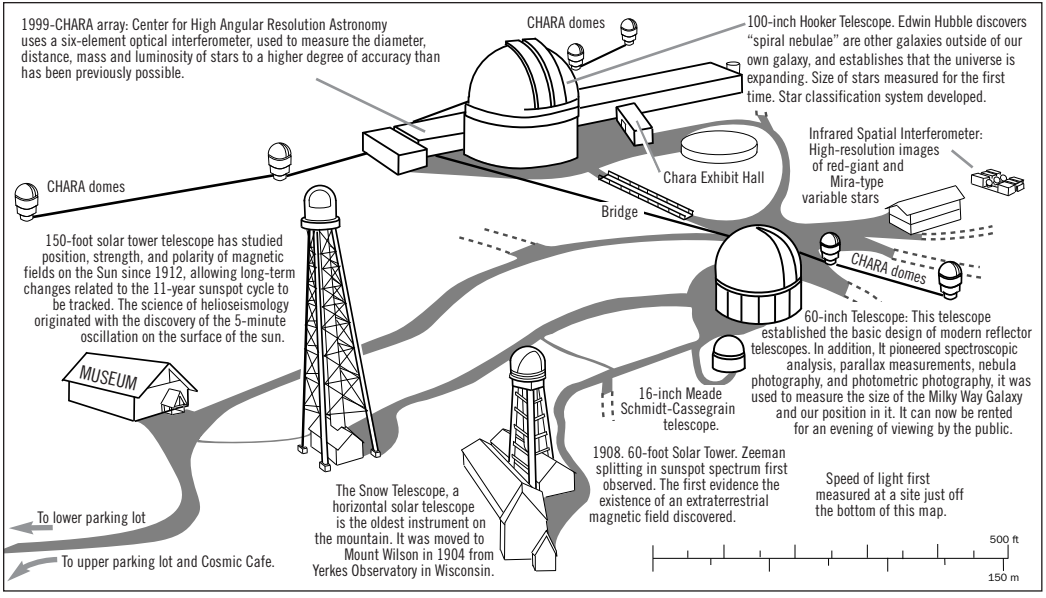
1999-CHARA array: Center for High Angular Resolution Astronomy uses a six-element optical interferometer, used to measure the diameter, distance, mass and luminosity of stars to a higher degree of accuracy than has been previously possible.
CHARA domes
100-inch Hooker Telescope. Edwin Hubble discovers "spiral nebulae" are other galaxies outside of our own galaxy, and establishes that the universe is expanding. Size of stars measured for the first time. Star classification system developed.
Infrared Spatial Interferometer: High-resolution images of red-giant and Mira-type variable stars
Chara Exhibit Hall
Bridge
CHARA domes
150-foot solar tower telescope has studied position, strength, and polarity of magnetic fields on the Sun since 1912, allowing long-term changes related to the 11-year sunspot cycle to be tracked. The science of helioseismology originated with the discovery of the 5-minute oscillation on the surface of the sun.
CHARA domes
60-inch Telescope: This telescope established the basic design of modern reflector telescopes. In addition, It pioneered spectroscopic analysis, parallax measurements, nebula photography, and photometric photography, it was used to measure the size of the Milky Way Galaxy and our position in it. It can now be rented for an evening of viewing by the public.
MUSEUM
16-inch Meade Schmidt-Cassegrain telescope.
1908. 60-foot Solar Tower. Zeeman splitting in sunspot spectrum first observed. The first evidence the existence of an extraterrestrial magnetic field discovered.
Speed of light first measured at a site just off the bottom of this map.
The Snow Telescope, a horizontal solar telescope is the oldest instrument on the mountain. It was moved to Mount Wilson in 1904 from Yerkes Observatory in Wisconsin.
To lower parking lot
To upper parking lot and Cosmic Cafe.
500 ft
150 m