

## 230862 - CA - Computational Astrophysics

Coordinating unit: 230 - ETSETB - Barcelona School of Telecommunications Engineering  
Teaching unit: 748 - FIS - Department of Physics  
Academic year: 2019  
Degree: MASTER'S DEGREE IN ENGINEERING PHYSICS (Syllabus 2018). (Teaching unit Optional)  
ECTS credits: 4 Teaching languages: English

### Teaching staff

Coordinator: Domingo García Senz (Departament de Física al campus EEBE)  
Others: Santiago Torres Gil (Departament de Física al campus de Castelldefels)  
Alberto Rebassa Mansergas (Departament de Física al campus de Castelldefels)

### Opening hours

Timetable: At convenience with the students

### Prior skills

Even though the course is self-contained a previous knowledge of basic concepts of Astrophysics, Fluid mechanics and Statistics is appreciated.

### Degree competences to which the subject contributes

Basic:

- CB6. (ENG) Poseer y comprender conocimientos que aporten una base u oportunidad de ser originales en el desarrollo y/o aplicación de ideas, a menudo en un contexto de investigación
- CB7. (ENG) Que los estudiantes sepan aplicar los conocimientos adquiridos y su capacidad de resolución de problemas en entornos nuevos o poco conocidos dentro de contextos más amplios (o multidisciplinares) relacionados con su área de estudio.
- CB8. (ENG) Que los estudiantes sean capaces de integrar conocimientos y enfrentarse a la complejidad de formular juicios a partir de una información que, siendo incompleta o limitada, incluya reflexiones sobre las responsabilidades sociales y éticas vinculadas a la aplicación de sus conocimientos y juicio.
- CB9. (ENG) Que los estudiantes sepan comunicar sus conclusiones y los conocimientos y razones últimas que las sustentan a públicos especializados y no especializados de un modo claro y sin ambigüedades
- CB10. (ENG) Que los estudiantes posean las habilidades de aprendizaje que les permitan continuar estudiando de un modo que habrá de ser en gran medida autodirigido o autónomo.

### Teaching methodology

The subject will combine traditional blackboard teaching and audiovisual media with learning based in computer numerical techniques. Once the theoretical foundations have been introduced, the student will be asked to solve numerical exercises and build/run numerical simulations. Such numerical work will be done either by using existing software or building small programs.

### Learning objectives of the subject

The main aim of the course is to facilitate the learning of a number of numerical techniques which often appear in many topics in Astrophysics and Cosmology. Several basic techniques of broad usefulness will be explained. These techniques are important to both: students with a particular interest in observational techniques (massive astronomical

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data-bases, automatic reduction of observational data, reduction and calibration of stellar spectra) as well as to students interested in theoretical astrophysics (Three-dimensional hydrodynamics and magneto-hydrodynamics or chemical evolution models and stellar population dynamics using Monte Carlo techniques).

After finishing this course the student will be in command of advanced numerical techniques, as for example multidimensional Lagrangian hydrodynamics, nuclear reaction networks, spectral analysis or efficient algorithms to handle with large data-bases of astronomical data. Summarizing, the ultimate goal is that the student is able to cope with several general and important problems in modern Astrophysics using/understanding the adequate numerical tools and techniques.

### Study load

Total learning time: 100h	Hours large group:	36h	36.00%
	Self study:	64h	64.00%



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### Content



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Computational Astrophysics	Learning time: 135h Theory classes: 40h Practical classes: 10h Guided activities: 40h Self study : 45h
Description:	

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### PROGRAM

1. Multidimensional Hydrodynamics
  - 1.1 The Lagrangian and Eulerian formalisms in CFD
    - 1.2 The hydrodynamic Euler equations
  - 1.3 Hydrodynamic codes addressed to Astrophysical simulations
    - 1.3.1 Eulerian versus Lagrangian methods and codes
    - 1.3.2 Explicit versus Implicit methods
  - 1.4 The Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics method
    - 1.4.1 Interpolation
    - 1.4.2 Variable resolution in space and time
    - 1.4.3 Lagrangian SPH equations
    - 1.4.5 Applications of the Eulerian equations
    - 1.4.6 Heat conduction and mass diffusion
    - 1.4.7 Viscosity
    - 1.4.8 Application to shocks and rarefaction problems
    - 1.4.9 Astrophysical applications
    - 1.4.10 Other applications
  - 1.5 Introduction to the multidimensional Magnetohydrodynamics with SPH
  - 1.6 Future developments
  
2. Astrophysical applications of Monte Carlo methods
  - 2.1 Overview of basic concepts
    - 2.1.1 Random numbers vs. pseudo-random numbers
  - 2.2 Random number generators
    - 2.2.1 Desirable statistical properties
    - 2.2.2 Types of generators: a) linear congruential generator; b) multiplicative congruential generator; c) Tausworth generator
    - 2.2.3 Good and bad generators. Improvement techniques
  - 2.3 Transformation methods
    - 2.3.1 Uniform distribution and linear transformation.
    - 2.3.2 Inversion technique
    - 2.3.3 Box-Muller method.
    - 2.3.4 Accepting-rejecting method.
  - 2.4 Some applications of Monte Carlo methods in Astrophysics
    - 2.4.1 Globular clusters
    - 2.4.2 The Galaxy
  
3. Spectroscopic data analysis techniques.
  - 3.1 Introduction to observational astronomy
    - 3.1.1 Telescopes.
    - 3.1.2 CCD cameras.
    - 3.1.3 The electromagnetic spectrum.
    - 3.1.4 Introduction to spectroscopy.
  - 3.2 Data reduction
    - 3.2.1 Bias images and debiasing.
    - 3.2.2 Flat-field spectra and flat-field correction.
    - 3.3.3 Extraction of one-dimension spectra.
  - 3.3 Calibration
    - 3.3.1 Arc-lamp spectra and wavelength calibration.
    - 3.3.2 Flux standard spectra and flux calibration.

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3.4 Data analysis  
3.4.1 Reduction and calibration of real spectra

### Qualification system

Final grades will take into account the following items:

- 1) Regular attendance to the theoretical expositions
- 2) Satisfactory execution of practical exercises
- 3) Project based learning (PBL)
- 4) Public lecture of the PBL results

### Bibliography