

# Navigation – Labs

## Terrestrial navigation

Examples from marine navigation that were not covered in the labs

### 1 Dead reckoning plotting procedures

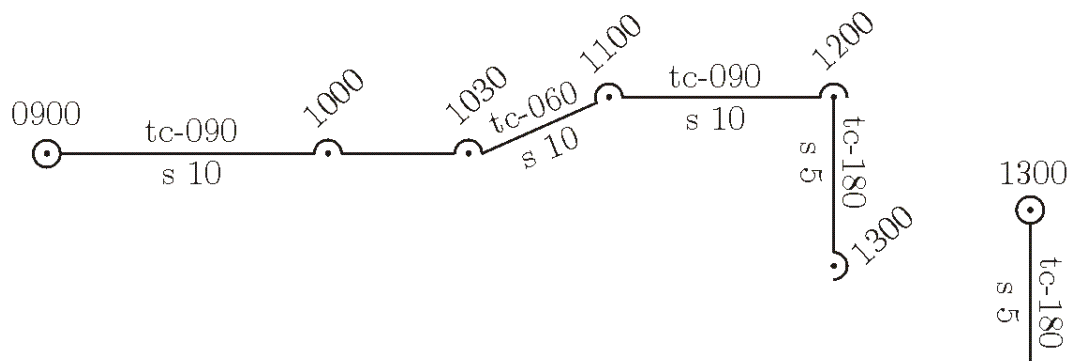


Fig. 1: Example of a DR plot (National Imagery and Mapping Agency 1995, Chap. 7)

#### Symbols and plotting rules

- Circle ... position fix
- Semicircle ... DR position
- Rectangle ... estimated position (DR corrected for drift)
- All symbols should be labeled by their time next to the full minute. In case of a position fix, the time is written upright; in case of DR, the time is written inclined by about 45° (counter-clockwise).
- The course should be plotted using solid lines.
- The course angle is noted above the course line (usually, true courses are used).
- The speed is noted below the course line.

#### DR rules

The DR position of the vessel should be plotted:

1. At least every hour on the hour.
2. After every change of course or speed.
3. After every fix or running fix.
4. After plotting a single line of position.

## Accuracy of DR positions

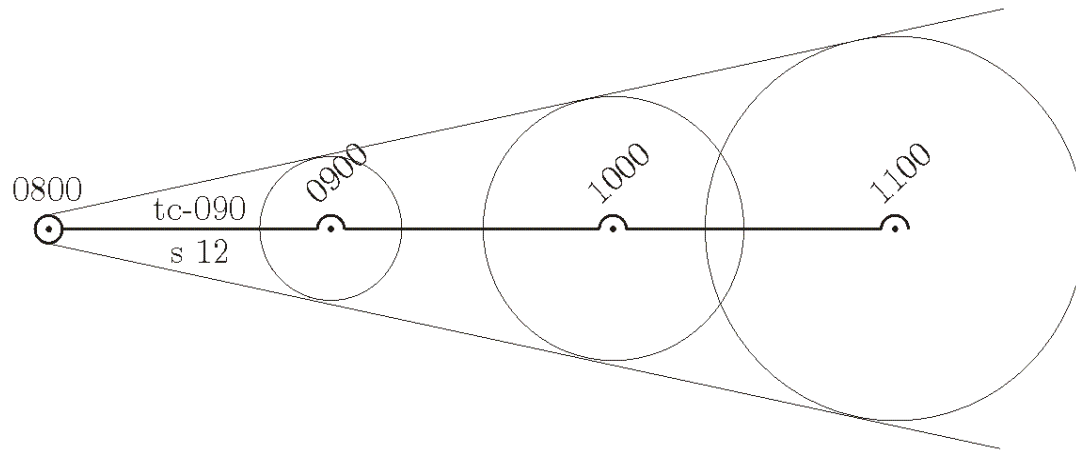


Fig. 2: Accuracy of DR positions

## 2 Non-simultaneous observations – Running fix

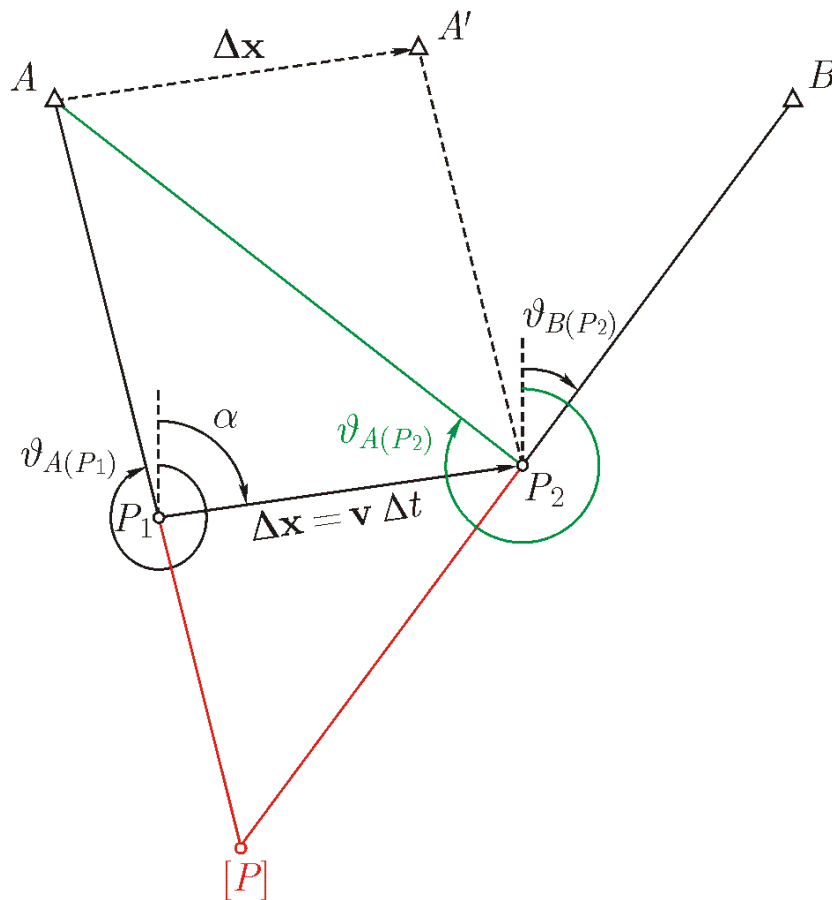


Fig. 3: Running fix

### Mathematical quantities

- $\alpha$  course angle
- $v$  speed of the vessel
- $\mathbf{v}$  velocity vector of the vessel
- $\Delta t$  time interval the vessel takes to get from unknown position  $P_1$  to  $P_2$
- $\Delta \mathbf{x}$  difference vector between  $P_1$  and  $P_2$
- $\vartheta_{A(P_1)}$  bearing from  $P_1$  to landmark  $A$
- $\vartheta_{B(P_2)}$  bearing from  $P_2$  to landmark  $B$
- $A'$  advanced position of landmark  $A$
- $[P]$  position result if the motion of the vessel was neglected
- $\vartheta_{A(P_2)}$  bearing from  $P_2$  to landmark  $A$  (if only one landmark is visible)

## Procedure

- $\Delta \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{v} \Delta t = v \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{bmatrix} \Delta t$
- Using  $\Delta \mathbf{x}$ , the position of landmark  $A$  is advanced to  $A'$
- Theta-theta fix using either  $(\vartheta_{A(P_1)} \text{ and } \vartheta_{B(P_2)})$  or  $(\vartheta_{A(P_1)} \text{ and } \vartheta_{A(P_2)})$  at  $P_2$
- Usually, a graphical solution is constructed within the Mercator chart (result is less accurate than in case of “conventional” theta-theta fixing).

## 3 Reference

National Imagery and Mapping Agency (1995): The American practical navigator.  
Publication no. 9, Bethesda (Maryland).  
Available at: <http://www.irbs.com/bowditch/> (March 2004)