

ASTR 1040 Recitation: Stars & Stuff

Ryan Orvedahl

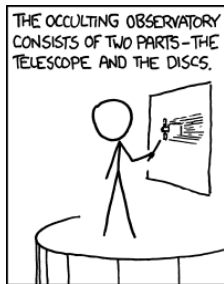
Department of Astrophysical and Planetary Sciences

March 5 & 6, 2019

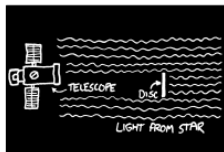
Announcements

- Next Observing: Mon, Mar 11 (8pm or 9pm at SBO)
- Next week in Fiske: Tues, Mar 12 & Wed, Mar 13
- Review session: Wed, Mar 13, 6-8pm in Duane G126

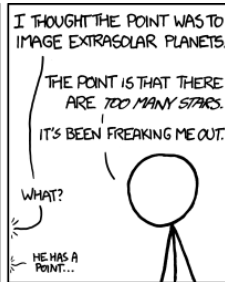
Stars are Everywhere



WHEN THE TELESCOPE SEES A
STAR, A DISC IS CAREFULLY
STEERED TO BLOCK ITS LIGHT.

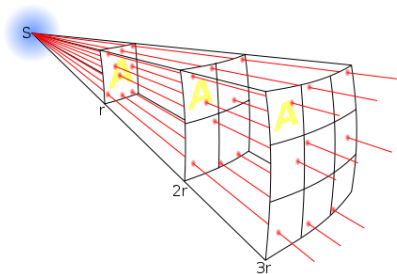


THIS PROCEDURE IS REPEATED
UNTIL ALL STARS ARE COVERED.



Apparent Brightness, a.k.a., Flux

- Isotropic point source
- Each ray is radially outward
- Each ray has a unique direction
- Brightness per unit area, W/m^2



$$F = \frac{L}{4\pi r^2}$$

Apparent/Absolute Magnitude

- $m_2 - m_1 = 2.5 \log_{10} \left(\frac{F_1}{F_2} \right)$
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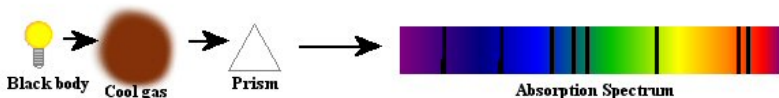
- $m_2 - m_1 = 2.5 \log_{10} \left(\frac{F_1}{F_2} \right)$
- Measures how bright an object appears
- Normalize: how bright would it appear at 10 pc?
- $m_2 - m_1 = 2.5 \log_{10} \left(\frac{F_1}{F_2} \right) = 2.5 \log_{10} \left[\frac{L}{4\pi(10 \text{ pc})^2} \frac{4\pi d^2}{L} \right]$
- $m - M = 5 \log_{10} \left(\frac{d}{10 \text{ pc}} \right)$ Distance modulus
- Measures intrinsic brightness of the object

Apparent/Absolute Magnitude

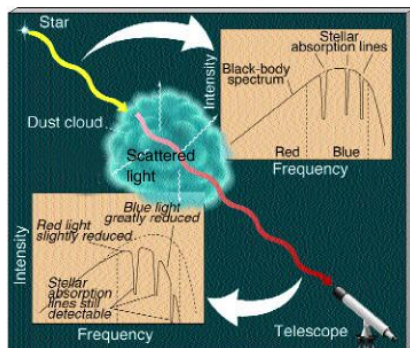
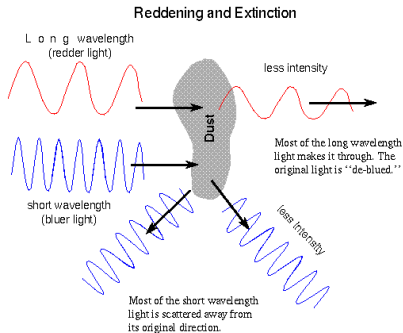
- $m = M + 5 \log_{10} \left(\frac{d}{10 \text{ pc}} \right)$
- What assumptions go into this?

Apparent/Absolute Magnitude

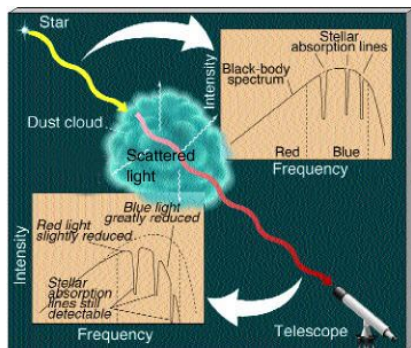
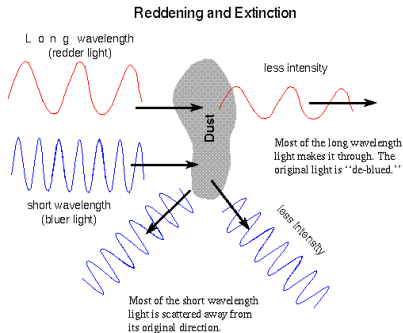
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Interstellar Extinction



Interstellar Extinction



$$m = M + 5 \log_{10} \left(\frac{d}{10 \text{ pc}} \right) + A \quad A > 0$$

Classifying Stellar Spectra

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- 1901: Annie Jump Cannon rearranges the sequence placing O and B before A, also adding decimal subdivisions and consolidating
- Final order: O, B, A, F, G, K, M
- O stars are hotter/brighter, M stars are cooler/dimmer. This becomes a measure of effective temperature

- Oh Be A Fine Guy/Girl Kiss Me

OBAFGKMOUSE

- Oh Be A Fine Guy/Girl Kiss Me
- Oh Boy, An F Grade Kills Me
- Oven Bake And Fire Grill Kepler Meat
- Only Brilliant Astronomers Fix Grave Kepler Mistakes
- Only Boring Astronomers Fight Green Killer Martians

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- Only Bad Astronomers Find Gratitude Knowing Mnemonics

HR Diagram

- 1900s: Hertzsprung & Russell find correlation between M and spectral type

HR Diagram

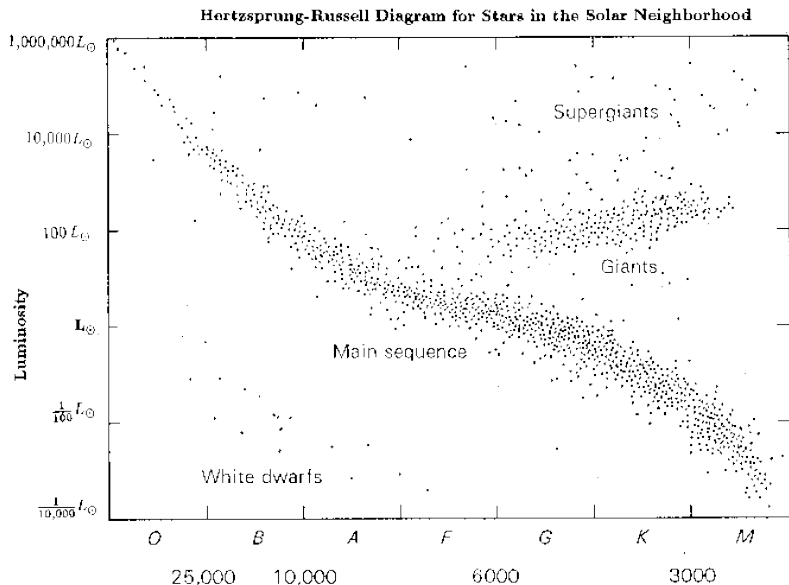
- 1900s: Hertzsprung & Russell find correlation between M and spectral type
- Observe a wide range of stars that do not fit the expectation
- Call the brighter ones giants, dimmer ones dwarfs

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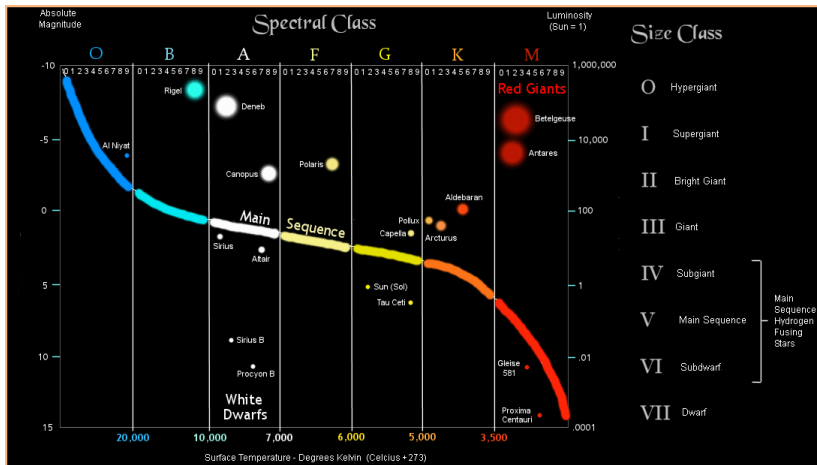
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- $L = 4\pi R^2 \sigma T^4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad R = \frac{1}{T^2} \sqrt{\frac{L}{4\pi\sigma}}$

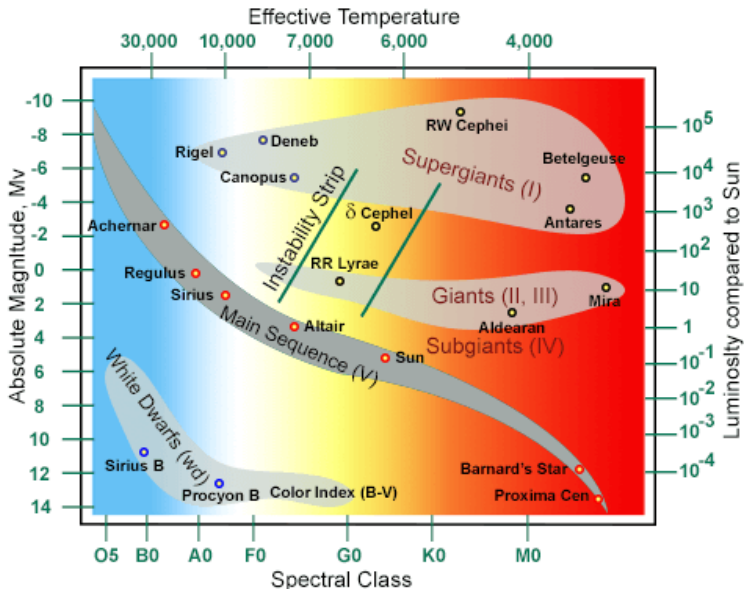
HR Diagram: Stars Appear in Particular Spots



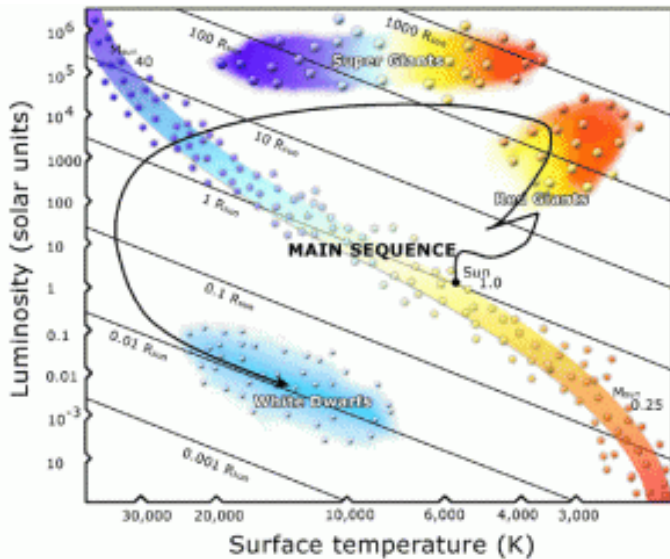
HR Diagram: Size Classes



HR Diagram: Different Groups Have Finite Size

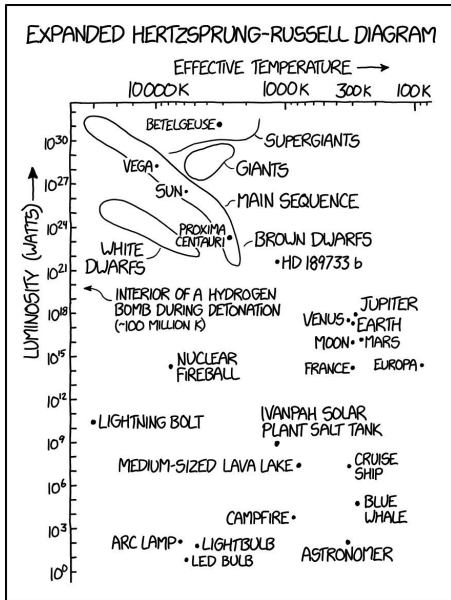


HR Diagram: Lines of Constant R



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xkcd's HR Diagram



Practice Problem: Radius of White Dwarf

Suppose there is a white dwarf that has the same spectral type as the Sun, but has an absolute magnitude that is 10 mag fainter than the Sun.

$$R_{\odot}/R_{\oplus} = 109.3$$

- 1 What is the ratio of L_{WD}/L_{\odot} ?
- 2 What is the ratio of R_{WD}/R_{\odot} ?
- 3 What is the ratio of R_{WD}/R_{\oplus} ?

Practice Problem: Radius of White Dwarf

Suppose there is a white dwarf that has the same spectral type as the Sun, but has an absolute magnitude that is 10 mag fainter than the Sun.

$$R_{\odot}/R_{\oplus} = 109.3$$

① $L_{\text{WD}}/L_{\odot} = 10^{-4}$: $m_2 - m_1 = 2.5 \log_{10} (F_1/F_2) \Rightarrow$
 $M_2 - M_1 = 2.5 \log_{10} (L_1/L_2)$

② $R_{\text{WD}}/R_{\odot} = 10^{-2}$: $L \propto R^2 T^4$, same spectral type means
 T is the same

③ $R_{\text{WD}}/R_{\oplus} = 1.093$