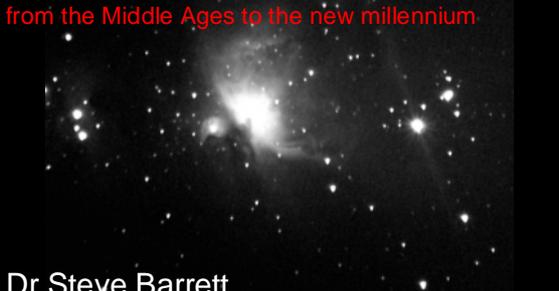


Keeping an Eye on the Universe

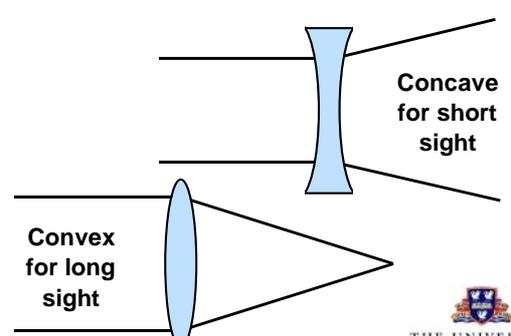
Keeping an Eye on the Universe
The development of the astronomical telescope from the Middle Ages to the new millennium



Dr Steve Barrett

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Spectacle Lenses

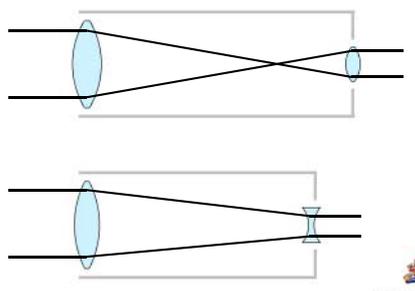


Concave for short sight

Convex for long sight

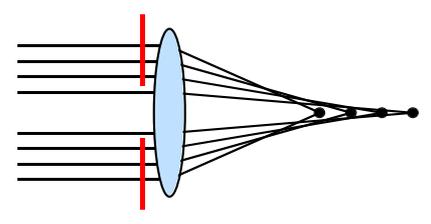
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Galileo and Kepler

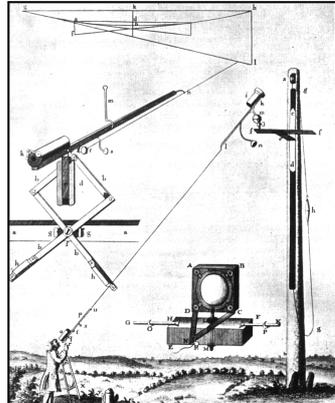
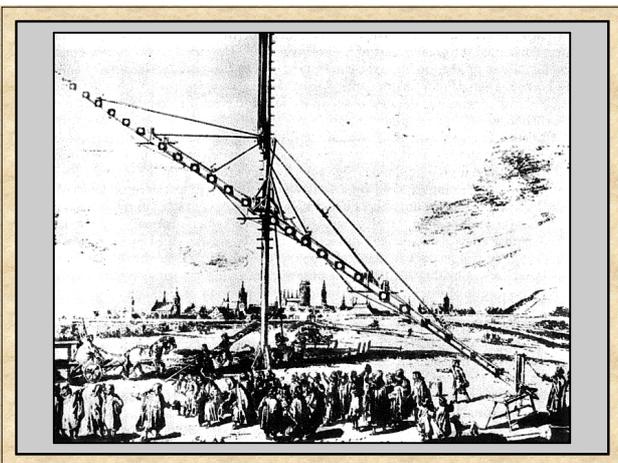


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Spherical Aberration

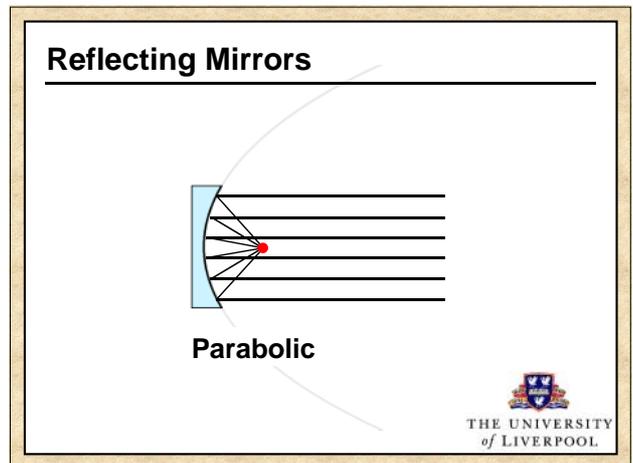
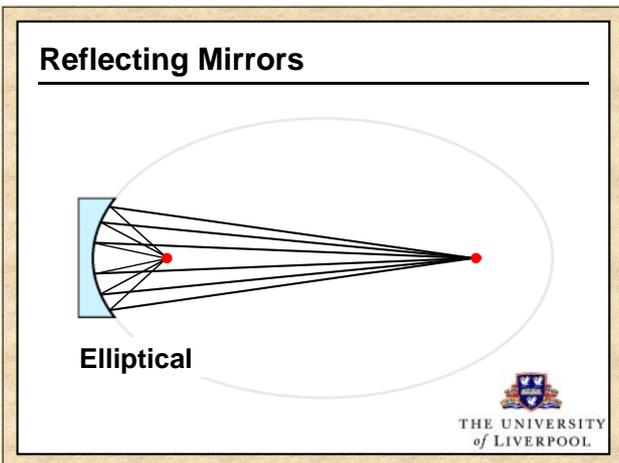
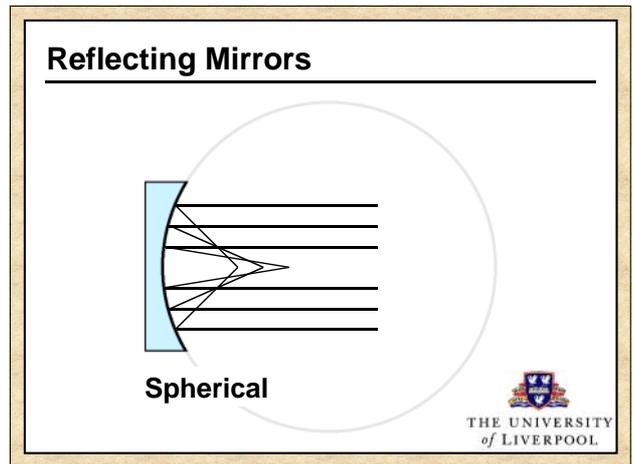
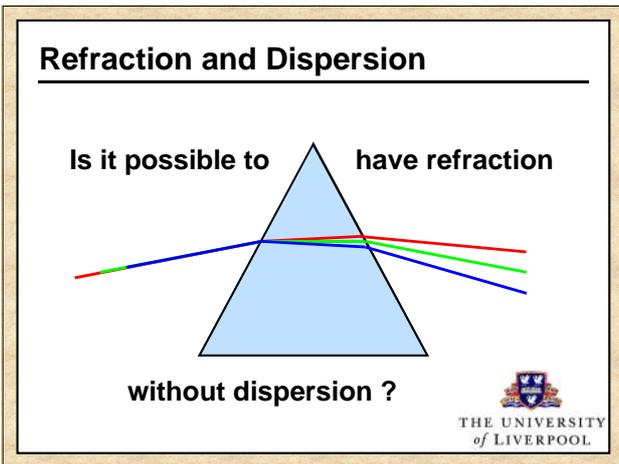
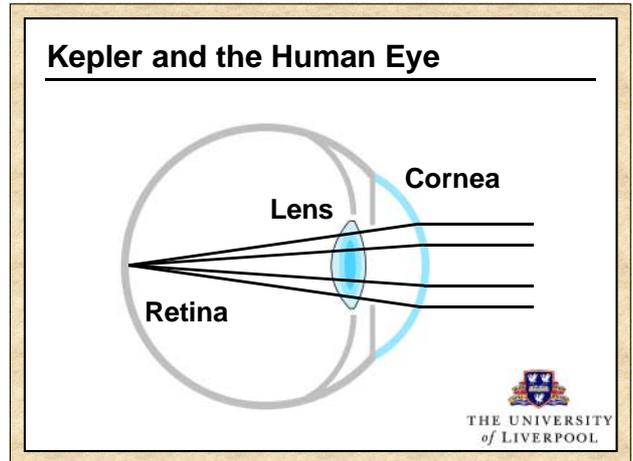
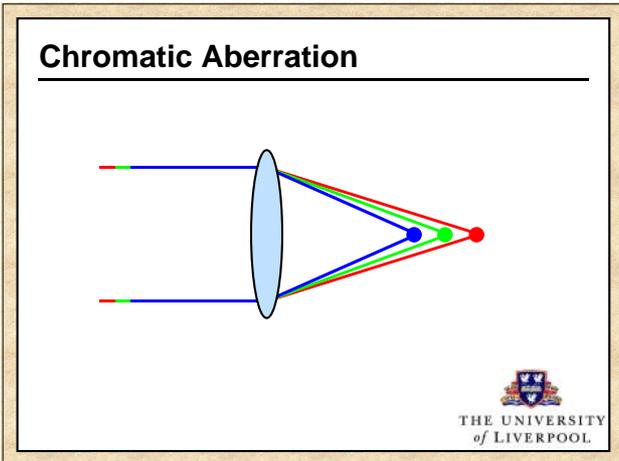


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Keeping an Eye on the Universe



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Reflecting Telescopes

Parabolic

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Newtonian Telescope

Spherical

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Why Spherical?

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Refractors vs Reflectors

1600	Galileo Kepler	↙	Newton Cassegrain
1650	Hevelius	↙	
1700	Hall Dolland	↙	Hadley
1750			
1800			

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Achromatic Lens

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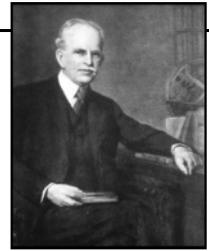
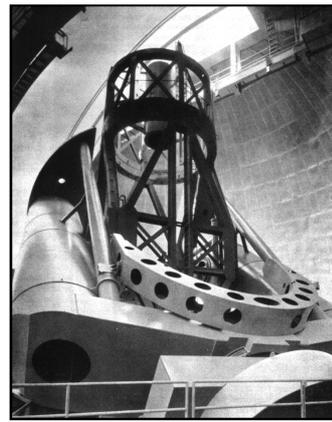
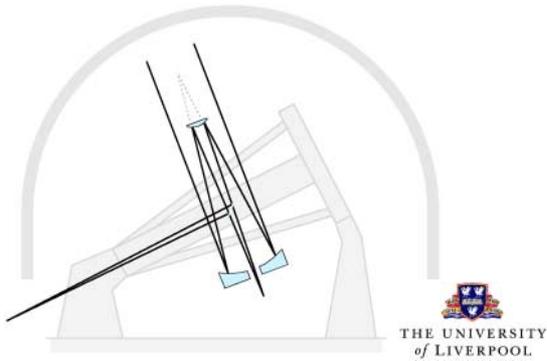
Death of the Refractor

1800	Largest Refractor 6"	Largest Reflector 18"
1850	↓	Silvered Glass
1900	Yerkes 40"	Hooker 100"
1950		Hale 200"
2000		↓

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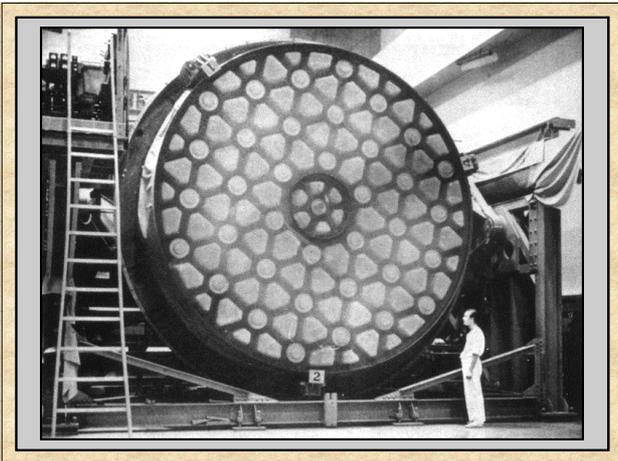
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Hale 5 m Reflector

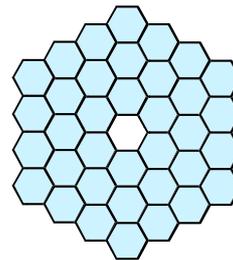


George Hale

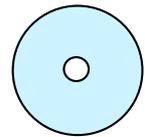
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The New Millennium



Keck 10 m



Hale 5 m

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