

Statement of Purpose: **Caltech**

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About Me

As an undergraduate student in astrophysics, I have a strong urge to pursue a Ph.D degree to continue my adventure on understanding the mysteries outside our tiny planet.

Though having been fascinated by astrophysics for long, my desire to become an astronomer, I believe, dates back in my freshman year in biology major. Though I got the **highest GPA (3.87/4)** among 120 freshmen in biology, I eventually grew tired of cumbersome taxonomy and test-tube-washing. Fortunately enough, after taking several fundamental courses on physics & astronomy, I realized that to me, the subtle balance of astonishing physical pictures and beautiful mathematical structures is so well attained in astrophysics that I decided to switch to astronomy major. The training in School of Physics at Peking University has laid a firm foundation of *mathematics* (calculus, linear algebra, PDE, and statistics) and *physics* (analytical mechanics, statistical mechanics, electrodynamics, and quantum mechanics) for me. More advanced astrophysics courses (spectroscopy, cosmology, general relativity, gravitational-wave astrophysics, etc.) have equipped me for conducting research. Since my sophomore year, I have kept in **the first place in GPA (3.84/4)** among 28 students in astronomy major.

One of my greatest pursuits is to combine state-of-the-art observations with powerful computational methods to understand complex astrophysical environments. This sweet 'temptation' has driven me to explore observational and computational astrophysics from various binary systems to astrochemistry within interstellar medium.

Research Experience

My first scientific project started at the end of my second year under the supervision of **Prof. Xian Chen** in **Kavli Institute for Astronomy and Astrophysics at Peking University** and **Prof. Fujun Du** in **Purple Mountain Observatory, Chinese Academy of Sciences**. Starting from a 'crazy' implication of recent observations that the supermassive black hole in the Milky Way was active about 2-8 Myr ago, I worked as an 'archaeologist' digging out the astrochemical history of our galaxy with numerical methods. During such an ancient AGN event, tremendous hard X-ray radiation could penetrate the dusty Galactic disk, causing the synthesis of complex molecules related to the origin of life. To run the long term astrochemical simulation, I built our chemical network based on a classic gas-phase model (**osu_01_2007**). For self-consistency, I included necessary surface processes important for molecule formation. Under a detailed AGN and galactic absorption model, I carefully embedded X-ray ionization at various distances from the galactic center in the network. The simulation was executed with the **KROME** package, a widely-used library-like code for astrophysical simulation with chemistry included. We are extremely excited to see that several typical prebiotic species show observable changes in abundance distribution in the Galactic disk given former AGN events. Our paper is under final revision and will be submitted to ApJ within the next month.

My research was not limited to one single subfield. In the summer of 2019, I went to **Caltech** as part of the Summer Undergraduate Research Fellowship (SURF) program and explored the field of transients for the first time under the mentorship of **Prof. Shrinivas Kulkarni**. With light curves from Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF), a state-of-the-art optical time-domain survey with unprecedented field of view and survey efficiency, I conducted a systematic search for periodic white dwarf binaries. Starting with a population of 486,641 WD candidates identified in *Gaia*, I performed a cross match between the so-far most complete catalog and ZTF data, selecting a subset of 90,000 sources with over 100 observations in ZTF. My carefully designed periodogram based on the Lomb-Scargle method was then applied to the extracted light curves. A sample of 81 periodic white dwarfs (WDs) with periods between 1 and 3 hr to our surprise stood out. With combined analysis of both shapes of light curves and color information from *Gaia* and PanSTARRS, I classified several sources of interest in-

cluding a contact binary candidate with possibly the shortest period known and an unusual strongly ellipsoidal-modulated double white dwarf system with an extremely low-mass (ELM) component. A catalog of the 81 sources with our preliminary classification has been made. Our paper will be updated with continuing follow-ups before submission to ApJ.

After an attempt to reveal the nature of various stellar systems with degenerate components in observational way, I grow intensely interested in exploring more on the intrinsic physics of compact binaries. At present I am a visiting undergraduate student at **UC Santa Cruz** working on my thesis on the mass transfer in compact binaries with **Prof. Enrico Ramirez-Ruiz**. We focus on the so-called direct impact accretors, of which the components are white dwarfs so close to each other that the mass transfer flow from the donor strikes the accretor as opposed to forming a disk. Understanding the nature of these direct impact systems, dominant sources of GWs for space-based interferometers, will be of prime importance to next-generation detectors like *LISA*. To build an intuition of mass transfer, I independently built a 3-body integrator with FORTRAN to calculate the ballistic trajectory of a particle in Roche lobe overflow in a binary system, and successfully reproduced the trajectories and angular momenta transition processes in former literature. Since then I have been conducting hydrodynamical simulations with the radiation MHD simulation code **FLASH** to test the long-term stability of direct impact mass transfer. With the Python package **yt**, I have been able to visualize the torque density during mass transfer to analyze how the orbital angular momentum evolves. In the long run, we will try to work out how light curves and even gravitational radiation properties for AM CVn systems are constrained by model parameters with simulated data.

Conducting research in the most advanced facilities around the world enables me to sample various cutting-edge astronomical subfields, from astrochemistry to compact objects, and develop general skills of data analysis, visualization, and simulation on supercomputers. My proficiency in English communication and academic writing has risen to a new level after working overseas for months. More importantly, I gradually get to learn how to stay out of frustration, anxiety and loneliness, so that I am able to persist in a long-term project.

Why Caltech? - Academic Interests

With unparalleled observational sources, Caltech is one of the world's centers for astronomy well-known for both breadth and depth of advanced astronomical research. As a SURF student last summer, I was so deeply impressed by the power of ZTF in understanding the nature of transients of all kinds. I have witnessed how transient hunters are able to extract photometric and spectroscopic information for sources of interest and produce astonishing astrophysical outputs, with a sufficient amount of observation time for world-class observatories such as Keck, Palomar, Kitt Peak, etc. For graduate students at Caltech, both academic training and independent research are highly emphasized. I would be able to get exposure to diversified cutting-edge astrophysics knowledge in taking the courses as well as attending seminars and conferences. As a member of a spontaneously organized journal club of astrophysics within us undergraduate students, I deeply understand how Caltech's Journal Club seminar can hone my academic presentation skills.

I am not too surprised to find that Caltech meets so perfectly with my research experience. It will be great if I can continue to work with **Prof. Shri Kulkarni**, whose research interests cover considerably subfields. I do admire his recent work on instrumentation and physics on the transient sky and I am keen on searching for compact objects, such as the quiescent black holes hidden in detached binaries, to statistically study the stellar evolution. I also appreciate **Prof. Mansi Kasliwal's** work with Palomar Gattini-IR, a survey searching for variable stars, counterparts to GW events, stellar mergers and even microlensing in infrared band. And again, out of an intense interest to combine observation with computational methods, I admire **Prof. Jim Fuller's** theoretical work on gravity waves in a variety of objects, elaborated in his excellent talk at Advanced Institute for Advanced Study on Dec. 10. I am especially interested in the potential of wave-driven physics in understanding different types of supernovae and fast optical transients with the help of the stellar evolution code MESA. **Prof. Phil Hopkins'** work on hydrodynamics in cosmological simulation with the FIRE project is also fascinating, for which my experience in hydrodynamical simulations will be of use.

I do appreciate it if you could consider my application. I am looking forward to meeting with you for a more detailed talk soon.