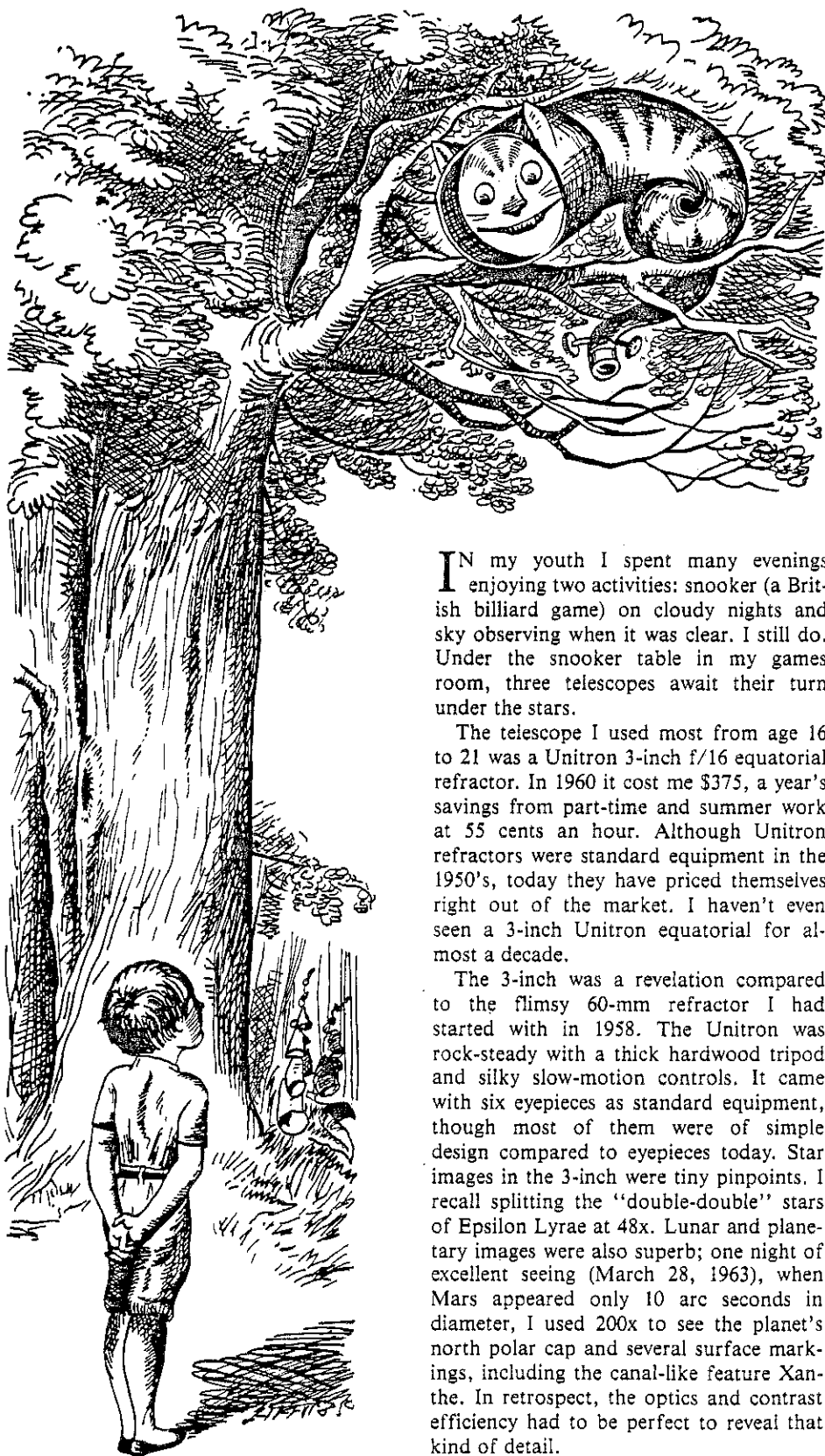


Amateur Astronomers

Conducted by Stephen James O'Meara

ADVENTURES IN REFRACTORLAND



In my youth I spent many evenings enjoying two activities: snooker (a British billiard game) on cloudy nights and sky observing when it was clear. I still do. Under the snooker table in my games room, three telescopes await their turn under the stars.

The telescope I used most from age 16 to 21 was a Unitron 3-inch $f/16$ equatorial refractor. In 1960 it cost me \$375, a year's savings from part-time and summer work at 55 cents an hour. Although Unitron refractors were standard equipment in the 1950's, today they have priced themselves right out of the market. I haven't even seen a 3-inch Unitron equatorial for almost a decade.

The 3-inch was a revelation compared to the flimsy 60-mm refractor I had started with in 1958. The Unitron was rock-steady with a thick hardwood tripod and silky slow-motion controls. It came with six eyepieces as standard equipment, though most of them were of simple design compared to eyepieces today. Star images in the 3-inch were tiny pinpoints. I recall splitting the "double-double" stars of Epsilon Lyrae at 48x. Lunar and planetary images were also superb; one night of excellent seeing (March 28, 1963), when Mars appeared only 10 arc seconds in diameter, I used 200x to see the planet's north polar cap and several surface markings, including the canal-like feature Xanthe. In retrospect, the optics and contrast efficiency had to be perfect to reveal that kind of detail.

Furthermore, the exceptionally long $f/16$ focal ratio reduced chromatic aberration almost to zero. Only on Venus did a tinge of purple emerge. Today such performance is sometimes called apochromatic. I remember being shocked when I finally got to peek through bigger refractors and saw the violet haloes around Jupiter, Saturn, and brighter stars.

But I was even more dismayed by the erratic performance of the Newtonians used by most of my colleagues. Their telescopes ranged from a 6-inch $f/10$ that produced pinpoint stars and excellent planetary detail to pitiful telescopes that could never be properly focused. At the time I was unaware of the devastating effects of improper collimation, tube currents, and large-aperture seeing limitations that plague Newtonians. I attributed it all to poor optics.

Regardless, that experience led me to purchase a larger refractor — a 7-inch $f/17$ built by Harold Brown of Toronto. I bought it from a local amateur for \$200 in 1966; the owner regarded it as a white elephant and was glad to remove it from his garage. It had been used on a pier in the open for years, protected by a boat cover. The mount was, in effect, a rusted piece of yard sculpture. I could only salvage the counterweight. Likewise, the focuser was trash.

*Over the past 30 years,
my observing started
with refractors
and has come full circle.*

A few months later, however, it came to life in my roll-off-roof observatory in suburban Toronto. The "Big Eye," as everyone called it, was the largest refractor in amateur hands in Canada. But as we all learn sooner or later in the backyard astronomy game, big isn't necessarily better. Anything moderately bright through the 7-inch was adorned with a purple wreath. The homemade objective also suffered from astigmatism. To eliminate most of it I had to diaphragm the objective to $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, which made it a fine $f/23$ system. In any case, two years later a large shopping center was built about a mile away, greatly reducing the observatory's effectiveness. In 1969 I sold everything.

From 1970 to 1983 I purchased and sold a variety of Newtonians, Schmidt-Cassegrains, and Maksutovs. Although I enjoyed them all, none gave razor-sharp images like the old Unitron. I wasn't

about to return to small aperture. But why couldn't the performance of the 3-inch be scaled up to larger instruments? That bothered me.

Theoretically, an unobstructed optical system is the optimum design, and among amateur instruments available commercially that means the refractor. Furthermore, small imperfections in a lens' figure introduce far less aberration into the image than mirror defects. But the refractor's nemesis is chromatic aberration, which skyrockets as aperture increases. A 6-inch f/10 refractor has more than 30 times as much as a 3-inch f/15. To produce the same color-free images as the 3-inch, the 6 must have its chromatic affliction reduced by 97 percent.

In the late 1970's I heard about Takahashi's new fluorite refractors with exceptional color correction. More recently, other manufacturers have offered similar instruments. Fluorite, when used as one of the full-aperture elements in a doublet objective, eliminates false color to below the visual threshold, even on Venus. Four-inch models marketed by Takahashi and Celestron are superb performers — expensive but worth it for the purist. However, the cost of 5-inch or larger versions remains astronomical.

By 1984 another option had appeared on the scene: apochromatic refractors by

Illinois-based Astro-Physics. These telescopes have triplet objectives that virtually overcome chromatic aberration. In 1985 I ordered a 5-inch f/12. After my first night with that telescope, I knew the quest was over. Here was a telescope that acted like a scaled-up version of my old 3-inch Unitron. After a few months of observations with it, I couldn't resist ordering a family of three shorter focal ratio Astro-Physics refractors: a 4-inch f/6.5, 5½-inch f/7, and a 7-inch f/9.

*Apochromatic refractors
offer a new level of
observing experience
for the purist with money.*

The 4- and 5½-inch refractors perform as well as the 5-inch f/12, though the former has a bit more residual color and the latter a shade less due to more exotic glass. Their shorter tubes make them excellent field telescopes. The 4-inch is particularly versatile atop a Celestron Super Polaris mount. It fits in my Firebird and can be set up in about three

minutes to provide perfectly framed views of the Pleiades at 20x or sharp images of the planets at 150x.

The 7-inch took 20 months to arrive, but it was worth the wait. The Astro-Physics design so effectively suppresses chromatic aberration it's as if the refractor has been reinvented. The Starfire series is virtually color-free. There remains a touch of false color that can be seen in stringent tests. For example, in my 7-inch a bit of spurious blue appears around Vega and a vague touch of blue around Venus. I have not seen chromatic aberration on other planets or the Moon.

Despite its low altitude from Canada, Saturn looked particularly impressive last year through the 7-inch. Cassini's division was obvious all the way around. I may have glimpsed Encke's too. Saturn's disk displayed several pale belts in addition to the conspicuous North Equatorial Belt, which contained some threshold detail. In the spring of 1988, gibbous Mars, only 9 arc seconds in apparent diameter, revealed a huge south polar cap, Syrtis Major, and Libya in average seeing. By opposition time the detail was overwhelming — more than I could draw. I was delighted to see, for example, the forking of Tithonius Lacus, which might represent detection of 75-mile-wide features on the planet.

In deep-sky tests, three experienced ob-

servers judged the 7-inch to be about equal to a good 10-inch f/5.6 Newtonian in showing faint objects. It was considered superior in revealing fine details such as dust lanes in galaxies and individual stars in the cores of globular clusters. At 180x the great cluster in Hercules (M13) became a mass of tiny stellar points. Planetary performance was no contest. And at 40x the 1°.6 field was stunning, framing the galaxies M81, M82, and NGC 3077 in Ursa Major beautifully.

Of course the comparison was partly unfair in that the refractor cost several times as much as the Newtonian. But it does demonstrate the several-inch advantage gained by unobstructed high-contrast optics that transmit about 97 percent of the light entering the lens.

The Astro-Physics refractors cost between \$300 and \$500 per inch of aperture (tube assembly only), which is less than some manufacturers charge for traditional refractors. Fluorites start at about \$400 per inch; some models are well over \$1,000 per inch. Tele Vue's Genesis refractor has a fluorite corrector only, and its performance is, I'm told by those who have tested it, comparable to true fluorites and the Starfires.

Yet why pay \$3,000 for an equatorially mounted 5-inch apochromatic refractor when you can get a fully loaded 8-inch Schmidt-Cassegrain or a 17-inch Dobsonian for the same outlay? Why, indeed?

Since this is a blatantly biased personal account, all I can write is why I have been smitten by apochromatic refractors. To me, telescope viewing is primarily an aesthetic experience — a private journey in time and space. Stars look like tiny pinpoints to the unaided eye, and that's the way I want my telescope to show them. Planets should appear as sharp-edged globes that focus to perfect clarity when the seeing is good. A faint star and a faint galaxy should always look completely different. In wide-field viewing the images should be in focus over the entire field.

Those are my (extremely high) criteria for a pleasurable observing experience. I don't want to see fuzz, flares, and waviness caused by mediocre optics or incessant tube currents. I want images as close to the real thing as possible. Now that I am seeing them in my new refractorland, I'm spending more time than ever at the eyepiece. You may not agree with my priorities. I expect that most amateur astronomers won't. Apochromatics aren't as compact as Schmidt-Cassegrains, nor can they compete with the brute aperture of large Newtonians. But they come closest to my idea of a perfect telescope.

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