ESO, the European Southern Observatory, was created in 1962 to ... establish and operate an astronomical observatory in the southern hemisphere, equipped with powerful instruments, with the aim of furthering and organizing collaboration in astronomy ... It is supported by eight countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. It operates the La Silla observatory in the Atacama desert, 600 km north of Santiago de Chile, at 2,400 m altitude, where fourteen optical telescopes with diameters up to 3.6 m and a 15-m submillimetre radio telescope (SEST) are now in operation. The 3.5-m New Technology Telescope (NTT) became operational in 1990, and a giant telescope (VLT=Very Large Telescope), consisting of four 8-m telescopes (equivalent aperture = 16 m) is under construction. Eight hundred scientists make proposals each year for the use of the telescopes at La Silla. The ESO Headquarters are located in Garching, near Munich, Germany. It is the scientifictechnical and administrative centre of ESO where technical development programmes are carried out to provide the La Silla observatory with the most advanced instruments. There are also extensive facilities which enable the scientists to analyze their data. In Europe ESO employs about 150 interna-tional Staff members, Fellows and Associates: at La Silla about 40 and, in addition, 150 local Staff members.

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mediate measurement (four cycles) and remained stable. High spatial frequency errors remained almost perfectly stable.

The conclusion is that in visible light $(\lambda = 500 \text{ nm})$ the stability of both mirrors towards ageing cycles is of the order of $\lambda/25$ for the overall rms surface errors and $\lambda/70$ for the high spatial frequency rms surface errors, a very positive result. Moreover, the changes occur during the first cycles and the surfaces remain almost perfectly stable afterwards. A question still open is the homogeneity of the coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE). Although the effect of possible inhomogeneities in the range of 1 to 5% of the nominal CTE (a very generous tolerance) could probably be compensated with active optics (unless they are very localized), a definite answer should preferably result from a series of tests at different temperatures.

This experiment has brought great confidence in the aluminium mirror technology. Both technologies, BU and EB welding, proved adequate for the manufacturing of 2-metre-class astronomical mirrors. Not only were the optical tests very successful, even more important is the fact that extrapolation to larger diameters now seems possible.

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