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## A method to determine the azimuth of a baseline by measuring the apparent direction of the Sun

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: , 3 ,  
2 GPS  
DGPS(PDGPS; Post Processed Differential GPS)  
( - GPS )  
3 - 13 , +45 , +24 . 가 1  
:  
:

**ABSTRACT** : A method to determine the azimuth of a baseline by using the measured apparent directions of the Sun, the measurement time and the latitude and the longitude of the survey point. Comparing the azimuths determined by this method and those determined by the PDGPS(Post Processed Differential GPS) on 3 different baselines, the differences (this method - PDGPS) between the azimuths determined by two methods were -13 , +45 and +24 respectively. This method can be used as an effective and rapid tool in cases that require the accuracy lower than 1 arc - min.

**Keywords** : sun, direction, baseline, azimuth

1.

(sundial)

( , )

(theodolite)

1

Fig. 1

(Apparent Solar

Path)

$$360^\circ / \text{day} = 15^\circ / \text{hr} = 15' / \text{min} = 15'' / \text{sec}$$

135°

12:00가

0°

180°가

127°

172°가

( 180° )

12:32

가 , 가

t

(theoretical azimuth of the Sun)  $A_{sun/th}(\phi, \delta, t)$

(Jankowski & Sucksdorff, 1996).

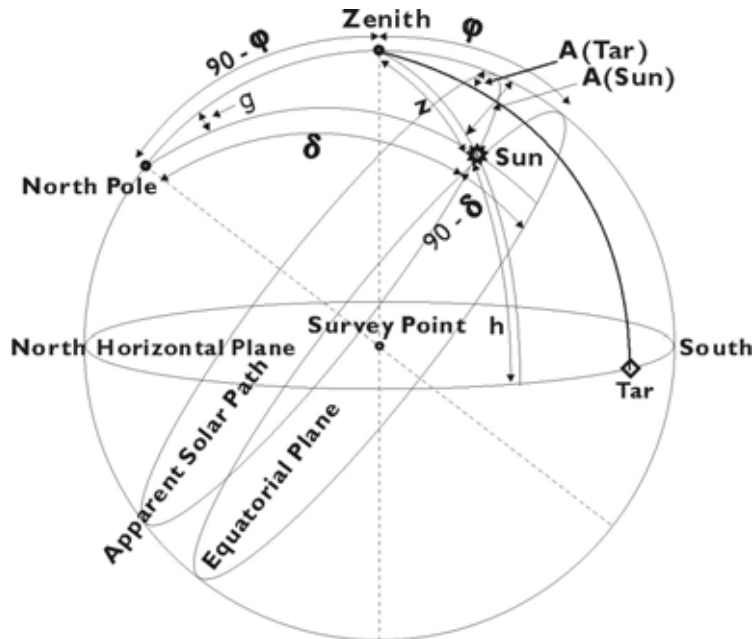


Fig. 1. Celestial spherical triangle from which the Sun's azimuth  $A(\text{Sun})$  is determined (modified from Jankowski & Sucksdorf(1996), p. 119).  $z$  = zenith distance of the Sun,  $\delta$  = declination of the Sun,  $90^\circ - \delta$  = distance angle of the Sun from the North Pole,  $g$  = Greenwich Hour Angle or meridian angle of the Sun,  $\phi$  = latitude,  $90^\circ - \phi$  = colatitude of survey point.

, Fig. 1

$$\sin(z) \cdot \cos(A_{sun/th}(\lambda, \phi, t)) = -\cos(\lambda) \cdot \sin(\phi) + \sin(\lambda) \cdot \cos(\phi) \cdot \cos(g) \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\sin(z) \cdot \sin(A_{sun/th}(\lambda, \phi, t)) = \cos(\lambda) \cdot \sin(g) \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$(1) \quad \sin(z) \cdot \cos(A_{sun/th}(\lambda, \phi, t)) = -\cos(\lambda) \cdot \sin(\phi) + \sin(\lambda) \cdot \cos(\phi) \cdot \cos(g) \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$A_{sun/th}(\lambda, \phi, t) = \arctan(\sin(g) / (\sin(\lambda) \cdot \cos(\phi) - \cos(\lambda) \cdot \tan(\phi))) \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

(Newitt et al., 1996)  
 $g(\lambda, \phi, t) = g(\lambda, 0, t)$   
 (theodolite)  
 (baseline)  $A_{tar/re}(\lambda, \phi, t)$

$$A_{tar/ap}(\lambda, \phi, t) \quad 0^\circ \text{가}$$

$$(3) \quad A_{sun/ap}(\lambda, \phi, t) \quad A_{sun/th}(\lambda, \phi, t)$$

$$\Delta A_{sun}(\lambda, \phi, t) = A_{sun/ap}(\lambda, \phi, t) - A_{sun/th}(\lambda, \phi, t) \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

$$\Delta A_{tar}(\lambda, \phi, t) = A_{tar/ap}(\lambda, \phi, t) - A_{tar/re}(\lambda, \phi, t) \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

$$(4) \quad (5) \quad A_{tar/re}(\lambda, \phi, t)$$

$$A_{tar/re}(\lambda, \phi, t) = A_{tar/ap}(\lambda, \phi, t) - (A_{sun/ap}(\lambda, \phi, t) - A_{sun/th}(\lambda, \phi, t)) \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

가 가

2.

Newitt et al.(1996)

sunin.for

sunaz.for

2

Table 1 sunin.for

**Table 1.** Substantial explanation of the baseline azimuth's surveying method by the solar observation (from Newitt et al. (1996)).

Example of a Pro Forma for Solar Observations				
Place				
Station				
Mark				
Date(day, mon, yr)				
Theodolite				
Observer				
Lat. (degN, min, sec) & Long. (degE, min, sec)				
Watch Start UT (hr, min, sec)				
Correction (decimal secs)				
Vert. Circ. Pos.	Object	Watch Time (hr, min, sec)	Horiz. Circ. Read. (deg, min, sec)	
R	Mark	- n/a -	*** ** **	
1 R	O	** ** *	*** ** **	
2 R	O	** ** *	*** ** **	
3 L	O	** ** *	*** ** **	
4 L	O	** ** *	*** ** **	
L	Mark	- n/a -	*** ** **	
L	Mark	- n/a -	*** ** **	
1 L	O	** ** *	*** ** **	
2 L	O	** ** *	*** ** **	
3 R	O	** ** *	*** ** **	
4 R	O	** ** *	*** ** **	
R	Mark	- n/a -	*** ** **	

Fig. 2 Table 1

sunin.for

(UT(hr, min, sec)), (decimal secs)

0

(+), (-)

(Table 1 R

(Table 1

O| ) 2

(Table 1 L ), (Table 1 |O ) 2

(Table 1 Mark ) 1 6

(vertical circle)

(Table 1 R )  
 (Table 1 L )  
 (watch time)  
 0 (horizontal circle reading)  
 (Mark)  
 가 가 (5)  $A_{tar/ap}(\dots, t)$   
 (Table 1 O )  
 ( (4))  
 $A_{sun/ap}(\dots, t)$

Fig. 2 가 Table 1

Fig. 3 가

Fig. 3 (t<sub>p</sub>)  $A_{sun/ap}(\dots, t)$  (3) 1  
 가 , 가

Fig. 3 (1, 2, 3, 4)  
 (1,2) , 가  
 (3,4) 1,2 3,4 (1,2,3,4)  
 (t<sub>p</sub>) 가  
 $A_{sun/ap}(\dots, t)$ 가  
 1,2,3,4  
 (5,6) (7,8) (5,6,7,8) (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)  
 t  $A_{sun/ap}(\dots, t)$ 가  
 , sunaz.for

3.

1998 , 2000 , 2002  
 ( , 1999; , 2000; , 2002).

가

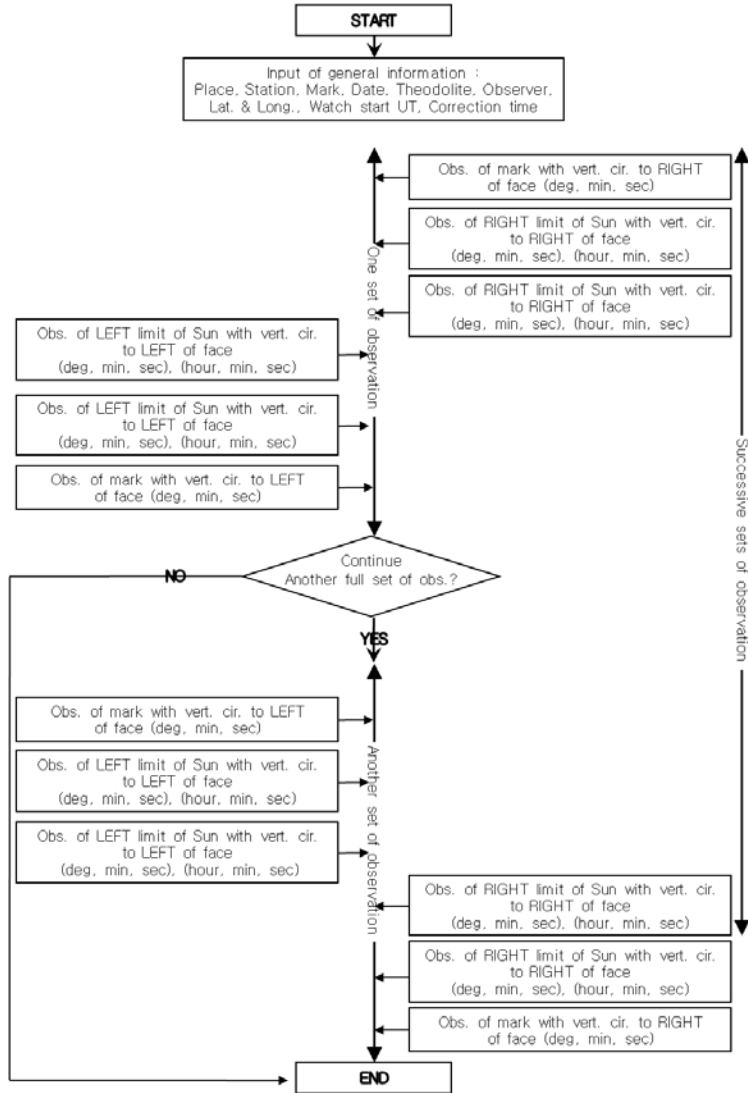


Fig. 2. The flow - chart of one full set of observation. The order of input of datat to the program sunin.for is the same as that in this flow - chart.

(1999, 2000, 2002)

GPS(Post Processed Differential GPS;

PDGPS)

. Fig. 4

Trimble

GPS  
GPS

SSE4000

6

96.9 m,

291 ° 43 37

Dr. Clarke가

291 ° 43 24

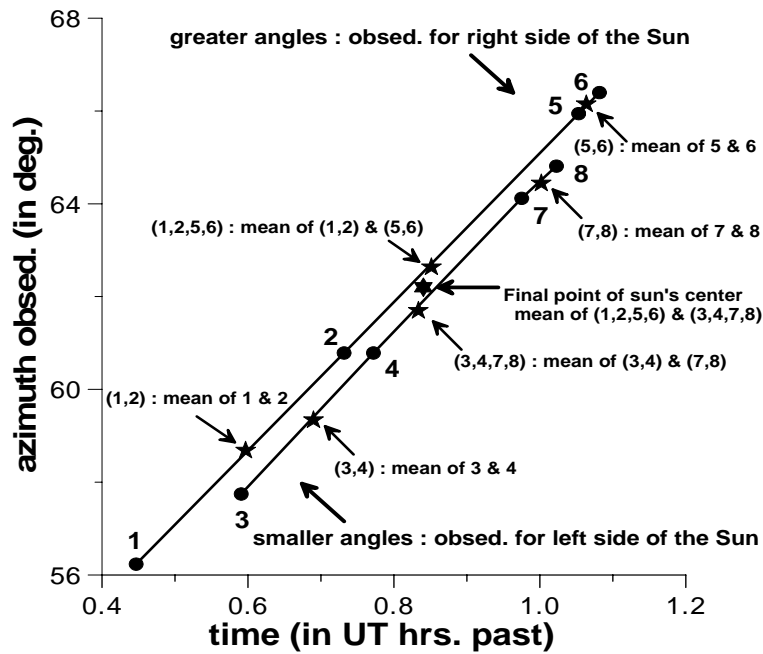


Fig. 3. An exemplary plot of two sets of the Solar observations, 24 - 03 - 1999 at Gyeongzu Geomagnetic Observatory.

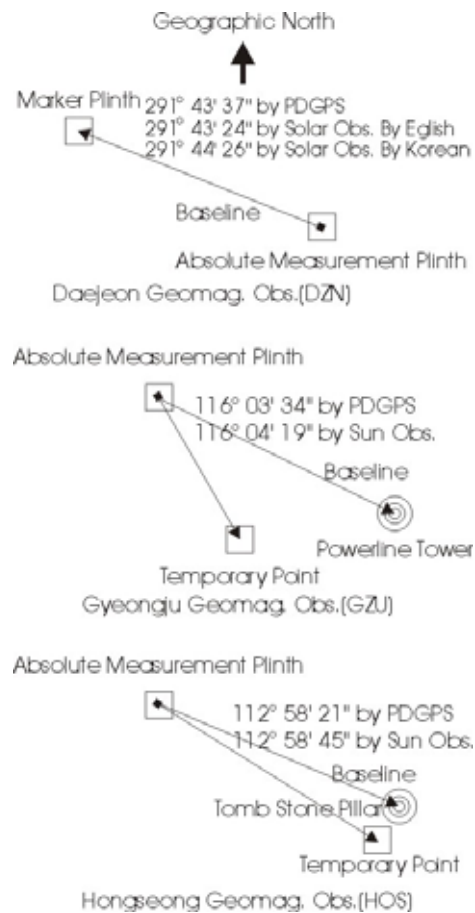


Fig. 4. Results of the baseline surveying by the Solar Observations and PDGPS in Daejeon, Gyeongju and Hongseong Geomagnetic Observatories respectively.

GPS 10 mm + 1 ppm x  
 (Wells, 1986), 가  
 100 m 10 mm 가 ,  
 10 mm 가 , ± 21"

GPS 13  
 49 ,

Trimble  
 GPS SSE4000 1 ,

GPS  
 116 ° 03 34 . ,  
 116 ° 04 19 .

GPS 가 10  
 mm 64.2 m  
 ± 33" 가  
 가 GPS 45 .  
 , GPS

Trimble GPS 5700  
 GPS ,

112 ° 58 21 . ,  
 112 ° 58 45 .

GPS 가 10  
 mm 184.8 m  
 ± 11" 가  
 가 PDGPS 24 .

4.

, ,  
 , ,  
 , Table  
 2 sunaz.for  
 , 1 : 5,000 ,  
 25 m ,  
 1" 30 m , 1" 25 m  
 , 1"



+0.37" , +1" 가 +1" 가 +1.7" 2"

**Table 2.** An exemplary data file measured by the solar observation at Gyeongju Geomagnetic Observatory, 24th Mar. 2000.

Gyeongju Geomag. Obs. Station					
GZU					
powerline tower					
24 03 2000					
ZeissTheo010B					
LIM					
35.0000	43.0000	30.0000	129.0000	24.0000	04.0000
2.0000	10.0000	.0000			
.0000					
156.0000	42.0000	16.0000			
.0000	37.0000	39.6300	203.0000	12.0000	12.5000
.0000	41.0000	43.4100	204.0000	57.0000	43.3000
.0000	47.0000	24.9400	26.0000	25.0000	26.0000
.0000	50.0000	33.3700	27.0000	46.0000	34.0000
336.0000	42.0000	16.0000			
336.0000	42.0000	16.0000			
0.0000	58.0000	43.8900	32.0000	16.0000	18.0000
1.0000	01.0000	36.8200	33.0000	32.0000	36.0000
1.0000	03.0000	56.7800	213.0000	37.0000	13.0000
1.0000	05.0000	50.2600	214.0000	28.0000	30.0000
156.0000	41.0000	57.0000			

가 가 (+) 가 (-) 0.1

, +0.05 가 +1.3"

1" 1"

가 +1"

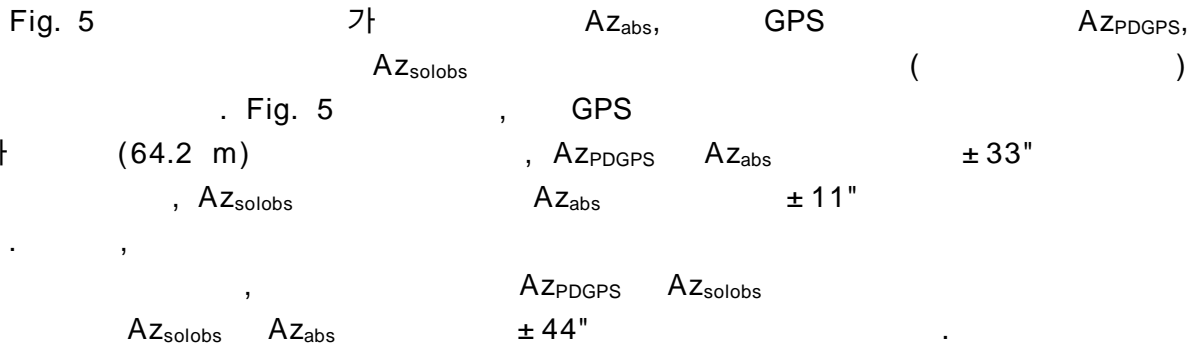
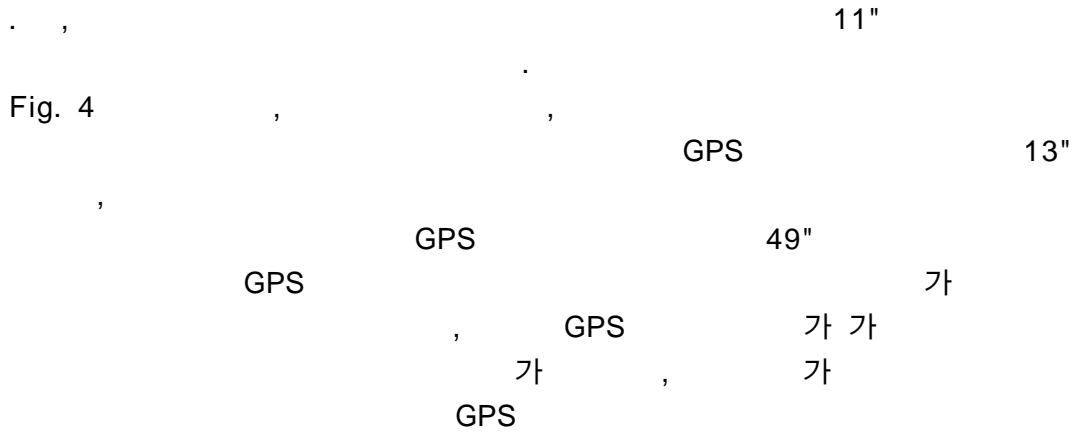
±4.3" ±5"

, Table 1 Fig. 2

8 0" 4.3"

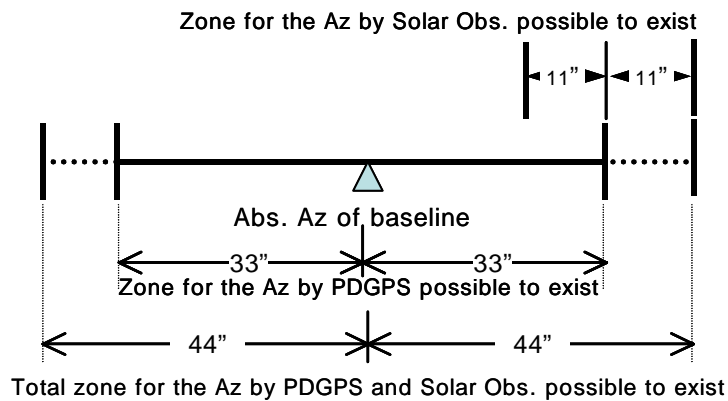
-2.2" 0.1

가 , 10.8"



**Table 3.** Summary of 3 substantial examples of the baseline azimuth's surveying method by the solar observation.

1. Place	2. Az. of BL acquired by PDGPS method	3. Length of BL (m)	4. Max. err. to exist in Az. acq. by PDGPS method	5. Az. of BL acq. by Solar Obs. method	6. Max. err. to exist in Az. acq. by Solar Obs. method	7. Diff. (5 - 2)	8. Tot. Max. err. to exist (4 + 6)
Daejeon	291°43 ' 37 "	96.9	21 "	291°43 ' 24 "	11 "	-13 "	32 "
Gyeongju	116°03 ' 34 "	64.2	33 "	116°04 ' 19 "	11 "	+45 "	44 "
Hongseong	112°58 ' 21 "	184.8	11 "	112°58 ' 45 "	11 "	+24 "	22 "



**Fig. 5.** Statistical consideration of the expected errors in baseline azimuth surveying for the case of Gyeongju(GZU) Observatory, where the temporary baseline is 64.2 m long.

가	GPS		
10 mm + 1 ppm x	10 mm		
가		50 m	AZ <sub>PDGPS</sub>
AZ <sub>abs</sub>	± 42"	AZ <sub>solobs</sub>	AZ <sub>PDGPS</sub>
± 11"	가	AZ <sub>solobs</sub> AZ <sub>abs</sub>	± 53"
		1' (1 )	
		± 53"	
	가		

Table 3

5.

- 1. ( , )
- ( , )
- 3
- 1. 3 GPS - 13 , +45 , +24
- 2. ± 44"
- 3. 가 1

, 2002, KR-02( )-11, 1999, (IUGG) (1999. 5. 8.), 2000, 15 , 2 , 15-20, 2004, 22 , 4 , 411-418.

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Wells, D., 1986, Guide to GPS Positioning, Canadian GPS Associates.