## Galileo Galilei <br> . . . And the Optik Tube



## Galileo's Italy . . .



## Vincenzo \& Guilia Galilei



Born in Pisa, Feb. 15, 1564 Oldest of six kids (four survived) Baptized in Cathedral of Pisa

## Santa Maria di Vallombrosa (monastery)



## University of Pisa (1581)




## Pendulum Motion

## $T=2 \pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$



## 1592 - University of Padua



## Hydrostatic Balance

The "Sector"

## Marina Gamba




## Hans Lippershey (1570-1619)



## A quick review . . . .



- Heavens are perfect
- Earth is fixed, doesn't move
- Circles are perfect
- Uniform circular motion
- Use of epicycles to explain "retrograde" motion


## Geocentric problems

- Planets "orbit" imaginary points. Why?
- Why to closer planets always stay near the Sun? What confines them there?
- More distant planets only retrograde when opposite the Sun from Earth.
- What the hell is an "equant?"
- Is it truly Geocentric now?
- However . . . . Is this a good "scientific theory?"


## Planetary configurations



## Nicholas Copernicus

- Polish doctor
- Found it "pleasing" that the Earth might orbit the Sun
- Heliocentric idea
- Feared criticism
- Still used perfect circles for orbits



## De Revolutionibus, 1543



## Galileo's "Optik Tube" (1609)



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## He wrote it down!



## "Sidereus Nuncius" (Mar. 1610)



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Jupiter's Moons


## Saturn has "ears"


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## How do you "look" at the Sun?




Venus


## December 1615 - Heads to Rome




1616 decree . . .


## Cardinal Bellarmine



## Pope Urban VIII




## DIALOGO

## D I

GALILEO GALILEI LINCEO
MATEMATICO SOPRAORDINARIO
dello stvdio di pisa.
E Filofofo, e Matematico primario del SERENISSIMO

## GR.DVCA DI TOSCANA.

Doue ne i congreffi di quattro giornate fi difcorre foprai due
MASSIMI SISTEMI DEL MONDO TOLEMAICO, E COPERNICANO;

Proponendo indeterminatamente le ragioni Filofofiche, e Naturali tanto per l'vna, quanto per l'altra parte.

CON PRI



## "Discourse and Mathematical Demonstrations Relating to Two New Sciences"

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## "E pur si muove"




## Galileo Museum, Florence



## Top 10 National Apologies

On June 15, British Prime Minister David Cameron offered an apology before the House of Commons for the 1972 "Bloody Sunday" killings of 14 unarmed protesters in Northem Ireland. TIME looks back on other apologies for national misdeeds
f Like $45 \quad$ Tweet $0 \quad 8+100$ In Share

## MEA MAXIMA CULPA <br> The Galileo Case

By Dan Fastenberg |Thursday, June 17, 2010

His only crime was to claim that planet Earth revolved around the Sun. That was enough cause for the Catholic Church to persecute Galileo. The Vatican condemned Galileo in 1633 for his putatively subversive views, and threatened the scientist with a burning at the stake. Galileo took back his statement, but still lived under house arrest for the rest of his life. It took 359 years and the leadership of Pope John Paul II (left) to recognize the wrong. On October 31, 1992, he formally apologized for the "Galileo Case" in the first of many famous apologies during his papacy.




The "nasty five-letter word"

- Magnification - "making things larger"
- Light Gathering - "collecting more light than your eye." Depends on "aperture," or diameter of light collector.
- Resolving - "the ability to see fine detail." Depends on quality, aperture \& sky conditions. Measured in arc seconds.


## A little diddy . . .bout Jack \& Diane . . . .

## Follow this . . . . .

- Diane . . . $2^{\prime \prime}$ telescope, $7 x$
- $2^{\prime \prime}$ is $8 x$ larger than eye $\left(1 / 4^{\prime \prime}\right)$
- Think "areas" $8 \times 8=64 x$ more light
- Magnify 7x, spread out light $7 \times 7=49 x$
- $64 / 49=1.3 x$ brighter



## Follow this . . . . .

- Jack . . . 3" telescope, 500x
- $3^{\prime \prime}$ is $12 x$ larger than eye ( $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ )
- Think "areas" $12 \times 12$ = 144x more light
- Magnify 500x, spread out light $500 \times 500=250,000 x$
- $144 / 500,000=0.0003 x$ brighter (3500x fainter!)



## The Main Purpose of a TelescoDe is to <br> Collect Light





"Objective" - whatever is doing the collecting (lens or mirror)
"Aperture" - diameter of whatever is collecting the light (lens or mirror)
"Focal Point" - the spot where the light comes to a focus, the light rays come together.
"Focal length" - the distance from the lens (or mirror) to the focal point.
"Eyepiece" - what you look into. This does the magnifying. You can change eyepieces and change the magnification.

## Magnification =

## Focal length of objective

 Focal length of eyepiece

## The Refractor



## Binoculars





## Refractor problems



The Principle of the Achromatic Lens.

## Isaac to the rescue!




So . . . what's wrong with this?

## 200-inch Mt. Palomar



## "Folded Telescopes" (Cassegrains)



## John Dobson

## Keck 10-meter




## Canary Islands - 10.4 meters

2009<br>$28^{\circ}$ latitude

## Chile




## The "ELT"






NOTICE!!!
Super-Powerful 100-BILLION MILES DEEP SPACE not\$199.55 but only $\$ 2001$
 Brings The Moim, Bistint Shers, Phacks, Cenes,













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## CU Astronomical Society

- Began at the Champaign Park District in 1986 (Halley's Comet)
- Built an observatory southwest of town in 1992 \& 2017
- Currently 60 members
- Outreach to the community ("Market at the Square," public open houses, observing in the parks \& preserves, dome open houses, etc)


Q: Is the Hubble Space Telescope the largest telescope?

A: NO! 94-inch primary mirror

Q: . . .So . . What makes Hubble so good?

A: Two things:

1) "Windows"
2) "Seeing"

## "Star twinkling" ("Seeing")



## "Father of Mocer is ience" - Albert Einstein

