



The June 15th, 2011 total lunar eclipse was followed photometrically from a mountain site in Namibia (16°21'47" E, 23°14'06" S, altitude 1834 m). All plotted magnitudes are standardized to an air mass of 1.0 of a Rayleigh atmosphere, which cannot correct for aerosol at low lunar altitudes during the first hour. This eclipse was "central", because the Moon travelled through the center of the umbra. This led to its comparative darkness, with the light curve bottoming out at a magnitude of $-0.35 m_{vis}$, implying a linear brightness reduction in excess of 120 000. The colored vertical lines designate the six eclipse contact times. The light curve's asymmetry compared to the geometrical phases is probably due to a combination of lunar topography and potential anomalies in the Earth's shadow, which will be further analyzed and published.

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