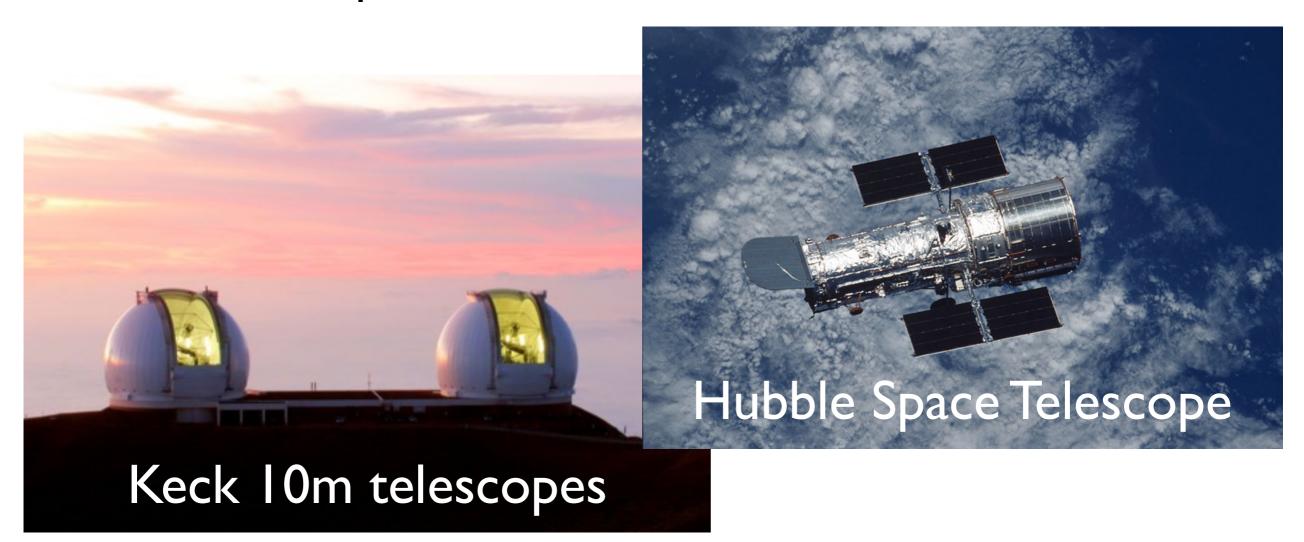
# PHY 517 / AST 443: Observational Techniques in Astronomy

Fall 2017, Anja von der Linden Amplitude 0.5 -0.01-0.020.00 0.01 0.02  $\theta$  [radian] Brightness Time

## Course Objectives

- introduction to observational astronomy
- design, take, analyze and interpret astronomical observations
- same concepts as needed for these:



## Mt Stony Brook Observatory

roof-top dome + telescope (14-inch) + CCD camera +
 spectrograph



### Radio interferometer

#### • custom-built at Stony Brook



#### A Michelson-type radio interferometer for university education

Jin Koda, James Barrett, Gene Shafto, Jeff Slechta, Tetsuo Hasegawa, Masahiko Hayashi, and Stanimir Metchev

Citation: American Journal of Physics 84, 249 (2016); doi: 10.1119/1.4940212

#### How to be an astronomer

- I. come up with an interesting idea / hypothesis
- 2. search for and analyze archival observations
- 3. write a telescope proposal
- 4. plan and execute your observations
- 5. analyze your data
- 6. write a journal paper
- 7. present your work at conferences

### We'll deviate a bit ...

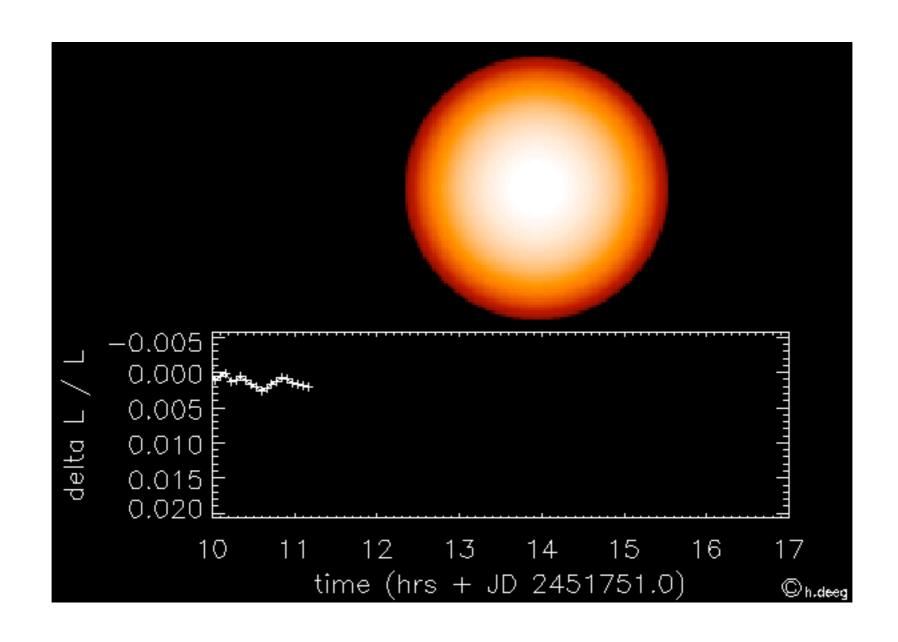
- I. conduct and analyze observations
- 2. lab report → journal paper
- 3. write a telescope proposal
- 4. serve on a Time Allocation Committee (TAC)
- 5. present your work in class

## Lab 0 - CCD cameras

- familiarize yourself with the equipment
- measure properties of our CCD cameras
- understand the role of calibration data

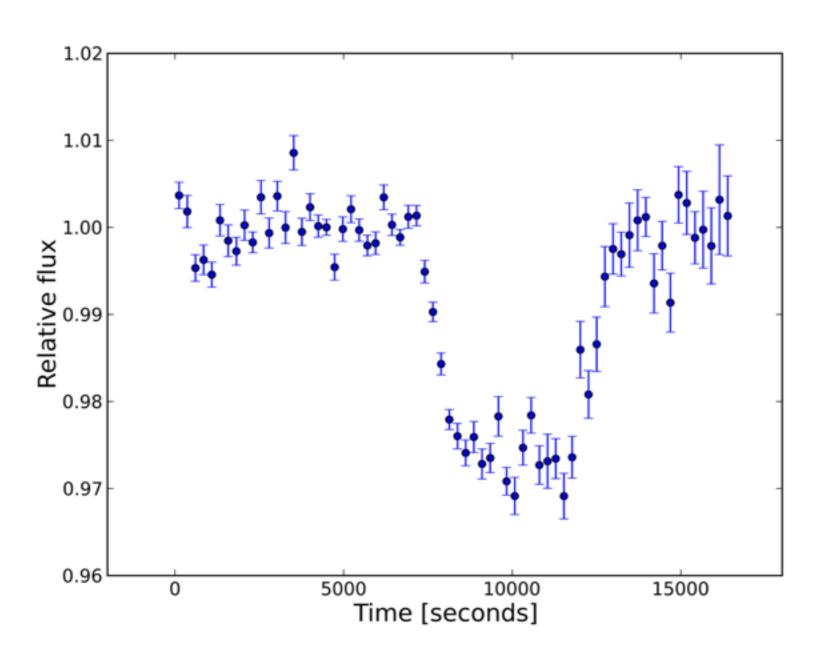
## Lab I - optical imaging; time-series photometry

detect an exoplanet transit



## Lab I - optical imaging; time-series photometry

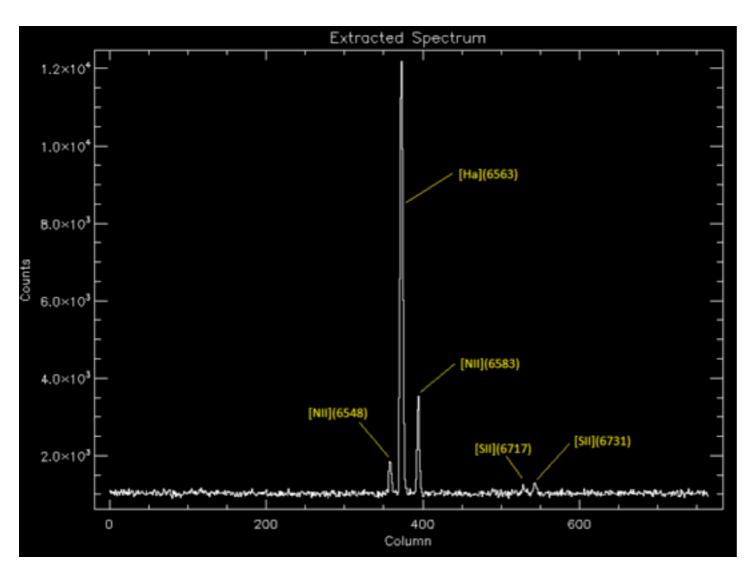
detect an exoplanet transit



2016 lab

## Lab 2 - optical spectroscopy

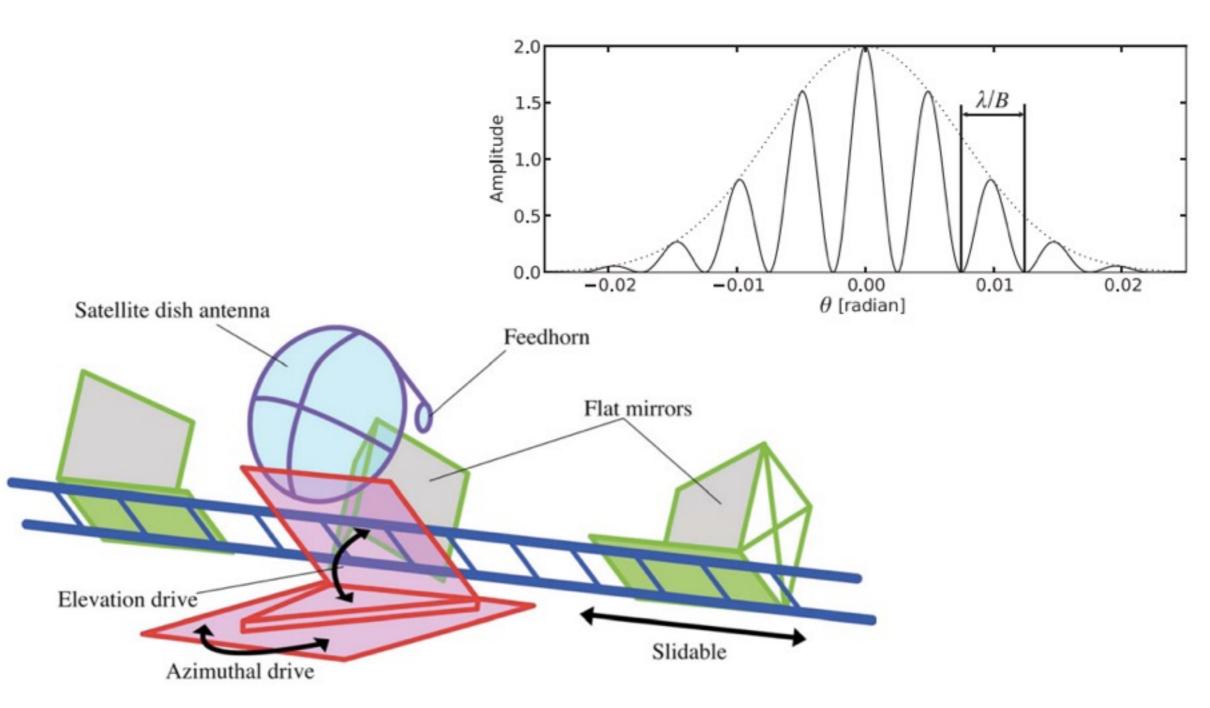
measure the gas temperature of a gaseous nebula





## Lab 3 - radio interferometry

measure the diameter of the Sun



## Data analysis

astronomy ~100 years ago:



## Data analysis

- CCD cameras and digital image processing were revolutionary for astronomy
- first CCD cameras used on telescopes ~1980
- the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS), designed in the 90s, was one of the first "Big Data" projects; today we are preparing for the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST), ~20 TB per night, every night for 10 years

 research in astronomy requires programming, and statistical analysis of large datasets

- we will use several common astronomy software packages:
  - Source Extractor
  - ds9
  - pyraf / iraf
  - astrometry.net
  - FTOOLS
- most astronomy research is done on Unix / Linux. bash provides an integrated scripting language
- python is becoming ubiquitous in astronomy as higher-level programming language
- however, this is not a class on programming. we will provide basic instructions and help, but you will have to figure out many things on your own (google is your friend!)

#### Class structure

#### Class times:

• Mon + Wed 6-9pm : *change to 5-8pm*?

#### In practice:

- only ~6 lectures
- other sessions: tutorials / data analysis help, as needed
- most important scheduling constraint is that you get to take your observations
- you need good weather for the 3 observational labs
- for each optical lab: schedule target night + 2 back-up nights
- radio lab: schedule target day + 2 back-up days

#### Team work

- observational astronomy is done in teams
- for the labs, you will observe in teams of 3
- you are highly encouraged (and expected) to work together on the data analysis
- everybody has to submit individual lab reports (however, proof-reading each other's reports is highly encouraged)
- please form teams of 3 people by Wed this week
- please make sure that
  - at least one of you has some programming experience
  - at least one of you has a laptop with Linux
  - you are available on the same week-nights / days

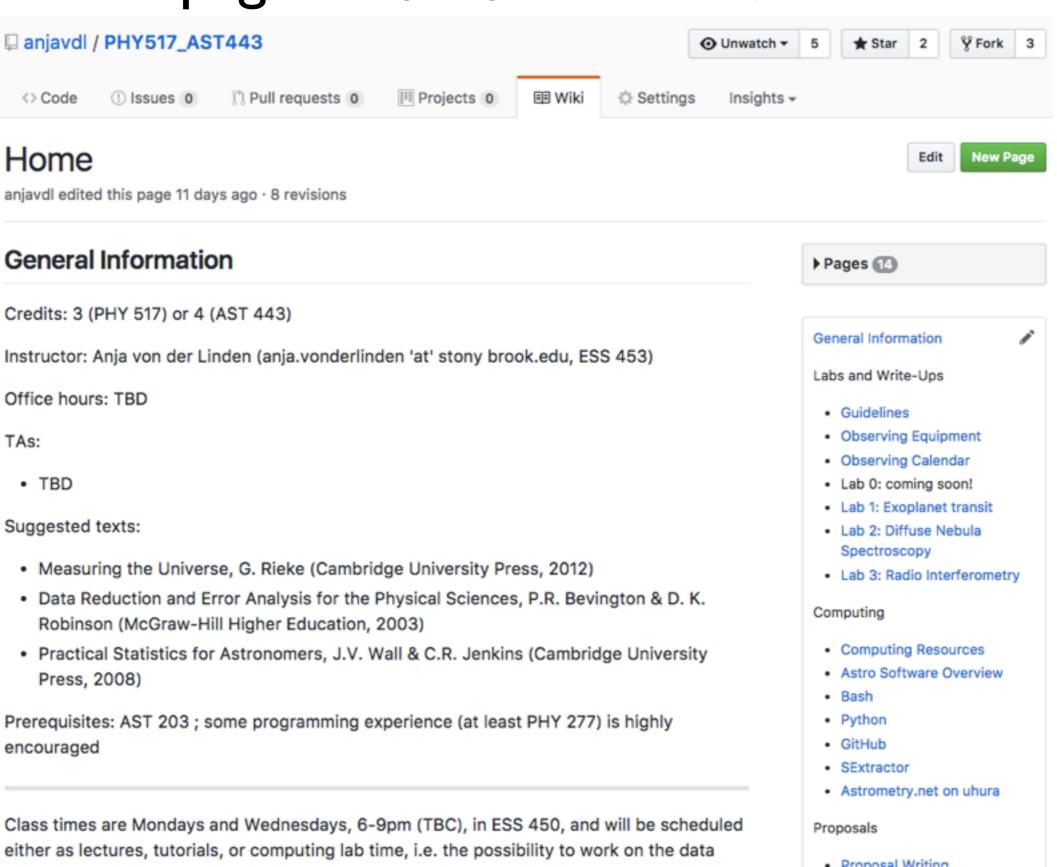
## (Night-time) observing

- a TA or instructor must be present (or in the building)
- please plan your observations to be done by ~ midnight
- familiarize yourself with the instructions: you will be quizzed at the beginning
- bring:
  - WARM clothes!
  - a red flash-light / rear bike-light
  - a USB key to take your data home
  - all materials needed for the lab: instructions, finding charts, your notebook etc.
  - cookies / chocolate

## Grading

- ~ 20% lab 1
- ~ 20% lab 2
- ~ 20% lab 3
- ~ 10% lab 0
- ~ 10% project proposal + evaluation of peer proposals
- ~ 10% final presentation
- ~ 10% homeworks + participation in discussions lecture attendance is mandatory

## Course webpage: <a href="https://github.com/anjavdl/PHY517\_AST443">https://github.com/anjavdl/PHY517\_AST443</a>





anjavdl edited this page 11 days ago · 8 revisions

#### **General Information**

Credits: 3 (PHY 517) or 4 (AST 443)

Instructor: Anja von der Linden (anja.vonderlinden 'at' stony brook.edu, ESS 453)

Office hours: TBD

TAs:

TBD

# Homework reading until Wednesday

#### Suggested texts:

- Measuring the Universe, G. Rieke (Cambridge University Press, 2012)
- Data Reduction and Error Analysis for the Physical Sciences, P.R. Bevington & D. K. Robinson (McGraw-Hill Higher Education, 2003)
- Practical Statistics for Astronomers, J.V. Wall & C.R. Jenkins (Cambridge University Press, 2008)

Prerequisites: AST 203; some programming experience (at least PHY 277) is highly encouraged

Class times are Mondays and Wednesdays, 6-9pm (TBC), in ESS 450, and will be scheduled either as lectures, tutorials, or computing lab time, i.e. the possibility to work on the data



### **TAs**

Sydney Andrews < <a href="mailto:sydney.andrews@stonybrook.edu">sydney.andrews@stonybrook.edu</a>>

**TBD** 

### Note

- this is NOT an "easy" class!
- you will have to work hard
- you will have to figure out things on your own
- this class will challenge you

 ... for most of you, it will be the closest thing to actual research that you have encountered so far

# This is me. Tell me who you are!

