

Celestial Sphere Models 1

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Table of Contents

1. Instructions	1
2. Greek Alphabet	1
3. Spherical Biangles	3
4. Panels (Isoceles Trapezoids and Triangles)	7
5. Globes	11
6. Copying	13
6.1. GNU General Public License	13
6.2. GNU Free Documentation License	19

Instructions

PLEASE NOTE! The author has tried to ensure that the following plans are correct, but as of September 6, 2021, he has not tested them yet himself. As mentioned above, this material is distributed **without a warranty**. I recommend that users check it themselves before investing a lot of time and effort into cutting out the paper models.

Any corrections will be gratefully received by the author. Contact information can be found on the title page.

The two models are provided in two versions each, white on black and black on white. They include the 200 brightest stars, except for Polaris, which would have been at an inconvenient location on the models, namely at the north pole.

The separate file [clstsph1_a4.pdf](#) in DIN A4 format contains data for the stars on the models.

The first model is made up of spherical biangles. They should not be folded but rather bent and attached to each other using the tabs on the left side, forming a sphere.

The second model uses “panels”. While the left and right sides of the sections appear to be curved, they are in fact made up of straight lines. The sections should be folded on the horizontal lines (declination) and again attached using the tabs. The result is an irregular polyhedron approximating a sphere.

The “globes” on pages 11–12 illustrate how the positions of the stars on the spherical biangles and panels were derived.

Assembling the models should present no particular difficulty except possibly for keeping the spherical biangles from slipping while attaching them to each other. A fast-setting glue might be helpful in this case, and/or patience.

The longitudes of the stars are found by rotating counter-clockwise from right ascension 0h0’0”. I believe that the result of this is that the model represents the celestial sphere as seen by an observer looking at it from the outside. I

hope someone will correct me if I’m wrong. The famous early star atlas of Johannes Hevelius from 1690 also shows the stars in this way¹.

However, in principle it wouldn’t be difficult to reverse the representation. The difficulty would be in reversing the labels, but I think this problem could be solved.

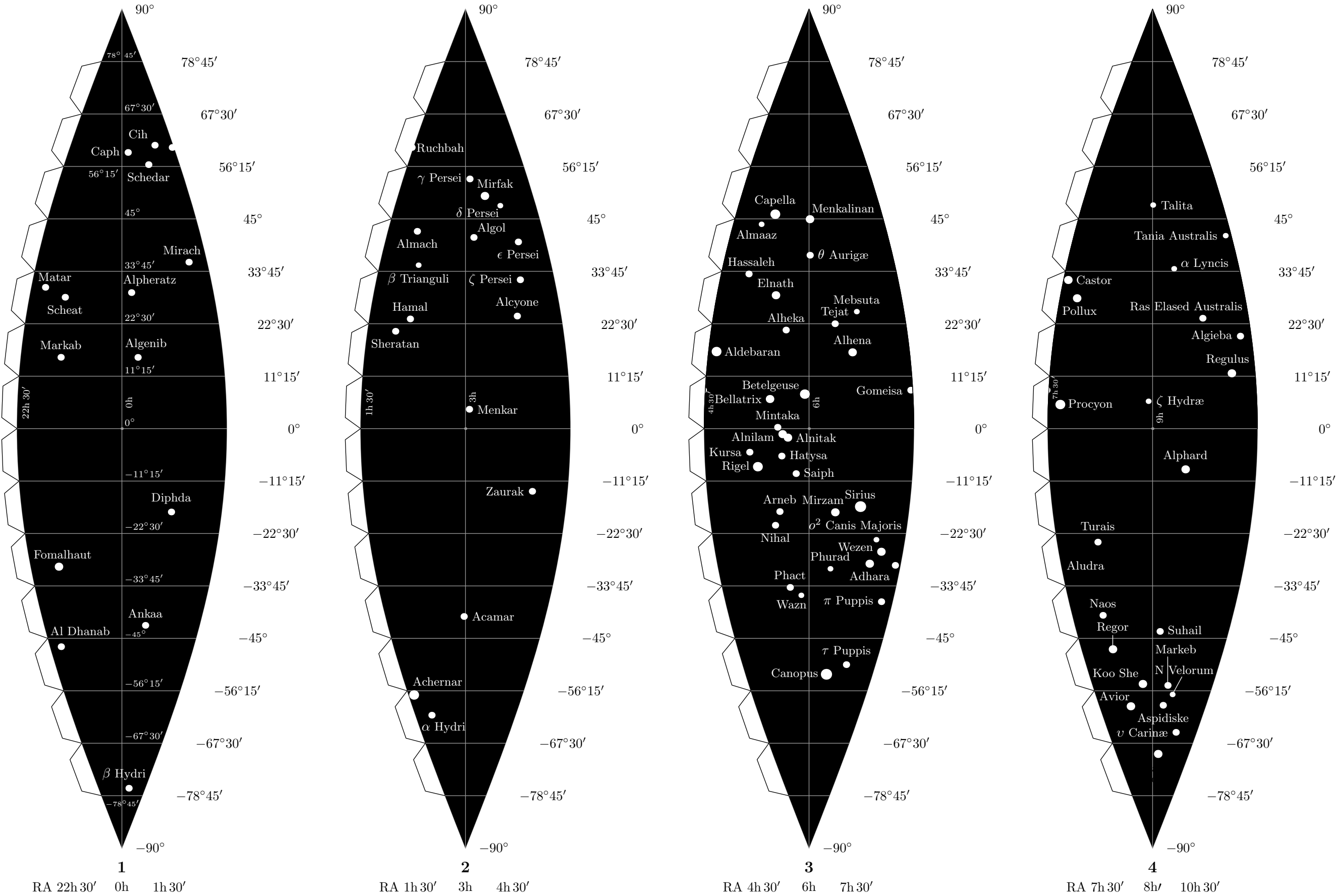
The plans could also be generated for larger or smaller models. In addition, the limit of 200 stars is arbitrary and was chosen to correspond to the size of these versions of the models (sphere radius 7cm). As of September 6, 2021, the database table containing the star data has entries for over 1400 stars. However, not all of the entries contain all of the necessary data yet. If you want to make models of a different size and/or with a different number of stars, please send an email to the author at the address listed above.

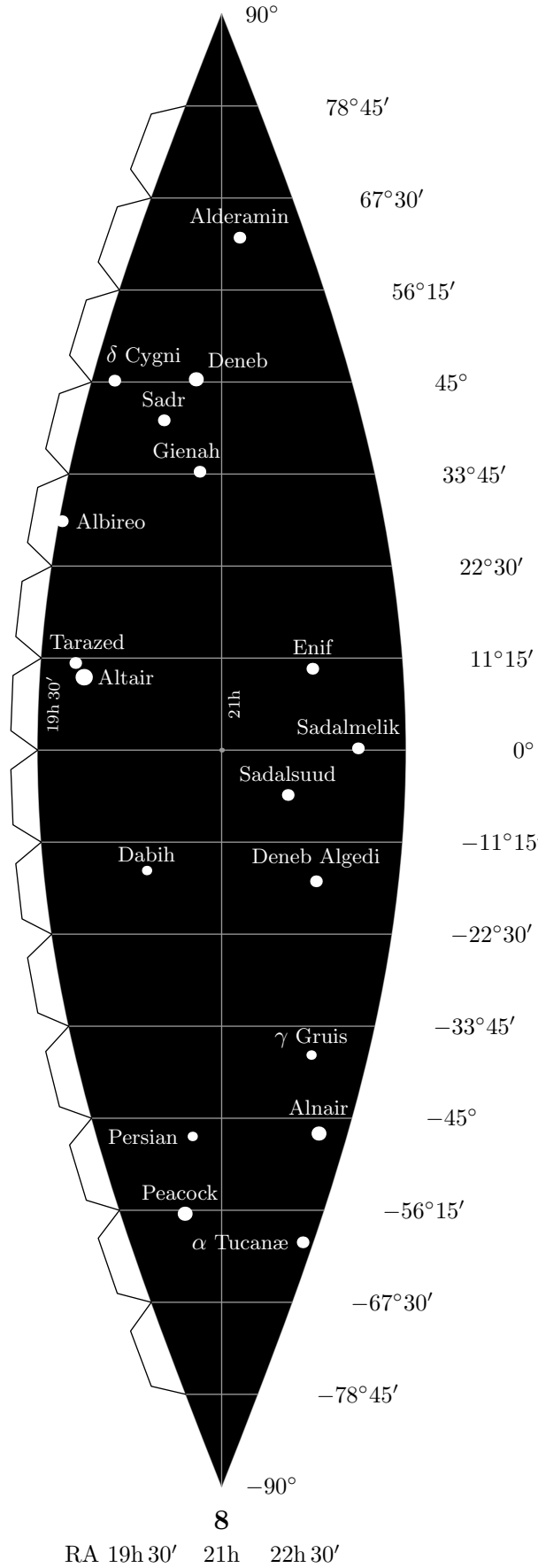
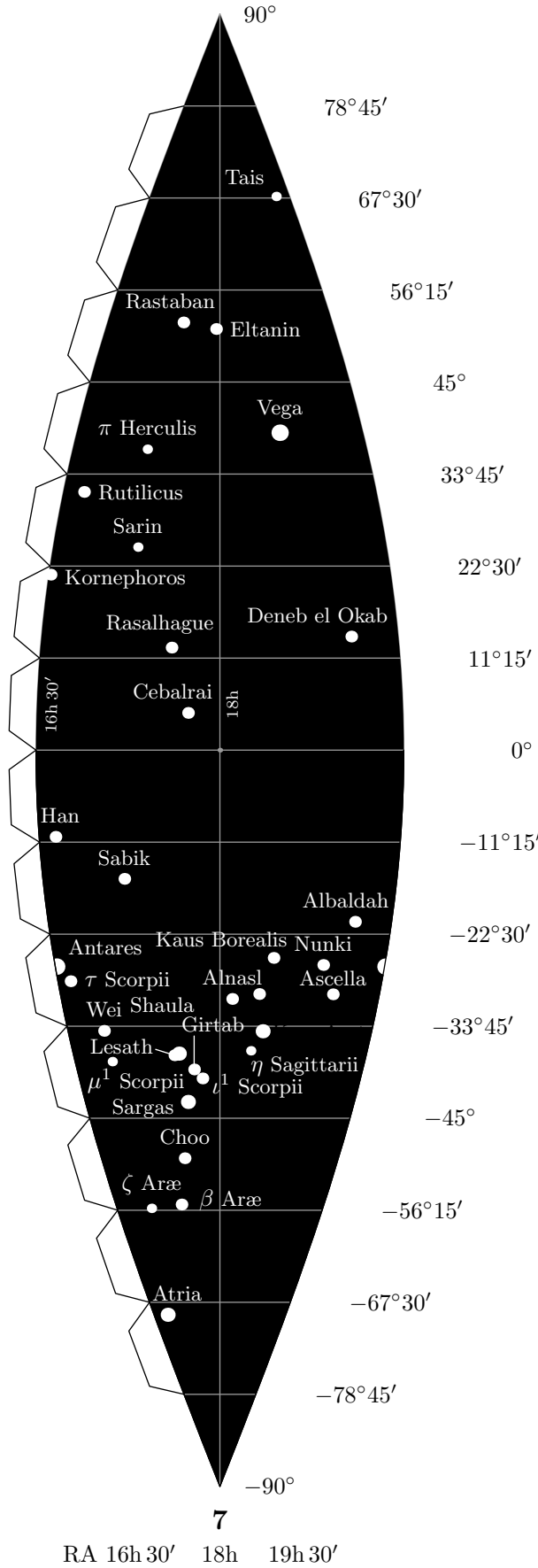
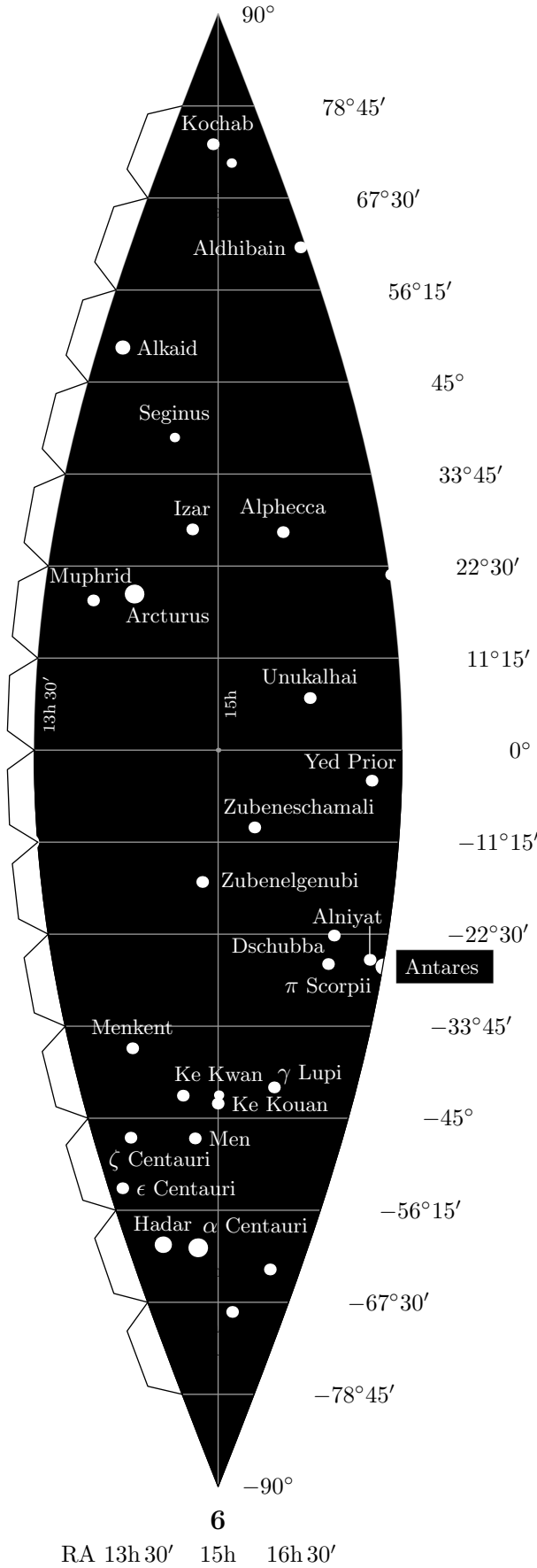
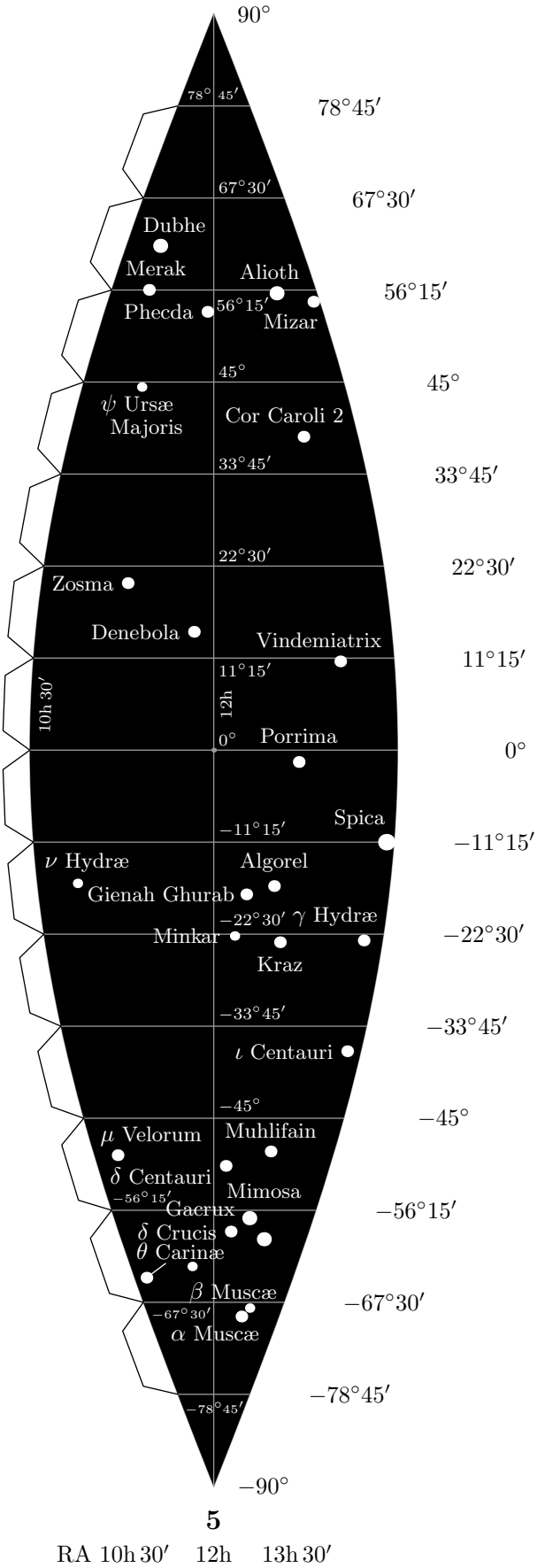
Greek Alphabet

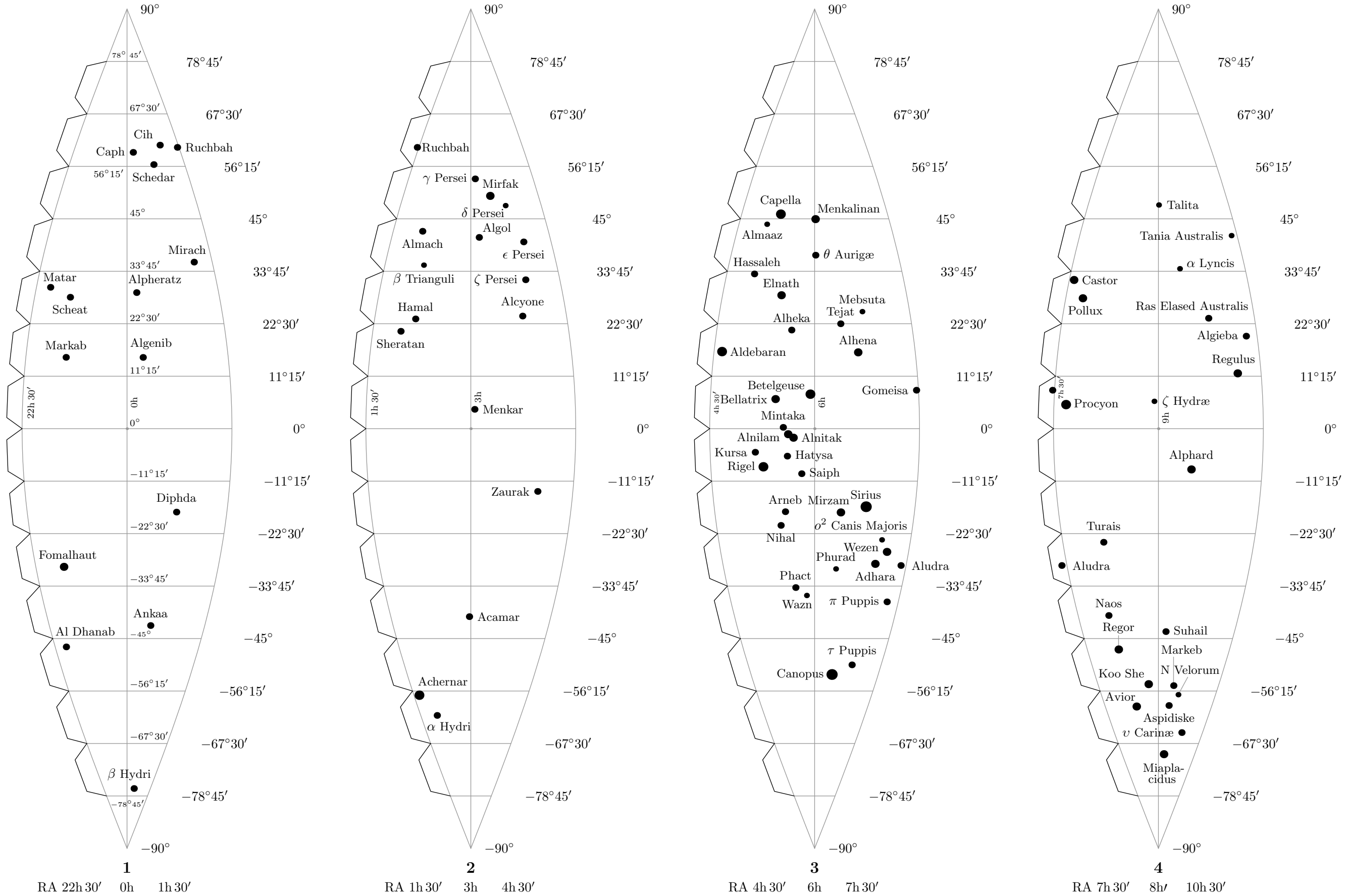
α	alpha	ν	nu
β	beta	ξ	xi
γ	gamma	o	omicron
δ	delta	π, ϖ	pi
ϵ, ε	epsilon	ρ, ϱ	rho
ζ	zeta	σ, ς	sigma
η	eta	τ	tau
θ, ϑ	theta	υ	upsilon
ι	iota	ϕ, φ	phi
κ	kappa	χ	chi
λ	lambda	ψ	psi
μ	mu	ω	omega

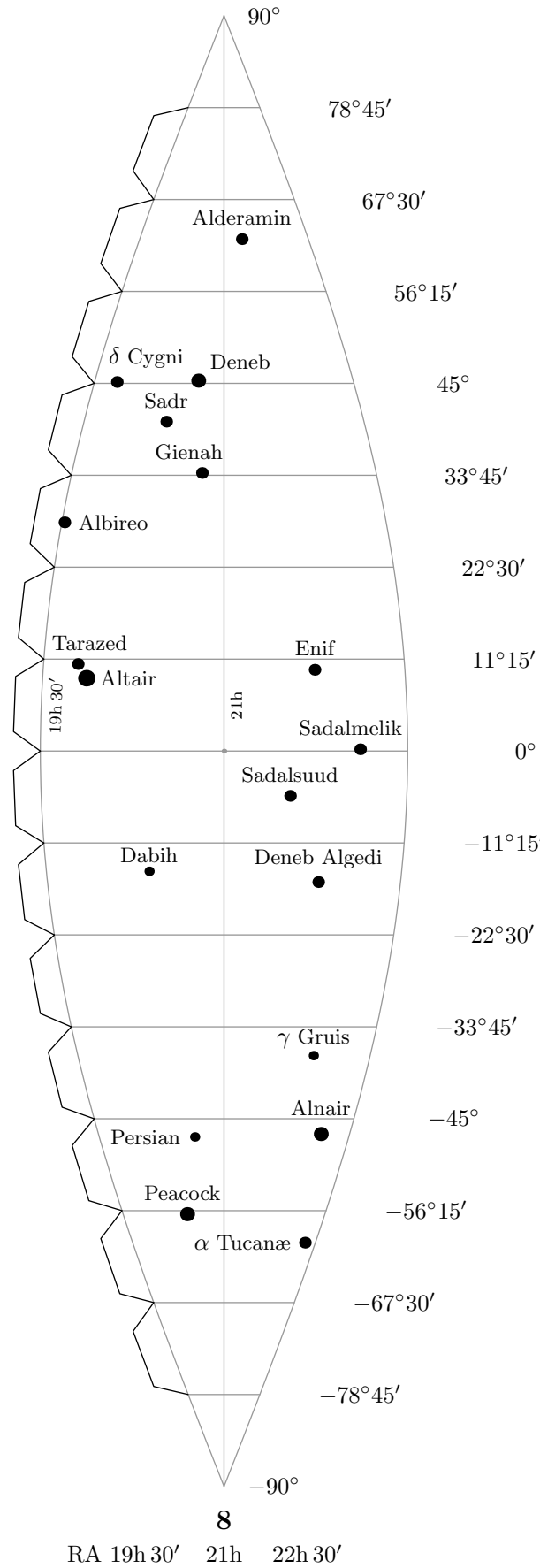
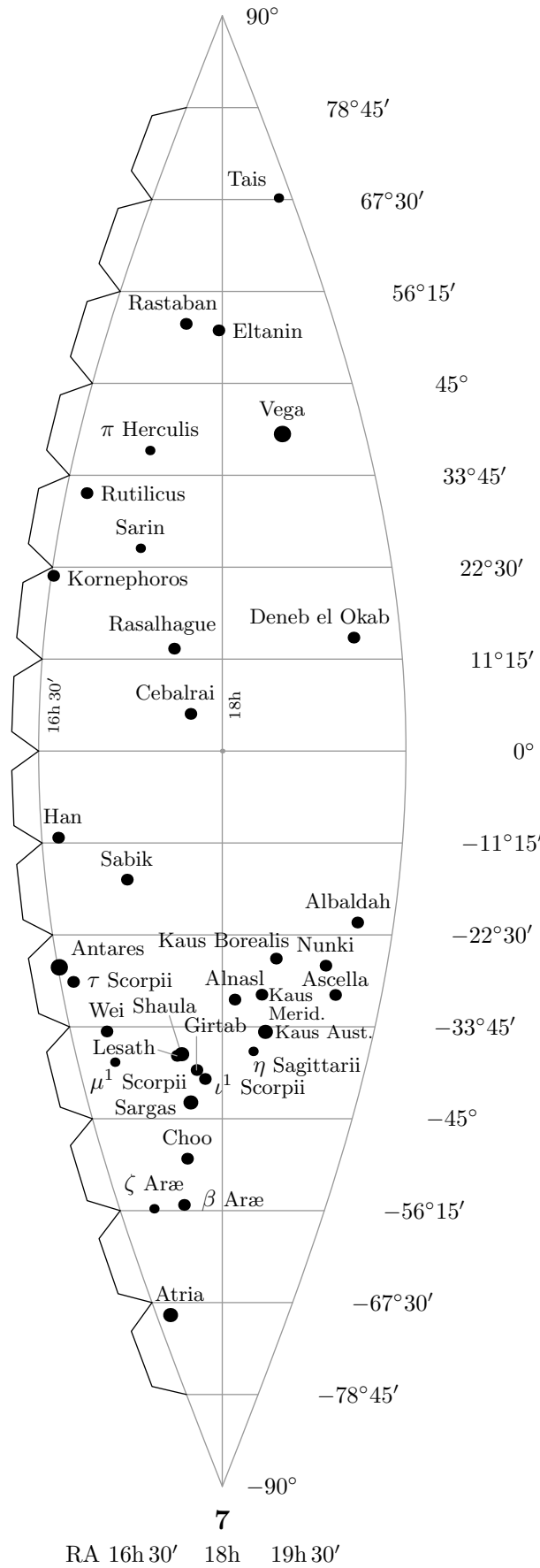
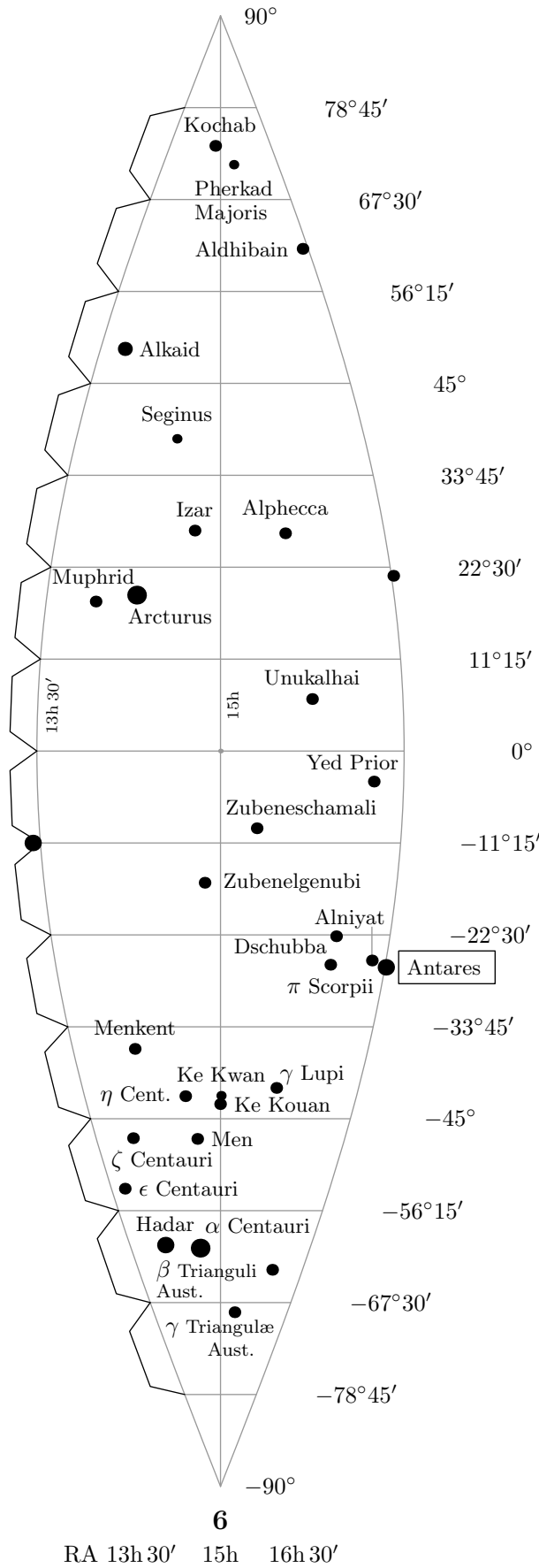
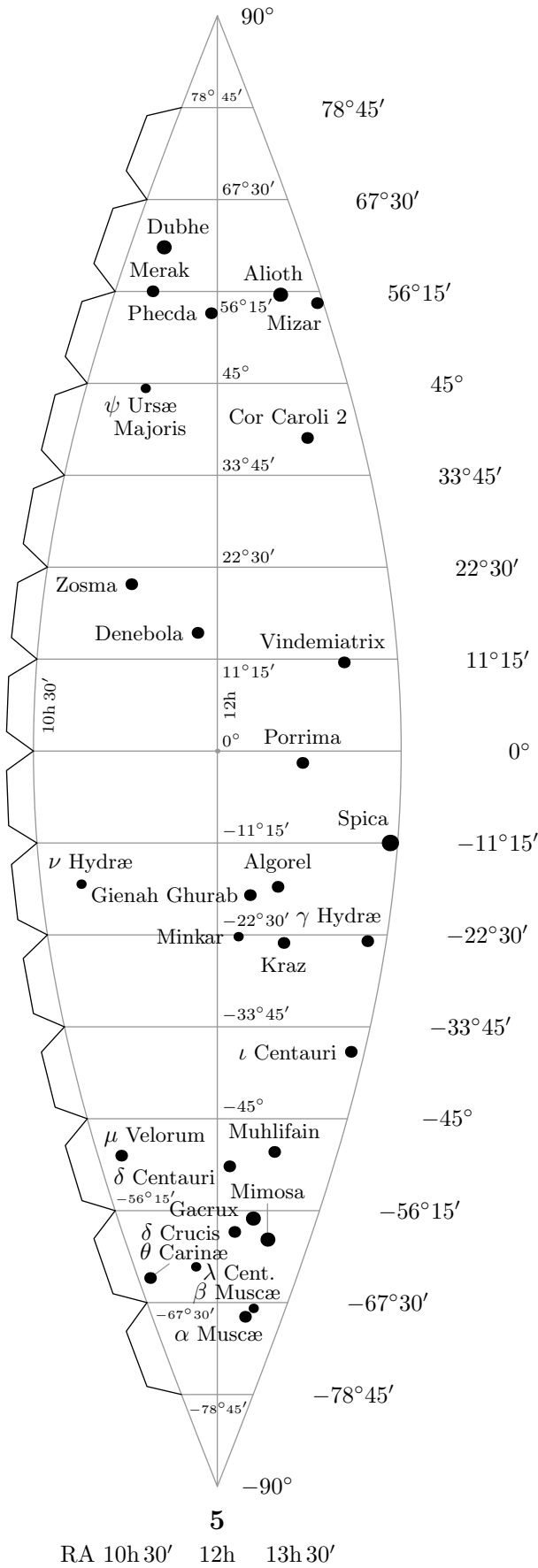
¹ Menzel, Donald H. and Pasachoff, Jay M., *Stars and Planets. Peterson Field Guides*, p. 21.

Spherical Biangles

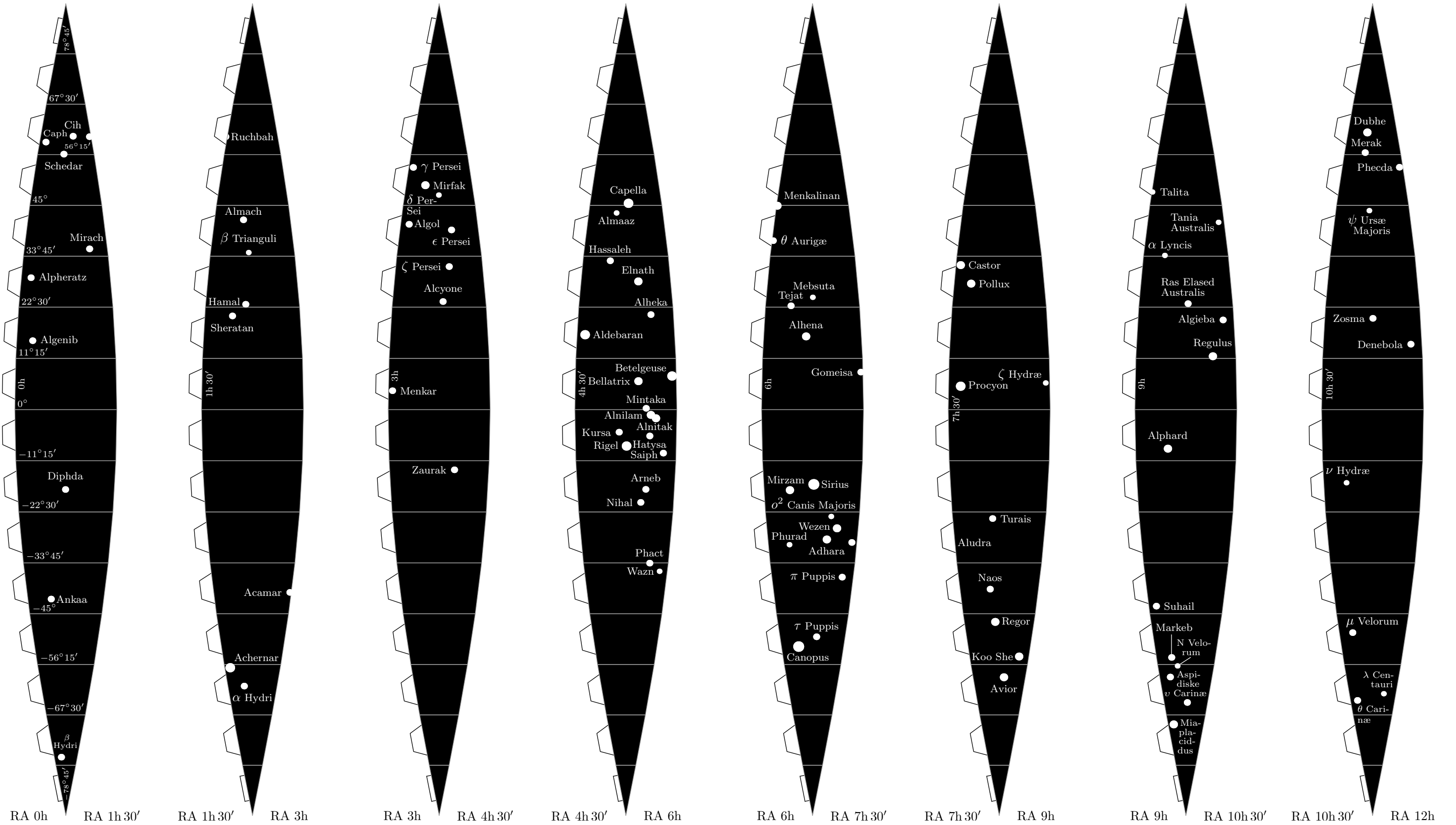


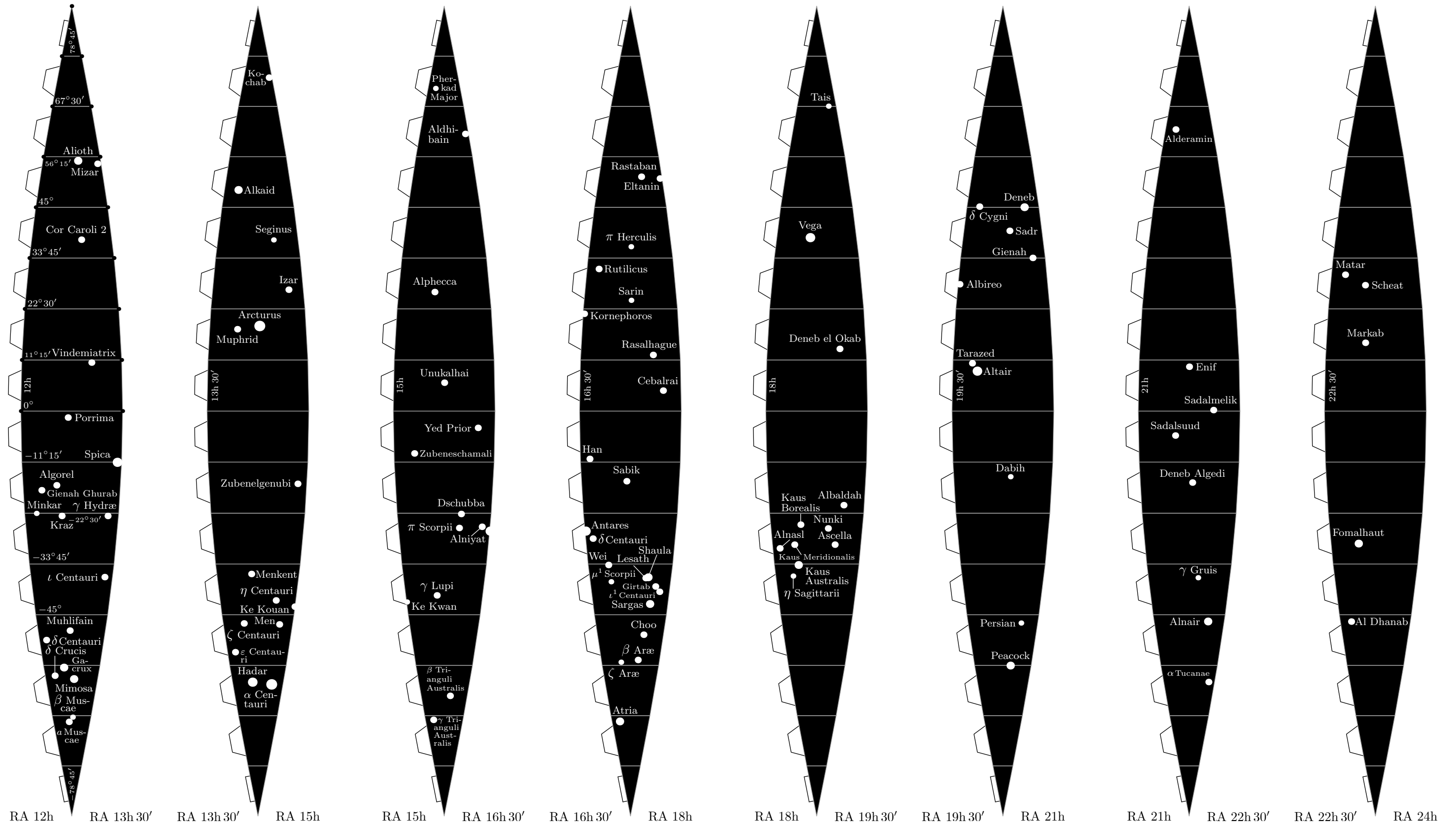


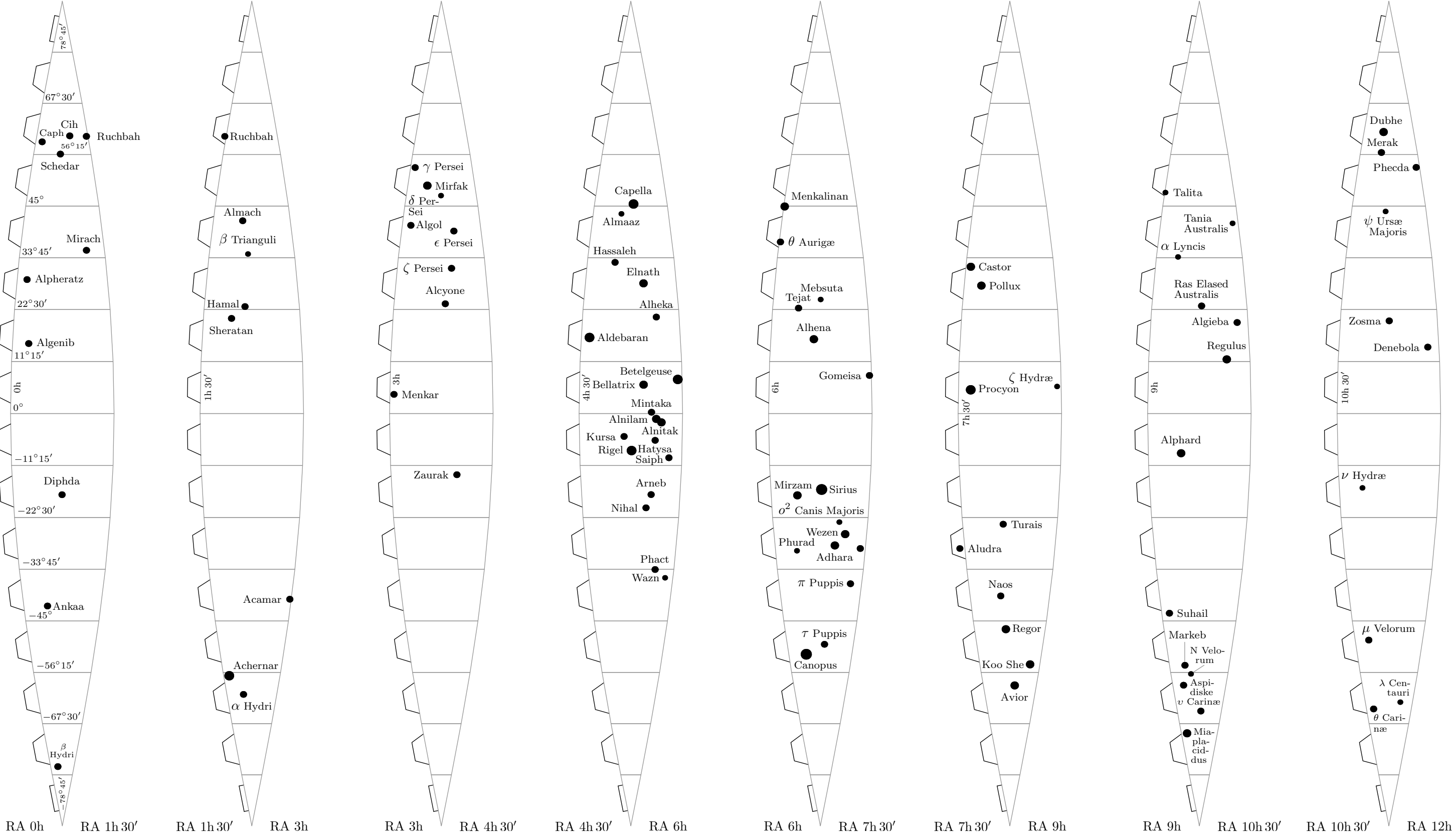


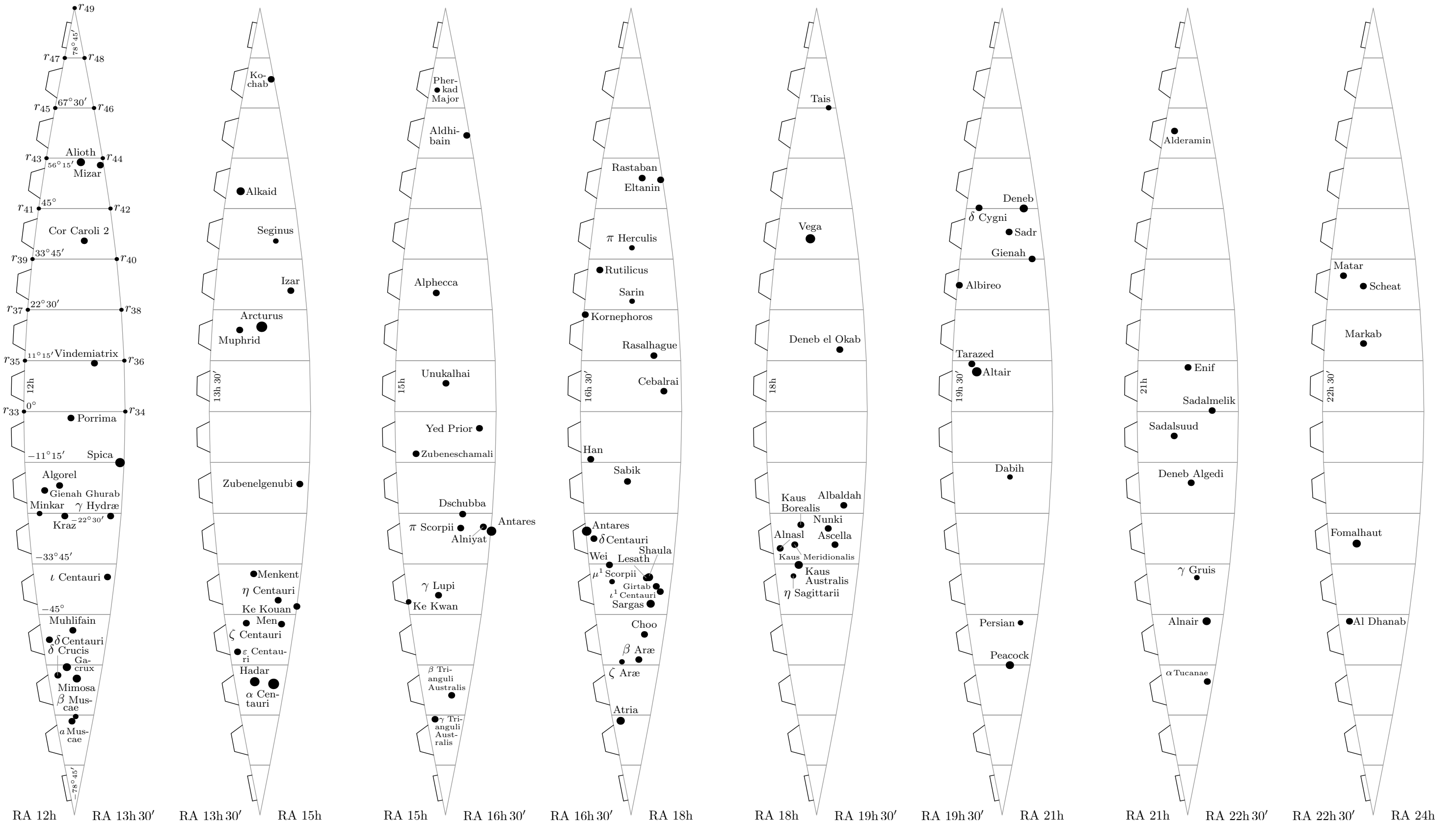


Panels (Isoceles Trapezoids and Triangles)

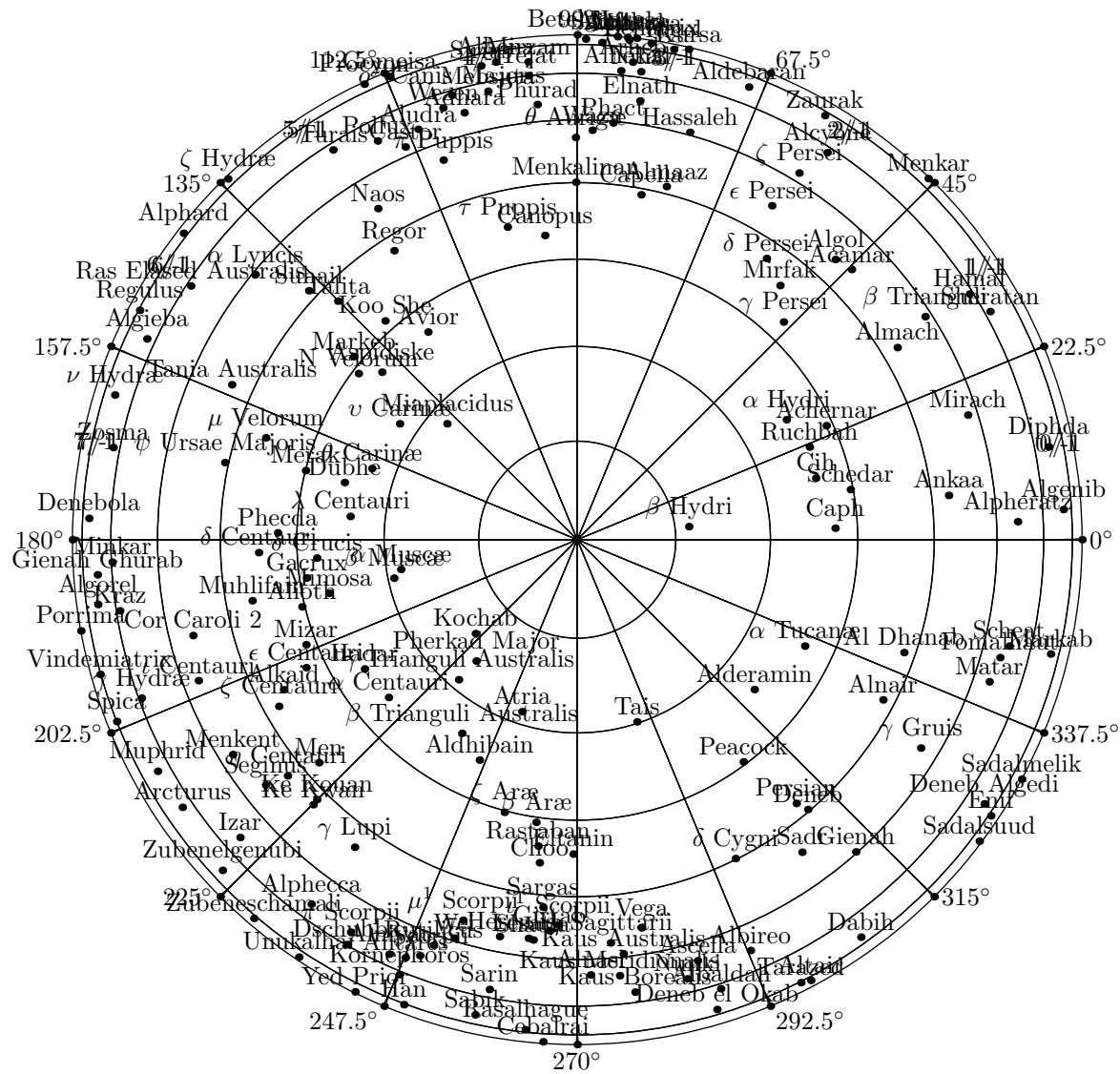




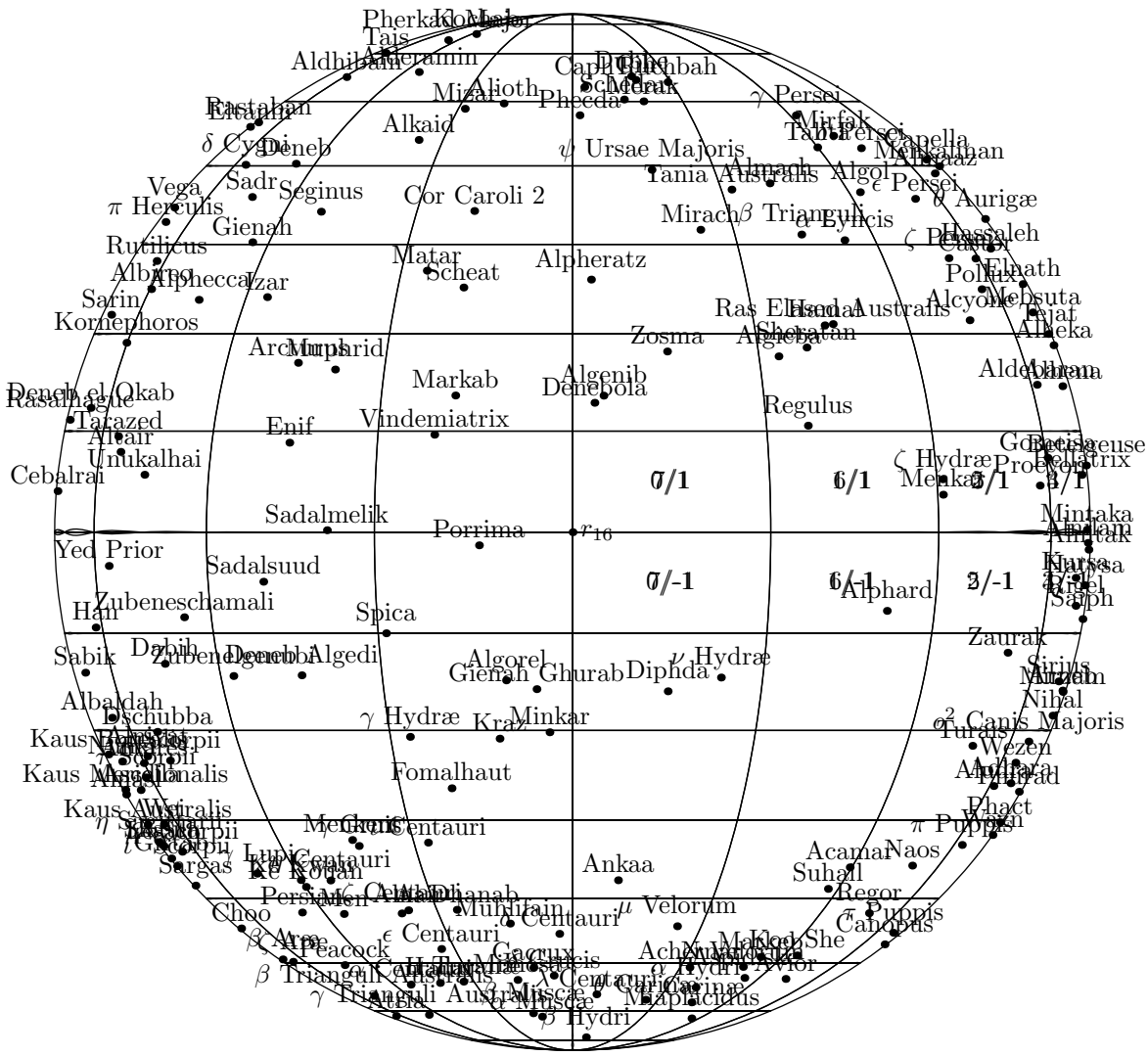








Parallel X-Z (Viewed from above)



Parallel Z-Y (Viewed from the right side)

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