

Astronomy 404

August 28, 2013

Review of last lecture:

- parallax $1'' \times 1 \text{ pc} = 1 \text{ AU}$
- apparent magnitude, absolute magnitude

5 magnitude = a factor of 100

$$m_1 - m_2 = -2.5 \log_{10} (F_1 / F_2)$$

$$F = L / (4 \pi r^2) \qquad \text{Inverse Square Law}$$

$$m - M = 5 \log_{10} (d / 10) \qquad \text{Distance Modulus}$$

This is how “photometric distance” is determined.
Complication: extinction!

$$m - M - A = 5 \log_{10} (d / 10)$$

Chapter 3.
The Continuous
Spectrum of Light

Planck Function

$$B_{\lambda}(T) = \frac{2hc^2/\lambda^5}{e^{hc/\lambda kT} - 1}.$$

$d B_{\lambda} / d \lambda = 0$
to get $\lambda_{\max}$ at peak

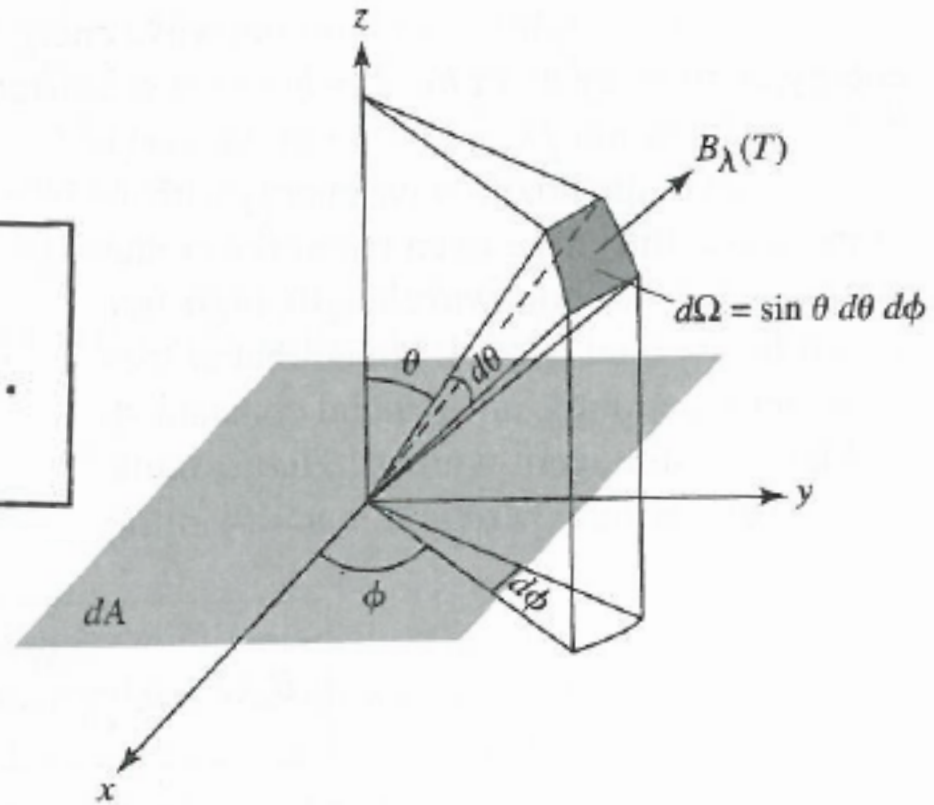
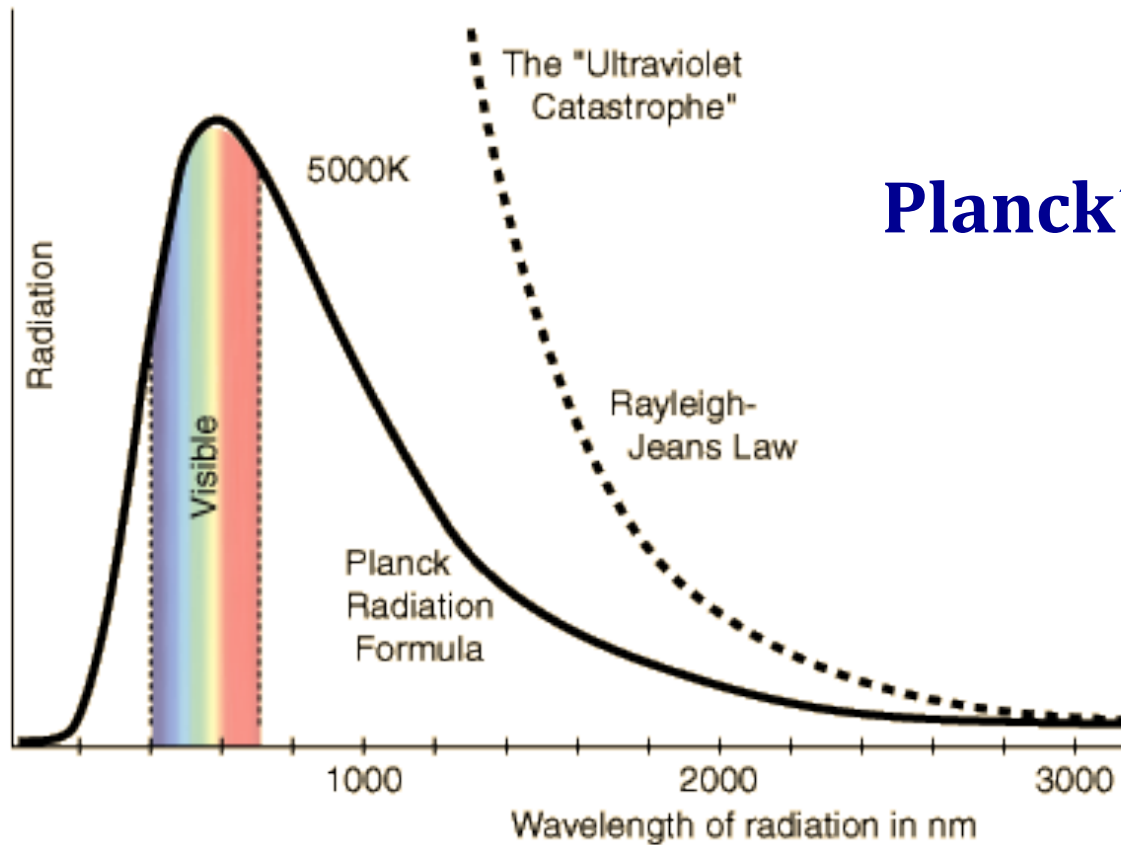


FIGURE 3.9 Blackbody radiation from an element of surface area dA .

$$B_{\lambda}(T) d\lambda dA \cos \theta d\Omega = B_{\lambda}(T) d\lambda dA \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

Integrate over entire surface to get luminosity L



Planck's Function

$$\lambda_{\max} T = 0.00289775 \text{ m K}$$

Wien's law

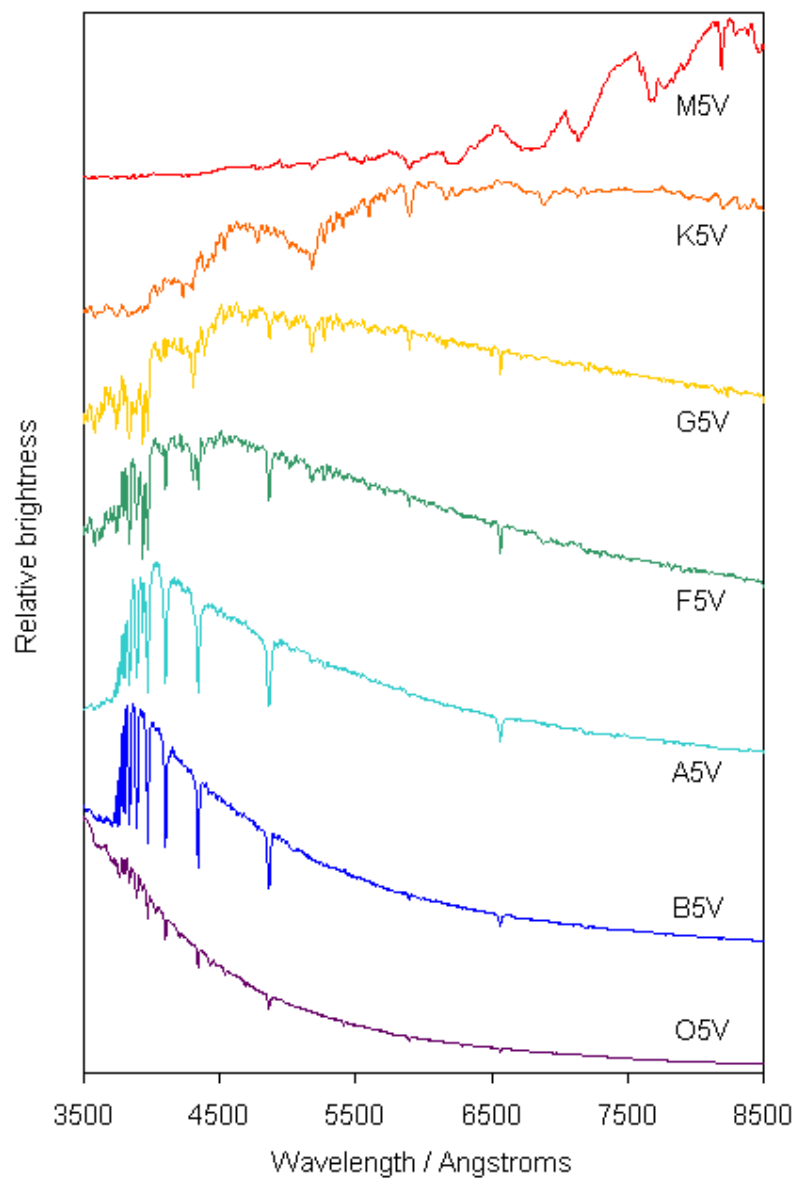
$$L = A \sigma T^4 = 4 \pi R^2 \sigma T^4$$

Stefan-Boltzmann Eq.

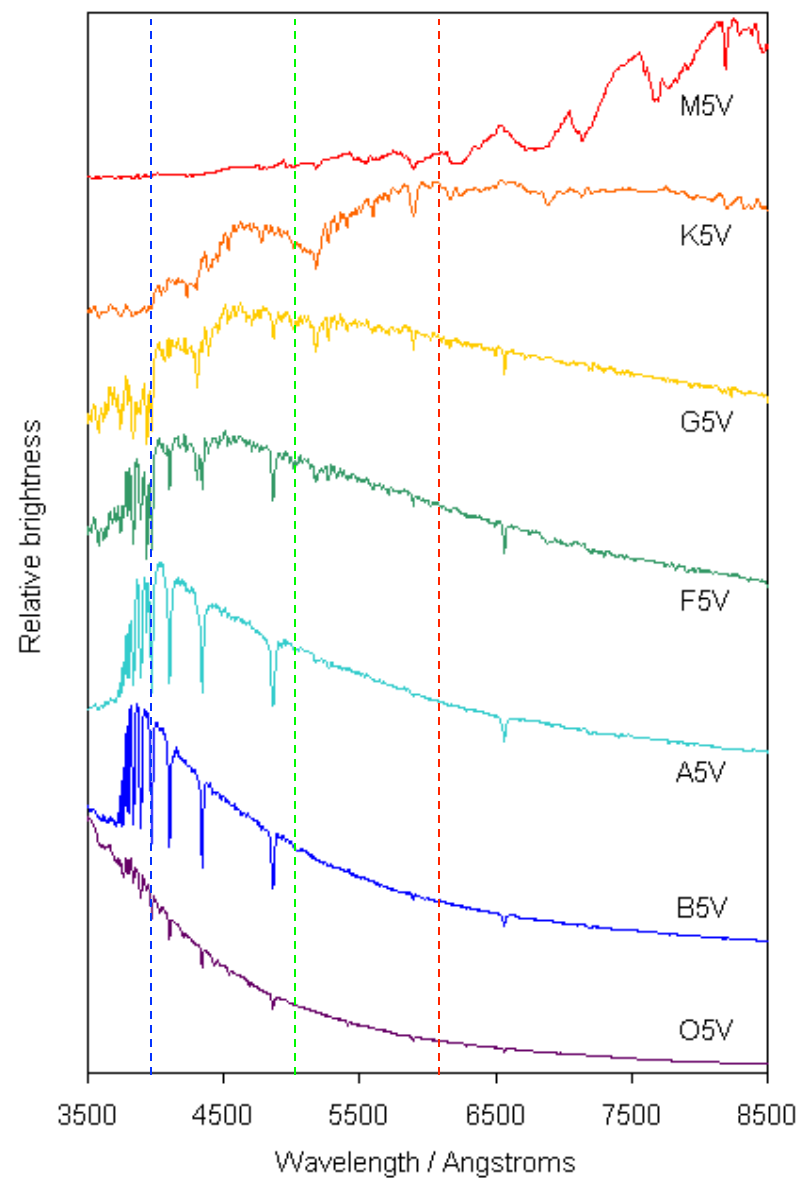
where A is the surface area, R the stellar radius, and

$$\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4}$$

Spectra of Stars



U B V



Flux calibration for A0 V star with $V = 0$

The Color Index

Radiant flux **joules/s/m²**
 $\Rightarrow$ **magnitude**

Apparent magnitudes:
U, B, V, R, I, J, K, etc

Absolute Magnitudes:
 $M_U, M_B, M_V, M_R, \dots$

Bolometric magnitude: m_{bol}

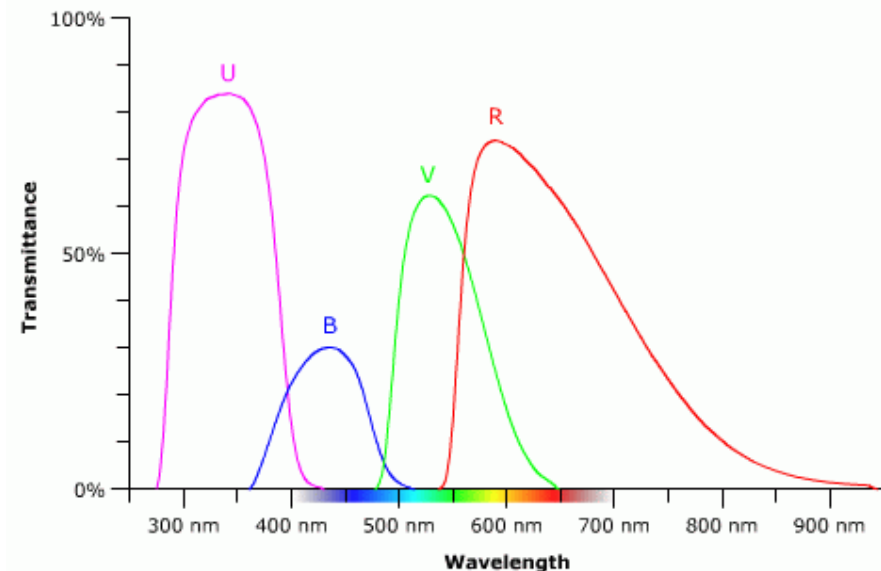
Absolute bolometric magnitude: M_{bol}

Color indexes:
U-B, B-V, V-I, J-K, etc.

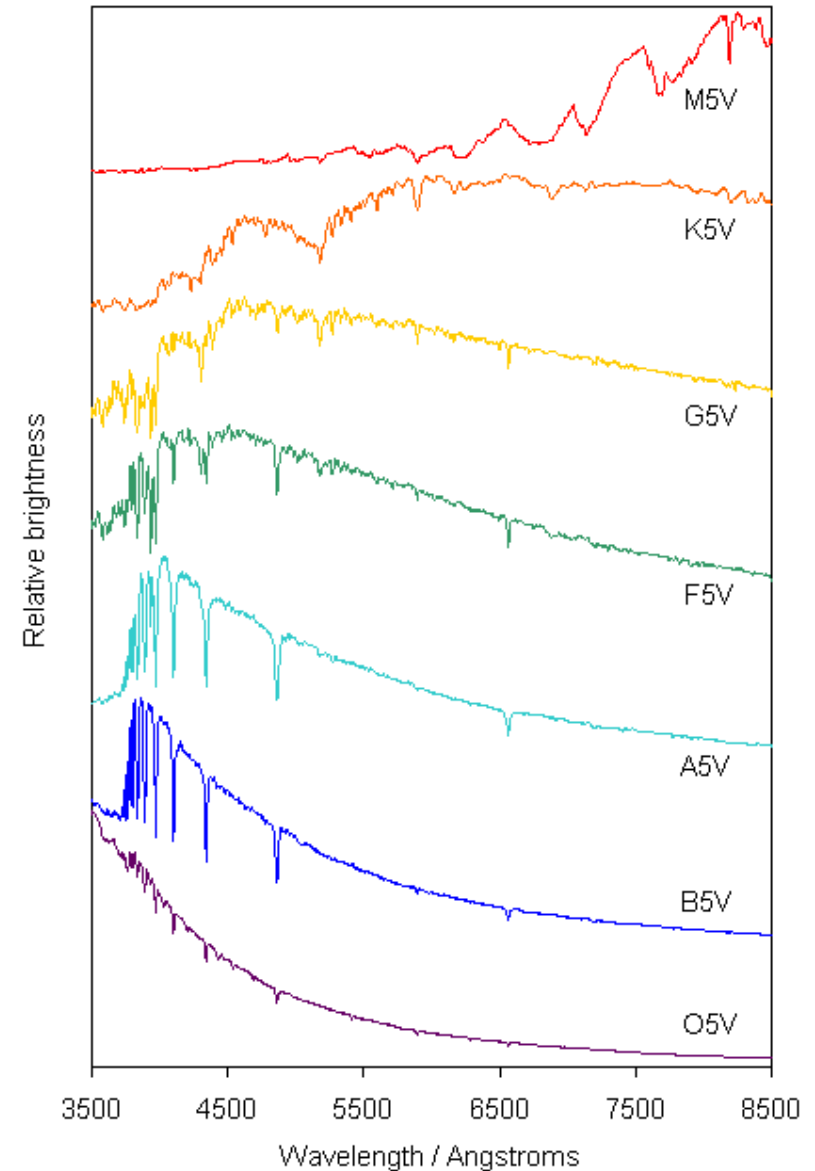
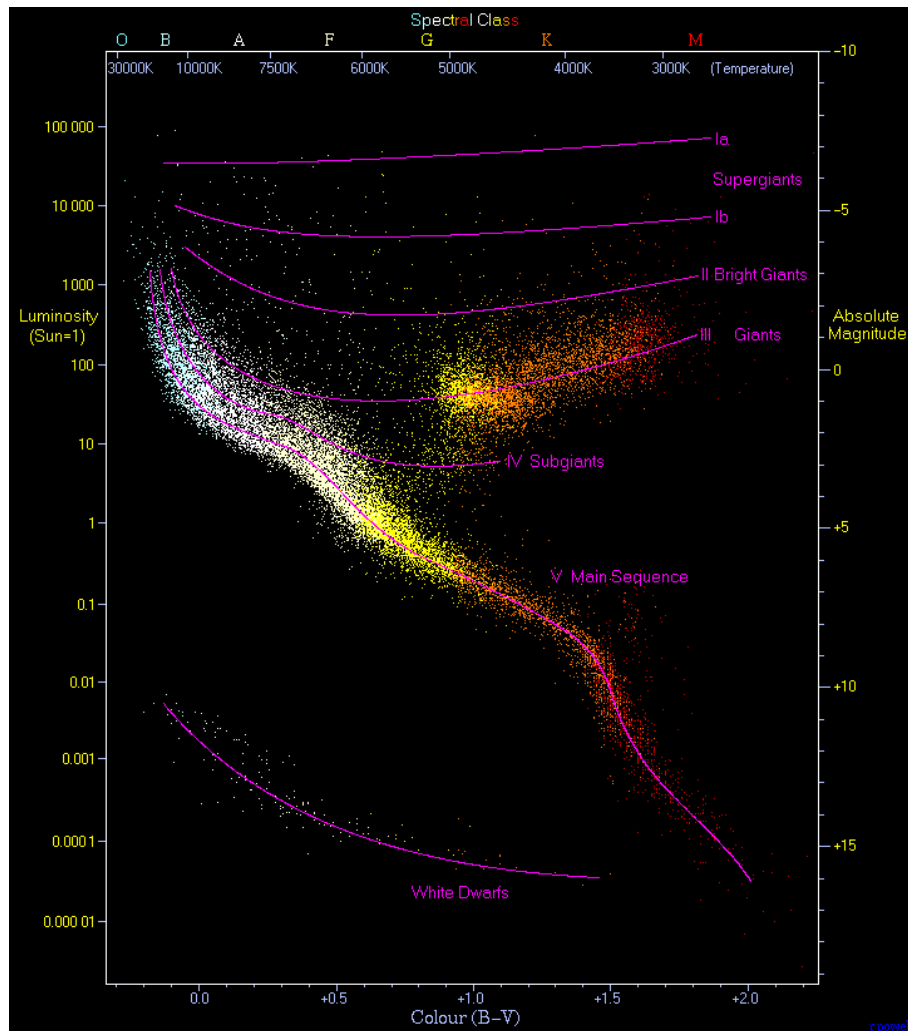
Bolometric correction:

$$BC = m_{\text{bol}} - V = M_{\text{bol}} - M_V$$

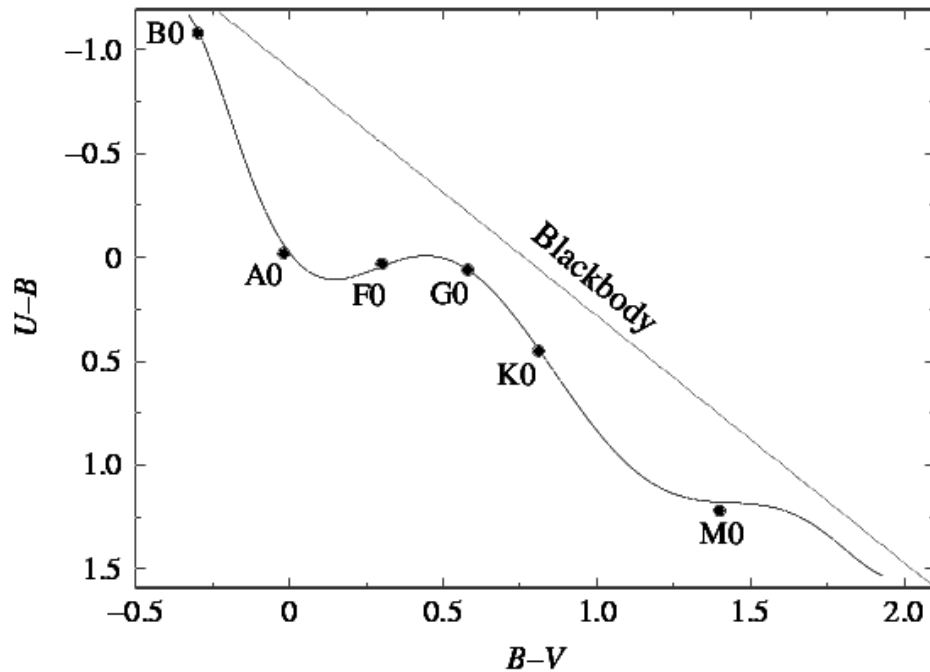
Band	Flux (erg/cm ² /s/Å)	λ (nm)	$\Delta\lambda$ (nm)
<i>U</i>	4.22×10^{-9}	365	68
<i>B</i>	6.40×10^{-9}	440	98
<i>V</i>	3.74×10^{-9}	550	89



Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram Color-Magnitude Diagram (CMD) V vs $(B-V)$



Color-color Diagram main sequence stars



Star	M_{bol}	BC	M_V	$U-B$	$B-V$
O5	-9.51	-4.40	-5.1	-1.19	-0.33
O8	-8.18	-3.54	-4.6	-1.14	-0.32
B1	-5.26	-2.70	-2.6	-0.95	-0.26
A0	+0.75	-0.30	+1.1	-0.02	-0.02
G0	+4.50	-0.18	+4.7	+0.06	+0.58
M0	+7.52	-1.38	+8.9	+1.22	+1.40

U B V

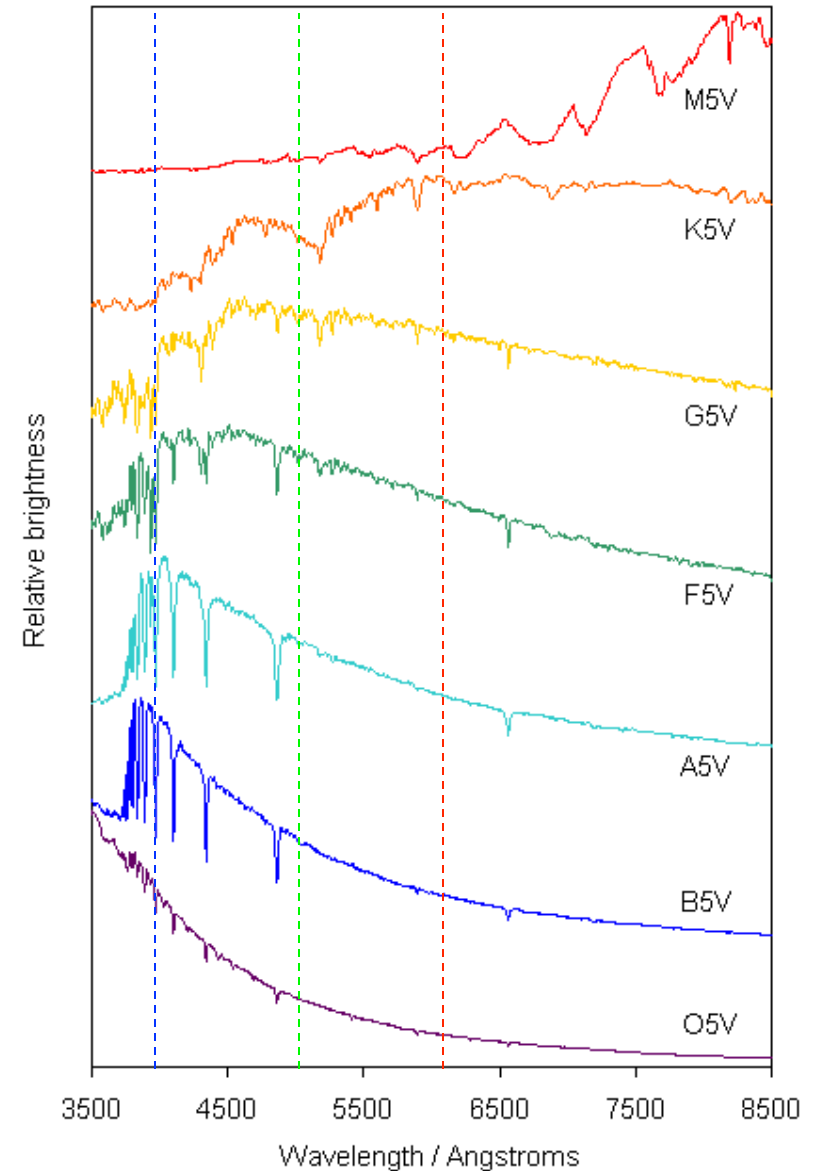


Table 1.3 Average magnitudes and colors for main-sequence stars: class V (dwarfs)

	M_V	BC	$I_5 - V$	$U - B$	$B - V$	$V - R$	$V - I$	$J - K$	$V - K$	T_{eff}
O3	-6	4.5	—	-1.22	-0.32	—	—	—	—	50 000
O5	-5.6	4.0	—	-1.19	-0.32	-0.14	-0.32	-0.25	-0.99	43 000
O8	-4.8	3.3	-4.1	-1.14	-0.32	-0.14	-0.32	-0.24	-0.96	35 000
B0	-4.0	2.9	-4.0	-1.07	-0.30	-0.13	-0.30	-0.23	-0.91	29 800
B3	-1.4	1.6	-2.9	-0.75	-0.18	-0.08	-0.20	-0.15	-0.54	18 750
B6	-1.0	1.2	-2.3	-0.50	-0.14	-0.06	-0.13	-0.09	-0.39	14 000
B8	-0.25	0.8	-1.7	-0.30	-0.11	-0.04	-0.09	-0.06	-0.26	11 600
A0	0.8	0.3	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9400
A5	1.8	0.1	3.3	0.08	0.19	0.13	0.27	0.08	0.38	7800
F0	2.4	0.1	6.0	0.06	0.32	0.16	0.33	0.16	0.70	7300
F5	3.3	0.1	—	-0.03	0.41	0.27	0.53	0.27	1.10	6500
G0	4.2	0.2	—	0.05	0.59	0.33	0.66	0.36	1.41	6000
Sun	4.83	0.07	—	0.14	0.65	0.36	0.72	0.37	1.52	5780
G5	4.93	0.2	—	0.13	0.69	0.37	0.73	0.41	1.59	5700
K0	5.9	0.4	—	0.46	0.84	0.48	0.88	0.53	1.89	5250
K5	7.5	0.6	—	0.91	1.08	0.66	1.33	0.72	2.85	4350
K7	8.3	1.0	—	—	1.32	0.83	1.6	0.81	3.16	4000
M0	8.9	1.2	—	—	1.41	0.89	1.80	0.84	3.65	3800
M2	10.2	1.6	—	—	1.52	1.00	2.16	0.86	4.11	3500
M4	12.7	2.6	—	—	1.60	1.23	2.86	0.89	5.28	3150
M6	16.6	4.4	—	—	2.06	1.91	4.13	1.04	7.37	2800
M7	18.6	5.5	—	—	—	2.18	4.50	1.22	8.55	2600

We have a 300 ks Chandra X-ray observation of a region in the Large Magellanic Cloud (DM = 18.5). Many point sources are detected, and some have optical counterparts as stars. Are these stars in the LMC or the Galaxy?

Star 54

U=20.959

B=22.031

V=21.023

I=18.075

J=16.61

H=16.07

K=15.86

Star 145

U=17.78

B=18.23

V=18.30

I=18.35

J=18.50

H=18.22

Star109

U=20.11

B=19.77

V=19.30

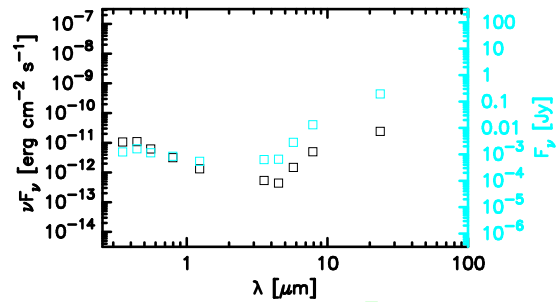
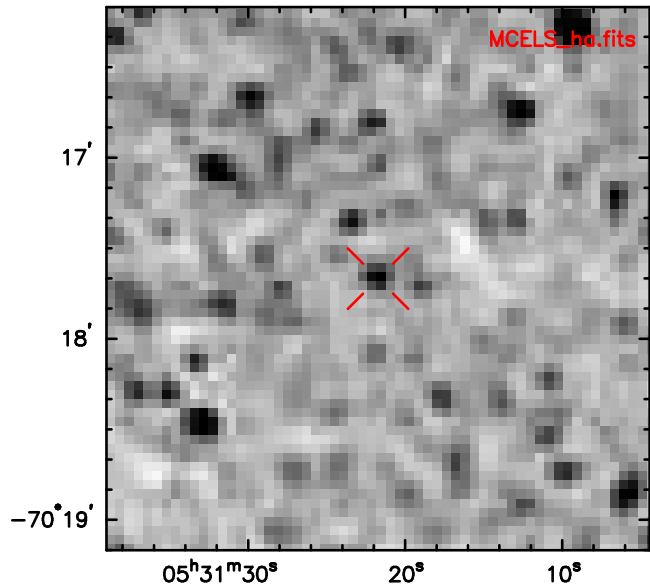
I=18.42

J=17.66

H=17.15

K=17.09

053121.7-701740.1 (src006) class=LBV GC09=SC



$V = 16.266 \pm 0.103$
 $U-B = -0.751 \pm 0.071$
 $B-V = -0.161 \pm 0.110$
 $(B-V)_0 = -0.32$
 $E(B-V) = 0.16$
 $A_V = 0.49$
 $M_V = -2.73$
 $(U-B)_0 = -0.87$

