars 2018 = 25th Esfand 1396 at 18:30 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (" ĕorf " in arabic) and the Šariaĕh. However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterion of the Šariaĕh**).

Moon at Sunset on 29th Ĵomãdãal-oǩrā in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)

Moonset: 18:55 KMT

Sunset: 18:31 KMT

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 24 minutes

«Boĕd moĕaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 6°00'

Elongation from Sun: 7°10'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 3°31'33"

Helãl Width: +00°00'14"

Phase Angle: +176°27'

Moon altitude: 6°30'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 388194 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increasesby more than 7 percent)

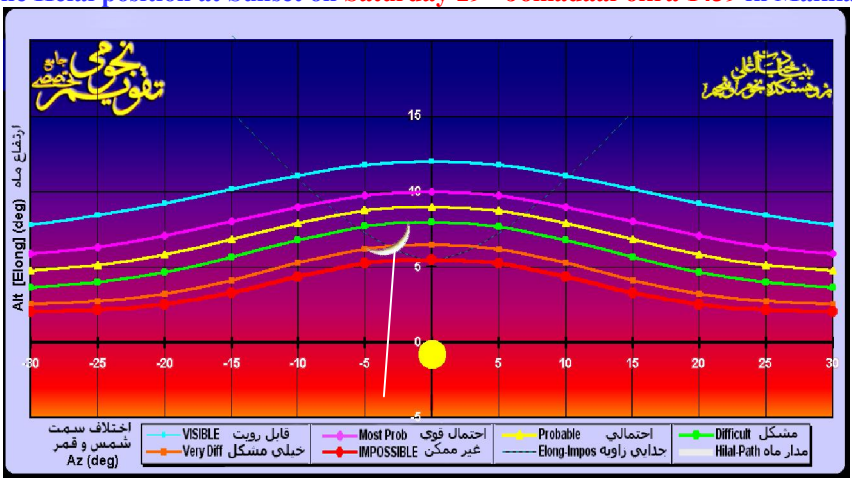
Observation Results:

Given the thinness of Helãl and its low altitude, his ocular observation will be possible in areas where geographical conditions are favorable. Otherwise, ocular observation of the Helãl will be more difficult. But if it is observed with the naked eye, the beginning of the month is effective and, in case of divergence, apply the instructions given by the Custodians of the Revelation Speech علیهم‌السلام.

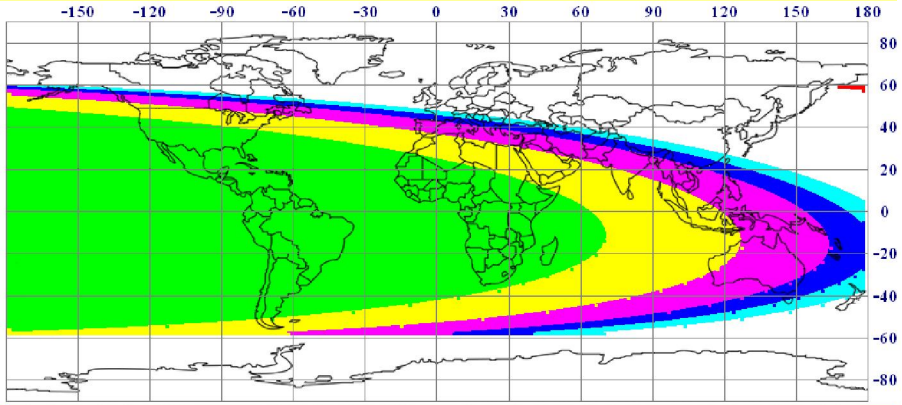
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 29th Ĵomãdãal-oǩrā

The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the Red line and it was possible to see it.

The Helãl position at Sunset on Saturday 29th Ĵomãdãal-oǩrā 1439 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helãl visibility on Saturday evening.
In some Islamic countries and continents (South and South West of Asia, America, Africa), the Helãl is visible.



Helãl visibility of the 1st of the month of Raĵab 1439 hijri
At Sunset on Saturday, 17th Mars, 2018
Abu Hadi prg.

Legend of Colors : Easily visible with naked eye - Visible by naked eye - Visible by appareil optical – Possible with optical Aid - Impossible even by telescope - **Impossible** - No color = Invisble

Position of the Helãl Saturday evening in **the eight Heavens**

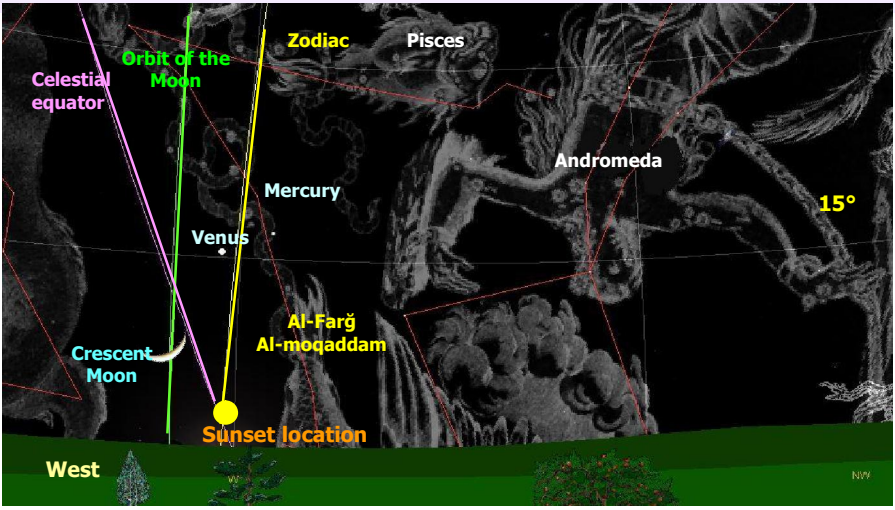
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Thursday	The middle ofconjunction Friday	The end of conjunction Saturday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	18:30	18:30	18:30	18:31	18:55	0:24'	7°10'	6°30'	3°32'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	18:30	18:31	18:30	18:31	18:55	0:24'	7°10'	6°28'	3°35'
Najaf Naĵaf Ašraf	18:10	18:11	18:11	18:12	18:32	0:20'	7°01'	5°44'	3°40'
Karbala Karbalã Moĕlã	18:12	18:12	18:12	18:13	18:33	0:20'	7°02'	5°44'	3°40'
Kãżemain Kãżemain Šarifain	18:10	18:11	18:11	18:12	18:32	0:20'	7°01'	5°37'	3°41'
Samarra Sãmarrã Ğarīb	18:12	18:13	18:13	18:14	18:33	0:19'	7°03'	5°32'	3°41'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	17:39	17:40	17:39	17:40	17:57	0:17'	6°31'	5°04'	3°33'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	17:47	17:48	17:47	17:48	18:10	0:22'	7°19'	6°08'	3°44'

So enšã Allah, the first day of the month of Raĵab 1439 is on Sunday 28th Pisces= 27th Esfand 1396 = 18th Mars 2018.

Helãl sighting of the month of Raĵab 1439
in the night before the day of Sunday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helãl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helãl in the first night of the month of Raĵab: in the night before the day of Sunday, the Sun will set at 18:31 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 18:55. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 24 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helãl will be visible in Makkah and some continents.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the month of Raĵab 1439.



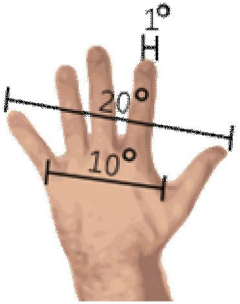
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 26°31' Aquarius

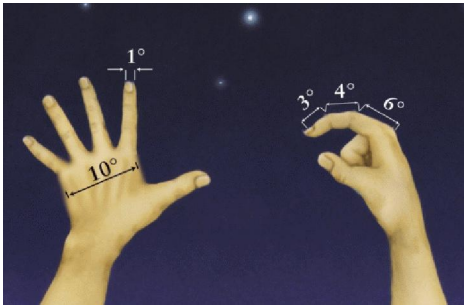
In Tropical sign: 26°59' Pisces

Azimuth: 89°03'40"

Declination: -1°11'55"



The characteristics of the Helāl:
In Sidereal sign: 26°44' Aquarius
In Tropical sign: 28°09' Pisces
Tropical Mansion: Al- Baṭn Al-Ĥõt



Latitude: -3°32'10" (southern)
Moon Declination: - 4°21'25"
Moon Inclination: 5°09'00

Moon Altitude: 6°30'
Moon Azimuth: 85°32'07"
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 388194 km
Phase Angle: +176°26'37"

The Helāl shape (Crescent orientation):
"Deviant"or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the sky.

Sidereal Mansions (Conjunctionof Moon and Mansions):
Farğ Al- moqaddam: This Mansion is in front of the two stars in Pegasus constellation called Alpha Pegasi and Beta Pegasi. The Moon is located in the opposite site of this two stars in front of the first fish of the Pisces constellation.

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +00°56'29"

In the picture, the Moon path is shown with a green line and the Sun path with a yellow line.
The moon and the sun orbits junct in N. Node and S. Node.The celestial equator with a purple color.

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.

THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH OF Šaĕbãn 1439

Raĵab Waning (old) Crescent and the Helãl of the blessed month of Šaĕbãn.

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayãt-aĕlã Foundation, extracted according to the effective directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation عليهم السلام, and whose accuracy has been checked with the observation of the Last Quarter, the Moonlight nights, and the Waning (old) Crescent, the beginning of the month of Raĵab was Sunday 28th Pisces = 27th Esfand 1396 = 18th Mars 2018.

Also, The last opportunity to see the Waning (old) Crescent of Raĵab was on Saturday 25th Farwardin 1397 = 14th April 2018 = 28th Raĵab 1439, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ṫoloĕain" in arabic), given that on Sunrise 28th, the Moon will enter in taĥto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of sunlight and does not reflect any light).

The interlunar days of the month of Raĵab started at Sunrise on 28th (at 6:03 Makkah local time and the Moon was in taĥto šoãĕ about three days.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed.

The Moon of Raĵab will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Monday 30th at 18:40 local time of Makkah. Until this time, the Moon will be in taĥto šoãĕ and it will not be possible to see the Helãl before.

The middle of the conjunction (the point between the beginning and the end of the conjunction), according to the Topocentric librations (observing the Moon from the Earth's surface), will occur on Żohr Sunday 29th Raĵab 1439= 15th April 2018 = 26th Farwardin 1397 at 12:21 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom (" ĕorf " in arabic) and the Šariaĕh. However, it happens that what is announced under the same title in Ancient Astronomy differs that what is announced in New Astronomy. Indeed here, in New Astronomy the criterion for the speed of the Moon is the calculation using the average speed of the Moon and not the **observation which is the criterionof the Šariaĕh**).

According to the honorable Šariaẽh, the believer must strive to see the Helãl in the night of the 29th lunar month. If Helãl has not be observed, so the month has a thirtieth day and the new lunar month begins the day after.

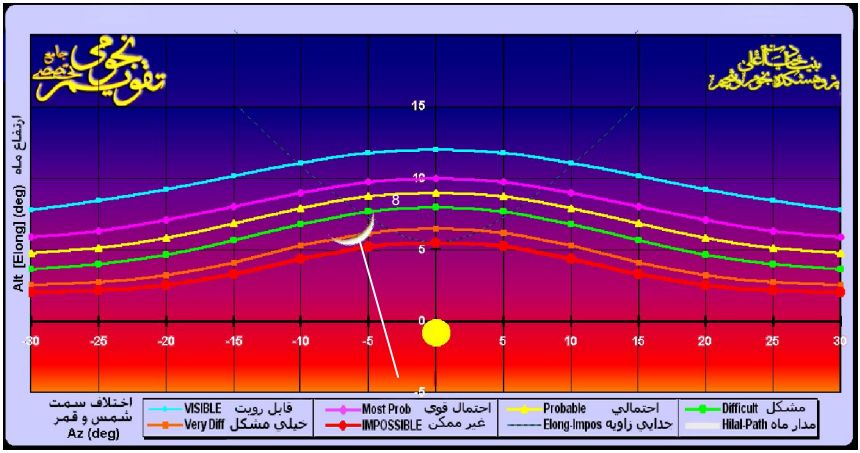
Moon at Sunset on
29th Raĵab in local mean time of Makkah (KMT)
Moonset: 18:11 KMT
Sunset: 18:40 KMT
Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): ---
«Boĕd moĕaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible
in the sky after Sunset = one degree): ---
Elongation from Sun: 353°36'
Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 4°39'
Helãl Width: +00°00'0" Phase Angle: ---
Moon altitude: -7°15'
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 380017 km
Illumination: 0 Percent
(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increasesby more than 7 percent)

Observation Results:
Given the thinness of Helãl and its low altitude, the Helãl will not appeare above the horizon and it will not possible to see it.

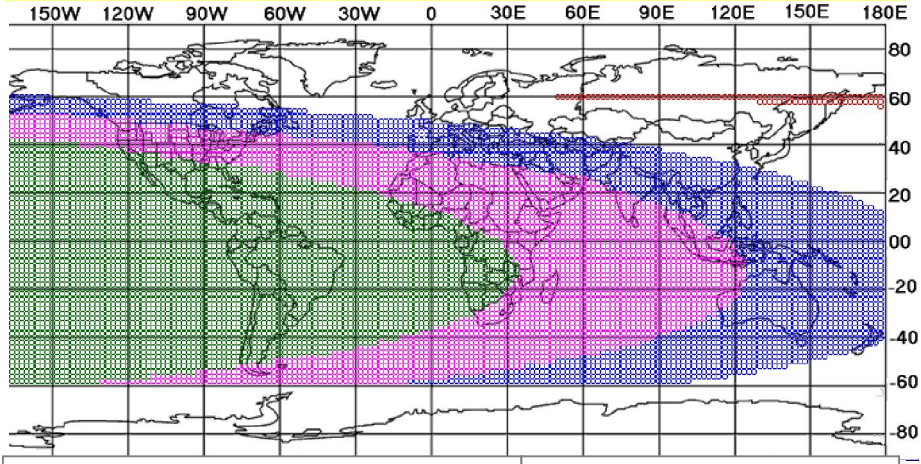
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 30th Raĵab

The figure below shows that, at the time of Sunset, the crescent Moon was above the red line and it was possible to see it.

The Helãl position at Sunset on Monday 30th Raĵab 1439 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helãl visibility on Monday evening.
In some Islamic countries and continents (South of Asia, America, Africa), the Helãl will be visible.



Helãl visibility of the 1st of the month of Šaĕbãn 1439 hijri
Sunset on Monday, 16th April 2018
Dr. Mohammad Odeh - icoproject

Legend of Colors:
Easily visible with naked eye - Visible by appareil optical - Possible with optical aid
Impossible - No color = Invisble

Position of the Helãl Monday evening in **the eight Heavens**

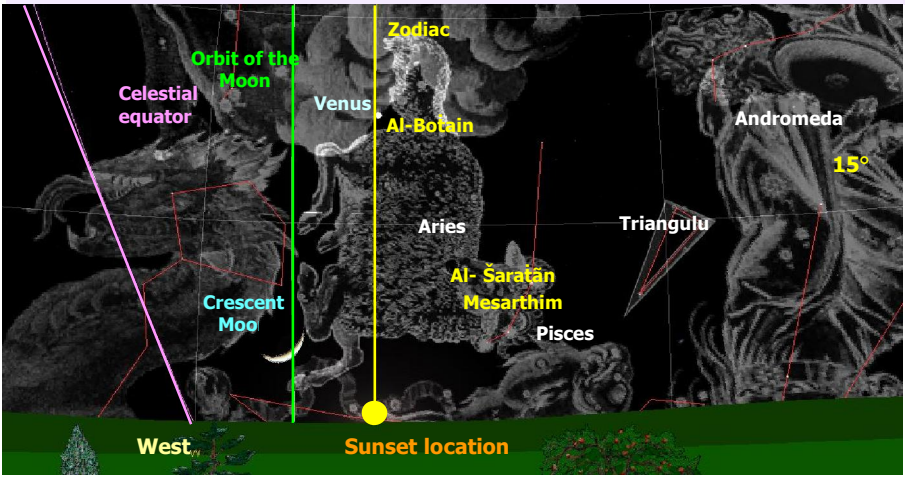
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Saturday	The middle ofconjunction Sunday	The end of conjunction Monday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	6:03	12:21	18:39	18:40	19:09	0:29'	7°10'	6°10'	5°05'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	6:01	12:22	18:43	18:44	19:12	0:28'	7°13'	5°49'	5°28'
Najaf Najaf Ašraf	5:35	12:03	18:31	18:32	18:58	0:26'	7°07'	5°00'	6°20'
Karbala Karbalã Moĕlã	5:36	12:04	18:33	18:34	19:00	0:26'	7°08'	4°55'	6°24'
Kãżemain Kãżemain Šarifain	5:34	12:03	18:33	18:34	18:59	0:25'	7°09'	4°45'	6°29'
Samarra Sãmarrã Ğarīb	5:35	12:05	18:36	18:37	19:02	0:25'	7°10'	4°38'	6°35'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	5:00	11:32	18:05	18:06	18:28	0:22'	6°38'	3°57'	6°38'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	5:12	11:39	18:08	18:09	18:36	0:27'	7°27'	5°10'	6°23'

So enšã Allah, the first day of the month of Šaĕbãn 1439 will be Tuesday 28th Aries = 28th Farwardin 1397 = 17th April 2018.

Helãl sighting of the month of Šaĕbãn 1439
in the night before the day of Tuesday.

Since it is recommended to try to see the Helãl and recite the invocations in relation with, it's good to know the position of the Helãl in the first night of the month of Šaĕbãn: in the night before the day of Tuesday, the Sun will set at 18:40 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 19:09. That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 29 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helãl will be visible in Makkah and all the continents.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the month of Šaĕbãn 1439.



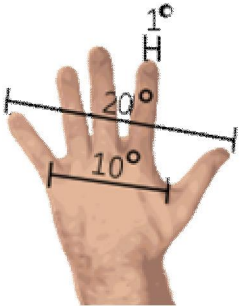
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 26°07' Pisces

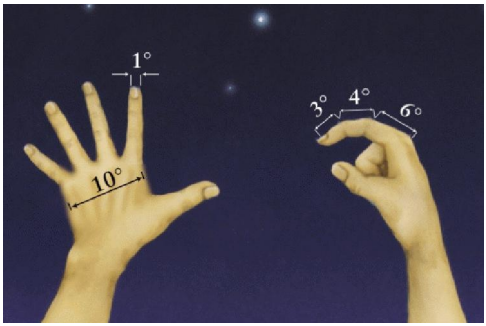
In Tropical sign: 26°36' Aries

Azimuth: 101°19'12"

Declination: 10°15'22"



The characteristics of the Helāl:
In Sidereal sign: 2°30' Aries
In Tropical sign: 5°56' Taurus
Tropical Mansion: Al- çorayyã



Latitude: -04°59'36" (southern)
Moon Declination: 07°48'04"
Moon Azimuth: 96°13'54"

Phase Angle: +171°51'56"
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 374783 km
Relative Azimuth between the moon and the sun: 5°05'18"
Elongation from Sun: 7°10'
Moon Altitude: 6°10'
Illumination: 1 Percent
Helāl Width: 0°00'14"

The Helāl shape (Crescent orientation) :
"Deviant"or oblique, i.e. both sides of the crescent Moon towards the top and the left side.

Sidereal Mansions (Conjunctionof Moon and Mansions):
Al- Šaraṫān: This Mansion consists of three stars located on the two horns of Aries. The stars of this mansion are Gamma 2 Arietis called Mesarthim, Beta Arietis called Al-Šaraṫān and Alpha Arietis called Hamal. Al-Šaraṫān is the first star at the horizon rising that is the index star of this mansion.

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +00°58'24"

In the picture, the Moon path is shown with a green line and the Sun path with a yellow line. The moon and the sun orbits junct in N. Node and S. Node.The celestial equator with a purple color. The junction of the celestial equator and the Zodiac is vernal and autumnal equinox.

According to the pictures above: with using one hand it is possible to determine the position of the Helāl, the stars and the virtual objects. For the measure of the angles, the hand has to be well open.

The azimuth is measured from the south, the declination from the celestial equator and the latitude from the Zodiac.

INSTITUTES AND ACADEMIES
of Ĥayãt-aělā Foundation

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Research project, management and scientific peers:

Dãr al-Maěãref al-Elãhiyyah
1439

http://Aelaa.net
nojum@aelaa.net aelaa.net@gmail.com

All the praises and thanks be to Allãh, the Lord of the Worlds