

MODERN OPTICAL TELESCOPES

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During a quarter of century the total area of mirrors of all astronomical telescopes working in the optical range of wavelengths has increased by almost ten times. The modern instruments allow getting more detailed images of objects than their predecessors; in particular, the “atmospheric barrier” of the image quality has been overcome. Why the so fast progress became possible? How are the new telescopes made? What projects will be realized in the coming years? Just these questions are discussed in the book. The historical continuity is traced of ideas determining development of the telescope making.

The book is intended for students and graduates specializing in astronomy, specialists in adjacent fields and a wide circle of the people interested in natural sciences.

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Spelling of the foreign surnames which have been not specified in the list of the literature

they were more modern in their design, and had an equatorial mounting. Lassell moved the 48" to Malta in 1835. Telescopes at non-optical wavelengths. Radio telescopes 1931 Karl Jansky discovers radio emission from the Milky Way 1937 9.6 m First radio telescope with a dish, by Grote Reber 1957 76 m Jodrell Bank radio telescope 1962 91 m Green Bank radio telescope 1963 305 m Arecibo radio telescope - non-steerable 1971 100 m Effelsberg radio telescope. A telescope is an instrument designed for the observation of remote objects by the collection of electromagnetic radiation. The first known practically functioning telescopes were invented in the Netherlands at the beginning of the 17th century. "Telescopes" can refer to a whole range of instruments operating in most regions of the electromagnetic spectrum.