



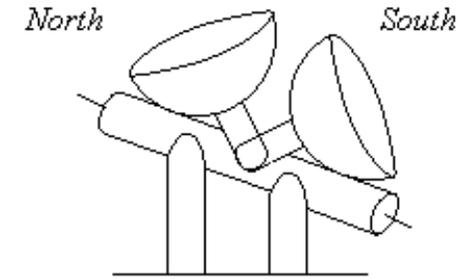
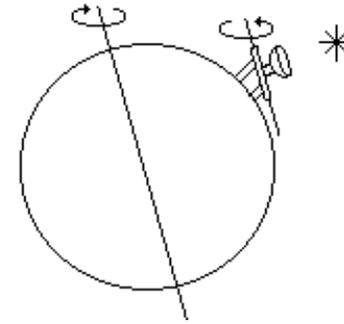
Tema 2

Monturas y movimientos de antenas y telescopios

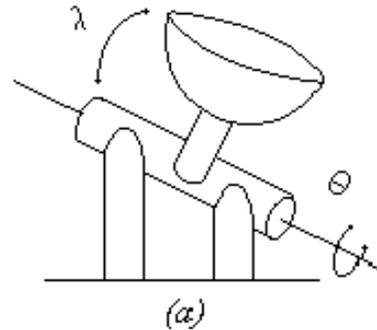
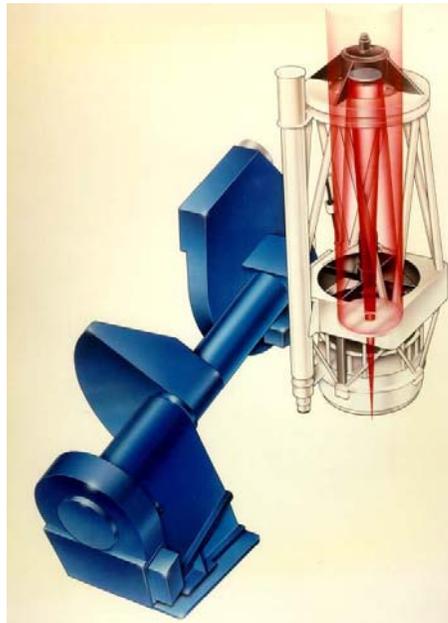


1. **Introducción a las monturas de antenas y telescopios**
2. **Montura acimutal**
3. **Montura ecuatorial**

Permiten a los telescopios y las antenas apuntar y seguir a los objetos celestes en su movimiento.

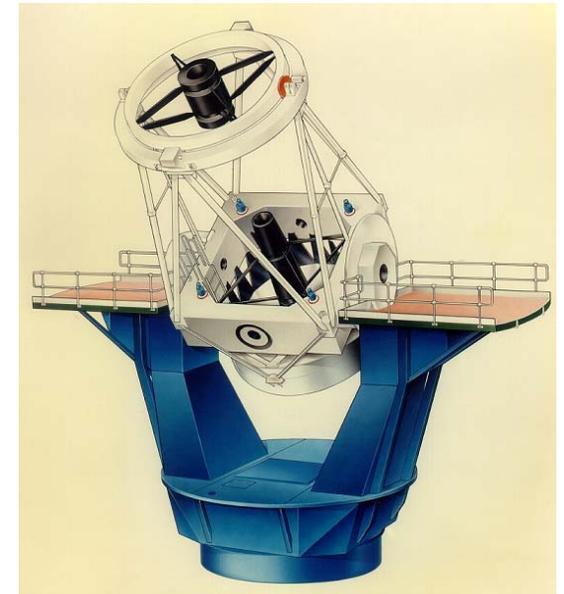
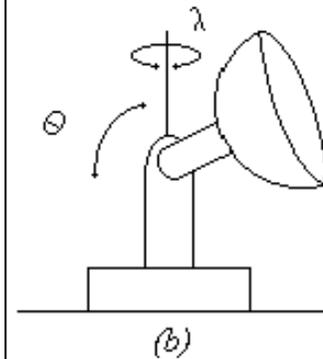


ECUATORIAL



Coordenadas ecuatoriales:
Eje polar y eje de declinación

ACIMUTAL

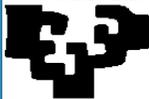


Coordenadas horizontales:
acimut y altura.



Se emplean en grandes telescopios ópticos y en radiotelescopios



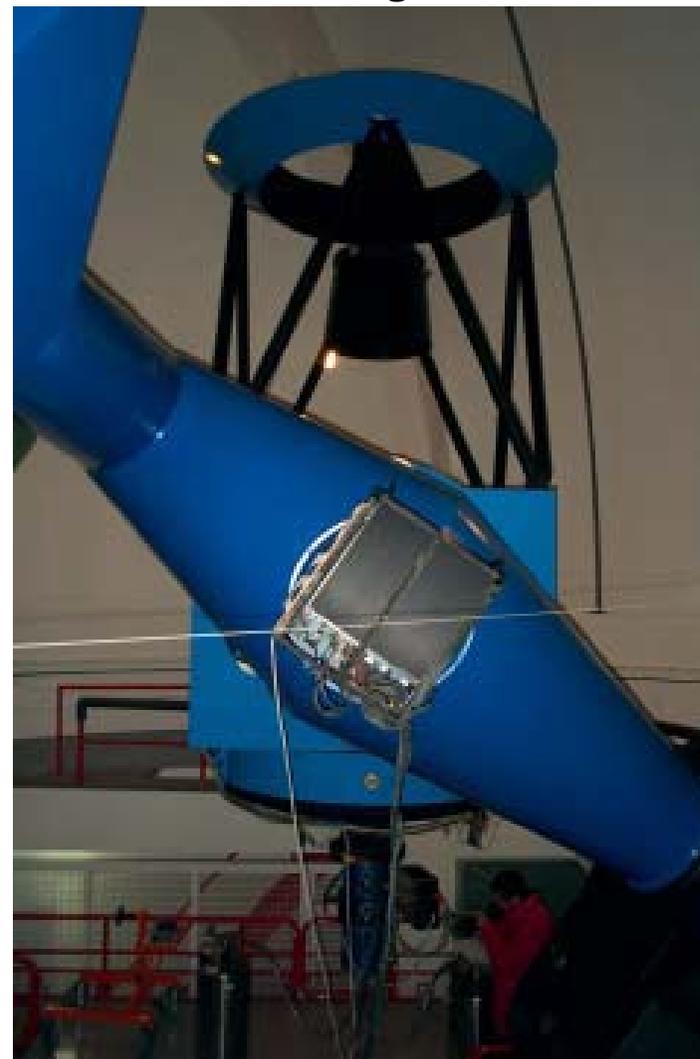
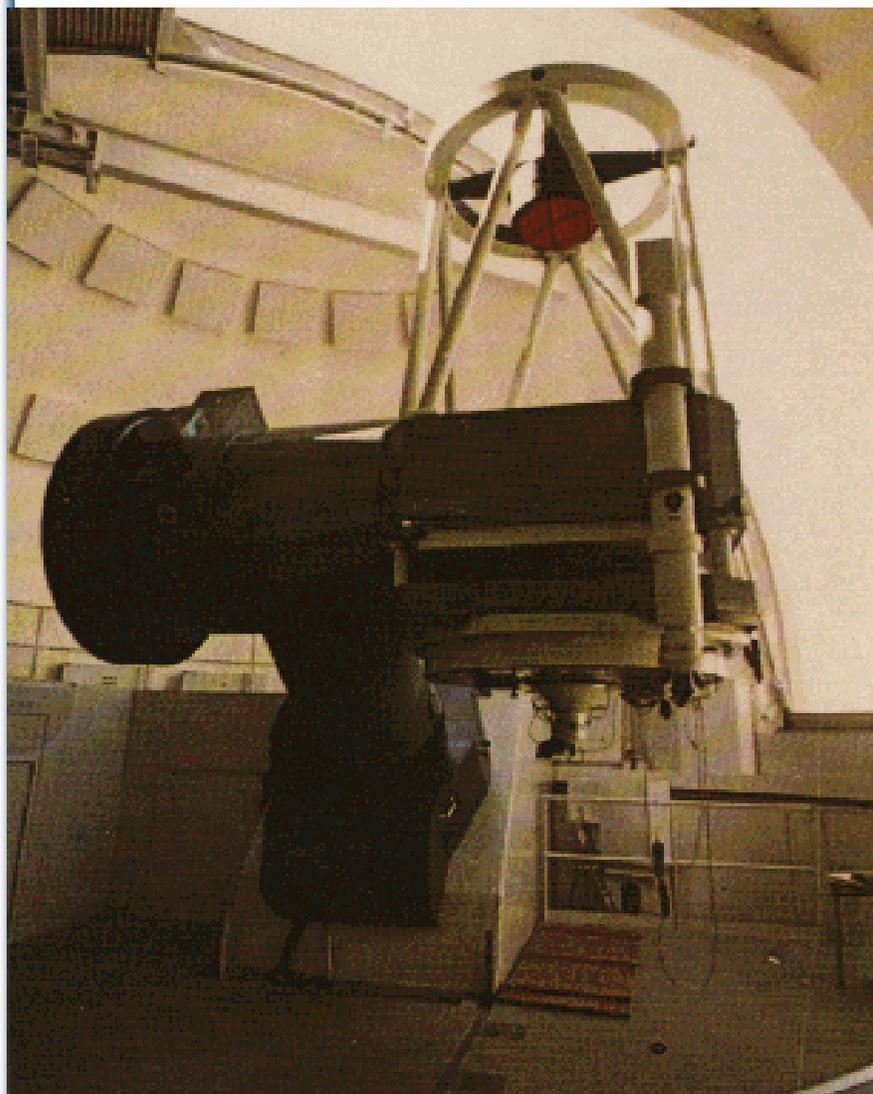


Monturas ecuatoriales

alemana

Monturas asimétricas

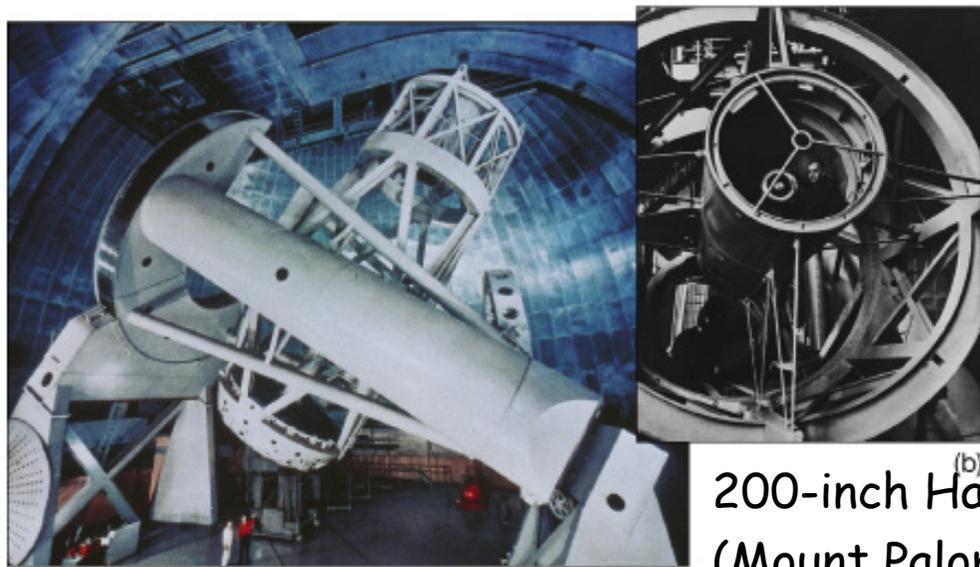
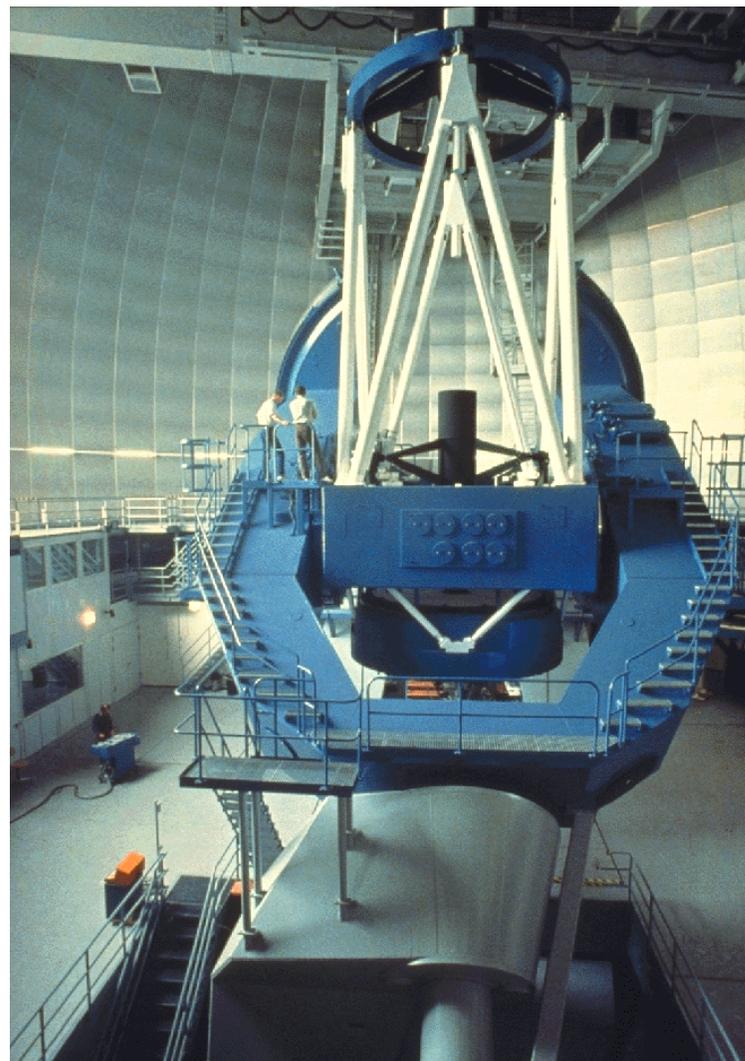
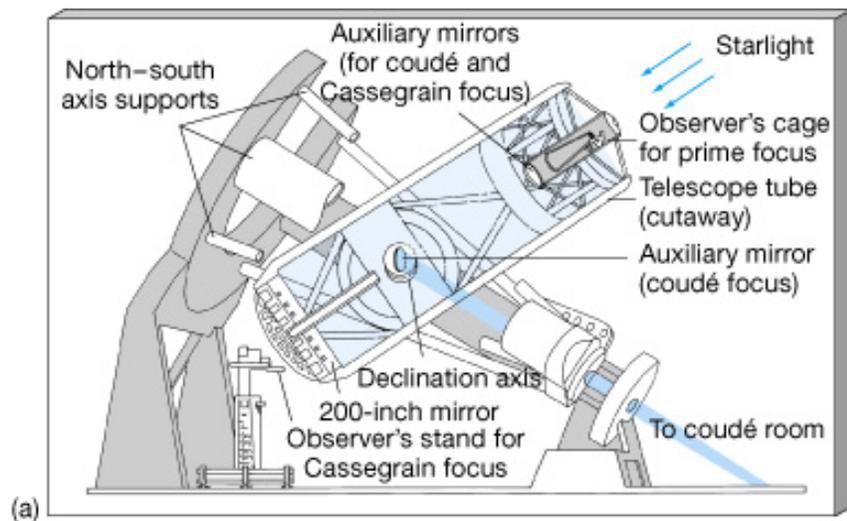
Inglesa





Monturas ecuatoriales

Monturas simétricas



200-inch Hale (Mount Palomar)

3.5m Calar Alto



Datos: 50cm de abertura, 3.454mm de focal, montura ecuatorial alemana