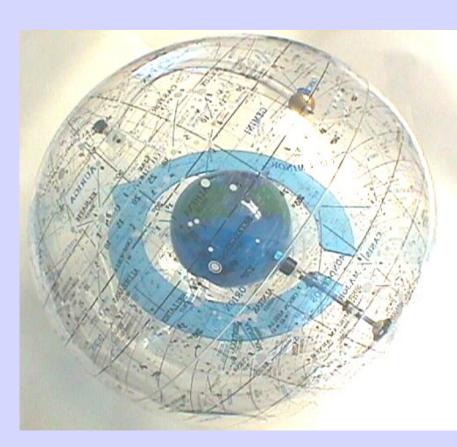
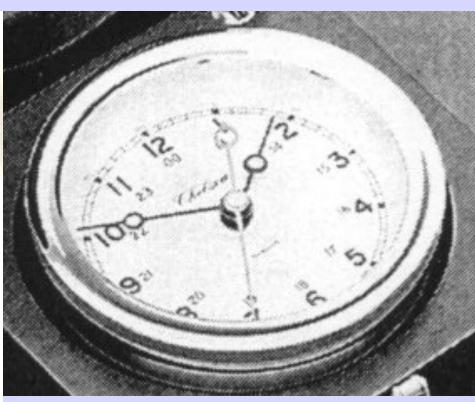
Celestial Coordinate System and TIME





Introduction

 The SKY or Celestial Sphere has a Coordinate System whereon all of the Heavenly Bodies can be positioned.

 This session will explore that Coordinate System and the Importance of Time and how the two are related

Agenda

- Latitude on the Celestial Sphere
- Longitude on the Celestial Sphere
- Terrestrial and Celestial relationships

Overview

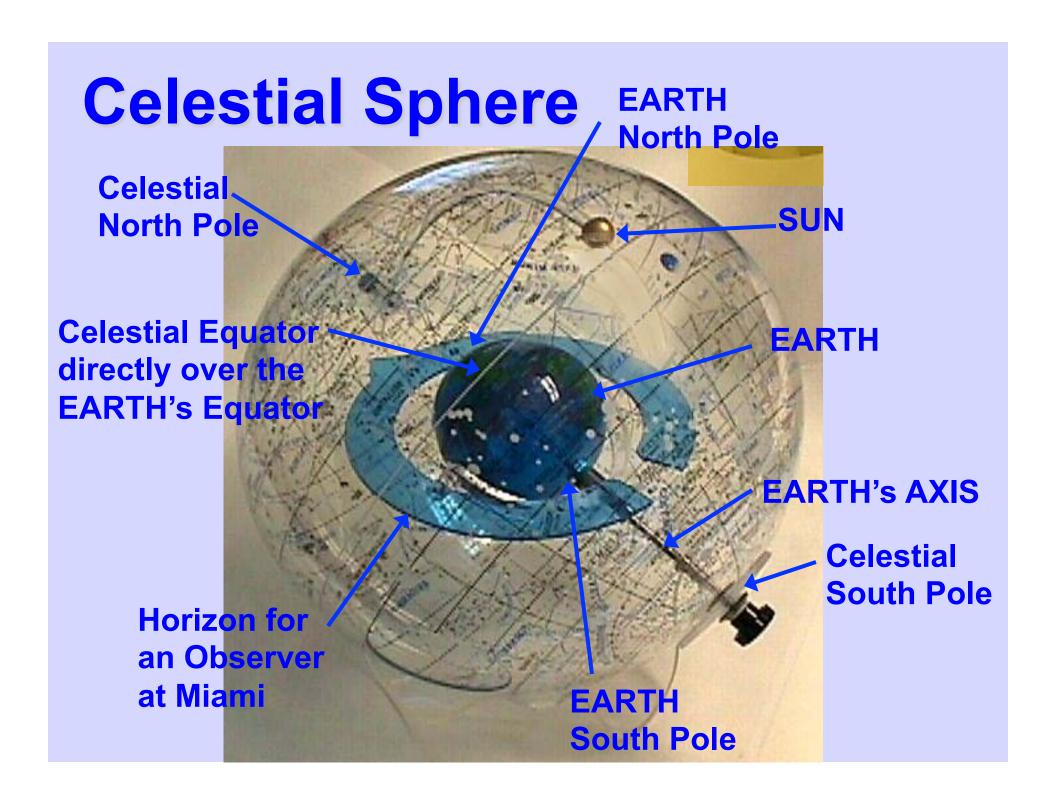
 The Coordinate System on the Celestial Sphere is similar to the Coordinate System used on the EARTH

New Terms

- Celestial Sphere
- Greenwich Hour Angle GHA
- Local Hour Angle LHA
- Declination
- Geographic Position GP

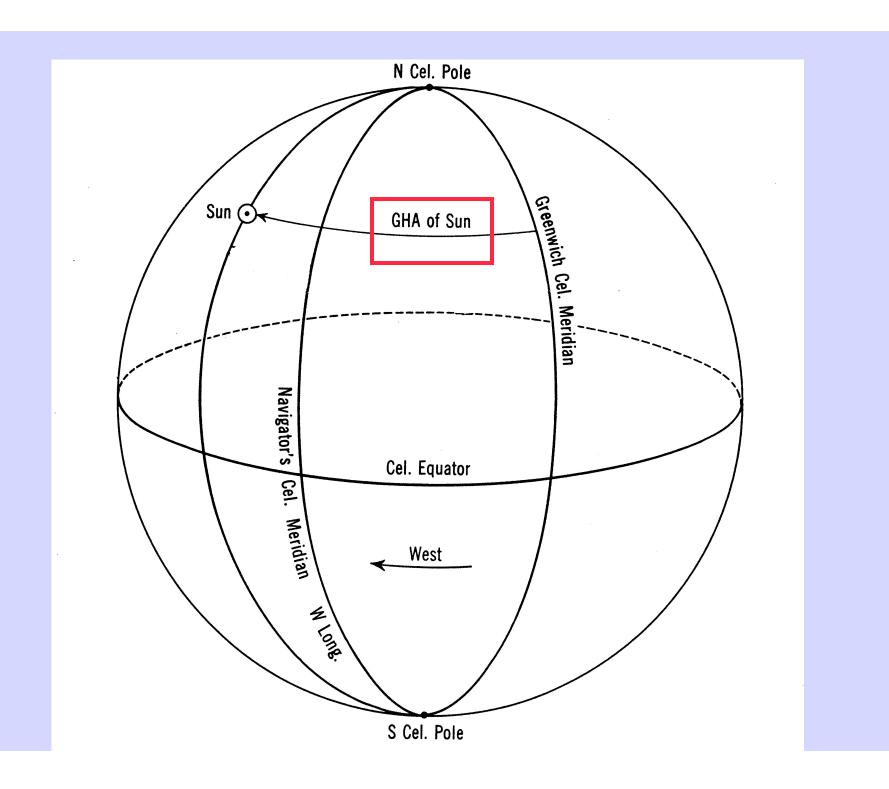
Celestial Sphere

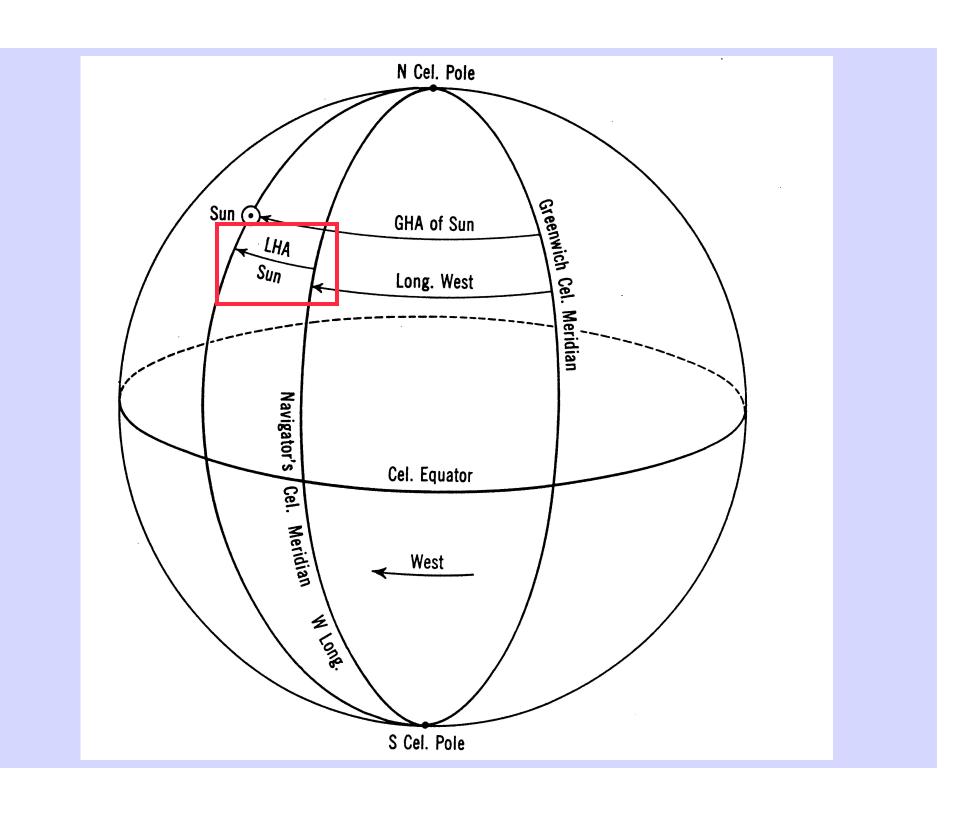
- Celestial Sphere can be considered as a 'Clear' Sphere with the Earth at its center and ALL the Heavenly Bodies on its surface.
- The North and South Poles on the Celestial Sphere are directly over their counterparts on Earth
- The Celestial Equator is a projection of the Earth's Equator
- The Greenwich Meridian on Earth is projected to the Celestial Sphere as well



Greenwich Hour Angle - GHA

- The Celestial Sphere's LONGITUDE
- Measured ONLY in a WESTWARD direction
- Can be measured in ARC or TIME
- 15° is equivalent to 1 hour
- 1 ° is equal to 4 minutes
- 15' of Arc is equal to 1 minute of Time
- 1' of Arc is equal to 4 seconds of Time
- Navigators DO NOT use Right Ascension as a general Rule. There is only one special situation that RA is used.



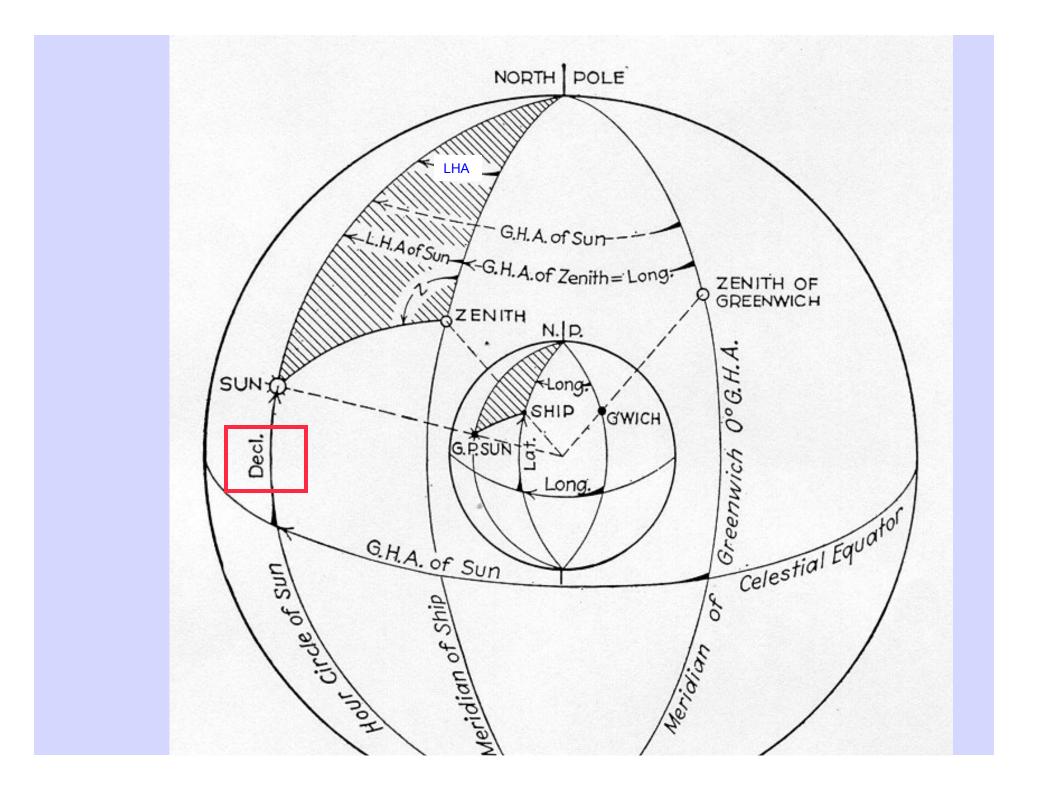


Local Hour Angle - LHA

- The angular difference between the Navigator's Longitude and the GHA of the Body
- Measured ONLY Westerly
- One of the Angles in the Navigation Triangle

Declination

- The Celestial Sphere's LATITUDE
- Measured the same way as done on the Earth – both North and South of the Equator



TIME

- We need to know the Time in order to find the GP of the Body at the Instant it was Observed
- We will use Greenwich Time, Local Time and Watch Time
- We will use Mean Time as opposed to Solar Time

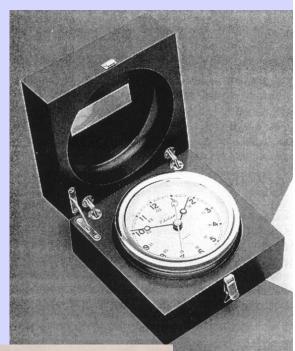
How Do we Keep track of Time?

- We keep track of Time by using Chronometers, Watches, Radios, etc.
- When we use Chronometers or Watches, we must know their Error Rate
- We can also use the movement of the Sun and Moon

Mean Time

 The time that is kept by Mechanical Devices





- The 'Tick' interval is 'Consistent'
- 'Consistent' with an Error Rate



Solar Time

- Time as reckoned by the apparent movement of the Sun (Sun Dials)
- Can differ from Mean Time by as much as 16 minutes (Equation of Time)
- Not used these in these days of mechanical and quartz clocks/watches

Greenwich Time

- Since the Meridian passing through Greenwich, England was chosen as the Prime Meridian, Time also is measured from Greenwich
- Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is used by the Celestial Navigator.
- Nautical Almanac uses GMT (UT)

Watch Time

- This is the Time that is noted by the Watch or Chronometer the Navigator uses
- There is usually an Error Rate established for the given Timepiece
- Should be checked Daily (by Time Ticks) and the Errors noted



Local Time

- This is the Time at the Navigator's Meridian (Longitude)
- Usually determined by Watch Time with the Watch Error Rate applied

Time Zones

- The difference between Greenwich Time and Local Time is based on our Longitude
- Earlier it was stated that 15 ° is equal to 1 hour of Time
- The Earth can be divided into 24 Time Zones, each 15° wide
- Center of Time Zone is at even 15° intervals
 - -Time Zone extends 7 ½ ° each side of the center of the Time Zone

STANDARD TIME ZONE CHART OF THE WORLD

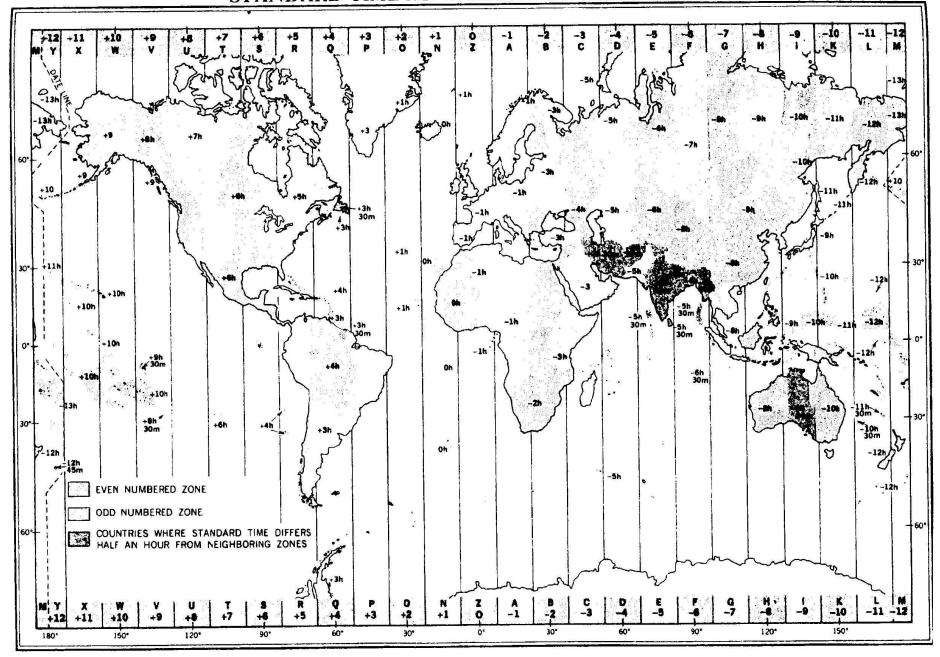


FIGURE 1814.—Time zone chart of the world.

Summary

- You have now learned that the Celestial Coordinate System is very similar to the Geographic (Terrestrial) Coordinate System.
- Declination is equivalent to Latitude
- Greenwich Hour Angle is equivalent to Longitude
- TIME is important to the Navigator
- GMT is the Time the Navigator uses in his practice of Celestial Navigation