

Modelamiento en Astrofísica

Licenciatura en Astrofísica con mención en Ciencia de Datos

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CENTER FOR
INTERDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH IN ASTROPHYSICS
AND SPACE SCIENCES



Parte 1: 18 Marzo - 15 Abril.



Parte 2: 22 Abril - 3 Junio



Parte 3: 10 Junio - 15 Julio

1. Clase 1 (18/3/2025): Introducción al curso

- Presentación del curso, objetivos y modalidad de evaluación.

2. Clase 2 (25/3/2025): Introducción al modelamiento en astrofísico e introducción a transferencia radiativa

- ¿Qué entendemos por modelamiento en astrofísica?
- Ejemplos motivacionales: exoplanetas, discos protoplanetarios, evolución estelar.
- Repaso de conceptos básicos de transferencia radiativa: intensidad, emisión, absorción, ópticamente delgado y grueso.
- Ecuación de transferencia radiativa en 1D.
- Aplicaciones en la observación de discos.
- Clasificación de YSOs / TTauri stars.

3. Clase 3 (1/4/2025): Método de máxima probabilidad y otras consideraciones

- Función χ^2 y su interpretación estadística.
- Ajuste de modelos simples a datos sintéticos.
- Trabajo en grupo: avance en el proyecto.

4. Clase 4 (8/4/2025): Métodos Monte Carlo y MCMC

- Introducción al muestreo de parámetros: ¿por qué usar Monte Carlo?
- Algoritmo de Metropolis-Hastings.
- Actividad grupal: implementación de MCMC en un modelo simple.

5. Clase 5 (15/4/2025): Presentación de avances y retroalimentación

- Presentación breve por grupo del estado de avance de su modelamiento.
- Entrega de la primera evaluación (informe o notebook).
- Discusión y retroalimentación entre pares.

6. Clase 6 (22/4/2025): Presentaciones finales

Objetivo y descripción

Modelamiento en Astrofísica

- El curso de Modelamiento en Astrofísica **introduce a las y los estudiantes a técnicas de simulación y modelado utilizadas para estudiar fenómenos astrofísicos**. A través de herramientas computacionales y modelos teóricos, los estudiantes aprenderán a analizar y predecir fenómenos astronómicos y a reproducir observaciones de planetas, estrellas y galaxias, aplicando métodos numéricos y físicos a problemas reales de la astrofísica.

¿Qué entendemos por modelamiento en astrofísica?

- El modelamiento en astrofísica es el proceso de construir una representación matemática o computacional de un sistema físico del universo —como una estrella, un disco protoplanetario, una galaxia o un planeta— con el objetivo de:
 - Describir su estructura o evolución,
 - Explicar observaciones existentes,
 - Predecir nuevos comportamientos o fenómenos,
 - Inferir propiedades físicas que no pueden observarse directamente (por ejemplo, masas, composiciones, velocidades, edades, etc.).

¿Cómo se modela?

- Física teórica:
Se usan leyes fundamentales como la gravitación, hidrodinámica, termodinámica, transferencia radiativa o mecánica cuántica para escribir ecuaciones que describan el sistema.
- Supuestos simplificadores:
Debido a la complejidad de muchos sistemas, se hacen suposiciones (simetría, equilibrio/steady state, condiciones ideales, etc.) que permiten resolver o aproximar las ecuaciones.
- Implementación computacional:
Muchos modelos son tan complejos que requieren simulaciones numéricas o métodos estadísticos avanzados para explorar sus soluciones (por ejemplo, métodos Monte Carlo, MCMC, hidrodinámica, etc.).
- Comparación con datos:
Se compara el modelo con datos observacionales (imágenes, espectros, curvas de luz, SEDs) para validar, ajustar o descartar hipótesis.

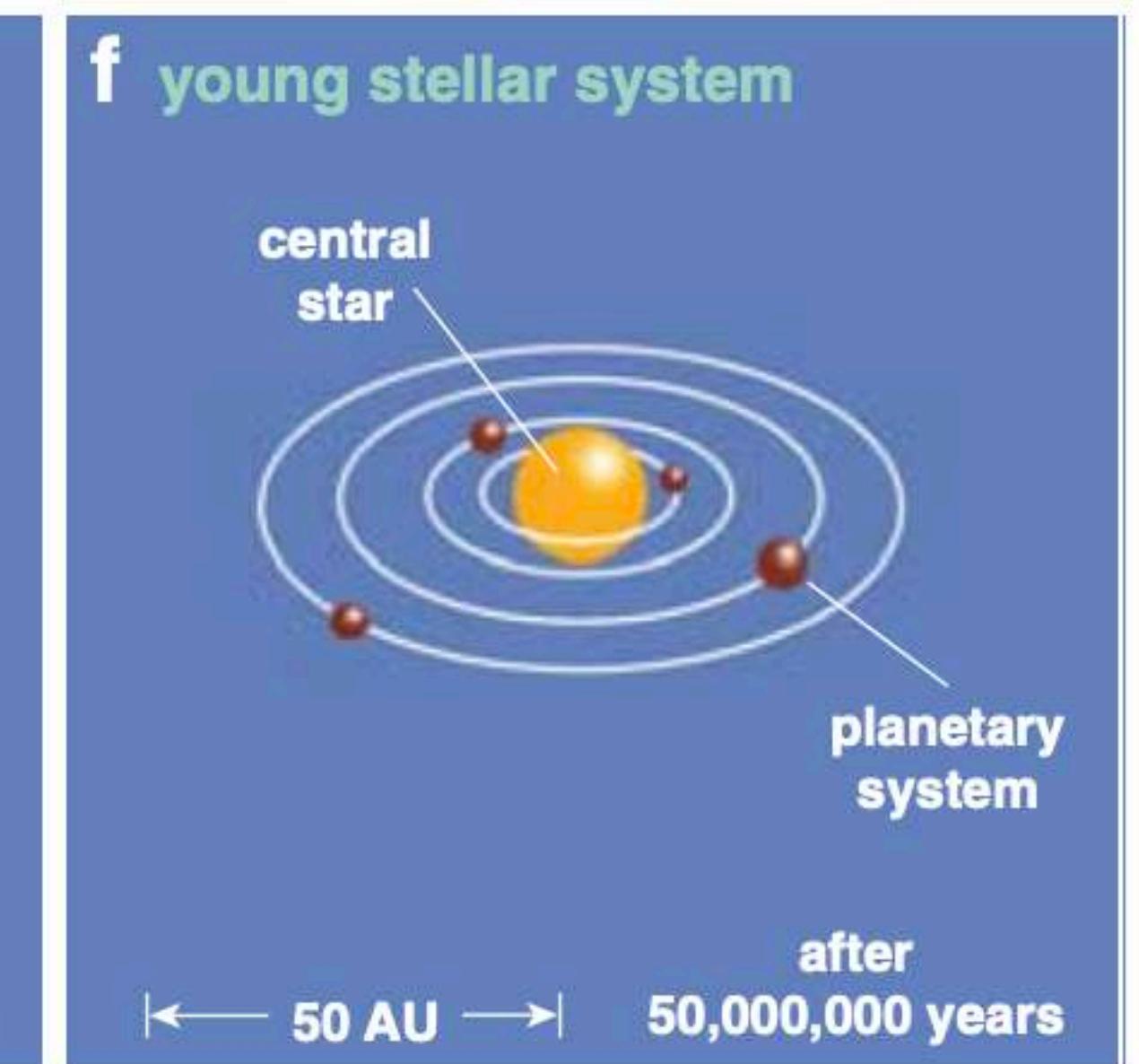
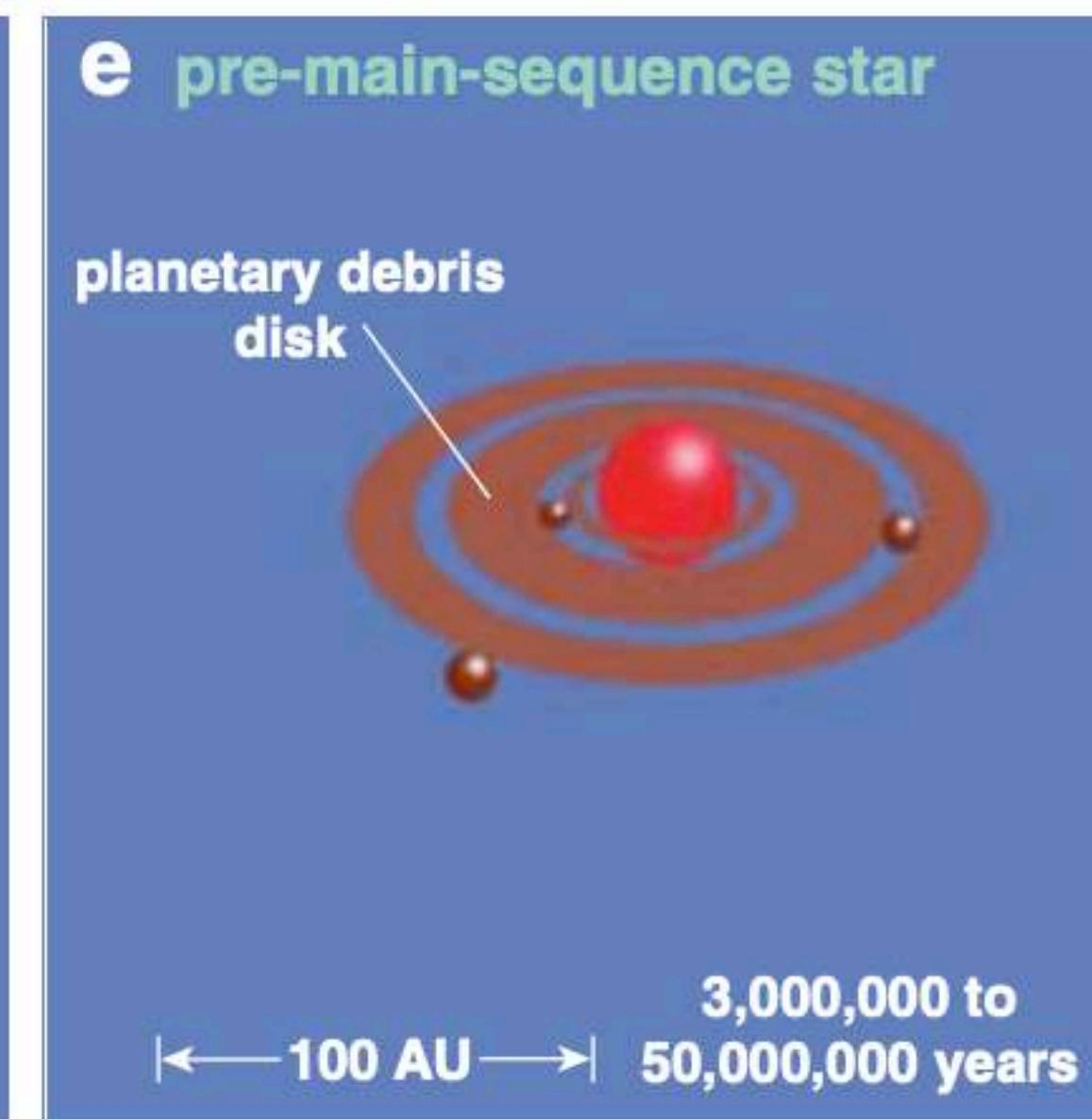
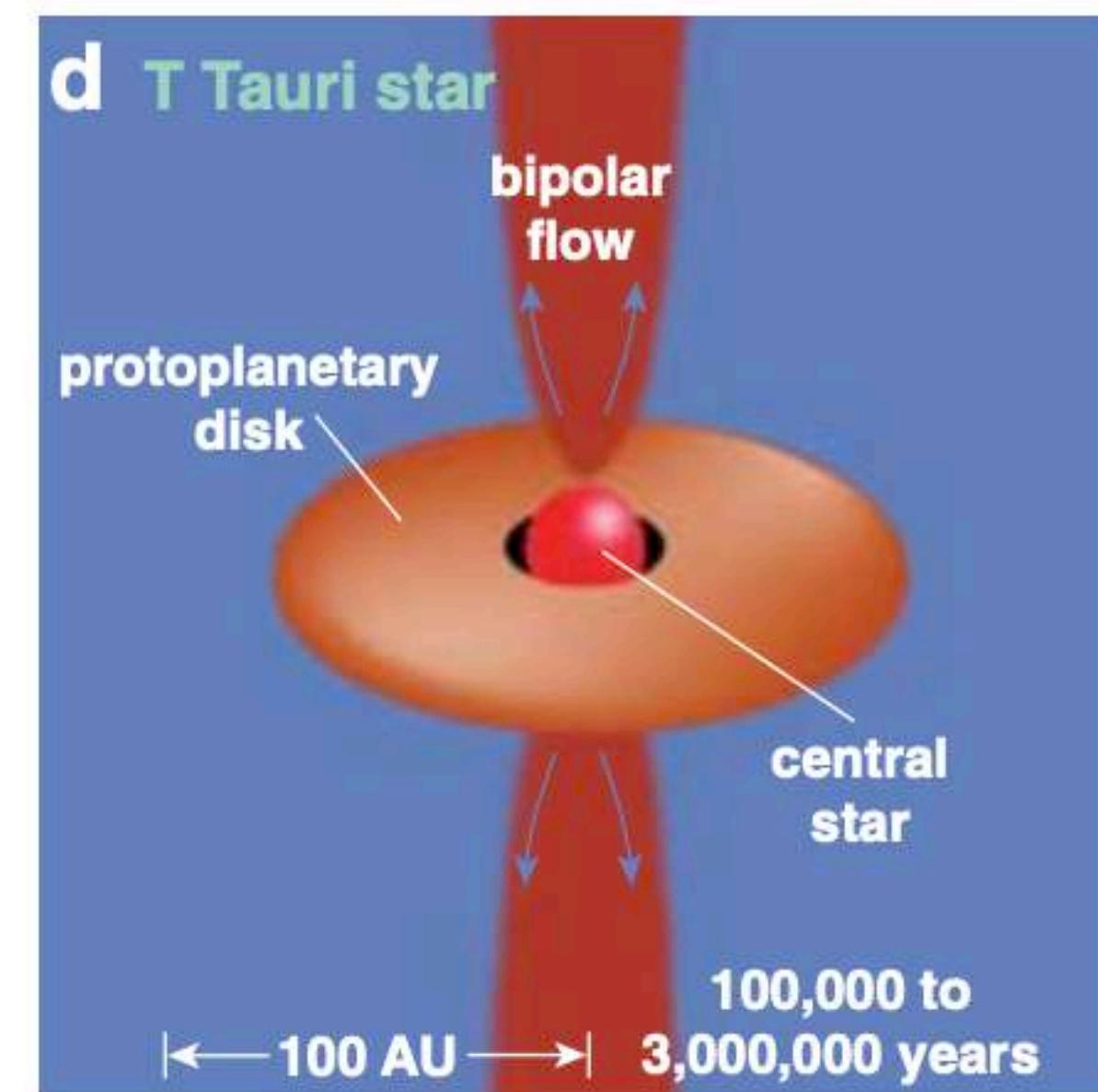
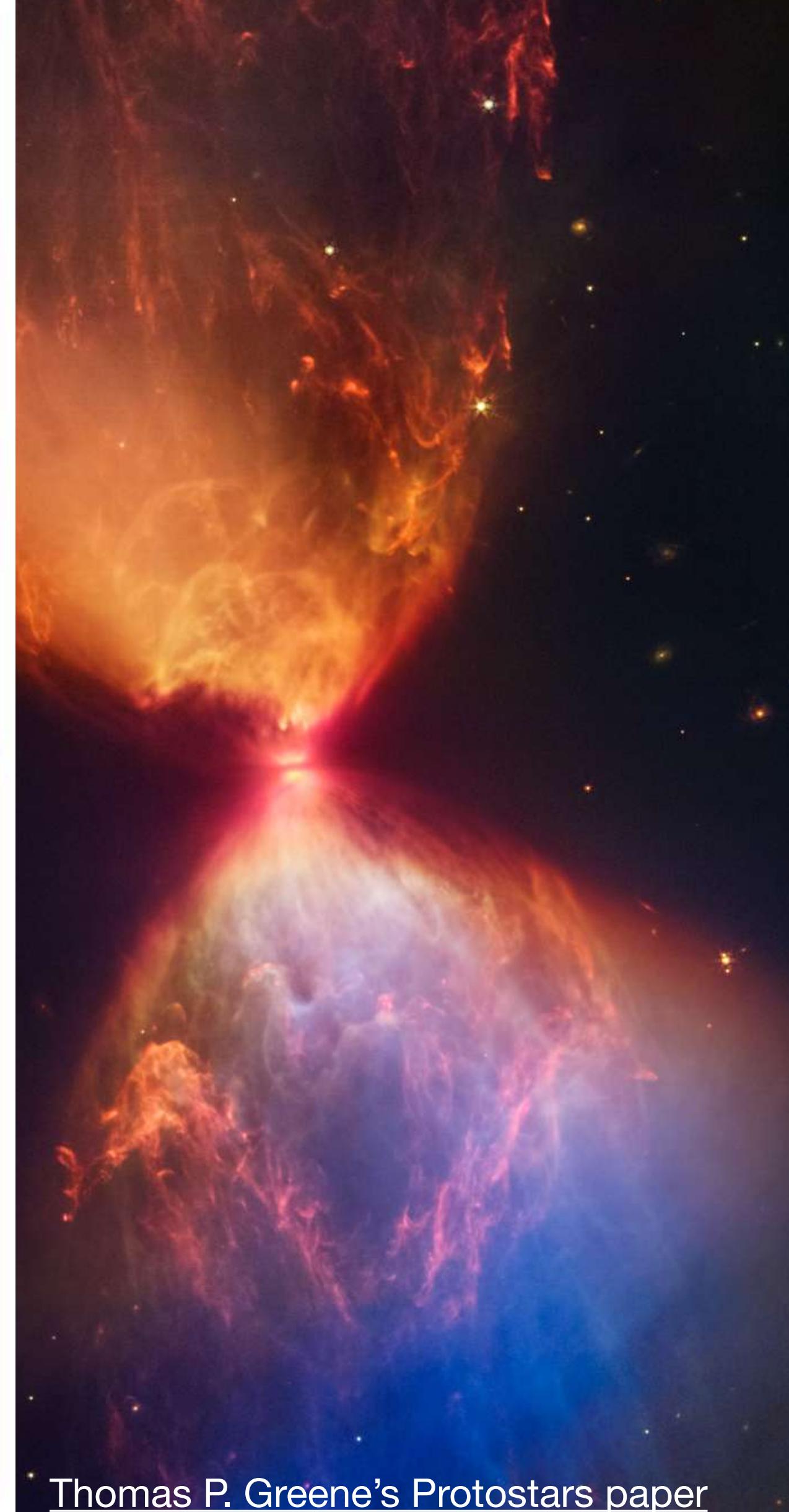
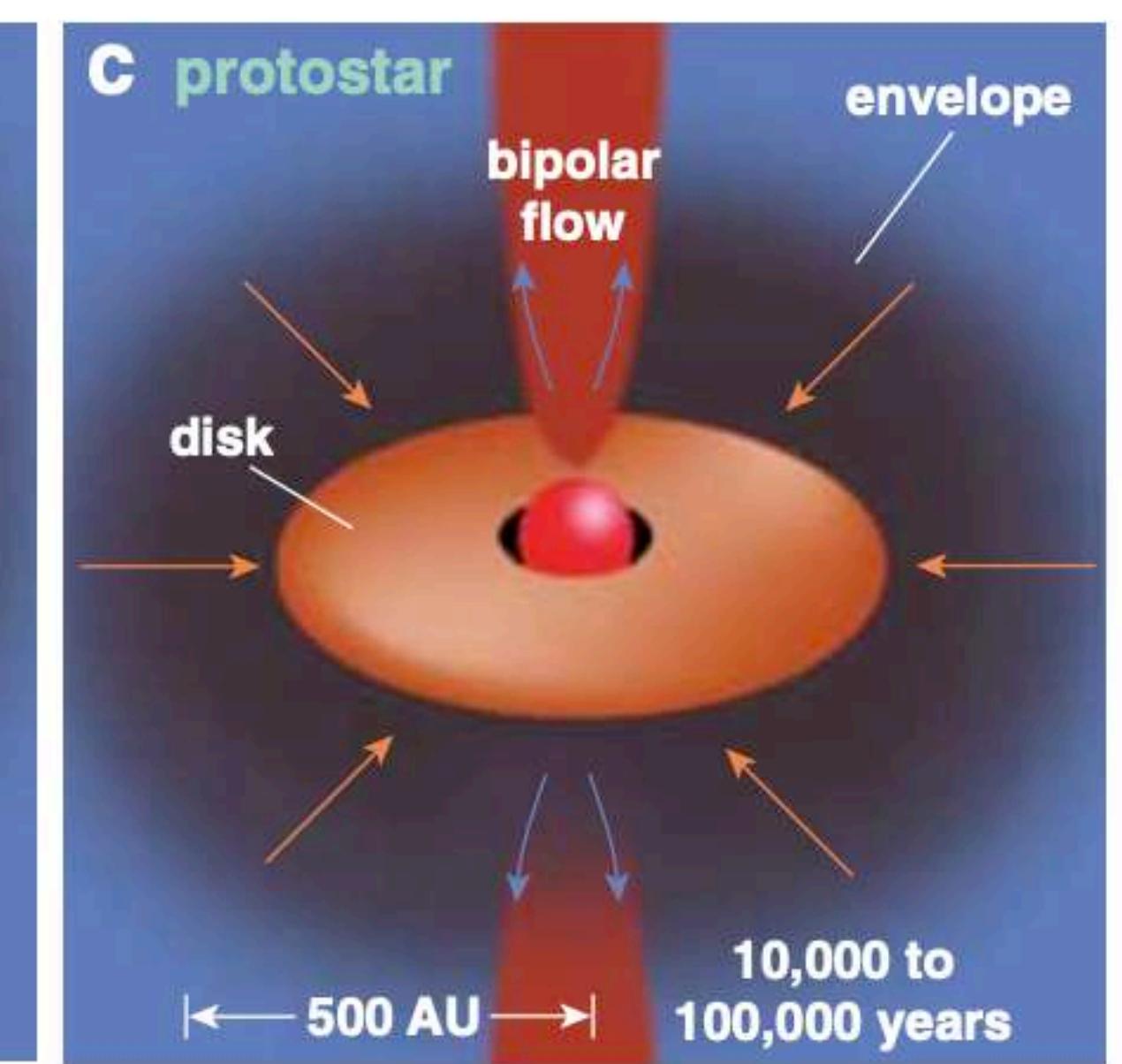
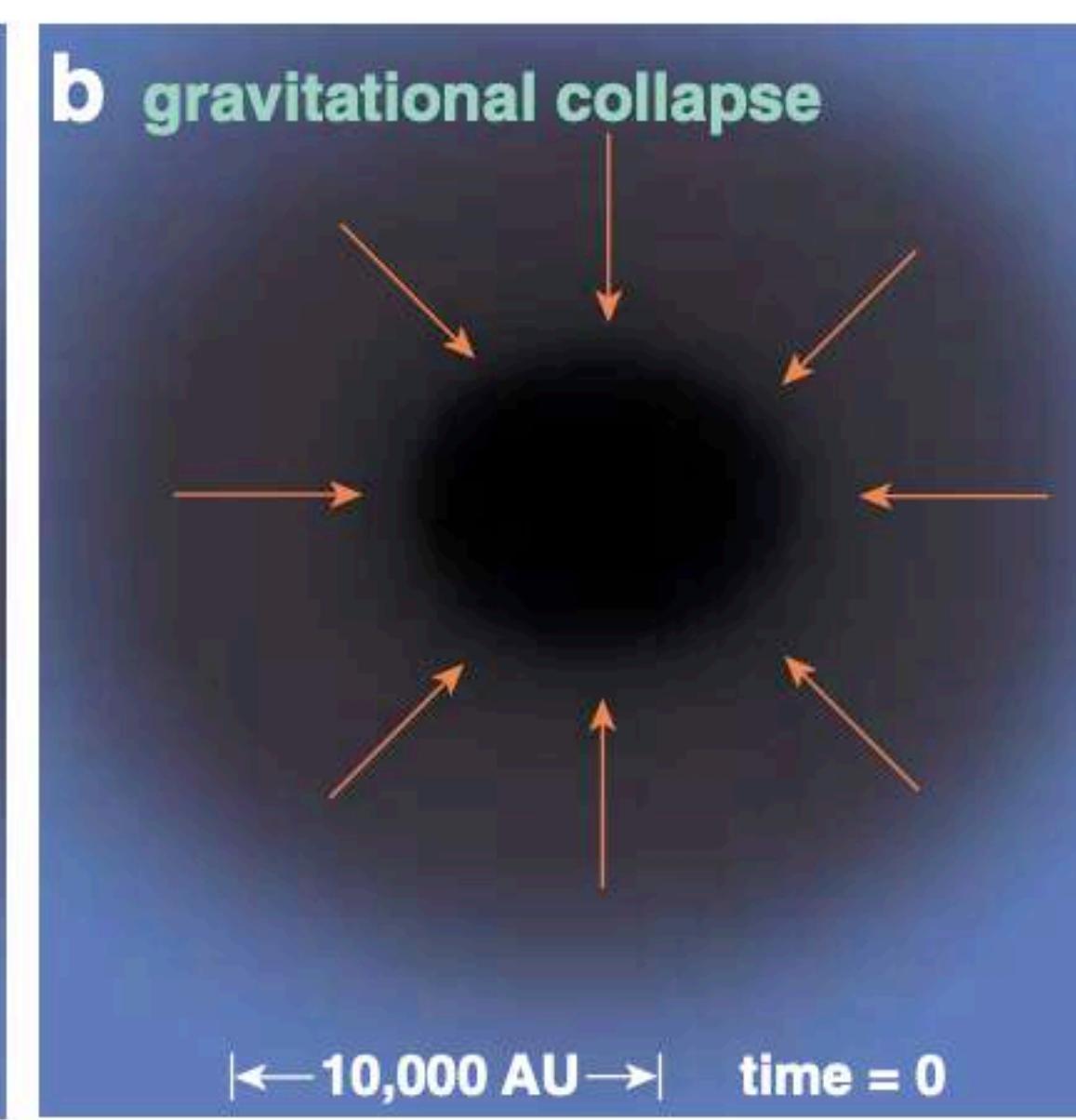
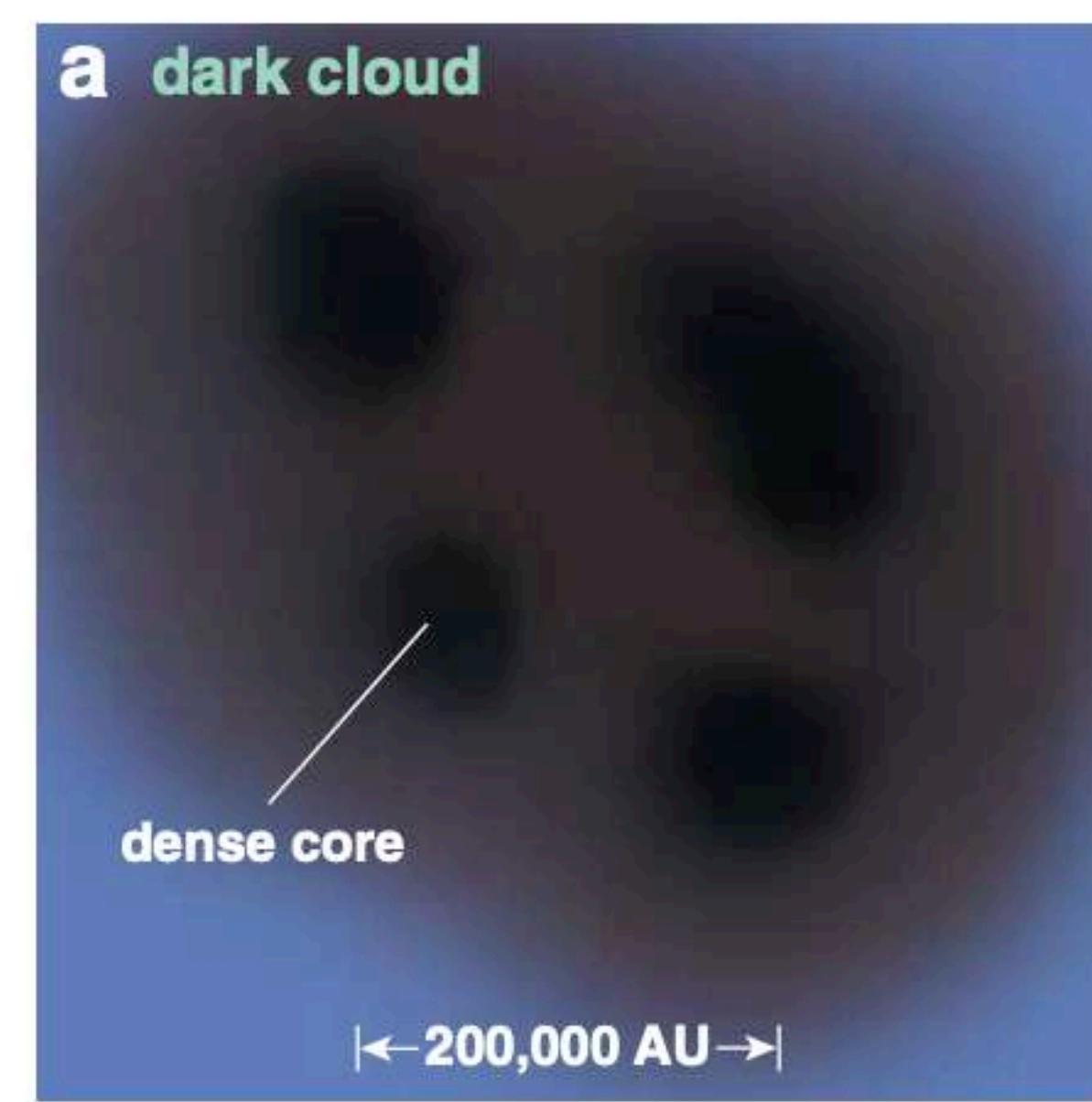
¿Por qué es importante?

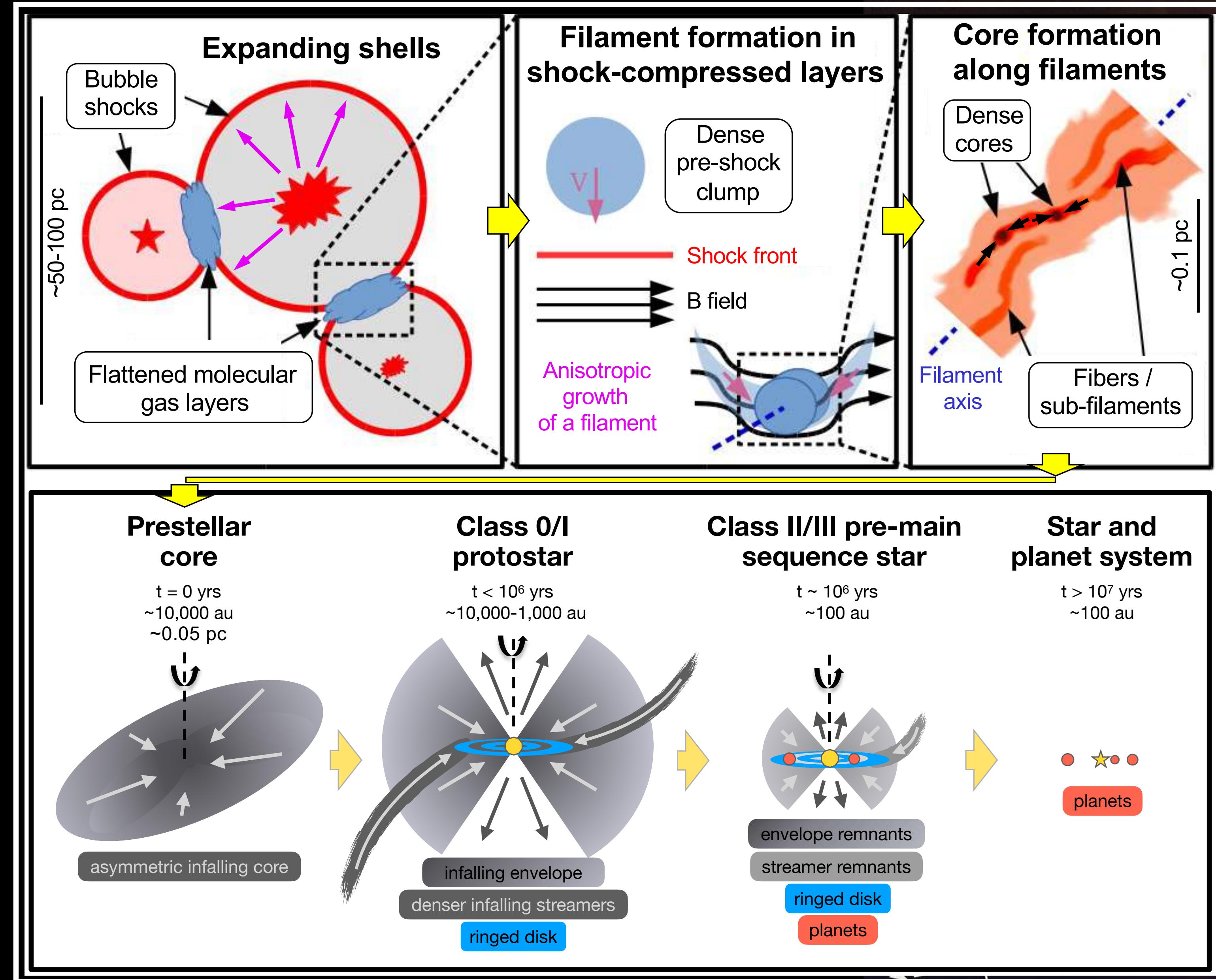
- Nos permite interpretar observaciones que de otro modo serían ambigüas.
- Nos da acceso a cantidades físicas que no podemos medir directamente.
- Nos obliga a formalizar nuestras hipótesis y comprobar si son consistentes con la realidad.
- Nos ayuda a diseñar nuevas observaciones al predecir dónde buscar ciertas señales.

Aim and Motivation

Lecture on Radiative Transfer (RT)

- to give an overview with enough background to understand more specialised literature, and to understand what's going on when we perform simple modeling
- “*Astrophysics is a kind of experimental physics in which the experiments were not designed by us, but by Nature, and which we can only observe from a distance.*”
—Kees Dullemond
- *How do we decode the information encrypted in the light we receive?*





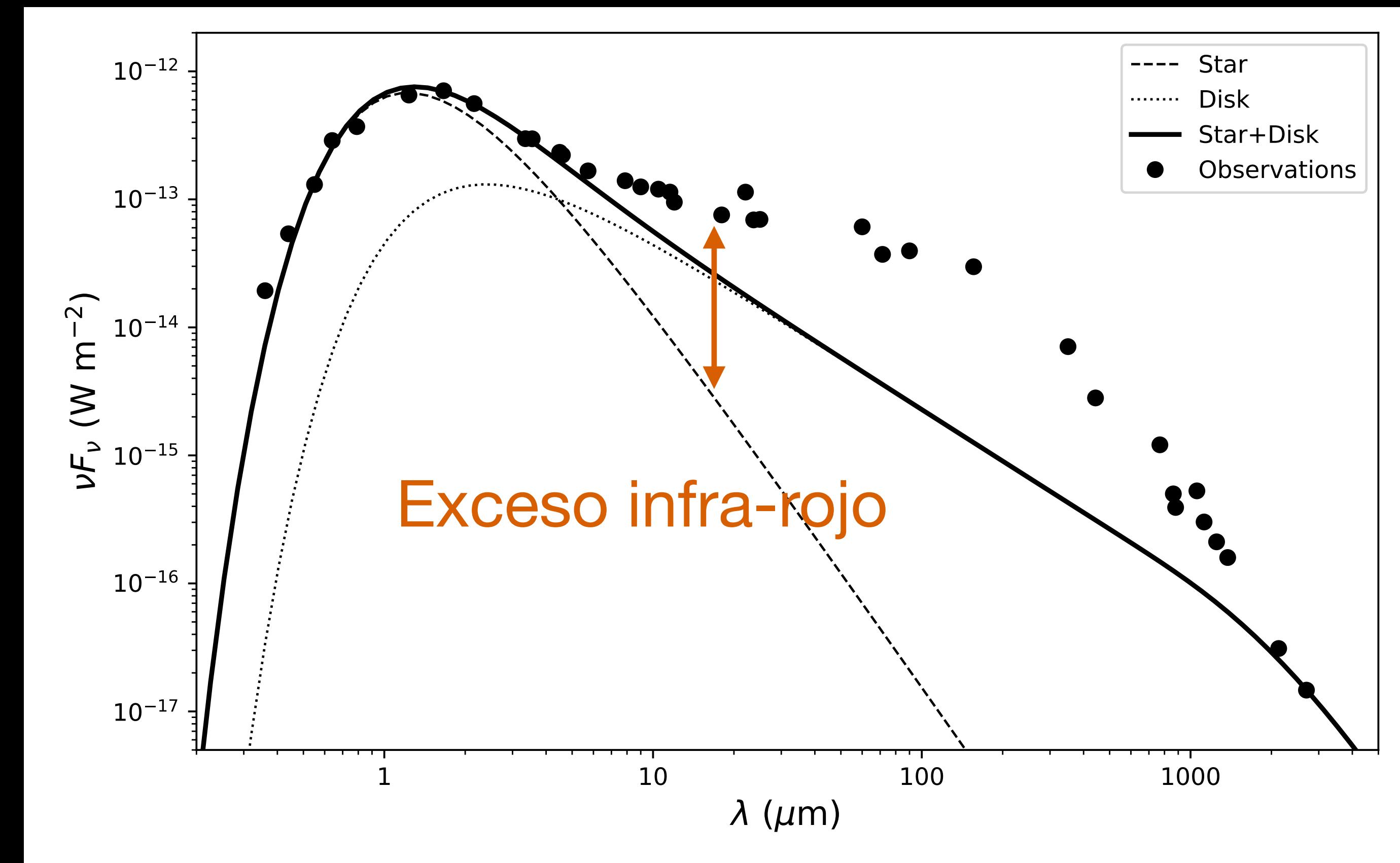
Pineda et al. PPVII review

Clasificación de YSOs

Empírica, basada en la SED

- Exceso infra-rojo

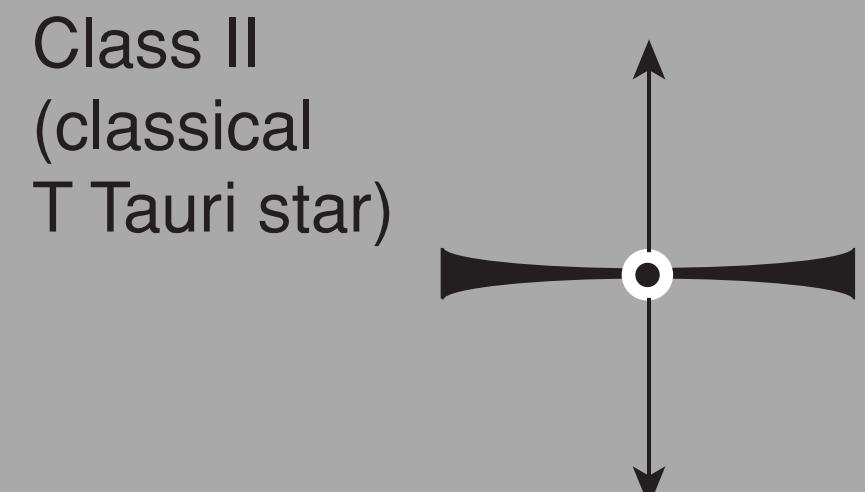
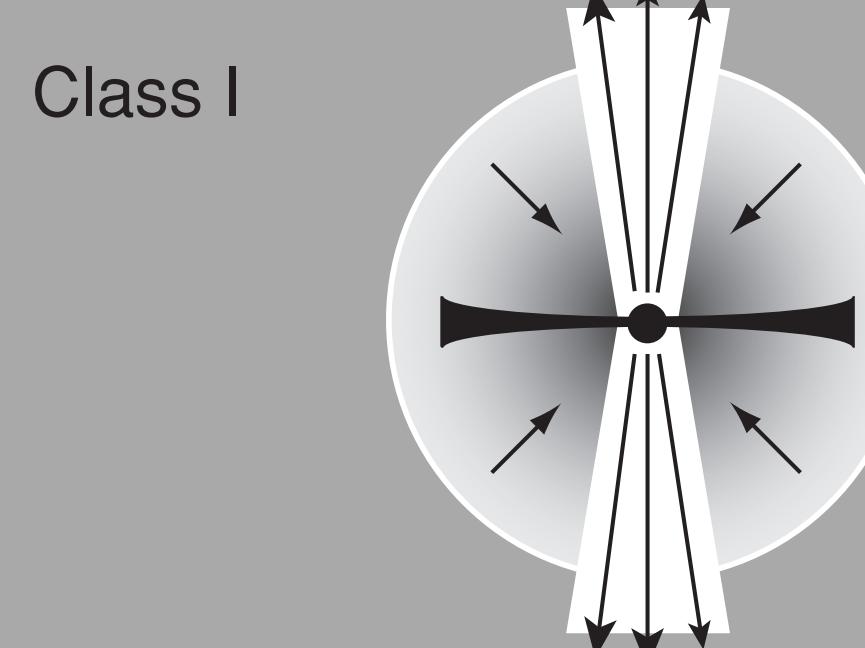
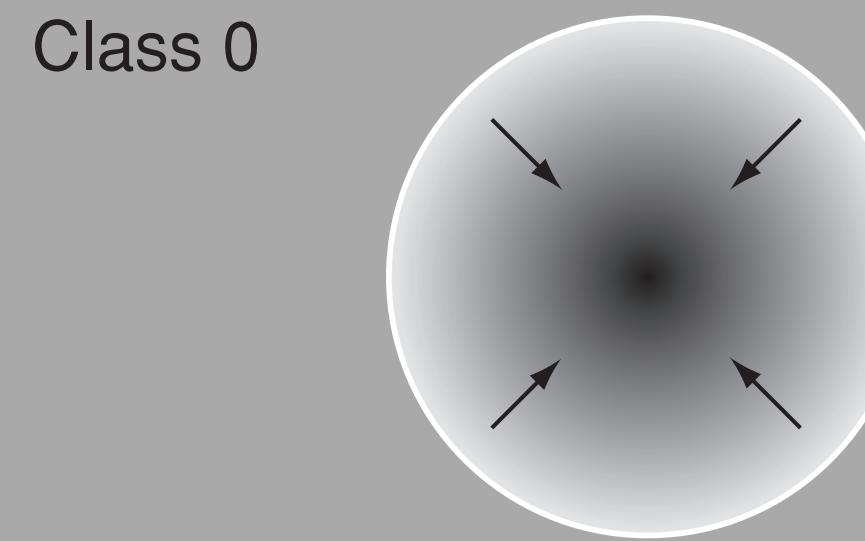
$$\alpha_{\text{IR}} = \frac{d \log(\lambda F_\lambda)}{d \log \lambda}$$



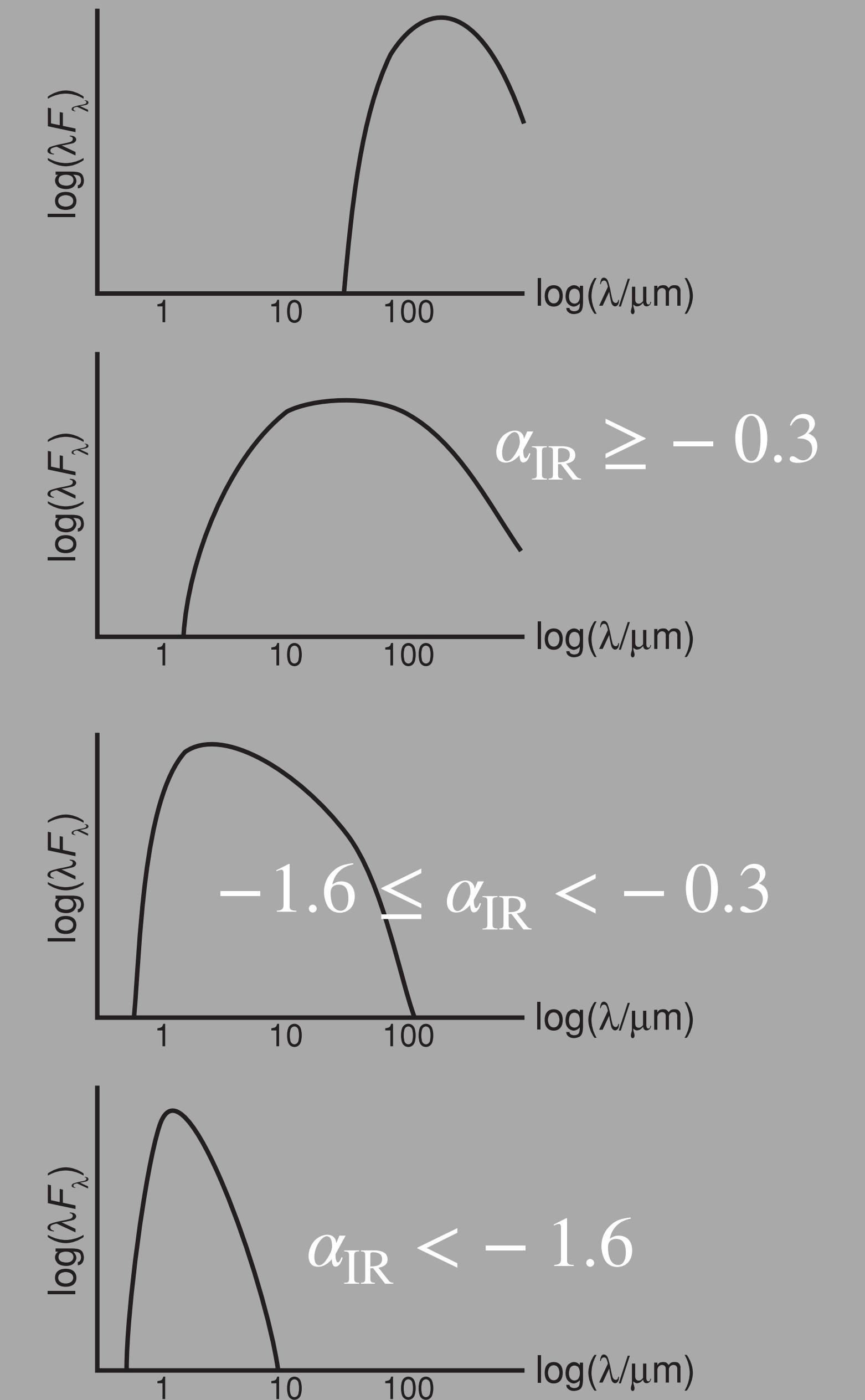
Clasificación de YSOs

Está conectada a evolución

- Clase 0: SED tiene máximo en el IR lejano, no hay flujo detectado en el IR cercano
- Clase I: SED plana en el IR cercano-medio.
- Clase II: SED cae entre IR cercano y medio.
- Clase III: la SED IR es esencialmente la de la fotósfera de una estrella.



Class III
(weak-lined
T Tauri star)



De qué estrellas estamos hablando?

T Tauri

Estudios iniciales definieron la clase “T Tauri” ya que mostraban:

- Variabilidad óptica
- Emisión cromosférica fuerte
- Asociación con nebulosidad

Luego se demostró que:

- Tienen emisión rayos-X
- Absorción de Li



Credit: Adam Block/Mount Lemmon SkyCenter/University of Arizona.

De qué estrellas estamos hablando?

T Tauri

Estudios iniciales definieron la clase “T Tauri” ya que mostraban:

- Variabilidad óptica => superficie activa
- Emisión cromosférica fuerte => acreción
- Asociación con nebulosidad => juventud

Luego se demostró que:

- Tienen emisión rayos-X => superficie activa
- Absorción de Li => baja temperatura del núcleo (juventud)



Credit: Adam Block/Mount Lemmon SkyCenter/University of Arizona.

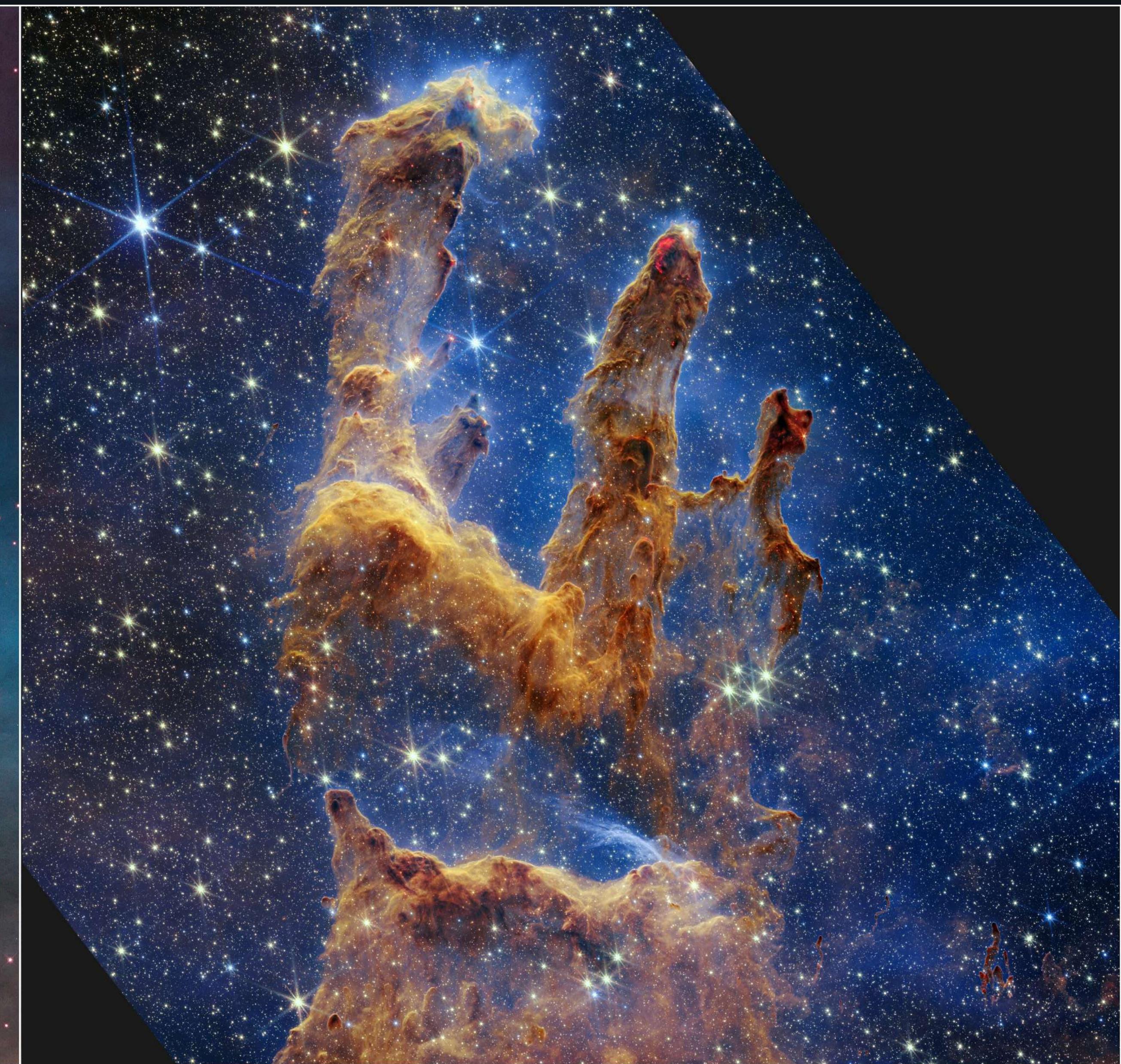


Image Credit: NASA, ESA, CSA, STScI

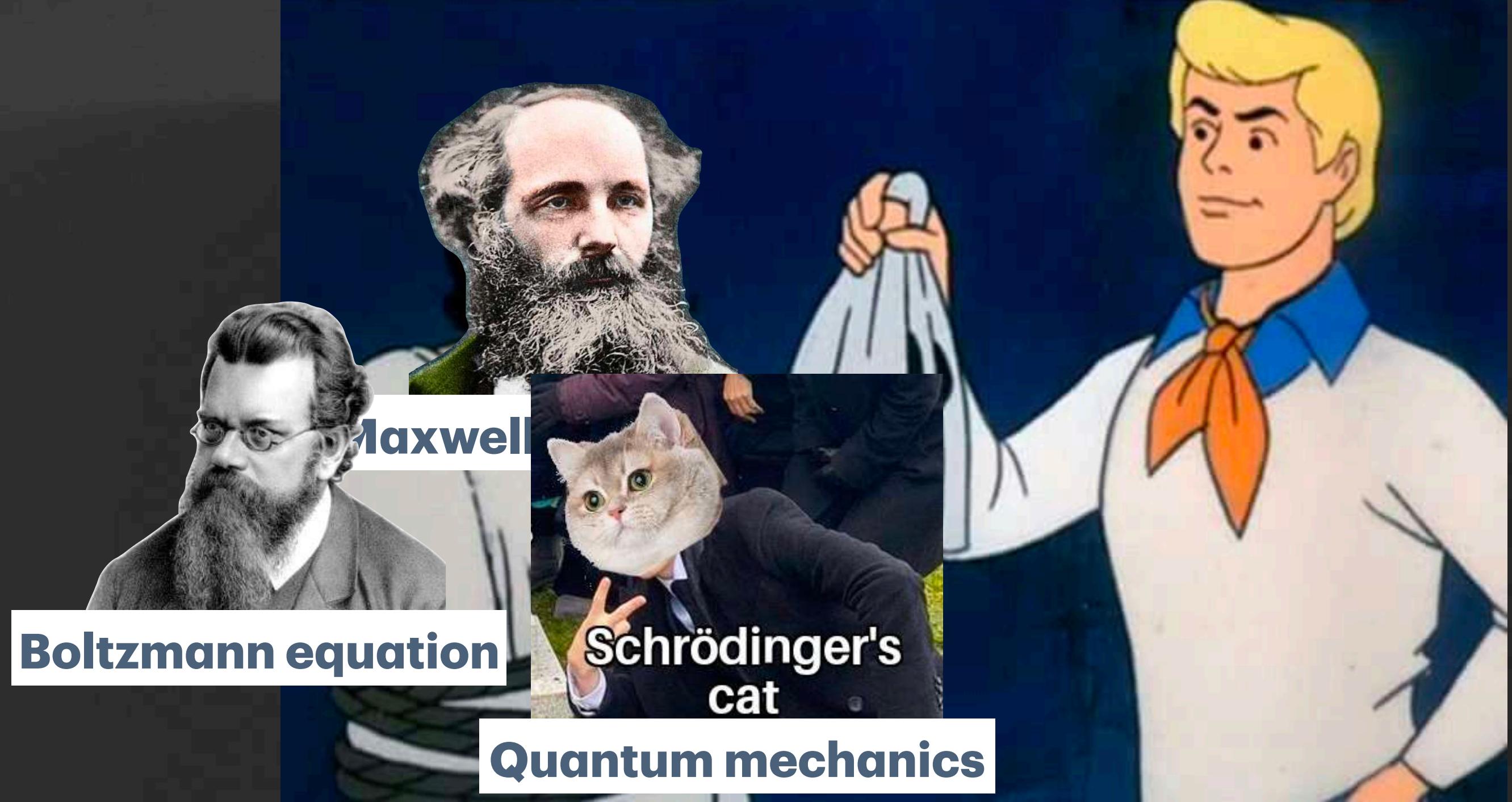
What is radiative transfer?

A discipline? A process? A theory? A phenomenon? A tool?

- Radiative transfer is essentially a theory, allows you to study how radiation travels and interacts with a medium.
- It's a **macroscopic description** of the interaction between light and matter. Pre-dates quantum mechanics.
- Complex interplay between absorption, emission and scattering of photons.



Radiative transfer



Maxwell

Boltzmann equation

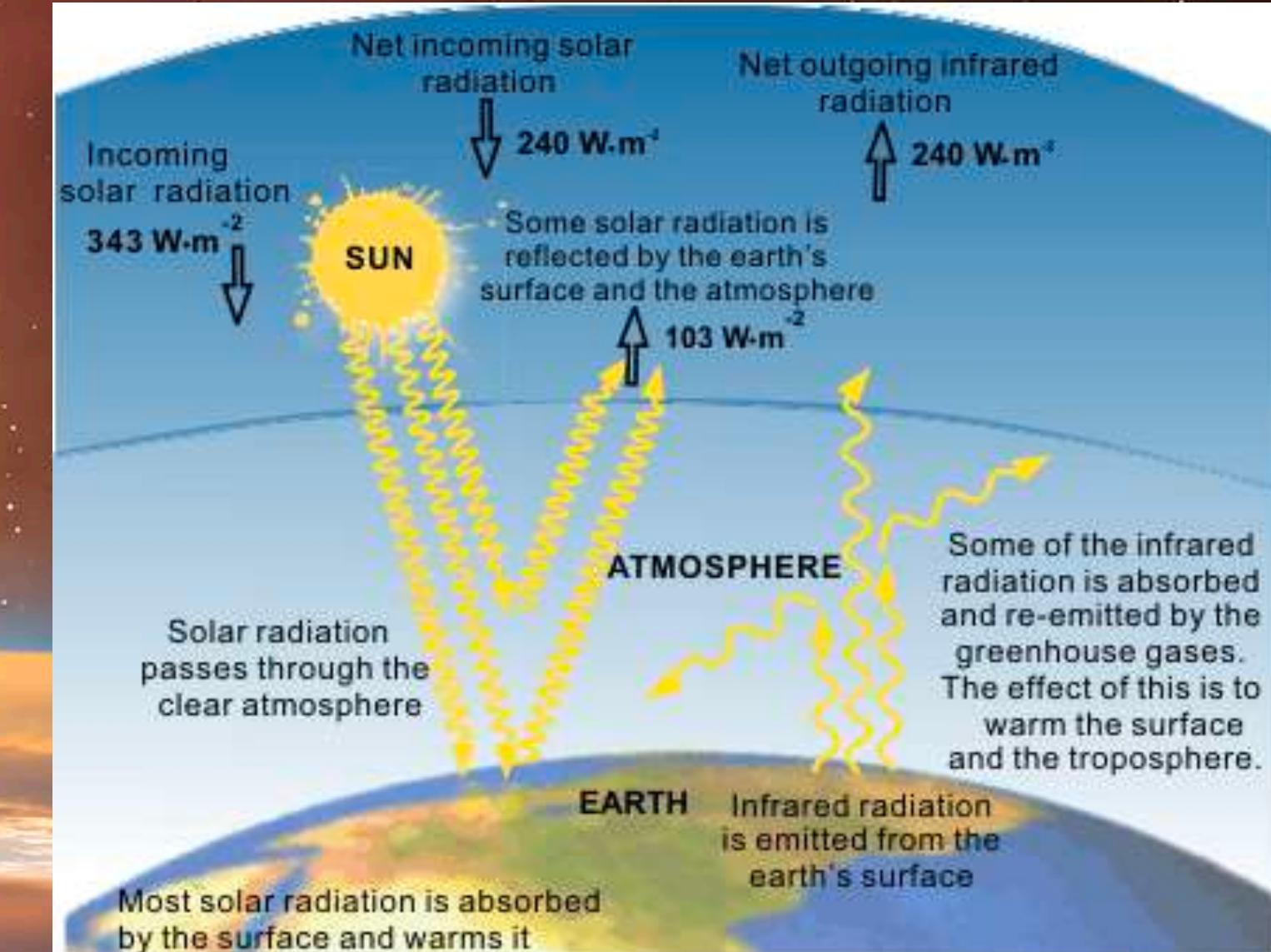
Schrödinger's
cat

Quantum mechanics

Solar Radiation and Earth's Atmosphere

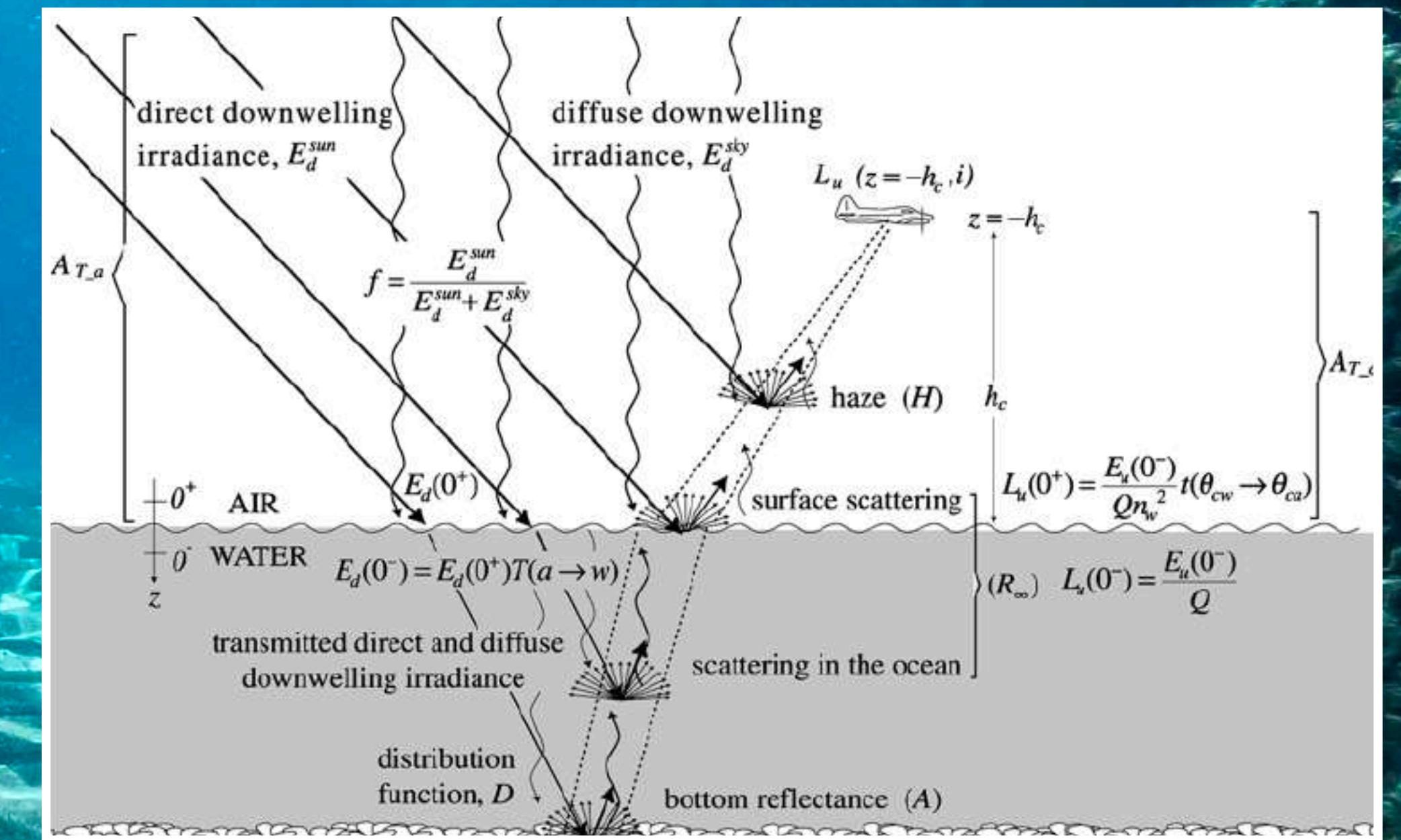
Climate Science

- Radiative transfer is fundamental in understanding how solar radiation is absorbed and re-emitted by the Earth's surface and atmosphere, crucial in climate models and studies of global warming and the climate crisis.



Light absorption and scattering in ocean waters. Oceanography

- Radiative transfer is used to study how light penetrates ocean layers, which is important for understanding oceanic heat content, plant life distribution, and underwater visibility.



“Atmospheric perspective” in paintings

Art

- Atmospheric perspective, a concept often used in art, is the effect where objects at a distance appear less distinct and usually “colder” than objects close by. This phenomenon is a direct consequence of the radiative transfer of light as it travels through the Earth's atmosphere.



Special FX in movies

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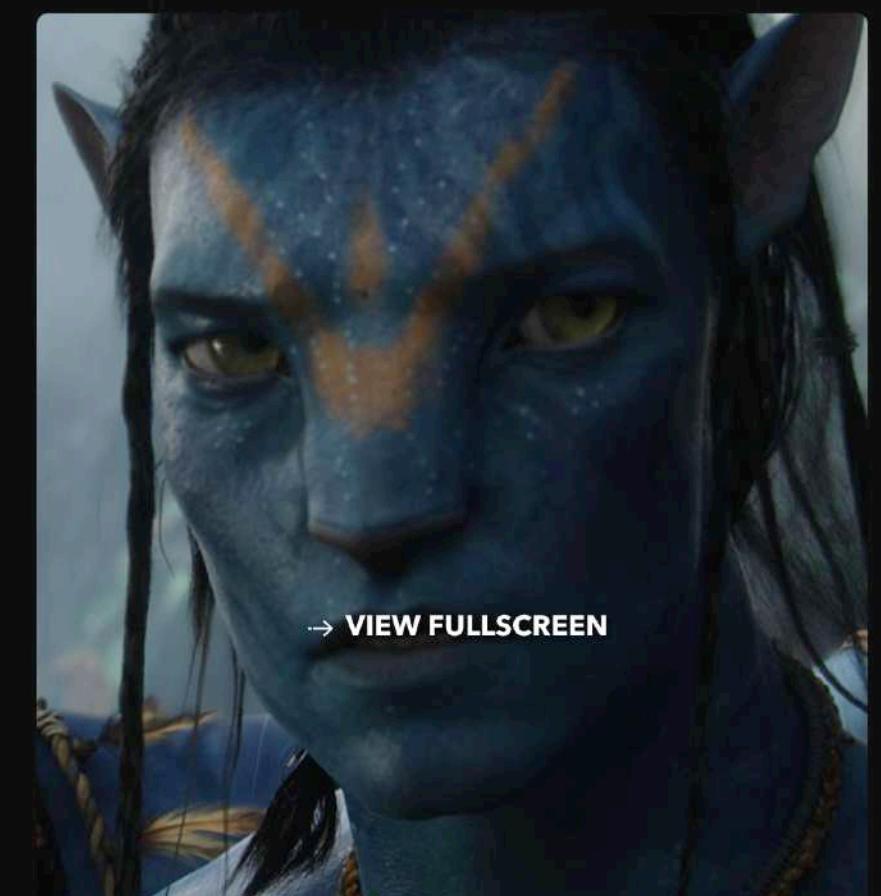
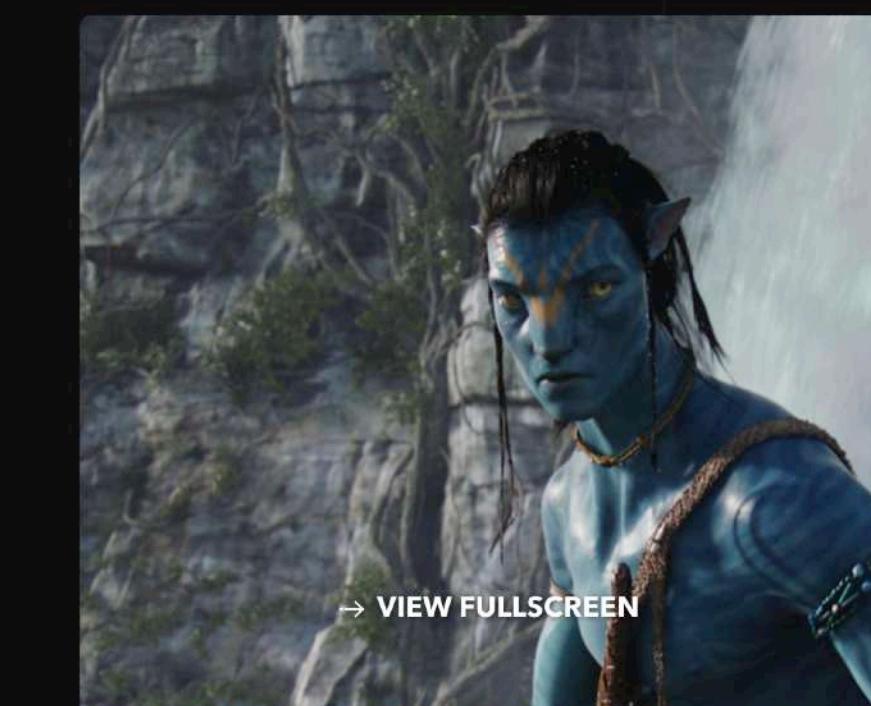
PHYSICALLY-BASED SHADING

SHARE   



SHADING IS THE PROCESS OF CALCULATING HOW LIGHT INTERACTS WITH SURFACES: WHAT THE OBJECT ACTUALLY LOOKS LIKE WHEN LIGHT SHINES ON (OR THROUGH) IT.

This is incredibly complex, especially for things like hair or skin - where the light is partially shining through the surface. Weta's approach to shading is to look to real-world physics. The shading models for different surfaces are based on the actual physical properties of those surfaces. Our in-house renderers, Manuka and Gazebo, use real-world physics to calculate how light interacts with each surface - down to the level of calculating wavelengths of light separately.



Special FX in movies

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PHYSICALLY-BASED SHADING

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KEY PUBLICATIONS

2023

ARXIV.ORG

ROBUST AVERAGE NETWORKS FOR MONTE CARLO DENOISING

Javor Kalojanov (Unity/Wētā Digital), Kimball Thurston (Wētā FX)

Video illustration [here](#).

[AVAILABLE FROM ARXIV.ORG](#)

2020

ACM TRANSACTIONS GRAPH TOG

MODEL PREDICTIVE CONTROL WITH A VISUOMOTOR SYSTEM FOR PHYSICS-BASED CHARACTER ANIMATION

Haegwang Eom (Visual Media Lab, KAIST and Weta Digital), Daseong Han (Handong Global University), Joseph S Shin (Handong Global University and KAIST), Junyong Noh (Visual Media Lab, KAIST)

[AVAILABLE FROM THE ACM DL](#)

2020

ACM TRANSACTIONS GRAPH TOG

SIMPLE AND SCALABLE FRICTIONAL CONTACTS FOR THIN NODAL OBJECTS

Gilles Daviet

[AVAILABLE FROM THE ACM DL](#)

2020

ACM TRANSACTIONS GRAPH TOG

WAVE CURVES: SIMULATING LAGRANGIAN WATER WAVES ON DYNAMICALLY DEFORMING SURFACES

Tomáš Skřivan (IST Austria), Andreas Söderström (Sweden), John Johansson (Weta Digital), Christoph Sprenger (Weta Digital), Ken Museth (Weta Digital), Chris Wojtan (IST Austria)

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2020

ACM SIGGRAPH 2020 COURSES

ML/DL ROUNDUP

Andrew Glassner

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2020

RENDERING COURSES 2020

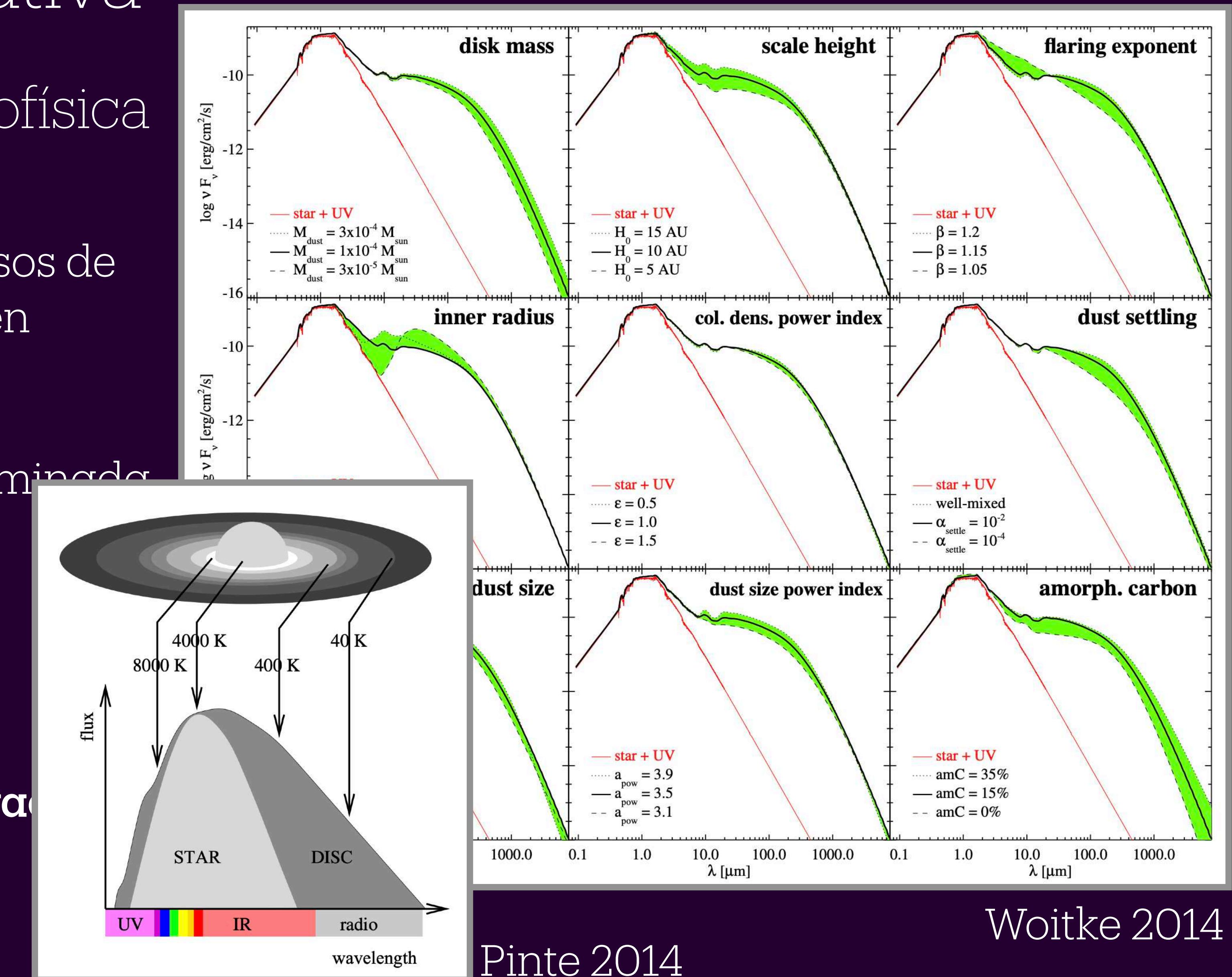
ADVANCES IN MONTE CARLO RENDERING: THE LEGACY OF JAROSLAV KŘIVÁNEK

Alexander Keller (NVIDIA), Pascal Gautron (NVIDIA), Jiří Vorba (Weta Digital), Iliyan Georgiev (Autodesk), Martin Šík (Chaos Czech), Eugene d'Eon (NVIDIA), Pascal Gittmann (Saarland University), Petr Vévodá (Charles University Prague), and Ivo Kondapaneni (Charles University Prague)

Transferencia Radiativa

Un problema clave en astrofísica

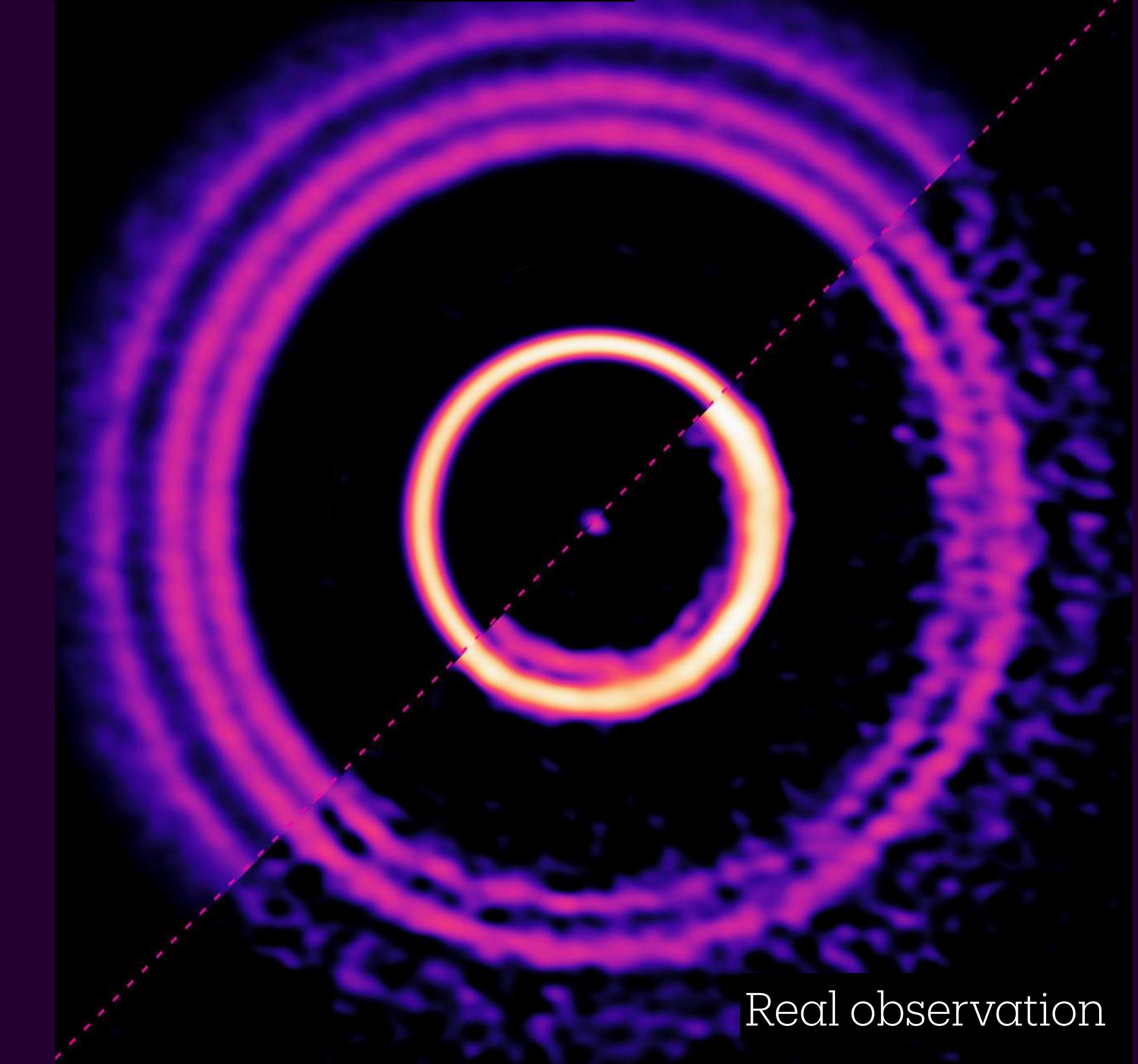
- Involucra los principales procesos de calentamiento y enfriamiento en astrofísica
- Gran parte de la química es dominada por la radiación.
- Permite decir algo sobre la mineralogía del polvo
- **Vincula la teoría con la observación**



Transferencia Radiativa

Un problema clave en astrofísica

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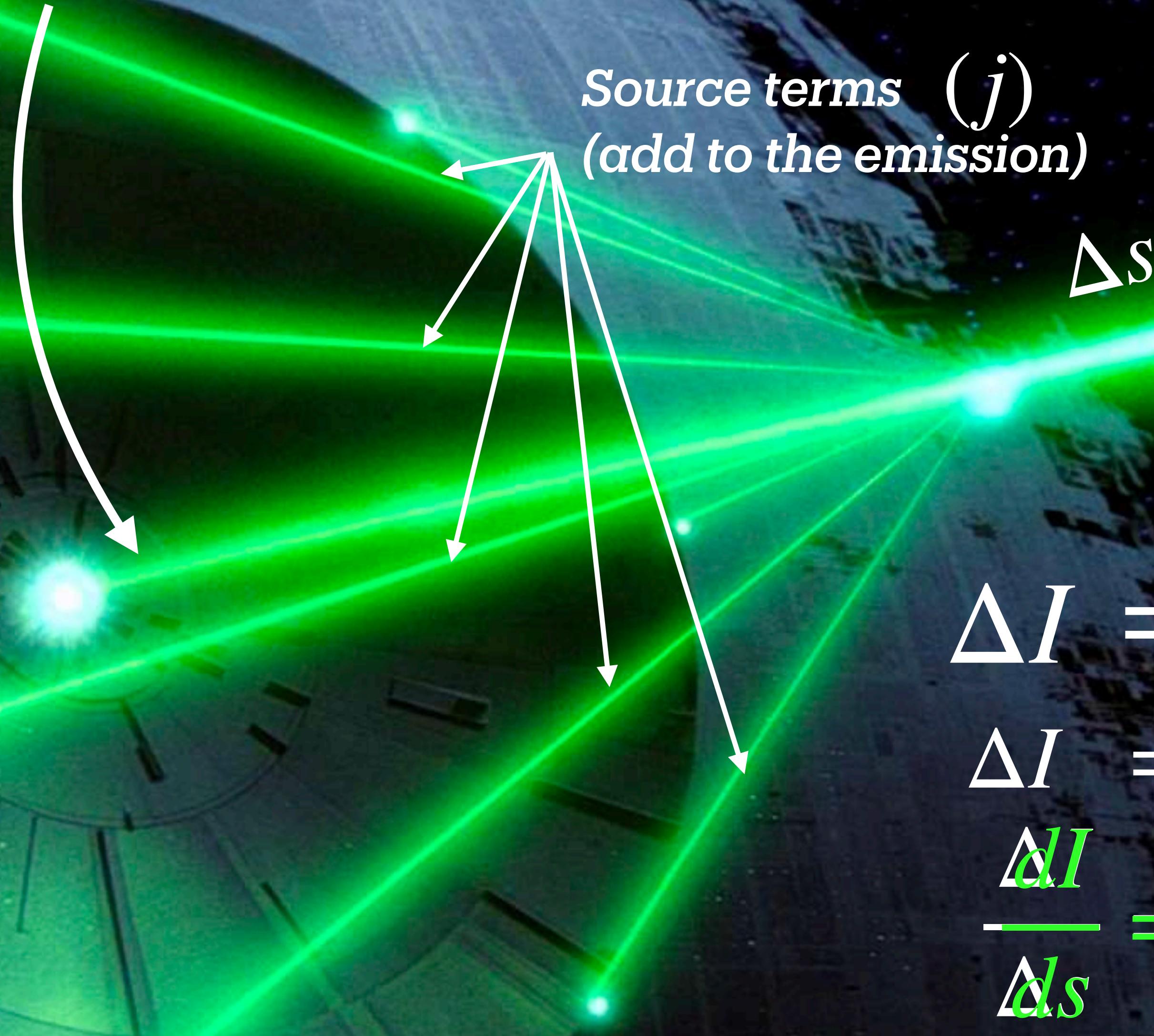
HD169142, Pérez et al. (2019)

ALMA im

Radiation transfer approximation

- good news: we do not need to solve Maxwell's equations
- the laws of geometric optics apply sometimes.
- we can use the particle description of electromagnetic radiation and ignore diffraction (except...)
- For a diluted medium (like nebulae or some parts of protoplanetary disks)
 - Index of refraction is set to 1. —> Light travels strictly in straight lines
 - In case of scattering, light travels in straight lines between two events

Imagine a beam of light (I)



Absorption ($-\alpha I$)
(dust/planets/rebel scum)



$$\Delta I = -\text{absorption} + \text{emission}$$

$$\Delta I = -\alpha I \Delta s + j \Delta s$$

$$\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta s} = -\alpha I + j$$

Radiation transfer equation in LTE

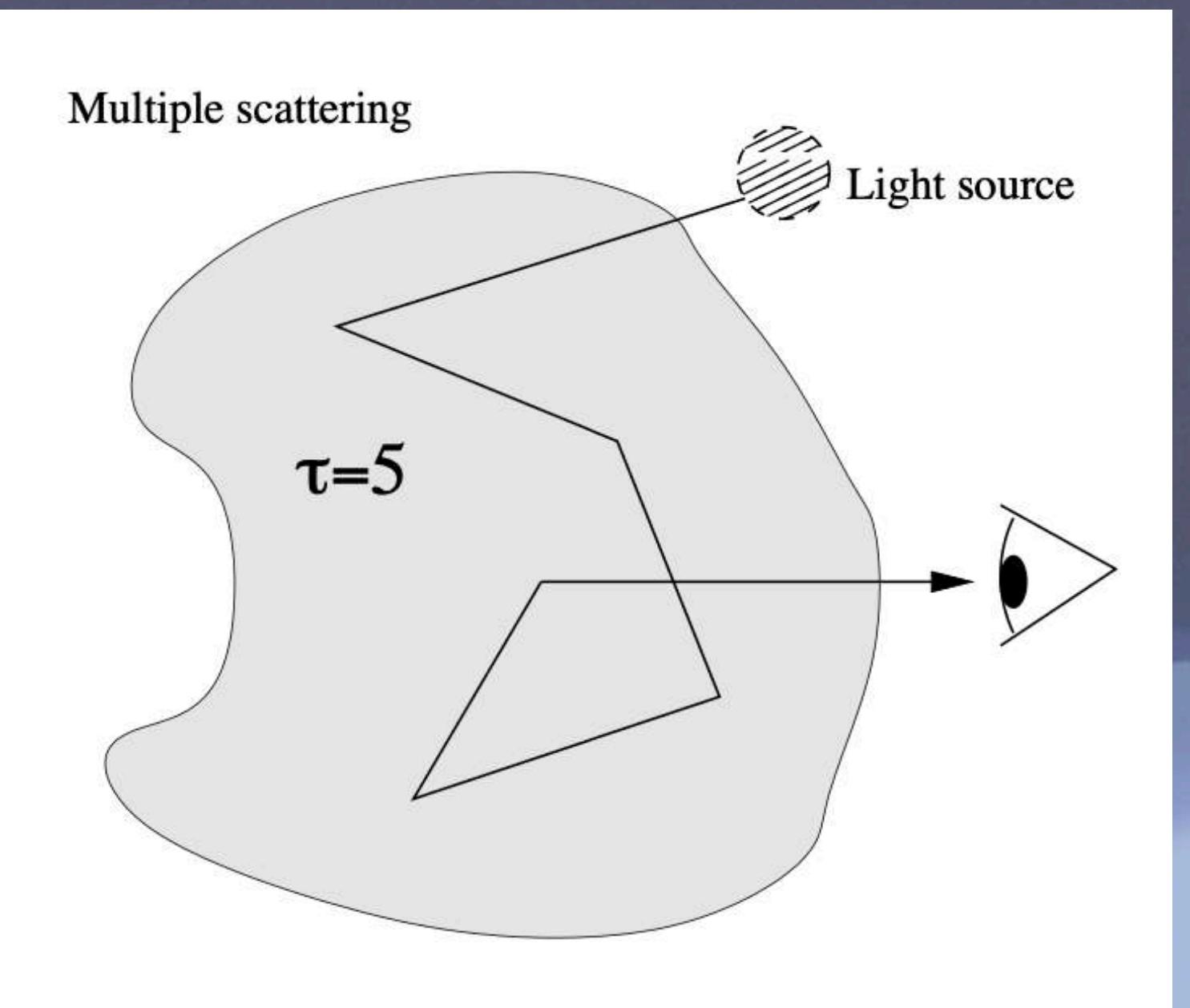
$$\frac{dI_\nu}{ds} = \rho\kappa_\nu[B_\nu(T) - I_\nu]$$

- To solve the RT for a given medium, we need to put the problem on a grid.
- Choose the right spatial resolution.
- Use a stable numerical integration scheme.
- Use all the appropriate approximations.

Why is it difficult then?

chicken-or-egg problem

- There is a lot of “input physics”.
- To compute $I(x)$ we need to know $j(x)$ and $\alpha(x)$, and to compute $j(x)$ and $\alpha(x)$ we need to know $I(x)$.
- We cannot solve the problem for each ray separately
- Add the fact that we can have multiple scattering events.



Ways of solving the RT equation

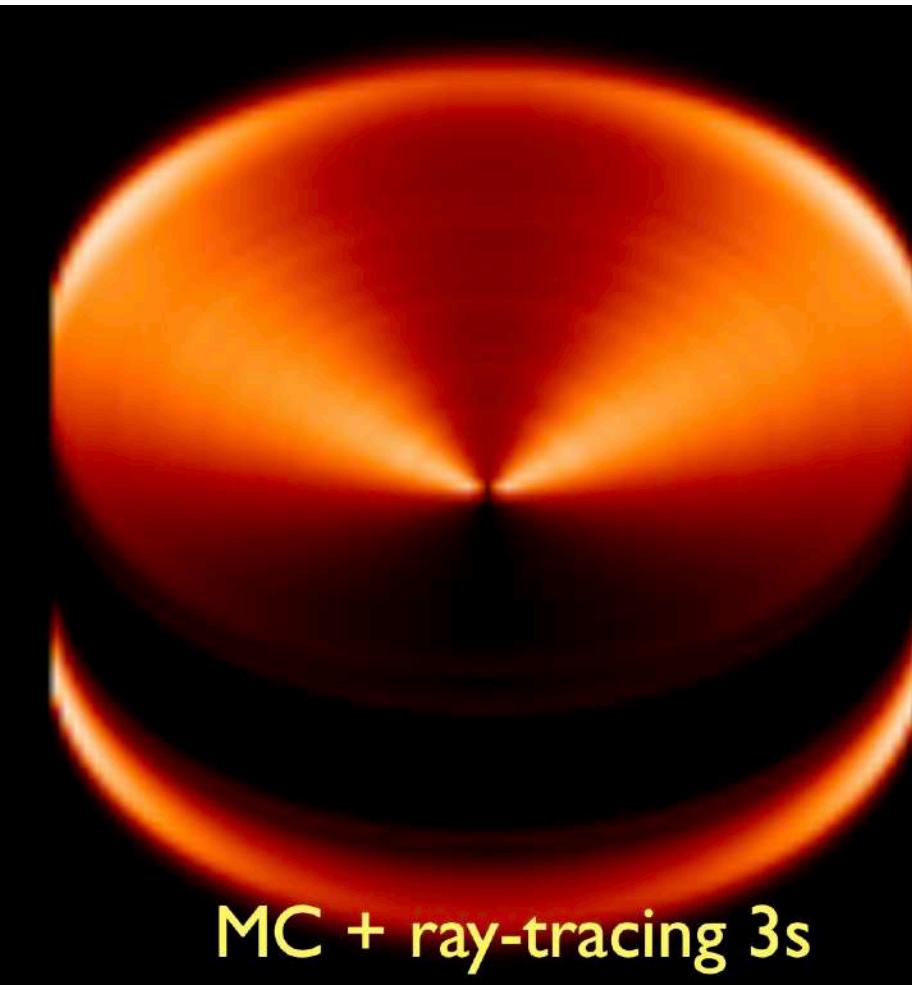
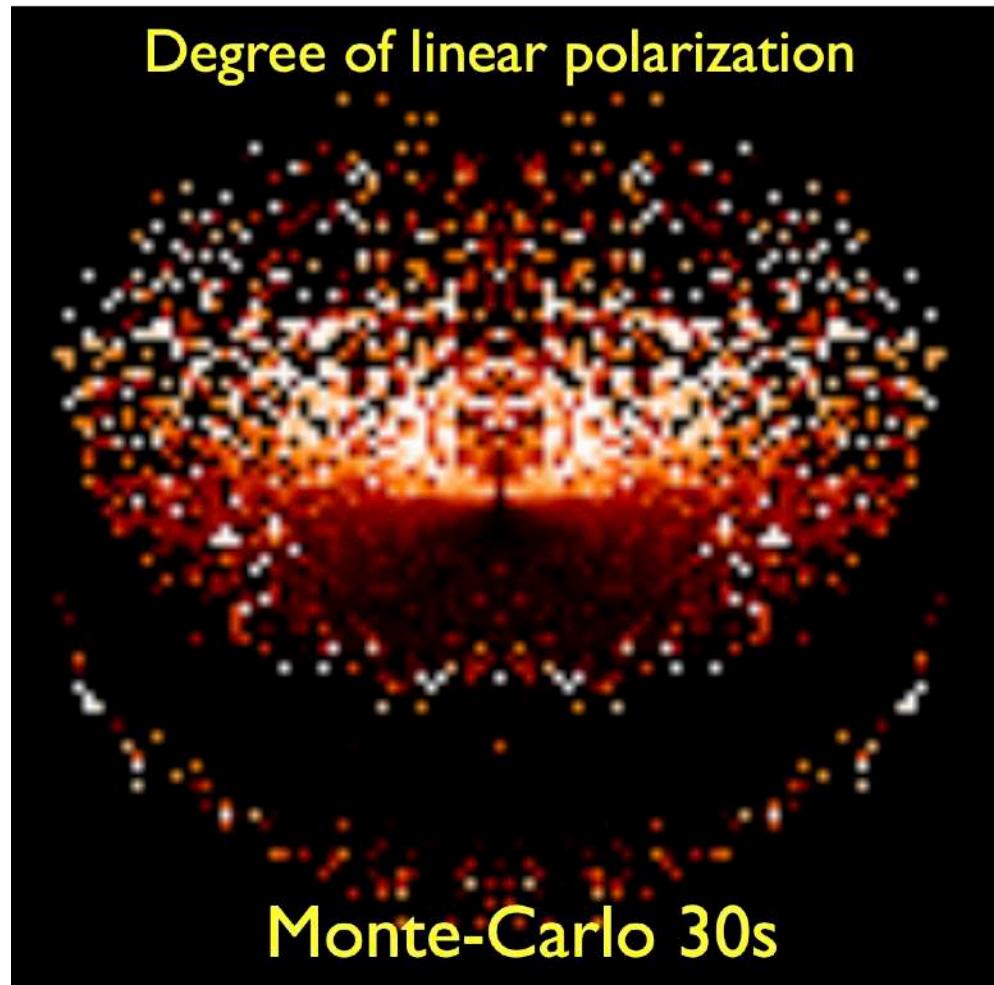
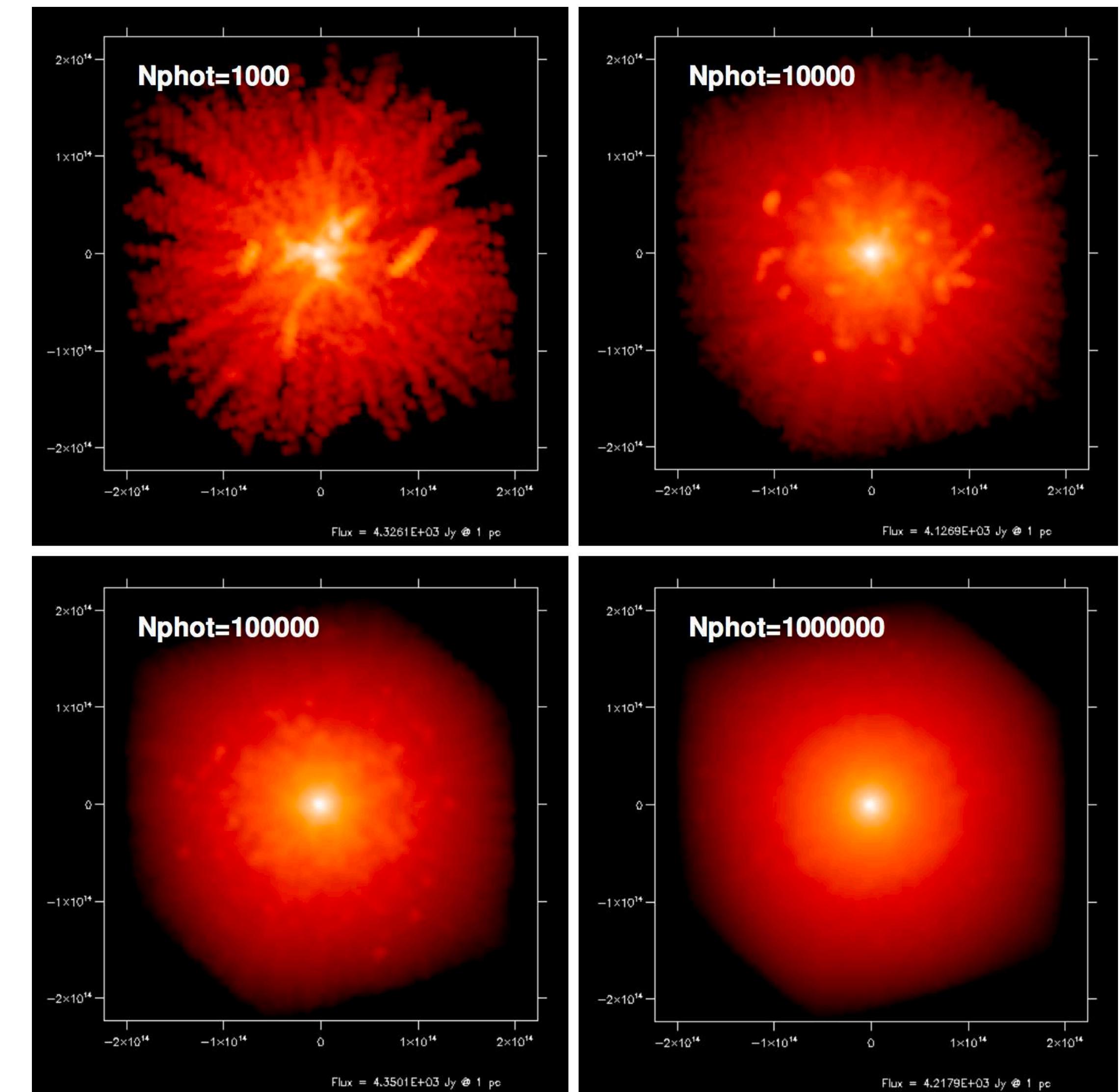
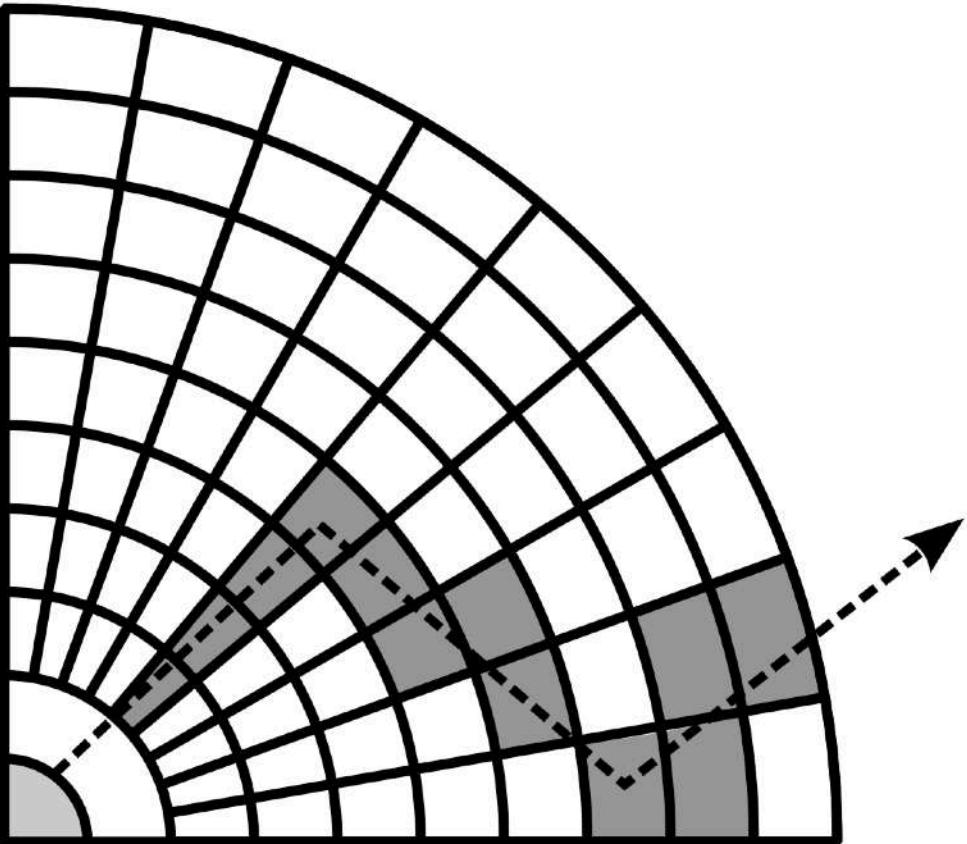
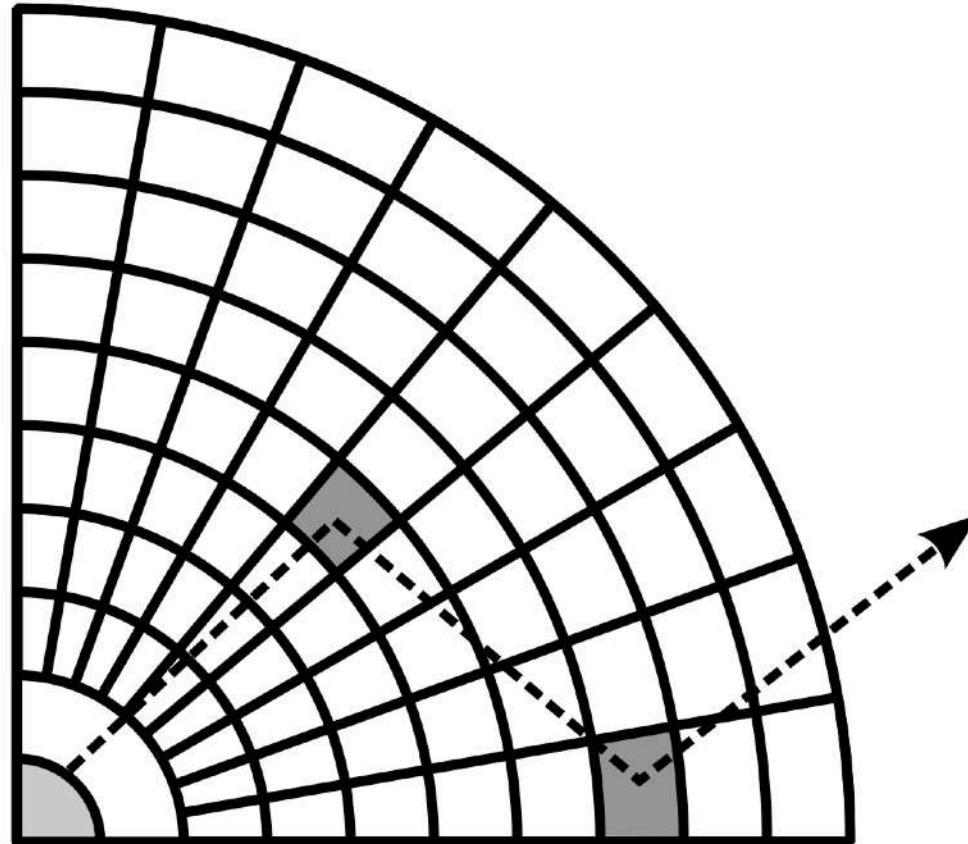
Monte Carlo method

- Exact analytical solutions to basic problems (like multiple scattering) are rare and limited to simple geometries.
- One of the main methods that allows a general solution of the RT problem is the **Monte Carlo** method.
- follow the path of a photon from one scattering event to the next and use random numbers to decide in which direction and how far the photon will proceed.
- Repeat for millions of photons.
- we want to predict what we would observe if we look the cloud.

RADMC-3D



Monte Carlo examples

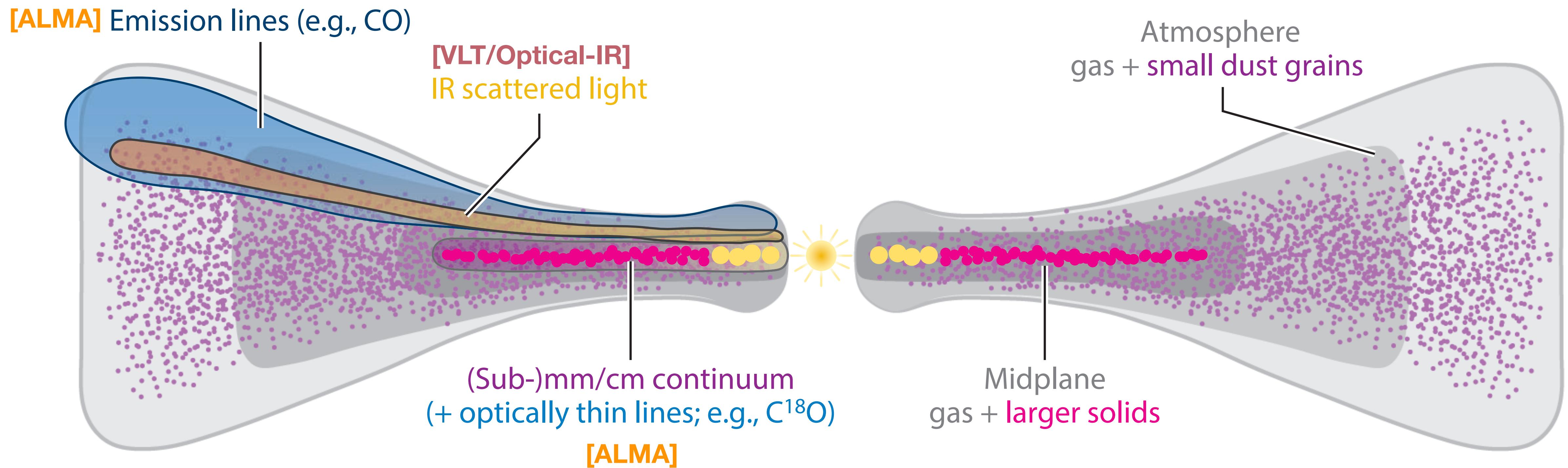


From Pinte (2014)

From radmc3d's manual

Observational primer: anatomy of a disk observation

Andrews 2020, ARA&A



Radiation transfer equation w/ scattering

Scattering (absorption and re-emission)
makes things significantly harder

scattering phase function

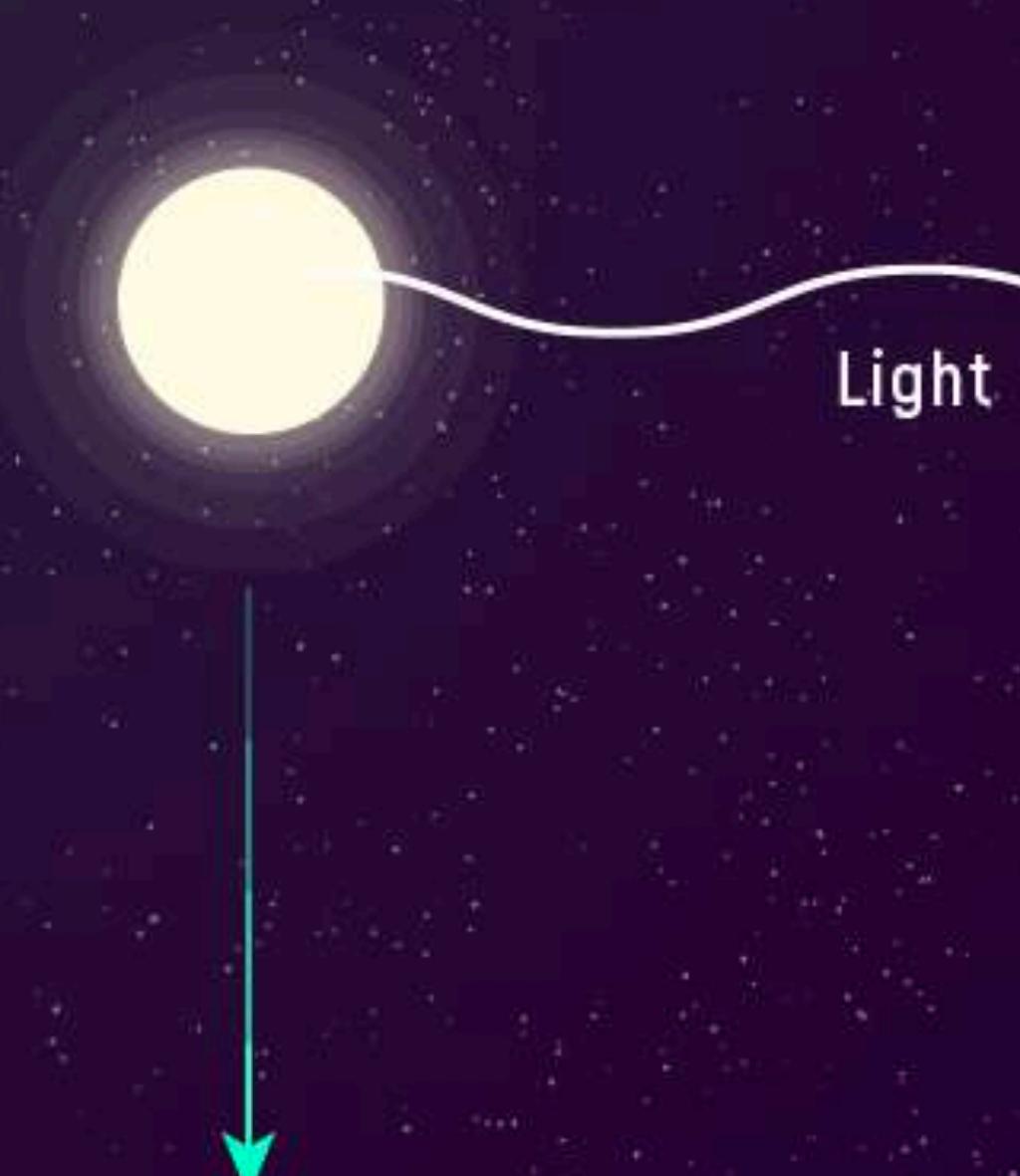
$$\frac{dI_\nu}{ds} = -\alpha_\nu^{\text{ext}} I_\nu + \alpha_\nu^{\text{abs}} B_\nu + \alpha_\nu^{\text{scat}} \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\Omega} \psi(\vec{n}, \vec{n}') I_\nu d\Omega$$

abs + scattering

Describes the anisotropy of scattering. Gives you the probability that a photon coming from direction \mathbf{n} will be scattered towards the direction \mathbf{n}' .

When doing polarization, 1) **the phase function becomes the Muller matrix**, 2) **the absorption coefficients become vectors**.

Continuous light source

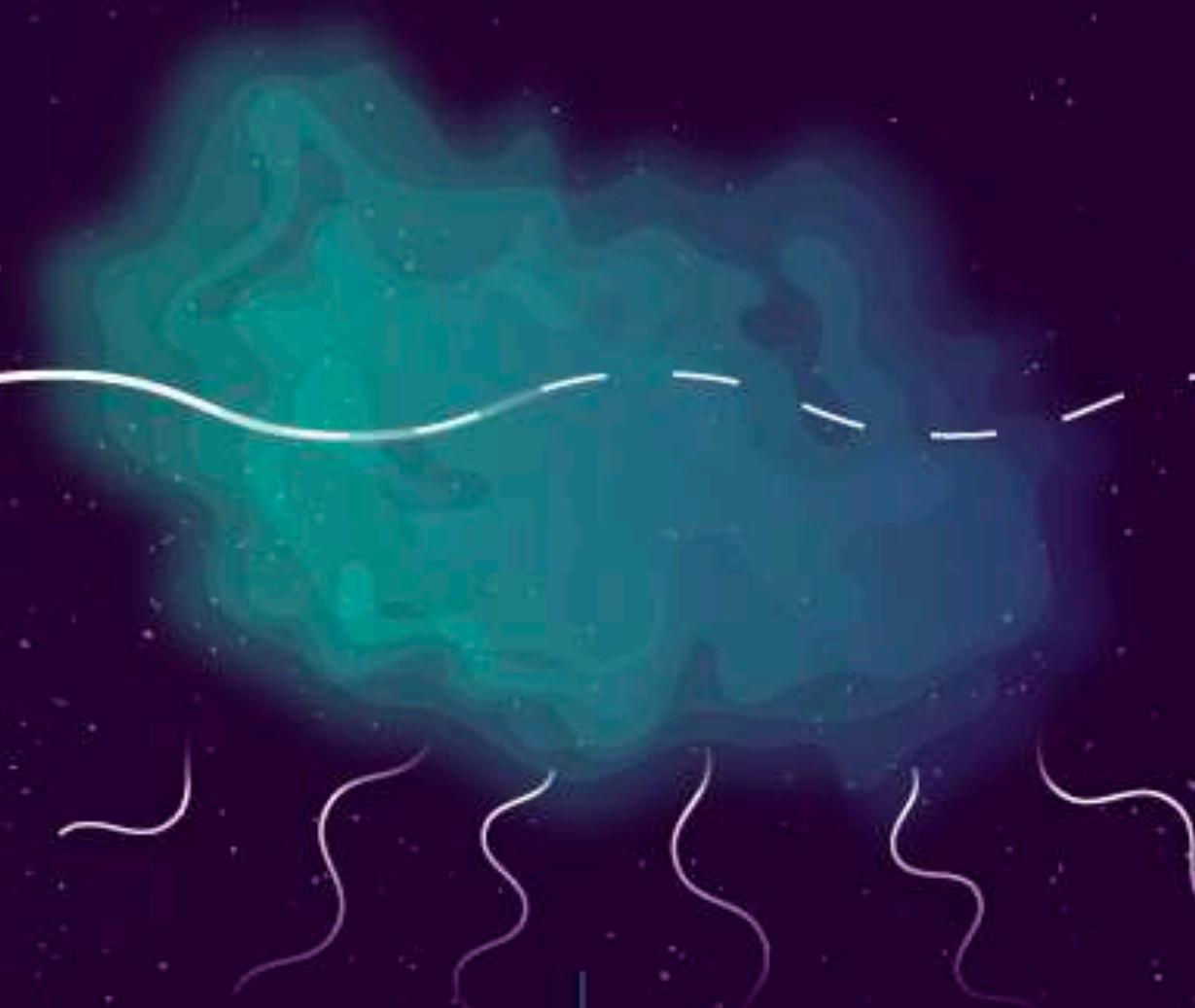


CONTINUOUS SPECTRUM

Spectrum that contains **all wavelengths** emitted by a hot, dense, light source

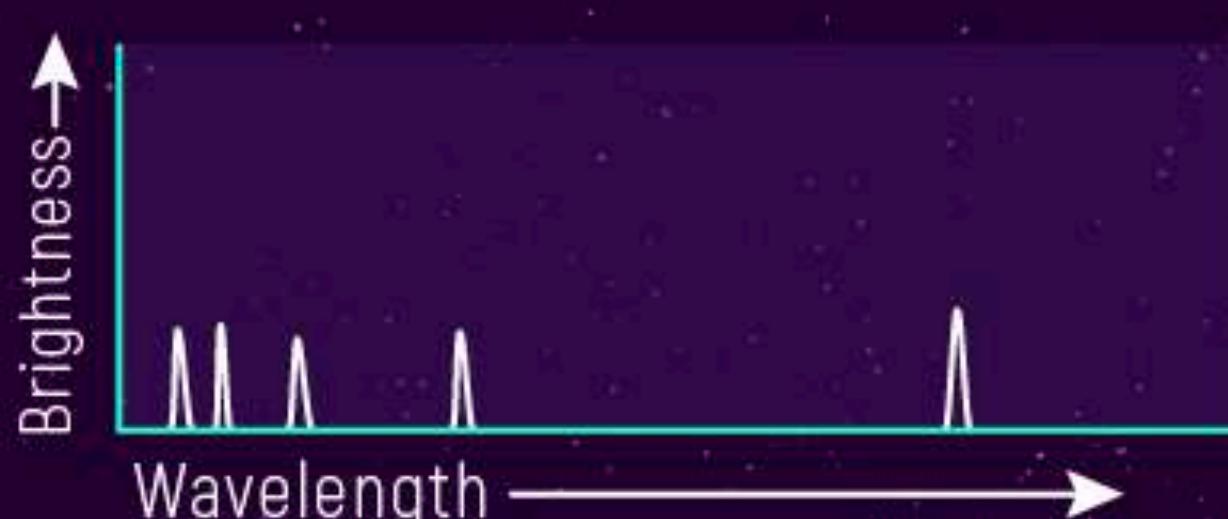
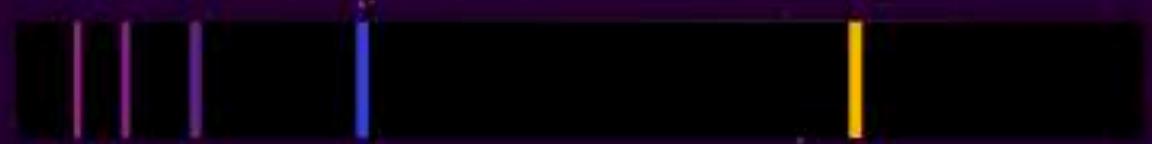


Cloud of gas

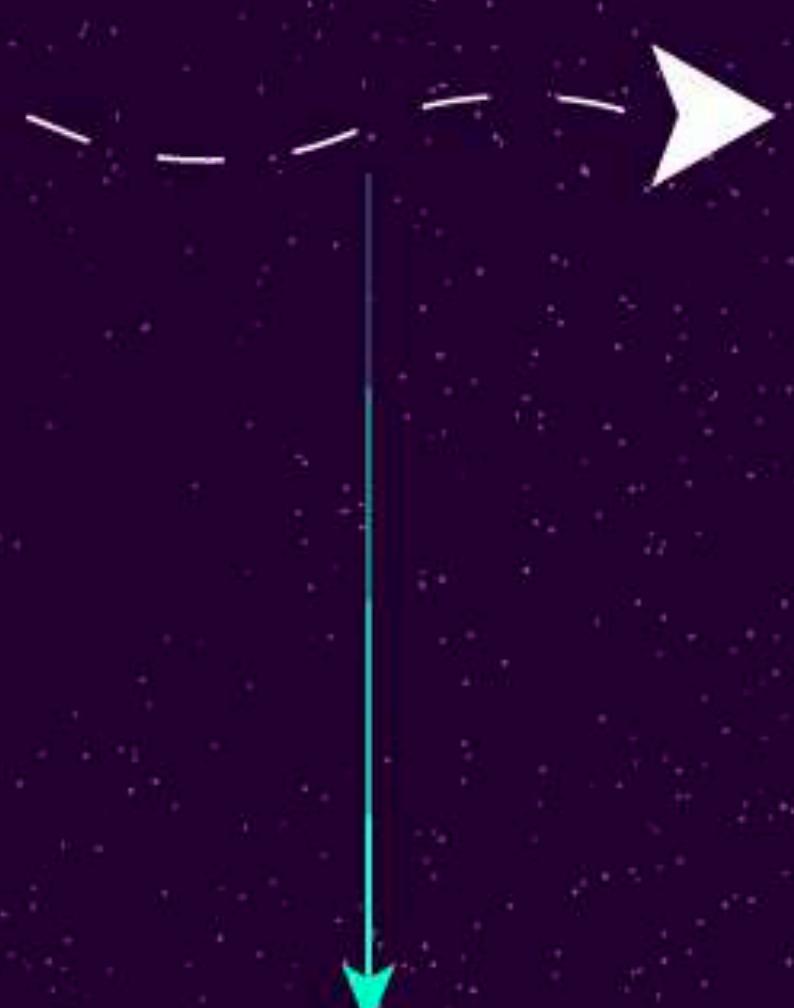


EMISSION SPECTRUM

Shows **colored lines** of light emitted by glowing gas

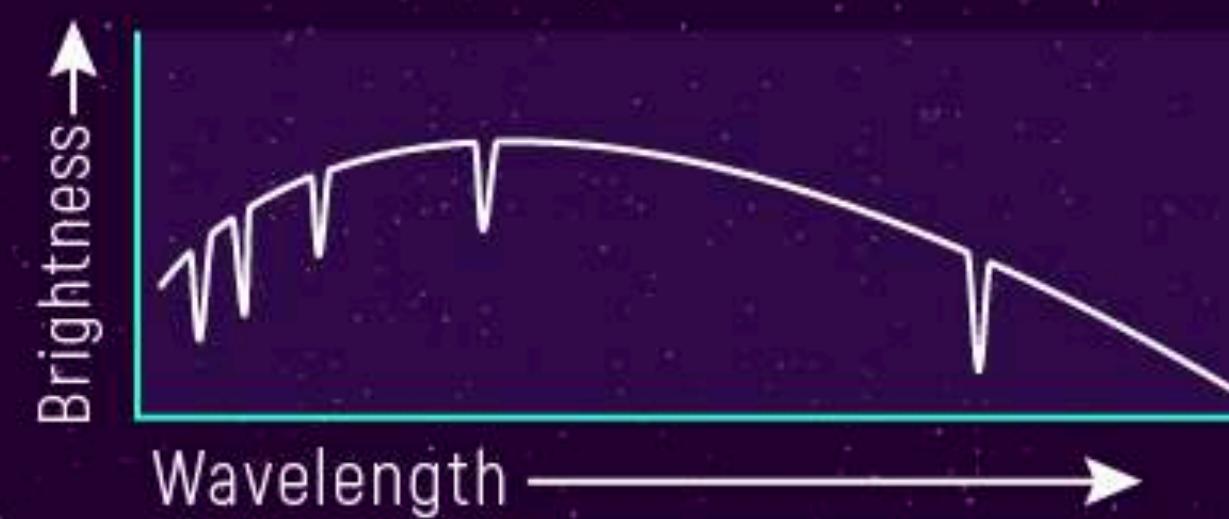


Kirchhoff's law



ABSORPTION SPECTRUM

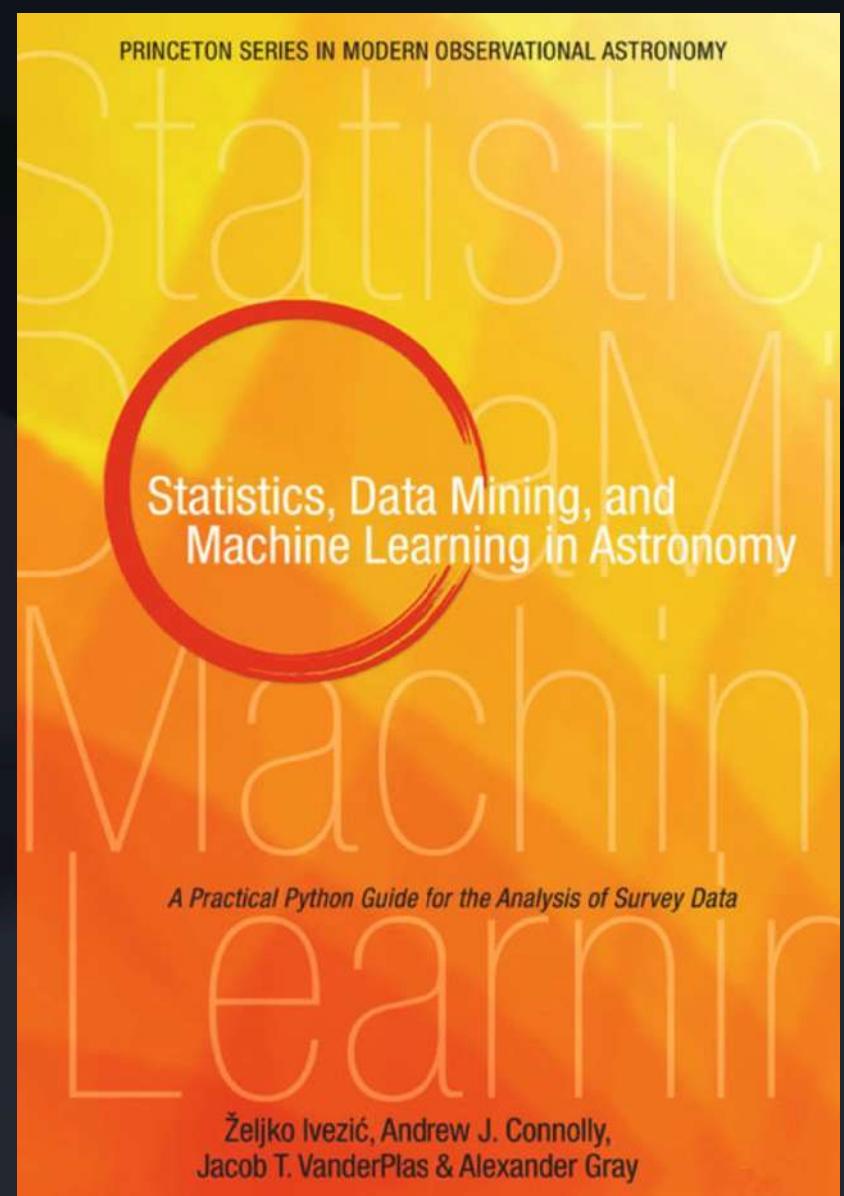
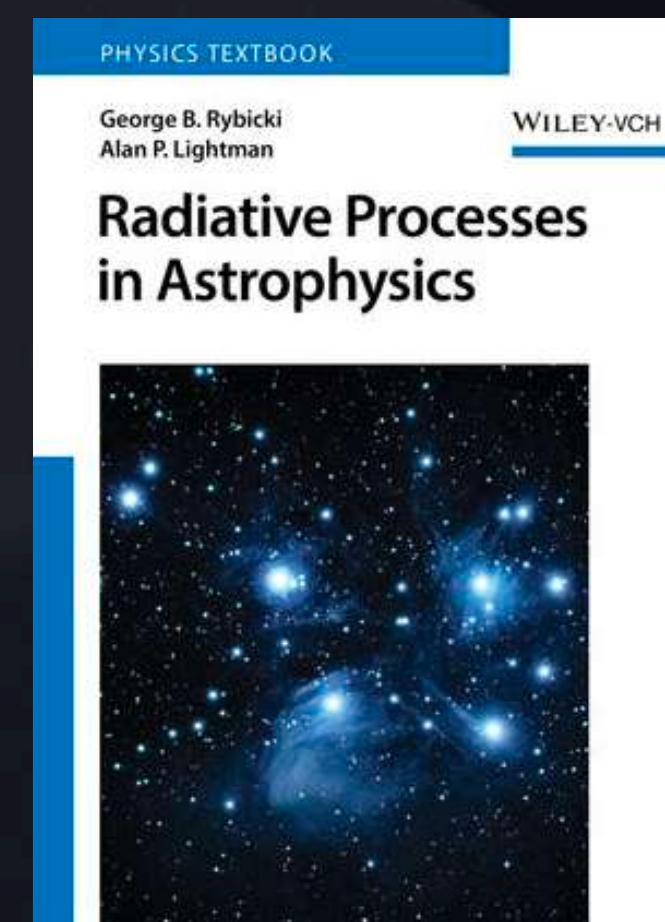
Shows **dark lines or gaps** in light after the light passes through a gas



Recursos

Books, lectures and videos

1. Radiative transfer in astrophysics (Master/PhD Course) by Kees Dullemond 
2. Radiative Processes in Astrophysics by Rybicki and Lightman.
3. Summer School “Protoplanetary Disks: Theory and Modelling Meet Observations” 
4. Practical Statistics for Astronomers by Wall and Jenkins
5. Statistics, Data Mining, and Machine Learning in Astronomy
by Ivezić, Connolly, Banderolas, Gray



Disk modeling

YSO SED

- Primero hay que corregir los datos por la extinción interestelar.

ads

QUICK FIELD: Author First Author Abstract Year Fulltext All Search Terms

first_author:"Cardelli" year:1989

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Abstract

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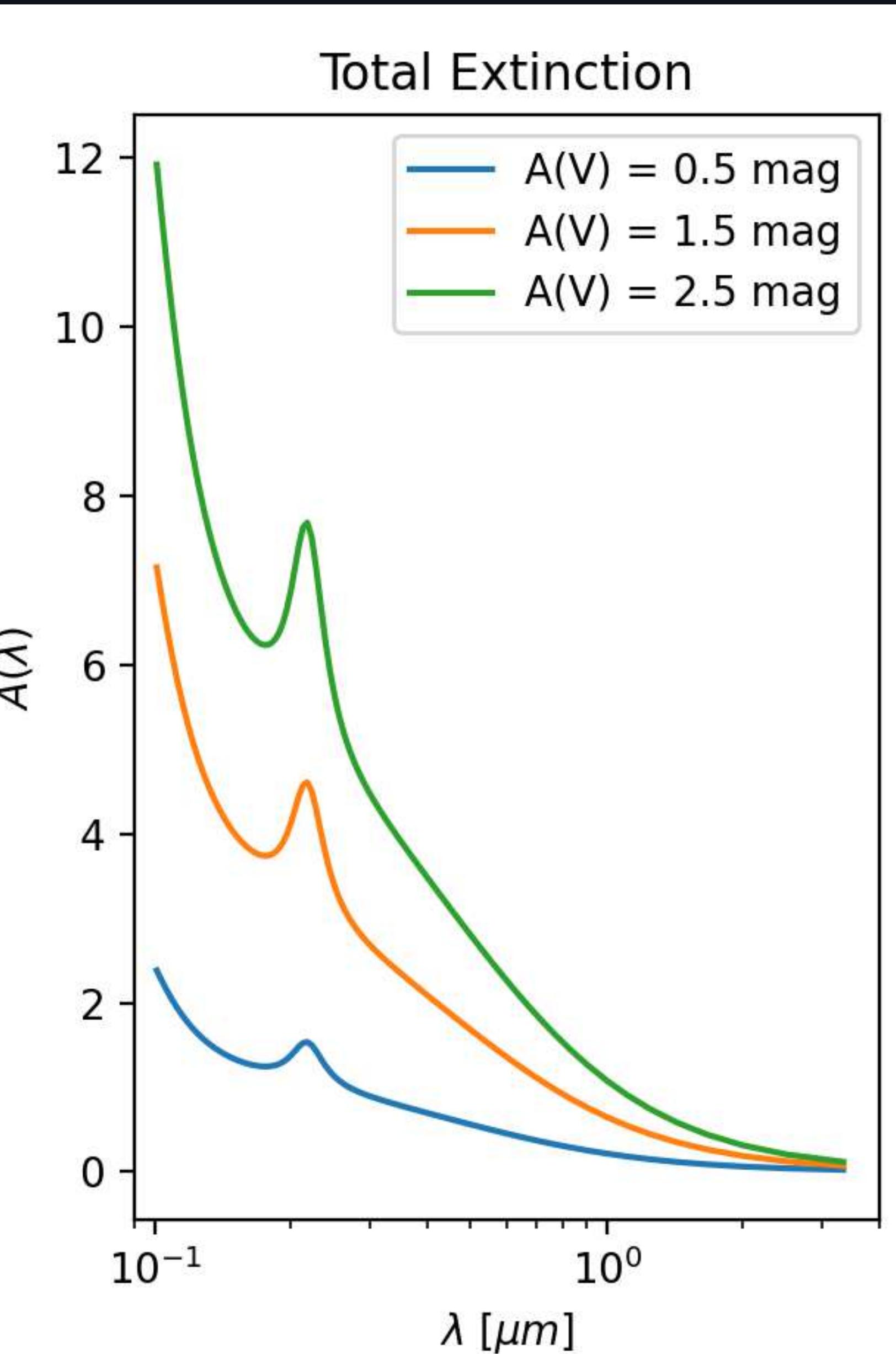
Export Citation

The Relationship between Infrared, Optical, and Ultraviolet Extinction

Show affiliations

Cardelli, Jason A. ; Clayton, Geoffrey C.  ; Mathis, John S.

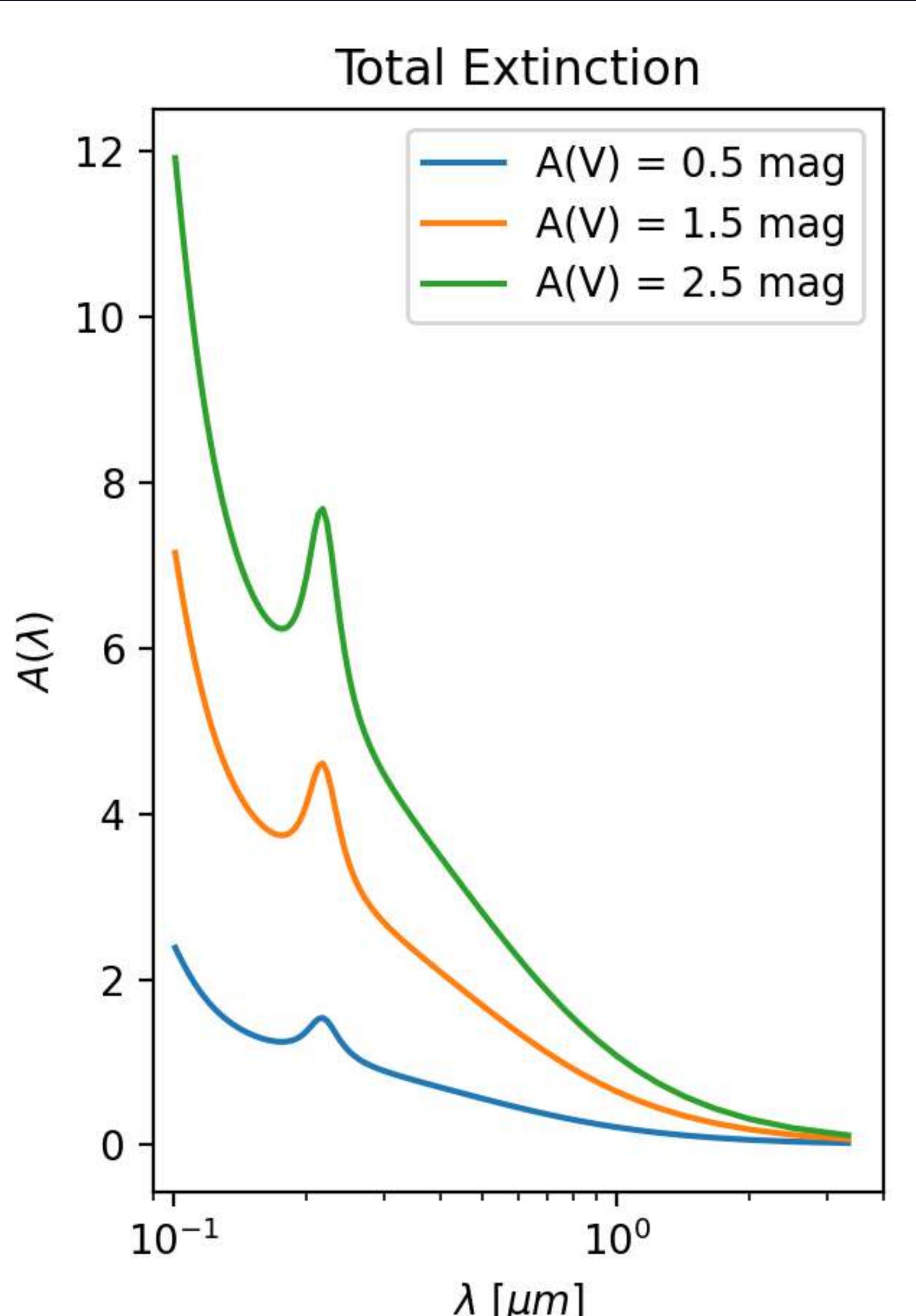
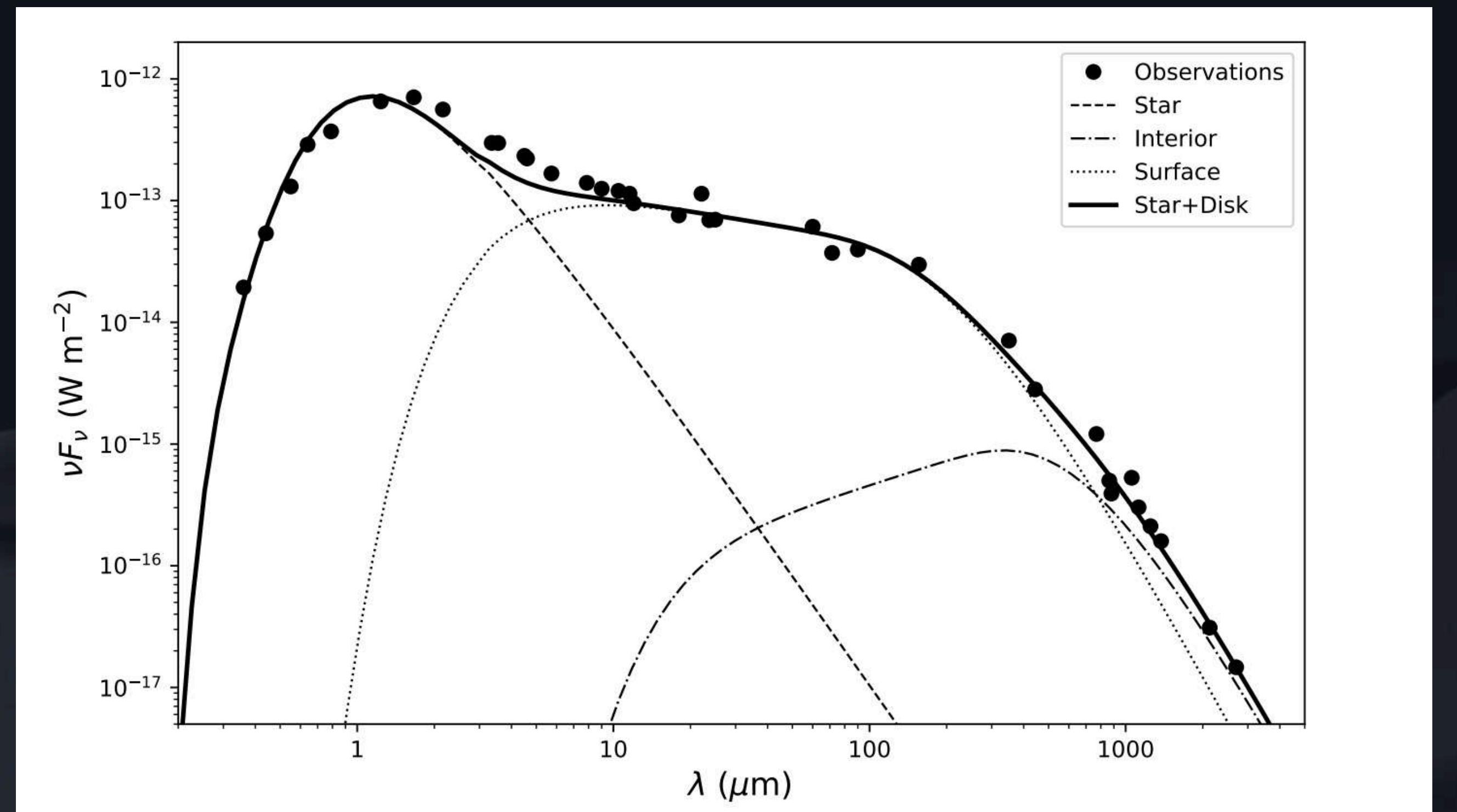
The parameterized extinction data of Fitzpatrick and Massa (1986, 1988) for the ultraviolet and various sources for the optical and near-infrared are used to derive a meaningful average extinction law over the 3.5 micron to 0.125 wavelength range which is applicable to both diffuse and dense regions of the interstellar medium. The law depends on only one parameter $R(V) = A(V)/E(B-V)$. An analytic formula is given for the mean extinction law which can be used to calculate color excesses or to deredden observations. The validity of the law over a large wavelength interval suggests that the processes which modify the sizes and compositions of grains are stochastic in nature and very efficient.

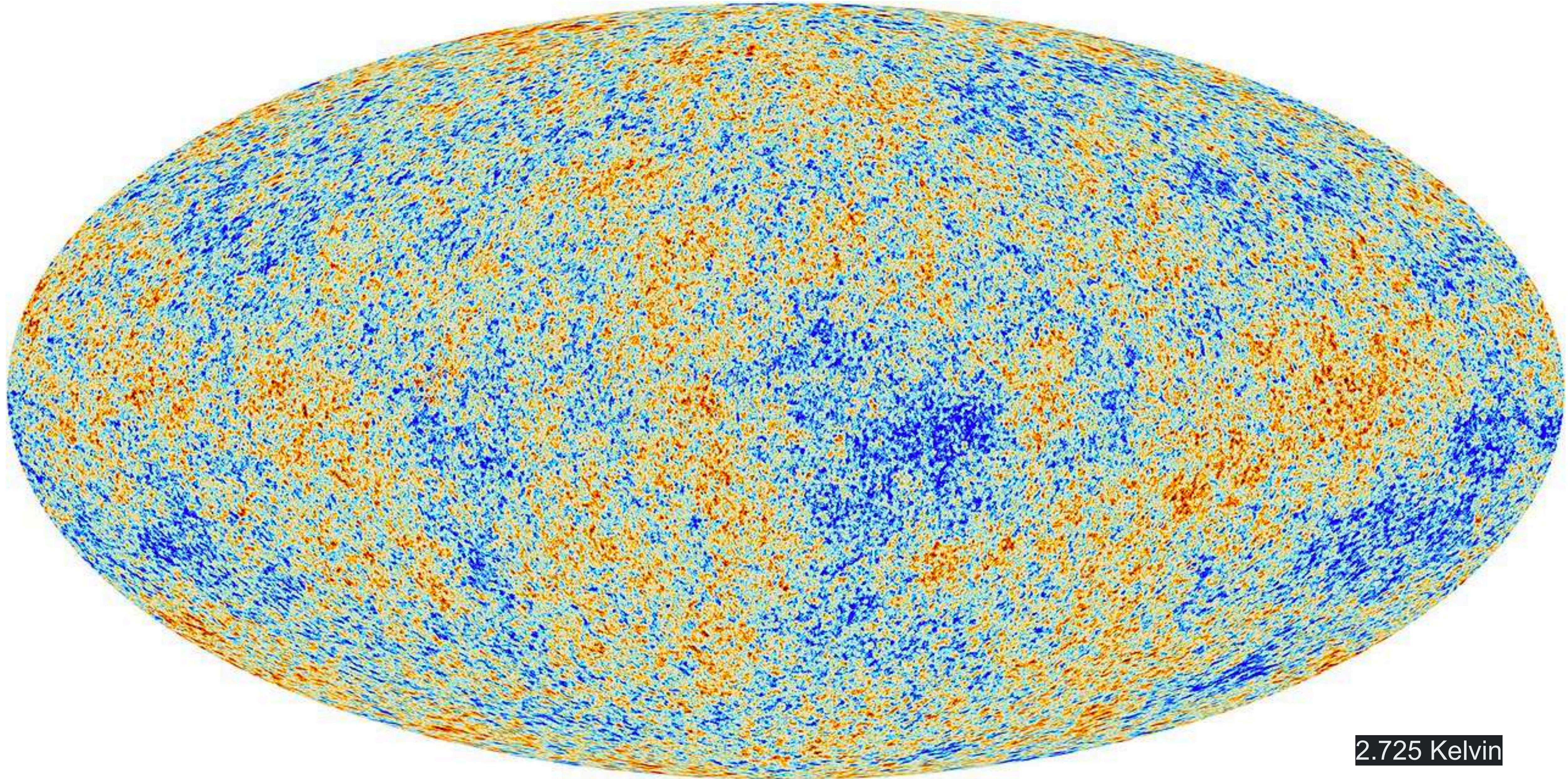


Disk modeling

YSO SED

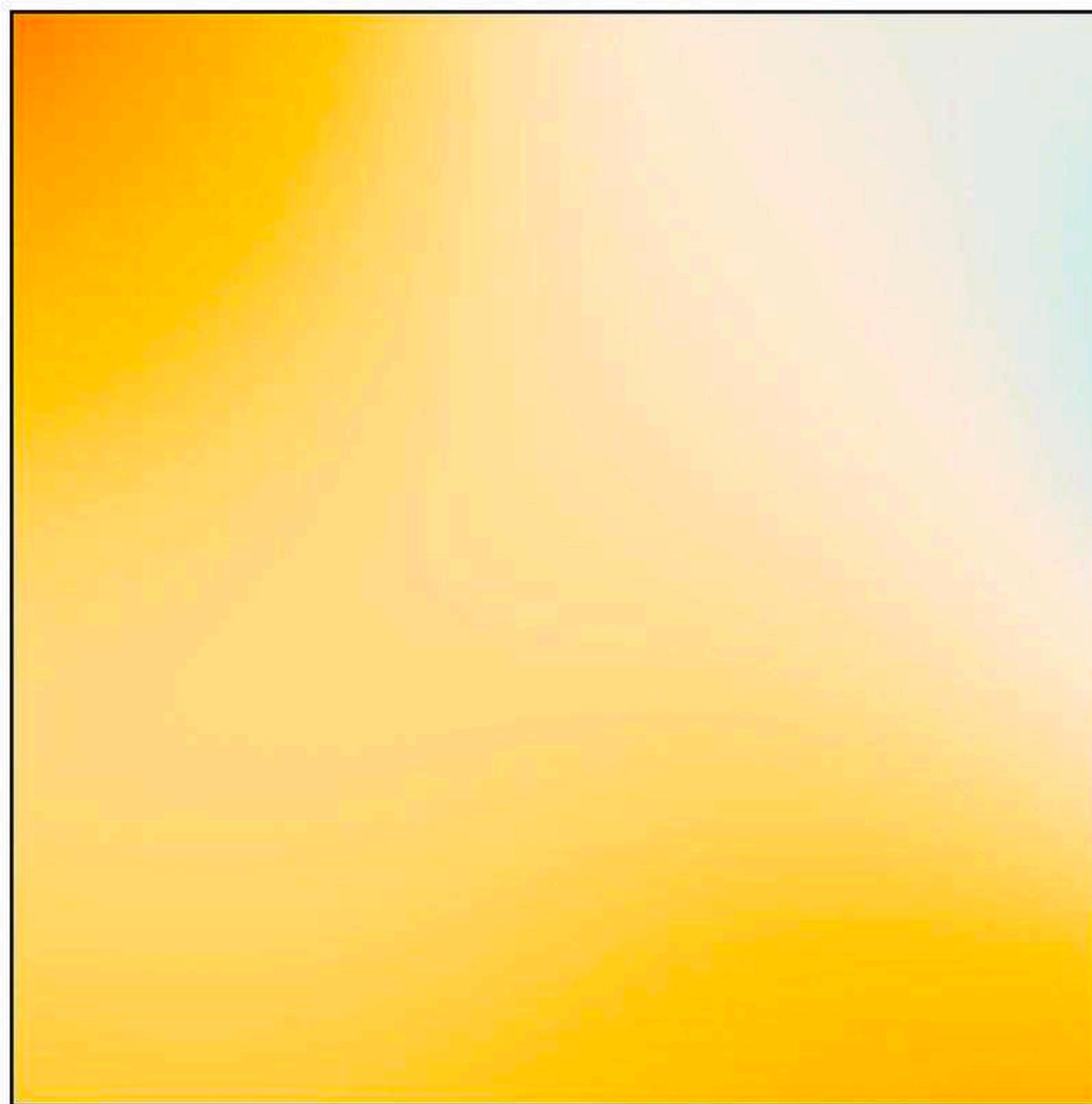
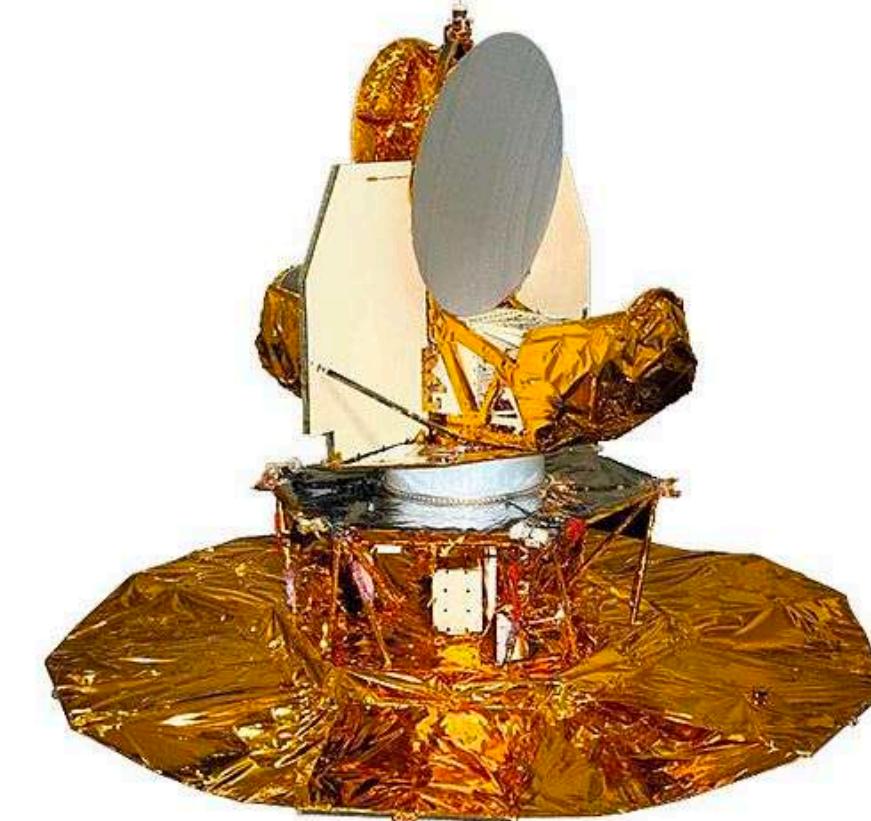
- Así se debería ver más o menos el fit de AA Tau.



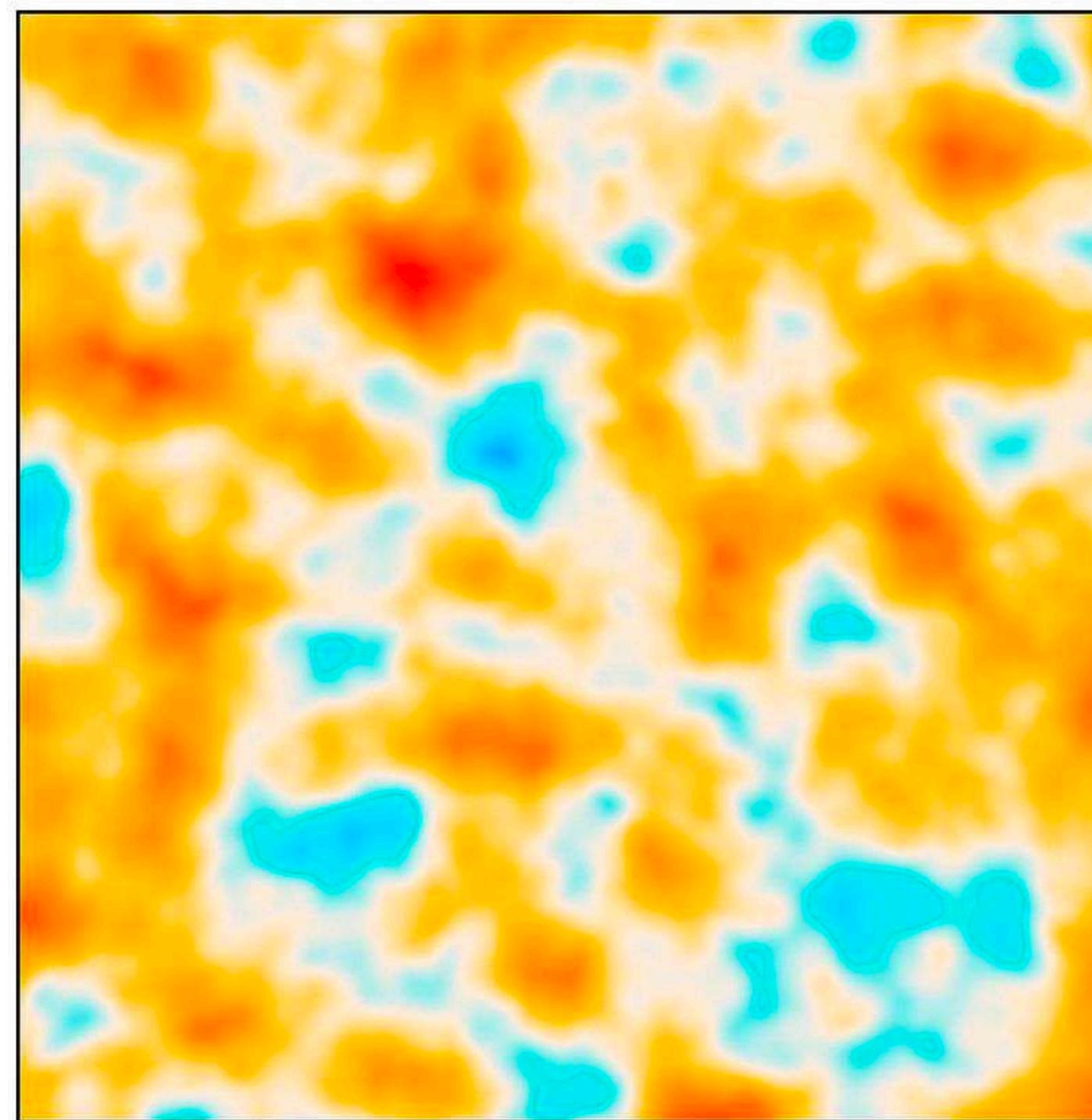


2.725 Kelvin

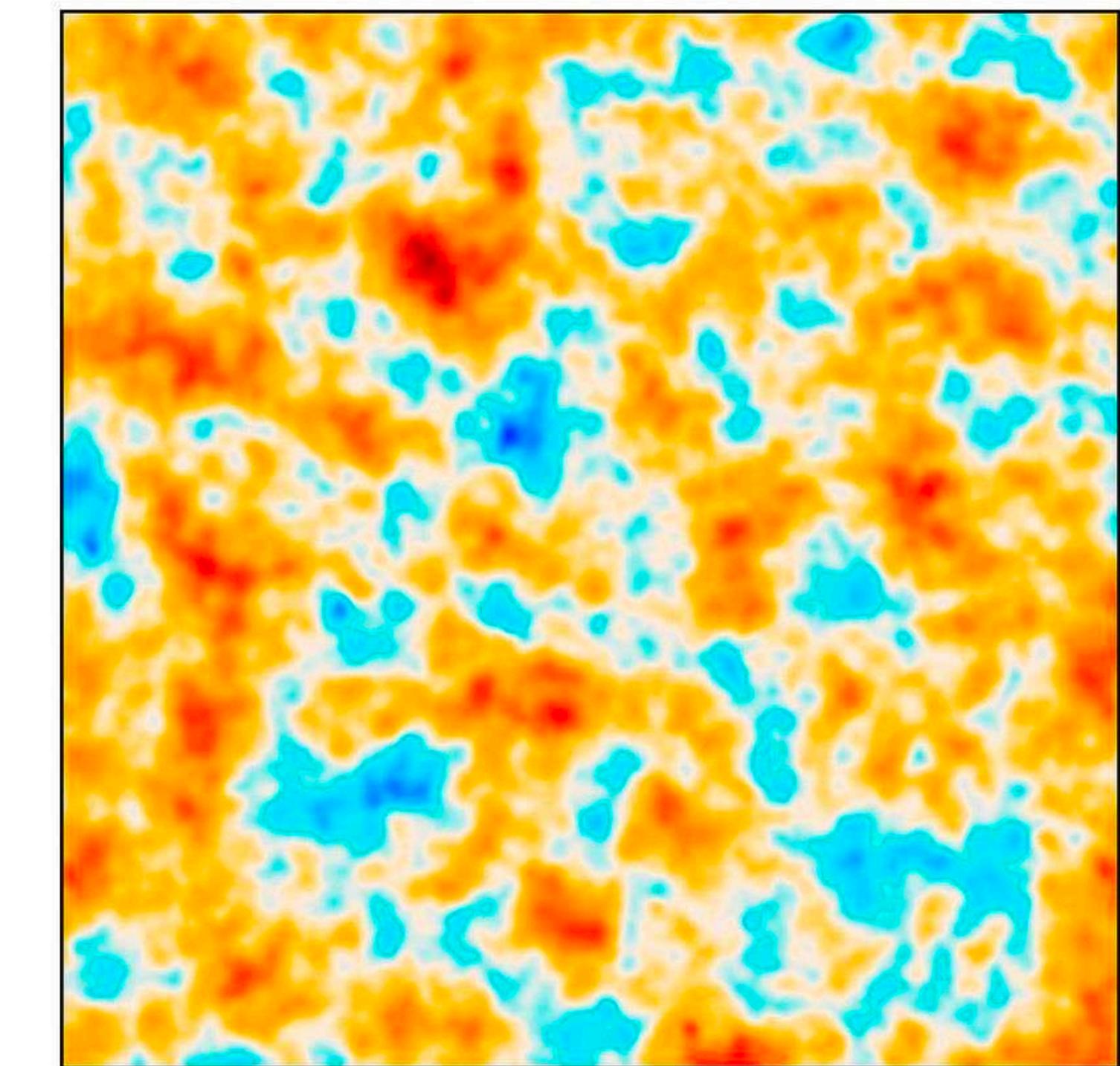
ESA/Planck collaboration



COBE

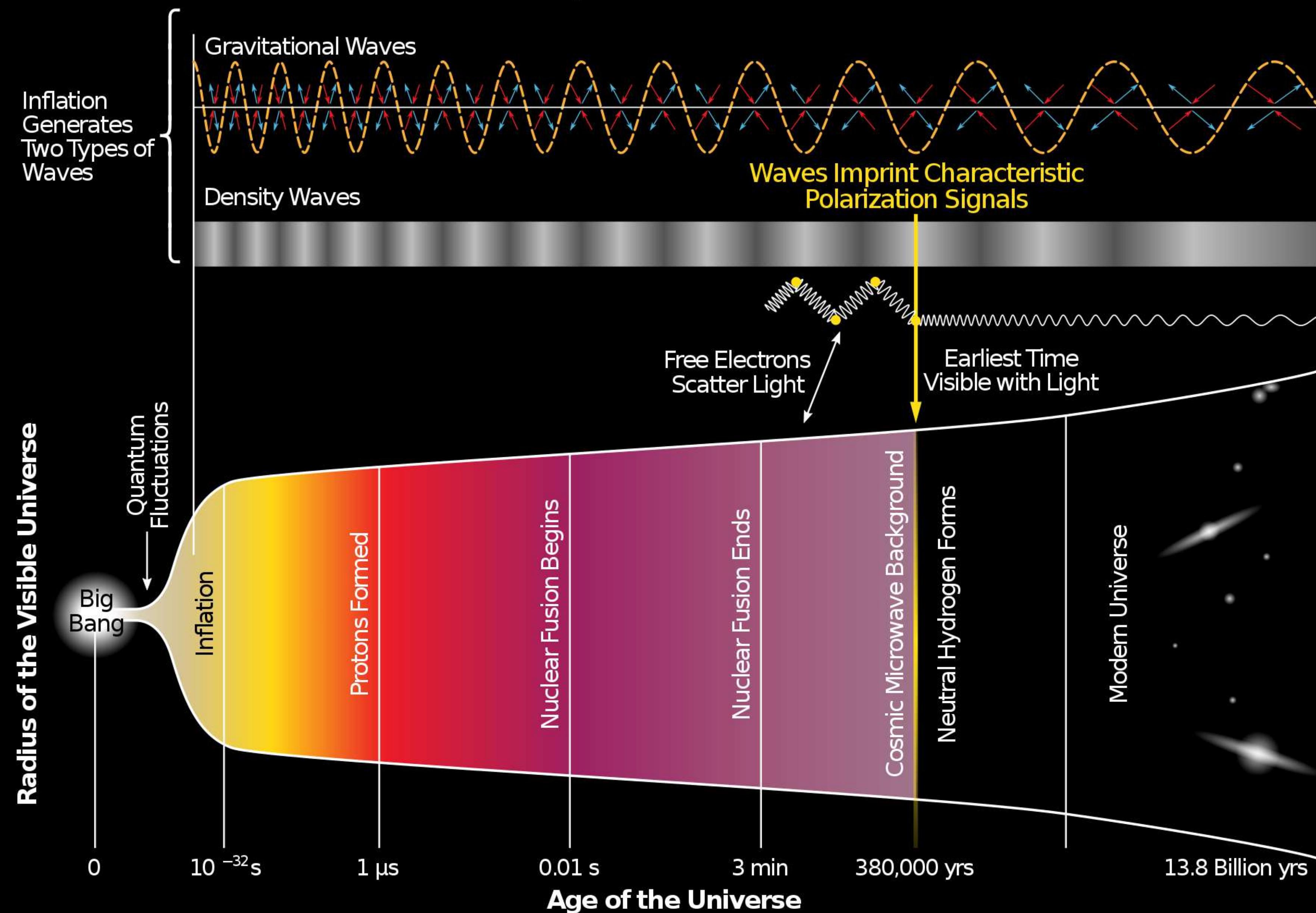


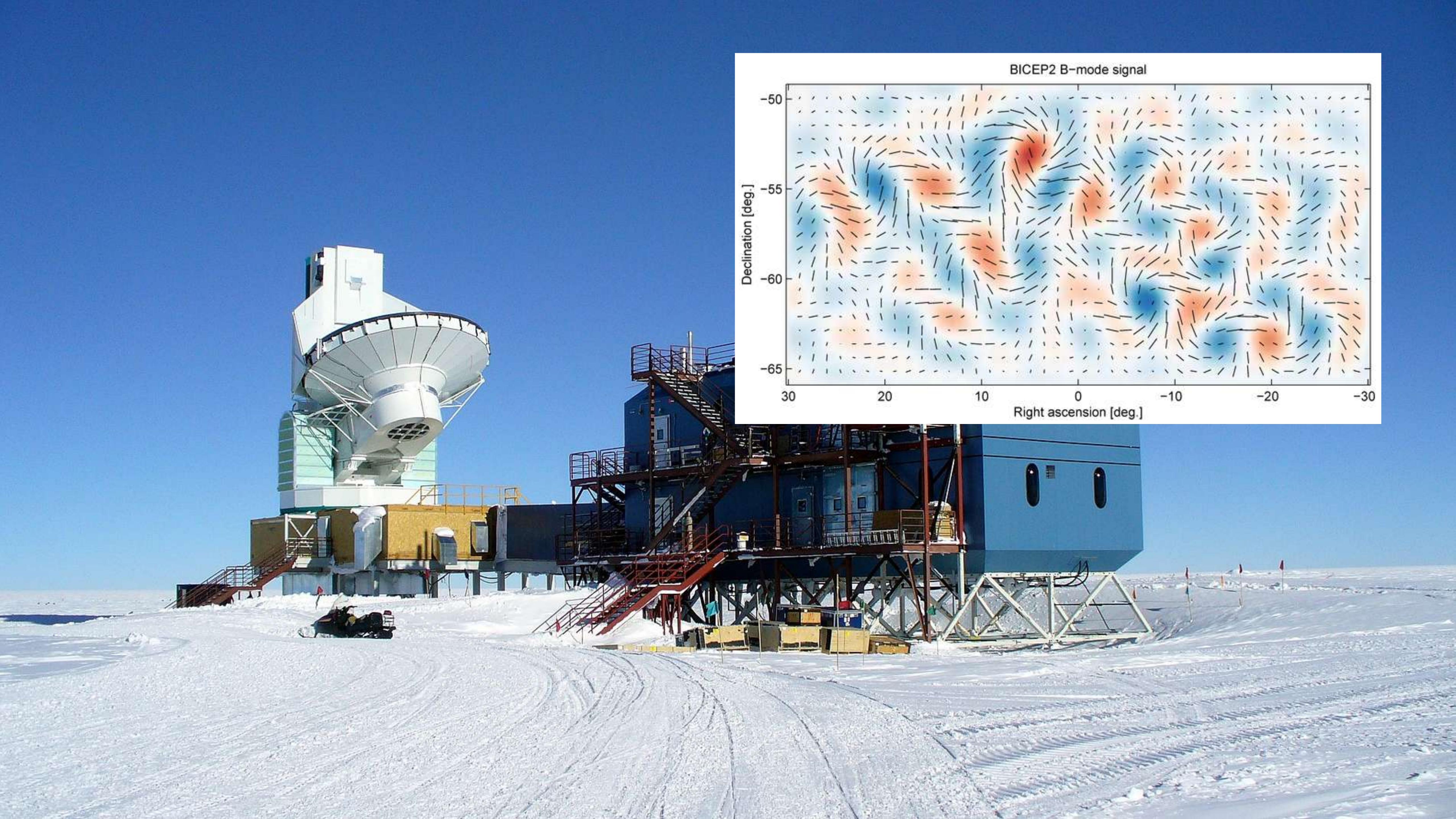
WMAP



Planck

History of the Universe



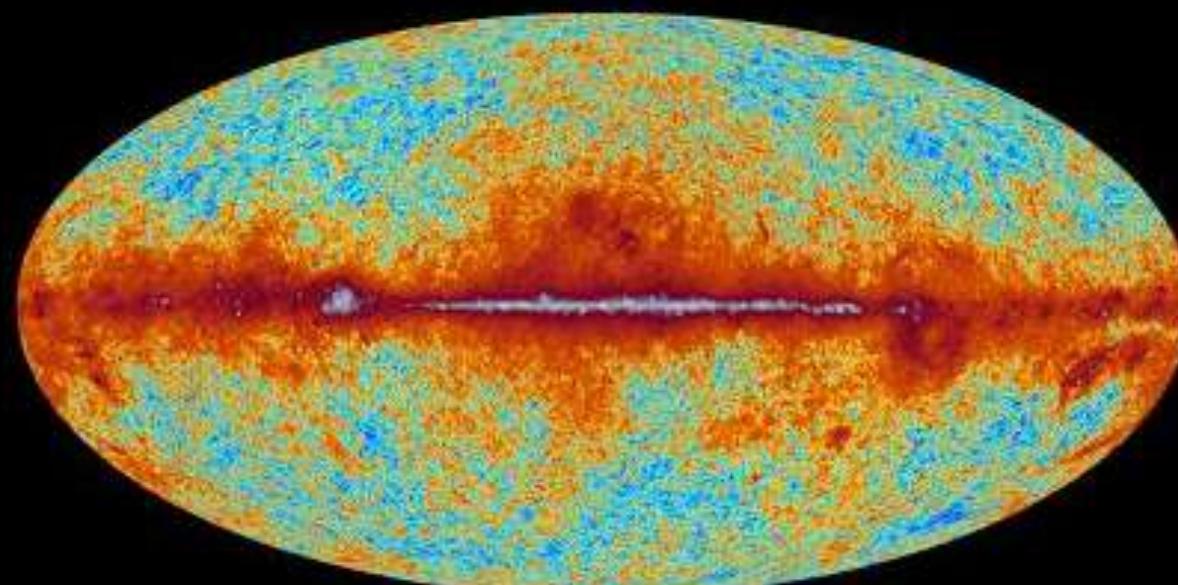


BICEP2 B-mode signal

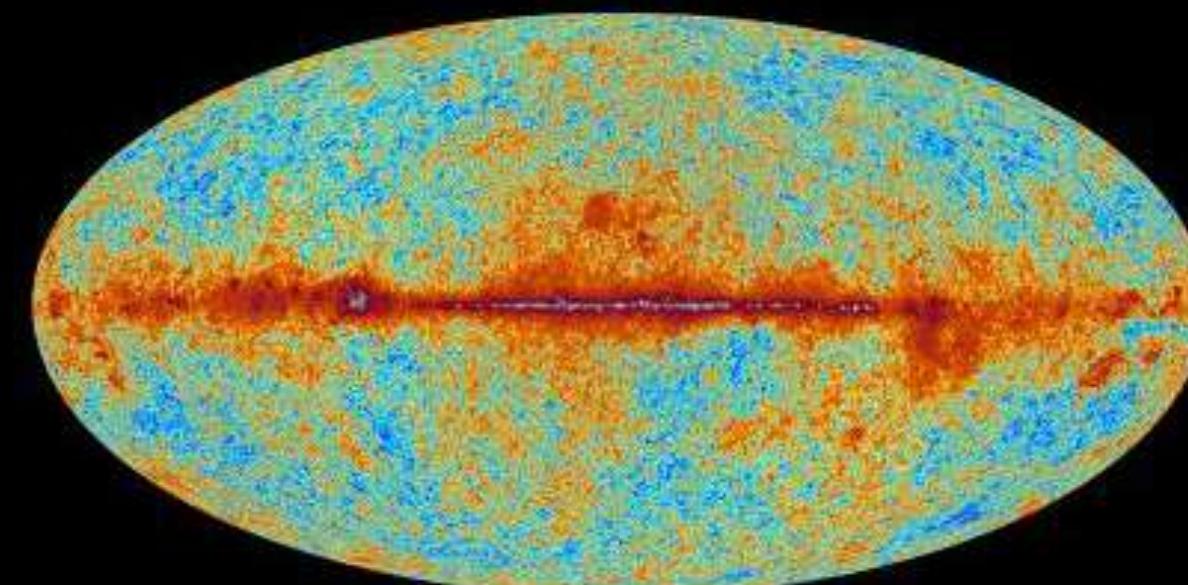


planck

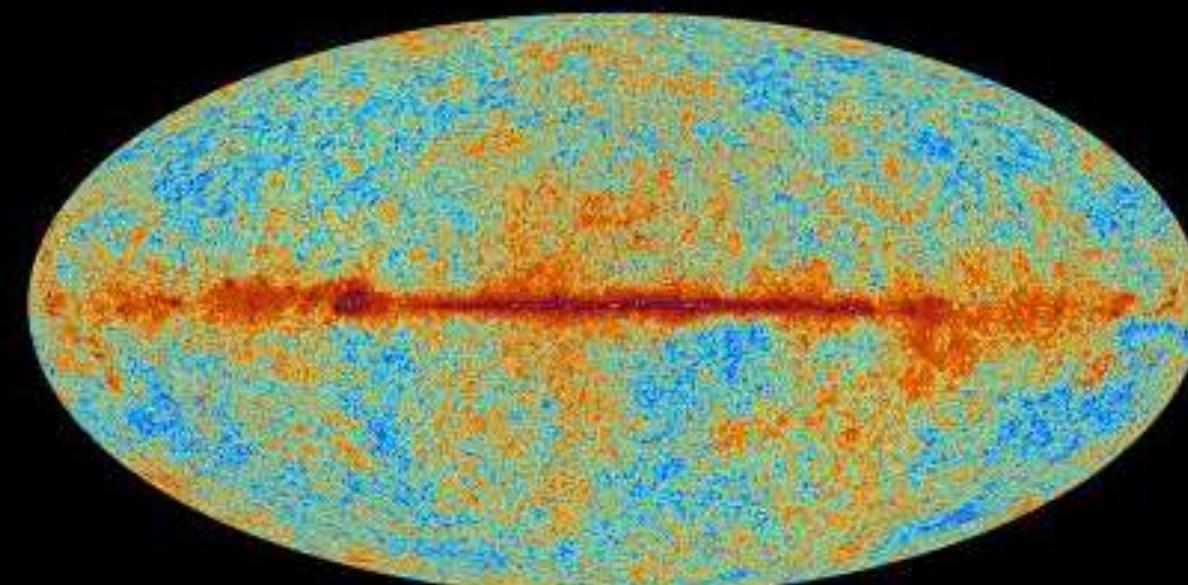
The sky as seen by Planck



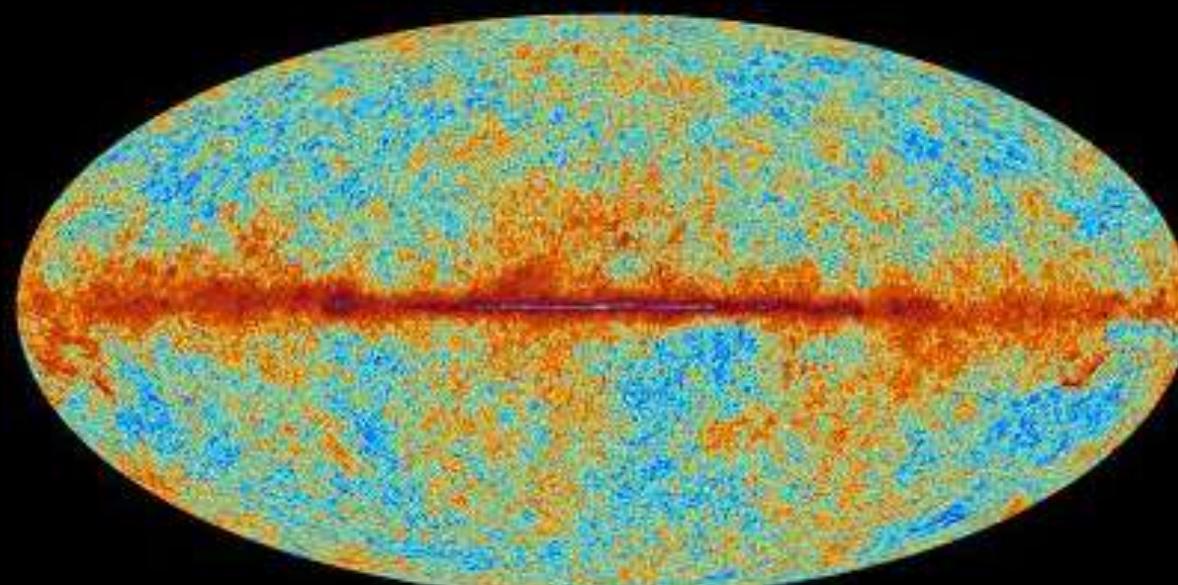
30 GHz



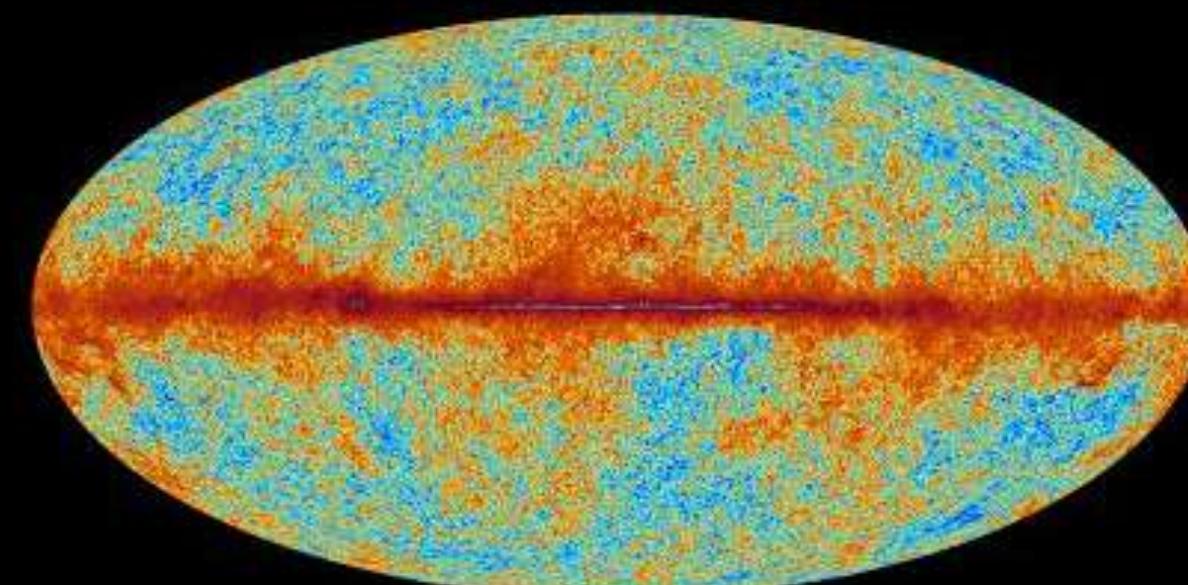
44 GHz



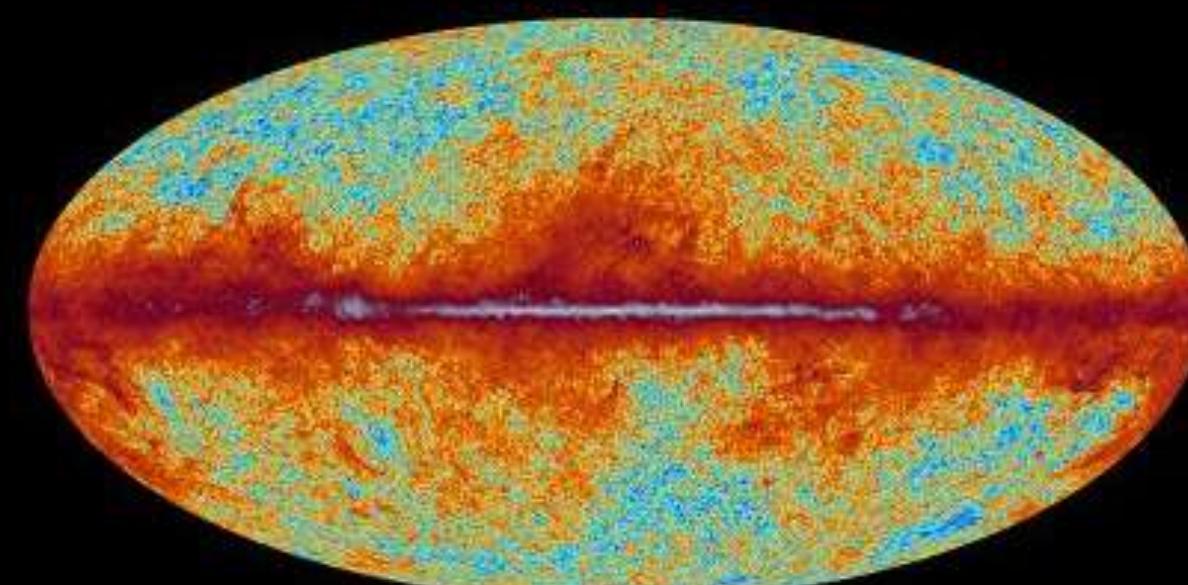
70 GHz



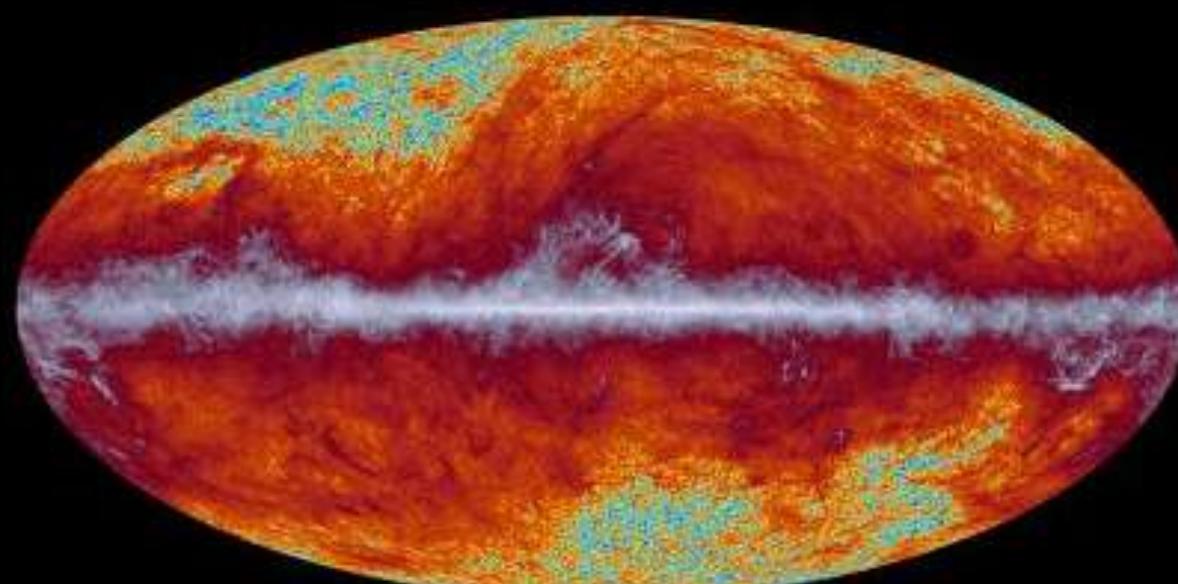
100 GHz



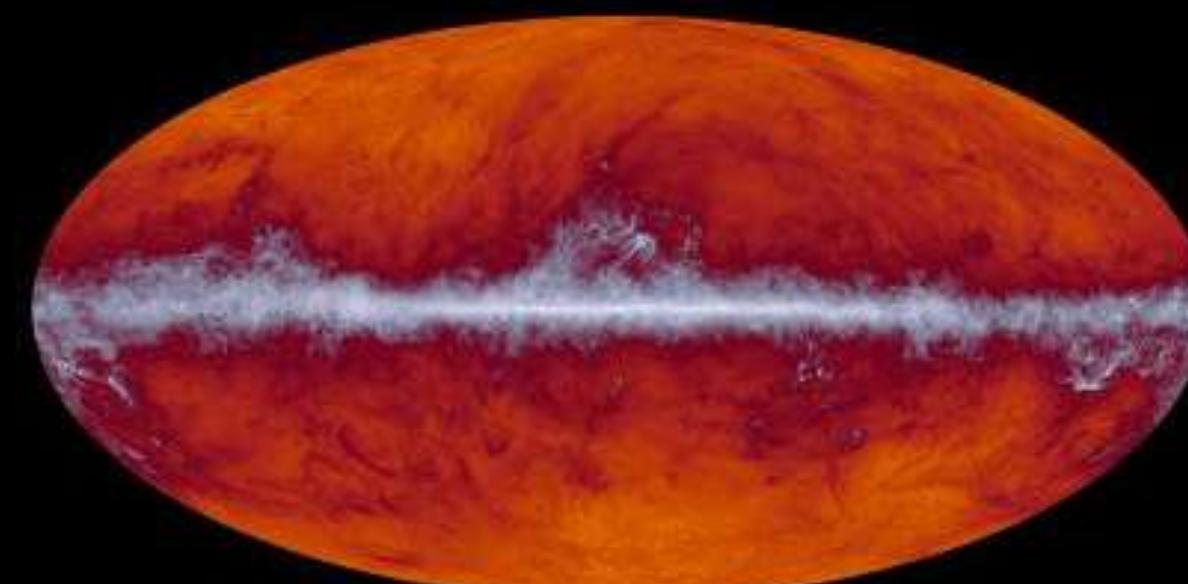
143 GHz



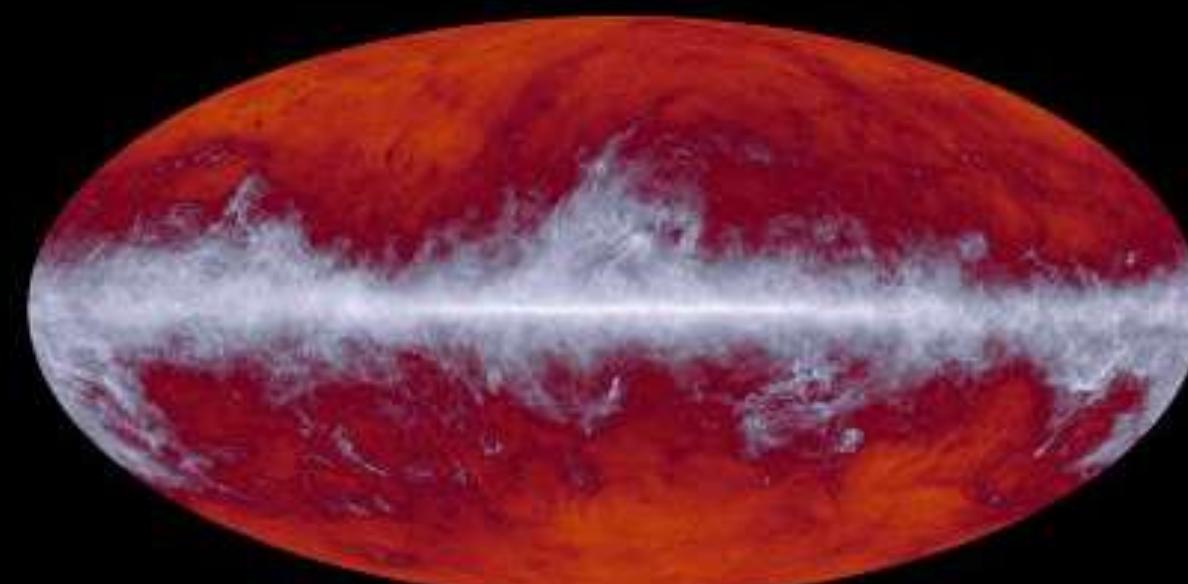
217 GHz



353 GHz



545 GHz

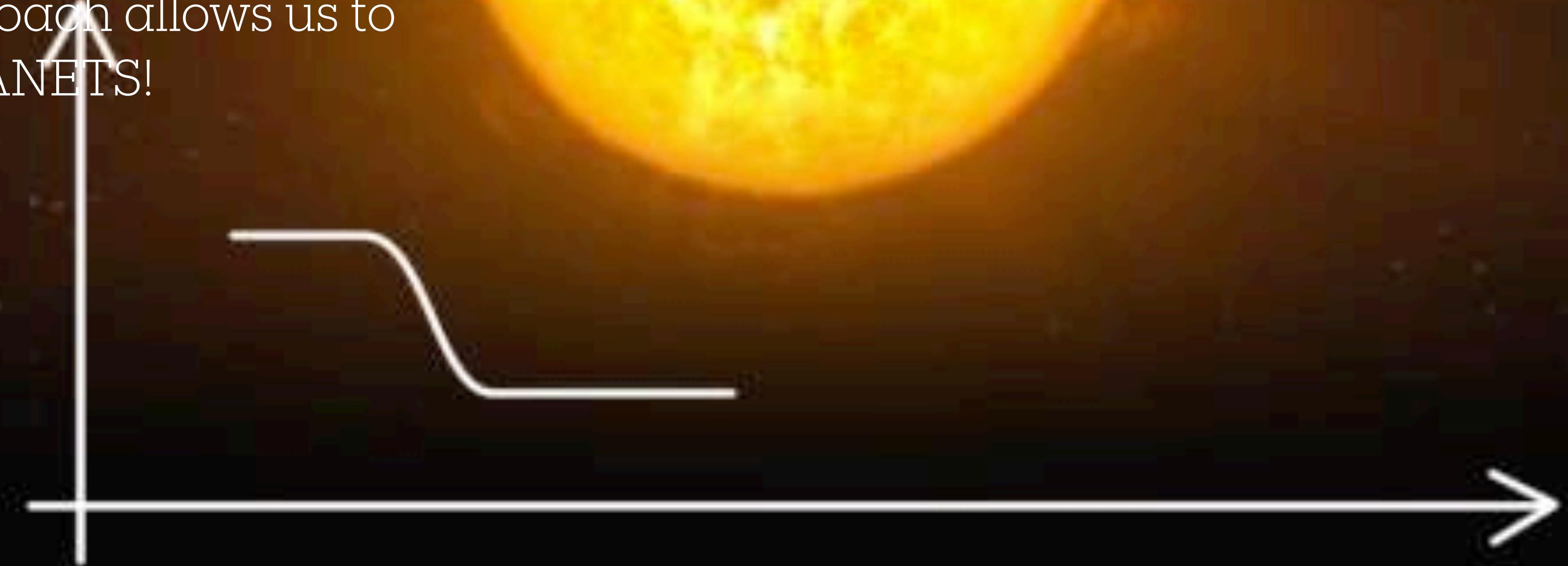


857 GHz

MCMC

Exoplanet detection example

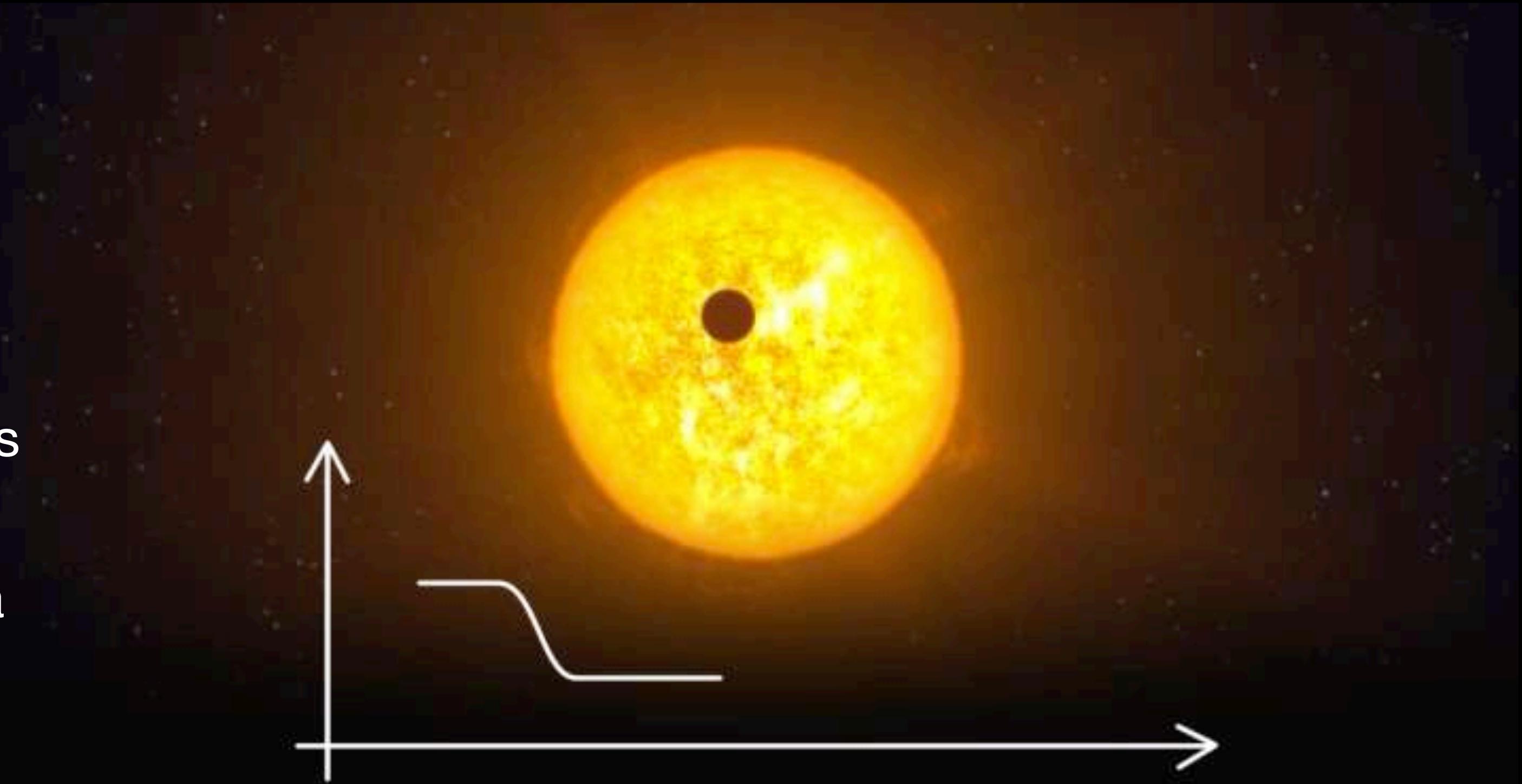
- We are going to check a simple example of one of the most widely used exoplanet detection methods: transits, and how an MCMC approach allows us to DETECT PLANETS!



Tránsitos

Métodos de detección

- Detecta planetas que tienen órbita de 90 grados con respecto al plano del cielo
- Detecta planetas cercanos a la estrella
- Cuanto mayor es el tamaño del planeta, más fácil será detectarlo
- Lo que se mide es el radio del planeta (no la masa)
- Se puede medir la orientación de la órbita con respecto a la rotación de la estrella y al cielo
- Es una técnica que se puede utilizar desde tierra y sobretodo desde el espacio



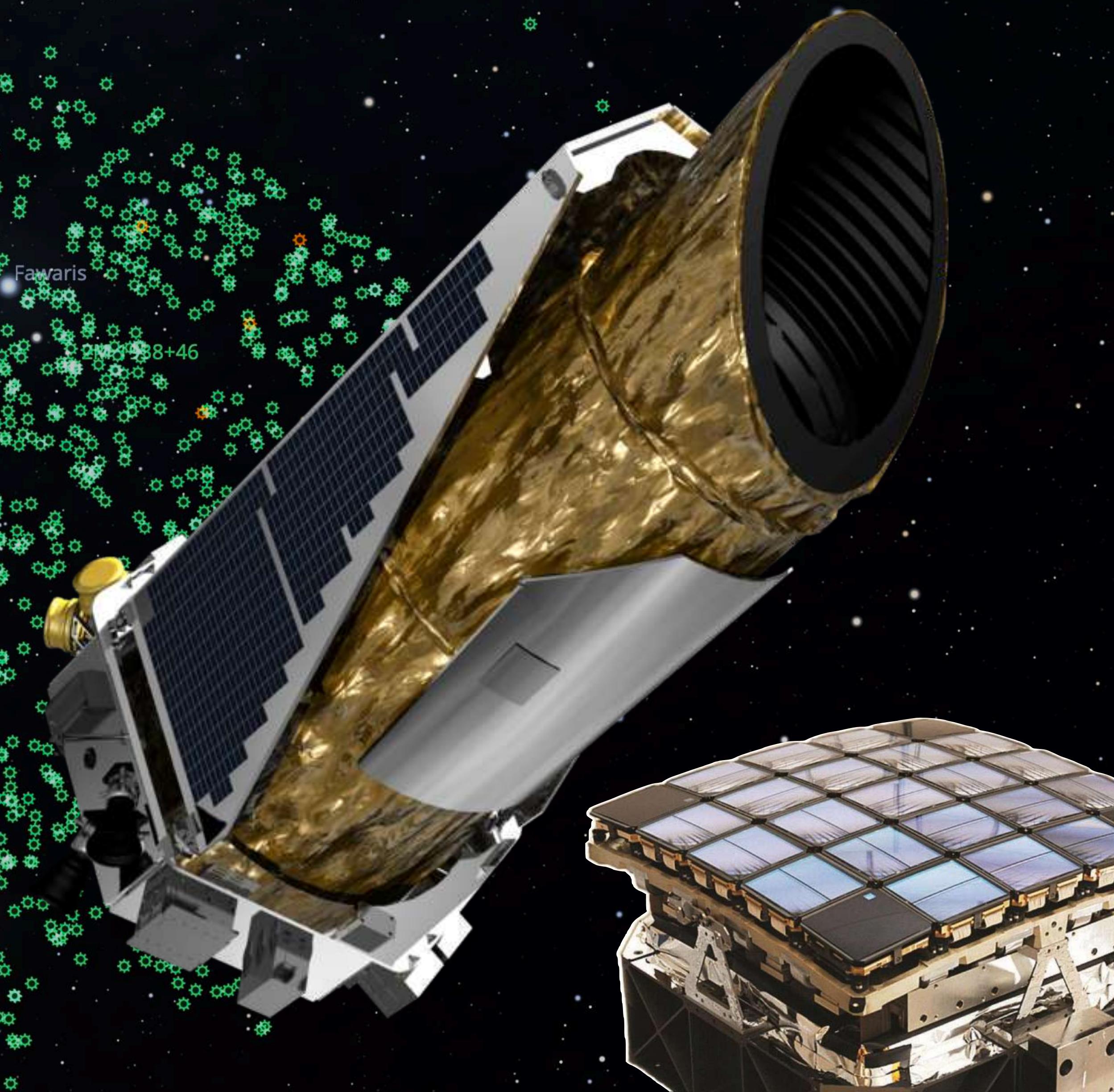
Tránsitos

Métodos de detección

- Telescopio CoRoT (27 cm de diámetro, terminó 2013)
- Misiones Kepler and K2 (95 cm de diámetro, terminó 2018)
- TESS
- Y otras.

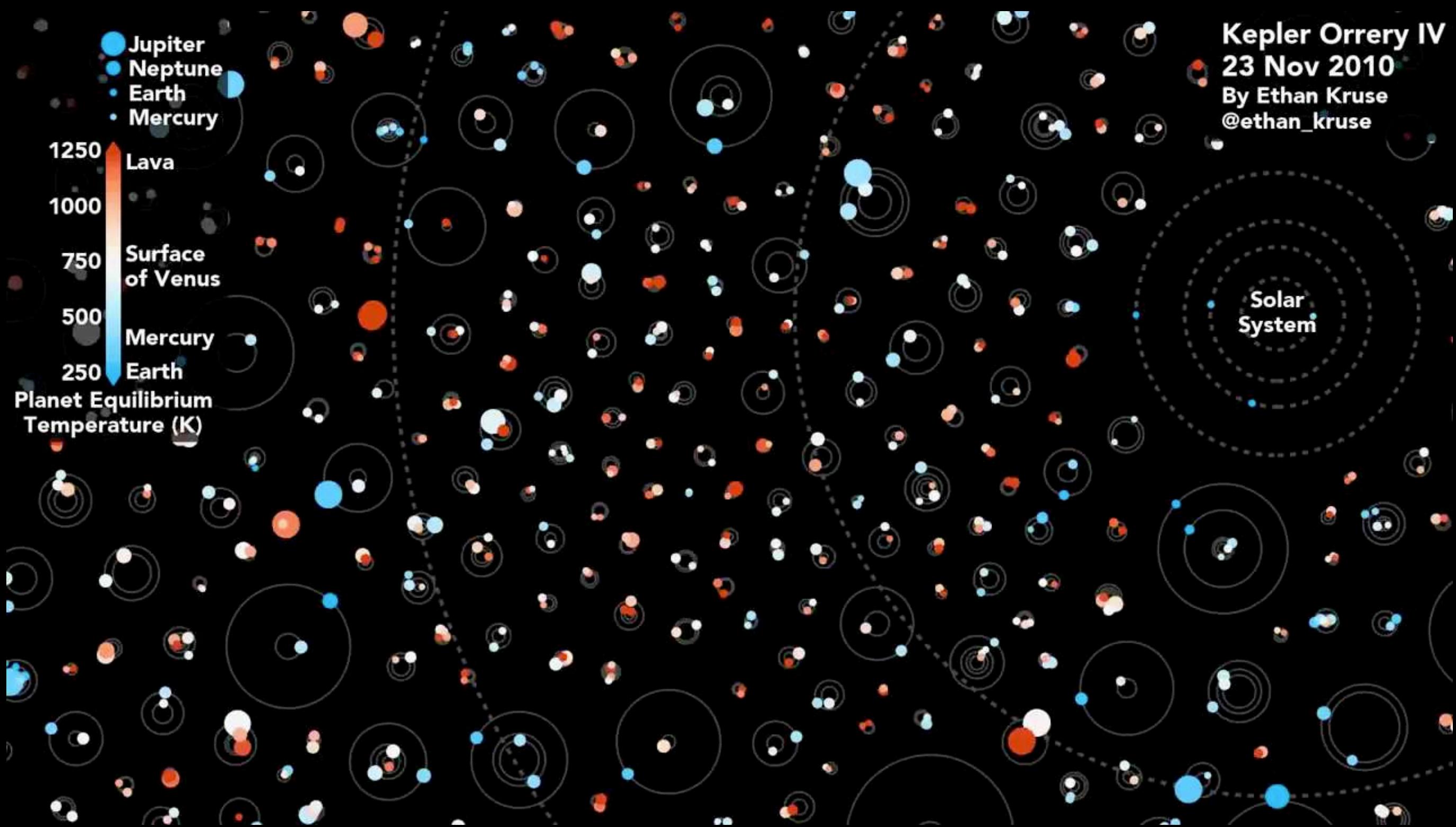
Sulafat
HD 176051

Sheliak



Problemas de los tránsitos

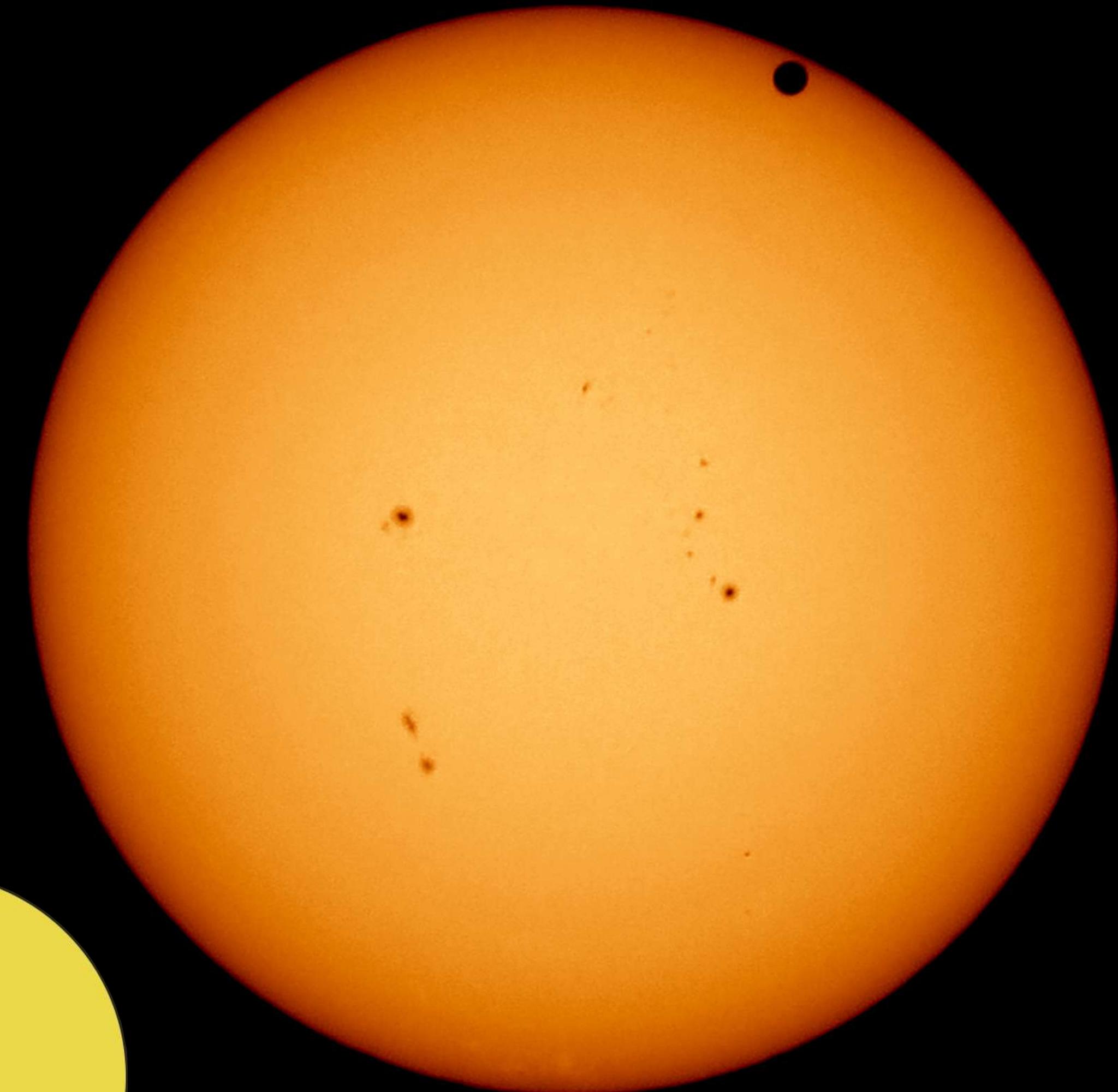
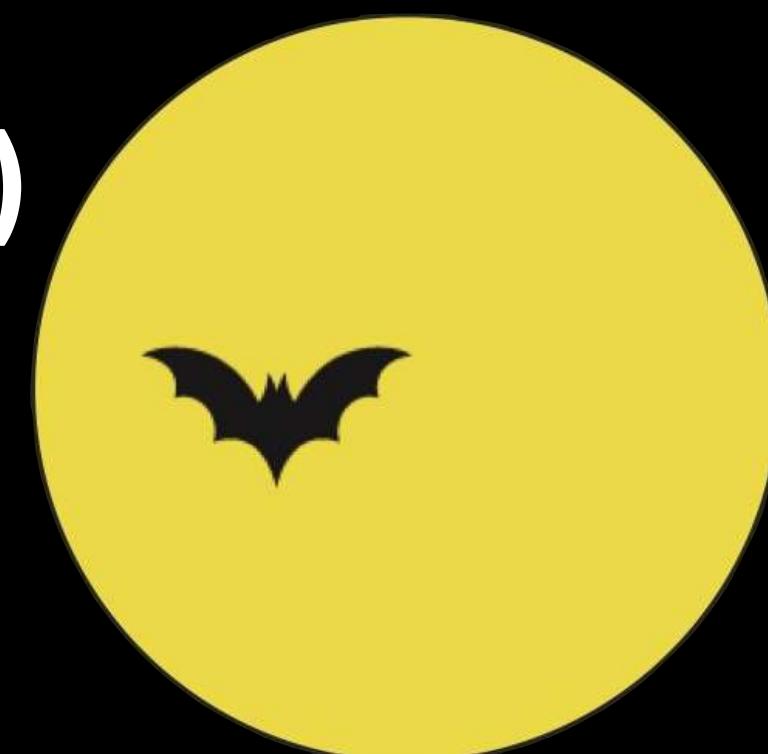
- Para detectar planetas en transito hace falta un telescopio muy sensible -> la diferencia de intensidad luminosa es de ~1%
- Hay muchos tipos de ‘falsos positivos’: manchas solares, sistemas binarios, etc...
- No se pueden estudiar estrellas jóvenes y activas
- Los planetas están muy cerca a la estrella
- No se puede saber la masa del planeta



Modelo de curva de luz

Tránsito de exoplaneta

- Modelo más simple: la estrella y el planeta como círculos/discos uniformes.
- Ingredientes a agregar: **limb darkening, stellar activity, manchas solares**.
- **Hay muchos paquetes que pueden ayudar (e.g. batman)**



Modelo de curva de luz

Tránsito de exoplaneta

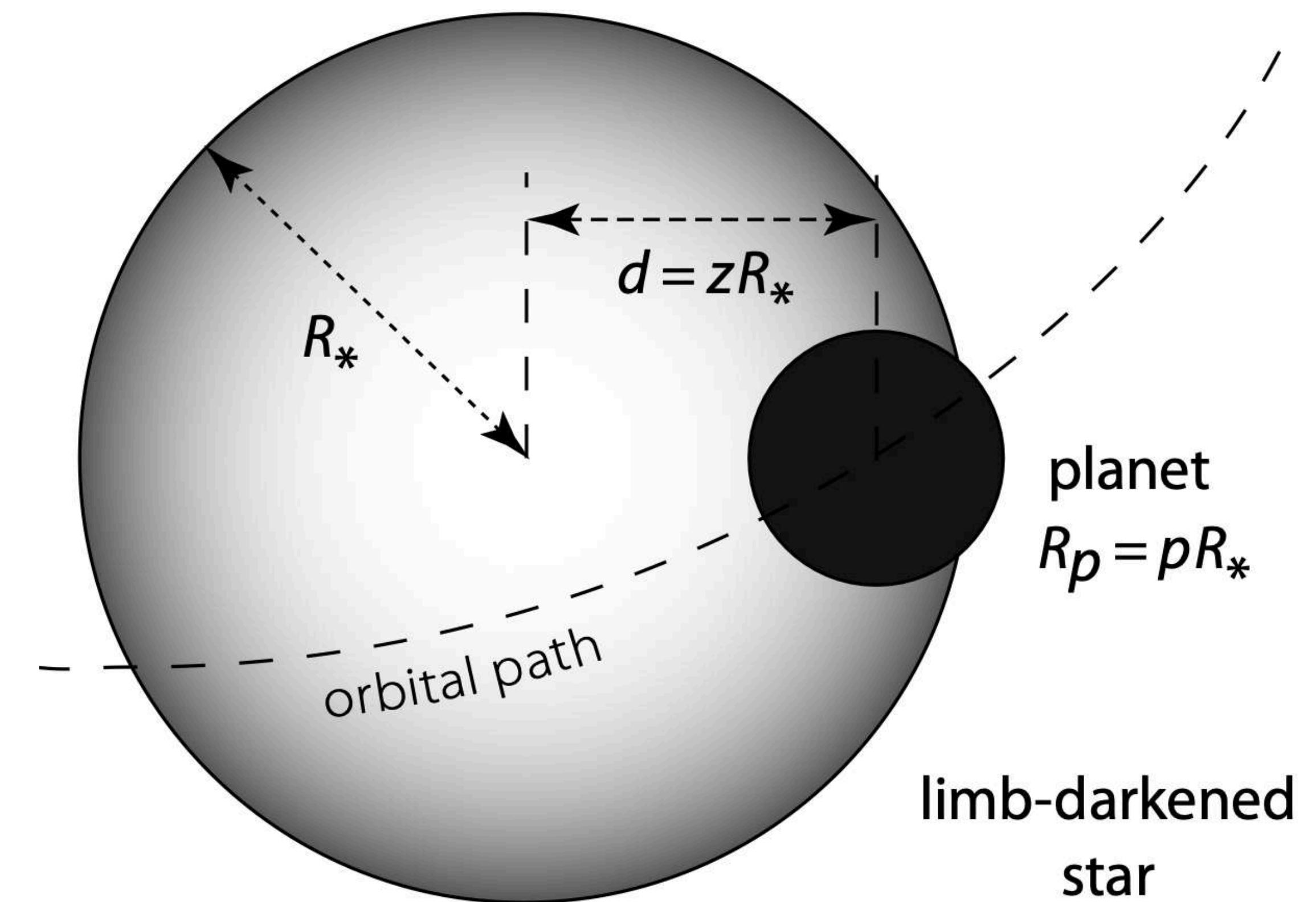
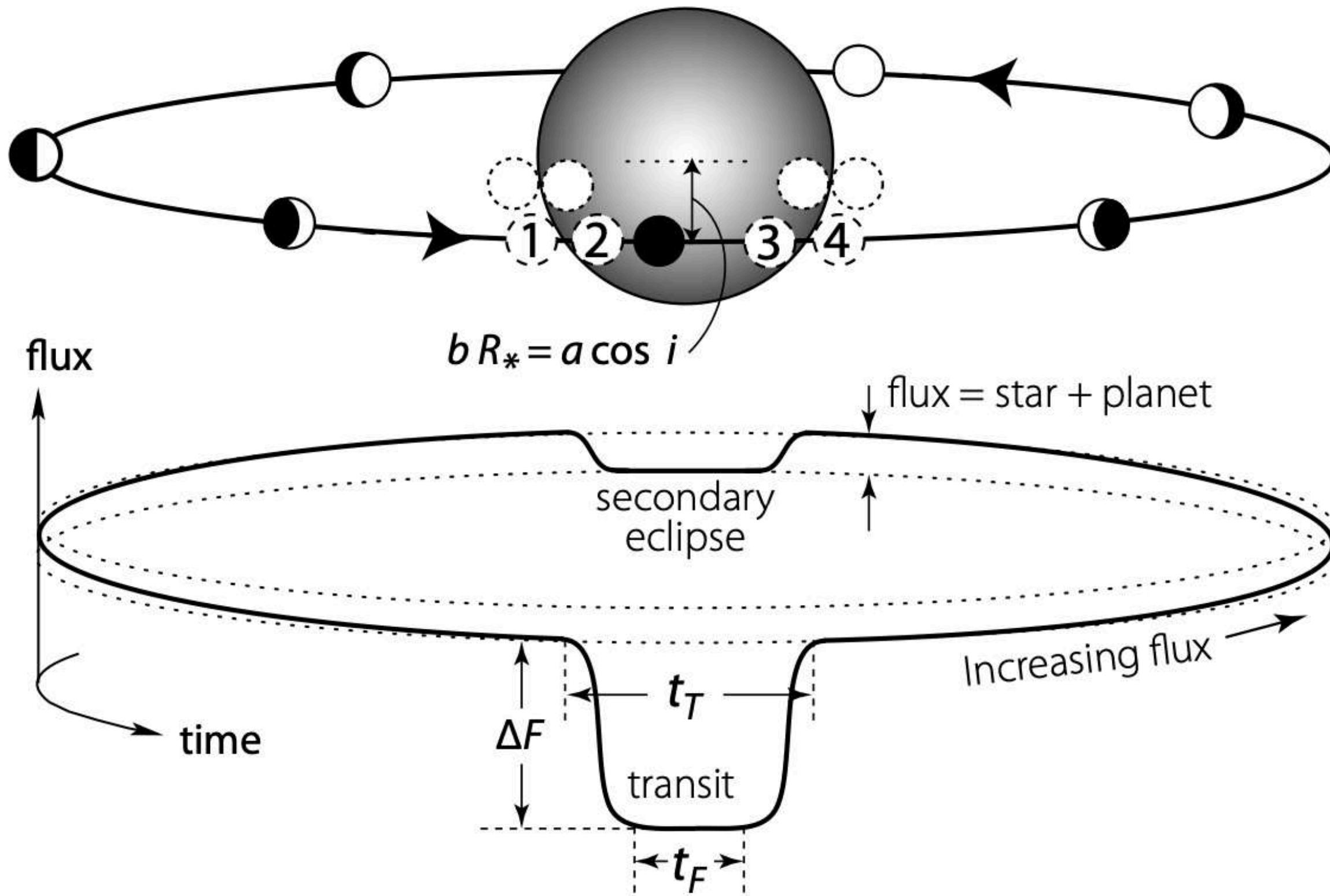
ANALYTIC LIGHTCURVES FOR PLANETARY TRANSIT SEARCHES

KASEY MANDEL^{1,2} AND ERIC AGOL^{1,3}

ABSTRACT

We present exact analytic formulae for the eclipse of a star described by quadratic or nonlinear limb darkening. In the limit that the planet radius is less than a tenth of the stellar radius, we show that the exact lightcurve can be well approximated by assuming the region of the star blocked by the planet has constant surface brightness. We apply these results to the HST observations of HD 209458, showing that the ratio of the planetary to stellar radii is 0.1207 ± 0.0003 . These formulae give a fast and accurate means of computing lightcurves using limb-darkening coefficients from model atmospheres which should aid in the detection, simulation, and parameter fitting of planetary transits.

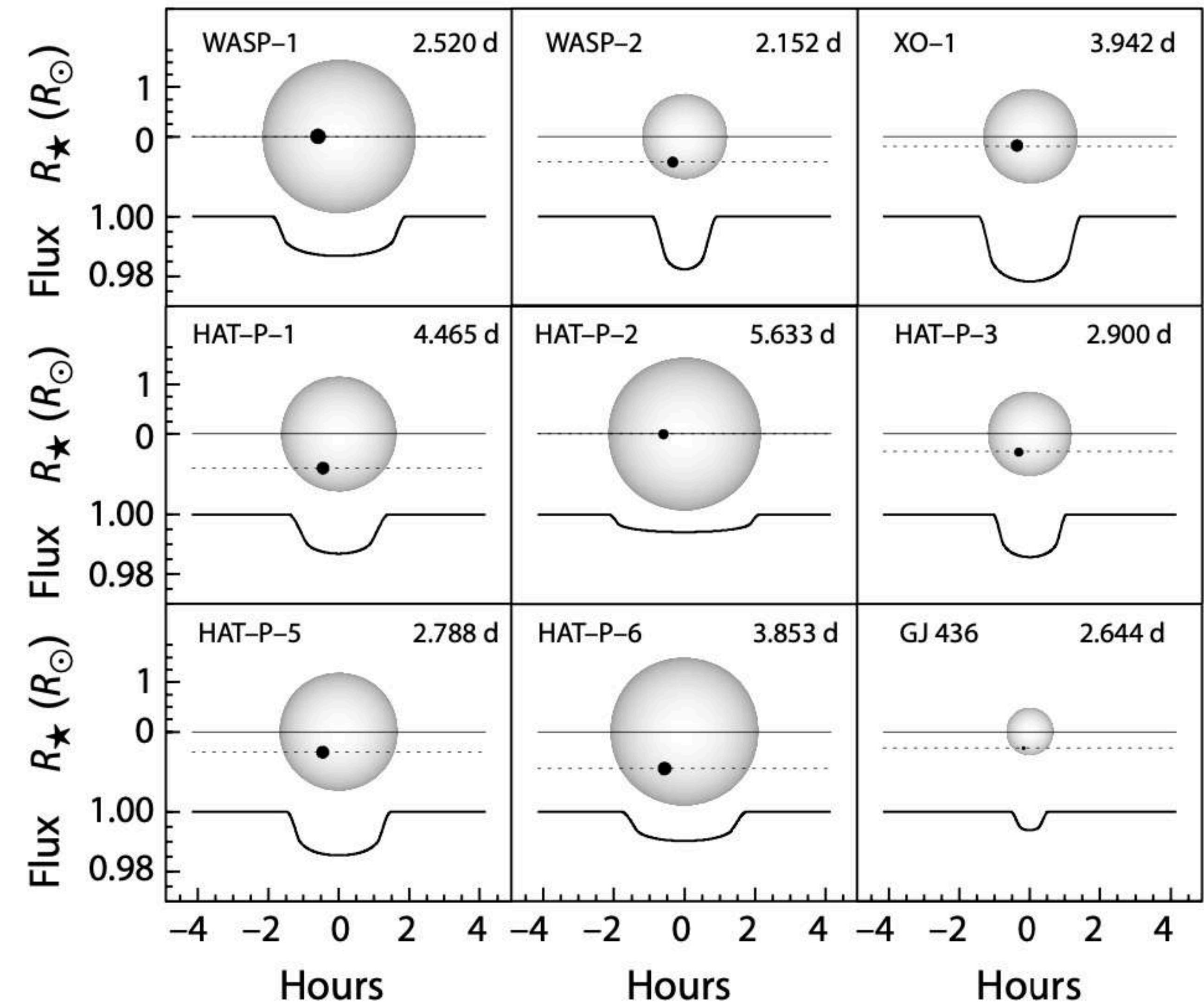
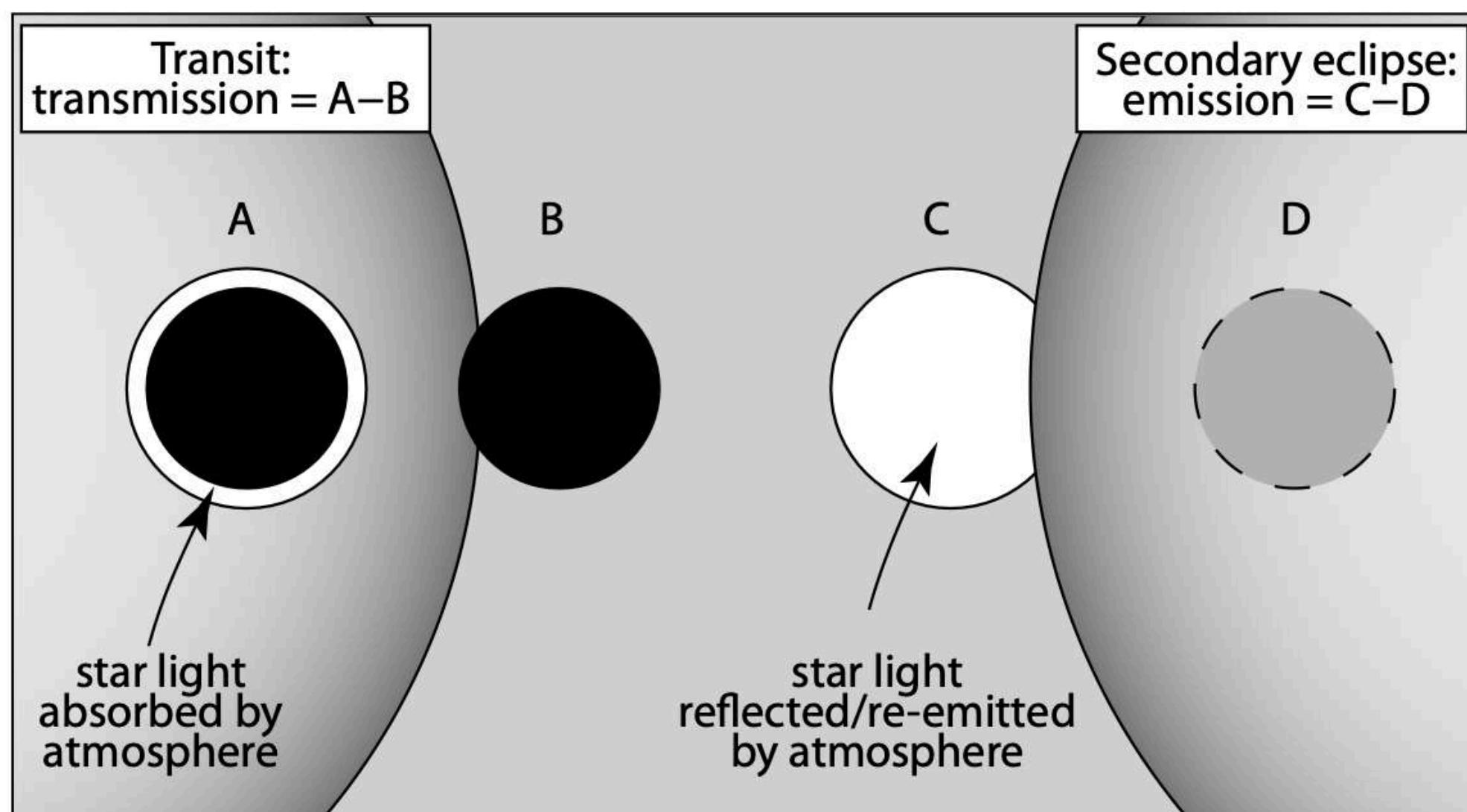
Subject headings: eclipses — occultations — stars: binaries: eclipsing — stars: planetary systems



Adapted from Perryman's The Exoplanet Handbook

Modelo de curva de luz

Tránsito de exoplaneta



Adapted from Perryman's The Exoplanet Handbook



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