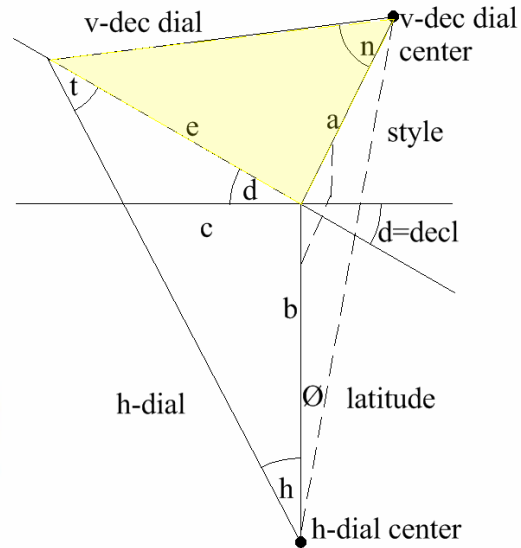
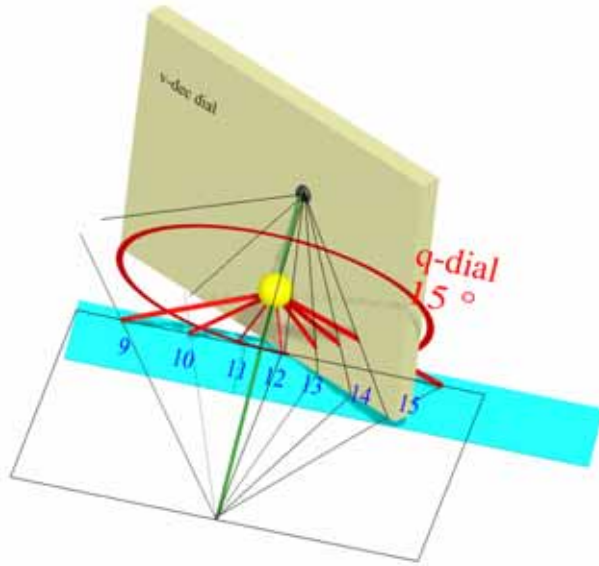


Proof of Decliner/Great Decliner Hour Line angles

In the figure to the right below, the triangle "h-dial" has among other things, sides "b", and "c" and angle "h". Side "b" is the horizontal dial's sub-style and a selected horizontal dial's hour line angle "h". Triangle "v-dec dial" has two named sides, with angle "n" being the vertical decliner's equivalent hour line angle that is associated with the horizontal dial's angle "h". Both dials share a style that connects the h-dial and v-dec dial centers, shown by a depicted dashed line. The vertical decliner's sub-style is not depicted in the figures below, and their "SD" and "SH" (style angular distance and angular height) are derived elsewhere. Declination is "d" and "Ø" is latitude.



$$a = b * \tan (\varnothing) \quad [1]$$

$$\tan(n) = e / a \quad \text{thus ...} \quad n = \text{atan} (e / a) \quad [2] \text{ desired}$$

$$\text{so} \quad n = \text{atan} (e / b * \tan (\varnothing)) \quad [3]$$

$$e / \sin(h) = b / \sin (180 - (h + (90 + d))) \quad [4] \text{ law of sines}$$

$$\text{so} \quad e / \sin(h) = b / \sin (90 - h - d)$$

$$\text{thus} \quad e = b * \sin (h) / \sin (90 - h - d) \quad [5]$$

$$n = \text{atan} (e / a) = \text{atan} \left[\frac{b * \sin (h) / \sin (90 - h - d)}{b * \tan (\varnothing)} \right] \quad [\text{using 2, 5, 1}]$$

$$\text{so} \quad n = \text{atan} \left[\frac{b * \sin (h)}{\sin (90 - h - d) * b * \tan (\varnothing)} \right]$$

$$\text{thus} \quad n = \text{atan} \left[\frac{\sin (h)}{\sin (90 - h - d) * \tan (\varnothing)} \right] \quad [6]$$

vertical decliner hour line angle formula and proof

and using

$$h = \text{atan}(\sin(\varnothing) * \tan(\text{sun hour angle})) \quad [\text{for h-dial}]$$

and since from the prior page

$$n = \text{atan}(\sin(h) / \tan(\varnothing) * \sin(90 - h - d)) \quad [\text{from 6}]$$

then using the sun's hour angle as opposed to a surrogate horizontal dial's hour line angles

then

$$n = \text{atan} \left[\frac{\sin(\text{atan}(\sin(\varnothing) * \tan(\text{sun hour angle})))}{\tan(\varnothing) * \sin(90 - d - \text{atan}(\sin(\varnothing) * \tan(\text{sun hour angle})))} \right] \quad [7]$$

Hence, considering a spreadsheet or a procedural program implementation of a vertical dial that declines, it has hour line angles "n" equal to:-

i.e. $n = \text{DEGREES}(\text{ATAN}(\text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}((\text{DEGREES}(\text{ATAN}(\text{TAN}(\text{RADIANS}(15*(12-\text{hr})+\text{d.long}))*\text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{lat})))))) / (\text{TAN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{lat}))*\text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}(90-\text{dec}-(\text{DEGREES}(\text{ATAN}(\text{TAN}(\text{RADIANS}(15*(12-\text{hr})+\text{d.long}))*\text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{lat}))))))))))$

where the hour itself, and longitude corrections are all considered.

The results match the formula usually published which is:-

$$n = \text{atan}(\cos(\varnothing) / (\cos(\text{dec}) \cot(\text{ha}) + \sin(\text{dec}) \sin(\varnothing)))$$

The formula [7] derived above is used in:

[a5.1 vdec sws formula.xls](#)

an example of its output is shown on the next page

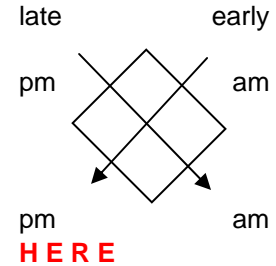
and the standard formula is used in:-

[a5.1 vertical decliner.xls](#)

vertical decliner hour line angle formula and proof

The formula in a functioning spreadsheet: [a5.1 vdec sws formula.xls](#)

Vertical Decliner dial	lat	lng	ref	dec [+w]	
long diff =	3.2	32.75	108.2	105	30
Dial faces SW					
time=	v.dec.hr.line.angle				
6	-69.23				
7	-83.92				
8	78.77				
9	59.08				
10	38.62				
11	19.59				
12	3.16				
13	-10.78				
14	-22.96				
15	-34.17				
16	-45.13				
17	-56.57				
18	-69.23				
19	-83.92				
hour	SD	37.86	SH	46.75	



For NW use SE pm
for NE use SW am

Simon Wheaton-Smith vertical decliner dial formula using the clock time

$$= \text{DEGREES}(\text{ATAN}(\frac{\text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}((\text{DEGREES}(\text{ATAN}(\text{TAN}(\text{RADIANS}(15*(12-\text{hr})+\text{d.long})) * \text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{lat}))) / (\text{TAN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{lat})) * \text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}(90-\text{dec}-(\text{DEGREES}(\text{ATAN}(\text{TAN}(\text{RADIANS}(15*(12-\text{hr})+\text{d.long})) * \text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{lat})))))))}{\text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{lat})) * \text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}(90-\text{dec}-(\text{DEGREES}(\text{ATAN}(\text{TAN}(\text{RADIANS}(15*(12-\text{hr})+\text{d.long})) * \text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{lat})))))))})$$
 This formula is nothing more than the formula using an h-dial hour line angles but the hour line angles are substituted for the formula for them.

Or if one removes the substitution of the clock time:-

$$= \text{DEGREES}(\text{ATAN}(\frac{\text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}((\text{DEGREES}(\text{ATAN}(\text{TAN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{sun.ha})) * \text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{lat}))) / (\text{TAN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{lat})) * \text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}(90-\text{dec}-(\text{DEGREES}(\text{ATAN}(\text{TAN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{sun.ha})) * \text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{lat})))))))}{\text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{lat})) * \text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}(90-\text{dec}-(\text{DEGREES}(\text{ATAN}(\text{TAN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{sun.ha})) * \text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{lat})))))))})$$

Or if one removes the substitution for the sun's hor angle and deals with hour lines angles of an associated horizontal dial:-

$$= \text{DEGREES}(\text{ATAN}(\frac{\text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{hdial.hla}))}{\text{TAN}(\text{RADIANS}(\text{lat})) * \text{SIN}(\text{RADIANS}(90-\text{dec}-\text{hdial.hla}))})$$