

3RD YR BACHELOR ASTRONOMY PROJECTS!



★ Anton Pannekoek Institute: International, world-renowned & wacky!

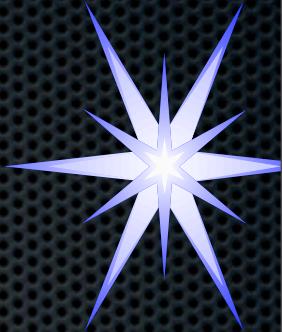
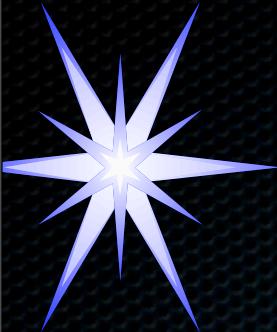




The life cycle of stars

- Star formation, protoplanetary disks and (exo) planet formation



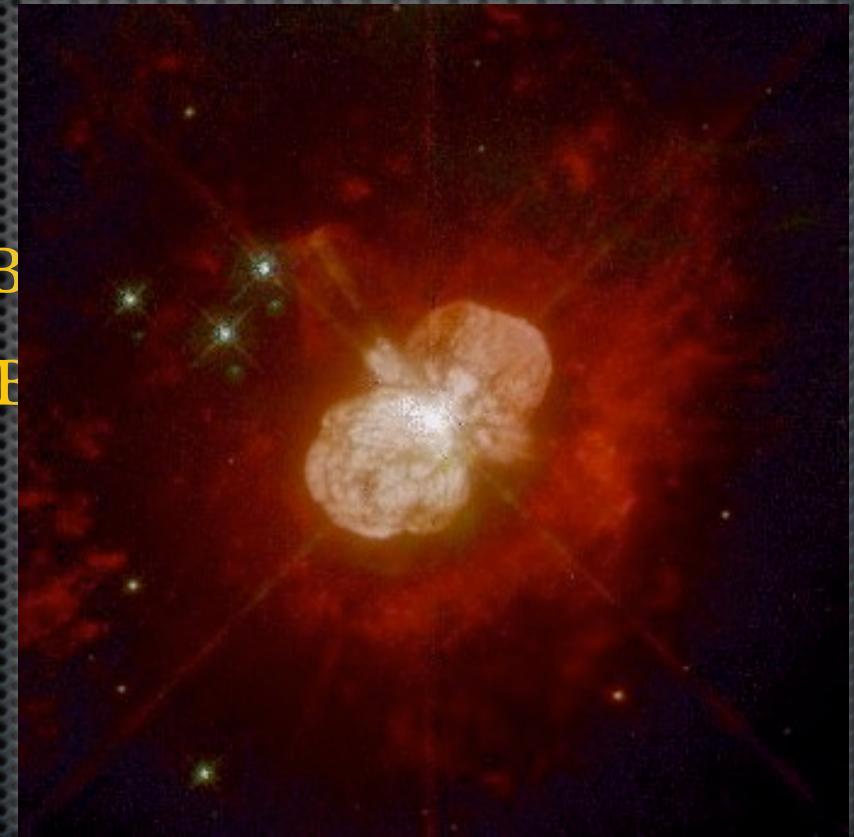


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- Star formation, protoplanetary disks and (exo) planet formation
- Stellar evolution
 - > low mass: AGB \Rightarrow post AGB \Rightarrow PN \Rightarrow WD
 - > high mass: supergiant \Rightarrow LBV \Rightarrow WR \Rightarrow SN \Rightarrow NS/BH

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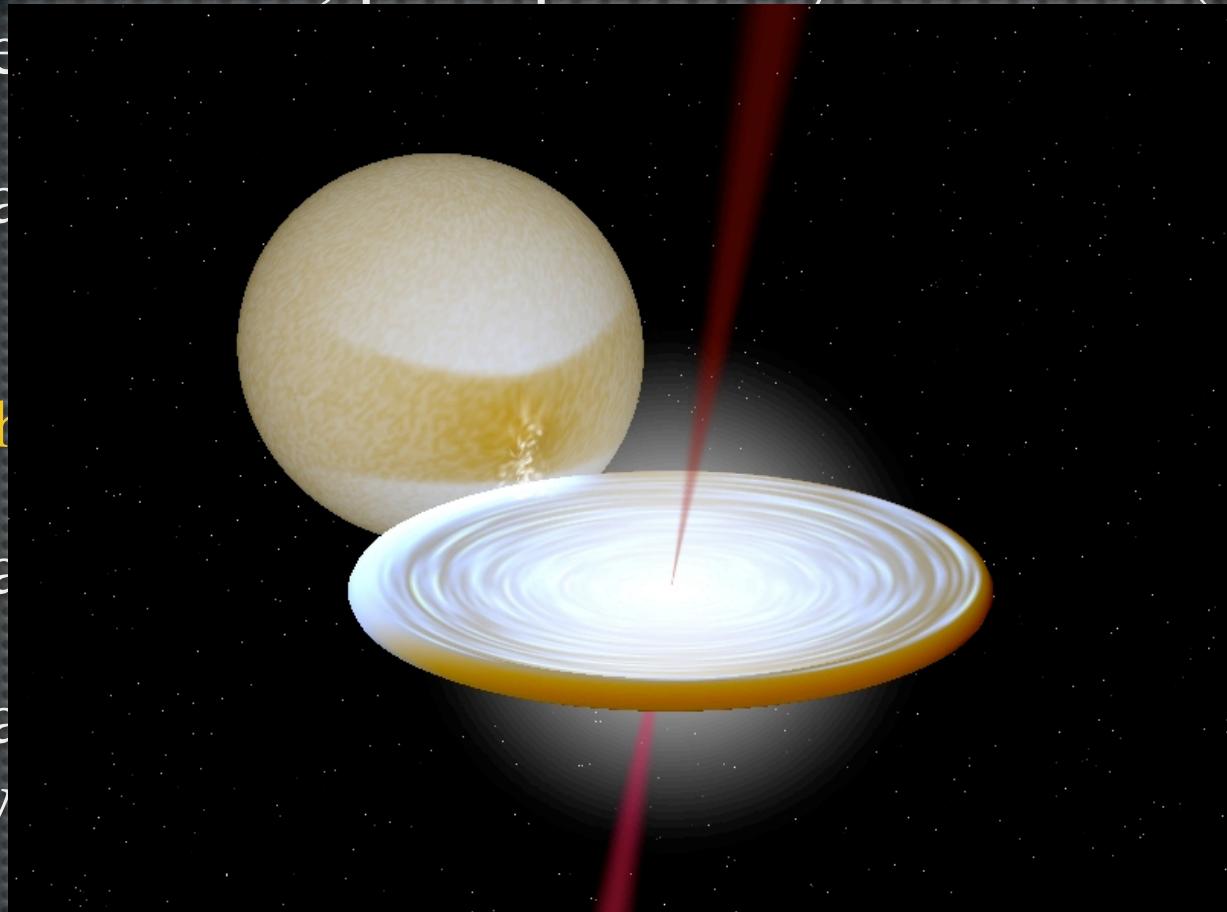


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- Stellar “afterlife”: SN & GRBs, compact objects, X-ray binaries, GR, pulsars & magnetars

The life cycle of stars

- Star formation, protoplanetary disks and (exo) planets
- Stellar evolution:
 - > low mass
 - > high mass
- Stellar death:
 - NS/BH
 - (n)
- Stellar remnants:
 - objects,
 - X-ray

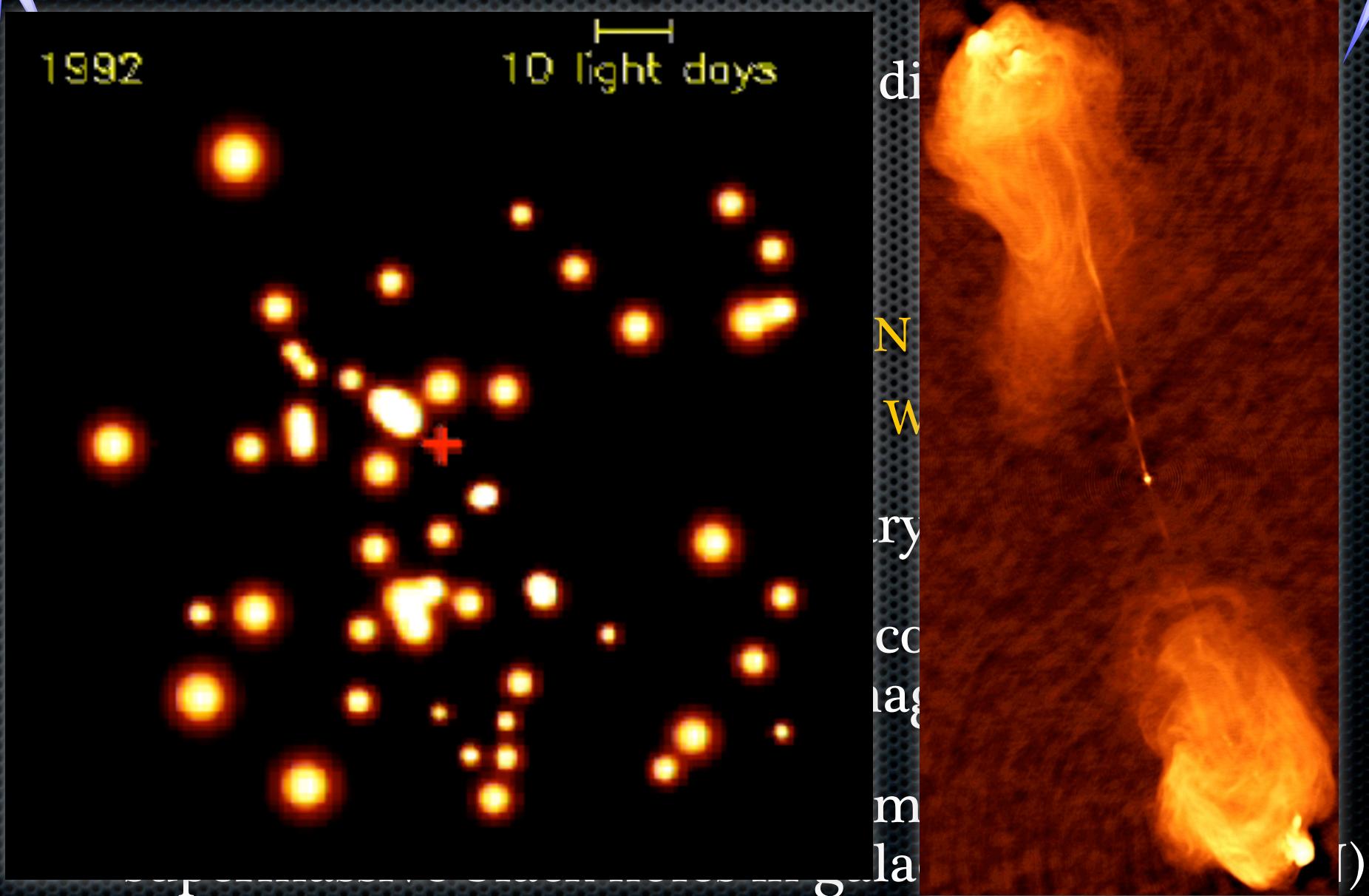




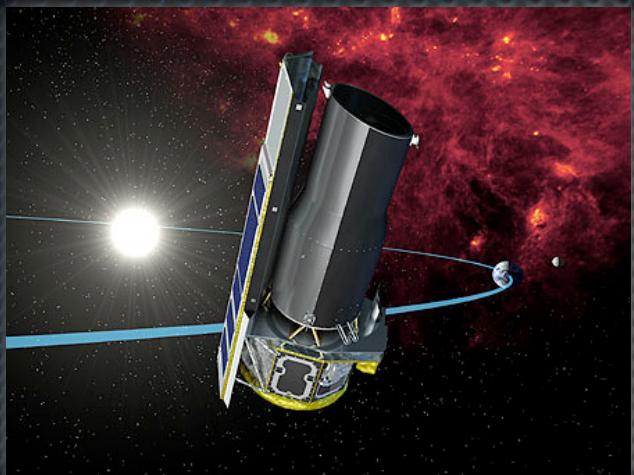
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- Relationship between stellar remnant BHs and supermassive black holes in galactic centers (AGN)

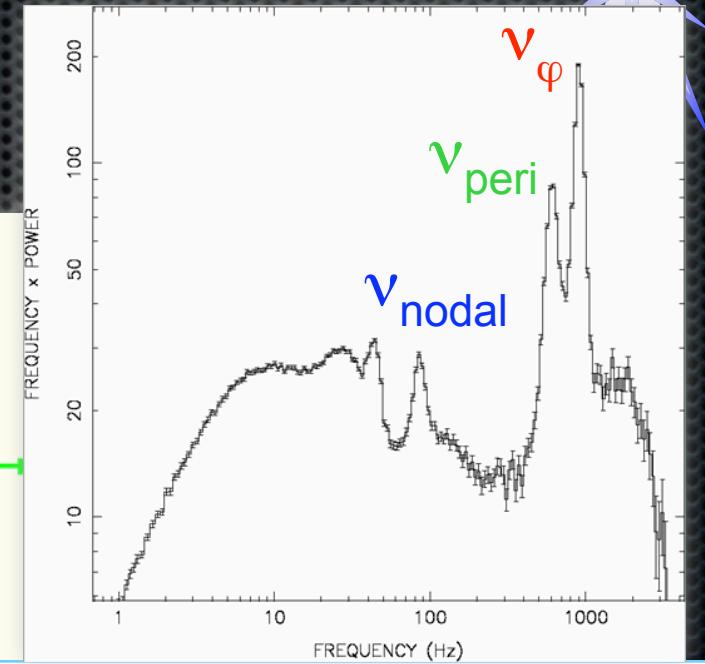
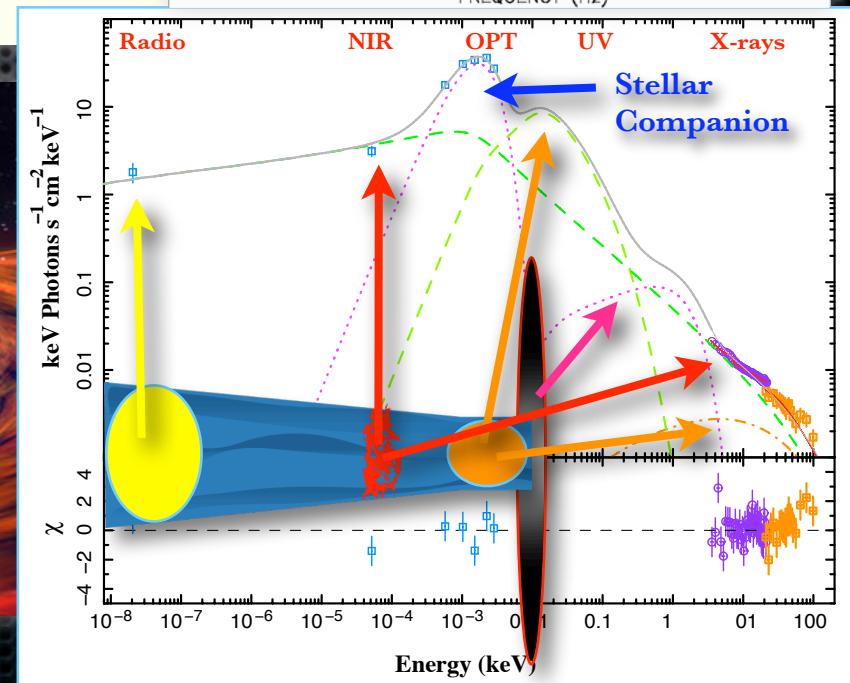
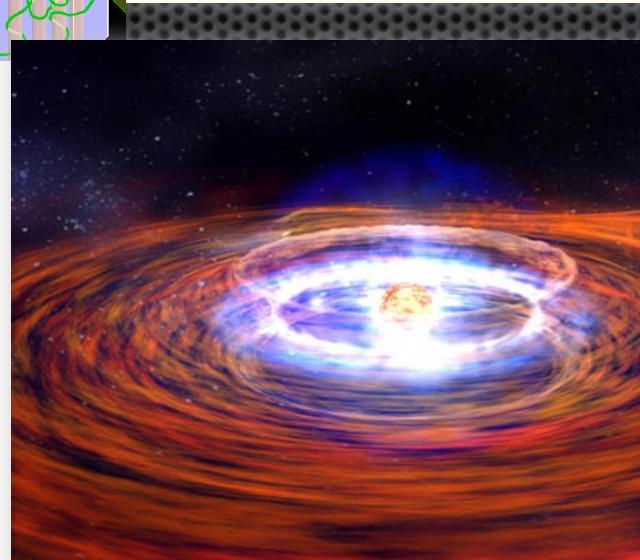
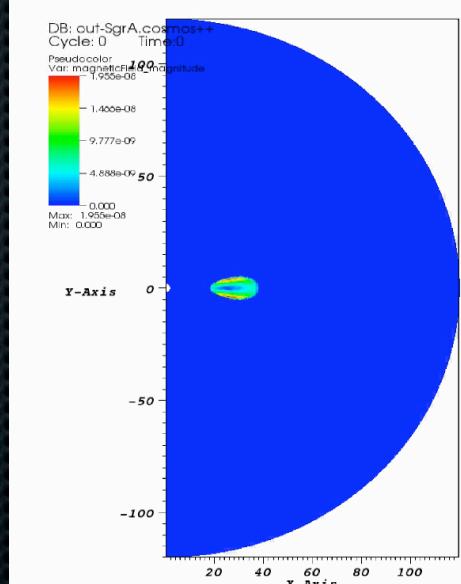
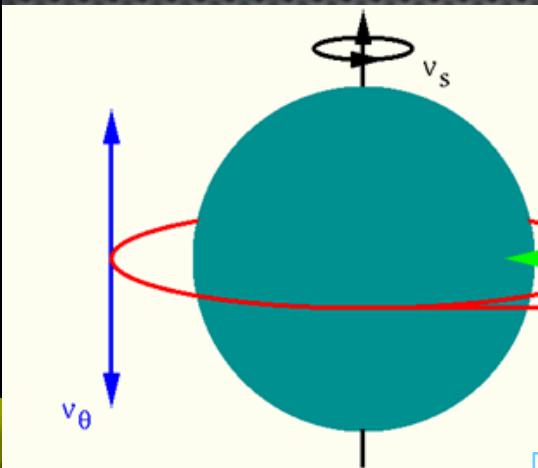
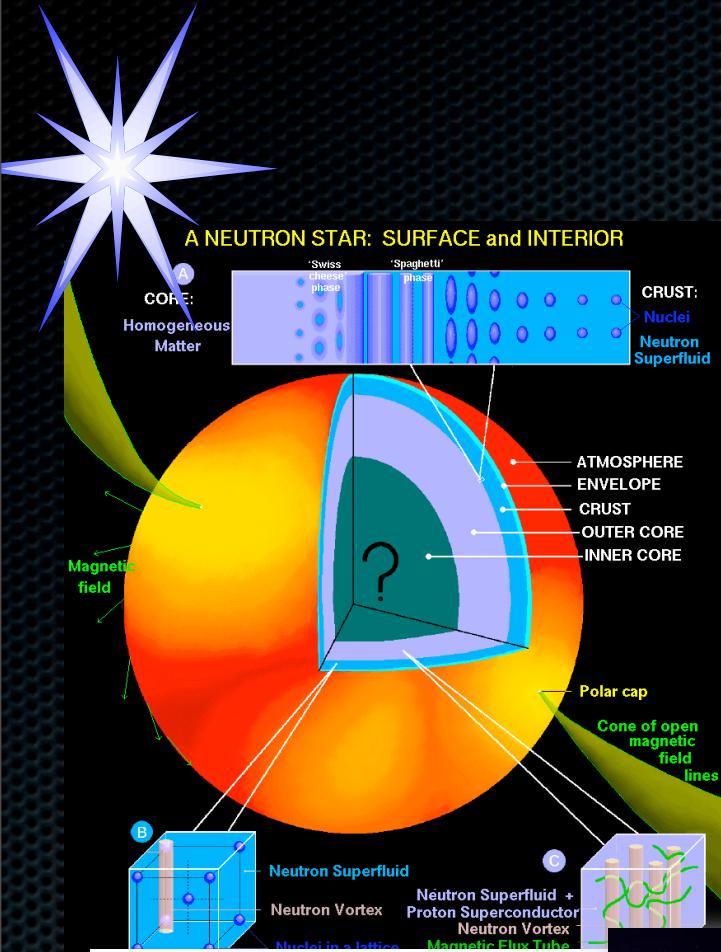
The life cycle of stars



Observations



Theory



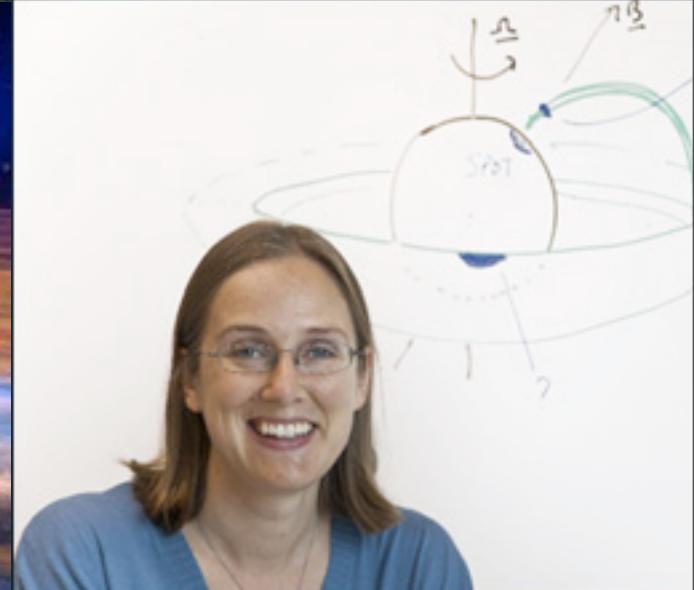
Projects 2010

- ★ Thermonuclear explosions on neutron stars: how do they get their spots (AWatts)
- ★ Radio dim or quiet rotation powered pulsars (WHermsen)
- ★ Searching for radio millisecond pulsars (JHessels)
- ★ Fitting multiwavelength spectra from stellar mass accreting black holes (SMarkoff)
- ★ How similar are young stellar object jets to black hole jets? (SM)
- ★ Finding X-ray bursts with the RXTE All Sky Monitor (DAltamirano & MvdKlis)
- ★ The existence of intermediate mass black holes (APatrano)
- ★ Magnetars' rotational stability (APatrano)
- ★ Protoplanetary disks: initial phase of planet formation (RWaters)
- ★ The₂₁75: An extinction feature in QSO and GRB sightlines (LKaper)
- ★ Finding transients with LOFAR (RWijers)

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* Thermonuclear explosions on NS's: how do they get their spots?

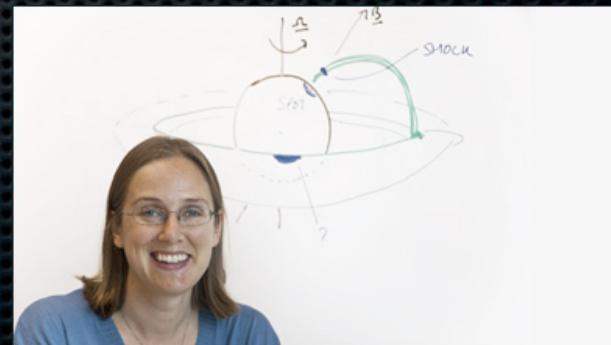


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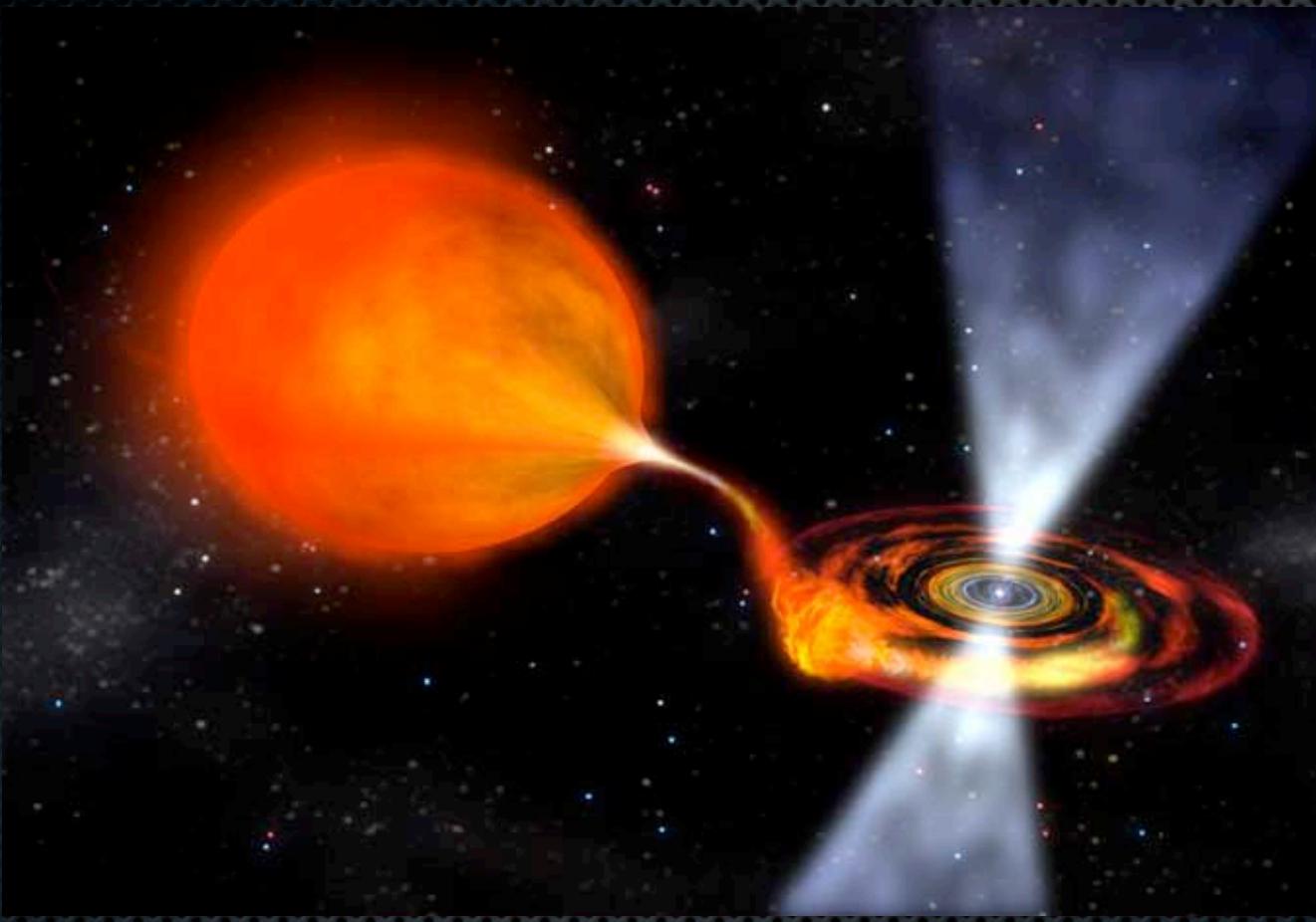
➡ Observational and theoretical project (Anna Watts)

- Type I X-ray bursts = thermonuclear explosions in oceans of accreted matter on neutron stars (NS), cause by an imbalance between nuclear heating and radiative cooling
- Probes of dense matter physics, extreme gravity and high magnetic fields near NS surface, thus very complex and many open questions
- **Project 1:** Use burst oscillation “spots” to study orbits
- **Project 2:** Study relationship between spot formation and physical processes on the NS surface
- **Project 3:** Are spots similar to Jupiter’s storm? Search for rapidly moving spot systems!





Searching for radio millisecond pulsars

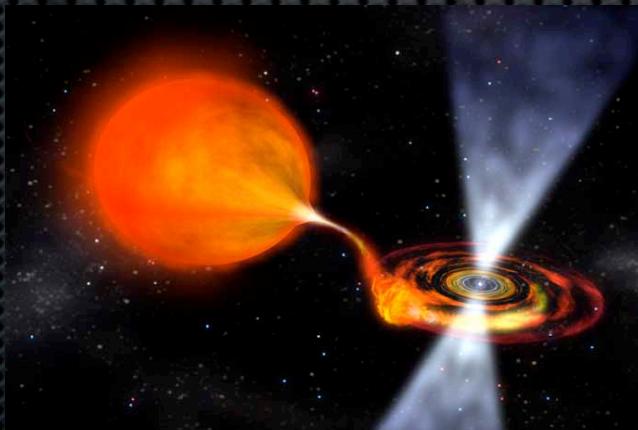




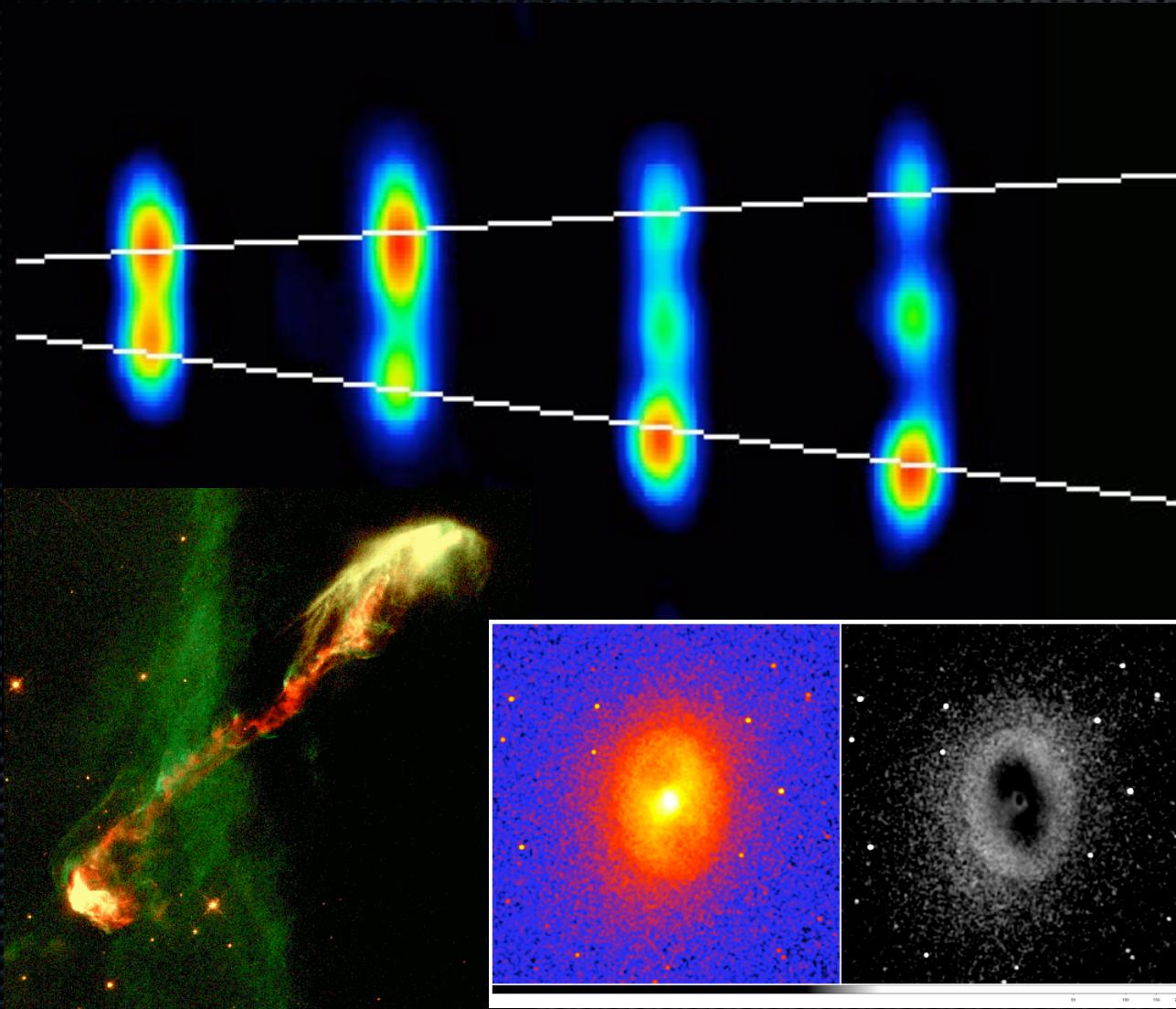
Searching for radio millisecond pulsars

→ Observational project, some time @ ASTRON (Jason Hessels)

- MSPs are the fastest rotating stars known (~1000 cycles/s!), close to speed where theory predicts they should break apart
- Thought to have begun life as “normal” pulsars spun-up by accretion in a compact binary, with angular momentum transfer
- Only about 90 known in our Galaxy, and not well understood. Important to find more to probe extremes and test the physics
- **Project:** search for new MSPs in terabytes of data from the largest radio telescopes in the world, using complex search algorithms. Compare to known population for new insights.



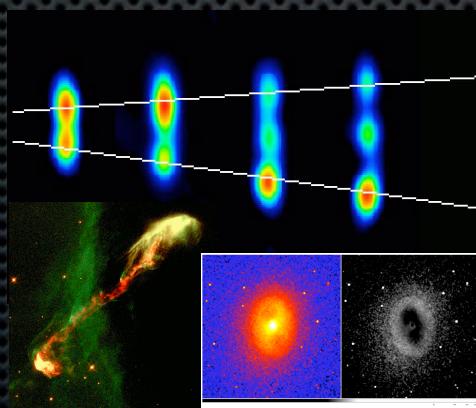
★ How similar are young stellar object jets to black hole jets?



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→ Observational & theoretical project (Sera Markoff)

- All accreting/collapsing objects, from young stars to black holes, emit collimated outflows of plasma called jets, but we still don't fully understand how!
- Are the jets seen around young stellar objects (YSOs) similar at all to those launched from extreme gravity and magnetic environment of BHs and NSs? If so, could rule out processes that depend on GR as the main driver (or thermal in YSOs)
- **Project:** lead effort to compile a new multiwavelength data set of a YSO jet and attempt to model it using an existing BH jet model. See if it works!



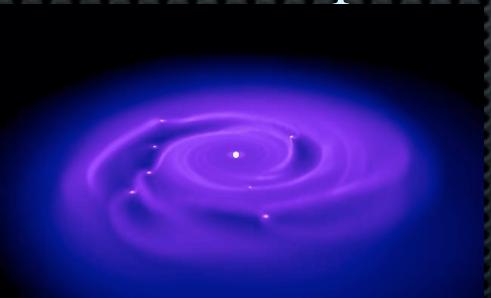
★ Protoplanetary disks: initial phase of planet formation



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► Observational & theoretical project (Rens Waters)

- All young low/intermediate mass stars have protoplanetary disks, a remnant of their formation, but there are two competing theories about how the planets themselves form
- One theory favors slow growth of dust particles sticking together until the clump can itself accrete more dust/gas
- The other theory favors gravitational instabilities and collapse.
- A key diagnostic would be detecting (using IR observations of thermal emission) a gradient in the dust grain size
- Project: use disk structure model to play with different dust grain distributions, and a radiative transfer code to predict IR spectra, and compare to real observations





Visit us, talk to us

- We have started a monthly Bachelors Forum for interested students to come interact with staff and students in our institute
- If you have an idea for a project that's not on our list, talk to me or one of the other staff. These projects shown today are just representative, we can always add new ones!