Telescopes

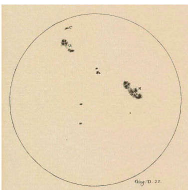
ATI 2014 Lecture 08
Keller and Kenworthy

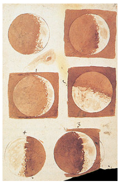
Dutch Telescopes

1608

Hans Lipperhey

Dutch Telescopes





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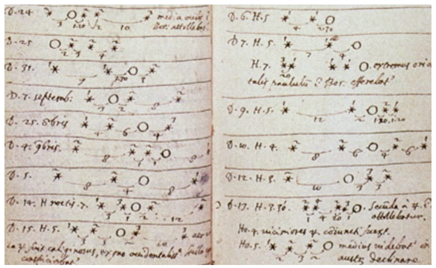
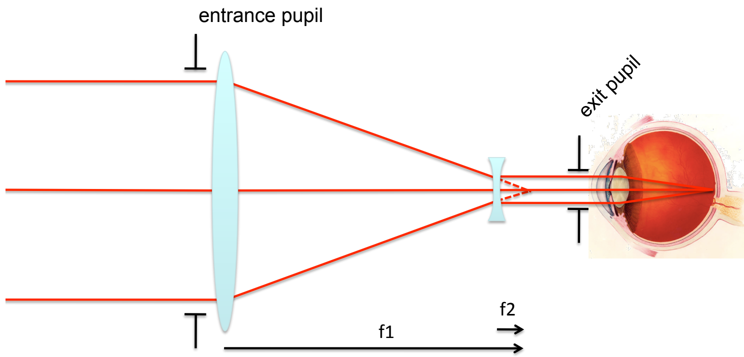


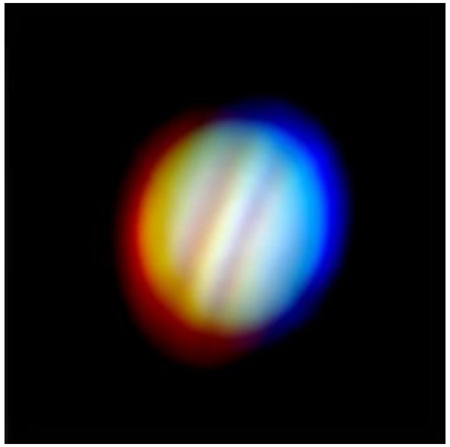
Dutch Telescopes



magnification = f1/f2

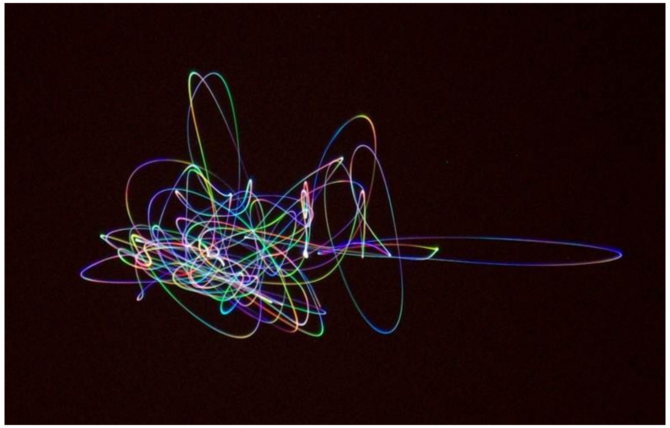
Limitations of refracting telescopes

Chromatic aberration



Limitations of refracting telescopes

Magnification requires stabilisation and guiding



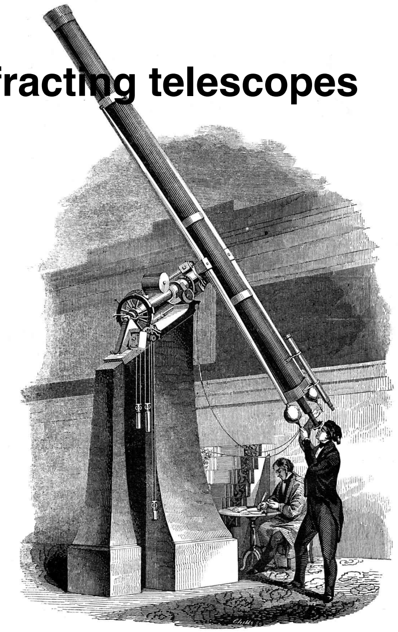
Limitations of refracting telescopes

Weight goes as D^3

Lick refractor 36 inch lens

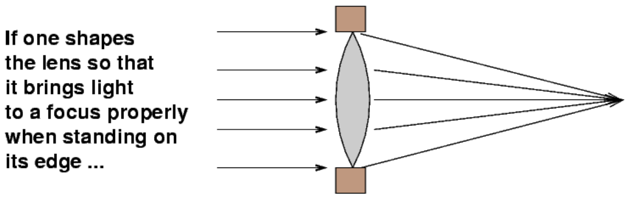
Limitations of refracting telescopes

Long telescope tubes



Limitations of refracting telescopes

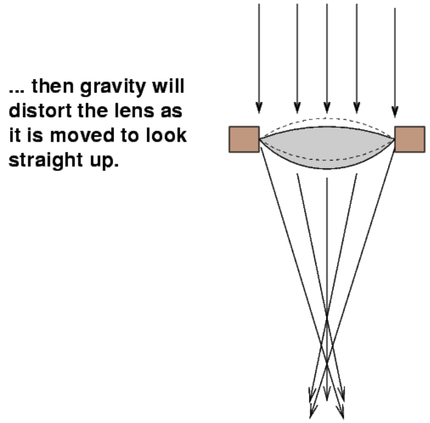
Glass sags under gravity



http://spiff.rit.edu/classes/phys301/lectures/optical_tel/optical_tel.html

Limitations of refracting telescopes

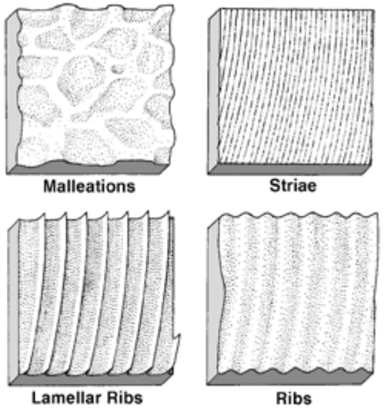
Glass sags under gravity



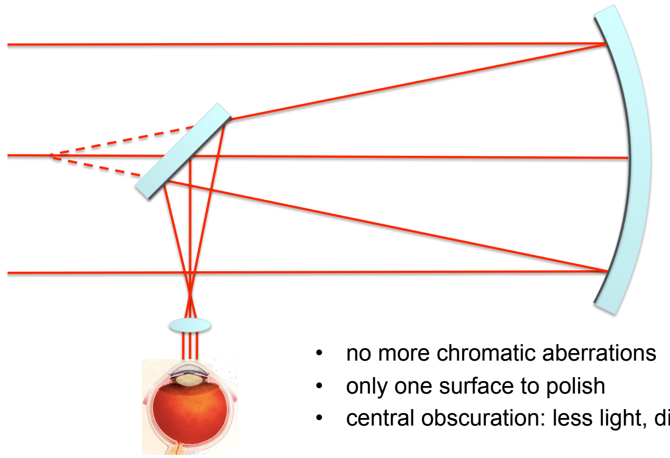
http://spiff.rit.edu/classes/phys301/lectures/optical_tel/optical_tel.html

Limitations of refracting telescopes

Glass homogeneity is difficult to maintain



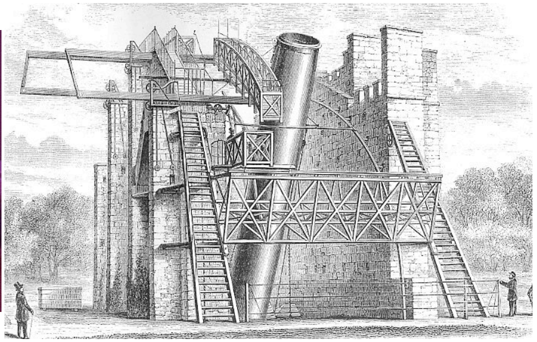
Newtonian Telescope



- no more chromatic aberrations
- only one surface to polish
- central obscuration: less light, diffraction

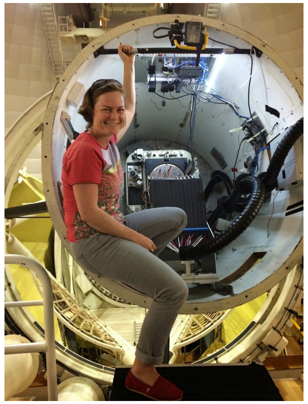
Newtonian Telescope

1668 **1842**

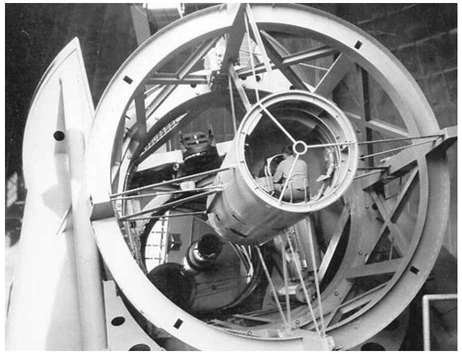


Introducing a Secondary Mirror

Primary focus is awkward to get to



(c) Amanda Bauer



Adding a secondary mirror can relay the focus to a more convenient location!

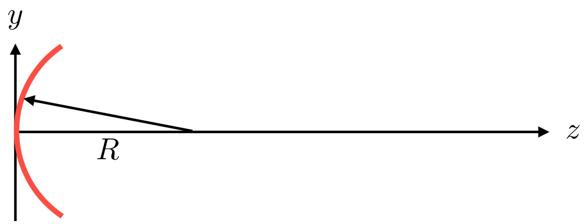
The family of conic mirrors

All these curves can be parameterised with one equation:

$$y^2 - 2Rz + (1 - e^2)z^2 = 0$$

Conic constant K is defined as:

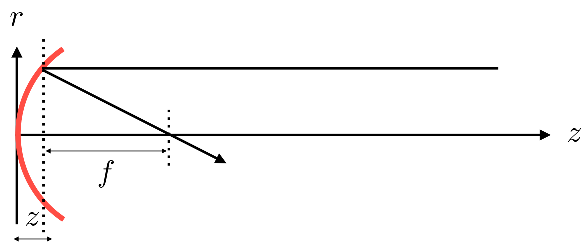
$$K = -e^2$$



focal distance with r

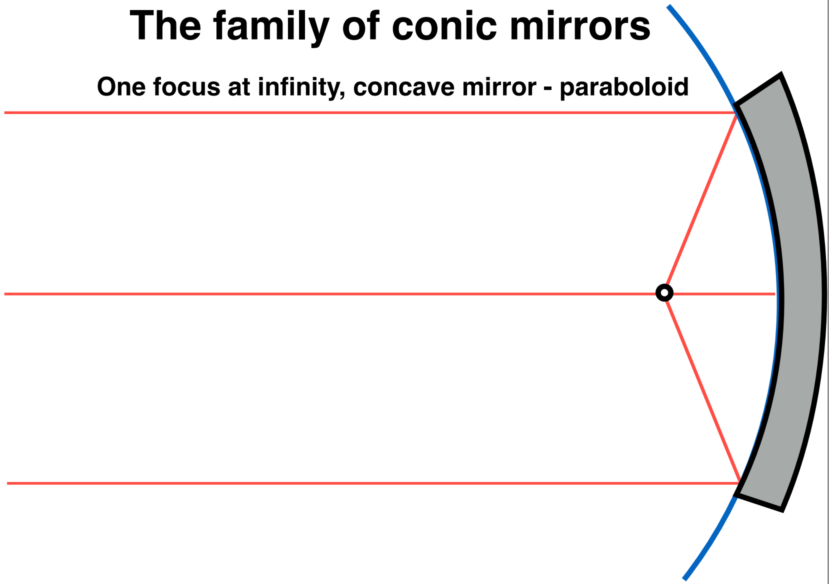
For all conics, the rays come to a focus at distance z:

$$z = \frac{R}{1+K}\left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}(1+K)\right)^{1/2}\right]$$



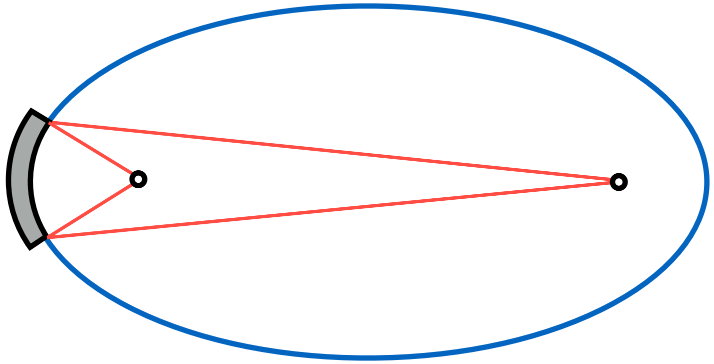
The family of conic mirrors

One focus at infinity, concave mirror - paraboloid

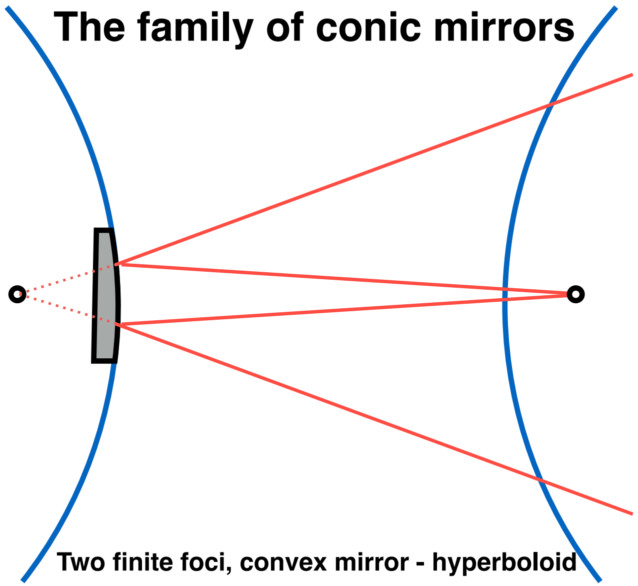


The family of conic mirrors

Two finite foci, concave mirror - ellipsoid

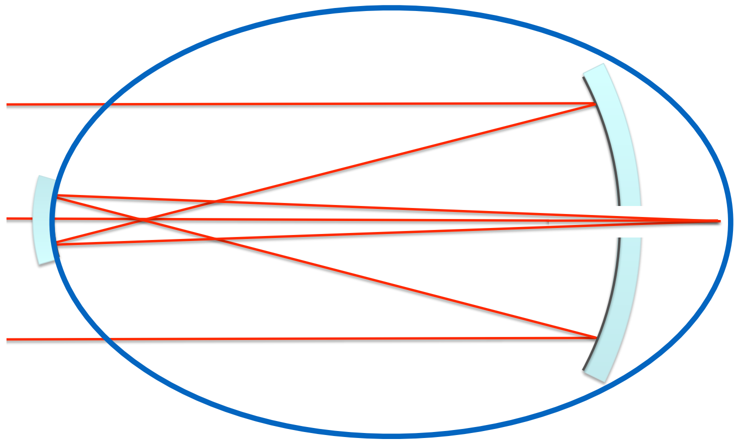


The family of conic mirrors

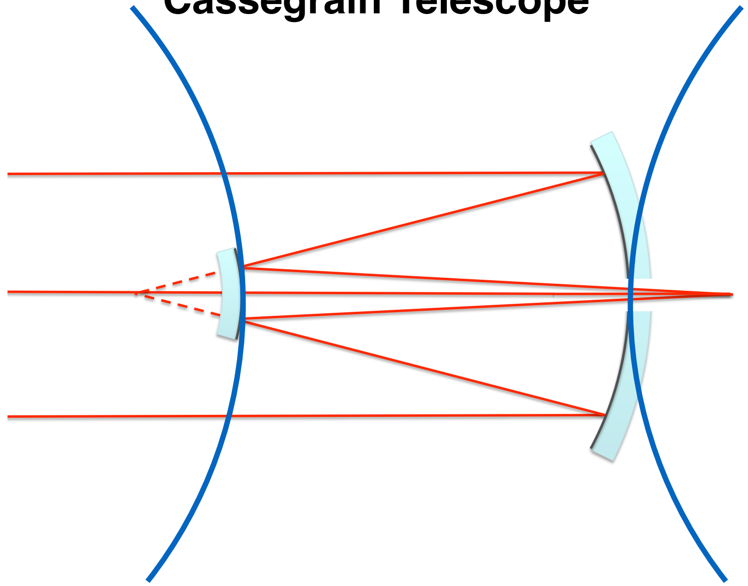


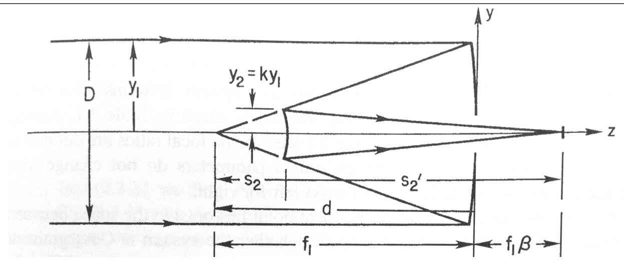
Two finite foci, convex mirror - hyperboloid

Gregorian Telescope

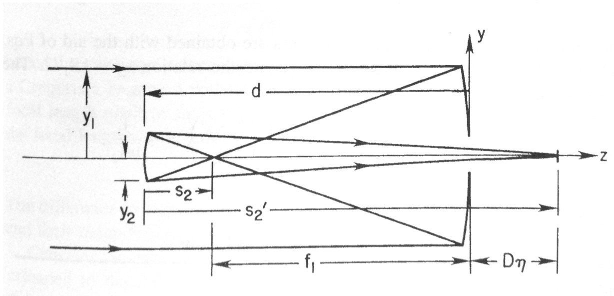


Cassegrain Telescope





Normalized Parameters for Two-Mirror telescopes



Normalized Parameters for Two-Mirror telescopes

$k = y_2/y_1$ = ratio of ray heights at mirror margins
$\rho = R_2/R_1$ = ratio of mirror radii of curvature
$m = -s_2'/s_2 = f/f_1$ =transverse magnification of secondary
$f_1\beta = D\eta$ = back focal distance, or distance from vertex of primary mirror to final focal point
β and η, back focal distance in units of f_1 and D, respectively
$F_1 = |f_1|/D$ = primary mirror focal ratio
$W = (1-k)f_1$ = distance from secondary to primary mirror = location of telescope entrance pupil relative to the secondary when the primary mirror is the aperture stop
mkf_1 = distance from secondary to focal surface
$F = |f|/D$ = system focal ratio, where f is telescope focal length

$$m = \frac{\rho}{\rho - k} \qquad \rho = \frac{mk}{m-1} \qquad k = \frac{1+\beta}{m+1}$$

Cassegrain Telescope

Short telescope with long focal length

Effective focal length:

$$f_{eff} = \frac{f_1 f_2}{f_1 - f_2 - d}$$

Secondary magnification:

$$m = f_{eff}/f_1 = s_2'/s_2$$

And so....

$$f_{eff} = d + b + md$$

Field curvature in all two-mirror telescopes

$$\frac{1}{r_f} = \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}$$

Concave focal plane towards the sky

Classical Cassegrain

Classical Cassegrain balances K_1 and K_2 to remove SPHERICAL ABERRATION

$$K_1 = -1$$

Paraboloidal primary

$$K_2 = -\left(\frac{m+1}{m-1}\right)^2$$

Hyperboloidal secondary

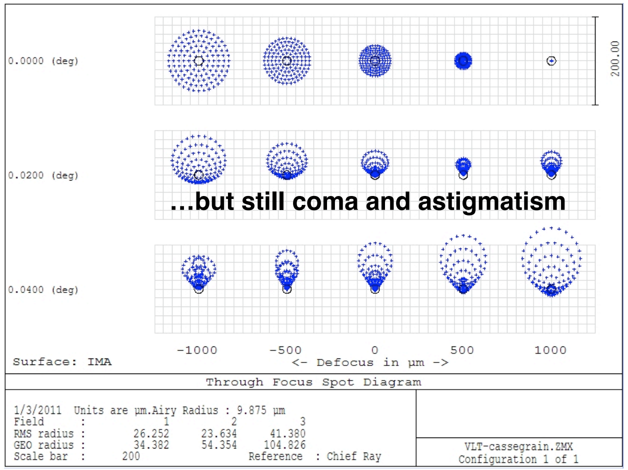
…but still coma and astigmatism

Classical Cassegrain

Classical Cassegrain balances K_1 and K_2 to remove SPHERICAL ABERRATION

VLT as classical Cassegrain

$K_1 = -1$
$K_2 = -1.62$

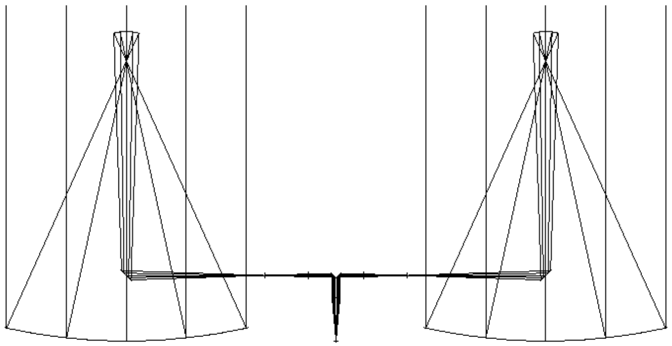


…but still coma and astigmatism

Gregorian astronomical telescopes

Classical Gregorian uses elliptical secondary

Much longer than equivalent Cassegrain! So why use it?

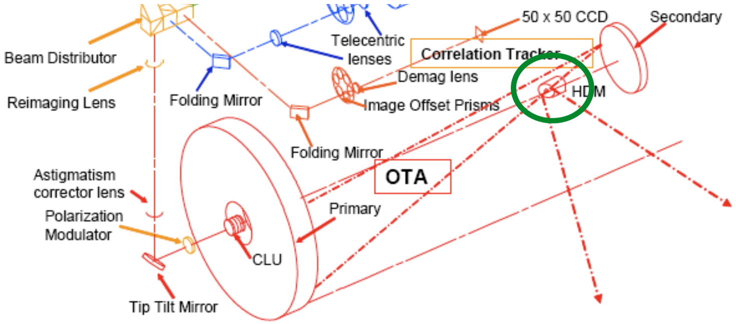


adaptive secondary calibrated from intermediate focus

LBT

Gregorian solar telescopes

Much longer than equivalent Cassegrain! So why use it?



Focus at primary mirror means that you can have a HEAT STOP

Ritchey-Chrétien Telescope

Infinite combination of K1 and K2 for zero spherical

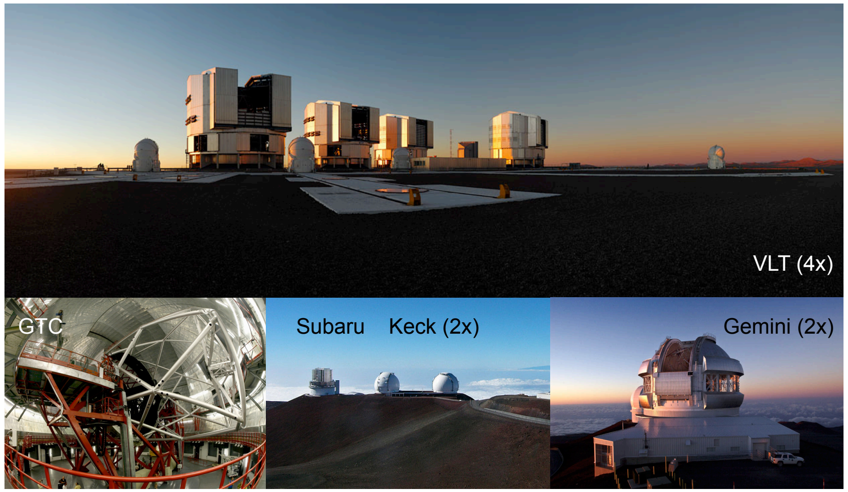
Can cancel spherical and coma with the right values

$$K_1 = -1 - \frac{2(1+\beta)}{m^2(m-\beta)}$$

and:

$$K_2 = -\left(\frac{m+1}{m-1}\right)^2 - \frac{2m(m+1)}{(m-\beta)(m-1)^3}$$

Ritchey-Chrétien Telescopes

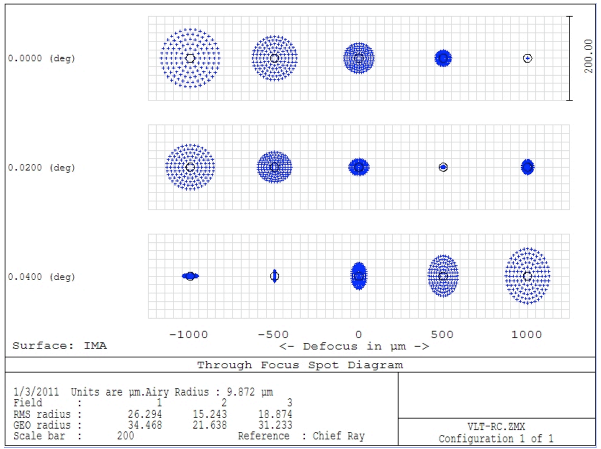


Ritchey-Chrétien Telescope

Infinite combination of K1 and K2 for zero spherical

VLT

K_1 = -1.0046
K_2 = -1.66926

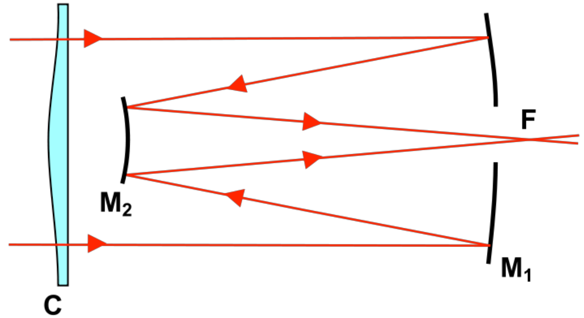


Making the conics

Conic	Testing	Why?
Spherical	Very easy	Single conjugate point easy for interferometer
Paraboloidal	Easy	Double pass with a mirror can test like spherical
Ellipsoidal	Easy	Two foci, but one mirror to get back to conjugate
Hyperboloidal	Difficult	Need a Hindle sphere test - no accessible focus

Wide field telescopes

Maksutov corrector plate widens the field of view

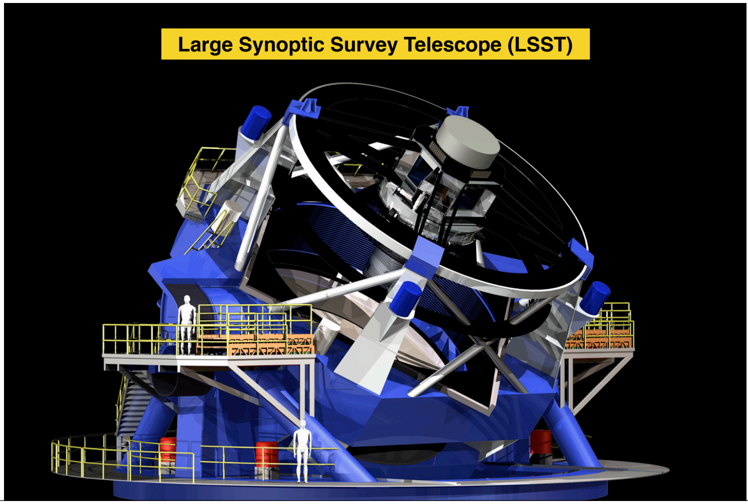


Schmidt-Cassegrain

Wide field telescopes

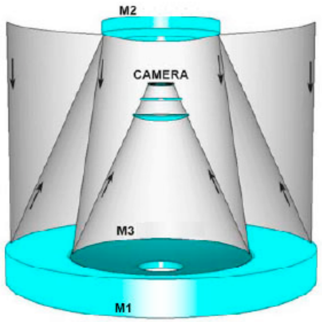
Three Mirror Anastigmat (TMA)

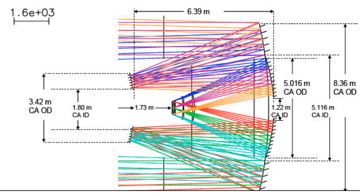
fixes spherical, coma, astigmatism with three conic constants



Wide field telescopes

M1 and M3 polished out of same blank!





LSS

Two Mirror Telescope aberrations

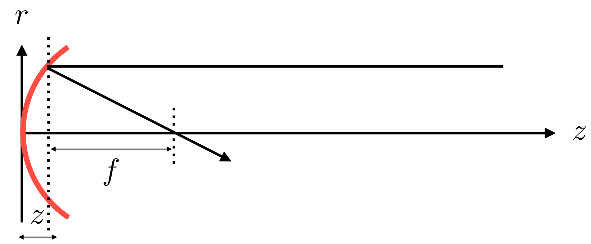
On-axis aberrations are SPHERICAL

Off-axis aberrations include:
coma, astigmatism, and field distortion

focal distance with r

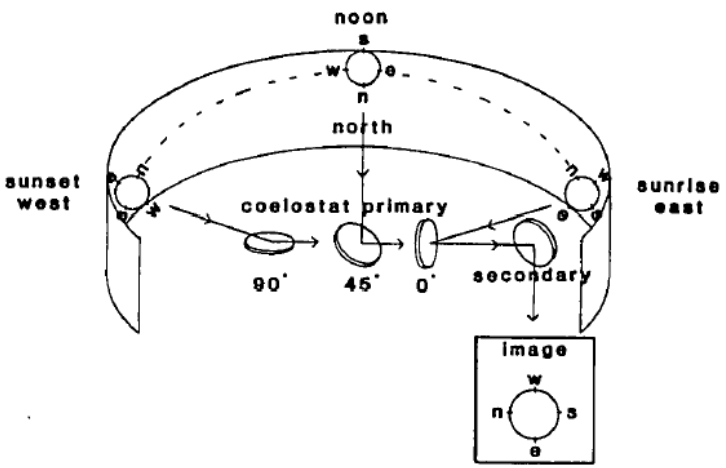
You can expand the power series
and keep only the first two terms:

$$f = \frac{R}{2} - \frac{(1+K)r^2}{4R} - \frac{(1+K)(3+K)r^4}{16R^3} - \ldots$$



Derotation

Sky rotates with hour angle



Rotation speed is variable

Sky rotates with hour angle

- δ = source declination
- φ = telescope lattitude

- alt-az at Cassegrain focus:

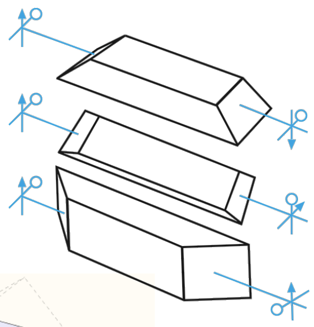
$$\cos\vartheta_{Cass} = \frac{\sin\varphi - \sin(alt)\sin\delta}{\cos(alt)\cos\delta}$$

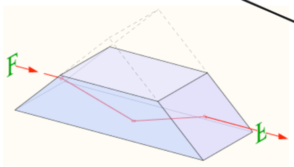
- alt-az at Nasmyth (or Coudé) platform:
  $\vartheta_{Nasmyth} = alt - \vartheta_{cass.}\ (- az)$

Derotating the field of view

Sky rotates with hour angle

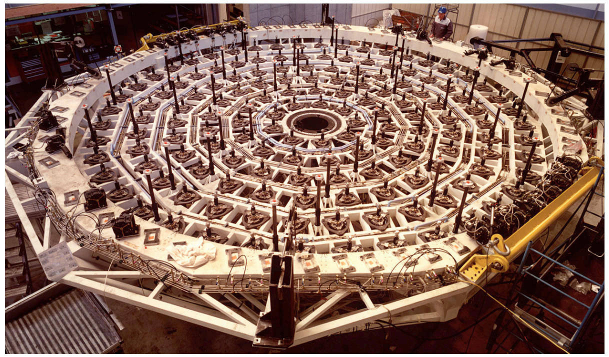
- rotate entire instrument
- derotator
  - K-mirror
  - Dove prism
  - anything rotatable with an odd number of reflections





Cooling Primary Mirrors

Thin primary mirrors deform, so active support required

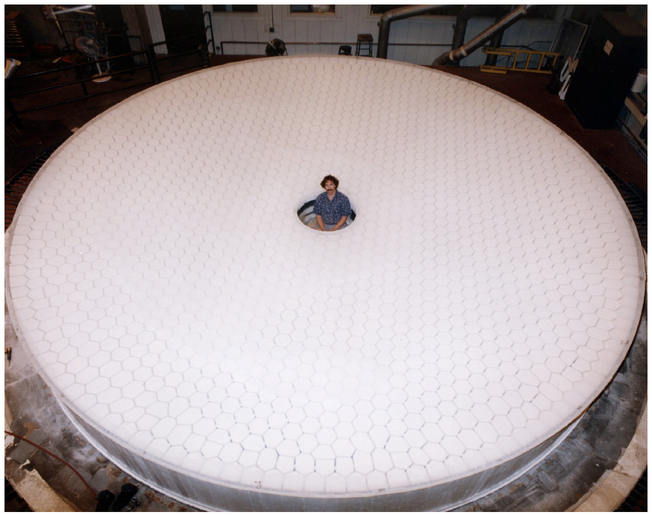


Temperature control with air jet cooling

Arizona Mirror Laboratory

Largest Monolithic Mirrors

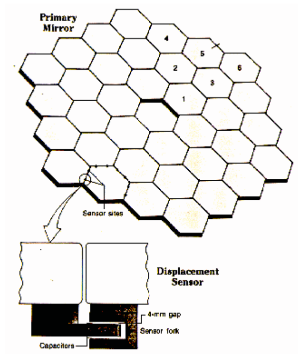
Spin-casting mirrors in Arizona

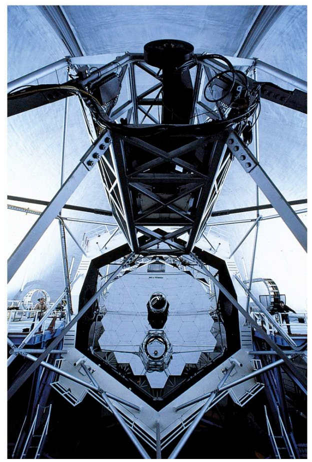


Segmented Primary Mirrors

Individual mirrors easy to manufacture

Keck I and II

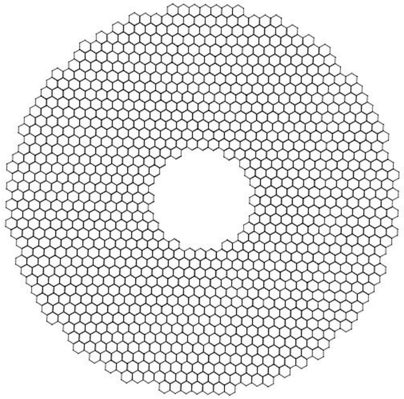


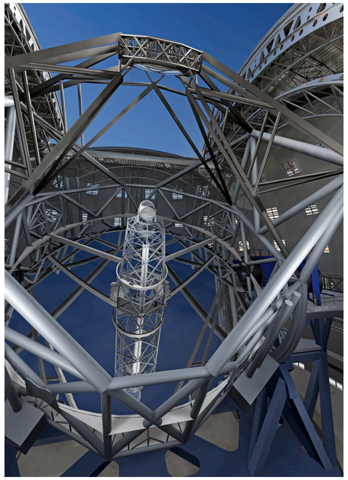


Segmented Primary Mirrors

Individual mirrors easy to manufacture

E-ELT: 984 1.4-m segments

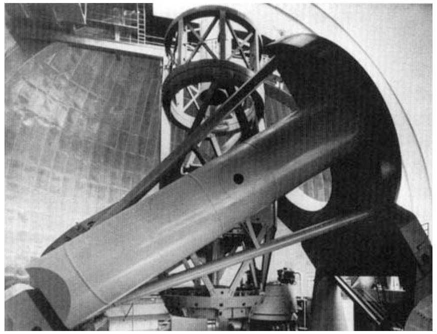




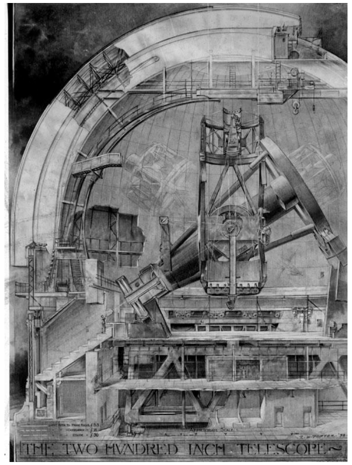
Equatorial Mounts

Only one axis to guide

- equatorial (RA, dec)



Hale 200” @ Palomar



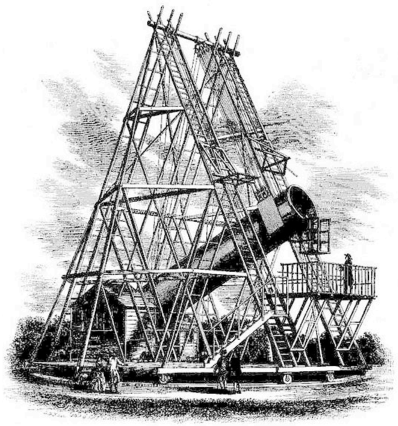
Equatorial Mounts

Only one axis to guide

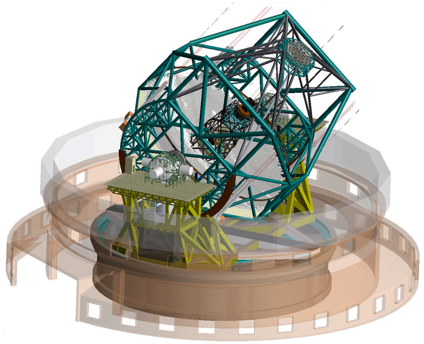
- equatorial (RA, dec)

Alt-Az mounts

Computer controllers make this preferred option



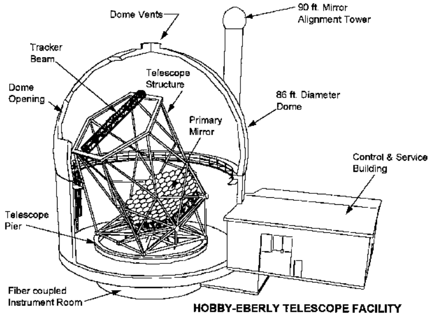
Herschel 1789



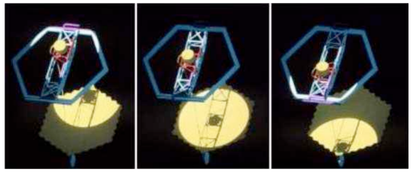
E-ELT (2026)

Fixed elevation telescopes

- Hobby-Eberly style
  - liquid mirror telescopes

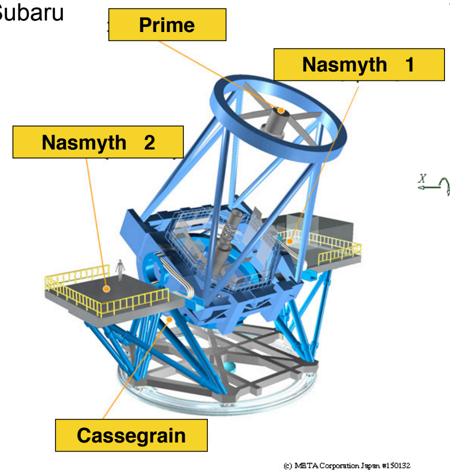


SALT

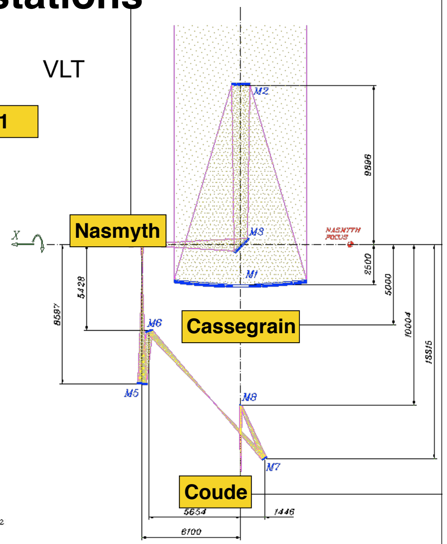


Focal stations

Subaru

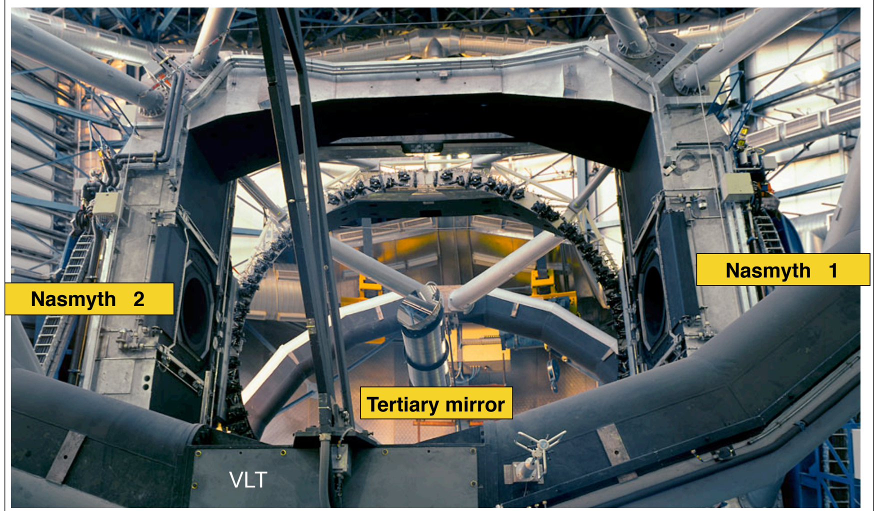


VLT



Focal stations

Sky rotates with hour angle



Atmospheric Dispersion corrector

Atmosphere is a prism at non-zenith angles