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ABSTRACTS OF CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

OUNDARY LAYERS AROUND T TAURI STARS

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n the standard model of accretion disks there is thin transition region between the Keplerian disk nd the slowly rotating pre-main sequence star, the oundary layer, which is supposed to be responsile for the UV and optical excess in some T Tauri pectra.

We have modeled the boundary layer, assuming ydrostatic equilibrium in both the vertical and raial directions, and thermal equilibrium between turulent viscous heating (α prescription) and radiative ooling. Our input parameters are: M_*, L_*, T_*, α, nd M we have solved an implicit equation for the emperature, and with this quantity we have comuted the size of the region, the density and the opical depth.

With temperature and density, and introducing he inclination angle as a new parameter, we have alculated the boundary layer spectrum and comared our predicted colors $U-B$, $B-V$ and fluxes round the Balmer Jump, with published observaonal data from Rydgren et al. (1984, Pub.US Naval)bs., Vol 25, part 1) and Hartigan et al. (1991, ApJ, 82, 617). We take stellar spectra from Bruzual & harlot (1993, ApJ, 405, 538), and opacities from alvet et al. (1991, ApJ, 380, 617).

The predicted spectra and colors reproduce the bserved features in UV and optical wavelengths.

ABOUT ONGOING LOW MASS STAR FORMATION IN NGC 6611

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We present preliminary results of a CCD imagery study ($RI\mathrm{H}\alpha$) of selected parts of the stellar/nebular complex NGC 6611/M16. Our data show low mass star formation on the bright rims of this region, particularly those associated with the central part of M16 known as the "Queen Star".

ROSAT X-RAY SOURCES IN ORION STAR FORMING REGION

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In the course of a systematic study of *ROSAT* X-ray sources in star forming regions (SFR) we have started spectroscopic observations in order to identify the optical counterparts of the *ROSAT* X-ray sources. The main purpose of this study is the search for weak line T Tauri stars (WTTS). WTTS are low-mass PMS stars which are found in SFR and which display the Li I λ6707 absorption line (which verify their PMS nature), but lack both strong Hα emission and strong IR excesses characteristic of classical T Tauri stars (CTTS). WTTS are believed to be PMS stars which lack dense surrounding matter, and therefore to be more easily detected by their strong solar-like coro-

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