In-class activity 8

Assemble Your Group

1. Find your assigned group members, and sign in below.

Team member:	Team member:
Team member:	Team member:

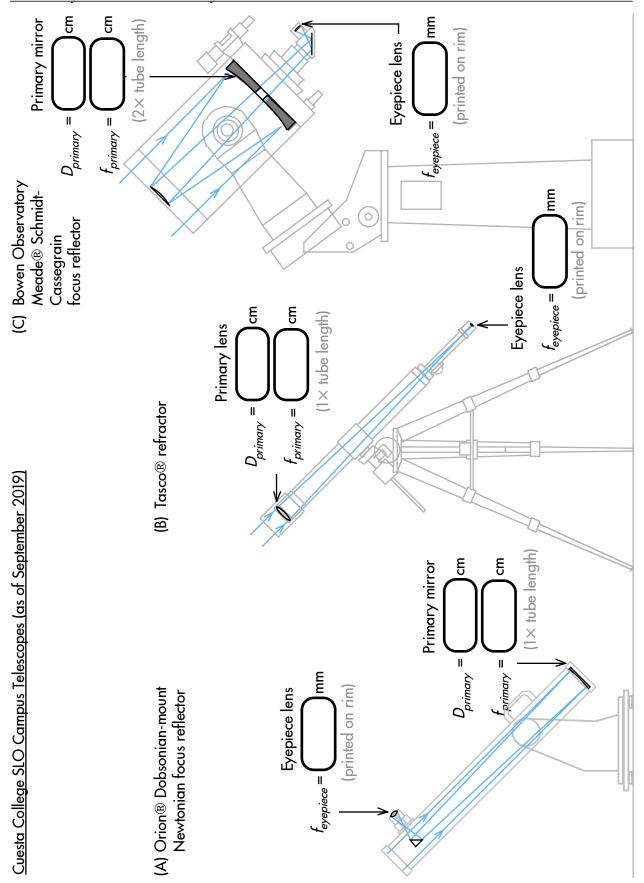
Telescope Measurements

- 2. (Cf. Seeds and Backman, *ASTRO3*, Brooks/Cole Cengage Learning (2018), p. 64, Fig. 4.4, and p. 70, Fig. 1a and Fig. 1b.) The following page schematically shows the different types of telescopes¹ used at Cuesta College San Luis Obispo campus. For each telescope, use a ruler to measure the following parameters:
 - (a) Primary mirror/lens diameter = $D_{primary}$ (measure the width of the primary mirror or lens)
 - (b) Primary mirror/lens focal length = $f_{primary}$ (approximately 1× or 2× the tube length)
 - (c) Eyepiece lens focal length = f_{eyepiece} (printed in mm on the eyepiece)

You will use these data later to compare the light-gathering, resolving, and magnifying powers of these telescopes.

20.02.13

¹Simplification: the Meade™ Schmidt-Cassegrain focus reflector at the Bowen Observatory is shown without a "corrector plate" lens on the front.



Telescope Powers

- **3**. Answer the following questions regarding the light-gathering, resolving, and magnifying powers of telescopes used at Cuesta College San Luis Obispo campus (cf. Seeds and Backman, *ASTRO3*, Brooks/Cole Cengage Learning (2018), pp. 65-68).
 - (A) Orion® Dobsonion-mount Newtonian focus reflector.
 - (B) Tasco® refractor.
 - (C) Meade® Schmidt-Cassegrain focus reflector, at the Bowen Observatory.
 - (a) The *light-gathering power* of a telescope is the ability to collect light to produce bright images. Rank these telescopes from least to most light-gathering power; clearly indicate ties (if any). Briefly explain which measurements were used to make your ranking.

(least LGP) (most LGP)

(b) The *resolving power* of a telescope is the ability to reveal fine detail. Rank these telescopes from least to most resolving power; clearly indicate ties (if any). Briefly explain which measurements were used to make your ranking.

(least RP) (most RP)

Explanation:

(c) The *magnifying power* of a telescope is the ability to produce a large image. Since eyepieces are interchangeable, determine specifically which eyepiece should be used with which telescope to produce the greatest magnification, and then briefly explain your answer.

Using the $f_{\text{eyepiece}} = \underline{\qquad}$ mm with telescope $\begin{bmatrix} (A) \\ (B) \end{bmatrix}$ produces the greatest magnification.

Explanation: