# 12.215 Modern Navigation 

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## Review of last Class

- Motion of the Earth and Sun
- Geometry of Earth/Sun system
- Astronomical coordinates
- Motion of the Earth around the sun
- Equation of Time
- Astronomical positioning
- Latitude and Longitude determination using astronomical bodies
- Error contributions to latitude and longitude measurements.


## Today's Class

- Almanacs: Paper and electronics
- Paper Almanacs: Nautical Almanac
- Electronic: Available on many web sites


## Nautical Almanac

- Probably most common for ship navigation in US. Published by the US Naval Observatory and Her Majesty's Nautical Almanac Office.
- Contains all the necessary information for celestial navigation
- New volume published each year and contains information from Jan 1 to Dec 31 of that year
- Largest part of book gives the RA and Declinations of Sun, Moon, Aries, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn every hour of every day


## Cover of Nautical Almanac




## Call Numbers

## Sun and Moon Tables

2002 OCTOBER 1, 2,

| UT | SUN |  | MOON |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | GHA | Dec | GHA | $v$ | Dec | $d$ | HP |
| d |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 18232.1 | S 302.0 | 25348.4 | 6.8 | N24 48.9 | 3.7 | 57.7 |
| 01 | 19732.3 | 03.0 | 26814.2 | 6.8 | 2445.2 | 3.9 | 57.7 |
| 02 | 21232.5 | 03.9 | 28240.0 | 6.8 | 2441.3 | 4.0 | 57.8 |
| 03 | 22732.7 | 04.9 | 29705.8 | 6.7 | 2437.3 | 4.1 | 57.8 |
| 04 | 24232.9 | 05.9 | 31131.5 | 6.8 | 2433.2 | 4.3 | 57.8 |
| 05 | 25733.1 | 06.8 | 32557.3 | 6.7 | 2428.9 | 4.5 | 57.9 |
| 06 | 27233.3 | S 307.8 | 34023.0 | 6.8 | N24 24.4 | 4.6 | 57.9 |
| 07 | 28733.5 | 08.8 | 35448.8 | 6.7 | 2419.8 | 4.8 | 58.0 |
| T 08 | 30233.7 | 09.7 | 914.5 | 6.7 | 2415.0 | 4.9 | 58.0 |
| U 09 | 31733.9 | 10.7 | 2340.2 | 6.7 | 2410.1 | 5.1 | 58.0 |
|  | 33234.1 | 11.7 | 3805.9 | 6.7 | 2405.0 | 5.3 | 58.1 |
| E 11 | 34734.3 | 12.7 | 5231.6 | 6.8 | 2359.7 | 5.4 | 58.1 |
| S 12 | 234.5 | S 313.6 | 6657.4 | 6.7 | N23 54.3 | 5.5 | 58.1 |
| D 13 | 1734.7 | 14.6 | 8123.1 | 6.7 | 2348.8 | 5.7 | 58.2 |
| A 14 | 3234.9 | 15.6 | 9548.8 | 6.7 | 2343.1 | 5.9 | 58.2 |
| Y 15 | 4735.1 | 16.5 | 11014.5 | 6.7 | 2337.2 | 6.0 | 58.3 |
| 16 | 6235.3 | 17.5 | 12440.2 | 6.7 | 2331.2 | 6.1 | 58.3 |
| 17 | 7735.5 | 18.5 | 13905.9 | 6.8 | 2325.1 | 6.3 | 58.3 |
| 18 | 9235.7 | S 319.4 | 15331.7 | 6.7 | N23 18.8 | 6.5 | 58.4 |
| 19 | 10735.9 | 20.4 | 16757.4 | 6.7 | 2312.3 | 6.6 | 58.4 |
| 20 | 12236.1 | 21.4 | 18223.1 | 6.8 | 2305.7 | 6.8 | 58.5 |
| 21 | 13736.3 | 22.3 | 19648.9 | 6.8 | 2258.9 | 6.9 | 58.5 |
| 22 | 15236.5 | 23.3 | 21114.7 | 6.7 | 2252.0 | 7.1 | 58.5 |
| 23 | 16736.7 | 24.3 | 22540.4 | 6.8 | 2244.9 | 7.2 | 58.6 |

Entries in Table
GHA - Greenwich Hour Angle

Dec - Declination

v - Rate of change of
GHA ('/hr)
d-Rate of change of declination ('/hr)

HP - Horizontal parallax

## Explanation

- Greenwich Hour Angle is the angle between a body and the Greenwich meridian measured positive west (note sign convention difference).
- The Greenwich Hour Angle of the Sun is always near 0 at 12:00UT (difference is equation of time).
- The GHA of the first point of Aries is the negative of Greenwich sidereal time.
- v and d are computed simply by differencing values and make hand calculations easier


## Horizontal Parallax of Moon

- Tables are given to the center of a body from the center of the Earth. The moon is close enough that the finite sizes of the Earth and Moon affect measurements.
- HP of moon is difference in angles between edge of Earth and edge of moon. See http://aa.usno.navy.mil/faq/docs/RST defs.html http://www.fourmilab.ch/earthview/moon ap per.html



## Equation of Time

- Also given in the Almanac is the equation of time for each day of the year. From this entry you can calculate when the meridian crossing will be a Greenwich.
- The difference between the Greenwich meridian of the Sun and the local crossing is the longitude.

| Day | SUN |  |  | MOON |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Eqn. <br> $00^{h}$ | Time | Mer. <br> Pass. |  | Pass. <br> Lower | Age | Phase |
| d | m s | m s | h m | h m | h m | d | \% |
| 1 | 1008 | 1018 | 1150 | 0722 | 1950 | 24 | 32 |
| 2 | 1027 | 1037 | 1149 | 0819 | 2047 | 25 | 22 |
| 3 | 1046 | 1056 | 1149 | 0915 | 2142 | 26 | 13 |

## Comments on Nautical Almanacs

- The nautical Almanac contains many other tables and explanations. Many of these tables were used before the advent of calculators and computer programs.
- Paper almanacs are meant to be used by ships at sea with little computational power.
- Altitude (elevation angles) corrections are given for the size of the Sun ( $\sim 16^{\prime}$ ) and atmospheric refraction. For atmospheric refraction an approximate formula is (accurate to $5^{\prime \prime}$ at $20^{\circ}$ )

$$
\Delta \varepsilon=60 " /(\tan \varepsilon+0.028)
$$

## Atmospheric refraction



## Error in simple refraction model



## Nautical Almanac Correction

## - Based on Pressure and temperature zone A-N

A4 ALTITUDE CORRECTION TABLES-ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS additional refraction corrections for non-standard conditions


## Corrections

- From Zone and altitude additional correction applied

| App. Alt. | A | $B$ | C | D | E | F | G | H | J | K | L | $\mathbf{M}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | App. Alt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - 0 | -6.9 |  | -4.6 | $-3.4$ | -2.3 | -I•I | $0 \cdot 0$ | +1.I | +2.3 | +3.4 | +4.6 | +5:7 | +6.9 | $\because 0^{\circ}$ |
| - 30 | $-6 \cdot 9$ $5 \cdot 2$ | -5.7 | -4.6 | -3.4 2.6 | -2.3 | - $\mathbf{1} \cdot 1$ | 0.0 | +1.1 | $+2 \cdot 3$ | +3.4 | $+4 \cdot 6$ | $+5 \cdot 7$ | +6.9 | - 00 |
| - 30 | $5 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | $1 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | - 30 |
| I 00 | $4 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2-1 | I-4 | 0.7 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.7 | 1-4 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 2.8 | 3.5 | $4 \cdot 3$ | $\pm 00$ |
| I 30 | $3 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | 2.4 | I. 8 | I. 2 | 0.6 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.6 | 1-2 | I-8 | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.9 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 130 |
| 200 | $3 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 0$ | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | I•O | I-5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 200 |
| 230 | $-2.5$ | $-2 \cdot 1$ | -1.6 | -1.2 | -0.8 | -0.4 | 0.0 | +0.4 | +0.8 | +1-2 | $+1 \cdot 6$ | +2.1 | $+2 \cdot 5$ | 230 |
| 300 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 1.8 | 1.5 | I•I | 0.7 | $0 \cdot 4$ | 0.0 | 0-4 | 0.7 | I-I | 1.5 | 1.8 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 300 |
| 330 | 2.0 | 1.6 | $1 \cdot 3$ | I. 0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | I-O | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 330 |
| 400 | 1.8 | I• 5 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | $0 \cdot 0$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.6 | 0-9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 400 |
| 430 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1-1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0-3 | 0.5 | 0-8 | I-I | 1.4 | 1.6 | 430 |
| 500 | -1.5 | -1.3 | - 1.0 | -0.8 | $-0.5$ | -0.2 | 0.0 | +0.2 | +0-5 | +0-8 | +1.0 | +1.3 | +1.5 | 500 |
| 6 | $1-3$ | I•I | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0-2 | $0-4$ | $0 \cdot 6$ | 0.9 | 1-1 | I-3 | 6 |
| 7 | I-I | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0-2 | $0-4$ | 0-6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | I-I | 7 |
| 8 | I. 0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.2 | 0.0 | $0-2$ | 0-3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 8 |
| 9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | $0 \cdot 3$ | O.I | 0.0 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0-3 | 0-4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 9 |
| 1000 | $-0.8$ | -0.7 | -0.5 | -0.4 | $-0.3$ | -0.I | 0.0 | +0.1 | +0.3 | +0.4 | +0.5 | +0.7 | +0.8 | 1000 |
| 12 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0.0 | O-1 | 0-2 | 0-3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 12 |
| 14 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | $0 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | O-I | $0 \cdot 2$ | 0-3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | I4 |
| 16 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0.0 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0-2 | $0-3$ | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 16 |
| 18 | $0 \cdot 4$ | 0.4 | 0.3 | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0.0 | O-1 | 0-2 | 0-2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 18 |
| 20 - | -0.4 | $-0.3$ | -0.3 | $-0.2$ | $-0.1$ | -0.1 | 0.0 | +0.1 | +0-1 | +0-2 | +0.3 | +0.3 | +0.4 | 2000 |
| 25 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | -0.1 | 0.0 | +0.1 | $0-1$ | 0-2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 25 |
| 30 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | O. 1 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | $0-0$ | O-1 | O-I | 0.2 | 0.2 | $0 \cdot 3$ | 30 |
| 35 | $0 \cdot 2$ | 0.2 | $0 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | $0 \cdot 0$ | O-1 | O-I | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0.2 | 0.2 | 35 |
| 4 | 0.2 | O.I | $0 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $0 \cdot 0$ | +0-1 | O-I | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0.1 | 0.2 | 40 |
| 50 | -0.1 | -0.I | -0.1 | -0.1 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | $0 \cdot 0$ | O-0 | +0.1 | +0.1 | +0.1 | +0.1 | 5000 |

## On-line almanacs

- If access to the internet is possible then the on-line versions of almanacs are much easier to use
- Computer programs are also available which can be run locally. All of the values in the Almanac are now computed (observations are no longer needed).
- http://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/ has many resources including an on-line version of MICA (Multi-Year Interactive Computer Almanac) http://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/docs/WebMICA 2.html
- Other on-line sources:
http://www.tecepe.com.br/nav/almanac.html-ssi
http://www.tecepe.com.br/scripts/AImanacPagesISAPI.isa
For the remainder of the class we will examine these on-line sources and compare the results to the paper Nautical Alamanac

