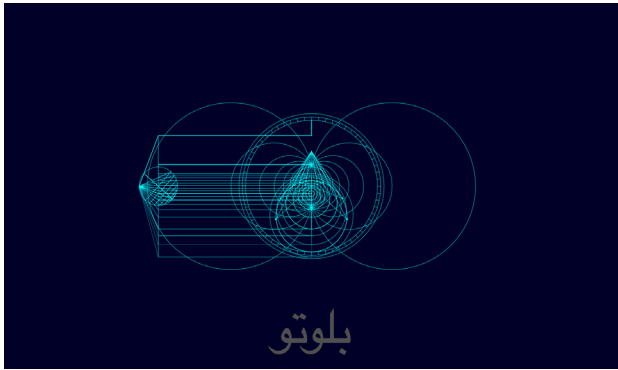
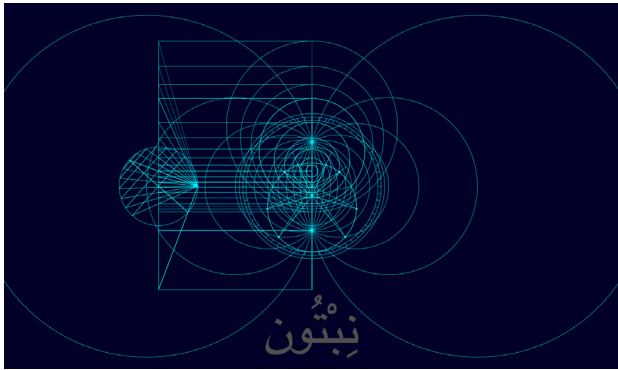
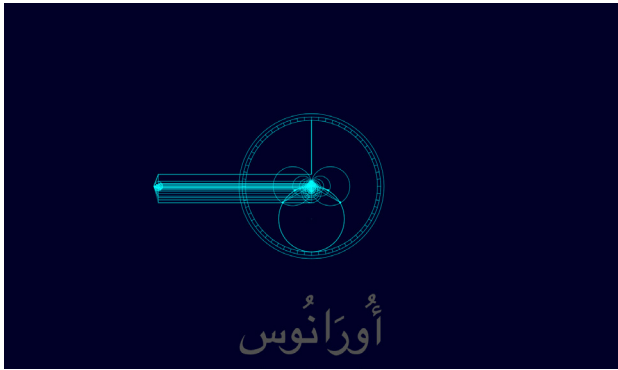
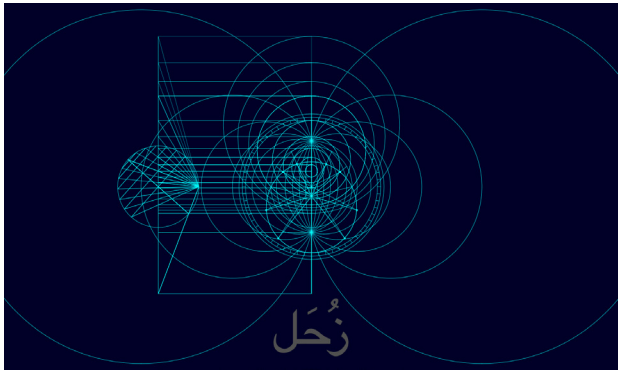
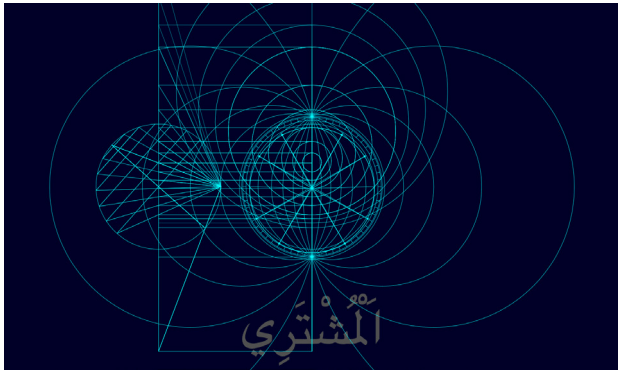
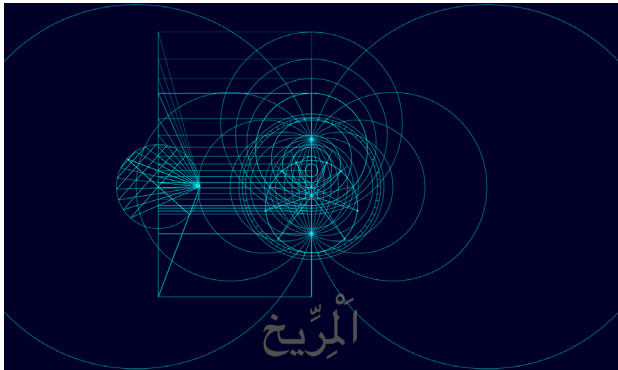
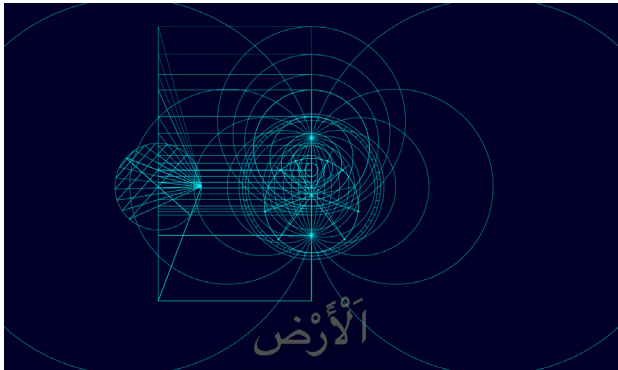
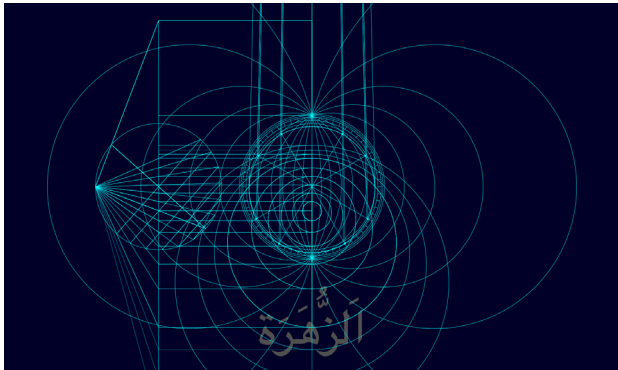
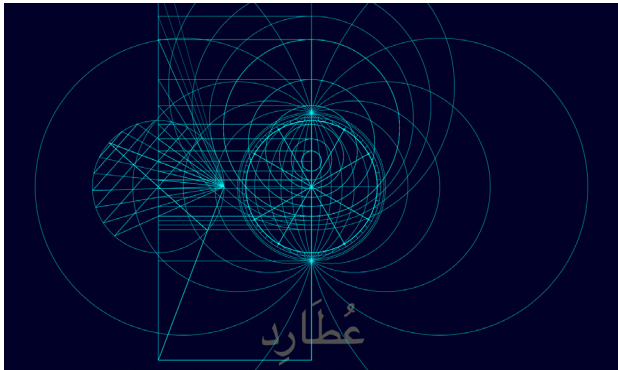


Mercury.



Where is Here?

Astrolabes for use on Mercury, Venus ...
and even Pluto

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<https://garystil.github.io/hello/astrolabes>

An astrolabe is an intricate inclinometer employed by ancient astronomers and navigators to measure the altitude above the horizon of a celestial body. Utilized in the Islamic Golden Age and the European Middle Ages, it served as an analog iPhone to identify stars and planets as well as measure latitude, determine the local time, and estimate the height of objects.

The first universal astrolabe was invented by Abu Ishaq Ibrahim al-Zarqali (b. 1029). Unlike its predecessors, his Tablet of al-Zarqali projected both the equatorial and ecliptic coordinate systems on a vertical plane that cut the celestial sphere at the solstices, permitting its use at any latitude here on Earth.

Inspired by al-Zarqali, I sketched construction lines to create astrolabes for use on each of the other planets, updating his trigonometric calculations with contemporary NASA data. Variation between the geometric images arises from planetary differences in their obliquity to orbit as well as their orbital and rotational periods.

My curiosity was sparked by whether the projection effect - the pattern of stars we view from Earth - holds true on the other planets. And, if so, could an astrolabe provide navigational and temporal orientation from there as well? The answer 'Yes' evidences the ability of al-Zarqali's ingenious instrument to cross space and time and guide future explorations of our planetary neighbors.