Erratum: Breakthrough!: 100 Astronomical Images That Changed the World

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The publisher regrets the errors published in the print and online versions of this title. Chapter 1 and Chapter 4 are updated accordingly.

The Birth and Evolution of Astrophotography

Chapter 1, page 11

The word "Neptune" is incorrect; it should be replaced with the word "Uranus".

The updated original online version of this book can be found at http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-20973-9_1.

The Universe in Color and the Transition to Electronic Imaging

Chapter 4, page 57

Moving on from Film: The arrival of Electronic Imaging

Replacement figure 4.6 and Caption should read:

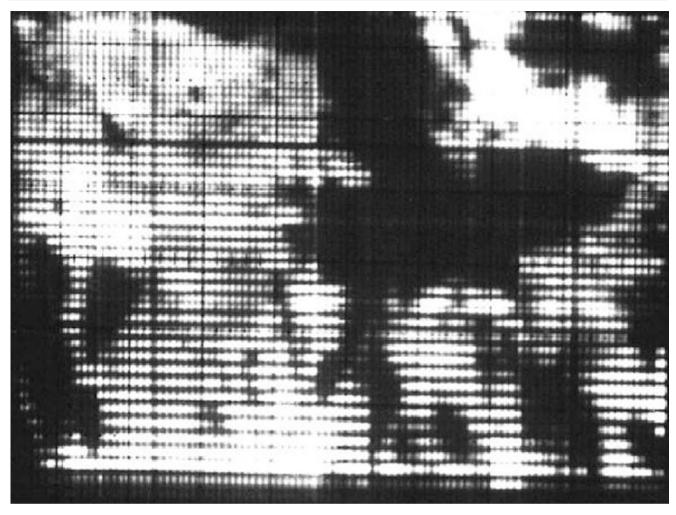


Fig. 4.6 This image of the Moon taken in 1974 was the very first CCD image of a celestial object. The 100×100 pixel image CCD was made by James R. Janesick, an engineer for the American company Fairchild Imaging. Although remarkably primitive relative to today's standards this milestone image had monumental impact on the world of astrophotography similar to John William Draper's first daguerreotype of the Moon accomplished 134 years before. (Image courtesy of "Scientific Charged Couple Devices", James R. Janesick, page 10, Fig. 1.2b)

Third paragraph should read as follows.

In 1973, the American company named $Fairchild\ Imaging$ developed its first commercial CCD. The primitive detector consisted of 100×100 pixels. It was used in 1974 to produce the first astronomical photo ever produced with a digital camera. This first astronomical CCD image was a picture of the Moon captured through an 8-inch telescope. Similar in relevance to John William Draper's first daguerreotype of Earth's natural satellite 134 years earlier, this one also heralded the birth of a new era. Electronic astronomical imaging had arrived and within two decades it would essentially replace the use of film emulsion for astrophotography.

The updated original online version of this book can be found at http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-20973-9_4.