

Programming interface to the Swiss Ephemeris

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1. The programming steps to get a planet's position

To compute a celestial body or point with SWISSEPH, you have to do the following steps (use [swetest.c](#) as an example). The details of the functions will be explained in the following chapters.

1. Set the directory path of the ephemeris files, e.g.:
`swe_set_ephe_path("C:\\SWEPH\\EPHE");`
2. From the birth date, compute the Julian day number:
`jul_day_UT = swe_julday(year, month, day, hour, gregflag);`
3. Compute a planet or other bodies:
`ret_flag = swe_calc_ut(jul_day_UT, planet_no, flag, lon_lat_rad, err_msg);`
or a fixed star:
`ret_flag = swe_fixstar_ut(star_nam, jul_day_UT, flag, lon_lat_rad, err_msg);`

Note:

The functions `swe_calc_ut()` and `swe_fixstar_ut()` were introduced with SwissepH version 1.60.

If you use a Swisseph version older than 1.60 or if you want to work with [Ephemeris Time](#), you have to proceed as follows instead:

First, if necessary, convert Universal Time (UT) to Ephemeris Time (ET):

```

jul_day_ET = jul_day_UT + swe_deltat(jul_day_UT);

```

Then Compute a planet or other bodies:

```
ret_flag = swe_calc(jul_day_ET, planet_no, flag, lon_lat_rad, err_msg);
```

or a fixed star:

```
ret_flag = swe_fixstar(star_nam, jul_day_ET, flag, lon_lat_rad, err_msg);
```

5. At the end of your computations close all files and free memory calling `swe_close()`;

Here is a miniature sample program, it is in the source distribution as swemini.c

```

#include "swephexp.h" /* this includes "sweodef.h" */
int main()
{
    char *sp, sdate[AS_MAXCH], snam[40], serr[AS_MAXCH];
    int jday = 1, jmon = 1, jyear = 2000;
    double jut = 0.0;
    double tjd_ut, te, x2[6];
    long iflag, iflgret;
    int p;
    iflag = SEFLG_SPEED;
    while (TRUE) {
        printf("\nDate (d.m.y) ?");
        gets(sdate);
        /* stop if a period . is entered */
        if (*sdate == '.')
            return OK;
        if (sscanf (sdate, "%d%*c%d%*c%d", &jday,&jmon,&jyear) < 1) exit(1);
        /*
         * we have day, month and year and convert to Julian day number
         */
        tjd_ut = swe_julday(jyear,jmon,jday,jut,SE_GREG_CAL);
        /*
         * compute Ephemeris time from Universal time by adding delta_t
         * not required for Swissep versions smaller than 1.60
         */
        /* te = tjd_ut + swe_deltat(tjd_ut); */
        printf("date: %02d.%02d.%d at 0:00 Universal time\n", jday, jmon, jyear);
        printf("planet \tlongitude\tlatitude\tdistance\tspeed long.\n");
        /*
         * a loop over all planets
         */
        for (p = SE_SUN; p <= SE_CHIRON; p++) {
            if (p == SE_EARTH) continue;
            /*

```

```
        * do the coordinate calculation for this planet p
        */
    iflgret = swe_calc_ut(tjd_ut, p, iflag, x2, serr);
    /* Swiseph versions older than 1.60 require the following
       * statement instead */
    /* iflgret = swe_calc(te, p, iflag, x2, serr); */
    /*
       * if there is a problem, a negative value is returned and an
       * error message is in serr.
       */
    if (iflgret < 0)
        printf("error: %s\n", serr);
    /*
       * get the name of the planet p
       */
    swe_get_planet_name(p, snam);
    /*
       * print the coordinates
       */
    printf("%10s\t%11.7f\t%10.7f\t%10.7f\t%10.7f\n",
        snam, x2[0], x2[1], x2[2], x2[3]);
    }
}
return OK;
}
```

2. The functions `swe_calc_ut()` and `swe_calc()`

2.1. The call parameters

`swe_calc_ut()` was introduced with Swissecp **version 1.60** and makes planetary calculations a bit simpler. For the steps required, see the chapter [The programming steps to get a planet's position](#). `swe_calc_ut()` and `swe_calc()` work exactly the same way except that `swe_calc()` requires [Ephemeris Time](#) (more accurate: [Dynamical Time](#)) as a parameter whereas `swe_calc_ut()` expects [Universal Time](#). For common astrological calculations, you will only need `swe_calc_ut()` and will not have to think anymore about the conversion between Universal Time and Ephemeris Time.

`swe_calc_ut()` and `swe_calc()` compute positions of planets, asteroids, lunar nodes and apogees. They are defined as follows:

```
int swe_calc_ut ( double tjd_ut, int ipl, int iflag, double* xx, char* serr),
where
  tjd_ut = Julian day, Universal Time
  ipl    =body number
  iflag  =a 32 bit integer containing bit flags that indicate what kind of computation is wanted
  xx     =array of 6 doubles for longitude, latitude, distance, speed in long., speed in lat., and speed in dist.
  serr[256] =character string to return error messages in case of error.
```

and

```
int swe_calc(double tjd_et, int ipl, int iflag, double *xx, char *serr),
same but
  tjd_et =   Julian day, Ephemeris time, where tjd_et = tjd_ut + swe_deltat(tjd_ut)
```

A detailed description of these variables will be given in the following sections.

2.2. Error handling and return values

On success, `swe_calc` (or `swe_calc_ut`) returns a 32-bit integer containing flag bits that indicate what kind of computation has been done. This value may or may not be equal to **iflag**. If an option specified by **iflag** cannot be fulfilled or makes no sense, `swe_calc` just does what can be done. E.g., if you specify that you want JPL ephemeris, but `swe_calc` cannot find the ephemeris file, it tries to do the computation with any available ephemeris. This will be indicated in the return value of `swe_calc`. So, to make sure that `swe_calc ()` did exactly what you had wanted, you may want to check whether or not the return code **== iflag**.

However, `swe_calc()` might return an **fatal error code (< 0)** and an error string in one of the following cases:

- if an illegal [body number](#) has been specified
- if a Julian day beyond the ephemeris limits has been specified
- if the length of the ephemeris file is not correct (damaged file)
- on read error, e.g. a file index points to a position beyond file length (data on file are corrupt)
- if the copyright section in the ephemeris file has been destroyed.

If any of these errors occurs,

- the return code of the function is -1,
- the position and speed variables are set to zero,
- the type of error is indicated in the error string **serr**.

2.3. Bodies (int ipl)

To tell **swe_calc()** which celestial body or factor should be computed, a fixed set of body numbers is used. The body numbers are defined in [swephexp.h](#):

```
/* planet numbers for the ipl parameter in swe_calc() */
#define SE_ECL_NUT -1
#define SE_SUN 0
#define SE_MOON 1
#define SE_MERCURY 2
#define SE_VENUS 3
#define SE_MARS 4
#define SE_JUPITER 5
#define SE_SATURN 6
#define SE_URANUS 7
#define SE_NEPTUNE 8
#define SE_PLUTO 9
#define SE_MEAN_NODE 10
#define SE_TRUE_NODE 11
#define SE_MEAN_APOG 12
#define SE_OSCU_APOG 13
#define SE_EARTH 14
#define SE_CHIRON 15
#define SE_PHOLUS 16
#define SE_CERES 17
#define SE_PALLAS 18
#define SE_JUNO 19
#define SE_VESTA 20
#define SE_INTP_APOG 21
#define SE_INTP_PERG 22

#define SE_NPLANETS 23
#define SE_FICT_OFFSET 40
#define SE_NFICT_ELEM 15

/* Hamburger or Uranian "planets" */
#define SE_CUPIDO 40
#define SE_HADES 41
#define SE_ZEUS 42
#define SE_KRONOS 43
#define SE_APOLLON 44
#define SE_ADMETOS 45
#define SE_VULKANUS 46
#define SE_POSEIDON 47

/* other fictitious bodies */
#define SE_ISIS 48
#define SE_NIBIRU 49
#define SE_HARRINGTON 50
#define SE_NEPTUNE_LEVERRIER 51
#define SE_NEPTUNE_ADAMS 52
#define SE_PLUTO_LOWELL 53
#define SE_PLUTO_PICKERING 54

#define SE_AST_OFFSET 10000
```

Additional asteroids

Body numbers of other asteroids are above **SE_AST_OFFSET (=10000)** and have to be constructed as follows:
 $ipl = SE_AST_OFFSET + \text{Minor_Planet_Catalogue_number};$
 e.g. Eros : $ipl = SE_AST_OFFSET + 433$

The names of the asteroids and their catalogue numbers can be found in [seasnam.txt](#).

Examples are:

5	Astraea	
6	Hebe	
7	Iris	
8	Flora	
9	Metis	
10	Hygiea	
30	Urania	
42	Isis	not identical with "Isis-Transpluto"
153	Hilda	(has an own asteroid belt at 4 AU)
227	Philosophia	
251	Sophia	
259	Aletheia	
275	Sapientia	
279	Thule	(asteroid close to Jupiter)
375	Ursula	
433	Eros	
763	Cupido	different from Witte's Cupido
944	Hidalgo	
1181	Lilith	(not identical with Dark Moon 'Lilith')
1221	Amor	
1387	Kama	
1388	Aphrodite	
1862	Apollo	(different from Witte's Apollon)
3553	Damocles	highly eccentric orbit betw. Mars and Uranus
3753	Cruithne	("second moon" of earth)
4341	Poseidon	Greek Neptune (different from Witte's Poseidon)
4464	Vulcano	fire god (different from Witte's Vulkanus and intramercurian Vulcan)
5731	Zeus	Greek Jupiter (different from Witte's Zeus)
7066	Nessus	third named Centaur (between Saturn and Pluto)

There are two ephemeris files for each asteroid (except the main asteroids), a long one and a short one:

se09999.se1	long-term ephemeris of asteroid number 9999, 3000 BC – 3000 AD
se09999s.se1	short ephemeris of asteroid number 9999, 1500 – 2100 AD

The larger file is about 10 times the size of the short ephemeris. If the user does not want an ephemeris for the time before 1500 he might prefer to work with the short files. If so, just copy the files ending with `"s.se1"` to your hard disk. `Swe_calc()` tries the long one and on failure automatically takes the short one.

Asteroid ephemerides are looked for in the subdirectories `ast0`, `ast1`, `ast2` .. `ast9` etc of the ephemeris directory and, if not found there, in the ephemeris directory itself. Asteroids with numbers 0 – 999 are expected in directory `ast0`, those with numbers 1000 – 1999 in directory `ast1` etc.

Note that **not all asteroids** can be computed for the whole period of Swiss Ephemeris. The orbits of some of them are extremely sensitive to perturbations by major planets. E.g. **CHIRON**, cannot be computed for the time before **650 AD** and after **4650 AD** because of close encounters with Saturn. Outside this time range, Swiss Ephemeris returns the error code, an error message, and a position value 0. Be aware, that the user **will have to handle** this case in his program. Computing Chiron transits for Jesus or Alexander the Great **will not work**.

The same is true for Pholus before **3850 BC**, and for many other asteroids, as e.g. 1862 Apollo. He becomes chaotic before the year **1870 AD**, when he approaches Venus very closely. Swiss Ephemeris does not provide positions of Apollo for earlier centuries !

Note on asteroid names

Asteroid names are listed in the file `seasnam.txt`. This file is in the ephemeris directory.

Fictitious planets

Fictitious planets have numbers greater than or equal to 40. The user can define his or her own fictitious planets. The orbital elements of these planets must be written into the file `seorbel.txt`. The function `swe_calc()` looks for the file `seorbel.txt` in the ephemeris path set by `swe_set_ephe_path()`. If no orbital elements file is found, `swe_calc()` uses the built-in orbital elements of the above mentioned [Uranian planets](#) and some other bodies. The planet number of a fictitious planet is defined as

$$\text{ipl} = \text{SE_FICT_OFFSET_1} + \text{number_of_elements_set};$$

e.g. for Kronos: $\text{ipl} = 39 + 4 = 43$.

The file `seorbel.txt` has the following structure:

```
# Orbital elements of fictitious planets
# 27 Jan. 2000
#
# This file is part of the Swiss Ephemeris, from Version 1.60 on.
#
# warning! These planets do not exist!
#
# The user can add his or her own elements.
# 960 is the maximum number of fictitious planets.
#
# The elements order is as follows:
# 1. epoch of elements (Julian day)
# 2. equinox (Julian day or "J1900" or "B1950" or "J2000" or "JDATE")
# 3. mean anomaly at epoch
# 4. semi-axis
# 5. eccentricity
# 6. argument of perihelion (ang. distance of perihelion from node)
# 7. ascending node
# 8. inclination
# 9. name of planet
#
# use '#' for comments
# to compute a body with swe_calc(), use planet number
# ipl = SE_FICT_OFFSET_1 + number_of_elements_set,
# e.g. number of Kronos is ipl = 39 + 4 = 43
#
# Witte/Sieggruen planets, refined by James Neely
J1900, J1900, 163.7409, 40.99837, 0.00460, 171.4333, 129.8325, 1.0833, Cupido # 1
J1900, J1900, 27.6496, 50.66744, 0.00245, 148.1796, 161.3339, 1.0500, Hades # 2
J1900, J1900, 165.1232, 59.21436, 0.00120, 299.0440, 0.0000, 0.0000, Zeus # 3
J1900, J1900, 169.0193, 64.81960, 0.00305, 208.8801, 0.0000, 0.0000, Kronos # 4
J1900, J1900, 138.0533, 70.29949, 0.00000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, Apollon # 5
J1900, J1900, 351.3350, 73.62765, 0.00000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, Admetos # 6
J1900, J1900, 55.8983, 77.25568, 0.00000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, Vulcanus # 7
J1900, J1900, 165.5163, 83.66907, 0.00000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, Poseidon # 8
#
# Isis-Transpluto; elements from "Die Sterne" 3/1952, p. 70ff.
# Strubell does not give an equinox. 1945 is taken in order to
# reproduce the as best as ASTRON ephemeris. (This is a strange
# choice, though.)
# The epoch according to Strubell is 1772.76.
# 1772 is a leap year!
# The fraction is counted from 1 Jan. 1772
2368547.66, 2431456.5, 0.0, 77.775, 0.3, 0.7, 0, 0, Isis-Transpluto # 9
# Nibiru, elements from Christian Woeltge, Hannover
1856113.380954, 1856113.380954, 0.0, 234.8921, 0.981092, 103.966, -44.567, 158.708, Nibiru #
10
# Harrington, elements from Astronomical Journal 96(4), Oct. 1988
2374696.5, J2000, 0.0, 101.2, 0.411, 208.5, 275.4, 32.4, Harrington # 11
# according to W.G. Hoyt, "Planets X and Pluto", Tucson 1980, p. 63
2395662.5, 2395662.5, 34.05, 36.15, 0.10761, 284.75, 0, 0, Leverrier (Neptune) # 12
2395662.5, 2395662.5, 24.28, 37.25, 0.12062, 299.11, 0, 0, Adams (Neptune) # 13
2425977.5, 2425977.5, 281.43, 0, 0.202, 204.9, 0, 0, Lowell (Pluto) # 14
2425977.5, 2425977.5, 48.95, 55.1, 0.31, 280.1, 100, 15, Pickering (Pluto) # 15
J1900, JDATE, 252.8987988 + 707550.7341 * T, 0.13744, 0.019, 322.212069+1670.056*T,
47.787931-1670.056*T, 7.5, vulcan # 16
# Selena/White Moon
J2000, JDATE, 242.2205555, 0.05279142865925, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, Selena/white Moon, geo # 17
```

All orbital elements except epoch and equinox may have T terms, where

$T = (tjd - epoch) / 36525$.

(See, e.g., Vulcan, the second last elements set (not the "Uranian" Vulcanus but the intramercurian hypothetical planet Vulcan).) "T * T", "T2", "T3" are also allowed.

The equinox can either be entered as a Julian day or as "J1900" or "B1950" or "J2000" or, if the equinox of date is required, as "JDATE". If you use T terms, note that precession has to be taken into account with JDATE, whereas it has to be neglected with fixed equinoxes.

No T term is required with the mean anomaly, i.e. for the speed of the body, because our software can compute it from semi-axis and gravity. However, a mean anomaly T term had to be added with Vulcan because its speed is not in agreement with the laws of physics. In such cases, the software takes the speed given in the elements and does not compute it internally.

From Version 1.62 on, the software also accepts orbital elements for fictitious bodies that move about the earth. As an example, study the last elements set in the excerpt of seorbel.txt above. After the name of the body, ", geo" has to be added.

Obliquity and nutation

A special body number SE_ECL_NUT is provided to compute the obliquity of the ecliptic and the nutation. Of course nutation is already added internally to the planetary coordinates by `swe_calc()` but sometimes it will be needed as a separate value.

```
iflgret = swe_calc(tjd_et, SE_ECL_NUT, 0, x, serr);
```

`x` is an array of 6 doubles as usual. They will be filled as follows:

```
x[0] = true obliquity of the Ecliptic (includes nutation)
x[1] = mean obliquity of the Ecliptic
x[2] = nutation in longitude
x[3] = nutation in obliquity
x[4] = x[5] = 0
```

2.4. Options chosen by flag bits (long iflag)

2.4.1. The use of flag bits

If no bits are set, i.e. if **iflag == 0**, `swe_calc()` computes what common astrological ephemerides (as available in book shops) supply, i.e. an apparent body position in **geocentric** ecliptic polar coordinates (longitude, latitude, and distance) relative to the true equinox of the date.

If the speed of the body is required, set `iflag = SEFLG_SPEED`

For mathematical points as the mean lunar node and the mean apogee, there is no apparent position.

`Swe_calc()` returns true positions for these points.

If you need another kind of computation, use the flags explained in the following paragraphs (c.f. [swephexp.h](#)).

Their names begin with `,SEFLG_`. To combine them, you have to concatenate them (inclusive-or) as in the following example:

```
iflag = SEFLG_SPEED | SEFLG_TRUEPOS; (or: iflag = SEFLG_SPEED + SEFLG_TRUEPOS;) // C
iflag = SEFLG_SPEED or SEFLG_TRUEPOS; (or: iflag = SEFLG_SPEED + SEFLG_TRUEPOS;) // Pascal
```

With this value of **iflag**, `swe_calc()` will compute true positions (i.e. not accounted for light-time) with speed.

The flag bits, which are defined in [swephexp.h](#), are:

```
#define SEFLG_JPLEPH      1L          // use JPL ephemeris
#define SEFLG_SWIEPH      2L          // use SWISSEPH ephemeris, default
#define SEFLG_MOSEPH      4L          // use Moshier ephemeris

#define SEFLG_HELCTR      8L          // return heliocentric position
#define SEFLG_TRUEPOS     16L         // return true positions, not apparent
#define SEFLG_J2000       32L         // no precession, i.e. give J2000 equinox
#define SEFLG_NONUT       64L         // no nutation, i.e. mean equinox of date
#define SEFLG_SPEED3      128L        // speed from 3 positions (do not use it, SEFLG_SPEED is
// faster and preciser.)
#define SEFLG_SPEED        256L       // high precision speed (analyt. comp.)
```

```
#define SEFLG_NOGDEFL 512L // turn off gravitational deflection
#define SEFLG_NOABERR 1024L // turn off 'annual' aberration of light
#define SEFLG_EQUATORIAL 2048L // equatorial positions are wanted
#define SEFLG_XYZ 4096L // cartesian, not polar, coordinates
#define SEFLG_RADIAN 8192L // coordinates in radians, not degrees
#define SEFLG_BARYCTR 16384L // barycentric positions
#define SEFLG_TOPOCTR (32*1024L) // topocentric positions
#define SEFLG_SIDEREAL (64*1024L) // sidereal positions
#define SEFLG_ICRS (128*1024L) // ICRS (DE406 reference frame)
#define SEFLG_DPSIDEPS_1980 (256*1024) /* reproduce JPL Horizons
    * 1962 - today to 0.002 arcsec. */
#define SEFLG_JPLHOR SEFLG_DPSIDEPS_1980
#define SEFLG_JPLHOR_APPROX (512*1024) /* approximate JPL Horizons 1962 - today */
```

2.4.2. Ephemeris flags

The flags to choose an ephemeris are: (s. [swephexp.h](#))

```
SEFLG_JPLEPH /* use JPL ephemeris */
SEFLG_SWIEPH /* use Swiss Ephemeris */
SEFLG_MOSEPH /* use Moshier ephemeris */
```

If none of this flags is specified, `swe_calc()` tries to compute the default ephemeris. The default ephemeris is defined in [swephexp.h](#):

```
#define SEFLG_DEFAULTEPH SEFLG_SWIEPH
```

In this case the default ephemeris is Swiss Ephemeris. If you have not specified an ephemeris in **iflag**, `swe_calc()` tries to compute a Swiss Ephemeris position. If it does not find the required Swiss Ephemeris file either, it computes a Moshier position.

2.4.3. Speed flag

`Swe_calc()` does not compute speed if you do not add the speed flag `SEFLG_SPEED`. E.g.

```
iflag |= SEFLG_SPEED;
```

The computation of speed is usually cheap, so you may set this bit by default even if you do not need the speed.

2.4.4. Coordinate systems, degrees and radians

<code>SEFLG_EQUATORIAL</code>	returns equatorial positions: rectascension and declination.
<code>SEFLG_XYZ</code>	returns x, y, z coordinates instead of longitude, latitude, and distance.
<code>SEFLG_RADIAN</code>	returns position in radians, not degrees.

E.g. to compute rectascension and declination, write:

```
iflag = SEFLG_SWIEPH | SEFLG_SPEED | SEFLG_EQUATORIAL;
```

2.4.5. Specialties (going beyond common interest)

a. True or apparent positions

Common ephemerides supply apparent geocentric positions. Since the journey of the light from a planet to the earth takes some time, the planets are never seen where they actually are, but where they were a few minutes or hours before. Astrology uses to work with the positions **we see**. (More precisely: with the positions we would see, if we stood at the center of the earth and could see the sky. Actually, the geographical position of the observer could be of importance as well and [topocentric positions](#) could be computed, but this is usually not taken into account in astrology.). The geocentric position for the earth (`SE_EARTH`) is returned as zero.

To compute the **true** geometrical position of a planet, disregarding light-time, you have to add the flag `SEFLG_TRUEPOS`.

b. Topocentric positions

To compute topocentric positions, i.e. positions referred to the place of the observer (the birth place) rather than to the center of the earth, do as follows:

- call **swe_set_topo**(geo_lon, geo_lat, altitude_above_sea) (The longitude and latitude must be in **degrees**, the altitude in **meters**.)
- add the flag SEFLG_TOPOCTR to **iflag**
- call **swe_calc**(...)

c. Heliocentric positions

To compute a heliocentric position, add SEFLG_HELCTR.

A heliocentric position can be computed for all planets including the moon. For the **sun**, **lunar nodes** and **lunar apogees** the coordinates are returned as zero; **no error message appears**.

d. Barycentric positions

SEFLG_BARYCTR yields coordinates as referred to the solar system barycenter. However, this option is not completely implemented. It was used for program tests during development. It works only with the JPL and the Swiss Ephemeris, **not with the Moshier ephemeris**; and **only with physical bodies**, but not with the nodes and the apogees.

Moreover, the barycentric Sun of Swiss Ephemeris has "only" a precision of 0.1". Higher accuracy would have taken a lot of storage, on the other hand it is not needed for precise geocentric and heliocentric positions. For more precise barycentric positions the JPL ephemeris file should be used.

A barycentric position can be computed **for all planets** including the sun and moon. For the lunar nodes and lunar apogees the coordinates are returned as zero; no error message appears.

e. Astrometric positions

For astrometric positions, which are sometimes given in the Astronomical Almanac, the light-time correction is computed, but annual aberration and the light-deflection by the sun neglected. This can be done with SEFLG_NOABERR and SEFLG_NOGDEFL. For positions related to the mean equinox of 2000, you must set SEFLG_J2000 and SEFLG_NONUT, as well.

f. True or mean equinox of date

Swe_calc() usually computes the positions as referred to the true equinox of the date (i.e. with nutation). If you want the mean equinox, you can turn nutation off, using the flag bit SEFLG_NONUT.

g. J2000 positions and positions referred to other equinoxes

Swe_calc() usually computes the positions as referred to the equinox of date. SEFLG_J2000 yields data referred to the equinox J2000. For positions referred to other equinoxes, SEFLG_SIDEREAL has to be set and the equinox specified by **swe_set_sid_mode**(). For more information, read the description of this function.

h. Sidereal positions

To compute sidereal positions, set bit SEFLG_SIDEREAL and use the function **swe_set_sid_mode**() in order to define the **ayanamsha** you want. For more information, read the description of this function.

i. JPL Horizons positions

For apparent positions of the planets, JPL Horizons follows a different approach from Astronomical Almanac and from the IERS Conventions 2003 and 2010. It uses the old precession models IAU 1976 (Lieske) and nutation IAU 1980 (Wahr) and corrects the resulting positions by adding daily-measured celestial pole offsets (delta_psi and delta_epsilon) to nutation. (IERS Conventions 1996, p. 22) While this approach is more accurate in some respect, it is not referred to the same reference frame. For more details see the general documentation of the Swiss Ephemeris in swisseph.doc or <http://www.astro.com/swisseph/swisseph.htm> , ch. 2.1.2.2.

Apparent positions of JPL Horizons can be reproduced with about 0.001 arcsec precision using the flag SEFLG_JPLHOR. For best accuracy, the daily earth orientation parameters (EOP) delta_psi and delta_eps relative to the IAU 1980 precession/nutation model must be downloaded and saved in the ephemeris path defined by **swe_set_ephe_path**(). The EOP files are found on the IERS website:

<http://www.iers.org/IERSEN/DataProducts/EarthOrientationData/eop.html>

The following files are required:

1. EOP 08 C04 (IAU1980) - one file (1962-now)

http://datacenter.iers.org/eop/-/somos/5Rqv/document/tx14iers.0z9/eopc04_08.62-now

Put this file into your ephemeris path and rename it as "eop_1962_today.txt".

2. finals.data (IAU1980)

<http://datacenter.iers.org/eop/-/somos/5Rqv/document/tx14iers.0q0/finals.data>

Put this file into your ephemeris path, too, and rename it as "eop_finals.txt".

If the Swiss Ephemeris does not find these files, it defaults to SEFLG_JPLHORA, which is a very good approximation of Horizons, at least for 1962 to present.

SEFLG_JPLHORA can be used independently for the whole time range of the Swiss Ephemeris.

Note, the Horizons mode works only with planets and fixed stars. With lunar nodes and apsides, we use our standard methods.

2.5. Position and Speed (double xx[6])

`swe_calc()` returns the coordinates of position and velocity in the following order:

Ecliptic position	Equatorial position (SEFLG_EQUATORIAL)
Longitude	Rectascension
Latitude	Declination
Distance in AU	distance in AU
Speed in longitude (deg/day)	Speed in rectascension (deg/day)
Speed in latitude (deg/day)	Speed in declination (deg/day)
Speed in distance (AU/day)	Speed in distance (AU/day)

If you need rectangular coordinates (SEFLG_XYZ), `swe_calc()` returns `x, y, z, dx, dy, dz` in AU.

Once you have computed a planet, e.g., in ecliptic coordinates, its equatorial position or its rectangular coordinates are available, too. You can get them very cheaply (little CPU time used), calling again `swe_calc()` with the same parameters, but adding SEFLG_EQUATORIAL or SEFLG_XYZ to **iflag**. `swe_calc()` will not compute the body again, just return the data specified from internal storage.

3. The function `swe_get_planet_name()`

This function allows to find a planetary or asteroid name, when the planet number is given. The function definition is

```
char* swe_get_planet_name(int ipl, char *spname);
```

If an asteroid name is wanted, the function does the following:

- The name is first looked for in the asteroid file.
- Because many asteroids, especially the ones with high catalogue numbers, have no names yet (or have only a preliminary designation like 1968 HB), and because the Minor Planet Center of the IAU add new names quite often, it happens that there is no name in the asteroid file although the asteroid has already been given a name. For this, we have the file [seasnam.txt](#), a file that contains a list of all named asteroid and is usually more up to date. If `swe_calc()` finds a preliminary designation, it looks for a name in this file.

The file [seasnam.txt](#) can be updated by the user. To do this, download the names list from the Minor Planet Center <http://cfa-www.harvard.edu/iau/lists/MPNames.html>, rename it as [seasnam.txt](#) and move it into your ephemeris directory.

The file [seasnam.txt](#) need not be ordered in any way. There must be one asteroid per line, first its catalogue number, then its name. The asteroid number may or may not be in brackets.

(3192) A'Hearn
(3654) AAS
(8721) AMOS
(3568) ASCII
(2848) ASP
(677) Aaltje
...

4. Fixed stars functions

4.1 swe_fixstar_ut

The function `swe_fixstar_ut()` was introduced with Swiseph **version 1.60**. It does exactly the same as `swe_fixstar()` except that it expects Universal Time rather than Ephemeris time as an input value. (cf. `swe_calc_ut()` and `swe_calc()`)

The functions `swe_fixstar_ut()` and `swe_fixstar()` computes fixed stars. They are defined as follows:

```
long swe_fixstar_ut(char* star, double tjd_ut, long iflag, double* xx, char* serr);
```

where

- `star` =name of fixed star to be searched, returned name of found star
- `tjd_ut` =Julian day in Universal Time
- `iflag` =an integer containing several flags that indicate what kind of computation is wanted
- `xx` =array of 6 doubles for longitude, latitude, distance, speed in long., speed in lat., and speed in dist.
- `serr[256]` =character string to contain error messages in case of error.

For more info, see below under 4.2. `swe_fixstar()`

4.2 swe_fixstar()

```
long swe_fixstar(char *star, double tjd_et, long iflag, double* xx, char* serr);
```

same, but `tjd_et`= Julian day in Ephemeris Time

The parameter **star** must provide for at least 41 characters for the returned star name. If a star is found, its name is returned in this field in the following format:

traditional_name, nomenclature_name e.g. "Aldebaran,alTau".

The function has three modes to search for a star in the file `fixstars.cat`:

- **star** contains a positive number (in ASCII string format, e.g. "234"): The 234-th non-comment line in the file `fixstars.cat` is used. Comment lines begin with # and are ignored.
- **star** contains a traditional name: the first star in the file `fixstars.cat` is used whose traditional name fits the given name. All names are mapped to lower case before comparison. If **star** has **n** characters, only the first **n** characters of the traditional name field are compared. If a comma appears after a non-zero-length traditional name, the traditional name is cut off at the comma before the search. This allows the reuse of the returned star name from a previous call in the next call.
- **star** begins with a comma, followed by a nomenclature name, e.g. ",alTau": the star with this name in the nomenclature field (the second field) is returned. Letter case is observed in the comparison for nomenclature names.

For correct spelling of nomenclature names, see file `fixstars.cat`. Nomenclature names are usually composed of a Greek letter and the name of a star constellation. The Greek letters were originally used to write numbers, therefore to number the stars of the constellation. The abbreviated nomenclature names we use in `fixstars.cat` are constructed from two lowercase letters for the Greek letter (e.g. "al" for "alpha") and three letters for the constellation (e.g. "Tau" for "Tauri").

The function and the DLL should survive damaged `fixstars.cat` files which contain illegal data and star names exceeding the accepted length. Such fields are cut to acceptable length.

There are two special entries in the file `fixstars.cat`:

- an entry for the Galactic Center, named "Gal. Center" with one blank.
- a star named "AA_page_B40" which is the star calculation sample of Astronomical Almanac (our bible of the last two years), page B40.

You may edit the star catalogue and move the stars you prefer to the top of the file. This will increase the speed of your computations. The search mode is linear through the whole star file for each call of `swe_fixstar()`.

As for the explanation of the other parameters, see `swe_calc()`.

Barycentric positions are not implemented. The difference between geocentric and heliocentric fix star position is noticeable and arises from parallax and gravitational deflection.

Attention: `swe_fixstar()` **does not compute speeds** of the fixed stars. If you need them, you have to compute them on your own, calling `swe_fixstar()` for a second (and third) time.

4.3 swe_fixstar_mag()

```
long swe_fixstar_mag(char *star, double* mag, char* serr);
```

Function calculates the magnitude of a fixed star. The function returns OK or ERR. The magnitude value is returned in the parameter `mag`.

For the definition and use of the parameter `star` see function `swe_fixstar()`. The parameter `serr` and is, as usually, an error string pointer.

5. Apsides functions

5.1 swe_nod_aps_ut

The functions `swe_nod_aps_ut()` and `swe_nod_aps()` compute planetary nodes and apsides (perihelia, aphelia, second focal points of the orbital ellipses). Both functions do exactly the same except that they expect a different time parameter (cf. `swe_calc_ut()` and `swe_calc()`).

The definitions are:

```
int32 swe_nod_aps_ut(double tjd_ut, int32 ipl, int32 iflag, int32 method, double *xnasc, double
    *xndsc, double *xperi, double *xaphe, char *serr);
```

where

tjd_ut	=Julian day in Universal Time
ipl	=planet number
iflag	=same as with <code>swe_calc_ut()</code> and <code>swe_fixstar_ut()</code>
method	=another integer that specifies the calculation method, see explanations below
xnasc	=array of 6 doubles for ascending node
xndsc	=array of 6 doubles for descending node
xperi	=array of 6 doubles for perihelion
xaphe	=array of 6 doubles for aphelion
serr[256]	=character string to contain error messages in case of error.

5.2 swe_nod_aps()

```
int32 swe_nod_aps(double tjd_et, int32 ipl, int32 iflag, int32 method, double *xnasc, double *xndsc,
    double *xperi, double *xaphe, char *serr);
```

same, but

tjd_et = Julian day in Ephemeris Time

The parameter **iflag** allows the same specifications as with the function `swe_calc_ut()`. I.e., it contains the Ephemeris flag, the heliocentric, topocentric, speed, nutation flags etc. etc.

The parameter **method** tells the function what kind of nodes or apsides are required:

```
#define SE_NODBIT_MEAN 1
```

This is also the default. Mean nodes and apsides are calculated for the bodies that have them, i.e. for the Moon and the planets Mercury through Neptune, osculating ones for Pluto and the asteroids.

```
#define SE_NODBIT_OSCU 2
```

Osculating nodes and apsides are calculated for all bodies.

```
#define SE_NODBIT_OSCU_BAR 4
```

Osculating nodes and apsides are calculated for all bodies. With planets beyond Jupiter, they are computed from a barycentric ellipse. Cf. the explanations in [swissep.doc](#).

If this bit is combined with SE_NODBIT_MEAN, mean values are given for the planets Mercury - Neptun.

```
#define SE_NODBIT_FOPOINT 256
```

The second focal point of the orbital ellipse is computed and returned in the array of the aphelion. This bit can be combined with any other bit.

It is not meaningful to compute mean orbital elements topocentrically. The concept of mean elements precludes consideration of any short term fluctuations in coordinates.⁶ Eclipse and planetary phenomena functions

6. Eclipses, Risings, Settings, Meridian Transits, Planetary Phenomena

There are the following functions for eclipse and occultation calculations.

Solar eclipses:

- `swe_sol_eclipse_when_loc(tjd...)` finds the next eclipse for a given geographic position.
- `swe_sol_eclipse_when_glob(tjd...)` finds the next eclipse globally.
- `swe_sol_eclipse_where()` computes the geographic location of a solar eclipse for a given tjd.
- `swe_sol_eclipse_how()` computes attributes of a solar eclipse for a given tjd, geographic longitude, latitude and height.

Occultations of planets by the moon:

These functions can also be used for solar eclipses. But they are slightly less efficient.

- `swe_lun_occult_when_loc(tjd...)` finds the next occultation for a body and a given geographic position.
- `swe_lun_occult_when_glob(tjd...)` finds the next occultation of a given body globally.
- `swe_lun_occult_where()` computes the geographic location of an occultation for a given tjd.

Lunar eclipses:

- `swe_lun_eclipse_when_loc(tjd...)` finds the next lunar eclipse for a given geographic position.
- `swe_lun_eclipse_when(tjd...)` finds the next lunar eclipse.
- `swe_lun_eclipse_how()` computes the attributes of a lunar eclipse for a given tjd.

Risings, settings, and meridian transits of planets and stars:

- `swe_rise_trans()`
- `swe_rise_trans_true_hor()` returns rising and setting times for a local horizon with altitude != 0

Planetary phenomena:

- `swe_pheno_ut()` and `swe_pheno()` compute phase angle, phase, elongation, apparent diameter, and apparent magnitude of the Sun, the Moon, all planets and asteroids.

6.0. Example of a typical eclipse calculation

Find the next total eclipse, calculate the geographical position where it is maximal and the four contacts for that position (for a detailed explanation of all eclipse functions see the next chapters):

```
double tret[10], attr[20], geopos[10];
char serr[255];
int32 whicheph = 0; /* default ephemeris */
double tjd_start = 2451545; /* Julian day number for 1 Jan 2000 */
int32 ifltype = SE_ECL_TOTAL | SE_ECL_CENTRAL | SE_ECL_NONCENTRAL;
/* find next eclipse anywhere on earth */
ecflag = swe_sol_eclipse_when_glob(tjd_start, whicheph, ifltype, tret, 0, serr);
if (ecflag == ERR)
    return ERR;
/* the time of the greatest eclipse has been returned in tret[0];
 * now we can find geographical position of the eclipse maximum */
tjd_start = tret[0];
ecflag = swe_sol_eclipse_where(tjd_start, whicheph, geopos, attr, serr);
if (ecflag == ERR)
    return ERR;
/* the geographical position of the eclipse maximum is in geopos[0] and geopos[1];
 * now we can calculate the four contacts for this place. The start time is chosen
 * a day before the maximum eclipse: */
tjd_start = tret[0] - 1;
ecflag = swe_sol_eclipse_when_loc(tjd_start, whicheph, geopos, tret, attr, 0, serr);
if (ecflag == ERR)
    return ERR;
/* now tret[] contains the following values:
 * tret[0] = time of greatest eclipse (Julian day number)
 * tret[1] = first contact
 * tret[2] = second contact
 * tret[3] = third contact
 * tret[4] = fourth contact */
```

6.1. swe_sol_eclipse_when_loc()

To find the next eclipse for a given geographic position, use `swe_sol_eclipse_when_loc()`.

```
int32 swe_sol_eclipse_when_loc(
double tjd_start, /* start date for search, Jul. day UT */
int32 ifl, /* ephemeris flag */
double *geopos, /* 3 doubles for geo. lon, lat, height eastern longitude is positive,
                 western longitude is negative, northern latitude is positive,
                 southern latitude is negative */
double *tret, /* return array, 10 doubles, see below */
double *attr, /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
AS_BOOL backward, /* TRUE, if backward search */
char *serr); /* return error string */
```

The function returns:

```
/* retflag    -1 (ERR) on error (e.g. if swe_calc() for sun or moon fails)
   SE_ECL_TOTAL or SE_ECL_ANNULAR or SE_ECL_PARTIAL
   SE_ECL_VISIBLE,
   SE_ECL_MAX_VISIBLE,
   SE_ECL_1ST_VISIBLE, SE_ECL_2ND_VISIBLE
   SE_ECL_3ST_VISIBLE, SE_ECL_4ND_VISIBLE

tret[0]      time of maximum eclipse
tret[1]      time of first contact
tret[2]      time of second contact
tret[3]      time of third contact
tret[4]      time of forth contact
tret[5]      time of sunrise between first and forth contact (not implemented so far)
```

```

    tret[6]      time of sunset between first and forth contact (not implemented so far)

    attr[0]      fraction of solar diameter covered by moon;
                  with total/annular eclipses, it results in magnitude acc. to IMCCE.
    attr[1]      ratio of lunar diameter to solar one
    attr[2]      fraction of solar disc covered by moon (obscuration)
    attr[3]      diameter of core shadow in km
    attr[4]      azimuth of sun at tjd
    attr[5]      true altitude of sun above horizon at tjd
    attr[6]      apparent altitude of sun above horizon at tjd
    attr[7]      elongation of moon in degrees
    attr[8]      magnitude acc. to NASA;
                  = attr[0] for partial and attr[1] for annular and total eclipses
    attr[9]      saros series number
    attr[10]     saros series member number
*/

```

6.2. swe_sol_eclipse_when_glob()

To find the next eclipse globally:

```

int32 swe_sol_eclipse_when_glob(
double tjd_start,      /* start date for search, Jul. day UT */
int32 ifl,             /* ephemeris flag */
int32 ifltype,         /* eclipse type wanted: SE_ECL_TOTAL etc. or 0, if any eclipse type */
double *tret,          /* return array, 10 doubles, see below */
AS_BOOL backward,     /* TRUE, if backward search */
char *serr);          /* return error string */

```

This function requires the time parameter *tjd_start* in *Universal Time* and also yields the return values (*tret[]*) in UT. For conversions between ET and UT, use the function *swe_deltat()*.

Note: An implementation of this function with parameters in Ephemeris Time would have been possible. The question when the next solar eclipse will happen anywhere on earth is independent of the rotational position of the earth and therefore independent of Delta T. However, the function is often used in combination with other eclipse functions (see example below), for which input and output in ET makes no sense, because they concern local circumstances of an eclipse and therefore *are* dependent on the rotational position of the earth. For this reason, UT has been chosen for the time parameters of all eclipse functions.

ifltype specifies the eclipse type wanted. It can be a combination of the following bits (see *sweephxp.h*):

```

#define SE_ECL_CENTRAL          1
#define SE_ECL_NONCENTRAL      2
#define SE_ECL_TOTAL           4
#define SE_ECL_ANNULAR         8
#define SE_ECL_PARTIAL        16
#define SE_ECL_ANNULAR_TOTAL  32

```

Recommended values for ifltype:

```

/* search for any eclipse, no matter which type */
ifltype = 0;
/* search a total eclipse; note: non-central total eclipses are very rare */
ifltype = SE_ECL_TOTAL | SE_ECL_CENTRAL | SE_ECL_NONCENTRAL;
/* search an annular eclipse */
ifltype = SE_ECL_ANNULAR | SE_ECL_CENTRAL | SE_ECL_NONCENTRAL;
/* search an annular-total (hybrid) eclipse */
ifltype_ = SE_ECL_ANNULAR_TOTAL | SE_ECL_CENTRAL | SE_ECL_NONCENTRAL;
/* search a partial eclipse */
ifltype = SE_ECL_PARTIAL;

```

If your code does not work, please study the sample code in *swetest.c*.

The function returns:

```

/* retflag      -1 (ERR) on error (e.g. if swe_calc() for sun or moon fails)
SE_ECL_TOTAL or SE_ECL_ANNULAR or SE_ECL_PARTIAL or SE_ECL_ANNULAR_TOTAL

```

```
SE_ECL_CENTRAL
SE_ECL_NONCENTRAL
```

```
tret[0]      time of maximum eclipse
tret[1]      time, when eclipse takes place at local apparent noon
tret[2]      time of eclipse begin
tret[3]      time of eclipse end
tret[4]      time of totality begin
tret[5]      time of totality end
tret[6]      time of center line begin
tret[7]      time of center line end
tret[8]      time when annular-total eclipsfe becomes total not implemented so far
tret[9]      time when annular-total eclipse becomes annular again not implemented so far
```

```
declare as tret[10] at least !
```

```
*/
```

6.3. swe_sol_eclipse_how ()

To calculate the attributes of an eclipse for a given geographic position and time:

```
int32 swe_sol_eclipse_how(
double tjd_ut,      /* time, Jul. day UT */
int32 ifl,          /* ephemeris flag */
double *geopos      /* geogr. longitude, latitude, height above sea
                    * eastern longitude is positive,
                    * western longitude is negative,
                    * northern latitude is positive,
                    * southern latitude is negative */
double *attr,       /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
char *serr);        /* return error string */

/* retflag      -1 (ERR) on error (e.g. if swe_calc() for sun or moon fails)
   SE_ECL_TOTAL or SE_ECL_ANNULAR or SE_ECL_PARTIAL
   0, if no eclipse is visible at geogr. position.

attr[0]         fraction of solar diameter covered by moon;
                 with total/annular eclipses, it results in magnitude acc. to IMCCE.
attr[1]         ratio of lunar diameter to solar one
attr[2]         fraction of solar disc covered by moon (obscuration)
attr[3]         diameter of core shadow in km
attr[4]         azimuth of sun at tjd
attr[5]         true altitude of sun above horizon at tjd
attr[6]         apparent altitude of sun above horizon at tjd
attr[7]         elongation of moon in degrees
attr[8]         magnitude acc. to NASA;
                 = attr[0] for partial and attr[1] for annular and total eclipses
attr[9]         saros series number
attr[10]        saros series member number
```

6.4. swe_sol_eclipse_where ()

This function can be used to find out the geographic position, where, for a given time, a central eclipse is central or where a non-central eclipse is maximal.

If you want to draw the eclipse path of a total or annular eclipse on a map, first compute the start and end time of the total or annular phase with `swe_sol_eclipse_when_glob()`, then call `swe_sol_eclipse_how()` for several time intervals to get geographic positions on the central path. The northern and southern limits of the umbra and penumbra are not implemented yet.

```
int32 swe_sol_eclipse_where (
double tjd_ut,      /* time, Jul. day UT */
int32 ifl,          /* ephemeris flag */
double *geopos,     /* return array, 2 doubles, geo. long. and lat.
                    * eastern longitude is positive,
```

```

        * western longitude is negative,
        * northern latitude is positive,
        * southern latitude is negative */
double *attr,
char *serr);
/* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
/* return error string */

```

The function returns:

```

/* -1 (ERR)          on error (e.g. if swe_calc() for sun or moon fails)
0    if there is no solar eclipse at tjd
SE_ECL_TOTAL
SE_ECL_ANNULAR
SE_ECL_TOTAL | SE_ECL_CENTRAL
SE_ECL_TOTAL | SE_ECL_NONCENTRAL
SE_ECL_ANNULAR | SE_ECL_CENTRAL
SE_ECL_ANNULAR | SE_ECL_NONCENTRAL
SE_ECL_PARTIAL

geopos[0]:          geographic longitude of central line
geopos[1]:          geographic latitude of central line

not implemented so far:
geopos[2]:          geographic longitude of northern limit of umbra
geopos[3]:          geographic latitude of northern limit of umbra
geopos[4]:          geographic longitude of southern limit of umbra
geopos[5]:          geographic latitude of southern limit of umbra
geopos[6]:          geographic longitude of northern limit of penumbra
geopos[7]:          geographic latitude of northern limit of penumbra
geopos[8]:          geographic longitude of southern limit of penumbra
geopos[9]:          geographic latitude of southern limit of penumbra

eastern longitudes are positive,
western longitudes are negative,
northern latitudes are positive,
southern latitudes are negative

attr[0]            fraction of solar diameter covered by the moon
attr[1]            ratio of lunar diameter to solar one
attr[2]            fraction of solar disc covered by moon (obscuration)
attr[3]            diameter of core shadow in km
attr[4]            azimuth of sun at tjd
attr[5]            true altitude of sun above horizon at tjd
attr[6]            apparent altitude of sun above horizon at tjd
attr[7]            angular distance of moon from sun in degrees
attr[8]            eclipse magnitude (= attr[0] or attr[1] depending on eclipse type)
attr[9]            saros series number
attr[10]           saros series member number

declare as attr[20]!
*/

```

6.5. swe_lun_occult_when_loc()

To find the next occultation of a planet or star by the moon for a given location, use `swe_lun_occult_when_loc()`.

The same function can also be used for local solar eclipses instead of `swe_sol_eclipse_when_loc()`, but is a bit less efficient.

```

/* Same declaration as swe_sol_eclipse_when_loc().
* In addition:
* int32 ipl          planet number of occulted body
* char* starname     name of occulted star. Must be NULL or "", if a planetary
*                   occultation is to be calculated. For use of this field,
*                   see swe_fixstar().
* int32 ifl          ephemeris flag. If you want to have only one conjunction
*                   of the moon with the body tested, add the following flag:
*                   backward |= SE_ECL_ONE_TRY. If this flag is not set,

```

```

*           the function will search for an occultation until it
*           finds one. For bodies with ecliptical latitudes > 5,
*           the function may search unsuccessfully until it reaches
*           the end of the ephemeris.
*/
int32 swe_lun_occult_when_loc(
double tjd_start, /* start date for search, Jul. day UT */
int32 ipl, /* planet number */
char* starname, /* star name, must be NULL or "" if not a star */
int32 ifl, /* ephemeris flag */
double *geopos, /* 3 doubles for geo. lon, lat, height eastern longitude is positive,
                western longitude is negative, northern latitude is positive,
                southern latitude is negative */
double *tret, /* return array, 10 doubles, see below */
double *attr, /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
AS_BOOL backward, /* TRUE, if backward search */
char *serr); /* return error string */

```

Occultations of some stars may be very rare or do not occur at all. Usually the function searches an event until it finds one or reaches the end of the ephemeris. In order to avoid endless loops, the function can be called using the flag `ifl |= SE_ECL_ONE_TRY`. If called with this flag, the function searches the next date when the Moon is in conjunction with the object and finds out whether it is an occultation. The function does not check any other conjunctions in the future or past.

If the return value is `> 0`, there is an occultation and `tret` and `attr` contain the information about it. If the return value is `= 0`, there is no occultation; `tret[0]` contains the date of closest conjunction. If the return value is `= -1`, there is an error.

In order to find events in a particular time range (`tjd_start < tjd < tjd_stop`), one can write a loop and call the function as often as date (`tjd < tjd_stop`). After each call, increase the `tjd = tret[0] + 2`.

If one has a set of stars or planets for which one wants to find occultations for the same time range, one has to run the same loop for each of these object. If the events have to be listed in chronological order, one has to sort them before output.

The function returns:

```

/* retflag
-1 (ERR) on error (e.g. if swe_calc() for sun or moon fails)
0 (if no occultation/no eclipse found)
SE_ECL_TOTAL or SE_ECL_ANNULAR or SE_ECL_PARTIAL
SE_ECL_VISIBLE,
SE_ECL_MAX_VISIBLE,
SE_ECL_1ST_VISIBLE, SE_ECL_2ND_VISIBLE
SE_ECL_3ST_VISIBLE, SE_ECL_4ND_VISIBLE
These return values (except the SE_ECL_ANNULAR) also appear with occultations.

```

```

tret[0]    time of maximum eclipse
tret[1]    time of first contact
tret[2]    time of second contact
tret[3]    time of third contact
tret[4]    time of forth contact
tret[5]    time of sunrise between first and forth contact (not implemented so far)
tret[6]    time of sunset between first and forth contact (not implemented so far)

```

```

attr[0]    fraction of solar diameter covered by moon (magnitude)
attr[1]    ratio of lunar diameter to solar one
attr[2]    fraction of solar disc covered by moon (obscuration)
attr[3]    diameter of core shadow in km
attr[4]    azimuth of sun at tjd
attr[5]    true altitude of sun above horizon at tjd
attr[6]    apparent altitude of sun above horizon at tjd
attr[7]    elongation of moon in degrees */

```

6.6. swe_lun_occult_when_glob()

To find the next occultation of a planet or star by the moon globally (not for a particular geographic location), use `swe_lun_occult_when_glob()`.

The same function can also be used for global solar eclipses instead of `swe_sol_eclipse_when_glob()`, but is a bit less efficient.

```
/* Same declaration as swe_sol_eclipse_when_glob().
 * In addition:
 * int32 ipl          planet number of occulted body
 * char* starname     name of occulted star. Must be NULL or "", if a planetary
 *                   occultation is to be calculated. For use of this field,
 *                   see swe_fixstar().
 * int32 ifl          ephemeris flag. If you want to have only one conjunction
 *                   of the moon with the body tested, add the following flag:
 *                   backward |= SE_ECL_ONE_TRY. If this flag is not set,
 *                   the function will search for an occultation until it
 *                   finds one. For bodies with ecliptical latitudes > 5,
 *                   the function may search successlessly until it reaches
 *                   the end of the ephemeris.
 */
int32 swe_lun_occult_when_glob(
double tjd_start,    /* start date for search, Jul. day UT */
int32 ipl,           /* planet number */
char* starname,      /* star name, must be NULL or "" if not a star */
int32 ifl,           /* ephemeris flag */
int32 ifltype,       /* eclipse type wanted */
double *tret,        /* return array, 10 doubles, see below */
AS_BOOL backward,    /* TRUE, if backward search */
char *serr);         /* return error string */
```

An explanation of the `ifl |= SE_ECL_ONE_TRY` is given above in paragraph about the function `swe_lun_occult_when_loc()`.

The function returns:

```
/* retflag
  -1 (ERR) on error (e.g. if swe_calc() for sun or moon fails)
  0 (if no occultation / eclipse has been found)
  SE_ECL_TOTAL or SE_ECL_ANNULAR or SE_ECL_PARTIAL or SE_ECL_ANNULAR_TOTAL
  SE_ECL_CENTRAL
  SE_ECL_NONCENTRAL

tret[0]      time of maximum eclipse
tret[1]      time, when eclipse takes place at local apparent noon
tret[2]      time of eclipse begin
tret[3]      time of eclipse end
tret[4]      time of totality begin
tret[5]      time of totality end
tret[6]      time of center line begin
tret[7]      time of center line end
tret[8]      time when annular-total eclipse becomes total not implemented so far
tret[9]      time when annular-total eclipse becomes annular again not implemented so far

declare as tret[10] at least !
*/
```

6.7. swe_lun_occult_where ()

Similar to `swe_sol_eclipse_where()`, this function can be used to find out the geographic position, where, for a given time, a central eclipse is central or where a non-central eclipse is maximal. With occultations, it tells us, at which geographic location the occulted body is in the middle of the lunar disc or closest to it. Because occultations are always visible from a very large area, this is not very interesting information. But it may become more interesting as soon as the limits of the umbra (and penumbra) will be implemented.

```

int32 swe_lun_occult_where (
double tjd_ut,          /* time, Jul. day UT */
int32 ipl,              /* planet number */
char* starname,         /* star name, must be NULL or "" if not a star */
int32 ifl,              /* ephemeris flag */
double *geopos,         /* return array, 2 doubles, geo. long. and lat.
                        * eastern longitude is positive,
                        * western longitude is negative,
                        * northern latitude is positive,
                        * southern latitude is negative */
double *attr,           /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
char *serr);            /* return error string */

```

The function returns:

```

/* -1 (ERR)          on error (e.g. if swe_calc() for sun or moon fails)
0    if there is no solar eclipse (occultation) at tjd
SE_ECL_TOTAL
SE_ECL_ANNULAR
SE_ECL_TOTAL | SE_ECL_CENTRAL
SE_ECL_TOTAL | SE_ECL_NONCENTRAL
SE_ECL_ANNULAR | SE_ECL_CENTRAL
SE_ECL_ANNULAR | SE_ECL_NONCENTRAL
SE_ECL_PARTIAL

```

```

geopos[0]:          geographic longitude of central line
geopos[1]:          geographic latitude of central line

```

not implemented so far:

```

geopos[2]:          geographic longitude of northern limit of umbra
geopos[3]:          geographic latitude of northern limit of umbra
geopos[4]:          geographic longitude of southern limit of umbra
geopos[5]:          geographic latitude of southern limit of umbra
geopos[6]:          geographic longitude of northern limit of penumbra
geopos[7]:          geographic latitude of northern limit of penumbra
geopos[8]:          geographic longitude of southern limit of penumbra
geopos[9]:          geographic latitude of southern limit of penumbra

```

eastern longitudes are positive,
western longitudes are negative,
northern latitudes are positive,
southern latitudes are negative

```

attr[0]             fraction of solar diameter covered by moon (magnitude)
attr[1]             ratio of lunar diameter to solar one
attr[2]             fraction of solar disc covered by moon (obscuration)
attr[3]             diameter of core shadow in km
attr[4]             azimuth of sun at tjd
attr[5]             true altitude of sun above horizon at tjd
attr[6]             apparent altitude of sun above horizon at tjd
attr[7]             angular distance of moon from sun in degrees

```

declare as attr[20]!

*/

6.8.a. swe_lun_eclipse_when_loc ()

To find the next lunar eclipse observable from a given geographic position:

```

int32 swe_lun_eclipse_when_loc(
double tjd_start,      /* start date for search, Jul. day UT */
int32 ifl,             /* ephemeris flag */
double *geopos,        /* 3 doubles for geo. lon, lat, height eastern longitude is positive,
                        * western longitude is negative, northern latitude is positive,
                        * southern latitude is negative */
double *tret,          /* return array, 10 doubles, see below */
double *attr,          /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
AS_BOOL backward,      /* TRUE, if backward search */

```



```
char *serr);          /* return error string */
```

If your code does not work, please study the sample code in swetest.c.

The function returns:

```
/* retflag    SE_ECL_TOTAL or SE_ECL_PENUMBRAL or SE_ECL_PARTIAL
 *
 * tret[0]     time of maximum eclipse
 * tret[1]
 * tret[2]     time of partial phase begin (indices consistent with solar eclipses)
 * tret[3]     time of partial phase end
 * tret[4]     time of totality begin
 * tret[5]     time of totality end
 * tret[6]     time of penumbral phase begin
 * tret[7]     time of penumbral phase end
 * tret[8]     time of moonrise, if it occurs during the eclipse
 * tret[9]     time of moonset, if it occurs during the eclipse
 *
 * attr[0]     umbral magnitude at tjd
 * attr[1]     penumbral magnitude
 * attr[4]     azimuth of moon at tjd
 * attr[5]     true altitude of moon above horizon at tjd
 * attr[6]     apparent altitude of moon above horizon at tjd
 * attr[7]     distance of moon from opposition in degrees
 * attr[8]     umbral magnitude at tjd (= attr[0])
 * attr[9]     saros series number
 * attr[10]    saros series member number */
```

6.8.b. swe_lun_eclipse_when ()

To find the next lunar eclipse:

```
int32 swe_lun_eclipse_when(
double tjd_start,      /* start date for search, Jul. day UT */
int32 ifl,             /* ephemeris flag */
int32 ifltype,         /* eclipse type wanted: SE_ECL_TOTAL etc. or 0, if any eclipse type */
double *tret,          /* return array, 10 doubles, see below */
AS_BOOL backward,      /* TRUE, if backward search */
char *serr);           /* return error string */
```

Recommended values for ifltype:

```
/* search for any lunar eclipse, no matter which type */
ifltype = 0;
/* search a total lunar eclipse */
ifltype = SE_ECL_TOTAL;
/* search a partial lunar eclipse */
ifltype = SE_ECL_PARTIAL;
/* search a penumbral lunar eclipse */
ifltype = SE_ECL_PENUMBRAL;
```

If your code does not work, please study the sample code in swetest.c.

The function returns:

```
/* retflag    -1 (ERR) on error (e.g. if swe_calc() for sun or moon fails)
               SE_ECL_TOTAL or SE_ECL_PENUMBRAL or SE_ECL_PARTIAL
tret[0]       time of maximum eclipse
tret[1]
tret[2]       time of partial phase begin (indices consistent with solar eclipses)
tret[3]       time of partial phase end
tret[4]       time of totality begin
tret[5]       time of totality end
tret[6]       time of penumbral phase begin
tret[7]       time of penumbral phase end
```

*/

6.9. swe_lun_eclipse_how ()

This function computes the attributes of a lunar eclipse at a given time:

```
int32 swe_lun_eclipse_how(
double tjd_ut,          /* time, Jul. day UT */
int32 ifl,              /* ephemeris flag */
double *geopos,         /* input array, geopos, geolon, geoheight
                        eastern longitude is positive,
                        western longitude is negative,
                        northern latitude is positive,
                        southern latitude is negative */
double *attr,           /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
char *serr;             /* return error string */)
```

The function returns:

```
/* retflag          -1 (ERR) on error (e.g. if swe_calc() for sun or moon fails)
   SE_ECL_TOTAL or SE_ECL_PENUMBRAL or SE_ECL_PARTIAL
   0                if there is no eclipse

attr[0]            umbral magnitude at tjd
attr[1]            penumbral magnitude
attr[4]            azimuth of moon at tjd. Not implemented so far
attr[5]            true altitude of moon above horizon at tjd. Not implemented so far
attr[6]            apparent altitude of moon above horizon at tjd. Not implemented so far
attr[7]            distance of moon from opposition in degrees
attr[8]            eclipse magnitude (= attr[0])
attr[9]            saros series number
attr[10]           saros series member number

declare as attr[20] at least !

*/
```

6.10. swe_rise_trans() and swe_rise_trans_true_hor() (risings, settings, meridian transits)

The function swe_rise_trans() computes the times of rising, setting and meridian transits for all planets, asteroids, the moon, and the fixed stars. The function swe_rise_trans_true_hor() does the same for a local horizon that has an altitude != 0.

The function returns a rising time of an object,

- if at t0 the object is below the horizon and a rising takes place before the next culmination of the object
- if at t0 the object is above the horizon and a rising takes place between the next lower and upper culminations of the object.

And it returns a setting time of an object,

- if at t0 the object is above the horizon and a setting takes place before the next lower culmination of the object
- if at t0 the object is below the horizon and a setting takes place between the next upper and lower culminations.

Note, "culmination" does not mean meridian transit, especially not with the Sun, Moon, and planets. The culmination of a moving body with changing declination does not take place exactly on the meridian but shortly before or after the meridian transit. In polar regions, it even happens that the moon "rises" shortly after the culmination, on the west side of the meridian. I. e., the upper limb if its disk will become visible for a short time. The function swe_rise_trans() should catch these cases.

Function definitions are as follows:

```
int32 swe_rise_trans(
double tjd_ut,          /* search after this time (UT) */
int32 ipl,              /* planet number, if planet or moon */
char *starname,         /* star name, if star */
int32 ephflag,          /* ephemeris flag */)
```

```

int32 rsmi,          /* integer specifying that rise, set, or one of the two meridian transits is
                    /* wanted. see definition below */

double *geopos,      /* array of three doubles containing
                    /*   * geograph. long., lat., height of observer */

double atpress,      /* atmospheric pressure in mbar/hPa */
double attemp,       /* atmospheric temperature in deg. C */
double *tret,        /* return address (double) for rise time etc. */
char *serr);         /* return address for error message */

int32 swe_rise_trans_true_hor(
double tjd_ut,       /* search after this time (UT) */
int32 ipl,           /* planet number, if planet or moon */
char *starname,      /* star name, if star */
int32 ephflag,       /* ephemeris flag */
int32 rsmi,          /* integer specifying that rise, set, or one of the two meridian transits is
                    /* wanted. see definition below */

double *geopos,      /* array of three doubles containing
                    /*   * geograph. long., lat., height of observer */

double atpress,      /* atmospheric pressure in mbar/hPa */
double attemp,       /* atmospheric temperature in deg. C */
double horhgt,       /* height of local horizon in deg at the point where the body rises or sets */
double *tret,        /* return address (double) for rise time etc. */
char *serr);         /* return address for error message */

```

The second function has one additional parameter `horhgt` for the height of the local horizon at the point where the body rises or sets.

The variable **rsmi** can have the following values:

```

/* for swe_rise_trans() and swe_rise_trans_true_hor() */
#define SE_CALC_RISE      1
#define SE_CALC_SET      2
#define SE_CALC_MTRANSIT 4 /* upper meridian transit (southern for northern geo. latitudes) */
#define SE_CALC_ITRANSIT 8 /* lower meridian transit (northern, below the horizon) */
/* the following bits can be added (or'ed) to SE_CALC_RISE or SE_CALC_SET */
#define SE_BIT_DISC_CENTER 256 /* for rising or setting of disc center */
#define SE_BIT_DISC_BOTTOM 8192 /* for rising or setting of lower limb of disc */
#define SE_BIT_NO_REFRACTION 512 /* if refraction is not to be considered */
#define SE_BIT_CIVIL_TWILIGHT 1024 /* in order to calculate civil twilight */
#define SE_BIT_NAUTIC_TWILIGHT 2048 /* in order to calculate nautical twilight */
#define SE_BIT_ASTRO_TWILIGHT 4096 /* in order to calculate astronomical twilight */
#define SE_BIT_FIXED_DISC_SIZE (16*1024) /* neglect the effect of distance on disc size */

```

rsmi = 0 will return risings.

The rising times depend on the atmospheric pressure and temperature. **atpress** expects the atmospheric pressure in [millibar](#) ([hectopascal](#)); **attemp** the temperature in degrees [Celsius](#).

If **atpress** is given the value 0, the function estimates the pressure from the geographical altitude given in **geopos[2]** and **attemp**. If **geopos[2]** is 0, **atpress** will be estimated for sea level.

Function return values are:

```

0      if a rising, setting or transit event was found
-1     if an error occurred (usually an ephemeris problem)
-2     if a rising or setting event was not found because the object is circumpolar

```

6.11. `swe_pheno_ut()` and `swe_pheno()`, planetary phenomena

These functions compute phase, phase angle, elongation, apparent diameter, apparent magnitude for the Sun, the Moon, all planets and asteroids. The two functions do exactly the same but expect a different time parameter.

```

int32 swe_pheno_ut(
double tjd_ut,       /* time Jul. Day UT */
int32 ipl,           /* planet number */
int32 iflag,         /* ephemeris flag */

```

```

double *attr,          /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
char *serr);          /* return error string */

int32 swe_pheno(
double tjd_et,         /* time Jul. Day ET */
int32 ipl,             /* planet number */
int32 iflag,           /* ephemeris flag */
double *attr,         /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
char *serr);          /* return error string */

```

The function returns:

```

/*
attr[0] = phase angle (earth-planet-sun)
attr[1] = phase (illuminated fraction of disc)
attr[2] = elongation of planet
attr[3] = apparent diameter of disc
attr[4] = apparent magnitude

```

declare as attr[20] at least !

Note: the lunar magnitude is quite a complicated thing,
but our algorithm is very simple.
The phase of the moon, its distance from the earth and
the sun is considered, but no other factors.

```

iflag also allows SEFLG_TRUEPOS, SEFLG_HELCTR
*/

```

6.12. swe_azalt(), horizontal coordinates, azimuth, altitude

swe_azalt() computes the horizontal coordinates (azimuth and altitude) of a planet or a star from either ecliptical or equatorial coordinates.

```

void swe_azalt(
double tjd_ut,        // UT
int32 calc_flag,      // SE_ECL2HOR or SE_EQU2HOR
double *geopos,       // array of 3 doubles: geograph. long., lat., height
double atpress,       // atmospheric pressure in mbar (hPa)
double attemp,        // atmospheric temperature in degrees Celsius
double *xin,          // array of 3 doubles: position of body in either ecliptical or equatorial coordinates,
                      // depending on calc_flag
double *xaz);         // return array of 3 doubles, containing azimuth, true altitude, apparent altitude

```

If **calc_flag**=SE_ECL2HOR, set xin[0]= ecl. long., xin[1]= ecl. lat., (xin[2]=distance (not required));
else

if **calc_flag**= SE_EQU2HOR, set xin[0]=rectascension, xin[1]=declination, (xin[2]= distance (not required));

```

#define SE_ECL2HOR  0
#define SE_EQU2HOR  1

```

The return values are:

```

xaz[0] = azimuth, i.e. position degree, measured from the south point to west.
xaz[1] = true altitude above horizon in degrees.
xaz[2] = apparent (refracted) altitude above horizon in degrees.

```

The apparent altitude of a body depends on the atmospheric pressure and temperature. If only the true altitude is required, these parameters can be neglected.

If **atpress** is given the value 0, the function estimates the pressure from the geographical altitude given in **geopos[2]** and **attemp**. If **geopos[2]** is 0, **atpress** will be estimated for sea level.

6.13. swe_azalt_rev()

The function `swe_azalt_rev()` is not precisely the reverse of `swe_azalt()`. It computes either ecliptical or equatorial coordinates from azimuth and true altitude. If only an apparent altitude is given, the true altitude has to be computed first with the function `swe_refrac()` (see below). It is defined as follows:

```
void swe_azalt_rev(
    double tjd_ut,
    int32 calc_flag,      /* either SE_HOR2ECL or SE_HOR2EQU */
    double *geopos,      /* array of 3 doubles for geograph. pos. of observer */
    double *xin,         /* array of 2 doubles for azimuth and true altitude of planet */
    double *xout);       /* return array of 2 doubles for either ecliptic or
                        // equatorial coordinates, depending on calc_flag
```

For the definition of the azimuth and true altitude, see chapter 4.9 on `swe_azalt()`.

```
#define SE_HOR2ECL  0
#define SE_HOR2EQU  1
```

6.14. swe_refrac(), swe_refract_extended(), refraction

The refraction function `swe_refrac()` calculates either the true altitude from the apparent altitude or the apparent altitude from the apparent altitude. Its definition is:

```
double swe_refrac(
    double inalt,
    double atpress,      /* atmospheric pressure in mbar (hPa) */
    double attemp,       /* atmospheric temperature in degrees Celsius */
    int32 calc_flag);    /* either SE_TRUE_TO_APP or SE_APP_TO_TRUE */
```

where

```
#define SE_TRUE_TO_APP  0
#define SE_APP_TO_TRUE  1
```

The refraction depends on the atmospheric pressure and temperature at the location of the observer.

If **atpress** is given the value 0, the function estimates the pressure from the geographical altitude given in `geopos[2]` and **attemp**. If `geopos[2]` is 0, **atpress** will be estimated for sea level.

There is also a more sophisticated function `swe_refrac_extended()`. It allows correct calculation of refraction for altitudes above sea > 0, where the ideal horizon and planets that are visible may have a negative height. (for `swe_refrac()`, negative apparent heights do not exist!)

```
double swe_refract_extended(
    double inalt,        /* altitude of object above geometric horizon in degrees, where
                        // geometric horizon = plane perpendicular to gravity */
    double geoalt,       /* altitude of observer above sea level in meters */
    double atpress,      /* atmospheric pressure in mbar (hPa) */
    double lapse_rate,  /* (dtemp/dgeoalt) = [°K/m] */
    double attemp,       /* atmospheric temperature in degrees Celsius */
    int32 calc_flag);    /* either SE_TRUE_TO_APP or SE_APP_TO_TRUE */
```

function returns:

case 1, conversion from true altitude to apparent altitude:

- apparent altitude, if body appears above is observable above ideal horizon
 - true altitude (the input value), otherwise
- "ideal horizon" is the horizon as seen above an ideal sphere (as seen from a plane over the ocean with a clear sky)

case 2, conversion from apparent altitude to true altitude:

- the true altitude resulting from the input apparent altitude, if this value is a plausible apparent altitude, i.e. if it is a position above the ideal horizon
- the input altitude otherwise

in addition the array `dret[]` returns the following values

- `dret[0]` true altitude, if possible; otherwise input value
- `dret[1]` apparent altitude, if possible; otherwise input value
- `dret[2]` refraction
- `dret[3]` dip of the horizon

The body is above the horizon if the `dret[0] != dret[1]`

6.15. Heliacal risings etc.: swe_heliacal_ut()

The function `swe_heliaca1_ut()` the Julian day of the next heliacal phenomenon after a given start date. It works between geographic latitudes 60s – 60n.

```
int32 swe_heliacal_ut(
double tjdstart,      /* Julian day number of start date for the search of the heliacal event */
double *dgeo          /* geographic position (details below) */
double *datm,         /* atmospheric conditions (details below) */
double *dobs,         /* observer description (details below) */
char *objectname,     /* name string of fixed star or planet */
int32 event_type,     /* event type (details below) */
int32 helflag,        /* calculation flag, bitmap (details below) */
double *dret,         /* result: array of at least 50 doubles, of which 3 are used at the moment */
char *serr            /* error string */
);
```

Function returns OK or ERR

Details for dgeo[] (array of doubles):

- dgeo[0]: geographic longitude
- dgeo[1]: geographic latitude
- dgeo[2]: geographic altitude (eye height) in meters

Details for datm[] (array of doubles):

```

datm[0]: atmospheric pressure in mbar (hPa)
datm[1]: atmospheric temperature in degrees Celsius
datm[2]: relative humidity in %
datm[3]: if datm[3]>=1, then it is Meteorological Range [km]
         if 1>datm[3]>0, then it is the total atmospheric coefficient (ktot)
         datm[3]=0, then the other atmospheric parameters determine the total
                           atmospheric coefficient (ktot)

```

Details for dobs[] (array of doubles):

dobs[0]: age of observer in years (default = 36)
dobs[1]: Snellen ratio of observers eyes (default = 1 = normal)

The following parameters are only relevant if the flag SE_HELFLAG_OPTICAL_PARAMS is set:

dobs[2]: 0 = monocular, 1 = binocular (actually a boolean)
dobs[3]: telescope magnification: 0 = default to naked eye (binocular), 1 = naked eye
dobs[4]: optical aperture (telescope diameter) in mm
dobs[5]: optical transmission

Details for event type:

event_type = SE_HELIACAL_RISING (1): morning first (exists for all visible planets and stars)
 event_type = SE_HELIACAL_SETTING (2): evening last (exists for all visible planets and stars)
 event_type = SE_EVENING_FIRST (3): evening first (exists for Mercury, Venus, and the Moon)
 event_type = SE_MORNING_LAST (4): morning last (exists for Mercury, Venus, and the Moon)

Details for helflag:

SE_HELFLAG contains ephemeris flag, like iflag in swe_calc() etc. In addition it can contain the following bits:

- SE_HELFLAG_OPTICAL_PARAMS (512): Use this with calculations for optical instruments. Unless this bit is set, the values of dobs[2-5] are ignored.
- SE_HELFLAG_NO_DETAILS (1024): provide the date, but not details like visibility start, optimum, and end. This bit makes the program a bit faster.
- SE_HELFLAG_VISLIM_DARK (4096): function behaves as if the Sun were at nadir.
- SE_HELFLAG_VISLIM_NOMOON (8192): function behaves as if the Moon were at nadir, i. e. the Moon as a factor disturbing the observation is excluded. This flag is useful if one is not really

interested in the heliacal date of that particular **year** but in the heliacal date of that **epoch**.

Details for return array dret[] (array of doubles):

dret[0]: start visibility (Julian day number)
 dret[1]: optimum visibility (Julian day number), zero if helflag >= SE_HELFLAG_AV
 dret[2]: end of visibility (Julian day number), zero if helflag >= SE_HELFLAG_AV

Strange phenomena:

- Venus' heliacal rising can occur before her heliacal setting. In such cases the planet may be seen both as a morning star and an evening star for a couple of days. Example:

swetest -hev1 -p3 -b1.1.2008 -geopos8,47,900 -at1000,10,20,0.15 -obs21,1 -n1 -lmt

Venus heliacal rising : 2009/03/23 05:30:12.4 LMT (2454913.729310), visible for: 4.9 min

swetest -hev2 -p3 -b1.1.2008 -geopos8,47,900 -at1000,10,20,0.15 -obs21,1 -n1 -lmt

Venus heliacal setting: 2009/03/25 18:37:41.6 LMT (2454916.276175), visible for: 15.1 min

- With good visibility and good eye sight (high Snellen ratio), the "evening first" of the Moon may actually begin in the morning, because the Moon becomes visible before sunset. Note the LMT and duration of visibility in the following example:

swetest -hev3 -p1 -b1.4.2008 -geopos8,47,900 -at1000,10,40,0.15 -obs21,1.5 -n1 -lmt

Moon evening first : 2008/04/06 10:33:44.3 LMT (2454562.940096), visible for: 530.6 min

- Stars that are circumpolar, but come close to the horizon, may have an evening last and a morning first, but swe_heliacal_ut() will not find it. It only works if a star crosses the horizon.

- In high geographic latitudes > 55 (?), unusual things may happen. E.g. Mars can have a morning last appearance. In case the period of visibility lasts for less than 5 days, the function swe_heliacal_ut() may miss the morning first.

- With high geographic latitudes heliacal appearances of Mercury and Venus become rarer.

The user must be aware that strange phenomena occur especially for high geographic latitudes and circumpolar objects and that the function swe_heliacal_ut() may not always be able to handle them correctly. Special cases can best be researched using the function swe_vi_limit_mag().

6.16. Magnitude limit for visibility: swe_vis_limit_mag()

The function swe_vis_lim_mag() determines the limiting visual magnitude in dark skies. If the visual magnitude mag of an object is known for a given date (e. g. from a call of function swe_pheno_ut()), and if mag is smaller than the value returned by swe_vis_lim_mag(), then it is visible.

```
double swe_vis_limit_mag(
double tjdut,          /* Julian day number */
double *dgeo           /* geographic position (details under swe_heliacal_ut()) */
double *datm,          /* atmospheric conditions (details under swe_heliacal_ut()) */
double *dobs,          /* observer description (details under swe_heliacal_ut()) */
char *objectname,      /* name string of fixed star or planet */
int32 helflag,         /* calculation flag, bitmap (details under swe_heliacal_ut()) */
double *dret,          /* result: magnitude required of the object to be visible */
char *serr             /* error string */
);
```

Function returns

```
-1  on error
-2  object is below horizon
0   OK, photopic vision
&1  OK, scotopic vision
&2  OK, near limit photopic/scotopic vision
```


7. Date and time conversion functions

7.1 Calendar Date and Julian Day: `swe_julday()`, `swe_date_conversion()`, `swe_revjul()`

These functions are needed to convert calendar dates to the astronomical time scale which measures time in Julian days.

```
double swe_julday(int year, int month, int day, double hour, int gregflag);
```

```
int swe_date_conversion (
    int y , int m , int d ,      /* year, month, day */
    double hour,                /* hours (decimal, with fraction) */
    char c,                     /* calendar 'g'[regorian] | 'j'[ulian] */
    double *tjd);               /* return value for Julian day */
```

```
void swe_revjul (
    double tjd,                 /* Julian day number */
    int gregflag,               /* Gregorian calendar: 1, Julian calendar: 0 */
    int *year,                  /* target addresses for year, etc. */
    int *month, int *day, double *hour);
```

`swe_julday()` and `swe_date_conversion()` compute a Julian day number from year, month, day, and hour.

`swe_date_conversion()` checks in addition whether the date is legal. It returns OK or ERR.

`swe_revjul()` is the reverse function of `swe_julday()`. It computes year, month, day and hour from a Julian day number.

The variable **gregflag** tells the function whether the input date is Julian calendar (**gregflag** = SE_JUL_CAL) or Gregorian calendar (**gregflag** = SE_GREG_CAL).

Usually, you will set **gregflag** = SE_GREG_CAL.

The Julian day number has nothing to do with Julius Cesar, who introduced the Julian calendar, but was invented by the monk Julianus. The Julian day number tells for a given date the number of days that have passed since the creation of the world which was then considered to have happened on 1 Jan –4712 at noon. E.g. the 1.1.1900 corresponds to the Julian day number 2415020.5.

Midnight has always a JD with fraction 0.5, because traditionally the astronomical day started at noon. This was practical because then there was no change of date during a night at the telescope. From this comes also the fact that noon ephemerides were printed before midnight ephemerides were introduced early in the 20th century.

7.2. UTC and Julian day: `swe_utc_time_zone()`, `swe_utc_to_jd()`, `swe_jdet_to_utc()`, `swe_jdut1_to_utc()`

The following functions, which were introduced with Swiss Ephemeris version 1.76, do a similar job as the functions described under 7.1. The difference is that input and output times are Coordinated Universal Time (UTC). For transformations between wall clock (or arm wrist) time and Julian Day numbers, these functions are more correct. The difference is below 1 second, though.

Use these functions to convert

- local time to UTC and UTC to local time,
- UTC to a Julian day number, and
- a Julian day number to UTC.

Past leap seconds are hard coded in the Swiss Ephemeris. Future leap seconds can be specified in the **file se leapsec.txt**, see ch. 7.3.

Note, in case of leap seconds, the input or output time may be 60.9999 seconds. Input or output forms have to allow for this.

```
/* transform local time to UTC or UTC to local time
 *
 * input:
 *   iyear ... dsec    date and time
 *   d_timezone        timezone offset
 * output:
 *   iyear_out ... dsec_out
```



```

*
* For time zones east of Greenwich, d_timezone is positive.
* For time zones west of Greenwich, d_timezone is negative.
*
* For conversion from local time to utc, use +d_timezone.
* For conversion from utc to local time, use -d_timezone.
*/
void FAR PASCAL_CONV swe_utc_time_zone(
    int32 iyear, int32 imonth, int32 iday,
    int32 ihour, int32 imin, double dsec,
    double d_timezone,
    int32 *iyear_out, int32 *imonth_out, int32 *iday_out,
    int32 *ihour_out, int32 *imin_out, double *dsec_out
)

/* input: date and time (wall clock time), calendar flag.
* output: an array of doubles with Julian Day number in ET (TT) and UT (UT1)
*         an error message (on error)
* The function returns OK or ERR.
*/
int32 swe_utc_to_jd (
    int32 iyear, int32 imonth, int32 iday,
    int32 ihour, int32 imin, double dsec, /* note : second is a decimal */
    gregflag, /* Gregorian calendar: 1, Julian calendar: 0 */
    dret /* return array, two doubles:
           * dret[0] = Julian day in ET (TT)
           * dret[1] = Julian day in UT (UT1) */
    serr /* error string */
)

/* input: Julian day number in ET (TT), calendar flag
* output: year, month, day, hour, min, sec in UTC */
void swe_jdet_to_utc (
    double tjd_et, /* Julian day number in ET (TT) */
    gregflag, /* Gregorian calendar: 1, Julian calendar: 0 */
    int32 *iyear, int32 *imonth, int32 *iday,
    int32 *ihour, int32 *imin, double *dsec, /* note : second is a decimal */
)

/* input: Julian day number in UT (UT1), calendar flag
* output: year, month, day, hour, min, sec in UTC */
void swe_jdut1_to_utc (
    double tjd_ut, /* Julian day number in ET (TT) */
    gregflag, /* Gregorian calendar: 1, Julian calendar: 0 */
    int32 *iyear, int32 *imonth, int32 *iday,
    int32 *ihour, int32 *imin, double *dsec, /* note : second is a decimal */
)

```

How do I get correct planetary positions, sidereal time, and house cusps, starting from a wall clock date and time?

```

int32 iday, imonth, iyear, ihour, imin, retval;
int32 gregflag = SE_GREG_CAL;
double d_timezone = 5.5 ; /* time zone = Indian Standard Time; note: east is positive */
double dsec, tjd_et, tjd_ut;
double dret[2];
char serr[256];
...
/* if date and time is in time zone different from UTC, the time zone offset must be subtracted
* first in order to get UTC: */
swe_utc_time_zone(iyear, imonth, iday, ihour, imin, dsec, d_timezone,
    &iyear_utc, &imonth_utc, &iday_utc, &ihour_utc, &imin_utc, &dsec_utc)
/* calculate Julian day number in UT (UT1) and ET (TT) from UTC */
retval = swe_utc_to_jd (iyear_utc, imonth_utc, iday_utc, ihour_utc, imin_utc, dsec_utc, gregflag, dret,
    serr);
if (retval == ERR) {
    fprintf(stderr, serr); /* error handling */
}

```

```

tjd_et = dret[0]; /* this is ET (TT) */
tjd_ut = dret[1]; /* this is UT (UT1) */
/* calculate planet with tjd_et */
swe_calc(tjd_et, ...);
/* calculate houses with tjd_ut */
swe_houses(tjd_ut, ...)

```

And how do you get the date and wall clock time from a Julian day number? Depending on whether you have tjd_et (Julian day as ET (TT)) or tjd_ut (Julian day as UT (UT1)), use one of the two functions swe_jdet_to_utc() or swe_jdut1_to_utc().

```

...
/* first, we calculate UTC from TT (ET) */
swe_jdet_to_utc(tjd_et, gregflag, &iyear_utc, &imonth_utc, &iday_utc, &ihour_utc, &imin_utc,
                &dsec_utc);
/* now, UTC to local time (note the negative sign before d_timezone): */
swe_utc_time_zone(iyear_utc, imonth_utc, iday_utc, ihour_utc, imin_utc, dsec_utc,
                  -d_timezone, &iyear, &imonth, &iday, &ihour, &imin, &dsec)

```

7.3. Handling of leap seconds and the file seleapsec.txt

The insertion of leap seconds is not known in advance. We will update the Swiss Ephemeris whenever the IERS announces that a leap second will be inserted. However, if the user does not want to wait for our update or does not want to download a new version of the Swiss Ephemeris, he can create a file seleapsec.txt in the ephemeris directory. The file looks as follows (lines with # are only comments):

```

# This file contains the dates of leap seconds to be taken into account
# by the Swiss Ephemeris.
# For each new leap second add the date of its insertion in the format
# yyyyymmdd, e.g. "20081231" for 31 december 2008.
# The leap second is inserted at the end of the day.
20081231

```

Before 1972, swe_utc_to_jd() treats its input time as UT1.

Note: UTC was introduced in 1961. From 1961 - 1971, the length of the UTC second was regularly changed, so that UTC remained very close to UT1.

From 1972 on, input time is treated as UTC.

If $\text{delta_t} - \text{nleap} - 32.184 > 1$, the input time is treated as UT1.

Note: Like this we avoid errors greater than 1 second in case that the leap seconds table (or the Swiss Ephemeris version) is not updated for a long time.

7.4. Mean solar time versus True solar time: swe_time_equ(), swe_lmt_to_lat(), swe_lat_to_lmt()

Universal Time (UT or UTC) is based on **Mean Solar Time**, AKA **Local Mean Time**, which is a uniform measure of time. A day has always the same length, independent of the time of the year.

In the centuries before mechanical clocks were used, when the reckoning of time was mostly based on sun dials, the **True Solar Time** was used, also called **Local Apparent Time**.

The difference between **Local Mean Time** and **Local Apparent Time** is called the **equation of time**. This difference can become as large as 20 minutes.

If a historical date was noted in **Local Apparent Time**, it must first be converted to **Local Mean Time** by applying the equation of time, before it can be used to compute Universal Time (for the houses) and finally **Ephemeris Time** (for the planets).

This conversion can be done using the function swe_lat_to_lmt(). The reverse function is swe_lmt_to_lat(). If required, the equation of time itself, i. e. the value $e = \text{LAT} - \text{LMT}$, can be calculated using the function swe_time_equ()

```

/* Equation of Time
 *
 * The function returns the difference between local apparent and local mean time in days.
 * E = LAT - LMT
 * Input variable tjd is UT.
 */
int swe_time_equ(double tjd, double* e, char* serr);

```

For conversions between [Local Apparent Time](#) and [Local Mean Time](#), it is recommended to use the following functions:

```
/* converts Local Mean Time (LMT) to Local Apparent Time (LAT) */
/* tjd_lmt and tjd_lat are a Julian day number
 * geolon is geographic longitude, where eastern longitudes are positive,
 * western ones negative */
int32 swe_lmt_to_lat(double tjd_lmt, double geolon, double *tjd_lat, char *serr);

/* converts Local Apparent Time (LAT) to Local Mean Time (LMT) */
int32 swe_lat_to_lmt(double tjd_lat, double geolon, double *tjd_lmt, char *serr);
```

8. Delta T-related functions

```
/* delta t from Julian day number */
double swe_deltat(double tjd);
/* get tidal acceleration used in swe_deltat() */
double swe_get_tid_acc(void);
/* set tidal acceleration to be used in swe_deltat() */
void swe_set_tid_acc(double t_acc);
```

The Julian day number, you compute from a birth date, will be [Universal Time \(UT, former GMT\)](#) and can be used to compute the star time and the houses. However, for the planets and the other factors, you have to convert UT to [Ephemeris time \(ET\)](#):

8.1 swe_deltat()

$tjde = tjd + \text{swe_deltat}(tjd)$; where **tjd** = Julian day in UT, **tjde** = in ET

Precision fanatics might have to consider the following problem:

The calculation of ephemerides in UT depends on Delta T, which depends on the ephemeris-inherent value of the tidal acceleration of the Moon. In default mode, the Swiss Ephemeris automatically finds the correct required values. Two warnings must be made, though:

1. It is not recommended to use a mix of old and new ephemeris files `sepl*.se1`, `semo*.se1`, `seas*.se1`, because they the old files were based on JPL Ephemeris DE406, whereas the new ones are based on DE431, and both ephemerides have a different inherent tidal acceleration of the Moon. A mixture of old and new ephemeris files may lead to inconsistent ephemeris output. Using old asteroid files `se99999.se1` together with new ones, can be tolerated, though.

2. The function `swe_deltat()` uses a default value of tidal acceleration (that of DE431). However, after calling some older ephemeris, like Moshier ephemeris, DE200, or DE406, `swe_deltat()` might provide slightly different values.

In case of troubles related to these two points, it is recommended that the user controls the value of the tidal acceleration himself, using the functions `swe_set_tid_acc()` and `swe_get_tid_acc()`.

8.2 swe_set_tid_acc(), swe_get_tid_acc()

With Swiss Ephemeris versions until 1.80, this function had **always** to be used, if a non standard ephemeris like DE200 or DE421 was used.

Since Swiss Ephemeris version 2.00, this function is usually not needed, because the value is automatically set according to the ephemeris files selected or available. However, under certain circumstances that are described in the section "8.1 swe_deltat()", the user may want to control the tidal acceleration himself.

To find out the value of the tidal acceleration currently used, call the function

```
acceleration = swe_get_tidacc();
```

In order to set a different value, use the function

```
swe_set_tid_acc(acceleration);
```

The values that **acceleration** can have are listed in [swephexp.h](#). (e.g. `SE_TIDAL_200`, etc.)

Once the function `swe_set_tid_acc()` has been used, the automatical setting of tidal acceleration is blocked. In order to unblock it again, call

```
swe_set_tid_acc(SE_TIDAL_AUTOMATIC);
```

8.3. Future updates of Delta T and the file `swe_deltat.txt`

Delta T values for future years can only be estimated. Strictly speaking, the Swiss Ephemeris has to be updated every year after the new Delta T value for the past year has been published by the IERS. We will do our best and hope to update the Swiss Ephemeris every year. However, if the user does not want to wait for our update or does not download a new version of the Swiss Ephemeris he can add new Delta T values in the file `swe_deltat.txt`, which has to be located in the Swiss Ephemeris `ephemeris` path.

```
# This file allows make new Delta T known to the Swiss Ephemeris.
# Note, these values override the values given in the internal Delta T
# table of the Swiss Ephemeris.
# Format: year and seconds (decimal)
2003 64.47
2004 65.80
2005 66.00
2006 67.00
2007 68.00
2008 68.00
2009 69.00
```

9. The function `swe_set_topo()` for topocentric planet positions

```
void swe_set_topo(double geolon, double geolat, double altitude);
/* eastern longitude is positive, western longitude is negative,
   northern latitude is positive, southern latitude is negative */
```

This function must be called before topocentric planet positions for a certain birth place can be computed. It tells Swiss Ephemeris, what geographic position is to be used. Geographic longitude **geolon** and latitude **geolat** must be in **degrees**, the **altitude** above sea must be in **meters**. Neglecting the altitude can result in an error of about **2 arc seconds** with the moon and at an altitude 3000 m. After calling `swe_set_topo()`, add `SEFLG_TOPOCTR` to **iflag** and call `swe_calc()` as with an ordinary computation. E.g.:

```
swe_set_topo(geo_lon, geo_lat, altitude_above_sea);
iflag |= SEFLG_TOPOCTR;

for (i = 0; i < NPLANETS; i++) {
    iflgret = swe_calc( tjd, ipl, iflag, xp, serr );
    printf( "%f\n", xp[0] );
}
```

The parameters set by `swe_set_topo()` survive `swe_close()`.

10. Sidereal mode functions

10.1. `swe_set_sid_mode()`

```
void swe_set_sid_mode (int32 sid_mode, double t0, double ayan_t0);
```

This function can be used to specify the mode for sidereal computations.

`swe_calc()` or `swe_fixstar()` has then to be called with the bit `SEFLG_SIDEREAL`.

If `swe_set_sid_mode()` is not called, the default **ayanamsha** (Fagan/Bradley) is used.

If a predefined mode is wanted, the variable **sid_mode** has to be set, while **t0** and **ayan_t0** are not considered, i.e. can be 0. The predefined sidereal modes are:

```
#define SE_SIDM_FAGAN_BRADLEY    0
#define SE_SIDM_LAHIRI          1
```

```

#define SE_SIDM_DELUCE          2
#define SE_SIDM_RAMAN           3
#define SE_SIDM_USHASHASHI      4
#define SE_SIDM_KRISHNAMURTI    5
#define SE_SIDM_DJWHAL_KHUL     6
#define SE_SIDM_YUKTESHWAR      7
#define SE_SIDM_JN_BHASIN       8
#define SE_SIDM_BABYL_KUGLER1   9
#define SE_SIDM_BABYL_KUGLER2  10
#define SE_SIDM_BABYL_KUGLER3  11
#define SE_SIDM_BABYL_HUBER     12
#define SE_SIDM_BABYL_ETPSC     13
#define SE_SIDM_ALDEBARAN_15TAU 14
#define SE_SIDM_HIPPARCHOS      15
#define SE_SIDM_SASSANIAN       16
#define SE_SIDM_GALCENT_OSAG    17
#define SE_SIDM_J2000           18
#define SE_SIDM_J1900           19
#define SE_SIDM_B1950           20
#define SE_SIDM_SURYASIDDHANTA  21
#define SE_SIDM_SURYASIDDHANTA_MSUN 22
#define SE_SIDM_ARYABHATA       23
#define SE_SIDM_ARYABHATA_MSUN  24
#define SE_SIDM_SS_REVATI       25
#define SE_SIDM_SS_CITRA        26
#define SE_SIDM_TRUE_CITRA      27
#define SE_SIDM_TRUE_REVATI     28
#define SE_SIDM_TRUE_PUSHYA     29
#define SE_SIDM_USER            255

```

For information about the sidereal modes, read the chapter on sidereal calculations in swissephe.doc.

To define your own sidereal mode, use SE_SIDM_USER (= 255) and set the reference date (**t0**) and the initial value of the **ayanamsha** (**ayan_t0**).

$\text{ayan_t0} = \text{tropical_position_t0} - \text{sidereal_position_t0}$.

Without additional specifications, the traditional method is used. The **ayanamsha** measured on the ecliptic of t0 is subtracted from tropical positions referred to the ecliptic of date.

Note, this method will NOT provide accurate results if you want coordinates referred to the ecliptic of one of the following equinoxes:

```

#define SE_SIDM_J2000          18
#define SE_SIDM_J1900          19
#define SE_SIDM_B1950          20

```

Instead, you have to use a correct coordinate transformation as described in the following:

Special uses of the sidereal functions:

a) correct transformation of ecliptic coordinates to the ecliptic of a particular date

If a correct transformation to the ecliptic of **t0** is required the following bit can be added ('ored') to the value of the variable **sid_mode**:

```

/* for projection onto ecliptic of t0 */
#define SE_SIDBIT_ECL_T0      256

```

E.g.:

```

swe_set_sid_mode(SE_SIDM_J2000 + SE_SIDBIT_ECL_T0, 0, 0);
iflag |= SEFLG_SIDEREAL;
for (i = 0; i < NPLANETS; i++) {
    iflgret = swe_calc(tjd, ipl, iflag, xp, serr);
    printf("%f\n", xp[0]);
}

```

This procedure is required for the following sidereal modes, i.e. for transformation to the ecliptic of one of the standard equinoxes:

```

#define SE_SIDM_J2000          18
#define SE_SIDM_J1900          19
#define SE_SIDM_B1950          20

```

b) calculating precession-corrected transits

The function `swe_set_sidmode()` can also be used for calculating "precession-corrected transits". There are two methods, of which you have to choose the one that is more appropriate for you:

1. If you already have tropical positions of a natal chart, you can proceed as follows:

```
iflgret = swe_calc(tjd_et_natal, SE_ECL_NUT, 0, x, serr);
nut_long_nata = x[2];
swe_set_sid_mode( SE_SIDBIT_USER + SE_SIDBIT_ECL_T0, tjd_et, nut_long_nata );
```

where **tjd_et_natal** is the Julian day of the natal chart (Ephemeris time).

After this calculate the transits, using the function `swe_calc()` with the sidereal bit:

```
iflag |= SEFLG_SIDEREAL;
iflgret = swe_calc(tjd_et_transit, ipl_transit, iflag, xpt, serr);
```

2. If you do not have tropical natal positions yet, if you do not need them and are just interested in transit times, you can have it simpler:

```
swe_set_sid_mode( SE_SIDBIT_USER + SE_SIDBIT_ECL_T0, tjd_et, 0 );
iflag |= SEFLG_SIDEREAL;
iflgret = swe_calc(tjd_et_natal, ipl_natal, iflag, xp, serr);
iflgret = swe_calc(tjd_et_transit, ipl_transit, iflag, xpt, serr);
```

In this case, the natal positions will be tropical but without nutation. Note that you should not use them for other purposes.

c) solar system rotation plane

For sidereal positions referred to the solar system rotation plane, use the flag

```
/* for projection onto solar system rotation plane */
#define SE_SIDBIT_SSY_PLANE 512
```

Note: the parameters set by `swe_set_sid_mode()` survive calls of the function `swe_close()`.

10.2. `swe_get_ayanamsa_ut()` and `swe_get_ayanamsa()`

```
double swe_get_ayanamsa_ut(double tjd_ut);
double swe_get_ayanamsa(double tjd_et);
```

The function `swe_get_ayanamsa_ut()` was introduced with Swiseph Version 1.60 and expects Universal Time instead of Ephemeris Time. (cf. `swe_calc_ut()` and `swe_calc()`)

The two functions compute the **ayanamsha**, i.e. the distance of the tropical vernal point from the sidereal zero point of the zodiac. The **ayanamsha** is used to compute sidereal planetary positions from tropical ones:

```
pos_sid = pos_trop - ayanamsha
```

Before calling `swe_get_ayanamsha()`, you have to set the sidereal mode with `swe_set_sid_mode`, unless you want the default sidereal mode, which is the Fagan/Bradley **ayanamsha**.

11. The Ephemeris file related functions

11.1 `swe_set_ephe_path()`

If the environment variable `SE_EPHE_PATH` exists in the environment where Swiss Ephemeris is used, its content is used to find the ephemeris files. The variable can contain a directory name, or a list of directory names separated by ; (semicolon) on Windows or : (colon) on Unix.

```
void swe_set_ephe_path(char *path);
```

Usually an application will want to set its own ephemeris path by calling `swe_set_ephe_path()`, e.g.

```
swe_set_ephe_path("C:\\SWEPH\\EPHE");
```

The argument can be a single directory name or a list of directories, which are then searched in sequence. The argument of this call is ignored if the environment variable `SE_EPHE_PATH` exists and is not empty. If you want to make sure that your program overrides any environment variable setting, you can use `putenv()` to set it to an empty string.

If the path is longer than **256 bytes**, `swe_set_ephe_path()` sets the path `\SWEPH\EPHE` instead. If no environment variable exists and `swe_set_ephe_path()` is never called, the built-in ephemeris path is used. On Windows it is `"\\sweph\\ephe"` relative to the current working drive, on Unix it is `"/users/ephe"`. Asteroid ephemerides are looked for in the subdirectories `ast0`, `ast1`, `ast2` .. `ast9` of the ephemeris directory and, if not found there, in the ephemeris directory itself. Asteroids with numbers 0 – 999 are expected in directory `ast0`, those with numbers 1000 – 1999 in directory `ast1` etc. The environment variable `SE_EPHE_PATH` is most convenient when a user has several applications installed which all use the Swiss Ephemeris but would normally expect the ephemeris files in different application-specific directories. The use can override this by setting the environment variable, which forces all the different applications to use the same ephemeris directory. This allows him to use only one set of installed ephemeris files for all different applications. A developer should accept this override feature and allow the sophisticated users to exploit it.

11.2 swe_close()

```
/* close Swiss Ephemeris */
void swe_close(void);
```

At the end of your computations you can release most resources (open files and allocated memory) used by the Swiss Ephemeris DLL.

The following parameters survive a call of `swe_calc()`:

- the ephemeris path set by `swe_set_ephe_path()`
- the JPL file name set by `swe_set_jpl_file()`
- the geographical location set by `swe_set_topo()` for topocentric planetary positions
- the sidereal mode set by `swe_set_sid_mode()` for sidereal planetary positions

As soon as you make a call to `swe_calc()` or `swe_fixstar()`, the Swiss Ephemeris re-opens again.

11.3 swe_set_jpl_file()

```
/* set name of JPL ephemeris file */
void swe_set_jpl_file(char *fname);
```

If you work with the JPL ephemeris, SwissEph uses the default file name which is defined in `swephexp.h` as `SE_FNAME_DFT`. Currently, it has the value `"de406.eph"` or `"de431.eph"`.

If a different JPL ephemeris file is required, call the function `swe_set_jpl_file()` to make the file name known to the software, e.g.

```
swe_set_jpl_file("de405.eph");
```

This file must reside in the ephemeris path you are using for all your ephemeris files.

If the file name is longer than 256 byte, `swe_set_jpl_file()` cuts the file name to a length of 256 bytes. The error will become visible after the first call of `swe_calc()`, when it will return zero positions and an error message.

11.4 swe_version()

```
/* find out version number of your Swiss Ephemeris version */
char *swe_version(char *svers);
/* svers is a string variable with sufficient space to contain the version number (255 char) */
```

The Function returns a pointer to the string `svers`, i.e. to the version number of the Swiss Ephemeris that your software is using.

12. House cusp calculation

12.1 swe_houses()

```
/* house cusps, ascendant and MC */
int swe_houses(
double tjd_ut,      /* Julian day number, UT */
double geolat,      /* geographic latitude, in degrees */
double geolon,      /* geographic longitude, in degrees
                     * eastern longitude is positive,
                     * western longitude is negative,
                     * northern latitude is positive,
                     * southern latitude is negative */
int hsys,           /* house method, ascii code of one of the letters PKORCAEVXHTBG */
double *cusps,      /* array for 13 doubles */
double *ascmc);     /* array for 10 doubles */
```

12.2 swe_houses_armc()

```
int swe_houses_armc(
double armc,        /* ARMC */
double geolat,      /* geographic latitude, in degrees */
double eps,         /* ecliptic obliquity, in degrees */
int hsys,           /* house method, ascii code of one of the letters PKORCAEVXHTBG */
double *cusps,      /* array for 13 doubles */
double *ascmc);     /* array for 10 doubles */
```

12.3 swe_houses_ex()

```
/* extended function; to compute tropical or sidereal positions */
int swe_houses_ex(
double tjd_ut,      /* Julian day number, UT */
int32 iflag,        /* 0 or SEFLG_SIDEREAL or SEFLG_RADIANS */
double geolat,      /* geographic latitude, in degrees */
double geolon,      /* geographic longitude, in degrees
                     * eastern longitude is positive,
                     * western longitude is negative,
                     * northern latitude is positive,
                     * southern latitude is negative */
int hsys,           /* house method, ascii code of one of the letters PKORCAEVXHTBG */
double *cusps,      /* array for 13 doubles */
double *ascmc);     /* array for 10 doubles */
```

12.4 swe_house_name()

```
/* returns the name of the house method, maximum 40 chars
 */
char * swe_house_name(
int hsys,           /* house method, ascii code of one of the letters PKORCAEVXHTBG */
);
```

The function `swe_houses()` is most comfortable, if you need the houses for a given date and geographic position. Sometimes, however, you will want to compute houses from an ARMC, e.g. with the composite horoscope which has no date, only the composite ARMC of two natal ARMCs. In such cases, you can use the function `swe_houses_armc()`. To compute the composite ecliptic obliquity **eps**, you will have to call `sweph_calc()` with **ipl** = `SE_ECL_NUT` for both birth dates and calculate the average of both **eps**. Note that **tjd_ut** must be [Universal Time](#), whereas planets are computed from [Ephemeris Time](#) `tjd_et = tjd_ut + delta_t(tjd_ut)`.

Also note that the array **cusps** must provide space for **13 doubles** (declare as `cusp[13]`), otherwise you risk a program crash. With house system 'G' (Gauquelin sector cusps), declare it as `cusp[37]`.

Note: With house system 'G', the cusp numbering is in clockwise direction.

The extended house function `swe_houses_ex()` does exactly the same calculations as `swe_houses()`. The difference is that `swe_houses_ex()` has a parameter **iflag**, which can be set to `SEFLG_SIDEREAL`, if **sidereal** house positions are wanted. Before calling `swe_houses_ex()` for sidereal house positions, the sidereal mode can be set by calling the function `swe_set_sid_mode()`. If this is not done, the default sidereal mode, i.e. the Fagan/Bradley **ayanamsha**, will be used.

There is no extended function for `swe_houses_armc()`. Therefore, if you want to compute such obscure things as sidereal composite house cusps, the procedure will be more complicated:

```
/* sidereal composite house computation; with true epsilon, but without nutation in longitude */
swe_calc(tjd_et1, SE_ECL_NUT, 0, x1, serr);
swe_calc(tjd_et2, SE_ECL_NUT, 0, x2, serr);
armc1 = swe_sidtime(tjd_ut1) * 15;
armc2 = swe_sidtime(tjd_ut2) * 15;
armc_comp = composite(armc1, armc2); /* this is a function created by the user */
eps_comp = (x1[0] + x2[0]) / 2;
nut_comp = (x1[2] + x2[2]) / 2;
tjd_comp = (tjd_et1 + tjd_et2) / 2;
aya = swe_get_ayanamsa(tjd_comp);
swe_houses_armc(armc_comp, geolat, eps_comp, hsys, cusps, ascmc);
for (i = 1; i <= 12; i++)
    cusp[i] = swe_degnorm(cusp[i] - aya - nut_comp);
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    ascmc[i] = swe_degnorm(ascm[i] - aya - nut_comp);
```

Output and input parameters.

The first array element **cusps[0]** is always 0, the twelve houses follow in **cusps[1] .. [12]**, the reason being that arrays in C begin with the index 0. The indices are therefore:

```
cusps[0] = 0
cusps[1] = house 1
cusps[2] = house 2
```

etc.

In the array **ascmc**, the function returns the following values:

```
ascmc[0] = Ascendant
ascmc[1] = MC
ascmc[2] = ARMC
ascmc[3] = Vertex
ascmc[4] = "equatorial ascendant"
ascmc[5] = "co-ascendant" (Walter Koch)
ascmc[6] = "co-ascendant" (Michael Munkasey)
ascmc[7] = "polar ascendant" (M. Munkasey)
```

The following defines can be used to find these values:

```
#define SE_ASC 0
#define SE_MC 1
#define SE_ARMC 2
#define SE_VERTEX 3
#define SE_EQUASC 4 /* "equatorial ascendant" */
#define SE_COASC1 5 /* "co-ascendant" (W. Koch) */
#define SE_COASC2 6 /* "co-ascendant" (M. Munkasey) */
#define SE_POLASC 7 /* "polar ascendant" (M. Munkasey) */
#define SE_NASCMC 8
```

ascmc must be an array of **10 doubles**. **ascmc[8... 9]** are 0 and may be used for additional points in future releases.

The following house systems are implemented so far

```
hsys = 'P' Placidus
      'K' Koch
      'O' Porphyrius
      'R' Regiomontanus
      'C' Campanus
      'A' or 'E' Equal (cusp 1 is Ascendant)
      'V' Vehlow equal (Asc. in middle of house 1)
      'W' Whole sign
```

'X'	axial rotation system / meridian system / zariel
'H'	azimuthal or horizontal system
'T'	Polich/Page ("topocentric" system)
'B'	Alcabitus
'M'	Morinus
'U'	Krusinski-Pisa
'G'	Gauquelin sector
'Y'	APC houses

Placidus and Koch house cusps **cannot be computed beyond the polar circle**. In such cases, `swe_houses()` switches to Porphyry houses (each quadrant is divided into three equal parts) and returns the error code ERR.

The **Vertex** is the point on the ecliptic that is located in precise **western** direction. The opposition of the **Vertex** is the **Antivertex**, the ecliptic east point.

13. The sign of geographical longitudes in Swiseph functions

There is a disagreement between **American** and **European** programmers whether eastern or western geographical longitudes ought to be considered positive. Americans prefer to have West longitudes positive, Europeans prefer the older tradition that considers East longitudes as positive and West longitudes as negative. The **Astronomical Almanac** still follows the European pattern. It gives the geographical coordinates of observatories in "East longitude".

The Swiss Ephemeris also follows the **European style**. All Swiss Ephemeris functions that use geographical coordinates consider **positive geographical longitudes as East** and **negative ones as West**.

E.g. `87w39 = -87.65°` (Chicago IL/USA) and `8e33 = +8.55°` (Zurich, Switzerland).

There is no such controversy about northern and southern geographical latitudes. North is always positive and south is negative.

14. Getting the house position of a planet with `swe_house_pos()`

To compute the house position of a given body for a given ARMC, you may use the

```
double swe_house_pos(
    double armc,      /* ARMC */
    double geolat,    /* geographic latitude, in degrees */
    double eps,       /* ecliptic obliquity, in degrees */
    int hsys,         /* house method, one of the letters PKRAV */
    double *xpin,     /* array of 2 doubles: ecl. longitude and latitude of the planet */
    char *serr);      /* return area for error or warning message */
```

The variables **armc**, **geolat**, **eps**, and **xpin[0]** and **xpin[1]** (ecliptic longitude and latitude of the planet) must be in degrees. **serr** must, as usually, point to a character array of 256 byte.

The function returns a value between 1.0 and 12.999999, indicating in which house a planet is and how far from its cusp it is.

With house system 'G' (Gauquelin sectors), a value between 1.0 and 36.9999999 is returned. Note that, while all other house systems number house cusps in counterclockwise direction, Gauquelin sectors are numbered in clockwise direction.

With **Koch** houses, the function sometimes **returns 0**, if the computation was not possible. This happens most often in **polar regions**, but it can happen at latitudes **below 66°33'** as well, e.g. if a body has a high declination and falls within the circumpolar sky. With circumpolar fixed stars (or asteroids) a Koch house position may be impossible at any geographic location except on the equator.

The user must decide how to deal with this situation.

You can use the house positions returned by this function for house horoscopes (or "mundane" positions). For this, you have to transform it into a value between 0 and 360 degrees. Subtract 1 from the house number and multiply it with 30, or `mund_pos = (hpos - 1) * 30;`

You will realize that house positions computed like this, e.g. for the Koch houses, will not agree exactly with the ones that you get applying the Huber "hand calculation" method. If you want a better agreement, set the ecliptic latitude **xpin[1]= 0**. Remaining differences result from the fact that Huber's hand calculation is a simplification, whereas our computation is geometrically accurate.

This function requires **TROPICAL** positions in **xpin**. **SIDEREAL** house positions are identical to tropical ones in the following cases:

- If the traditional method is used to compute sidereal planets ($\text{sid_pos} = \text{trop_pos} - \text{ayanamsha}$). Here the function `swe_house_pos()` works for all house systems.
- If a non-traditional method (projection to the ecliptic of t_0 or to the solar system rotation plane) is used and the definition of the house system does not depend on the ecliptic. This is the case with **Campanus**, **Regiomontanus**, **Placidus**, **Azimuth** houses, **axial rotation** houses. This is NOT the case with **equal houses**, **Porphry** and **Koch houses**. You have to compute equal and Porphry house positions on your own. **We recommend to avoid Koch** houses here. Sidereal Koch houses make no sense with these sidereal algorithms.
- Alcabitus is not yet supported in release 1.61.01
- APC houses not supported (defaults to Placidus)

14.1. Calculating the Gauquelin sector position of a planet with `swe_house_pos()` or `swe_gauquelin_sector()`

For general information on Gauquelin sectors, read chapter 6.5 in documentation file `swisseph.doc`.

There are two functions that can be used to calculate Gauquelin sectors:

- `swe_house_pos`. Full details about this function are presented in the previous section. To calculate Gauquelin sectors the parameter `hsys` must be set to 'G' (Gauquelin sectors). This function will then return the sector position as a value between 1.0 and 36.9999999. Note that Gauquelin sectors are numbered in clockwise direction, unlike all other house systems.
- `swe_gauquelin_sector` - detailed below.

Function `swe_gauquelin_sector()` is declared as follows:

```
int32 swe_gauquelin_sector(
    double tjd_ut,      /* search after this time (UT) */
    int32 ipl,          /* planet number, if planet, or moon */
    char *starname,     /* star name, if star */
    int32 iflag,         /* flag for ephemeris and SEFLG_TOPOCTR */
    int32 imeth,         /* method: 0 = with lat., 1 = without lat.,
                        /*          2 = from rise/set, 3 = from rise/set with refraction */
    double *geopos,     /* array of three doubles containing
                        /*          * geograph. long., lat., height of observer */
    double atpress,     /* atmospheric pressure, only useful with imeth=3;
                        /*          * if 0, default = 1013.25 mbar is used*/
    double attemp,      /* atmospheric temperature in degrees Celsius, only useful with imeth=3 */
    double *dgsect,     /* return address for gauquelin sector position */
    char *serr);        /* return address for error message */
```

This function returns OK or ERR (-1). It returns an error in a number of cases, for example circumpolar bodies with `imeth=2`. As with other SE functions, if there is an error, an error message is written to `serr`. `dgsect` is used to obtain the Gauquelin sector position as a value between 1.0 and 36.9999999. Gauquelin sectors are numbered in clockwise direction.

There are six methods of computing the Gauquelin sector position of a planet:

1. Sector positions from ecliptical longitude AND latitude:

There are two ways of doing this:

- Call `swe_house_pos()` with `hsys = 'G'`, `xpin[0]` = ecliptical longitude of planet, and `xpin[1]` = ecliptical latitude. This function returns the sector position as a value between 1.0 and 36.9999999.
- Call `swe_gauquelin_sector()` with `imeth=0`. This is less efficient than `swe_house_pos` because it recalculates the whole planet whereas `swe_house_pos()` has an input array for ecliptical positions calculated before.

2. Sector positions computed from ecliptical longitudes without ecliptical latitudes:

There are two ways of doing this:

- Call `swe_house_pos()` with `hsys = 'G'`, `xpin[0]` = ecl. longitude of planet, and `xpin[1] = 0`. This function returns the sector position as a value between 1.0 and 36.9999999.
- Call `swe_gauquelin_sector()` with `imeth=1`. Again this is less efficient than `swe_house_pos`.

3. Sector positions of a planet from rising and setting times of planets.

The rising and setting of the disk center is used:

- Call `swe_gauquelin_sector()` with `imeth=2`.

4. Sector positions of a planet from rising and setting times of planets, taking into account atmospheric refraction.

The rising and setting of the disk center is used:

- Call `swe_gauquelin_sector()` with `imeth = 3`.

5. Sector positions of a planet from rising and setting times of planets.

The rising and setting of the disk edge is used:

- Call `swe_gauquelin_sector()` with `imeth=4`.

6. Sector positions of a planet from rising and setting times of planets, taking into account atmospheric refraction.

The rising and setting of the disk edge is used:

- Call `swe_gauquelin_sector()` with `imeth = 5`.

15. Sidereal time with `swe_sidtime()` and `swe_sidtime0()`

The **sidereal time** is computed inside the `houses()` function and returned via the variable **armc** which measures sidereal time in degrees. To get sidereal time in hours, divide **armc** by 15.

If the sidereal time is required separately from house calculation, two functions are available. The second version requires obliquity and nutation to be given in the function call, the first function computes them internally. Both return sidereal time at the **Greenwich Meridian**, measured in hours.

```
double swe_sidtime(double tjd_ut); /* Julian day number, UT */
double swe_sidtime0(
    double tjd_ut, /* Julian day number, UT */
    double eps,    /* obliquity of ecliptic, in degrees */
    double nut);   /* nutation in longitude, in degrees */
```

16. Summary of SWISSEPH functions

16.1. Calculation of planets and stars

Planets, moon, asteroids, lunar nodes, apogees, fictitious bodies

```

long swe_calc_ut(
    double tjd_ut,      /* Julian day number, Universal Time */
    int ipl,            /* planet number */
    long iflag,         /* flag bits */
    double *xx,         /* target address for 6 position values: longitude, latitude, distance,
                        long. speed, lat. speed, dist. speed */
    char *serr);        /* 256 bytes for error string */

long swe_calc(
    double tjd_et,      /* Julian day number, Ephemeris Time */
    int ipl,            /* planet number */
    long iflag,         /* flag bits */
    double *xx,         /* target address for 6 position values: longitude, latitude, distance,
                        long. speed, lat. speed, dist. speed */
    char *serr);        /* 256 bytes for error string */

```

Fixed stars

```

long swe_fixstar_ut(
    char *star,         /* star name, returned star name 40 bytes */
    double tjd_ut,      /* Julian day number, Universal Time */
    long iflag,         /* flag bits */
    double *xx,         /* target address for 6 position values: longitude, latitude, distance,
                        long. speed, lat. speed, dist. speed */
    char *serr);        /* 256 bytes for error string */

long swe_fixstar(
    char *star,         /* star name, returned star name 40 bytes */
    double tjd_et,      /* Julian day number, Ephemeris Time */
    long iflag,         /* flag bits */
    double *xx,         /* target address for 6 position values: longitude, latitude, distance,
                        long. speed, lat. speed, dist. speed */
    char *serr);        /* 256 bytes for error string */

```

Set the geographic location for topocentric planet computation

```

void swe_set_topo (
    double geolon,      /* geographic longitude */
    double geolat,      /* geographic latitude
                        eastern longitude is positive,
                        western longitude is negative,
                        northern latitude is positive,
                        southern latitude is negative */
    double altitude);   /* altitude above sea */

```

Set the sidereal mode for sidereal planet positions

```

void swe_set_sid_mode (
    int32 sid_mode,
    double t0,          /* reference epoch */
    double ayan_t0);    /* initial ayanamsha at t0 */

/* to get the ayanamsha for a date */
double swe_get_ayanamsa(double tjd_et);

```

16.2 Eclipses and planetary phenomena

Find the next eclipse for a given geographic position

```
int32 swe_sol_eclipse_when_loc(
double tjd_start,      /* start date for search, Jul. day UT */
int32 ifl,             /* ephemeris flag */
double *geopos,        /* 3 doubles for geo. lon, lat, height */
                        /* eastern longitude is positive,
                        /* western longitude is negative,
                        /* northern latitude is positive,
                        /* southern latitude is negative */
double *tret,          /* return array, 10 doubles, see below */
double *attr,          /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
AS_BOOL backward,     /* TRUE, if backward search */
char *serr);          /* return error string */
```

Find the next eclipse globally

```
int32 swe_sol_eclipse_when_glob(
double tjd_start,      /* start date for search, Jul. day UT */
int32 ifl,             /* ephemeris flag */
int32 ifltype,         /* eclipse type wanted: SE_ECL_TOTAL etc. */
double *tret,          /* return array, 10 doubles, see below */
AS_BOOL backward,     /* TRUE, if backward search */
char *serr);          /* return error string */
```

Compute the attributes of a solar eclipse for a given tjd, geographic long., latit. and height

```
int32 swe_sol_eclipse_how(
double tjd_ut,         /* time, Jul. day UT */
int32 ifl,             /* ephemeris flag */
double *geopos,        /* geogr. longitude, latitude, height */
                        /* eastern longitude is positive,
                        /* western longitude is negative,
                        /* northern latitude is positive,
                        /* southern latitude is negative */
double *attr,          /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
char *serr);          /* return error string */
```

Find out the geographic position where a central eclipse is central or a non-central one maximal

```
int32 swe_sol_eclipse_where (
double tjd_ut,         /* time, Jul. day UT */
int32 ifl,             /* ephemeris flag */
double *geopos,        /* return array, 2 doubles, geo. long. and lat. */
                        /* eastern longitude is positive,
                        /* western longitude is negative,
                        /* northern latitude is positive,
                        /* southern latitude is negative */
double *attr,          /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
char *serr);          /* return error string */
```

or

```
int32 swe_lun_occult_where (
double tjd_ut,         /* time, Jul. day UT */
int32 ipl,            /* planet number */
char* starname,       /* star name, must be NULL or "" if not a star */
int32 ifl,            /* ephemeris flag */
double *geopos,        /* return array, 2 doubles, geo. long. and lat. */
                        /* eastern longitude is positive,
                        /* western longitude is negative,
                        /* northern latitude is positive,
                        /* southern latitude is negative */
double *attr,          /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
char *serr);          /* return error string */
```

Find the next occultation of a body by the moon for a given geographic position

(can also be used for solar eclipses)

```

int32 swe_lun_occult_when_loc(
double tjd_start, /* start date for search, Jul. day UT */
int32 ipl, /* planet number */
char* starname, /* star name, must be NULL or "" if not a star */
int32 ifl, /* ephemeris flag */
double *geopos, /* 3 doubles for geo. lon, lat, height eastern longitude is positive,
                 western longitude is negative, northern latitude is positive,
                 southern latitude is negative */
double *tret, /* return array, 10 doubles, see below */
double *attr, /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
AS_BOOL backward, /* TRUE, if backward search */
char *serr); /* return error string */

```

Find the next occultation globally

(can also be used for solar eclipses)

```

int32 swe_lun_occult_when_glob(
double tjd_start, /* start date for search, Jul. day UT */
int32 ipl, /* planet number */
char* starname, /* star name, must be NULL or "" if not a star */
int32 ifl, /* ephemeris flag */
int32 ifltype, /* eclipse type wanted */
double *geopos, /* 3 doubles for geo. lon, lat, height eastern longitude is positive,
                 western longitude is negative, northern latitude is positive,
                 southern latitude is negative */
double *tret, /* return array, 10 doubles, see below */
double *attr, /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
AS_BOOL backward, /* TRUE, if backward search */
char *serr); /* return error string */

```

Find the next lunar eclipse observable from a geographic location

```

int32 swe_lun_eclipse_when_loc(
double tjd_start, /* start date for search, Jul. day UT */
int32 ifl, /* ephemeris flag */
double *geopos, /* 3 doubles for geo. lon, lat, height eastern longitude is positive,
                 western longitude is negative, northern latitude is positive,
                 southern latitude is negative */
double *tret, /* return array, 10 doubles, see below */
double *attr, /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
AS_BOOL backward, /* TRUE, if backward search */
char *serr); /* return error string */

```

Find the next lunar eclipse, global function

```

int32 swe_lun_eclipse_when(
double tjd_start, /* start date for search, Jul. day UT */
int32 ifl, /* ephemeris flag */
int32 ifltype, /* eclipse type wanted: SE_ECL_TOTAL etc. */
double *tret, /* return array, 10 doubles, see below */
AS_BOOL backward, /* TRUE, if backward search */
char *serr); /* return error string */

```

Compute the attributes of a lunar eclipse at a given time

```

int32 swe_lun_eclipse_how(
double tjd_ut, /* time, Jul. day UT */
int32 ifl, /* ephemeris flag */
double *geopos, /* input array, geopos, geolon, geoheight */
                 eastern longitude is positive,
                 western longitude is negative,
                 northern latitude is positive,
                 southern latitude is negative */

```

```
double *attr,          /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
char *serr);          /* return error string */
```

Compute risings, settings and meridian transits of a body

```
int32 swe_rise_trans(
double tjd_ut,          /* search after this time (UT) */
int32 ipl,              /* planet number, if planet or moon */
char *stname,           /* star name, if star */
int32 ephflag,          /* ephemeris flag */
int32 rsmi,             /* integer specifying that rise, set, or one of the two meridian transits is
                        wanted. see definition below */
double *geopos,         /* array of three doubles containing geograph. long., lat., height of observer */
double atpress,         /* atmospheric pressure in mbar/hPa */
double attemp,          /* atmospheric temperature in deg. C */
double *tret,           /* return address (double) for rise time etc. */
char *serr);            /* return address for error message */
```

```
int32 swe_rise_trans_true_hor(
double tjd_ut,          /* search after this time (UT) */
int32 ipl,              /* planet number, if planet or moon */
char *stname,           /* star name, if star */
int32 ephflag,          /* ephemeris flag */
int32 rsmi,             /* integer specifying that rise, set, or one of the two meridian transits is
                        wanted. see definition below */
double *geopos,         /* array of three doubles containing
                        * geograph. long., lat., height of observer */
double atpress,         /* atmospheric pressure in mbar/hPa */
double attemp,          /* atmospheric temperature in deg. C */
double horhgt,          /* height of local horizon in deg at the point where the body rises or sets */
double *tret,           /* return address (double) for rise time etc. */
char *serr);            /* return address for error message */
```

Compute planetary phenomena

```
int32 swe_pheno_ut(
double tjd_ut,          /* time Jul. Day UT */
int32 ipl,              /* planet number */
int32 iflag,            /* ephemeris flag */
double *attr,           /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
char *serr);            /* return error string */

int32 swe_pheno(
double tjd_et,          /* time Jul. Day ET */
int32 ipl,              /* planet number */
int32 iflag,            /* ephemeris flag */
double *attr,           /* return array, 20 doubles, see below */
char *serr);            /* return error string */
```

```
void swe_azalt(
double tjd_ut,          /* UT */
int32 calc_flag,        /* SE_ECL2HOR or SE_EQU2HOR */
double *geopos,         /* array of 3 doubles: geogr. long., lat., height */
double atpress,         /* atmospheric pressure in mbar (hPa) */
double attemp,          /* atmospheric temperature in degrees Celsius */
double *xin,            /* array of 3 doubles: position of body in either ecliptical or equatorial
                        coordinates, depending on calc_flag */
double *xaz);           /* return array of 3 doubles, containing azimuth, true altitude, apparent
                        altitude */
```

```
void swe_azalt_rev(
double tjd_ut,          /* either SE_HOR2ECL or SE_HOR2EQU */
int32 calc_flag,        /* either SE_HOR2ECL or SE_HOR2EQU */
double *geopos,         /* array of 3 doubles for geograph. pos. of observer */
double *xin,            /* array of 2 doubles for azimuth and true altitude of planet */
```



```

    double *xout);          /* return array of 2 doubles for either ecliptic or equatorial coordinates,
                             depending on calc_flag */

double swe_refrac(
double inalt,
double atpress,           /* atmospheric pressure in mbar (hPa) */
double attemp,            /* atmospheric temperature in degrees Celsius */
int32 calc_flag);         /* either SE_TRUE_TO_APP or SE_APP_TO_TRUE */

```

16.3. Date and time conversion

Delta T from Julian day number

```

* Ephemeris time (ET) = Universal time (UT) + swe_deltat(UT)*/
double swe_deltat(double tjd);

```

Julian day number from year, month, day, hour, with check whether date is legal

```

/*Return value: OK or ERR */
int swe_date_conversion (
    int y , int m , int d ,      /* year, month, day */
    double hour,                /* hours (decimal, with fraction) */
    char c,                     /* calendar 'g'[regorian] | 'j'[ulian] */
    double *tjd);               /* target address for Julian day */

```

Julian day number from year, month, day, hour

```

double swe_julday(
    int year, int month, int day, double hour,
    int gregflag);              /* Gregorian calendar: 1, Julian calendar: 0 */

```

Year, month, day, hour from Julian day number

```

void swe_revjul (
    double tjd,                 /* Julian day number */
    int gregflag,               /* Gregorian calendar: 1, Julian calendar: 0 */
    int *year,                  /* target addresses for year, etc. */
    int *month, int *day, double *hour);

```

Local time to UTC and UTC to local time

```

/* transform local time to UTC or UTC to local time
*
* input:
*   iyear ... dsec    date and time
*   d_timezone        timezone offset
* output:
*   iyear_out ... dsec_out
*
* For time zones east of Greenwich, d_timezone is positive.
* For time zones west of Greenwich, d_timezone is negative.
*
* For conversion from local time to utc, use +d_timezone.
* For conversion from utc to local time, use -d_timezone.
*/
void FAR PASCAL_CONV swe_utc_timezone(
    int32 iyear, int32 imonth, int32 iday,
    int32 ihour, int32 imin, double dsec,
    double d_timezone,
    int32 *iyear_out, int32 *imonth_out, int32 *iday_out,
    int32 *ihour_out, int32 *imin_out, double *dsec_out
)

```

UTC to jd (TT and UT1)

```

/* input: date and time (wall clock time), calendar flag.
 * output: an array of doubles with Julian Day number in ET (TT) and UT (UT1)
 *          an error message (on error)
 * The function returns OK or ERR.
 */
void swe_utc_to_jd (
    int32 iyear, int32 imonth, int32 iday,
    int32 ihour, int32 imin, double dsec, /* note : second is a decimal */
    gregflag, /* Gregorian calendar: 1, Julian calendar: 0 */
    dret /* return array, two doubles:
        * dret[0] = Julian day in ET (TT)
        * dret[1] = Julian day in UT (UT1) */
    serr /* error string */
)

```

TT (ET1) to UTC

```

/* input: Julian day number in ET (TT), calendar flag
 * output: year, month, day, hour, min, sec in UTC */
void swe_jdet_to_utc (
    double tjd_et, /* Julian day number in ET (TT) */
    gregflag, /* Gregorian calendar: 1, Julian calendar: 0 */
    int32 *iyear, int32 *imonth, int32 *iday,
    int32 *ihour, int32 *imin, double *dsec, /* note : second is a decimal */
)

```

UTC to TT (ET1)

```

/* input: Julian day number in UT (UT1), calendar flag
 * output: year, month, day, hour, min, sec in UTC */
void swe_jdut1_to_utc (
    double tjd_ut, /* Julian day number in ET (TT) */
    gregflag, /* Gregorian calendar: 1, Julian calendar: 0 */
    int32 *iyear, int32 *imonth, int32 *iday,
    int32 *ihour, int32 *imin, double *dsec, /* note : second is a decimal */
)

```

Get tidal acceleration used in swe_deltat()

```
double swe_get_tid_acc(void);
```

Set tidal acceleration to be used in swe_deltat()

```
void swe_set_tid_acc(double t_acc);
```

Equation of time

```

/* * function returns the difference between local apparent and local mean time.
   e = LAT - LMT. tjd_et is ephemeris time */
int swe_time_equ(double tjd_et, double *e, char *serr);

/* converts Local Mean Time (LMT) to Local Apparent Time (LAT) */
/* tjd_lmt and tjd_lat are a Julian day number
 * geolon is geographic longitude, where eastern longitudes are positive,
 * western ones negative */
int32 swe_lmt_to_lat(double tjd_lmt, double geolon, double *tjd_lat, char *serr);

/* converts Local Apparent Time (LAT) to Local Mean Time (LMT) */
int32 swe_lat_to_lmt(double tjd_lat, double geolon, double *tjd_lmt, char *serr);

```

16.4. Initialization, setup, and closing functions

Set directory path of ephemeris files

```
void swe_set_ephe_path(char *path);
```

```
/* set name of JPL ephemeris file */  
void swe_set_jpl_file(char *fname);
```

```
/* close Swiss Ephemeris */  
void swe_close(void);
```



```
double eps,          /* ecliptic obliquity, in degrees */
int hsys,            /* house method, one of the letters PKRCAV */
double *xpin,        /* array of 2 doubles: ecl. longitude and latitude of the planet */
char *serr);         /* return area for error or warning message */
```

Get the Gauquelin sector position for a body

```
double swe_gauquelin_sector(
double tjd_ut,        /* search after this time (UT) */
int32 ipl,            /* planet number, if planet, or moon */
char *starname,       /* star name, if star */
int32 iflag,          /* flag for ephemeris and SEFLG_TOPOCTR */
int32 imeth,          /* method: 0 = with lat., 1 = without lat.,
/*                2 = from rise/set, 3 = from rise/set with refraction */
double *geopos,       /* array of three doubles containing
/*                * geograph. long., lat., height of observer */
double atpress,       /* atmospheric pressure, only useful with imeth=3;
/*                * if 0, default = 1013.25 mbar is used*/
double attemp,        /* atmospheric temperature in degrees Celsius, only useful with imeth=3 */
double *dgsect,       /* return address for gauquelin sector position */
char *serr);          /* return address for error message */
```

16.6. Auxiliary functions

Coordinate transformation, from ecliptic to equator or vice-versa

```

equator -> ecliptic      : eps must be positive
ecliptic -> equator      : eps must be negative eps, longitude and latitude are in degrees! */

void swe_cotrans(
double *xpo,              /* 3 doubles: long., lat., dist. to be converted; distance remains unchanged,
                           can be set to 1.00 */
double *xpn,              /* 3 doubles: long., lat., dist. Result of the conversion */
double eps);              /* obliquity of ecliptic, in degrees. */

```

Coordinate transformation of position and speed, from ecliptic to equator or vice-versa

```

/* equator -> ecliptic : eps must be positive
   ecliptic -> equator : eps must be negative
   eps, long., lat., and speeds in long. and lat. are in degrees! */
void swe_cotrans_sp(
double *xpo,              /* 6 doubles, input: long., lat., dist. and speeds in long., lat and dist. */
double *xpn,              /* 6 doubles, position and speed in new coordinate system */
double eps);              /* obliquity of ecliptic, in degrees. */

```

Get the name of a planet

```

char* swe_get_planet_name(
int ipl,                  /* planet number */
char* plan_name);        /* address for planet name, at least 20 char */

/* normalization of any degree number to the range 0 ... 360 */
double swe_degnorm(double x);

```

16.7. Other functions that may be useful

PLACALC, the predecessor of **SWISSEPH**, had included several functions that we do not need for **SWISSEPH** anymore. Nevertheless we include them again in our DLL, because some users of our software may have taken them over and use them in their applications. However, we gave them new names that were more consistent with **SWISSEPH**.

PLACALC used angular measurements in **centiseconds** a lot; a centisecond is **1/100** of an **arc second**. The C type **CSEC** or **centisec** is a 32-bit integer. **CSEC** was used because calculation with integer variables was considerably faster than floating point calculation on most CPUs in 1988, when **PLACALC** was written. In the Swiss Ephemeris we have dropped the use of centiseconds and use double (64-bit floating point) for all angular measurements.

Normalize argument into interval [0..DEG360]

```

/* former function name: csnorm() */
extern EXP32 centisec FAR PASCAL_CONV EXP16 swe_csnorm(centisec p);

```

Distance in centisecs p1 - p2 normalized to [0..360]

```

/* former function name: difcsn() */
extern EXP32 centisec FAR PASCAL_CONV EXP16 swe_difcsn(centisec p1, centisec p2);

```

Distance in degrees

```

/* former function name: difdegn() */
extern EXP32 double FAR PASCAL_CONV EXP16 swe_difdegn (double p1, double p2);

```

Distance in centisecs p1 - p2 normalized to [-180..180]

```

/* former function name: difcs2n() */
extern EXP32 centisec FAR PASCAL_CONV EXP16 swe_difcs2n(centisec p1, centisec p2);

```

Distance in degrees

```
/* former function name: difdeg2n() */
extern EXP32 double FAR PASCAL_CONV EXP16 swe_difdeg2n(double p1, double p2);
```

Round second, but at 29.5959 always down

```
/* former function name: roundsec() */
extern EXP32 centisec FAR PASCAL_CONV EXP16 swe_csroundsec(centisec x);
```

Double to long with rounding, no overflow check

```
/* former function name: d2l() */
extern EXP32 long FAR PASCAL_CONV EXP16 swe_d2l(double x);
```

Day of week

```
/*Monday = 0, ... Sunday = 6 former function name: day_of_week() */
extern EXP32 int FAR PASCAL_CONV EXP16 swe_day_of_week(double jd);
```

Centiseconds -> time string

```
/* former function name: TimeString() */
extern EXP32 char *FAR PASCAL_CONV EXP16 swe_cs2timestr(CSEC t, int sep, AS_BOOL
    suppressZero, char *a);
```

Centiseconds -> longitude or latitude string

```
/* former function name: LonLatString() */
extern EXP32 char *FAR PASCAL_CONV EXP16 swe_cs2lonlatstr(CSEC t, char pchar, char mchar,
    char *s);
```

Centiseconds -> degrees string

```
/* former function name: DegreeString() */
extern EXP32 char *FAR PASCAL_CONV EXP16 swe_cs2degstr(CSEC t, char *a);
```

17. The SWISSEPH DLLs

There is a 32 bit DLL: [swedll32.dll](#)

You can use our programs [swetest.c](#) and [swewin.c](#) as examples. To compile [swetest](#) or [swewin](#) with a DLL:

1. The compiler needs the following files:

[swetest.c](#) or [swewin.c](#)
[swedll32.dll](#)
[swedll32.lib](#) (if you choose implicit linking)
[swephexp.h](#)
[swedll.h](#)
[sweodef.h](#)

2. Define the following macros (-d):

[USE_DLL](#)

3. Build [swetest.exe](#) from [swetest.c](#) and [swedll32.lib](#).

Build [swewin.exe](#) from [swewin.c](#), [swewin.rc](#), and [swedll32.lib](#)

We provide some project files which we have used to build our test samples. You will need to adjust the project files to your environment.

We have worked with [Microsoft Visual C++ 5.0](#) (32-bit). The DLLs were built with the Microsoft compilers.

17.1 DLL Interface for brain damaged compilers

If you work with [GFA-Basic](#) or some other brain damaged language, the problem will occur that the DLL interface does not support 8-bit, 32-bit, double by value and VOID data or function types. Therefore, we have written a set of modified functions that use [double pointers](#) instead of [doubles](#), [character pointers](#) instead of [characters](#), and

integers instead of **void**. The names of these modified functions are the same as the names of their prototypes, except that they end with **"_d"**, e.g. **swe_calc_d()** instead of **swe_calc()**. The export definitions of these functions can be found in file **swedll.h**. We do not repeat them here to avoid confusion with the ordinary functions described in the preceding chapters. The additional functions are only wrapper functions, i.e. they call internally the real DLL functions and return the same results.

Swiss Ephemeris release 1.61 is the last release for which 16-bit compilers have been supported and for which a 16-bit DLL has been created.

18. Using the DLL with Visual Basic 5.0

The 32-bit DLL contains the exported function under 'decorated names'. Each function has an underscore before its name, and a suffix of the form **@xx** where **xx** is the number of stack bytes used by the call.

The Visual Basic declarations for the DLL functions and for some important flag parameters are in the file **\sweph\vb\swedec1.txt** and can be inserted directly into a VB program.

A sample VB program **vbsweph** is included on the distribution, in directory **\sweph\vb**. To run this sample, the DLL file **swedll32.dll** must be copied into the vb directory or installed in the Windows system directory.

DLL functions returning a string:

Some DLL functions return a string, e.g.

```
char* swe_get_planet_name(int ipl, char *pname)
```

This function copies its result into the string pointer **pname**; the calling program must provide sufficient space so that the result string fits into it. As usual in C programming, the function copies the return string into the provided area and returns the pointer to this area as the function value. This allows to use this function directly in a C print statement.

In VB there are three problems with this type of function:

1. The string parameter **pname** must be initialized to a string of sufficient length before the call; the content does not matter because it is overwritten by the called function. The parameter type must be **ByVal pname as String**.
2. The returned string is terminated by a NULL character. This must be searched in VB and the VB string length must be set accordingly. Our sample program demonstrates how this can be done:

```
Private Function set_strlen(c$) As String
    i = InStr(c$, Chr$(0))
    c$ = Left(c$, i - 1)
    set_strlen = c$
End Function
pname = String(20,0) ' initialize string to length 20
swe_get_planet_name(SE_SUN, pname)
pname = set_strlen(pname)
```

3. The function value itself is a pointer to character. This function value cannot be used in VB because VB does not have a pointer data type. In VB, such a Function can be either declared as type **"As long"** and the return value ignored, or it can be declared as a Sub. We have chosen to declare all such functions as **,Sub'**, which automatically ignores the return value.

```
Declare Sub swe_get_planet_name (ByVal ipl as Long, ByVal pname as String)
```

19. Using the DLL with Borland Delphi and C++ Builder

19.1 Delphi 2.0 and higher (32-bit)

The information in this section was contributed by **Markus Fabian, Bern, Switzerland**.

In Delphi 2.0 the declaration of the function **swe_calc()** looks like this:


```

xx : Array[0..5] of double;
function swe_calc (tjd : double;    // Julian day number
                  ipl : Integer;    // planet number
                  iflag : Longint;  // flag bits
                  var xx[0] : double;
                  sErr : PChar      // Error-String;
                  ) : Longint; stdcall; far; external 'swedll32.dll' Name '_swe_calc@24';

```

A nearly complete set of declarations is in file `\sweph\delphi2\swe_d32.pas`.

A small sample project for Delphi 2.0 is also included in the same directory (starting with release **1.25** from June 1998). This sample requires the DLL to exist in the same directory as the sample.

19.2 Borland C++ Builder

Borland C++ Builder (BCB) does not understand the Microsoft format in the library file `SWEDLL32.LIB`; it reports an OMF error when this file is used in a BCB project. The user must create his/her own LIB file for BCB with the utility `IMPLIB` which is part of BCB.

With the following command command you create a special lib file in the current directory:

```
IMPLIB -f -c swe32bor.lib \sweph\bin\swedll32.dll
```

In the C++ Builder project the following settings must be made:

- Menu **Options->Projects->Directories/Conditionals**: add the conditional define `USE_DLL`
- Menu **Project->Add_to_project**: add the library file `swe32bor.lib` to your project.
- In the project source, add the include file `"swephexp.h"`

In the header file `swedll.h` the declaration for `Dllimport` must be

```
#define DllImport extern "C" __declspec( dllimport )
```

This is provided automatically by the `__cplusplus` switch for release **1.24** and higher. For earlier releases the change must be made manually.

20. Using the Swiss Ephemeris with Perl

The Swiss Ephemeris can be run from Perl using the Perl module `SwissEph.pm`. The module `SwissEph.pm` uses `XSUB` ("eXternal SUBroutine"), which calls the Swiss Ephemeris functions either from a C library or a DLL.

In order to run the Swiss Ephemeris from Perl, you have to

1. Install the Swiss Ephemeris. Either you download the Swiss Ephemeris DLL from <http://www.astro.com/swisseph> or you download the Swiss Ephemeris C source code and compile a static or dynamic shared library. We built the package on a Linux system and use a shared library of the Swiss Ephemeris functions.
2. Install the XS library:
 - Unpack the file `PerlSwissEph-1.76.00.tar.gz` (or whatever newest version there is)
 - Open the file `Makefile.PL`, and edit it according to your requirements. Then run it.
 - make install

If you work on a Windows machine and prefer to use the Swiss Ephemeris DLL, you may want to study Rüdiger Plantiko's Perl module for the Swiss Ephemeris at <http://www.astrotexte.ch/sources/SwissEph.zip>. There is also a documentation in German language by Rüdiger Plantiko at http://www.astrotexte.ch/sources/swe_perl.html.

21. The C sample program

The distribution contains executables and C source code of sample programs which demonstrate the use of the Swiss Ephemeris DLL and its functions.

All samples programs are compiled with the Microsoft Visual C++ 5.0 compiler (32-bit). Project and Workspace files for these environments are included with the source files.

Directory structure:

Swiss Ephemeris	
Sweph\bin	DLL, LIB and EXE file
Sweph\src	source files, resource files
Sweph\src\swewin32	32-bit windows sample program
Sweph\src\swete32	32-bit character mode sample program

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You can run the samples in the following environments:

Swetest.exe in Windows command line
 Swete32.exe in Windows command line
 Swewin32.exe in Windows

Character mode executable that needs a DLL

Swete32.exe

The project files are in `\sweph\src\swete32`

`swetest.c`

`swedll32.lib`

`swephexp.h`

`swedll.h`

`sweodef.h`

define macros: `USE_DLL` `DOS32` `DOS_DEGREE`

swewin32.exe

The project files are in `\sweph\src\swewin32`

`swewin.c`

`swedll32.lib`

`swewin.rc`

`swewin.h`

`swephexp.h`

`swedll.h`

`sweodef.h`

`resource.h`

define macro `USE_DLL`

How the sample programs search for the ephemeris files:

1. check environment variable `SE_EPHE_PATH`; if it exists it is used, and if it has invalid content, the program fails.
2. Try to find the ephemeris files in the current working directory
3. Try to find the ephemeris files in the directory where the executable resides
4. Try to find a directory named `\SWEPH\EPHE` in one of the following three drives:
 - where the executable resides
 - current drive
 - drive C:

As soon as it succeeds in finding the first ephemeris file it looks for, it expects all required ephemeris files to reside there. This is a feature of the sample programs only, as you can see in our C code.

The DLL itself has a different and simpler mechanism to search for ephemeris files, which is described with the function `swe_set_ephe_path()` above.

21. The source code distribution

Starting with release **1.26**, the full source code for the Swiss Ephemeris DLL is made available. Users can choose to link the Swiss Ephemeris code directly into their applications. The source code is written in **Ansi C** and consists of these files:

Bytes	Date	File name	Comment
1639	Nov 28 17:09	Makefile	unix makefile for library
API interface files			
15050	Nov 27 10:56	swephexp.h	SwissEph API include file
14803	Nov 27 10:59	swepcalc.h	Placalc API include file

Internal files

8518	Nov 27 10:06	swedate.c
2673	Nov 27 10:03	swedate.h
8808	Nov 28 19:24	swedll.h
24634	Nov 27 10:07	swehouse.c
2659	Nov 27 10:05	swehouse.h
31279	Nov 27 10:07	swejpl.c
3444	Nov 27 10:05	swejpl.h
38238	Nov 27 10:07	swemmoon.c
2772	Nov 27 10:05	swemosh.h
18687	Nov 27 10:07	swemplan.c
311564	Nov 27 10:07	swemtab.c
7291	Nov 27 10:06	sweodef.h
28680	Nov 27 10:07	swepcalc.c
173758	Nov 27 10:07	sweph.c
12136	Nov 27 10:06	sweph.h
55063	Nov 27 10:07	swephlib.c
4886	Nov 27 10:06	swephlib.h
43421	Nov 28 19:33	swetest.c

In most cases the user will compile a linkable or shared library from the source code, using his favorite C compiler, and then link this library with his application.

If the user programs in C, he will only need to include the header file `swephexp.h` with his application; this in turn will include `sweodef.h`. All other source files can be ignored from the perspective of application development.

22. The PLACALC compatibility API

To simplify porting of older [Placalc](#) applications to the [Swiss Ephemeris](#) API, we have created the [Placalc](#) compatibility API which consists of the header file `swepcalc.h`. This header file replaces the headers `ourdef.h`, `placalc.h`, `housasp.h` and `astrolib.h` in [Placalc](#) applications. You should be able to link your [Placalc](#) application now with the Swiss Ephemeris library. The [Placalc](#) API is not contained in the [SwissEph](#) DLL. All new software should use the [SwissEph](#) API directly.

23. Documentation files

The following files are in the directory `\sweph\doc`

<code>sweph.cdr</code>	
<code>sweph.gif</code>	
<code>swephin.cdr</code>	
<code>swephin.gif</code>	
<code>swephprg.doc</code>	Documentation for programming, a MS Word-97 file
<code>swephprg.rtf</code>	
<code>swisseph.doc</code>	General information on Swiss Ephemeris
<code>swisseph.rtf</code>	

The files with suffix `.CDR` are Corel Draw 7.0 documents with the Swiss Ephemeris icons.

24. Swisseph with different hardware and compilers

Depending on what hardware and compiler you use, there will be slight differences in your planetary calculations. For positions in longitude, they will be never larger than **0.0001"** in longitude. Speeds show no difference larger than **0.0002 arcsec/day**.

The following factors show larger differences between HPUX and Linux on a Pentium II processor:

[Mean Node](#), [Mean Apogee](#):

HPUX PA-Risc non-optimized versus optimized code:

differences are smaller than 0.001 arcsec/day

HPUX PA-Risc versus Intel Pentium gcc non-optimized
differences are smaller than 0.001 arcsec/day

Intel Pentium gss non-optimized versus -O9 optimized:

Mean Node, True node, Mean Apogee: difference smaller than 0.001 arcsec/day

Osculating Apogee: differences smaller than 0.03 arcsec

The differences originate from the fact that the floating point arithmetic in the Pentium is executed with 80 bit precision, whereas stored program variables have only 64 bit precision. When code is optimized, more intermediate results are kept inside the processor registers, i.e. they are not shortened from 80bit to 64 bit. When these results are used for the next calculation, the outcome is then slightly different.

In the computation of speed for the nodes and apogee, differences between positions at close intervals are involved; the subtraction of nearly equal values results shows differences in internal precision more easily than other types of calculations. As these differences have no effect on any imaginable application software and are mostly within the design limit of Swiss Ephemeris, they can be safely ignored.

25. Debugging and Tracing Swiseph

25.1. If you are using the DLL

Besides the ordinary Swiseph function, there are two additional DLLs that allow you tracing your Swiseph function calls:

Swetr32.dll is for single task debugging, i.e. if only one application at a time calls Swiseph functions.

Two output files are written:

a) **swetrace.txt**: reports all Swiseph functions that are being called.

b) **swetrace.c**: contains C code equivalent to the Swiseph calls that your application did.

The last bracket of the function **main()** at the end of the file is missing.

If you want to compile the code, you have to add it manually. Note that these files may grow very fast, depending on what you are doing in your application. The output is limited to 10000 function calls per run.

Swetrm32.dll is for multitasking, i.e. if more than one application at a time are calling Swiseph functions. If you used the single task DLL here, all applications would try to write their trace output into the same file.

Swetrm32.dll generates output file names that contain the process identification number of the application by which the DLL is called, e.g. **swetrace_192.c** and **swetrace_192.txt**.

Keep in mind that every process creates its own output files and with time might fill your disk.

In order to use a trace DLL, you have to replace your Swiseph DLL by it:

a) save your Swiseph DLL

b) rename the trace DLL as your Swiseph DLL (e.g. as **swedll32.dll**)

IMPORTANT: The Swiseph DLL will not work properly if you call it from **more than one thread**.

Output samples **swetrace.txt**:

```
swe_deltat: 2451337.870000    0.000757
swe_set_ephe_path: path_in = path_set = \sweph\ephe\
swe_calc: 2451337.870757    -1   258   23.437404   23.439365 -0.003530 -0.001961 0.000000 0.000000
swe_deltat: 2451337.870000    0.000757
swe_sidtime0: 2451337.870000 sidt = 1.966683      eps = 23.437404      nut = -0.003530
swe_sidtime: 2451337.870000 1.966683
swe_calc: 2451337.870757    0   258   77.142261  -0.000071  1.014989  0.956743  -0.000022 0.000132
swe_get_planet_name: 0      Sun
```

swetrace.c:

```
#include "sweodef.h"
#include "swephexp.h"

void main()
{
    double tjd, t, nut, eps; int i, ipl, retc; long iflag;
    double armc, geolat, cusp[12], ascmc[10]; int hsys;
    double xx[6]; long iflgret;
    char s[AS_MAXCH], star[AS_MAXCH], serr[AS_MAXCH];

    /*SWE_DELTAT*/
```

```

tjd = 2451337.870000000; t = swe_deltat(tjd);
printf("swe_deltat: %f\t%f\t\n", tjd, t);

/*SWE_CALC*/
tjd = 2451337.870757482; ipl = 0; iflag = 258;
iflgret = swe_calc(tjd, ipl, iflag, xx, serr);    /* xx = 1239992 */

/*SWE_CLOSE*/
swe_close();

```

25.2 If you are using the source code

Similar tracing is also possible if you compile the Swissep source code into your application. Use the preprocessor definitions `TRACE=1` for single task debugging, and `TRACE=2` for multitasking. In most compilers this flag can be set with `-DTRACE=1` or `/DTRACE=1`. For further explanations, see 21.1.

Appendix

Update and release history

Updated	By	
30-sep-97	Alois	added chapter 10 (sample programs)
7-oct-97	Dieter	inserted chapter 7 (house calculation)
8-oct-97	Dieter	Appendix "Changes from version 1.00 to 1.01"
12-oct-1997	Alois	Added new chapter 10 Using the DLL with Visual Basic
26-oct-1997	Alois	improved implementation and documentation of swe_fixstar()
28-oct-1997	Dieter	Changes from Version 1.02 to 1.03
29-oct-1997	Alois	added VB sample extension, fixed VB declaration errors
9-Nov-1997	Alois	added Delphi declaration sample
8-Dec-97	Dieter	remarks concerning computation of asteroids, changes to version 1.04
8-Jan-98	Dieter	changes from version 1.04 to 1.10.
12-Jan-98	Dieter	changes from version 1.10 to 1.11.
21-Jan-98	Dieter	calculation of topocentric planets and house positions (1.20)
28-Jan-98	Dieter	Delphi 1.0 sample and declarations for 16- and 32-bit Delphi (1.21)
11-Feb-98	Dieter	version 1.23
7-Mar-1998	Alois	version 1.24 support for Borland C++ Builder added
4-June-1998	Alois	version 1.25 sample for Borland Delphi-2 added
29-Nov-1998	Alois	version 1.26 source code information added §16, Placalc API added
1-Dec-1998	Dieter	chapter 19 and some additions in beginning of Appendix.
2-Dec-1998	Alois	Equation of Time explained (in §4), changes version 1.27 explained
3-Dec-1998	Dieter	Note on ephemerides of 1992 QB1 and 1996 TL66
17-Dec-1998	Alois	Note on extended time range of 10'800 years
22-Dec-1998	Alois	Appendix A
12-Jan-1999	Dieter	Eclipse functions added, version 1.31
19-Apr-99	Dieter	version 1.4
8-Jun-99	Dieter	Chapter 21 on tracing an debugging Swissep
27-Jul-99	Dieter	Info about sidereal calculations
16-Aug-99	Dieter	version 1.51, minor bug fixes
15-Feb-00	Dieter	many things for version 1.60
19-Mar-00	Vic Ogi	SWEPHPRG.DOC re-edited
17-apr-02	Dieter	Documentation for version 1.64
26-Jun-02	Dieter	Version 1.64.01
31-dec-2002	Alois	edited doc to remove references to 16-bit version
12-jun-2003	Alois/Dieter	Documentation for version 1.65
10-Jul-2003	Dieter	Documentation for version 1.66
25-May-2004	Dieter	Documentation of eclipse functions updated
31-Mar-2005	Dieter	Documentation for version 1.67
3-May-2005	Dieter	Documentation for version 1.67.01
22-Feb-2006	Dieter	Documentation for version 1.70.00
2-May-2006	Dieter	Documentation for version 1.70.01
5-Feb-2006	Dieter	Documentation for version 1.70.02

30-Jun-2006	Dieter	Documentation for version 1.70.03
28-Sep-2006	Dieter	Documentation for version 1.71
29-May-2008	Dieter	Documentation for version 1.73
18-Jun-2008	Dieter	Documentation for version 1.74
27-Aug-2008	Dieter	Documentation for version 1.75
7-April-2009	Dieter	Documentation of version 1.76
3-Sep-2013	Dieter	Documentation of version 1.80
10-Sep-2013	Dieter	Documentation of version 1.80 corrected
11-Feb-2014	Dieter	Documentation of version 2.00
4-Mar-2014	Dieter	Documentation of swe_rise_trans() corrected
18-Mar-2015	Dieter	Documentation of version 2.01

Release Date

1.00	30-sep-1997	
1.01	9-oct-1997	<code>houses()</code> , <code>sidtime()</code> made more convenient for developer, Vertex added.
1.02	16-oct-1997	<code>houses()</code> changed again, Visual Basic support, new numbers for fictitious planets This release was pushed to all existing licensees at this date. minor bug fixes, improved <code>swe_fixstar()</code> functionality. This release was not pushed, as the changes and bug fixes are minor; no changes of function definitions occurred.
1.03	28-Oct-1997	
1.04	8-Dec-1997	minor bug fixes; more asteroids.
1.10	9-Jan-1998	bug fix, s. Appendix. This release was pushed to all existing licensees at this date.
1.11	12-Jan-98	small improvements
1.20	20-Jan-98	New: topocentric planets and house positions; a minor bug fix
1.21	28-Jan-98	Delphi declarations and sample for Delphi 1.0
1.22	2-Feb-98	Asteroids moved to subdirectory. <code>Swe_calc()</code> finds them there.
1.23	11-Feb-98	two minor bug fixes.
1.24	7-Mar-1998	Documentation for Borland C++ Builder added, see section 14.3
1.25	4-June-1998	Sample for Borland Delphi-2 added
1.26	29-Nov-1998	full source code made available, Placalc API documented
1.27	2-dec-1998	Changes to <code>SE_EPHE_PATH</code> and <code>swe_set_ephe_path()</code>
1.30	17-Dec-1998	Time range extended to 10'800 years
1.31	12-Jan-1999	New: Eclipse functions added
1.40	19-Apr-99	New: planetary phenomena added; bug fix in <code>swe_sol_ecl_when_glob()</code> ;
1.50	27-Jul-99	New: SIDEREAL planetary positions and houses; new <code>fixstars.cat</code>
1.51	16-Aug-99	Minor bug fixes
1.60	15-Feb-2000	Major release with many new features and some minor bug fixes
1.61	11-Sep-2000	Minor release, additions to <code>se_rise_trans()</code> , <code>swe_houses()</code> , fictitious planets
1.61.01	18-Sep-2000	Minor release, added Alcabitus house system
1.61.02	10-Jul-2001	Minor release, fixed bug which prevented asteroid files > 22767 to be accepted
1.61.03	20-Jul-2001	Minor release, fixed bug which was introduced in 1.61.02: Ecliptic was computed in Radians instead of degrees
1.62.00	23-Jul-2001	Minor release, several bug fixes, code for fictitious satellites of the earth, asteroid files > 55535 are accepted
1.62.01	16-Oct-2001	Bug fix, string overflow in <code>sweeph.c::read_const()</code> ,
1.63.00	5-Jan-2002	Added house calculation to <code>sweetest.c</code> and <code>swetest.exe</code> House system 'G' for house functions and function <code>swe_gauquelin_sector()</code> for Gauquelin sector calculations
1.64.00	6-Mar-2002	Occultations of planets and fixed stars by the moon New Delta T algorithms
1.64.01	26-Jun-2002	Bug fix in <code>swe_fixstar()</code> . Stars with decl. between -1° and 0° were wrong
1.65.00	12-Jun-2003	Long variables replaced by INT32 for 64-bit compilers
1.66.00	10-Jul-2003	House system 'M' for Morinus houses
1.67.00	31-Mar-2005	Update Delta T
1.67.01	3-May-2005	Docu for sidereal calculations (Chap. 10) updated (precession-corrected transits)
1.70.00	22-Feb-2006	all relevant IAU resolutions up to 2005 have been implemented
1.70.01	2-May-2006	minor bug fix
1.70.02	5-May-2006	minor bug fix
1.70.03	30-June-2006	bug fix
1.71	28-Sep-2006	Swiss Ephemeris functions able to calculate minor planet no 134340 Pluto
1.72	28-Sep-2007	New function <code>swe_refract_extended()</code> , Delta T update, minor bug fixes
1.73	29-May-2008	New function <code>swe_fixstars_mag()</code> , Whole Sign houses
1.74	18-Jun-2008	Bug fixes
1.75	27-Aug-2008	Swiss Ephemeris can read newer JPL ephemeris files; bug fixes
1.76	7-April-2009	Heliacal risings, UTC and minor improvements/bug fixes
1.77	26-Jan-2010	<code>swe_deltat()</code> , <code>swe_fixstar()</code> improved, <code>swe_utc_time_zone_added</code>

1.78	3-Aug-2012	New precession, improvement of some eclipse functions, some minor bug fixes
1.79	18-Apr-2013	New precession, improvement of some eclipse functions, some minor bug fixes
1.80	3-Sep-2013	Security update, APC houses, bug fixes
2.00	11-Feb-2014	Swiss Ephemeris is now based on JPL Ephemeris DE431
2.01	18-MAR-2015	Updates for tidal acceleration of the Moon with DE431, Delta T, and leap seconds. A number of bug fixes

Changes from version 2.00 to 2.01

Many thanks to those who reported bugs or made valuable suggestions. And I apologise if I forgot to mention some name.

Note: Still unsolved is the problem with the lunar node with SEFLG_SWIEPH, discovered recently by Mihai (I don't know his full name).

<https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/swisseph/conversations/topics/4829?reverse=1>

This problem, which has existed "forever", is tricky and will take more time to solve.

Improvements and updates:

- Lunar tidal acceleration for DE431 was updated to $-25.8 \text{ arcsec/cty}^2$.
IPN Progress Report 42-196, February 15, 2014, p. 15: W.M. Folkner & alii, "The Planetary and Lunar Ephemerides DE430 and DE431".
- leap seconds of 2012 and 2015 added. (Note, users can add future leap seconds themselves in file seleapsec.txt.
- New values for Delta T until 2015, updated estimations for coming years.
- #define NO_JPL was removed
- True Pushya paksha ayanamsha added, according to PVR Narasimha Rao.

Fixes for bugs introduced with major release 2.0:

- Topocentric speed of planets was buggy after 2050 and before 1850, which was particularly obvious with slow planets like Neptune or Pluto. (Thanks to Igor "TomCat" Germanenko for pointing out this bug.)
This was caused by the new (since 2.0) long-term algorithm for Sidereal Time, which interfered with the function swe_calc().
- Topocentric positions of the *Moon* after 2050 and before 1850 had an error of a few arc seconds, due to the same problem. With the Sun and the planets, the error was $< 0.01 \text{ arcsec}$.
- Another small bug with topocentric positions was fixed that had existed since the first release of topocentric calculations, resulting in very small changes in position for the whole time range of the ephemeris.
Errors due to this bug were $< 0.3 \text{ arcsec}$ for the Moon and $< 0.001''$ for other objects.
- A small bug in the new long-term algorithm for Sidereal Time, which is used before 1850 and after 2050, was fixed. The error due to this bug was $< 0.1 \text{ degree}$ for the whole ephemeris time range.
- Since Version 2.0, swe_set_tid_acc() did not work properly anymore, as a result of the new mechanism that chooses tidal acceleration depending on ephemeris. However, this function is not really needed anymore.
- Sidereal modes SE_SIDBIT_ECL_T0, SE_SIDBIT_SSY_PLANE did not work correctly anymore with ayanamshas other than Fagan/Bradley.
- Ephemeris time range was corrected for a few objects:
Chiron ephemeris range defined as 675 AD to 4650 AD.
Pholus ephemeris range defined as -2958 (2959 BC) to 7309 AD.
Time range of interpolated lunar apside defined as -3000 (3001 BC) to 3000 AD.
- Suggestion by Thomas Mack, concerning 32-bit systems:
"... #define _FILE_OFFSET_BITS 64
has to appear before(!) including the standard libraries. ... You then can compile even on 32 bit systems without any need for work arounds."

Fixes for other bugs (all very old):

- Function `swe_lun_eclipse_when_loc()`: From now on, an eclipse is considered locally visible if the whole lunar disk is above the local geometric horizon. In former versions, the function has returned incorrect data if the eclipse ended after the rising of the upper and the rising of the lower limb of the moon or if it began between the setting of the lower and the setting of the upper limb of the moon.
- The same applies for the function `swe_sol_eclipse_when_loc()`, which had a similar problem.
- Some solar and lunar eclipses were missing after the year 3000 CE.
The following functions were affected:
 `swe_lun_eclipse_when()`, `swe_sol_eclipse_when_glob()`, `swe_sol_eclipse_when_loc()`
There was no such problem with the remote past, only with the remote future.
- Functions `swe_lunar_occult_when_glob()` and `swe_lunar_occult_when_loc()` were improved. A better handling of rare or impossible events was implemented, so that infinite loops are avoided. For usage of the function, see example in `swetest.c` and `programmers docu`. The flag `SE_ECL_ONE_TRY` must be used, and the return value checked, unless you are really sure that events do occur.
- `swe_nod_aps()` now understands `iflag` & `SEFLG_RADIAN`S
- In `swetest`, are rounding bug in degrees, minutes, seconds fixed.
180.000000000000 could have been printed as "179°59'59.1000".

Changes from version 1.80 to 2.00

This is a major release which makes the Swiss Ephemeris fully compatible with JPL Ephemeris DE430/DE431. A considerable number of functions were updated. That should not be a problem for existing applications. However, the following notes must be made:

1. New ephemeris files `sepl*.se1` and `semo*.se1` were created from DE431, covering the time range from 11 Aug. -12999 jul. (= 4 May -12999 greg.) to 7 Jan. 16800. For consistent ephemerides, **users are advised to use either old sepl* and semo* files (based on DE406) or new files (based on DE431) but not mix old and new ones together**. The internal handling of old and new files is not 100% identical (because of 3. below).
2. Because the time range of DE431 is a lot greater than that of DE406, better algorithms had to be implemented for objects not contained in JPL ephemerides (mean lunar node and apogee). Also, sidereal time and the equation of time had to be updated in order to give sensible results for the whole time range. The results may slightly deviate from former versions of the Swiss Ephemeris, even for epochs inside the time range of the old ephemeris.
3. Until version 1.80, the Swiss Ephemeris ignored the fact that the different JPL ephemerides have a different inherent value of the tidal acceleration of the Moon. Calculations of Delta T must be adjusted to this value in order to get best results for the remote past, especially for ancient observations of the Moon and eclipses. Version 2.0 might result in slightly different values for Delta T when compared with older versions of the Swiss Ephemeris. The correct tidal acceleration is automatically set in the functions `swe_set_ephe_path()` and `swe_set_jpl_file()`, depending on the available lunar ephemeris. It can also be set using the function `swe_set_tid_acc()`. Users who work with different ephemerides at the same time, must be aware of this issue. The default value is that of DE430.

New functionality and improvements:

- Former versions of the Swiss Ephemeris were able to exactly reproduce ephemerides of the Astronomical Almanac. The new version also supports apparent position as given by the JPL Horizons web interface (<http://ssd.jpl.nasa.gov/horizons.cgi>). Please read the chapter 2.4.5.i in this file above.
- `swe_sidtime()` was improved so that it give sensible results for the whole time range of DE431.
- `swe_time_equ()` was improved so that it give sensible results for the whole time range of DE431.
- New functions `swe_lmt_to_lat()` and `swe_lat_to_lmt()` were added. They convert local mean time into local apparent time and reverse.

- New function `swe_lun_eclipse_when_loc()` provides lunar eclipses that are observable at a given geographic position.
- New ayanamsha `SE_SID_TRUE_CITRA` (= 27, "true chitrapaksha ayanamsha"). The star Spica is always exactly at 180°.
- New ayanamsha `SE_SIDM_TRUE_REVATI` (= 28), with the star Revati (zeta Piscium) always exactly at 0°.

Bug fixes:

- `swetest.c`, line 556: `geopos[10]`, array size was too small in former versions
- `swetest.c`, option `-t[time]` was buggy
- a minor bugfix in `swe_heliacal_ut()`: in some cases, the morning last of the Moon was not found if visibility was bad and the geographic latitude was beyond 50N/S.
- unused function `swi_str_concat()` was removed.

Changes from version 1.79 to 1.80

- Security update: improved some places in code where buffer overflow could occur (thanks to Paul Elliott)
- APC house system
- New function `swe_house_name()`, returns name of house method
- Two new ayanamshas: Suryasiddhantic Revati (359°50 polar longitude) and Citra (180° polar longitude)
- Bug fix in `swehel.c`, handling of age of observer (thanks to Victor Reijs).
- Bug fix in `swe_lun_occult_when_loc()`: correct handling of starting date (thanks to Olivier Beltrami)

Changes from version 1.78 to 1.79

- Improved precision in eclipse calculations: 2nd and 3rd contact with solar eclipses, penumbral and partial phases with lunar eclipses.
- Bug fix in function `swe_sol_eclipse_when_loc()`. If the local maximum eclipse occurs at sunset or sunrise, `tret[0]` now gives the moment when the lower limb of the Sun touches the horizon. This was not correctly implemented in former versions
- Several changes to C code that had caused compiler warnings (as proposed by Torsten Förtsch).
- Bug fix in Perl functions `swe_house()` etc. These functions had crashed with a segmentation violation if called with the house parameter 'G'.
- Bug fix in Perl function `swe_utc_to_jd()`, where `gregflag` had been read from the 4th instead of the 6th parameter.
- Bug fix in Perl functions to do with date conversion. The default mechanism for `gregflag` was buggy.
- For Hindu astrologers, some more ayanamshas were added that are related to Suryasiddhanta and Aryabhata and are of historical interest.

Changes from version 1.77 to 1.78

- **precession is now calculated according to Vondrák, Capitaine, and Wallace 2011.**
- Delta *t* for current years updated.
- new function: `swe_rise_trans_true_hor()` for risings and settings at a local horizon with known height.
- functions `swe_sol_eclipse_when_loc()`, `swe_lun_occult_when_loc()`: return values `tret[5]` and `tret[6]` (sunrise and sunset times) added, which had been 0 so far.
- function `swe_lun_eclipse_how()`: return values `attr[4-6]` added (azimuth and apparent and true altitude of moon).
- **Attention** with `swe_sol_eclipse_how()`: return value `attr[4]` is azimuth, now measured from south, in agreement with the function `swe_azalt()` and `swe_azalt_rev()`.
- minor bug fix in `swe_rise_trans()`: twilight calculation returned invalid times at high geographic latitudes.
- minor bug fix: when calling `swe_calc()` 1. with `SEFLG_MOSEPH`, 2. with `SEFLG_SWIEPH`, 3. again with `SEFLG_MOSEPH`, the result of 1. and 3. were slightly different. Now they agree.
- minor bug fix in `swe_houses()`: With house methods H (Horizon), X (Meridian), M (Morinus), and geographic latitudes beyond the polar circle, the ascendant was wrong at times. The ascendant always has to be on the eastern part of the horizon.

Changes from version 1.76 to 1.77

- Delta *T*:
 - Current values were updated.
 - File `sedeltat.txt` understands doubles.

- For the period before 1633, the new formulae by Espenak and Meeus (2006) are used. These formulae were derived from Morrison & Stephenson (2004), as used by the Swiss Ephemeris until version 1.76.02.
- The tidal acceleration of the moon contained in LE405/6 was corrected according to Chapront/Chapront-Touze/Francou A&A 387 (2002), p. 705.

- Fixed stars:

- There was an error in the handling of the proper motion in RA. The values given in fixstars.cat, which are taken from the Simbad database (Hipparcos), are referred to a great circle and include a factor of $\cos(d_0)$.

- There is a new fixed stars file sefstars.txt. The parameters are now identical to those in the Simbad database, which makes it much easier to add new star data to the file. If the program function swe_fixstars() does not find sefstars.txt, it will try the old fixed stars file fixstars.cat and will handle it correctly.

- Fixed stars data were updated, some errors corrected.

- Search string for a star ignores white spaces.

- Other changes:

- New function swe_utc_time_zone(), converts local time to UTC and UTC to local time. Note, the function has no knowledge about time zones. The Swiss Ephemeris still does not provide the time zone for a given place and time.

- swecl.c:swe_rise_trans() has two new minor features: SE_BIT_FIXED_DISC_SIZE and SE_BIT_DISC_BOTTOM (thanks to Olivier Beltrami)

- minor bug fix in swemmoon.c, Moshier's lunar ephemeris (thanks to Bhanu Pinnamaneni)

- solar and lunar eclipse functions provide additional data:

- attr[8] magnitude, attr[9] saros series number, attr[10] saros series member number

Changes from version 1.75 to 1.76

New features:

- Functions for the calculation of heliacal risings and related phenomena, s. chap. 6.15-6.17.

- Functions for conversion between UTC and JD (TT/UT1), s. chap. 7.2 and 7.3.

- File sedeltat.txt allows the user to update Delta T himself regularly, s. chap. 8.3

- Function swe_rise_trans(): twilight calculations (civil, nautical, and astronomical) added

- Function swe_version() returns version number of Swiss Ephemeris.

- Swiss Ephemeris for Perl programmers using XSUB

Other updates:

- Delta T updated (-2009).

Minor bug fixes:

- swe_house_pos(): minor bug with Alcabitus houses fixed

- swe_sol_eclipse_when_glob(): totality times for eclipses jd2456776 and jd2879654 fixed (tret[4], tret[5])

Changes from version 1.74 to version 1.75

- The Swiss Ephemeris is now able to read ephemeris files of JPL ephemerides DE200 - DE421. If JPL will not change the file structure in future releases, the Swiss Ephemeris will be able to read them, as well.

- Function swe_fixstar() (and swe_fixstar_ut()) was made slightly more efficient.

- Function swe_gauquelin_sector() was extended.

- Minor bug fixes.

Changes from version 1.73 to version 1.74

The Swiss Ephemeris is made available under a dual licensing system:

- GNU public license version 2 or later

- Swiss Ephemeris Professional License

For more details, see at the beginning of this file and at the beginning of every source code file.

Minor bug fixes:

- Bug in swe_fixstars_mag() fixed.

- Bug in swe_nod_aps() fixed. With retrograde asteroids (20461 Dioretsa, 65407 2002RP120), the calculation of perihelion and aphelion was not correct.

- The ephemeris of asteroid 65407 2002RP120 was updated. It had been wrong before 17 June 2008.

Changes from version 1.72 to version 1.73

New features:

- Whole Sign houses implemented (W)
- swe_house_pos() now also handles Alcabitius house method
- function swe_fixstars_mag() provides fixed stars magnitudes

Changes from version 1.71 to version 1.72

- Delta T values for recent years were updated
- Delta T calculation before 1600 was updated to Morrison/Stephenson 2004..
- New function swe_refract_extended(), in cooperation with archaeoastronomer Victor Reijjs.
This function allows correct calculation of refraction for altitudes above sea > 0, where the ideal horizon and Planets that are visible may have a negative height.
- Minor bugs in swe_lun_occult_when_glob() and swe_lun_eclipse_how() were fixed.

Changes from version 1.70.03 to version 1.71

In September 2006, Pluto was introduced to the minor planet catalogue and given the catalogue number 134340. The numerical integrator we use to generate minor planet ephemerides would crash with 134340 Pluto, because Pluto is one of those planets whose gravitational perturbations are used for the numerical integration. Instead of fixing the numerical integrator for this special case, we change the Swiss Ephemeris functions in such a way that they treat minor planet 134340 Pluto (ipl=SE_AST_OFFSET+134340) as our main body Pluto (ipl=SE_PLUTO=9). This also results in a slightly better precision for 134340 Pluto.

Swiss Ephemeris versions prior to 1.71 are not able to do any calculations for minor planet number 134340.

Changes from version 1.70.02 to version 1.70.03

Bug fixed (in swecl.c: swi_bias()): This bug sometimes resulted in a crash, if the DLL was used and the SEFLG_SPEED was not set. It seems that the error happened only with the DLL and did not appear, when the Swiss Ephemeris C code was directly linked to the application.

Code to do with (#define NO_MOSHIER) was removed.

Changes from version 1.70.01 to version 1.70.02

Bug fixed in speed calculation for interpolated lunar apsides. With ephemeris positions close to 0 Aries, speed calculations were completely wrong. E.g. swetest -pc -bj3670817.276275689 (speed = 1448042° !)

Thanks, once more, to Thomas Mack, for testing the software so well.

Changes from version 1.70.00 to version 1.70.01

Bug fixed in speed calculation for interpolated lunar apsides. Bug could result in program crashes if the speed flag was set.

Changes from version 1.67 to version 1.70

Update of algorithms to IAU standard recommendations:

All relevant IAU resolutions up to 2005 have been implemented. These include:

- the "frame bias" rotation from the JPL reference system ICRS to J2000. The correction of position ~ 0.0068 arc sec in right ascension.
- the precession model P03 (Capitaine/Wallace/Chapront 2003). The correction in longitude is smaller than 1 arc second from 1000 B.C. on.
- the nutation model IAU2000B (can be switched to IAU2000A)
- corrections to epsilon
- corrections to sidereal time
- fixed stars input data can be "J2000" or "ICRS"
- fixed stars conversion FK5 -> J2000, where required
- fixed stars data file was updated with newer data
- constants in sweph.h updated

For more info, see the documentation swisseph.doc, chapters 2.1.2.1-3.

New features:

- Ephemerides of "interpolated lunar apogee and perigee", as published by Dieter Koch in 2000 (swetest -pcg). For more info, see the documentation swisseph.doc, chapter 2.2.4.
- House system according to Bogdan Krusinski (character 'U'). For more info, see the documentation swisseph.doc, chapter 6.1.13.

Bug fixes:

- Calculation of magnitude was wrong with asteroid numbers < 10000 (10-nov-05)

Changes from version 1.66 to version 1.67

Delta-T updated with new measured values for the years 2003 and 2004, and better estimates for 2005 and 2006.
Bug fixed #define SE_NFICT_ELEM 15

Changes from version 1.65 to version 1.66

New features:

House system according to Morinus (system 'M').

Changes from version 1.64.01 to version 1.65.00

'long' variables were changed to 'INT32' for 64-bit compilers.

Changes from version 1.64 to version 1.64.01

- Bug fixed in swe_fixstar(). Declinations between -1° and 0° were wrongly taken as positive. Thanks to John Smith, Serbia, who found this bug.
- Several minor bug fixes and cosmetic code improvements suggested by Thomas Mack, Germany.
swetest.c: options -po and -pn work now.
- Sweph.c: speed of mean node and mean lunar apogee were wrong in rare cases, near 0 Aries.

Changes from version 1.63 to version 1.64

New features:

- 1) Gauquelin sectors:
 - swe_houses() etc. can be called with house system character 'G' to calculate Gauquelin sector boundaries.
 - swe_house_pos() can be called with house system 'G' to calculate sector positions of planets.
 - swe_gauquelin_sector() is new and calculates Gauquelin sector positions with three methods: without ecl. latitude, with ecl. latitude, from rising and setting.
- 2) Waldemath Black Moon elements have been added in seorbelt.txt (with thanks to Graham Dawson).
- 3) Occultations of the planets and fixed stars by the moon
 - swe_lun_occult_when_loc() calculates occultations for a given geographic location
 - swe_lun_occult_when_glob() calculates occultations globally
- 4) Minor bug fixes in swe_fixstar() (Cartesian coordinates), solar eclipse functions, swe_rise_trans()
- 5) sweclips.c integrated into swetest.c. Swetest now also calculates eclipses, occultations, risings and settings.
- 6) new Delta T algorithms

Changes from version 1.62 to version 1.63

New features:

The option -house was added to swetest.c so that swetest.exe can now be used to compute complete horoscopes in textual mode.
Bug fix: a minor bug in function swe_co_trans was fixed. It never had an effect.

Changes from version 1.61.03 to version 1.62

New features:

- 1) Elements for hypothetical bodies that move around the earth (e.g. Selena/White Moon) can be added to the file seorbel.txt.
- 2) The software will be able to read asteroid files > 55535.

Bug fixes:

- 1) error in geocentric planetary descending nodes fixed
- 2) swe_calc() now allows hypothetical planets beyond SE_FICT_OFFSET + 15
- 3) position of hypothetical planets slightly corrected (< 0.01 arc second)

Changes from version 1.61 to 1.61.01

New features:

1. swe_houses and swe_houses_armc now supports the Alcabitus house system. The function swe_house_pos() does not yet, because we wanted to release quickly on user request.

Changes from version 1.60 to 1.61

New features:

1. Function swe_rise_trans(): Risings and settings also for disc center and without refraction
2. "topocentric" house system added to swe_houses() and other house-related functions
3. Hypothetical planets (seorbel.txt), orbital elements with t terms are possible now (e.g. for Vulcan according to L.H. Weston)

Changes from version 1.51 to 1.60

New features:

1. Universal time functions swe_calc_ut(), swe_fixstar_ut(), etc.
2. Planetary nodes, perihelia, aphelia, focal points
3. Risings, settings, and meridian transits of the Moon, planets, asteroids, and stars.
4. Horizontal coordinates (azimuth and altitude)
5. Refraction
6. User-definable orbital elements
7. Asteroid names can be updated by user
8. Hitherto missing "Personal Sensitive Points" according to M. Munkasey.

Minor bug fixes:

- **Astrometric lunar positions** (not relevant for astrology; swe_calc(tjd, SE_MOON, SEFLG_NOABERR)) had a maximum error of about 20 arc sec).
- **Topocentric lunar positions** (not relevant for common astrology): the ellipsoid shape of the earth was not correctly implemented. This resulted in an error of 2 - 3 arc seconds. The new precision is 0.2 - 0.3 arc seconds, corresponding to about 500 m in geographic location. This is also the precision that Nasa's Horizon system provides for the topocentric moon. The planets are much better, of course.
- **Solar eclipse functions**: The correction of the topocentric moon and another small bug fix lead to slightly different results of the solar eclipse functions. The improvement is within a few time seconds.

Changes from version 1.50 to 1.51

Minor bug fixes:

- J2000 coordinates for the lunar node and osculating apogee corrected. This bug did not affect ordinary computations like ecliptical or equatorial positions.
- minor bugs in swetest.c corrected
- sweclips.exe recompiled
- trace DLLs recompiled
- some VB5 declarations corrected

Changes from version 1.40 to 1.50

New: **SIDEREAL** planetary and house position.

- The fixed star file [fixstars.cat](#) has been improved and enlarged by Valentin Abramov, Tartu, Estonia.
- Stars have been ordered by constellation. Many names and alternative spellings have been added.
- Minor bug fix in solar eclipse functions, sometimes relevant in border-line cases annular/total, partial/total.
- J2000 coordinates for the lunar nodes were redefined: In versions before 1.50, the J2000 lunar nodes were the intersection points of the lunar orbit with the ecliptic of 2000. From 1.50 on, they are defined as the intersection points with the ecliptic of date, referred to the coordinate system of the ecliptic of J2000.

Changes from version 1.31 to 1.40

New: Function for several planetary phenomena added

Bug fix in `swe_sol_ecl_when_glob()`. The time for maximum eclipse at local apparent noon (`tret[1]`) was sometimes wrong. When called from VB5, the program crashed.

Changes from version 1.30 to 1.31

New: Eclipse functions added.

Minor bug fix: with previous versions, the function `swe_get_planet_name()` got the name wrong, if it was an asteroid name and consisted of two or more words (e.g. Van Gogh)

Changes from version 1.27 to 1.30

The time range of the Swiss Ephemeris has been extended by numerical integration. The Swiss Ephemeris now covers the period **2 Jan 5401 BC** to **31 Dec 5399 AD**. To use the extended time range, the appropriate ephemeris files must be downloaded.

In the JPL mode and the Moshier mode the time range remains unchanged at 3000 BC to 3000 AD.

IMPORTANT

Chiron's ephemeris is now restricted to the time range **650 AD – 4650 AD**; for explanations, see [swisseph.doc](#). Outside this time range, Swiss Ephemeris returns an error code and a position value 0. You must handle this situation in your application. There is a similar restriction with Pholus (as with some other asteroids).

Changes from version 1.26 to 1.27

The environment variable `SE_EPHE_PATH` is now always overriding the call to `swe_set_ephe_path()` if it is set and contains a value.

Both the environment variable and the function argument can now contain a list of directory names where the ephemeris files are looked for. Before this release, they could contain only a single directory name.

Changes from version 1.25 to 1.26

- The asteroid subdirectory `ephe/asteroid` has been split into directories `ast0`, `ast1`,... with 1000 asteroid files per directory.
- source code is included with the distribution under the new licensing model
- the Placalc compatibility API ([swepcalc.h](#)) is now documented
- There is a new function to compute the equation of time `swe_time_equ()`.
- Improvements of ephemerides:
- **ATTENTION:** Ephemeris of **16 Psyche** has been wrong so far ! By a mysterious mistake it has been identical to 3 Juno.
- Ephemerides of Ceres, Pallas, Vesta, Juno, Chiron and Pholus have been reintegrated, with more recent orbital elements and parameters (e.g. asteroid masses) that are more appropriate to Bowells database of minor planets elements. The differences are small, though.
- Note that the [CHIRON](#) ephemeris is should not be used before **700 A.D.**
- Minor bug fix in computation of topocentric planet positions. Nutation has not been correctly considered in observer's position. This has lead to an error of 1 milliarcsec with the planets and 0.1" with the moon.
- We have inactivated the coordinate transformation from **IERS** to **FK5**, because there is still no generally accepted algorithm. This results in a difference of a few milliarcsec from former releases.

Changes from version 1.22 to 1.23

- The topocentric flag now also works with the fixed stars. (The effect of diurnal aberration is a few 0.1 arc second.)
- Bug fix: The return position of `swe_cotrans_sp()` has been 0, when the input distance was 0.
- About 140 asteroids are on the CD.

Changes from version 1.21 to 1.22

- Asteroid ephemerides have been moved to the [ephe\asteroid](#).
- The DLL has been modified in such a way that it can find them there.
- All asteroids with catalogue number below 90 are on the CD and a few additional ones.

Changes from version 1.20 to 1.21

Sample program and function declarations for [Delphi 1.0](#) added.

Changes from version 1.11 to 1.20

New:

- A flag bit `SEFLG_TOPOCTR` allows to compute topocentric planet positions. Before calling `swe_calc()`, call [swe_set_topo](#).
- [swe_house_pos](#) for computation of the house position of a given planet. See description in [SWISSEPH.DOC](#), Chapter 3.1 "Geocentric and topocentric positions". A bug has been fixed that has sometimes turned up, when the JPL ephemeris was closed. (An error in memory allocation and freeing.)
- Bug fix: `swe_cotrans()` did not work in former versions.

Changes from version 1.10 to 1.11

No bug fix, but two minor improvements:

- A change of the ephemeris bits in parameter `iflag` of function `swe_calc()` usually forces an implicit `swe_close()` operation. Inside a loop, e.g. for drawing a graphical ephemeris, this can slow down a program. Before this release, two calls with `iflag = 0` and `iflag = SEFLG_SWIEPH` were considered different, though in fact the same ephemeris is used. Now these two calls are considered identical, and `swe_close()` is not performed implicitly.
For calls with the pseudo-planet-number `ipl = SE_ECL_NUT`, whose result does not depend on the chosen ephemeris, the ephemeris bits are ignored completely and `swe_close()` is never performed implicitly.
- In former versions, calls of the Moshier ephemeris with speed and without speed flag have returned a very small difference in position (0.01 arc second). The reason was that, for precise speed, `swe_calc()` had to do an additional iteration in the light-time calculation. The two calls now return identical position data.

Changes from version 1.04 to 1.10

- A bug has been fixed that sometimes occurred in `swe_calc()` when the user changed `iflag` between calls, e.g. the speed flag. The first call for a planet which had been previously computed for the same time, but a different `iflag`, could return incorrect results, if Sun, Moon or Earth had been computed for a different time in between these two calls.
- More asteroids have been added in this release.

Changes from Version 1.03 to 1.04

- A bug has been fixed that has sometimes lead to a floating point exception when the speed flag was not specified and an unusual sequence of planets was called.
- Additional asteroid files have been included.

Attention: Use these files only with the new DLL. Previous versions cannot deal with more than one additional asteroid besides the main asteroids. This error did not appear so far, because only 433 Eros was on our CD-ROM.

Changes from Version 1.02 to 1.03

- `swe_fixstar()` has a better implementation for the search of a specific star. If a number is given, the non-comment lines in the file [fixstars.cat](#) are now counted from 1; they were counted from zero in earlier releases.
- `swe_fixstar()` now also computes heliocentric and barycentric fixed stars positions. Former versions Swiss Ephemeris always returned geocentric positions, even if the heliocentric or the barycentric flag bit was set.
- The [Galactic Center](#) has been included in [fixstars.cat](#).
- Two small bugs were fixed in the implementation of the barycentric Sun and planets. Under unusual conditions, e.g. if the caller switched from JPL to Swiss Ephemeris or vice-versa, an error of an arc second appeared with the barycentric sun and 0.001 arc sec with the barycentric planets. However, this did not touch normal geocentric computations.

- Some VB declarations in swedekl.txt contained errors and have been fixed. The VB sample has been extended to show fixed star and house calculation. This fix is only in 1.03 releases from 29-oct-97 or later, not in the two 1.03 CDROMs we burned on 28-oct-97.

Changes from Version 1.01 to 1.02

- The function `swe_houses()` has been changed.
- A new function `swe_houses_armc()` has been added which can be used when a sidereal time (**armc**) is given but no actual date is known, e.g. for Composite charts.
- The body numbers of the hypothetical bodies have been changed.
- The development environment for the DLL and the sample programs have been changed from Watcom 10.5 to Microsoft Visual C++ (5.0 and 1.5). This was necessary because the Watcom compiler created LIB files which were not compatible with Microsoft C. The LIB files created by Visual C however are compatible with Watcom.

Changes from Version 1.00 to 1.01

1. Sidereal time

The computation of the sidereal time is now much easier. The obliquity and nutation are now computed inside the function. The structure of the function `swe_sidtime()` has been changed as follows:

```
/* sidereal time */
double swe_sidtime(double tjd_ut); /* Julian day number, UT */
```

The old functions `swe_sidtime0()` has been kept for backward compatibility.

2. Houses

The calculation of houses has been simplified as well. Moreover, the Vertex has been added.

The version **1.01** structure of `swe_houses()` is:

```
int swe_houses(
    double tjd_ut, /* julian day number, UT */
    double geolat, /* geographic latitude, in degrees */
    double geolon, /* geographic longitude, in degrees */
    char hsys, /* house method, one of the letters PKRCAV */
    double *asc, /* address for ascendant */
    double *mc, /* address for mc */
    double *armc, /* address for armc */
    double *vertex, /* address for vertex */
    double *cusps); /* address for 13 doubles: 1 empty + 12 houses */
```

Note also, that the indices of the cusps have changed:

```
cusps[0] = 0          (before: cusps[0] = house 1)
cusps[1] = house 1    (before: cusps[1] = house 2)
cusps[2] = house 2    (etc.)
```

etc.

3. Ecliptic obliquity and nutation

The new pseudo-body `SE_ECL_NUT` replaces the two separate pseudo-bodies `SE_ECLIPTIC` and `SE_NUTATION` in the function `swe_calc()`.

Appendix A

What is missing ?

There are some important limits in regard to what you can expect from an ephemeris module. We do not tell you: how to draw a chart

- which glyphs to use
- when a planet is stationary (it depends on you how slow you want it to be)
- how to compute universal time from local time, i.e. what timezone a place is located in
- how to compute progressions, solar returns, composit charts, transit times and a lot else
- what the different calendars (Julian, Gregorian, ..) mean and when they applied.

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Description

Computes the horizontal coordinates ([azimuth](#) and [altitude](#))
 computes either ecliptical or equatorial coordinates from azimuth and true altitude
 computes the positions of planets, asteroids, lunar nodes and apogees
 Modified version of [swe_calc](#)
 releases most resources used by the Swiss Ephemeris
 Coordinate transformation, from [ecliptic to equator](#) or vice-versa
 Coordinate transformation of [position and speed](#), from [ecliptic to equator](#) or vice-versa
 computes a [Julian day from year, month, day, time](#) and [checks](#) whether a date is legal
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computes **fixed stars**

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Modified version of [swe_get_ayanamsa](#)

Finds a planetary or asteroid **name by given number**

Gets the tidal acceleration

compute **heliacal risings** etc. of a planet or star

compute the **house position** of a given body for a given ARMC

Calculates houses for a given date and geographic position

computes houses from **ARMC** (e.g. with the composite horoscope which has no date)

the same as [swe_houses\(\)](#). Has a parameter, which can be used, if **sidereal** house positions are wanted

Converts JD (ET/TT) to UTC

Converts JD (UT1) to UTC

Conversion from day, month, year, time to Julian date

Converts Local Apparent Time (LAT) to Local Mean Time (LMT)

Converts Local Mean Time (LMT) to Local Apparent Time (LAT)

Computes the attributes of a lunar eclipse at a given time

Finds the **next lunar eclipse**

Finds the **next lunar eclipse** observable from a geographic location

Computes planetary nodes and apsides: **perihelia**, **aphelia**, **second focal points of the orbital ellipses**

Modified version of [swe_nod_aps](#)

Function computes **phase**, **phase angle**, **elongation**, **apparent diameter**, **apparent magnitude**

Modified version of [swe_pheno](#)

The **true/apparent altitude** conversion

The **true/apparent altitude** conversion

Conversion from **Julian date** to **day, month, year, time**

Computes the times of **rising**, **setting** and **meridian transits**

Computes the times of **rising**, **setting** and **meridian transits** relative to true horizon

Set application's own **ephemeris path**

Sets **JPL ephemeris** directory path

Specifies the **sidereal modes**

Sets **tidal acceleration** used in [swe_deltat\(\)](#)

Sets what geographic position is to be used before **topocentric** planet positions for a certain birth place can be computed

returns **sidereal time** on Julian day

returns **sidereal time** on Julian day, obliquity and nutation

Calculates the **solar eclipse** attributes for a given **geographic position and time**

finds the **next solar eclipse globally**

finds the next solar eclipse for a given geographic position

finds out the geographic position where an eclipse is central or maximal

returns the difference between local apparent and local mean time

Converts UTC int time zone time

Returns the version of the Swiss Ephemeris

Calculates the magnitude for an object to be visible

Description

Normalize argument into interval [0..DEG360]

Centiseconds -> degrees string

Centiseconds -> longitude or latitude string

Centiseconds -> time string

Round second, but at 29.5959 always down

Double to long with rounding, no overflow check

Day of week Monday = 0, ... Sunday = 6

[swe_difcs2n](#)

[swe_difcsn](#)

[swe_difdeg2n](#)

[swe_difdegn](#)

Distance in centisecs p1 – p2 normalized to [-180..180]

Distance in centisecs p1 – p2 normalized to [0..360]

Distance in degrees

Distance in degrees

End of SWEPHPRG.DOC