

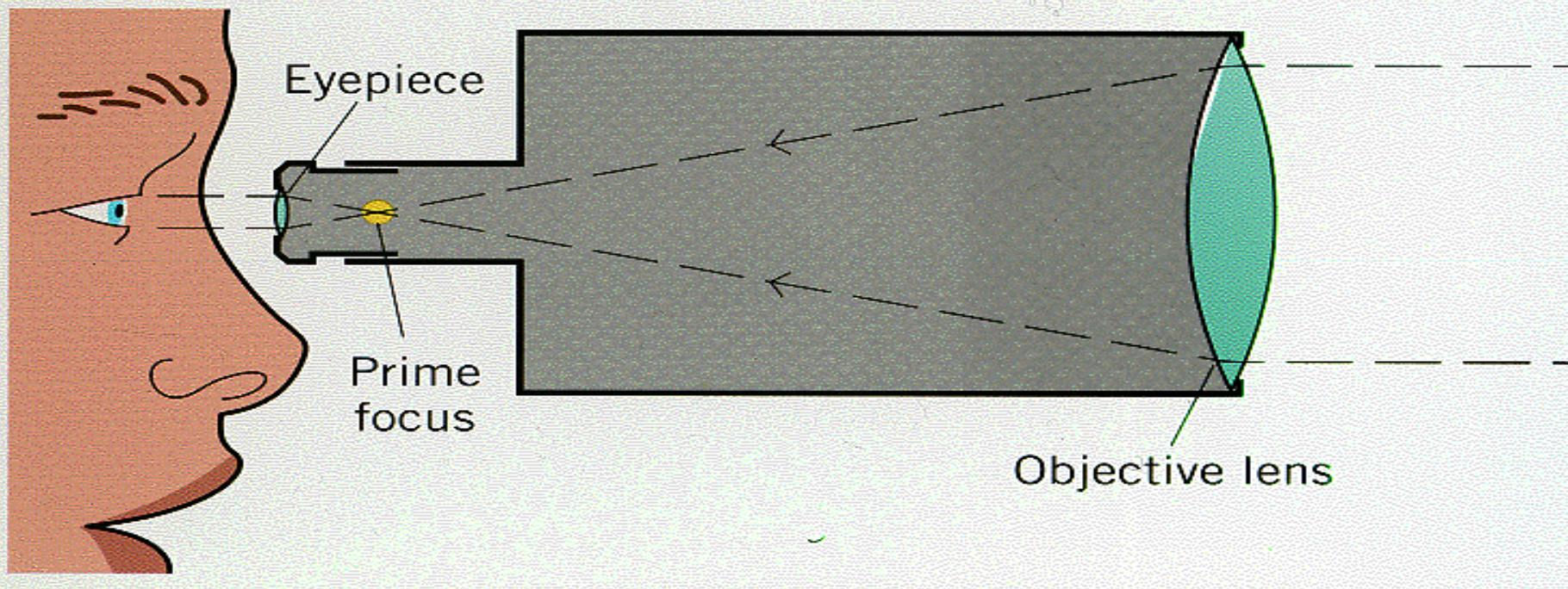


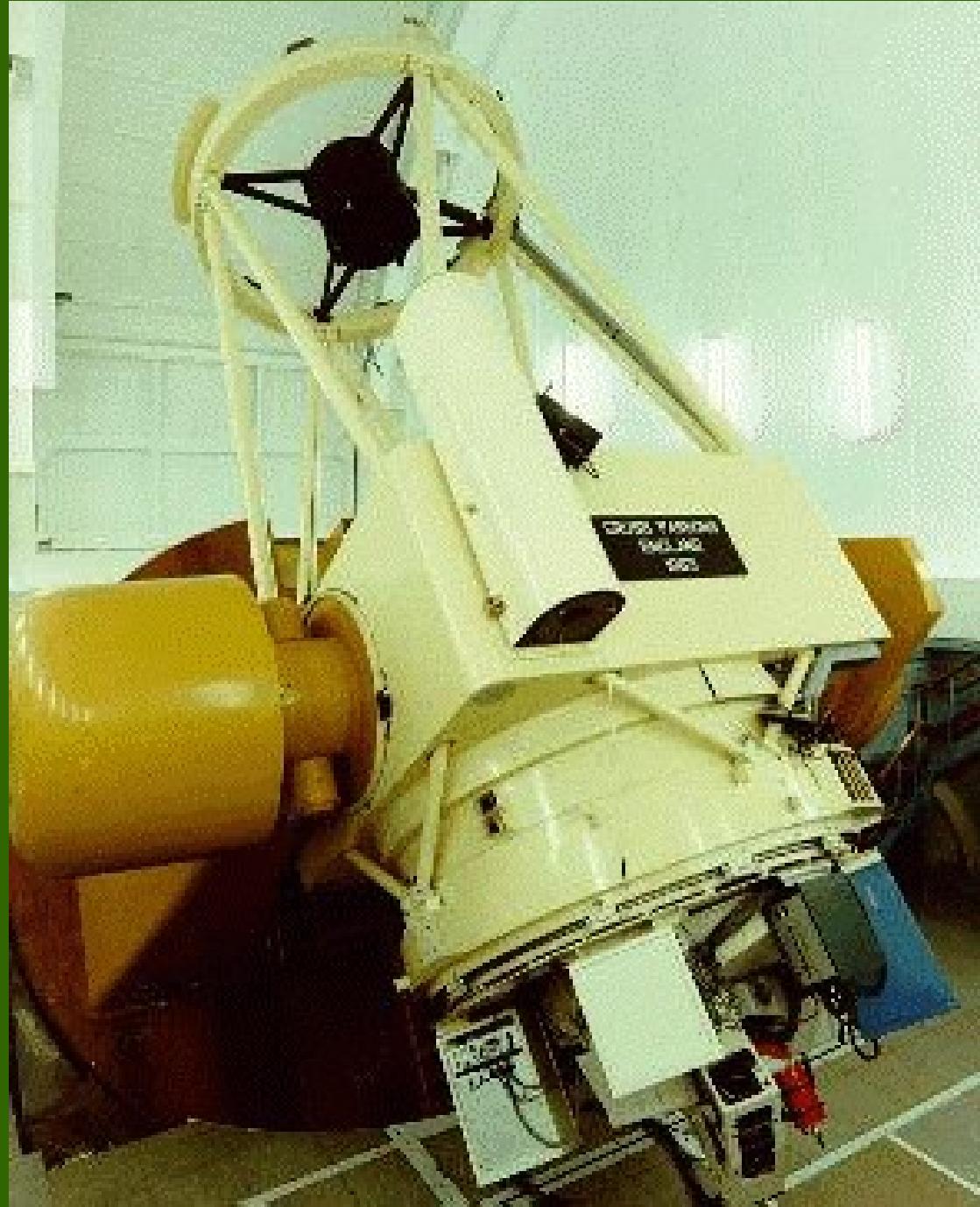


eyes on the sky

# TELESCOPES

- what does a telescope look like ?





**Isaac Newton  
Telescope**

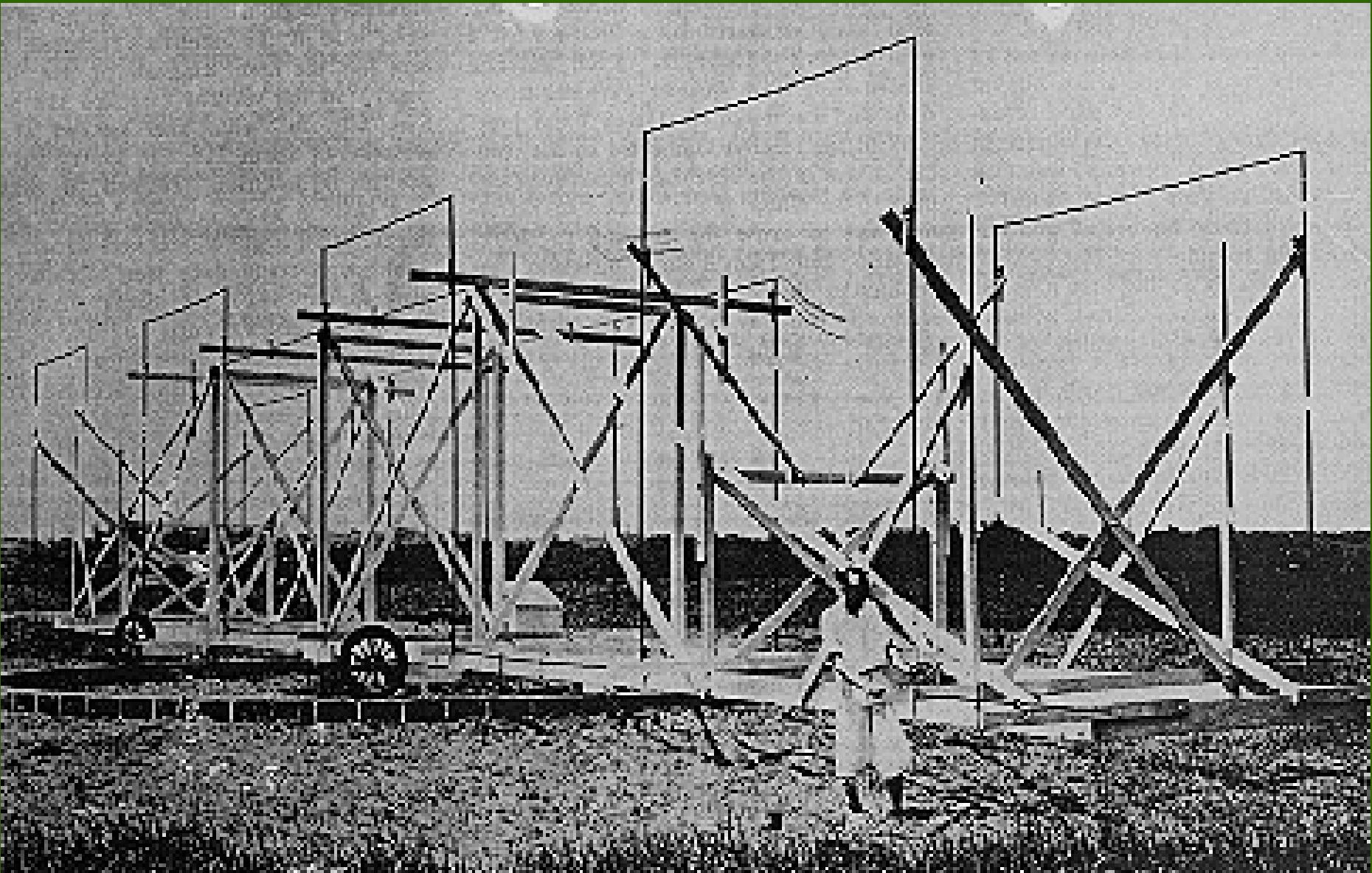
**La Palma**

**2.5m aperture**



**Westerbork radio dish**

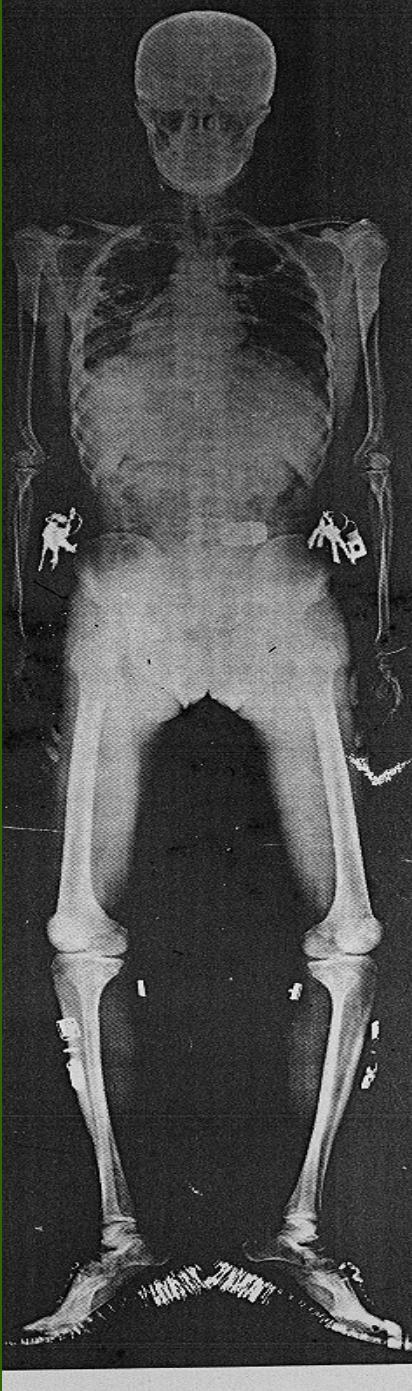
# First ever radio telescope





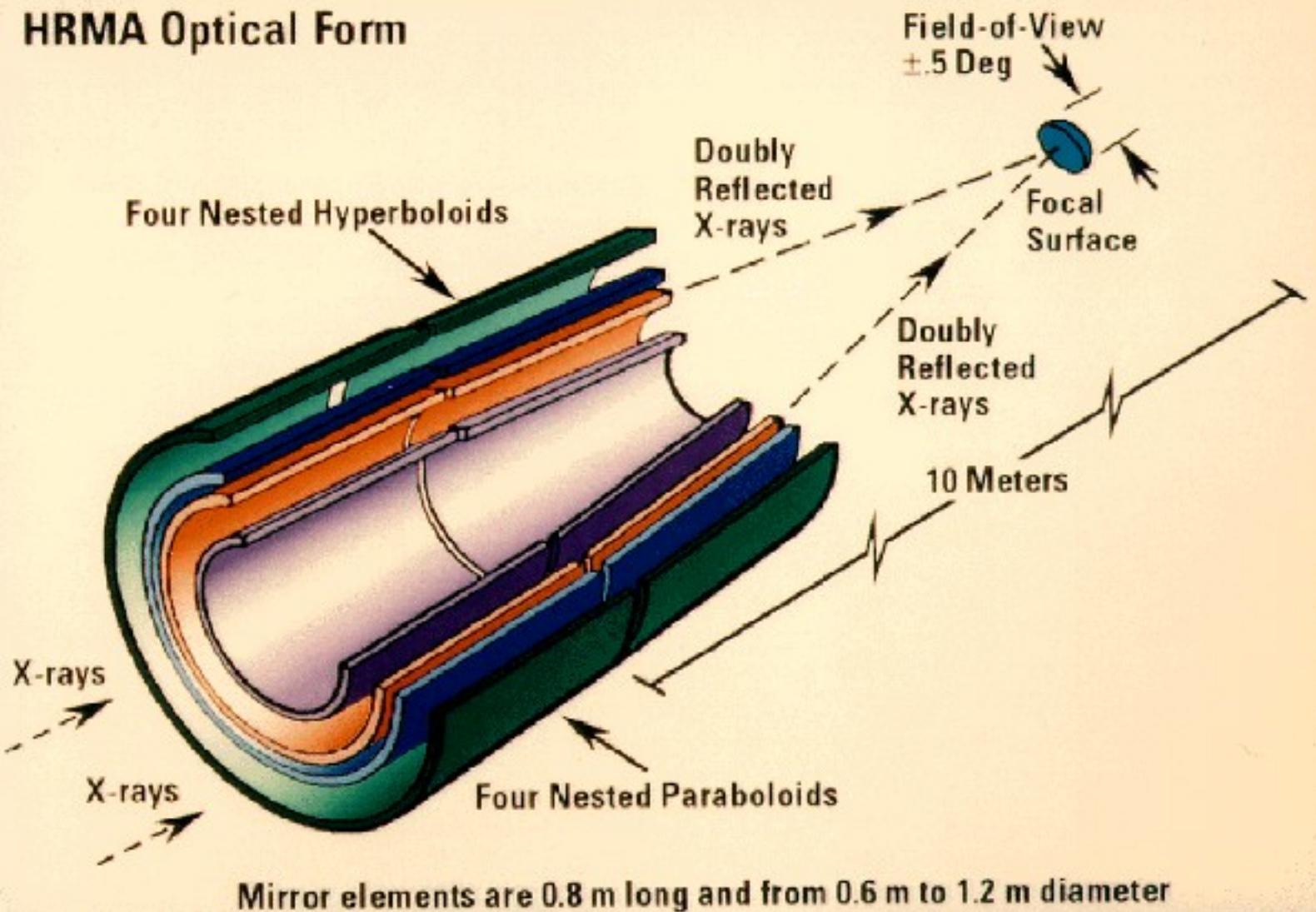
**AXAF X-ray telescope**

**X-rays  
pass  
through  
most  
things**



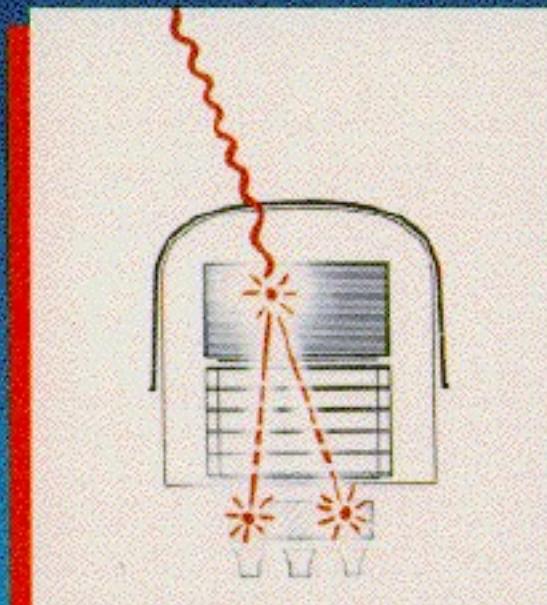
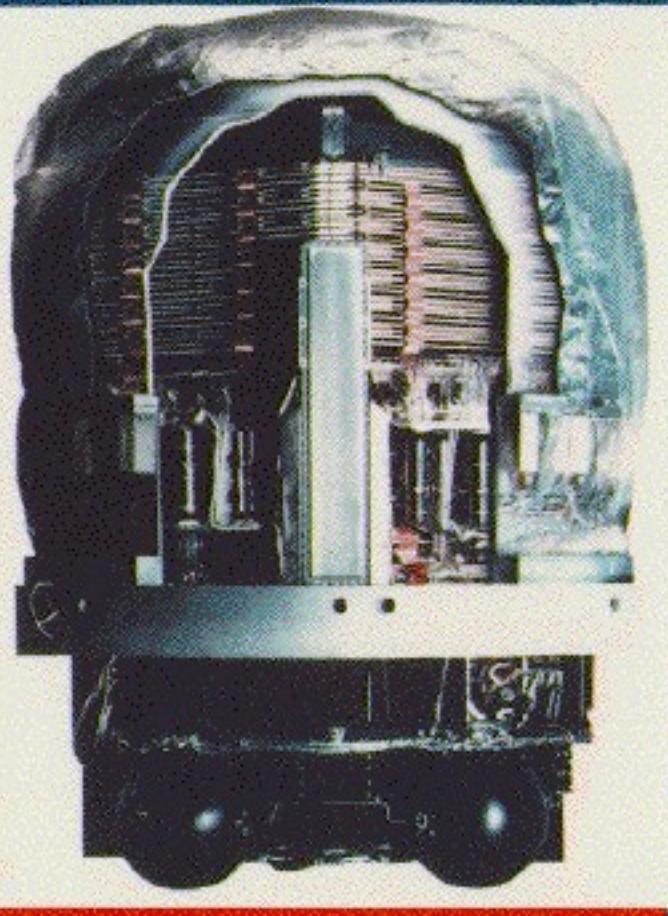
# X-ray mirrors are hollow tubes...

HRMA Optical Form



# EGRET $\gamma$ -ray telescope

Energetic Gamma Ray Experiment  
Telescope (EGRET)





**HEGRA** *cosmic-ray telescope*



telescope



**telescope**

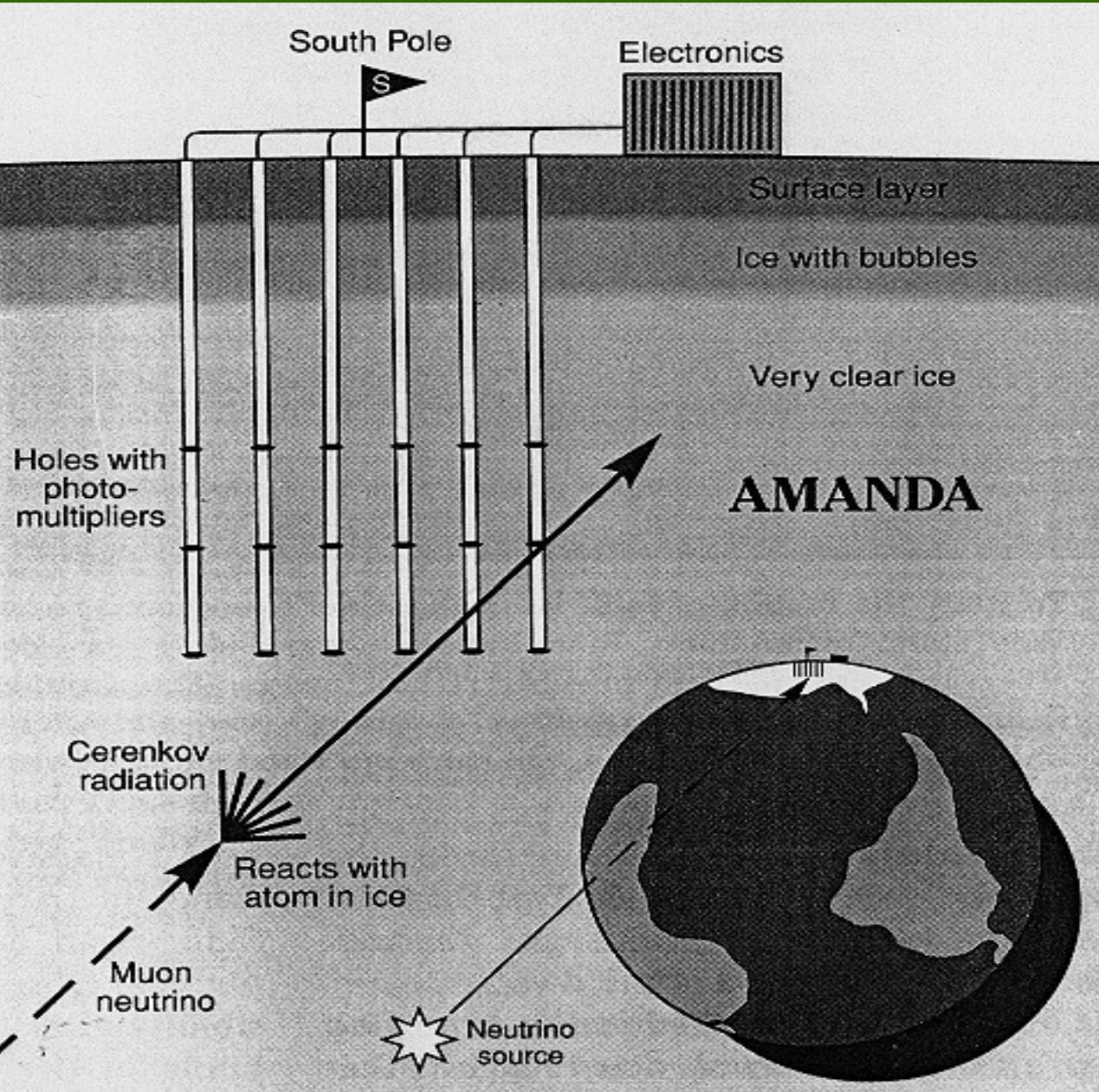
**camera**



**AMANDA neutrino telescope**

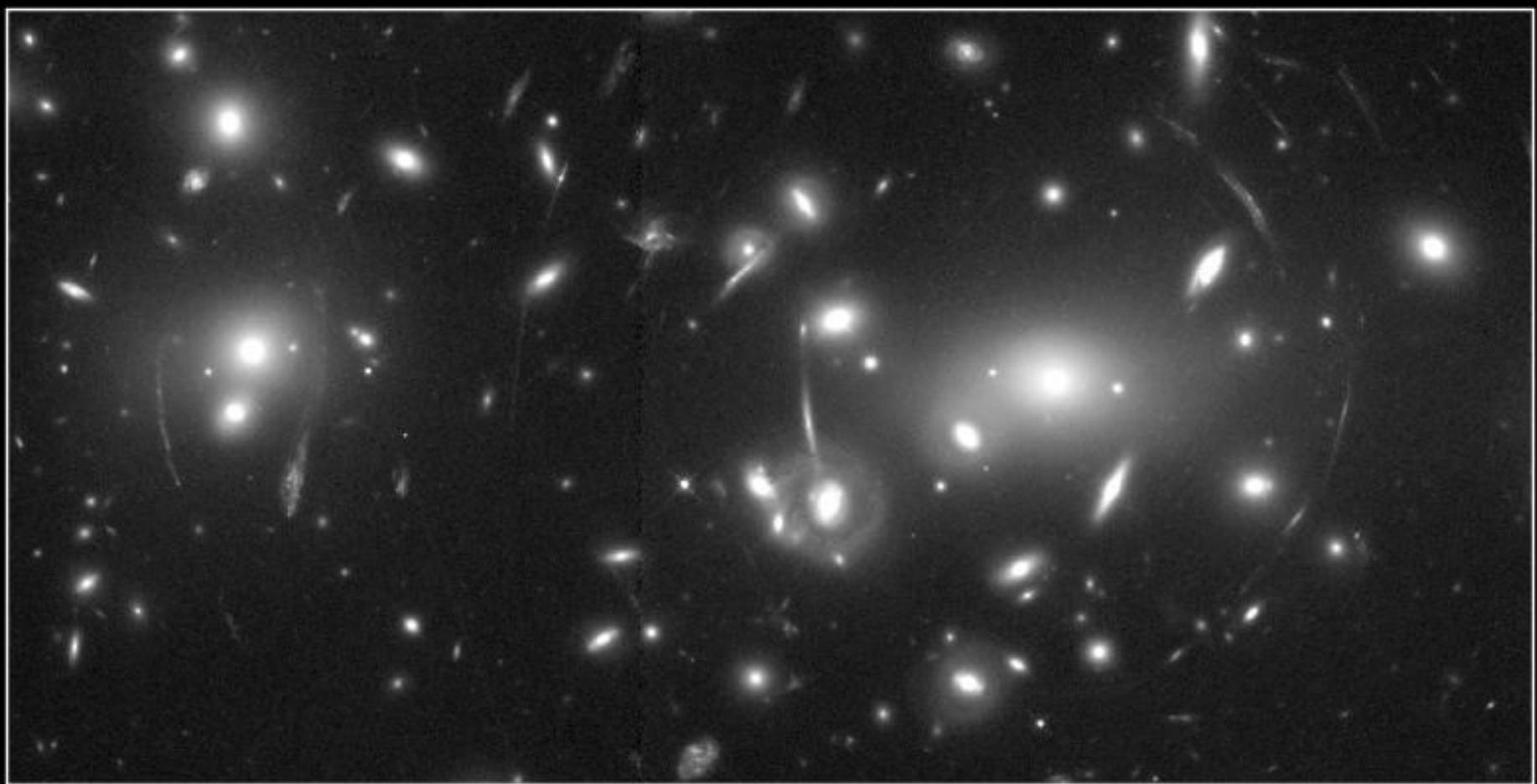
# McMurdo base, South Pole





AMANDA  
neutrino  
telescope

# The Universe as a telescope



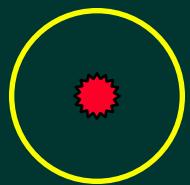
**Gravitational Lens in Abell 2218**

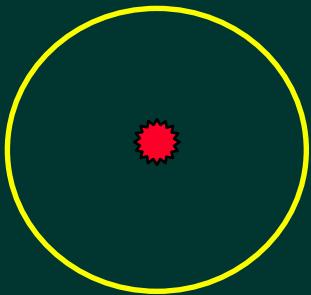
PF95-14 · ST Scl OPO · April 5, 1995 · W. Couch (UNSW), NASA

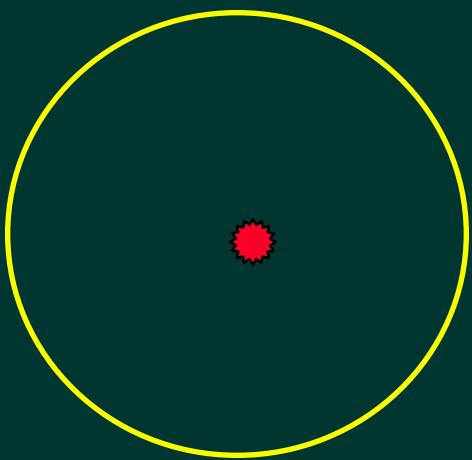
HST · WFPC2

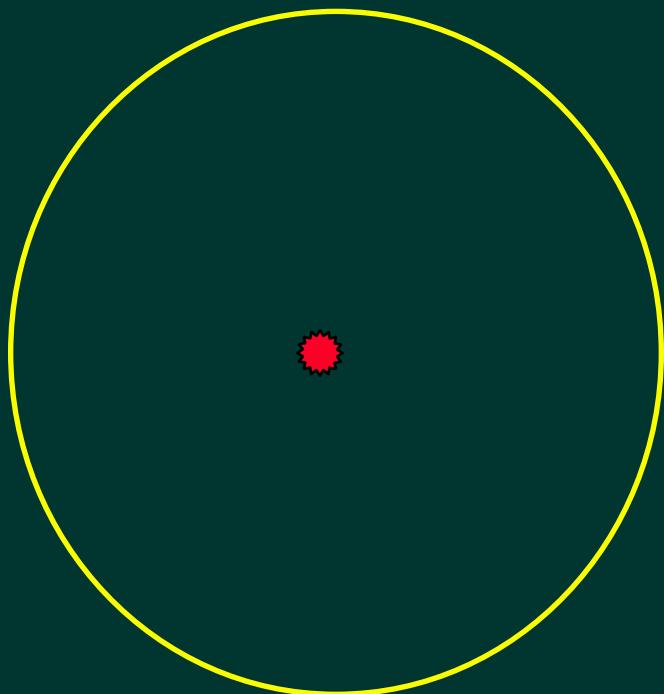
# Why is bigger better ?

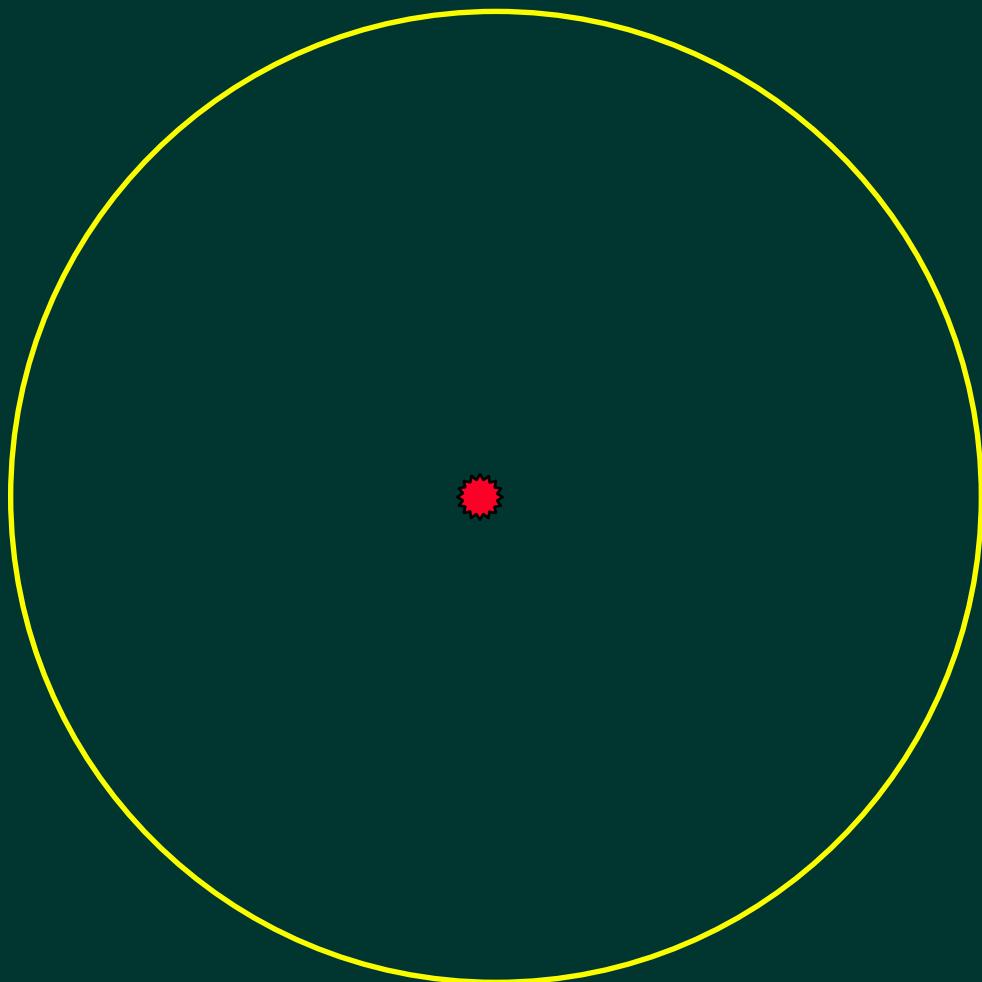
- Terrestrial applications :  
*magnification*
- Astronomical applications :  
*catch more light ....*  
*sharper pictures ...*

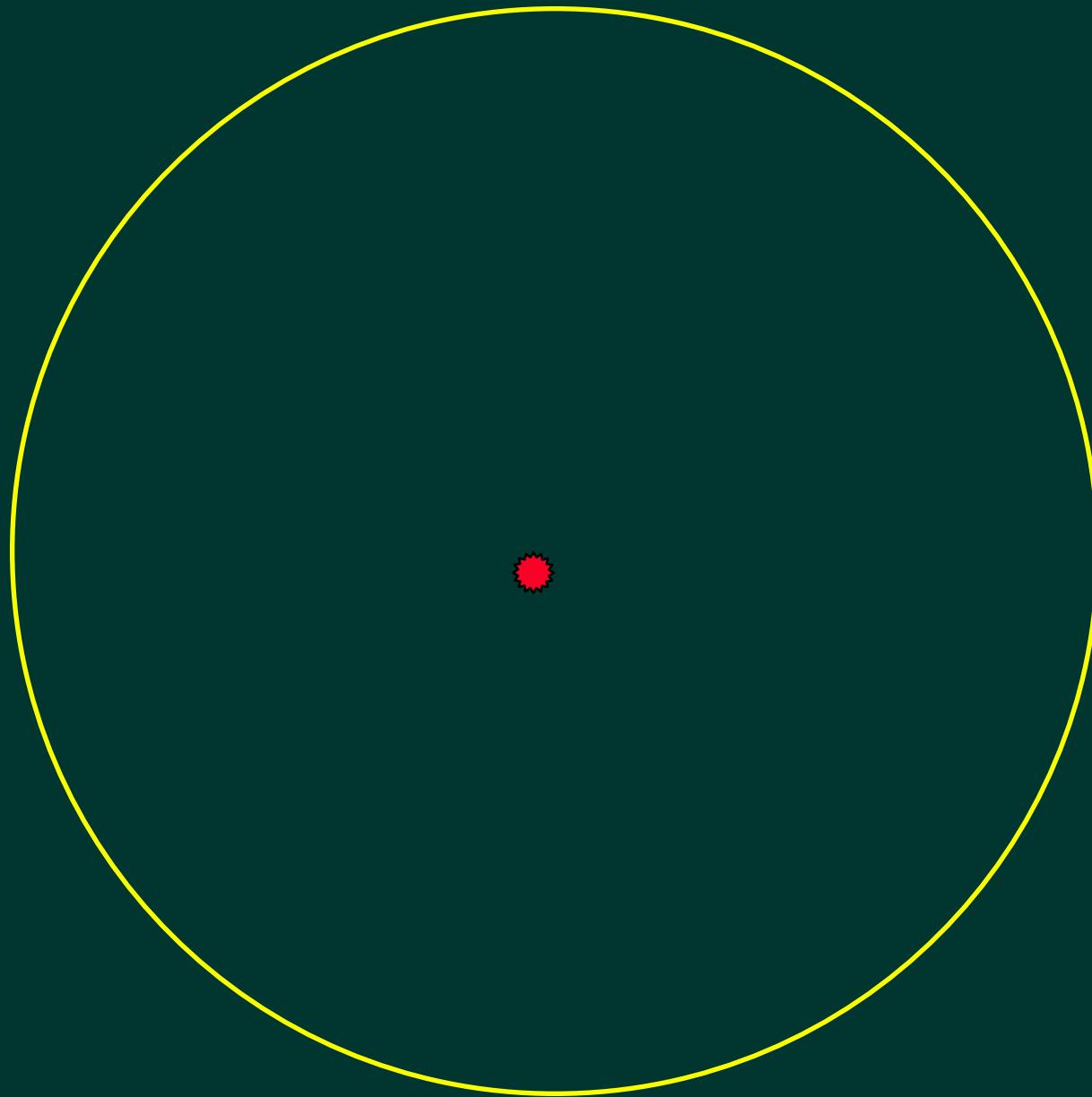


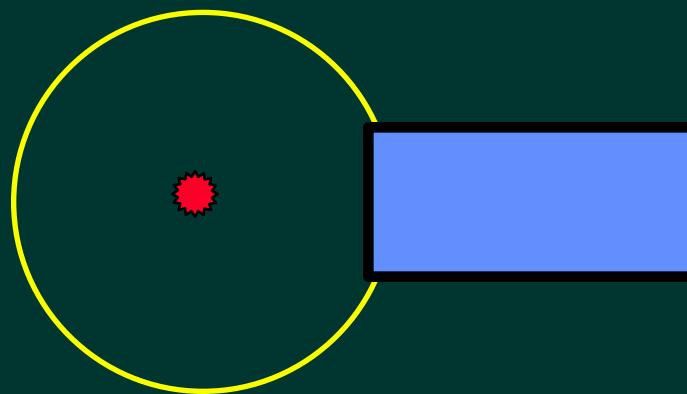


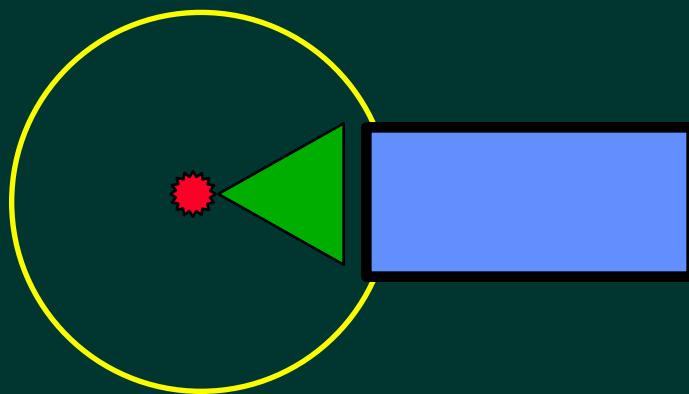


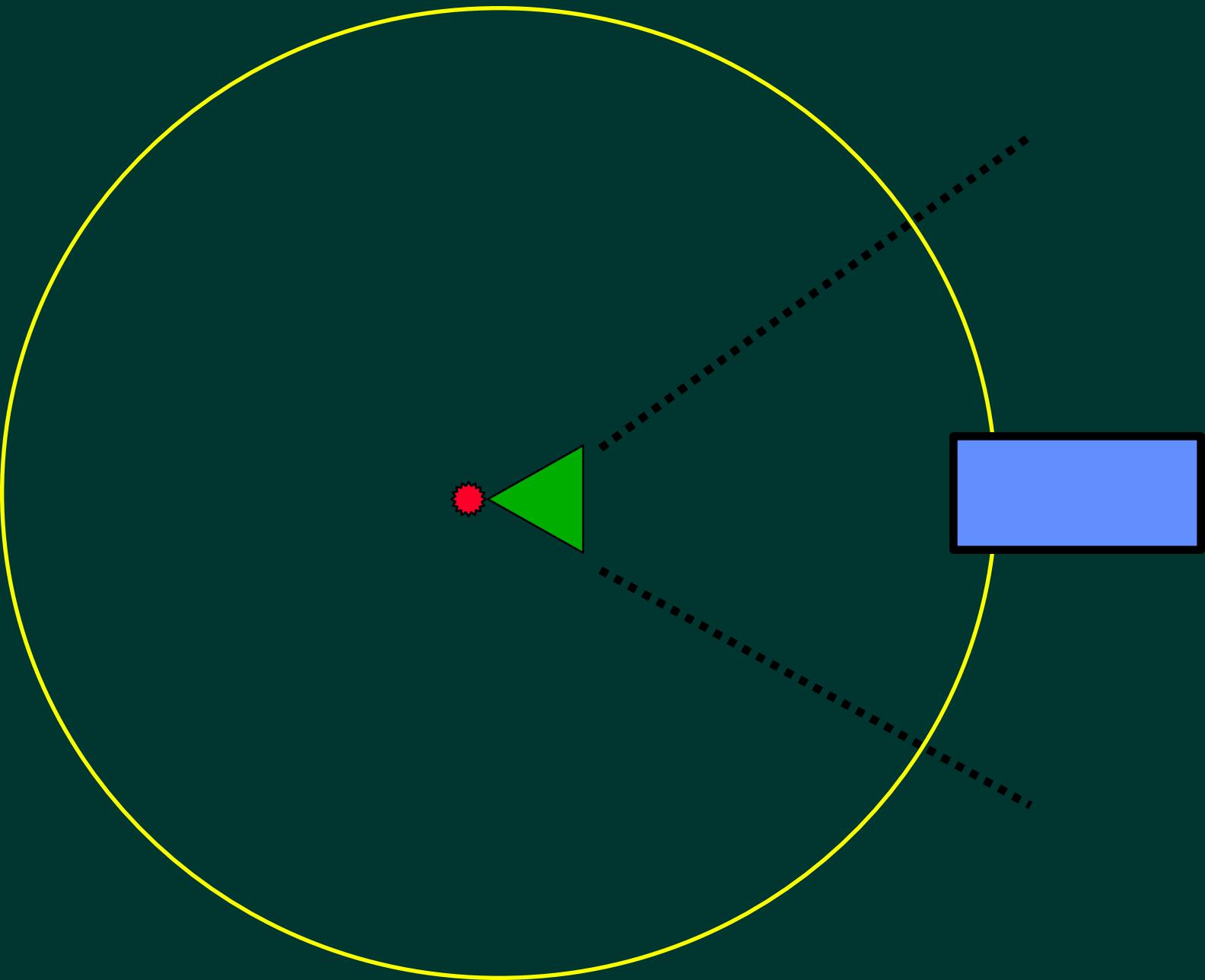


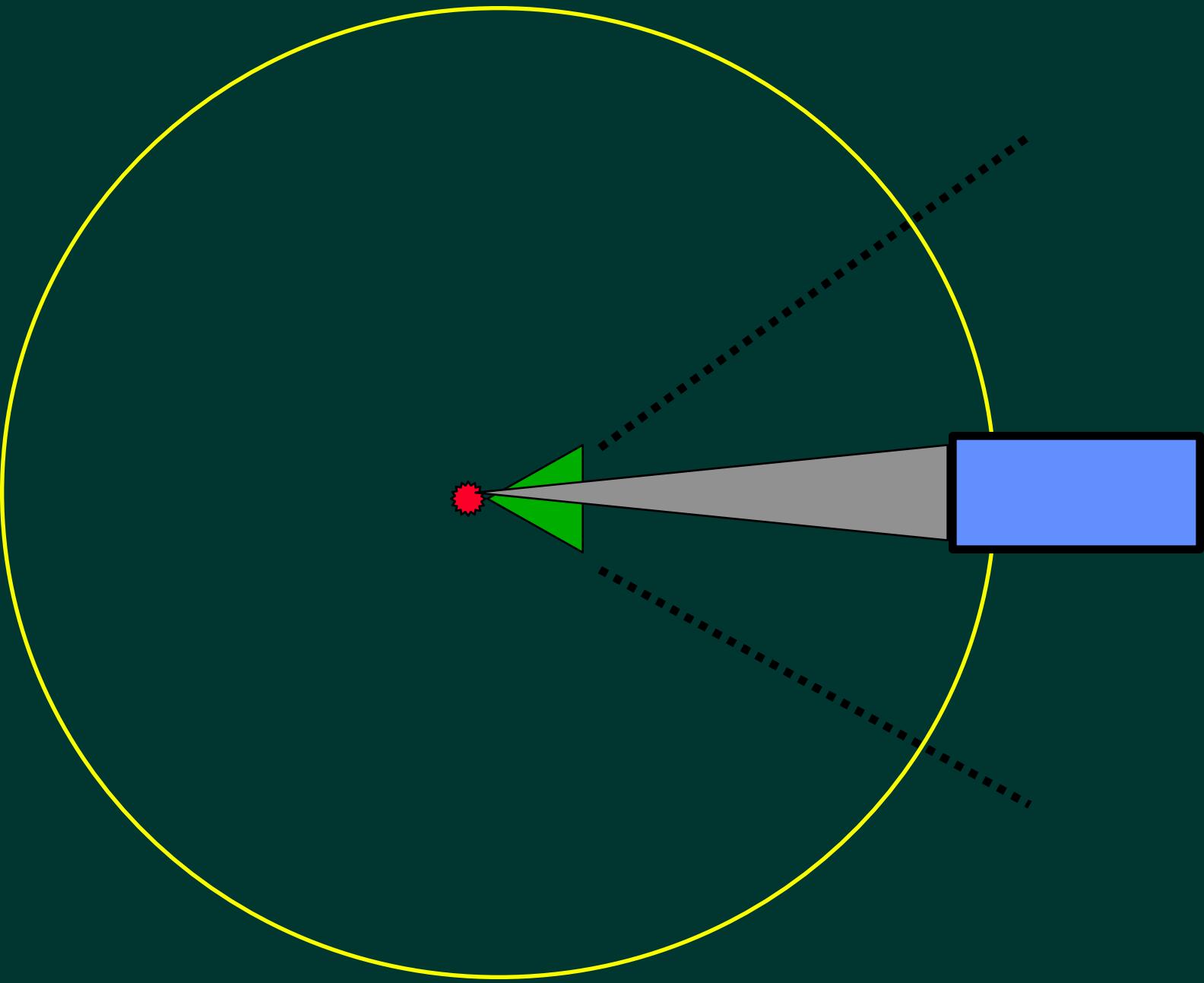


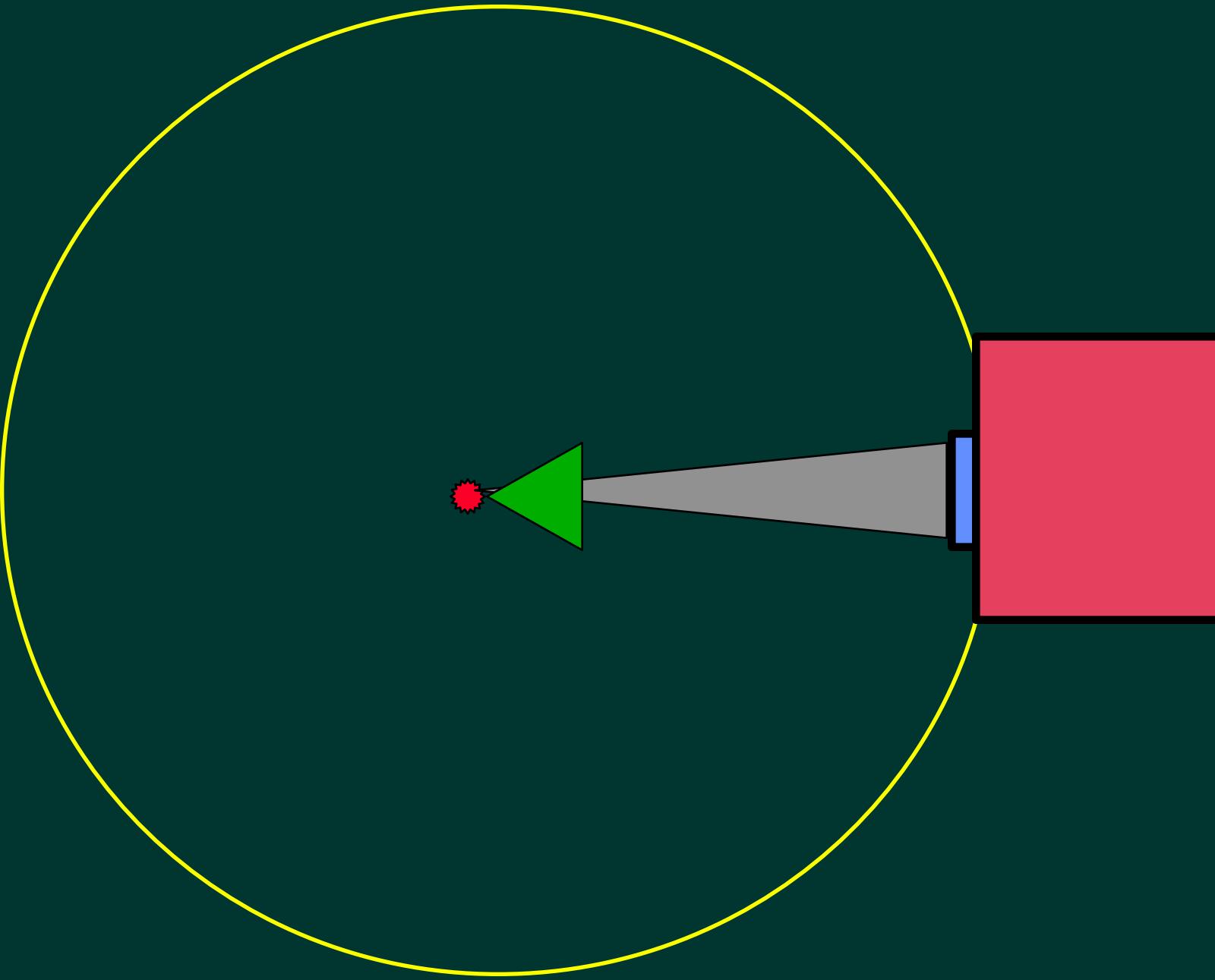








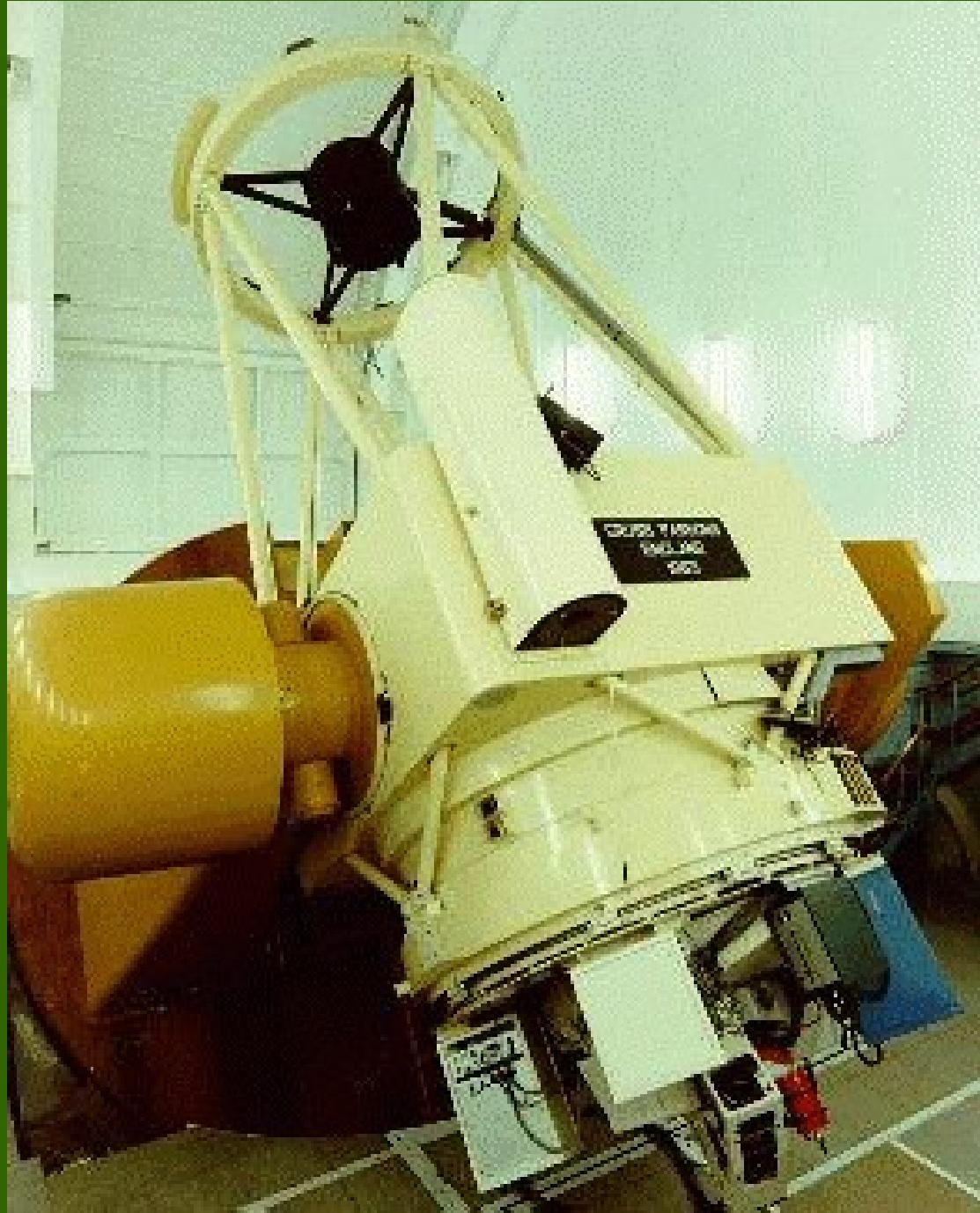




# Bigger is better

- 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)**



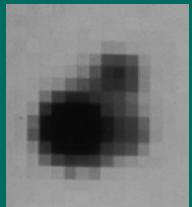
Gemini 8m mirror blank

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



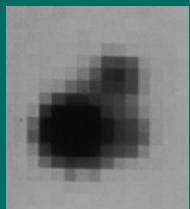
*sharpness versus magnification....*

# *sharpness versus magnification....*

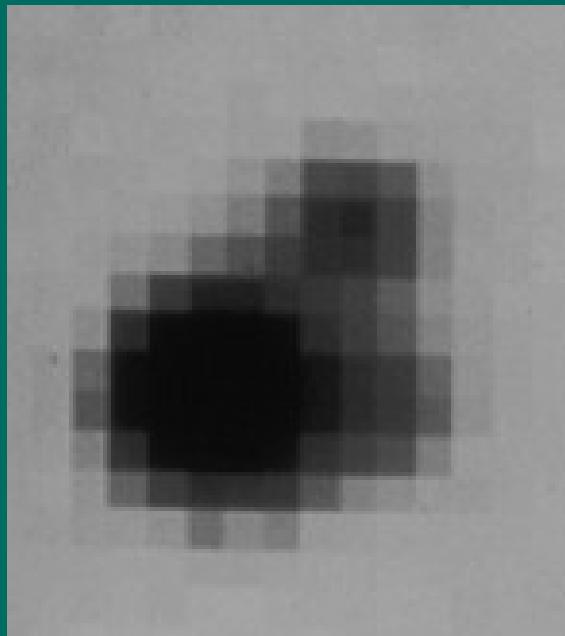


**blurred picture**

# *sharpness versus magnification....*

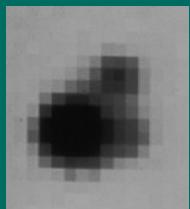


**blurred picture**

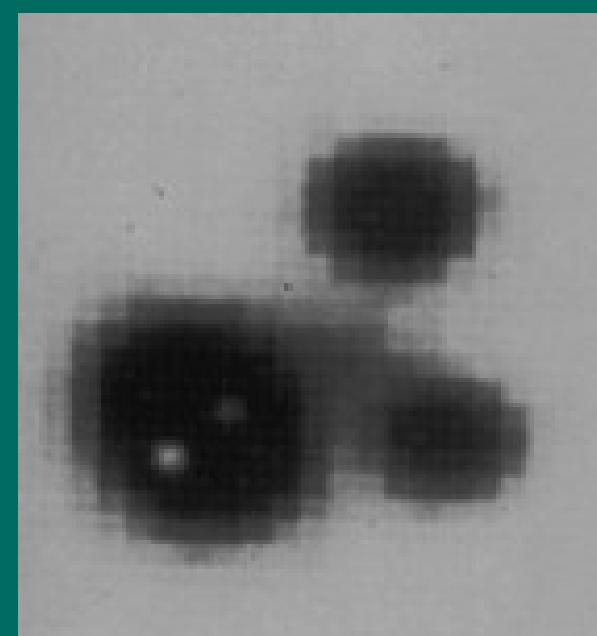
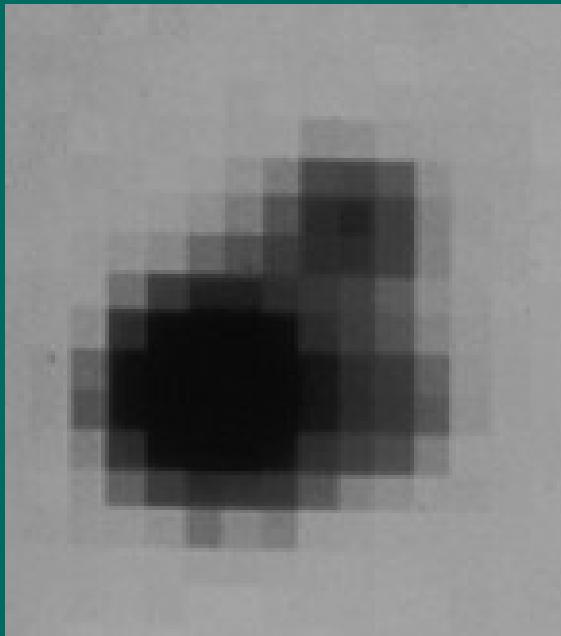


**magnified blurred picture**

# *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 ....

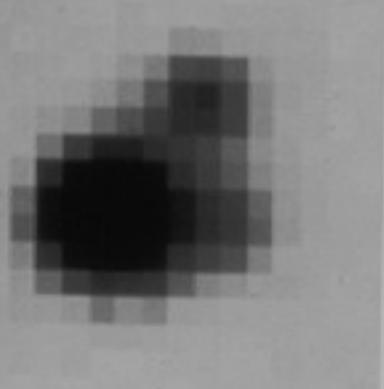


# Hubble Space Telescope launch



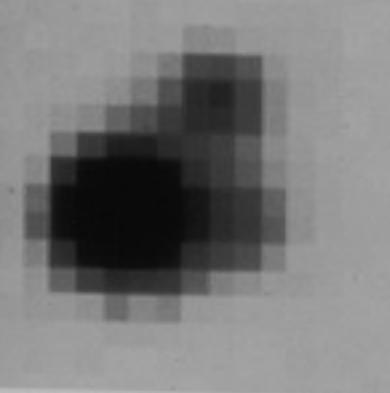
S82E5937 1997:02:19 07:06:57

**Hubble Space Telescope above the Earth**



1980 (200'')  
1.2 sec

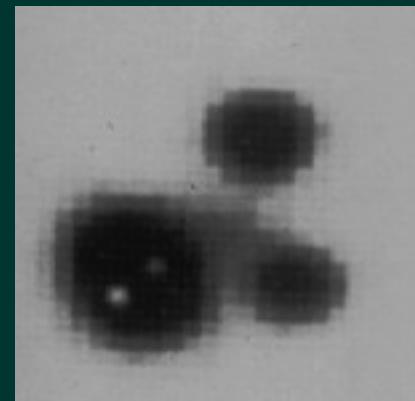
**Palomar on a night  
with good seeing**



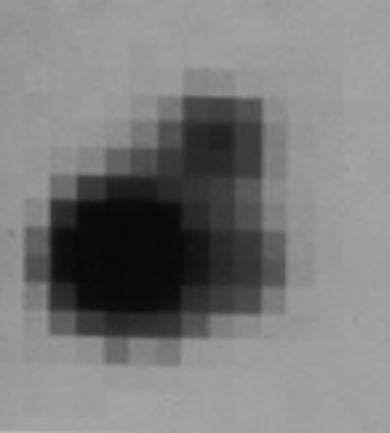
1980 (200'')  
1.2 sec

**Palomar on a night  
with good seeing**

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

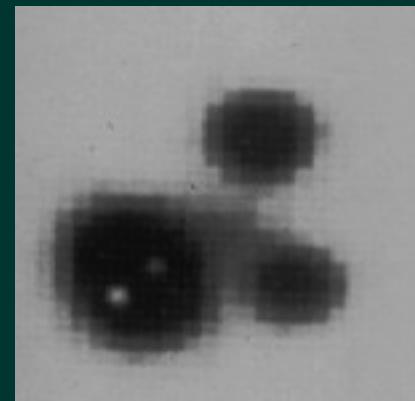


1986 (CFHT)  
0.6 sec

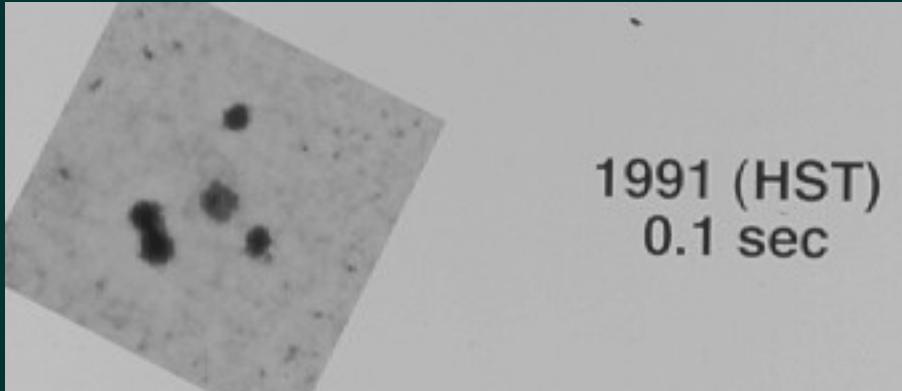


1980 (200'')  
1.2 sec

**Palomar on a night  
with good seeing**



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...**







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



**Sunny La Palma**

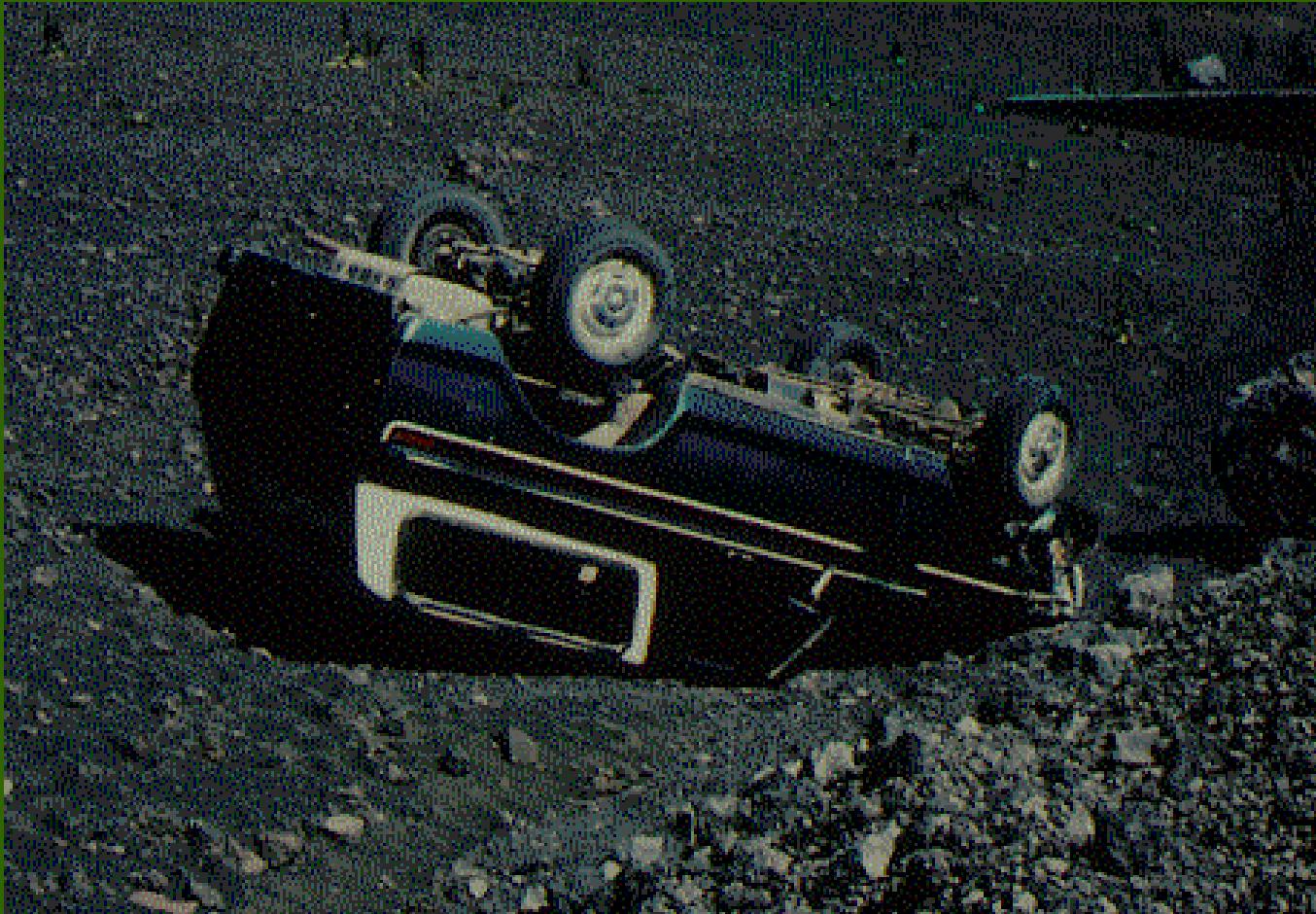
**not quite so sunny after all...**



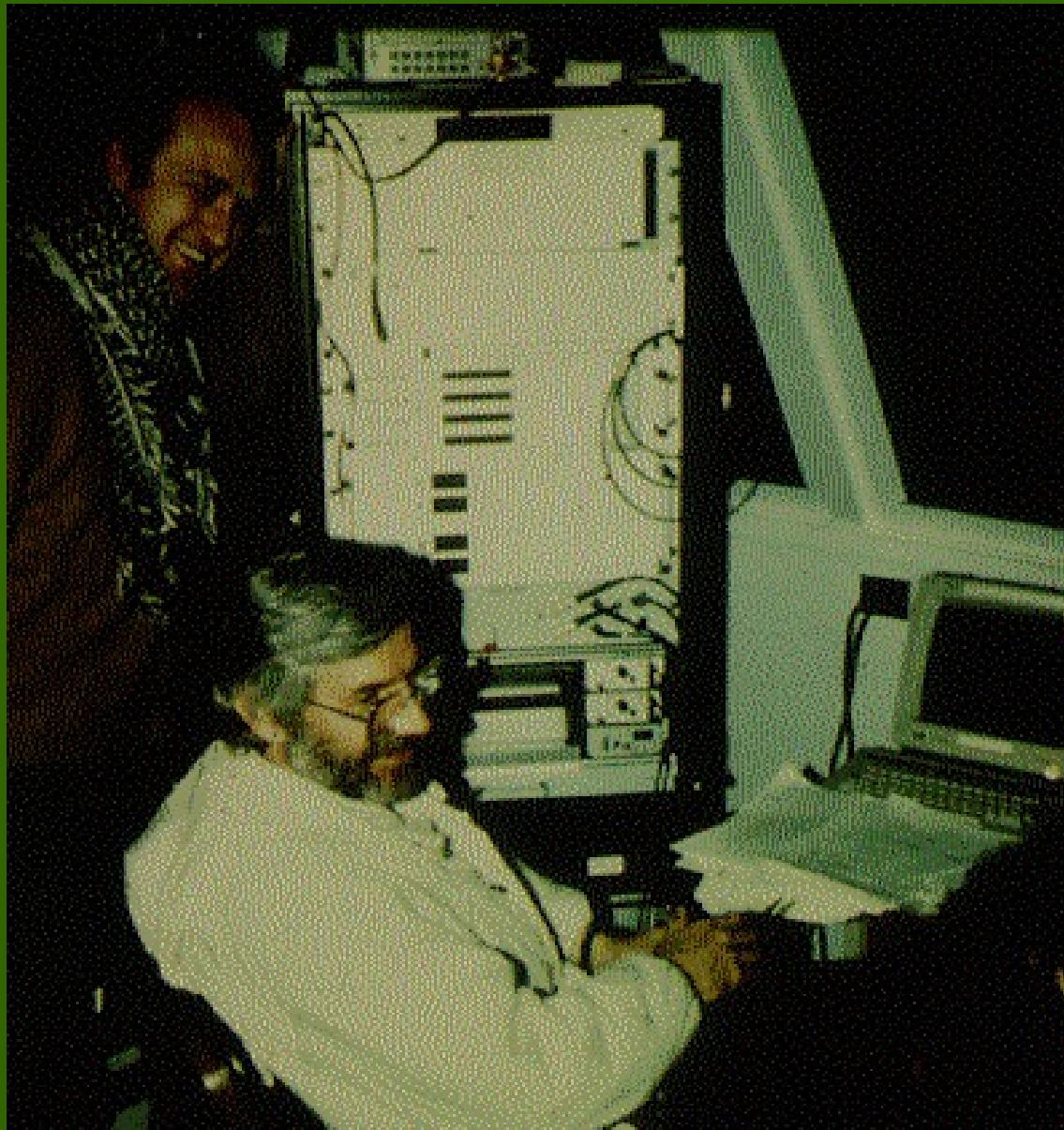
**driving to work ...**



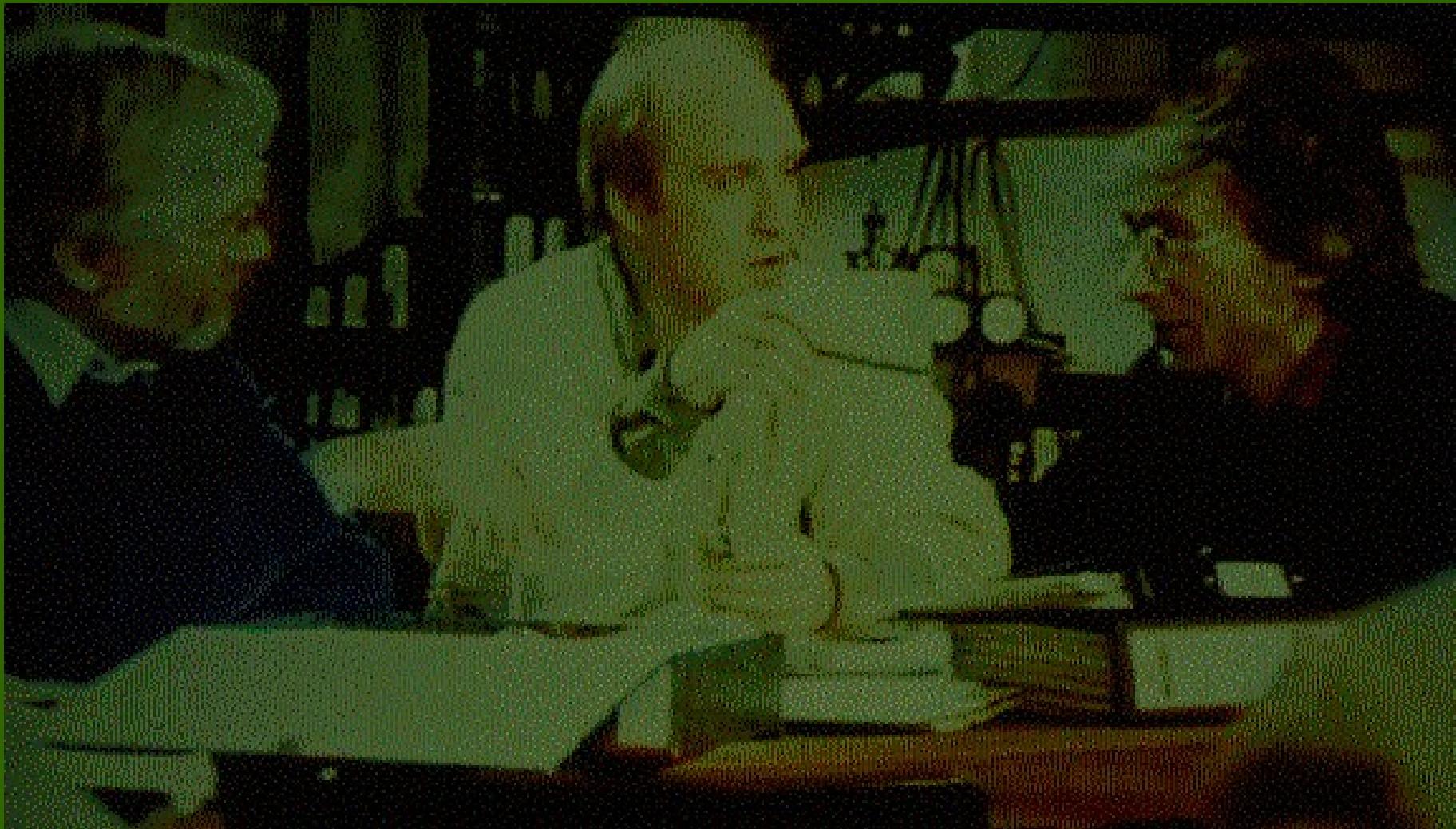
*a slight  
delay...*



elegant surroundings



**argue about the data...**



thinking ....

