بسم الله الرّحمان الرّحيم وبه نستعين إنّه 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, Eali 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 periods of time for mankind and for the pilgrimage.

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

THE ANNUAL OF

the beginning of the lunar month

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

Month of Ramaḍān 1435-1436 lunar hijri

1393-94 solar hijri = 2014-15 Jesus Nativity عليه السلام

12539 Creation of Ādam عليه السلام *1488-89 Moĥammad Nativity* صلى الله عليه وآله

1175-76 the Era of Ṡāĥebal-amr عليه السلام

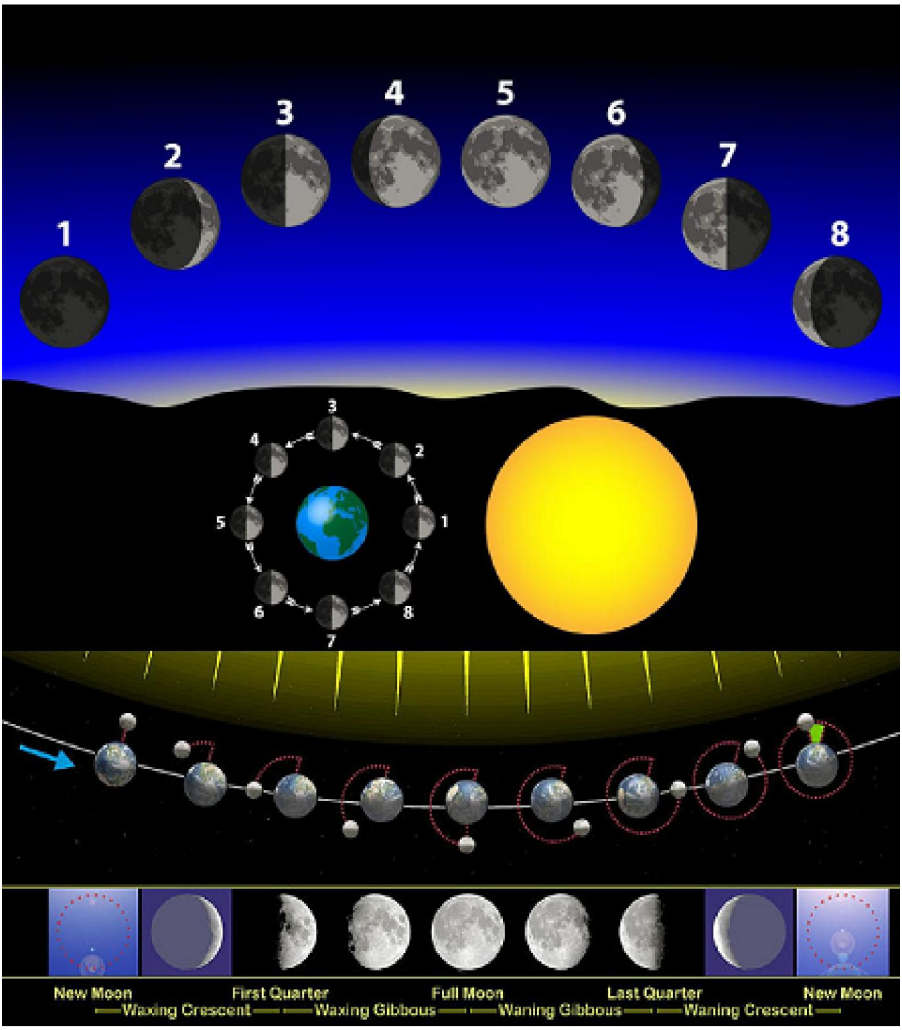
Research project, management and scientific peers:

Dār al-Maĕāref al-Elāhiyyah

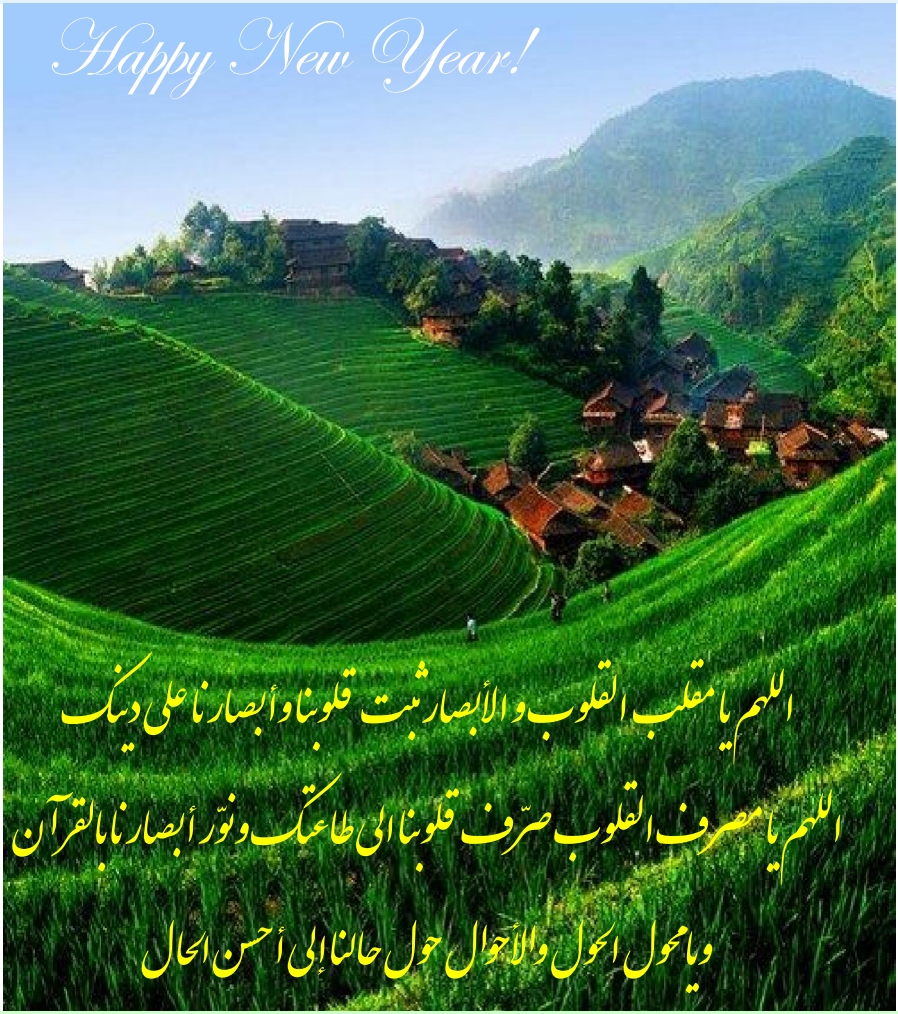
Preparation and compilation:

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

INDEX



The blessed month of Ramaḍān 1435 lunar hijri



Happy New Year for the followers of the Truth

THE BEGINNING OF THE BLESSED MONTH OF Ramaḑan 1435

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 directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and whichthe precision 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 Saturday 10thGemeni = 10th Khordãd = 31th May 2014.

The last opportunity to see Šaĕbãn Waning (old) Crescent is on Thursday 5th Tir 1393 = 26th June 2014 = 27th Šaĕbãn 1435, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ṫoloĕain" in arabic), because on Sunrise 27th, the Moon will enter in taĥto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of the light of the Sun).

The interlunar days of the month of Šaĕbãn will start at Sunset on 27th (at 19:06 Makkah local time), that is corresponds with the beginning of the 28th night of Šaĕbãn. The Moon will be intaĥto šoãĕat least two days and will not reflect the light of the Sun until the appearance of the Helãl of the following month.

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

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

Given that the Moon of Šaĕbãn will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Saturday 29th (at 19:07 local time of Makkah), so, the Moon is in taĥto 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 Friday 28th Šaĕbãn 1435= 28th June 2014 = 7th Tir 1393 at 19:07 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 ephemeris at Sunset on
29th Šaëbãn in local mean time of Makkah:

Moonset: 19:53 Local time

Sunset: 19:07 Local time

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset):46 minutes

«Boëd moëaddel »
(every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible
in the sky after Sunset = one degree):11°30'

Elongation from Sun: 14°02

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 11°18'

Helãl Width: +00°00'31"

Phase Angle: +164°54'08"

Moon altitude: 9°05'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 404067 km

Illumination: 2 Percent

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

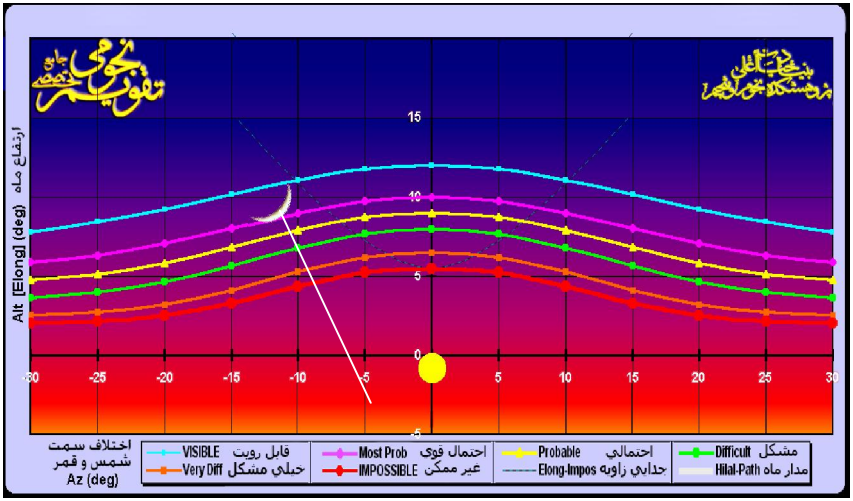
Observation Results :

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

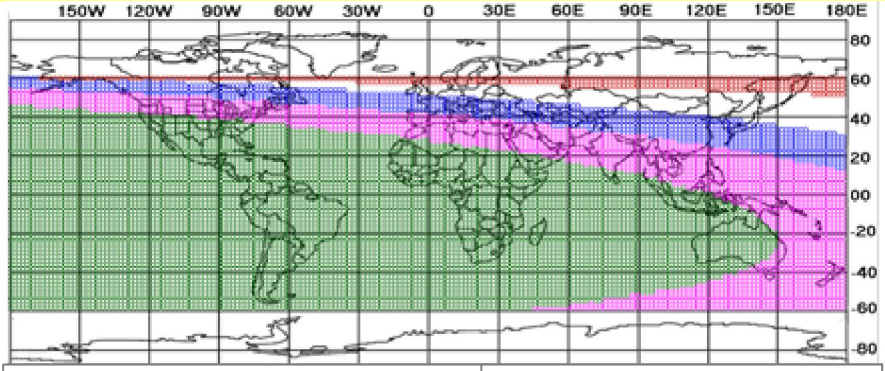
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 29th Šaëbãn

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 Saturday 29th Šaëbãn 1435 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helãl visibility on Saturday evening.
In most Islamic countries and continents (South of Asia, South of Europe, North America, South America, Africa and Australia), the Helãl will be visible.
Contrary to what some calendars have announced.
So, Sunday is the first of the month.



Helãl visibility on the 1st of the month of Ramaḍãn 1435 hijri
Sunset on Saturday 28th June 2014
Dr. Mohammad Odeh - icoproject

Legend of Colors : Red = Impossible
No color = Not possible - **Blue = need optical Aid** - **Magenta : could be seen by naked eye** - **Green: easily visible by naked eye**

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

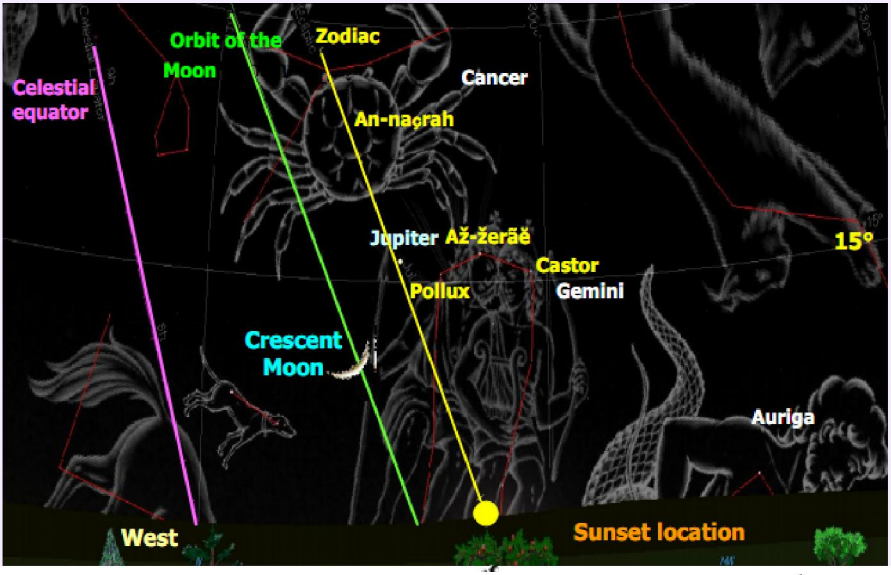
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation: The begining of conjunction Thursday	The middle of conjunction Friday	The end of conjunction Saturday	Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	19:06	19:07	19:06	19:07	19:53	0:46'	14°02'	9°05'	11°18'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	19:14	19:14	19:13	19:14	19:58	0:44'	14°07'	8°31'	11°57'
Najaf Naǰaf Ašraf	19:13	19:13	19:12	19:13	19:51	0:38'	14°11'	6°36'	13°18'
Karbala Karbalã Moẽlã	19:15	19:15	19:14	19:15	19:53	0:38'	14°12'	6°36'	13°24'
Kãžemain Kãžemain Šarifain	19:16	19:17	19:16	19:17	19:54	0:37'	14°14'	6°15'	13°32'
Samarra Sãmarrã Ǧarîb	19:20	19:20	19:19	19:20	19:56	0:36'	14°16'	6°09'	13°40'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	18:53	18:53	18:52	18:53	19:26	0:33'	13°51'	5°15'	13°40'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	18:48	18:48	18:47	18:48	19:28	0:40'	14°27'	7°01'	13°26'

So enšã Allah, the month of Šaẽbãn has 29 days. The first day of the blessed month of Ramaḍãn 1435 is on Sunday 8th Cancer =8th Tir 1393 = 29th June 2014.

Helãl sighting of the blessed month of Ramaḍãn 1435
in the nightbefore 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 blessed month of Ramaḍãn: in the night before the day of Sunday, the Sun will set at 19:07 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 19:53 (= GMT+3). That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 42 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 1435



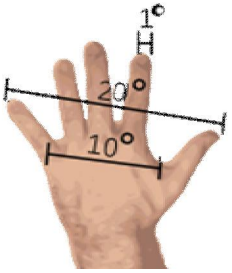
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 6°28'Gemini

In Tropical sign: 6°53' Cancer

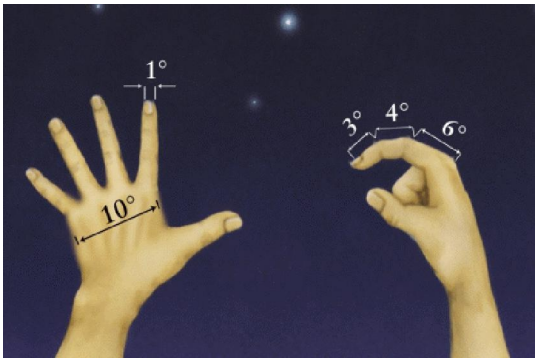
Azimuth: 115°29'

Declination: 23°15'29"



The characteristics of the Helãl:

In Sidereal sign: 20°30' Gemini
In Tropical sign: 20°56' Cancer
Tropical Mansion: At-tarf



Latitude: - 5° (southern)
Moon Declination: 16°26'
Moon Inclination: 5°09'00"

Moon Altitude: 9°05'
Moon Azimuth: 104°11'
Phase Angle: +164°54'08"

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):

Až-žerãě: 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: +00°54'16"

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 1435

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

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayãt-ašlã Foundation, extracted according to the directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and which the precision 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 8th Cancer = 8th Tir= 29th June 2014.

The last opportunity to see Ramaḍãn Waning (old) Crescent is on Saturday 4th Amordãd 1393 = 26th July 2014 = 28th Ramaḍãn 1435, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ťoloĕain" in arabic), because on Sunrise 28th, the Moon will enter in taĥto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of the light of the Sun).

The interlunar days of the month of Ramaḍãn will start at Sunrise on 28th (at 05:51 Makkah local time). The Moon will be in taĥto šoãĕ about three days and will not reflect the light of the Sun until the appearance of the Helãl of the following month.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed. Given that the Moon of Ramaḍãn will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Monday 30th (at 19:02 local time of Makkah), so, the Moon is in taĥto 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 Żohr Sunday 29th Ramaḍãn 1435= 27th July 2014 = 5th Amordãd 1393 at 12:27 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 Honourable 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 ephemeris at Sunset on
29th the blessed month of Ramaḍãn in local mean time of Makkah:

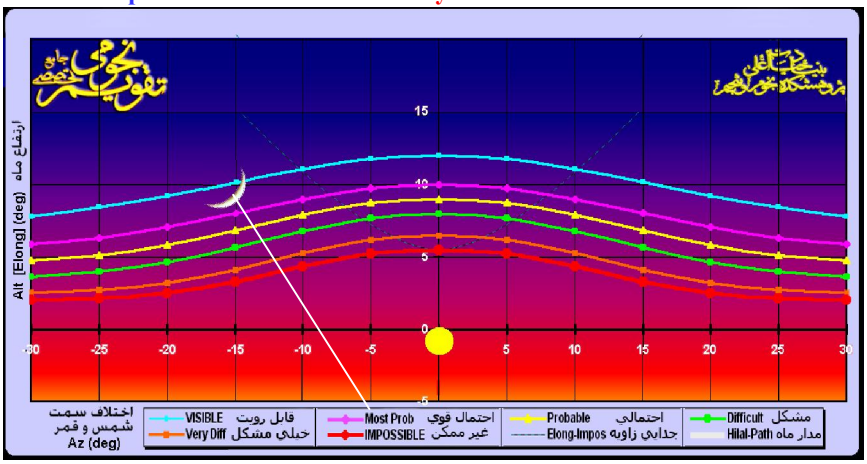
Moonset: 19:02 Local time
Sunset: 19:14 Local time
Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset):12 minutes
«Boẽd moẽaddel »
(every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible
in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 3°
Elongation from Sun: 7°10
Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 8°30'
Helãl Width: +00°00'11" Phase Angle: + 171°04'27"
Moon altitude: 1°47'53"
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 406492 km
Illumination: 1 Percent
(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increases by 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 the it.

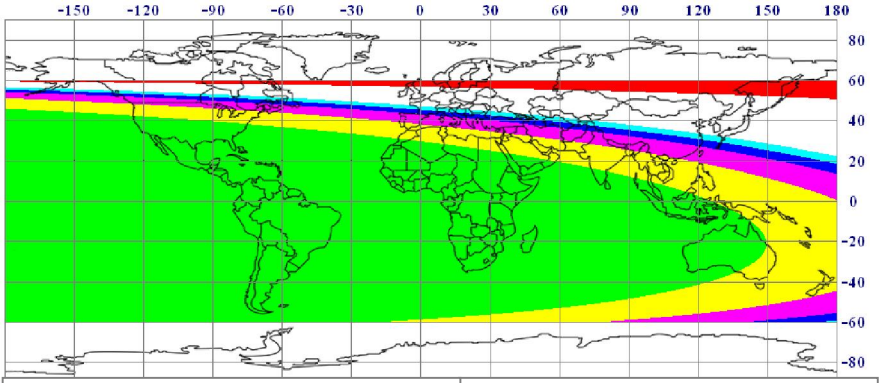
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 30th blessed month of Ramaḍãn

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 Monday 30th blessed month of Ramaḍãn 1435



The below map shows the Helãl visibility on Monday evening.
In South of Asia, South of Europe, part of North America, South America, Africa and Australia), the Helãl will be visible contrary to what some calendars have announced. So, Tuesday is the first of the month.



Helãl visibility of the month of Šawwãl 1435 hijri
Sunset on Monday, 28th July, 2014
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 = Invisible

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

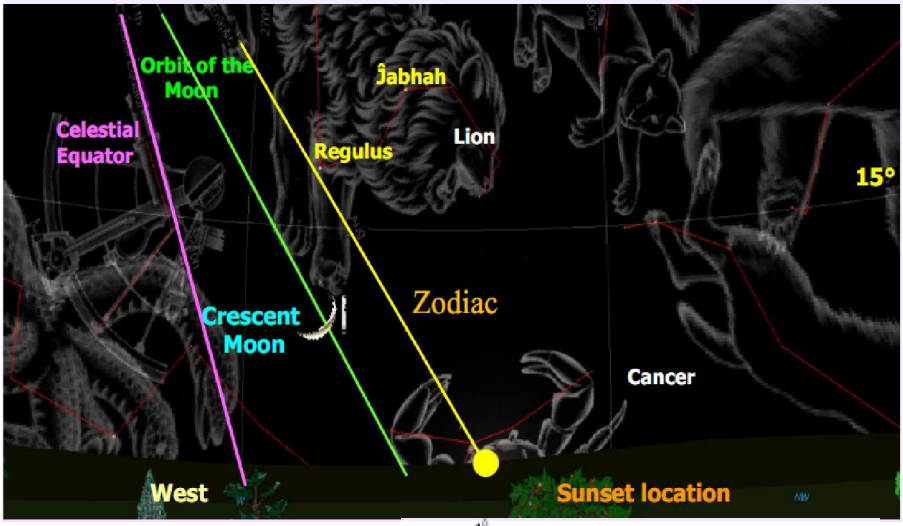
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time after sunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Saturday	The middle of conjunction Sunday	The end of conjunction Monday						
Makkah Makkah Mokarramah	05:51	12:27	19:01	19:02	19:52	0:50'	18°05'	10°28'	14°58'
Medine Madinah Munawwarah	05:47	12:28	19:07	19:08	19:55	0:47'	18°10'	9°37'	15°39'
Najaf Najaf Ašraf	05:14	12:09	19:02	19:03	19:43	0:40'	18°13'	7°19'	17°02'
Karbala Karbalã Moĕlã	05:14	12:10	19:04	19:05	19:44	0:39'	18°14'	7°13'	17°09'
Kãžemain Kãžemain Šarifain	05:12	12:10	19:05	19:06	19:44	0:38'	18°15'	6°57'	17°16'
Samarra Sãmarrã Ğarîb	05:11	12:11	19:08	19:09	19:47	0:38'	18°17'	6°42'	17°25'
Mashhad Mašhad Moqaddas	04:33	11:38	18:40	18:41	19:14	0:33'	17°52'	5°40'	17°23'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	04:51	11:46	18:38	18:39	19:20	0:41'	18°29'	7°33'	17°12'

So enšã Allah, the blessed month of Ramadãn has 30 days. The first day of the month of Šawwãl 1435 and Ĕid Fitr is on Tuesday 7th Leo =7th Amordãd 1393 = 29th July 2014.

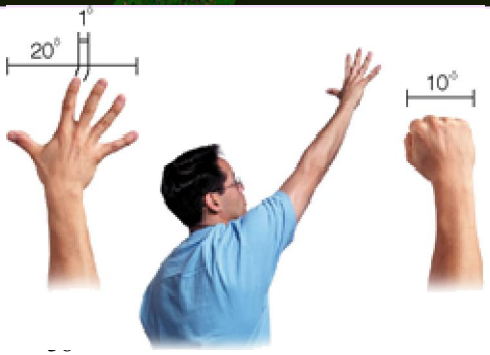
Helãl sighting of the month of Šawwãl 1435
in the night before the day of Tuesday.

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 Šawwãl: inthe night before the day of Tuesday, the Sun will set at 19:02 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 19:52 (= GMT+3).
That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 50 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 1435.

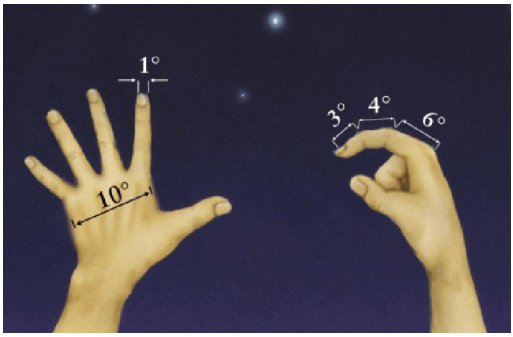


The position of the Sun:
In Sidereal sign: 5°05'
Cancer
In Tropical sign: 5°31'
Leo
Azimuth: 110°42'50"
Declination: 18°53'29"



The characteristics of the Helãl:

In Sidereal sign: 23°10'Cancer
In Tropical sign: 23°36' Leo
Tropical Mansion: Al-Ṡarfah
Latitude:-4°49'07"(southern)
Moon Azimuth: 95°45'10"
Elongation from Sun: 18°05'
Moon Declination: 9°05'49"



Moon Altitude: 10°27'59"
Illumination: 3 Percent

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 406480 km
Helãl Width: +00°00'47"
Phase Angle: +161°13'44"

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°53'57"

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 1435

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

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayăt-aĕlã Foundation, extracted according to the directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and which the precision 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 Tuesday 7th Leo = 7th Amordãd= 29th July 2014.

The last opportunity to see Šawwãl Waning (old) Crescent is on Sunday 2th Šahriwar 1393 = 24th August 2014 = 27th Šawwãl 1435, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ŧoloĕain" in arabic), because on Sunrise 27th, the Moon will enter in taĥto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of the light of the Sun).

The interlunar days of the month of Šawwãl will start at Sunset on 27th (at 18:45 Makkah local time), that is corresponds with the beginning of the 28th night of Šawwãl. The Moon will be intaĥto šoãĕat least two days and will not reflect the light of the Sun until the appearance of the Helãl of the following month.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed. Given that the Moon of Šawwãl will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Tuesday 29th (at 18:43 local time of Makkah), so, the Moon is in taĥto 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 Monday 28th Šawwãl 1435= 25th August 2014 = 3 th Šahriwar 1393 at 18:43 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 Honourable 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 ephemeris at Sunset on
in local mean time of Makkah:Šawwãl29th

Moonset: 19:15 Local time

Sunset: 18:42 Local time

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

«Boẽd moẽaddel »

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

Elongation from Sun: 12°11

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 10°07'

Helãl Width: +00°00'18" Phase Angle: +168°25'54"

Moon altitude: 6°47'

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 404594 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

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

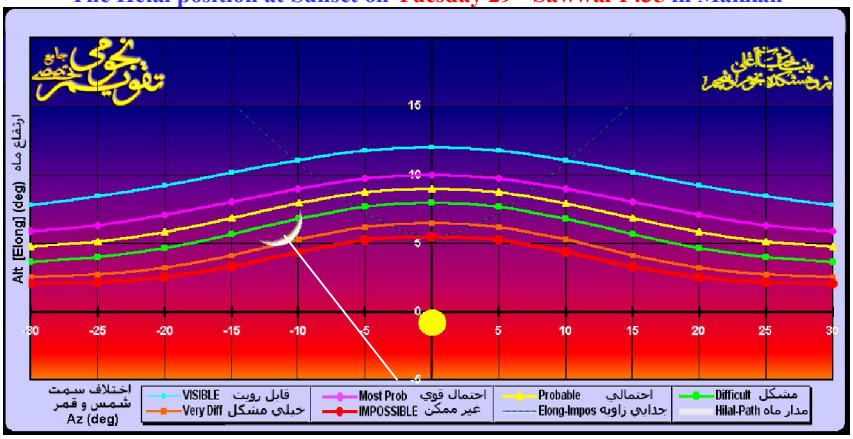
Observation Results:

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 عليهم السلام.

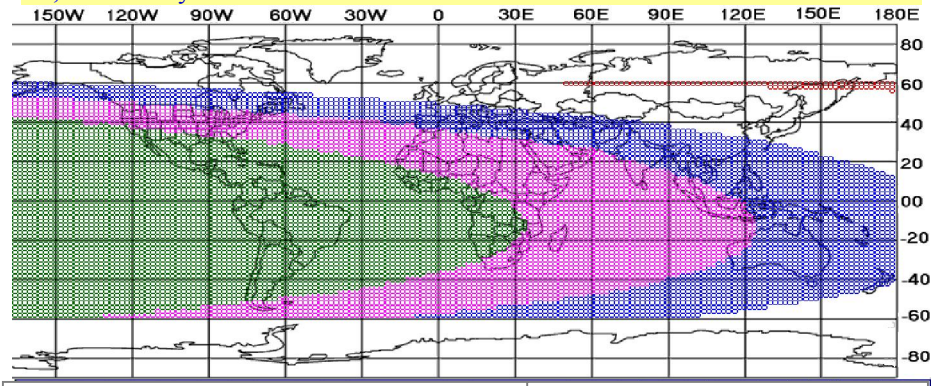
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 29th Šawwãl

The figure below, 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 Tuesday 29th Šawwãl 1435 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Tuesday evening.
In some Islamic countries and continents (South and west south of Asia, part of North America, South America, west of Australia), the Helāl will be visible contrary to what some calendars have announced.
So, Wednesday is the first of the month.



Helāl visibility of the 1st of the month of Žī-Qaĕdah 1435 hijri
Sunset on Tuesday, 26th August, 2014
Dr. Mohammad Odeh - icoproject

Legend of Colors : **Red = Impossible** No color = Not possible - **Blue = need optical Aid** - **Magenta : could be seen by naked eye** - **Green: easily visible by naked eye**

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

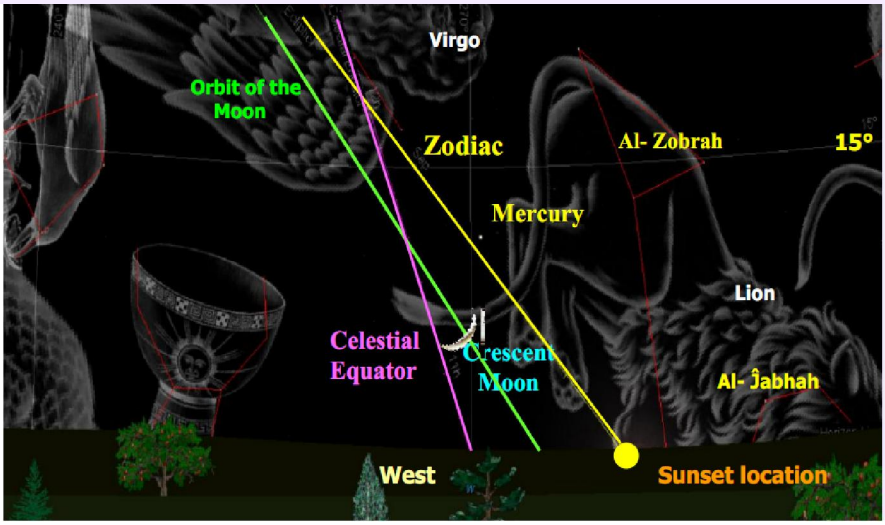
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time aftersunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Sunday	The middle ofconjunction Monday	The end of conjunction Tuesday						
Makkah MakkahMokarramah	18:44	18:43	18:41	18:42	19:15	0:33'	12°11	6°47'	10°07'
Medine MadinahMunawwarah	18:48	18:47	18:45	18:46	19:16	0:30'	12°07	6°08'	10°28'
Najaf NaǰafAšraf	18:37	18:36	18:34	18:35	18:59	0:24'	11°58	4°33'	11°05'
Karbala KarbalāMoĕlā	18:39	18:38	18:35	18:36	19:01	0:25'	12°03	4°36'	11°09'
Kāžemain KāžemainŠarifain	18:39	18:38	18:35	18:36	19:00	0:24'	12°03	4°29'	11°12'
Samarra SāmarrāĞarīb	18:41	18:40	18:38	18:39	19:02	0:23'	11°56	4°10'	11°12'
Mashhad MašhadMoqaddas	18:11	18:10	18:07	18:08	18:28	0:20'	11°35	3°34'	11°02'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	18:13	18:12	18:10	18:11	18:36	0:25'	12°15'	4°47'	11°17'

So enšā Allah, the day of the month of Žī-Qaĕdah 1435 is on Wednesday 5th Virgo =5th Šahriwar 1393 = 27th August 2014.

Helãl sighting of the month of Žĩ-Qaĕdah 1435
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 month of Žĩ-Qaĕdah: inthe night before the day of Wednesday, the Sun will set at 18:42 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 19:15 (= GMT+3). That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 33 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-Qaĕdah 1435.



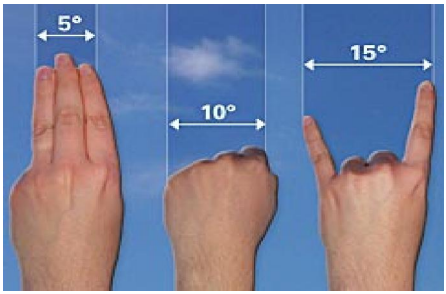
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 2°54' Leo

In Tropical sign: 3°20' Cancer

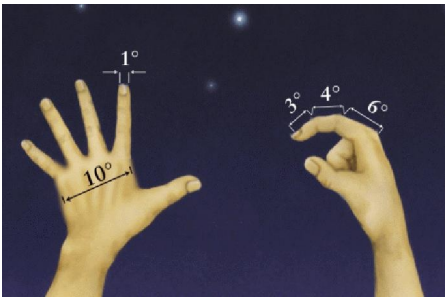
Azimuth: 101°21'

Declination: 10°17'



The characteristics of the Helãl:

In Sidereal sign: 13° Leo
In Tropical sign: 14° Virgo
Tropical Mansion: Al-Ĕawwãå
Latitude: -3° (southern)
Moon Declination: 2°
Moon Altitude: 6°47'
Moon Azimuth: 91°13'



Illumination: 1 Percent
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 404594km
Phase Angle: +168°25'54"
Helãl Width: +00°00'18"

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- Zobrah: This Mansion consists of 4 stars on the back of Leo. Index and the with magnitude of 2.56 (Delta Leonis- δ Leo Zosma brightest star of this Mansion is 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°54'12"

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 1435

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 directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and which the precision 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 Wednesday 5th Virgo = 5th Šahriwar= 27th August 2014.

The last opportunity to see Žĩ-Qaĕdah Waning (old) Crescent is on Tuesday1th 2014 = 28th Žĩ-Qaĕdah 1435, between astronomical SeptemberMehr 1393 = 23 th Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ṫoloĕain" in arabic), because on Sunrise 28th, the Moon will enter in taĥto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of the light of the Sun).

The interlunar days of the month of Žĩ-Qaĕdah will start at sunrise on 28th (at 06:09 Makkah local time). The Moon will be intaĥto šoãĕ about three days and will not reflect the light of the Sun until the appearance of the Helãl of the following month.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed. Given that the Moon of Žĩ-Qaĕdah will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Thursday 30th (at 18:14 local time of Makkah), so, the Moon is in taĥto 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 Żohr Wednesday 29th Žĩ-Qaĕdah 1435= 24th 2014 = 2th Mehr 1393 at 12:12 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3). September
(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 Honourable 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 ephemeris at Sunset on 29th Žĩ-Qaĕdah in local mean time of Makkah:

Moonset: 18:21 Local time
Sunset: 18:15 Local time
Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 6 minutes
«Boĕd moĕaddel »
(every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible
in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 1°30'
Elongation from Sun: 3°33
Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 3°50'
Helãl Width: +00°00'02"
Phase Angle: +175°57'08"
Moon altitude: 0°26'7"
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 399784 km
Illumination: 0 Percent
(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increasesby more than 7 percent)

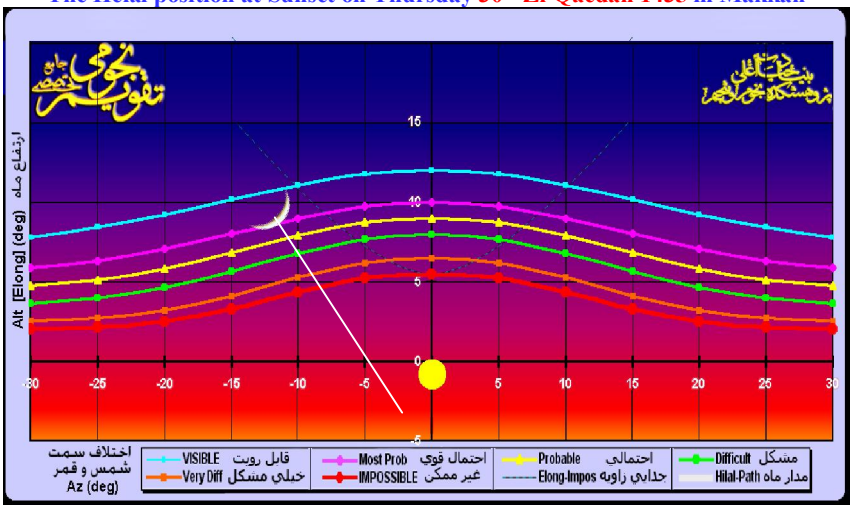
Observation Results:

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.

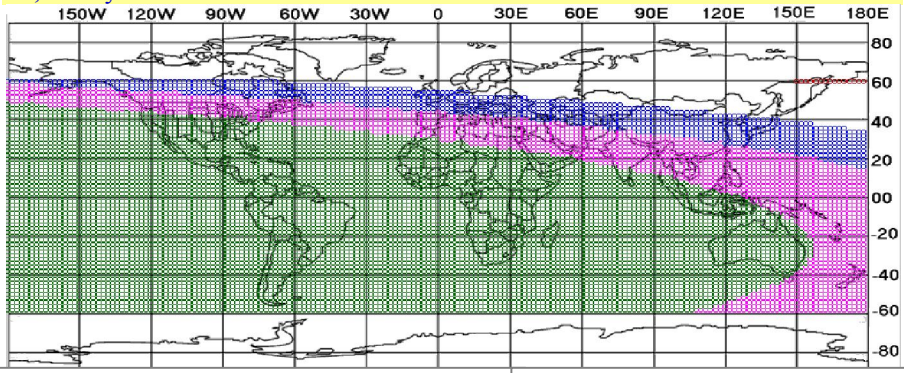
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 30th Žĩ-Qaĕdah

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

The Helãl position at Sunset on Thursday 30th Žĩ-Qaĕdah 1435 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Thursday evening.
In most Islamic countries and continents (South of Asia, part of North America, South America, Africa, South of Europe and Australia), the Helāl will be visible contrary to what some calendars have announced.
So, Friday is the first of the month.



Helāl visibility of the 1st of the month of Žī- Ĥeĵĵah 1435 hijri
Sunset on Thursday, 25th September, 2014
Dr. Mohammad Odeh - icoproject

Legend of Colors : **Red = Impossible**
No color = Not possible - **Blue = need optical Aid -**
Magenta : could be seen by naked eye - Green: easily visible by naked eye

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

The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time aftersunset	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 MakkahMokarramah	06:10	12:13	18:13	18:14	18:59	0:45'	14°50'	9°11'	11°06'
Medine MadinahMunawwarah	06:10	12:14	18:14	18:15	18:58	0:43'	14°53'	8°31'	11°43'
Najaf NaĵafAšraf	05:51	11:55	17:55	17:56	18:33	0:37'	14°49'	6°46'	12°46'
Karbala KarbalāMoĕlā	05:52	11:56	17:56	17:57	18:34	0:37'	14°50'	6°40'	12°52'
Kāžemain KāžemainŠarifain	05:52	11:55	17:55	17:56	18:33	0:37'	14°50'	6°34'	12°57'
Samarra SāmarrāĞarīb	05:53	11:57	17:57	17:58	18:34	0:36'	14°52'	6°13'	13°05'
Mashhad MašhadMoqaddas	05:20	11:24	17:23	17:24	17:57	0:33'	14°23'	5°38'	12°57'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	05:28	11:31	17:31	17:32	18:11	0:39'	15°06'	7°04'	12°57'

So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Ži-Ĥeĵĵah 1435 is on Friday 4th Libra=4th Mehr 1393 = 26th September 2014. In all Islamic countries in the world, Eid Qorbān will be on Sunday 13th Libra=13th Mehr.

In the Discourse of Custodians of the Revelation عليهم السلام :

Yawma ṡawmekom yawma naĥrekom : يوم صومكم يوم نحركم

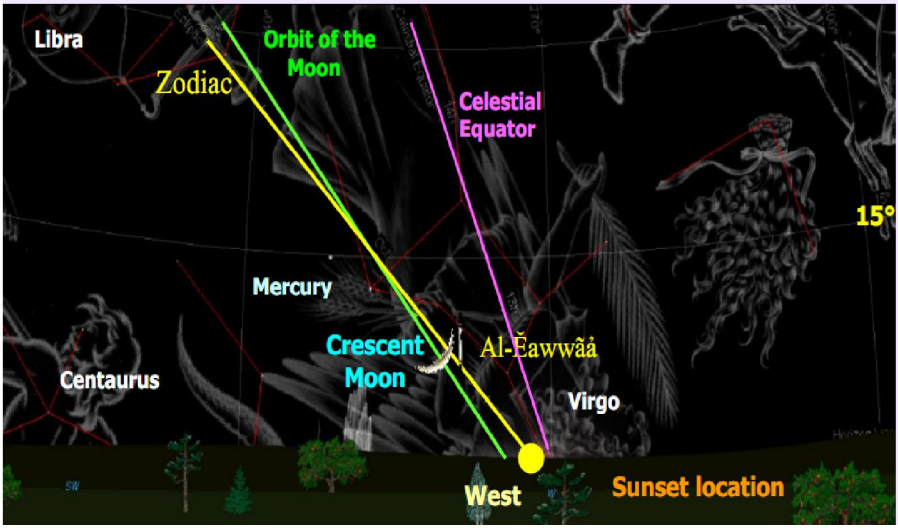
That means: the day (of the week) which was your first day of fasting (the first day of the month of Ramaḍān), the same day (of the week) is your sacrifice.

This year, the first day of the blessed month of Ramaḍān was Sunday and Eid Qorban will be Sunday enšāå-allāh.

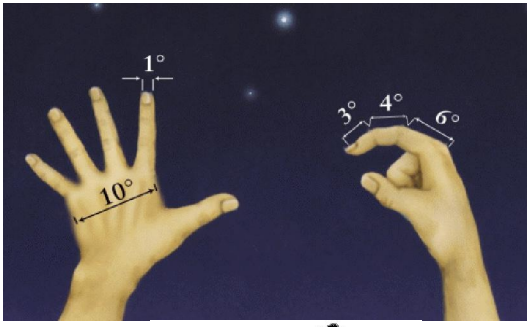
Helāl sighting of the month of Žı-Ĥeĵĵah 1435
in the night before the day of Friday.

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 Žı-Ĥeĵĵah: in the night before the day of Friday, the Sun will set at 18:14 local mean time of Makkah and the Helāl at 18:59 (= GMT+3). 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 Helāl will be visible in Makkah, Iran and other Islamic countries and all continents.

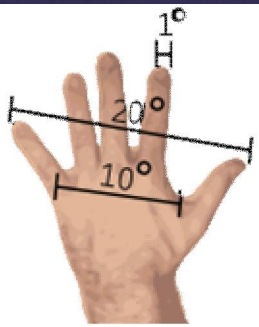
The Helāl observation map in the first night of the month of Žī-Qaědah 1435.



The position of the Sun:
In Sidereal sign: 2°29' Libra
In Tropical sign: 2°03' Virgo
Azimuth: 89°14'0"
Declination: -0°59'09"



The characteristics of the Helãl:
In Sidereal sign: 17°19'Libra
In Tropical sign: 16°53'Virgo
Tropical Mansion: Al- Zobãnã
Latitude: -0°46'03"
Elongation from Sun: 14°50'
Moon Declination:-7°30'31"
Moon Altitude: 9°10'58"
Moon Azimuth: 78°08'03"
Illumination: 2 Percent
Helãl Width: +00°00'31"
Phase Angle: +165°04'40"



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- Semãk :This Mansion consists of one bright star called Spica (α Vir, α Virginis). Spica lies in the left hand of Virgo about two degrees south of the Zodiac. The Moon enter in conjunction with it from the south.

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +00°55'14"

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 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
Moĥarram al-ĥarãm 1436

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 directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation عليهم السلام, and which the precision 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 Friday 4th Libra = 4th Mehr= 26th September 2014.

The last opportunity to see Žĭ-Ĥeĵĵah Waning (old) Crescent is on Wednesday 30th Mehr 1393 = 22th October 2014 = 28th Žĭ-Ĥeĵĵah 1435, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ŧoloĕain" in arabic), because on Sunrise 27th, the Moon will enter in taĥto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of the light of the Sun).

The interlunar days of the month of Žĭ-Ĥeĵĵah will start at Sunset on 27th (at 17:51 Makkah local time), that is corresponds with the beginning of the 28th night of Žĭ-Ĥeĵĵah. The Moon will be intaĥto šoãĕ at least two days and will not reflect the light of the Sun until the appearance of the Helãl of the following month.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed. Given that the Moon of Žĭ-Ĥeĵĵah will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Friday 29th (at 17:49 local time of Makkah), so, the Moon is in taĥto 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 Žĭ-Ĥeĵĵah 1435= 23th October 2014 = 1th Ãbãn 1393 at 17:50 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 ephemeris at Sunset on 29th Žī-Ĥeĵĵah in local mean time of Makkah:

Moonset: 18:19 Local time

Sunset: 17:50 Local time

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset):29 minutes

«Boĕd moĕaddel »

(every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 7°15'

Elongation from Sun: 8°17'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 4°14'

Helãl Width: +00°00'15"

Phase Angle: +172°15'53"

Moon altitude: 6°40'52"

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 389057 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

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

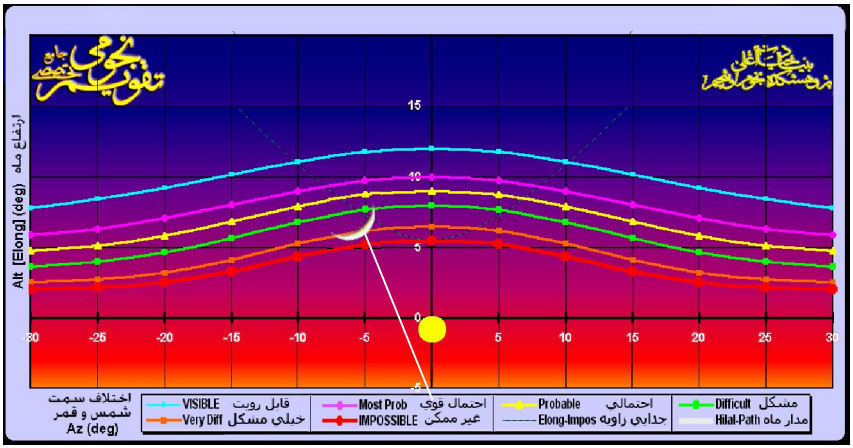
Observation Results:

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.

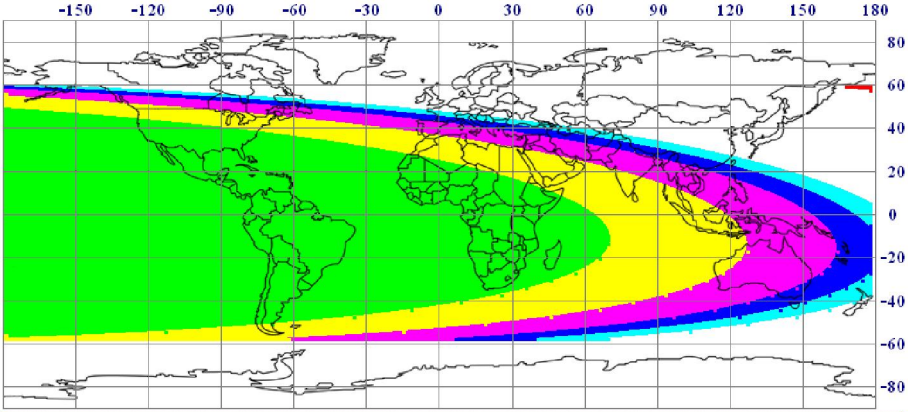
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 29th Žī-Ĥeĵĵah

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

The Helãl position at Sunset on Saturday 29th Žī-Ĥeĵĵah 1435 in Makkah



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



Helãl visibility of the 1st of the month of Moĥarram 1436 hijri Sunset on Friday, 24th October, 2014 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 = Invisible

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

The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time aftersunset	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 MakkahMokarramah	17:52	17:50	17:49	17:50	18:19	0:29'	8°17'	6°41'	4°14'
Medine MadinahMunawwarah	17:50	17:48	17:47	17:48	18:17	0:29'	8°16'	6°25'	4°36'
Najaf NaǰafAšraf	17:24	17:22	17:20	17:21	17:48	0:27'	8°03'	5°25'	5°21'
Karbala KarbalãMoĕlã	17:24	17:22	17:20	17:21	17:48	0:27'	8°03'	5°28'	5°26'
Kãžemain KãžemainŠarifain	17:23	17:21	17:19	17:20	17:47	0:27'	8°03'	5°18'	5°30'
Samarra SãmarrãĞarīb	17:23	17:21	17:19	17:20	17:47	0:27'	8°03'	5°15'	5°35'
Mashhad MašhadMoqaddas	16:48	16:46	16:44	16:45	17:09	0:24'	7°31'	4°37'	5°24'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	17:00	16:58	16:56	16:57	17:26	0:29'	8°21'	5°45'	5°33'

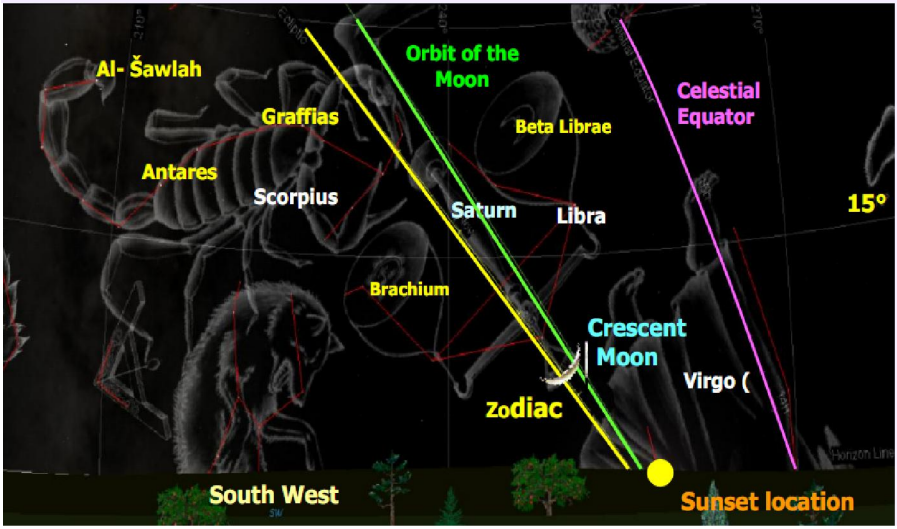
So enšã Allah, the first day of the month of Moĥarram 1436 is on Saturday 3th Scorpio=3th Ãbãn 1393= 26th October 2014.

Helãl sighting of the month of Moĥarram 1436

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 Moĥarram: in the night before the day of Saturday, the Sun will set at 17:50 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 18:19 (= GMT+3). 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, Iran and other Islamic countries and all continents.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the month of Moĥarram 1436.



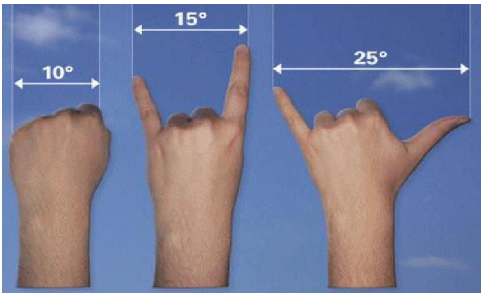
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 0°41' Libra

In Tropical sign: 1°06' Scorpio

Azimuth: 77°30'59"

Declination: -11°51'36"

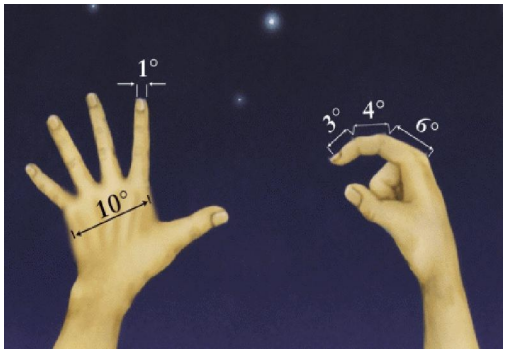


The characteristics of the Helãl:

In Sidereal sign: 8°58' Libra

In Tropical sign: 9°24' Scorpio

Tropical Mansion: Al- Qalb



Latitude: +01°49'06" (northern)

Moon Declination: -12°53'53"

Moon Inclination: 5°09'00

Moon Altitude: 06°40'52"

Moon Azimuth: 73°17'45"

Illumination: 1 Percent

Phase Angle: +172°15'53"

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- Ğafr: This Mansion consists of 3 stars on the virgin's skirt. Iota star (Magnitude 4 and North latitude 7 degrees) is the index star of this mansion. The two other stars are Kappa Virginis (κ Vir, κ Virginis) and Lambda Virginis (λ Vir, λ Virginis).

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +00°56'22"

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 1436

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

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayãt-aĕlã Foundation, extracted according to the directives inherited from the Discourse ofthe Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and which the precision 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 Saturday 3th Scorpio= 3 th Ãbãn= 25th October 2014.

The last opportunity to see Moĥarram Waning (old) Crescent is on Friday 30th Ãbãn 1393 = 21th November 2014 = 28th Moĥarram 1436, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise (“bainol-ŧoloĕain” in arabic), becauseon Sunrise 28th, the Moon will enter in taĥto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of the light of the Sun).

The interlunar days of the month of Moĥarram will start at Sunrise on 28th (at 6:35 Makkah local time). The Moon will be intaĥto šoãĕ about three days and will not reflect the light of the Sun until the appearance of the Helãl of the following month.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed. Given that the Moon of Moĥarram will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Sunday 30th (at 17:37 local time of Makkah), so, the Moon is in taĥto 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 Żohr Saturday 29th Moĥarram 1436= 22th November 2014 = 1th Ãžar 1393 at 12:07 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 theŠariaĕh**).

According to the Honourable 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 ephemeris at Sunset on 29th Moĥarram in local mean time of Makkah

Moonset: 17:47 Local time

Sunset: 17:37 Local time

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 10 minutes

«Boĕd moĕaddel »

(every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 2°30'

Elongation from Sun: 0°17'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 2°16'

Helãl Width: +00°00'01" Phase Angle: +177°01'09"

Moon altitude: 1°11' 27"

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 379934 km

Illumination: 0 Percent

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

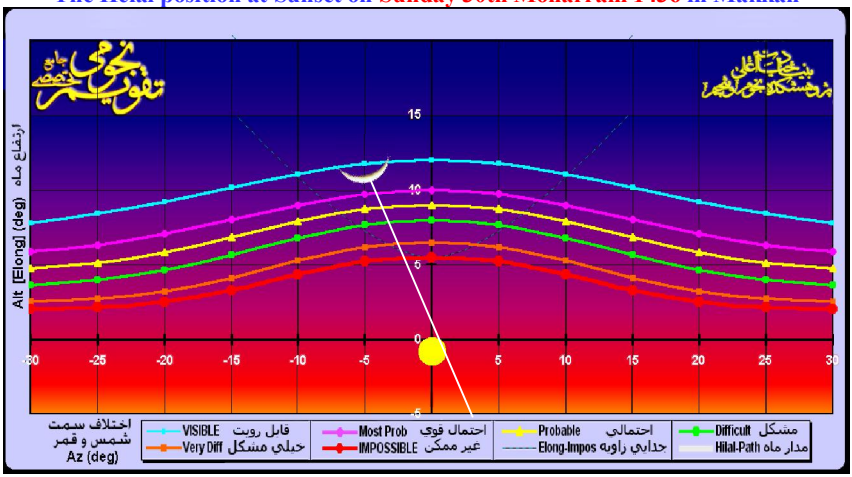
Observation Results:

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.

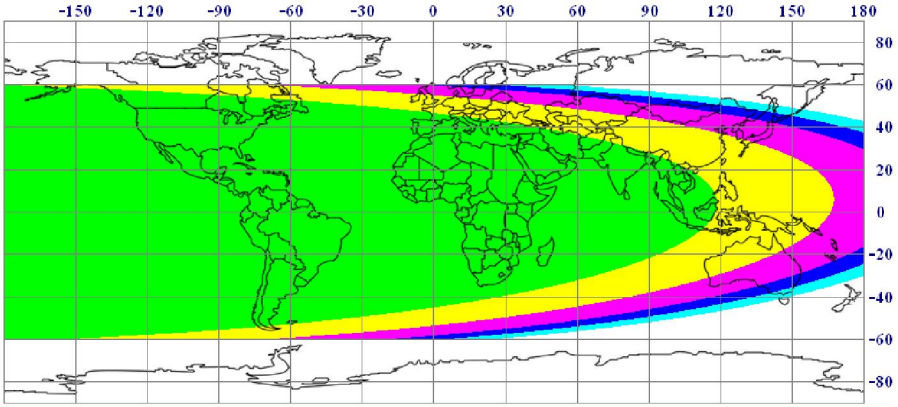
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 30th Moĥarram

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 30th Moĥarram 1436 in Makkah



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



Helãl visibility of the 1st of the month of Śafar 1436 hijri
Sunset on Sunday, 23th November 2014
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 = Invisible

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

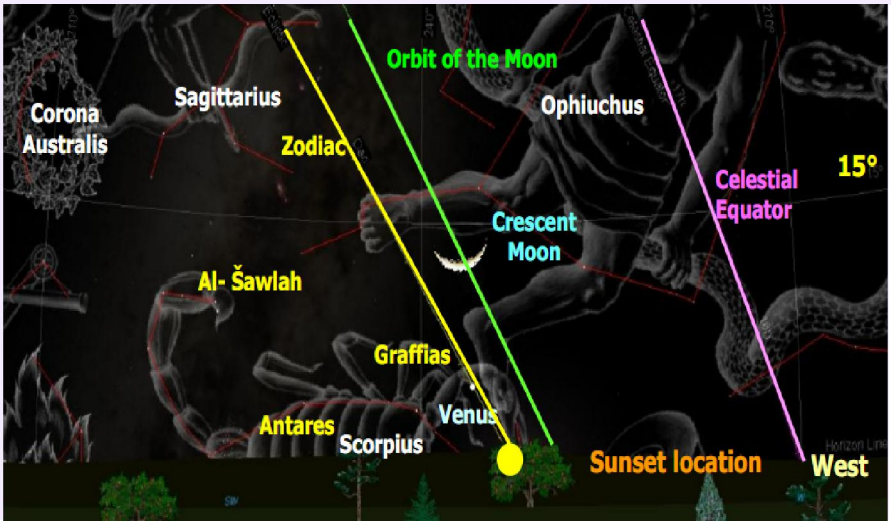
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time aftersunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Friday	The middle ofconjunction Saturday	The end of conjunction Sunday						
Makkah MakkahMokarramah	6:35	12:07	17:36	17:37	18:39	1:02'	12°57	12°03'	4°15'
Medine MadinahMunawwarah	6:41	12:08	17:32	17:33	18:35	1:02'	12°57	11°40'	5°00'
Najaf NaǰafAšraf	6:36	11:49	16:59	17:00	18:02	1:02'	12°45	10°33'	6°41'
Karbala KarbalāMoĕlã	6:39	11:50	16:59	17:00	18:02	1:02'	12°45	10°27'	6°49'
Kāżemain KāżemainŠarifain	6:40	11:49	16:56	16:57	18:00	1:03'	12°44	10°30'	6°59'
Samarra SãmarrãĞarîb	6:43	11:51	16:56	16:57	17:59	1:02'	12°45	10°16'	7°11'
Mashhad MašhadMoqaddas	6:14	11:18	16:18	16:19	17:20	1:01'	12°11	9°37'	7°13'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	6:12	11:25	16:36	16:37	17:40	1:03'	13°04'	10°47'	6°51'

So enšã Allah, the first day of the month of Śafar 1436 is on Monday 3th Sagittarius = 3th Ãžar 1393 = 24th November 2014.

Helãl sighting of the month of Ṡafar 1436
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 Ṡafar: in the night before the day of Monday, the Sun will set at 17:37 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 18:39 (= GMT+3). 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, Iran, other Islamic countries and all continents.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the month of Ṡafar 1436.



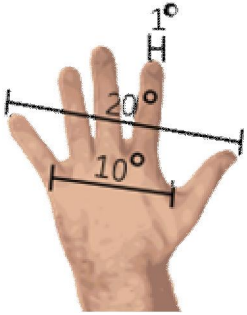
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 0°47' Scorpio

In Tropical sign: 1°13' Sagittarius

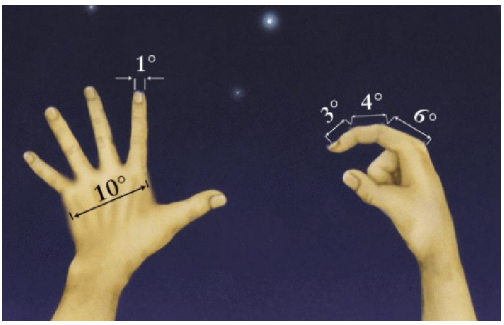
Azimuth: 68°19'18"

Declination: -20°24'10"



The characteristics of the Helãl:

In Sidereal sign: 13°45' Scorpio
In Tropical sign: 14°11' Sagittarius
Tropical Mansion: Al- Naĕãm
Latitude: +03°45'13"(northern)
Moon Declination: -18°46'08"
Moon Altitude: 12°03'21"
Moon Azimuth: 64°04'24"
Phase Angle: +166°27'17"
Elongation from Sun: 12°57'
Illumination: 1 Percent
«Boĕd moĕaddel »: 15°30'
Helãl Width: +00°00'27"



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- Qalb: This Mansion consist of one star called Antares (α Scorpii, Alpha Scorpii) with 6 degrees southern latitude. It is located on the position of the heart of the Scorpius.

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +00°58'15"

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
Rabiĕ al-awwal 1436

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 directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and which the precision 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 Monday 3th Sagittarius= 3th Ãžar= 24th November 2014.

The last opportunity to see Ṡafar Waning (old) Crescent is on Saturday 29th Ãžar 2014 = 27th Ṡafar 1436, between astronomical Twilight and December1393 = 20th Sunrise ("bainol-ṫoloĕain" in arabic), because on Sunrise 27th, the Moon will enter in taĥto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of the light of the Sun).

The interlunar days of the month of Ṡafar will start at Sunset on 27th (at 17:43 Makkah local time), that is corresponds with the beginning of the 28th night of Ṡafar. The Moon will be intaĥto šoãĕ at least two days and will not reflect the light of the Sun until the appearance of the Helãl of the following month.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed. Given that the Moon of Ṡafar will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Monday 29th (at 17:44 local time of Makkah), so, the Moon is in taĥto 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 Sunday 28th Ṡafar 1436= 21th December 2014 = 30th Ãžar 1393 at 17:44 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 ephemeris at Sunset on 29th Ṡafar in local mean time of Makkah:

Moonset: 18:21 Local time

Sunset: 17:44 Local time

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset):37 minutes

«Boĕd moĕaddel »

(every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree):9°15'

Elongation from Sun: 7°20

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 1°46'8"

Helãl Width: +00°00'15"

Phase Angle: +172°03'47

Moon altitude: 7°52'10"

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 367673 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

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

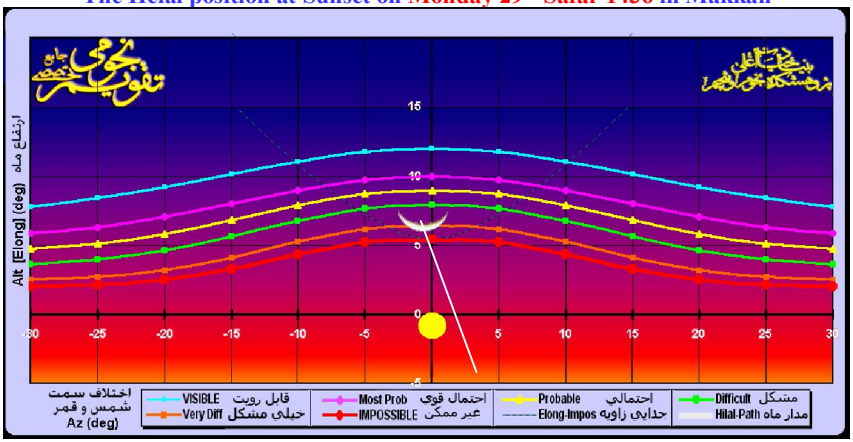
Observation Results:

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 علیهم السلام.

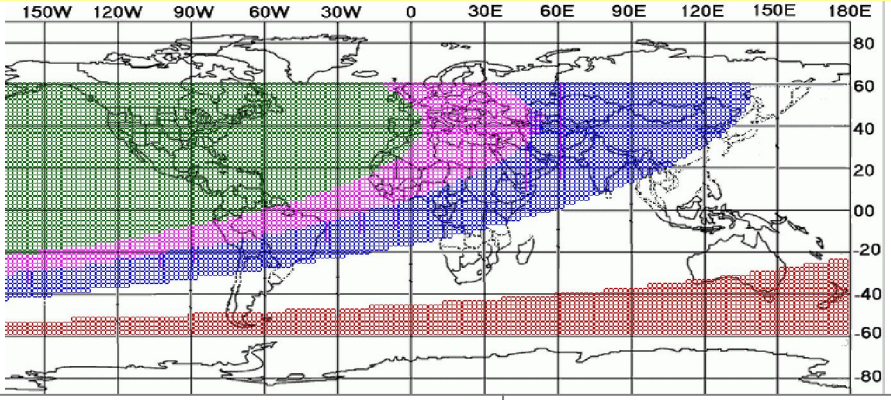
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 29th Ṡafar

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

The Helãl position at Sunset on Monday 29th Ṡafar 1436 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helãl visibility on Monday evening.
In some Islamic countries and continents (West of Asia, North America, part of South America, north of Africa and Europe), the Helãl is easily visible with naked eye.



Helãl visibility of the 1st of Rabiĕ al-awwal 1436 hijri
Sunset on Monday, 22th December 2014
Dr. Mohammad Odeh - icoproject

Legend of Colors : Red = Impossible
No color = Not possible - Blue = need optical Aid - Magenta : could be seen by naked eye - Green: easily visible by naked eye

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

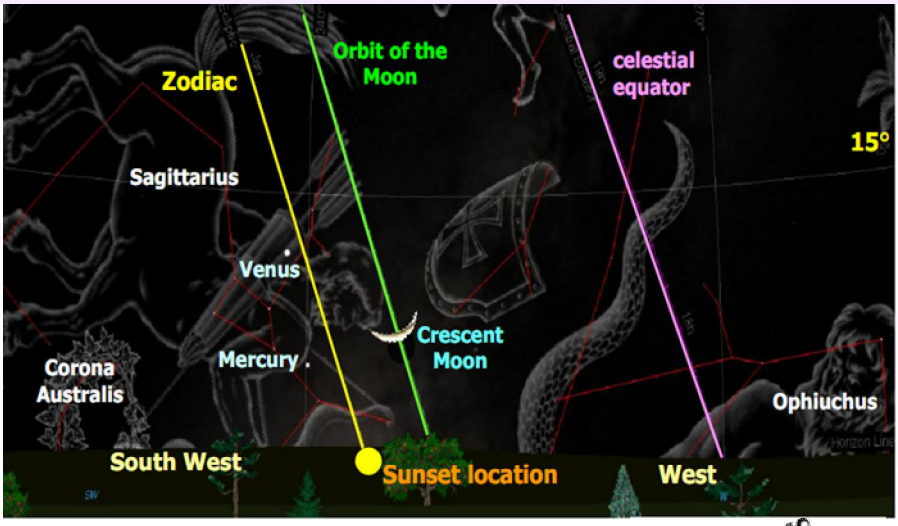
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time aftersunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Saturday	The middle ofconjunction Sunday	The end of conjunction Monday						
Makkah MakkahMokarramah	17:44	17:44	17:43	17:44	18:21	0:37'	7°20'	7°52'	1°46'
Medine MadinahMunawwarah	17:39	17:38	17:38	17:39	18:17	0:38'	7°18'	7°50'	1°17'
Najaf NaĵafAšraf	17:02	17:02	17:02	17:03	17:44	0:41'	6°57'	7°41'	0°10'
Karbala KarbalãMoĕlã	17:02	17:02	17:02	17:03	17:44	0:41'	6°57'	7°48'	0°03'
Kãżemain KãżemainŠarifain	16:59	17:00	16:59	17:00	17:42	0:42'	6°56'	7°32'	0°03'
Samarra SãmarrãĞarīb	16:59	16:59	16:58	16:59	17:41	0:42'	6°55'	7°42'	0°11'
Mashhad MašhadMoqaddas	16:20	16:20	16:20	16:21	17:01	0:40'	6°17'	7°05'	0°09'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	16:39	16:39	16:39	16:40	17:22	0:42'	7°18'	7°57'	0°00'

So enšã Allah, the first day of the month of Rabiĕ al-awwal 1436 is on Tuesday 2th Capricorn=2th Dey 1393 = 23th December 2014.

Helãl sighting of the month of Rabiĕ al-awwal 1436
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 blessed month of Rabiĕ al-awwal: in the night before the day of Tuesday, the Sun will set at 17:44 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 18:21 (= GMT+3). That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 37 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helãl will be visible in Makkah, Iran and other Islamic countries.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the month of Rabiĕ al-awwal 1436.



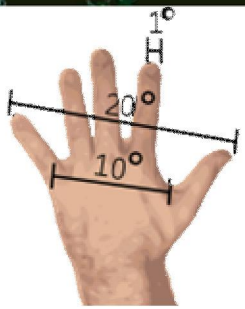
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 0°13' Sagittarius

In Tropical sign: 0°39' Capricorn

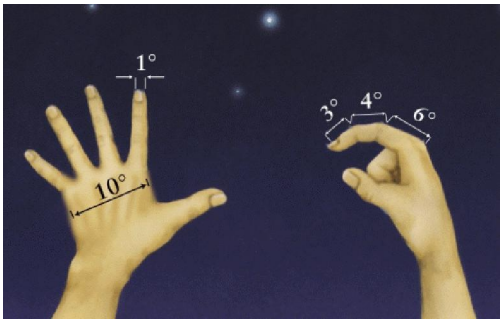
Azimuth: 65°03'33"

Declination: -23°25'58"



The characteristics of the Helãl:

In Sidereal sign: 7°34' Sagittarius
In Tropical sign: 8°00' Capricorn
Tropical Mansion: Saěd Al-žãbeĥ
Latitude: +04°58'09" (northern)
Moon Declination: 5°09'00
Moon Inclination: -18°13'57"
Moon Altitude: 7°52'10"
Moon Azimuth: 66°49'41"
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 367673 km
Elongation from Sun: 7°20'
Phase Angle: +172°03'47"



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):

Al- Naěãm: This mansion consists of 11 stars which 4 stars called Al- Naěãm al-Wãrid, on the bow and arrow and 4 other stars called Al-Naěãm al-Ṡãdirah on the chest. One star between the two, known as VaṠl and 2 stars called Żalĩmain. 4 stars: gamma sagittarii (Nash), delta (Kaus Meridionalis), epsilon sagittarii (Kaus Australis), and eta = Al- Naěãm al-Wãrid.
Al-Naěãm al-Ṡãdirah: 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: +01°01'25"

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
Rabiĕ al-Ãǩar 1436

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

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayãt-aĕlã Foundation, extracted according to the directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and which the precision 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 Tuesday 2th Capricorn= 2th Dey= 23th December 2014.

The last opportunity to see Rabiĕ al-awwal Waning (old) Crescent is on Monday 29th Dey 1393 = 19th January 2015 = 28th Rabiĕ al-awwal 1436, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ŧoloĕain" in arabic), because on Sunrise 28th, 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-awwal will start at Sunrise on 28th (at 07:00 Makkah local time).The Moon will be intaǩto šoãĕat least two days and will not reflect the light of the Sun until the appearance of the Helãl of the following month.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed. Given that the Moon of Rabiĕ al-awwal will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Wednesday 30th (at 18:03 local time of Makkah), so, the Moon is 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 Żohr Tuesday 29th Rabiĕ al-awwal 1436= 20th January 2015 = 30th Dey1393 at 12:31 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 Honourable 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 ephemeris at Sunset on 29th Rabiẽ al-awwal in local mean time of Makkah

Moonset: 18:07 Local time

Sunset: 18:02 Local time

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset):5 minutes

«Boẽd moẽaddel »

(every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree):1°15'

Elongation from Sun: 0°03'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 4°30'48""

Helãl Width: +00°00'03" Phase Angle: +175°23'18"

Moon altitude: 0°8'29"

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 360956 km

Illumination: 0 Percent

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

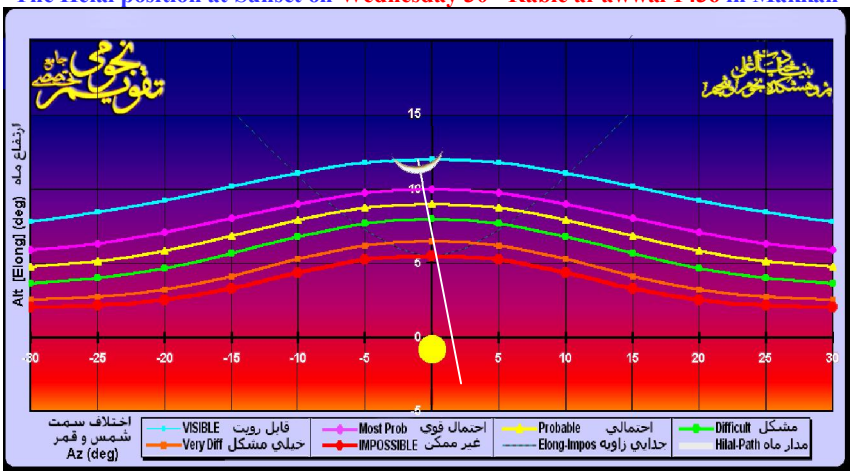
Observation Results:

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.

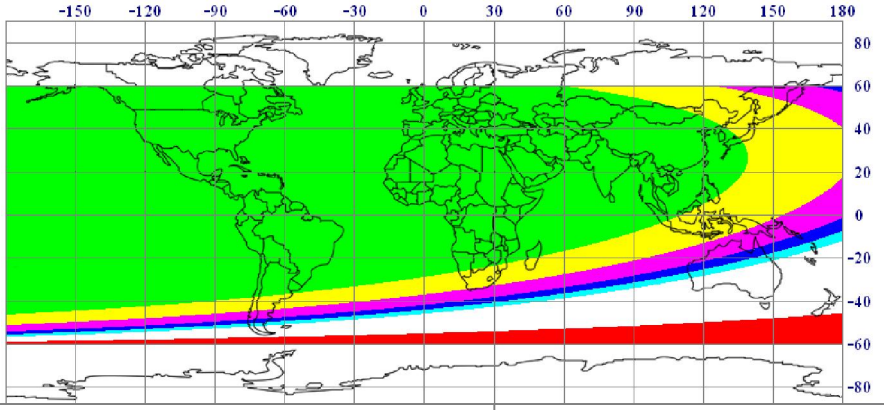
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 30th Rabiẽ al-awwal

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

The Helãl position at Sunset on Wednesday 30th Rabiẽ al-awwal 1436 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helãl visibility on Wednesday evening.
In all Islamic countries and continents (Asia, America, Africa and Europe), the Helãl will be visible contrary to what some calendars have announced.
So, Thursday is the first of the month.



Helãl visibility of the 1st of Rabiĕ al-ĂĬkar 1436 hijri
Sunset on Wednesday, 21th January, 2015
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 = Invisible

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

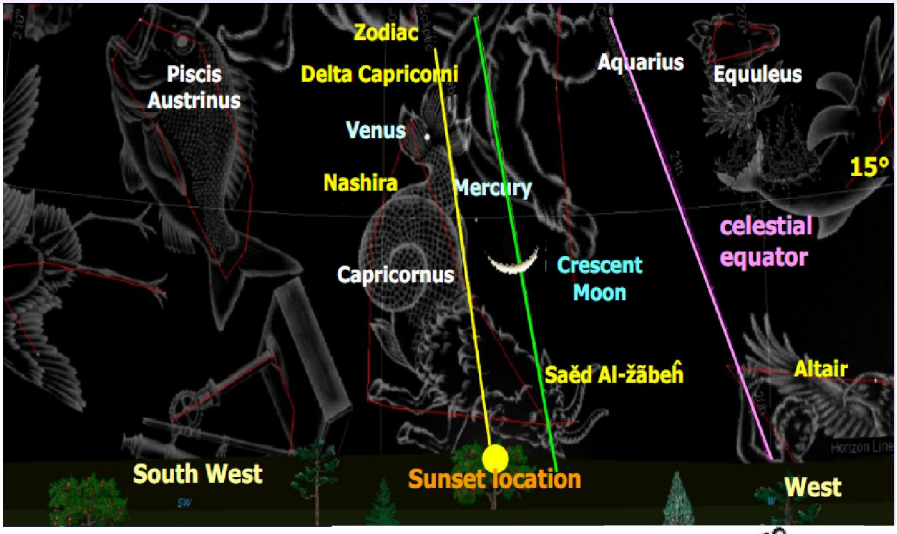
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time aftersunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Monday	The middle ofconjunction Tuesday	The end of conjunction Wednesday						
Makkah MakkahMokarramah	07:01	12:32	18:02	18:03	19:11	1:08'	14°08'	13°48'	1°38'
Medine MadinahMunawwarah	07:07	12:32	17:58	17:59	19:09	1:10'	14°06'	13°46'	0°45'
Najaf NajafAšraf	07:03	12:14	17:25	17:26	18:41	1:15'	13°49'	13°27'	1°24'
Karbala KarbalāMoĕlã	07:05	12:15	17:25	17:26	18:41	1:15'	13°49'	13°24'	1°34'
Kăżemain KăżemainŠarifain	07:06	12:14	17:23	17:24	18:40	1:16'	13°48'	13°21'	1°46'
Samarra SãmarrãĞarīb	07:09	12:15	17:22	17:23	18:40	1:17'	13°48'	13°23'	2°02'
Mashhad MašhadMoqaddas	06:41	11:42	16:45	16:46	18:01	1:15'	13°10'	12°37'	2°19'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	06:38	11:50	17:02	17:03	18:19	1:16'	14°11'	13°45'	1°28'

So enšã Allah, the first day of the month of Rabiĕ al-ĂĬkar 1436 is on Thursday 3th Aquarius=2th Bahman 1393 = 22th January 2015.

Helãl sighting of the month of Rabiĕ al-ĂĬkar 1436
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 Rabiĕ al-ĂĬkar: in the night before the day of Thursday, the Sun will set at 18:03 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 19:11 (= GMT+3). That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 8 minutesafter Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helãl will be visible in Makkah, Iran, other Islamic countries and all continents.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the month of Rabiĕ al-ĂĬkar 1436.



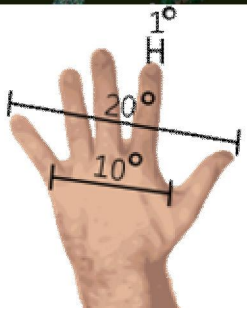
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 0°49' Capricorn

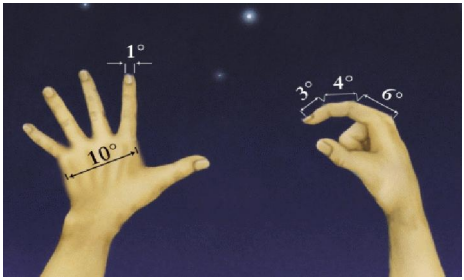
In Tropical sign: 1°15' Aquarius

Azimuth: 68°54'30"

Declination: -19°52'49"



The characteristics of the Helāl:
In Sidereal sign: 15°22' Capricorn
In Tropical sign: 15°56' Aquarius
Tropical Mansion: Saěd Al-Åǩbeyah



Latitude: +04°2'26"(northern)
Moon Declination: -12°21'33"
Moon Inclination: 5°09'00

Moon Altitude: 13°47'47"
Moon Azimuth: 70°32'35"
Illumination: 2 Percent
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 359694 km
Phase Angle: +165°14'54"
Helāl Width: +00°00'33"

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):
Saěd Al-Bolaě: This Mansion consists of three stars on the left hand of Aquarius: star which idiomatically swallowed and not clear. The two two clear stars and one clear stars are Saěd Al-Bolaě (Epsilon Aquarii) and Mu Aquarii. The highest and brightest stars are Saěd Al-Bolaě and Mu Aquarii which is the last star of this Mansion. The Moon from the opposite of Saěd Al-Bolaě crosses from this mansion.

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +01°00'58"

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 1436

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

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayãt-aĕlã Foundation, extracted according to the directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and which the precision 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 Thursday 3th Aquarius= 2th Bahman= 22th January 2015.

The last opportunity to see Rabiĕ al-ÃǨar Waning (old) Crescent is on Tuesday 28th Bahman 1393 =17th February 2015 = 27th Rabiĕ al-ÃǨar 1436, 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 will start at Sunset on 27th (at 18:19 Makkah local time), that is corresponds with the beginning of the 28th night . The Moon will be in taǨto šoãĕ at least two days and will not reflect the Šaĕbãnof light of the Sun until the appearance of the Helãl of the following month.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed. Given that the Moon of Rabiĕ al-ÃǨar will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Thursday 29th (at 18:20 local time of Makkah), so, the Moon is 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 Wednesday 28th Rabiĕ al-ÃǨar 1436= 18th February 2015 = 29th Bahman 1393 at 18:20 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 ephemeris at Sunset on 29th Rabiĕ al-Ãǩarin local mean time of Makkah

Moonset: 18:58 Local time

Sunset: 18:20 Local time

Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset):38 minutes

«Boĕd moĕaddel »

(every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 9°30'

Elongation from Sun: 8°13'

Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 02°30'39"

Helãl Width: +00°00'12"

Phase Angle: +171°19'15"

Moon altitude: 7°29'03"

The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 357108 km

Illumination: 1 Percent

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

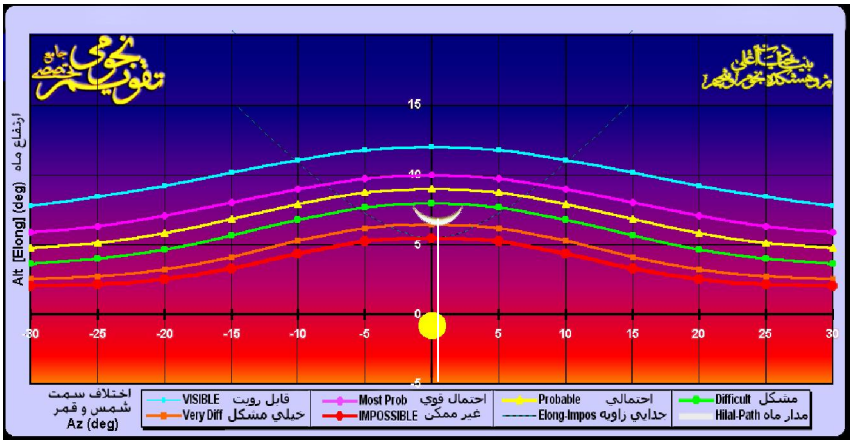
Observation Results:

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

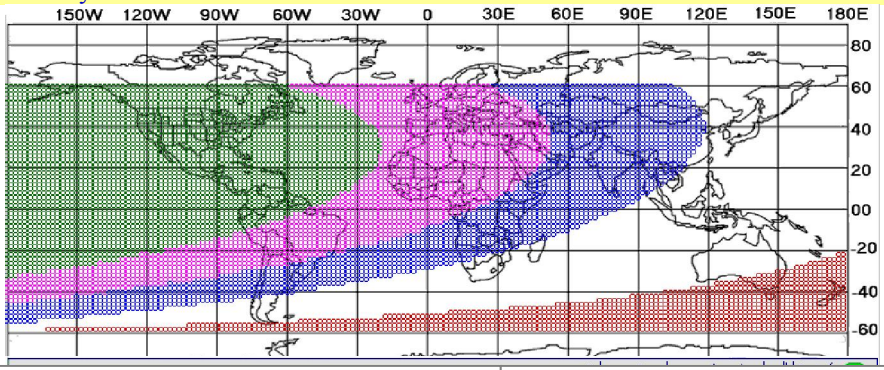
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 29th Rabiĕ al-Ãǩar

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 Thursday 29th Rabiĕ al-Ãǩar 1436 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helãl visibility on Thursday evening.
In some Islamic countries and continents (West and southwestern of Asia, North and northwestern of Africa, Europe and America), the Helãl is easily visible with naked eye.



Helãl visibility of the 1st of Ĵomãdã al-õlã 1436 hijri
Sunset on Thursday, 19th February 2015
Dr. Mohammad Odeh - icoproject

Legend of Colors : Red = Impossible
No color = Not possible - **Blue = need optical Aid -**
Magenta : could be seen by naked eye - Green: easily visible by naked eye

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

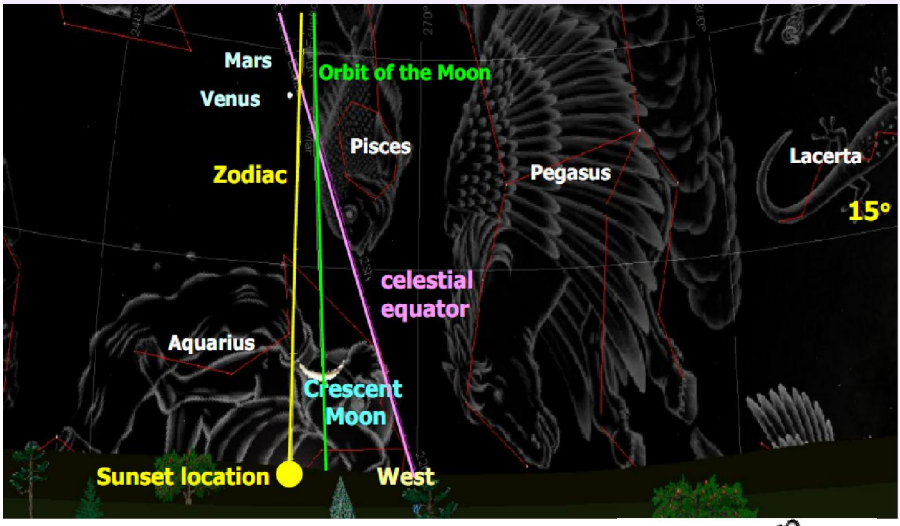
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time aftersunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference Between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Tuesday	The middle ofconjunction Wednesday	The end of conjunction Thursday						
Makkah MakkahMokarramah	18:19	18:20	18:19	18:20	18:58	0:38'	8°13'	7°29'	2°31'
Medine MadinahMunawwarah	18:18	18:18	18:17	18:18	18:57	0:39'	9°13'	8°38'	2°00'
Najaf NaĵafAšraf	17:51	17:51	17:51	17:52	18:34	0:42'	8°58'	8°29'	0°47'
Karbala KarbalãMoĕlã	17:51	17:51	17:52	17:53	17:53	0:42'	8°58'	8°24'	0°41'
Kãżemain KãżemainŠarifain	17:50	17:50	17:50	17:51	18:33	0:42'	8°57'	8°31'	0°35'
Samarra Sãmarrãĝarĩb	17:50	17:50	17:50	17:51	18:34	0:43'	8°57'	8°35'	0°25'
Mashhad MašhadMoqaddas	17:15	17:15	17:15	17:16	17:57	0:41'	8°18'	7°54'	0°18'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	17:28	17:28	17:28	17:29	18:12	0:43'	9°19'	8°45'	0°44'

So enšã Allah, the first day of the month of Ĵomãdã al-õlã 1436 is on Friday 2th Pisces=1th Esfand 1393 = 20th February 2015.

Helãl sighting of the month of Ĵomãdā al-õlā 1436
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 blessed month of Ĵomãdā al-õlā: in the night before the day of Friday, the Sun will set at 18:20 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 18:58 (= GMT+3).
That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 38 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 1436.



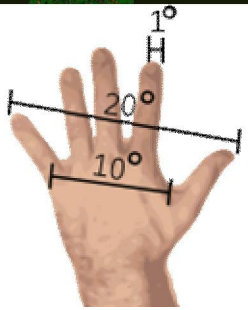
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 0°13' Aquarius

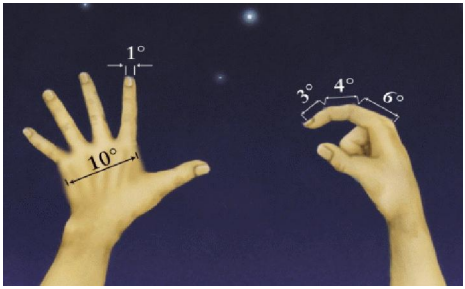
In Tropical sign: 0°39' Pisces

Azimuth: 78°13'11"

Declination: -11°14'29"



The characteristics of the Helãl:



In Sidereal sign: 8°26' Aquarius
In Tropical sign: 5°52' Pisces
Tropical Mansion: Al-
Farğ Al-Moåaǩǩar
Latitude: +2°37'55" (northern)
Moon Declination: -5°48'08"
Moon Inclination: 5°09'00
Moon Altitude: 7°29'03"
Moon Azimuth: 80°43'50"
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 357108 km
Phase Angle: +171°19'15"

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):

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: +01°01'24"

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 1436

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

As stated in the calendar of Ĥayãt-aělã Foundation, extracted according to the directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and which the precision 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 Friday 2th Pisces= 1th Esfand= 20th February 2015.

The last opportunity to see Ĵomãdā al-õlā Waning (old) Crescent is on Thursday 27th Esfand 1393 =19th Mars 2015 = 28th Ĵomãdā al-õlā 1436, between astronomical Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ŧoloěain" in arabic), because on Sunrise 28th, the Moon will enter in taǩto šoãě (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of the light of the Sun).

The interlunar days of the month of Ĵomãdā al-õlā will start at Sunrise on 28th (at 6:26 Makkah local time), that is corresponds with the beginning of the 28th night of . The Moon will be in taǩto šoãě at least two days and will not reflect the Šaěbãn light of the Sun until the appearance of the Helãl of the following month.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed. Given that the Moon of Ĵomãdā al-õlā will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Saturday 30th (at 18:32 local time of Makkah), so, the Moon is in taǩto šoãě 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 Żohr Friday 29th Ĵomãdā al-õlā 1436= 20th Mars 2015 = 28th Esfand 1393 at 12:28 local time of Makkah (= GMT+3).

(This time have been established according to the Ancient Astronomy method, the rules of the custom ("ěorf " in arabic) and the Šariaěh.

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 Šariaěh**).

According to the Honourable 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 Ĵomãdã al-õlã in local mean time of Makkah:
Moonset: 18:43 Local time
Sunset: 18:32 Local time
Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset):11 minutes
«Boĕd moĕaddel »
(every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible
in the sky after Sunset = one degree):2°45'
Elongation from Sun: 2°28
Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 0°44'53"
Helãl Width: +00°00'01" Phase Angle: +177°24'27"
Moon altitude: 2°46'30"
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 358256 km
Illumination: 0 Percent
(Each day and night, illumination of the Moon increasesby more than 7 percent)

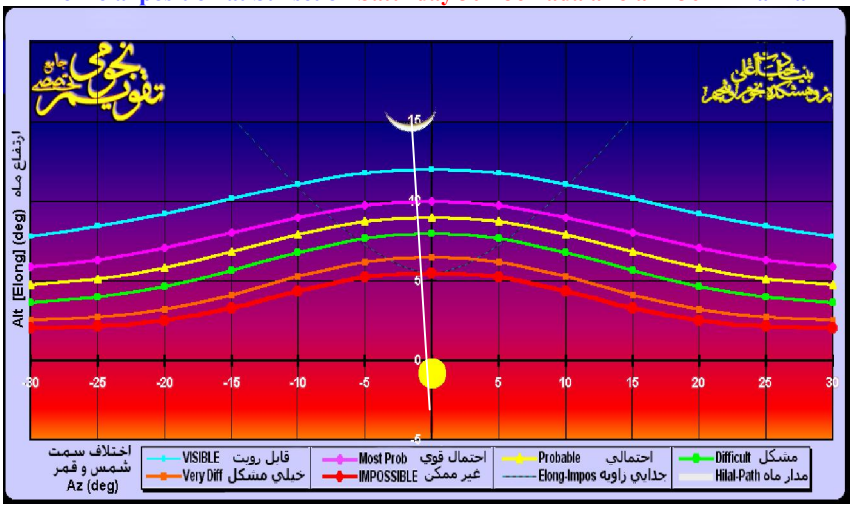
Observation Results:

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.

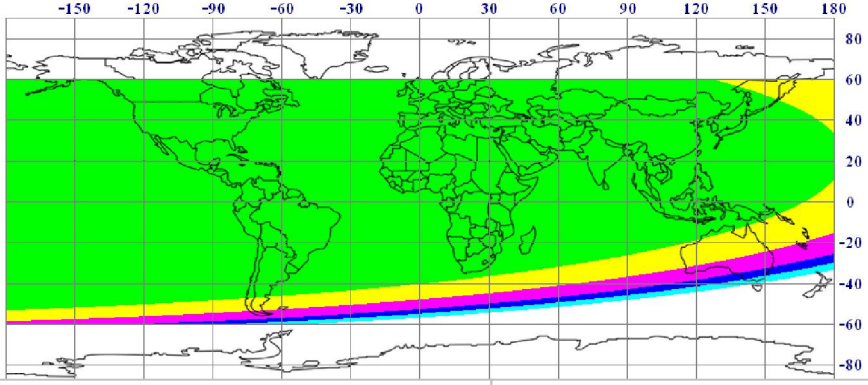
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 30th Ĵomãdã al-õlã

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 Ĵomãdã al-õlã 1436 in Makkah



The below graph shows the Helãl visibility on Saturday evening.
In all Islamic countries and continents (Asia, North and South America, Africa, Europe, North of Australia), the Helãl will be visible contrary to what some calendars have announced. So, Sunday is the first of the month.



Helãl visibility of the 1st of Ĵomãdã al-oǩrã 1436 hijri
Sunset on Saturday, 21th Mars, 2014
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 = Invisible

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

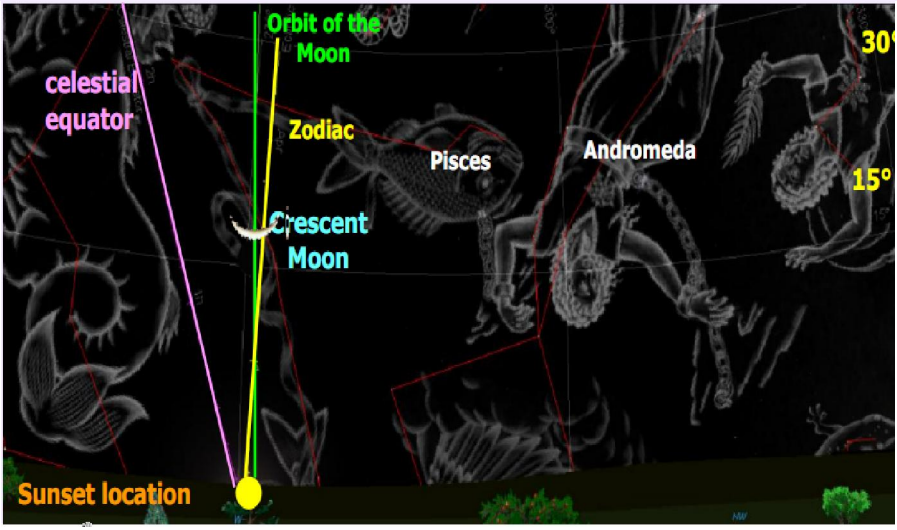
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time aftersunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Thursday	The middle ofconjunction Friday	The end of conjunction Saturday						
Makkah MakkahMokarramah	6:26	12:28	18:31	18:32	19:46	1:14'	16°33	15°43'	0°10'
Medine MadinahMunawwarah	6:28	12:29	18:32	18:33	19:49	1:16'	17°32	16°53'	1°08'
Najaf NaĵafAšraf	6:09	12:10	18:14	18:15	19:34	1:19'	17°21	16°19'	3°25'
Karbala KarbalãMoẽlã	6:10	12:11	18:15	18:16	19:36	1:20'	17°22	16°20'	3°37'
Kãżemain KãżemainŠarifain	6:10	12:11	18:14	18:15	19:35	1:20'	17°21	16°22'	3°49'
Samarra SãmarrãĞarīb	6:11	12:12	18:15	18:16	19:37	1:21'	17°22	16°11'	4°06'
Mashhad MašhadMoqaddas	5:38	11:39	17:43	17:44	19:03	1:19'	16°46	15°28'	4°31'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	5:46	11:47	17:50	17:51	19:12	1:20'	17°42'	16°44'	3°26'

So enšã Allah, the first day of the month of Ĵomãdãal-oǩrã 1436 is on Sunday 2th Aries=2th Farwardin 1394 = 22th Mars 2015.

Helãl sighting of the month of Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā 1436
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 Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā: in the night before the day of Sunday, the Sun will set at 18:32 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 19:46 (= GMT+3). That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 14 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helãl will be visible in Makkah region, Islamic countries, Africa and America.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the month of Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā 1436.



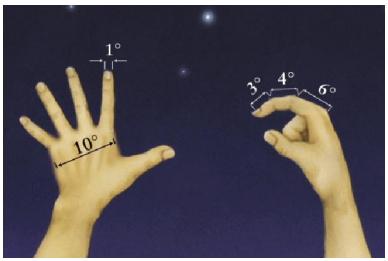
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 0°16' Pisces

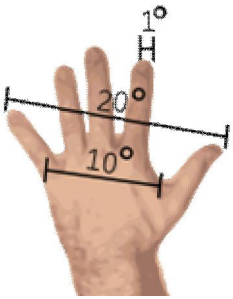
In Tropical sign: 0°42' Aries

Azimuth: 90°37'51"

Declination: 0°16'35"



The characteristics of the Helãl:



In Sidereal sign: 16°48' Pisces
In Tropical sign: 17°14' Aries
Tropical Mansion: Al- Botain
Latitude: -0°43'48" (southern)
Moon Declination: 6°05'42"
Moon Altitude: 15°42'35"
Moon Azimuth: 90°27'56"
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 360795 km
Phase Angle: +163°22'11"
Helãl Width:+00°00'42"
Illumination: 2 Percent

The Helãl 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):
Baṫn Al-Ĥõt (Alrisha -Alpha piscium): This Mansion consists of one star called Baṫn Al-Ĥõt (beta Andromeda), on the back of Andromeda, on the opposite of Alrisha in Pisces that is located on a rope between the two fishes.

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +01°00'47"

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
Raĵab 1436

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 directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and which the precision 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 Sunday 2th Aries= 2th Farwardin = 22th Mars 2015.

The last opportunity to see Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā Waning (old) Crescent is on Friday 28th Farwardin 1394 = 17th April 2015 = 27th Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā 1436, 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 Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā will start at Sunset on 27th (at 18:41 Makkah local time), that is corresponds with the beginning of the 28th night of Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā. The Moon will be intaǩto šoãĕat least two days and will not reflect the light of the Sun until the appearance of the Helãl of the following month.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed. Given that the Moon of Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Sunday 29th (at 18:41 local time of Makkah), so, the Moon is 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 Saturday 28th Ĵomãdāal-oǩrā 1436= 18th April 2015 = 29th Farwardin 1394 at 18:41 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 ephemeris at Sunset on 29th Ĵomãdãal-oǩrã in local mean time of Makkah:

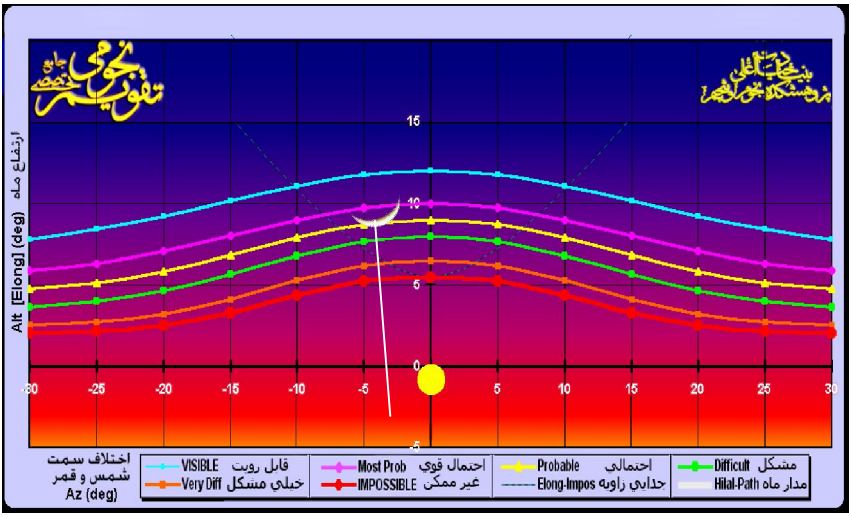
Moonset: 19:30 Local time
Sunset: 18:41 Local time
Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset):49 minutes
«Boĕd moĕaddel » (every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible in the sky after Sunset = one degree):12°15'
Elongation from Sun: 10°49'
Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 3°2'58"
Helãl Width: +00°00'19"
Phase Angle: +168°47'15"
Moon altitude: 9°58'40"
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 366085 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.

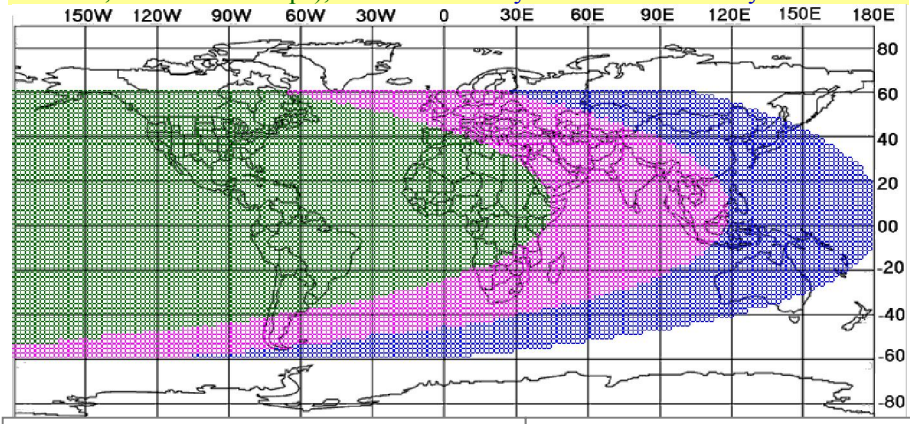
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 29th Ĵomãdãal-oǩrã

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

The Helãl position at Sunset on Sunday 29th Ĵomãdãal-oǩrã 1436 in Makkah



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



Helãl visibility of the 1st of the month of Raĵab 1436 hijri
Sunset on Sunday, 19th April, 2015
Dr. Mohammad Odeh - icoproject

Legend of Colors : Red = Impossible
No color = Not possible - Blue = need optical Aid - Magenta : could be seen by naked eye - Green: easily visible by naked eye

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

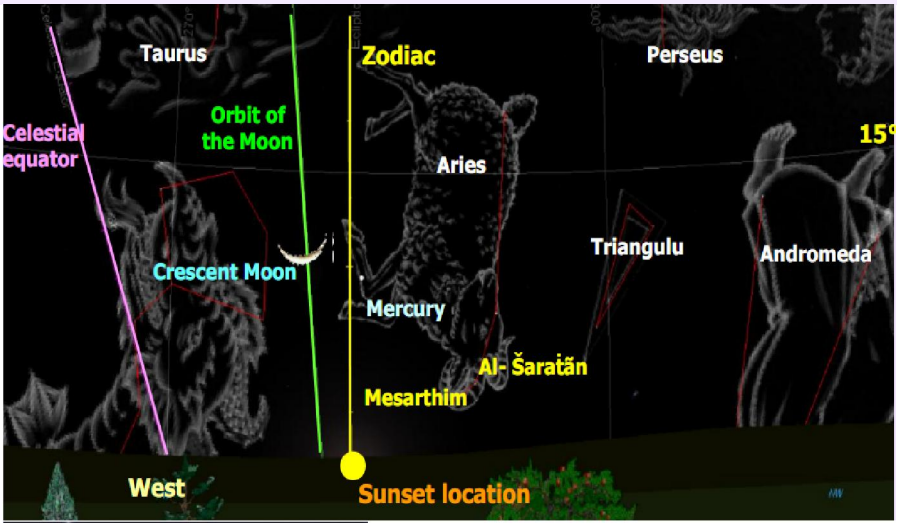
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time aftersunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun
	The begining of conjunction Friday	The middle ofconjunction Saturday	The end of conjunction Sunday						
Makkah MakkahMokarramah	18:41	18:41	18:40	18:41	19:30	0:49'	10°49	9°59'	3°03'
Medine MadinahMunawwarah	18:45	18:45	18:44	18:45	19:35	0:50'	11°50	10°47'	3°42'
Najaf NaĵafAšraf	18:34	18:34	18:33	18:34	19:24	0:50'	11°44	10°07'	5°12'
Karbala KarbalãMoĕlã	18:35	18:35	18:35	18:36	19:26	0:50'	11°45	10°03'	5°19'
Kãżemain KãżemainŠarifain	18:36	18:36	18:35	18:36	19:26	0:50'	11°45	10°01'	5°28'
Samarra SãmarrãĞarīb	18:38	18:38	18:38	18:39	19:29	0:50'	11°47	9°49'	5°38'
Mashhad MašhadMoqaddas	18:08	18:07	18:07	18:08	18:56	0:48'	11°12	9°12'	5°49'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	18:10	18:10	18:09	18:10	19:02	0:52'	12°04'	10°28'	5°16'

So enšã Allah, the first day of the month of Raĵab 1436 is on Monday 31th Aries=31th Farwardin 1394 = 20th April 2015.

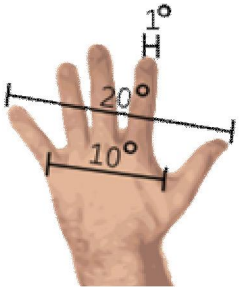
Helãl sighting of the month of Raĵab 1436
in the night before the day of Monday.

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 Raĵab: in the night before the day of Monday, the Sun will set at 18:41 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 19:30 (= GMT+3). That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 49 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helãl will be visible in Makkah, its region and some of the continents.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the month of Raĵab 1436.

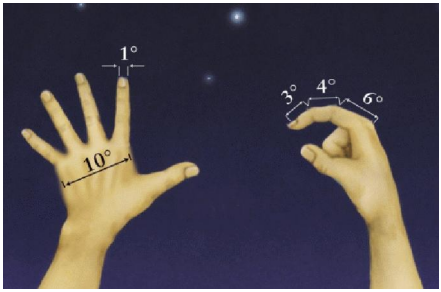


The position of the Sun:
In Sidereal sign: 28°50' Pisces
In Tropical sign: 29°16' Aries
Azimuth: 102°21'37"
Declination: 11°12'45"



The characteristics of the Helãl:

In Sidereal sign: 9°38' Aries
In Tropical sign: 10°05' Taurus
Tropical Mansion: Al-Dabarãn
Latitude: -2°45'26" (southern)
Moon Declination: 12°13'2"
Moon Inclination: 5°09'00
Moon Altitude: 9°58'40"
Moon Azimuth: 99°18'39"
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 366085 km
Phase Angle: +168°47'15"



The Helãl 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):

Al- Šaraṫãn: 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-Šaraṫãn and Alpha Arietis called Hamal. Al-Šaraṫãn 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°59'54"

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 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 Šaĕbãn 1436

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 directives inherited from the Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation ﷺ, and which the precision 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 Monday 31th Aries= 31th Farwardin= 20th April 2015.

The last opportunity to see Raĵab Waning (old) Crescent is on Sunday 27th 2015 = 28th Raĵab 1436, between astronomical MayOrdibehešt 1394 = 17th Twilight and Sunrise ("bainol-ŧoloĕain" in arabic), because on Sunrise 28th, the Moon will enter in taĥto šoãĕ (i.e the Moon will be under the radiance of the light of the Sun).

The interlunar days of the month of Raĵab will start at Sunrise on 28th (at 5:41 Makkah local time). The Moon will be in taĥto šoãĕ about three days and will not reflect the light of the Sun until the appearance of the Helãl of the following month.

When the Moon comes out of this conjunction phase, the Helãl of the new month can be observed. Given that the Moon of Raĵab will come out of this conjunction phase at Sunset on Tuesday 30th (at 18:53 local time of Makkah), so, the Moon is in taĥto 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 Żohr Monday 29th Raĵab 1436= 18th May 2015 = 28th Ordibehešt 1394 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 criterionof the Šariaĕh**).

According to the Honourable 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 Raĵab in local mean time of Makkah:

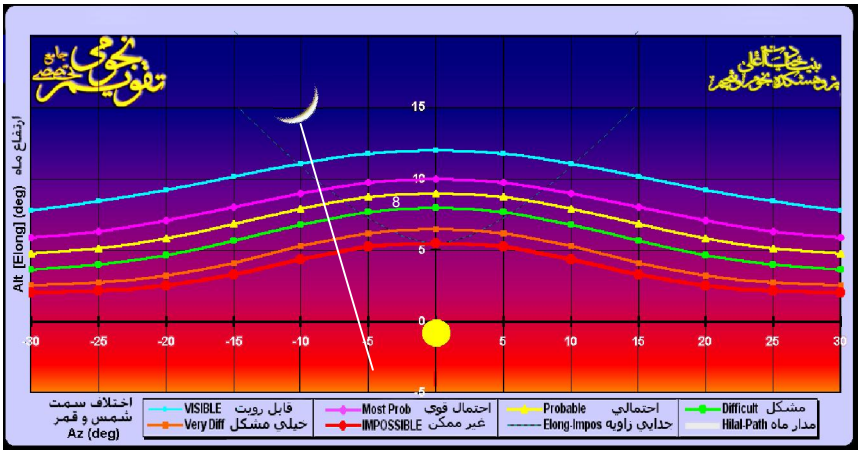
Moonset: 19:14 Local time
Sunset: 18:53 Local time
Moon lag time (between Sunset and Moonset): 21 minutes
«Boĕd moĕaddel »
(every 4 minutes that the Moon is visible
in the sky after Sunset = one degree): 5°15'
Elongation from Sun: 5°24'
Azimuth difference between Moon and Sun: 5°14'59"
Helãl Width: +00°00'07" Phase Angle: +173°01'06"
Moon altitude: 3°42'56"
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 373778 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.

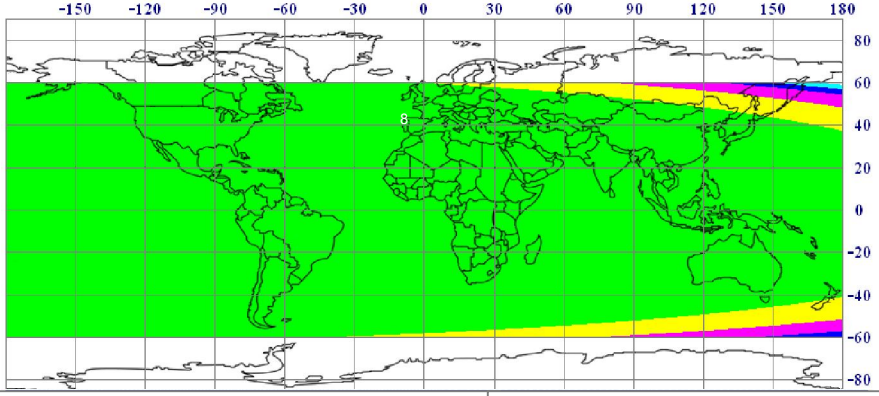
Position of the Helãl in the evening of 30th Raĵab

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

The Helãl position at Sunset on Tuesday 30th Raĵab 1436 in Makkah



The below map shows the Helāl visibility on Tuesday evening.
In all countries the Helāl is easily visible with naked eye.



Helāl visibility of the 1st of the month of Šaĕbān 1436 hijri
Sunset on Tuesday, 19th May 2014
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 = Invisible

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

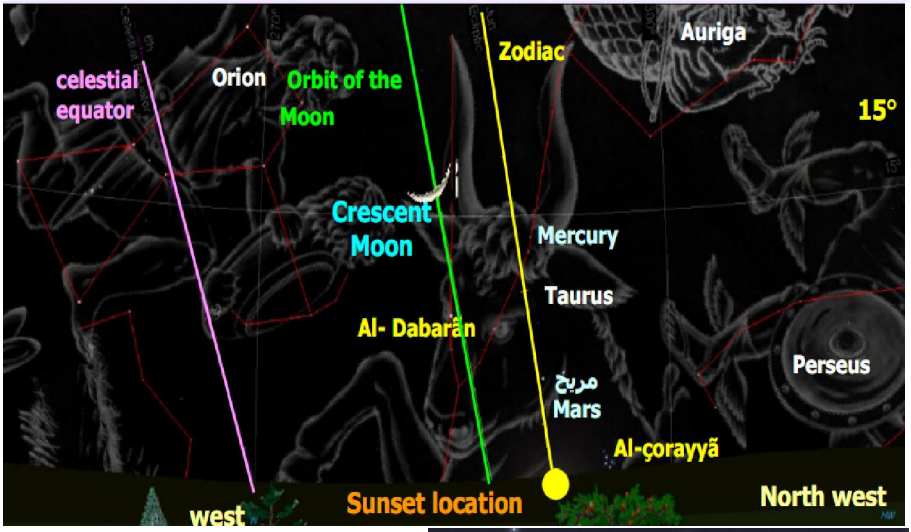
The eight Heavens	Topocentric Observation			Sunset	Moonset	Moon Lag Time aftersunset	Elongation	Moon's Altitude at sunset	Azimuth difference Between Moon and Sun
	The beginning of conjunction Sunday	The middle ofconjunction Monday	The end of conjunction Tuesday						
Makkah MakkahMokarramah	05:42	12:17	18:52	18:53	20:12	1:19'	18°19	16°17'	8°28'
Medine MadinahMunawwarah	05:37	12:18	18:59	19:00	20:18	1:18'	19°18	16°35'	9°33'
Najaf NajafAšraf	05:04	11:59	18:54	18:55	20:12	1:17'	19°15	15°11'	11°55'
Karbala KarbalāMoĕlā	05:04	12:00	18:57	18:58	20:15	1:17'	19°16	15°09'	12°06'
Kāžemain KāžemainŠarifain	05:02	11:59	18:58	18:59	20:15	1:16'	19°17	14°46'	12°20'
Samarra SāmarrāĞarīb	05:01	12:01	19:01	19:02	20:18	1:16'	19°19	14°38'	12°37'
Mashhad MašhadMoqaddas	04:24	11:28	18:33	18:34	19:47	1:13'	18°48	13°39'	12°57'
Al Qods Bayt-oul-Maqdes	04:41	11:35	18:30	18:31	19:49	1:18'	19°34'	15°29'	11°60'

So enšā Allah, the first day of the month of Šaĕbān 1436 is on Wednesday 30th Taurus = 30th Ordibehešt 1394 = 20th May 2015.

Helãl sighting of the month of Šaĕbãn 1436
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 month of Šaĕbãn: in the night before the day of Wednesday, the Sun will set at 18:53 local mean time of Makkah and the Helãl at 20:12 (= GMT+3). That's mean that the Moon will be above the horizon for 1 hour and 19 minutes after Sunset. So, at Sunset, if the weather is clear, the Helãl will be visible in Makkah, Iran and Continents.

The Helãl observation map in the first night of the month of Šaĕbãn 1436.



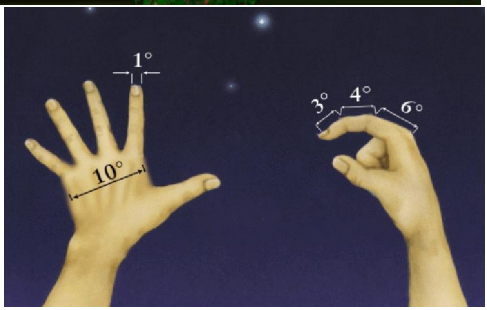
The position of the Sun:

In Sidereal sign: 27°55' Aries

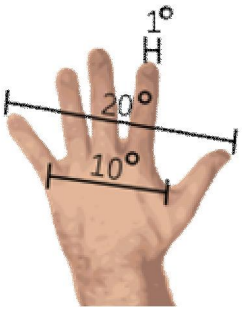
In Tropical sign: 28°22' Taurus

Azimuth: 111°38'28"

Declination: 19°47'35"



The characteristics of the Helãl:



In Sidereal sign: 16°15' Taurus
In Tropical sign: 16°41' Gemini
Tropical Mansion: Al- Žerãě
Latitude: -04°58'26" (southern)
Moon Declination: 17°49'5"
Moon Azimuth: 103°10'06"
Phase Angle: +160°57'36"
The distance of the Moon from the Earth: 378281 km
Relative Azimuth between the moon and the sun: 8°28'22"
Elongation from Sun: 18°19'
Moon Altitude: 16°17'14"
Illumination: 3 Percent
Helãl Width: +00°00'52"

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- Haqĕah: This Mansion consists of three stars on the head of Lambda (λ) orionis called ph1 Ori, ph2 Ori and Lambda orionis that Lambda (λ) orionis is more brighter and it's called Al-Haqĕah.

The position of the observer: Earth's surface (Topocentric)
Horizontal Parallax: +00°57'58"

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 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.

INSTITUTES AND ACADEMIES
of Ĥayãt-aělā Foundation

Divine True Knowledge sciences
Revelation Language sciences
Revelation Speech sciences
Revelation Speech Recitation sciences
Discourse of the Custodians of the Revelation sciences
The sciences for comprehension of the divine Law
Astronomy and Astrology Sciences
Global medicine sciences
The sciences for a pure lifestyle
Teaching upper sciences
Upper sciences
Strength with divine force
Genealogy Sciences
Ĥayāt-aělā Media

Research project, management and scientific peers:

Dãr al-Maěãref al-Elãhiyyah
1436

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

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