

**Physik, M. Sc.**

**—— Astronomische Beobachtungsmethoden ——**

# **First lab - Determination of the Geographical Latitude**

**—— Antonia Hildebrandt, Juri Schubert, Sofia Samaniego ——**

Gruppe 02



# Informationen

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**Versuchsplatz** FU | Arnimallee 14

**Betreuer** Dr. Beate Patzer

**Gruppen Nr.** 02

**Teilnehmer** Samaniego, Sofia (sofia.samaniego@tu-berlin.de)

Schubert, Juri (juri.schubert@tu-berlin.de)

Hildebrandt, Antonia (antonia.hildebrandt@tu-berlin.de)

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# 1 Introduction

The aim of this laboratory session is to determine the geographical latitude of the experimenter by simply measuring the zenith angle of the sun. This is done using a device called a theodolite. The theoretical background and the setup are explained below.

## 2 Theoretical description

$$\tau(t, l, \alpha) = \Theta(t, l) - \alpha = \Theta_G(t) - l - \alpha = \Theta_G(0) + t \left( \frac{366.24}{365.24} \right) - l - \alpha \quad (2.1)$$

$$b = \begin{cases} \pi - \arcsin(\cos z/X) - Y, & (b + Y) > \pi/2 \\ \arcsin(\cos z/X) - Y, & -\pi/2 \geq (b + Y) \geq \pi/2 \\ -\arcsin(\cos z/X) - \pi - Y, & (b + Y) < -\pi/2 \end{cases}$$

where  $X = \sin \delta \sqrt{1 + (\cos \tau / \tan \delta)^2}$  and  $Y = \arctan(\cos \tau / \tan \delta)$

Linear Interpolation for UT = t - Δt and Δt=2h for CEST:

$$\alpha^{sun}(t) = \alpha_1^{sun}(0UT) + \frac{UT}{24h}(\alpha_2^{sun}(0UT) - \alpha_1^{sun}(0UT)) \quad (2.2)$$

$$\delta^{sun}(t) = \delta_1^{sun}(0UT) + \frac{UT}{24h}(\delta_2^{sun}(0UT) - \delta_1^{sun}(0UT)) \quad (2.3)$$

Average refraction for T = 10degC and pressure of 101kPa:

$$\bar{R}(z_b) = 1 / \tan \left( 90 \text{ deg} - z_b + \frac{7.31 \text{ deg}^2}{90 \text{ deg} - z_b + 4.4 \text{ deg}} \right) \quad (2.4)$$

$$R(z_b, T, p) = \bar{R}(z_b) \left( \frac{p [\text{kPa}]}{101} \cdot \frac{283}{273 + T [^\circ\text{C}]} \right) \quad (2.5)$$

$$\boxed{z = z_b + i + R(z_b, T, p) \pm \phi_1 - \phi_2} \quad (2.6)$$

## 3 Procedure

## **4 Interpretation**

### **4.1 Calculation of geographical latitude**

### **4.2 Questions**



## **5 Results and Discussion**

# **A Append A**

## **A.1 Teilanhang X**

## **Literaturverzeichnis**