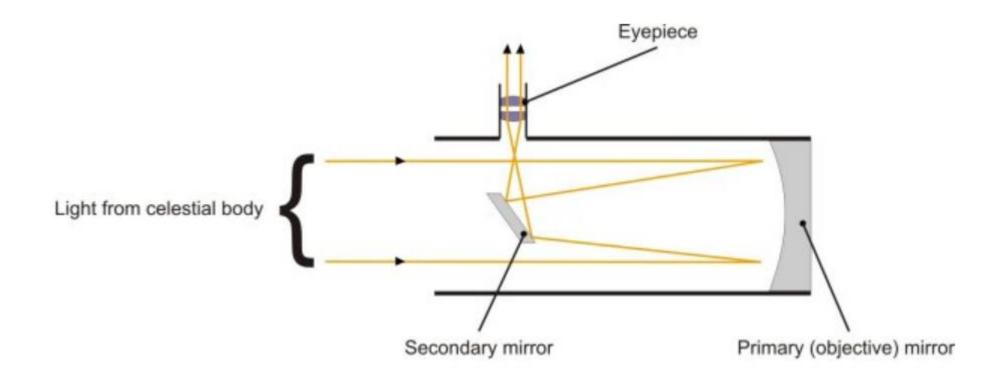
OPTICS TRADE

Reflecting Telescopes

GENERAL

- •combination of curved mirrors to collect and focus light
- •The main reason for its invention
- > to eliminate chromatic aberration

Each color has its **wavelength** – when passing through the lens, each focuses at a different point, causing the image to appears **blurry** → chromatic aberration was a severe issue of <u>refracting</u> telescopes



The main components of the reflecting telescope are:

- •an open optical tube,
- •a **primary** mirror, and
- •a **secondary** mirror.

PATH OF THE LIGHT

- •The light enters the optical tube and travels to the **curved primary mirror**, which is located at the **bottom** of the tube
- •The light rays are collected and then reflected towards the **secondary mirror**
- •Depending on the design, the light is brought to a focus on the side of the telescope (Newtonian design) or reflected through a hole in the primary mirror (Cassegrain design)

PRIMARY MIRROR

- •For perfect image and **round stars** around the fields of view, a **hyperbolic** primary mirror is used
- •But because such a mirror is very expensive, a **parabolic** mirror is often used instead
- •The parabolic mirror collects and then focuses the light rays at the **same** point. Because of that, this type of telescope doesn't suffer from chromatic nor spherical aberration, but it does face a defect called **coma** aberration
- •This defect causes stars to have a "**comet-shape**" appearance the error **increases** with the distance from the center of the mirror



- A reflector features an open tube → dust can accumulate in the tube → needs frequent cleaning
- •Occasional maintenance → collimation
- Primary and secondary mirrors can get out of alignment → need to be adjusted
- Popular among professionals and also amateurs
- They are especially useful for "deep-sky" observations
- •This type of telescope is also used for observing stars and planets, and the surface of the Moon



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