



**CAPCA**

CHESAPEAKE AREA  
PROFESSIONAL  
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**Celestial Navigation at Sea**

# Agenda

- Moments in History
- **LOP** (Bearing “Line of Position”) -- in **piloting and celestial navigation**
- **DR Navigation**: Cornerstone of Navigation at Sea
- **Ocean Navigation**: Combining DR Navigation with a fix of celestial body
- **Tools of the Celestial Navigator** (a Selection, including **Sextant**)
- **Sextant Basics**
- **Celestial Geometry**
- **Time Categories** and Time Zones (West and East)
- **From Measured Altitude Angles (the Sun) to LOP**
- **Plotting a Sun Fix**
- **Landfall Strategies**: From NGA-Ocean Plotting Sheet to Coastal Chart



## **Disclaimer!**

## MOMENTS IN HISTORY

1731 John Hadley (English) and Thomas Godfrey (Am. Colonies) invent the Sextant

1736 John Harrison (English) invents the Marine Chronometer.

Longitude can now be calculated (Time/Speed/Distance)

1766 First Nautical Almanac by Nevil Maskelyne (English)

1830 U.S. Naval Observatory founded (*Nautical Almanac*)



**An Ancient Practice, again Alive Today!**

## Celestial Navigation Today

- **To no-one's surprise, for most boaters today, navigation = electronics to navigate.**
- **The Navy has long relied on its GPS-based Voyage Management System. (GPS had first been developed as a U.S. military "tool".)**
- **If celestial navigation comes to mind, it may bring up romantic notions or longing: Sailing or navigating "by the stars"**
- **Yet, some study, teach and practice Celestial Navigation to keep the skill alive— and, once again, to keep our nation safe**



**Celestial Navigation comes up in literature and film to this day:**

- ***Master and Commander* with Russell Crowe and Paul Bettany. Film based on:**
- **The “Aubrey and Maturin” novels by Patrick O’Brian**
- ***Horatio Hornblower* novels by C. S. Forester**
- **The Horatio Hornblower TV series, etc.**
- ***Airborne* by William F. Buckley**



**In 2000, U. S. Navy Stopped Teaching Celestial Navigation**

**Why? Reliance on GPS-Based Systems**

**In 2015 the U.S. Naval Academy started teaching and using Celestial Navigation again.**

**Why?**

**In June 2019, the U.S. Navy graduates it's first class of 19 sailors who had mastered the expanded Quarter Masters Class "A" Curriculum**

**Why?**





## **Answer: GPS Signals can Experience Interference**

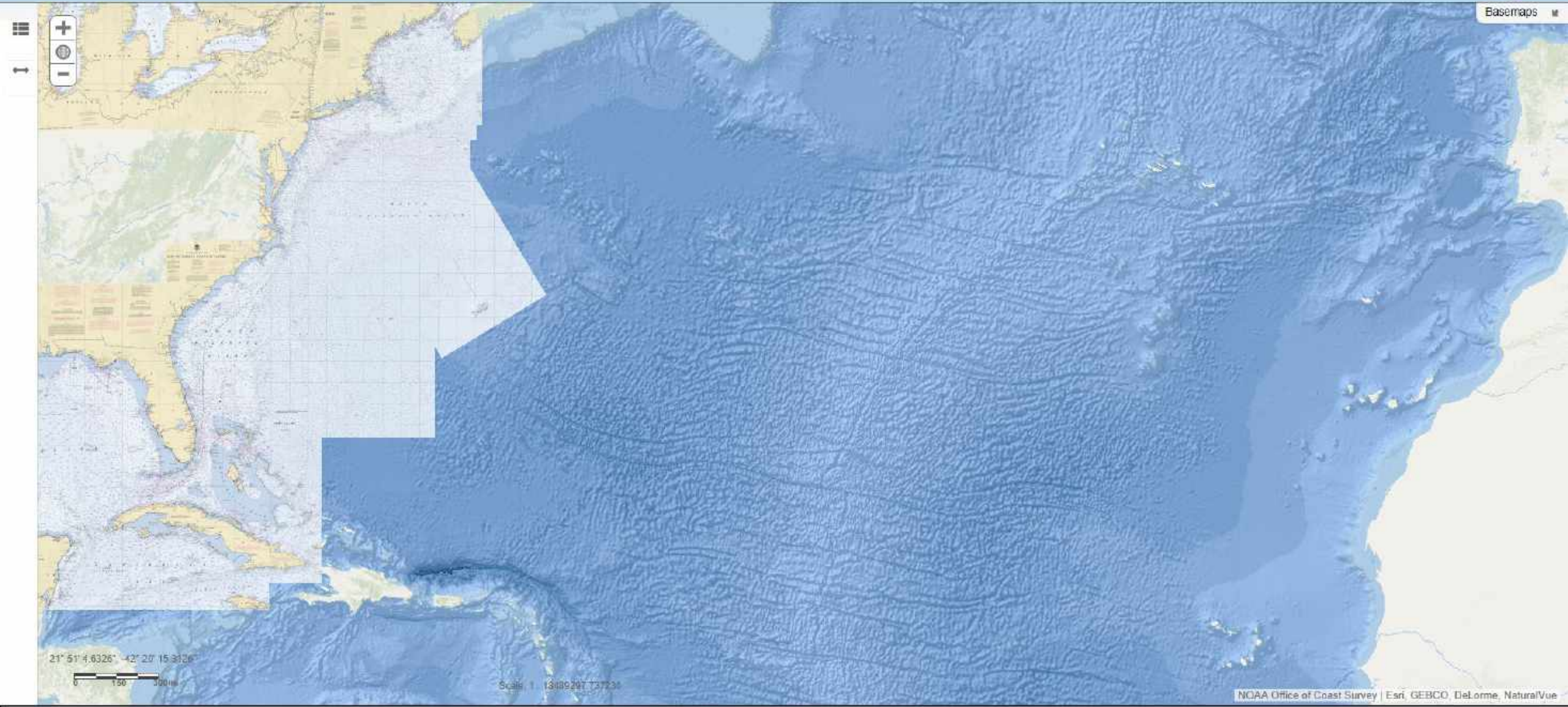
- **Space Weather--Example: Sunspots (WP of May 21, 2019)**
- **Jamming by “Bad Actors”**
- **Shooting down of satellites assumed possible**
- **Galileo outage July 2019**

# NOAA RNC® Viewer

For the most up-to-date charts, try our [individual chart viewer](#).



Easemaps



21° 51' 4.6326" -42° 20' 15.3126"  
0 150 300m

Scale: 1:13409297.73723

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## **Tools and Resources of the Celestial Navigator –A Selection**

- **NGA Position Plotting Sheet**
- **Plotting Tools (Knowledge of Piloting Procedures)**
- **Log Book**
- **Sextant**
- **Time Piece**
- **Resources: Nautical Almanac, Sight Reduction Table, Computer (**



**Need good sense of balance, a sturdy harness and sturdy tether**





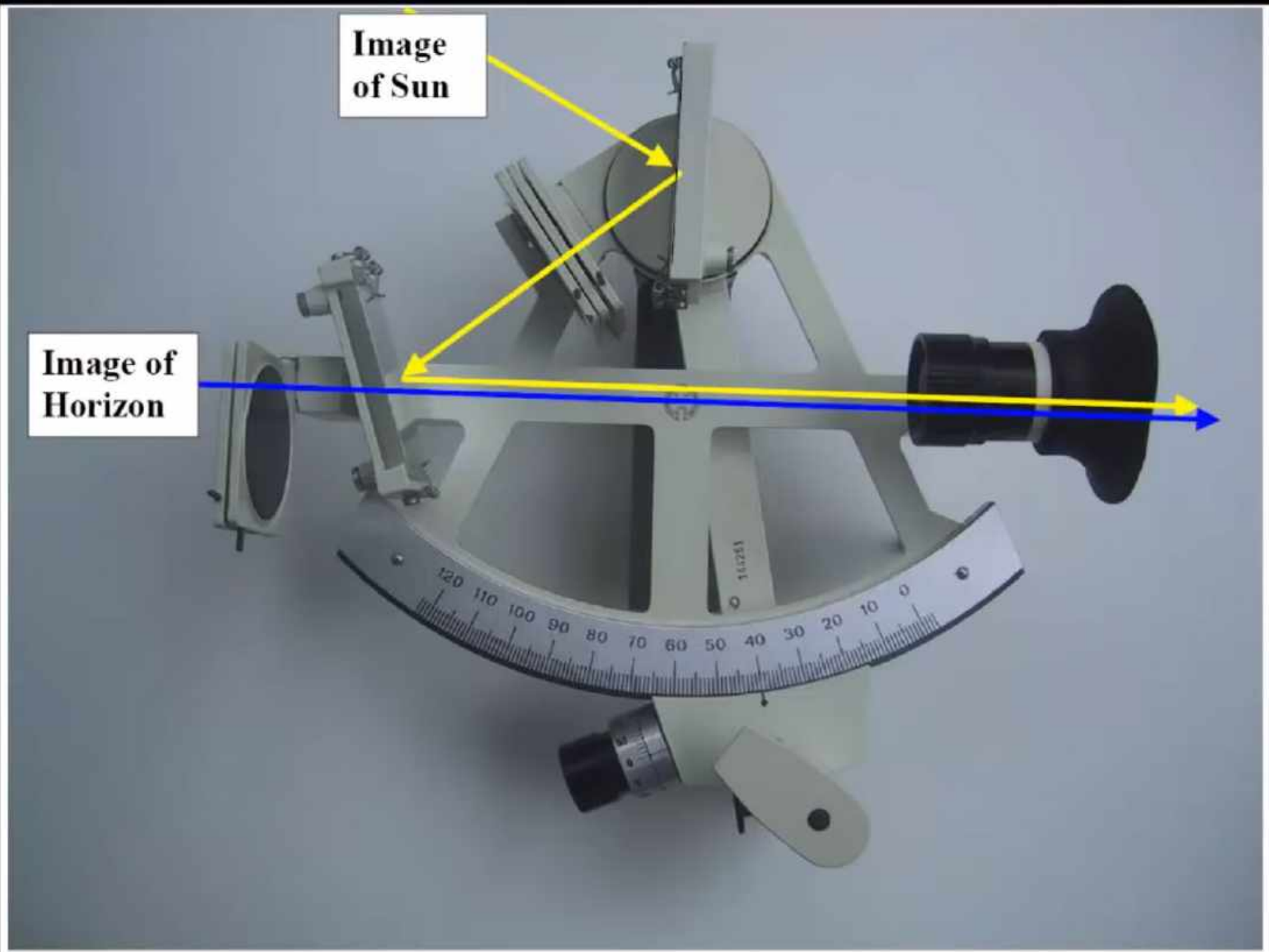




**Need good Data (Total of 13 data points. Some are:)**

- **Celestial Body**
- **Sextant reading**
- **Date**
- **Time (Time Zone)**
- **Data from Resources (Nautical Almanac)**



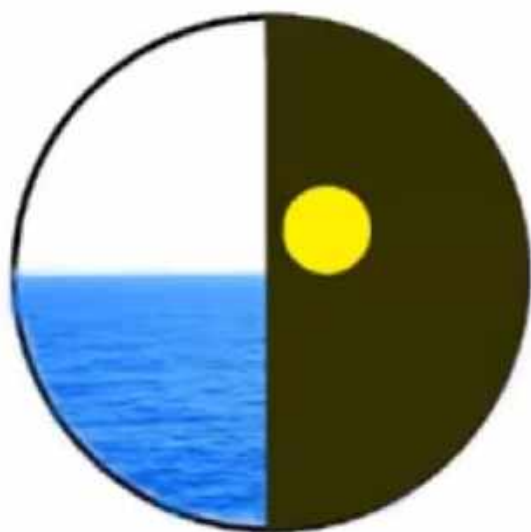


**Image of Sun**

**Image of Horizon**

## *View Through Sextant*

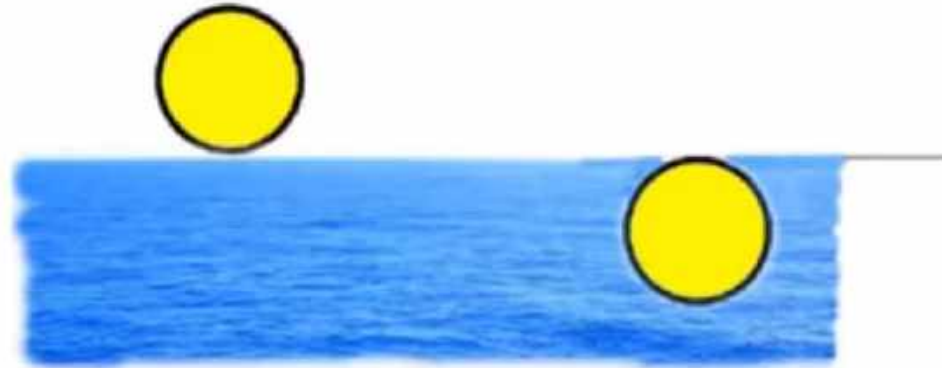
- *Altitude of Sun ( $H_s$ ) above your visual horizon is measured with the sextant*
- *This is what you'll see through the scope of a sextant with a split horizon mirror:*



- *Sun is on right in the sun shade area*
- *Sea, sky and horizon are on left*

## *Limb of Sun or Moon*

*Lower Limb shot*



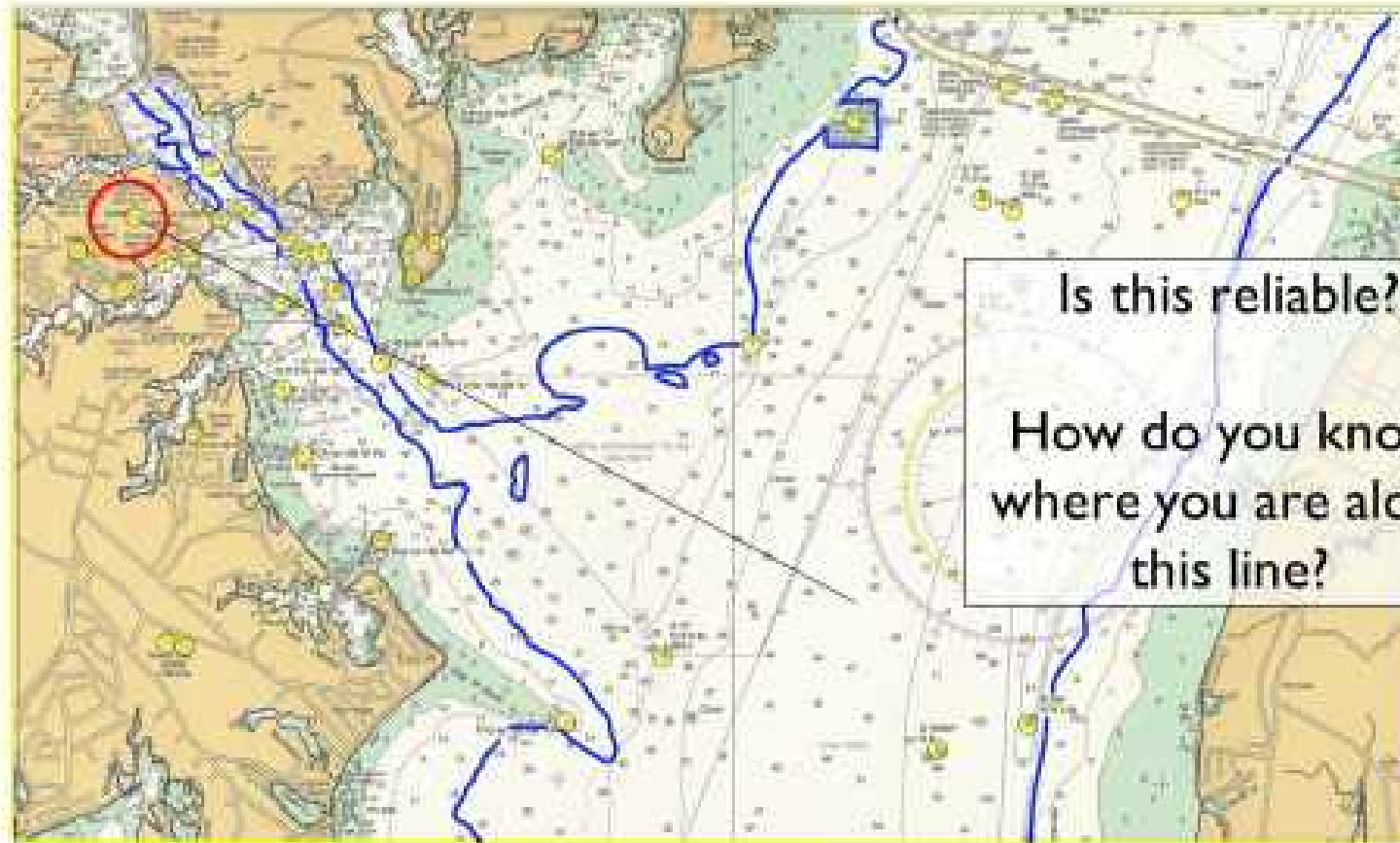
*Upper Limb shot*



# TRIANGULATION



- Each of these bearings are considered a "Line of Position"



Is this reliable?

How do you know  
where you are along  
this line?





## TRIANGULATION



- Each of these bearings are considered a "Line of Position"





# TRIANGULATION



- Each of these bearings are considered a "Line of Position"



3 LOPs form a triangle  
and provide accurate  
location

We call this location a  
"fix"



## *Ocean Navigation*

- *Our objective is to combine DR navigation with measurements of the Sun's Altitude Angle ( $H_s$ ) into a meaningful ocean navigation process*
- *Also applies to Moon, Planets and selected Stars*

## *DR Navigation*

- *Dead Reckoning (DR) Navigation is the cornerstone of navigation at sea*
- *DR consists of two factors:*
  - *Course steered based on ship's compass*
  - *Distance traveled based on ship's distance log relative to the seawater*
- *Essential tools:*
  - *DR logbook*
  - *Position Plotting Sheets*



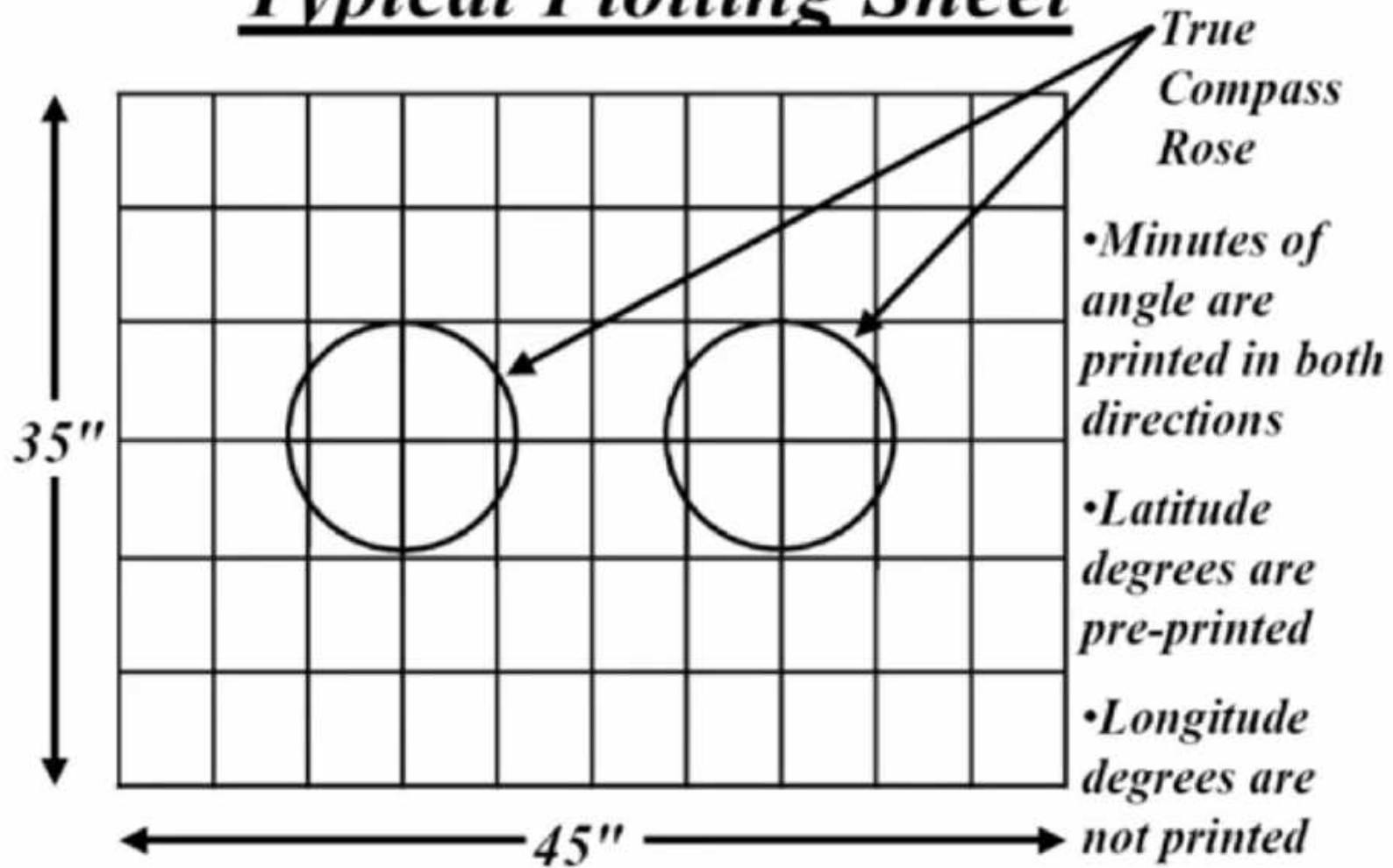
Time	Wind	Speed	Temp	Barom	MB	Sea	Wtr	Temp
0100	195	369	142	11	160	3.0	1013	71.91
0210	210	3700	145	11	160	3.0	1013	71.26
0210	120	3700	170	8.7	160	3.0	1013	71.26
0300	125	3703	193	10	160	3.0	1013	70.20
0400	135	3707	217M	10	160	3.0	1012	68.41
0500	170	3713	270	10	146	3	1012	67.89
06	170	3718	267	10	146	3	1012	71.9
07	170	3724	244	10	150	2	1012	72.57
		3730					1011.5	71.24

Time	Clouds		Temp
	%	Type	
0100	100	Nimbus	13.0 12.6
0210	100	Nimbus	13.0 13.5
0300	100	Nimbus	13.0 12.4
0400	100	Nimbus	13.0 12.4
0500	100	HEAVY RAIN	13 13
06	100	Fog	13.0 13.0
07	100	RAIN	13.0 13.0
08	100	RAIN STATUS	13.0 13.00
09			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			

## *Navigation Logbook*

- *Hourly entries:*
  - *Course steered per Compass during past hour*
  - *Distance Log reading on the hour*
- *Every four hours:*
  - *Average the courses steered*
  - *Convert average courses from °Compass to °True using TVMDC*
  - *Compute distance for the four hours*
  - *Plot Course & Distance*

## Typical Plotting Sheet



**Sample Problem #1- Setup of Position Plotting Sheets:**

Setup Position Plotting Sheets for a cruise from Norfolk, VA to Bermuda.

**Departure:** Buoy "CBJ" east of Cape Henry; Lat =  $36^{\circ}56.1N$ , Long  $75^{\circ}57.5W$

**Destination:** NE corner of DMA#26341 Chart of Bermuda; Lat =  $32^{\circ}32.1N$ , Long  $64^{\circ}31.0W$

**Rhumb Line Course:**  $115^{\circ}$  True

**Position Plotting Sheets required:** DMA#925 & #926

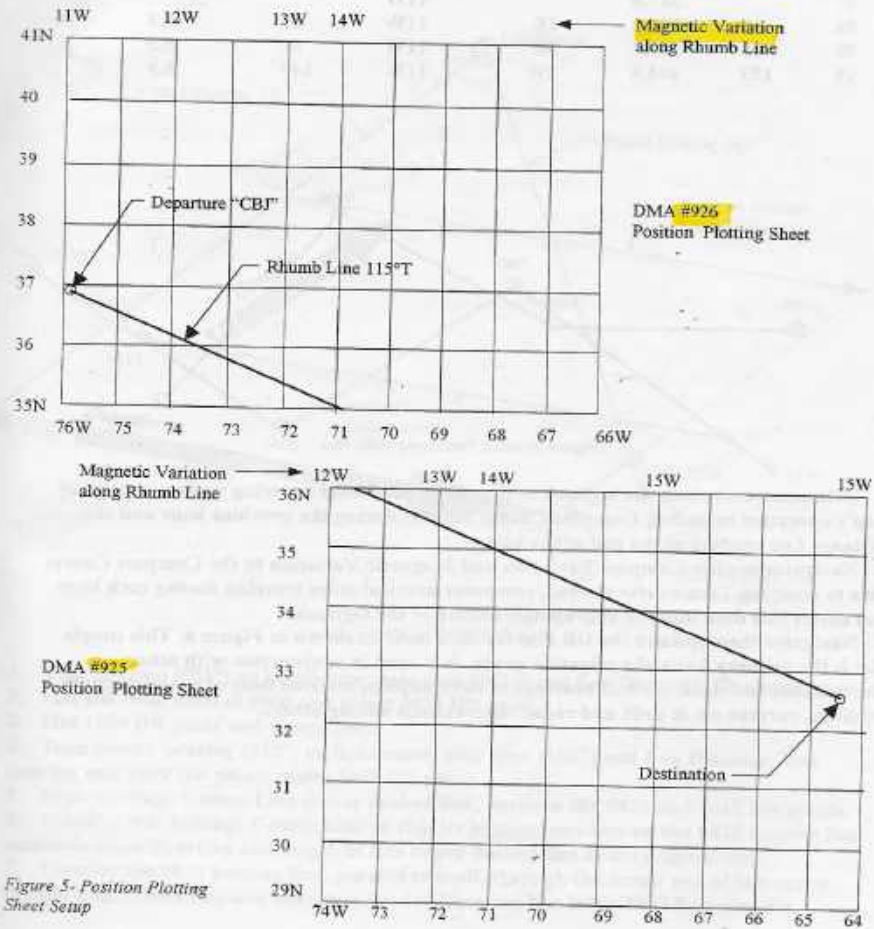
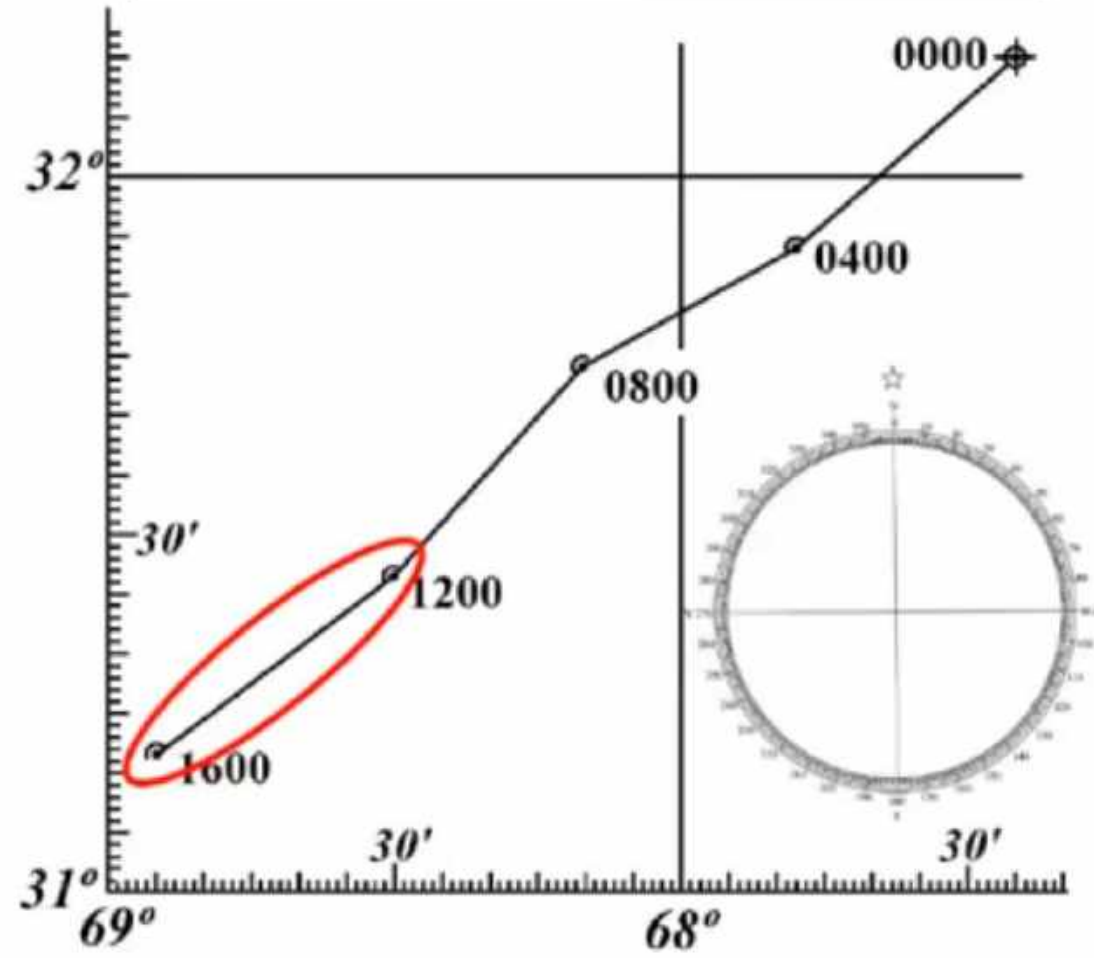


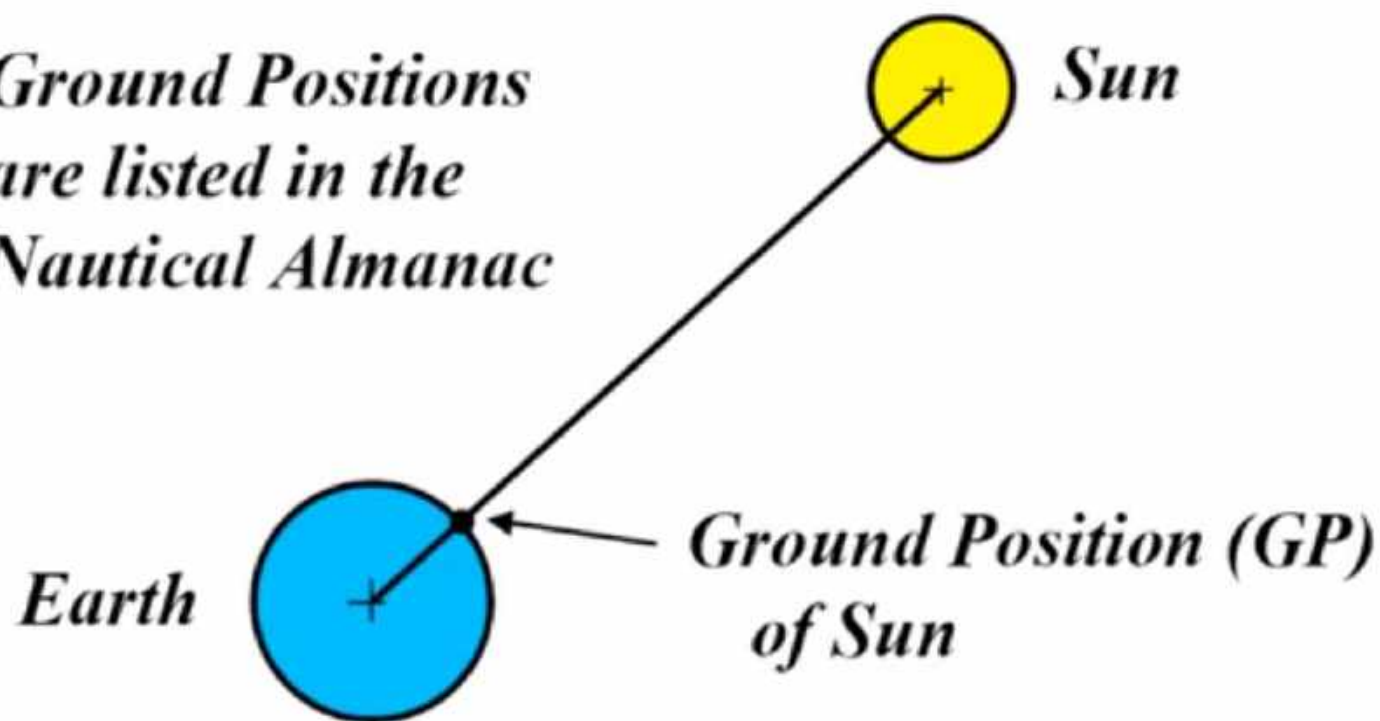
Figure 5- Position Plotting Sheet Setup

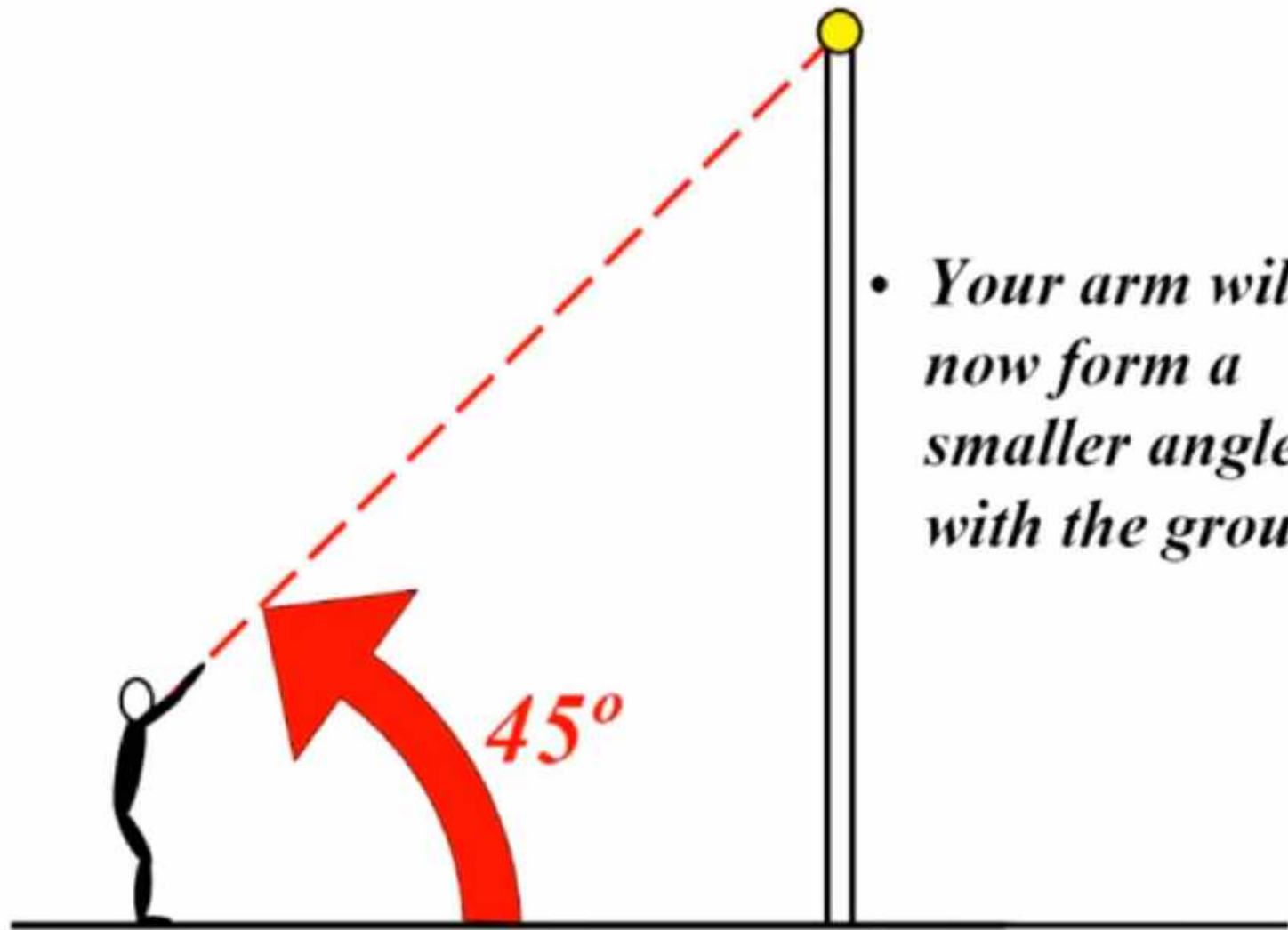
# Dead Reckoning Plot



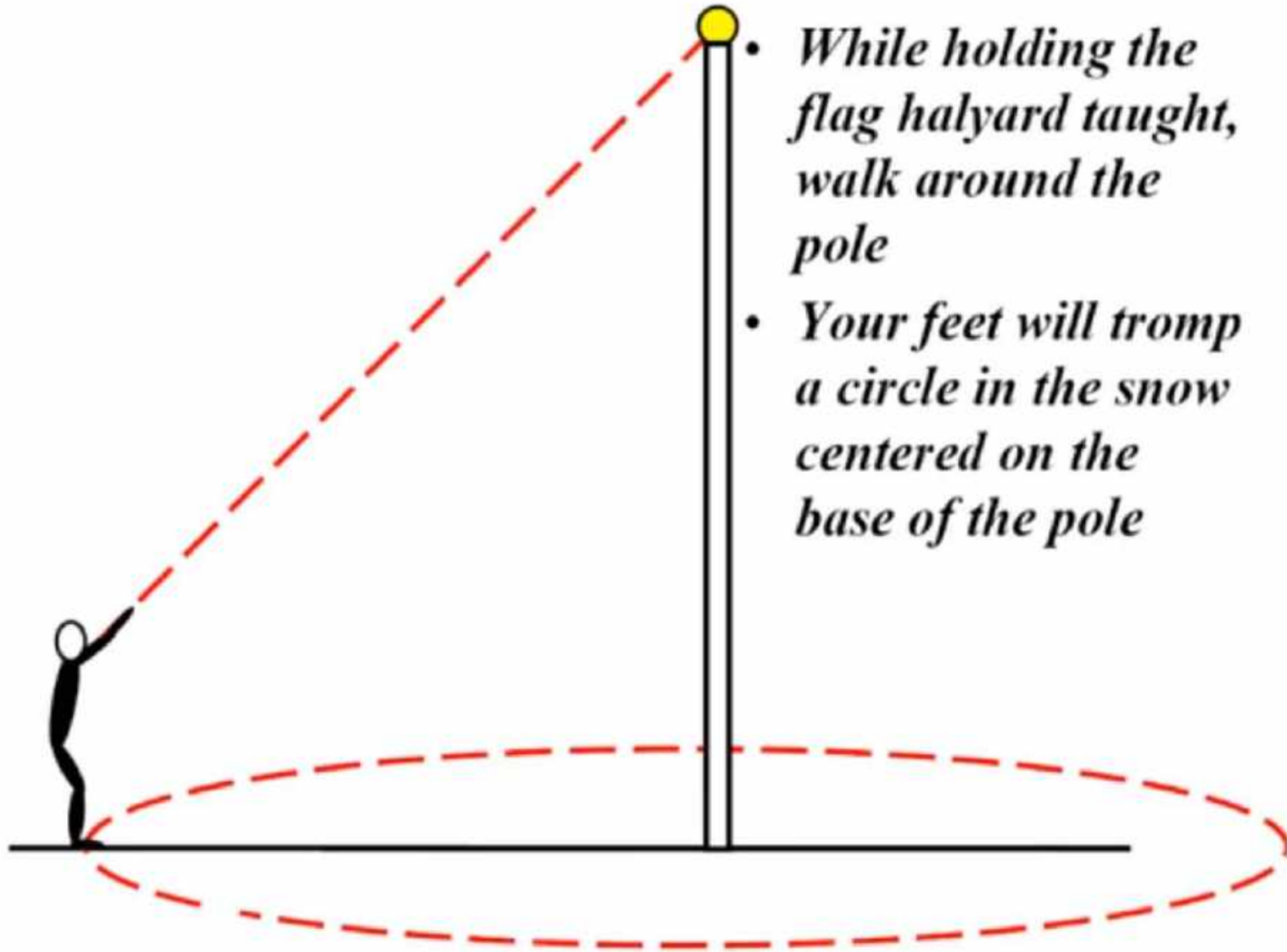
## Celestial Geometry

- *Ground Positions are listed in the Nautical Almanac*

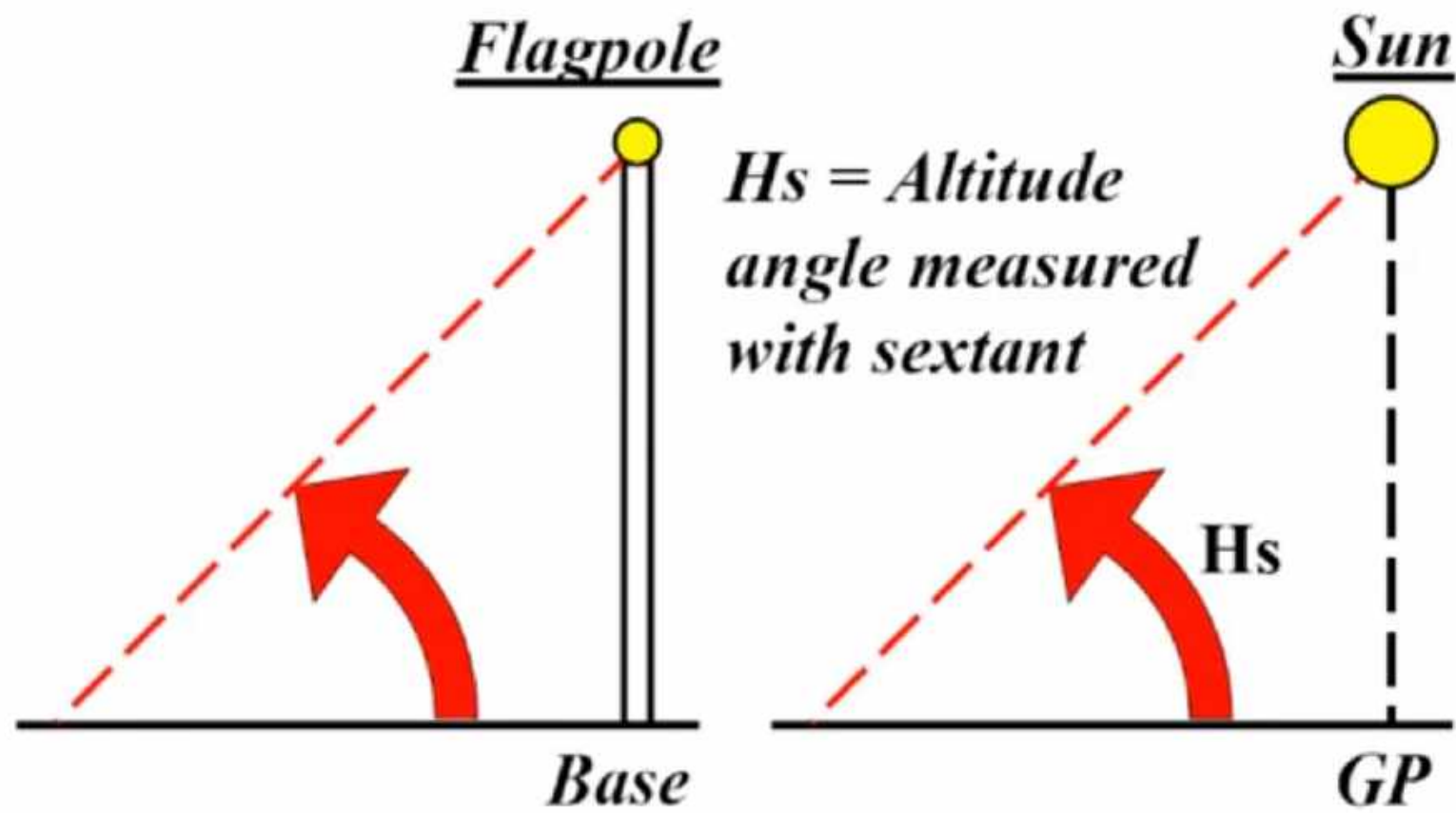




- *Your arm will now form a smaller angle with the ground*

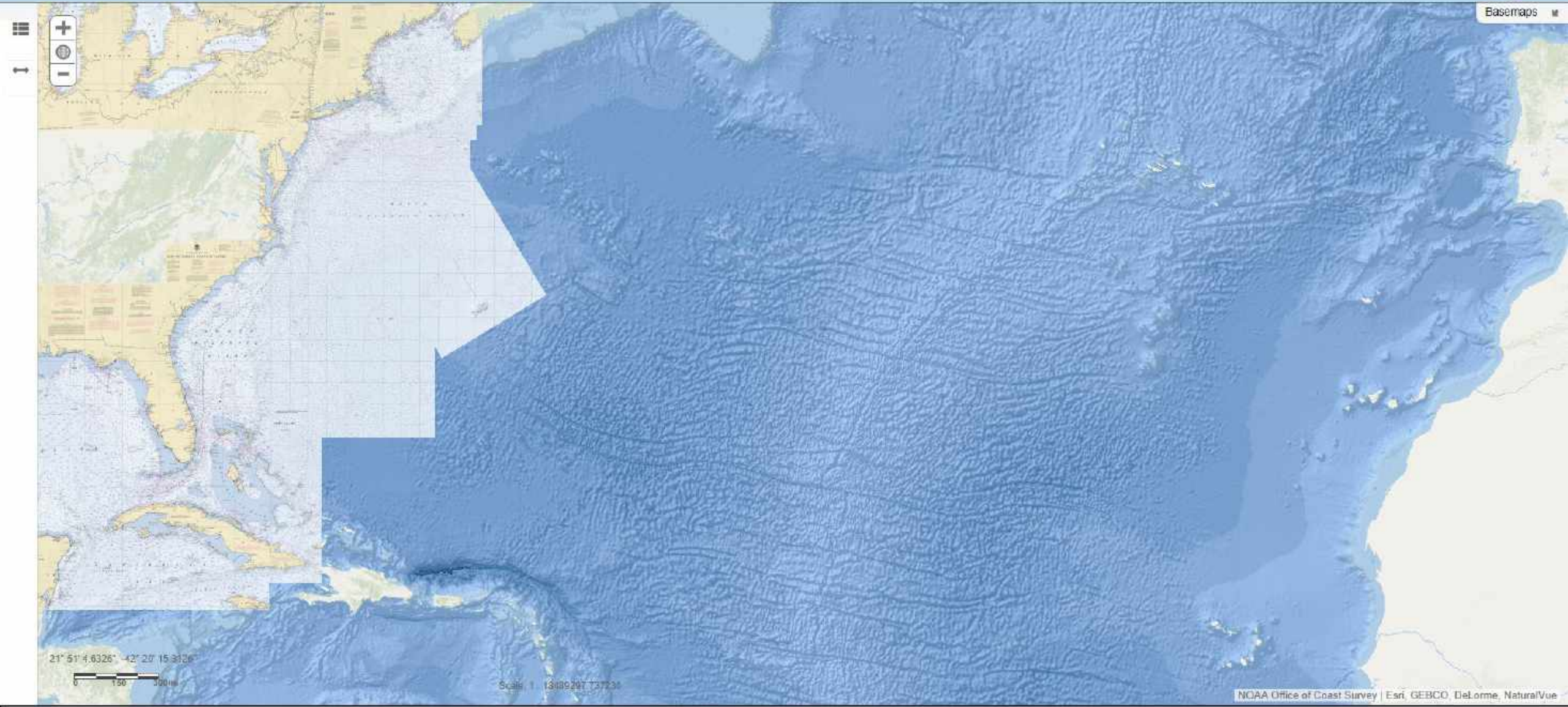








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# PART 1

Prev | Next

Close



191021-N-SL179-1039 ATLANTIC OCEAN (Oct. 21, 2019) The amphibious dock landing ship USS Oak Hill (LSD 51) pulls alongside the amphibious assault ship USS Bataan (LHD 5) for a fueling-at-sea

SUBIC B  
Oct. 21, 2019

ATLANTIC OCEAN  
Oct. 21, 2019

ATLANTIC O  
Oct. 21, 2019

U.S. 7TH FLEET AREA  
RESPONSIBILITY  
Oct. 18, 2019

## Date

- *Date needs to be the date at Greenwich, England to correlate with GMT that you use*
- *It is not uncommon to have a date change when you convert your ship's time to GMT*

## *Time Categories*

- *Greenwich Mean Time*
- *Zone Standard Time (15° wide)*
- *Local time*
  - *State Times*
  - *Daylight Time*
  - *Ship's Time*

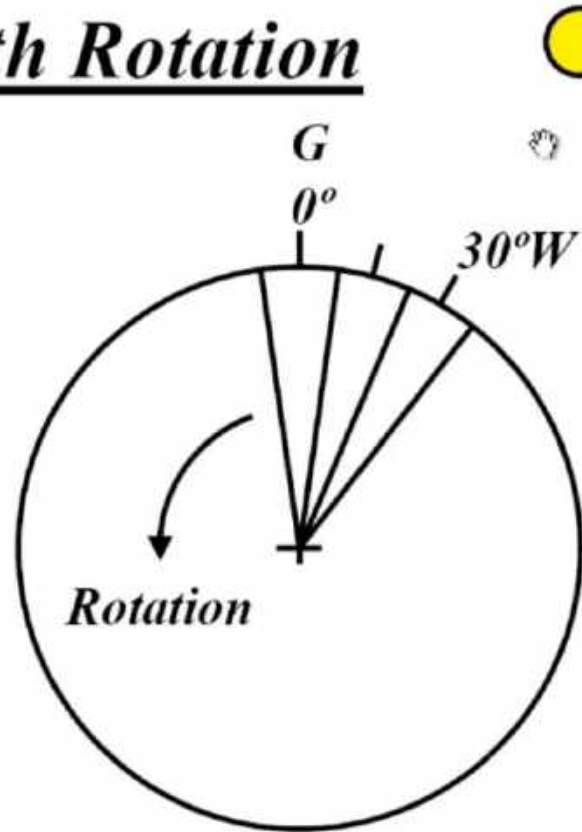
## *Time Zones*

- *Earth rotates 360° in 24 hours*
  - *That's 15° per hour*
- *Each Time Zone*
  - *Is 15° of longitude wide*
  - *And equal to one hour*



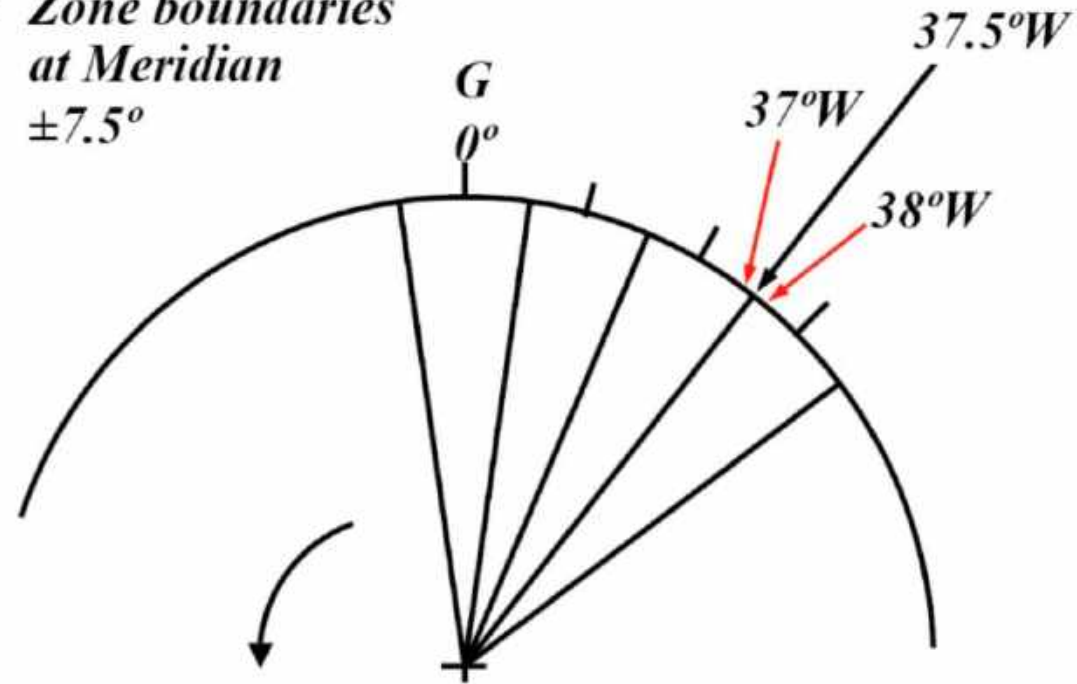
## Earth Rotation

- *Earth as viewed from above North Pole*
- *Greenwich is Time Zone 0*
- *30°W is Time Zone 2W*
- *Each zone is 15° of longitude wide and equal to one hour*



## Time Zone Change

- *Zone boundaries at Meridian  $\pm 7.5^\circ$*



**Sample Problem #1- Setup of Position Plotting Sheets:**

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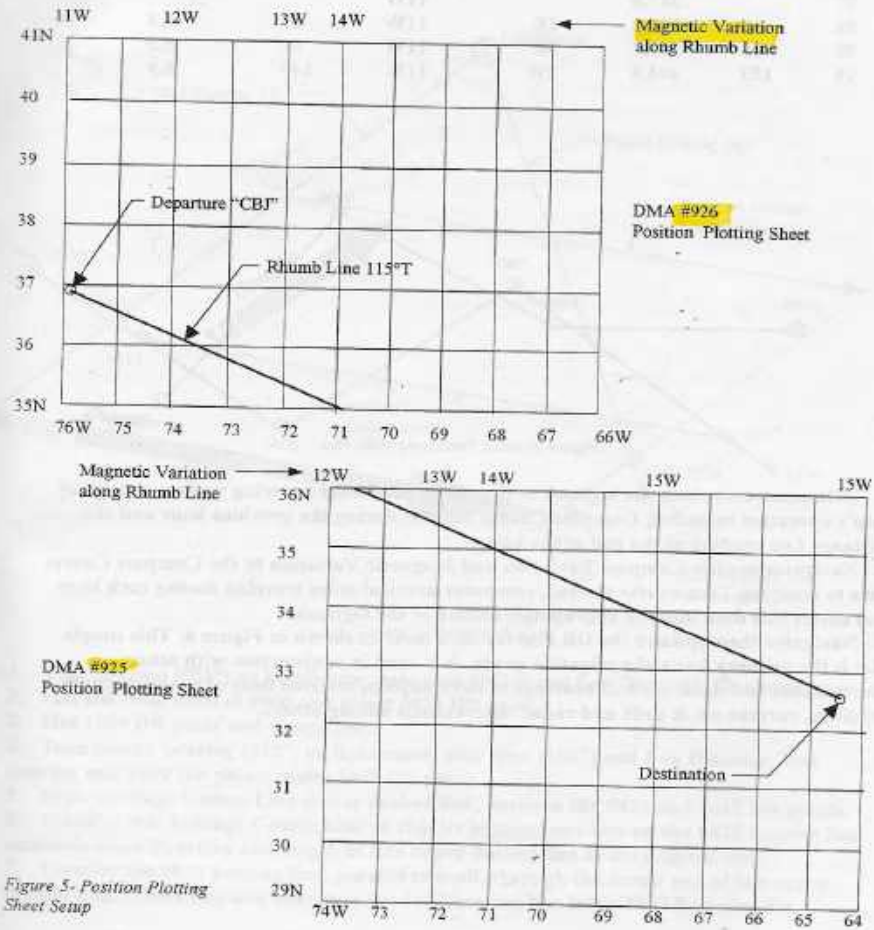
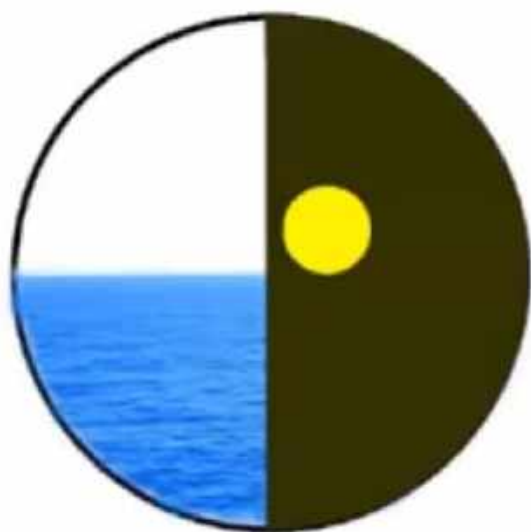


Figure 5- Position Plotting Sheet Setup

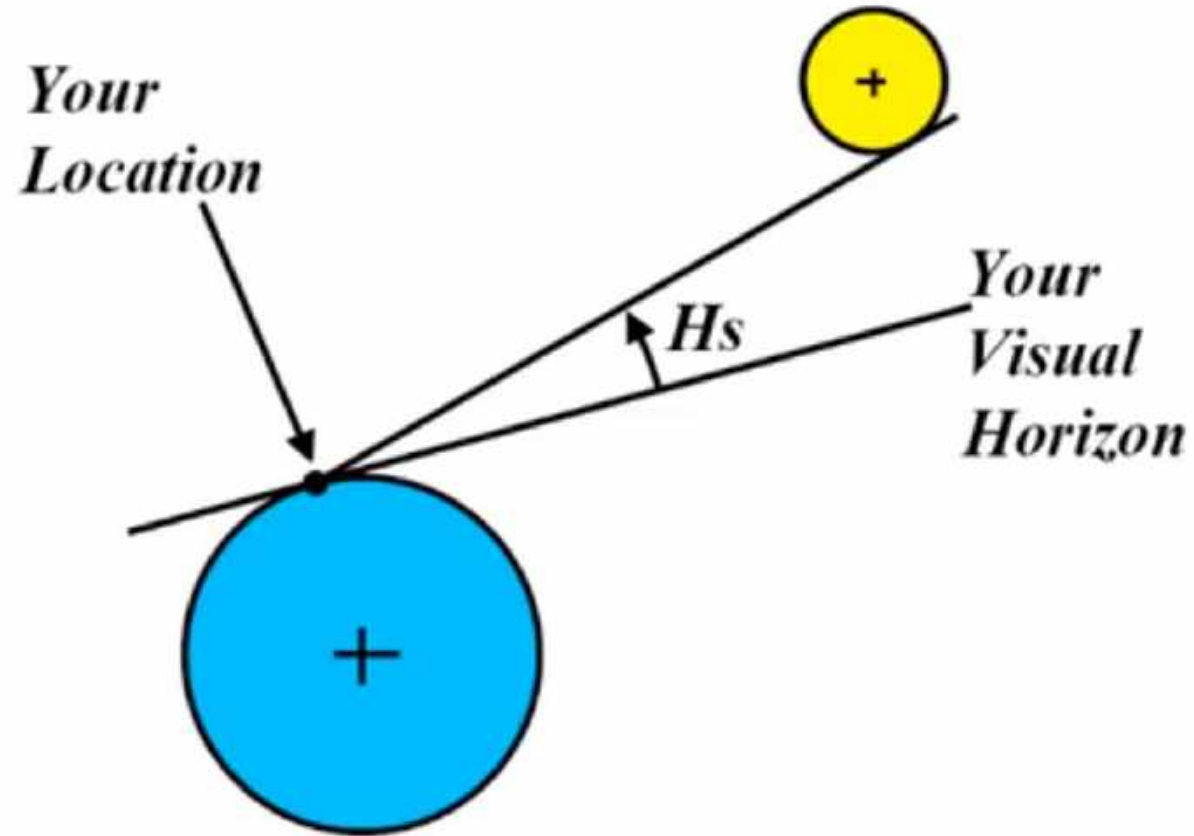
## *View Through Sextant*

- *Altitude of Sun ( $H_s$ ) above your visual horizon is measured with the sextant*
- *This is what you'll see through the scope of a sextant with a split horizon mirror:*

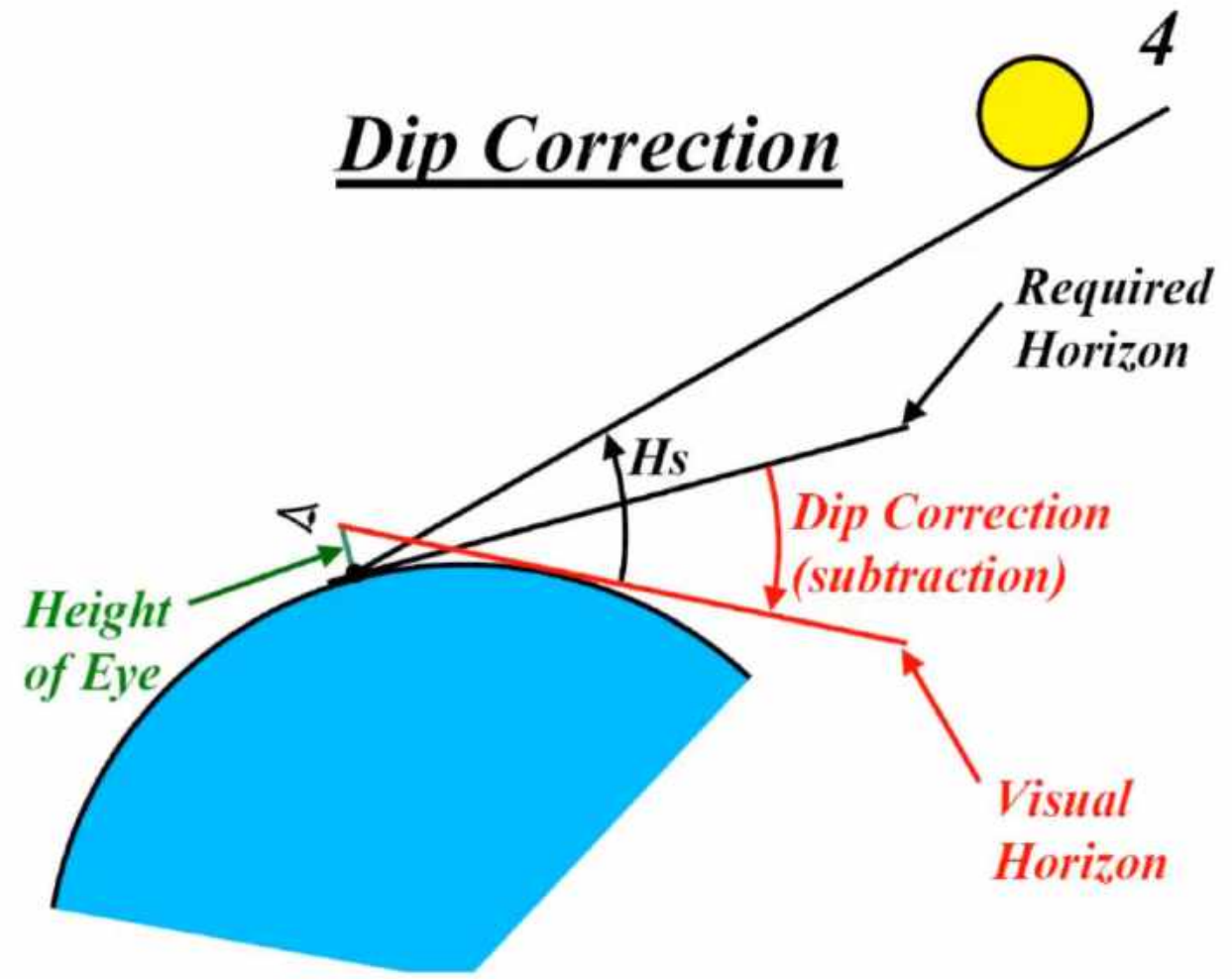


- *Sun is on right in the sun shade area*
- *Sea, sky and horizon are on left*

## Sextant Altitude of Sun ( $H_s$ )

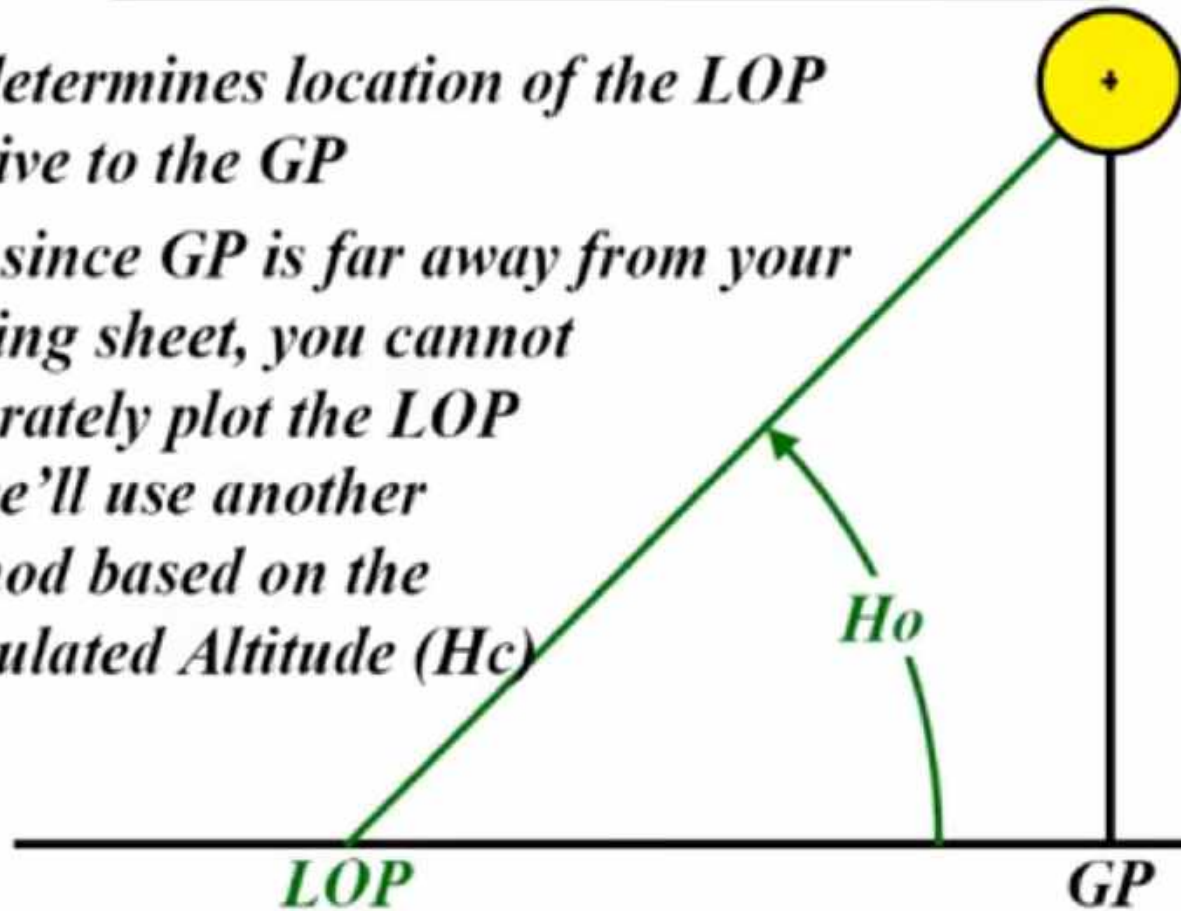


# Dip Correction

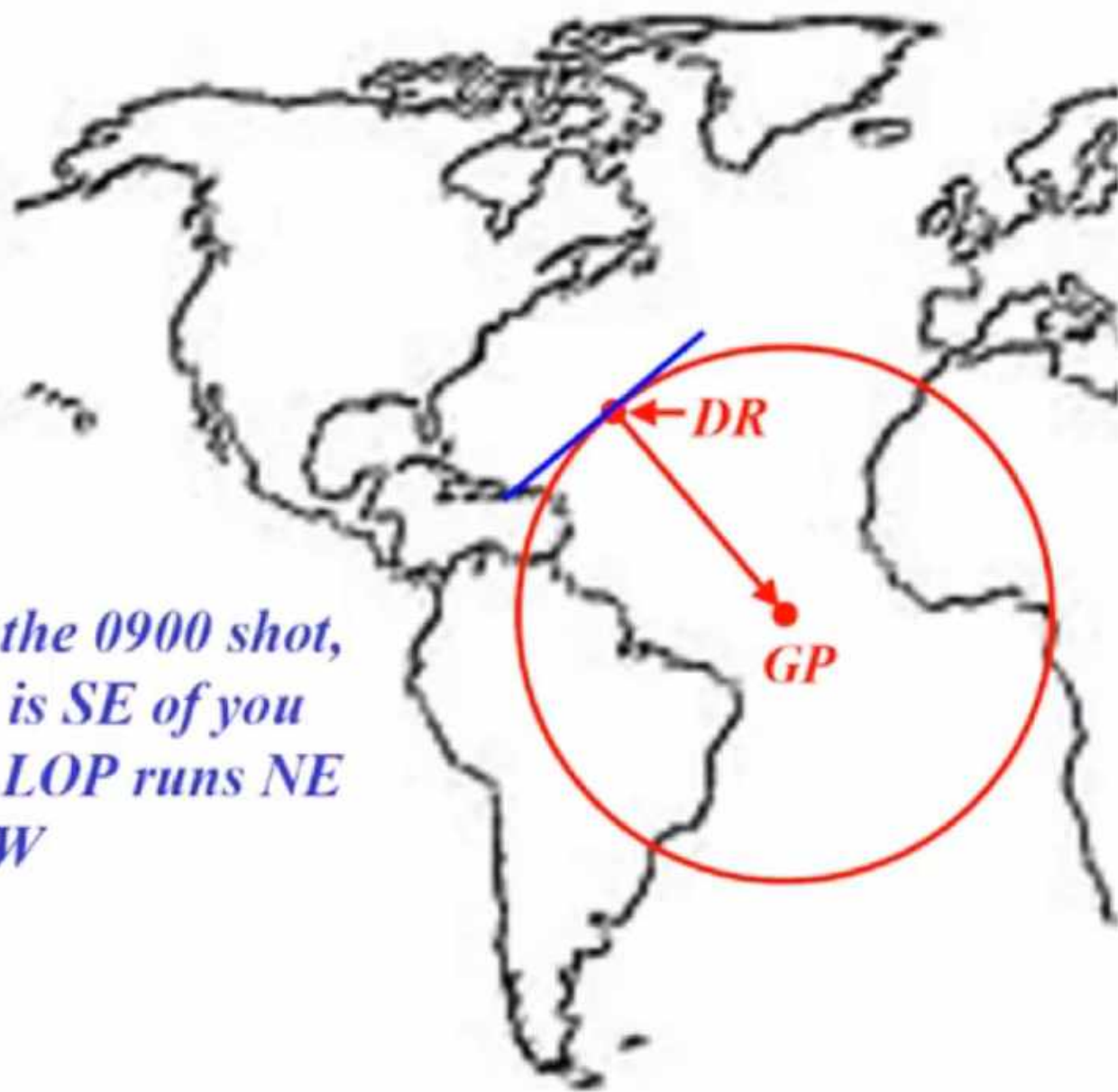


## Observed Altitude ( $H_o$ )

- $H_o$  determines location of the LOP relative to the GP
- But, since GP is far away from your plotting sheet, you cannot accurately plot the LOP
- So we'll use another method based on the Calculated Altitude ( $H_c$ )

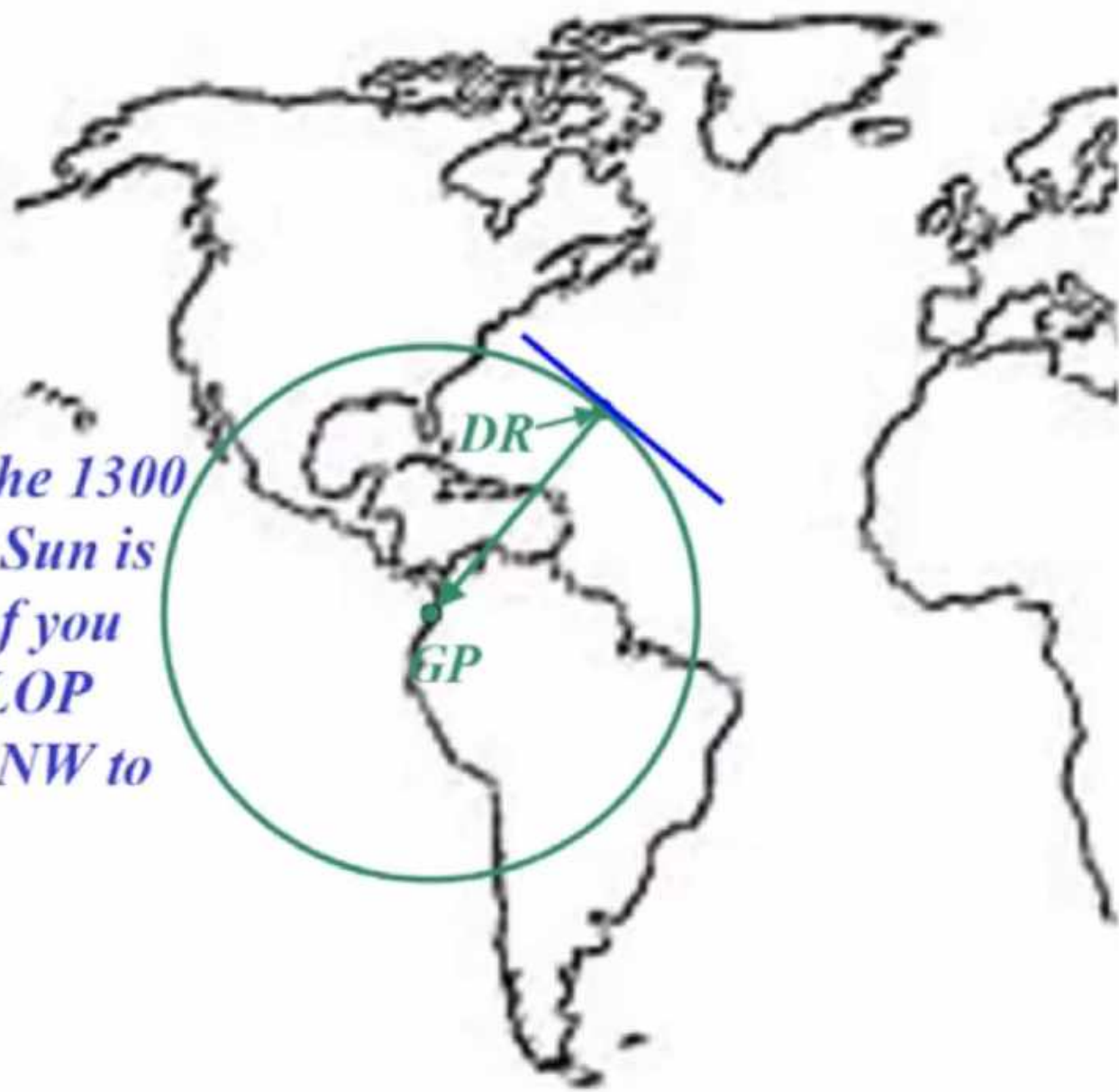


- *For the 0900 shot,  
Sun is SE of you  
and LOP runs NE  
to SW*

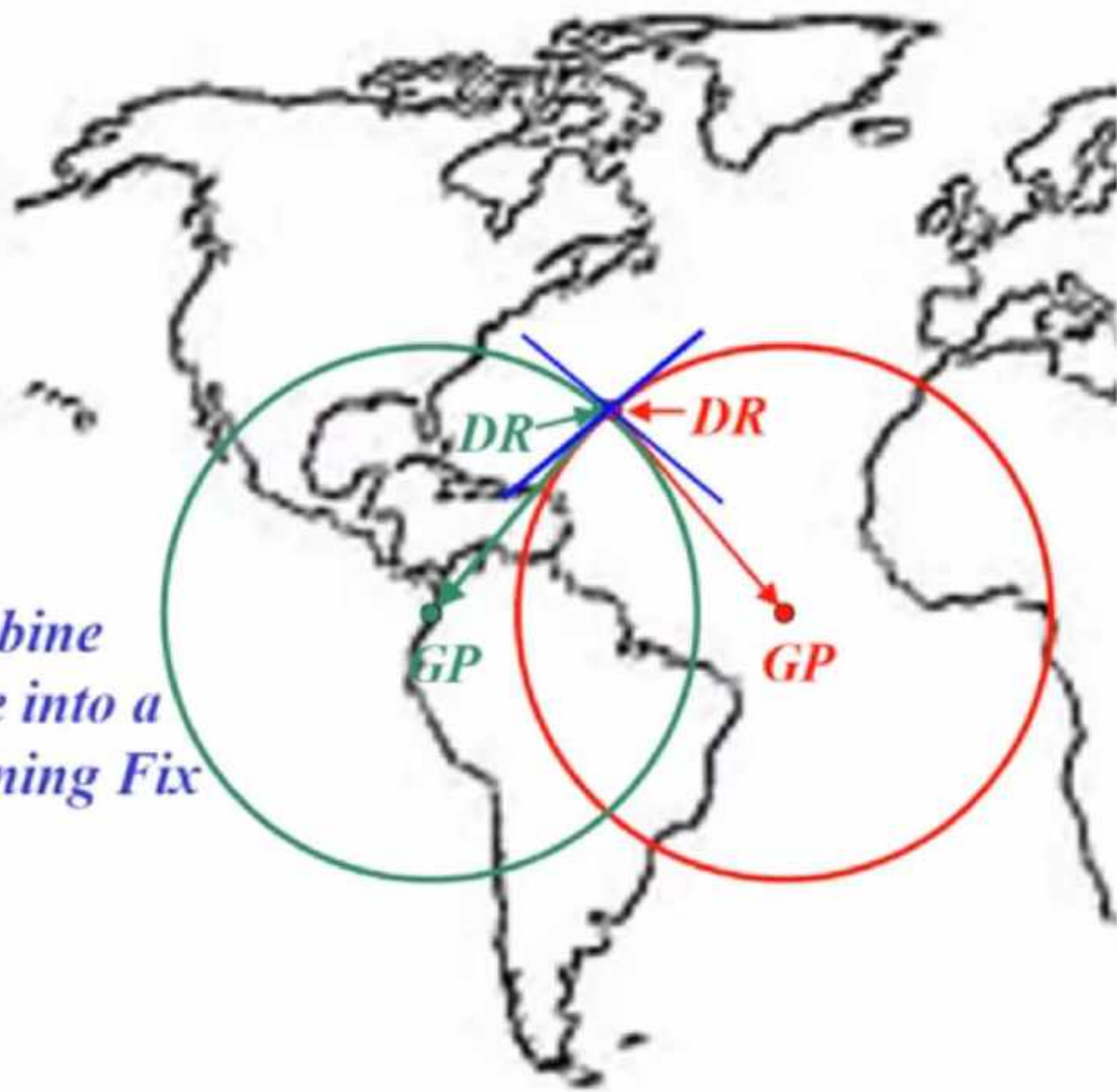




- *For the 1300 shot, Sun is SW of you and LOP runs NW to SE*



- *Combine these into a Running Fix*



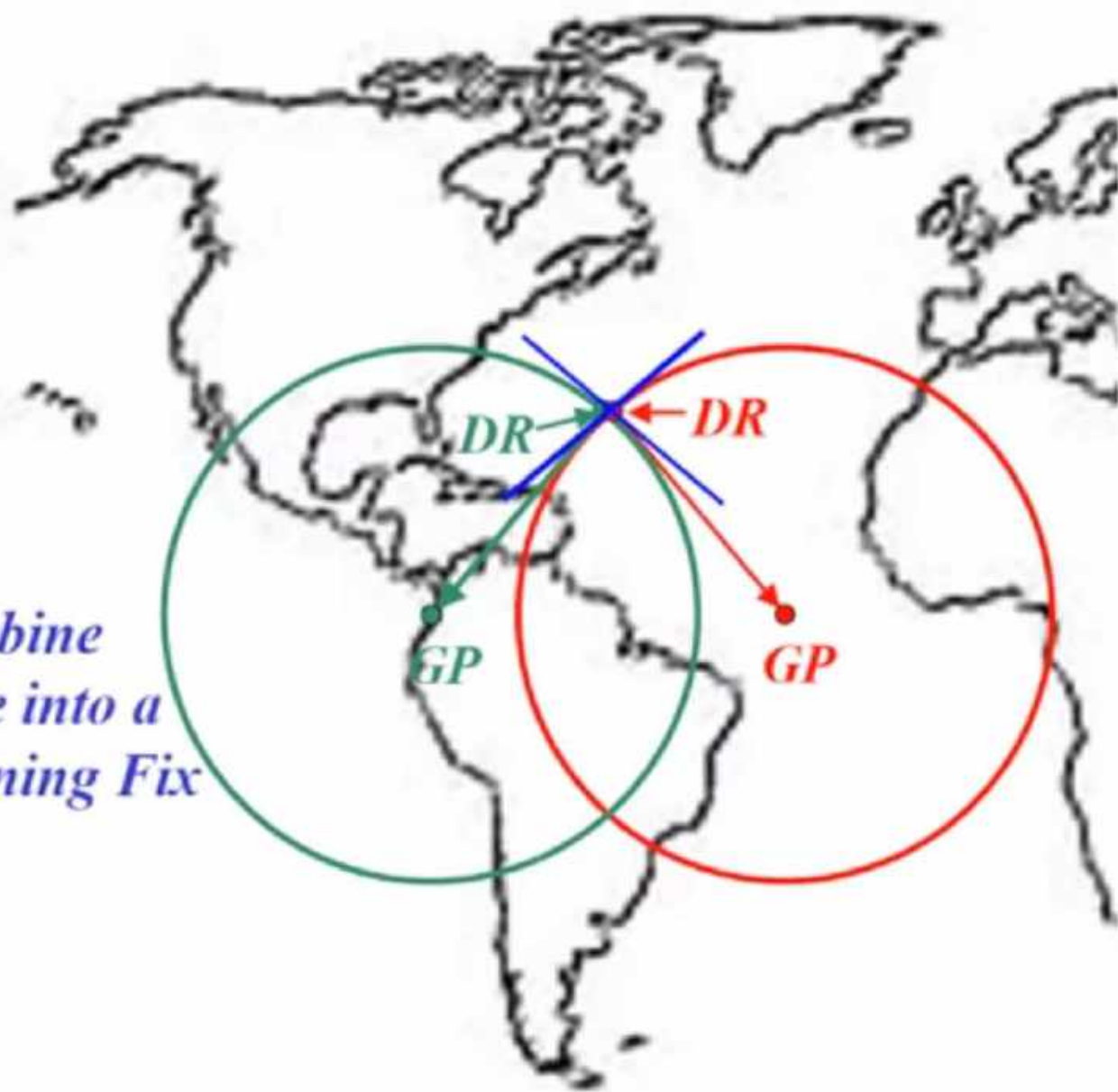
## Running Fix

- Example: Shoot Sun at 0900 and 1300
- *If you are in Northern Hemisphere, and Sun is south of you:*
  - 0900 shot will give a roughly NE to SW LOP
  - 1300 shot will give a roughly SE to NW LOP
  - Times will vary with latitude and season
- *Running Fix procedure allows combining these two LOPs*

## *Navigation Logbook*

- *Hourly entries:*
  - *Course steered per Compass during past hour*
  - *Distance Log reading on the hour*
- *Every four hours:*
  - *Average the courses steered*
  - *Convert average courses from °Compass to °True using TVMDC*
  - *Compute distance for the four hours*
  - *Plot Course & Distance*

- *Combine these into a Running Fix*



## Dead Reckoning

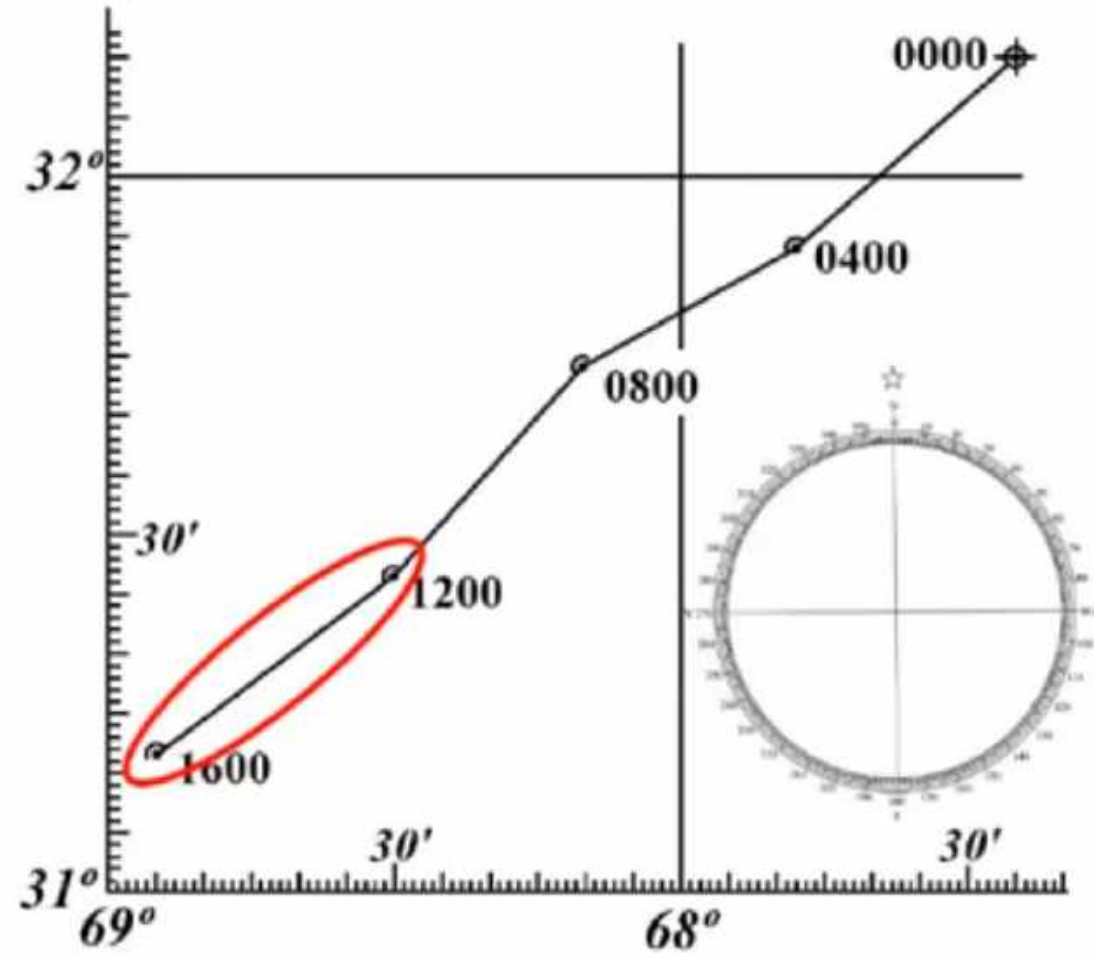
- *Dead Reckoning is where you think you are based on course steered and distance traveled, but:*
- *Dead Reckoning (DR) is always in error due to:*
  - *Compass errors*
  - *Distance measurement errors*
  - *Steering errors*
  - *Crewmember reading & recording errors*
  - *Seawater currents such as Gulf Stream*
  - *Wind leeway (side slip)*

## *Dead Reckoning*

- *In spite of these errors, DR is an essential component of navigation at sea because it is the structure that enables meaningful use of other information*



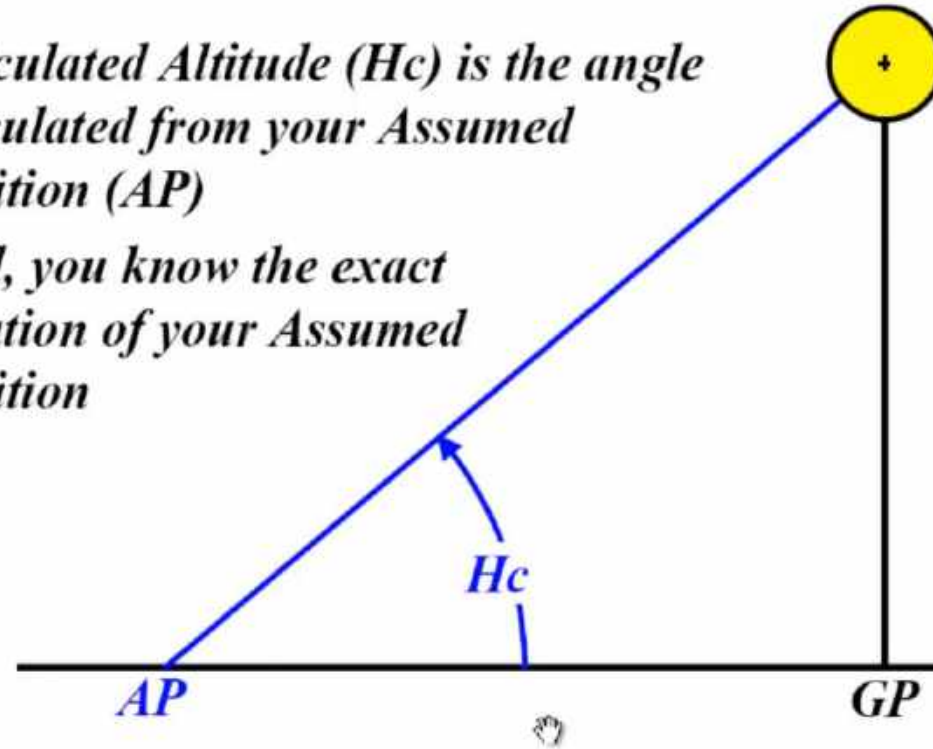
# Dead Reckoning Plot





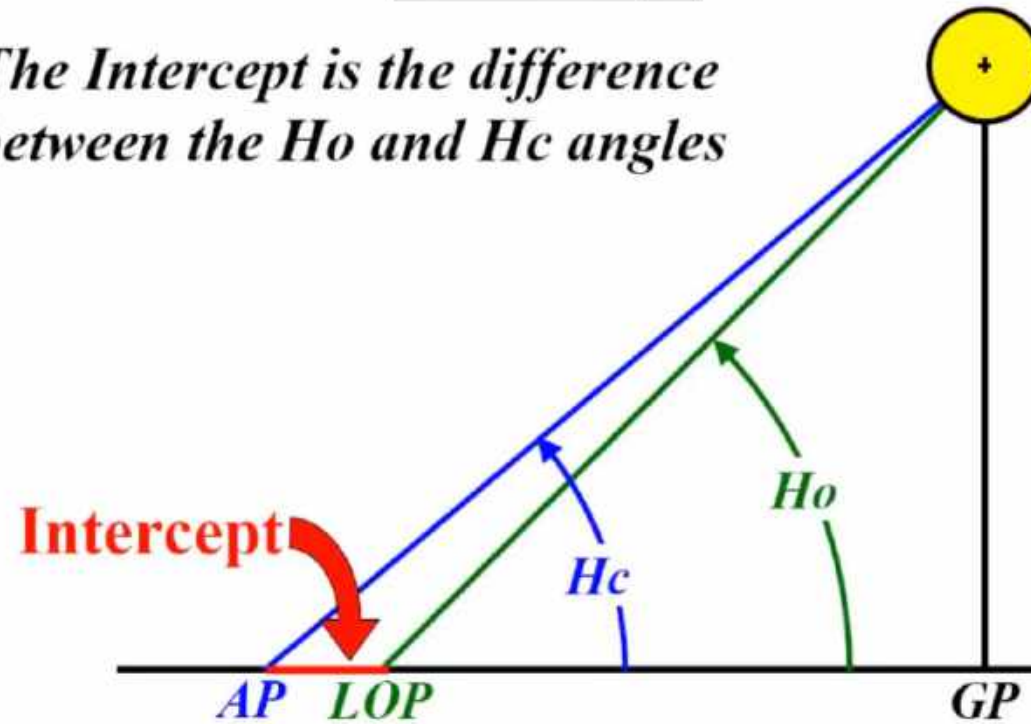
## Calculated Altitude ( $H_c$ )

- *Calculated Altitude ( $H_c$ ) is the angle calculated from your Assumed Position (AP)*
- *And, you know the exact location of your Assumed Position*

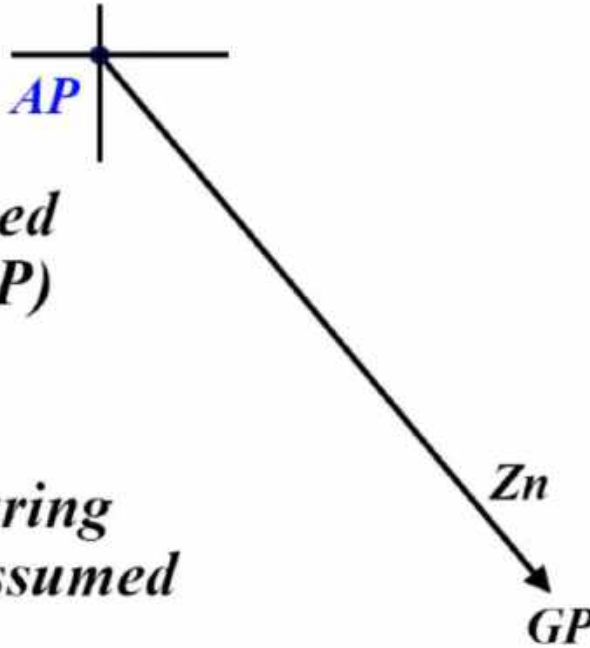


## Intercept

- *The Intercept is the difference between the  $H_o$  and  $H_c$  angles*

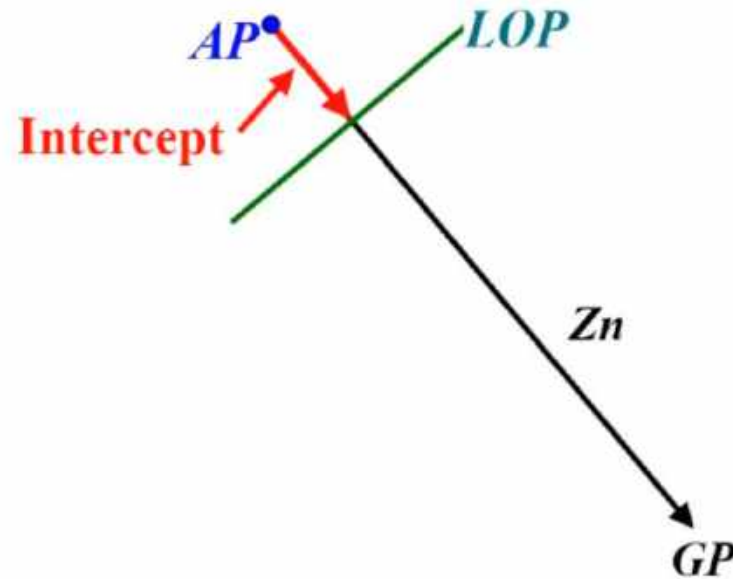


## *Azimuth (Zn)*



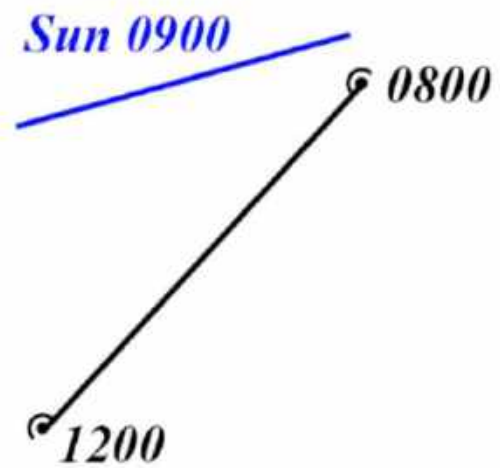
- *Plot Assumed Position (AP) Latitude & Longitude*
- *Plot Zn bearing from the Assumed Position*

## Plot LOP

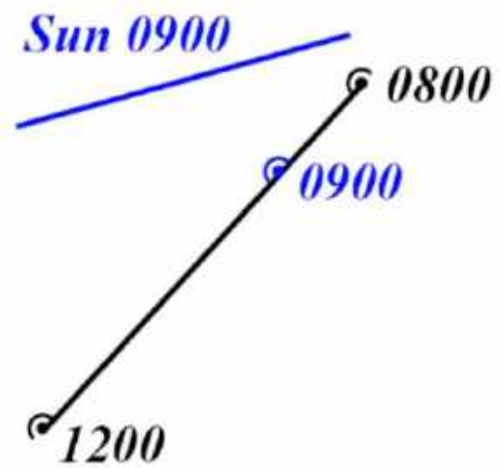


- Draw the *LOP* line through the *Intercept* arrow point at right angles to the *Zn*

*Plot 0800-1200 DR*



## Mark 0900 DR Point



## Plot 1300 Shot

*Sun 1300*



*Sun 0900*





0800



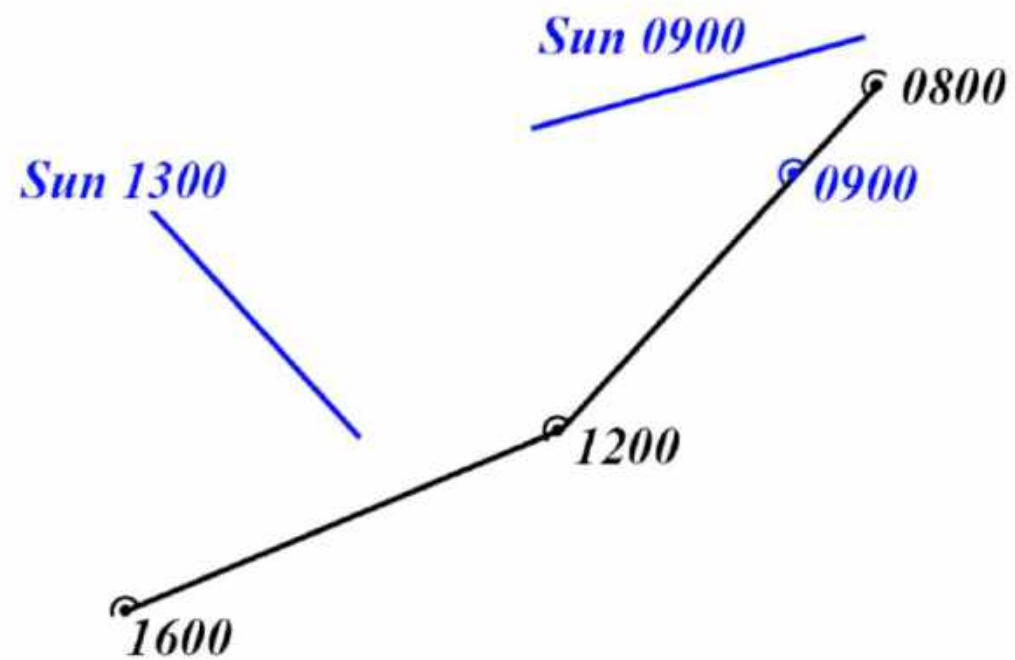
0900



1200

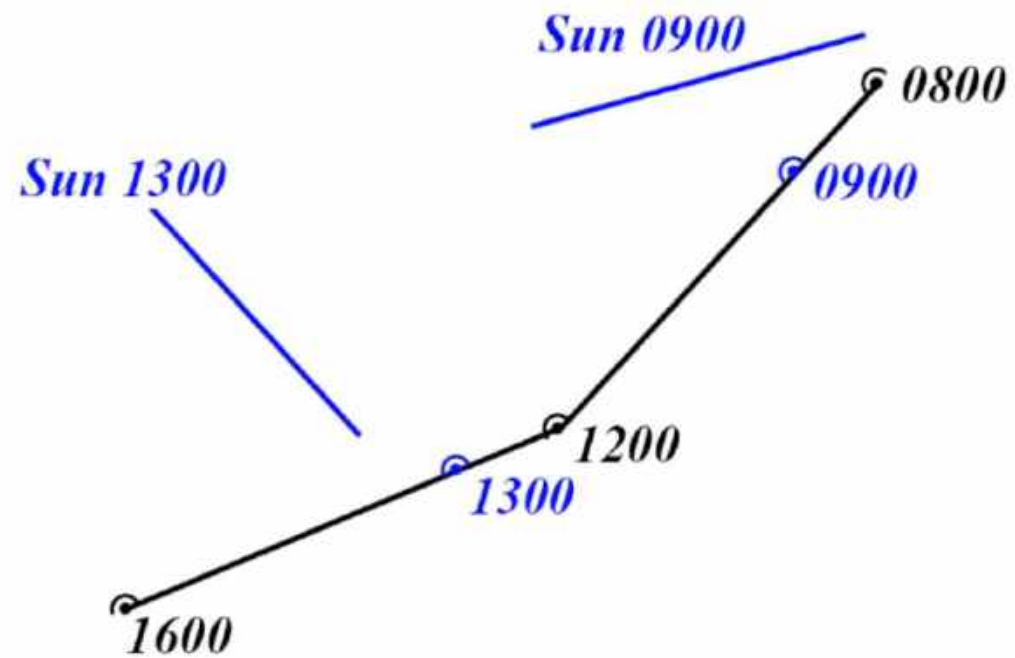


## Plot 1200-1600 DR

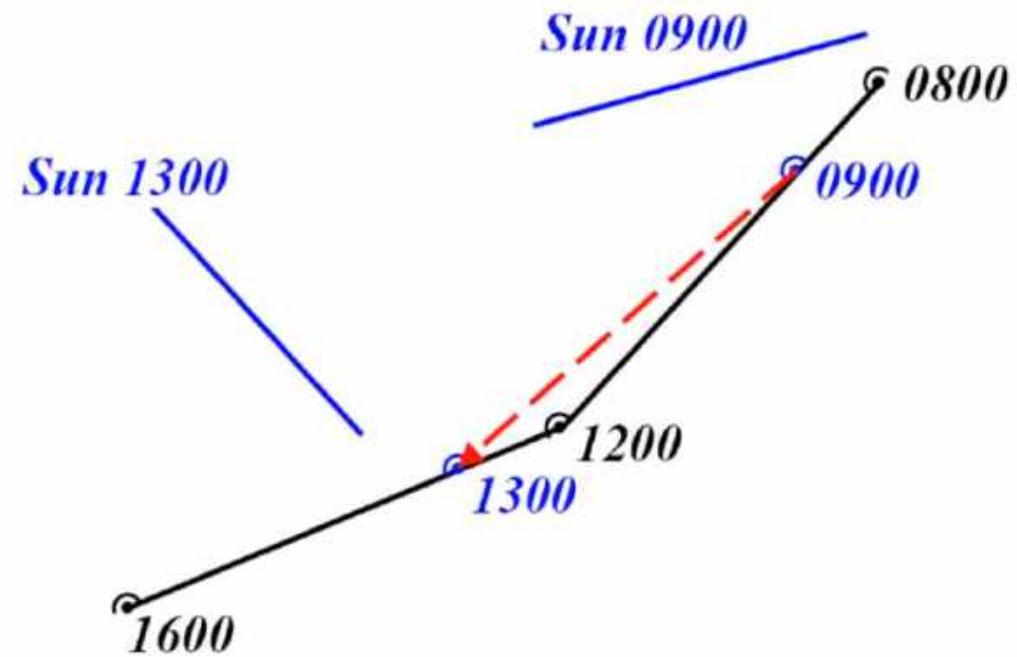




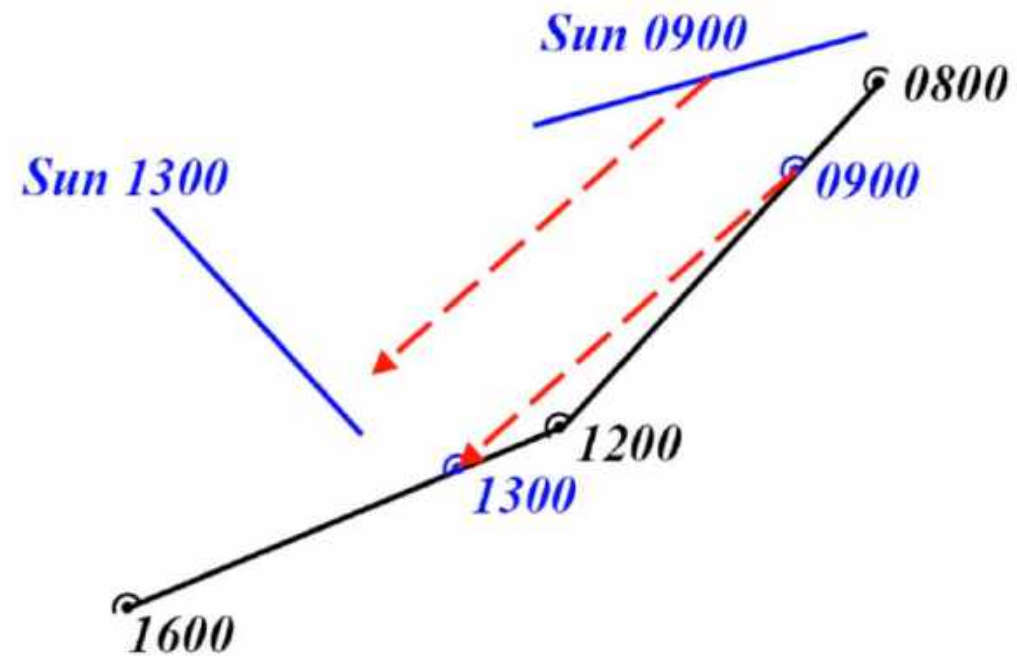
## Mark 1300 DR Point



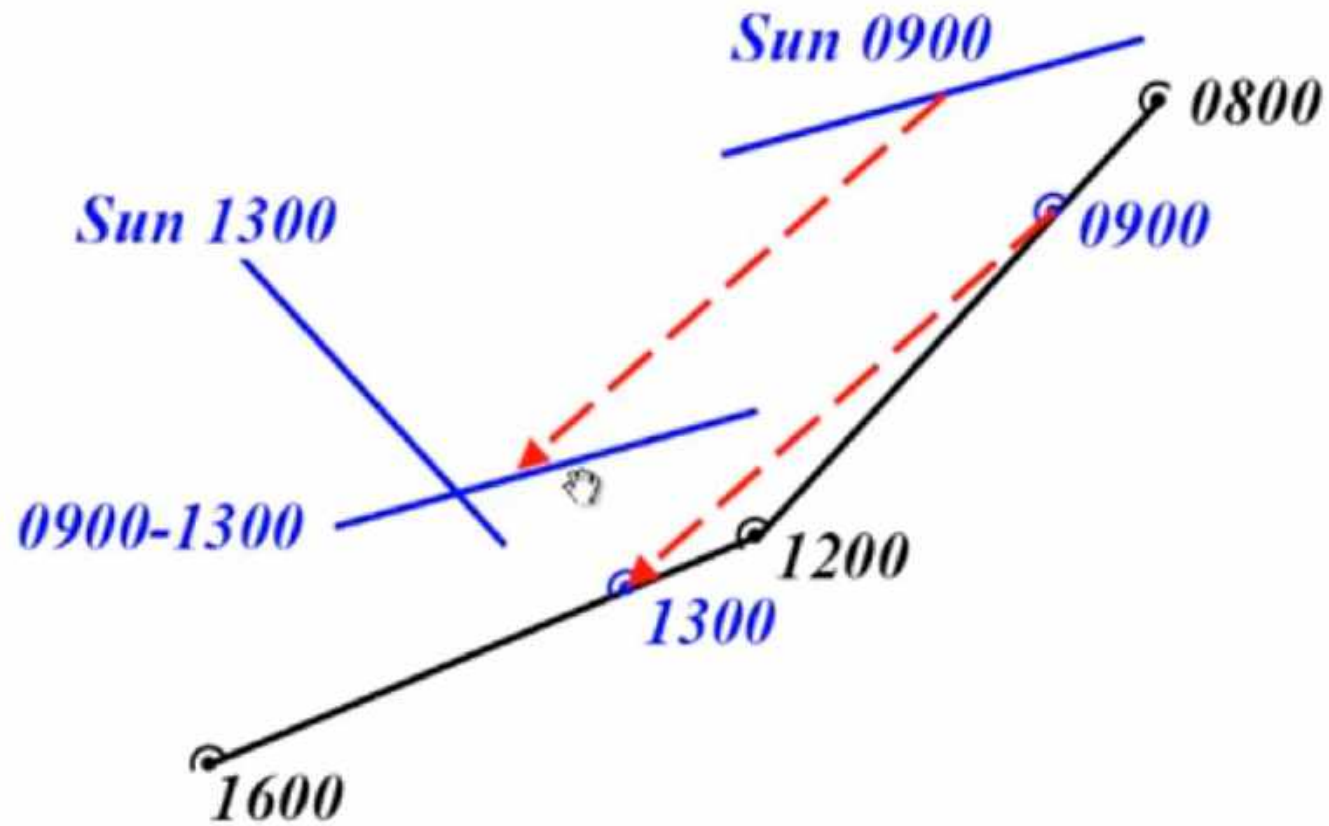
## Measure Average Course



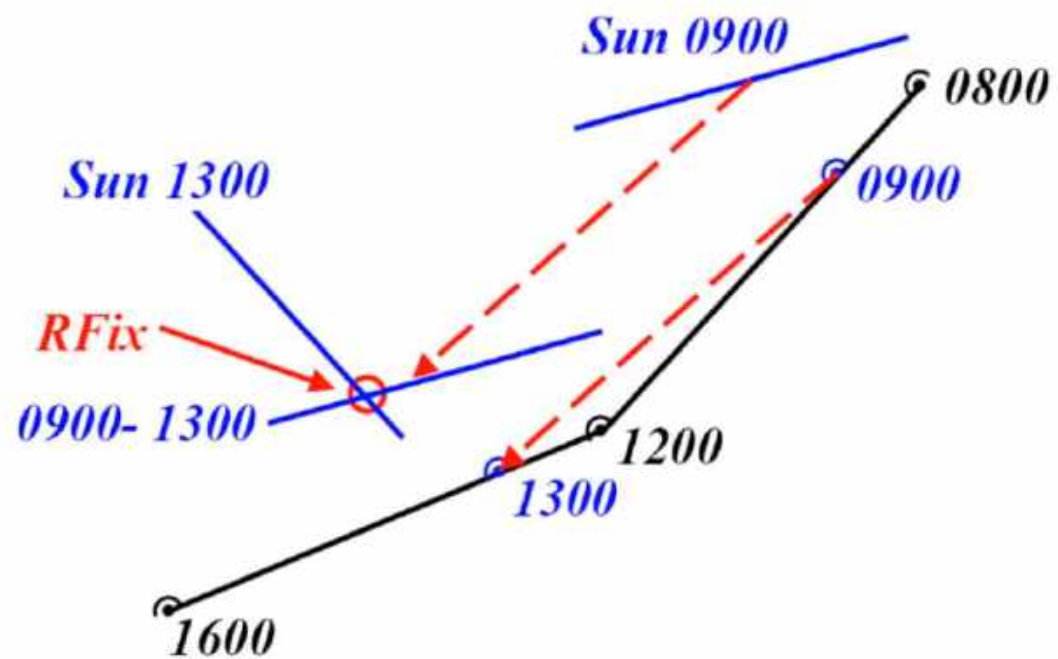
## Transfer Average Course Line



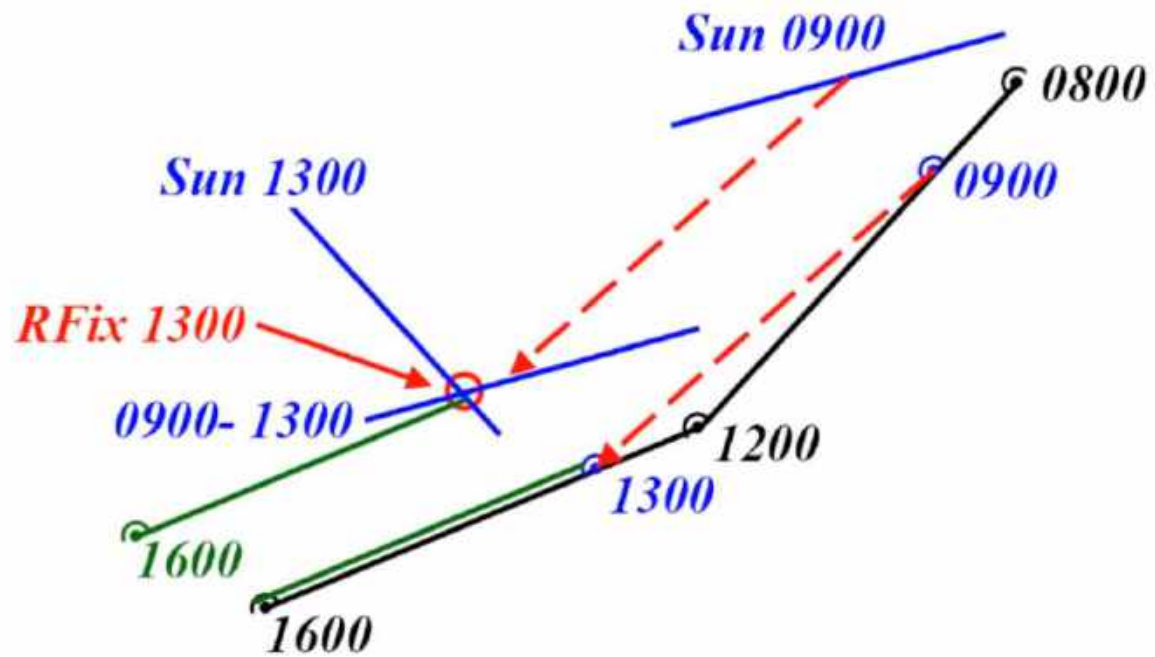
## Advanced 0900 LOP to 1300

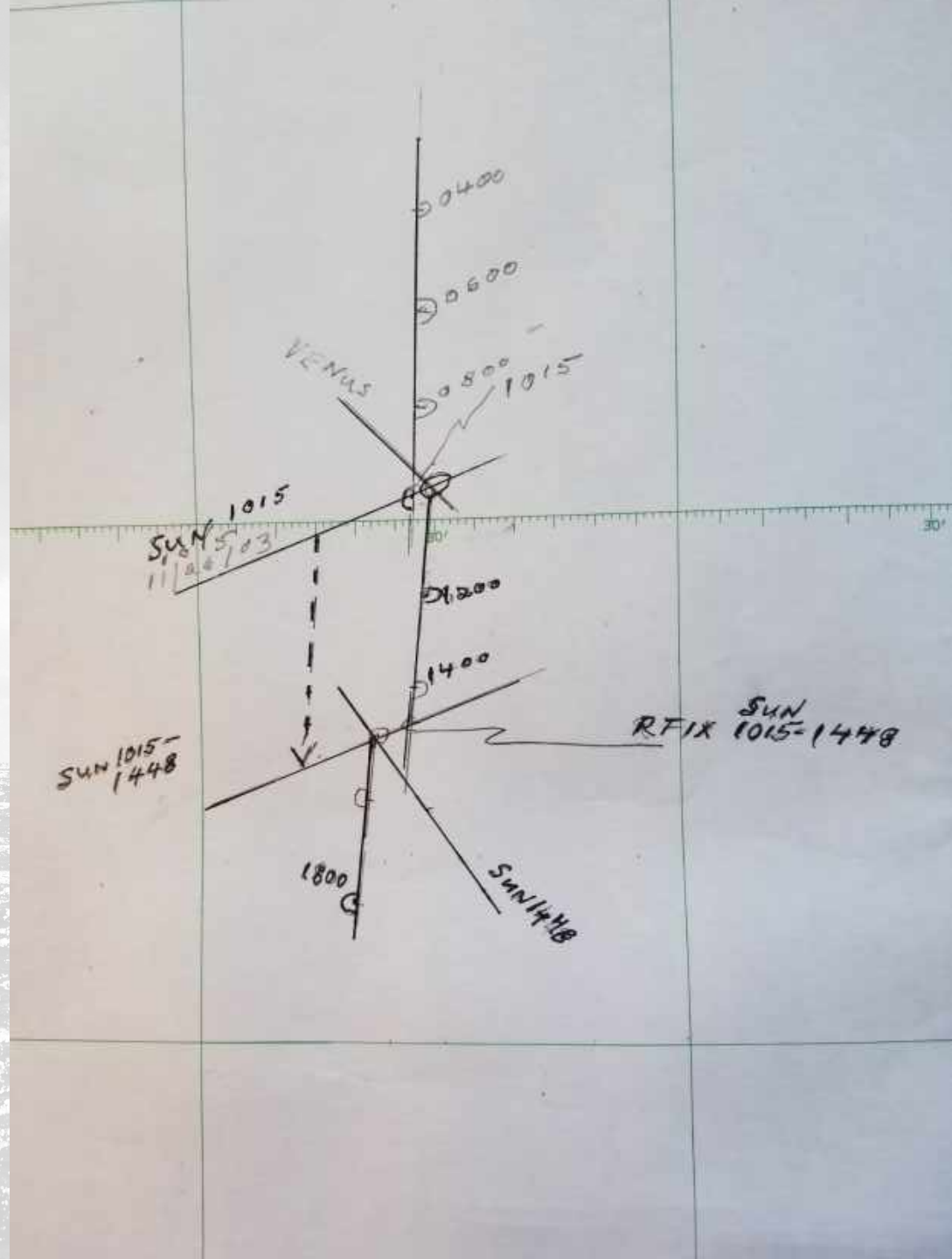


## Mark Running Fix



## Plot New DR to 1600





## **What About Accuracy using a Sextant?**



- **Skill and Experience are Factors**
- **10 % Certainty that I'm Within a One-Mile Square**
- **90 % Certainty that I'm Within a Ten-Mile Square**





**High Degree of Confidence that I  
can Navigate onto a Coastal Chart  
using Celestial Navigation**

HOME CHARTS PUBLICATIONS DATA LEARN CUSTOMER SERVICE ABOUT US

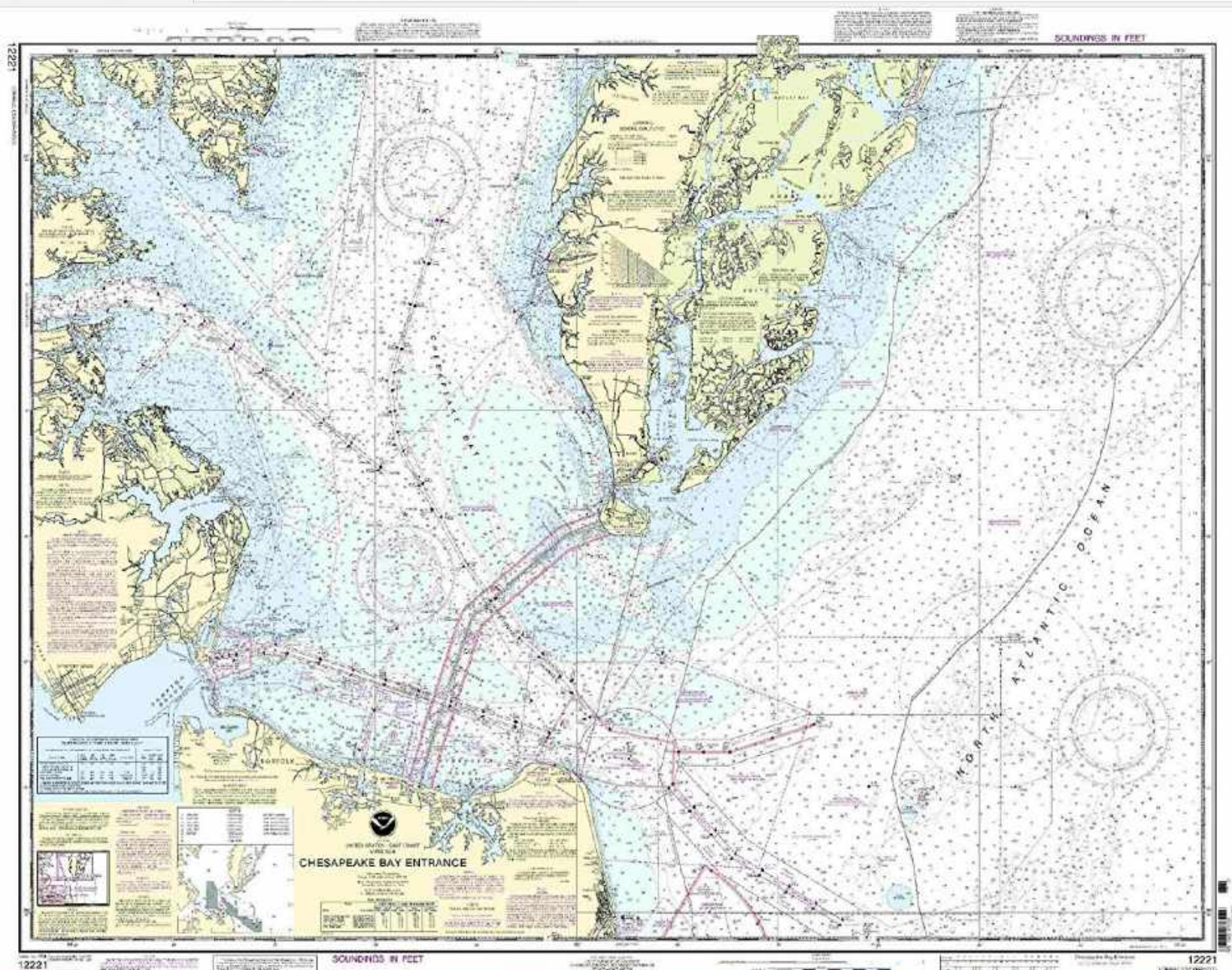



NOAA Office of Coast Survey

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This chart display or derived product can be used as a planning or analysis tool and may not be used as a navigational aid.









**THANK YOU AND FAIR WINDS, ALWAYS!**