## 1 equation\_of\_time

## 1.1 Introduction to equation\_of\_time

equation\_of\_time returns the difference between the standard mean day and the actual. This is the difference in minutes between the Sun's standard meridian and the actual transit. For example, a standard clock will indicate the passage from AM to PM at noon, while the actual maybe at 12:45 pm. This difference, 45 minutes, is the equation of time. There are two main causes – first is that the Earth's orbital speed varies throughout the year, and second that the Earth rotational axis is inclined to the orbital plane. The equation of time can also be used to display the observed position of the Sun in the sky during the day with respect to seasonal variation.

## 1.2 Definitions for equation\_of\_time

equation\_of\_time\_full (T, UT)

[Function]

Returns declination dec, equation of time E and ecliptic longitude lambda.

equation\_of\_time (T, UT)

[Function]

Returns declination dec and equation of time E.

analemma (day, month, year, tzi, ds)

[Function]

Returns declination dec and equation of time E.

greenwich\_hour\_angle (UT, E)

[Function]

Returns the Greenwich hour angle (degrees).

sun\_hour\_angle (phi, h, dec)

[Function]

Returns the sun hour angle (degrees).

calculate\_rise\_time (T, lat, lon, sgn, h)

[Function]

Returns sunrise (if sgn = +1) or sunset (if sgn = -1) universal times in hours.

julian\_dow (dow, week, month, year)

[Function]

Returns the Julian day of nth dow. For example, for year 2016, 1st Sunday in November julian\_dow(1,1,11,2016) and 2nd Sunday of March julian\_dow(1,2,3,2016).

day\_of\_year (day, month, year)

[Function]

Returns the day number of the year.

DST (jd, ds)

[Function]

Returns standard Daylight savings correction.

UT\_to\_local\_time (UT, jd, tz, ds)

[Function]

Returns local time given universal time.

 $local_{to}UT_{time}(LT, jd, tz, ds)$ 

[Function]

Returns universal time given local time.

day\_duration (T, jd, lat, lon, h)

[Function]

Returns the length of the day, from sunrise to sunset.

observer\_coord (hour\_angle, dec, lat) [Function] Returns the observed azimuth and altitude given hour\_angle, dec at observer latitude latobserver\_coord\_gha (gha, dec, lat, lon) [Function] Returns the observed azimuth and altitude given gha, dec at observer latitude lat longitude lon sun\_alt\_az (jd, tz, ds, lat, lon, h) [Function] Returns lists of azimuth and altitude, and labels. day [Variable] Day of month. dec [Variable] declination in degrees. dow [Variable] Day of week. ds [Variable] Daylight savings offset in hour. Ε [Variable] Equation of time in minutes. gha [Variable] Greenwich hour angle in degrees. h [Variable] Observer altitude above ground level in meters. hour\_angle [Variable] Hour angle in degrees. jd [Variable] Julian day number. lambda [Variable] Ecliptic longitude in degrees. [Variable] lat Observer latitude in degrees. lon [Variable] Observer longitude in degrees. LT [Variable] Local time, e.g. time in Observer frame. [Variable] month Month of year.

phi	Observer latitude in degrees.	[Variable]
sgn	Setting. +1 for rise1 for set.	[Variable]
Т	Julian days in centuries from J2000.	[Variable]
tz	Timezone offset in hours.	[Variable]
tzi	Timeone offset in hours	[Variable]
UT	Universal time in hours.	[Variable]
week	Week of month.	[Variable]
year	Conventional year number.	[Variable]

## Appendix A Function and variable index

A	J
analemma	julian_dow2
C calculate_rise_time	${f L}$ local_to_UT_time
D   day_duration 2   day_of_year 2   DST 2	O observer_coord 3 observer_coord_gha 3
$\mathbf{E}$	$\mathbf{S}$
equation_of_time 2   equation_of_time_full 2	sun_alt_az 3   sun_hour_angle 2
G	U
greenwich_hour_angle2	UT_to_local_time
D	M
day	month 3
dow	P
$\mathbf{E}$	phi4
E 3	$\mathbf{S}$
G	sgn 4
gha 3	$\mathbf{T}$
Н	T
h	tzi 4
т	U
J jd3	UT 4
	$\mathbf{W}$
L	week
lambda 3   lat 3	Y
lon	Year