

## How to use- TABLE 4. - GHA and Declination of the Sun for the Years 2001 to 2036- Argument "Orbit Time"

How to find Sun's GHA using TABLE 4.....	2
How to find Sun's Declination using TABLE 4.....	4

### **Before beginning**

TABLE 4 is attached herein.

TABLE 4 is convenient in size as you don't have to print out a multitude of pages from The Nautical Almanac. It does take a little longer to get GHA & Declination but you may find the savings in space worth the effort.

The GMT hour numbers on the left column of the date & time sheet are very small and hard to see. It was the only way to fit the time in linear form on one page.

Certain words are in bold which should direct you to, or remind you of, specific numbers and places either on TABLE 4 or on the time & date sheet. Dec. is written as such because that's the word you'll be looking for on TABLE 4's first page and not the word *Declination*.

To speed the entire process get the **E** figure, **Dec.** and dec. difference figure in one step since they're located next to eachother.

This explanation was written because the "EXPLANATION" on page two of TABLE 4 is too confusing and obscure.

### **Errors or clarification in procedure**

Contact us if you find any errors or need clarification about the following procedure.

## How to find Sun's GHA using TABLE 4

### **TABLE 4. - GHA and Declination of the Sun for the Years 2001 to 2036- Argument "Orbit Time"**

In this explanation use the following date and GMT-

January 22, 2017  
GMT 17:20:14

**1-** Write in the date beside the word "**Today's date-**" on the **date & time sheet**.

**2-** Make an "X" beside the box of the GMT hour of 17 (whole, integral hour only).

Refer to- **TABLE 4. - GHA and Declination of the Sun for the Years 2001 to 2036- Argument "Orbit Time"**

**3-** In table **a. Corr. from GMT to OT** find the year 2017 in the **Year** column. To the right of 2017 In the **Corr. h** column find the **h** correction of +14. The **h** stands for *hours*.

**4-** Go back to the **date & time sheet** and add the table **a. Corr. from GMT to OT h** correction amount of +14 hours to the GMT hour figure that you put an X in. Just count 14 spaces down from the GMT time of 17. This will advance the date to *Tomorrow* at GMT 07:00. Beside the word **Tomorrow** write the date of January 23, 2017. This seems confusing but it's necessary to obtain the correct **E** figure.

**Note!** In this example you're adding the table **a. Corr. from GMT to OT h** correction of +14 hours to the GMT of 17:20:14. You can obtain the same result by adding the two figures and then subtracting the answer from 24 **ONLY IF** the sum is 24 or greater. See the following example-

<b>GMT-</b>	17:20:14
<b>table a. Corr. h</b>	<u>+14</u>
	31
	<u>-24</u>
	<b>7 hours</b>

Write the **7** below the **hours** box on the time & date sheet **Calculate GHA area**.

**5-** Now get the **E** figure of ° ' (degrees and minutes). It will be found in **TABLE 4** in the **JAN E** column. Find the **d** column on the left hand side of **TABLE 4**. The **d** stands for *day*. Move down the **d** column to the day number 23. To the right of 23 in the **JAN E** column find **2 06**. The **2 06** stands for **2° 06'**. Write the **E** figure of **2° 06'** below the **E** box on the time & date sheet.

**6-** Determine the difference between consecutive **E** figures. This is found by comparing the **E** figure you just obtained with the next **E** figure below it. Like this;

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2\ 06 \\
 - 2\ 02 \\
 \hline
 -4\ \text{Diff.}
 \end{array}$$

Label the answer **Diff.** for *Difference* and write – **4** below the **Diff.** box on the time & date sheet.

Notice the **E** figure is decreasing so the answer must have a – (minus) sign before it. If the **E** figure were increasing you'd still need the difference between the two figures but instead a + (plus) sign would be put before the result.

**7-** Next use table **b. Interpolation for Hours of OT** to get the amount to correct the **E** figure by. Locate the number **4** in the **Diff.** horizontal row of the table. Find the number **7** in the **h** column on the left side of the table. Where those two numbers (each row and column) intersect find the number **1**. This is 1 minute of arc so write **1'** in the box to the left of table **b. Interpolation for Hours of OT** on the date & time sheet.

**8-** The **Diff.** figure previously found has a – (minus) sign before it so that means you must subtract the **1** found in table **b. Interpolation for Hours of OT** from the **E** figure. The result is **2° 05'** which is the final corrected **E** figure.

From now on use the original date and GMT

January 22, 2017  
GMT 17:20:14

**9-** Now use the second page of **TABLE 4** and find table **c. Hours and Tens of Minutes of GMT**. The top of the table is incremented from 00m (0 minutes) to 50m (50 minutes) in 10 minute increments. The vertical **h** column is incremented in hours from 00 to 23.

First locate **17** in the **h** column. Next locate **20m** at the top of the table. Where row **17** and column **20m** intersect find **75 00**. This stands for **75° 00'**. Write the figure **75° 00'** in the box to the left of **c. Hours and Tens of Minutes of GMT** on the date & time sheet.

**10-** On the date & time sheet add the **Final corrected E figure** to the table **c. Hours and Tens of Minutes of GMT** to get **77° 05'**.

**11-** Now use the second page of **TABLE 4** and find table **d. Minutes and Seconds of GMT (in critical cases ascend)**. The table is incremented from 00 00 (00 minutes 00 seconds) to 10 00 (10 minutes 00 seconds).

**Note-** there are no remaining minutes to find an increment for so you only need to find the increment for 14 seconds.

14 seconds would fall between 13 and 17 seconds in the far left hand column of table **d**. The increment amount is **0° 04'**.

Write the figure **0° 04'** in the box to the left of table **d. Minutes and Seconds of GMT** on the date & time sheet.

**12-** On the date & time sheet add the **77° 05'** figure to the table **d. Minutes and Seconds of GMT** figure of **0° 04'** to get the final GHA for number of **77° 09'**. This is the calculated GHA for the Sun on January 22, 2017 at GMT 17:20:14.

Compared with using The Nautical Almanac and *Increments & Corrections for Sun, Planets, Aries, Moon (the "yellow pages")*? The result is **77° 08.3'**. The difference is **0° 00.7'**.

## How to Find Sun's Declination using TABLE 4

### **TABLE 4. - GHA and Declination of the Sun for the Years 2001 to 2036- Argument "Orbit Time"**

In this explanation use the following date and GMT-

January 22, 2017  
GMT 17:20:14

Refer to the **date & time sheet** and find the **Calculate Declination** area.

- 1- Write in the date beside the word "**Today's date-**" on the **date & time sheet**.
- 2- Make an "X" beside the box of the GMT hour of 17 (whole, integral hour only).

Refer to- **TABLE 4. - GHA and Declination of the Sun for the Years 2001 to 2036- Argument "Orbit Time"**

3- In table **a. Corr. from GMT to OT** find the year 2017 in the **Year** column. To the right of 2017 in the **Corr. h** column find the **h** correction of +14. The **h** stands for *hours*.

4- Go back to the **date & time sheet** and add the table **a. Corr. from GMT to OT h** correction amount of +14 hours to the GMT hour figure that you put an X in. Just count 14 spaces down from the GMT time of 17. This will advance the date to *Tomorrow* at GMT 07:00. Beside the word **Tomorrow** write the date of January 23, 2017. This seems confusing but it's necessary to obtain the correct **Dec.** figure.

**Note!** In this example you're adding the table **a. Corr. from GMT to OT h** correction of +14 hours to the GMT of 17:20:14. You can obtain the same result by adding the two figures and then subtracting the answer from 24 **ONLY IF** the sum is 24 or greater. See the following example-

<b>GMT-</b>	17:20:14
<b>table a. Corr. h</b>	$  \begin{array}{r}  +14 \\  \hline  31 \\  -24 \\  \hline  7 \text{ hours}  \end{array}  $

Write the **7** below the **hours** box on the time & date sheet **Calculate Declination** area.

5- Now get the declination figure of  $^{\circ}$  ' (degrees and minutes). It will be found in **TABLE 4** in the **JAN Dec.** column. Find the **d** column on the left hand side of **TABLE 4**. The **d** stands for *day*. Move down the **d** column to the day number 23. To the right of 23 in the **JAN Dec.** column find **19 35**. The **19 35** stands for  **$19^{\circ} 35'$** . Write the **Dec.** figure of  **$19^{\circ} 35'$**  below the **Dec.** box on the time & date sheet **Calculate Declination** area.

6- Find the difference between consecutive **Dec.** figures. This is already conveniently provided on **Table 4** and found to the right and slightly downward from the **Dec.** figure you just obtained. It's **14** (minutes of arc). Notice the **Dec.** figures are decreasing so the answer must have a **-** (minus) sign before it. If the **Dec.** figure were increasing you'd put a **+** (plus) sign before the result.

Write  $-14'$  below the **Diff.** box on the time & date sheet **Calculate Declination** area.

**7-** Next use table **b. Interpolation for Hours of OT** to get the amount to correct the **Dec.** figure by. Locate the number **14** in the **Diff.** horizontal row of the table. Find the number **7** in the **h** column on the left side of the table. Where those two numbers (each row and column) intersect find the number **4**. This is 4 minutes of arc so write **4'** in the box to the left of table **b. Interpolation for Hours of OT** on the date & time sheet **Calculate Declination** area.

**8-** The **Diff.** figure previously found has a – (minus) sign before it so that means you must subtract the **4** found in table **b. Interpolation for Hours of OT** from the **Dec.** figure. The result is  **$19^{\circ} 31'$** . This is the calculated Declination for the Sun on January 22, 2017 at GMT 17:20:14.

How does the foregoing calculation compare with using The Nautical Almanac ?  
The result is  $-19^{\circ} 30.9'$ . The difference is  $0^{\circ} 00.1'$



**Copyright 2019**

TheNauticalAlmanac.com

...but you are free to copy and distribute this work.  
*Freely you received...freely give.*

date & time sheet

### Calculate GHA

E	Diff.	hours		Line
2° 06'	- 4	7		1
- 1'	<b>table b. Interpolation for Hours of OT</b>			2
<b>2° 05'</b>	Final corrected E figure			3
75° 00'	<b>table c. Hours and Tens of Minutes of GMT</b>			4
<b>77° 05'</b>	Add the two figures above (add lines 3 & 4)			5
0° 04'	<b>table d. Minutes and Seconds of GMT</b>			6
77° 09'	Add the two figures above (add lines 5 & 6)			7
<b>77° 09'</b>	GHA for the Sun for January 22, 2017 GMT 17:20:14			8

### GHA work area

E	Diff.	hours		Line
				1
<b>table b. Interpolation for Hours of OT</b>				2
Final corrected E figure				3
<b>table c. Hours and Tens of Minutes of GMT</b>				4
Add the two figures above (add lines 3 & 4)				5
<b>table d. Minutes and Seconds of GMT</b>				6
Add the two figures above (add lines 5 & 6)				7
GHA for the Sun for				8

### Calculate Declination

Dec.	Diff.	hours		Line
19° 35'	- 14	7		1
- 4'	<b>table b. Interpolation for Hours of OT</b>			2
19° 31'	Final corrected Dec. figure			3
19° 31'	Declination for the Sun for January 22, 2017 GMT 17:20:14			4

### Declination work area

Dec.	Diff.	hours		Line
				1
<b>table b. Interpolation for Hours of OT</b>				2
Final corrected Dec. figure				3
Declination for the Sun for January 22, 2017 GMT 17:20:14				4

0	Yesterday's date-
01	
02	
03	.
04	
05	
06	
07	
08	
09	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
0	Today's date-
01	
02	
03	
04	
05	
06	
07	
08	
09	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
0	Tomorrow's date-
01	
02	
03	
04	
05	
06	
07	
08	
09	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	



**TABLE 4.—GHA and Declination of the Sun for the Years 2001–2036 — Argument “Orbit Time” — Continued**

c. Hours and Tens of Minutes of GMT											
d. Minutes and Seconds of GMT (in critical cases ascend)											
h	00m	10m	20m	30m	40m	50m	m s ° '	m s ° '	m s ° '	m s ° '	m s ° '
00	175 00	177 30	180 00	182 30	185 00	187 30	00 00	00 00	01 37	02 55	03 17
01	190 00	192 30	195 00	197 30	200 00	202 30	01 01	01 41	01 41	01 50	01 55
02	205 00	207 30	210 00	212 30	215 00	217 30	05 00	05 01	05 01	05 05	05 15
03	220 00	222 30	225 00	227 30	230 00	232 30	05 02	05 02	05 27	05 27	05 29
04	235 00	237 30	240 00	242 30	245 00	247 30	09 03	09 03	09 49	09 49	09 53
05	250 00	252 30	255 00	257 30	260 00	262 30	13 04	13 04	17 04	17 04	17 19
06	265 00	267 30	270 00	272 30	275 00	277 30	21 05	21 05	02 01	02 01	03 17
07	280 00	282 30	285 00	287 30	290 00	292 30	25 06	25 06	05 05	05 05	05 55
08	295 00	297 30	300 00	302 30	305 00	307 30	29 07	29 07	09 09	09 09	09 57
09	310 00	312 30	315 00	317 30	320 00	322 30	33 08	33 08	03 33	03 33	03 33
10	325 00	327 30	330 00	332 30	335 00	337 30	37 09	37 09	17 09	17 09	17 24
11	340 00	342 30	345 00	347 30	350 00	352 30	41 010	41 010	21 010	21 010	21 25
12	355 00	357 30	0 00	2 30	5 00	7 30	45 011	45 011	25 011	25 011	25 26
13	10 00	12 30	15 00	17 30	20 00	22 30	53 013	53 013	29 013	29 013	29 27
14	25 00	27 30	30 00	32 30	35 00	37 30	57 015	57 015	35 015	35 015	35 37
15	40 00	42 30	45 00	47 30	50 00	52 30	55 017	55 017	45 017	45 017	45 55
16	55 00	57 30	60 00	62 30	65 00	67 30	09 018	09 018	49 018	49 018	49 57
17	70 00	72 30	75 00	77 30	80 00	82 30	13 019	13 019	53 019	53 019	53 59
18	85 00	87 30	90 00	92 30	95 00	97 30	17 020	17 020	41 020	41 020	41 59
19	100 00	102 30	105 00	107 30	110 00	112 30	21 021	21 021	11 021	11 021	11 59
20	115 00	117 30	120 00	122 30	125 00	127 30	25 022	25 022	05 022	05 022	05 59
21	130 00	132 30	135 00	137 30	140 00	142 30	33 023	33 023	13 023	13 023	13 59
22	145 00	147 30	150 00	152 30	155 00	157 30	37 024	37 024	17 024	17 024	17 59
23	160 00	162 30	165 00	167 30	170 00	172 30	01 410	01 410	05 010	05 010	05 59

### 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 2001–2036. The main table gives E ( $5^\circ + \text{Equation of Time}$ ) 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 2004 February 29<sup>d</sup> 16<sup>h</sup> 31<sup>m</sup> GMT and 2004 March 1<sup>d</sup> 05<sup>h</sup> 29<sup>m</sup> GMT are February 29<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>h</sup> 00<sup>m</sup> and March 1<sup>d</sup> 22<sup>h</sup> 00<sup>m</sup> 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 2004 January 18<sup>d</sup> at 03<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> 35<sup>s</sup> GMT.  
OT = GMT (nearest integral hour) + Corr. (**Table a**).  
= Jan. 18<sup>d</sup> 04<sup>h</sup> – 7<sup>h</sup> = Jan. 17<sup>d</sup> 21<sup>h</sup>.

Main Table, Jan. 17 <sup>d</sup> OT, E	- Diff.	Diff.	Dec. S 20 51 (-12)
Table b for 21 <sup>h</sup> OT	- 4	- 11	
Sum	GHA Sun = 230 08		

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 2004 January 18<sup>d</sup> at 03<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> 35<sup>s</sup> GMT.  
OT = GMT (nearest integral hour) + Corr. (**Table a**).  
= Jan. 18<sup>d</sup> 21<sup>h</sup> OT, corrected  
Table c for 03<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> GMT  
Table d for 00<sup>m</sup> 35<sup>s</sup> GMT  
0 09

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 2004 January 18<sup>d</sup> at 03<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> 35<sup>s</sup> GMT.  
OT = GMT (nearest integral hour) + Corr. (**Table a**).  
= Jan. 18<sup>d</sup> 21<sup>h</sup> OT, corrected  
Table c for 03<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> GMT  
Table d for 00<sup>m</sup> 35<sup>s</sup> GMT  
0 09