

# Telescopes

Physical Sciences

Broward College

Prepared for AST 1002

Horizons in Astronomy

# Objectives

- What are the forms of light?
- Telescopes and optical systems

# Pathways of Light

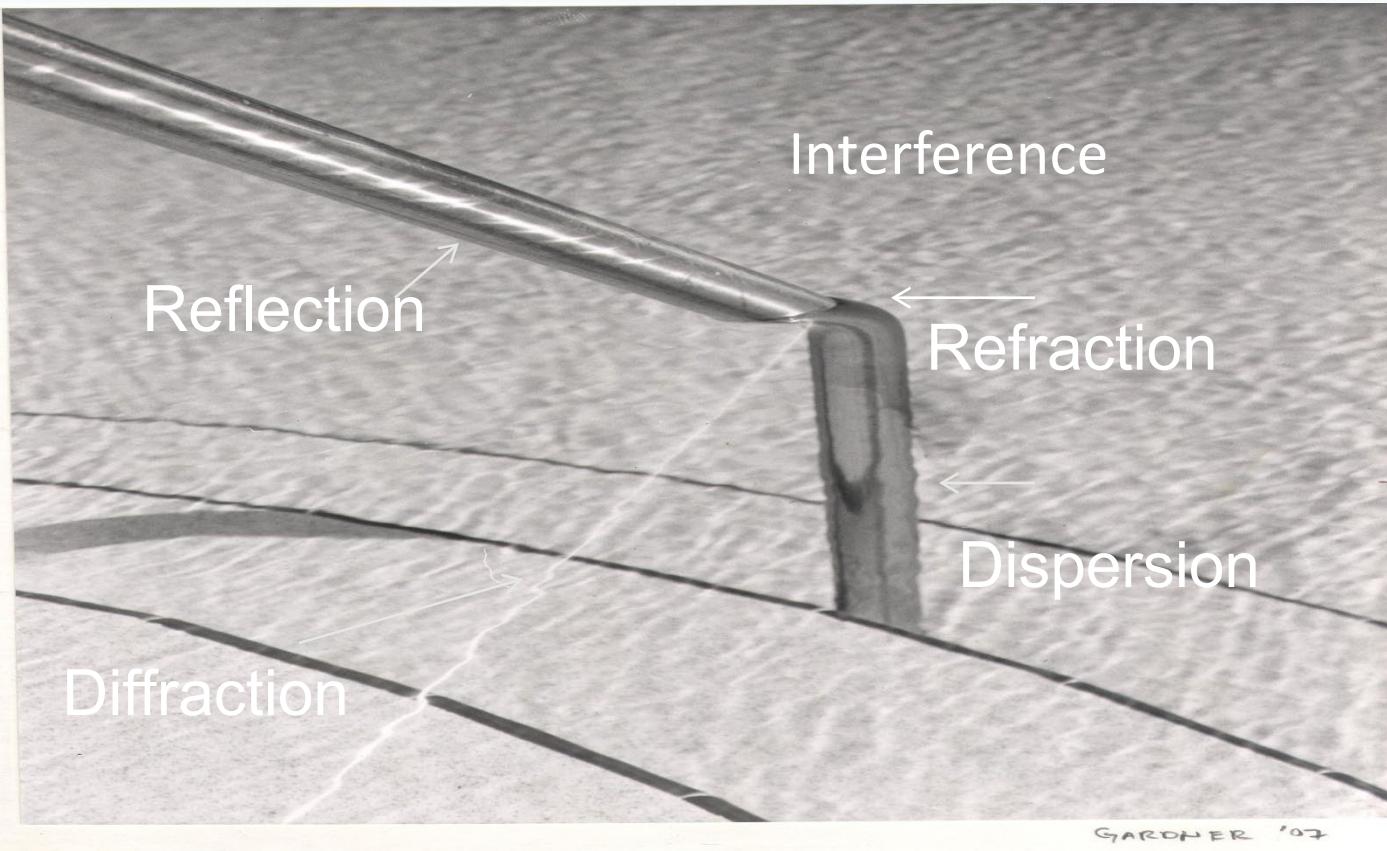


Figure 1. Photography Project, Gardener, 2007

# Refraction/Reflection and Lenses/Mirrors

## Light Rays reflecting off and refracting through a medium.

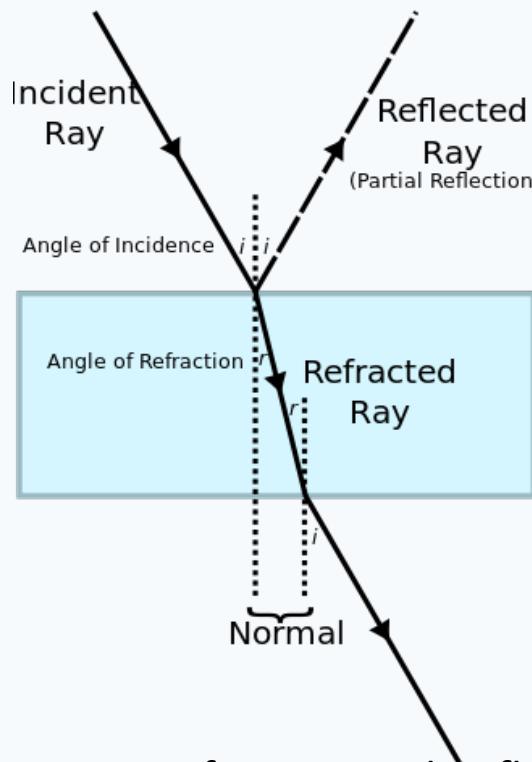


Figure 2. Refraction and Reflection in a medium (Wiki)

## Concave/Convex Mirrors/Lenses

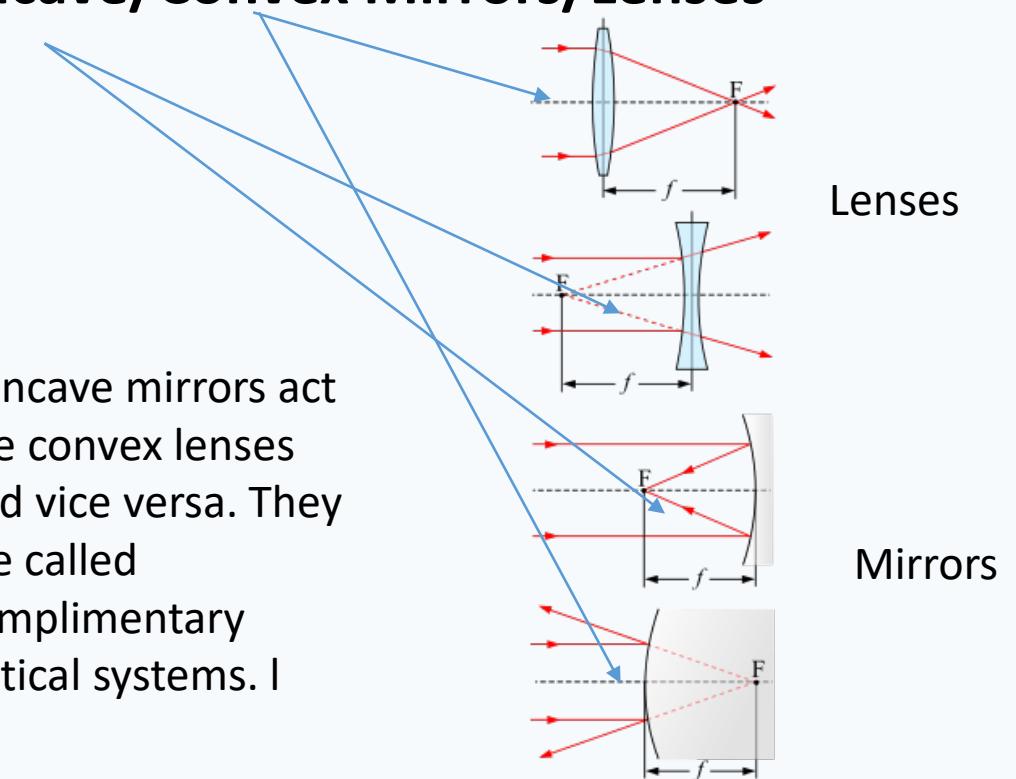
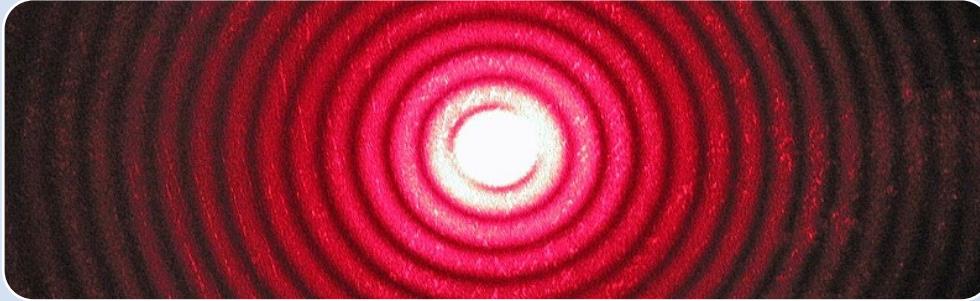


Figure 3. Lenses and Mirrors (Wiki)

# Wave Nature of Light – Diffraction and Interference



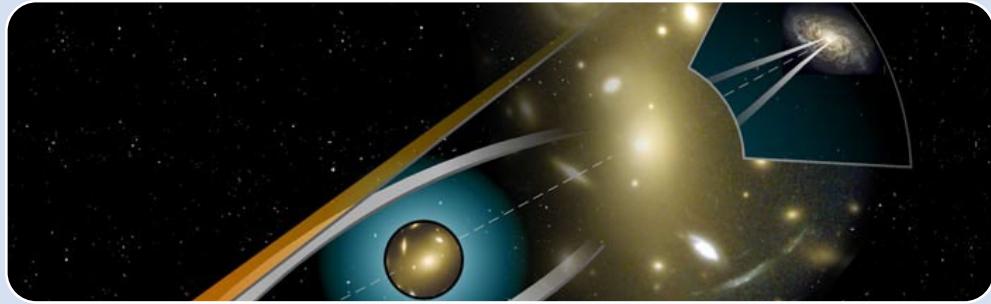
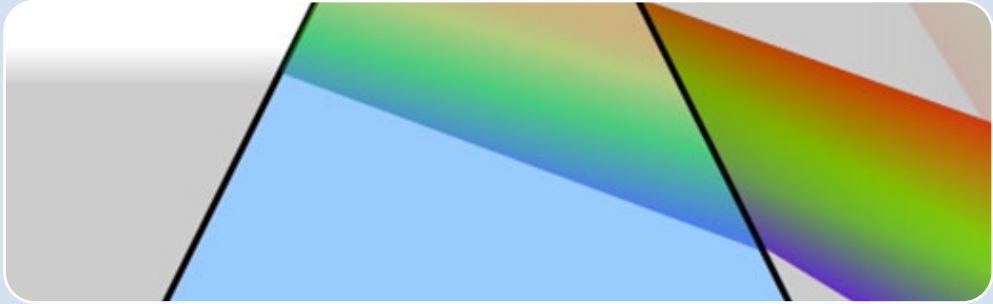
## Diffraction

Christian Huygens first explored the diffraction nature of light. Light reflecting around an opaque object. Diffraction spikes on the star are produced from light bending around stress points in the mirror in the Hubble Telescope. Figure 4. (Wiki)

## Interference

Waves interacting with each other create areas of superposition (addition) and interference (subtraction). Creates interference patterns as we see here. Figure 5. (Wiki)

# Particle Nature of Light – Dispersion and Lensing



## Dispersion

The prism works because of the different energies of the light. The greater the energy of the color bends less towards the normal thus creating a spectrum. Isaac Newton studied this phenomenon when he returned to Cambridge.

Figure 6. (Wiki)

## Lens

Photons are diverted around gravitational objects like pebbles rolling around rocks in a rock slide. A double image is created from the interaction of light from massive objects. Figure 7. (Wiki)

# Interferometer and Spectrometer

## Complex Optical Systems

### Interferometer

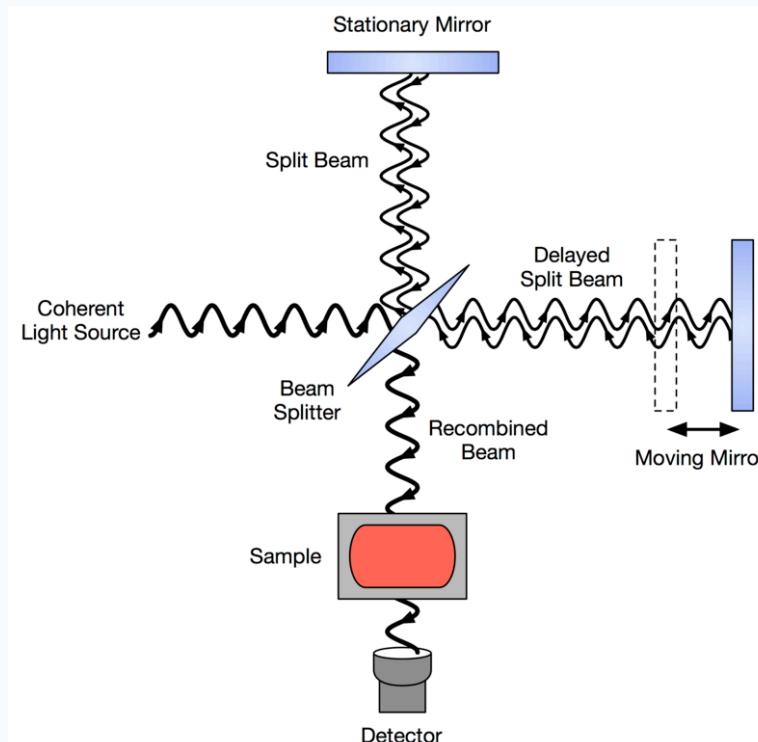
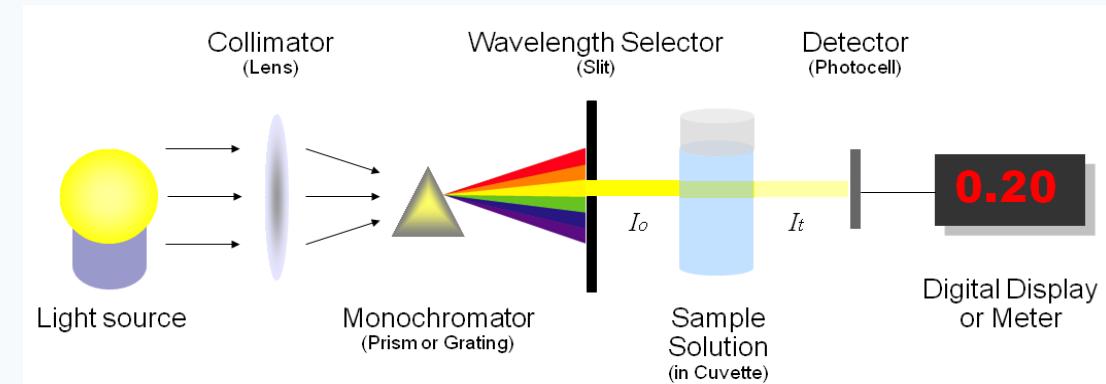


Figure 25. Interferometer (Wiki)

### Spectrometer



We create complex optical systems with mirrors, lenses, diffraction gratings, and prisms. These are used as instruments on telescopes

Figure 26. Spectrometer (Larson, 2105)

# George Ellery Hale

- 1868 – 1938
- Studied at MIT, Harvard, and Berlin
- Appointed director at Kenwood Observatory, Beloit, and was professor at University of Chicago
- Father of the Modern Telescope; built at Mts. Wilson and Palomar and Yerkes
- Suffered psychological problems much of life

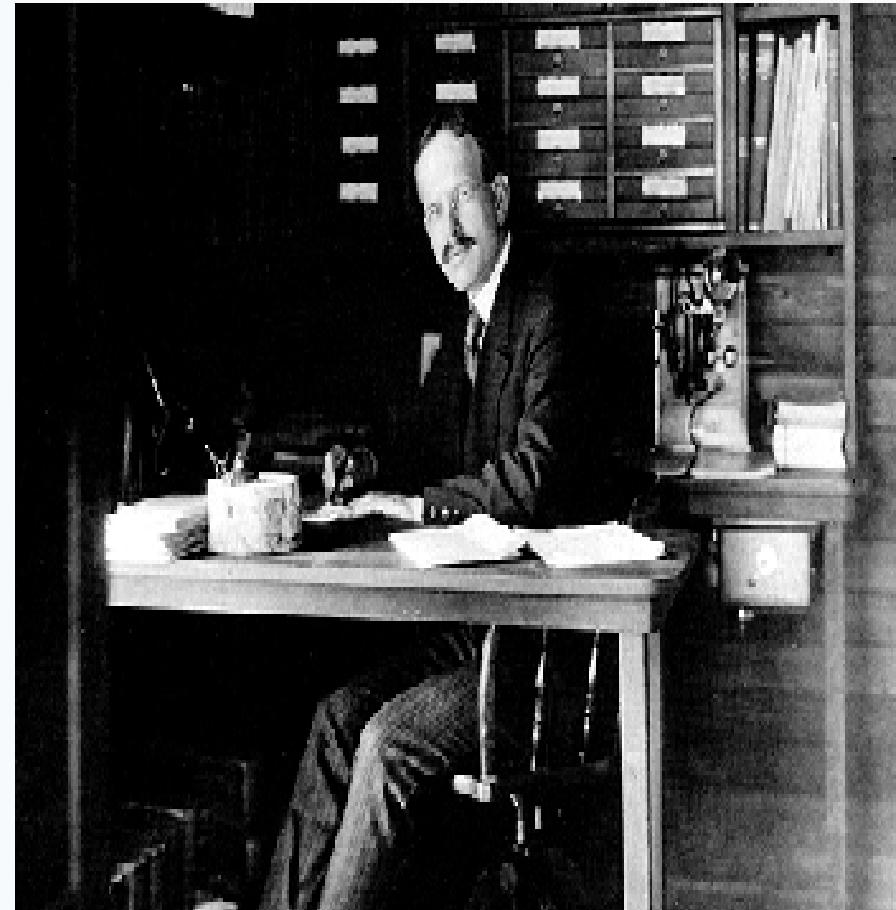


Figure 27. George Ellery Hale (Wiki)

# Refracting Telescopes

- Developed by the Dutch and Galileo
- Has two lenses; main: Objective, secondary: Eyepiece
- Largest: Yerkes Observatory @ 40 inches



Figure 28 Chamberlain Observatory, University of Denver, Rolando Branly, 2011

# Reflecting Telescope

- Developed by Isaac Newton
- Has a primary mirror, possibly a secondary mirror, and lens for an eyepiece
- Largest: Keck @ 10 meters



Figure 29. Lowell Observatory, Arizona, Sean Casey, 2011

# Telescopic Properties and Challenges

## Properties

- Light Gathering Power
- $LGP = (D_1 \setminus D_2)^2$
- F-ratio
  - $f\text{-ratio} = f \setminus D$
- Resolution
  - $TR = (2.52 \times 10^6)(\lambda/D)$
- Magnification
  - $MP = f_o \setminus f_e$

What is the difference in LGP between a 10 meter and a 0.09 meter telescope?

$$LGP = \left(\frac{D_1}{D_2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{10m}{0.9m}\right)^2 = 123X$$

## Challenges

- Bad seeing limits LGP and resolution
- Atmospheric Absorption limits resolution and wavelengths
- Space Astronomy limits which objects you can observe
- Light Pollution

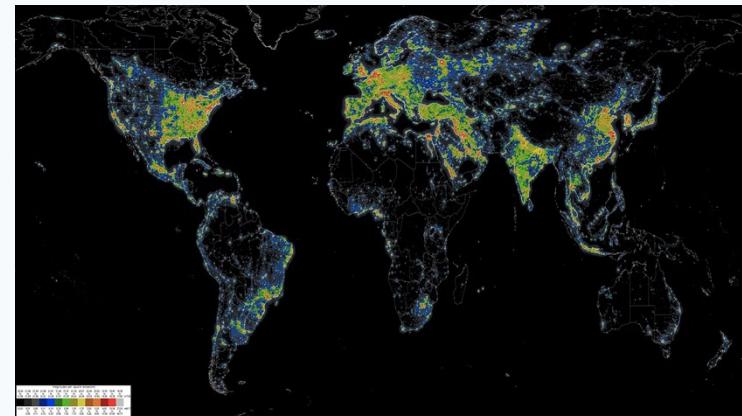


Figure 34. A Nighttime picture of World (Wiki)

# Kitt Peak National Observatory

SARA Observatory

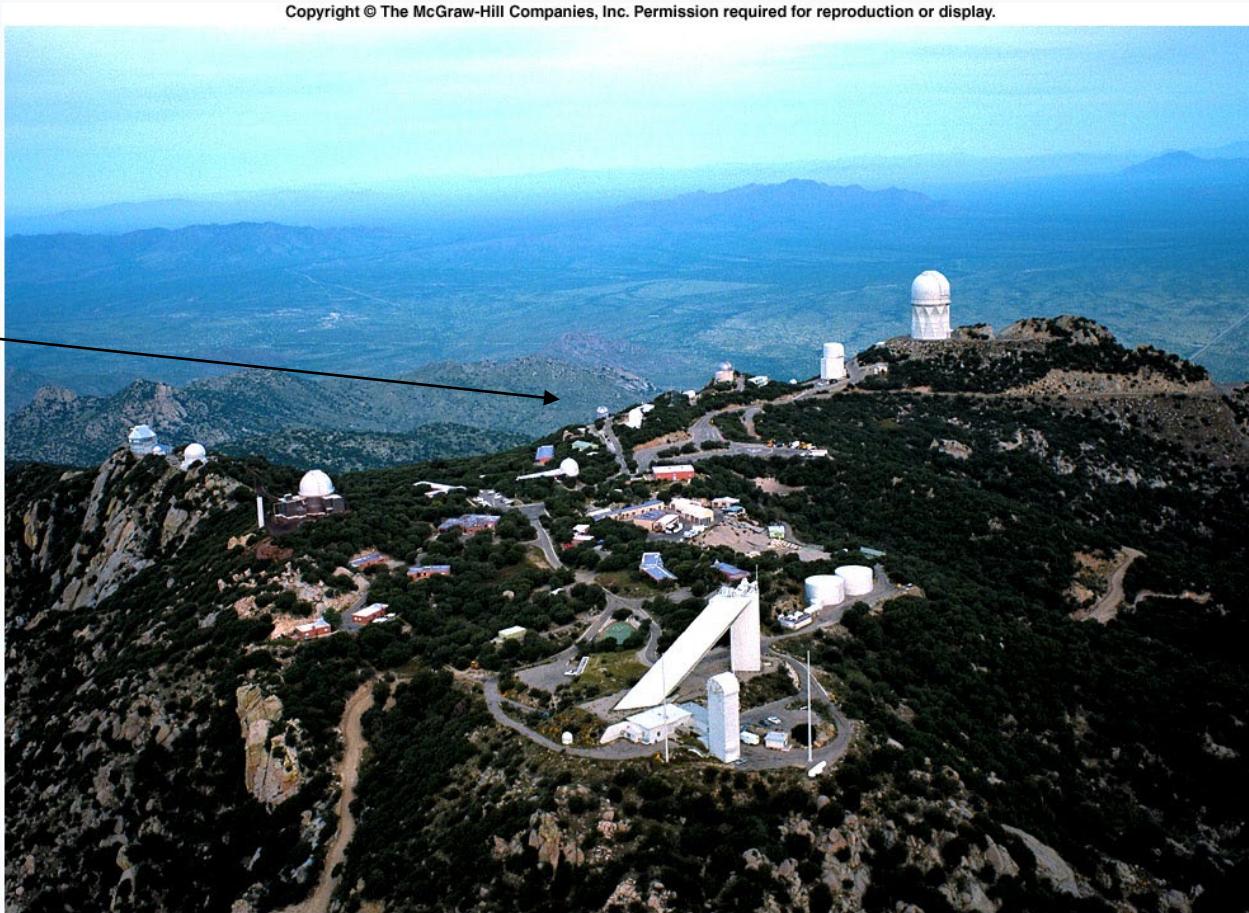


Figure 30. Kitt Peak National Observatory (Fix, 2004)

# Types of Telescopes

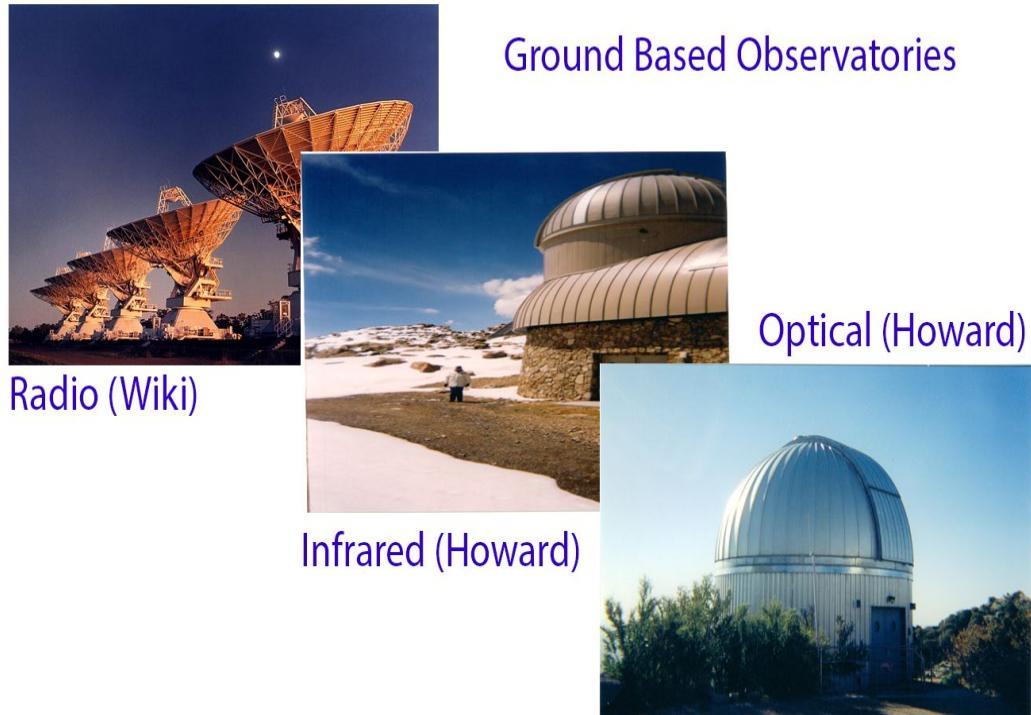


Figure 31. Ground Based Observatories (As Listed)

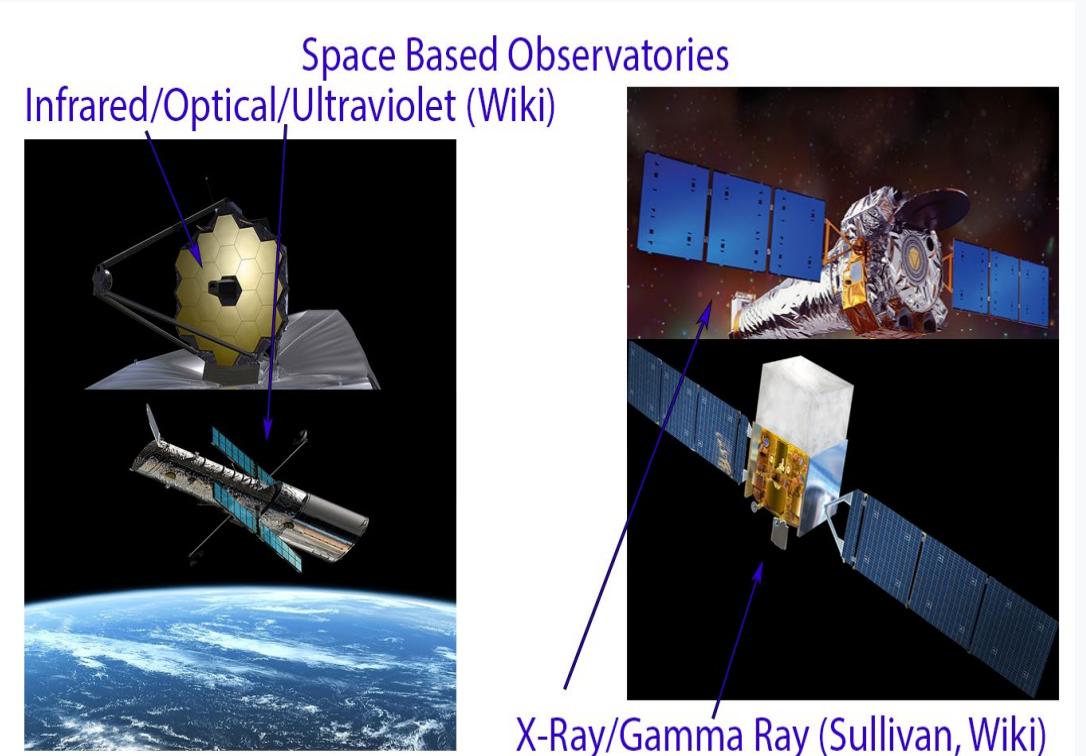
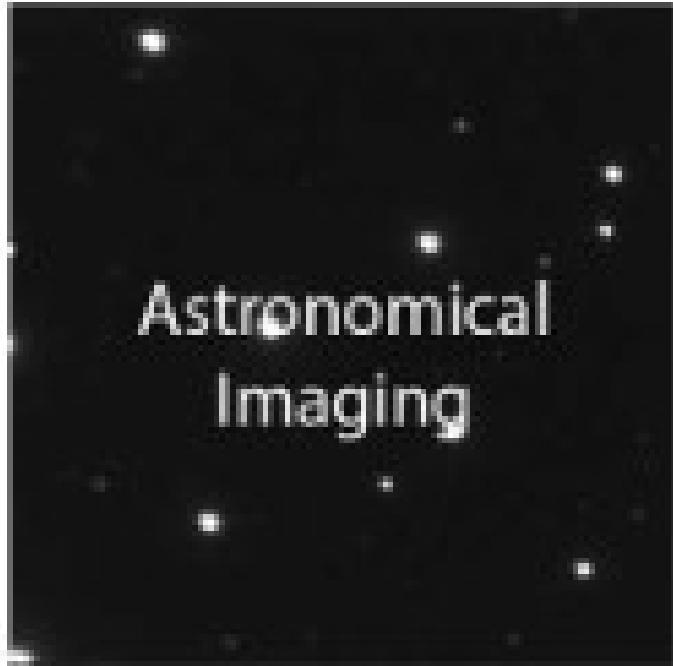


Figure 32. Space Based Observatories (As Listed)

# CCD/CMOS Cameras and Astronomical Images

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- We use mainly Charged Coupled Devices (CCD)/ Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor (CMOS) cameras to obtain Astronomical Images
- To create a scientific image we need three calibration images: bias, dark, and flat.
- Click on the image to see a playlist describing these cameras and the processes to processing these image.

# Book/Course Image References

- Larson, D (2015) *Spectrophotometry* Retrieved from:  
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# Wiki Commons/Wikipedia Image References

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- Interference Pattern: By Wisky - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=15113998>
- Infrared/Optical Space Telescope: By NASA - [https://web.archive.org/web/20100527230418/http://www.jwst.nasa.gov/images\\_artist13532.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20100527230418/http://www.jwst.nasa.gov/images_artist13532.html) (direct link), Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=7732621>
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- Lenses and Mirrors: "Focal-length" by Henrik - Own work. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Wikimedia Commons - <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Focal-length.svg#/media/File:Focal-length.svg>
- Light Pollution: By David Lorenz - <https://djlorenz.github.io/astronomy/lp2020/>, Attribution, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=112176242>
- Optical/UV Space Telescope: By Hubble ESA - The Hubble Space Telescope in orbit, CC BY 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=97339390>

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