

2-) Radial velocities can not be determined with great precision.

The guiding is done by means of a circular ring which uses part of the beam or a tilted plate which reflects part of it. If a Schmidt system is used as a camera the correcting lens can be inserted in front of the grating or the secondary mirror of the telescope can be given a special figuring.

An example is given for a telescope with a diameter of D_1 centimetres, a camera with a focal length of 0,4 metres, a collimator with a diameter of 0,3 metres, a projected slit of 0,000 02 metres and a grating of 600 groves/mm.

$$D_1 = 150 \text{ cm} \quad h'' = 2'' \text{ (Slit width on focal plane of telescope)}$$

$$D_2 = 300 \text{ cm} \quad h'' = 1''$$

$$\text{Dispersión: } 40 \text{ \AA /mm.}$$

References

- (1) E.H. Linfoot, Recent Advances in Optics, (Oxford The Clarendon Press), 276, (1955).
 (2) J. Landi Dessy, Pub. A.S.P., 75. 66 (1963).

CRITERIOS DE METALIZACION EN CLASIFICACION ESPECTRAL

Jorge Landi Dessy

(Observatorio Astronómico e I.M.A.F., Universidad Nacional de Córdoba)

Definiendo el grado de metalización en base a la presencia e intensidad de líneas de metales pesados (La II, etc.) se trata de dar una idea de la misma en la clasificación espectral agregando un supraíndice a la luminosidad de la estrella.

De esta manera un K0V puede subdividirse en varios grupos y análogamente los otros tipos tardíos.

The author tries to give an idea in the spectral classification of a star, of the degree of metallicity based on the presence and the intensity of heavy metal lines (La II, etc.) by adding a greek letter as a superscript to the luminosity of the star.