

Tecniche Astronomiche per la Fisica Solare



Grazie dell'attenzione!



Stage Invernale a Tor Vergata 2019

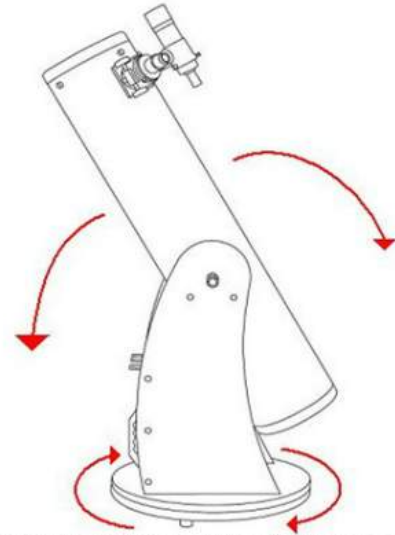


Tecniche Astronomiche per la Fisica Solare

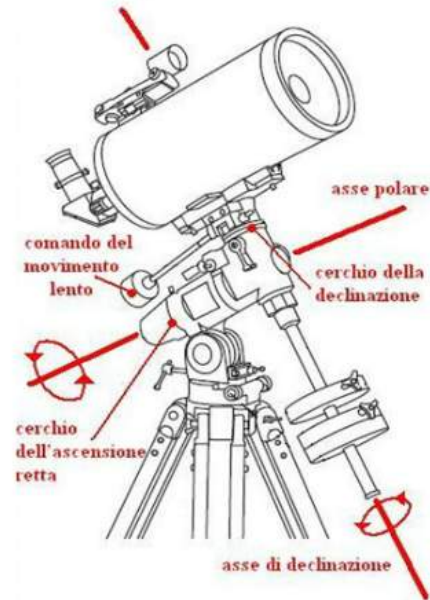
Montature

Altazimutale

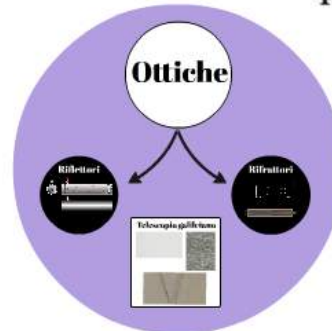
Equatoriale



TELESCOPIO ALTAZIMUTALE

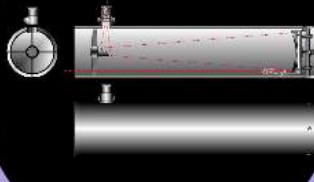


TELESCOPIO EQUATORIALE



Ottiche

Riflettori



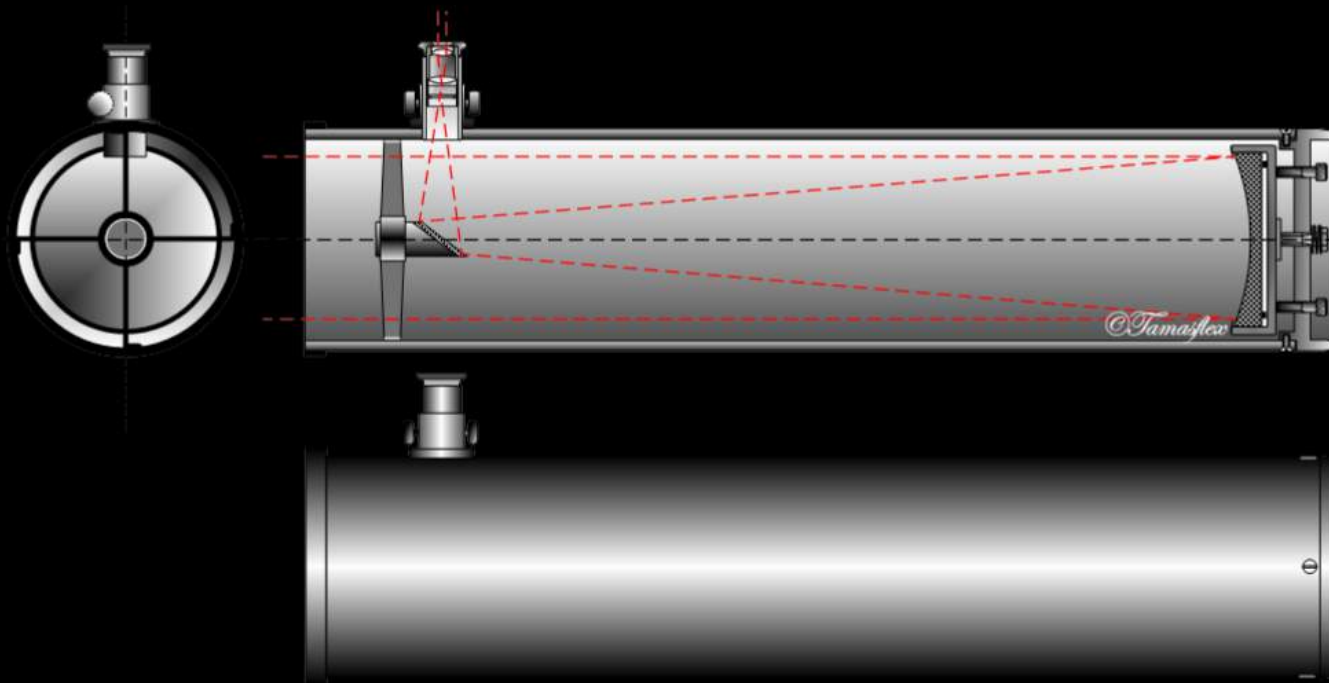
Rifrattori



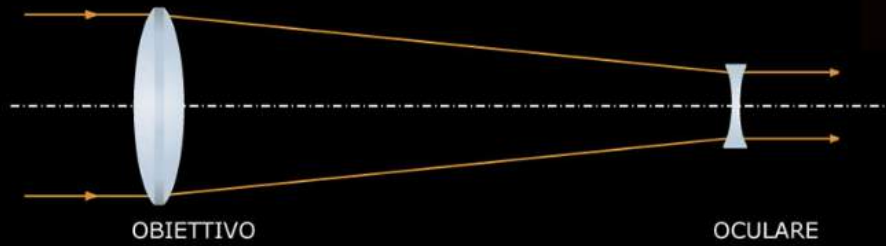
Telescopio galileiano



Riflettori



Rifrattori



Telescopio galileiano



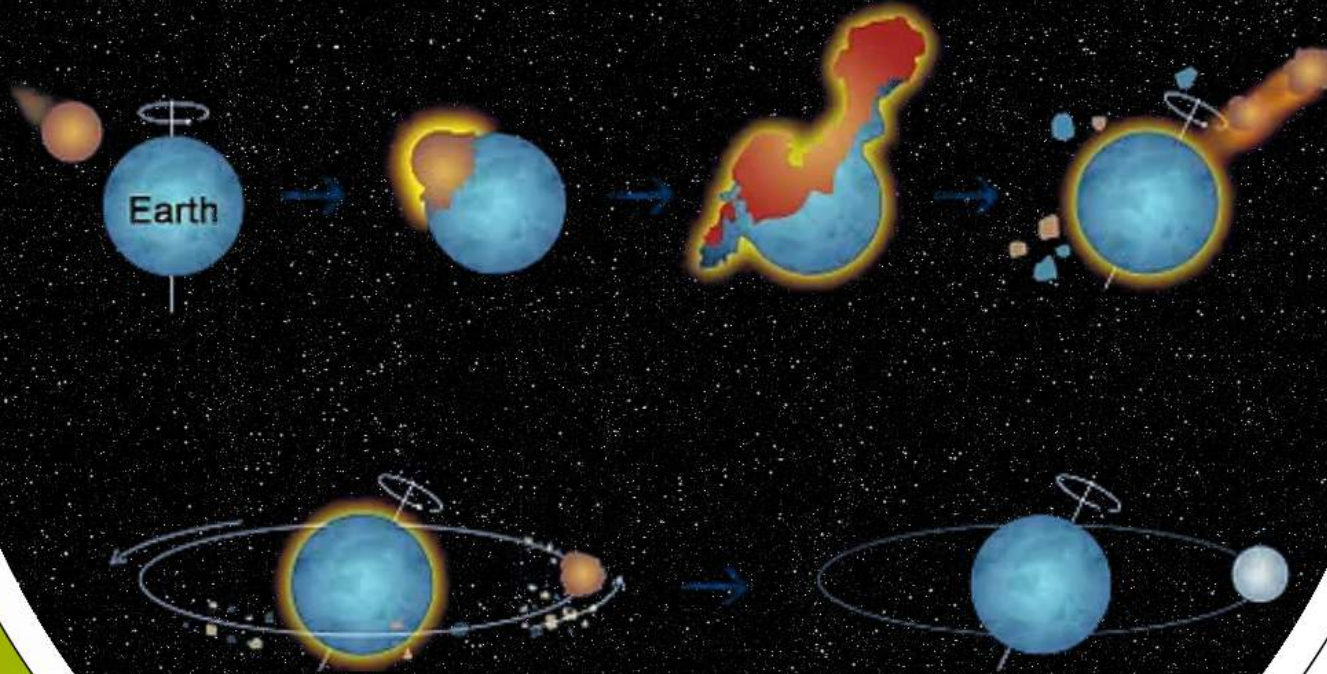
la Luna

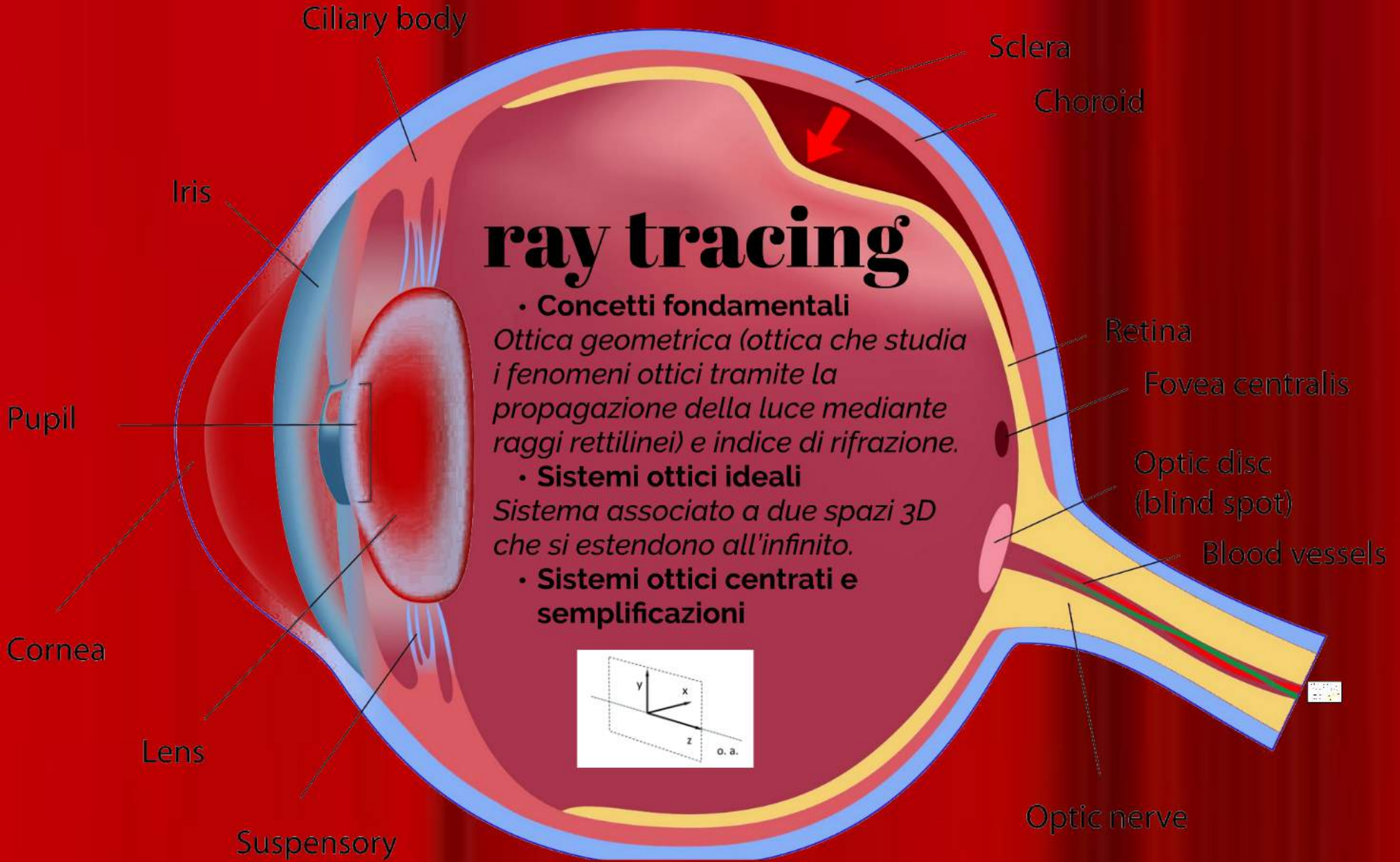
- dimensioni: $R = 1737 \text{ km}$
- massa: $7,3 \times 10^{22} \text{ kg}$
- distanza Terra-Luna: 384.400 km
- rotazione sincrona => lato nascosto

Teoria del
doppio impatto

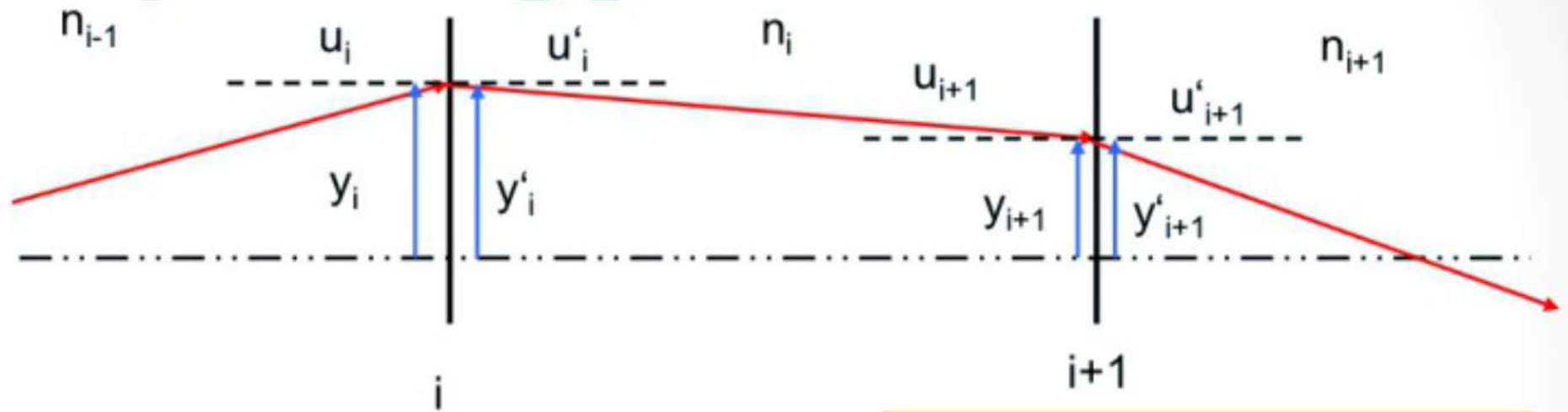


Teoria del doppio impatto





Ray tracing parassiale

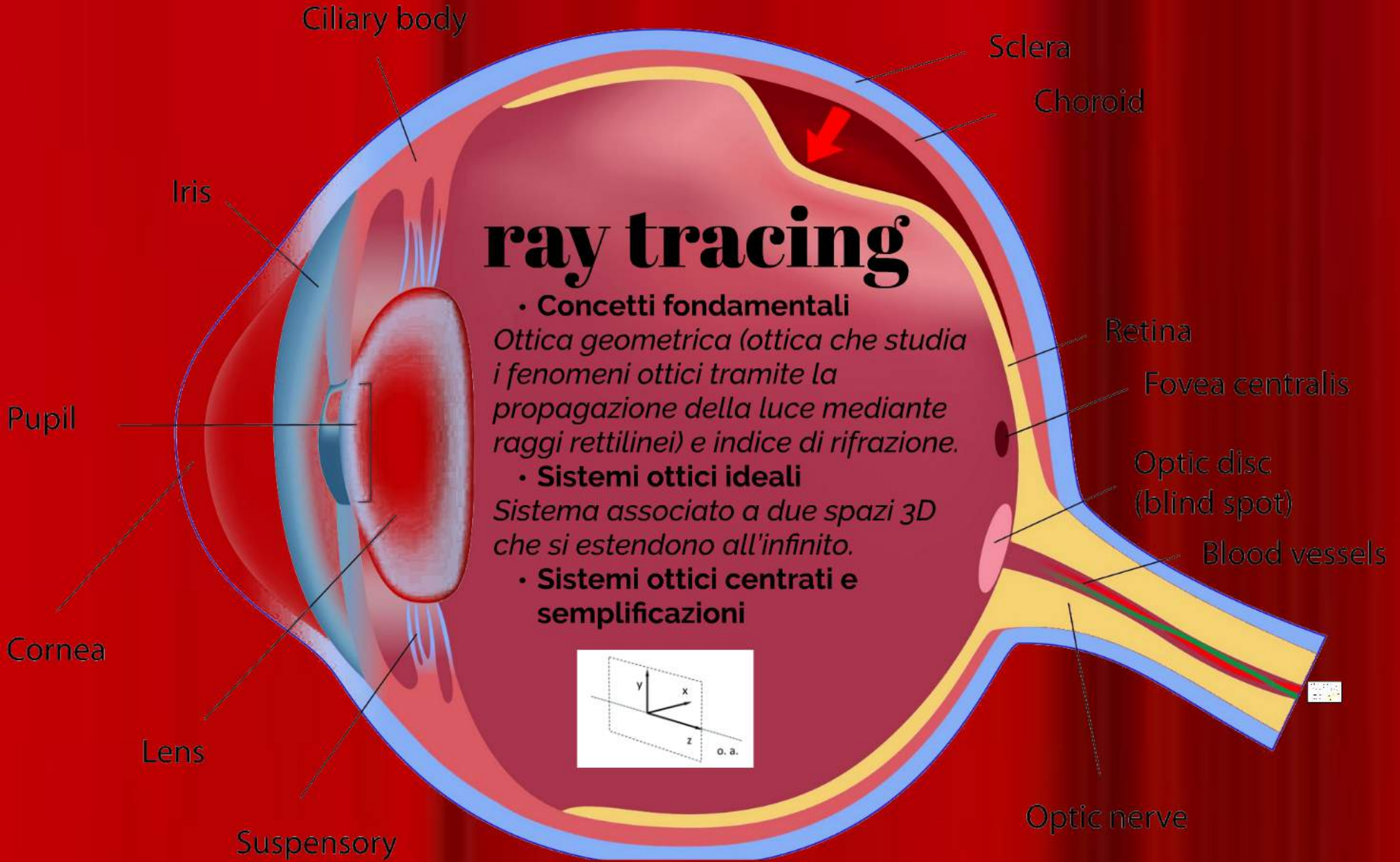


Equazioni della rifrazione:

$$n_i u'_i = n_{i-1} u_i - (n_i - n_{i-1}) y_i c_i$$
$$y'_i = y_i$$

Equazioni del trasporto:

$$n_i u_{i+1} = n_i u'_i$$
$$y_{i+1} = y'_i + \frac{t_i}{n_i} n_i u'_i$$



telescopi

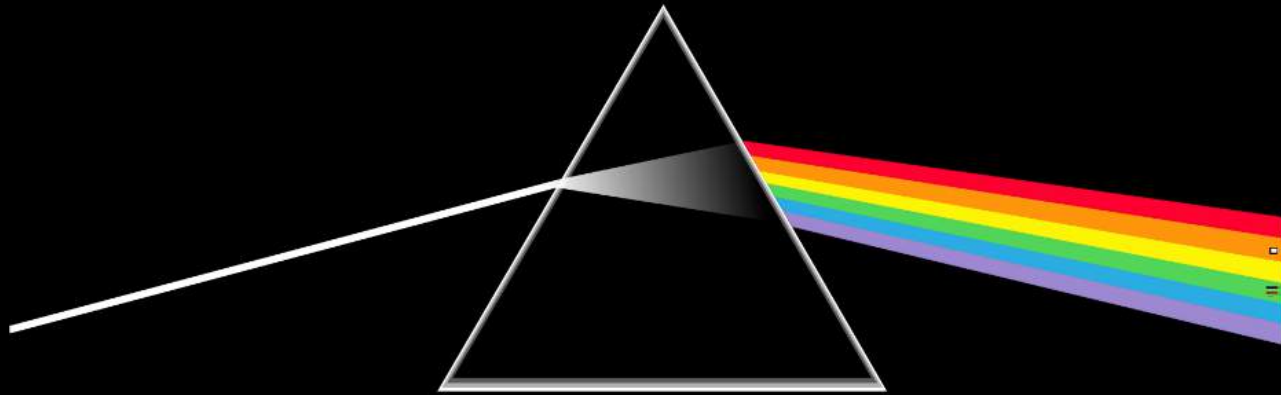
- Hale Telescope
- Telescopi
Gemelli (Gemini)



- Multi Mirror
Telescope
- Ottica attiva
- Ottica adattiva

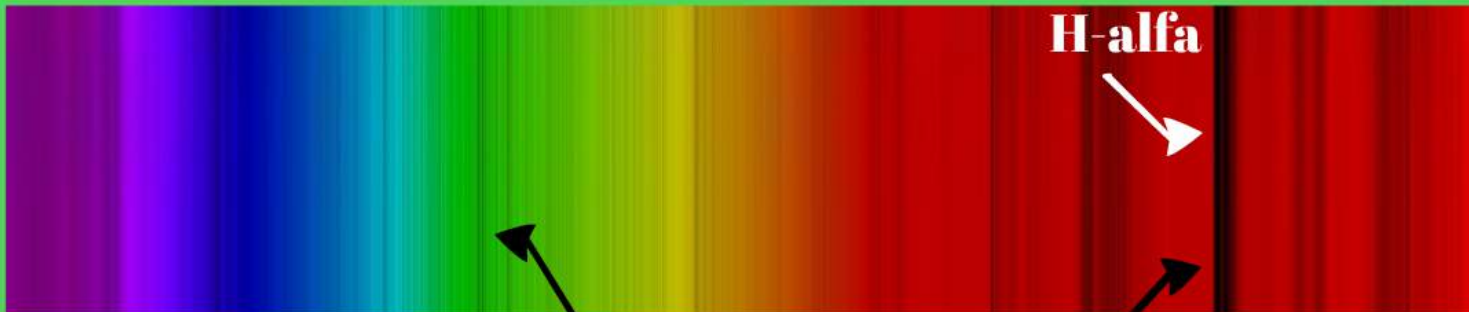
moderni

Spettroscopia



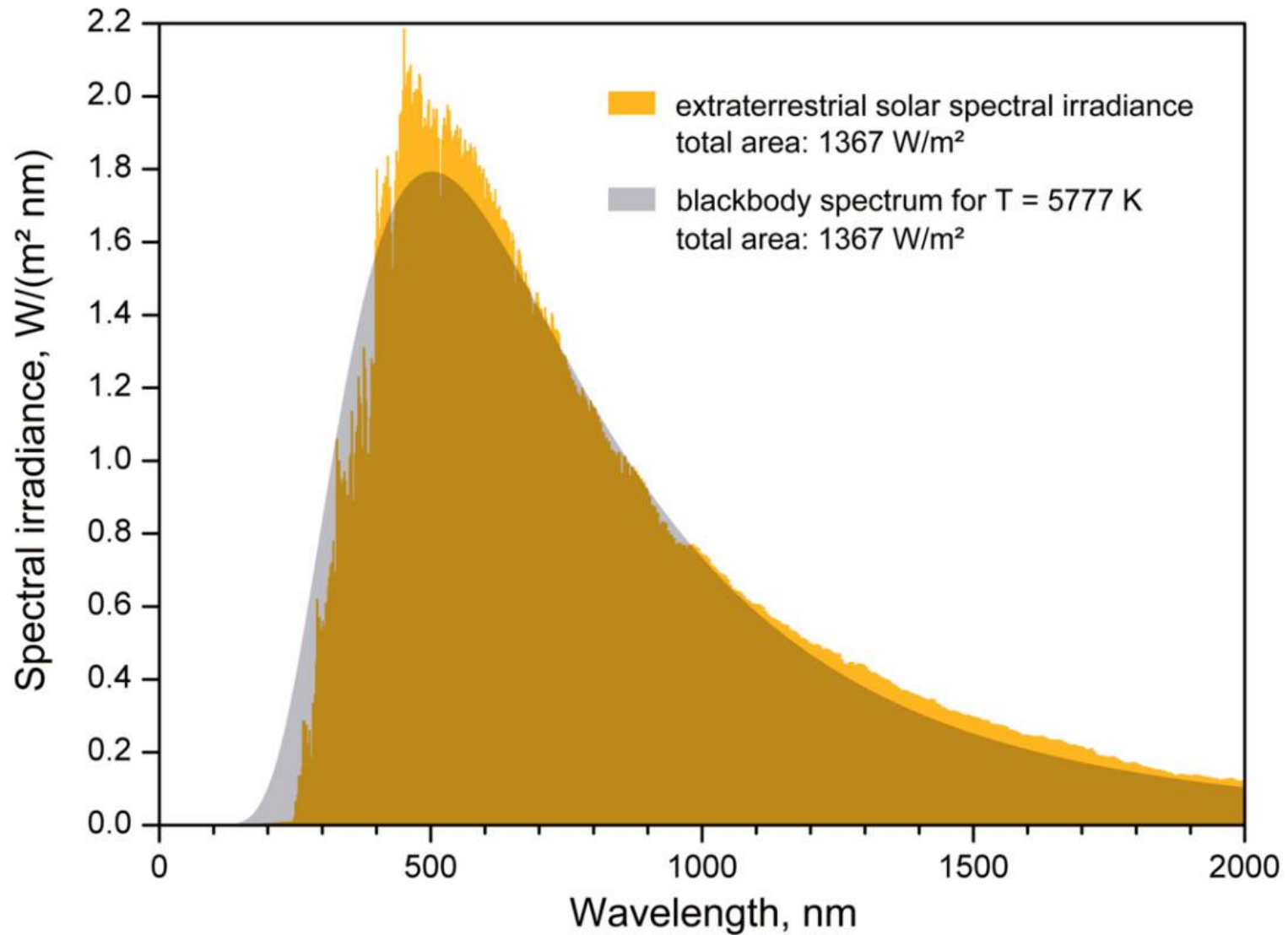


**Spettro
continuo**

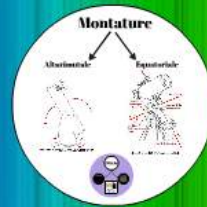


**Spettro di
assorbimento**

Righe di assorbimento



"Oh Be A Fine Girl Kiss Me"



Grazie dell'attenzione!

