CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF BULGE GLOBULAR CLUSTERS FROM CaT SPECTROSCOPY

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Abstract / It has been recognized for a long time that our Galaxy contains at least two populations of Globular Clusters: one associated with the halo and the other with the Disk/Bulge of the Milky Way (BGC). Both populations strongly trace the chemical and dynamic properties of their respective Galactic components. While the Globular Clusters of the halo have been studied in great detail, the BGC have been relatively neglected, mainly due to the high interstellar reddening. The Vista Variables in the Via Lactea survey (VVV) has been an important advance for the infrared study of the Galaxy's BGC system. However, there are two fundamental parameters of these objects that the VVV can not provide with the required precision: radial velocities and metallicities. The most efficient way to derive these important parameters is through the near infrared spectroscopic observation of the Ca II Triplet lines (CaT - $\lambda \approx 8500$ Å). In this work, we present results of a sample of BGC studied with the CaT technique, through observations obtained with the *FORS2* instrument of the VLT (Chile). Our results not only contribute to the understanding of the distribution of metallicities and kinematics of the BGC system, but also provide information on targets for future high resolution spectroscopic followup studies, e.g. with CAPOS, the bulge Cluster APOgee Survey.

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