

UW ZONNEWIJZER OP MAAT THE SUN SHINES FOR EVERYONE

Reading the position of a star from the astrolabe

In figure 1 we see the plate. A plate is designed for a specific latitude, in this case a latitude of 52° degree as stated on the plate. The azimuth of a star is the direction measured from north over east. In the figure you see the line with azimuth 90° blue. This is towards east. Also, the line with azimuth 130° is blue. It is shown on the plate at 50° east of south. The line in the sky towards south is also blue in the figure.

The altitude of a star is the angle in degrees of the star above the horizon. In figure 1 the horizon is a blue line (altitude 0°) and also the line of altitude 30° is blue.

In figure 2 the star chart is shown. Every small “pennant” is a star. The name of the star is written close to the star. For example, you see the star Rigel and Vega.

In figure 3 the star chart set to a specific time and a specific date. As one can see, the star Vega is at 30° altitude and 65° west of north. Rigel is at 5° altitude and 70° east of north. Figure 4 shows a detail around star Vega.

You can read how to set the star chart at a specific time on a specific date in another user manual.

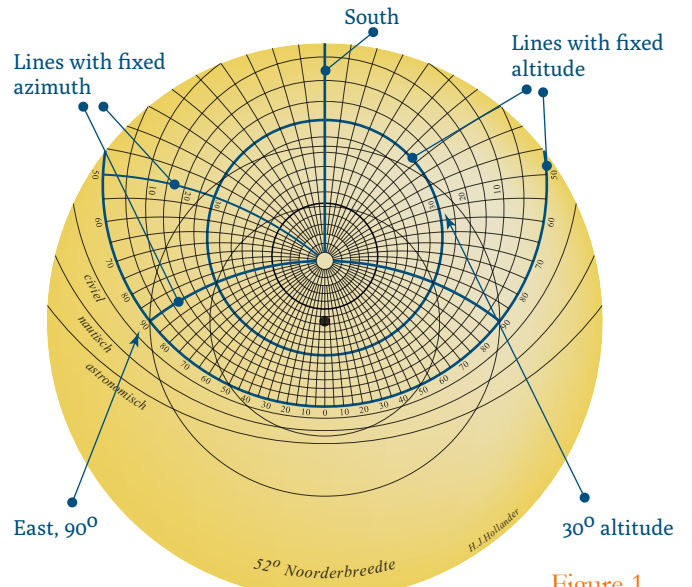


Figure 1

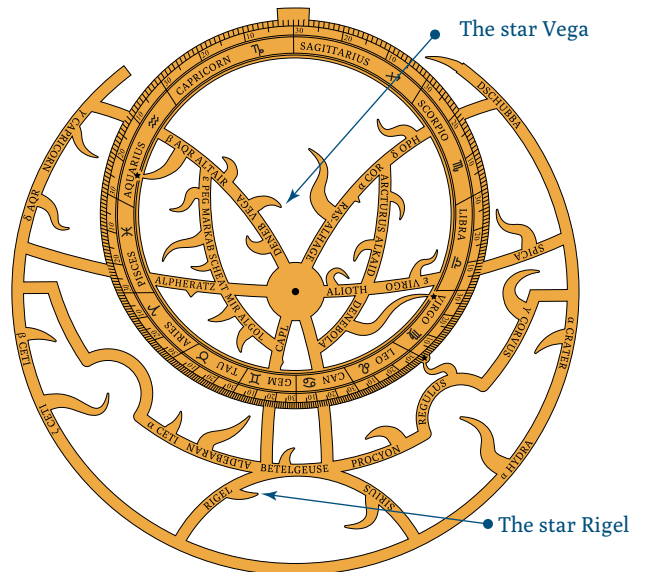


Figure 2

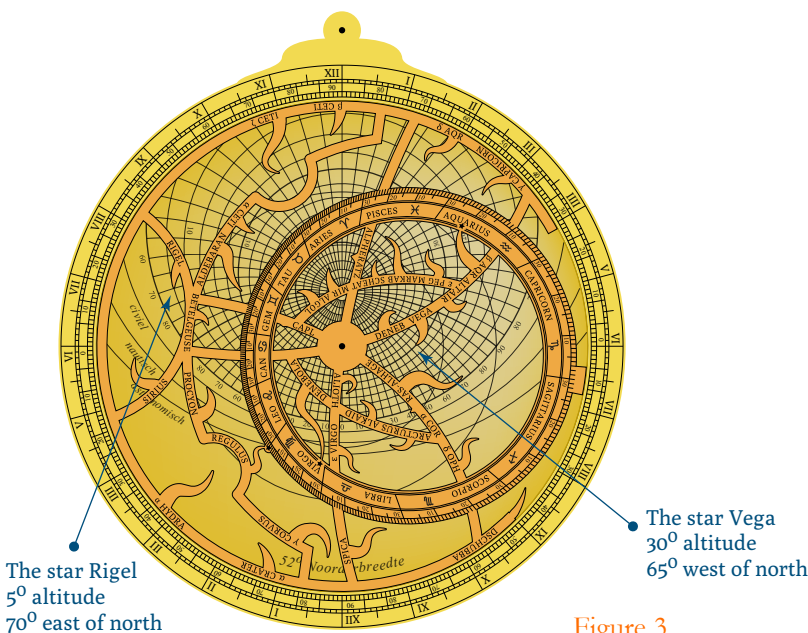


Figure 3

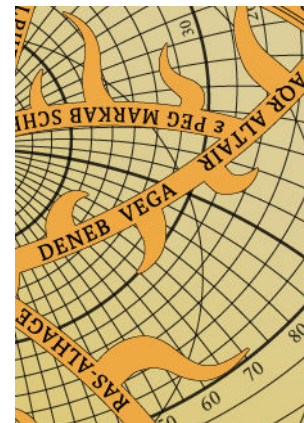


Figure 4

Uw Zonnewijzer op maat

T 06 16 462 879 | info@zonnewijzer.nl |
Amsterdam | www.zonnewijzer.nl |