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*ASTR 2401*

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# Observations in Other Wavelengths

Observational Astronomy

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# Labs This Week

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- ❖ None
- ❖ Remember, final lab note book is do on Tuesday 11/29 by the end of night lab.

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# Final Project Talks

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**Thursday, December 1st, 2016**

Baillie

Sam

Montana

Andy

David & Kyle

Be sure to be in class both days.

**Tuesday, December 6th, 2016**

Dominic

Justin & Dylan

Victoria

Brittany

Tannor

Jason

Questions about projects will be on the final!

# Don't make slides that look like this!

- Don't kill you audience with bullet points
- People will read every word you put on a slide. You are not writing the great america novel. If you put a lot of text on the scene, you'll be tempted the read it. For the love of Newton, please don't do that. Why would you do that to the poor slob watching you talk? Don't you have any mercy in your soul. Remember the golden rule, do unto others as you would have them do unto you. That goes triple for talks.

Also don't make the font too small to read

Dark/busy backgrounds make it hard to read text!



*Don't scale up low-res images*

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# Keep it simple stupid

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Minimize text & use clean,  
professional fonts



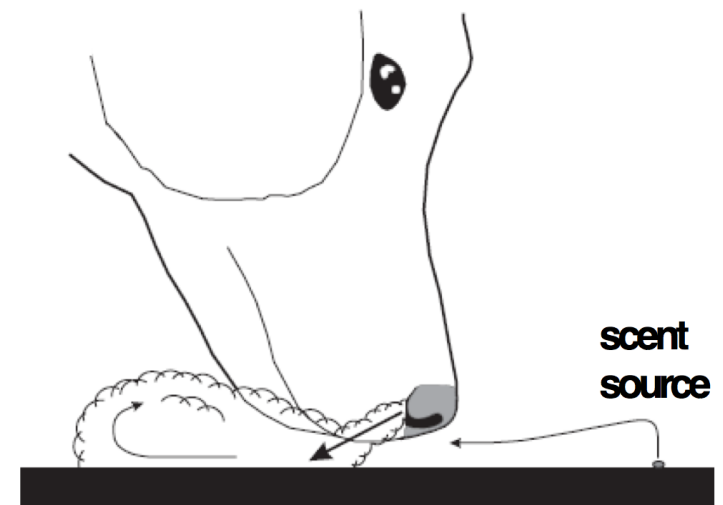
Use high-res or vector graphics

Light backgrounds with contrasting text

# Rethinking Scientific Presentations: The Assertion-Evidence Approach

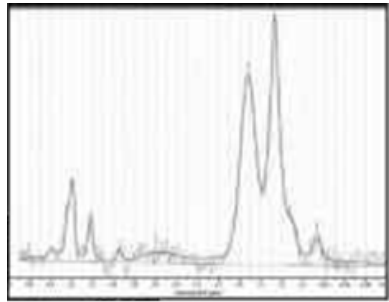
**Michael Alley**  
College of Engineering  
Penn State

**The way a dog sniffs does not contaminate  
the vapor stream from the scent source**

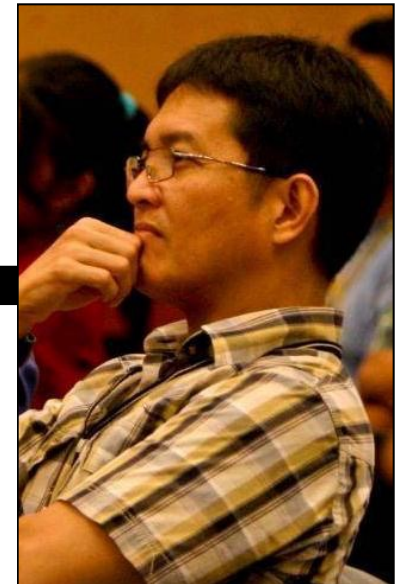
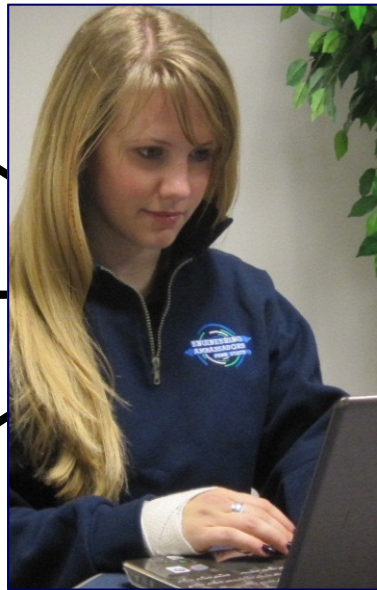
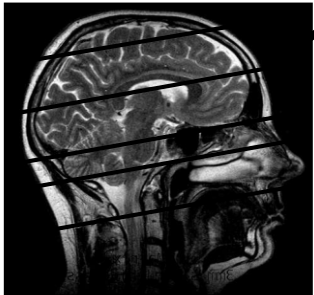


[Settles et al., 2002]

# Slides influence the preparation, delivery, and understanding of a scientific presentation

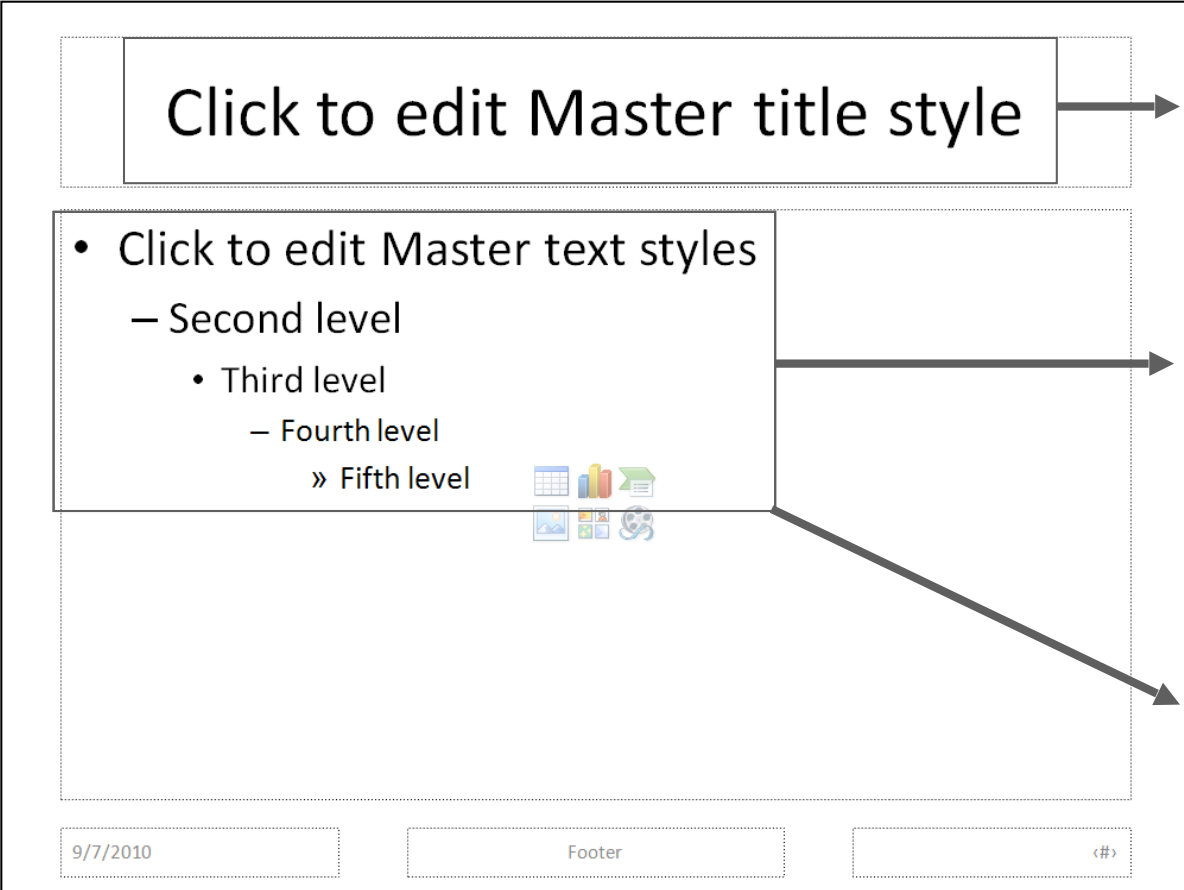


$$\int f d\delta_{x_0} = f(x_0),$$





# PowerPoint's defaults run counter to how people learn



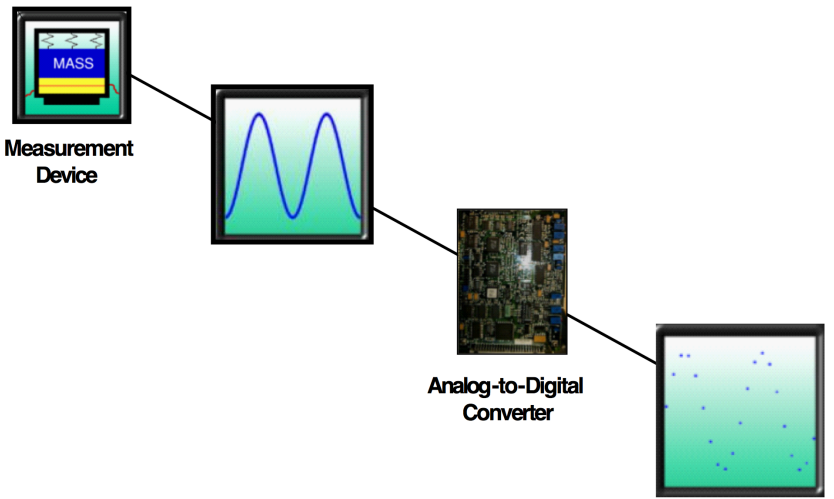
Does not filter noise

Leads to too many words

Consumes valuable space

# Another assumption is that the slides that we project are for our audience, rather than for us

A digital acquisition system has to sample at a rate fast enough to retain the shape of the analog signal

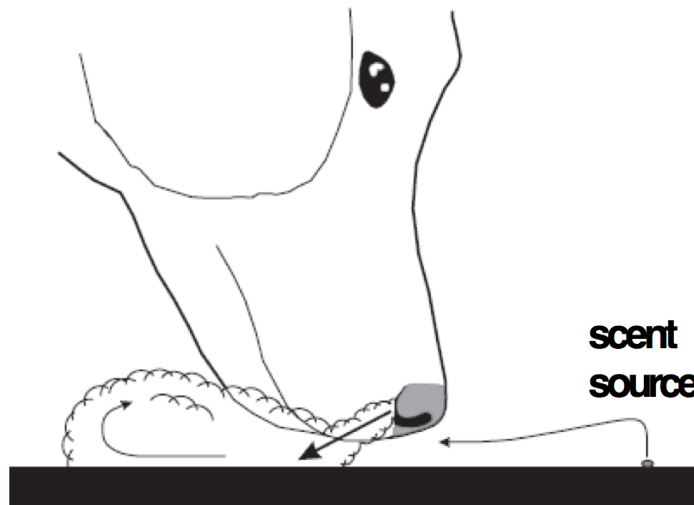


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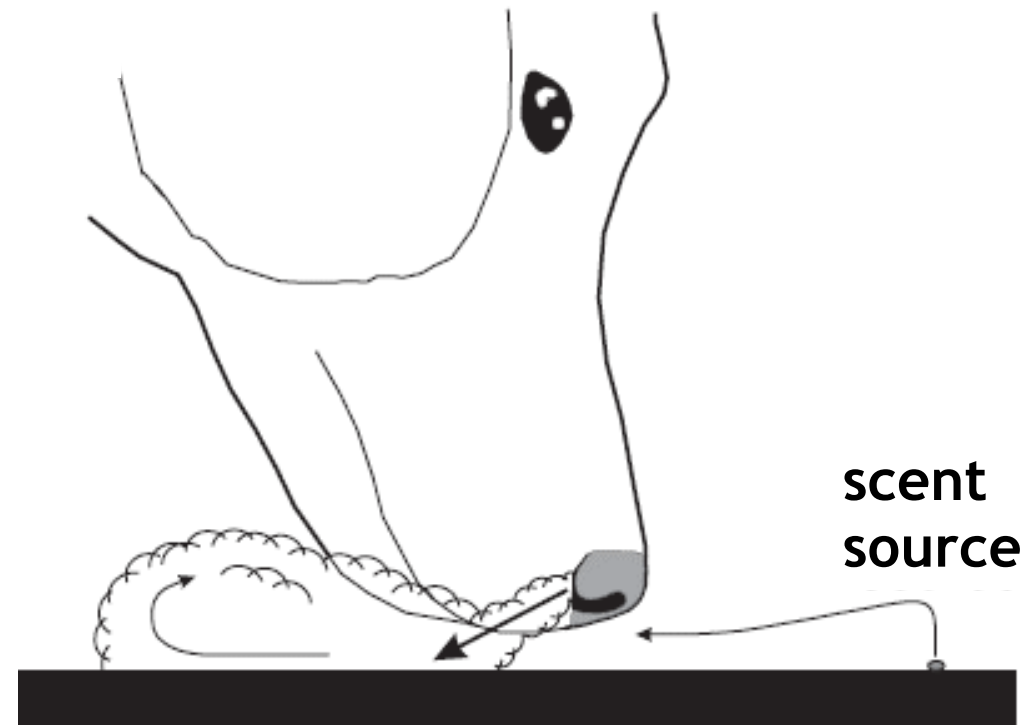
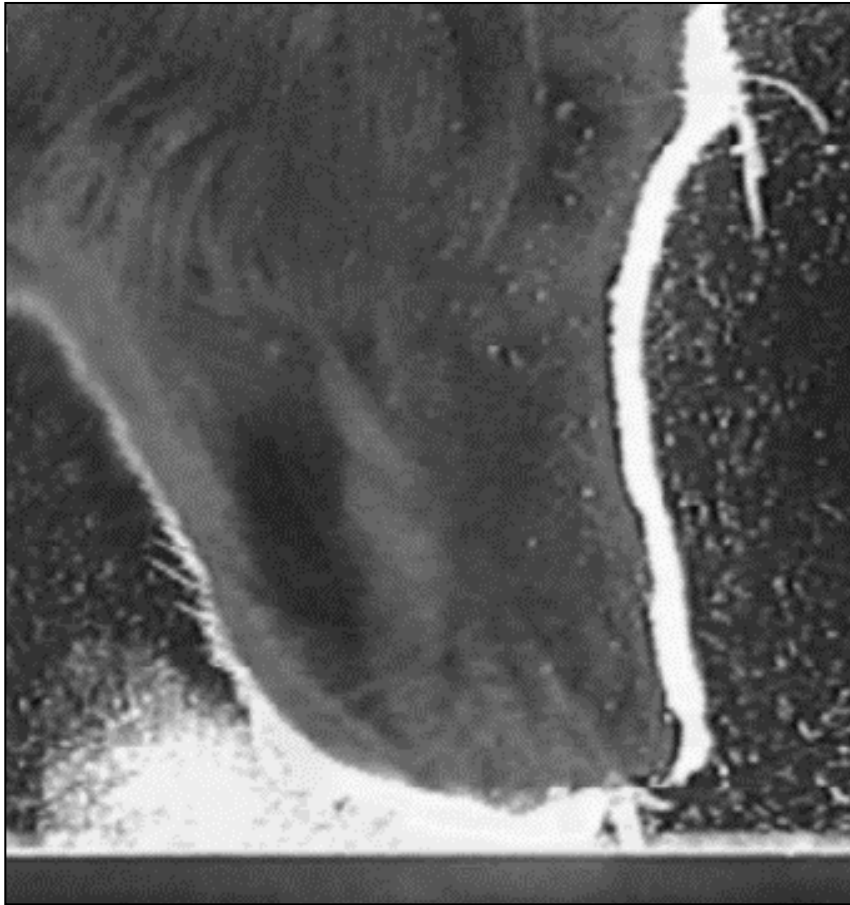
# The assertion-evidence structure consists of a message headline supported by visual evidence

**The way a dog sniffs does not contaminate the vapor stream from the scent source**

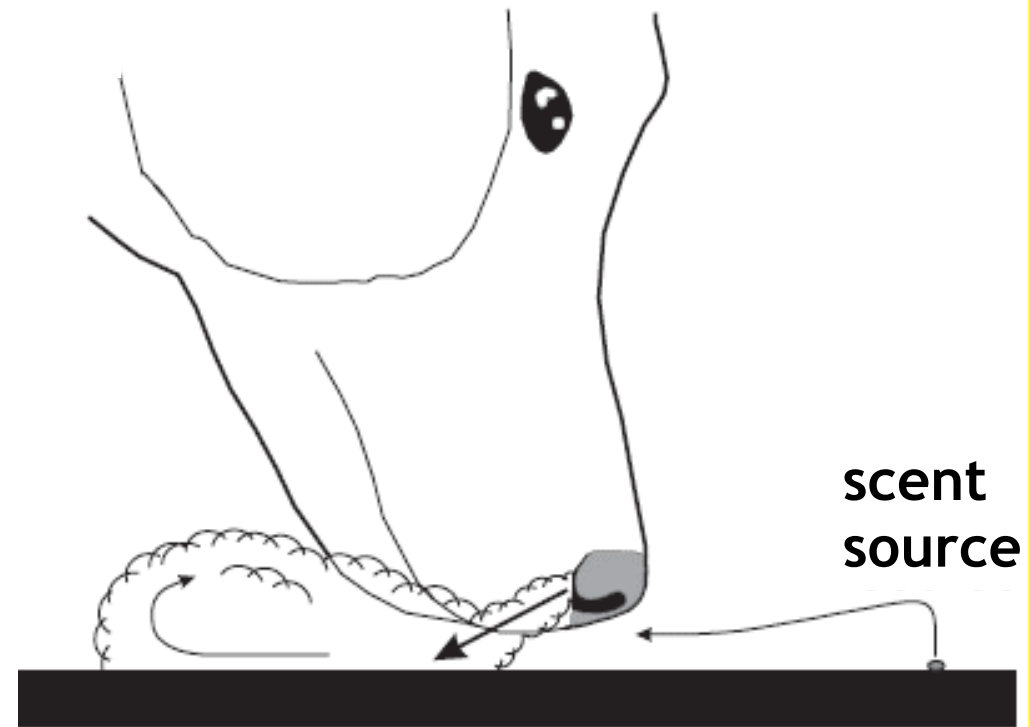
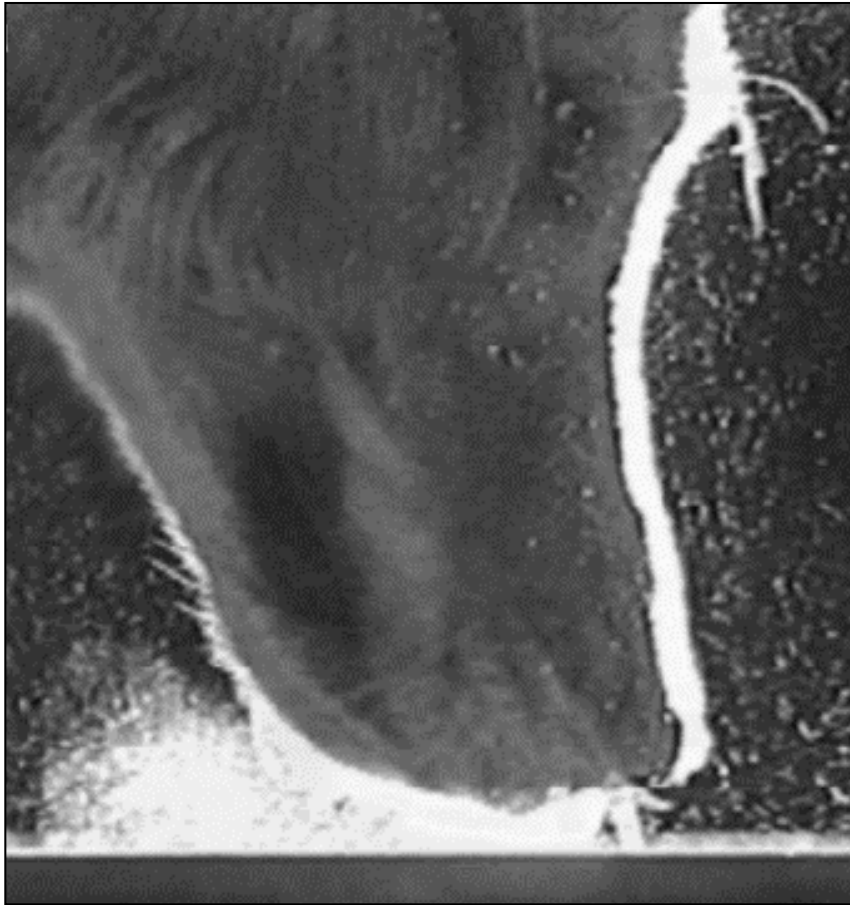


[Settles et al., 2002]

# The way a dog sniffs does not contaminate the vapor stream from the scent source



# The way a dog sniffs does not contaminate the vapor stream from the scent source



The first step is to write a sentence headline that states the main message of the slide

**Xenon headlights illuminate signs better than halogen headlights do**

← **sentence headline**

Halogen Headlight



Xenon Headlight



[Alley, 2013]

[Sylvania, 2008]



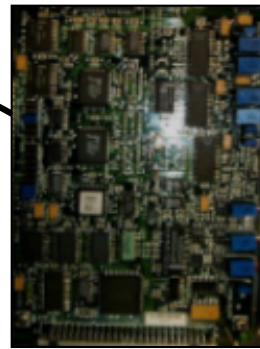
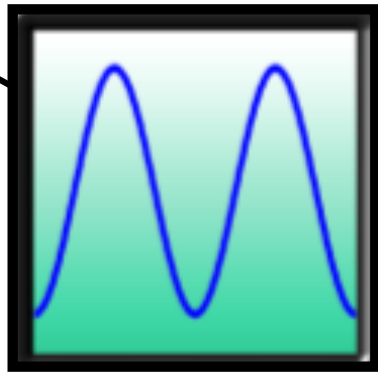
# Digital Acquisition System Sampling

- Vibration measured by accelerometer
  - Analog voltage produced
  - Sinusoidal shape
- Analog signal converted to digital signal
- Signal sampled at a specific rate
- Rate → high enough to retain analog shape

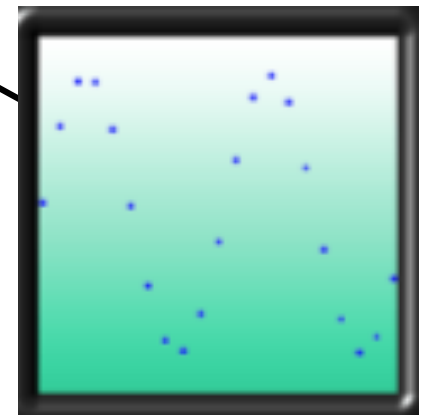
A digital acquisition system has to sample at a rate fast enough to retain the shape of the analog signal



Measurement Device



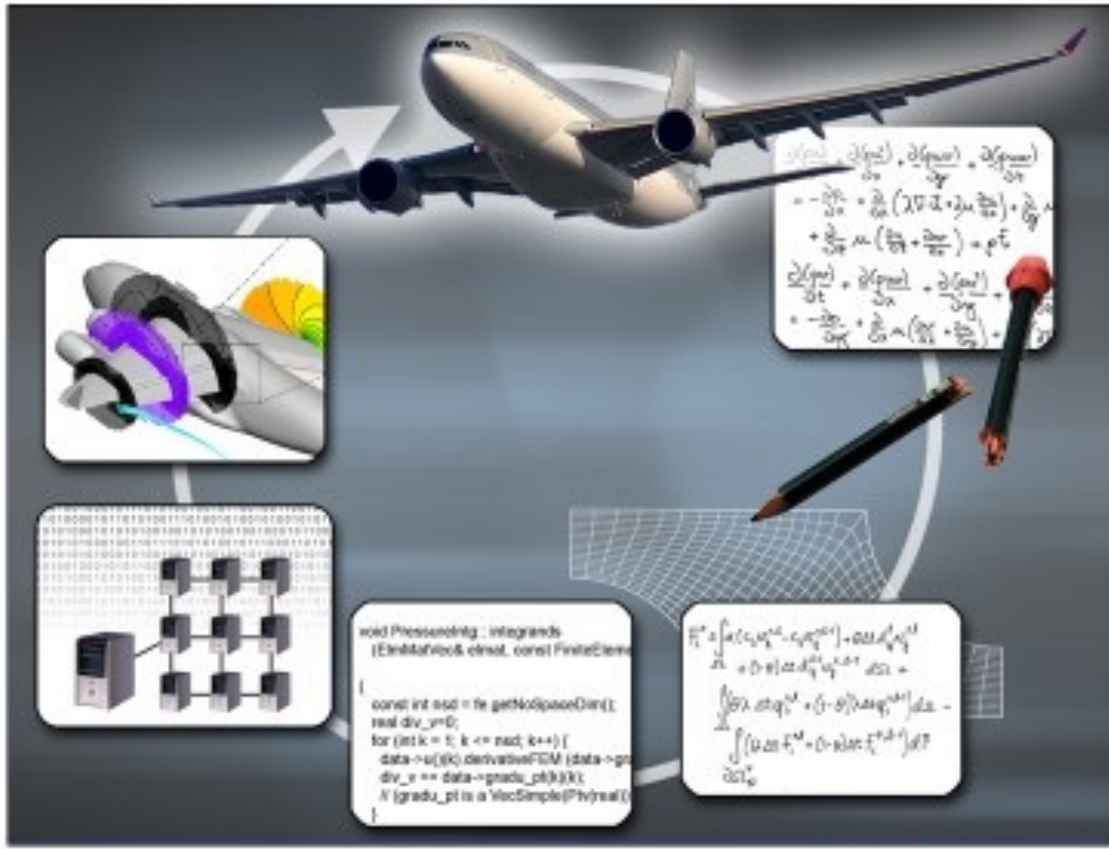
Analog-to-Digital Converter





# The second step is to find or create visual evidence that supports the sentence headline

The computer simulation of an event is an iterative process

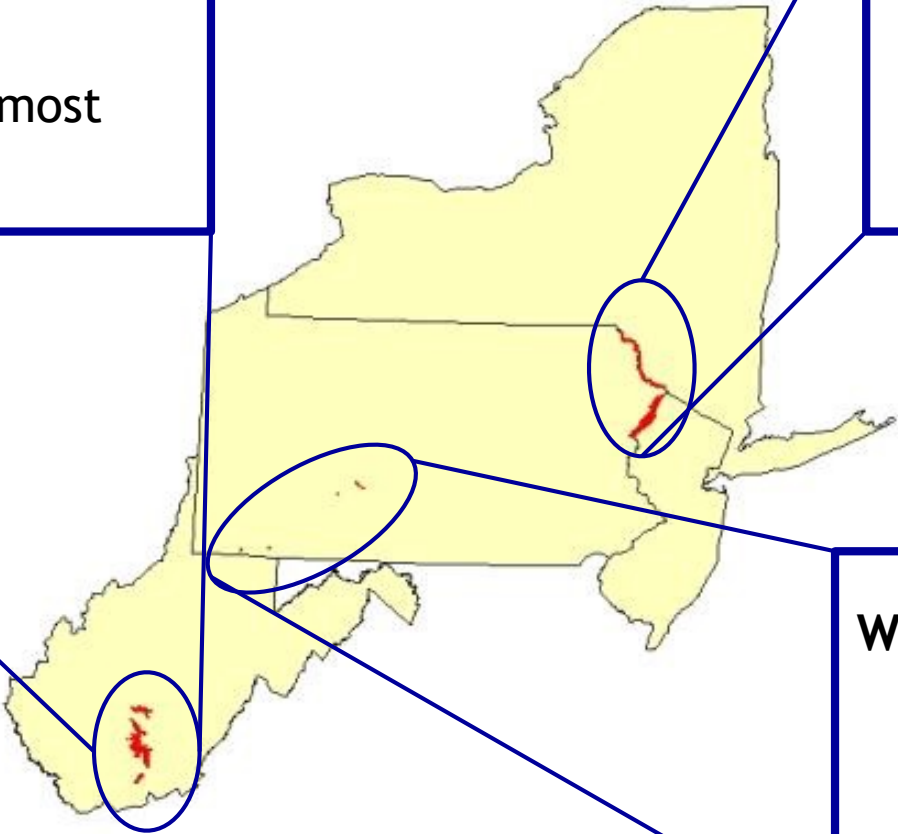


visual evidence

# Most streams were classified in fair condition because of high chloride concentrations

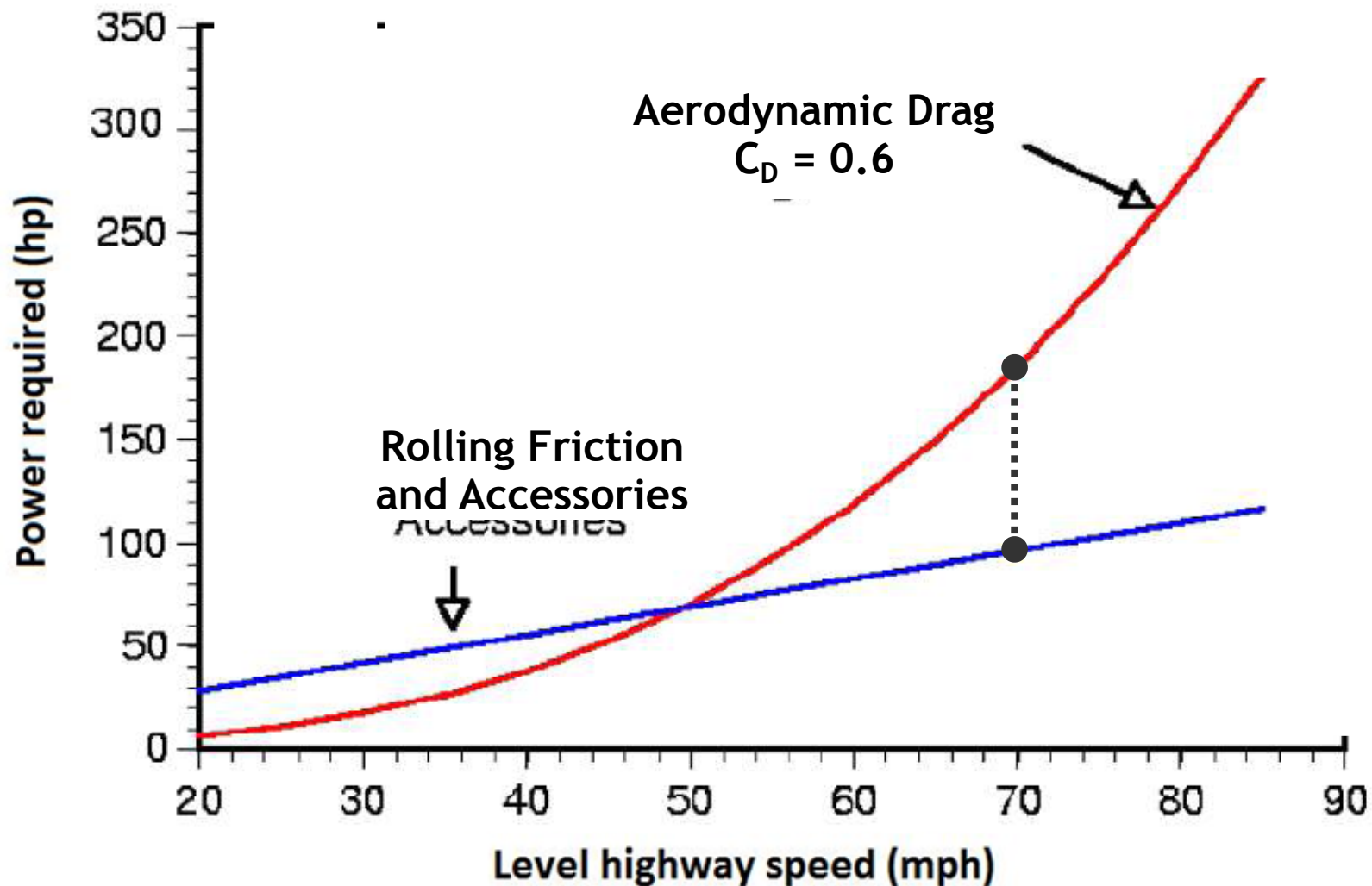
**West Virginia Parks:**  
48% Fair  
Sulfate caused most problem

**Delaware River Parks:**  
79% Fair  
Chloride caused most problems

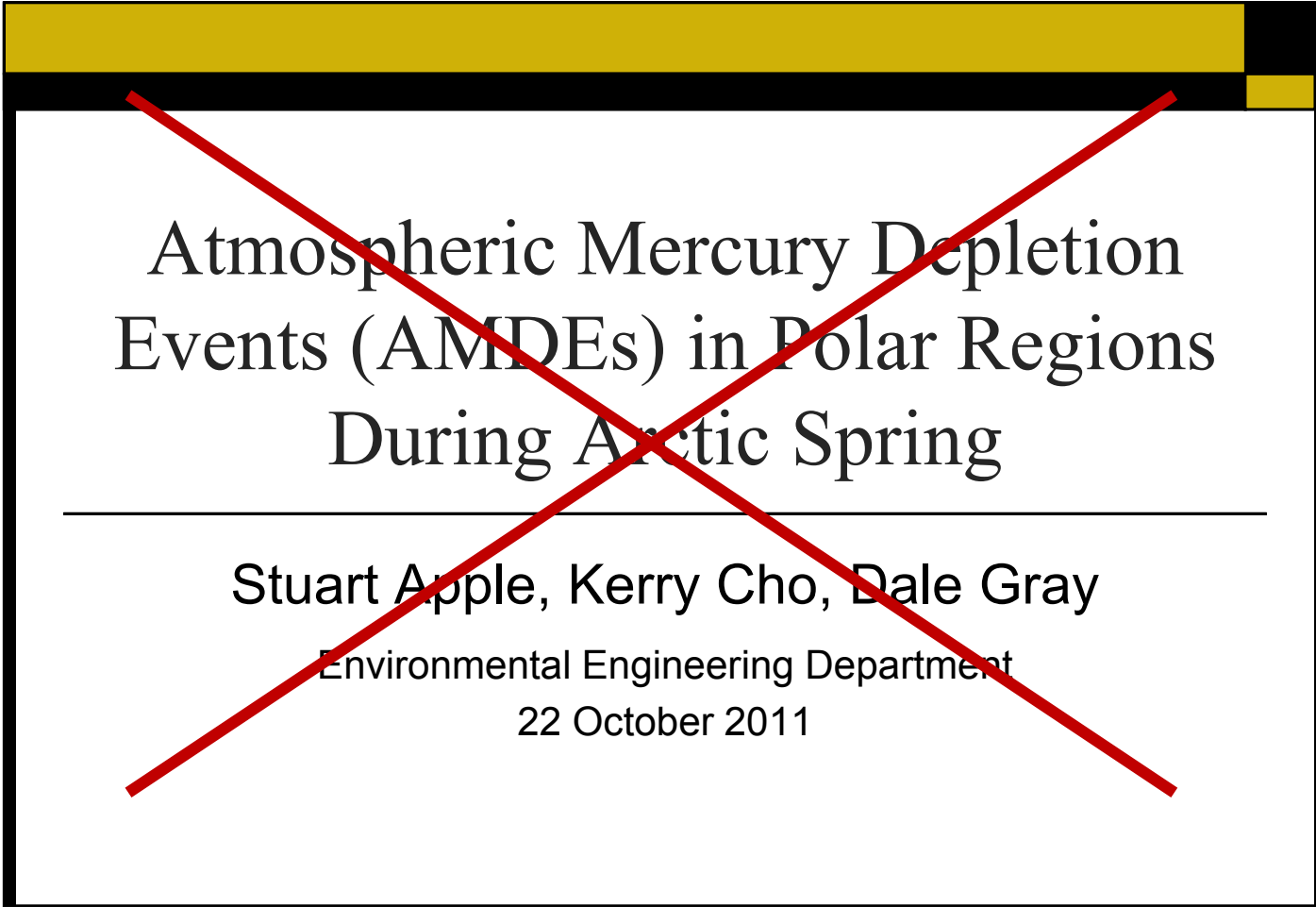


**Western Pennsylvania Parks:**  
75% Fair  
Chloride caused most problems

# At typical highway speeds, overcoming drag requires about two-thirds of a truck engine's output



**A common error in the beginning of scientific talks  
is to leave the audience behind**



Atmospheric Mercury Depletion  
Events (AMDEs) in Polar Regions  
During Arctic Spring

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Stuart Apple, Kerry Cho, Dale Gray

Environmental Engineering Department

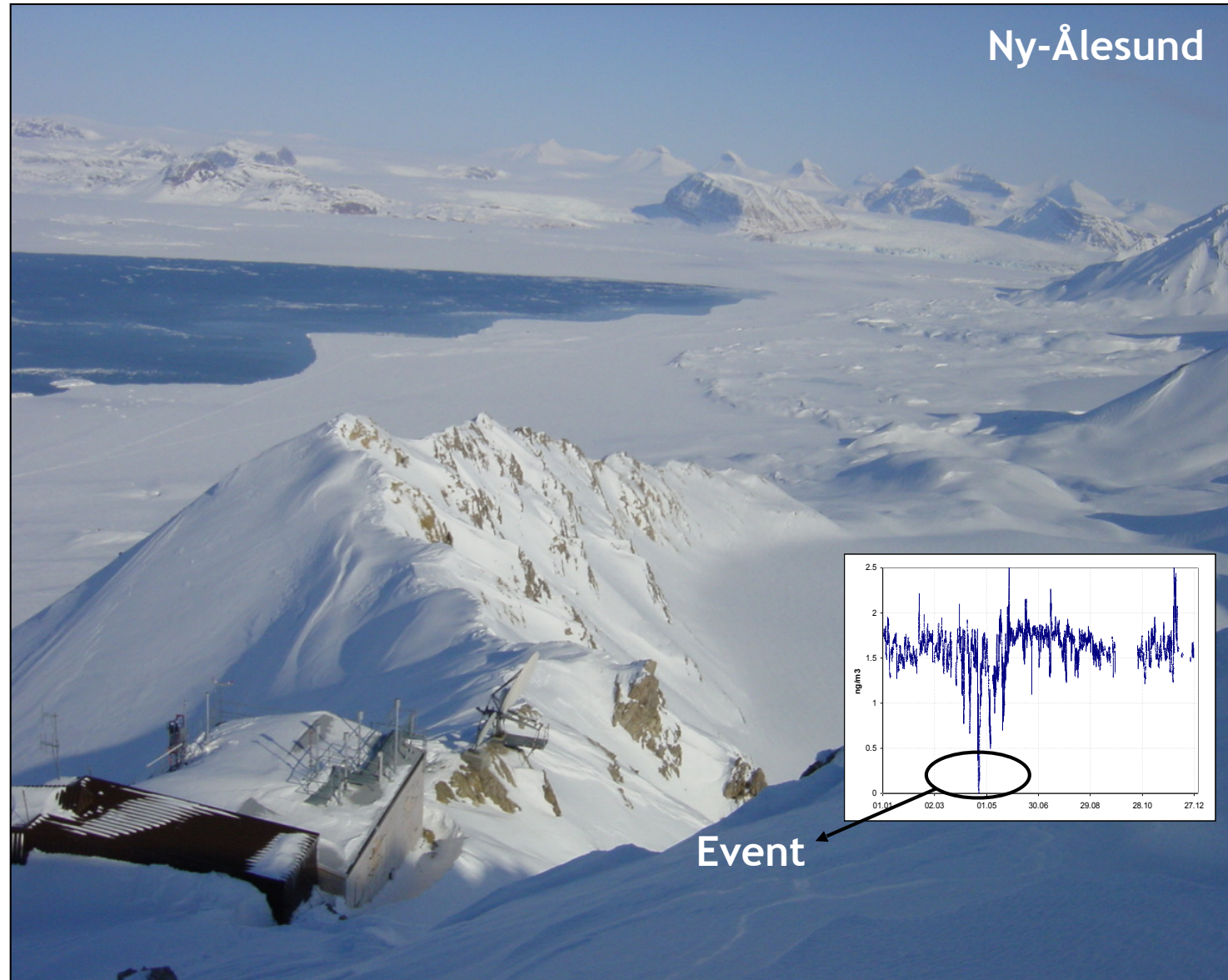
22 October 2011

# Determining Whether Atmospheric Mercury Goes into Surface Snow after a Depletion Event

**Katrine Aspmo**  
**Torunn Berg**  
Norwegian Institute for  
Air Research

**Grethe Wibetoe**  
University of Oslo,  
Dept. of Chemistry

June 16, 2004



[Alley, 2013]

# A common error in the endings of scientific talks is to waste the last slide



Questions ?

June 23, 2008

2008 ASEE Annual Conference -- Pittsburgh

# In summary, high concentrations of acetic acid help protect steel from corrosion

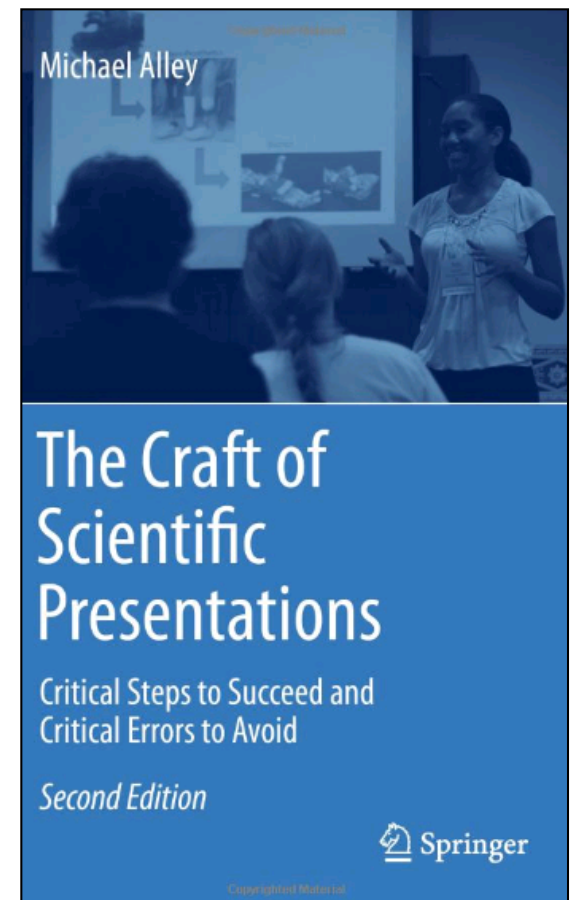
Adsorbed HOAc allows the growth of siderite

A thick siderite layer protects the steel from corrosion



Questions?

# Many engineers and scientists have had success using the assertion-evidence approach



[writing.engr.psu.edu/speaking.html](http://writing.engr.psu.edu/speaking.html)

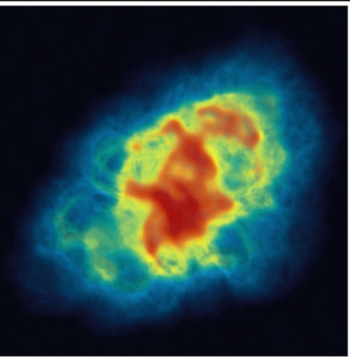


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# Astronomy in Other Wavelengths

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## CRAB NEBULA



RADIO



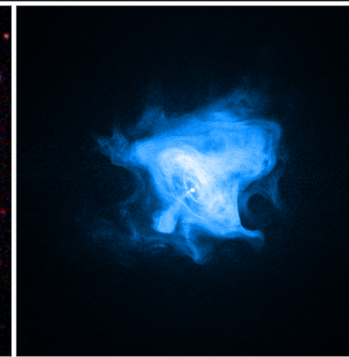
INFRARED



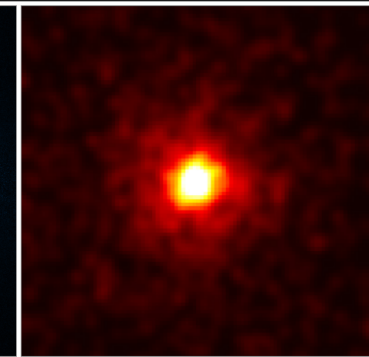
VISIBLE LIGHT



ULTRAVIOLET

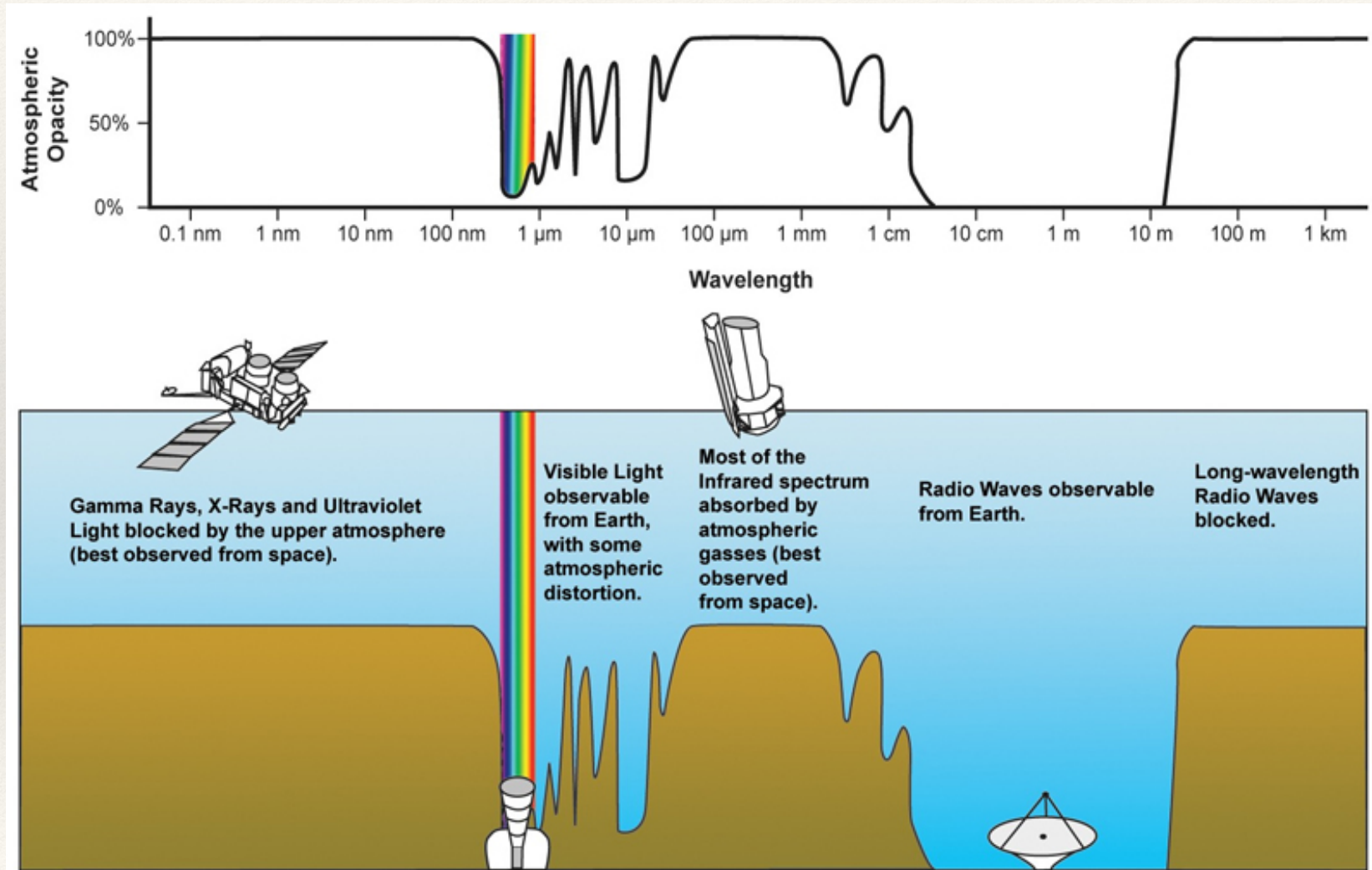


X-RAYS



GAMMA RAYS

# The atmosphere is a big issue for most wavelengths



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# UV Astronomy

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Crab in UV



- ❖ Similar to optical astronomy
- ❖ Needs to be above the atmosphere so space, rockets, balloons.....
- ❖ Tracks star formation and the interstellar medium

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# UV Astronomy

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M81 Visible

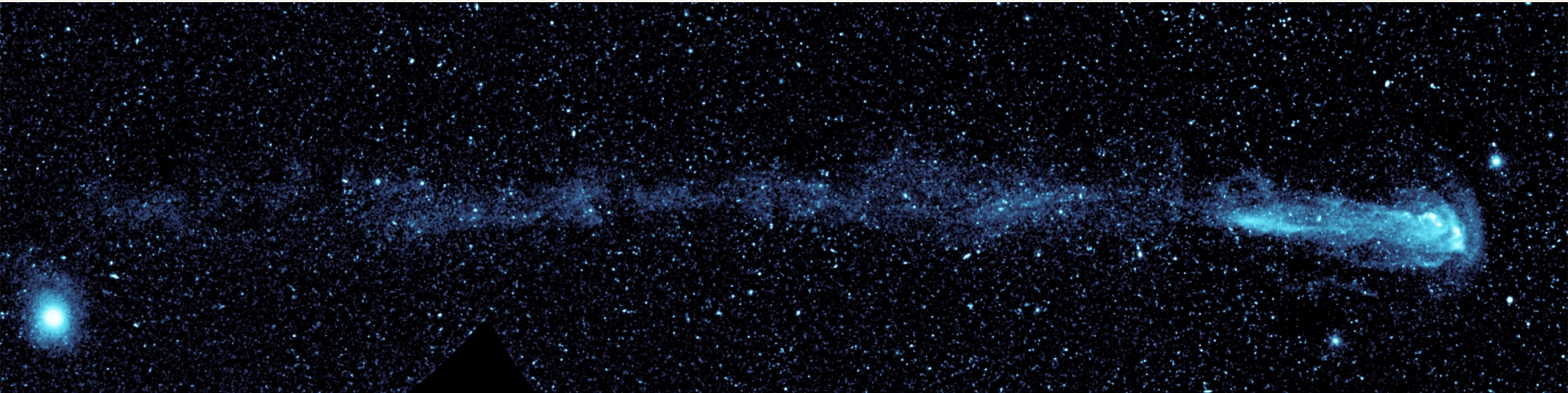


M81 UV

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# UV Astronomy

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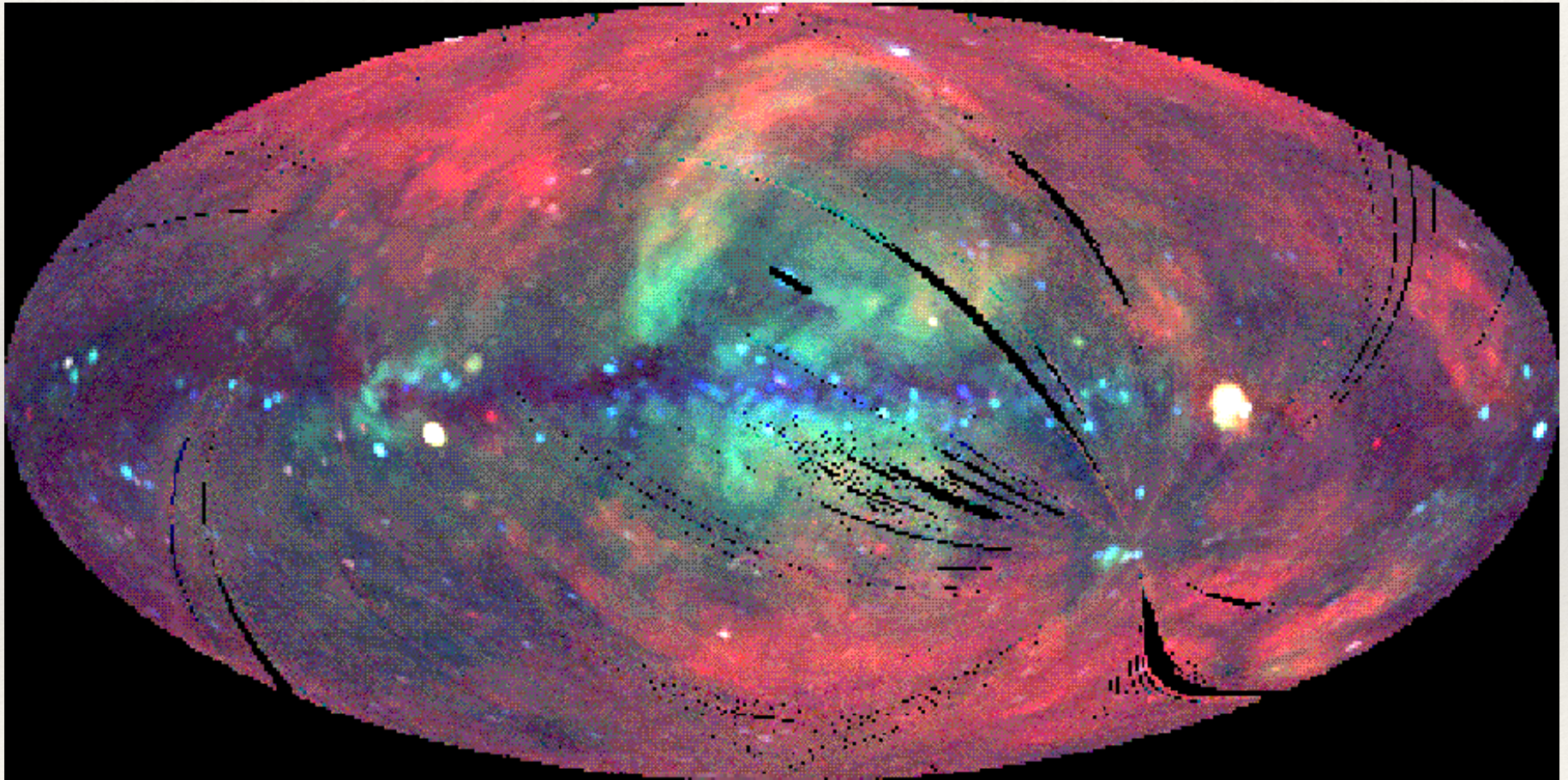


Mira's 13-light year bowshock

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# UV Astronomy

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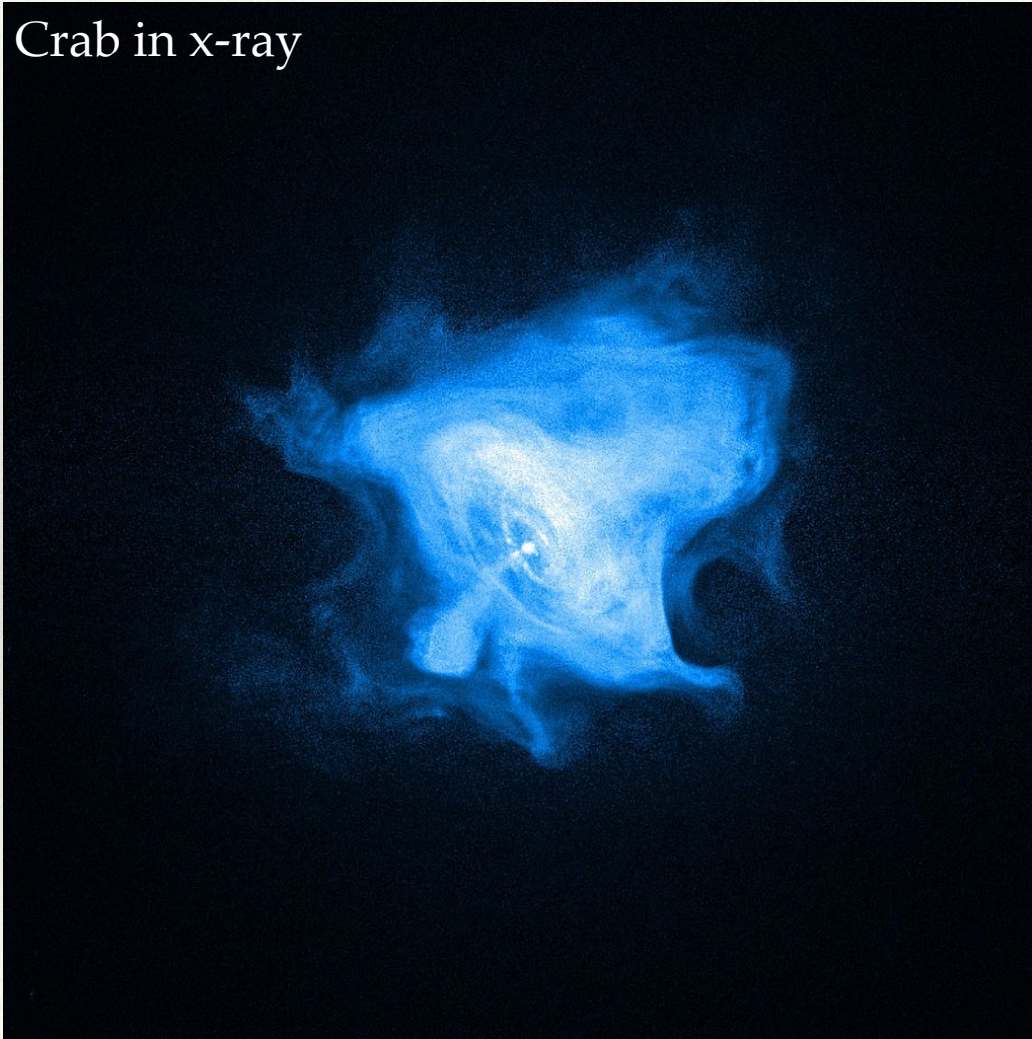
ROSAT all-sky uv image

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# X-Ray Astronomy

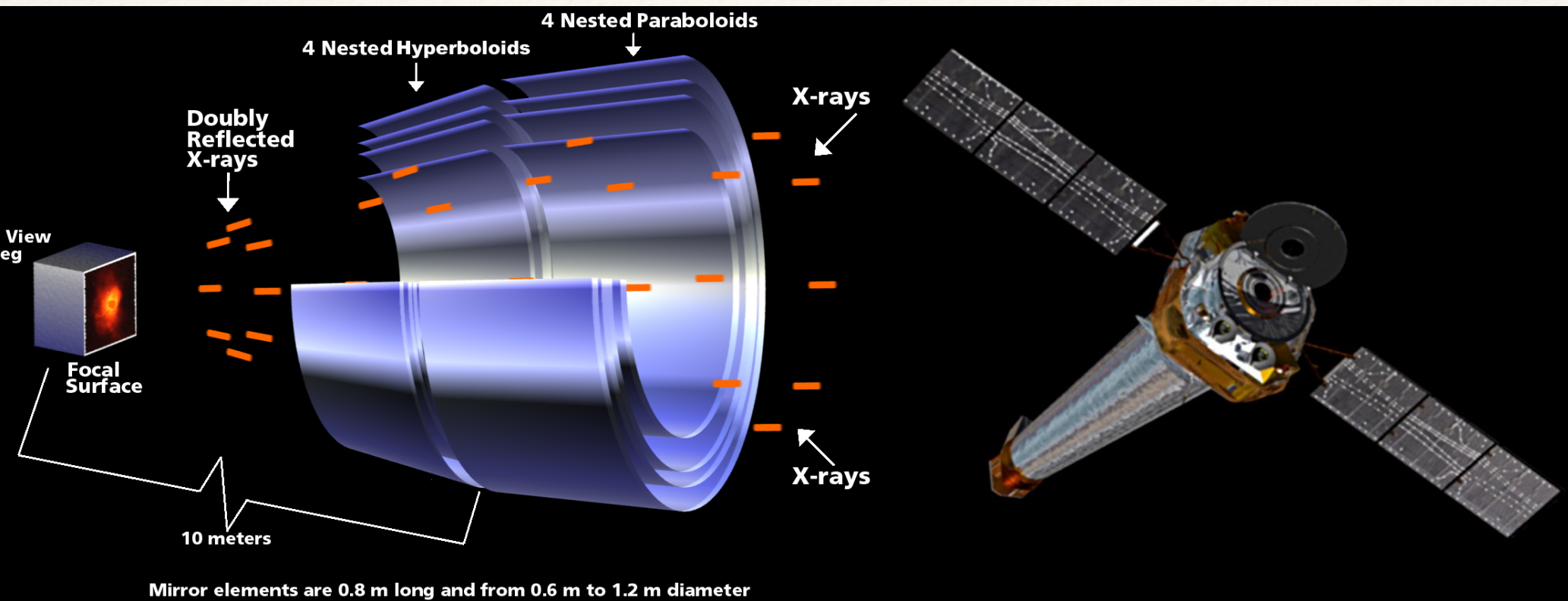
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Crab in x-ray



- ❖ X-rays track hi-energy events and very hot objects
- ❖ X-ray fluxes tend to be low, exposure time for images are kilo-mega seconds.

# X-Ray Astronomy



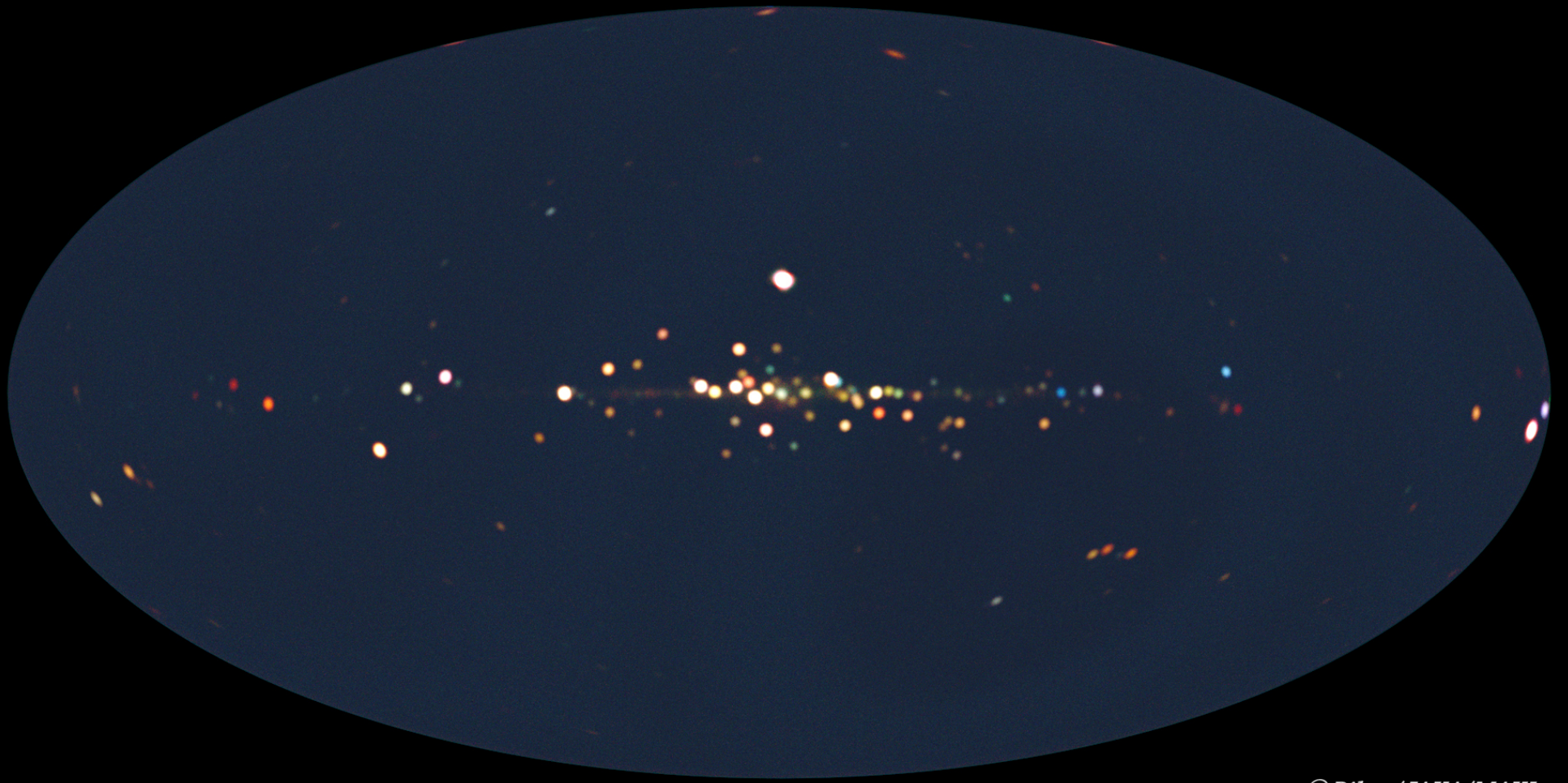
X-ray imagers require grazing incidence mirrors and long focal lengths



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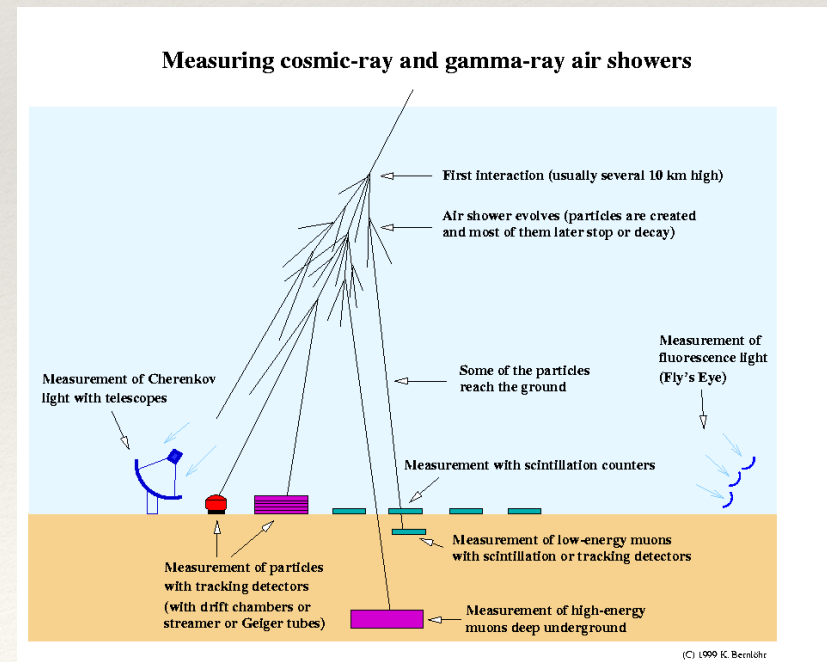
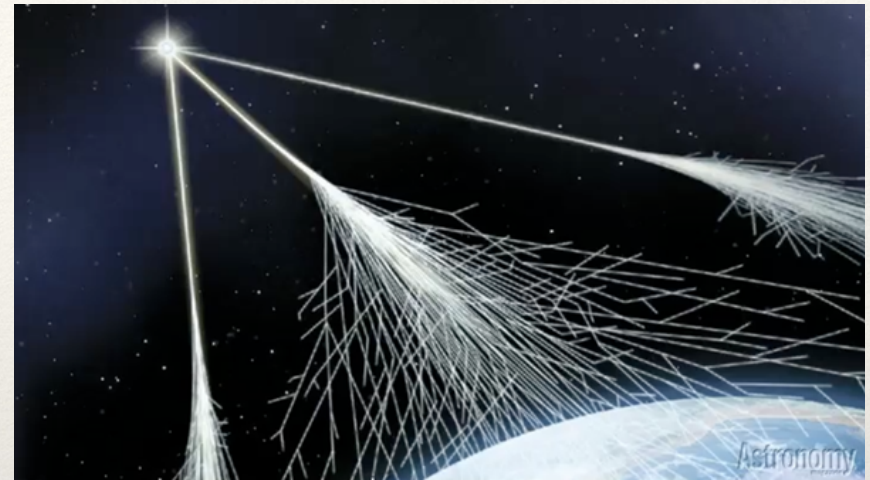
# X-Ray Astronomy

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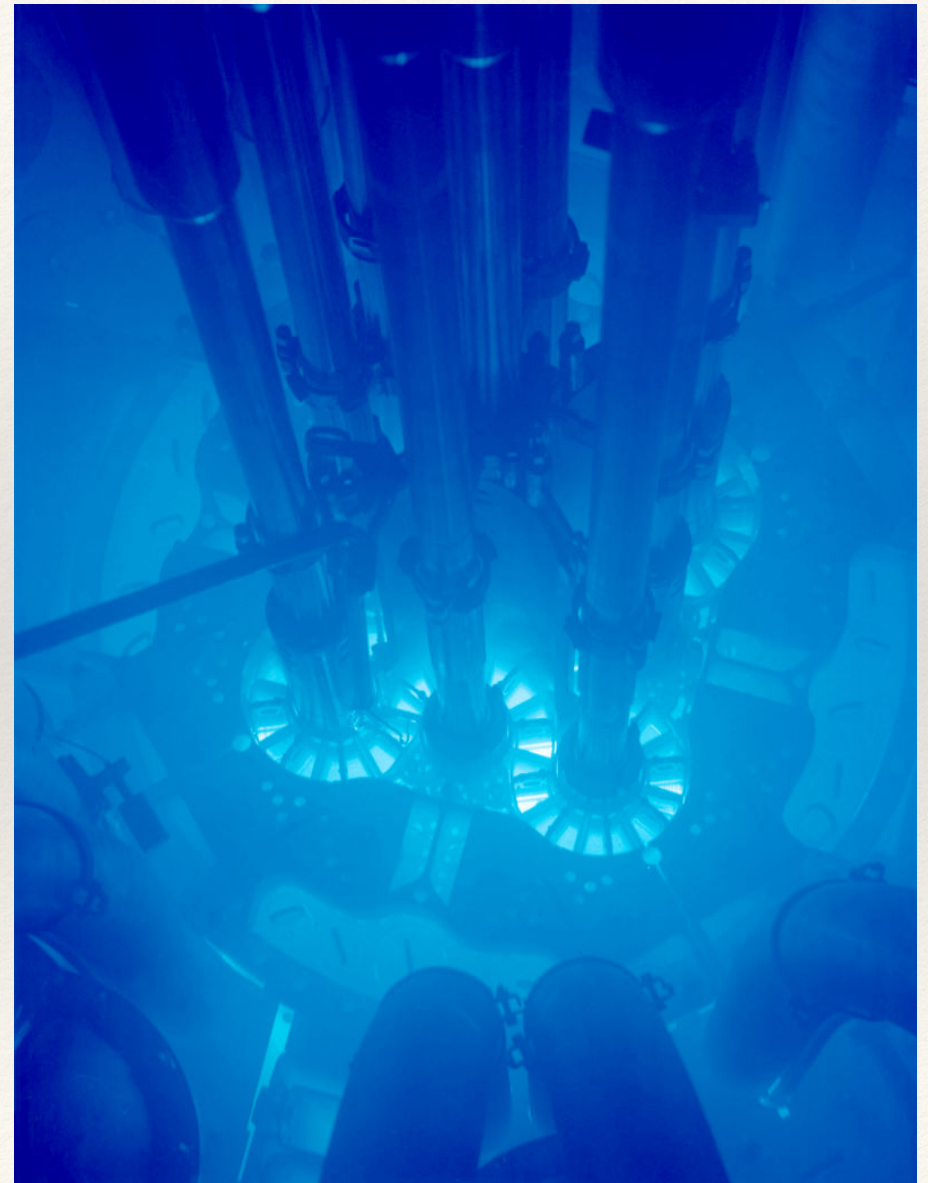
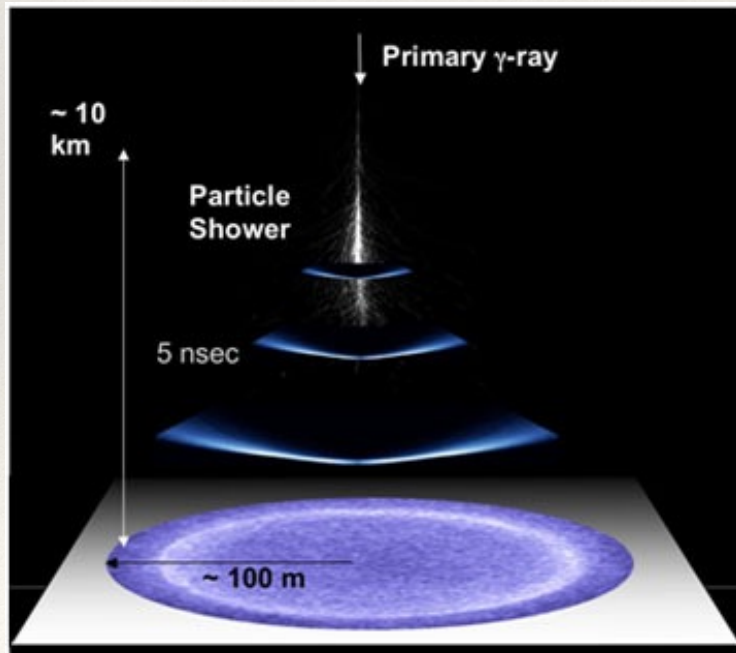
# Gamma and Cosmic Ray Astronomy

- ❖ Gamma rays can be detected in space and on the ground through particle showers
- ❖ Cosmic rays can also be detected this way.



# Gamma and Cosmic Ray Astronomy

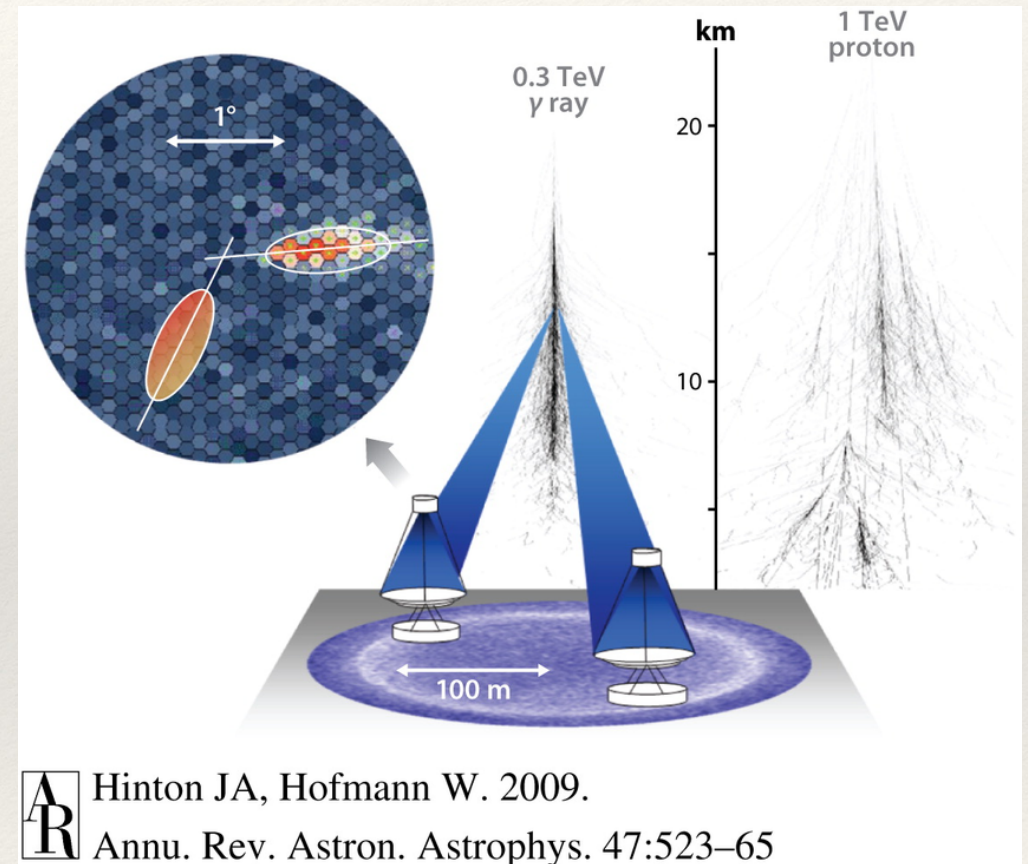
- ❖ Besides direct detection of the particles, we can also detect the Cherenkov radiation from the impact




# Gamma and Cosmic Ray Astronomy



- ❖ Can't make images, but multiple detectors can locate source on the sky

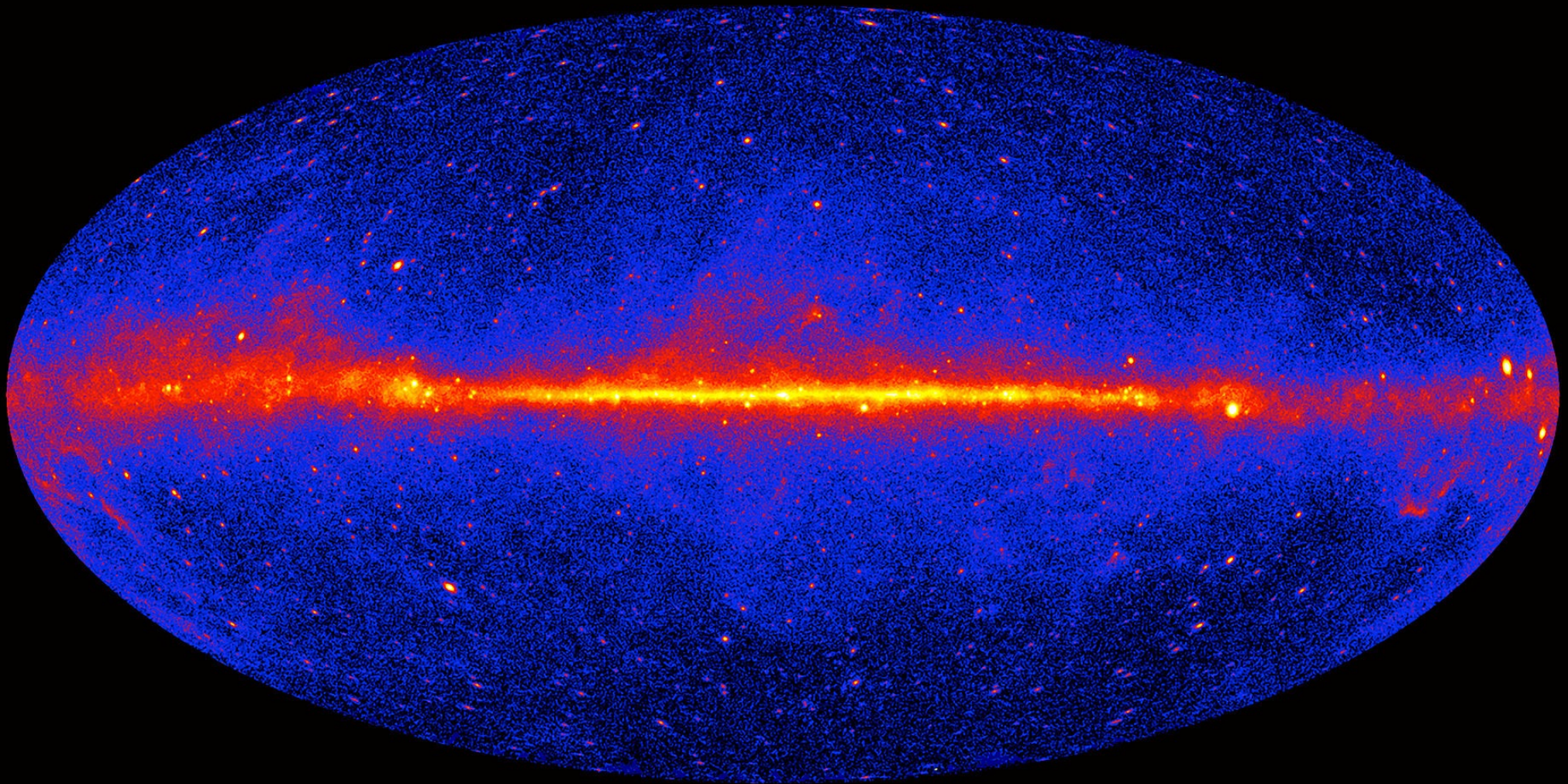


 Hinton JA, Hofmann W. 2009.  
Annu. Rev. Astron. Astrophys. 47:523–65

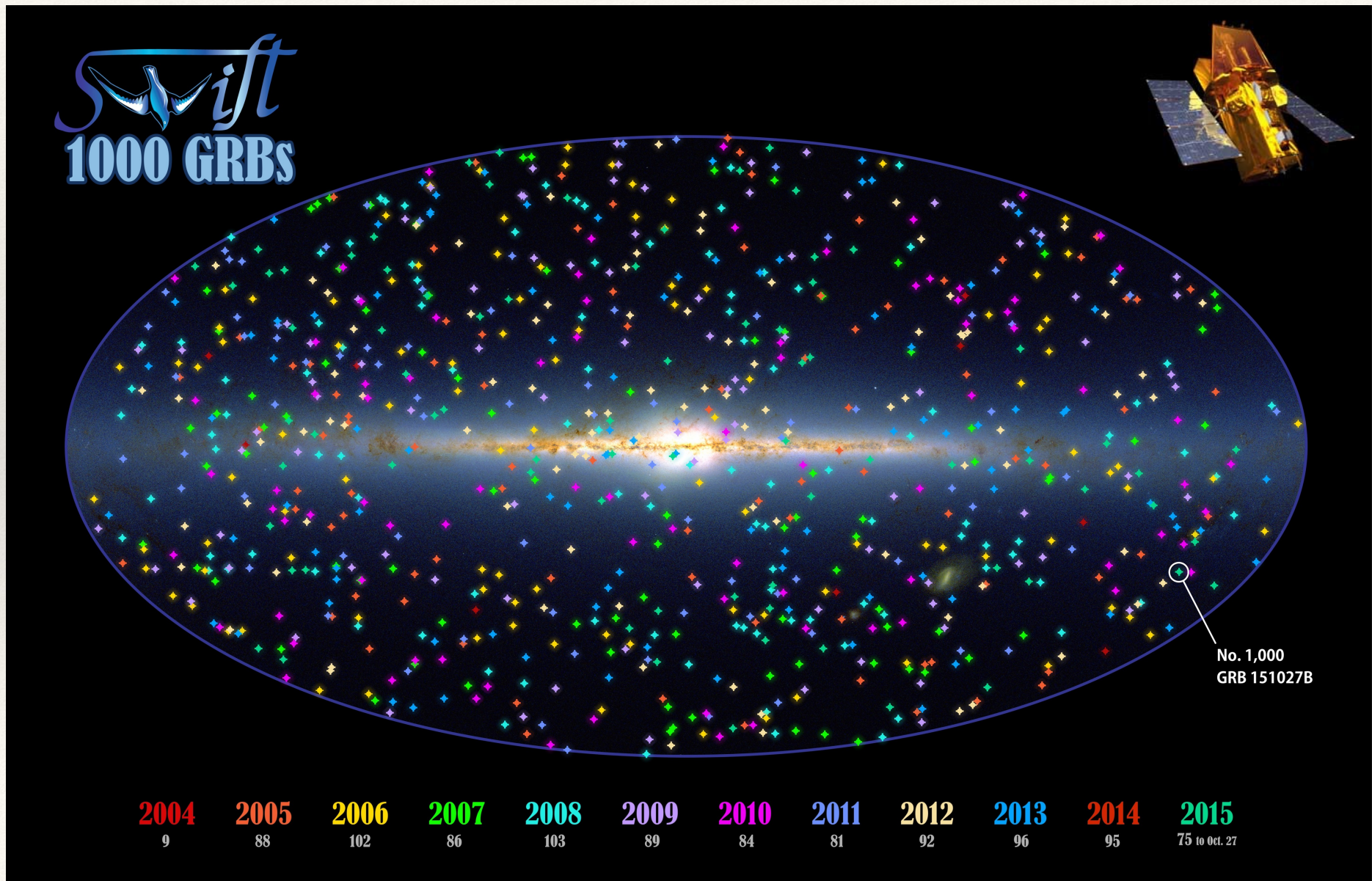
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# Gamma Ray Astronomy from space

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# Swift tracks gamma ray bursts in real time.

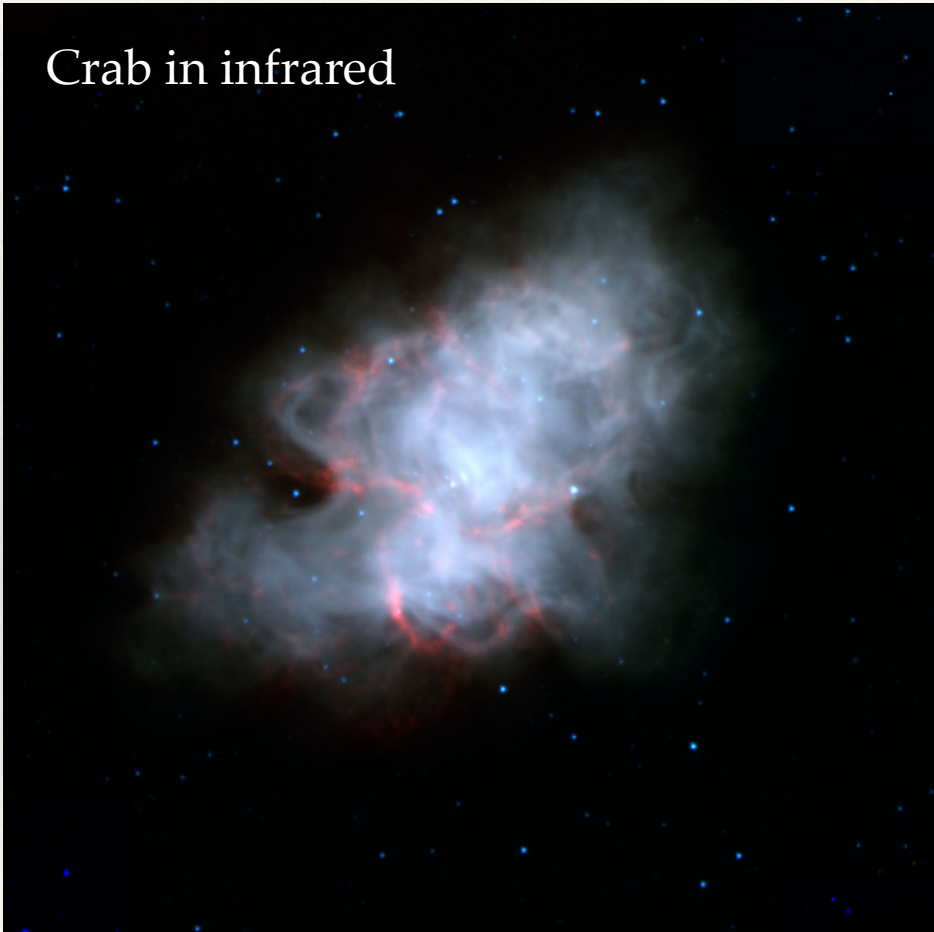


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# Infrared Astronomy

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Crab in infrared



- ❖ Infrared is a lot like visible, but you need different detectors and techniques.
- ❖ Must work cryogenically
- ❖ Great for tracking dust and for high-redshift cosmology (Motivation for James Webb Telescope)

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# Infrared Astronomy

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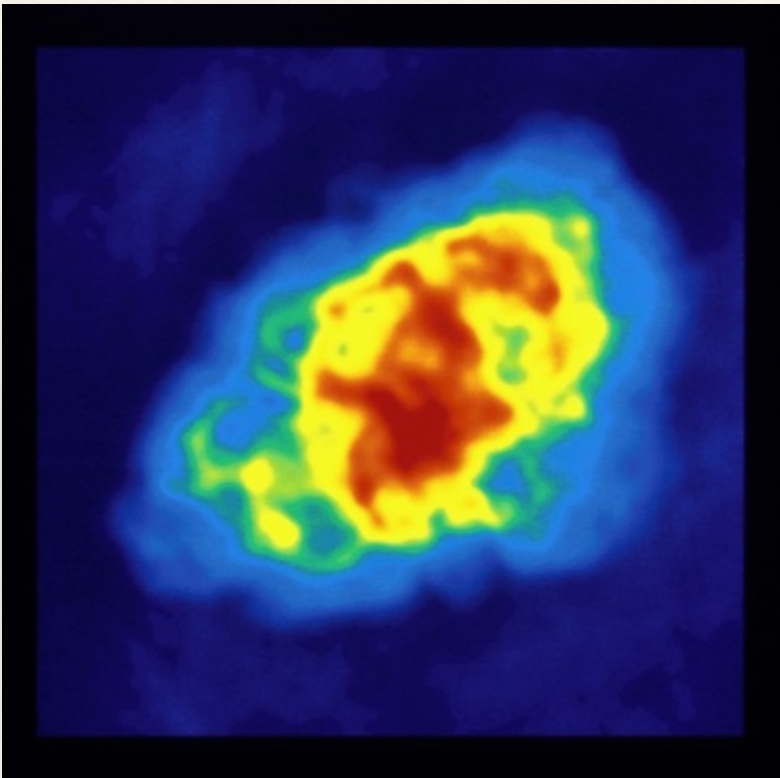
SOFIA airborne IR observatory



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# Radio Astronomy

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Whole class next week with guest Lecture by Dr. Maccarone

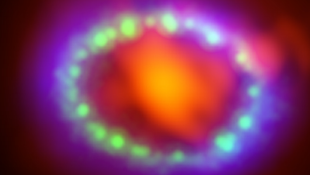
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# Neutrino Astronomy

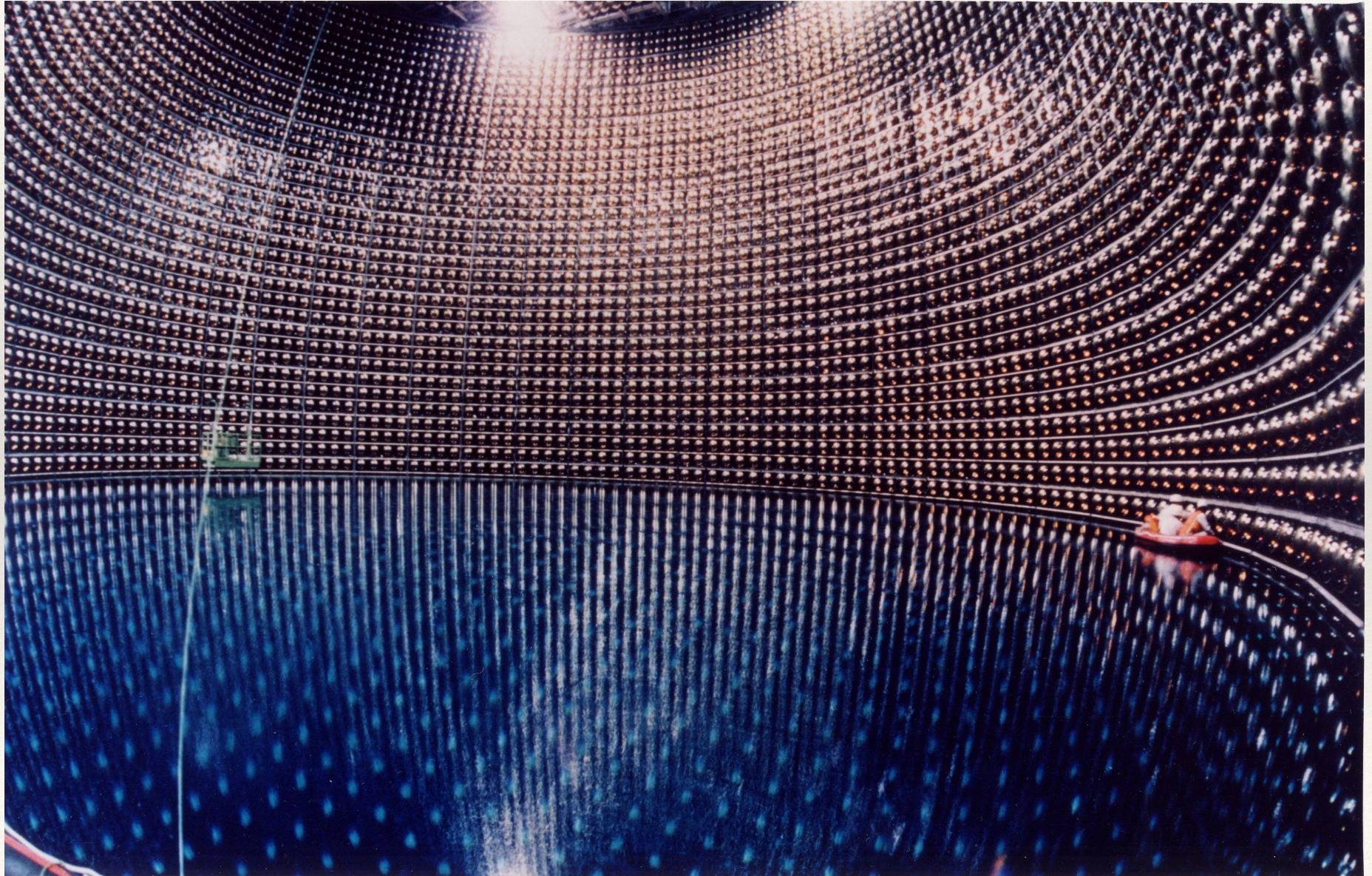
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- ❖ Nuclear processes (fusion in the Sun, supernovae) produce astrophysical neutrinos
- ❖ Since they only interact with the weak force they are hard to detect.

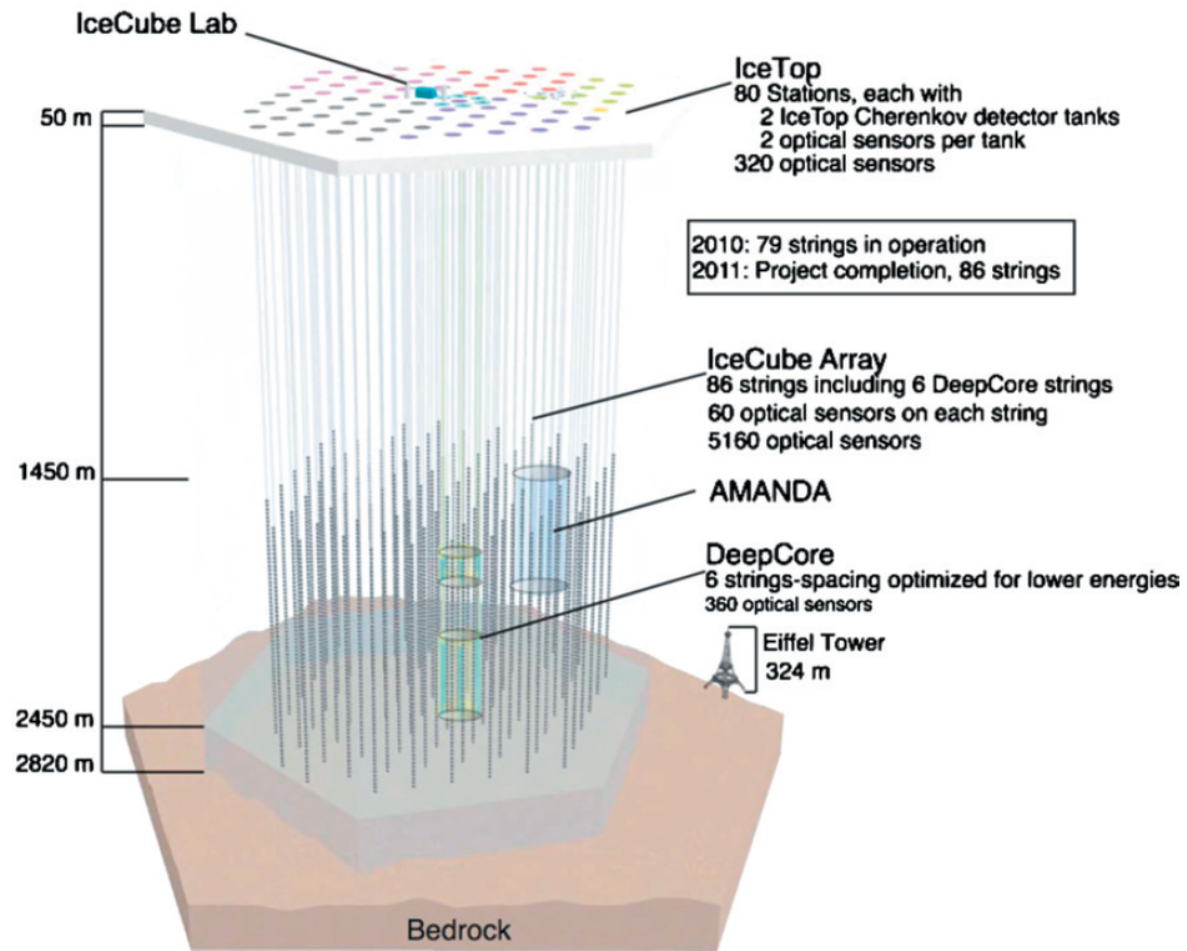
SN 1987A in radio



# Neutrino Astronomy



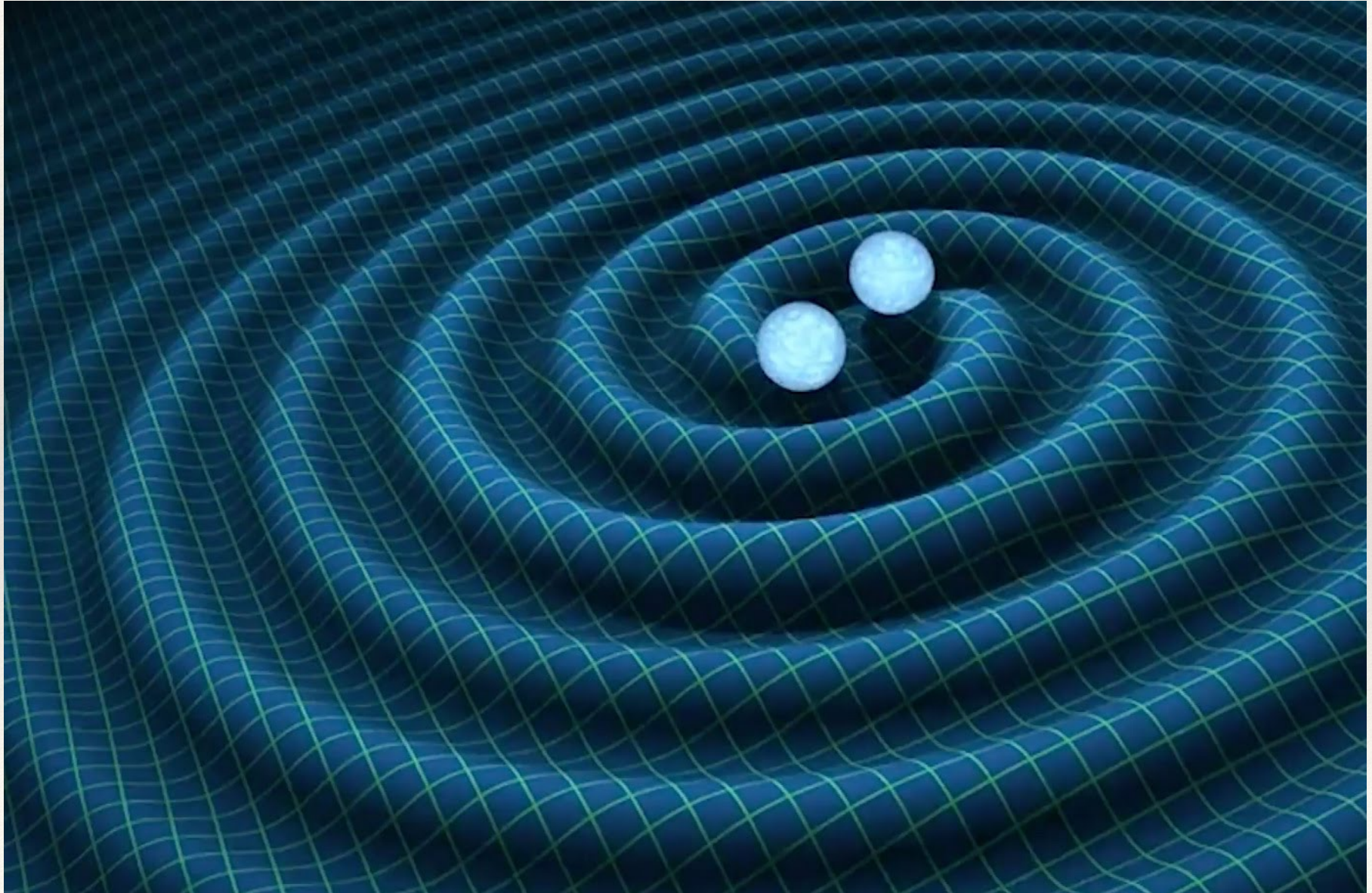
# IceCube



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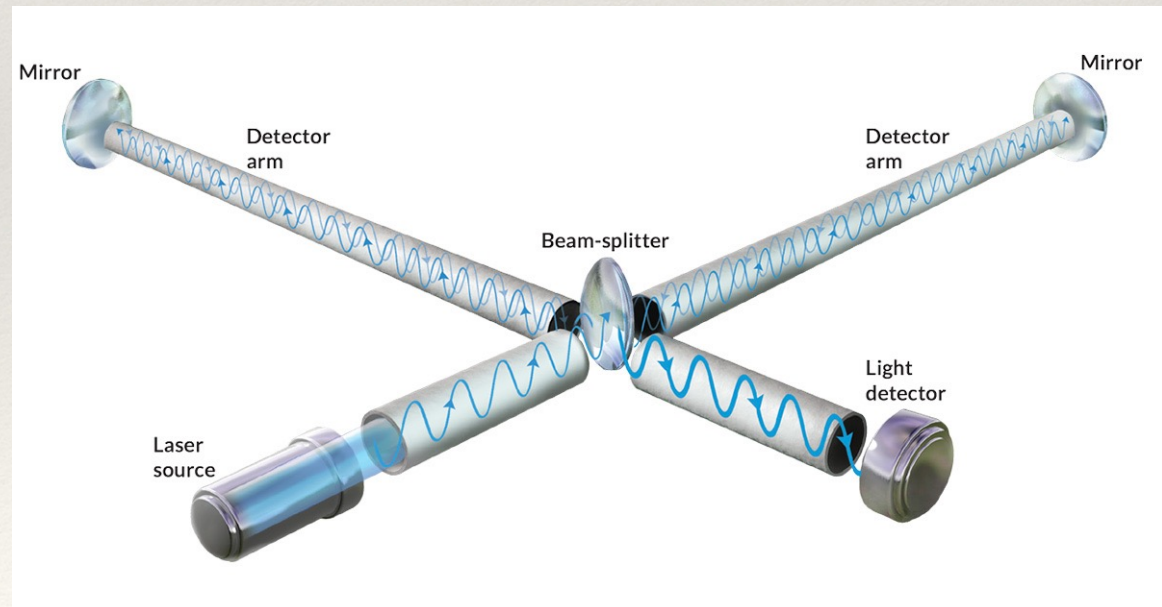
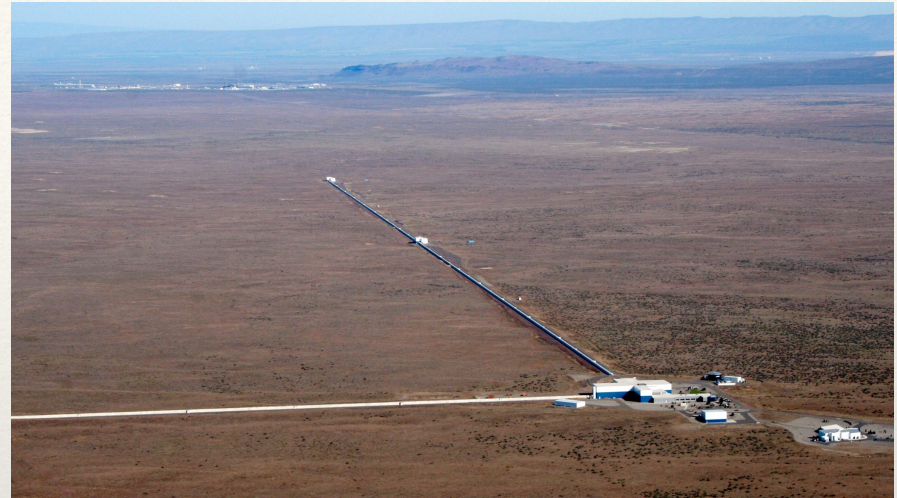
# Gravitational Wave Astronomy

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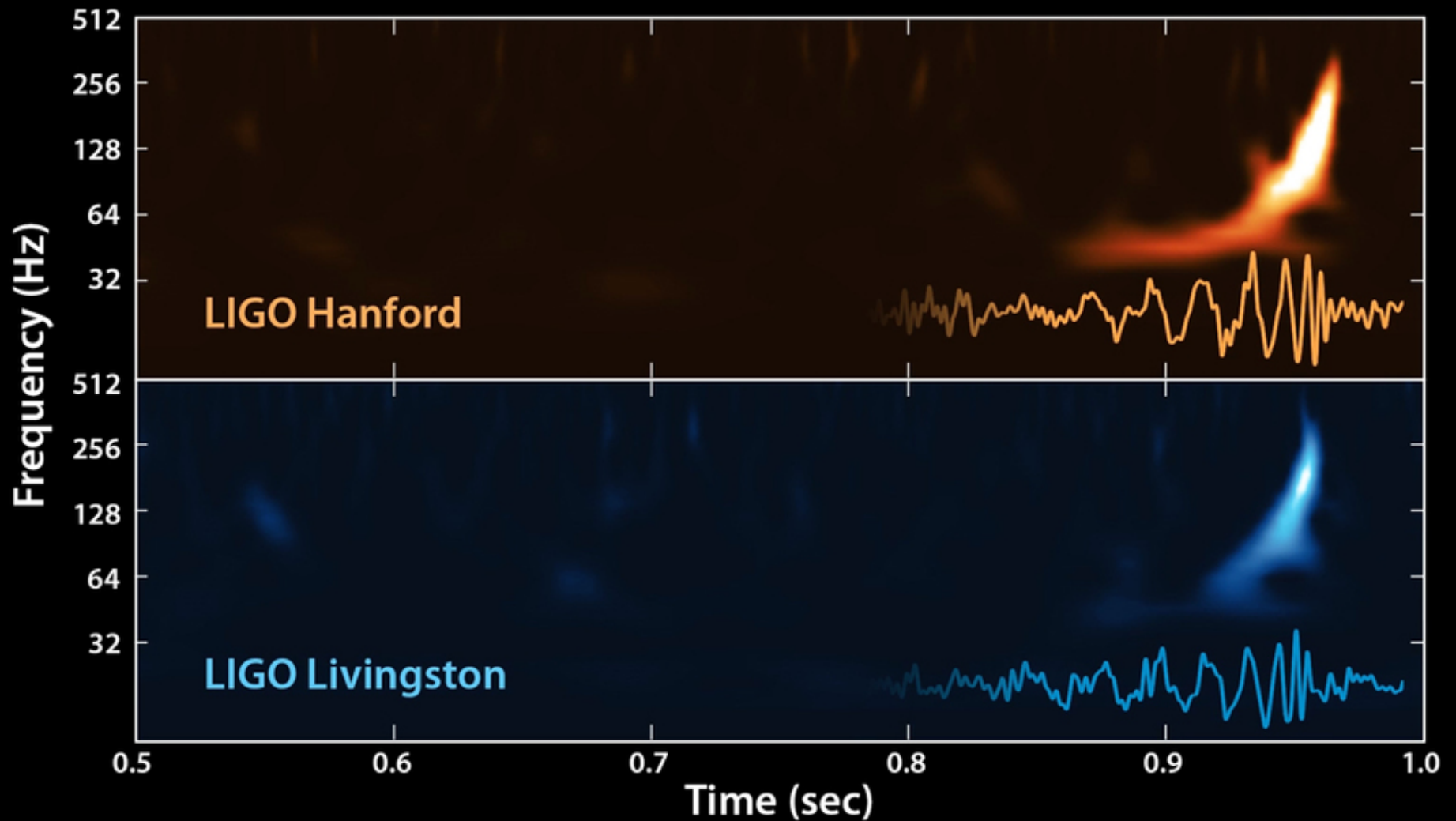


# Gravitational Wave Astronomy

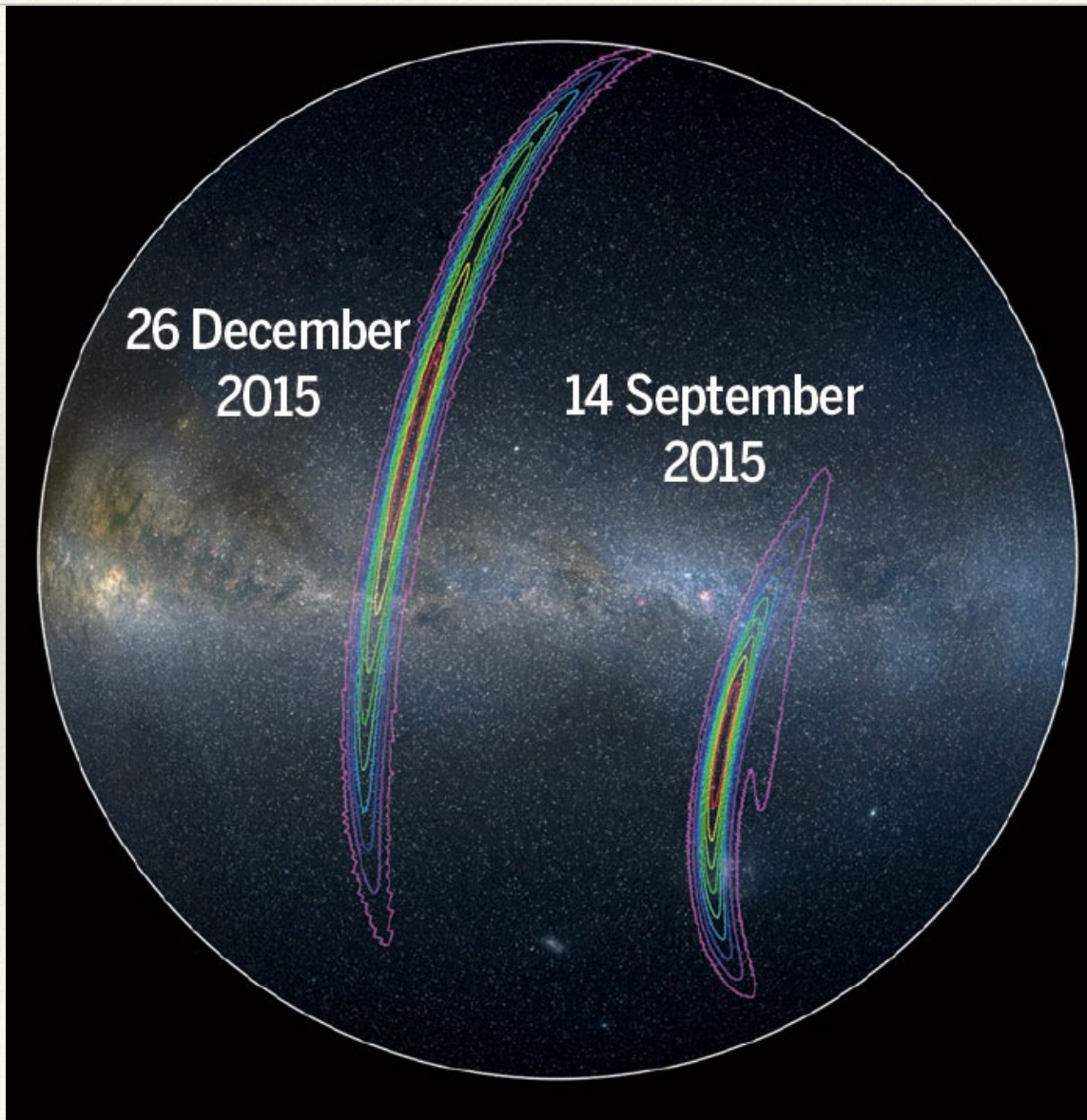
- ❖ Gravitational waves are distortions in space-time caused by extremely energetic events. (ex. black-hole mergers)
- ❖ Need to measure change in distances to at least  $10^{-18}$  m



# 14 September 2015 first GW signal



# Multi-messenger astronomy



- ❖ As of now, finding GW counterparts in light is hard
- ❖ This will get better as future detectors come online



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# The future for GWs is in space

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