

PUB. NO. 249

VOL. 1

SIGHT REDUCTION TABLES

FOR

AIR NAVIGATION

(SELECTED STARS)

EPOCH 2010.0



NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INTRODUCTION

Example. On 2008 January 1 in DR position N54° 17', E175° 46' at height 9,000 ft. (3 km), an observation of *PROCYON* is obtained at 12^h 21^m 25^s UT; the sextant reading is 40° 34' and the correction for the instrument error and dome refraction is -4'.

	°	'		°	'
From Table 4, for 2008 Jan 1	(a) =	100 02	Sextant altitude	40	34
for 12 ^h UT on day 1	(b) =	180 30	Dome refraction, etc.		-4
for 21 ^m 25 ^s	(c) =	5 22	Refraction (Table 8)		-1
Sum, GHA Υ for UT 12 ^h 21 ^m 25 ^s	GHA Υ =	<u>285 54</u>	Corrected Sextant altitude (Ho)	<u>40</u>	<u>29</u>
Assumed longitude, added because east		+176 06	From the main tables (page 52)		
Sum, less 360°	LHA Υ =	<u>102</u>	Tabulated altitude (Hc)	<u>40 04</u>	Az. (Zn) 163°
			Intercept	<u>25</u>	<i>towards</i>

The assumed latitude is N54°, the assumed longitude is E176° 06', and the intercept of 25' is plotted from this position in true bearing 163°. The position line is drawn perpendicular to this direction.

Usually, sights of several stars will be taken in rapid succession to give a fix. The example below illustrates the use of tables for the reduction of a typical set of observations.

Example. On 2008 January 1, in DR position N45° 49', W25° 35' (for 23^h 47^m UT) at height 3,000 ft. (1 km), sights are taken as follows:

Star	UT			Sextant altitude		Instrument error, etc.
	h	m	s	°	'	'
<i>Dubhe</i>	23	44	15	37	43	-5
<i>RIGEL</i>	23	47	33	35	55	-5
<i>Alpheratz</i>	23	51	55	33	19	-6

	<i>Dubhe</i>						<i>RIGEL</i>				<i>Alpheratz</i>							
	UT			GHAY			UT			GHAY			UT			GHAY		
	h	m	s	°	'		h	m	s	°	'		h	m	s	°	'	
From Table 4:	23			85	59		23			85	59		23			85	59	
For Jan 1 at 23 ^h UT = (a) + (b), less 360°																		
Correction for minutes and seconds (c)		44	15	11	06			47	33	11	55			51	55	13	01	
Sum = GHAY for given UT	23	44	15	97	05		23	47	33	97	54		23	51	55	99	00	
Assumed longitude, subtracted because west				-25	05					-24	54					-25	00	
Sum = LHA Υ				<u>72</u>						<u>73</u>						<u>74</u>		

	Altitude		Az.	Altitude		Az.	Altitude		Az.
	°	'		°	'		°	'	
Sextant altitude	37	43		35	55		33	19	
Instrument error and dome refraction		-5			-5			-6	
Refraction (Table 8)		-1			-1			-1	
Corrected sextant altitude (Ho)	<u>37</u>	<u>37</u>		<u>35</u>	<u>49</u>		<u>33</u>	<u>12</u>	
Tables, p. 68 assumed Lat. 46° N and LHA Υ as above; Hc and Zn	37	35	037°	35	34	173°	32	41	280°
Intercept		<u>2</u>	<i>towards</i>		<u>15</u>	<i>towards</i>		<u>31</u>	<i>towards</i>

In this example, the assumed longitudes for all observations are taken as close as possible to the DR longitude at 23^h 47^m; shorter intercepts can often be obtained by relating the assumed position to the DR position at the time of observation. The intercepts are plotted from the respective assumed positions, latitude N46°, respective longitudes W25° 17', W25° 06' and W25° 12', transferred as necessary for the motion of the aircraft between the time of observation and that of the fix, for the effect of Coriolis acceleration and for precession and nutation. These shifts may be made to the position lines instead of to the assumed positions from which they are constructed, or, for the last two corrections, directly to the fix.

TABLE 6 — CORRECTION (Q) FOR *POLARIS*

LHA Y	Q	LHA Y	Q	LHA Y	Q	LHA Y	Q	LHA Y	Q	LHA Y	Q	LHA Y	Q	LHA Y	Q
359 01	-31	87 17	-28	123 10	-5	155 56	+18	209 49	+41	284 52	+18	317 47	-5	353 11	-28
1 06	-32	89 10	-27	124 34	-4	157 29	+19	232 32	+40	286 25	+17	319 11	-6	355 04	-29
3 18	-33	90 59	-26	125 58	-3	159 03	+20	238 15	+39	287 56	+16	320 35	-7	357 00	-30
5 35	-34	92 46	-25	127 21	-2	160 39	+21	242 31	+38	289 27	+15	321 59	-8	359 01	-31
8 01	-35	94 30	-24	128 44	-1	162 16	+22	246 05	+37	290 56	+14	323 24	-9	1 06	-32
10 38	-36	96 12	-23	130 08	0	163 54	+23	249 14	+36	292 25	+13	324 49	-10	3 18	-33
13 27	-37	97 52	-22	131 32	+1	165 35	+24	252 05	+35	293 53	+12	326 15	-11	5 35	-34
16 33	-38	99 30	-21	132 55	+2	167 17	+25	254 42	+34	295 20	+11	327 41	-12	8 01	-35
20 05	-39	101 07	-20	134 19	+3	169 02	+26	257 10	+33	296 46	+10	329 08	-13	10 38	-36
24 18	-40	102 41	-19	135 42	+4	170 50	+27	259 29	+32	298 12	+9	330 35	-14	13 27	-37
29 57	-41	104 15	-18	137 06	+5	172 40	+28	261 41	+31	299 38	+8	332 04	-15	16 33	-38
52 24	-40	105 47	-17	138 30	+6	174 34	+29	263 48	+30	301 03	+7	333 33	-16	20 05	-39
58 03	-39	107 18	-16	139 54	+7	176 32	+30	265 49	+29	302 27	+6	335 03	-17	24 18	-40
62 16	-38	108 48	-15	141 18	+8	178 33	+31	267 47	+28	303 51	+5	336 34	-18	29 57	-41
65 48	-37	110 17	-14	142 43	+9	180 40	+32	269 41	+27	305 15	+4	338 06	-19	52 24	-40
68 54	-36	111 46	-13	144 09	+10	182 52	+33	271 31	+26	306 39	+3	339 40	-20	58 03	-39
71 43	-35	113 13	-12	145 35	+11	185 11	+34	273 19	+25	308 02	+2	341 14	-21	62 16	-38
74 20	-34	114 40	-11	147 01	+12	187 39	+35	275 04	+24	309 26	+1	342 51	-22	65 48	-37
76 46	-33	116 06	-10	148 28	+13	190 16	+36	276 46	+23	310 49	0	344 29	-23	68 54	-36
79 03	-32	117 32	-9	149 56	+14	193 07	+37	278 27	+22	312 13	-1	346 09	-24	71 43	-35
81 15	-31	118 57	-8	151 25	+15	196 16	+38	280 05	+21	313 37	-2	347 51	-25	74 20	-34
83 20	-30	120 22	-7	152 54	+16	199 50	+39	281 42	+20	315 00	-3	349 35	-26	76 46	-33
85 21	-29	121 46	-6	154 25	+17	204 06	+40	283 18	+19	316 23	-4	351 22	-27	79 03	-32
87 17		123 10		155 56		209 49		284 52		317 47		353 11		81 15	

The above table, which does *not* include refraction, gives the quantity *Q* to be applied to the corrected sextant altitude of *Polaris* to give the latitude of the observer. In critical cases ascend.

Polaris: Mag. 2.1, SHA 318° 49', Dec N 89° 18.7'

TABLE 7 — AZIMUTH OF *POLARIS*

LHA Y	Latitude							LHA Y	Latitude						
	0°	30°	50°	55°	60°	65°	70°		0°	30°	50°	55°	60°	65°	70°
0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	180	359.5	359.5	359.3	359.2	359.1	358.9	358.7
10	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	190	359.6	359.6	359.5	359.4	359.3	359.2	359.0
20	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	200	359.8	359.7	359.6	359.6	359.5	359.4	359.3
30	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	210	359.9	359.8	359.8	359.8	359.7	359.7	359.6
40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	220	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50	359.9	359.9	359.8	359.8	359.8	359.7	359.7	230	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
60	359.8	359.7	359.6	359.6	359.5	359.5	359.3	240	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
70	359.7	359.6	359.5	359.4	359.3	359.2	359.0	250	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
80	359.6	359.5	359.3	359.2	359.1	359.0	358.7	260	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2
90	359.5	359.4	359.2	359.1	358.9	358.8	358.5	270	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5
100	359.4	359.3	359.1	359.0	358.8	358.6	358.2	280	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7
110	359.4	359.3	359.0	358.9	358.7	358.5	358.1	290	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.9
120	359.3	359.2	358.9	358.8	358.6	358.4	358.0	300	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.0
130	359.3	359.2	358.9	358.8	358.6	358.4	358.0	310	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.0
140	359.3	359.2	358.9	358.8	358.6	358.4	358.0	320	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.0
150	359.3	359.2	359.0	358.9	358.7	358.5	358.1	330	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9
160	359.4	359.3	359.1	359.0	358.8	358.6	358.3	340	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.8
170	359.5	359.4	359.2	359.1	358.9	358.8	358.5	350	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6
180	359.5	359.5	359.3	359.2	359.1	358.9	358.7	360	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4

When Cassiopeia is left (right), *Polaris* is west (east).

INTRODUCTION

POLE STAR TABLES

Table 6 gives the Q correction to be applied to the corrected sextant altitude of *Polaris*, in the same form as in *The Air Almanac*; the only difference is that it is based on the position of *Polaris* for epoch 2010.0. Refraction is not included. It should be noted that the table in *The Air Almanac* is re-calculated each year and is therefore slightly more accurate than Table 6.

Table 7 gives the azimuth of *Polaris*, to 0.1° , for latitudes up to $N70^\circ$ and for all hour angles; interpolation in LHA Υ may sometimes be necessary.

Example. On 2008 January 1 at $02^{\text{h}} 43^{\text{m}} 32^{\text{s}}$ UT at height 10,000 ft. (3 km), in longitude $W48^\circ 06'$, an observation was made of the altitude of *Polaris*, sextant reading $54^\circ 51'$, instrument error and dome refraction $-4'$; the latitude is found as follows:

From Table 4:		°	'		°	'
For 2008 Jan 1,	(a) =	100	02	Sextant altitude	54	51
For 02^{h} UT on day 1,	(b) =	30	05	Instrument error, etc.		-4
For $43^{\text{m}} 32^{\text{s}}$,	(c) =	10	55	Refraction (Table 8)		-1
GHA Υ at $02^{\text{h}} 43^{\text{m}} 32^{\text{s}}$ UT	GHA Υ =	141	02	Corrected Sextant altitude (Ho)	54	46
Longitude (west, subtract)		-48	06	(Table 6, LHA Υ = $93^\circ 08'$)		-25
	LHA Υ =	92	56	Latitude	54	21

A correction is theoretically necessary for precession and nutation. Table 5 indicates that the deduced position line (here a parallel of latitude) should be shifted a distance of 1 mile in direction 270° ; this leaves the latitude unchanged. The position line should, of course, be shifted for Coriolis acceleration.

Entering Table 7 with the nearest latitude ($N55^\circ$) and the value of LHA Υ (93°), the azimuth of *Polaris* is found as 359.0° .

SPECIAL TECHNIQUES

The arrangement of the tabulations in this volume lends itself to the use of special techniques of observation and reduction, designed to save calculation and plotting or to allow for precomputation. These techniques are not fully described here, but the principles upon which they are based are given below; users will doubtless develop methods to suit their own requirements.

1. If the interval between observations is four minutes (4^{m}), or a multiple of 4^{m} , LHA Υ need only be calculated for one of the observations, since GHA Υ changes by 1° (to within the accuracy of these tables) in 4^{m} . For the remaining observations, the same value of LHA Υ can be used and the intercepts plotted from assumed positions adjusted by the appropriate number of whole degrees of longitude; alternatively the same assumed position can be used and the values of LHA Υ adjusted by the appropriate number of whole degrees. Since the rate of change of GHA Υ is not exactly 1° in 4^{m} these procedures are most accurately used for a three-star fix when LHA Υ is calculated for the middle observation.

For latitudes greater than 69° (for which LHA Υ is tabulated in even degrees only) the alternative procedure may be used with an 8^{m} interval between observations, or with a 4^{m} interval providing that assumed positions are selected which differ by 1° of longitude and which, together with 1° adjustment to LHA Υ for the 4^{m} interval, produce values of LHA Υ in even degrees.

2. By making the observations at predetermined times (“scheduled shooting”), the tabulated altitudes and azimuths can be extracted beforehand and the same values used both for presetting the sextant and for the subsequent reduction of the sights.

3. All corrections, normally applied to the sextant altitude, may be applied to the tabulated altitude (with reversed signs), or to the assumed position, before an observation is made; similarly, corrections for Coriolis acceleration (Table 9) and precession and nutation (Table 5) may be applied to the assumed position, and the respective azimuth and its reciprocal

NAVIGATIONAL STARS, EPOCH 2010.0

Alphabetical Order						Order of SHA					
Name	No.	Magnitude		SHA	Dec	Name	No.	Magnitude		SHA	Dec
		Visual	S-4					Visual	S-4		
<i>Acamar</i>	7	3.2	3.2	315 20	S 40 16	<i>*Markab</i>	57	2.5	2.3	13 41	N 15 16
<i>ACHERNAR</i>	5	0.5	0.1	335 29	S 57 11	<i>FOMALHAUT</i>	56	1.2	1.3	15 27	S 29 34
<i>ACRUX</i>	30	1.3	0.5	173 13	S 63 09	<i>*Al Na'ir</i>	55	1.7	1.8	27 47	S 46 55
<i>*Adhara</i>	19	1.5	1.2	255 15	S 28 59	<i>Enif</i>	54	2.4	4.8	33 50	N 9 55
<i>ALDEBARAN</i>	10	0.9	3.1	290 53	N 16 32	<i>DENEb</i>	53	1.3	1.4	49 33	N 45 19
<i>Alioth</i>	32	1.8	1.5	166 23	N 55 54	<i>Peacock</i>	52	1.9	1.7	53 24	S 56 42
<i>Alkaid</i>	34	1.9	1.5	153 01	N 49 16	<i>ALTAIR</i>	51	0.8	1.0	62 11	N 8 54
<i>*Al Na'ir</i>	55	1.7	1.8	27 47	S 46 55	<i>Nunki</i>	50	2.0	1.9	76 02	S 26 17
<i>*Alnilam</i>	15	1.7	1.3	275 49	S 1 12	<i>VEGA</i>	49	0.0	0.0	80 41	N 38 48
<i>Alphard</i>	25	2.0	4.4	217 59	S 8 42	<i>*Kaus Australis</i>	48	1.9	2.0	83 47	S 34 23
<i>Alphecca</i>	41	2.2	2.1	126 13	N 26 41	<i>*Eltanin</i>	47	2.2	4.6	90 47	N 51 29
<i>Alpheratz</i>	1	2.1	1.8	357 46	N 29 09	<i>Rasalhague</i>	46	2.1	2.2	96 09	N 12 33
<i>ALTAIR</i>	51	0.8	1.0	62 11	N 8 54	<i>Shaula</i>	45	1.6	1.3	96 26	S 37 07
<i>*Ankaa</i>	2	2.4	3.9	353 18	S 42 15	<i>*Sabik</i>	44	2.4	2.5	102 16	S 15 44
<i>ANTARES</i>	42	1.0	3.7	112 30	S 26 27	<i>*Atria</i>	43	1.9	4.1	107 34	S 69 03
<i>ARCTURUS</i>	37	0.0	1.9	145 58	N 19 08	<i>ANTARES</i>	42	1.0	3.7	112 30	S 26 27
<i>*Atria</i>	43	1.9	4.1	107 34	S 69 03	<i>Alphecca</i>	41	2.2	2.1	126 13	N 26 41
<i>*Avior</i>	22	1.9	3.3	234 19	S 59 33	<i>Kochab</i>	40	2.1	4.3	137 20	N 74 07
<i>*Bellatrix</i>	13	1.6	1.2	278 35	N 6 21	<i>*Zubenelgenubi</i>	39	2.8	3.2	137 08	S 16 05
<i>BETELGEUSE</i>	16	0.1-1.2	2.5-3.6	271 04	N 7 24	<i>RIGIL KENT.</i>	38	-0.3	0.9	139 54	S 60 53
<i>CANOPUS</i>	17	-0.7	-0.8	263 57	S 52 42	<i>ARCTURUS</i>	37	0.0	1.9	145 58	N 19 08
<i>CAPELLA</i>	12	0.1	1.3	280 39	N 46 01	<i>*Menkent</i>	36	2.1	3.5	148 11	S 36 25
<i>DENEb</i>	53	1.3	1.4	49 33	N 45 19	<i>*HADAR</i>	35	0.6	0.3	148 52	S 60 25
<i>Denebola</i>	28	2.1	2.2	182 36	N 14 31	<i>Alkaid</i>	34	1.9	1.5	153 01	N 49 16
<i>Diphda</i>	4	2.0	3.6	348 59	S 17 56	<i>SPICA</i>	33	1.0	0.7	158 34	S 11 13
<i>Dubhe</i>	27	1.8	3.4	193 55	N 61 42	<i>Alioth</i>	32	1.8	1.5	166 23	N 55 54
<i>*Elnath</i>	14	1.7	1.4	278 16	N 28 37	<i>*Gacrux</i>	31	1.6	4.1	172 04	S 57 10
<i>*Eltanin</i>	47	2.2	4.6	90 47	N 51 29	<i>ACRUX</i>	30	1.3	0.5	173 13	S 63 09
<i>Enif</i>	54	2.4	4.8	33 50	N 9 55	<i>Gienah</i>	29	2.6	2.5	175 55	S 17 36
<i>FOMALHAUT</i>	56	1.2	1.3	15 27	S 29 34	<i>Denebola</i>	28	2.1	2.2	182 36	N 14 31
<i>*Gacrux</i>	31	1.6	4.1	172 04	S 57 10	<i>Dubhe</i>	27	1.8	3.4	193 55	N 61 42
<i>Gienah</i>	29	2.6	2.5	175 55	S 17 36	<i>REGULUS</i>	26	1.4	1.0	207 46	N 11 55
<i>*HADAR</i>	35	0.6	0.3	148 52	S 60 25	<i>Alphard</i>	25	2.0	4.4	217 59	S 8 42
<i>Hamal</i>	6	2.0	3.8	328 04	N 23 31	<i>Miaplacidus</i>	24	1.7	1.8	221 40	S 69 46
<i>*Kaus Australis</i>	48	1.9	2.0	83 47	S 34 23	<i>Suhail</i>	23	2.2	4.6	222 55	S 43 28
<i>Kochab</i>	40	2.1	4.3	137 20	N 74 07	<i>*Avior</i>	22	1.9	3.3	234 19	S 59 33
<i>*Markab</i>	57	2.5	2.3	13 41	N 15 16	<i>POLLUX</i>	21	1.1	2.5	243 31	N 28 00
<i>Menkar</i>	8	2.5	5.3	314 18	N 4 08	<i>PROCYON</i>	20	0.4	0.8	245 03	N 5 12
<i>*Menkent</i>	36	2.1	3.5	148 11	S 36 25	<i>*Adhara</i>	19	1.5	1.2	255 15	S 28 59
<i>Miaplacidus</i>	24	1.7	1.8	221 40	S 69 46	<i>SIRIUS</i>	18	-1.5	-1.5	258 36	S 16 44
<i>Mirfak</i>	9	1.8	2.4	308 44	N 49 54	<i>CANOPUS</i>	17	-0.7	-0.8	263 57	S 52 42
<i>Nunki</i>	50	2.0	1.9	76 02	S 26 17	<i>BETELGEUSE</i>	16	0.1-1.2	2.5-3.6	271 04	N 7 24
<i>Peacock</i>	52	1.9	1.7	53 24	S 56 42	<i>*Alnilam</i>	15	1.7	1.3	275 49	S 1 12
<i>POLLUX</i>	21	1.1	2.5	243 31	N 28 00	<i>*Elnath</i>	14	1.7	1.4	278 16	N 28 37
<i>PROCYON</i>	20	0.4	0.8	245 03	N 5 12	<i>*Bellatrix</i>	13	1.6	1.2	278 35	N 6 21
<i>Rasalhague</i>	46	2.1	2.2	96 09	N 12 33	<i>CAPELLA</i>	12	0.1	1.3	280 39	N 46 01
<i>REGULUS</i>	26	1.4	1.0	207 46	N 11 55	<i>RIGEL</i>	11	0.1	0.0	281 15	S 8 11
<i>RIGEL</i>	11	0.1	0.0	281 15	S 8 11	<i>ALDEBARAN</i>	10	0.9	3.1	290 53	N 16 32
<i>RIGIL KENT.</i>	38	-0.3	0.9	139 54	S 60 53	<i>Mirfak</i>	9	1.8	2.4	308 44	N 49 54
<i>*Sabik</i>	44	2.4	2.5	102 16	S 15 44	<i>Menkar</i>	8	2.5	5.3	314 18	N 4 08
<i>Schedar</i>	3	2.2	4.1	349 44	N 56 36	<i>Acamar</i>	7	3.2	3.2	315 20	S 40 16
<i>Shaula</i>	45	1.6	1.3	96 26	S 37 07	<i>Hamal</i>	6	2.0	3.8	328 04	N 23 31
<i>SIRIUS</i>	18	-1.5	-1.5	258 36	S 16 44	<i>ACHERNAR</i>	5	0.5	0.1	335 29	S 57 11
<i>SPICA</i>	33	1.0	0.7	158 34	S 11 13	<i>Diphda</i>	4	2.0	3.6	348 59	S 17 56
<i>Suhail</i>	23	2.2	4.6	222 55	S 43 28	<i>Schedar</i>	3	2.2	4.1	349 44	N 56 36
<i>VEGA</i>	49	0.0	0.0	80 41	N 38 48	<i>*Ankaa</i>	2	2.4	3.9	353 18	S 42 15
<i>*Zubenelgenubi</i>	39	2.8	3.2	137 08	S 16 05	<i>Alpheratz</i>	1	2.1	1.8	357 46	N 29 09

The star numbers and names are the same as in *The Air Almanac*.

* Not in tabular pages of Volume 1.

CORRECTION FOR PRECESSION AND NUTATION FOR SURFACE NAVIGATION

Although designed for use in the air, this volume is being increasingly used for the reduction of astronomical sights at sea.

The altitudes and azimuths of stars as tabulated in this volume are calculated for the mean equinox of 2010.0. For strict accuracy it is necessary to apply to a position line or fix, deduced from these tables, a correction for the effects of precession and nutation. Table 5 gives such corrections, but only to the nearest minute of arc for use in air navigation.

The accompanying tables give the corrections for the years 2006-2014, to the nearest 0.1' in distance and 1° in true bearing; they follow the design of Table 5 and should be used in the same way. It is suggested that they be used instead of Table 5 whenever the additional accuracy is required.

TABLE 4.—GHA and Declination of the Sun for the Years 1981–2016 — Argument “Orbit Time” — Continued

c. Hours and Tens of Minutes of GMT

	00m	10m	20m	30m	40m	50m
h	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′	° ′
00	175 00	177 30	180 00	182 30	185 00	187 30
01	190 00	192 30	195 00	197 30	200 00	202 30
02	205 00	207 30	210 00	212 30	215 00	217 30
03	220 00	222 30	225 00	227 30	230 00	232 30
04	235 00	237 30	240 00	242 30	245 00	247 30
05	250 00	252 30	255 00	257 30	260 00	262 30
06	265 00	267 30	270 00	272 30	275 00	277 30
07	280 00	282 30	285 00	287 30	290 00	292 30
08	295 00	297 30	300 00	302 30	305 00	307 30
09	310 00	312 30	315 00	317 30	320 00	322 30
10	325 00	327 30	330 00	332 30	335 00	337 30
11	340 00	342 30	345 00	347 30	350 00	352 30
12	355 00	357 30	0 00	2 30	5 00	7 30
13	10 00	12 30	15 00	17 30	20 00	22 30
14	25 00	27 30	30 00	32 30	35 00	37 30
15	40 00	42 30	45 00	47 30	50 00	52 30
16	55 00	57 30	60 00	62 30	65 00	67 30
17	70 00	72 30	75 00	77 30	80 00	82 30
18	85 00	87 30	90 00	92 30	95 00	97 30
19	100 00	102 30	105 00	107 30	110 00	112 30
20	115 00	117 30	120 00	122 30	125 00	127 30
21	130 00	132 30	135 00	137 30	140 00	142 30
22	145 00	147 30	150 00	152 30	155 00	157 30
23	160 00	162 30	165 00	167 30	170 00	172 30

d. Minutes and Seconds of GMT (in critical cases ascend)

m s ° ′	m s ° ′	m s ° ′	m s ° ′	m s ° ′	m s ° ′
00 00 0 00	01 37 0 25	03 17 0 50	04 57 1 15	06 37 1 40	08 17 2 05
01 0 01	41 0 26	21 0 51	05 01 1 16	41 1 41	21 2 06
05 0 02	45 0 27	25 0 52	05 1 17	45 1 42	25 2 07
09 0 03	49 0 28	29 0 53	09 1 18	49 1 43	29 2 08
13 0 04	53 0 29	33 0 54	13 1 19	53 1 44	33 2 09
17 0 05	01 57 0 30	37 0 55	17 1 20	06 57 1 45	37 2 10
21 0 06	02 01 0 31	41 0 56	21 1 21	07 01 1 46	41 2 11
25 0 07	05 0 32	45 0 57	25 1 22	05 1 47	45 2 12
29 0 08	09 0 33	49 0 58	29 1 23	09 1 48	49 2 13
33 0 09	13 0 34	53 0 59	33 1 24	13 1 49	53 2 14
37 0 10	17 0 35	03 57 1 00	37 1 25	17 1 50	08 57 2 15
41 0 11	21 0 36	04 01 1 01	41 1 26	21 1 51	09 01 2 16
45 0 12	25 0 37	05 1 02	45 1 27	25 1 52	05 2 17
49 0 13	29 0 38	09 1 03	49 1 28	29 1 53	09 2 18
53 0 14	33 0 39	13 1 04	53 1 29	33 1 54	13 2 19
00 57 0 15	37 0 40	17 1 05	05 57 1 30	37 1 55	17 2 20
01 01 0 16	41 0 41	21 1 06	06 01 1 31	41 1 56	21 2 21
05 0 17	45 0 42	25 1 07	05 1 32	45 1 57	25 2 22
09 0 18	49 0 43	29 1 08	09 1 33	49 1 58	29 2 23
13 0 19	53 0 44	33 1 09	13 1 34	53 1 59	33 2 24
17 0 20	02 57 0 45	37 1 10	17 1 35	07 57 2 00	37 2 25
21 0 21	03 01 0 46	41 1 11	21 1 36	08 01 2 01	41 2 26
25 0 22	05 0 47	45 1 12	25 1 37	05 2 02	45 2 27
29 0 23	09 0 48	49 1 13	29 1 38	09 2 03	49 2 28
33 0 24	13 0 49	53 1 14	33 1 39	13 2 04	53 2 29
37 0 25	17 0 50	04 57 1 15	37 1 40	17 2 05	09 57 2 30
01 41	03 21	05 01	06 41	08 21	10 00

EXPLANATION

Table 4 and supplementary tables a, b, c, and d make possible the determination of the GHA and declination of the Sun for any time during the years 1981–2016. The main table gives E (5° + Equation of Time) and declination of the Sun for the argument “Orbit Time” OT, the latter is formed by applying the h correction from Table a to the nearest integral hour of GMT. In leap years, the upper value of the correction is to be used for January and February and the lower value for the rest of the year. Thus, OT’s corresponding to 1996 February 29^d 16^h 31^m GMT and 1996 March 1^d 05^h 29^m GMT are February 29^d 09^h 00^m and March 1^d 21^h 00^m respectively.

Corrections to E and declination for OT are determined by entering Table b with the differences between consecutive values of E and of declination respectively as the horizontal argument, and with the number of hours of OT as the vertical argument. The declination differences are given in the main table.

The GHA is obtained by adding to the corrected E the value of the diurnal arc obtained from Tables c and d. The latter two tables must be entered with argument GMT.

Example. To find the GHA and declination of the Sun on 1996 January 18 at 03^h 30^m 35^s GMT.
 OT = GMT (nearest integral hour) + Corr. (Table a).
 = Jan. 18^d 04^h – 8^h = Jan. 17^d 20^h.

	° ′ Diff.	° ′ Diff.
Main Table, Jan. 17 ^d OT,	E 2 32 (-4)	Dec. S 20 51 (-12)
Table b for 20 ^h OT	<u> -3</u>	<u> -10</u>

Jan. 17 ^d 20 ^h OT, corrected	E 2 29	Dec. S 20 41
Table c for 03 ^h 30 ^m GMT	227 30	
Table d for 00 ^m 35 ^s GMT	<u> 0 09</u>	

Sum GHA Sun = 230 08