

# Observational Astrophysics



Credit: Rafael Barrena Delgado

Manu Linares – NTNU – Physics

*Special thanks to:*

*Thomas Augusteijn, Akke Viitanen,  
Sergio Armas-Perez, Amanda Djupvik*



**NTNU**

Norwegian University of  
Science and Technology



**UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA  
DE CATALUNYA  
BARCELONATECH**

# OBSERVATIONAL ASTROPHYSICS

## MSc Physics – NTNU - Spring 2022

- **MOTIVATION: “LOOK AT THE SKY TO LEARN PHYSICS”**

“Look” implies scientific methods, instruments and techniques that must be learned/used/applied thoroughly.

“Sky” means planets, stars, nebulae, dust/gas clouds, clusters, galaxies, clusters of galaxies... and the universe.

“Learn” by comparing theories with observations (can’t make experiments: “someone else runs the lab”).

“Physics” means gravitation, nuclear and particle physics, electromagnetism, mechanics, thermodynamics...

- **THIS COURSE: HOW TO “LOOK”**

FY 3490 (FY 3215 from spring 2023) Observational Astrophysics: Manuel Linares

- **CONTEXT: “SKY” covered by these courses at NTNU-IfY**

FY 2450 Astrophysics 1: Jens Andersen – Foteini Oikonomou (from spring 2022)

FY 3451 Astrophysics 2: Michael Kachelriess (from fall 2021)

FY 3452 Gravitation and Cosmology: Michael Kachelriess

- **PILOT COURSE: 2022 January-June**

- **TARGET: 1<sup>st</sup> year MSc (& 3<sup>d</sup> year BSc) Physics**



# OBSERVATIONAL ASTROPHYSICS

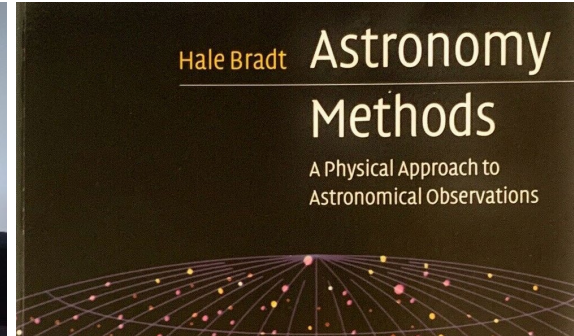
MSc Physics – NTNU - Spring 2022

## COURSE CONTENTS:

1. Introduction: observing the Universe from Earth
2. Telescopes: collecting (and focusing) light
3. Detectors: recording (and measuring) light
4. Multi-messenger Astronomy: *Michael Unger & Michael Kachelriess*  
*Goals/Skills: **FUNDAMENTALS OBSERVATIONAL ASTROPHYSICS.***
5. Astronomical Techniques (3 AstroLAB sessions, 1-1.5 week each; Mar-Apr)  
*Goals/Skills: **DATA ANALYSIS. LINUX.***  
*Deliver: 1 report per session (individually in 2022)*
6. Observing Project: Nordic Optical Telescope (Remote observations at the NOT, Apr-May)  
*Goals/Skills: **RESEARCH PROJECT. TEAM WORK. WRITING.***  
*Deliver: 1 proposal + 1 essay/article per group (2-3 students/group)*

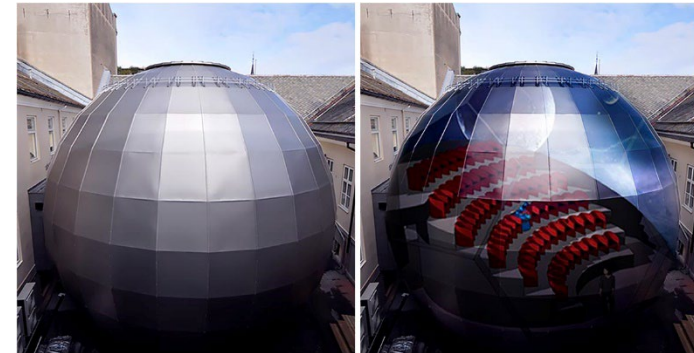
# OBSERVATIONAL ASTROPHYSICS

MSc Physics – NTNU - Spring 2022



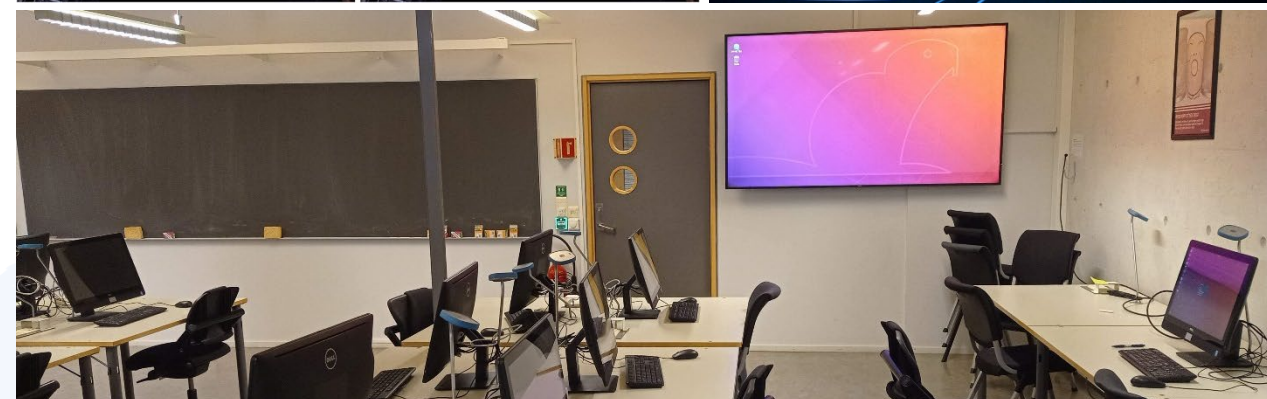
## Lectures (Classroom)

- Fluxes, magnitudes, BB radiation, redshifts
- Telescopes, space- and ground-based, radio-gamma-ray
- Detectors, statistics
- Cosmic rays, neutrinos, gravitational waves



## Lecture 1.2 (Planetarium Vitensenteret Trondheim)

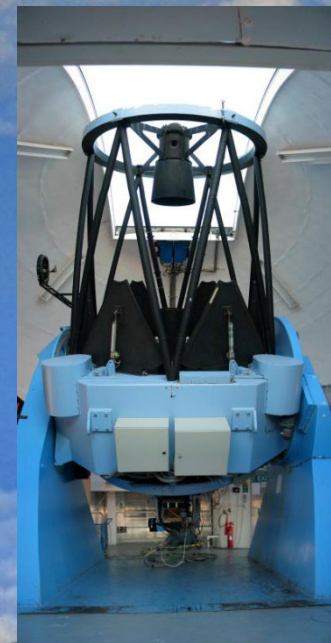
- The celestial sphere
- Movements: Moon, Sun, Planets. Trigonometric parallax
- Coordinate systems in Astronomy, Spherical Trigonometry
- Visibility
- Time systems in Astronomy



## AstroLABs & Observing Project (Linux Lab, FNS)

- P5.1: Optical photometry
- P5.2: Optical spectroscopy
- P5.3: X-ray timing
- Observing proposal
- Project report

# OBSERVING PROJECT: NORDIC OPTICAL TELESCOPE



- ALFOSC imaging/long-slit spectroscopy
- Choose target (WD, AGN, NS; February-March)
- Plan & propose (March-April)
- Observe (remotely; April 20-22)
- Analyze & report (May)

1. Title of proposal:

2. Abstract:

3. Principal Investigator: (NB: The P.I. will supervise the contents of this proposal.)

Name: Manuel Linares  
 Institute: NTNU, NO  
 Postal address: Høgskoleringen 5, 7491 Trondheim, Norway  
 Telephone: +47 73592206  
 Fax:  
 E-mail: manuel.linares@ntnu.no

4. Co-investigators and e-mails: (NB: The co-Is have full responsibility for the content of this proposal!)

Student1 Lastname1 email1@stud.ntnu.no  
 Student2 Lastname2 email2@stud.ntnu.no  
 Student3 Lastname3 email3@stud.ntnu.no

6. Observing mode(s) requested and preferred scheduling (MAX: 4 Runs):

NB: An "Observing run" is a single, contiguous block of time with a single instrument and mode. Only ALFOSC imaging and long-slit spectroscopy modes are allowed. The total time allocated per group ("X", given in hours in box 9. below) can be split among these two modes, if this is justified by the scientific goals. A clear observing night at the ORM in the second half of April has about 8 useful hours, twilight-to-twilight. You probably have a DATE/HALF already allocated to your group (keep that and visibility in mind when selecting targets). Note that during one run you can observe multiple targets (with the same instrumental configuration).

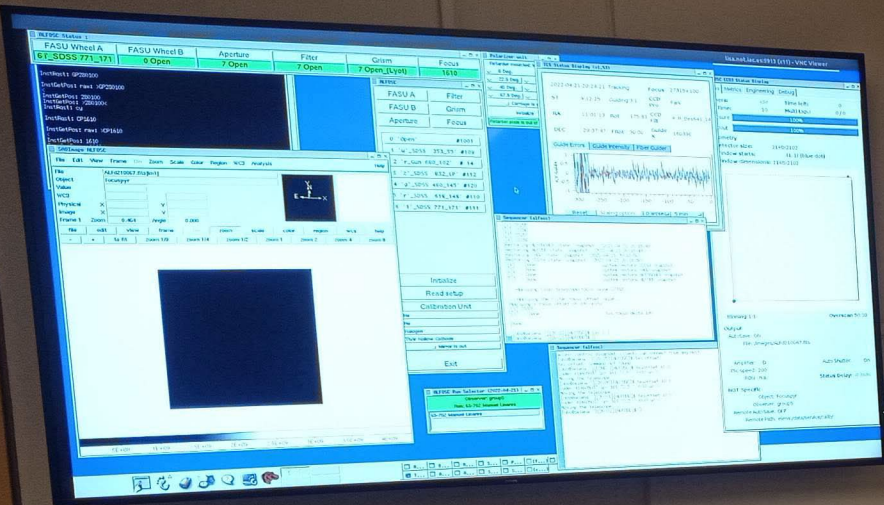
Run	Mode	Instrument	Time	Date/Half	Moon	Seeing	Sky
A	R	ALFOSC-imaging	X/2 H	April 20/1st half	N	N	T
B	R	ALFOSC-longslit	X/2 H	April 20/1st half	N	N	T

7. Number of nights already awarded to project: 3

8. Number of groups in current semester: 5+1

9. Number of hours allocated per group: 4

10. Any other special constraints on the scheduling?





# OBSERVATIONAL ASTROPHYSICS

## Project reports

Optical photometry on cataclysmic variables.

Karine Halleraker<sup>a</sup>, Oda Hjemli<sup>a</sup>, Elise L. Hanssen<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Institutt for fysikk, Norges Teknisk-Naturvitenskapelige Universitet, N-7491 Trondheim, Norway.

Thursday 26<sup>th</sup> May, 2022

### Optical photometry of AM Her 1RXS J161008.0+035222 to determine the orbital period and spectral type

#### Abstract

We present the optical photometry of the r- and g-band. By performing differences for both targets. We assume this to be temperatures were found to be 8800K  $\approx 17.1kpc$ .

Kjell Heinrich,<sup>1</sup> Tea Christiansen Rasmussen<sup>1</sup> Melissa Silva,<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institutt for Fysikk, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, N-7491 Trondheim, Norway.

26. May 2022

#### ABSTRACT

We present the findings of a photometric study of 1R are systems without an accretion disc and with a strc the orbital period. Analyzing the data points of the orbital period to be  $P_{orb} = 0.1363 \pm 0.001$  days, whi the effective temperature of the system is  $T_{eff} = 41$  radial distance to the polar was calculated to be  $d = \{$

### Optical photometry of the redback millisecond pulsar PSR J1622-0315

Marco Turchetta,<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Høgskoleringen 5, NO-7491 Trondheim, Norway

Accepted XXX. Received YYY; in original form ZZZ.

#### ABSTRACT

We present the first multi-band optical light curve obtained by performing differential photometry in orbital period  $P_{orb} = 3.9$  h of the system, we iden  $\phi = 0.25$  and  $\phi = 0.75$  and minima around  $\phi = 0$ . shape of the companion star, which is tidally distor  $i$ ) are compatible with little temperature changes of the companion's inner face by the pulsar wind is usually observe in other redback pulsars. We disci of the redback millisecond pulsar 3FGL J0212.1+ and amplitudes of the same order  $\Delta m \approx 0.2$  mag w  $i \approx 69^\circ$  of 3FGL J0212.1+5320, we provide a roug result obtained in a previous work on this redback

### Tick-Tock Goes The Black Hole Clock

P. A. Sevre, F. A. Quinton

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NO-7491 Trondheim, Norway.  
May 25, 2022

### State determination of the transitional binary millisecond pulsar PSR J1023+0038

Sindre S. Lindseth,<sup>1</sup> and Anders Tidemann<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

26 May 2022

#### ABSTRACT

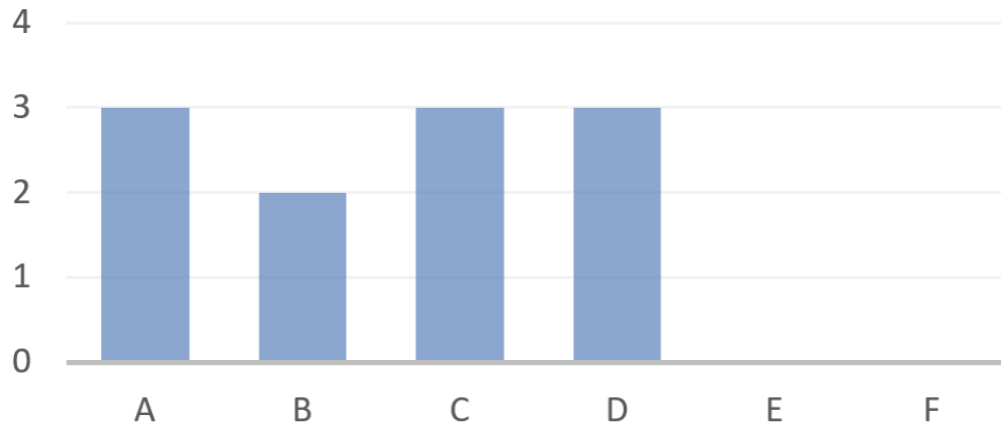
In the following article we present optical spectroscopy and photometry performed on the transitional millisecond pulsar PSR J1023+0038 which was observed with the Nordic Optical Telescope during a four hour observation period the night of April 20<sup>th</sup> 2022. The motivation for the observations was to conclude the state of the system and we provide spectroscopic and photometric evidence that the system still is in the accretion disk state, as it has been since transitioning from the pulsar state in 2013.



# OBSERVATIONAL ASTROPHYSICS

## Feedback

Obs Astro 2022



What was the best part of the course?

3 responses

Astro lab sessions and observing project

The observations with the NOT. Probably the coolest thing I have done in my almost 4 years of higher education.

Learning to understand and work with different data programs used in astrophysics

What was the worst part of the course?

3 responses

Not going to La Palma physically :-)

The work load of P5.1 was quite large compared to the other AstroLabs. Other than that it would be nice to have exercise sessions in the future courses, where one can work on the exercises with guidance from a student assistant. This way you can get help if you are stuck, instead of having the answers showed to you in lectures. This could also lead to more time to add more content to the class as well.

Very time consuming

# OBSERVATIONAL ASTROPHYSICS

## Summary

- **OBSERVATIONAL ASTROPHYSICS**  
Norwegian University of Science and Technology  
Trondheim, Norway
- **THREE-PRONGED APPROACH:**
  - Lectures
  - Data analysis labs
  - Observing project at the Nordic Optical Telescope
- **BACK IN 2023A!**
- **THANKS a L/NOT!**