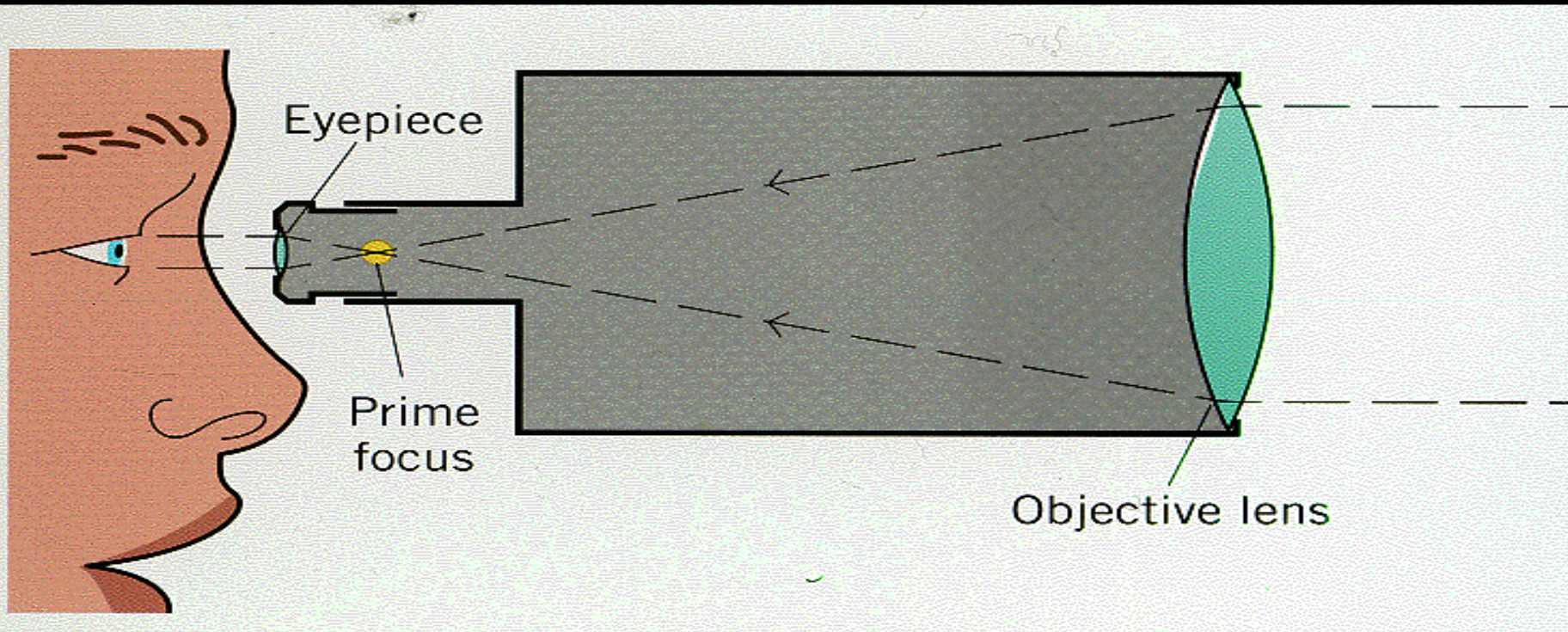




eyes on the sky

# TELESCOPES

- what does a telescope look like ?

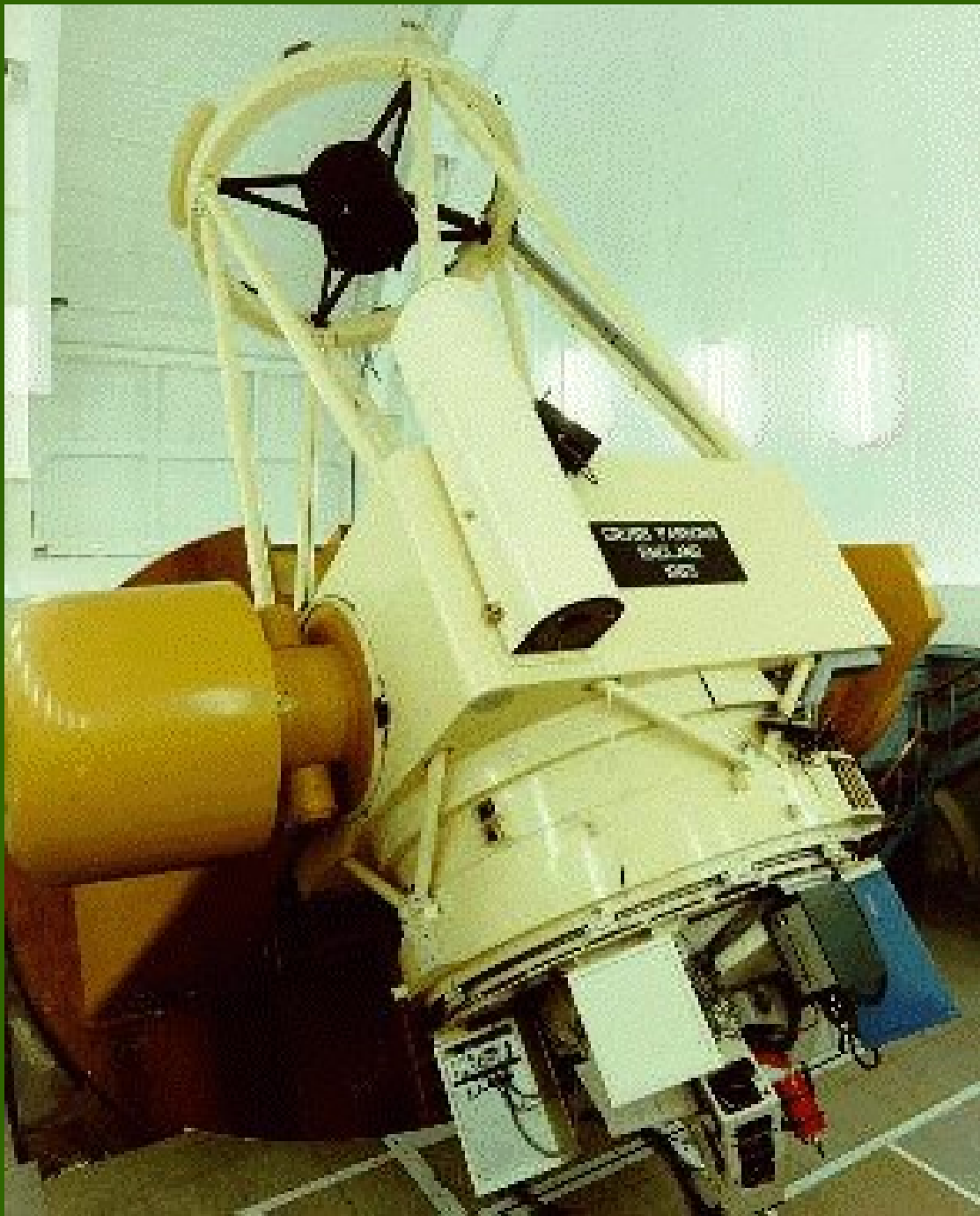




# Isaac Newton Telescope

La Palma

2.5m aperture

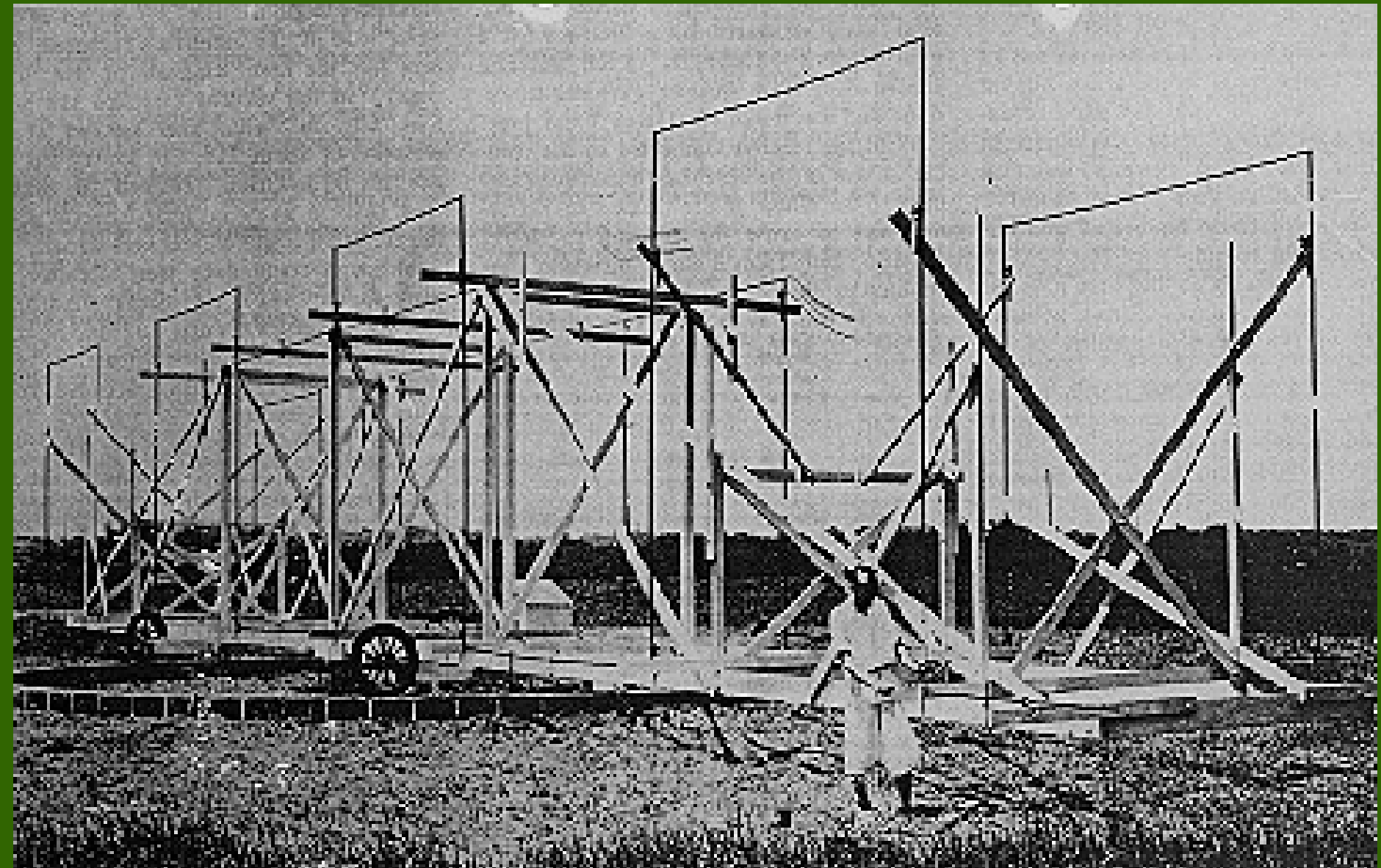




**Westerbork radio dish**



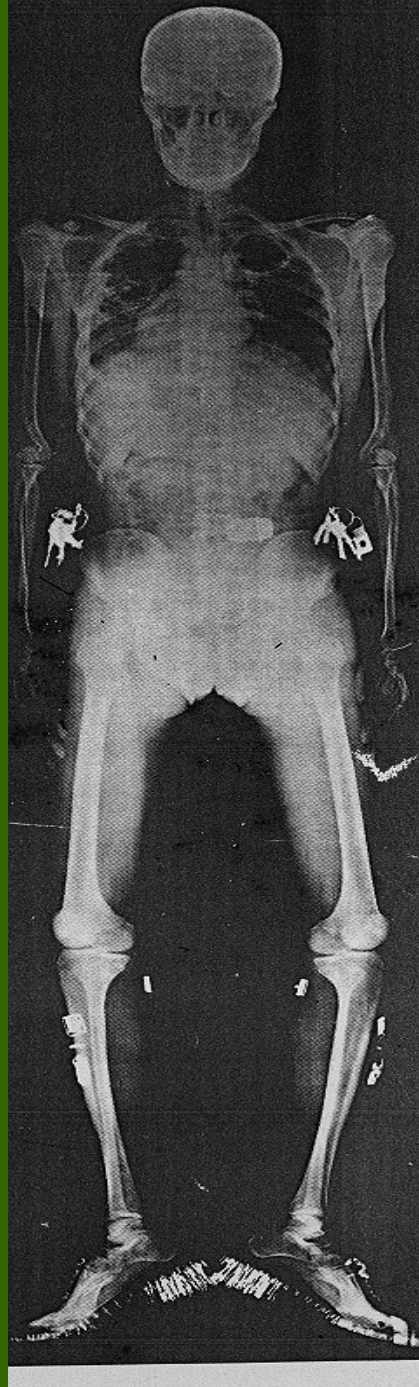
# First ever radio telescope





**AXAF X-ray telescope**

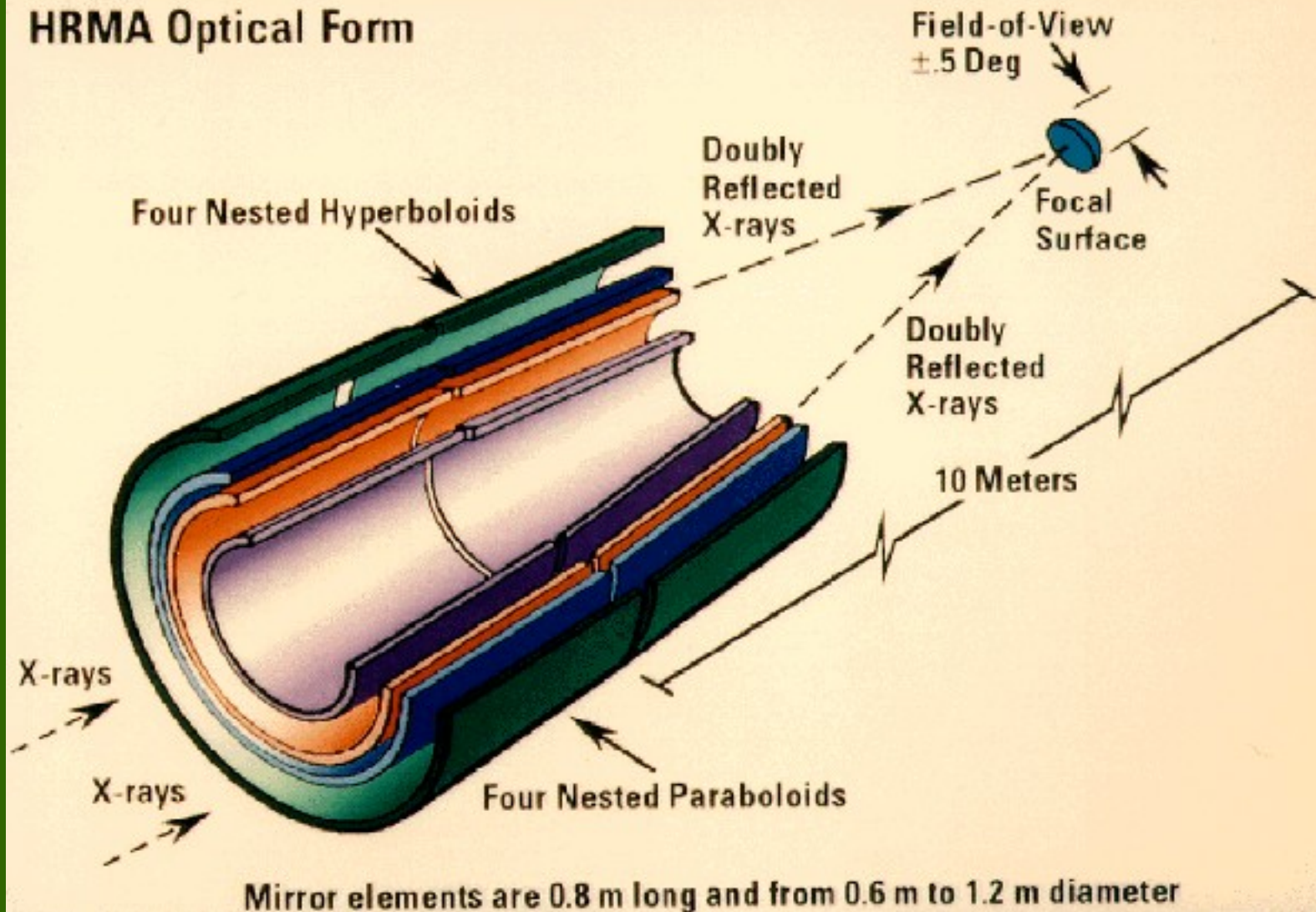




**X-rays  
pass  
through  
most  
things**

# X-ray mirrors are hollow tubes...

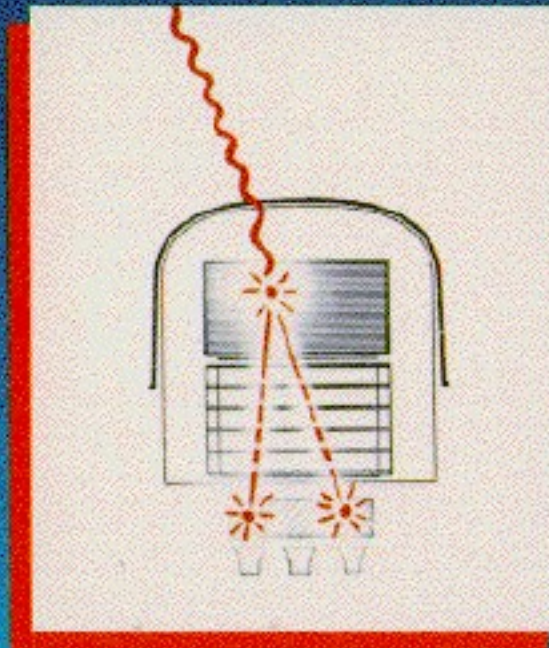
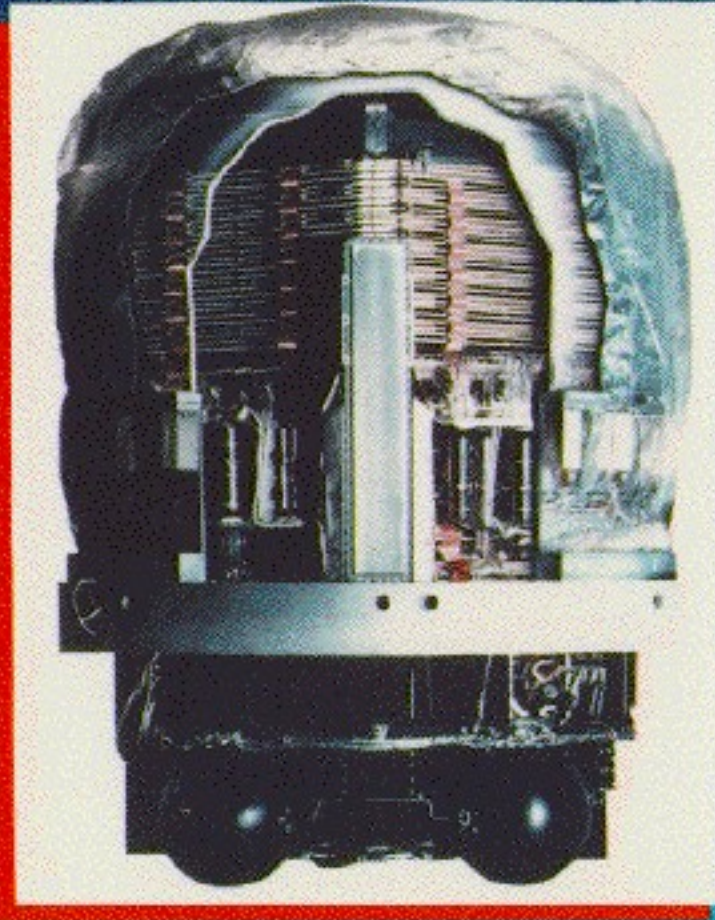
## HRMA Optical Form



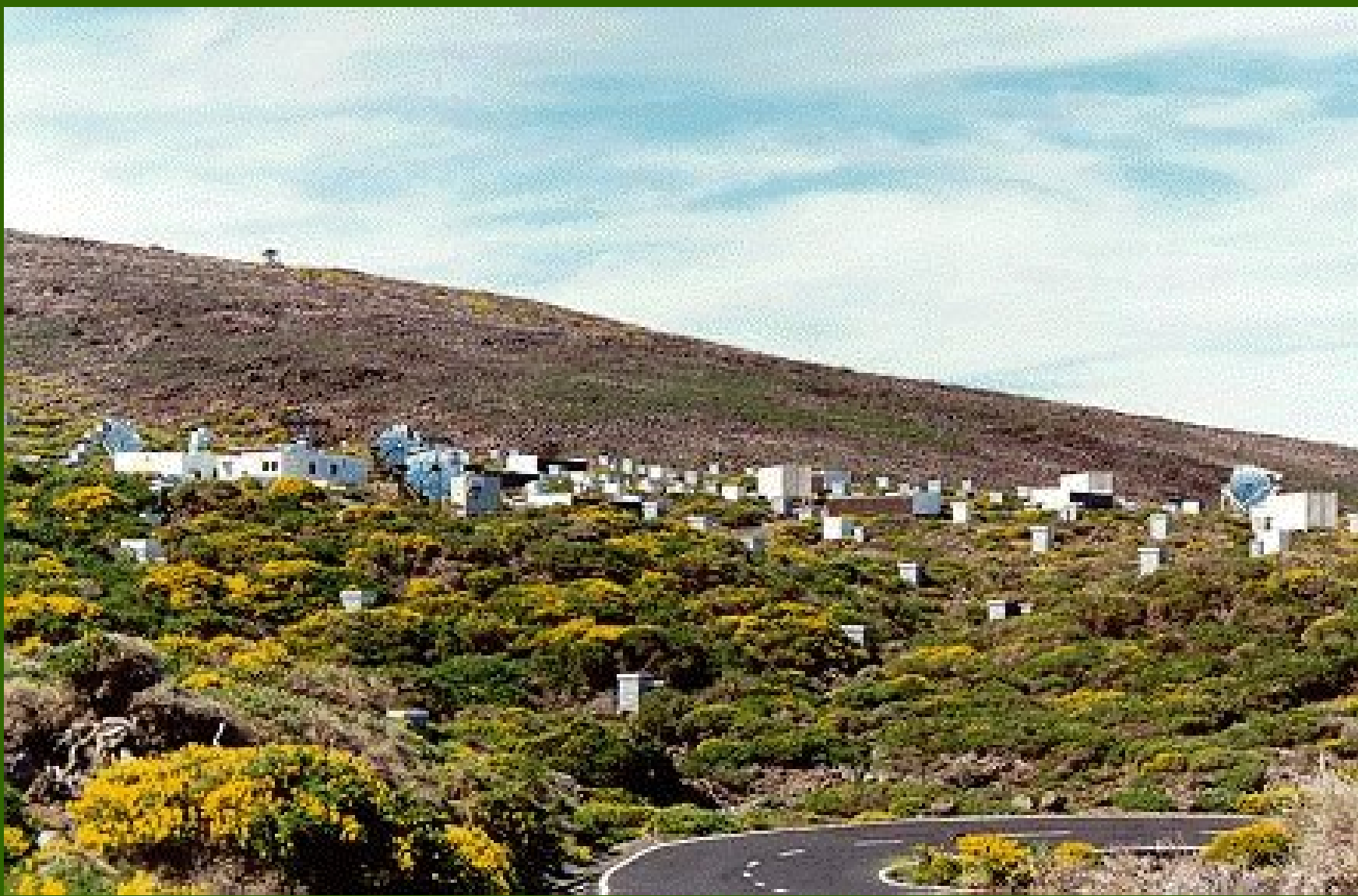


# EGRET $\gamma$ -ray telescope

Energetic Gamma Ray Experiment  
Telescope (EGRET)







**HEGRA cosmic-ray telescope**



**telescope**



**telescope**

**camera**



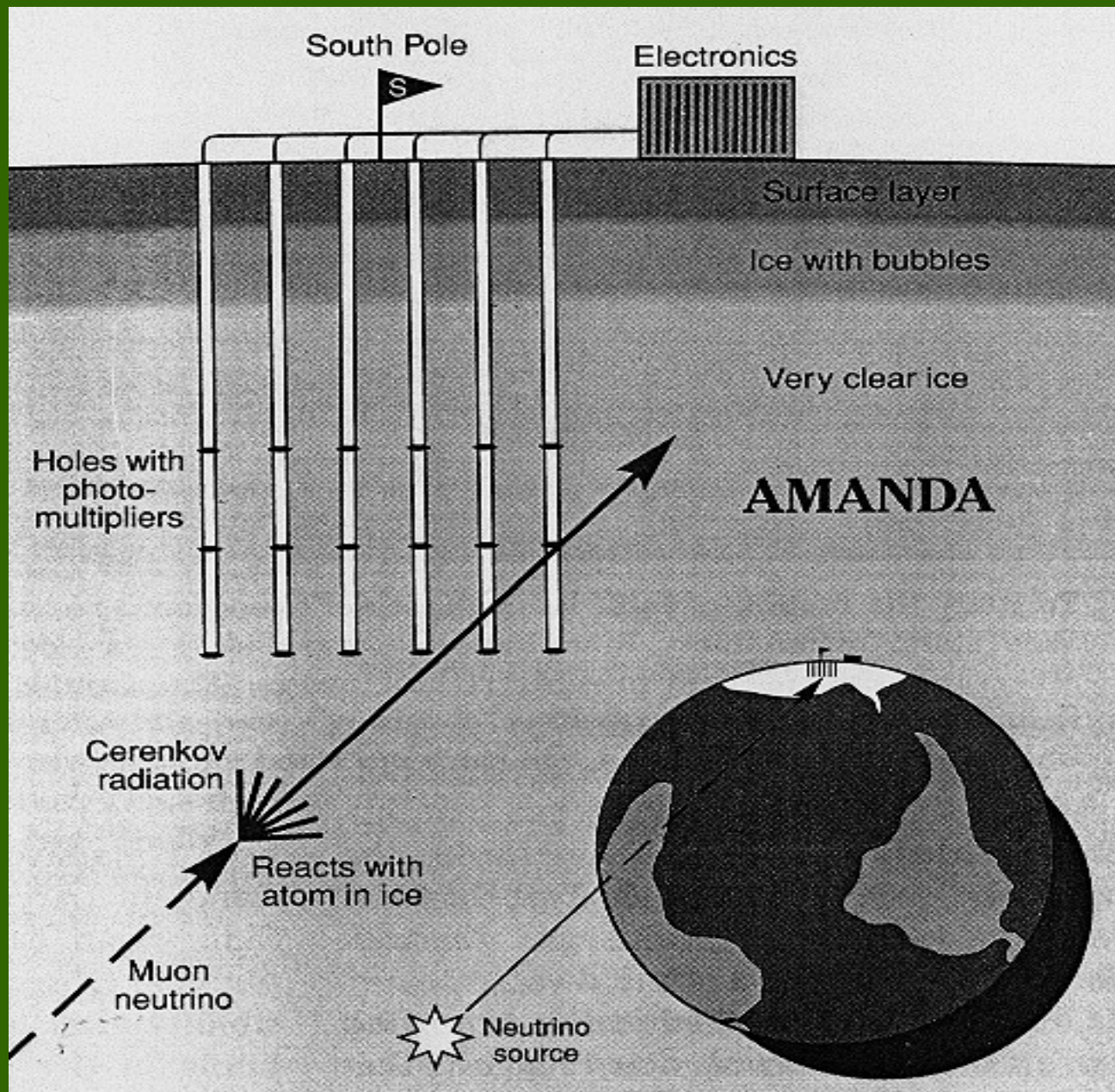


**AMANDA neutrino telescope**

# McMurdo base, South Pole







# AMANDA neutrino telescope



# The Universe as a telescope



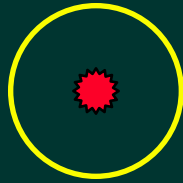
**Gravitational Lens in Abell 2218**

HST · WFPC2

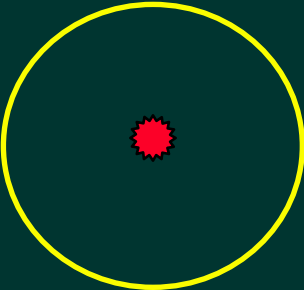
PF95-14 · ST ScI OPO · April 5, 1995 · W. Couch (UNSW), NASA

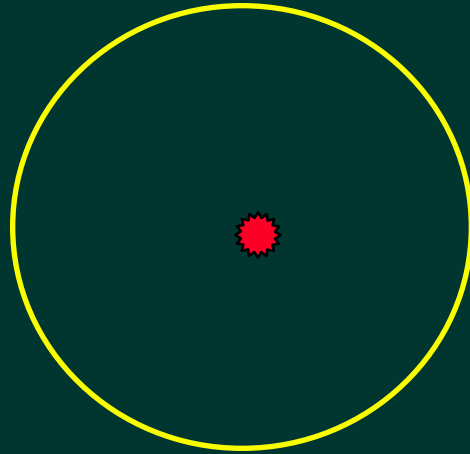
# Why is bigger better ?

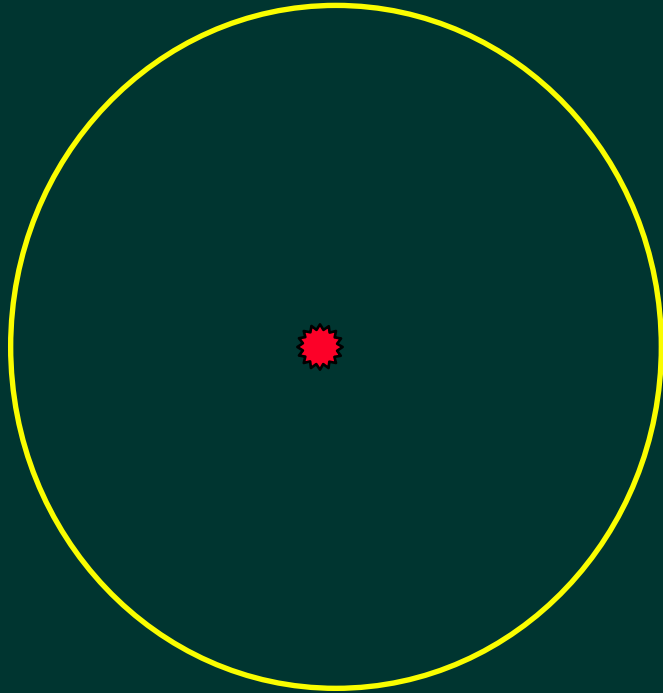
- Terrestrial applications :  
*magnification*
- Astronomical applications :  
*catch more light ....*  
*sharper pictures ...*



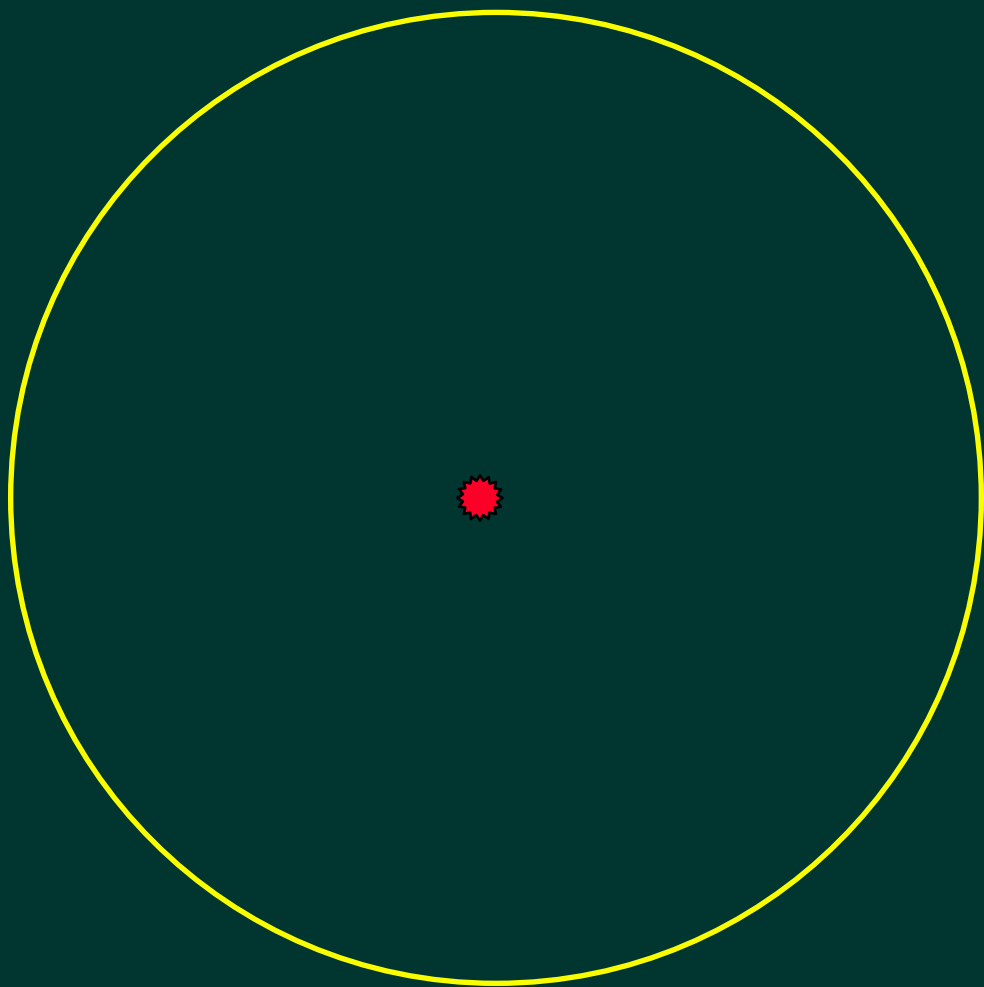


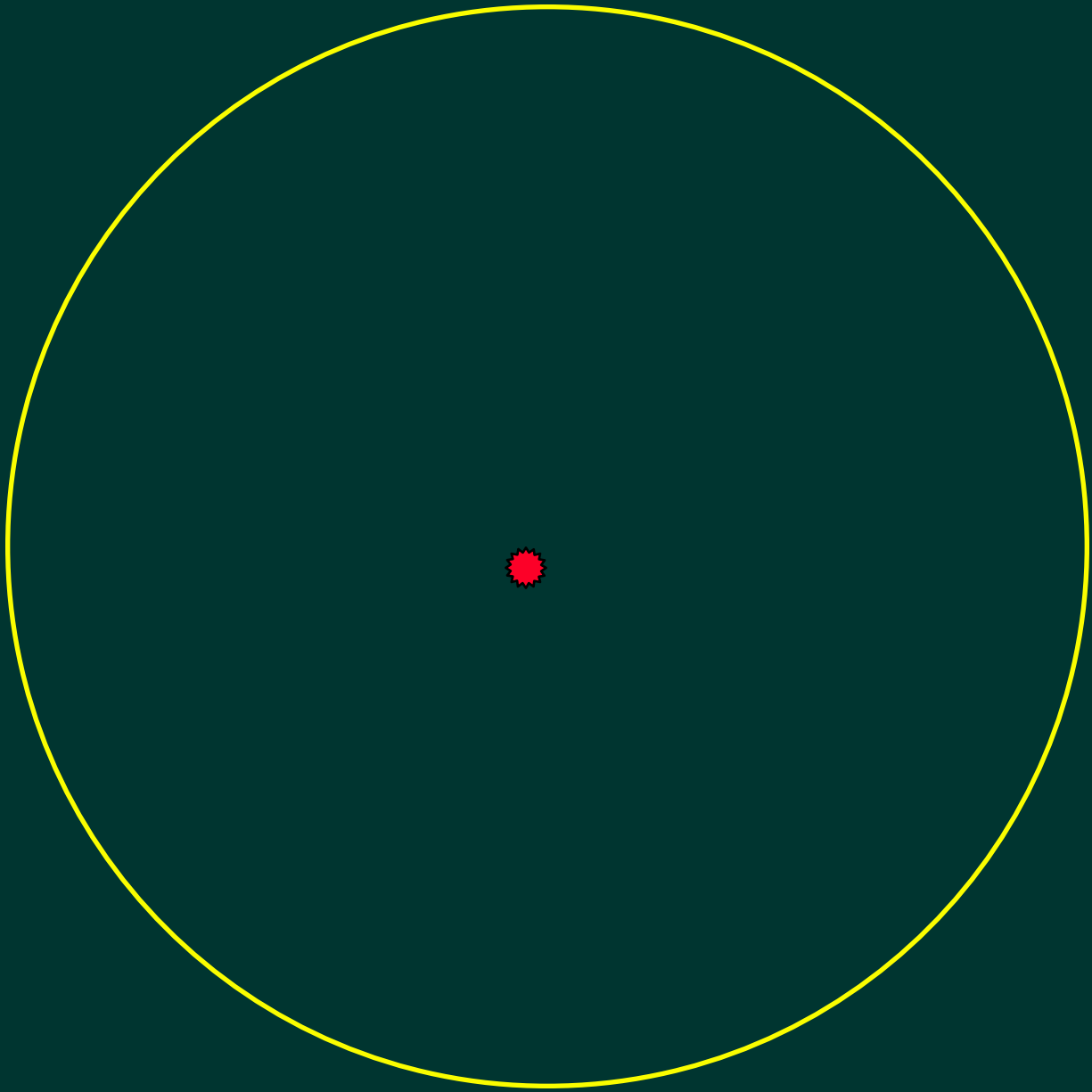


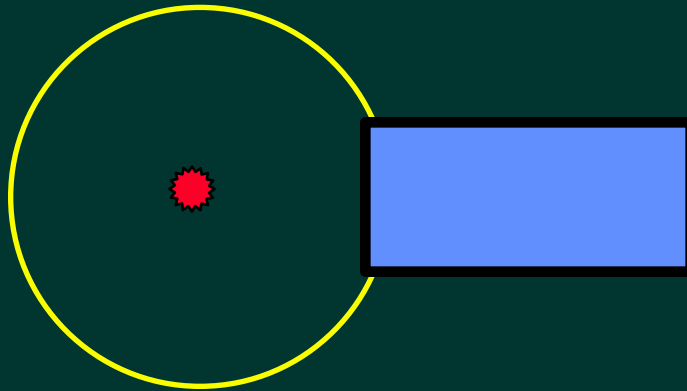




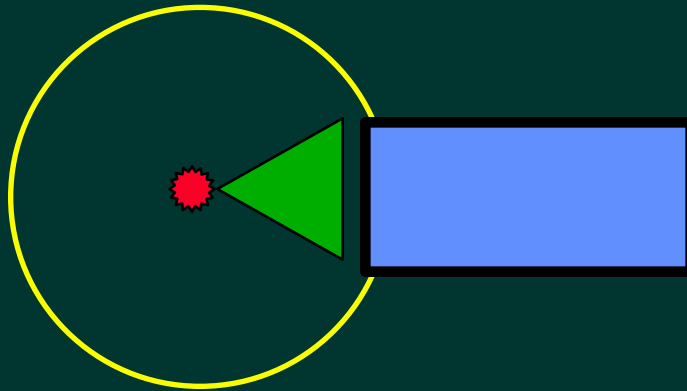


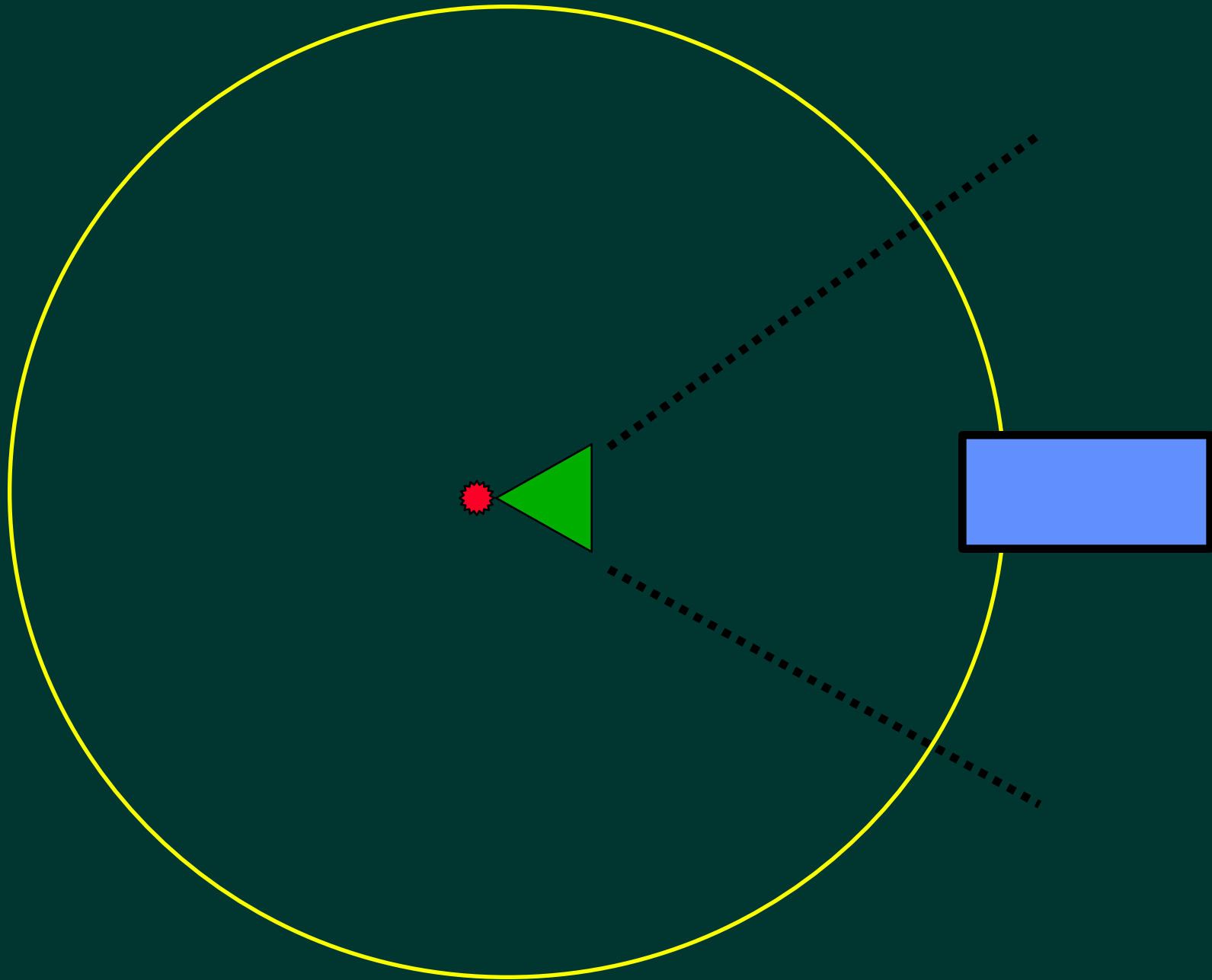


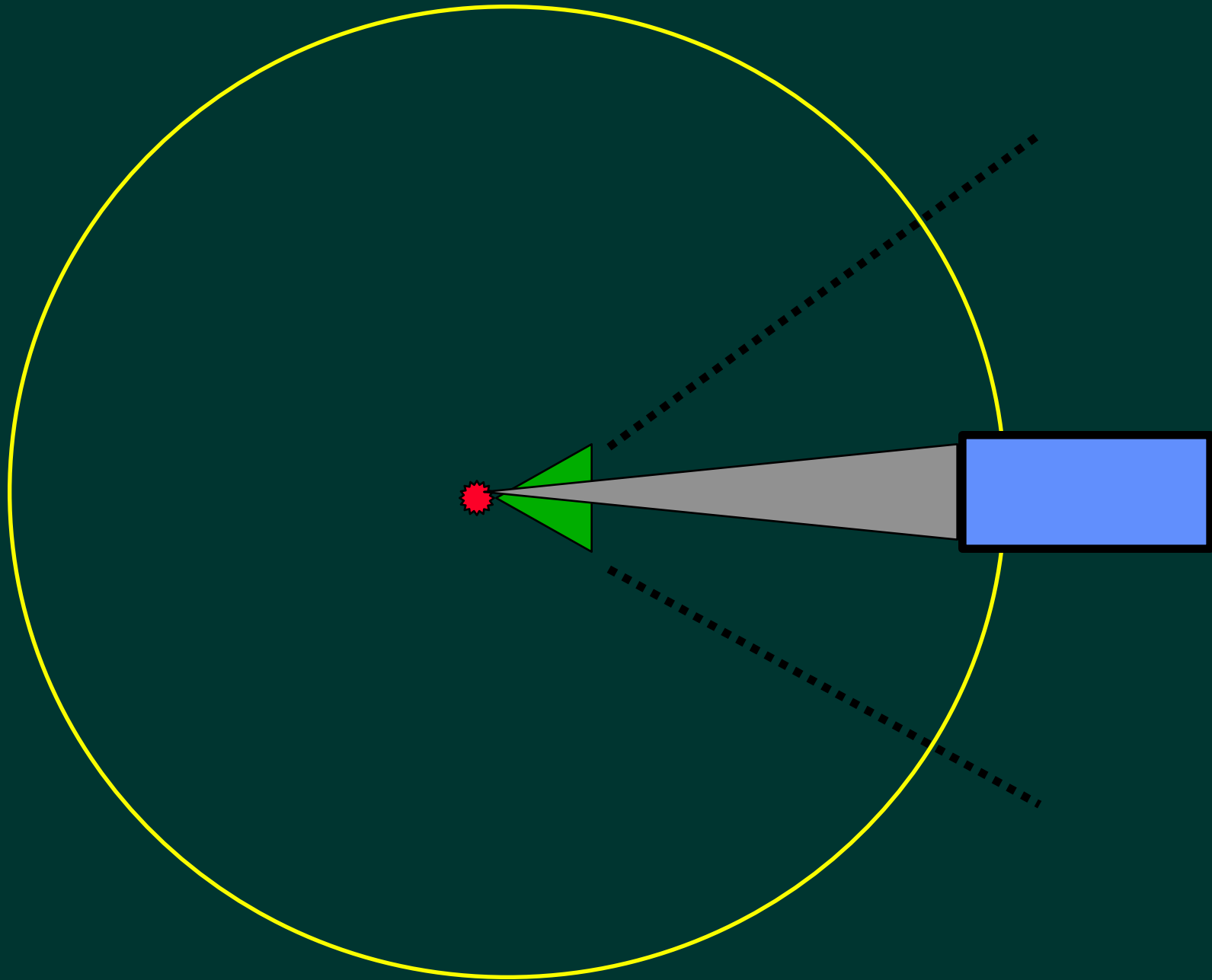




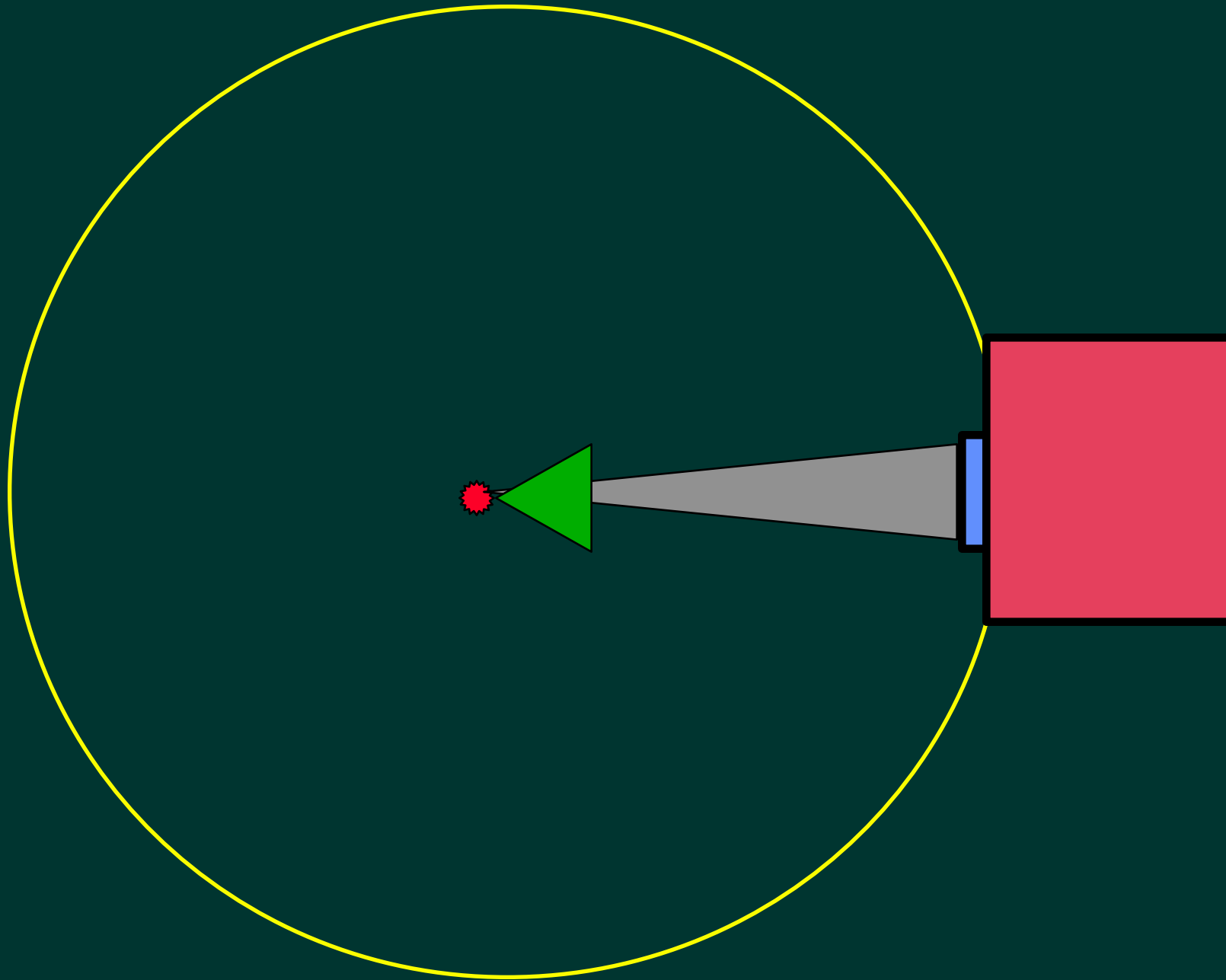








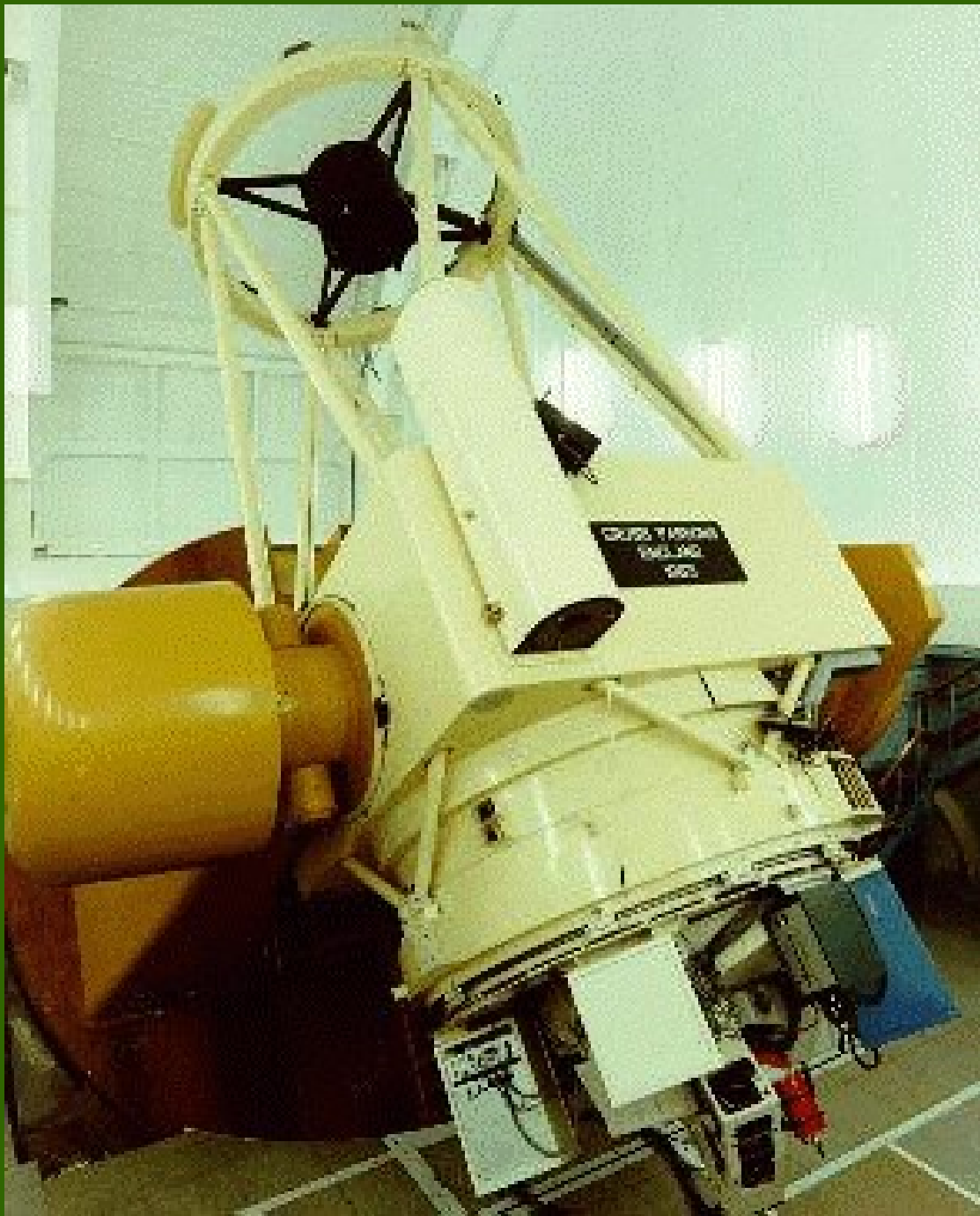




# Bigger is better

- naked eye (6mm)  
m=6, few thousand local stars
- 8 inch amateur telescope  
m=12, nebulae, bright galaxies
- 1m professional telescope  
m=20, millions of faint galaxies
- 10m new generation telescope  
m=28, edge of universe

# Isaac Newton Telescope (2.5m)





**William Herschel Telescope Dome (4.2m)**





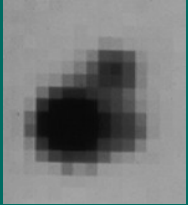
**Gemini 8m mirror blank**

# Gemini North (Hawaii) Feb 27<sup>th</sup> 1998



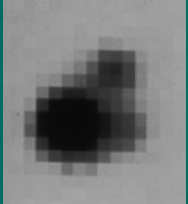
*sharpness versus magnification....*

# *sharpness versus magnification....*

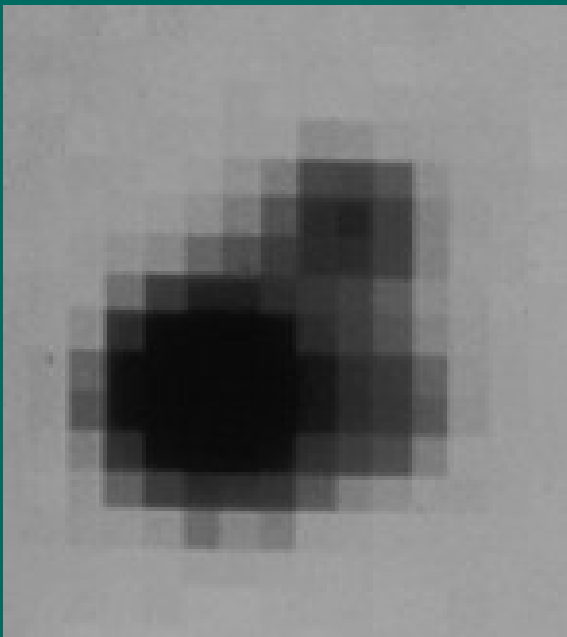


**blurred picture**

# *sharpness versus magnification....*



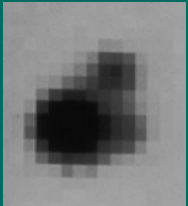
**blurred picture**



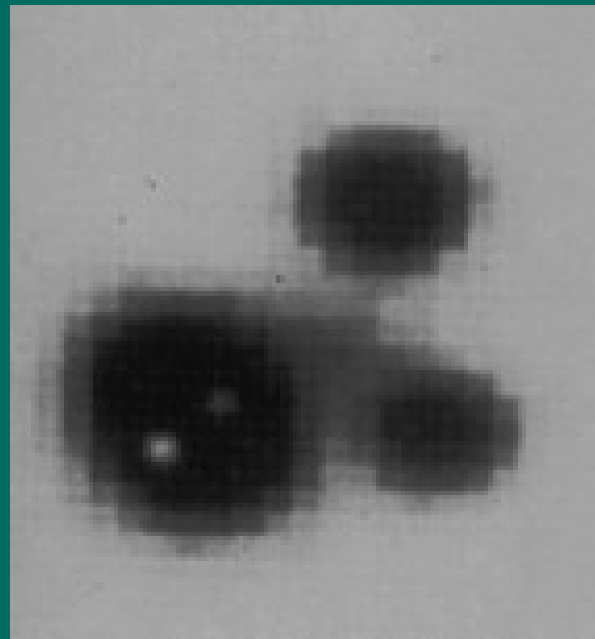
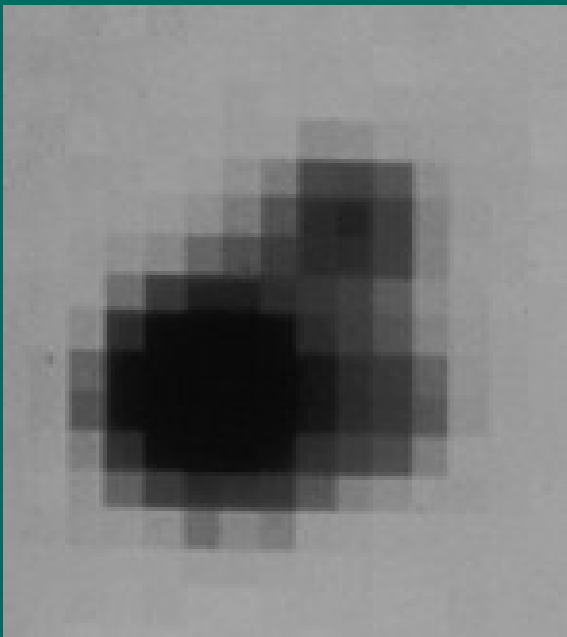
**magnified blurred picture**



# *sharpness versus magnification....*



**blurred picture**



**sharper picture**

# blurring by diffraction

- **long wavelengths are more blurred**
- **==> problem for radio astronomy**
- **small telescopes blur worse**
- ==> radio astronomers want  
BIG TELESCOPES  
to get sharp pictures



**very  
fuzzy  
pictures**





**sharper  
than  
Hubble  
Space  
telescope**

# blurring by the atmosphere

- **visible light is blurred by turbulent air**
- **==> big telescopes don't help !**
- **solution is to get above the atmosphere ....**

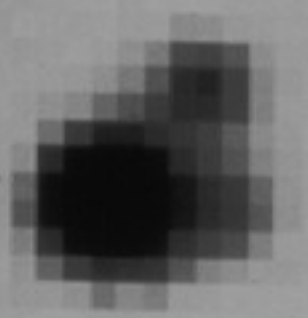




**Hubble Space Telescope launch**

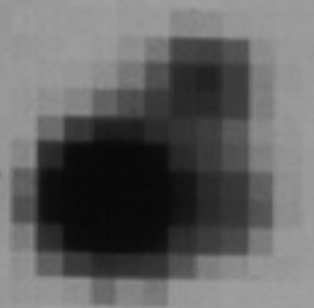


**Hubble Space Telescope above the Earth**



1980 (200")  
1.2 sec

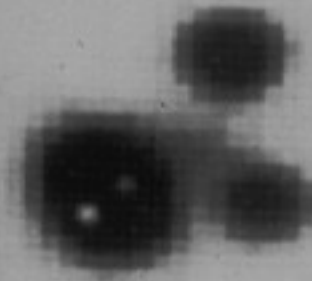
**Palomar on a night  
with good seeing**



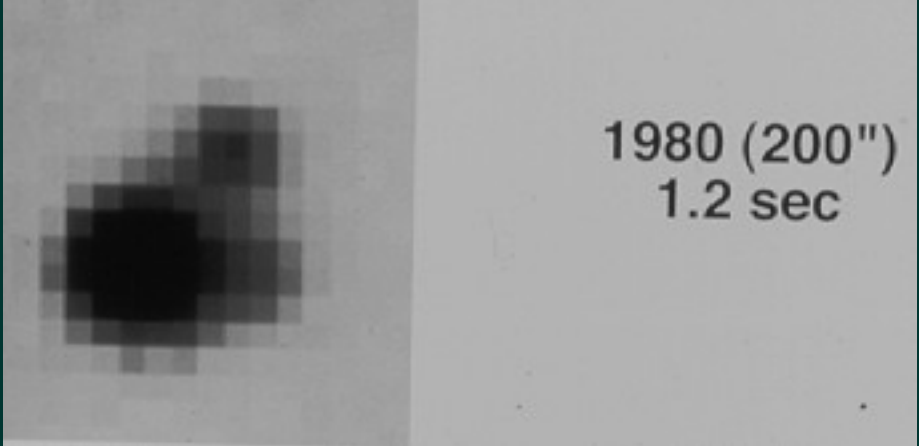
1980 (200")  
1.2 sec

**Palomar on a night  
with good seeing**

**Hawaii on a night  
with unusually  
good seeing**



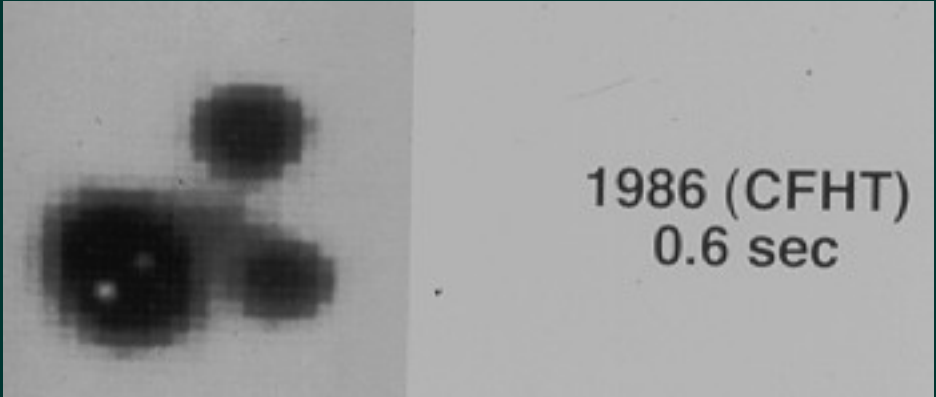
1986 (CFHT)  
0.6 sec



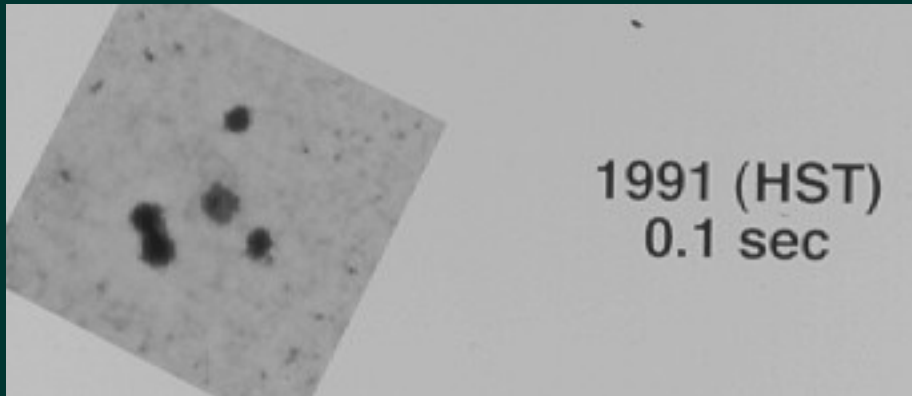
1980 (200")  
1.2 sec

**Palomar on a night  
with good seeing**

**Hawaii on a night  
with unusually  
good seeing**



1986 (CFHT)  
0.6 sec



1991 (HST)  
0.1 sec

**Space Telescope  
EVERY night**



# blurring by the atmosphere

## Part II

- **new technique : “Adaptive Optics”**
- **.....track wobbling of bright star**
- **... wobble optics to correct the distortion**
- **==> sharp pictures from the ground**

**making a fake bright star by laser...**



# The hard life of the struggling astronomer





**...long arduous flights to Honolulu...**





**Sunny La Palma**



**not quite so sunny after all...**



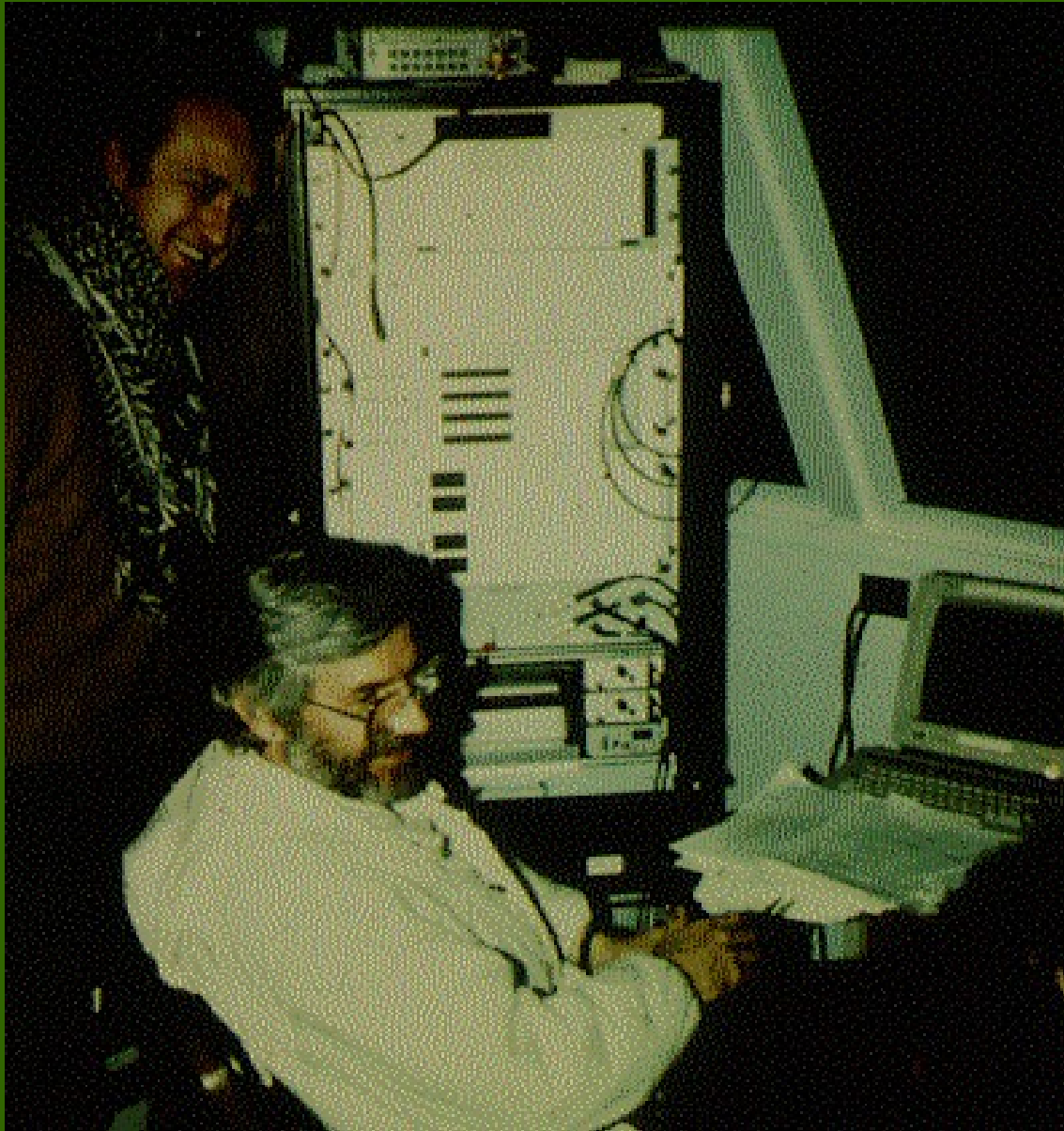
driving to work ...



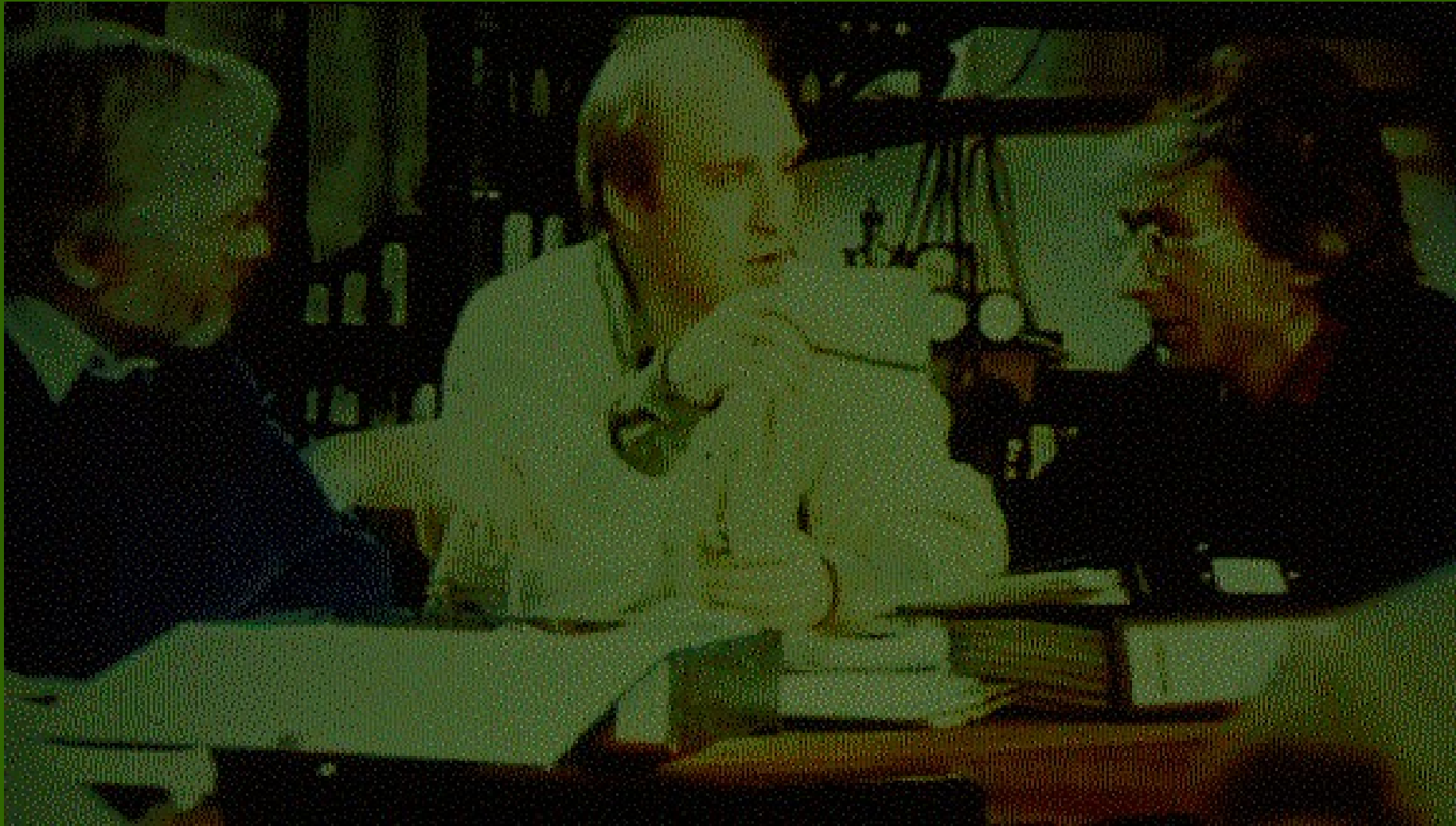


**a slight  
delay...**

# elegant surroundings



argue about the data...





thinking ....

