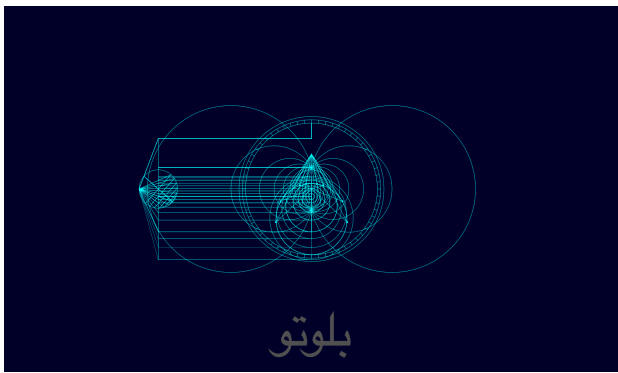
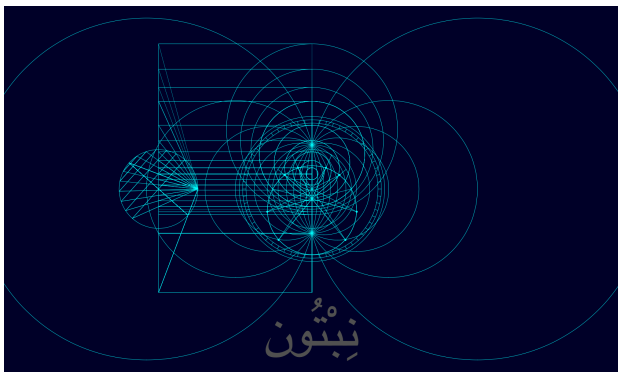
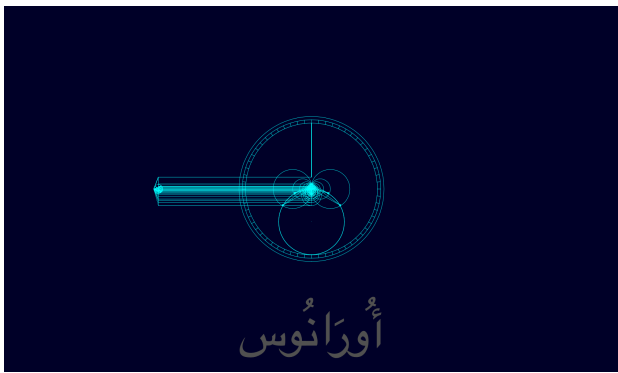
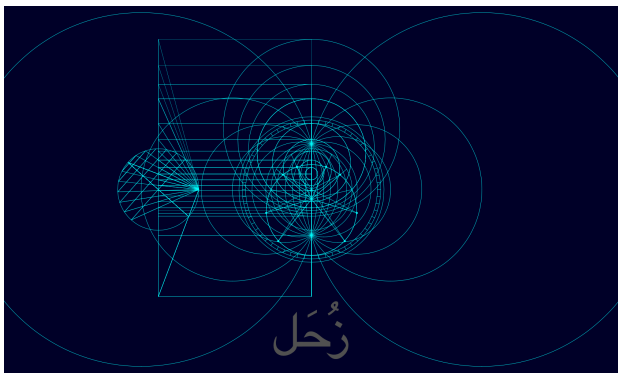
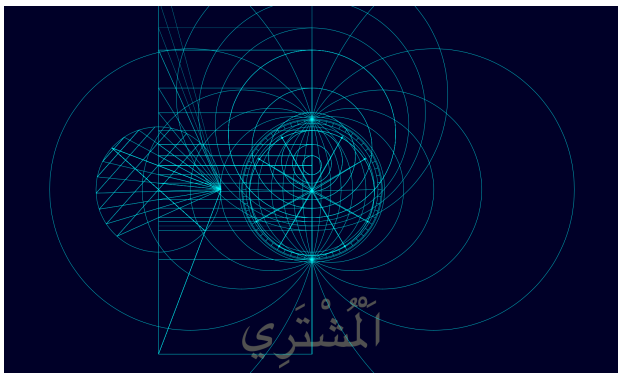
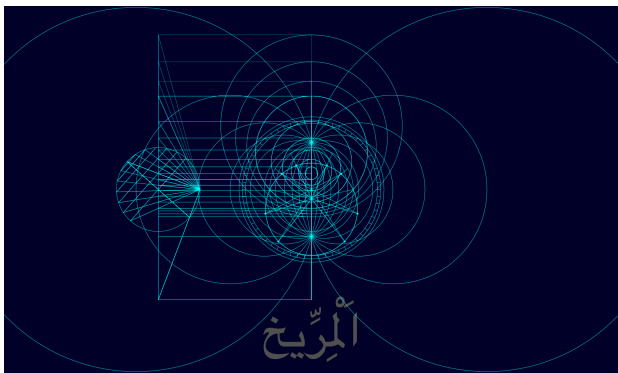
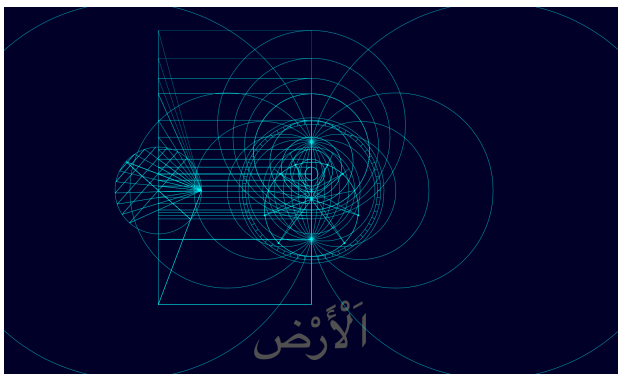
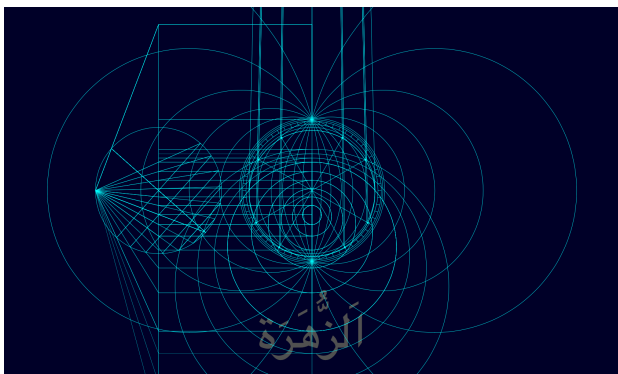
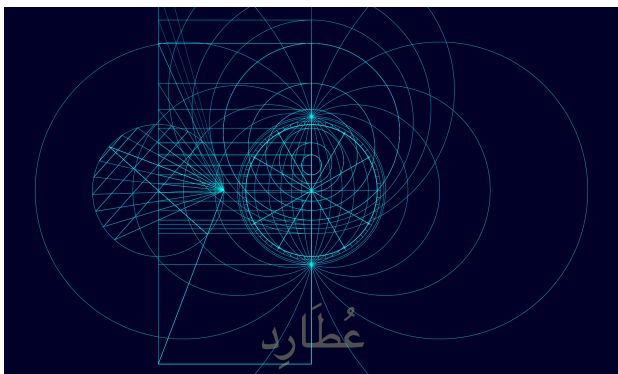


Mercury.



## Where is Here?

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

Gary James Stilwell  
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<https://garystil.github.io/hello/astrolabes>

The multi-planet astrolabe sketches were launched  
in the MIT seminar EC.090 'Recreate Experiments  
from History' led by Dr. Elizabeth Cavicchi.

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, the European Middle Ages,  
and the Age of Discovery, 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 distant objects.

The first universal astrolabe was invented by Islamic  
scholar 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 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. Latitude was standard-  
ized at 39.8628° N, matching that of Al-Zarqali's  
birthplace Toledo, Spain. Variation between the  
geometric images arises from planetary differences  
in their obliquity to orbit as well as their orbital and  
rotational periods. (Note Venus and Uranus!)

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 orienta-  
tion 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 neighbors.