Astronomy 352K: STELLAR ASTRONOMY

Fall 2015 — Unique Number 46760

Meetings: **TTh 11:00–12:30, in RLM 15.216B**

Instructor: **Chris Sneden, RLM 17.206**

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Required Text: **None**

Grading: **Percentages, Dates**

Homework Sets (6-ish of them): 40% of grade
Hour Tests (3 of them): 60%
Tentative Hour Test Dates:
#1: Tuesday, September 29, in class
#2: Thursday, October 29, in class
#3: Wednesday, Dec 9, 2–5 (final exam slot; 1.5 hours)
Students with special needs may request appropriate accommodation; call UT's office of Services for Students with Disabilities, 471-6259.
(http://www.utexas.edu/diversity/ddce/ssd/)

152M Lab: **Not required, but a good idea for practical training**

Subject Matter, Goals, and Miscellaneous Comments

What is it? To whom am I speaking? Astronomy 352K is a junior/senior-level introduction to stellar astronomy and astrophysics, with emphasis on observational and empirical methods for studying stars via the light they emit. It is designed with upper-division astronomy majors in mind, but it is also suitable for students majoring in closely related fields such as physics, mathematics, or engineering. See an additional remark in the textbook paragraph below.

Prerequisites? I expect you to have taken Physics 316 (Electricity & Magnetism) and its associated lab course Physics 116L, which have as their prerequisites Physics 301 (Mechanics) and 101L, and relevant math courses. It is acceptable to have taken instead the Engineering Physics courses 303K and 303L, with their lab courses. Astronomy draws on such a wide variety of areas in physics that we cannot expect you to have prior preparation in all of them, and so we will introduce physical ideas and laws as needed. (Examples include the theory of radiation, atomic structure, and statistical mechanics.) We will be most interested in *applying* physical principles, rather than in deep and lengthy derivations. In general the mathematical manipulations expected of you (*e.g.*, on homework sets) will be pretty straightforward.

Background? We do not assume that you have strong (indeed, any!) previous background in astronomy, although many of the students already will have taken other upper-division astronomy courses or at least had an introductory astronomy course such as AST 307 or 301 (but see the College of Natural Science restrictions on counting such "0" courses). If you find that there are gaps in your basic astronomical knowledge, please ask me or one of the TAs to explain or elaborate (either in class or during office hours). You might also find it helpful to consult one of the many fine introductory textbooks that are widely available (I can lend you one of them). It should take you only a few evenings to master all of the relevant material that is contained in these books.

Overlap with other courses? There is a small amount of overlap between AST 352K and AST 358 (Galaxies and the Universe), AST 353 (Astrophysics), and AST 352L (Positional, Kinematical, and Dynamical Astronomy). We will try to avoid excessive redundancy, but that is inevitable in some subject areas, since not all members of the present class will have taken these other courses. I intend at least part of AST 352K to lead pretty directly into AST 353.

Textbook? There is no required textbook. I cannot justify the money you would need to pay for the benefit that you would recieve from a text; none exists that really covers the course material in a satisfactory way. However, we will refer you to various books and on-line resources as the course progresses.

Class notes? In lieu of a text, I will be posting posting copies of notes on the class web site(s). I have alternated teaching this course with Prof. Harriet Dinerstein, and between us we have pretty much settled on the topics and presentation order that we like. Harriet made a major upgrade in the class notes a few years ago, and the current version has a lot

of her ideas in it. However, I reserve the right to deviate from the posted notes at any time, and you will be responsible for all material discussed in class.

My bias in this course? I regard AST 352K as a vital link between the basic, often elegant physics and mathematics that you have ingested at UT for the past two-three years, and the real, often messy world of astronomical research. *Astrophysics* combines elements from all areas of physics to offer coherent theoretical models for how the solar system, galaxy, and universe are constructed and how they have and will evolve. If you are looking for that in this course, forget it. Theoretical astrophysics cannot really derive rational models for an object without appealing to *observational astronomy.* I am not an astrophysicist as the term is sometimes meant (that is, I am not a theorist). I am an observational astronomer, and proud of it. And observational astronomy is what you will find covered in this course. *Not* how is the universe constructed, but how does one practically assemble the basic data about particular astronomical objects (stars) that can be gainfully used in constructing the story of the universe?

So forget cookbook problems? Not entirely, but we will deal as much as possible with real data from the literature that have been obtained at various astronomical facilities over the past decades, and which now are readily available for study. Many of the homework problems will encourage you to seek data from basic astronomical catalogs. These sources can be found on appropriate web sites.

Homework, and your approach to it? The homework sets are the keys to what I want to get done in this course. I intend to be deliberately vague in some of the assignments. I admit that this is a sometimes maddening ploy. Real astronomical research usually does not admit cookbook solutions to interesting problems, and I want you to get used to that. Such an approach is also a signal on my part that I encourage interactions with you outside class. Feel free to discuss with me the course material, problem sets, or any other astronomical topic that come to mind. On the first page I give the formal office hours, but you of course may set up appointments with me at other rational times of day. Notice also that I give my work number, email address, and my home phone number. *I greatly prefer* contact in person or a phone call; emails to me can get deeply buried. I would not give out my home phone number if I did not expect calls in the evening whenever you need to. I want to help you do well in this course, but I need *you* to make contact! Don't be shy: remember that the truly stupid question is the unasked one.

Caveat Emptor! Two warnings must be given, one applicable to all faculty members here and one specific to me. First, in this department you deal with professional astronomers. The good part is that you get very close to current research, and that can be very exciting. The bad part is that we tend to travel a lot (most obviously to observatories in remote and exotic locales), and probably I will need to excuse myself from class a couple of times during the semester. At present I have a research visit scheduled for early November, and for that I may need to miss one class. A substitute lecturer will pinch-hit for me in class on those occasions when I might be away from the office.. Simply put, all class meetings will occur as scheduled. More generally, I am pulled in many different teaching/service/research directions simultaneously, and frankly I am very busy. Clearly it has been my choice to

become tightly scheduled, so this should not become your problem! I expect you to work in this class, and you should expect no less of me. Do not feel the slightest hesitation in pushing me to make time for you outside of class; politely in the beginning, but more firmly if I do not respond well. Your interaction in this course can only aid your understanding.

About Ast 152M: Simultaneously with Ast 352K, we offer a 1-credit-hour laboratory course, Ast 152M. This class is optional, and typically has a smaller enrollment than 352K. While we will (book) learn about observational methods in Ast 352K, if you want real, hands-on experience in taking and processing astronomical data, you should enroll in Ast 152M. You will use the 16-inch telescope on the roof of RLM with a CCD detector to take data and learn to analyze it with standard astronomical software packages such as IRAF. The lab has a separate syllabus, and all activities will be directed by our TA Brian Mulligan.

A Carrot Instead of a Stick: In spring 2016 I will be offering a guided research slot to an interested student who has successfully completed AST 352K. Usually the student will sign up for some course number that signifies independent study. Real investigation into the chemical composition of stars will occur! Some background buildup will be necessary, but then collaborative research can commence. A grade for that course will be the *least interesting* outcome, as successful work (often going beyond the spring semester) should lead to a published paper and/or attendance at a professional meeting. A list of past undergrad research assistants and their projects will be shown to you toward the end of this semester.

Preliminary Course Outline (subject to revision)

1. Vital Observational Statistics of Stars: positions, distances, magnitudes, etc.
2. The Basic Quantities of Radiation: intensity, flux, blackbodies
3. Interpreting Stellar Magnitudes: luminosity & effective temperature; stellar photometry & color indices; effects of the Earth's atmosphere
4. The Heart of Observational Stellar Physics: spectroscopy; stellar spectral types; excitation & ionization equilibria; the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram
5. Extractions from Spectroscopy: radial velocity & proper motion; interstellar extinction; binary stars & the measurement of stellar masses; the Mass-Luminosity relation
6. Variable Stars: Cepheids, RR Lyraes, Long-Period Variables; white dwarf pulsators; close binary systems (mass-exchange & contact binaries; cataclysmic variables; novae; etc.)
7. Star Clusters: young clusters/pre-MS evolution; Main Sequence turnoffs & cluster ages; globular clusters; etc.
8. Stellar Atmospheres: radiative transfer; basic principles of model atmospheres; spectral lines & abundance determinations.
9. *(as time permits:)* Unique (mostly spectroscopic) stellar types: peculiar-A stars; Be stars; low metallicity stars; etc.