





INSTRUMENTACIÓN ASTRONÓMICA

Natalia Lucía Oliveros Gómez





ALGO DE HISTORIA





Nínive.



Aristófanes



Piedras para leer



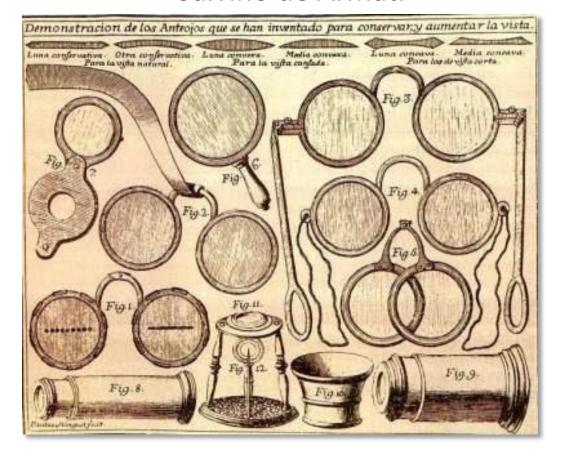
EN LA ÓPTICA





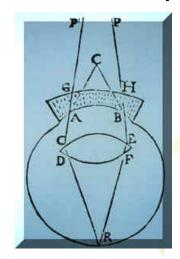


Alexandro della Spina o Salvino de Armati



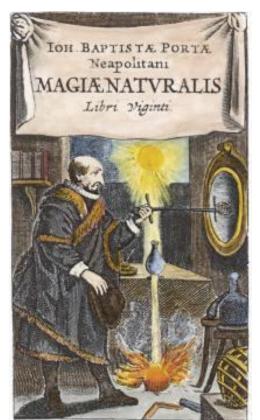


Hidrodiascopio





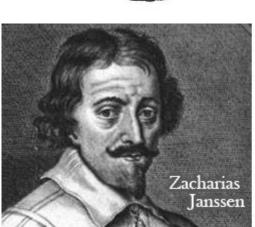
ELTELESCOPIO



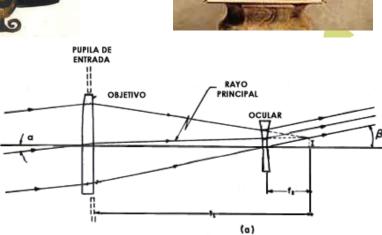
Giambattista della Porta 1589 De magiae naturalis

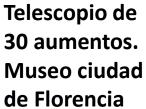


Holandés Hans Lippershey







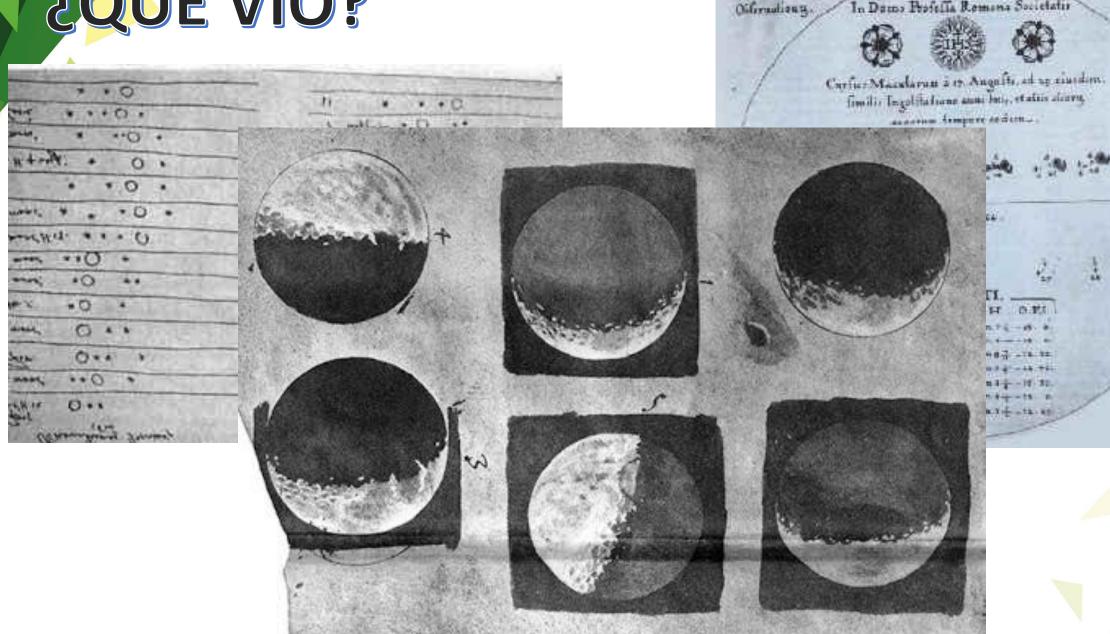






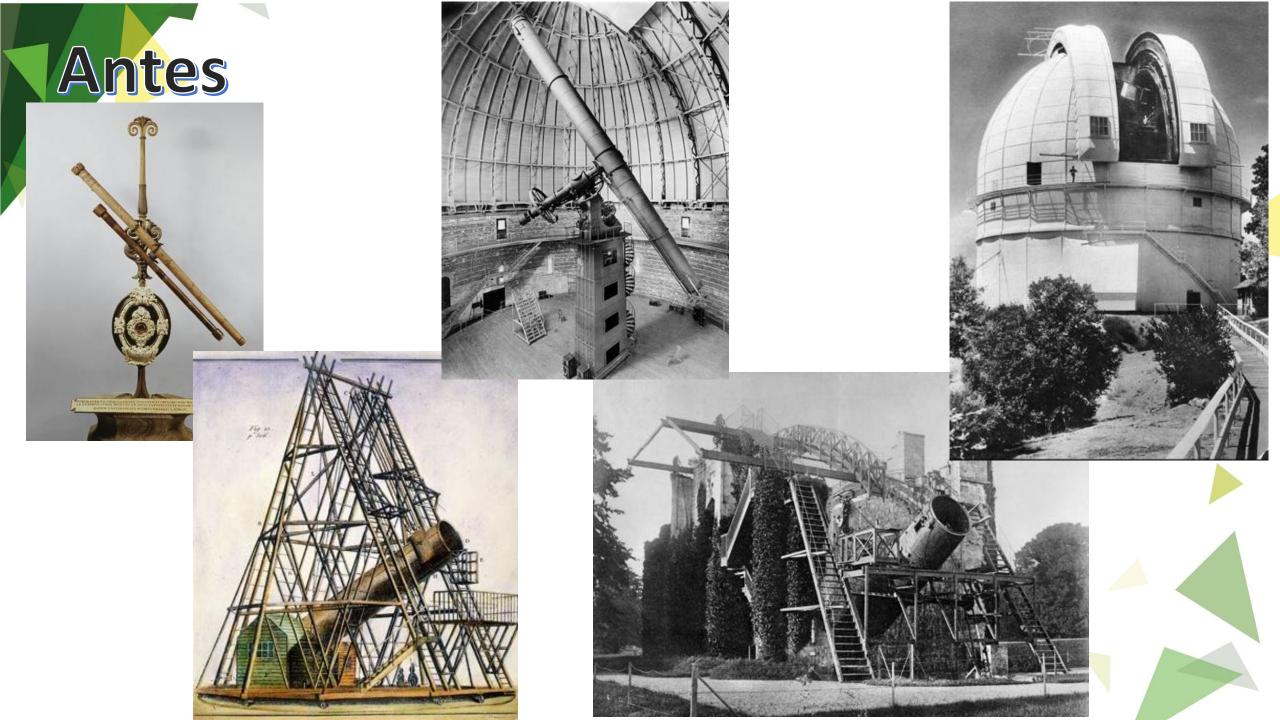


¿QUÉ VIÓ?



n. Angaffi . ANNO IVBILLO, M.DC.XXV. In Damo Profesta Romana Societatio B. Occident

XXXVIII. Image

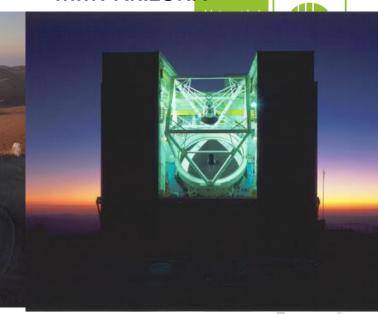












GTC (Canarias)







Proximamente

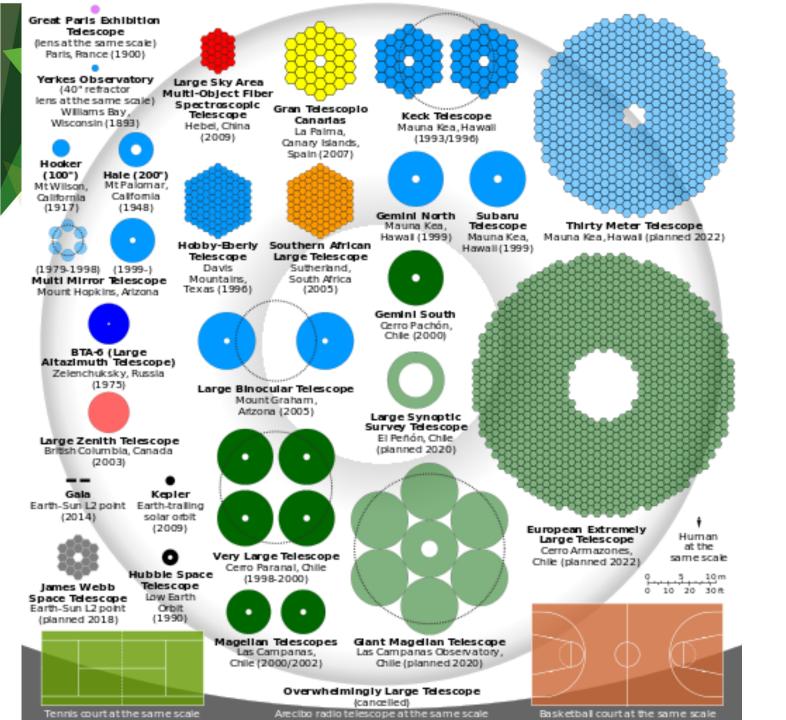




EELT (European Extremely Large Telescope)











Tener en cuenta



Telescopio



Lentes



Espejos



Ocular



Objetivo



Partes del telescopio



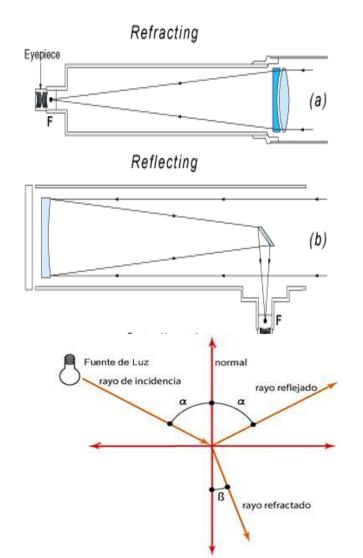




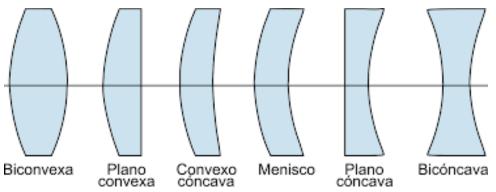
FUNCIONAMIENTO



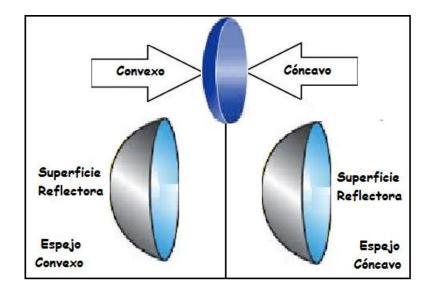
Reflexión y Refracción.



Tipos de lentes

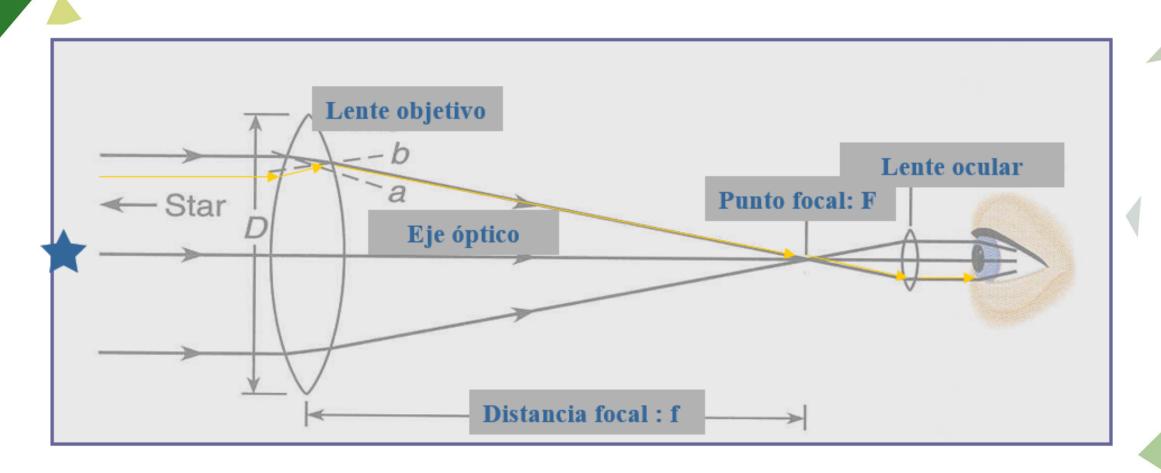


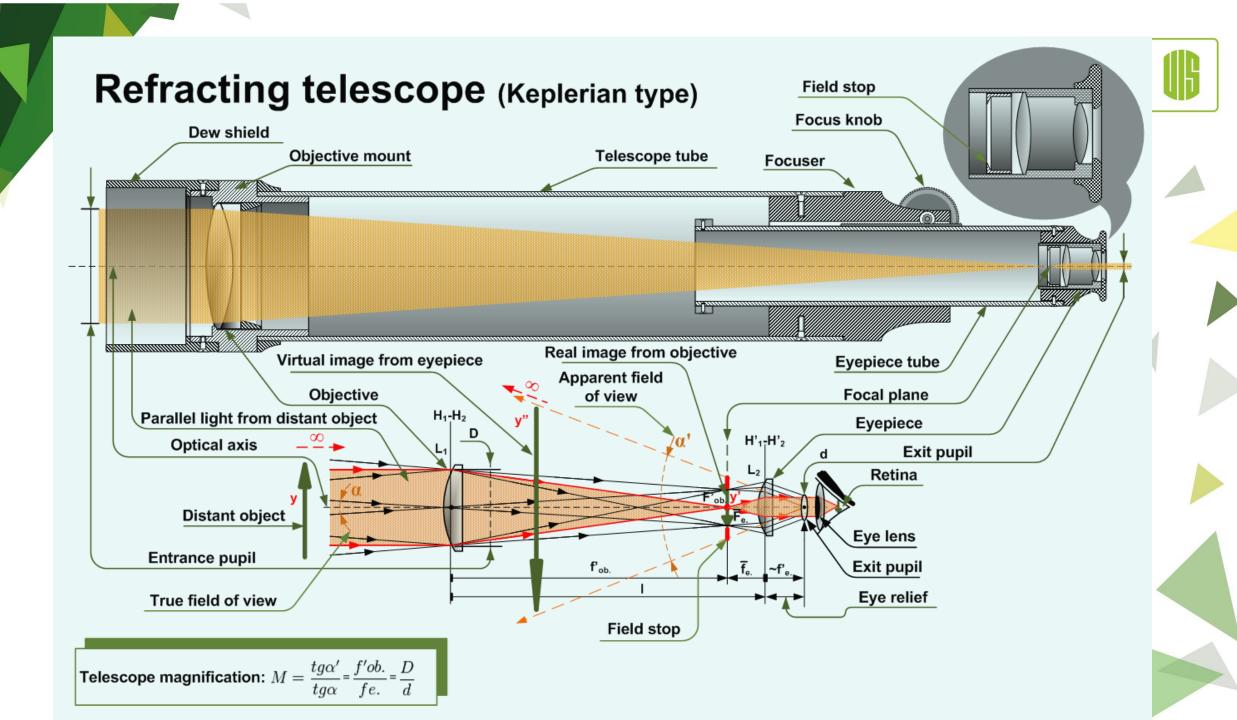
Tipos de espejos



REFRACTORES



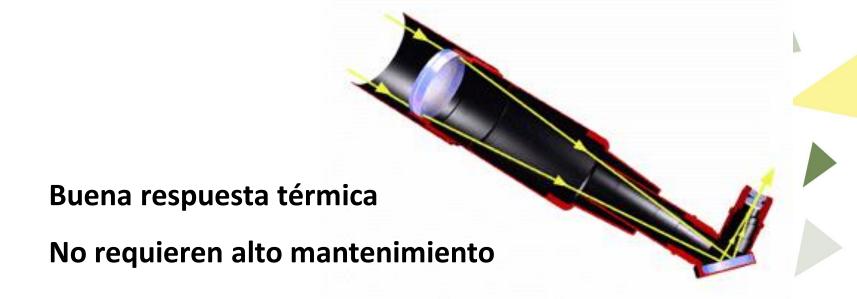










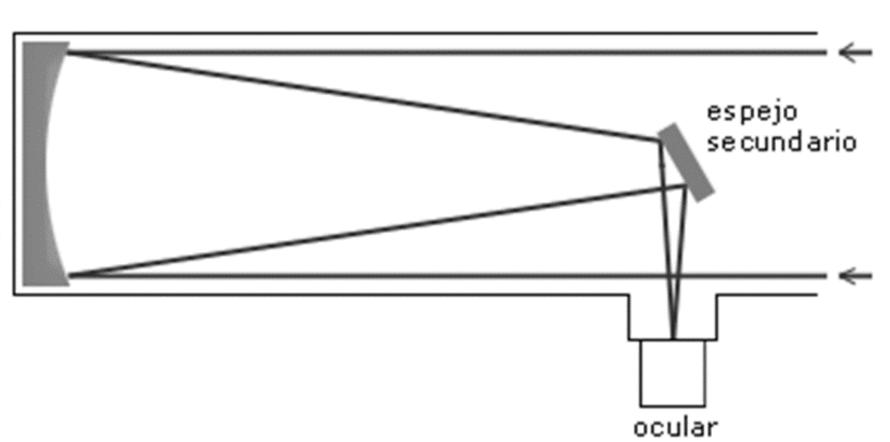


hay pérdidas adicionales de luz. longitudes de onda cortas. Las dimensiones

REFLECTORES



espejo primario



VENTAJAS VS DESVENTAJAS

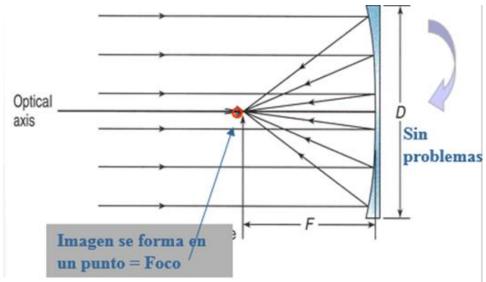
Economía

Resolución



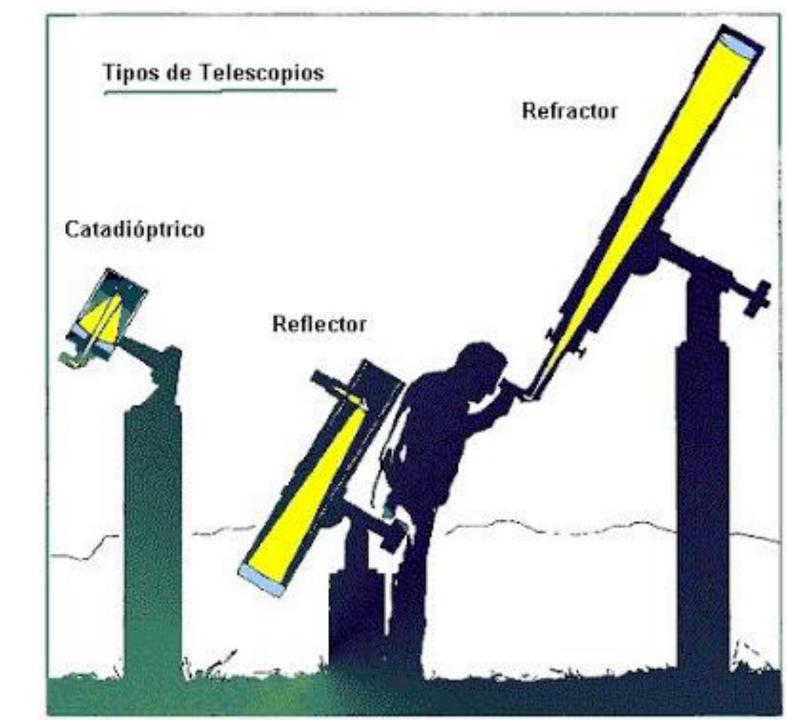
calidad en la imagen

Mantenimiento



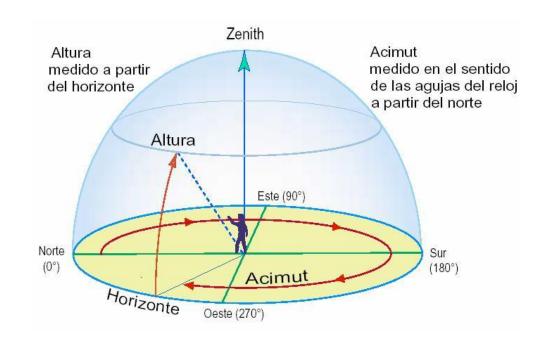


¿Cuál es mejor?





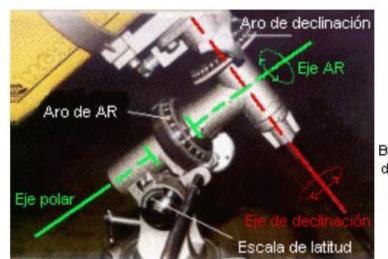
MONTURA AZIMUTALES

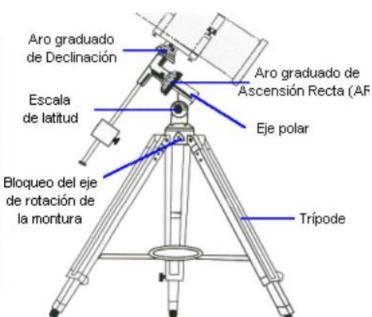


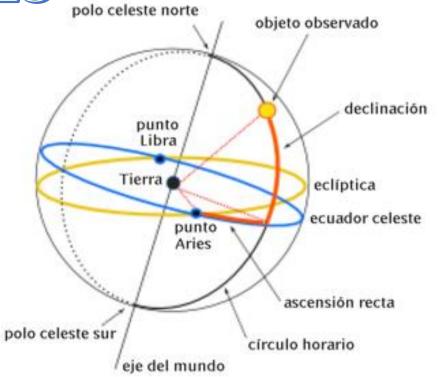




MONTURAS ECUATORIALES







Montura ecuatorial