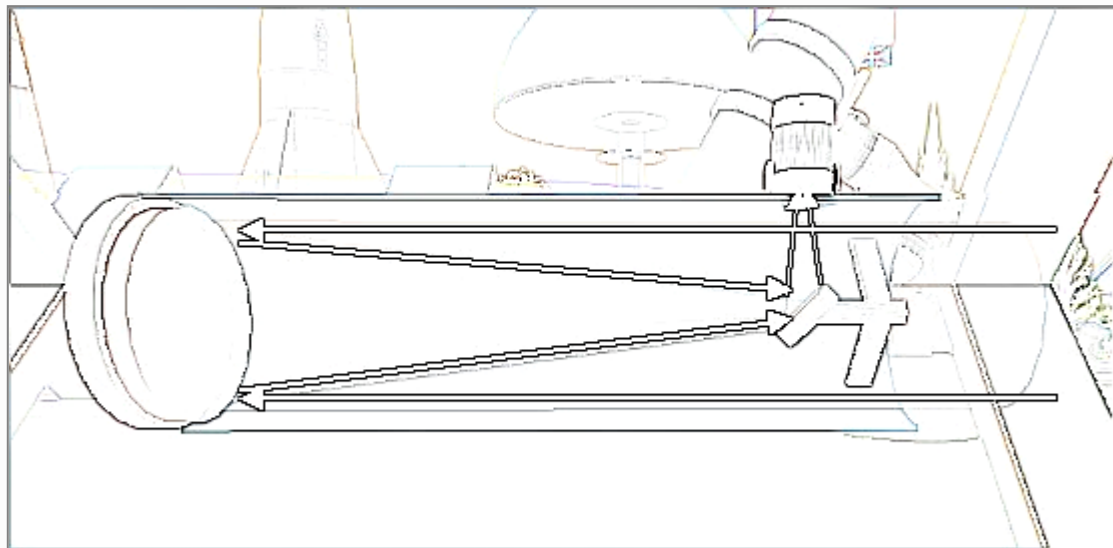
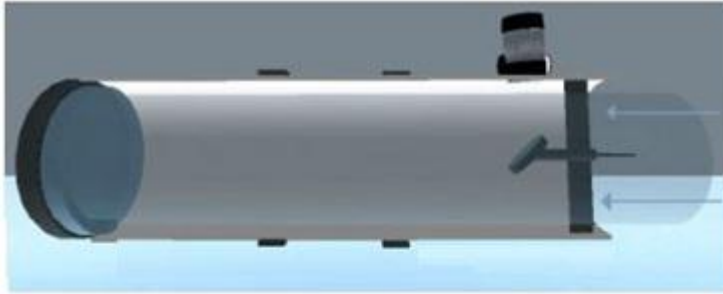


*The Light Path of a  
NEWTONIAN TELESCOPE  
WORKSHEETS*

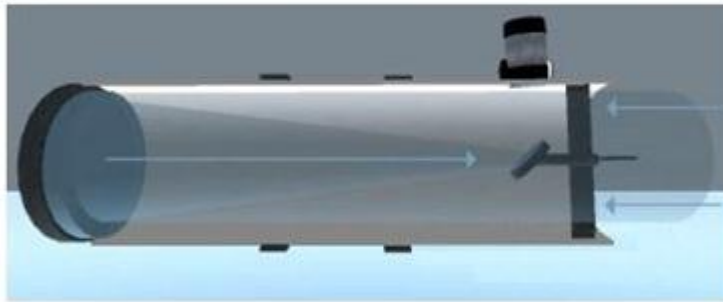


# The Light Path in a Newtonian

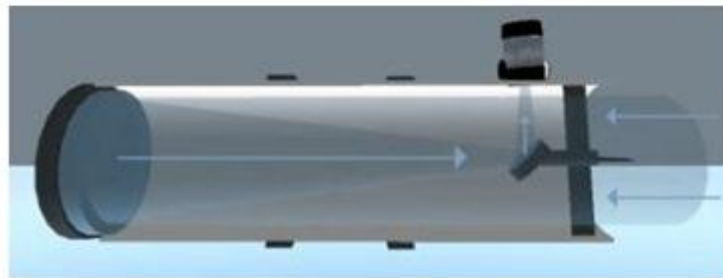
ASTRO 21



Imagine that light enters the main body of the telescope travelling down to the surface of the **primary mirror** as a cylinder of light.



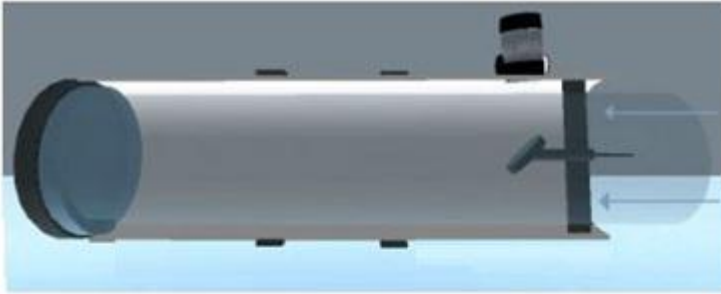
The **primary mirror** has a very special surface shape known as a **parabola**, and this will cause the light rays to be reflected in the shape of a cone, whose apex will represent the point of **focus**.



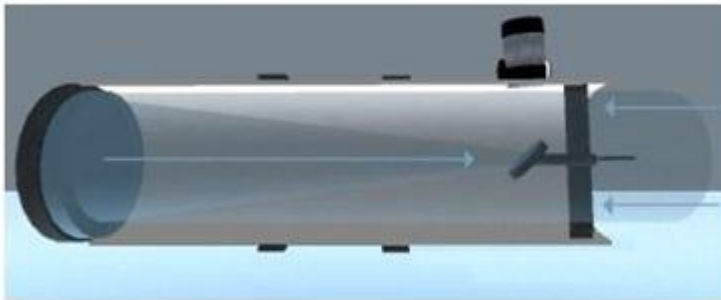
The **secondary mirror** intercepts the cone of reflected light and reflects it through **90 degrees** directing the focus to a point occupied by the **eyepiece**.

# The Light Path in a Newtonian

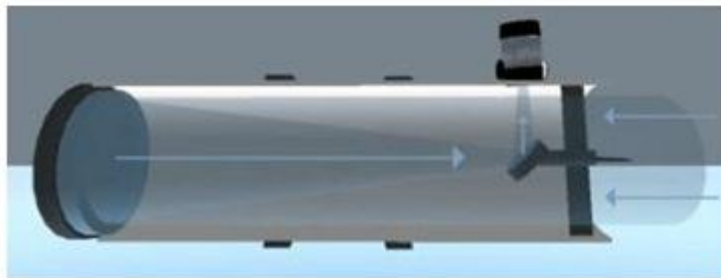
ASTRO 21



Imagine that light enters the main body of the telescope travelling down to the surface of the \_\_\_\_\_ as a cylinder of light.



The \_\_\_\_\_ has a very special surface shape known as a \_\_\_\_\_, and this will cause the light rays to be reflected in the shape of a cone, whose apex will represent the point of \_\_\_\_\_.



The \_\_\_\_\_ intercepts the cone of reflected light and reflects it through \_\_\_\_\_ directing the focus to a point occupied by the telescopes \_\_\_\_\_.

## Key word bank: -

parabola, primary mirror, cone, secondary mirror, 90 degrees, focus. eyepiece