

Sun's position for navigation with DM15/HP-15c Manual

Michael Josefsson

October 26, 2023

Contents

1.1	Overview	4
1.2	General notes	4
1.3	Public routines	4
1.4	Usage for Sun	5
1.4.1	First set AP (<i>Assumed Position</i>)	5
1.4.2	Then set the date	6
1.4.3	Finally enter time in GMT for Altitude and Azimuth	6
1.4.4	Calculate Sun's GHA and Declination	6
1.5	SHA and Declination → Altitude and Azimuth	7
1.6	Date and time → GHA Υ and LHA Υ	7
1.7	.3, Average of two times or angles	8
1.8	.4, INCREMENTS AND CORRECTIONS	8
1.9	.0, GHA and Declination → Altitude and Azimuth	8
1.10.9,	True Altitude → Apparent Altitude	9
1.11	Use as <i>Sight Reduction Table</i>	9
1.12	Program and information	10
1.12.1	Register usage	10
1.12.2	Program installation	10
1.12.3	Program listing	11

1.1 Overview

The handheld calculator DM15 (a HP-15c look-a-like with more memory) can be used for determining the sun's position with precision enough for celestial navigation purposes. The accompanying program, listed in the Appendix, constitutes a handy tool for either finding the *Nautical Almanac's* entries GHA (*Greenwich Hour Angle*) and Declination, or — with AP (*Assumed Position*) — directly calculate the sun's Altitude H_c and Azimuth A_z for this position.

The algorithm relies on pure Keplerian motion of the sun. No planetary perturbations are taken into account. Resulting angular accuracy is about 1 minute of arc, which is adequate for general navigation at sea.

1.2 General notes

Before use, notice that:

- All times entered are UT ("GMT") even if observer's longitude is not the prime meridian. Of course, local hour angles take longitude into consideration, but all times are still UT. Time format is *hh.mmss*, where *mm* and *ss* must be two-digit numbers.
- The program makes use of the calculator's internal decimal to degrees, minutes and seconds routines both for **entry** and **displayed result**. In navigation a more common format of degrees, minutes and tenths of a minute is used. That conversion, if needed, is readily done by dividing the arc-seconds number or multiplying the minute's decimal by 6.

Example

Convert angle in *ddd.mmss* to *ddd.mm.t*

$98^\circ 26' 12''$, entered as **98.2612**, is $98^\circ 26.2'$ where $12''/6 = 2$

$98^\circ 26' 43''$, entered as **98.2643**, is $98^\circ 26.7'$ where $43''/6 \approx 7$

■

Example

Convert angle in *ddd.mm.t* to *ddd.mmss*

$14^\circ 7.3'$ is $14^\circ 7' 18''$ where $3 \cdot 6 = 18$

$277^\circ 4.5'$ is $277^\circ 4.30'$ where $5 \cdot 6 = 30$

■

1.3 Public routines

Full use of the program entails the following routines where **A–E** are main functionality and **.0, 4, 5, 9** are utilities. Their use is described in this document.

Button	Function
A	Date for Υ hour angle at UT=0h
B	Time for Sun Altitude and Azimuth
C	SHA and declination for <i>own object</i>
D	GMT \rightarrow <i>own object's</i> Altitude and Azimuth
E	GMT \rightarrow GHA Υ and LHA Υ
.0	GHA, time and declination \rightarrow Altitude and Azimuth
.4	GHA, δT , $v \rightarrow$ GHA for newtime
.5	After B \rightarrow GHA and declination (mimicks a <i>Nautical Almanac</i> entry)
.9	True altitude \rightarrow Apparent Altitude

1.4 Usage for Sun

The program's main purpose is to give altitude and azimuth for the sun. This requires an *Assumed Position*, date and time.

1.4.1 First set AP (*Assumed Position*)

An AP is entered in registers **8** and **.8** before any calculations can be performed.

Example

Entering AP.

A location of Lat N58° 34', Long E14° 34' 12'' is entered into registers **8** and **.8**:

Data	Format	Key	Display shows	
58.3400	$\pm dd.mmss$	g ->H	STO 8	58.5667
14.3412	$\pm dd.mmss$	g ->H	STO .8	14.5700

East and North are positive, West and South are negative.

The position is permanently stored until manually changed and need only be set once.

■

1.4.2 Then set the date

Each day has its own parameters and require the **A**-routine to be run each new day.

Example

Entering the date.

Enter June 12th 2022, i.e. year 2022, month 6 and day 12

Data	Format	Key	Display shows
2022	YYYY	ENTER	2022.0000
6	mm	ENTER	6.0000
12	dd	f A	260.1816 (260° 18' 17" = 260° 18.3', GHA ∇ at 0h)

This is only necessary once for each day.

■

1.4.3 Finally enter time in GMT for Altitude and Azimuth

Next the sun's coordinates for time of date UT/GMT can be calculated.

Example

Find sun's Hc and Az for UT 09h 54m 48s. Date entered as above.

Enter time in format *hh.mmss* then use routine **B**.

Data	Format	Key	Display shows
9.5448	hh.mmss	f B	52.3845 (Hc = 52° 38' 45")
		x<>y	154.1140 (Az = 154° 11' 40")

Result: Hc = 52° 38.7', Az = 154°

A new time can be entered directly. For example, also find sun's Hc and Az a few minutes later at UT 10h 02m 30s.

Data	Format	Key	Display shows
10.0230	hh.mmss	f B	53.0338 (Hc = 53° 03' 38")
		x<>y	157.0236 (Az = 157° 2' 36")

Result: Hc = 53° 03.6', Az = 157°

■

1.4.4 Calculate Sun's GHA and Declination

If wanted the program can also produce values for GHA and Declination imitating the *Nautical Almanac*.

Example

Find GHA and decl for 10h on June 12th 2023

1.5 SHA and Declination → Altitude and Azimuth

The date must be set as above. Now enter time to get Hc and Az if wanted. Or ignore the output and use **GSB .5** to get GHA and decl:

Data	Format	Key	Display shows
10.0000	hh.mmss	f B	52.5508 (Hc = 52° 55' 08", ignore)
		GSB .5	330.0248 (GHA = 330° 2' 48")
		x<>y	23.0901 (Decl = N23° 09' 01")

Result: GHA = 330° 2.8', Decl = N23° 09.0' (*Nautical Almanac* gives 330° 2.8' and N23° 8.8').

GHA and Decl can of course be calculated for any other time during the day in the same manner.

1.5 SHA and Declination → Altitude and Azimuth

The coordinates of a celestial object, for example a star, are given as SHA (*Sidereal Hour Angle*) and Declination.¹

Example

Coordinates of *Vega* (SHA 80° 34.3', declination 38° 48.2') are entered

Data	Format	Key	Display shows
80.3418	ddd.mmss	ENTER	80.3418
38.4812	ddd.mmss	f C	279.4283 (RA in decimal degrees as a bonus)

Now find *Vega*'s calculated position for UT = 23h 02m 10s on June 12th 2023 already entered above.

Data	Format	Key	Display shows
23.0210	hh.mmss	f D	67.0015 (Hc = 67° 00' 15")
		x<>y	141.1224 (Az = 141° 12' 24")

Result: Vega can be expected at Hc = 67° 0.2' and Zn = 141°. Set the sextant for 67° and search for it in south-east.

1.6 Date and time → GHA ∅ and LHA ∅

Find GHA ∅ on 4 October 2022 at 7h 57m 20s. Also find LHA ∅ longitude in .8 (E14° 34' 12" as before).

Data	Format	Key	Display shows
2022	YYYY	ENTER	2022.0000
10	mm	ENTER	10.0000
4	dd	f A	12.4006 (12° 40' 6", GHA ∅ at 0h)
7.5720	hh.mmss	f E	132.1942 (GHA ∅ = 132° 19' 42")
		x<>y	146.5354 (LHA ∅ = 146° 53' 54")

¹Right Ascension can be entered as $\alpha = 360 - SHA$ if needed.

1.7 .3, Average of two times or angles

The average of two times is useful for finding the middle time of a series of shots taken with a bubble sextant.

Example

A bubble sextant's first mark was at 21h18m22s and the last at 21h19m15s. When was halftime?

Data	Format	Key	Display shows	
21.1822	hh.mmss	ENTER	21.1822	First time
21.1915	hh.mmss	GSB .3	21.1849	Halftime was at 21h 18m 49s.

The routine also works for angles *ddd.mmss*.

Data	Format	Key	Display shows	
225.0954	ddd.mmss	ENTER	225.0954	GHA at 17h
239.3742	ddd.mmss	ENTER	239.3742	GHA at 18h
0.1829	0.mmss	GSB .4	229.3714	GHA Moon 17h 18m 29s: = 229° 37' 14"

1.8 .4, INCREMENTS AND CORRECTIONS

This routine eliminates the need for INCREMENTS AND CORRECTIONS table in the *Nautical Almanac*. It performs a linear interpolation between two hourly values given the number of minutes and seconds after the first one. All entries are in sexagesimal form *ddd.mmss* and *0.mmss*. The *ddd.mmss*-values can be both GHA or both Declinations and works for all objects.

Example

GHA Moon is at 17h 225° 09.9' and at 18h 239° 37.7'. What is GHA at 17h 18m 29s?

Data	Format	Key	Display shows	
225.0954	ddd.mmss	ENTER	225.0954	GHA at 17h
239.3742	ddd.mmss	ENTER	239.3742	GHA at 18h
0.1829	0.mmss	GSB .4	229.3714	GHA Moon 17h 18m 29s: = 229° 37' 14"

Interpolated GHA Moon is 229° 37.2'. Use of INCREMENTS AND CORRECTIONS gives exactly same answer.

1.9 .0, GHA and Declination → Altitude and Azimuth

When coordinates are given as GHA (*Greenwich Hour Angle*) and Declination, as is the case for the planets and Moon listed in NA, proceed as follows. As GHA changes continuously during the day a time is also required.

Example

Coordinates of *Sun* as from *Nautical Almanac* above are GHA 330° 2.8', declination N23° 8.8' at 10h.

1.10 .9, True Altitude → Apparent Altitude

Data	Format	Key	Display shows
330.0248	ddd.mmss	ENTER	330.0248
10.0000	ddd.mmss	GSB .0	279.3413, ignore
23.0848	ddd.mmss	R/S	52.5455 (Hc = 52° 54' 55")
		x<>y	156.0821 (Az = 156° 08' 21")

Result: The *Sun* is expected at a height of 52° 54.9' and in a direction of 156°. ²

1.10 .9, True Altitude → Apparent Altitude

The calculated altitude of any object is the True Altitude. Due to refraction the object will appear at a slightly higher altitude, its Apparent Altitude. This routine adds the correct small amount of refraction correction. ³

Example

Calculated altitude of a star is 17° 45' 00". What is the star's Apparent Altitude?

Data	Format	Key	Display shows
17.4500	ddd.mmss	GSB .9	17.4806 $H_{app} = 17^\circ 48' 06''$
		x<>y	0.0306, the increment added, 03' 06"

Note: With negligible error this routine can also be used to find the refraction correction as in ALTITUDE CORRECTION TABLES in *Nautical Almanac*.

Example

Measured altitude of a star is 17° 48' 06". What is the star's True Altitude? (Inverse example of above)

Data	Format	Key	Display shows
17.4806	ddd.mmss	GSB .9	17.5112, ignore result
		x<>y	0.0306, the increment to subtract, 03' 06"

This value matches closely the *Nautical Almanac's* value of −03'.

1.11 Use as Sight Reduction Table

The program can also solve the navigational triangle and be used as a (Ho-214/Ho-229 etc) *Sight Reduction Table* replacement. To solve the triangle AP latitude, object's declination and hour angle needs to be entered.

AP latitude is entered in register 8 as before, declination is set via **C** and hour angle is entered into register .2. The hour angle is positive if westward.

Example

Find Hc and Az as in Ho-214

²Compare these results with the direct method above (52° 54' 55" vs 52° 55' 08" and 156° 08' 16" vs 156° 08' 21"). Pretty close but not exactly the same.

³Sæmann's formula is used.

Contents

Assume longitude 58° N, Declination $8^\circ 30'$ and an hour angle of 54° (object to the west of observer).

Data	Format	Key	Display shows
58	<i>dd.mmss</i>	STO 8	58.0000
8.3000	<i>dd.mmss</i>	C	8.5000
54	<i>dd.mmss</i>	g ->H	54.0000
		STO .2	54.0000
		GSB 7	25.4102 (Hc = $25^\circ 41' 02''$)
		x<>y	242.3616 (Az = $242^\circ 36' 16'' = 242.60^\circ$)

Ho-214 gives Alt. = $25^\circ 41.0'$ and Az. = 117.4° . Where true azimuth is $360 - 117.4 = 242.6^\circ$.

1.12 Program and information

1.12.1 Register usage

The lower registers **r0** . . **r7** are used by the calculator's statistics functions and are not *permanently* used by this program. They are used however for intermediate results via the normal operating sequences **A-B** or **A-C-D** or **A-E**.

In short: Use **r0** . . **r7** as you wish but they will be altered by **A**.

1.12.2 Program installation

For a fresh install of the program perform steps 1–6 below.

1. Make space on the DM15 for program and registers:
 - Enter **21 f DIM (i)**
 - Double check: **g MEM** should read **21.209**
2. In HP-15C/Preferences/DM15 menu: Select 229 as Number of registers.
3. File/Open Program: file.15c
4. Write program to DM15.
 - On device enable serial communication (hold C while pressing ON-button)
 - File/Write DM15
5. Before use a number of constants must be entered in the following registers:

Register	Constant
.3	279.4055638
.4	283.3328093
.5	1.016860112
.6	23.44188400
.7	0.002737909, (1/365.2422)

6. That's it. Now the samples in this document should give the expected results.

1.12.3 Program listing

Note: In the listing below some minor self explanatory key appearances have changed. SIN^{-1} is replaced with **ASIN** etc, $\mathbf{x} \leftrightarrow \mathbf{y}$ is $\mathbf{x} < > \mathbf{y}$ and \mathbf{R}_\downarrow is **Rv**.

```

000 {      }
001 { 42 21 48 8 } f LBL .8
002 {      3 } 3
003 {      6 } 6
004 {      0 } 0
005 {      43 32 } g RTN
006 { 42 21 4 } f LBL 4
007 {      23 } SIN
008 {      34 } x<>y
009 {      23 } SIN
010 { 22 48 6 } GTO .6
011 { 42 21 5 } f LBL 5
012 {      24 } COS
013 {      34 } x<>y
014 {      24 } COS
015 { 22 48 6 } GTO .6
016 { 42 21 2 } f LBL 2
017 { 32 48 8 } GSB .8
018 {      10 } /
019 { 42 44 } f FRAC
020 { 43 30 1 } g TEST x>0
021 { 22 3 } GTO 3
022 {      1 } 1
023 {      40 } +
024 { 42 21 3 } f LBL 3
025 { 32 48 8 } GSB .8
026 { 42 21 48 6 } f LBL .6
027 {      20 } *
028 { 43 32 } g RTN
029 { 42 21 48 2 } f LBL .2
030 {      1 } 1
031 {      5 } 5
032 { 22 48 6 } GTO .6
033 { 42 21 12 } f LBL B
034 { 32 15 } GSB E
035 { 45 6 } RCL 6
036 {      2 } 2
037 {      4 } 4
038 {      5 } 5
039 {      9 } 9
040 {      9 } 9
041 {      4 } 4
042 {      4 } 4
043 {      48 } .
044 {      5 } 5
045 {      30 } -
046 { 45 4 } RCL 4
047 {      2 } 2
048 {      4 } 4
049 {      10 } /
050 {      40 } +
051 { 45 48 7 } RCL .7
052 { 32 48 8 } GSB .8

053 {      20 } *
054 {      20 } *
055 { 45 48 3 } RCL .3
056 {      40 } +
057 { 45 48 4 } RCL .4
058 {      30 } -
059 { 42 3 } f ->RAD
060 { 44 9 } STO 9
061 { 43 8 } g RAD
062 {      36 } ENTER
063 {      1 } 1
064 {      0 } 0
065 { 42 7 9 } f FIX 9
066 { 42 10 8 } f SOLVE 8
067 { 42 7 4 } f FIX 4
068 {      2 } 2
069 {      10 } /
070 {      25 } TAN
071 { 45 48 5 } RCL .5
072 {      20 } *
073 { 43 25 } g ATAN
074 {      2 } 2
075 {      20 } *
076 { 43 3 } g ->DEG
077 { 43 7 } g DEG
078 { 45 48 4 } RCL .4
079 {      40 } +
080 { 44 48 0 } STO .0
081 { 45 48 0 } RCL .0
082 {      23 } SIN
083 { 45 48 6 } RCL .6
084 {      24 } COS
085 {      20 } *
086 { 45 48 0 } RCL .0
087 {      24 } COS
088 { 43 1 } g ->P
089 {      33 } Rv
090 { 44 9 } STO 9
091 { 45 48 0 } RCL .0
092 {      23 } SIN
093 { 45 48 6 } RCL .6
094 {      23 } SIN
095 {      20 } *
096 { 43 23 } g ASIN
097 { 44 48 0 } STO .0
098 { 45 9 } RCL 9
099 { 42 21 48 1 } f LBL .1
100 { 45 5 } RCL 5
101 { 32 48 8 } GSB .8
102 { 45 9 } RCL 9
103 {      30 } -
104 {      40 } +
105 { 32 2 } GSB 2

```

Contents

106 {	44 48 2 }	STO .2	165 {	33 }	Rv
107 {	32 7 }	GSB 7	166 {	43 2 }	g ->H
108 {	43 32 }	g RTN	167 {	32 48 8 }	GSB .8
109 {	42 21 7 }	f LBL 7	168 {	34 }	x<>y
110 {	45 48 2 }	RCL .2	169 {	30 }	-
111 {	24 }	COS	170 {	44 9 }	STO 9
112 {	45 8 }	RCL 8	171 {	43 32 }	g RTN
113 {	45 48 0 }	RCL .0	172 {	42 21 15 }	f LBL E
114 {	32 5 }	GSB 5	173 {	43 2 }	g ->H
115 {	20 }	*	174 {	44 4 }	STO 4
116 {	45 48 0 }	RCL .0	175 {	45 48 7 }	RCL .7
117 {	45 8 }	RCL 8	176 {	1 }	1
118 {	32 4 }	GSB 4	177 {	40 }	+
119 {	40 }	+	178 {	20 }	*
120 {	43 23 }	g ASIN	179 {	32 48 2 }	GSB .2
121 {	36 }	ENTER	180 {	45 1 }	RCL 1
122 {	36 }	ENTER	181 {	40 }	+
123 {	44 48 1 }	STO .1	182 {	36 }	ENTER
124 {	45 8 }	RCL 8	183 {	36 }	ENTER
125 {	32 4 }	GSB 4	184 {	45 48 8 }	RCL .8
126 {	16 }	CHS	185 {	40 }	+
127 {	45 48 0 }	RCL .0	186 {	32 2 }	GSB 2
128 {	23 }	SIN	187 {	44 5 }	STO 5
129 {	40 }	+	188 {	34 }	x<>y
130 {	34 }	x<>y	189 {	32 2 }	GSB 2
131 {	45 8 }	RCL 8	190 {	34 }	x<>y
132 {	32 5 }	GSB 5	191 {	42 21 9 }	f LBL 9
133 {	10 }	/	192 {	42 2 }	f ->H.MS
134 {	43 24 }	g ACOS	193 {	34 }	x<>y
135 {	42 4 48 2 }	f X<>.2	194 {	42 2 }	f ->H.MS
136 {	23 }	SIN	195 {	43 32 }	g RTN
137 {	43 30 2 }	g TEST x<0	196 {	42 21 0 }	f LBL 0
138 {	22 6 }	GTO 6	197 {	1 }	1
139 {	32 48 8 }	GSB .8	198 {	36 }	ENTER
140 {	45 48 2 }	RCL .2	199 {	0 }	0
141 {	30 }	-	200 {	32 1 }	GSB 1
142 {	44 48 2 }	STO .2	201 {	2 }	2
143 {	42 21 6 }	f LBL 6	202 {	4 }	4
144 {	45 48 1 }	RCL .1	203 {	1 }	1
145 {	45 48 2 }	RCL .2	204 {	5 }	5
146 {	22 9 }	GTO 9	205 {	0 }	0
147 {	42 21 8 }	f LBL 8	206 {	2 }	2
148 {	23 }	SIN	207 {	0 }	0
149 {	48 }	.	208 {	30 }	-
150 {	0 }	0	209 {	3 }	3
151 {	1 }	1	210 {	6 }	6
152 {	6 }	6	211 {	5 }	5
153 {	7 }	7	212 {	2 }	2
154 {	1 }	1	213 {	5 }	5
155 {	8 }	8	214 {	10 }	/
156 {	20 }	*	215 {	36 }	ENTER
157 {	16 }	CHS	216 {	36 }	ENTER
158 {	40 }	+	217 {	48 }	.
159 {	45 9 }	RCL 9	218 {	0 }	0
160 {	30 }	-	219 {	0 }	0
161 {	43 32 }	g RTN	220 {	0 }	0
162 {	42 21 13 }	f LBL C	221 {	0 }	0
163 {	43 2 }	g ->H	222 {	2 }	2
164 {	44 48 0 }	STO .0	223 {	5 }	5

1.12 Program and information

```

224 {      8 } 8
225 {      1 } 1
226 {     20 } *
227 {      2 } 2
228 {      4 } 4
229 {      0 } 0
230 {      0 } 0
231 {     48 } .
232 {      0 } 0
233 {      5 } 5
234 {      1 } 1
235 {      2 } 2
236 {      6 } 6
237 {      2 } 2
238 {     40 } +
239 {     20 } *
240 {      6 } 6
241 {     48 } .
242 {      6 } 6
243 {      4 } 4
244 {      6 } 6
245 {      0 } 0
246 {      6 } 6
247 {      5 } 5
248 {      6 } 6
249 {     40 } +
250 {    32 48 2 } GSB .2
251 {    32 2 } GSB 2
252 {    44 3 } STO 3
253 {    45 6 } RCL 6
254 {    44 0 } STO 0
255 {    43 32 } g RTN
256 {   42 21 11 } f LBL A
257 {    44 4 } STO 4
258 {    33 } Rv
259 {    44 5 } STO 5
260 {    33 } Rv
261 {    32 0 } GSB 0
262 {    45 1 } RCL 1
263 {    45 5 } RCL 5
264 {    45 4 } RCL 4
265 {    32 1 } GSB 1
266 {    45 0 } RCL 0
267 {    30 } -
268 {   45 48 7 } RCL .7
269 {   32 48 8 } GSB .8
270 {    20 } *
271 {    20 } *
272 {    45 3 } RCL 3
273 {    40 } +
274 {    32 2 } GSB 2
275 {    44 1 } STO 1
276 {    42 2 } f ->H.MS
277 {    43 32 } g RTN
278 {   42 21 1 } f LBL 1
279 {      1 } 1
280 {      7 } 7
281 {      2 } 2
282 {      1 } 1

283 {      0 } 0
284 {      1 } 1
285 {      3 } 3
286 {     48 } .
287 {      5 } 5
288 {     40 } +
289 {     34 } x<>y
290 {    44 1 } STO 1
291 {      2 } 2
292 {      7 } 7
293 {      5 } 5
294 {     20 } *
295 {      9 } 9
296 {     10 } /
297 {    43 44 } g INT
298 {     40 } +
299 {     34 } x<>y
300 {     36 } ENTER
301 {   42 4 1 } f X<>1
302 {      9 } 9
303 {     40 } +
304 {      1 } 1
305 {      2 } 2
306 {     10 } /
307 {    43 44 } g INT
308 {     40 } +
309 {      7 } 7
310 {     20 } *
311 {      4 } 4
312 {     10 } /
313 {    43 44 } g INT
314 {     16 } CHS
315 {     40 } +
316 {    45 1 } RCL 1
317 {      3 } 3
318 {      6 } 6
319 {      7 } 7
320 {     20 } *
321 {     40 } +
322 {    44 6 } STO 6
323 {    43 32 } g RTN
324 {   42 21 14 } f LBL D
325 {    32 15 } GSB E
326 {    32 48 1 } GSB .1
327 {    43 32 } g RTN
328 {   42 21 48 5 } f LBL .5
329 {    45 5 } RCL 5
330 {    45 48 8 } RCL .8
331 {    30 } -
332 {    32 48 8 } GSB .8
333 {    45 9 } RCL 9
334 {    30 } -
335 {    40 } +
336 {    32 2 } GSB 2
337 {    45 48 0 } RCL .0
338 {    22 9 } GTO 9
339 {   42 21 48 0 } f LBL .0
340 {    32 15 } GSB E
341 {    43 2 } g ->H

```

Contents

342 {	43 33 }	$g R^{\wedge}$	348 {	32 13 }	GSB C
343 {	43 2 }	$g \rightarrow H$	349 {	45 4 }	RCL 4
344 {	34 }	$x \langle \rangle y$	350 {	42 2 }	$f \rightarrow H.MS$
345 {	30 }	-	351 {	32 14 }	GSB D
346 {	42 2 }	$f \rightarrow H.MS$	352 {	43 32 }	$g RTN$
347 {	31 }	R/S			

Short summary

Format	Button	Function
<i>YYYY MM DD</i>	A	Initialize with date
<i>hh.mmss</i>	B	Get Sun's Altitude for Time, x<>y Azimuth
<i>ddd.mmss ±decl</i>	C	Enter own objects coordinates
<i>hh.mmss</i>	D	Own object's Altitude for Time, x<>y Azimuth
<i>hh.mmss</i>	E	GHA φ , x<>y for LHA φ
<i>ddd.mmss hh.mmss</i>	GSB .0	GHA, x<>y for Azimuth of Sun
<i>dd.mmss</i>	R/S	Object's Altitude for Time, x<>y Azimuth
<i>±dd.mmss 0.mmss d</i>	GSB .3	Decl for Time
<i>±ddd.mmss 0.mmss v</i>	GSB .4	GHA for Time
After A	GSB .5	Sun's GHA, x<>y Declination
<i>dd.mmss</i>	GSB .9	Apparent altitude, x<>y refr corr ⁿ used (in ')