

Star Dust

National Capital Astronomers, Inc.

April 2012

Volume 70, Issue 8

http://capitalastronomers.org

Next Meeting

When: Sat. Apr. 14, 2012

Time: 7:30 pm

Where: UMD Observatory

Speaker: Stella Kafka,

CIW-DTM

Table of Contents

Preview of Apr. 2012 Talk	_1
Conjunction and ATREX	_2
Mnemosyne Occultation	4
Occultations	_5
NASA News	6
Phil. Soc. Talk Apr. 20	6
Calendar	7

Directions to Dinner/Meeting

Members and guests are invited to join us for dinner at the Garden Restaurant located in the UMUC Inn & Conference Center, 3501 University Blvd E. The meeting is held at the UMD Astronomy Observatory on Metzerott Rd about halfway between Adelphi Rd and University Blvd.

Need a Ride?

Please contact Jay Miller, 240-401-8693, if you need a ride from the metro to dinner or to the meeting at the observatory. Please try to let him know in advance by e-mail at rigel1@starpower.net.

Observing after the Meeting

Following the meeting, members and guests are welcome to tour through the Observatory. Weather-permitting, several of the telescopes will also be set up for viewing.

April 2012: Stella Kafka Carnegie Institution of Washington Department of Terrestrial Magnetism

Cataclysmic Variables as Supernova 1a Progenitors



Star Dust is published ten times yearly September through June, by the National Capital Astronomers, Inc. (NCA).

ISSN: 0898-7548

Editor: Michael Chesnes

Editorial Advisors:

Elizabeth Warner Jeffrey Norman Wayne Warren Harold Williams John D. Gaffey, Jr. Marjorie Weissberg

PDF Distributor: Jay Miller

Please Get Star Dust Electronically

NCA members able to receive Star Dust, the newsletter of the NCA, via e-mail as a PDF file attachment, instead of hardcopy via U.S. Mail, can save NCA a considerable amount of money on the printing and postage in the production of Star Dust (the NCA's single largest expense) and also save some trees. If you can switch from paper to digital, please contact Michael L. Brabanski, the NCA Sec-Treasurer, at mlbrabanski@verizon.net or 301-649-4328 (h).

Thank you!

Reminder

After the meeting, everyone is invited to join us at Plato's Diner in College Park. Plato's is located at 7150 Baltimore Ave. (US Rt. 1 at Calvert Rd.), just south of the university's campus. What if it's clear and you want to stick around and observe? No problem -- just come over when you're through. This is very informal, and we fully expect people to wander in and out.

Continued from Page 1

Abstract: Although the identification of the progenitors of type 1a supernovae (SNe 1a) remains controversial, it is generally accepted that they originate from binary star systems in which at least one component is a carbon-oxygen white dwarf (WD). Those systems are grouped under the wide umbrella of cataclysmic variables (CVs). Current theories for SNe1a progenitors hold that, either via Roche lobe overflow of the companion or via a wind, the WD accumulates Hydrogen- or Helium-rich material, which is then burned on the WD's surface to C and O. But the specifics of this scenario are far from being identified or understood, allowing for a wealth of theories fighting for attention, and a dearth of observations to support them. I discuss the latest attempts to identify and study those controversial SNe1a progenitors. I also introduce the most promising progenitor identified so far, and I present observational diagnostics that can reveal more members of the category.

Biography: Stella Kafka is a NASA Astrobiology Institute Postdoctoral Fellow at the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Her research interests bear primarily on exploring the properties of variable (periodic, aperiodic and transient), detached, and semidetached binary star systems in optical and infrared wavelengths, using longand short-term time-resolved photometric and spectroscopic data sets. She is particularly interested in identifying and understanding the progenitors of Type 1a Supernovae, whose properties bear heavily on cosmology and on the astrophysical distance ladder. Stella received a BSc. in Physics from the University of Athens (Greece) and a Ph.D. in astronomy from Indiana University. She has worked as a research fellow at the Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory in Chile, and as a postdoctoral scholar at Caltech.

Conjunction and ATREX

Michael Chesnes

On the night of March 26/27, I had an unusual opportunity to take simple astrophotos of two short-lived phenomena which were easily visible to the naked eye. One was a conjunction of the Moon and Venus around sunset, part of a series of conjunctions involving Venus and Jupiter this past Month.

In the early hours of the morning on the 27th, I followed via webcast the preparations at NASA Wallops leading up to the launch of a salvo of rockets designed to create a short-lived cloud to measure high-altitude wind currents. This launch was postponed many times over the preceding days, since it required a clear calm night. The launch window was from 2:00 to 5:00 AM, and the rockets finally launched only minutes before the end of the window.

The photographs on the following page were taken without a tripod, and with a basic digital camera that is several years old – the Nikon Coolpix 3200. With patience, preparation, and luck, sometimes humble cameras (and unskilled photographers such as myself) can take interesting astrophotos.

Continued on Page 3

2010-2011 Officers

President:

Joseph C. Morris <u>i.c.morris@verizon.net</u> 703-620-0996 (h) 703-983-5672 (w)

Vice-President:

John Hornstein jshgwave@yahoo.com 301-593-1095 (h)

Secretary-Treasurer:

Michael L. Brabanski mlbrabanski@verizon.net 301-649-4328 (h)

Asst. Secretary-Treasurer:

Jeffrey B. Norman jeffreynorman@comcast.net

Trustees:

- Walter Faust (2012)
- Benson Simon (2013)
- Andrew Seacord (2014)
- Wayne Warren (2015)

Appointed Officers and Committee Heads:

Exploring the Sky
Joseph C. Morris
j.c.morris@verizon.net

Telescope Making
Guy Brandenburg
gfbrandenburg@yahoo.com
202-635-1860

NCA Webmaster
Harold Williams
Harold.Williams@montgomerycollege.edu
240-567-1463 (w)
301-565-3709 (h)

Meeting Facilities
Jay H. Miller
rigel1@starpower.net
240-401-8693

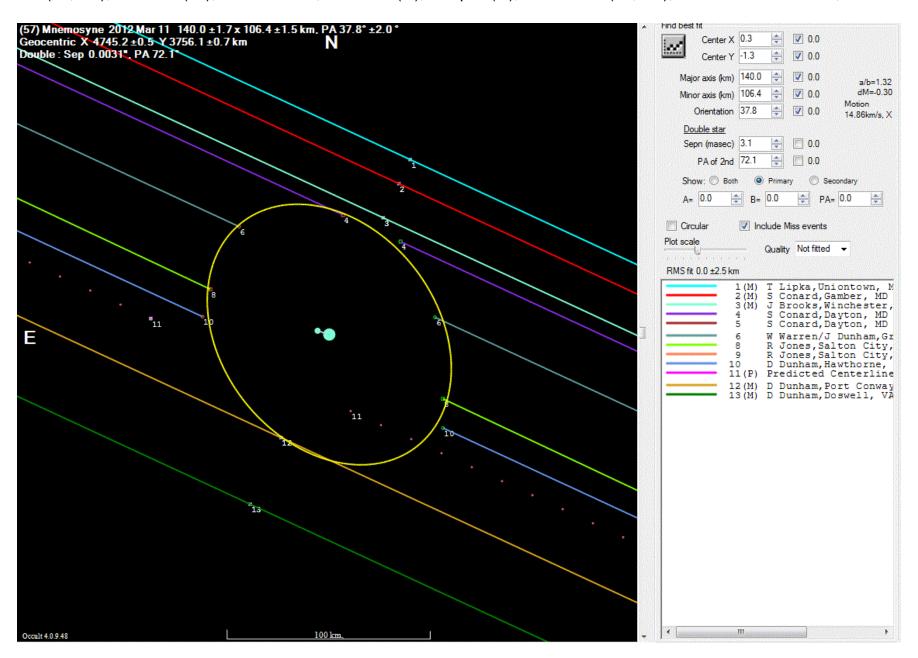
Star Dust Editor
Michael Chesnes
m.chesnes@verizon.net
301-313-0588





March 11 Occultation of Double Star TYC 0126-00781-1 by Asteroid 57 Mnemosyne

S. Conard (1+, 1m), R. Jones (2+), J. Wisniewski, J. Brooks (m), T. Lipke (m), D. Dunham (1+, 2m), W. Warren/J. Dunham, W. Thomas



Occultation Notes

D following the time denotes a disappearance, while R indicates that the event is a reappearance.

When a power (x; actually, zoom factor) is given in the notes, the event can probably be recorded directly with a camcorder of that power with no telescope needed.

The times are for Greenbelt, MD, and will be good to within +/-1 min. for other locations in the Washington-Baltimore metropolitan areas unless the cusp angle (CA) is less than 30 deg., in which case, it might be as much as 5 minutes different for other locations across the region.

Some stars in Flamsteed's catalog are in the wrong constellation, according to the official IAU constellation boundaries that were established well after Flamsteed's catalog was published. In these cases, Flamsteed's constellation is in parentheses and the actual constellation is given in the notes following a /.

Mag is the star's magnitude.

% is the percent of the Moon's visible disk that is sunlit, followed by a + indicating that the Moon is waxing and - showing that it is waning. So 0 is new moon, 50+ is first quarter, 100+ or - is full moon, and 50- is last quarter. The Moon is crescent if % is less than 50 and is gibbous if it is more than 50.

Cusp Angle is described more fully at the main IOTA Web site.

Sp. is the star's spectral type (color), O,B,blue; A,F,white; G,yellow; K,orange; M,N,S,C red.

Also in the notes, information about double stars is often given. "Close double" with no other information usually means nearly equal components with a separation less than 0.2". "mg2" or "m2" means the magnitude of the secondary component, followed by its separation in arc seconds ("), and sometimes its PA from the primary. If there is a 3rd component (for a triple star), it might be indicated with "mg3" or "m3". Double is sometime abbreviated "dbl".

Sometimes the Watts angle (WA) is given; it is aligned with the Moon's rotation axis and can be used to estimate where a star will reappear relative to lunar features. The selenographic latitude is WA -270. For example, WA 305 - 310 is near Mare Crisium.

Mid-Atlantic Occultations and Expeditions

David Dunham

Asteroidal and Planetary Occultations

					d	ur.	1	λp.		
Date	Day ED7	Star	Mag.	Asteroid	dmag	s	-	'	Loca	tion
		SAO 97530 SAO 183075								MD? s Ohio

Lunar Grazing Occultations (*, Dunham plans no expedition)

Date Day ED'	Star	Mag. % alt	CA Location	
Apr 25 Wed 22:24 Apr 30 Mon 22:29	SAO 77596 ZC 1482		11N *swVA;RockyMt.&Greenville,NC 12N *New Freedom, PA;Bel Air, MD	
May 3 Thu 23:44	ZC 1845	6.5 94+ 41 1	14N *Morgantown, WV: Doswell, VA	

Interactive detailed maps at http://www.timerson.net/IOTA/ Under Location, if two numbers are given, the first is the distance of the northern (for cusp angles, or CA, with N) or southern (for CA with S) limit (the graze line) from Greenbelt, MD and the second number is the bearing (azimuth) of that distance in deg.

Total Lunar Occultations

DATI	C	Day	EDT	Pł	n St	ar	Mag.	%	alt	CA	Sp.	Notes
Apr	13	Fri	4:36	R	ZC	2863	6.1	51-	21	18S	F0	
		Fri		R	X	46470	8.0	51-	24	38S	F	
Apr	14	Sat	5:42	R	ZC	2995	6.1	40-	26	81N	K1	Sun-10, close double
			4:46	R	ZC	3121	8.1	30-	14	42S	K0	Az 117
			5:24	R	SAO	128329	7.5	8-	6	75N	K2	Az. 92
			14:32			Tauri	3.0	17+	59	55S	В4	Sun +58, spec. binary
Apr	25	Wed	15:48	R	zeta	Tauri	3.0	17+	70 -	-56S	В4	Sun +46, ZC 847, AA 240
Apr	25	Wed	21:06	D	ZC	879	7.4	18+	30	83S		maybe close double
Apr	25	Wed	21:24	D	SAO	77574	8.3	19+	27	63N	K0	-
Apr	25	Wed	21:30	D	ZC	881	6.3	19+	26	75S	В9	close pair & C-comp.
Apr	25	Wed	21:32	D	SAO	77579	8.3	19+	26	71S	В9	C-comp. of ZC881
Apr	25	Wed	22:45	D	SAO	77624	7.8	19+	12	56S	K0	Azimuth 287 deg.
Apr	26	Wed	13:56	D	nu	Gem	4.1	25+	43	90N	В6	Sun +62; close double
Apr	26	Thu	20:56	D	SAO	95943	8.4	27+	41	62S	F0	Sun alt12 deg.
Apr	26	Thu	21:24	D	ZC	1025	7.3	27+	36	89N	K0	_
Apr	26	Thu	22:54	D	SAO	96023	8.4	27+	19	58N	K0	
Apr	27	Fri	20:23	D	SAO	96950	8.4	36+	54	51S	A2	Sun alt6
Apr	27	Fri	21:58	D	ZC	1141	5.5	36+	37	24S	K2	
Apr	27	Fri	23:10	D	SAO	97030	7.8	37+	23	55S	G5	
Apr	28	Sat	0:19	D	BN	Gem	6.9	37+	10	87N	08	Az. 283, SAO 97083
Apr	28	Sat	20:33	D	SAO	97756	7.9	46+	58	85S	K0	Sun -7
Apr	29	Sun	20:47	D	ZC	1372	7.8	56+	58	88S	K0	Sun -10
Apr	30	Mon	22:21	D	14	Sex	6.2	68+	49	27N	K1	ZC1482, close double??
May	1	Tue	1:47	D	19	Sex	5.8	69+	13	83N	K0	Az. 265, ZC 1495
May	1	Tue	19:47	D	55	Leonis	5.9	77+	46	84S	F2	Sun+1, ZC1587, double?
May	1	Tue	20:32	D	57	Leonis	6.7	77+	50	39S	K0	Sun -7, ZC1590, double?
May	1	Tue	23:28	D	SAO	118620	7.3	78+	42	70N	A2	
May	2	Wed	0:27	D	SAO	118629	7.6	78+	33	54N	F5	
May	9	Wed	4:18	R	14	Sgr	5.5	86-	29	86N	K2	ZC 2635
May	10	Thu	1:19	R	ZC	2798	6.1	77-	11	83S	K1	Az. 127, close double
May	10	Thu	4:02	R	ZC	2810	7.7	77-	29	25S	A5	
May	10	Thu	5:19	R	R	Sgr	6.7	76-	32	63N	M2	Sun-8, SAO 162394, min.13
May	12	Sat	2:46	R	SAO	164080	7.1	56-	14	63N	K4	Az. 119, close double??
May	14	Mon		R		3326		36-		88S	F6	Az. 104, close double
Mav	14	Mon	4:10	R	SAO	146252	7.2	35-	19	74S	A0	

Explanations & more information is at http://iota.jhuapl.edu/exped.htm. David Dunham, dunham@starpower.net, phone 011-7-916-0929487

Equipment and even telescopes can be loaned for most expeditions that we actually undertake; we are always shortest of observers who can fit these events into their schedules, so we hope that you might be able to.

Information on timing occultations is at: http://iota.jhuapl.edu/timng920.htm.

NASA News from Frank Reddy

NASA's RXTE Captures Thermonuclear Behavior of Unique Neutron Star

http://www.nasa.gov/topics/universe/features/rxte-thermo.html

A neutron star is the closest thing to a black hole that astronomers can observe directly, crushing half a million times more mass than Earth into a sphere no larger than a city. In October 2010, a neutron star near the center of our galaxy erupted with hundreds of X-ray bursts that were powered by a barrage of thermonuclear explosions on the star's surface. NASA's Rossi X-ray Timing Explorer (RXTE) captured the month-long fusillade in extreme detail. Using this data, an international team of astronomers has been able to bridge a long-standing gap between theory and observation.

NASA's Goddard, Glenn Centers Look to Lift Space Astronomy out of the Fog

http://www.nasa.gov/topics/solarsyst em/features/about-next.html

A fog bank is the least useful location for a telescope, yet today's space observatories effectively operate inside one. That's because Venus, Earth and Mars orbit within a vast dust cloud produced by comets and occasional collisions among asteroids. After the sun, this so-called zodiacal cloud is the solar system's most luminous feature, and its light has interfered with infrared, optical and ultraviolet observations made by every astronomical space mission to date.

NASA's Swift Narrows Down Origin of Important Supernova Class

http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/ swift/bursts/supernovanarrowing.html

Studies using X-ray and ultraviolet observations from NASA's Swift satellite provide new insights into the elusive origins of an important class of exploding star called Type Ia supernovae.

Philosophical Society of Washington April 20 Talk

The John Wesley Powell Auditorium is adjacent to the <u>Cosmos Club</u>, 2170 Florida Avenue NW, Washington DC 20008. Entrance is through the club gate, the first right-hand entrance on Florida Avenue north of the intersection with Massachusetts Avenue NW. The auditorium entrance is to the left of the gate.

Please see http://www.philsoc.org/ for more information.

Cosmic Dawn: The First Stars and Galaxies

Massimo Stiavelli Acting Mission Director, James Webb Space Telescope, Space Telescope Science Institute 2300th Meeting Friday, April 20, 2012 8:15 PM

Abstract: This talk will briefly review the early evolution of the Universe, from the epoch when ionized hydrogen recombined - and the cosmic background radiation was released - to the epoch when hydrogen reionized. This is a very important period in cosmic history. It was when the first stars formed from the gas generated by the Big Bang. These early stars were formed by processes guite different from that of subsequent star formation, because the cosmic gas from the Big Bang was extremely poor of metals. In addition, the galaxies formed from the first few generations of these early stars had very low masses because, during their formation, the predominance of neutral hydrogen in the intergalactic medium shielded them from energetic ultraviolet radiation that otherwise would have ionized their gas content. Subsequently, ultraviolet emissions from these first stars and galaxies built up a cosmological ultraviolet background radiation that reionized hydrogen. As a result, the shield protecting low mass proto-galaxies from energetic radiation disappeared. Thereafter the formation of these ultra-low mass galaxies was no longer possible and eventually gave rise to the formation of the type of galaxies that predominate now. The talk will describe theoretical considerations underpinning the model of cosmic evolution during this period and the experimental results that support it.

About the Author: MASSIMO STIAVELLI earned his PhD at the Scuola Normale Superiore of Pisa. He did postdoctoral work at Rutgers University and was a fellow at the European Southern Observatory in Garching. After a stint at the Scuola Normale Superiore of Pisa he joined the Space Telescope Science Institute in Baltimore, where he is currently an Astronomer and Acting Mission Head for the James Webb Space Telescope. His main scientific interest is the formation and evolution of galaxies both from the point of view of theory and observations. He was the team lead for the Hubble Ultra Deep Field, and he has authored or coauthored 109 research papers in professional journals, 161 technical reports and other publications, and three books. He has served on and chaired numerous NASA committees, and he is Interdisciplinary Scientist on the Science Working Group of the James Webb Space Telescope. He is a member of the American Astronomical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and International Astronomical Union.

Owens Science Center Planetarium Show

April 13, 2012 April Showers Bring Meteor Showers

April 21-22 sees the peak of the annual Lyrid meteor shower. Your planetarium guide will show you where and when to look for these enchanting celestial visitors. Find out what meteors are and where they come from. This April is also a fine month to see dazzling Venus, ruddy Mars and the ringed world Saturn. This program will be a tour of the night sky as seen by the unaided eye, but will include telescopic and spacecraft images of Venus, Mars and Saturn. Did we mention it's Friday the 13th? There *is* a sky connection to this superstitious day. Come find out what it is!

Howard B. Owens Science Center, 9601 Greenbelt Road, Lanham, MD (301) 918-8750 howardb.owens@pgcps.org

Friday, Apr 13 • 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Calendar of Events

NCA Mirror- and Telescope-making Classes: Tuesdays Apr. 3, 10, 17, 24 and Fridays, Apr. 6, 13, 20, 27, 6:30 to 9:30 pm at the Chevy Chase Community Center, at the northeast corner of the intersection of McKinley Street and Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Contact instructor Guy Brandenburg at 202-635-1860 or email him at gfbrandenburg@yahoo.com. In case there is snow, call 202-282-2204 to see if the CCCC is open.

Open house talks and observing at the University of Maryland Observatory in College Park on the 5th and 20th of every month at 8:00 pm (Nov.-Apr.) or 9:00 pm (May-Oct.). There is telescope viewing afterward if the sky is clear.

Dinner: Saturday, Apr. 14 at 5:30 pm, preceding the meeting, at the <u>Garden Restaurant</u> in the University of Maryland University College Inn and Conference Center.

Montgomery College Planetarium: Saturday, Apr. 21 at 7 pm. 7621 Fenton Street, Takoma Park, MD (240) 567-1463. "Time-Space Invariance and Quantum Gravity: or how c, G, and h create the fabric of Reality!" http://www.montgomerycollege.edu/Departments/planet/

Upcoming NCA Meetings at the University of Maryland Observatory

Apr. 14, 2012 **Stella Kafka** (CIW-DTM) - Cataclysmic Variables as Supernova 1a Progenitors

May 12, 2012 **Soebur Razzaque** (GMU) - Neutrino Astronomy Jun. 9, 2012 **Science Fair Winners**

National Capital Astronomers Mem	bership Form
Name:	Date://_
Address:	ZIP Code:
Home Phone:	Age:
Present or Former Occupation (Or, If Student, Field of Study): _	
Academic Degrees: Field(s) of Specializat	tion:
Employer or Educational Institution:	
Student Membership:	\$ 5
Standard Individual or Family Membership:	\$10
Optional additional contribution to NCA:	\$
Total Payment (circle applicable membership category above):	\$
Members receive Stardust, the monthly newsletter announcing NC	A activities, by e-mail. If you
would like to receive a paper copy of Stardust via regular mail, plea	ase check here:
Please mail this form with check payable to National Capital Astrono Michael L. Brabanski, NCA Treasurer; 10610 Bucknell Drive; Silver S	

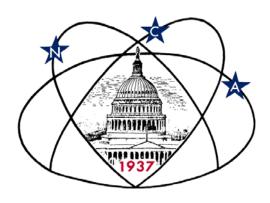
National Capital Astronomers, Inc.

If undeliverable, return to

NCA c/o Michael L. Brabanski 10610 Bucknell Dr. Silver Spring, MD 20902-4254

First Class

Dated Material



Inside This Issue

Next NCA Mtg:
Apr. 14
7:30 pm
@ UMD Obs
Dr. Stella Kafka

Preview of Apr. 2012 Talk	1
Conjunction and ATREX	2
Mnemosyne Occultation	4
Occultations	5
NASA News	6
Phil. Soc. Talk Apr. 20	6
Calendar	7