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Special Session 001 — HAD I: Centennial of Eddington's Solar-Eclipse Tests of Einstein's General Relativity

001.02 — Einstein's Jury: The Race to Test Relativity

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While Einstein's theory of relativity ultimately laid the foundation for modern studies of the universe, it took a long time to be accepted. Its acceptance was largely due to the astronomy community, which at Einstein's urging undertook precise measurements to test his astronomical predictions. This paper focuses on astronomers' attempts to measure the bending of light by the sun's gravitational field. The work started in Germany and America before Einstein had completed his general theory, which he published during the depths of the First World War. Only a handful of astronomers, including Arthur Stanley Eddington in England, could understand the theory. Most astronomers were baffled by it and focused on testing its empirical predictions. The well-known 1919 British eclipse expeditions that made Einstein famous did not convince most scientists to accept relativity. The 1920s saw numerous attempts to measure light bending, amid much controversy and international competition.

001.03 — No Shadow of a Doubt: The 1919 Eclipse That Confirmed Einstein's Theory of Relativity

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Abstract not available.

001.01 — Eclipse Tests of General Relativity in the 21st Century

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The analysis of the results, and their reception over the years, of the 1919 total solar eclipse observations from Principe by Arthur Eddington and colleague Edwin Cottingham, and from Sobral (Brazil) by Andrew Crommelin and Charles Davidson, all in collaboration with Astronomer Royal Sir Frank Watson Dyson, will be discussed by experts Daniel Kennefick (US) and Jeffrey Crelinsten (Canada). At this Centennial, I will discuss current repetitions of this "Eddington Experiment" and future plans.

JMP's eclipse research receives major support from grant AGS-903500 from the Solar Terrestrial Program, Atmospheric and Geospace Sciences Division, U.S. National Science Foundation.

Plenary Prize Lecture 101 — Kavli Foundation Plenary Lecture

101.01 — Black Holes Snacking on Stars: A Systematic Exploration of Transients in Galaxy Nuclei

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An outburst of radiation in the nucleus of a galaxy from the tidal disruption and accretion of an unlucky star that wanders too close to a central massive black hole originated as a theoretical concept, but is now a routine observational reality. Nuclear transients are increasingly being discovered by a rich landscape of optical time-domain surveys, and followed-up in real time with space and ground-based facilities across the electromagnetic spectrum. I will give an overview of the rapidly growing sample of so-called "tidal disruption event" discoveries, how

they have enabled important progress in our understanding of the physical mechanisms powering these events, and how they are shedding light onto the accretion physics and demographics of massive black holes lurking in galaxy nuclei.

Poster Session 102 — New Results From The North American Nanohertz Observatory For Gravitational Waves

102.01 — Joint search for isolated sources and an unresolved confusion background in PTA data

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The dominant source of gravitational waves in the nano-Hertz frequency band is thought to come from a cosmological population of supermassive black hole binaries. Current searches using pulsar timing data either look for signals from isolated systems, or for a stochastic background formed by a large population of sources. In reality the signal will lie somewhere between these extremes. We have developed a new, optimal search technique that spans the extremes using trans-dimensional Bayesian inference.

102.02 — NANOGrav: cyberinfrastructure supporting training and outreach

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A decades-long project, NANOGrav needs to continually train new members, ranging in experience from high school students and undergraduates to established research scientists and, in addition, educating the public is a core element of NANOGrav's mission. Training and illuminating such a diverse and continually-replenished group benefits enormously from scientists and cyberinfrastructure experts working together to provide training tools which are maximally available, maintained indefinitely and updated as appropriate.

102.03 — Balancing The Solar System With Pulsar Timing Arrays

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Pulsar timing arrays are galactic-scale gravitational wave detectors, whose target signal is the aggregate background from a population of supermassive binary black holes. Robust inference of the small timing perturbations caused by these gravitational waves requires accurate positional knowledge of the Earth with respect to the Solar System barycenter. Current pulsar timing datasets, like those produced by the North American Nanohertz Observatory for Gravitational Waves (NANOGrav), have reached a sensitivity level where searches for the gravitational wave background have become biased by the errors in current Solar System ephemerides. NANOGrav's new Bayesian ephemeris approach marginalizes gravitational wave results over the uncertainties in Earth's orbit, thereby producing the first pulsar timing constraints on the stochastic background that are robust against ephemeris error. We present this work and comment on the prospects for pulsar timing data to be used in conjunction with direct observations to enhance our understanding of the orbits of Solar System bodies.

102.04 — An improved model for burst with memory searches, or We've been doing this all wrong

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We present the first calculation of the contribution of spins to the nonlinear Christodoulou memory, both during the inspiral using the post-Newtonian approximation, and during the merger-ringdown using numerical relativity results combined with a method developed by Favata but only previously applied to nonspinning binaries. We then consider the timing residual that would be induced by this signal in pulsar timing array data, and find that the impact of spin can make an order-of-magnitude difference in the observable signal, and also that the simple models used in all previous published studies to estimate the residuals as a function of the source mass are fundamentally incorrect. Regarding this second point, all past estimates have assumed that the memory signal occurs instantaneously, but this is far from correct

for the very massive sources being considered, as the memory can build over timescales much larger than the observing cadence. When we correct for this effect, we find, for instance, that more massive sources do not necessarily induce larger residuals, since the quadratic subtraction that must be applied to generate the residuals can better fit a very massive source, and thereby yield a smaller residual. We present detailed studies of the corrected residuals, and propose an improved model that can be used for searches.

102.06 — Timing an Exotic Binary Pulsar

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The Green Bank North Celestial Cap (GBNCC) survey is a 350 MHz all-sky survey using the Robert C. Byrd Green Bank Telescope in West Virginia carried out in order to discover pulsars. To date, the survey has discovered over 161 pulsars, including 20 millisecond pulsars (MSPs) and 11 rotating radio transients (RRATs). The survey has covered declinations from -40 degrees and upwards. Several exotic pulsars have been discovered in the survey, including J1800+50, an intermittent binary pulsar with a 176 milliseconds spin period. It has a binary period of 2 days, an eccentricity of 0.3, and a semimajor axis of 7 light seconds. This pulsar has a much longer period than millisecond pulsars with white dwarf companions, and therefore most likely has a neutron star or main sequence companion, making it a rarity among binary pulsars. We are currently calculating a timing solution over several years of data, which will result in an accurate position, so we may search for a possible optical companion. Timing this pulsar has proved difficult as more than half of all observations of the pulsar have been unable to detect it. Future studies will also show whether this pulsar's intermittency is related to its binary nature, intrinsic to the pulsar, or due to modulations from the interstellar medium.

102.07 — Student Teams of Astrophysics ResearcherS (STARS) in the North American Nanohertz Observatory for Gravitational Waves

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The North American Nanohertz Observatory for Gravitational Waves (NANOGrav) collaboration, a NSF Physics Frontiers Center, searches for gravitational waves (GWs) in pulsar timing data from Arecibo Observatory (AO) and the Green Bank Telescope (GBT). The Student Teams of Astrophysics Researchers (STARS) program engages undergraduates through training in key science areas of NANOGrav that contribute to GW detection - in particular, searching survey data for new pulsars and conducting remote timing observations with AO and the GBT. Weekly STARS telecons and student sessions at collaboration meetings train students in these skills, as well as in soft skills such as presenting, leadership, and networking with senior researchers. Students participate in research abroad through the International Research Experiences for Students (IRES) program. Students' pulsar discoveries are essential for GW detection, as the signal-to-noise of the GW background amplitude scales linearly with the number of pulsars regularly timed.

102.08 — Quantifying Pulse Profile Features to Determine Long-Term Utility for Pulsar Timing Arrays

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The detection of low-frequency gravitational waves can be performed with an array of spin-stable millisecond pulsars, called a pulsar timing array (PTA). By observing periodic signals from these pulsars and determining each of their times-of-arrival (TOA), we can detect minute noise in that TOA that may be caused by gravitational waves passing through. Individual radiation signals from a pulsar vary, but are then folded to create a pulse profile, an average of these signals, which is stable over the years. We determined the precision of a TOA by timing it, and examining the shape and features of the pulse profile. We then analyzed the pulse profiles of pulsars in the NANOGrav PTA and pulsars that were rejected, and explored potential relationships between the features of a pulse profile and the long-term utility of that pulsar as part of a PTA. To do this, we recorded the *prominence* (the distance between a peak's height and its adjacent trough) of each peak greater than 3% of the maximum intensity of the signal, and the widths of each of these significant peaks. We compared the number of promineces with the post-fit error of the pulsar, and compared the difference between the effective width and the widths measured. The long term goal of this exploration

is to determine much sooner after initial observation whether a pulsar's TOA will be precise over time and therefore the pulsar will be a valuable addition to a high-precision PTA.

102.10 — Multifrequency Single-Pulse Study of Millisecond Pulsars

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Single-pulse studies of millisecond pulsars (MSPs) may provide important clues about their noise properties and emission mechanism. However, single-pulse studies of MSPs have been sparse due to their low flux densities. J1022+1001 and J1713+0747 are two MSPs which can also be detected in single pulses. We observed individual pulses of these two pulsars with the Arecibo 305-m radio telescope at multiple frequencies. We present search results for various single pulse phenomena such as pulse-to-pulse modulation, drifting sub-pulses and giant pulses. We discuss the possibility of constraining the geometry of these pulsars using their linear polarization measurements.

102.11 — Double Neutron Stars Formed in Globular Clusters: Simulating an Evolutionary Route

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As extremely dense objects generating intense gravitational fields, double neutron star (DNS) systems are integral to many tests of general relativity. While their orbital precessions have been used as a direct strong field test, they can also be used more indirectly as probes for gravitational waves, and tests of well timed pulsar systems could eventually lead to direct observations of gravitational waves from distant supermassive black hole binaries. Even so, very few DNS systems are known, totalling only 19 systems out of nearly 3000 known pulsars. While future surveys will almost certainly reveal more systems of this nature, optimizing these surveys using theoretical information on the evolutionary paths of DNS systems could greatly expedite the process. One possible formation route is through interactions of neutron stars with main sequence stars in globular clusters. As these stars orbit, the neutron star accretes material and angular momentum from its main sequence companion. This increases the neutron star rotation, sometimes up to millisecond periods, and potentially causes its companion to undergo a supernova explosion and collapse into a neutron star. The velocity kick given to the system by the second companion's supernova could jettison the system out of the cluster, leaving it with a small final velocity as it slowly begins to fall into a path set by the gravitational potential of the galaxy. We modeled a population of DNS systems of this nature, evolving their spin and trajectory forward from formation to the present day. By running simulated surveys on these systems and comparing the resulting population to the known population of DNS systems using Kolmogorov Smirnov tests, we draw conclusions about the possibility of globular clusters serving as birth locations for DNS systems.

102.12 — Double Neutron Stars Formed in Globular Clusters: Detecting the Population

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Double neutron star systems can be divided into sub-populations based on orbital period and eccentricity, and it has been theorized that these sub-populations may arise due to multiple formation routes. To investigate if one possible formation route could be formation within globular clusters and then ejection into the Galactic field, we simulated populations of double neutron star binaries whose origins lie in globular clusters but have since been ejected. We then evolved these populations using the velocities from the second supernova and the Galactic potential to determine where they would exist today. These simulated populations were then passed into an algo-

rithm that searched for pulsars that might be detectable using various pulsar surveys. From these results, we plan to statistically compare the detected population from our simulation to the known double neutron star binaries to determine the likelihood that the known double neutron stars formed through this route. With these results, we aim to determine the plausibility of this formation route, along with characterizing the features of double neutron star systems that form this way, giving us insight into if this is the formation route for any of the known subpopulations. The results could be important to understand the most likely locations of these systems which could help us detect more, enabling more opportunities to study exotic physics and extend tests of general relativity.

102.13 — Correlations Between the Nulling Fraction and Key Pulsar Characteristics in Nulling Pulsars

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Pulsar nulling is a phenomenon of the sudden cessation of pulse emission for a number of periods. There are two types of nulls: Type 1, which recur on average every 50 pulses, and Type 2, which recur on average every three to ten pulses. While the mechanism behind this anomaly is still unknown, there are several theories, none of which are universally accepted. Keeping these unexplained observations in mind, this project focuses on finding relationships between possible parameters, for example, the age of the pulsar vs its nulling fraction (fraction of time the pulsar spends in a null state). Thus, studying the behavior of nulling pulsars is vital in order to have a better understanding of the nulling phenomenon. This project used data on 22 known nulling pulsars listed in Wang et. al. The nulling fraction was compared to the ages of different nulling pulsars, but no correlation between age and nulling fraction was deducted from this analysis. More data would need to be collected to be able to justify this conclusion.

102.14 — Investigating Pulsar Spin Period Evolution

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With a grant from the National Science Foundation in cooperation with West Virginia University and Green Bank Observatory, we spent time at Green Bank researching pulsars. Through the Pulsar Search Collaboratory, we were provided with access to data collected with the Green Bank Telescope and were also able to collect our own data with the 20-meter telescope. Over a two-year period, we have become passionate about pulsar research and have made some interesting observations and correlations. Using the 20-meter telescope with Skynet, we collected data from known pulsars to see if the spin period changes over time, and if so, does it occur at a constant rate. We also used data from pulsars discovered through the Pulsar Search Collaboratory. We have observed that the spin period of some pulsars decreases, while in other cases it increases slightly. From our research, we find that younger pulsars may show a sudden increase. We use the average spin-down rates to calculate ages for the pulsars we studied.

102.15 — Multi-Wavelength Investigations of the high magnetic field pulsars J1809-1943, J1847-0130, and J1821-1419.

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Pulsars are the result of massive stars ending their lives in supernova explosions. These explosions produce expanding shells of material (known as supernova remnants — SNRs) along with a possible central newborn neutron star. Depending on the conditions within the SNR and the formation of the neutron star, either a high magnetic field radio pulsar or a high-energy anomalous X-ray Pulsar (AXP) may form. We investigate three high magnetic field radio pulsars — J1809-1943, J1847-0130, and J1821-1419 — with the intent of exploring the relationships between these sources and their local environments. These pulsars were chosen because they had similar cataloged features as known radio emitting AXPs, including long periods (from 1 to 8 seconds) and high period derivatives (from 5x10-13 and 10-10). The Green Bank 20-Meter telescope was used to gather timing parameters and pulse profiles on each pulsar at 1.42 GHz. In addition, archival X-ray data from observatories such as Chandra and XMM-Newton were searched for possible X-ray counterparts for these sources. The derived dispersion measures (DMs) were used to calculate distances to these sources, and compare our estimated distances to values determined by other methods, such as neutral

hydrogen absorption measured through X-ray observations. Ultimately, this research could help extend knowledge about pulsar properties and add to the current understanding of high energy neutron stars.

102.16 — PINT, A New Generation of Pulsar Timing software

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Over the past several decades, high precision pulsar-timing experiments have continued to advance, reaching a precision of ∼10 ns where many subtle phenomena can be observed. At this level of precision, extremely careful data handling and sophisticated timing models are required. In this poster we present a Python-based high-precision pulsar timing data analysis package, called PINT (PINT Is Not Tempo3). PINT is a well-tested, validated, object-oriented, and modular package, enabling interactive data analysis and providing an extensible and flexible development platform for timing applications. PINT utilizes well-debugged public Python packages (e.g., the NumPy and Astropy libraries) and modern software development schemes (e.g., version control and development with git and GitHub, and various types of testing) for increased development efficiency and enhanced stability. PINT has been developed and implemented completely independently from traditional pulsar timing software (e.g. Tempo) and is, therefore, a robust tool for cross-checking timing analyses and simulating data. We describe the design, usage, and validation of PINT, and compare timing results between it and Tempo and Tempo2.

102.17 — Characterizing RFI in Pulsar Search Data

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Under the Pulsar Search Collaboratory, I analyzed over 100 sky pointings, which included 3000 plots of pulsar candidates resulting from a periodicity search. Of these, I labeled 813 plots as Radio Frequency Interference (RFI). I chose a sample of these RFI plots for a detailed analysis. These include the barycenter-adjusted period and period derivative (P and P-dot), dispersion measure (DM), reduced chi-square, frequency spread, presence of pulsar-like periodicity in the phase vs. time plot, primary narrowband frequencies, and narrowband RFI shape. The primary purpose of this analysis is to study distributions of different features in RFI and extract any common parameters or types of RFI, which is applicable to improving RFI models for future observing runs as well as processing for RFI. We categorize the different types of RFI we found and discuss possible origins.

102.18 — Pulse Nulling and Age

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Using data we collected with the 20-Meter Telescope at the Green Bank Observatory and information in the Australia Telescope National Facility (ATNF) pulsar catalogue, our research analyzed the nulling rate of 15 known pulsars. Specifically, we searched for a correlation between pulse nulling and the pulsar's age and stage in its "evolution", as shown by its position in the P-Pdot diagram. Pulse nulling is an irregular phenomenon in which a pulsar's periodic emissions momentarily drop to zero, or near zero, before immediately returning to normal. As previous studies have come to contradictory conclusions on the connection between age and nulling, our study has arrived at its own conclusion on this phenomenon.

102.19 — Predictive Modeling in Pulsar Timing

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Pulsar timing is a manual process of iterative fits which constrain the parameters of a pulsar system based on the integer number of pulsar rotations which occur between pulse arrival times. This project was an attempt to emulate and codify the manual timing process in a streamlined and automated algorithm. The foundations of this algorithm are predictive models drawn from the Gaussian Multivariate Distribution of the covariance matrix of the fit parameters of a given best fit. Our goal was to create an algorithm that could solve isolated and binary pulsars, while also taking into account various often-required systematic pulsar timing effects, such as phase wraps and time offsets. Using the predictive models as a basis, an automated pulsar timing algorithm was created and tested successfully on several known pulsars. We are continuing to improve the algorithm and will apply it to several as-yet unsolved pulsar systems.

102.20 — Efficacy of Student Developed Machine Learning Algorithm to Sort Pulsar Plots

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The search for pulsars generates a massive amount of data. It is tedious to analyze the data by hand, but having done so, we identified some visual patterns in the preprocessed Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) plots on the PSC database. We wrote a machine learning algorithm to view and sort these pulsar plots according to how confident the program was that the plot represented a pulsar. In this analysis, the program generates a confidence level for different parts of the plot. The phase-subband plot is weighted 90%, the two pulses of best profile are weighted 10%, and a modifier based on the sigma value is added to the final confidence value. The program has analyzed 21186 plots, which is the equivalent of about 700 FFT data sets. In this work, we study the efficacy of the algorithm by comparing its output to similar analysis by human researchers, and explore some of the patterns identified in the course of this classification. Our investigation found significant variation between the confidence levels of human researchers and the confidence generated by the program.

102.21 — Using a 20 m Radio Telescope to Test a Simple Method for Estimating the Orbital Period of Binary Millisecond Pulsars

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We have developed a simple method for estimating the orbital period of binary millisecond pulsars. Using the ATNF catalog we selected four binary millisecond pulsars that could be observable with the 20 m telescope at the Green Bank Observatory. We observed each pulsar two times a day over the time period of at least two orbital periods. From the observations, we recorded the barycentric time and the barycentric pulsar spin period and looked for periodic behavior in the pulsar period variations to determine if the periodic behavior we observed matched the orbital period. This simple method using many short observations to estimate the orbital period could be used with younger students or students with less experience as an introduction to binary pulsars as our method does not require any higher-level computing skills. This method might also be good for a hands-on activity in an introductory astronomy class. To compare our method with other methods, we recorded several longer observations of each pulsar with the 20 m telescope. We used the raw data and fitted to a Keplerian model to estimate the period. We also tested a method described by Freire et al (2001) for estimating the orbital period. We compared our results from all methods with the orbital periods reported in the ATNF catalog. Finally, we used the 2 m telescopes in the Faulkes telescope network to observe the binary companions of these pulsars.

102.22 — Accuracy of Student-led Analysis of Pulsar Search Data

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The Pulsar Search Collaboratory is a program that pairs high school students with in-field professionals. The program teaches students how to interpret data taken with the Greenbank Observatory's GBT (Green Bank Telescope). After completing the initial training, students can be invited to participate in a week long Pulsar Astronomy Camp. At this camp, students learn hands-on how to make observations with the telescopes. Thus, gathering data which students can use to conduct their own research. In this project, historical Pulsar Search Collaboratory data was analyzed to check for accuracy of previous data analysis. We broke the range of data into three time frames (2007–2009), (2010–2012), and (2013–2016), with approximately 7500 pieces of data per student. The plots examined had all resulted in a score of 5 or better as ranked by previous PSC students. The team was specifically looking for misidentified pulsars, missed or wrongly classified RFI, missed pulsars within the data, and other anomalies that may be of interest that were not observed during the first period of data examination. We kept track of statistics concerning the accuracy of the initial data analysis and performed statistical analysis to determine if there was a significant error in PSC student data analysis.

102.23 — Observing Pulsar Scintillation with a 20 Meter Radio Telescope

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In a project conducted in conjunction with the Pulsar Search Collaboratory (PSC), pulsar scintillation was studied using the Green Bank 20 Meter Radio Telescope. Pulsar scintillation is the variation of strength from a signal that would be received from a pulsar under study. This variation in strength is due

to gas clouds in our galaxy, known as the interstellar medium (ISM). Three known pulsars were observed. Once data was obtained, it was modified to make the signal stronger by removing the radio frequency interference (RFI) to create a dynamic spectrum of the data. The results showed that of the three pulsars that were studied, two showed scintillation. The Pulsar Search Collaboratory (PSC) is a program that pairs high school students with in-field professionals to work on real astronomy projects. This program teaches students how to interpret data taken with the Green Bank Observatory's radio telescopes. After completing initial training on how to interpret data, students can be invited to participate in a two-day long seminar at West Virginia University (WVU) and a week- long camp at the Green Bank Observatory. At this camp, students become involved in hands on research with the facilities equipment, including the 20-meter telescope with which students conduct their own research. It was during this summer camp that the scintillation project was initiated.

102.24 — Pulsar search results from University of Puerto Rico

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The North American Nanohertz Observatory for Gravitational waves (NANOGrav) involves undergraduate students in pulsar research through multiple programs. This poster presents our initial efforts to involve undergraduate students from university of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez in pulsar and fast transient searches. The students first visited the observatory and got an understanding of frontends, backends, and signal processing. Then a workshop was conducted in August 2019 where 20 students were trained in Unix systems, pulsar data processing, and public speaking. The students were then trained through the Pulsar Search Collaboratory (PSC) and exposed to real data from the Arecibo Observatory. Here we present the search for periodic radio signals from Arecibo data of nearby gamma ray bursts, which show evidence for the birth of a magnetar, conducted at 1.5 GHz and 5 GHz. We also present results of using machine learning techniques to differentiate between radio frequency interference (RFI) and real pulsar signals. We plan to apply this training model at other universities and expand the program by offering summer research opportunities, semester-long internship opportunities at the Arecibo Observatory, and course credit to trained students. As part of the outreach component, students will visit high schools in PR and deliver public talks in English and Spanish to help reach a broader audience. We also plan to involve students in the development of a travelling exhibit on pulsar timing arrays.

102.25 — Pulse Portraits for 30+ Millisecond Pulsars in Terzan 5

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The science of pulsar timing is dependent upon pulse times-of-arrival (TOAs) and their precision, so improving them is of the utmost importance with regards to the future of pulsar timing science and Pulsar Timing Arrays (PTAs). The most common method to generate TOAs is to use a high signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) pulse profile to perform template matching with folded time-series data. This has worked well previously, but the advent of new wideband receivers with larger fractional bandwidth (Bandwidth/Center Frequency of the band>0.4) introduces new challenges such as non-negligible profile evolution and interstellar scattering changes across the band and huge numbers of frequency-dependent TOAs. Tim Pennucci's PulsePortraiture (Pennucci et al. 2016; Pennucci & Demorest 2018) code and algorithms allow for the creation of pulse portraits which are models of the pulse profile of the pulsar as a function of radio frequency. These portraits can be used for wideband timing that can mitigate the issues mentioned and improve TOA precision. I have investigated the merits of using PulsePortraiture to create high S/N pulse portraits and applied them to time the millisecond pulsar (MSP) J1646-2142. I then applied this method to more than 30 MSPs in the globular cluster Terzan 5.

102.26 — The NANOGrav 12.5-year Data Set: High-precision timing of 48 Millisecond Pulsars

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The North American Nanohertz Observatory for Gravitational Waves (NANOGrav) Physics Frontiers

Center monitors a growing array of Millisecond pulsars (MSPs) and conducts high-precision timing over decades-long timescales with the aim of directly detecting gravitational waves (GWs) from merging supermassive black hole binary systems. GWs passing through our galaxy induce correlated fluctuations in the observed pulse arrival times from MSPs; monitoring a large (>∼50) set of pulsars with subus precision is necessary for GW detection. The NANOGrav observing program currently monitors a set of 76 MSPs using primarily the Green Bank and Arecibo radio telescopes; a smaller set of pulsars is observed with the VeryLarge Array. Observational results are organized around a set of data releases; every few years, data from all pulsars are compiled, reduced, and used as the basis for a new set of GW analyses. Described here is the NANOGrav observing program, and the latest "12.5-year" data set, including observations of 48 MSPs taken through mid-2017 with the GBT and Arecibo analyzed in parallel with independent pulsar timing software, TEMPO and PINT.This analysis incorporates new advances in removal of spurious instrumental signals, improvements in calibration and RFI excision, and automated identification of outlier data points. It also makes use of new methods for processing wide-bandwidth radio data into a single time of arrival. This approach accounts for intrinsic variation in pulse shape as a function of frequency, and will result in an order of magnitude less data needed for subsequent GW analyses.

102.27 — Comparison of Binary Pulsar Systems

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In this project, I investigate whether the type of companion in a binary pulsar system impacts the system. The effects of the companion type on parameters such as orbital speed, rotational period, estimated lifetime, and the distance between the two objects are explored. Data from different types of systems, including white dwarf, double pulsar, and planet-pulsar systems are recorded and plotted in a variety of graphical representations. The results are then analyzed for the presence of any patterns that might be correlated to the differences in evolutionary history of these different types of binary systems.

102.28 — Emission Heights and Possible Radius-to-Intensity Mapping

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Pulsars are highly magnetized, rapidly spinning neutron stars. One of their most notable characteristics is that they emit narrow beams (in the form of a cone) of electromagnetic (EM) radiation from the space above the magnetic poles defined by the last open magnetic field lines. Their magnetic and rotational axes are not aligned, causing a "lighthouse effect" whenever one of the beams crosses our line of sight. Every time one of the beams crosses our line of sight we see a "pulse" of EM radiation. Soon after discovery of the first pulsar it was found that average profiles, obtained by integrating many single pulses synchronously with the period of the pulsar, depend strongly on the observing frequency. This effect is known as Radius-to-Frequency Mapping (RFM). The simplest explanation is that higher frequencies are generated in the narrow part of the emission cone, closer to the surface of the star, and lower frequencies are produced in the wider part of the cone, which is further away from the star. While the scientific community agrees that RFM generally is working, it is not quite clear how thick a layer producing one radio frequency may be, and if it is possible that two or more radio frequencies could originate from the same layer of the magnetosphere. Previous results also show that not only average profiles depend on frequency, but also on intensity. We studied the intensity dependence of the average profiles of 7 pulsars, 5 of them at two different frequencies. For each frequency we integrated pulses in 10 intensity bins to produce 10 average profiles, one for each frequency. We found that, in general, the width of the profiles are intensity dependent. The profiles of the strongest pulses were always narrower than those of the weakest. Additionally, we found that in most pulsars, component peak-to-peak separation decreased with increasing inten- sity. We interpret this as different intensities being emitted at different emission heights, where the highest intensities (for one frequency) are emitted closer to the star and lower intensities further away, we call this Radius-to-Intensity Mapping (RIM). We calculated emission heights by measuring the width of the average profiles at different intensities at 1% of the maximum level. For the 5 pulsars studied at more than one frequency, 4 have overlapping regions, which challenges conventional views that each frequency is produced in a separate layer of the beam emitting the radiation.

102.29 — Pulsar Phase Domain Timing on GBNCC Pulsars

M. Mingyar[1]*; P. Gentile*[1]*; M. McLaughlin*[1]

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Standard pulsar timing analysis involves long timescale observations of individual sources and collecting those data in the form of pulse times of arrival (TOAs). The template profile is typically derived from averaging pulses over an entire observation and compiling them into a single profile, which is then used as the model to which all TOAs are compared. The likelihood of this model is then determined by the residual fit of each TOA over long time scales. In Pulsar Phase Domain Timing (PPDT), we instead do away with TOAs and look at entire observations in the phase domain. Typical timing analyses result in ephemerides that allow one to determine a precise rotational phase based off the given parameters at a specific point in time. PPDT exploits this feature and performs a Bayesian series of log likelihood comparisons of a model's predicted phase and the phase given by the data. Here, we generate a single "profile" for each observation that is dependent on each timing parameter of our data, and we vary each parameter of the model iteratively while comparing the log likelihood of the variance between the data and the model with typical Gaussian error. The Monte Carlo sampler package PyMC3 is used to perform a modified Hamiltonian Monte Carlo simulation to intelligently determine in what manner each parameter must be altered, improving both accuracy and required computational time. This comparison is done for each profile bin for all frequency channels over all included observations, giving a uniquely comprehensive method of pulsar parameter estimation. We apply this method to pulsars detected from the GBNCC survey and compare the speed, precision, and accuracy of the results to those which resulted from typical pulsar timing analysis, and discuss the applications and benefits of this work to the NANOGrav pulsar timing array.

102.30 — Quasi-real-time Analysis Pipelines for Data Quality Assurance/Quality Control for Pulsar-based Gravitational Wave Detectors

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Pulsar timing array detectors require large numbers of observations for the purpose of detection and characterization of low-frequency gravitational waves. Currently, the North American Nanohertz Observatory for Gravitational Waves observes 77 pulsars with weekly-to-monthly cadence, requiring significant automation in the data transfer and reduction pipelines. Given the increasing automation on our current and future observing schemes, we require methods to check the quality of the data entering the pipeline. We describe our framework for generating metrics and figures for interactive data quality assurance and control. Our analyses are capable of identifying problems with the data that may be imperceptible with the online data viewing tools during the observations themselves. We also provide a generic framework for identifying other features of interest in our data, such as transient noise processes or rapid changes in the interstellar medium. Given the ease of access, even students are able to investigate the data and build upon their observing skills. Our system will be publicly available, providing other pulsar astronomers with tools for data quality assurance and control of their observations as well.

102.31 — Assessing Chromatic Arrival Time Perturbations for NANOGrav's Error Budget

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Linear and stochastic temporal evolution in dispersion measures (DM) have been observed in several millisecond pulsars (MSPs) used in precision pulsar timing for NANOGrav. Typical DM variations include linear trends and stochastic "events," such as sudden dips or rises in DM, which can span months to years-long timescales. This DM variation is usually understood as fluctuations in the electron density of the interstellar medium (ISM) along the line of sight to the pulsar, which can be the result of the pulsar's motion relative to the observer. While these variations can be removed from arrival times, leftover chromatic variation in some pulsars' times-of-arrival suggests that refraction (as well as scattering) may also contribute to temporal DM variations. Fully correcting for this chromatic variation requires disentangling the contributions of refraction through plasma lenses and departures from Kolmogorov fluctuations along the line of sight. The pulsar's role in affecting the line of sight column

density, e.g. through bow shocks and pulsar wind nebulae, may also be significant, perhaps underlying abrupt changes in the apparent DM. We assess the potential contributions of refraction and dispersion through the ISM, along with the pulsar's physical role, in chromatic arrival time perturbations affecting NANOGrav MSPs.

102.32 — The NANOGrav search for nanohertz gravitational waves

X. Siemens[1]; NANOGrav Physics Frontiers Center[1]
[1] *Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR*

Supermassive black hole binaries (SMBHBs), and possibly other sources, generate gravitational waves in the nanohertz part of the spectrum. For over a decade the North American Nanohertz Observatory for Gravitational Waves (NANOGrav) has been using the Green Bank Telescope, the Arecibo Observatory, and, more recently, the Very Large Array to observe millisecond pulsars. Our goal is to directly detect nanohertz gravitational waves, which cause small correlated changes to the times of arrival of radio pulses from millisecond pulsars. We currently monitor almost 80 millesecond pulsars with sub-microsecond precision and weekly to monthly cadences. A detection of the stochastic gravitational-wave background produced by all the SMBHBs in the universe is close at hand. I will present an overview of NANOGrav Physics Frontiers Center (PFC) activities and summarize our most recent gravitational-wave search results. This poster is one of a collection of NANOGrav PFC posters and talks at the AAS meeting, which present detailed results of our research activities, outreach programs, and important scientific broader impacts of our work.

102.33 — Results from the search for a stochastic gravitational wave background in the NANOGrav 12.5-year data set

J. Simon[1]; The NANOGrav Physics Frontier Center[1]
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Pulsar timing arrays are galactic-scale low-frequency gravitational wave observatories sensitive to the nanohertz frequency band. The primary source of gravitational radiation in this regime is expected to be a stochastic background, formed by a cosmic population of supermassive black hole binaries. We present the results obtained by analyzing the 12.5-year data release from the North American Nanohertz Observatory for Gravitational Waves (NANOGrav). We also discuss advanced noise modeling techniques for individual millisecond pulsars in the NANOGrav dataset, which has improved our sensitivity.

102.34 — Analysis of time-correlated noise processes in the NANOGrav 12.5-year data set

J. Sun[1]; N. Laal[1]; X. Siemens[1]; NANOGrav Physics Frontiers Center[1]
[1] *Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR*

In the search for a stochastic background of gravitational waves, NANOGrav employs various Bayesian and frequentist data analysis techniques. In one analysis of the recent 12.5-year dataset, we used Markov Chain Monte Carlo sampling techniques to calculate posterior probability distributions for the intrinsic red [time-correlated] and white noise parameters of 45 pulsars along with a common red noise signal present in all pulsars. The common red noise process could be the result of a stochastic background of gravitational waves. We show that a subset of our pulsars supports the existence of a common red noise process.

102.35 — NANOGrav Space Public Outreach Team (SPOT)

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The North American Nanohertz Observatory for Gravitational waves (NANOGrav) Space Public Outreach Team (SPOT) is a nationwide network of undergraduate and graduate students trained to bring presentations about current discoveries in astronomy to K-12 schools and community groups. The Tuning Into Einstein's Universe presentation introduces black holes, pulsars, gravitational waves, and pulsar timing arrays. The goal of SPOT is to inspire student interest in astronomy and STEM, including providing hands-on activities and classroom materials, following the SPOT model established by Montana State University. Highlights from the NANOGrav SPOT program include recent Spanish translation, weekly collaboration with the US Space & Rocket Center's Space Camp, and a nationwide reach through the NANOGrav collaboration including Puerto Rico. Program data collected from presenters and teachers demonstrates the overall impact of the program.

Poster Session 103 — Gravitational-wave Astronomy: The LIGO-Virgo Third Observing Run and Plans for the Future

103.01 — Update on standard siren science

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We review the present and future of gravitational-wave standard siren constraints. We discuss existing measurements from GW170817 and GW170814, focusing on both counterpart and statistical standard siren approaches. For counterpart standard sirens, we capitalize on the identification of an electromagnetic transient to independently determine the redshift to the source. The counterpart GW170817 standard siren constrains the Hubble constant to ∼15%. For statistical standard sirens, we combine standard siren measurements for a sample of galaxies within the three-dimensional gravitational-wave localization volume, considering every galaxy as a potential host. This method is of particular utility for dark sirens such as binary black holes, which are not expected to be associated with an electromagnetic counterpart. We make projections for upcoming gravitational-wave detector networks, showing that future standard sirens are expected to measure the Hubble constant to 2% within five years.

103.02 — The TOROS project status report

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We present the current status of the TOROS project. The Transient Optical Robotic Observatory of the South (TOROS) is a telescope designed to follow up transient gravitational wave events. In this contribution we describe the location of the astronomical site, the telescope main instrumental characteristics as well as the current status of the project. We present preliminary observations and discuss the estimated completion with its final design sensitivity. We also discuss the projected contributions to the O4 LIGO VIRGO observational campaign. This work is supported by award NSF-HRD 1242090 and supplement from the Windows on the Universe program.

103.03 — Discovery and Analysis with Public LIGO and Virgo Data

J. Kanner[1]*; the LIGO Scientific Collaboration and the Virgo Collaboration*[1]
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LIGO and Virgo data are available for download through the Gravitational Wave Open Science Center (GWOSC). The GWOSC web site, at gw-openscience.org, includes a suite of tools for data access, along with tutorials, documentation, and online web courses on data analysis. Over the next year, dozens of gravitational wave events will be published, and their associated strain data and source parameters will become available through online catalogs, representing an unprecedented view of the universe. This talk will provide an overview of current and planned public data sets and tools to help support your research with gravitational wave data.

Poster Session 104 — Astronomy Education at, with, and by Observatory Facilities

104.01 — The NRAO NINE Program and NRAO-TTU NINE Hub

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The National and International Non-traditional Exchange (NINE) program, led by the NRAO Office of Diversity and Inclusion, aims at using radio astronomy as a tool for increasing involvement of underrepresented groups in the field. NINE Hubs, physical locations where students and professionals can receive training in radio astronomy, play a key role in this program. In Summer 2019, we have initiated the development of a new NINE Hub at Texas Tech University (TTU), a Hispanic serving institution with a large number of first generation college students from rural areas. Goals of the NRAO-TTU NINE Hub include: developing tools to increase involvement in undergraduate astrophysics research, and improving the curriculum via the development of a hands-on 3000-level radio astronomy course. Here, we present specific tools that were developed toward these goals. These include Python command-line tools compatible with Raspberry Pi modules

able to generate simple image displays and multi-wavelength comparisons, using data from the VLA Sky Survey (VLASS) as well as other surveys. We also comment on how Virtual Radio Interferometer (VRI) software can be used as an educational tool in radio astronomy courses. We conclude by describing future steps we plan to take to help create a network for knowledge exchange and broadening diversity in the radio astronomy community.

104.02 — Presenting the LSST Education and Public Outreach Program

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LSST Education and Public Outreach (EPO) is currently constructing a diverse suite of materials to provide worldwide access to, and context for, LSST data through accessible and engaging online experiences so anyone can explore the universe and be part of the discovery process. This poster illustrates the four main audiences we are aiming to reach and the products we are building to do so. Our website intends to combine new discoveries, telescope updates, and astronomy information in the landscape of social media and mobile-only users. Our formal education products represent the fundamental science goals of LSST while addressing the needs of educators who may wish to use them. Our citizen science projects look to involve the public in the scientific process and to enable scientists to easily create and manage such projects. Finally, our media production for science centers and planetaria provides assets to facilitate the creation of shows and exhibits using LSST data. Our program is still under construction and we welcome ideas and look forward to discussions at the poster.

104.03 — The AstronomUrs: A High Impact Astronomy Outreach Program

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The AstronomUrs is an outreach group, run from the South Physics Observatory at the University of Utah, which conducts extensive outreach activities of wide and far-reaching scope, from physics demonstrations, star parties, K-12 presentations, astronomy festivals, and much more. We also host weekly star parties at the observatory, open to the public. Our outreach team is composed of a permanent staff member and several student employees paid as teaching assistants. Our operations utilize 7 rooftop and 13 portable telescopes in addition to over 25 physics and astronomy demos and numerous educational presentations. The program also travels extensively across the state and beyond, allowing our activities to be accessible to rural and tribal areas. The program grew out of a lack of accessible astronomy education/outreach resources in Utah and has since become the largest astronomy outreach program in the state. In the past year alone, we hosted 171 events reaching approximately 26,000 people. Our audience is also broad, including, but not limited to, K-12 schools, state and national parks, community groups, amateur astronomers, university organizations, and dark-sky advocacy groups. Our program operations are funded primarily through donations and indicates our community support and recognition.

104.04 — The NRAO NINE program in Central America: Promoting Diversity, Inclusion and Astronomy for Development

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The National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) through the National and International Non-traditional Exchange (NINE) program provides practical learning opportunities in radio astronomy, data science and project management for the under-represented communities. This is accomplished by founding Hubs in the target community to implement further NINE training for professionals, faculty, administrators and students. 2019 NINE participants from Texas Tech University (TTU) and the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH) completed their 10-weeks training and are currently working to implement their local Hubs' plans. NINE Hubs are intended to collaborate with each other, forming a network to facilitate knowledge exchange in order to broaden diversity in the radio astronomy community. The NRAO NINE program suits well the present Central American astronomical community in their effort to strengthen scientific ties within the region; advance knowledge transfer as well as multi-institutional and international collaboration between Central American astronomy departments and NRAO. With this purpose, a NINE Hub is currently being developed in Honduras at UNAH, and will serve as a central node to the region. The NRAO-Honduras

NINE Hub's plan consists of: a nine-month research project using VLA and ALMA data which will involve faculty and undergraduate students from UNAH's astronomy department mentored by NRAO staff scientists; the implementation of an outreach plan which provides early training in radio astronomy and data science to high school students; and an exchange experience with another NINE Hub. The Honduras NINE Hub will be the first institution of its kind in the region and will support Central American astronomers to promote growth in the field; make astronomy an attractive field for future undergraduate students; and attract funds investment from local institutions. The latter will contribute to drive job creation in a more diverse range of sectors, such as research.

104.05 — Lakeshore Environment and Night Sky Sensor (LENSS) — Student Engagement in Dark Skies Monitoring Through Nested Mentorship and Environmental Action

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Over the past five years, Yerkes Education Outreach (now Geneva Lake Astrophysics and STEAM or GLAS) has been working with community groups to draw attention to the light pollution issues in the Geneva Lakes area of Wisconsin. Although a public access walking path circles Geneva Lake completely, there is a limited number of entry points, and safety is an issue for conducting sky quality monitoring. In response, GLAS launched a new project called LENSS (Lakeshore Environment and Night Sky Sensor). The long term goal of LENSS is to positively affect the quality of the dark skies around Geneva Lake and measure secondary effects on astronomy, boating safety, and wildlife. The first step in this project is to build and calibrate a sky quality meter that can be remotely operated while building a team of students, mentors, and community organizations that can handle all aspects of the project. Students working with mentors and STEAM professionals work in the areas of engineering and web design, data management, coding, and communications. This poster provides an overview of the first six months of LENSS, recruiting, sensor design and testing, and community building.

104.06 — An Instrument for Cultural Change at the Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian: Correcting the Lens of the Great Refractor

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Since its inception, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) Fellowship Program at the Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian has hosted upwards of 240 interns and researchers per year. Although the number of SAO fellowships awarded has grown steadily throughout the years, the number of SAO fellowships awarded to underrepresented minorities had never risen above 1% of the population. In an effort to correct this trend, SAO partnered with the Smithsonian Latino Center, the Urban Massachusetts Louis Stokes Alliance for Minority Participation Programs at the University of Massachusetts, and the National Science Foundation to form the SAO Latino Initiative Program (SAO/LIP). In the five years since its establishment in 2015, SAO/LIP has increased the number fellowships awarded to underrepresented minorities at SAO by 16%. We detail the ongoing development of our program from the beginning; including lessons learned on recruiting, professional development, mentor training, research practices, and a sample of student outcomes.

104.08 — Place Based Education for Teaching Astronomy in Hawai'i

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In recent curriculum development, Gemini has incorporated Place-based education (PBE) which immerses students in local heritage, cultures, landscapes, opportunities and experiences as a foundation for the study of astronomy. With the adoption of the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) this academic year, PBE fits into the requirement of teaching centered on natural phenomena. The Hawai'i State Department of Education has also adopted its own version of PBE called 'Āina-Based Education. Hawai'i has a plethora of natural phenomena and experiences capable of inspiring our students, but how do we relate what is beyond our planet with our island homes? By engaging in more interdisciplinary

topics such as geology, meteorology, etc., the places and stories specific to Hawai'i can be used as anchors in teaching various astronomical concepts. Learn about the phenomena we use with our local students and why Hawai'i is a unique place for teaching astronomy, and planetary science. Gemini Observatory is a program within NSF's National Optical Infrared Astronomy Research Laboratory and an international partnership with twin 8.1 meter telescopes in Hawai'i and Chile. The Gemini North Communications, Education and Engagement office has been active within its host community for decades through programs such as Family Astro, Summer Starlabs, Astro Day, and our flagship outreach program, Journey Through the Universe. Through these programs, classroom visits, and school-led careers fairs and family nights, Gemini reaches 15,000 students per year.

104.09 — Construction of a Radio Telescope to detect the 21 cm Hydrogen Line

E. Rodriguez Arzaga[1]
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Despite our vast knowledge regarding Radio Astronomy and the techniques Astronomers use to observe the Cosmos, the technology that Radio Telescopes use has always been very complex and mysterious to some. How do Radio Telescopes work? What are the fundamentals to real world astronomical investigations? One may assume that we just receive signals from outer space, but the reality is much more complex and difficult to answer. This research will involve the construction of a basic Horn Antenna Radio Telescope and the explanation on how everything is assembled. The construction will be made with easy to gather materials. This research will also provide students, and anyone interested in Radio Astronomy with instructions on how to build their own homemade Radio Telescope. The main goal to be accomplished by this build, would be to obtain data from the 21 cm wavelength line of Hydrogen gas emissions found in the Milky Way Galaxy. This type of data has been used by previous Astronomers to create a map of our Galaxy!

104.10 — Expanding Observatory Capabilities using Engineering Student Projects

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Many colleges and universities have an on campus observatory with one or more moderately sized (D~0.25 - 1.0 m) telescopes. These telescopes are often equipped with eyepieces and imaging CCDs, though more advanced equipment such as spectrometers is often lacking. While these telescopes are often used for public outreach and undergraduate physics and astronomy laboratories, they offer a unique opportunity for engineering students as well. Constructing instrumentation such as fiber feeds, spectrometers, and specialty imaging systems offers opportunities for optical, mechanical, electrical, and software engineers to work on unique design projects that will benefit their careers. Additionally these projects also benefit the public and the astronomy students at the observatory by improving the capabilities of the observatory. We will discuss a few projects that are underway at the Oakley Observatory at the Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology and how we expect them to improve the educational and science impact of the observatory.

104.11 — Making Instrumentation Accessible: A Homemade Meter-scale Galvanic Resistivity Array

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In a field as instrumentally intensive as astronomy, the ability to mitigate equipment costs and develop equipment troubleshooting skills are extremely important yet are often overlooked. Here we describe the construction of a 16-electrode homemade galvanic resistivity array designed that may perform shallow subsurface resistivity surveys. This array is built from commonly available materials and is controlled by an Arduino microcontroller. It may be assembled for approximately $100 using basic tools and readily-available electronic components. The data obtained are comparable to those from commercial models and may be analyzed by standard, freely-available resistivity software. This project shows the educational and monetary potential in teaching students not only how their commercial instruments are made. It also shows how to deal with common problems in electronics and engineering that all researchers face when dealing with complicated electronic instruments, with a particular emphasis on field research.

Poster Session 105 — White Dwarfs

105.01 — White dwarf luminosity function in GALEX and Gaia DR2

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Using data from the Galaxy Evolution Explorer (GALEX) and Gaia DR2, we calculate white dwarf luminosity functions (WDLF) in the near-ultraviolet (NUV), visible bands (e.g. GAIA G), and for derived total bolometric luminosities. These WDLFs take advantage of the high number of white dwarfs with accurate distances, increasing the volume and precision as compared to previous results. In computing our WDLFs, we use the V/Vmax method and account for parallax error and other flux-dependent selection effects. Our results show relationships consistent down to M = 13-14 with other LFs in the literature, although we report on key differences and calculate separately the WDLF for thin and thick disk populations.

105.02 — The Dry Crust of a Rocky Planet Being Accreted by the White Dwarf SDSSJ073110.35+241704.2

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Most stars will end their lives as white dwarfs, the inert cores of stars like the Sun. The planetary systems that orbit the white dwarfs can become destabilized, parts of which are often accreted onto these dead stars. Via spectroscopy of the accreted material we can measure the chemical composition and structure of extrasolar planets at levels unobtainable even for most Solar system bodies. Here we report on the polluted white dwarf SDSSJ0731+2417. We obtained spectroscopic observations of this star at Lick, Keck, and Magellan Observatories and analyzed the chemical composition of the accreted body. We find strong signatures from silicon and oxygen, but a dearth of iron; this is suggestive of the crust of a massive, planet-like body. Accounting for the pairing of oxygen with metals as metal oxides, we determine that this planet's crust likely had a small fraction of water by mass and thus would have been very dry.

105.03 — Detecting Double White Dwarf Binaries using H alpha imaging survey

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We are presenting our simulation results using H Alpha imaging survey to find double white dwarf binaries (DWDs). Our results show that using H Alpha imaging survey, we can successfully detect some DWDs, which are important gravitational wave sources for future space based GW detection missions, such as LISA and TianQin.

105.04 — Eclipsing Binary and White Dwarf Features Associated with K2 Target EPIC 251248385

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White dwarfs, remnants of Sun-like stars which have completed their evolution, are one of the most common types of stars in space. Despite this, very few white dwarfs have been observed in transiting or eclipsing systems, and only two planetary systems around white dwarfs are currently known, thus motivating a search for white dwarfs with transits or eclipses as seen by the Kepler telescope. A systematic search of K2 white dwarf targets revealed one candidate with regular eclipses, but additional research was necessary to confirm the transits and white dwarf signal were coming from the same astrophysical source. The software package PyKe was utilized to adjust the light curve aperture, and perform principal component analysis which revealed that the transits were originating from a single pixel. Generating a new lightcurve from this pixel revealed the absolute transit depth, which was unconstrained previously. Ten additional images taken with the 2m LCOGT telescope revealed that a potential target star in the single Kepler pixel was actually a cluster of three stars, but no clear transits were seen from any of the potential target stars in the followup images. Additionally, analysis of transit depths in the single pixel light curve and additional investigation of nearby bright sources supported the hypothesis that the transits were more likely to be coming from the white dwarf rather than the two other sources. However, the transit duration and shape appear atypical for white dwarf systems. Thus, despite determining

the potential sources and relative sizes for the potential eclipsing white dwarf candidate, or whether the eclipses come from the white dwarf target cannot be confirmed without additional data.

105.05 — Search for DBVs with Gemini Observatory's 'Alopeke

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We are using Gemini Observatory's resident instrument 'Alopeke to search for new He atmosphere pulsating white dwarf stars (DBVs). Our goal is to explore various processes of convection and stellar neutrino production via asteroseismology using the new white dwarf pulsators. White dwarf stars are ideal laboratories for investigating both high energy physics and astrophysics, as they are very hot and dense. More than 97% of all stars evolve to white dwarfs. As white dwarfs evolve and cool, they pulsate within certain temperature ranges known as instability strips. We can therefore study the interiors of these stars through asteroseismology. One of the advantages of studying their structures is to learn the boundary conditions to late stage of stellar evolution which involves dynamical processes, especially mass loss which have large uncertainties. Studying their interior structure also gives us opportunities to test our knowledge of high energy physics not reproducible in Earth-based labs. The most numerous of the pulsating white dwarf stars are the H atmosphere pulsating white dwarf stars, the DAVs or ZZ Ceti stars. The DBVs pulsate at a higher effective temperatures than do the DAVs and there are far fewer known DBVs than DAVs. We have started a search to identify new DBVs and are particularly searching around the hot and cool ends of the instability strip to better determine the boundaries of the strip. The hottest DBVs will be useful in studying stellar neutrino production via asteroseismology. And other DBVs at various effective temperatures will help study the changes in convection as the white dwarf stars evolve through the instability strip. Here we report the project's progress and the data obtained using 'Alopeke at Gemini Observatory. 'Alopeke is a fast, low-noise, dual-channel, and dual-plate-scale imager based on the Differential Speckle Survey Instrument (DSSI). We use it in the wide-field imaging mode to allow observations of at least one reference star along with our target DBV candidate.

Poster Session 106 — Pulsating Variable Stars

106.01 — Studying the Population of Variable Stars in the Dark Energy Survey

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It has been proven that locating variable stars such as quasars and RR Lyrae can be very helpful for observational cosmology, such as probing galaxy evolution and mapping black hole growth, and locating low-luminosity dwarf satellites in the Milky Way, respectively. We want to use the LombScargle periodogram to implement an algorithm to locate variable stars, which could help the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) to discover more objects when it opens in the early 2020s. Dark Energy Survey data can often sample data unevenly in time, so we need to test the periodogram's reliability. We aim to implement an algorithm that can build statistical samples of different types of variable stars in DES and LSST data, and to find the best method of implementation through simulation testing.

106.02 — M33 Miras in *griz*

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Oxygen-rich (O-rich) Mira variables show promise as independent extragalactic distance indicators. They follow tight period-luminosity relations (PLRs) in the near-infrared (NIR), with dispersions comparable to those of Cepheid PLRs in the same bands. The Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) should be able to detect >200,000 O-rich Miras across ~200 galaxies within 10 Mpc. I present preliminary results of a study of the properties of O-rich Miras in some of the LSST bands (*griz*) and in the NIR using archival Canada-France-Hawai'i Telescope observations of M33.

106.03 — Radio Emission from delta Cephei: Evidence of Mass Loss Via an Ionized Wind?

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Mass loss during the Cepheid evolutionary phase has long been suspected as a means of accounting for the so-called Cepheid mass discrepancy — i.e., the persistent 10–15% disagreement between stellar masses derived from stellar evolution models versus those derived from the Period-Luminosity relation or orbital dynamics. Recently, the Cepheid archetype delta Cephei was found to exhibit sharp, periodic increases in X-ray emission during the stellar pulsation phase associated with maximum radius. These X-rays are thought to originate either from flare-like coronal emission or pulsationally-driven shocks and may be linked with mass loss. Such processes are predicted to result in partial ionization of the stellar atmosphere. To search for evidence of such ionized gas, we recently used the Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array (VLA) to search for radio continuum emission from delta Cephei during epochs near maximum radius. Here we report a detection of the star at 15 GHz (~6 sigma). To our knowledge, this is the first reported detection of radio emission from a Cepheid. Implications for the origin of the periodic X-ray emission and the possible presence of ongoing mass loss will be discussed.

106.04 — Confirmation of Short Period Pulsating Variables Discovered by the ATLAS Survey — The Faint End

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The Asteroid Terrestrial-Impact Last Alert System (ATLAS) is a program to detect near-Earth asteroids that would soon impact the Earth. The system consists of two telescopes which scan the sky for moving objects that could be these asteroids. While looking for asteroids the system also secures photometric data on a large number of stellar objects, over a wide magnitude range. The ATLAS program publishes lists of potential variable stars that can then be examined in greater detail to fully describe their nature. We selected a number of targets from the PULSE and MPULS lists, provided by ATLAS, to examine with the telescope systems at Brigham Young University. This includes the 3 telescopes of the BYU West Mountain Observatory (WMO) and the 5 telescopes of the BYU Orson Pratt Observatory (OPO). With the fainter targets being examined with the WMO telescopes. We will give an overview of the entire follow-up program, but then focus on the 9 faint targets that were examined with the WMO facilities from May to August 2019. A combination of our data, ATLAS data, and measurements from the GAIA satellite show that a number of these targets are likely SX Phoenicis variables. In addition, to the observational component of the research, we are testing idealized data with random cadence structures with a Monte Carlo approach. This gives us an idea of the robustness of our results.

106.05 — An Analysis of the Optical and Near-Infrared Variability of Super Fast X-Ray Transient IC 10 X-2

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High Mass X-ray Binaries are a type of binary system involving a massive star, above 10M⊙, and a compact object, either a neutron star or a black hole, in which material from the massive star accretes onto the compact object. IC 10 X-2 is a known HMXB and has been identified as a Supergiant Fast X-ray Transient (SFXT), a subclass of HMXBs known to produce fast, bright X-ray flares. Two large flares of IC 10 X-2 were observed by ZTF in 2018 that are of a comparable magnitude to a flare observed in October 2013. An analysis of the flare events is presented and constraints on the behavior of the system are proposed through an analysis of the light-curves in both g- and R-band from ZTF, as well as g', r', and i' data from LCO in 2019. By analyzing the optical and near-infrared light curve of IC 10 X-2, as measured by both ZTF and our recent LCO monitoring campaign, we will evaluate different models for the origins of its flares and the consequences for the nature of its stellar companion and accretion onto its compact companion.

106.06 — Pyriod: Frequency Analysis Software for Python

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Pyriod provides similar functionality as the widely used Period04 software for the modern Python workflow, including a GUI for interactive analysis that

works within Jupyter notebooks. All basic functionality is implemented, with more advanced features under development. Code and examples are available at github.com/keatonb/Pyriod/.

106.07 — Multiwavelength Observations of the RV Tau Variable U Monocerotis

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RV Tau variables are a subclass of post-Asymptotic Giant Branch stars in binary systems surrounded by a circumbinary disk. Their signature light curves display alternating deep and shallow minima due to pulsations. The RVb-type subset exhibits an additional longer brightness modulation due to disk occultation. It has been established that binarity plays a key role in the dynamics and evolution of this short-lived post-AGB phase however the interconnection of the different physical components in these systems is still not well understood. We present multiwavelength observations of the prototypical RVb variable U Mon (mean Vmag ~6.4; D ~1 kpc) from XMM-Newton, SMA, DASCH, and AAVSO. U Mon has a pulsation period of 91.48 days and a longer brightness modulation period of 2451 days, consistent with the radial-velocity binary orbital period. We estimated the mass of the binary and the orbital semi-major axis which is consistent with the interaction of the binary with the inner edge of the circumbinary disk. U Mon hosts a 10 G magnetic field at its stellar surface which may be linked to X-rays detected by XMM-Newton. The X-ray emission is characteristic of a hot plasma (10 MK) with $L_X/L_{bol} \sim 10^{-7}$. Based on our SMA observations, U Mon has a highly-inclined extended disk. From U Mon's combined DASCH and AAVSO data, there is evidence that U Mon has an even longer trend possibly due to inner-disk precession. We predict that the next deepest long-term minimum will be within the next decade.

106.08 — Identifying and Understanding Short Period Variables Using All Sky Surveys

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We are currently investigating the effectiveness of all-sky surveys in identifying short period variables, in particular delta Scuti variables. This is a particular problem when the cadence used in the surveys was not ideal for the variables in question. We have selected a sample of suspected new variable stars from the ASAS-SN, ATLAS, and KELT surveys. High cadence observations of this sample were secured using a number of small robotic telescopes from the BYU Orson Pratt Observatory. In particular the 0.25-m and 0.20-m telescopes. Using data from our observations, and from the original surveys, we analyze periodicity using Period04 and compare results between the data sets. We have investigated 31 objects at the current time and will present a representative sample. Finally, we will discuss misidentification of variability and suggest methods whereby this may be mitigated.

106.09 — The Secret Lives of Cepheids: Tracking Pulsation-Induced UV and X-ray Variations in Classical Cepheids with *HST*, *Chandra* and *XMM*

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Classical Cepheids have been well-studied in terms of their cosmologically important Leavitt Law. However, they are also proving to be increasingly complex and astrophysically intriguing in terms of atmospheric energetics. The Secret Lives of Cepheids program has expanded our X-ray-UV (XUV) inventory with recently collected data to further probe Cepheid atmospheres and help understand their heating mechanisms. HST-COS FUV spectra revealed a wealth of 10,000-300,000K plasma emission lines, phase-locked with each Cepheid's pulsation periods, showing that a pulsation-driven heating mechanism is at work, even in the nearest and brightest Cepheid, Polaris. Observations of the ultra-low amplitude Polaris offer insights into the effects that even minimal pulsations have on a cool supergiant atmosphere, especially when compared to full amplitude Cepheids and also non-pulsating supergiants in the instability strip. Further X-UV data have also been gathered for delta Cep and beta Dor to better understand the full dynamics of their atmospheres. The latest results for these three Cepheids will be presented.

Poster Session 107 — Multi-Messenger Astronomy and Gravitational Waves

107.01 — LIGO and Virgo Results from the O2 Observing Run

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The Advanced LIGO gravitational-wave detectors collected data from November 2016 through August 2017 in their second observing run (O2), and were joined by the Advanced Virgo detector during the final month. In addition to the well-known detection of several binary black hole mergers and the spectacular binary neutron star merger GW170817, the LIGO Scientific Collaboration (LSC) and Virgo Collaboration have completed a wide range of follow-on analyses as well as searches for other gravitational-wave signals. This poster will provide a big-picture overview of those analyses and highlight notable results. It will also tell where the full O2 data set is publicly available for use by other scientists, and set the stage for results to come from the in-progress O3 observing run.

107.02 — Numerical approach to Supermassive Black Hole Binary — Disk interactions

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The poster will cover the recent numerical investigation of a system composed of a Supermassive Black Hole Binary and a non-self-gravitating, thin, locally isothermal, viscous disk. This work is being conducted in coordination with the recent analytical results for the gap opening criteria due to Lindblad Resonances. I will present a comprehensive description of the numerical methods, numerical code and finally the physical setup. Starting from a toy model, where the binary and the disk are coplanar, I will introduce more general configurations with the inclination angle as a free parameter. For binaries that are surrounded by a sufficiently massive circumbinary disk, we expect that the mutual torques between a binary and a disk will impact the signal observable by pulsar timing arrays. We expect the inclination angle to significantly influence the size of this torque, so that spin-induced precession could also modulate any electromagnetic signal from such a binary, and therefore could help us to identify these sources with conventional telescopes.

107.03 — SCIMMA: A Framework for Data-Intensive Discovery in Multimessenger Astrophysics

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The goal of SCIMMA is to develop algorithms, databases, and computing and networking cyberinfrastructure to support multi-messenger observations and interpretation by fluid, global, and heterogeneous teams that transcend the capabilities of any single existing institution or team. The initial SCIMMA focus is on distributing and analyzing alerts to serve research scientists and enable coordination of multi-observatory follow-ups.

107.04 — Investigating the stationarity of sensing noise in LISA Pathfinder data

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LISA Pathfinder (LPF), in operation early 2016 through Summer 2017, was an ESA-led technology demonstration mission for space-based gravitational wave (GW) detectors, such as the planned Laser Interferometer Space Antenna (LISA) mission. LPF operated in a halo orbit around the Earch-Sun L1 point. The spacecraft contained two free-floating test masses and an optical metrology system to measure their relative motion at unprecedented sensitivity. Due to the extreme precision needed for GW detection, robust statistical characterization of instrument noise is a critical ingredient of signal processing algorithms. GW signal processing is primarily done using spectral methods which, to date, have assumed stationary noise. This assumption does not hold true

for LPF or LISA. We characterize statistical properties of non-stationary sensing noise from LPF data. In particular, we investigate time-dependent variation in the noise power spectral density in data products for measuring spacecraft recoil due to micrometeorite impacts. This work is generally applicable to the characterization of non-stationary noise.

107.05 — Probing Resonant Modes in Exotic Compact Objects via Gravitational Waves

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Gravitational waves are caused by accelerating massive objects and have been detected by LIGO. Quasi-normal modes are perturbations in the field that decay over time, and they can be excited during the inspiral of exotic compact objects due to internal resonances. Resonantly excited quasi-normal modes will result in a speeding up of the phasing of the gravitational waveform as energy is absorbed by the resonance. This feature has been shown in binary neutron star mergers, and this work explores similar resonant modes in exotic compact objects in the black hole mass range. We show that resonances with resultant phase shifts of order unity or larger can produce detectable events using a background-foreground approach for Bayesian model selection.

107.06 — Effect of Precession on Gap Clearing: An Application to Spinning Super Massive Black Hole Binaries

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The study of gas disks surrounding a supermassive black-hole binary (SMBHB) and their evolution during both the inspiral and merger stages can inform electromagnetic searches for candidate SMBHBs, in addition to being relevant for the expected gravitational-wave signal. A toy model for such a system involves an initial clearing of a central cavity in which the binary evolves independently from the disk dynamics. It is therefore possible in the early phases of such decoupled evolution that spin-orbit induced precession can allow for periodic misalignment in the planes of the binary and circumbinary disk. This study aims to quantify the response of the cavity cleared through the mechanism of Lindblad resonances to such a misalignment. Analytical calculations of truncation radii for misaligned disks are combined with Order-of-Magnitude timescale arguments to indicate the inner radius of the disk evolves secularly on the spin-orbit precession timescale. Numerical follow up will clarify the effect of the secular evolution on the soft X-ray spectrum, which is believed to be dominated by resonant gap clearing.

107.07 — Applying the Viterbi Algorithm to Continuous Gravitational Wave Searches

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We investigate the use of the Viterbi algorithm in the search for continuous gravitational wave signals in LIGO data. The Viterbi algorithm takes a Bayesian approach that intends to decrease computational cost significantly relative to many other continuous wave all-sky searches. While searching for a signal spinning down rapidly in frequency as measured at discrete time intervals, the Viterbi algorithm finds only the 'most likely path'. To do so it utilizes hidden state Markov chains, determined by subtle patterns in spectrogram data. These identified paths can then be passed on for deeper analysis using computationally intensive methods. Variations of the Viterbi algorithm have been applied previously in searches for Scorpius-X1 and other low-mass X-ray binaries, and for a remnant from the binary neutron star merger GW170817. Our search targets continuous wave signals generated by isolated, neutron stars with very high spin-down. We present an exploration of the sensitivity dependence of our search on coherence time, observation time, frequency derivative as well as on transmission matrix coefficients.

107.08 — Cluster characterization and veto analysis of the FrequencyHough all-sky continuous gravitational wave search

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Continuous gravitational waves (CWs) can be produced by rotating neutron stars with an asymmetric mass distribution about their axis of rotation. The FrequencyHough search is an all-sky search using LIGO Hanford and Livingston O2 data for these signals. The large parameter space of an undirected search imposes computational limits. We characterize the performance of two steps, a veto and a ranking procedure, that reduce the number of candidates within the pipeline. We found that a distance metric in the parameter space effectively quantifies the

similarity between candidates, but is not as effective in comparing clusters formed from those candidates. We also investigate the distributions of candidates produced by earlier stages in the pipeline, and propose the mechanisms within the pipeline that produce these effects.

107.09 — Improved Methods in Neutrino Astronomy

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The evolving field of Neutrino Astronomy has the potential to associate high-energy neutrino detections with point-like sources, thereby identifying astrophysical particle accelerators. Further informing this search with local neutrino flavor ratios allows for greater sensitivity in the identification of astrophysical neutrino sources. Past IceCube Collaboration studies were unable to find statistically significant correlations between neutrino data and point source locations, aside from the notable TXS 0506+056 discovery linking a neutrino to a blazar in 2017 as well as 13 ± 5 additional neutrinos from a 158-day flare in 2015-16. Even though the neutrinos from an astrophysical source are expected to be a mix of all flavors, it is challenging to fully exploit a method for utilizing all flavors in a single search. This project involved the use of a detailed Earth attenuation model to calculate the survival and detection proportions of astrophysical fluxes. Neutrino interaction first principles as well as the Preliminary Earth Reference Model were used to generate the aforementioned proportions as functions of energy and zenith angle. These findings were used to create an Ideal Event Type Ratio, relating the ratio of cascades to tracks as a function of energy. Track and cascade detection proportions vary non-trivially with energy and zenith angle. The Ideal ETR is a slow exponential decay, predicting that on very high energies more tracks should be detected than cascades for an astrophysical source (1:1:1) flavor ratio model. The resulting distribution is useful in generating probability distribution functions for flavor ratio informed neutrino point source searches.

107.10 — Searching for EM signatures from stellar black hole mergers in AGN with ZTF

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Despite LIGO reporting nearly thirty stellar black hole (BH) merger events in its current O3 run, almost no EM followup activity has been spent looking for EM counterparts. However, accretion disks around supermassive BHs are promising sites for such events due to mass segregation and merger acceleration by disk gas torques. McKernan et al. (2019) have recently proposed that a GW-kick at BH merger would cause ram-pressure stripping of gas with the BH Hill sphere and a UV flare. The AGN optical/UV photometry of the associated AGN would alter and asymmetric broad emission line profiles develop on week to month timescales. With its 47 sq. deg. field of view, ZTF is well placed to search for such signals over large regions of sky and we report here the results of a systematic search for candidate counterparts to the LIGO O3 triggers within the ZTF alert stream.

107.11 — Ground testing of the LISA telescopes

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The LISA gravitational wave observatory will consist of three spacecraft which exchange laser light to perform pm-sensitive measurements over a 2.5Gm baseline, in order to measure gravitational waves in the mHz regime. Each spacecraft will be equipped with two telescopes, which function as both transmitter and receiver of the laser light to and from a spacecraft 2.5Gm away. These telescopes are in the sensitive optical path for the gravitational wave measurement, and so must meet strict requirements for the their optical path length stability in the LISA band, as well as for their long-term drift. At the University of Florida we are developing a test facility to validate LISA telescope prototypes in terms of the path length stability requirements (among other requirements), over a range of operational temperatures. We will present the status of this work in preparing for telescope prototype testing, and plans for the near future.

107.12 — Analytic black-hole binary mergers: waveforms and kicks from first principles

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We present a highly accurate, fully analytical model for the late inspiral, merger, and ringdown of black-hole binaries with arbitrary mass ratios and spin vectors, including the contributions of harmonics beyond the fundamental mode. This model assumes only that nonlinear effects remain small throughout the entire coalescence, and is developed based on a physical understanding of the dynamics of late stage binary evolution, in particular on the tendency of the dynamical binary spacetime to behave like a linear perturbation of the stationary merger-remnant spacetime, even at times before the merger has occurred. We demonstrate that the waveforms predicted by our model agree with the most accurate numerical relativity results to within their own uncertainties throughout the merger-ringdown phase, and do so for example cases spanning the full range of binary parameter space that is currently testable with numerical relativity. In addition, we combine the waveform model with an improved physical understanding of spinning binary mergers to fully explain the origin of "superkicks", and compare our predictions to numerical relativity. Finally, we highlight some novel predictions from our model that have not yet been observed in numerical relativity simulations.

107.13 — Digging Deeper: Finding Sub-threshold Compact Binary Merger Events in LIGO Data<

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The LIGO and Virgo detectors have collected gravitational wave (GW) data from three separate observation runs since 2015, with the third run presently collecting data. There have been 10 signals from binary black hole mergers and one binary neutron star merger detected from the first two observation runs and many more from the third run. These detections were all found with high confidence based on their signal-to-noise ratio (SNR); however, there are likely many more less significant signals in the data with lower SNRs. A limitation in the SNR criteria arises when the accidental coincidence of "loud" glitches or other rare noise fluctuations in the LIGO detectors can result in high SNRs but are not the product of real GWs. We hope to improve the confidence in the detection or rejection of such sub-threshold (marginal) events with lower SNRs by computing the Bayesian coherence ratio (BCR): the odds between the hypothesis that the data comprise either a coherent compact-binary-coalescence signal in two or more detectors in Gaussian noise, or incoherent instrumental features, using parameter estimation. Single-detector events will not be possible for BCR analysis because coherence would be indeterminable. We present a BCR analysis done on event and background data as well as published O1 and O2 sub-threshold events. Initial results provide evidence that the BCR can distinguish between signal and incoherent noise given appropriate parameters, indicating a potential to improve sub-threshold event detections.

107.14 — Modeling the detectability of GW170817-like afterglows from different angles

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Using a detailed model of the afterglow of GW170817, we calculate what the afterglow would look like at different angles relative to the Earth. From this, we determine when the afterglow will be brightest and how far away it would be detectable for a given (radio/X-ray/optical) sensitivity. Assuming all Neutron Star mergers will have an afterglow similar to GW170817, we estimate the probability that a give LIGO event will have a detectable afterglow.

107.15 — Time-domain Astronomy Coordination Hub (TACH)

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The Time-domain Astronomy Coordination Hub (TACH) is a new effort to expand upon systems that make up the backbone of many areas of time-domain, multiwavelength, and multimessenger astrophysics: the Gamma-ray Coordinates Network (GCN) and the High Energy Astrophysics Science Archive Research Center (HEASARC). To adapt to the recent and coming revolutions in the type, rate, frequency, and search parameter space of ground- and space-based transient discoveries, new capabilities will be added to GCN and HEASARC to enable community coordination of follow-up observations and scientific queries of past observations. These include improved GCN user configuration flexibility, output protocols, reliability, speed, and cross-correlation between missions. The Multi-Mission Transient Database (MTD) will provide real-time spatial, temporal, and/or event-based queries into the GCN Notice and Circular archives, transient and

source catalogs, and transient streams from wide-area surveys. TACH will also provide the infrastructure for joint multi-gamma-ray mission localizations in an open source platform, especially relevant for the upcoming generation of gamma-ray burst detecting SmallSats. The TACH team welcomes inputs to make these tools better serve the user community.

107.16 — Investigations of scattered light for beam dump design studies at the AEI 10m Prototype

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Gravitational Wave detection laser interferometers, such as LIGO and the Albert Einstein Institute (AEI) 10 m prototype, use extremely high quality optics throughout the entire instrument. These optical surfaces however, are not perfect and therefore cause light scattering of the laser beam which is incident on them. This scattering can introduce noise to the system and can reduce the sensitivity of the instrument for gravitational-wave detections. Scattered light reflects off many surfaces throughout the instrument, such as optic mounts and the vacuum walls. Some scattered light will reflect off enough surfaces that it can eventually recombine with the main laser light path within the interferometer. This light will also bring along with it seismic noise from the scattered surfaces, imprinted as a phase shift. To help battle noise resulting from scattered light, the AEI prototype group and I built a scatterometer modeled after the scatterometer design of Fabian Magaña-Sandoval at California State University Fullerton. A scatterometer is an instrument used to better understand the scattering characteristics of a given surface, by measuring the scatter resulting from a light incident on a surface. My scatterometer experiments at the AEI measured 5 different test optics, and I categorized them using the bidirectional reflectance distribution function (BRDF, a function of both incident power and light direction, and angle of scattered light). My research poster highlights these experiments and shares details on how the BRDFs helped categorize each optic allowing one to be chosen for use inside the AEI 10 m prototype.

107.17 — Exploring a New Model for Neutrino Propagation Using Current and Future Experiments

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The existence of neutrinos has been known for nearly a century, yet the exact behavior of these particles is still unclear. Among the many questions surrounding them is the question of how exactly they propagate through space. The traditional propagation model is unitary, having real eigenvalues for the free neutrino Hamiltonian. However, recent discussion in the literature has pointed toward the possibility of a new, more detailed model - namely, one that is non-unitary. We explore the framework of one such model in which neutrinos couple to light decay states, having instead complex Hamiltonian eigenvalues. This gives rise to nine new propagation parameters in three distinct groups. We compare this model both to Tokai-to-Kamioka data and to potential future data from the Jiangmen Underground Neutrino Observatory. Specifically, we obtain constraints on the new non-unitary parameters to test the model's feasibility.

107.18 — Simulation Analysis of High Mass X-Ray Binaries as Binary Black Hole Progenitors

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Binary black holes (BBHs) as observed by the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) are thought to experience a high mass X-ray binary (HMXB) phase. However, none of the well-studied HMXBs observed in X-ray are predicted to be progenitors of merging BBHs. The lack of X-ray observations of these progenitors raises the question of whether we expect to see such systems in standard models of stellar evolution. It also opens the possibility that we can constrain uncertainties in binary evolution through the absence of HMXB detections and determine if these systems could be targets for future X-ray surveys. We use the Compact Object Synthesis and Monte-Carlo Investigation Code (COSMIC) to simulate large populations of BBHs, and we find that over 95% of merging BBHs evolve from HMXB progenitors. We demonstrate that many of these BBHs can be observed with LIGO based on their total system mass scaling. Assuming a minimum observable luminosity of 10^{30}-10^{35} erg/s, we find that the corresponding HMXB phases of evolution reach observable peak luminosities. We ultimately want to calculate the probability that these HMXBs can be physically observed based on the time span of their bright emission relative to the Hubble time. Through this analysis, we attempt to reconcile LIGO gravitational

wave detections with X-ray observations in order to attain a deeper understanding of HMXB evolution.

107.19 — Optimizing the search for electromagnetic counterparts to Gravitational Wave events with the Liverpool Telescope

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Our understanding of gravitational wave (GW) events is greatly enhanced by identifying and studying their electromagnetic (EM) counterparts. For nearby GW events with a small localization uncertainty, an effective strategy is to search for new transient sources in previously catalogued galaxies, whose properties are consistent with the GW data. Even with a limited field of view, such as that of the Liverpool Telescope (LT), it is plausible to discover the EM counterparts using an efficient observational strategy. But because many galaxies must be observed and the EM counterparts are faint and fade rapidly, a reliable automatic procedure is crucial to schedule observations efficiently. To meet these challenges, we designed an algorithm in Python that uses a catalogue of nearby galaxies and the three-dimensional GW localization map to create a prioritized list of galaxies based on GW error-map probability, observability, and absolute magnitude. We tested our algorithm with past GW events and, within a few minutes, obtained consistent results with previous observations. For example, NGC 4993, host galaxy of GW170817, was in 3rd place in our observing schedule. Thus, this algorithm can swiftly assist in the formulation of effective follow-up plans which should increase the probability of localizing EM counterparts.

107.20 — Characterizing Galactic Binaries in the Cloud with LISA

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LISA (Laser Interferometer Space Antenna) is being designed to measure gravitational waves over a range of low frequencies from .1 mHz to 1 Hz. Once launched and functional, LISA will see 10s of 1,000s of sources simultaneously and having an efficient means of analysis will be crucial. Current analysis techniques were investigated to detect and characterize galactic binaries with LISA. A Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) method was utilized to account for the amount of simultaneous sources. Additionally, this method was repeated and implemented on a cloud computing facility. Using cloud computing sets up a platform that can be manipulated to fit the needs of many computing situations and is ideal for large data. This platform was created from the ground up and has been used to reproduce the results of previous codes to demonstrate the ability and effectiveness of cloud computing. Because the specifications and number of computers can easily be chosen and altered by the user, the analysis with cloud computing becomes more efficient, significantly faster, as well as cost effective.

107.21 — Prospects for Gravitational Wave Measurement of ZTFJ1539+5027

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The short-period eclipsing binary ZTFJ1539+5027 discovered by Burdge et al. (2019) will be a strong gravitational-wave source for the Laser Interferometer Space Antenna (LISA). We study how well LISA will constrain the parameters of this system by analyzing simulated gravitational wave data, and find that LISA observations will significantly improve measurements of the distance and inclination of the source, and allow for novel constraints to be placed on the speed of gravity.

Poster Session 108 — Cosmology

108.01 — Can Type Ia Supernovae Systematics Resolve the Current Hubble Tension?

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In recent years, it has been seen that current methods of Type Ia Supernovae (SN Ia) standardization may have a systematic error floor of a few percent. An unaccounted systematic in the average peak luminosity of SN Ia would bias a local measurement of H_0. I will present the recent results of a UNITY analysis that combined SALT2 and host galaxy properties to standardize SN Ia. This research provides insights into the SN Ia systematic and how to control them, in addition to implications on the current H_0 tension.

108.02 — Improving Foreground Modeling in Searches for the 21cm Reionization Signal

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The Twenty-one centimeter emission has the potential to trace the ionization of neutral Hydrogen in the early universe and map its structure. Detection of the signal will require a model of the radio bright foreground. The foreground, which is mostly radio galaxies, is 4-5 orders of magnitude brighter than the signal and will therefore play a crucial role in its detection. Previously, most radio sources have been modeled as bright points to be subtracted from the data and used in calibration. Our approach combines observations of various objects over multiple nights to build more accurate models of the radio sky. We do this by using a software package called FHD (Fast Holographic Deconvolution), which models objects with complicated internal structures as several points. We combine these point sources over multiple observations by treating them as Gaussian surfaces. We believe that using our new models for calibration of the observations could reduce contamination of the reionization signal from foreground emission. Although this research was conducted as part of the HERA (Hydrogen Epoch of Reionization Array) group, the data used was taken at the MWA (Murchison Widefield Array). The MWA has a much higher resolution than HERA and allows for the creation of better models. If successful, this approach will help narrow the probable limits for 21cm detection.

108.03 — Galaxy Cluster Membership with Machine Learning

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Galaxy clusters are the most massive gravitationally bound objects in the Universe, and contain hundreds or even thousands of galaxies. Because they are so massive and rare, cluster abundance as a function of mass and redshift is useful to constrain cosmological models. However, when using optical observations, galaxies that are actually in the fore- or background of the cluster look as though they belong in the cluster. These interloping galaxies add both scatter and bias to dynamical cluster mass estimates which introduce error to cosmological constraints. Therefore, it is imperative to develop methods that can accurately identify these interlopers. We use ∼38,000 simulated clusters from the MultiDark N-body simulation consisting of dark matter only. For these clusters true membership is known. We then use this catalog to develop a data vector of engineered features containing galaxy and galaxy cluster properties, such as density, velocity along line of sight, and radius to cluster center. These features are used to train an artificial neural network, a deep machine learning algorithm. Our technique for determining cluster membership can correctly identify 60% of interloping galaxies and 85% of true members.

108.04 — SuperNova Time Delays: Precision Measurements with Cosmic Telescopes

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Recently, there have been two landmark discoveries of gravitationally lensed supernovae: the first multiply-imaged SN, "Refsdal", and the first Type Ia SN resolved into multiple images, SN iPTF16geu. Fitting the multiple light curves of such objects can deliver measurements of the lensing time delays, which are the difference in arrival times for the separate images. These measurements provide precise tests of lens models or constraints on the Hubble constant and other cosmological parameters that are independent of the local distance ladder. Over the next decade, accurate time delay measurements will be needed for the tens to hundreds of lensed SNe to be found by wide-field time-domain surveys such as LSST and WFIRST. We have developed an open source software package for simulations and time delay measurements of multiply-imaged SNe, including an improved characterization of the uncertainty caused by microlensing. We describe simulations using the package that suggest a before-peak detection of the leading image enables a more accurate and precise time delay measurement (by ∼1 and ∼2 days, respectively), when compared to an after-peak detection. We also conclude that fitting the effects of microlensing without an accurate prior often leads to biases in the time delay measurement and over-fitting to the data, but that employing a Gaussian Process Regression (GPR) technique is sufficient for determining the uncertainty due to microlensing.

108.05 — Testing gravity across time, mass, and space

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One of the four fundamental forces of nature, gravity is unique in that it affects all matter and energy and is the weakest force. This makes gravity both ubiquitous and hard to measure. Einstein's theory of general relativity has been extensively tested over decades of research in our solar system, but gravitational effects on galactic and cosmological scales are still largely unknown. There are several gravity theories that attempt to explain the current period of accelerated expansion, match the predictions of general relativity in the solar system, but which make novel predictions on galactic and cosmological scales. Here we present the initial stages in an effort to develop a new robust test of gravity by comparing the deflection of light around galaxies to the motion of stars within these galaxies. We describe how we plan to take advantage of recent advances in the observations of the dynamics of galaxies and utilize state-of-the-art simulations to apply these observations to viable alternative gravity theories.

108.06 — Better Lyman Alpha Analysis for DESI Cosmology

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The Lyman Alpha Forest in the spectra of high-redshift quasars provides a useful tool for cosmological measurements because it contains information about the matter density distribution along the line of sight. However, about 12% of quasars have Broad Absorption Line (BAL) troughs that can make it difficult to measure the quasar redshift and the matter distribution. For large surveys like the Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI), which will measure the Lyman Alpha Forest with nearly a million high-redshift (z >2) quasars, it is particularly significant to have tools to simulate and automatically identify BAL quasars. We have developed an automatic "balfinder" that identifies BAL troughs in quasars and demonstrate the performance of this tool on simulated DESI observations of BAL quasars. The automated tool measures the location of the BAL troughs, which may be masked to improve redshift performance and increase the pathlength of the forest for Lyman alpha forest analysis. We are using this tool to revisit previous cosmological studies of the forest and present the current status of our analysis.

108.07 — Cooking with X-rays: Can X-ray binaries heat the early Universe?

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X-rays from high mass X-ray binaries (HMXBs) within the first primordial galaxies likely played a significant role in heating the early Universe at z ∼ 10. While X-ray observations of distant z > 2 galaxies may be prohibitively expensive, studying a sample of relatively nearby (z < 0.05) low metallicity galaxies is within reach and offers several advantages: (1) a complete and unbiased survey of the stochasticity in X-ray scaling relations and (2) measurements of the shape of their X-ray spectra. Combining observations from next generation X-ray telescopes with upcoming measurements of the cosmic 21-cm signal will have the power to reveal the interstellar medium (ISM) structure of the first primordial galaxies and their X-ray emission properties.

108.08 — Building Mock Galaxy Catalogues to Test the Nature of Gravity

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The Theory of General Relativity (GR) is very well-tested on local Solar System scales, but tests on the largest cosmological scales have been limited by the volume and precision of existing galaxy surveys. This situation is expected to change in the coming decade with the advent of several new spectroscopic redshifts surveys like DESI and Euclid. In this project, we aim to test the nature of gravity on these scales by using cosmological simulations to construct mock galaxy catalogs that mimic surveys as closely as possible. In particular, we focus on ΛCDM and three variants of the f(R) model of modified gravity: F6, F5, F4, each of which enhance the strength of gravity relative to GR with increasing intensity. Because of the inherent nonlinearity of the f(R) model, we use large-scale numerical simulations which self-consistently evolve dark matter particles according to these modified equations of motion. Previous simulations have predicted a higher abundance of massive halos and stronger clustering in the f(R) model relative to GR; however, it is unclear as to how much these differences persist in the galaxy distribution. We transform each of the halo catalogs using the Halo Occupation Distribution model, which determines the likelihood of a halo having a certain number of galaxies based upon its mass. Automating this process allows us to compare the differences in the redshift-space clustering between f(R) and GR using galaxies as tracers. Finally, we trim these galaxy catalogues even further by applying survey realism, en-

suring that the galaxy distribution in the two cosmologies is identical to the observer.

108.09 — Cosmic Dawn Intensity Mapper (CDIM): A New Probe of Cosmic Dawn and Reionization

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The Cosmic Dawn Intensity Mapper, CDIM, is a NASA Probe-class Mission Study. CDIM is designed to be a near-IR survey instrument optimized for Cosmic Dawn and reionization sciences, answering critical questions on how and when galaxies and quasars first formed, the history of metal build-up, and the tomography of reionization, among other questions. CDIM will provide R = 300 spectroscopic imaging over a 7 deg^2 instantaneous field of view at 2″ resolution, over the wavelength range of 0.75 to 7.5 μm. A three-tiered wedding-cake survey will consist of a shallow tier spanning 300 deg^2, a medium tier of 30 deg^2, and a deep tier of 15 deg^2. CDIM survey data will allow us to (i) establish the metal abundance of first-light galaxies during reionization by spectrally separating NII from Hα, and detecting both Hβ and [OIII]; (ii) detect quasars at redshifts greater than 6 and infer blackhole masses down to 10^6 solar masses ; (iii) establish the environmental dependence of star-formation during reionization through clustering and other environmental measurements; (iv) measure 3D tomographic intensity fluctuations during reionization in both Lyα at z > 6 and Hα at 0 < z < 9; and (v) cross-correlating intensity fluctuations with neutral hydrogen 21-cm data to establish the topology of reionization bubbles.

108.10 — Searching for Ultra-Faint Radio Frequency Interference in HERA Data

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Radio emission from a cosmological period known as the Epoch of Reionization can inform us about the nature of the first stars and galaxies in the early universe. To collect the radio waves from this period, we use ground-based dishes within the Hydrogen Epoch of Reionization Array (HERA) located in South Africa. We examine HERA commissioning data for unwanted radio frequency interference using the Sky-Subtracted Incoherent Noise Spectra program, a new method of detecting and removing ultra-faint radio frequency interference. We identified many instances of digital television, FM radio, and ORBCOMM satellite interference in the HERA data, along with other unidentified transmissions. These results will allow us to better analyze and isolate the radio wave signal collected in the HERA telescope to learn more about the unidentified transmissions and the Epoch of Reionization.

108.11 — Simulations of Cosmological Parallax within Gravitationally Lensed Systems

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We present simulations of the cosmological parallax within gravitationally lensed systems that results from apparent changes in the relative position of the lensing galaxy and background source as our Galaxy moves through space. This secular motion of 78 AU/year is well known via the Cosmic Microwave Background dipole and provides a precision baseline with which to measure this secular parallax. In a standard Lambda-CDM cosmology this motion is about 0.5 x 10^{-6} arcsec over ten years. For lensed quasar systems we show that this motion is magnified and results in positional changes of quasar images of 2-3 x 10^{-6} arcsec, a signal that should be measurable with adaptive optics on the next generation of extremely large telescopes. Imaging surveys such as LSST, WFIRST and Euclid should discover ∼ 2000 such systems enabling a high precision measure of cosmological parallax. This measurement provides cosmographic information via the transverse co-moving distance, a measure that is complementary to the traditional cosmographic methods.

108.12 — Using [CII] luminosity as a tracer of gas mass @ z = 6

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The canonical gas mass tracer for galaxies in the local universe, the J = 1-0 rotational transition of carbon monoxide (CO), is not only too weak to be routinely detected at very high redshifts, except for in the most luminous galaxies, but is also 'drowned out' by the warmer microwave background at such epochs. Our research analyzes the relationship between total gas mass and the luminosity of the fine-structure line of single-ionized carbon at 158 microns

([CII]) within 845 normal star-forming galaxies simulated by SÍGAME (Simulator of Galaxy Millimeter/Submillimeter Emission) at z ∼ 6. Using our simulations, we compare the H_2-tracing capability of [CII] with those of CO(1-0) and [CI](1-0). We derive [CII]-to-H_2 conversion factors, and search for secondary effects such as metallicity and star formation rate.

108.13 — Fast and accurate cosmic web simulation through deep generative modeling

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Precise predictions that relate cosmological observables to ΛCDM parameters often involve simulating the evolution of matter and other structure through N-body simulations. However, these simulations are computationally expensive and future experiments will require thousands of independent realizations to reduce sample variances. We propose the use of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) to learn a latent representation of the matter density field, from which new samples can be generated. We train on (64 h^{-1} Mpc)^3 sub-volumes from a suite of 32 × (512 h^{-1} Mpc)^3 GADGET-2 N-body simulations and demonstrate that a deep-convolutional GAN can generate realistic 3D realizations of the matter density field. We validate the quality of generated samples through one, two, and three point statistics, along with other summary statistics. By employing a learning rate scheduler and choosing a data scaling that preserves the structure near high density features, we obtain state of the art results for fast 3D cosmic web simulation. In particular, the power spectra from generated samples agree to <10% up to k = 4 when compared with N-body samples, and similar accuracy is obtained for a variety of bispectra. Furthermore, we show that conditional GANs can smoothly interpolate between samples conditioned on redshift. Deep generative models, such as the ones described in this work, provide great promise as fast, high-fidelity forward models of large scale structure.

108.14 — 21cm Cosmology and the Cosmic Near Infrared Background

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The Near Infrared Cosmic Background (NIRCB) is a signal from all NIR emitting regions in the Universe. The unresolved part of the NIRCB signal might have been caused by Lyα photons from hydrogen gas excited by high energy photons from Population III (Pop III) stars that are redshifted to longer wavelengths. These stars have yet to be directly observed; therefore, we rely on indirect measurements like the global 21cm signal. A detection of the global 21 cm signal was archived by Bowman et al 2018, showing the spin temperature in absorption in the redshift range 15 ≤ z ≤ 20. We use theoretical star formation rate densities Ψ(z) as they evolve over cosmic time that match the observed 21cm signal, and calculate the corresponding NIRCB. We find that the models by Schauer et al. 2019 or the star formation rate densities by simulations from Jaacks et al. 2018 are not enough to account for the current upper NIRCBlimit estimate from Kashlinsky et al. 2005. PopII stars or some other Lyα producingsources could be a factor in the unresolved portion of the NIRCB. We acknowledgesupport from the UT Austin REU grant AST-1757983 (PI: Jogee) funded by the NSF REUand DOD ASSURE programs.

108.15 — Determining Cosmological Parameters with Machine Learning

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At large scales, the Universe can be considered a Gaussian density field and therefore the power spectrum is all we need to constrain cosmological parameters. However, as we move to smaller scales, this is no longer the case. Currently, most of the information embedded into cosmological surveys is not used because it is located on scales where no theory predictions are available. Moreover, determining the optimal estimator to retrieve that information is also mathematically intractable. In this project, we approach this challenge as an optimization problem. We hypothesize that we can utilize machine learning algorithms that determine correlations between features in order to constrain cosmological parameters from non-Gaussian density fields.

108.16 — Measuring the Megamaser Distance to ESO 558-G009

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The Megamaser Cosmology Project (MCP) is measuring the Hubble Constant geometrically through observations of 22 GHz water megamasers that arise

in the circumnuclear accretion disks of active galactic nuclei. Here, we report the MCP distance measurement to the megamaser galaxy ESO 558-G009. We first analyze the four-year spectral monitoring data taken with the Green Bank Telescope to determine secular velocity drifts of individual maser features. These measured drifts provide the LOS accelerations of individual maser features from both the front side of the edge-on maser disk as well as those features from the tangential edges of the disk. Matching these fitted accelerations with maser spots imaged with VLBI, we produce a catalogue of positions, LOS velocities, and LOS accelerations for each observed maser spot. We then fit a 3D, warped disk model to this data set to determine the distance to the galaxy as well as the black hole mass. Furthermore, we investigate a correlation between the maser peak flux density and line width, providing further insight into the environment in which these masers form

108.17 — Imaging with HERA: Analysis of Redundant Calibration

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The Hydrogen Epoch of Reionization Array (HERA, DeBoer et al, 2017) is a staged experiment focused towards detecting the 21 cm hydrogen line from cosmic reionization (EoR). HERA applies redundant calibration, a powerful technique to solve for the complex antenna gains. Redundant calibration uses the property that all redundant baselines observe the same sky emission. It is an iterative algorithm that simultaneously solves for both antenna gains and model visibilities. Each redundant set of baselines has a unique visibility. In this work, we use HERA Phase I observations, comprising 52 antennas operating between 100–200 MHz, to evaluate residual visibilities by subtracting model visibilities from the redundant calibrated visibilities and produce residual images. The resulting residual images are useful in studying the accuracy of our calibration, any redundancy issues, and effects of the primary beam of our instrument. In an ideal case, we expect the residual images to be noise-like; however, we found some point source-like structures with fluctuating intensities. Therefore, we tracked those point sources as they pass through the instrument. We then compare the residual tracks with the total intensity tracks. Bright sources such as Fornax A report an error of 2% while faint sources report an error of 20%. Our results are preliminary. Further study is warranted to understand the features in the residual images, with due consideration towards improvements on image quality and calibration.

108.18 — Simulating Multiply Modulated Maps of the CMB

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It is well known that the primordial cosmic microwave background (CMB) fluctuations are modulated through gravitational lensing by the clustered matter between us and the surface of last scattering. This lensing modulation has been measured to high precision, primarily using a quadratic estimator involving four-point correlations of the temperature and polarization maps. There are other physical processes which may produce additional modulations of the CMB, such as compensated isocurvature perturbations (which cause spatial fluctuations in the sound speed of the baryon-photon plasma). The ability to separate out multiple modulations of the CMB using quadratic estimators is extremely complex. Therefore, we are working on an alternative method using machine learning in order to develop an algorithm which can optimally separate out multiple modulation fields from the primordial CMB. As a first step we must develop a new way to simulate non-lensing modulations of the CMB. We present a description of our simulations as well as outline the next steps towards measuring multiply modulated maps of the CMB.

108.19 — Symmetries of CMB Temperature Correlation at Large Angular Separations

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New measurements are reported of the angular correlation function of the cosmic microwave background (CMB) temperature at large angular separation, based on published maps derived from WMAP and Planck satellite data with different models of astrophysical foregrounds. Results of different techniques are compared with each other, with and without masks in the regions of largest Galactic emissions. It is found that without the measurement bias introduced by masking, most maps yield consistent values near zero at 90 and 30 degrees and significant

negative correlation at degrees greater than 160. It is argued that these properties are consistent with symmetries predicted in holographic quantum models of inflation, but unlikely to occur in the standard scenario.

108.20 — See Change: Cosmology Analysis of the HST High-z Cluster SN Survey

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High-redshift type Ia supernovae are crucial for constraining any time variation in dark energy. The Supernova Cosmology Project has finished executing a large (174 orbits, cycles 22-23) Hubble Space Telescope program, which has measured ∼25 type Ia Supernovae above z∼1 in the highest-redshift, most massive galaxy clusters known to date. We present the cosmology analysis, demonstrating substantial improvement to the uncertainty on the Dark Energy density above z∼1.

108.21 — Mapping Escape Velocity in Cluster-Sized Halos to the Gravitational Potential

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We use the Dark Sky Simulations N-body simulation to quantify how the escape velocity in cluster-sized halos maps to the gravitational potential in a Lambda-CDM universe. Our previous efforts utilized smaller volume simulations with cluster masses less than 10^{15}solar masses. With the large volume and high resolution of the Dark Sky Simulations, we are able to conduct our analysis on simulated data which have similar cluster masses to the currently available observational datasets. We test the accuracy and precision of different density profile functions when predicting the escape profile using the Poisson equation. We confirm our previous findings that the theory holds, and additionally it improves to sub-percent level accuracy (from percent level). We compare the dark matter and subhalo representations of the escape profile and confirm that there is no tracer velocity bias in the edge measurement. Finally, we re-measure the statistical suppression of the line-of-sight escape edge and compare it to our analytical prescription based on Keplerian orbits.

108.22 — Cosmological Inflation in N-Dimensional Gaussian Random Fields with Algorithmic Data Compression

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Theories of cosmological inflation involve one or more inflaton fields ϕ evolving in a potential V. Given our lack of knowledge of V, a natural hypothesis is that it ought to be maximally random. This idea may be realized by defining V as a Gaussian random field in N dimensions. To make predictions based on this model, we need to simulate the evolution of ϕ given a set of conditions on the "potential landscape". Each simulation produces a "path" through ϕ-space while simultaneously simulating V and its derivatives along the path. The path is generated stepwise by initializing values for ϕ and its first time derivative, randomly generating the underlying potential landscape at that point, numerically solving differential equations governing the evolution of ϕ for a short time interval, randomly choosing V at the new point in ϕ-space, and continuing the cycle until some arbitrary condition is met. At each step, the potential information is generated via a constrained Gaussian random process, incorporating the information from prior steps. When N is large, this method allows for a significant reduction in computational load as compared to methods which generate the potential landscape all at once. The landscape along the path is the only place where the potential is generated and stored with certainty. Information such as the evolution of the scale factor and tensor and scalar perturbations can be extracted from any particular path, then statistical information about these quantities can be gathered from repeated trials. The constrained random process depends on

the covariance matrix of the constraints. If the number of constraints grows too large, the computation may quickly cease to be tractable. Inspired by this problem, we have implemented an algorithm to prioritize the information already simulated in terms of its importance in the upcoming progression of the path. Specifically, one may understand intuitively that the most recent points will be more relevant than points farther away for the generation of the next few, simply due to proximity. Also, points generated near critical regions and concavity changes are more important than, say, compact linear points in determining the overall shape of the potential. This in mind, we present a method of data compression which keeps an arbitrarily large portion of the necessary information while simultaneously reducing the size of the covariance matrix. The integration of algorithmic data prioritization with Gaussian random fields of N dimensions produces a versatile multivariable program for exploration into how accurately this emergent model can fit to observation.

Poster Session 109 — Computation, Data Handling, Image Analysis

109.01 — The Long Term Stability of 3:2 Resonant Kuiper Belt Objects from a Dynamical Upheaval Model

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The remnant population of the Kuiper Belt houses evidence for how the outer Solar System has evolved since its conception. The two most common classes of models for this dynamical evolution are smooth migration models and gravitational upheaval models such as the Nice model, the latter being the motivator of this inquiry. According to the Nice Model, the region of the Kuiper belt was filled with trans-Neptunian objects (TNO's) due to a gravitational "kick" that occurred shortly after the birth of the Solar System. Some of these objects were, by chance, caught in Mean Motion Resonance (MMR) with Neptune's orbit. Assuming a gravitational upheaval similar to that explained in the Nice Model, we will investigate whether the enhanced stability in MMRs can explain the current large population of resonant objects. Specifically, we look at objects in our model caught in a 3:2 orbital resonance with Neptune, as the 3:2 resonance group of Kuiper Belt objects (KBO's) is the most observed and characterized resonant subpopulation. By carrying out N-body simulations, we fill phase space with the 3:2 resonant population such that it is congruent with the initial parameters of the KBOs in the case of a gravitational upheaval. We then run billion-year time scale integrations and compare the remaining population in the simulation to the observed population.

109.02 — From Continuum and Spectral Data-Mining of the ALMA Archive to the Scaling Relations of Star-Forming Galaxies Across Cosmic Time

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(Sub-)millimeter observations in the public ALMA archive have been accumulating rapidly and are becoming more and more powerful for the study of galaxy scaling relations and their evolution over time. However, when exploiting these data, it is essential to know the underlying biases and uncertainties, as these can lead to strong biases in the scientific results. Therefore, we have implemented extensive Monte Carlo simulations and quality assurance steps (including machine-learning based assessments) in our A3COSMOS (Automated Mining of the ALMA Archive in COSMOS) pipelines. We present underlying biases and uncertainties of various photometry methods applied to ALMA data and provide prescriptions for deriving less-biased measurements from ALMA archive. Using our A3COSMOS pipelines, we have processed ~2500 ALMA continuum images and data cubes, leading to over 1,000 robust (S/N≥5.4) ALMA continuum detections — a portion of which are totally obscured at optical wavelengths indicating a population of high-redshift (z≥3-5) dusty galaxies. Combining the A3COSMOS catalogs with the literature surveys, we study the gas, stellar and star formation rate scaling relations of ~1700 star-forming galaxies across cosmic time, and find that this large dataset supports the idea that galaxies are eco-systems whose properties can

be well described by prescriptions that hint at the physical laws governing galaxy evolution.

109.03 — Ice Sheet Convection on Icy Moons

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Geological activity and age variance between surface features on Europa, Enceladus, Callisto, and Ganymede suggest that ice sheets on icy moons are continually resurfaced by thermal convection. We can ascertain when these ice sheets convect at different rheological properties and compare them to ice sheets on Earth, which do not convect. Thermal convection is determined by the dimensionless Rayleigh number, the ratio between viscous and buoyant forces in a fluid. Localized thermal expansion leads to thermal convection in ice sheets when the upper boundary of an ice sheet layer is heated from below by subsurface fluids in its lower boundary. Changes in density within the ice sheet caused by thermal expansion introduce buoyancy forces that cause the colder, denser upper boundary ice to sink and the lower boundary ice to rise. Viscous drag resists the movement caused by buoyancy forces, and when the buoyant forces are stronger than the viscous forces, ice sheet convection occurs. The critical Rayleigh number marks the ratio between viscous and buoyant forces at which convection begins to occur, and Rayleigh number values higher than the critical value signify convection. We found the critical Rayleigh number for ice sheets with mantle convection simulations based in FEniCS Project. The simulations demonstrate behavior between the upper and lower boundary of an ice sheet at different Rayleigh number values, and we determined that the critical Rayleigh number for ice sheets is 785. To compare the convection ranges between the moons and Earth, we plotted when ice sheets convect using a constant critical number and a range of rheologies. Our plots suggest that terrestrial ice sheets will convect at the lower end of viscosities used to simulate icy moon convection. Our data demonstrates how ice sheets convect on icy moons and do not convect on Earth at only specific rheologies. Since ice sheets on Earth do not convect, we suggest that only viscosities in the upper range of 10^{15}–10^{16} Pascal/s be used to simulate icy moon dynamics.

109.04 — Enabling Fast Bayesian Exoplanet Atmospheric Retrievals using AWS

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Bayesian atmospheric retrievals will be critical to the robust determination of exoplanetary atmospheric properties in the JWST era and beyond. However, some groups may be challenged by the need of programming expertise and/or computational resources required to perform such retrievals, thus limiting their ability to participate scientifically. The Exoplanet Characterization Toolkit (ExoCTK), which is an open-source data analysis software package and web application focused on the atmospheric characterization of exoplanets and time series observation planning, aims to address these challenges by developing a module that performs atmospheric retrievals using GPU enabled Amazon Web Services (AWS) EC2 instances. Here we present the design, usage, and results of this software.

109.05 — Deep Learning for 21cm Tomography

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Redshifted 21-centimeter tomography is a promising new way to probe large-scale cosmological structure formation after the Epoch of Reionization. However, cosmological inference in these low-frequency regimes is still severely limited by high galactic foreground noise contamination. In this paper we motivate a statistical learning approach to foreground removal, employing a deep convolutional neural network to separate foreground contaminants from cosmological perturbations in a frequency range of 0.4 to 1.1GHz. Our network can predict cosmological signal with residual error on the order of 10^{-2} in low frequency regimes, a nearly 50-fold improvement over traditional principal component analyses in similar frequency ranges. We additionally show that this network-based learning problem breaks down if an instrument noise model is not accounted for, motivating the need for simulation-driven inference that captures both physical and systematic contaminants in real 21cm data.

109.07 — A PSF Fitting Workflow for HST/WFC3

V. Bajaj[1]; J. Anderson[1]
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We present a workflow and software for performing Point Spread Function (PSF) fitting on Hubble Space Telescope WFC3 images, to generate high precision catalogs of positions and fluxes of stars through a Python interface. The libraries of fittable PSFs, developed by J. Anderson, used in the fitting are spatially dependent, and for the most used UVIS filters, focus-dependent. The library PSFs are empirically derived from large sets of WFC3 data, and are thus able to be used on images where a local PSF would be difficult to derive. The catalogs output and tools can then be used to register the images to an absolute frame (typically Gaia) at extremely high precision, and the measurements can be averaged across frames. These measurements generally measure fluxes to the 1% level, and positions down to 1-3% of a pixel. Other functionality includes matching catalogs, zeropoint correction, as well as input checking. The tools and example workflow are presented in a Jupyter Notebook available on GitHub, and are intended for community use.

109.08 — The NRAO Science Ready Data Products Program

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The Science Ready Data Products (SRDP) program aims to maximize the cutting-edge science enabled by existing and planned NRAO Telescopes. We are doing this with the primary goals of decreasing the barriers to the use of NRAO facilities by the broader astronomical community and enabling our existing users to focus more on science and less on data reduction. As such, the SRDP program is leading the development of a modern and functional archive interface to NRAO radio telescope data, for both images and visibility data. The capabilities of the SRDP will be developed and rolled-out on an approximately yearly basis. The first wave of capabilities, available NOW, include:

- ALMA User-Defined imaging
- Download of calibrated visibility data for ALMA and the VLA
- Enhanced quality assurance for the VLA pipeline calibration (selected projects)

Visit https://archive-new.nrao.edu to explore these capabilities.

109.09 — Systems Engineering Study on a Greenbank Observatory Data Center

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Because of increasing demand for scientific data processing, the Green Bank Observatory's existing data center is reaching the limits of its capacity. The data center houses the Green Bank Telescope's primary digital spectrometer and other instruments, high performance computers used for storage and data processing, and telecommunications equipment. These systems are in high demand with little to no acceptable downtime, and require enough rack space, power, and cooling. The data center is a common resource for many different projects and users. Green Bank Observatory is exploring the possibility of building a new data center to house a publicly accessible data archive, data processing computers, and an expanded spectrometer to support a new ultra-wideband receiver and radio cameras. These expansions will benefit the study of gravitational waves, pulsars, and dense molecular gas, among other areas. This data center Current State Assessment uses systems engineering to track and manage the processes it takes to not only maintain but to create a data center. The artifacts developed during the current state assessment included a diagram of the existing data center and a detailed inventory of the current processing, space, power, and cooling utilized by the instruments and equipment. The current state analysis is being used in planning the Observatory's near term spectrometer expansion for its ultra-wideband receiver. It is also foundational to developing the requirements for the future data center.

109.10 — A Search for TESS Exoplanets in the Jungle

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We present an exoplanet transit search of the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) full frame images (FFIs) using Amazon Web Services (AWS) Lambda functions. TESS observes a 96 by 24 degree section of the sky every 30 minutes, creating almost 2 TB of images in the archive every month. Currently the MAST archive holds more than 30 TB of TESS FFI data. In the extended mission, TESS will triple this volume by taking 10-minute FFIs. Such data volumes make it difficult for the average astronomer to download and process these data on a rapid time

scale with a typical computer. Cloud-based data and the associated computing power is a set of technology that may allow more astronomers to participate in large data investigations without having to invest in infrastructure. Here, we present the results of a planet search entirely on the AWS servers using the AWS public data set without having to download any of the images. For each star of interest, a series of chained Lambda functions perform aperture photometry on the cloud-hosted FFIs and returns a light curve to an Amazon S3 bucket. Another Lambda function is then initiated, which detrends the light curve, runs astropy's box-least square code, and returns a list of ephemerides with possible transit signals. Since AWS allows you to run multiple Lambda functions at once, we are able to parallelize the search across many targets to reduce the time it takes to do the search. In this poster, we describe the challenges we had to overcome to use AWS and how the bert-etl (https://github.com/jbcurtin/bert-etl) micro-framework we adopted made implementing the parallel Lambda functions easier. We estimate the cost and run-time to perform a full search on AWS. We will also present any interesting transit signals we had found along the way.

109.11 — Applying Machine Learning to VLITE Radio Transient Searches

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Radio transients are related to some of the most catastrophic events in the Universe. Searching for transients is one of the main scientific objectives of the VLA Low-band Ionosphere and Transient Experiment (VLITE) instrument on the Very Large Array (VLA). VLITE is constantly co-observing with the VLA at 352 MHz, with a field of view larger than 5 square degrees, which is well suited for transient searches. VLITE images are run through the Transient Pipeline (TraP) in order to build up light curves and calculate different variability metrics that provide transient candidates. The process of checking transient candidates can be made more streamlined and less biased using machine learning on the variability metrics. This poster presents results from applying supervised machine learning algorithms on large VLITE data sets containing simulated sources, based on similar techniques developed for Low Frequency Array (LOFAR) transient searches. Training data sets of images with real stable sources and injected transient sources are used to create light curves in TraP and calculate their variability metrics. Then, using anomaly detection and logistic regression methods, the algorithm is trained to determine which combinations of variability metrics values indicate the most reliable transient candidates from real data sets. This process will enable a more efficient and statistically accurate search for transient candidates.

109.12 — Best ways to let others know how to cite your research software

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Software citation is good for research transparency and reproducibility, and maybe, if you work it right, for your CV, too. You *can* get credit and recognition through citations for your code! This presentation highlights several powerful methods for increasing the probability that use of your research software will be cited, and cited correctly. The presentation covers how to create codemeta.json and CITATION.cff automagically from Astrophysics Source Code Library (ASCL ascl.net) entries, edit, and use these files, the value of including such files on your code site(s), and efforts underway in astronomy and other fields to improve software citation and credit.

109.13 — Referencing Sources of Molecular Spectroscopic Data in the Era of Data Science: Application to the HITRAN Database

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The HITRAN database is a compilation of molecular spectroscopic param- eters used to simulate and analyze the transmission and emission of light in gaseous media, especially the planetary atmospheres [1]. HITRAN contains data that is provided by researchers and collaborators throughout the spec- troscopic community. These contributors

receive credit for their contributions through the bibliography of citations produced alongside the data returned by an online search. Prior to the work presented here, HITRAN created these bibliographies manually, which is a tedious, time consuming and error-prone process. The application described here is able to create bibliographic entries in the database automatically, which reduces both the frequency of mistakes and the workload for the its administrators. This new system uniquely identifies each reference from its digital object identifier (DOI) and retrieves the corresponding bibliographic information from any of several online services, including the SAO/NASA Astrophysics Data Systems (ADS) [2] and CrossRef APIs. Once parsed into a relational database, the software is able to produce bibliographies in any of several formats, including HTML and BibTeX for use on websites or printed articles. The application is provided free-of-charge for general use by any scientific database. This work was made possible due to the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Latino Initiative Program and is funded by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 1745460.

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109.14 — gGui: The gPhoton Glue User Interface for Analyzing GALEX Data from the MAST Archive

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The gPhoton database consists of calibrated GALEX ultraviolet photon events from the 10-year mission, and includes Python software to create light curves and images from those photon events. Here, we present gGui: a data-analysis software package written to visualize gPhoton lightcurves, images, and image cubes across multiple bands quickly and simultaneously, allowing users to efficiently analyze multiple targets. gGui also facilitates collaboration amongst research groups via an embedded note-taking features tagged to individual targets, keeping comments and notes associated with the actual data themselves. The UI is based on PyQt and the Glue Visualization Library, and future versions will support "gluing" of the calibrated photon events from gPhoton across the different output products, additional diagnostic plots, and more hooks into data from other missions to support analysis of the gPhoton results. We show some preliminary variable objects within the gGui interface as a tour of its functionality, and invite feedback on what features users would like to see developed in future versions. We also solicit feedback from users of other projects, as we move to open gGui as a general-purpose FITS viewer, and how gGui can fit into your workflow.

109.15 — astroML: a Python package for Machine Learning for Astronomy and its wider ecosystem

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We present the updated version of astroML (http://astroml.org), a popular open source machine-learning library for astrophysics. astroML provides a publicly available repository for a variety of statistical routines and machine learning tools for astronomy. It builds on numpy, scipy, scikit-learn, and astropy; extending the functionality available in those general-purpose libraries. We cover the new functionalities in the Python package as well as the new topics from the second edition of the textbook "Statistics, Data Mining, and Machine Learning in Astronomy" via worked through examples that were made publicly available. The new components included are algorithms for modifying the regression and regularization code to account for uncertainties within the data, approximate Bayesian computation, hierarchical Bayes. We also provide multiple examples for deep learning using astronomical data.

109.16 — The Weirdest Objects in the X-ray Universe: A Machine Learning Approach

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The recently released Chandra Source Catalog 2.0 (CSC2) contains over 315,000 unique sources, two thirds of which are either detected for the first time

or are yet to be studied in detail. Recent discoveries of peculiar X-ray sources with complex variability patterns or rare spectral features provide a hint that CSC2 is likely to contain hundreds of these peculiar sources, or even new types of astrophysical objects. To determine the nature of these sources, we apply an Unsupervised Random Forest (URF) algorithm to a subset of significant CSC2 sources using the catalog properties as features. The URF will provide us with a list of the most extreme outliers of the data, which are our weirdest objects. We provide an atlas of the spectral, photometric and variability properties of the outliers, and discuss the astrophysical implications of our findings in the context of compact mergers, tidal disruption events, and astrophysical transients. In order to characterize their variability, we employ recurrent neural networks to find the most simple representations of their light curves, and use these representations to classify CSC2 sources. Our final product is a catalog of anomalous X-ray sources that are natural targets for spectroscopic follow up.

109.17 — Using TESS Data to Detect Astrophysical Transients

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The Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) has proven to be an invaluable tool to detect extrasolar planets. However, the full-sky survey conducted by TESS also lends itself to a different type of analysis - the detection of astrophysical periodic and transient events, such as variable stars, supernovae, and gamma-ray burst (GRB) afterglows. Using full-frame images (64 megapixels, exposure time: 30 minutes) from each 2300 square degree sector of TESS's observations, we are developing an algorithm designed to search for transient sources at the pixel level. Our method separates the time-series images into smaller groups over time and then calculates the per-pixel variance over the duration of each such group. By subtracting these variance maps across adjacent groups, we can mitigate systematic variability, such as that caused by scattered light and motion of the images due to differential velocity aberration. The remaining point sources in the differential variance maps correspond to variable stars and other transient sources. Furthermore, we can sort these variables by timescale by changing the length of time (i.e. the number of images in each group) over which we calculate the variance. Our algorithm represents a key first step in identifying transient sources directly from TESS data. Applications include identifying rare and short time-scale transients that might be missed by ground-based surveys, discovering new asteroids (which appear as streaks, rather than point sources, on the variance maps), and efficiently searching for optical counterparts of transients with poorly determined coordinates, like fast radio bursts and gravitational-wave events. Future work will use machine learning to classify prospective transient events and prioritize them for follow-up observations.

109.18 — Wide Field Camera 3 (WFC3) Python Data Analysis Tools and Jupyter Notebooks

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The wfc3tools Python package, maintained at STScI by the WFC3 instrument team, is home to a number of software tools optimized for WFC3 data analysis and calibration. This package includes tools for custom calibration with the calwf3 data reduction pipeline, inspecting and displaying data, and diagnosing and correcting anomalies in data, among others. New functionality has recently been added to this package to facilitate WFC3 data analysis. As a complement to this Python package, the WFC3 team has also developed a series of Jupyter notebooks outlining detailed workflows for various data analysis techniques including step-by-step procedures for special observing modes, and for diagnosing and correcting anomalies in IR data.

109.19 — Data Simulation to Constrain Fast Radio Burst Periodicity Search Techniques

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Since their discovery in 2007, large amounts of telescope time and effort have been dedicated to the detection and study of Fast Radio Bursts (FRBs). Almost 100 FRBs have been cataloged, with three being localized to host galaxies. These detections can be used to constrain the rates at which FRBs occur and prove their extragalactic origins. While FRBs at first appeared to be one-off events, multiple sources emitting repeating bursts have now been discovered. Recently, Ravi (2019) argued that repeating FRBs are not an exception for FRBs but rather the rule, making their study incredibly important. Although there has been some work to find periodicity in the arrival times of repeating bursts, attempts have thus far been unsuccessful. The goal of this project was

to determine if repeating FRBs have intrinsic periodicities. We present the first step in this process, the simulation of data that can be used to evaluate the sensitivity of various periodicity search techniques. This provides greater insight into the sensitivity of our current methods, thus leading to a better understanding of possibly underlying periodicities of the repeating FRBs, if any.

109.20 — Digitizing Hubble's Thesis Plates

E. Medina[1]; W. Cerny[1]; Y. Liang[1]; J. Lin[1]; M. Martinez[1]; B. Ogonor[1]; J. Sanchez[1]

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We have been conducting research in the Yerkes Observatory plate vault on the effectiveness of digitizing photographic glass plates using office scanners and the possibility of conducting scientific analysis from these scans. The plate vault stores over 100,000 plates dating back as early as 1900. Edwin Hubble wrote his PhD thesis in 1917 based on plates he took with George Ritchey's 24-inch reflector. Hubble's plates from the time he was a graduate student at the University of Chicago are currently being stored at Yerkes Observatory. We can identify which 24-inch plates are Hubble's based on the fields he listed in his thesis and the coordinates on the plates. We originally digitized these plates with the goal to measure variability of objects from around 1915. In the Yerkes collection, we identified plates that contain Hubble's annotations across the glass, evidently made when he was working on his thesis. We can make correspondences between individual objects on the plates and his designations of them in his thesis. The annotations contain details such as the date, right ascension and declination, plate number, plate holder number, telescope used (always 24-inch), emulsion type, sidereal time, which side of the polar axis the telescope was on, exposure time, observing conditions and other notes. These annotations may be of interest to historians, as they indicate his developing methodology in his studies of faint nebulae including morphological description. Digitizing the Hubble plates have allowed us to experiment with different digitization tools and settings, such as dots per inch and other controllable parameters. We are continuing to determine the best way to digitize these plates and extract data while preserving Hubble's annotations. We plan to make available high-resolution files of the plates, including both the annotations on the image and on the non-sky surrounding area. This work will allow both scientific and historical research to take place on these plates from over 100 years ago while preserving the work of a notable astronomer.

109.21 — zCut: extending Astrocut for deep fields

C. Brasseur[1]; The MAST Team[1]

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Astrocut is a Python package for making image cutouts from sets of images with shared footprints. Released in October 2018, Astrocut's original functionality was specific to the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite mission, however with its most recent release Astrocut has been expanded to include more general cutout functionality, in particular to support cutouts of deep field surveys such as the Cosmic Assembly Near-IR Deep Extragalactic Legacy Survey. This functionality forms the basis of a new web service "zCut" at the Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes (MAST), which allows users to request cutouts of select deep fields in all available filters without the necessity of downloading the original field images. The zCut web service is accessible via a RESTful API, and through the new z.MAST interface for exploring high redshift objects. In this poster we present the use and design of this software, both locally and as a web service.

109.22 — Techniques for Reducing Catastrophic Outlier Redshift Estimates in Large-Scale Surveys

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We present results of using individual galaxies' effective redshift probability density information as a method of identifying potential catastrophic outliers in empirical photometric redshift estimation. We also present a method of modification of the redshift distribution of training sets to improve both the accuracy of high redshift estimation and catastrophic outlier mitigation. We find that with appropriate optimization, we can identify a large percentage of catastrophic outlier galaxies while simultaneously incorrectly flagging only a small percentage of non-outlier galaxies as catastrophic outliers. We show also that our training set redshift distribution modification results in a significant decrease in the percentage of high redshift outlier galaxies with only a small increase in the percentage of low redshift outlier galaxies, and in some cases results in a significant decrease in the percentage of incorrectly identified non-outlier galaxies.

109.23 — Implementation of Semi-Supervised Learning with Siamese Networks for Object Detection

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A particular challenge in data science is processing massive datasets and maximizing their efficiency and usefulness. With large survey missions on the rise, it is becoming impractical to manually classify important objects in images. Oftentimes, we are faced with the task of classifying hundreds of thousands of images, which contain uncommon astronomical objects. Thus, we must learn to adapt image-classification tasks to these anomaly situations, which oftentimes contain only a few example instances of the objects. We implement a semi-supervised approach to this problem, where we apply Siamese Networks to both MNIST images and simulated gravitationally lensed sky data. Our goal is to classify simulated gravitational lensing data and train our networks on 20,000 images of lenses and non-lenses with 4 bands of data. Siamese Neural Networks are uniquely designed for image classification because they are adept at this task by extracting important feature embeddings despite a small sample size. Siamese Networks begin by taking two input images and constructing a sigmoid approximation between them. The network is modeled such that weights are shared between both sister networks, and a loss function calculates the difference between both inputs. Thus Siamese networks are designed not for classification, but for differentiation. This is key for object identification and anomaly detection, especially for cases where only a few sample images are available for training. To implement this differentiation, we employ methods of contrastive loss and triplet loss in order to train our network. Finally, we find that this approach is comparable or even outperforms traditional networks, even when only provided with relatively small datasets.

109.24 — Identifying and Repairing Catastrophic Errors in Galaxy Properties Using Dimensionality Reduction

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Our understanding of galaxy evolution is derived from large surveys designed to maximize efficiency by only observing the minimum amount of information needed to infer properties for a typical galaxy. However, for a few percent of galaxies in every survey, this is insufficient and derived properties can be catastrophically wrong, including identifying a relatively nearby object as one of the most distant in the Universe. Further, it is currently impossible to determine which objects have failed, so that these contaminate every study of galaxy properties. We develop a novel method to identify and repair these objects by combining the astronomical codes which infer galaxy properties with dimensionality reduction algorithms which group similar objects to determine which inferred properties are out of place. This method provides an improvement over the best existing techniques by at least a factor of two, which will improve every study that relies on large populations.

109.25 — Diffusion Entropy as a tool for time-intermittent events: complexity in flares, bursts, and jets

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I plan to present the exploration of diffusion entropy as an analysis tool of the complexity of intermittent astronomical events monitored throughout time. The focus is finding events that follow a nonlinear inverse power law relationship, in the context of the time domain of astronomical variability. Complexity can be well described by the slope of the waiting time distribution of events, μ, when its slope is between $\mu = 1$ and $\mu = 3$, a describing the emergent properties attributed to a system at the critical transition between order and disorder. Systems in this range include but are not limited to earthquakes, financial markets, social systems, brain dynamics, and music. Astronomical events could be, for instance: the inter-event times of quakes, sunspots, flares, etc. Diffusion entropy is a tool that was previously used to examine time series data of solar flare rates with the resulting complexity index of the crucial events yielding $\mu \approx 2$. Thus, it is conjectured that other intermittent events of astronomical origin could yield similar complexity including the jets of BL Lac active galactic nuclei, characterized by large-amplitude flux variability.

109.26 — Engineering a Web-Based Interface to Predict the Unknown Physical Characteristics of Main-Sequence Stars

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Asteroseismology, the study of stellar pulsations, provides great insight into a star's physical parameters, and with different computational methods, we are able to estimate the unknown characteristics of stars (like chemistry or age). In this project, we present a web-based interface with the ability to predict the physical properties of solar-like stars from stellar observations with the use of machine learning. With perturbation techniques and a Classification and Regressions Trees Algorithm (CART) on 350,000 theoretical stellar models to learn the matching between unknown and known properties of the star and predict its unknown parameters with a trained regression model. Initially developed with a database, the architecture of the interface consists of two separate frame-works: a back-end model and a dynamic front-end web application. With an additionally implemented, asynchronous front-end execution, email delivery server, and online database for storage of data and results, the interface successfully handles incoming and existing users and data. Finally, the mean predictions of 16 Cygni A, 16 Cygni B, and KIC 12258514 resulted in a 3.11% difference to original predictions, and the average prediction time was 6.27 ±1.06 seconds per star. This novel engineering project is potentially another great tool for stellar research which we plan to deploy simultaneously with the submission of a future publication that extends the back-end algorithm to handle more kinds of stars.

109.27 — The effect of the Andromeda galaxy on the stellar halo of the Milky Way

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Though the Milky Way (MW) is the galaxy which we call home, our understanding of the region near and beyond its virial radius is still, at best, approximate, as is our understanding of the effect of the nearby Andromeda (M31) galaxy on this region. In the coming 5-10 years, future astronomical surveys (e.g. LSST) will map the intermediate region between our Galaxy and its nearest neighbor, and thus more thoroughly flesh out our understanding of the dynamics of the MW and the MW-M31 system. In preparation for these results, we analyze the Feedback in Realistic Environments (FIRE-2) suite of simulated paired and unpaired MW-mass galaxies to: 1) predict properties of the outer stellar halo and MW-M31 transition region accessible to next-generation survey telescopes, and 2) study the effect of M31's presence on the outer regions of the MW's stellar halo (and vice versa). We find that spherically-averaged measurements of the stellar and dark matter (DM) mass density are consistent with observations to 100 kpc, whereas spherically-averaged velocity anisotropy analyses somewhat differ with the results of prior papers — rather than seeing a gradual decline from $\beta = 0.8$ to < 0.3 in the 25 to 100 kpc region, we see a roughly constant value around 0.8 in the same region in the simulations. Further, while traditional analyses of mass density and metallicities provide no readily apparent distinctions between paired and unpaired simulations, paired halos tend to have lower spherically-averaged values of stellar velocity anisotropy when compared to unpaired halos. We further explore the difference between the paired and unpaired halos by comparing the stellar halo density in the direction from one galaxy toward the other versus away from the other. We find a systematically higher density towards the companion galaxy. This enhancement toward a companion is also observable in the equipotential contours of the galaxy pairs. Further, we find that one galaxy in each pair consistently exhibits a large tidal stellar stream extending to its outskirts (around 200-300 kpc) and pointed toward its companion. Whether this observation is statistically significant and indicative of something we expect to see in the actual MW-M31 system, or simply a coincidence caused by a sample of three paired simulations remains to be determined, however. Nonetheless, the results of the anisotropy and adjusted mass density analyses show a measureable effect on the outskirts of the Galactic halo caused by the presence of a nearby partner.

109.28 — An Update on Cross-matching CSC 2.0 with Other Major Catalogs by CXC

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Cross-matching the second release of the Chandra Source Catalog (CSC 2.0) presents a number of unique challenges that need to be adequately addressed in order to achieve a high level of reliability and confidence in identifications that are made purely on the basis of spatial properties. The overriding consideration is that in cross-matching across disparate parts of the spectrum a reliable match probability needs to be obtained, since objects may appear dramatically differently in different parts of the spectrum, because of their overall physical and spectral properties and potential differences in obscuration. Providing a set of authoritative cross-match catalogs for CSC 2.0 is an ongoing project at the Chandra X-ray Center (CXC). We have reported before on our approach to meeting the challenges. In short, it is not sufficient to base the determination of the spatial match probability solely on position uncertainties. One also needs to take into account the instrumental Point Spread Functions (PSF), the local density of sources, and, explicitly, the probability of ambiguous matches. This is especially important since Chandra's PSF varies very significantly over its field of view. That has led to our building a cross-match tool that is based on the Bayesian algorithms presented by Budavari, Heinis, and Szalay (ApJ 679, 301 and ApJ 705, 739), extended with the capability to allow for elliptical errors, PSFs, local source densities, and the explicit identification of ambiguous matches. This has necessitated determining composite PSFs for CSC 2.0 Master Sources, cross-matching individual CSC2.0 ensembles, proper thresholding of the match probabilities, and logic to identify ambiguities. We will present an update on the cross-match catalogs we have produced for CSC 2.0 with the SDSS, AllWISE, and GAIA catalogs. This work has been supported by NASA under contract NAS 8-03060 to the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory for operation of the Chandra X-ray Center.

109.29 — Improved Astrometry for HST and JWST Science Operations

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The HST Guide Star Catalogs (GSC) in use from launch to late 2018 were primarily constructed from measurements of the all-sky photographic surveys from the Palomar and AAO observatories (epochs between 1975-2001) with some supplemental information from the Sky2000, Hipparcos and Tycho catalogs for brighter objects. Whilst sufficient to satisfy the HST pointing requirements it had become dated and had increasing larger astrometric errors for current science observations and was barely sufficient to satisfy the requirements for JWST pointing. We will describe the use of the GAIA astrometric catalogs to update the reference frame of the GSC and improve the absolute astrometry of guide stars used in both HST and JWST mission operations. In addition, the availability of the GAIA reference frame allows us to improve the absolute astrometry of HST ACS & WFC3 observations in the MAST archive. This is accomplished by reprocessing the data using an updated pipeline which both corrects the positions of the original guide stars and realigns the images to GAIA stars detected in the images. This workflow will also be part of the JWST processing. We shall describe the pipeline updates and initial results.

109.30 — High Time-Resolution Radio Frequency Interference and Single Pulse Pulsar and FRB Detection using Machine Learning Semantic Segmentation

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Radio frequency interference (RFI) is a problem that plagues nearly every radio astronomy observation. With wider bandwidth receivers and increasingly saturated RFI environments, there is a growing need for active, real-time RFI excision. We present a generalized machine learning approach to label each sample in coarse-channelized, frequency-space data as containing RFI. We also expand the method to detect time-variable astrophysical sources, such as fast radio bursts or bright pulsars. Using this method, the unwanted data can be differentiated for removal while simultaneously detecting rare astronomical signals. We discuss ways that this method could be optimized to run in real-time at microsecond time resolution using high performance, commercial-off-the-shelf computing hardware.

109.31 — Systems Engineering Study on a Greenbank Observatory Data Center

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Because of increasing demand for scientific data processing, the Green Bank Observatory's existing data

center is reaching the limits of its capacity. The data center houses the Green Bank Telescope's primary digital spectrometer and other instruments, high performance computers used for storage and data processing, and telecommunications equipment. These systems are in high demand with little to no acceptable downtime, and require enough rack space, power, and cooling. The data center is a common resource for many different projects and users. Green Bank Observatory is exploring the possibility of building a new data center to house a publicly accessible data archive, data processing computers, and an expanded spectrometer to support a new ultra-wideband receiver and radio cameras. These expansions will benefit the study of gravitational waves, pulsars, and dense molecular gas, among other areas. This data center Current State Assessment uses systems engineering to track and manage the processes it takes to not only maintain but to create a data center. The artifacts developed during the current state assessment included a diagram of the existing data center and a detailed inventory of the current processing, space, power, and cooling utilized by the instruments and equipment. The current state analysis is being used in planning the Observatory's near term spectrometer expansion for its ultra-wideband receiver. It is also foundational to developing the requirements for the future data center.

Poster Session 110 — Stellar Evolution, Stellar Populations

110.01 — A Pipeline to Identify Stellar Rotation Periods from Photometric Light Curves

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Exoplanets undergo the majority of their evolutionary change within the first hundred million years of their lifetime. Studying exoplanets in these early stages of change can teach us about planetary evolution, but to do this we first need to identify planets to study. A key first step in this identification process is finding the young stars that the exoplanets orbit. Young stars rotate, and this is a good signifier of youth that we can look for in stellar populations. Using photometric light curve data from the repurposed Kepler K2 mission, we created a pipeline to identify quickly rotating stars within a given stellar population. The pipeline utilized Lomb-Scargle periodograms to extract a star's rotational period from its light curve. The periodograms created from K2 data contain a lot of noise, caused by correctional movements of the Kepler spacecraft. To reduce this noise, we took the median from the periodograms of aggregations of stars, essentially creating a default periodogram that characterized the movement of Kepler during data collection. We then subtracted this median rotation profile from each star's periodogram, correcting them for any noise caused by Kepler's motion. Using this method of median subtraction, we analyzed the light curves of stars in Kepler campaign 5, and verified the pipeline's results against the rotation periods of known young stars in the Praesepe open cluster. The pipeline achieved 82% recovery of young stars in Praesepe, and after analyzing light curves from campaigns 2, 4, 5, and 18, we identified more than 6500 candidate young stars. The pipeline's ability to autonomously identify young stars from photometric data will allow astronomers to make a catalogue of young stars for planet search and stellar rotation studies. With the high-quality light curves from the ongoing Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS), this tool can be used to identify new young star populations, as well as previously unidentified young stars in known populations. This work was supported by the TAURUS program at the University of Texas at Austin.

110.02 — Determining the Initial Mass Function of Open Cluster NGC6811 by Using the UPMASK Method

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We present photometry and color-magnitude diagrams with isochrones for the open cluster NGC 6811. NGC6811 was observed with Lowell Observatory's Discovery Channel Telescope Large Monolithic Imager in the V and I bands. CCD images were reduced with IRAF and photometry was produced using the DAOPHOT/ALLSTAR program. Cluster member stars were distinguished from field stars by using the UPMASK method. UPMASK, a machine learning program written by A. Krone-Martins and A. Moitinho, was developed specifically to separate cluster member stars from field stars. A CMD diagram of the cluster stars was fitted with isochrones from the Dartmouth Stellar Evolutionary Program. The calibrated photometry extends to the 23rd magnitude. This is an important step in an ongoing project to directly determine the Initial Mass Function in open clusters.

110.03 — Determining Age, Rotation & Emissions of dK/M-Type Stars: A Glimpse into the Potential Habitability of Red Dwarf Hosted Planets

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Due to stellar invariability, long lifetimes and local abundance, M&dK-type stars have become the focus in the search for other-worldly habitability. These Red Dwarf (RD) stars are essential in the search for life, but due to their long lifetimes and invariability (the very same characteristics that make them potentially habitable) using the traditional methods to determine their ages and other related data becomes impossible. In order to understand these stars and their habitable zones we must devise a new method for determining their age. Over the past several years this project has developed a relationship to link stellar rotation rates to age in RD stars. This process allows the ability to observe the star and directly calculate its age. Age can be the key to unlocking multitudes of other traits about the star and the conditions any orbiting planet will be subject to. During the previous year, RD stars' X-Ray, UV and atmospheric (X-UV) radiation were compiled from the International Ultraviolet Explorer (IUE) satellite and the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) in order to develop a relationship and link these values to the age of the star. In its current stages, our search has been expanded to include Ca II radiation along with an expanded version of the X-UV data. Ca II, while not a direct indicator of conditions in the RD atmosphere, plays an important role in characterizing the star. While the X-UV radiation is blocked by the Earth's atmosphere, Ca II flux can penetrate and allow observations to be made from the ground allowing for an abundance of data and a more financially- friendly observation. With these X-UV, Ca II and age relationships the entire XUV environment around a RD star is characterized and the conditions on an orbiting planet allow us to easily determine its habitability.

110.04 — Searching for R-Process Enhanced Metal Poor Stars in the RAVE Survey

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Very Metal Poor stars, [Fe/H] < -2.0, are old and have been contaminated by only a few enrichment events like supernovae and neutron star mergers. To better understand the nucleosynthesis of heavy elements at these sites, specifically that of rapid neutron-capture (r-process) elements, a large catalogue of r-process enriched stars is needed. To contribute to this growing catalogue we used the Apache Point 3.5m telescope to obtain high resolution (R∼31500) spectra across the whole visible band for 30 northern hemisphere candidate metal poor halo FGK giants, identified from the RAdial Velocity Experiment (RAVE) survey. Candidates were previously identified using a t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding (t-SNE) algorithm that classified stars based on the similarity of their RAVE spectra. We calculated stellar parameters using excitation-ionization balancing between FeI and FeII lines, and measured elemental abundances for several light (C,N,O), alpha (Mg,Si,Ca,Ti), iron peak (Fe,Cr,Mn,Co,Ni,Zn), and neutron capture (Rb,Sr,Y,Zr,Ba,La,Ce,Pr,Nd,Sm,Eu) elements. Our sample had a metallicity range of -3.1 < [Fe/H] < -1.58, and exhibited effective temperatures and surface gravities characteristic of giants, confirming the effectiveness of the t-SNE identification. Our sample also contains 9 stars exhibiting r-process enhancement, with 3 being strongly enriched (r-II) stars, indicated by an excess of europium [Eu/Fe] > +1.0. We acknowledge support from the UT Austin REU grant AST-1757983 (PI: Jogee) funded by the NSF REU and DOD ASSURE programs.

110.05 — High-resolution Infrared Spectroscopy of Open Cluster NGC 752

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We have analyzed high-resolution, high signal-to-noise near-infrared spectra for 10 red giant members of the Galactic open cluster NGC 752. High-resolution (R ∼ 45000) near-infrared spectral data were gathered with the Immersion Grating Infrared Spectrograph (IGRINS), providing simultaneous coverage of the complete *H* and *K* bands. We derived the abundances of H-burning (C, N, O), alpha (Mg, Si, S, Ca), light odd-Z (Na, Al, P, K), Fe-group

(Sc, Ti, Cr, Fe, Co, Ni) and neutron-capture (Ce, Nd, Yb) elements. We derived solar metallicity and solar abundance ratios for almost all of the elements heavier than the CNO group in NGC 752. O and N abundances were measured from a number of OH and CN features in the *H* band, and C abundances were determined from CO molecular lines and high excitation C I lines. Carbon isotopic ratios were derived from many features of the (2-0) and (3-1) ^{12}CO and ^{13}CO bands. The CNO abundances and ^{12}C/^{13}C ratios are consistent with the NGC 752 giants having completed first dredge-up envelope mixing of CN-cyle products. Applications of Victoria isochrones and MESA models to newly-derived cluster memberships and color-magnitude diagrams yield an updated NGC 752 age of 1.52 Gyr. Our new evolutionary stage assessments and derived light element abundances indicate that most, perhaps all of the program stars are members of the NGC 752 helium-burning red clump.

We thank National Science Foundation grant AST 16-16040 for support of this project and grant AST-1229522 for development and use of IGRINS. These results made use of spectra obtained at the Discovery Channel Telescope at Lowell Observatory, and the 2.7m Smith telescope at McDonald Observatory. We also gathered data from the European Space Agency (ESA) mission Gaia and processed by the Gaia Data Processing and Analysis Consortium (DPAC).

110.06 — Zeta Pup: Chandra X-ray Emission Line Variability

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We present the results of a time variability study using the recently acquired HETG Chandra spectra of the early O star zeta Pup, an extremely deep cumulative exposure of 840 ks. This legacy data set is one of the highest S/N high resolution X-ray spectra of a massive star ever acquired. The major emission lines of S XV, Si XIV, Si XIII, Mg XII, Mg XI, Ne X, and Ne IX were examined in short time-resolved spectra derived from the large dataset. An array of statistical studies was used to quantify the possibility of variability for these lines in both flux, line centroid, and line width. The analysis also includes period searches and line profile comparisons. The implication of the variability identified by this work for the structure and X-ray production in massive stellar winds is discussed.

110.08 — Using Deep Learning to Recover Rotation and Starspot Properties from TESS Light Curves

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While detecting periodicity in light curves is straightforward, interpreting the meaning of that periodicity in terms of the underlying physics is far more challenging. We use deep learning techniques to recover rotation and starspot properties for stars in the *TESS* Continuous Viewing Zones (CVZs). We have simulated a training set of ∼1 million light curves with the observing cadence of the CVZs and realistic *TESS* noise profile. The light curves vary in rotation period, latitudinal differential rotation, activity rate, and spot emergence pattern. Deep learning on these physically motivated models provides a tool to recover the underlying characteristics of stars. I will report preliminary results from this study.

110.09 — Chasing down variable stars from a decade-long dataset

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Finding and characterizing variable stars is at the heart of time-domain astrophysics. Variable stars are ordinary stars that change in brightness on widely varying degrees. Characterizing the details of how this brightness fluctuates and on what timescales, as well as the star's average properties (mean brightness, temperature, etc.), is greatly important to understanding the process of stellar evolution. For this project, we use data observed over 10 years and in multiple bands from the 0.5 meter Sloan Digital Sky Survey photometric telescope. We have developed the tools to identify variable stars, estimate their variability periods and timescales, and determine the shape of their brightness variations over this time. Based on our initial pilot study of a single field, we successfully identified a sample of nearly a hundred variable stars, 90% of which were previously unknown, with periods ranging from days to years and amplitudes reaching as large as 4 magnitudes. Additionally, the location of our identified stars in commonly used photometric fields opens up the possibility for more in-depth studies across wavelength and time using archival data. Next we will try to apply machine learning techniques to identify the underlying physical cause for variability based on the

shape of the lightcurve. We gratefully acknowledge financial support from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration under grant 80NSSC18K1498 and by the Wisconsin Space Grant Consortium Student Research Fellowship, supported by the NASA Training Grant NNX15AJ12H.

110.10 — Machine-Based Spectral Classification of Weak CN & Carbon Stars in M31

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Stellar evolution has been researched for decades, yet certain phases of the stellar life cycle remain poorly understood. Recent analyses of spectroscopic and photometric data of stars in the Andromeda Galaxy (M31) from the Spectroscopic Landscape of Andromeda's Stellar Halo (SPLASH) and the Panchromatic Hubble Andromeda Treasury (PHAT) surveys have revealed an unusual population of "weak CN" stars in the galaxy's disk that may represent one such undiscovered phase. Based on their positions in color-magnitude space, members of this previously unknown population appear to be associated with the He-burning phase of relatively massive stars. Their defining feature is a weak double-peaked spectral absorption line at around 8000Å indicating the presence of the CN molecule; this same double-peaked feature appears more strongly in the spectra of carbon stars, leading us to hypothesize the existence of an association. Using data from SPLASH and PHAT, we investigated this probable association by developing an algorithm capable of objectively classifying stars as "carbon," "weak CN," or "other" based on spectral features. The algorithm performs a novel comprehensive clustering analysis with respect to key spectral features present in the visually classified stars. The results were subsequently plotted in color-magnitude diagrams (CMDs) to photometrically compare the training set with the algorithm's spectroscopically-oriented classifications; this comparison concluded that this method yields a significantly more accurate method of classification. Results obtained from this algorithm and the CMDs have been instrumental in establishing the significance of weak CN stars as a relatively well-defined stage of stellar evolution and will ultimately contribute to a greater understanding of the physical properties of both carbon and weak CN stars. This research was funded in part by the National Science Foundation and National Aeronautics and Space Administration/Space Telescope Science Institute. This poster is based on research that was carried out by high school students under the auspices of the Science Internship Program at the University of California Santa Cruz.

110.11 — Evaluating M Dwarf Gyrochronology

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A star's age and its rotation rate are linked. Stars tend to rapidly rotate while young and as they age lose angular momentum and spin down, likely due to interactions with their magnetic fields. The time scale for spin down is expected to be dependent on stellar mass, and this rotation-age relationship has not been precisely calibrated for M dwarfs. Dark spots that form on the photosphere of a star will rotate along with the surface. This can be detected as periodic photometric variability in time series data, from which we can measure the rotation rate of the star. In this AAS poster, we will present measurements of the rotation periods for a sample of over 1,000M dwarfs observed in the Kepler K2 survey. Additionally, we have compiled M dwarf rotation rates from published catalogs, including young open clusters of known ages such as the Hyades, Pleiades, Praesepe, and Rho Ophicius, as well as field samples of unknown ages. We use Gaia photometry to consider samples together, and when possible we include additional age diagnostics such as kinematics and H-alpha activity. From this we provide context for the age estimates of our sample and place them in the greater M dwarf gyrochronology landscape.

110.12 — HST/WFC3/UVIS Survey of Stellar Clusters in the Magellanic Clouds: Search for multiple populations.

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The magic combination of HST/WFC3 UVIS filters from ultraviolet-wide to the red-wide along with the narrow F343N is sensitive to C-N-O abundance variations for stars on the Red Giant Branch. That has been recently revealed not only for Galactic star clusters, but also for clusters in the Magellanic Clouds. The HST Magellanic Cloud cluster survey shows a strong correlation between the cluster age and the

properties of multiple populations (MP) - tracing detailed abundances of N, O, and He as a function of age. The HST observations allowed us to explore in detail the chemical variations and its characterization for large numbers of stars in the cluster, providing fresh constraints on the origin of MPs in the stellar clusters.

110.13 — A unified construction of stellar evolution and chemical evolution models for the multiple populations in globular clusters

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Recent stellar evolution models for globular clusters (GCs) in multiple population paradigm suggest that horizontal-branch (HB) morphology and mean period of type ab RR Lyrae variables are mostly determined by He & CNO abundances and relative ages for subpopulations. These parameters are also provided by chemical evolution models constructed to reproduce the Na-O anti-correlation. Therefore, a consistency check is possible between the synthetic HB and chemical evolution models. Furthermore, by combining them, a better constraint might be attained for star formation history and chemical abundances of subpopulations in GCs. We find, from such efforts made for four GCs, M4, M5, M15, and M80, that consistent results can be obtained from these two independent studies. In our unified model, He and Na abundances gradually increase over the generation, and therefore, the various extensions observed in both HB morphology and Na-O chemical pattern depend on the presence of later generation stars after the second generation. It is schematically shown that this observed diversity, however, would not be naturally explained by the models requiring dilution. Further spectroscopic observations are required, for metal-poor GCs in particular, to obtain a more detailed constraint from this approach.

110.14 — Measuring rotation periods for 50 Myr-old Sun-like stars using TESS data

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Models of stellar angular momentum evolution accurately reproduce observations for pre-main sequence (PMS) stars younger than 20 Myr, and for main sequence stars older than 100 Myr. However, there is a lack of measurements to constrain the models for Sun-like stars as they reach the zero-age main sequence (ZAMS), a key stage of stellar rotational evolution. While on the PMS, the star contracts and spins up to conserve angular momentum. Once a star reaches the ZAMS, it stops contracting — magnetic braking then takes over the angular momentum evolution and the star begins slowing down. We need new rotation period measurements for open cluster stars whose ages range from 30-60 Myr to fill the gap in constraints for current models. We analyze Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) data for 118 members of IC2391, an open cluster on the southern sky that is about 50 Myr old. We measure photometry and remove systematic trends using the Python package Lightkurve. After extracting light curves, we measure rotation periods using Lomb-Scargle periodograms. We will present light curves and preliminary rotation period measurements for stars in IC2391, as well as our plans for analyzing TESS data for other clusters.

110.15 — The Road to the Initial Mass Function: Fundamental Input to Galaxy Evolution and Star Formation Modeling

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The stellar Initial Mass Function (IMF) describes the distribution of stellar masses at the conception of a galaxy or cluster. April of 2018, the Gaia satellite released data with unprecedented photometry and astrometry describing over a billion sources to act as input for a more robust and precise IMF than seen before. In this project we hope to arrive at an evaluation of the IMF based on a survey of open clusters in the surround Milky Way. We first utilized a Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise (DBSCAN) approach to effectively isolate clusters from field stars. This method successfully isolated 56 analyzed clusters. To further refine the data, we apply statistical methods to identify binary stars, and, from there, develop a model to decouple these binaries. The methods to identify binary stars were applied to six clusters. From this, we arrive at a preliminary estimate of 15.1% average binary ratio for these clusters. After correcting for reddening using distance modulus corrections and the application of the Wesenheit function, we found the luminosity functions of each cluster. The project is still in progress, and the next steps are to refine the aforementioned methods, create a fiducial main sequence

to age data clusters, and to apply mass-luminosity relations to arrive at present-day mass function for our clusters.

110.16 — The ultraviolet Mg II halo around Eta Carinae

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We present the first images of the nebula around eta Carinae obtained with HST/WFC3, including a UV image in Mg II emission (F280N), plus contemporaneous imaging in near-UV continuum (F336W), [NII] (F658N), and [Fe II] (F126N) emission, respectively. The F336W and F658N images are consistent with previous images, and F126N shows that [FeII] 12567 traces clumpy shocked gas seen in [N II]. The F280N image, however, reveals MgII emission from structures that have not been seen in any previous images of eta Carinae. MgII emission arises immediately outside the bipolar Homunculus nebula in all directions, but with the strongest emission over the poles. The diffuse structure with prominent radial streaks, plus an anticorrelation with ionized tracers of clumpy shocked gas, leads us to suggest that this is primarily MgII resonant scattering from unshocked, neutral atomic gas. We discuss the structure and geometry of the MgII emission, and its relation to various nebular structures. A rough estimate of the neutral gas mass traced by Mg II is 0.02 Msun, with a corresponding kinetic energy around 1e47 erg. This may provide important constraints on polar mass loss in the early phases of the Great Eruption. We argue that the MgII line may be an excellent tracer of significant reservoirs of freely expanding, unshocked, and otherwise invisible neutral atomic gas in a variety of stellar outflows. We give a preview of our Cycle 27 program, which will better contrain the MgII kinematics by measuring MgII proper motions in a second epoch of images, and radial velocities from long-slit STIS spectra of MgII.

110.17 — Exploring Phosphorus Nucleosynthesis with Chemical Abundances in Disk Stars and Chemically Peculiar Giants

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Recently the first phosphorus abundance measurements have been reported from spectroscopic studies of Galactic disk stars and have allowed for comparisons to chemical evolution models. Phosphorus is thought to be primarily made through neutron capture during hydrostatic burning in massive stars and little contribution is thought to be made from Type Ia supernovae or from the s-process in asymptotic giant branch stars. However, the recent measurements have found that models under-predict [P/Fe] ratios consistently by 0.40 dex over a range of -1 < [Fe/H] < 0.2. We have obtained high resolution infrared Y band spectra of metal poor disk stars (-1 < [Fe/H] < -0.5), Hyades open cluster members, and chemically peculiar Ba stars to constrain the possible scenarios for phosphorus production. Abundances were derived from comparisons of synthetic spectra to observations of the 1.05 - 1.06 micron P I lines. Abundances of P in disk stars confirm that nucleosynthesis yields must be enhanced by a factor of 2.75 and ratios of our abundances compared to O, Mg, and Ti suggest P is made in similar environments as the alpha elements. Our Ba star sample suggests that the yields of P may be more sensitive to initial metallicity than predicted. We find no P enhancements in high metallicity Ba stars ([Fe/H]~0), consistent with models, but [P/Fe] ratios in Ba stars near [Fe/H] ~ -1 are significantly larger than those found in disk stars. Finally, we discuss our results in comparisons to chemical evolution models that include yields from massive rotating stars or models that include enhanced yields from C-O shell mergers.

110.18 — Runaway OB Stars in the Small Magellanic Cloud: The Case for Dynamical Ejection Dominance over Supernova Ejections

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For decades, the existence of massive stars located in sparsely-populated regions outside of star clusters has both challenged and advanced our understanding of stellar kinematics. Most of these stars were ejected from their parent clusters via: (1) the dynamical ejection scenario (DES) involving close interactions with a multiple star system, or (2) the binary supernova scenario (BSS) involving the explosion of a binary companion star. We use GAIA DR2 proper motions (PMs) for 311 field OB stars from the spatially complete Runaways and Isolated O-Type Star Spectroscopic Survey of the SMC to constrain the relative contributions from the two ejection mechanisms. We obtain local residual transverse veloci-

ties (v_{loc}) by correcting for the systemic PM of each star's neighborhood. Although both ejection mechanisms produce stars with runaway velocities (v_{loc} >30 km/s), the DES mechanism results in higher velocity runaways than the BSS. Thus, assuming that all of our stars with v_{loc} >75 km/s are dynamically ejected, we can extrapolate the predicted $v^{-3/2}$ DES velocity distribution to obtain the total number of DES runaways. Furthermore, since the BSS produces stars with the highest rotational velocities, we use the number of Oe/Be runaways as a crude estimate for the number of our BSS runaways. Both of these methods suggest that the DES accounts for about ¾ of our runaways and that the BSS accounts for ¼. Further, the number of runaway high-mass X-ray binaries (HMXBs) and Oe/Be stars implies that the BSS produces surprisingly fast runaways, which may be due to the low SMC metallicity and greater black hole natal kick velocities. Finally, the well-known HMXB SMC X-1 apparently has $v_{loc} = 90$ km/s; given its high mass, this suggests that SMC X-1 may have been produced via a two-step ejection scenario, combining both DES and BSS.

110.19 — The Chemical Compositions of Wolf-Rayet WC Type Stars in the Large Magellanic Cloud

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We have begun modeling the UV, optical, and near-IR spectra of Wolf-Rayet (WR) stars to better understand their evolution. WR stars are the evolved He-burning descendants of the most massive O-type stars. Their outer hydrogen layers have mostly been stripped away, revealing the stars' evolved cores. WRs are classified into three different subclasses, based upon their optical spectra: WN stars, which show strong emission lines of helium and nitrogen; WC stars, which show strong emission lines of carbon; and WO stars, which are very similar to WC stars, but also have very strong high-excitation oxygen lines (i.e., O VI). Now, there is a question over whether WOs are actually more chemically evolved than the WCs. By modeling these stars' spectra, we can determine their chemical composition and thus answer this, as oxygen abundances should increase only near the end of core He-burning. We have started the first phase of this work by evaluating the spectra of 4 WCs in the Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC). Here we present the modeled WC stars and discuss our findings. This work is supported through the NASA Astrophysics Data Analysis Program 80NSSC18K0729 as well as a grant from the Space Telescope Science Institute (GO-13781).

110.20 — Characterizing Infrared Radial Velocity Jitter in Red Giant Stars

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Variation, or 'jitter,' in the measured radial velocities of a star may be due to external factors such as the presence of a companion and/or intrinsic ones such as the large-scale motion of the star's atmosphere. Though past literature studies show that jitter is larger for more evolved giants, this jitter is otherwise not well characterized in red giant stars. For example, it is unknown whether the jitter amplitude has a wavelength dependence, though studies may suggest it is smaller in the infrared. In this work, we aim to quantify and characterize the intrinsic radial velocity variation of hundreds of red giant stars, and investigate how the jitter varies with different stellar parameters. The public datasets of APOGEE/APOGEE-2 provide temperature, surface gravity, metallicity, and multi-epoch radial velocities of over 100,000 stars, and we quantify the stars' jitter behavior with statistics of the residual radial velocities (e.g., half peak-to-peak velocity, standard deviation, kurtosis.) Preliminary results suggest a positive relationship between temperature and both the half peak-to-peak velocities and the standard deviations. Previous literature shows that by considering whether the variation is periodic or random, we may begin to differentiate between intrinsic and extrinsic jitter. Random jitter is likely intrinsic, while periodic jitter could correspond to internal or external factors. The kurtosis of the residual radial velocities reveals whether our distribution is sinusoidal or gaussian. We expected to see kurtosis decrease as we progressed up the red giant branch, corresponding to an expected transition from random jitter to periodic. So far it has been absent, perhaps due to complication by highly eccentric systems. We will continue to investigate the relationships between stellar parameters and radial velocity jitter. Successfully characterizing and quantifying the jitter will provide a useful observational constraint on fundamental stellar physics and make it easier to detect low-mass or distant companions.

110.21 — A Multi-Epoch X-Ray Study of Star Formation in IC 348

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Stellar clusters, the birthplaces of stars, are important probes of a myriad of astrophysical phenomena including stellar and planetary formation. We present the deepest X-ray survey (766 ks) of the ∼2-3 Myr old, young stellar cluster IC 348. With ∼500 cluster members, IC 348 offers a unique view into the various developmental stages of young stars because their circumstellar disks are evolving from their primordial to debris structure. Principally, we focus on identifying young stellar objects (YSOs) through their prominent X-ray emission. YSOs are encased in thick clouds of gas and dust that extinct a large amount of their optical emission. Short wavelengths such as X-rays, which can pierce through the circumstellar material, are essential to investigating these objects at their earlier stages of development. We present a preliminary analysis of 23 epochs as well as a combined dataset from the Chandra X-ray Observatory in order to identify extremely X-ray-faint cluster members. Our dataset includes both imaging and grating observations and thus special attention was necessary to remove false sources from dispersed spectra of bright cluster members. We identify over 300 X-ray sources coincident with known IC 348 cluster members, including some previously not identified with associated X-ray emission. We present preliminary light curves and spectra for several young stars undergoing flaring events. Work is ongoing to characterize the variability of all cluster members and to search for changes in plasma temperature, absorbing column, and/or coronal abundances as a result of flaring. This project was supported in part by the NSF REU grant AST-1757321 and by the Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association.

110.22 — Evryscope-South Survey of Young Upper-main and Pre-main Sequence Solar Neighborhood Stars

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Using photometric data collected by Evryscope-South we search for nearby young stars on the upper-main (UMS) and pre-main sequence (PMS). The Evryscopes are all-sky high-cadence telescope arrays operating in the Northern and Southern hemispheres, at Mount Laguna, California and Cerro Tololo, Chile. Evryscope-South surveys a roughly 8,000 sq. deg. field of view at 2-minute cadence, with the current database containing more than 16 million stars. Young upper-main and pre-main sequence stars and binaries contain variable systems that are highly useful in deriving relationships between fundamental stellar parameters and also serve as calibration points in current stellar models. Useful relationships between stellar rotation rates, activity, and age depend on long term monitoring of variable stars, and typically many challenges are presented in monitoring a large number of variable stars for long periods of time. Using the Zari et al. (2018) catalog of nearby (d<500pc), young, UMS and PMS stars we query the Evryscope-South database, returning 44,971 light curves. The light curves are surveyed for variability using both standard periodicity analysis as well as unique algorithms designed to find transiting events in the Evryscope datasets. In this poster I present the results of the survey; resulting in the recovery of 616 variable systems, with 301 of those being variable stars and the remaining 315 being eclipsing binary systems. Of those, 94 eclipsing binaries and 144 variable stars were previously unknown systems.

110.23 — New results of the LIFE project: characterization of the A5Ib-II supergiant 19 Aur and the newest sample of magnetic stars

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The Large Impact of magnetic Fields on the Evolution of hot stars (LIFE) project is focused on detecting magnetic fields in bright evolved OBA giants and supergiants to investigate the evolution of these stars from their main sequence (MS) forms into their late post-MS stages. We have previously reported that the longitudinal surface magnetic field of these objects may be very weak, but the field configuration resembles the ones of main sequence hot stars. Here we present the newest LIFE results of the survey from spectropolarimetric observations using the ESPaDOnS instrument of the Canada-France-Hawai'i Telescope. These results include the first characterization of a truly evolved OBA supergiant, the A5Ib-II supergiant 19 Aur, updates to the project's detection rates, and newly discovered magnetic stars.

110.25 — Supernovae Chemical Yields in Magellanic Cloud Environments

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Recently there has been interest in the abundance of Mn and other Fe group elements as diagnostics for determining the progenitors of SNe Ia and their role in the chemical evolution of a galaxy. We have combined recent spectroscopic observations from the Cosmic Origins Spectrograph (COS) on the *Hubble Space Telescope* with archival data from the *Far Ultraviolet Spectroscopic Explorer (FUSE)* and ESO's VLT/UVES to determine the abundances of the Fe group elements (Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, & Ni) in main sequence B stars in the Magellanic Clouds. Here we report results for NGC 1818-D1 (LMC) and AV 304 (SMC). The analysis was carried through using the Hubeny/Lanz NLTE programs TLUSTY/SYNSPEC. The COS observations were secured with the G130M, G160M, G185M, and G225M gratings. Combined with the *FUSE* data, we have achieved spectral coverage in the UV from 950 to 2400 A. Measurable lines from the Fe group, except for a very few multiplets of Fe II, III are not found in optical spectra. The following stellar parameters were adopted: T_{eff} = 24700 K, log g = 4.0 cm/s^2, Vturb = 0 km/s, and v sin i = 30 km/s for NGC 1818-D1, and T_{eff} = 27500 K, log g = 3.7 cm/s^2, Vturb = 1 km/s, and v sin i = 8 km/s for AV 304. Both stars show Fe group abundances about 0.2-0.3 dex smaller than their lighter elements when compared to solar values and the LMC/SMC averages. However Ti, an alpha-process element, appears to have an abundance more in line with LMC/SMC values. [Mn/Fe] ranges from 0.2 dex (NGC 1818-D1) to 0.1 dex (AV 304) with an uncertainty of 0.2 dex, and implies that the progenitors that produced their Fe group material probably had Chandrasekhar masses (cf. Seitenzahl et al. 2013, A&A, 559, L5). Support from STScI grants HST-GO-14081.002 and HST-GO-13346.022, and USC's Women in Science and Engineering (WiSE) program are greatly appreciated.

110.26 — Exploring the Mass Loss Histories of the Red Supergiants

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We present long wavelength imaging with SOFIA FORCAST and near-infrared AO imaging taken with the LMIRCam on the LBT to examine the mass loss histories of a coeval population of red supergiants in three clusters. These clusters provide an ideal population to compare the stars' mass loss histories with their derived properties such as luminosity, initial mass, and temperature at a fixed age and in a known environment. Using the near- to mid-infrared photometry, we model the observed SEDs with the radiative transfer code DUSTY, in order to examine both the dust density distribution with radius and evidence for a variable mass loss rate over the lifetime of the circumstellar dust.

110.27 — A New Atomic Database for Line-Driven Outflows in a Variety of Astrophysical Environments

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Flows driven by photons have been studied for almost a century, and a quantitative description of the radiative forces on atoms and ions is important for understanding a wide variety of systems. These systems include massive stars, cataclysmic variables, central stars of planetary nebulae, active galactic nuclei (AGN), and a variety of other environments with accretion disks. In many of these systems, line-driving forces (where the opacity that couples the photons and gas is confined to bound-bound transitions) is dominant, and our understanding depends on knowing the properties of all spectral lines that exist in the system. We have assembled atomic data for more than 4.5 million lines from the NIST, CHIANTI, and CMFGEN databases, and we have computed dimensionless line-strength parameters for each line using the formalism developed by Gayley (1995). We compute the traditional "line-force multiplier" (i.e., the ratio of the line force to the force on free electrons) for broad ranges of temperature, density, and central-source SED, and we also make use of several different assumptions about the ionization balance of the environment. Historically, the line-force multiplier has been assumed to be described by a power-law, but we explore alternative fitting functions and the associated implications on the dynamics of rapidly outflowing winds.

110.29 — On the Dynamical Requirements for Slow, Extended Acceleration in Massive-Star Winds

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Hot, luminous, massive stars have winds that are driven by the *line* scattering of the star's radiation by minor ions. For a star with radius , the wind velocity v at radius r is commonly fit by a "*beta velocity law*", β. The original point-star CAK (Castor, Abbott, & Klein) model for line-driving gives β, corresponding to an outward acceleration proportional to the local inward pull of gravity. But empirical data often suggests a much more gradual, extended acceleration, fit by approximately $\beta = 2$ or higher. We show here that this requires an enhanced line opacity in the both the inner and outer wind, with the minimum in-between defining a critical point that sets the maximum allowed mass-loss rate. We then present time-dependent hydrodynamic simulations that show the associated overloading of the inner-wind mass flux leads to cycles of stagnation, infall and recovery. While the resulting *time-averaged* velocity roughly fits the beta velocity form, this suggests such high-beta outflows should be intrinsically variable.

110.30 — The Effect of Continuum Elimination in Identifying Circumstellar Dust around Mira

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Asymptotic Giant Branch (AGB) stars are major contributors of cosmic dust to the interstellar medium. Understanding the formation of cosmic dust ejected from these stars is essential to understanding the broader topics of evolution and composition of stellar and interstellar objects in our universe. Using high-resolution space-based spectroscopy data along with ancillary data from the published literature, we identify dust grains around the archetypal dusty star, Mira. This is achieved by matching the positions and widths of observed spectral features with those seen in laboratory spectra. To do this comparison properly, it is necessary to account for the continuum emission in the observed spectra. We have investigated several methods of continuum elimination in order to determine whether our analysis is robust.

Poster Session 111 — Starburst Galaxies

111.01 — The host galaxy properties of SCUBA-2 450μm selected sources as revealed by CANDELS HST WFC3/IR imaging in COSMOS

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We present a morphological analysis of SCUBA-2 selected galaxies, utilizing Hubble Space Telescope (HST) (WFC3)/infrared H-band Cosmic Assembly Near-IR Deep Ex-tragalactic (CANDELS) imaging in the Cosmic Evolution Survey (COSMOS) field. Drawn from the Cosmic Legacy Survey (CLS), the relatively small beam size and high mapping-speed of SCUBA-2 yielded a sample of 44 unambiguously identified counterparts in the high-resolution CANDELS data. These HST data, combined with the existing COSMOS database, enabled us to derive improved photometric redshifts and stellar masses, revealing that these 450μm selected sources are moderately massive ($\langle M\star\rangle = 8.2\times10^{10} \pm 0.2$ M$\odot$) galaxies spanning the redshift range $z \simeq 0.5$–3. The depth and resolution of the WFC3/IR imaging also allowed for accurate determination of the sizes and morphologies of the galaxies at rest-frame optical wavelengths λrest > 4000A, via the fitting of two-dimensional axisymmetric galaxy models. It was found that that > 95% of the rest-frame optical light in almost all of these SCUBA-2 selected galaxies is well-described by either a single exponential disk ($n \simeq 1$), or a multiple-component system in which the dominant constituent is disk-like.

111.02 — How Old are Lyman Continuum Emitters? Constraining the Ages of Green Pea Galaxy Stellar Populations

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To understand how the hydrogen in the universe was reionized 12.5 billion years ago, we study Green Peas (GPs), local compact starburst galaxies which can leak Lyman continuum radiation. Our sample consists of 17 GPs selected for their high [OIII]/[OII]. We use far-ultraviolet observations from the *Hubble Space Telescope's Cosmic Origins Spectrograph* and fit these spectra to BPASS stellar population models. We derive the stellar population ages of the young starbursts and use the ages to evaluate the possible mechanisms for Lyman continuum escape.

111.03 — Lensing Masses of 8 Planck-selected Gravitationally Lensed Sub-millimeter Galaxies

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We study a unique sample of 8 Planck-selected sub-millimeter galaxies (SMGs; median z $\sim$ 2.2) including some of the most luminous galaxies known. All are strongly gravitationally lensed by some of the most massive foreground galaxies (masses > 10^{12} Msun, estimated median z $\sim$ 0.4). These magnified SMGs have apparent star formation rates on the order of 10,000 Msun/yr. Using photometry from Hubble Space Telescope (H-band), Gemini (r′ and z′), and the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, we measure photometric redshifts of the lenses and identify each as an isolated galaxy, galaxy group, or galaxy cluster. These observations will significantly improve the lensing models allowing reconstruction of the lensed SMGs down to scales of 10 to 100 parsecs and derivation of intrinsic physical properties of the SMGs, including the true infrared luminosity, mass, and star formation rates.

111.04 — Analysis of Star Formation Bursts in FirstLight Simulation Galaxies

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Cosmological simulations are a powerful tool for testing theories of galaxy formation. The FirstLight project was created to generate a large database of high-resolution, zoom-in simulations of galaxy formation around the epoch of reionization. We know star formation bursts are integral to, if not the dominant driver of galaxy formation. Star formation is regulated by a complicated balance of gas accretion from cosmic filaments, mergers with other galaxies, and outflow. The question of what triggers star formation bursts remains open: recent observations indicate that galaxy mergers are insufficient in triggering extreme star formation rates. Using the Friends-of-Friends clustering algorithm, we performed analysis on galaxies to investigate catalysts of star formation bursts. Star formation bursts require further analysis both observationally and via simulations. This project was supported in part by the grant NSF-OISE-1827079 and the Cosmic Dawn Center at the Niels Bohr Institute in Copenhagen, Denmark.

111.05 — Compact Starburst Galaxies with Fast Outflows: Constraints on Recent Star Formation and Outflow Properties from Optical Spectroscopy and Multi-Wavelength Photometry

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There are gaps in our current understanding of how massive galaxies undergo the transformation from actively forming stars to quiescence with negligible ongoing star formation. Most massive galaxies in the local universe quenched their star formation billions of years ago, and there is theoretical and observational evidence that feedback and outflows played a crucial role in quenching star formation in the progenitors of these massive galaxies. We use spectroscopic data from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey and the Keck Telescope, along with photometric data from the ultraviolet through the infrared, to analyze a sample of a dozen massive, compact starburst galaxies that are known to be driving large-scale outflows with speeds in excess of 1000 km/s. By comparing emission-line properties with modeling of their spectral energy distributions, we find that these galaxies possessed incredibly high star formation rates in the recent past but have weak optical emission lines at present. We trace outflowing gas using interstellar absorption lines, and we find evidence for large covering fractions that vary as a function of velocity, consistent with models of swept-up interstellar gas in an outflowing shell. These characteristics suggest a close connection between the quenching of the recent starburst and the expulsion of interstellar gas supply in the observed outflows. Our analysis of the absorption-line profiles also places important constraints on the physical processes (supernovae, stellar winds, radiation pressure, cosmic rays, black hole accretion) that could accelerate the outflows and induce the transformation from star forming to quiescent.

111.06 — The Resolved Stellar Mass of Two Lensed Galaxies at z$\sim$1.4

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The lensed galaxies SGAS 2340+2947, at z = 1.42, and SGAS 1723+3411, at z = 1.33, are two of the brightest distant lensed galaxies known. We present stellar mass measurements of these galaxies both integrated across complete lensed images, and clump-by-clump using spatially resolved structures revealed by strong lensing. Measurements are based on a combination of multi-band HST imaging, supplemented by Spitzer IRAC warm mission data. The photometry is derived from detailed morphological models of the lensed images. Masses are derived from SED fitting in an MCMC framework, and we discuss the connection between these stellar masses and spectroscopy of the lensed galaxies.

111.07 — Ultra-strong Emission Line Galaxies in the North Ecliptic Pole Field

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We present initial results from a spectroscopic follow-up campaign on candidate intermediate-redshift ultra-strong emission line galaxies (USELs) in the North Ecliptic Pole (NEP) field. Using ∼30 sq. deg. of deep grizy and narrowband (NB) imaging at 8160 and 9210 A from Subaru/Hyper SuprimeCam, we selected sources with a >1 magnitude "excess" in each NB relative to the underlying broadband, which is caused by high equivalent width emission lines falling into the NB. We then followed up our sources using the multi-fiber positioner Hydra on the 3.5m WIYN telescope to identify the excess-causing line (and redshift) and determine basic properties. [OIII] 4959,5007 emitters at $z \sim 0.63$ (0.85) dominate our NB816 (NB921) sample, with only a handful of NB excesses caused by Ha at $z \sim 0.24$ (0.4) or [OII] at $z \sim 1.2$ (1.4). We derive line luminosity functions for [OIII], [OII], and Balmer lines in each of our redshift sheets; these allow us to compute the contribution of our USELs to the cosmic star formation rate density as a function of redshift. Many of our galaxies have large rest-frame Hb equivalent widths (∼30 A or greater) in emission, which has been shown to correlate with significant emission in the [OIII] 4363 auroral line and hence extremely low metallicity, though further follow-up with Keck/DEIMOS is required to detect it. Our observations in the NEP place special emphasis on the JWST NEP Time Domain field and the AKARI NEP deep and wide fields, enhancing their legacy value. These data will also provide great synergy with the recently-launched eROSITA X-ray mission, which will achieve its greatest depths in the ecliptic poles.

111.08 — The evolution of merger fraction for galaxies in NEP-Wide field

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We present the results of the merger fraction evolution for galaxies in NEP-Wide field depending on star formation mode and redshift. We select the galaxies which have AKARI 9 μm detections as a sample for large number of galaxies. We use multi-wavelength data from GALEX to Herschel, and Subaru HSC i-band images for analysis. We classify the merger galaxies with using Gini and M20, which are non-parametric calculated by statmorph code. We obtain the total infrared luminosity from the SED modeling with using one band, AKARI 9 μm. We find that the merger fractions of galaxies in all different star formation mode increase as the redshift increases. However, with fixed mass range of $10.5 < \log(M*) < 11.5$, the merger fractions of starbursts significantly increase as the redshift increases compared to those of main sequence and quiescent galaxies. We discuss the implications of these results in this poster.

iPoster Session 112 — HAD IV

112.01 — Archaeoastronomy Sites of the USA: Likelihood of Preservation

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The USA is rich in locations thought to have archaeoastronomical significance. A partial list includes the following. I will make an assessment of preservation likelihood based upon inspection, legal ownership, and level of recognition. *Anderson Mounds*. The Great Mound exhibits a gap that may be oriented to sunset on significant days of the solar calendar. *Big Horn Medicine Wheel*. Orientations between rock cairns could mark the summer solstice. More speculatively, other alignments indicate the heliacal risings of bright stars. *Cahokia*. A timber circle was excavated at Cahokia. As viewed from the center, sightlines between outlying posts and more distant mounds exhibit solar alignments. This is especially controversial. *Canyon de Chelly*. A collection of overhanging cliffs is marked with crosses that

look like stars. Some of these "stars" give the impression of constellations. *Chaco Canyon*. Chacoan architecture appears to take astronomical alignments in mind. Chaco Canyon also is home of the unique Sun Dagger petroglyph, which seems to have been created so that sunlight and shadow mark astronomically important dates. *Chimney Rock*. From this location, the Moon rises between two buttes near the time of the maximum (northern) lunar standstill. *Hovenweep*. It looks as if within the cylindrical Hovenweep Castle, ports were placed so that sunlight would illuminate the opposite wall on astronomically significant days. *Mesa Verde*. The Sun Temple may incorporate solar orientations and, more controversially, lunar alignments. *Newark Earthworks*. Of archaeoastronomical interest is the portion consisting of an octagon and connected circle. The principal axis of the octagon and circle points to the approximate moonrise azimuth at maximum northern lunar standstill. *Ocmulgee Mounds*. Sunlight passes through a "door" and strikes an inner "temple" around the Vernal Equinox. *Serpent Mound*. The serpent's mouth gives the impression that it points toward the summer-solstice sunrise. *Sivan Vah'Ki* . Windows appear to align with sunset at astronomically important times of the year. *Yellow Jacket Ruin*. Monoliths of stone cast shadows upon nearby buildings on or near significant solar dates.



112.02 — Repairing Broken Astronomical Glass Plates

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Observatories and universities around the world own collections of astronomical glass plate photographs that date back as far as the mid-nineteenth century. Due to their fragile nature, many have broken over the years. With proper binding and storage conditions, these astronomical records can be preserved for researchers to study for years to come. In collaboration with Harvard's Weissman Preservation Center, the Astronomical Glass Plate Collection at the Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian has outlined proper binding techniques and storage suggestions for these historical artifacts. This iPoster includes a materials list for binding broken glass plates, tutorial videos for proper handling, storage suggestions, and examples of different types of damage that can often be found within collections of astronomical glass plate photographs.

iPoster Session 113 — Mapping the Multiphase Space, Beyond Galaxies

113.01 — The HabEx UVS Science Program

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The Habitable Exoplanet Imaging Mission (HabEx) is one of the four large mission concepts being studied by NASA as input to the upcoming 2020 Decadal Survey. The mission implements two world-class General Astrophysics instruments as part of its complement of instrumentation to enable compelling science using the 4m aperture. The Ultraviolet Spectrograph has been designed to address cutting edge far ultraviolet (FUV) science that has not been possible with the Hubble Space Telescope, and to open up a wide range of capabilities that will advance astrophysics as we look into the 2030s. Our poster discusses some of those science drivers and possible applications, which range from nearby and more distant studies of star formation, to studies of the circumgalactic and intergalactic mediums where the ecology of mass and energy transfer are vital to understanding stellar and galactic evolution. We discuss the performance features of the instrument that include a large 3'x3' field of view for multi-object spectroscopy, and some 20 grating modes for a variety of spectral resolution and coverage, and an imaging mode.

iPoster Session 114 — Binary Stellar Systems

114.01 — The pre-Helium white dwarf in the post-mass transfer binary EL CVn

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EL CVn is the prototype of a class of eclipsing binaries that consist of an A- or F-type main sequence star and a hot, low-mass, pre-He white dwarf (pre-He WD), the stripped down remains of the former mass donor. Here we present the first direct detection and characterization of the spectrum of the pre-He WD in EL CVn that was made possible through far-ultraviolet spectroscopy with the Hubble Space Telescope Cosmic Origins Spectrograph. These spectra straddle the wavelength range where flux dominance shifts from the pre-He WD to the A-star. Radial velocities of both components were measured from the FUV spectra and new optical spectra from the Apache Point Observatory ARC Echelle Spectrograph. We also obtained fast cadence photometry of the eclipses with the pt5m telescope at the Roque de los Muchachos Observatory. A combined analysis of the velocities and light curve yields the component masses and radii. We applied a Doppler tomography algorithm to reconstruct the individual spectra, and we compared these to models to estimate the effective temperatures. The pre-He WD has low mass (0.176 ± 0.004 $M_\odot$), is small (0.284 ± 0.003 $R_\odot$), and is relatively hot (11800 ± 400 K), and these parameters are approximately consistent with predictions for a star stripped through stable mass transfer. The spectral lines of the pre-He WD show that its atmosphere is H-rich, He-depleted, and metal poor, probably as the result of elemental diffusion that has occurred since mass transfer ceased.

114.02 — First precision photometric observations and analyses of totally eclipsing, solar type binary, TYC 9291-1051-1

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CCD, BVRI light curves of TYC 9291-1051-1 were taken on 9, 20, and 28 August 2019 in remote mode at the Cerro Tololo InterAmerican Observatory with the 0.6-m SARA South reflector by R. Samec. The variability of TYC 9291-1051-1 (UNSW-V 633) was discovered by the University of New South Wales (UNSW) Extrasolar Planet Search (Christiansen et al. 2008) which classified it as an EW variable with a magnitude of V = 10.90 and a period of 0.42713 d. Five times of minimum light were determined from our present observations, which include two primary eclipses and three secondary eclipses: HJD I = 2458705.61464±0.00005, 2458716.71967±0.0005d HJD II = 2458705.82757±0.0012 2458716.50625±0.0037, and 2458724.62166±0.0008 d. The following linear and quadratic ephemerides were determined from all available times of minimum light: JD Hel MinI = 2458705.6128 ± 0.00016d + 0.42712986 ±0.00000030×E (1) JD Hel MinI = 2458705.6151 ± 0.0009d + 0.4271345 ± 0.0000006 × E + 0.00000000032 ± 0.00000000004 × E^2 (2) A 13.3-year period study (∼11,400 orbits) reveals that the period is increasing. This could be due to mass transfer making the mass ratio more extreme. Wilson-Devinney analyses reveal that the system is a W-type W UMa binary (Pshift = 0.5) with a mass ratio that is somewhat extreme, M_2/M_1 = 0.260 ± 0.004 (star 1 is the more massive component, M_1/M_2 = 3.8). The total eclipses make this a good determination. Its Roche Lobe fill-out is ∼32%. The solution has two major spot regions, a midlatitude cool spot of radius 19±5° and an equatorial weak hot spot (T-fact = 1.06) of 21±6°. The spot regions were variable during the 19-day interval of observation. The temperature difference of the components is ∼270 K, with the more massive component as the cooler one, so it is a W-type W UMa Binary. The inclination is 83.25±0.50°. The primary minimum has a time of constant light with an eclipse duration of 18 minutes. More information is given in this preliminary report.

114.03 — Fitting in the wild: exploration of new approaches and methods for estimating binary system parameters from light curve data

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The parameter space of binary star light curve models is complex and highly degenerate, thus basic fitting approaches often fail to yield a good (and correct) estimate of the parameter values and their un-

certainties. Current approaches to fitting, involving simple minimizers or more advanced Bayesian inference methods like MCMC, give rise to their own set of issues, in particular when the solution is not well-constrained. Minimizers are notorious for converging to local minima and underestimating the parameter uncertainties, while samplers, if not used correctly, can take a long time to converge to an acceptable solution. We aim to demonstrate these issues and offer recommendations on how to best handle them. For this purpose, we explore a subset of the increasingly large number of fitting and sampling algorithms available in python, in particular scipy.optimize, dynesty, emcee and sklearn, and interface them with PHOEBE 2 to fit light- and radial velocity curves.

114.05 — New Physics and Features in the 2.2 Release of the PHOEBE Eclipsing Binary Modeling Code

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PHOEBE (phoebe-project.org) is a sophisticated code for modeling eclipsing binary observables. PHOEBE 2.0 (Prsa et al, 2016) introduced increased precision, triangulated meshing, light travel time effects, Doppler boosting, improved atmospheric and passband treatments, and a Python frontend interface. PHOEBE 2.1 (Horvat et al, 2018) added support for misalignment, synthetic spectral line profiles, and a re-parameterization from equipotentials and polar radii to equivalent radii. In the 2.2 release, we now introduce interstellar extinction, additional passband scaling options including color-support, advanced third light and limb-darkening, and support for Python 3.

114.06 — Statistical Analysis of the OGLE Collection of Eclipsing Binaries: Temperature Ratio of A-type Contact Binary Systems

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A contact binary star system consists of two stars orbiting each other so closely that they share a common atmosphere. Binnendijk (1970) divided contact binaries into W and A-types based on the relative depths of the eclipses. W-types show a shallower eclipse when the smaller (and hence less massive) star is in front, while A-types show the reverse. This is interpreted to mean the smaller star is warmer (temperature ratio > 1) for W type and cooler (temperature ratio < 1) for A type, although the cause for difference of either sort is not known. We explored the statistical properties of these two subtypes through an analysis of the OGLE collection of eclipsing binaries. Soszynski et al. (2016) presented an astonishing 450,000 eclipsing and ellipsoidal variables from the OGLE survey. From this sample we selected 184,000 likely contact binary systems based on light curve shape. We computed a grid of PHOEBE contact binary light curves as a function of mass ratio, fill-out factor, temperature ratio, and inclination angle. We performed least squares fits to the entire sample to determine the statistical distribution of these four physical parameters. (The strength of third light and time of zero orbital phase were also fit, although these change the scale and zero time of the light curve, not the shape.) Plotting our results as a function of orbital period confirm earlier findings that A-types dominate longer periods. The large extent of the catalog allows us to extend those findings out to periods of 1.4 days. We also find that mass ratios are relatively and fillout factors very high for A types. We correct the temperature ratio for gravity darkening and find typical corrected ratios are nearly unity. This makes sense given the deep contact indicated by large fillout factors. This work was supported by NSF grant 1716622. L. Binnendijk 1970, Vistas in Astronomy, 12, 217. I. Soszynski. et al. 2016, Acta Astronomica, 66, 405.

114.07 — Companions to APOGEE Stars in Clusters of all Ages

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The Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS-IV) Apache Point Observatory Galactic Evolution Experiment (APOGEE-2) is a dual-hemisphere near-infrared spectroscopic survey of stars in the Milky Way and its satellite galaxies (Majewski et al. 2016). Combined with the original SDSS-III APOGEE-1 survey, APOGEE has now observed >500,000 stars over a seven-year temporal baseline (in the northern hemisphere). Previous work with APOGEE-1 (e.g. Troup et al. 2016), has demonstrated the survey's ability to identify potential stellar and substellar companions around stars which were observed over many (>8) epochs serendipitously. APOGEE-2 afforded us the opportunity for *planned* observations with the purpose of maximizing the yield of substellar companion detections. While our original program primarily consisted of Galactic field stars, the program was expanded in 2017 to include stars in a variety of cluster environments with a wide range of ages, metallicities, and densities to determine what role environment has to play in the formation and evolution of stellar systems containing companions of various masses. Critically, this program extended the temporal baseline for targets observed in APOGEE-1 and increased the number of RV measurements to enable robust orbital fits. In all, five clusters have largely completed their observations as of SDSS's sixteenth data release (DR16): IC348, a very young (2 Myr) embedded cluster that is well-suited for study with APOGEE's wide-field infrared capability; M67, a "solar analog" (∼4 Gyr old) open cluster with known substellar companions (Brucalassi, et al. 2014); NGC 188, an older (6.8 Gyr) open cluster of approximately solar metallicity; Pal 1 and M3, both relatively metal-rich globular clusters with ages of 8 and 11.4 Gyr, respectively. Here we present the first analysis of these data, including identification of potential stellar and substellar companions in these clusters, and, where possible, recover orbital parameter distributions from *The Joker* (Price-Whelan, et al. 2018).

114.08 — Statistical Analysis of the OGLE Collection of Eclipsing Binaries: Mass Ratio Distribution with Orbital Period of Contact Systems

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A contact binary star system consists of two stars orbiting each other so closely that they share a common atmosphere. There is no consensus on how such systems evolve over time. Webbink (1976, ApJ, 209, 829) suggested nuclear evolution of the primary star gradually drives them to longer orbital periods and more extreme mass ratios. Rasio (1995, ApJL, 444, L41) showed that when a critical mass ratio is reached, tidal instability will drive the systems rapidly towards shorter periods. Molnar et al. (2019, AAS Meeting 233, id.448.05) used a sequence of single star MESA evolution models along with the assumptions of conservation of total mass and angular momentum to compute a set of approximate evolutionary tracks in the mass ratio-orbital period plane. We explored the statistical properties of contact systems through an analysis of the OGLE collection of eclipsing binaries. Soszynski et al. (2016, Acta Astronomica, 66, 405) presented an astonishing 450,000 eclipsing and ellipsoidal variables from the OGLE survey. From this sample we selected 184,000 likely contact binary systems based on light curve shape. We computed a grid of PHOEBE contact binary light curves as a function of mass ratio, fill-out factor, temperature ratio, and inclination angle. We performed least squares fits to the entire sample to determine the statistical distribution of these four physical parameters. (The strength of third light and time of zero orbital phase were also fit, although these change the scale and zero time of the light curve, not the shape.) Plotting our results as a function of orbital period we find a mass ratio distribution with period very similar to the calculations of Molnar et al. (2019). The large extent of the catalog allows us to extend the findings out to periods of 1.4 days. Specifically, typical mass ratio decreases with increasing orbital period. However, it does not go below the critical value (which Molnar et al. found to be in the range 0.12-0.15).This work was supported by NSF grant 1716622.

114.09 — New Results on Cataclysmic Variables from the Zwicky Transient Facility

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We are using the Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF, wide field astronomical survey) collaboration data alerts filtered through the GROWTH Marshal in order to find new cataclysmic variables (CV's). Using parameters of amplitude, time, and color, we identify CV candidates by the shape and color of their light curve. In the first one and a half years we have found hundreds of systems, primarily dwarf novae. In contrast to previous surveys which focused strongly on less crowded fields, this survey is able to observe objects within 10 degrees of the galactic plane. Followup is used to confirm the presence of

Balmer emission lines, and to check for the existence of high excitation He II emission which is a common feature in CVs that contain a magnetic white dwarf. We will show examples of our current results.

114.10 — Correlating FO Aquarii's low-accretion states with the white dwarf's spin-down

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For nearly four decades following its discovery, the intermediate polar FO Aquarii (FO Aqr) was observed exclusively in a state of high mass transfer. However, in each year between 2016 and 2019, it experienced low-accretion states that were thought to be unprecedented until the identification of prediscovery low states in photographic plates from 1965, 1966, and 1974. By combining an extensive set of time-series photometry with data from previous studies, we calculate an updated white-dwarf spin ephemeris and establish that the 2016-2019 low states occurred shortly after the spin period of the white dwarf began to increase, after having decreased for a quarter century. If this quarter-century interval is representative of typical spin-up and spin-down episodes in FO Aqr, then the newly identified low states from the mid-20th century would have likely occurred during the previous spin-down episode of the white dwarf. Conversely, no low states have been observed during a known period of spin-up. We find that the power generated by the spin-down of the white dwarf is ∼0.5-1 solar luminosity, and while we do not know where this energy is being deposited, we speculate that it might drive an outflow. We explore how the correlation between FO Aqr's low states and the spin-down of the white dwarf can be more rigorously tested as well as its implications for our understanding of both FO Aqr and the class of intermediate polars.

114.11 — Developing an intermediate polar X-ray model

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A post-shock accretion column (PSAC) in intermediate polars (IPs) emits thermal X-rays. A part of the X-rays are reflected by the white dwarf (WD) surface via the reemission or scattering. I modeled spectra of both components. Structure of the PSAC was modeled by the dynamics with parameters of the WD mass, accretion rate per unit area and metal abundance. Based on the hydrodynamical model, the PSAC thermal spectrum was synthesized by integrating the iso-thermal spectrum determined by the local temperature and density along the PSAC. On the other hand, the reflection spectrum was modeled by raytracing simulation by using the PSAC thermal spectrum model as the source. The reflection spectrum depends on an angle between the PSAC and the line-of-sight (reflection angle). The IP spectrum model was applied to V1223 Sgr and gave estimations of the WD mass of 0.92 solar masses and the reflection angle of 53 deg.

114.12 — UV Emission from AGB Stars: Binarity and Accretion or Chromospheric Emission

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One of the big challenges for stellar astrophysics in the 21st century is the impact of binary interactions on stellar evolution. Binary interactions dominate a substantial fraction of stellar phenomenology, and specifically, are believed to underlie the formation of the overwhelming majority of Planetary Nebulae, which represent the bright end-stage of most stars in the Universe that evolve in a Hubble time. But the observational evidence for close binary companions in AGB stars is scarce. Our X-ray surveys of UV-emitting AGB stars shows that 40% of objects with FUV emission and FUV/NUV flux ratios $\gtrsim$0.2 have X-ray emission characterized by very high temperatures (Tx $\sim$ 35-160 MK) and luminosities (Lx $\sim$ 0.002-0.2 Lsun), indicating the presence of accretion associated with a close binary companion. UV spectroscopy with HST/STIS of our brightest object provides direct kinematic confirmation. However a substantial population of UV-emitting AGB stars shows mean FUV/NUV ratios of about ∼0.07 or less, and we do not know whether the UV emission from these is intrinsic to the AGB star (e.g., chromospheric) or due to binarity with low accretion activity. We have investigated this issue by (i) comparing the UV-emitting AGB sample with symbiotic stars, which are known binaries with a red giant primary and a white-dwarf secondary, and (ii) using a large grid of simple models using the CLOUDY code (Ferland+2013) to simulate UV emission from a hot chromospheric layer surrounding an AGB photosphere.

We present results for the required physical parameters of the chromospheric layers that can fit the observed FUV/NUV ratio and UV fluxes. Acknowledgement: The author's contribution to this paper was carried out at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under a contract with NASA.

114.13 — Report on the population studies of Very Faint X-ray Transients (VFXTs) in the Galactic Center

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In this investigation, we report on the analysis of eight Very Faint X-ray transients (VFXTs) in the galactic center (GC) as detected by the Swift telescope. With its daily observation of the GC since 2006, Swift was able to provide a wealth of data concerning VFXTs leading to the discovery of a new outburst for the transient CXOGC J174540.0-290005 in the year 2017. By studying recent years of unanalyzed data, this unprecedented study has important implications in gaining a better understanding of the nature of these VFXTs, potentially confirming what kind of compact object is responsible for accretion in these binary systems. The study, then, gives a clearer picture of the population distribution of compact objects in the GC, as well as a better insight into the evolutionary process of binary systems.

114.15 — A Photometric Method for Identifying Binaries

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Our goal is to create a data-driven photometric method for discovering binary companions for O-, B-, and A-type stars. Using all-sky surveys Tycho-2, 2MASS, and WISE, we compare the photometry for a sample of 972 stars of known spectral type to model spectral energy distributions based on Kurucz model atmospheres, identifying those which closely match the models and show no signs of binarity or contamination by dust emission. This sample allows us to compute intrinsic photometric colors as a function of spectral type and luminosity class which are then used as the benchmark for other stars. Unique color excesses for dust emission and binarity are independently identified, and the method is tested by removing the sample color excesses to recover the primary spectral type colors. By combining survey photometry with spectral types, we have a straightforward method for identifying approximate spectral types of binary companion stars.

iPoster Session 115 — Extrasolar Planets

115.01 — Off-axis Parabolic Deformable Mirror Testbed — Design and Experiments

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Current state-of-the-art wavefront sensing and control techniques to perform active wavefront control for exoplanet imaging missions are baselined to have two high actuator count flat deformable mirrors (DMs). We are building a testbed to verify a different deformable mirror architecture to replace the existing high stroke, high actuator flat DMs. In this architecture, the off-axis imaging elements in the optical train are controllable and have a lower actuator count. The primary objectives of this testbed is to address the packaging challenge faced by future coronagraph missions and improve optical bandwidth of the control systems. Additionally, making the powered optics lower count deformable surfaces reduces both cost and risk of having the entire coronagraph instrument's performance depend on two high-actuator count DMs. The testbed would also be capable of testing algorithms to estimate and control low-order aberrations. We will test a gradient-based technique with a Kalman filter to adaptively estimate and control line-of-sight jitter errors due to vibrations. We will also test the efficacy of using machine-learning algorithms to estimate low-order aberrations such as focus, coma, and astigmatism.

115.02 — Overview of the WFIRST Coronagraph Instrument and Its Technology Demonstration

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After JWST, NASA's next flagship astrophysics mission is the ambitious Wide Field Infrared Survey Telescope, currently on track for a late 2025 launch. WFIRST will include the Coronagraph Instrument (CGI), which will be the first high-performance stellar coronagraph using active wavefront control for deep starlight suppression in space, providing unprecedented levels of contrast, spatial resolution, and sensitivity for astronomical observations in the optical. During its Technology Demonstration phase, CGI will resolve the signal of an exoplanet via photometry and spectroscopy and directly image and measure the polarization of disks. Future flagship mission concepts (e.g., HabEx and LUVOIR) aim to characterize Earth analogues with visible light flux ratios of $\sim 10^{-10}$, and CGI is a critical intermediate step toward that goal, with predicted capability of $\sim 10^{-9}$. Here, we present CGI's design and capability as well as some anticipated results from its technology demonstration.

115.03 — Atmospheric Loss and Photochemistry of Exoplanets around M Dwarfs

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One of the most compelling questions for exoplanets located within the potential habitable zone of their host star is whether they are able to retain an atmosphere. The primary approach that has been taken to answer this question is to determine how much of the atmosphere, with a particular focus on water, can be lost during energy limited escape. This approach has been a critical first step in determining the maximum loss rates of exoplanet atmospheres. We have conducted a pilot study that builds on this work by mapping out pathways for atmospheric evolution of TRAPPIST-1e. We have done this by adding the influence of non-hydrodynamic thermal escape, and potential contributions by volcanic outgassing and impacts, and photochemistry. Through this study we have determined upper and lower limits for the abundance of important volatiles as a function of time.

115.04 — EDGAR: Automating POET for Analysis for HD 209458b Eclipse Light Curves

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Transiting exoplanet data reduction and light-curve modeling requires dozens of human decisions, including choice of centering method, photometry method, photometry aperture size, and light-curve model. Easy Distributed Global Aggregator of Runs (EDGAR) is a driver for the Photometry for Orbits, Eclipses, and Transits (POET) code, an analysis pipeline for Spitzer exoplanet observations. EDGAR makes optimal decisions at each step of the analysis to minimize human interaction, memory usage, and run time, while maximizing computational efficiency. Limiting EDGAR to 10 cores, we compared 6 models considering 3 centering methods, 3 photometry methods, and 81 aperture sizes totaling ~2,000 light curves of an 8 hour observation with ~200,000 images. We included 11 constant apertures, 35 variable apertures, and 35 elliptical apertures as well as 9 bin sizes for each centering and photometry combination. The only human interaction was in the initial setup of configuration files. EDGAR processed the raw images and produced the final light curve in less than a day. HD 209458b is one of the exoplanets most observed by Spitzer. Here we present an application of EDGAR to HD 209458b eclipses to determine eclipse depths and midpoints for atmospheric retrievals and orbital fitting. Spitzer is operated by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under a contract with NASA. This work was supported by NASA Exoplanet Research Program grant NNX17AB62G.

iPoster Session 116 — Extrasolar Planets: Transits

116.01 — Diffuser-Assisted, Multi-Wavelength Study of Disintegrating Exoplanets

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We are executing a ground-based, diffuser-assisted, multi-wavelength, photometric observational campaign of two of the five known disintegrating exoplanets, K2-22b and HD 209458b. These recently discovered systems feature short orbital periods causing the planets to be subjected to intense photoevaporation. The campaign aims to identify temporal variations in transit depth and light curve across different photometric bands over ~15 months. In the case of a terrestrial planet like K2-22b, a dust cloud envelopes the planet and debris trails are drawn away from the planet and will modify the light curve,

often causing the transit shape to be asymmetric. We aim to look for a changing disintegration status over time. Moreover, multi-wavelength data will aid in determining the color-dependence of dust grains that compose K2-22b's dust cloud and tail. The scattering efficiency of the dust grows smaller as the observational wavelength approaches the approximate particle size. If the light curves display variations in depth and shape in different wavelengths, we can constrain a size range of the grains. HD 209458b is the one known case of a disintegrating hot Jupiter, and its trail consists of escaped atmospheric gaseous molecules, not coalesced dust grains. Without dust extinction shaping its transit variation, we have less ability to characterize the disintegration tail of HD 209458b. Our primary goal will be to improve the ephemerides and look for any signatures of transit variation.

116.02 — Transit Spectroscopy with MIRADAS

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Survey missions, such as Kepler and TESS, are discovering thousands of transiting exoplanets. This diverse pool allows us to select optimal candidates for the remote detection of molecules through ground-based near-infrared spectroscopy. Here, we present a search for ideal transiting exoplanet targets for the Mid-resolution InfRAreD Astronomical Spectrograph (MIRADAS) on the Gran Telescopio Canarias (GTC) and demonstrate the instrument's capabilities through simulated retrievals. The main difficulty with ground-based transmission spectroscopy is variability due to the Earth's atmosphere. Using the twelve deployable probe arms of MIRADAS, simultaneous observation of the transiting exoplanet target and up to eleven calibration targets in a five arcminute field, will allow for high-precision removal of telluric contamination. MIRADAS is scheduled for first light in April 2020, ahead of the current proposed JWST launch date and well ahead of first light for the next generation of ground-based telescopes.

116.03 — TOI 564 b and TOI 905 b: Grazing and Fully Transiting Hot Jupiters Discovered by TESS

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We report the discovery and confirmation of two new hot Jupiters discovered by *TESS*: TOI 564 b and TOI 905 b. The transits of these two planets were initially observed by *TESS* with orbital periods of 1.651 d and 3.739 d, respectively. We conducted follow-up observations of each system from the ground, including photometry in multiple filters, speckle interferometry, and radial velocity measurements. For TOI 564 b, our global fitting revealed a classical hot Jupiter with a mass of 1.463 (+0.10/-0.096) M_J and a radius of 1.02 (+0.71/-0.29) R_J. TOI 905 b is a classical hot Jupiter as well, with a mass of 0.667 (+0.042/-0.041) M_J and radius of 1.171 (+0.053/-0.051) R_J. Both planets orbit Sun-like, moderately bright, mid-G dwarf stars with $V = 11$. While TOI 905 b fully transits its star, we found that TOI 564 b has a very high transit impact parameter of 0.994 (+0.083/-0.049), making it one of only about a dozen known systems to exhibit a grazing transit and one of the brightest host stars among them. TOI 564 b is therefore one of the most attractive systems to search for additional non-transiting, smaller planets by exploiting the sensitivity of grazing transits to small changes in inclination and transit duration over the time scale of several years.

116.04 — Observational Signatures of Volcanism on Hot Rocky Worlds

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The first rocky exoplanets to be highly characterized are likely to be close-in to their host star on short period orbits and high priority targets for observation given their observationally favorable planetary properties. However, given their insolation environment and the frequency with which such planets are in packed multi-planet tidally active systems, they are likely to possess physical properties/surface processes which are diverse and difficult to interpret. Initial characterization of one of the most observationally accessible rocky planets (55 Cnc e) has yielded unexplained eclipse variability and day-night temperature variations which may be fit with multiple, significantly different models. Volcanism has been acknowledged as a potentially significant physical process which affects these worlds' surface and atmospheric properties and consequently observations. We examine the potential signatures of eruptions of different volumes and volatile content on hot rocky planets with different atmospheres. We determine possible observational features by examining such potential eruptions on a number of already discovered putative rocky exoplanets using two different eruption frequencies: 1) The Earth's

Volcanic Explosivity Index (VEI) and 2) A more volcanically active version based on a Volcanic Explosivity Index for Io which we create from observations of Io over time. Finally, we examine potential surface coverage on the night side of these planets that may explain observed temperatures and variability and determine potential means of distinguishing among a variety of surface/atmosphere states.

116.05 — Retrieving Orbital and Interior Evolution Parameters of Giant Planets

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The orbital evolution of a planet affects its interior through both the changing insolation onto its atmosphere and the deposition of tidal heating into the interior. As such, tidal circularization is of particular interest because it both affects observable orbital parameters and can temporarily inflate planets. Unfortunately, it is difficult to separate out tidal heating from composition differences and the anomalous heating typical of hot Jupiters. For this work, we have identified a small set of cool, eccentric giant planets which includes WASP-107 b and GJ 3470 b. Modelling their orbital and interior evolution jointly and applying a Bayesian statistical retrieval, we are able to constrain both the interior properties and the tidal Q. The resulting bulk metallicities are more reliable than previous work, and can help to explain the planets' slightly larger-than-expected radii and contextualize ongoing work studying their atmospheric abundances.

iPoster-Plus Session 117 — Astronomy College Education and the Benefits of Astronomy to Society

117.01 — The National Astronomy Consortium (NAC)

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The National Astronomy Consortium (the NAC) is an innovative, competitive program designed to provide research opportunities, long-term mentoring, professional development, and support to underrepresented students in STEM fields. NAC students are partnered with world-class scientists, engineers, technicians, and other professionals, and are placed in thoughtfully developed cohorts at leading observatories and universities. NAC students engage in state-of-the-art research projects that extend past the summer internship period into the academic year and beyond. Peer mentoring, a strong alumni network, years-long commitment, and assistance with removing barriers to success are important components of the NAC model. Now entering its 8th year, the NAC program has proven to be a successful model for providing long-term meaningful support and effective mentoring for underrepresented students in STEM. This poster describes the NAC model and provides evidence of successful strategies for supporting NAC alums from undergraduate through graduate careers.

117.02 — Diversity, Inclusion, and Broader Impact at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO)

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The NRAO embraces a comprehensive, Observatory-wide approach to demonstrate its commitment to diversity and inclusion (D&I) and broader impact (BI) principles. This approach is represented by a set of core programs that are designed to build and maintain a diverse, welcoming, and inclusive environment for employees, students, and visitors, and to ensure equitable access to cutting-edge science, engineering, and technology. This poster describes the integrated approach to the NRAO D&I and BI strategy, where programs such as the National Astronomy Consortium (NAC), the National and International Non-traditional Exchange (NINE), and RADIAL collaborate across Observatory departments and staff to create and foster an inclusive research and learning environment for typically underrepresented students in STEM, and in Astronomy, in particular.

117.03 — The University of the Virgin Islands Physics B.S. with a Concentration in Astronomy: Developing Careers in STEM through Astrophysics

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The University of the Virgin Islands (UVI) is a minority serving institution (MSI) with campuses on the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix in the US Virgin Islands (USVI) with a 2018 enrollment of approximately 2000 students. Though traditionally a liberal arts university, UVI has responded to an increase in demand for course offerings in the physical sciences and engineering by establishing a bachelor of science in physics program with a concentration in astronomy. This B.S. program is a first of its kind for UVI. Students enrolled as physics majors are engaged from the earliest possible point in their academic career in research activities. The program was established in 2017 and graduated UVI's first-ever class of physics of 3 physics majors in spring of 2019. All three graduates have gone on to employment in the USVI or graduate school. Prior to development of the UVI physics degree program, students interested in physics, astronomy, or engineering could begin their education at UVI but were required to transfer to a partner school in the mainland US to complete upper-division courses and finish their degree. The UVI physics program was developed as an alternative degree that can be completed entirely at UVI at a greatly reduced financial burden and in a familiar environment. The UVI physics program also develops a highly trained undergraduate research workforce that supports faculty research and improves UVI's research capacity and competitiveness in future research proposals. A key component of the UVI physics program is UVI's Etelman Observatory which serves as a primary research instrument and students training center. The Etelman Observatory is home to UVI's Virgin Islands Robotic Telescope (VIRT), an 0.5m robotic telescope. Together with a detector development and cubesat laboratory, these hands-on research facilities offer UVI physics and engineering students unusual levels of hands-on engineering and research activities throughout their academic careers at UVI. We detail the development of the UVI Physics program, highlight research and student academic successes of the program, and look forward to future growth of the program both with respect to student enrollment and UVI's research capacity.

117.04 — Observing the Sun at 21 cm wavelength with a Two-element Radio Interferometer

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As part of the undergraduate astronomy course (Asro-191) at Harvard University, students have built pyramidal horn antennas with aperture size 75 cm x 60 cm, a rectangular waveguide, and a Software Defined Radio (SDR) receiver for 21 cm wavelength observations of the Galactic neutral hydrogen emission [Patel et al. 2014AAS...22441501P]. With two such antennas, a radio interferometer can be built rather simply, by just adding the signals using a power combiner, and feeding the output to the SDR receiver. The narrow bandwidth of this receiver (2.4 MHz) allows for easy detection of interferometric fringes, with minimal bandwidth smearing. Fringes are easily detected observing the Sun, with the two horn antennas along an east west baseline, with a fringe period of about 2.4 minutes for a 20 meter baseline. We compare our measurements of visibility amplitudes as a function of projected baseline length, with three theoretical models: 1) a disk of diameter 30', 2) a ring (due to limb brightening)of 43' diameter, and 3) a combination of disk plus ring models, also of 43' diameter. Our measurements appear to fit best the combination model, confirming the expectation of significant limb brightening and a slightly larger size of the Sun compared to the optical photospheric diameter. The radio interferometer has great educational value at both high-school and undergraduate levels. In addition to astronomy it is a useful tool to introduce concepts such as aperture efficiency, receiver noise temperature, and measurement errors.

117.05 — A 3D Mulitwavelength Visualization of the Crab Nebula

F. Summers[1]; R. Hurt[2]; N. Wolk[3]

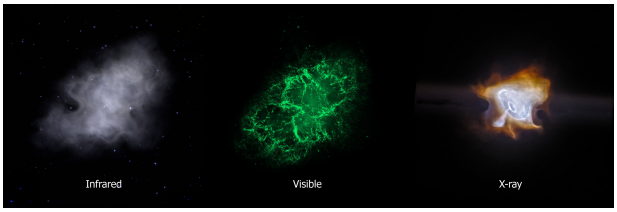
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We present the results of a joint visualization effort to portray the three-dimensional structure of the Crab Nebula in visible, infrared, and x-ray wavelengths. The visible light component, as exemplified by the O III emission observed by Hubble, showcases the filamentary "cage" structure. The synchrotron emission, which fills the interior of the cage and is present across much of the spectrum, is well defined in Spitzer's shorter wavelength IRAC bands. Chandra's x-ray observations present the

Crab pulsar, disk, and jets at the heart of the nebula. Three correlated models present the layered components and aid in explaining the connections between them. Importantly, the nested structure made clear by the visualization emphasizes the fact that the Crab is a pulsar wind nebula, and not a traditional supernova remnant. This presentation is based on work performed as part of the NASA's Universe of Learning project and is supported by NASA under cooperative agreement award number NNX16AC65A. The NASA's Universe of Learning (NASA's UoL) project creates and delivers science-driven, audience-driven resources and experiences designed to engage and immerse learners of all ages and backgrounds in exploring the universe for themselves. The competitively-selected project represents a unique partnership between the Space Telescope Science Institute, Caltech/IPAC, NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, and Sonoma State University, and is part of the NASA Science Mission Directorate Science Activation program.



117.06 — The North American Regional Office of Astronomy for Development

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The International Astronomical Union's Office of Astronomy for Development (OAD) was launched in 2011. The mission of the OAD is to help further the use of astronomy, including its practitioners, skills and infrastructures, as a tool for development by mobilizing the human and financial resources necessary in order to realize the field's scientific, technological and cultural benefits to society. This is primarily implemented through funding and coordinating projects that use Astronomy as a tool to address issues related to sustainable development. The OAD has established 10 nodes that coordinate OAD activities in either geographic, or language/cultural regions (ROADs). The IAU's 2020-2030 strategic plan states that "ROADs in developed countries should be established in the coming decade to effectively cover all populated regions of the world". In 2018 the European regional office was established. Here we describe a new North American Regional Office of Astronomy for Development (NA ROAD) that will encompass the United States and Canada. The host organizations for this proposed office include institutions in Washington DC (AUI, and AURA) and the greater Chicago region (the Adler Planetarium and Geneva Lake Astrophysics and STEAM [GLAS Education]). The activities of the North American ROAD will be organized around three priority strands: 1) workforce development for marginalized groups, 2) economic development for marginalized groups, and 3) efforts in service of and in collaboration with the other ROADs. These first two strands dovetail intentionally with the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals; in particular:

- Goal 4: Quality Education
- Goal 8: Decent work and Economic Growth,
- Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure,
- Goal 13: Climate Action.

Our third strand of prioritized effort is to work closely with the ROADs around the world. We value the knowledge, expertise, resources, and vision of the existing ROADs and look forward to collaborations and partnerships. We also recognize that the North America ROAD has access to tremendous resources, both in terms of funding and astronomers, and fully assume the responsibility of leveraging those resources in support of other ROADs.

iPoster-Plus Session 118 — Instrumentation & HAD IV

118.01 — High-resolution X-ray and gamma-ray spectroscopy with Transition-Edge Sensors

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Spectroscopy of X-ray and gamma-ray lines is one of the most powerful tools of high-energy astrophysics. In this paper we give an overview of the scientific potential of a high-energy X-ray (1-160keV) imaging telescope using an array of transition-edge sensor microcalorimeters that achieves a spectral resolution (10's of eV FWHM) far exceeding that provided by alternative focal plane designs. Valuable information can be obtained on both spatially resolvable and unresolved objects. High-energy X-ray emission originating from decays of Ti-44 (68 and 78keV) offers the possibility to study ejecta in supernova remnants in great detail and provides some of the strongest constraints on the explosion mechanism. High-energy X-ray and gamma-ray lines in the >10 keV spectra of the first few days of kilonovae resulting from neutron star mergers (NS-NS or NS-BH) provide detailed diagnostics of the ejecta and the r-process nucleosynthesis driving the evolving optical/IR continua. Since the discovery of a "blue turned red" optical/IR kilonova following the gravitational wave and short gamma-ray burst event, GW170817/GRB170817A, there is rejuvenated interest in high-energy spectroscopy of these events. We close by introducing the SuperCOnducTing Titanium Imager (SCOTTI), a proposed balloon-borne hard X-ray spectral imager that will demonstrate the technology needed for this kind of next-generation hard X-ray telescope and has the potential to make ground-breaking new measurements of the spatial and velocity distribution of Ti-44 in Cas A. Even more exciting science will be possible with a future small or medium explorer satellite, in particular to trace the evolution of the ejecta in anticipated optically-identified kilonova events.

118.02 — Aerodynamic/Thermodynamic Characteristics of Observatory Systems

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Industry standard CFD and FEA simulation tools were used to investigate aerodynamic and thermodynamic characteristics surrounding telescope type optical instruments housed in various types of observatory enclosures. Classical telescope architecture with a secondary mirror structure was modelled inside conventional rotating observatories, basic clamshell enclosures, and fully articulated clamshell designs. Each of these models was subjected to a variety of wind conditions and directions together with heat generation replicating the equipment inside the enclosure. Thermodynamic and aerodynamic characteristics surrounding the instrument were calculated to provide qualitative indication of mechanical and "seeing" impact on instrument performance. This qualitative assessment will guide further studies of instrument vibration and distortion from solar heating as well as opportunities for optical/atmospheric optimization.

118.03 — KAPA: A new Keck laser-guide star AO system that increases image quality and sky coverage

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Many notable discoveries have been made with the world's largest telescopes equipped with adaptive optics (AO) to overcome the blurring effects of the Earth's turbulent atmosphere and deliver diffraction-limited resolution. Still, laser-guide star (LGS) AO has not achieved its full potential due to several key factors: (a) only sampling an incomplete "cone" of atmospheric turbulence (with a single LGS), (b) limited sky coverage due to the continued need for at least one optical natural guide star, and (c) poor knowledge of the point spread function (PSF) delivered by the AO systems, which is critical for extracting quantitative information from our astronomical observations. W. M. Keck Observatory is upgrading the Keck I LGS AO system in a project entitled "Keck All Sky Precision Adaptive Optics (KAPA)". KAPA's distinctive advantage is the new combination of excellent AO correction (high Strehl ratios) over a very large fraction of the sky accompanied by accurate PSF estimates. KAPA will enable a broad range of science cases. The four key KAPA science cases are (1) constraining dark matter, the Hubble constant, and dark energy using strong gravitational lenses, (2) testing general relativity and supermassive black hole interactions at the Galactic center, (3) characterizing galaxy kinematics and metallicity using rare highly magnified galaxies, and (4) directly studying gas-giant protoplanets around the youngest stars. We will present KAPA capabilities that are coming on sky starting in 2020 and culminate in first-light in 2024. We will also present KAPA performance predictions and public data products and science impact from the four key science surveys.

118.05 — Aquarius Equinox Epoch and Precession History

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Equinox epochs are astronomical periods, starting when the apparent position of the Sun, as seen from the Earth, enters one of the twelve constellations on the ecliptic. The beginnings of the Epochs of Aries and Pisces vary according to ancient records, which date as far back as 2137 BC in China. Many believe the epoch of Pisces started at the time when the Star of Bethlehem appeared. Ancient Chinese records imply that the beginning of the era of Pisces was earlier than 5 BC, which would affect the time of the beginning of the epoch of Aquarius. We explore the implication of Chinese historical records in determining the beginning of the epoch of Aquarius at about 2000. Hippocrates discovered precession and observed that positions of stars slowly change on equatorial coordinates and ecliptic longitude by 1° every century. His estimate is close to the modern measurement of 1.38° every century, or 1° every 72 years. It takes about 25,800 years for the precession of the equinoxes to complete a cycle through 12 constellations. Epoch lengths vary because constellations vary in dimensions: Constellation Aries is 441 square degrees, and constellation Pisces is 889 square degrees, and constellation Aquarius is 980 square degrees. Estimating epoch length based on constellation length on the ecliptic would demonstrate that some epochs would be shorter than the stated 2,600 years, and some might be longer. We discuss the location of the prominent stars on the Aquarius / Pisces northeast border in the last epoch. Precession helps move these stars into Aquarius around the year 2000 and not in 2600, as determined by the IAU constellation map.

118.06 — Introducing AstroGen Online

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Seven years in the making, the Astronomy Genealogy Project (AstroGen) is now online. A project of the AAS Historical Astronomy Division, AstroGen is a database of astronomy-related doctoral dissertations hosted online by the AAS. While it is still far from complete, it already contains close to 30,000 theses, including nearly complete coverage of twenty-five countries. Similar to the long-established Mathematics Genealogy Project, AstroGen allows the reader to follow links from an astronomer to his or her academic parent (thesis advisor) and children (doctoral students). It will also allow for extraction of the number of astronomy-related doctorates granted over any time period by any university or country, thus enabling a wide range of studies in the history and sociology of modern astronomy. To date nearly all information has been gathered online, but we look forward to having individuals enter or correct their own data. We also seek more participants, including those who can gather data from countries not yet explored, especially in Asia.

Special Session 119 — Gravitational-wave Astronomy: The LIGO-Virgo Third Observing Run and Plans for the Future

119.03 — Results from the One-Meter Two-Hemisphere Team

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During O2, the One-Meter Two-Hemisphere (1M2H) team discovered the first optical counterpart to a gravitational wave source, GW170817, obtaining the first image of its counterpart, its first spectrum, and announcing it to the community. In O3, we have expanded our efforts and improved our analysis methods. I will present both, focusing on follow-up observations of several new gravitational wave sources and improved techniques for quickly discovering counterparts and identifying their nature. I will focus both on improvements to efficiently search large volumes and how specific observations can differentiate between different physical models.

119.02 — The Latest Results from the LIGO-Virgo O3 Observing Run

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Having recently celebrated the fourth anniversary of the first detection of gravitational waves from a binary black hole merger, the LIGO and Virgo detectors have collected an impressive census of compact binary mergers in the local universe. By the end of the second observing run in August 2017 the

LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo Collaboration claimed a total of 10 binary black hole mergers and one binary neutron star merger. The third observing run began in April 2019, and during the first six months the collaborations alerted the astronomical community of 33 merger candidates. The preliminary classifications of these events include 21 binary black hole merger candidates, 4 neutron star black hole merger candidates, and 4 binary neutron star candidates. I will present some of what ground-based gravitational wave astronomy has taught us about compact binaries over the last four years, and what may lie ahead.

119.06 — Science Enabled by the Cosmic Explorer and Einstein Telescope Gravitational Wave Observatories

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I will review the science enabled by the proposed third-generation ground based detectors, Cosmic Explorer in the United States and Einstein Telescope in Europe. We will see that this new generation detectors network will be able to observe sources at the edge of the Universe, understand matter at highest densities anywhere in the cosmos, provide a new precision tool for observational cosmology and explore the nature of dynamical spacetime. With improved sensitivity the detectors will be able to resolve signals with far greater precision and fidelity that will pave the way for new discoveries, new phenomena and new physics.

119.07 — Gravitational wave sources from wide BH binaries

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Several scenarios were suggested for the origins of gravitational-wave (GW) sources from mergers of stellar binary black holes (BBHs). Here a novel scenario is presented, catalyzed formation of GW-sources from ultra-wide binaries in the held. Such binaries experience perturbations from random stellar fly-bys which excite their eccentricities. Once a wide-binary is driven to a sufficiently small peri-center approach, GW-emission becomes significant, and the binary inspirals and merges. The merger rate from this channel is calculated to be $1 * f_{\rm wide}$ Gpc^{-3} yr^{-1} ($f_{\rm wide}$ is the fraction of wide BH-binaries). The observational signatures from this channel include spin-orbit misalignment; preference for high mass-ratio BBH; preference for high velocity-dispersion host-galaxies; and a uniform delay-time distribution.

Oral Session 120 — Extrasolar Planet and Disk Formation I

120.01 — Two Giant Protoplanets in Resonance Shaping the PDS 70 Protoplanetary Disk

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While numerical simulations have been playing a key role in the studies of planet-disk interaction, testing numerical results against observations has been limited so far. With the two directly imaged protoplanets embedded in its circumstellar disk, PDS 70 offers an ideal testbed for planet-disk interaction studies. Using two-dimensional hydrodynamic simulations we show that the observed features can be well explained with the two planets in formation, providing strong evidence that previously proposed theories of planet-disk interaction are in action, including resonant migration, particle trapping, size segregation, and filtration. Our simulations suggest that the two planets are likely in 2:1 mean motion resonance and can remain dynamically stable over million-year timescales. The growth of the planets at 10^{-8}-10^{-7} $M_{\rm Jup}$ yr^{-1}, rates comparable to the estimates from H alpha observations, does not destabilize the resonant configuration. Large grains are filtered at the gap edge and only small, (sub-)micrometer grains can flow to the circumplanetary disks and the inner circumstellar disk. With the sub-millimeter continuum ring observed outward of the two directly imaged planets, PDS 70 provides the first observational evidence of particle filtration by gap-opening planets. The observed sub-millimeter continuum emission at the vicinity of the planets can be reproduced when (sub-)micrometer grains survive over multiple circumplanetary disk gas viscous timescales and ac-

cumulate therein. One such possibility is if (sub-)micrometer grains grow in size and remain trapped in pressure bumps, similar to what we find happening in circumstellar disks. We discuss potential implications to planet formation in the solar system and mature extrasolar planetary systems.

120.02 — Exploring the Evolution of Planetary Systems within Stellar Open Clusters

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To fully understand the diverse population of exoplanets, we must study their early lives within open clusters, the birthplace of most stars with masses > 0.5 M_{sun} (including those currently in the field). Indeed when we observe planets within clustered environments, we notice highly eccentric and odd systems that suggest the importance of dynamical pathways created by interactions with additional bodies (as in the case of HD 285507b). However, it has proven difficult to investigate these effects as many current numerical solvers for the multi-scale N-Body problem are simplified and limited in scope. To remedy this, we have created a physically complete computational solution (TYCHO) to explore the role of stellar close encounters and interplanetary interactions in producing the observed exoplanet populations for both open cluster stars and field stars. Herein, we will discuss our methodology and present an overview of promising results which indicate that perturbations on long-period planets due to stellar close-encounters lead to approx. 37% of solar-system-like planetary systems to become long-term unstable.

120.03 — The ALMA View of Planet Formation in Disks Around Young Stars

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The ubiquity and diversity of exoplanets tell us that planets can emerge under an astonishing range of conditions. Observations of protoplanetary disks yield insights into how the masses, compositions, and orbital architectures of planets are influenced by their natal environments. Although detection of protoplanets via direct imaging is only feasible for the most massive sources, theoretical studies of planet formation have long predicted that the gravitational influence of protoplanets can create disk substructures much larger than the planets themselves, thereby providing another avenue to study the properties of young planets. The unprecedented angular resolution and sensitivity of ALMA have now made it possible to search systematically for disk structures induced by planet-disk interactions and use their morphologies to infer the masses, locations, and formation timescales of the perturbing protoplanets. I will present results from the first high angular resolution ALMA survey of protoplanetary disks, the Disk Substructures at High Angular Resolution Project (DSHARP). Concentric rings and gaps are the most common type of substructure observed in dust continuum emission and are found in disks spanning a large range of ages and stellar host spectral types. The widespread presence of these structures indicate that giant planet formation can readily occur within a million years throughout much of the extent of the disk, from several au out to a couple hundred au. Large-scale spiral arms are also observed in a minority of sources. Their morphologies suggest that they are tracing either perturbations from massive planets at extremely wide orbits or the onset of disk instabilities. Finally, I will discuss case studies of how ring and spiral structures in molecular line emission provide a different window into planet formation by tracing vigorous chemical evolution throughout the disk and dynamical processes beyond the extent of the observed dust emission.

120.04 — The JWST Debris Disk Spatially Resolved Imaging GTO Programs

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The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) Near-Infrared Camera (NIRCam) and Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI) science groups are devoting over 80 hours of their Guaranteed Time Observations (GTO) to spatially resolve the circumstellar disks of some of the most prominent nearby systems. Both instruments have coronagraphic imaging capabilities, enabling complementary scientific programs to be carried out at different wavelength regimes. In our presentation we will introduce the coronagraphic capabilities of the Observatory and detail the observing programs we will execute in Cycles 1 and 2. The primary goal of the MIRI Archetypical Debris Disks GTO program is to spatially resolve the Asteroid belt

analog components of the three nearest and highest fractional infrared luminosity systems: Fomalhaut, Vega, and epsilon Eridani. The MIRI coronagraph is the only current instrument capable of achieving this goal. Complementary to the MIRI observations, the NIRCam Moonshots program will image these three systems with the NIRCam coronagraphs to search for exoplanets via direct imaging. Our NIRcam scattered light program will additionally observe five nearby debris disks that have been previously imaged with the Hubble Space Telescope at optical wavelengths with ACS and/or STIS. The systems are: HD 107146, HD 181327, HD 10647, HD 61005, and HD 32297. By imaging the systems at multiple infrared wavelengths accross the 3 micron water line, we will study the chemical composition of the disks and its spatial distribution. Additionally, dynamical studies of dust transport via radiative forces and gravitational perturbation via planets will also be possible. Our presentation will also explain the observing techniques and strategies we employ in our GTO programs and also introduce JWST coronagraphic imaging simulators we developed to aid preparations of GO corongaraphic programs for Cycle 1.

120.05 — Using Data Imputation for Signal Separation in High Contrast Imaging

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Direct imaging of exoplanetary systems relies on proper separation of (quasi-)static signals from different sources. However, the characterization of them is still limited — difficulties such as over-fitting and self-fitting are persistent in data reduction. To tackle these problems, we present a data imputation approach using sequential non-negative matrix factorization (sNMF). Specifically, we flag the regions that are expected to host non-stellar signals, use sNMF to ignore these regions and construct a component basis to capture star light, then attribute star light to the flagged regions. We demonstrate this approach using simulated and observed data in direct imaging (e.g., planets, circumstellar disks), and show that it can capture minute variations that cannot be achieved before. This approach is in general applicable to scenarios where signal separation is needed.

120.06 — Parameterizing the Perturbed Rotational Velocities of Planet-induced Gaps

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Recent submillimeter observations of ALMA reveal that many proto-planetary disks contain substructures like gaps or rings. The disk-planet interaction is believed to be the most likely gap formation scenario, and most previous numerical work attempted to constrain the planet mass using the density profiles of gas in the gaps. Since the dust and gas distributions likely differ from each other in protoplanetary disks, however, perturbed rotational velocities that directly probe the gas would give a more reliable estimate to the planet mass. In this work, we run two-dimensinal hydrodynamic simulations to measure the amplitudes and widths of rotational velocity perturbations induced by planets with different mass. We present the parametric relations of the gap widths and depths as functions of the planet mass and disk properties. We also apply our relations to HD 163296 to infer the masses of embedded planets.

Oral Session 121 — Exoplanets: Populations and Occurrence Rates

121.01 — A Demonstration That Correcting for Completeness and Reliability is Critical for Robust Occurrence Rates

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A measurement of planetary occurrence rates based on a planet catalog should be robust against details of how initial detections were classified as planets or false positives. This is accomplished by supplying the catalog's rate of missed planets (completeness) and rate of non-planets incorrectly called planets (reliability). The final Kepler data release (DR25) includes products that can be used with the DR25 planet candidate catalog to correct for completeness and reliability in occurrence rate estimates. This is made possible by the Kepler Robovetter, which algorithmically and uniformly selects planets based on a variety of metrics and thresholds. Completeness, reliability, and occurrence rates potentially depend on these Robovetter thresholds. We study the impact of varying these vetting thresholds using the techniques of Bryson et al. 2019 (arXiv:1906.03575). We explore sets of thresholds that result in more or fewer planets (trading off completeness for reliability), as well as thresholds tuned to pass DR25 false positives identified as possible planets by the

Kepler False Positive Working Group. We find that when correcting only for completeness, and not reliability, the resulting occurrence rates have a strong dependence on these threshold sets. For example, the value of SAG13 eta-Earth varies by over a factor of 4 when not corrected for reliability. However, when correcting for both completeness and reliability, occurrence rates using our threshold sets are statistically indistinguishable, with differences being well inside 1-sigma error bars. We present occurrence rates integrated over several period-radius ranges. For example, SAG13 eta-Earth is consistent with 0.127 (+0.094)(-0.054) (from Bryson et al. 2019) for all the Robovetter threshold sets. This result emphasizes the importance of correcting occurrence rates for both completeness and reliability. This suggests that inconsistent completeness and reliability correction may be a significant contributor to the large variation of occurrence rates in recent literature. We plan to make the Robovetter results for our threshold sets available, and encourage the community to use them to examine whether other occurrence rate methods yield similarly robust results.

121.02 — The Completeness of the Kepler Planet Candidate Sample: A Final Analysis

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The final Kepler planet candidate catalog has been released, with accompanying completeness and reliability products for the community to perform a wide range of exoplanet population analyses. Here we demonstrate how the completeness of the final catalog varies depending on various properties of the stellar targets and instrument, in order to help constrain parameter space where completeness measurements are valid, and to highlight areas of concern. We use the improved understanding to apply corrections to previously published occurrence rates.

121.03 — Revised Parameters for K2 Stars and a K2 Planet Radius Valley at 1.9 Earth Radii

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Previous measurements of stellar properties for K2 stars in the Ecliptic Plane Input Catalog (EPIC) largely relied on photometry and proper motion measurements, with some added information from available spectra and parallaxes. Combining Gaia DR2 distances with spectroscopic measurements of effective temperatures, surface gravities, and metallicities from the Large Sky Area Multi-Object Fibre Spectroscopic Telescope (LAMOST) DR5, we computed updated stellar radii and masses for 27,060 K2 stars. For 157,874 targets without a LAMOST spectrum, we derived stellar parameters using random forest regression on photometric colors trained on the LAMOST sample. In total, we measured spectral types, effective temperatures, surface gravities, metallicities, radii, and masses for 184,935 A, F, G, K, and M-type K2 stars. With these new stellar radii, we performed a simple reanalysis of 291 confirmed and 461 candidate K2 planet radii from campaigns 1-13, elucidating a distinct planet radius valley around 1.9 Earth radii, a feature thus far only conclusively identified with Kepler planets, and tentatively identified with K2 planets. These updated stellar parameters are a crucial step in the process toward computing K2 planet occurrence rates.

121.04 — Peas in a Pod: Planets in Kepler's Multiplanet Systems are Similar in Size and Regularly Spaced

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In the California Kepler Survey, we have established precise planet radii, semimajor axes, incident stellar fluxes, and stellar masses for 909 planets in 355 multiplanet systems discovered by Kepler. In this sample, we find that planets within a single multi-planet system have correlated sizes: each planet is more likely to be the size of its neighbor than a size drawn at random from the distribution of observed planet sizes. In systems with three or more planets, the planets tend to have a regular spacing: the orbital period ratios of adjacent pairs of planets are correlated. Furthermore, the orbital period ratios are smaller in systems with smaller planets, suggesting that the patterns in planet sizes and spacing are linked through formation and/or subsequent orbital dynamics. The regular sizes and spacing of the Kepler planets are among the most common outcomes of planet formation, illustrating that our solar system is not among the majority of planetary system architectures. New theories of planet formation might be required to reproduce the patterns in the Kepler planetary systems.

121.05 — SOAR TESS survey: The sculpting of planetary systems by stellar companions

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TESS is finding transiting planet candidates around bright, nearby stars across the entire sky. The large field-of-view, however, results in low spatial resolution, therefore multiple stars contribute to almost every TESS light curve. High-angular resolution imaging can detect the previously unknown companions to planetary candidate hosts that dilute the transit depths, lead to host star ambiguity, and in some cases are the source of false-positive transit signals. We use speckle imaging on SOAR to search for companions to 542 TESS planet candidate hosts in the Southern sky. We correct the radius estimates for 117 systems with resolved companions due to photometric contamination. We find the degree of contamination in TESS light curves due to close binaries is similar to that found in surveys of Kepler planet candidates. For the solar-type population, we find a deep deficit of close binary systems with projected stellar separations less than 100 AU among planet candidate hosts. This implies nearly a hundred planets that TESS would have detected were somehow destroyed due to the presence of a stellar companion. We also find a large surplus of the TESS planet candidates in wide binary systems. These wide binaries host almost exclusively giant planets, however, suggesting orbital migration, caused by perturbations from the stellar companion, may lead to planet-planet scattering and suppress the population of small planets in wide binaries. Both trends are also apparent in the M-dwarf planet candidate hosts.

121.06 — Hydrogen Recombination Lines from Forming Planets — The empirical relation with planetary mass and the expected variability

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We calculated H-alpha, Paschen-beta and Brackett-gamma line luminosities from forming planet thermo-hydrodynamical simulations, including the effects of extinction. Forming planets are surrounded by a circumplanetary disk in most cases, where the hydrogen can also get ionized. We considered 1, 3, 5, and 10 Jupiter-mass planets, and found that line emission originates from the planet and the circumplanetary disk upper layer as well. The emission which comes from the planet is totally get absorbed by the circumplanetary material above it, hence all the observable line flux comes from the circumplanetary disk upper layer only. This large extinction might explain the very few detections of forming planets in H-alpha. For the first time, we determined the empirical relation between the line-luminosity and the planetary mass, as well as the line-luminosity versus the accretion luminosity. The line flux scales with the planetary mass, and only in the case of large planetary masses we can expect to have such line luminosity that we can detect with the current instrumentation.

121.07 — From Star to Planet to Microbe Using the Stellar Abundances of Interdisciplinary Elements

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The discovery of exoplanets has created, not only a new field of exploration, but also a bridge between many interdisciplinary fields. Spectroscopists, when measuring element abundances in stars, often focus on elements with a variety of nucleosynthetic origins that have multiple, strong absorption lines in the wavelength band that will ensure better accuracy for their abundance determinations. Geophysicists and mineral physicists often concentrate on processes that occur at Earth's surface and within its interior. Predominantly, this entails how gravity, heat flow, seismic waves, radioactivity, fluid dynamics, and magnetism have shaped the planet – influences that essentially ignore life. Biologists, on the other hand, explore fundamental mechanisms of living systems, from more standard surface conditions to extremophiles. The search for life on exoplanets, especially those that are rocky and Earth-like, will be (for some time yet) a chemical search for the atmospheric gases produced by life (Schwieterman et al. 2018). As an example, phosphorous (P) and nitrogen (N) on Earth are key limiting nutrients for metabolism. Both elements are both required for DNA and RNA and without them there would be no biological production of oxygen, methane, or any other biogenic gas. This ecological stoichiometry is ultimately driven by the Earth's geochemistry and the reactions those conditions (e.g. P, T, X) permit (Shock & Boyd 2015). Determining the elemental ratios for exoplanetary ecosystems is not yet possible, but we generally assume that planets have sim-

ilar compositions to their host stars (Thiabaud et al. 2015). Of the ~6200 stars in the Hypatia Catalog of high-resolution stellar abundances for nearby stars (Hinkel et al. 2014, www.hypatiacatalog.com), just 92 or 1.5% have data for P, and only 51 or 0.8% have data for both P and N. Here we compare the P, N, C, and Si abundance ratios of main sequence stars with those of the Sun, the Earth, and average marine plankton (the Redfield ratio). In general, we discuss that, when going from stars to exoplanets — geophysics, and geobiology are the next step after planet formation. We compare those elements most influential to stellar spectroscopy, mineral physics, and astrobiology, the physical and chemical processes that govern their important interactions, as well as the flow of information between disciplines. The details of these interdisciplinary fields need to be made accessible, such that observations and trends about elements that have been here-to-fore difficult to measure or underappreciated can be preferentially targeted in future observations and missions.

121.08 — Planet Occurrence in the M67 Open Cluster

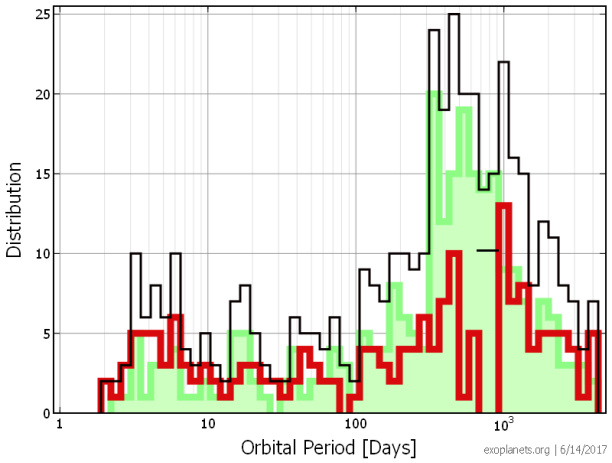
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Most stars are born in clusters, but only the most massive of these clusters remain intact for longer than a billion years. The population of planets which form and evolve in such massive cluster environments may show significant differences from planets around field stars. Using data from NASA's K2 mission, we search for planets in the M67 open cluster. M67 has an age of 4 Gyr and a metallicity similar to that of the Sun and field stars in the solar neighborhood, making it an ideal test-bed to study the effects of massive cluster birth environments on planet occurrence. We test whether planets in M67 occur as frequently as those around field stars and compare our results for small planets to previous surveys of this cluster focusing on larger planets.

121.09 — Unexpected Peak-Gap-Peak Shape of the Main Pileup of the Log-Periods of Planets of Metal-Rich Sunlike Single Stars and its Influence on Eccentricity Correlations with other Parameters

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We present major new features in the distribution of the counts of the metal-rich majority of planets of stars that are sunlike in surface gravity: The main pileup of planets that broadly peaks at several hundred day periods is composed of not one but two peaks, with a prominent gap separating these two peaks. This peak-gap-peak shape is unexpected — it is not present in the periods of planets of the main other populations of stellar hosts, such as stars with low surface gravity and metal-poor stars. These readily verifiable features influence the eccentricity distribution by period, because the eccentricity appears to mostly be higher in period regions with the highest density of planets per log period. This affects the correlation of eccentricity with metallicity and the anti-correlation of eccentricity with planet number that both appear to vary by period. Larger mass planets and planets of stars with stellar companions appear to have higher eccentricities, patterns that also change by period. We discuss how other parameters vary in the short period peak, gap, and long period peak regions.



Oral Session 122 — Exoplanets: Various Topics

122.01 — Signatures of impact-driven atmospheric loss in large ensembles of exoplanets

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Recent studies of the results of large-scale exoplanet transit searches (Kepler, K2, TESS) have indicated that the distribution of small planet radii has been sculpted by atmospheric loss from their primordial atmospheres. Several potential mechanisms exist for this atmospheric loss. Using N-body simulations, we

investigate the impact-driven mode of atmosphere loss and compare our results to other methods of atmosphere loss such as photoevaporation and core-driven mass loss. Each pathway should leave a different fingerprint on the distribution of planets with primordial atmospheres in the mature planetary systems. We seek to statistically constrain which mechanism is at work by determining the observable effect of each on large ensembles of planets.

122.02 — The Transit Spectrum of the Super-Earth 55 Cnc e at Low and High Resolution

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The ultra-hot (~2000 K) exoplanet 55 Cnc e is the most favorable super Earth for atmospheric characterization, as well as the only super Earth for which there have been convincing claims of atmospheric detections. Notably, Tsiaras et al 2016 report an upward sloping spectral slope in the HST/WFC3 1.1–1.7 um bandpass, which they attribute to HCN in a hydrogen dominated atmosphere. We jointly analyze the low resolution transit spectrum of 55 Cnc e taken with multiple instruments at multiple wavelengths, namely HST/WFC3 at 1.1-1.7 um, Spitzer at 3.6 um, and Spitzer at 4.5 um. In addition, we search for the molecular signatures of HCN, CH4, and H2O using high-resolution L band (2.7–3.7 um) transit spectra collected with the upgraded NIRSPEC on Keck. Our 14-transit dataset is the largest and most diverse yet assembled for this planet. We confirm the upward sloping spectral shape reported by Tsiaras et al 2016 in the WFC3 bandpass. Using a Bayesian retrieval analysis, we also confirm that it can be explained by HCN in a hydrogen dominated atmosphere under conditions of super-solar metallicity and high carbon-to-oxygen ratio. However, we do not see evidence of the excess absorption due to HCN expected in the Spitzer 3.6 um bandpass, nor of the forest of absorption lines expected at high resolution in L band. We discuss possible instrumental and physical reasons for the discrepancy.

122.04 — The search for another Earth using space telescopes with starshades: realistic image simulation and signal detection

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Directly imaging Earth-like planets around nearby stars is one of the most intriguing astronomy goals in recent decades. The key challenge of this goal is that the target planets are only tens of milliarcseconds away from their host stars, which are around 1e10 times brighter than the target planets. An important solution to this challenge is using a starshade to suppress the starlight. The starshade is an external occulter to block the starlight from reaching the space telescope but leave the planet light unaffected. My project investigates the ability to detect and extract information about planet signals in various cases with a starshade. As there is no starshade in any existing missions yet, no real starshade images are available. Thus, the first part of my work is dedicated to the simulation of realistic images for starshade missions, which includes various errors such as starshade shape errors and detector noise. With the simulated realistic images, I have also worked on the detection of the weak planet signals in starshade images with various errors. The generalized maximum likelihood ratio test (GLRT) is used, which can efficiently detect planet signals given a specific false alarm rate. I further develop an iterative GLRT to tackle the cases with exozodiacal dust and a sequential GLRT, which is specialized for photon counting images. The sequential GLRT can be used online and thus optimizes the observation time. The whole project visualizes how an exoplanet system looks under different conditions and demonstrates the powerful planet detection ability of the starshade despite errors.

122.05 — An Analysis of the Orbit and Atmosphere of WASP-17b as Revealed by Spitzer

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WASP-17b is a highly inflated hot-Jupiter on a 3.7354 day retrograde orbit about its F-type host star. We observed two primary transits and six secondary eclipses of the planet using the 3.6, 4.5, and 8.0 micron channels of the Infrared Array Camera on the Spitzer Space Telescope. Here we present a light-curve analysis of WASP-17b using our Photometry for Orbits, Eclipses and Transits code (POET). For these analyses, we use Markov Chain Monte Carlo methods to fit the light curves, correcting for intra-pixel variation using BiLinearly Interpolated Sub-pixel Sensitivity (BLISS) and Pixel Level Decorrelation (PLD). The resultant eclipse and transit timings are used to fit the orbit, while the depths feed into our Bayesian Atmospheric Radiative Transfer code (BART), which performs the atmospheric retrieval. Retrieval with BART constrained the temperature-pressure profile and atmospheric molecular abun-

dances of WASP-17b. For these retrievals, we introduce supplementary transmission data gathered from WF3, ULTRACAM, and GIRAFFE. Spitzer is operated by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under a contract with NASA. This work was supported by NASA Planetary Atmospheres Grant NNX12AI69G.

122.06 — Brown dwarf discoveries from the TESS mission

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The TESS mission has been a crucial tool in the characterization of 5 new transiting brown dwarfs with more discoveries expected to follow as it completes its primary mission into 2020. There are approximately two dozen known transiting brown dwarfs that have precisely measured masses and radii, which require ground-based follow up spectroscopy in combination with the light curves from the TESS mission to obtain. Due to the relatively low number of transiting brown dwarfs that have been discovered, we are limited in how well we can study this population of objects. Still, we may compare the measured masses and radii of brown dwarfs to theoretical substellar evolutionary models in order to find clues to the origins of this population. As more brown dwarfs are discovered, we may find that the arbitrarily chosen mass range that defines them (13 to 80 Jupiter masses) does not appropriately reflect their formation mechanisms. We have analyzed 3 brown dwarfs that have been discovered by the TESS mission and present our findings and evidence for the favored formation scenarios for each.

122.07 — AO-assisted Ground-based Mid-Infrared Imaging in the JWST Era: MIRAC-5 with Geosnap

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We describe plans to update the MIRAC-5 cryostat with a new Geosnap HgCdTe (MCT) detector developed by Teledyne Imaging Sensors. Such a system, used in tandem with advanced adaptive optics systems such as those existing or under construction for the MMT and Magellan, can provide high contrast imaging, superior to that offered by JWST within 10 lambda/D (less than 4-5 arcseconds between 8.5-13 microns on a 6.5 meter telescope). Main science drivers include characterization of known gas giant planets in the mid-IR, including constraints on NH3 abundance with features from 10-11 microns, and detection of forming protoplanets embedded within circumstellar disks around young stars. We provide an overview for the instrument upgrade, expected performance, and summarize the scientific capabilities. Such an instrument, complementary in many ways to JWST, could be deployed on a suitable telescope in less than two years.

Oral Session 123 — Extreme Star Formation

123.01 — Green Peas: Lyman-alpha galaxies at low redshifts

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We show that low-redshift, compact, extreme line emitting galaxies, known as Green Peas, are excellent analogs of high-redshift Lyman-alpha galax-

ies. Moreover, they afford excellent opportunities to measure prominent optical emission lines and other properties unavailable for their high-redshift counterparts. This allows us to study their physical properties in detail. The Green Peas are low metallicity, dust-poor, and very young starbursts. A substantial fraction are suspected of being low luminosity AGN. We show that we can predict their Lyman-alpha fluxes to 0.3 dex based on correlations of Lyman-alpha escape fraction with kinematics and extinction. With JWST, we will have similar information for Lyman-alpha emitters at redshift z >7, and thus will be able to derive the Lyman-alpha escape fraction. Thus we can derive the transmission of Lyman alpha through the intergalactic medium for individual galaxies, dramatically increasing their power as diagnostics of reionization.

123.02 — The Formation and Evolution of Low Surface Brightness Galaxies in Romulus25

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Although low surface brightness galaxies make up a significant fraction of the galaxy population, it is only within the last few years that they have been studied in large numbers. Consequently, the methods by which they form and evolve, as well as the extent to which these processes fit within the commonly accepted paradigms of galaxy evolution and cosmology, lack a consensus. In this talk, I will use the state-of-the-art cosmological simulation Romulus25 to examine the properties of different field populations of low surface brightness galaxies, including ultra diffuse galaxies. I will demonstrate that our simulated galaxies match observations and discuss their formation and evolution.

123.03 — RELICS: New High-Resolution Hubble Imaging of the Longest Lensed z ∼ 6 Arc

B. Welch[1]; D. Coe

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We present preliminary results from new Hubble imaging of the longest lensed arc known at z ∼ 6. Recently discovered in the RELICS HST Treasury Program, this 15" long arc promises the most detailed view to date of star formation in the first billion years. Our deeper follow-up ACS and WFC3/IR imaging may reveal star-forming clumps as small as r ∼ 20 pc, which would be the best spatial resolution yet observed at z ∼ 6, and as small or smaller than clumps previously observed in spectacular lensed arcs at z ∼ 1 - 5. In this talk, I will present a preliminary analysis of our recently obtained images, including our lens modeling and source-plane reconstruction of the z ∼ 6 galaxy. When fully analyzed, this data will provide unprecedented insight into the physical processes governing star formation within the first billion years. This will be an exceptional target for deeper, higher-resolution imaging and spatially-resolved spectroscopy with JWST.

123.04 — Cosmic Ray Transport and the Galaxy Gas Cycle

C. Bustard[1]; E. Zweibel[1]; E. D'Onghia[1]; J. Gallagher[1]

[1] *University of Wisconsin - Madison, Madison, WI*

Despite representing only a billionth of the gas population, cosmic rays have enough energy to significantly shape the structure of the ISM, the supernova-driven outflows that emanate from it, and the surrounding circumgalactic medium (CGM). They exert this influence, however, through micro-scale interactions with plasma fluctuations on scales of order 1 AU. To fully realize the macroscopic, observable effects of cosmic rays, my Ph.D. research leverages novel numerical techniques and plasma physics-based cosmic ray treatments to simulate cosmic rays in galaxies, specifically their roles in supernova-driven galactic winds. An intriguing case-study is the outflow-harboring Large Magellanic (LMC). Using FLASH magnetohydrodynamic simulations with an additional cosmic ray module, we simulate ram pressure stripping, cosmic ray driven outflows, and trailing filament formation from the LMC, explicitly using the resolved star formation history of the LMC to seed superbubble blowout. We find that thermally driven outflows primarily fall back to the disk as "fountains", whereas cosmic rays drive extended winds, developing a cosmic ray dominated halo above the LMC disk. Ram pressure stripping, although very inefficient without outflows, can transform even small fountain flows into expelled gas. This process is amplified when cosmic rays are included, expelling a significant amount of gas and cosmic rays from the LMC into the Magellanic Stream. Using mock observations, we constrain our simulations with recent data from the Wisconsin H-Alpha Mapper, absorption line studies, and Faraday rotation measure studies. Interestingly, our results may provide indirect evidence for a more gas-rich LMC, which tempers outflow strengths to reasonable

levels. This work was supported by the NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program under Grant No. DGE-1256259

123.06 — Results from the HST Treasury Program RELICS: Reionization Lensing Cluster Survey

D. Coe[1]; B. Salmon; M. Bradac; L. Bradley; K. Sharon; A. Zitrin; A. Acebron; C. Cerny; C. Nathalia[2]; V. Strait; R. Paterno-Mahler; G. Mahler; R. Avila; S. Ogaz; K. Huang; D. Pelliccia; D. Stark; R. Mainali; P. Oesch; M. Trenti; D. Carrasco[3]; W. Dawson; S. Rodney; L. Strolger; A. Riess; C. Jones; B. Frye; N. Czakon; K. Umetsu[4]; B. Vulcani; O. Graur; S. Jha; M. Graham; A. Molino[5]; M. Nonino[6]; J. Hjorth[7]; J. Selsing; L. Christensen; S. Kikuchihara[8]; M. Ouchi; M. Oguri; B. Welch; B. Lemaux; F. Andrade-Santos; A. Hoag[9]; T. Johnson[10]; A. Peterson; M. Past; C. Fox[11]; RELICS team

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Building on the successes of CLASH and the Frontier Fields, RELICS performed a relatively shallow and wide survey of 41 massive clusters. Our HST Treasury Program obtained 188 orbits of ACS and WFC3/IR imaging, and our Spitzer IRAC imaging programs totaled 945 hours. Using the gravitational lensing power of these clusters, we discovered over 300 high-redshift candidates at z $\sim$ 6 - 10 (see talks by Bradley, Paterno-Mahler, and Welch). RELICS also delivered high-z analogs at z $\sim$ 2 that were studied in more detail spectroscopically. Multiple observing epochs yielded 11 supernova discoveries, including 3 lensed supernovae, one of which is a candidate z $\sim$ 2 Type Ia. Reduced HST images, catalogs, and lens models are available on MAST, and reduced Spitzer images are available on IRSA. For more info, see relics.stsci.edu.

Oral Session 124 — Evolution of Galaxies I

124.01 — Resolving dusty, distant galaxies with observations and simulations

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I will present exquisite 0.15"-resolution imaging of z = 2 galaxies, mapping the H-alpha emission line (from SINFONI/VLT), UV continuum (from HST), and the far-infrared (from ALMA). These show spectacular structures, with interesting offsets between the short and long-wavelength data. The star formation rates derived from different single-wavelength observations are very different, due to the extreme dust attenuation within this galaxy. This work highlights the importance of combining multiple star-formation tracers, and the biases that can arise without long-wavelength data. To complement this observational work, I will describe a detailed study of the spatially-resolved dust continuum emission of simulated high-redshift galaxies drawn from FIRE-2, the state-of-the-art in zoom-in cosmological hydrodynamical simulations. Using sophisticated radiative transfer techniques, I have derived predictions for the full rest-frame far-ultraviolet-to-far-infrared Spectral Energy Distributions of these simulated galaxies, as well as extremely well-resolved maps of their multi-wavelength emission. These maps show striking differences with wavelength, with the same galaxy appearing clumpy and extended in the far-ultraviolet yet compact at far-infrared wavelengths, just as in observed galaxies. The observed-frame 870um half-light radii of the FIRE-2 galaxies are 0.5-4kpc, consistent with existing ALMA observations of high redshift galaxies. In both simulated and observed galaxies, the dust continuum emission is more compact than the cold gas, but more extended than the stellar component. The most extreme cases of compact dust emission seem to be driven by particularly compact recent star formation.

124.02 — A several-kiloparsec-scale view of stellar mass, gas-phase abundance, and gas fraction in the MaNGA survey

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The latest generation of integral-field spectroscopic surveys allow a multifaceted look at the interplay between star formation, gas introduction & depletion, and chemical enrichment. The relatively unbiased selection function of the MaNGA survey in particular permits examination of trends in a statistical sense. After adopting a permissive range of possible star formation histories (SFHs) and computing a low-dimensional approximation of their optical spectra, we find reliable estimates of the resolved stellar mass-to-light ratios of ∼6000 galaxies, compute their total stellar masses, and release the measurements as a SDSS value-added catalog (VAC). After computing estimates of gas-phase metallicity using strong emission line ratios, we explore the nature of radial abundance variations, how to measure them, their manifestation as a function of local stellar mass, and their trends with respect to galaxy-wide neutral gas fraction.

124.03 — MOSEL: Tracking the Growth of Massive Galaxies at 2 < z < 4 Using Kinematics and IllustrisTNG Simulation

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Galaxies at z∼3.0 lie at an important juncture in the rise and fall of cosmic star formation density. The strong burst of star formation at z∼3.0 is required to explain the appearance of massive galaxies with suppressed star formation rates at z < 3.0. We present our recent results on the kinematics of star-forming galaxies at z∼3 from MOSEL survey. We find that massive galaxies (Mstar>10^{10} Msun) at z∼3.0 have lower integrated velocity dispersion compared to the same stellar mass galaxies at z∼2.0. Comparison with IllustrisTNG simulation indicates massive galaxies grow via accretion of stars (ex situ growth) from other galaxies at z < 3. The higher integrated velocity dispersion and rising SFHs of massive galaxies at z∼2.0 compared to galaxies of similar stellar masses at z >3 in our observations indicates rising contribution of ex situ stellar mass to the total stellar mass growth of massive galaxies.

124.04 — Alpha and Iron Element Abundances in the Outer Disk, Giant Stellar Stream, and Inner Halo of Andromeda

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Measurements of chemical abundances ([Fe/H] and [alpha/Fe]) in individual stars can probe the formation history of a galaxy. In contrast to the Milky Way, relatively little is known about [alpha/Fe] of individual red giant branch stars in Andromeda (M31). To make progress with existing telescopes, we have measured abundances from deep, low- and medium-resolution DEIMOS spectroscopy (R ∼ 2500) of individual M31 RGB stars using spectral synthesis. I will present measurements of [alpha/Fe] and [Fe/H] for 92 M31 RGB stars across 5 fields spanning the inner halo, Giant Stellar Stream, and outer disk. Prior to this work, only 4 M31 halo stars had such measurements. I will discuss what the abundance distributions reveal about the progenitor(s) of M31's halo, including the Giant Stellar Stream progenitor, and the formation of M31's disk.

124.05 — Assembly Bias, Galactic Conformity, and the Galaxy-Halo Connection

A. Berti[1]
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The "halo model" of galaxy evolution assumes all properties of a galaxy are determined statistically by the mass of its dark matter halo. While this assumption yields predictions that largely agree with observations, the full picture of the connection between galaxies and halos is incomplete without assembly bias. Probes of galaxy assembly bias include galactic conformity and the differential clustering of star-forming and quiescent central galaxies at fixed stellar mass. I will show that two-halo galactic conformity may not be a real effect, and demonstrate that efforts to refine galaxy evolution models should instead focus on correlations between halo accretion rate and galaxy properties like star formation rate.

Oral Session 125 — AGN and Quasars: Obscured AGN I

125.01 — Uncovering the IR and X-ray Signatures of Obscured AGN in Mergers

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Galaxy mergers have long been implicated as drivers of supermassive black hole (BH) and galaxy co-evolution, but the relative importance of mergers for fueling active galactic nuclei (AGN) is still uncertain. In large part, the ongoing debate stems from selection effects inherent to empirical studies of the merger/AGN connection. The most luminous AGN are often heavily obscured in late-stage galaxy mergers; some of these can only be revealed in the infrared (IR) or hard X-rays. Using numerical simulations with radiative transfer, we have modeled the evolution of mid-IR and X-ray AGN signatures during mergers. We confirm that mid-IR AGN selection is very efficient at identifying luminous AGN but show that nearly half of merger-triggered AGN are missed with standard selection criteria, even in late-stage major mergers. We propose new selection criteria that yield high completeness and reliability even in starbursting systems. Further, we show that mid-IR color selection is very effective at identifying AGN pairs, with the highest dual AGN fraction at the smallest separations (< 3 kpc). Thus, many WISE-selected AGN in mergers should contain unresolved dual BHs and are ideal targets for high-resolution follow-up, particularly with the James Webb Space Telescope. Finally, we compare mid-IR and X-ray signatures in simulated and observed mergers and discuss prospects for future X-ray missions such as AXIS and Lynx.

125.02 — NuSTAR's Insight into Compton-Thick AGN NGC 4968

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NGC 4968 is a local (z = 0.00986; D ~ 44 Mpc) Seyfert 2 galaxy that is so heavily obscured, that despite its close proximity, it is undetected by the 105-month *Swift*-BAT survey which is sensitive to the highest X-ray energies (14 - 195 keV). Dedicated observations with *NuSTAR* were required to detect and characterize the hard X-ray AGN emission from NGC 4968. We fitted the *Chandra* and *NuSTAR* spectra of this source with state-of-the-art X-ray models and discovered that the obscuration along the line-of-sight to the central engine is indeed obscured by a Compton-thick medium, with all models requiring an absorbing column density (N_H) above 2×10^{24} cm^{-2}. By decoupling the transmitted and scattered X-ray model components, we place independent constraints on the global column density of all circumnuclear gas that reprocesses the direct X-ray emission - a first for this source. All decoupled models agree that the global column density ($N_{H,global}$) is quite high, with $N_{H,global}$ exeeding 5×10^{23} cm^{-2}. Some solutions indicate that $N_{H,global}$ is also Compton-thick and consistent with the obscuration along the line-of-sight, as would be expected for a homogeneous medium. Contrary to what the *Chandra*-only spectrum indicated, the *NuSTAR* data demonstrated that the obscuring medium does not have a nearly spherical geometry, highlighting the importance of > 10 keV coverage for assessing the distribution of the circumnuclear gas that plays a role in obscuring, and potentially fueling, the central supermassive black hole.

125.03 — Obscuration and Evolution in Luminous Quasars

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It is now clear that as many as half of luminous quasars are hidden behind obscuring gas and dust, thanks to recent mid-IR and X-ray observations with WISE, NuSTAR and other observatories. Detailed studies of these sources have revealed some surprises: (1) Many quasars are so heavily obscured, with heavily Compton-thick gas columns, that they are not detectable even in deep X-ray observations, and (2) The stronger clustering of obscured quasars compared to unobscured sources implies that obscuration is likely connected to a discrete phase (for example a galaxy merger) in the evolution of the central black hole. I will give a brief overview of these results, and highlight how they challenge our picture about the nature and evolution of powerful growing black holes. This work was supported in part by NSF grant numbers 1554584 and 1813702, by NASA grant numbers NNX15AP24G and NNX16AN48G, and Chandra GO award GO7-18130X.

125.04 — The Significance of Radiation Pressure Feedback in Obscured Quasars

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We investigate the obscuration and accretion rates for various samples of Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN) at quasar luminosities. In Ricci et al. (2017), the absence of highly accreting and obscured AGN from a hard X-ray sample was understood as radiation pressure clearing the dusty gas at an effective Eddington limit in the order of 0.01-0.1, and governing the level of pc-scale obscuration. As Eddington-limited accretion rates are reported in obscured quasars however, it may be that AGN undergo different feedback mechanisms in clearing their surroundings at low and high luminosities. We simply compare the obscuring column densities and Eddington ratios for quasars selected in X-ray, optical, infrared, and submm. Through careful analysis, we find that obscured quasars can have high Eddington ratios in the order of 0.1-1, filling the region on the column density-Eddington ratio plane previously unoccupied by Ricci et al. This suggests that radiation pressure is insufficient to clear the pc-scale dusty structure at high luminosity, or that the dust in obscured quasars are more extended than the low luminosity counterparts. We discuss alternative feedback scenarios that may be relevant for obscured quasars.

125.05 — WISE-NVSS Selected Obscured and Ultra-luminous Quasars: Evidence for Young Radio Jets Caught in a Dense ISM

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Active Galactic Nucleus (AGN) feedback at z ∼ 1-3 is believed to take place in the presence of thick columns of gas and dust, leading to heavily obscured systems that are challenging to detect at optical and X-ray wavelengths but are transparent at radio and Mid-IR wavelengths. Mid-IR color diagnostics using WISE observations can identify the most luminous and heavily obscured AGNs, which are believed to represent a transient phase of rapid massive black hole growth. By combining both Mid-IR and radio diagnostics, we have identified a sample of 151 ultra-luminous and obscured quasars (0.4 < z < 3) selected to have extremely red Mid-IR colors in WISE and compact, bright (>7 mJy) radio emission in the NVSS Survey and FIRST. In this talk, we present results from the radio and submillimeter follow-up of our sample. High-resolution VLA imaging has revealed compact source morphologies on angular scales < 0.2″ (1.7 kpc at z ∼ 2) for the majority of our sources. Milliarcsecond-scale follow-up using the VLBA further confirms the compact nature of our sources on scales less than 1 kpc. For about half of our sample, the multi-band radio spectral energy distributions exhibit peaked or curved spectral shapes consistent with those typically seen in young radio AGN (e.g., Gigahertz Peaked Spectrum and Compact Steep Spectrum sources). The application of a simple adiabatic lobe expansion model is consistent with the radio jets that are relatively young (< 10^{4-7} years) and propagating into a dense ambient medium. The presence of a dense ISM is further supported by the direct detection of large molecular gas reservoirs in a pilot follow-up study with the ALMA. Overall, our sample is consistent with a population of recently triggered, young radio jets caught in a unique evolutionary stage in which they reside in a dense ISM. We discuss the implications of our study for understanding the impact of young jets on the ISM and star formation rates in powerful young AGN.

125.06 — Obscuration and orientation effects in a medium redshift (0.5 < z < 1) 3CRR sample observed by Chandra

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We study the obscuration and orientation effects in a complete, low radio frequency (178 MHz) selected, and hence orientation unbiased sample of medium redshift (0.5 < z < 1) 3CRR sources observed by Chandra. The sample includes powerful, FRII radio sources including 13 quasars, 22 narrow-line radio galaxies (NLRGs) and a low-excitation radio galaxy (LERG), all with matched radio luminosities (log L(178MHz)~35.3-36.5 erg/s/Hz). The quasars are bright and soft in X-rays and have high radio-core fractions indicating low obscuration (log N_H < 22) and face-on inclination. The NLRGs have 10-1000 times weaker X-ray luminosities, have a wide range of hardness ratios and lower radio-core fractions, implying a range of obscuration (log N_H > 20.5) and higher inclination angles. These properties together with the observed trend of increasing intrinsic column density with decreasing radio core fraction are roughly consistent with orientation-dependent obscuration as in Unification models. However, this sample includes a new population, not seen in the high redshift (z > 1) 3CRR sample (Wilkes et al. 2013) - NLRGs with unusually low intrinsic column density (log N_H < 22), which are viewed at inclination angles, skimming the edge of the accretion disk/torus. Analysis of their multiwavelength properties suggests a low L/L_{Edd} ratio compared to the high-N_H NLRGs viewed at similar inclination angles. Hence a simple Unification model (sufficient to explain the X-ray properties of the 3CRR sample at high redshift) needs to include a range of L/L_{Edd} ratios at medium-z. About 1/4 of the sources in the medium and high redshift 3CRR samples are Compton-thick, showing high L([OIII])/L(2-8keV) and L(IR)/L(2-8keV) ratios.

125.07 — Mapping the Extended Gas Flows Around Extremely Red Quasars

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Popular evolution models predict that supermassive black holes initially grow in obscurity, deep inside a dusty galactic starburst, until a blowout of gas and dust quenches the star formation and reveals a visibly luminous quasar in the galactic nucleus. Dust obscured quasars provide important tests of galaxy/quasar evolution models because they are expected to be young, appearing during the brief blowout, transition phase between the initial dusty starbursts and the later normal blue quasars. Our team discovered a population of luminous quasars at redshifts two to four, with extremely red colors in the rest frame ultraviolet to mid-infrared. I will show a sample of integral field spectroscopy data of the extended Lyman-alpha emission around these extremely red quasars. It is noteworthy that extremely red quasars have a high incidence of peculiar, narrow Lyman-alpha emission line "spikes" in their one-dimensional fiber spectra. The narrow widths of these spikes indicate an origin in the host galaxies or the extended Lyman-alpha halos, which is confirmed by the coincident redshift we have measured for the extended Lyman-alpha emitting halo gas. I will present basic properties of the Lyman-alpha emitting halo gas, including their size, structure, and kinematics. I will compare these properties with those of halo gas surrounding luminous blue quasars, i.e. more evolved quasars. From the comparison I will infer whether the halo gas of extremely red quasars have characteristically unusual properties that may be related to the quasar obscuration, and/or a younger, more active, blowout phase of massive galaxy/quasar evolution. I will discuss whether the Lyman-alpha emitting halo gas is affected by quasar outflows and feedback, shows signs of more active inflow from the intergalactic medium, and/or confirm the significant obscuration of the extremely red quasars.

Oral Session 126 — Exoplanets: Current and Future Space Missions I

126.01 — Into the NUV: A new mode for exoplanet characterisation with Hubble

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The 200-400 nm wavelength range holds critical spectral diagnostics of the chemistry and physics at work in planetary atmospheres, both in the solar system and beyond. To date, exoplanet time-series atmospheric characterization studies have relied on a combination of modes on Hubble's STIS instrument to access this wavelength regime. Here we apply a new Hubble instrument mode for exoplanet time-series studies, the WFC3 UVIS G280 grism, to probe an exoplanet atmosphere from 200 to 800 nm with a single observation. We assess the stability of the G280 grism through two sequential transit observations of the hot Jupiter HAT-P-41b. We are able to extract spectral information from both the positive and

negative 1st order spectrum, resulting in a 60% increase in the measurable flux from the system. Combining our four extracted spectra of HAT-P-41b, from two visits, we are able to achieve a precision down to 80 ppm in 10nm bins. We will show our detailed analysis of the optical through NUV spectrum, combined with observations at longer wavelengths, that has revealed unique physics and chemistry at work in the atmosphere of HAT-P-41b. This mode is a powerful new tool to obtain the NUV spectrum of exoplanet atmospheres over a wide wavelength range, which will add to the UV legacy of Hubble and compliment future observations with JWST.

126.02 — A Survey of Model Predictions for Reflection Spectra of Rocky Planets: Towards Understanding Future Observing Mission Requirements

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Future large space telescope missions, including several proposals under review by the National Science Foundation's Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics 2020, will be able to achieve direct imaging and spectroscopy of rocky planets in nearby extrasolar systems. Understanding the expected morphology of spectra in advance of observations enables researchers to hone information extraction techniques; it also allows for better mission planning and instrument design. Towards a better understanding of reflected-light observations of rocky planets, we have computed and curated a database of model rocky planet geometric albedo spectra using the NASA Planetary Spectrum Generator. Our database uses 93,872 models to explore an 8-dimensional parameter space, assuming a planet with an Earth-like mass, radius, and insolation. In our initial survey of this database, we highlight those parameters which have the greatest impacts in different regions of the spectrum, and discuss implications for future instrument design choices. High-impact atmospheric features include surface pressure, which dramatically brightens the spectrum particularly in the blue, as well as increasing the detectability of other features. Lower-impact parameters include the N2/H2 mixture, which has only a subtle influence on the continuum outside of very high-pressure environments. This survey suggests that missions interested in characterizing a rocky exoplanet's atmosphere should include observations in the ultraviolet, in order to constrain the surface pressure. In addition, knowledge of atmospheric pressure may inform the selection of specific wavelength bands to constrain a variety of gasses of interest.

126.03 — Prospects for Biosignature Detection with JWST

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The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) may provide the first opportunity to characterize the composition of atmospheres of M dwarf terrestrial planets. Due to the nature of M dwarf host stars' UV spectra, atmospheric biosignatures may build up to higher abundances than for planets orbiting G dwarfs, potentially making them more detectable. Krissansen-Totton et al., (2018) argue that the simultaneous detection of CO_2 and CH_4 could constitute a disequilibrium biosignature in an anoxic environment. However, whether JWST will have the sensitivity to detect biosignatures from oxygenic photosynthesis, or other plausible metabolisms, remains an open question. To provide a comprehensive exploration of the potential detectability of different types of biosignatures with JWST, we have used coupled 1-D climate-photochemical and radiative transfer models to generate synthetic spectra of simulated planetary environments for TRAPPIST-1 d and e that support a range of different biospheres. We simulate JWST observations for these environments, and identify optimal observing modes, exposure times, and retrieval methods for detecting biosignatures and environmental context. Our modeled environments include Archean-Earth-like environments with either a dominant sulfur- or methane-producing biosphere for clear, cloudy and hazy cases, as well as modern Earth analogs with photosynthetic oxygen-producing biospheres for clear and cloudy cases, and also assess the habitability of these environments. We quantify the detectability of the CO_2/CH_4 biosignature. We find that other biosignatures, including the ethane signature of sulfur biospheres, and oxygen and ozone for photosynthetic biosignatures, will be extremely challenging to detect with JWST. We also explore the detectability of other possible biosignatures, including methyl chloride, which is predominantly produced by tropical plants on Earth, and could serve as an alternative indicator of oxygenic photosynthesis.

126.04 — Fuel Cost Heuristics for Starshade Retargeting Slew Maneuvers

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Starshades are a promising concept for achieving the necessary level of starlight suppression needed to detect habitable zone exoplanets. The starshade spacecraft flies in formation with a space telescope, maintaining a line of sight to a target star and constant separation distance while the telescope observes from a halo orbit. The limited fuel on board a starshade necessitates the careful scheduling of observations to maximize the science yield of exoplanet imaging missions under realistic mission constraints. We use EXOSIMS, an open-source exoplanet imaging mission simulator, to create ensembles of end-to-end mission simulations which produce posterior distributions of planet discoveries and the parameters of detected planets for specific mission designs. At each decision step, the simulation scheduler must select the next best star which corresponds to a vast search space of possible starshade slew trajectories. We solve slewing maneuvers as boundary value problems in the circular restricted three body dynamics of the Sun and Earth using two propulsion models: impulsive burns using chemical propulsion and continuous burns using a low-thrust system like solar electric propulsion. Impulsive maneuvers are classified by the amount of Δv required to transfer in and out of station-keeping; continuous maneuvers incorporate the changing starshade fuel mass within the equations of motion. We parameterize the fuel cost of these trajectories by their flight time and the angular separation of the next possible target stars from a reference star. Our parameterization is sufficiently continuous that a 2-D interpolant can be used globally for any target list with small reductions in accuracy. The low-thrust maneuvers are further parameterized by the starting fuel mass of the starshade when initiating maneuvers; a 3-D interpolant is used to simulate the diminishing available fuel mass throughout the mission. We demonstrate the use of these interpolants as fuel cost heuristics during observation scheduling and how they are used for both target and trajectory selection under mission time and keepout constraints.

126.05 — Water vapor and liquid water clouds on the habitable-zone exoplanet K2-18b

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Results from the Kepler mission indicate that the occurrence rate of habitable-zone Earths and super-Earths may be as high as 5-20%. Despite this abundance, probing the conditions and atmospheric properties on any of these habitable-zone planets is extremely difficult and has remained elusive to date. Here, we report the detection of water vapor and the likely presence of liquid water clouds in the atmosphere of the 8.6 Earth-mass habitable-zone planet K2-18b. With a 33 day orbit around a cool M3 dwarf, K2-18b receives virtually the same amount of total radiation from its host star (1441 ± 80 W/m^2) as the Earth receives from the Sun (1370 W/m^2), making it a good candidate to host liquid water clouds. In this study, our team observed eight transits using HST/WFC3 in order to achieve the necessary sensitivity to detect water vapor and clouds. While the thick gaseous envelope of K2-18b means that it is not a true Earth analog, our observations demonstrate that low-mass habitable-zone planets with the right conditions for liquid water are accessible with state-of-the-art telescopes.

126.06 — TESS observations of the WASP-121b phase curve

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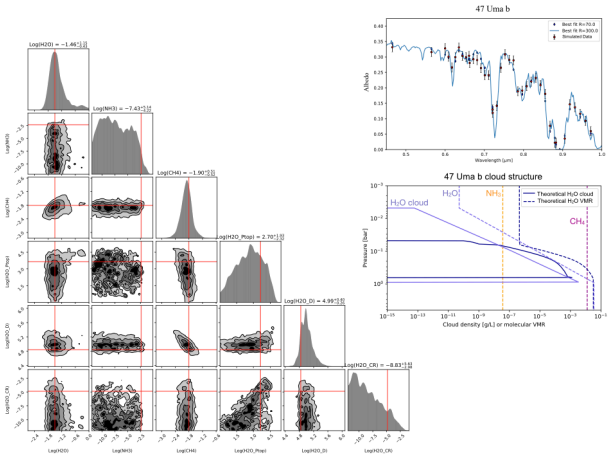
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We study the red-optical photometry of the ultra-hot Jupiter WASP-121b as observed by the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) and model its atmosphere through a radiative transfer simulation. Given its short orbital period of ~1.275 days, inflated state and bright host star, WASP-121b is exceptionally favorable for detailed atmospheric characterization. Towards this purpose, we use allesfitter to characterize its full red-optical phase curve, including the planetary phase modulation and the secondary eclipse. We measure the day and nightside brightness temperatures in the TESS passband as $2940^{+38}{}_{-41}$ K and $2190^{+294}{}_{-146}$ K, respectively, and find no phase shift between the brightest and substellar points. This is consistent with an inefficient heat recirculation on the planet. We then perform an atmospheric retrieval analysis to infer the dayside atmospheric properties of WASP-121b such as its bulk composition, albedo and heat recirculation. We confirm the temperature inversion in the atmosphere and suggest H^-, TiO and VO as potential causes of the inversion, absorbing heat at optical wavelengths at low pressures. Future HST and JWST observations of WASP-121b will benefit from its first full phase curve measured by TESS.

126.07 — Exoplanetary characterization through reflection spectroscopy

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The high-contrast imaging technique is meant to provide insight into those planets orbiting several astronomical units from their host star. Space missions such as WFIRST, HabEx, and LUVOIR will measure reflected light spectra of cold gaseous and rocky planets. To interpret these observations, we introduce ExoReL^R (Exoplanetary Reflected Light Retrieval) (Damiano and Hu, submitted), a novel Bayesian retrieval framework to retrieve cloud properties and atmospheric structures from exoplanetary reflected light spectra. As a unique feature, it assumes a vertically non-uniform volume mixing ratio profile of water and ammonia, and use it to construct cloud densities. In this way cloud and molecular mixture ratios are consistent. We show that we are able to retrieve the concentration of methane in the atmosphere, and estimate the position of clouds when the S/N of the spectrum is higher than 15, in line with previous works. Moreover, we found that the correlation between the concentration of methane and the position of clouds is not always present, and we show the possibility to give a molecular identity to clouds and discriminate between different cloud species. Particularly, we demonstrate how it could be possible to retrieve molecular concentrations (water and ammonia in this work) below the clouds by linking the non-uniform volume mixing ratio profile to the cloud presence. This will help to constrain the concentration of water and ammonia unseen in direct measurements. Another important feature implemented in our framework is the possibility of retrieving from different observations at different phase angles. It is known that the variation of phase angle has effects on the planetary reflected spectrum (Cahoy et al 2010). By leveraging on the wavelength effects of the phase angle it might be possible to break some of the known degeneracies.



126.08 — Chemical consequences of high CO_2 on temperate terrestrial planets in the habitable zone

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The habitable zone is a concept that guides our search for rocky exoplanets that could maintain a surface liquid ocean and produce remotely detectable biosignatures. The most accepted definition of the habitable zone assumes an N_2-CO_2-H_2O atmosphere with an Earth-like carbonate-silicate cycle thermostat — where chemical weathering maintains a higher CO_2 greenhouse at lower planetary isolations. The range of CO_2 predicted by the conservative habitable zone is broad from trace (ppmv) concentrations at the inner edge to 5-20 bars at the outer

edge, depending on the spectral type of the host star. However, CO_2 is a chemically active gas in addition to a radiatively active one. Here we calculate the possible bulk chemical properties of an Earth-like exoplanetary ocean (pH, salinity) in equilibrium with an overlying atmosphere possessing the minimum CO_2 required for non-freezing surface conditions. Higher atmospheric pCO_2 results in lower (more acidic) ocean pH due to the formation of carbonic acid. More acidic conditions can lead to higher weathering rates that deliver cations (e.g., Na+, K+) to the ocean and partially compensate for this acidification, but with a corresponding increase in salinity. We show that for a wide variety of buffering states, most clement planets in the habitable zone should have a more acidic or saline ocean than Earth's with implications both 1) for the suitability of these environments for simple and complex life and 2) for the generation and maintenance of remote biosignatures.

Oral Session 127 — Galaxy Clusters I

127.01 — ALMA Studies of Gas-Rich Galaxies in z∼1.6 Galaxy Clusters

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A comprehensive understanding of galaxy evolution requires a holistic view into the anatomy of a galaxy and the baryonic processes that shape its growth. In particular, this requires a solid understanding of the evolution of the molecular gas content, since the gas provides the necessary raw material to fuel star formation. I will present ALMA CO 2-1 detections in cluster galaxies at z∼1.6, including the first spatially-resolved observations of molecular gas in high-redshift clusters. While the majority of these cluster galaxies have main-sequence star formation rates and display evidence of rotating gas disks, I also find potentially important differences from coeval field counterparts, including elevated gas fractions up to 60-80%, slightly smaller CO disks, and asymmetric gas tails — possible signatures of gas stripping in the cluster environment. In the local universe, high-density clusters are devoid of star-forming gas-rich galaxies; with these ALMA data, we are witnessing the first direct evidence that gas-rich galaxies are located in both the field and clusters at high redshift.

127.02 — RELICS: A Strong Lens Model for SPTCLJ0615-5746, a z=0.972 Cluster

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We present a lens model for the cluster SPT-CLJ0615-5746, which is the highest-redshift (z = 0.972) system in the Reionization of Lensing Clusters Survey (RELICS). It the highest-redshift cluster with a full, strong lens model. We find a foreground structure at z∼0.4, which we include as a second cluster-sized halo in one of our models; however, two different statistical tests find the best-fit model consists of one cluster-sized halo combined with three individually optimized galaxy-sized halos, as well as contributions from the cluster galaxies themselves. We find the total projected mass density within r = 26.″7 (the region where the strong lensing constraints exist) to be M = 2.51e14 Msun. If we extrapolate out to r 500, our projected mass density is consistent with the mass inferred from weak lensing and from the Sunyaev-Zel'dovich effect (M∼10^{15} Msun). This cluster is lensing a previously reported z∼10 galaxy, which, if spectroscopically confirmed, will be the highest-redshift strongly lensed galaxy known.

127.03 — Discovery of a Powerful >10^{61} erg AGN outburst in the Distant Galaxy Cluster SPT-CL J0528-5300

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We present ∼103 ks of *Chandra* observations of the galaxy cluster SPT-CL J0528-5300 (SPT0528, z = 0.768). This cluster harbors the most radio-loud ($L_{1.4GHz}$ = 1.01x10^{33} erg s^{-1} Hz^{-1}) central AGN of any cluster in the South Pole Telescope (SPT) SZ survey with available X-ray data. We find evidence of AGN-inflated cavities in the X-ray emission, which are consistent with the orientation of the jet direction revealed by ATCA radio data. At >10^{61} erg,

the outburst in SPT0528 is among the most energetic known in the universe, and certainly the most powerful known at z >0.25. This work demonstrates that such powerful outbursts can be detected even in shallow X-ray exposures out to relatively high redshifts (z∼0.8), providing an avenue for studying the evolution of extreme AGN feedback. The ratio of the cavity power (P_{cav} = 6.1±3.4 x10^{45} erg s^{-1}) to the cooling luminosity (L_{cool} = 1.5±0.5x10^{44} erg s^{-1}) for SPT0528 is among the highest measured to date. If, in the future, additional systems are discovered at similar redshifts with equally high P_{cav}/L_{cool} ratios, it would imply that the feedback/cooling cycle was not as gentle at high redshifts as in the low-redshift universe.

127.04 — A census of the molecular gas in the archetypal cooling flow group NGC 5044

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The fate of cooling gas in the centers of galaxy clusters and groups is still not well understood, as is also the case for the complex processes of triggering star formation in central dominant galaxies (CDGs), re-heating of cooled gas by AGN, and the triggering/feeding of supermassive black hole outbursts. We present ACA observations of the early type galaxy NGC 5044, which resides at the center of an X-ray bright group with a moderate cooling flow. For our analysis we combine CO(2-1) data from the 7m antennae of the Atacama Compact Array (ACA), and the ALMA total power array (TP). We demonstrate, using the 7m array data, that we can recover the total flux inferred from IRAM 30m single dish observations, which corresponds to a total molecular mass of about 4x10^7Msun. Most of the recovered flux is blueshifted with respect to the galaxy rest frame and is extended on kpc-scales, suggesting low filling factor dispersed clouds. We find 10 concentrations of molecular gas out to a radius of 10arcsec (1.5kpc), which we identify with giant molecular clouds. The total molecular gas mass is more centrally concentrated than the X-ray emitting gas, but extended in the north-east/south-west direction beyond the IRAM 30m beam. We also compare the spatial extent of the molecular gas to the Halpha emission: The CO emission coincides with the very bright Halpha region in the center. We do not detect CO emission in the fainter Halpha regions. Furthermore, we find two CO absorption features spatially located at the center of the galaxy, within 5pc projected distance of the AGN, infalling at 255 and 265km/s relative to the AGN. This indicates that the two giant molecular clouds seen in absorption are most likely within the sphere of influence of the supermassive black hole.

127.06 — The Complete Local-Volume Groups Sample (CLoGS): recent results from X-ray, radio continuum, and CO line observations

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The group environment is the dominant locus of galaxy evolution (in contrast to rich clusters, which contain only a few percent of galaxies) and arguably the most important environment for our understanding of AGN feedback and the development of the hot intergalactic medium (IGM). Previous studies of groups in the nearby universe have been based either on optically-selected samples to examine galaxy populations, or on X-ray selected samples (hence strongly biased in favor of the X-ray bright, centrally-concentrated cool-core systems). The Complete Local-Volume Groups Sample (CLoGS) was created in response to the lack of unbiased galaxy group samples. This statistically-complete sample of 53 groups within 80 Mpc is designed to serve as a representative survey of groups in the local Universe. In addition to X-ray data from Chandra and XMM (100% complete, using both archival and new observations), we have added GMRT radio continuum observations (at 235 and 610 MHz, complete for the en-

tire sample) and IRAM 30 m and APEX telescope observations of CO(1-0) and CO(2-1) lines (complete for the group-dominant early-type galaxies in the sample). This combination of data allows us to confirm which groups are fully virialized, examine their dynamical and thermal states, and investigate the role of AGN feedback in these systems. We find that 14 of the 26 high-richness groups are X-ray bright, and that ~60 per cent of the X-ray bright groups have cool cores, a somewhat lower fraction than found by previous archival surveys. Approximately one third of the X-ray bright groups show evidence of recent dynamical interactions (mergers or sloshing), and 92% of the dominant galaxies host detected radio sources, with a four order-of-magnitude range in luminosities. Roughly half are point-like, with another quarter hosting jets and most of the rest showing a diffuse morphology. Jet sources are more common in X-ray bright groups, with radio non-detections found only in X-ray faint systems. We find that central AGN are not always in balance with cooling, but may instead produce powerful bursts of feedback heating. A significant fraction (over 30%) of the nearby group population has been missed by previous studies.

127.07 — The High-Redshift Clusters Occupied by Bent Radio AGN (COBRA) Survey

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We are conducting a survey of distant clusters of galaxies ($0.5 < z < 3.0$) using bent, double-lobed radio sources driven by AGN as tracers. These types of radio sources are easily detected in the ~10,000 square degree VLA FIRST survey to large distances and are frequently found in clusters since interaction with a surrounding intracluster medium (ICM) can create the ram pressure necessary to bend the radio lobes. The sources can be found in a range of cluster environments, from large-scale cluster-cluster mergers, to more relaxed clusters that include sloshing of the ICM. Unlike many other cluster surveys that are biased towards the most massive clusters, our clusters span a wide range of masses. Our COBRA sample includes 646 radio sources, all of which have follow-up Spitzer infrared observations. In addition, we have obtained deep optical images for approximately 100 fields. Based on our infrared/optical analysis, we confirm that a large percentage of the targets are clusters based on galaxy overdensities. Recent X-ray observations of four of our targets at high-z with Chandra and XMM-Newton reveal significant detections of the ICM with luminosities consistent with low to medium mass clusters. We are using our sample to study galaxy populations, cluster dynamical state, and AGN feedback as a function of redshift.

Special Session 128 — Innovative Collaborations of Integrity with the Hawaiian Community

128.02 — Maunakea Scholars and MANU

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[1] *Canada France Hawaii Telescope*

The Maunakea Scholars program, designed to bring Hawai'i's high school students into one of the world's most advanced observatory communities, has dramatically expanded in the past five years reaching schools on all six major Hawai'ian islands.Launched in 2015 and now working with its fifth cohort of student astronomers, the program is the only partnership of its kind in the world to pair students with professional astronomy mentors and offer students access to major astronomical facilities. The mentors coach the students through the process of interpreting astronomy data and crafting original research proposals. The proposals are submitted to a time allocation committee, which reviews the proposals for merit and viability and awards a limited number of students highly valuable time to execute their proposals on ten participating telescopes, including all the Maunakea Observatories and the Las Cumbres Observatory on Maui. Successful proposals have included eclipsing x-ray binary systems, an in-depth look at star forming regions and how they retain their shapes, study of possible life in other areas of the solar system, comparing elements in different supernova remnants and more. Telescope time awarded ranged from thirty minutes to an entire night. Throughout the year, Maunakea Scholars also supports each classroom with educational resources, including an integrated indigenous Hawai'ian perspective to contemporary science education, led by 'Imiloa Astronomy Center's MANU program. 'Imiloa was created to respond to the Western dichotomy view of "science" vs. "culture," by providing a space where the two can coalesce, where culture makes science relevant, and where new and improved solutions become possible. This holistic approach can make science learning more effective

and allows Maunakea Scholar students to understand what they are observing in a more impactful way.The talk will cover the progress made with the Maunakea Scholars program to date, planned expansion of cultural resources and the overall future of the program.

128.03 — The Hawai'i Student Teacher Astronomical Research Program (HI STAR)

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The HI STAR program targets middle school and high schools students and helps them participate in meaningful astronomical research. Over the program's 13 year lifetime there have been over 30 student attendances from the program to the International Science and Engineering Fair. Students in the program have been about half male and half female. A significant number of the students have been from under-represented demographics, and/or are economically disadvantaged. I will describe the outline of a typical yearly cycle of the program, including examples of the students' exciting research.

128.05 — Hawai'ian Celestial Nomenclature

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A diverse working group on Hawai'i Island has been developing the cultural protocols and modern-day process for naming in the Hawai'ian language, astronomical discoveries that originate from Hawai'i's telescopes and observatories. Since the concept was first introduced in March 2017, six astronomical objects have been given Hawai'ian names; among them *Powehi*, the first Black Hole seen in an image and *'Oumuamua* — the first known interstellar object detected passing through our Solar System. The originating idea came from a leader of Native Hawai'ian ancestry who recognized the importance of revitalizing the ancestral practice of naming the cosmos.

Oral Session 129 — AGN and Quasars I

129.01 — A New Population of AGN with Extreme Radio Variability Identified in the First Epoch of VLASS

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Surveys of the dynamic sky have historically been dominated by optical, X-ray, and gamma-ray observing campaigns, rendering the transient/variable radio sky a still largely unexplored observational frontier. Systematic, wide-area, synoptic radio surveys, such as the Very Large Array Sky Survey (VLASS) that is currently underway, are thus a key way forward for both existing and next-generation radio telescopes alike. Recent studies have shown that the slow transient radio sky is dominated by emission from active galactic nuclei (AGN), the majority of which are likely associated with variability. Although common, the physical origin of radio AGN variability, as well as its dependence on cosmic epoch and host galaxy properties, is not well understood. As part of an on-going study of transients in the first epoch of VLASS (2017-2019), we have discovered a population of radio sources with approximately ten-fold flux increases in VLASS compared to FIRST (1993-2011) that are co-located with known AGN based on optical and infrared diagnostics in the redshift range z = 0.2 to 3.2. The large amplitude of the variability, high radio luminosity, and detection rate are inconsistent with variability driven by extrinsic effects (e.g., scintillation or extreme scattering) and favor intrinsic variability, in particular jet youth or relativistic beaming arising from recent jet re-orientation towards our line of sight. These scenarios have important implications for our understanding of AGN feedback. For instance, frequent re-orientation of a kpc-scale jet could conceivably deposit energy over a larger volume of the host galaxy, thereby significantly influencing the ISM conditions and star formation rate. Here, we present the results of our quasi-simultaneous, multi-band VLA follow-up campaign to constrain the radio SEDs of a subset of this new AGN population.

129.02 — HSC-XD: A new X-ray search for AGN in dwarf galaxies out to z∼1

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Supermassive black holes (SMBHs) are ubiquitous in massive galaxies and are thought to play a cru-

cial role in galaxy evolution. Simulations predict that low-mass central black holes in dwarf galaxies experience relatively little growth via mergers or accretion, allowing them to serve as indirect probes of the black holes that seed the SMBHs observed in massive galaxies today. Still, at present, we know little about the demographics of central black holes in low-mass galaxies, even in the local universe. I will discuss our methodology and present preliminary results from a new search for such sources, which uses the relatively wide survey area and sensitivity of the Deep Layer of the Hyper Suprime-Cam Subaru Strategic Program and the complementary CFHT Large Area U-band Deep Survey (CLAUDS) to find faint low-mass galaxies out to a redshift of z∼1. To identify candidates for our sample of HSC X-ray Dwarfs (HSC-XDs) in the XMM-LSS field, we cross-match our dwarf galaxy catalog derived from HSC+CLAUDS with the XMM-SERVS source catalog. I will discuss the statistical properties of our preliminary sample of ∼80 X-ray detected AGN in low-mass galaxies and zoom in to focus on one confirmed low-mass AGN host at z∼0.56, HSC-XD 52.

129.04 — A New Radiative Transfer Modelling Study of Local Ultraluminous Infrared Galaxies

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We present a new study of local ultraluminous infrared galaxies, using all available near through far infrared data applied to new radiative transfer models. We find that the star formation and AGN activity in local ULIRGs is significantly decoupled; their luminosities do not corrrelate, and there is no evidence that they occur in a preferred order. We also find that stellar mass and merger stage are not significant drivers of ULIRG evolution. We do however find indirect evidence that ULIRGs may harbor black hole mergers at the end of the merger phase, and that these black hole mergers occur relatively quickly.

129.05 — A Uniformly Selected, All-Sky, Optical AGN Catalog

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We have constructed an all-sky AGN catalog, based on optical spectroscopy, from the parent sample of galaxies in the 2MASS Redshift Survey (2MRS), a near-complete census of the nearby ($z < 0.09$) universe. In addition to identifying the 8491 AGNs and providing line measurements for all the emission line galaxies so that the users can customize the selection criteria, we assess the affects of spectral quality on AGN identification. We find that spectral signal-to-noise and resolution affect not only the overall AGN detection rates but also the broad-line to narrow-line AGN ratios. These systematic effects must be taken into account when using any optical AGN catalog and in comparing the results from different catalogs. We develop a way to account for the inhomogeneities by parametrizing the AGN detection rates as a function of the spectral signal-to-noise, making our catalog suitable for statistical analyses.

129.06 — The Power of Independent Component Analysis for Quasar Science

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The optical/UV emission-line properties of quasars are highly correlated, yet analyses of quasar spectra typically throw away most of the information available by measuring just a few line parameters of a few of the emission lines. While principal component analysis (PCA) can capture more information, the components are mathematical constructs with orthogonality constraints that may not accurately describe the physics underlying the correlated behavior. We show that using instead Mean Field Independent Component Analysis (MFICA) has the potential for revealing more meaningful ties between empirical observations and the physics that underlies the data. Not only are emission-line properties correlated, but MFICA also reveals correlations between emission and absorption (including both NALs and BALs), X-ray and radio properties of quasars. We further explore how MFICA can help to improve the signal-to-noise in reverberation-mapping analysis and potentially shed light on the extent to which orientation plays a role in the diversity of quasar emission-line properties.

129.07 — Finding Elusive AGNs: Key Diagnostics with JWST

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It is now clear that a significant fraction of accreting black holes (Active Galactic Nuclei; AGNs) are hidden from optical, X-ray, radio, and even mid-infrared broad-band surveys. This elusive AGN population is often found in the lowest mass galaxies

or galaxies that lack classical bulges, a demographic that places important constraints to models of supermassive black hole seed formation and merger-free models of AGN fueling. In this talk, I will summarize our integrated modeling approach in which both the line and emergent continuum is predicted from gas exposed to the ionizing radiation from a young starburst and an AGN. I will review the effectiveness of uncovering these elusive AGNs using multiwavengths investigations, with a focus on infrared spectroscopic signatures accessible by JWST.

129.08 — A broadband X-ray study of a sample of AGNs with [OIII] measured inclinations

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The torus is the most important piece of the AGN unified model and may be the reservoir of gas, which feeds the accretion disk and the supermassive black hole. X-ray studies of AGNs allow us to probe this toroidal structure. In modeling the X-ray spectra of AGNs, the inclination angle is a parameter that can play an important role in understanding the X-ray spectra of AGNs, but it has never been studied in detail. Here, I will present a joint NuSTAR and XMM-newton broadband X-ray study on the role of the inclination in spectral analysis from an [OIII] selected sample of AGNs as well as the better constrained geometrical properties of the obscuring toroidal structure in the selected AGNs, which allows us to have a better understanding of the physical mechanism of this toroidal structure.

129.09 — Tracing the SFRD and BHARD together: A statistical analysis on the robustness of multi-wavelength SED fitting to recover AGN contribution and luminosity

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The possible co-evolution between galaxies and their central supermassive black holes is supported by the similarity in shape between the Star Formation Rate Density (SFRD) and Black Hole Accretion Rate Density (BHARD) out to z∼3. However, this apparent connection between BH growth and star formation is only established globally; while both trends peak at z∼2, the amount of stellar and black hole mass assembly occurring within the same galaxies is unknown. This multi-wavelength analysis will shed light on the causal connection between BH growth and stellar mass buildup by *computing the BHARD and SFRD for the same sample of galaxies to determine the extent of mass assembly in the universe that is simultaneous.* While robust SED decomposition of the entire sample is underway, this work presents ongoing statistical analysis to determine how accurately multi-band fitting routines can discern AGN contribution for different AGN templates. This will allow us, and future studies, to understand the underlying systematics and limitations of current SED fitting routines and how to best apply them to desired sources based on known priors. Additionally, we compare and summarize different methods to determine AGN MIR and IR luminosity and quantify the role of data availability in each method.

Oral Session 130 — Instrumentation: Space Missions I

130.01 — FARSIDE: Farside Array for Radio Science Investigations of the Dark ages and Exoplanets

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FARSIDE is a Probe-class concept to place a low radio frequency interferometric array on the farside of the Moon. A NASA-funded design study in partnership with JPL, focused on the instrument, a deployment rover, the lander and base station, delivered an architecture broadly consistent with the requirements for a Probe mission. This notional architecture consists of 128 dual polarization antennas deployed across a 10 km area by a rover, and tethered to a base station for central processing, power and data transmission to the Lunar Gateway. FARSIDE would provide the capability to image the entire sky each minute in 1400 channels spanning frequencies from 100 kHz to 40 MHz, extending down two orders of magnitude below bands accessible to ground-based radio astronomy. The lunar farside can simultaneously provide isolation from terrestrial radio frequency interference, auroral kilometric radiation, and plasma noise from the solar wind. It is thus the only location within the inner solar system from which sky noise limited observations can be carried out at sub-MHz frequencies. This would enable near-continuous monitoring of the nearest stellar systems in the search for the radio signatures of coronal mass ejections and energetic particle events, and would also detect the magnetospheres for the

nearest candidate habitable exoplanets. Simultaneously, FARSIDE would be used to characterize similar activity in our own solar system, from the Sun to the outer planets, including the hypothetical Planet Nine. Through precision calibration via an orbiting beacon, and exquisite foreground characterization, FARSIDE would also measure the Dark Ages global 21-cm signal at redshifts z∼50-100. It will also be a pathfinder for a larger 21-cm power spectrum instrument by carefully measuring the foreground with high dynamic range. The unique observational window offered by FARSIDE would enable an abundance of additional science ranging from sounding of the lunar subsurface to characterization of the interstellar medium in the solar system neighborhood.

130.02 — CETUS: a Probe-class UV space telescope concept

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We introduce the NASA probe-class mission concept called CETUS (Cosmic Evolution Through UV Surveys) by comparing it with a mission we already know: the Hubble Space Telescope. Hubble is a UV-optical-IR telescope. By design, it does things that only a telescope in space can do: it obtains exquisite images of astronomical sources unmarred by atmospheric seeing effects; and from above Earth's atmosphere, it observes UV radiation from astronomical sources. CETUS is an all-UV space telescope concept, and it does things that only CETUS can do. The main capabilities of CETUS that even Hubble doesn't have are: (1) wide-field (17.4'x17.4') imaging and multi-object spectroscopy of astronomical sources with 0.4"-0.5" resolution; (2) spectral sensitivity to UV radiation at wavelengths as short as 1000 A; (3) near-UV multi-object slit spectroscopy; (4) rapid-response UV spectroscopy and deep imaging of transients like GW 170817; and (5) 23 times higher sensitivity to extended sources. The science case for CETUS and detailed technical description of the instrumentation, and specific plans for development and post-launch operation are given in our CETUS Final Report posted on arXiv:1909.10437. In our AAS presentation, we will describe how the new capabilities of CETUS can be used to make new discoveries.

130.03 — The Lynx X-ray Observatory

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The next-generation X-ray observatory Lynx will provide unprecedented X-ray vision into the otherwise invisible Universe with unique power to directly observe the dawn of supermassive black holes, reveal the drivers of galaxy formation, trace stellar activity including effects on planet habitability, and transform our knowledge of endpoints of stellar evolution. In this talk, I will describe how these science goals will be enabled by a mission design that combines lightweight X-ray mirrors with a high-definition X-ray imager with 0.5" pixels, a microcalorimeter with 0.3 eV energy resolution, and a large effective area grating spectrometer with a resolving power of 5000. Just as importantly, these features will facilitate a broadly capable observatory for the community that is able to tackle not only the known outstanding key science questions but whatever new problems are revealed in the coming decade.

130.04 — Recent advancements in the technology readiness of the Lynx X-ray Microcalorimeter

S. R. Bandler[1]; J. S. Adams[1]; S. Beaumont[1]; J. A. Chervenak[2]; A. M. Datesman[2]; A. M. Devasia[1]; F. M. Finkbeiner[1]; R. Hummatov[1]; C. A. Kilbourne[1]; A. R. Miniussi[1]; K. Sakai[1]; S. J. Smith[1]; T. R. Stevenson[2]; N. A. Wakeham[1]; W. Yoon[2]; M. E. Eckart[3]; K. K. Ryu[4]

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One of the Lynx X-ray telescope's three instruments is an imaging spectrometer called the Lynx X-ray Microcalorimeter (LXM), an X-ray microcalorimeter behind an X-ray optic with an angular resolution of 0.5 arc-seconds and approximately 2 m2 of area at 1 keV. This presentation will highlight recent advances in the LXM detector development and also characterization that determines the requirements for the LXM read-out. The LXM will meet the many different science-driven performance requirements of Lynx with different sub-regions of the detector array. These arrays are identified as the Main Array (MA) the Enhanced Main Array (EMA) and the Ultra-High-Resolution Array (UHRA). The MA has a field-of-view equivalent to the Athena X-ray Integral Field Unit instrument, but with a substantially

smaller pixel size, necessary to exploit the X-ray Mirror Assembly half power diameter of 0.5 arc-seconds. This fine resolution will permit Lynx to observe subarcsecond-scale features in clusters and jets, and minimize source confusion in crowded fields. The MA will provide an energy resolution of better than 3 eV (FWHM) over the energy range of 0.2 to 7 keV with pixels sizes that vary in scale from 0.5 arc-seconds in the innermost 1-arc-minute EMA to pixels that are 1.0 arc-seconds extending out to a 5 arc-minute field-of-view. The EMA will provide 2 eV energy resolution (FWHM) as well as the better angular resolution. The UHRA will provide an energy resolution of 0.3 eV up to $\sim$ 0.8 keV and $\sim$ 2 eV resolution up to $\sim$ 2 keV in a 1 arc-minute region off to the side with 1 arc-second pixels. This region will allowing the measurement of turbulence in winds of individual galaxies, and is also used in a variety of other measurements of hot gases around galaxy halos. We report on the development of multi-absorber detectors referred to as 'hydras'. A hydra consists of multiple x-ray absorbers each with a different thermal conductance to a TES. Position information is encoded in the pulse shape. With some trade-off in performance, hydras enable the very large format arrays. We present first results from hydras with 25-pixels for Lynx. Designs with absorbers on a 25 um and 50 um pitch are studied. Arrays incorporate, microstrip buried wiring layers of suitable pitch and density required to readout a full-scale Lynx array. The resolution from the co-added energy histogram including all 25-pixels was ΔE_{FWHM} = 1.66±0.02 eV and 3.34±0.06 eV at an energy of 1.5 keV for the 25 υm and 50 um absorber designs respectively. Designs of single pixels designed for the UHR array have demonstrated less than 0.3 eV energy resolution at low energies.

130.05 — A common comparison of exoplanet yield for the LUVOIR and HabEx Concept Studies

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The HabEx and LUVOIR concept studies, contributed to the 2020 Astrophysics Decadal Survey as potential future large space telescopes, aim to directly image and spectrally characterize potentially habitable exoplanets. A common comparison of exo-earth yield was performed by NASA's Exoplanet Exploration Program (ExEP) Standard Definition and Evaluation Team (SDET). The SDET was chartered to perform an unbiased comparison of the exoplanet yields using common inputs, assumptions, analysis methods, and metrics. For astrophysical inputs, the SDET uses the exozodi distribution measured by the LBTI HOSTS survey, the orbit fitting heuristic developed by Nielsen et al., and the SAG13 occurrence rates as modified by Dulz et al. for long period and high mass planets. The yield analysis employed two simulation codes: AYO by Stark and EXOSIMS by Savransky et al. The AYO code utilizes static time allocation to determine the cumulative completeness (probability of detection), setting an upper bound on yield performance. EXOSIMS is a design reference mission simulator that synthesizes planets around stars, schedules and renders observations based on sun constraints, and responds dynamically in the schedule to observations during the simulation. EXOSIMS provides insight into derating of yield due to realistic schedule challenges. HabEx is evaluated for the 4m hybrid starshade and coronagraph architecture, the 4m coronagraph only architecture, and the 4 m starshade only architecture. LUVOIR is evaluated for the 15 m and 8 m architectures of their final report. Yield analysis shows that both concepts can directly image and spectrally characterize earth-like planets in the habitable zone and that each concept has complementary strengths.

130.06 — EMCCD Technology Advancements for the WFIRST Coronagraph

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A photon counting camera based on the Teledyne-e2v CCD201-20 electron multiplying CCD (EMCCD) is being developed for the NASA WFIRST coronagraph, an exoplanet imaging technology development of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (Pasadena, CA). The coronagraph is designed to demonstrate technologies necessary to directly image planets around nearby stars, and to characterize their spectra. The planets are exceedingly faint, providing signals similar to the detector dark current, and require the use of photon counting detectors. Red sensitivity (600-980nm) is preferred to capture spectral features of interest. EMCCDs are baselined both as science and wavefront sensors in the coronagraph. In the last year we have evaluated the capability of several flight prototypes provided to us by Teledyne-e2v (UK) as part of a project-funded technology development contract. We summarize our measurements and plans for flight development.

130.07 — PIAA Coronagraph designs for segmented apertures, robust to low-order aberrations

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To directly image and characterize exoplanets, internal starlight suppression systems rely on coronagraphs to optically remove starlight while preserving planet light for spectroscopy. The Phase-Induced Amplitude Apodization family of coronagraphs (PIAA) represent an attractive option for the next generation of large space telescopes optimized for habitable exoplanet imaging, offering high throughput and small inner working angle (IWA). A version of PIAA called PIAACMC (complex-valued mask coronagraph) is also compatible with segmented apertures, preserving much of the throughput and resolution of a monolithic pupil, at least for small stellar sizes. Coronagraph compatibility with segmented apertures is essential for the success of habitable planet characterization with future large apertures, such as the Large UV / Optical/ Infrared (LUVOIR) concept currently under consideration by the 2020 astrophysics decadal survey. The high performance of PIAA can enable significant science gains, or significant savings in size and cost of a mission without reducing science. Historically, however, PIAA-based designs on segmented apertures (PIAACMC) were also sensitive to large stellar angular sizes. In this paper, we show a family of classic PIAA designs for LUVOIR B that feature high tolerance to stellar angular sizes. In particular, we show a design where 1e-10 contrast can be maintained for stellar diameters of 0.1 l/D, and IWA of 3 l/D. We also show that current coronagraph performance is limited by engineering and not physics, and that with further development, it is possible for coronagraphs to have much better inner working angles while being tolerant to 0.1 l/D diameter stars, resulting in science yield increases of a factor of 2 or 3 for missions like LUVOIR and HabEx. Thus, although there are relatively mature coronagraphs today which already result in compelling missions, the technology in general is still far from fundamental physics limits.

130.08 — Ground-Space Partnership: ELTs with orbiting guidestars and orbiting starshades

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It is no longer impossible to build visible wavelength adaptive optics for the Keck, VLT, Magellan, Gemini, GMT, TMT, and ELT, but we need a natural guide star or an orbiting laser beacon to get enough photons. With the largest telescopes we could obtain angular resolution of a few milliarcsec, image a 30th magnitude star in a minute, and resolve the heart on Pluto. With a long elliptical orbit, 180,000 km away or more, the artificial guide star can stay in the isoplanatic patch for up to a few hours of a $\sim$ 4 day orbit. Even with a low duty cycle this capability would transform astronomy dramatically. Similarly, an orbiting starshade would enable ground-based telescopes to observe exoplanets at visible wavelengths, answering the top recommendation of the Exoplanet Science Survey Strategy report. With ELT we could observe a visible spectrum of an exo-Earth at 5 pc in an hour, measuring the weak visible bands of water and oxygen, despite terrestrial interference. But the starshade would need to be $\sim$ 100 m in diameter, and must be held on the line of sight between the telescope and the star with a tolerance of $\sim$ 2 m during observations. We report on the concept and the projected scientific yield. White papers on both of these ideas were submitted to the ASTRO2020 Decadal Survey.

Oral Session 131 — Stellar Evolution, Stellar Populations I

131.01 — Discovery of New Asteroseismic Gyrochronology Benchmarks in Kepler Data

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Stellar-spin down is a critical component of stellar evolution that is not well understood. Recent results from the Kepler Mission imply that mature-age, solar-type stars have less efficient magnetic braking, resulting in a slower spin-down rate. Precise asteroseismic ages are needed for mature stars, in order to probe the regime where traditional and stalled spin-down models differ. In this talk, I will present two new asteroseismic benchmark stars for gyrochronology. Both stars have well-determined rotation periods from gyrochronology, ranging from 10 days to 21.1 days. Their asteroseismic ages are obtained from re-processed short-cadence Kepler data. I will showcase echelle diagrams, lightcurves, and power spectra, as well as discuss the impact of these new de-

tections on our understanding of gyrochronology for mature, solar-type stars.

131.02 — Calibrating the thermally-pulsing asymptotic giant branch phase through resolved stellar populations in nearby galaxies

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The thermally-pulsing asymptotic giant branch (TP-AGB) is one of the most uncertain phases of stellar evolution due to complex and interconnected processes such as mass loss via stellar winds, pulsation, mixing events, circumstellar dust. Calibrating the TP-AGB stellar models is of paramount importance for the study of integrated measurements of distant galaxies and the interpretation of their spectrophotometric evolution. The aim of this Thesis is to constrain the uncertain parameters, i.e. third dredge-up and mass-loss, that still affect the TP-AGB models using 2MASS and Spitzer observations of a complete census of AGB stars in the Small Magellanic Cloud (SMC). To this purpose, we performed detailed simulations of the observed photometric catalogs based on robust measurements of the SMC space-resolved star formation history. Adopting a well-characterized set of observations - star counts and luminosity functions - we set up a calibration cycle along which we iteratively change a few key model parameters until we eventually reach a good fit to the observations. Our work leads to identify two best-fitting models that mainly differ in the efficiencies of the third dredge-up and mass loss in TP-AGB stars with initial masses larger than about three solar masses. On the basis of these calibrated models we provide a full characterization of the TP-AGB stellar population in the SMC in terms of stellar parameters (initial masses, C/O ratios, carbon excess, mass-loss rates). Finally, I will briefly present additional projects related to 1) the simulations of the stellar content of the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope, 2) the interpretation of long period variables in the Magellanic Clouds from Gaia DR2 data, and 3) the possibility of extending the calibration of TP-AGB models using a sample of Dwarf galaxies in the Local Group identified within the DUSTiNGS program. The products of this work, namely calibrated stellar isochrones and pulsation periods of long period variables, are publicly available and ready to use for the interpretation of the data coming from present and future observing facilities.

131.03 — The Lifetime Evolution of the Extreme Ultraviolet Environment of M Stars

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Assessing the complete history of the high energy radiation environment around M stars is crucial for understanding the location and evolution of the habitable zone. Elevated X-ray, far-, and near-ultraviolet emission for the first several hundred million years, as planets are forming their atmospheres, has been well established. Unfortunately, observational limitations prevent access to extreme ultraviolet (EUV, 100-1000 A) wavelengths, impeding the ability to directly measure EUV flux as a function of age. Quantifying the lifetime exposure of exoplanets to stellar EUV radiation is important for studying the stability of exoplanet atmospheres, as thermal and non-thermal atmospheric escape rates are highest during the early active phase of the host star. Using the PHOENIX atmosphere code and empirical guidance from GALEX UV photometry, we model the evolution of EUV flux from early M stars at five distinct ages between 10 - 5000 Myr. We model a range of EUV fluxes spanning two orders of magnitude, consistent with the observed spread in X-ray, FUV, and NUV flux at each epoch. Our results show that the stellar EUV emission from young M stars is 100 times stronger than field age stars, and decreases as 1/t. This decline arises from changes in the upper-atmospheric temperature structure with time, including an increase in chromospheric thickness and an outward shift of the entire upper atmosphere. Our models reconstruct the full spectrally and temporally resolved history of an M star's UV radiation, including the unobservable EUV radiation that drives planetary atmospheric escape, directly impacting a planet's potential for habitability.

131.04 — Current Limitations on Stellar Mass Estimates from Models

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Different grids of stellar models predict different temperatures and luminosities for stars of the same mass and age. In the past, these differences were much smaller than the measurement uncertainties, and could therefore be ignored. However, in the era of TESS and Gaia, the systematic uncertainties resulting from the choice of stellar model grid can now be significantly larger than the formal measurement uncertainties when inferring the masses and ages of

planet host stars. I will show how these uncertainties vary as a function of luminosity, temperature, and metallicity and discuss ways of accounting for this effect. I will also highlight ongoing work to improve future models.

131.05 — LBT/PEPSI Spectropolarimetry of a Magnetic Topology Shift in Old Solar-type Stars

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Solar-type stars are born with relatively rapid rotation and strong magnetic fields. Through a process known as magnetic braking, the rotation slows over time as stellar winds gradually remove angular momentum from the system. The rate of angular momentum loss depends sensitively on the magnetic topology, with the dipole field exerting the largest torque on the star. Recent observations suggest that the efficiency of magnetic braking may decrease dramatically in stars near the middle of their main-sequence lifetimes. One hypothesis to explain this reduction in efficiency is a shift in magnetic topology from predominantly larger to smaller spatial scales. We aim to test this hypothesis with spectropolarimetric measurements of two stars that sample chromospheric activity levels above and below the proposed magnetic transition. As predicted, the more active star (HD 100180) exhibits a significant Stokes profile due to a non-axisymmetric large-scale magnetic field, while the less active star (HD 143761) shows no significant signal. We identify analogs of the two stars among a sample of well-characterized *Kepler* targets, and we predict that the asteroseismic age of HD 143761 from future TESS observations will substantially exceed the age expected from gyrochronology. We conclude that a shift in magnetic topology is likely to be responsible for the loss of magnetic braking in middle-aged stars, which appears to coincide with the shutdown of their global dynamos.

131.06 — Is Betelgeuse the Outcome of a Past Merger?

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We explore the possibility that the star α Orionis (Betelgeuse) is the outcome of a merger that occurred in a low mass ratio (q = M2 /M1 = 0.07-0.25) binary stellar system some time in the past hundreds of thousands of years. To that goal, we present a simple analytical model to approximate the perturbed internal structure of a post-merger object following the coalescence of a secondary in the mass range 1-4 Msun into the envelope of a 15-17 Msun primary. We then compute the long-term evolution of post-merger objects for a grid of initial conditions and make predictions about the luminosity, effective temperature and surface equatorial rotational velocity for evolutionary stages that are consistent with the observed location of Betelgeuse in the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram. We find that if a merger occurred after the end of the primary's main-sequence phase, while it was expanding toward becoming a red supergiant star and with radius 200-500 Rsun, then it's envelope is spun-up to values which remain in a range consistent with the Betelgeuse observations for thousands of years of evolution. We also show that the only scenario that can explain both the fast rotation of Betelgeuse and it's observed large space velocity is one where a binary with q = 0.07-0.25 was dynamically ejected by the parent cluster a few million years ago and then subsequently merged. Our results suggest that a fraction of massive stars with uncharacteristically large rotational velocities during their post-main sequence evolution can be well-modeled by invoking a past merger.

131.07 — Rotation and Mass Loss in Luminous Blue Variables

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Luminous blue variables (LBVs) are an intermediate stage in the evolution of extremely high mass (>40Mo) stars. They represent a crucial pre-supernova step for these stars, characterized by extreme mass loss, substantial variability, and occasional eruptions that have been mistaken for supernovae in their own right. Despite their importance there are a number of open questions regarding LBVs (indeed, even a working definition of this class of stars is still in flux). One key question concerns the physical mechanism that triggers these stars' large irregular episodic variations in effective temperature on timescales of years to decades, called "S Dor variations". Observations show that these variations are triggered when the stars are in a well-defined strip in the H-R diagram that corresponds to the atmospheric Eddington limit, where the atmospheric ra-

diation pressure almost balances gravity. Here we present new work on the role that rotation plays in the instability that leads to the trigger of S Dor variations in LBVs, including predictions of subsequent mass loss and observable signatures.

Oral Session 132 — Stars, Cool Dwarfs, Brown Dwarfs I

132.01 — Surface Maps of Stars and Exoplanets

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Perhaps the simplest question that one can ask of a distant star or planet is, "What does it actually look like?" Even the best interferometers can only image the surfaces of select giant and/or nearby stars, while the direct imaging of exoplanet surfaces is all but impossible. Fortunately, several techniques exist that allow us to indirectly infer what the surfaces of stars and exoplanets look like from precise photometric light curves and high resolution spectral timeseries. In this talk, I will touch on the mathematical theory behind the mapping problem, including its degeneracies and limitations. I will discuss novel approaches to producing surface maps of stars and exoplanets using the recently developed starry code (https://github.com/rodluger/starry), with the goals of (1) understanding the statistical properties of spots and other surface features on low mass stars as a function of spectral type, (2) producing low resolution maps of close-in exoplanets from phase curves and secondary eclipses, and (3) one day applying these techniques to produce maps of terrestrial planets in the habitable zones of their stars to identify potential oceans and continents. I will focus in particular on two methods that maximize the Fisher information of the mapping problem: light curves observed in reflected light and Doppler imaging based on multi-epoch high-resolution spectra. By decomposing surface maps into spherical harmonics, I will show how both problems can be tackled analytically, allowing one to not only find the maximum likelihood solution quickly, but also the full posterior over maps. I will discuss ongoing work to apply these methods to the mapping of stars and exoplanets with current and upcoming instrumentation.

132.02 — Searching for Wide Companions and Identifying Circum(sub)stellar Disks through PSF-Fitting of Spitzer/IRAC Archival Data

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The last decade has seen the discovery of a growing population of planetary-mass companions (~<20 M_{Jup}; hereafter PMCs) to young stars which are often still in the star-forming regions where they formed. These objects have been found at wide separations (>100 AU) from their host stars, challenging existing models of both star and planet formation. Demographic trends with mass and separation should distinguish between these formation models. The extensive *Spitzer*/IRAC data set of every major star-forming region and association within 300 pc has great potential to be mined for wide companions to stars. I will present new results from my automated pipeline to find wide-orbit companions of stars via point spread function (PSF) subtraction in *Spitzer*/IRAC images. A Markov Chain Monte Carlo algorithm is the backbone of this PSF subtraction routine that efficiently creates and subtracts χ^2-minimizing instrumental PSFs, measuring infrared photometry of the systems across the four IRAC channels (3.6 μm, 4.5 μm, 5.8 μm, and 8 μm). I will present a re-analysis of archival *Spitzer*/IRAC images of 11 young, low-mass (44 M_{Jup}-0.88 M_{Sun}; K3.5-M7.5) stars in 3 nearby star-forming regions (Chameleon, Taurus, and Upper Scorpius; d ~ 150 pc; τ ~ 1–10 Myr) known to host faint companions over a range of projected separations (1.7"-7.3"). I will discuss the characteristics of the systems found to have low-mass companions with non-zero [I1] − [I4] colors, including the confirmation of a ρ = 4.66" (540 AU), M = 20 M_{Jup} companion to [SCH06] J0359+2009, a young brown dwarf in Taurus. My survey is sensitive to companions with masses approaching that of Jupiter at orbital radii of a few hundred AU, discovering wide PMCs in their birth environments and revealing their circum(sub)stellar disks. I will present my newest results in measuring the mid-IR photometry of substellar companions that have been directly imaged at optical or near-IR wavelengths and an automated companion search of all known young stars with existing *Spitzer*/IRAC data, concluding with my ongoing follow-up observations of candidate wide PMC systems with ground-based telescopes and the outlook for future observations with space-based telescopes.

132.03 — Combining Kepler and TESS: 10 years of Stellar Flare Studies from Space

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Exoplanet hunting surveys, including Kepler and K2, have begun a new era for stellar magnetic activity studies, particularly for white light flares. Continuous light curves with months to years baselines, and unmatched photometric precision, has led to discoveries including "superflares" on solar-type stars, the evolution of flare activity with stellar age, and the most statistically complete census of flares to date for thousands of stars. The TESS mission is now capturing new light curves for most of the known benchmark flare stars, extending this space-based study of stellar activity across the sky. Here we revisit many of the best-studied flare stars from the Kepler mission with TESS. We find the flare recovery capability for TESS is well matched in comparison to the Kepler archive. Further, the 10-year baseline of observations between Kepler and TESS allow a new search for stellar activity cycles via changes in flare rate, which we expect to vary by an order of magnitude based on the Solar example. As TESS continues to gather high fidelity light curves across 85% of the sky, we anticipate flare rate variations to be an important new method for detecting stellar activity cycles, and further informing our understanding of stellar dynamos.

132.04 — Understanding Atmospheres Across the Stellar-Substellar Boundary

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Ultra-cool subdwarfs are old objects (ages >5 Gyr) that have low metallicities and high surface gravities. Depending on their mass, subdwarfs are either very old stars or very old brown dwarfs. Currently, subdwarfs are thought to have cloudless atmospheres due to reduced condensate opacities from their low-metallicities causing their very blue near-infrared colors. Using both observational and theoretical approaches I ask: (1) Are subdwarfs cloudless? and (2) How does their thermal profile compare to objects of similar effective temperature or spectral type? By creating distance-calibrated spectral energy distributions (SEDs), I compare one of the bluest known subdwarfs, SDSS J125637.13-022452.4, to various aged sources of similar effective temperature and/or bolometric luminosity to examine the overall SED shape and compare fundamental parameters. Exploring the near-infrared *Y*, *J*, *H*, and *K* bands, I probe how individual spectral features vary with age. Finally, I place SDSS J125637.13-022452.4 in context with the full subdwarf sample and determine population features and trends. To explore the nature of clouds in subdwarfs, I use a spectral inversion modeling technique known as atmospheric retrievals, that derives the Pressure-Temperature profile along with abundances of assumed gases in the atmosphere of a source. Using the only retrieval framework, known as *Brewster,* that is specifically targeted at studying the cloudy atmospheres of brown dwarfs, I examine a sample of subdwarfs and comparative field dwarfs of similar spectral type or effective temperature. I aim to compare gas abundances and explore what may be causing the differences seen in the SEDs of these sources. In this talk, I will discuss the results for the widely separated co-moving low-mass d/sdL7+T7.5p pair SDSS J1416+1348AB. I aim to determine whether the pair formed and evolved together or through another process such as capture and if either source prefers a cloud model atmosphere. The results from this work will provide unprecedented information on subdwarf atmospheres. SEDs provide semi-empirical fundamental parameters while retrievals will dig into their atmospheres, which has never been done before for these ultra-cool low-metallicity objects.

132.05 — M dwarf activity and flaring in the ultraviolet domain with the Star-Planet Activity Research CubeSat (SPARCS)

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With the increasing number of exoplanets discovered in the habitable zones of M dwarfs, the necessity for tighter constraints on the conditions for habitability around cool low-mass stars is rapidly growing. Theoretical studies suggest that the strong and highly variable ultraviolet (UV) radiation of M dwarfs is a key factor influencing the habitability and atmospheric loss of their planets. However, those

studies lack sufficient observational constraints. The Star-Planet Activity Research CubeSat (SPARCS) is a NASA-funded mission intended to be inserted into a low-Earth, Sun-synchronous orbit, and will perform photometric monitoring of the chromospheric activity of M stars of various ages, both at far-UV and the near-UV wavelengths. The SPARCS science instrument is composed of a 9-cm Ritchey-Chrétien telescope, at the focal plane of which lie two back-illuminated, delta-doped CCDs with high quantum efficiency in UV domain. An active thermal control system will maintain the temperatures of the detectors at -35°C to minimize dark-current effects. The detectors' thermal control will be commanded through a dedicated payload processor, which will also perform onboard image processing and trigger changes in detector gain and exposure time upon flare detection. The mission is currently in its development phase, with finalized designs for the telescope, camera, instrument optical bench and thermal system. Besides its science goals, SPARCS will also serve as a technology demonstration by paving the way for the use of high-sensitivity UV-optimized detectors in missions like LUVOIR or HabEx. Acknowledgements: Funding for SPARCS is provided by NASA's Astrophysics Research and Analysis program, NNH16ZDA001N.

132.06 — WISE J0830+2837: the first Y dwarf from Backyard Worlds: Planet 9

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We present the discovery of WISE J083011.89+283658.23, the first Y dwarf identified via the Backyard Worlds: Planet 9 citizen science project. W0830 is a red, fast-moving source with a faint W2 detection and an upper limit in W1 photometry in multi-epoch AllWISE images. We have characterized this object with Hubble and Spitzer Space Telescope follow-up photometry. With mid-infrared detections in Spitzer's ch1 and ch2 and only upper limits in HST F105W and F125W filters, we find that this object has extremely red colors (ch1-ch2 = 3.252±0.233 mag, F125W-ch2 > 8.99 mag). We have obtained a parallax of 89.3/-13.9 mas from Spitzer observations, placing the source right outside the 10 pc sample. These colors are consistent with a Y1 source at T $\sim$ 350 K, as extrapolated from the known Y dwarf population. We also present four additional Backyard Worlds: Planet 9 brown dwarf discoveries with estimated spectral types of T8-T9 within 30pc.

132.07 — Sub-miiliarcsecond observations of nearby stars in the visible waveband using VERITAS-SII

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The VERITAS Stellar Intensity Interferometer (VERITAS-SII) uses augmented instrumentation with the four VERITAS 12-m diameter Imaging Air Cherenkov Telescopes to create a modern Hanbury Brown-Twiss interferometer with substantially increased sensitivity. VERITAS-SII samples the Fourier image plane at 420 nm with greater than 100 m baselines, enabling sub-milliarcsecond angular resolution of nearby stars at visible wavelengths. VERITAS-SII began commissioning observations in January 2019, with the goal of pursuing a campaign to measure the diameters of 30+ nearby stars during 18 months of observation. Initial stellar observations stellar were performed over several moonlight nights using two-telescope interferometry in January 2019. An Initial analysis demonstrated the ability to measure angular diameter with resolution $\delta R/R < 10\%$ for bright stars ($m_V \sim 2$) with short exposures (5-10 hrs livetime). Subsequent measurements of individual stars and binary systems in Spring 2019 were performed using 3-telescope and 4-telescope interferometric observations. This talk describes the instrumental sensitivity of VERITAS-SII, and initial science observations of VERITAS-SII during the commissioning phase. The talk will also describe science observation plans and instrumental improvements for the 2019-2020 observing season.

Oral Session 133 — Dark Matter & Dark Energy

133.01 — Lopsided Satellite Distributions around Isolated Host Galaxies

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We investigate the spatial distributions of the satellites of bright, isolated "host" galaxies. The host galaxies and their satellites were obtained from the NASA-Sloan Atlas using common redshift space selection criteria (i.e., line-of-sight relative velocities and projected distances on the sky). In contrast to previous, similar studies in which each host-satellite system had only 1 or 2 satellites, each host in our sample has at least 5 satellites. Our sample has a median redshift of z = 0.044, and includes 789 isolated hosts and 5,665 satellites (i.e., an average of ∼7 satellites per host galaxy). The absolute magnitudes of the hosts are in the range -25 < M_r < -19, and the absolute magnitudes of the satellites are in the range -23 < M_r< -15. Identifying a large number of satellites per host allows us to compute spatial distribution statistics separately for each host-satellite system. This differs from previous studies that identified only 1 or 2 satellites per system, and which relied on "stacking" systems together in order to reach their conclusions. We find that the spatial distributions of our satellites are distinctly "lopsided", with the centroids of the satellite distributions being substantially offset from the centroids of their host galaxies. We also find that the satellites are significantly clustered in polar angle on the sky. Previous studies that focused on host-satellite systems with only 1 or 2 satellites found evidence for the stacked satellite distributions to be anisotropic, and it was suggested that this observation could be attributed to a combination of a relaxed satellite population and the dark matter halos of the hosts being non-spherical. Given the significant offsets between the centroids of our hosts and the centroids of their satellite distributions, however, we cannot interpret the anisotropic distributions of our satellites as evidence for non-spherical dark matter halos around the host galaxies. Instead, the anisotropic, lopsided distributions of the satellites in our sample appear to be an indicator of the systems being unrelaxed with respect to the host galaxies' potentials.

133.02 — First star-forming structures in fuzzy dark matter

P. Mocz[1]
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In hierarchical models of structure formation, the first galaxies form in low mass dark matter potential wells, probing the behavior of dark matter on kiloparsec (kpc) scales. Even though these objects are not observed today, telescopes such as the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) will soon offer an observational window into this emergent world. We investigate how the first galaxies are assembled in a 'fuzzy' dark matter (FDM) cosmology where dark matter is an ultralight $\sim 10^{-22}$ eV boson and the primordial stars are expected to form along dense dark matter filaments. Using a first-of-its-kind cosmological hydrodynamical simulation, we explore the interplay between baryonic physics and unique wavelike features inherent to FDM. In our simulation, the dark matter filaments show coherent interference patterns on the boson de Broglie scale, develop cylindrical soliton-like cores, and form stars along the entire structure. The filaments are unstable under gravity and collapse into kpc-scale spherical solitons. Features of the dark matter distribution are largely unaffected by the realistic baryonic feedback; on the contrary, gas and stars follow dark matter filaments and their profiles exhibit flattened cores — smoking gun signatures of FDM. We contrast these results against first structures in cold and warm dark matter cosmologies.

133.03 — Diffuse Galaxies As a Probe for Dark Matter

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Low mass galaxies provide an essential testing ground for theoretical predictions of cosmology. They dominate the counts in the Local Group and have high mass-to-light ratios, making them ideal for studying dark matter on small scales. Recent advances in telescope instrumentation have opened a new window into the population of such low surface brightness galaxies. In this talk, I will present recent results from the Dragonfly Telescope, which has identified large numbers of low surface brightness galaxies beyond the Local Group and discuss its contribution and potential in extending our ability to test LCDM on small scales. I will discuss the recently identified population of ultra-diffuse galaxies (UDGs) that holds the promise of new constraints

on low mass galaxies dynamics, as their spatial extent and often significant globular cluster populations provide probes on spatial scales where dark matter should dominate the kinematics. I will also discuss the dynamics of two UDGs that seems to lack most, if not all, of their dark matter. I will finish by presenting our strategy for finding low surface brightness galaxies as part of the recently completed Dragonfly Wide Field Survey, covering 330 sq. deg., in the GAMA and Stripe 82 fields.

133.04 — Sexaquark Dark Matter

G. R. Farrar[1]
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General principles of QCD imply that there should exist a neutral, spin-0 bound state composed of 6 quarks, uuddss. Extensive experimental searches have failed to discover it for mass > 2 GeV, but a lower mass is natural and such a particle would not have been detected in experiments to date. In the mass range 1870-1900 MeV, this "sexaquark" (S) is stable, and nuclei are stable enough. Due to its flavor and isospin singlet quantum number, the S does not couple to pions and is hence much more spatially compact than other baryons. As will be discussed, the S makes an excellent dark matter candidate. The DM/baryon ratio when hadrons form in the Early Universe is predicted by statistical physics and known parameters of QCD (with no free parameters) and agrees within uncertainties with the observed value of 5.3. Since the S is much more compact than baryons, the amplitude for converting between S and two baryons is very small. This circumvents the claim of Kolb and Turner that dibaryon dark matter would break up after formation. The argument against a stable sexquark by McDermott et al is also inapplicable, as it relies on a too-large conversion amplitude between S and baryons as well as assumptions about the cooling time of SN1987a which have recently been called into question. The astrophysical phenomenology of sexaquark dark matter (SDM) is very rich. SDM is consistent with all direct and indirect detection limits, including limits from the CMB on DM-nucleon scattering. For a particular range of parameters, the 7Be formed in primordial nucleosynthesis hybridizes with S's, with mass splittings such that the hybrid DM-7Be nucleus is kinematically prevented from capturing an e- to form 7Li, as otherwise occurs after atoms form. This solves the 7Li puzzle and is very predictive: the missing Li in the stars of the Spite plateau should instead appear as a corresponding abundance of Be. Other predictions of the SDM scenario, including its implications for DM self-interactions and other astrophysical impacts, will be mentioned.

133.05 — Constraints on the nature of dark matter with quadruple-image strong gravitational lenses

D. Gilman[1]
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Strong gravitational lensing by galaxies provides a unique and powerful means of constraining the properties of dark matter structure on sub-galactic scales, and hence the nature of dark matter itself. The magnification ratios between the four images of a background quasar produced in quadruple-image strong lenses (quads) are sensitive to the mass profile and abundance of dark matter field halos and subhalos below 10^8 solar masses, a regime where various dark matter models make unique predictions and halos are mostly, if not completely, dark. I will describe recent work that uses strong lensing to place stringent constraints on the free-streaming length of dark matter, and the first ever constraint on the mass-concentration relation of cold dark matter halos on sub-galactic scales across cosmological distance. The order of magnitude increase in the sample size of available quads that will obtained through upcoming surveys such as Euclid and LSST will provide a dataset large enough to constrain increasingly sophisticated predictions from dark matter theories. The constraining power of this expanded sample will push the limits of theoretical and observational efforts in dark matter science over the next decade.

133.06 — The First Structures in a Cold Dark Matter Universe

S. Bose[1]
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If Cold Dark Matter (CDM) particle is a Weakly-Interacting Massive Particle (WIMP) of mass $\sim$ 100 GeV, the first (and smallest) structures expected to form in the Universe were dark matter haloes of mass comparable to that of the Earth (10^{-6} solar masses). While CDM simulations have been performed for decades, even the most high-resolution simulations performed to date are only capable of resolving the structure of haloes $\sim$ 10 orders of magnitude higher than this minimum mass scale: simulating the full spectrum of structures expected to form in a CDM universe ($\sim$ 22 orders of magnitude in mass) is a monumental computational challenge. I will present

the results of an ambitious new program of simulations which, for the first time, establishes the abundance and detailed structure of haloes across the entire spectrum of structures predicted to form if CDM is a 100 GeV WIMP. Using novel computational methods, we are able to simulate the present-day halo population, all the way from Earth-mass haloes to rich galaxy clusters, in a fully cosmological setting. Our results suggest that the central density of the lowest mass haloes in CDM are far lower than suggested by previous estimates (which were based on extrapolation). This has a significant impact on the predicted strength of the annihilation signal being hunted for in indirect dark matter detection experiments. I also show that, remarkably, the familiar NFW profile shape for dark matter haloes is preserved over the entirety of the 22 orders of magnitude in halo mass - contrary to the claims of other groups.

133.07 — Can the extremely high-concentration subhalo perturbing gravitational lens SDSSJ0946+1006 be reconciled with cold dark matter?

Q. E. Minor[1]*; M. Kaplinghat*
[1] *Science, Borough of Manhattan Community College, New York, NY*

A dark substructure of mass $\sim 3\times10^9$ Msun has previously been detected in the gravitational lens galaxy SDSSJ0946+1006 through its perturbation of the lensed images. We demonstrate that this substructure is consistent with being a tidally truncated subhalo, rather than a line-of-sight structure, and requires a concentration much higher than predicted by the halo mass-concentration relation observed in cold dark matter simulations. We discuss the ramifications for both cold collisionless and self-interacting dark matter models.

Special Session 134 — AAS Astronomy Ambassadors: Professional Learning Community, Moving Forward

134.01 — A Brief History of the AAS Ambassadors Program and its Resources, and a New Survey of the Ambassadors and their Subsequent Experiences

A. Fraknoi[1]
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In this talk, I will review the history of the AAS Ambassadors program, from the germ of an idea by AAS President Debra Elmegreen, to the discussion of the panel she brought together, through the pilot version coordinated by staff from the ASP, and ending with the current 8th incarnation of the Ambassadors workshop. I will then briefly review the resources we have made available during and after the Ambassadors workshop and how they fit into the training of the Ambassadors as outreach agents for the astronomical community. Finally, I will present the first results of a recent survey of the 200+ graduates of the AAS Ambassadors workshops, showing how they see themselves and their outreach work some years later.

134.02 — Running Outreach Programs: Training, Challenges, and Evaluations

X. Du[1]
[1] *University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA*

Science outreach is an exciting opportunity for professional astronomers to share their work, inspiring and engaging the public, especially the youth. However, the format and language used for outreach events are often different from those used for presentations within the astronomy community. Therefore, it is crucial to equip early-career astronomers who are interested in interacting with the public with effective communication skills through necessary training. In this talk, I will share some examples of outreach programs and events I have led, along with assessment data, challenges, and lessons learned throughout the process. I will also highlight the transformative experience I had with the Astronomy Ambassadors Program, which not only furthered my communication strategies with K-12 students, but also changed my perspective of conducting informal science education.

134.03 — AAS Astronomy Ambassadors: A Gateway to Science Communication Careers

J. McBride[1]
[1] *Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA*

When I was accepted into the AAS Astronomy Ambassadors program in 2014, I thought I'd be getting some new activities to do at demo shows for our Physics department. Little did I know what a valuable resource it would be. Although I am no longer an astronomer I still do astronomy outreach as an Education Mentor for the Girls in Science and Technology Program at the American Helicopter Museum

in West Chester, PA. This program, aimed at girls in third through twelfth grade, not only provides hands-on science activities but is facilitated by both female college mentors majoring in STEM fields and an academic or corporate mentor who is an expert in a given field. The program happens over 10 weeks on Saturday between October and March for two hours (approximately every other week). I was placed as the academic mentor for the Astronomy session in the fall of 2016 because of my background in Astronomy. I very quickly found that the activities in the session were not geared for fourth graders and weren't really teaching astronomy concepts. Many activities involved building things out of candy and cardboard after sitting through a 15-20 minute powerpoint presentation with a lot of math and words on each slide. After cleaning ground marshmallows out of the carpet and vacuuming up glitter that first year, I decided to replace some of the activities with the ones provided by the Astronomy Ambassadors program to see if the sessions ran smoother and the girls were engaged. I noticed that the girls were most engaged when I, an expert, gave a little mini-presentation on a topic such as galaxies and dark matter and allowed them to ask me questions. I would then follow with a brief activity, lead by the college mentors, that they could do in groups. The most successful activities seem to be the ones where they have a lot of freedom to be creative such as galaxy sorting or the pocket solar systems. This year I am completely revamping the session. Each session will flow into the next and I am also incorporating some On the Spot Assessment practices I'm learning about through the ASP's NSF sponsored program I am taking part in. I am hoping to have results to show for this Special Session that highlight the effectiveness of these activities and my science communication strategies. I'm also thrilled to talk about how the Ambassadors program allowed me to move from Astronomy into science writing and turn it into a career.

134.04 — The Impact of the AAS Astronomy Ambassadors on Astronomy Outreach in Florida

E. Moravec[1]
[1] *Univ. of Florida*

The AAS Astronomy Ambassadors program had a high impact on my outreach strategies, and how my department currently does outreach. After attending the workshop in January 2016 with several colleagues, we returned to our institution and formalized our outreach program. I will describe a few of the ways that we integrated the activities and strategies we learned, including a partnership with Florida State Parks named "Springs & Stars", and stations at an annual event named Starry Night that draws thousands of people in the local community. Lastly, I will discuss how the Ambassadors program instigated my involvement in science policy.

134.05 — Observatory Open Houses: A Symbiotic Relationship

K. Punzi[1]
[1] *Wellesley College, Wellesley, MA*

Observatory open houses are excellent learning opportunities for the general public, as well as student volunteers. I will discuss my work training undergraduate students at a women's liberal arts college to be effective science communicators at large monthly open house events. Our public events not only include observing through our historic telescopes, but also allow for the public to engage with student volunteers through hands-on activities and a short topical astronomy talk. Our ever-changing hands-on activities and talks have resulted in a record number of visitors and numerous return visitors. Furthermore, I will present the many benefits to students, including, but not limited to, solidifying their astronomy knowledge, increasing their confidence in public speaking as well as their confidence in themselves, and community building.

Oral Session 135 — Astronomy Education Research

135.01 — Students' difficulties with inverse-square law forces and adding vectors in two dimensions

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Newton's law of gravitation and Coulomb's law are both inverse-square law forces that students typically encounter in their introductory physics and astronomy courses. Students majoring in physics, astronomy, or other STEM disciplines must learn to how to find the total gravitational or electrostatic force on a singular object due to multiple other objects in a two-dimensional plane. If students cannot successfully solve such problems, then that suggests that these students are experiencing fundamental difficulties

with the vector nature of these forces. We are conducting an analysis of hundreds of exam responses that demonstrate that many students do, in fact, experience such difficulties. In this talk, I will highlight some of our preliminary results, including some of the most common errors that students make. These errors include adding the vectors as scalars, misapplying the Pythagorean theorem to find the magnitude of the resulting vector, and decomposing the distance term r into components, rather than the entire force vector.

135.02 — The Complex Interplay Between Attitudes, Anxiety, Effort, and Performance on a Quantitative Reasoning Assessment: Implications for Equity and Inclusion in STEM

K. Follette[1]; S. Buxner; E. Dokter; C. Sarosi[1]; S. Shimizu[1]; M. Shea[1]; N. Carolan[1]; B. Seto[1]; C. Ortiz[1]; J. Gilbert[1]; A. Cruz[1]; H. Scott[1]

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Given robust evidence refuting the idea that there are inherent differences in intellectual ability by race, gender, or disability status, why do students with certain identities score significantly differently on quantitative reasoning (QR) assessments? Our group has been exploring the relationship between students' identity, attitudes, and performance on numerical assessments, which is important in the context of equity and inclusion because quantitative skills present a significant barrier to entry to STEM fields. In previous work, we demonstrated correlations between demographics and performance on the Quantitative Reasoning for College Science (QuaRCS) assessment, however we also showed that these effects are small relative to the enormous swings in performance across attitudinal variables. Recently, we have been exploring how differential affect (e.g. math anxiety, numerical self-efficacy) between demographic groups mitigate score differences. For example, we find that differences in math anxiety rates explain relationships between score and gender. We will present similar models for race/ethnicity and disability status, and will discuss possible classroom interventions for general education STEM courses.

135.03 — Ready Student One: Exploring the predictors of student learning in virtual reality

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Immersive virtual reality (VR) has enormous potential for education, but classroom resources are limited. Thus, it is important to identify whether and when VR provides sufficient advantages over other modes of learning to justify its deployment. In a between-subjects experiment, we compared three methods of teaching Moon phases (a hands-on activity, VR, and a desktop simulation) and measured student improvement on existing learning and attitudinal measures. While a substantial majority of students preferred the VR experience, we found no significant differences in learning between conditions. However, we found differences between conditions based on gender, which was highly correlated with experience with videogames. These differences may indicate certain groups have an advantage in the VR setting.

135.04 — Research Supporting Multisensory Engagement by BVI and Sighted Students to Advance Integrated Learning of Astronomy and Computer Science

T. Spuck[1]; J. Hammerman[2]; K. Meredith[3]; D. Reichart[4]; A. Stefik[5]; Y. Catricheo[1]; S. Gasca[2]; A. Grossi[1]; K. Gustavson[1]; J. Haislip[4]; E. Hochberg[2]; T. Linder[6]; B. Feranchak[7]

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Also known as IDATA, this is a National Science Foundation STEM+C funded project that works to advance knowledge and understanding of best practices in teaching and learning related to computation and computational thinking in astronomy and how participation influences students' attitudes and beliefs about who can engage in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and computing. Further, the project brought together blind and visually impaired (BVI) and sighted high school and middle school students and their teachers to create a fully accessible astronomy data retrieval and analysis software tool and curricular resources. The team used user-centered design (UCD) processes and the iterative method for the development and testing of software and the modules: improving access to our

amazing universe for those with BVI related disabilities. The accessible software and instructional modules produced by the project may be adopted by a range of BVI and sighted individuals, but may also be transferrable to other similarly visually-intensive domains such as satellite, geophysical, and medical imaging. Come learn about the current status of the project and dissemination efforts for the software and curricular resources.

135.05 — Soapbox Science: Bringing Female Astronomers and Scientists to the Streets

M. Weber[1]

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Across the majority of STEM fields, women are historically under-represented. One way we can begin to address this disparity is by bringing women to the forefront of scientific conversation and debate. Through an international initiative called Soapbox Science, we challenge the typical stereotype of 'Who is a scientist?' by providing an outreach platform that brings women scientists to city streets to engage in a discourse with the public about their research. Soapbox Science originated in London, England in 2011. The original event was modeled after Speakers' Corner in Hyde Park London, where concerned citizens stood on literal soapboxes to engage in open-air public speaking. In 2018, we brought Soapbox Science to the United States for the very first time with our inaugural event at Chicago's iconic Navy Pier. During the summers of 2018 and 2019, women astronomers and scientists took to the streets of Chicago to speak with passers-by about their research - everything from black hole collisions to planet habitability to finding a cure for cancer. Between the summers of 2018 and 2019, our two Chicago Soapbox Science events received more than 1000 visitors and provided science communication training for 24 local early career women scientists. Audience evaluations we conducted reported that more than 90% of attendees felt the event was 'very effective' at promoting the participation of women in STEM. We will share our lessons learned about large-scale public outreach events, best practices for sustainability, and highlight the impact Soapbox Science has made on our speakers in particular.



135.06 — A Case Study Assessing Outreach Events: Celebrating 10 years of International Observe the Moon Night

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International Observe the Moon Night is an annual worldwide public event that encourages observation, appreciation, and understanding of our Moon and its connection to NASA planetary science and exploration. Everyone on Earth is invited to join the celebration by hosting a public or private event or attending an International Observe the Moon event - and uniting on one day each year to look at and learn about the Moon together. October 5, 2019 marked the 10 annual worldwide celebration of the Moon. Since 2010, over an estimated 1.6 million people from across the globe have participated in International Observe the Moon Night events at museums/science centers, libraries, planetaria, observatories, K-12 schools, universities, public parks, community centers, private residences and businesses. Event hosts along with their partners help support and achieve global participation in International Observe the Moon Night. Since 2010, more than 7,000 events have been registered worldwide. Over the last ten years, International Observe the Moon Night events have taken place in over 100 different countries. Every year data is collected from participants,

including hosts and visitors, through registration data, surveys, and analysis of social media. The program's assessment has been updated over the past ten years based on program needs. We discuss challenges and successes of assessment strategies and overall findings from assessing this large science outreach program that spans across so many countries and sites.

Oral Session 136 — Computation, Data Handling, Image Analysis

136.01 — Developing a Real Time Processing System for Big Data in Astronomy

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As we enter the "Big Data" era of astronomical observations, building reliable systems to analyze, reduce, and transport valuable raw data and scientific products becomes increasingly important and complex. The software pipelines built to perform real-time analysis must be reliable and robust, as even partial downtime can mean the loss of observing time and effort. Once data have been taken, they must often be transported from observing sites to large processing facilities, where additional, oftentimes more computationally demanding, processing can be done. Developing and deploying the infrastructure to handle these processes can be daunting, and may distract from other research efforts into potential analysis techniques. We present here a data processing and transfer management system for meeting the computational challenges of next-generation observatories. This system has been developed for the HERA radio astronomy experiment, but portions have been adapted and deployed at the Simons Observatory. The processing framework is relatively flexible, and can be easily implemented at on-site computing clusters as well as general-purpose facilities such as XSEDE. The data transfer manager can also be adapted to use external protocols such as Globus. Taken together, these systems provide critical infrastructure that can help next-generation experiments keep up with demanding data rates and compute requirements.

136.02 — Defining regions that contain complex astronomical structures

K. McKeough[1]*; X. Meng*[2]*; V. Kashyap*[3]*; A. Siemiginowska*[3]*; D. Van Dyk*[4]*; S. Yang*[1]*; A. Zezas*[5]
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[4] *Mathematics, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom*
[5] *Physics, University of Crete, Heraklion, Greece*

Astronomers are interested in delineating boundaries of extended sources in noisy images. An example is finding outlines of a jet in a distant quasar. This is particularly difficult for jets in high redshift, X-ray images where there are a limited number of pixel counts. Using Low-counts Image Reconstruction and Analysis (LIRA), McKeough 2016 and Stein 2015 propose and apply a method where jets are detected using previously defined regions of interest (ROI). LIRA, a Bayesian multi-scale image reconstruction, has been tremendously successful in analyzing low count images and extracting noisy structure. However, we do not always have supplementary information to predetermine ROI and the size and shape can greatly affect flux/luminosity. In order to group similar pixels, we impose a successor or post-model on the output of LIRA. We adopt the Ising model as a prior on assigning the pixels to either the background or the ROI. The final boundary is informed by this bayesian post-process step. This method is applied to the jet data as well as simulations and appears to be capable of picking out meaningful ROIs. McKeough et al., Detecting Relativistic X-ray Jets in High-Redshift Quasars, The Astrophysical Journal (2016) Stein et al., Detecting Unspecified Structure in Low-Count Images, The Astrophysical Journal (2017)

136.03 — Open Sourcing Citizen Science

P. L. Gay[1]
[1] *Planetary Science Institute, Tucson, AZ*

CosmoQuest's Citizen Science Builder (CSB) software is released open source through Github, and allows anyone with the know-how to contribute to science but helping to enhance the software that enables that science. Written in a combination of PHP and MySQL, this codebase follows the example of Wordpress, and allows new features to be added simply by dropping their code into the correct directories. This code is opensource for three reasons: this enables people who want to start their own self-hosted citizen science projects to do so easily; it allows any user who says "it would be great if" to gather friends and create the changes they want to see (with moderation); and as publicly funded software, this is the right thing to do. The CSB code is divided into 4 major sections. 1) Citizen science tools and tutorials

for annotating images. 2) Volunteer tools for reviewing data usage and giving/revoking informed consent, as well as tools for tracking accomplishments, viewing images completed, and sharing information about themselves. 3) Scientist tools to upload images, download data, get contact information for volunteers so they can include them in publications, and spot check images. 4) Finally, there is an overarching administration dashboard for managing what tools and projects are live, and for managing access. This presentation will review the software, and discuss how community engagement has thus far been generated and utilized.

136.04 — A New Method for Point Source Function Reconstruction in Undersampled Images with Noise Mitigation

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Astronomical image analysis often requires knowledge of the point spread function (PSF), or response of an imaging system to a point source, in order to understand the shape of emitted sources. The PSF can be measured using images of unresolved sources, but can be heavily affected by sampling effects for large detector pixels. For cases where the PSF is largely concentrated into a single pixel, this undersampling poses a challenge. However, as in a typical astronomical image many realizations of images of unresolved sources are placed randomly on the detector's pixel grid, these images can be combined to reconstruct the sub-pixel PSF via a method commonly referred to as "stacking." We have developed a new method to reconstruct undersampled PSFs using a stacking technique, and tested it using both the ideal case of noiseless Gaussian point sources, as well as simulated data with complex PSFs for the upcoming SPHEREx mission. We discuss methods to mitigate the effects of noise and detector pixelization on the reconstructed PSF, and demonstrate this method's usefulness in obtaining photometry of unresolved sources.

136.05 — Phase Space Dynamics of Plasma Instabilities in the Early Universe

J. Juno[1]

[1] *Physics, University of Maryland College Park, College Park, MD*

Although there is little debate that the appropriate system of equations for modeling a collisionless plasma, such as those found throughout the universe from the interstellar to intracluster media, is the Vlasov-Maxwell system of equations, the numerical solution of this equation system sparks vigorous debate at times, owing to its complexity and high dimensionality. The particle-in-cell method has long been considered the standard for the numerical solution of the Vlasov-Maxwell system, treating the particle distribution function as a collection of macroparticles and advancing said particles along characteristics, but in the last decade, as computational power has increased and algorithms have improved, direct discretization of the Vlasov equation on a high dimensional phase space grid has emerged as an alternative approach. I will present on my thesis work implementing a continuum Vlasov-Maxwell method in the Gkeyll simulation framework, which provides a complementary approach to the understanding of the dynamics of a wide variety of plasma systems. I will focus on the phase space dynamics of plasma instabilities relevant to the early universe, around the reionization epoch, where questions remain on the exact mechanism for generating a seed magnetic field. In this plasma environment, it is expected that counter-streaming beams of plasma from the first supernovae are host to a zoo of small scale instabilities, which can all compete with each other and some of which, the filamentation instability for example, can grow a magnetic field. I will present a set of results where the generation of small scale structure in velocity space from the competition of these instabilities affects the end state of the plasma and inhibits the growth of the magnetic field. I will also briefly discuss the computational challenges in developing a continuum Vlasov-Maxwell code, and motivate my efforts to develop this code by demonstrating how particle noise modifies the dynamics of the same set of simulations.

136.06 — Afterglow Access — Progress Report on the Development of Accessible Data Analysis Software for Astronomy for BVI (Blind and Visually Impaired) Students and Astronomers

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Afterglow is a server-based software developed as part of Skynet, (NSF AST-1009052; 1211782; 1517030). Skynet provides a world-wide, research-grade robotic telescope network with observing sites on three continents. Afterglow was designed for easy analysis of Flexible Image Transport System (FITS) files from Skynet telescopes. After nearly a

decade of use, Afterglow has undergone a three-year user-centered redesign (UCD) with the goal of providing an updated user interface that meets the needs of BVI (blind and visually impaired) individuals through the NSF grant - Research Supporting Multisensory Engagement by Blind, Visually Impaired, and Sighted Students to Advance Integrated Learning of Astronomy and Computer Science (aka IDATA) (NSF AST-1640131). This presentation will provide an overview of the current status of the software development, the UCD methods employed to identify the needs of BVI individuals and work yet to be done so the vision of equal access can be fulfilled.

136.07 — The Apertif Surveys: The First Six Months

E. A. Adams[1]; B. Adebahr[2]; L. Connor[3]; E. De Blok[1]; H. Dénes[1]; K. Hess[1]; A. Kutkin[1]; D. Lucero[4]; Y. Maan[1]; R. Morganti[1]; V. Moss[5]; T. Oosterloo[1]; L. Oostrum[3]; E. Orrù[1]; E. Petroff[3]; R. Schulz[1]; J. van der Hulst[6]; J. van Leeuwen[1]; M. Verheijen[6]; D. Vohl[1]; Apertif Team[1]

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Apertif is a new phased-array feed for the Westerbork Synthesis Radio Telescope (WSRT), greatly increasing its field of view and turning it into a natural survey instrument. In July 2019, the Apertif legacy surveys commenced; these are a time-domain survey and a two-tiered imaging survey, with a shallow and medium-deep component. The time-domain survey searches for new (millisecond) pulsars and fast radio bursts (FRBs). The imaging surveys provide neutral hydrogen (HI), radio continuum and polarization data products. With a bandwidth of 300 MHz, Apertif can detect HI out to a redshift of 0.26. The key science goals to be accomplished by Apertif include localization of FRBs (including real-time public alerts), the role of environment and interaction on galaxy properties and gas removal, finding the smallest galaxies, connecting cold gas to AGN, understanding the faint radio population, and studying magnetic fields in galaxies. After a proprietary period, survey data products will be publicly available through the Apertif Long Term Archive (ALTA, `https://alta.astron.nl`). I will review the progress of the surveys and present the first results from the Apertif surveys, including highlighting the currently available public data.

Oral Session 137 — Dust I

137.01 — Implications of Dust Size Distributions Variations for Dust Emissivity-Extinction Correlation

I. Zelko[1]; D. Finkbeiner

[1] *Harvard Smithsonian CfA, Cambridge, MA*

We study the effects of dust composition and size distribution on the correlation between R_V and far-infrared dust emissivity. Schlafly et al (2016) analyzed directional variation of the dust extinction curve, and found a correlation between R_V and the far infrared dust emissivity parameter β; as measured by the Planck Collaboration (2014). Starting from the size distribution models proposed by Weingartner and Draine (2001a), and using the dust absorption and emission properties derived by Laor and Draine (1993), we calculate the extinction and compare it with the reddening vector derived by Schlafly et al (2016). An MCMC is used to explore the space of available parameters for the size distributions. For the distribution of samples from the MCMC posterior, we calculate the dust emission and compare the resulting R_V vs β ; distribution to the observed correlation.

137.02 — Interstellar dust: What do we learn from the X-rays?

I. Psaradaki[1]

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The interstellar dust permeates our Galaxy and plays a crucial role in star formation. It can regulate the temperature of the interstellar medium (ISM) and it is the catalyst for the formation of complex molecules. However, the exact chemical composition of dust grains remains still unclear. The X-ray energy band includes a plethora of transitions from atomic and solid species of elements from carbon to nickel. These are the main constituents of interstellar dust [1]. In particular the synergy between high-resolution X-ray spectroscopy and new laboratory measurements is a unique probe to investigate the interstellar dust properties along the galactic plane, such as the dust silicate mixture, crystallinity and grain size [2,3]. The chemical composition of dust in the dense and diffuse regions of the ISM can be studied through the absorption features of dust and gas, present in the X-ray spectra of bright X-ray binaries [4,5,6]. In this work we present our newly obtained laboratory measurements of dust in the O K edge for a

total of 18 dust samples, and the calculated extinction cross sections. The dust samples used here are laboratory analogues of silicates and oxides with astronomical interest. It is believed that their composition represents the cosmic silicate mixture[7]. We further apply the new extinction models to the astronomical data of a bright source close to the galactic plane, and we unveil the dust properties in this line of sight as well as the physical characteristics of the multi-phase ISM.

[1] Mathis 1998 [2] Zeegers S. et al. 2016, A&A, 599, A117 [3] Rogantini et al. 2018, A&A, 609, A22 [4] Costantini E. et al., 2012, A&A, 539, A32 [5] Pinto C. et al. 2010, A&A, 521, A7 [6] Lee J. et al. 2005, A&A, 622, 970 [7] Drain & Lee 1984

137.03 — Dust extinction and 3D Structure with The Small Magellanic Cloud Investigation of Dust and Gas Evolution (SMIDGE)

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[2] *Northwestern University, Evanston, IL*

Measuring fundamental properties of dust extinction, such as spatial variations of the dust extinction curve, requires deep photometry of resolved stellar populations, which can only be obtained in the Local Group. The dust extinction curve can be measured from the red clump reddening vector and its changing slope across photometric bands. The Magellanic Clouds are prime targets for such studies due to their proximity and low-metallicity, which potentially affects the extinction curve and causes marked differences from Milky Way extinction. At the same time, because of their proximity, distance and geometry effects complicate these measurements, since these can mimic the effects of extinction curve changes, as shown in Yanchulova Merica-Jones (2017). We use SMIDGE HST observations to study the 3D structure and dust extinction properties in the SW bar of the Small Magellanic Cloud (SMC). We do this by modeling the color-magnitude diagrams (CMDs) of red clump and red giant branch stars, incorporating a distribution of dust extinctions, an extinction law, galactic structure to reflect a Gaussian stellar distribution and a relative dust-stars offset, and realistic observational noise. We find that the stellar component in the SMIDGE field has a distance modulus centered on 19.07 ±0.08 mags. The stellar distribution shows a significant depth along the line of sight which is best fit using a FWHM of 10.6 kpc. The dust/gas layer is offset on the near side of the centroid of the stellar distribution by 3.1 ± 0.9 kpc, resulting in a 73% reddened fraction. Our models show that considering together dust extinction and galactic depth along the line of sight is crucial to properly measure the slope of the red clump reddening vector and consequently, the shape of the extinction curve in the Magellanic Clouds. We model a dust layer with a log-normal Av which yields a mean Av = 0.33 ± 0.01 mags and a width of 0.71 ± 0.05 mags. We compare this photometry-based Av to Av derived from modeling the IR SED. We further apply CMD fitting to study the dust extinction and galactic structure of the Large Magellanic Cloud. Applications to other Local Group galaxies can enable the study of dust extinction properties in a variety of ISM environments.

137.04 — Understanding how inclination-dependent attenuation affects the star formation histories of galaxies

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We analyze the effects of the orientation of disk galaxies, i.e. inclination, on the attenuation of their emergent starlight to determine how inclination affects derived star formation histories (SFHs). Our goal is to develop a physically-motivated, FUV-to-FIR spectral energy distribution (SED) fitting procedure that recovers accurate non-parametric SFHs by applying geometrically-dependent radiative transfer calculations from the work of Tuffs et al. (2004) and Popescu et al. (2011). These calculations incorporate multiwavelength photometry and priors on the known geometry of the galaxy to create an inclination-dependent attenuation function, which has five free parameters, including inclination. We tested our procedure on a limited data set of ∼250 galaxies that are contained within the Great Observatories Origins Deep Survey (GOODS) North and South fields. All galaxies within the limited data set have galactic morphologies, in the form of an axis ratio, previously determined from photometric images in the H-band by GALFIT using HST WFC3 (van der Wel et al. 2012). Using the axis ratio to determine an inclination, we compare this inclination inferred from GALFIT for each galaxy and the probability density function (PDF) of inclination derived by the SED fitting procedure. These comparisons show the GALFIT inclination as being compatible with the PDFs from the inclination-dependent SED fitting procedure. Our future analysis will consist of comparing the SFHs derived using the inclination-dependent attenuation model to SFHs derived from other commonly used extinction/attenuation laws,

including modifications to the widely used Calzetti et al. (2000) curve, in attempt to quantify the effect of inclination on derived SFHs.

137.05 — Dust, gas and metals: Resolving the Dust Life Cycle in the Nearby Universe

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The dust-to-gas mass ratio (DGR) and dust-to-metals mass ratio (DTM) provide keen insights into the life cycle of dust in the interstellar medium (ISM). A key question is how DTM varies with environment within galaxies. In Chiang et al. (2018), we performed a detailed study of DTM in the nearby galaxy, M101, across a ~1 dex metallicity range. We showed that the DTM increased by a factor of 3 from the outer to inner regions in M101, and that the variation of DTM in M101 is related to the local molecular gas fraction. To further investigate the DTM-ISM relationship, we expand the coverage of ISM environments by compiling spatially resolved data in five galaxies within 10 Mpc: IC342, M31, M33, M101, and NGC628. These are the only few precious targets with high sensitivity gas maps, precise measurements of metallicity gradients from auroral lines, and full Herschel far-infrared observations for fitting dust properties. We uniformly processed these multiwavelength maps, and convolve them to a common physical resolution to measure DTM. One obstacle in the DTM analysis is its strong dependence on the CO-to-H2 conversion factor — all the existing prescriptions of the conversion factor we had tried gave DTM-ISM relations which contradict dust models and observations. Thus, we create a new prescription for the conversion factor, constrained by minimal requirements on the correlation of DTM with metallicity and ISM density. We found that a simple power-law with metallicity gives the most physically reasonable results — with a power-law index around -1.9 and a normalization of XCO ~1.1E20 at solar metallicity. With this prescription, we can predict DTM as a function of environment across our sample to an RMS scatter of 0.1 dex. Currently, we are in the process of calibrating and compiling HI maps from a new large VLA survey and environmental information for all the nearby galaxies with Herschel observations under the "z = 0 Multiwavelength Galaxy Synthesis" (z0MGS) project. This work will be the most detailed spatially resolved DGR analysis in the Herschel era.

137.06 — A measurement of the cosmological build-up of dust from z ~ 5 to today

J. Howk[1]

[1] *University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN*

In order to understand the evolution of the relationship between stars, gas, and metals in the Universe, we have compiled contemporary censuses of gas and metals from quasar absorption line studies. Our census of metals makes use of dust depletion-corrected abundances from damped Lyman-alpha systems. We show that such measurements can also be used to assess the dust-to-metals and dust-to-gas ratios in these high redshift absorbers. We analyze this information for the damped population as a whole, deriving the cosmological mass density of dust over the redshift range $0 < z < 5$. Our results agree with FIR estimates at $z < 2$ and represent the only measures of $\mathrm{Omega}_{\mathrm{dust}}$ at higher redshifts.

137.07 — Isotopic fractionation of Oxygen due to tunneling.

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At the low temperatures (T < 10 K) characteristic of dense molecular cloud cores, diffusion on dust grain surfaces via thermal hopping slows significantly and the prevailing mechanism for diffusion of atoms becomes quantum tunneling. Using a computational model written in Matlab to simulate oxygen isotope energies and wavefunctions, we show that the tunneling behavior of isotopes of oxygen atoms may be significant and may lead to patterns that can be described as mass-independent fractionation. To show this, we solved the 1-dimensional Schrodinger equation for the energy eigenstates and eigenfunctions using a matrix representation of the Hamiltonian and imposing Dirichlet boundary conditions on oxygen atoms trapped in a double potential well system on a surface. Using this system, we determined the eigenfunctions, eigenenergies and evaluated the time-evolution of the probability density for each isotope of oxygen. The tunneling time was defined as the period of each isotope oscillating between wells. We determine the instantaneous fractionation factors (α^{18}, α^{17}) by taking the ratios of the tunneling time of the minor isotopes (^{17}O and ^{18}O) compared to ^{16}O. We studied the behavior of this system

and corresponding isotopic fractionations by varying the potential well depths and barrier widths. We examine the simulated instantaneous fractionations due to tunneling through the barrier and compare these timescales to thermal hopping rate expected using transition state theory. We found that the minor isotopes of oxygen bound to a weak double well with a potential barrier of 500K and a barrier width ranging from 0.7 Å to 1.2 Å have longer tunneling timescales than ^{16}O, ranging from ∼(1.6–2.13) and ∼(2.6–4.4) for ^{17}O and ^{18}O respectively. These tunneling timescales may represent a potentially signigcant source of isotopic fractionation on cold dust grains in molecular clouds.

Special Session 138 — Celebrating 20 Years of XMM-Newton Discoveries I

138.01 — XMM-SERVS: A Multi-Year Heritage Program Survey of the LSST Deep-Drilling Fields

W. N. Brandt[1]
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XMM-Newton cosmic surveys over the past two decades have played a critical role in transforming our understanding of growing supermassive black holes (SMBHs) in the distant universe. I will describe one key program now advancing this effort, the 12 deg^{2}XMM-SERVS survey, which is covering three legacy sky regions at 50 ks depth: the SERVS areas of W-CDF-S, XMM-LSS, and ELAIS-S1. These regions have first-rate multiwavelength coverage already and are LSST/DES deep-drilling fields, MOONS/PFS massive spectroscopy fields, and prime TolTEC/ALMA fields. When the survey and the follow-up of its 12000 X-ray sources are complete, XMM-SERVS should dramatically advance studies of SMBH growth across the full range of cosmic environments, links between SMBH accretion and host-galaxy properties, groups/clusters at z = 0.1-2, protoclusters, and other topics. I will also briefly describe a few prospects for advancing the XMM-Newton surveys field with aggressive new projects.

138.02 — Mapping the hot baryons in the Universe from XMM-Newton to Athena

Y. Su[1]*; C. Jones*[2]*; M. Arnaud*[3]*; R. Kraft*[2]*; P. Nulsen*[2]*; W. Forman*[2]*; R. Scott*[2]*; J. ZuHone*[2]*; E. Roediger*[4]*; A. Sheardown*[4]*; E. Churazov*[5]
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[5] *Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics, Garching, Germany*

Most of the hot baryons in the Universe are in the form of a hot and diffuse plasma filling the space between galaxies in clusters and groups of galaxies, the so-called intracluster medium. The temperature of the intracluster medium peaks at 2–15 keV, making clusters and groups of galaxies among the most X-ray luminous objects in the Universe. XMM-Newton with its wide field of view, large effective area, and high resolutions have revealed vital information about the structure formation and enrichment processes recorded in the intracluster medium. I will summarize the highlights of XMM-Newton observations of clusters and groups of galaxies over the past 20 years and present the prospects with Athena.

138.03 — XMM-Newton Observations of Stars in our Milky Way

J. J. Drake[1]
[1] *Harvard-Smithsonian, CfA, Cambridge, MA*

XMM-Newton is completing a spectacular twenty years in orbit. One of the most important legacies of the mission is the enormous progress it has made in the study of stars and planetary systems. I will attempt to give a taste of the great range of stellar astrophysics that XMM-Newton has enabled. Beginning with stellar birth, I will describe some progress in understanding the energetic radiation environments of nascent planetary systems before probing the hot multi-million degree outer atmospheres of stars like our own Sun. Moving to the violence wrought by nova explosions and witnessed in detail in high-resolution RGS spectra, I will also touch on the trailblazing role XMM-Newton has played in understanding X-rays from massive stars.

138.04 — XMM-Newton Observations of Tidal Disruption Events

E. Kara[1]
[1] *MIT, Cambridge, MA*

The disruption of a star from the strong tidal forces of a supermassive black hole can cause the stellar debris to fall back towards the black hole at super Eddington rates. Efficient circularization of the debris can lead to the formation of an accretion disc

that emits in X-rays at luminosities close to or exceeding the Eddington limit. In its 20 years of operations, XMM-Newton has made invaluable contributions to our understanding of tidal disruption events, thanks to its large effective area, good sensitivity, high spectral resolution, and willingness to follow-up evolving transients. In this review, I will highlight some of these break-throughs, including the discovery of ultrafast outflows, high-frequency quasi-periodic oscillations and, most recently, the evolution of a tidal disruption event candidate in an already active galactic nucleus.

138.05 — XMM-Newton observations of Supernova Remnants

P. Slane[1]
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Supernova remnants provide crucial information on the physics of the underlying explosions, the nature of any associated relic compact objects, and the injection metal-enriched material and energetic particles into the host galaxy. Because of the high temperatures produced by fast shocks in SNRs, X-ray observations provide arguably the most important probes of their composition, energetics, and environments. The unique capabilities provided by XMM-Newton, combining large effective area with spectral imaging over a large field, have been utilized to address a broad range of SNR issues, including the ejecta structure of nearby young remnants, the interaction of shocks with clouds in the ambient medium, and the identification both shock-accelerated particles and pulsar winds connected with TeV emission from many SNRs. Spectroscopic studies with the RGS have revealed unparalleled details about the shocked plasma in SNRs, and surveys of remnants in galaxies within the Local Group have contributed to our understanding of the overall evolutionary properties in different galactic environments. In this talk, I will provide a brief summary of key areas of interest in X-ray studies of SNRs, highlighted by a necessarily small subset of the many crucial results from the first two decades of observations with XMM-Newton.

138.06 — The Milky Way's Hot Halo

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[1] *Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI*

Extended gaseous halos near the virial temperature (~3E6 K) have been detected from X-ray emission and absorption in the Milky Way, and from X-ray emission around external galaxies. In the Milky Way, the gas is extended to at least 20-50 kpc and likely extends to the virial radius (250 kpc), where the mass would be approximately 3E10 Msun, nearly comparable to the stellar mass. The metallicity (from O), has a value of 0.2-0.9 Solar, showing evidence for feedback since its original pristine state. There is enhanced emission from the Fermi Bubbles, suggesting modest shock heating of the halo gas. In external spirals, similar hot halos are observed, and in galaxies a few times more massive than the Milky Way, gas is detected to about 130 kpc when the systems are stacked. The extended hot halo gas masses are comparable to the stellar mass at the virial radius but do not account for the missing baryons. If these hot gas halos are extrapolated to about twice the virial radius, the missing baryons would be accounted for.

Oral Session 139 — HAD II: Traditional History and Philosophy

139.01 — Plato's Lost Cosmos

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According to the modern interpretation, Plato's cosmos - as portrayed in his *Timaeus* (36c) - consists of two intersecting circles: the path of the planets (ecliptic/Zodiac) and the celestial equator. This interpretation, propounded by Cornford (*Plato's Cosmology*, 1937: 72), has been voiced by Jowett (1892: 403), by Bury (1929: 72), and more recently by Vlastos (1975: 33). But this was not how Plato's cosmos was explained in antiquity. The Neoplatonists Macrobius and Martianus Capella (c. 400 CE) wrote about the Planetary circuits and the Milky Way. Cicero had written about an ascent through the Planets (c. 50 BCE) and his protagonist Scipio meets his beatified forebears in the Milky Way. In his *Commentary on the Dream of Scipio*, Macrobius states that at the intersections of the Milky Way and the Zodiac (path of the Planets) stand the gates of the afterlife (tr. Stahl, 1952: 133). What inspired Cicero to pen his tale of the celestial afterlife? That would be the Vision of Er at the end of Plato's *Republic*. Right at the beginning of his commentary on Cicero's Dream, Macrobius places 'Plato's Republic and Cicero's Republic' side-by-side, comparing Plato's original to Cicero's imitation. With this close linkage, Macrobius forges a literary chain that extends from his era (c. 400 CE) back to Cicero (c. 50 BCE) and to Plato (c. 370 BCE).

This Platonist cosmic view would survive in Western Europe for a thousand years, as shown in an illustration for Macrobius' *Commentary on the Dream of Scipio* [Picture 1] that depicts Scipio meeting his forefathers in the Milky Way, the starry band that intersects the ecliptic, the course of the Planets (Somnium Scipionis, MS Typ 7 (1469), Houghton Library, Harvard). The modern interpretation holds up one version of Plato's cosmos, while in antiquity it was understood differently. Who could we turn to for an informed arbitration in this matter? As it turns out, Plato provides information relevant for reaching a decisive conclusion.



139.02 — Four Hundred Years of Kepler's Third Law

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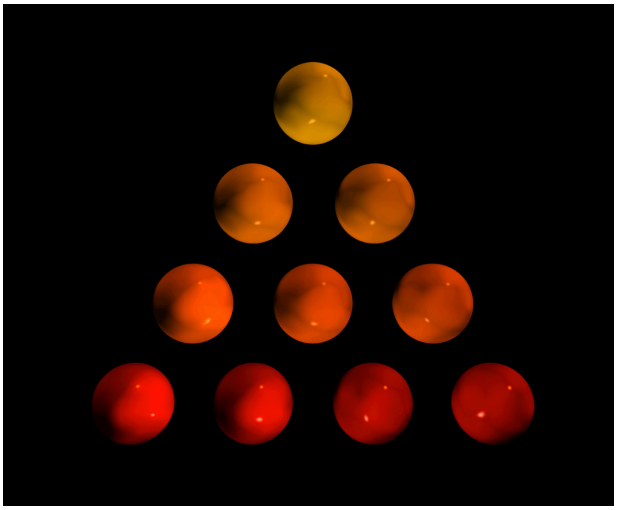
Last year was the 400th anniversary of Johannes Kepler's Third (or Harmonic) Law. Kepler, discovering this relationship only after sending his five-volume *Harmonices Mundi* to be typeset, inserted it into Book V of the volume for publication in 1619. This discovery was likely responsible for accelerating the advances in astronomy and physics in the 17th century. In book four of Kepler's *Epitome Astronomiae Copernicanae* published a year later in 1620, he applies the harmonic law to the motions of the Galilean moons. It was this harmonic law that Newton used to develop his initial ideas about gravity, stating that the "endeavours" of the planets from the Sun must have an inverse-square law nature. This preceded Newton's derivation showing an inverse-square law force was also necessary for producing elliptical orbits about a focus, which Edmund Halley encouraged Newton to publish, leading to Newton's *Principia* in 1687, the foundation of classical mechanics.

139.03 — Kepler's Sesquialter and the Tetraktys of Pythagoras

G. Latura[1]
[1] *independent researcher, Trumbull, CT*

In *Harmonices Mundi*, Book Five, Kepler mentions what would come to be known as the Third Law of Planetary Motion: 'But it is absolutely certain and exact that the proportion between the periodic times of any two planets is precisely the sesquialterate proportion of their mean distances... (tr. Aiton et al., 1997: 411). How Kepler came to this discovery is puzzling to scholars of our own days: 'Concerning the third law, we do not know exactly how Kepler came to the idea... we may safely state that data-driven induction does not at all fit the process that led to the discovery of Kepler's third law' (Heeffer, 2014: 72-73). So where might Kepler have found inspiration for his discovery? In Book 3, Kepler offers a 'Digression on the Pythagorean Tetractys' (tr. Aiton et al., 1997: 133), where he discusses the harmonic intervals encoded in this Pythagorean symbol: the Diapason (Octave, or 1:2), the Diapente (Fifth, or 2:3), and the Diatessaron (Fourth, or 3:4), the main consonances represented in the pyramid of ten pebbles that is the Tetraktys [Figure 1]. Then Kepler makes a bold leap: 'In this Pythagorizing context, he [Kepler] formulates in chapter 3 the famous "Third Law" named after him, according to which "the proportion between the periodic times of any two planets is precisely the sesquialterate proportion of their mean distances..." (thus the ratio is 3:2, that is, the proportion of the fifth)...' (Riedweg, 2002: 131-132). Here Riedweg links Kepler's sesquialterate ratio (3:2 or 2:3) to the harmonic interval of the Fifth (2:3 or 3:2). The Fifth is the most consonant interval after the Octave, and it sits prominently in the Pythagorean symbol of the Tetraktys, right below the 1:2 ratio of the Octave. Therefore it can be hypothesized - as Riedweg has seemingly done - that Kepler's Third Law, with its sesquialterate proportion (2:3), was inspired by the Pythagorean sesquialterate ratio of the Fifth

(2:3) found in the harmonic symbol of the Tetraktys that Kepler discussed in *Harmonices Mundi*.



139.04 — Unveiling Algol's first recorded eclipses

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The first ever recorded mention of Algol's (beta Persei) variability dates back to the 17th century, thanks to the amazing work of the Italian astronomer Geminiano Montanari. The loss of his original diaries made the dates of these observations unknown until 1888, when Francesco Porro found the handwritten notes from one of Montanari's students, Francesco Bianchini. Porro's reprint of these notes shows that Montanari identified two different dates of Algol's dimming, of which only the first one was interpreted by Porro as an eclipse consistent with the contemporary ephemeris of Algol. Through a thorough analysis of Bianchini's original manuscript, we have identified the correct date for the second eclipse. Moreover, our analysis of Algol's period using data from the past 350 years led us to the discovery that indeed Montanari observed a dimming of the star on two separate occasions, making these the first two recorded eclipses of Algol for which the dates are known. We will discuss our recent findings and implications of this discovery for the field of historical astronomy.

139.05 — Rediscovering the First Astronomical Observatory of Puerto Rico

K. Ortiz Ceballos[1]*; J. Perez*[1]
[1] *University of Puerto Rico - Rio Piedras, San Juan, PR*

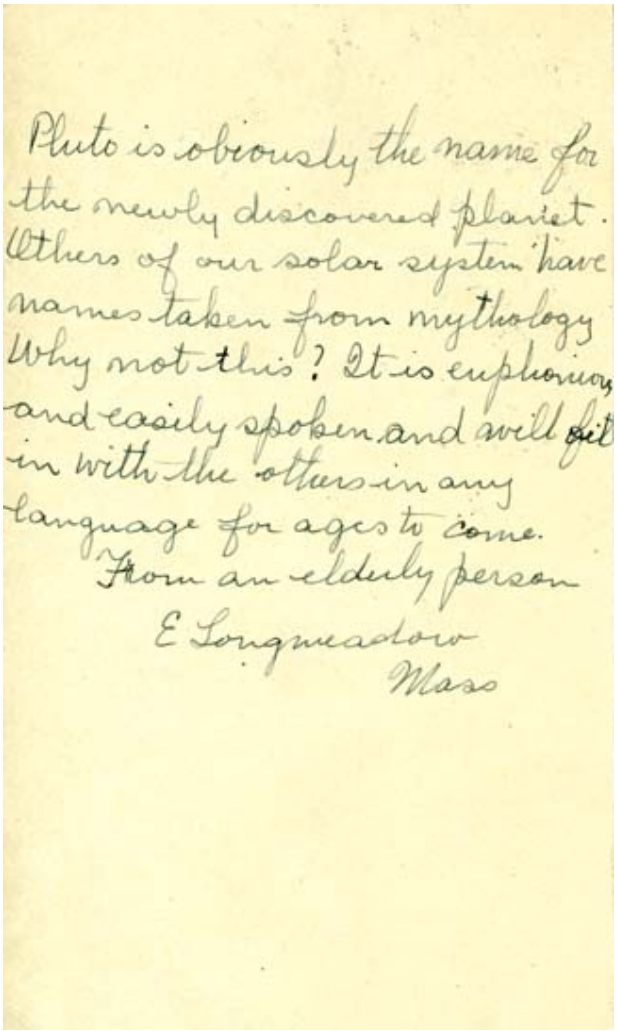
The University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras campus is home to what may be the first ever astronomical observatory of Puerto Rico, a currently abandoned domed telescope building. It might date to around the 1930's, but historical information on it is sparse. The Circle of University Astrobiology, a student organization of the University of Puerto Rico, is investigating the origins of the observatory and its telescope, and its eventual abandonment around the 1970's. We are in the process of examining the few records available, from a handful of mid-century newspaper articles to university correspondence and potentially, building plans and purchase documents. We hope to eventually initiate restoration efforts for the observatory's facilities, for educational and research use.

139.06 — How Pluto Got its Name: An Investigation into Causation

T. Hockey[1]
[1] *University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA*

Today, the public learns history from movies or television series — not books. Most Americans are familiar with the film *Titanic*, but few can identify a written source on the subject. This is no less true in astronomy than it is in other fields of human knowledge. In the last several years, more than fifteen nonfiction productions have had astronomy/space exploration topics. (Regrettably, a nearly equal number appeared with pseudo-science foci, such as alien visitors, Area 51, and the flat Earth.) In 1929, an amateur astronomer named Clyde Tombaugh was hired by the Lowell Observatory to search for a trans-Neptunian "planet." In 1930, he found it. By custom, the Observatory had the right to name what, at the time, was considered to be only the third planet in the Solar System noticed in recorded history. The staff selected "Pluto." April 2020 marks the ninetieth anniversary of the christening of the (now) dwarf planet. In 1930, Venitia Burney was yet a child, but one who had acquired an interest in classical mythology. Upon hearing of the momentous astronomical discovery from the newspaper, she suggested that it be called "Pluto." The notion that what was thought to be a major member of the Solar System had been named by an eleven-year-old English schoolgirl caught the fancy of many. I will examine the events surrounding the naming of (then planet) Pluto as told by two different documentaries featuring the first-person accounts of principle characters in the story (now deceased). A recent, short, motion picture about the labeling of — at the time — planet Pluto ("Naming Pluto" [2008; produced and directed

by Ginita Jimenez; 13 minute DVD; Father Films]) interestingly contradicts my "Clyde Tombaugh and the Discovery of Pluto: A Personal Reminiscence" (1986; produced and directed by Thomas Hockey; 38 minute VHS; distributed by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific). We all know the limitations of oral history: I will provide archival evidence, largely from the Lowell Observatory, supporting the narrative in "Clyde Tombaugh and the Discovery of Pluto." This will include showing the largest collection of correspondence on the topic ever made public.


Pluto is obviously the name for the newly discovered planet. Others of our solar system have names taken from mythology Why not this? It is euphonious and easily spoken and will fit in with the others in any language for ages to come.
From an elderly person
E Longmeadow
Mass

139.07 — Kuhn's Structure of Scientific Revolutions Has Changed Because Scientists are Now Aware of Kuhn's Paradigm

B. E. Schaefer[1]

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Thomas Kuhn's very influential book ("The Structure of Scientific Revolutions", 1967) tells how 'normal science' proceeds forward within some accepted 'paradigm', until some anomalies contradict the paradigm, possibly resulting in a 'revolution' where a whole new paradigm becomes accepted. Kuhn's structure has been extended to many areas, some philosophers have concerns, yet working scientists have largely adopted Kuhn's revolutionary structure and taken it to heart. After the publication of Kuhn's book, ambitious astrophysicists realized that the pursuit and discovery of anomalies and revolutions can give fame, make history, and win Nobel Prizes, hence changing the sociology of science away from Kuhn's structure. (1) Kuhn says that normal science does not seek anomalies. Since the 1970s, astrophysics has featured extensive and aggressive paradigm testing with extraordinary accuracy, far past normal science, all with no anomaly to be explained. Examples include LIGO, Gravity Probe B, COBE and WMAP, lunar laser ranging, and the Homestake Mine solar neutrino experiment. (2) Kuhn says that the existence of anomalies against an old paradigm are ignored and resisted. After Kuhn, the importance of anomalies is widely recognized, with their proof and resolution being the path to fame and prizes, so ambitious scientists now aggressively retest and push hard at any recognized anomaly. Examples include the massive and speedy testing of the Homestake Mine solar neutrino anomaly, the Dark Matter anomalies of Oort, Zwicky, and Rubin (but only after the 1970s), the Alvarez' KT iridium anomaly, and the Supernova Cosmology Project's accelerating Hubble Diagram anomaly. (3) Kuhn says "Let us assume that crises are a necessary precondition for the emergence of novel theories." After Kuhn's book, astrophysicists realized that novel theories lead to revolutions if proven true, so novel theories are proposed with no crisis and no anomaly to explain. Examples include String Theory, Brans-Dicke gravity, and multiverse cosmology. (4) Kuhn says "Once it has achieved the status of a paradigm, a scientific theory is declared invalid only if an alternative candidate is available to take its place." After Kuhn, scientists realized that to get fame and a revolution, the prior paradigm must be demonstrated to be wrong, even with no alternative paradigm in hand. Examples include Dark Matter, Dark Energy, and Quantum Gravity, where the prior paradigm is now widely accepted as being wrong (or at least incomplete) even though there is no useful evidence/support to point to any one-or-two alternative from amongst the many speculations.

Plenary Lecture 140 — He Lani Ko Luna, A Sky Above: In Losing the Sight of Land You Discover the Stars, Kalepa and Kala Baybayan

140.01 — He Lani Ko Luna, A Sky Above: In Losing the Sight of Land You Discover the Stars

C. Baybayan[1]; K. Baybayan Tanaka[2]
[1] *University of Hawai'i at Hilo, Hilo, HI*
[2] *Univ of Hawaii, Hilo, HI*

Some 4,000 years ago oceanic mariners set out on an epic human odyssey to explore and settle the largest expanse of ocean in the world, the Pacific. Pwo navigator Kālepa Baybayan and his daughter, navigator Kalā Tanaka will speak about the resurgence of Oceanic Wayfinding, the indigenous art of non-instrument navigation and orientation at sea, and the bond formed between father and daughter to preserve this tradition. Moving west to east against the direction of the prevailing trade winds, oceanic explorers, farmers and traders, pointed their canoes upwind and left their footprints on the untouched shores of distant uninhabited islands. With a tropical star field circling above their heads they developed a simple system to orient their canoes and to mark the location of newly discovered islands, leading to this remarkable feat of human migration.

Oral Session 144 — Galaxy Clusters II

144.01 — The Nature of Nurture: An Optical/NIR Exploration of High-Density Environments at z > 2

B. C. Lemaux[1]; O. Cucciati[2]; O. Le Fèvre[3]; L. Lubin[1]; G. Zamorani[2]
[1] *University of California, Davis, Davis, CA*
[2] *INAF - Osservatorio di Astrofisica e Scienza dello Spazio di Bologna, Bologna, Italy*
[3] *Laboratoire d'Astrophysique de Marseille, Marseille, France*

The past decade has been witness to immense progress in the understanding of the early stages of cluster formation both from a theoretical and observational perspective. During this time, samples of forming clusters at higher redshift, termed "proto-clusters", once comprised of heterogeneous mix of serendipitous detections or detections arising from dedicated searches around rare galaxy populations, have reached the stage where they have begun to compete with lower-redshift samples both in terms of numbers and in the homogeneity of the detection methods. Much of this progress has come from optical/near-infrared (NIR) imaging and spectroscopic campaigns designed to cover relatively large portions of the sky to exquisite depth, sampling a large number of typical galaxies at these redshifts. In this talk I will focus on observations from the VIMOS Ultra-Deep Survey (VUDS), a massive spectroscopic campaign targeting 10,000 star-forming galaxies at 2 < z < 6, which, in conjunction with other surveys, have uncovered a large number of proto-structures that appear to resemble clusters and groups forming in the early universe. Though ostensibly a field survey, a number of factors relating to the survey itself and intrinsic to proto-structures have allowed VUDS to sample a large range of local and global densities at these redshifts. I will discuss the development of the method for finding, confirming, and characterizing proto-clusters and proto-groups in the context of VUDS including new techniques and tools developed specifically for these purposes. Case studies of spectroscopically confirmed massive proto-clusters will be presented, focused both on the diversity of their global properties and that of their member populations. I will also discuss preliminary work on the full ensemble of VUDS proto-structures as well as measurements of the star formation rate-density relation at these redshifts.

144.02 — Proton Acceleration in Intracluster Shocks and Gamma ray and Neutrino Emissions from Galaxy Clusters

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[1] *Department of Physics, Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology, Ulsan, Republic of Korea*
[2] *Department of Earth Sciences, Pusan National University, Busan, Republic of Korea*

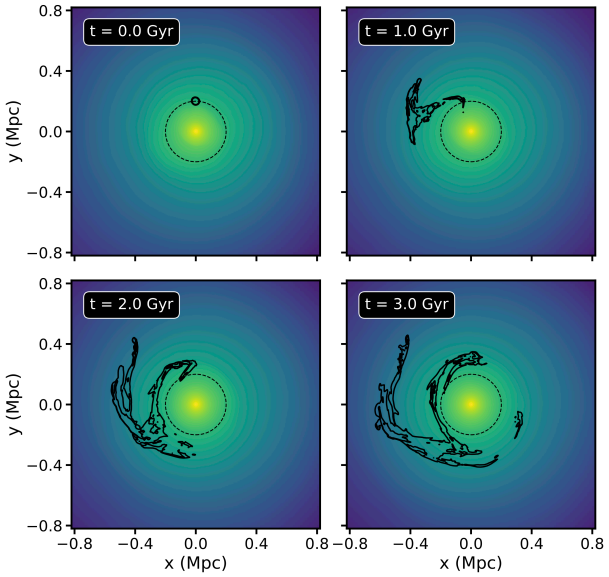
Shock waves with low sonic Mach number (Ms) are induced by mergers and/or flow motions in the hot tenuous plasmas of the intracluster medium (ICM). High-energy cosmic ray (CR) protons are expected to be accelerated at quasi-parallel shocks via diffusive shock acceleration (DSA), while proton acceleration is suppressed at quasi-perpendicular shocks. A key element of DSA is the so-called injection process, which energizes thermal protons to the suprathermal energies sufficient to diffuse across the shock. We first present a study of CR injection and early acceleration at weak quasi-parallel shocks using particle-in-cell (PIC) simulations. We then propose an analytic model for the quantitative measures

of CR proton acceleration in ICM shocks in the test-particle regime. The model suggests that the acceleration efficiency of CR protons ranges $\sim$ 0.001 - 0.02 in supercritical shocks with Ms $\sim$ 2.25 - 5, and the acceleration would be negligible in subcritical shocks with Ms < $\sim$2.25. We then estimate the emissions of gamma-rays and neutrinos from galaxy clusters. The predicted gamma-ray flux is below the upper limit set by Fermi-LAT. The neutrino flux towards clusters like the Coma cluster would be about $\sim$ 1% of that of atmospheric neutrinos at $\sim$ 100 GeV. We discuss the implication of our results.

144.03 — Seeding Radio Relics by Turbulent Transport of AGN Bubble Material

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[1] *Center for Astrophysics | Harvard and Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*
[2] *Leibniz-Institut für Astrophysik Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany*

Radio relics, Mpc-long arc-like structures in the outskirts of galaxy clusters, are believed to arise from relativistic electrons emitting synchrotron radiation in the cluster magnetic field. These features often coincide with shock fronts seen in X-ray observations of the intracluster medium which are produced by mergers. For some time, the prevailing theory has been that the electron population which produces the radio relic is accelerated from the thermal pool by diffusive shock acceleration. However, cluster merger shocks are relatively weak, and it is not clear how the aforementioned mechanism could be efficient enough. An alternative proposal is that the shock reaccelerates a pre-existing population of mildly relativistic electrons. As a potential source for thispopulation, we propose that cosmic-ray electrons contained within AGN-blown bubbles are transported to larger radii and spread out across a large azimuthal distance by motions within the cluster gas. To test this hypothesis, we perform MHD simulations of AGN feedback using the Arepo code within clusters with two different types of gas motions, sloshing and merger-driven turbulence. We show that in each case the gas motions are able to produce distributions of cosmic rays which are plausible sources for radio relics by subsequent reacceleration by shocks.



144.04 — Simulations of AGN Feedback in the Cores of Galaxy Clusters

Y. C. Lu[1]; P. Ricker
[1] *Astronomy, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL*

We study feedback from active galactic nuclei (AGN) using adaptive mesh refinement (AMR) hydrodynamics simulations of galaxy cluster cores. AGN feedback modeling in simulations usually involves a subgrid model and considerable simplification of the complex physics involved in the region surrounding the AGN's central super-massive black hole (SMBH). We have developed a new sink particle method that incorporates black hole accretion and jet launching in a more physically realistic manner. We measure the accretion rate through an artificial control surface with an inner boundary condition that allows us to consider accretion of cold gas blobs. Our jet model includes the effect of precession to deposit feedback energy in a more distributed manner. With the model embedded in the AMR hydrodynamics code FLASH, we have conducted simulations of the central few kiloparsecs of the intracluster medium (ICM) in cluster cores. We address how jet precession interacts with turbulent motions in the ICM and determine whether it can help regulate accretion and feedback. We find that, while turbulent driving itself enhances the kinetic energy of the ICM and triggers accretion, with precessing jets and weaker turbulent driving, the gas primarily passes through strong shocks produced by the jet, and cavity-like structures are formed. However, the situation changes with stronger turbulence: the jet material gets blown away, and the accretion process is enhanced by in-

flow of hot gas, allowing more energy to be deposited in the ICM. This coupling between jet precession and turbulent driving thus helps to regulate AGN feedback. We compare our method and results with magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) simulations of jet production and propagation on smaller scales and discuss convergence with resolution and jet size. The results can help us better understand from a theoretical perspective why most galaxy clusters with cool cores lack evidence of recent star formation.

144.05 — Cool Core Disruption Via High Angular Momentum Subcluster Infall

E. Douglass[1]; S. Randall[2]; E. Blanton[3]; T. Clarke[4]; L. Edwards[5]; Z. Sabry[6]

[1] *Physics, SUNY - Farmingdale State College, Farmingdale, NY*

[2] *Harvard Smithsonian - Center for Astrophysics, Cambridge, MA*

[3] *Institute for Astrophysical Research - Boston University, Boston, MA*

[4] *Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC*

[5] *California Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo, CA*

[6] *Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA*

The origin of non-cool core (NCC) galaxy clusters is a poorly understood aspect of cluster evolution. As a collapsed gas-rich halo is expected to form a cool core (CC) in the absence of significant energy injection, something must transpire in NCC systems to either destroy or prevent the formation of CCs at their centers. AGN outbursts and cluster mergers are considered the most likely processes capable of populating the NCC class, however, the degree to which each phenomenon contributes is uncertain. In the dynamical model for merger-driven CC destruction, it is generally argued that low-angular momentum major mergers are required to transform CCs into NCCs. We present the results of a recent study that indicate off-axis infall of subclusters may also be responsible for disrupting and ultimately destroying CCs. We have examined a sample of systems with intermediate to high core entropy, which lack telltale signatures of head-on mergers. We find numerous instances of large spirals of excess emission, typically associated with sloshing CCs. We determine the cores to be in varying states of disruption with some displaying characteristics of NCCs. Such findings suggest a broader range of dynamical conditions contribute to establishing the NCC population than previously assumed.

144.06 — Instabilities and dissipation in collisionless magnetized turbulence

L. Arzamasskiy[1]; M. Kunz[1]

[1] *Princeton University, Princeton, NJ*

Many astrophysical plasmas, such as accretion flows around black holes, the intra-cluster medium, and the solar wind, are weakly collisional (or collisionless) and well magnetized. We know from X-ray observations (for intra-cluster medium), in-situ measurements (for solar wind), or from theoretical models (for accretion disks) that these plasmas host a spectrum of turbulent fluctuations. Although the large-scale processes that excite the turbulence are different for each system, the small-scale physics responsible for its dissipation is thought to be the same. This physics, however, is still poorly understood, despite decades of observations and theoretical models, due to the fundamentally non-linear nature of the problem, the wide scale separation, and a number of instabilities present in kinetic plasmas. In this talk, I will present the results from hybrid-kinetic particle-in-cell simulations of collisionless turbulence. Our low-beta simulations (where beta is the ratio of thermal and magnetic pressures) reproduce the observed preferential perpendicular ion heating and the development of non-thermal beams in the ion distribution function seen in the solar wind. Dissipation of turbulent fluctuations occurs at sub-ion-Larmor scales primarily through a combination of stochastic and ion-cyclotron heating. Our high-beta simulations focus on the effects of kinetic micro-instabilities on the turbulent cascade, in particular, on how they disrupt inertial-range Alfven waves and introduce an effective collisionality in an otherwise collisionless plasma.

Oral Session 145 — Evolution of Galaxies II

145.01 — Morphology-dependent Black Hole Mass Scaling Relations Linked to Galaxy Evolutionary Processes

N. Sahu[1]

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Our multi-component photometric-decomposition of the largest galaxy sample to date with dynamically measured black hole masses nearly doubles the number of such galaxies. We have discovered substantially modified scaling relations between the black hole mass and the host galaxy properties, including the spheroid/bulge stellar mass, the total galaxy stellar mass, and the central stellar velocity dispersion. This partly arose because we were

able to explore the scaling relations for various subpopulations of galaxies built by different physical processes, as traced by the presence of a disk, or early-type versus late-type galaxies, or a Sersic versus a core-Sersic spheroid light profile. The new relations appear to be fundamentally linked with the evolutionary paths followed by galaxies, and they have ramifications for simulations and formation theories involving both quenching and accretion.

145.02 — The Interstellar Medium of High Redshift Galaxies from Observations and Simulations

T. Leung[1]
[1] *Cornell University & Flatiron Institute, New York, NY*

The interplay between star formation (SF), gas accretion, black hole physics, and feedback is crucial to understand galaxy formation and evolution. My thesis work focuses on the most luminous populations at the peak epoch of cosmic star formation rate density (z∼2; DSFGs) and galaxies at the Epoch of Reionization (EoR). Previous studies report SF rates comparable to and even exceeding the local ultra-luminous IR galaxy (ULIRG) for these DSFGs, but the two populations have different global properties. Meanwhile, a picture connecting dust-obscured starburst galaxies and the growth of supermassive black holes (SMBHs) has emerged as the QSO-SB co-evolution model. I study the nature and origin of DSFG and the postulated QSO-SB co-evolution picture by examining the interstellar medium (ISM) conditions, gas kinematics and morphologies of these high-z populations using (sub-)millimeter lines (e.g., multi-J CO and [CII]) from e.g., ALMA, VLA, and the SMA, complemented by multi-wavelength data from e.g., HST, Spitzer, Herschel, and SOFIA. No evidence of black hole feedback on the molecular gas fraction is found in the nearest lensed quasar host galaxy but the data reveal a rotating disk nature. The z∼2 DSFG hosting a type-2 quasar shows molecular ISM properties consistent with the QSO-SB evolutionary sequence. I find direct evidence of disk-wide star formation and evidence suggesting a close resemblance to the local LIRG Arp 220 in one of the most luminous DSFGs at z∼3, which may be the most massive star-forming "main-sequence" galaxy at this redshift. I also obtain the first resolved [CII] imaging at such redshift to examine the physics behind the so-called "[CII]-deficit" problem at z∼3. In my simulation work, I find that differential rotation and enhanced stellar and supernova feedback compared to the Milky Way play important roles in shaping the dynamics of molecular gas structures (MC) in prototypical galaxies at the EoR. Finally, I present results from coupling cosmological simulations with radiative transfer calculations to simulate [CII] luminosity functions at the EoR for upcoming sub-millimeter line surveys and line intensity mapping experiments as galaxy evolution probes.

145.03 — Modeling kinematics, shocks and cooling in the multi-component ISM of gas rich galactic disk collisions

T. Yeager[1]
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Splash bridges are formed from the direct inelastic collisions between gas elements in gas rich galaxies. We have the code that can collide gas disks at different inclinations and offsets with the ability to track shock heating and gas cooling in the gas over time. We find that the resulting splash bridge depends strongly on the initial disk collision inclination and offset. Low offset and inclination collisions generally leave behind a flat region of gas between the two galaxies, whereas large offsets and low inclinations produce long twisted sheets of gas. We also find that across all collisions, independent of the inclination or offset, the relaxed normalized Mach numbers and shock velocity distributions follow a very similar form under upstream shock velocities of 200 km/s. Shock velocities above 200 km/s occur in the greatest numbers early-on in low inclination collisions. As inclination of the collision increases the maximum shock velocity is decreased. There is good evidence of continued turbulence in the gas of each splash bridge for all inclinations and offsets tested. The amount of turbulence increases with the inclination. Our general finding is that lower inclination disk collisions produce an initial wave of fast shocks 200-300 km/s which settle within 10 Myr into a low amount of turbulence. Whereas with high inclinations there is no initial wave of fast shocks, but rather an approximately 10 Myr period of 100 - 200 km/s shocks that evolves into a long lasting (order 100 Myr) period of turbulence. This turbulence is up to an order of magnitude more numerous than that produced in low inclination collisions. Our code produces results that compare well with recent observations of the Taffy galaxies - NGC 12914/15. Appleton et al. 2019, have observed with ALMA filamentary HI and H_2 gas structures in the splash bridge of the Taffy. Shocks of 200-300 km/s are consistent with the emission seen in the high-velocity gas component of the Taffy, along with 80-150 km/s veloci-

ties observed in the molecular filaments. Our Taffy-like 20-degree inclination models produce shock distributions with a heightened component of 200 - 300 km/s shocks in the HI gas over the 10-20 Myr period after the gas disks have collided. The molecular ISM component experiences a shock distribution that peaks around 100 km/s in this same time period. Both distributions compare well with the ALMA observations.

145.04 — Dust opacity and its effect on determining the properties of high-redshift galaxies

E. Dwek[1]; R. G. Arendt[2]; C. Casey[3]; J. Staguhn[4]

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Dust has been identified as a prime tracer of metals in galaxies, and its infrared (IR) emission is a useful proxy for the star formation rate. It has been suggested that the dust mass is also a good tracer of the gas mass in galaxies. Determining the dust mass in high-redshift submillimeter (submm) galaxies will therefore allow a comparison between their star formation rate and their gas content, the main driver of their star formation rate and efficiency. However, determining the dust mass in galaxies is a formidable challenge since galaxies can be optically thick at infrared wavelengths. A significant fraction of the dust emission is then self-absorbed, distorting the shape of the emerging spectrum. Typical attempts to fit such spectra with that of template galaxy spectra or spectra calculated for optically-thin environments will yield inaccurate results. We will present our preliminary analysis of the dust mass in SPT0311-58 E, a hyperluminous submm galaxy at z = 6.9, when the universe was a mere 800 Myr old. We find that about 1.3e9 Msun of dust could be "hidden" in the galaxy, about 2-3 times higher than previous estimates that do not include the effect of dust self-absorption.

145.05 — The MOSDEF Survey: Probing Resolved Stellar Populations at z∼2 using a New Bayesian-defined Morphology Metric

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Studying the resolved structure of high-redshift galaxies can give insight into the evolution of galactic properties, such as the amount and distribution of stars and interstellar dust. We investigate how the distribution of dust changes as galaxies increase in stellar mass during redshift z∼2, when stellar mass accretion was rapidly progressing. Stellar population maps are resolved images of galaxies used to measure the distribution of stars and the interstellar dust obscuring their light, giving hints about how galaxies grew. We use the moderate-resolution spectra from the MOSFIRE Deep Evolution Field (MOSDEF) survey combined with CANDELS/3D-HST high-resolution photometry to unveil the obscuring effects of dust on small spatial scales, enabling proper measurements of the stars inside these distant galaxies. We create resolved stellar population and dust maps from the resolved images for ∼300 star-forming MOSDEF galaxies. In construction of our maps, we incorporate a more precise methodology that reduces a systematic bias towards dustier measurements when compared to previous studies. In order to study the dust distribution across our large sample of galaxies, we require quantification of the geometry in individual galaxies. Many existing morphology metrics that have been used to quantify structures focus on detecting regions of high brightness, which follows the unobscured star-formation. We introduce a new, more general metric that is sensitive to any deviations from the average — referred to as a measure of "patchiness." The patchiness metric can be used to directly probe the physical properties of galaxies, opposed to exclusively measuring the light distribution in images. We showcase the patchiness metric by using it alongside two established measures, the Gini coefficient and second-order moment of light, in order to interpret the geometry of dust obscuration in our large sample of galaxies. Our results reveal how the dustiness within galaxies changes as galaxies grow, transitioning from mostly uniform coverage to a two-component model with regions of higher obscuration.

145.06 — Asymmetric Drift in M31 and Illustris M31 Analogs

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The kinematics of stars are set by dynamical heating events. For example, the high dispersion in the Andromeda galaxy (M31) could be explained by past mergers. One measurement of dynamical heating is asymmetric drift (AD), which is the difference between the gas and stellar rotation velocity. In this talk, I will discuss AD measurements as a function of stellar age in the Andromeda galaxy and in simulated Andromeda analogs from the Illustris simu-

lation. For the observed M31 AD measurements, we use six-filter HST photometry from the Panchromatic Hubble Andromeda Treasury (PHAT) survey, spectroscopy from the Spectroscopic and Photometric Landscape of Andromeda's Stellar Halo (SPLASH) survey, HI 21-cm measurements, and CO (J = 1 to 0) observations. We find AD increases monotonically with stellar age in M31's disk. We then turn to the Illustris simulation to explore how AD is influenced by external events and thus could indicate if a galaxy has undergone mergers. We find that the simulated analogs show similar trends in AD as observed in M31 but that AD is only slightly affected by merger history, indicating that AD in a galactic disk is driven more by internal dynamical heating. This research is in part possible thanks to funding from NASA and the NSF.

Oral Session 146 — AGN and Quasars: Obscured AGN II

146.01 — X-ray Analysis of the Enigmatic X-ray Obscured Type 1 AGN 2MASX J19301380+3410495

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We present results from modeling the broadband X-ray spectrum of the Seyfert 1.5 galaxy 2MASX J19301380+3410495 using *NuSTAR*, *Swift* and archival *XMM-Newton* observations. We find this source to be highly X-ray obscured, with column densities exceeding 10^{23} cm^{-2} across all epochs, yet it exhibits prominent, broad, optical emission lines, consistent with a Type 1 AGN classification. We fit the X-ray spectra with both phenomenological reflection models and physically-motivated torus models. We examine the spectral energy distribution (SED) of this source and investigate some possible scenarios to explain the mismatch between X-ray and optical classifications. We find that 2MASX J19301380+3410495 has a much lower dust-to-gas ratio relative to the Galactic ISM, suggesting that the Broad Line Region (BLR) itself could provide the source of extra X-ray obscuration, being composed of neutral, dust-free gas that is an inner extension of the dusty, molecular torus.

146.02 — Illuminating the clumpy torus with NuSTAR and eROSITA

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Most active galactic nuclei are seen through thick circum-nuclear gas and dust. The line-of-sight column densities vary on time scales of days to years, indicating that the obscurer is made from clumps. We present the first clumpy obscurer model that reproduces eclipse events and column density distributions. We developed a new, open-source Monte Carlo code, XARS, to X-ray illuminate arbitrary geometries. We investigate warped disks, outflowing winds and clump arrangements, and produce high S/N X-ray spectra for XSPEC for these physically motivated scenarios. Preliminary fits show good agreement with NuSTAR spectral observations of some nearby AGN. I will demonstrate how the eROSITA survey will be able to systematically monitor millions of AGN on year-time scales for occultation events, probing the granularity of the obscuring medium.

146.03 — The magnetic field of the torus of NGC1068 as seen by ALMA polarimetry

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Active galactic nuclei are powered by accretion onto a super massive black hole. Most, if not all, theories explaining the accretion and formation of jets requires the presence of magnetic fields at sub-pc scales. Magnetic fields allow for the transport of angular momentum in the accretion disk from sub-pc to the super massive black holes in active galaxies. The interface between the active galactic nuclei and their host galaxies is a region of few pc in size with a gas a dust flow cycle, a so-called 'torus'. Although the torus represents a physical component of the active nuclei accretion flow at pc-scales, the influence of magnetic fields in this pc-scale accretion flow structure is poorly understood. We report the detection of thermal emission of magnetically aligned dust grains in the torus of NGC 1068 using 860 um ALMA polarimetry with resolution of 4.2 pc (0.07″).

Thanks to the angular resolution, and polarimetric mode, we are able to resolve the torus extension and study in detail its polarization signature. We measure an asymmetric variation of the degree of polarization and an inferred magnetic field vector parallel to the torus equatorial axis. Using our developed radiative transfer and simulated ALMA polarimetric observations, we explain these measurements due to 1) inhomogeneous optical depth, and 2) variation of the velocity dispersion, i.e. variation of the magnetic field turbulence component at sub-pc scales, across the equatorial plane of the torus. Our data and modeling lend strong support for the presence of magnetic fields up to a few pc that can contribute to the support of the torus and accretion flow on active galaxies.

146.04 — The Genesis of a Molecular Outflow

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Galactic winds are a ubiquitous phenomenon among ultraluminous infrared galaxies (ULIRGs), and yet a thorough understanding of the detailed physics of energy deposition onto and interaction with the interstellar medium at small physical scales remains elusive. In particular, investigating how the mass loading and momentum transfer may be tied to the launching mechanisms of the multiphase winds has been challenging. Our recent Keck OSIRIS AO LIRGs Analysis survey has revealed a number of outflow candidates with resolved shock signatures among the local (U)LIRGs, likely triggered by mergers. Most of these sources are AGN-hosting ULIRGs at advanced merger stages, but one galaxy - III Zw 035 - shows no sign of AGN, and has the lowest infrared luminosity among the outflow candidates identified from our survey. With follow-up wide-field NIRC2 imaging, we found a small molecular bubble emerging from the nucleus of one component of the merging pair within III Zw 035, further corroborated by ALMA CO observations. This bubble may be associated with the early stages of a starburst-driven wind, offering unique insights into the genesis of a molecular outflow.

146.05 — The Black Hole-Galaxy Connection: Impact of Galaxy Structure on AGN Feedback & Obscuration

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I will present results on the connection between active black holes and host galaxy properties. In particular, I will introduce a case study of a nearby galaxy with an obscured active galactic nucleus (AGN). We obtained exquisite integral field spectroscopic observations from the VLT/MUSE instrument in order to probe ionized gas and dust structures. These new data reveal interesting signatures over a range of physical scales. Combined with multi-wavelength observations available from the literature, our new interpretation calls into question the traditional AGN unified model. According to the latter, extreme X-ray obscuration takes place at very small scales within the torus independently from the host galaxy's state. Yet, our results do not correspond the usual alternative scenario of galaxy major merger. Instead, we emphasize the importance of galaxy substructure in both affecting the impact of AGN-driven outflows onto its host galaxy and contributing to the AGN obscuration.

Oral Session 147 — Extreme Star Formation and Reionization

147.01 — Near-IR Spectroscopy of a Galaxy During Reionization

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We present Keck/MOSFIRE observations of galax-

ies at redshifts z ∼ 5-8 targeting UV metal lines, and studying how these lines constrain the physical conditions in these most distant galaxies. While Ly-α (λ1216Å) emission is the most common rest-frame UV feature used in detecting galaxies at higher redshifts (z ≥ 2), it can be heavily attenuated by neutral Hydrogen, pushing emission hundreds of km/s redwards of a galaxy's systemic (or true) redshift. Alternatively, UV metal lines should be strong, measure the location of the systemic redshifts in galaxies, and contain a wealth of information about the state of the gas (ionization, pressure, metallicity) and the ionizing sources (including the properties of the initial mass function and presence of AGN). We describe our observing program to study these lines in distant galaxies. We highlight MOSFIRE H-band data showing the detection of CIII] (λλ1907,1909Å) in a galaxy at z = 7.5078, that was previously identified via its Lyα emission (Finkelstein et al. 2013). The CIII] line flux of this galaxy is (2.63 ± 0.52) e-18 erg/s/cm^2 with a systemic redshift for this galaxy of z = 7.5032 ± 0.0003 and a small velocity offset to Lyα of $\Delta(v)_{Ly\alpha}$ = 88 km/s. The ratio of CIII]/Lyα is 0.30-0.45, one of the highest values measured for any z > 6 galaxy. To match the CIII] equivalent width and [3.6]–[4.5] color of this galaxy requires high-mass stars with photospheres consistent with those in the BPASS binary models, with extremely high ionization (likely requiring an IMF that extends to 300 Solar masses) and sub-Solar metallicity (10-20% Solar). We also discuss the possibility of AGN ionization and possible AGN + stellar population ionization. Finally, we investigate predictions for spectroscopy with the James Webb Space Telescope using these different models, which will ultimately test the nature of the ionizing radiation in this source. // This work was supported by a NASA Keck PI Data Award, administered by the NASA Exoplanet Science Institute. This work benefited from generous support from George P. and Cynthia Woods Mitchell Institute for Fundamental Physics and Astronomy at Texas A&M University. TAH acknowledges support from the NSF Graduate Research Fellowship.

147.02 — Characterising the Circum-Galactic Medium: Observations in Absorption and Simulations of Emission

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Understanding the processes of gas flows in and out of galaxies is crucial in galaxy evolution studies. Yet, observations of the faint and diffuse Circum-Galactic Medium (CGM), where these processes take place, remain challenging. The most efficient approach to detect this faint and diffuse gas is in absorption towards bright background quasars. However, to investigate the CGM we need to also identify the galaxy counterpart and connect it to the absorption feature. In this context we identified and characterised the stellar continuum of counterparts to Damped Lyman-alpha Absorbers (DLAs) at z∼1 using HST broad-band images. Besides determining their stellar masses, we discover a complex morphology of these galaxies and an apparent anti-correlation between their stellar mass and the HI column density of the DLA. The next step is to map the CGM in emission and gain information on its extent and clumpiness. However, such observations are challenging with current facilities and in order to improve observing strategies of the CGM in emission, we have made predictions from dedicated cosmological zoom-in simulations. We post-processed galaxy halos with an emission model to create mock IFS observations. Using them as input for the instrument models of current and future space and ground based facilities (e.g. ELT), we assess the feasibility of future CGM observations and optimise observing strategies.

147.03 — HST UV imaging of ionizing flux escaping from high-redshift galaxies

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During cosmic reionization (z∼14-6), the universe went from being entirely neutral to almost completely ionized. The main contributors to the ionizing ultraviolet (UV) flux during reionization are likely to be young star-forming galaxies, as active galactic nuclei alone appear to be insufficient. Neutral gas along the line of sight to distant galaxies acts as an opaque veil to this ionizing radiation, preventing us from measuring it directly at z >∼5. Therefore, identifying galaxies as close to this redshift as possible that exhibit escaping ionizing flux, observed as continuum below the Lyman break at λ<912 A, is imperative to understanding cosmic reionization. We present one of the largest high-redshift samples (z = 3-4) of these Lyman continuum galaxies (LCGs). This elusive population has been missed in searches for high-redshift star-forming galaxies typically selected with the classic Lyman break technique, due to the non-zero flux where a break is expected. We developed a novel and less biased selection method to identify this rare population, and spectroscopic

redshifts have confirmed its reliability. We present extremely deep Wide Field Camera 3 rest-frame far-UV Hubble Space Telescope images of a subset of these sources. Their properties, morphologies, escape fractions and distribution reveal vital clues for understanding the role of LCGs in reionizing the universe.

147.04 — Analysis and Inference Techniques for 21cm EoR Power Spectrum Measurements: Applications for the Hydrogen Epoch of Reionization Array

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The path towards detecting the cosmological 21cm signal from the Epoch of Reionization (EoR) and Cosmic Dawn has seen tremendous progress over the past decade, with first-generation interferometric experiments setting increasingly stringent upper limits, as well as a possible first detection of the sky-averaged signal. As second-generation interferometric experiments are designed and built, the road towards maximizing the scientific potential of 21cm cosmology hinges crucially upon the development of robust analysis methods for isolating the 21cm signal from systematic contaminants to high precision. In this talk, I will describe the development of analysis and inference techniques for the Hydrogen Epoch of Reionization Array (HERA), which aims to make a statistical detection of the 21cm signal at the EoR. I will discuss early analysis results from the HERA Phase I configuration, focusing on our methods for calibration, systematic mitigation, power spectrum estimation and parameter inference, and will discuss the path forward as HERA construction is completed.

147.05 — The FLASHES Survey: Mapping the CGM at z=2.3-3.1

D. B. O'Sullivan[1]
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The Fluorescent Lyman-Alpha Structures in High-z Environments (FLASHES) Survey is an integral-field spectroscopy survey of the circumgalactic medium of redshift 2.3 - 3.1 quasars, consisting of two main components. A pilot study of 49 quasars was observed between 2015 and 2018 with the Palomar Cosmic Web Imager on the 5m Hale Telescope at Palomar Observatory. These observations revealed Lyman-Alpha nebulae on scales of tens to hundreds of proper-kiloparsecs around ~90% of the quasars, with higher asymmetry, lower covering factors and fainter surface brightness on average than those reported at higher redshift (e.g. Borisova+2016, Arrigoni-Battaia+2018.) A second, deep follow-up component with the new Keck Cosmic Web Imager on the 10m Keck-2 telescope was undertaken between 2017-2019. This much more sensitive survey component targeted UV metal-line emission (CIV, HeII, OVI etc.) around a sub-sample of the pilot targets, aiming to constrain the gas composition and kinematics of the CGM. FLASHES is the first large sample of deep, direct constraints on gaseous galaxy environments at this redshift range. We present the full findings of the two-part survey in detail and discuss their impact on our current picture of galaxy formation and evolution.

147.06 — Feedback Processes in Semi-analytic Simulations of the First Stars

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Forthcoming instruments are poised to detect the first observational signatures of metal-free, Population III (Pop III), stars. For instance, JWST may detect Pop III pair-instability supernovae and large ground-based telescopes such as GMT, TMT, and ELT will take spectra of many stars in our Galaxy to perform stellar archaeology (i.e. observing extremely metal poor stars that were enriched by metals from Pop III supernovae). I will present semi-analytic models of the formation of the first stars, which can be utilized to make predictions for these observations. These models take dark matter halo merger trees from cosmological N-body simulations as input (including 3-dimensional spatial information) and apply analytic prescriptions to compute both the Pop III and metal-enriched star formation histories. The primary new feature of the models is a grid-based method to accurately and rapidly compute all of the major feedback processes affecting Pop III star formation: molecular hydrogen photodissociation from Lyman-Werner radiation, suppression of star formation due to inhomogeneous reionization, and metal enrichment via supernovae winds. This approach enables efficient computation of star formation throughout the uncertain parameter space of the first stars. I will describe the simulation results and in particular how Pop III star formation is strongly impacted by the combination of metal enrichment and reionization feedback at redshifts less than z = 15.

Oral Session 148 — Stars, Cool Dwarfs, Brown Dwarfs II

148.01 — Measuring Stellar Rotation in the K2 Sample

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We have used a combination of techniques to measure rotation periods for over 200,000 stars from K2. We compute autocorrelation functions for each star's "everest" light curve (Luger et al. 2018) to identify significant peaks corresponding to stellar rotation periods. We optimize a Gaussian process rotation model and perform MCMC to obtain a second estimate of the rotation period with error bars. The bimodal rotation period distribution discovered in Kepler by McQuillan et al. (2013) and extended with Gaia by Davenport and Covey (2018) is also detected here in the K2 sample. We explore the origin of this period bimodality, as well as the rotation period gradient across the main sequence noted in Davenport and Covey (2018). The data products resulting from this work, including rotation period estimates and associated uncertainties, will be made available to the community. We are also applying the same tools used here on K2 data to light curves from TESS.

148.02 — A High-Resolution H- and K-Band Spectroscopic Sequence of Ultracool Dwarfs

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We present a high-resolution *H*- and *K*-band spectral sequence of ultracool dwarfs with spectral types ranging from M1.5 to T5. All spectra were obtained using the Immersion Grating INfrared Spectrometer (IGRINS) at a resolving power of R~45,000. Our sample contains both field objects and known low gravity objects, which we are using to empirically search for gravity sensitive features. We are also performing model comparisons between our spectra and the new generation of model atmospheres of Marley et al. 2017, to get measurements of specific properties, including $T_{\rm eff}$, log$g$, and cloud properties for our objects.

148.03 — Intensification and saturation of M dwarf absorption lines with Rossby number

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In young sun-like stars and field M dwarf stars, chromospheric and coronal magnetic activity indicators such as H-alpha, X-ray and radio emission are known to saturate with low Rossby number (Ro < 0.1), defined as the ratio of rotation period to convective turnover time. The mechanism for the saturation is unclear. In this paper, we use photospheric Ti I and Ca I absorption lines in Y band to investigate magnetic field strength in M dwarfs for Rossby numbers between 0.01 and 1.0. The equivalent widths of the lines are magnetically enhanced by photospheric spots, a global field or a combination of the two. The equivalent widths behave qualitatively similar to the chromospheric and coronal indicators: we see increasing equivalent widths (increasing absorption) with decreasing Ro and saturation of the equivalent widths for Ro < 0.1. The majority of M dwarfs in this study are fully convective. The results add to mounting evidence that the magnetic saturation mechanism occurs at or beneath the stellar photosphere and that the presence of a tachocline does not play a role in the saturation mechanism.

148.04 — Unlocking the Origins of Ultracool Dwarf Radio Emission

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Ultracool dwarfs (UCDs) are fully convective brown dwarfs and late-type M stars. They are among the most common objects in the Milky Way, yet due to their faintness they are poorly understood, including the source of their mysterious radio emission. Empirical trends between the X-ray and radio luminosities of more massive stars suggest that UCDs should have no detectable radio emission at all. Defying expectations, radio emission has been detected from around 10% of all UCDs observed in the 1-10 GHz frequency range. Radio flux could be produced by either the electron cyclotron maser instability or by gyrosynchrotron radiation in reconnection events, and in many cases the two are indistinguishable at these frequencies. Consequently, the source of emission for even strongly radio-emitting UCDs is not well understood. Higher radio frequency observations can

help break the degeneracy between emission mechanisms. The presence or lack of either mechanism will help constrain the elusive UCD magnetic field configuration. Furthermore, the presence of gyrosynchrotron radiation may have consequences for planets in orbit around UCDs, as reconnection events can threaten the stability of planetary atmospheres. We present high radio frequency observations of 5 ultracool dwarfs, 3 of which were found to be radio bright at both low and high radio frequencies, and discuss the implications for magnetic field models and planetary habitability.

148.05 — Lifetimes and emergence/decay rates of star spots on solar-type stars estimated by Kepler data in comparison with those of sunspots

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Active solar-type stars show large quasi-periodic brightness variations caused by stellar rotations with large star spots, and the amplitude changes as the spots emerge and decay. Temporal evolution of star spots has been hardly measured because of its difficulty in measurement, especially on solar-type stars. The Kepler's long-term data are suitable for investigations on the emergence and decay processes of star spots, which are important to understand underlying stellar dynamo. In this talk, we report the measurements of temporal evolution of individual starspot area on solar-type stars by using Kepler data. We estimated it (i) by tracing local minima of the Kepler light curves (Namekata et al. 2019) and (ii) by modeling the small brightness variation during exoplanet transit (c.f. Morris et al. 2017, Namekata et al. submitted to ApJ). We successfully obtained temporal evolution of individual star spots showing clear emergence and decay, and derived the statistical values of the lifetimes and emergence/decay rates of star spots. As a result, we found that lifetimes (T) of star spots are ranging from 10 to 350 days when spot areas (A) are 0.1-2.3% of a solar hemisphere (SH). The lifetimes of star spots are much shorter than those extrapolated from an empirical relation of sunspots, while being consistent with other researches on star spot lifetimes. The emerging and decay rates of star spots are typically $5{\times}10^{20}$ Mx/h (8 MSH/h) with the area of 0.1-2.3% of SH and are mostly consistent with those expected from sunspots observations (Petrovay et al. 1997, Norton et al. 2017). This strongly supports a possibility that the emergence/decay mechanism of extremely large star spots (0.1-2.3% of SH) is same as that of smaller sunspots (< 0.5% of SH), which can constrain the stellar dynamo theory.

148.06 — COCONUTS: COol Companions ON Ultrawide orbiTS

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Giant planets and brown dwarfs on very wide (> 500 au) orbits are valuable benchmarks to understand ultracool atmospheres, yet such objects are rare and their formation remains uncertain. Constructing a comprehensive catalog of ultracool companions will significantly benefit the characterization of planetary and substellar atmospheres. Also, studying the distributions of companions in separation and mass is essential to understand how they formed, since different scenarios predict different distributions. However, such companion distributions are not well-constrained due to the incompleteness and heterogeneity of the current census. To establish a complete sample, we are performing a dedicated large-scale search for wide-orbit giant planets and brown dwarf companions, targeting a volume-limited sample of 300,000 primary stars. We have identified candidates using multi-wavelength photometry and multi-epoch astrometry from Gaia DR2, Pan-STARRS1, UKIDSS, and WISE, and then assess our candidates' companionship and ultracool nature using ground-based astrometric, photometric, and spectroscopic follow-up. We will present our survey design and preliminary discoveries. Our work is the first volume-limited survey of wide-orbit substellar companions and we aim to build up a robust, well-defined sample of companion benchmarks to bring insight into wide companion formation and to improve our understanding of ultracool atmospheres and evolution.

148.07 — A Large X-ray Stellar Flare from the RS CVn type Star Sigma Gem Observed with MAXI and NICER

R. Sasaki[1]; W. Iwakiri[1]; Y. Tsuboi[1]; K. Gendreau[2]; M. Corcoran[2]; K. Hamaguchi[2]; Z. Arzoumanian[2]; H. Kawai[1]; T. Sato[1]; T. Mihara[3]; S. Nakahira[4]; M. Serino[5]; H. Negoro[6]; T. Enoto[7]; M. Shidatsu[8]

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We report on a property of an abundance variation during a huge X-ray flare from the RS CVn type star Sigma Gem observed with MAXI and NICER. At 2019-02-04UT06:30, all-sky X-ray monitor MAXI detected the flare. After 10 hours from that, NICER started to observe it intermittently for nine days. So far, MAXI has been detecting more than 80 giant flares with an energy of 1e+36-39 erg from RS CVn binaries for 10 years. Nevertheless, because MAXI has limited photon statistics, spectral time-evolutions have not been revealed. Therefore, we aimed to obtain the time-resolved spectra of such an energetic flare with a NICER follow-up observation. In practice, we analyzed the NICER spectra in the 0.6-8.0 keV, which were well reproduced by an absorbed three-temperature optically thin thermal plasma model with elemental abundance of Fe, Si, S, O and Ne. This is the first time to obtain the time-dependence of each elemental composition during an X-ray flare. Generally, coronae of active stars (e.g. RS CVn system) show the inverse first ionized potential (FIP) effect (e.g. Laming et al. 2015). This effect shows that an elements of high-FIP (> 10 eV) are over-abundant relative to elements of lower FIP. When flares occur on these stars, enhancement of the low-FIP elemental abundances are often seen (e.g. Nordon and Behar 2008). This is considered to reflect the chemical composition of photosphere/chromosphere, which are evaporated by flare. From our analysis, we found abundance enhancements of the low-FIP elements (Fe, Si and S), which was 2-5 times larger than the quiescent level. On the other hand, the high-FIP elements (O and Ne) did not show enhancements during observation. Therefore, it possibly shows the photospheric/chromospheric elemental composition by the evaporated plasma.

Special Session 149 — NASA's Parker Solar Probe: First Encounters with the Sun

149.03 — Stellar Activity and Parker Solar Probe: Coronal Mass Ejection on 2018 November 11 as seen by Parker Solar Probe

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In Parker Solar Probe's (PSP) first orbit, in situ thermal plasma measurements were made between 35 and 55 solar radii from the Sun, an environment that has not been previously explored, with the SWEAP instrument suite. During the first orbit of PSP, the spacecraft flew through two coronal mass ejections (CMEs) one on October 31, 2018 as it entered an encounter and the second CME on November 11, 2018 as it exited encounter. This CME on November 11 was directed away from the Earth and was not visible from Earth based telescopes due to this configuration. However, Parker Solar Probe and the STEREO A spacecraft were able to make observations of this CME. This paper looks at the source, propagation and implications to space weather of the closest in situ measured Coronal Mass Ejection to the Sun. In addition, a discussion of the implications for stellar activity as well as the general radiation environment surrounding a star.

149.04 — Energetic Particles Observed While Plunging Through the Inner Heliosphere

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NASA's Parker Solar Probe (PSP) mission recently made its first plunges through the inner heliosphere to perihelia at 0.16 au, much closer to the Sun than any prior human-made object. Onboard PSP, the Integrated Science Investigation of the Sun (IS⊙IS) instrument suite made groundbreaking measurements of solar energetic particles (SEPs). IS⊙IS explores the near-Sun environment by measuring fluxes, energy spectra, anisotropy, and composition of suprathermal and energetic ions from ~0.02-200 MeV/nucleon (nuc) and electrons from ~0.05-6 MeV. Here, we examine the near-Sun energetic particle environment in the context of *in situ* solar wind and magnetic field conditions measured by other instruments aboard PSP. We describe the first observations of the near-Sun energetic particle radiation environment from PSP and find a great variety of different types of energetic particle events accelerated both locally and remotely. These include particles associated with stream and corotating interaction regions, impulsive events driven by acceleration near the Sun, very small SEP events that could not be observed at 1 au, and an event related to a Coronal Mass Ejection that passed over PSP. These near-Sun observations provide critical information for investigating the near-Sun energization and transport of solar energetic particles. These processes were difficult, if not impossible, to resolve from prior observations owing to processing of energetic particle populations *en route* to more distant observing spacecraft. These observations mark a major milestone with humanity's reconnaissance of the near-Sun environment and provide our first direct knowledge about the energetic particle radiation environment in the region just above the corona.

149.05 — First Venus Flyby

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The Parker Solar Probe (PSP) mission is currently studying the solar corona in intense detail and will fly closer to the sun than any spacecraft before by performing seven gravity assists at Venus. These gravity assists provide a rare opportunity to study the Venusian atmosphere, the induced magnetosphere and the solar-wind interaction at Venus using the plasma instrumentation aboard PSP. Venus's upper atmosphere hosts several atomic species such as hydrogen, helium, oxygen, carbon, and argon, some of which are energized in the upper atmosphere to escape energies or ionized and carried away from the planet. *What is special about Venus, as opposed to Mars, is that virtually all significant present-day atmospheric escape of heavy constituents is in the form of ions.* Using the Solar Wind Electrons Alphas and Protons Investigation (SWEAP) and Fields experiment (FIELDS), we will present plasma observations from the first PSP Venus gravity assist, including the first in-situ electric field observations to ever have been measured at Venus. We will also use the solar wind measurements as initial inputs into a magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) model and present a global picture of the induced Venusian magnetosphere and the subsequent ion precipitation, escape, and magnetic topology throughout the first flyby. We will discuss the next six Venus gravity assists and compare them to observations from VEX and PVO during previous solar cycles. Understanding the Venus-solar wind interaction has important implications for exoplanets, habitability and planet-star interactions.

149.07 — Imaging the Solar Corona From Within

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Parker Solar Probe (PSP), launched, in August 2018 is humanity's first probe of a stellar atmosphere. It will make measurements of the near-Sun plasma from

'within' the outer corona with gradually reduced perihelia from its first perihelia of 35 Rs in 2018-19 to 9.8 Rs in 2025. Here we report the results from the imaging observations of the electron and dust corona, whe PSP was 35-54 Rs from the solar surface, taken by the Wide-field Imager for Solar Probe (WISPR). The spacecraft was near-corotating with the solar corona throughout the observing window, which is an unprecedented situation for any type of coronal imaging. Our initial analysis uncovers a long-hypothesized depletion of the primordial dust orbiting near the Sun, reveals the plasma structure of small-scale ejections, and provides a strict test for validating model predictions of the large-scale configuration of the coronal plasma. Thus, WISPR imaging allows the study of near-Sun dust dynamics as the mission progresses. The high-resolution images of small transients, largely unresolved from 1 AU orbits, unravel the sub-structures of small magnetic flux ropes and show that the Sun continually releases helical magnetic fields in the background wind. Finally, WISPR's observations of the coronal streamer evolution confirm the large-scale topology of the solar corona but they also reveal that, as recently predicted, streamers are composed of yet smaller substreamers channeling continual density fluctuations at all visible scales.

149.08 — Alfven Waves in the Solar Corona and Solar Wind: An Updated Energy Budget

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The Sun's upper atmosphere is heated to temperatures greater than 1 million K, and solar plasma flows out into the heliosphere at supersonic speeds. There are many different proposed explanations for how the solar corona is heated and how the solar wind is accelerated, and we still do not have observations that allow us to distinguish conclusively between those rival theories. However, we are continuing to collect data on magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) waves and turbulence, which appear to exist nearly everywhere above the solar surface, and which are relevant to constrain a broad class of models that rely on damping these fluctuations to produce heat. This presentation will review recent improvements in our observational database of Alfvenic (i.e., transverse and incompressible) MHD fluctuations. First, new constraints on wave amplitudes in polar coronal holes, at heliocentric distances between 1.5 and 4 solar radii, will be presented from a new analysis of Ultraviolet Coronagraph Spectrometer (UVCS) Lyman alpha data. Second, in-situ measurements from the first two perihelia of Parker Solar Probe (PSP) — at heliocentric distances between 35 and 215 solar radii — will also be analyzed. Incorporating multiple sources of data provides a better global picture of how waves from the Sun propagate, dissipate, and heat the plasma. If I am feeling lucky, I may also make predictions about the properties of the MHD fluctuations to be seen during future perihelia of PSP (i.e., from 35 down to 9 solar radii).

149.09 — Solar Probe Cup — First Results

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The Solar Probe Cup (SPC) is a scientific instrument on the Parker Solar Probe (PSP) mission designed to measure the thermal plasma present in the solar corona and solar wind. PSP has now completed three orbits of the Sun, approaching as close as 35 solar radii and sampling a region of space that has been previously unexplored. Despite the extremely harsh operating environment, SPC has successfully made measurements throughout those orbits that reveal a new view of the physical processes taking place in the near-Sun environment. Throughout these solar encounters, many transient features have been seen in the solar wind data, consisting of temporally short (seconds to 10s of minutes) spikes in the solar wind speed that then return to a baseline speed, occurring along with switchbacks in the magnetic field, in which the radial component of the magnetic briefly changes sign. Additionally, the first two orbits have provided us measurements that hint at PSP's location relative to the Alfven point. This presentation will discuss SPC's successful operation over the first three orbits, characterize the statistical properties of the switchback features (e.g., sizes, durations, and flow directions), and provide an initial calculation of the Alfven point location relative to PSP.

Oral Session 150 — Instrumentation: Space Missions II

150.01 — Metorology for Measuring Custom Periodicities on Diffraction Gratings

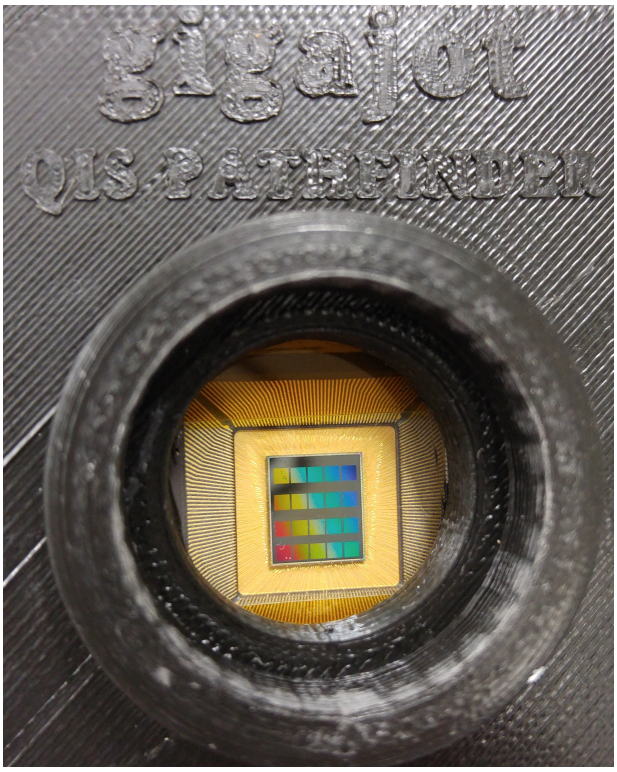
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Spectroscopy is a fundamental exploratory tool in the study of astronomy to investigate plasma components, density, and temperature in stars, planets, interstellar material, etc. A diffraction grating is an essential spectroscope component exhibiting a periodic structure that diffracts light into constituent wavelengths.Transmission gratings and reflection gratings are two types of diffraction gratings. The reflection grating normally shows strength in higher diffraction efficiency and a wider range of spectral coverage. Usually, the reflection grating is patterned with parallel grooves with a constant period. However, in some special cases, the patterned grooves are designed with custom orientations, which may cause a variation of the period of as little as a few nanometers over tens of millimeters of groove length. To qualify the fabrication method of these special reflection gratings, we require an accurate and easy mapping method for groove period. Accurate groove period distance measurement ($\sim$ 1 nm) and large scanning area (100 mm x 100 mm) are two requirements for mapping the groove density of a custom grating. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM), scanning probe microscopy (SPM), and optical interferometry are three traditional technologies for nano metrology. Each of the three methods just described falls short of achieving both requirements. In addition, there are some previous studies about metrology for other grating groove density measurements. However, those methods are designed for parallel grooves with constant groove density or a small variation of the groove density. To achieve the requirements, we developed a new, inexpensive, bench-top method for measuring groove period over large areas. This method uses the positions of reflected light and diffracted orders to determine the groove density. Based on a simple geometry, we can calculate the grating period by accurately measuring the angles and using a stable laser beam. Our method can reach the same accuracy on the parallel groove gratings and it can also resolve custom-period gratings. I will present this new method in measuring the groove density distribution of gratings. This method has accuracy in measuring absolute groove density, has the ability to resolve a large variation in groove density, and can easily be used to scan a large area of the grating. Three gratings, each with a unique pattern, were measured with this method. The test configuration of these three measurements and a walkthrough of the data reduction process will be explained.

150.02 — Characterization of a Single Photon Sensing Detector for Astrophysics

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We report characterization results for a new single photon sensing detector. The megapixel device is made of silicon and is sensitive to UV and optical light. Unlike other single photon sensing detector arrays, such as those based on avalanche photodiodes, its pixels have high fill factor and can distinguish photon number. It can operate at room temperature, as opposed to deep cryogenic temperatures required by superconducting single photon sensing detectors. We present measurements of read noise, dark current, persistence, and quantum efficiency. We compare the results to requirements of astrophysics missions. Eric Fossum, and collaborators at Dartmouth College, designed and initially characterized the detector. Gigajot Technology made the camera. The RIT Center for Detectors obtained the data presented in this paper. This work is funded by a NASA Strategic Astrophysics Technology grant.



150.03 — Direct High Contrast Imaging with Charge Injection Devices.

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Charge Injection Devices (CIDs) have the capability to perform direct high contrast imaging with ratios approaching 1:1 billion. Individual pixel control allows regions of interest to be addressed rapidly and independently from the remainder of the array. A 32-bit register enables storage of up to log(9.6) values per pixel, and the latest generations of CID have demonstrated 5.8 electrons rms noise with 128 non-destructive reads. When combined with effective PSF suppression techniques, CIDs therefore become interesting prospects for obtaining direct images from a host of high contrast ratio scenes, including exoplanets. Results from sub-optimal ground-based astronomical observations with a CID will be presented in which direct contrast ratio imaging in excess of 1:20 million was achieved. In addition, for CIDs to be used on future space-telescopes they must be flight qualified in the space environment and shown to be at the appropriate Technology Readiness Level (TRL). We will therefore also report on an 8-month CID technology demonstration mission that achieved TRL-8 using the Nano-Racks External Platform on-board the International Space Station.

150.04 — A novel approach to map 511 keV positron annihilation signal in our galaxy

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Emission from electron-positron annihilation at 511 keV was the first extrasolar gamma-ray line ever detected. Despite more than 30 years of theoretical and observational progress, the origin of the positron population has yet to be identified, with potential candidates ranging from microquasars and X-ray binaries to annihilation or decay of dark matter particles. At energies between 200 keV and 2 MeV, the largest source of instrumental background are secondary protons, neutrons, and photons produced by the spacecraft when it is irradiated by cosmic rays in a space environment. This background is proportional to the amount of mass around the detectors. This is specially the case for 511 keV line astronomy, as positrons emitted by beta+ decays in the passive spacecraft material will produce a background of 511 keV gamma rays that is indistinguishable from astrophysical positron-annihilation photons. An optimal mission design would maximize the active mass of the spectrometer to increase the gamma-ray collection efficiency while minimizing the total weight of the surrounding spacecraft to reduce local positron production by cosmic rays. This is naturally accomplished in small-satellite missions of the CubeSAT or SmallSAT class, for which industrial partners have developed in the last decade small and lightweight buses, batteries, communications and attitude-control systems. A small-satellite mission equipped with a HPGe spectrometer could have the same collection area as INTEGRAL, the ESA-led gamma-ray mission that has produced the most-sensitive map of galactic 511 keV emission, with more than an order-of-magnitude improvement in signal-to-noise ratio due the reduction in overall spacecraft mass. In this design, the active HPGe crystal represents > 40% of the total spacecraft mass, compared to < 0.6% in current satellites like INTEGRAL. The mission concept uses the Earth-occultation technique to map changes in the signal rate to the occultation and re-appearance of astrophysical sources by the Earth as the spacecraft follows its orbit. A full payload design including a cool-

ing system, charged-particle anti-coincidence shield, and readout electronics will be presented.

150.05 — An update on the Off-plane Grating Rocket Experiment

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The Off-plane Grating Rocket Experiment (OGRE) is a suborbital rocket payload that will fly a soft X-ray grating spectrometer. With a performance goal of R>2000 at select energies in its 10-55 Angstrom bandpass of interest, the spectrometer seeks to obtain the highest resolution soft X-ray spectrum to date. This performance will give an unprecedented look at the line-dominated soft X-ray spectrum of its target - Capella. Critical to performance goal of the spectrometer are the performance of each of its three components: mono-crystalline silicon optics developed by NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, X-ray reflection gratings from The Pennsylvania State University, and electron-multiplying CCDs developed by XCAM Ltd. and The Open University. We report on the progress of each of these components as well as on the payload as a whole.

150.06 — Concept study of a small Compton polarimeter to fly on a CubeSat

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Application of CubeSats in astronomical observations has been getting more and more mature in recent years. Here we report a concept study of a small Compton polarimeter to fly on a CubeSat for observing polarization of soft gamma-rays from a black-hole X-ray binary, Cygnus X-1. Polarization states provide very useful diagnostics on the emission mechanism and the origin of those gamma rays. In our study, we conducted Monte Carlo simulations to decide the basic design of this small polarimeter. Silicon detectors and cerium bromide scintillators were employed in this study. Our result indicates that it is feasible to perform this polarization measurement for Cygnus X-1 with such a small instrument to fly on a 3U CubeSat. We will proceed to have a more realistic design and look for opportunities of a CubeSat mission.

150.07 — Flight Integration and Testing for the Deformable MirrorDemonstration Mission (DeMi) CubeSat

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The Deformable Mirror Demonstration Mission (DeMi) is a 6U CubeSat that will operate and characterize the on-orbit performance of aMicroelectromechanical Systems (MEMS) deformable mirror (DM). Coronagraphs on future space telescopes will require precise wavefront control to detect and characterize Earth-like exoplanets. High-actuator count MEMS DMs can provide precise wavefront control with low size, weight, and power devices. The DeMi payload will characterize the on-orbit performance of a 140 actuator MEMS DM with 5.5 μm maximum stroke, with a goal of measuring individual actuator displacement contributions to 12 nm and correcting static and dynamic phase errors to less than 100 nm RMS. The payload contains both an image plane wavefront sensor and a Shack-Hartmann wavefront sensor(SHWFS) to characterize the DM performance on-orbit. The payload also contains miniaturized DM driver electronics to fit within the CubeSat form factor and uses two cross-strapped Raspberry Pi 3s as payload computers to control the DM and wavefront sensor cameras. We present an overview of the optical design and the assembly, integration and test process of the flight payload. The DeMi payload is ∼4.5 U in volume, 2.5 kg in mass, and is flying on a 6 U spacecraft built by Blue Canyon Technologies. Launch is planned for early 2020.

150.08 — Photometric Color Correction of the Star Planet Activity Research CubeSat (SPARCS)

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The Star Planet Activity Research CubeSat (SPARCS) will be a 6U CubeSat devoted to photometric monitoring of M dwarfs in the far-ultraviolet (UV) and near-UV (160 and 280 nm respectively), measuring the time-dependent spectral slope, intensity and evolution of M dwarf stellar UV radiation. The delta-doped detectors baselined for SPARCS have demonstrated more than five times the in-band quantum efficiency of the detectors of GALEX. Given that red:UV photon emission from cool, low-mass stars can be ~million:one, UV observation of such stars are susceptible to red light contamination. In addition to the high efficiency delta-doped detectors, SPARCS will include red-rejection filters to help minimize red leak. Even so, careful red-rejection and photometric calibration is needed. As was done for GALEX, white dwarfs are used for photometric calibration in the UV. We find that the use of white dwarfs to calibrate the observations of red stars leads to significant errors in the reported flux, due to the differences in white dwarf and red dwarf spectra. Here we discuss the planned SPARCS calibration model and the color correction, and demonstrate the importance of this correction when recording UV measurements of M stars taken by SPARCS. Funding for SPARCS is provided by NASA's Astrophysics Research and Analysis program, NNH16ZDA001N.

Oral Session 151 — AGN and Quasars II

151.01 — A multiwavelength follow-up study of the enigmatic 3C 220.3 lensed system

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During a 2012 survey with the *Herschel Space Observatory*, the radio galaxy 3C 220.3 (z = 0.685) was discovered to be gravitationally lensing a submillimeter galaxy (SMG) at a redshift of z = 2.221. A third component of the system of unknown redshift, known as source B, was detected 1.5″ from the radio core of 3C 220.3 by optical and infrared imaging. Initial lens models indicated that 3C 220.3 (source A) and source B are part of a double-lens system. Since then, deeper data from the *Chandra X-Ray Observatory* and the *Hubble Space Telescope* (*HST*) have been obtained, showing diffuse X-ray emission that covers the entire source and a full Einstein ring in the optical/infrared bands. With the deeper X-ray data, we observe very little X-ray emission from the radio core 3C 220.3 (suggesting an edge-on Compton thick AGN core), as well as significant X-ray emission from source B, which suggests that it may be an AGN. Using the new three-color *HST* data, we report updated stellar masses for sources A and B, restframe blackbody temperatures for sources A and B and the SMG, and dark matter fractions for sources A and B. We also report the first measurements of the internal magnetic fields of 3C 220.3's radio lobes, which have strengths of approximately 1.5-3 nT and are a factor of ~2-3 below the strengths of the corresponding equipartition field. The updated lens model including the more recent *Chandra* and *HST* data and the possibility of lensed x-rays from the SMG are also discussed.

151.02 — Are low-z LoBAL QSOs short-lived, sporadic episodes of AGN activity?

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The extreme outflows characteristic of broad absorption line (BAL) QSOs suggest that, in those systems, we might be observing AGN-driven kinetic feedback capable of affecting the growth of the host galaxy. Motivated by anecdotal studies associating low-ionization BAL QSOs (LoBALs) at low redshifts with major mergers and ultra-luminous infrared galaxies, we investigate that possible connection by looking at the host galaxy morphologies of a complete, optically-selected, volume-limited sample of low-redshift LoBALs observed with the HST/WFC3. While their SEDs, infrared luminosities and star formation rates do not suggest they are different from typical type-1 QSOs, signs of recent or ongoing tidal interaction are apparent in 2/3 of the objects. The disturbed morphologies represent various stages of the merger process, from double nuclei to settled morphologies with extended low surface-brightness

tidal tails. If the rarity of BALs is due to the short duration of the outflow phase, then these results might be consistent with theoretical predictions of short-lived, sporadic episodes of AGN activity during various stages of the merger process.

151.03 — Case Study of Violently Star-forming Quasar at z = 1: No Evidence of Feedback?

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The iron low-ionization broad absorption line (FeLoBAL) quasar SDSS J121441.42-000137.8 (SDSS1214) at z = 1.0456 has been shown in the infrared to be housed within a galaxy with a star formation rate of about $2000 M_{\odot} yr^{-1}$, making it the most star-forming FeLoBAL currently known. In addition to the available optical and infrared data, we introduce ^{12}CO J = 2-1 observations taken by the Combined Array for Research in Millimeter-Wave Astronomy. This CO line profile is shown to be well-fit by a single, symmetric Gaussian and gives a CO-derived H_2 gas mass of $7.3{\times}10^{10} M_{\odot}$. Assuming that all of the CO gas fuels star formation alone gives a lower-limit on the starburst time-scale of 40Myr. It has been proposed that the quasar-driven winds seen in FeLoBAL quasars' spectra might quench host galaxy star formation. We, however, find no conclusive evidence that SDSS1214 is affecting the CO gas reservoir and thus no clear evidence of radiative mode feedback. We therefore infer that if it were to exist, it would do so on a time-scale considerably shorter than 40Myr.

151.04 — Emission Line Variability in the Gamma-ray Bright Quasar 1156+295

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We present multi-epoch optical spectra of the gamma-ray bright blazar 1156+295 (4C29.45, z = 0.729) obtained with the DeVeny spectrograph on the Discovery Channel Telescope of Lowell Observatory. During an unprecedented multi-wavelength outburst in late 2017 when the optical flux increased by 4 magnitudes, the peak gamma-ray flux exceeded $2{\times}10^{-6}$ phot/(cm^2 s), and the quasar was detected for the first time at energies greater than 100 GeV, the flux of the MgII 2798 Angstrom emission line varied, as did the iron line complex at shorter wavelengths. The line fluxes were proportional to the variable optical continuum flux, which is presumably synchrotron radiation from the relativistic jet. Both the line and continuum fluxes rose and fell together, suggesting a causal connection with a time delay less than about 1 week. This implies that the line-emitting clouds lie near the jet, which points almost directly toward the line of sight. During high-flux states, the MgII line displayed a prominent red wing, which could be produced by inward-falling clouds located about 1 pc from the black hole. This research is supported in part by National Science Foundation grant AST-1615796 and by NASA through Fermi guest investigator program grant 80NSSC19K1504.

151.05 — A new iron emission template for AGN based on Hubble Space Telescope STIS observations of Mrk 493

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Iron emission lines from the broad-line region constitute an important component of AGN spectra in the optical and ultraviolet. Measurement of Fe II emission is fundamental to many investigations of AGN properties including studies of broad-line region physics, reverberation, metallicity, and black hole masses. Fitting and measuring Fe II emission blends is usually carried out using emission templates, and most empirical Fe II templates have been derived from observations of the narrow-line Seyfert 1 galaxy I Zw 1. Here we present progress toward constructing a new empirical Fe II emission template using high-quality Hubble Space Telescope STIS observations of the narrow-line Seyfert 1 galaxy Mrk 493. Mrk 493 has key advantages for template construction: it has even narrower broad emission lines and lower Galactic reddening than I Zw 1, and our STIS observations provide complete and near-simultaneous UV and optical spectral coverage. To

generate the optical portion of the template, we carried out multi-component fits to the STIS spectrum, isolating Fe II and Ti II emission blends from other features such as the Balmer lines, [O III], and He II. Tests of the resulting Fe II emission template were carried out by performing spectral decompositions of diverse AGN spectra having a broad range of Fe II emission strengths and line widths. We find that for a substantial fraction of the test cases the new Mrk 493-derived template provides superior fitting results in comparison with other available optical Fe II templates derived from I Zw 1 observations or theoretical models, indicating that it will be a valuable addition to the selection of iron templates that can be used for AGN spectral fitting. Work on the ultraviolet portion of the template is in progress, and the full template will be made available to the community when it is complete.

151.06 — The Origin of X-ray Emission in the Gamma-ray emitting Narrow-Line Seyfert 1 1H 0323+342

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Narrow-line Seyfert 1 (NLS1) galaxies are bright in the X-ray band and exhibit complex X-ray spectral features, such as an excess in soft X-ray emission and reflection features in the hard X-rays. In recent years, a new class of AGN with properties seen in both blazars and NLS1s, gamma-ray emitting NLS1s (gamma-NLS1s), has emerged, providing us with an unusual laboratory for studying the disk-corona-jet connection. The closest of these gamma-NLS1 galaxies is 1H 0323+342. Besides emitting in the gamma-rays, this AGN also shows superluminal motion in radio observations, implying that it has a jet oriented close to our line of sight. In this talk, I will present the results of X-ray spectral and timing analyses of 1H 0323+342, where we have used observations from a simultaneous XMM-Newton/NuSTAR campaign from 2018. Like other NLS1s, the spectrum reveals a soft excess at energies <2 keV and reflection features such as a broad iron K emission line. Using a combination of models that includes the razor-thin disk reflection model relxill to fit the broadband spectrum, we find a high disk inclination that is in tension with much lower values inferred by superluminal motion in the radio. In this presentation, I will explain these results by instead suggesting reflection off of a thick accretion disk geometry, and will show that 1H 0323+342 could be an adequate candidate for which to consider a geometrically thick flow.

151.07 — Median High-energy Cutoff in the Hard X-ray Spectra of Swift/BAT-selected Type II AGN

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Broadband X-ray spectroscopy of the X-ray emission produced in the coronae of active galactic nuclei (AGN) can provide important insights into the physical conditions very close to their central supermassive black holes (SMBHs). The temperature of the Comptonizing plasma that forms the corona is manifested through a high-energy cutoff that has been difficult to directly constrain even in the brightest AGN because it requires high-quality data at energies above 10 keV. We present the first large collection of coronal cutoff constraints for obscured AGN based on a sample of 130 AGN selected from the Swift/BAT all-sky survey and observed nearly simultaneously with NuSTAR and Swift/XRT. Under a reasonable set of assumptions the median high-energy cutoff is well constrained to 290 keV with a statistical uncertainty of only 20 keV (68% confidence level). Taking into account various systematic uncertainties, we place the median cutoff energy robustly in the energy range between 240 and 340 keV. This result implies that phenomenological parameters of the coronal continuum in obscured AGN and unobscured AGN are not substantially different given the known uncertainties. The high-energy cutoff does not appear to show any clear trends with respect to either line-of-sight obscuration, intrinsic luminosity, or Compton hump strength.

151.08 — Peculiar AGN outbursts detected by Gaia

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We discuss different scenarios to explain multiple >1.5 magnitude flares in AGN detected with Gaia such as accretion disk instabilities, variable absorption in the line of sight, tidal disruption events, or a stellar-mass black hole — neutron star merger in the AGN disc. Interestingly, the rise and decay times of ∼300 and ∼900 days are similar for at least three events. The transients are spatially consistent with

the nuclei of AGNs in all cases. We present the detailed analysis of the properties of one of the sources, with multi-wavelength X-ray, optical, NIR and IR photometry and optical spectroscopy: during its outburst the spectrum of the source shows a strong blue continuum that fades over time and broad Balmer lines with complex, multi-peaked line profiles, in contrast to its archival spectrum where the same lines showed a much simpler morphology. The timescales associated with these events and their integrated energy output are difficult to explain within the framework of known AGN variability.

151.09 — Constraining the Structure of the Inner Accretion Flow of the Gravitationally Lensed Quasar RX J1131-1231

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The quadruply lensed quasar RX J1131-1231 (z_S = 0.654, z_L = 0.295) exhibits uncorrelated brightness fluctuations of the X-ray flux of its four images - even after correcting for the time offsets due to the different light travel times of the four images. The spectroscopic observations with the Chandra X-ray satellite reveal that the energy spectra of the individual images exhibit emission lines at energies that change from observation to observation. We discuss here a new interpretation of the Chandra results, present detailed general relativistic ray tracing stimulations of the accreting system supporting the new interpretation, and compare the simulated with the observed results. The work shows that observations of gravitationally microlensed quasars allow us to reveal new details about the inner accretion flows of quasars.

Oral Session 152 — Planetary Nebulae, Supernova Remnants, and Winds

152.01 — High-resolution X-ray spectroscopy of southeastern knots in Tycho's SNR with XMM-Newton/RGS

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We present preliminary results of our XMM-Newton/RGS observation of the southeastern ejecta knots in Tycho's supernova remnant. The RGS successfully resolved numerous emission lines including O He-alpha, O Ly-alpha, and Fe L lines. Line broadening was measured to be ~3 eV for the O He-alpha and ~4.5 eV for Fe L lines. If we attribute the broadening to pure thermal Doppler effects, then we obtain kT_O and kT_{Fe} to be ~400 keV and 1.5 MeV, respectively. These temperatures can be explained by collisionless shock heating with a shock velocity of ~3600 km/s. This is inconsistent with (slightly smaller than) a forward shock speed of ~4300 km/s, suggesting that the knots are heated by a reverse shock. The relative abundance of intermediate-mass elements to oxygen in the knots is more consistent with that expected in a classical W7 model (a single-degenerate scenario) than a violent merger of two white dwarves (a double-degenerate scenario).

152.02 — Survey of Young Supernova Remnants in Nearby Galaxies

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The large majority of searches for supernova remnants in nearby galaxies have focused on strong [S II] emission relative to H-alpha, a key indicator of the shock-heated emission. However, of the 1200 supernova remnants (SNRs) detected in this way, only two young core-collapse SNRs were found with ages between 50-100 years, with no SNRs 100 to 1000 years old. Given the observed supernova rate of roughly one per galaxy per century, we expect several dozen core-collapse SNRs between 100 and 1000 years old in the population of nearby galaxies, which indicates a high level of incompleteness in current SNR searches. Unlike older SNRs whose spectra are dominated by ISM features, young SNRs show broad line emissions, often with blueshifted oxygen emission, with either relatively weak or no [S II] emission. This motivated us to develop a new technique to detect young, ejecta-dominated remnants through their blueshifted [O I] emission. I will present research results on several nearby galaxies and discuss the implications on the evolutionary phases between core-collapse supernovae and their remnants. In particular, I will discuss supernova 1941C, the oldest detected supernova/youngest core-collapse remnant with a known age, and Cas A, in which our studies of the circumstellar environment yield an important note of caution for the interpretation of the [S II]/H-alpha line ratio of extragalactic SNRs.

152.03 — A Shocked Clump with Pristine Circumstellar Material in the Cassiopeia A Supernova Remnant

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Cassiopeia A (Cas A) is a young supernova remnant (SNR) where we observe the interaction of SNR blast wave with circumstellar medium. From the early optical studies, dense, slowly-moving, N-rich "quasi-stationary flocculi" (QSFs) have been known. These are probably dense CNO-processed circumstellar knots that have been engulfed by the SNR blast wave. We have carried out near-infrared, high-resolution (R = 45,000) spectroscopic mapping of a QSF knot (hereafter 'Knot 24') near the SNR boundary of Cas A. The average [Fe II] 1.644 um spectrum of Knot 24 has a remarkable shape with a narrow (~8 km/s) line superposed on the broad (~200 km/s) line emitted from shocked gas. The spatial morphology and the line parameters indicate that Knot 24 has been partially destroyed by a shock wave and that the narrow line is emitted from the unshocked material heated/ionized by the shock radiation. This is the first detection of the emission from the pristine circumstellar material of the Cas A supernova. We also detected H Br gamma and other [Fe II] lines corresponding to the narrow [Fe II] 1.644 um line. For the main clump where we can clearly identify the shock emission associated with the unshocked material, we analyze the observed line ratios using a shock model that included a radiative precursor. The analysis indicates that the majority of Fe in the unshocked material is in the gas phase, not depleted onto dust grains as in the general interstellar medium. We discuss the non-depletion of Fe in QSFs and its implications on the immediate progenitor of the Cas A supernova.

152.04 — Tracing High-Energy Irradiation in Molecular Gas: Radio Studies of Nearby Planetary Nebulae

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Planetary nebulae (PNe), the ejected envelopes of gas and dust from near-end stages of evolution in intermediate-mass stars (1-8 solar masses), present opportunities to investigate the enrichment of the interstellar medium in the products of stellar nucleosynthesis and provide excellent laboratories for the study of photon-driven molecular chemistry. The irradiation of a PN by UV and (often) X-rays from the newly unveiled hot central star generates a rich molecular environment that can be studied via radio line emission. In this thesis, I present observations of nearby PNe in the 1-3mm radio regime using single-dish telescopes and interferometers (IRAM, APEX 12, ALMA), with the overarching goal to identify and exploit tracers of high-energy irradiation. From an IRAM 30 m telescope molecular line survey of nine PNe, I have identified an anticorrelation between the integrated line intensity ratio of HNC/HCN and incident UV luminosity, suggesting this line ratio is sensitive to UV heating or selective photodissociation. These results spawned observational campaigns focused on the young and rapidly evolving NGC 7027, as well as the more evolved and highly expansive Helix Nebula (NGC 7293). Both objects feature large masses of molecular gas that are bombarded by intense UV and X-irradiation. Analysis of these data yield further insight into the processes driving HNC/HCN as well as the formation pathways of molecular ions and radicals. Continued investigations of irradiation-tracing molecular transitions (e.g., HCN, HNC, CN, CO+, HCO+, HC3N, and CCH) will further elucidate the chemical processing across the brief PN phase of a Sun-like star's life cycle, and the eventual contributions of the PN stage to subsequent generations of star formation.

152.05 — First infrared interferometric 3-D diagnosis of the atmospheric dynamics of the red giant star R Dor

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Three-dimensional diagnosis of the complex atmospheric dynamics of stars other than the Sun is of paramount importance for better understanding fundamental physical processes such as convection, pulsation, and the onset of stellar winds. Taking advantage of milliarcsecond angular resolution and high spectral resolution achieved with the AMBER instrument at the Very Large Telescope Interferometer, we have succeeded in three-dimensional diagnosis of the atmospheric dynamics of the closest asymptotic giant branch star R Dor, for the first time for a star other than the Sun. The images reconstructed with a spatial resolution of 6.8 mas — seven times smaller than the star's angular diameter of 51.2 mas in the continuum — show a large, bright region

over the surface of the star and an extended atmosphere. The velocity-field maps over the star's surface and atmosphere obtained from the Mg and H_2O lines near 2.3 micron forming at atmospheric heights below ~1.5 stellar radii show little systematic motion. In marked contrast, the velocity-field map obtained from the CO first overtone lines reveals systematic outward motion at 7–15 km s^{-1} in the extended outer atmosphere at a height of ~1.8 stellar radii. Given the detection of dust formation at ~1.5 stellar radii, the strong acceleration of material between ~1.5 and 1.8 stellar radii may be caused by the radiation pressure on dust grains. However, we cannot yet exclude the possibility that the outward motion may be intermittent, caused by ballistic motion due to convection and/or pulsation.

Oral Session 153 — Cosmology

153.01 — The Sejong Simulation Suite: Presentation and First Results

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The *Sejong Suite* is an extensive collection of state-of-the-art high-resolution cosmological hydrodynamical simulations, spanning a variety of cosmological and astrophysical parameters. The individual evolution of gas, cold and warm dark matter, massive neutrinos, and dark radiation is followed using a particle-based implementation, and the resolution can be enhanced up to 110 billion particles in a $[100\ \mathrm{Mpc/h}]^3$volume - optimal for current and future surveys (e.g., eBOSS, DES, DESI, LSST, PFS, WFIRST, Euclid). The suite is organized into three main categories (Grid Suite, Supporting Suite, Systematics Suite), addressing different science targets. Noticeably, for the first time, we simulate extended mixed scenarios describing the combined effects of warm dark matter, active and sterile neutrinos. Besides a technical description of the various products (including 288 million Lyman-Alpha forest skewers), we also present a first analysis focused on the matter and flux statistics. In particular, we show that we are able to accurately reproduce the 1D flux power spectrum down to scales k = 0.06 s/km as mapped by recent high-resolution quasar data, as well as the thermal history of the intergalactic medium. Our simulations and skewers are useful for a broader variety of cosmological and astrophysical purposes, and in particular for Lyman-Alpha forest science studies, for mapping the high-redshift cosmic web and the matter-to-flux relation and bias, and for quantifying the critical role of baryons at small scales.

153.02 — Empirical Tests of the Ising Galaxy Bias Model

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A reliable model of galaxy bias is necessary for extracting cosmological information from future dense galaxy surveys. The standard models can yield unphysical results in voids, which contain up to half of a survey's information. As an alternative, we have previously presented a physically-motivated galaxy bias model inspired by the Ising model of ferromagnetism, showing that it provides a good description (at both density extremes) of small-scale Millennium Simulation results. This presentation describes the application of this Ising bias model to the results of the SDSS, 6dFGS, and COSMOS2015 galaxy surveys. We find the Ising model superior to the standard models for SDSS and 6dFGS galaxies. For the COSMOS2015 data, none of the models provide a good fit, due to photometric redshift errors.

153.03 — Extracting cosmological information from small scales in weak lensing data

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Weak lensing (WL) of photons by large scale structure is sensitive to both the growth of the (lensing) structures and the expansion history of the universe. As a result, WL is one of the key probes to characterize dark energy. Upcoming surveys will measure the shapes of more than a billion galaxies to reconstruct the evolution of the matter density field through cosmic time with WL. To realize the full potential of these experiments, we need to tap the large number of modes available on small, non-linear scales. I will review how this can be achieved with the use of non-Gaussian statistics and deep learning techniques. In particular, I will show how neural networks can be trained to infer cosmological parameters from WL datasets, over performing traditional analyses based on two-point statistics by a factor of 2-3. Our ability to extract information from small scales may be ultimately limited by the accuracy of our models, especially the effect of baryons on the clustering of matter. I will discuss some observations that could help control these (baryonic) systematic errors by mapping the distribution of baryons, and share forecasts for the detection of the rotation of the ionized plasma

in galactic halos with future cosmic microwave background (CMB) experiments.

153.04 — Early results from the Hydrogen Epoch of Reionizaton Array (HERA) using Bispectrum Phase to Detect Redshifted 21 cm Fluctuations from the Cosmic Reionization Epoch

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Direct detection of neutral Hydrogen (HI) structures from the Cosmic Dawn and Reionization Epochs (EoR) via the redshifted 21 cm spectral line will reveal the nature of the first stars and galaxies as well as complete our understanding of a significant evolutionary phase of the Universe. Many experiments such as the Hydrogen Epoch of Reionization Array (HERA), the Murchison Widefield Array (MWA), the LOw Frequency ARray (LOFAR), and the Precision Array for Probing the Epoch of Reionization (PAPER) have become operational over the last decade, and attempts to detect the EoR HI fluctuations have entered a critical phase. Yet the detection of HI from the EoR has remained challenging primarily owing to the challenges in isolating the bright emission from foreground objects and instrument systematics from contaminating the cosmic signal. One of the primary limitations in analysis arises from the challenge of calibration at a very high level of precision ($\sim 10^5$:1). It is now clear that alternate approaches and independent confirmations of the cosmic signal are indispensable for a credible progress of the field. I will present a novel, complementary, and independent approach using bispectrum phase, a quantity robust to calibration and errors therein, that bypasses the stringent calibration requirements and could potentially provide an independent means to detecting structures during these cosmic epochs. I will discuss the preliminary results from analysis using the HERA data and discuss prospects of estimating the HI brightness temperature fluctuations and its evolution with redshift in this approach.

153.05 — Evidence for luminosity evolution in supernova cosmology

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The most direct evidence for the presence of dark energy is provided by the measurement of galaxy distances using type Ia supernovae (SNe Ia). This result is based on the assumption that the standardized brightness of SN Ia would not evolve with look-back time. Recent studies have shown, however, that the brightness of SN Ia is correlated with host morphology, host mass, and local star formation rate, suggesting a possible correlation with stellar population property. In order to directly test this, 9 years ago, we have initiated our spectroscopic observations to cover most of the reported nearby early-type host galaxies. From very high-quality (S/N ~175) spectra, we obtained the most reliable estimates of population age and metallicity for these host galaxies. We find a significant correlation between SN luminosity (after the standardization) and stellar population age at a 99.3% confidence level. As such, this is the most direct and stringent test ever made for the luminosity evolution of SN Ia. Based on this result, we further show that the previously reported correlations with host morphology, host mass, and local star formation rate are most likely originated from the difference in population age. This indicates that the light-curve fitters used by the SNe Ia community are not quite capable of correcting for the population age effect, which would inevitably cause a serious systematic bias with look-back time. Notably, taken at face values, a significant fraction of the Hubble residual used in the discovery of the dark energy appears to be affected by the luminosity evolution. We argue, therefore, that this systematic bias must be considered in detail in SN cosmology before proceeding to the details of the dark energy.

153.06 — Prospects for Measuring Cosmological Parallax: a New Method for Constraining Cosmological Geometry

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Recent developments in precision astrometry have raised the possibility of the measurement of cosmological parallaxes. The secular motion of the Galaxy with respect to the Cosmic Microwave Background is approximately 78 AU/year and provides a high precision parallactic baseline that increases over time. In the standard Lambda-CDM cosmology this motion leads to differential line-of-sight motions of about 0.5×10^{-6} arcsec over ten years for lenses at $z \sim 0.5$. The predicted astrometric precision of adaptive optics on the next generation of extremely large telescopes is on the order of 10^{-6} arcsec suggesting that the measurement of cosmological parallaxes is plausible. This signal is further magnified by factors of 4-5 in systems undergoing strong gravitational lensing. Such a measurement would provide interesting cosmological constraints via the transverse co-

moving distance and would be independent of the traditional cosmographic techniques. The observational requirements for measuring cosmological parallaxes using gravitational lensing and some of the possible sources of random and systematic error will be discussed.

153.07 — A critical mass for Pop III stars: dependence on Lyman-Werner radiation, baryon/dark-matter streaming, and redshift

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In ΛCDM cosmology, Pop III stars are typically expected to form in dark matter minihalos of mass 10^5 - 10^6 $M_\odot$. A critical mass (M_{crit}) can be defined as the minimum halo mass which can host sufficient cold dense gas that can lead to the formation of the first stars. The presence of Lyman-Werner radiation that can dissociate molecular hydrogen and baryon-dark matter streaming can delay the formation of Pop III stars by increasing M_{crit}. Although the delays from both of these effects have been studied individually, their combined effect has not been investigated previously using numerical simulations. In this work, we aim to constrain M_{crit} as a function of F_{LW}, $v_{streaming}$, and z using cosmological simulations with a large sample of halos using the AMR code Enzo. This function would be particularly useful for semi-analytical and analytical models of early galaxy formation. For the case with no baryon-dark matter streaming and no LW radiation, we have measured the z dependence of M_{crit} and find that it differs from either scaling with the virial temperature or the virial mass of the halo, as sometimes assumed in the past. The redshift evolution of M_{crit} has been predicted in many analytical calculations, but not seen previously with numerical simulations with a large number of halos.

153.08 — Redundant-Baseline Calibration of the Hydrogen Epoch of Reioniztion Array

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21 cm cosmology promises a revolutionary new probe of the astrophysics and cosmology of the Cosmic Dawn and the epoch of reionization (EoR). Realizing that promise requires overcoming daunting calibration challenges to detect a small signal buried buried under foregrounds orders of magnitude brighter. In this talk, I will discuss our progress with the Hydrogen Epoch of Reionization Array (HERA), a purpose-built interferometer for 21 cm cosmology currently under construction in South Africa. I will focus on how we are using HERA's internal degrees of freedom from redundant baseline measurements to calibrate the array and ensure separability between foregrounds and cosmological signal.

Oral Session 154 — Surveys and Large Programs I

154.01 — Measurement of the Bright and Fast Transient Foreground with the Evryscope Fast Transient Engine

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The Evryscopes are a north/south pair of all-sky telescopes, each of which hosts an array of up to 27 small telescopes on a common mount. The two instruments, located on Cerro Tololo, Chile (deployed Q2 2015) and Mount Laguna, California (deployed Q3 2018), survey an instantaneous 16,512 sq. deg field of view at two-minute cadence. These characteristics open up a previously inaccessible parameter space of bright and fast astronomical transients across the full sky, including stellar flares, cataclysmic variables, novae, and potential optical counterparts of gravitational wave and fast radio burst events. As of summer 2019, both sites are running the Evryscope Fast Transient Engine (EFTE), a new software pipeline enabling real-time transient discovery across the full field of view of the Evryscopes, using a combination of a custom image subtraction algorithm and a machine-learning vetting system. Candidates are typically recorded within the observing cadence of the instruments, allowing automated, low-latency followup with other observatories, including spectroscopic classification on the 4.1 meter SOAR Telescope and photometry with the Skynet Robotic Telescope Network. In this talk, I will discuss the results of our first six months of EFTE operations, and present a preliminary census of the transient sky at minute-cadence.

154.02 — Strong X-ray Flaring Objects Observed with Chandra

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Violent (>100x amplitude), short-term (<1 minute rise time) X-ray flaring from a host of astrophysical objects have been increasingly detected in recent years from Milky Way stars, extragalactic X-ray binaries in nearby galaxies, and other transients at cosmological distances of uncertain origin. Our thorough search of the Chandra data archive for flaring objects has uncovered a number of such flares that have escaped notice until now. We present a summary of the most extreme X-ray flaring events from both our survey and the literature and discuss how such violent events further our understanding of stellar magnetic fields, compact object accretion, and compact object mergers.

154.03 — The ASAS-SN all-sky catalog of bright variable stars

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The All-Sky Automated Survey for SuperNovae (ASAS-SN, Shappee et al. 2014; Kochanek et al. 2017) has monitored the entire visible sky to a depth of ∼17 mag in the V-band since 2014. In addition to the detection of transients in real-time, ASAS-SN data allows for the discovery and characterization of variable stars (Jayasinghe et al. 2018; Shields et al. 2018). Using machine learning techniques, we have systematically characterized the variability of ∼60 million sources across the whole sky and identified ∼400,000 variable stars (Jayasinghe et al. 2019a,b,c,d; Pawlak et al. 2019) . Of these, ∼210,000 are newly identified variables, significantly improving the completeness at these magnitudes, particularly in the southern hemisphere. All the light curves for these sources are publicly available. ASAS-SN provides an all-sky, homogeneously classified catalog of variable stars in a magnitude range that facilitates easy followup from other observatories including TESS.

154.04 — UNIONS — the Ultraviolet Near Infrared Optical Northern Survey

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The Hawai'i UNIONS Survey is a legacy program that will help address some of the most fundamental issues in astronomy, including the properties of dark matter and dark energy, the growth of structure in the Universe from Galactic to cluster scales, and the assembly of the Milky Way. These ambitious goals are achievable only with homogeneous, multi-wavelength data covering large, contiguous areas of the sky. Such a survey is essential to the primary science goals of the ESA Euclid Stage-IV dark-energy measurements and will enable the tomography of dark matter in the universe with ground-based photometric redshifts and Euclid weak-lensing measurements. The Ultraviolet Near-Infrared Optical Northern Sky (UNIONS) Survey is a collaboration between Pan-STARRS and the Canada France Imaging Survey (CFIS). It consists of a four-band uriz survey of the 5000 square degrees bounded by declination dec > 30, Galactic latitude |b| > 25, and ecliptic latitude beta 15. CFIS exploits the unparalleled u-band sensitivity and excellent r-band and image quality of CFHT/Megacam. The ongoing Pan-STARRS Wide Area Survey for NEOs with both PS1 and PS2, together with the net archival PS1 observations will contribute the i and z band data. Furthermore, we are pursing a complementary g-band survey HSCg using Hyper Surprime Cam on the Subaru Telescope. The combination of Pan-STARRS, CFIS, and HSCg will provide a five band ugriz survey: the Hawai'i UNIONS Survey. The Hawai'i UNIONS Survey will be the dominant ground-based multi-band ugriz wide-field survey for the extragalactic sky in the northern hemisphere. The status, progress, and expected Data Releases will be presented.

154.05 — The Chandra Source Catalog — A Billion X-ray Photons

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By combining Chandra's sub-arcsecond on-axis spatial resolution and low instrumental background with consistent data processing, the Chandra Source Catalog (CSC) delivers a wide variety of uniformly calibrated properties and science ready data products for detected sources over four dex of flux. The second major release of the catalog, CSC 2.0, includes measured properties for more than 315,000 unique X-ray sources in the sky, allowing statistical analysis of large samples, as well as individual source studies. Extracted properties are provided for more than 925,000 individual observation detections identified in ~10,000 Chandra ACIS and HRC-I imaging observations released publicly prior to the end of 2014. CSC 2.0 also includes photometric properties for roughly 1,300 highly extended (> 30″) sources, together with surface brightness polygons for several contour levels. For each X-ray detection and source, the catalog provides a detailed set of more than 100 tabulated positional, spatial, photometric, spectral, and temporal properties (each with associated lower and upper confidence intervals and measured in multiple energy bands). The catalog Bayesian aperture photometry code produces robust photometric probability density functions (PDFs), even in crowded fields and for low count detections. CSC 2.0 additionally provides an extensive selection of individual observation, stacked-observation, detection region, and master source FITS data products (e.g., responses, PSFs, spectra, light curves, aperture photometry PDFs) that are immediately usable for further detailed scientific analysis. We describe the content and characteristics of the catalog, discuss the updates that significantly enhance the scientific utility of CSC 2.0, and demonstrate how the catalog content can be immediately and effectively utilized for scientific investigations. This work has been supported by NASA under contract NAS 8-03060 to the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory for operation of the Chandra X-ray Center.

Oral Session 155 — Dwarf and Irregular Galaxies I

155.01 — The 3D kinematics of gas in the Small Magellanic Cloud

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Although gas in the Small Magellanic Cloud (SMC) has been violently disrupted by ongoing dynamical interactions with the Large Magellanic Cloud and the Milky Way, its integrated velocity field displays a gradient consistent with a rotating disk. To test the rotating disk hypothesis, we trace the 3D motions of the neutral atomic hydrogen (HI) distribution using young, massive stars embedded within it. These stars have radial velocity measurements from spectroscopic surveys and proper motions from Gaia, and their radial velocities match with dominant HI components. We compare the observed radial and tangential velocities of these stars with predictions from the state-of-the-art rotating disk model based on high-resolution 21 cm observations of the SMC from the Australian Square Kilometer Array Pathfinder telescope. We conclude that the kinematics of gas-tracing stars are inconsistent with disk rotation, and the kinematics of gas in the SMC are more complex than can be inferred from the integrated radial velocity field. As a result of violent tidal interactions with the LMC, non-rotational motions are prevalent throughout the SMC, and it is likely composed of distinct sub-structures overlapping along the line of sight.

155.02 — Deciphering the Kinematic Structure of the Small Magellanic Cloud Through its Red Giant Population

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We present a new kinematic model for the Small Magellanic Cloud (SMC), using data from the Gaia Data Release 2 catalog. We identify a sample of astrometrically well-behaved red giant (RG) stars belonging to the SMC and cross-match with a publicly available radial velocity catalog for SMC RGs taken with the 2dF/AAOmega instrument on the

Anglo-Australian Telescope. We create a mock spatial model of the SMC using the observed RG spatial structure, and a distance distribution derived from the RR Lyrae population. We examine the kinematic effects of changing the assumed dynamical center, the systemic proper motion (PM), the addition of a rotating disk, and for the first time in SMC observational modeling, the effects of tidal expansion due to the LMC. We then compare this mock 3D kinematic catalog to the observed PMs and radial velocities of the SMC RG population, finding a need for rotation, on the order of ~30 km/s, and a tidal expansion component, in order to fit the data. The geometry of the rotation plane generally agrees with that of the SMC HI gas, but the preferred kinematic center is closer to the previously-determined geometric center from RR Lyrae, suggesting a potential underlying physical disconnect between the gas and the old stellar component of the SMC. The systemic PM of the RG population is also offset from that obtained when using a mix of young and old tracers, indicative of population-dependent kinematic differences in the SMC.

155.03 — Observational evidence for "Burstiness" effect on galactic dynamics in dwarf galaxies

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Dwarf galaxies ($M_* < 10^9$ M_{Sun}) are easily disrupted by stellar feedback and lose a fraction of their gas to the intergalactic medium in form of outflows. This is followed by subsequent gas accretion and a rise in star formation rate. Implementation of feedback into hydrodynamical simulations suggest that this phenomenon leads to a stochastic star formation history in low-mass systems (often referred to as "burstiness") and can have impacts on the morphology, gas dynamics, and dark matter structure of galaxies. In this talk, I will provide observational evidence for burstiness in a sample of local low-mass galaxies via measuring 1) variation in the broadening of HI (21cm) line profile and 2) fluctuation in the R-band half-light radius. I will also compare the results with FIRE simulation and discuss the differences between these two.

155.04 — Dwarf Galaxy Accretion in the Milky Way: Viewing Dwarf Galaxy Accretion through the Eyes of Large Surveys

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Using large spectroscopic, photometric, and astrometric surveys such as APOGEE and Gaia, we are now presented with large multi-dimensional data sets that allow us to study the Milky Way and it's nearby dwarf galaxies in great detail. In particular, this allows us to look for evidence of the accretion of dwarf galaxies, because of their unique chemistry, and the unique kinematical and dynamical signatures they leave as they are accreted into the Milky Way halo. We report the chemical and kinematical signatures of the accreting Sagittarius dwarf galaxy now including its tidal debris and the accreted system that is now known as the Gaia-Sausage or Gaia-Enceladus. The chemical abundance profiles of these two systems suggest that both were relatively massive galaxies before they began their accretion into the Milky Way halo, and had masses roughly between that of the Small and Large Magellanic clouds. Because the accretion of the Sagittarius dwarf galaxy is still ongoing, it's stellar debris has yet to phase mix throughout the Milky Way halo, and its tidal streams can be used to both measure the reflex motion of the sun, and to imply metallicity and abundance gradients within the Sagittarius progenitor galaxy. Finally, we report that the Triangulum-Andromeda Overdensity, a feature seen in the outskirts of the Milky Way and long debated to be either a tidal stream or a feature of the disk, seems to have a disk origin and may have been perturbed out of the disk midplane due to the passage of a dwarf galaxy, possibly Sagittarius.

155.05 — Extreme Properties of Ultra-Diffuse Galaxies

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Several years ago, it was discovered that the Coma cluster harbors an abundant populaton of ultra-diffuse galaxies (UDGs) with the luminosities of dwarfs and the sizes of giants. Similar galaxies have now been found in a wide range of environments, and in some cases have puzzling properties that challenge the conventions of star and galaxy formation. I will present recent results on extreme UDGs, with peculiar chemical abundance patterns, spatial distributions, star cluster populations, and dark matter fractions — in particular making use of deep spectroscopy from the Keck Cosmic Web Imager.

155.06 — Evolutionary link between low-mass post-jellyfish and dwarf early-type galaxies in the Coma cluster

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Formation and evolution of dwarf early-type galaxies (dE/dS0), which constitute the majority of galaxy populations in clusters still remains a matter of debate. It is also unclear whether they share common origin with much more extended ultra-diffuse galaxies (UDGs). We identified 13 low-mass post-starburst galaxies (PSGs) using RCSED (`http://rcsed.sai.msu.ru/`), 11 of which reside in the Coma cluster and 4 of 11 show clear signs of recent ram pressure stripping as comet-like tails. Given the lack of current star formation, we can call them post-jellyfish galaxies. We followed up 11 of them with the new high-throughput multi-object spectrograph Binospec at the MMT. Using spectrophotometric fitting with dedicated stellar population models we reconstructed their star-formation and metal-enrichment histories. Our analysis suggests that 10 galaxies will evolve into UDGs in the next 5 Gyr and one will become a dE. As filler targets for the multi-object spectroscopy we chose UDGs from the Yagi+15 catalog. We determined spatially resolved velocity profiles and integrated velocity dispersions and stellar population properties for 9 galaxies, 2 of which have intermediate ages and overall properties between UDGs and low-mass post-jellyfish galaxies. These results confirm the direct evolutionary link between diffuse post-starburst galaxies and UDGs and prove that ram pressure stripping as one of the channels of UDG and dE/dS0 formation in clusters.

155.07 — A Model for the Production of Globular Clusters in Ultra-Diffuse Galaxies

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Since the discovery of a large population of Ultra-Diffuse Galaxies (UDGs) in the Coma Cluster, there has been renewed interest in the properties of low surface-brightness galaxies. One of the most unexpected aspects of these newly identified systems is the large number of globular clusters associated with them — UDGs have ∼5 times more globular clusters than other dwarf galaxies at a similar mass. As globular cluster frequency is traditionally directly associated with a galaxy's dark-matter mass, this observation has been particularly difficult to explain by conventional theories of UDG formation (such as tidal interactions or star-formation feedback) that place UDGs in dwarf-scale halos. In this talk, I will discuss a model of continuously forming, rather than primordial, globular clusters that can decouple the globular cluster population from its dark-matter halo in the context of UDGs. In particular, allowing for the cluster formation efficiency to scale with star-formation rate, as some observations suggest, implies that dwarf galaxies that were accreted onto the cluster early (and thus formed quickly) should form more globular clusters than dwarfs that fell into the cluster later. Given that conventional UDG formation mechanisms predict that UDGs were accreted into a cluster at high redshift, this globular cluster formation model can explain some of the excess globular clusters present in UDGs. Specifically, if UDGs are formed through tidal interactions, this model predicts that they should have 2.4 times more globular clusters than non-UDGs at a similar stellar mass.

Oral Session 156 — Star Associations, Clusters — Formation Issues

156.01 — Star Cluster Formation Through Cosmic Time: The Low- High-Redshift Connection

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Globular clusters (GCs) are ancient star clusters that have remained bound for billions of years. As relics of extreme star formation in the early Universe, they have been used as signposts for galaxy evolution, helping us trace the assembly history of the Milky Way. Meanwhile, observations in lensed fields have been uncovering systematically small size measurements in faint sources from z = 2-8. My dissertation has aimed to bridge between this local picture of GCs and the compact star forming sources observed at high redshift by combining the tools of galactic archaeology and direct observations. Using deep color magnitude diagrams of Milky Way satellite galaxy Fornax and its globular clusters (GCs), I demonstrate how forming GCs can be up to 50 times more luminous than the field population of their host dwarf galaxy. This finding has a wide-range of implications at high-redshifts including biasing abundance matching relationships, skewing mass-to-light ratios, and potentially altering our understanding of what objects drove cosmic reionization. I will describe how takeaways from this resolved stellar population approach were used to guide the selection for our MOSFIRE/Keck 1 program through which we have successfully measured rest-frame spectroscopy for 12 faint (F160>26), compact (r_e < 200pc) lensed sources at z = 2-3. I show how combining deep multiband photometry with H_{beta}, H_{alpha} and [OIII] can constrain star formation histories, dust, and metallicity in these extreme systems. Finally, I will discuss the potential of this approach to directly studying sub-structure at high redshift in the era of the James Webb Space Telescope.

156.02 — Mutual Destruction on FIRE: How Simulated Embedded Star Clusters Destroy and are Destroyed by Giant Molecular Clouds in Cosmological Simulations

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Hydrodynamic simulations offer a way to connect the dots from the earliest stages of giant molecular cloud (GMC) assembly through clustered star formation to the present day location of dispersed stars. I will present first results tracking clustered star formation in the *Latte* simulations: cosmological Milky Way-mass FIRE-2 disk galaxies simulated with gas with 1 pc scale spatial resolution. *Latte* generates realistic young massive star clusters, with size, velocity and metallicity dispersions matching those in the Milky Way. I will highlight an exciting new result: young massive star clusters identified while still associated within their natal GMCs. Tracing these star clusters and their host GMCs forward in time reveals star formation is short-lived, ceasing before the onset of supernovae feedback at ∼3 Myr. I will discuss how supernovae feedback increases turbulence in the gas and drives both the star clusters and the GMCs to disintegrate on short timescales.

156.03 — Contrasting Normal and Extreme Star-Forming Environments: A Multiwavelength Census of Star Clusters and Star-Forming Regions in Nearby Galaxies

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A fundamental goal in extragalactic astrophysics is to provide a robust observational foundation for understanding the causal physics behind star formation in galaxies. However, a purely theoretical understanding of the complex phase transitions of the ISM, and the recycling of material into stars and back as galaxies evolve, has yet to be fully developed. To build a complete theory of the role of star and cluster formation in galaxy evolution *requires* accurate measurements of the current (i.e., ∼few Myr) star formation rate and available gas content within galaxies over a range of physical scales (∼10 - 1000 pc) and star-forming environments. Throughout my PhD, my research has focused on constructing these multiwavelength datasets for large samples of nearby normal and starburst galaxies to study the physics of star clusters and star-forming regions at high-resolution. This has been possible through my membership with the Great Observatories All-Sky LIRG Survey (GOALS), the Star Formation in Radio Survey (SFRS), and the Legacy Extragalactic UV Survey (LEGUS). I will discuss my work in identifying and characterizing the UV-bright population of super star clusters (SSCs) in a large sample of nearby U/LIRGs with *HST*. A major result of this work is the discovery that, *relative* to the normal star-forming galaxies studied with LEGUS, the survival rate and maximum mass of SSCs is affected by the active

merging-environments of U/LIRGs. Additionally, I will discuss my work studying the resolved (<1″) 1 - 100 GHz continuum emission from nearby galaxies with the *VLA* and *ALMA*. With these data, we have shown that 33 GHz emission from extranuclear star-forming regions in *both* normal SFRS galaxies and LIRGs in GOALS is heavily-dominated by thermal free-free radiation (∼93%) on ∼100 pc scales, making it one of the most direct and universal probes of the ionizing photon production rate from massive star-forming regions, free from the complications of spatially varying dust extinction. Finally, I will discuss a number of ongoing studies I have with *HST*, *ALMA*, the *VLA*, and a *JWST-ERS*program to link radio processes with dust, optical star clusters, and ionized and molecular gas at matched physical scales, with an ultimate goal of producing a complete view of the complex galactic ecosystems of star-forming galaxies in the local Universe.

156.04 — An Initial Overview of the Extent and Structure of Recent Star Formation within the Serpens Molecular Cloud Using Gaia Data Release 2

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The dense clusters within the Serpens Molecular Cloud are among the most active regions of nearby star formation. In this paper, we use *Gaia* DR2 parallaxes and proper motions to statistically measure ∼1167 kinematic members of Serpens, few of which have been previously identified, to evaluate the star formation history of the complex. The optical members of Serpens are concentrated in three distinct groups located at 380–480 pc; the densest clusters are still highly obscured by optically thick dust and have few optical members. The total population of young stars and protostars in Serpens is at least 2000 stars, including past surveys that were most sensitive to protostars and disks, and may be much higher. Distances to dark clouds measured from deficits in star counts are consistent with the distances to the optical star clusters. The Serpens Molecular Cloud is seen in the foreground of the Aquila Rift, dark clouds located at 600-700 pc, and behind patchy extinction, here called the Serpens Cirrus, located at ∼250 pc. Based on the lack of a distributed population of older stars, the star formation rate throughout the Serpens Molecular Cloud increased by at least a factor of 20 within the past ∼5 Myr. The optically bright stars in Serpens Northeast are visible because their natal molecular cloud has been eroded, not because they were flung outwards from a central factory of star formation. The separation between subclusters of 20-100 pc and the absence of an older population together lead to speculation that an external forcing was needed to trigger the active star formation.

156.05 — Highlights from the Southern Stellar Stream Spectroscopic Survey

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Stellar streams, produced by the tidal disruption of dwarf galaxies and globular clusters, yield a snapshot of hierarchical structure formation, and are powerful probes of the mass and profile of the Milky Way's dark matter halo, as well as the formation of its stellar halo. Over the last several years, large imaging surveys have increased the number of known stellar streams to over 60. Spectroscopic follow-up observations are crucial, not only for confirming the nature of the streams, but also for determining their full 6D kinematics, metallicities, orbits, progenitors, and formation histories. The **Southern Stellar Stream Spectroscopic Survey** (S^5) began observing the streams recently discovered by the Dark Energy Survey in 2018, and expanded beyond the DES footprint in 2019. S^5 employs the large FoV of AAT and high multiplex of 2dF+AAOmega to obtain kinematic measurements along the spatial extent of the tidal streams. We highlight the most important results from our first observational campaigns, including confirmation of at least seven streams using velocities and metallicities of the members stars. We also report on the serendipitous discovery one of the highest velocity stars in the galaxy, S5-HVS1. This star provides the first direct proof of the Hills Mechanism, in which one star in a binary pair is captured by a supermassive black hole (in this case, Sagittarius A*), while its companion is ejected at extremely high speed.

156.06 — The Shape of the GMC and the Initial Cluster Mass Functions for Nearby Galaxies

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The shape of the mass functions of young star clusters provides direct insights into their formation and disruption processes. We perform robust,

maximum-likelihood fits of the Schechter function, $\Psi(M) = dN/dM \propto M^{-\beta} \exp(-M/M_*)$, to the observed cluster masses in eight galaxies (LMC, SMC, NGC 4214, NGC 4449, M83, M51, Antennae, and NGC 3256), which cover a large range in mass, metallicity, and star formation rate. In most cases, we find that the mass functions are consistent with a power law distribution, with a large range of allowed cutoff masses (10^5 $M_\odot < M_* < \infty$). For a sample of six galaxies, we use published catalogs and archival data to measure the shapes of the mass functions of GMCs using the same method as for the cluster population. The GMC mass functions are also consistent with a power law distribution, with the possible exception of M51. Our main result, that $\beta_{CL} \approx \beta_{GMC} \approx -2$, is consistent with theoretical predictions for cluster formation and suggests that the star-formation efficiency is largely independent of mass.

Special Session 157 — Transient Science with TESS

157.01 — TESS and Transients Discovered from the Ground

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I will overview TESS observations of transients discovered by ground-based surveys. Because of TESS's continuous coverage, it is possible to observe the behavior of these transients before they were discovered and investigate their early time behavior. Highlights include early time light curves of over 40 Type Ia supernovae and 15 core-collapse supernovae. For these objects, early time light curves can reveal the explosion physics and the properties of any companion stars, and I will present our results for a detailed analysis of the light curves of eight Type Ia SNe. Other highlights include high cadence observations of CV outbursts, interesting AGN behavior, and an orphan afterglow of a gamma ray burst.

157.02 — The ZTF survey of the TESS fields

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The Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF) is conducting a nightly public survey of all 13 TESS northern sectors in 2019-2020. ZTF will observe the portions of the current TESS sector visible from Palomar Observatory each night. Each ZTF pointing will have one exposure each with g- and r-band filters, totaling two images per night. The majority of Sectors 14 and 15 were covered by ZTF, except for a portion of TESS Camera 4, due to the visibility limits. ZTF is also making additional nightly g- and r-band observations of denser stellar regions (e.g. near the Galactic Plane) to better facilitate variability studies of Galactic objects. I will discuss the status of the ongoing ZTF survey observations and briefly describe the available data products, which include both transient/alert data and photometric lightcurves.

157.04 — TESS and AGN multi-wavelength variability

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In late June 2018, increased hard X-ray emission was detected from NGC 1566. Soon after, UVOT data collected using the Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory showed a significant brightening, in tandem with the ASAS-SN light curve showing dramatic variability. Combining data taken using TESS, Swift, ASAS-SN, and Las Cumbres Observatory, we analyzed 4263 photometric observations spread out over ~100 days following the flare. Swift's X-ray and UV/optical, ASAS-SN's g-band, and TESS's redder filter make an ideal combination for continuum reverberation mapping studies because it provides broad wavelength coverage. These measurements of inter-band correlation and lag are used to ultimately test and constrain continuum-emission disk accretion models. In the era of TESS, our goal is to perform this analysis on a large scale. By discovering and studying variable AGN with TESS in combination with other surveys including ASAS-SN, we will be able to create a robust sample to investigate the cause of variability. This will ultimately shed light on the high-energy environment surrounding black holes.

157.05 — TESS-CPM: A Python package for Background-Corrected Difference Imaging with TESS Full Frame Images

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The majority of observed pixels on the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) are downloaded at 30 minute cadence and delivered in the form of Full-Frame Images (FFI). However, the FFIs contain systematic background such as scattered light from Earth and require processing before useful light curves can be extracted. We present an open-source Python package to obtain background-corrected light curves from the FFIs. We perform pixel-level background correction by implementing the Causal Pixel Model (CPM) Difference Imaging method which was previously developed for Kepler. CPM models a chosen target pixel's light curve by (in our case linear) regression on light curves of many other pixels that are distant from the target pixel. As the pixels of stars used for prediction are astrophysically causally disconnected from the target pixel, any variation in the target light curve predicted by the model is likely to be shared background in the image and not an intrinsic astrophysical variation in the target. The difference between the data and model is the background-corrected light curve. Our method allows us to analytically solve for the parameters of the model so the background-corrected light curve for variable targets in crowded fields can be efficiently estimated. We applied our method to a variety of known sources, such as supernova ASASSN-18tb, and show that the method is able to remove background including the scattered light from Earth and correct for times of spacecraft jitter while preserving the astrophysical signal.

157.06 — Using TESS and SALT to Understand the Unusual Type Ia ASASSN-18tb

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ASASSN-18tb is notable for being the first relatively normal Type Ia supernova to exhibit clear broad ($\sim$1000 km s^{-1}) Hα emission in its nebular-phase spectra. This is a potential indicator of a single-degenerate progenitor system. Despite the late-time Hα signature, TESS observations of the early rise show no evidence for deviations from a single-component power-law, arguing against the presence of a non-degenerate companion. Leveraging extensive spectroscopic observations with SALT, we find that the Hα luminosity remains approximately constant after its initial detection at phase +37 d, and that the Hα velocity evolution does not trace that of the FeIII λ4660 emission. These suggest that the Hα emission arises from a circumstellar medium rather than swept-up material from a non-degenerate companion. However, ASASSN-18tb is strikingly different from other known CSM-interacting Type Ia supernovae in a number of significant ways.

157.07 — ASASSN-19bt: The First Tidal Disruption Event Observed with TESS

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In January of 2019, the All-Sky Automated Survey for Supernovae (ASAS-SN) discovered a tidal disruption event (TDE) in the TESS Continuous Viewing Zone. The TESS light curve provides unprecedented high-cadence monitoring of the TDE host and the rise of the transient's light curve, allowing us to precisely constrain the time of first light and the rise time, which has never been done before with a TDE. In my talk I will discuss our full dataset, including the TESS light curve, and how the TESS data have allowed us to gain new insights into the physics behind TDE emission.

157.08 — Novae observations with TESS might change our understanding of explosive transients

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Classical novae are common thermonuclear explosions that occur on the surfaces of accreting white dwarfs in interacting binaries. While many novae show smoothly evolving optical light curves well-explained as warm expanding ejecta, others show puzzling, erratic variability near peak brightness. Shock interactions between ejecta of different velocities have been suggested to be responsible for these variabilities. This was based on the recent discovery of gamma-ray emission from some novae by Fermi-LAT. This discovery has also revealed that these shocks are energetically important and might contribute to a large fraction of the bolometric luminosity of nova emission. In this presentation I will highlight the latest results on two remarkable novae which have erupted in the field of view of TESS and the BRITE nano-satellite constellations. I will also demonstrate how time-resolved space observations with facilities like TESS have the potential to change our understanding of the mechanisms driving novae and other explosive transients.

157.09 — Blind searches for rapid transients in TESS FFIs

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Fast-rising, blue optical transients (FBOTs) are a mysterious new class of optical transients identified by optical sky surveys with high observing cadence. These are extra-galactic, off-nuclear flares that rise in less than a week timescale and fade within a month or two. Typical core collapse supernovae rise for a few weeks and fade on months timescale. FBOTs optical spectra are blue and featureless with occasional presence of broad Hydrogen and Helium lines. Their fast evolution and featureless optical spectra suggest that they are unlike normal supernovae which evolve much slower and have characteristic optical spectra. Current theories for FBOTs include merging compact objects, newly formed compact objects in supernovae or failed supernovae, or intermediate-mass black holes disrupting low-mass stars. While primarily being an exoplanet finding machine TESS essentially provides optical images of several regions of the sky once every 30 minutes for anywhere between 27 to hundreds of days depending on the exact sky location. These full frame images (FFIs) from TESS are thus great datasets to find FBOTs in the nearby Universe (< a few 100 Mpcs). Based on the current volumetric rates and TESS sensitivity we expect several hundred FBOTs in TESS datasets over the duration of its extended mission. I will describe our machine learning based pipeline to identify FBOTs in TESS images and the strategy to promptly follow them up at other wavelengths especially during TESS extended mission staring in year 2020.

Oral Session 158 — The Milky Way, The Galactic Center I

158.01 — Stellar Populations in the Milky Way from Large Photometric and Astrometric Surveys

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We present metallicity maps of stars in the Galaxy based on large photometric survey data, such as from SDSS, SCUSS, and Pan-STARRS. Our approach for obtaining distances and metallicities is rooted in the empirically calibrated set of isochrones of main-sequence stars in *ugriz* passbands, and is optimized for metal-poor stars using globular clusters. Our metallicity maps indicate signatures of vertical oscillations in the disk, which is an extension to the abundance dimension of the Gaia phase-wrapping, and is strong evidence on the recent passage of Sagittarius dwarf galaxy through the disk. We also combine our metallicity estimates with Gaia proper motions to better characterize the properties of the stellar halo. The structures revealed can be used as a blueprint for identifying stars of greatest interest for upcoming medium- and high-resolution spectroscopic study.

158.02 — 2 mm GISMO Observations of the Galactic Center: Dust Emission, Nonthermal Filament in the Radio Arc, and Compact Sources

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The Central Molecular Zone (CMZ), covering the inner $\sim 1^\circ$ of the Galactic plane has been mapped at 2 mm using the GISMO bolometric camera on the 30 m IRAM telescope. The 21'' resolution maps show abundant emission from cold molecular clouds, from star forming regions, and from one of the Galactic center nonthermal filaments. In this work we use the Herschel Hi-GAL data to model the dust emission across the Galactic center. We find that a single-temperature fit can describe the 160 – 500 μm emission for most lines of sight, if the long-wavelength dust emissivity scales as $\lambda^{-\beta}$ with $\beta \approx 2.25$. This dust model is extrapolated to predict the 2 mm dust emission. After the thermal emission of dust is modeled and subtracted, the remaining 2 mm emission is dominated by free-free emission, with the exception of the brightest nonthermal filament (NTF) that runs though the middle of the bundle of filaments known as the Radio Arc. This is the shortest wavelength at which any NTF has been detected. The GISMO observations clearly trace this NTF over a length of $\sim 0.2^\circ$, with a mean 2 mm spectral index which is steeper than at longer wavelengths. The 2 mm to 6 cm (or 20 cm) spectral index steepens from $\alpha \approx -0.2$ to -0.7 as a function distance from the Sickle H II region, suggesting that this region is directly related to the NTF. A number of unresolved (at 21'') 2 mm sources are found

nearby. One appears to be thermal dust emission from a molecular cloud that is associated with an enigmatic radio point source whose connection to the Radio Arc is still debated. The morphology and colors at shorter IR wavelengths indicate other 2 mm unresolved sources are likely to be compact H II regions.

158.03 — Constraining the binarity of the young stars around the central supermassive black hole of the Milky Way

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Binary star systems are significant amongst the massive star population in the Milky Way, and they play a significant role in the evolution and dynamics of the clusters they live in. The surprising existence of massive, young stars at Galactic Center leads to the natural motivation of finding binary star systems in the region. While binaries are important for understanding the young star cluster at the Galactic Center, there have been limited surveys for binaries in the region. With over two decades of integral field spectroscopy data and advanced tools for fitting mid-infrared stellar spectra, it is feasible to conduct a spectroscopic binary search of the Galactic Center. This thesis utilizes two search methods for finding spectroscopic binaries: one method involves directly analyzing stars' radial velocity curves for periodic variations; the other method applies a statistical search using rotational velocities. I will present limits on the binarity of the young stars around the central supermassive black hole. By identifying and characterizing binary systems, we can improve our understanding of how the different populations of massive stars formed at the Galactic Center. Binary star dynamics also play a crucial role in the evolution of the system, and evolved binary star systems may explain the puzzling objects found in the region. This thesis aims to better understand the star formation and dynamics of the Galactic Center through the vital component of the binary star population.

158.04 — Stellar Streams from Globular Clusters in the Local Universe

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From the vast population of stellar streams in the Milky Way, we know that the morphology of thin, stellar streams, in particular, can be used to test the distribution and nature of dark matter. It is therefore crucial to extend searches for these streams to other galaxies than the Milky Way. In this talk, I review the current and future prospects of detecting stellar streams in external galaxies with a focus on globular cluster streams. I create mock-stellar streams and inject them to data from the PAndAS M31 survey to produce simulated M31 backgrounds mimicking what WFIRST will observe in M31. Additionally, I estimate the distance limit to which globular cluster streams will be observable. Recent results demonstrate that for a 1 hour exposure, using conservative estimates, WFIRST should detect globular cluster streams in resolved stars in galaxies out to distances beyond 3.5 Mpc. This volume contains at least 199 galaxies of which >90% are dwarfs. If these external galaxies do not host spiral arms or galactic bars, gaps in their stellar streams provide an ideal test case for evidence of interactions with dark matter subhalos. Furthermore, obtaining a large samples of thin stellar streams can help constrain the orbital structure and hence the potentials of external halos.

158.05 — Kinematics of the Magellanic Stream and the Imprint of a Galactic Center Flare

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The Magellanic Stream and its Leading Arm form a massive, filamentary system of gas clouds surrounding the Large and Small Magellanic Clouds. Here we present a new component-level analysis of the Stream's ultraviolet (UV) kinematic properties using a sample of 39 sightlines through the Magellanic System observed with the Cosmic Origins Spectrograph on the Hubble Space Telescope. Using Voigt profile fits to UV metal-line absorption, we quantify the kinematic differences between the low-ion (Si II), intermediate-ion (Si III), and high-ion (Si IV) absorption lines and thereby investigate the phase structure of the Stream. Unexpectedly, we find that in the Stream the Si II, Si III and Si IV all show indistinguishable b-value distributions, being dominated by narrow (b<25 km/s) components. However, the Leading Arm shows very different kinematic properties, with the high ions tending to be much broader than the low ions. These results support a single-phase model for the Stream but require a multi-phase model for the Leading Arm. This provides further evidence for the Galactic Center flare model of Bland-Hawthorn et al. (2013, 2019), in which a burst of ionizing radiation photoionized the Stream up to

C IV as it passed below the south Galactic pole where the flux of escaping ionizing radiation is high, but not the Leading Arm, which is shielded from the flare's ionization cone. The Galactic Center flare scenario can explain the origin of the giant X-ray/gamma-ray Fermi Bubbles at the Galactic Center, and is now supported by several independent lines of evidence, including the Stream's observed H-alpha emission, UV line ratios, and UV kinematics.

158.06 — Mapping Outflowing Cool Gas in the Fermi Bubbles

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The Fermi Bubbles are an example of extreme feedback in our own Milky Way. These two giant bubbles extend ∼10 kpc above and below the center of the Galaxy. They are thought to have formed via an outburst from our central supermassive black hole or nuclear star formation. Understanding the origins of the Fermi Bubbles requires careful measurements of their kinematics and chemical abundances. We have obtained FUV spectra from Hubble/COS to characterize the previously unexplored low latitude region of the southern Fermi Bubble, close to where the bubbles are launched. With these data we measured the kinematics and composition of the southern bubble and how they vary with both Galactic latitude and longitude. Combining these results with our ongoing multiwavelength program to characterize the Fermi Bubbles at all latitudes will give us a more complete picture of the multiphase gas flows and their impact on the Galaxy.

Oral Session 159 — Black Holes I

159.01 — Assessing LSST's ability to hunt LIGO black holes with microlensing

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Gravitational microlensing is a powerful tool to study invisible objects, such as black holes, in the Milky Way. By monitoring highly populated areas like the Galactic bulge region, one can observe a variety of microlensing events due to brown dwarfs, main-sequence stars, white dwarfs, neutron stars, and black holes. We model the microlensing event rates with source stars in the Galactic bulge region using standard spatial and velocity distributions of stars in the Galactic bulge and disk regions. We observe that if black holes have an extended Salpeter-like mass function (as indicated by the recent LIGO binary-black hole gravitational wave events) and a similar velocity and spatial structure to stars, the population leads to a distinct increase in the microlensing event rate with Einstein crossing time on the order of 100 days. By looking toward the Galactic bulge region and observing on the order of 10^8 stars, we could potentially observe this excess of microlensing events. The Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) holds the potential to make these observations, though the success of observing microlensing events depends on the cadence of the telescope. We evaluate the efficacy of potential LSST cadences as either a trigger or a measurer of the light curves of black hole microlensing.

159.02 — Evidence for High Frequency QPOs in the Black Hole Candidate EXO 1846-031

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We present evidence for a pair of 3:2 ratio high frequency quasiperiodic oscillations (HFQPO) at 500 and 750 Hz in the X-ray flux from the black hole candidate EXO 1846−031 in observations made with the Neutron Star Interior Composition Explorer (NICER). The source went into outburst in late July, 2019 after spending 34 years in quiescence, and NICER monitoring of the outburst began on 31 July. An average power spectrum accumulated in the 1 - 6 keV band over the initial 9 day intensity rise shows evidence at the 4 sigma significance level for a HFQPO at 500 Hz, with a fractional amplitude (rms) of 2.3%. A second, weaker feature is also evident at 750 Hz, a frequency consistent with a 3:2 relationship with the lower frequency, 500 Hz QPO. Assessing the significance of both features together boosts the overall significance to the 4.5 sigma level. The source spectral state during most of the initial rise is consistent with a hard-intermediate (or steep power-law) state, the state known to be associated with HFQPO in other black hole systems. Based on the observed inverse mass scaling of 3:2 ratio black hole HFQPOs the detection of 500 and 750 Hz signals in EXO 1846−031 would suggest a mass of $3.24 \pm 0.2\,M_\odot$. We also briefly discuss the implications of our results for the mass and spin of EXO 1846−031 in the context of so-called relativistic precession models.

159.03 — Instruments and Statistical Tools to Study Supermassive Black Holes at Event Horizon Scales

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Supermassive black holes are believed to reside in the center of galaxies. To directly observe the nearby supermassive black holes, including Sagittarius A* (Sgr A*), the one at the center of our Milky Way galaxy, an angular resolution smaller than the apparent size of the black hole is required. This can be achieved by a very-long-baseline interferometry (VLBI) technique, and the 1.3 mm wavelength provides us ∼20 μas angular resolution with the diameter of the Earth as a baseline. Also, the synchrotron radiation from the accretion flow around the black hole becomes optically thin in the wavelength range. Due to its geographical location, the South Pole is essential to maximize the resolution of VLBI observations of Sgr A*. In this dissertation, I developed a VLBI receiving system operating at 1.3 and 0.87 mm for the South Pole Telescope (SPT). Since the SPT was designed for a bolometric cosmic microwave background observations, a coherent receiver was constructed to enable VLBI observations and installed to incorporate the SPT into the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) VLBI array. In this dissertation, I also explored statistical techniques to compare time-resolved black hole simulation models to the VLBI observables. This approach will be useful for investigating the observation data of Sgr A* whose rapid variability makes it difficult to assume a static emission structure during the VLBI observation period to reconstruct the image or to perform the geometric model fit.

159.04 — High Resolution Energetic X-ray Imager SmallSat Pathfinder (HSP) to enable 4piXIO

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HSP was selected (2018) for a SmallSat Mission Concept Study under the NASA Astrophysics Science SmallSat Study (AS3) program and is now proposed (SALMON-MO) for a 1–2 year Time Domain Astrophysics mission for 3–200 keV high-cadence and resolution studies of accreting black holes (BHs). HSP is a 25° × 25° (FWHM; 0.2sr) 3–200 keV coded aperture telescope with 12×12 CdZnTe (CZT) detectors, each 20×20×3 mm with 32×32 0.6 mm pixels providing 4.5′ angular resolution and ∼1.5 keV energy resolution. The 576 cm^2 HSP imaging detector array views the sky through a Tungsten coded aperture mask (0.7 mm pixels) at 68cm, providing <28″ positions for >10σ source detections over the 3–200 keV band. HSP is mounted on a Blue Canyon Technologies (BCT) SmallSat (S5) bus, providing ∼5″ pointing and star camera aspect and rapid slew capability to burst source positions computed on board. HSP's soft-hard band coverage and angular resolution significantly exceed that of Swift/BAT and INTEGRAL/IBIS. HSP will promptly localize long and short GRBs and outbursts of X-ray transients: from nearby M dwarf flares, to BH-LMXB outbursts, Blazar flares and Jetted TDEs. HSP will point *each orbit* at 3 targets: the Galactic Bulge and adjacent Galactic plane, 2 nearby OB association regions, and the TESS CVZ's over the 1–2 year mission, providing high cadence light curves of BH-LMXBs/HMXBs in the Galaxy and LMC as well as Blazars and all classes of transients. HSP flux sensitivity for BH-XRBs, Blazars and GRBs exceeds Swift/BAT in the 15–200 keV band and enables source detection and spectra in the 3–15 keV band with fluxes 3–10× fainter than in the 15–50 keV band. HSP is an ESPA class SmallSat mission in LEO at ∼500–600 km and ∼30° inclination. HSP is a Pathfinder for the proposed (for Astro2020) 4pi X-ray Imaging Observatory (*4piXIO*) mission that would image the entire 4pi sky continuously with 32 SmallSats, each with 2× the HSP detector area (1024 cm^2), angular resolution (2.2′) and FoV (0.4 sr) to achieve full-sky sensitivities and resolution 10–20× that of Swift or any previous wide-field X-ray imaging survey. GRBs and all sources detected at >10σ have positional uncertainties of <14″. *4piXIO* is essential for prompt identification and followup (with IR/mid-IR spectroscopy from space telescopes and ground-based ELTs) of high-z GRBs to study the Epoch of Reionization (EoR) and PopIII stars as well as LIGO-VIRGO gravitational wave events, and extreme EM and multi-messenger transients. *4piXIO* would provide full-sky X-ray coverage for Time Domain Astrophysics in the era of LSST, SKA, and other future TDA studies and surveys.

159.05 — Multi-wavelength fast timing in X-ray binaries

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Black holes drive the most powerful jets in the universe, from the kiloparsec-scale jets launched by the most massive black holes in Active Galactic Nuclei, to the smaller-scale jets launched by their stellar-mass analogues in X-ray binaries. X-ray binaries are ideal jet/accretion laboratories as they are typically transient in nature, evolving from periods of inactivity into a bright out-bursting state lasting days to months. During an outburst, X-ray binaries emit across the electromagnetic spectrum, where jet emission dominates in the lower frequency bands (radio, sub-mm) and emission from the accretion flow dominates in the higher frequency bands (optical, X-ray). Time-domain observations now offer a promising new way to study accretion and jet physics in these systems. Through detecting and characterizing rapid flux variability in X-ray binaries across a wide range of frequency/energy bands (probing emission from different regions of the accretion flow and jet), we can measure properties that are difficult, if not impossible, to measure by traditional spectral and imaging methods (e.g., size scales, geometry, jet speeds, the sequence of events leading to jet launching). While variability studies in the X-ray bands are a staple in the X-ray binary community, there are many challenges that accompany such studies at longer wavelengths. However, with recent advances to observing techniques/instrumentation, the availability of new computational tools, and today's improved coordination capabilities, we are no longer limited by these challenges. In this talk, I will discuss new results from fast timing observations of Cygnus X-1 and MAXI J1820+070 in the sub-mm and radio bands, highlighting how we can directly connect variability properties to internal jet physics. Additionally, I will discuss future prospects for obtaining more of these invaluable data sets, and the key role that next-generation instruments will play in driving new discoveries through this science.

159.06 — Thermally-Driven Disc Winds as a Mechanism for X-ray Irradiation Heating in Black Hole X-ray Binaries: The Case Study of GX339-4

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Observed signatures for accretion disc winds in black hole X-ray binaries (BHXBs) are broadly consistent with thermal winds, driven by X-ray irradiation of the outer disc. Thermal winds are known to produce mass outflow rates that can exceed the accretion rate in the disc and have long been postulated as an effective medium to scatter X-rays back onto the disc itself. We study the impact a thermal wind, acting as both a mechanism for mass loss and X-ray irradiation heating, has on the outburst cycles in BHXBs. By modifying the standard disc-instability picture to include wind mass loss and a scattering source of irradiation, simulations suggest mass loss via thermal winds is not a major driver for outburst dynamics in BHXBs and that the more important role these winds may play is as a mechanism for irradiation heating. We apply this idea to ~15 yrs of outburst activity in Galactic BHXB GX339-4. Using simultaneous X-ray and optical observations, we derive properties of a thermal wind, and relate changes in wind properties, source spectrum, and luminosity, to changes in the optical emission that traces the irradiated outer disc. While our findings suggest the observations require a scattering source of irradiation (i.e., disc wind) to play a prominent role, they cannot be fully explained via X-rays scattered in a thermal wind and/or direct X-rays from a central source. This suggests an additional wind launching mechanism, such as magnetic-driving, may also be present. While, overall, wind-driven irradiation is likely to be a common feature among long-period BHXBs, the (primary) driving mechanism(s) behind the wind remain unclear and may even be source dependent.

159.07 — Using the Bispectrum to Understand Variability from Black Hole X-ray Binaries

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Quasi-periodic oscillations (QPOs), observed in the X-ray power spectrum of accreting black holes, are excellent probes of the physics governing the innermost regions of accretion disks. However, the process behind the origin of QPOs is still under debate. Sophisticated timing analysis techniques are thus required to break degeneracies between different models that produce identical power spectra. One such technique is a higher order time series analysis technique known as the bispectrum. I will present my dissertation research, which involves the first systematic application of this novel bispectral analysis to data from black hole binaries that show the presence of a QPO. This method is well suited to probe phase coupling between different frequency components of the variability. Bispectral analysis has shown that phase coupling is present between the QPO, its harmonic and random variability on a range of timescales (known as broadband noise), indicating that these are not generated by independent processes. My results reveal for the first time that this phase coupling varies gradually as the back hole transitions from a power law dominated hard state to a black body dominated soft state. My results also indicate that this change is inclination dependent, with high inclination (edge-on) sources exhibiting the opposite behaviour to low inclination (face-on) sources. Finally, I will present a physical interpretation of my results in the context of the Lense-Thirring model, where the precession of a hard X-ray emission region with moderate optical depth causes the opacity to vary significantly with inclination angle. These results will help motivate efforts in modelling the geometry of the accretion flow to explain these higher order effects.

Oral Session 160 — Astronomy Education in Hawai'i

160.01 — TMT in the Community: Addressing Common Misconceptions and Seeking Common Ground

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Discussing the Thirty Meter Telescope on Hawai'i Island is challenging due to widespread misunderstandings about the project. In this presentation, we discuss some of the common misconceptions about TMT — including its size, location, and environmental impact — and community efforts to explain how the project addresses these concerns. To many in the community, TMT has become symbolic of far larger issues, especially those predating the start of astronomy on Mauna Kea, including self-determination and proper stewardship of and respect for sacred spaces. We discuss conditions attached to TMT's permit and plans put forth by governmental leaders that address at least some of these issues.

160.02 — TMT in the Community: Cultural and Educational Initiatives by the Thirty Meter Telescope

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Ten years ago the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT) consortium selected Maunakea on Hawai'i island as their site. After more than 20 public meetings and consulting with Native Hawai'ian groups TMT understood the need to make significant efforts to address the interests of both the indigenous and local people of Hawai'i. Two major aspects were identified: (1) Ensuring the cultural sanctity of Maunakea is upheld, and (2) providing educational opportunities to the children in Hawai'i. I will review the initiatives TMT has undertaken to address both of these issues. In the last 5 years TMT has provided over $5 million in scholarships and school programs for local children. Furthermore they have also provided funding to the Office of Hawai'ian Affairs - a government organization to represent the Native Hawai'ian people. Aside from that, TMT has already been a part of the community, making significant contributions to Hawai'ian residents such as providing support to a variety of programs in robotics, agriculture, marine sciences, conservation, and many others.

160.03 — TMT in the Community: Investing in the Future of Hawai'i

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Since before the middle of the 20th century, Hawai'i's economy has been primarily driven by a combination of agriculture, the tourism industry, and military expenditure from the federal government. However with agriculture on the decline and a sec-

ond devastating tsunami hitting Hilo on the Big Island of Hawai'i in 1960, the state and local governments were desperate for an industry to stimulate the economy. In 1968 the first observatories on Maunakea were established and since then astronomy in Hawai'i has blossomed to be one of the top five most economically impactful industries, bringing in 168 million dollars per year and employing 1400 people statewide. Over the years many of the high-paying technology-related jobs were filled by people outside of Hawai'i, however the Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT) has started the Hawai'i Workforce Pipeline Program as an initiative to specifically attract more Hawai'i residents into high tech jobs within the state. This initiative focuses on preparing local residents for jobs in STEM-related fields that command higher wages, allowing more to stay in Hawai'i with flexible upward mobility in the industry. By promoting and training Hawai'i residents for careers in astronomy and other tech industries, TMT is spearheading the diversification of the local workforce pool that will be more resistant to economic fluctuations, while raising the status of Hawai'i as a global leader in science and technology.

160.04 — TMT in the Community: STEM Outreach Initiatives Supports Opportunities for Locals in Community STEM Careers

B. Onodera[1]
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Within the island communities there is a focus on "keeping Hawai'i Hawai'ian" and maintaining a strong community of locals who are born and raised in Hawai'i and whose families have lived on the islands for generations. Despite this, many locals are leaving Hawai'i because of the lack of affordable housing and high paying jobs to financially support a comfortable lifestyle there. Contributing to this issue is the fact that Hawai'i has a limited quantity and variety of high-paying STEM careers, many of which are fulfilled by foreigners instead of locals. This highlights the importance and need for STEM community outreach programs and educational initiatives. Such exposure helps young students to nurture the skills necessary to pursue careers that will allow them to fill tech-based jobs and subsequently advance technology opportunities and availability in Hawai'i. As someone from the Big Island, I was exposed to STEM outreach programs that helped bolster my interest in engineering and led to my career as a Mechanical Engineer for the Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope. One project in particular that helped advance my career is the Akamai Workforce Initiative, whose goal is to provide STEM internships for Hawai'i students. Participating in the program enabled me to network with students either from Hawai'i or based in Hawai'i, and now has provided me the opportunity to be a mentor of the program. The Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT) has enabled programs such as Akamai to expand and help even more students throughout the years. I firmly believe that programs like these will forever benefit Hawai'i residents and allow other STEM opportunities to grow and flourish as locals have an innate desire to stay in Hawai'i, as opposed to most foreigners. I am fortunate to have benefitted from such initiatives and hope that TMT can continue to fund STEM outreach programs in Hawai'i while setting a precedent for other projects wishing to come to Hawai'i.

160.05 — TMT in the Community: The THINK Fund as a Key Provider of STEM Opportunities in Hawai'i

A. K. Imai-Hong[1]
[1] *Hawaii Space Flight Laboratory, Honolulu, HI*

Since 2000, robotics programs have been a growing interest in schools across the state, helping to prepare keiki (children) of all ages for a career in STEM and beyond. Today, Hawai'i is a top contender in many of the major robotics programs internationally. As a Hawai'i Island native, I was fortunate to participate in scholastic robotics which provided me the experience necessary for the Akamai Workforce Initiative where I gained hands on experience at observatories on Mauna Kea, which lead to my current career as an avionics engineer. I will discuss some of the benefits of the Akamai Program and my experience helping Hawai'i's keiki prepare for high tech careers. Programs like this are made possible by the THINK fund from the Thirty Meter Telescope and I will share how this fund will help Hawai'i's next generation of STEM explorers.

160.06 — TMT in the Community: The Thirty Meter Telescope and Hawai'i Secondary Education

A. Repp[1]
[1] *Institute for Astronomy, Univ of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI*

One item often lost in discussions of the Thirty Meter Telescope (planned for construction on Maunakea in Hawai'i) is its impact on local secondary STEM education. This talk will note some of the high school programs affected by the TMT THINK fund, in the larger context of widespread misinformation about the impact of this telescope.

160.07 — Astronomy from the Moon: Hawai'i 21st Century Astrophysics

S. Durst[1]
[1] *International Lunar Observatory Association (ILOA), Kamuela, HI*

World class observatories in Hawai'i make the islands a strategic center for Galaxy / Stars observation and awareness. As such, International Lunar Observatory Association (ILOA) of Kamuela HI, 501(c)3 nonprofit founded 2007, is working to advance Hawai'i as a leader in astronomy, exploration and navigation into the next Century via its lunar observatory program and 5 Moon missions. Through observation from the Moon surface, ILOA plans to conduct its First Light Imaging Program, obtain the first-ever image of the Galaxy center from the Moon, collect data on Galaxy / Stars, perform long-duration, high-resolution observation of Earth meteorology, magnetosphere and rotation. Astronomy from the Moon, from an ILOA global-interglobal Headquarters based in Kamuela, could enhance and complement the magnificent complex of Mauna Kea observatories; generate many long-range and significant projects with Hawai'i scientists and educators; interact with the World Peace Park transcending vision of Hawai'i Mayor Harry Kim; encourage, support and learn from Hawai'ian culture and traditions of way-finding, voyaging and star studies; and spread Aloha to the Moon and into the Galaxy. ILOA has collaborated with Canada-France-Hawai'i Telescope for over a decade, including a 2004 MoU. ILOA Galaxy Forum and other collaborations have included Subaru Telescope, Gemini North, W. M. Keck Observatory, EAO / JCMT, Smithsonian SMA, VLBA, NASA IRTF, and UHH. The ILOA Lunar Astronomy Team involving UH Hilo and CFHT scientists helped process Chang'e-3 Lunar Ultraviolet Telescope (LUT) data. Future Moon mission observations / astrophysics data from ILOA will first be shared with Hawai'i researchers and students. 2019 Astronomy from the Moon continues to expand as a promising new frontier for astronomy in the 21st century and as an early 'light industry' for the Moon. China is pioneering with near-side LUT on Chang'e-3 and lunar far-side Netherlands-China Low Frequency Explorer on Chang'e-4, almost a half-century after Apollo 16 commander John Young operated a Far-UV spectrograph camera. Indian astrophysicists have expressed interest in lunar-based astronomy, as have astronomers in Europe, Japan, Russia, Canada, Korea.

Oral Session 161 — Circumstellar Disks: Variability

161.01 — Chandra Determines Abundance Changes in the RW Aur Corona: A New Tool to Determine Dust Composition in the Inner Disk

H. Günther[1]
[1] *MKI, MIT, Cambridge, MA*

RW Aur is a close binary composed of two pre-main sequence stars. The optically brighter of the two (RW Aur A), recently dimmed by three magnitudes in the optical, presumably because some material in the inner disk rose into the line-of-sight. In Jan 2017, we observed the system with Chandra and detected the most unusual Fe line - a very strong emission line at 6.62 ± 0.02 keV that indicates cool iron in the corona with abundances at least ten times (but possibly much higher) solar. The best explanation is that RW Aur A recently accreted highly processed grains, collected in a very specific location of the accretion disk or the Fe-rich core of an Earth-like planet. This event motivated a recent Chandra observation where we reobserved RW Aur in Nov 2017, and discovered a coronal plasma seemingly enriched with grain-forming elements. We present this new spectrum and show the limits on individual abundances. The observations confirm an increase in metallicity. We discuss limits on abundance ratios that could potentially constrain the type of grains that are accreted.

161.02 — Characterizing Accretion Variability in Young Low Mass Stars with HST and simulations

C. Robinson[1]*; C. Espaillat*
[1] *Boston University, Boston University, MA*

Accretion onto young low mass stars, known as Classical T Tauri stars (CTTS), is the primary source of ultraviolet (UV) photons in the inner regions of the surrounding protoplanetary disk. Large changes in accretion rate have been observed on timescales of minutes to years, but the driving forces behind this variability and its effect on photochemistry and planet formation are not well understood. To help understand these changing UV fields, I present the largest HST UV variability study of CTTS to date consisting of 25 UV spectra of 5 systems. I will discuss the typical changes that were observed within this dataset and highlight two interesting epochs: an accretion burst in the transitional disk system GM Aur, and the chance alignment of an accretion column along our line of sight in the full disk system VW Cha. I

will finish with discussion on combining accretion shock models with 1D fluid simulations of magnetospheric accretion to generate synthetic light curves of different accretion scenarios for comparison against photometric monitoring of CTTS where UV coverage is unavailable (i.e., K2, TESS, LSST). Through time-dependent datasets such as these, we can improve our understanding of the source of accretion variability and thus can better estimate the implications of a changing UV field on disk photochemistry and planet formation.

161.03 — The great Serpens disk shadow in motion

K. M. Pontoppidan[1]; J. Green; J. DePasquale
[1] *Space Telescope Science Institute, Baltimore, MD*

We present multi-epoch Hubble Space Telescope imaging of the Great Disk Shadow in the Serpens star-forming region. The near-infrared images show strong variability of the disk shadow, revealing dynamics of the inner disk on time scales of months. The Great Shadow is projected onto the Serpens reflection nebula by an unresolved protoplanetary disk surrounding the young intermediate-mass star SVS2/CK3/EC82. Since the shadow extends out to a distance of at least 15,000 AU, corresponding to a light travel time of 0.24 years, the images can in principle reveal detailed changes in the disk scale height and position angle on time scales as short as a week, corresponding to the angular resolution of the images, and up to the 1.11 year span between two observing epochs. We present a basic retrieval of temporal changes in the disk density structure, based on the images. We find that the inner disk changes position angle on time scales of months, and that the change is not axisymmetric, suggesting the presence of a non-axisymmetric dynamical forcing on size scales of ∼1 AU. Continued space-based monitoring of the Serpens Disk Shadow could provide unique, and detailed, insight into the dynamics of inner protoplanetary disks not available through other means.

161.04 — Connecting circumstellar gas around white dwarfs to small bodies in the solar system

A. Steele[1]; J. Debes[2]; S. Yeh[3]; S. Xu[4]; D. Deming[1]
[1] *University of Maryland, College Park, MD*
[2] *STScI, Baltimore, MD*
[3] *W. M. Keck Observatory, Waimea, HI*
[4] *Gemini Observatory, Hilo, HI*

There is evidence of circumstellar (CS) material around main sequence (MS), giant, and white dwarf (WD) stars that originates from the small-body population of planetary systems. The detection rates of debris disks around FGK stars range from 18% to 36% and at least 30% of WDs show heavy elements in their atmospheres from accreted planetary dust. For red and asymptotic giant branch stars, mass loss can overwhelm the signature of planetary systems. Linking MS and WD planetary systems remains an objective and challenge, motivated by the question of what happens to this material as its host star evolves off the main sequence, and how do the endpoints of that evolution inform our understanding of the typical chemistry of rocky bodies in planetary systems? One way to address this question is to begin at the end, with the 30% of WDs that have unexpected heavy elements in their photospheres. This "pollution" likely arises from the accretion of planetesimals that were perturbed by outer planet(s) into the WD's tidal radius. These planetesimals survived the evolution of their host stars, and thus inform the chemistry and evolution of the protoplanetary disk and planetary system by which they formed. A small fraction of polluted WDs show either emission or absorption from CS gas, arising from a gas disk produced through the sublimation of a transiting, disintegrating planetesimal. However, models (to date) have not yet been able to link the CS species to the total atomic abundance in gas measured in the photosphere. Here we present self-consistent models of CS gas around various types of WDs and demonstrate how we can determine the abundances of CS absorption lines arising from planetesimals. We build a grid of models and place constraints on the gas masses needed for detection with current observatories, which can be used to constrain the frequency of CS gas around statistical samples of WDs. These models of CS gas around polluted white dwarfs will provide a key to understanding the instantaneous composition of the material flowing from the planetesimals, will guide modeling of the transits and of the dust in these polluted systems, and will help constrain the radial locations of different gas components.

161.05 — Four New Peter Pan Disk Candidates from Disk Detective

S. Silverberg[1]; J. Wisniewski[2]; M. Kuchner[3]; Disk Detective Collaboration[1]
[1] *MIT Kavli Institute, Cambridge, MA*
[2] *University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK*
[3] *NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD*

We present four new identifications of candidate Peter Pan disks, objects with large WISE excesses

and spectroscopic indicators of accretion in >20-Myr moving groups, from the Disk Detective citizen science project. The four objects comprise two apparent visual doubles, with separations within the 2MASS and WISE PSF. Both objects show infrared excess at 12 and 22 microns after taking both components into account. Three objects are high-probability members of the Columba and Carina associations based on evaluation with BANYAN Sigma, suggesting ages of 40-45 Myr. The fourth has an indeterminate likelihood of group membership. We present optical spectra of all four objects from Gemini/GMOS-S showing that all four objects have mid-M spectral types, low gravity consistent with youth, and broad H-alpha emission consistent with accretion-driven activity. These identifications raise the number of identified Peter Pan disks to seven. The question remains: why have gas-rich disks persisted so long around these particular stars? This research was supported by the NASA Astrophysics Data Analysis Program and the NASA Exoplanets Research Program.

161.06 — The Scattering Phase Functions of Resolved Debris Disks

C. Stark[1]; B. Ren
[1] *Space Telescope Science Institute, Baltimore, MD*

Debris disk dust preferentially scatters light in the forward direction. The degree to which dust asymmetrically scatters light, and the shape of the probabilistic scattering distribution of photons, is defined as the scattering phase function. Dust grains' scattering phase function impacts the appearance of debris disks, alters their apparent albedo, informs the underlying grain size distribution, and can create a problematic "pseudo-zodiacal" source of noise for future direct imaging missions. Thus, reliable empirical measurements of debris disks' scattering phase functions would benefit our ability to model disk composition as well as plan for future missions. We present a new publicly available tool to measure the orientation of debris disks with small scale heights and extract their scattering phase functions. We reprocess HST STIS coronagraphic observations of a half dozen disks uniformly using a new Non-negative Matrix Factorization (NMF) method that preserves disk asymmetries while optimizing the PSF subtraction using a large library of template PSFs. Finally, we apply our debris disk analysis tool to this data set and compare the empirically measured scattering phase functions of these disks.

161.07 — New NIR spectro-polarimetric modes for the SCExAO instrument

J. Lozi[1]; O. Guyon; N. Jovanovic; B. Norris[2]; T. Groff; J. Chilcote; N. Kasdin; T. Kudo[1]; M. Tamura; J. Zhang[3]; S. Bos[4]; F. Snik[4]; D. Doelman[4]; S. Vievard; A. Sahoo; T. Currie; F. Martinache[5]
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[2] *The University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia*
[3] *University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan*
[4] *Leiden Observatory, Leiden, Netherlands*
[5] *Observatoire de la Cote d'Azur, Nice, France*

The Subaru Coronagraphic Extreme Adaptive Optics (SCExAO) instrument is a high-contrast imaging system installed at Subaru. It is equipped with a fast visible dual-camera polarimetric module, VAMPIRES, already producing valuable observations of protoplanetary disks and dust shells. We present two new polarimetric modules that were recently implemented,. using the NIR light from y- to K-band and Wollaston prisms. The fast polarization module, similarly to VAMPIRES, uses a fast IR camera that can run at kilohertz frame rates, and a Ferroelectric Liquid Crystal (FLC) device modulating the polarization in a synchronized way with the acquisition. This allows to freeze atmospheric speckles and to calibrate more precisely the degree of polarization of the target, as already demonstrated by VAMPIRES. For the second module, we perform spectro-polarimetric measurements at a slower rate, using the CHARIS Integral Field Spectrograph (IFS). The field-of-view is reduced by a factor 2 in one direction to 2x1 arcsec, to accommodate for the imaging of both polarizations on the same detector without sacrificing the spectral resolution of the instrument. This is the first demonstration of a high-contrast spectro-polarimeter using an IFS. This mode is now available for open-use. We present on-sky results of the new polarimetric capabilities taken during the commissioning phase, on strongly polarized targets.

Special Session 162 — New Results From The North American Nanohertz Observatory For Gravitational Waves

162.01 — Building the world's most sensitive pulsar timing dataset: current and future facilities, observing plans, and science opportunities

M. McLaughlin[1]
[1] *West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV*

The North American Nanohertz Observatory for Gravitational Waves (NANOGrav) monitors an array of over 70 millisecond pulsars in order to search for correlated perturbations in their arrival times due to low-frequency gravitational waves. Our first detection will likely result from a stochastic background of gravitational waves from an ensemble of supermassive black hole binaries and is expected within the next several years. I will describe NANOGrav's current observing program, the methods used for high-precision timing, and the sensitivity of our pulsar timing dataset. I will then describe how our plans to discover more millisecond pulsars, develop new instrumentation and telescopes, improve our timing algorithms, and strengthen the international low-frequency gravitational wave detection effort will result in dramatic sensitivity increases over the next decade.

162.02 — Noise Characterization of a Precision Pulsar-Timing Gravitational Wave Detector

M. Lam[1]
[1] *Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, NY*

The North American Nanohertz Observatory for Gravitational Waves (NANOGrav) collaboration is working towards the detection and study of low-frequency gravitational waves using an array of rapidly rotating, highly stable radio pulsars distributed across the galaxy as accurate and precise clocks. We measure the times of arrival of pulses and compare with a model that includes: the rotational motion of the pulsar, orbital motions, and interstellar propagation delays; random timing noise from pulsars themselves and from the interstellar medium; and a correlated GW signal. Characterizing the many noise processes within our data is paramount for a robust gravitational wave detection and future characterization of these sources. Our efforts provide us with additional astrophysics of the pulsars and interstellar medium. I will highlight areas of work being done within the NANOGrav collaboration to understand the response of our Galactic-scale detector and how to achieve the highest levels of precision timing possible.

162.03 — Highlights from the search for gravitational waves in NANOGrav datasets

J. Simon[1]*; The NANOGrav Physics Frontier Center*[1]
[1] *Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA*

Pulsar timing arrays are galactic-scale low-frequency gravitational wave observatories. They are sensitive to the gravitational radiation from the cosmic population of supermassive black hole binaries. The North American Nanohertz Observatory for Gravitational Waves (NANOGrav) is an NSF funded Physics Frontiers Center currently monitoring over 70 millisecond pulsars. In this talk, I will discuss the current state-of-the-art detection approaches we use to search for gravitational wave signatures in NANOGrav data. Additionally, I will present the most recent results from applying these methods to our datasets, including limits on the stochastic background, single sources and gravitational wave memory events.

162.04 — [Panelist; Expertise: Individual Supermassive Black-hole Binary Gravitational-wave Searches]

S. Vigeland[1]
[1] *University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI*

Abstract not available.

162.05 — [Panelist; Expertise: Gravitational-wave Astrostatistics]

S. Taylor[1]
[1] *California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA*

Tethering near-future pulsar-timing array observations (NANOGrav, and IPTA) to forthcoming large synoptic photometric and spectroscopic surveys (LSST and SDSS-V) promises to deliver a treasure trove of multi-messenger nanohertz-frequency GW detections. As moderator and panelist, I will discuss the prospects for this and the signatures that guide our hunt.

162.06 — [Panelist; Expertise: Time-domain Massive Black-hole Astrophysics]

S. Gezari[1]
[1] *University of Maryland, College Park, MD*

Abstract not available.

162.07 — [Panelist; Expertise: Observational Massive Black-hole Binary Signatures]

J. Runnoe[1]
[1] *Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN*

Supermassive black hole binaries are thought to be an inevitable product of hierarchical galaxy evolution scenarios where all massive galaxies host a central black hole and grow via a process of mergers

and accretion. The early stages of this process have been observed in the form of interacting galaxy pairs and kilo-parsec separation dual active galactic nuclei, but the sub-parsec separation, gravitationally bound binaries that are expected to follow have so far eluded observation. The detection of this population is important because at the smallest separations they become bright sources of low-frequency gravitational waves detectable with pulsar timing arrays like NANOGrav. Furthermore, the properties of these objects, if we could observe them, would allow us to constrain the physics that drives them to spiral in. I will discuss the state of systematic searches for close supermassive black hole binaries among quasars based on the hypothesis that the secondary black hole in the system is active and the resulting broad emission lines will be doppler shifted due to its orbital motion (analogous to a single-line spectroscopic binary star). These binary candidates are therefore selected from nearby quasars via substantial (>1000 km/s) shifts of the broad H-beta lines relative to the systemic redshift. The keystone of such a search is a long-term spectroscopic monitoring campaign to look for signs of bulk motion of the quasar indicative of orbital motion. This is bolstered by suites of complementary observational and theoretical experiments to test the nature of the binary candidates from unique perspectives.

162.08 — [Panelist; Expertise: Massive Black-hole Astrophysics]

L. Blecha[1]
[1] *University of Florida, Gainesville, FL*

Abstract not available.

162.09 — [Panelist; Expertise: Massive Black-hole Accretion]

D. D'Orazio[1]
[1] *Harvard University, Cambridge, MA*

Abstract not available.

Oral Session 163 — Dust II

163.01 — Revisiting the Impact of Dust Production from Wolf-Rayet Binaries

R. Lau[1]*; M. Hankins*[2]*; J. Eldridge*[3]*; I. Sakon*[4]*; P. Williams*[5]*; WR DustERS Team*[1]
[1] *ISAS/JAXA, Sagamihara, Japan*
[2] *Caltech, Pasadena, CA*
[3] *University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand*
[4] *University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan*
[5] *University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom*

Dust is a key component of the interstellar medium; however, the dominant channels of dust production throughout cosmic time are uncertain. In this talk, I will discuss our analysis revisiting the impact of dust formation in the colliding winds of carbon-rich Wolf-Rayet (WC) binaries. By conducting a dust SED analysis of 19 Galactic WC dust-producers, we find that these sources exhibit a wide range of dust production rates (DPR) from $\sim 10^{-10}$ - $\sim 10^{-5}$ M_{Sun} yr^{-1}. For WC systems with a known orbital period we find a decreasing DPR with increasing orbital period, which highlights the impact on the binary orbital parameters on their dust formation. We incorporate dust production into the Binary Population and Spectral Synthesis (BPASS) models at a range of metallicities to study the relative dust contribution from WC binaries amongst other leading dust input sources such as AGB and RSG stars and supernova ejecta. For a constant star formation history, our results suggest that WC binaries dominate the dust production over AGBs and RSGs. WC binaries notably present an important dust source if supernovae are net destroyers of dust. Lastly, I will discuss our planned JWST DD-ERS program to investigate the formation and chemical composition of dust formed in the archetypal periodic WC binary system WR140.

163.02 — Understanding small dust grains in different interstellar environments

T. Lai[1]*; J. Smith*[1]*; A. Witt*[1]
[1] *University of Toledo, Toledo, OH*

Small grains are the bridge between molecules and condensed matter. Given the highest cross-section per mass, they are extremely effective in reprocessing radiative energy and coupling it to the gas through photoelectric heating. To understand such small particles, we adopted two different approaches: (i) the 3.3 μm Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) emission in the mid-infrared (MIR) and (ii) the connection between the extended red emission (ERE) and the diffuse interstellar bands (DIBs). First, we present a Spitzer-AKARI cross-archival spectroscopic survey of aromatic emission in 385 galaxies spanning a broad range of star formation properties. The wavelength coverage of 2.5-38 μm available from this survey allows us to study *all* the PAH emissions in the MIR simultaneously. The 3.3 μm PAH emission has the shortest wavelength among the other PAH bands, making it a suitable

tracer to probe the smallest aromatic molecules (<10 Å) in the interstellar environment. A modified version of PAHFIT, a MIR spectral decomposition tool, has been used to explore the behavior of the 3.3 μm PAH band and the nearby 3.4 μm aliphatic feature. We found the contribution of the fractional 3.3 μm PAH emission increases as the total infrared luminosity increases from infrared galaxies (IRGs) to ultraluminous infrared galaxies (ULIRGs), as opposed to other PAH bands that were either suppressed or remained constant. As for the aliphatic feature, the ratio of the 3.3 μm PAH band to the 3.4 μm aliphatic feature in ULIRGs decreases by a factor of 2 when compared with the IRGs. An estimation of the power of the 3.3 μm PAH using the JWST NIRCam filters and a calibration of the star formation rate using the 3.3 μm PAH will also be described. Second, We present our work on the connection between the ERE and DIBs by observing DIBs along the line of sight towards star #46 seen through the reflection nebula IC 63, where the most intense ERE is detected. The likely ERE process is recurrent fluorescence, which provides a path to rapid radiative cooling, enhancing the ability for small particles to survive in a strongly irradiated environment. Based on the observational result, we conclude that the carriers of the ERE and DIBs are the same.

163.03 — Magnetic Field and Dust Properties of the Zeta Oph Bowshock Nebula

A. Piccone[1]; H. Kobulnicky
[1] *Physics and Astronomy, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY*

Little is known about the nature of dust and magnetic fields in stellar bowshock nebulae, or how their massive runaway host stars shape these properties. Zeta Opiuchi is an ideal target to test the structure of bowshock dust grains, as its bowshock is nearby and isolated from confusing background sources. We obtained V-band polarimetry of 27 stars behind the bowshock with the Optipol polarimeter installed on the 2.3-m Wyoming Infrared Observatory Telescope. We also acquired optical spectroscopy from the Dual Imaging Spectrograph at Apache Point Observatory for 21 of these targets. We use these data to determine magnetic field orientation along each sight line with polarization vectors as well as dust composition with extinction estimates. Zeta Oph is thought to have two major clouds in the foreground (Wolstencroft et al. 1984), leading us to subtract the polarization of Zeta Oph itself from our background targets to probe behind these clouds and through the nebula itself. This leaves us with polarization vectors that are parallel to Zeta Oph's direction of motion. This result is contrary to the claims of Meyer et al. (2016) that Zeta Oph is moving through ISM where the magnetic field is not aligned with the direction of motion, but consistent with the polarization measurements of the bowshock from galactic source IRS 8 by Rauch et al. (2013). We expect the polarization data to allow us to distinguish between radiative and magnetic alignment mechanisms.

163.05 — Dust scattering simulation of far-ultraviolet light in the Milky Way

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Light from universe is absorbed, scattered, and re-released by interstellar dust before it reaches us. Therefore, accurate correction of the observed light requires not only spatial distribution of interstellar dust, but also information on absorption and scattering for each wavelength. Far-ultraviolet (FUV) light is mainly produced by bright, young O-type and some B-type stars, but it is also observed in interstellar space without these stars. Called FUV diffuse Galactic light (DGL), these lights are mostly known as starlight scattered by interstellar dust. With the recent release of GAIA DR2, not only accurate distance information of stars in our Galaxy, but also accurate three-dimensional distribution maps of interstellar dust of our Galaxy were produced. Based on this, we performed 3-dimensional Monte Carlo dust scattering radiative transfer simulations for FUV light to obtain dust scattered FUV images and compared them with the observed FUV image obtained by SPEAR/FIMS and GALEX. From this, we find the scattering properties of interstellar dust in our Galaxy and suggest the intensity of extragalactic background light. These results are expected to aid in the study of chemical composition, size distribution, shape, and alignment of interstellar dust in our Galaxy.

163.06 — Far-Infrared and Submillimeter Polarization Spectrum of the OMC-1 Region

J. M. Michail[1]; D. Chuss[2]; C. Dowell[3]; J. Guerra Aguilera[2]; G. Novak[1]; J. Siah[2]; E. Wollack[4]; HAWC+ Science Team[1]

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We compile the most complete far-infrared multiwavelength polarization spectrum to date of the high-mass star-forming region, OMC-1, using data from the High-resolution Airborne Wideband Camera+ (HAWC+) polarimeter on the NASA / German Aerospace Center (DLR) Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA). These observations are combined with ground-based polarimetry data at 350- and 450-micron from the SHARP instrument on the now-decommissioned Caltech Submillimeter Observatory (CSO) and 850-micron data from the POL-2 instrument on the James Clerk Maxwell Telescope (JCMT). Our analysis finds a nearly flat polarization spectrum in the far-infrared, characteristic of a single polarized dust species. We find evidence for a rising polarization spectrum in the high column density molecular gas and a flat spectrum in the low column density HII region. We also use previously published spectral energy distribution parameters of this region to determine possible correlations with polarization spectral shape.

163.08 — Low-temperature Production of Cosmic Grains Analogs From Gas-Phase Molecular Precursors with the NASA Ames' COSmIC Facility

F. Salama[1]; E. Sciamma-O'Brien[1]; L. Gavilan[2]; S. Bejaoui[3]; C. Contreras[4]; M. Haggmark[5]; N. Svladenak[5]; M. de Vries[5]

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Complex carbon molecules and ions are ubiquitous in space and form the building blocks of carbonaceous cosmic dust grains, ultimately contributing to the formation of planets. Here, we report the first experimental investigations of the low temperature chemical pathways leading to the production of cosmic grain analogs from gas phase molecular precursors in order to better understand the evolution of cosmic carbon. The experiments were performed using the COsmic SImulation Chamber (COSmIC) to generate and characterize grains formed from gas phase precursors under controlled conditions representative of astrophysical environments [1]. Using COSmIC, it is possible to investigate the evolution of cosmic carbon from the formation of neutral and ionized gas phase hydrocarbons and PAHs [2], to carbon grains [3, 4]. This is achieved by using a discharge nozzle to (1) produce an adiabatic jet expansion and cool down Ar-hydrocarbon/PAH gas mixtures to astrophysically relevant temperature (150 K) before inducing chemistry by generating a plasma discharge in the stream of the expansion. This plasma-induced chemistry results in the formation of complex molecules and solid particles, analogs of cosmic grains. Solid grains are produced in-situ in the plasma expansion, carried by the accelerated gas in the expansion, and collected on substrates placed a few centimeters downstream of the electrodes. The results of a preliminary solid phase ex-situ analysis of cosmic grain analogs produced at low temperature in COSmIC from gas mixtures including molecular precursors of cosmic carbon grains, i.e., such as CH4 and C2H2 found in circumstellar ejecta of late C stars [3] as well as PAHs ubiquitously detected in IR emission bands seen in galactic and extragalactic environments [4] will be discussed. Scanning Electron Microscopy imaging was used to provide insight on the morphology and growth structure of the grains produced in COSmIC, and to investigate how the precursors used to produce the grains affect these parameters [3]. Laser desorption mass spectrometry was used to identify the molecules making up the main structures within the condensed grains [4]. NIR to FIR optical properties are characterized to provide critical information (functional groups, optical constants) to the scientific community, for use in radiative transfer models in particular, and to help decipher and enhance the return data from space observations. References: [1] Salama et al. 2018 IAU CUP Vol. 332; [2] Contreras & Salama 2011 ApJS 208; [3] Sciamma-O'Brien et al. 2019 ApJ to be submitted; [4] Gavilan et al. 2019 ApJ submitted.

Oral Session 164 — HAD III: Research in the 20th and 21st Centuries

164.01 — The First US-USSR VLBI Experiment

R. Charbonneau[1]
[1] *University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom*

In the mid-1960s, radio astronomers at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) began experimenting with a new observing technique called very long baseline interferometry (VLBI). VLBI took advantage of recent developments in atomic clock technology to allow astronomers to use aperture synthesis with telescopes at great distances from one another to increase the angular resolution of their observations. Even with the new technological advances, however, VLBI was an enormous challenge compared to conventional interferometry. It involved international groups of astronomers coordinating with one another during a time when instant communication across continents was not easy or reliable. And with telescopes in different countries, challenges could include dealing with different energy systems and machinery, cultural and language barriers, and even military conflict. By the late 1960s, NRAO scientists had conducted a few successful VLBI experiments with telescopes in the US and Sweden. After the completion of their Sweden experiment in 1968, the American astronomers began to look for "new, exotic places to visit." It soon became clear to them that the only telescopes capable of making observations with the longest baselines and at the shortest wavelengths were located in the Soviet Union. In my talk I will shed light on the complexities of scientific collaboration during the Cold War period by presenting the story of the first US-USSR VLBI experiment in 1969, using oral history interviews conducted with former Soviet astronomers. This research has been funded by the American Institute of Physics' Center for the History of Physics, the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, and the Gates Cambridge Trust.

164.02 — Historical Research and FOIA

K. I. Kellermann[1]
[1] *NRAO, Charlottesville, VA*

I. I. Rabi received the 1944 Nobel Prize in Physics for his discovery of nuclear magnetic resonance. As a result of his involvement in the wartime Manhattan Project, the Atomic Energy Commission, and as President Eisenhower's Science Advisor, Rabi held a high level security clearance. Joseph Pawsey was one of the early pioneers of Australian radio astronomy and was being considered for an appointment as the Director of the U.S. National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO). In 1961, Rabi, was President of Associated Universities which managed the NRAO. He asked Pawsey to visit Green Bank and to write to him about his impressions of the Observatory. As part of the research for a book on the history of NRAO, I found that Pawsey's letter to Rabi relating to NRAO at the Library of Congress "at the request of a foreign government," had been "removed from the collection because they contained security classified information." In spite of several follow-up inquiries, my FOIA request to declassify and read Pawsey's sixty year old letter about radio astronomy at NRAO went unanswered for nearly two years, until Virginia Senator Mark Warner intervened on my behalf. I will discuss why Pawsey's letter was classified, although it did not contain anything of military or security significance to either the United States or to Australia.

164.03 — The Rare Earth Elements in Astronomy: Arthur King's Spectroscopic Research at Mount Wilson

R. Brashear[1]
[1] *Science History Institute, Philadelphia, PA*

This paper will discuss the pioneering work in the spectroscopy of rare earth elements by Arthur S. King at Mount Wilson Observatory. Since their initial discovery at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the rare earth elements had been a thorn in the side of chemists trying to figure out where they belonged in the periodic table of the chemical elements. Scientists began making some progress in understanding the rare earth elements at the beginning of the twentieth century but detailed information about the individual elements was scarce. At the same time, George Ellery Hale created the Mount Wilson Observatory and set up a physical laboratory on the mountain and at the main office in Pasadena, California. Hale eventually hired Arthur S. King to run the laboratory and to do spectroscopic research that would support analysis of the spectroscopic observations made with the telescopes at the observatory and elsewhere. King published extensively on the flame, arc, and spark spectra of a number of elements and in the 1920s began studying the rare earth elements. King realized that no accurate wavelength determinations had been made for these elements so he set about to do so hoping to see if any of these

elements might be present in stellar and solar spectra. King worked with a chemist in Chicago to obtain pure samples of the elements for his research and the resulting work was important to the great advances in rare earth analysis made at this time. King also played a role in preserving the pure rare earth element samples made by Charles James at the University of New Hampshire, which were in danger of being disposed of after the latter's death in 1928. I hope to show that the work done at Mount Wilson Observatory by King up to 1943 was of crucial importance to rare earth chemistry in the early twentieth century.

164.04 — The History of Optical Interferometers: from the laboratory to the stars

I. Payne[1]

[1] *Magdalena Ridge Observatory Interferometer, New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology, Socorro, NM*

The application of optical interferometry to astronomical observation is little understood by professional astronomers and students, let alone the general public. This paper presents a non-technical history of the development of sparse array optical interferometers that may be read by anyone interested in advances in astronomy but who does not have a background in optical science. This paper discusses the development of interferometry as a science beginning with a review of the nature of diffraction and interference of visible light waves, to Young's early experiments with interferometry. We continue with the early experiments by Michelson and Pease for the application of interferometric techniques to astronomical observations and the subsequent development of early sparse arrays with many movable telescopes such as COAST, SUSIE and IOTA. These early arrays were followed by a second generation of arrays, CHARA, VLTI, and NPOI, all capable of extraordinary resolution. The Magdalena Ridge Observatory Interferometer, an optical/IR ten-element interferometer currently under construction, represents the third generation of sparse array interferometers and points the way to future developments such as the planned PFI and space based interferometers.

164.05 — High Time Resolution Studies of the Crab Pulsar

N. Lewandowska[1]*; T. Hankins*[2]*; P. Demorest*[3]

[1] *West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV*

[2] *New Mexico Tech, Socorro, NM*

[3] *National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Socorro, NM*

Since its discovery in 1968 intensive studies of the Crab Nebula pulsar have shown many radio emission characteristics that are difficult to explain with current models. The average radio emission profile consists of at least seven frequency dependent components. Single pulses from these components show structure from milliseconds down to nanoseconds. Using new facilities at the Very Large Array we have examined the dispersion measure and polarimetry of several emission components using both average profiles and single pulses.

164.06 — Where Comprehensive Multimessenger Astrophysics is coming from and shall lead us?

S. Marka[1]

[1] *Columbia University, New York, NY*

The discovery of gravitational waves and their multimessenger fingerprint has opened tremendous opportunities for astrophysics. Extraordinary instrumental breakthroughs in gravitational-wave detectors on Earth and in Space, in electromagnetic and in neutrino observatories lead to an information explosion, rapidly expanding humanity's cosmic and scientific horizons. In this talk, I will discuss the history and promise of seamlessly integrating data streams of gravitational-wave, neutrino, and electromagnetic observatories. I will elaborate on the evolution of the idea that multimessenger science can lead to a uniquely precise understanding of the astronomical sources and the underlying physical processes. Multimessenger astrophysics with gravitational-waves has a rich history that I will also describe. LIGO, Virgo, Kagra, and LISA invested in multimessenger astrophysics for decades, and it shall open new windows on the universe that I will highlight.

Plenary Prize Lecture 165 — HAD LeRoy E. Doggett Prize Lecture

165.01 — From the Invention of Astrophysics to the Space Age: The Transformation of Astronomy 1860-1990

R. W. Smith[1]

[1] *History and Classics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada*

In the years between 1860 and 1990, the accepted body of astronomical knowledge expanded enormously. There were also very major shifts in the sort of knowledge that the great majority of astronomers regarded as both appropriate as well as legitimate

to pursue. Astronomy underwent a striking series of institutional, social, political, and economic transformations too. I will examine the reasons for these changes and explore what it meant to be an astronomer at different times between 1860 and 1990.

Plenary Prize Lecture 166 — Henry Norris Russell Lecture

166.01 — Intriguing Revelations from Lithium, Beryllium, and Boron

A. M. Boesgaard[1]
[1] *Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI*

The three light elements, Li, Be, and B, are very rare in the Universe. Although they are made in stars, they are readily destroyed by nuclear reactions in stellar interiors. Even so, their surface contents have provided astronomers with insights into the insides of stars. Some Li is produced in the Big Bang and the Li content of the oldest stars has contributed to our understanding of the early universe. Some of the history and the puzzles in this field will be presented.

Poster Session 167 — Spiral Galaxies

167.01 — The magnetic field geometry in M51 and NGC891 observed with SOFIA HAWC+

J. Kim[1]*; T. Jones*[1]*; C. Dowell*[2]*; M. Morris*[3]*; J. Pineda*[2]
[1] *University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN*
[2] *California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA*
[3] *University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA*

M51 and NGC891 are well studied representatives of face-on and edge-on galaxies which are relatively nearby. SOFIA HAWC+ enables us to investigate the magnetic field geometry in these two galaxies using Far-IR polarimetry. In this study of M51 and NGC891, we examine the polarization vectors (which are rotated 90 degrees to infer the magnetic field) observed with HAWC+ at 154 um. For M51, the FIR vectors generally follow the spiral pattern defined by the molecular gas (CO) distribution and the Far-IR intensity contours. However, the vectors in the central region have an offset of more than 10 degrees from the spiral pattern in the sense of being more open (larger pitch angle). In fractional polarization (p), there is no significant difference between the arm and inter-arm regions. In the case of NGC891, the inferred magnetic field vectors closely follow the major-axis in the disk region, although the vectors in outer areas are not as well aligned with the major-axis. For the both galaxies, p decreases with the intensity faster than expected based on simple models of turbulence alone.

167.02 — Investigating the radial color gradients in galaxies — do galaxy disks form inside-out?

L. DeGroot[1]*; S. Ravindranath*[2]*; M. Barai*[1]*; N. Rosner*[1]
[1] *College of Wooster, Wooster, OH*
[2] *Space Telescope Science Institute, Baltimore, MD*

Galaxies transition from increasingly clumpy morphologies at $z = 2$ to fairly regular disk and spheroid morphologies at $z < 1$. The morphological transformation and increase in galaxy sizes offer insights into the physical processes involved in the build-up of galaxies over cosmic time. In this poster, we investigate the theory of inside-out formation of galaxy disks by comparing the rest-UV and rest-optical morphologies, and sizes of galaxies at redshifts $0.8 < z < 2$ using the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) images of the GOODS-S and GOODS-N fields. The rest-UV images trace the locations of the most recent star formation, while the rest-optical is more representative of the underlying older stellar population. The relative scale-lengths in the UV and optical can be used to infer inside-out growth of disks. However, the observed color gradients of galaxy disks may also be affected by radial gradients in age, metallicity, or dust extinction. The multi-wavelength HST images allows us to constrain the impact of dust extinction and metallicity gradients on the observed colors. We construct 2D color maps to infer the spatial variation of dust and star formation histories, and to quantify how this impacts the derived UV-optical scale-lengths. We present some preliminary results from our on-going project to look for evidence of inside-out growth of galaxies.

167.03 — CHemical Abundances of Spiral Galaxies: Minimizing the Dispersion Problem

E. Green[1]*; N. Rogers; E. Skillman; D. Berg; R. Pogge; J. Moustakas; K. Croxall*
[1] *Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO*

The CHAOS Project uses the Multi-Object Double Spectrograph (MODS) in the Large Binocular Telescope to observe temperature-sensitive upper transition emission lines in star forming (H II) regions of several spiral galaxies. “Direct” abundances have been calculated from temperature measurements for 190 H II regions across M101, M51, NGC 628, and

NGC 2403. All of these galaxies show a radial temperature and abundance gradient. There is a strong correlation between T[N II] and T[S III] with a small dispersion, consistent with the photoionization models. There is general agreement between T[N II], T[S II], and T[O II] with significant dispersion. However, we find a correlation has been found between T[S III] and T[O III] with significant dispersion that is inconsistent with photoionization models. We also find significant dispersions in O/H abundance gradients, possibly explained by inaccurate photoionization models of single-temperature lines. By removing low ionization zones using high ionization temperatures, and vice versa, the dispersion is reduced down to values consistent with observational uncertainties. We present this removal technique, resulting in a reduction in intrinsic dispersion and a possible solution to the dispersion problem is presented.

167.04 — Calibration of HI-MaNGA Data from the Green Bank Radio Telescope.

J. Goddy[1]; K. Masters; D. Stark
[1] *Haverford College, Haverford, PA*

Since 2016, we have been obtaining neutral hydrogen (21cm) measurements for nearby galaxies which are part of the Mapping Nearby Galaxies at Apache Point Observatory (MaNGA) survey. We call this program HI-MaNGA. New observations have been done using the Robert C. Byrd Green Bank Telescope (GBT) in L-band (1.4 GHz, or 20cm) under proposal codes 16A-095, 17A-012, and 19A-127. We use observations of standard sources (from the 3C catalog) obtained routinely during each observing run throughout this entire period to check the default GBT flux calibration at L-band. We find a constant offset of 20 ± 5% in the calibration (such that the standard routines underestimate the flux), which is found to be very stable over the entire four year period. This correction will be used to improve measurements of HI masses from HI-MaNGA.

167.05 — Studying the Bulges of Distant Galaxies

M. Cook[1]
[1] *Physics, The College of Wooster, Wooster, OH*

In this study, spiral galaxies at 0.67 < z < 2.67 are studied to analyze the formation and evolution of bulges of galaxies. Bulge-disk decompositions of the galaxies were completed using GALFIT on Hubble Space Telescope (HST) images taken from the CANDELS Survey. By separating the light of the bulge from the disk of the galaxies, morphological properties of the bulge could be studied and compared between the galaxies at different epochs in time. It has been found that there are a wide variety of bulge Sèrsic indices indicating both classical and pseudobulges. Most of the spiral galaxies had bulge-to-total ratios (B/T) < 0.5 indicating disk dominated galaxies.

167.06 — A Complete Census of Molecular Gas in the M51 System

G. Petitpas[1]; M. Jimenez-Donaire[1]; A. Leroy[2]; E. Schinnerer; The SMA M51 collaboration
[1] *Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*
[2] *OSU, Stillwater, OK*

We present the first results from our large Submillimeter Array (SMA) program to map the entire disk of M51 as well as the companion M51b in CO J = 2-1 at ∼200 pc resolution (∼5″). This study provides for the first time a complete high resolution inventory of the molecular gas in this interacting system. We have also mapped the inner 10x6 kpc at ∼100 pc resolution (∼2.5″) which allows combination with the PdBI program PAWS to create a ∼100pc-scale map of the CO 2-1/1-0 line ratio across the whole active region of the galaxy. We present quantitative variations of the line ratio across spiral arms and as a function of dynamical environment and star formation activity. We will also present the results from follow-up high resolution (1″) studies of various regions along the spiral arms and spurs.

167.07 — GDR2 Radial Velocity Analysis According to Spiral Density Wave Theory

A. Kunkel[1]
[1] *The College of Wooster, Wooster, OH*

We compared the observed radial velocities from the Gaia Data Release 2 (GDR2) to a theoretical mean radial velocity field of the Milky Way Galaxy governed by Spiral Density Wave Theory. The fields were shown using 2D histograms developed in Python, of the observed and theoretical fields projected onto an x-y plane in Galactocentric coordinates. The Sun was observed to be located in a negative region of the radial velocity field. Using a chi-square minimization test to compare the observed and theoretical fields, small perturbation amplitudes, large pitch angles, and the four arm spiral model were favored in our analysis.

167.08 — Characterizing the Relation Between HI Line Profile Widths and Resolved Velocity Curves

C. Ball[1]; M. P. Haynes[2]
[1] *Astronomy, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY*
[2] *Cornell University, Ithaca, NY*

The Arecibo Pisces Perseus Supercluster Survey (APPSS) will observationally measure signatures of infall onto the Pisces Perseus supercluster, using the Baryonic Tully-Fisher Relation (BTFR) to find redshift-independent distances and peculiar velocities to galaxies in the supercluster. Using a BTFR with as little intrinsic scatter as possible improves the accuracy of this measurement. However, reporting galaxies' rotational velocities from unresolved spectral observations of their neutral hydrogen introduces systematic scatter into the relationship between a galaxy's true rotation curve and this reported velocity. We investigate this scatter by simulating unresolved line profiles using resolved rotation curves from the SPARC (Lelli et al. 2016) and SFI++ (Catinella et al. 2006) samples. We report how discrepancies between line- and rotation curve-measured velocities vary with input physical quantities (rotation curve shape, dispersion, disk truncation radius) and with observable quantities characterizing the shape of the line profiles (kurtosis, normalized flux per channel, W_{50}/W_{20}, etc.). We present analytic and neural-network based methods for connecting measured velocity widths to rotation curve-based velocity measures, recovering previously-derived analytic relations and determining S/N ranges for best performance of an automated correction approach. This research was supported by the Brinson Foundation and NSF/AST-1714828.

167.09 — *Spiral Graph* Citizen Science Data for Determining the Pitch Angles of Spiral Galaxies

P. Treuthardt[1]; I. Hewitt[1]; A. Scott[2]
[1] *Astronomy & Astrophysics Research Lab, North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences, Raleigh, NC*
[2] *IBM, Research Triangle Park, NC*

Spiral Graph is a citizen science project developed on the Zooniverse platform for determining the pitch angle (PA) of spiral arms in galaxies. PAs have been found to correlate with nuclear black hole mass, bulge stellar mass, total stellar mass, maximum rotational velocity, and dark matter content. The project uses images from DECaLS and SDSS data sets for subjects that are classified as spiral galaxies by Galaxy Zoo. *Spiral Graph* volunteers are first tasked with identifying any subjects that have been previously misclassified by confirming that each deprojected galaxy they are shown is indeed a non-interacting spiral. Once subjects are confirmed, volunteers are tasked with tracing over the visible arms. The tracings are aggregated and input into an algorithm called P2DFFT that is used to measure the PA. We present preliminary results of the classifications and PA measurements of 1000 galaxies.

167.10 — A Search for Interstellar Absorption Lines in the Spectra of Nearby Galaxies

A. M. Ritchey[1]; G. Wallerstein[1]
[1] *University of Washington, Seattle, WA*

We present the results of a search for interstellar Na I D absorption lines in the spectra of 25 nearby galaxies observed with the Astrophysical Research Consortium echelle spectrograph at Apache Point Observatory. Our sample comprises a diverse set of nearby spiral, elliptical, and irregular galaxies, with varying degrees of nuclear activity. We find clear correlations between the strength of the interstellar Na I D absorption lines and both the inclination angle of the galaxy and the type of nuclear activity responsible for ionizing the central star-forming regions. Strong interstellar Na I absorption is found to be associated only with nearly edge-on galaxies with nuclei classified as either H II nuclei or transition objects. Galaxies with Seyfert or LINER-type nuclei, even those observed at high inclination, almost never show any interstellar Na I absorption. These results imply that feedback from an active galactic nucleus may have been efficient in clearing away the interstellar gas from the central regions of these galaxies, unless the Na I lines are not visible because the gas has been ionized by the central source. The interstellar Na I absorption profiles of galaxies exhibiting strong absorption are fairly complex, consisting of broad components near the systemic velocity of the galaxy and, in many cases, blueshifted and/or redshifted components, indicative of outflows and/or inflows with velocities ranging from 100 to 200 km s^{-1}.

167.11 — Comparing Galaxy Bar Strengths with Star Formation Rates

E. Geist[1]; E. Liu[2]
[1] *Juniata College, Huntingdon, PA*
[2] *University of Wisconsin - Madison, Madison, WI*

More than half of all spiral galaxies exhibit a "bar" consisting of dense populations of stars moving on elongated orbits around the galaxy centers. Despite

the prominence of bars, the specifics of bar evolution and their role in galactic dynamics and galactic evolution remains abstract. Galactic bars are thought to affect the star formation rates (SFRs) of galaxies by transferring angular momentum to the outer regions of the galaxy which causes gas to flow inward towards the center. Using PanSTARRS data, we measured the bar strength of 40 galaxies using isophote analysis to determine the percentage of stellar mass that resides in each galaxy's bar. SFRs were determined by measuring the luminosity in the 22-24 micron mid-infrared. We compared these measurements for possible correlations and found a strong correlation does not exist between a galaxy's SFR and the strength of its bar. However, the data does indicate an average range of bar strength versus SFR with a separate group of star-burst galaxies with strong bars. This work was supported by the National Science Foundation's REU program through NSF awards AST-1560016 and AST-1852136.

Poster Session 168 — Dwarf and Irregular Galaxies

168.01 — ALFALFA Harvest: 3D Modeling of HI-Rich Candidate Local Group Dwarf Galaxies

L. Bralts-Kelly[1]; S. Paine[1]; E. A. Adams[2]; J. M. Cannon[1]; R. Giovanelli[3]; M. P. Haynes[3]; W. Janesh[4]; S. Janowiecki[5]; T. Oosterloo[2]; K. L. Rhode[6]; J. Salzer[6]

[1] *Macalester College, St. Paul, MN*
[2] *ASTRON, Dwingeloo, Netherlands*
[3] *Cornell University, Ithaca, NY*
[4] *Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH*
[5] *University of Texas, Austin, TX*
[6] *Indiana University, Bloomington, IN*

The ALFALFA blind extragalactic survey has populated the faint end of the neutral hydrogen (HI) mass function with statistical confidence for the first time. Of particular interest is a subset of the ALFALFA detections, termed "ultra-compact high-velocity clouds" (UCHVCs). These systems, if located within ∼1 Mpc, would populate the lowest-mass end of the HI mass function. Subsequent optical imaging has revealed that some of these UCHVCs harbor associated (though sparse) stellar populations, revealing that they may be some of the most extreme galaxies known in the Local Volume, with optical properties akin to ultra-faint dwarf galaxies but with significant neutral gas reservoirs. In this campaign, we investigate the neutral hydrogen properties of six UCHVC candidate galaxies using deep VLA HI spectral line imaging. A companion poster (Paine et al.) presents details on the data reduction, imaging, and resulting products. Here, we examine the morphological and kinematic properties of selected sources. We apply the modeling software 3D-Barolo to our deep HI images in order to derive the rotation curve and constrain the inclination angle for each source. Successful modeling allows us to determine the dynamical masses of these objects and thus to consider them in the context of various fundamental scaling relations defined by more massive galaxies.

168.02 — ALFALFA Harvest: HI Imaging of Candidate Local Group Dwarf Galaxies

S. Paine[1]; L. Bralts-Kelly[1]; E. Adams[2]; J. Cannon[1]; R. Giovanelli[3]; M. Haynes[3]; W. Janesh[4]; S. Janowiecki[5]; T. Oosterloo[2]; K. Rhode[6]; J. Salzer[6]

[1] *Macalester College, St. Paul, MN*
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The ALFALFA blind extragalactic survey has populated the faint end of the neutral hydrogen (HI) mass function with statistical confidence for the first time. Of particular interest is a subset of the ALFALFA detections, termed "ultra-compact high-velocity clouds" (UCHVCs). These systems, if located within ∼1 Mpc, would populate the lowest-mass end of the HI mass function. Subsequent optical imaging has revealed that some of these UCHVCs harbor associated (though sparse) stellar populations, revealing that they may be some of the most extreme galaxies known in the Local Volume, with optical properties akin to ultra-faint dwarf galaxies but with significant neutral gas reservoirs. In this campaign, we investigate the neutral hydrogen properties of six UCHVC candidate galaxies using deep VLA HI spectral line imaging. A companion poster (Bralts-Kelly et al.) presents 3D kinematic modeling of selected sources. Here, we show the imaging products and discuss the morphological and kinematic properties of the six chosen sources: AGC 198606, AGC 215417, AGC219656, AGC 249525, AGC 258237, and AGC 268069.

168.03 — Minor Galaxies with a Major Impact

J. Young[1]; M. Eleazer[1]

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The low surface brightness (LSB) galaxy UGC 8839 has a very low star-formation rate, but 70% of the star formation is concentrated in a star-forming complex near the edge of the galactic disk. We present a statistical analysis of the HII regions in UGC 8839, and find that the large complex is very unlikely to be drawn from the same distribution as the remaining HII regions. We explore several possibilities. First, we address the likeliness of the complex as an accreted satellite galaxy. This would be an interesting test for models of disk stability: LSB disks are expected to be more stable, but LSB mergers are not well studied because LSB galaxies are typically found in low-density environments. Next, we examine whether the complex may be part of UGC 8839, but UGC 8839 harbors two modes of star formation. Finally, it may be that star formation in LSB galaxies proceeds in a way that is incompatible with normal power-law analyses.

168.04 — Flexible Stellar Density Profiles of Dwarf Spheroidal Galaxies

A. Moskowitz[1]*; M. Walker*[2]
[1] *Carnegie Mellon Univ, Pittsburgh, PA*
[2] *Physics, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA*

The Milky Way's satellite dwarf spheroidal galaxies (dSphs) are excellent laboratories to study galaxy formation, dark matter, and cosmology. While significant time has been invested in measuring their mass profiles, relatively little attention has been paid to their stellar density profiles, even though the stellar distribution provides half of the phase space information used to determine the mass profile. In particular, most stellar profiles are fit by models with only one or two shape parameters, which *a priori* fix the central and outer logarithmic slopes. We present a more flexible stellar profile for dSphs as a sum of generalized Plummer profiles. We use mock data to demonstrate that our model has sufficient freedom to distinguish steep central profiles ('cusped') from flattened ('cored') profiles. We apply our model to 37 real dSphs using large-scale survey data and find several dSphs that show evidence for outer slopes steeper than Plummer profiles: Draco, Leo I, Leo II, Reticulum II, and Fornax.

168.05 — An Infrared View of Dust in Interacting Dwarf Galaxies

K. Sourivong[1]*; S. Liss*
[1] *Radford University, Radford, VA*

Low mass dwarf galaxies are the most common type of galaxies throughout the universe and interactions between them may be the building blocks of more massive galaxies like our own Milky Way. Despite their prevalence and importance, not much is known about interactions between these galaxies compared to their more massive counterparts. One particularly open question related to dwarf galaxy interactions involves whether or not these interactions are the driving force behind their observed enhancement in their [3.6] - [4.5] color. Here we present Spitzer Space Telescope observations of 60 isolated interacting pairs of dwarf galaxies from the TiNy Titans survey, the first systematic study of low mass galaxy interactions. In addition to determining the infrared colors of these galaxies, we analyze how they compare to other classes of galaxies and how these colors vary as a function of galaxy and pair properties.

168.06 — Determining the Proper Motion and Orbital Properties of Draco and Boötes I Dwarf Galaxies.

R. T. Webster[1]*; A. Pace*[2]
[1] *Department of Astronomy, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ*
[2] *Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA*

This project used astrometric data from the second data release of the Gaia1 mission to measure proper motion (PM) and determine orbits of the dwarf galaxies Draco I and Boötes I. Through a combination of stellar parallax, proper motion, and location on the color magnitude diagram, we identified and removed many foreground Milky Way stars from the sample. For the remaining stars, we utilized a Gaussian mixture model to measure their astrometric properties, therefore measuring the movement of their host dwarf galaxy. We found Draco's average velocity to be -292.76 ± 0.43 km/s with a PM in RA of -0.02 ± 0.01 km/s and a PM in DEC -0.16 ± 0.01 km/s. For Boötes, we found an average velocity of 102.42 ± 0.99 km/s with a PM in RA of -0.55 ± 0.05 km/s and a PM in DEC of -1.18 ± 0.04 km/s. From these phase space measurements, we used the Python package Galpy2 to model the orbit of the dwarf galaxy in the Milky Way's potential and measure its pericenter, apocenter, and eccentricity.

168.07 — Simulating the contrasting evolution of satellite and field dwarf galaxies

C. Christensen[1]*; H. Akins*[1]*; L. Chamberland*[1]*; A. Engelhardt*[1]
[1] *Physics, Grinnell College, Grinnell, IA*

There is a remarkable dichotomy between the star formation of dwarf satellite galaxies and field dwarfs

— satellite dwarf galaxies are much more likely to be quenched. We examine this dichotomy using a suite of extremely high-resolution, zoom-in cosmological simulations that sample both isolated field environments and the areas surrounding halos of Milky-Way analog galaxies. By comparing the properties of dwarf galaxies in both environments, we find that not only are isolated dwarf galaxies likelier to be star forming, they are also more likely to exhibit rising star formation histories and to have younger stellar populations than unquenched satellites. Moreover, these isolated galaxies have different stellar and baryonic masses than satellite galaxies of the same halo mass. Notably, these environmental differences happen across distance scales larger than the host virial radii, indicating that processes beyond direct interactions with the host galaxy may play a role in the evolution of the dwarf galaxies.

168.08 — Spitzer Imaging of the SHIELD Galaxies

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We present new Spitzer 3.6 μm images of the 82 galaxies in the "Survey of HI in Extremely Low-mass Dwarfs" (SHIELD). Selected from the ALFALFA blind HI survey, SHIELD is a volumetrically complete sample of galaxies with HI mass reservoirs smaller than $2x10^7$ $M_\odot$. These galaxies populate extreme portions of parameter space and they offer unique opportunities to explore the physical properties of very low-mass halos in the local Universe. The new Spitzer images allow us to measure the stellar masses of the SHIELD galaxies. We discuss methods used to remove image artifacts and to excise foreground and background contaminants. We then measure the total 3.6 μm fluxes of the systems and apply a mass to light ratio in order to derive their stellar masses. We discuss the application of this technique to the Leoncino dwarf (AGC198691, one of the most extremely metal-poor galaxies known), resulting in a stellar mass of $7.3x10^7$ $M_\odot$. This work has been supported by NSF AST-1637339 and by Macalester College.

168.09 — Characterizing the Physical Properties of Extremely Low-Mass SHIELD Galaxies

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Intrinsically faint, isolated, extremely low-mass galaxies make up one of the most numerous, yet underexplored, galaxy populations in the Universe. The Survey of HI in Extremely Low-mass Dwarfs (SHIELD), which includes a complete sample of the lowest gas mass systems from the Arecibo Legacy Fast ALFA (ALFALFA) blind HI survey, aims to characterize the gas, star-formation, and evolution of galaxies at the faint end of the luminosity function. We have obtained Hubble Space Telescope (HST) imaging of the resolved stars and Jansky Very Large Array (VLA) data of the neutral hydrogen in 30 SHIELD galaxies. From these data, we measure Tip of the Red Giant Branch distances, stellar masses, gas masses, recent star formation rates, HI circular velocities, and dynamical masses of the SHIELD galaxies to place them in a cosmological context and gain a deeper insight on the evolution of low-mass galaxies.

168.10 — Molecular Gas around a Hot Superbubble in Haro 2

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The dwarf galaxy Haro 2 is one of the closest Lyman alpha emitting galaxies. Evidence for galactic outflow makes it an ideal candidate for studying the process of starburst feedback on molecular gas. We have observed CO(2-1) in Haro 2 with the Submillimeter Array with velocity resolution 4.1 km/s and spatial resolution 2.0" x 1.6" (200pc x 160 pc). The maps reveal that the molecular gas comprises two components: 1) bright compact clumps associated with the embedded star clusters of the starburst, and 2) a halo of fainter emission extending 1 kpc to the northeast of the starburst. The extended emission, which is brighter in CO(2-1) than in CO(1-0), coincides with an X-ray bubble and has the kinematic signatures of a

shell expanding with velocity ±35 km/s. We suggest that the starburst winds that created the X-Ray bubble have entrained molecular gas causing a molecular outflow, and that the apparent velocity gradient across the photometric axis is not rotation, but an artifact caused by the outflow.

168.11 — Using APOGEE to Determine Radial-Abundance-Age Trends in the Large Magellanic Cloud

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Dwarf galaxies are the most abundant type of galaxy in the universe but are especially difficult to study because they are intrinsically faint, and often distant. Unlike the majority of dwarf galaxies, the Magellanic Clouds are close enough to resolve individual stars making them the perfect laboratories to study dwarf galaxies. The dual-hemisphere Apache Point Galactic Evolution Experiment (APOGEE) provides accurate radial velocities and chemical abundances, which makes it an excellent tool to study galactic evolution in our local neighborhood. An important component of APOGEE is APOGEE-2 South, which was able to survey ∼5000 red giant branch stars in the Clouds. We have broad azimuthal and radial coverage out to 10 deg in the Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC), making this an ideal dataset to study galaxy evolution. We combine APOGEE DR16 stellar parameters and abundances, the accurate LMC SMASH red clump distance map from Choi et al. (2018a), and stellar isochrones to calculate star-by-star ages. Preliminary results for LMC radial-abundance-age trends and spatial abundance gradients are presented. The density of younger stars was found to be higher in the center of the LMC, however, young stars are found at all radii in our sample. We find a slight negative radial gradient in the mean metallicity and a slight positive radial gradient in mean age out to 9 kpc. As a whole most of the elemental abundance gradients across the LMC are flat; the largest gradient was found to be -0.023 dex/kpc for chromium. One exception is carbon where the oldest stars are highly depleted (by ∼0.5 dex) compared to the younger stars.

168.12 — Star Clusters in Merging Dwarf Galaxies

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We will present results from high spatial resolution HST imaging of 6 isolated dwarf galaxy pairs with enhanced star formation likely driven by a dwarf-dwarf interaction. These high resolution observations resolve individual star clusters to explore the role of tidal interactions in triggering clumpy star formation and in promoting the formation of massive star clusters in low metallicity environments. This mode of cluster formation was likely dominant during the epoch of early galaxy assembly. Our sample of isolated dwarf interactions offers the only opportunity for a high resolution view of this mode of cluster formation outside the influence of a massive galaxy host.

168.13 — The Ancient Satellites of the Magellanic Clouds: Where are They Now?

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Our current understanding of galaxy formation suggests the Magellanic Clouds fell into the Milky Way with their own population of faint dwarf satellites. Recent analysis of the Gaia DR2 has identified candidates for these Magellanic satellites among the new DES Milky Way dwarfs. However, due to stochastic feedback in the lowest mass galaxies, the original number of satellites the LMC/SMC had remains uncertain. In this work we utilizing a combination of N-body and hydrodynamic simulations to statistically predict the number and properties of the luminous LMC and SMC satellites. We find that while there is a linear relationship between the mass of the host dark matter halo and the number of satellites as predicted, there is significant scatter for host masses below 10^{11} $M_{\odot}$. This suggests further work is necessary to determine how many satellites the LMC and SMC had and where they have gone.

168.14 — Observable Properties of Simulated Low-Mass Dwarf Galaxies

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The properties of dwarf galaxies are predicted to be especially sensitive to their environment. However, observations of isolated dwarf galaxies are difficult to achieve because of their faintness. We predict the observable properties of dwarf galaxies in different environments using ultra-high-resolution ΛCDM zoom-in, cosmological simulations, and we compare the simulations with available observations from the Local Group and of other nearby dwarf

galaxies. We find, as expected, that galaxy color correlates well with quenching, distance to host, and galaxy mass. We also find evidence that isolated galaxies are quenched via reionization, while satellites and close galaxies are quenched by their host-halo environment. We show, however, that morphology unexpectedly does not show any relation to distance to host. Finally, our data indicate that the host-galaxy environment extends far beyond 1 virial radius of a host. Beyond this radii, isolated galaxies have higher masses and higher HI gas fractions, which correlates with more star formation and bluer colors.

168.15 — Are the "New" Milky Way Dwarf Galaxies, Fossils of the First Galaxies?

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Since 2004 the number of dwarf satellite galaxies around the Milky Way has quadrupled. The first ultra-faint dwarfs were found in the Sloan Digital Sky Survey between 2004 to 2009 and extensive studies of these first dwarfs have shown that they are fossils of the first galaxies. Since 2012 at least sixteen new UF dwarfs were found in the Dark Energy Survey (DES). In this work, we use comparisons currently known observational properties of the DES dwarfs with state of the art hydrodynamic simulations of the first galaxies to determine if these 'new' dwarfs are also fossil relics of reionization. We present a compilation of the available data on the absolute brightness, metallicity, stellar velocity dispersion and half light radii of the DES dwarfs from the literature. When these properties were then compared to a simulation of the first galaxies, we find the properties of the DES dwarfs statistically match those expected for the first galaxies.

168.17 — The Resolved Dwarf Satellite Galaxies around NGC 3109

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The halo stellar populations and satellite galaxies of low mass galaxies provide important constraints to understand galaxy formation physics at the smallest scales. We are performing a deep, wide-field imaging survey of nearby sub-Milky Way mass galaxies to study their halo stellar populations and substructures including satellite galaxies (Magellanic Analog Dwarf Companions And Stellar Halos, or MADCASH, survey). We present preliminary results of a survey for satellite galaxies around NGC 3109 which is a nearby (d = 1.3 Mpc) dwarf irregular (M_V = -15 mag). We obtained g- and r-band images for about 40 sq deg around NGC3109 using CTIO 4m/DECAM reaching a photometric depth of about 2 mag below the tip of the red giant branch. The first dwarf satellite of NGC3109 discovered within our survey was the gas-rich Antlia B (M_V = -9.7). Here we present an RGB stellar density map of NGC3109 out to a galactocentric radius of ~80 kpc as well as preliminary results on our ongoing search for dwarf satellites.

168.18 — Determining the Ionizing Source of Green Pea Galaxies

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An examination of the spectra of Green Pea galaxies shows a strong He II emission line, indicating the presence of a hot, ionizing source. We use a sample of 25 Green Pea galaxies, with spectra from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, which all show He II emission. A photoionization model is used to determine the spectra of a comparable H II region, with temperature and density set from spectral data. Setting the ionizing source to be a stellar population, including stellar binaries, results in a lower He II to Hβ ratio than Green Peas emit, even when pushed to lower than reasonable metallicities and ages. We show that adding X-ray binaries to these populations enhances the high-energy photon production and can produce the strong He II emission. However, the implied number of X-ray binaries is significantly larger than would be expected based on the star-formation rates in Green Pea galaxies.

168.19 — Lyman Continuum Emission Escaping from Green Pea Galaxies at z=0.5

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Metal-poor starburst galaxies may include many or most of the galaxies from which substantial Lyman continuum emission can escape. Li and Malkan (2018 ApJ 860, 83) used SDSS photometry to find a population of metal-poor starburst galaxies at z~0.5, from their strong [OIII]4959+5007 emission lines, which produce a detectable excess brightness in the i bandpass, compared with surrounding filters. We therefore used the HST/COS spectrograph to observe two of the newly discovered i-band excess galaxies around their Lyman limits. One has very

strongly detected continuum below its Lyman limit, corresponding to an escape fraction of 18±3%. The other, which is less compact in UV imaging, has a 3-sigma upper limit to its Lyman escape fraction of < 5%. Before the UV spectroscopy, the existing data could not distinguish these two galaxies. This suggests that perhaps ∼half of the strong [OIII] emitters as a class have significant ionizing photons escaping, and that might be determined by the luck of the particular viewing geometry. Obtaining the HST spectroscopy, revealed that the Lyman-continuum emitter differs in having no central absorption in its prominent Ly-alpha emission line profile. The other target, with no escaping Lyman continuum, shows the more typical double-peaked Ly-alpha emission. This profile signals the presence of a significant column of HI along our line-of-sight, which absorbs both Ly-alpha photons at the systemic redshift, and also Lyman limit photons which were emitted in our direction.

168.20 — Hubble Space Telescope Imaging of the Faintest Galaxy, Virgo I

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I will present preliminary results from our Hubble Space Telescope follow-up imaging of the faintest candidate dwarf, Virgo I. Virgo I has a Galactocentric radius of approximately 90 kpc and an estimated absolute visual magnitude of -0.8 which makes it the least luminous galaxy discovered to date. This dwarf galaxy could be identified as a prototype "hyper" faint galaxy and give way to a new class of objects. The data from the HST allows us to derive a color-magnitude diagram that is ∼3 mag deeper than the Hyper Suprime-Cam discovery data, and thus to assess Virgo I's real nature. The characterization of the smallest inhabited dark matter subhalos is crucial to further our understanding of hierarchal galaxy formation.

168.21 — The Kinematics of Ultra-Faint Dwarf Galaxies with Multi-Object Spectroscopy on VLT

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The nature of dark matter presents one of the most significant problems in astrophysics. Ultra-faint dwarf (UFD) galaxies, characterized by an older stellar population, low metallicity, and low luminosity, may play a key role in solving this mystery. UFDs are the most dark-matter dominated systems known and they allow us to probe dark matter halos down to the scale of tens of parsecs. Studying the characteristics of individual stars within a UFD can be used to understand the global properties of the galaxy. For instance, the velocities of member stars can constrain dynamical mass and dark matter content. However, many UFDs have few known member stars, making it difficult to provide robust measurements of the galaxies' key features. We are currently locating new members and providing refined, consistent measurements of physical parameters for fifteen UFDs using publicly archived spectroscopic data from the Very Large Telescope. The data was collected with the GIRAFFE spectrograph and FLAME fiber positioner between 2007 and 2017. We present a representative analysis of Leo V, a UFD with twelve known non-variable member stars. We identify three new likely members in addition to five new plausible members that require further follow-up, and perform a comparative analysis of seven previously discovered members. Using our catalogue of member stars, we perform a search for binary stars within the galaxy and investigate the possibility that Leo V is tidally disrupted. In contrast to previously published findings, we do not find significant evidence for a velocity gradient, suggesting there is no disruption. Our analysis of Leo V and other UFDs will enhance our understanding of these enigmatic stellar populations and contribute to future dark matter studies.

168.22 — An X-ray Study of the Ultra-Diffuse Galaxies in Coma Cluster

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Ultra-diffuse galaxies (UDGs) are curious objects that have unusually large extent relative to their low-surface brightness. These galaxies have been detected in large numbers in the Coma cluster, which hosts about 800 UDGs. There are many questions associated with UDGs, including their formation scenario, evolution, and active galactic nuclei (AGN) occupation fraction. Their curious properties motivated different evolutionary scenarios with the main difference being the dark matter halo mass. In this work, we utilize Chandra X-ray and SDSS optical observations to study the population of UDGs in the Coma cluster. We probe their formation scenarios using two approaches. First, we measure the hot gas content of the UDGs, which is believed to correlate with the total halo mass. Second, we probe the X-ray

emission associated with low-mass X-ray binaries residing in globular clusters, which globular clusters are also the tracer of the dark matter halo mass. In addition, we also constrain the AGN occupation fraction of UDGs.

168.23 — VLA Imaging of HI-bearing Ultra-Diffuse Galaxies from the ALFALFA Survey

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Here we present resolved HI and deep optical imaging of 11 HI-bearing ultra-diffuse galaxies (HUDs) from the Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array and the WIYN 3.5m at Kitt Peak National Observatory. We find that the HUDs show blue, mostly irregular stellar populations, and ordered gas distributions with evidence of rotation. Comparing the HI and stellar populations, we find that the HI extends significantly beyond the stellar component, and that the HI disk is often misaligned with respect to the stellar one. We explore the HI mass-diameter scaling relation, and find that though the HUDs have diffuse stellar populations, they fall along this relation, with typical global HI surface densities. We also use 3D kinematic modeling to explore the Baryonic Tully Fisher Relation, and find that the HUDs fall off the relation, rotating too slowly for their baryonic mass, and are compatible with having no "missing baryons."

168.24 — Multi-wavelength Study of Neutral Hydrogen Gas Structures in the Nearby Dwarf Galaxy NGC 4214

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We present the descriptive comparison of neutral hydrogen gas structures in the nearby dwarf galaxy NGC 4214 along with Hα and FUV maps. This work is part of the work of the LITTLE THINGS (Local Irregulars That Trace Luminosity Extremes, The H I Nearby Galaxy Survey) project. The main goal of the present study is to examine the possible correlation between the stellar feedback and the H I holes in the galaxy.

168.25 — Green Pea Galaxies and Their Surroundings: Extragalactic Food for Thought

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Green pea galaxies are dwarf galaxies that are good analogues to star-forming galaxies in the early universe. Our new survey uses the MUSE spectroscopic instrument on the VLT to take deep images of 23 green pea galaxies. The MUSE field of view allows us to probe approximately 100 kpc around these galaxies and search their surroundings for faint companions that could have interacted with them to induce their interesting behavior. This sample contains all of the green pea galaxies that are visible from Paranal. We search through the data to find companions at the same redshift that are emitting Halpha or other telltale emission lines.

168.26 — Gaseous Flux: How the Gas Flows of Dwarf Satellites are Influenced by Mass and Position

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Satellite dwarf galaxies of the Milky Way galaxy are significantly more likely to be quenched than surrounding field galaxies. We determine which gas removal processes contribute most to the quenching of satellites using 4 ultra-high-resolution simulations of analogue Milky Way galaxies created with the Charm N-Body GrAvity Solver (ChaNGa). We investigate the extent to which varying internal and external processes, such as supernovae (SNe), strangulation, tidal stirring, and RAM pressure stripping, influence the flow of gas in and out of satellites by examining the properties of the gas at the time of removal. We then examine their contribution to the quenching of dwarfs by exploring the relationship between star formation and gas flow.

168.27 — Predictions for Complex Elemental Abundance Patterns in Low Mass Galaxies

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I investigate the origin of elemental abundance patterns seen in low-mass, high resolution cosmologically derived galaxies simulated using the Feedback in Realistic Environments (FIRE-2) code. I consider metallicity ([Fe/H]) vs. α-abundance ([α/Fe]) patterns in eight 10^{11} M_{sun} and 10^{10} M_{sun} galaxies. In general, I find that the global elemental abundance patterns are self similar at all radii and spread around a main enrichment track that builds up predictably over time. Additionally, I observe several unique features in the [Fe/H] vs. [α/Fe]-space of 3 simulated galaxies with distinct origins: two of these galaxies exhibit a secondary elemental enrichment track and the third contains striations that run roughly orthogonal to the main trend. The secondary tracks are either the result of a late accretion event or an early gas-rich merger. The striations are associated with bursts of star formation that self-enrich as they progress. From evaluating these three systems, I conclude that there is a rich complexity in the metallicity vs α-abundance space of simulated low mass galaxies. I speculate such secondary tracks and striations could be observable in the coming generations of high resolution spectroscopic studies and provide a means for probing a galaxy's merger history.

168.28 — Playing Leapfrog With Pox 186

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Pox 186 is anexceptionally small dwarf starburst galaxy undetected in very deep 21 cm observations, implying an HI mass $<10^6$ solar masses. Its optical spectrum also shows very highly ionized gas, with an extraordinary [OIII]/[OII] ratio. With many physical properties consistent with those of the Green Pea galaxies — analogs to the sources responsible for the reionization of the universe — Pox 186 is an analog of an analog. We present a spatially resolved study of Pox 186, measuring gas kinematics as well as the ionization state of the ISM to determine if Pox 186 is the first observed galaxy with a close to entirely ionized ISM. We use Markov Chain Monte Carlo fitting to measure two kinematically distinct ionized gas components and map their relative importance across the galaxy. The controversial origin of the "tail" seen in broad band HST imaging is further illuminated with the detection of an excess of [OIII] emission on the tail side that is consistent with an over density of ionized gas, likely a shell. While the continuum excess in the tail region is consistent with zero, the signal to noise is not large enough to be able to rule out that the tail is the remnant of a recent merger. If not due to a merger, it would provide further evidence that extreme starburst galaxies seem to form in isolation. Due to a large drop in sensitivity we are not able to measure the [OIII]/[OII] ratio but we put 5σ lower limits on the ratio, finding the central starburst region to have [OIII]/[OII] ratios > 50. This again shows how nebular emission can vary drastically over a galaxy in a way that long slit spectra have a hard time capturing.

168.29 — Quenching timescales of dwarf satellites around Milky Way-mass hosts

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We present measurements of the quenched fractions and quenching timescales of dwarf satellite galaxies, derived from the Justice League suite of 4 ultra-high-resolution cosmological simulations of Milky Way-mass halos. We show that these simulations accurately reproduce the satellite luminosity functions of observed nearby galaxies, as well as variations in quenched fractions across stellar mass. We trace the histories of satellite galaxies back to $z \sim 15$, and find that most intermediate-mass satellites quench within 3 Gyr of infall into the host halo. A characteristic stellar mass scale of 10^8 solar masses is apparent, above which infalling satellites are largely resistant to rapid environmental quenching.

168.30 — Dandelionsof the Milky Way:Using Near Field Cosmology to Constrain Semi-Analytic Modeling of Faint Dwarf Galaxies

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Dwarf galaxies are the most abundant type of galaxies in the universe. In addition, their sensitivity to their own internal feedback and local external environmental feedback makes them excellent probes of the physics of star formation as a function of environment. While the Milky Way analogs are well simulated with hydrodynamic simulations, the study of dwarf populations beyond the Local Group has only been minimally simulated. In this work, we determine the parameters of a semi-analytic model (SAM) which will best fit the extensive observations and hydrodynamic simulations available for the Milky Way. We use a high resolution N-body simulation of a Milky Way analog and its environment run with Gadget 2 and analyzed with VELOCIraptor and

TreeFrog. The baryonic content is determined using the semi-analytic model SHARK. We present initial results of the SAM parameter space which reproduces the measured star formation rate, stellar feedback, size, luminosities, of the dwarf satellites of Milky Way.

168.31 — Searching for the Least Luminous Satellites of the Milky Way

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The Milky Way satellites are the least luminous and most dark matter-dominated objects in the known universe. By understanding the demographics of the Milky Way satellite population, we can gain unique insights into feedback process in galaxy formation, reionization and the first stars, and the microphysical properties of dark matter. I will present results from a search for ultra-faint Milky Way satellites in data from the Dark Energy Survey (DES) and the Panoramic Survey Telescope and Rapid Response System (Pan-STARRS). Together, these two surveys cover nearly the entire non-dusty sky with deep multi-band optical imaging. This satellite search is augmented by additional surveys using the Dark Energy Camera (DECam), namely the Blanco Imaging of the Southern Sky (BLISS) Survey and the DECam Local Volume Exploration (DELVE) Survey. I will highlight the discovery of two new faint star cluster candidates, and a novel determination of the luminosity function of Milky Way satellite galaxies.

Poster Session 169 — Laboratory Astrophysics and Astrobiology

169.01 — Defining Parameters for Identifying Secondary Impact Craters on the Moon

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Secondary impact craters on the Moon are the ideal target to conduct the first quantitative analysis of diagnostic morphology of secondary impact craters on planetary surfaces. The long-term goal of this research is to provide a catalog of data that establishes the quantitative diversity of secondary impact craters to distinguish them from small primary impacts, small volcanic vents, and collapsed features found on the Moon and Mars. Copernican age surfaces will be investigated to gather a statistically significant population of secondary impact craters of 0.5-9 km in size using Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LROC) WAC (Wide Angle Camera 100 m/pixel) and NAC (Narrow Angle Camera 0.5 m/pixel) imagery. Multiple (>2) 200 x 200 km study sites will reference n>100 craters per site to produce a statistically robust population of well-preserved secondary craters. Measurements will be taken of each crater's area, perimeter, major and minor axis to produce dimensionless shape parameters of aspect ratio, elongation, and isoperimetric circularity. A crater rim is a raised feature that encompasses a depression. To conduct measurements, rules for rims based upon the diverse shapes seen on the Moon are defined in this investigation and focus on identifying a single crater from a pair of neighboring craters or a proximal secondary. The method to explicate these diversities include separating various crater shapes into three distinguishable categories: (1) highest continuous rim, (2) depressions interrupted by a convex arc from an overprinted crater (3) multi-basin cases containing complied features from category (1) and (2). A statistical population to establish quantitative parameters for secondary crater shape in a 2D data set will be obtained. Subsequently, available digital elevation models derived from NAC and WAC imagery will be used to add depth and slope values to the quantitative definition of secondary impact craters. Recognition metrics of secondary impact craters from other impact, collapse or volcanic features is critical for improving crater counts and the interpretation of surface processes on the Moon, enabling future studies on other planetary surfaces.

169.02 — *S*-factor measurements for the ^{11}B(p,α)2α Reaction Using a Multi-Detector Setup

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Measurement of nuclear reaction rates is important in understanding and modelling astrophysical environments. At low proton energies the ^{11}B(p,α)2α reaction produces three alpha particles through two reaction channels. Unfortunately, there is an overlap in energies between α-particles from differing reaction channels. Previous publications separated these α-particles using a graphical convention. These cross-

section data have errors up to 30% and inconsistencies up to 50%. We are designing and building a multi-detector setup with eight detectors, to more accurately measure the reaction's cross section, and by extension the astrophysical *S*-factor. The eight detectors are placed in a cube-corner-arrangement. Software is also being written to simulate, model, and analyze the reaction to best separate overlapping α-particle peaks. Using the conservation of linear momentum and the conservation of mass-energy the angles and energies of each alpha particle group can be estimated. Recording the alpha particles in coincidence with the multi-detector setup assists in separating the individual alpha spectra. The detector signals are processed with a digital data acquisition system that records energy, time and also the detector identification number. We present the current status and discuss the future developments for the apparatus and experiment.

169.03 — Rapid Changes in the Electrical Conductivity of Rocks During Impact Loading

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The phenomena of electrical pulses in stone as a result of shock seems to have attracted little attention in the scientific community so far. Here we describe a series of experiments focused on how different levels of shock loading in various samples produce rapid increases of the electrical conductivity of rocks within milliseconds, which decay rapidly at first then more slowly. To detect these pulses, three square inch stone samples, including fine-grained gabbro, 7.6×7.6 cm^2, 0.9 cm thick, and with 5×5 cm^2 Cu electrodes (graphite-loaded conductive adhesive) were arranged with electrodes and sandwiched in between non-conductive plastic sheeting 3 mm thick, plus a 8 mm thick Al plate to distribute the impact force. Applying 10 V across the rocks. Using an oscilloscope to measure the voltage across a resistor attached to the electrodes, a 20-pound mass was dropped on the sample from different heights to produce the shock that results in an electrical pulse. During the shock, the sample's conductivity increased significantly for a period of a few milliseconds due to the stress activation of electronic charge carriers, electrons e^- and holes h, with different mobilities. After the shock loading, this increase in current flow implies that the internal resistance of the rocks was found to decrease during this conductive period. The conductivity of the stone does not cease with the end of the pulse read, meaning that the stone's internal resistance needs some time to return to recover. These observations are consistent with the presence of peroxy defects from their formation, which lie along the grain boundaries. During the mechanical shock peroxy defects become activated, releasing e^- and h charge carriers with lifetimes on the order of milliseconds but extending to longer times. These experiments help decipher electric and electromagnetic signals associated with earthquakes and other planetary phenomena. These shock-induced electrical events occur in various materials, such as ice, and could be used to determine properties on planetary surfaces of non-Earth targets.

169.04 — Automated Classification of cm and mm Wavelength Spectra with Deep Neural Networks

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With advances in microwave spectroscopy there is now a massive influx of data spectroscopists have to analyze. Current methods for analyzing spectroscopic data include least squares fitting algorithms or using spectroscopists to identify patterns in a spectrum, both taking immense amounts of time to fully analyze spectra. To improve the efficiency of spectral analysis we are developing deep neural networks (DNN) for the classification of cm and mm wavelength spectra. We are utilizing DNNs to increase the accuracy of classifications while reducing the computational time required for complete analysis of spectra. We train our DNNs on spectra of a, b, and c-type molecules that simulate real molecules. As a preliminary test we trained a DNN with three hidden layers and found that the network was able to classify all three types of molecules with low prediction uncertainty. When using a three layer DNN to predict the class of real molecules we find that it cannot accurately determine the class of the molecules. To further develop a model that can be used for real molecules we are applying AutoKeras, an open source library for automated machine learning, to systematically find the best architecture and parameters for a DNN to classify cm and mm wavelength spectra.

169.05 — Sensitivity of Line Ratio Diagnostics to Variations in Fundamental Atomic Data

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Results from the *Hitomi* satellite have highlighted the need for high quality atomic data to provide not only accurate line diagnostic information, but also the uncertainty on these diagnostics to allow interpretation of the results. Estimating the magnitude of the uncertainties on rates for fundamental atomic processes is a large task being tackled by several groups across the field. Here we present a tool to make use of these uncertainty estimates within the AtomDB project. The AtomDB provides a wide range of atomic data as well as tools to model the X-ray and EUV emission from optically thin, collisionally excited plasmas. We have created a new routine which allows the user to vary any fundamental atomic data by a set amount and re-run the emissivity calculations to identify which lines are sensitive to the parameter(s) changed. This allows identification of which processes will be of most impact in the analysis of existing and upcoming high resolution data, such as the X-Ray Imaging and Spectroscopy Mission (*XRISM*), and provides insight into where experimental and theoretical efforts can be focused to most aid in the analysis of the results. The tool is being made available as part of the PyAtomDB package.

169.06 — X-ray measurements of highly charged Ar plasma produced in the SAO EBIT

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Highly charged ions (HCIs) are ubiquitous throughout the Universe. X-rays produced by inner shell transitions in HCIs provide sensitive probes into the physical conditions of the host plasma, given that the underlying atomic processes are well understood. Electron Beam Ion Traps (EBITs), containing a tunable, quasi-monoenergetic electron beam typically capable of producing all charge states of astrophysically relevant elements, are small-scale laboratory devices well-suited for systematic atomic physics studies. We present an update on the revitalization project currently underway at the EBIT facility at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics (CfA) and show initial X-ray measurements of highly charged argon (Ar), obtained with a lithium-drifted silicon detector. The horizontally oriented EBIT, referred to as the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (SAO) EBIT, includes a cryogen-free closed-cycle cryocooler system that allows for long, uninterrupted measurements needed to produce highly accurate atomic data. Renovations to the SAO EBIT thus far include the addition of a neutral gas injection system, the redesign of a number of thermal components, and an improved collector assembly. The enhancements increase the number of accessible elements and achievable charge states. Future plans include the installation of a metal-vapor vacuum arc (MeVVA) system and a high energy resolution X-ray microcaolorimeter. With these additional updates, the CfA user facility will be well-suited to provide the astrophysics community with the accurate atomic data required for future satellite missions such as the X-Ray Imaging and Spectroscopy Mission (XRISM).

169.07 — UVI: MUREP MIRO X-ray Polarimeter Detector Development

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The Polarimeter is a vacuum chamber in the shape of a cube that is filled with a gas. X-rays interact in the gas and generate a photoelectron which in turn interacts with other gas molecules and generates more electrons. These electrons drift under a uniform electric field and pass through a Gas Electron Multiplier (GEM) that has a multiplication factor dependent on the voltage across the anode and the cathode. Charge is collected on the strips and then it goes through a charge-sensitive preamplifier. In the next step the signal is shaped and amplified and then it is digitized with the multi-channel analyzer, where a pulse height spectrum is created. Using that data, we can create a Gaussian fit that gives a good approximation of what the curve should look like. The experiments conducted with this device will be used to determine the multiplication characteristics as a function of gas pressure. This helps us understand how each component works. And through graphing this data, we can understand the performance of the system and where improvement is needed.

Poster Session 170 — Binary Stellar Systems

170.01 — An Irradiated Companion to a Hot White Dwarf

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White dwarfs represent the aftermath of the red giant phases of the vast majority of all stars. Through studying white dwarfs and their possible remnant planetary systems and binary companions, we can develop our understanding on the future of all stellar systems. We were given the opportunity to analyze this subject in more detail when we discovered a low mass companion orbiting the white dwarf SDSS J114404.74+052951.6. A Doppler variable Ca ii triplet at 8600 Å was detected in the white dwarf's spectrum indicating the presence of emission from atmospheric metals on the day-side of the companion. Through performing follow-up observations at medium resolution with X-shooter on the Very Large Telescope, we were able to measure the period and mass of the companion. We calculated the companion to be an $0.08M_*$ with an orbital period of 4.2 hours. Through the star's doppler shifted spectrum, we found that the presence of metal lines was a result of this companion body. This case is rare in that we see emission from metals induced by heating from the white dwarf. The star is one of the lowest mass stellar companions to a white dwarf known, and bridges the gap in both mass and period between stellar and sub-stellar companions.

170.02 — Detailed Analysis of Two Eclipsing Binaries in the Direction of NGC 4602 (M14)

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We present a detailed analysis of two eclipsing binary stars located in the direction of the globular cluster NGC 6402 (M14). Images were obtained from July 2016 through May 2018 in the R, B, and I filters using the SARA Consortium 1-meter Jacobus Kapteyn Telescope located at the Observatorio del Roque de Los Muchachos. Flat and bias corrections were applied to all images using IRAF. The image subtraction software ISIS v2.2 was then used to search for, determine positions, and produce light curves of all variable stars found in the crowded conditions of the cluster. High-quality light curves were needed to conduct a detailed analysis of the variables. Using the Physics of Eclipsing Binaries (PHOEBE) program we were able to fit the light curves produced by ISIS in order to determine the characteristics of the two eclipsing binaries. V97 is a W Uma type star with a period of 0.377438 days and a visual magnitude of 14.95. Due to the time span and number of observations obtained, we were able to follow the migration of starspots on one of the components of V97 over the two-year time span. V97 is over two magnitudes brighter than the horizontal branch of NGC 6402 which would require that the radius of the component stars be much larger than possible if it resided in the cluster. Our models showed the period is too short and the mass is too large to reside in NGC 6402. The second eclipsing variable is V168, an Algol binary with a period of 1.26866 days and a visual magnitude of 16.481. V168 is located just above the horizontal branch of the cluster; however, if it were located within the cluster the radii of each component would be too large and the masses would be smaller than our models indicated. Our models show the masses of both eclipsing variables are greater than 1 M_{sun} implying that it is quite unlikely that these two variables reside within NGC 6402 and instead lie much closer to the Earth than the cluster itself.

170.03 — Precise Masses via Gaia and Hipparcos Astrometry

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In this poster, we will present our use of Hipparcos and Gaia's astrometry to improve mass approximations for unseen stellar companions. Currently, radial velocity (RV) measurements and direct imaging are the two most common approaches to identifying and studying close-in companions. However, these are limited due to A) the lack of orbital information for objects with long periods, B) the lack of orbital inclinations (*i*), and C) the high contrast barrier with the host star. RV and direct imaging methods produce a projected mass, *msin(i)*, and cannot further constrain the mass approximation without additional parameters. Gaia's second data release (DR2) provides a unique opportunity to constrain the mass of companions to thousands of stars using precision astrometry. In this project, we investigate RV-detected companions and use our team's custom orbit-fitting code with the Hipparcos-Gaia Cross-Calibrated Catalog of Proper Motions (Brandt 2018) to improve mass calculations and break the *msin(i)* degeneracy.

170.04 — Implementing Pair Instability processes into COSMIC

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Pair production within the cores of massive stars is predicted to lead to instabilities that result in a lack of remnant black holes with masses between 45 and 135

solar masses. The detection of gravitational waves due to binary black hole mergers allows for a new way to explore this mass gap and its properties. With the first catalog of mergers from the LIGO/Virgo collaboration, most merging black holes were determined to have component masses less than 45 solar masses. To explore these scenarios in more detail, population modeling is an important tool which provides a way to understand gravitational wave detections and compact object populations more fully. We implement (pulsational) pair instability supernova (PPISN) prescriptions from various numerical and theoretical work into COSMIC, a binary population synthesis code used to model various astrophysical phenomena. The proper implementation of such phenomena are important for LIGO detections, and can have significant implications for the formation channels of black holes that are found within this mass gap. We implement three new PPISN prescriptions and investigate the sensitivity of the black hole mass spectrum to binarity and metallicity. We find that at higher ZAMS masses, remnant black holes in binary systems have lower masses than those from isolated stars, and the pair instability process is really only manifest at lower metallicities, below about one quarter the solar metallicity.

170.05 — Tuning a stellar FM radio: Finding planets and stellar companions with frequency demodulation of asteroseismic modes.

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Certain kinds of hot stars have very strong seismic oscillations with long coherence times. This makes them like precise clocks for timing experiments. In addition, many hot stars have stellar and substellar companions. Some of these companions have been found previously by searching for phase variations in these strong, coherent oscillation modes. Of course the binary companion induces not just phase shifts but also frequency shifts (Doppler shifts) in the asteroseismic modes. This suggests the question: Can we find the companions with something akin to an FM (frequency modulation) radio demodulator? There are many kinds of FM demodulators. We consider, for this first project, a demodulator that works on the difference of two AM demodulators sitting on either side of a finite bandwidth centered on the carrier frequency, and integrate the differences over a time set by the inverse of the bandwidth. We build a demodulator with these properties and tune it (in both carrier frequency and bandwidth) to detect companions in NASA Kepler Mission data around a few hot stars with strong asteroseismic modes and known companions. We recover some known companions and demonstrate the range of applicability of FM demodulation to the search for binary stars. We comment on the differences between finding stars by frequency modulation and by phase modulation; these methods have different statistical properties. These methods could be of relevance to planet and companions search with Kepler, TESS, and Plato Mission data.

170.06 — Asteroseismology of Select Red Giant Eclipsing Binary Stars Observed by the K2 Mission

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With the advent of asteroseismology, it is becoming possible for astronomers to glean into the interior structure of stars. Of particular interest are asteroseismic scaling relations that connect asteroseismic parameters (maximum frequency (ν_{max}) and large separation (dv)) with fundamental stellar parameters (mass, radius, and density) whenever we detect solar-like stochastic pulsations. Red giant stars are especially useful because their global stochastic pulsations have frequencies measuring from 30 micro-Hz to 110 micro-Hz, aligning well with Kepler/K2's long cadence. Using two K2 datasets for 16 observed eclipsing binary red giant stars, we measure peak frequencies of the solar-like stochastic oscillations. We do this by computing power spectra, measuring the peaks by "peak bagging" and determining the maximum frequency, ν_{max}, along with the large separation between consecutive modes of oscillations, dv, of each star. We then derive the mass and radius of each individual star via asteroseismic scaling relations. This sample allows us to compare fundamental parameters derived from asteroseismology with the fundamental parameters derived from binarity.

170.07 — TIC 225568520: A Low-Mass Companion Near the Hydrogen Burning Mass Limit Orbiting a Sun-like Star Discovered by TESS

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The hydrogen burning mass limit has traditionally set the boundary between high mass brown dwarfs

and the lowest mass stars, but only a handful of objects in this mass regime have a measured radius. Here we report the discovery of a low-mass companion orbiting the Sun-like star TIC 220568520 (Tmag = 11.3, V = 12), for which we measure both a mass and radius. TESS observed the host star in the first 3 sectors of observations and detected a Jupiter-sized object transiting the host star on a 18.5 day orbit. We obtained follow-up radial velocity measurements using the Echelle spectrograph on the 2.3 m ANU telescope and the CHIRON spectrometer on the 1.5 m SMARTS telescope. The companion is a low-mass star with a radius of 1.3 Jupiter radii and mass of approximately 100 Jupiter masses on a slightly eccentric orbit.

170.08 — A Radial Velocity Survey of Candidate Variable Hot Subdwarfs from Gaia DR2

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Over the past few years, ESA's *Gaia* spacecraft has been obtaining astrometric measurements of more than 1 billion stars with unparalleled precision. The reported *Gaia* DR2 G magnitudes were determined by combining multiple brightness measurements, with photometric uncertainties being determined empirically. Thus, intrinsically variable sources could have anomalously large uncertainties for their given G magnitude. Leveraging this fact, we have identified more than 1,000 candidate variable hot subdwarfs in Gaia DR2. We have initiated a campaign with the CHIRON spectrograph on the CTIO 1.5-m telescope to monitor the radial velocities of all candidate variable hot subdwarfs with G < 13 mag in the southern hemisphere. We have already identified several new rapid binaries. Here, we discuss the details of this survey and tentative results.

170.09 — The Nature of the X-Ray Source IGR J16293-4603

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We present preliminary results of the binary candidate IGR J16293-4603. The source is believed to be a Symbiotic X-ray Binary with early K or M- type supergiant companion. The source is also a Fermi/LAT candidate. We perform multi-wavelength analysis of IGR J16293-4603, including XMM-Newton data (PN and MOS1) and ground based NIR data to investigate the nature of the source. The preliminary X-ray analysis shows that the collisionally ionized plasma model is the best fit to the data. Our results are in agreement with previous findings that the system is likely low mass or Symbiotic X-ray binary system. We will discuss the implications of our findings regarding the binary nature of the source and its potential association with GeV emission detected with Fermi/LAT.

170.10 — The Orbital Surface Density Distribution and Multiplicity of M-Dwarfs

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We present a new estimate of the multiplicity fraction of M-Dwarf stars using a log-normal fit to the orbital surface density distribution. We used archival data from five M-Dwarf multiplicity surveys to fit a log-normal model to the orbital surface density distribution of these stars. This model, alongside the companion mass ratio distribution given by Reggiani and Meyer (2013), was used to calculate the frequency of companions over the ranges of mass ratio (q) and semi-major axis (a) that the referenced surveys were collectively sensitive over - [0.60 < q < 1.00] and [0.00 < a < 10,000 AU]. This method was then extrapolated to calculate a multiplicity fraction which encompasses [0.10 < q < 1.00] and [0.00 < a < ∞ AU]. Finally, the results of these calculations were compared to the multiplicity fractions of other spectral types of stars. The multiplicity fraction over the constrained regions of [0.60 < q < 1.00] and [0.00 < a < 10,000 AU] was found to be 0.236 ± 0.061. The extrapolated multiplicity fraction over all ranges of q (0.10 - 1.00) and a (0.00 - ∞ AU) was calculated as 0.475 ± 0.129. Lastly, evidence was uncovered which suggests that the multiplicity of M-Dwarfs is similar to that of FGK and A stars over the constrained region of mass ratio and semi-major axis.

170.11 — Fundamental Stellar Parameters with APOGEE and Kepler

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Total eclipsing binary systems form the building blocks of stellar astrophysics as they provide highly accurate fundamental parameters, such as radii and

masses. The results of binary star modeling propagate into many aspects of astrophysics from testing and validating evolutionary stellar models and asteroseismic scaling relations to distance determination for local galaxies. APOGEE is a spectroscopic survey that observes in the near-infrared, which provides greater sensitivity towards fainter, red companions. Here we present the precise analysis of four flat bottomed eclipsing binary systems, KIC 2306740, KIC 4076952, KIC 5193386 and KIC 5288543; each with observations from the Kepler satellite and the APOGEE survey. We combined the binary modeling software, PHOEBE, with EMCEE, an affine invariant Markov chain Monte Carlo sampler; CELERITE, a Gaussian process library; and our own codes to create a modeling suite capable of modeling correlated noise, shot noise, nuisance astrophysical signals (such as spots) and the usual binary characteristics. The subsequent results are provided within a Bayesian framework, with robust mass and radius uncertainties ∼1–4%. We plot our results alongside evolutionary models and show that our results concur with previous observations. This work has been funded by NASA ADAP #80NSSC19K0594.

170.12 — Classifying X-ray Binaries Using Machine Learning

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Consisting of a compact object that accretes material from an orbiting secondary star, X-ray binaries have been observed for more than half a century. However, there is still no straightforward means to determine the nature of the compact object: a neutron star or a black hole. We compare three classification machine learning methods (Bayesian Gaussian Processes, K-Nearest Neighbors, and Support vector Machines) to develop a tool for classifying the compact objects in X-ray binary systems. Each machine learning method uses spatial patterns which exist between systems of the same type in 3D Color-Color-Intensity diagrams. We tested a Bayesian Gaussian Process model that has been used to classify sources observed with the RXTE/ASM with data from the more sensitive MAXI/GSC. Using the MAXI/GSC data, we reproduce the result that the model can accurately classify well-known X-ray binaries. However, we find that the model often misclassifies non-pulsing neutron star systems containing "bursters" as black holes when they are close to the boundary between black holes and neutron stars. We find that K-Nearest Neighbors and Support Vector Machines on average predict the correct classification with greater probability and speed than the Bayesian Gaussian Process, with exceptions for specific systems. Overall, all three methods have a high predictive accuracy, indicating a feasible method to classify X-ray binaries into black holes, non-pulsing neutron stars, or pulsars; nonetheless, all three methods have a relatively high error rate for classifying burster systems. This research has made use of MAXI data provided by RIKEN, JAXA and the MAXI team. The SAO REU program is funded in part by the National Science Foundation REU and Department of Defense ASSURE programs under NSF Grant no. AST-1852268, and by the Smithsonian Institution.

170.13 — Rapid spectral variability in the black hole transient MAXI J1820+070

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One of the best laboratories to study strong-field gravity is the inner 100s of kilometers around stellar-mass black holes in binary systems with low-mass stellar companions. The X-ray light curves of these binary systems show variability on timescales from milliseconds to months — the shorter (sub-second) variability can appear as quasi-periodic oscillations (QPOs), which may be produced by general relativistic effects. We looked at types of low-frequency QPOs from an exciting recent black hole transient, MAXI J1820+070. This source was observed in a multi-wavelength campaign that included the *NICER* mission, a soft X-ray telescope attached to the International Space Station. Our X-ray analysis was done by applying Fourier-domain analysis and "spectral-timing" techniques. The ultimate goal is to help place constraints on the QPO emission mechanism, perhaps precession of the accretion disk and/or relativistic jets.

170.14 — Eclipsing Binary Light Curve Synthesis and Brute Force Parameter Comparison for Automated Big Data Analysis

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The modern era of astronomy has brought a significant increase in the amount of data collected, however there are not enough astronomers to process it.

It is therefore necessary to improve our methods of automation to analyze the abundance of data. We are focusing on eclipsing binary light curves. Eclipsing binaries (EBs) play a crucial role in understanding stellar evolution, as light curves allow fundamental parameters such as masses, radii, temperatures, and luminosities, of the stars to be determined. We synthesized, tens of thousands of light curves over a wide range of parameter values. We sampled the temperature ratio, sum of fractional radii, inclination, radial and tangential eccentricities. We then automatically compare the scaled light curves of observed binary systems to synthetic light curves in order to estimate parameters of binary star systems. This allows us to get a set of starting points in the parameter space that are subsequently used in the full-fledged models (i.e. PHOEBE) to derive a full set of binary star parameters and their heuristic uncertainties.

170.15 — Improving Planet Parameters through Composite Limits on Stellar Companions

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A non-detection of stellar companion(s) does not guarantee they do not exist. Such binary companions hidden below the detection limits impact the inferred parameters of a transiting planet, and may change our interpretation on the true cause of a transit-like signal. Fortunately, strong limits can be placed on the orbital and physical parameters of any undetected companion by combining commonly available data for planet hosts, including adaptive optics images, spectra, and astrometry from Gaia. We present a tool that provides posteriors on orbital and physical parameters of possible binary companions given upper limits from a wide variety of data sources, utilizing (user-adjustable) priors on the binary population. These posteriors can be folded into a false-positive probability calculation, adjust errors on the planet parameters, or used on a sample of planet-hosts to better probe the role of binarity on planet occurrence. We highlight the utility of our tool by testing it on a suite of young (<1 Gyr) systems with transiting planets discovered by K2 and TESS.

170.16 — Revisiting the Lx-SFR Relationship in Nearby Galaxies: The Effectof HMXBVariability

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High mass X-ray binaries (HMXBs) are a natural by-product of recent massive star formation in normal galaxies. Not surprisingly, the number of HMXBs and their typical X-ray luminosities (Lx) tend to increase in galaxies with higher star formation rates (SFRs). However, to take the qualitatively observed Lx-SFR relationship and extract meaningful constraints on the evolutionary processes by which massive binaries survive compact object formation and establish mass transfer, the Lx-SFR relationship must be properly calibrated. HMXBs are inherently X-ray variable (Lx can change by factors of a few, up to orders of magnitude) and different techniques for measuring the SFR can yield results that are discrepant by up to an order of magnitude. Determining the X-ray flux variability of HMXBs in NGC 300 will allow for a more precise refinement of the Lx-SFR relationship. We investigate multiple epochs of the Lx-SFR relationship in the nearby galaxies NGC 300 and NGC 2403. We calculated the SFRs in each galaxy using two different approaches: (1) by combining images from Galaxy Evolution Explorer (GALEX, far ultraviolet) and the Spitzer Space Telescope (infrared), and (2) by using Hubble Space Telescope images of resolved stellar populations. We then measured the X-ray luminosities of each HMXB using imaging from the Chandra X-ray Observatory. X-ray variability is more frequently observed in lower-luminosity HMXBs; thus the overall shape of the Lx-SFR relationship depends sensitively on the assumed cut-off (or completeness) limit of each galaxy.

170.17 — Simulating the Recovery Rate of Eclipsing Binaries in Star Clusters with LSST

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We present a study of the period-recovery capability of the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) for eclipsing binary stars in star clusters. Unlike binaries in the galactic field, dynamical encounters within the dense environment of a star cluster can modify the orbital parameters of binaries stars, by changing the periods and eccentricities and exchanging in different companions. Therefore, eclipsing binaries in star clusters may allow for insights into both the intrinsic properties of the binary's component stars, as well as the dynamical histories of the binary population. For our simulations, we use COSMIC to generate and evolve populations of binaries specifically catered to each of the thousands of galactic open and globular clusters (e.g., matching the cluster ages, metallicities,

periods at the hard-soft boundary, etc.). We generate light curves, in the LSST filters and expected cadence and accounting for the expected photometric precision of LSST, for each observable eclipsing binary, using the ellc code. We then attempt to recover the orbital period for each observed binary through a Lomb-Scargle periodogram, using gatspy software. We compare the baseline cadence proposed for LSST to a cadence that samples the galactic plane (where most open clusters reside) more evenly. In this poster, we present expected recovery statistics for eclipsing binary stars in the galactic open and globular star clusters for both of these proposed observing strategies.

170.18 — Updates from the EREBOS Project: the First Deeply-Eclipsing Hot Subdwarf Binary

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Planets and brown dwarfs in close orbits around main sequence stars will interact with their stellar hosts once they ascend the red giant branch. The details of these interactions and their outcomes are currently unclear. Discoveries of brown dwarfs orbiting post-red giant branch "hot subdwarf" stars imply that (i) the angular momentum resident in an orbiting substellar object is sufficient for ejecting the outer layers of a red giant's atmosphere and (ii) the substellar object can survive this interaction. More than 120 eclipsing hot subdwarf binaries with cool, low-mass companions were recently discovered from light curves obtained by the OGLE and ATLAS projects, increasing the number known by nearly a factor of ten. The Eclipsing Reflection Effect Binaries from Optical Surveys (EREBOS) project aims to obtain follow-up spectroscopy and determine the stellar masses in all these systems. The companion mass distribution resulting from this work will allow us to determine whether there is a lower mass limit for substellar objects to eject a red giant's envelope and survive engulfment, as suggested by theory. Here we give a brief overview of the EREBOS project and discuss progress towards this goal, including the discovery of a deeply eclipsing hot subdwarf + red dwarf binary. This material is based in part upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. AST-1812874.

170.19 — Evryscope Searches for Circumbinary Planets

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Humanity has made astonishing progress in exoplanet discovery over the past three decades: Approximately 4,000 exoplanets are now known within our Galaxy. The vast majority of these planets orbit single stars; even so, almost 100 binary star systems have been found to possess planets. Planets in binary systems have been difficult to detect for a number of reasons, such as dilution of a transiting planet's signal by the companion star, or observational bias as many surveys focus on finding planets orbiting single stars. Estimates indicate most stars exist in binary or multiple systems, and in particular a large fraction of cooler stars exist in such configurations, making the search for circumbinary planets a compelling subject for exploration. Although planet transits are challenging to detect in binary systems, the presence of the companion star allows the use of another method for planet detection: Eclipse timing variations (ETVs), referring to the small variations in the time it takes for one star to eclipse the other. ETVs can be caused by an unseen third body in a binary system perturbing the orbits of its host stars, such that potential circumbinary planets can be detected by searching for periodic ETVs. Continuous everyday coverage is ideal for measuring eclipse times accurately, and multi-year observations are necessary to provide enough eclipses that potentially habitable, long-period planet candidates can be identified. To date, just nine planets have been discovered using ETVs, so there is much work to be done in this largely untapped parameter space. The Evryscope, deployed to CTIO in 2016, consists of two dozen small telescopes housed in a single dome, arranged for coverage of the entire visible sky. With its multi-year data set, its time precision, and its sky coverage, the Evryscope is uniquely suited for an all-sky survey in search of long-period planet candidates using the method of ETVs. In this work, we present initial findings and discoveries from the beginnings of the Evryscope ETV survey.

170.20 — Systematic Discovery and Classification of TESS Eclipsing Binaries

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Although a large fraction of stars are known to be found in binaries, the formation and dynamical evolution of these systems are not well understood. Additionally, masses determined from binary dynamics are essential benchmarks for constraining stellar evolutionary models. The Transiting Exoplanet Satellite Survey (TESS) with over 85% sky spatial coverage, high photometric precision, and timing baselines ≥27 days, presents a unique opportunity to infer the population statistics of binaries discovered through light curve eclipses. However, identifying new eclipsing binaries out of the survey using supervised machine learning classification techniques depends critically on the information content of the chosen light curve features, and the quality and size of training sample data. Here we report preliminary results on our project to systematically classify all of the TESS eclipsing binaries according to their light curve morphology (Algol, β Lyrae, W UMa). In particular, we explore feature extraction and similarity metrics for periodic variable classification (e.g. using dynamic time warping), report robust periods using standard period-finding algorithms (e.g. Lomb-Scargle, box least squares), and consider the case of limited training data using semi-supervised learning.

170.21 — Constraining the Orbital Period of SN2010da

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The supernova imposter SN 2010da has been an astrophysical anomaly since its discovery nearly ten years ago. Although initially given a supernova (SN) designation, follow up observations quickly revealed that the event was not a true supernova but an eruption from a neutron star and red supergiant binary system. In 2017, SN2010da transitioned to an ultraluminous X-ray source (NGC 300 ULX-1) when the system's X-ray luminosity increased by a factor of ∼100. Pulsations were detected in deep XMM-Newton + NuSTAR observations, confirming the existence of the neutron star compact object in the system. The increase in X-ray luminosity may be due to a sudden increase in the rate of material funneled through the neutron star's magnetic field, challenging the standard thin disk, Eddington-limited accretion scenarios for compact objects. The system continues to evolve: in March of 2019, the system's luminosity dipped below the Swift detection threshold. The orbital period of the binary system has yet to have been measured. This is because the orbital period is either very long, or the inclination of the system is oriented nearly face-on. Additionally, the formation and destruction rates of dust in the system is unknown, making the structure of the circumstellar environment highly uncertain. The goals of this project are (1) to place a limit on the orbital period of the system, and (2) constrain the geometry of the circumstellar environment around the binary. We are modeling prominent emission line profiles (Hα, Hβ, OIII doublet, Fe X, and O I) of four epochs of Gemini GMOS spectra obtained during the summer of 2017. We search for variations in the redshift-corrected radial velocity due to motions within the binary system. We fit an upper limit of ∼30 ± 3 days to the radial velocity variations; identifying the origin and physical mechanism producing these emission lines is ongoing. Understanding how material is moving in and around the binary, and where in the system the spectral features are being produced, can help reveal the structure and orbital parameters of the binary.

170.22 — Precise Age Determination of NGC 2516 from the Eclipsing Binary V392 Carinae

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V392 Carinae is a detached eclipsing binary near the turnoff of the young (∼120 Myr) open cluster NGC 2516. The system is composed of two A-type stars of similar size, mass and effective temperature. Using 7 sectors of TESS photometric data and archival ESO spectral data from three spectrographs (UVES, HARPS and GIRAFFE), we will measure more precise masses and radii for the stars. One of the goals of the study is to more precisely determine the age of the cluster in order to derive improved progenitor masses for the cluster's white dwarfs — NGC 2516 has as many as six white dwarfs with masses near 1 $M_\odot$ that constrain the high-mass end of the initial-final mass relation (IFMR).

170.23 — BVR_cI_c Photometric Observations and Synthetic Light Curve Analysis of FZ Delphinus

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CCD, BVR_cI_c light curves of FZ Del were taken in 2017, 2018, and 2019 at Appalachian State University's Rankin Science Observatory in North Carolina with the 16-inch reflector, by D. Caton. FZ Del was first studied by Hannah and Awadalla (2004), who had sparse, low precision data. We obtained higher precision data, and R. Samec computed a Wilson-Devinney, simultaneous solution of the light curves in four passbands, binning about 5,000 CCD measurements in each color into 0.004 phase unit wide bins. Many times of minimum light were also calculated, and the results extend the work of Khaliullina (2017). A BVR_cI_c simultaneous Wilson-Devinney Program (W-D) solution indicates that this 0.783d period, solar type pre-contact binary has a mass ratio of 0.36 and a component temperature difference of ~2200 K. A q-search was performed and the mass ratio minimized at the above value. The large temperature difference in the components verifies that the binary is not yet in contact. No spots were needed for the solution. The fill-out of our model is 78.5% for the primary component (smaller radius, but more massive), and 99.0% for the secondary component. So, it is near a classical Algol configuration. The systems distance is 265 (±4) pc as determined from GAIA DR2.

170.24 — Accounting for varying accretion flows in X-Ray Transient Binary Black Hole Systems

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One way to find, observe and learn about stellar massive black holes is by finding binary X-Ray transient (BHXT) systems. The X-Ray transient attribute of these systems helps us home in on possible black hole candidates. When in outburst these systems become magnitudes brighter in a manner of days and fade back to regular magnitude (quiescence) just as fast. By observing the companion star over a period of one orbit, you will find a distinctive sinusoidal pattern referred to as a light curve. This pattern is caused by the tidal effects on the companion star from the black hole. From this light curve you can derive a plethora of information. The accession from the companion star to the black hole can impact the flux of the system and will vary from observation to observation. This may impact the derived information from the light curve and needs to be accounted for. I have been observing a system called XTE J1118 +480 for the last year. This system has an orbital period around 4 hours and a low accretion rate. These attributes make this system ideal to work with in order to find a way to correct for the flux. By looking at light curves taken at different parts of the year we can compare them to determine the effect of the accretion disk. We are using a developed eclipsing light curve (ELC) code. This code simulates possible light curves when given parameters and creates optimized parameters when observed data of a light curve is given. We have found that there is variation in the apparent light curves from night to night due to the change in accretion flow.

170.25 — Chandra and HST Evidence for Globular Cluster Seeding of Field Low-Mass X-ray Binaries in Nearby Elliptical Galaxies

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Luminous low mass x-ray binaries (LMXBs) can form through either dynamical interactions within dense stellar environments, such as globular clusters (GC LMXBs), or via binary stellar evolution in-situ within the field of the galaxy (field LMXBs). The field LMXB population has been theorized to be seeded by the GC LMXB population, from processes such as evaporation of the GC or supernova kicks ejecting LMXBs. Using a sample of 24 nearby, early-type galaxies with D < 25 Mpc, that have both Chandra ACIS coverage and two-color HST ACS coverage, we classified ~2000 X-ray sources as GC LMXB (620), background sources (110) and field LMXB candidates(1330). We separately fit both the GC LMXB and field LMXB X-ray luminosity functions (XLFs) to a global broken power law model. We find evidence that the field LMXB XLF both increases in normalization per stellar mass and flattens in slope with increasing GC specific frequency, SN, suggesting that field LMXBs contain a non-negligible contribution from LMXBs ejected from GCs. We present a parameterization for how the LMXB XLFs vary with stellar mass and GC SN, including contributions from GC LMXBs, in-situ field LMXBs, and GC-seeded field LMXBs.

170.26 — BVR_cI_c Observations and Analysis of the Detached, Polar Spotted Pre-WUMa Binary, V1023 Persei

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V1023 Per is a polar spotted, but well detached dwarf binary, very likely a Pre-WUMa (T_1 ~ 5250K)

eclipsing binary. It was observed on 11 nights in October, November and December, 2015 at Dark Sky Observatory in North Carolina with the 0.81-m reflector of Appalachian State University. Six times of minimum light were determined from our present observations, which include four primary eclipses and two secondary eclipses: HJD Min I = 2457314.92345±0. 0.00011, 2457319.6677±0.0018, 2457346.7709±0.0007, 2457361.6776±0.0001, and HJD Min II = 2457318.65011±0.00007, 2457360.6616±0.0002. In addition, ephemerides were given by VSX, Sergey (2013) and ASAS. We determined 5 times of low light from ASAS observations and 5 more from NSVS. From these we determined both linear and quadratic ephemerides, JD Hel Min I = 2457372.5211±0.0008d d + 0.6775995±0.0000003 X E (1), and JD Hel Min I = 2457372.5211 ±0.0053d + 0.67761398±0.00000065X E +0.00000000171± 0.00000000008 X E^2 (2). Its odd light curve is deep but has no totality and reaches maxima just before and after the secondary eclipse, indicating that it has polar spots similar to ER Vul. The period increase may indicate that there is mass exchange with the primary component being the gainer, but the solution reveals that it is well detached. Its presently fixed polar spot indicates that it must have a strong magnetic field and that it is synchronously rotating. The BVR_cI_c simultaneous 2016 Wilson-Devinney Program (W-D) solution gives a detached solution (primary and secondary components are well under-filling their respective Roche Lobes, 68% and 75%, respectively). The location of the spot region, indeed, models near the pole of the primary (16° colatitude) angled toward the secondary component. Its radius (24°) and Tfact (0.75) also contributes to this conclusion. The small ΔT in the components (∼289 K) show that the stars are similar in spectral type despite them being well detached. The inclination is high ∼85.19 ±0.04, but there is not a total eclipse due to the high mass ratio (∼0.739±0.001). The systems distance is ∼390 pc as determined from GAIA DR2. Due to the low galactic position (Longitude = 150.390° Latitude = -1.023°), it is difficult to determine its reddening. However, we estimate the primary components temperature is 5250±500 K.

170.27 — The Pulsating Star in the eta Carinae System

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The eta Carinae system is one of the most massive stars in the Galaxy, consisting of a highly eccentric binary in a 5.54-year orbit. van Genderen et al. (1995) and Sterken et al. (1996) found photometric oscillations in the light curve of eta Carinae, which were recently confirmed with observations from the BRITE-Constellation nanosatellites by Richardson et al. (2018). The recent observations were examined in the context of tidally excited oscillations as seen in many eccentric binaries. We collected new photometric observations with BRITE-Constellation that confirm the photometric oscillations in the system, while concurrently collecting 570 spectra with the CTIO 1.5 m and the CHIRON spectrograph. We have begun analyzing the spectra to determine if the photometric oscillations are caused by wind-driven phenomena (revealed through changes in the wind lines) or through a continuum-driven phenomenon (where the wind lines stay ∼constant). We present some preliminary results here.

170.28 — Investigating an Activity Cycle on Eclipsing Binary Star FL Lyr

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Analysis of eclipsing binary stars is essential for determining basic stellar properties, which then inform models that are used for wider astrophysical studies, including stellar evolution, stellar population densities, and cosmic distance scales. This project uses data from the advanced space-based telescopes Kepler and TESS, as well as ground-based observations from the Maria Mitchell Observatory and Sierra Remote Observatory to examine FL Lyr, one of the brightest eclipsing binary stars that has sun-like components. A curious trend in the Kepler data shows the primary eclipse deepening over time, while the secondary eclipse is getting shallower. Using a Gaussian processes method, we extract the best fit parameters of the FL Lyr system at different eclipse events and find that the only parameter that changes significantly over time is the surface brightness ratio. From this we conclude that the trend in the Kepler data is due to an activity cycle on the star, which is also observable in the out of eclipse variation of the light curves. This project was supported in part by the NSF REU grant AST-1757321 and by the Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association.

170.29 — The First Visual Orbit for a WN Star

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Wolf-Rayet stars represent a final stage of evolution for massive stars, where they have lost their outer atmosphere due to either binary interactions or through stellar winds. As such, direct measurements of stellar masses are an ideal way to test stellar/binary evolution. To date, only a few carbon-rich Wolf-Rayet stars have resolved orbits through long-baseline optical interferometry. We present the first results on WR133 (WN5+O9I) with the CHARA Array. We resolved the binary (P = 112 d) in July 2019 with the MIRCX combiner, with a separation of 0.9 mas, moving about 2-3 degrees per day. We have collected three more snapshots since the discovery and will present a preliminary orbit, constrained by a previously published spectroscopic orbit.

170.30 — Big Data and Eclipsing Binaries: Developing an Optimal Training Set for an Artificial Neural Network

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New, sophisticated ground and space-based missions and surveys produce swaths of data that can longer be processed manually. Herein we focus on eclipsing binary stars, renowned for their role in determining fundamental parameters of stars. An Artificial Neural network (ANN), when properly trained to recognize input data, can rapidly compute a set of parameters that describe eclipsing binary observables. The success of the ANN strongly depends on the similarity between observed data and the training set. To gauge the similarity, we applied t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE), a dimensionality reduction algorithm, to sets of eclipsing binary light curves. We find that when eclipsing binary light curves with n equally distributed points in phase were projected from n-dimensional space to a 2-dimensional space using t-SNE, light curves strongly clustered according to primary eclipse width and depth. We use this result to guide the construction of a training for an ANN that maximizes the overlap with the observed dataset and performs parameter recognition optimally.

170.31 — Advanced Modeling and Asteroseismic Scaling Relations

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Asteroseismic scaling relations have proven to be efficient for calculating masses and radii for stars like our Sun, on the main sequence; however, in recent studies the scaling relations appear to be less accurate for red giant stars, stars burning hydrogen to helium in the core. A popular method for validating the scaling relations is by using binary stars with pulsating components. By studying the motions of binary stars, as well as the luminosities and surface temperatures, both masses and radii can be measured. Previous studies such as Gaulme et al. (2016), Brogaard et al. (2018), and Thembessl et al. (2018) show disagreement in their results for red giant binary stars. We will use a large sample of red giant binary stars to validate the results of the asteroseismic scaling relations. My part in this research includes modeling KIC 9540226, a binary system with a red giant pulsating component using advanced methods, finding the mass and radius of the red giant component and ultimately comparing my results to those of the aforementioned studies. The final goal of this research is to validate and/or calibrate the asteroseismic scaling relations in the pursuit of more accurate masses and radii for red giant stars.

170.32 — Photometric and Orbital Study of the Short-Period Eclipsing Binary EM Lac

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We present three sets of CCD photometric light curves for the eclipsing binary EM Lac. Based on all available minimum light times, we produced an updated ephemeris. The period analysis reveals that the period variation of EM Lac is an upward parabolic curve, which means that the orbital period is increasing. Furthermore, the increased orbital period may be interpreted as mass transfer from the secondary component to the primary component, and a corresponding rate of mass transfer is provided. Finally, by analyzing the CCD photometric light curves, the photometric solution was obtained by the Wilson-Devinney program.

170.33 — Accretion, Jets and Drag in Common Envelope Evolution

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Common envelope evolution (CEE) is presently a poorly understood, yet critical, process in binary stellar evolution. Characterizing the full 3D dynamics of CEE is difficult in part because simulating CEE is so computationally demanding. Numerical studies have yet to conclusively determine how the envelope is ejected and a tight binary results. Here we present new CEE models from high-resolution AMR simulations using the code AstroBEAR. We focus on two areas: (1) the role of accretion onto, and jets from, the companion in altering the state of the envelope during in spiral; (2) the characterization of drag forces within the CEE system. For the first project we bracket the range of CEE companion accretion rates by comparing runs that remove mass and pressure via a subgrid accretion model with those that do not. We then explore models with jets injected by the companion to articulate changes in the in spiral and envelope structure. In the second project we compute the forces, torque and rate of work on the companion-core binary due to drag in global CEE simulations of common envelope (CE) evolution for three different companion masses attempting to delineate regimes when conventional analytic drag force approximations are applicable. We find that during and just prior to the first periastron passage of the in-spiral phase, the drag force is reasonably approximated by conventional analytic theory and peaks at values proportional to the companion mass. However, subsequent to the first periastron passage, the drag force is up to an order of magnitude smaller than theoretical predictions and depends only weakly on companion mass.

170.34 — Modeling the Mass-transfer Stream in the Interacting Algol-type Binary Star U Coronae Borealis

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Algol-type binaries have been observed to show alternating stream-like and disk-like states over several observing seasons. It is not well understood how systems switch between the two states or the timescales at which they oscillate. Prior studies have hinted at timescales as short as a few orbital cycles. Here, we have indirectly imaged the state of U CrB over several observing seasons using the technique of 2D back-projection Doppler tomography. We observed a stream-like state during the 2017 and 2018 observing seasons. The spectra of the system were modeled using the SHELLSPEC code. The stream's contribution to the spectra was removed to isolate residual signal. In the 2017 data we found that the residual signal was likely a result of a localized region of emission caused by stream-stream interaction. This work was supported, in part, by the Carol and Ray Neag Undergraduate Research Fund.

170.35 — Detection and Spectral Typing of Binaries from Optical Spectra with PyHammerSB2

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Stellar spectral classification is a cornerstone of modern astronomy, providing insight into physical characteristics such as effective temperature, surface gravity and metallicity. Code that can return accurate spectral types from digital spectra are crucial in the era of large sky surveys. Examples include the IDL based program the Hammer (Covey et al. 2007) and its corresponding update Python implementation PyHammer (Kesseli et al. 2017) which both use spectral indices to determine spectral type for (assumed) single stars. We have updated PyHammer to handle both single stars and spectroscopic binaries (SB2). PyHammer SB2 (or PHSB for short) adds white dwarfs (WD), carbon (C) stars, and a set of 363 SB2 templates constructed from a variety of stellar libraries. The SB2 templates include spectral combinations A+F, A+C, F+G, F+K, F+C, F+WD, G+K, G+C, G+WD, K+M, K+C, K+WD, M+C, M+WD, C+WD, with subclasses therein. These combinations were chosen to have 20% of the pixels in each individual component spectrum to be within 20% of the luminosity of each other, to ensure that the combined template would have features from both members that would be detectable by the PyHammer spectral index measurements. We present the set of luminosity-normalized single spectra used to construct the SB2 templates, along with examples of the latter, and test classification success rates on SB2 spectra generated from the SDSS, across a wide range of spectral types and signal-to-noise ratio.

170.36 — Constructing Orbits: Multiple Methods for Recovering Periods

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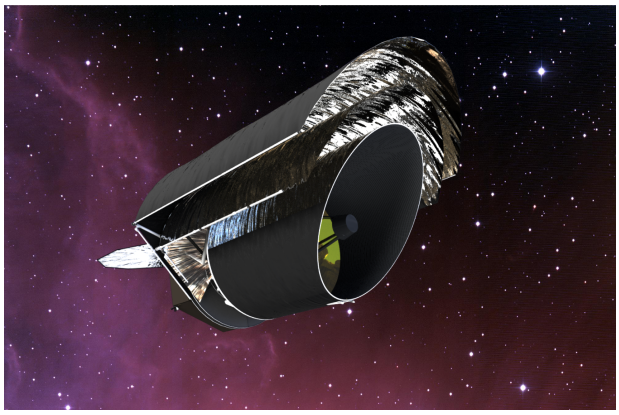
The APO Galactic Evolution Experiment APOGEE-1 and APOGEE-2 surveys took high-resolution H-Band spectroscopy of 263,444 stars (as of Data Release 15) and produced stellar radial velocities with of order 100 m/s precision. The combined surveys cover a base line of over 6 years (~2000 days). Of these, 6,200 stars have over 12 epochs of APOGEE data. With these time series data it is possible to search for and characterize stars with stellar and substellar mass companions. Keplerian orbits can be described by six orbital elements (not including systemic velocity). Of those orbital elements, the period has the strongest effect in chi-squared space. In this project, we explore using a variety of period searching techniques including standard ones (e.g. Lomb-Scargle, Fast Chi-squared, etc.) as well as Monte Carlo rejection sampling using The Joker (Price-Whelan et al. 2017). We create a mock RV catalog spanning a range of periods and companion masses and sample with cadences similar to those used in the APOGEE surveys. We discuss our recovery rates in different parts of parameter space and ways we can improve our searches for stellar companions within the APOGEE database.

Poster Session 171 — Decadal Flagship Mission Concept

171.01 — The Origins Space Telescope: Mission Overview

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The *Origins Space Telescope* will trace the history of our origins from the time dust and heavy elements permanently altered the cosmic landscape to present-day life. How did galaxies evolve from the earliest galactic systems to those found in the universe today? How do habitable planets form? How common are life-bearing worlds? To answer these alluring questions, *Origins* will operate at mid- and far-infrared wavelengths and offer powerful spectroscopic instruments and sensitivity three orders of magnitude better than that of *Herschel*, the largest telescope flown in space to date. Upon concluding a 3 ½ year study, the *Origins* Science and Technology Definition Team recommended to the Decadal Survey a concept for *Origins* with a 5.9-m diameter telescope cryocooled to 4.5 K and equipped with three scientific instruments. A mid-infrared instrument (MISC-T) will measure the spectra of transiting exoplanets in the 2.8 - 20 micron wavelength range and offer unprecedented sensitivity, enabling definitive biosignature detections. The Far-IR Imager Polarimeter (FIP) will be able to survey thousands of square degrees with broadband imaging at 50 and 250 microns. The Origins Survey Spectrometer will cover wavelengths from 25 - 588 microns, make wide-area and deep spectroscopic surveys with spectral resolving power R ~ 300, and pointed observations at R ~ 40,000 and 300,000 with selectable instrument modes. *Origins* was designed to minimize complexity. The telescope has a *Spitzer*-like architecture and requires very few deployments after launch. The cryo-thermal system design leverages JWST technology and experience. A combination of next-generation cryocoolers and detectors will enable *Origins'* natural background-limited sensitivity. We thank NASA Headquarters, GSFC, Caltech/JPL, Ames, IPAC, STScI and industry partners Ball Aerospace, Northrop-Grumman, Harris, and Lockheed-Martin for their generous support of the *Origins* study. To learn more about *Origins* see our websites (https://origins.ipac.caltech.edu and https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/) and report (https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/docs/OriginsVolume1MissionConceptStudyReport.pdf).



171.02 — Optical Design of the Origins Space Telescope

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The optical design is presented for the Origins Space Telescope, one of four large missions under study in preparation for the 2020 Decadal Survey in Astronomy and Astrophysics is presented. Sensitive to the mid- and far-infrared spectrum (between 2.8 and 588 µm) and set to launch in approximately 2035, Origins sets out to answer a number of important scientific questions by addressing NASA's three key science goals in astrophysics: How does the universe work?, How did we get here, and Are we alone? To do so, Origins seeks to answer three main questions: 1) How do galaxies form stars, build up metals, and grow their central supermassive black holes from reionization to today? 2) How do the conditions for habitability develop during the process of planet formation? 3)Do planets orbiting M-dwarf stars support life?The Origins telescope has a 5.9 m diameter primary mirror and operates at f/14. The large on-axis primary consists of 18 'keystone' segments of two different prescriptions arranged in two annuli (six inner and twelve outer segments) that together form a circular aperture in the goal of achieving a symmetric point spread function. To simplify the design, the telescope will be launched with both the primary mirror segments and the secondary mirror already deployed. To accommodate the 46 x 15 arcminute full field of view of the telescope at the design wavelength of λ = 30 µm, a three-mirror anastigmat configuration is used. The design is diffraction-limited across its instruments' fields of view. A brief discussion of each of the three baselined instruments within the Instrument Accommodation Module (IAM) is presented: 1) Origins Survey Spectrometer (OSS), 2) Mid-infrared Spectrometer, Camera (MISC) transit spectrometer channel, and 3) Far-Infrared Polarimeter/Imager (FIP). In addition, the upscope options for the observatory are laid out as well, including a fourth instrument: the Heterodyne Receiver for Origins (HERO). We thank NASA Headquarters, GSFC, Caltech/JPL, Ames, IPAC , STScI and industry partners Ball Aerospace, Northrop-Grumman, Harris, and Lockheed-Martin for their generous support of the Origins study. To learn more about *Origins* see our websites (https://origins.ipac.caltech.edu and https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/) and report (https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/docs/OriginsVolume1MissionConceptStudyReport.pdf).

171.03 — The Origins Cryogenic System:The architecture and trades for a large mid to far IR 4.5 Kelvin observatory

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For the far and mid infrared wavelengths, colder is better. 4.5 Kelvin optics allows sky-background-limited performance. 4.5 K is also a good temperature from which to base even colder stages in the instruments. Some instrument optics will operate at ~2 K to decrease in-band thermal emission and most of the detectors will operate at 0.05 K to lower the noise to the sky-background limit. To be successful in the design, build, verification, and operation of a low-temperature observatory and sub-Kelvin focal planes, one must be cognizant of good cryogenic practices in all phases. This results in a design that works at all levels: quick trade-offs can be performed with hand calculations; detailed modeling can be done with fewer uncertainties; and testing can be performed with better assurance of full performance while assuming lower cost risk. This poster will show the results of trades and the cooling technologies required for the observatory and instruments.We thank NASA Headquarters, GSFC, Caltech/JPL, Ames, IPAC , STScI and industry partners Ball Aerospace, Northrop-Grumman, Harris, and Lockheed-Martin for their generous support of the Origins study. To learn more about *Origins* see our websites (https://origins.ipac.caltech.edu and https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/) and report (https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/docs/OriginsVolume1MissionConceptStudyReport.pdf).

171.04 — Origins Space Telescope (*Origins*): The Mid-Infrared Spectrometer (Camera) Transit Spectrometer (MISC-T)

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The Origins Space Telescope (*Origins*) is one of four flagship mission concepts funded by NASA for consideration in the 2020 Astrophysics Decadal Review. *Origins* operates in the wavelength range 2.8 to 588 microns and is more than three orders of magnitude more sensitive than its predecessors due to its large, cold (4.5 K) telescope and advanced instruments. Three science instruments provide the powerful new spectroscopic and imaging capabilities required to achieve the *Origins* science objectives and enable community-driven discovery science. One instrument, the Mid-Infrared Spectrometer (Camera) Transit Spectrometer (MISC-T) will observe at the shortest wavelengths of any of these instruments, from 2.8 to 20 microns and will provide ultra-stable spectroscopic measurements of biosignatures in habitable worlds in primary and secondary exoplanet transits. This broad simultaneous wavelength coverage allows measurements of the surface temperatures of the exoplanets as well as detections of molecules O_3, CH_4, H_2O, CO_2, and N_2O at Earth-levels, should they exist in an exoplanet atmosphere. The optical design employs an Tip-tilt sensor (MISC-TTS) that uses reflected light from a Lyot-Coronagraph focal plane mask to determine the position of the PSF centroid on the detector plane. MISC-T has a densified pupil spectrometer design with R~50-300 and is capable of exoplanet transit and emission spectroscopy with spectro-photometric stability as low as 5 ppm. This allows at least 3.6-sigma detections of all the lines of interest in 85 transits of a K = 9.8 magnitude M-star. During the concept study, an additional MISC mid-infrared camera and spectrometer (R~300 over 5 to 28 microns) was studied and is described in the *Origins* report as an upscope option, further enhancing the *Origins* mission's scientific capabilities. This presentation covers the motivation, design, and expected performance of MISC-T when observing exoplanet transits of M stars. We thank NASA Headquarters, GSFC, Caltech/JPL, Ames, IPAC , STScI and industry partners Ball Aerospace, Northrop-Grumman, Harris, and Lockheed-Martin for their generous support of the *Origins* study. To learn more about *Origins* see our websites (https://origins.ipac.caltech.edu and https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/) and report (https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/docs/OriginsVolume1MissionConceptStudyReport.pdf).

171.05 — Origins Space Telescope (*Origins*): Far-infrared Imager and Polarimeter(FIP)

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[7] *University of California, San Diego, CA*

The Far-infrared Imager and Polarimeter (FIP) is one of three instruments included in the baseline Origins Space Telescope Large Mission Concept Study for the 2020 Decadal survey. A simple and robust instrument, FIP delivers images at 50 microns or 250 microns or polarization at these wavelengths. With the detector NEP = $3x10^{-19}$ W/sqrt(Hz), FIP is dominated by astronomical backgrounds. The angular resolution is 2.5″ at 50 microns and 12.5″ at 250 microns which is diffraction limited with Origins 5.9 m circular aperture. With ~8000 pixels in a 109x73 pixel format provides a field of view of 3.6′x2.5′ at 50 microns and 13.5′x9′ at 250 microns. Combined with the fast mapping speed of the observatory (60 arcseconds per second), FIP is capable of fast survey mapping of large regions of the sky at speeds a 10^8 times faster than the Herschel Space Observatory. For example, the whole LSST field of view (18,000 square degrees) can be mapped at 250 microns down to the confusion limit in a thousand hours enabling statistical multi-wavelength samples of extragalactic fields. FIP polarization measurements use a half-wave plate modulator and are sensitive to 0.1% in linear polarization and ± 1 degree polarization. Hence, polarimetry of star formation regions in the Milky Way or nearby galaxies is fast and efficient. The instrument is cooled to 4.5 K and the detectors to <50 mK. The superconducting detectors are the key technology development for FIP. This poster will outline science drivers, capabilities, instrument design and technology development. We thank NASA Headquarters, GSFC, Caltech/JPL, Ames, IPAC , STScI and industry partners Ball Aerospace, Northrop-Grumman, Harris, and Lockheed-Martin for their generous support of the *Origins* study. To learn more about *Origins* see our websites (https://origins.ipac.caltech.edu and https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/) and report (https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/docs/OriginsVolume1MissionConceptStudyReport.

pdf).

171.06 — Origins Space Telescope (*Origins*): HEterodyne Receiver for *Origins (HERO)*

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[2] *LERMA, Observatoire de Paris, Paris, France*

[3] *CNES, Paris, France*

The Heterodyne Receiver for *Origins* (HERO) is a European-lead study for an upscope option for the Origins Space Telescope mission concept study. This heterodyne receiver complements the existing three baseline instruments by providing sufficiently high spectral resolution to obtain velocity-resolved line profiles of even narrow lines (< 1 km/s) over a large frequency range, thus enabling studies using line tomography. With its upscoped heterodyne receiver, *Origins* will play a critical role in tracing the path of water from the ISM into protoplanetary disks through its unique access to the lowest-energy rotational transitions of the water molecule and its isotopologues ($H2^{18}O$, $H2^{17}O$, HDO) at high spectral resolving power. *Origins* will thus complement JWST's access to high-lying water transitions and relatively low spectral resolving power. With the combination of high sensitivity provided by its large, 5.9-m telescope and HERO's extremely high spectral resolution capabilities, *Origins* will be a transformational tool for following the path of water in the ISM. HERO's heterodyne approach easily achieves a spectral resolution, $\Delta\lambda/\lambda$, of 10^{-7}, or Δv = 0.03 km/s using the most sensitive mixers available and will operate in dual polarization mode. It will have a broad frequency coverage of 486 GHz to 2.7 THz (617 to 111 microns), enabling coverage of many water lines and the dominant cooling lines. In addition, HERO allows dual frequency observations. The receiver consists of small arrays (3x3 pixels) to allow for spectral line mapping and will be the first heterodyne array receiver on a satellite. The design makes full use of prior successful heterodyne receivers and is low risk. HERO is relatively modest in size and fits easily into the *Origins* payload as a 4th instrument. We thank CNES, NASA Headquarters, GSFC, Caltech/JPL, Ames, IPAC , STScI and industry partners Ball Aerospace, Northrop-Grumman, Harris, and Lockheed-Martin for their generous support of the *Origins* study. To learn more about *Origins* see our websites (https://origins.ipac.caltech.edu and https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/) and report (https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/docs/OriginsVolume1MissionConceptStudyReport.pdf).

171.07 — The Origins Survey Spectrometer (OSS) for the Origins Space Telescope: Enabling Unbiased Spectral Surveys of Galaxies through Cosmic Time.

L. Armus[1]; C. Bradford[1]; Origins Space Telescope STDT & Study Team[1]

[1] *California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA*

The Origins Survey Spectrometer (OSS) is a multi-purpose wideband spectrograph for the Origins Space Telescope. The sensitivity possible with the combination of the actively-cooled 5.6-meter *Origins* telescope and new-generation far-IR direct detector arrays is outstanding; potentially offering a 10,000x improvement in speed over Herschel and SOFIA for individual pointed measurements, and factor of more than 1,000,000 for spatial-spectral mapping. Massive galaxy detection rates are possible via the rest-frame mid- and far-IR spectral features, overcoming continuum confusion and reaching back to the Epoch of Reionization. OSS covers the full 25 - 585 micron band instantaneously at a resolving power (R) of 300, using 6 logarithmically-spaced grating modules. Each module couples at least 30 and up to 100 spatial beams simultaneously, enabling true 3-D spectral mapping, both for blind extragalactic surveys and for mapping all phases of interstellar matter in the Milky Way and nearby galaxies. Furthermore, two high-resolution modes are provided. The first inserts a long-path Fourier-transform interferometer into the light path in advance of the grating backends, enabling R up to 38,000 x [100 microns / lambda], while preserving the grating-based sensitivity for line detection. The second incorporates a scanning etalon to provide R up to 300,000 for the 100-200 micron range for velocity-resolved tomography in proto-planetary disks using the lower rotational transitions of HD and water. OSS requires large arrays of direct detectors with the per-pixel sensitivity meeting or exceeding the photon background limit due to zodiacal and Galactic dust: NEP~3e-20 W/sqrt(Hz). The total pixel count for all 6 bands is ~100,000 pixels. We review the rapid progress in this area, and outline milestones for demonstrating flight readiness (TRL 6). We thank NASA, GSFC, Caltech/JPL, Ames, IPAC, STScI and industry partners Ball Aerospace, Northrop-Grumman, Harris, and Lockheed-Martin for their generous support of the *Origins* study. To learn more about *Origins* see our websites (https://origins.ipac.caltech.edu

and https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/) and report (https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/docs/OriginsVolume1MissionConceptStudyReport.pdf).

171.08 — Origins Space Telescope (*Origins*): Solar System Science

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The Origins Space Telescope (*Origins*) is a 2020 Decadal mission concept that will trace our cosmic history, from the formation of the first galaxies and the rise of metals and dust to the development of habitable worlds and present-day life. With more than three orders of magnitude improvement in sensitivity over prior far-infrared missions and access to a spectral range spanning nearly eight octaves (2.8-588 microns), *Origins* vastly expands the discovery space available to the community. *Origins* is also an agile observatory, capable of tracking moving objects > 60 mas/s, and executing rapid survey science. This presentation describes a sampling of Solar System science cases to illustrate the capabilities of this breakthrough mission. For example, *Origins* can advance our knowledge of the thermal history and present-day climate and circulation patterns of the Giant Planets, providing a ground-truth catalog of giant planet variability as a resource to the exoplanet community. *Origins* can deliver a survey of the sizes and thermal properties of small bodies in the outer Solar System, allowing us to probe the history and evolution of our Solar System. No survey has been done on this scale before. *Origins* can trace the origin of water on Earth and in our Solar System by determining the D/H ratio in hundreds of comets, providing, for the first time, a statistically-significant sample of this critical fingerprint for the origin of water on Earth. We thank NASA HQ, GSFC, JPL, and NASA-Ames for their support of the study. To learn more about *Origins* see our websites (https://origins.ipac.caltech.edu and https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/) and report (https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/docs/OriginsVolume1MissionConceptStudyReport.pdf).

171.09 — The Origins Space Telescope: A Pioneering Window on Planet Formation

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The Origins Space Telescope (*Origins*) is a NASA-funded Flagship mission concept recently submitted to the 2020 Astronomy and Astrophysics Decadal Survey. *Origins* is planned to be a large-aperture (5.9 m), actively-cooled telescope with spectral coverage from the 2.8 to 588 μm. With newly developed detectors, a telescope cooled to 4.5 K, and high resolution (R ∼ 40,000 - 300,000) spectrometers, *Origins* opens up the far-infrared window with a several order of magnitude leap in sensitivity. These sensitivity gains enable ground-breaking science in the area of planet formation. *Origins* will conduct spectral surveys of over a thousand young gas-rich planet-forming disks, sampling nearly the full rotational spectrum of water vapor thereby tracing emission lines originating within and beyond the snowline. Combined with the ability to detect water ice in emission, *Origins* will determine the total water vapor/ice content and the snowline location encompassing all stellar spectral types and evolutionary states within young disk systems. With access to the ground-state line of HD, *Origins* will determine the evolution of the total disk gas mass providing the clearest view of giant planet formation timescales. *Origins* will trace gas mass evolution and the chemistry deep into the debris disk systems to follow planet formation into the age of terrestrial planet assembly. Finally, *Origins* will also survey our own solar system to determine the D/H ratio of water vapor in over 200 comets - thus providing data crucial to determining the origins of Earth's oceans. In all, *Origins* will produce the much-needed chemical and physical state of planet-forming materials as we enter the age of exoplanet characterization. We thank NASA Headquarters, GSFC, Caltech/JPL, Ames, IPAC , STScI and industry partners Ball Aerospace, Northrop-Grumman, Harris, and Lockheed-Martin for their generous support of the *Origins* study. To learn more about *Origins* see our websites (https://origins.ipac.caltech.edu and https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/) and report (https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/docs/OriginsVolume1MissionConceptStudyReport.pdf).

171.10 — Origins Space Telescope (*Origins*): The search for life on temperate M-dwarf planets

K. Stevenson[1]; T. Kataria; J. Fortney; L. Tremblay; R. Zellem; M. Line; C. Morley; Exoplanets Science Working Group; Origins Space Telescope STDT & Study Team
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Humankind has long pondered the question, "Are we alone?" Only now are scientists and engineers designing instruments that are dedicated to answering this question. Our quest to search for life on extrasolar planets relies on our ability to measure the chemical composition of their atmospheres. The *Origins Space Telescope (Origins)* concept, one of the large mission concepts for the Astronomy and Astrophysics 2020 Decadal Survey, will seek to answer this question with a mid-infrared instrument specifically designed for transmission and emission spectroscopy measurements of potentially habitable exoplanets. In its search for signs of life, *Origins* employs a multi-tiered strategy, beginning with a sample of planets with well-determined masses and radii that are transiting nearby K and M dwarfs, the most abundant stars in the Galaxy. With its broad, simultaneous wavelength coverage and unprecedented stability, *Origins* is uniquely capable of detecting atmospheric biosignatures. We thank NASA Headquarters, GSFC, Caltech/JPL, Ames, IPAC , STScI, and industry partners Ball Aerospace, Northrop-Grumman, Harris, and Lockheed-Martin for their generous support of the *Origins* study. To learn more about *Origins* see our websites (https://origins.ipac.caltech.edu and https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/) and report (https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/docs/OriginsVolume1MissionConceptStudyReport.pdf).

171.11 — Origins Space Telescope (*Origins*): How do galaxies form stars, make metals, and grow their central supermassive black holes from reionization to today?

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The Origins Space Telescope (Origins) will trace our cosmic history, starting with the formation and evolution of galaxies and the rise of metals in the Universe. The mid- and far-infrared spectral region is rich with atomic and molecular emission lines and emission from dust grains sensitive to density, temperature, and ionization state of the interstellar medium where stars are forming and in galactic nuclei. In addition, sensitive metallicity indicators in the infrared can be used to track the growth of heavy elements in even the densest optically-obscured regions inside galaxies. ISO, Spitzer and Herschel demonstrated the potential of these spectral features to study gas and dust in distant galaxies. Origins realizes that potential through blind 3D surveys designed to detect the key mid- and far-infrared lines in millions of galaxies with star formation rates as low as 1 M_{sun}/year at cosmic noon and 10 M_{sun}/year out to z~5. Even fainter galaxies can be studied in pointed observations. Together these observations will allow us to (i) determine the relative growth rate of stellar and SMBH mass in galaxies from the Epoch of Reionization to the present day, (ii) characterize the build-up and dispersal of metals, dust, and complex molecules in the interstellar and circumgalactic medium, and (iii) measure the feedback of star formation and active galactic nuclei on galaxies through energetic outflows. We thank NASA Headquarters, GSFC, Caltech/JPL, Ames, IPAC , STScI and industry partners Ball Aerospace, Northrop-Grumman, Harris, and Lockheed-Martin for their generous support of the Origins study. To learn more about *Origins* see our websites (https://origins.ipac.caltech.edu and https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/) and report (https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/docs/OriginsVolume1MissionConceptStudyReport.pdf).

171.12 — The Power of Extremely Long Baseline Interferometry with Origins

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Operating 1.5×10^6 km from Earth at the Sun-Earth L2 Lagrangian point, the Origins Space Telescope, equipped with a slightly modified version of its HERO heterodyne instrument, could function as a uniquely valuable node in a VLBI network. The unprecedented angular resolution resulting from the

combination of Origins with existing ground-based submillimeter/millimeter telescope arrays would increase the number of spatially resolvable black holes by a factor of 10^6, permit the study of these black holes across all cosmic history, and enable new tests of General Relativity by unveiling the photon ring substructure in the nearest black holes.

We thank NASA HQ, GSFC, JPL, and NASA-Ames for their support of the study. We thank NASA Headquarters, GSFC, Caltech/JPL, Ames, IPAC , STScI and industry partners Ball Aerospace, Northrop-Grumman, Harris, and Lockheed-Martin for their generous support of the *Origins* study. To learn more about *Origins* see our websites (https://origins.ipac.caltech.edu and https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/) and report (https://asd.gsfc.nasa.gov/firs/docs/OriginsVolume1MissionConceptStudyReport.pdf).

171.13 — HabEx Baseline Telescope Design and Predicted Performance

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The Habitable Exoplanet Observatory Mission (HabEx) is one of four missions under study for the 2020 Astrophysics Decadal Survey. Its goal is to directly image and spectroscopically characterize planetary systems in the habitable zone around nearby sun-like stars. Additionally, HabEx will perform a broad range of general astrophysics science enabled by 100 to 1800 nm spectral range and 3 x 3 arc-minute FOV. Critical to achieving its the HabEx science goals is a large, ultra-stable UV/Optical/Near-IR (UVOIR) telescope. The baseline HabEx telescope is a 4-meter off-axis unobscured three-mirror-anastigmatic, diffraction limited at 400 nm with wavefront stability on the order of a few 10s of picometers. This poster summarizes the opto-mechanical design of the HabEx baseline optical telescope assembly, including a discussion of how science requirements drive the telescope's specifications, and presents analysis that the baseline telescope structure meets its specified tolerances.

171.14 — Architectures of the Habitable Exoplanet Observatory (HabEx) Study

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As one of the four flagship concept studies commissioned by NASA for the 2020 decadal survey in astronomy and astrophysics, the Habitable Exoplanet Observatory (HabEx) Study evaluated a range of nine architectures largely driven by the two predominant methods for imaging and characterizing habitable exoplanets in space - with a coronagraph instrument or a starshade. While general observatory science accounts for half of the planned observing time on HabEx, it is the exoplanet instruments that are most affected by the telescope and flight system. The range of architectures considered by the HabEx Study is presented here, along with the preferred hybrid architecture that pairs a 4-meter, monolithic primary mirror telescope with both a coronagraph instrument and a formation flying starshade occulter. The information given here is provided for planning and discussion purposes only. This work was conducted at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Copyright 2019 California Institute of Technology. Government sponsorship acknowledged. All rights reserved.

171.15 — Habitable Exoplanet Observatory (HabEx) Starshade-Only Architectures

D. Redding[1]*; K. Hurd*[1]*; C. Pineda*[1]*; K. Coste*[1]*; H. Tseng*[1]*; S. Martin*[1]*; O. Polanco*[1]*; K. Schulz*[1]*; M. Rodgers*[2]*; M. East*[3]*; B. Hood*[4]*; G. Wu*[4]
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[3] *L3Harris, Rochester, NY*
[4] *Ball Aerospace, Boulder, CO*

The HabEx mission concept is intended to directly image planetary systems around nearby stars, and to perform a wide range of general astrophysics and solar system observations. The HabEx study team considered 9 separate architectures, distinguished by aperture size (4, 3.2 and 2.4 meters), and by exoplanet imaging technique (coronagraph only, starshade only, or hybrid missions using both techniques). This poster describes the 3.2 and 4 meter starshade-only alternatives, which would provide excellent exoplanet science performance, but for a smaller number of detected exoplanets of all types, and a smaller fraction of exoplanets with measured orbits. The advantage is lower cost: by deleting the complex coronagraph instrument; by use of a compact on-axis telescope design; by lowering observatory mass; by relaxing tolerances and stability requirements; by use of a smaller launch vehicle.

171.16 — HabEx Observatory Concept: Technology Maturity Update

R. Amini[1]; R. Morgan; K. Warfield; H. Stahl; G. Kuan; B. Mennesson; S. Nikzad; A. Azizi[1]; B. Balasubramanian; J. Hennessy[1]; D. Mawet; D. Redding; G. Serabyn; S. Shaklan; K. Stapelfeldt; HabEx Science and Technology Definition Team

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The HabEx Concept telescope is optimized for direct imaging and spectroscopy of potentially habitable exoplanets, and also enables a wide range of general astrophysics science. The design strategy chose mature technologies and leveraged in-development technologies to minimize risk and possibly reach Technology Readiness Level 5 by 2026 for Architecture A. We update the technology maturity roadmap with technology advances in the past year and expand it to include an Architecture option which is a 3.2 m diameter on-axis segmented aperture with a starshade only. The starshade suppresses starlight before it enters the telescope, allowing the telescope optical performance and stability to be significantly looser than for a coronagraph, thus enabling a segmented primary mirror design that can meet stability requirements with minimal advancement from the state of the art. In this poster, we assess the exoplanet-driven technologies, including elements of coronagraphs, starshades, mirrors, jitter mitigation, segment stability, wavefront control, and detectors and report progress in their continued development.

171.17 — Telling the Story of Life in the Cosmos: Overview of the LUVOIR Space Observatory Concepts

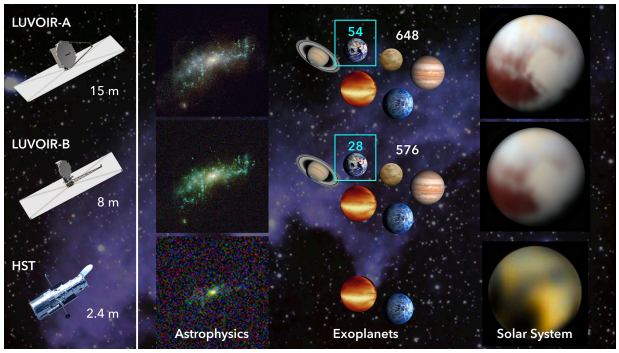
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The Large UV/Optical/Infrared Surveyor (LUVOIR) is a concept for a powerful general-purpose observatory spanning the far-UV to the near-infrared. A major goal for LUVOIR is characterizing a wide range of exoplanets with direct images and spectra, including rocky Earth-sized planets in the habitable zones of solar-type stars. These data will allow a diverse set of investigations, including analysis of terrestrial planet atmospheres, explorations of planet surfaces, discovery of potentially habitable exoplanets, and searches for evidence of global biospheres. A key objective is to conduct these studies on a set of candidate habitable exoplanets large enough to constrain the frequency of habitable conditions (dozens of rocky planets orbiting solar-type stars). LUVOIR would simultaneously enable a great leap forward in a broad range of astrophysics — from the epoch of reionization, through galaxy formation and evolution, to star and planet formation. Powerful remote sensing observations of Solar System bodies will also be possible. Here we provide a high-level overview of the LUVOIR mission science goals and current observatory architectures. Two variants have been designed in preparation for the Astro2020 Decadal Survey. LUVOIR-A features a 15-m diameter on-axis primary mirror and LUVOIR-B has an 8-m off-axis primary mirror. Four candidate instruments are being studied: A NUV to NIR high-performance coronagraph (ECLIPS); a wide-field NUV to NIR imaging camera (HDI); a FUV to optical multi-resolution, multi-object spectrograph (LUMOS); and a high-resolution UV spectropolarimeter (POLLUX). Finally, perhaps LUVOIR's most important scientific capability is its ability to address the science questions of the 2030s and beyond that astronomers have not yet thought to ask.



171.18 — The LUVOIR Mission Concept: Design and Technology Overview

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The Large Ultraviolet/Optical/Infrared Surveyor (LUVOIR) is one of four mission concepts being studied by NASA for the 2020 Decadal Survey in Astronomy and Astrophysics. LUVOIR will be capable of a broad range of science, including: direct imaging and characterization of a wide range of exoplanets and the search for biosignatures on Earth-like planets around sun-like stars; studying galaxy formation

and evolution; investigating star and planet formation; and remote sensing of bodies within the Solar System. This poster will provide an overview of the LUVOIR system architecture and provide design details for each of the LUVOIR concepts. LUVOIR-A is a 15-m on-axis segmented aperture telescope with a suite of four instruments: the High Definition Imager (HDI), the LUVOIR Ultraviolet Multi-object Spectrograph (LUMOS), the Extreme Coronagraph for Living Planetary Systems (ECLIPS), and POLLUX. LUVOIR-B is an 8-m off-axis segmented aperture telescope with its own versions of the HDI, LUMOS, and ECLIPS instruments. Enabling a mission as ambitious as LUVOIR requires an array of technologies, such as ultra-stable structures and optics, precision metrology and wavefront sensing, high-contrast imaging techniques, large-format detectors with very low noise, and high-throughput ultraviolet instrumentation. Critically, a systems-level approach must be taken to developing these technologies, guided by architecture studies to place each technology in the appropriate system context. This poster will describe three technology systems: the ultra-stable segmented telescope system, the high-contrast coronagraph system, and the ultraviolet instrumentation system. We will also present a technology development plan to mature each of these technology systems to TRL 6 prior to the start of the LUVOIR mission Phase A.

171.19 — LUVOIR Project Management: Overcoming Challenges to Improve Cost and Schedule Performance

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The large ultraviolet/optical/infrared surveyor (LUVOIR) is one of four large, strategic mission concepts that was studied and supported by NASA and the broad astronomical community for 3.5+ years. LUVOIR leverages as much design heritage as possible from HST (shared wavelength coverage, on-orbit warm operating temperature of the observatory, and modularity of instruments, etc.), JWST (deployment of the telescope), and WFIRST (coronagraph technology). LUVOIR is optimized and designed to achieve exquisite sensitivity and resolution to provide groundbreaking discoveries across astrophysics, remote sensing of Solar System bodies, and direct imaging and spectroscopic characterization of hundreds of exoplanets including dozens of potential Earthlike planet candidates by performing a systematic search for biosignatures. The LUVOIR Final Report describes signature science cases as well as the achieved concept maturity level 4 (CML4) details submitted to NASA HQ and the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) in late August 2019. The management and funding strategies for developing large projects matters tremendously in their cost and schedule performance. Our research of past and present NASA and Department of Defense large projects shows that carefully laid out management and funding strategies enable large complex missions to be developed within a fixed cost and schedule. While we advocate these management and funding strategies for all future large projects, we focus on LUVOIR as an example to provide realistic tangible scenarios. We will describe the project management challenges that LUVOIR will face, and recommend new management and funding strategies that benefit the overall cost, schedule, and risk performance of large strategic missions.

171.20 — Revolutionizing Solar System Research with LUVOIR: unprecedented resolutions and sensitivities

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A new era of planetary exploration will begin with LUVOIR (Large UV Optical Infrared observatory concept), providing multi-wavelength capabilities at unprecedented spatial resolutions and sensitivities. LUVOIR will be able to map the Kuiper Belt, to explore interstellar visitors and the confines of the Oort Cloud via distant comets as they enter our Solar System, to obtain orders of magnitude greater characterization of asteroids/NEOs, to map the plumes of the icy moons, and to study the atmospheres of planets rivaling of orbital missions, among other transformative advances. With a proposed launch date in the late 2030s two alternative architectures were defined: LUVOIR-A (15-m) and LUVOIR-B (8-m). The observatory will have access to a highly versatile and capable suite of instruments: a) high-resolution imaging in the UV through the near IR

(0.2-2.5 um) with a wide-field (2 x 3 arcminute field-of-view) via HDI (High Definition Imager); b) sensitive spectroscopy with ECLIPS (Extreme Coronagraph for Living Planetary Systems) covering the 0.2-2 um range; c) multi-object UV-IR spectroscopy with LUMOS (LUVOIR Ultraviolet Multi Object Spectrograph) featuring high/medium/low resolution in the 0.1-1 um range, and far-UV imaging modes; d) UV spectro-polarimetry with high resolution point source capability (R = 120,000) provided by POLLUX, a European contribution to LUVOIR. Such an instrument suite associated with a large aperture space observatory would enable orbiter- and flyby-quality observations of many solar system bodies, both large and small. For instance, LUVOIR could perform mapping of many outer Solar System bodies that have not been visited by spacecrafts in recent decades (e.g. Uranus, Neptune) at spatial resolutions comparable to those of the JUNO orbiter for Jupiter. This presentation will include simulated observations of Solar System bodies with the alternative LUVOIR-A and LUVOIR-B configurations and considering different instrument combinations. We will compare these observations with those from past, present and future space telescopes, using real and simulated observations.

171.21 — Diversity of Exoplanets with LUVOIR I: Optical and NIR

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LUVOIR is a powerful and flexible observatory designed to revolutionize our view of the universe. In addition to searching for signs of life on habitable worlds, LUVOIR will be capable of detecting and characterizing hundreds of non-habitable exoplanets orbiting nearby stars dramatically advancing the field of "comparative exoplanetology." Operating at L2, with a large aperture of 8-15 m and a sophisticated instrument suite, LUVOIR will allow for fantastic characterization of planets across parameter space both with direct imaging and transmission spectroscopy. With the High Definition Imager (HDI) instrument, we can obtain high signal to noise, medium resolution spectra from the optical to the NIR, allowing us to constrain the properties of clouds, map absorption from alkali metals, and measure abundances for a wide range of molecules including H2O, CO2, and O2. Finally, direct imaging and spectroscopy with the ECLIPS coronograph will enable a systematic investigation of system architectures and the diversity of exoplanet atmospheres at wide orbits.

171.22 — Diversity of Exoplanets with LUVOIR II: the UV

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LUVOIR is a powerful and flexible observatory designed to revolutionize our view of the universe. In addition to searching for signs of life on habitable worlds, LUVOIR will be capable of detecting and characterizing hundreds of non-habitable exoplanets orbiting nearby stars dramatically advancing the field of "comparative exoplanetology". Operating at L2, with a large aperture of 8-15 m and a sophisticated instrument suite, LUVOIR will allow for fantastic characterization of planets across parameter space. At UV wavelengths the LUVOIR Ultravoilet Multi Object Spectrograph (LUMOS) will obtain high spectral resolution transmission spectra at extraordinarily high signal to noise, allowing us probe the upper atmospheres of exoplanets to detect photochemical products, map the density and velocity structure of planetary exospheres, measure the abundance of metal species with FUV metal lines, and constrain the physics of atmospheric escape.

171.23 — The Search for Biosignatures and Exo-Earths with the LUVOIR Mission Concept

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The Large Ultra Violet-Optical-Infrared (LUVOIR) Surveyor is one of four mission concepts being studied by NASA in preparation for the 2020 Astrophysics Decadal Survey. LUVOIR is a general-purpose space-based observatory with a large aperture of 8 m (LUVOIR-B) or 15 m (LUVOIR-A) and a total bandpass spanning from the far-UV to the near-infrared. One of LUVOIR's main science objectives is to directly image temperate Earth-sized planets in the habitable zones of sunlike stars, measure their spectra, analyze the chemistry of their atmospheres, and obtain information about their surfaces. Measuring the frequency of habitable conditions in nearby systems requires observations of dozens of candidate exoplanets, and LUVOIR anticipates observing 28 (LUVOIR-B) or 54 (LUVOIR-A) exo-Earth candidates. These large sample sizes maximize our chances of finding other habitable worlds, and in the absence of water vapor detections, they would allow us to place an upper limit on the frequency oceans occur on rocky worlds within their habitable zones: less than 10% (LUVOIR-B) or 5% (LUVOIR-A). On the

other hand, if Earth-like conditions are common, a stunning vista of hospitable new worlds will be unveiled. LUVOIR will not only complete the census of nearby exo-Earths but will probe the atmospheres of these planets for biosignature gases. LUVOIR will search for key biosignature gases such as O_2, CH_4, and O_3, and it will use measured information to put those gases into their full planetary contexts to rule out biosignature false positives. Additionally, the LUVOIR team has used Earth's full inhabited history to guide our search strategy, and LUVOIR would be capable of detecting the diverse biosignatures of Earth through time for as long as our planet has supported life. We will discuss the strategies for Exo-Earth detection and characterization, including specific observational requirements for astrobiological assessments of exoplanetary environments with LUVOIR. The survey of the atmospheric composition of dozens of potentially habitable worlds would bring about a revolution in our understanding of planetary formation and evolution, and may usher in a new era of comparative astrobiology.

171.24 — LUVOIR Resolves the Baryon Cycle: A New Discovery Space for UV Spectroscopy

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Galactic feedback arises from stars, supernovae, black holes, and radiation in a complex interplay that begins at < 100 pc scales. Future advancements in spatially resolved spectroscopy in the UV will provide unprecedented physical resolution in unique and powerful diagnostic features that are not available at other wavelengths. We demonstrate the power of UV multi-object spectroscopy with the Large Ultraviolet/Optical/Infrared Surveyor (LUVOIR) and its LUMOS instrument. LUMOS will deploy hundreds of thousands of individually configurable 0.25" shutters over a 2x3 arcmin field of view. LUMOS can cover wavelengths between 1000-3000A resolution at spectral resolution up to R ~ 30,000 and effective area up to 30 times larger than Hubble's COS, while observing 100 or more objects simultaneously. This poster demonstrates some of the compelling applications of this capability to star formation, the interstellar medium, and circumgalactic gas flows in nearby and distant galaxies.

171.25 — LUVOIR: Probing the Epoch of Reionization and Constraining Dark Matter

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In the 2020s, we will use new telescopes to make significant inroads in understanding the cosmic "dark sector" and the properties of galaxy building blocks in the early universe. Yet these telescopes will not break beyond a specific frontier that we recognize as critical for a comprehensive understanding of structure formation. This frontier exists at the lowest mass scales (stellar masses ≤ $10^6 M_{SUN}$), from the first sparks of galaxy formation at z >10 to dwarf galaxies in the present day. At these size and mass scales, competing scenarios for the evolution of the dark matter density field, and its associated baryonic structures, make predictions that can be tested with observations that reach to AB = 33.5 mag. The Large UV-Optical-IR (LUVOIR) space observatory will be capable of resolving 60 parsec scales at all redshifts while reaching a 5sigma point source limiting AB magnitude of 33 (0.23 nJy) in 10 hours and ~35 mag (0.04 nJy) in ~10 days. We summarize the signature science that LUVOIR can accomplish in two novel regimes: **The dark matter (DM) power spectrum on scales below 100 kpc:** Between the universe's horizon scale and galactic scales, the structure we measure is consistent with DM being entirely non-relativistic and non interacting. The imprint of DM microphysics, however, manifests at scales below 100 kpc (corresponding to halos of a few million solar masses) in the statistics and shapes of these small-scale structures as functions of size and mass over cosmic time. We show how deep LUVOIR surveys around local dwarf galaxies can constrain the mass fluctuation power spectrum and distinguish between interacting DM, WDM, and CDM models. **The low-mass limits of galaxy assembly:** the steepening of the faint end slope of the UV luminosity function cannot continue to indefinitely faint limits there must be a turnover or cutoff. As such, the behavior of the luminosity function at the faint end should reveal the degree to which faint galaxies powered cosmic reionization. Ultra deep field observations, achievable only with LUVOIR, can test competing scenarios for how reionization impacts the growth of the low mass end of the galaxy distribution.

Poster Session 172 — HAD IV

172.01 — The Astronomical Pedagogy of Mary Bird

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[1] *Physics, Astronomy and Geosciences, Valdosta State University, Valdosta, GA*

Mary Emma Byrd (1849 - 1934), one of the lesser-known women to work under the tutelage of Edward Charles Pickering, was a pioneer in the teaching of astronomy at the college level. A graduate of the University of Michigan, she taught mathematics and astronomy at Carleton College from 1883 until 1887, and later (1904) received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from that institution. Between 1887 and 1906 she served as Observatory Director at Smith College in Massachusetts, but famously resigned when that institution accepted money from Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller. During her lifetime Mary Bird contributed numerous articles to the *Astronomical Journal*, the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, and *Popular Astronomy*. She also published two books which would today be considered "lab manuals": *A Laboratory Manual in Astronomy* (1899) and *First Observations in Astronomy: A Handbook For Schools And Colleges* (1913). Of the former, a reviewer writing in the *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* (*vol. 19*) wrote; "There seems to be no good reason why the laboratory method…should not be applied to college work in astronomy." And in her preface to the latter work, Dr. Bird wrote: "real knowledge in science depends upon direct study of objects and phenomena". Mary Bird was clearly an early proponent of "hands on" learning. Nevertheless, by modern standards these lab manuals are rather dry; the former especially consists largely of calculation exercises based upon data tables which would have been readily available to students. Both provide a look into the astronomical pedagogy of a century ago, and some aspects are highlighted in this paper. *This work was supported by a faculty development grant from Valdosta State University.*

172.02 — Simulating the Herschel Observatory: An Open-Source Project for the Exhibition and Pedagogy of the History of Astronomy

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We developed a framework for simulating what the Romantic astronomer William Herschel would have seen during nearly any of his observational runs between 1783-1802. This simulation serves the historical purpose of bringing to life archival data that was produced by the Herschel siblings William and Caroline, who are credited with having invented the modern science of cosmology. The sky surveying technique developed by Caroline and William Herschel involved "sweeping" their powerful telescope vertically, like a transit, in order to efficiently record as much information as accurately as possible. Their observatory's divisions of labor and workflows for processing data before, during, and after an observation run is instructive for today's data-driven sciences. The simulation demonstrates potential as a tool for teaching observational techniques, the history of astronomy, the basics of cosmology, and the politics of laboratory life. It can be used to train students in good record keeping and careful focus over hour-long periods of observations in a controlled, predictable environment.

Poster Session 173 — Extrasolar Planets: Atmospheres

173.01 — New Insights into the Escaping Atmospheres of HAT-P-11b and WASP-69b: Simulated 10830 r{A} Helium Line Transmission Spectra

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Hydrodynamic escape from exoplanet atmospheres may be an important evolutionary process for many irradiated gas-rich planets, and could help explain trends in the observed exoplanet population. Observational evidence for atmospheric escape has usually come from observations of excess hydrogen Ly-α absorption in exoplanet transit spectra. However, because the Ly-α line core can be heavily affected by interstellar absorption and geocoronal emission, recent studies (both observational and theoretical) have turned to the 10830 Å line of metastable helium as an alternative probe of escaping exoplanet atmospheres. The primary advantages of this line over the Ly-α are its resilience to interstellar contamination and its accessibility from high-resolution ground-based spectrographs. In this work, we present simulated high-resolution transmission spectra at the 10830 Å helium line for two exoplanets: HAT-P-11b, a warm Neptune-mass planet, and WASP-69b, a hot

Jupiter. Using a 1D atmospheric model of hydrogen and helium, we simulate possible outflow conditions for the two planets, then couple our model outputs to a new radiative transfer solver to predict spectra. We then compare our results to recent observations of HAT-P-11b and WASP-69b to place constraints on their outflow temperatures and mass loss rates. We find that a range of hydrodynamic models can reasonably reproduce the observations, with our most-likely model of HAT-P-11b having an isothermal outflow temperature of T_0 = 7300 K and a total mass loss rate of Mdot = 3.16×10^{10} g s^{-1}, and our most-likely WASP-69b model having T_0 = 10000 K and Mdot = 5.01×10^{11} g s^{-1}. We attribute the degeneracy between T_0 and Mdot to the quality of the observations and suggest that higher precision measurements and resolved time-series spectra may help to mitigate the degeneracy in future efforts. The SAO REU program is funded in part by the National Science Foundation REU and Department of Defense ASSURE programs under NSF Grant no. AST-1852268, and by the Smithsonian Institution.

173.02 — Exoplanet Weather: Time Variability in Transiting Exoplanet Light Curves

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We present an effort to confirm the result of Anderson et al., who identified atmospheric variability on the exoplanet HAT-P-7b, and to extend that work to other planets. Although we expect hot Jupiters such as HAT-P-7b to have changing atmospheres, variability is challenging to detect and most existing observations assume unchanging atmospheres. For HAT-P-7b and other exoplanets, we looked for time variation in the Kepler light curve of the host star, excluding the planet's transit and secondary eclipse. We flattened the light curve to remove unwanted variability, and split it into time segments, fitting the phase curve for each segment using Markov Chain Monte Carlo. We looked for meaningful changes in the phase curves' best fit parameters over time, which would indicate the presence of atmospheric variations. In order to test the robustness of our results, we checked for consistency between various methods of flattening and splitting up the Kepler light curve, and several different models to fit phase folded light curves for each light curve segment. We acknowledge support from the UT Austin REU grant AST-1757983 (PI: Jogee) funded by the NSF REU and DOD ASSURE programs.

173.03 — Characterizing Trends in the Atmospheres of Exoplanets

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The field of exoplanets has been experiencing rapid growth alongside the technological advances that have been made since exoplanets were first discovered in the 1990's. More than 4,050 exoplanets have been confirmed, and that number will only continue to grow. Several of these exoplanets have had their upper atmospheres probed with transmission spectroscopy, which uses the difference between the spectra of a star which is being transited by an exoplanet, and the spectra of the star when the exoplanet is being eclipsed, to characterize the exoplanet's upper atmosphere. The goal of our research is to gather previously published transmission spectroscopy data in order to characterize trends relating exoplanets physical properties to their atmospheric compositions. We have studied hot Jupiters with periods of less than 3.5 Earth days and with radii between one and three times the radius of Jupiter. There were 191 planets within this parameter space. We will present our results on the 24 exoplanets with spectral data in the wavelength range of 3000 - 9000 Å, this number reduced from the 27 exoplanets we found with previously published spectral data. Future exoplanet missions will benefit from our results, as they might help inform their target selections.

173.04 — Simulating Climate on Slowly Rotating Exoplanets

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A pseudo 3D exoplanet climate model is presented in which the ocean and atmosphere are simulated via stacked 2D meshes with a one dimensional vertical coupling. Both the ocean and atmosphere are simulated using a hydrodynamic solution in spherical polar coordinates, vertically coupled to climate models for water evaporation, condensation, transport, solar heating, and ice melting/formation. The hydrodynamic equations for a compressible hydrostatic atmosphere in pressure coordinates and an incompressible hydrostatic ocean in height coordinates with appropriate source/sink terms for each are solved using an Eulerian grid and second order

finite-differencing. The computer code (PISCES) is written in C++ and is fully parallelized to run efficiently on GPUs using OpenCL or CUDA, or CPUs using multithreading. The ocean is modeled using two layers: a hydrodynamically active surface layer and a static abyss. The atmosphere is modeled using two hydrodynamically active layers: a surface layer and an upper layer. The time evolution of the exoplanet's rotation and orbital motion about its host star is also simulated over several decades. Simulation results will be presented which show how climate evolves on Earth-like tidally locked and slowly rotating planets. These results investigate how the climate changes and ice distribution forms with varying parameters such as planet size, orbital distance and period, rotational period, and ice/water content. In the future, this model can be applied to various exoplanets to help determine how atmospheric composition affects climate and habitability.

173.05 — Studying the Atmosphere of HD 189733b with the Rossiter-McLaughlin Effect

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Transmission spectroscopy is a widely-used method for studying exoplanetary atmospheres. However, the differential data analysis techniques that are generally applied to high-resolution ground-based spectroscopic data are only sensitive to narrow spectral features and do not preserve broadband features. This makes them insensitive to the strong Rayleigh scattering slope of HD 189733b that is due to possible atmospheric aerosols . The Rossiter-McLaughlin (RM) effect provides a way to probe broadband spectral features because its amplitude varies as a function of wavelength according to the effective planet radius. Previously, radial velocity (RV) variations caused by the RM effect were interpreted as being a tentative detection (2.5 sigma) of the broadband scattering slope of HD 189733 b. We developed a new method that directly models the distortions in spectral lines (rather than the resulting RV variation) and applied this method to the same archival HARPS data that was used in the previous tentative detection. Here we will present the results of our new method and compare them to the low-resolution broadband transmission spectra to determine the efficacy of using our method to study broadband atmospheric features.

173.06 — Characterizing Variability for Solar He I 1083 nm

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Exoplanet research has become a major focus due to advancements like the transit method, which allows us to observe the features of exoplanet atmospheres. Shared features between exoplanetary atmospheres and their host stars limit confidence on any atmospheric interpretation. Our ability to characterize the variability of these shared stellar features is critical in accurately characterizing planetary atmospheres. The Helium I 1083 nm line is one such shared feature and is an ideal absorption line to study when probing the upper atmosphere of certain exoplanets for atmospheric escape. By investigating the variability of the He I 1083nm absorption line in the Sun we can begin to understand how the feature behaves in other sun-like stars. I analyzed publicly available SOLIS/ISS spectra of the Sun as a star to document how the He I 1083nm line strength changed as a function of time. Using the Sherpa model-fitting python package, I was able to calculate the equivalent widths for nearly 3,000 observations between 2007 and 2017. Tracking these fluctuations through both low and high stellar activity, which can be approximated by the S-index, can reveal more precise constraints on how we expect the line to vary during specific points in a star's cycle. This analysis will allow us to better disentangle the stellar component of the He I 1083nm signal from exoplanetary atmospheres. This work was supported by the NSF-REU solar physics program at SAO, grant number AGS-1560313.

173.07 — Transmission Spectroscopy of the Highly Inflated Hot Saturn WASP-21b

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Hot gas giant exoplanets provide the best opportunity for characterizing the structure and composition of exoplanet atmospheres by the use of transmission spectroscopy, owing to their often inflated atmospheres and deep transits. However, clouds and hazes within exoplanet atmospheres can mute, and sometimes mask entirely, absorption lines of interest. Before dedicating expensive JWST time to the study of a cloudy exoplanet, it would be

valuable to predict a priori whether an exoplanet is likely clear or cloudy. This is one of the goals of the Low Resolution Ground-Based Exoplanet Atmosphere Survey using Transmission Spectroscopy (LRG-BEASTS). We present the LRG-BEASTS optical transmission spectrum of the highly inflated hot Saturn WASP-21b, obtained via fitting spectroscopic transit light curves of the exoplanet from three separate transit events. WASP-21b has a similar equilibrium temperature and surface gravity to the cloud-free exoplanet WASP-39b. These two parameters are expected to influence the degree of cloudiness of an exoplanet atmosphere. If we find WASP-21b to have a feature-rich optical transmission spectrum, similar to WASP-39b, this would be a demonstration that this region of parameter space is more likely home to cloud-free exoplanets.

173.08 — Self-Consistent Forward Models for Sub-Neptune and Water-World Atmospheres

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We develop an extensive model grid of sub-Neptune and water-world atmospheres to study how the bulk water abundance of an atmosphere impacts spectral observables. We model H2-H2O atmospheres ranging from 100% H2 to 100% H2O with the state-of-the-art 1-D, plane-parallel radiative transfer code HELIOS. We calculate the temperature-pressure profiles, transmission spectra, and thermal emission spectra of exoplanets with uniformly redistributed radiation over a broad parameter range in internal temperature, surface gravity, bottom-of-atmosphere pressure, and stellar irradiation level for M-dwarf and Sun-like host stars. Our models consistently account for the pressure broadening to the opacities caused by a background atmosphere of an arbitrary mixture of H2 and H2O. Our model grid allows for the possibility of constraining the *bulk* abundance of water as well as surface properties for low-mass exoplanets by linking existing interior structure models with consistent upper boundary conditions. We compare our grid with existing models and observations in the literature for validation. We identify strategies for mitigating degeneracies in the spectroscopic characterization of sub-Neptunes and water worlds, with a goal of uniquely measuring the water abundances of these objects, which in turn can constrain their formation and evolution histories.

173.09 — Quantifying Chemical Disequilibrium Biosignatures in Analogs for Earth-like Exoplanet Atmospheres

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Chemical disequilibrium of a planetary atmosphere has long been suggested as a potentially key indicator for the presence of life[1]. As we move forward into the era of exoplanet characterization, our ability to remotely detect and quantify chemical disequilibrium for potentially Earth-like exoplanets will be critical to the search for life elsewhere. In theory, we can use spectroscopic atmospheric retrievals to quantify chemical disequilibrium by evaluating the Gibbs free energy of the observed atmosphere and comparing this to the equilibrium Gibbs free energy. In this work, we use an adapted version of the Gibbs free energy model[2,3], to compute the Gibbs free energy of analogs for Earth-like exoplanet atmospheres. This model takes in parameters relevant to the planet's atmospheric state, including species mixing ratios, species phase, species charge, and ocean mass, salinity, and pH. We explore observable constraints on the Gibbs free energy for modern Earth's atmosphere adopting characteristic uncertainties on key atmospheric state parameters for future exoplanet direct imaging missions. Specifically, we perturb gas mixing ratios (which can be retrieved from spectroscopic observations) as well as, ocean mass, salinity, and pH (which likely cannot be constrained by spectroscopic observations). Using these perturbed cases, we quantify the likely uncertainty range in the observable Gibbs free energy for concept missions such as the Habitable Exoplanet Observatory (HabEx) and the Large UV/Optical/Infrared Surveyor (LUVOIR), thus addressing how such missions could detect disequilibrium biosignatures. Future work will involve coupling this Gibbs free energy model with spectral retrieval models[4] and calculating a realistic posterior distribution for the Gibbs free energy of a remotely characterized Earth-like exoplanet atmosphere.

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173.10 — Exploring Habitable-Zone Earths In Synchronous Rotation Around Cool Stars with General Circulation Models and Simulated Spectra

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The search for Earth-sized exoplanets around low-mass stars is rapidly gaining attention because they represent the best opportunity to characterize habitable planets in the near future. It is essential that we understand the atmospheres of these tidally-locked planets and determine the optimal strategy for characterizing them with our upcoming observing capabilities. To quantify how well we can constrain the properties of the atmospheres of these planets, we utilize GCM simulations of synchronously rotating Earth-like planets orbiting M and K stars to produce simulated transmission, eclipse and phase-resolved spectra. Our first study determined the exposure times necessary to detect water vapor in the atmospheres of hypothetical ocean worlds using transmission spectra with the upcoming James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) as well as several future flagship space telescope concepts under consideration (LUVOIR and OST) for the brightest cool stars from the TESS Input Catalog (TIC). We then modeled a recently discovered Earth-sized exoplanet in the habitable zone of an M dwarf, but over a wide range of possible atmospheric conditions. We ran a suite of GCM simulations considering Modern-Earth, Archean-Earth, and Early-Mars-type atmospheres for both an ocean-covered and desiccated planet. We present the results of both studies, and gauge the necessary instrumentation capabilities necessary to characterize the potentially habitable planets with upcoming space-based observatories.

173.11 — X-ray Exoplanet Transits

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The evolution of planetary atmospheres is one of the most uncertain aspects of exoplanetary astrophysics. Successful models require knowledge of atmospheric source and loss terms and of how they change on a large range of timescales, from days to Gyrs. Atmospheric loss is in principle a tractable problem, depending on planetary characteristics such as orbit, magnetic field, rotation period and atmospheric chemical composition, and on the host star photon and particle radiation properties that drive the loss. In practice, the coupled physics and chemistry involved are extremely complex and likely require sophisticated time-dependent 3D models to treat properly. An alternative observational approach that has been pursued in the ultraviolet is to use planetary transits to detect the escaping gas in absorption against the stellar background light. Here, we build on a pioneering detection of the X-ray transit of the hot Jupiter HD189733b by Poppenhager and co-workers and highlight the utility of the soft X-ray band for such measurements. We explore X-ray transit observations of close-in gas giants as a potentially powerful means of exploring planetary atmospheres and measuring scale heights, outflows and inferring chemical compositions. The required measurements could be obtained with either next-generation flagship missions, or with repeated observations by much more modest small satellite missions.

173.12 — A Model of the Electrical Conductivity in the Upper Atmosphere of HD 189733b

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I present a detailed study of the atmosphere structure of hot Jupiter HD 189733b for the purpose of computing the electrical conductivity. The model uses a combination of hydrostatic balance and an iterative method to solve the particle rate equations and thermal balance equations at each level of the atmosphere over the pressure range 10^{-10}-1 bar. Height integrated electrical conductivities (conductances) are computed in order to understand Joule heating from electrical currents from the magnetosphere which close in the ionosphere. The dominant ion contribution towards Pederson conductivity at the top of the atmosphere is from protons, while atomic ions such as CII dominate near the H-H_2 transition, and alkali ions dominate deeper in the atmosphere. Therefore, developing a model that

accurately calculates the major contributors to the conductivity (electrons and ions) from the ionized to molecular regions of the atmosphere is vital towards understanding the Joule heating and temperature structures in these regions. This work will be applied to understand ionosphere-magnetosphere current systems as well as Joule heating in hot Jupiters.

173.13 — The Bayesian Atmospheric Radiative Transfer (BART) Code: 3D Mapping and Machine Learning

J. Harrington[1]; M. D. Himes[2]; P. E. Cubillos[3]; J. Blecic[4]; P. M. Rojo[5]; R. C. Challener[2]; N. B. Lust[6]; M. Bowman[2]; S. D. Blumenthal[2]; I. Dobbs-Dixon[4]; A. S. Foster[2]; A. J. Foster[2]; M. R. Green[2]; T. J. Loredo[7]; K. J. McIntyre[2]; M. M. Stemm[2]

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Bayesian Atmospheric Radiative Transfer (BART, Harrington et al. 2020, Cubillos et al. 2020, Blecic et al. 2020) is an open-source, reproducible-research code for atmospheric composition and structure retrieval. Its Bayesian sampler (MCCubed, Cubillos et al. 2017) proposes atmospheric models and compares them to data via a line-by-line radiative-transfer (RT) code. Auxiliary codes initialize to thermochemical equilibrium (TEA, Blecic et al. 2016), produce plots and diagnostics, calculate contribution functions, etc. The BARTTest module checks validity against known-correct calculations or community consensus results, depending on the test. BART has modes for eclipse, transit, and isolated objects (such as imaged exoplanets, solar-system atmospheres, or brown dwarfs). BART is currently a 1D code. Clouds are being implemented. In preparation for new observatories like the James Webb Space Telescope, Ariel, and large ground-based telescopes, we are adding a 3D mapping capability. Due to efficiency concerns, we are implementing a machine-learning-based RT routine. BART's license requires that users follow Reproducible Research practices in reviewed publications.

173.14 — Model Spectra for Close-by Potentially Earth-like Planets Orbiting Red Suns

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Smaller and cooler M-stars are more abundant in the Galaxy compared to Sun-like stars, and they make up about 75% of stars in close proximity to the solar system. The closest stars to our Sun, harboring planets that could be like Earth, are such M-stars. Upcoming telescopes like the ELT (Extremely Large Telescope) which is being built in Chile and will start observing in 2025, will be able to explore the atmosphere and spectral fingerprints of such planets. We simulate the high resolution observable visible reflectance spectra for the atmospheres of two close-by potentially habitable exoplanets: Proxima-b and TRAPPIST-1e. We focus on biosignature gases (CH_4 in combination with O3 and O_2 , N_2O) and bioindicators (CO_2, H_2O) for different kind of planets - varying surface pressure and exploring oxic and anoxic conditions - and the detectability of signs of life on these worlds.

173.15 — Exploring Earth Analog Atmospheres with the James Webb Space Telescope

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The search for life outside our solar system initially requires exploring potentially habitable Earth-analog exoplanets. The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), scheduled to launch in 2021, will be able to detect the atmospheres of these potential Earth-analog worlds. Thus, it is imperative that we optimize the use of JWST by developing observational strategies to efficiently characterize potentially habitable Earth-like exoplanets. To develop these strategies, we identified target planetary systems for JWST analysis, determined optimal configurations of JWST instruments for characterization of Earth-analog exoplanets, and estimated the number of transits required to detect key spectral features on our target worlds. This was accomplished by simulating atmospheric observations of Earth-analog exoplanets around a sequence of K and M stars with a variety of JWST instruments. We found that Earth-analog planets around M8V, M5V, and M2V stellar hosts yield the strongest overall spectral features for detection by a wide range of JWST observing modes. Furthermore, an analysis of key spectral features, H_2O at 1.4

and 2.5 microns, CH_4 at 3.3 and 8.0 microns, and CO_2 at 4.5 microns, was performed around the aforementioned planetary systems. Here we discuss the results of this analysis, specifically the number of transits required to detect these features, and the optimal combination of JWST instruments for their detection.

173.16 — Emission Spectra Modeling and Parameter Retrieval for Exoplanet Atmospheres

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The current state of the art for exoplanet atmospheric modeling and retrieval reasonably predicts the contribution of Rayleigh scattering, reflection, and molecular absorption given Hubble Space Telescope (HST) or Spitzer Space Telescope data, using a two-stream approximation of the radiative transfer equation. However, the next generation of observations - such as that from the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) and the Atmospheric Remote-Sensing Infrared Exoplanet Large-Survey (ARIEL) - will improve the quality and the coverage of the spectra probing exoplanet atmospheres. Thus, the complexity of models needed to interpret them will have to grow. In this project, we use a modified version of DISORT, a monochromatic, unpolarized radiative transfer code, to write a multi-stream emission modeling and retrieval code that accounts for scattering phase functions beyond the Rayleigh regime, a parametrized thermal profile, and both molecular and collision-induced absorption. We then use emission spectra from HST WFC3 to perform a full atmospheric content recovery of WASP-121b, an extremely irradiated Hot Jupiter. To accomplish this, we create a grid of pre-computed models and interpolate over them in order to reduce computational costs while still preserving the robustness of our modeling procedure. We then run an MCMC algorithm on the interpolated function to find the best fit model to our given data set. We include a study of any correlations between parameters, and a discussion of the impact of our research on future missions.

173.18 — Bending Of Light In Exoplanet Atmospheres

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Hot Jupiters are large, gas giant planets orbiting other stars outside of our solar system (exoplanets). Most of the exoplanets that have been found are orbiting close to their stars, and so the starlight they receive heats them up to high temperatures. When the exoplanet's orbit is aligned with respect to Earth, we see it pass in front of the star. This phenomenon is called transit. During transit, part of the star's light passes through this exoplanet's atmosphere, and by measuring the changes in this light, we can get information about this distant planet's atmosphere. Certain types of light, for instance the "Sodium D line" interact much more strongly with the gas than generic white light. The goal of this project is to perform a theoretical calculation of the bending of light as it travels through these exoplanets' atmospheres, a phenomenon called refraction. Because light's trajectory is not straight, a telescope on Earth would detect light earlier (or later) during transit than one would expect from a straight line trajectory. The trajectory of the light through the exoplanet's atmosphere was computed through a numerical integration. New to this study is the inclusion of the strong dependence on wavelength for light near the Sodium D line. Different wavelengths of light can have different bending angles, unlike previous studies for white light. This poster will present examples of photon trajectories for different wavelengths of light, showing how they will be received, either earlier or later than expected for a straight line trajectory.

173.19 — HITRAN and HITEMP:new additions and features to aid planetary research

I. E. Gordon[1]; L. S. Rothman[1]; R. Hargreaves[1]; Y. Tan[2]; R. V. Kochanov[3]; E. Conway[1]; F. Skinner[1]; R. Hashemi[1]; E. Karlovets[1]; T. Karman[1]

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The work on the new editions of the HITRAN and HITEMP molecular spectroscopic databases is well underway with many new or improved data already available through the HITRAN website www.hitran.org . These data will update the current editions, HITRAN2016 [1] and HITEMP2010 [2]. We have added, revised, and improved many transitions and bands of molecular species and their isotopologues. For instance, for HITEMP the line list of NO was recently improved and expanded, while high-temperature line lists for the N_2O and NO_2 molecules added for the first time [3]. Also, the amount of parameters has been significantly increased, and now incorporate broadening by H_2O,

He, H_2 and CO_2 that are dominant in different planetary atmospheres [4,5]. Furthermore, the section of the database for the collision-induced absorption has recently been substantially improved and extended [6]. In addition, HAPI (HITRAN Application Programing Interface) [7], which is a set of Python libraries designed to work with HITRAN and HITEMP data, is being updated by substantially increasing the speed of calculations and additional functionalities. This poster will provide a summary of these updates, emphasizing details of the most important updates, additions and drastic improvements.

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173.20 — Neutron Production in M dwarf Flares

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M dwarfs are the most promising places for discovering Earth-mass exoplanets in or near the traditional habitable zone. However, the effects on habitability from M dwarf flares and their associated (possible) coronal mass ejections are widely debated. An additional factor that must be considered to evaluate the high-energy space weather environment of M dwarfs is flare neutrons. High energy neutrons are often detected during solar flares, but there are few that survive to 1 au. We present the first calculations of neutron production and propagation during M dwarf flares, and we estimate radiation doses on the surfaces of hypothetical exoplanets. We discuss future prospects with transit spectroscopy with the JWST and how flare neutrons provide an unparalleled probe of particle acceleration and the heating in the lower flaring stellar atmosphere.

173.21 — Atmospheric Simulation of KELT-9 b: An Exploration of the Extended, Upper Atmospheres of Ultra-Hot Jupiters

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On July 2018, H α observations were made for the ultra-hot Jupiter Kelt-9 b. Typically, hot Jupiters have a weak H α signal, which seems to be untrue for their ultra-hot Jupiter counterparts. The physical processes that make ultra-hot Jupiters visible in this wavelength are unknown. In this pilot study, we present a 3-D radiative-hydrodynamic simulation using ATHENA to explore the effects of high ionizing radiative flux on the population of hydrogen in the n = 2 state in the extended, upper atmosphere of ultra-hot Jupiters. We predict the high flux to ionize hydrogen quick enough to see a discernible increase in the recombination rate and, thus the n = 2 population. From our simulation, we create a synthetic H α obscuration fraction plot and compare it to a low flux case presented by McCann et al. 2018. Our simulation produced a factor of 10 increase in the obscuration fraction for a flux 10 times greater than the low flux case. Additionally, we saw a 1-3 order of magnitude increase in the n = 2 population for radii less than 20 times the planetary radius. Therefore, we suggest recombination cascades play a role in producing a significant increase in the n = 2 population in the high flux regime. Thus, it is justified to conduct a large, super-computer simulation with Kelt-9 b parameters for a direct comparison with the observations.

173.22 — Exoplanet Photoevaporation and Mass Loss: Why Don't Theory and Observation Match?

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The photoionization-driven evaporation of planetary atmospheres appears to be a fundamental process for exoplanets on short period orbits. Given its importance, it is vital that photoevaporation be explored as a fully 3-D multi-physics process facilitating detailed comparison with existing observations. Using AstroBEAR, an AMR multiphysics code, we model the transfer of ionizing photons into the atmosphere of a hot Jupiter and track the subsequent launch of the wind and its large-scale evolution subject to tidal and non-inertial forces. We run simulations for planets of 0.263 and 0.07 Jupiter masses and stellar fluxes of $2x10^{13}$ and $2x10^{14}$photons/cm^2/s. These simulations reveal new, potentially observable planetary wind flow patterns, including the development of an extended neutral tail lagging behind the planet in

its orbit. In addition, the role of radiation pressure in shaping exoplanet photoevaporation remains a topic of contention. Radiation pressure from the exoplanet's host star has been proposed as a mechanism to drive the escaping atmosphere into a "cometary" tail and explain the high velocities observed in systems where mass loss is occurring. Using simulations of a planet modeled after HD 209458b and subject to both ionizing and Lyman-α radiation, we demonstrate that, for the Lyman-α flux expected for HD 209458, radiation pressure is unlikely to significantly affect photoevaporative winds or to explain the high velocities at which wind material is observed. Charge exchange between the stellar and planetary winds has also been suggested as a method for creating the observed Lyman-α absorption signature. We present results of new simulations that explore the effect of charge exchange on our synthetic observations. Finally, we present simulations of the effect of stellar and planetary magnetic fields on our self-consistently launched wind.

Poster Session 174 — Extrasolar Planets: Transits

174.01 — Detecting transiting exoplanets with a low-cost robotic telescope system

T. Cook[1]; N. Jovanovic[2]; W. Gee[3]; G. Notaro[2]; A. Mukherjea[2]; M. Ganesh[2]; L. Boucher[4]; G. Ruane[2]; O. Guyon[5]; J. Synge[6]; K. Guyon[5]; D. Mawet[2]

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Project PANOPTES (Panoptic Astronomical Networked Observatories for a Public Transiting Exoplanets Survey) is working to develop a worldwide network of individually-built, low-cost robotic telescope units that continuously image the night sky to observe transiting extrasolar planets. The fourth-ever completed PANOPTES unit, PAN012, was built in 2018 by two students at the California Institute of Technology and used to make a successful detection of the planet HD 189733 b. This presentation outlines our continuation of their work, successfully deploying the unit to a permanent location on Mt. Wilson where it conducts transit observations and sky surveys nightly. We also discuss the process of designing and testing a weatherproofing system prior to the unit's deployment, overcoming challenges faced during its remote operation, and extracting transit signals from its latest observations using the cloud-based PANOPTES data processing pipeline. Now fully-operational, the PAN012 unit continues to gather valuable data on both known and potential transiting systems, possibly facilitating hundreds of new exoplanet discoveries in the future.

174.02 — Finding Every Planet We Can: Optimizing TESS SPOC Pipeline Transit Detection

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[2] *NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA*

With the primary development of the TESS SPOC Science Processing Pipeline complete and over a year's worth of data available, processed and dispositioned we can now begin the arduous task of tuning the pipeline to maximize planet detection. Using the TOI labeled planet dispositions as a training set, we present data-driven machine learning methods used to tune the Transiting Planet Search (TPS) component of the SPOC pipeline to maximize the yield of detected planets. A comparison of tuned and un-tuned transit detection performance is presented showing the now greater reliability of transit detections. The greater reliability both increases the likelihood of planet detection in the pipeline and also minimizes the effort needed for post-analysis.

174.03 — Removing (And Using!) Contaminating Field Stars Around Bright K2 Targets

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Looking for exoplanets around bright stars is desirable, since these bright targets are optimal for follow up studies such as atmosphere characterization. However, particularly bright stars have typically been avoided since they saturate the CCD columns. In Kepler/K2 the saturation limit is 12th magnitude, and while the saturation limit is improved to 6th magnitude in TESS, the issue is not entirely resolved. A technique called Halophot (White et al., 2017) is able to use the remaining unsaturated pixels in the surrounding "halo" of the star to extract a light curve. Unfortunately, these light curves are often contaminated by other stars near the target star. Bright stars are unique in that they require

larger "postage stamps" to extract light curves using traditional methods, which results in the inclusion of numerous background stars. These contaminating sources must be removed to obtain an accurate light curve for the target star. In order to model these light curves, it is important to understand the point spread function (PSF) of the star. We implement an algorithm to better fit this PSF and more easily extract light curves in order to decontaminate the target star and examine the background stars. We discuss the challenges and prospects for detecting planets for bright, saturated, stars. We also explore the possibility of searching for exoplanets around the sample of extracted background sources. Brights stars would be ideal candidates for follow-up observations with James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) or ground-based telescopes, particularly for observations that require high signal-to-noise such as atmospheric characterization of the orbiting exoplanets. These techniques will enable a robust search for exoplanets around the bright, saturated stars observed by TESS and other future exoplanet missions.

174.04 — Characterizing exoplanets using EXOFASTv2 and TESS data

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With the upcoming launches of space telescopes like the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) and the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope (WFIRST) aiming to create new surveys of objects in the sky, we can determine in advance prime targets for the scientific community to further investigate exoplanets and their host stars. Launched in April 2018, the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) uses the transit method to detect planets outside of our solar system to measure the flux of stars transited by planets over time increments of thirty minutes, and for some targets observed through a camera aligned to the ecliptic pole, 2 minutes. With each camera capturing 24 degrees, four CCD's are stacked on top of each other in a panel inclined 6 degrees above the ecliptic and surveying 96 degrees of the sky. TESS is able to focus on and gather data from the closest 200,000 stars by initially surveying the southern hemisphere of the sky and shifting over to a new panel every 30 days, until recently in July 2019 it flipped over to capture the northern hemisphere. Using this light curve data from TESS, we can optimally fit system models with EXOFASTv2's application of Markhov Chain Monte Carlo techniques (a method to acquire a desired probability distribution) to inspect each fit and determine which systems have attributes the community is interested in to prompt further exploration, characterize false positives like binary star systems, and recognize models that did not run correctly. Planets of interest to astronomers include those that are habitable, in this example we focused on habitability centered on human life. This provides a filter by concentrating on systems with planets whose equilibrium temperature fits the range of Earth's 250 K. The system fitted was TOI 237.O1, a TESS Object of Interest that orbits an M dwarf, similar in temperature to our Sun, and with an equilibrium temperature uncertainty within the range of Earth's equilibrium temperature. Discovering, modeling, and characterizing exoplanets allows scientists to find worlds outside our own that may be habitable environments for human life, while also improving our understanding of planet formation and answering the question of how Earth became a prime candidate for human life.

174.05 — K2 and TESS — Better together

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Kepler, K2, and TESS have demonstrated the power of high-precision uninterrupted photometry. The Kepler spacecraft observed nearly 400,000 targets distributed in 20 fields along the ecliptic for ~ 80 days at a time as the K2 mission. During its first year of operations, TESS observed most of the Southern Hemisphere as full frame images. Although K2 focused on the ecliptic, and TESS largely avoided the ecliptic, there are small regions of overlap in 10 of the 13 Southern Hemisphere TESS sectors. In all, over 30,000 K2 targets with a Kepler magnitude brighter than 16 were re-observed by TESS — 1,100 of these are brighter than a KepMag of 10. Combining these datasets can extend the duration of high precision photometry on a target. In addition, for some investigations, the differing passbands of the two telescopes can provide additional information about the causes of the observed variability. We will provide an overview of the overlapping targets and demonstrate the power of combining these two datasets.

174.06 — Constraining TESS Planet Masses with Transit-Timing Variations

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The Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite has delivered over a thousand candidate transiting exoplanets in its first year of operations, dozens of which have observational baselines of greater than six months, and over a hundred have multiple planet candidates. Several of these multi-candidate systems are near the 2:1 orbital resonance, which, when combined with sufficiently large planet masses, can produce strong transit timing variations due to gravitational interaction between the planets. If measured, these signals can be used to constrain the masses of the planets in the system, helping to fulfill the Level 1 science requirements of the TESS mission. Mass constraints also contribute to the further characterization of such planets through density/composition models useful as inputs to atmospheric simulations or planet statistics/occurrence rates. We use simulated and observed planetary parameters to examine the current population of TESS TTVs and use non-detections of TTVs to constrain the masses of other TESS planets.

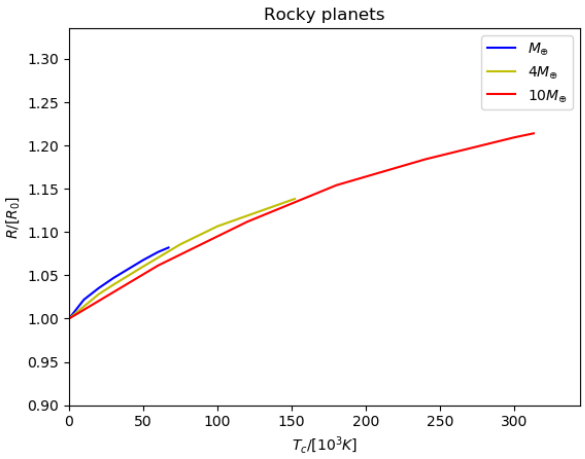
174.07 — Investigating Radius Increases in Hot Exoplanets

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Exoplanetary radii is the most commonly measured property of exoplanets, and thus our understanding of how to interpret any measured radius is crucial to the field. Atmospheric existence is often inferred from radius and mass observations, but this is based on the assumption that the interior of planets do not maintain most of the gravitational energy from their collapse. Recently, there have been doubts about this assumption. This project aims to investigate the potential consequences of planets retaining most of the energy from their collapse. Assuming the Murnaghan EOS, we find that stable rocky planets that maintain some of their gravitational energy can have sizeable radius increases, as much as 21% for a planet of 10 $M_\oplus$. Furthermore, limits on the amount of energy that can be maintained by a planet will be discussed.



174.08 — Lonely No More?: A Search in TESS Data for Additional Planets in Systems with Hot Jupiters

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We present first results from a blind, uniform search for additional planets around all stars with confirmed hot Jupiters observed by the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) in the Southern Hemisphere. This search comprises 174 total stellar systems with hot Jupiters, which we define as planets > 4 Earth radii with an orbital period of < 10 days, most of which were confirmed prior to TESS. The recently developed Transit Least Squares (TLS) algorithm was utilized to detect transits that did not meet the threshold crossing event (TCE) criteria of the automated TESS search pipeline. TLS is optimized to find small, rocky planets in close orbits around their host stars using an analytical transit shape at a higher efficiency than other methods, providing for a more robust planet search. Candidates found in our search are being vetted using the Discovery and Vetting of Exoplanets (DAVE) and Validation of Exoplanet Signals using a Probabilistic Algorithm (VESPA) tools.

174.09 — Two Massive Giant Planets from TESS

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With the discovery of over 4000 exoplanets, we are now able to conduct detailed studies of planet demographics. Interestingly, a possible dichotomy has

developed, where hot Jupiters on longer orbital periods (between 5 and 15 days) tend to be more massive on average compared to shorter period systems. It is not clear whether this trend is produced by a detection bias or whether it results from some aspect of the planet's formation and evolutionary history. NASA's Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) provides an opportunity to probe this question by increasing the known population of long-period hot Jupiters. In this work, we focus on the confirmation and characterization of TESS Objects of Interest, TOI-558b and 559b, two giant planet candidates within this period range. We globally modeled the photometric data from TESS along with precise radial velocity measurements, and find that both planets are quite massive (3-6 MJ) and have highly eccentric (0.1-0.3), long period orbits (7 and 14.6 days). Finally, we include the two systems in an analysis of all known giant planets with orbital periods less than 15 days, with a particular focus on their mass-period distribution.

174.10 — Transit of the hot Jupiter KELT-3b with *Swift* UVOT

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Observing transiting exoplanets over a range of wavelengths can be used to identify distinct spectral signatures which can help explain the characteristics of the planet's atmosphere and the role of incident UV radiation. Using *Swift*'s Ultraviolet/Optical Telescope, we present the first near-UV transit observations of KELT-3b, a standard hot Jupiter orbiting a fairly bright, late-F star. Over the course of two transits, covering the orbital phases 0.95 to 1.05, we measure a transit depth which is about 1-3 times deeper than the measured optical transit depth. During our second transit, we observed an unexpected brightening of the star which we believe to be a flare. More data is needed to evaluate typical UV variability timescales. We discuss various atmospheric properties that would lead to such a deep UV transit.

174.11 — Zodiacal Exoplanets in Time (ZEIT VIIII): Single Transiting Exoplanets in Young Open Star Clusters

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Exoplanets undergo the majority of their evolution in the first billion years after their formation. Most of the known exoplanets are significantly older than this, or have unknown ages, which hinders our ability to delve further into how young planetary systems form and evolve over time. To probe younger ages, we looked at the re-purposed Kepler (K2) mission campaigns, targeting the young open clusters Praesepe (650-800 Myr, C5/16/18) and Hyades (650-800 Myr, C4/13). We used this data to perform a search for single transit events in the light curves of these young clusters using a statistical framework that assigns significance based on the shape and depth of transit like events. This resulted in over 100 candidate transit signals. We then filtered the detections, removing candidates that occurred near large K2 pointing offsets, or were caused by rotational variability and nearby flares. This resulted in 5-10 strong candidate transit events. We then fit a five-parameter transit model to each candidate to determine the range of possible exoplanet parameters using an MCMC framework. We are now planning follow-up for the candidate single transit events in Praesepe and Hyades for late 2019. We acknowledge the support from the UT Austin REU grant AST-1757983 (PI: Jogee) funded by the NSF REU and DOD ASSURE programs.

174.12 — The Occurrence Rates of Planets with Subgiant Hosts

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Although radial velocity surveys suggest notable deviations between the population of exoplanets with dwarf and subgiant hosts, subgiant stars have traditionally been neglected in transit surveys due to unfavorable detection efficiencies and challenges in efficiently distinguishing subgiant stars and dwarf stars using traditional photometric and even spectroscopic methods. Yet, measuring the occurrence rate of planets orbiting subgiant hosts is key to understanding the fate of planetary systems in the face of post-main sequence host evolution. With the advent of precision astrometry and photometry from Gaia DR2, it is possible to characterize nearby stars with the required precision needed to determine their evolutionary state. With this new information, we have developed a custom stellar parameter pipeline to characterize each subgiant and dwarf

planet search star in the Kepler field uniformly, allowing us to measure the occurrence rate of planets as a function of stellar evolution. We measured this occurrence rate using a custom transit detection pipeline, for which the efficiency is evaluated using lightcurve level Monte-Carlo transit injection and recovery tests.

174.13 — Characterizing Kepler, K2 and TESS Exoplanets and Candidates with NIR Photometry

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We present updated classifications for a sample of exoplanets and candidates from the Kepler, K2 and TESS missions using near-infrared transit follow up observations from the 3.5-meter WIYN telescope in Kitt Peak, Arizona. Each exoplanet or candidate was designated either a null detection, false positive, or confirmation. To determine which designation was appropriate for a given target, the transit depth in each band was compared, where Kepler/K2/TESS observations were in the optical, and WIYN data were in the near-infrared J or K bands. We calculated the variation in the transit depth between the bandpasses using the transit fitting software package EXOFASTv2. Input parameters, both stellar and planetary, for the pipeline were drawn from ExoFOP and the NASA Exoplanet Archive. EXOFASTv2 completed simultaneous fits between the datasets with a Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) that output updated ephemerides for each target as well as wavelength dependent parameters, such as the transit depth. A target was identified as a false positive if the transit depth in WIYN was more than a 3-sigma difference from the Kepler/K2/TESS transit depth and a confirmation if it was below that mark. Targets for which the WIYN data were too low signal-to-noise to accurately model were considered null detections. This work is part of an ongoing program of high-precision, high-cadence, high-spatial-resolution near-infrared transit photometry collected with WIYN that is providing new measurements of transit ephemerides and planetary radii as well as weeding out false positives lurking within the Kepler/K2/TESS exoplanet and candidate lists. Data presented herein were obtained at the WIYN Observatory from telescope time allocated to NN-EXPLORE through the scientific partnership of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the National Optical Astronomy Observatory.

174.14 — Photometry of the Super-Earths Transiting the Nearby M Dwarf Star LHS1140

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M dwarf stars are smaller and cooler than our Sun. Exoplanets transiting nearby M dwarfs produce very precise transit light curves due to their large planet-to-star radius ratios (Rp/R*). The nearby M dwarf LHS 1140 (15 parsecs away and 0.2 solar radii) has two transiting super-Earths, LHS1140b and LHS1140c (Dittmann et al. 2017; Ment et al 2018). Due to only a few published transits of both planets, follow-up observations are required in order to update their parameters and find possible hidden planets or moons. Using photometric observations from the 3.5m telescope at the Apache Point Observatory and 1m telescopes at Las Cumbres Observatory, we captured two transits for LHS1140b and four for LHS1140c. We updated the mid-transit times, period, Rp/R*, inclination and semi-major axes for both planets. We found LHS1140c to be at an orbital distance of 0.024 AU and LHS1140b at 0.094 AU. At that distance, with a maximum equilibrium temperature of 230 K, we can confirm that LHS1140b is in its star's habitable zone. As there is still much discussion on whether or not a planet can keep its atmosphere in the habitable zone of an M dwarf star, LHS 1140b is a prime target for atmospheric studies. Using the transits we observed plus the ones published by Dittmann et al. (2017) and Ment et al. (2018) we looked for transit timing variations and transit duration variations, and found none for either planet. The distance and size of LHS 1140 make LHS 1140b and LHS 1140c prime candidates for atmospheric characterization with JWST. Both planets likely formed around the same time in different temperature regimes. These sister planets can therefore offer some insight as to how planets evolve as a function of distance from their host star.

174.15 — HATS-34b and HATS-46b: Exoplanet Re-characterization Using TESS and Gaia

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Our empirical knowledge about the physical properties of exoplanets comes mainly from observations

of transiting exoplanets. Until very recently the great majority of transiting exoplanet host stars did not have geometric parallax measurements available. However, this has changed with the release of high-precision absolute parallax measurements for vast numbers of stars by the Gaia mission. The parallax, together with absolute photometry, and the spectroscopically determined temperature, gives a direct measurement of the stellar radius, often to better than 1% precision. This in turn, allows a much more precise measurement of the stellar mass. We present refined values for the planets HATS-34b and HATS-46b. These planets were discovered by the HAT-South Exoplanet Survey. We make use of the newly available space-based light curves from the NASA TESS mission and high-precision parallax and absolute photometry measurements from the ESA Gaia mission to determine the mass and radius of the planets and host stars with dramatically increased precision and accuracy compared to published values. Using an isochrone-based fit, for HATS-34 we measure a revised host star mass and radius of 0.849 +0.022/- 0.013 $M_\odot$ and of 0.9020±0.0078 $R_\odot$, respectively, and a revised mass and radius for the transiting planet of 0.877±0.059 M_J, and 1.249±0.064 R_J, respectively. Similarly, for HATS-46 we measure a revised mass and radius for the host star of 0.813±0.017 $M_\odot$, and 0.8536±0.0058 $R_\odot$, respectively, and a revised mass and radius for the planet of 0.116±0.038 M_J, and 0.906±0.018 R_J, respectively. Our re-analysis leads to a substantially lower stellar and planetary mass for HATS-34 and HATS-46 compared to the previously published values, leading us to re-classify the planet as a Super-Neptune. The uncertainties that we determine on the stellar and planetary masses and radii are also substantially lower than re-determinations that incorporate the Gaia results without performing a full re-analysis of the light curves and other observational data. We argue that, in light of Gaia and TESS, a full re-analysis of previously discovered transiting planets is warranted.

174.16 — Simulating James Webb Space Telescope Observations of Transiting Exoplanets

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The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) will operate primarily in the infrared band when it launches in March 2021. The Near-Infrared Camera (NIRCam) is one of the infrared instruments on the JWST. My research utilizes MIRaGe, a Python package written and developed at *Space Telescope Science Institute* to create Time Series Observations (TSO) data for JWST's various infrared instruments. NIRCam TSO modes, Imaging and Grism, focus on high accuracy photometric monitoring and spectrophotometric monitoring. Long-duration observations examine the brightness of a source to search for variations over time; in the case of exoplanet transits, the source would be the exoplanet system. MIRaGe's capability to create TSO data allows the JWST mission to monitor exoplanet transits through software analysis and tests the calibration pipeline. I wrote a Jupyter notebook that allows the exoplanet community to enter parameters for the exoplanet system of interest to evaluate the given parameters and make sure they return the appropriate results for the NIRCam instrument; I may giving part of the Exoplanet Characterization Toolkit workshop on how to utilize the pipeline through the notebook.

174.17 — The Survey of Transiting Extrasolar Planets at the University of Pittsburgh

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The Survey of Transiting Extrasolar Planets at the University of Pittsburgh (STEPUP) is an undergraduate research group that I lead with the goal of discovering new exoplanets using transit photometry. STEPUP uses the 16" Keeler telescope based out of the Allegheny Observatory to conduct photometric observations of proposed planetary systems. To extract light curves from our photometric data, I developed an image analysis software known as STEPUP Image Analysis (SIA), which is responsible for instrument signature removal, plate-solving, and performing absolute differential aperture photometry on datasets. STEPUP has contributed data to platforms such as the Exoplanet Transit Database and the American Association of Variable Star Observers as well as publishing measured planetary parameters by collaborating with other observers. Currently, STEPUP is focusing its efforts on contributing data to the Transiting Extrasolar Survey Satellite (TESS) collaboration as members of the TESS Follow-up Observing Program Sub-Group 1 (TFOP SG1), which consists of seeing-limited photometric observers. STEPUP and other SG1 members are responsible for performing follow-up observations on TESS planet candidates (PCs) to confirm TESS transit detections and weed out false positives.

174.18 — THYME: The TESS Hunt for Young and Maturing Exoplanets — Project Overview and Early Results

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The population of transiting planets is dominated by field stars (>1 Gyr), representing the end result of planet formation and evolution. The demographics of these planets do not reveal the properties with which they formed, and provide only hints as to the processes that shaped their eventual architecture (e.g., migration, dynamical interaction, radial contraction, atmospheric loss). The most important stages of planet evolution are likely to take place in the first few hundred million years where only a handful of systems are currently known. To probe the early evolution of planetary systems, the TESS Hunt for Young and Maturing Exoplanets (THYME) collaboration has focused on finding and characterizing planets in star-forming regions (~10 Myr) and nearby young moving groups (<200 Myr). Using novel techniques to identify planet transits in the presence of high-amplitude stellar variability, our team has identified and is currently following up systems whose ages span 20 to 120 Myr. Our first results on an 8-day period, Saturn-sized planet orbiting DS Tuc A (~45 Myr) were recently published in Newton et al. In this poster I will outline our sample selection, transit search technique, ongoing follow up and characterization efforts, specifically focusing on radial-velocity measurements via spectral-line broadening functions, and describe the early results of our program.

174.19 — Observing Qatar-1b Exoplanet Transits

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We confirm the orbital properties of Qatar-1b and in so doing demonstrate our ability to perform high-precision transit photometry for moderately bright systems such as Qatar-1 using a relatively small telescope at a low-elevation observing site. Qatar-1 is a magnitude 12.8 metal-rich K dwarf located in the direction of the constellation Draco. In 2011, Alsubai et al. announced the existence of a planet around Qatar-1: Qatar-1b is a hot Jupiter, with a mass slightly larger than that of Jupiter and an orbit period of 1.42 days. We observed a transit of Qatar-1b on 26 July 2019, using the 0.77-m Hoch telescope at the Pacific Northwest Regional Observatory, in SE Washington State. Using the AstroImageJ data analysis package we analyzed our data and observations of Qatar-1b made by colleagues in March 2019 at Lowell Observatory. Using both observations we determine a transit duration of 1.675 hours and a depth of 2.4% in the Johnson-Cousins R filter.

174.20 — A Search for Planets Around the Most Metal-Poor Stars

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Planetary formation models predict that there should not be any planets around very metal-poor stars. Because of this expectation, only relatively small samples of low metallicity stars have been searched for planets. The launch of the new Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) has given us the opportunity to study these types of stars in more robust numbers so that we can draw conclusions about the actual occurrence of planets compared to the theory. We carried out a survey of the 119 brightest metal-poor ([Fe/H] < -1.0) dwarfs that have been observed by TESS in Sectors 1 through 13. We are expanding this search to include about 1000 stars. Any star from this survey that is found to have a planet would be the lowest metallicity star known to host a planet to date. A null result would help set an empirical upper bound on the planet occurrence rate of planets around very metal-poor stars.

174.21 — TESS Follow-up Observing as the Laboratory Component of an Undergraduate Course on Exoplanets

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The Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) has just begun its search for new exoplanets in the Northern sky and it will rely on the TESS Follow-up Observing Program (TFOP) Working Group (WG) to support its mission. After successfully serving as a follow-up observatory for the Kilodegree Extremely Little Telescope (KELT) exoplanet discovery survey since 2013, the on-campus astronomical observatory at Kutztown University (KU) in Pennsylvania has become an active member of TFOP WG in

Sub Group SG1: Seeing-limited Photometry. KU's follow-up work for TESS began with the identification of the first northern-sector TESS planet candidates in Fall 2019, and coincides with the first offering of a new 200-level course on exoplanets at KU. The Exoplanets course includes a laboratory component that afforded all 13 enrolled students the opportunity to perform observations and contribute valuable data. We present several time-series photometric data sets and basic analyses performed during the Fall 2019 semester that include the identification of false-positives, such as nearby eclipsing binary stars, as well as the verification of transit-like signals on the TESS targets with transit depths as shallow as 4 mmag. This work has been supported, in part, by the National Science Foundation (NSF) under grant No. 1559487 and by a research grant from the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education (PASSHE) Faculty Professional Development Council.

174.22 — The ACCESS Exoplanet Transmission Spectroscopy Survey

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Transmission spectroscopy of transiting exoplanet is currently our most powerful method for exploring the atmospheres of small extrasolar planets. The ACCESS survey is one of the largest ground-based transmission spectroscopy survey of transiting exoplanets. Using the 6.5m Magellan Baade Telescope and its IMACS multi-object spectrographs we have observed exoplanet transits in more than 60 nights over the past five years. The IMACS spectra provide powerful, single-shot 0.4-0.9 micron transmission spectra. In order to provide robust characterization of low-level systematics, we observe multiple (typically 3-5) transits of each target. As of 2019 ACCESS has observed over 20 exoplanets with IMACS, resulting in multiple publications presenting data on planets ranging from sub-neptunes to inflated hot jupiters. ACCESS data provide insights into atmospheric structure, absorbers, and stellar activity. We present here an overview of the ACCESS Survey and its key science results.

174.23 — Discovery of a Warm Jupiter near Resonance with an Exterior sub-Neptune

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KOI-315.01 is a sub-Neptune (R_p = 2.02 ± 0.21 R_E) planet candidate with a period of about 36 days that exhibits significant transit time variations (TTVs) of ∼2 hours. Follow-up spectroscopic observations from the Tillinghast Reflector Echelle Spectrograph at the Whipple Observatory show a radial velocity (RV) signal due to an interior non-transiting warm Jupiter with a period of about 18 days. This radial velocity signal is consistent with the observed TTVs, as presented in Holczer et al., 2016. We simultaneously fit the RVs and the TTVs in our model, in order to take advantage of all the dynamical information. This is the first system with a warm Jupiter in or near resonance with an exterior sub-Neptune. This system architecture may provide evidence for the *in situ* formation of warm Jupiters.

174.24 — Results From Year-three of the Student-Assisted Global Exoplanet Search Project (IRES-SAGES)

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The Student-Assisted Global Exoplanet Search (IRES-SAGES) Project, an NSF International Research Experiences for Students (IRES) program, has been a three-year collaboration between Kutztown University and Westminster College in Pennsylvania. The participating undergraduate students utilized our respective on-campus observatories during the academic year to perform follow-up photometry in support of the Kilodegree Extremely Little Telescope (KELT) explanet discovery survey, as training and preparation for our international research experience. In this third year of the project (2018-2019),

our international research experience included a 10-week stay at the University of Southern Queensland (USQ) in Australia during the (northern) summer. At USQ, we worked with MINERVA-Australis' high-resolution echelle spectrograph during its commissioning phase and we tested the telescopes' capabilities to perform high-precision seeing-limited photometry on transiting exoplanet candidates. We present the results of our KELT follow-up work that include several false-positive identifications and at least one new exoplanet discovery, and we also present an analysis of our initial photometric observations at MINERVA-Australis. This work is supported by the National Science Foundation (grants 1559487 and 1559505).

174.25 — Discovery and Characterization of Two Earth-Sized TESS Planets Orbiting a Bright, Nearby M2 Dwarf

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We present the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) discovery of two Earth-sized transiting planets orbiting an M2 dwarf at 20 parsecs. The star's Galactic kinematics and HR diagram position hint that it is part of a statistically older Galactic population. The two TESS-detected planets are of radius 0.9 and 1.3 Earth radii in 0.9-day and 14.8-day orbits, respectively. The proximity and therefore brightness of this system make it a prime target for deeper study to measure the planet masses via radial velocity. Like other small planets transiting bright M dwarfs discovered by TESS, these are interesting targets for comparative exoplanet science and future constraints on their atmospheres using the James Webb Space Telescope.

174.26 — N-body simulations of a warm Jupiter near resonance with a sub-Neptune

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While very few hot Jupiters are known to have nearby planetary companions, warm Jupiters with nearby small planets are much more common. We have identified an interior, non-transiting warm Jupiter near the 2:1 resonance with a transiting sub-Neptune originally detected by Kepler. The near-resonant architecture is unusual among other warm Jupiters, and it allows us to explore the system in more detail. We simulate this peculiar system with the REBOUND software package to test its stability and determine its dynamical evolution. In particular, we focus on varying parameters such as the mutual inclination and eccentricities while requiring long-term stability and consistency with the observed Kepler transit durations. From this, we can refine the parameters of the Jupiter, which are not precisely determined from the RVs alone. We find that the system can be stable within the known constraints set by Kepler and RV data, but we rule out many configurations with high eccentricities or mutual inclinations beyond a few degrees. The near-circular, coplanar configuration may be consistent with an in-situ formation.

174.27 — The Obliquity of the Young Planet DS Tuc Ab

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DS Tuc Ab is a transiting planet in the Tuc-Hor Association, orbiting one member of a binary star system. At only 45 Myr old, the system is too young to be strongly perturbed by the Kozai-Lidov mechanism, so the obliquity between the spin of the star and the orbit of the planet likely traces the obliquity between the star and the protoplanetary disk. This system thus allows us to test the hypothesis that a wide binary companion could effectively torque

disks, producing the observed obliquity variations in hot Jupiters observed today. We measure the radial velocity of this planet throughout the transit, finding the projected spin-orbit angle to be consistent with aligned. We will also discuss best practices for measuring the same for other young stars, including how to best account for and model the short-term variations caused by stellar activity over transit timescales.

174.29 — Decreasing Orbital Periods Reveal the Formation, Evolution, and Ultimate Fates of Hot Jupiter Systems — Focus on HD 189733

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Hot Jupiters are an important class of gas giant extrasolar planets which have masses and radii similar to Jupiter, but unlike Jupiter they have very short orbital periods (P < 10 days) and thus exist very near to their host stars. Because of their high masses and large sizes, Hot Jupiters are the easiest extrasolar planets to detect via Doppler-Effect radial-velocity observations or via planetary transits. Currently, there are two main theories explaining how these planets are formed. According to the *migration theory*, Hot Jupiters initially form farther away from their star and migrate inward. The alternative theory, the *"In Situ" Hypothesis*, is that instead of the gas giants migrating inward, the cores of Hot Jupiters began as more common super-Earths, but then accreted gaseous envelopes while at their current locations, becoming gas giants *in situ* and experiencing little change in period over time. HD 189733 is the nearest and brightest ($V \approx 7.67$ mag) Hot Jupiter transiting exoplanet system and photometry of HD 189733 has been carried out at Villanova with observations being made in 2007 and as recently as 2017. These observations were made to determine the transit eclipse times of the system to search for changes in its orbital period due to tidal and magnetic interactions with the host star. By adding more timings from the ETD, the Exoplanet Transit Database, and performing new observations of HD 189733, a more refined decrease in orbital period of -11.89 ± 6.53 ms/yr was found suggesting that the migration theory is correct. The orbital decay rate was also calculated for 8 more Hot Jupiters, and 6 of them exhibited a decrease in orbital period.

174.30 — Finding *TESS* Objects of Interest in the *CVZ* Using Automated Pipeline *DAVE*

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Since the advent of the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS), the large volume of transit data available demands for fast, accurate, and comprehensive methods in order to automate light curve analysis. The two continuous viewing zones (CVZs) of TESS, sky areas with ~350 days of continuous observation and ~100,000 targets, provide the unique opportunity to detect candidate exoplanets with long orbital period baselines. Here we present vetting results for exoplanet candidates we discovered in the CVZ of Cycle 1 as part of our Guest Investigator (GI) program (P.I. Quintana), which were added to 2-minute cadence observations. We used the automated vetting pipeline Discovery and Vetting of Exoplanets (DAVE), which is designed to evaluate the significance of potential transits and evaluate photometric contamination from background sources in order to distinguish between a true planet candidate and a false positive. Currently, 12 new community TESS objects of interest (cTOIs) as exoplanet candidates have been identified in CVZ of Cycle 1, with more candidates likely to be flagged in Cycle 2. DAVE significantly increases the speed and ease in vetting transits and will support public release to the scientific community, enabling the potential for quick follow-up with radial-velocities to confirm any candidates and allow for possible target prioritization for the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST)'s own overlapping CVZ.

174.31 — Installation of a Beam Shaping Diffuser at the Wyoming Infrared Observatory for Transiting Exoplanet Characterization

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Characterizing exoplanets assists in creating solar system models and planet formation theories. Ground-based observatories have been shown to be effective for conducting observations for transiting exoplanet characterization. For example, Kasper et al. (2019) has successfully used the Wyoming Infrared Observatory (WIRO) to study Raleigh scattering in the atmosphere of HD198733b. This work

used the defocus method to achieve high photometric accuracy by spreading starlight over many pixels. However, this method results in poorly-behaved point spread functions. The goal of this project is to improve photometric accuracy over the defocus method. We have implemented a photometric beam shaping diffuser at WIRO to manipulate the incoming light. In this poster, we present the installation process at WIRO for the diffuser. With the diffuser installed, we are able to conduct multi-broad band observations of transiting exoplanets and characterize their atmospheres without defocusing the telescope. We are now hoping to see an increase in photometric capabilities at WIRO, comparable to space-like photometry.

174.32 — Hubble Observes a Lunar Eclipse: The Near-UV Transmission Spectrum of Earth-as-an-Exoplanet

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We observed the January 2019 total lunar eclipse with the Hubble Space Telescope's STIS spectrograph to obtain the first UV observation of Earth as a transiting exoplanet. The observatories and instruments that will be able to perform transmission spectroscopy of exo-Earths are beginning to be planned, and characterizing the transmission spectrum of Earth is key to ensuring that key spectral features (e.g., ozone) are appropriately captured in mission concept studies. Ozone is photochemically produced from O_2, a product of the dominant metabolism on Earth today, and it will be sought in future observations as critical evidence for life on exoplanets. Ground-based lunar eclipse observations have provided the Earth's transmission spectrum at optical and near-IR wavelengths, but the strongest ozone signatures are in the near-UV. We describe the observations and methods used to extract a transmission spectrum from Hubble lunar eclipse spectra, and identify spectral features such as ozone. Finally, we compare to Earth models that include refraction effects to determine if current models accurately capture key transmission features of the Earth in the near-UV.

Poster Session 175 — Instrumentation: Ground-based or Airborne

175.01 — Will sCMOS replace CCD's for Astronomy?

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CCD's have been the detector of choice for visual observations of Variable Stars for nearly four decades. Many CCD chip manufacturers have shut down their projection lines in favor or sCMOS detectors, which are lower noise, smaller pixels, and lower cost. sCMOS chips have much lower read noise(1-2 e), and higher dynamic range(96 db vs 76db) of traditional CCD's. This suggests that the next generation of detectors will either be sCMOS or very expensive CCD's. What is the impact on photometry with these new chips? The author presents two years of photometry with the new chips. He also discusses several downsides that need to be managed to take advantage of these new detectors. His experience shows that a 2x to 3x reduction in errors is possible with proper techniques.

175.02 — Treatment and Characterization of ZBLAN Fibers for Infrared Astronomy

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Significant development of Infrared (IR) detectors in recent years sparked growing interest in topics that require IR spectroscopy, such as higher redshift objects (z >1) and exoplanet atmospheres. Traditional fused silica based fibers are often used as waveguides in spectrographs, but this limits astronomers to the optical and near-IR range due to significant attenuation in wavelengths beyond 2 microns in those fibers. We seek to test the feasibility of developing a new IR spectrograph for the Magellan Telescopes in Chile using IR-optimized zirconium fluoride (ZBLAN) fibers with <10dB/km loss rate from 1-3 microns (J, H, & K bands). We have treated the fibers and characterized fiber throughput as well as focal ratio degradation (FRD) at different wavelengths under various conditions. Adjustable and motorized stages are used to accurately transmit

light from an LED source through a test fiber segment to a CMOS detector. In the meantime, we developed a python based data processing pipeline for performance characterization. We also refined tension cleaving techniques for ZBLAN fibers. Preliminary results show that stress significantly degrades measured signal, suggesting that the ZBLAN fibers are quite fragile and will likely require extreme care in cleaving and in general treatment to prevent unpredictable signal loss due to poor handling. Future designs of protective ferrules that hold the fibers should focus on reducing stress due to telescope movements and stress introduced by interfacing fiber ends to ferrules with epoxy. We are in the process of acquiring more data and further refining our fiber treatment methods to determine if ZBLAN fibers can perform with reasonable stability and durability under intensive telescope use.

175.03 — Development of a three-mirror freeform optical system for observation of low surface brightness features

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Current ΛCDM cosmology predicts a vast spread of low surface brightness (LSB) structures in a different range of spatial scales. However, the LSB universe is almost unexplored to date even though recent technology development in both ground- and space-based astronomical instrumentation. We are developing a linear-astigmatism-free three-mirror optical system(LAF-TMS) for LSB(μV > 28 mag arcsec^{-2}) imaging observations. The main technical characteristics for our optical system are as follows: a wide field of view with a low f-ratio telescope to maximize sensitivity to LSB; all reflective mirrors to minimize internal scatterings of the telescope; no central obscuration for a compact point spread function; and, simple optomechanics and optimal baffling to reduce stray light. We have designed an off-axis reflective optical system to meet these technical requirements for LSBs observations. The optical design is based on a confocal off-axis three-mirror system to remove linear astigmatism, which is the dominant aberration degrading image qualities in off-axis optical systems. We call this design a LAF-TMS. The entrance pupil is 350 mm in diameter, and the effective focal length is 1400 mm. The effective field-of-view is 0.92° × 0.92° with a spatial resolution of 1.6″. The system comprises three pieces of cordierite, which is a ceramic material, freeform mirrors that are feasible to be fabricated with current technology. Those freeform mirrors will be polished by using a magnetorheological finishing machine. We are planning to make mirrors and mirror mounts using the same material for athermalization. We evaluated the optical system through sensitivity and tolerance analysis to understand the optical characteristic and to set the integration and alignment processes. We performed a structural analysis of the system for optimal mirror shape, mirror weight lightening, and mounts to meet the requirements. We are also simulating the final image of the telescope through PhoSim. In this presentation, we will briefly present the result of the analysis and the plan of the project.

175.04 — Cross-Dispersion System for a Photonic Spectrometer

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As the next-generation telescopes become larger in size, their accompanying science instruments such as spectrographs must scale with them, making them more costly, massive, and unstable. One way to resolve this problem is the application of photonics technology in astronomy - called astrophotonics. An arrayed waveguide grating (AWG) on a chip presents a promising photonic solution which is several orders of magnitude smaller than a traditional spectrograph. In a typical AWG chip, different spectral orders overlap on its focal plane, necessitating a cross-dispersion setup to separate the spectral orders and image them on the detector. The AWG disperses the spectrum horizontally, while the cross-disperser separates the spectral orders vertically. Our AWG is designed to cover the H-band (1450-1650 nm) over 20 spectral orders, with a resolving power R $\sim$ 1500, and has a footprint of only 1 cm x 1 cm. Since the free spectral range of our AWG is 10 nm, the cross-dispersion setup is designed such that different spectral orders are separated by at least 5 pixels on the detector. The resolving power of the cross-dispersion setup is $\sim$150. In this poster, I present the preliminary results of the completed AWG spectrograph (AWG + cross disperser system).

175.05 — Investigating long delay after-pulses in photomultiplier tubes with a pico-second pulser

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The IceCube Neutrino Detector is comprised of over 5,000 optical sensors called Digital Optical Modules (DOMs). They are deployed thousands of meters beneath the Antarctic ice and encompass a cubic kilometer detector which observes the light produced from the interaction between a neutrino and the water molecules to produce muons. Each DOM is equipped with a 10" diameter R7081-02 Hamamatsu Photomultiplier tube (PMT). Along with the main pulse that indicates the detection of photons, the PMT also exhibits pre-pulses and after-pulses. Most of the after-pulses are due to the ionization of gas by accelerating electrons in the region between the cathode and first dynode. However, there is a group of after-pulses of unknown cause that occur approximately 100µs after the main pulse, known as long delay after-pulses. We investigate the origin of these pulses by testing the PMT of a DOM that has never been in the ice with a pico-second light pulser designed by J. Williams (1994). We observed an increase in the number of pulses around 100µs after the main pulse for PMT supply voltages of 1500V and 1900V.

175.06 — Characterization of Unresolved Satellite Imagery Using Polarization Data

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Cadets in the Department of Physics at the US Air Force Academy (USAFA) are developing a new optical sensing modality and characterizing the polarization of a 16-inch DFM Engineering telescope and camera system that will allow us the ability to determine the full linear polarization components of a geosynchronous satellite. Combining polarization measurements with other optical signatures of a satellite (e.g., photometric and spectral) allows us to more fully characterize a satellite using unresolved images. To characterize the polarization of the telescope/camera system, a polarization film is placed on a rotating frame mounted to an Alnitak Flatman light source, and the intensities are measured through four polarized filters oriented at different optical angles (0°, 45°, 90°, and 135°). For each of the polarized filters, the polarization film is rotated every 10° over a range from 0° to 180°. Using this data, Malus curves are created, allowing us to construct the polarization calibration matrix for the optical system. This matrix will allow us to determine the first three Stokes vector (S_0, S_1, S_2), which describes the linearly polarized optical signature of a satellite. We will present the results of calibrating the polarization of the telescope/camera system as well as analyzing the polarization signatures from various geosynchronous satellites. Approved for public release: USAFA-DF-2019-384

175.07 — HARDWARE.astronomy: Housekeeping Box (H.aHk Box)

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Here we present the HARDWARE.astronomy Housekeeping Box (H.aHk Box). The H.aHk Box is a low-cost open-source temperature monitoring and control system. It employs existing open-source devices (e.g Arduino, RaspberryPi) to reduce costs while also limiting the complexity of the development. The H.aHk Box features a chassis with a control computer, and 10 expansion card slots that can achieve a variety of capabilities. The first deployment of the H.aHk Box will be for the ZEUS-2 submillimeter grating spectrometer. As such, the modular cards will include AC and DC excited 4-wire bridges, 2-wire bridge, and PID controller card. The system can output up to 200 watts, and achieve sub-milliKelvin temperature sensing accuracy. The schematics, firmware, software and parts list will be published online allowing for other projects to adopt the system and create custom expansion cards as needed. Here we provide an overview of the project, initial layout of the chassis, electrical design, and specifications, as well as a prototype expansion card.

175.08 — HARDWARE.astronomy: Weather Station and All-Sky Camera for Robotizing Small Observatories with the RObH.aT Network

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The Robotic Observatory by HARDWARE.astronomy and Telescope (RObH.aT) Network, is an open hardware project, driven by undergraduate students, to develop the equipment and software necessary for robotizing small observatories. Critical components of the RObH.aT

Network include a weather station and all-sky camera. The weather station — developed with low cost devices — gathers data on current weather conditions, allowing the telescope to observe safely. The all-sky camera identifies cloud cover, characterizes light pollution, and ensures accurate photometric calibration. Here I report on work to develop these tools, including mechanical and electrical design, software, and prototypes. I will discuss current status, future work, and availability of the designs to the community.

175.09 — HARDWARE.astronomy: Repair and Refurbishment of the Small Radio Telescope

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A Small Radio Telescope (SRT), originally developed by MIT's Haystack Observatory, was donated to Winona State University by Mayo High School in Rochester, Minnesota. The assembly includes a 2.3 meter dish with mount and motors that allow pointing over the entire sky. The SRT, unfortunately, has been weathered over years of exposure to the elements, and was absent all the electronics necessary for pointing and collecting data. Here we report our efforts to repair, replace, and refurbish the SRT for future undergraduate research. Specifically, the replacement of pointing hardware, the development of a motor control system and graphical user interface (GUI), and future work to implement a software defined radio (SDR) for detection of astronomical signals.

175.10 — Updates to the Calibration System and Test Cryostat for HIRMES

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HIRMES is a mid-infrared spectrometer scheduled to fly on NASA's airborne observatory SOFIA in 2021. HIRMES aims to study protoplanetary disks and star formation at high resolutions, up to 100,000, which it achieves with several types of Fabry-Perot Interferometers (FPIs). HIRMES will be evacuated and cooled to 4 K, so it is necessary to test the FPIs in cryogenic conditions and have a system that can be used to measure FPI parameters externally. We present the development of a calibration system that can be used to calibrate FPIs mounted in HIRMES, dedicated to NASA AFRC, as well as a cryostat that will be used at Cornell to test the low-res fixed FPIs in cryogenic temperatures.

175.11 — Improving LIGO's Sensitivity Through an Actively Controlled Seismic Isolation System

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The Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) uses laser interferometry to detect the ripples in space-time caused by gravitational waves. As sophisticated and complex as LIGO's current design is, continued refinement and upgrading of its scientific instruments leads to more detections. One such improvement in progress is the 6D project. The 6D Project uses interferometers to seismically isolate mirrors in six dimensions (x,y,z and corresponding tilts), with the ultimate goal of increasing sensitivity for LIGO observations in low frequencies. The focus of this poster is the 1D project, a subset of the 6D project, with a concentration on actively monitoring and controlling motion in the vertical dimension, with no tilt. The system consists of seismic detection instruments placed on a platform that can be controlled via actuators. We were able to successfully suppress ground motion (to the limit of instrument noise) through an active control loop of the platform.

175.12 — Characterizing the Evolving PSF of the EXPRES Spectrometer

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The EXtreme PREcision Spectrometer (*EXPRES*) is an R∼150,000 spectrometer stationed at the 4.3- meter Lowell Observatory Discovery Channel Telescope (*DCT*). EXPRES is designed to detect the ultrasmall shifts in the motions of stars hosting small exoplanets – measuring radial velocities on the orders of centimeters to meters per second. In order to measure these minute redshifts and blueshifts with adequate precision, EXPRES must employ robust wavelength calibration techniques. Currently, night-by-night wavelength calibrations are made with multiple calibration light sources, including a Thorium Argon lamp (*ThAr*) and a stabilized Laser Frequency Comb (*LFC*). Combined, these sources have yielded wavelength solutions with low scatter; however, without a time- and wavelength- dependent model of the Point Spread Function (*PSF*), systematic errors of order 10 cm s^{-1} could be degrading this data. In order to increase the precision of EXPRES' wavelength fits, (and thus increase the precision of the instrument's measured radial velocities,) we measure the evolution of EXPRES' PSF and attempt to deconvolve out dependencies such as focus, wavelength,

and temperature from the nightly wavelength solutions.

175.13 — The Development of the Exoplanet Transmission Spectroscopy Imager (ETSI)

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The Exoplanet Transmission Spectroscopy Imager (ETSI) is an astronomical instrument designed to measure the atmospheres of exoplanets that orbit bright stars (brighter than 12th magnitude) on relatively small telescopes (sub 2 meters). ETSI is made of commercial parts, making it inexpensive and replicable, and therefore more easily able to characterize a large number of exoplanets for follow-up. Several key changes were made to convert a prototype (pETSI) version of the instrument to ETSI including upgrading the prism and optimizing the location of some optical components. ETSI is a low resolution, slitless prism spectrograph combined with a multi-band filter that generates multispectral images of each object in the field of view. Out of transit images are compared with in transit images to look for a color change in the host star during a transit associated with absorptions and emissions by the atmosphere of an exoplanet. ETSI was used to observe exoplanet transits on the 0.9m telescope at McDonald Observatory and preliminary reduction shows improved results over pETSI. It has a field of view of 4.99'x3.76', a wavelength range of 435 nm to 1050 nm, and a spectral resolution ($\lambda/\Delta\lambda$) of 22. A customized version of ETSI with a larger number of filter bands and improved optics, along with a custom data reduction pipeline, is under development and will be able to conduct the first large survey of exoplanet atmospheres. ETSI can perform preliminary ground-based follow up of Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) targets so that astronomers can identify the best candidates for more precise observations using the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) and large ground-based telescopes.

175.14 — Optical and Mechanical Design for the ROSIE Integral Field Unit on the Magellan IMACS

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We are designing an image slicer integral field unit (IFU) to go on the IMACS wide-field imaging spectrograph on the Magellan Baade Telescope, the Reformatting Optically-Sensitive IMACS Enhancement IFU, or ROSIE IFU. The 50"x54" field of view will be pre-sliced into four 12.6"x54" subfields, and then each subfield will be divided into 21 0.6"x54" slices. The four main image slicers will produce four pseudo-slits spaced six arcminutes apart across the IMACS f/2 camera field of view, providing a wavelength coverage of 1800 Angstroms at a spectral resolution of 2000. Optics are ordered, mounts are being designed and fabricated, and software is being written. This IFU will enable the efficient mapping of extended objects such as nebulae, galaxies, or outflows, making it a powerful addition to IMACS.

175.15 — Developing Mounts and Image Slicers for the ROSIE Integral Field Spectrograph on the Magellan Baade Telescope

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An integral field spectrograph is an optical tool which allows scientists to obtain the spectra of an entire field at once, making it more time and cost efficient than long slit spectroscopy to understand the dynamics and compositions of extended objects such as galaxies. An image slicer integral field unit is composed of multiple mirrors located at the focal plane of the telescope that divide a field into multiple slices and reposition those slices so that they can be dispersed without overlap by the following spectrograph. This project centers on the designing and manufacturing of the integral field unit (IFU) for the IMACS wide-field imaging spectrograph on the Magellan Baade Telescope at Las Campanas Observatory, named the Reformatting Optically-Sensitive IMACS Enhancing IFU, or ROSIE IFU. The ROSIE IFU is comprised of multiple different optics including an image slicer, which is a stack of thin quartz mirrors that slice the original image; a pupil optic that refocuses the slice; and a slit mirror that directs the slit onto the spectrograph. The goal of this project was to aid with the development of the mounts for these optics. Specifically, a focus was made on analyzing the structural integrity of the mounts as deformations of any kind could result in a loss of data.

Additionally, prototypes of the image slicer were developed. The constituent elements of this instrument, the delicate quartz mirrors, must be held in two configurations: one "block" configuration for polishing the stacked slices into the correct curvature, and one "fanned" configuration for positioning the mirror slices at precise angles. To achieve this task, two sets of holes must be manufactured on each slice: stationary holes, which are in the same position for each mirror, and fanning holes, whose positions are unique to each slice and are calculated by rotating the holes about the optical axis. When dowels are inserted into these fanning holes, each slice is held at a unique angle, resulting in the final configuration that will be used in the ROSE IFU. The resulting drawings will be sent to optics manufacturers to be machined. Finally, the mounts, clamps, and image slicer prototypes were 3D printed to practice aligning the optics.

175.16 — LASSI: keeping the Green Bank Telescope in shape

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The 2008 panels that make up the primary surface of the Green Bank Telescope (GBT) can be adjusted in real time to achieve an *rms* error ∼230 microns, allowing observations up to 116 GHz. At present, deviations in the surface (primarily thermal) are corrected using "out-of-focus" holography, which takes ∼30 min, but the results can remain valid for many hours under benign night time conditions. During the day, however, thermal gradients in the antenna backup structure can vary on time scales approaching 1 hour, requiring out-of-focus holography measurements at least that often. This reduces observing efficiency so significantly that observations at the highest frequencies (wavelengths of 3 mm) are rarely made during the day. However, recent advances in laser scanning technology have made it possible to purchase a commercial laser scanner that when mounted near the focal point of the GBT, produces tens of million angle and range measurements of the surface in just a few minutes. When these range measurements are averaged together their accuracy improves, and it becomes possible to detect large scale surface distortions with amplitudes as small as ∼20 microns. The distortions can then be corrected using the active surface. The GBO has been funded through the NSF-MSIP program to develop such a scanning system and install it on the GBT, the Laser Active Surface Scanning Instrument (LASSI). We will report on the first year's work, which has confirmed the basic concept and shown that the scanner can make surface measurements with an *rms* repeatability ∼150 microns. The system will be installed permanently in the summer of 2020, and should increase the observing efficiency for all projects above 25 GHz on the GBT, the largest telescope in the world operating at mm wavelengths.

175.17 — Designing and testing an ultra-wideband receiver for the Green Bank Telescope

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We determined the predicted efficiency and basic circuit characteristics of a new ultra-wideband (UWB; 0.7 to 4.2 GHz) receiver for the Green Bank Telescope (GBT). The UWB receiver has been in development for several years and it represents a movement towards new-age receiver technology for Green Bank Observatory. The design features a quad-ridged, flared feed horn and utilizes a corrugated skirt and a quartz spear to extend the receiver's bandwidth. We find the predicted efficiency of the receiver to be around 60 to 70 percent at lower frequencies and above 50 percent at higher frequencies. The S11 values for the UWB receiver are better than -10 dB across the entire bandwidth, and performance is only predicted to degrade slightly at 2.8 GHz with the inclusion of a waveguide window. The UWB receiver will be used by the North American Nanohertz Observatory for Gravitational Waves (NANOGrav) to perform pulsar timing experiments using the GBT with greater sensitivity than before. Secondary science drivers for the receiver include the detection of broadband fast radio bursts and other radio transients as well as the study of radio recombination lines.

175.18 — Ultra-wideband Digital Technologies for the Green Bank Telescope

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The Green Bank Observatory is a leader in the development of digital instruments for radio astronomy, enabling cutting-edge science in the fields of pulsars, fast radio transients, astrochemistry, star

formation, the Local Group, and cosmology. The total bandwidth that can be processed with these systems has increased with the availability of fast analog-to-digital converters and digital signal processing systems, but most instruments have still relied on substantial analog conditioning prior to digitization. New digital technologies are now making it feasible to directly sample ultra-wide bandwidths at radio frequencies with high dynamic range and active detection and removal of radio frequency interference. GBO is developing a proto-type ultra-wideband digital sampling system that will complement a new 0.7–4 GHz radio receiver being built for the Green Bank Telescope. The primary science driver for these systems is the direct detection of nanohertz frequency gravitational waves via pulsar timing, and it will also have applications in the wideband detection and study of radio transients and in molecular spectroscopy. We provide a status report on this prototype system with a focus on a custom interface for 10 Gsamp/s, 12-bit analog-to-digital converters and 100-gigabit Ethernet protocols. We will also summarize results from a variety of approaches to interference identification and removal, including machine learning. This project is the first in a series of advanced upgrades being planned for the GBT that could expand its instantaneous bandwidth by factors of up to 20, drastically improving observations of transients and spectroscopic survey speeds. This work is supported by the National Science Foundation grant number 1910302. The Green Bank Observatory is a facility of the National Science Foundation operated under cooperative agreement by Associated Universities, Inc.

175.19 — Characterizing Aperture Masking Interferometry in the Near-Infrared as an Effective Technique for Astronomical Imaging

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Radio interferometry is the current method of choice for deep space astronomy, but in the past few decades optical techniques have become increasingly common. This research seeks to characterize the performance of aperture masking interferometry in the near-infrared at small scales. A mask containing six pairs of apertures at varying diameters and separations was constructed for use with a 24-inch telescope at the MIT Wallace Astrophysical Observatory. Test images of Spica and Jupiter were captured for 28 different telescope configurations, varying aperture separation, aperture diameter, collection wavelength, and exposure time. Lucky imaging was used to account for atmospheric perturbations. Each image was reduced via bias and dark frames to account for sensor noise, and then the full width at half maximum for each image was computed and used as a proxy for maximum angular resolution. The data imply that at small scales aperture size primarily controls the observed maximum angular resolution, but further data are required to substantiate the claim.

175.20 — Facility upgrades at the WIYN Observatory to support the operation of NEID

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NEID is an extreme precision Doppler spectrograph currently under commissioning at the 3.5m WIYN telescope at Kitt Peak National Observatory. One key to achieve NEID's unprecedented radial velocity precision (27 cm/s) is to reach an ultimate instrument stability. To prepare for the installation, commissioning, and science operation of NEID, a series of facility upgrades and tests have been done at WIYN. These include the construction of new cleanrooms to accommodate the NEID spectrograph and its calibration sources. The cleanrooms are equipped with a state-of-the-art HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) system with demonstrated capability to keep the spectrograph room temperature fluctuations below ±0.2 degrees Celsius (short-term), or ±0.03 degrees Celsius (long-term, 8-hour rolling average). We also studied the vibration properties of the WIYN telescope using high-precision accelerometers and speckle imaging data taken on-sky. The information has been used to mitigate the telescope vibration in order to achieve the required guiding precision (50 mas RMS) of NEID. The performance of the facility upgrades at WIYN are shown here using data collected during the commissioning of NEID starting in November, 2019.

175.21 — A Study of the Dynamic Polarization Induced by the Galactic Foreground with the Cosmic Twilight Polarimeter.

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Recent efforts in the study of the Cosmic Dawn, the period when the first luminous sources formed in the early Universe occurring ~400 million years after the Big Bang, have faced great challenges in instrumental and observational methods. Observations of this period are focused on the detection of the highly redshifted (30 > z > 15) HI 21-cm emission that probes the ionization and thermal history of the primordial Intergalactic Medium. However, the greatest challenge affecting both global sky-averaged and interferometric experiments is the removal of the strong galactic synchrotron foreground that is expected to be around 4-5 orders of magnitude greater than the cosmological 21-cm signal (~10s - 100s of mK). Additionally, certain instrumental effects that are difficult to characterize (e.g. beam chromaticity, ground screen excitation modes, noise parameter estimation for the receiver, etc) would further corrupt the intrinsically-smooth foreground power spectrum and hinder the extraction of the weak background 21-cm signal. In light of these problems we are continuing development on the Cosmic Twilight Polarimeter (CTP), a prototype global 21-cm experiment designed to study and understand the combined nature of the signal, foreground, instrument, and environment through physically motivated effects and modeling. Current efforts for the CTP have focused on understanding the spectral and dynamical behavior of the sky-antenna system through observations of induced polarization due to the off-boresight projection of foreground sources onto the antenna plane. Simulations of this induced polarization signal show both linear and circular polarization components that are excited with an unpolarized but spatially anisotropic source distribution and that this effect is sensitive to spectral and spatial variations in the sky and antenna beam. Preliminary observations with a zenith pointed CTP prototype at Green Bank,WV. have detected non-zero linear and circular polarization signals that are periodic in sidereal time implying that these signals are potentially generated by the dynamic interaction between the sky and antenna. Further work is required to improve instrument calibrations and to develop more realistic simulations of this effect to determine its utility for future global 21-cm experiments.

175.22 — IGRINS Returns to Gemini South

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Beginning in the 2020A semester, the Immersion GRating INfrared Spectrometer (IGRINS) will be installed on the 8.1-meter Gemini South telescope as a long-term visitor instrument. IGRINS simultaneously observes the near-infrared H and K bands (1.45-2.5 microns) at R = 45,000, providing >20,000 spectral resolution elements. We present the community with information about the instrument sensitivity, proposal writing tips, and details about the future of IGRINS at Gemini Observatory. We acknowledge funding for this endeavor from the Mt. Cuba Astronomical Foundation, National Science Foundation grant AST-1908892, The McDonald Observatory of The University of Texas at Austin, the Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute (KASI) and Gemini Observatory.

175.23 — The next-generation Gemini North Multi-Conjugate Adaptive Optics Facility

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Gemini Observatory is developing a queue-operated multi-conjugate adaptive optics facility, GNAO, for the 8-m Gemini North telescope. GNAO is part of the "Gemini in the Era of Multi-Messenger Astronomy" (GEMMA) program which is funded by the National Science Foundation and aims at advancing Gemini's leadership role in high angular resolution and rapid-response astronomy. We present an overview of the GNAO project and design and highlight the scientific drivers for a Gemini North multi-conjugate adaptive optics facility.

175.24 — Celebrating 25 Years of the 3.5m Telescope at Apache Point Observatory

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Located in the Sacramento Mountains of southern New Mexico at an elevation of 2788 m, Apache Point Observatory (APO) is home four telescopes, including the Astrophysical Research Consortium (ARC) 3.5m and the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) 2.5m. The ARC 3.5m is an f/10 alt-az telescope that features two Nasmyth and six auxiliary instrument ports that allow for rapid ($\sim$ 15 minute) instrument changes. There are currently six facility instruments available for use on the 3.5m: three spectrographs (one long-slit optical, one optical echelle with R $\sim$ 31,500, and one medium resolution covering JHK) and three imagers (one high speed optical imager, one optical imager with a 7.5′ FOV, and one NIR imager). The 3.5m was designed with remote observing capability from the outset, making it an easily accessible observing facility for ARC partners from all around the world at very short notice. In its first quarter century of operations, the 3.5m has maintained an impressive level of scientific productivity, resulting in roughly 600 papers in refereed journals and more than 40 Ph.D. dissertations. It has served as a major follow-up resource for discoveries made with SDSS, and with its versatile design, it is poised to play a significant role in follow-up observations of numerous discoveries in the new era of time domain astronomy. Additionally, the 3.5m has served as a valuable educational and training tool for undergraduate and graduate students from ARC member institutions and leasing partners. We present some recent scientific highlights from APO and discuss new future directions for the observatory in terms of scientific, instrumentation and educational initiatives. ARC is a consortium of eight universities who contribute to the annual operating costs (along with an initial capital buy-in) in exchange for access to telescope time, which makes the ARC 3.5m one of a handful of telescopes of its class operated without major contributions from federal funding sources such as NASA and the National Science Foundation. Please see our exhibition booth for more details or to speak with one of our representatives.

175.25 — A Liberal Arts Observatory at the Colorado College Baca Campus

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We have all, at some point in our lives, looked up at the night sky and been struck with awe and wonder. It is this sense of wonder that inspires us to learn about the universe. Here we present our plan to build a unique liberal arts astronomical facility that will serve to inspire visitors to learn about astronomy, appreciate the contributions of the ancient astronomers of the southwest, and, if desired, perform original astronomical research. The facility, consisting of an outdoor planetarium and a 0.7m Alt-Az telescope that can be remotely operated, is to be built at Colorado College's Baca Campus in the San Luis Valley in southern Colorado. The San Luis Valley includes the Great Sand Dunes National Park and is one of the darkest sites in the contiguous United States. Our hope is that students, faculty, and community members from across the region will use the facility for inspiration, education, and scientific research.

175.26 — Circumgalactic H-alpha Spectrograph: Probing the Correlation between Extended Neutral and Ionized Hydrogen around Galaxies

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The Circumgalactic H-alpha Spectrograph (CHαS) is designed to create the deepest detailed map of the ionized circumgalactic medium (CGM) surrounding nearby galaxies, a crucial missing component in our baryonic understanding of galaxy formation and evolution. CHαS is being deployed on the MDM Hiltner 2.4m telescope on Kitt Peak, Arizona. Nearby galaxies (z $\sim$ 0.02) are being selected as potential candidates for observation. We have incorporated data from neutral hydrogen surveys (e.g. THINGS, The HI Nearby Galaxy Survey; Walter et al. 2008) to produce detailed predictions for the extended H-alpha maps and velocity fields of these galaxies. We use realistic simulations to predict detectability through direct observation and incorporate cross-correlation analyses with existing HI observations. In preparation to install the instrument, we have conducted environmental testing of its optical relay to determine the effects of thermal cycling due to the expected temperature excursions on Kitt Peak as well as the mechanical effects of gravity loading on the instrument attached at the Cassegrain focus of a telescope

on an equatorial mount. Finally, we describe the development of MicroCHαS, a smaller iteration of the spectrograph, which is in progress to explore outreach and educational applications for this research.

175.27 — Circumgalactic H-alpha Spectrograph: Exploring the Connection Between the CGM and the Cosmic Web in the Local Universe

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CHaS is an IFU spectrograph designed to produce a map of the circumgalactic medium (CGM) - ionized gas surrounding nearby galaxies. It is being commissioned on the MDM Hiltner 2.4m telescope on Kitt Peak, Arizona. CHaS is capable of taking deep-field Hydrogen-Alpha (Balmer Wavelength) images that will help map flows of gas accretion into galaxies. CHaS will enable us to capture these faint emission signatures present in regions of gas that until now have only been theorized, not observed. We have focused on developing a program to study the connection between the CGM and the local cosmic web, utilizing data from the COSMICFLOWS-3 survey. Using measures of stellar mass and star formation rate from e.g. WISE and GALEX, and theoretical models of CGM distribution and intensity, we have generated a toy model of density and emission from the circumgalactic medium (CGM) in the nearby universe. This database and model will be useful for selecting potential targets to study the CGM-cosmic web connection and for interpreting deep CHaS H-alpha velocity maps. We also present two additional aspects of the CHaS spectrograph development, the optical performance and alignment of the CHaS relay system and the development of a scaled IFU design MicroCHaS. MicroCHaS is designed as an affordable way for educators to demonstrate advanced spectral imaging. IFU spectroscopy is ideal for advanced amateur observations because it captures both the object and its spectra, creating an aesthetically and intellectually invigorating observing session. MicroCHaS was developed using commercially available camera lenses and was successfully tested on the roof of Pupin Hall in Manhattan.

175.28 — Circumgalactic H-alpha Spectrograph: Performance, Target Selection, and Scattered Light Analysis

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CHaS, or the Circumgalactic H-alpha Spectrograph (CHaS), is a ground-based instrument in development to study the circumgalactic medium (CGM) of galaxies in the local universe, and to understand the role that the CGM plays in galaxy formation and evolution. CHaS is being deployed on the MDM Hiltner 2.4m telescope, on Kitt Peak, Arizona. In preparation for initial observing runs, taking place in early 2020, we have been modeling the spectrograph performance, and using this model to determine the initial list of candidate galaxies to target in H-alpha. Our model includes actual H-alpha images and velocity fields taken by other recent surveys as well as a theoretically motivated model of the extended CGM. As part of this effort, we are modeling the scattered light contribution from bright H-alpha emission produced in the galactic disk. This is an important background contribution, which must be understood to confirm a likely tenuous emission detection from the CGM. Finally, we describe the development of MicroCHaS, an outreach component of the spectrograph effort.

175.29 — Circumgalactic H-alpha Spectrograph: Initial Results from the First Engineering Runs

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The Circumgalactic Medium (CGM) is an important reservoir of gas pooling in the gravitational potential well around a galaxy. Studying it provides important clues about missing baryonic matter in the universe. Our group has been developing the Circumgalactic H-alpha Spectrograph (CHaS), an integral field unit (IFU) spectrograph designed to detect faint H-alpha and other line emission from the ionized CGM of nearby galaxies. CHaS will be installed at the Hiltner 2.4 m telescope at the MDM Observatory in Arizona. CHaS obtains wide-field (10 arcminute) spectral imaging over a narrow band using a microlens array IFU coupled to a fast spectrograph. CHaS incorporates a Volume Phase Holographic grating and Schmidt collimator and camera for high throughput, high spectral resolution (R: 5000 to 10000) in 2.5 arcsecond diameter sky pixels (>60,000 separate spectra per frame). With CHaS we seek to obtain the deepest H-alpha images of

the extended gas around nearby galaxies and observe the Doppler kinematics of accreting, outflowing and ram-pressure stripped gas with high precision. Here, we describe updates from our recent engineering runs at MDM, after we integrated our spectrograph's optical, electronic and mechanical components for the first time.

175.33 — Assembly and Testing of the Balloon-Borne Cryogenic Telescope Testbed Phases II and III

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The size, and therefore sensitivity, of balloon-borne telescopes is limited by the total mass which can be carried to high altitudes by scientific balloons. The cryostats required for far-IR observations consume a significant portion of this allowed mass, as standard dewars are designed to be filled on the ground and must hold a vacuum at atmospheric pressure, requiring thick walls. The Balloon-Borne Cryogenic Telescope Testbed (BOBCAT) is an experiment which aims to improve the sensitivities available for far-IR observations from the balloon platform by reducing dewar mass, enabling larger optical components to be flown. Three stages of BOBCAT are currently under development. BOBCAT I, which aims to first demonstrate the feasibility of transferring cryogens during flight, had a successful first flight in August. The primary goal of BOBCAT II is to compare the performance of an ultra-lightweight dewar design to that of standard dewars. Its wall design consists of multiple concentric layers of aluminized Mylar, which are supported by metal hoops suspended on Kevlar strings. BOBCAT III aims to determine if an open-air design where cryogen vapor is pooled over the mirror's surface is effective in preventing condensation and freezing onto the mirror, even for large telescope apertures. The assembly plan for BOBCAT II is almost complete with the next step being final assembly for next summer's launch. Preliminary lab tests of BOBCAT III are currently being arranged.

175.34 — Modeling Stresses in Micro-Machined Sensors for Mid-Infrared Astrophysics

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Absorber coupled bolometric sensors can be realized by employing a weakly coupled silicon membrane having a thin-film metal absorber and a thermal detector. Built on the scale of nano- and micrometers, small variations in the surface of these membranes can affect the radiation coupling. Stresses and strain in the membrane can cause the pixel to deform and even break in some cases. The model explored here is designed to help understand the source of these mechanical deformations in membranes, specifically those encountered in cryogenically cooled Transition Edge Sensors (TES). COMSOL simulations are compared with theoretical analysis and experimental data. Mechanical deflection in the silicon membrane calculated with COMSOL differ from the observed experimental results, which suggest there is more complexity in a real membrane than the model. Potential cause of these differences are discussed and possible next steps offered.

175.35 — Testing the Efficiency of Wavelength-Shifting Fibers for the Next Generation of Neutrino Telescopes

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The low cross section of neutrino interactions requires that high energy neutrino observatories have a large detector covering a volume of space on the order of a cubic kilometer. Modern high energy neutrino observatories, such as IceCube, utilize 3D arrays of photo-detectors embedded in transparent material. The next generation of neutrino detectors will be on the order of ten cubic kilometers, and will be essential to studying astrophysical neutrino sources. In order to improve the sensitivity of this large-scale telescope, it is important to design a detector with increased efficiency at a relatively low cost. The Fiber Optical Module is one proposed design for the next generation of photo-detectors; this module would utilize wavelength shifting optical fibers and would not require a thick glass vessel, thus increasing the module's efficiency at detecting the ultraviolet and blue light that Cherenkov radiation peaks at. Additionally, a detector of this kind can be relatively inexpensive. This study aims to characterize the efficiency of wavelength shfting fiber at transmitting ultraviolet light in a laboratory setting. We then compare experimental results with a Geant4 Monte-Carlo simulation. We present the preliminary results of this laboratory test.

iPoster Session 176 — College Astronomy: Mentoring, Departmental Change, Education Research, and Instructional Materials

176.01 — University of Wisconsin-Madison Astronomers Promoting Lasting Equity (UW-MAPLE)

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University of Wisconsin-Madison Astronomers Promoting Lasting Equity (UW-MAPLE) is a new, graduate student-found and led group in UW Madison's astronomy department that has led monthly department-wide discussions surrounding inclusivity and equity. We exist as an ad-hoc direct action committee that promotes an equitable and inclusive department culture by: 1. Facilitating evidence- and experience-based discussions regarding equity in the department and the field of astronomy as a whole 2. Pushing for department actions empirically shown to increase accountability, climate health, and student retention So far, we have led discussions surrounding topics such as what it means to be an ally, what privilege is, and the difference between intent and impact. We are also working on a project to assess the department's compliance with the Nashville Recommendations from the first Inclusive Astronomy conference. We will be giving a series of talks covering the Nashville Recommendations, what our department has done so far, and what we should do to continue promoting equity and inclusivity in the department. While we are at AAS, we would like to discuss how we got started and what we've done, learn about similar initiatives in other departments, and learn about other actions that our group can take to further promote inclusivity and equity in astronomy. Come to our poster to see some questions we have and write down a few of your own so we can discuss.

176.02 — Collaborative Curriculum Transformation: Building Student-Scientist Identity through Backward Course Design

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Students are often dissuaded from pursuing degrees and careers in scientific fields because the experiences are presented as primarily solitary, intensely mathematical, and demographically dominated by senior white men. This portrayal is especially discouraging for individuals from traditionally underrepresented backgrounds, as they cannot envision themselves as a member of this scientific community. At Radford University, we are working to combat this through collaborative curriculum transformation — we are restructuring our astronomy and physics classes through backward course design with a focus on creating an active and inclusive science community. Specifically, we are incorporating project-based learning in classes at all levels, engaging in faculty diversity, equity, and inclusion training, and providing targeted opportunities for student professional development alongside their academic instruction. Here we describe the progress we have made, the challenges we have faced, and our plans for the upcoming years. This work is supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF) through an NSF DUE IUSE grant to the Council on Undergraduate Research (16-25354) and the Howard Hughes Medical Institute Inclusive Excellence program, Realizing Inclusive Science Excellence (REALISE).

176.03 — Development of laboratory activities using thermal (IR) cameras in introductory courses

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We have developed a lab and worksheet activity covering thermal energy concepts intended for use with introductory astronomy courses, earth and space science, and physics courses. Thermal (IR) cameras are utilized in the lab as a tool to investigate and visualize energy transformations and transfers. The lab is framed around processes in astronomy, such as star formation and energy transport, with a focus on energy conservation. It was developed using principles from physics education research to teach energy including usage of energy diagrams. Additionally, we are developing a thermal energy concept inventory to span Bloom's Taxonomy skills. IRB approval has been obtained and piloting of the lab has commenced. We will share some initial results.

176.04 — Teaching Moon Phases and Eclipses in Virtual Reality — Pros and Cons

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We present results of our ongoing investigation into the possible advantages of using Virtual Reality (VR) technology for teaching introductory astronomy concepts. We administered pre- and post-tests and attitudinal surveys to one section of Astro 101 (N = 49 students) that received instruction on Moon phases and eclipses in VR, using an activity we developed in the Universe Sandbox 2 software environment. As a control, we administered the same test instruments to another Astro 101 section (N = 67) that received equivalent instruction but using exercises based on the University of Nebraska Lincoln "Lunar Phases Simulator" (NAAP) interactive app. Consistent with the results from a smaller trial we had carried out during the spring 2018 semester, we found that VR instruction in this topic was at least as effective as more traditional techniques. In this poster we provide a comparison of the two cohorts' performance. We have also developed and deployed a VR-based stellar parallax astronomy laboratory activity, created in collaboration with San Diego State University's student-run VR club. Other college-level VR labs are in the pipeline. These can potentially form a suite of VR labs for testing and deployment by any college or university that teaches an introductory astronomy laboratory.

176.05 — Judging Astronomical Explanations: Scaffolds to Support Student Learning

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A Framework for K-12 Science Education states that critique and evaluation of scientific explanations has been underemphasized in many science classrooms (NRC, 2012), and as a result, students in college courses may still need assistance in learning how to make such evaluations about astronomy (and other science) concepts. Consequently, this lack of instruction has, in part, contributed to students not being able to critically evaluate alternative explanations of natural and engineered phenomena. The Model-Evidence Link (MEL) diagram, originally developed by researchers at Rutgers University (Chinn & Buckland, 2012), is an instructional scaffold that promotes students to critically evaluate alternative explanations and increase their ability to understand complex scientific concepts (Lombardi, Sinatra, & Nussbaum, 2013). A second activity, the build-a-MEL (baMEL), allows student agency in selecting from provided choices to make and use a new MEL diagram. Our iPoster features a MEL diagram about the Moon's formation and a baMEL on the origins and evolution of the Universe. Each activity requires students to read text providing background material about different lines of evidence, make judgments about the connections between those lines of evidence and each of the competing explanatory models, and then ultimately determine which of the models is more plausible. The Moon formation MEL asks students, working in collaborative groups, to compare and evaluate the giant impact versus co-formation models. The origins baMEL has groups evaluating two out of three possible models: the Big Bang, steady-state, and explosion models. Research on student learning about the Moon's formation and about the Universe's origins, as well as on students' ability to be critically evaluative, is ongoing. These activities, among others such as climate change and the relationship between fracking and earthquakes, are being developed as part of NSF-funded projects, with all materials being freely available to instructors. The activities are appropriate for undergraduate non-science majors, future teachers, and high school students.

176.06 — The Nevada Community Colleges' Community of Practice: An Undergraduate Student Research Experience

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The Nevada Community Colleges' Community of Practice (CoP) is a consortium of four geographically dispersed community colleges within the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE): Western Nevada College (WNC), College of Southern Nevada (CSN), Great Basin College (GBC), and Truckee Meadows Community College (TMCC). Since 2015, this union has been engaging students in authentic undergraduate research projects beginning early on in their academic careers. Faculty mentors direct students through scientific methods and inquiry, with the use of laboratory and/or field experiences, and/or through the development of research plans. In this work, we show how involvement in the Nevada Community Colleges' CoP has affected participants' attitudes toward scientific research, their ability to conduct scientific research, and discussing science with others.

iPoster Session 177 — Cosmology

177.01 — Examining Sterile Neutrino Dark Matter Production Models

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Recent X-ray observations of galaxies and galaxy clusters may be evidence of sterile neutrino dark matter with a mass of 7.1 keV. However, the simplest production mechanism for this dark matter candidate produces dark matter spectra that are in tension with observed large scale structure. In this poster, we examine a variety of sterile neutrino dark matter models, including a variety of active-sterile neutrino coupling schemes and mixed dark matter models, comprised of both sterile neutrinos and cold dark matter. We assess the compatibility of these models with observation by calculating cosmological observables resulting from these production mechanisms.

177.02 — Massive sterile neutrinos in the early universe: entropy and relativistic energy production, nucleosynthesis and the relic neutrino background

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The hot and dense early universe combined with the promise of high-precision cosmological observations provide an intriguing laboratory for Beyond Standard Model physics. We simulate the early universe around the time of weak decoupling to explore the effects of the existence of massive sterile neutrino states and their decay into Standard Model particles on the Cosmic Neutrino Background and Big Bang Nucleosynthesis (BBN). These particle decays create a population of high-energy out-of-equilibrium active neutrinos that can be constrained by their inferred value of N_{eff} , the effective number of relativistic degrees of freedom. This work looks to identify sterile neutrino properties that are consistent with N_{eff} observations and to discuss the implications of the high-energy neutrino population on BBN yields and the relic neutrino background.

177.03 — The Escape of Ly-alpha and Ly-continuum Radiation from Low- and Intermediate-Mass Galaxies

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[1] *University of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA*
[2] *Carnegie Observatories, Pasadena, CA*

We present our results on calculations of the escape of Ly-alpha and Ly-continuum radiation from low- and intermediate-mass galaxies. Such systems may have played a crucial role in reionization at early times. We use simple analytic models for the underlying galaxy profiles and compare them with semi-analytic and numerical computations of escaping radiation from such systems. We comment on the possible range of values for the critical spectral index of the source radiation at which H and He ionization start to compete, under a variety of physical conditions. Last, we examine data of low- and intermediate-mass galaxy populations in the local volume, including strong-emission line systems like green pea galaxies and Ly-alpha emitting systems, that closely resemble the earliest halos that hosted the first stars. We share a set of observable galaxy properties that could characterize the "leakers", whose high-redshift counterparts would have had significant escape of Ly-alpha and Ly-continuum radiation. This work was supported by the University of San Francisco (USF) Faculty Development Fund, the USF Student Travel Fund, and by the Undergraduate ALFALFA Team through NSF grant AST-1637339.

177.04 — The Cosmology Large Angular Scale Surveyor

T. A. Marriage[1]; Cosmology Large Angular Scale Surveyor Collaboration[1]
[1] *Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD*

The Cosmology Large Angular Scale Surveyor (CLASS) is a telescope array to probe reionization and inflation through their signatures in the cosmic microwave background polarization. CLASS is unique in its design to target the polarization signal on the largest angular scales (greater than ten degrees) that is traditionally only measured by space-based platforms. CLASS has been operating for three years high in the Andes of northern Chile. In this poster I will give an update on the instrumentation, the survey, and early results.

177.05 — Fully Polarized Imaging with HERA: Validation of Primary Beam and Calibration

G. Tucker[1]; O. Nevarez[2]; A. Seidel[3]; A. Weidman[3]; T. Billings[3]; J. Aguirre[3]; HERA Collaboration[1]

[1] *San Diego State University, San Diego, CA*

[2] *CSU Northridge, Los Angeles, CA*

[3] *University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA*

The Hydrogen Epoch of Reionization Array (HERA) is a dedicated instrument for the detection of the neutral hydrogen signal during the reionzation and cosmic dawn epochs (19 < z < 6) which is currently under construction near the SKA South Africa site. HERA will eventually reach 350 14-meter antennas operating from 50 - 250 MHz. In this work, we discuss data from December 2017 from 51 antennas from 100 - 200 MHz in a close-packed array. The fully polarized beam for these antennas has been thoroughly simulated (Fagnoni et al 2019). In this work, we use the beam model from these detailed simulations to reconstruct polarized images of approximately 1000 square degrees in the Southern Sky (0 < RA < 10, -35 < Dec < -25). The direction-independent calibration is derived from an unpolarized skymodel based on the GLEAM catalog, which was derived for the 2017 -2018 season from the canonical HERA pipeline. We discuss the accuracy of this calibration on polarized sources by comparison with other surveys, particularly from the MWA (Lenc et al 2017, 2018). The accuracy of the primary beam model is investigated from direction-dependent residual errors. Prospects for improvement in calibration from improved beam modeling and calibration to known polarized sources are discussed. We also consider the potential improvements in image quality due to improved uv-plane coverage (both in uv density and long baselines) in the future build-out of HERA.

177.06 — Time Variability Studies at 150 MHz on Day Time Scales with HERA

O. Nevarez[1]; G. Tucker[2]; A. Weidman[3]; A. Seidel[3]; T. Billings[3]; HERA[1]

[1] *California State University, Northridge, Northridge, CA*

[2] *San Diego State University, San Diego, CA*

[3] *University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA*

The Hydrogen Epoch of Reionization Array (HERA) is a dedicated instrument for the detection of the neutral hydrogen signal during the reionzation and cosmic dawn epochs (19 < z < 6) which is currently under construction near the SKA South Africa site. HERA will eventually reach 350 14-meter antennas operating from 50 - 250 MHz.During the 2017 - 2018 season, the array operated from 100 - 200 MHz with 51 antennas in a close-packed array. In this work, we consider data taken over 16 consecutive days from 2017 December 13 to 2017 December 28. Because HERA is a zenith-pointing transit array, the uv-coverage repeats in the same orientation with high precision every sidereal day, allowing subtraction of the confused sky with dynamic range limited by the accuracy of the calibration and small effects of the uv-plane repeatability. We show preliminary results of a search for source variability on day timescales based on differencing data at the same sidereal time.

177.07 — Weak lensing cosmology with BOSS

S. Singh[1]

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We will present recent results from our measurements of galaxy and weak gravitational lensing cross correlations, using SDSS-III BOSS galaxies with SDSS and Planck weak lensing maps. Using a novel method that avoids explicitly modeling galaxy bias, we obtain $(\sigma_8 / 0.8228)^{0.8}(\Omega_m / 0.307)^{0.6} = 0.85 \pm 0.05$, in tension with expectations from Planck Λ-CDM model. We will also discuss the impact of the systematics on our results. Modeling uncertainties, including the impact of baryonic and non-linear physics can bias our results by upto 3%. Dominant systematic effects comes from the photometric redshift calibrations, which are uncertain by $\lesssim$5%.We will also present our results on tests on theory of gravity, by combining the galaxy-lensing cross correlation measurements with the redshift space distortion measurements in the E_G parameter. We constrain E_G at 10% level, with the results being consistent with the Planck Λ-CDM + GR model at 1 σ level.

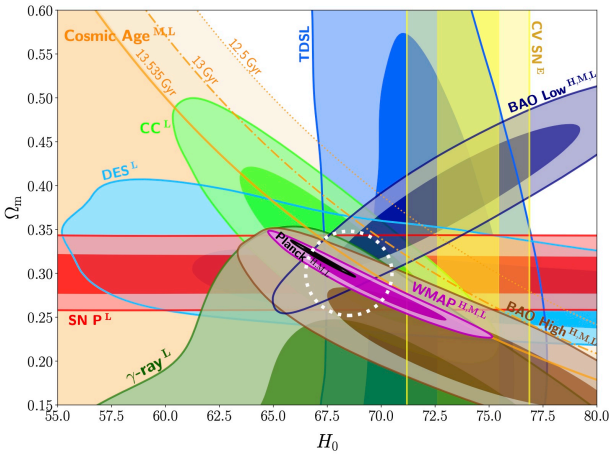
177.08 — Investigating the Hubble Constant Tension — Two Numbers in the Standard Cosmological Model

W. Lin[1]; K. J. Mack[1]; L. Hou[1]

[1] *Physics, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC*

The current Hubble constant tension is usually presented by comparing constraints on H0 only. However, the cosmic evolution is determined by two parameters in the standard ΛCDM model, the Hubble constant (H0) and today's matter energy fraction (Ωm). If we therefore compare all constraints individually in the H0-Ωm plane, (1) various constraints can be treated as independently as possible, (2) single-sided constraints are easier to consider, (3) compatibility among different constraints

can be viewed in a more robust way, and (4) whether or not a nonstandard model is able to reconcile all constraints in tension can be seen more effectively. We perform a systematic comparison of independent constraints in the H0-Ωm space based on a flat ΛCDM model. Constraints along different degeneracy directions consistently overlap in one region of the space, with the exception of the local measurement from Cepheid variable-calibrated supernovae. Due to the different responses of individual constraints to a modified model, it is difficult for nonstandard models with modifications at high-, mid- or low-redshifts to reconcile all constraints if none of them have unaccounted-for systematic effects. Based on our analysis, the local measurement is the most outlying and therefore drives the bulk of the tension. This suggests that the most likely solution to the tension is an alteration to the local result, either due to some previously unseen feature in our local cosmic environment, or some other unknown systematic effect.



177.09 — Constraining the baryonic feature of our University from small scale cosmic shear of DES Y1

H. Huang[1]*; T. Eifler*[1]*; R. Mandelbaum*[2]
[1] *Steward Observatory, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ*
[2] *Physics, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA*

The modification of matter distribution due to baryonic physics is one of the major theoretical uncertainties in cosmological weak lensing measurements. Utilizing ten years of hydrodynamical simulation data, we develop a principal component (PC) based baryon mitigation pipeline with flexibility to account for uncertainties of baryonic effects on small scale cosmic shear measurement. We perform an analysis on the Dark Energy Survey Year one (DES Y1) 3 x 2 point observables, with the inclusion of small scale cosmic shear data points down to 2.5 arcmin. We find that marginalizing over one PC mode is sufficient to mitigate baryoinc effects under the DES Y1 covariance, and we expect to have ∼10% improvement on the constraint of S_8, with the information gained from small scale cosmic shear. We investigate the interplay of baryonic parameters (PC amplitudes) with cosmological and nuisance parameters for other systematic effects. While there are some level of intrinsic correlation between the baryonic parameters and cosmology, we find that most of the degeneracies trends between the baryonic parameters and cosmology in our full analysis are driven by allowing the galaxy bias parameters to vary. We constrain the baryonic feature of our Universe from the posterior of PC amplitudes based on DES Y1 data.

177.10 — Determining Gain on Nonfunctional Antenna in HERA

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[1] *Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA*
[2] *Department of Astronomy, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA*

The Hydrogen Epoch of Reionization Array (HERA) is an array of radio telescopes under construction in South Africa. The goal of this research was to develop a system to calibrate potentially faulty antennas in HERA. The method included reviewing a list of antenna flagged as problematic to solve for their gains and baselines. HERA is an array of 14 meter radio telescopes which are used to observe 21-cm emissions from neutral hydrogen, which were emitted during the Epoch of Reionization.The observed visibility of an antenna is related to the actual visibility and two complex, frequency dependent gain factors which are unique to a certain baseline, a separation between two elements in x and y. Redundant calibration lets us solve for the true visibility on each antenna using this relationship of shared baselines and antenna frequencies. The method of solving for these antenna visibilities will be demonstrated, and examples of this calibration process will be presented.This work has been supported by CAMPARE and CHAMP.

177.11 — Wide-Field, Ultra-Deep Surveys from Space

A. Koekemoer[1]
[1] *STScI, Baltimore, MD*

While existing and upcoming Ultra Deep Field surveys, with HST and JWST, typically cover areas a few arcminutes across, limited by the field of view of

the instruments, a dramatic improvement will be offered by WFIRST. Planned for launch in the coming decade, it will enable imaging across at much larger areas than generally achieved with Hubble, opening up completely new areas of parameter space for extragalactic deep fields including cosmology, supernova and galaxy evolution science. Equipped with a Wide Field Instrument (WFI) that has an instantaneous field of view of almost 1000 square arcminutes, covering wavelengths from the optical to the near-IR, this could enable Ultra Deep Field (UDF)-like depths similar to those obtained with Hubble, over an area about 100-200 times larger, for a comparable investment in time, and also provide valuable synergies with upcoming JWST surveys, including coverage of the existing HUDF region as well as the JWST NEP-Time Domain Field and other future JWST surveys. Moreover, wider fields on scales of 10-20 square degrees could achieve depths comparable to large HST surveys at medium depths such as GOODS and CANDELS, and would enable multi-epoch supernova science that could be matched in area to LSST Deep Drilling fields or other large survey areas. Finally, achieving HUDF-quality imaging over areas 100x larger than the current Hubble field could yield thousands of galaxies at or beyond z $\sim$ 8 - 10, dramatically increasing the discovery potential at these earliest epochs of cosmic time.

iPoster Session 178 — Star Clusters and Associations

178.01 — Stellar Clusters and Associations in Nearby Galaxies: First Results from PHANGS-HST

S. Deger[1]; J. Lee[1]; D. Thilker[2]; B. Whitmore[3]; M. Boquien[4]; R. Chandar[5]; D. Dale[6]; K. Larson[1]; J. Turner[6]; L. Ubeda[3]; S. Van Dyk[1]; E. Schinnerer[7]; A. Leroy[8]; S. Hannon[9]; E. Huerta[10]; W. Wei[10]; The PHANGS-HST Team[1]

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[7] *Max-Planck-Institut fur Astronomie, Heidelberg, Germany*

[8] *Department of Astronomy, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH*

[9] *Department of Astronomy, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA*

[10] *NCSA, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL*

PHANGS-HST is a 122 orbit HST Treasury Program designed to investigate fundamental aspects of star formation in 38 nearby galaxies. PHANGS-HST aims to build a massive catalog of around 100,000 star clusters, associations, and molecular clouds for an in-depth study of the relationships between young stars and gas as a function of environment. Previously, the PHANGS parent survey obtained ALMA $\sim$ 1″ CO (2-1) maps for all the targets in the PHANGS-HST roster, which when combined with the high resolution imaging capabilities of HST will allow for a joint HST-ALMA investigation of the birth places of young stars. The NUV-U-B-V-I Wide-Field Camera 3 (WFC3) imaging, which began in April 2019, will be essential in the identification, and classification of young stellar associations and clusters, and in the accurate estimation of their ages and masses. This iPoster will provide a complete overview of the PHANGS-HST program, and a progress report on the analysis of data recently acquired. We will give an overview of the SED fitting results, and the mass and age distributions of clusters and compact associations across a variety of galactic environments. We will outline our cluster and compact association classification scheme, performed on our multi-band HST images with various techniques, including machine learning models employing deep neural networks. Finally, we will describe upcoming data products to be released to the community.

178.02 — The M31 Star Cluster G1: a Massive Globular Cluster?

C. Sakari[1]

[1] *Physics & Astronomy, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA*

The Andromeda Galaxy (M31) has a large population of globular clusters (GCs), several of which are more massive than the most massive Milky Way cluster, Omega Cen. Like Omega Cen, these massive star clusters are thought to be the central remnants of stripped dwarf galaxies. In this poster I will present a moderately high-resolution integrated light spectroscopic analysis of one of the most massive M31 clusters, G1. Based on photometry, G1 has long been suspected to harbor a metallicity spread. Its integrated light spectrum reveals a moderately metal-poor, alpha-enhanced cluster. Its elevated integrated [Na/Fe] abundance, however, suggests that G1 also

likely hosts stars with a Na-O anticorrelation, a typical signature of GCs. I will also show that the M31 GCs show a trend in IL [Na/Fe] with cluster mass, suggesting that, like Omega Cen, G1 is intimately connected to GCs.

178.03 — Dust cloud LDN 970: extinction and distance

R. P. Boyle[1]; R. Janusz[2]; V. Straizys[3]; A. Kazlauskas[3]
[1] *VORG, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ*
[2] *Vatican Observatory, Rome, Holy See (Vatican City State)*
[3] *Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania*

The dark cloud LDN 970 = Barnard 361 is located in a dense Milky Way field about 20 arcminutes south of the open cluster IC 1369 in Cygnus. Applying seven-color photometry in the Vilnius photometric system of about 700 stars down to V = 18 mag in the outskirts of the cloud, we classify them in spectral classes and luminosities and determine their interstellar reddenings and extinctions. The distance to the cloud is determined plotting the extinctions against the Gaia DR2 distances. The result is within 400-500 pc, which is quite close to our results for other clouds in the northern extension of the Great Cygnus Rift obtained earlier. For example, dark clouds in the vicinity of the North America and Pelican nebulae are located at 520 pc. In this direction behind the Great Cygnus Rift the rise of the extinction is quite small: between 0.8 and 2.5 kpc the average extinction remains almost at a constant value of 1.7 mag.

178.04 — Measuring abundance spreads in globular clusters using heterogenous data

J. Bailin[1]
[1] *University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa, AL*

Models of the formation of globular clusters must explain the internal spreads in the abundance of heavy elements amongst their stars. Accurate measurements of these spreads is confounded by both statistical and systematic challenges, particularly in the case of iron abundances where the intrinsic spread is small compared to the uncertainty on the measurement for each individual star. We present a method to combine heterogenous data sets to get better measurements, present a catalog of the iron abundance spreads in Milky Way globular clusters, and discuss how we can interpret those spreads as due to self-enrichment during cluster formation and/or stripping of dwarf galaxies.

178.05 — Data-driven modeling of peak luminosity of black hole mergers

A. Taylor[1]
[1] *MIT, Cambridge, MA*

During the final moments of LIGO's first detection, more power was radiated than the power radiated in light from all the stars and galaxies in the Universe combined! This remarkable claim is based on models that predict the luminosity of a black hole merger. Current models for the peak luminosity follow a phenomenological approach, which involves making some assumptions based on perturbation theory and intuition and then calibrating free parameters to numerical relativity simulations. In this work, we take a more powerful approach and train our model directly against numerical relativity simulations, without any underlying phenomenological assumptions. We develop a purely data-driven model for the peak luminosity using Gaussian Process Regression and show that our model outperforms existing models by at least an order of magnitude.

iPoster Session 179 — Dark Matter & Dark Energy

179.01 — Line of Sight Structure and the Deviations from the Fundamental Surface of Quads in Multi-Lens Plane Systems

I. Moskowitz[1]; L. Williams
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Gravitational lensing is a phenomenon that occurs when a galaxy bends light from a background source, producing multiple images to an observer in the foreground. In lensing systems that produce four visible images (quad systems), the image configuration can be described by 3 polar angles between images. For a single lens system with two-fold symmetry and arbitrary radial density profile and arbitrary ellipticity, these angles form a 2D surface in 3D space, called the Fundamental Surface of Quads (FSQ), where θ_{23} is uniquely determined by $\theta_{12}$and θ_{34}, and 1, 2, and 3 refer to the arrival order of the images. In this work, we investigate the effect of line of sight (LOS) structure on the distribution of quads around the FSQ. It has been recently recognized that the LOS structure can make and important contribution to the detailed lens mass distribution, but there is currently no robust method to determine the redshift of LOS. Our goal is to use FSQ

as a reference, to find diagnostics of the redshift distribution of perturbing LOS structures. We will investigate lenses directly in line with the primary lens and with small spatial deviations. We find that when a perturbing lens is added to the system, at varying redshifts between the observer and the source, there will be a difference, $\Delta\theta_{23}$, between the measured angle between the second and third images, and the FSQ. For a primary lensing galaxy at a redshift of 0.5 and a source at a redshift of 2, we have found these $\Delta\theta_{23}$ to be largely skewed positive, but a negative shift appears as the secondary lens approaches either the primary lens or the source. The positive excursions ranged from 5-10 degrees, while the negative excursions were at least an order of magnitude smaller.

179.02 — Constraining Temporal Oscillations of Cosmological Parameters Using Type Ia Supernovae

S. Brownsberger[1]; D. Scolnic; C. Stubbs
[1] *Physics, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA*

The existing set of type Ia supernovae (SNe Ia) is now sufficient to detect oscillatory deviations from the canonical ΛCDM cosmology. We determine that the Fourier spectrum of the Pantheon data set of spectroscopically well-observed SNe Ia is consistent with the predictions of ΛCDM. We also develop and describe two complementary techniques for using SNe Ia to constrain those alternate cosmological models that predict deviations from ΛCDM that are oscillatory in conformal time. The first technique uses the reduced χ^2 statistic to determine the likelihood that the observed data would result from a given model. The second technique uses bootstrap analysis to determine the likelihood that the Fourier spectrum of a proposed model could result from statistical fluctuations around ΛCDM. We constrain three oscillatory alternate cosmological models: one in which the dark energy equation of state parameter oscillates around the canonical value of w_Λ = -1, one in which the energy density of dark energy oscillates around its ΛCDM value, and one in which gravity derives from a scalar field evolving under an oscillatory coupling. We further determine that any alternate cosmological model that produces distance modulus residuals with a Fourier amplitude of ≃36 millimags is strongly ruled out, given the existing data, for frequencies between ≃0.08 Gyr^{-1} h_{100} and ≃80 Gyr^{-1} h_{100}. After one year of operation, the LSST will drive these constraints down to 2 millimags. Our lab is actively working to provide calibration tools for the LSST to realize this ambition vision.

179.03 — Galactic Dark Matter Signal and Detection in X-ray and Gamma-ray Observation

D. Zhong[1]; M. Valli[1]; K. Abazajian[1]
[1] *University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA*

Dark matter (DM) accounts for 85% of matter in the universe, but its physical properties still remain unknown. DM particles can produce photons from keV to GeV scale during annihilation or decay. Several studies have focused on possible gamma-ray signals of DM from the Milky Way, other L* galaxies or dwarf galaxies, giving a rough constrain on its particle cross-section, but seldom focus on X-ray DM signal. We present the first attempt to simulate X-ray signal from the light-weight decaying DM in the Milky Way. Specifically, we estimate all-sky luminosity map of DM annihilation signal using Latte suite of FIRE-2 cosmological baryonic simulations of Milky Way-mass galaxies. Together with soft X-ray and gamma-ray background, we estimate signal-to-noise ratio of DM photons and pick those spatial pointing with higher S/N. It is followed by the simulation of DM spectral signatures in those selected directions. Finally, we discuss the potential of detecting DM signal with future X-ray and gamma-ray telescopes based on our image and spectroscopy simulation. Our study will act as a simple guidebook to study DM via X-ray and gamma-ray signal. It will also inspire further studies on high energy photon detection of DM.

iPoster Session 180 — Laboratory Astrophysics

180.01 — Modelling Non-Maxwellian Plasmas with AtomDB

A. Foster[1]; X. Cui[2]; M. Dupont[3]; R. Smith[1]; N. Brickhouse[1]
[1] *Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*
[2] *National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China*
[3] *New York University, New York, NY*

The AtomDB project collects a large database of Atomic Data and produces a range of models for emission in plasmas. These include thermal plasmas (the apec model), non-equilbirum models (rnei), which have been part of XSPEC for many years. Recently, we have extended our available models:

- Our charge exchange model (ACX) has been updated to ACX2, which is based on the CX

cross section data from the Kronos project (Mullen+2016, 2017, Cumbee+2018)

- We have added a model for electron-electron bremsstrahlung emission, based on the work of Nozawa+(2009). This is relevant for modeling high temperature plasmas (T>10^8K)
- We have added a model of non-Maxwellian (Kappa) distributed electrons based on Hahn & Savin (2015)

We demonstrate these models being used for a range of different plasmas, based on the work of Cui+(2019) In addition, we have enhanced PyAtomDB and the AtomDB website to now allow much greater access to the underlying atomic database. This includes replicating many of the features of the popular AtomDB app in our website. We demonstrate the new online access and spectral analysis tools available.

References: Cui, X. et al. ApJ, in press Cumbee, R. S., et al. ApJ 852, 7 (2018) Hahn, M., & Savin, D. W. ApJ 800, 68 (2015) Mullen, P. D., et al. ApJS 224, 31 (2016) Mullen, P. D., et al. ApJ 844, 7 (2017) Nozawa, S., et al. A&A 499, 661 (2009)

iPoster-Plus Session 181 — HAD IV

181.01 — The Telescopes of Lowell Observatory: the First 125 Years

K. Kuehn[1]*; K. Schindler*[1]
[1] *Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, AZ*

From its founding by Percival Lowell 125 years ago, Lowell Observatory has maintained an impressive suite of scientifically productive telescopes. While Lowell's original site (and telescopes) on Mars Hill in Flagstaff, AZ, is now primarily used for public education, outreach, and historical preservation, the Observatory has over its lifetime expanded to multiple additional sites, including Anderson Mesa, which houses 31" and 42" telescopes as well as the Navy Precision Optical Interferometer, and Happy Jack, which hosts the 4.3m Discovery Channel Telescope, one of the newest and most advanced 4m-class telescopes on the planet. We describe the evolution of Lowell Observatory's telescopes and accompanying instrumentation, from its beginnings to the present day, and highlight the most impactful discoveries made by the Observatory's astronomers.

181.02 — Highlights from 125 Years of Lowell Observatory Science: Vera Rubin and the Identification of Dark Matter

L. Prato[1]*; K. Schindler*
[1] *Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, AZ*

Vera Rubin's identification of dark matter in the Andromeda galaxy using Lowell Observatory's Perkins 72-inch and the KPNO 84-inch telescopes with Kent Ford's image-tube spectrograph represented the culmination and intersection of scientific, technological, collaborative, and managerial interests that spanned the continental United States in the late 1950s and 1960s. Highly sensitive spectroscopic observations were required to detect the redshifts of M31's HII regions, particularly in the outer more tenuous reaches of the great spiral, and adequately generous allocations of telescope time were needed to map out these motions across the whole spatial extent of Andromeda. Because of the constructive spirit of cooperation between scientific and technical staff at Lowell Observatory, Carnegie DTM, Ohio State, USNO, KPNO, Carnegie Pasadena, and other institutions and players, in 1967, driven by an interest in galactic dynamics and the availability of the image-tube spectrograph, Rubin and Ford began a three-year project, dismissed by some colleagues as not worth doing and as overly time-consuming, which ultimately revealed evidence for Fritz Zwicky's conjecture that a significant fraction of gravitationally active matter is not luminous. Rubin pioneered work on some of the most fundamental problems in astrophysics and was an inspiration and supporter to scientists, faculty, and staff at universities and observatories around the world. She made rich contributions to the science and culture at Lowell Observatory where she served on the Board of Advisors for many years and was a colleague and role model to many.

181.03 — The 1894 Lowell Expedition and the Origins of Northern Arizona as Center for Scientific Research

K. Schindler[1]
[1] *Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, AZ*

In 1894, Percival Lowell became fascinated with the possibility of life on Mars and planned to build his own astronomical research facility to carry out studies. He chose Arizona Territory (Arizona didn't achieve statehood until 1912) as site for his observatory and organized an expedition there in order to find an ideal location. He wanted a place removed from eastern U.S. cities, where factory smoke and

electric lights blotted out stars and planets. A dry climate and high elevation were also ideal, all characteristics of certain areas in the American Southwest. Lowell himself would not join the expedition. Instead, he hired young astronomer Andrew Douglass to carry out the work. Traveling alone, Douglass performed seeing tests in several locations around the Territory. Based on these observations, Lowell chose Flagstaff as site for his observatory. In looking back at the expedition, Lowell clearly deemed the atmospheric conditions in Flagstaff sufficient for building the observatory there. However, a combination of other factors ensured Flagstaff as the site. Extraordinary community support and politicking by residents certainly helped. Perhaps even a greater factor had to do with timing. Lowell wanted the observatory to be established as quickly as possible. By the time Douglass arrived in Flagstaff, he had been site testing for a month — longer than Lowell originally anticipated. The atmospheric conditions in Flagstaff were good, community support was strong, and transportation was adequate, so Lowell, anxious to have telescopes ready for an upcoming Mars opposition, chose Flagstaff. Had Douglass at the time been in another of the locations where conditions were favorable, such as Tombstone, the Observatory quite possibly would have been built there. In any event, Lowell chose Flagstaff and Lowell Observatory became the first permanent scientific institution in Flagstaff. It helped establish the community as a center for scientific research, laying the groundwork for other research facilities in the area such as the Museum of Northern Arizona (1928), U.S. Naval Observatory's Flagstaff Station (1955), U.S. Geological Survey's Astrogeology Branch (1963) and others.

181.04 — Elizabeth Williams and the Discovery of Pluto

C. Clark[1]
[1] *Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, AZ*

In a presentation at MIT in 1902, Percival Lowell postulated the existence of a ninth planet and three years later began searching for what he called "Planet X". The search was twofold, involving mathematically calculating the position of the presumed planet and using telescopes at his observatory in Arizona to photograph likely areas of the sky as suggested by these calculations. He soon hired a young mathematician, Elizabeth Williams, to lead his team of "computers". Williams graduated from MIT in 1903, one of the top mathematics students in her class. When Lowell hired her in 1905, she worked out of his office in Boston. In carrying out the complex calculations necessary for the Planet X search, the talented Williams reportedly wrote in cursive with her right hand and printed with her left. Her calculations were critical to Lowell's predictions of the location of Planet X, as documented in his 1915 publication, *Memoirs on a Trans-Neptunian Planet*. Lowell died the following year and with him went the Planet X search. In the late 1920s, Lowell Observatory Sole Trustee Roger Putnam and Director VM Slipher decided to recommence the search, acquiring a specially designed astrograph for computing images and hiring 23-year-old farmer and amateur astronomer, Clyde Tombaugh. Looking in the area of sky where Lowell predicted Planet X would be located, Tombaugh discovered Pluto on February 18, 1930. As for Williams, she continued working at Lowell Observatory, moving from Boston to center of operation in Flagstaff in 1919. She married astronomer George Hamilton in 1922, at which time Lowell's widow, Constance, terminated their employment at Lowell. The couple moved to Harvard College Observatory's station in Mandeville, Jamaica and worked side-by-side there until his death in 1935. She then moved to New Hampshire, where she would eventually die penniless. Her name is now a footnote in history, but her efforts as an early astronomical computer stand as a testament to her brilliance and hard work.

181.05 — Interferometry and the Development of NPOI

G. T. van Belle[1]
[1] *Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, AZ*

Lowell Observatory is a partner in the The Navy Precision Optical Interferometer (NPOI) facility, a long-baseline optical interferometer (LBOI) located at Lowell's Anderson Mesa site near Flagstaff, AZ. NPOI is a modern realization of LBOI efforts, which began in 1919 with the 20-foot beam interferometer that Michelson and Pease bolted to the 100-inch Hooker Telescope. The ensuing colorful century of LBOI, replete with trials and tribulations, visionary and eccentric leaders, and most of all, scientific achievements, is reviewed with an eye towards the promising future of the technique.



181.06 — Flagstaff's Dark Sky Heritage

J. Hall[1]
[1] *Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, AZ*

Flagstaff, Arizona has a 60-year tradition of dark sky preservation, beginning with a 1958 ordinance to ban advertising searchlights. The current ordinance, enacted in 1989, is the most comprehensive in the world; it specifies not only shielding and maximum illumination requirements, but strict control of the emission spectrum via use of low pressure sodium (LPS) lamps. As of the end of May 2019, LPS lamps have been discontinued by lighting manufacturers, so Flagstaff, like many cities worldwide, will be switching its outdoor street lighting system to LEDs. We have spent several years working with City staff to develop what will again be world-leading standards in outdoor illumination, making extensive use of narrow band amber (NBA) and phosphor-converted amber (PCA) LEDs rather than white LEDs. We have already installed NBA and PCA test fixtures in several areas around town, and retrofit of all 3,700 fixtures in Flagstaff should occur in the next 2-5 years. These standards will set the precedent for other applications such as commercial properties and parking lots (pictured below). In this iPoster, I will review the history of dark sky preservation in Flagstaff, the current state of affairs in outdoor lighting, the types of LEDs available, their impact on the night sky, and how Flagstaff will preserve its exceptionally dark sky in the LED era.



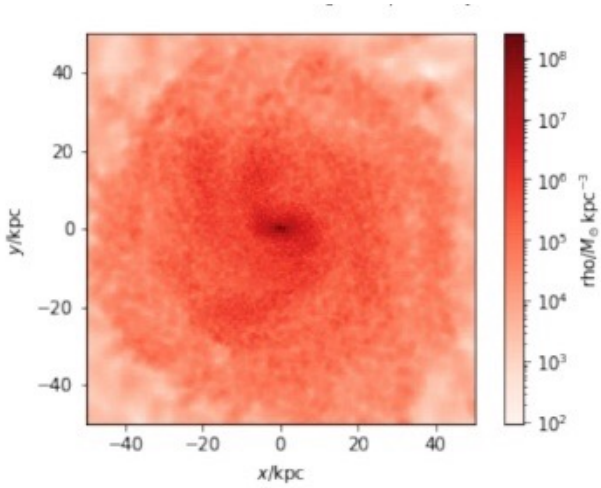
iPoster-Plus Session 182 — Evolution of Galaxies & Lens Searches

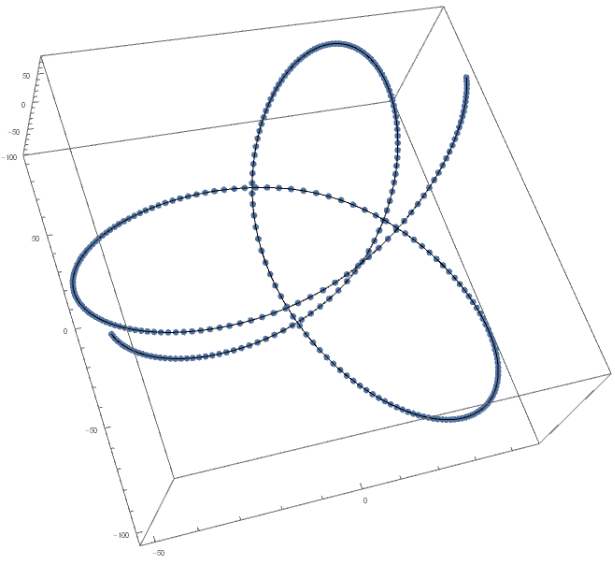
182.01 — An Introduction to *N*-body Simulations of Galactic Bars using ChaNGa

J. W. Powell[1]*; B. Cummings*[1]*; W. Lum*[1]
[1] *Physics, Reed College, Reed College, OR*

This poster has results for a simulation of a gaseous galactic bar with spiral arms using the *N*-body simulation code, ChaNGa [H. Menon, et al., Comp. Astro. Cosm. **2**, 1, (2015)], but emphasizes the pedagogical aspects of the project. The classical mechanics is best accessed first through a junior-level textbook, then Binney and Tremaine [J. Binney and S. Tremaine, *Galactic Dynamics*, (Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, 1987)]. The literature on bars can be accessed by J. Sellwood's outstanding article: [J. A. Sellwood, Rev. Mod. Phys. **86**, 1 (2014)]. The computational learning curves will be emphasized here because they are much less well documented than the physics. An undergraduate treatments of both of the physics and computation is available: [N. Muldavin, Thesis, Reed College, 2013]. The results of this work: Fig. 1 (gaseous barred spiral) and Fig. 2 (Partial orbit of a particle in Fig. 1) were obtained by running both RedHat and Ubuntu laptops with varying numbers of physical processors. (The Python code for the orbit was produced by W. Lum during summer 2019 research at Reed College.) Obtaining and installing ChaNGa are *concisely* described on the ChaNGa github wiki. Much of the work in obtaining the images of a barred spiral of gas in this work is in constructing the initial conditions (IC) file by using the pyICs github code [J. Herpich, G. S. Stinson, H.-W. Rix, M. Martig and

A. A. Dutton, MNRAS **470**, 4941 (2017)]. PyICs is a well-documented site and is specific to obtaining galactic bars. The pyICs spin_parameter was crucial for these results. Further, a custom density profile from the N. Muldavin thesis mentioned above was used. (Details can be found on the github site: N-body-group-Reed/isolated galaxy/Code) The parameter file required by ChaNGa can be written using a command line editor, and ChaNGa has some test parameter files. The ChaNGa wiki has a section on ChaNGa options for the parameter file. Also see Michela Mapelli's website (http://web.pd.astro.it/mapelli/lectures.html) for help on understanding these options. Finally, the visualization of the present work was achieved using the python code [A. Pontzen, R. Roskar, G. S. Stinson, R. Woods, and T. R. Quinn, *pynbody: Astrophysics Simulation Analysis for Python* Astrophysics Source Code Library, ascl: 1305:002 (2013)] on the pynbody github site. This series of Python programs is outstanding for this purpose, well-documented and extensive. (The NSF XSEDE Comet help-desk contributed to completing this project.)





182.02 — Optical Emission, Bars, LI(N)ERS and Beyond: Bridging the Milky Way with Extragalactic Surveys

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[3] *Institute for Astronomy, Royal Observatory, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom*

[4] *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT*

[5] *Department of Physics and Astronomy, Haverford College, Haverford, PA*

[6] *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Whitewater, WI*

[7] *Physical Sciences Department, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Daytona Beach, FL*

[8] *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL*

[9] *Apache Point Observatory, Sunspot, NM*

[10] *McDonald Observatory, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX*

[11] *Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA*

Gas interior to the bar of the Milky Way has recently been discovered with the Wisconsin H-Alpha Mapper (WHAM) to be the closest example of a Low Ionization (Nuclear) Emission Region — LI(N)ER — in the universe. To better understand the nature

of this gas, a sample of face-on galaxies with integral field spectroscopy are used to study the ionized gas conditions of barred and nonbarred galaxies, focusing on those that are most similar to the Milky Way. Strong optical line emission of [NII] λ6584, Hα λ6563 [OIII] λ5007, and Hβ λ4863 are used to diagnose the dominant ionization mechanisms of gas across extragalactic systems and the Galaxy via Baldwin-Phillips-Terlevich (BPT) Diagrams. Barred galaxies show strong suppression of star formation and an increase in composite and LI(N)ER like spectra in their inner regions when compared with similar nonbarred counterparts. This effect is lessened in galaxies of very low ($\log_{10}(M_*/M_\odot) < 10.4$) or very high ($\log_{10}(M_*/M_\odot) > 11.1$) total stellar mass. Bar masks from Galaxy Zoo:3D show the bar's non-axisymmetric effect on the ionized gas and help predict the face-on distribution of ionized gas conditions near the bar of the Milky Way. When combined with multi-wavelength observations and models of the Milky Way, this extragalactic insight will create a more complete picture of the transition region between the CMZ, Fermi Bubbles, and the Galaxy at large while providing a measure of the large scale feedback from the central SMBH.

182.03 — Galaxy Bridges on FIRE

L. Martinez Patino[1]; J. Moreno[2]; P. Torrey[3]
[1] *Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, CA*
[2] *Pomona College, Claremont, CA*
[3] *University of Florida, Gainesville, FL*

Galaxy bridges and tails are the hallmark of the most spectacular galaxy-galaxy interactions in the night sky. In this work, we investigate the physics behind the formation and evolution of galactic bridges. We employ a suite of 21 high-resolution galaxy merger simulations, which rely on the novel "Feedback In Realistic Environments" (FIRE) model. This model is capable of resolving individual Giant Molecular Clouds, and of capturing the small-scale physics of the interstellar medium. With this framework, we can investigate how bridges are formed, their extent and duration, the amount of in-situ star formation within them, and the importance of stellar and gaseous migration as these features form. Our key science goal is to determine which orbital parameters controlling our mergers drive in-situ star formation, stellar migration and, mass transfer. Future work includes a thorough comparison with low redshift systems, to determine the relative importance of bridges in galaxy evolution.

182.04 — Galaxy Formation in Quasar Field during Reionization

H. Chen[1]
[1] *University of Chicago, Chicago, IL*

Recent observations found many z$\sim$ 6 quasar fields lack galaxies. This unexpected lack of galaxies may potentially be explained by quasar radiation feedback. Here I present a suite of 3D radiative transfer cosmological simulations of quasar fields. I find that quasars suppress star formation in low mass galaxies, mainly by photo-dissociating their molecular hydrogen. Photo-heating also plays a role, but only after $\sim$100 Myr. However, galaxies which have stellar mass above 10^5 $M_\odot$ when the quasar turns on will not be suppressed significantly. Quasar radiative feedback suppresses the low end of the galaxy luminosity function (LF), but the degree is far less than the field to field variation of the LF. My study also suggests that using the number of bright galaxies ($M_{1500} < -16$) around quasars, we can potentially recover the underlying mass overdensity, which allows us to put reliable constrains on quasar environments.

182.05 — Galaxy And Mass Assembly: A Comparison between Galaxy-Galaxy Lens Searches in KiDS/GAMA

S. Knabel[1]; R. Steele[1]; B. Holwerda[2]; J. Bridge; A. Jacques[1]; A. Hopkins; M. Brown
[1] *Physics and Astronomy, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY*
[2] *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY*

Strong gravitational lenses are a rare and instructive type of astronomical object. Identification has long relied on serendipity, but different strategies- such as mixed spectroscopy of multiple galaxies along the line of sight, machine learning algorithms, and citizen science- have been employed to identify these objects as new imaging surveys become available. We report on the comparison between spectroscopic, machine learning, and citizen science identification of galaxy-galaxy lens candidates from independently constructed lens catalogs in the common survey area of the equatorial fields of the Galaxy and Mass Assembly (GAMA) survey. In these, we have the opportunity to compare high-completeness spectroscopic identifications against high-fidelity imaging from the Kilo Degree Survey (KiDS) used for both machine learning and citizen science lens searches. We find that the three methods - spectroscopy, machine learning, and citizen science - identify 85, 69

and 76 candidates respectively in the 180 square degrees surveyed. These identifications barely overlap, with only two identified by both citizen science and machine learning. We have traced this discrepancy to inherent differences in the selection functions of each of the three methods, either within their parent samples (i.e. citizen science focuses on low-redshift) or inherent to the method (i.e. machine learning prefers well-separated arc and lens while spectroscopy requires the arc to lie within the fiber). These differences manifest as separate samples in lens mass and redshift. The combined sample implies a sky-density of ~ 1/sq degree and can serve as a training set spanning a wider mass-redshift space. For future searches a combined approach would result in a more complete sample of galaxy-galaxy lenses.

182.06 — Emergent principle of physics yields paradigm shift in physics harmonious with known mass of visible universe but not dark-matter

E. H. Feria[1]

[1] *Engineering and Environmental Science, CUNY College of Staten Island, New York City, NY*

An emergent past-uncertainty/future-certainty time-complementary duality principle of physics first identified in 1978 (E. H. Feria, PhD Dissertation, CUNY Graduate Center, 1981) in a stochastic optimum control solution (R. E. Kalman, Journal of Basic Eng., 82:35, 1960) and then used to formulate novel theories that efficiently address complex problems like: 'stochastic matched processors' started in 1978 for use in CNS modeling; 'latency-information theory' started in mid 2000s for use in high-performance radar (E. H. Feria, US Patent 10,101,445, Oct. 2018); and finally 'motion-retention theory' started in 2008 for use in physics and revealing for it a paradigm shift where future-certainty motion concepts are jointly taught with new duality past-uncertainty retention concepts where uncertainty initial states replace the assumed known ones of current motion theories to achieve efficient designs. The paradigm shift thus revealing efficient answers to astrophysics and biophysics problems that the 'first principles' of the current theories in physics have failed to generate. Revelations such as the discovery of a fundamental gyrating-mass of motion, named gyrador, where the total kinetic-energy produced by them matches the gravitational potential energy of the medium, and a fundamental thermal-energy of retention, named thermote, whose thermal-energy is fueled by the degrees of freedom of the medium and are then used to fuel the kinetic-energy of the gyrador thus giving rise to the novel 'gyrador mass equation' $m_G = DoF.k_BT/v^2$ and $v^2 = G\ M/r$. An equation that temperature models the average mass of the dissimilar cells of general mediums as first reported in (E. H. Feria, AAS 234th Meeting, June 2019) and confirmed with the sun's atoms and a human's cells whose average masses were known. Here for the Milky Way galaxy and entire universe the orbiting speed v and gyrador mass m_G are harmonious with known mass of visible universe but not dark-matter. First for the entire universe with visible mass M of $1.5\text{x}10^{53} kg$ and radius r of $4.4\text{x}10^{26}$ m, and CMB temperature T of 2.725 kelvin, the m_G is in neutrino range with orbiting speed of $2\text{x}10^8$ m/s $< c$. While for the Lambda-CDM model of 4.9%, 26.9% and 68.2% for visible mass, dark-matter and dark-energy mass a v of $5.9\text{x}10^8$ m/s is found violating speed of light limit! Second and last, for the Milky Way galaxy with visible mass 10% of 1.5 trillion solar masses with dark-matter and estimated spherical radius of $3.5\text{x}10^{20}$ m, the outer speed of stars of 254 km/s (Finley and Aguilar, Press Release, 2009) is found in harmony with $v = 239$ km/s, but not dark-matter since $v = 755$ km/s.

Plenary Lecture 201 — The Role of Feedback in the Evolution of Galaxies

201.01 — The Role of Feedback in the Evolution Galaxies

T. M. Heckman[1]

[1] *John Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD*

We now have a highly successful theory for the formation and evolution of the dark matter that created the cosmic web within which galaxies form and grow. We also have an ever-improving documentation of the inter-relationship between the most fundamental properties of galaxies and their evolution with cosmic time. Nevertheless, deep mysteries remain. In particular, these relationships evolve strongly with time, and at any given epoch, they show remarkably small scatter. We do not yet understand the underlying physics on a quantitative (or even fully qualitative) level. In this talk I will summarize the potential role of the feedback provided by the energy and momentum supplied by populations of massive stars and supermassive black holes in addressing these mysteries. I will summarize what

feedback might do, and what it cannot do. I will also discuss the paths forward.

Poster Session 202 — Astronomy Education Research

202.01 — Potential Impact of a Short-duration (2 week) Internship on STEM Self Efficacy among First Generation College Students.

S. Heatherly[1]; E. Harvey[2]; M. Fultz[3]; M. Norton[4]
[1] *Green Bank Observatory, Green Bank, WV*
[2] *Fairmont State University, Fairmont, WV*
[3] *West Virginia State University, Institute, WV*
[4] *Marshall University, Huntington, WV, WV*

Nationally, more than half of all college students who declare a major in STEM fields drop out or change their majors in the *first two years* of post-secondary education. Among first-generation college students (FGCS) this number may approach 70%. The literature reports several reasons: under-preparation in math, weak connections to other STEM students and a disconnect between retention interventions offered to freshmen and sophomores and students' STEM coursework. The literature also offers some potential solutions, and one of them — engagement in a STEM research community — is shown to increase student motivation to remain in STEM career pathways. However, many STEM research opportunities such as REU programs, tend to target older undergraduate students who have already successfully navigated their first two years in college. As a member of an NSF INCLUDES Alliance called the First2 Network, the Green Bank Observatory and other institutions have explored short duration internships for rising freshmen who are first generation students. This paper will share what we have learned about the potential of such internships to improve STEM students' self-efficacy, and persistence in STEM majors.

202.02 — Increasing Accessibility of Introductory Astronomy Labs

C. Kuehn[1]; E. Kersey[2]
[1] *Physics and Astronomy, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO*
[2] *University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO*

Astronomy labs are unique compared to other science labs in that they tend to take place at night, in dark, often remote locations on or near college campuses. Attending these labs often requires students to ignore the standard college safety advice of avoiding dark, remote areas at night and as a result, may raise safety concerns in students, especially in women and students from marginalized populations. These lab locations may also present attendance barriers for students with impaired mobility or vision. We present preliminary results of a new study that looks at how students participate introductory astronomy labs and how the format of those labs impacts participation by certain groups. The ultimate goal of this project will be to produce a set of best practices for increasing the accessibility of these intro astronomy labs.

202.03 — Let's Give Them Something to Talk About: Analyzing Group Conversations During Two Stage Collaborative Exams

S. T. Miller[1]; R. Orchid Cook[1]; C. R. James[1]
[1] *Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX*

For collaborative, two-stage exams, students are required to periodically answer individual multiple-choice exam questions, then immediately re-answer a subset of them as part of a collaborative group exam. In a previous study of group scantron responses for the collaborative portion, we discovered that while a majority of the time groups choose the answer given by the highest-scoring member of their group, students do not simply agree with the "smartest" member of the group all of the time when choosing group responses. Oftentimes they opt instead to agree with the group consensus regardless of the "smartest" member's choice, or even pick an answer that was within the minority, or not individually suggested at all. To delve deeper into the thought processes behind their answers, we recorded group discussions of a number of groups during the collaborative portion of an exam. In six introductory astronomy courses conducted during the Fall 2018/Spring 2019 academic year, a subset of student groups consented to be recorded during the group discussions they participated in on a number of exams throughout the semester. We present the results of our analysis of these discussions, where we looked for common trends in how students interacted with one another to arrive at a consensus, as well as looked for changes in group dynamics over the course of the semester. We will also compare these results with group member performances on the exams and final to determine whether an increase in collaboration among group members translated into improved performance on the exams.

202.04 — Evaluating Virtual Reality as a Tool for Astronomy Education

S. Severson[1]; S. Kassis[1]; G. Windmiller[2]; SSU VR Team[1]; SDSU VR Team[1]
[1] *Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA*
[2] *San Diego State University, San Diego, CA*

We present learning and attitudinal survey results from the incorporation of an immersive Virtual Reality (VR) experience in an introductory astronomy course for non-science majors. The VR activity addresses the spatial origins of eclipses and phases of the moon, a commonly observed yet often misunderstood astronomical phenomenon. The study consists of splitting the population of the parent class into two comparable populations. One population (N = 89) completed a VR activity built upon the commercially-available application, Universe Sandbox 2. The other population (N = 90) completed an online activity from the Nebraska Astronomy Applet Project. Preliminary results show that the VR activity is at least as effective as the online activity when it comes to student learning gains. The preliminary results also show that the students predominately find the VR activity both enjoyable and motivating.

202.05 — Typical Misconceptions about Lunar Phases in Introductory Astronomy

J. Lair[1]; J. Wang[1]
[1] *Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY*

What causes the phases of the Moon? A study done at Harvard University showed that even the brightest college students don't truly grasp basic scientific concepts (CfA, 1987). Although thirty years have passed, there are signs suggesting that the improvement is limited. In fall 2017 and fall 2018, we conducted a survey using the Lunar Phases Concept Inventory (LPCI) (Lindell, 2004). The results show that although students have received both lecture and laboratory instructions on lunar phases in an introductory astronomy course, the responses are still concentrated to certain distractors, suggesting that there are misconception models hidden behind these wrong answers. We analyzed the distractors for each item, and tried to reproduce the misconception models students might held. We proposed possibilities to solve these problems in introductory astronomy classrooms.

202.06 — It's Not a Pipe Dream: Teaching Astronomy in Ways Students and Instructors Love and that Develop Critical Thinking Skills

A. H. Costa[1]; K. E. Johnson[1]
[1] *University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA*

Astronomy is a gateway science, and many students eagerly seek astronomy courses to fulfill general science requirements. These courses cover the Solar System, Stars, Galaxies, and the Universe. You might have a similarly named course at your institution. Despite decades of research (Fink, L. D. 2013 and references therein) that show students excel in active learning environments, traditional lectures persist in astronomy courses. When we do try to incorporate more active learning techniques or discussion based courses, the assessment methods are still multiple choice tests where students are recalling bald facts. When questions attempt to delve deeper to assess whether students can think critically about astronomical topics, we are usually disappointed by the results. It is critical that we have conversations about astronomy pedagogy, techniques, and curricula that break the mold. By doing so, we hope to create curricula that will promote level appropriate evaluation skills of astronomy, with foundational knowledge to strengthen student understanding, and for students to still be in love with astronomy at the end of the course. Here we open a conversation about an undergraduate astronomy course we developed at the University of Virginia: "Unsolved Mysteries in the Universe". This course motivates understanding of what we do know about the universe to get to the "good stuff": what we don't understand. One guiding principle is that critical thinking skills are not exercised when students are handed facts (see Meyers 1996, Ken Bain 2004). We have tailored both in-class and out-of-class activities to promote student led discussions, aligned assessment goals with learning objectives, and successfully taught this course for large (> 100 students) and small (< 30 students) classes. With this poster, we hope to showcase what teaching resources, alternative grading schemes (e.g., specifications grading), and course structure and work help make this course successful.

202.07 — Sugar, Spice and Research That's Nice: A Recipe for Attracting Young Women to Physics and Astronomy

D. L. Skapik[1]
[1] *Friends' Central School, Wynnewood, PA*

The 'leaky pipeline' is a well-known perennial problem. Although I have been teaching at the same

high school for nearly 20 years, only recently has the number of girls in advanced physics classes risen to match the number of boys. This rise is correlated with female mentorship in our science department and the establishment of small, research-based clubs. In this setting, where important and serious research is mixed with camaraderie, fun and tasty snacks, the girls are flourishing. In this poster, I present 18 years of enrollment statistics from the advanced physics course and information about our research clubs. I suggest that solving the 'leaky pipeline' problem will not only depend on getting girls involved in research early, but in making that investment of time and energy so enjoyable that it becomes meaningful, rewarding and essential to their lives.

Poster Session 203 — Education & Outreach for All

203.01 — Reaching for the stars, an exploration of our place in the universe through music.

J. Webb[1]

[1] *Department of Physics, Florida International University, Miami, FL*

The collaboration between a professional astronomer who plays guitar, writes music and sings and a professional studio owner who arranges and records music for grammy winning artists across the musical spectrum is very rare indeed. This collaboration yielded a CD of astronomy songs with topics ranging from Cosmology, black holes, space telescopes, to Carl Sagan books. All promoting reason and logic in a way only music can convey. Studio musicians of the highest quality were enlisted to record and produce music of the like that can't be found anywhere else. Rock music with lyrics that make sense and convey a wonderment of the universe. Intelligent rock songs.

203.02 — Project Woman of the Stars, Inspiring the Next Generation

D. de Mello[1]

[1] *Physics, Catholic University of America, Washington, DC*

Project *Woman of the Stars* aims to educate the population about the importance of careers related to science, technology, engineering and mathematics, and encourage families to support children and teens in their pursuit of these careers, especially within minorities and the excluded. The *Woman of the Stars* has been active in Brazil for the past 5 years and has reached 30,000 children, students and the general population. Activities include Keynote speeches, Visit to public schools, Support to new clubs of astronomy in schools, Books for children and presence in social media. The *Woman of the Stars* has started to operate in the USA following the success stories in Brazil. First activities have started and will be summarized in the presentation.

203.03 — The Role of User-Centered Design in Building Afterglow Access Data Processing Software

K. Meredith[1]*; A. Grossi*[2]*; K. Gustavson*[1]*; N. Boys*[3]

[1] *Geneva Lake Astrophysics and STEAM, Williams Bay, WI*

[2] *Inclusive.Design, Raleigh, NC*

[3] *Parker High School, Janesville, WI*

Research Supporting Multisensory Engagement by Blind, Visually Impaired, and Sighted Students to Advance Integrated Learning of Astronomy and Computer Science (aka IDATA - Innovators Developing Accessible Tools for Astronomy) is a three year National Science Foundation grant. One aim of this project is to develop accessible data processing software (Afterglow Access). A mixed group of visually impaired and fully sighted students and teachers participated in a series of user-centered design (UCD) activities to support this goal. These activities focused around building the capacity of the groups to provide useful design ideas to software engineers. Supported by empathy-building experiences and interactions with appropriate BVI (blind/visually impaired) role models, activities ranged from "What-if" exercises to generate a creative flow of ideas to talk-aloud activities and elaborate jigsaws to manipulate the user interface directly. Results in the forms of recorded explanations, artifacts, and GitHub entries were communicated and analyzed by a UCD expert and sent to the software engineers. The groups had the opportunity to interact with the software designer through GitHub and in person at summer camps to get feedback on design ideas and see the results of their suggestions. This poster will introduce the sequence used and highlight lessons learned from these engagements related to gathering diverse user feedback in the software design process.

203.04 — LightSound: A Sonification Tool for Observing Solar Eclipses

A. Bierylа[1]*; S. Hyman*[1]*; D. Davis*[2]

[1] *Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*

[2] *Harvard University, Cambridge, MA*

LightSound is an Arduino compatible microcontroller that was designed to convert light to sound for the 2017 Great American solar eclipse. The tool was developed to provide a way for the blind and visually impaired community to have a means to experience the solar eclipse through sound. The device allows users to output sound through an audio jack and to be collected via USB. Instructions for building and operating the device are available online, including software to collect and plot data. Since 2017, LightSound has been re-designed with an improved sound library, a more robust case and software that allows a greater range of light sensitivity. Twenty LightSound devices were built and distributed across S. America for the 2019 solar eclipse through an IAU Special Projects grant. In preparation for the 2020 S. American eclipse and the 2024 N. American eclipse, we aim to hold workshops to train users on how to build and operate the LightSound. Through community input and participation we can expand our resources to make solar eclipse events more accessibility to all members of our community.

203.05 — Investigating Data Display Approaches for Public Understanding of Air Quality

E. Sekyi[1]; E. Wright[1]; M. Dussault[1]; H. Houghton[1]; A. Ibrahim[1]; D. Lombardozzi[2]

[1] *Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*

[2] *National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, CO*

Due to the invisible nature of ozone and other air pollutants, people are often unaware of their local air quality. Formed when volatile organic compounds react with sunlight, tropospheric ozone negatively affects the quality of life of the people, animals, and plants that breath it in. The TEMPO Mission (Tropospheric Emissions: Monitoring of Pollution), a geostationary spectrometer, will scan North America for ozone and other major air pollutants from orbit. Its high spatial resolution and hour-by-hour data will dramatically increase our understanding of air quality. The Science Education Department (SED) at the Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian is leading the communication and public engagement efforts for the mission by developing a network of ozone bioindicator gardens. These gardens serve to spread environmental awareness by encouraging visitors to record their own observations of injury on ozone-sensitive plants. To further engage visitors in the citizen science data being collected, an interactive data display was needed. Through CODAP (Common Online Data Analysis Platform), several models were created, tested, and modified generating a display for naïve users. This display allows users to identify trends in plant species over time and compare observations between trained garden staff and citizens, as well as between garden sites. The ability to explore and engage with the data will drive visitors to ask questions about their observations and begin thinking in depth about the quality of the air they breathe.

203.06 — Into the Black Hole: HPUniverse Day and its Impact on Young Minds and a Community

S. Walser[1]; K. Corcoran[2]; M. Welter[1]; N. Roth[1]; J. McClung[1]; K. Anderson[1]; N. Grinalds[3]; B. Barlow[1]

[1] *Physics, High Point University, High Point, NC*

[2] *Astrophysics, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA*

[3] *Chemistry, High Point University, High Point, NC*

Once every fall semester, the High Point University Department of Physics hosts an astronomy-themed public outreach event called HPUniverse Day. More than one hundred faculty and students come together to expose local kids and their families to space, science, and beyond through twenty-five different discovery stations. Examples include hovercraft rides, water-bottle rockets, virtual reality demonstrations, the fabric of spacetime, planetarium shows, and many other experiments. For this past year's event, we invoked a new theme in celebration of the first resolved image of the black hole in M87. Upon arriving to HPUniverse Day, kids were greeted as if they were space cadets arriving for mission training to explore the black hole at the center of our Milky Way galaxy. The newly enlisted cadets started at the World of Physics station where they learned about basic physics that could help them later in their training. Next the cadets listened to informational seminars on black holes, and techniques to ease their interstellar travel. Volunteers from the biology, chemistry, and education departments then provided insight into searching for and analyzing life on exoplanets on the way as well as using robotic technologies for conducting research and building new space colonies. Additionally, the cadets learned how to navigate across the surfaces of different exoplanets using hovercrafts designed by our students and faculty. Getting closer to their final goal, the cadets conducted test launches with water-bottle rockets and blasted off towards the center of our Galaxy. Finally, the cadets were immersed in a thrilling video about black holes and the science behind them in the new Culp Planetarium. HPUniverse Day enhances the collaborative nature of our physics department, while also strengthening

the bond between our university and the surrounding community.

203.07 — Planetariums as Loci for Indigenous Community Engagement

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All people and all cultures share the same sky. Planetariums offer the opportunity to build community around cultural astronomy, both by telling stories from around the globe — and by engaging local indigenous communities in co-creating planetarium content. Panelists will share their experiences building planetarium programs that bridge cultures. This poster will describe an initiative bringing together expertise from China, India, Japan, the U.S., and Canada to develop cultural narratives that will become planetarium shorts. These shorts will be integrated with professional development that supports planetarium professionals in leveraging the content meaningfully for their audiences — and for building relationships with local indigenous communities.

203.08 — A Bridge to the Stars: Bringing Underrepresented High Schoolers to the STEM Table

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A Bridge to the Stars (ABttS) is a pioneering high school-to-college pipeline that actively engages urban 10th and 11th graders in a high-impact exposure to STEM through experiential learning with Prof. McIntosh in a first-year astronomy course. This program provides college experience and near-peer mentoring support at UMKC, an urban public research university in the heart of a major STEM economy. Since 2012, ABttS has helped empower youth, who historically have been less likely to identify with high-tech careers, by demonstrating that they can succeed in a university setting and aspire to pursue STEM degrees. To date, ABttS has awarded 73 scholarships; 90% of participants passed their course satisfactorily with an average grade of 80%. Extraordinarily, over 10 semesters, high-school Scholar performance is equivalent to their over 800 UMKC peers enrolled in the same courses. Participation in the program has been nearly three-quarters female or transgender, 87% students of color, and the vast majority low-income. Positive reviews of ABttS, coupled with Scholars persistence and aspirations to remain in STEM, are being expressed at promising rates based on small-number statistics. Of the 50% of former Scholars who have responded to recent long-term tracking attempts, we find that 82% of these respondents are currently enrolled in a STEM degree program or pursuing a STEM occupation. Our long-term mission is to see urban colleges and universities adopt similar pipelines in all STEM disciplines. We present recent program innovations that have led to a rapid increase in participation in ABttS over the last two years. Exemplar programs like ABttS are a critical step forward to overcome the nation-wide STEM engagement deficiency of URM and low-income students, to diversify the high-tech workforce, and to pave the way to a more inclusive and representative STEM future.

203.09 — Astrobitos — The Astrobites in Spanish

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Astrobitos is a science blog dedicated to summarize current research articles in astrophysics at a suitable level for Spanish-speaking undergraduate students. Astrobitos was born as Astrobites' 'sister' page in Spanish and it is supported by the American Astronomical Society. Our blog posts, authored by graduate students and postdocs, aim to bridge the gap between professional astrophysics researchers and students of all academic levels, including the general public. Astrobitos develops original content, summarizing the latest research papers published on English-speaking journals and also provides translations of Astrobites' articles into Spanish. It was launched in 2015 and has grown into a community of over 14 writers and 8 alumni, with approximately 80,000 visitors in the last year. Additionally, we write posts providing career guidance and advertising research opportunities available for undergraduate and graduate student from latin-american and spanish-speaking communities in the US and worldwide. Find us at astrobitos.org!

203.10 — Accessible Space Telescope Schedules

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Creating tools that allow scientists and the public to utilize space telescopes schedules effectively is essential to the advancement of astronomy and public outreach. In order to show what the Hubble Space Telescope is looking at in real-time, we have developed a robust, documented, and publicly available API that provides easy access to current and historical telescope schedules. Our Telescope Schedule API provides the essential information needed to understand the telescope programs by using the weekly HST Observing Timeline Reports as a starting point to further collect the program categories and target coordinates from the Barbara A. Miluski Archive for Space Telescopes and Phase 2 Proposals respectively. While all these resources are publicly available, their compound information is not formatted for computers. Our API gathers all the necessary information from different sources and renders it in JSON format — which computers can understand and utilize. Additionally, we developed a web application that serves as an example of how to utilize this API. The web application, Space Telescope Live, makes calls to the API periodically to retrieve essential information for the current observation of the Hubble Space Telescope. Our API communicates with our web application to show up-to-date information about the current target. By making the Telescope Schedule API and Space Telescope Live publicly available, we want to facilitate access to information about the Hubble Space Telescope observation schedules. Our hope is that by creating a tool that collects all the necessary information for the user and returns it in a practical format, we encourage the public to ask: "What is the Hubble Space Telescope looking at?" and use our database to further answer their own questions.

203.12 — Dark Skies, Bright Kids — Year 11

M. Pryal[1]; K. Johnson[1]; X. Cheng[1]; E. Cohen[1]; K. A. Corcoran[1]; S. El-Abd[1]; M. Finn[1]; S. Gustitus[1]; D. Hancock[1]; C. R. Hayes[1]; X. Huang[1]; N. James[1]; H. Lewis[1]; M. Liu[1]; A. M. Matthews[1]; R. Mazzei[1]; A. McAlister[1]; B. C. McClellan[1]; B. Mills[1]; W. Richardson[1]; H. Richstein[1]; R. Seifert[1]; M. Siebert[1]; Y. Song[1]; A. Taylor[1]; A. Waggoner[1]; T. Wenger[2]; R. F. Wilson[1]

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We present updates from our eleventh year of operation including new after-school and summer club content, continued assessments, and our ninth annual Star Party. Dark Skies, Bright Kids (DSBK) is a graduate student lead outreach organization based out of the Department of Astronomy at the University of Virginia. Our core mission is to enhance elementary science education and literacy in Central Virginia through fun, hands-on activities that introduce basic Astronomy concepts. The fundamental program of DSBK is an 8 week long after-school Astronomy club at local elementary schools, where each week introduces new concepts through interactive hands-on activities. Over the past four summers, we have traveled to six rural Virginia locations to bring week-long Astronomy summer camps to otherwise overlooked elementary school districts. These programs aim to inspire a curiosity for science and include inquiry based activities in topics ranging from the electromagnetic spectrum to the classification and evolution of galaxies. We strive to be self-reflective in our mission to inspire scientific curiosity in the minds of underserved demographics. In this effort, we continually assess the effectiveness of each activity through feedback in student-kept journal pages and observed excitement levels. This self-reflection has led to the development of new curriculum. In addition, differing from our normal collaboration with local elementary schools, we have found great success partnering with local youth organizations, who may better represent target demographics and have infrastructure to support incoming outreach groups.

203.13 — Designing an interactive educational activity for high contrast imaging using a real coronagraph

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[3] *University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ*

The study of exoplanets is one of the most well known topics when it comes to astronomy, and naturally captures people's attention and imagination. However, the methods to find these planets around their host stars and study them may be difficult to understand for the vast majority of the public. Having developed a portable coronagraph demonstration bench, we illustrate how an actual coronagraph works. This optical system is designed to be interactive for the public, which allows a closer and more personal exploration of the device. By adjusting mask locations into the beam of light, the user can experience how to eliminate the direct starlight to reveal a nearby faint planet. We have scripted an

interactive demonstration, whose purpose is to engage the public. This activity includes an introduction of exoplanets, their diversity and the search for life, and physical manipulatives including the coronagraph demonstration bench and The Unbelievable Blinder Experiment (TUBE). These manipulatives illustrate the basic optical principles of why it is hard to see a faint source of light (planet) when it comes together with a brighter one (star). In particular, TUBE has proven itself to be very successful in the concept introduction to a general or younger audience, starting with a simpler example before moving to the full demonstration. The full routine aims at increasing awareness and excitement about exoplanets, and showing some of the technical challenges associated with seeing and studying them. The materials and equipment are adaptable to a wide range of audiences from children to undergraduate-level physics students. Beyond the specific scientific contents of the activity, the coronagraph bench offers the public an authentic experience with genuine scientific equipment.

203.14 — How to See the Apollo Astronaut Footprints on the Moon

D. Caton[1]

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A frequently asked question by students and by the public is whether you can see anything the Apollo astronauts left on the Moon. While it is, of course, impossible to resolve anything left on the Moon using the eye, if we redefine "seeing" as detecting photons from said artifacts, then it should be possible to detect photons from the footprints if one stares at the Moon long enough. We present the calculation of how long one must stare at the Moon in order to have likely captured a photon reflected from the astronauts' footprints. The treatment of the question serves as a nice introduction to some basic concepts, and could be useful in the classroom or as a presentation to the public.

203.15 — The Photometric LSST Astronomical Time Series Classification Challenge (PLAsTiCC): Final Results

K. Ponder[1]*; R. Hlozek*[2]*; T. Allam*[3]*; A. Bahmanyar*[2]*; R. Biswas*[4]*; K. Boone*[5]*; M. Dai*[6]*; L. Galbany*[7]*; E. Ishida*[8]*; S. Jha*[6]*; D. Jones*[9]*; R. Kessler*[10]*; M. Lochner*[11]*; A. Mahabal*[12]*; A. Malz*[13]*; K. Mandel*[14]*; R. Martínez-Galarza*[15]*; J. McEwan*[3]*; D. Muthukrishna*[14]*; G. Narayan*[16]*; H. Peiris*[4]*; C. Peters*[17]*; C. Setzer*[4]*; A. Boucaud*[18]*; The LSST PLAsTiCC Collaboration*[1]*; The LSST Dark Energy Science Collaboration*[1]*; The LSST Transients and Variable Stars Science Collaboration*[1]

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The Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) will generate millions of transients and variable sources that will need to be classified from their light curves. Photometric classification has long been a problem of interest in the astronomical community, but the Photometric LSST Astronomical Time-series Classification Challenge (PLAsTiCC) brought a wide range of models together, simulated under LSST-like conditions for the first time. PLAsTiCC was delivered to the community through a Kaggle challenge, designed to stimulate interest in time-series photometric classification and deliver new methodologies. We will overview different methods that won the challenge and show implications for transient classifications with LSST. Some key highlights include the (in)efficiency of anomaly detections, classes that have the most confusion, and differences between the wide and deep LSST surveys. We examine what effect a non-deterministic metric has on classification and how we can utilize the extra information from the cross-class covariance. We place PLAsTiCC and the metric used in context with other challenges and provide thoughts on the future of another challenge.

Poster Session 204 — Star Cluster and Associations

204.01 — Chemical Abundances of Stars in the Halo Moving Group G21-22

V. Clanzy[1]; S. Schuler; M. Agueros; J. Chaname; J. Andrews
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Moving groups are stellar aggregations that are thought to have formed together and can be identified by their similar Galactic kinematics. If the stars of a moving group truly formed together, then they should be chemically similar. Here I present a chemical abundance analysis of stars thought to be members of the halo moving group G21-22. Using standard abundance analysis techniques and high-resolution echelle spectra collected by the 8.2-m VLT (UT-2) telescope and UVES high-resolution spectrograph, abundances of numerous elements have been determined. This work has been carried out as part of a larger project focused on the kinematics and compositions of stars believed to be in the G21-22 moving group in order to determine if they do in fact share a common formation history.

204.02 — Chemical Abundances of Stars in the Halo Moving Group G21-22

M. Mourabit[1]; S. Schuler; M. Agueros; J. Chaname; J. Andrews
[1] *University of Tampa, Tampa, FL*

Moving groups are stellar aggregations that are thought to have formed together and can be identified by their similar Galactic kinematics. If the stars of a moving group truly formed together, then they should be chemically similar. Here I present a chemical abundance analysis of stars thought to be members of the halo moving group G21-22. Using standard abundance analysis techniques and high-resolution echelle spectra collected by the 8.2-m VLT (UT-2) telescope and UVES high-resolution spectrograph, abundances of numerous elements have been determined. This work has been carried out as part of a larger project focused on the kinematics and compositions of stars believed to be in the G21-22 moving group in order to determine if they do in fact share a common formation history.

204.03 — Using Kinematics and Abundances to Validate the Halo Moving Group G21-22

S. C. Schuler[1]; M. Agueros; J. Andrews; J. Chaname; B. Jennings; V. Clanzy; M. Mourabit
[1] *University of Tampa, Tampa, FL*

Most known moving groups, loosely bound groups of stars thought to have been born together, are young and nearby. A few, however, have been identified in the Galactic halo. Understanding the origin and evolution of these groups is an important piece of reconstructing the formation of the halo. First, however, their existence must be confirmed. We present the preliminary results of our analysis of the halo moving group G21-22. We use GAIA DR2 data to update the kinematic information for previously identified members of G21-22 and high-resolution echelle spectroscopy obatined with the 8.2-m VLT telescope (UT2) and UVES spectrograph to determine stellar parameters and compositions via an equivalent width analysis. We compare the abundances of the stars to determine if they constitute a chemically homogeneous sample and, along with the kinematic data, use them to place constraints on their possibly shared formation histories.

204.04 — K2 view on open clusters: removing systematic biases from the Pleiades catalog

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The repurposed Kepler mission, K2, revolutionized our knowledge of planets in young clusters and star-forming regions. Increasing the scientific utility of K2 requires accurate cluster memberships and binary frequencies. This allows statistical studies of planet occurrence estimates across clusters of different ages, providing insights into the evolution of planetary systems. We present a radial velocity survey of over 200 K and M dwarfs in the Pleiades open cluster with the primary goal of producing a well-constrained membership list and determining the binary frequency. We use the Hydra instrument at the WIYN 3.5m Telescope to obtain spectra of our targets, all previously observed by K2. We report the mean cluster velocity and calculate membership probabilities for non-velocity variables with at least 3 epochs of radial velocity measurements. We calculate a preliminary binary frequency by identifying

single- and double-lined spectroscopic binary candidates. Future work involves expanding our sample and monitoring velocity variables in order to calculate their orbital solutions.

204.05 — K2 Observations of Rotation In Young Clusters

L. Rebull[1]; J. Stauffer[1]; L. Hillenbrand[2]; K2 Cluster Team[1]

[1] *IPAC, Caltech, Pasadena, CA*

[2] *Astronomy, Caltech, Pasadena, CA*

K2 has provided a phenomenal opportunity to study the time domain properties of stars in clusters, particularly young low-mass stars, far beyond the expectations of the original Kepler mission. The high-precision photometry provided by K2 allows us to probe stellar variability to lower masses and lower amplitudes than has ever been done before. Younger stars are generally more rapidly rotating and have larger star spots than older stars of similar masses. K2 has monitored stars from several clusters, most notably Rho Oph (~1 Myr), Taurus (~5 Myr), USco (~20 Myr), the Pleiades (~125 Myr), and Praesepe (~700 Myr). The light curves have yielded thousands of rotation rates, and revealed far greater diversity in light curves than was anticipated. This poster includes a review of the results of K2 observations of clusters, specifically distributions of rotation rates.

204.06 — Open Star Cluster Comparisons in the H-alpha color index

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In Joner and Hintz (2015) they present a new H-alpha index modeled after the more common H-beta index. This system was developed based on spectroscopic observations. It allowed a measurement of the equivalent width of the H-alpha line and was compared to both temperature and spectral type. Using a pair of wide and narrow photometric filters modeled after those detailed in Joner and Hintz (2015) we examined a sample of open clusters using the small robotic telescopes of the Orson Pratt Observatory. This sample included: ngc752, ngc663, ngc659, ngc2240, ngc2682, ngc6633, and ngc7058. We will present a comparison of these open clusters.

204.07 — A Search for Tidal Tails in Globular Clusters with Gaia DR2

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We have used state-of-the-art proper motions and parallaxes from the Gaia Data Release 2 to perform a search for tidal tails of globular clusters. Clusters analyzed include NGC 3201, 47 Tucanae, and NGC 6397. We applied mixture models for proper motion membership which were solved using machine learning techniques, then placed parallax bounds on the remaining stars to give a representative final member set. The radial and rotational motions of the cluster members, as well as spatial distributions, display trends highly indicative of tidal tails especially at extra-tidal radii.

204.08 — The Population of high-mass Variable Stars in the Young Massive Cluster Westerlund 2

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[2] *Space Telescope Science Institute, Baltimore, MD*

Westerlund 2 (Wd2) is a young massive cluster (Mass~10000 M_{sun}) located in the Galactic Disk 4 kpc from our solar system. Due to its high mass and young age (1-2 Myr), Wd2 is an ideal laboratory to study variability in a large population of high-mass stars (>5 M_{sun}). In HST programs we have observed Wd2 using the WFC3/UVIS camera on board the Hubble Space Telescope. We observed Wd2 at more than 40 epochs over several years, with optimized cadence to sample variability from a few hours to several months timescale. In the current work we focus on obtaining precise light curves for massive (> 5 M_{sun}) stars by improving the charge transfer inefficiency correction over the standard clwfc3 pipeline. We further improve the data calibration by reducing the systematic offsets between UVIS1 and UVI2 chips due to residual color terms in the flat field calibration step. We present the initial results of the ongoing classification and analysis of light curves for the full stellar mass spectrum, 0.5 to 100 M_{sun},including measures of variability over the sample.

204.09 — Massive Star Content of OB association Lucke-Hodge 41 (NGC 1910) in the Large Magellanic Cloud

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The Large Magellanic Cloud's (LMC) rich OB association LH41 (NGC 1910) is home to an abundance of O and B type stars, as well S Doradus, the prototypic Luminous Blue Variable, a surprising number of Wolf-Rayet stars, and interesting evolved supergiants. LH41 is the second most active star forming region in the LMC after the famous 30 Doradus, and like its big cousin, is a hotbed for young, massive stars. We have studied this association with HST UV imaging, B- and V-band ground-based photometry, and Magellan 6.5-m optical spectroscopy to determine the massive star content and age of the association. Spectroscopy and modeling using FASTWIND yielded spectral types and effective temperatures for select O and B stars in LH41. This allowed us to apply bolometric corrections to our photometric data and get luminosities and temperatures of the remaining LH41 stars. We eliminated foreground stars using astrometric data from GAIA DR2. The resulting HR Diagram shows a large age spread of O and B type stars, as well as a significant number of evolved supergiants, indicating that LH41 is not strictly coeval. Our findings challenge the current understanding of OB associations as temporary collections of young, hot stars. This work was supported by the National Science Foundation (AST-1852478 and AST-1612874), and by NASA/Space Telescope Science Institute (GO-14707, GO-12940).

204.10 — Preliminary Results of 33 GHz Observations of Nascent Super Star Clusters in Henize 2-10

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Henize 2-10 (He 2-10) is a nearby (D = 9 Mpc) starburst dwarf galaxy that boasts a high star formation rate (0.7 Myr^{-1}; Lee et al. 2009) and a low luminosity AGN (Reines et al. 2011, 2016). He 2-10 is also one of the first galaxies where natal superstar clusters (SSCs) were discovered: Johnson et al. (2000) and Conti & Vacca (1994) reported a large number of adolescent SSCs at optical and ultraviolet wavelengths, and multiple nascent SSCs (Kobulnicky & Johnson 1999; Vacca et al. 2002; Johnson & Kobulnicky 2003; Cabanac et al. 2005). SSCs are massive ($> 10^5$ Msun), compact star clusters that are thought to be local analogs to globular cluster progenitors and they impact their host galaxies significantly when their massive stars supernova, driving outflows into the interstellar medium and potentially into the intergalactic medium. The conditions needed for their formation are still not well understood nor is the initial mass function of these SSCs well constrained. Here we report a preliminary luminosity function of SSCs in He 2-10 using 33 GHz Very Large Array data. These high resolution (0.2 arcsec, ~8 pc) data allow us to disentangle individual clusters from aggregate complexes as identified at lower resolution (e.g., Kobulnicky & Johnson 1999, Johnson & Kobulnicky 2003). We discuss our 33 GHz results in the context of lower frequency VLA data and recent ALMA (Johnson et al. 2018) results to isolate the thermal signature of these sources from non-thermal emission and dust emission. This is necessary to fully characterize masses of these young SSCs. We also discuss our completeness testing to analyze the lowest mass clusters we should be able to detect with these observations.

204.11 — Measuring Stellar Cluster Ages and Mass Distributions using Stochastically Lighting Up Galaxies (SLUG) methods for Local Group Galaxies

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We employ image classifications done by citizen scientists through the Zooniverse Local Group Cluster Search (LGCS) project to construct a more robust and complete star cluster catalog based on *Hubble Space Telescope* (HST) data of the Andromeda (M31) and Triangulum (M33) Galaxies. With more than thousands of star clusters already detected from previous cluster search projects for both M31 and M33, we hope to expand catalogs for both galaxies by incorporating age and mass probability distribution functions and integrated light ages for all clusters. We are able to calculate the age and mass of our clusters from the measured photometry of potential cluster images in 6 individual passbands that range from near-UV to near-IR using the high spatial resolution of the *Hubble Space Telescope's* Wide Field Camera 3 (WFC3) and Advanced Camera for Surveys (ACS). To enhance our measurements, we account for ($A_{v)}$ extinction in our photometry by using a lognormal A_v distribution with a mean of 1. We limit our cluster mass function (CMF) to mass breakpoints of 100 – 100000 $M_\odot$ in order to encompass a more general portion of the stellar population which excludes stellar clusters with stars below 0.8 $M_\odot$ which have a negligible contribution to the integrated light of our measurements. We will also fit cataloged star clusters to the Kroupa initial mass function (IMF) and

the Padova stellar track so as to maintain consistency with the previous Local Group Cluster Search done for the Andromeda Project. Through the use of these stellar models, created by the Stochastically Lighting Up Galaxies (SLUG) code, we hope to enhance the completeness of the Local Group Cluster data for the Andromeda (M31) and Triangulum (M33) galaxies and other local group galaxies.

204.12 — Stellar cluster formation and evolution: environmental dependences in M51

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Recent studies of young star cluster (YSC) populations in nearby galaxies have pointed out that the galactic environment is able to affect the YSC formation and disruption processes. Understanding in more detail the link between cluster properties and the galaxy environment is fundamental to develop a multi-scale view of the star formation process. Using the high-resolution NUV and U band Hubble Space Telescope (HST) observations from LEGUS (Legacy Extra Galactic UV Survey), we study the nearby interacting spiral galaxy M51 at the scale of star clusters. The cluster mass distribution follows a power-law behavior, as expected from a hierarchical star formation model, but it also reveals a mass truncation (at $10^5 M_{SUN}$) above which very few clusters are formed. The huge YSC population sample of the galaxy, counting ~3000 sources, allows an analysis in different environments within the galaxy, revealing that both the shape and the truncation mass of clusters are similar at all galactocentric radii. On the other hand, the YSC mass distribution is different if spiral arm and inter-arm environments are compared. In addition, a comparison with the properties of the giant molecular clouds (GMCs) shows that the YSC mass distribution follows quite closely the one of GMCs in dynamical sub-regions of the galaxy. This suggests that the processes regulating the gas motions and its collapsing into GMCs may be able to influence the distribution of YSC masses. Molecular gas distribution is affecting also cluster evolution, as the timescales for disrupting clusters are shorter in denser environments (e.g. in the region close to the center of the galaxy and in the spiral arms), suggesting that there are parts of the galaxy more favorable than others to cluster survival. The M51 analysis revealed the importance of statistically significant YSC populations: we are currently testing a machine learning algorithm capable of quickly classifying morphologically the thousands of cluster candidates observed by LEGUS in 50 nearby galaxies. We will also present ongoing work on the properties of clusters buried in dust, as detected by recent complementary IR observations, revealing the fraction of YSC still embedded in their dense natal clouds.

204.13 — The Evolution of Planetary Systems in Dense Star Clusters

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A variety of observations over the past several decades suggest that a large fraction of stars in the local universe host one or more planets. Still, the fate of planetary systems in dynamical environments such as dense star clusters remains uncertain, mainly due to the current lack of observational data in these regions. In this work, we study the evolution of planetary systems in globular clusters through N-body simulations to shed light on how their properties change over the lifetime of a typical cluster. We use our Cluster Monte Carlo code, CMC, to simulate a number of globular cluster models composed of 800,000 stars, and varying numbers of Jupiter-like planets. We find that most planetary systems are destroyed by dynamical interactions within the first Gyr of cluster evolution and by the present-day age of typical clusters, only 10-60% of initial planetary systems are retained, depending upon various initial conditions. Our results show that dynamical interactions may limit the survival of planetary systems in these environments. Thus, alternative detection strategies may be needed if planet populations in dense clusters are to be observed.

204.14 — Mass Segregation in Eccentric Nuclear Disks with Implications for Tidal Disruption Events

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Eccentric nuclear disks are a type of nuclear star cluster in which the stars lie on apsidally-aligned eccentric orbits in a disk around the central supermassive black hole. These disks can produce a high rate of tidal disruption events (TDEs) via secular gravitational torques. Here, we show that eccentric nuclear disks exhibit radial and vertical mass segregation, in which massive stars sink to low semimajor axes and

inclinations, placing them at the inner edge and in the midplane of the disk. This results in a much higher TDE rate per star among the heavy stars than the light stars.

204.15 — Shooting for Even More Open Cluster Chemical Abundances with The Cannon

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Open clusters are vital tracers of Milky Way, as both chemical and age tracers. The use of open clusters to provide significant constraints on galaxy evolution, however, has been limited due to discrepancies in measuring abundances from different studies. This work builds on a previous study that analyzed southern open clusters into the SDSS/APOGEE metallicity system. We analyze medium resolution spectra of giant stars in an additional set of open clusters. Stellar parameters have been obtained using The Cannon, and [Fe/H] metallicities are accurate to 0.15 dex. This uniform analysis is compared for roughly half of the clusters with previous results, and we present metallicities for the first time for 12 open clusters.

204.16 — The Search for UCDs in the Coma Cluster

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The HST/ACS Coma Cluster Treasury Survey is a large two-passband imaging survey covering the full core region of the cluster in order to investigate galaxy evolution in this nearby rich cluster. As part of this study we have been investigating the Coma ultra-compact dwarf (UCD) population which may arise from stripping of dwarf galaxies leaving behind only remnant nuclei. However, there is yet no consensus on the origin of these massive star clusters. A significant fraction may instead be composed of super star clusters or the brightest globular clusters. Our goal is to explore the origin of UCDs, distinguishing between potential formation mechanisms. The total cluster population abundance, distribution, and properties can be used to distinguish between formation scenarios, and could be used to inform galaxy threshing and evolution models if many UCDs are formed from stripping. We are therefore attempting to identify the large scale cluster population of UCDs. At the distance of Coma, even with HST imaging, UCDs are barely resolved, near point-sources. As it would be prohibitively time consuming to spectroscopically target every point source in the core region of the Coma Cluster, we are using the available photometric information including size measurements to identify UCDs and establish a nearly complete, size limited, sample of UCDs along the full principle axis of the cluster. Using simulations and comparisons of measurements from different profile fitting tools along with testing different PSFs for the fits, we have investigated the accuracy and limitations of using sizes along with colors for UCD identification and present these results along with the current status of the project.

204.17 — The Young Nuclear Star Clusters in NGC 5253

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Very few forming super star clusters have been discovered to date in the nearby universe because of the lack of suitable, high pressure environments. The central clusters in the blue compact dwarf galaxy NGC 5253 are probably the best local examples. Radio, infrared and optical observations of the core of this galaxy show that there are at least two massive, young (< 1 Myr) clusters. A new view of the cluster content of the central few parsecs of NGC 5253 will be presented by using GAIA DR2 astrometry to precisely align the HST optical/IR imaging with the radio data.

204.18 — The Properties of Optically-Visible Star Clusters in Luminous Infrared Galaxy Mergers

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[4] *University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA*

Luminous Infrared Galaxies (LIRGs) are gas-rich galaxies in the process of interacting or merging. As a result of the interaction, they can produce star formation rates up to 100 times higher than the Milky Way Galaxy. The present work shows a dendrogram analysis of the local LIRG VV 114 using a Hubble Space Telescope 0.4 micron image. Specifically,

the program Astrodendro was used to identify, and measure the brightness and sizes of star-forming regions. Finally, various methods were tested in order to distinguish the best way to perform background subtraction, and then find the true flux, of the star forming regions.

Poster Session 205 — IGM, CGM, & Absorption Line Systems

205.01 — Probing Magnetic Fields in Cosmic Web Filaments

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We investigate the strength of magnetic fields in Cosmic Web filaments via Faraday rotation. We refine an existing set of S-band VLA images of moderate-redshift AGN such that any sight-lines that pass within 2.7Mpc of a cataloged cluster or 50kpc of a cataloged galaxy are rejected, giving us a 'clean' sample of sightlines whose rotation measure may have only been affected by Faraday rotation at the source, in the local Milky Way environment, or by the fields in any intervening cosmic web filaments. We use existing catalogs to count how many filaments each of these sightlines pass through, and record the redshift of each such intersection. We perform rotation measure synthesis on each of these sources, recovering a RM value that we correct for Milky Way foreground rotation. We attribute the remaining Faraday rotation to the magnetic fields in the filaments the line-of-sight passed through, or in the environment local to the source. We then perform QU fitting, which when combined with our knowledge of the redshift of each filament intersection helps us to constrain the Faraday rotation due to the source itself and and the contribution by magnetic fields in Cosmic Web filaments.

205.02 — Project AMIGA: Identifying the Circumgalactic Gas Associated with Andromeda and its Dwarf Satellites

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Project AMIGA is a large Hubble Space Telescope program designed to determine how baryons and metals are distributed in the circumgalactic medium (CGM) of the Andromeda (M31) galaxy. With 44 QSOs piercing the CGM from 25 to 527 kpc from M31, this is the largest survey of the CGM of a single galaxy beyond the Milky Way. Prior to determining the properties of the gas associated with the CGM of M31 and its dwarf galaxies, contamination from unrelated absorption must be removed. Absorption from the Milky Way and higher redshift absorbers is well understood and can be removed straightforwardly. Here we explore contamination from the foreground Magellanic Stream (MS), which is an extended, diffuse band of gas covering a large fraction of the sky, including the M31 CGM region. We show that by combining radio HI 21 cm emission data, COS UV absorption observations, and kinematics from the M31 dwarf galaxies, we can cleanly separate gas associated from the Magellanic Stream and the CGM of M31 or its dwarf satellites. For ∼40% of the M31 dwarfs within a virial radius of the QSOs, there is no evidence of absorption associated with the dwarfs. For the other ∼60%, we find some of the absorption components that are within the escape velocities of M31 dwarfs, and hence this gas could be gravitationally bound to the dwarfs.

205.03 — spectrAOD: an Open-Source Python Tool for UV Absorption Measurements

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In the absence of a standardized tool in the astronomical community, we have developed a prototype open-source Python package, spectrAOD, to perform apparent optical depth (AOD) and apparent column density measurements. The AOD method is frequently used for measuring interstellar and intergalactic absorption lines and, unlike component fitting, does not require manually identifying absorption components. Originally, spectrAOD was developed for Hubble Space Telescope/Cosmic Origins Spectrograph (HST/COS) datasets but we are now enhancing it for use with multi-mission data using modern Python software standards. In the coming year we will add functionality and robustness to the package by implementing an interactive visualization module, incorporating an automatic line detection and better continuum-fitting algorithms, adding batch mode to measure many target spectra at once, expanding the data filetypes accepted, writing build and regression tests, and providing user-friendly documentation. Our goals for this poster are to advertise the capabilities and planned updates of the package to the community and to gauge user in-

put on desired functionality and additional updates that will facilitate ease of use.

205.04 — Cloud-by-cloud modeling of weak, low-ionization quasar absorption line systems at z < 0.3

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[6] *Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, Kerala, India*

[7] *New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM*

Weak, low-ionization quasar absorption line systems are found to have high metallicities (close to the solar value) despite their locations at a median impact parameter of 166 kpc from the nearest galaxy. Using SiII 1260 and CII 1334 as tracers of the low-ionization phase, Muzahid et al. (2018) found 34 weak metal line absorbers at z < 0.3. Using the CLOUDY photoionization code, Muzahid et al. compared the measured SiII, SiIII, and HI column densities to derive constraints on metallicity. It was found that 85% of the absorbers show a metallicity of [Si/H] > -1.0, and 50% have greater than solar metallicity. We apply a cloud-by-cloud photoionization modeling technique to separate the contributions of the low- and high-ionization phases to the HI absorption lines. The models are constrained by HST/COS spectra, which cover a variety of low- and high-ionization species as well as the Lyman series lines. This enables more robust constraints on the metallicity, which often lead to higher values. This sample of absorbers is large enough to allow comparisons between metallicity and other absorber properties such as the presence of a high-ionization phase, the distance to the nearest galaxy, and the density of the environment.

205.05 — On the formation and evolution of clouds in large scale outflows in AGN

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We outline our general method for the self-consistent calculation of the hydrodynamics of astrophysical objects irradiated by a radiation field with an arbitrary strength and spectral energy distribution (SED) incorporating the heating and cooling and opacity calculations from the photoionization code XSTAR into the magnetohydrodynamic code Athena++. Applying this general method to the SED intrinsic to active galactic nuclei (AGN) NGC 5548 (Mehdipour et al. 2015), we identify a region in the parameter space where an outflow may become inhomogeneous. Our analysis of the flow shows that the inhomogeneities are due to thermal instability. We compare results from our 1- and 2D simulations and measure the main characteristics of the initial shells and resulting clumps in the flows. We discuss application of our results to the modeling the NLR as well as warm absorbers in AGN.

205.06 — Probing the High-Redshift Circumgalactic Medium (CGM) Through Quasar Absorption Line Tomography

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[2] *Space Telescope Science Institute, Baltimore, MD*

Acting as a lifeline between galaxies and the surrounding Intergalactic Medium (IGM), the often under-appreciated Circumgalactic Medium (CGM) plays a vital role in understanding the complete picture of galaxy formation and evolution. In this work, we leverage a unique sample of quasar pairs to investigate the role of the CGM with absorption line tomography. From a sample of medium resolution Magellan/MagE and Keck/ESI spectra of 20 quasar pairs at redshift $2 < z < 3$, we construct a catalog of metal-line absorption doublets for triply ionized carbon (C IV) and singly ionized magnesium (Mg II). Using our automated code we perform the doublet search and then manually inspect each spectrum to include blended systems that were not automatically identified. We calculate the column density of each system using the Apparent Optical Depth Method. The final catalog consists of over 150 C IV absorbers and over 150 Mg II absorbers with column densities ranging from $13.0\ \mathrm{cm}^{-2} < \log N(\mathrm{C\ IV}) < 15.5\ \mathrm{cm}^{-2}$ and $12.0\ \mathrm{cm}^{-2} < \log N(\mathrm{Mg\ II}) < 14.5\ \mathrm{cm}^{-2}$, respectively. We find that the line of sight density, *l(X)*, agrees broadly with previous studies and we assess the completeness of the sample by injecting simulated doublets into the spectra. Finally, we present the autocorrelation function, $\chi(r_\perp, \Delta v)$ for 7 kpc $< r_\perp <$ 130 kpc, which describes the clustering of absorbers in our unique quasar pair sample. This project was supported in part by the NSF REU grant AST-1757321 and by the Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association.

205.07 — Effective Opacity of the Intergalactic Medium from Galaxies

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We measure the effective opacity of the Intergalactic Medium (IGM) with the composite spectra of 202 Lyman-Break Galaxies (LBGs) in the range of $2 \leq z \leq 3$. Our spectra were taken from the COSMOS Lyman-Alpha Mapping And Tomographic Observations (CLAMATO) survey derived from the Low Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (LRIS) on the W.M. Keck I telescope. The Spectral Energy Distribution (SEDs) models we fit to our spectra are composed of simple stellar populations from the StarBurst99 data package. We measure the effective opacity (τef f) for every pixel in our selection of the Lyα forest and fit our distribution with an analytic power-law function. We find that scale and power measurements of A = .145 ± .002 and B = 2.046 ± 1.157 (respectively) give a minimum χ 2 reduced value of 2.417. Though our measurements generally agree with the most recent and careful studies from high-resolution spectra of both Quasi-Stellar Objects (QSOs) and galaxies, we report τef f values that are significantly scattered in our redshift range ($2.03 \leq z \leq 2.46$) and therefore poorly constrain the power parameter of our analytic fit. We present our estimate of the IGM's opacity evolution and offer measurements that extend to the lowest redshifts that have been directly measured with galaxies.

205.08 — Precious Metals in SDSS Quasar Spectra: Toward a Multi-Ion Classification Scheme

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[3] *Keck Observatory, Kamuela, HI*

We aim to robustly "classify" absorption-line systems with our SDSS catalogs of C IV, Mg II, and Si IV. Galaxies have a classification scheme — spirals versus ellipticals, emission-line versus absorption-line dominated — based on their fundamental properties, that also encapsulate similar formation and evolution processes. We conduct unsupervised clustering analysis on the rest equivalent widths of C IV ($W_{r,1548}$), Mg II ($W_{r,2796}$), and Si IV ($W_{r,1393}$) for systems where all can be detected and covers the decline in the cosmic star-formation-rate density (redshifts 1.7 to 2.3 or 3.9 to 2.9 Gyr after the Big Bang). The commonalities in the systems are collected into "clusters," which are the absorber classes. Since the absorption-line systems are associated with the circumgalactic medium, any absorption-line classification scheme likely has a strong relationship with the galaxy-classification system, which we address.

205.09 — Line Formation of Lyα in Clumpy Circumgalactic and Intergalactic Media

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[2] *Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute, Daejeon, Republic of Korea*

Lyα is one of the strongest spectral lines in emission line objects found in the early universe. Escape of Lyα is achieved after a large number of resonance and a moderate number of off-resonance scatterings in circumgalactic medium (CGM) and intergalactic medium (IGM). In Lyman alpha emitters and Lyman alpha blobs, the spatial distribution of Lyα is significantly more extended than the continuum UV image, indicating the crucial role of scattering of Lyα. Assuming that the CGM and IGM are clumpy composed of a large number of spherical blobs, we develop a new grid-based Monte Carlo code to investigate the profile of emergent Lyα. No acceleration scheme is implemented and each individual photon packet is traced through escape from the scattering region. Our preliminary result shows that most Lyα profiles exhibit center dips that are very weak, which is in high contrast with that reported by Neufeld 1990. We suggest that the reflection near the surface of clumpy blobs contributes significantly to the emergent Lyα.

205.10 — Measuring the Distribution of Neutral Hydrogen at low z using DLAs

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Determining the distribution and evolution of neutral hydrogen is crucial for understanding how galaxies evolve over cosmic time. Damped Lyman-alpha Systems (DLAs) are HI absorbers with an HI column density of $>10^{20.3}$ cm^{-2}, and are some of the largest reservoirs of HI in our universe. At high redshift the evolution of HI has been well-characterized by DLA studies, but this remains challenging at low redshift as the Lyman-alpha line gets shifted to the UV. In an effort to improve on the HI mass density

estimate, we have systematically searched the growing HST/COS archive for DLAs, allowing us to provide a constraint on the number density of DLAs at z < 0.3. We further discuss observational biases in this data set, and compare the new measurements to past studies of low redshift DLAs and HI 21cm stacking experiments.

205.11 — Mapping Metals in Protoclusters with LATIS

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We study the extent to which galaxies in early overdensities enrich their surroundings by mapping the distribution of hydrogen and metals within them. We first make maps of the high redshift ($z \sim 2.5$) intergalactic medium using a dense network of background star-forming galaxies and quasars that probe foreground gas in absorption. We present 3D tomographic reconstructions of the Lyman-alpha absorption field over a 2 x $10^6 h^{-3}$cMpc^{3}volume, created using spectra from the Lyman-alpha Tomography IMACS Survey (LATIS). Within this volume, we identify a sample of 14 large-scale H I overdensities that are expected to be progenitors of galaxy groups and clusters. By selecting background galaxies that lie behind each overdensity, we produce a composite absorption spectrum of the gas within a typical overdensity. In addition to Lyman-alpha, this spectrum clearly shows C IV absorption at a significance of 4.2σ. The radial profile of C IV shows that significant absorption persists out to $\sim$ 2 physical Mpc with an average equivalent width of 0.15 ± 0.04 Å. We estimate the typical C IV mass in protoclusters and compare it to previous measurements of the C IV mass associated with typical galaxies. We find that we can roughly account for C IV in protoclusters arising from the halos of > 1/3 L* galaxies. These results represent the first statistical measurement of the chemical sphere of influence of high redshift overdensities.

205.12 — Metallicity Diagnostics of Galaxies in the CGM^2 Survey

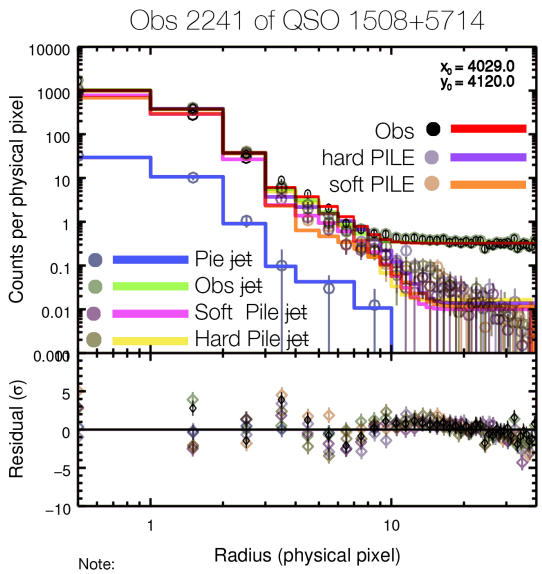
M. S. Thompson[1]; J. Werk[1]; M. Wilde[2]; The Werk SQuAD[1]
[1] *University of Washington, Seattle, Seattle, WA*
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The life and death of a galaxy are inextricably linked to the gaseous supply of its circumgalactic medium (CGM). Using *Hubble Space Telescope's* Cosmic Origins Spectrograph (COS), we carry out QSO spectroscopy to probe this diffuse, extended gas. To characterize the galaxies, we supplement COS UV spectroscopy with optical spectroscopy from the Gemini North and South Telescopes. In total, 2,207 galaxy spectra were collected, all within 2.5 arcminutes of the QSOs that have HST/COS spectra. Of this initial group, 1,607 galaxies were classified as star-forming, elliptical, or some combination of the two based on the detected spectral lines. This study focuses on metal-line transitions in both galaxy and QSO spectra which track billions of years of supernova metal pollution. Absorption signatures from Ionized metals trace the physical conditions within the CGM of galaxies at the same redshift (± 300 km s^{-1}) as the metal absorbers. We tie the metallicity of the CGM based on absorption-line measurements to the metal content of the host galaxies, as measured using strong emission lines. To date, no correlation exists between galactic metallicity and the metal content of the CGM. This finding indicates that the feedback processes within the CGM are complex and varied.

205.13 — X-ray haloes scattered by intergalactic dust

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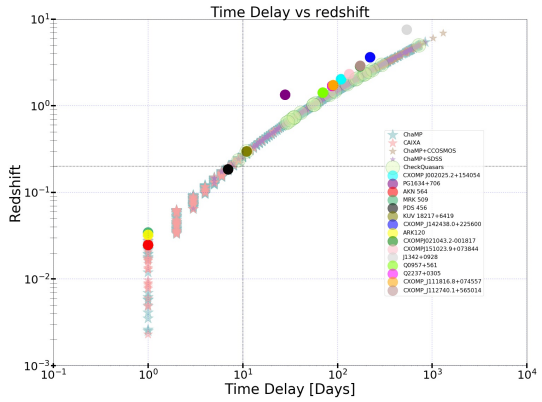
We are carrying out a refined search in X-rays for haloes scattered by intergalactic dust. The primary obstacle in detecting faint dust-scattered halos is the presence of low level emission in the wings of the point spread function due to the point source — to overcome this obstacle, we exploit the time invariability (due to light travel time delay of scattered photons) of the halos. We use distant point sources observed at different flux levels, and have identified candidate sources, and are carrying out a detailed quantitative analysis. This technique has the potential to reveal or set a cosmologically constraining the upper bound on the density of intergalactic dust.

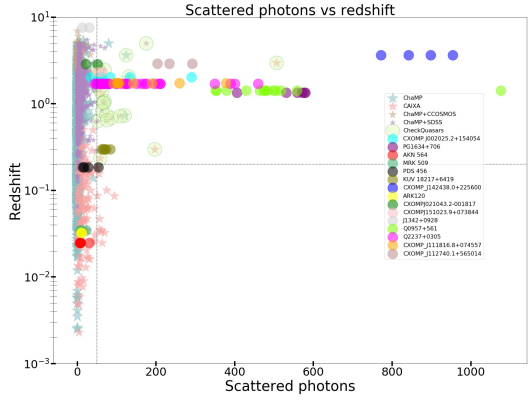


Note:
PILE refers to the correction for PileUp.

Soft means within range of 0.3-2 keV. Otherwise it is 0.4 - 6 keV. Both hard and soft PILE are simulated by ray tracing via ChaRT, and projected onto the detector plane by Marx.

Pie means exclusion of the jet by a 'pie' slice in ds9. Otherwise, we use a small box around the jet to block it out.





Poster Session 206 — Gamma Ray Bursts

206.01 — Kilonova Emissions — Particle-In-Cell Simulations of Mildly Relativistic Outflows

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Collisionless shocks are ubiquitous in astrophysical plasmas, and are observed to be the sites of very high energy particles (which then radiate photons over a wide range of energies). A long-standing, unsolved problems in high energy astrophysics how magnetic fields are generated in these shocks, and how these fields relate to the process of particle acceleration. Particle-in-cell codes are ideally suited to address this question and previous work has looked at cases of magnetic field generation and particle acceleration in both highly relativistic and non-relativistic shocks. The aim of this project is to examine shock development, magnetic field generation and particle acceleration in the case of *mildly* relativistic shocks, which are expected when the tidal ejecta of neutron star mergers shocks with the external medium. Using LANL's VPIC (vector particle-in-cell), we have run simulations of such mildly-relativistic, collisionless, (initially unmagnetized) plasmas and compute the resultant magnetic fields and particle energy spectra. We show the effects of varying plasma conditions, as well as explore the validity of using different and often unrealistic proton to electron mass ratios in VPIC. Our results have implications for observing late-time electromagnetic counterparts to gravitational wave detections of neutron star mergers.

206.02 — Maximizing the KURF Materials Screening Sensitivity with Cosmic Ray Veto

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Secondary muons are high-energy particles created from the interaction of cosmic rays with atoms in Earth's atmosphere. They are a major source of high-energy background interference for Virginia Tech's high-purity germanium (HPGe) detector housed at the Kimballton Underground Research Facility (KURF) in Ripplemead, VA. Though muon interference is partially shielded by the rock overburden at KURF, our team works to integrate the HPGe detector with a two-layer muon detector to veto persistent radiation caused by muon events. After fitting the

muon detector to the physical specifications of the lab site, we used the HPGe present in-house at Virginia Tech and a sodium iodide scintillator to progressively modify the detector readout system, including applying remote controls, using a logic gate redundancy to increase efficiency, and selecting an increased photoelectron threshold for the muon detector to remove low-energy interference. Before installation at KURF, we found muon-energy peaks in spectra from samples containing known sources to have decreased to less than one count per day above 4 MeV, the range where our data is taken. Ongoing features of this research include analyzing data taken on location at KURF to further improve the integration and subsequently using the integrated detectors to observe radioisotopic sample backgrounds in high-purity environments.

206.03 — Modeling the superluminal afterglow of GW170817

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We present models of the afterglow of GW170817-like events. We examine a series of computational models of the afterglow of GW170817 pointed at different angles. By making images from the afterglow models, we determine the apparent velocity of the afterglow as a function of angle and time, and compare to the true afterglow velocity.

206.04 — COMPTEL Search for Gamma-Ray Polarization in Gamma-Ray Bursts and Solar Flares

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The Imaging Compton Telescope (COMPTEL) operated on orbit from 1991 to 2000. COMPTEL was a Compton imaging telescope that operated from 0.75 - 30 MeV. Although the COMPTEL design was not optimized for polarization measurements, it did retain Data from the instrument was analyzed in search of gamma ray polarization in solar flares and gamma-ray bursts (GRBs). Solar flare candidates were GOES X-ray flares of class C or larger in that occurred within the COMPTEL field of view (±30° from the pointing direction). GRB candidates included those from the BATSE 4B catalog that occurred within the COMPTEL field of view. For each event we defined source and background periods and determined the net source counts, looking for positive excess. For those events showing a positive excess of source counts, we calculated the minimum detectable polarization (MDP) for COMPTEL. The MDP was derived in three separate ways : 1) using histograms of the photon azimuthal scatter angle; 2) using Stokes Parameters; and 3) using a Maximum Likelihood Analysis. There were no cases in which the MDP was determined to be less than 100%, meaning that COMPTEL did have sufficient polarization sensitivity to constrain the polarization level for any of these events.

206.05 — Creating New Triggers for Detecting Gamma-ray Flares from Flat Spectrum Radio Quasars

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Gamma-ray flares from flat spectrum radio quasars are a challenge to detect due to their rapid nature. It is this very same behavior that makes them a topic of astrophysics research. A current method utilized to initiate observations of these extreme sources involves an indiscriminate trigger consisting of the observation of three photons of more than 50 GeV from a particular source in a 24-hour period by the Fermi Large Area Telescope (LAT). We aim to improve on the ability to trigger observations by creating source-specific triggers. Each source is evaluated using three separate but related triggers. The first trigger is a specific photon energy threshold based on a histogram of the integrated photon energy per day. The second trigger involves spotting three sequential days where the integrated photon energy per day increased every 24 hours for a 72-hour window. The third trigger is a ratio of the integrated photon energy for a particular day above a specific energy threshold over the integrated photon energy for that same day below that threshold. The effectiveness of these triggers vary but show consistently earlier detections versus the old trigger. Flares that were detected by the new triggers, but not by the old trigger were also noted. These unique triggers will be displayed on a website to enable rapid follow up of these unique events by the community. Future research will expand to include another type of quasar, Bl Lac objects.

206.06 — Searching for Optical GRB Afterglows with the Evryscope

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Gamma-ray bursts (GRBs) are the most energetic events known to occur in the universe. Most of what is known about them comes from the study of their lower energy afterglow, due to the difficulty in pinpointing their origin in the gamma or x-ray spectrum. Of particular interest are emissions in visible light which have helped confirm the link between GRBs and hypernova explosions. Due to the limited field of view of most telescopes, there is a sizable time gap between a GRB detection by an orbiting telescope and optical telescopes slewing onto the target. To make things more challenging, the uncertainty of localization is often greater than the field of view for most telescopes. The Evryscope, however, has a 16,000 sq. deg. field of view. Since its deployment at CTIO in 2016, it has been operating and recording all data continuously, so we have a full record of sky events stretching back years. In this work, images taken by the Evryscope at the trigger times and locations provided by the Fermi Gamma Burst Monitor (GBM) team from the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope (FGST) were extracted from the database. They were then processed using the Evryscope subtraction pipeline, which includes a machine-learning vetting system, to create a list of transient candidates. Those candidates were sorted visually, and the most prominent ones were analyzed. Most were found to be flares from M-dwarf stars.

206.07 — NuSTAR Observations of Gamma-Ray Burst Afterglows

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NuSTAR's focusing X-ray optics provide unprecedented sensitivity above 10 keV, enabling late-time observations of gamma-ray burst (GRB) afterglows. To date NuSTAR has observed six GRBs: GRB130427A, GRB130925A, GRB150201A, GRB180720B, GRB190114C, and GRB190829A. While most NuSTAR data are consistent with the power-law spectra seen at lower energies, the multiple components seen in GRB130925A indicate the potential of late-time X-ray observations to reveal unexpected surprises.

206.08 — A Catalog of Gamma-Ray Bursts Observed by the Virgin Islands Robotic Telescope

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The University of the Virgin Islands' (UVI) Etelman Observatory is home to the Virgin Island Robotic Telescope (VIRT). The VIRT is a 0.5m Schmidt Cassegrain Telescope and is primarily operated by UVI professors and students. The facility focuses on astrophysics research with Gamma-Ray Bursts (GRBs) being its primary target of interest. GRBs are beams of extremely energetic photons that typically occur millions to billions of light years away and are the product either of the collapse of a supermassive star (a hypernova) or the coalescence of two compact objects (a merger event). The GRBs that the VIRT observes are typically discovered by NASA's Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory or Fermi Gamma-Ray Telescope although the facility also responds to LIGO gravitational wave triggers. Since GRB follow-up operations began with VIRT in January 2017, the facility has observed 15 Swift and Fermi GRB fields yielding 5 detections including the gravitational wave event GW170817. We present a comprehensive catalog of VIRT GRB detections or the most sensitive upper limits in cases where the VIRT did not detect a GRB counterpart.

206.09 — UVI-GREAT: Energy Resolution Tests for Gamma-Ray Scintillators

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Gamma-ray Bursts (GRBs) are the most powerful energetic explosions that occur in distant galaxies. Over a thousand GRBs are detected per year. In order to detect GRBs, the University of the Virgin Islands (UVI) is building the UVI-GREAT (Gamma-Ray Experiment for Astrophysical Transients) CubeSat. CubeSat satellites are nanosatellites of a mass between 1 to 10 kg, it is made up of multiples of 10 cm x 10 cm x11.35 cm cubic units. The UVI-GREAT includes a scintillator, a photomultiplier, and a small computer that will help us detect and notify GRBs. My project goal is to test different scintillators energy resolutions using different radioactive elements. Our aim is to determine which scintillator

will be best of use to observe Gamma-ray Burts based on their energy range. To test the different components, we had to create a light-tight box that is basically a black box that must be completely dark inside. The scintillator needs a dark and spacious environment similar to space conditions. In order to detect GRBs the scintillator must be sensitive to gamma-rays and when it happens it emits optical light. The scintillator will be placed in the light-tight box and the light that it emits will be captured by the CCD (digital camera). In order to simulate gamma-rays coming from space, we used radioactive elements and scintillators of different types. We tested all of them to determine the scintillators energy resolution and which one will be more appropriate to fly on UVI-GREAT. The radioactive elements that we tested are Ba-133, Co-60, Cs-137, and Na-22. Each element is different than the other: for example, once the scintillator and the radioactive element are placed in the light-tight box the scintillator will detect some elements but not all. If 30 Kev (kiloelectronvolts) is detected by the scintillator and not 600 Kev then if that scintillator is sent to space we will not be able to identify GRBs with 600 Kev. We will choose the scintillator that gives us the largest energy resolution.

206.10 — CubeSat Instrument for Gamma Ray Detection

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CubeSat Instrument for Gamma Ray Detection Kaheem Walters, University of the Virgin Islands Co-Author(s): Georgia de Nolfo This project was to build an instrument for gamma ray detection to be equipped on the University of the Virgin Islands' Gamma Ray Experiment for Astrophysical Transients (UVI-GREAT). The objective is to detect gamma ray bursts that correspond to collapsing neutron stars and black holes. Gamma ray bursts (GRBs) are energetic electromagnetic events produced by merging neutron stars and black holes. There are two types of GRBs: short-duration gamma ray bursts (sGRBs) that last less than 2 seconds and long-duration gamma ray bursts (lGRBs) that range from 2 second to a few hundred seconds. For BurstCube's and UVI-GREAT's mission, the interest will be in sGRBs, which are believed to be related to gravitational waves (GWs). GWs provide scientist with a new to observe the universe aside from electromagnetic radiation. UVI-GREAT would complement BurstCube and Fermi in the detection of GRBs enabling near complete sky coverage by providing 2 pi FOV. To detect the gamma burst from extragalactic sources, the instrument will be built using cesium iodide scintillators, silicon photo-multipliers and a DRS4 evaluation board on a 3U CubeSat. The radiation sources used in the instrument testing include Americium-241, Cobalt-60, Cesium-137, and Bismuth-207. My role in this project was testing the instrument using these radioactive sources with a setup including a light-tight box and an oscilloscope. To complete this task, data was collected from the silicon photo-multipliers onto a flash drive connected to the oscilloscope. The data was then analyzed using a python program code created to read and manipulate csv and binary files specifically from the oscilloscope in the lab. The device is functional and produces results within range of NASA GSFC results, with the exception of low energy sources not being measurable by this device. UVI-GREAT will hopefully be launched in 2022-2023. Funding acknowledgement: NASA MUREP-MIRO award NNX15AP95A and NASA EPSCoR award NNX16AL44A Faculty Advisor/Mentor: Dr. Georgia de Nolfo

206.11 — GRB 190202A: A Study of the Most Energetic Cosmic Explosions from the U.S. Virgin Islands

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Gamma Ray Bursts (GRB) are the most powerful events that takes place in the Universe. They result from either the explosion of a star at the end of its lifetime or the collision of two neutron stars. These devastating events last just a few milliseconds to a couple of minutes. My goal was focusing on GRB 190202A and creating a light curve that shows both its optical and X-ray light activity over a time period. Optical data were acquired by the Las Cumbres Observatory telescope network (LCO), from this data I was able to measure the brightness of the light emitted by the GRB through time (Magnitude). I created a Python code to easily import publicly available optical and X-Ray data (taken from satellites) to build a multiwavelength light curve. I used a linear curve fit with both optical and X-ray data and compared it with the GRB theoretical models. The fit presents a visible break in all the data around 10^5 seconds after the explosion. This behavior is rare among GRB's, and with this we could potentially determine the opening angle of the jet through which the GRB energy was emitted. If this behavior is confirmed, we will conduct a more detailed study to collect more data and compare our

results with larger samples of GRBs. UVI students and faculty have access to LCO and the V.I. Robotic Telescope (in St.Thomas) and are building their own Gamma-ray satellite (UVI-GREAT) in order to discover more GRBs in the incoming years.

Poster Session 207 — Evolution of Galaxies I

207.01 — The Extended, Asymmetric Hot Gaseous Halos of Early-Type Galaxies

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The hot interstellar medium (ISM) in early-type galaxies (ETGs) is important for understanding galaxy formation and evolution. Here, we present two-dimensional maps and radial profiles of the hot gas properties (temperature, density, metallicity, pressure, entropy, and mass) for two nearby giant ellipticals, NGC 1550 and NGC 4636, produced from XMM-Newton archival data to uniquely examine the extended hot gaseous halos in a wide radius range and the effect of the metal abundance variation. We show evidence for asymmetric distributions in 2D surface brightness, temperature, and for the first time, Fe abundance maps. We further compute the cooling-time and the ratios between the cooling and freefall time of the hot gas. Based on our results, we address the possible effects of AGN feedback on the multiphase ISM. This work was supported by the 2017 Smithsonian Scholarly Study Program. The SAO REU program is funded in part by the National Science Foundation REU and Department of Defense ASSURE programs under NSF Grant no. AST-1852268, and by the Smithsonian Institution.

207.02 — Star Formation Histories of Isolated Early-Type Galaxies

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Utilizing an extreme isolation criteria of 2.5 Mpc from neighboring galaxies brighter than M_V = -16.5 mag, Fuse et al. (2012) identified a sample of 33 early-type galaxies. The Fuse et al. isolated early-type galaxies (IEGs) display features unlike those of observed in previous samples of isolated galaxies. Absent of merger signatures, the IEGs possess dwarf-like luminosities and blue colors indicative of active star formation. Using the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS), we have performed an analysis of the spectral features of the Fuse et al. IEGs as well as a set of comparison samples: typical elliptical galaxies, elliptical galaxies from Ashley et al. (2019), and a sample of dwarf galaxies. Emission mechanisms were analyzed using BPT diagrams (Baldwin et al. 1981). Twenty-nine IEGs are confirmed to have undergone recent star formation. Additionally, measures of metallicity, star formation rate, and velocity dispersion will be used to understand the nature of the IEGs and the comparison galaxies. Star formation histories will be computationally modeled using spectral synthesis code STARLIGHT (Fernandes et al. 2004), in order to assess these systems and achieve deeper understanding into their evolution.

207.04 — Measuring the Timeline of Cosmic Reionization with Galaxies

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Reionization of hydrogen is closely linked to the first structures in the universe, so understanding the timeline of reionization promises to shed light on the nature of these early objects. In particular, transmission of Lyman alpha (Lya) from galaxies through the intergalactic medium (IGM) is sensitive to neutral hydrogen in the IGM, so can be used to probe the timeline of reionization. In this work, we implement an improved model of the relation between galaxy UV luminosity and dark matter halo mass to infer the volume-averaged fraction of neutral hydrogen in the IGM from observations of Lya. Many models assume that UV-bright galaxies are hosted by massive dark matter halos in overdense regions of the IGM, and thus reside in relatively large ionized regions. However, observations and N-body simulations indicate that scatter in the UV luminosity to halo mass relation is expected. We now model the relation with scatter to assess the impact on Lya visibility during reionization. We show that scatter in the UV luminosity-halo mass relation tends to reduce Lya visibility compared to models without scatter, and that this is most significant for UV-bright galaxies. We use our new models to infer the neutral fraction at z$\sim$7, updating the inference without scatter, and place our results in the context of other constraints on the reionization timeline. The SAO REU program

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207.05 — Simulating the Recovery of Merger Signatures with Illustris

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We use the Illustris simulation to track the morphologies of realistic mock galaxies across cosmic time. Large-scale, hydrodynamical simulations record detailed histories of the galaxies contained, providing information that is otherwise impossible to obtain from actual observations. Creating mock observations by placing the galaxies into real Hubble Space Telescope (HST) deep field backgrounds allows us to determine the current technical limitations of HST, as well as to make predictions for future instruments such as the James Webb Space Telescope. Simulated galaxies and their main progenitors are selected at six different cosmological redshift snapshots ranging from z = 0.05 to z = 2.5. We then use non parametric, statistical methods (Gini coefficient, M_{20}, asymmetry, and concentration) to classify the galaxy morphologies in different noise limits, with the goal of determining how robustly we can identify major mergers at these different cosmic epochs.

207.06 — A Principle Component Analysis of the HI Mass Fraction of Galaxies in the MaNGA Survey

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Neutral Hydrogen (HI) is the main fuel for star formation in galaxies. Using data from the MaNGA survey and HI follow-up of MaNGA galaxies as part of the HI-MaNGA program on the Green Bank Radio Telescope, we investigate correlations between the ratio of HI gas to stellar mass and other galactic properties, such as dust content, star formation rates, and stellar population age. We perform a Principle Component Analysis to reveal the most significant correlations. We gratefully acknowledge the National Science Foundation's support of the Keck Northeast Astronomy Consortium's REU program through grant AST-1005024.

207.07 — FOGGIE: The (re-)distribution of metals in a simulated Milky Way mass galaxy

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A complete picture of galaxy formation requires a complete census of metals in and around galaxies. The distribution of metals in galaxies is intimately linked to ongoing star formation and large-scale gas flows, as stars seed galaxies with metals that are then re-distributed through gas flows and feedback processes. We use an unprecedented resolution simulation, FOGGIE, to study the (re-)distribution of metals in a simulated Milky Way mass galaxy. We measure evolution in the metal mass, total mass, and metallicity for the stars, ISM, and CGM over time. We are exploring how these results shed light on large-scale gas flows in and around the galaxy.

207.08 — GAMMA-EM: Emulating of Galactic Chemical Evolution Models to Explore the Galactic Origins of the Elements

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The elements on the surface of stars carry a permanent snapshot of the star formation and chemical evolution history of a galaxy. When modern models of galactic chemical evolution are compared to these snapshots, it should be possible to discern the chemical evolution process in a galaxy. However, current models are too time-intensive to evaluate with proper statistical methods, which require many iterations of the model within its parameter space to produce a probability distribution of the starting parameters that best fit the observations. As one proposed solution, we aim to emulate the Galaxy Assembly with Merger Trees for Modeling Abundances (GAMMA) model through the use of Gaussian process regression, then compare the results to newly available observational data with Markov Chain Monte Carlo methods. By training a Gaussian process-based emulator with numerous training GAMMA samples generated from a sparsely sampled set of input parameters, we seek to greatly reduce the computational time required to produce chemical evolution predictions from GAMMA. Given this, we expect to use this emulator model (GAMMA-EM) in conjunction with Markov Chain Monte Carlo to obtain a set of GAMMA input parameters that produce the best model fit to newly

available observational data. This will likely improve our current understanding of the chemical evolution process in our galaxy and many others.

207.09 — Classifying Redshifts Using Low-Resolution Grism Spectra and Machine Learning Classification Models

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From the growing number of high-redshift candidates found in Hubble surveys - including surveys of gravitationally lensed sources - the need arises for a fast and reliable way to search for and characterize those high-redshift sources to aid in the selection of targets for follow-up observations. This need can be met by generating low-resolution spectra for redshift fitting and employing machine learning classification algorithms to build and train a model that successfully predicts the accuracy of the redshift fits. We present a binary classification model that assigns redshift quality classifications to extragalactic sources. The model utilizes the open- source machine learning library, Tensorflow, and takes as input a catalog of binned low-resolution grism spectra generated in GRIZLI and the resulting EAZY redshift fits. Trained and tested on data from the Hubble Space Telescope 3D-HST/CANDELS fields, the model identifies with low incidence of false positives and high completeness those redshift fits that agree with known ground-based spectroscopic redshifts.

207.10 — Constraining the Star Formation Rate and AGN Fraction in IR-Luminous Merging Galaxies using SED Fitting

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Ultra Luminous Infrared Galaxies (ULIRGs), galaxies with infrared (IR) luminosities $\geq 10^{12}$ $L_{\odot}$, are thought to arise from galaxy mergers in the local universe. The extreme IR luminosities originate from both star formation (SF) and merger-triggered accretion onto supermassive black holes, when large amounts of dust absorb and re-emit ultraviolet and optical photons from these phenomena. However, it is difficult to determine which phenomenon contributes most to the IR luminosity in ULIRGs. In this study, we seek to disentangle the light emitted from SF and active galactic nuclei (AGNs) in order to estimate the contributions from each, and to better understand the star formation rates (SFRs) in merging ULIRGs, and also to understand the effect of merger stage on them. We use the Code Investigating GALaxy Emission (CIGALE) to fit the Spectral Energy Distributions (SEDs) of the galaxies used in this study. We focus mainly on constraining the far-infrared peak and turnover (FIRPT), as this feature is arguably the best indicator of the specific source of the IR luminosity. We show that supplementing Herschel PACS Photometric measurements with PACS Spectrophotometry sufficiently constrains estimates of the SF and AGN contributions to the FIRPT in ULIRGS to within 10%. We combine the results of our SED analysis for 49 galaxies with a previous sample of 189 merging ULIRGs having little to no PACS Phot data. We find that the PACS Spec data alone can be used to determine the SF and AGN contributions to the FIRPT again to within 10%. Additionally, we find that merger stage does not significantly impact the physical characteristics derived from the best fit SED models of the galaxy fluxes. This work will aid future studies in quantifying the various physical processes occurring within merging ULIRGs and help separate the different contributions from their high SFRs and/or AGNs. The SAO REU program is funded in part by the National Science Foundation REU and Department of Defense ASSURE programs under NSF Grant no. AST-1852268, and by the Smithsonian Institution.

207.11 — Finding High-Redshift Galaxies with JWST

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One of the primary goals for the upcoming James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) is to observe the first galaxies. Recent studies have predicted that JWST will be capable of finding galaxies out to a redshift of 15 for an idealized, ultra-deep survey with an area of 200 arcmin^2. Estimates typically focus on the average case, assuming a random distribution of galaxies across the observed field. The first and most massive galaxies, however, are expected to be tightly clustered, an effect known as cosmic variance. We therefore investigate the effects of cosmic variance on attempts to discover high redshift galaxies with JWST. We consider both idealized surveys and more

realistic survey designs, such as the fields planned in the JADES GTO. We find that very few surveys will be close to average, so that typically a JWST survey will not be able to observe galaxies out to the redshifts which have been predicted. Instead, a survey will find none of these galaxies a majority of the time, and a random pointing of JWST which on average will find one such galaxy is predicted to detect a high redshift galaxy as rarely as 30% of the time, with multiple such galaxies often found in fields where at least one appears. To optimize the utility of JWST for observing high redshift galaxies, it will therefore be critical to develop strategies to account for the effects of cosmic variance. We evaluate the improvement possible from using gravitational lensing to find galaxies that would otherwise be too faint to observe, the most successful strategy with the Hubble Space Telescope. However, a more efficient plan would be to use a parallel survey, first combatting cosmic variance by observing a large number of independent pointings to find the rare fields with very high-redshift targets, then taking advantage of cosmic variance to conduct ultra-deep observations on those fields and find the many additional high-redshift galaxies which are likely to appear.

207.12 — Blind high-redshift galaxies search using archival SMA datasets

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Understanding the exact formation and evolution process of galaxies and stars is always one of the most attractive and tough challenges in astronomy. However, with the rapid development of telescope technology, we now have the capability to detect the dim extragalactic radiation coming from "the epoch of galaxy assembly" ($z \sim 1$ to 3) with an explosive increase of sample quantity and distribution. Especially in radio/sub-mm band, plentiful atomic and molecular emission lines could avoid heavy Optical/IR dust attenuation and trace the cold, dense interstellar gas, which is the most critical material for galaxy and star formation. The Submillimeter Array (SMA) archives tons of spectral cubes in calibrator fields, with enough spectral and spatial resolution to distinguish other faint galaxies within the field of view. However,it's impossible to manually identify and extract all these faint signals, and automatic blind search must be applied. Here we present our blind search method and results for high-redshift galaxies using SMA archival data.

207.13 — The PISCeS survey: the extended stellar halos of nearby galaxies

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I will present the latest results from the Panoramic Imaging Survey of Centaurus and Sculptor (PISCeS). The resolved stellar halos of two nearby galaxies (the spiral NGC253 and the elliptical Centaurus A, D∼3.7 Mpc) are investigated within our wide-field, Magellan/Megacam imaging survey, and extensively followed-up with HST, Keck, VLT, Magellan, and AAT. The survey pushes the limits of near-field cosmology beyond the Local Group, by characterizing the past and ongoing accretion processes shaping the extended halos of these nearby galaxies (down to surface brightness limits of ∼32 mag/arcsec^2) and by providing crucial constraints to quantitatively inform theoretical models of galaxy assembly and evolution.

207.14 — Establishing a Correlation between the Total Mass of Galaxy Clusters and the Black Hole Mass of Brightest Cluster Galaxies

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Supermassive black holes (BHs) residing in the brightest cluster galaxies (BCGs) are over-massive relative to the stellar bulge mass or central stellar velocity dispersion of their host galaxies. The preferential location of these BHs at the bottom of a deep potential well suggests that they may undergo a different evolutionary path than BHs in satellite galaxies. Using a sample of galaxy clusters, we demonstrate that the total gravitating mass of galaxy clusters exhibits a tight correlation with the BH mass of the BCGs. We establish that this correlation is tighter than that between the stellar bulge mass and the BH mass of the BCGs. Our results suggest that the BH mass of BCGs may be set by physical processes that are governed by the properties of the host galaxy cluster, such as the inflow of cold gas onto the cluster center or a series of low angular momentum mergers.

207.15 — To Z or not to Z: stellar mass-metallicity relations at $z \sim 2$–3

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A number of recent studies have confirmed that star-forming galaxies at cosmic noon (z∼2-3) are alpha-enhanced with respect to local galaxies at fixed stellar mass and oxygen abundance. This difference in chemistry arises due to changes in galaxies' characteristic star formation histories: at z∼2, almost all galaxies have nearly constant or rising star formation histories, but by z∼0, galaxies overall have lower specific star formation rates and many have largely finished forming stars. Using spectra from the MOSFIRE component of the Keck Baryonic Structure Survey (KBSS) and photoionization models designed to reconcile the joint rest-UV-optical spectra of high-z star-forming galaxies, we have measured self-consistent chemical abundances (including O/H, N/H, and Fe/H) in a large sample of z∼2-3 galaxies for the first time. Consistent with previous measurements of the stellar mass-O/H relation using strong-line diagnostics, we find that high-z galaxies are less enriched at fixed stellar mass than z∼0 galaxies, with the most massive galaxies having the largest (but still sub-solar) abundance of heavy elements. Notably, the magnitude of the offset between the normalization of the z∼2 and z∼0 mass-metallicity relations and the slope of the high-z relation are highly sensitive to the method used to infer the metallicity. Because our photoionization model method explicitly accounts for multiple parameters, however, we are now able to more robustly characterize the intrinsic scatter in the z∼2 mass-metallicity relations for multiple elements. We find that the intrinsic scatter in the O/H relation is smaller than the scatter observed in the corresponding Fe/H relation, as expected due to the different timescales on which O and Fe are returned to galaxies' interstellar medium. Our results offer new constraints on predictions from cosmological simulations, with implications for the way in which energetic feedback acts to regulate galaxy assembly across redshift.

207.16 — The universe in transition: the physical conditions in 0.6 < z < 1.0 galaxies from LEGA-C

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The nebular spectra of galaxies at intermediate redshifts ($z \sim 1$) have been less well-studied than their counterparts in the local universe ($z \sim 0$) and those forming during the peak of quasar activity and galaxy assembly ($z \sim 2$). The reason for this difference is due in large part to a lack of complete rest-optical spectroscopy for large samples of such intermediate-redshift galaxies. At the same time, much of the complex astrophysics that causes galaxies to transition from highly star-forming to having declining or quenched star formation histories must occur during the 10 Gyr between $z \sim 2$ and $z \sim 0$. Here, we examine the physical conditions in 0.6 < z < 1.0 galaxies with stellar masses $\log(M_*/M_\odot) \sim$ 10-11 using a sample of galaxies from the Large Early Galaxy Census (LEGA-C). We combine existing ultra-deep optical spectra from the Visible Multi-Object Spectrograph (VIMOS) on VLT with new near-infrared spectra from the Folded-Port Infrared Echellette (FIRE) on Magellan and the Multi-Object Spectrometer for InfraRed Exploration (MOSFIRE) on Keck. Together, these data provide complete rest-optical coverage from [OII]3727,29 to [SII]6718,32 and enable more detailed photoionization modeling techniques capable of better characterizing the physical conditions in galaxies. We find that galaxies during this transition period are more similar to $z \sim 0$ galaxies than $z \sim 2$ galaxies, while still showing somewhat higher nebular ionization and excitation at fixed stellar mass when compared to $z \sim 0$ galaxies. The tools we develop for this analysis will be used to interpret the abundance of galaxy spectra that will soon be available from the planned Subaru Prime Focus Spectrograph (Subaru/PFS) Galaxy Evolution Survey.

207.17 — Deciphering the Origin of Ionized Gas in IC 1459 using VLT/MUSE

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IC 1459 is an early-type galaxy (ETG) with a rapidly counter-rotating stellar core, and a prototypical example of a broader class of ETGs with kinematically decoupled cores (KDC). IC 1459 is the central galaxy in a gas-rich group of approximately 15 spiral galaxies. Recent observations have shown that its stellar component is old, it has a bottom-heavy initial mass function, and that these stellar properties extend beyond the observed KDC. As yet, there is no clear path as to how this galaxy has evolved that can explain the observational results. In this work we investigate the abundant ionized gas in IC 1459 to build a more complete picture of its evolution and to tie together its complex observational properties. We use the wide-field, optical integral field unit (IFU), the Multi-Unit Spectroscopic Explorer (MUSE) on the Very Large Telescope (VLT), to decipher the origin of IC 1459's ionized gas component. We use full-spectral fitting to fit the gas emission-line features. We detect ionized gas in a disk-like structure oriented similarly to

the KDC although rotating in the opposite sense to the central stars. Our results suggest that the origin of the emission-line gas in IC 1459 is different than that of its central stellar component. We propose that the ionized gas may have arisen from a major merging event with a spiral galaxy or from accretion of gas long after the formation of the central stellar component. This project was supported in part by the Massachusetts Space Grant, the NSF REU grant AST-1757321 and by the Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association.

207.18 — E+A Galaxies in SDSS-IV MaNGA: An Excess In and Around the Coma Cluster

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E+A galaxies are post-starburst galaxies that have recently undergone quenching of their star formation and now lie in the "green valley" transition zone, making them a valuable source for studying the evolution of galaxies. Using data from DR15 of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, we analyzed a sample of 4,435 galaxies from the MaNGA (Mapping of Nearby Galaxies at APO) catalogue. We identified 52 E+A galaxies using their optical spectra, based on their spectral shape, u-r color, lack of Hα emission, and hydrogen Balmer absorption. We manually measured the equivalent widths of the Balmer absorption lines using PyRAF to overcome inconsistencies in the spectral synthesis modeling of these galaxies that underestimated their line strengths. Interestingly, we found that 27 of the 52 E+As are within 3 degrees projected distance from the center of the Coma Cluster and of comparable redshift to the cluster. The large number of E+As in and around the Coma Cluster hints at the influence of a dense galaxy environment on the formation of E+A galaxies, as has been suggested by previous authors, and the potential value of E+A galaxies as a diagnostic tool to study the formation of clusters. This work was supported by grant #AST-1852355 from the National Science Foundation to the CUNY College of Staten Island and the American Museum of Natural History.

207.19 — The Puzzling Nuclei of Local Post-Starburst Galaxies

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The role of active galactic nuclei (AGN) in driving, or helping to drive, galaxies to transition from an actively star-forming state to quiescence is still an important open question. Post-starburst galaxies are the logical laboratory in which to investigate this question. We have been studying a small sample of local post-starburst galaxies to characterize their nuclear region generally and their AGN activity specifically. These galaxies appear to have a peculiar set of common properties. In particular, they tend to have a dense core of molecular gas, infrared and radio signs of AGN emission, multiphase outflows, and relatively weak, but often present nuclear X-ray emission. We present the multi-wavelength characterizations of these post-starburst galaxies and our early conclusions on their nature.

207.20 — Finding Low-Metallicity Dwarf AGN Candidates at z∼0 using the RESOLVE Survey

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We present a modified emission line classification scheme to categorize galaxies as definite star forming, composite, AGN, or star-forming AGN (SF-AGN). This scheme uses a combination of the [NII]/H-alpha (BPT), [SII]/H-alpha, and [OI]/H-alpha emission line diagnostic plots. SF-AGN is a new category of AGN candidates that were previously classified inconsistently among the three diagnostics. Our new scheme aims to identify undetected AGN candidates among dwarf galaxies, determining a better lower limit for the z∼0 massive

black hole occupation fraction in dwarf galaxies. We use photoionization models to show that the [SII] and [OI] line diagnostics identify AGN in low metallicity dwarf galaxies that are missed by the BPT diagnostic, providing theoretical motivation for using our new scheme. We apply this scheme to galaxies in the z∼0 RESOLVE survey, a statistically complete volume-limited census dominated by dwarfs (stellar mass < $10^{9.5}$ $M_{\odot}$). For initial classification, we use SDSS MPA-JHU line measurements with S/N > 5 for all relevant emission lines. This S/N cut limits the ∼1500 galaxy RESOLVE survey to a sample of 462 galaxies, of which 306 are dwarfs. Including SF-AGN, we find that 5.2% of dwarfs are AGN candidates, compared to 0.3% using the traditional AGN/composite classifications alone. The SF-AGN are mostly gas-rich dwarfs having moderately high long-term star formation, but not necessarily recent starburst activity. We seek external confirmation of these results by comparisons to archival X-ray, mid-IR, and radio data. We also examine spatially resolved spectroscopy available from the RESOLVE and SAMI surveys for a subset of the candidates to check that AGN signatures appear only near the center of the galaxy. This work sets the stage for follow-up studies of dwarf AGN black hole occupancy, outflows, and mixing fractions of star formation and AGN activity.

207.21 — Accounting for Multiple Excitation Mechanisms in Dwarf Galaxies using the RESOLVE and ECO Surveys

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Composite emission line galaxies fall in between the AGN and star forming galaxy classifications on the optical BPT diagnostic diagram. Composite galaxies, and galaxies where multiple diagnostics give conflicting classifications, are thought to contain both starlight and non-thermal excitation. Photoionization models that mix both starlight and AGN contributions have played a crucial role in estimating the relative strengths of each mechanism in massive galaxies. We apply two different approaches to mixing excitation mechanisms in our photoionization modeling over a wide range of nebular cloud conditions and ionizing continua. Our results are then used to assess the AGN contribution in dwarf galaxies using the RESOLVE and ECO surveys based upon multiwavelength spectral diagnostics originating from the H II region and PDR. We show that optical excitation diagnostics are relatively insensitive to the mixing methodology applied. However, many of the predicted IR and UV excitation diagnostics show high sensitivity to the mixing methodology over a wide range of nebular conditions. These results convey the importance of accurately accounting for multiple excitation sources when interpreting next generation observations.

207.22 — Mapping the Temperature Profile of the AGN-driven Outflow in NGC1266

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An open question in the transition of galaxies from star-forming to quiescent is the role played by active galactic nuclei (AGN). NGC1266 provides an interesting window into this problem, as the post-starburst host of a massive molecular outflow driven by its AGN. We investigated the nature of the hot gas involved in this outflow, using Chandra observations of the extended X-ray emission in the vicinity of the AGN. We characterized the temperature profile of this gas both along the direction and perpendicular to the outflow and sought to find whether gradients in the temperature of the gas exist. We present the temperature maps of the hot gas that resulted from this analysis. Characterizing the properties of the hot component of the outflow of NGC1266 provides important insights into the role of AGN feedback in the transition to quiescence. This in turn will aid in the interpretation of other local post-starburst galaxies including NGC1377 and IC860.

207.23 — Islands of Reionization: Evidence for an Overdensity at z=8.7 in the CANDELS EGS Field

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While the end of reionization is a frequent target of observations, how this process begins and what causes it are presently unconstrained. One scenario allows reionization to start late and complete rapidly, where moderately luminous galaxies dominate the ionizing photon budget (Robertson et al. 2015). Another scenario allows a smooth temporal evolution of reionization, where very faint galaxies, common at early times, dominate the photon budget (Finkelstein et al. 2019). These models differ drastically in their predictions for the ionized fraction at z∼9 (∼20% vs. ∼60%), and our recent MOSFIRE program has sought Lyα emission at this epoch to distinguish between these two possibilities. Through improved data reduction and stacking of spectra from our 2018A and 2019A semesters, accounting for the drift of objects in our slits throughout the night and unknown offsets of our objects in the slits, we have found a tentative Lyα detection (5σ) at z = 8.661 in the EGS field in 9.53 hours of integration. If confirmed (through additional integration time and multiple line detections with upcoming NIRES observations) this galaxy would lie physically close (3.5 pMpc) to another confirmed galaxy in this field, with Lyα detected at z = 8.684 (Zitrin et al. 2015). This nearby galaxy also has a tenuous NV emission line (Mainali et al. 2018) indicating the presence of an AGN. Confirmation of our source might suggest the presence of the highest redshift overdensity in the reionization era, indicate the existence of ≥1Mpc ionized bubbles as early as 500Myr after the Big Bang, and shed light on galaxy growth in the early universe.

207.24 — Lyman Continuum Escape from Strongly Lensed Low-Luminosity Galaxies at redshifts z=1.3-3

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The prevailing wisdom is that low-luminosity galaxies are responsible for cosmic reionization. If this is true, then low-luminosity galaxies at high redshift have to be different from most of the low-luminosity galaxies studied to date at low redshift, which absorb too much of their ionizing radiation. While it is possible that high-z dwarf galaxies have the same ISM metallicity at fixed mass and star-formation rate as low-redshift galaxies, they are different in one key respect. At fixed dark-halo mass, they are probably much denser (having collapsed earlier). This could lead to higher star-formation surface densities more capable of creating cavities in the ISM. But the denser halos of surrounding gas could be harder to clear. To investigate Lyman-continuum emission from low-luminosity galaxies at earlier epochs, we have observed a sample of strongly-lensed galaxies with known redshifts and colors consistent with ongoing star formation. The sample spans redshifts 3.0-1.3, corresponding to ages of the universe of 2-5 Gyr. Observations were carried out with the Hubble Space Telescope using the ACS solar-blind channel and the WFC3 UVIS channel. We report on preliminary results.

207.25 — Constraining the Gas Fraction of a Compact Quiescent Galaxy at z=1.9 with the Large Millimeter Telescope

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The gas fraction of a strong gravitationally lensed red galaxy at z = 1.882, SDSSJ-0851-E, has been constrained using 5.5 hours of AzTEC 1.1mm data from the Large Millimeter Telescope. SDSSJ0851- E is a rejuvenated compact galaxy at z = 1.882 (see Akhshik et al. 2019) . While cold gas masses of galaxies in the local universe are well studied, detections at higher redshift are difficult due to technological limitations. Studying the cold gas reservoirs in distant quiescent galaxies in particular will help to shed light on quenching mechanisms, which is not fully understood. We calculate a 3 sigma upper limit of the gas fraction in SDSSJ0851-E to be 7.2%, following Scoville et al. (2016). With a current star formation rate of 16 $M_* = yr$, SDSSJ0851-E will quench within 440 Myr if no further cold gas is accreted.

207.26 — The Role of Galaxy Properties and Large-scale Environment on Lyα Escape Fraction

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Lyα photons can be resonantly scattered by neutral hydrogen gas and be absorbed by dust in the interstellar and circumgalactic media (ISM and CGM). Thus, studying Lyα transmission relative to UV continuum photons will shed light on the distribution of gas and dust in the ISM/CGM. In this work, we determine the total Lyα flux and the Lyα escape fraction (f_{esc}) of 93 Lyα emitters (LAEs) at z = 3.13 including those which belong to a massive protocluster. Our measurement clearly shows that the Lyα flux emerges from both galaxy and the surrounding CGM. The latter is observed as a diffuse Lyα halo which has a characteristic size of 4.9±0.7 kpc. The fractional contributions from these components are roughly comparable. The total f_{esc} — 36 (40±26)% for median(mean) — agrees well with the existing measurements. We investigate how f_{esc} varies with the galaxy's physical properties and their large-scale environment. We find that dusty LAEs (with redder UV continua) tend to have lower f_{esc} values; interestingly, f_{esc} measured for protocluster LAEs is on average twice that of the field LAEs. These dependences hint at the wide range of physical conditions, such as metallicity, age, and ISM geometry, spanned by the galaxies we probed. All in all, we find that, compared to the UV photons, Lyα photons are less attenuated despite their longer path lengths expected from resonant scattering. Our results support the existence of clumpy multi-phase media.

207.27 — Exploring the Chemical Evolution of Clumps in a Milky Way Simulation that Reproduces the Alpha-Abundance Bimodality

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In the Milky Way, there exists an alpha-abundance bimodality between young, thin disk, low-alpha stars ("low-alpha sequence") and old, thick disk, high alpha stars ("high-alpha sequence"). While this observational characteristic of the Milky Way has been known for a long time, its origin has been unclear. Clarke et al. (2019) proposed that the alpha-bimodality is caused by clumpy star formation, where the high star formation rates in clumps in the early Milky Way caused them to self-enrich in alpha elements and create the high-alpha sequence. In contrast, the low star formation rate in the field produces the low-alpha sequence. To study the evolution of clumps more closely, we tracked the positions of individual clumps as well as the merging of clumps (which are quite frequent) in the simulation. We then used this information to study how the chemical evolution of clumps depends on properties such as mass, age, galactic radius and star formation rate as well as their merger history. Initial results from this work will be presented.

207.28 — Undetected Matter in Nascent Groups in the RESOLVE Survey

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We analyze the baryonic and dark matter content of three small galaxy groups in the REsolved Spectroscopy Of a Local VolumE (RESOLVE) survey, each with four known members. Our three "nascent groups" represent different stages of evolution with group integrated gas-to-stellar mass ratios ranging from 0.3 to 2.9. Analyzing the profiles of the mass components for individual galaxies can illuminate the distribution of undetected gas and dark matter for the group. We use stellar mass profiles based on UV-Optical-IR photometry, atomic gas mass profiles based on VLA 21-cm data, and molecular gas mass profiles based on ALMA CO data. We analyze spectroscopic data from the SALT and SOAR telescopes to obtain H-alpha rotation curves and total mass profiles. We perform mass decomposition to quantify

the undetected matter in individual galaxies, which we use to assemble the mass inventory of their host group. This analysis enables us to investigate the behavior of undetected mass components as galaxy groups evolve. This research has been supported by National Science Foundation grant AST-1814486.

207.29 — Exploring Dead and Dying Galaxies through a Radio Lens

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Understanding the different processes by which a galaxy goes from a vibrant star-forming blue spiral to a quiescent ellipsoidal galaxy devoid of new stars remains one of the most important outstanding questions in galaxy evolution. The Shocked POst-Starburst Galaxy Survey (SPOGS) seeks to answer that question by pinpointing those galaxies on the brink of this transition. The radio sky in particular is able to shed new light on this problem, specifically in understanding the role that Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN) play in this transition. Our team examined publicly available Very Large Array (VLA) images and fluxes for these special galaxies to answer some of the following questions: is there something special about the galaxies with radio detections in this sample? What does this say about the role of AGN feedback in galaxy death? We found that SPOGs with radio detections are unique from their parent sample in that they have higher [OIII]/Hbeta versus [NII]/Halpha and higher Na I D absorption indicating both highly ionized and highly disrupted gas. The distribution of radio SPOGs on these line diagnostic diagrams may be indicative of the presence of AGN and AGN outflows in these systems. We theorize that SPOGs with radio detections may present a unique population of dying galaxies with AGN that are exerting negative feedback, thereby quenching star formation in these systems.

207.30 — OH Megamasers: Unintended Discoveries (or Contaminants) in Untargeted HI Line Surveys

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OH Megamasers (OHMs) are rare, luminous masers found in (ultra-)luminous infrared galaxies ([U]LIRGs) produced by gas-rich major mergers. In untargeted emission line surveys for neutral hydrogen (HI), the 18 cm masing line in OHMs is indistinguishable from the HI 21 cm line. Without precise redshift measurements for detected sources, OHMs can thus contaminate these next generation HI surveys. Therefore understanding which of these objects may be OHMs is pivotal. This is particularly important as telescopes begin looking at higher redshifts since the fraction of OHMs is expected to increase with redshift. We present predictions for the number of OHMs that will be detected by these next generation deep surveys using the OH luminosity function. We particularly focus on Looking at the Distant Universe with the MeerKAT Array (LADUMA), an untargeted HI emission line survey out to redshift z_{HI} = 1.4. These predictions heavily depend on the major merger rate of galaxies since OHMs are exclusively found in mergers. For a typical major merger rate, our methods predict that LADUMA will triple the number of known OHMs, creating an expected contamination of HI sources of ∼0.4%. For telescopes like the Square Kilometer Array (SKA) that will extend out to redshift z_{HI}∼2, this fraction will further increase. We also present ways to separate these populations without redshift measurements. Using a K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) classification algorithm and Wide Field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE) magnitudes, over 99% of OHMs can be correctly identified without redshift. OHMs, however, become too faint for detection in the WISE bands around redshift z_{OH}∼1.0, so further sorting methods are needed at higher redshifts when the contamination worsens. We discuss other possible approaches for distinguishing between HI sources and OHMs. This work has been supported by the National Science Foundation through grant AST-1814648.

207.31 — SDSS J1403 — Lyman alpha Blob at Low Redshift?

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We present preliminary analysis of observations that suggest SDSS J1403 may be a Lyman alpha blob at a redshift of z = 0.273. Lyman alpha blobs are more typically found in abundance at redshift around 2 - 3 in strongly clustered environments. They are curious markers of large scale structure, devoid of continuum emission, with luminosities L(Lyα) ∼ 10^{44}

erg s^{-1}, and linear dimensions $\sim$ 100 kpc. The exact mechanism for excitation has not been conclusively identified, but several have been proposed, including excitation from cold accretion streams, resonance scattering from nearby sources, supernovae or stellar driven outflows, etc. They are anticipated to be rare at low redshift, with the nearest one ever found residing at z = 1. If confirmed by the observations proposed here, then this would be the lowest redshift Lyman alpha blob ever found.

207.32 — Galactic Outflows and the Morphology of Star Formation at 1 < z < 1.5

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Intense star formation in galaxies results in powerful, galactic-scale outflows of gas. These outflows regulate star formation by heating or expelling gas from the galaxy, but the primary driving mechanisms are still uncertain. We investigate the connection between galactic outflows and the morphology of star formation using two independent data sets covering a sample of galaxies between 1 < z < 1.5. The Wide Field Camera 3 grism on the *Hubble Space Telescope* (*HST*) provides low spectral resolution, high spatial resolution spectroscopy yielding Hα emission line maps from which we measure the spatial extent and strength of star formation. In the rest-frame near-UV, the DEep Imaging Multi-Object Spectrograph (DEIMOS) on the Keck II telescope observes Fe II and Mg II absorption lines, which provide constraints on the intensity and velocity of the outflows. We compare the outflow properties with the star formation rate and star formation rate surface density inferred from the Hα emission line maps. The combination of rest-frame UV spectroscopy and Hα mapping at high spatial resolution enables direct comparisons between star forming regions and the outflows they drive, and future facilities such as the *James Webb Space Telescope* (*JWST*) and the upcoming Extremely Large Telescopes (ELTs) will extend these studies to lower masses and star formation rates, probing galactic feedback across orders of magnitude in galaxy properties.

207.33 — A multi-wavelength study of the intermediate redshift (U)LIRGs in ADF-S Field

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We report the ongoing multi-wavelength study of new U/LIRGs samples at intermediate redshifts (z < 0.7), optically identified in AKARI Deep Field South (ADF-S) region. With optical survey of B-, R-, and I-bands with Korea Microlensing Telescope Network (KMTNet), the wide range of photometric dataset including far-infrared enables us to obtain photometric redshifts and physical properties in SED analysis. Photometric redshifts were estimated for the other objects by using *Le PHARE* code, showing all the samples are z < 0.7. The SEDs were fitted with the *MAGPHYS* code, from which the galactic physical properties were obtained. Most of the intermediate-z U/LIRGs are scattered around the track of main-sequence galaxies, while a few outliers indicate more interesting features as the non-high-z U/LIRG systems. A possible morphological study with resolvable images may enable us to study the dynamic history of U/LIRG from high-z to local. Furthermore, we introduce our plan of kinematic analysis for the ULIRG population with IFU spectroscopy, to understand what is the dominant triggering source of intense starburst.

207.34 — Spatially Resolved Dust Maps of z∼1 Galaxies

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Using the Balmer Decrement, we derived dust profiles for 68 individual galaxies at z∼1 out to 3 effective radii. The Balmer Decrement was derived by using the H-alpha and H-beta emission of the galaxies. Line maps were made for the two emissions and the Balmer decrement, and the attenuation of the dust was calculated and included in the profile. After the profiles were made, the dust profiles were separated into the mass ranges of: 8.308 < log (M) < 9.4, 9.4 < log (M) < 10, and 10 < log (M) < 10.7, finding that lower mass galaxies had much less dust than higher mass galaxies in variation. In addition, the radial profiles have a flatness toward the centers of the galaxies which could be due to NII contamination in the H-alpha emission. Overall, these are the first dust profiles to be resolved for individual galaxies at z∼1, and methods to improve the profiles will be implemented in the future.

207.35 — Studying the Kinematic Signatures of Outflowing Extraplanar Gas in SDSS-IV MaNGA

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The cycle of baryons between the interstellar medium (ISM) and the circumgalactic medium (CGM) has wide ranging implications for our understanding of galaxy evolution. However, the kinematics and multi-phase structure of gas at the interface between the ISM and the CGM are not well understood from an observational or theoretical perspective. We present new results based on kinematic analysis of extraplanar gas for 596 edge-on galaxies from the Mapping Nearby Galaxies at Apache Point Observatory (MaNGA) survey. In particular, we identify signatures of outflows based on kinematic asymmetries in optical emission-line maps that extend above and below the plane of individual galaxy disks. To investigate what may be causing these observational signatures of outflowing gas, we compare the edge-on galaxies with kinematic asymmetries to the remainder of the MaNGA sample. We find a relationship with star-formation rate surface density in the sense that galaxies with higher surface densities of star formation are more likely to exhibit kinematic asymmetries in their extraplanar gas. This is consistent with a picture in which galaxies with more intense star formation have more powerful outflows.

207.36 — Finding Galaxy Groups in the Early Stages of Formation in the RESOLVE Survey

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The most common galaxy group finding algorithm, Friends-of-Friends (FoF), finds settled groups that share a common dark matter halo but misses groups that are in earlier stages of formation and have not yet merged halos. We present a new algorithm that is designed to find small "proto-groups" like the Local Group that are gravitationally bound but do not yet share a common halo and are not identified as FoF groups. We use the escape velocity to test whether a galaxy is bound in a proto-group or to a separate, already settled group. We apply this boundness criterion to RESOLVE, a large volume limited survey of galaxies in the local universe. A large volume limited survey is ideal for studying galaxy groups since the population of groups that we identify should accurately reflect the population of groups in the broader universe. Using our boundness criterion increases the number of multiple galaxy systems that are identified from 235 to 312, and decreases the number of single galaxy systems from 916 to 416. To determine how well we find systems like the Local Group, we identify a population of Local Group analogues using a Mock Catalog. FoF finds 20% of the Local Group analogues, whereas using a boundness criterion expands this to 80%. We examine different categories of bound systems in RESOLVE, focusing on the evolutionary connection between groups and proto-groups. We compare properties such as the diameters, colors, gas content, and large scale environments of proto-groups and small settled groups (FoF groups with halo mass less than 10^{12} $M_{\odot}$). We use metrics such as virialization state, compactness, and color dispersion to quantify the evolutionary state of each group. Our results provide a foundation for studies of the evolution of groups over cosmic time. This research has been supported by National Science Foundation grant AST-1814486.

207.37 — The USNO eXtremely Metal-Poor Galaxy Survey (UXMPS)

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Extremely metal-poor galaxies (XMPs) are the closest local analogs to primordial galaxies first formed at the earliest epochs of the universe, when the lack of metallicity enrichment from stellar byproducts affected the stellar initial mass function, the prevalence and luminosities of X-ray binaries, the ionization state of the interstellar medium, and the formation mechanism of the first massive black holes. Despite the importance of XMPs to our understanding of the earliest epochs, very little is known about these galaxies, and even less is understood about their near-IR properties, where XMPs are generally very faint owing to their lack of old stellar populations. This is a major deficiency, as the near-IR is where important phenomena, such as high-ionization coronal lines produced by accretion onto black holes, is found. We present a dedicated survey led by USNO, using WFCAM on UKIRT, to produce a near-IR YJHK photometric catalog of confirmed XMPs. This catalog is complemented by matched grizy photometry from Pan-STARRS, using forced photometry to maximize sensitivity and produce useful photometry in every band. With exquisite photometry in 9

bands covering 0.5 to 2.4 micron, precise modeling of the spectral energy distributions of XMPs using recent theoretic models is possible, yielding key insights into the properties of the first galaxies in the universe. Finally, because of the large field of view of WFCAM, we serendipitously detect tens of thousands of other objects, which we provide grizyYJHK photometry for as a service to the broader astronomical community. This survey underscores the critical importance of UKIRT over the coming decade as astrophysics becomes more dominated by studies in the near-IR.

207.38 — Compaction in Action: Tracing the Formation and Evolution of Blue and Red Nuggets at Redshift Zero in the RESOLVE Survey

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Blue nuggets are extremely compact, starbursting galaxies that are commonly observed at high redshift. Simulations show that they form from either gas-rich mergers or colliding cosmic gas streams, collectively known as "compaction events." At a threshold halo mass of $\sim 10^{11.4}$ Msun, blue nuggets are predicted to quench into red nuggets, then gradually grow and transform into modern-day early-type galaxies through satellite accretion. Excitingly, our recent work has discovered that blue nuggets are still forming in the z = 0 universe. This detection has motivated us to search for blue, red, and transitional nuggets in the z = 0 RESOLVE survey, a large volume-limited survey that naturally contains nuggets in various evolutionary stages. We have identified ~80 red, blue, and transitional nugget candidates above RESOLVE's baryonic mass completeness floor. The candidates are selected to be solitary centrals with no satellites of comparable mass and to have compact morphology (small radius, high surface mass density, and a dense core). We find that our nugget candidates appear to be transitioning from the blue sequence to the red sequence at baryonic mass $\sim 10^{10}$ Msun, the expected central galaxy mass for a halo just above the $10^{11.4M}$ Msun threshold scale. Additionally, our candidates evolve from gas-dominated to star-dominated as they cross the threshold scale. Previous work from our team found that a majority of blue nuggets below the threshold scale show signs of gas-rich merger origins, such as double nuclei and complex kinematics. Examining red nugget candidates in our new sample with stellar velocity dispersion data, we confirm that at least a subset of them near the threshold scale have dynamics consistent with remnants of these mergers, as opposed to the elevated dispersions typical of compact ellipticals formed by stripping. Based on observations obtained at the Gemini Observatory under program GS-2013B-Q-51.

207.39 — The impacts and origins of kinematic distortions in MaNGA galaxies

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Recent work with the MaNGA (Mapping Nearby Galaxies with APO) survey has revealed that a large fraction of galaxies show twists in their ionized gas velocity fields, indicating systematic deviations from uniform coplanar circular motion. The high frequency of these kinematic distortions suggests they may be signatures of an important process (or processes) that affects the growth of galaxies. To understand the impact that kinematic distortions have on galaxies, we combine IFU spectroscopic data from the MaNGA survey with 21cm data from the MaNGA-HI survey to compare the star formation and gas properties of galaxies with and without distortions. We also examine their environmental distributions and morphological properties in an effort to clarify the origin of the observed kinematic distortions.

207.40 — Galaxy Groups at Low and High Redshift with RESOLVE and LADUMA

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The group environment plays a key role in galaxy evolution through common processes such as merging and stripping. The physical interpretation and utility of group metrics across redshift depend on the method of group finding and the quality of the survey data. Here, we construct volume-limited group catalogs using ancillary data sets cross-matched in the field of the LADUMA (Looking At the Distant Universe with the MeerKAT Array) survey, a MeerKAT large program that will provide unprecedented sensitivity to neutral hydrogen emission out to $z > 1$. To make best use of a mixture of photometric and spectroscopic redshifts, we implement a probabilistic friends-of-friends algorithm with full cosmological corrections to identify groups at high redshift. We apply these methods and simulate high-z data quality issues by degrading spectroscopic redshifts, flux sensitivity, and catalog completeness in the highly complete, volume-limited $z \sim 0$ RESOLVE (REsolved Spectroscopy of a Local VolumE) survey. We compare the typical sizes of groups across redshifts, with attention to cosmic variance. Finally, in preparation for a comparable analysis at high redshift, we quantify the integrated gas content in RESOLVE groups, examining how their gas inventory changes with group membership refinement and/or subgroup identification. This research has been supported by National Science Foundation grant AST-1814486.

Poster Session 208 — Evolution of Galaxies II

208.01 — A Monte Carlo Approach to Modeling Dynamical Friction in Realistic Galactic Environments

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Mid galaxy merger, a process called dynamical friction allows collided galaxies' central massive black holes (MBHs) to spiral into the center of the system. Dynamical friction (DF) is a result of interactions between background material of small masses and one larger mass, such as a MBH. This creates a wake of particles behind the MBH, causing a gravitational pull opposite to its velocity, slowing it down. This process controls the orbit of non-central black holes in a galaxy and drives the creation of massive black hole binaries, prospective gravitational wave sources for current and future low-frequency detectors. The standard equation used to estimate DF, the Chandrasekhar DF formula, assumes that a galaxy has a uniform density profile, and all small particles have the same mass with Maxwellian velocity distribution. With this formula, many scenarios such as density fluctuations, large mass interactions, and perpendicular force are ignored. These conditions are not representative of realistic galactic environments and thus provide an incomplete look at dynamical friction. Taking a Monte-Carlo approach, we developed a numerical formula, to create an accurate and computationally efficient method to calculate the dynamical friction. Our method allows for density fluctuations and a range of particle masses and velocities to be accounted for.

208.02 — Comparing the SFR- and Halo-Stellar Mass Relations of Three Cosmological Simulations at z ≥ 6

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Studying the formation and evolution of galaxies at high redshift (z > 6) is limited observationally with current technology. While the James Webb Space Telescope is anticipated to revolutionize our understanding of the first galaxies in the coming years, it is worthwhile to leverage cosmological simulations now to investigate the driving physical processes. We use three recent cosmological simulations (Illustris TNG, EAGLE and First Light) and compare their predicted stellar mass-to-halo mass and star formation rate-to-stellar mass scaling relations to existing observational data. We find that there are differences in the slopes of scaling relations between these three models, suggesting that the differing feedback implementations in these simulations drive observable differences in scaling relations. Comparing to an extrapolation from observations at z = 6 indicates that (1) all models predict a steeper stellar mass-halo mass relation at low masses and (2) the Illustris TNG and EAGLE simulations are in better agreement with current data.

208.03 — Disentangling the Source of a z ∼ 0.11 Fast Radio Burst (FRB) Dispersion Measure (DM)

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With the advent of numerous Fast Radio Burst (FRB) detection and follow-up efforts, FRBs are now becoming useful as probes of the baryonic matter present in dark matter halos. However, disentangling the various potential contributors to the dispersion measure (DM) of any single FRB is nontrivial. We present an analysis of Keck Cosmic Web Imager (KCWI) data of the z = 0.11778 host galaxy of FRB 190608 first detected by CRAFT with the ASKAP telescope. The FRB is localized to less than one arcsecond and is offset from the host galaxy center by approximately three arcseconds, coincident with a spiral arm. We use the strength of the H-beta emission to estimate the contribution to the DM from the local interstellar medium of the host galaxy. Finally, we present an analysis of the surrounding field galaxies and discuss their contributions to the total FRB DM. This work is supported in part by NSF Grant AST-1910471 and by the Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association.

208.04 — A comprehensive study of H-alpha emitters at z∼0.62 in the DAWN survey: the need for deep and wide regions

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We present new estimates of the luminosity function (LF) and star formation rate density (SFRD) for an H-alpha selected sample at z∼0.62 from the Deep And Wide Narrow-band (DAWN) survey. Our results are based on a new H-alpha sample in the extended COSMOS region with the inclusion of flanking fields, resulting in a total area coverage of ∼1.5 deg^2. A total of 241 H-alpha emitters were selected based on robust selection criteria using spectro-photometric redshifts and broadband color-color classification. Given that dust extinction is a dominant uncertainty in the estimation of LF and SFRD, we explore the effect of different dust correction prescriptions by calculating the LF and SFRD using either a constant dust extinction correction, A_{Ha} = 1 mag, or a luminosity-dependent correction. The resulting H-alpha LFs are well fitted using Schechter functions with best-fit parameters: L* = $10^{42.15}$ erg s^{-1}, phi* = $10^{-2.6}$ Mpc^{-3}, alpha = -1.36, for luminosity-dependent dust correction, and L* = $10^{42.25}$ erg s^{-1}, phi* = $10^{-2.82}$ Mpc^{-3}, alpha = -1.61, for constant dust correction. The deep and wide nature of the DAWN survey effectively samples H-alpha emitters over a wide range of luminosities, thereby providing better constraints on both the faint and bright end of the LF. Also, the SFRD estimates rho_{SFR} = $10^{-1.44}$ $M_{sol}yr^{-1}Mpc^{-3}$ (luminosity-dependent dust correction), and rho_{SFR} = $10^{-1.36}$ $M_{sol}yr^{-1}Mpc^{-3}$ (constant dust correction), are in good agreement with the evolution of SFRD across redshifts (0 < z < 2) seen from previous H-alpha surveys.

208.05 — Stellar-to-halo mass relation: comparing galaxy quenching and morphological transformations using cosmological simulations

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In our universe, there is a large diversity range in the distribution of galaxy masses, shapes, colors, and sizes. Identifying the main properties responsible for the variations in observed galaxy distributions is a principal goal of galaxy formation. One way to constrain the physical processes responsible for galaxy growth is studying the correlation between galaxies' stellar mass and their dark matter halos, known as the stellar-to-halo mass relation (SMHMR). Some studies have looked at the star formation quenching of central galaxies in the context of the SMHMR to understand galaxy growth. We compare predictions for this using two very different galaxy formation models, the semi-analytic model DARK SAGE and the hydrodynamic simulation IllustrisTNG. In addition to galaxy quenching, we extend past studies to also include satellite galaxies, and investigate morphological transformation. Some of our results are as follows: Dark Sage and IllustrisTNG predict that both halo mass and stellar mass play a role in driving quenching and morphological transformation, with neither mass being solely responsible. However, the models predict that quenching and morphological transformation do not track each other simply.

Both models also predict that satellite galaxies behave similar to centrals. However, the two models are quite different in detail, with Dark sage producing a SHMR with much larger scatter than IllustrisTNG.

208.06 — Luminosity Functions Derived from Three Distinct Emission Line Selected Galaxy Samples

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We have constructed multiple emission-line luminosity functions using three distinct samples of emission-line galaxies (ELGs) selected via Hα, [O III], and HI. These luminosity functions can be directly compared to show how the selection method used to construct the galaxy sample can influence the shapes of the most commonly used broadband luminosity functions. We also compare the Hα luminosity function between all three samples to demonstrate the differences introduced by selecting galaxies using different methods. Utilizing an overlapping subsample of galaxies common to the Hα and [O III] samples, we demonstrate a method for calibrating star formation rate density (SFRD) using the [O III] luminosity function. This is done by scaling the [O III] luminosity function in order to approximate the equivalent Hα luminosity function. We plan to apply the results of the current study to our new deep ELG survey (SFACT) to allow us to derive self-consistent SFRDs for the Hα and [O III]-selected galaxies between z = 0 and z = 0.6.

208.07 — X-ray Binary Evolution Through Cosmic Time in the Chandra Deep Field Surveys

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The Chandra Deep Field-South and North surveys (CDFs) provide a unique window into the cosmic history of X-ray emission from normal galaxies (i.e., not dominated by active galactic nuclei). Scaling relations between normal-galaxy X-ray luminosity (L_x) with star formation rate (SFR) and stellar mass (M_*) have been used to show that the formation rates of low-mass and high-mass X-ray binaries (LMXB and HMXB, respectively) evolve with redshift as L_x (HMXB) / SFR $\sim (1+z)$ and L_x (LMXB) / $M_* \sim (1+z)^{2-3}$. However, these measurements alone do not directly reveal the driving forces behind the redshift evolution of X-ray binaries (XRBs). We derive star-formation histories for 563 galaxies in the CDFs, using SED fitting of the FUV-to-FIR data, and construct a self-consistent age-dependent model of the X-ray emission from the galaxies. Our model quantifies how XRB populations of different ages contribute to the total X-ray luminosity. We find that the ratio L_x / M_* declines by a factor of 1000 from 0-10 Gyr. We show that this physical model provides a more useful parameterization of the evolution of X-ray binary emission, as it can be extrapolated out to high redshifts with more sensible predictions. This meaningful relation can be used to better estimate the emission of XRBs in the early Universe, where XRBs are predicted to play an important role in heating the intergalactic medium.

208.08 — Deep Large Binocular Camera R-Band Observations of the GOODS-N Field and a Catalog of Interacting Galaxies

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We used a large number of Sloan *r* imaging observations of the GOODS-North field to investigate the trade-off between depth and resolution, and the possible presence of extended low-surface brightness features around galaxies. Using the red-optimized Large Binocular Camera (LBCR) on the Large Binocular Telescope (LBT), we acquired almost 28 hr of data (838 images with 120.2 second exposures), and generated multiple image mosaics, starting with images with the best atmospheric seeing (FWHM<0.8″), which constitute ∼16% of the total data set. Subsequent mosaics incrementally added in data with larger seeing values until the final, deepest mosaic included all images with FWHM<1.8″ (∼99% of the total data set). Comparisons between the optimal-resolution, yet shallower mosaic to the lower-resolution but deeper mosaic included visual

inspection of the images, and creation of object catalogs. For examining bright galaxies and their substructure and to accurately deblend overlapping objects, the optimal-resolution mosaics contains significantly more information, while for detection of the faintest objects (to a limiting magnitude of m_{AB}~29.7 mag) possible requires the optimal-depth mosaic. The better surface brightness sensitivity resulting from the larger LBCR pixels, compared to those of the WFC3/UVS and ACS/WFC cameras aboard the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) allows for unambiguous detection of both diffuse flux and tidal tails from possible recent interactions around galaxies. We measured azimuthally averages radial surface brightness profiles in r for the 360 brightest galaxies, using both the optimal-resolution and optimal-depth mosaics. Overall, there are only slight differences in the light-profiles with several galaxies detecting minimal extra flux in the outer parts of the galaxy to μ_{AB} ~32 mag arcsec^{-2} , which has implications for Extraglactic Background Light (EBL) studies. Finally, we present a representative sample of systems with signatures of merger activity identified visually in the Sloan *r* mosaics.

208.09 — Resolving gas flows in quenching galaxies

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One key problem in galaxy evolution is how and why galaxies stop forming stars. However, the exact mechanisms that lead to the disruption of the gas supply are still poorly understood. Post-starburst galaxies are an ideal laboratory to study the galaxy transition process as they have undergone a rapid shutdown in star formation. Disruption of the gas supply may come from starburst or AGN driven winds. We present work using MaNGA data to measure the kinematics of neutral and ionized gas to identify inflows and outflows on spatially resolved scales in galaxies on the pathway to quiescence. This detailed study of gas flows provides insight into mechanisms of star-formation suppression and gas cycling in galaxies at a crucial point in their evolution.

208.10 — Spectroscopic Analysis of Local Analogs

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The cause and progression of the reionization of the universe remain a mystery in cosmology today. Assuming star-forming galaxies were the dominant source of the ionizing photons needed to initiate and maintain reionization, we must then understand the number of contributing galax- ies, their ionizing radiation production, and how much of their ionizing radiation is able to escape. However, studying the production of ionizing radiation and its escape from galaxies during this period is challenging because the ionizing radiation is absorbed by neutral hydrogen in the interstellar and intergalactic media. Thus, we turn to galaxies in the lo- cal universe, studying six galaxies between z = 0.01-0.05. Using high S/N spectra collected from Magellan/LDSS3 and LBT/MODS, we measure the intensity of emission lines and perform line ratio analysis to explore the properties of these galaxies. In this work presents our preliminary anal- ysis of the emission line fluxes, line ratios and equivalent widths of the galaxies. Focusing on the [OIII]/[OII] and He I line ratios, we compare the six galaxies with samples known to be leaking Lyman continuum (LyC) radiation and find that they exhibit similar properties, making them a great sample of local analogs for high redshift galaxies. Further analysis of these extreme galaxies can allow us to uncover properties such as tem- perature, star formation rate, metallicity, gas density and production rate of ionizing radiation. These galactic properties can help us improve our understanding of galaxy evolution and the role galaxies may have played during reionization.

208.11 — Rotational Support and Environment at z~0.8 in the LEGA-C Survey

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We investigate the impact of environment on integrated and spatially-resolved stellar kinematics of a sample of massive, quiescent galaxies at intermediate redshift (0.6 < z < 1.0). For this analysis, we combine photometric and spectroscopic parameters from the UltraVISTA and Large Early Galaxy Astrophysics Census (LEGA-C) surveys in the COSMOS field and environmental measurements from Darvish et al. (2015). We analyze the trends with

overdensity (1+δ) on the rotational support of quiescent galaxies and find no universal trends at either fixed mass or fixed stellar velocity dispersion. This is consistent with previous studies of the local Universe; rotational support of massive galaxies depends primarily on stellar mass without secondary environmental dependencies (Brough et al. (2017), Veale et al. (2017), Greene et al. (2018)). However, we highlight the most massive population of galaxies ($\log M_*/M_\circledR \geq 11.25$) which show a range of rotational support at high redshift except in the densest environments, where all galaxies are slow-rotators. This effect is not seen at fixed velocity dispersion, suggesting minor merging as the driving mechanism: only in the densest regions have the most massive galaxies experienced significant minor merging, building stellar mass and diminishing rotation without significantly affecting stellar velocity dispersion. In the local Universe, most high-mass galaxies ($\log M_*/M_\circledR \geq 11.25$) are slow-rotators, regardless of environment, suggesting minor merging occurs at later cosmic times ($z \leq 0.6$) in less dense regions.

208.12 — The JWST Early Release Science Program TEMPLATES: Targeting Extremely Magnified Panchromatic Lensed Arcs and Their Extended Star formation

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We describe the JWST Early Release Science (ERS) Program TEMPLATES. Thirteen approved ERS programs will use Director's Discretionary time to carry out exciting science that engages a broad cross-section of the astronomical community to understand JWST's scientific capabilities. ERS observations will take place in the first five months of JWST science operations; all ERS data will be public immediately. The TEMPLATES ERS program will target four gravitationally lensed galaxies at $1 < z < 4$ for IFU spectroscopy with NIRSpec and MIRI, and imaging with NIRCAM. Lensing magnification pushes JWST to the highest spatial resolutions possible at these redshifts, to map the key spectral diagnostics of star formation and dust extinction: H-alpha, Pa-alpha, and 3.3um PAH within individual distant galaxies. Our targets are among the brightest, best-characterized lensed systems known, and span a wide range of specific star formation rate, extinction, and luminosity. The poster will describe our science goals for TEMPLATES, the planned observations, our plan for delivering cookbooks on data reduction, analysis, and calibration strategy, and ways that the community can use TEMPLATES data for their own science investigations, and to understand on-orbit performance in ways that will guide the community in writing their own observing proposals for JWST Cycle 2 and beyond.

208.13 — What Strong Gravitational Lensing Reveals About Star Forming Regions at Cosmic Noon

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Star formation in the universe peaks between redshifts 1 and 3 (the so-called "Cosmic Noon"). Early observations of galaxies at these redshifts demonstrated that their morphologies in the rest-frame ultraviolet were dominated by giant kiloparsec-scale star-forming clumps. But recent studies, especially those using gravitational lensing, are showing that smaller and smaller regions more similar in size to those in the Milky Way and nearby galaxies may play a larger role in star formation at cosmic noon than previously thought. The magnification effects of strong gravitational lensing amplify the power of the Hubble Space Telescope and enable resolved images and spatially-resolved spectroscopy of such small star-forming regions. This poster will cover recent and upcoming results from the Sloan Giant Arcs Survey team on the morphology of star formation and the physical conditions inside individual star-forming regions at Cosmic Noon determined through HST imaging and grism spectroscopic observations of strongly lensed targets.

208.14 — The morphological indicators of gas mass fraction for low-redshift galaxies

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The growth of galaxies is regulated by the amount of cold gas available in the ISM. Neutral atomic hydrogen (HI) gas comprises the bulk of $z \sim 0$ galaxies' ISM masses, but remains difficult to detect due to the faintness of its 21-cm emission line. To circumvent this observational challenge, astronomers have devised optical-wavelength heuristics in order to estimate gas mass fraction ($M_{\rm HI}/M_{\rm star}$) of a galaxy. Unfortunately, these methods often trade off interpretability in favor of accuracy, or vice versa; in other words, simple color-based estimators typically

have larger scatter, whereas complex models perform better but can have millions of parameters. We train a deep convolutional neural network (CNN) to accurately predict galaxies' gas mass fractions using only *gri* SDSS imaging crossmatched with ALFALFA and xGASS. We visualize trained CNNs using the Grad-CAM algorithm, which highlights morphological features that are associated with high or low gas mass fraction for an input galaxy image. Bright HII regions and wispy blue ISM features indicate gas richness, while redder galaxy bulges and smooth stellar distributions convey gas poorness. Interpretable and accurate deep learning results will multiply the scientific returns of future large-area optical and HI surveys.

208.15 — Searching for Lensed Galaxies through Lyman-Alpha Emission with HETDEX

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Gravitational lensing provides a unique way to study distant galaxies in detail due to the magnification effects from the massive forefront object(s). Gravitationally lensed galaxies can be discovered spectroscopically by searching for star-forming galaxy signatures (i.e. certain spectral lines) in the spectra of low-redshift massive galaxies (non star-forming). Gravitationally lensed galaxies are incredibly hard to find and thus requires a large-volume survey such as the Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey (BOSS). However, the spectroscopic sensitivity of BOSS limited the results to brighter lensed systems. We will use a new survey, the Hobby Eberly Telescope Dark Energy Experiment (HETDEX), to search for lensed systems with fainter line luminosities of $\sim$4x10^{-17} erg/s/cm2. As a proof of concept that lensed galaxies can be found in HETDEX, we found that the HETDEX spectrum of the one BOSS-discovered lensed galaxy (Shu et al. 2016) which has been observed by HETDEX exhibits the expected spectral characteristics of a low-redshift passive galaxy continuum with a Lyman-alpha emission line superimposed on top. To search for more lensed systems with fainter line luminosities with HETDEX, we have extracted HETDEX spectra around likely lenses, selecting galaxies from SDSS with z$\sim$0.4-0.7, and red colors indicative of passively evolving galaxies (e.g., not expected to have emission lines of their own). We are currently developing software that searches through these spectra to identify emission lines on top of the passive continuum, the results of which we will report in this poster.

208.16 — Testing the use of Far-infrared and Submillimeter Continuum Measurements as Dust and Gas Tracers

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Far-infrared (FIR) and (sub)millimeter continuum measurements are widely used to infer properties of galaxies across a wide range of redshift. A common use of long wavelength dust continuum measurements is to estimate the molecular gas and dust masses of galaxies. FIR/submm spectral energy distributions (SEDs) are also widely analyzed to estimate dust temperatures of galaxies. We show numerical tests of the ability of monochromatic dust luminosity measurements to recover the molecular gas mass of galaxies. We find the dust emission is a good tracer of molecular gas mass for metal-enriched galaxies, and provide a prediction of when the dust should cease to be an accurate tracer of gas mass. Additionally, we will show a "ground truth" study of simulated dust temperature distributions and associated SEDs, to determine how temperatures derived from SED-fitting correspond to the mean mass and luminosity-weighted dust temperatures. We will further show how this affects the precision of dust mass measurements. Together these studies provide guidance for interpreting the many dust continuum measurements of galaxies when inferring interstellar medium properties, including masses and temperatures.

208.17 — A Code to Automatically Identify Emission Lines in Grism Spectra of Galaxies at High Redshift Using the CLEAR Survey

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We present our method for spectroscopically measuring galaxies using slitless G102 grism spectroscopy obtained by the Hubble Space Telescope (HST)/WFC3 as part of the CANDELS Lyman-alpha Emission At Reionization (CLEAR; PI: Papovich) Survey which obtained 12 pointings at 3 position angles within the GOODS-S and GOODS-N fields. We used the automated line-finding code from Larson et al. 2018 which locates significant (>4σ) emission lines in galaxy spectra to select two candidate

galaxies with three emission lines. Our method isolated the highest-significance line, used photometric redshifts to narrow the list of potential emission lines, and then compared the ratios between their wavelengths with the ratios of their rest-frame wavelengths to identify them. We focused on one pointing in the GOODS-S field and were the first to identify prominent Hβ and OIII lines for two galaxies in our sample, measuring their redshifts to be z = 1.0483 and z = 0.9681. We have built a framework to use on the remaining sample of galaxies in this survey, and will spectroscopically measure the redshifts of thousands of galaxies in the CANDELS fields. This work is essential for statistically studying galaxy properties over time and providing robust targets for the next generation of telescopes. We acknowledge support from the UT Austin REU grant AST-1757983 (PI: Jogee) funded by the NSF REU and DoD ASSURE programs.

208.18 — Characterizing a Dusty Star Forming Galaxy at z∼3

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Identifying and understanding the nature of dusty star-forming galaxies has proven to be challenging not only because of their faintness at UV/optical wavelengths but also because of the biases associated with selection effects. Here, we study the galaxy ALMA-3 mm.12 using multi-wavelength photometric and spectroscopic observations. This source was identified in a blind search of 3 mm sources, representing galaxies that might have been missed by other search criteria. Finding their properties is important for our understanding of galaxy formation and evolution. We identified three emission lines corresponding to CO(3-2), CO(4-3), and CO(5-4), from that we estimated the spectroscopic redshift to be z = 2.9879 ± 0.0010 and the gas mass as M_{H2} = (6.1 ± 2.5)×10^{10} $M_\odot$. We estimated the infrared luminosity range by using SED templates fit to nine photometric data points found for this galaxy. The infrared luminosity is between L_{IR} = 9×10^{11} $M_\odot$ and L_{IR} = 7×10^{12} $M_\odot$ which corresponds to a star formation rate range of 90 $M_\odot$ yr^{-1} to 680 $M_\odot$ yr^{-1}. We compared our observed galaxy to local luminous and ultra luminous galaxies using the relation between the infrared luminosity and L'_{CO} to show that it occupies the same area as other submillimeter selected galaxies between z∼2–4. This indicates that ALMA-3 mm.12 is converting gas into stars at a similar efficiency as other luminous infrared galaxies at lower and higher redshifts, suggesting that these kinds of dusty star-forming galaxies have followed a similar star formation mode during the last 12 Gyr. The dust temperature of ALMA-3 mm.12 is hotter than galaxies with the same infrared luminosity and has similar dust temperature as z∼2-4 galaxies.

208.19 — Optical Properties of Low-Redshift Star-Forming Galaxies with Potential Lyman Continuum Escape

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It is currently unclear which sources reionized the universe at z > 6. Young massive stars formed in high-redshift starburst galaxies are capable of producing ionizing Lyman continuum (LyC) radiation ≥ 13.6 eV. Unfortunately, LyC radiation from galaxies at z > 6 is not observable due to absorption by neutral gas in the intergalactic medium. I study Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) optical spectra of 66 low-redshift star-forming galaxies with potential LyC radiation escape, which are targets of an ongoing Hubble Space Telescope (HST) LyC survey. The galaxies are located at z ≈ 0.3, close enough that direct LyC detection is possible. I examine proposed optical diagnostics of LyC escape and calculate properties such as gas ionization level, metallicity, temperature, Hβ line strength, and dust extinction. Preliminary results for the sample indicate an [OIII]/[OII] range of ≈ 1–30, an electron temperature range of ≈ 9,000–20,000 K, a star formation rate range of 0.6 – 41 $M_\odot$/yr with an average of ≈ 10 – 15 $M_\odot$/yr, and an AV range of 0–1.5. When the HST survey is complete, we will assess the correlations between observed LyC escape and the calculated galaxy properties. These correlations may then be applied to high-redshift galaxies where direct LyC detection is not feasible.

208.20 — The Build-Up of Compact Quiescent Galaxies in 1 < z < 2 Clusters

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A striking property of local galaxy clusters is the over-abundance of quiescent elliptical galaxies, known as the morphology-density relationship. However, physical mechanisms that transform star-forming galaxies into quiescent ones in these dense environments are still disputed. The time period

when the morphology-density relationship is established is also unknown. We present a study of the morphology of galaxies in four 1 < z < 2 clusters using Hubble Space Telescope imaging and morphology code STATMORPH. We find that 2 out of 4 clusters (at z = 1.19 and z = 1.75) have a significant population of compact and bulge-dominated galaxies (cQGs), and an established morphology-density relationship. We also find an intriguing system of two z ∼ 1.45 clusters at a remarkably small 3D separation of 73 Mpc that exhibit no morphology-density relationship but have enhanced merger signatures. We conclude that the same quenching process is responsible for the formation of cQGs and establishing the morphology-density relationship, and that this process is already active as early as z = 1.75. However, we find a significant intracluster variance that may depend on the larger cosmological environment in which the cluster is embedded.

208.21 — Mining MaNGA for Brightest Cluster Galaxies at z ∼ 0.1 to Build Sample for Analysis

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Brightest Cluster Galaxies' (BCGs) stellar mass can measure up to 1.0 x 10^{12} $M_{\odot}$. This makes them the most massively bound objects in the local universe. MaNGA, the most recent survey added to the SDSS, uses an integral field unit (IFU) spectrometer to collect data, and we have been mining it's database to find BCGs and their close companions. To build our sample, we first used galaxies that had been previously flagged as BCGs in the database, and then queried the database for galaxies within a redshift range of 0.08 < z < 0.15 that had an r-band magnitude of r < -21. The results of the query were cross matched with known cluster catalogs to verify whether or not any of the galaxies in the results had been previously identified as the brightest galaxies in their host clusters, 88 of which were determined to be potential BCGs. Potential BCGs found are then visually inspected and color magnitude diagrams with all galaxies surrounding the potential BCG are created for each galaxy. Eventually, maps of age, metallicity, velocity dispersion, and star formation rates will be explored. This will provide us with information to better understand the potential formation history and evolutionary pathways of these massive ellipticals.

208.22 — Exploring Galaxy Quenching Mechanisms in Groups and Clusters: A Morphological Analysis of Red Sequence Galaxies

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As galaxies fall into dense environments of galaxy groups and clusters, they undergo a process that halts ongoing star formation and leads to a population of quiescent, red galaxies. Exactly what combination of mechanisms causes this quenching of star formation is difficult to pin down, particularly when only considering galaxy colors. Galaxy morphologies, which reflect physical changes in the galaxies themselves, are therefore critical components to understanding how these galaxies evolve during infall. Additional degeneracies exist between galaxy mass and the local environment, which can be broken by examining both galaxy groups and clusters. Here we present an investigation of galaxy color and morphology from the group to cluster environment, with the aim of identifying distinct morphological trends indicative of environment-dependent quenching mechanisms. We combine morphologies from high-quality *Hubble Space Telescope* imaging with photometry from SDSS and DES to create a catalog of galaxy information that reflects both shape parameters and stellar population histories. Our group and cluster sample, which includes clusters in the Cluster Lensing And Supernova survey with Hubble, all have masses derived from lensing measurements and span roughly two orders of magnitude of halo mass. In this poster, we will discuss the early results of this survey.

208.23 — xGASS: The spatial distribution of quenching in Green Valley galaxies

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The population of galaxies between the star-forming Main Sequence and the red sequence (in the so-called Green Valley) has surprisingly diverse cold gas properties. The xGASS sample has shown that Green Valley galaxies can be equally (or more) gas-rich as those in the main sequence, with longer gas depletion timescales, on average. We have recently acquired narrow-band H-alpha images for xGASS

galaxies in the Green Valley and use them to quantify the amount and spatial distribution of recent star formation activity. We compare Green Valley and Main Sequence galaxies, distinguishing between those with and without significant reservoirs of cold gas. Our results suggest that some gas-rich Green Valley galaxies have more spatially extended star formation and may be forming stars inefficiently in their outer disks. By comparing the recent star formation from H-alpha with archival ultra-violet images, we also construct simple star formation histories for these galaxies. This analysis of the spatial distribution of star formation across the Green Valley will help understand why and how gas-rich galaxies can persist in the Green Valley.

208.24 — The life-cycle of gas in dying galaxies

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Modern day galaxies populate a bimodal distribution, in both morphology and color space. Their morphological and color properties are also interrelated, with lenticular and elliptical galaxies usually exhibiting red colors and spiral galaxies usually exhibiting blue colors. In color space, there is a genuine dearth of intermediate colored galaxies, suggesting that the transition a galaxy undergoes to transform must be rapid, and quenching galaxies, rare. Gas - its presence, absence, and mechanics - serves as the anchor of a galaxy's transformation from blue to red. We discuss how new observations of molecular gas in quenching and quenched galaxies has recast our understanding of how they ultimately metamorphose from blue, star-forming spirals into red, quiescent ellipticals and lenticulars.

208.25 — Inside-Out Formation of z∼2 Compact Star-Forming Galaxies

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Early massive, quiescent galaxies at z∼2 were far more compact than both star-forming galaxies of that epoch and today's giant elliptical galaxies. Recently HST observations have revealed a population of compact star-forming galaxies, suggesting that they need only cease star formation to appear similar to compact quiescent galaxies. Using archival ALMA data, we analyzed far-infrared emission from these compact star-forming galaxies in order to better understand their gas and dust properties. We found that obscured star formation is mostly concentrated toward the central regions of the compact galaxies in our sample. This central star formation will result in high central stellar densities characteristic of z∼2 quiescent galaxies, in agreement with increased gas turbulence and dissipation-driven formation mechanisms. In continuing work we are investigating the molecular gas contents of these compact star-forming galaxies in comparison to extended star-forming galaxies and quiescent galaxies at the same epoch.

208.26 — Analogs of Early Galaxies: The Search for Extreme Emission Line Galaxies in DES

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Recent studies have determined low-mass, star-forming galaxies as the leading candidates responsible for the reionization of the Universe. Characterized by strong emission lines from ionization by young hot stars; these galaxies have emission line to continuum ratios ten times greater than that of a typical galaxy and are the only galaxies known to leak ionizing radiation. However, these extreme emission-line galaxies (EELGs) are compact, faint, and uncommon, making them difficult targets for preselection via traditional selection techniques such as narrowband imaging and slitless spectroscopy. To circumvent this, we use broadband selection technique to identify galaxies that have strong emission lines contributing significantly to their broadband fluxes. We selected over 1,100 extreme emission line galaxies from the Dark Energy Survey over 5000 square degrees in the southern sky pushing the low-mass regime, and through visual inspection, have identified 489 viable candidates of EELGs. In this poster, we present the results of this search in the low redshift Universe (z ∼0.3 - 0.4), an analysis of the sizes in the emission line continuum, as well as the estimated flux of the emission line from photometric observations in preparation for spectroscopic observations.

208.27 — Exploring the Formation of Massive Galaxies at 4 < z < 6 Using Novel K blue and K red Filters

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We have upgraded the FLAMINGOS-2 near-infrared imager at Gemini-South with two new filters that "split" the Ks band (λ_c = 2.2 μm) into blue (K-blue) and red (K-red) filters (λ_c = 1.9 and 2.3 μm, respectively). These Kb and Kr filters allow us to identify the Balmer/4000 Å breaks of 4 < z < 6 galaxies with evolved stellar populations, since this feature shifts into the K-band at z > 4. We have begun a pilot survey using these filters in the UltraVISTA COSMOS and the ZFOURGE GOODS-S fields. The pilot survey is deep (24.5 AB mag average in Kb and Kr) and sensitive to galaxies with stellar masses greater than 3 x 10^{10} $M_\odot$ at these redshifts. Consequently, these Kb and Kr filters enable us to 1) improve the photometric redshift precision of such galaxies to better than 1.5% and 2) reduce the contamination (from z < 1 dusty star-forming galaxies whose Ks colors tend to mimic those of z > 4 quiescent galaxies) to less than 2%. In this poster we describe the pilot survey, and quantify the photometric redshift improvement for galaxies at high redshifts using these novel filters. In addition, we describe our work to measure accurate photometry to better than 2% (systematic) uncertainties, and how this impacts the photometric redshifts of galaxies. // JAD and CJP acknowledge the generous support of Texas A&M University and the George P. and Cynthia Woods Mitchell Institute for Fundamental Physics and Astronomy.

208.28 — Finding High Redshift Galaxies Using the 3D-HST Survey

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We are now pushing galaxy evolution studies to the very early stages of the universe where stars and galaxies began to form in their neutral intergalactic medium (IGM) of Hydrogen. Because these galaxies are clouded in their IGM, Lya emission lines are absorbed. But with the 3D-HST Survey, we can use its large selection of approximately 100,000 galaxies and low resolution grism slit-less spectroscopy to probe these distant galaxies. The survey provides deep near IR spectra for the 100,000 galaxies across the prodigious CANDELS fields. A previous investigation using a novel method to detect and identify ultra-faint emission lines informed by Bayesian priors on the photometric redshift derived with EAZY resulted in 29 newly classified extreme high-redshift galaxy candidates from the original 3D-HST dataset. The intensive observations required to spectroscopically secure such a faint source necessitates a careful evaluation of the photometry from which the redshift prior is based. Photometric data were re-evaluated by examining individual image cutouts to discount erroneous measurements. Of the 29 galaxies, 3 are found to be outright spurious and 17 are advanced as high-confidence candidates for follow-up observation. This method is well-suited for exploring the high-redshift universe and can be used in future grism based missions such as Euclid and JWST.

iPoster Session 209 — The Sun & The Solar System

209.01 — Correlating White Light and Gamma-Ray emission in Solar Flares

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Stellar flares are some of the most energetic phenomena that occur in isolated main sequence stars. The most powerful flares on our sun even reach gamma ray (GeV) energies and are often associated with coronal mass ejections (CMEs). Recent surveys have catalogued thousands of optical flares from nearby stars, but the sun is still the only one currently detected in gamma rays. It is difficult to see solar flares in white light due to the very low contrast. In this project we attempt to correlate the gamma ray and white light emission from solar flares during so-called "sustained" gamma ray events, which are associated with powerful CMEs. This study will inform our search for gamma-ray emission from stellar flares.

209.02 — The Space Weather Underground: A Student-Built Array of Ground-Based Fluxgate Magnetometers in Northern New England

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We are constructing a regional ground-based fluxgate magnetometer array in northern New England that will facilitate the study of local ionospheric dynamics with data available to everyone in the scientific community. Each instrument is constructed from SAM-III fluxgate kits by high school students at schools distributed across New England. The magnetometers have a 1 nT sensitivity and 1 sec data cadence. A completed fluxgate with weatherproof housing, photovoltaics, radio data downlink, and GPS for accurate time tags costs $1100. Our goal is to have in excess of 15 sites distributed across Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and upstate New York. We currently have 5 sites already producing data, 2 of which are now feeding data into the SWUG Data Center that exists in a preliminary form. The technology is developed and proven to work. The array and data center are scalable. Our goal is to involve motivated high school students in the building of scientific instruments, the analysis of real scientific data, and to use that effort to provide motivation for learning core math, physics, engineering, and computer programming lessons as they explore possible career paths for the future. In the process, we will be generating useful scientific data that will be available to all.

209.03 — Gamma-rays from Jupiter

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This project aims to detect and study gamma-ray emission from Jupiter using data from the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope for the full mission elapsed time. Young dwarf stars are the most abundant in the Milky Way and many host planets that are potentially habitable. However, their extreme magnetic activity (e.g. flares and auroras) is not well understood and may prove detrimental to the formation of life on these planets. The most extreme magnetic events on the Sun show evidence for ion acceleration and gamma-ray emission, but the Sun is, so far, the only isolated star we have detected at GeV energies. Jupiter is our local analog for young dwarf stars and is known to have auroral emissions and a significant population of radio-emitting, nonthermal electrons, motivating our search.

Poster Session 210 — The Sun

210.01 — Improving the Forecasting of Drivers of Severe Space Weather with the New MAG4 HMI Vector Magnetogram Database

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MAG4 (MAGnetogram FOREcasting) is a large-database space-weather forecasting tool that makes near-real-time forecasts of a solar active regions (AR's) next-day chance of producing major eruptions (e.g., major flares or major Coronal Mass Ejections [CMEs]) that can drive severe space weather. The centerpiece of MAG4 is a pair of AR-event-rate forecasting curves obtained from a large database of (1) AR major-eruption histories and (2) an AR free-magnetic-energy proxy computed from magnetograms of the ARs. The pair of curves currently used for forecasting major flares are from MAG4's large database built from Solar and Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO)/Michelson Doppler Imager (MDI) AR line-of-sight (LOS) magnetograms and major-flare histories. Because MDI is now defunct, to forecast a current AR's major-flare rate, MAG4 presently uses the vertical-field component of the AR's Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO)/ Helioseismic and Magnetic Imager (HMI) vector magnetogram to approximate the AR's MDI LOS magnetogram. Now that MAG4 has compiled a new comparably large database of AR major-flare histories and several alternative AR free-energy proxies computed from HMI vector magnetograms, we can quantify the improvement in MAG4's AR major-flare forecasts resulting from using the AR's HMI vector magnetogram with the pair of forecasting curves from MAG4's new HMI database instead of the presently-used pair from MAG4's MDI database. Using the Heidke Skill Score (HSS) and the statistical methods of *Falconer et al. (2014),* we show that this change gives for an optimized free-energy proxy (1) gives a 10-σ improvement in MAG4's major-flare forecasting performance, and (2) forecasting performance that ties or significantly exceeds that of the alternative AR free-energy proxies that are in the new database.

210.02 — On the Inference of Fe^{+9} Ion Temperature in the Solar Corona from the 2019 July 2 Total Solar Eclipse

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We report here on the first inferences of the Fe^{+9} ion temperature derived from spectroscopic observations of the Fe X 637.4nm emission line, over a heliocentric distance range of 1.075-1.368 $R_\odot$ within two polar coronal holes. The observations were conducted during the total solar eclipse of 2019 July 2 at the Cerro Tololo International Observatory. Our inferences are compared with published values for Mg^{+9} and O^{+5} from ultraviolet observations from UVCS/*SOHO*. Fe^{+9} exhibits the same consistent trend of an increase in ionic temperature as a function of distance. At the closest distance to the Sun, the Fe^{+9} temperature is $\sim 1.17\times10^7$K and $\sim 2.31\times10^7$K at 1.368 $R_\odot$, compared to the 10^6K electron temperature. Such inferences provide critical input parameters for models exploring the physical mechanisms to heat the corona and accelerate the solar wind. This work was funded by NSF grant AGS-1834662 and AST-1839436 to the University of Hawai'i at Manoa.

210.03 — Identifying Events with Time Lag between change in Total Solar Irradiance and Sunspot Area

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The Total Solar Irradiance (TSI) of the sun is the quantity of radiant energy that the Earth receives from the sun. Classically known as the solar constant, this value has been proved not to be constant but rather to fluctuate with solar activities and solar events. These events correspond to changes in the sunspot area as well. However, these changes are not always consistent in time with the changes in the brightness of the Sun, TSI. Fifteen cases of large solar events (change in TSI greater than 1 w/m^2) between 2010 and 2015 were identified and analyzed with SOlar Radiation and Climate Experiment (SORCE) measured TSI and Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO) measured sunspot area. Out of the 15 identified cases, five appeared to have the TSI changes leading by one or more days. To confirm this relationship, the cross-correlation coefficient was calculated for all 15 events as well. This value was found by offsetting the data of the sunspot area from five days behind to five days ahead. In addition to the sunspot area, three other values were compared to TSI. These variables were Helioseismic and Magnetic Imager (HMI) Active Region Patch (HARP) regions, umbra and penumbra magnetic area, and HMI median intensity in the visible continuum. Out of the four variables, the sunspot area and HMI intensity were the most consistent with the changes in TSI, while both cases of magnetic area had a wider spread of correlation coefficients. Further work will be need to be done to expand the data set of large solar events and to explain why some large events have this lag and others do not.

210.05 — Calculating the Emission Measure and Average Emission Weighted Temperature of Supra-Arcade Downflows

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We examine the thermal state of plasma associated with a solar flare that occurred July 7, 2012. In the plasma sheet located within the region above the flare, supra-arcade downflows (SADs) are observed using the Atmospheric Imaging Assembly (AIA) on the Solar Dynamics Observatory. The sunward traveling downflows give insight on the local heating mechanics of coronal plasma during the post-eruption period of the flare. We perform calculations of the differential emission measure (DEM) from the AIA data in order to determine the total emission measure and the average weighted temperature. Emission within the SADs are relatively low, and the temperature is much cooler compared to the surrounding plasma. Coupling the DEMs with the velocities within the plasma sheet, we can analyze potential heating terms that model dominant thermal processes in the supra-arcade region. This work supported by the NSF-REU solar physics program at SAO, grant number AGS-1560313, the NSF SHINE program, grant #AGS-1723425, and NASA grant #80NSSC18K0732.

210.06 — Analyzing Constraints on Coronal Jets Near Filaments and Sigmoid Active Regions Using Nonlinear Force-Free Models

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Throughout the eleven year cycle of the sun, solar eruptions are constantly taking place. Thought to be caused by reconnection of magnetic field lines, coronal jets are one of several types of such eruptions. The mechanics of the formation and eruption of these jets are not well understood. In some cases, jets occur when small filaments of chromospheric material are lofted into the corona. Filaments are often associated with concentrations of opposite polarity magnetic flux. They form along the polarity inversion line, where magnetic reconnection is expected to occur and incite subsequent eruptions. The filaments have strong magnetic flux, and are often the site of magnetic reconnection and subsequent eruption. In order to better understand the constraints on these coronal jets, we have modeled the conditions required for stable filaments and eruptions using nonlinear force-free (NLFF)field modeling. NLFF models are 3-D topological models that are used to show the morphological evolution of magnetic fields. Using the CMS2 modeling suite, we modeled two regions with jet eruptions: a coronal jet near a larger filament, and a coronal jet near an AR sigmoid. In both cases, Solar Dynamics Observatory's HMI magnetograms and observations from AIA images are used to constrain the input parameters of the model. In this poster, we will present our model results and discuss how they help understand solar coronal jet eruptions.

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210.07 — Electric Current Neutralization in Solar Active Regions and its Relation to Magnetic Shear and Eruptive Activity

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Active regions (ARs) harbor strong magnetic fields and often host sunspots. They are a major source of the eruptive activity that drives space weather events, including solar flares and coronal mass ejections (CMEs). The driving processes of these eruptions — magnetic energy stored in AR electric currents — are well established. However, the conditions that determine whether an AR will produce an eruption are not well understood. Previous work suggests that the degree to which the driving electric currents, or the sum of all currents within a single magnetic polarity, are neutralized may serve as a good proxy for predicting solar eruptions. Here, we extend that work to include a larger sample of 30 ARs to determine the correlation between current neutralization and flare/CME production. We additionally test its relation to the degree of shear along polarity inversion lines (PILs) in an AR to assess the dependence of current neutralization on other AR parameters. We finally conduct a comprehensive error analysis in order to constrain both the statistical and systematic uncertainty in all our measurements. By investigating current neutralization and its relationship to PIL shear and eruptive activity, we can provide further constraints on whether these parameters can improve our ability to predict solar eruptions.

210.08 — Solar Flare Soft X-Ray Time Series Spectrum Reconstruction

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Solar flares are magnetic reconnection events resulting in sudden bursts of electromagnetic energy, particle acceleration, and hot plasma heated to over 10 MK. Hot solar flare plasma generates copious soft X-rays. Hence, spectral soft X-ray measurements provide great constraints on flare plasma temperature and dynamics. Flare observations from Low-Earth orbiting satellites like the first Miniature X-ray Solar Spectrometer (MinXSS-1) CubeSat can be occulted for 30 minutes of the 90 minute orbit, missing vital portions of the temporal evolution of the spectrum and plasma. In this project, the eclipsed MinXSS-1 spatially integrated spectra from 0.8 - 15 keV is reconstructed using non-occulted data by fitting an empirical piecewise temporal-spectral function consisting of Gaussian, Lorentian, and polynomial components. This automated procedure fits the original data and adds synthetic data points to the eclipse period in the temporal profile, which can be used to reconstruct the spectral profile for energy range specified in the time series. At both points of egress and ingress there are larger decreases in the low energy (< 3 keV) soft X-ray flux due to absorption by nitrogen and oxygen in Earth's atmosphere. Results from this project could be used in future projects focusing on exoplanet atmospheres and models of flare plasma evolution.

210.09 — Eclipse Results from the Airborne Infrared Spectrometer (AIR-Spec) and the Extreme-ultraviolet Imaging Spectrometer (EIS)

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The Sun's dynamic outermost atmospheric layer, the corona, exhibits extremely high temperatures meaning it's in a state of hydrostatic and thermodynamic disequilibrium which leads to solar activity, such as flares and coronal mass ejections. This activity can dramatically affect humanity's infrastructure and technology in space and on Earth. Understanding the coronal magnetic field would allow for predictions of these magnetic reconnection-driven violent events. Measuring the magnetic field is possible via the study of magnetically sensitive emission lines in the infrared (IR) via the Zeeman effect. The corona emits some IR emission lines, however, the solar surface's intensity overwhelms them. To study these lines, we can observe total solar eclipses wherein the moon blocks out the surface's continuous emission. The Airborne Infrared Spectrometer (AIR-Spec) is a pathfinder for future infrared spectrometers and spectro-polarimeters that will measure the coronal magnetic field. On July 2, 2019 AIR-Spec observed the total solar eclipse over the South Pacific from onboard an aircraft. It flew at 13km to avoid low-altitude water vapor, the primary absorber of IR radiation on Earth. AIR-Spec characterized four emission lines to determine their viability for future instruments to measure the coronal magnetic field. Comparing the intensity gradients for the observed IR lines with extreme-ultraviolet (EUV) lines from the EUV Imaging Spectrometer (EIS) gives us information regarding the excitation processes in the corona, providing improvements to the atomic models. We also determine the value of the IR lines as plasma temperature and density diagnostics, using EIS data to supplement our analysis. The analysis of the temperature and density will help explain the behavior of the plasma, which will allow the mapping of the coronal magnetic field. Lastly, we discuss how AIR-Spec will continue its mission during both the 2020 and 2024 total solar eclipses as well as its influence on future spectro-polarimetric missions. This work is supported by the NSF-REU solar physics program at SAO [grant# AGS-1560313] and the NSF Airborne InfraRed Spectrograph (AIR-Spec) 2019 Eclipse Flight [award# 1822314].

Poster Session 211 — Solar System Environment and Heliosphere

211.01 — Exploring the Solar System with Occultations

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Stellar occultations have been used successfully for many decades to probe planetary atmospheres and shapes of airless bodies. In the past, this work has been very challenging mostly due to the limited precision of stellar positional catalogs. With the release of the Gaia DR2 catalog, an entire new capability has been enabled to probe smaller and more distant objects than ever before. We will present recent results from successful stellar occultations in support of NASA's Lucy Mission and JAXA's Destiny+ mission on asteroids Patroclus, Leucus, Orus, and Phaethon as well as Kuiper Belt objects and Centaurs from the Research and Education Collaborative Occultation Network (RECON) project. In addition to the scientific results from these efforts we will summarize the future prospects, limitations, and challenges of this new capability.

211.02 — A catalog-based approach to detecting solar system objects

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Beyond the main planets, the solar system is full of smaller orbiting bodies called Solar System Objects (SSOs). Despite their relative proximity to Earth, many remain undiscovered and there is still much to learn about their properties and interactions. This project searches the first data release of the National Optical Astronomy Observatory Source Catalog (NSC) for SSOs. The NSC contains 34 billion measurements of 2.9 billion unique objects, which are either "stationary" stars and galaxies, or moving asteroids, comets, and meteors. In an automated process, measurements from the NSC are assigned to their corresponding objects via an iterative clustering method. Measurements pertaining to stationary bodies are identified using a small cluster radius of 0.5'', and are removed. Remaining detections belonging to fast-moving objects are clustered together over single nights to form structures called "tracklets". Tracklets are validated based on their spatial

linearity and motion through time. Once validated, their proper motions are calculated and used to connect tracklets and unclustered measurements over multiple nights by predicting their locations at common times to form "tracks". Tracks will be linked together to form possible SSO orbits. We will derive and investigate properties of the final catalog of SSOs, comparing them to those of known objects. I will present the initial results from this work.

211.03 — Cosmic Ray Energy Spectrum in the Heliosphere

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There is an anisotropy in the detection of TeV particles incident on our solar system from interstellar space. These particles, known as cosmic rays, consist of mainly protons, helium, and other atomic nuclei and propagate through our solar system by spiraling along magnetic field lines. The heliospheric magnetic field is known to have an effect on the trajectories of cosmic rays, and we are analyzing how this magnetic field affects the trajectories at various energies differently. Using Liouville's Theorem and time-reversibility, we simulated anti-protons originating from Earth backwards in time. These simulations provided us with regions in the sky that are magnetically connected to Earth's approximate position in the solar system, from which we then simulated protons forward in time. By measuring the energy spectrum of particles incident on target spheres of various sizes around the Earth, we found that the heliosphere does have an impact on protons in the 1-100 TeV range. A peak in the energy spectrum of our simulations was observed at ∼6 TeV, which may be due to the gyroradius of such particles being comparable to the diameter of the heliosphere. This work was supported by the National Science Foundation's REU program through NSF awards AST-1560016 and AST-1852136.

211.04 — Modeling the photometric behaviour of comets to use in population modeling

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Predictions of cometary magnitudes are a critical portion of the development of a model solar system that can be used to verify and validate the performance of future survey missions. While the number of known Near-Earth Comets is substantially smaller than the number of known Near-Earth Asteroids, these icy bodies still present a significant impact hazard to the Earth. Due to the volatile nature of the materials which define comets, comet magnitudes do not follow a straightforward brightening trend such as is found for asteroids. While the activity of comets is notoriously difficult to predict for individual objects due to the possibility of outbursting and seasonal events, the behavior of comets as an ensemble population is a somewhat more tractable problem. Predictions of cometary magnitudes will be folded in to the Reference Small Body Population Model (RSBPM) that is being developed by the Near-Earth Object Camera (NEOCam) team which can be used to verify and validate the performance of future survey missions and allow for debiasing of the observed comet populations [1].The currently running surveys (e.g, PANSTARRS [2], Zwicky Transient Facility [3], ATLAS [4], WISE/NEOWISE [5]), are providing an excellent base on which the next-generation wide field surveys (e.g., NEOCam [1] and the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope [LSST] [6]) can be built. Since NEOCam will be a space-based telescope, the spacecraft and on-board instruments must be optimized prior to launch. In order to ensure that NEOCam will perform as expected, the team is developing the RSBPM which can be used to predict the expected performance pre-launch and verify the performance post-launch. That is, by modeling the expected brightness of the comet population, we can make predictions regarding how many comets we would expect to see with NEOCam, and what they would look like in the data. Once the survey begins, we can then compare these predictions to the actual measurements to calculate the efficiency of the survey, and thus de-bias the survey to properly characterize the comet population.

NEOCam is a project sponsored by NASA's Planetary Defense Coordination Office, a division of NASA's Planetary Science Directorate.

References [1] Mainzer et al., 2015, *AJ* **149**:5, article id 172; [2] Denneau et al., 2013, *PASP*, **125**:926; [3] Masci et al., 2019, *PASP*, **131**:995; [4] Tonry et al., 2018, *PASP*, **130**:988; [5] Mainzer et al., 2011, *ApJ*, **731**:53; [6] Grav, Mainzer, and Spahr, 2016, *AJ*, **151**:6.

211.05 — Studying Helium Ions in Solar Wind

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Helium ions are the second most abundant ions in the solar wind behind Hydrogen. Helium ions in the solar wind are ionized as they pass through the

extremely hot chromosphere and corona. NASA's 1989 Advanced Composition Explorer (ACE) satellite continues to measure many components of the solar wind, such as the abundance of Helium ions, with the use of multiple instruments. We created a new Helium ion data set by averaging data measured by the Solar Wind Ion Composition Spectrometer (SWICS) on the ACE spacecraft from 1998-2011. We then validated this data by comparing it in multiple different ways with the Solar Wind Electron, Proton, and Alpha Monitor (SWEPAM) and Solar Wind Experiment (SWE) data measured in the same time frame. Using the averaged SWICS data set, we investigated the correlation between the behavior of the Helium ions observed in SWICS and the behavior of other heavy ions from SWEPAM and SWE to determine whether the same processes from the solar wind affect multiple types of ions. We found that these processes do affect all the ions. However, most likely due to coronal mass ejections, the amount of Helium occasionally moves in the opposite direction from the other ions.

211.06 — Simulating Gravitational Collapse in the Kuiper Belt

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The New Horizons mission's 2019 flyby of 2014 MU69 has led to novel insights into the formation of icy planetesimals. The New Horizons team has hypothesized that 2014 MU69 formed as a result of gas-triggered gravitational collapse, evidenced by the similar colors and albedos of its lobes as well as its contact binary morphology. Contact binary formation implies that two separate bodies formed and joined together in a mutual environment of similar composition and mild dynamics, contrary to the high-velocity environment of CCKBOs (Stern et al. 2019). The formation of planetesimals from gravitational collapse holds significant promise, as it bypasses the radial drift, fragmentation, and bouncing barriers, which have the combined effect of limiting pairwise growth to meter-sized pebbles (Youdin & Goodman 2005; Johansen et al. 2007; Nesvorný et al. 2010; Blum 2018; Nesvorný 2018). We have evaluated the consequences of a range of initial conditions when applied to a collapsing swarm of pebbles. To simulate the effects of gravitational collapse, we use PKDGRAV (Stadel 2001; Richardson et al. 2000) — a parallel tree gravitational N-body integrator — to model the swarm. The simulation is run for twenty orbital periods to ensure that the collapse process has completed. Using PKDGRAV, we examine how the swarm's angular momentum, initial mass and radius distribution, and simulation time affect the formation of wide- or contact-binaries. PKDGRAV excels in comparison to other integrators as it not only tracks each particle's dynamics and collisions (Richardson et al. 2000; Schwartz et al. 2012) — providing an in-depth observation of the morphology of the system — but also enables particles to stick to one another, overlap, and maintain their shape. Through preliminary control simulations, we show that swarms with little to no angular momentum and no initial velocities result in a solitary planetesimal. We also demonstrate that swarms with considerable angular momentum and varied mass and velocity distributions show promise of binary planetesimal system formation. Our results indicate that binary objects can indeed form in the Kuiper belt when a collapsing swarm is given appreciable angular momentum and can survive for an extended period.

211.07 — New Horizons UV Observations of the Interplanetary and Interstellar Medium

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The Alice ultraviolet spectrograph on the New Horizons (NH) spacecraft has been performing routine observations of interplanetary medium (IPM) atomic hydrogen Lyman-α (Lyα) emission in the outer solar system, since well before the Pluto flyby in 2015. The observations include regularly spaced great-circle scans of the sky and pointed spectra near the downstream and upstream flow directions of interstellar H atoms. The NH Alice data agree quite well with Voyager observations made ∼30 years previously at lower sensitivity. In particular, the decrease of IPM Lyα brightness in the upstream-looking direction as a function of spacecraft distance from the Sun follows an expected $1/r$ dependence, but with an extra added constant brightness of ∼40 Rayleighs (Gladstone et al., *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **45**, 8022, 2018). This additional brightness is a possible signature of the hydrogen wall at the heliopause or of a more distant galactic background. Besides constraining interplanetary medium hydrogen, the Alice spectra also pro-

vide useful constraints on other atomic species via resonance line emissions, since they cover a wavelength range of 52-187 nm. Initial results from recent Alice observations are presented here. Future observations are planned at a cadence of roughly twice per year. This research was supported by NASA contract NASW02008 to SwRI.

Poster Session 212 — Astrobiology and the Search for Intelligent Life in the 2020s

212.01 — The Mars Gardens: a comparison of the viability of plants grown in Martian simulant regolith and in a hydroponics system

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Over the next few decades *NASA* and private enterprise missions, such as *SpaceX-Mars*, plan to send human missions to Mars with the ultimate goal of establishing a permanent human presence on this nearby planet. For a colony on Mars to be self-sustaining, it will be necessary to provide food by growing plants in sheltered and heated greenhouses. Due to the huge cost of transporting materials into space, it will be too expensive to transport growing medium from Earth to Mars. Therefore, the growing medium must already be abundant on the red planet. Research at Villanova University as part of the *Mars Gardens* Project has shown that it is possible to successfully cultivate plants in simulant Martian regolith. However there are many issues with the simulant soil that need to be remedied before it is suitable for agricultural applications. The Martian regolith must be stripped of perchlorates, which are harmful to humans. Also, organic materials, such as worm castings, must be added to the regolith to provide nutrients for the plants, as Martian regolith is inherently sterile. From our past experience, the clay-like properties of the simulant-regolith exacerbate problems such as root-rot, wilting, and root-growth deficiency. Because using regolith as the growing medium presents significant challenges, this study explores the use of hydroponics systems as an alternative to regolith-based agriculture. In a hydroponic system no soil is used and the plant roots are placed directly in a nutrient solution. Due to the ease of nutrient-absorption, the test plants grow larger and more quickly than their soil-based counterparts. A comparison of plants grown in Martian simulant regolith and a hydroponics system indicates hydroponics may be preferable for Martian agriculture. Future work will investigate methods of further optimization of the hydroponics system.

212.02 — Investigating the Telltale Signs of Panspermia within a Multiplanetary System

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A multi-planetary system could be inhabited through the process of panspermia, the spread of life from one planet to another, along with abiogenesis, life arising from a previously sterile environment. In this paper, we explore the cases which would directly point to an influence of panspermia on a system of planets. Simulating a lifetime of a system of planets using Poisson distributions and keeping track of the number of inhabited planets periodically, we can generate a distribution describing the likelihood of how many planets are inhabited at a given time. From these simulations, we found distributions unique to relatively high rates of panspermia. These cases are characterized by a high likelihood of no inhabited planets, which then becomes either a uniform likelihood of life existing for any number of planets, or a likelihood that increases exponentially as the number of planets increases. While there are other cases with a high likelihood of no inhabited planets or an overall exponential rate, there is no case that has both unless it has a high rate of panspermia. These results can be interpolated to determine more precisely the effect panspermia has on a system of planets, and eventually be able to estimate the rate of panspermia within a given system based upon this interpolation.

212.03 — The Breakthrough ListenSearch for Intelligent Life: Target Scheduling for the MeerKAT Commensal Technosignature Search

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One of the flagship missions for the Breakthrough Listen (BL) project is conducting the most comprehensive radio-frequency search for extraterrestrial intelligence (ETI) by observing one million nearby stars. The MeerKAT radio telescope, a precursor to the Square Kilometer Array, will allow BL to pull data streams from primary observations and commensally observe one million stars in the Southern

Hemisphere. To organize these observations, we present the MeerKAT Target Selector, a component of the BL commensal survey pipeline to select targets within the field of view of primary observations and rank them based on set criteria. We also present a simulated observational analysis of the one million high-quality targets selected from the Gaia Data Release 2, which will form the basis for further refinement of our target ranking algorithm. Finally, we compare the expected results of our survey to past ETI surveys using modest parameter estimates of the instrument.

212.04 — Exotic Technosignatures

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How do new techniques to define, broaden, constrict, and articulate the kinds of findable technosignatures SETI scientists seek to capture? By extension, what characteristics of ET emerge? This talk engages themes and topics in the philosophy of science — issues of ontology (what something is) and epistemology (how we know what something is) — to examine simulated and anticipated *content* of technosignatures (rather than merely the event) by exploring Breakthrough Listen's (BL) increasing adoption of AI and machine learning techniques in SETI research. In supervised machine learning, BL scientists show human-generated signals to a computer system, training it on simulated examples of cosmic phenomena and then on a large dataset to find additional examples. The more agnostic anomaly-detecting technique of unsupervised learning generates new labels for data it encounters — outlying deviations that might be technosignatures. Such techniques have found great success in identifying radio exotica, if not aliens. This talk will detail BL's technique of supervised, unsupervised, and semi-supervised machine learning; their use of convolutional neural networks (CNNs); and, sketch ways that such techniques might soon help BL scientists to trawl for signals in (near) real time observation, considering that process's benefits and limitations. This talk will highlight how such techniques fundamentally alter the parameters of technosignature discovery. To close, it will call attention to the biological processes ("neural" net) that sediment anthropocentric biases, ones that scientists purport to excise by those very AI techniques.

212.05 — The Breakthrough Listen Search for Intelligent Life: Galactic Center Survey

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The Galactic Center (GC) is a key target for the radio component of Breakthrough Listen (BL) program. Offering the largest amount of stars in any given direction in the sky, the GC is widely cited as a location believed to harbor advanced civilizations, and it is also the most energetic region in the Milky Way. The BL-GC Survey will cover the frequency range from 700 MHZ to 100 GHz using the Green Bank radio Telescope (GBT) and the Parkes Telescope. Our team has already leveraged both standard and bespoke tools to construct a flexible software stack to search data for signals of interest. We will look for signals from extraterrestrial intelligence (ETI) by searching for both simple narrow-band signals and complex modulated signals. Along with that, as an ancillary science, we will also search for accelerated pulsars — likely orbiting a supermassive black hole at the center of the Milky Way Galaxy. Here, I present our unique and detailed observing plans for both the GBT (~280 hours) and Parkes (~350 hours) for this large-scale BL-GC survey. We have already conducted around 15 hours of observations across C-band (4-8 GHz). Further observations at X-band (8-11 GHz) and K-band (18-27 GHz) are also underway. I will discuss our on-going search for ETI signals along with some early results from accelerated pulsar searches towards the GC and multi-frequency study of single pulses from the GC magnetar, SGR J1745-2900.

212.06 — Nautilus: A Biosignature Survey in a Thousand Exo-Earths

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An outstanding, multidisciplinary goal of modern science is the study of the diversity of potentially Earth-like planets and the search for life in them. This goal requires a bold new generation of space telescopes, but even the most ambitious designs

yet hope to characterize only several dozen potentially habitable planets. Such a sample may be too small to truly understand the complexity of exo-earths. We describe here a notional concept for a novel space observatory designed to characterize a thousand transiting exo-earth candidates. The Nautilus concept [1, 2] is based on an array of inflatable spacecraft carrying very large diameter (8.5 m), very low weight, multi-order diffractive optical elements (MODE lenses) as light-collecting elements. In this concept the mirrors typical to current space telescopes are replaced by MODE lenses with 10 times lighter areal density that are >100 times less sensitive to misalignments, enabling lightweight structure. MODE lenses can be cost-effectively replicated through molding. The Nautilus mission concept has the potential to greatly reduce fabrication and launch costs and mission risks compared to the current space telescope paradigm through replicated components and identical, lightweight unit telescopes. Nautilus is designed to survey transiting exo-earths for biosignatures up to a distance of 300 pc, enabling a rigorous statistical exploration of the frequency and properties of life-bearing planets and the diversity of exo-earths. As the first major step toward realizing this scalable space observatory, we proposed the Nautilus Probe [3], a single Nautilus unit equipped with an 8.5m-diameter lens. The goal of the Nautilus Probe is to carry out a large-scale spectroscopic survey of transiting exoplanets discovered by Kepler, TESS, and - in the near future - by PLATO. Here we will describe the MODE lens technology and provide an overview of the scientific scope and capabilities of the Nautilus mission concept. References:[1] Apai et al. 2019 Astronomical Journal 158, 83 [2] Apai et al. 2019 SPIE Proc. 11116, doi:10.1117/12.2529428 [3] Apai et al. 2019 Astro2020 White Paper, Bulleting of AAS, 7, 141

Poster Session 213 — Breakthrough Science with ALMA

213.01 — An ALMA Sub-arcsecond View of Outflows, Ionized Gas, and Spatially-Extended Complex Organic Chemistry in OB Cluster-forming Region G10.6-0.4

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While informative of the bulk chemical properties of massive young stellar objects (MYSOs), single-dish studies are unable to probe the significant chemical differentiation that occurs on small scales, and to date, only a handful of studies have been conducted at high spatial resolution. Such observations, which directly resolve the spatial differences between the emission of distinct species, are essential, as they allow us to unambiguously discern the regions traced by different molecular species and families of molecules, providing further insight into their formation processes and chemistry. To investigate this small-scale chemistry, we used ALMA 1.3 mm observations at 0.14" (700 AU) toward massive star-forming region G10.6-0.4 (hereafter "G10.6") to derive detailed rotational temperature and column density maps in a large sample of complex organic molecules (COMs) and warm gas tracers. Combined with our simultaneous observations of ionized gas in hydrogen recombination line H30α, our exquisite spatial resolution allows us to constrain the chemical influences of massive stellar feedback in the form of highly structured and inhomogeneous molecular gas, prominent spatial anti-correlations between molecular and ionized gas, and order-of-magnitude variations in physical gas conditions. In addition to identifying two molecular hot core-like structures, we find extensive complex organic chemistry in regions outside of these cores. The extended, highly-structured nature of both ionized and dense COM-rich gas throughout G10.6 has important implications for existing astrochemical models, which are unable to fully describe complex UC H II regions with strong external heating sources. We also see evidence for interaction between strong SiO outflows and N-bearing COM species in the form of elevated line widths and enhanced rotational temperatures. Overall, these results suggest that high spatial resolution observations of COM distributions serve not only as valuable tracers for physical and dynamical structures in MYSOs, but are crucial for understanding the chemical influence of massive stellar feedback on nearby dense gas.

213.02 — Molecular Cloud Structure at Low Metallicity

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Detecting and mapping molecular cloud tracers in gas-rich, low metallicity dwarf irregular galaxies is relevant for the study of star formation in the early universe when metallicities were low. Because of the lower in metallicity it is expected the (giant) molecular clouds to have thicker shells of predominantly H2 and tinier CO cores than GMCs in the Milky Way because there is a commensurate lower abundance of dust to absorb UV light. We identified 47 CO-cores in the Wolf-Lundmark-Melotte (WLM) galaxy from ALMA radio interferometer data using the automated cloud-finding algorithm CLOUDPROPS. We present a study of the CO clouds found in WLM and a review of three other nearby dwarf galaxies with lower abundances than WLM and discuss the upper limits found there. We plotted the CO-cores on FUV and FIR images of WLM to analyze the correlation between CO clouds, HI, and young star clumps in this galaxy. A comparison of the intensity-velocity spectrum of CO-cores and HI is presented. We discuss the relationship between the CO-cores, molecular H2, and young stars. L.T. acknowledges grant AST-1461200 from the National Science Foundation to Northern Arizona University to fund the 2019 REU program and as well as support from the 2019 CAMPARE Scholar program.

213.03 — Measurements of the Black Hole Masses in NGC 1380 and NGC 6861 from ALMA CO(2-1) Observations

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Understanding the coevolution of supermassive black holes and their host galaxies requires accurate black hole mass measurements. However, over two decades of measurements have seen a number of technical challenges and disparities between different measurement techniques. The Atacama Large Millimeter Array (ALMA) has recently emerged as a promising new avenue to deliver some of the most precise and accurate mass measurements to date. Here, we present preliminary results from dynamical models that describe the gas kinematics in the centers of NGC 1380 and NGC 6861. We obtained 0.3 arcsec resolution CO(2-1) observations of the circumnuclear disks in these galaxies as part of a Cycle 2 ALMA program designed to resolve gas kinematics at the scale of the black hole gravitational radius of influence. Our models take into account the rotation of a dynamically cold, thin gas disk in the combined gravitational potential of the black hole, the stellar mass, and gas disk mass itself. We used archival Hubble Space Telescope J and H band WFC3 images to measure the stellar mass profile. We generated model CO(2-1) line profiles on a spatial and frequency grid matching the properties of the ALMA data cubes and convolved them with their respective synthesized beams. Models are fit directly to the data cubes and are optimized via χ^2minimization. Our error budget on the black hole masses will incorporate sources of uncertainty including statistical model-fitting errors, the distances to each galaxy, and host galaxy extinction. We present results from these models and discuss how our results compare with previous measurements. These observations and models showcase ALMA's important role in expanding our knowledge of supermassive black hole mass demographics.

Poster Session 214 — The Milky Way

214.01 — Origins of Low-Metal Stars in the Milky-Way Halo

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The H3 Spectroscopic Survey is collecting high-precision data for about 200,000 stars inside the Milky Way's Galactic halo. The goal of this survey is to fill the gap in radial velocity, parallax, and spectroscopic information in Gaia's survey of over 1 billion stars. From the survey, we can find the temperature, distance, and chemical composition of halo stars at

distances greater than ~10 kpc and into the outer stellar halo. Plotting parameters such as total energy and angular momentum allow us to see structure in the phase space of stellar populations which otherwise appear ungrouped in the sky. These parameters are derived through MINESweeper (Cargile et al. 2019) which utilizes principles of Bayesian statistics. Analysis of these phase space quantities allows us to unravel the assembly history of the Galactic halo. In this project, we focus on the metal-poor stars. The metallicity of these stars provides information about how and when they formed, and ultimately where they originated. Using these plots and their metallicities, we seek to provide an explanation for where these metal-poor stars in the halo emerged.

214.02 — Chemodynamical Properties of Extremely Metal-Poor Stars

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We present a detailed chemical abundance analysis of about a dozen extremely metal-poor (EMP; [Fe/H] < -3.0) stars. These stars were selected from low-resolution spectra (R ~ 2,000) of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) and Large Sky Area Multi-Object Fiber Spectroscopic Telescope (LAMOST). High-resolution (R ~ 40,000) spectroscopic follow-up observations were carried out with Gemini/GRACES. It is known that the elemental abundance ratios of EMP stars hold the key to understanding the nature of the first generation of stars born in the early Universe, as well as the chemical evolution of the early Milky Way (MW). In line with this, we analyze the chemical abundance ratios derived from the high-resolution spectra of the EMP stars, to study the chemical evolution of the early MW by characterizing their possible progenitors. In addition, we investigate distinct kinematic signatures of the EMP stars using Gaia proper motions and parallaxes, to trace the assembly history of the MW by identifying their origin through the chemodynamical analysis.

214.03 — The Assembly History of the Galactic Halo Traced by Metal-Poor Giants

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We report on an analysis of the chemical and kinematic properties of the Galactic halo, using metal-poor giants observed in Sloan Digital Sky Survey to trace its assembly history. In particular, we investigate the spatial variation of the metallicity ([Fe/H]) and carbonicity ([C/Fe]), and the characteristics of rotational velocity, orbital eccentricity, and velocity ellipsoid in the Galactic halo region. Furthermore, after classifying carbon-enhanced metal-poor (CEMP) stars among the giant sample into CEMP-*s* and CEMP-no objects by their absolute carbon abundances, we examine the spatial distribution of the fractions of CEMP-no and CEMP-*s* stars and the kinematics of each sub-class. Distinct kinematic features identified between the two categories will provide important clues on the assembly history of the Galactic stellar halo.

214.04 — New Stellar Debris Streams in the Galactic Halo from Gaia

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We apply a matched filter to the Gaia DR2 catalog in an ongoing search for stellar debris streams in the Galactic halo. Though our search is complicated by non-uniformities in sky coverage, we find a number of known streams as well several new stream candidates out to 15 kpc. Some of these streams show interesting orbital similarities that suggest a common progenitor.

214.05 — A systematic DECam search for RR Lyrae in the outer halo of the Milky Way

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The discovery of very distant stars in the halo of the Milky Way provide valuable traces on the Milky Way mass and its formation. Beyond ~100 kpc from the Galactic center, most of the stars are likely to be in faint dwarf galaxies or tidal debris from recently accreted dwarfs, making the outer reaches of the Galaxy important for understanding the Milky Way's accretion history. However, distant stars in the halo are scarce. In that context, RR Lyrae are ideal probes of the distant halo as they are intrinsically bright and thus can be seen at large distances, follow well-known period-luminosity relations that enable precise distance measurements, and are easily identifiable in time-series data. Therefore, a detailed study of RR Lyrae may help us understand the accreted outskirts of the Milky Way in more detail. In this contribution, I will present the preliminary

results of a systematic search for distant RR Lyrae stars performed with the DECam imager at the 4m telescope on Cerro Tololo (Chile). This survey consists of two independent campaigns, carried out in 2014/2015 and 2017/2018, in which we covered ∼120 sq. deg and detected more than 350 RR Lyrae stars, including a considerable subsample beyond 150 kpc. The number of distant RR Lyrae found is consistent with recent studies of the outer halo, and provide a set of important probes of the mass of the Milky Way and the accretion history of the Galactic outskirts.

214.06 — Signatures of Galactic Chemical Evolution in the Compositions of Solar Twin Stars

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We examined the element abundances in 79 solar twin stars, looking for patterns in condensation temperature, stellar age, and element abundance in order to discern the factors that determine a star's element abundances. Examining these factors contributes to the knowledge on galactic chemical evolution, especially the Milky Way's history. Using spectral data taken with the HARPS spectrograph at La Silla Observatory in Chile, the relationship between the element compositions of each star and an element's condensation temperature were determined. We then inspected the stellar age versus a given element's relationship, and removed the condensation temperature trend from these data, in order to determine the impact of age and environment alone on abundance. Removing the temperature trends decreased the standard deviation around the line of best fit for over half of the elements, meaning possibly more accurate predictions of the impact of a star's age on the element abundances in a star. We tested the significance of this result using Monte Carlo methods. Assessing the factors that affect how elements are formed are essential to having a complete understanding of the life of stars and the composition of our galaxy and others. More work has to be done in order to constrain the histories of dust condensation and planet formation around Sun-like stars. Our project contributes to this objective, as well as gaining a complete understanding of the chemical evolution of our galaxy.

214.07 — The Chemical Homogeneity of Wide Binaries and Its Applications

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One of the high-level goals of Galactic archaeology is chemical tagging of stars across the Milky Way to piece together its assembly history. For this to work, stars born together must be uniquely chemically homogeneous. Wide binary systems are an important laboratory to test this underlying assumption. Here we present the a test of chemical tagging through a detailed chemical abundance study of 50 stars across 25 wide binary systems comprised of main-sequence stars of similar spectral type identified in Gaia DR2. Using high-resolution spectra obtained with McDonald Observatory, we derive stellar atmospheric parameters and precise detailed chemical abundances for light/odd-Z (Li, C, Na, Al, Sc, V, Cu), alpha (Mg, Si, Ca), Fe-peak (Ti, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Zn), and neutron capture (Sr, Y, Zr, Ba, La, Nd, Eu) elements. Results indicate that 80% (20 pairs) of the systems are homogeneous in [Fe/H] at levels below 0.02∼dex. These systems are also chemically homogeneous in all elemental abundances studied, with offsets and dispersions consistent with measurement uncertainties. We also find that wide binary systems are far more chemically homogeneous than random pairings of field stars of similar spectral type. These results indicate that wide binary systems tend to be chemically homogeneous but in some cases they can differ in their detailed elemental abundances at a level of [X/H] ∼ 0.10 dex, overall implying chemical tagging in broad strokes can work. I will also discuss the application of chemical tagging to the understand the nature of the fastest stars in the Galaxy.

214.08 — Low-Resolution Spectroscopic Survey for Bulge Red Clump Stars: On the Structure and Formation of the Milky Way Bulge

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The double red clump (RC) observed in the color-magnitude diagram of the Milky Way bulge is widely accepted as evidence for a giant X-shaped structure originated from the bar. We have recently suggested, however, a drastically different interpretation based on the multiple stellar population phenomenon as is observed in globular clusters, where the bright RC (bRC) is from second-generation stars enhanced in N, Na, and He, while the faint RC (fRC) is representing first-generation stars with normal chemical abundances. Because these two scenarios imply very different pictures on the structure and formation of the bulge, understanding the origin of the double RC is of crucial importance. In order to investigate this, we are undertaking low-resolution spec-

troscopic survey for the RC stars in the bulge. In contrast to the X-shaped bulge scenario, multiple population model predicts a difference in CN index distribution between bRC and fRC, which is indeed confirmed from our pilot observation. In addition, the variation of this difference with galactic longitude (l) & latitude (b) is also predicted in the multiple population model. In this poster, we will report our progress in this on-going survey for the various l & b fields toward the bulge.

iPoster Session 215 — Ground-based or Airborne Instrumentation

215.01 — What Time is an Arctic Sunset?

J. L. Bartlett[1]; R. Kerr[2]; E. Rodriguez-Feo[3]; C. Poole[4]; M. Migliozzi[2]; T. Ciaburri[5]; J. Hilton[6]; T. Wilson[6]

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Even in the land of the midnight Sun, the Sun rises and sets. In September and October 2019, the U.S. Naval Observatory (USNO) deployed a prototype refractometer and spectroradiometer on the USCGC HEALY while she was engaged in Arctic operations. The first instrument records the Sun when it is visible at low elevations while the second monitors available light continuously. Similar observations under a variety of conditions would contribute to improved refraction and irradiance models at all latitudes. In the polar regions when the Sun rises or sets at a shallow angle, the observed time may differ from the predicted time by minutes, hours or days due to variations in refraction; indeed, whether an event occurs at all depends on atmospheric conditions. Classically, the Barentsz' expedition wintering in Novaya Zemlya (NZ), Russia, reported sunrise two weeks early in 1597. The "square-shaped" appearance of the Sun associated with the NZ mirage also appears in 20th century reports from Mount Wilson. As part of her investigation of these effects, Wilson (2018) demonstrated that the refraction models available produced sunrise or sunset times that inadequately matched observed values even at mid-latitudes. Phlips et al. (2018) also showed that, although the three most commonly used sunrise-sunset prediction algorithms generally agree, they diverge significantly in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Preliminary analysis of sunsets timed during this voyage indicate that current models with standard conditions compute predictions within 10 minutes of the actual times. Adjusting for the observer's height of eye instead of assuming sea-level observations improved the agreement. Predictions by USNO and Meeus (1989) were more accurate than those by the Schlyter (1989) algorithm available in the standard PHP library. With increasing shipping along previously inaccessible Arctic routes, better predictions of refraction and solar phenomena along the horizon would be prudent. Computational Physics, Inc., (CPI) developed the instrument suite in conjunction with USNO staff and a NREIP intern. We thank CAPT Mary Ellen Durley and the crew of the USCGC HEALY, especially LCDR James Toomey, for hosting and supporting this research.

215.02 — Advanced Capabilities for the Green Bank Telescope

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The Robert C. Byrd Green Bank Telescope (GBT) is a unique resource for the US and global astronomical communities. The combination of its fully steerable 100-m unblocked aperture, active surface, 0.29-116 GHz nearly continuous frequency coverage, flexible instrumentation, and location in two different interference protection zones are not found in any other single telescope. This makes it one of the world's premier telescopes for studying low-frequency gravitational waves, multi-messenger astronomy, fundamental physics, fast radio transients, cosmology, star formation, astrochemistry, gas in galaxies, and in the search for technosignatures. The GBT was built to be flexible and continuously upgraded to meet the needs of the astronomical community (e.g. opening the 3-mm band over the past decade). In this poster, we present several projects that would expand the GBT's performance in four key areas of survey speed, point source sensitivity, radio frequency interference (RFI) protection, and accessibility and preservation of legacy data. These projects are: (a) Expanding the instantaneous field of view of the GBT with advanced radio cameras; (b) Increasing the overall sensitivity of the GBT through a combination of increased instantaneous bandwidth and/or decreased system temperature; (c) Preserving scientific data quality while sharing the radio spectrum

with a growing number of private, commercial, and civil users through improved identification and excision of RFI; (d) Improved ease of use for the GBT through the development of long-lasting public access to GBT data, high-performance processing tools, and potential observing improvements This poster describes each of these concepts in further detail.

215.03 — The New Mittelman Observatory — a Professional Quality Robotic Telescope

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David Mittelman, before his untimely passing in 2017, acquired the 95cm Princeton University Boller & Chivens telescope. This has been converted into an f/4 Newtonian system and installed next to New Mexico Skies. Refurbishment efforts are nearly complete, and the telescope is available on a shared-risk basis with a 4kx4k CCD camera and photometric filters. Other instrument ports may support a spectrograph and a "lucky imaging" camera in the future, as well as a visual eyepiece. Photos of the refurbishment effort and some first-light images are presented.

215.05 — RIMAS — The Final Stages of Development, Instrumentation, Testing, and Categorization

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We present the final stages of developing, instrumentation, testing, and categorizing the Rapid infrared IMAger Spectrometer. The primary goal of this instrument is to rapidly follow up GRB afterglows and GWs to determine the redshift and, potentially, IGM properties within minutes of initial detection. RIMAS is a fully cryogenic instrument operating along two optical arms (HK and YJ bands) designed for photometry, low resolution spectroscopy (R 25), and moderate resolution spectroscopy (R 4000). It accomplishes this using a continuously running Gifford-McMahon cryocooler, a dichroic mirror, H, K, Y and J broadband filters, two VPHs, ZnSe grisms, and H2RG detectors. With broad spectral coverage along with both imaging and spectral modes available, RIMAS is a flexible tool for a variety of imaging and spectroscopic studies that require fast reaction. This project is a collaboration of GSFC, University of Maryland at College Park, and Lowell observatory.

215.06 — Thermal Modeling of the High-Altitude Balloon Telescope Environment

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The purpose of this investigation is to (a) understand how to best configure Thermal Desktop (TD) models for thin-air (3-8 torr) environments characteristic of balloon-borne experiments at 110,000 to 125,000 ft. altitude and (b) design passive thermal control systems to reduce temperature gradients across the telescope mirrors in these environments. This study is part of a larger project for developing a high-altitude balloon for diffraction-limited IR astronomy called THAI-SPICE (Testbed for High-Acuity Imaging - Stable Photometry and ImageMotion Compensation Experiment). As part of this project, we have been using Thermal Desktop to develop a model of a quarter-scale version of the THAI-SPICE gondola, which has been tested in a thermal-vac test chamber simulating the high-altitude environment. It will launch in October 2019 as a thermal experiment analog for the full-scale flight. This gondola has temperature sensors throughout the structure, as well as a thermal imaging camera looking directly at the primary mirror. Here we will report comparisons of the observed flight temperatures with the TD outputs to validate the thermal model, as well as with the thermal-vac chamber results to determine whether we can use chamber tests as a proxy for full flights for future model tests. We will also characterize the relative importance of radiation and convection in determining temperature gradients at super-pressure and zero-pressure balloon altitudes (110,000 and 125,000 ft.). This study will inform thermal models and radiation shield designs for future flights.

215.07 — Taking the Pulse of the Gas Giants from Antarctica

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Distinguishing between competing formation theories for our Solar System requires revealing the deep internal structure of the gas giants. Helioseismology has been remarkably successful in probing the deep internal structure of the Sun, and the gas giants also consist primarily of hydrogen and helium with deep convective fluid envelopes, so similar techniques should be applicable to the Jovian planets. Planetary seismology is in its infancy and consists of identifying global acoustic pressure-modes by measuring radial velocity shifts of reflected Solar light from the Jovian clouds. Previous attempts to detect these oscillations were inconclusive due to contamination of the frequency spectrum by the inevitable diurnal cycle experienced at low latitudes. Advancing on previous work requires long-duration observations from a location providing minimal interruption, such as the geographic South Pole. To collect these measurements, we have developed and built LANDIT — the Long-duration Antarctic Night and Day Imaging Telescope, a 0.5m telescope with a dual-channel instrument — a Doppler imager to detect radial velocity shifts of the 589 nm Sodium lines and the 770 nm Potassium line, and a snapshot linear-Stokes imaging polarimeter to collect complimentary information on the Jovian atmospheric levels and help eliminate false detections of the global modes of Jupiter. We plan to deploy LANDIT to the geographic South Pole over the Austral winter of 2021, during which we expect an average duty cycle of approximately 50% and approximately 100 consecutive days of data collection. These observations will provide an unprecedented dataset — we expect a sensitivity nearly eight times better than the current state-of-the-art (Gaulme et al. 2011), data that is free of day/night side band artifacts, and the longest-duration polarization measurements of Jupiter to date. These improvements will provide an exceptional opportunity for identifying and measuring the frequencies of the individual global modes of the gas giants. We will directly probe the deep interiors of these planets for the first time, leading to a fundamental breakthrough in our understanding of planetary formation.

iPoster Session 216 — Extrasolar Planets: Formation of Planets and Protoplanetary Disks

216.01 — HST/STIS coronagraphic imaging of newly resolved debris disks around young stars

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Circumstellar debris disks are signposts for the existence of extrasolar planetary systems that can reveal their dynamical histories and architectures when imaged at high spatial resolution. The Gemini Planet Imager, VLT/SPHERE and Subaru/HiCIAO have recently discovered new debris disks in H-band scattered light that have not been previously imaged with HST. Here we report the first results of an HST/STIS program to detect 10 of these disks in the optical for the first time. These data are sensitive to disk substructure from 0.3″ radius to as far as 15″ radius where dust-scattered light is too faint and diffuse for ground-based instrumentation. The majority of these targets are members of the 5-15 Myr old Sco-Cen OB association and probe the evolution of planetary systems within a young cluster environment. This work is supported by NSF AST-1518332, NASA NNX15AC89G, NNX15AD95G/NEXSS and HST-GO-15653 provided by NASA through a grant from STScI under NASA contract NAS5-26555.

216.02 — Low accretors in Orion: protoplanetary disks running out of gas?

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The Halpha 6563 A line profile has been long-known as a good diagnostic for accretion, in particular for pre-main sequence solar-like stars. Here we present a search for accretion signatures among a sample of confirmed T Tauri stars member of the Orion OB1 association. Using high resolution spectra of the Halpha profile we take a closer look at stars classified in existing low-resolution spectroscopy as weakly accreting or as objects in transition between non-accreting weak-lined T Taursi stars and actively accreting Classical T Tauri stars. Together with an analysis of the infrared excess emission as a footprint for the presence of a dusty disk, we investigate whether these objects are truly at the end of their disk accretion stage, or may still harbour enough material for building planets. Our analysis of a large sample of

such objects we aim at placing statistical contraints on the longevity of protoplanetary disks in solar-like and low-mass stars.

216.03 — Simulating outflows from massive protostars

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The formation of massive stars remains poorly understood, including the role of outflows in controlling the morphology of dense gas around the protostar and their influence on the star formation efficiency. To investigate these effects, we perform 3D MHD simulations of disk-wind driven outflows from a protostar forming via the collapse of an initial cloud core of 60 $M_\odot$. The simulations follow the full evolution of the outflow as the protostar grows over a ~100,000 year timescale, advancing on a sequence of snapshots of different evolutionary stages presented by Staff, Tanaka & Tan (2019). We focus on the properties of the emergent outflow, which can be compared to observations and thus test theories for massive star formation. We also investigate the impact of outflow feedback on the protostellar core and its star formation efficiency.

216.05 — Spectral Line Survey of Ionized Jet Candidates from Broadband VLA Observations

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Given the versatility of the Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array correlator, radio continuum surveys with the VLA are inherently broadband spectral line scans. We present results of an algorithm developed to search for both bright and narrow and also weak and broad spectral lines in continuum observations conducted with the VLA. We focus on the search for high-excitation ammonia transitions and radio recombination lines in the high sensitivity continuum survey for ionized jets toward young high-mass star-forming regions from Rosero et al. (2016, 2019). We report the detection of twenty high excitation ammonia lines toward four sources, in a range of transitions from (J, K) = (4,1) to (9,7), which corresponds to energy levels between 279 K and 1021 K. In the case of radio recombination lines (RRLs), the script was designed to stack multiple transitions to increase sensitivity. At 6 cm, we stacked an average of five hydrogen RRL transitions per source, resulting in 130 uJy/b RMS (133 km/s channel width); while at 1.3 cm, an average of two hydrogen RRLs were stacked resulting in a 55 uJy/b RMS (38 km/s channel width). To obtain the best possible statistical detection limit of RRLs in the sample, we stacked all spectral windows at RRL frequencies from all sources, resulting in 7.0 uJy/b RMS (6 cm; 133 km/s channel width) and 17 uJy/b RMS (1.3 cm; 38 km/s channel width). We found that the RMS in the stacked data follows the radiometer equation, which highlights the potential of statistical studies of weak spectral lines from stacking broadband spectral windows from VLA continuum-mode observations. This work is partially supported by NSF grants AST-1814063 and AST-1814011, and computational resources donated by WIU Distinguished Alumnus Frank Rodeffer.

216.06 — Dense Gas Tracers in the Most Massive Infrared Dark Cloud

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Infrared Dark Clouds (IRDCs) are cold, dense regions of the sky known to host the initial phases of massive star and star cluster formation. Hence, it is important to study the kinematic structure and chemical content of IRDCs to better constrain the initial physical conditions required to form these stellar systems. We have used the 30m single-dish antenna at the Instituto the Radioastronomia Millimetrica (IRAM) to obtain high-sensitivity maps of the typical dense gas tracers: $C^{18}O$(1-0), CS(3-2), HNCO(4-3), DCO^+(2-1), $HN^{13}C$(1-0), $H^{13}CO^+$(1-0), and $N2H^+$(1-0), toward the very massive IRDC G028.37+00.07 (~70,000 MSun; Butler, Tan & Kainulainen 2014) also known as Cloud C (Butler & Tan 2009, 2012). For all molecules, we have extracted spectra toward six positions across the cloud, which may trace different evolutionary stages of massive star and star cluster formation. We find $C^{18}O$ depletion factors of about 5 in the IRDC, i.e., only about 20% of expected abundance is in the gas phase, likely because of freeze-out onto dust grains that is expected at temperatures <20K. We also find a complex kinematic structure of the dense gas across the six regions characterized by the presence of several velocity sub-structures. Hence, for each region, we perform multi-gaussian

fitting to help disentangle distinct kinematic components. These results also allow us to carry out a dynamical analysis of the regions. We discuss the overall implications of our results for massive star and star cluster formation

iPoster Session 217 — Supernovae

217.01 — Dust Formation in the Type II Supernova, 2007oc

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New visible and IR photometry as well as visible spectra of the core-collapse supernova (CCSN), 2007oc are presented. The observations of SN 2007oc, reported here, extend over more than two and a half years, utilizing data from SMARTS/ANDICAM, Gemini/GMOS-S, HST/ACS, HST/WF3, and Spitzer/IRAC. Radiative transfer models indicate that this SN has produced dust in its ejecta. These data were obtained as part on a longterm program to study dust formation in nearby CCSNe. The motivation for studying dust formation in CCSNe was the discovery that some high redshift galaxies were dust rich. These galaxies are less than 1 Gyr old, and so a significant fraction of the observed dust must be coming from massive stars, which evolve quickly and return their material back to the ISM through SN explosions.

217.02 — The Thacher Observatory Supernova Search

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We present the first results of TOSS — the Thacher Observatory Supernova Search, a survey of 1300 nearby galaxies for type Ia supernovae — comprised of >14000 images of >500 galaxies to date. Our primary goal is to improve the characterization of low-z supernovae to better understand high-z samples, thereby furthering our understanding of cosmology. The statistics of our survey are compared to expected detections based on standard type Ia supernova rates to validate our observational strategy. We also present preliminary results from a custom machine learning algorithm designed to vet our nightly observations.

217.03 — Constraints on the Progenitor System of SN 2014J from Extremely Late Observations

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We present extensive ground-based and *Hubble Space Telescope* (HST) photometry of the highly reddened, very nearby SN Ia 2014J in M82, covering the phases from 9 days before to about 900 days after the *B*-band maximum. SN 2014J is similar to other normal SNe Ia near the maximum light, but it shows flux excess in the B band in the early nebular phase. This excess flux emission can be due to light scattering by some structures of circumstellar materials located at a few 10^{17} cm, consistent with a single-degenerate progenitor system or a double-degenerate progenitor system with mass outflows in the final evolution or magnetically driven winds around the binary system. At t $\sim$ +300 to $\sim$+500 days past the *B*-band maximum, the light curve of SN 2014J shows a faster decline relative to the ^{56}Ni decay. That feature can be attributed to the significant weakening of the emission features around [Fe III] λ4700 and [Fe II] λ5200 rather than the positron escape, as previously suggested. Analysis of the HST images taken at t > 600 days confirms that the luminosity of SN 2014J maintains a flat evolution at the very late phase. Fitting the late-time pseudobolometric light curve with radioactive decay of ^{56}Ni, ^{57}Ni, and ^{55}Fe isotopes, we obtain the mass ratio ^{57}Ni/^{56}Ni as 0.035 $\pm$ 0.011, which is consistent with the corresponding value predicted from the 2D and 3D delayed-detonation models. Combined with early-time analysis, we propose that delayed-detonation through the single-degenerate scenario is most likely favored for SN 2014J.

iPoster Session 218 — White Dwarfs/Neutron Stars

218.01 — Cubic crystal elastic constants of a crystallized white dwarf stellar core.

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In this work we present the cubic crystal elastic parameters of a white dwarf star modeled using single-layer and stratified multi-layer crystalline cores. Elastic constants were determined via comparative modal analysis of star models as well as elastic parameters generated from a linearized pressure dependent elastic constant model. Three-dimensional computational models used for modal analysis were

based on the pulsating white dwarf star BPM 37093, which is a strong candidate for white dwarf core crystallization, and were generated using a commercially available finite element modeling software program in combination with a FORTRAN-based forward calculation algorithm. The resulting elastic parameters will be placed in context of ion-ion and electronic crystal structures, as well as that of nonrelativistic and relativistic degenerate electron gas pressures that are typical of white dwarf star models. In addition, an appraisal of the observed oscillatory behavior of BPM 37093 and the modeled vibrational properties, based on an interior crystalline core composed of single-crystal and stratified single-crystal layers, will also be presented.

218.02 — Probing Convection in Pulsating White Dwarfs

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Convection is a highly turbulent, three dimensional process that is traditionally treated using a simple, local, time independent description. Convection remains one of the largest sources of theoretical uncertainty in stellar modeling. We outline recent progress in studies using pulsating white dwarfs to constrain convection and calibrate mixing length theory.

218.03 — Propagation of Thermonuclear Flame Fronts in Type I X-ray Bursts

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Type I X-ray bursts are energetic thermonuclear explosions on the surfaces of accreting neutron stars. Observational data provide evidence that the accreted fuel layer ignites at a local hotspot, producing a burning front that propagates laterally across the surface of the star. In line with observations, we present two-dimensional hydrodynamic simulations of a subsonic burning front in a pure helium ocean, and analyze the dynamics and structure of the propagating flame. We also discuss the approximations needed to make fully-resolved simulations computationally tractable. Our simulations account for rotation of the host star, and we find that the Coriolis force helps to confine the burning region as it spreads across the surface. Furthermore, we discover that convection and turbulence drive mixing of the unburnt fuel with metallic ashes, while a baroclinic instability entrains material along the surface of the flame. These features have quantifiable effects on the propagation rate: the front moves slower for faster rotation, and we observe lower speeds in one-dimensional simulations of laminar flames than in multidimensional simulations under the same conditions. This research complements previous multidimensional work on X-ray bursts, and should be extensible to mixed H/He accretors and to three dimensions in future studies. The work at Stony Brook was supported by DOE/Office of Nuclear Physics grant DE-FG02-87ER40317. This research used resources of the National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center, a DOE Office of Science User Facility supported by the Office of Science of the US Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC02-05CH11231. This research also used resources of the Oak Ridge Leadership Computing Facility at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, which is supported by the Office of Science of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC05-00OR22725, awarded through the DOE INCITE program.

218.04 — Model-based exploration of pulse profile evolution in the X-ray binary Pulsars of the Small Magellanic Cloud.

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Model fitting with our multi-satellite library of X-ray pulse-profiles, derived from all available pointed X-ray observations of the Small Magellanic Cloud (e.g. RXTE-PCA, Chandra ACIS, XMM, NuStar, NICER, Suzaku etc.), provides a new toolset to investigate accretion physics. To each pulse profile we fit a geometric model that incorporates fan-like and pencil-like X-ray emission from both poles, and includes gravitational light-bending. By modeling pulse-profiles for the same pulsar on many different occasions, over its full range of luminosity we can quantify and track changes in pulse shape, and look for what is driving these changes. In parallel, we track energy dependence of the pulse profile, spectral energy distribution, and accretion torques. Leveraging modeling and big data provide a route to measure fundamental neutron star properties, such as magnetic field strength and orientation. Community resources including the library itself, and an interactive mod-

eling interface are being developed as part of this project.

218.05 — Looking Deeper into Mildly-Recycled Binary Pulsar J1516-43

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PSR J1516-43 was found in the GMRT High Resolution Southern Sky Survey for pulsars and transients. The pulsar has a period of 36 ms and is in an orbit of 228 days with a companion of mass ~0.42-1.29 Msun which implies the companion to be either a white dwarf or a law-mass neutron star. I will outline the history of observing this pulsar, the interesting characteristics of the pulse profile, and some complications in the recent data.

218.06 — Radio Observation of Pulsar Wind Nebula powered by PSR B1706-44

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Pulsar Wind Nebulae (PWNe) are generally believed to be the sites generating high energy galactic cosmic rays. PSR B1706-44 is a young pulsar having emission detected from radio band to gamma-ray band. In the X-ray band, its PWN shows a typical structure for young PWN with a torus/jet structure. To further understand such structure, this research focuses on the radio emission and magnetic field of this PWN, at 3cm and 6cm using the Australia Telescope Compact Array (ATCA). We generated radio images at 10" and 20" resolutions (compatible with Chandra X-ray Observations) and discovered a two-lobe structure with highly (~40%) linearly polarized emission. A brighter (~ 30 mJy at 6cm) lobe to the east of the pulsar has a diameter of ~1.5'. Another lobe to the west shows a linear morphology extending ~1.5' southwest. Most of the radio emission is found beyond the X-ray PWN, and there is no significant emission at the X-ray torus and jet position. Besides, we found that the PWN has a toroidal magnetic field structure and the radio spectral index is around -0.3, which are compatible with what simulations suggested for young PWNe.

218.07 — The AstroSat FUV light curve of Hercules X-1

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An observation of the X-ray binary system Her X-1/HZ Her by the AstroSat UltraViolet Imaging Telescope (UVIT) was carried out in 2018. The observation was taken with the far ultra-violet (FUV) camera of UVIT with CaF2 filter and lasted 0.6 of one binary orbit. Her X-1 was in late Main High State at 35-day phase 0.20. Clear orbital modulation of the UVIT light curve is seen, showing egress from eclipse of the neutron star and and double-peak shape half an orbital period later. The FUV emission from Her X-1 is shown to arise partly from the accretion disk and partly from the X-ray heated face of Hz Her. Models of the system are constructed using the Shape code and fit the FUV light curve. Tight constraints are obtained for the geometric parameters of the tilted and twisted accretion disk around the neutron star.

218.08 — Global Winds on Spider Companions

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In the so-called 'spider' binaries the relativistic wind of a millisecond pulsar (MSP) strongly heats the low-mass companion, producing a large day-night temperature contrast and driving companion evaporation The large temperature gradients should drive atmospheric heat flows. We describe a model for global wind circulation on spider companions similar to that inferred for several 'Hot Jupiters'. By numerically implementing this model in a light curve fitting code, we demonstrate how wind circulation causes phase shifts and asymmetries in orbital light curves (LCs), features commonly observed in spider LCs. We also show how a surface wind can affect the radial velocities. This changes the inferred center-of-mass velocity of the system, a crucial parameter in determining neutron star mass. Line width is also affected, so high-resolution spectra can directly probe the surface flows. For example applications, we fit optical data from a black widow (PSR J1959+2048) and a redback (PSR J2215+5135), finding that fits including global circulation are statistically superior compared to simple direct heating models. In these fits, the binary inclination i and/or the center-of-mass velocity inferred from the wind model is significantly different to the values inferred from direct heating. Thus correcting for surface winds can be important for accurate neutron star (NS) mass estimates.

218.09 — The Superfluid Pairing Gap of a Neutron Star

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It is very important to investigate the properties of the neutron superfluid that exists inside neutron stars. For example, it is known that the cooling curves of the stars strongly depend on the superfluid pairing gap. The theoretical study is very challenging due to the complexity of the physical system in such extreme conditions. Cold atoms can help us shed light into physical mechanisms within the interior of the star; their unique flexibility, in fact, makes these systems laboratories to explore many-body physics, with applications in condensed matter physics, nuclear physics, and nuclear astrophysics. We perform extensive Quantum Monte Carlo calculations of the pairing gap for a cold atomic Fermi system. We present preliminary results and we discuss their significance for the cooling curves of neutron stars.

iPoster Session 219 — Large Scale Structure, Cosmic Distance Scale

219.01 — Cosmicflows4: Calibration of the Tully-Fisher Relation in Optical and Infrared Bands

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This study is a part of the Cosmicflows-4 project with the aim of measuring the distances of ∼20,000 spiral galaxies in the local universe up to ∼15,000 km/s. We have performed the photometry of our sample galaxies in optical (SDSS ugriz) and infrared bands (WISE W1 and W2). To measure distances, we use the correlation between the rotation rate of spirals and their absolute luminosity, known as the Tully-Fisher Relation (TFR). In this study, we present the calibration of the TFR in optical and infrared bands using a sub-sample of ∼600 spiral galaxies located in 20 galaxy clusters. Exploring correlations among various observable features, we present a set of relations to reduce the scatter about the TFR with the goal of obtaining more accurate distances.

219.02 — Expanding Photosphere Method: Distances to Supernovae and Gamma-Ray Bursts

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This version of the Expanding Photosphere Method (EPM), based upon calculations by Hamuy et al. (2001) and Dessart and Hillier (2005), determines a supernova's distance from two crucial factors, the ejecta's expansion velocity, and its color temperature as calculated from the UBVRI photometry. EPM combines these parameters into an equation with two unknowns, the distance and the time of explosion. This method therefore requires having enough matching sets of spectra and photometry to construct a graph with distance as the slope and explosion epoch as the y-intercept. A long-duration gamma-ray burst (GRB) is a special type of supernova in which the moment of explosion is accompanied by a detectable burst of gamma rays, hence the exact time of explosion is no longer unknown. It should therefore be possible to calculate its distance with only a few sets, or perhaps even a single set of matching spectra and photometry. Our current study tests this possibility, attempts to constrain the time period post-explosion during which EPM is most effective at deriving the supernova's distance, and compares the single-set distance to the graphical distance for supernovae for which both methods are applicable.

219.03 — The Sloan Digital Sky Survey Quasar Catalog Sixteenth Data Release

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Starting with its earliest Data Releases, the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) has a long history of producing visually inspected quasar catalogs. Here, we report on the quasar catalog from the sixteenth SDSS Data Release, DR16Q. The catalog comprises more than 750,000 unique quasars, of which 225,000 are new (as compared to the fourteenth data release, DR14Q). In addition to classifications and redshifts, DR16Q includes data from external surveys, including GALEX, UKIDSS, WISE, FIRST, 2MASS, ROSAT/2RXS, XMM-Newton, and Gaia. In particular, this is the first time that Gaia data has been included in an SDSS visually inspected quasar catalog. DR16Q includes redshift estimates that were uniformly derived via principal component analysis (PCA). As in some earlier releases, individual emission line redshifts have also been characterized, including estimates for six major broad lines; H alpha,

H beta, Mg II, C III, C IV, and Lyman alpha. In addition, measurements of broad absorption line features (BALs), and damped Lyman Alpha systems (DLAs) are included. As part of the DR16Q catalog release, we will also provide a superset of about 1.4 million unique objects which were targeted as quasars but, upon classification, were found to not necessarily be quasars. All quasars from previous catalogs such as DR7Q and DR12Q are included in DR16Q, making it the most complete compilation of SDSS quasars to date. This work was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Office of High Energy Physics program under Award Number DE-SC0019022.

iPoster-Plus Session 220 — The Sun & The Solar System

220.01 — Impulsive energy deposition into coronae through self-organized criticality

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Distributions of energies of flares from solar and stellar coronae can be a useful diagnostic of the processes that precipitate magnetic reconnection that sets off flares. Flares occur when magnetic field lines that thread the corona reconnect and release the built up strain, and the trigger that sets off the cascade of reconnections can be understood as akin to an avalanche, which leads naturally to a power-law distribution of energies. We invoke self-organization as a fundamental law to impose regularity and combine a nonlinear stochastic model and SOC to model flare statistics for several years of solar flare datasets. We explore the differences seen between cycle maximum and cycle minimum, and will consider differences in the observed distributions between solar (largely defined with power-laws of slope 1.8) and some active stellar systems (some with power-laws greater than 2) in this context.

220.02 — The South American Total Solar Eclipse of 2 July 2019: An Opportunity for Undergraduate Engagement in Research

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On 2 July 2019, a total solar eclipse was visible across South America. Because the corona is a million times fainter than the photosphere, total solar eclipses provide vital opportunities to make coronal observations essential for providing insight into mechanisms behind coronal heating and the solar wind. An international team of 25 scientists, engineers, technicians and students (The Solar Wind Sherpas) dispersed into 4 teams across Chile and Argentina to make white light, spectroscopic, and several narrow band (Ar X, Fe IX, FeX, Fe XI, Fe XIII, Fe XIV, and Ni XV) observations of the solar corona. With support from NSF, four undergraduates from underserved populations (one from the University of Hawai'i and three from Bridgewater State University (BSU) in Massachusetts) were part of the expedition team. The goal for including undergraduates was to expose them to field work in eclipse science, help them network with professionals in the field, and better prepare them for careers in solar physics. This research experience has already had a positive impact on these students' opportunities and preparation for future research work. *Eclipse expedition travel support for students and M. Arndt was provided by NSF AGS-1834662 awarded to the University of Hawai'i, Institute for Astronomy. BSU Students received summer stipends through BSU's ATP program as well as the Massachusetts NASA Space Grant Consortium. A BSU CARS grant provided additional travel support for M. Arndt.*

220.03 — Observations of a Polar Coronal Jet During the 21 August 2017 Total Solar Eclipse

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During the 21 August 2017 total solar eclipse, the solar corona was imaged in the Fe XI 789.2 nm and Fe XIV 530.3 nm forbidden lines, with identical instrumentation at three observing sites. The geographical span across the sites was 1400 km, corresponding to a 25 minute eclipse time difference between the 1st and 3rd site. A jet was captured in Fe XIV (T = 1.8 MK), in the south polar coronal hole, in all three sites. However, it had the longest radial extent at the first site at 17:25 UT, while its intensity and spatial extent decreased substantially by the time totality hit the last observing site at 17:50 UT. Ancillary data in X-rays (T = 4MK) from Hinode (XRT),

and EUV from SDO/AIA at 19.3 nm (T = 1MK) and 21.1 nm (T = 2MK) revealed a flaring event associated with reconnection in a bright point in the south polar coronal hole. The peak of the activity occurred at 17:16 UT, i.e. just before the start of the eclipse observations. The maximum extent of the jet was 0.1 Rs in the EUV. The EUV intensity dimmed substantially thereafter. The spatial extent of the Fe XIV emission of a heliocentric distance of 2 Rs at 17:25 UT (site 1) far exceeded its radial extent observed in the EUV, as a consequence of the excitation process (collisional versus resonance). However, the subsequent dimming of the jet in Fe XIV at the 2nd and third sites, reflects a drop in intensity with time. Simultaneous eclipse observations in Fe XI (T = 1.2 MK), only showed polar plumes with no evidence of the jet. The eclipse observations thus place limits on the lifetime of polar coronal jets, and a lower limit on their temperature. This work was funded by NSF grants AGS-1834662 and AST-1839436.

220.04 — Comets Sourced by KBOs: Comparison of Cometary Size-Frequency Distributions with Outer Solar System Craters

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The outer solar system is thought to be populated by millions of Kuiper Belt Objects (KBOs) ranging in size from the dwarf planets Pluto and Eris (∼1000 km radius) down to objects as small as cometary nuclei (∼1 km). Today's Jupiter-family comets (JFCs) are likely birthed from scattered KBOs that were once in the trans-Neptunian region. One method to probe the evolution of these bodies is through examination of their size-frequency distribution (SFD), for cometary activity drives changes to the nuclei (e.g., sublimative mass loss and fragmentation) on timescales short compared to dynamical lifetimes. There have been many recent attempts to measure the JFC SFD based on telescopic surveys. Most attempts have derived sizes using optical photometry of sunlight scattered by the nucleus and an assumed albedo, but newer work using Spitzer & WISE infrared photometry can directly measure sizes as thermal emissivities vary little. The IR studies demonstrate cometary SFDs are different from inner solar system asteroid and crater SFDs: Asteroid SFDs follow a reasonably constant power-law at diameters from ∼10 km to at least ∼10 m. By contrast, the JFC SFD appears to have an inflection point to a shallower SFD slope starting ∼1–4 km. However, debiasing these surveys based on observational limitations is difficult, and past authors have tended to propose ad hoc mechanisms for removing small nuclei to reconcile the SFDs. A significant finding from New Horizons mission imagery was that Pluto and Charon impact crater SFDs also have an inflection point to shallower slopes at ≈10 km (= ∼1 km impactor radius). The result is unambiguous on airless Charon. This is in contrast with previous crater population studies of outer solar system moons which showed a potential small object deficit, but with potential observational biases. Preliminary results of possible impact craters on 2014 MU69 similarly can be interpreted to support a shallower small-object slope. In this work, we present a synthesis: Comparing JFC sizes with crater populations. Taken together, they present strong evidence that there truly is an inflection point in the source KBO population, which has important implications for the evolution of these objects.

220.05 — Simulating rocky protoplanet growth via pebble accretion and the DISPATCH framework

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With more than 3000 confirmed exoplanets, evidently, planet formation is common. There is also mounting evidence from astronomical observations and meteorites that planet formation starts very early. How do we then form and grow planets frequently and quickly enough to match the evidence? One popular paradigm is pebble accretion. "Pebbles" are mm-to-cm sized particles which should be abundant in protoplanetary disks, but are not necessarily well-coupled to the disk gas. It is for this reason, in fact, that pebbles are prime targets for accretion by planetary embryos. I will present

3D hydrodynamical simulations of pebble accretion onto "rocky" planetary embryos that resolve the disk scale height and the atmosphere of the embryo, but (importantly) also follow pebble trajectories over time. Our results reinforce the efficiency and robustness of pebble accretion, even when a convective atmosphere or radiative cooling is included. From our measured accretion rates, we find that is possible to grow an Earth-mass planetary embryo in roughly 150,000 yr. I will also present ongoing work to determine if growth via pebble accretion does, in fact, transpire that quickly under realistic conditions.

220.06 — LSST Data Products and Opportunities for Small Body Science

M. Juric[1]; S. Eggl[1]; J. Moeyens[1]; L. Jones[1]; E. Bellm[1]; J. Swinbank[1]; L. Guy[2]; Z. Ivezic[1]; Large Synoptic Survey Telescope construction project[1]

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The Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) is an 8m-class observatory currently under construction on Cerro Pachón, Chile. Over a ten-year period starting in 2022, LSST will generate the largest catalog of Solar System objects to date. This will be made possible by LSST's 9.6 square degree field of view, a 3.2 Gigapixel camera and a rapid observational cadence allowing it to cover the entire visible sky every 3-4 days to typical single-exposure depths of r = 24.5mag. LSST will employ a suite of specialized software pipelines to enable both detection (rapid identification, alerting, and orbit determination) and characterization (delivering information such as color and variability). Solar System processing will occur on three distinct cadences. In near real-time, trailed moving objects will be identified and alerts sent to the community within minutes of observation. At the end of each night of observing, a linking algorithm will be utilized to identify, link, determine orbits, perform precovery, and submit new candidate detections to the Minor Planet Center. This will result in an updated orbit catalog, published daily. In addition to orbital solutions, the published catalog will include element covariances, absolute magnitude and slope parameter estimates, quality metrics, light curves, and other auxilliary information. Finally, all LSST data will be reprocessed on an annual cadence, to derive better astrometric and photometric solutions. A separate "LSST only" orbit catalog will be delivered to support population debiasing and studies. These products will make a significant contribution to the study of the Solar System, delivering over a billion highly precise observations of millions of Solar System objects (10mmag photometry and 10mas astrometry, per observation, at the bright end). Current estimates show discovery yields ranging from ~100,000 new discoveries of nearby NEOs, to 5.5 million for the main belt, and ~40,000 for KBO populations. The majority of imaged objects will receive hundreds of observations in multiple bandpasses. The resulting dataset will enable a range of studies, from advancing planetary defense and understanding the structure and history of the Solar System, to discoveries of interstellar objects and searches for distant planets in the Solar System.

iPoster-Plus Session 221 — Education & Outreach for All

221.01 — Broadening Event Horizons through Astronomy on Tap Public Outreach

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Astronomy on Tap (AoT, http://astronomyontap.org) events are a form of public outreach that lowers the barrier to entry for both presenters and the audience by combining science presentations with trivia, games, music, and prizes in a social venue. More than 1000 AoT-affiliated events have been held in over 70 locations worldwide since 2013. AoT events feature one or more presentations given primarily by local professional scientists and graduate students, but also by visiting/international scientists, scientists from fields other than astrophysics, former astronomers working in industries like data science and visualization, humanities professionals with expertise in literature and history, astronauts

and other aerospace professionals, undergraduate students, educators, amateur astronomers, writers, artists, musicians, comedians, actors, and other astronomy enthusiasts. The flexible format and content of a typical AoT event is ideal for involving presenters who are not necessarily active as researchers, thus broadening participation in science outreach and expanding networks beyond the astronomy & astrophysics research community. The variety of content, formats, and presenters could also appeal to a broader audience, thus capturing more of the general public into stable orbits within the sphere of influence of science outreach.

221.02 — Astronomy Picture of the Day (APOD) in Languages Around the World

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The Astronomy Picture of the Day (APOD) is best known, currently, as originating from https://apod.nasa.gov/ in English. However, APOD is also available over other web sites translated by volunteers daily into many world languages including Arabic, Catalan, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Dutch, Farsi, French, German, Hebrew, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Montenegrin, Polish, Russian, Serbian, Slovenian, Spanish and Ukrainian. APOD, as always, is looking to expand the number of world languages in which it is available. APOD's editors and advisors keep a close watch on the developing artificially-intelligent automatic-translations engines such as Google Translate, but do not think that these engines currently offer the quality of translation available by humans. Even so, Facebook and Gmail now typically offer a "Translate" button where any posted text, including the English text from APOD, can be automatically translated into the reader's preferred language. APOD's availability through social media sites, smartphone apps, and other technological venues is also reviewed.

221.03 — AstroPix: Finding the Best Images for Education & Outreach

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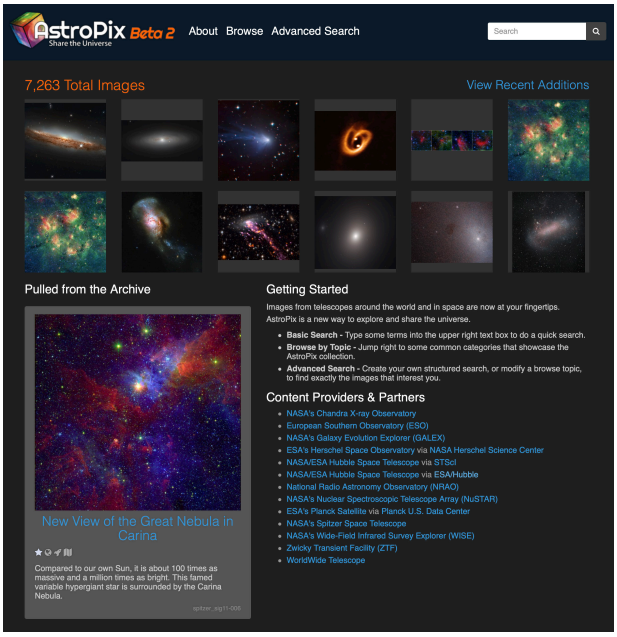
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AstroPix (astropix.ipac.caltech.edu) is a centralized archive of >7,000 public-friendly astronomy images contributed by many of the world's major observatories. It provides a "one-stop shopping" experience for locating the authoritative versions of these visual assets at their highest quality, along with the institutionally-provided metadata and links to the original source material on the home institutions' websites, all vetted by subject matter experts. Beyond the contextual information including titles and descriptive text, this metadata can include WCS (sky coordinate) and color-mapping (describing observatory/wavelength assignments) providing core value for outreach and educational applications. This includes integration with the AAS WorldWide Telescope software for contextualizing images in the sky as well as support for the Data2Dome protocol used by the planetarium community for informal education experiences. We have now deployed coordinate-based search functionality matching that of science data archives, improving the reliability and completeness of finding assets. AstroPix is part of NASA's Universe of Learning (NASA's UoL) project, which creates and delivers science-driven, audience-driven resources and experiences designed to engage and immerse learners of all ages and backgrounds in exploring the universe for themselves. The competitively-selected project represents a unique partnership between the Space Telescope Science Institute, Caltech/IPAC, NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, and Sonoma State University, and is part of the NASA Science Mission Directorate Science Activation program. This presentation is based on work performed as part of the NASA's Universe of Learning project and is supported by NASA under cooperative agreement award number NNX16AC65A.



221.04 — Spitzer Final Voyage VR: A new interactive experience to explore Spitzer's observational achievements

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We present a new virtual reality experience, which explores the Spitzer Space Telescope. This experience will allow users to observe the sky as Spitzer sees it, visualize the physical scale of the instrument, and engage interactively with Spitzer in its natural habitat. In this talk, we will discuss our process in developing an experience to maximize the use of a fully immersive, stereoscopic environment. We will also dive into our methodology in adding interactive components to achieve specific learning goals for users. We will discuss the challenges in porting this experience to various platforms (Rift, Quest, Vive, YouTube 360) and potentially for planetarium dome use. This experience will be added as a new module to our existing "Exoplanet Excursions" tour of the TRAPPIST-1 system, currently available for download on various VR platforms (spitzer.caltech.edu/vr). We plan to release this experience in conjunction with end of mission activities and celebrations in late January 2020 (#spitzerfinalvoyage).

221.05 — Project RADIAL: Using astronomy to drive the development of a diverse STEM workforce

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Key scientific discoveries and innovations in the 21st century will be made by researchers and innovators who have direct access to complete, complex and reproducible data sets and who can develop innovative new approaches and techniques in computing and data science that will manage and exploit these datasets in order to create value-added data products. The revolution in computing, data science and radio astronomy, however, runs the risk of failing to represent the full diversity of the US population. Currently, minority populations remain significantly underrepresented in these fields. The Radio Astronomy Data Imaging and Analysis Lab (RADIAL) project, a flagship broader impact project of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO), was initiated to use radio astronomy as a means to contribute to the development of a diverse STEM workforce with transferable skills relevant for a rapidly changing workplace and society. RADIAL has been designed from the outset as a coordinated network of partners including, but not limited to, the NRAO, a diverse group of minority-serving institutions (MSIs) in the US, industry, non-governmental organizations, and international partners in Honduras, South Africa, and Trinidad and Tobago. The NRAO incorporates the principle of co-operative design in all its work in order to ensure that it consults, serves and benefits the communities surrounding its facilities and other operational areas, and that it researches, considers and incorporates the potential broader impacts of its work for society. This poster presentation will outline a) the co-design process implemented with great success during a RADIAL Development Lab held in Washington, DC in September 2019 to develop a high-level project charter for RADIAL, and b) the outcomes of the Development Lab and next steps.

221.06 — Integrating Cultural Astronomy into Public Outreach Programs

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[1] *Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, AZ*

The modern night sky showcases the remains of cultural interactions that span millennia. Greco-Mesopotamian sky pictures are called by Latin constellation names, but their brightest stars are designated with the letters of the Greek alphabet. Some of these stars also have Greek or Roman proper names, but modern astronomers call most by names derived

from Arabic. Of these Arabic star names, some describe Greek astronomy, while others describe indigenous Arabian astronomy. Despite this cultural messiness in the night sky, astronomy outreach programs continue to focus on Greek mythology and a decidedly Western view of the night sky. Taking indigenous (non-Greek) Arabian astronomy as a frame of reference, this presentation offers an alternative to the traditional Greek cultural stories that also addresses core astronomical concepts like precession and proper motion. Other indigenous traditions from outside of Arabia can also be used to similar effect. The application of non-Western astronomical traditions to astronomy outreach programs presents something new to observatory guests that inspires awe and activates curiosity.

Special Session 222 — Enhancing Departmental Equity and Inclusion: TEAM-UP and SEA Change

222.01 — TEAM-UP: Change Will Come (if You Create it)

J. C. Isler[1]
[1] *Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH*

African Americans have been underrepresented in US physics and astronomy for decades, despite their consistent interest in these fields. The American Institute of Physics (AIP) National Task Force to Elevate African American Representation in Undergraduate Physics & Astronomy (TEAM-UP) conducted a comprehensive two-year study to gain insight into this persistent underrepresentation, and the results are in — many institutions aren't providing the support our students need to thrive. In a new, groundbreaking report, TEAM-UP identifies factors responsible for the success or failure of African American students in physics and astronomy, which will be outlined and summarized in this talk. One of the unique and critical components at the heart of the TEAM-UP research study were interviews and surveys of African American physics and astronomy students, who shared their insight, wisdom and advice with us. Combined with department chair surveys, site visits to high-performing departments and an extensive literature review, TEAM-UP identified five factors that contribute to the success of African American students. The TEAM-UP report provides recommendations tailored to each of the five success factors, in addition to five recommendations designed to help organizations manage the institutional change processes that will be necessary to implement these recommendations. We can no longer claim to not know why Black students are underrepresented in physics and astronomy; the question now is what are departments willing to do about it?

222.02 — SEA Change in Physics and Astronomy

K. Coble[1]
[1] *San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA*

The aim of the AAAS STEM Equity Achievement (SEA) Change program is to enable the full participation of talented individuals to pursue, persist, and succeed in STEM. SEA Change embraces equity, diversity, and inclusion as central elements of excellence and recognizes that advancing equity requires dedication and action, addressing both explicit and implicit biases that lead to exclusionary conduct and perpetuate structures and systems of inequity. While the AAAS has begun a certification process at the institutional level, AIP and several of its member societies, including AAS, have begun creating a process for certification at the departmental level in physics and astronomy. The departmental awards process would provide recognition, support, and structure for improving and maintaining departments' equity and inclusion efforts across all levels of the department, including faculty, undergraduates, graduate students, post-docs, and research staff. I will describe the proposed assessment and review process for departments: from expressing initial interest, to establishing a working group, conducting a self-assessment, and creating a departmental action plan. I will also discuss the role of the SEA Change physics and astronomy review committee, as well as overlap with other AAS efforts, such as the graduate task force and the site visit committee.

222.03 — Advancing equity, diversity, and inclusion in your department and professional society

E. Bertschinger[1]
[1] *Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA*

"The people who oppose change are not in the room. What can I do?" These sentiments are often expressed by people in hierarchical, oppressive cultures such as those in many astronomy and physics departments. This talk will describe what individuals and departments can do to create a more equitable and inclusive culture. The research literature on culture change in STEM provides guid-

ance through theories of change. The most important finding for STEM researchers is that traditional strategic planning processes do not succeed in changing culture because they do not address the underlying norms and values. What works instead is to utilize two key ideas: sensemaking and shared leadership. This talk will define the terms, present examples of their successful usage to shift culture, and discuss their relevance to the AAAS SEA Change initiative, the AAS Diversity and Inclusion in Astronomy Graduate Education report, and the AIP TEAM-UP report. In addition, this talk will describe the community of transformation being built across physics departments with the American Physical Society Inclusion, Diversity, and Equity Alliance (APS-IDEA).

Special Session 223 — HEAD I: Are Disks just Disks? The Commonalities of Protoplanetary and Black Hole Accretion

223.01 — Are Disks Just Disks? The Commonalities of Protoplanetary and Black Hole Accretion

Y. Jiang[1]
[1] *Flatiron, New York, NY*

In the standard thin disk model, the inner region of accretion disk is strongly radiation pressure dominated and electron scattering is usually thought to be the dominant opacity. This disk model is known to be thermally unstable and is inconsistent with many observed properties of AGN disks. By performing a series of 3D global radiation MHD simulations, I will show that the very inner region of the disk can end up being primarily supported by magnetic pressure. The formation of coronae in the photosphere of accretion disks is a natural outcome of the accretion process with turbulence generated by magneto-rotational instability. Magnetic fields amplified in the main body of the disks rise up buoyantly and dissipate in the optically thin region, which generates the coronae. Coronae properties and the amount of dissipation that can happen there depend on the detailed structures of the accretion disks. For the radial range 30 to 80 gravitational radii from the black hole, the disk is radiation pressure dominated. However, additional opacity bumps, which can be much larger than the electron scattering opacity, can exist in the disk and change the thermal properties of the disk in this region. It can also cause strong variation of the disk luminosity. I will discuss implications of these simulations for understanding various puzzles of AGN observations.

223.02 — Black Hole and Protostellar Accretion Discs: Insights from a Multi-disciplinary Approach

G. Lodato[1]
[1] *University of Milan, Milano, Italy*

We live in an exceptional period for the study of both black hole and protostellar discs. For the latter case, the unprecedented angular resolution offered by ALMA allows us to obtain some of the most detailed images of the substructures caused by dynamical interactions in these discs. In this talk, I will discuss similarities and differences between the two cases. While there are obvious differences, especially for what concerns the processes leading to angular momentum transport and to the thermal structure of the discs, several dynamical mechanisms are common in the two contexts. Here, I will discuss a number of physical mechanisms that have been originally introduced in the context of black hole discs and that have eventually been observed and spectacularly confirmed in the protostellar case, where we can reach much higher resolution, such as the development of polar discs around binaries and the formation of strongly non-axisymmetric crescent-like overdensities in circumbinary discs.

223.03 — Accretion Disks, Winds, and Jets in Tidal Disruption Events

J. L. Dai[1]
[1] *University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong*

The tidal disruption of a star by a supermassive black hole provides a unique opportunity for us to study accretion physics around black holes. In a few years' time since the onset of an event, the rate of the stellar debris supplied to the black hole gradually drops from several orders of magnitude above the Eddington accretion rate to below Eddington. This allows us to use tidal disruption events (TDEs) to study super-Eddington accretion disk physics as well as the transition between the super-Eddington accretion regime and the thin disk regime. In this talk, I will present our latest general-relativistic radiation magnetohydrodynamic simulations of super-Eddington accretion disks, and show how we can use these results to understand the evolution of disks, winds, jets and emissions in TDEs. I will also talk about our theoretical modeling of X-ray reflection

spectroscopic features from these simulated super-Eddington accretion disks.

223.04 — Simulations of Jet Formation by Accreting Black Holes

A. Tchekhovskoy[1]
[1] *Northwestern University, Evanston, IL*

I will review the current state of numerical simulations of black hole accretion, with the goal of constraining the ingredients that make black holes produce relativistic jets. I will show that, contrary to the standard paradigm, powerful jets form even in the absence of large-scale vertical magnetic field initially threading the system, and even when the accretion disk is geometrically-thin. I will then argue that misalignment between the accretion disk and black hole midplanes is likely and will demonstrate that the misalignment can lead to dramatic differences in the structure of the accretion disk and the jets.

Oral Session 224 — Extrasolar Planet and Disk Formation II

224.01 — A window on the composition of the early solar nebula: 2014 MU69, Pluto, and Phoebe

Y. Pendleton[1]*; D. Cruikshank; C. Dalle Ore; W. Grundy; C. Materese; S. Protopapa; B. Schmitt; C. Lisse*
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The initial chemical composition of any solar nebula will depend upon the degree to which 1) organic and ice components form on dust grains, 2) organic and molecular species form in the gas phase, 3) organics and ices are exchanged between the gas and solid state, and 4) the precursor and newly formed (more complex) materials survive and are modified in the developing planetary system. Infrared and radio observations of star-forming regions reveal that complex chemistry occurs on icy grains, sometimes before stars even form. Additional processing, through the protosolar disk and within the solar nebula further modifies most, but probably not all, of the initial materials. In fact, the modern Solar System still carries a fraction of its interstellar inheritance [Alexander et al., 2017]. Here we focus on three examples of small bodies in our Solar System, each containing chemical and dynamical clues to its origin and evolution: the small, cold-classical Kuiper Belt object (KBO) 2014MU_{69} , Pluto and Saturn's moon, Phoebe. The New Horizons flyby of 2014 MU69 has given the first view of an unaltered body composed of material originally in the solar nebula at ~45 AU. The spectrum reveals methanol ice (not commonly found), a possible detection of water ice, and the noteworthy absence of methane ice (Stern et al. 2019). Pluto's internal and surface inventory of volatiles and complex organics, together with active geological processes including cryo-volcanism, indicate a surprising level of activity on a body in the outermost region of the Solar System, and the fluid that emerges from subsurface reservoirs may contain material inherited from the solar nebula (Cruikshank et al. a,b). Meanwhile, Saturn's captured moon, Phoebe, carries high D/H in H_2O [Clark et al. 2018)], and complex organics (Cruikshank et al. 2008), both consistent with its formation in, and inheritance from, the outer solar nebula. Together, these objects provide windows on the origin and evolution of our Solar System and constraints to be considered in future chemical and physical models of PPDs.

224.02 — The End of Planetary Growth — What Sets the Final Masses of Planets Formed by Pebble Accretion?

M. M. Rosenthal[1]
[1] *Astronomy and Astrophysics, University of California, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA*

Much recent work on planet formation has focused on planetary growth through accretion of mm-cm sized "pebbles," often termed "pebble accretion." Pebble accretion allows cores to grow on rapid timescales, and provides access to a large supply of material from the outer disk, which in turn makes the processes that halt growth particularly salient for pebble accretion. The predicted final masses of planets is also a key point of comparison between theories of planet formation and observations of exoplanetary systems. In this talk, I will describe several novel physical effects that I have identified which set the final masses planets can reach, either by halting the capture of pebble sized solids in the early stages of planetary growth, or by limiting the accretion of nebular gas in the later stages of runaway gas accretion. I also compare demographic trends predicted from these mechanisms to those seen observationally. In the first part of this talk, I show that consideration of the smallest sizes of particles that can be captured by pebble accretion leads naturally to an upper planetary mass limit known as the "flow isolation mass." This mass scale naturally results in planetary growth ending at super-Earth masses in the inner disk. Furthermore, several demographic trends seen for super-Earth planets are naturally reproduced if planets grow to the flow isolation mass in the inner

disk. Further out in the disk, flow isolation masses are large enough to allow pebble accretion to form the cores of gas giant planets. However, in these regions growth is slow at low core masses, which implies that some process other than pebble accretion must fuel the early stages of growth. I describe how to calculate this "minimum" mass needed for pebble accretion, and derive limits on the semi-major axes where gas giants can form if the early stages of growth are fueled by accretion of larger, ~1-100 km sized "planetesimals." Once cores complete their assembly, a stage of runaway gas accretion can occur for cores that accrete a sufficient mass in solids. In the final part of this talk, I describe a novel consideration that can substantially limit the masses of growing gas giants: the effect of the removal of disk material by the growing planet on the evolution of the protoplanetary disk. I demonstrate that accounting for this removal can lower the local material available for accretion by several orders of magnitude. I then discuss how to incorporate this effect into calculating the final mass that a gas giant planet can reach, and compare the predicted masses with the masses of observed gas giants.

224.03 — Pebbles to Planetesimals: The Role of Pressure Bumps

J. Simon[1]; D. Carrera[1]; R. Li[2]
[1] *Physics & Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames, IA*
[2] *University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ*

Revolutionary observations made by ALMA in recent years have now made it clear that many protoplanetary disks have distinct ring features. One common interpretation of these features is localized enhancements in the gas pressure, so called "pressure bumps", in which dust accumulates within these bumps due to gas drag effects. Such pressure bumps have long been hypothesized to be potential sites for the growth of dust to larger bodies, such as planetesimals and planets, and indeed one of the leading models for planetesimal formation, the streaming instability, requires some enhancement in the local solid-to-gas ratio; such an enhancement is easily achieved in these bumps. In this talk, I will present a series of high-resolution numerical simulations designed to study the role of pressure bumps in planetesimal formation. I will discuss exactly how planetesimals are formed in these bumps, and I will also quantify the properties (e.g., mass and size) of the formed planetesimals and how they compare with the standard streaming instability picture in which a uniform background pressure gradient is assumed. These simulations are key to understanding planetesimal formation via trapping in the very rings that we now know to be common place among protoplanetary disks.

224.04 — Dynamics of resonance splitting in protoplanetary disks

Z. Murray[1]; S. Hadden[1]; M. Holman[1]
[1] *Center for Astrophysics, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA*

We examine the role of the protoplanetary disk's potential in shaping the structure and position of resonances in the disk. The action of the potential splits and offsets the mean motion resonances from their nominal locations, and under the disk's dissipation these resonances merge and interact. To understand these effects we numerically integrate the equations of motion for a resonance capture - an expected outcome of planet disk interaction - under the combined potential of a star and a protoplanetary disk, which we model as a quadrupole potential. Once captured we study dynamics of the planet under dispersal of the disk. These interactions result in complicated dynamical behaviors that may have observational consequences for interpreting the population of exoplanets.

224.05 — Proto-atmosphere Accretion on Eccentric Planets and its Impact on Planet Formation

C. Mai[1]; S. Desch[1]; R. Kuiper[2]; H. Kurokawa[3]; A. Kuwahara[4]; G. Marleau[2]
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[2] *Institut für Astronomie and Astrophysik, Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany*
[3] *Earth-Life Science Institute, Tokyo, Japan*
[4] *Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan*

Protoplanets are believed to form before gas dissipates in the protoplanetary disk and are likely to capture proto-atmospheres from the nebula gas. Such hydrogen-rich atmospheres have been detected and characterized in exoplanetary systems (e.g. low-density super-Earths and mini-Neptunes). The accretion process and the structure of the proto-atmosphere is subject to the disk environment such as the evaporation of nebula gas, the eccentricity of the planet's orbit and the planet mass, etc. A gaseous envelope could also greatly change the behaviors of solids in the proximity of a protoplanet and affect the planet formation processes. We used the hydrodynamics code PLUTO and the radiation transport module MAKEMAKE to model the accretion event

of H_2-dominated atmospheres. We established a 2-D radiative accretion model with sophisticated opacity treatment to simulate protoplanets capturing atmospheres on eccentric orbits. The solutions reveal recycling behaviors of gas flow in a planetary bow shock structure. We found that a supersonic environment turns out to be favorable for planets to keep an early stable atmosphere, rather than harmful. The orbital evolution of the planet can also insert a forced oscillation on the atmosphere properties. Based on the hydrodynamics solutions, we have been computing the dynamics of incoming pebbles subject to the planet's gravity and aerodynamic drag forces. We have been looking into how the accretion efficiency of different sized pebbles on terrestrial planets is affected by the proto-atmospheres. When planets are on eccentric orbits, the trajectories of incoming solids are deflected in the bow shock, but the recycling gas could also bring back solids for accretion behind the planet. Updated results will be presented in the meeting. Our study explores and provides important insights into the impacts of migration and scattering on the formation planetary proto-atmospheres and subsequent solid accretion onto planetary embryos.

224.06 — Close-in giant planet formation via in-situ gas accretion and the natal disk properties

Y. Hasegawa[1]
[1] *JPL/Caltech, Pasadena, CA*

The origin of close-in Jovian planets is still elusive. We examine the in-situ gas accretion scenario as a formation mechanism of these planets. We reconstruct natal disk properties from the occurrence rate distribution of close-in giant planets, under the assumption that the occurrence rate may reflect the gas accretion efficiency onto cores of these planets. We find that the resulting gas surface density profile becomes an increasing function of the distance from the central star with some structure at about r = 0.1 au. This profile is quite different from the standard minimum-mass solar nebula model, while our profile leads to better reproduction of the population of observed close-in super-Earths based on previous studies. We compute the resulting magnetic field profiles and find that our profiles can be fitted by stellar dipole fields (r^{-3}) in the vicinity of the central star and large-scale fields (r^{-2}) at the inner disk regions, either if the isothermal assumption breaks down or if nonideal MHD effects become important. For both cases, the transition between these two profiles occurs at about r = 0.1 au, which corresponds to the period valley of giant exoplanets. Our work provides an opportunity to test the in-situ gas accretion scenario against disk quantities, which may constrain the gas distribution of the minimum-mass *extra*solar nebula.

224.07 — The role of planetesimals and gas in the orbital assembly of close-in exoplanets

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The known population of exoplanets provides us with key information about the formation of planetary systems outside of our own Solar System. In particular, the relative spaces, sizes, and mutual inclinations of planets within planetary systems constrain the amount of gravitational interactions between growing proto-planets and their surroundings. Here, we explore different formation scenarios for the assembly of planetary systems within 1 au around other stars. We compare the demographics of simulated systems to those observed with Kepler, taking into account observation biases using EPOS, the Exoplanet Population Observation Simulator. We find that in all simulated accretion scenarios, planets within a system are of similar size as has been observed with Kepler. However, the planets' relative spacings and mutual inclinations are very sensitive to the amount of orbital damping during formation. Simulated planetary systems formed without any damping effect or with strong damping by gas look different than what is observed by Kepler. On the other hand, systems formed with moderate damping, for example from residual planetesimals, have similar observational characteristics as the Kepler systems.

224.08 — The Origin of the Giant Exoplanet Eccentricity Distribution in a Phase of Giant Impacts

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Giant planets are often found on substantially non-circular, close-in orbits. An important clue for their dynamical histories has not yet been explained in theories for the origins of their eccentricities: most

planets with high eccentricities ($e > 0.6$) tend to also be planets of higher mass ($m > 1$ MJ). This is surprising: the orbits of the lower-mass planets in a system are typically the most easily excited. Furthermore, these eccentric planets are preferentially found around stars that are metal-rich. We propose that these eccentricities arise in a phase of giant impacts, during which the planets scatter each other and collide, with corresponding mass growth as they merge. We numerically integrate an ensemble of systems with varying total planet mass, allowing for collisional growth, to show that (1) the high-eccentricity giants observed today may have formed preferentially in systems of higher initial total planet mass, and (2) the upper bound on the observed giant planet eccentricity distribution is consistent with planet-planet scattering. We predict that mergers will produce a population of high-mass giant planets between 1 and 8 au from their stars.

Oral Session 225 — Exoplanets: Radial Velocities

225.01 — Semi-parametric methods to aid in the detection and characterization of distant worlds around small stars

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Statistical studies of the exoplanet population have provided key insights into their formation histories and evolution. Planetary systems orbiting low mass stars in particular represent superlative opportunities to characterize exoplanets in detail as they are plentiful within the solar neighborhood and commonly host multi-planet systems of terrestrial to Neptune-sized planets. One major deterrent to the characterization of such planets is stellar activity and its manifestation in radial velocity (RV) measurements that can mask and even mimic planetary signals. I explored the implementation of the activity-mitigation formalism based on semi-parametric Gaussian process regression models which enable the detection and improved measurement precision of planetary parameters around low mass stars in both RV and transit observations. This formalism was applied to synthetic RV datasets emulating the now on-going RV planet survey using the near-infrared spectropolarimeter SPIRou and to synthetic optical and near-infrared measurements of the expected population of transiting planets to be discovered with TESS. These methods were also used to model the RV activity of the early M dwarf K2-18 which resulted in a precise planetary mass measurement of the system's temperate transiting sub-Neptune and the inference of an additional planet in the system on an inner, non-coplanar orbit. Applications of semi-parametric methods yield more sensitivity for the detection of exoplanets and to the precise measurement of fundamental planetary parameters. Consequently, these tools offer significant improvements to our understanding of planet formation processes and in revealing how common the conditions for life like our own are within our galaxy. This work was funded by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada.

225.03 — Identifying Activity-sensitive Spectral Lines: A Bayesian Variable Selection Approach

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Stellar activity, such as spots and faculae, provides a noise background that may lead to false discoveries or poor mass estimates of small planets when using radial velocity (RV) techniques. Spectroscopic activity indices are often used to verify the authenticity of planet candidates. Recently, Wise et al. (2018) proposed a method to identify activity sensitive lines through finding those that are significantly correlated to S-index. Their study is novel but has three limitations:their method requires the manual selection of a set of lines before conducting an analysis, the dependency between lines are ignored when calculating correlations, and using the S-index is not sufficient for identifying all activity-sensitive lines as S-index only captures some manifestations of stellar activity. In this talk, I will introduce a novel Bayesian variable selection method that can address these limitations. Our method can automatically search for activity-sensitives lines from a set of spectra. We not only use S-index, but also include H alpha and NaD indices, the bisector inverse slope (BIS), and the full width at half maximum (FWHM) into this study. We identified some well-known activity-sensitive lines as well as many new lines. With stellar activity being the largest source of variability for next-generation RV spectrographs, this work is a step toward accessing the myriad of information available throughout high-precision spectra.

225.04 — Following up TESS's temperate terrestrials with MAROON-X

J. Bean[1]
[1] *University of Chicago, Chicago, IL*

MAROON-X is a new high precision radial velocity instrument that recently saw first light on the Gemini North telescope. MAROON-X is optimized in terms of its wavelength coverage, efficiency, stability, and pairing with a large telescope for following up TESS's habitable zone planet candidates. I will give an update on the status of MAROON-X, including commissioning progress, performance of the instrument, and how the community can use it for their own science. I will also discuss my group's plans for using the instrument for both radial velocity and atmospheric characterization work.

225.05 — A planetary system discovered around a nearby young star

P. Plavchan[1]*; T. Barclay*[2]*; J. Gagné*[3]*; P. Gao*[4]*; B. Cale*[1]*; W. Matzko*[1]*; D. Dragomir*[5]*; S. Quinn*[6]*; D. Feliz*[7]*; K. Stassun*[7]*; I. Crossfield*[8]*; D. Berardo*[8]*; D. Latham*[6]*; B. Tieu*[1]*; G. Anglada-Escudé*[9]
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We report a two-planet system orbiting a young star with a debris disk, one inner planet discovered using data from NASA's TESS mission and a second planet with multi-wavelength radial velocities. The two newly identified planets in this system can be used to investigate disk-planet interactions and inform the planet formation and migration process.

Oral Session 226 — The Solar System and Exoplanets: Origins, Formation, Chemistry

226.01 — What can neutron star collisions and cosmic isotopes teach us about our origins?

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[1] *Columbia University, New York, NY*
[2] *University of Florida, Gainesville, FL*

Relatively rare binary neutron-star mergers can originate the heavy elements produced exclusively through rapid neutron capture. We show that isotope ratios indicate that the deposition of r-process materials into the pre-solar nebula was dominated by a single nearby merger event. In this talk, we will uncover this singular event that could have produced much of the Curium and a substantial fraction of the Plutonium present in the early Solar System. We will also show that Numerical simulations and early Solar System abundance ratios of actinides also constrain the rate of associated Galactic events. We will also make the case that radioactive isotopes should be considered the fifth messenger, expanding the palette of multimessenger science.

226.02 — Simulating Planetesimal Formation in the Kuiper Belt and Beyond

R. Li[1]
[1] *Steward Observatory, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ*

A critical step in planet formation is to build super-kilometer-sized planetesimals out of dust particles in gaseous protoplanetary disks. This thesis is devoted to exploring and better understanding promising planetesimal formation pathways with extensive numerical modeling and robust statistical analyses. I first focus on the streaming instability (SI), a mechanism to aerodynamically concentrate solids in disks, leading to gravitational collapse into planetesimals. I have carried out SI simulations including particle self-gravity with the highest resolution to date, which produce a broad and top-heavy initial mass distribution of planetesimals. Necessitated by analyzing my simulations, I have built and published an efficient clump-finding code, PLAN, capable of robustly identifying and characterizing self-bound clumps. In this dissertation talk, I will present the highlights from analyses of the demographics of planetesimals. I first apply a maximum likelihood estimator to fit a suite of parameterized models with different levels of complexity to the simulated mass distribution. I will show that our simulations produce different mass distributions with different aerodynamic properties of the disk and participating solids. I will report the first evidence for a turnover in the low mass end of the planetesimal mass distribution. With PLAN, I also find that the clumps in our simulations possess excess angular momenta that might explain why all planetesimals formed as binaries/multiples and the high bi-

nary fraction among Cold Classical Kuiper Belt Objects. Furthermore, the predicted binary orbits show a broad inclination distribution with 80% of prograde orbits, excellently matching the observations of trans-Neptunian binaries. Finally, I will switch my focus to the secular gravitational instability (SGI), a mechanism to trap smaller solids and create ring-like structures in disks, facilitating the formation of planetesimals. I will present some early results from using simulations to test the efficiency of particle concentration by the SGI.

226.03 — Embryo formation with GPU acceleration: reevaluating the initial conditions for terrestrial accretion

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The solar system's terrestrial planets are thought to have accreted over millions of years out of a sea of smaller embryos and planetesimals. Because it is impossible to know the surface density profile for solids and size frequency distribution in the primordial solar nebula, distinguishing between the various proposed evolutionary schemes has been historically difficult. Nevertheless, such investigations are crucial since the solar system represents our best opportunity to decipher the dynamical history of a planetary system, and therefore infer the starting conditions that allow planet formation to give rise to solar system analogs and Earth-like planets. Nearly all previous simulations of terrestrial planet formation assume that Moon to Mars massed embryos formed throughout the inner solar system during the primordial gas-disk phase. However, validating this assumption through models of embryo accretion is computationally challenging because of the large number of bodies required. Here, we reevaluate this problem with GPU-accelerated, direct N-body simulations of embryo growth starting from ∼100 km planetesimals. We find that embryos emerging from the primordial gas phase at a given radial distance already have masses similar to the largest objects at the same semi-major axis in the modern solar system. Thus, Earth and Venus attain ∼50% of their modern mass, Mars-massed embryos form in the Mars region, and Ceres-massed objects form in the inner asteroid belt. Consistent with other recent work, our new initial conditions for terrestrial accretion models yield improved solar system analogs when evolved through the giant impact phase of planet formation.

226.04 — Searching for the Origin of Earth's Water

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The origin of Earth's water is a longstanding question in the fields of planetary science, planet formation and astrobiology. Empirical constraints on the origin of Earth's water come from chemical and isotopic measurements of solar system bodies and of Earth itself. Dynamical models have revealed potential pathways for the delivery of water to Earth during its formation, most of which are anchored to specific models for terrestrial planet formation. Meanwhile, disk chemical models are focused on determining how isotopic ratios of the building blocks of planets varied as a function of radial distance and time, defining markers of material transported along those pathways. Carbonaceous chondrite meteorites, representative of the outer asteroid belt, provide a good match to Earth's bulk water content (although mantle plumes have been measured at a lower D/H). What remains to be understood is how this relationship was established. Did Earth's water originate among the asteroids (as in the classical model of terrestrial planet formation)? Or, more likely, was Earth's water delivered from the same parent population as the hydrated asteroids (e.g. external pollution, as in the Grand Tack model)? We argue that the outer asteroid belt-the boundary between the inner and outer solar system-is the next frontier for new discoveries. The outer asteroid belt is icy, as shown by its population of icy bodies and volatile-driven activity seen on twelve main belt comets (MBCs); seven of which exhibit sublimation-driven activity on repeated perihelion passages. Measurements of the isotopic characteristics of MBCs would provide essential missing links in the chain between disk models and dynamical models. Finally, we extrapolate to water delivery to rocky exoplanets. Migration is the only mechanism likely to produce very water-rich planets with more than a few percent water by mass (and even with migration, some planets are purely rocky). While water loss mechanisms remain to be studied in more detail, we expect that water should be delivered to the vast majority of rocky exoplanets.

226.05 — Swift/UVOT observations of interstellar comet 2I/Borisov

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Comet 2I/Borisov is the second interstellar object discovered while crossing our solar system. The object already had a prominent dust tail when first observed at 2.98 au from the Sun, indicative of sublimating volatiles, and CN was detected at 2.7 au from the Sun (Fitzsimmons et al. 2019). While the early characterization of the comet's gas and dust properties suggest that they are very similar to comets from our solar system. As the comet approaches perihelion (Dec. 8, 2019), observers around the world will scramble to determine its bulk chemical composition. While long anticipated, the implications of the evidence of exchange of volatiles and possibly complex molecules between different planetary systems can hardly be overstated. In this contribution, we will present results from observations of Borisov acquired Ultraviolet Optical Telescope (UVOT) on board the Neil Gehrels-Swift observatory. UVOT has a 30 cm aperture with a spatial resolution of 1 arcsec/pixel in the range 170 - 650 nm, equipped with seven broadband filters and two grisms (Mason et al. 2004). In the wavelengths covered by UVOT, comets are seen in sunlight reflected by cometary dust, with several bright molecular emission bands superposed. In particular, the UVW1 filter is well placed to observe the OH (A-X) band which peaks between 280 and 312 nm. Simultaneous V-band observations are used to remove the contribution of the dust in the UVW1 filter. These 'pure' OH maps can be used to can determine water production rates of Borisov (Bodewits et al. 2011). References: Bodewits, D., Kelley, M. S., Li, J.-Y., et al. 2011, ApJL, 733, L3 Fitzsimmons, A., et al., arXiv: 1909:12144 Mason, K. O. et al. 2004, X-Ray and Gamma-Ray Instrumentation for Astronomy XIII, edited by Kathryn A. Flanagan, Oswald H. W. Siegmund, Proceedings of SPIE Vol. 5165 (SPIE, Bellingham, WA, 2004) 0277-786X/04/$15 · doi: 10.1117/12.503713

226.06 — A new model of deuterated ethane (C_2H_5D) spectrum enabling sensitive constraints on the D/H of organic molecules in comets

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We developed a quantum band model for monodeuterated ethane in the mid-infrared (3.3 and 4.8 μm), and applied to derive a sensitive upper-limit of organic D/H in comet Boattini. Our model is based on rotationally resolved spectra of monodeuterated ethane (D-ethane; C_2H_5D) and ethane (C_2H_6) obtained at 85K between 2050 - 3050 cm^{-1} (4.88 - 3.28 μm) using a Bruker IFS-125HR equipped with a cryogenic Herriott cell. High-level quantum chemical calculations were carried out at the CCSD(T)/ANO1 level of theory to aid vibrational assignments, with the anharmonic frequencies and vibrational corrections determined from second-order vibrational perturbation theory (VPT2). Similar to ethane, deuterated ethane has bright series of Q-branches in the CH stretch region. As the progressions in the different isotopes are offset from one another, the new C_2H_5D model enables very sensitive constrains of the D/H ratio in organics across the Solar System and beyond. Specifically, the D/H of organic molecules ratio in comets is a critical cosmogenic indicator, which not only provides insights into the formation processes of our Solar System, but also allows to test our understanding of solid-state astrochemistry. A number of astrochemical models predict high D/H ratios, which can be put to the test using this new developed model. As a first demonstration of the applicability of the model, we obtained a stringent upper limit to the organic D/H ratio in comet C/2007 W1 (Boattini) from high-resolution fluorescence spectra obtained with Keck/NIRSPEC, which rules out high deuteration fractionation in cometary ice.

226.07 — Characterizing the Activity of Manx Comets

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We will report on an investigation of the physical characteristics of several Manx comets to understand their origins, evolution, and roles in solar system growth. Manx comets are long period comets with little to no activity driven by sublimation. Characterizing these comets' activity and composition allows us to assess the fraction of rocky inner solar system material that has been ejected to the Oort Cloud and is now migrating in to the inner solar system. This helps us distinguish between solar system formation models. We characterize each comet's physical properties and investigate potential ice sublimation using several methods including analysis of dust and coma dynamics with composite images, quantifying changes in photometry with sublimation and thermal models, and calculating spectral reflectivity to

determine surface material composition and likely asteroid class. Most recently, we have characterized the activity and physical properties of Manx comets C/2016 VZ18 and C/2016 EF9 with an ensemble of professional and amateur astronomy data. These comets were dormant up to ~1 au and then exhibited significant brightening close to perihelion that is atypical of surface ice sublimation. WISE observations show that their activity is likely driven by CO2, and we use deep stacked images to assess the nucleus sizes to be less than 1km. Assuming the volatiles exist at a depth, we developed and improved thermal models to characterize the heat transport to the interior. We verified these models to match the temperature profiles seen on the Rosetta mission, and adopted a material strength and crust depth to be 100 Pa and 10 cm based on literature values. Our models calculate the volatile production rate and implement the removal of a dust crust after exceeding a critical pressure in the interior. We calculate the depth and thickness of the ice to be 0.4 m and 0.15 m respectively. This is a model we will continue to update and implement for future long period comets.

226.08 — The formation of Jupiter's diluted core by a giant impact

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The formation of Jupiter's diluted core by a giant impact Shangfei Liu (SYSU) The Juno mission has provided an accurate determination of Jupiter's gravitational field, which has been used to obtain information about the planet's composition and internal structure. Several models of Jupiter's structure that fit the probe's data suggest that the planet has a diluted core, with a total heavy- element mass ranging from ten to a few tens of Earth masses (about 5 to 15 per cent of the Jovian mass), and that heavy elements (elements other than hydrogen and helium) are distributed within a region extending to nearly half of Jupiter's radius. Planet-formation models indicate that most heavy elements are accreted during the early stages of a planet's formation to create a relatively compact core and that almost no solids are accreted during subsequent runaway gas accretion. Jupiter's diluted core, combined with its possible high heavy-element enrichment, thus challenges standard planet-formation theory. A possible explanation is erosion of the initially compact heavy-element core, but the efficiency of such erosion is uncertain and depends on both the immiscibility of heavy materials in metallic hydrogen and on convective mixing as the planet evolves. Another mechanism that can explain this structure is planetesimal enrichment and vaporization during the formation process, although relevant models typically cannot produce an extended diluted core. Here we show that a sufficiently energetic head-on collision (giant impact) between a large planetary embryo and the proto-Jupiter could have shattered its primordial compact core and mixed the heavy elements with the inner envelope. Models of such a scenario lead to an internal structure that is consistent with a diluted core, persisting over billions of years. We suggest that collisions were common in the young Solar system and that a similar event may have also occurred for Saturn, contributing to the structural differences between Jupiter and Saturn.

Special Session 227 — Astrobiology and the Search for Intelligent Life in the 2020s

227.01 — Astrobiology and the Search for Intelligent Life in the 2020s

V. Gajjar[1]; A. Siemion[1]; S. Croft[1]

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The discovery of the ubiquity of habitable extrasolar planets, combined with revolutionary advances in instrumentation and observational capabilities, have ushered in a renaissance in the millenia-old quest to answer our most profound question about the Universe and our place within it - Are we alone? The Breakthrough Listen Initiative, announced in July 2015 as a 10-year 100M USD program, is the most comprehensive effort in history to quantify the distribution of advanced, technologically capable life in the universe. In this talk I outline the status of the on-going observing campaign with our primary observing facilities, as well as planned activities with these instruments over the next few years. I will also talk about collaborative facilities which will conduct searches for technosignatures in either primary observing mode, or commensally. I will highlight some of the novel analysis techniques we are bringing to bear on multi-petabyte data sets, including machine learning tools we are deploying to search for

a broader range of technosignatures than was previously possible.

227.02 — Technosignatures through the Decades

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"Are We Alone?" is a question that has been posed for millenia, but only in the past few decades has astronomical technology matured to the state that the detection of extraterrestrial life is feasible. Moreover, in the past two decades, the question of the existence of extrasolar planets and planetary systems has changed from a matter of speculation to a topic warranting statistical studies and analyses. Looking to the future, telescopes are being designed explicitly to detect signatures of biological activity ("biosignatures") on other worlds, and current and future telescopes will be generating data sets of significant volumes. Complementing the search for biosignatures is a search for signatures of technological activity ("technosignatures"), which would address the question of not only extraterrestrial life but also extraterrestrial complex life. In this year of the Astro2020 Decadal Survey, I will review the history of technosignatures, the current state of the field, and potential trajectories over the next decade. In doing so, I will draw on a recent W. M. Keck Institute for Space Studies workshop that focused on new possibilities for the field. The author acknowledges ideas and advice from the participants in the"Data-Driven Approaches to Searches for the Technosignatures of Advanced Civilizations" workshop organized by the W. M. Keck Institute for Space Studies. Part of this research was carried out at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under a contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

227.03 — Searching for Optical Flashes from Extraterrestrial Civilizations with Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescopes

D. A. Williams[1]*; The VERITAS Collaboration*[1]
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Atmospheric Cherenkov telescopes are designed to collect light from and record images of the few-nanosecond flashes of Cherenkov light produced in the atmosphere by the interactions of very-high-energy cosmic gamma rays and charged particles. The telescopes' large optical collection areas and fast cameras are suited as well to the search for optical flashes from an extraterrestrial intelligence, although the data acquisition systems are typically not optimized for this task. Results from the search with VERITAS for optical flashes from KIC 8462852 will be presented as an example, as well as preliminary results from a new collaborative program between VERITAS and Breakthrough Listen. Opportunities for further optical studies searching for extraterrestrial intelligence with current telescopes and the Cherenkov Telescope Array will be described.

227.04 — SETI with Spatio-Temporal Surveys

J. Davenport[1]
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Modern wide-field, time domain surveys enable a new approach to the search for extraterrestrial intelligence life in the coming decade: spatio-temporal SETI, where technosignatures may be discovered from spatially resolved sources or multiple stars over time. Optical surveys such as ZTF and the Evryscope can probe 10-100 times more of the "Cosmic Haystack" parameter space volume than many traditional radio investigations. Small-aperture, high cadence surveys like Evryscope can be comparable in their Haystack volume completeness to deeper surveys including LSST. Investigations with these surveys can also be conducted at a fraction of the cost of dedicated SETI surveys, since they make use of data already being gathered. However, SETI methodology has not widely utilized such surveys, and the field is in need of new search algorithms that can account for signals in both the spatial and temporal domains. I will outline the broad potential for these surveys to revolutionize our search for technosignatures, and illustrate some example search algorithms.

227.05 — Galactic Settlement and the Fermi Paradox

J. Wright[1]
[1] *Astronomy & Astrophysics, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA*

We have modeled the settlement of the Galaxy by space-faring civilizations in order to address issues related to the Fermi Paradox. We included the effects of finite settlement lifetime, finite probe range, very long travel times, re-settlement, stellar motions, and systems which are unsettleable. We find, consistent with previous studies, that for even modest probe speeds and production rates the Galaxy quickly fills

with settled systems in steady state. We also explore the boundary and limiting cases where the Galaxy remains only partially settled and a given system remains unsettled for >10 Myr. The latter case is relevant to the Fermi Paradox because it represents cases consistent with the lack of obvious evidence of extraterrestrial technology on Earth today.

227.06 — A Search for Technosignatures around 16 Sun-like Stars Near the Plane of the Galaxy with the Green Bank Telescope at 1.15-1.73 GHz

J. Margot[1]; P. Pinchuk; R. Lynch; UCLA Spring 2018 SETI Class

[1] *University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA*

As part of our ongoing search for technosignatures, we collected over three terabytes of data in April 2018 with the L-band receiver (1.15 - 1.73 GHz) of the 100 m diameter Green Bank Telescope. These observations focused on regions surrounding 16 Sun-like stars near the plane of the Galaxy. We present the results of our search for narrowband signals in this data set with some improvements on the techniques described by Pinchuk et al. (2019), which eliminated the blanking of ∼kHz-wide regions of frequency space around candidate signals that is implemented in other works (Enriquez et al., 2017, Margot et al., 2018, Price et al., 2019). Specifically, we apply an improved candidate signal detection procedure that relies on the topological prominence of the signal power. This improvement nearly doubles our signal detection efficiency. In addition, we improve our direction-of-origin filters, which are designed to remove Radio Frequency Interference (RFI), by uniquely pairing signals in different scans on the basis of their Doppler drift rate and proximity in frequency space. This improvement reduces the possibility of filtering out a legitimate technosignature candidate. Our improved data processing pipeline classified over 99.8% of the ∼10 million detected signals as RFI. Of the remaining candidates, 858 were detected outside of known RFI frequency regions. Although no technosignatures were detected in this search, the data processing improvements presented in this work greatly enhance the thoroughness and robustness of our search.

227.07 — Benchmarking Correlation-Based Radio Frequency Interference Mitigation in the Search for Radio Technosignatures

P. Pinchuk[1]; J. Margot[1]

[1] *Physics and Astronomy, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA*

The UCLA SETI Group is actively conducting a search for radio technosignatures in the Kepler field (2016-2017), near the plane of the Galaxy (2018-2019), and around other notable targets (Margot et al., 2018, Pinchuk et al., 2019). Anthropogenic Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) is pervasive and presents a major challenge to the search (e.g., Ekers et al., 2002). The development of algorithms that can robustly detect and discard RFI without impeding the detection of technosignatures would provide an advance of considerable importance to the field. Towards this end, we are implementing both correlation-based and Machine Learning (ML) tools in our data processing pipeline. Currently, most radio technosignature searches implement "direction-of-origin" filters to remove RFI. These filters are designed to detect signals that are persistent in only one direction of the sky by comparing the signals found in scans of the target source with signals found in scans of other sources. Some filter implementations rely on the frequency and drift rate of candidate signals identified in dynamic spectra (aka waterfall plots). However, these signal properties are often difficult to estimate accurately and to extrapolate reliably due to the irregular nature of some anthropogenic RFI. As a result, direction-of-origin filters that rely on frequency and drift rate inevitably fail on a fraction of the candidate signals. Here, we explore and benchmark correlation-based alternatives to typical direction-of-origin filter implementations. These alternatives utilize the dynamic spectra data directly, thereby removing the need for estimates of the frequencies and drift rates of candidate signals. We show that two separate correlation-based approaches, namely traditional 2D correlation and a mask-based correlation method (Zhang et al., 2019), can supplement existing direction-of-origin filters and improve RFI mitigation. We quantify their computational cost and effectiveness in RFI mitigation as a first step in evaluating the improvement that we expect from our ML-based algorithms. We also describe progress in our ML-based approach, including the creation of our training set and preliminary network design.

227.08 — Giant Radio Bursts from the Crab Nebula Pulsar: A First Step in Detecting Alien Technosignatures with the Allen Telescope Array

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Since the first exoplanet detections, thousands of worlds with a broad range of characteristics have been detected in systems all over the universe. Of

these, many have demonstrated some of the requirements for hosting life as we know it. However, these remotely observable markers of potential life are generally not unambiguous. More rigorous detection methods usually require in-situ methods of analysis, a standard that is difficult to meet given the presently long spacetravel times. Thus we are, for now at least, limited to passive observations. This raises the question of how alien life could be unambiguously detected, and the answer lies in technosignatures. Electromagnetic broadcasts are the only markers of life which can be passively observed, unambiguously interpreted, and transmitted across interstellar space in relatively short time spans. With mankind's recent advances into the reaches of space for answers to our most fundamental questions, radio astronomy has come to attention as an efficient and reliable way to passively examine incoming signals from every corner of the universe. One capable and particularly underutilized tool is the Allen Telescope Array (ATA), located at the Hat Creek Radio Observatory (HCRO) in northern California, an interferometric radio telescope that comprises 42 6.5-m antennas equipped with novel broadband log periodic dipole receivers covering 1-12 GH. With ongoing upgrades and improvements, it is destined to be a widely useful instrument. One project for which it is well suited is the detection of enigmatic Fast Radio Bursts (FRBs), which are especially interesting because of their unknown origins. As FRB observations become more numerous, a method for detection and localization becomes increasingly necessary. The purpose of this work is to establish an FRB detection and localization capability for the ATA. We use the Crab Pulsar, known for its regular giant radio pulses, as a proxy (with known parameters) for FRBs to establish our software detection capabilities and create a basic visualization pipeline, with hopes to obtain observations of the Crab Pulsar with the ATA, establish a localization algorithm, and apply this process to new FRB detections in future work.

Oral Session 228 — Evolution of Galaxies III

228.01 — CIGALE: a python Code Investigating GALaxy Emission

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The measurement of the physical properties of galaxies is key to understanding how they form an evolve across cosmic times. The past decades have immense progress has been made, going from a simple modeling of the stellar population in the optical to a detailed modeling of the FUV-to-FIR multiwavelengths emission of galaxies encompassing not only stars but also ionized gas and dust both in absorption. Combined with Bayesian statistical techniques, these have become essential tools to understand the evolution of galaxies. In this contribution I will present CIGALE (Code Investigating GALaxy Emission) a state-of-the-art modeling code designed with flexibility, ease-of-use, and speed in mind. I will show that its characteristics have allowed it to be used successfully to gain insight in a wide variety of use cases and I will mention some of the on-going evolutions to adapt CIGALE to the new challenges with are facing with the data that will pour from next generation facilities.

228.02 — Breaking the law: A revised view of the relation between the sizes and masses of galaxies since z∼3

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The most massive galaxies at z∼2 live today in the centers of groups- and cluster-sized halos and host the most extreme black holes, such as that seen in M87. Because they are rare, little is known about the structure of these galaxies during their build-up at early epochs. With the advent of the Drift And SHift (DASH) technique with the Hubble Space Telescope, we have tripled the extragalactic survey area in the near-infrared at HST resolution, allowing us to conduct a structural study of a large sample of these massive galaxies. I will present the first results from the COSMOS-DASH survey, the widest HST imaging survey that has so far been done in near-IR. We find that the sizes of the most massive galaxies are larger than expected from an extrapolation of the low mass size – M∗ relation. Hence, we reassess the size – M∗ relation with a broken power law, with a clear change of slope at a pivot mass. We find remarkable agreement between the pivot stellar masses and slopes of Mhalo – M∗ and size – M∗relations suggesting that the pivot mass reflects a transition from dissipational to dissipationless galaxy growth in both the cases. Furthermore, using ALMA observations of molecular gas kinematics of massive galaxies we find that there maybe an inclination bias in the size – M∗ relation due to dust and projection effect. Taken together, our results suggest a straightforward relation between the size scale of dark matter halos and that of galaxies, with the effects of dust and

young stars being the main remaining uncertainty. This issue will be resolved with early JWST observations, providing rest-frame 3 micron morphologies of galaxies.

228.03 — RESOLVE and ECO: the Galaxy Metallicity Distributions of Observed and Simulated Volumes

A. Moffett[1]; S. Kannappan[2]; C. Richardson[3]; M. Polimera[2]; A. Berlind[4]; the RESOLVE team[1]

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Using the highly complete REsolved Spectroscopy Of a Local VolumE (RESOLVE) survey along with its larger but less complete Environmental COntext (ECO) catalog, we construct the metallicity distribution function for a volume-limited population of galaxies with masses reaching into the dwarf regime. We use public Bayesian inference codes for this analysis, which allows us to improve upon point estimates of gas-phase metallicity and construct the full metallicity PDF for each galaxy and for the population as a whole. Finally, we compare the empirical galaxy metallicity distribution to the galaxy metallicity distribution generated in large-scale galaxy formation simulations to derive new constraints on models of chemical evolution in galaxies ranging from the dwarf to giant regimes.

228.04 — The Best and Brightest High-Redshift Candidates from RELICS

L. Bradley[1]; B. Salmon[1]; D. Coe[1]; M. Bradac; V. Strait; R. Paterno-Mahler; K. Huang; P. Oesch; D. Stark; K. Sharon; M. Trenti; A. Zitrin; R. Avila; S. Ogaz; RELICS Team

[1] *Space Telescope Science Institute, Baltimore, MD*

The Reionization Lensing Cluster Survey (RELICS) HST Treasury Program was designed to efficiently discover high-redshift candidates bright enough for follow-up observations with current and future observatories, including ALMA and JWST. Using the power of gravitational lensing, RELICS delivered over 300 high-redshift candidates in the first billion years, including the brightest robust candidates known at z∼6, the longest lensed arc at z∼6, and the most distant spatially-resolved lensed arc at z∼10. In this talk, I will summarize these discoveries and follow-up observations to date. Our high-redshift catalog is available online at relics.stsci.edu/high-z.

228.05 — Improved photometric redshifts with color-constrained galaxy templates for future wide-area surveys

B. Lee[1]

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Cosmology and galaxy evolution studies with LSST, Euclid, and WFIRST, will require accurate redshifts for the detected galaxies. We present improved photometric redshift estimates for galaxies using a template library that populates three-color space and is constrained by HST/CANDELS photometry. For the training sample, we use a sample of galaxies which have median photometric redshifts derived by combining the results of different redshift fitting codes. It allows us to train on a large, unbiased galaxy sample having deep, unconfused photometry at optical-to-mid infrared wavelengths. Galaxies in the training sample are assigned to cubes in three-dimensional color space, V-H, I-J, and z-H. We then derive the best-fit spectral energy distributions of the training sample at the fixed CANDELS median photometric redshifts to construct the new template library for each individual color cube (i.e. color-cube-based template library). We derive photometric redshifts (photo-z) of our target galaxies using our new color-cube-based template library. We find that our method yields $\mathrm{sigma}_{\mathrm{NMAD}}$ of 0.026 and an outlier fraction of 6% using only photometry in the LSST and Euclid /WFIRST bands. This is an improvement of 10% on $\mathrm{sigma}_{\mathrm{NMAD}}$ and a reduction in outlier fraction of 13% compared to other techniques. In particular, we improve the photo-z precision by about 30% at $2 < z < 3$. Our color-cube-based template library is a powerful tool to constrain photometric redshifts for future large surveys which will only have a limited number of bands at the relevant sensitivities.

228.06 — Resolving the age and chemical abundance ratios of a quiescent galaxy at $z \sim 2$

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Measuring the chemical composition of galaxies is crucial to our understanding of galaxy formation and evolution models, but it is extremely challenging for quiescent galaxies at high redshifts. These galaxies

have a relatively faint stellar continuum, making it difficult to measure absorption features, and their compact sizes make it even more difficult to spatially resolve the stellar populations. However, gravitational lensing offers the opportunity to study these galaxies at the highest resolution possible. In this work, we analyze the integrated and resolved spectra of MRG-M0138, a lensed quiescent galaxy at z = 1.98 which is the brightest of its kind at z∼2 with an H-band magnitude of 17.1. Taking advantage of both Lick index fitting and full spectral fitting, we have measured the stellar age and abundance ratios, including [Mg/Fe] and [Fe/H], as well as radial variations in these quantities to understand star formation history and formation timescale of this galaxy. MRG-M0138 is only the second individual z∼2 galaxy for which stellar chemical abundances have been measured. We will discuss implications of our measurements for understanding star-formation quenching in massive galaxies and for local stellar archaeological approaches.

228.07 — An infall mass-pericenter correlation in Milky Way dwarf galaxy halos

V. H. Robles[1]

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Using the state-of-the-art Milky Way simulations that capture the tidal effect of realistic baryonic discs, we find that all resolved subhalos follow a correlation between the ratio of the present maximum circular velocity to its value prior to infall on to their host and their pericenter distance from their respective host center. A similar correlation is observed for subhalos hosting each of the nine brightest dwarf spheroidal galaxies in the Milky Way. From inferred pericenter distances from the Gaia collaboration for these galaxies and the latest mass constraints at the half-light radii the correlation implies that MW dwarf subhalos hosting bright galaxies are systematically 25% larger than today. We find all dwarfs are consistent with a common subhalo mass of logM∼9.5 at infall.

228.08 — A Generalized Model for Galactic Chemical Evolution in FIRE

A. Emerick[1]*; P. Hopkins*[2]*; A. Wetzel*[3]*; The FIRE Collaboration*[1]

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[2] *TAPIR, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA*

[3] *University of California, Davis, Davis, CA*

Recent and upcoming surveys have produced a significant amount of detailed chemical and dynamical information of stars in the Milky Way and Local Group that provide exquisite tests of our understanding of galaxy evolution. Interpreting these observations and making predictions for future surveys requires realistic models that capture the physical processes that drive galactic evolution. Cosmological hydrodynamics simulations have recently achieved sufficient resolution in zoom-in simulations to directly compare stellar abundances in simulated galaxies with these observations, providing a direct test of our understanding of nuclear physics, stellar evolution, feedback physics, and cosmological structure formation. However, model uncertainties are far too large to be adequately explored with hydrodynamics simulations, which are often limited to one to (at most) several realizations due to their computational expense. This is particularly true for nuclear yields, which can vary by orders of magnitude across various yield tables. We present early results from ongoing work as part of the Feedback In Realistic Environments (FIRE) project to implement a generic chemical evolution model that allows for the arbitrary post-processing of nuclear yields onto galaxy-scale simulations. This enables us to explore nuclear physics and stellar evolution uncertainties in concert with a self-consistent hydrodynamics simulation of galactic evolution that includes detailed models for star formation, stellar feedback, and inhomogeneous mixing. In addition, we discuss plans to release public synthetic star catalogs from simulated analogs of the Milky Way and dwarf galaxies in the Local Group with full abundance information to allow for post-processing with arbitrary yield models by the broader scientific community in order to better leverage available datasets of observed stellar abundances.

Oral Session 229 — Star Formation I

229.01 — How do dust polarization observations trace B-fields? A Comparison between JVLA and ALMA observations

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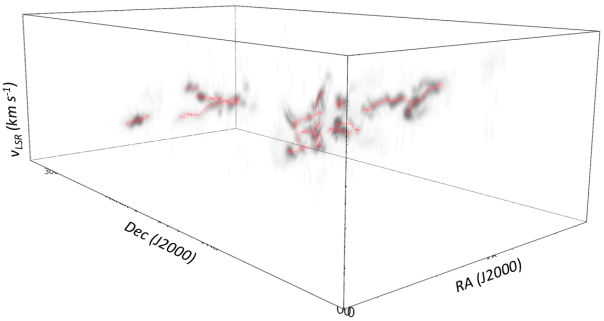
The previous SMA 0.87 mm and CARMA 1.3 mm surveys of dust polarization toward protostars (Galametz et al. 2018; Hull et al. 2017) have shown that polarization percentage in general decreases rapidly with total intensity. They also hinted with a dichotomy that the projected polarization E-segments are either parallel or perpendicular to the outflow axes. Based on the JVLA 18-48 GHz and ALMA 230 and 345 GHz polarization observations towards the specific Class 0 YSO, NGC1333 IRAS4A, we conjectured a unified interpretation of these facts based on aligned dust grains with B-field. At 345 GHz, we found that the radial polarization percentage profiles of IRAS4A1 and IRAS4A2 may be consistent with centrally illuminated collapsing cores, which have an hourglass shaped B-field topology, r^{-2} volume density profile, and an approximately consistent grain alignment efficiency. The modestly high optical depth leads to the depolarization at the center of IRAS4A2. The much higher optical depth at the center of IRAS4A1 eventually leads to a 90 degree flip of polarization position angles at 230 and 345 GHz with respect to those observed at 18-48 GHz. At 230 and 345 GHz, what we detected were the linear polarization due to dust extinction instead of dust emission. We conclude that the 230/345 GHz polarization observations towards Class 0 YSOs indeed trace B-field, although any dichotomy related to how E-field is aligned with certain prefer axes (e.g., outflow, filament) may be related to the optical thickness of the selected samples.

229.02 — Mass Assembly in Star-forming Clouds: Accretion via Filaments?

M. C. Chen[1]

[1] *Physics & Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada*

Recent kinematic studies of molecular clouds show signs of gas flow along filaments that accrete onto star-forming cores (e.g., Kirk et al. 2013). Details on how filaments relate to cores in general and how filaments form and evolve, however, are not well understood. Most studies to date have focused on measuring velocity gradients on the filament scale, often not accounting for multiple velocity structures along lines of sight. We present here an effective method to fit multiple velocity components to molecular emission along lines of sight and subsequently identify filament spines in the position-position-velocity (PPV) space. We use the identified spines as a reference to disentangle filaments that overlap in projection and measure velocity gradients within these filaments on a beam-resolved scale of 0.05 pc. We conducted a systematic kinematic analysis of dense filaments in the nearby molecular clouds using the Green Bank Ammonia Survey (GAS; Friesen et al. 2017). In the NGC 1333 star-forming clump, we find many filaments with remarkably linear velocity profiles along their spines that increase northwards, potentially tracing a larger, clump-sized accretion flow. The velocity gradients along these filaments are typically in the 0.8 - 2.5 km/s/pc range. Many of these filaments end on small groups of protostars and cores, which suggests that these filaments may indeed be feeding star-forming cores. The local velocity gradients measured are not randomly oriented relative to the filament spines, and their magnitudes increase away from the spine. This latter trend suggests that filaments do not behave like pressureless structures, and the gas falling onto a filament appears to be progressively damped and redirected to flow along the filament.



229.03 — Investigating the Early Stages of Massive Star Formation in Protocluster Environments: Multiwavelength Studies of Extended Green Objects

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Massive Young Stellar Objects (MYSOs) are not found in isolation, but rather have a predilection for forming in clustered environments with other protostars. Therefore, the study of MYSOs necessarily requires the study of proto-clusters as a whole. Extended Green Objects (EGOs) are massive young protoclusters believed to be in an evolutionary state just prior to the emergence of UC HII regions - a phase which is critical for distinguishing between competing theories of massive star formation. I have been conducting a multiwavelength (radio to near-infrared) study of a sample of 9 nearby EGOs with

the goal of determining source bolometric luminosity, massive-source multiplicity, and evolutionary state of the most massive protocluster members. In this talk, I will present results from our infrared (near-IR to submillimeter) analysis of source bolometric luminosity and mass, source multiplicity as revealed by infrared through radio data, and implications of the predominantly weak (several tens of uJy) and compact radio continuum flux densities measured towards these targets. I will also discuss the implications of Class I and Class II maser emission for selected sources.

229.04 — Modeling the SEDs of High-Mass Protostellar Cores

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Massive stars play a major role in our and other galaxies despite their low numbers due to their large energy output, but it is not understood how they form. The discussion is on-going how the mass assembles to form a massive star. The study of the structure of the early phases of massive star formation may help to understand the process. We are focusing on the spectral energy distribution (SED) of the early phases of massive star formation. The goal is to track observable and physical quantities using SEDs through the early stages of massive star formation to classify the stages and to understand their evolution.To study the early phases of massive star formation, we selected massive protostar candidates from single-dish millimeter continuum surveys. We selected 173 millimeter-cores as candidates for deeply embedded massive protostars and compiled their SED from Spitzer and Herschel observations. The compiled SEDs have been analyzed three different radiative transfer models: a semi-analytic model (Chakrabarti & McKee 2005), and two numerical models (Robitaille et al. 2006; Zhang & Tan 2018). We compare the results of the different models and analyse which of the model parameters characterize the SEDs and the cores best. The goal of this study is to find out what the SED can tell us about the embedded protostar(s) and the evolutionary stages of the massive cores.

229.05 — Insights into Young Star Cluster Astrophysics Based on Chandra Observations

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[4] *Huntingdon Institute for X-ray Astronomy, Huntingdon, PA*

The pace and pattern of star formation leading to rich young stellar clusters is quite uncertain. For instance, it is unclear whether clusters form monolitically or hierarchically, quickly or slowly; or when and how cluster contraction or expansion occurs. Our recent Massive Young Star-Forming Complex Study in Infrared and X-ray (MYStIX) and Star Formation in Nearby Clouds (SFiNCs) surveys, involving Chandra archive data for over 40 star forming regions and providing rich samples of disky and diskless young stars, were designed to investigate the aforementioned and other astrophysical issues. With over 40,000 identified pre-main sequence stars, Chandra X-ray data give direct estimates of source extinctions, X-ray luminosities, stellar ages, and total intrinsic populations. A few important MYStIX/SFiNCs science results have emerged. First, the discovery of intracluster age gradients in numerous stellar clusters demonstrates late or continuing star formation in support of the astrophysical models involving global hierarchical collapse (GHC) of a cloud. Second, indirect (pre-Gaia) and direct (Gaia-derived) kinematics show prevalent dynamical expansion in clusters that are no longer embedded in their parental clouds, supporting long-standing models of cluster expansion due to gas expulsion. Third, dynamical gas and star contraction in the most prominent nearby site of active star formation, Orion A cloud, again supports GHC cluster formation models.

Oral Session 230 — Exoplanets: Current and Future Space Missions II

230.01 — Stability of Habitable Environments on Terrestrial Exoplanets

R. Hu[1]
[1] *Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA*

The search for signatures of extrasolar habitable environments will commence soon with JWST observing temperate and rocky exoplanets of nearby M dwarf stars. With few exceptions, the standard models for these potentially habitable planets entail an atmosphere of $N_2$and CO_2, with the abundance of CO_2adjustable according to the level of irradiation. I will discuss the stability of this type of habitable environments, by using an atmospheric photochemistry model coupled with a new aqueous-phase

chemical kinetics model to calculate the lifetimes of $N_2$and CO_2in planetary atmospheres in contact with liquid-water oceans. I will show that reactions of HNO in the aqueous phase, the main mechanism thought to convert atmospheric nitrogen to nitrites and nitrates in the ocean, instead leads to the formation of N_2O. This N_2O is then released back into the atmosphere and quickly converted to N_2. The lifetime of N_2in anoxic atmospheres is determined to be >1 billion years on temperate planets of both Sun-like and M dwarf stars, upholding the validity of molecular nitrogen as a universal background gas on rocky planets. I will also show that on planets like TRAPPIST-1 e, photodissociation of $CO_2$and reservoir molecules like $H_2O_2$and HO_2NO_2cause an "O_2-CO runaway," where $O_2$and CO take over $CO_2$and N_2as the dominant constituents of the atmosphere. This result indicates that O_2, O_3, and CO should be considered together with CO_2as the primary molecules in the search for atmospheric signatures from temperate and rocky planets of TRAPPIST-1 and other M dwarf stars.

230.02 — WFIRST Coronagraph Exoplanet Scene Simulations

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[5] *JPL, Pasadena, CA*
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The Coronagraph Instrument (CGI) on WFIRST could produce direct images of mature, gas-giant exoplanets orbiting Sun-like stars. To help improve our understanding of the scientific potential of CGI, the WFIRST Exoplanet Imaging Data Challenge seeks to expose scientists to realistic simulations of coronagraph data scenes. The exoplanet system is modeled with Lambertian scattering spheres on Keplerian orbits. We use a combination of ZODIPIC and dustmap to produce scattered light images of exozodiacal debris for a specific planet configuration. The package dustmap in particular allows us to model debris structures in resonance with the planet(s). We include realistic time-varying speckles and pointing errors based on integrated observatory modeling, as well as detector noise. We aim to learn new data analysis techniques from the community in order to maximize the scientific return of the WFIRST Coronagraph Instrument.

230.03 — MIRECLE: Exploring the Nearest M-Earths Through Ultra-Stable Mid-IR Transit and Phase-Curve Spectroscopy

A. Mandell[1]; J. Staguhn[2]; K. Stevenson[3]; R. Kopparapu[4]; E. Wolf[5]; D. Sing[6]; P. Saxena[4]; K. Sotzen[7]; E. Sharp[1]; D. Fixsen[4]; the MIRECLE Team[1]
[1] *NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD*
[2] *NASA GSFC / JHU, Greenbelt, MD*
[3] *JHU Applied Physics Lab, Laurel, MD*
[4] *NASA GSFC, Greenbelt, MD*
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[7] *JHU Applied Physics Laboratory, Laurel, MD*

We present the MIRECLE (MIR Exoplanet CLimate Explorer) mission concept, a concept for a moderately sized (2-meter) cryogenic telescope with broad wavelength coverage (4 - 25 um) and ultra-stable detectors capable of conducting in-depth characterization of a statistically significant sample of planets around ultra-cool dwarfs, several of which will be terrestrial planets in their host stars's habitable zones. MIRECLE would provide unprecedented sensitivity in the MIR over long observing baselines, providing the opportunity for phase-resolved and secondary eclipse spectroscopy of cool (300K) planets. Spectroscopic characterization of terrestrial atmospheres will provide constraints for the distribution of planets with tenuous vs. substantial atmospheres, map tidally-dominated volcanically active planets, and explore the transition across the inner edge of the surface-water regime. For the few brightest targets, the detection of specific combinations of molecules would provide evidence of biological activity. For gas-rich planets, MIRECLE would produce phase-resolved maps of planets across a wide range of mass and temperature. This comprehensive survey would also determine which subset of potentially habitable worlds would be best for future in-depth atmospheric characterization using larger aperture telescopes. We will present the science case and sensitivity calculations for the mission, as well as the key technical aspects of the instrumentation that will provide the stability floor of 5 ppm or better over multi-day timescales needed to measure thermal phase curves of HZ planets.

230.04 — Results from NASA's in-Space Assembled Telescope Study

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The recent top recommendation of the National Academies' Exoplanets Science Strategy Report for NASA to commission a telescope capable of directly imaging exoplanets and conducting reflection spectroscopy opens up the possibility that a large aperture telescope may also be recommended by the 2020 Decadal Survey. While large apertures offer the possibility of greater exoplanets yield the current paradigm of folding large telescope into smaller fairings and deploying them from single launch vehicles also pose the risk of great cost and risk. An alternative to the current paradigm is assembly in space where the telescope and its instruments are architected as a collection of individual modules capable of being robotically assembled. Multiple medium-lift commercial launch vehicles would then be used to transport the modules to a space platform and orbit where the assembly and checkout would occur. This talk will present final report findings of a NASA Astrophysics Division chartered study whose objective is to assess the cost and risk benefits, if any, of this new paradigm.

230.05 — The Detection and Characterization of Terrestrial Exoplanet Atmospheres and the Search for Habitability and Biosignatures

J. Lustig-Yaeger[1]; V. Meadows; A. Lincowski
[1] *University of Washington, Seattle, WA*

With the launch of the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) in the early 2020s, astronomers will likely have the sensitivity to peer into Earth-size planet atmospheres, particularly for exoplanets orbiting the smallest of stars, such as the seven planets transiting TRAPPIST-1. These observations will have the potential to detect terrestrial atmospheres, and begin to characterize their composition, constrain habitability, and search for biosignatures. We report optimal strategies for investigating the nature of the TRAPPIST-1 planet atmospheres with JWST, present testable hypotheses for discriminating between planets that have experienced ocean loss and those that may be habitable, and develop novel approaches for retrieving terrestrial atmospheric constraints in the era of JWST. Although JWST will likely break new ground for terrestrial exoplanet comparative planetology, its capacity to detect signs of habitability and biosignatures will be limited by a lack of sensitivity to the lower atmospheres of potentially habitable planets — which confounds our ability to definitively detect surface oceans, and will be restricted to only planets transiting nearby late M dwarfs — which have several significant challenges to habitability not experienced by planets orbing more Sun-like stars. These practical considerations help to motivate the need for a large aperture, space-based, direct-imaging telescope, such as LUVOIR or HabEx, that can observe reflected-light spectra and time-series light curves of Earth-like exoplanets orbiting Sun-like stars. We demonstrate how such a future telescope would have the capability to directly detect habitability using observations of ocean glint at crescent phase, and perform a robust search for biosignature gases in the spectra of dozens of Earth-like planets orbiting in the habitable zones of Sun-like stars.

230.06 — Sensitivity to telescope aberrations for exoplanet detection with the LUVOIR coronagraph instrument ECLIPS

R. Juanola-Parramon[1]; N. Zimmerman; L. Pueyo; M. Bolcar; G. Ruane[2]; J. Krist; T. Groff
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[2] *Jet Propulsion Lab, Pasadena, CA*

Future space missions such as the Large UV-Optical-Infrared Surveyor (LUVOIR) and the Habitable Exoplanet Observatory (HabEx) require large apertures and coronagraphs with active wavefront control to be able to suppress the starlight so faint planets can be detected and characterized adjacent to their parent star.The Extreme Coronagraph for Living Planet Systems (ECLIPS) is the coronagraph instrument on the LUVOIR Surveyor mission concept, an 8-15m segmented telescope. ECLIPS is split into three channels: UV (200 to 400 nm), optical (400 nm to 850 nm), and NIR (850 nm to 2.0 microns), with each channel equipped with two deformable mirrors for wavefront control, a suite of coronagraph masks, a low-order/out-of-band wavefront sensor, and separate science imagers and spectrographs.The Apodized Pupil Lyot Coronagraph (APLC) and the Vector Vortex Coronagraph (VVC) are the baselined mask technologies for ECLIPS to enable the required 1E10 contrast for observations in the habitable zones of nearby stars. Their performance depends on active wavefront sensing and control, as well as metrology subsystems to compensate for static aberrations induced by segment errors (piston and tip/tilt, among others), secondary mirror misalignment, and global low-order wavefront errors. Here we present the latest results of the simulation of these effects for the two technologies, as well as the effects of dynamic aberrations such as segment jitter, segment drift and line of sight pointing errors, and discuss the achieved contrast for exoplanet detection and characterization. Finally, we show simulated observations using high-fidelity spatial and spectral input models of complete planetary systems generated with the

Haystacks code framework, setting boundaries for tolerance of such errors.

Oral Session 231 — Galaxy Clusters III

231.01 — Clusters Hiding in Plain Sight (CHiPS) Survey

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Clusters of galaxies are the largest gravitationally bound objects in the universe, consisting of hundreds of galaxies. Because of the deep gravitational potential well of a cluster, scientists often use it to study galaxy formation in a closed system. However, both theoretical calculations and simulations tend to predict too much cool gas and too many newborn stars. This is referred to as "the cooling flow problem", and the best candidate for explaining this discrepancy is feedback by the central active galactic nucleus (AGN)-a bright and compact region at the center of a galaxy. Even though most of the clusters show a signature of a powerful jet in the center (kinetic-mode feedback), only a few clusters have extremely-bright AGNs in their central galaxies (quasar-mode feedback). In this talk, I will present the Cluster Hiding in Plain Sight (CHiPS) survey with the goal to search for new galaxy clusters surrounding X-ray-bright point sources. The CHiPS survey is designed around the idea that the centrally concentrated galaxy clusters can be misidentified as field AGN in previous all-sky surveys. The CHiPS survey has resulted in several new clusters which are massive enough to be detected with other galaxy cluster catalogs. This includes CHIPS01-a typical cool-core cluster surrounding PKS1353-341 with M500$\sim$7x10^7 Msun, CHIPS02-a galaxy cluster with a passive BCG that does not show any sign of emission lines, and CHIPS03-a galaxy cluster with large star formation rates in the center. By performing a detailed study of these objects, we can investigate the impact a central quasar has on the intracluster medium and demonstrate the potential of the CHiPS survey to find massive nearby clusters with extreme central properties that may have been misidentified by previous surveys.

231.02 — Electron Injection in Weak high-beta ICM shocks

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From observations of the so-called radio relics, the electrons are inferred to be accelerated via diffusive shock acceleration (DSA) in low sonic Mach number shocks induced in the intracluster medium (ICM). Here we study the electron preacceleration and injection to DSA at weak quasi-perpendicular shocks in high beta ICM through 2D PIC simulations. We showed that some of incoming electrons are reflected upstream and gain energy via shock drift acceleration (SDA). The temperature anisotropy due to the SDA-energized backstreaming electrons then induces the electron firehose instability (EFI). Nonpropagating oblique waves are generated in the shock foot, which leads to a Fermi-like process and multiple cycles of SDA in the preshock region. Such electron preacceleration is effective only in shocks above a critical Mach number $M_{ef} > 2.3$. However, electrons may not reach high enough energies to be injected to the full Fermi-I process of DSA, because long-wavelength waves are not self-developed via the EFI alone. Our results indicate that additional electron preaccelerations are required for DSA in ICM shocks, and that the presence of fossil relativistic electrons in the shock upstream region may be necessary to explain observed radio relics unless there are pre-existing turbulent waves longer than the EFI-driven waves.

231.03 — Quenching low-mass satellite galaxies: evidence for a threshold ICM density

I. Roberts[1]*; L. Parker*
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I study the influence of the dense intra-cluster medium (ICM) on star formation quenching in satellite galaxies of Sloan Digital Sky Survey galaxy clusters with high-quality Chandra X-ray data. I find that the fraction of quenched, low-mass galaxies increases modestly at ICM densities below a threshold before increasing sharply beyond this threshold toward the cluster center. The quenching of these galaxies at high ICM density is well matched by a simple, analytic model of ram pressure stripping. These results are consistent with a framework where low-mass cluster galaxies experience an initial, slow-quenching mode driven by steady gas depletion, followed by rapid quenching associated with ram pressure stripping near the cluster center. I will also present preliminary results from a detailed study of the connection between environmental quenching and ICM density in the Coma cluster, using

MANGA integral field spectroscopy and very deep XMM-Newton X-ray data.

231.04 — Shedding Light on the Age of Fossil Groups with the ICL

R. A. Dupke[1]; Y. Jimenez-Teja[2]; R. Damele[3]; A. Koekemoer[4]; R. B. de Melo[5]; Y. Su[6]; J. Irwin[7]; L. Johnson[7]; E. Miller[8]; N. de Oliveira[2]

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Fossil groups (FGs) are dominated by a single giant elliptical galaxy and with a 2 mag in r-band difference between the first and second rank galaxies within 0.5 R_{200} and are also bright sources of extended X-ray emission. Their origin and evolution are still strongly debated given their contradictory properties when compared to regular groups and clusters of galaxies. Explanations based on cannibalistic remains of massive groups of galaxies that lost energy through dynamical friction imply that FGs formed earlier than other galaxy systems and were undisturbed for a very long time, in agreement with cosmological simulations that look at magnitude difference of 1st and 2nd brightest galaxies (within 0.5 R_{200}) and also from the correlation found between c_{200} and formation epoch in N-body simulations of ΛCDM cosmologies, since they tend to have high c_{200}. On the other hand, the cooling time of FGs is observed to be significantly smaller than the Hubble time but they typically lack the expected large cool cores. Here, we show initial results of a XMM-HST-Chandra-Gemini program to elucidate the nature of FGs, where we introduce a novel technique to estimate the relative age and the dynamical stage of galaxy systems with the help of the intracluster light, in particular the application to the FG RX J100742.53+380046.6.

231.05 — Scaling relations for a representative SZ selected clusters sample

L. Lovisari[1]; G. Schellenberger[1]; M. Sereno[2]; S. Ettori[2]; G. Pratt; W. Forman; C. Jones; M. Arnaud

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[2] *INAF, Bologna, Italy*

Samples of galaxy clusters with a different fraction of relaxed and disturbed systems, like the ones selected with X-ray and SZ surveys, provide scaling relations which significantly differ in slope, normalization, and scatter. We will show the comparison between the scaling relations derived for the Planck Early Sunyaev-Zeldovich sample and the literature ones derived using SPT clusters and for well known X-ray selected samples. We will discuss the impact on the scatter of the different fraction of relaxed and disturbed systems in the different samples. Finally, we will discuss how we can reconcile the different relations by take into account the dynamical state information.

231.06 — Radio-Active CoWS: The Environments and Properties of Radio Galaxies in Massive Clusters at z∼1

E. Moravec[1]; A. Gonzalez; D. Stern; T. Clarke; M. Brodwin; B. Decker; P. Eisenhardt; W. Mo; A. Pope; S. Stanford; D. Wylezalek

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We present the results from a study with the Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array (JVLA) to determine the radio morphologies of extended radio sources and the properties of their host-galaxies in 50 massive galaxy clusters at z∼1, an epoch in which clusters are assembling rapidly. These clusters are drawn from a parent sample of *WISE*-selected galaxy clusters that were cross-correlated with the VLA Faint Images of the Radio Sky at Twenty-Centimeters survey (FIRST) to identify extended radio sources within $1^{'}$ of the cluster centers. We find a majority of the radio morphologies to be Fanaroff-Riley (FR) type IIs. We investigate the role of environmental factors on the radio-loud AGN population by examining correlations between environmental properties and the radio and host galaxy properties of the radio galaxies. We find that the highest stellar mass hosts (M_* $\gtrsim 4x10^{11}$ $M_\odot$) are confined to the cluster center and host compact jets. There is evidence for an increase in the size of the jets with cluster-centric radius, which may be attributed to the decreased ICM pressure confinement with increasing radius. Besides this correlation between size and distance from the cluster center, there are no other significant correlations between the properties of the radio-AGN (luminosity, morphology, or size) and environmental properties (cluster richness and location within the cluster). The lack of strong correlation between galaxy and environmental properties, combined with the fact that there are more AGN in the cluster environment than

the field at this epoch, argues that the cluster environment fosters radio activity but does not solely drive the evolution of these sources at this redshift.

Oral Session 232 — Surveys and Large Programs II

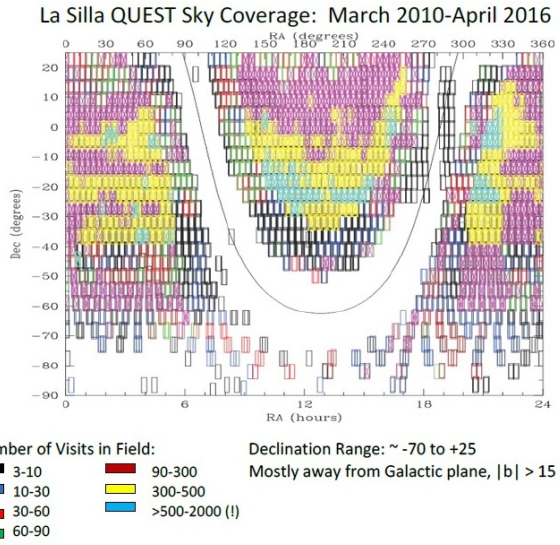
232.01 — The La Silla QUEST Variability Survey

P. S. Coppi[1]; C. Baltay[2]; T. Girard[1]; D. Rabinowitz[2]; R. Zinn[1]

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The La Silla QUEST (LSQ) supernova survey ran for 6 years on the ESO 1m Schmidt telescope at La Silla Chile, using a large CCD array to replace the photographic plate of the Schmidt. The survey covered ~1000 degrees twice per night using a single broad V band filter, for a total survey coverage area of ~25,000 square degrees from declination ~ -50 to +20 degrees. The survey magnitude limit was V~21, with the average number of visits on any given patch of sky ~200 and over one thousand square degrees of sky with more than 1000 visits. Systematic photometric errors from the current differential photometry pipeline are at the 5-10 mmag level for bright point sources on a good night, with further improvements expected. The QUEST V filter can be absolutely calibrated against SDSS and PanSTARRS g+r data at the percent level, enabling LSQ, for example, to extend in time the SDSS Stripe 82 variability survey. The strict survey cadence provides good logarithmic time coverage on timescales from ~30 minutes to ~years, enabling a wide range of variability science. We present highlights of LSQ science, in particular for RR Lyrae stars where LSQ can reach out to ~100 kpc in the halo and provide metallicity measurements. A large public data release, funded by NSF, should become available on the timescale of a year. This should prove useful as a testbed for LSST science as well as for transient counterpart searches that need to identify persistent variable sources in a given error box.



232.02 — Systematic Serendipity: Automated Anomaly Detection and Prioritization for Large Datasets

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In the present era of large scale surveys, big data presents new challenges to the discovery process for anomalous data. Such data can be indicative of systematic errors, extreme (or rare) forms of known phenomena, or, most interestingly, truly novel phenomena which exhibit as-of-yet unobserved behaviors. This lattermost group has historically relied on fortuitous circumstance rather than a concerted search, but the time-honored tradition of serendipitous discovery cannot scale with present-day data volumes. It is therefore necessary to identify and characterize the most promising unusual sources, facilitating such discoveries. In this work, we present a data mining method which has been developed to efficiently identify the most anomalous lightcurves within a dataset and to characterize each with a weirdness score. We present the scores of Kepler lightcurves for each quarter of the original mission, along with the score sensitivity to parameters which affect computational efficiency and variations on the score definition.

232.03 — Overview of the ULLYSES Director's Discretionary HST program

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Plesha; A. Riedel; A. Riley; R. Shaw; L. Smith[1]; S. Sohn; J. Taylor; L. Ubeda; D. Welty

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The Space Telescope Science Institute (STScI) Director has decided to devote up to 1000 orbits of Director's Discretionary time in observing Cycles 27-29 to a new Hubble ultraviolet legacy program focused on star formation and associated stellar physics. This new program, ULLYSES (UV Legacy Library of Young Stars as Essential Standards), will provide a UV spectroscopic reference sample of young (< 10 Myr) high- and low-mass stars. Using COS and STIS, ULLYSES will target over ∼150 OB stars in the Magellanic Clouds and lower metallicity galaxies in the Local Group, and ∼40 T Tauri stars and brown dwarfs in the Milky Way. In addition, ULLYSES will monitor 4 typical T Tauri stars over different rotational phases through at least three rotation periods, and over timescales of months to years. The resulting library will provide template spectra of massive stars that significantly enhance coverage of the low-metallicity regime, while the low mass sample will cover a wide range of ages, accretion rates, and masses, including objects with masses well below 0.5 $M_\odot$, and as low as 0.05 $M_\odot$. The legacy of this large UV dataset on the first 10 Myr of stellar evolution will be enhanced by complementary datasets obtained by the scientific community. In addition to the core goals of the program related to the stellar astrophysics of low and high mass stars, these data will also enable exciting science in the fields of ISM, CGM, jets, and exoplanets. As with previous Director's Discretionary programs, all data obtained will be non-proprietary. The implementation team at STScI is developing high-level science data products and a sophisticated database and website for disseminating data from the ULLYSES program and its ancillary datasets from other facilities. As the lead of the implementation team at STScI, I will give an overview of the objectives, design, selected targets, observing strategy, and expected data products of the program, and provide an update on the status of the implementation.

232.04 — Pan-STARRS1 Calibration to Other Photometric Systems

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Photometric calibration between different systems remains a dominant source of systematic uncertainty for many studies, particularly in Type Ia Supernova cosmology. [Riess et al. 2019; Scolnic et al. 2018] Here we address this problem by providing a tool to transform data from other photometric systems (including SDSS, DES, SNLS, etc.) to the Pan-STARRS1 (PS1) 2nd Data Release [Chambers et al. 2019], placing all observations on a single consistent system for analysis. We build off of the Supercal method [Scolnic et al. 2015] and include a curated sample of pure-hydrogen (DA) white dwarf (WD) stars from the Narayan et al. (2019) spectroscopic standards study. In this work we present both rigorous tests of the PS1 photometric quality employing the non-variable WD stars in DR2 as well as a calibration tool for community-wide application. We will discuss the calibration tool and its projected beneficial implications.

Oral Session 233 — AGN and Quasars: AGN and Their Host Galaxies I

233.01 — Star Formation and AGN Contributions in the Water Maser Host Galaxy NGC 4945

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Constraining the respective contributions of active galactic nuclei (AGN) and star-forming activity is difficult even in nearby galaxies. Water maser emission at 22 GHz can trace warm, dense gas in both disks and outflows in AGN, and can be resolved in both position and velocity. One of the nearest starburst-AGN, NGC 4945, hosts both a kiloparsec-scale wind observed in the infrared, optical, and X-ray, and circumnuclear water masers in a pc-scale disk. Fitting Keplerian rotation curves to the high-velocity disk emission and requiring a consistent supermassive black hole (SMBH) mass from the red- and blue-shifted sides of the disk constrains the SMBH position. The nuclear maser emission also includes an arc immediately to the northwest of the maser-determined SMBH position. The arc agrees in direction and opening angle with the large scale wind, which suggests that it traces the base of the wind. This structure's proximity to the SMBH position suggests that the wind is AGN-driven. The disk contains additional velocity components that do not conform

to these Keplerian curves, which may be from a fragmentation of the disk, possibly associated with star formation.

233.03 — Lower AGN Abundance in Galaxy Clusters at z < 0.5

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Active galaxies have an actively accreting supermassive black hole at their center. These active galactic nuclei (AGNs) are an important probe of environmental dependence of galaxy evolution, intracluster medium, and cluster-scale feedback. We investigated AGN fraction in a statistical sample of X-ray selected clusters and their immediate surrounding field regions below z < 0.5. We found lower average AGN fraction in clusters (0.288±0.057)% than for the fields (0.774±0.022)%. The lower AGN fraction in clusters were measured, after dividing the clusters into five redshift intervals between 0.0 and 0.5, in each redshift interval, and we found an increase in the fraction for both cluster and field galaxies for z < 0.5, which clearly indicates an environment and redshift dependence. We further divided the clusters into low-mass and high-mass objects using a mass cut at log(M500/Msun) = 13.5, finding comparable AGN fractions for both classifications, while a significantly higher AGN fraction in field. We also measured increasing AGN fractions with clustercentric distance for all z bins, further confirming the environmental dependence of AGN activities. In addition, we did not find an obvious trend between AGN fraction and SDSS M_r absolute magnitudes among different redshift bins. We conclude that the lower AGN fraction in clusters relative to fields indicate that factors, such as inefficient galaxy mergers and ram pressure stripping cause a deficit of cold gas available in high density regions to fuel the central supermassive black hole. Clusters and fields in present universe have lost more gas relative to their high redshift counterparts resulting in a lower AGN fraction observed today.

233.04 — The MOSDEF survey: a census of AGN-driven ionized outflows at z=1-3

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Using data from the MOSFIRE Deep Evolution Field (MOSDEF) survey, we present a census of AGN-driven ionized outflows in a sample of 159 AGNs at 1.4 > z > 3.8. The sample spans AGN bolometric luminosities of 10^{44-47} erg s^{-1} and includes both quiescent and star-forming galaxies extending across three orders of magnitude in stellar mass. We identify and characterize outflows from the H-beta, [OIII], H-alpha and [NII] emission line spectra. We detect outflows in 17% of the AGNs, seven times more often than in a mass-matched sample of inactive galaxies in MOSDEF. The outflows are fast and galaxy-wide, with velocities of ∼400-3500 km s^{-1} and spatial extents of 0.3-11.0 kpc. The incidence of outflows among AGNs is independent of the stellar mass of the host galaxy, with outflows detected in both star-forming and quiescent galaxies. This suggests that outflows exist across different phases in galaxy evolution. We investigate relations between outflow kinematic, spatial, and energetic properties and both AGN and host galaxy properties. Our results show that AGN-driven outflows are widespread in galaxies along the star-forming main sequence. The mass-loading factors of the outflows are typically ∼0.1-1 and increase with AGN luminosity, capable of exceeding unity at $L_{AGN} > 10^{46}$ erg s^{-1}. In these more luminous sources the ionized outflow alone is likely sufficient to regulate star formation, and when combined with outflowing neutral and molecular gas may be able to quench star formation in their host galaxies.

233.05 — The relationship of AGN and their host galaxies in radio-loud quasars at z∼1.5

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We present results of spectral energy distribution analysis for radio loud quasars from the 3CRR sample at 1 < z < 2. We consider a multi-component model to fit the photometry over a wide range of wavelengths from X-ray to radio. The components at the highest energies account for the X-ray, UV and optical emission from the AGN's accretion disk and the corona. To account for the MIR emission from the dust grains surrounding the central engine we consider a combination of a clumpy medium and a homogeneous toroidal disk. To model the emission from the radio jets and lobes we consider a power-law/parabola component. In addition, to account for the emission from stellar populations, cool dust and star formation in the host galaxy, we consider an underlying component from UV to radio wavelengths. Using this multi-component analysis, we investigate the physical properties of these quasars as well as their host galaxies. In addition, we investigate the relationship between AGN activity and their host

galaxies star formation rate and between the level of obscuration of AGN and their host galaxies physical properties.

233.06 — Chandra Observations of New Quadruply Lensed Quasars

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Our and others' previous work has shown the unique power of Chandra observations of quadruply gravitationally lensed quasars to address several fundamental astrophysical issues. We have used these observations to (1) determine the cause of flux ratio anomalies, (2) measure the sizes of quasar accretion disks, (3) determine the dark matter content of the lensing galaxies, and (4) measure the stellar mass-to-light ratio (in fact, this is the only way to measure the stellar mass-to-light ratio beyond the solar neighborhood). In all cases, the main source of uncertainty in the results is the small size of the sample of known quadruply lensed quasars; until recently, only about 15 systems were available for study with Chandra. We have been granted Chandra observations of seven recently discovered quadruply lensed quasars and one quintuply lensed quasar, and we report preliminary results from these observations.

Special Session 234 — HAD V: IAU-100: Celebrating One Hundred Years of International Astronomy

234.01 — The International Astronomical Union: from its first 100 years into the Next Century

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The International Astronomical Union was founded in 1919 "to facilitate the relations between astronomers of different countries where international co-operation is necessary or useful" and "to promote the study of astronomy in all its departments." These aims have led the IAU throughout the century of its existence, but the way it has tried to fulfil them has changed. In our book 'The International Astronomical Union: Uniting the Community for 100 Years', Johannes Andersen, Claus Madsen and I traced the changing role of the IAU in the international astronomical community through the twentieth century and into the twenty-first. The IAU has striven - occasionally struggled - to protect international scientific cooperation across the deep political divides that characterized the 20th century. Also, as the science of astronomy changed, the IAU had to find and redefine its role in the rapidly changing international community of astronomers. We especially argue how the emphasis of the IAU's activities has shifted from the first aim - facilitating collaboration by organizing meetings and defining common standards - to the second aim: promoting astronomy by outreach and development programs.

234.02 — Curtis-Shapley, Bondi, Woltjer, and Me: 100 years of the Universe and its Contents

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April 2020 brings us to the 100th anniversary of the Curtis-Shapley debate on the distance scale of the universe. As is often the case with such disputes, each was right about roughly half of the points on which they disagreed. Shapley himself soon got us out of the center of the Milky Way; and Hubble in 1923 confirmed Curtis's faith in the existence of other galaxies. About a third of the time from their day to ours, Bondi published a cosmology text whose subject headings, another third of the way to the present, Lodewijk Woltjer used as the outline of concluding remarks at two different conferences. He in turn (in Europe's Quest for the Universe) has left us a double handful of questions that still call for answers, from the nature of dark matter & dark energy to the atmospheres of the most earth-like exoplanets, some of which will call for impressively new facilities, even by his VLT standards, let alone those of Bondi, Curtis, and Shapley (who often said that Hubble's problem was that his telescope was too big). An attempt will be made to follow a few of the threads from 1920 to 2020, with due regards to the significance of new ideas, new technology, new observations, and new people. A few likely threads include the distance scale, dark matter, and degenerate stars. Hubble used the largest telescopes then available; Bondi invoked some of the greatest minds of his time, including his own; and Woltjer in effect did both. They are a tough act to follow! It is perhaps slightly ominous for future disputes in these territories that, of the 14 points on which C & S disagreed, each was right mostly about the items that depended on his own observations.

234.03 — The Two China Question

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One of the major issues on the agenda of the U.S. National Committee to the International Astronomical Union in the mid-1950s was to gain State Department clearance to invite the Union, the world body of astronomy, to hold its next General Assembly in the United States in 1961. The issue was that the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), the McCarran-Walter Act, could severely curtail travel to America by foreigners from suspect countries, and even those who were outspoken from friendly countries. In the general reactionary political atmosphere of the day, this resulted in numerous difficulties for American participation in international scientific activities as well. For instance both China and Russia had been members of the IAU since July 1935, but in the Cold War world of the 1950s, and the creation of the two Chinas, the U.S. State Department demanded that Nationalist China, what is now Taiwan (on the island of Formosa) be invited and Red China excluded, even though the former did not have an active astronomical community and the latter certainly did. Here we retrace the challenges faced by IAU officers ranging from Leo Goldberg, Adriaan Blaauw and Patrick Wayman among others to finally recognize and welcome the People's Republic while retaining Taiwan as a separate member, which had, through many efforts stimulated by Cold War pressures, by the 1980s had grown a vibrant astronomical community.

Oral Session 235 — CMB

235.01 — Data compression and likelihood-free inference in cosmology

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We apply the Massively Optimized Parameter Estimation and Data compression technique (MOPED) to the public Planck 2015 temperature likelihood, reducing the dimensions of the data space to one number per parameter of interest. In doing so we show that the l < 30 Planck temperature likelihood can be well approximated by two Gaussian distributed data points, which allows us to replace the map-based low-l temperature likelihood by a simple Gaussian likelihood. We also explore the application of likelihood-free inference to compressed cosmological data from cosmic microwave background and large scale structure surveys.

235.02 — Beam Systematics in BICEP3 and the Keck Array CMB Polarimeters

T. St Germaine[1]*; BICEP/Keck Collaboration*[1]
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The BICEP/Keck (BK) experiment is a series of small-aperture refracting telescopes observing degree-scale Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) polarization from the South Pole in search of a primordial *B*-mode signature. This *B*-mode signal arises from inflationary gravitational waves interacting with the CMB, and has amplitude parametrized by the tensor-to-scalar ratio *r*. As a pair differencing experiment, an important systematic that must be controlled is the differential beam response between the co-located, orthogonally polarized detectors. We use high-fidelity, *in-situ* measurements of the beam response to estimate the temperature-to-polarization (T — >P) leakage in our latest dataset including all observations from 2010 through 2018 (BK18). This includes three years of BICEP3 observing at 95 GHz, and multifrequency data from the Keck Array. In this talk I will present the latest forecasted results from the BK18 dataset, including sensitivity to *r* and the estimated level of T — >P leakage. I will also highlight efforts to reduce systematic uncertainty in the beam analysis, with the goal of constraining the bias on *r* induced by T — >P leakage to be subdominant to the statistical uncertainty. This is essential as we progress to higher detector counts in the next generation of CMB experiments.

235.03 — Ultra-light axions and the kinetic Sunyaev-Zel'dovich effect

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Ultra-light axions (ULAs) are a promising dark matter candidate, with motivation from string theory, offering a possible resolution to small-scale challenges to the ΛCDM paradigm. ULAs are already known to observably alter primary CMB anisotropies and the gravitational lensing of the CMB. Here it is shown that by affecting the growth of structure in the universe, ultra-light axions also change the signature

of the kinetic Sunyaev-Zel'dovich effect [the Compton up-scattering of cosmic microwave background (CMB) photons by bulk flows] on the CMB. The ULA impact on anisotropy power spectra and cluster pairwise velocity measurements from CMB + large-scale-structure surveys is determined, and prospects for future CMB experimental efforts (e.g. CMB-S4) are assessed.

235.04 — The Simons Observatory: Instrumentation and Progress Overview

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The Simons Observatory (SO) is an upcoming experiment in Chile that will measure the temperature and polarization of the cosmic microwave background (CMB) in six frequency bands from 27 to 280 GHz. SO will deploy three 0.5-meter Small Aperture Telescopes (SATs) and one 6-meter Large Aperture Telescope (LAT), containing over 60,000 cryogenic bolometers in total. SO's scientific goals include searching for the tensor-to-scalar ratio, r, with a precision of sigma(r) = 0.003. This order of magnitude decrease in uncertainty from current constraints represents an impressive leap in our ability to restrain the cosmological parameters. SO CMB maps will also advance our understanding of the primordial bispectrum, thermal and kinetic Sunyaev-Zel'dovich effect, and delensing of large-angle polarization. This presentation provides updates on the instrumentation and progress across SO with a focus on the integration of the first SAT over the last year at UC San Diego. We carried out tests to verify the cryogenic performance of the technology that we are using in the SAT such as the dilution refrigeration, the pulse tube cryocooler, the window, and the filters. Progress has been made with integrating and validating major components of the SAT from the 300 K to the 100 mK stage.

235.05 — Cosmology with the thermal kinetic Sunyaev-Zel'dovich effect

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Compton scattering in galaxy clusters produces a range of effects, and the leading order effects are the kinetic and thermal Sunyaev Zel'dovich (kSZ and tSZ) effects. In the near future, CMB surveys will be provide the precision to probe beyond the leading order effects. In this work we study the cosmological information content of the next order term which combines the tSZ and kSZ effects, hereafter called the thermal-kinetic Sunyaev Zel'dovich (tkSZ) effect. Through this effect's velocity dependence it has many of the useful properties of the kSZ effect. However, it also has its own, unique spectral dependence, which allows it to be isolated from all other CMB signals. Here we show that with currently-envisioned CMB missions the tkSZ effect will be detectable and can be used to reconstruct large scale velocity fields, with no appreciable bias from either the kSZ effect or other extragalactic foregrounds. Furthermore, since the relativistic corrections arise from the well-studied pressure of ionized gas, rather than the gas number density as in the kSZ effect, degeneracies due to uncertain gas physics will be significantly reduced.

235.06 — Model building your way out of the Hubble tension

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Local measurements of the Hubble parameter are increasingly in tension with the value inferred from a LCDM fit to the cosmic microwave background (CMB) and baryon acoustic oscillation (BAO) data. A general class of solutions to this tension involves temporarily increasing the energy density of the Universe close to the epoch of matter-radiation equality to reduce the size of the baryon-photon sound horizon at recombination. In the literature, various models for this energy injection have been proposed, ranging from rolling and oscillating scalar fields, new relativistic species with nonstandard properties, or extra matter components that subsequently decay. We describe the appealing and problematic features of these proposed solutions, showing that it is in general challenging to resolve the tension between CMB, BAO, and distance ladder measurements without either introducing new tensions with other cosmological datasets or requiring particle physics models that are significantly fine-tuned. We argue that none of the currently proposed solutions are entirely satisfactory, but identify important properties that a complete solution should have.

235.07 — Oscillating scalar fields and the Hubble tension: a resolution with novel signatures

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We present a detailed investigation of a subdominant oscillating scalar field ('early dark energy', EDE) in the context of resolving the Hubble tension. Consistent with earlier work, but without relying on fluid approximations, we find that a scalar field frozen due to Hubble friction until log10(zc)∼3.5, reaching ρEDE(zc)/ρtot∼10%, and diluting faster than matter afterwards can bring cosmic microwave background (CMB), baryonic acoustic oscillations, supernovae luminosity distances, and the late-time estimate of the Hubble constant from the SH0ES collaboration into agreement. A scalar field potential which scales as V(ϕ)∝ϕ2n with 2≲n≲3.4 around the minimum is preferred at the 68% confidence level, and the Planck polarization places additional constraints on the dynamics of perturbations in the scalar field. In particular, the data prefers a potential which flattens at large field displacements. An MCMC analysis of mock data shows that the next-generation CMB observations (i.e., CMB-S4) can unambiguously detect the presence of the EDE at very high significance. This projected sensitivity to the EDE dynamics is mainly driven by improved measurements of the E-mode polarization. We also explore new observational signatures of EDE scalar field dynamics: (i) We find that depending on the strength of the tensor-to-scalar ratio, the presence of the EDE might imply the existence of isocurvature perturbations in the CMB. (ii) We show that a strikingly rapid, scale-dependent growth of EDE field perturbations can result from parametric resonance driven by the anharmonic oscillating field for n≈2. This instability and ensuing potentially nonlinear, spatially inhomogenoues, dynamics may provide unique signatures of this scenario.

Oral Session 236 — Molecular Clouds, HII Regions, Interstellar Medium I

236.01 — The 3-Helium Problem

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The light element ^{3}He is produced in copious amounts during the first three minutes after the Big Bang. The ^{3}He abundance is then modified primarily by nucleosynthesis in stars, whereby low-mass stars (< 2 solar masses) are expected to produce ^{3}He due to the astration of deuterium. The higher temperatues in more massive stars fuse ^{3}He completely into ^{4}He thus destroying ^{3}He. Measurements of ^{3}He are made via observations of the hyperfine transition of ^{3}He$^+$ at 3.46 cm. Observations of ^{3}He$^+$ in HII regions located throughout the Milky Way disk reveal very little variation in the ^{3}He/H abundance ratio — the"^{3}He Plateau", indicating that the net effect of ^{3}He production in stars is negligible. This is in contrast to much higher ^{3}He/H abundance ratios found in some planetary nebula (PNe). This discrepancy is known as the "^{3}He Problem." One solution to this problem is that thermohaline mixing occurs just above the hydrogen-burning shell to process 3-Helium: ^{3}He(^{3}He, 2p)^{4}He. Thermohaline mixing is a double-diffusive instability that occurs in oceans and is also called thermohaline convection. We discuss how more accurate observations of the ^{3}He/H abundance ratio can constrain stellar evolution models that include thermohaline mixing.

236.02 — A systematic VLA+GBT survey of the most massive 70um dark clumps within 5 kpc

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Measurements of the initial physical conditions of entire cluster forming regions are essential to placing robust constraints on models of high-mass star formation. To this end, we report initial results of a combined interferometer and single dish telescope survey of the NH3 (1,1) through (4,4) inversion transitions towards 12 high-mass 70um dark clumps. The survey targeted the most high-mass, starless clump candidates within 5 kpc (500 - 3000 solar masses) from the 1.1mm wavelength Bolocam Galactic Plane Survey. Observations from the Jansky Very Large Array (VLA) and the Green Bank Telescope (GBT) were jointly imaged to produce maps with 3.5 arcsec resolution (0.07 pc at 4 kpc) and 0.16 km/s spectral resolution. We model the NH3 lines to derive maps and distributions of velocity dispersion, gas kinetic temperature, and NH3 column density. We report a preliminary analysis of the velocity gradients in filaments and sub-structures to estimate rotational angular momentum and/or longitudinal gas flows. We also present a new Bayesian model estimation algorithm for multiple component fitting of NH3 spectra based on Nested Sampling. This VLA survey

aims to connect single dish telescope surveys of the most nearby low- and high-mass star forming regions (e.g., GBT GAS and KEYSTONE) to the Galactic population through observations of a blindly selected sample of very young, 70um dark protoclusters.

236.03 — A VLA Census of the Galactic HII Region Population

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The Milky Way contains a significant number of unconfirmed HII regions, the archetypical tracers of Galactic high-mass star formation. There are over 2000 confirmed HII regions in the Milky Way, but our Milky Way surveys are deficient by several thousand HII regions when compared to external galaxies with similar star formation rates. This is odd given our close proximity to these Milky Way HII regions compared to distant extragalactic sources. Through sensitive 9 GHz radio continuum observations with the Jansky Very Large Array, we explore a faint class of unconfirmed HII region candidates to put limits on the total population of Galactic HII regions. We show that stars of spectral type B2 create HII regions with similar infrared and radio continuum morphologies as those HII regions created by O-stars. We achieve this by measuring the peak and integrated radio flux densities from these faint infrared-identified objects and comparing the inferred Lyman continuum fluxes with spectral models of OB-stars. From our 50% detection rate of previously "radio quiet" sources from the WISE Catalog of Galactic HII regions, we expect a lower limit of ∼7000 HII regions in our Galaxy. We have not yet discovered the vast majority of the Milky Way's HII regions.

236.04 — The Structure and Environment of "CO-Dark" Molecular Gas in the Perseus Arm

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We report the results from a new, highly sensitive (δTmb $\sim$ 3mK) survey for thermal OH emission at 1665 and 1667 MHz over a dense, 9 x 9-pixel grid covering a 1 square degree patch of sky in the direction of L = 105.00, B = +2.50 towards the Perseus spiral arm of our Galaxy. We compare our Green Bank Telescope (GBT) 1667 MHz OH results with archival CO(1-0) observations from the Five College Radio Astronomy Observatory (FCRAO) Outer Galaxy Survey within the velocity range of the Perseus arm at this galactic longitude. Of the 81 statistically-independent pointings in our survey area, 86% show detectable OH emission at 1667 MHz, and 19% of them show detectable CO emission. We explore the possible physical conditions of the observed features using a set of diffuse molecular cloud models. In the context of these models, both OH and CO disappear at current sensitivity limits, CO emission does not appear until the volume density exceeds 100-200 cm−3 . These results demonstrate that a combination of low column density and low volume density can explain the lack of CO emission at sightlines exhibiting OH emission. The 18-cm OH main lines, with their low critical density of n $*$ $\sim$ 1 cm−3 , are collisionally excited over a large fraction of the quiescent galactic environment and, for observations of sufficient sensitivity, provide an optically-thin radio tracer for diffuse molecular hydrogen.

236.05 — Galactic Star Formation Efficiency as a function of Galactocentric distance

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Massive star formation occurs in the interior of Giant Molecular Clouds (GMC) and proceeds through many stages. In this work, we focus on Massive Young Stellar Objects (MYSOs) and Ultra-Compact HII regions (UCHII), the former being surrounded by dense envelopes of dust and gas, which the latter have begun dispersing. By selecting a complete sample of MYSOs and UCHII regions from the Red MSX Source (RMS) survey data base, we combine Planck and IRAS data and build their Spectral Energy Distributions (SEDs). With these, we estimate the physical properties (dust temperatures, masses, luminosities) of the sample. Because the RMS database provides unique solar distances, it also allows investigating the Relative Star Formation Efficiency (RSFE) as a function of Galactocentric radius (R). We find that this stays constant up to R $\sim$ 14 kpc. According to extragalactic studies (e.g. Leroy et al. 2013) the radius up to which RSFE is found to be invariant corresponds to the neutral-to-hydrogen transition radius, implying that, in the case of our Galaxy, such a transition would then occur at larger radii than is currently postulated (R $\sim$ 8 kpc).

236.06 — Estimating the Fuel Supply Rate on the Galactic Disk from High-velocity Cloud (HVC) Infall

K. Sung[1]*; K. Kwak*[1]
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Past studies propose that the estimated maximum accretion rate from high-velocity clouds (HVCs) on the Galactic disk can be up to 0.4 solar mass per year which can be comparable to the accretion rate that is required by galactic chemical evolution (GCE) models that is at least $\sim$ 0.45 solar mass per year. However, we point out that the traditional method of estimating the infall rate neglects the hydrodynamic interaction between the HVCs and the disc. Therefore, the true supply rate of fuel provided to the galactic disk from inflowing HVCs can vary depending on the physical configuration of the complex and the disk. We choose 11 HVC complexes and construct 4 different infall cases for our simulations to give an idea of how the fuel supply rate could show different values from the traditional infall rate. Our results tell that the amount of fuel supplied from HVC infall that is estimated from the traditional approach is overestimated and the efficiency could be as low as $\sim$ 0.042.

236.07 — Ionized Interstellar Buckyballs (C60+) Confirmed Using the Hubble Space Telescope

M. Cordiner[1]*; N. Cox*[2]*; H. Linnartz; J. Cami; F. Najarro*[3]*; C. Proffitt; R. Lallement; P. Ehrenfreund; B. Foing; T. Gull; P. Sarre; S. Charnley*
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[3] *Departmento Astroffisica, Madrid, Spain*

Ground-based high-resolution astronomical spectroscopy, combined with new innovations in laboratory techniques at low temperatures, has provided strong evidence for the presence of C60+ (ionized Buckminsterfullerene) in the diffuse interstellar medium (ISM). The attribution of two interstellar absorption bands near 0.96 microns to electronic transitions of C60+ became quite widely accepted in 2015, but irrefutable identification of C60+ requires a match between the wavelengths and the strengths of all five absorption features detectable in the laboratory and in space. Although ground-based observations revealed likely absorptions consistent with three weaker bands at 9348, 9365 and 9428 Angstroms, follow-up observations were required to definitively confirm their presence. Using the novel STIS-scanning technique pioneered by our team, we obtained ultra-high signal-to-noise, high-dispersion Hubble Space Telescope spectra of seven heavily reddened interstellar sightlines. A primary benefit of these spectra is that they do not suffer from contamination by telluric absorption that afflicts ground-based observations in this part of the spectrum. We thus obtained reliable detections of the (weak) 9365, 9428 Angstrom and (strong) 9577 Angstrom C60+ bands. Within the uncertainties, the band wavelengths and strength ratios in early B-type stars (suffering from relatively little stellar contamination) were found to match those determined in the latest laboratory experiments of Campbell et al. (2018), so we consider this a robust identification of the 9428 A band, and conclusive confirmation of interstellar C60+.

236.08 — Modeling [OI] Fine Structure Line Emission

P. Goldsmith[1]
[1] *Jet Propulstion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA*

Atomic oxygen plays a critical role in determining the structure of photon dominated regions (PDRs), but reliable modeling of its emission has been hampered by the high optical depth of the 63 micron fine structure line and complexities in the excitation of the relevant fine structure levels. We discuss radiation produced by collisional excitation of the submillimeter fine structure lines using recent calculations of rates for collisions with atomic and molecular hydrogen. We employ the Molpop-CEP code to include the effects of optical thickness in slab models that are characterized by uniform oxygen abundance, hydrogen density, and kinetic temperature. The effects of trapping are rigorously included, and are reflected in the resulting line profiles that exhibit prominent self-absorption even with uniform physical conditions. Comparison of the model results with observed line profiles suggests that cloud models with varying physical conditions are required to optimally utilize [OI] fine structure line emission to trace the energetics of PDR regions and the feedback from massive young stars using various existing (SOFIA), anticipated (GUSTO), and proposed (SPICA, OST) missions.

Oral Session 237 — Neutron Stars (Pulsars, Timing, Interiors, Misc.)

237.01 — A Fermi Pulsar Timing Array

M. Kerr[1]

[1] US Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC

The Fermi Large Area Telescope (LAT) is a renowned pulsar discovery machine (>250 pulsars to date!), but its prowess as a pulsar timing instrument is less familiar. However, it has monitored >100 millisecond pulsars for over 11 years, building a data set whose breadth rivals terrestrial pulsar timing arrays. Analysis of this data using traditional pulsar timing techniques is complicated because the LAT measures photons, not waveforms. In this work, we demonstrate a new technique combining the appropriate Poisson likelihood with the stochastic process models used to describe pulsar timing signals. We use the formalism to search for correlated low-frequency signals, and we present for the first time an upper limit on the stochastic gravitational wave background from the Fermi Pulsar Timing Array.

237.02 — Monitoring the extreme long-term variability of NGC 925 ULX-3

H. P. Earnshaw[1]; M. Heida[2]; M. Brightman[1]; F. Fuerst[3]; A. Jaodand[1]; D. Walton[4]; M. Middleton[5]; T. Roberts[6]; D. Stern[1]; F. Harrison[1]

[1] Caltech, Pasadena, CA

[2] European Southern Observatory, Munich, Germany

[3] ESAC, Madrid, Spain

[4] Institute of Astronomy, Cambridge, United Kingdom

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[6] Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom

We report on the discovery and subsequent monitoring of NGC 925 ULX-3, a bright and highly-variable ultraluminous X-ray source detected by *Chandra* in November 2017 at a luminosity of (7.8±0.8) x 10^{39} erg/s, as well as by *XMM-Newton* at a much lower luminosity of (3.8±0.5) x 10^{38} erg/s. Combined with other non-detections of the source in archival data, it demonstrates a dynamic range in flux of at least a factor 26. The long-term light curve is sparsely sampled, so while it has been detected as bright on multiple occasions, it is as yet unclear whether ULX-3 is exhibiting the onset of the propeller effect, a high-amplitude super-orbital period, both of which have been observed in ULXs and particularly ULX pulsars, or some other variability behaviour. We have obtained further *Swift* monitoring of this source on a ∼weekly cadence and report on the initial results of this monitoring and their implications for the causes of long-term variability in ULXs.

237.03 — Constraining the Neutron Star Equation of State with Gravitational Wave Events

C. Raithel[1]

[1] University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

Detections of gravitational waves from binary neutron star merger(s) offer an exciting, new approach to constraining the equation of state (EOS) of ultradense matter. In this dissertation talk, I will discuss a new set of constraints on the EOS from GW170817 and will provide a framework for interpreting future events. I will start by discussing a new one-to-one mapping between the tidal deformability measured from a neutron star merger and the stellar radius, and I will compare these results to radii inferred from X-ray studies. I will then introduce a simplified framework for connecting gravitational wave data to the nuclear symmetry energy and will show that the gravitational waves imply smaller values of the symmetry energy than have been found in nuclear experiments. Finally, I will discuss a new microphysical framework for extending models of the cold EOS to arbitrary temperatures and compositions, which can be used to simulate neutron star mergers or core-collapse supernovae with robust physics. This microphysical model will help us to disentangle the role of thermal effects from the cold EOS in future analyses of gravitational wave events.

237.04 — Fundamental Physics with Millisecond Pulsars: Gravitational Waves, the Neutron Star Equation of State, and Beyond

T. Cromartie[1]

[1] University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA

Millisecond pulsar (MSP) timing — the process of accounting for every rotation of a rapidly spinning neutron star over long time spans — is a powerful tool for probing realms of physics that are otherwise inaccessible to Earth-based scientists. In this dissertation talk, I will discuss several facets of my work within the North American Nanohertz Observatory for Gravitational Waves (NANOGrav) collaboration. NANOGrav times 70+ MSPs across the sky in an effort to detect long-wavelength gravitational radiation from supermassive black hole mergers. I will first address our efforts to increase the number of MSPs we time, which is the single-most important factor in improving our sensitivity to gravitational waves. By searching unidentified Fermi gamma-ray point sources using the Green Bank and Arecibo radio telescopes, we have discovered scores of new MSPs, some of which are appropriate for NANOGrav timing. I will present 11 of our discoveries (Camilo et al. 2015, Cromartie et al. 2016) and timing of six additional Fermi sources using

Arecibo. Second, I will discuss our recent measurement (Cromartie et al. 2019) of the most massive neutron star discovered to date. The NANOGrav MSP J0740+6620 has a mass of ∼2.14 ± 0.09 solar masses, and helps put constraints on the poorly understood neutron star interior equation of state. Lastly, I will describe our efforts to detect Shapiro delay in targeted campaigns of other MSPs, including the NANOGrav source J1125+7819 and the MSP J1231-1411, which is visible to Fermi in Gamma-rays and the Neutron Star Interior Composition ExploreR (NICER) in X-rays. This will include a discussion of how the joint analysis of high-energy and radio observations of MSPs can open a new window onto these unique astrophysical sources.

237.05 — Imaging and Spectral Analysis of SGR J1745-2900

E. Bottacini[1]
[1] *Stanford University / Univ. of Padova, Stanford, CA*

Ever since its discovery with the Swift mission in 2013, SGR J1745-2900 has been observed several times at high energies with many observatories. In this talk I will present the results of an imaging and spectral long-term analyses of the source.

237.06 — X-ray Pulsations from Rotation-Powered Millisecond Pulsars with NICER

P. S. Ray[1]*; S. Guillot*[2]*; M. Kerr*[1]*; S. Bogdanov*[3]*; S. Ransom*[4]*; J. Deneva*[5]*; Z. Arzoumanian*[6]*; P. Bult*[6]*; D. Chakrabarty*[7]*; K. Gendreau*[6]*; W. C. Ho*[8]*; G. Jaisawal*[9]*; C. Malacaria*[10]*; M. C. Miller*[11]*; T. Strohmayer*[6]*; M. T. Wolff*[1]*; K. S. Wood*[12]*; N. Webb*[2]*; L. Guillemot*[13]*; I. Cognard*[13]*; G. Theureau*[13]*; NICER Working Group on Pulsation Searches and Multiwavelength Coordination*[1]
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[9] *Technical University of Denmark, Lyngby, Denmark*
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The Neutron Star Interior Composition Explorer (NICER) is an X-ray telescope with capabilities optimized for the study of the structure, dynamics, and energetics of neutron stars through high-precision timing of rotation- and accretion-powered pulsars in the 0.2-12 keV band. It has large collecting area (twice that of the XMM-Newton EPIC-pn camera), CCD-quality spectral resolution, and high-precision photon time tagging referenced to UTC through an onboard GPS receiver. I will describe NICER studies of rotation-powered millisecond pulsars, which have discovered X-ray pulsations from six millisecond pulsars, several of which are promising new targets for light curve modeling studies aimed at constraining the dense matter equation of state. In addition, NICER has made secure pulsation detections of 9 out of the 11 rotation-powered Galactic-field millisecond pulsars with previously known pulsations, providing a consistent view of the X-ray emission properties of this class. NICER is a 0.2-12 keV X-ray telescope operating on the International Space Station. The NICER mission and portions of the NICER science team activities are funded by NASA.

Special Session 238 — Spitzer's Scientific Legacy Defining the Landscape for Future Exploration

238.01 — Spitzer and Large Ground-based Telescopes

M. Dickinson[1]
[1] *NSF's National Optical-Infrared Astronomy Research Laboratory, Tucson, AZ*

The Spitzer Space Telescope has had an outsized impact on galaxy evolution research for its modest 85 cm aperture. Spitzer's IRAC instrument detected rest-frame optical starlight and nebular line emission from galaxies back to the first gigayear of cosmic history, and was an exceptional tool for discovering evolved galaxies and galaxy clusters at high redshifts. MIPS and IRS provided a wealth of information about dust-obscured star formation and active galactic nuclei out to "cosmic noon". Many of the most interesting galaxies from deep Spitzer surveys remain challenging or impossible to follow up with today's 8- to 10-m optical-infrared telescopes. I will look ahead to the potential for studying Spitzer's high redshift discoveries using 30m-class Extremely Large Telescopes with ∼1000 times more collecting area.

238.02 — Spitzer's Legacy in the Exploration of Gaseous Exoplanets

N. Lewis[1]
[1] *Cornell University, Ithaca, NY*

In its exploration of hundreds of planetary systems beyond our own, Spitzer has laid the foundation for exoplanet exploration in the coming decade. Although exoplanet science was not originally envisioned as a core science case for Spitzer, the robustness of the facility combined with the ingenuity of the science community and those supporting its operations enabled an entirely new field of exploration. Here I will discuss some of the ground-breaking accomplishments by Spitzer in the study of gaseous exoplanets. Spitzer has been the premier facility for exoplanet observations that require long durations stares, high-precision, and access to infrared wavelengths. By capturing the light from the planets themselves, Spitzer provided the first clear detection of winds in an exoplanet atmosphere, the first map of an exoplanet, some of the first constraints on exoplanet atmospheric thermal and chemical structure, and much more. Spitzer has also played a pivotal role in determining the bulk properties of exoplanets and exoplanetary systems often initially detected by other facilities. I will discuss how the observational techniques and gaseous planetary theories honed with Spitzer have shaped science themes and operational strategies for JWST, WFIRST and beyond.

238.03 — Big Steps Toward Small Worlds: Spitzer's Legacy for Terrestrial Exoplanets

L. Kreidberg[1]
[1] *Harvard/Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*

In addition to its ground-breaking observations of giant planets, the Spitzer Space Telescope has also provided an unparalleled view of small worlds. Earths and super-Earths may be the most abundant outcome of the planet formation process, but detailed follow-up study is a monumental technical challenge because of their diminutive size. Thanks to its unique observational capabilities, Spitzer has made pioneering steps in both the detection and characterization of small worlds. In this talk, I will review some of Spitzer's greatest achievements in this area - including transit discovery, mass measurements, and atmosphere characterization - and discuss how these results have set the stage for future investigations.

238.05 — The Legacy of Spitzer in the Era of Cosmology Surveys

P. Capak[1]
[1] *IPAC/Caltech, Pasadena, CA*

Data in the 3-5 μm wavelength range is essential to measure stellar masses at $z > 3$, probe the earliest sites of re-ionization and find the earliest quasars and structures. Yet, Spitzer is the only facility able to conduct deep and wide area surveys at these wavelengths for the foreseeable future. The combination of existing Spitzer surveys with Euclid and WFIRST data will improve the cosmological constraints and providing a lasting legacy of high-redshift studies that JWST can not supersede. Dr. Capak will outline the Cosmic Dawn Survey, a combination of dedicated surveys and archival data that is aimed at leveraging the legacy of Spitzer with new data from Euclid and WFIRST.

238.06 — Spitzer and Hubble Revealed the Early Universe, Lighting the Way for JWST

D. A. Coe[1]
[1] *Space Telescope Science Institute, Baltimore, MD*

Originally designed in part to study galaxies at $z > 3$, the Spitzer Space Telescope has far exceeded expectations. Remarkably, Spitzer's 85-cm diameter mirror has kept pace with Hubble's 2.4-m mirror detecting the faint light from galaxies as distant as $z \sim 11$ with the aid of gravitational lensing. Spitzer and Hubble have seen galaxies 97% of the way back to the Big Bang when the universe was just 400 million years old. By observing at wavelengths beyond 3 microns, Spitzer has uniquely provided the ability to observe the majority of stars in high-redshift galaxies. While Hubble observes their rest-frame UV light emitted by young stars, Spitzer reveals their rest-frame optical light yielding a more complete census of the stellar population. Combining these proxies for star formation rate and stellar mass yields constraints on age and star formation histories. While most early galaxies are found to be young and actively forming stars, Spitzer also reveals some stellar populations that may date back to the first 100 million years. The galaxies discovered by Hubble and Spitzer provide excellent targets for more detailed imaging and spectroscopy with JWST. And the stellar age estimates from Spitzer suggest plenty of new galaxies for JWST to discover at even earlier epochs in the first 3% of cosmic history yet to be explored.

Oral Session 239 — Bringing Astronomy to the People: K-12 and Beyond

239.01 — Galaxy Formation and Stellar Evolution in the National Science Olympiad

A. J. Noel[1]; T. Komacek[2]; D. Young[3]; NSO Alumni UoL Team[1]

[1] *Computer Science and Statistics, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA*

[2] *Astronomy and Astrophysics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL*

[3] *NSO/NASA UoL Partnership, Oakbrook Terrace, IL*

The National Science Olympiad is the United States' largest K-12 science competition, reaching over 250,000 students at nearly 8,00 schools in all 50 states. Competitors participate in a variety of events designed to prepare students for STEM careers by exploring topics ranging from constructing maximally efficient bridges to implementing advanced machine learning algorithms to analyzing real astronomical data using JS9. Since 2004, the Astronomy event has been a staple of the National competition and supervised at hundreds of college campuses annually. This upcoming year, the event will probe an understanding of fundamental stellar evolution principles in the context of galaxy formation and evolution. Competitors will answer questions related to the concepts underlying modern theories of star and galaxy formation and evolution, such as the warm-hot intergalactic medium, Beta Cephei pulsation mechanisms, and the nuances of the Lambda-CDM model; apply quantitative relations to solve theoretical problems or draw insights from real astronomical data; and demonstrate a masterful awareness of recent research surrounding 16 deep space objects, including M87, 3C 273, and JKCS 041. In addition to welcoming feedback from the community, we invite any interested community member to assist in the development of educational resources or Astronomy event materials for students and coaches by contacting Donna Young (dlyoung.nso@gmail.com), Tad Komacek (tkomacek@uchicago.edu), or Asher Noel (ashernoel@college.harvard.edu). Additionally, we encourage community members to volunteer at one of Science Olympiad's 450 annual tournaments by contacting tournament directors to inquire about supervising an event. Supervisors benefit the younger generation by cultivating a passion for either Astronomy or the broader universe of STEM.

239.02 — Big Astronomy: Finding Synergy with a Planetarium Show, Website, Live Events, and Educational Toolkits

R. Wyatt[1]; T. Spuck; S. Schmoll; R. Kerrigan[2]; T. Wolbrecht[3]; V. White; K. Hinko[4]

[1] *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, CA*

[2] *Peoria Riverfront Museum, Peoria, IL*

[3] *Ward Beecher Planetarium, Youngstown State University, Youngstown, OH*

[4] *Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI*

"Big Astronomy in Chile Through Dome+" is an NSF-funded project that brings together experts in astronomy and STEM education, resource development, and planetarium show production to share the story of the people and places that make big astronomy possible. A high-quality, bilingual planetarium show exploring remote telescopes and introducing diverse observatory professionals will be distributed for free or at very low cost, with a proposed global premiere on Saturday, 2 May 2020. A complementary web portal with resources for formal and informal educators, including planetarians, will also feature two years of live events with observatory staff to continue engagement after viewers see the planetarium show. Educational kits created by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific for amateur astronomers and informal educators will provide an opportunity for outreach that works in tandem with the planetarium show. Finally, the efficacy of the entire effort, referred to as the "Dome+" model, which leverages a planetarium show synergistically with other content, will be researched by Michigan State University. The project is a collaboration between Associated Universities Inc., Michigan State University, California Academy of Sciences, Astronomical Society of the Pacific, and Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy.

239.03 — Publishing in Astrophysics with High School Students

C. Sousa-Silva[1]

[1] *Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA*

Involving students in state-of-the-art research from an early age eliminates the idea that science is only for the scientists and empowers young people to explore STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) subjects. It is also a great opportunity to dispel harmful stereotypes about who is suitable for STEM careers, while leaving students feeling engaged in modern science and the scientific method. We present two outreach programs that, since 2016,

have successfully trained high-school students to collaborate with junior scientists in astrophysics research: ORBYTS (Original Research By Young Twinkle Students) and Harvard-MIT SRMP (Science Research Mentoring Program). This research aims to meet a standard for publication in peer-reviewed journals; at present, seven articles have been published in association with these two initiatives, with many more in preparation and review. Projects run over the academic year and focus on a wide range of astrophysics topics. Small groups of students work under the mentorship of junior researchers - PhD student and post-doctoral scientists - who themselves benefit substantially from the opportunity to supervise and manage a research project. Here we outline the necessary steps for a productive scientific collaboration with school children, generalizing from the obstacles and successes of the ORBYTS and SRMP programs.

239.04 — Project PANOPTES: An Overview

P. K[1]; Project PANOPTES[1]
[1] *Subaru Telescope, Hilo, HI*

PANOPTES is a citizen science project that builds and operates a world-wide network of small low-cost robotic cameras to detect transiting exoplanets. PANOPTES is designed to be built by citizen scientists and students and subsequently deployed at multiple sites. This provides a continuous wide field of view sky coverage targeting relatively bright and nearby stars. The PANOPTES community currently spans the world, from the founding members in Hawai'i to designers, builders and scientists in Europe, Australia, North and South America, and Asia. In this talk, we will give an overview of the project, it's scientific goals, reach so far and the future prospects.

239.05 — STEM Education and the Rural Planetarium

M. Weber[1]
[1] *Delta State University, Cleveland, MS*

STEM education in the Mississippi Delta is at a critical juncture, as public schools do not have adequate resources to engage students in STEM activities. As a result, students find themselves increasingly removed from the world of science and struggle to see themselves in STEM careers. Within astronomy, planetaria are unique, immersive tools to engage both students and the public in STEM education. The advancement of digital planetarium systems now affords the opportunity to utilize the dome for more than just stargazing, including content related to earth science, physics, chemistry, biology, aviation, and more. The Wiley Planetarium at Delta State University in rural Cleveland, Mississippi reaches ~10,000 people annually through our public outreach and PreK-college level science education programming, nearly equaling the population of the city of Cleveland itself. We will share both the trials and tribulations we have encountered as we pilot a program that engages local middle school students and teachers in earth and space science related content through the Wiley Planetarium. The content we deliver for this program is mapped to learning outcomes for individual grade levels and aligned with the Mississippi College and Career Readiness Science Standards. Additionally, we will discuss the positive impact our planetarium has made on the surrounding community and the general education astronomy course at Delta State University.

239.06 — Voyage Mark II — Scale Model Solar Systems at Moderate Prices

J. Bennett[1]
[1] *Big Kid Science, Boulder, CO*

The Voyage Scale Model Solar System has now been in place on the National Mall in Washington, DC (outside the National Air and Space Museum) for more than 18 years, along with Voyage replicas in Houston, Kansas City, and Corpus Christi. These scale models provide an outstanding way of demonstrating the true scale of space, and they can be used to promote many educational ideas, including the critical importance of taking care of our small planet. In the past, cost has been the main obstacle to spreading these models to more universities and communities. Now, the Voyage National Program (voyagesolarsystem.org) has made available the "Voyage Mark II" at a price that, if enough communities build at the same time, can be as low as about $30K; moreover, seed grants are available to help get your fundraising started. I'll briefly summarize the Voyage project and benefits, and discuss how you can obtain one for your university or community. The Voyage National Program is run through the nonprofit National Center for Earth and Space Science Education (ncesse.org).

239.07 — Total Solar Eclipse Science and Outreach in Perú

N. Tañón Reyes[1]; C. Madsen[2]
[1] *San Diego Mesa College, San Diego, CA*

[2] *Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*

On July 2nd, 2019, the Airborne Infrared Spectrometer (AIR-Spec) observed the total solar eclipse over the South Pacific from onboard an aircraft as a pathfinder for future infrared spectrometers and spectro-polarimeters that will measure the Sun's coronal magnetic field. In addition to research, we led outreach activities in Spanish, including lectures and tours, regarding the scientific importance of studying solar eclipses for predicting solar activity. The lecture was a 45-minute talk in Spanish at the Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería (trans. National University of Engineering) in Lima, Perú. The next day, following the lecture, we spoke with the local media, embassy officials and local scientists in Spanish about our project and instrument. This meeting with journalists led to a front-page story in a local newspaper regarding our scientific study, allowing the science to reach a broad audience across the capital. Through these interactions, we learned colloquia and other research-oriented outreach events in Spanish are rare. Therefore, this information is largely inaccessible to those who are not fluent in English, stressing the need for this type of work in Spanish-speaking communities. While preparing for these events, we learned that fellow native Spanish speakers at our home institution have not given a colloquium in Spanish and were not comfortable with the idea as they do not have the vocabulary. The scientific papers and textbooks we read, even those originating from Spanish-speaking countries, are predominantly in English, and therefore the technical terms are not easily learned or found. As a result, we recognized if one does not know English, one loses the opportunity to learn about the current status of scientific research. Having this information readily available in Spanish will also allow for more people to get involved in scientific endeavors and for a better exchange of knowledge between communities. For that reason, during the eclipse in South America next year, we plan on hosting more events such as these. This work is supported by the NSF-REU solar physics program at SAO [grant# AGS-1560313] and the NSF Airborne InfraRed Spectrograph (AIR-Spec) 2019 Eclipse Flight [award# 1822314].

239.08 — Middle School Science Using Astronomical Inspiration

J. Bennett[1]
[1] *Big Kid Science, Boulder, CO*

Consider two simple facts: (1) elementary school children almost universally love science; (2) this love of science remains true for only a fraction of all high school students. These facts alone point to middle school being the "weak link" of U.S./global STEM education, and abundant evidence backs this up. I'll briefly discuss this problem and why I think astronomy can play an important role in solving it, and will share work to date on an effort I've undertaken to create a free, digital middle school science curriculum.

Oral Session 240 — Gravitational Waves and Multi-messenger Astronomy I

240.01 — Time Domain Astronomy with Fermi GBM in the Multi-messenger Era

C. A. Wilson-Hodge[1]*; The Fermi GBM team*[1]
[1] *NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL*

The Fermi Gamma-ray Burst Monitor (GBM) is the most prolific detector of short gamma-ray bursts, the most famous being GRB 170817A, the first detected electromagnetic counterpart to gravitational waves from merging neutron stars. In addition to short gamma-ray bursts, GBM observes transients on a wide range of timescales, including terrestrial gamma flashes, soft gamma repeaters, long gamma-ray bursts, solar flares, galactic X-ray binaries, and a handful of active galaxies. Fermi GBM detects these sources using on-board triggers, sub threshold searches, epoch folding, and Earth occultation techniques. We will present recent highlights of GBM transient detections for multi-wavelength and multi-messenger sources, including synergies with space and ground based observatories.

240.02 — Swift gamma-ray, x-ray, and UV follow-up to gravitational wave triggers in the 3rd LIGO/Virgo Observing Run

A. Tohuvavohu[1]*; P. Evans*[2]*; J. Kennea*[3]*; S. Cenko*[4]
[1] *University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada*
[2] *University of Leicester, Leicester, United Kingdom*
[3] *Penn State University, State College, PA*
[4] *NASA GSFC, Greenbelt, MD*

The Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory provides critical wavelength and time-scale coverage for the discovery and characterization of electromagnetic counterparts to gravitational wave sources. During the 3rd LIGO/Virgo Observing Run, Swift has performed the most sensitive gamma-ray counterpart search

and the only wide-field follow-up in the X-ray and UV bands. New ground system, spacecraft, and instrument capabilities have been developed to further this science. In addition, new pre-imaging surveys, analysis pipelines, and joint GRB/GW sub-threshold searches are now online which dramatically increase the scientific yield of these follow-up searches. We summarize the most recent Swift results from O3, and outline plans for the future.

240.03 — Searching for Optical Counterparts to Gravitational Wave Events using SAGUARO

M. Lundquist[1]; D. Sand[1]; W. Fong[2]; K. Paterson[2]; E. Christensen[3]; A. Gibbs[3]

[1] *University of Arizona / Steward Observatory, Tucson, AZ*

[2] *Northwestern University, Evanston, IL*

[3] *University of Arizona / Lunar and Planetary Laboratory, Tucson, AZ*

On 17 August 2017, the era of multi-messenger, gravitational-wave astronomy began with the discovery of the optical counterpart to the gravitational-wave event GW170817. Now that the third LIGO/Virgo observing run (O3) has commenced and the gravitational wave alerts are publicly available, more groups and telescopes are searching for optical counterparts than before. I present Searches After Gravitational-waves Using ARizona Observatories (SAGUARO), a comprehensive effort dedicated to the discovery and characterization of optical counterparts to gravitational-wave events. In this talk I will provide an overview of SAGUARO's telescopic resources, its pipeline for transient detection, and its database for candidate visualization.

240.05 — Adventures Through Time and Phase Space: Characterizing the Dynamic MHz Radio Sky

M. M. Anderson[1]; G. Hallinan[1]

[1] *California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA*

Time domain radio astronomy is on the cusp of a revolution. This is particularly true at low radio frequencies, where wide-field arrays are conducting deeper surveys than ever before, in pursuit of elusive transient phenomena. My thesis has opened a new window on the dynamic radio sky at MHz frequencies, targeting a wide range of phenomena — from searches for coherent radio emission from nearby stars and exoplanets in order to constrain conditions for habitability, to the follow-up of gravitational wave events to detect the predicted signatures of prompt, coherent radio emission associated with compact object mergers. A significant part of this work has involved the building of the Owens Valley Radio Observatory Long Wavelength Array (OVRO-LWA), a uniquely powerful radio telescope, with the ability to image the entire viewable sky at a 10 second cadence and across nearly 60 MHz of bandwidth. With the OVRO-LWA, I have developed the methods and techniques necessary for pushing further into unexplored regions of radio transient phase space, including placing the most constraining limits to-date on the transient surface density at timescales ranging from seconds to minutes at frequencies below 100 MHz.

240.06 — Search for Intermediate-Mass Black Hole Binary Mergers During Advanced LIGO/Virgo's Third Observing Run

B. D. O'Brien[1]

[1] *Physics, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL*

The Advanced LIGO and Advanced Virgo detectors can observe gravitational-wave emission from binary mergers containing an intermediate-mass black hole (IMBH) at a greater distance than any other known source. The detection of such sources could transform our understanding of stellar evolution and could shed light to the formation of supermassive black holes. In this talk, we will discuss challenges of IMBH binary detection, possible astrophysical implications, and describe searches for IMBH binary systems during LIGO/Virgo's current third observing run.

240.07 — A very brief summary of Neutron Star Mergers

E. Burns[1]

[1] *NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Washington, DC*

Neutron star mergers are the canonical multimessenger sources. I will very briefly review what likely happened during coalescence for GW170817, with a temporary hypermassive neutron star remnant. I will review the other cases in binary neutron star mergers (prompt collapse, or supermassive/stable remnant) and neutron star-black hole mergers. I'll close with a discussion on the wonderful science this determination enables.

240.08 — The reliability of the low-latency estimation of binary neutron star chirp mass

A. S. Biscoveanu[1]; S. Vitale[1]; C. Haster[1]

[1] *Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA*

The LIGO and Virgo Collaborations currently conduct searches for gravitational waves from compact binary coalescences in real-time.For promising candidate events, a sky map and distance estimation are released in low-latency, to facilitate their electromagnetic follow-up. Currently, no information is released about the masses of the compact objects. Recently, Margalit and Metzger (2019) have suggested that knowledge of the chirp mass of the detected binary neutron stars could be useful to prioritize the electromagnetic follow-up effort, and have urged the LIGO-Virgo collaboration to release chirp mass information in low-latency. However, the low-latency searches for compact binaries make simplifying assumptions that could introduce biases in the mass parameters: neutron stars are treated as point particles with dimensionless spins below 0.05 perfectly aligned with the orbital angular momentum. Furthermore, the template bank used to search for them has a finite resolution. In this presentation we will show that none of these limitations can introduce chirp mass biases larger than $\sim 10^{-3}$ solar masses. Even the total mass is usually accurately estimated, with biases smaller than 6%. The mass ratio and effective inspiral spins, on the other hand, can suffer from more severe biases. We conclude that the systematic biases introduced by the low-latency search assumptions are not significant enough to change the prioritization of binary neutron star merger candidates for electromagnetic follow-up based on chirp mass.

Oral Session 241 — Stars, Cool Dwarfs, Brown Dwarfs III

241.01 — The New Expression on Activity–Rotation Relation Across H-R Diagram

H. Yang[1]

[1] *National Astronomical Observatories of China, beijing, China*

We present a statistical study of flares based on the whole data set of the Kepler mission, which could enable us to gauge the activity–rotation relation from the view of flares. We calculate the flare activity of more than 3400 flaring stars from A-type to M-type. It is found that the activity–rotation relation in the late-type star is clear — that is, a saturated regime with a high activity level and an exponential decay regime with a low activity level corresponds to fast rotators and slow rotators, respectively. The slope of the unsaturated regime is $\beta \sim 2$, which is consistent with previous studies. However, as we consider this relation across H-R diagram, one interesting fact is that the two regimes gradually become dispersive as the temperature increases and the activity–rotation relation nearly disappears in the early-type stars. Combined with the Gyrochronology, we find that the mixing of stars of two different dynamos gives rise to the dispersion. We thereby propose a scenario on understanding the activity-rotation relation across the H-R diagram. Based on the scenario and the correspondence of dynamo with regard to activity and rotation, we suggest a new expression on the activity-rotation relation, in which the segmentation is on the basis of the dynamo rather than the rotation period.

241.02 — Numerical Explorations in Stellar Convection

E. Anders[1]*; B. Brown*[1]*; J. Oishi*[2]*; D. Lecoanet*[3]*; G. Vasil*[4]

[1] *University of Colorado, Boulder, Boulder, CO*

[2] *Bates College, Lewiston, ME*

[3] *Princeton University, Princeton, NJ*

[4] *University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia*

Convection plays an important role in establishing the interior structure in stars and in transporting the stellar luminosity. Recent helioseismic observations of solar convection have created the "Solar Convective Conundrum" and revealed that our fundamental understanding of stellar convection is flawed. Sorting out our lack of understanding in this field is crucial in light of these observations and the rapid growth of the field of asteroseismology, which depends on stellar structure models informed by convective parameterizations. Here I present a set of targeted convective experiments. First, we investigate the "entropy rain" hypothesis, which suggests that stellar luminosities in lower main sequence stars are carried almost entirely by downflows in convective regions, rather than an even mixture of downflows and upflows. We study simulations of individual downflows, and find that this hypothesis may be plausible. Second, we show that it is possible to specify the Mach number and degree of rotational constraint of convective simulations *a priori*. This is surprising, as evolved flow balances in convective simulations are difficult to predict as a function of input parameters. We find that upon constraining these values, flows behave similarly to those in incompressible convection as the level of turbulence is increased even in the presence of stratification and compressibility. Finally, we study the time evolution of convective systems and find that the thermal

structure of these simulations can be relaxed instantaneously through the use of clever numerical techniques, reducing computational cost by an order of magnitude or more.

241.03 — Repairing Gyrochronology: Accounting for the Temporary Epoch of Stalled Spin-down

J. Curtis[1]; M. Agueros; S. Douglas
[1] *Columbia University, New York, NY*

Stellar rotation was proposed as a potential age diagnostic that is precise, simple, and applicable to a broad range of low-mass stars (<1 solar masses). Unfortunately, rotation period measurements of low-mass members of open clusters have undermined the idea that stars spin down with a common age dependence (i.e., square-root of age): K dwarfs appear to spin down more slowly than F and G dwarfs. Agüeros et al. (2018) interpreted data for the 1.4-Gyr-old cluster NGC 752 differently, proposing that after having converged onto a slow-rotating sequence in their first 600-700 Myr (by the age of Praesepe), K dwarf rotation periods stall on that sequence for an extended period of time. We used data from Gaia DR2 to identify likely single-star members of the 1-Gyr-old cluster NGC 6811 with Kepler light curves. We measured rotation periods for 170 members, more than doubling the sample relative to the existing catalog and extending the mass limit from 0.8 to 0.6 solar masses. Standard gyrochronology relations applied to the G dwarfs show it to be 1 Gyr in age, consistent with the isochrone solution. However, when our new low-mass rotators are included, NGC 6811's color-period sequence deviates away from the naive 1 Gyr projection down to 4300 K (K5V, 0.7 solar masses), where it clearly overlaps with Praesepe's. Combining these data with rotation data for other clusters, we conclude that the assumption that mass and age are separable dependencies is invalid. Furthermore, the cluster data show definitively that stars experience a temporary epoch of reduced braking efficiency where rotation periods stall, and that the duration of this epoch lasts longer for lower-mass stars (Curtis et al. 2019). We will offer one method for reformulating the empirical relations using periods from older clusters (e.g., NGC 6819, Ruprecht 147, and M67) to tune the stalling timescale, and we will show how these new data can be used to recalibrate theoretical angular momentum evolution models (e.g., core-envelope coupling timescales), so that both classes of models accurately describe the discrete phases of stellar spin-down.

241.04 — Chemical Substructure in the Local Galactic Disk and Halo: Fundamental Properties of 60,000 M dwarfs and M subdwarfs from Low-to-Medium Resolution Optical Spectroscopy

N. Hejazi[1]; S. Lepine[1]; D. Homeier[2]; I. Medan[1]; R. Rich[3]; M. Shara[4]
[1] *Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA*
[2] *Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany*
[3] *University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA*
[4] *American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY*

Although M dwarfs make up around 70% of stars in the Galaxy, due to their intrinsic faintness, only small numbers of very nearby stars, mostly from the Galactic disk population, have been studied using high-resolution optical spectroscopy. On the other hand, extensive samples of low-to-medium resolution spectra of M-type dwarfs from both the local Galactic disk and halo populations are available from large spectroscopic surveys, including SDSS and SEGUE. To utilize these spectra, we develop a pipeline to infer the chemical parameters such as the overall metallicity [M/H] and alpha-element to iron abundance ratio [alpha/Fe] of M dwarfs and M subdwarfs using the most recent BT-Settl synthetic models. We then apply this pipeline to more than 4000 low-to-medium resolution optical spectra of M dwarfs and M subdwarfs collected at the MDM observatory, Lick Observatory, KPNO, and CTIO, as well as a larger sample of 55,000 low-to-medium resolution spectra drawn from the SDSS optical spectroscopic archive. We analyze the abundance-dependent ([M/H], [alpha/Fe]) variations in the color and absolute magnitude of these stars using Gaia DR2 parallaxes and magnitudes. We further examine the distribution of our stars in the [M/H]-[alpha/Fe] diagram to reveal chemo-dynamical substructure in the local low-mass star populations of the Galactic disk and halo. Recent studies of FGK dwarf samples show that kinematically selected, geometrically defined, thin- and thick-disk stars are not chemically heterogeneous, and these two disks might be better defined by their chemical differences, with the thick disk stars being systematically alpha-enhanced, compared to the thin disk objects with similar metallicity. We examine our very large sample of M-type dwarfs to determine if this thin-disk/thick-disk separation by chemical composition remains valid for low-mass stars. More strikingly, we find clear evidence that the chemical distribution of the more metal-poor M subdwarfs appears to be inhomogeneous, at least locally, which suggests that the local population of low-mass halo stars retains the signature of "streams" having stars with com-

mon origin.

241.05 — An Asteroseismic Age for a Solar Type Star in a Wide Binary with an M dwarf

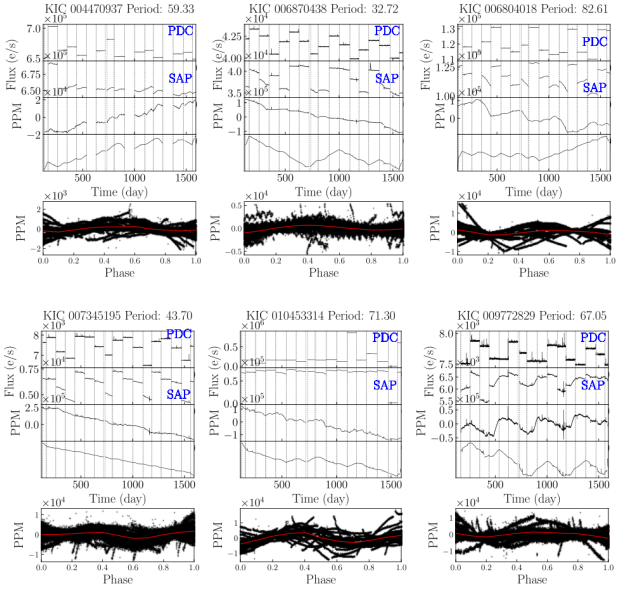
E. A. Sawczynec[1]; J. van Saders[1]; D. Huber[1]
[1] *Univ. of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI*

M dwarf stars are of a particular interest because of their extremely long lifetimes and close habitable zones which make them great candidates for finding exoplanets and potentially life. However, measuring the ages of M dwarfs is extremely difficult and conventional methods such as magnetic spin down (gyrochronology) requires careful calibration. Wide binaries such as HIP 43232, comprised of a G type star and an M dwarf, provide unique benchmarks for such a calibration. Here we present the age of the solar like oscillator in HIP 43232, combining asteroseismology from K2 modeled using DIAMONDS and stellar modeling using MESA.

241.06 — Long rotation period main-sequence stars from Kepler SAP light curves

K. Cui[1]
[1] *National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China*

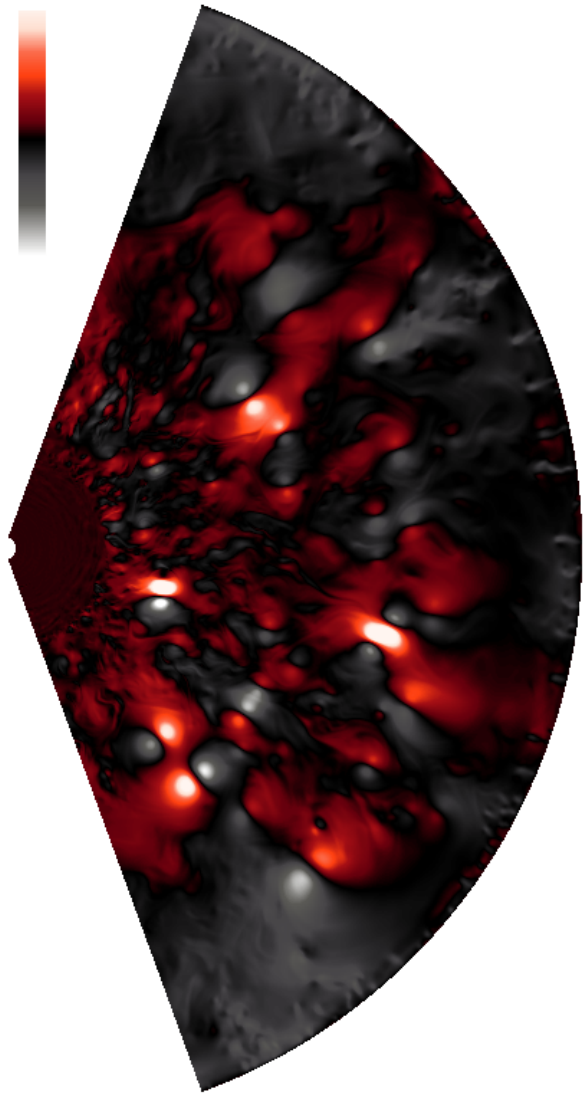
Stellar rotation plays a key role in stellar activity. The rotation period could be detected through light curve variations caused by star-spots. Kepler provides two types of light curves: one is the Presearch Data Conditioning (PDC) light curves, and the other is the Simple Aperture Photometer (SAP) light curves. Compared with the PDC light curves, the SAP light curves keep the long-term trend, relatively suitable for searches of long-period signals. However, SAP data are inflicted by some artefacts such as quarterly rolls and instrumental errors, making it difficult to find the physical periods in the SAP light curves. We explore a systematic approach based on the light curve pre-processing, period detection, and candidate selection. We also develop a simulated light curve test to estimate our detection limits for the SAP-like LCs. After applying our method to the raw SAP light curves, we found more than 1000 main-sequence stars with periods longer than 30 d; 165 are newly discovered. Considering the potential flaw of the SAP, we also inspect the newly found objects with photometry methods, and most of our periodical signals are confirmed. Some long period rotators are shown in Figure 1.



241.07 — Convective overshooting in hydrodynamic simulations of the F-type eclipsing binary BW Aquarii

J. Pratt[1]; I. Baraffe; M. Dethero[1]; K. Gartner[1]
[1] *Physics and Astronomy, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA*

Using a realistic stratification in density, temperature, and luminosity obtained from the MESA models of Lester and Gies (2018), we produce global multi-dimensional hydrodynamic simulations with the MUSIC code. These MESA models were produced as a best match to the observational data for BW Aqr, but the models fail to produce the observed properties of the stars and predict the two stars to be the same age; improvement to stellar evolution modeling is necessary to understand this particular binary pair, as well as the wealth of new stellar observations available from recent space missions. In this contribution we study the properties of non-local stellar convection and convective overshooting in both the primary and secondary star in the eclipsing binary, near the beginning of the red giant branch and the first dredge-up. Using our recent enhanced diffusion model for convective overshooting and penetration (Pratt et al 2017) proposed for one-dimensional stellar evolution calculations, we compare the amount of mixing due to convective overshooting between these stars.



Plenary Prize Lecture 242 — Helen B. Warner Prize

242.01 — Not Your Grandparents' Galaxy: The Milky Way in the Era of Large Surveys

J. Bovy[1]
[1] *University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada*

For over a hundred years, the Milky Way has been the nexus between many fields of astrophysics, linking together investigations into the formation of planetary systems and stars to studies of galactic evolution, cosmology, and astroparticle physics. Obtaining a detailed understanding of our Galaxy's structure, formation, and evolution is therefore crucial to the advancement of the whole of astrophysical knowledge. Long thought to be a simple spiral galaxy with a simple disk-plus-bulge structure leading a relatively unperturbed life, the advent of large surveys in the last decade has breathed new life into the field of galactic structure. I will review the new view of the Milky Way — complex, dynamic, and very much in the process of evolving — and what it implies about galaxy formation, galaxy evolution, and the nature of dark matter.

Special Session 247 — HEAD II: Black Holes in the Mass Gaps

247.01 — Update on LIGO/Virgo Compact Binary Observations and Future Prospects

K. Chatziioannou[1]
[1] *Flatiron Institute, New York, NY*

The third observing run of the Advanced LIGO and Virgo detectors is currently underway and dozens of alerts about compact binary detection candidates have been shared with the community. In this talk I will discuss recent results about these candidates and summarize the currently emerging picture of the astrophysical properties of black holes and neutron stars observed with gravitational waves. I will also discuss future prospects for observing stellar mass black holes and neutron stars as the detector network improves in sensitivity and expands in number.

247.03 — Black Holes in the Mass Gaps

M. Spera[1]
[1] *Northwestern University, Evanston, IL*

The mass spectrum of stellar black holes (BHs) is still highly uncertain. From the observational point of view, the confirmed stellar BHs are only a few tens. Most of them are located in X-ray binaries and their mass does not significantly exceed 15 Msun. The LIGO-Virgo interferometers have recently detected the inspiral and merger of several BH binaries, revealing the existence of a population of heavy BHs with masses above 25 Msun. From the theoretical point of view, the BH mass spectrum is also quite uncertain, since it crucially depends on many complex and poorly understood physical processes. Still, many state-of-the-art theoretical models predict the existence of a mass gap in the BH masses between 60 Msun and 120 Msun, as a consequence of pulsational and pair-instability supernovae. In this talk, I discuss the details of the origin of the BH mass gap and the main physical processes that might affect its

boundaries. Furthermore, I present several BH formation channels that can populate the gap (e.g. stellar mergers, second-generation BHs). Finally, I discuss the probability of detecting gravitational-wave signals from BHs in the mass gap and the possible implications such events would have on our understanding of BH formation channels and on the interpretations of future gravitational-wave data.

Oral Session 248 — Exoplanets: Atmospheres I

248.01 — Keck II/NIRSPEC confirmation of the extended helium atmosphere of the sub-Saturn mass exoplanet WASP-107b

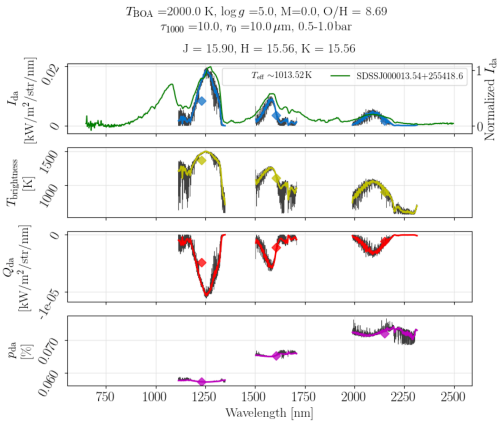
J. Kirk[1]*; M. K. Alam*[1]*; M. Lopez-Morales*[1]*; L. Zeng*[2]
[1] *Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*
[2] *Harvard University, Cambridge, MA*

Recently, Spake et al. (2018) used *HST* to make the first detection of helium in an exoplanet's atmosphere. This detection of absorption by a metastable state of He I at 10,833A revealed that the sub Saturn-mass exoplanet WASP-107b is undergoing significant mass-loss. I will present Keck II/NIRSPEC high resolution confirmation of the He I signal in WASP-107b's atmosphere. He I at 10,833A is quickly becoming a key method to observe and characterize exoplanet atmospheric mass-loss. Prior to this line's detection, observations of exoplanet evaporation were primarily limited to space-based studies of Lyman-alpha, which suffered heavily from interstellar extinction and geo-coronal contamination. Our demonstration of Keck II/NIRSPEC's ability to observe this feature highlights how ground-based instruments can contribute significantly to our understanding of photoevaporation; a process that is thought to be responsible for carving the 'Neptune desert' and 'radius gap' of planets between 1.5 and 2.0 Earth radii.

248.02 — Spectropolarimetric modeling of gas giant exoplanets and brown dwarfs

S. Sanghavi[1]*; R. West; A. Shporer*
[1] *Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA*

Scattering processes in the atmosphere of a fast-rotating self-luminous extrasolar giant planet (EGP) produce distinct polarimetric and spectrometric signatures. An ability to unambiguously interpret these signals would improve our understanding of their atmospheric evolution, structure, and dynamics. To this end, we have incorporated molecular opacities to define the wavelength-dependent vertical structure of the atmosphere as a function of the internal energy, surface gravity, and metallicity of the EGP. This allows us to use our recently developed semi-analytic conics-based radiative transfer framework to generate realistic spectropolarimetric simulations. We have examined the simulated effects of the internal energy and surface gravity of EGPs/BDs and of the grain size and atmospheric depth of clouds on polarized spectra in the J, H, and K near-infrared bands. We find that cooler (T-dwarf) spectra can be fit more easily using cloudless atmospheres or high clouds, while fitting warmer (L-dwarf) spectra requires an assumption of deep clouds. Polarimetry contains a wealth of information orthogonal to what can be obtained from photometry alone. However, under current limits of instrument sensitivity, the greatest benefits of polarimetry will apply to high clouds bearing small grains. Future work will examine the effect of gravitational darkening and disequilibrium chemistry on the spectropolarimetry of these BDs.



248.03 — Atmospheric escape for close-in exoplanets

J. McCann[1]
[1] *UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA*

Intuition for the various regimes of atmospheric escape driven by stellar interactions will be given through order of magnitude sketches. Consideration will be given to both planetary parameters and the stellar environment in which the planet resides. Thereafter, detailed models will be presented focusing on the most dramatic regime, hydrodynamic escape. A demonstration of our publicly available 1-D hydrodynamic escape code will be

given to estimate mass-loss rates for various known systems. The simplicity and speed of the code makes it ideal for survey follow-up candidate selection. Next, we present quasi-global 3-D radiative-hydrodynamic simulations of exoplanets undergoing hydrodynamic escape. By tracking the ionization state of outflows driven by ionization heating, we are able to produce self-consistent synthetic observations. The resulting synthetic Lyman-alpha observations find several distinct large-scale features of atmospheric escape, which we classify into three regimes dependent upon the properties of the interplanetary medium (e.g., stellar wind, ionizing flux, orbital separation). Of note, several of these new features produce substantial obscuration of the star many hours outside of transit. We therefore demonstrate that long-baseline transit observations in Lyman-alpha and other non-optical lines are needed to constrain mass-loss mechanisms. We compare to the several observations of known systems undergoing atmospheric escape, and discuss which aspects of the theory are still missing. By incorporating recent developments in transit observations of escaping exospheres, such as ground-based observations of the Balmer series, we expand our models and probe the core of hydrodynamic escape missed in Lyman-alpha due to the interstellar medium. We conclude by discussing how our results inform our understanding of the evaporation valley evident in super-Earth demographics.

248.04 — Chemistry of Temperate Exoplanet Hazes from the Laboratory

S. E. Moran[1]; S. Horst[1]; V. Vuitton[2]; C. He[1]; N. Lewis[3]; L. Flandinet[2]; J. Moses[4]; F. Orthous-Daunay[2]; J. Sebree[5]; C. Wolters[2]

[1] *Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD*

[2] *University Grenoble Alps, Grenoble, France*

[3] *Cornell University, Ithaca, NY*

[4] *Space Science Institute, Boulder, CO*

[5] *University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA*

Little experimental work has been done to explore the properties of photochemical hazes formed in exoplanets, despite their role in atmospheric chemistry and their subsequent possible impact on observations. I will present results of the composition of haze particles produced from exoplanet laboratory studies in the JHU PHAZER laboratory. Post-haze production, we used very high resolution mass spectrometry to measure the chemical components of the solid particles. Many complex molecular species with general chemical formulae $C_wH_xN_yO_z$ were detected. Molecular formulae of interest in the data include those with prebiotic implications, including amino acids, nucleobases, and simple sugars. Additionally, the experimental exoplanetary haze analogues exhibit diverse solubility characteristics, which may provide insight into the possibility of further chemical or physical alteration of photochemical hazes in exoplanet atmospheres. These laboratory particles can help us better understand chemical processes happening in exo-atmospheres and suggest a possible source of prebiotic chemistry on distant worlds.

248.05 — Assessing the role of neglected clouds in ultra-hot Jupiters

T. Kataria[1]; E. Fletes[2]; C. Visscher[3]; H. R. Wakeford[4]; M. S. Marley[5]; N. K. Lewis[6]; N. E. Batalha[7]; C. V. Morley[8]

[1] *Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA*

[2] *UC Riverside, Riverside, CA*

[3] *Dordt College, Sioux Center, IA*

[4] *Space Telescope Science Institute, Baltimore, MD*

[5] *NASA Ames Research Center, Mountain View, CA*

[6] *Cornell University, Ithaca, NY*

[7] *UC Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA*

[8] *University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX*

Observations of transiting and directly-imaged exoplanets have shown that clouds can play a prominent role in muting spectral features. This is true even for ultra-hot (>2000 K) exoplanets, but the effects of clouds relevant to those pressures and temperatures have not yet been quantitively assessed. We present an analysis of cloud structures and opacities of very high-temperature Al- and Ti-bearing condensates presented in Wakeford et al. (2017). We utilize available optical constants for hibonite ($CaAl_{12}O_{19}$), perovskite ($CaTiO_3$), and corundum (Al_2O_3) and their corresponding vapor pressure equations to evaluate their opacity contributions in the atmosphere using the cloud code developed by Ackerman and Marley (2001). We compute slant optical depths from pressure-temperature profiles derived from 3D general circulation models (GCMs), and present simulated spectra to compare to transit observations of ultra-hot Jupiters with available HST and Spitzer observations. Overall, we find that ultra-hot condensates may contribute significant opacity to certain exoplanets, even over this comparatively narrow pressure and temperature space.

248.06 — The Atmospheric Diversity of Mini-Neptunes in Multi-planet Systems

T. Mikal-Evans[1]
[1] *Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, Cambridge, MA*

Mini-Neptunes, planets 2-4 times the size of the Earth, are an abundant outcome of planet formation and occur around more than a quarter of all stars — yet they are absent in the Solar System. Mini-Neptunes are believed to have thick, gaseous atmospheres, likely dominated by hydrogen, making them amenable to transmission spectroscopy observations using current facilities. We are conducting a Large Hubble program (GO-15333; PIs Crossfield & Kreidberg) to observe a sample of four favorable mini-Neptunes discovered in multi-planet systems by K2. Our observations employ the Wide Field Camera 3 spectrograph to target the 1.1-1.6 micron wavelength range, which encompasses strong H2O and CH4 absorption bands. With published transmission spectra currently available for only a small handful of mini-Neptunes, our survey will contribute significantly to what is known about this atmospheric class. We will present an update on the program results, focusing on the two targets for which data acquisition is near-complete: HD3167c (T~600K) and HD106315c (T~1000K).

248.07 — Detection of dynamic cloud formation in the atmosphere of an extrasolar planet

J. Dittmann[1]*; P. Gao; J. Faherty; J. Vos; D. Thorngren*
[1] *MIT, Cambridge, MA*

Clouds and hazes are ubiquitous in the atmospheres of planets in the Solar System. In exoplanets, the presence of high-altitude clouds and hazes have been inferred due to their obscuring nature of atmospheric signatures in transit spectroscopy. Identification of these cloud species is elusive as many molecules and hazes create similar spectral effects. In this talk, I will discuss the optical phase curve of KOI 614.01, a warm-Jupiter in an eccentric orbit around a Sun-like star. KOI 614.01 exhibits smooth brightness variations in its phase curve, but resides at an orbital distance where the amplitudes of doppler beaming, tidal distortion, and reflection effects are greatly diminished. Here I will present evidence for dynamic cloud formation in the atmosphere of the warm-Jupiter KOI 614.01. The total system flux of the KOI 614 system increases by 32.0 ppm when KOI 614.01 resides closer than 0.1147 AU from its host star, and takes 7.7 hours to change states. Model atmospheres of KOI 614.01 throughout its orbit demonstrate that its upper atmosphere crosses the condensation curve of KCl and NaCl, suggesting that clouds are dynamically forming and dissipating, obscuring and revealing the warmer atmosphere underneath.

248.08 — Searching for Ly-alpha signature in GJ9827 b

I. Carleo[1]
[1] *Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT*

Super-Earth characterization continues to be a particular focus of the field given that it is the interface between terrestrial planets and gas-dominated planets. The implications of this division reverberate in planet formation, planetary interiors, and the origins and evolution of planetary atmospheres. Our team recently announced the detection of three super-Earth planets in 1:3:5 commensurability, with the innermost planet having a period of 1.2 days. At 30 pc, GJ9827 is the nearest planetary system that Kepler or K2 has ever found. Given its brightness, it is one of the top systems for follow-up characterization. GJ9827b has a relatively hot atmosphere, which makes it an ideal target for measuring atmospheric hydrogen escape, particularly given the high activity of its host star. Measurements of hydrogen escape provides constraints on the evolution of the planetary atmosphere including the photodissociation of water. We measured the stellar Lyman-alpha emission line and searched for signatures of an extended hydrogen atmosphere. The Lyman-alpha line is also the dominant source of UV emission for cool stars, and thereby has a tremendous impact on planetary atmospheres. These observations, along with a short near-UV observation of MgII, the second most dominant emission line, provide a vital characterization for the atmospheric mass loss studies.

Oral Session 249 — Exoplanets: Transits and Dynamics

249.01 — MISHAPS: Measuring the Occurrence Rates of Hot Jupiters in the Alpha-Rich Galactic Bulge

M. Penny[1]*; MISHAPS Collaboration*[1]
[1] *Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA*

The Multiband Imaging Survey for High-Alpha PlanetS (MISHAPS) is a 3-year NOAO Survey Program to search for hot Jupiters in the Galactic bulge and measure their occurrence rates. Giant planet occurrence rates are known to be strongly correlated

with host metallicity, but understanding which elements cause this correlation is extremely challenging. This is because most planet searches are restricted to thin disk stars, which have tight chemical evolution trends, in particular a strong correlation between alpha element abundance ([alpha/Fe]) and metallicity ([Fe/H]). Bulge stars, with a different formation history, have higher alpha element abundances at fixed metallicity than thin disk stars, so can break the degeneracy imposed by the thin disk trends. Therefore a search for planets in the bulge offers an opportunity to measure the relative importance of alpha elements (such as oxygen) versus iron peak elements in setting hot Jupiter occurrence rates. In this talk I will describe the MISHAPS survey, its methods, its goals, its expected yield of hundreds of hot Jupiters, and the details of the first public data release which is scheduled for the end of 2019.

249.02 — Project PANOPTES: Efficiency and Yield of a Low-Cost Transiting Exoplanet Survey using DSLR Cameras

W. Gee[1]; J. Walawender[2]; O. Guyon[3]; C. Schwab[1]; Project PANOPTES[1]

[1] *Physics and Astronomy, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia*

[2] *Keck Observatory, Waimea, HI*

[3] *Subaru Telescope, Hilo, HI*

Project PANOPTES is a citizen-science initiative that seeks to involve amateur astronomers in the building and maintenance of low-cost robotic telescopes. The project is unique in a number of ways, with the main science challenge coming from the use of commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) digital single-lens reflex (DSLR) cameras and the Bayer color filter array coupled with imprecise guiding of the COTS guiding mounts. A unique algorithm has been developed to overcome the systematic errors related to the Bayer array and the movement of the star across the colored pixels. In this work we will describe the projected survey efficiency of the PANOPTES network and the expected exoplanet yield from such a system. We will also briefly discuss other possible science cases for a PANOPTES unit, including exoplanet follow-up, as well as the outreach and education potential.

249.03 — Impact of tides on TTVs: The case of the TRAPPIST-1 inner planets

E. Bolmont[1]; B. Demory[2]; S. Blanco-Cuaresma[3]; P. Auclair-Desrotour[2]; A. Leleu[2]

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[2] *University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland*

[3] *Center for Astrophysics, Cambridge, MA*

Transit Timing Variations (TTVs) are a very useful method to determine the masses of planets. We investigate here the effect of tidal interactions on the TTVs of close-in planets in the context of the TRAPPIST-1 system. In order to do so, we perform N-body simulations with Posidonius (Blanco-Cuaresma and Bolmont, 2017) where the tidal forces and torques were added, as well as other effects, such as rotational flattening and general relativity. This code follows the description of the equilibrium tide of Mignard (1979) and Hut (1981), which parametrizes tidal interaction with 2 parameters: the potential Love number of degree 2 and a time lag (considered constant). The former quantifies the instantaneous deformation of the body while the second quantifies the dissipation. We explore these 2 parameters for the planets and for the star and also extended the study to the parameters governing rotational flattening. Of all the different parameters, we find that the tidal Love number has the strongest effect (stronger than the fluid love number which quantifies rotational flattening). In the specific case of TRAPPIST-1, we find that modifying it can change the TTV signal by up to some ten seconds for the two inner planets, which could amount to an observable effect (see Figure 1). In particular, we find that TTVs are sensitive to the real part of the potential tidal Love number of degree 2. The imaginary part, linked to the dissipation, does not play an observable role. This is expected as the duration of the TTV measurement is quite short compared to the timescales of tidal evolution. To have an observable effect, the Love number has to be quite high (between 10 and 100 times the one of the Earth), which means that it would require complex tidal interactions happening in the planet such as excited tidal waves in a potential magma ocean (e.g. Auclair-Desrotour et al. 2019). This means that for such systems as TRAPPIST-1, there could be at least an additional parameter per planet to take into account when inverting the problem to retrieve masses from TTVs signals, which is not usually done for multi-planet system.

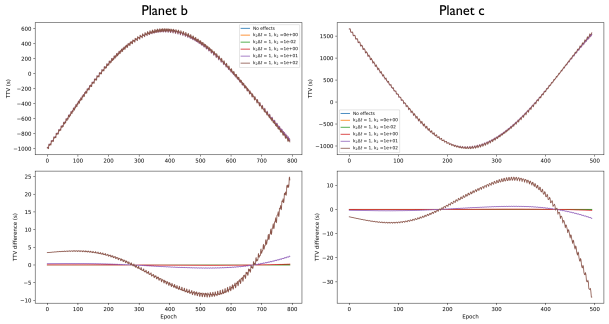


Figure 1: Top panel: TTVs for planets b and c for different values of the tidal Love number k_2 (expressed in $k_{2,\oplus} = 0.299$) assuming a dissipation equal to the Earth's ($k_2\Delta t$ expressed in $k_{2,\oplus}\Delta t_\oplus = 213$s, de Surgy & Laskar, 1997); Bottom panel: the difference with a pure N-body simulation (in blue in the top panel).

249.04 — Kepler-102: a case study for using dynamical constraints to characterize exoplanet systems

K. Volk[1]*; R. Malhotra*[1]
[1] *University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ*

The Kepler-102 system has five transiting planets, b–f, with orbital periods in the range of 5–28 days. It is one of the many closely-packed Kepler multi-planet systems that exhibit dynamical instabilities on <100 Myr timescales when numerically integrated with a range of plausible planet masses and small initial eccentricities. Given that the host star is estimated to be >2 Gyr old, the observed system likely avoided such short-timescale instabilities. We investigate how planet-planet perturbations and dynamical evolution considerations can help constrain the planet masses in this system, particularly those of the smallest innermost planets. Like many Kepler systems, the Kepler-102 planets lie near, but not librating in, mutual mean motion resonances (MMRs). For example, planet b's orbital period lies in-between the 2:1 internal MMR of planet d and the 4:3 internal MMR of planet c. Making use of analytical and numerical resonance width estimates, we find that the masses of planets b, c, and d would have to be implausibly large given their observed sizes for resonance effects (either through interaction with individual resonances or through chaotic dynamics of overlapping resonances) to be the source of instability. This means that the MMRs are not the dominant source of instabilities in numerical integrations, and thus the resonances provide only very weak constraints on the planet masses. We instead find that the instabilities in the numerical simulations of the Kepler-102 system are driven by secular chaos. We combine secular chaos theory with numerical investigations to constrain the range of masses and eccentricities for the Kepler-102 system that minimize dynamical instabilities driven by these effects.

249.05 — Obliquity-Driven Sculpting of Exoplanetary Systems

S. Millholland[1]
[1] *Yale University, New Haven, CT*

The tilt of a planet's spin axis off its orbital axis ("obliquity") is a basic physical characteristic that plays a central role in determining the planet's atmospheric circulation and climate, including on Earth, where obliquity variations contributed to the waxing and waning of past ice ages. Moreover, by strongly enhancing the tidal dissipation rate, planetary obliquities can shape not only the physical features of exoplanets, but also their *orbital* architectures. A true understanding of exoplanetary surfaces and orbits thus awaits a thorough evaluation of their obliquity dynamics. I will present evidence that the ubiquitous population of short-period planets frequently have significant obliquities due to their intrinsic proximity to and resultant capture in secular spin-orbit resonances, which occur when the rate of a planet's spin axis precession matches the rate of its orbital precession. These obliquities, which had previously been assumed to be small or even zero for these planets, can explain a remarkably diverse range of observational mysteries: a pile-up within the orbital architectures of short-period systems, the rapid orbital decay of an exceptional hot Jupiter, unusual features in full-phase photometric light curve observations of hot Jupiters, signatures of radius inflation among sub-Neptune-mass planets, and the origin of the mysterious population of planets with ultra-short orbital periods. This work has highlighted the importance of obliquity dynamics in sculpting planetary orbits and interiors, and it has enabled a wide range of future research on planetary obliquities and their observable signatures in the planet population.

249.06 — Reducing Errors in Derived Planetary Radii Caused by Undetected Stellar Companions

M. B. Lund[1]*; D. Ciardi*[1]
[1] *Caltech/IPAC-NExScI, Pasadena, CA*

The calculation of radii for TESS Objects of Interest (TOI) presumes that the only source of stellar flux is the star that the planet transits. However, any undetected stellar companions will provide additional flux and result in the transit depth being underestimated, and as such, the planet radius will also be underestimated. Radial velocity follow-up can identify

companion stars on short orbits, and high-resolution imaging can identify companion stars with sufficient angular separations. There remains, however, a population of stellar companions that cannot be detected by either of these methods, and will still cause planetary radii to be underestimated. If the planet radii are larger than inferred from the transit depths alone, this can lead to a significant overestimation of the planetary density, and thus, for planets that are close to the boundary between rocky and gaseous planets, quantifying the frequency and properties of unknown stellar companions is critical to our understanding of planetary properties. We explore the likelihood of the presence of companions that have may have escaped detection even after observational vetting and the impact these potentially undetected companions have on the derived TOI radii.

249.07 — GJ 1252 b — A 1.2 Earth radius planet transiting an M-dwarf at 20.4 pc

A. Shporer[1]; J. Irwin[2]; N. Astudillo Defru[3]; X. Bonfills[4]; K. Collins[5]; K. Collins[6]; J. Winters[5]; T. Gan[7]; The TESS team[1]

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[2] *Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge, MA*

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[4] *Institut de Planétologie et d'Astrophysique de Grenoble, Grenoble, France*

[5] *Center for Astrophysics Harvard & Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*

[6] *Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN*

[7] *Tsinghua University, Beijing, China*

We report the discovery of GJ 1252 b, a 1.2 Earth radius planet at an orbital period of 0.52 days around an M3-type star at 20.4 pc. We use TESS data, ground-based photometry, spectroscopy, radial velocities, Gaia astrometry, and high angular resolution imaging to show that the transit signal seen in TESS data originates from a transiting planet. The host star brightness (V = 12.19 mag, K = 7.92 mag), low stellar activity, and the system's short orbital period make this planet an attractive target for detailed characterization.

Oral Session 250 — Evolution of Galaxies IV

250.01 — Discovery of Multiphase Medium Tracing Interaction of Starburst Driven Winds with the Circumgalactic Medium

S. Borthakur[1]; T. Heckman[2]

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[2] *Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD*

We will discuss our recent discovery of multiphase circumgalactic medium detected in three coronal lines OVI, NV, and CIV covering a range of ionization potential from 64-138eV. This is the precise range of energies where interactions of starburst driven winds with the circumgalactic medium are expected to take place. Our detection of these transitions along with multiple low-ionization species allows us to explore the multiphase CGM-wind interaction zones and provide valuable insights into the physics of how starburst-driven winds transform the CGM of their host galaxies.

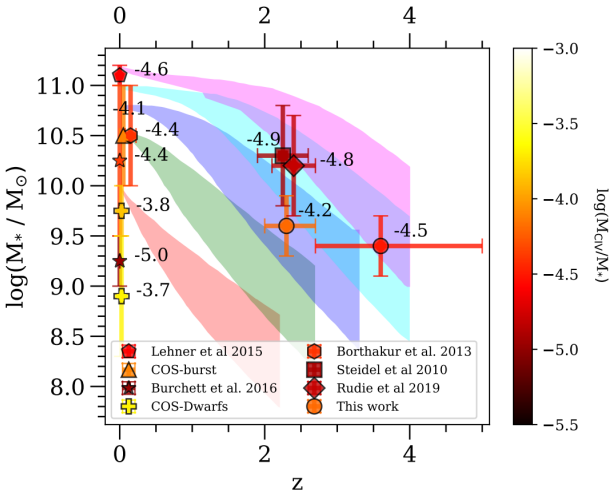
250.02 — Probing the Circumgalactic Medium in the early universe using GRB afterglows

P. Gatkine[1]; S. Veilleux[1]

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Recent space- and ground-based studies of the circumgalactic medium (CGM) around nearby galaxies have revealed the dynamic interplay between the galaxy ecosystem and surrounding CGM using bright background quasars. Here, we extend this investigation to higher redshifts by using the bright afterglows of gamma-ray bursts (GRBs) as background sources probing the CGM of their own host galaxies. We compiled a sample of 27 high-resolution (R > 6000) and high-quality (typical S/N ~ 15) rest-frame UV spectra of GRB afterglows in a redshift range (2 < z < 6) obtained using Keck-HIRES, VLT-UVES, and VLT-X-shooter spectrographs. We find stronger blue wings in high-ionization species (Si IV, C IV) compared to the low-ionization species (Si II, Fe II), indicative of the presence of ubiquitous warm outflows in the GRB hosts at high redshifts. We developed a code to simulate the CGM and ISM kinematics sampled by a GRB sightline. Using these kinematic models, we estimated typical values of CGM properties (for the sample) such as CGM mass ($10^{9.8}$ M_{solar}) and outflow launch velocity (300 km/s). Further, by comparing our results with previous C IV absorption studies at high and low redshifts, we find a possible CGM-galaxy co-evolution. Essentially, over the course of evolution of present-day galaxies with $M_* > 10^{10}$ M_{solar}, the ratio of C IV mass in the CGM to the stellar mass remains fairly uniform, such that $\log(M_{CIV}/M_*) \sim (-4.5)$ within ±0.5 dex from z~4 to z~0, suggesting CGM-galaxy co-evolution. This study demonstrates a method ot probe the CGM-galaxy co-evolution, which is an important piece of

the galaxy growth puzzle and needs to be explored further in large-scale galaxy simulations.



250.03 — N-body Simulations of the Formation of Exponential Surface Profiles of Galaxy Disks

J. Wu[1]; C. Struck[1]; E. D'Onghia[2]; B. Elmegreen[3]

[1] *Iowa State University, Ames, IA*

[2] *University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI*

[3] *IBM T. J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, NY*

The exponential law of radial surface-brightness profiles in disk galaxies, and some types of dwarf galaxies has long been observed, but recently has been pursued to very low surface brightness levels. Current dynamical theories on accretion of viscous gas, secular disturbances from bars, radial migration due to spiral arms, and interaction with satellite galaxies cast light on the physics behind the formation of an exponential profile. However, none of these theories are capable of completely explaining the ubiquity of exponentials across various galaxy types. N-body simulations with Gadget-2 code provide another way to study exponential profiles. The gravitational attraction of massive clumps, which represent giant clouds or stellar clusters (especially in young disks), scatter stars and alter stellar density profiles from different initial shapes towards exponentials. Scattering increases the stellar velocity dispersion, and the evolution of a radial profile is accompanied by disk thickening. The timescale of the evolution correlates with local gravitational stability of the stellar disk and is sensitive to the masses of individual scattering centers. Low stability and high scattering mass can generate exponential forms quickly. Transient phase mixing and violent relaxation occurring in a disk with a low Toomre Q factor can also accelerate the evolution towards an exponential.

250.04 — Stellar Populations in Tidal Tails

M. Rodruck[1]

[1] *Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA*

Tidal tails afford us a unique window into the processes shaping star formation, offering an unobstructed view of the star formation environment in these outskirts. The latest galactic merger simulations are finding an unexpected increase of star formation in extended tidal debris, with 20 - 50% of the systems star formation rate occurring in these regions. We see this observationally in massive clusters forming in the Tadpole galaxy, occupying 30% of the system's star formation rate. These clusters act as luminous tracers of star formation, allowing us to study the star formation history in the tidal debris. In this dissertation talk, I will present results on a recent broadband UBVI survey of star clusters in tidal tails from the Hubble Space Telescope. From this data, we can see that tidal tails can host star formation, despite their diffuse nature. Additionally, I will present work on the study of the diffuse light of tidal debris, which hosts both stars from the progenitor galaxies, as well as recently formed, disrupted star clusters. With similar ugri ground based imaging, I show how the stellar light can be broken into its constituent old and new populations. In this manner, we can form a more holistic view of tidal tails.

250.05 — Investigation of Lyα Emission with the Deepest Near-infrared Spectroscopic Survey at z $\gtrsim$ 7: Lyα Equivalent-width Distribution and Spatial Clustering of Lyα Emitters

I. Jung[1]; S. Finkelstein[2]

[1] *NASA Goddard Space Flight Center / CUA, Greenbelt, MD*

[2] *The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX*

Lyα emission from galaxies is utilized to characterize the ionization state in the intergalactic medium (IGM), which requires deep spectroscopic observations with a near-infrared (NIR) spectrograph in order for targeting Lyα emission at z > 7. Searching for Lyα emission at z > 7, we carried out our analysis on the comprehensive NIR spectroscopic survey of Keck/MOSFIRE, a subset of the *Texas Spectroscopic Search for Lyα Emission at the End of Reionization Survey* (Jung et al. 2018; 2019). We reduced 10 nights of MOSFIRE observations, targeting 72 high-z candidate galaxies in GOODS-N with deep exposure time of 4.5-19 hr. Utilizing an improved automated emission line search, we report *nine* Lyα emission lines detected at z > 7 (>4σ) which includes large

equivalent-width (EW) Lyα emitters (>50Å), and additional tentative Lyα emission lines detected at 3-4σ from five galaxies. Interestingly, the spatial distribution of the detected Lyα emitters implies that there might be a highly-ionized region at z ∼ 7.55 which hosts four Lyα emitters within a ∼10 cMpc radius. We also constrain the Lyα EW distribution at z ∼ 7.6, which is tightly below those at low-z (z ≲ 6), suggesting an increasing fraction of neutral hydrogen in the IGM in this epoch.

Oral Session 251 — Supernovae I

251.01 — Correlated multi-messenger signals from the landscape of core-collapse supernovae

M. Warren[1]; S. Couch; E. O'Connor
[1] *North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC*

With the advent of modern neutrino and gravitational wave detectors, the promise of multi-messenger detections of the next galactic core-collapse supernova has become a certainty. These detections will give insight the core-collapse supernova mechanism, the structure of the progenitor star, and may even resolve longstanding questions in fundamental physics. In order to properly interpret these detections, a thorough understanding of the landscape of possible core-collapse supernovae events, and their multi-messenger signals, is needed. We present detailed predictions of multi-messenger neutrino and gravitational wave signals from spherically symmetric core-collapse supernova simulations, spanning the landscape of core-collapse progenitors from 9-120 $M_\odot$. We have used the STIR model, which includes the effects of turbulence and convection in spherically symmetric supernova models to mimic the 3D explosion mechanism. The gravitational wave emission from the spherically symmetric simulations was studied using an eigenfrequency analysis of the proto-neutron star. We have found that the neutrino and gravitational wave signals are strongly correlated with the structure of the progenitor star and remnant compact object. Future detections from a galactic CCSN will be able to provide constraints in the first few seconds of neutrino and gravitational wave emission on explodability prior to shock breakout, stellar evolution independent of pre-explosion imaging, and the evolution of the protoneutron star prior to fallback accretion.

251.02 — Constraining Core-Collapse Supernova Theory with Progenitor Masses

M. Diaz-Rodriguez[1]; J. W. Murphy[1]; B. F. Williams[2]; J. J. Dalcanton[2]; A. E. Dolphin[3]
[1] *Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL*
[2] *University of Washington, Seattle, WA*
[3] *Raytheon, Tucson, AZ*

A fundamental prediction of stellar evolution theory is that the explosive fates of massive stars is determined by its zero-age-main-sequence mass. In particular, theory predicts that single stars above about 8 solar masses ($M_\odot$) eventually collapse, but it is not clear if every core collapse leads to explosion. Recent investigations suggest that lower mass stars may explode more easily than higher mass stars, with the latter being more likely to collapse directly into a black hole. To test these basic predictions, we developed a hierarchical Bayesian model, to infer the parameters of the progenitor age distribution. In particular, we infer the age of stellar populations surrounding 94 supernova remnants (SNRs) in M31 and M33. From these ages, we infer the progenitor mass distribution. Assuming each progenitor evolved as a single star, we infer a minimum mass for explosion of $7.33^{+0.02}_{-0.16} M_\odot$, a power-law distribution with a slope of $-2.96^{+0.45}_{-0.25}$, and the maximum mass is > 59 $M_\odot$. These inferred parameters are consistent with previous estimates using direct detections and the age-dating technique. However, the primary difference is that the statistical uncertainty is a factor of ∼10 smaller. Since the age-dating technique does not require precursor imaging, it expands the number of progenitor estimates to many more core collapse supernovae (CCSNe) and hundreds of SNRs. In this talk, we introduce new results for 200 SNRs in M83, discuss how these results impact CCSN theory, discuss potential biases, and how future work may mitigate these biases.

251.05 — Unified Theory of Detonation Initiation in Type Ia Supernovae and Terrestrial Chemical Systems

A. Poludnenko[1]; J. Chambers[2]; K. Ahmed[2]; V. Gamezo[3]
[1] *University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT*
[2] *University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL*
[3] *Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC*

The nature of stellar progenitors and the associated explosion mechanism of type Ia supernovae (SNIa) remains one of the major open questions in astrophysics. There is a general consensus that SNIa explosions are driven by fast thermonuclear burning

in $^{12}C/^{16}O$ white dwarf (WD) stars with a mass close to, or below, the Chandrasekhar-mass limit of ~1.4 solar masses. Beyond this general statement, however, the exact mechanisms of SNIa remain unclear, with a number of possible scenarios. Virtually all existing theoretical models of normal, bright SNIa, in particular the classical, single-degenerate Chandrasekhar-mass and sub-Chandrasekhar-mass scenarios as well as the double-degenerate merger model, require formation of a supersonic detonation wave capable of consuming all of the stellar material as a WD begins to expand during the explosion. Detonation initiation in unconfined systems, such as the interior of a WD, remains poorly understood and it is particularly difficult to achieve in the absence of the confining effect of walls and obstacles, or pre-existing or externally introduced strong shocks. Modern large-scale numerical models of SNIa are unable to capture detonation formation from first principles due to the extreme range of scales involved. Instead, they are forced to make two crucial assumptions: 1) detonation ignition does indeed occur during an explosion; and 2) the time and location of this event. As a result, detonation initiation conditions are free parameters present in most existing SNIa models, which limits their predictive power. We present the general theory of detonation initiation in unconfined systems. The theory explains the behavior of fast turbulent flames that become unstable, produce shocks, and can transition to detonations when the turbulent burning speed exceeds the Chapman-Jouguet deflagration velocity, which is the maximum possible speed of a steady-state reaction wave. We describe the first experimental confirmation of this process in terrestrial H_2-air flames. Next, we use numerical simulations of a fully-resolved turbulent thermonuclear flame in a degenerate ^{12}C stellar plasma to show that under conditions representative of those in a SNIa explosion this mechanism can also result in the spontaneous formation of strong shocks. We show that these shocks can rapidly amplify by interacting with surrounding turbulent flames and ultimately trigger a detonation. Finally, we use the developed theory to describe the conditions for detonation initiation in major SNIa explosion scenarios, and we discuss the implications of this theory for the large-scale models of SNIa.

Oral Session 252 — Large-Scale Education Efforts for Reform, Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

252.01 — Large Scale Astronomy Undergraduate Curriculum Review and Redesign

K. D. Finkelstein[1]; A. Kraus; C. Casey; S. Finkelstein; K. Patterson[2]; B. Campitelli[3]

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[2] *Texas Institute for Discovery Education in Science, University of Texas, Austin, Austin, TX*

[3] *University of Texas, Austin, Austin, TX*

The College of Natural Sciences (CNS) at the University of Texas at Austin (UT) is redesigning its curriculum at the college wide level to improve internal curriculum alignment, to increase opportunities for authentic and experiential learning, and to better prepare students for 21st century workforce challenges and demands. A committee of astronomy faculty and college facilitators have recently partnered together to review, and revise the astronomy undergraduate curriculum at UT-Austin. We will present highlights of this overall process, and share examples of what has worked locally in our department of Astronomy. Important examples of this process include: concrete actions such as developing an agreed upon set of learning outcomes, curriculum mapping, and identifying areas for change in the existing curriculum. In addition, other higher level issues important for this process and necessary for overall change have been identified, such as: faculty buy-in, open dialogue, multiple stakeholder input, and reflection on the overall climate and student community. Large scale curriculum redesign is a major challenge for higher education institutions, and can only be accomplished with a well coordinated effort. We believe that our approach has produced significant and positive results, even in the early stages.

252.02 — Assembling the knowledge of best practices in diversity, equity, and inclusion to develop a structure for an astronomy organization

A. Shugart[1]

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Many initiatives to emphasize best practices of diversity, equity, and inclusion are underway at the various centers of the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy (AURA). This organization has recognized the merits of overall workplace culture improvement. The goals of this talk are: 1) Re-

view these activities and the resources devoted to them across the AURA centers, with emphasis on the AURA sites in Chile. 2) Discuss the impact of diversity and inclusion initiatives at the employee-level from feedback data gathered from employees 3) Discuss adaptable methods to introduce the topic of diversity and inclusion at astronomy organizations, and use available tools to have productive conversations 4) Discuss the process of assembling diversity and inclusion representatives across all AURA centers to combine their knowledge of best practices. The goal of these contributors was to develop a diversity, equity, and inclusion strategic plan for AURA facilities moving forward. Each AURA facility at locations all over the world hosts its own workplace culture. Advocates for diversity and inclusion at these sites must work to understand the cultural environment of their site/center to maximize the positive impact of their efforts to promote diversity and inclusion. The different programs and activities underway at AURA centers for the last several years is outlined. Among the conversations held with employees at every level of the organization, feedback is sought to gain insight on the effectiveness of the advocates' efforts at each of the AURA sites/centers. Feedback from employees and ongoing efforts to engage individuals at all levels of the organization is presented. The tools used to effectively generate employee interest and continue engagement are offered for those who want to create a new diversity and inclusion program from the ground up, or for those who wish to improve an existing program within their organizations. Advocates from all AURA sites assembled to combine their knowledge of current best practices. The process to assemble this knowledge is described- from assembling the contributors, identifying existing strengths of current initiatives, and writing the proposal for a new diversity, equity, and inclusion strategic plan for a multi-site organization. This strategic plan is recommended to the AURA nighttime facilities for future workplace culture development.

252.03 — Astronomy in Chile Educator Ambassadors Program

T. Spuck[1]*; Y. Catricheo*[1]
[1] *Associated Universities, Inc., Washington, DC*

The Astronomy in Chile Educator Ambassadors Program (ACEAP) is a collaboration between AUI, the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, AURA, National Optical Astronomy Observatory, and Gemini Observatory, and is supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF 1439408 and 1723697). The Program brings amateur astronomers, planetarium personnel, and K-16 formal and informal astronomy educators to US astronomy facilities in Chile. While at these facilities, ACEAP Ambassadors will receive extensive training about the instruments, the science, data products, and communicating science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) concepts. When they return home, the Ambassadors will share their experiences and observatory resources with schools and community groups across the US. Come learn about the impact of the program and how you can become an ACEAP Ambassador.

252.04 — Central American — Caribbean Bridge in Astrophysics

A. Porras-Valverde[1]
[1] *Physics and Astronomy, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN*

Several Central American and Caribbean countries lack solid programs in astrophysics at a graduate level. This could be a result of little-to-no research opportunities available and international representation that facilitate collaborations and resource accessibility. To close this gap, I created the Central America - Caribbean Bridge in Astrophysics, a mentorship and training program to support and expand astrophysics research opportunities for students in the region. This program recently became a branch of Alpha Cen, a collaboration of Central American and Caribbean astronomers looking for astronomy representation for the region. Our goal is to increase the number of Central American and Caribbean students interested in astronomy, particularly women of color. To achieve our goal, we organize monthly webinars where students meet an invited speaker to talk about how their intersectional experiences and obstacles along their academic path play a role in shaping their astrophysicist identities. Additionally, we host computational and professional development workshops, guide students through application processes, and provide a platform for discussions on social justice, racial, gender inequalities and other factors present in our society that are part of everyone's academic path. This space is for students to join an international network of peers that support one another and benefit from opportunities that more privileged students have. Moreover, we launched the first known REU-like internship experience, where three astronomers designed mini-projects to be completed within four months. This opportunity is necessary for undergraduate students to connect to collaborators from overseas for mentorship and thesis advising. Besides presenting this program, I will be high-

lighting four strong women who have benefited from an opportunity like this.

252.05 — Education and Public Outreach in the North American Nanohertz Observatory for Gravitational Waves Physics Frontiers Center

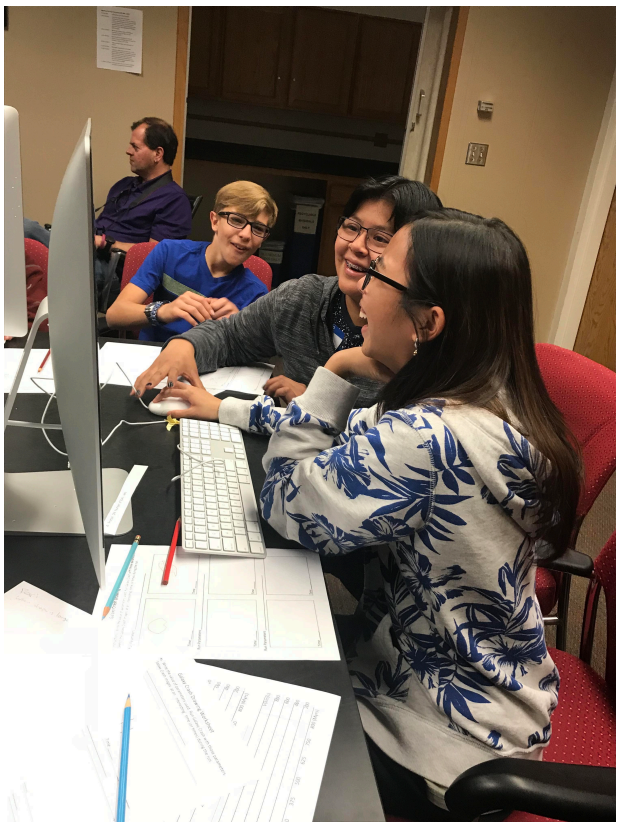
T. Dolch[1]; NANOGrav Physics Frontiers Center[1]
[1] *Physics, Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, MI*

Gravitational wave astrophysics, an interdisciplinary field across many continents, requires a diverse community of researchers and students. The North American Nanohertz Observatory for Gravitational Waves (NANOGrav) NSF Physics Frontiers Center enables such a community through student involvement at all levels in low-frequency gravitational wave astrophysics with pulsar timing arrays. From outreach to interested members of the public to undergraduate student training, we build a broad foundation that continues to mentor NANOGrav members at all career stages, all the while establishing collaboration policies that ensure broad participation. We discuss our collaboration's education and public outreach as a case study for other distributed collaborations, as outlined in NANOGrav's Astro2020 State of the Profession White Paper.

252.06 — Teen Astronomy Cafes: Exciting Youth about STEM

C. Walker[1]; E. Kisiel[2]; A. Jaramillo[2]
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National OIR Lab (formally NOAO) started the Teen Astronomy Cafés program to excite the interest of talented youth in STEM. One Saturday a month during the academic year, high school students interact with astronomers who work with big data. Students learn about killer asteroids, exoplanets, lives and deaths of stars, variable stars, black holes, the structure of the universe, gravitational lensing, dark matter, colliding galaxies, and more. The format for the cafés is a short presentation by an astronomer, a computer-based lab activity and a discussion during lunch. In a room with 15 iMacs, students explore the astronomer's research, usually using Python coding. The team includes 7 local high school students, an undergraduate coordinator, 2 grad students, the astronomer and program director. The youth leaders help with setting up, running and taking down the café. Most importantly they help their fellow students with the computer activities. Plus their feedback (and the team's) shapes and improves the program. The experience offers them training in planning, leadership, and communication skills and encourages their personal interests in STEM. Six have gone into STEM disciplines in college. Presently, 50% of the students are from C and D graded schools. Over 50% are girls. Our science cafés demonstrate that scientists play a key role in increasing student interest and curiosity about science research and in helping students get a sense of scientists as people. The cafés also demonstrate that scientists can help students see how research connects with issues important to society and with students' daily lives. There are two exciting new developments for the Teen Astronomy Café. A guide is now available to any institution that may want to start a Teen Astronomy Café. An online and in-situ training workshop on this topic is being planned for Spring 2020. Secondly, Jupyter notebooks on the python-coded activities are available on the National OIR Lab's Data Lab server. The notebooks are usable in informal settings such as a café or within the classroom and have been vetted. For details, please come to our presentation.



252.07 — Using Libraries and Events to Engage Communities in Astronomy and STEM

J. Harold[1]; P. Dusenbery[1]; A. Holland[1]; K. LaConte[1]

[1] *Space Science Institute, Boulder, CO*

Libraries offer a compelling opportunity to reach public audiences with astronomy content. With over 17,000 public branches, libraries reach a broad spectrum of the country, and provide an excellent pathway to reach minority and rural communities that may not be served by other types of informal learning institutions. In addition, as a free venue, they naturally support a broad socioeconomic range, reaching children and families that may not have access to other resources. Library patron demographics also tend to reflect those of the community, whereas museum visitors tend to be overwhelmingly white and well-educated. This presentation will describe efforts by the STAR Library Network (STAR Net) and its NASA@ My Library initiative to help library professionals build their STEM skills by providing "science-technology activities and resources" (STAR), as well as training to use those resources. Over 8,000 library and STEM professionals have joined STAR Net to access webinar trainings, monthly newsletters, professional blogs, partnership opportunities, and its STEM Activity Clearinghouse. In addition to supporting ongoing STEM programming, these resources and trainings also support large scale "event based" efforts that bring libraries across the country together around events such as the 2017 solar eclipse, or to take advantage of events such as the Summer Reading Program, to bring an increased space and astronomy focus to their programs.

252.08 — International School Collaborations through the IAU Einstein Schools Programme

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The IAU100 educational projects celebrate the 100th anniversary of IAU and the 1919 Eddington eclipse expedition to measure the starlight deflection predicted by Einstein. One of the IAU projects, the Einstein Schools Programme has strong ties to the verification of the predictions made by General Relativity. The Einstein Schools Programme is designed to involve schools across the globe in exploring the role of gravity in modern astronomy. Students get the opportunity to be creative, draw connections from other subject areas of interest to science, and work together as a team. It is designed as well to capture the international collaborative spirit of IAU. More than 200 schools from 45 countries have signed up to form student and teacher teams to explore black holes, gravitational waves, and other gravitational phenomena. The project has a mentorship program that connects scientists to many of these schools. The mentor can help the teachers to more confidently explore gravity and astronomy topics with their students while serving as a role model to the students. In the programme, we have created a website with high-quality resources on gravity and astronomy. A newsletter is used to communicate regularly with the teams as they work to become certified Einstein Schools. We still have many challenges in working internationally and in creating collaborations. However, the significant successes of the Einstein Schools Programme in Puerto Rico in particular has given us many insights into how to expand and improve the programme. The Einstein Schools activities led by the University of Puerto Rico- Rio Piedras will be described and their applicability to the worldwide program will be discussed.

252.09 — Developing Interactive, Adaptive Labs for an Online Astronomy Course for Non-Science Majors

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Developing Interactive, Adaptive Labs for an Online Astronomy Course for Non-Science Majors With the growth of online astronomy courses, it has become necessary to design different strategies for students to engage meaningfully with astronomy content. In contrast to some of the previously designed "cookbook"-style lab exercises, the strategy of these interactive and adaptive activities is to provide an experience where the students explore and discover the content for themselves. Working with the Center for Education through eXploration (ETX) at Arizona State University (ASU), we have been developing interactive labs using an adaptive learning strategy. ETX has recently finished an upgrade of the successful Habitable Worlds course at ASU that utilizes the same interactive and adaptive strategies throughout the entire suite of lessons. While we are not yet changing to an entirely adaptive learning course for our online introductory astronomy courses, we are creating new online labs to replace a number of our "cookbook"-style lab exercises. These new astronomy labs cover topics including Telescopes, Airless Worlds, Dust and Extinction, and Galaxy Classification. While the first deployment of these labs is ex-

pected for Fall 2020, this talk will present the strategies of development and an early look at the labs.

Oral Session 253 — Gravitational Waves and Multi-messenger Astronomy II

253.01 — Understanding the Variability of Accreting Supermassive Binary Black Hole Systems, and the Post-Merger Evolution of Binary Neutron Star Collisions

S. C. Noble[1]; M. Avara[2]; D. Bowen[3]; M. Campanelli[2]; B. Drachler[2]; Z. Etienne[4]; J. Krolik[5]; V. Mewes[6]; B. Mundim[7]; A. Murguia-Berthier[8]; H. Nakano[9]; M. Zilhao[10]; Y. Zlochower[2]

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[4] *West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV*

[5] *Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, MD*

[6] *Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN*

[7] *SciNet High Performance Computing Consortium, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada*

[8] *University of California at Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA*

[9] *Faculty of Law, Ryukoku University, Kyoto, Japan*

[10] *CENTRA, Departamento de Fisica, Instituto Superior Tecnico, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal*

Binaries of supermassive black holes are thought to arise naturally from cosmic structure formation and galactic mergers. Once they grow close, their gravitational wave emission will be heard over large redshifts by future gravitational wave detectors such as LISA and pulsar timing arrays (PTAs). However, these systems are still mysterious: all purported binaries are separated by too much distance to be detectable by LISA or PTAs. Our theoretical understanding of their electromagnetic appearance is nascent, which hinders present-day conventional astronomical searches. We present our latest results in simulating the accretion of magnetized gas onto binary black holes using GRMHD techniques and dynamic GR, focusing on the circumbinary disk's evolution. We report on how a persistent azimuthal asymmetry in the mass density of the circumbinary (aka the "lump") acts to resonantly modulate the accretion rate and light curve of the system. We will quantify how this modulation varies with mass ratio and properties of the disk, providing insight into the genesis and strength of the lump. On the other hand, multi-messenger sources of LIGO events, i.e. those involving neutron stars such as the GW/GRB170817 event, offer a great opportunity to learn about short gamma-ray bursts and nuclear processes in the strong-field regime of gravity. We will provide a short glimpse into the current state of our efforts to model the post-merger evolution of binary neutron star merger debris. The aim is to perform long-term GRMHD simulations with a neutrino leakage scheme and predict the resultant nucleosynthetic yield and multi-band kilonova light curve.

253.02 — Modeling the Population of Gravitational Wave Sources for Pulsar Timing Arrays

J. Simon[1]

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Pulsar Timing Arrays (PTA) are galactic-scale low-frequency gravitational wave observatories. The primary source of gravitational radiation in this band is expected to come from a cosmic population of binary supermassive black holes (SMBHs) that form following galactic mergers. However, there are many open questions regarding the merger dynamics of binary SMBHs, and the relationship between a central black hole and its host galaxy. Using a new simulation, which incorporates the latest observational estimates of galaxy parameters, I investigate open questions around the stochastic nature of the GW signal, the spectral shape and amplitude of the stochastic background, and the resolvability of discrete binaries in the PTA band.

253.03 — Time-Domain Signatures of Low-Mass-Ratio SMBH Binaries

K. Whitley[1]; K. Gultekin[1]; M. Ruszkowski[1]

[1] *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI*

Modern observational techniques and technologies are insufficient for identifying sub-parsec separation supermassive black hole (SMBH) binaries, despite their paramount importance to the evolution of SMBHs and the galaxies which host them. Current methods focus on resolving spectral signatures such as distinct broad line regions or multiple HI absorption lines in jets, but these are still unable to probe the extremely close separations relevant to gravitational wave explorations. In this work, we focus on the potential for time-domain identification of sub-parsec SMBH binaries. We use a 2D hydrodynamics simulation of a close-separation (100 AU), low mass-ratio ($q = 0.01$) SMBH binary to explore the characteristic frequencies with which optical, UV, and X-ray

emissions will vary in these sources. We find strong variability across the electromagnetic spectrum with periods corresponding to the binary orbital time. In the X-rays, there is additional strong variability at integer multiples of the orbital frequency, with even multiples of the orbital frequency exhibiting doublet peaks in the Fourier power spectrum. There is also a significant enhancement of the continuum X-ray emission over a single SMBH model due to shocks excited along the accretion streams of the secondary's accretion disk and where they strike the primary's accretion disk and the circumbinary disk. These features can enable the identification of SMBH binary candidates through both single-epoch observations and long-term time monitoring.

253.04 — Spinning supermassive black hole binary inspiral with precession

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[3] *CIERA, Northwestern, Evanston, IL*

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[5] *physics, University of Texas at Dallas, Dallas, TX*

Supermassive black hole (SMBH) binary inspiral time scales are highly uncertain, and their spins are even more poorly constrained. Understanding how spins evolve in black hole (BH) binaries is crucial for determining their gravitational wave (GW) waveforms, as well as their retention rate in galaxies and thus their subsequent merger rate. Specifically, spin misalignment,along with unequal mass ratios and spin magnitudes introduce asymmetry in the GW radiation which imparts a recoil velocity to the merged BH. We present a novel study that for the first time incorporates a sub-resolution model for gas- and GW-driven SMBH binary spin evolution in a live population of accreting SMBHs from the Illustris cosmological hydrodynamics simulations. We also model sub-resolution binary inspiral, combining the effects of dynamical friction, stellar scattering, viscous gas drag, and GW emission. Our model assumes that binary BH spin evolution depends on the gas content of the host, the gas-driven inspiral and Bardeen-Petterson alignment timescales, and finally general relativistic precession. We also assume a model for differential accretion that leads to greater alignment of the secondary BH's spin in unequal-mass mergers. We conclude that a significant number of binaries remain misaligned at merger, and we discuss the implications for precession in LISA waveforms and for GW recoil kicks.

253.05 — Simulating Accreting Supermassive Black Hole Binaries Past 30 Orbits — New insight into behavior and light curves

M. J. Avara[1]; D. Bowen[2]; S. Noble[3]; M. Campanelli[1]; J. Krolik[4]; V. Mewes[5]

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[2] *CCRG, RIT; LANL, Los Alamos, NM*

[3] *NASA Goddard; University of Tulsa, Greenbelt, MD*

[4] *Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD*

[5] *CCRG, RIT; Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Rochester, NY*

While many promising candidate binary supermassive black hole systems have been identified, more comprehensive and realistic physical models of these systems will be necessary to confirm their identity. The large range of temporal and physical scales in these accreting binary systems have made their simulation in full 3DMHD prohibitive. We present the first 3D-GRMHD simulations of accretion onto binary supermassive black holes that extend to 10's of binary orbits in duration, made possible with our new multi-mesh/multi-physics code PatchworkMHD. These simulations demonstrate a number of key advances including evolution of the entire central cavity and resolving the black hole horizons where acceleration of jets and winds can occur. We have found some unpredicted behavior that could have significant implications for spectra and light curves from these systems, and will briefly present our early results from radiative post-processing. A future database of synthetic light curves, images, and spectra could be used with new and upcoming observational resources, especially in the time-domain, to confirm the identity of supermassive black hole binaries and fix those systems as a cornerstone in the multi-messenger era.

253.06 — Deciphering the Landscape of Binary Black Hole Formation Channels

M. Zevin[1]

[1] *Northwestern University, Evanston, IL*

Gravitational waves provide an unprecedented avenue for understanding the intricacies of massive star evolution and compact object formation. Numerous astrophysical channels have been proposed for forming the black hole mergers detectable by LIGO/Virgo, which predict unique, but overlapping distributions of black hole masses, spins, and merger redshifts. However, the observed population

of black hole mergers is likely a complicated combination of many formation channels, therefore muddling the ability to extrapolate information about their progenitors. We show that certain formation channels, such as dynamical assembly in dense stellar environments, lead to black hole mergers with unique characteristics observable by LIGO/Virgo. Some of these distinctive characteristics are spins that are anti-aligned from the orbital angular momentum, high masses that occupy the pair instability mass gap, and measurable eccentricities at merger. We follow this by presenting a technique that utilizes Bayesian hierarchical inference to leverage gravitational wave observations and state-of-the-art astrophysical models for binary black hole formation to infer the relative contribution of various formation channels to the total merger rate, as well as constrain uncertain physical parameterizations that embed simulations of massive star evolution. We then demonstrate how pairing this procedure with the catalog of hundreds of black hole mergers anticipated over the coming years can place strong constraints on supernova kicks, black hole natal spins, and the relative efficiency of different formation channels at forming binary black holes.

Oral Session 254 — Exoplanets: Direct Imaging I

254.01 — Characterization of kappa And b with SCExAO

T. Uyama[1]; T. Currie; R. De Rosa; T. Brandt[2]; Y. Hori; K. Mede[3]; O. Guyon; J. Lozi[4]; M. Tamura

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[2] *UC Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA*

[3] *the University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan*

[4] *Subaru Telescope, Hilo, HI*

Kappa And b was discovered in the SEEDS survey and follow-up observations have been conducted for its characterizations. We present the latest Kappa And b observations with Subaru/SCExAO+HiCIAO YH-bands, Subaru/SCExAOI+CHARIS JHK-bands, and Keck/NIRC2 Ks-band. By combining our results with previous studies we investigated Kappa And b's spectrum and performed orbital fitting, which suggests that Kappa And b is likely an L0-L2 object and has an eccentric orbit. Our results promote following observations with TMT for further discussions of formation/evolution scenarios of Kappa And b.

254.02 — Searching for planets in the dustiest debris disk systems with high contrast imaging

E. Matthews[1]; S. Hinkley; A. Vigan; K. Stapelfeldt; D. Mawet; D. Padgett

[1] *MIT Kavli Institute, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA*

Debris dust is the second-generation collisional debris generated around stars greater than a few Myr. For debris dust to be observed, it must be constantly regenerated by planetesimal collisions, since the dust is quickly removed from systems by stellar winds or the Poynting-Robertson effect. Dust is therefore believed to be a signpost for massive, long-period planets, whose gravitational influence perturbs the orbit of planetesimals in the system, and causes them to collide. We have been searching for planets and brown dwarfs around some of the dustiest stars detected with WISE, using the SPHERE high contrast imager at the VLT. Many of our targets have dust quanitities similar to, or greater than, the famous HR8799 system. Although no planets are observed we detect three new stellar companions, two of which are mid-M type objects. We infer that these companions are likely to be responsible for exciting the planetesimal belt and elevating the levels of debris dust in these systems. Intriguingly, two of these stellar companions appear to have evolved star hosts. This is highly unusual, since on the general trend is for older stars to host fainter disks. In this talk I will present the results of this survey, and comment on the many ways that debris disks can help us to understand exoplanet populations more broadly.

254.03 — Gemini Planet Imager Spectroscopy of the Dusty Substellar Companion HD 206893 b

K. Ward-Duong[1]; J. Patience[2]; K. Follette[3]; R. De Rosa[4]; J. Rameau[5]; M. Marley[6]; D. Saumon[7]; E. Nielsen[4]; A. Rajan[8]; A. Greenbaum[9]; The Gemini Planet Imager Exoplanet Survey Team[1]

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[2] *Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ*

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[6] *NASA Ames Research Center, Mountain View, CA*

[7] *Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM*

[8] *STScI, Baltimore, MD*

[9] *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI*

We present new near-infrared Gemini Planet Imager (GPI) spectroscopy of HD 206893 B, a substellar companion orbiting within the debris disk of its F5V

star. The J, H, K1, and K2 spectra from GPI demonstrate the extraordinarily red colors of the object, confirming it as the reddest substellar object observed to date. The significant broadband flux increase through the infrared combined with a steep decline observed across the K2 spectra present a challenging atmosphere to model with existing grids. Best-fit values for effective temperature vary from 1100K to 1700K and log(g) from 3.5 to 5.0, depending on selection of the four individual wavelength bands and model suite. The extreme redness of the companion can be partially reconciled by invoking a high-altitude sub-micron haze layer, similar to the peculiar red field L-dwarf population, suggesting that the underlying spectrum may most closely match that of a low-gravity L3 object. However, the steep K2 spectral slope persists after de-reddening, without a strong CO bandhead feature, suggesting the presence of an unusual absorbing species. Orbit fitting from four years of multi-epoch astrometric monitoring is consistent with a ∼30-year period, orbital inclination of 147 degrees, and semimajor axis of 10 au, well within the estimated disk inner radius of ∼50 au. As one of very few substellar companions imaged interior to a circumstellar disk, the properties of this system offer important dynamical constraints on companion-disk interaction and provide a benchmark for substellar and planetary atmospheric study.

254.04 — Thermal-Infrared Integral Field Spectroscopy of Planets and Protoplanets

J. Stone[1]
[1] *Steward Observatory, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ*

My team and I recently completed building an Integral Field Spectrograph (IFS) optimized for exoplanet direct imaging. The instrument, dubbed the Arizona Lenslets for Exoplanet Spectroscopy (ALES), builds upon the successes of an earlier prototype instrument built in 2015. ALES is uniquely powerful for exoplanet direct imaging because it is the only IFS operating in the thermal-IR where cool exoplanets peak in brightness. By probing the peak of exoplanet SEDs ALES provides the best constraints on exoplanet luminosities while simultaneously covering the fundamental transitions of both CH4 and CO. Consequently, ALES also provides the most sensitive probes of the physical processes sculpting exoplanet carbon chemistry. I will present preliminary science results with ALES including observations of both directly imaged companions and a candidate companion discovered within a protoplanetary disk. I will also discuss our progress incorporating multiple coronagraphs within ALES to further increase our high-contrast performance.

254.05 — Population-Level Eccentricity Distributions of Imaged Exoplanets and Brown Dwarf Companions

B. Bowler[1]*; S. Blunt; E. Nielsen*
[1] *The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX*

The dominant formation channel of long-period directly imaged exoplanets and brown dwarf companions has been challenging to unambiguously constrain with observations because of their low occurrence rates, limited composition measurements, and degeneracies among theoretical predictions. Orbital eccentricities directly trace the dynamical imprint of the formation process and any subsequent orbital evolution, offering a robust tool to assess the origin of these populations. We have carried out homogeneous orbit fits of over two dozen directly imaged giant planets and brown dwarfs and use hierarchical Bayesian modeling to constrain their underlying population-level eccentricity distributions. Each companion traces out a small orbit arc which typically results in a broad constraint on its individual eccentricity, but together as an ensemble these systems provide valuable insight into their collective underlying orbital patterns. The population-level eccentricity distributions for giant planets (2-15 Mjup) and brown dwarf companions (15-75 Mjup) are significantly different and provide compelling dynamical evidence for distinct formation pathways. Larger samples and continued astrometric orbit monitoring will help establish whether these eccentricity distributions correlate with other parameters such as stellar host mass, multiplicity, and system age.

254.06 — Noise, Disk or Planet? New Approaches for Optimizing Direct Imaging Planet Detection Techniques

K. Follette[1]*; K. Ward-Duong; L. Treiber*[1]*; J. Palmo*[1]*; C. Leonard*[1]*; B. Dacus*[1]
[1] *Amherst College, Amherst, MA*

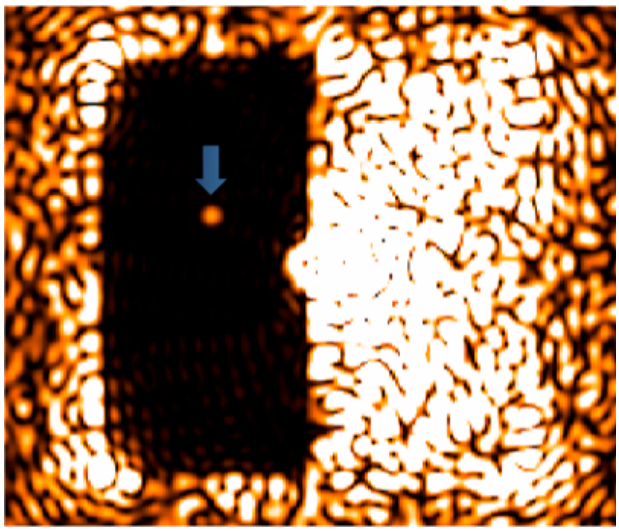
The field of exoplanet direct imaging is heavily reliant on post-processing algorithms such as the principal component based KLIP algorithm to remove star flux and allow for isolation of direct planet light. Fine tuning of algorithmic parameters is generally done by eye based on subjective judgements of the quality of post-processed images, leading in some

cases to skepticism about the reality of reported detections. The amount of time required to complete a single KLIP image reduction is sufficiently long so as to preclude implementation of techniques such as Markov Chain Monte Carlo for parameter optimization. The subtleties of KLIP parameter optimization are particularly complex and important in analyzing visible light adaptive optics imagery, as the stellar PSF is more highly variable in this wavelength regime. I will summarize results from our group's attempts to systematize parameter selection for the Giant Accreting Protoplanet Survey (GAPplanetS) dataset. This includes the implementation of a grid search algorithm for parameter selection and the development of a quantitative metric that attempts to mimic the criteria that the human brain uses in gauging the believability of a 5-sigma+ blob in post-processed images. I also will describe the ways in which we think our techniques might be broadly applicable for the exoplanet direct imaging community.

254.07 — High Contrast Speckle Subtraction: Current Limitations and the Path Forward

B. Gerard[1]
[1] *University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada*

Direct detection and detailed characterization of exoplanets using extreme adaptive optics (ExAO) is a key science goal of both current and future extremely large telescopes. However, both quasi-static and residual atmospheric wavefront errors currently limit the sensitivity of this endeavor, generating "speckles" in a coronagraphic image that initially obscure any planet(s) from detection. Current speckle subtraction algorithms are limited by the evolution of these speckles over time and wavelength. I will first demonstrate the effect of these limitations using on-sky datasets taken with the Subaru Coronagraphic ExAO system. Chromatic evolution of speckles, or chromaticity, is shown to significantly limit the final contrasts that can be reached with current post-processing techniques, illustrating that a new approach is needed in order to detect fainter exoplanets. I will then illustrate a path forward: fast focal plane wavefront sensing of both quasi-static and atmospheric speckles. My new method, called the Fast Atmospheric Self-coherent camera Technique (FAST), is designed precisely to overcome these limitations. Looking toward the future, the sensitivity improvement from focal plane wavefront sensing techniques such as FAST will play an essential role in the ground-based detection and characterization of fainter exoplanets.



Special Session 255 — Breakthrough Science with the Atacama Large Millimeter/Submillimeter Array

255.01 — ALMA — Observatory Status

S. Dougherty[1]
[1] *ALMA, Santiago, Chile*

The Atacama Large Millimeter Array (ALMA) at 5000m altitude in northern Chile is an extraordinary achievement of innovation and construction. The total collecting area and sensitive receiver systems in this world-leading sub-millimeter facility, combined with the long baselines and the high-altitude site confer unprecedented performance capabilities for scientific exploration of the Universe. This talk will provide a current update on the observatory, update on new developments, and highlight a few groundbreaking results produced in recent years, from high-resolution images of circum-planetary disks to the detection of atomic species in some of the earliest galaxies formed in the Universe.

255.02 — The Disk Substructures at High Angular Resolution Project (DSHARP)

S. Andrews[1]
[1] *SAO, Cambridge, MA*

The Disk Substructures at High Angular Resolution Project (DSHARP) observed 20 nearby protoplanetary disks in the 240 GHz continuum and 12CO J = 2-1 spectral line with the Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA) at a resolution of

35 milli-arcseconds (5 au). This talk will describe the motivation for this project and highlight the initial DSHARP results. We find that small-scale substructures in the dust continuum emission are ubiquitous in this sample, manifesting primarily as axisymmetric, narrow rings and gaps, with a small subset showing azimuthal deviations or spiral wave patterns. These features will be compared with current models for potential origins of disk substructures, and used to highlight some important follow-up work.

255.03 — Resolving Chemical Structure in Planet Forming Disks with ALMA

L. I. Cleeves[1]
[1] *University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA*

Major leaps in sensitivity and spatial resolution afforded by ALMA have opened up the field of protoplanetary disk chemistry, paving the way for chemical surveys and better statistics of disk properties. However, protoplanetary disks are complex objects, both physically and chemically, and as a consequence we need "rosetta stone" sources to provide observationally-motivated physical interpretations for unresolved line observations of disks. TW Hya's inclination and nearby proximity make it an ideal target for a survey of T Tauri disk chemistry in situ. We carried out a mapping survey of the chemistry of TW Hya at 15-25 au resolution with ALMA during Cycles 4 and 5. We covered a large number of molecular lines, including simple organics and isotopologues of commonly observed species. We see a wide variety of ring-like structure that varies from molecule to molecule. This presentation will provide an overview of our results and prospects going forward in disk chemical surveys.

255.04 — PHANGS-ALMA: Star Formation at Molecular Cloud Scales

E. Schinnerer[1]*; A. K. Leroy*[2]*; E. Rosolowski*[3]*; A. Hughes*[4]*; G. Blanc*[5]*; A. Schruba*[6]*; J. Pety*[7]*; E. Emsellem*[8]
[1] *MPIA, Heidelberg, Germany*
[2] *OSU, Columbus, OH*
[3] *U. Alberta, Alberta, ON, Canada*
[4] *IRAP, Toulouse, France*
[5] *Carnegie Observatories, Las Campanas, Chile*
[6] *MPE, Garching, Germany*
[7] *IRAM, Grenoble, France*
[8] *ESO, Garching, Germany*

ALMA has opened up the opportunity to map the distribution and properties of molecular gas on the scales of giant molecular clouds (GMCs) across the star-forming disks of nearby galaxies. The large project PHANGS-ALMA (Physics at High Angular resolution in Nearby GalaxieS) has imaged the CO(2-1) emission at high sensitivity at about 1" resolution from 74 massive, star-forming main-sequence galaxies to study how the molecular gas, its properties and its star-forming potential vary within and across the galaxies. Linking these observations to other global and local galaxy parameters such as stellar mass, star formation rate, local dynamics will allow us to gain new insights into the physics of the star formation process. The survey design, anticipated ALMA data products and first results will be presented.

255.05 — ASPECS: The ALMA Spectroscopic Survey in the Hubble Ultra-Deep Field

F. Walter[1]
[1] *MPIA, Heidelberg, Germany*

We present the results of the ALMA large program ASPECS. In the deepest continuum imaging obtained for an extragalactic deep field (rms: 9 uJy at 240 GHz) we detect dust emission from 35 individual galaxies that are found to span a wide range in stellar mass, star formation rate, HST morphology, and nuclear activity, both on and off the galaxy main sequence. Number count and P(D) analyses indicate a clear flattening of the counts towards the faintest flux levels, suggesting that it will be challenging to significantly push the number of detected sources in the UDF with future ALMA observations. The IRX-beta relationship derived from ASPECS lies approximately half-way between a Calzetti-like relation and an SMC relation and can be used to improve the constraints on the cosmic star formation rate density. Most of the dust-detected galaxies are also detected in molecular gas emission (typically CO) through frequency scans in both the 3mm and 1mm bands. In many cases, multiple CO lines are detected which are used to constrain the excitation of the molecular gas component. Stacking in both the continuum and line (capitalizing on 100s of spectroscopic redshifts from MUSE) is employed to push our detection limits to unprecedented depths. The nature of the observations (full spectral scans) provides a census of dust and molecular gas in the cosmic volume defined by the UDF. The resulting cosmic molecular gas density as a function of redshift shows an order of magnitude decrease from z = 2 to z = 0. This is markably different from the atomic gas phase that shows a rather flat redshift dependence. This difference can be used to put new constraints on the gas accretion process that is needed to explain the build-up of stellar mass in

galaxies through cosmic history. [Presentation given on behalf of the ASPECS collaboration]

255.06 — The Black Hole Shadow in M87

D. Marrone[1]
[1] *University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ*

The Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) is an international collaboration to observe black holes at horizon-scale resolution. The EHT uses the technique of very long baseline interferometry (VLBI) and submillimeter telescopes all over the globe to perform VLBI experiments at 1mm wavelength, where we expect to resolve the event horizons of two targets, M87* and SgrA*. In 2017, the EHT performed its first experiment, using eight observatories at six geographic locations. ALMA provided the most sensitive station for this experiment, forming the equivalent of a 75-meter aperture through the use of its phased-array mode. In this talk I will report on the first results from the 2017 EHT observations, the image of the nuclear black hole in M87. From these data we have improved our understanding of this source, estimated its mass, and attempted a new test of General Relativity.

Oral Session 256 — Stars, Cool Dwarfs, Brown Dwarfs IV

256.01 — Stellar Flares and Habitable (?) M-dwarf Worlds with TESS

M. N. Günther[1]
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Finding and characterizing small exoplanets transiting small stars naturally poses the question of their habitability. A major contributing factor to this might be stellar flares, originating from powerful magnetic reconnection events on the star. While too powerful flaring can erode or sterilize exoplanets' atmospheres and diminish their habitability, a minimum flare frequency and energy might be required for the genesis of life around M-dwarfs in first place. Here, I will highlight our Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) study of stellar flares and our search for exoplanets transiting these stars. In the first year of TESS data, we already identified thousands of flaring stars, most of which are rapidly rotating M-dwarfs, some showing superflares with over 30x brightness increase in white light. I will also link our results to criteria for prebiotic chemistry, atmospheric loss through coronal mass ejections, and ozone sterilization on the examples of the exoplanet candidates we found orbiting these stars. Expanding these studies will ultimately aid in defining criteria for exoplanet habitability.

256.02 — The Wind Beneath My Wings: Spectroscopic and Kinematic Properties of the Central Stars of Stellar Bow Shock Nebulae

W. T. Chick[1]*; H. Kobulnicky*[1]
[1] *University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY*

Massive stars may form arcuate dust structures in the interstellar medium (ISM) visible at mid-infrared wavelengths known as stellar bow shock nebulae (SBNe). The prevailing model for the formation of these nebulae is a massive star sweeping up, concentrating, and heating the ISM through a combination of the ram pressure of its stellar wind and photon pressure. This may be caused by a star moving with high peculiar motion relative to the ISM (i.e., a 'runaway star') or by a star located in an outflow from an HII region or champagne flow. We have conducted comprehensive optical spectroscopic and kinematic analyses of the central stars supporting these SBNe to determine the properties of these stars in relation to the general population of massive field stars. Using the Wyoming Infrared Observatory, we observed the central stars of 86 SBNe and found 94% had spectral types earlier than B5 or spectral types consistent with the evolved state of a massive star, affirming both that SBNe are tell-tale indicators of the presence of a massive star and that SBNe are powered by massive stars. Sixty-nine of these stars were observed at least three times in order to determine radial velocity dispersions as an indicator of stellar multiplicity. Based on these observations we find a minimum multiplicity fraction for these central stars of 38%, consistent with those found in the general population of field OB stars. Additionally, we calculated the peculiar motions of 194 SBNe central stars with well-constrained GAIA DR2 measurements and found only ∼10% have peculiar velocities in excess of 30 km/s. This contravenes the prevailing model that runaway stars are the central stars of most SBNe. We find that the position angle between the star and the apsis of the nebula is only in good agreement with the position angle of the star's peculiar motion for stars with peculiar velocities greater than 30 km/s. While the agreement between these two angles is correlated with increasing peculiar velocity, at velocities under 20 km/s the two angles may be perpendicular or even anti-aligned. These results may indicate that ISM density or local peculiar flows of the

ISM are a larger factor in the formation of SBNe than previously assumed.

256.03 — TESS Asteroseismology of Solar-analogue Alpha Mensae

A. Chontos[1]*; D. Huber*
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Asteroseismology, or the study of stellar oscillations, is currently the most accurate and precise way to determine fundamental properties of field stars. The successful launch of TESS provides a tool to bridge the gap between the brightest and closest ground-based asteroseismic detections to the faint and distant space-based detections from *Kepler*. Here, we present the discovery of oscillations in alpha Mensae, which was observed in TESS' southern continuous viewing zone. At a distance of 10 pc, alpha Men is now the closest solar-analogue for which we have an asteroseismic detection from space-based photometry. Additionally, the star has a bound M-dwarf companion, which we can precisely age-date using asteroseismology and hence serve as a calibration tool for gyrochronology. Alpha Mensae is a prototype to the types of targets we hope to find the true earth-analogues orbiting in habitable zones and because of its proximity, should be a prime target to follow up with the next generation of imaging missions.

256.04 — Calibrating gyrochronology using kinematics

R. Angus[1]
[1] *AMNH/Flatiron, New York, NY*

The rotational evolution of cool dwarfs is poorly constrained after around 2-3 billion years because of a lack of precise ages for old main-sequence stars with measured rotation periods. We demonstrate however, that *kinematic* ages show great potential for calibrating gyrochronology, and we use them to explore the rotational evolution of low mass stars at old ages. Based on the velocity dispersions of groups of K dwarf field stars, we find that the relation between rotation period and effective temperature appears to change over time. Although low-mass stars rotate more slowly than high-mass stars in young open clusters, this relationship seems to flatten out at intermediate ages in the field: early and late-type K dwarfs of the same age rotate at the same rate. This behavior aligns with recent findings from the rotation periods of stars in middle-aged open clusters.

256.06 — The POKEMON Speckle Survey of Nearby M-dwarfs

C. Clark[1]*; G. van Belle*[2]*; E. Horch*[3]*; K. von Braun*[2]
[1] *Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ*
[2] *Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, AZ*
[3] *Southern Connecticut State University, New Haven, CT*

We present results from the POKEMON (Pervasive Overview of Kompanions of Every M-dwarf in Our Neighborhood) survey, the most exhaustive stellar multiplicity survey every produced of the objects that comprise over 70% of the stars in our galaxy: the M-dwarfs. We have conducted a volume-limited survey through M9 that inspected, at diffraction-limited resolution, every M-dwarf out to 15pc, with additional brighter targets to 25pc. POKEMON utilized Lowell Observatory's 4.3-m Discovery Channel Telescope with the Differential Speckle Survey Instrument (DSSI @ DCT), along with the NN-Explore Exoplanet Stellar Speckle Imager (NESSI) on the 3.5-m WIYN telescope, to directly image low-mass companions to these M-dwarfs. Given the priority these targets have for exoplanet studies with TESS, and in the future JWST - and the degree to which initially undetected multiplicity has skewed Kepler results - a comprehensive survey of our nearby low-mass neighbors provides a homogeneous, complete catalog of fundamental utility. Prior knowledge of secondary objects - or robust non-detections, as captured by this survey - immediately clarify the nature of exoplanet transit detections from these current and upcoming missions. We report the discovery of 20+ new companions and identify candidate multi-star systems. We establish the most up-to-date M-dwarf multiplicity rate, and obtain sufficient statistics to determine, for the first time, M-dwarf multiplicity as a function of subtype.

256.07 — The mass-radius relationship of M dwarf stars from Kepler eclipsing binaries

E. Han[1]*; P. Muirhead*[1]*; J. Swift*[2]
[1] *Boston University, Boston, MA*
[2] *The Thacher School, Ojai, CA*

Empirically determined masses and radii of M dwarf stars are critical to both stellar astrophysics and exoplanet studies. Double-lined eclipsing binaries (SB2 EBs) offer a great way to empirically determine stellar mass and radius through photometric and spectroscopic observations. They provide critical tests of modern stellar evolutionary models as well as useful empirical relations between fundamental stellar properties, such as mass, radius, metallicity and age.

However, the empirical measurements of stellar parameters from observations of SB2 EBs have three major problems. There are outliers in the mass-radius diagram of M dwarf stars where the measured radii are 2 to 3 times larger than the models predict, assuming the measurements are accurate. Moreover, the measurements show large scatter and a systematic offset from the model predictions. The measured M dwarf radii are larger by 5 to 10%, on average, from evolutionary isochrones for their masses, ages, and effective temperatures. The current mass-radius relationship of M dwarf stars has been compiled using ground-based photometry and visible-wavelength spectroscopy. Ground-based photometry has its own limitations due to weather conditions and non-continuous observing windows. Visible-wavelength spectroscopy is challenging because of the typically large contrast between the primary and the secondary component at visible wavelengths. We carefully selected Kepler M dwarf EBs and analyzed them using spaced-based photometry data from Kepler and high-resolution near-infrared spectra from IGRINS and iSHELL. Our measurements are consistent with modern stellar evolutionary models for M dwarf stars and we do not see the same degree of offset and scatter in the mass-radius relationship as seen for other EB stars. Our results hint at the role of data quality and analysis when reporting EB parameters.

256.08 — The impact of companions on the rotation of Praesepe early M dwarfs

S. T. Douglas[1]; A. Kraus[2]; A. Rizzuto[2]; A. Mann[3]; T. Dupuy[4]; M. Wood[3]

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[2] *University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX*

[3] *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC*

[4] *Gemini Observatory, Hilo, HI*

Binary companions likely affect stellar rotational evolution via tides (for close binaries) and disruption of the protoplanetary disk (out to at least 5 to 80 AU). However, models of angular momentum evolution assume that all stars are single, and tidal models for solar-type stars cannot explain the handful of existing observations. Binary surveys in open clusters are woefully incomplete, particularly for K and M stars and stars with measured rotation periods. We have surveyed 51 M0-M1 members of the Praesepe open cluster using adaptive optics and non-redundant aperture masking at Keck II. All of our targets already have rotation period measurements. We detect 19 companions and 5 probable chance alignments from our core sample and combine these with other surveys to examine the impact of companions on the rotation distribution in Praesepe. We present preliminary results showing that rapid rotators tend to have companions within 80 AU, in agreement with other recent surveys.

Oral Session 257 — Star Formation II

257.01 — Freeze-out and Kinematics in the Protostar L1527

S. Terebey[1]; L. Flores-Rivera[2]; K. Willacy[3]; A. Isella[4]; N. Turner[3]

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[3] *JPL/Caltech, La Canada, CA*

[4] *Rice University, Houston, TX*

Millimeter-wave interferometers probe continuum and spectral line emission from protostars that comes from both the envelope and circumstellar disk. For the protostar L1527 we present models of what ALMA should detect that incorporate a self-consistent collapse solution, radiative transfer, and chemical abundance calculations. To assess the model, predictions of our RadChemT package for CO, N2H+, and C18O emission are compared with CARMA and ALMA interferometer data. The model predicts that CO freezes out in the infall envelope near several thousand au, just where N2H+ emission is expected to be enhanced. The CARMA data confirm the N2H+ enhancement. Moreover, the kinematic structure probed by the C18O dense gas tracer shows a good correspondence between the RadChemT models and ALMA data.

257.02 — Young Stellar Populations in the Centeral 0.5 pc of Our Galaxy III: The IMF of Dynamical Sub-groups

S. Jia[1]

[1] *UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA*

We measure the 3D kinematic structures of the young stars at the central 0.5 parsec of our Galactic center using the 10m Keck telescope from 1995 to 2015. Using high-precision astrometric measurements of positions and proper motions, plus radial velocities, we are able to constrain the orbital parameter for each young star. The high-precision astrometric measurements is published in Jia et al.2019,

with which we are able to find the first astrometric binary candidate in our galactic center. Our results clearly show the clockwise stellar disk that has been previously reported; but with an improved disk membership measurement. Based on their disk membership, the young stars can be divided into disk stars and off-disk stars. A Bayesian inference method is be applied to disk and off-disk stars separately to derive stellar properties, including the mass function, for these two dynamical sub-groups. It will be the first time that stellar populations are analyzed and compared between disk and off-disk stars, which may allow us to distinguish between different models of star formation around the supermassive black hole at our Galactic center.

257.03 — The time evolution of star-forming cores

R. Smullen[1]
[1] *Steward Observatory, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ*

How do we define a star-forming core, and how does a dense core evolve? What does the population of observed cores tell us about the process of star formation? Observations will never be able to trace the long-term evolution of individual cores due to the long timescales involved. I therefore aim to understand time-resolved core evolution using hydrodynamical simulations of a low mass star forming region. Using cores identified with the dendrogram hierarchical structure method, I have developed an algorithm to follow cores through time. I find that, while the global distributions of core properties match well with observations and other theoretical work, and are relatively time-independent, individual cores can have stochastic variability upwards of 50% on timescales of <50 kyr for many of the common properties measured in cores, such as mass and virial α. I find that a source of this major variability comes from how dendrograms are constructed: the dendrogram leaf contours are changing on short timescales due to minute changes in the relative density structure. Thus, I conclude that there is no time-stable density contour that defines a bound core. Because of the dynamic nature of core evolution, a single set of dendrogram parameters will never trace a bound core across its entire lifetime. Additionally, despite large variation in individual core properties, the overall distribution of properties evolves little in time; this contradiction calls into question the correspondence between instantaneous individual core properties and the stars they produce. Understanding the connection between stars and their nascent cores has important connections to many areas of astronomy, from reionization to planet formation, so we must strive to understand both the physical evolution and observational biases.

257.04 — Numerical Studies of Star and Disk Formation

A. Kuznetsova[1]
[1] *Astronomy and Astrophysics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI*

Protoplanetary disks are ubiquitous and play a significant role in the early stages of star and planet formation; stars grow their mass from disks and conditions within the disk determine potential routes for planet formation. A testable theory of star and planet formation requires predictions of the range and relative distribution of disk properties. The goals of this thesis are to identify and understand the dominant physical processes that dictate disk properties and behavior using a series of numerical experiments. I model the beginning of disk formation in a top-down fashion, starting with cluster scales in order to obtain a set of initial conditions for protostar populations, with and without magnetic fields. Concurrently, I motivate the use of the cold (subvirial) collapse model of star cluster formation and investigate the role of competitive accretion in assembling clusters and setting the stellar initial mass function.

257.05 — The JCMT Transient Survey Highlights: An Extraordinary Submillimetre Flare in a T Tauri Binary System

S. Mairs[1]
[1] *East Asian Observatory, Hilo, HI*

The JCMT Transient Survey is a 3-year observing program that monitors over 1,000 young stellar objects embedded in 8 nearby star-forming regions at submillimetre wavelengths on monthly timescales. In this talk, I will briefly describe the methods used to identify protostellar variability at submillimetre wavelengths and highlight an extraordinary stellar flare event that occurred in the binary T Tauri system "JW 566" in the Orion Molecular Cloud. The flare was detected at both 450 and 850 microns by the James Clerk Maxwell Telescope's flagship instrument, SCUBA-2. The flare emission faded by nearly 50% during the 31 minute integration. The event may be the most luminous known flare associated with a young stellar object and is also the first coronal flare discovered at submillimetre wavelengths. We interpret this event to be a magnetic reconnection that energized charged particles to emit gyrosynchrotron/synchrotron radiation. Link to

the paper: https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2019ApJ...871...72M/abstract

257.06 — Searching For z > 6.5 Analogs Near The Peak Of Cosmic Star Formation

X. Du[1]; A. Shapley; M. Tang; D. Stark; C. Martin; B. Mobasher; M. Topping

[1] *University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA*

Strong [OIII]λλ4959,5007+Hβ emission appears to be typical in star-forming galaxies at z > 6.5, based on infrared photometry. As likely contributors to cosmic reionization, the physical conditions in these galaxies are of great interest. At z > 6.5, where Lyα is greatly attenuated by the neutral intergalactic medium, rest-UV metal emission lines serve as an alternative measure of redshift and also provide constraints on the physical properties of z > 6.5 galaxies. We present the first statistical sample of rest-UV line measurements in z ∼ 2 galaxies selected based on [OIII]λλ4959,5007 EW or rest-frame U-B color. We highlight the correlations between rest-optical and rest-UV features. Measurements from both individual and composite spectra indicate a monotonic, positive correlation between CIII] and [OIII]. At the same time, a lack of trend is observed between Lyα and [OIII] at $EW_{[OIII]}$≥ 1000Å. At higher $EW_{[OIII]}$, extreme Lyα emission starts to emerge. The observed relation between Lyα and [OIII] EWs supports a physical picture in which the observed Lyα EW is modulated by both the neutral hydrogen covering fraction along the line of sight and the intrinsic Lyα production rate, which, respectively, dominate the low- and high-$EW_{[OIII]}$regimes. Finally, we report two objects in our sample as close analogs of z > 6.5 galaxies with extreme rest-UV metal line strengths, and propose an [OIII] EW threshold for effectively selecting analogs of such extreme galaxies. Detailed characterization of these lower-redshift z > 6.5 analogs provides unique insights into the physical conditions at z > 6.5, and motivates future observations of reionization-era analogs at lower redshifts.

Oral Session 258 — Quiescent Galaxies

258.01 — Clocking the Formation of Today's Largest Galaxies: Stellar Populations and Kinematics of the BCG and ICL

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[2] *Physics, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA*

[3] *Division of Astronomy and Astrophysics, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA*

[4] *Aeronautics and Astronautics Department, Stanford University, Stanford, CA*

[5] *Universidad de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil*

[6] *Astronomy, Yale, New Haven, CT*

[7] *Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, Cambridge, MA*

[8] *Physique, genie physique et d'optique, Universite Laval, Quebec, QC, Canada*

[9] *UC Berekeley, Berekeley, CA*

Several puzzles continue to plague our understanding of the formation of Brightest Cluster Galaxies (BCGs): 1) What can the age and metallicity of the accumulated stellar mass tell us about when, where and how BCGs are created - and can these be understood simultaneously in hierarchical galaxy formation models? 2) How does the intracluster (ICL) form? Do the stellar kinematics suggest it is a natural extension of the outer envelope of a BCG, or, is it part of the cluster? We will examine each of these questions with WIYN SparsePak IFU-like observations of a unique sample of 23 low redshift galaxy clusters. We analyze the spectra of BCG cores, and for the first time, large samples of BCG+ICL spectra. We present stellar ages, metallicity, and velocity dispersion throughout the galaxies. These direct measures place important observational constraints for models of galaxy and cluster evolution.

258.02 — Refining the E+A Galaxy: A Spatially Resolved Spectral Analysis and Synthesis of Nearby Post-Starburst Systems in SDSS-IV MaNGA (MPL-5)

O. A. Greene[1]; M. R. Anderson[2]; M. Marinelli[3]; K. Holley-Bockelmann[4]; C. Liu

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[3] *Department of Physica, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA*

[4] *Astronomy, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN*

Utilizing data from the Mapping Nearby Galaxies at Apache Point Observatory (MaNGA) Survey, of the latest generation of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS-IV), we identified 30 post-starburst, E+A systems that lie within the Green Valley transition zone. First identified by their single-fiber spectra

and (u-r) colour from the SDSS DR15, these galaxies were then put through numerous integral field spectroscopic testing methods, to prove the galaxies exhibited E+A properties throughout the entirety of the system, and not only in their central regions. We provide maps of Gaussian fitted fluxes, spatially resolved spectral line ratios, and stellar age, metallicity and kinematic maps, to better understand the content and star formation history of E+A galaxies. This E+A sample, assembled with these refined criteria to establish a well-defined population within the broader post-starburst galaxy population, will be used to further study stellar population properties, spectral energy distributions and quenching properties in E+A galaxies, and to investigate their role in galaxy evolution.

258.03 — Evidence that the Most Compact Quiescent Galaxies Formed at the Highest Redshift

V. Estrada-Carpenter[1]; C. Papovich[1]; I. Momcheva[2]; G. Brammer[3]; R. Simons[2]; CLEAR Collaboration[1]

[1] *Physics and Astronomy, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, United States, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX*

[2] *Space Telescope Science Institute, Baltimore, MD, United States, STSCI, Baltimore, MD*

[3] *Cosmic Dawn Centre, Copenhagen, Denmark*

Galaxies show strong correlations between their stellar masses, morphologies, and formation histories. The origin of these correlations remains a mystery primarily because the uncertainties in measurements of galaxies' stellar population ages and star-formation histories are logarithmic in time: these quantities are better constrained at high redshifts, closer to their formation and quenching epochs. Here we discuss work using non-parametric star-formation histories to constrain the formation and quenching timescales of quiescent galaxies at $0.8 < z < 2.5$. We model deep HST grism spectroscopy and photometry from the CLEAR (CANDELS Lyman-α Emission at Reionization) survey, using a nested sampling method to derive constraints on stellar population parameters and star-formation histories. The galaxy formation redshifts (defined as the point where they had formed 50% of their stellar mass) range from $z_{50} \sim 1.5$–2 (shortly prior to the observations) up to $z_{50} \gtrsim 4$-7, at the earliest possible times. Furthermore, the formation redshifts are tied to the galaxies' morphology. Galaxies with the highest stellar-mass surface densities (defined as by Σ_1, the stellar mass within 1~pkpc), $\log \Sigma_1$ / ($M\odot$ kpc^{-2}) > 10.2, exclusively favor early formation, with $z_{50} > 3$. Therefore, the most compact quiescent galaxies formed at the earliest periods in cosmic history. Galaxies with lower surface density, $\log \Sigma_1$ ($M\odot$ kpc^{-2}) = 9.5–10.2, show the full range of formation epochs, $z_{50} \approx 1.5$–8, and these galaxies likely experience a range of formation and assembly histories. In contrast, we argue that the surface density threshold $\log \Sigma_1$ ($M\odot$ kpc^{-2}) > 10.2 uniquely identifies galaxies that formed in the earliest cosmic times, and we discuss the implications this has for galaxy formation models.

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258.05 — A complete census of massive evolved galaxies at 3 < z < 4.5 in the CANDELS fields

A. Shahidi[1]

[1] *Physics and Astronomy, University of California, Riverside, Riverside, CA*

Using the final multi-waveband photometric catalogs for the CANDELSfields, we identified galaxies with Balmer Break features at restframe 3648A. This technique was used to select populations of massive and evolved galaxies at $3 < z < 4.5$. Using their Spectral Energy Distributions(SEDs), we are going to perform these selections separately based on UVJ, observed color, inferred properties from the SED. We are going to quantify a measure for how much confidence we should have for each candidate galaxy selected from different selections and what is the conservative error estimates propagated into our selection. Thenwe are going to compare the evolution of the corresponding number densities and their stellar mass density with numerical simulations and previous observational estimates which shows slight tension at higher redshifts.

258.08 — First Results from mmIME: The Millimeter-wave Intensity Mapping Experiment

G. K. Keating[1]

[1] *Submillimeter Array, Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, Cambridge, MA*

In this talk, I will discuss the Millimeter-wave Intensity Mapping Experiment (mmIME), an observational program that seeks to leverage data from existing instruments in order to perform power spectra

analysis and place early limits on the power spectra of CO and [CII], in advance of a generation of upcoming, dedicated instruments seeking to probe the high redshift Universe using particular tracers of galaxies. mmIME aims to leverage the combined power of the SMA, ALMA, and ACA — utilizing both archival data as well as new, large-scale observing programs — to survey CO emission from 0.2 < z < 6, and [CII] emission at z > 4.

Special Session 259 — Astrophysics Results from CubeSats and SmallSats

259.01 — The diverse nature of massive star photometric variability uncovered by the BRITE nanosatellites

T. Ramiaramanantsoa[1]; The BRITE Team[1]
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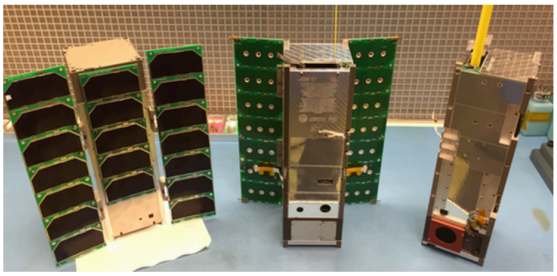
The launch of the first BRIght Target Explorer (BRITE) satellites in early 2013 marked the beginning of a generation of nanosatellites (wet mass <10 kg) fully dedicated to astrophysics. The mission is now a constellation of five nanosatellites located on low-Earth, Sun-synchronous terminator orbits. Each BRITE nanosat hosts a 3-cm aperture f/2.3 refracting telescope, either a blue filter (390 – 460 nm) or a red filter (545 – 695 nm), and a KAI-11002M CCD. The resulting effective unvignetted field of view is rather large, 24° x 20°, allowing for simultaneous monitoring of up to ∼50 stars, typically over a time base of 2 – 6 months. BRITE was initially expected to monitor the optical light variability of naked-eye visible stars. However, the longest single exposure time possible of 5 s has now proven to be good enough for investigating the photometric variability of a V = 7.7 target. Over the past seven years of operations, BRITE has monitored a total of 625 stars, most of them located on the Galactic plane where most bright massive stars lie. Various stages of massive star evolution have been covered by the observations so far. Hybrid beta Cep/SPB pulsators were found in the B star regime. In O-type stars, key intrinsic variability discoveries include tidally induced pulsations, rotational modulation due to surface bright spots, as well as stochastic photospheric variability likely arising from internal gravity waves or phenomena related to a sub-surface convection zone. In the Wolf-Rayet stage, stochastic light variability induced by wind clumping was reported for the first time. Moreover, BRITE has uncovered a couple of extrinsic variability phenomena such as heartbeats in a highly eccentric short-period binary O+B star, and wind-wind collisions in a WR+O binary. All these new discoveries have shed light on the nature of the photospheres of massive stars and their winds, and serve as key inputs to stellar atmosphere and wind modeling endeavors. Acknowledgements: Based on data collected by the BRITE-Constellation satellite mission, designed, built, launched, operated and supported by the Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG), the University of Vienna, the Technical University of Graz, the University of Innsbruck, the Canadian Space Agency (CSA), the University of Toronto Institute for Aerospace Studies (UTIAS), the Foundation for Polish Science & Technology (FNiTP MNiSW), and National Science Centre (NCN).

259.02 — Science Results from the MinXSS CubeSats

C. Suarez[1]; C. S. Moore[2]; T. Woods[3]; A. Caspi[4]; J. P. Mason[3]; The MinXSS Team[1]
[1] *Vanderbilt University*
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[4] *Southwest Research Institute, Boulder, CO*

Solar flares are the most powerful particle accelerators in the solar system. These solar eruptions heat 2 - 3 Kelvin plasma to over 20 megakelvin on timescales of seconds to minutes and thus emitting copious X-rays. Hence, soft X-ray spectra are extremely sensitive probes of the hot plasma temperature structure and elemental composition. The majority of solar soft X-ray observations between 0.5 - 10 keV have either been spectrally integrated over a fairly large spectral bandpass or very high spectral resolution over a narrow spectral bandpass, thus limiting the diagnostic temperature range or the elemental composition determination from a single instrument. The Miniature X-ray Solar Spectrometer (MinXSS) CubeSats are the first solar science-oriented CubeSat mission flown for the NASA Science Mission Directorate, with the main objective of measuring the energy distribution of solar soft X-ray emission over a large spectral bandpass at a moderate spectral resolution (nominal 0.15 keV energy resolution at 5.9 keV). MinXSS design and development involved over 40 graduate students supervised by professors and professionals at the University of Colorado at Boulder. Additionally, MinXSS data has been analyzed by students at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics summer student programs. The first of the twin CubeSats, MinXSS-1 has observed over 40 solar flares from June 2016 to May 2017 over its

1-year mission lifetime. MinXSS-2 was launched on December 2018 and has observed the quiescent Sun. These spectral measurements and unique energy resolution can constrain solar flare and active region temperature structure, emission measure, and abundances of Fe, Ca, Si, Mg, S, Ar, and Ni. MinXSS measurements have proven to be consistent with numerous solar observations from other satellites, proving the scientific capability of CubeSats.



MinXSS Prototype (left), MinXSS -1 (center), MinXSS-2 (right). Credit: http://lasp.colorado.edu/home/minxss/

259.04 — Science Results from the HaloSat CubeSat

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HaloSat is a 6U CubeSat containing three co-aligned silicon drift detectors, which are sensitive in the 0.4-7.0 keV energy band. HaloSat is mapping the characteristic line emission from highly ionized oxygen via an all-sky survey of 333 targets. The primary science objective of HaloSat is to constrain the mass and geometry of the hot, gaseous halo of the Milky Way in order to help determine the halo's contribution to the cosmological baryon budget. HaloSat began nominal science operations in October 2018 and is slated to continue operations through the end of June 2020. Here, we present results on soft X-ray spectral analysis of the Cygnus superbubble and the Vela supernova remnant as well as preliminary results on our observations of the halo of the Milky Way, the North Polar Spur, and solar wind charge exchange emission from the magnetosphere and heliosphere.

Oral Session 260 — Evolution of Galaxies & Dwarf and Irregular Galaxies

260.01 — Describing the Galaxy-Halo Size Relation at Cosmic Noon in FIREbox

E. Rohr[1]
[1] *University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA*

Galaxy sizes correlate closely with the sizes of their parent dark matter halos, suggesting a link between halo formation and galaxy growth. However, the precise nature of this relation and its scatter has not been fully explored. We analyze this galaxy-halo size relation (GHSR) during Cosmic Noon ($1 < z < 5$) with the help of cosmological simulations from the FIRE project. We find a strong nearly linear relation between the galaxy size and the host dark matter halo size. This relation is only weakly evolving with redshift, implying that the GHSR is roughly universal at such early times. Furthermore, the scatter of this relation is uncorrelated with any studied halo or environmental property, suggesting that instead baryonic processes and feedback are critical in setting the scatter of the GHSR.

260.02 — Cosmic Ray Transport and the Galaxy Gas Cycle

C. Bustard[1]*; E. Zweibel*[1]*; E. D'Onghia*[1]*; J. Gallagher*[1]
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Despite representing only a billionth of the gas population, cosmic rays have enough energy to significantly shape the structure of the ISM, the supernova-driven outflows that emanate from it, and the surrounding circumgalactic medium (CGM). They exert this influence, however, through micro-scale interactions with plasma fluctuations on scales of order 1 AU. To fully realize the macroscopic, observable effects of cosmic rays, my Ph.D. research leverages novel numerical techniques and plasma physics-based cosmic ray treatments to simulate cosmic rays in galaxies, specifically their roles in supernova-driven galactic winds. An intriguing case-study is the outflow-harboring Large Magellanic (LMC). Using FLASH magnetohydrodynamic simulations with an additional cosmic ray module, we simulate ram pressure stripping, cosmic ray driven outflows, and trailing filament formation from the LMC, explicitly using the resolved star formation history of the LMC to seed superbubble blowout. We find that thermally driven outflows primarily fall back to the

disk as "fountains", whereas cosmic rays drive extended winds, developing a cosmic ray dominated halo above the LMC disk. Ram pressure stripping, although very inefficient without outflows, can transform even small fountain flows into expelled gas. This process is amplified when cosmic rays are included, expelling a significant amount of gas and cosmic rays from the LMC into the Magellanic Stream. Using mock observations, we constrain our simulations with recent data from the Wisconsin H-Alpha Mapper, absorption line studies, and Faraday rotation measure studies. Interestingly, our results may provide indirect evidence for a more gas-rich LMC, which tempers outflow strengths to reasonable levels. This work was supported by the NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program under Grant No. DGE-1256259

260.03 — Chemical Tagging of Halo Stars From Ultra-Faint Dwarf Galaxies

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The stars currently present in the outskirts of the Milky Way, the "stellar halo", preserve a record of the Galaxy's formation history. Galaxies form primarily through mergers, by absorbing smaller galaxies to grow larger. While most of the stars in the center and disk of a galaxy are formed in situ, the stars in the stellar halo primarily originated from the many small galaxies that the central host galaxy accreted over billions of years. Currently, though, we lack ways to identify which halo stars originated in which dwarf galaxies or even reliably identify which stars were accreted. Selecting stars with specific chemical signatures may provide a way forward. Using high-resolution cosmological simulations from the Caterpillar suite, we find that highly r-process-enhanced metal-poor halo stars, r-II stars, may have largely originated in early dwarf galaxies that merged to form the Milky Way. The r-II halo stars we observe today could thus play a key role in understanding the smallest building blocks of the Milky Way. This work is a first step towards creating a detailed theoretical model of stellar halo evolution. With such a model, we will be able to interpret the massive amounts of stellar halo data from Gaia, APOGEE, and other large surveys to obtain a deep understanding of how our galaxy, and the galaxies around us, formed.

260.04 — Self-quenching of Low Mass Galaxies in Observations and Simulations

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Low mass galaxies in isolation present a unique opportunity to study a rare boundary condition in galaxy evolution. In the SDSS, all isolated galaxies with stellar mass below 10^9 Msun are star-forming. That is, there is a stellar mass threshold below which self-quenching processes appear to become inefficient. Motivated by these observations, I will present Orchard, a new methodology for building mock surveys of large volume, hydrodynamic simulations. Using the Orchard framework, I measure the quenched fractions as function of stellar mass and environment across three major numerical galaxy simulations (Illustris-TNG, EAGLE, and MUFASA) and compare to observations, with a focus on how varying feedback prescriptions within the simulations can be distinguished in an observational framework. Based on these results, I will discuss what it means to be quenched at low stellar masses, and how we can build a better definition of quiescence.

260.05 — The Formation and Evolution of Low Surface Brightness Galaxies in Romulus25

A. C. Wright[1]; A. Brooks[1]; M. Tremmel[2]; F. Munshi[3]; D. Nagai[2]; T. Quinn[4]
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[3] *University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK*
[4] *University of Washington, Seattle, WA*

Although low surface brightness galaxies make up a significant fraction of the galaxy population, it is only within the last few years that they have been studied in large numbers. Consequently, the methods by which they form and evolve, as well as the extent to which these processes fit within the commonly accepted paradigms of galaxy evolution and cosmology, lack a consensus. In this talk, I will use the state-of-the-art cosmological simulation Romulus25 to examine the properties of different field populations of low surface brightness galaxies, including ultra diffuse galaxies. I will demonstrate that our simulated galaxies match observations and discuss their formation and evolution.

260.06 — Constraining the mass budget in low mass galaxies at z∼2

J. Hirtenstein[1]
[1] *University of California, Davis, Davis, CA*

Are gaseous outflows from young, massive stars strong enough to alter the gravitational potentials of dwarf galaxies, resolving the cusp-core problem? I will present results from the OSIRIS Lens-Amplified Survey (OLAS), a kinematic survey of gravitationally lensed galaxies at intermediate redshift taken with Keck Adaptive Optics, designed to probe this question. We model the dynamical masses of star forming galaxies with stellar masses $\sim 10^9$ $M_\odot$ and redshifts z∼1-2 using spatially resolved spectroscopy and nebular emission kinematic maps to constrain the mass budget in the central regions. These data uniquely probe the central densities in galaxies where stellar feedback is predicted to most dramatically erase central cusps and produce constant density cores.

Oral Session 261 — Molecular Clouds, HII Regions, Interstellar Medium II

261.01 — Compressible and Incompressible Magnetic Turbulence Observed in the Very Local Interstellar Medium by Voyager 1

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Voyager 1 observed compressible yet Kolmogorov-like turbulence just upwind of the heliopause [Burlaga et al. 2015] in the Very Local Interstellar Medium (VLISM), as exhibited by the dominance of parallel magnetic field fluctuations over the measured wave number range. This was a surprise in view of the expectation of classical incompressible low-frequency interstellar turbulence. Subsequent measurements by Voyager 1 further from the heliopause revealed that the observed fluctuations were no longer compressible but instead were now comprised of transverse magnetic field fluctuations exclusively, i.e., that the VLISM turbulence was now fully incompressible, and moreover possessed a Kolmogorov-like spectrum that was essentially identical to that of the earlier compressible spectrum [Burlaga et al. 2018]. We show that only compressible fast magnetosonic modes can be transmitted from the inner heliosheath into the VLISM, and can exhibit a Kolmogorov spectrum. We further how that the small plasma beta VLISM admits three-wave interactions between a fast magnetosonic mode, a zero-frequency mode, and an Alfven wave. The fast magnetosonic mode is converted to an incompressible Alfven or zero-frequency mode with wave number almost identical to that of the initial compressible fast mode. The initial compressible and generated incompressible spectra are essentially identical. For the wavelength range observed by Voyager 1, we estimate that compressible fast modes are fully mode converted to incompressible fluctuations within ∼ 10 au of the heliopause. We suggest that the VLISM magnetic field spectrum is a superposition of a higher amplitude $\sim k^{-5/3}$ spectrum of heliospheric origin, having a minimum wave number $\sim 100^{-1}$ au^{-1}, and a lower amplitude (possibly local) ISM $k^{-5/3}$ spectrum, the latter possessing an outer scale $\gtrsim$2 pc. We suggest that the transmission of compressible turbulence from an inner asterosheath into the local circumstellar interstellar medium surrounding a star, and the subsequent mode conversion to incompressible turbulence, may be a general mechanism by which stars drive turbulence in the interstellar medium.

261.02 — The Interaction Between the Supernova Remnant W41 and the Filamentary Infrared Dark Cloud G23.33-0.30

T. Hogge[1]
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G23.33-0.30 is a 600 M_{Sun} infrared dark molecular filament that exhibits large turbulent line widths and four rare NH_3(3,3) masers, which are excited by a large-scale shock impacting the filament. G23.33-0.30 also displays a velocity gradient along its length, a velocity discontinuity across its width, shock-tracing SiO(5-4) emission extended throughout the filament, and broad turbulent line widths in NH_3(1,1) through (6,6), CS(5-4), and SiO(5-4). The shocked, blueshifted velocity component is hotter and more turbulent than the pre-shock velocity component, implying that the shock is accelerating, heating, and adding turbulent energy to the filament gas. Given G23.33-0.30's location within the giant molecular cloud G23.0-0.4, we speculate that the shock originated from the supernova remnant W41, which exhibits additional evidence of an interaction with G23.0-0.4. We have also detected the 1.3 mm dust continuum emission from at least three embedded molecular cores associated with G23.33-0.30. Although the cores have moderate gas masses (M = 7-10

M_{Sun}), their large virial parameters (alpha = 4-9) suggest that they will not collapse to form stars. The subvirial (alpha > 1) cores may indicate negative feedback due to the SNR shock.

261.03 — How Metallicity Affects Volatile Abundances: Implications for Planetary System Formation

G. Dominguez[1]
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Astronomers have confirmed the existence of several thousand extra-solar planetary systems having a wide range of orbital and compositional characteristics. A host star's metallicity, defined as the abundance of all elements heavier than helium (metals), appears to play a role in determining whether an exoplanetary system is more likely to include Jupiter-sized gas and ice giants. Here we show how molecular cloud metallicity is likely to significantly affect the initial conditions of planetary formation by affecting the abundances of volatile ices (H2O, CO, etc.) in parent molecular clouds. Through analytic and numerical treatments of molecular chemical lifetimes, we show that metal-poor clouds are likely to be significantly depleted in volatile ices compared to relatively metal-rich ones, with metal-rich molecular clouds ([Fe/H]>0.5) likely to have a larger fraction of their volatile elements in the form of ices the surfaces of dust grains compared to metal poor ([Fe/H] <0.5)) ones. These correlations have significant implications for planetary system formation. For example, we evaluate how higher volatile ice abundances shift the radial position of volatile ice snowlines. Volatile abundances may also significantly affect the characteristic timescales for planetesimal growth by affecting their dust-dust collision sticking coefficients. Using a simple model of ice-vapor equilibrium, we quantitatively evaluate under what conditions the "wet Earth" hypothesis for the origins of Earth's water is feasible. Our modeling suggests that a partial monolayer ($\sim$ 2%) of water on interstellar dust grain surfaces with MRN distribution would provide the Earth with enough water to account for its contemporary oceans.

261.04 — Ortho-Para Ratio in Water in the Interstellar Medium

D. C. Lis[1]*; T. Putaud*[2]*; X. Michaut*[2]*; F. Le Petit*[2]*; E. Roueff*[2]
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The water ortho-para ratio (OPR) in the interstellar medium and Solar System materials is often assumed to be related to the formation temperature of water molecules, making it a potentially interesting tracer of the thermal history of the gas. *Herschel* allowed high-resolution spectroscopic observations of low-energy rotational transitions of both ortho- and para-water. In most cases, the resulting OPR agreed with the high-temperature limit of 3. However, spin temperatures of 24-32 K, were derived in the foreground gas on the line of sight toward Sagittarius B2, at velocities corresponding to the noncircular x_2 orbits in the gravitational potential of the Galactic center bar [1,2]. Some very low OPR values were also reported. The first one, in the TW Hya disk [3], was subsequently shown to be highly model depended, and consistent with the high temperature limit within the uncertainties [4]. A very low OPR of 0.1-0.5 was also reported in the Orion Bar photon-dominated region [5]. The corresponding spin temperature, $\sim$ 8-12 K, is much lower the kinetic temperature of the molecular gas in this UV-illuminated region. We have analyzed a more complete set of *Herschel* observations of water in the Orion Bar, including seven $H_2{}^{16}O$ lines and one $H_2{}^{18}O$ line, using the Meudon PDR code to derive the gas-phase water abundance and the OPR [6]. The model considers the steep density and temperature gradients present in the region. The model line intensities are in good agreement with the observations, assuming that water molecules form with an OPR corresponding to thermal equilibrium conditions at the local kinetic temperature of the gas, and solely considering gas-phase chemistry. Gas-phase water emission is predicted to arise from a region deep into the cloud, corresponding to a visual extinction of $A_V \sim 9$, with an $H_2{}^{16}O$ fractional abundance of $\sim 2 \times 10^{-7}$. We derive a line-of-sight average OPR of 2.8 ± 0.2, corresponding to a spin temperature of 31-41 K. Consequently, there is no compelling evidence for water ortho-para ratios significantly below the LTE value of 3 to be present in the ISM.

This work was supported by the program PCMI of CNRS/INSU, the LabEx MiChem, and the program DIM ACAV+ of the Ile-de-France Region. Part of this research was carried out at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under a contract with NASA. **References** [1] Lis, D.C., et al., 2010, A&A, 521, L26 [2] Lis, D.C., et al., 2013, J. Phys. Chem. A, 117, 9661 [3] Hogerheijde, M., et al., 2011, Science, 334, 338 [4] Salinas, V.N., et al.,

2016, A&A, 591, A122 [5] Choi, Y., et al. 2014, A&A, 572, L10 [6] Putaud, T., et al. 2019, A&A, in press, arXiv:1908.0268

261.05 — From Molecular Cores to Our Solar System: An Evolutionary Study of Dust and Ice in Preparation for JWST

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Dust and ice play a key role in building the Solar System. During their life cycle, these primitive components are exposed to a plethora of physical and chemical processes. To constrain these, we study a sample of five small dense molecular cores representing each stage of evolution - quiescent, collapsing, and Class 0 star-forming globules. Using the latest mapping routines and near infrared photometry across five bandpasses, we construct the highest spatial resolution extinction maps of these cores to date, allowing detailed studies of the dust distribution and density. At the highest densities within the cores, the cold surfaces of dust grains become chemical factories where simple and complex ice molecules are formed. For a sample of 14 stars behind some of our molecular cores we have observed the H_2O (3.1 μm) and CO (4.67 μm) ice absorption features at various levels of extinction. For one source we see evidence of CH_3OH ice (3.53 μm) - a key initial step in the formation of more complex molecules. We analyze the absorption band profiles to determine the ice mantle composition, in particular the relation between CH_3OH and its (supposed) precursor, CO ice, and determine the ice abundances. This work is in preparation for large scale ice maps that will be obtained with the slitless spectroscopy mode of JWST-NIRCAM as part of the GTO program. A complementary approach to analyzing the composition and origin of the primitive building blocks of the Solar System is to study comets. Comets may still contain remnants of the dense (molecular) core however, the survival of ices in comets is poorly constrained, as it is not clearly understood what occurs at the end of a comet's life. We have observations of 49P/Arend-Rigaux - a well-known low-activity Jupiter Family comet over six apparitions. Despite its low apparent activity we have witnessed outgassing, and have used Finson-Probstein dust dynamical models to determine sizes and velocities of the released dust grains, the duration of activity, and when the activity peaked. These models are in turn used to constrain ice sublimation models where we see a combination of both H_2O and CO_2 ices driving the activity. We furthermore constrain the fractional active area of H_2O over different apparitions spanning more than 30 years, revealing a clear decrease in activity. This is tentative evidence of a comet depleting its ice reservoirs and transitioning to either a dormant or dead state.

261.06 — Sub-arcsecond Imaging of the Complex Organic Chemistry in Massive Star-forming Region G10.6-0.4

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Massive star-forming regions are known to exhibit an extremely rich and diverse chemistry, which in principle provides a wealth of molecular probes, as well as laboratories for interstellar prebiotic chemistry. Since the chemical structure of these sources displays substantial spatial variation among species on small scales ($\sim 10^4$ AU), high spatial resolution observations are needed to connect chemical structures to local environments, and further to test astrochemical models of massive star formation. To address this, we present ALMA 1.3 mm observations toward OB cluster-forming region G10.6-0.4 (hereafter "G10.6") at a resolution of 0.14" (700 AU). We find highly-structured emission from complex organic molecules (COMs) throughout the central 0.1 pc region of G10.6, including a molecular hot core, an additional COM-rich, core-like structure, and several shells or filaments. We present a new automated fitting method to derive spatially-resolved rotational temperature and column density maps for a large sample of COMs and warm gas tracers. These high spatial resolution maps reveal a range of gas substructure in both O- and N-bearing species. We identify several spatial correlations that can be explained by existing models of COM formation, including NH_2CHO/HNCO and CH_3OCHO/CH_3OCH_3, but also observe unexpected distributions and correlations which suggest that our current understanding of COM formation is far from complete. Importantly, complex chemistry is observed throughout G10.6, rather than being confined to the hot core. The COM

composition does appear different in the cores compared to the more extended structures, which illustrates the importance of high spatial resolution observations of molecular gas in elucidating the physical and chemical processes associated with massive star formation.

261.07 — A Deep, Broadband Interferometric Chemical Survey of L1157: Initial Results and Shock Chemistry Models

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Astrophysical shocks substantially alter both the physical conditions and the molecular reservoir in forming protostellar systems, but these effects are not yet well-understood. Nowhere is this seen more clearly than in the prototypical chemically-active shocked outflow, L1157, whose blue-shifted lobe has been the subject of significant study, both through broadband single-dish and targeted interferometric observations. Neither approach, however, is able to fully explore how the morphology, excitation, and chemical complexity intertwine to produce the observed emission. Building on previous observations and modeling, we began performing the broadest interferometric molecular survey of L1157 to date to test the predictions from new chemically-complex shock chemistry models by utilizing the wideband capabilities with the Submillimeter Array. Here, we present the initial results of this survey, recent shock-chemistry modeling efforts, and the potential of future observations of chemically-active molecular outflows.

Special Session 262 — The Many Facets of Hawai'i Astronomy

262.01 — The History of Astronomy in Hawai'i

R. McLaren[1]

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The Special Session will begin with an historical account of astronomy development on Haleakala and Maunakea from the early 1960's until the present day. This will provide background for the talks which follow as well as context for understanding the opportunities and challenges that face astronomy in Hawai'i today.

262.02 — Maunakea and Haleakala as Premier Sites

M. Chun[1]

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Maunakea and Haleakala are premier astronomical sites for night-time and day-time astronomy. This talk will highlight their key characteristics and how they were quantified. We will also discuss the meterological and geographical features of the Hawai'ian islands that give rise to these ideal conditions.

262.03 — Important Astronomical Discoveries made from Maunakea and Haleakala

M. Takamiya[1]

[1] *University of Hawaii at Hilo, Hilo, HI*

The mountains on Hawai'i islands have played a key role in advancing our understanding of astronomy in a wide range of areas from the discovery of the Kuiper Belt in the solar system, exoplanets, the black hole in the Milky Way, most distant quasars, dark energy, to the first image of a black hole, to name a few. These breakthroughs have been accomplished because of the synergy of superb observatory sites, top-notch instrumentation, many spearheaded by the University of Hawai'i scientists, strong academic programs at UH, and close collaboration with the national and international scientific community. This talk will highlight the discoveries that have put Hawai'i at the forefront of astronomy.

262.04 — Key Technologies Developed Through Hawai'i Astronomy

J. Rayner[1]

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Many key astronomical technologies have been pioneered and developed over the fifty-year history of astronomy in Hawai'i. These include telescope construction, detector sensor and instrumentation development, adaptive optics, interferometry, data handling and observing infrastructure. We will discuss these key technologies, their application beyond Hawai'i, and look ahead to future developments.

262.05 — Workforce Development and Demographics

J. T. Dempsey[1]; D. Simons[2]; M. Laychak[3]; H. Parsons[1]; R. Matsuda[4]

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The existing Maunakea Observatories (MKOs) have a diverse, 500-strong Hawai'i-based workforce. The MKOs have taken a series of surveys in recent years to understand the makeup of our workforce and how these demographics have changed over time. The primary intent of this review is to understand how to develop the workforce to seek the following: gender equity, greater inclusion, higher numbers of local hires and increased career development of local staff into leadership and management positions. Equity initiatives and targets will be discussed, as well as new programs such as the MKO Apprenticeship program, which will enhance existing programs such as the Akamai internships and Maunakea Scholars.

262.06 — The Future of Hawai'i Astronomy

D. Simons[1]

[1] *Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope, Kamuela, HI*

The history of Hawai'i astronomy is rich and deeply woven into the fabric of Hawai'ian culture. That extensive history will critically influence the future of Hawai'i astronomy and, with it, a significant fraction of global ground-based astronomy well into the future. In a continuum of exploration spanning centuries, astronomy in Hawai'i today is at a turning point, with advancement of the field linked not just to resources and technology, but to the island community in which Hawai'i astronomy now thrives. Broadening the foundation laid over the past 50 years of Hawai'i astronomy to include diverse interests, new technologies, historic ties and future visions will be needed to ensure this incredible portal on the universe remains open for the benefit of Hawai'i and the world.

Oral Session 263 — White Dwarfs and Planetary Nebulae Winds

263.01 — When the Fit Is Just Right: Improved Cool White Dwarf Atmosphere Models

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White dwarfs, stellar embers depleted of nuclear energy sources, are condemned to cool down for billions of years. As this cooling can be modeled, the age of a white dwarf can be determined from its temperature, mass and chemical composition. The coolest - and thus oldest - white dwarfs can therefore be used to place constraints on the age of the components of the Milky Way. However, until recently, the atmosphere models of cool helium-rich white dwarfs were inappropriate for the fluid-like densities encountered at the photosphere of those objects, implying that the calculated ages were incorrect. Using modern ab initio calculations, we have developed a new generation of atmosphere models that include an accurate description of the constitutive physics. We have focused our efforts on cool metal-polluted white dwarfs, which offer more opportunities for comparisons between models and observations than pure helium atmospheres. We have demonstrated that our new models satisfactorily reproduce the observed spectra of the most peculiar cool white dwarfs. Once validated, this new code has enabled us to precisely map the chemical evolution of cool white dwarfs, showing among other things that accretion of hydrogen from the interstellar medium does not play an important role in the evolution of those objects. (LA-UR-19-29924)

263.02 — Identification of 1,143 high-velocity, halo white dwarf candidates in Gaia DR2

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We present a catalogue of high-velocity, white dwarf candidates, selected from the subset of stars in *Gaia* DR2 with high proper motion measurements ($\mu \geq 40$ mas yr^{-1}). The stars are selected from within a great circle with 20° width running across both Galactic poles and Galactic center and anti-center. This allows us to select stars with large V components of motion (in the local UVW system) without the need

for radial velocity measurements. Validation of the white dwarf candidates is made by examining their distribution in the H-R diagram, and in (*g* - *r*, *r* - *i*) color-color plots using photometric data of their counterparts in the *PanSTARRS* survey. Using various quality checks, we compile a list of 246 white dwarfs that can be associated with the local Galactic halo population with high confidence, and 897 other possible local Galactic halo white dwarf candidates. Of particular interest is our reliable identification of 10 white dwarfs with extremely high transverse motions ($v_{\rm trans} \geq 400$ km s^{-1}).

263.04 — Probing Extreme Physics with Pulsar Wind Nebulae

J. D. Gelfand[1]; S. Hattori; S. Straal[1]; P. Slane; T. Temim; D. Castro

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Neutron stars lose the bulk of their rotational energy in a highly relativistic, magnetized pulsar wind which creates a pulsar wind nebula (PWN) as it interacts with the surrounding medium. Currently, the best way to determine the properties of progenitor supernova, the initial properties of the neutron star, and the content of the pulsar wind is to fit the observed properties of a PWN with the predictions of a model for its evolution inside a supernova remnant. I will present the results of such work for a multitude of systems, and the implications it has for the formation of neutron stars and the acceleration of particles in these systems.

263.05 — Broadband SED modeling for an intriguing far-IR feature in the PWN 3C 58

H. An[1]

[1] *Astronomy and Space Science, Chungbuk National University, Cheongju-si, Republic of Korea*

We present a model for broadband emission of the pulsar wind nebula (PWN) 3C 58. The model matches simultaneously the broadband spectral energy distribution (SED) and spatial variations of X-ray emission. In particular, we focus on a possible far-IR feature suggested in 3C 58: a small bump at around 10^{11} GHz. We use the model to understand the IR bump and find that shock-accelerated electrons alone cannot explain the bump. The model requires an additional low-energy population of electrons, possibly accelerated via magnetic reconnection. Although the detection significance of the bump is low and it is not yet clear whether or not the bump is produced within the PWN, the bump, if exists in the PWN, may provide new insights into particle acceleration and flows in PWNe.

263.06 — Infrared and X-ray Emission of PWN G21.5-0.9

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The broadband emission from pulsar wind nebula (PWN) provides important insight into the birth properties of neutron stars, their progenitor core-collapse supernovae, and the mechanism by which they accelerate leptons to extreme energies. We present a reanalysis of the archival infrared (Spitzer) and X-ray spectral data (Chandra, NuSTAR, Hitomi) of PWN G21.5-0.9. Spectra obtained by the two detectors onboard NuSTAR (FPMA and FPMB) are fit separately to account for their difference. In addition, when fitting the wide-band X-ray spectra from NuSTAR (3 - 45 keV) and Hitomi (0.8 - 80 keV), we fit a piecewise power law model over separate energy ranges instead of a single broken power law over the entire energy range. We believe the piecewise power law fit over separate energy ranges captures the features of the smoothly curving spectra better than the broken power law. While the results show clear spectral steepening for higher energy bands in both NuSTAR and Hitomi spectra, the extent of the change in the photon index differs between the instruments. We also found that when comparing the power law fit parameters in the overlapping energy range (3 - 8 keV) between Chandra, NuSTAR, and Hitomi, the photon index for NuSTAR and Hitomi was higher than that of Chandra. With these new fit parameters we present the preliminary results of modeling the PWN with a one-zone model that takes into account the radiative and dynamical emission of the system.

Oral Session 264 — Star Associations, Star Clusters - Kinematics, Dynamics

264.01 — The stellar kinematics of resolved young star clusters

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Star clusters are the main star formation sites in the Universe, yet many aspects of their early evolution are still unknown. Multi-epoch ground and space-based observations have been proven very successful for studying the stellar proper motions, yet, it has been very challenging to measure their radial velocities (RVs). The recent development of large integral field units, such as VLT/MUSE, has changed the landscape and, for the first time in history, it is feasible to study the 3D kinematics of resolved young star clusters. Recent results from our HST and MUSE observing programs on the Galactic young massive star cluster Westerlund 2 (Wd2) are suggesting that Wd2 has already undergone dispersion processes. With our novel method to measure stellar RVs to an accuracy of ∼2 km/s without employing a stellar spectral template library, we discovered that the velocity dispersion increases with decreasing stellar mass. The pre-main-sequence population of Wd2 appears to be composed of five velocity components, which are spatially correlated with the cluster's two coeval subclumps. This may be the result of a different initial velocity profile of the giant molecular cloud (GMC) at the positions where the two clumps formed, providing key insight into the formation history of this cluster. Additionally, the surrounding gas and the stars appear to be decoupled in velocity space, which shows that the gas kinematics are probably dominated by feedback processes rather than the primordial kinematics of the GMC.

264.02 — Discovery of a Massive, Young, Embedded Star-Forming Region in NGC 6822

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We report the discovery of a massive, young, embedded star-forming region which we refer to as Spitzer I. Bright at mid-IR wavelengths, it is located in the Local Group galaxy NGC 6822. Our analysis suggests that it contains the highest number of YSOs of any star-formation complex of NGC 6822 and is probably the youngest and most active such region, wherein massive stars begin and end their lives as dusty sources. NGC 6822 is an isolated, irregular, nearby (∼490 kpc) metal-poor ([Fe/H] ∼ -1.2; $Z \sim 30\%\ Z_{\rm solar}$) gas-rich galaxy, making it an ideal laboratory for studying resolved stellar populations in an undisturbed environment and star formation in metal-poor environments comparable to the Universe at cosmic noon ($z \sim 1.5$-2). In an effort to better constrain the lifecycle of dust in the early Universe, and to conduct the first global survey of the properties of intermediate- to high-mass IR bright point sources and their relation to the gas and dust distributions of NGC 6822, we have performed studies of the dusty populations of this galaxy. Utilizing archival near- and mid-IR photometry from the United Kingdom Infrared Telescope (UKIRT) and *Spitzer Space Telescope*, respectively, a new catalog was created to facilitate the study of both the young and old stellar populations. Two independent techniques used to identify Spitzer I are described: The first technique employs novel mid-IR color-cut techniques to identify a large collection of young stellar object (YSO) candidates in a previously overlooked region of NGC 6822. The second technique uses longer-wavelength color analyses and YSO spectral energy distribution (SED) model fitting techniques to determine their masses and luminosities. Combined, these studies have produced an unexpected and serendipitous discovery of a population of at least 90 massive YSOs inhabiting a compact region of space within the north-south-oriented stellar bar in NGC 6822. As a potential proto-super star cluster, Spitzer I will be observed in great detail as part of a *James Webb Space Telescope* (JWST) Guaranteed Time Observational (GTO) program studying NGC 6822 with MIRI and NIRCam. With these data, a high-quality census of both young and evolved stars (including AGB stars and YSOs) will help shed light on the role of dust and dust production in metal-poor environments analogous to those inhabiting the Universe at the epoch of peak star formation.

264.03 — Young star clusters: a nursery of merging binary black holes

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Searching for distinctive signatures, which characterize different formation channels and environments of binary black holes (BBHs), is a crucial step towards the interpretation of current and future gravitational wave detections. In this talk, I will discuss the formation of merging BBHs in young star

clusters (SCs), which are the nursery of massive stars. In particular, I will show the results of a large set of N-body simulations of SCs with a large primordial binary fraction and novel population-synthesis prescriptions. The simulated SCs have fractal initial conditions, to mimic the clumpiness of star forming regions. I will discuss the impact of star cluster dynamics on the properties (total masses, mass ratios and delay times) of merging BBHs. More than 50% of merging BBHs formed by dynamical exchange in our simulations. BBHs formed via exchanges are significantly more massive than BBHs formed from primordial binaries, reaching chirp masses larger than 30 M$\odot$. In our simulations, dynamical exchanges are the only channel able to form merging BBHs similar to GW170729, the most massive gravitational wave event observed by LIGO-Virgo. Stellar collisions lead to the formation of intermediate mass black holes (IMBHs) with mass up to 440 M$\odot$. IMBHs represent $<\sim$ 0.1 % of all black holes in our simulations. Finally $\sim$2 % of merging BBHs in young SCs have mass in the pair-instability mass gap ($\sim$60–120 M$\odot$). This represents a unique fingerprint of merging BBHs in SCs.

264.04 — The Role of Black Holes in Globular Cluster Dynamics

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Over the past few years, the groundbreaking detections of gravitational-wave (GW) signals from merging binary black holes (BHs) and neutron stars (NSs) by LIGO/Virgo have opened a new window to the cosmos. One key question regarding these GW sources concerns the nature of their origin. Dynamical formation in dense stellar environments like globular clusters (GCs) has emerged as an important formation channel, corroborated by recent numerical simulations and observational indications suggesting that GCs may contain dynamically significant populations of stellar-mass BHs throughout their lifetimes. In this talk, I will examine ways BH populations influence the dynamical evolution and observable properties of GCs and discuss the dynamical formation of merging BH binaries that may be detectable by LIGO/Virgo and LISA and various other stellar exotica including tidal disruption events and low-mass X-ray binaries.

264.05 — Stellar streams in the Milky Way: a gallery of dynamical perturbation

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Stars that escape globular clusters form tidal tails that are predominantly shaped by the global distribution of mass in the Galaxy, but also preserve a historical record of small-scale perturbations. Until now, the evidence for perturbation was often inconclusive due to the low contrast between stream members and field Milky Way stars. I will present maps of three stellar streams: GD-1, Jhelum, and Pal 5, whose members were confidently identified using astrometric data from the Gaia mission or deep photometry from the DECam Legacy Survey. Each of the streams shows signatures of perturbation: GD-1 might have encountered a massive, dark object; Jhelum has two distinct components of a dynamical origin; and Pal 5 has been affected by a rotating Milky Way bar. These discoveries mark the dawn of an era where the complex morphologies of streams reveal the dynamical history of the Milky Way.

264.06 — Confirmation and Properties of the Sixth Star Cluster in the Fornax Dwarf Spheroidal Galaxy

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Since first noticed by Shapley in 1939, a faint object coincident with the Fornax dwarf spheroidal has long been discussed as a possible sixth globular cluster system. However, debate has continued over whether this overdensity is a statistical artifact or a blended galaxy group. In our work, we demonstrate, using deep DECam imaging data, that this object is well resolved into stars and is a bona fide star cluster. The stellar overdensity of this cluster is statistically significant at the level of $\sim$6 - 6.7 sigma in several different photometric catalogs including Gaia. Therefore, it is highly unlikely to be caused by random fluctuation. We show that Fornax 6 is a star cluster with a peculiarly low surface brightness and irregular shape, which may indicate a strong tidal influence from its host galaxy. The Hess diagram of Fornax 6

is largely consistent with that of Fornax field stars, but it appears to be slightly bluer. However, it is still likely more metal-rich than most of the globular clusters in the system. Faint clusters like Fornax 6 that orbit and potentially get disrupted in the centers of dwarf galaxies can prove crucial for constraining the dark matter distribution in Milky Way satellites.

Oral Session 265 — Binary Stellar Systems I

265.01 — Revised System Parameters of the Triple-Star System KOI-126

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KOI-126 is a triple-star system exhibiting complex, fascinating eclipses. The inner binary contains a pair of late M-type stars with a 1.7 day period orbiting an F-type star every 33.9 days. The eclipses and syzygies enable extremely precise radii and mass determinations through photodynamical modeling (M_A = 1.347, M_B = 0.2413, and M_C = 0.2127 $M_\odot$; R_A = 2.0254, R_B = 0.2543, and R_C = 0.2318 $R_\odot$Carter et al. (2011)). These are among the most precise mass and radii determinations of any late type stars. In addition, the rapid precession of the M-stars' orbit allowed their apsidal motion constants to be constrained to be $k_2 < 0.60$. The apsidal motion constant provides a constraint on the internal mass distribution of a star making it important for testing models of stellar interiors, dynamics, and evolution. For M-stars the internal mass distribution is currently not observationally constrained by either apsidal motion constants nor asteroseismology. This makes their measurement all the more important. We revisit KOI-126 using all 1388 days of Kepler data vs the 418 days used by Carter et al. (2011), twice as much RV data, 6 eclipses observed from the 1-meter Mount Laguna Observatory telescope, and a 12 hour-long eclipse observed by TESS. The inclusion of these data extends the baseline of light curve observations by almost 9 years. We present our improved system parameters and our constraints of the apsidal motion constants.

265.02 — Visual Orbits of A- and F-type Spectroscopic Binaries with the CHARA Array

K. Lester[1]
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We present the three-dimensional orbits of eight double-lined spectroscopic binaries with orbital periods longer than 7 days measured to determine the fundamental stellar parameters of each component and make critical tests of stellar evolution models. We resolved the position of the secondary stars relative to the primaries on milliarcsecond scales using fringe visibility variations in interferometric observations with the CHARA Array, and measured new radial velocities using echelle spectra from the APO 3.5m and CTIO 1.5m telescopes. By combining the visual and spectroscopic observations, we solved for the orbital parameters for these systems and derived the stellar masses and distance. We then estimated the stellar radii from the distance and the angular diameter, set by fitting spectrophotometry from the literature to binary SED models or by directly fitting the interferometric visibilities. Finally, we compared the observed stellar parameters to the predictions of Yonsei-Yale and MESA stellar evolution models in order to estimate the ages of each system.

265.03 — The Tale of the Lobster: Over-luminous Stars in Wide Binaries and a Search for Higher Order Multiples

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We present a search for higher-order multiples (triples, quadruples, etc.) among K+K and K+M wide binaries identified in the SUPERWIDE all-sky catalog of wide binaries. The SUPERWIDE catalog was assembled from a Bayesian analysis of the high proper motion (> 40 mas/yr) stars in Gaia Data Release 2 (DR2) using their positions, proper motions, and parallaxes. Examining the color-magnitude diagram of the primary and secondary components clearly shows a doubling of the main sequence in the K and early-M dwarf regime, consistent with a normal single star main sequence plus an over-luminous sequence due to some of the components being unresolved binaries. To better identify the over-luminous stars in our wide binaries, we define an over-luminosity factor, which measures the difference between the absolute magnitude of a star and a reference line which runs parallel to the main sequence in the K dwarf region. A "lobster" diagram is then created, which plots the over-luminosity factor of the primary as a function of the over-luminosity factor of the secondary. An examination of this plot reveals that for K+K wide binaries, the higher order

multiplicity of the selected sample is at least ∼40%. We expand this technique to the lower mass regime (mid-M to late-M) by matching subsets of K+M pairs to the apogee catalog, and by assuming the metallicity of the low-mass secondaries is the same as that of the higher mass primaries. Using the resulting metallicity "tracks", we determine the shape of the main sequence in the M dwarf regime, which allows us to define a proper reference and identify over-luminous components in the M dwarf range as well. To test if our over-luminous components are caused by binarity rather than other potential sources, we crossmatch our sample with TESS, K2 and Kepler to identify eclipsing systems among the over-luminous components and take speckle imaging results from previous observations and the POKEMON survey.

265.04 — Constraining Mass Transfer Histories of Blue Straggler Stars: Observations with HST/COS and Resulting WD Atmosphere Fits

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We now know that mass transfer from an evolved star onto a main-sequence companion is responsible for the formation of most blue straggler stars (BSSs) in open clusters, appearing now as a BSS and white dwarf (WD) in a binary system. We present HST/COS far-ultraviolet spectroscopy and resulting atmosphere fits for two WD companions of BSS in the old open cluster NGC 188. The WD effective temperature and surface gravity provides a cooling age, establishing when the mass transfer took place, and a mass, constraining the evolutionary state of the donor star. We determine that one system, WOCS 4540, has a 0.53±0.03 CO-core WD with a cooling age of 105 Myr, and is the result of Case C mass transfer. The other system, WOCS 5379, has a 0.42±0.02 He-core WD with a cooling age of 250 Myr, resulting from Case B mass transfer. Combining these results with the known binary periods, WOCS 4540 may be consistent with theoretical predictions for stable Roche lobe overflow but WOCS 5379 is likely inconsistent. Both systems provide important opportunities for constraining mass transfer models and improving our understanding of the physical processes responsible for mass transfer onto non-degenerate stars.

265.05 — Constraining Mass Transfer Histories of Blue Straggler Stars: MESA Modeling of Formation Pathways

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Recent HST/COS UV spectroscopy of white dwarf companions to two blue straggler stars in the old (6 Gyr) open cluster NGC 188 have yielded precise measurements of the white dwarf masses and ages. These measurements show definitively that these blue straggler stars formed from mass transfer from an evolved binary companion. These new measurements, combined with the stars' membership in a well-studied open cluster, and long-term radial-velocity monitoring, provide excellent constraints on the stellar and orbital parameters of these post-mass-transfer systems. Here we present formation models for these two systems based on a grid of accretion models from the stellar evolution code MESA. These models show that one system, WOCS 4540, likely resulted from stable mass transfer from an AGB donor. This evolutionary scenario is generally consistent with expectations from recent blue straggler studies, though its non-zero orbital eccentricity is a challenge to explain theoretically. The other system, WOCS 5379, appears to have resulted from mass transfer from an RGB donor, but its blue color, 120-day orbital period, and non-zero orbital eccentricity make it difficult to explain using the standard assumptions of binary evolution theory. Both systems demonstrate the value of using detailed analysis to test our understanding of binary evolution processes.

Oral Session 266 — Large Scale Structure, Cosmic Distance Scale

266.01 — A 3.4% H_0 measurement from three time-delay gravitational lens systems with adaptive optics imaging.

G. Chen[1]

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Strong lensing with time delays provides a completely independent way to constrain H_0 at low red-

shift. This is important because the current tension between the H_0 measurements from Planck data and Type-Ia supernovae might be due to the new physics beyond the flat LCDM model or may just be the sign of systematic errors affecting one or both methods. Therefore, additional independent H_0 measurements are needed to search for possible unknown systematics in the techniques. In order to improve the precision of the lensing measurement and test for internal systematics, it is critical to increase the sample size of well-constrained time-delay systems. I will present a 3.4% joint H_0 measurement by combining three strong lensing systems (PG1115, HE0435, and RXJ1131). For each system, I use both adaptive optics imaging from the Keck telescope and HST imaging, the velocity dispersion of the lensing galaxy, and the environment study to build robust lens models, and use time delays to infer the value of H_0.

266.02 — Probing Cosmic Reionization and Molecular Gas Growth with TIME

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The Tomographic Ionized-carbon Mapping Experiment (TIME) is a forthcoming instrument designed to measure the star formation rate during cosmic reionization by observing the redshifted 158-micron [C II] line ($5 < z < 9$) in tomography. Over the same spectral coverage, it can simultaneously study the abundance of molecular gas during the era of peak star formation by observing the rotational CO lines at $0.5 < z < 2$. These measurements based on large-scale fluctuations of line intensity are sensitive to the aggregate emission from the entire galaxy population, therefore placing important integral constraints on galaxy evolution in a cosmological context. I will provide a status update of the instrument and discuss the constraining power TIME offers on various observables, including the line luminosity function and two-point statistics (e.g., auto- and cross-correlation power spectra), as well as key physical parameters such as the escape fraction of ionizing photons and the evolution of cosmic molecular gas density. Based on an optimized survey strategy and fiducial model parameters informed by existing observations, I will present sensitivity forecasts of the line-intensity mapping data TIME will acquire, in tandem with their astrophysical implications.

266.03 — Robust Measurements of the eBOSS and DESI Galaxy and Quasar Clustering

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The large-scale structure (LSS) of the Universe traced by galaxies is one of the essential probes of dark energy. Future galaxy surveys are designed to extend aggressively to higher redshifts in order to reach a greater cosmic volume for improved precision as well as for tracing the effect of dark energy further back in time. Emission line galaxies (ELGs) are star forming galaxies that populate the high redshift Universe and therefore are promising tracers for LSS that will be targeted in future galaxy surveys. However, the measurements of such new targets are likely subject to various observational systematics effects that are still largely unknown. Mitigating such effects is crucial for deriving unbiased and precise cosmological constraints. In my thesis, I have developed a deep learning technique in combination with the conventional techniques to model and mitigate the effects of such systematics on the ELG clustering for the ongoing extended Baryon Acoustic Oscillation Survey (eBOSS) and the future Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI) survey. The method will be crucial to derive robust measurements of the ELG power spectrum.

266.04 — High Redshift HII Galaxies: Promising New Cosmic Distance Indicators

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We present the preliminary results of the attempt to utilize the L-sigma relation of Balmer emission lines from HII galaxies at high redshift (high-z) as a cosmic distance indicator. HII galaxies are compact, low-mass, starburst galaxies, dominated by strong emission features similar to those of a giant HII region. We have observed ~20 HII galaxies at $z = 1.5$ in the

Extended Groth Strip with the Near-Infrared Multi-Object Spectrograph, EMIR, at the Gran Telescopio Canarias (GTC). Even though the Signal-to-Noise of this first observing run was lower than expected, we demonstrated that the presence of the key emission lines, such as H-Alpha, H-Beta, and [OIII] doublet help in securing velocity dispersion measurement of the ionized gas in HII galaxies and allow the feasibility of distance determination. The cosmological constraint, such as matter and energy density parameters derived from using HII galaxies as cosmic probes show promising improvement if more galaxies at each redshift bin could be observed. Nevertheless, we need to get a better handle on the second parameters, such as dust extinction, stellar age, metallicity, and differential kinematics between HII clumps to fully unlock the potential of this cosmic distance indicator.

266.05 — Two-point statistics without bins: A continuous-function generalization of the correlation function estimator for large-scale structure

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The two-point correlation function (2pcf) is the most important statistic in structure formation, used to measure the clustering of density field tracers (e.g. galaxies). Current estimators of the 2pcf, including the standard Landy-Szalay (LS) estimator, have significant limitations. In this work we address the issue that the LS estimator evaluates the 2pcf in bins of separation between objects, which results in a loss of information and a trade-off between bias and variance. We present a new estimator for the 2pcf, the "continuous-function estimator," which generalizes LS to a continuous representation and obviates binning in separation or any other property. Our estimator replaces the binned pair counts of LS with a linear superposition of any set of basis functions, and outputs the best-fit linear combination of basis functions to describe the 2pcf. It is closely related to the information-theory optimal estimator used in linear least-squares fitting. The choice of basis can take into account the expected form of the 2pcf, as well as its dependence on other properties beyond separation. We show that the continuous-function estimator can estimate the clustering of artificial data in representations that provide more accuracy with fewer basis functions than LS, including a spline basis representation. Critically, this reduces the number of mock catalogs required for covariance estimation, a limiting factor in 2pcf measurements. As a demonstration, we apply the estimator to the Luminous Red Galaxy sample of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS). We show that the continuous-function estimator, with basis functions chosen to be derivatives with respect to the cosmological parameters, provides a direct measurement of cosmological parameters from galaxy observations. Similarly, we use the estimator to directly measure the location of the baryon acoustic feature in the SDSS data. We discuss other applications and limitations of the continuous-function estimator for present and future studies of large-scale structure, including determining the dependence of clustering on galaxy properties and potentially unifying real-space and Fourier-space approaches to clustering measurements.

266.06 — The Hubble constant tension from strong-lensing time-delays: hint of new physics?

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Recently, a significant tension has been reported between two measurements of the Hubble constant (H_0) from early-Universe (e.g., cosmic microwave background) and late-Universe probes (e.g., cosmic distance ladder). If systematic errors are ruled out in these measurements, then new physics extending the ΛCDM model will be required to resolve the tension. Therefore, different independent probes of H_0 — such as the strong-lensing time-delay — are essential to confirm or resolve the tension. The measured time-delays between the lensed images of a background quasar constrain H_0, as they depend on the absolute physical distances in the lens configuration. I led a team from the STRong-lensing Insights into the Dark Energy Survey (STRIDES) collaboration to analyze the lens DES J0408-5354. I modeled the mass distribution of this lens using *Hubble Space Telescope* imaging, and combined it with analyses from my collaborators to infer H_0 = 74.2-3.0+2.7 km/s/Mpc with the highest precision (3.9%) from a single lens to date. This measurement agrees well with both the previous sample of six lenses from the H0LiCOW collaboration and other late-Universe probes, thus it increases the aforementioned tension. To confirm or resolve this tension at the 5σ level — the gold standard of detecting new physics — we need to increase the sample size and improve precision per system while keeping the systematics under control. The large amount of required investigator time (∼1 year per lens) is currently the main bottleneck to increase the sample size. I present an automated lens-modeling framework that will enable

rapid increment of the sample size in the near future. I also show, through simulation, that incorporating the spatially resolved kinematics of the lensing galaxy improves the precision of H_0 per system. Additionally, I present the first general method to efficiently compute the lensing properties of any given elliptical mass distribution. By allowing any radial shape of mass profile, this method helps to avoid any systematic that may potentially arise from adopting only a few specific parameterizations. I forecast that a sample of 40 lenses with spatially resolved kinematics will provide sub-percent precision in H_0 within the next decade.

Plenary Lecture 267 — The Stewardship of Maunakea's legacy from the Perspective of the Hawaiian and Astronomical Communities

Plenary Prize Lecture 268 — HEAD Bruno Rossi Prize

268.01 — Kilonovae from Merging Neutron Stars

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The coalescence of double neutron star and black hole-neutron star binaries are prime sources of gravitational waves (GW) for Advanced LIGO/Virgo and future ground-based detectors. Neutron-rich matter expelled in such events can undergo rapid neutron capture (r-process) nucleosynthesis as it decompresses, enriching our universe with rare heavy elements like gold and platinum. The radioactive decay of these unstable nuclei powers a rapidly evolving, approximately isotropic thermal transient commonly known as a "kilonova", which can be used to probe the merger physics. We will overview the physical processes that occur in compact object mergers and their aftermath, and how these processes may be encoded in the diversity of their kilonova signatures. We discuss remaining questions in our theoretical understanding of kilonovae, and highlight how joint GW and electromagnetic observations of GW170817 and future events provide a new avenue to constrain the astrophysical origin of the r-process elements and the equation of state of dense nuclear matter.

Poster Session 270 — Spitzer's Scientific Legacy Defining the Landscape for Future Exploration

270.01 — Dust Obscured Nuclear Supernovae Revealed by Spitzer

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Supernova rates serve as an important probe of star formation models and initial mass functions. Optical ground-based surveys typically discover nearly ten times fewer SNe than predicted due to high dust extinction in the nuclear regions of star forming galaxies. A successful survey must be conducted at longer wavelengths and with a space-based telescope, which has stable seeing that reduces the necessity for any subtraction algorithms and, therefore, residuals. We have recently concluded a three-year Spitzer/IRAC 3.6 micron survey for dust-extinguished SNe in the nuclear regions of Ultra-Luminous InfraRed Galaxies (ULIRGs) within 200 Mpc. Here we present an analysis of the data and initial results. Due to the nature of the asymmetric Spitzer PSF, standard template subtraction algorithms were not sufficient. Forward modeling techniques provided the necessary sensitivity (see Khandrika poster). We report on several supernovae not previously discovered by optical surveys and discuss the implications for future space-based missions such as WFIRST and JWST.

270.02 — Improved Sensitivity with Forward Modeling Template Subtractions in a Spitzer Search for Nuclear Supernovae

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We have recently concluded a three-year Spitzer/IRAC 3.6 micron survey for dust-extinguished SNe in the nuclear regions of Ultra-Luminous InfraRed Galaxies (ULIRGs) within 200 Mpc (see Fox poster). Here we describe our approach to maximize the sensitivity of the survey with optimization techniques that include sky background normalization, common grid reduction, epsilon offset corrections, and various subtraction algorithms. We calculate the detection efficiency as a function of radius from the galaxy nucleus by inserting artificial sources. A forward-modeling subtraction algorithm can improve our detection capability down to 18^{th} and 20^{th} magnitudes at the

furthest distances. These sensitivities should be sufficient for detecting optically obscured SNe down to an $A_V \sim 20$ out to 200 Mpc.

270.03 — Dust emission as a function of age in the nearby Galaxy M33

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The emission at 8 micron, due mainly to stochastically heated dust grains, has been extensively calibrated as an indicator of current Star Formation Rate (SFR) for galaxies. Yet, the link between this emission and the young stellar populations in galaxies is still questioned, as dust grains can be stochastically heated also by older field stars. In order to investigate this link, we have combined mid-infrared images from the Spitzer Space Telescope with a published star cluster candidates catalog for the Local Group galaxy M33. At the distance of M33 (~850 kpc), the Spitzer images subtend less than 10 pc, thus resolving individual regions of star formation. Star clusters represent almost-single-age stellar populations, which are significantly easier to model than more complex mixtures of stars. We find a clear decrease in the 8 micron luminosity per unit mass as a function of age of the star clusters. This decrease is well described by a simple model for the dust emission of a young stellar population, when using physical models for the dust spectral energy distribution. We conclude that the dust emission at 8 micron follows model expectations, and sharply decreases with the age of the stellar population. However, our data are limited to star clusters younger than 1 Gyr, and we cannot draw conclusions for the mid-infrared dust emission at older ages. By leveraging the Spitzer legacy, this investigation paves the way for future explorations with the James Webb Space Telescope.

270.04 — The Center of Light Method for Differential Tracking of Undersampled Point Sources

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In many astronomical applications, it is more important to be able to measure accurately the *relative* positions of point sources than to know their absolute locations on the imaging plane. For example, time series photometric measurements of under sampled point sources are often calibrated using maps of response versus sub-pixel position. Such maps require (1) repeatable correspondence between measured centroid and actual location; (2) reliable determination of nearest samples in a dataset; and (3) accurate distances between all neighboring samples — none of which depend on knowledge of absolute position, but do demand stable and unbiased differential locations. We analyze three techniques often used for measuring the sub-pixel position of a point source on the post-cryogenic *Spitzer*/IRAC image data: center of light (first moment), gaussian fitting, and least asymmetry. Using post-cryogenic IRAC point response functions (PRFs) we build simulated stellar images using a grid of locations covering the area of a single pixel, and measure the source location with each of the three techniques. After shifting results to remove any constant bias in X and Y, we find that, while all methods suffer distortions in their ability to measure relative position, the center of light technique provides the most accurate representation of the input field. We review earlier analyses stating that center of light gave poor stellar centroids as compared with other methods, and suggest reasons why this (incorrect) interpretation was reached.

270.05 — The Spitzer Warm Mission Enhanced Products: Science Use Cases

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The Spitzer Science Center at Caltech is producing Enhanced Products from the Spitzer Warm (post-cryogenic) Mission for release to the community via the NASA Infrared Science Archive (IRSA). These products include more than 30,000 image supermosaics in the IRAC 3.6 and 4.5 micron channels, spanning a large range of exposure depth and spatial coverage, as well as source lists resulting from photometric point-response-function fitting to the image data being input to create the supermosaics. These products will facilitate myriad research investigations beyond what was possible for the original observations of specific fields. The supermosaics, in many cases, will result in deeper source photometry, fainter surface brightness limits, and greater spatial extent than the data from the original individual observing programs of which they are comprised. Here we will present potential science uses cases,

both Galactic and extragalactic, illustrative of what will be possible with the Enhanced Products.

Poster Session 271 — Astrophysics Results from CubeSats and SmallSats

271.01 — SmallSat Solar Axion and Activity X-ray Imager (SSAXI)

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The axion is a promising dark matter candidate as well as a solution to the strong charge-parity (CP) problem in quantum chromodynamics (QCD). We describe a new concept for SmallSat Solar Axion and Activity X-ray Telescope (SSAXI) to search for solar axions or axion-like particles (ALPs) and to monitor solar activity over a wide dynamic range. SSAXI aims to unambiguously identify X-rays converted from axions in the solar magnetic field along the line of sight to the solar core, effectively imaging the solar core. SSAXI employs Miniature lightweight Wolter-I focusing X-ray optics (MiXO) and monolithic CMOS X-ray sensors in a compact package. The wide energy range (0.5 - 5 keV) of SSAXI can easily distinguish spectra of axion-converted X-rays from solar X-ray spectra, while encompassing the prime energy band (3 - 4.5 keV) of axion-converted X-rays. The high angular resolution (30 arcsec) and large field of view (40 arcmin) in SSAXI will easily resolve the enhanced X-ray flux over the 3 arcmin wide solar core while fully covering the X-ray activity over the entire solar disc. The fast readout in the inherently radiation tolerant CMOS X-ray sensors enables high resolution spectroscopy over a wide dynamic range with a broad range of operational temperatures. We present multiple mission implementation options for SSAXI under ESPA class. SSAXI will operate in a Sun-synchronous orbit for 1 yr preferably near a solar minimum to accumulate sufficient X-ray photon statistics.

271.02 — Observing the Galactic Halo with HaloSat

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HaloSat is a CubeSat that is performing an all-sky survey of soft X-ray line emission from highly ionized oxygen with the goal of determining if hot halos gravitationally bound to galaxies make a significant contribution to the cosmological baryon budget. As of this writing, HaloSat has been conducting science operations for almost one year and the initial all-sky survey is nearly complete. We present results on HaloSat measurements including the spatial dependence of the halo emission measure and temperature. HaloSat data will be archived at the HEASARC and publicly available for analysis by the astronomical community.

271.04 — The Moon Burst Energetics All-sky Monitor (MoonBEAM) CubeSat Concept

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With the public reporting of gravitational-wave candidates from LIGO/Virgo, the need for prompt accurate and well localized gamma-ray observations is key to multimessenger astronomy. Many gamma-ray observatories in low Earth orbit are not able to survey the entire sky due to a large blockage of sky from the Earth as well as detector downtime due to high particle activity in the South Atlantic Anomaly (SAA) region. Therefore, we propose the Moon Burst Energetics All-sky Monitor (MoonBEAM) CubeSat concept. This concept would be a 12U CubeSat placed in cislunar space. With its Earth-Moon L3 halo orbit, the percentage of sky blocked by the Earth would be drastically decreased and the SAA down time would be nonexistent. Furthermore, MoonBEAM would provide simultaneous observations in combination with another gamma-ray instrument in low Earth orbit in order to constrain the GRB localization annulus on the sky. This will result in a reduced area of the sky needed for multiwavelength follow-up observations of kilonova emission. Using MEGAlib software tools we simulate the detector responses for MoonBEAM and quantify the localization capability and GRB coverage of the MoonBEAM concept.

271.05 — Enabling Space Science with Smallsats

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We describe a research ecosystem and business model for smallsats and related space science missions that leverages recent advancements in space-

borne remote sensing technologies. Cost efficiencies realized for design, construction, launch and operations of smallsat missions and constellations, together with the government's emphasis on industry capabilities and public-private partnerships, creates an environment for increasing the flight rate and solving the chronic oversubscription of on-orbit observing time. This space-science-as-a-service model has antecedents in the Artemis lunar and ISS commercialization programs, and enables large, multi-institutional survey programs as well as small, focused research projects accessible to individual researchers and students. We review plans for smallsat missions dedicated to ISM surveys in UV diagnostic lines, Solar System objects, exoplanet detection & characterization, and other scientific themes.

271.06 — Probing the Structure and Ionizing Spectrum of Galaxies with the SPRITE CubeSat

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We present an update on the design and projected capabilities of the Supernova Remnants and Proxies for Re-Ionization Testbed Experiment (SPRITE). SPRITE is a 6U cubesat designed to survey ionizing radiation emission from low-redshift star-forming galaxies, and to map far-UV (100 - 175 nm) emission from shock fronts in supernova remnants. The SPRITE Lyman Escape Fraction Survey will measure the ionizing Lyman continuum escape fraction to limits of less than 5% on 100 galaxies in the z = 0.16 - 0.5 range. The Supernova Remnant and Star-formation Region Survey will map approximately 50 remnants and star-forming regions in the Magellanic Clouds, and more than 2 square degrees of Milky Way remnants and superbubbles. These surveys require an imaging spectrograph with sub-arcminute angular resolution and high-sensitivity to wavelengths less than 115 nm. To achieve this, SPRITE leverages advanced technologies that are listed as enabling technologies for the UV spectrograph on the LUVOIR Surveyor, including eLiF mirror coatings and an advanced microchannel plate detector. We focus on an outline of the SPRITE science program based on the current projected performance of the instrument.

271.07 — BurstCube: A CubeSat for Gravitational Wave Counterparts

J. S. Perkins[1]; BurstCube Team[1]
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The first simultaneous detection of a short gamma-ray burst (sGRB) with a Neutron Star merger detected in gravitational-waves (GW) proved that some GWs were created by sGRBs and propelled astronomy into a new multi-messenger era. In order to further study the connection between GWs and sGRBs we must increase the number of sGRB-GW simultaneous detections. To accomplish this we require full sky coverage in the gamma-ray regime. BurstCube aims to expand sky coverage in order to detect, localize, and rapidly disseminate information about gamma-ray bursts (GRBs). BurstCube is a 6U CubeSat with an instrument comprised of 4 Cesium Iodide scintillators coupled to arrays of Silicon photomultipliers and will be sensitive to gamma-rays between ∼50 keV and 1 MeV. BurstCube will assist current observatories, such as Swift and Fermi, in the detection of GRBs as well as provide astronomical context to gravitational wave events detected by LIGO, Virgo, and KAGRA. BurstCube is currently in its development phase with a launch readiness date in Fall 2021.

271.09 — The Colorado Ultraviolet Transit Experiment (CUTE): Exploring Extreme Exoplanets

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The Colorado Ultraviolet Transit Experiment (CUTE) is a NASA-supported 6U CubeSat mission designed to characterize the interaction between exoplanetary atmospheres and their host stars. CUTE will search for: 1) enhanced transit absorption in atomic, molecular, and continuum tracers at NUV wavelengths (255 - 330 nm) and 2) evidence of transit asymmetries, ahead of the planet's orbital motion or trailing "tails". This dataset will provide an unprecedented look at atmospheric mass-loss in the most extreme planets, which is key to our understanding of planetary evolution. CUTE will observe 6 - 10 transits of ∼12 primary targets during a nominal seven-month science mission. The CUTE science mission is enabled by the dedicated mission architecture, an optical system employing a novel rectangular primary Cassegrain telescope, and a compact spectrograph. The system obtains a projected effective area of >25 cm^2 over the entire science bandpass and a peak resolving power of R ∼2500–3000. This presentation will provide a summary of the CUTE science motivation, an overview

of the instrument and spacecraft design, and a status update towards our planned 2020 launch date.

271.10 — CuSP: The CubeSat Mission for studying Solar Particles

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The **Cu**beSat Mission for studying **S**olar **P**articles is a NASA Science Mission Directorate and Heliophysics Division sponsored 6U Interplanetary CubeSat Science Mission. CuSP is scheduled to launch in December 2019 as a secondary payload on the SLS (Space Launch System) EM-1 (Exploratory Mission One) flight. CuSP is a pathfinder mission for Space Weather Research as it will be the first heliophysics science mission to be placed in heliocentric orbit outside the influence of the Earth's magnetosphere. CuSP features three complementary, miniaturized sensors to address two science objectives:1) study the sources and acceleration mechanisms of solar and IP particles in near-Earth orbit, and 2) support space weather research by determining proton radiation levels during Solar Energetic Particle (SEP) events and identifying properties of suprathermal ions that could help predict the arrival of strong coronal mass ejection-driven interplanetary shock waves that produce geomagnetic storms. The Suprathermal Ion Spectrograph, or SIS, is built by the Southwest Research Institute to detect and characterize the low-energy suprathermal and solar energetic particles. NASA Goddard's Miniaturized Electron and Proton Telescope, or MERiT, will measure high-energy solar energetic particles. Finally, the Vector Helium Magnetometer, or VHM, from NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, will measure the strength and direction of the interplanetary magnetic field. In addition to its science objectives, CuSP's primary technical objective is to increase the technological readiness level (TRL) of our novel SIS instrument concept so that it can be proposed and flown with significantly reduced risk and cost on future Heliophysics missions. This talk and paper discuss the challenges, progress, and status of the CuSP project.

Poster Session 272 — Star Formation

272.01 — Identification of Young Stellar Objects in the Lagoon Nebula (IDYL)

D. Strasbuger[1]; L. Rebull[2]; M. Bechtel[3]; D. Mattern[4]; R. Swanson[5]; D. Huett[6]; H. James[3]; J. Walthers[6]; J. Wiley[3]; J. Vander Wilt[3]

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The goal of this project was to identify new young stellar objects (YSOs) in the Lagoon Nebula (M8; ~1250 pc). We collected from the literature 67 bands as published in 36 papers or surveys to compile a catalog of ~3200 literature YSOs. We examined the color properties of known YSOs in optical and infrared (IR) bands. The color characteristics of the known YSOs were used to identify new candidates based on the presence of IR excess, a result of the dust surrounding YSOs, and ultraviolet (UV) excess from accretion shock. Literature YSOs and the full M8 catalog were plotted on many optical and IR color-color diagrams. The initial candidate YSO list was selected from sources that showed IR excess in both WISE and IRAC, or IR excess in IRAC and UV excess (u-r) in VPHAS. The candidate list was then screened by examination of:

- source images (looking for source confusion and source detections missing photometry);
- spectral energy distributions (SEDs; looking for source mismatches across bands); and
- color-color and color-magnitude diagrams (optical and IR; looking for consistency with colors found for known YSOs).

We identified ~190 new YSO candidates.

Support provided for this work by the NASA/IPAC Teacher Archive Research Program (NITARP), which receives funding from the NASA ADP program.

272.02 — Stellar Photometry of Cepheus C at Submillimeter Wavelengths

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In Evans et al. (2018), we identified 54 candidate young stellar objects (YSOs) in the star-forming region of the Cepheus-C OB3 molecular cloud by investigating sources seen at bands from the Herschel Space Observatory. Several of the sources we knew were present from examination of other bands and from visual inspection of the Herschel data, yet did not have measured photometry in the literature. We performed aperture photometry on the Herschel data for those sources with missing measurements. Parts of Ceph-C are crowded, where aperture photometry is likely not the best method for measuring flux. In Taylor et al., (2019), we performed PSF-fitting on data from the Herschel Photoconductor Array Camera and Spectrometer (PACS) at 70 and 160 μm. We compared the PSF-fitting photometry with that from the Highly Processed Data Products (HPDP) PACS catalog to verify our procedure, then applied our methods to sources we could see in the image (and in images from other bands), but did not appear in the HPDP source list. The current project builds upon the previous PSF-fitting in this crowded region, adding points to the SEDs by using Herschel Spectral and Photometric Imaging Receiver (SPIRE) data at 250, 350, and 500 μm. The Astropy implementations of DAOPhot (Photutils) were used to do the PSF-fitting photometry. Quantitative measurements of several of these sources have not appeared in the literature prior to our work above; now we have more secure estimates of the flux densities, and can improve upon the spectral energy distributions (SEDs) we constructed in 2017-18.

272.03 — UV and Emission Line Variability in Herbig Ae/Be Stars Over Their Rotation Period

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We present the preliminary findings of a multi-epoch variability study of 6 Herbig Ae/Be stars. The observations were carried out on 2 consecutive nights with HIRESb on Keck I in order to simultaneously measure the UV and emission line variability across a full rotation period of the star. Our sample straddles the mass boundary between pre-main sequence A and B type stars where there is a suspected change in disc accretion mechanism from Magnetospheric Accretion, MA, to an undetermined other mechanism (direct disc-star accretion via a boundary layer is the current favourite alternative). Come to the poster to find out what we discovered!

272.04 — Accretion Luminosity Towards Orion Protostars

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A fundamental problem in star formation is understanding how stars accrete mass. Using near-IR spectra from SpeX on the IRTF, this work studies 30 protostars identified by the Herschel Orion Protostar Survey (HOPS). The goal is to measure their accretion luminosity via the Brackett-gamma emission line in order to determine what percentage of the total luminosity is due to accretion. Line fluxes in multiple hydrogen lines are needed to make a correction for extinction, and eight protostars in the sample that have detections in multiple transitions. For these primarily flat spectrum protostars, 10%-30% of the total luminosity is from accretion. The one exception is HOPS 134 (also a flat spectrum protostar) where ~99% of the luminosity is from accretion. This source appears to be undergoing a burst. This result agrees with recent analyses of the HOPS protostars suggesting that their accretion rates decrease exponentially with time.

272.05 — Orbital Parameters for a Young, Low Mass, Spectroscopic Binary Star in Orion

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We present orbital parameters for the young, low-mass, pre-main sequence, double-lined spectroscopic binary, V562 Ori. To measure radial velocities for each of the components in the binary system, we use high-resolution infrared spectra acquired by IGRINS at the Lowell Observatory 4.3m Discovery Channel Telescope. We use a two-dimensional cross-correlation technique, TODCOR, to correlate our observed spectra against standard star templates. The results from this analysis provide radial velocities, spectral types, vsini values, and flux ratios for both components in the binary system. For V562 Ori, the spectral templates that maximized the cross-correlation coefficient were K5 for the primary and K6 for the secondary, with vsini values of 12 km/s and 10 km/s, respectively. By combining the radial

velocities from our infrared observations, we are able to determine the orbital parameters and mass ratio for this system. For V562 Ori, we find an orbital period of P = 11.861 ± 0.002 days, and eccentricity of e = 0.075 ± 0.017, a mass ratio of q = 1.008 ± 0.039, and a center-of-mass velocity of 29.24 ± 0.61 km/s. The results shown here not only increase the small sample of PMS spectroscopic binary stars with known orbital elements, but also describes the effectiveness of infrared spectroscopy for the detection of cool secondary stars. We will compare the results obtained with both observed and synthetic template standard star spectra. This research was funded in part by NSF grant AST-1518081 (to L.P.).

272.06 — The 6 pc DASH: A WFC3 1.6 micron Survey of the Orion Integral Shaped Filament

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The Integral Shaped Filament (ISF) is the most active star forming region within 500 pc of the Sun. Located 388 pc away, it hosts the Orion Nebula Cluster and is the nearest massive star formation region. It is an ideal laboratory for understanding the network of processes, such as gas fragmentation and collapse, feedback from outflows and radiation, and dynamical interactions found in massive filamentary clouds. We present current progress on "The 6 pc DASH", a Drift-And-SHift survey using the WFC3-IR instrument on HST. This survey mapped the ISF in the F160W band with 0.2" angular resolution in fourteen 4′ x 9′ fields. In the DASH method, the first pointing is supported by guide stars while the remaining seven pointings use only the gyroscope pointing control. We present and compare data aligned by the GAIA DR2 and the VISION (VIenna Survey in Orion) catalogs; in each case, the frames are combined into mosaics using the Drizzlepac and Grizli image processing software packages. Using these data, we will study multiplicity, morphological variability, and potentially - with future observations from WFIRST - proper motions of embedded stars in the ISF. In this poster, we focus on the detection of protostars with resolved bipolar outflow cavities that were not previously identified in Spitzer or Herschel surveys. This morphological identification of protostars provides a new means for identifying objects that were missed in lower angular resolution mid- to far-IR studies. We discuss whether these newly identified objects represent a class of faint protostars, or objects missed due to confusion with bright mid to far-IR nebulosity.

272.07 — An Analysis of $C^{18}O$ Envelopes of Early-Stage Protostars in the Perseus Molecular Cloud

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We present a comprehensive analysis of envelopes surrounding protostellar systems in the Perseus molecular cloud using data from the MASSES survey. The goal of this study is to characterize the shape, size, and orientation of each envelope, calculate the velocity gradient, linewidths, and fluxes, and determine evolutionary trends. We focus our attention to the $C^{18}O$(2-1) spectral line, and compare the envelopes to the bipolar outflows, best imaged in the ^{12}CO line. We find that the angular difference between the elongation angle of the $C^{18}O$ envelope and the outflow position angle generally becomes increasingly perpendicular with increasing T_{bol}, a tracer of protostellar age. We also estimate the masses of the $C^{18}O$ envelopes using the integrated flux and find a discrepancy of up to two orders of magnitude between these mass values and dust mass estimates from previously published MASSES papers. We compare the $C^{18}O$ envelopes with larger gaseous structures in other molecular clouds and show that velocity gradient increases with both decreasing mass ($|G| \sim M^{-0.44}$) and decreasing radius ($|G| \sim R^{-0.85}$).

272.08 — Possible progression of mass flow processes around young intermediate-mass stars based on high-resolution near-infrared spectroscopy. I. Taurus

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We used the WINERED spectrograph to perform near-infrared high-resolution spectroscopy (resolving power R = 28,000) of 13 young intermediate-mass stars in the Taurus star-forming region. Based on the presence of near- and mid-infrared continuum emission, young intermediate-mass stars can be classified into three different evolutionary stages: Phases I, II, and III in the order of evolution. Our obtained spectra (lambda = 0.91-1.35 um) depict He I lambda10830 and Pbeta lines that are sensitive to magnetospheric accretion and winds. We also investigate five sources each for Pbeta and He I lines that were obtained from previous studies along with our targets. We observe that the Pbeta profile morphologies in Phases I and II corresponded to an extensive variety of emission features; however, these features are not detected in Phase III. We also observe that the He I profile morphologies are mostly broad subcontinuum absorption lines in Phase I, narrow subcontinuum absorption lines in Phase II, and centered subcontinuum absorption features in Phase III. Our results indicate that the profile morphologies exhibit a progression of the dominant mass flow processes: stellar wind and probably magnetospheric accretion in the very early stage, magnetospheric accretion and disk wind in the subsequent stage, and no activities in the final stage. These interpretations further suggest that opacity in protoplanetary disks plays an important role in mass flow processes. Results also indicate that He I absorption features in Phase III sources, associated with chromospheric activities even in such young phases, are characteristics of intermediate-mass stars.

272.09 — ALMA observations of magnetic fields in high-mass star-forming region IRAS 18360-0537

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We report observations performed with the Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array in Band 6 of a high-mass star-forming region IRAS 18360-0537. The polarized dust continuum emission at 1.36mm reveals an hourglass-like magnetic field morphology. The mean orientation of the magnetic field is nearly perpendicular to the axis of a wide-angle outflow revealed by the CO emission (Qiu et al. 2012). The emission of the SiO J = 5-4 line obtained with the ALMA shows a collimated chain of knots emanating from the central protostar, suggesting simultaneous presence of a wide-angle outflow and a collimated jet. We present the analysis of magnetic field properties and the kinematics in the region, and discuss the role of magnetic fields in the formation of the embedded O-type protostar.

272.10 — A Study of the Infrared Emission Line Structure of HH 7-11 with *Hubble* and *Spitzer*

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We present new Hubble Space Telescope (HST) observations of the HH 7-11 outflow region of the star formation region NGC1333 in three emission lines: 1.64 micron and 1.26 micron [Fe II], and 1.28 micron H I Paschen Beta. This, along with additional data from HST, the Spitzer Space Telescope, and the United Kingdom Infrared Telescope, allows for new morphological arguments, both high resolution and larger scale structure, including evidence of a counterflow on the opposite side of source star SVS 13 in Spitzer H2 lines. In addition, the two [Fe II] lines are from the same upper state, and thus we use them to find the extinction towards this object, which is used to deredden emission lines to create a more accurate representation of the region. We also use the shock simulation program MAPPINGS V to find initial parameters of this outflow and the shocks it forms and determine the amount of energy and momentum being deposited from this shock into the cloud.

272.11 — High-resolution Near-infrared Spectroscopy of Diffuse Sources around MWC 1080

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We present the high-resolution spectroscopic results of diffuse sources around MWC 1080 obtained by the Immersion GRating INfrared Spectrograph (IGRINS). We detected a total of six hydrogen Brackett line series, seven kinds of molecular hydrogen lines, and an [Fe II] forbidden line in the H- and K-bands. For the diffuse sources identified in the Brγ, H_2 1-0 S(1), and [Fe II] PVDs, we revealed their origins and characteristics by measuring their line pro-

files and line ratios, and comparing with the Hα, optical [S II], and molecular cloud morphologies. As well as dusty materials reflecting the Brγ emissions from MWC 1080A, we identified two point-like Brγ sources close to other young stars. The narrow H_2 lines detected around MWC 1080A were found to trace PDRs formed on the internal surfaces of the NE-SW main outflow cavity, and high-resolution spectroscopy of them shows that the cavity wall has a cylindrical morphology and is expanding outward with the velocity of about 10-15 km s^{-1}. The shock-excited H_2 and [Fe II] lines detected near the NE cavity edge confirmed that the NE main outflow is the blueshifted one, but has a quite low inclination angle. We identified two more blueshifted outflows from other young stars by detecting the shock-excited H_2 and [Fe II] lines associated with [S II] features. In addition, we report faint Hα features located in the opponent directions of the blueshifted outflows.

272.12 — Understanding Energy Transfer in Plasma Turbulence

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Plasma turbulence is a pervasive phenomenon throughout our universe and is known to play an important role in many astrophysical processes, including the formation of stars and galaxies and the production of cosmic rays. However, even its simplest form (compressible magnetized turbulence) is not well understood, and the lack of a universal theory of magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) limits our ability to study other interesting astrophysical phenomena. In order to study magnetized turbulence, we must turn to large scale computer simulations which can solve the MHD equations numerically. Using such simulations, we can study energy transfers in turbulent plasma systems, such as how magnetic energy is transferred to kinetic energy and vice versa and whether energy cascades are present. There are multiple ways to formally define the kinetic energy density, and one's choice of this mathematical formalism may impact the conclusions drawn by data analysis. The goal of this project is to understand how the chosen formalism affects the resulting calculation of energy transfer rates and the energy power spectrum. We test two possible mathematical formalisms against various conditions — focusing on the compressibility but also including multiple magnetic field configurations and forcing patterns — to determine how they affect our analysis of scale-to-scale energy transfer. We compare our results with those given by Grete, et. al. (2017). Our results will improve the accuracy of future simulation analysis, thus advancing efforts to better understand how compressible magnetized turbulence shapes our universe.

272.13 — Magnetohydrodynamics Post-Processing Pipeline

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Protostellar outflows are a crucial component for early star formation due to their role in the efficient removal of angular momentum as well as helping determine a star's accretion rate and final mass. Protostellar outflows are currently understood to be magnetic in nature but data produced through direct observations of these jets are limited in detail. Therefore, numerical models such as the magnetohydrodynamical (MHD) time dependent code, ZEUS-MP(Hayes, J.C. et al 2006), simulates the distribution of density and temperature throughout the evolution of a magnetically driven outflow. This specific project involves the construction of a pipeline for the automatic processing of MHD simulation results in order to include chemistry as well as dust and gas radiative transfer. The pipeline would further simulate line emission for comparison with real observations. Progress on this pipeline has arrived at the stage where MHD simulation results are used as input for the chemical abundance code, KROME(Grassi, T. et al 2014).

272.14 — Observing CH_3OH in the Hot Corino NGC 1333 IRAS 4B1 with the Very Large Array

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Accurate measurements of the gas phase abundances for the fundamental grain ice mantle constituents (e.g., H_2O, CO, CH_3OH, NH_3) in protostellar envelopes are essential to constraining the chemical evolution during the starless core phase. To this end, we observed ten E-type methanol (CH_3OH) transitions with the VLA ranging from 24.9 GHz to 26.4 GHz toward NGC 1333 IRAS 4B1, a hot corino located in the Perseus Molecular Cloud. The K Band VLA observations were taken in C configuration

with 1 arcsec (300 AU) and 0.19 km/s spectral resolution. We estimate the CH_3OH excitation temperature and column density using a rotation diagram. The CH_3OH rotation diagram's curve indicates a temperature gradient with multiple excitation temperatures. We approximate this curve with a hot and a cold component and derive excitation temperatures of 18 K and 120 K and total CH3OH column densities of 6.9E+16 cm^{-2} and 2.0E17 cm^{-2} for the two components respectively. These values are consistent with results of other hot corinos but are robustly determined by the cm-wavelength CH_3OH transitions that are more reliably optically thin.

272.15 — The Role of Hydrogen Cyanide in Probing Densities in the Taurus Star Forming Region

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Pre-stellar cores are dense starless regions, which are sites of future star formation. By studying these dense, starless regions we can better understand the initial conditions of star formation. We have carried out a survey to observe hydrogen cyanide (HCN) in the regions B7 through B213 of the Taurus Molecular Cloud using the Arizona Radio Observatory 12-m telescope on Kitt Peak National Observatory. Hydrogen cyanide is commonly used as a dense gas tracer and has been observed in areas of active star formation. However, Taurus is a much more quiescent region dominated by pre-stellar cores. The primary goal of this survey was to constrain the density of gas traced by HCN in more quiescent regions by comparing the visual extinction to our HCN 1-0 intensity. Our survey has determined that HCN is detected 100% of the time at high extinction, but only ~30% of the time at low extinction.

272.16 — Chemical Evolution During the Infall Phase of Massive Star Formation

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The process of massive star formation is difficult to study due to the small number of such regions, their significant obscuration by their massive natal core, and their relatively large distances. As a result, both multi-wavelength observations and combined physical-chemical models provide the potential for insight into these regions. In this work, we study the physical-chemical evolution of a star-forming core. We use the relatively isolated and well-studied source AFGL 2591 as an exemplar. The core is evolved polytropically following the work of McKee & Tan. Simultaneously, the central protostar is evolved in time to a final stellar mass of 20 Msun. The dust and gas temperatures in this evolving core are then computed, resulting in a determination of the density and temperature throughout the core during infall. From this, the grain-surface and gas-phase chemistry is computed for a network of over 650 species and over 8500 reactions. We find a nearly step abundance of water, with an abundance and location consistent with observations. A large number of organic molecules, both in the gas-phase and grain-surface are produced. The results for these organics, as well as Sulphur bearing molecules, are discussed and compared with observations.

272.17 — Argus144: Wide-Field, High Resolution 3mm Molecular Imaging of Star-Forming Regions

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The Green Bank Observatory plans to construct a 144-element radio camera for spectroscopic studies in the 3mm band (74-116 GHz) to operate as an open skies instrument on the Green Bank Telescope (GBT). With improved amplifiers, the new camera, called Argus144, will increase mapping speeds by tenfold over that of Argus, a 16-element pilot version of the instrument. Combining the 6'x6' field of view of Argus144 with the 8 arcsec beam of the 100m GBT will provide high spatial dynamic range maps of interstellar molecules that are crucial in understanding the physical processes and astro-chemistry associated with star formation, from the scale of entire galactic disks to the sub-parsec scale of interstellar filaments and dense molecular cloud cores. The GBT with Argus144 will be unmatched worldwide for wide-area 3mm spectroscopic mapping, and will be a critical complement to ALMA, which has high angular resolution but a small field of view. The Green Bank Observatory is a facility of the National Science Foundation operated under cooperative agreement by Associated Universities, Inc.

272.18 — Triggered Star Formation In IC1396A

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Bright-rimmed globules are often found at the interfaces between molecular clouds and HII regions. IC1396A is a well known such globule in the Cepheus OB association region, with evidence of star-formation in the eastern edge of the globule, possibly indicative of radiative implosion (Sicilia-Aguilar et al., 2018). By identifying and studying in more detail the embedded protostars in this globule, we aim to prove definitively whether star-formation in this region is due to triggered or spontaneous processes. We have analyzed Submillimeter Array archival observations at 230 GHz, of the southern rim of IC1396A globule, which includes another protostellar source γ. We detected dust continuum emission associated with a source γ_b, located directly North of γ, separated by 5.8″. Continuum emission is unresolved in our 8″ beam. Several molecular lines were also detected in our SMA observations, including CO, ^{13}CO, C^{18}O, H_2CO, and SO lines. H_2CO and CO emission appear to trace an outflow. We estimate the mass of the dust and gas envelope around γ_b to be 7-8.5 $M_\odot$, assuming optically thin dust emission, which is significantly greater than previous estimates (Reach et al. 2014). A column density of 4 x 10^{12} cm^{-2} and excitation temperature of 43 K was derived from observations of three H_2CO lines. Our detection of the SO molecule, which commonly indicates shocked material, is consistent with characteristics of triggering or outflow activity. The close proximity of this source (0.08 pc in projected distance) to the bright rim in globule IC1396A is also indicative of compression of gas by triggering processes. Future higher angular resolution observations of this region are needed to investigate the multiplicity of star-formation, to study the outflow properties, and to probe the physical conditions in shocked regions in order to check the importance of triggering via radiatively driven implosion in this globule.

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272.19 — WANTED DEAD OR ALIVE: Classifying Dying Radio Galaxy J2241.3-1625 by Radio Spectral Modelling

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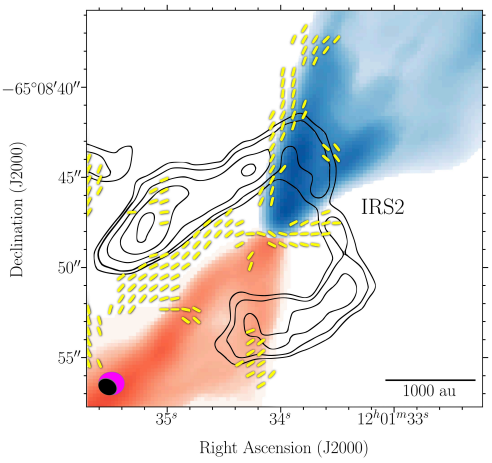
Dying radio galaxies are rare relic radio sources originating from preceding them AGN radio activity. The prominent features of radio galaxies (radio core, jets, hotspots) are fed by continuous supply of energy from the central supermassive black hole in the host galaxy, but once the jet activity stops, these features will disappear very quickly (10^4-10^5 years) and the lobe plasma will continue to expand and cool via synchrotron and inverse-Compton losses, creating a 'relic' or 'dying' radio galaxy. We observed a dying radio galaxy candidate, J2241.3-1626, with Very Large Array from 4 to 12 GHz to probe the shape of the steepening radio spectral energy distribution (SED) of the ageing synchrotron plasma, and derive duration of the inactive AGN phase of this source. Together with available radio survey data at lower frequencies, we created and modelled broadband SED of the radio galaxy (70 MHz to 12 GHz). We will present the radio SED and images of the radio galaxy. Interestingly, the SED of this source does not show any break up to 12 GHz, which may mean that the AGN switched off very recently.

272.20 — Understanding the origin of the magnetic field morphology in the wide-binary protostellar system BHR 71

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We present 1.3 mm ALMA observations of polarized dust emission toward the wide-binary protostellar system BHR 71 IRS1 and IRS2. BHR 71 IRS1 features what appears to be a natal, hourglass-shaped magnetic field. In contrast, its fainter, more embedded counterpart IRS2 exhibits a magnetic field that has been clearly affected by the bipolar outflow (see Figure below; the line segments are the inferred magnetic field orientation). Toward IRS1, there is a strong correlation of polarized emission with C^{18}O, which traces warm (>25 K) material throughout the whole protostellar envelope. Toward IRS2, in contrast, the polarization is confined mainly to the outflow cavity walls. Along the northern edge of the redshifted side of the IRS2 outflow (red color scale in the Figure), the polarized emission is sandwiched between the outflowing material and a filament of cold, dense gas traced by N_2D^+(black contours), toward which no dust polarization is detected. This suggests that the enhanced polarization in IRS2 is caused by the irradiation of the outflow cavity walls, which enables the alignment of dust grains with respect to the magnetic field — but only to a depth of ~300

au, beyond which the dust emission is unpolarized. However, in order to align grains deep enough in the cavity walls, and to produce the high polarization fraction seen in IRS2, the aligning photons are likely to be in the mid- to far-infrared range, which suggests a degree of grain growth beyond what is typically expected in very young, Class 0 sources. The anticorrelation of dust polarization and N_2D^+ emission suggests that N_2D^+ is an excellent tracer of cold, unpolarized material where Radiative Alignment Torques (RATs) cannot efficiently align dust grains with the magnetic field. Higher temperatures and stronger irradiation could explain why polarization is so widespread in bright low-mass sources (like IRS1), which are warmer and have stronger radiation fields than their lower-luminosity counterparts (like IRS2). Finally, toward IRS1 we see a very narrow, linear feature with a high (10-20%) polarization fraction and a well ordered magnetic field that is *not* associated with the bipolar outflow cavity. We speculate that this feature may be a magnetized accretion streamer; however, this scenario has yet to be confirmed by kinematic observations of dense-gas tracers.



Poster Session 273 — Stars, Cool Dwarfs, Brown Dwarfs I

273.01 — Performing Point Spread Function Fitting and Aperture Photometry on Hubble Space Telescope Images

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The low mass end of the Initial Mass Function (IMF) is an important component of star formation that is not well understood, and by analyzing Hubble Space Telescope (HST) images of large star forming regions, we aim to provide data that will help constrain the shape of the low-mass IMF. We performed Point Spread Function (PSF) fitting using the Astropy Photutils package v0.6 on shallow HST Wide Field Camera 3 images taken in filters F110W, F139M, and F160W with the goal of identifying low mass stars and brown dwarfs. Residual images from our PSF fitting routine showed that fainter sources were effectively fit while fits to the brighter sources left significant residuals. Despite this, our analysis confirmed that our PSF magnitudes are consistent with aperture magnitudes and mostly have smaller errors, and 85-100% of the flux was captured by the PSF fitting in most cases. PSF fitting of WFC3-IR images using Photutils shows promise for accurate and precise photometry.

273.02 — Mapping M Dwarf Metallicities

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Stars are formed from the elements available at the time and place of their formation, so studying the metallicities (abundance of heavy elements) of present-day stars allows us to trace the chemical makeup of the Galaxy at different points in its history. M dwarfs are particularly well-suited for this purpose because they are the most common and longest-living stars, allowing us to probe the Galaxy on small spatial and long temporal scales. Because M dwarfs are often too faint to measure metallicities from spectra, we first need to determine accurate photometric metallicities. We trained a K-Nearest Neighbor machine learning algorithm to predict [M/H] and T_{eff} from SDSS, WISE and Gaia photometry using low mass stars in the SDSS APOGEE sample with spectroscopically determined [M/H] and T_{eff} from the ASPCAP catalog. We used this algorithm as well as previously derived empirical relations between SDSS and WISE colors and the [M/H] and T_{eff} of cool stars (3550-4200 K) to measure the [M/H] and T_{eff} of our sample. We measured the [M/H] metallicities and effective temperatures (T_{eff}) of ∼1.8 million M dwarfs, defined as stars with SDSS colors redder than r-i = 0.3 and i-z = 0.2, found in SDSS, WISE and Gaia. These measurements are consistent with the previously observed negative metallicity gradient on kiloparsec scales. Our M dwarf sample also provides unprecedented metallicity resolution on small spatial scales, showing the first evidence of a metallicity gradient even within 100 pc above and below the Galactic plane.

273.03 — Starspot Distribution in Kepler YSAs

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The Young Solar Analogs (YSA) Project is a long-term photometric and spectroscopic observing campaign with the goal of understanding the magnetic behavior of young stars and hence their impact on young planets potentially bearing life. Spectroscopic observations include measurements of the Ca II h and k Mount Wilson "activity index". Early results indicate that many of these stars undergo an unusual type of cyclic behavior in which the standard deviation of this index changes from a high to low state over the course of a few seasons. This has been interpreted as possibly being due to changes in spot activity, from large spots dominated by an "active region" to a more distributed spot pattern. If so, high precision and high cadence photometric measurements, such as those from the Kepler satellite, should demonstrate a similar pattern. Since spot activity is highly correlated with stellar flares, understanding this behavior is important for the broader goals of the YSA project. In this work we are studying a larger sample of YSAs from the Kepler data in order to determine the prevalence of this kind of behavior, and what it may mean for the space environment of young solar systems.

273.04 — Imaging Starspots on LO Pegasi, 2014-2019

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LO Pegasi is a K8 main-sequence star located 81.7 light years away. It is an ultrafast rotator with a period of 10.153 hours. This short rotational period makes LO Pegasi magnetically very active, with Doppler imaging suggesting the presence of much larger starspots on its surface than those on the Sun. As rotation brings these dark spots into and out of view, the star's overall brightness varies, becoming dimmer when the spots are visible. We acquired CCD images of LO Pegasi through standard photometric B, V, R, and I filters, then analyzed them using differential photometry. The data thus gathered were processed via the Light-curve Inversion algorithm to create surface models of LO Pegasi. We present a series of models made using data acquired from 2014 to 2019 in order to study how the spots on its surface are changing with time.

273.05 — Bayesian Cross Matching of High Proper Motion Stars in Gaia DR2 and Other Sources

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We have developed a Bayesian cross matching method to curate an all-sky catalog of 5,827,988 high proper motion (>40 mas/yr) stars assembled from Gaia DR2 and other sources, and cross-matched with external catalogs that include GALEX DR5, SDSS DR12, Pan-STARRS1, RAVE DR5, 2MASS and AllWISE. To efficiently associate moving objects across catalogs that differ in accuracy, wavelength range, and magnitude limit, we develop a technique that compares the multidimensional (astrometry+photometry) distribution of all sources in the vicinity of each high proper motion star (the "true" distribution) to a reference distribution of random field stars obtained by extracting all sources in a region on the sky displaced 2′ from the high proper motion star (the "displaced" distribution). The 2′ offset preserves the local field stellar density and magnitude distribution, which allows us to characterize the local frequency of chance alignments, and calculate Bayesian statistics for each match. The resulting catalog of high proper motion stars with Bayesian match probabilities >95% is found to have a higher match rate than current internal Gaia DR2 cross matches by ∼1-5% for most catalogs. The largest improvement is found with Pan-STARRS1, where we now recover counterparts for ∼99.8% of the high proper motion stars within the Pan-STARRS1 footprint, as compared to the ∼20.8% counterpart recovery rate in Gaia DR2. In this poster, we use Pan-STARRS1 to illustrate this Bayesian method, and compare our cross match results to those of Gaia DR2. This large improvement is important as the additional optical photometry of Pan-STARRS1 allows for the color identification/confirmation of unusual local stellar populations, such as metal-poor M subdwarfs (sdM) and white dwarf-M dwarf (WD+M) binary systems.

273.06 — Mining the Entire GALEX Data Set for Sub-Visit Variability

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We have implemented a new calibration pipeline for GALEX direct imaging data that permits the extraction of sub-visit precision light curves from full-frame images. The software is currently being used on Amazon Web Services (AWS) to recalibrate the entire GALEX direct imaging data corpus at 120 seconds of depth, approximately equivalent to the GALEX All-Sky Survey (AIS) mode data, and the resulting catalog is being mined for examples of fast astrophysical variability. We present comparative photometry between this new pipeline and the gPhoton tools and archive of GALEX photon events as well as initial results from the variability search.

273.07 — Distinguishing Binary from Single L/T Transition Dwarfs Using Only Photometry

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Brown dwarfs undergo little change in near-infrared luminosity while cooling from L to T spectral types, making the L/T transition (spectral types L9 to T6) an ideal region to examine the differences in photometry for binary and single brown dwarfs. We calculated the mean absolute magnitudes for binaries and singles with parallaxes as a function of J-K color in the L/T transition. Overall, binaries are on average 1 – 2σ brighter than singles of the same color. This leads us to further investigate candidate binaries that are apparent spectral blends as they span a broad range of luminosities, from the brightest binaries to the faintest singles. We acknowledge support from the UT Austin REU grant AST-1757983 (PI: Jogee) funded by the NSF REU and DOD ASSURE programs.

273.08 — Improved Vanadium Abundance Measurements for 255 Metal-poor stars

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We present vanadium abundances for 255 metal-poor stars. We have reanalyzed published high-resolution optical spectroscopy obtained using the Magellan Inamori Kyocera Echelle spectrograph on the Magellan Telescopes at Las Campanas Observatory, the Robert G. Tull Coude Spectrograph on the Harlan J. Smith Telescope at McDonald Observatory, and the High Resolution Spectrograph on the Hobby-Eberly Telescope at McDonald Observatory. We use updated V I and V II atomic transition data from the Wisconsin group and increase the number of V I lines (from 1 to 4 lines) and V II lines (from 2 to 7 lines) relative to previous analysis. As a result, we reduce the V abundance uncertainties and expand the number of stars with V detections from 204 to 255. We calculate a mean [VI/FeI] = -0.10 ± 0.16, mean [VII/FeII] = +0.13 ± 0.16, and mean [V II/V I] = +0.25 ± 0.15. We examine these revised vanadium abundances with abundances of other elements derived previously for these stars to study the correlation between vanadium and other iron-group elements including calcium, scandium, titanium, and chromium. We notice significant correlation with scandium and titanium. This work has been supported by NSF grants AST 1613536 and AST 1815403 to IUR, NSF grant AST-1616040 to CS, AST-1516182 to JEL, and NASA grant NNX16AE96G to JEL.

273.09 — Rotationally Modulated Magnetic Variability in Praesepe K and M Dwarfs

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The magnetic field of K and M dwarfs is known to vary on many timescales, from minutes to years. The mechanism causing this variability is not well known, however there is marginal evidence indicating that observed variability in Hα emission is caused by magnetically active regions rotating into and out of the field of view. We investigate whether chromospheric activity varies on timescales of stellar rotation in K and M dwarfs by correlating the equivalent width of the Hα line to flux in the K2 bandpass. Photometric variability is driven by dark starspots or bright plages rotating into and out of view. A correlation between Hα emission and flux would indicate that starspots and plages are a primary source of observed variability. We observed thirty-three K and M dwarfs with the OSMOS spectrograph at MDM observatory, and two K dwarfs with the ARCES spectrograph at APO observatory. We compare the equivalent widths measured from these spectra with simultaneous photometric measurements from K2 Campaign 16. We see an increase

in activity strength with later spectral types, and decreasing variability with increasing magnetic field strength. We find significant variability in eleven of our targets, with nine targets also showing a correlation between the Hα equivalent width and flux in the Kepler bandpass. One additional target appeared to be significantly variable, however the variability was driven by a flare event. We find six stars which get darker as Hα activity increases, suggesting starspot-dominated magnetic variability, Two targets get brighter as Hα activity increases, suggesting plage-driven magnetic variability. Targets with spot driven magnetic variability tend to be rapid rotators, whereas stars with plage-driven variability tend to be slow rotators. The SAO REU program is funded in part by the National Science Foundation REU and Department of Defense ASSURE programs under NSF Grant no. AST-1852268, and by the Smithsonian Institution.

273.10 — New Detections Of Time-Resolved GALEX Flares From The GJ 65 System

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We present results of our search for time-resolved stellar flares originating from the GJ 65 system using the gPhoton database of archival, calibrated photon events from the GALEX mission. GJ 65 is a binary system composed of two M dwarfs (UV Ceti and BL Ceti) unresolved on the sky by GALEX. The two stars are known to flare, and together are the closest, brightest, active M dwarfs with appreciable GALEX observations. We use the gPhoton database of calibrated photon events to search for flares by constructing light curves at 30-second binning. We discover a total of 15 flare events, only one of which was previously reported in the literature using visit-level photometry. The flares range in duration from $\sim$5-15 minutes, and have near-UV energies in the range of $28.2 < \log(E) < 29.5$ ergs, with the exception of the previously known flare ($\log(E) \sim 31.3$ ergs). The flare energies fall below the detection limits of most other flare surveys, even space-based surveys from Kepler and TESS, thanks to the enhanced time resolution of the data products, the signal-to-noise of the target star, and the enhanced flare-to-star contrast in the ultraviolet. For the largest flare, we detect a clear difference in flare shape between the simultaneous FUV and NUV GALEX light curves, and evidence of intra-flare variability. While the resolved flare's light curve is insufficient to definitevly measure a periodicity, the statistically significant variability during the flare is strongly reminiscent of a quasi-periodic pulsation.

273.11 — Disentangling Variable Brown Dwarf Spectra

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There is no formal method of identifying which brown dwarfs to flag as candidates for resource-intensive, cloud-driven variability studies. We have developed a technique to identify characteristics of variability in brown dwarfs by studying single-epoch, low-resolution, near-infrared SpeX spectra. We searched for targets to study further by examining spectral indices in the spectra of brown dwarfs that have been identified as known variables. By flagging objects that consistently fall within the index parameter spaces containing a high density of known variables, we found 32 candidates in the L2 to L6 spectral region and 65 candidates in the L6 to T2 spectral regions. We are currently narrowing down the candidates for space-based and ground-based follow-up. Understanding spectral characteristics of variable brown dwarfs will help us understand their weather patterns better, as we will be able to easily prioritize brown dwarfs for variability studies. In the future, with the help of higher sensitivity telescopes such as JWST and the next generation of ELTs, we will be able to apply these techniques to study exoplanet weather.

273.12 — Large Adaptive Optics Survey for Substellar Objects (LASSO) at wide separations around young, nearby, low-mass stars

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We report on results from 400 observations of young, nearby, low-mass field stars for the Large Adaptive optics Survey for Substellar Objects (LASSO). LASSO is a large infrared AO direct imaging survey searching for wide orbit (>50 AU) massive exoplanets and brown dwarfs as companions around young, nearby, low-mass stars. The occurrence rates of these rare substellar companions are critical to furthering our understanding of planetary and stellar formation and evolution, as well as to clarify the boundary between massive exoplanets and brown dwarfs. Imaged substellar companions are rare objects, with only a few dozen found within 200 AU so far, and most work has focused on individual systems rather than demographic studies. The observations reported here were conducted with Robo-AO on the 2.1-m telescope on Kitt Peak, Arizona, from 2017-2018, then on the UH 2.2-m telescope on Maunakea in 2019. We identified ∼50 companion candidates within 5-300 AU separation range and up to 6.5 magnitude contrasts in the infrared. Robo-AO obtained simultaneous optical and infrared diffraction-limited resolution images, which provided us with limits or estimates on companion candidate colors, and thus temperatures. We also report on the sensitivity, performance, and data reduction process for the low-noise high-speed SAPHIRA near-infrared detector used with Robo-AO.

273.13 — Mid-Infrared Variability of a Nearby Brown Dwarf Binary System

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We present a continuous, 60 hour light curve of Luhman 16 AB, obtained using the Infrared Array Camera (IRAC) on the Spitzer Space Telescope. As one of the Sun's nearest neighbors, the Luhman 16 AB system is relatively bright, which required a 2-second observing cadence, and resulted in over 109,000 unique images, which were processed using a custom photometry pipeline in Python. The resultant light curve spans nearly 12 rotation periods of the T0.5 secondary, alternating between the 3.6 micron and 4.5 micron IRAC channels. Although the binary system is unresolved with Spitzer, the T0.5 secondary likely dominates the variability signal based on its later spectral type, and previous monitoring of this system. The rotation period of the secondary was measured to be 5.25 hours, but was difficult to determine precisely due to the rapidly evolving nature of the light curve, and possible contamination from the L7.5 primary. The shape of the light curve changes on timescales less than the rotation period, indicative of rapidly evolving clouds and complex weather patterns in the atmosphere of Luhman 16B. Future modeling efforts may shed light on the underlying physical mechanisms driving these weather patterns.

273.14 — New Precise Abundance Determinations of the Iron-Peak Elements in Three Very Metal-Poor Stars

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We report new precise abundance determinations for the iron-peak elements (Sc-Zn) in three metal-poor ([Fe/H] ∼ -3) stars: BD+03 740, BD-13 3442 and CD-33 1173. These values are based upon new atomic laboratory data (from the Wisconsin group) for a number of neutral and ionized species in both the visible and UV wavelength regions. This effort represents the first study of the complete iron-peak elements employing consistent laboratory data. We find a positive correlation among Sc, Ti and V in the target stars and in several other surveys, suggesting a common nucleosynthetic origin. We also find overabundances in [Ti/Fe] in the most metal-poor stars that are not easily replicated in most chemical evolution models. Neutral and ionized Co abundance measurements indicate that there are overabundances only if employing Co I species. We suggest that the [Co/Fe] values given by the ionized species are correct and there are no overabundances of this iron-peak element in very low-metallicity stars. Our new results place strong constraints on models, particularly those of supernovae, for early Galactic nucleosynthesis. This work has been supported by HST Program GO-14232, through STScI, which is operated by AURA under NASA contract NAS 5-26555;and NSF grant and AST-1616040 to CS; NSF grants AST 1613536 and AST 1815403 to IUR; AST-1516182 to JEL and EDH; NASA grant NNX16AE96G to JEL.

273.15 — Identifying Potential Brown Dwarf Systems by Fitting Model Point Spread Functions

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It is very difficult to estimate the mass and age of brown dwarfs, which leads to inaccurate models of their evolution. To improve these models, direct mass measurements are required that are best derived from orbital parameters of binary systems. Brown dwarf systems often appear as point sources and their light is spread out in a pattern known as a point spread function (PSF). Using archival data of brown dwarfs from the Hubble Space Telescope (HST), we utilize python code that creates model PSF's and tests them against the HST data to determine which systems are binary systems.

273.16 — Identifying TESS flares using citizen science

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The TESS Flare Scouter is a Zooniverse interface that enables citizen-scientists to identify flares within TESS (Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite) full-frame image 30-minute cadence light curves that are taken from the TASOC High-Level Science Product available at MAST. Flare detection with the RANSAC method (FLATW'RM) was used to detect flares from TASOC IDs queried from MAST through machine-learning. The goal is to find large, long-duration flares. While this type of flare is rare, the TESS 30-minute full-frame image data will allow us to search billions of stars for these outbursts. These detected flares were uploaded to the Zooniverse interface, where they can be checked for accuracy by citizen-scientists. The beta version of the TESS Flare Scouter includes the Zooniverse interactive tool and the first set of identified flares from nearby stars. You can check out the project at https://www.zooniverse.org/projects/jshabazz/tess-flare-scouter/. This work was a result of the National Astronomy Consortium 2019 REU hosted at the Space Telescope Science Institute.

273.17 — Searching for Boyajian's Star Analogs with the Zwicky Transient Facility

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We present results from a systematic search of the Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF) survey for Boyajian's Star analogs. This unique F star exhibits repeated, infrequent short-term variability ("dips") and a long-term gradual decrease in brightness. The physical origin of variability in this otherwise unremarkable star is not understood, and it is the sole known example. Kepler observed over 150,000 stars and found a single Boyajian's Star. Over 200 million well-sampled light curves comprise the ZTF catalog, making it a rich dataset to search for similar stars. We apply a metric to search ZTF light curves for Boyajian-like dips, discuss their known properties, and propose follow-up observations for the most promising candidates. Our work is publicly available at https://github.com/dirac-institute/ZTF_Boyajian.

273.18 — Far Ultraviolet M-dwarf Evolution Survey: Rotation-Activity-Age Correlations Across the High-Energy Spectrum

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The prevalence of rocky planets around nearby M-dwarfs, makes understanding these stars and their evolution over time a crucial component of characterizing these potentially habitable exoplanetary systems. Of critical concern is their high-energy emissions from X-rays to the near ultraviolet, which play a key role in driving mass-loss and defining the prevalent photochemistry of exoplanetary atmospheres. The history of high-energy irradiation for these M-dwarf planets shapes their evolution and dictates their chemical composition. With the Far Ultraviolet M-dwarf Evolutions Survey (FUMES), we have been studying a small sample of active early-to-mid M-dwarf stars with known rotation periods to characterize how these high-energy emissions evolve over time. Combined with existing measurements from the MUSCLES Treasury Survey we report our results on the rotation-activity-age correlation of M-dwarf stars as seen in the FUV emission lines. These features probe the upper stellar atmosphere transition region between the chromosphere and the corona and provide a new diagnostic of low-mass star magnetic heating. We compare these results to other magnetic activity indicators probing different atmospheric layers. We also discuss our efforts to define consistent stellar properties using Bayesian statistical modeling for our sample and those objects in the literature, including a revised M-dwarf mass-radius re-

lation for field stars and coupled spectral energy distribution and evolutionary model fitting for young stars.

273.19 — Coronal Activity in Low-Mass Rotators: What Are We Learning from Praesepe and the Hyades?

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The magnetic activity of low-mass stars is intimately connected to their rotation rates. We can therefore test theories of e.g., magnetic heating and braking by combining measurements of rotation periods and of activity indicators. Over the last decade, we have assembled hundreds of rotation periods and Hα measurements for members of two nearby, ≈700-Myr-old open clusters, Praesepe and the Hyades. Here we report on results of our complementary efforts to map out the dependence of coronal emission on rotation for stars in these two clusters. By re-analyzing all of the available X-ray data and matching them to updated membership catalogs, we identify 193 new X-ray emitters in Praesepe and 58 in the Hyades. We now have 343 stars with X-ray detections and measured rotation periods in the two clusters, a factor of nearly 5 increase over the previous number of stars thus characterized in these clusters. We find that the dependence of the X-ray luminosity on rotation in the unsaturated regime is much steeper than for that of the Hα luminosity for both clusters. Furthermore, the transition from saturated to unsaturated regimes happens at a larger Rossby number for X-rays than for Hα. These results, which are consistent with what we found for the 500-Myr-old open cluster M37, suggest that the coronae of these stars are being stripped. This implies that in low-mass stars, X-ray emission may be a poor probe of the magnetic heating mechanism(s) and, furthermore, an imperfect proxy for age.

273.20 — A Statistical Analysis of Stellar Flares in Zwicky Transient Facility High Cadence Observations

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We present a statistical analysis of stellar flares observed near the galactic plane using Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF) high-cadence observations. Stellar flares occur when magnetic field lines reconnect causing a large release of energy, which can be observed in light curves as a large spike in flux with an exponential decay. We observed over 124 million point sources at a 90 second cadence for an average duration of 2 hours. Our observations are in the ZTF r-band, which has a per-visit depth of 20.5 mag. We searched each light curve for increases in flux of at least three sigma for three consecutive observations, which produced 15,678 flare candidates. The sample was further refined using model comparison between a Gaussian and flare template, providing 1553 flare events. We then grouped flaring stars by spectral type and compared flare rates and energies of different stellar populations. These ensemble flare rates can be used to predict the flare yields of other future large surveys.

273.21 — Reconsidering Eps Cha Membership and Properties with Gaia DR2

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The precise parallaxes, proper motions, and photometry measurements contained in Gaia Data Release 2 (DR2) offer the opportunity to re-examine the membership and ages of Nearby Young Moving Groups (NYMGs), i.e., loose groups of stars of age <∼100 Myr in the solar vicinity. The Eps Cha NYMG is only ∼100 pc away, and its several dozen confirmed members include MP Mus and T Cha, two of the nearest stars of roughly solar mass that are known to host primordial protoplanetary disks. The characterization of the Eps Cha group via Gaia DR2 can thereby provide constraints on the nature of planet formation around solar-type stars. We refine the single-star locus of Eps Cha using Gaia magnitudes, parallaxes, and colors, so as to constrain the age of the NYMG, verify members and candidate members, and pick out potential binary systems. Gaia DR2 data for the Beta Pictoris Moving Group and TW Hya Association - the only other NYMGs that host solar-mass stars with planet-forming disks (i.e., V4046 Sgr and TW Hya, respectively) - are similarly analyzed, so as to provide direct comparisons with Eps Cha. We also use Gaia DR2 and available published and catalog data distances to update kinematic (Galactic U, V, W velocity) information for Eps Cha members and candidates.

273.22 — Dynamical Mass Measurement of a Young Star with ALMA

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Stellar masses are fundamental but often difficult to measure. Thanks to the Atacama Large Millimeter Array (ALMA) and *Gaia*, dynamical masses of pre-main sequence stars can be accurately measured to within 5% using the Keplerian rotation of protoplanetary disks. We obtained ALMA Band 7 (880 µm) dust continuum and CO(3-2) emission observations of CT Cha, a T Tauri star in the Chamaeleon I star forming region. The mass of the central star is measured by modeling the spectral line emission using a Bayesian-based radiative transfer model fitting code, which fits for the geometry, kinematics, and physical properties of the disk. Our result is compared with several pre-main sequence evolutionary models to assess their accuracy. This mass measurement adds to the small but growing number of precise dynamically based masses of young stars which can be used to test and calibrate evolutionary models with unprecedented accuracy.

273.23 — Defining a metallicity scale of M-dwarfs using APOGEE spectra

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The SDSS - APOGEE experiment is a near-IR high-resolution spectroscopic survey of primarily Galactic red-giants, although over 20,000 M-dwarfs have also been observed as part of the survey. These include M-dwarfs that are being, or were observed as part of the Kepler-2 and TESS missions. In this work we present effective temperatures, surface gravities, and metallicities derived from a detailed spectroscopic analysis of a carefully selected sample of M-dwarfs observed by APOGEE. The sample contains visual binary stars in which the M-dwarf is paired with a warmer FGK primary, as well as M-dwarfs with previously measured interferometric radii. The results from this purely spectroscopic analysis of APOGEE spectra are combined with precise distances from Gaia DR2 to provide an independent scale for deriving fundamental relations (such as radius and mass); this sample can be used to calibrate results for all M-dwarfs in the APOGEE database. Results will be presented for M-dwarfs with metallicities from [Fe/H] -1.1 to +0.3 dex.

273.24 — How Long Do Bees Buzz? Examining Light Curve Evolution For Low-Mass Stars In Praesepe

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NASA's K2 mission revolutionized our ability to measure rotation periods for a large number of stars in nearby open clusters. In the case of the 700-Myr-old cluster Praesepe, K2 conducted three observing campaigns over the course of three years. The resulting collection of light curves gives us an exciting opportunity to test the stability of the rotation periods for these stars, and thus to investigate starspot evolution in 700-Myr-old G, K, and M dwarfs. First, we assemble a new cluster membership catalog by incorporating recent Gaia DR2 data into our existing catalog. Then, using the K2 light curves' data, we measure rotation periods for 1268 Praesepe members, including 525 stars with previously unreported periods. For 90% of the 697 stars observed in more than one campaign, we recover periods consistent to within 10% from each campaign. This suggests that starspot properties did not change significantly over the three-year baseline of the K2 observations. Combining the K2 data with light curves collected by older ground-based surveys will allow us to examine the stability of these periods over close to a decade.

Poster Session 274 — Stars, Cool Dwarfs, Brown Dwarfs II

274.01 — Fundamental Atmospheric Properties of Ultra Cool Brown Dwarfs

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Brown dwarfs occupy a unique realm between planets and stars. They are excellent laboratories for investigating the physics and chemistry of jovian-like worlds in the 200-2800K range as well as the transition from the stellar-to-planetary realms. The spectra of brown dwarfs are key to exploring the chemistry and physics that takes place in their atmospheres. Late T-dwarf (Teff<1000K) spectra are particularly diagnostic due to their relatively cloud free atmospheres and deep molecular bands. Combined with the use of powerful atmospheric retrieval tools, late T-dwarf spectra enable relatively precise constraints on the molecular/atomic abundances. Constraints on these properties can be used to derive the elemental abundances (metallicity, C/O), presence of chemical disequilibrium, and non-radiative-convective equilibrium temperature perturbations. Here we present an update to a long term program aimed at characterizing the fundamental atmospheric properties of brown dwarfs, starting with the late T-dwarfs. Specifically, we will present key chemical trends in H2O, CH4, NH3, Na, and K and elemental abundance ratios derived from ~60 late T and Y-dwarfs (400 - 900K) IRTF SpeX and HST WFC3 (more than triple past published works). We will also explore prospects for ultra-cool dwarf abundance determinations with the James Webb Space Telescope.

274.02 — How to Predict the UV Emission of an M dwarf

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M dwarf stars are excellent candidates around which to search for temperate, Earth-sized planets. Characterizing the UV spectral energy distribution of a planet's host star allows for the evaluation of the photochemical properties of the planetary atmosphere and the planet's potential habitability. Molecules like oxygen/ozone in the planetary atmosphere have highly wavelength dependent absorption cross sections that peak in the UV (900-3200 angstroms). As highly active stars with unique spectra that can drive the abiotic production of key planetary biosignatures, M dwarfs present a challenge to the interpretation of planetary atmospheric chemistry. This study seeks to provide a broadly-applicable method of predicting the UV emission of an M dwarf, without direct UV data, by identifying a relationship between non-simultaneous optical and UV observations. Using the largest sample of low-mass star UV observations yet assembled, our work includes data from the MUSCLES and Mega-MUSCLES Treasury Surveys (Measurements of the Ultraviolet Spectral Characteristics of Low-mass Exoplanetary Systems), the FUMES survey (Far Ultraviolet M-dwarf Evolution Survey), and the HAZMAT survey (HAbitable Zones and M dwarf Activity across Time). We measure well-calibrated optical chromospheric activity indices, H-alpha equivalent widths and the Mount Wilson Ca II HK S and R'_{HK} indices, using ground-based optical spectra from the HARPS, UVES, and HIRES archives and new HIRES spectra. Archival and new Hubble Space Telescope COS and STIS spectra are used to measure line fluxes for the brightest chromospheric and transition region emission lines between 1200-2800 angstroms. Our results show a correlation between UV line luminosity and Ca II R'_{HK} with standard deviations in the range of 0.25–0.54 dex about the best-fit lines. Correlations between UV luminosity and H-alpha or the S index are weak. These relationships allow one to estimate the UV emission from M dwarfs when UV data are not available.

274.03 — Measuring Heavy Metal Abundances of Red Giant Stars That Host Planets

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The elemental abundances of red giant stars are exciting potential tools for understanding the pollution of stellar hosts by planet formation processes, as well as the bulk composition of exoplanets tidally engulfed by their host stars. Utilizing ground based, high S/N echelle observations, we have worked towards measuring the relative abundances of 27 elements in a sample of red giant stars (∼160) that both do and do not host planetary companions, to identify differences in their abundances patterns and potentially constrain the physics of planet engulfment. To meet the task of fitting ∼250 lines for each of the red giants in our sample, we have developed a Python-based semi-automated equivalent width fitting routine using the PySpecKit Python package. This fitting routine was iteratively tested and calibrated against a subset of lines with equivalent width measurements made by hand. Additionally, we have tested the resulting measurements of log g against astroseismic log g's calculated from TESS light curve data, to explore potential systematic offsets in our approach.

274.04 — Measurement of Stellar Rotation Periods Using Automated Autocorrelation Analysis on TESS Light Curves, Sectors 1-13

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I use autocorrelation analysis to create a robust and automated algorithm to measure stellar rotation periods of stars observed by the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS). I use 2-minute cadence light curves from TESS Sectors 1-13 to search for rotation periods of less than 13 days among approximately 150,000 main-sequence stars of type G. I am able to positively identify rotation periods for over 10% of these stars, and these periods are consistent between sectors when the target is observed multiple times. For known fast-rotators, my algorithm recovers rotation periods in agreement with the literature, thus demonstrating the potential of this method for extracting stellar parameters from large datasets with minimal supervision. The resulting sample of rotation periods provide a dataset which can be used to search for regions of recent star formation and undiscovered moving groups, and as a basis for future gyrochronology studies.

274.05 — Brown Dwarf Variability in the Optical: Results from K2 and TESS

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Here, we report the variability of two very low mass objects, spectral types M9V and L5V, whose previously reported periods we were able to independently confirm. These objects, as well as the other's in our survey, are low-mass, cool, and faint. Observing them in the optical requires pushing K2 to the edge of its potential. TESS provides a unique opportunity to expand our sample size of optical observations of low-mass, cool, faint objects, allowing more opportunities to observe variability.

274.06 — Five Decades of Chromospheric Activity in 185 Sunlike Stars

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Stellar activity is a quintessential piece of our understanding of stars and a major source of false signals in the hunt for exoplanets. We have combined records of chromospheric activity from several data sets to produce extended time series of stellar activity in main sequence and subgiant stars. We combined data from Mount Wilson Observatory HK survey starting in 1966 and the California-Carnegie Planet Search spanning 2001 to approximately 2016 to produce ∼50 years of S-value (quantification of stellar activity) measurements for 185 stars. This study expands on previous work by Baliunas et al. (1995), who examined and classified the Mount Wilson records, which examined trends in stellar magnetic behavior with stellar properties, and found that some stars cycle similarly to the 11-year cycle of the sun. Equipped with a longer record of the S-value measurements, a stronger sense of the classification of stellar activity in these stars is possible. We classified stars as cycling, flat, long, variable, or indeterminate, and analyzed the activity cycle length of each cycling star with a periodogram. Our final paper will present a catalog of stellar activity time series along with a full table of the stars in the sample, along with many of their stellar parameters, and will further explore how stellar cycling behavior changes as a function of stellar properties.

274.07 — Validating a Technique to Predict Cloud-based Photometric Variability in Brown Dwarfs with TESS

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Brown dwarfs are a "missing link" between dwarf stars and gas giant planets. Their cool temperatures allow for the formation of clouds in their atmospheres. As brown dwarfs rotate, these patchy clouds cause the object's brightness to fluctuate, creating semi-periodic changes in their light curves that we refer to as photometric variability. We modified a technique originally developed for identifying spectral binary candidates, using it instead to find brown dwarfs likely to be photometrically variable. We found 97 potentially variable brown dwarfs across the L2-T2 spectral range. Many of these candidates had been surveyed by TESS, the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite, in its first cycle of observations. We present an analysis of TESS light curves for 47 variability candidates. Validating this technique is crucial to prioritize candidates for future variability surveys with JWST, the James Webb Space Telescope, aimed at understanding the weather patterns in brown dwarfs as well as directly-imaged exoplanets.

274.09 — Starfish: A Bayesian Framework for Model Spectroscopy

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Astronomical spectra are some of the most information-dense types of data in our field, providing a wealth of diagnostics about physical processes for a variety of sources, including stars, nebulae, planets and galaxies. Fitting spectral data to extract that information, however, requires sophisticated synthetic models and a careful statistical treatment of both models and data. The Starfish framework, originally developed by Czekala et al. (2015) is an extensible likelihood framework for hierarchical Bayesian spectroscopic inference based on stellar synthetic spectra. We present here a new version of this tool, rewritten from the ground up as open-source python framework in an effort to create a more accessible piece of software. The new framework is faster, dynamic, and applies software engineering best practices with proper documentation, unit testing, and continuous integration. We demonstrate the software by fitting the near-IR spectra of sample stars obtained with the SpeX spectrograph at the NASA/IRTF facility.

274.10 — Updated Stellar Properties and Companion Candidates from the M-dwarfs in Multiples Survey (MinMs)

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Measuring the frequency and dynamical properties of binaries and multiple systems enables us to explore star formation pathways and mechanisms. Observations have shown that substellar companions orbiting solar-mass stars on < 5 year periods are rare, a phenomenon known as the "brown dwarf desert". This motivates measuring the frequency of substellar companions to less massive M-dwarf stars in order to perform a comparison with more massive stellar systems. We present results from the ongoing M-dwarfs in Multiples Survey (MinMs), a volume limited sample of 245 K and M-dwarf stars within 15 pc. We measure astrometry and photometry for a subsample of 55 brown dwarf candidates in 77 systems using the ARIES infrared adaptive optics instrument at the MMT Observatory. Deep, high-resolution imaging enables identification of faint (Delta K $\sim$ 8) substellar objects at separations as small as $\sim$3-5 au. Images for each target were taken over multiple epochs from 2013 - 2017 in the J, H, and K bands. These images enable us to test candidate companions for common proper motion, measure infrared colors for placement on the color-magnitude diagram, and provide time-resolved astrometry for orbit fitting. We also present revised properties of the MinMs target sample with new distances and proper motions using Gaia DR2. Gaia astrometry of MinMs target stars

demonstrates a typical change in parallax of 4.9% from the previous Hipparcos measurements. Finally, we cross-referenced MinMs target star kinematics with the Banyan Sigma catalog of young stellar associations and moving groups, finding 13 new young moving group members in the MinMs sample with ages ranging from 24 - 200 Myr. Using these revised distances and ages, we estimate the substellar candidate masses to range from 40 to 70 Jupiter masses, with projected separations of 5 to 155 au.

274.11 — Dynamical Masses and Radii of Eclipsing Giants Discovered by KELT

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Precise stellar masses and radii, inferred from detailed analysis of eclipsing binary systems (EBs), are crucial to our understanding of stellar physics and evolution. While Main Sequence dwarfs have been rather well studied with these techniques, evolved giants have not, largely due to a lack of known suitable eclipsing systems. To date, fewer than 5 giant stars boast masses and radii known to few-percent precision. The few examples known are necessarily not representative of the entire giant star population, limiting our detailed knowledge of stellar evolution up to and during the giant phase. In some binary systems, interaction (e.g., tides or magnetism) between stars causes measured radii to differ from their values in isolation. As a result, non-interacting systems are especially useful for study but often harder to find. Generally, stellar separations must be large compared to radii to avoid interaction. For giants, these wide separations imply long orbital periods of a year or more. Finding events at these time scales requires long-duration photometric time series. This high observational cost is partly responsible for the small number of known systems. The Kilodegree Extremely Little Telescope (KELT) survey for transiting exoplanets has been observing bright stars for over 10 years. Using its long time baseline, we have identified long-period, detached EBs with giant components suitable for detailed characterization. Using a combination of photometric, spectroscopic, and interferometric follow-up data we have begun to characterize these systems in detail in order to extract high-precision stellar parameters of giant stars and their companions, providing important new data points for our understanding of giant star evolution. In this work we provide an overview of the eclipsing systems observed to-date as well as plans for future work.

274.12 — Orbital Architectures of M dwarfs with Stellar, Brown Dwarf, and Planetary Companions

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Comprising three out of every four stars, the M dwarfs form a unique sample that can be searched for companions orbiting at Solar System scales and spanning a factor of 100,000 in mass. We are determining the sizes and shapes of the orbits for M dwarf companions that are stars, brown dwarfs, and planets ranging from gaseous to terrestrial, in an effort to reveal details about their formation and evolution. In our first step, we are characterizing the orbits of 100 M dwarf stellar binaries to establish the period vs. eccentricity distribution for orbits spanning 0-6 years in period and 0-5 AU in semimajor axis. The binaries are drawn from the RECONS astrometry program at the CTIO/SMARTS 0.9m, which for 20 years has been monitoring several hundred M dwarfs within 25 pc. We will supplement these orbits with those from the literature, including both radial velocity and high-resolution imaging surveys, to ensure that our sample is rich with companions of all types orbiting within 5 AU. We have begun a speckle interferometry survey at SOAR with HRCam+SAM to resolve our astrometric binaries and to confirm new, previously unresolved, M dwarf pairs in Gaia DR2. We find that DR2 entries with high parallax errors and poor goodness-of-fit values are, in fact, unresolved binaries ∼75% of the time. Orbits for these systems will be combined with the RECONS and literature data, which already show a notable paucity of stellar companions having low eccentricity orbits in periods longer than 5 years, despite the RECONS astrometry being particularly sensitive to such systems. Thus, it appears that M dwarf binaries do not form in configurations with circular orbits, in stark contrast to the structures we see for M dwarf planetary systems.

274.14 — Spectra of Eta Car before the Great Eruption

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Eta Carinae serves as our most important template for understanding non-SN transients from massive stars in external galaxies. Light echoes offer us an opportunity to use modern instrumentation to obtain spectra of this massive star during its historical 19th century eruption. During our ongoing ground-based imaging campaign, we discover echoes as they brighten, corresponding to bright peaks in the eruption light curve. However, using knowledge of the cloud structure in the Carina star-forming region, we can also guess which clouds may brighten into an echo soon based on extrapolating the motion of approaching echoes. In this way, we can identify clouds that are likely to be reflecting the light of the star before an eruption peak - in other words, we can potentially obtain spectra of the pre-eruption progenitor star system. These echoes are challenging to interpret, because the reflected light is much fainter than other echoes, and so the spectra have more noise and more contaminating light. Over the past 6 years we have been obtaining Gemini and Magellan optical spectra of these candidate progenitor echoes, some of which have brightened, which has allowed us to reconstruct portions of the pre-eruption spectra and observe the physical state (especially the wind speed and mass-loss rate) of Eta Car prior to the Great Eruption. The analysis of these echoes along with other post-explosion echoes challenges assumptions about the nature of Eta Car's eruptive events, including a traditional LBV eruption scenario.

274.15 — A survey of chromospheric emission from from low-mass members of the open cluster Coma Ber

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In low-mass stars, chromospheric Hα emission is a standard proxy for the strength of the underlying magnetic field. Measuring this emission in members of open clusters, which have a well-known age, provides us with insight into the evolution of magnetic activity in these stars. Here we present the results of a spectroscopic survey of members of the nearby (≈90 pc), young (≈450 Myr) open cluster Coma Berenices (Coma Ber). We begin by revisiting the membership of this sparse cluster, identifying ≈150 stars as likely Coma Ber members based on Gaia data. We then use medium-resolution spectra collected with the 2.4-m Hiltner Telescope at the MDM Observatory, Kitt Peak, AZ, to measure the equivalent width of the Hα line for roughly two-thirds of these stars. We compare our results to those obtained for the older M37 (≈500 Myr), Hyades, and Praesepe (both ≈700 Myr) open clusters. Ongoing monitoring of Coma Ber members with *TESS* will allow us to use our data and rotation periods derived from the *TESS* light curves to characterize the rotation-activity relation at this interesting age.

274.16 — Age-Activity relation for M dwarfs using Hα equivalent widths

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Ages of low mass stars, particularly for M dwarfs, cannot be obtained with the same methods used for solar type stars because stellar evolution models break down for fully convective stars. Therefore, empirical and statistical methods are required to constrain the ages of M dwarfs. We are building a robust Bayesian algorithm to infer ages of M dwarfs from two age indicators: 1) magnetic activity, as indicated by Halpha equivalent widths, obtained from two catalogs from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, and 2) full kinematics from Gaia DR2. In order to anchor this method, the age-activity relation for Halpha is needed. We created a sample of M dwarfs for which we could get an age because they belong to known moving groups or because they have a white dwarf companion. I will present this age-dated sample and the best fit to the age-activity relation. The goal is to use this functional form to infer ages for a bigger sample of M dwarfs.

274.17 — Stellar Mapping

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The Kepler and TESS telescopes have produced a vast number of stellar light curves that show periodic modulations associated with star spots and/or other features rotating in and out of view. While limited information about the surface features can be inferred from these light curves, the light curve mapping problem is extremely degenerate; no unique map can be inferred from a single light curve. Fortunately, star spots evolve with time: they can change in size, disappear, migrate, and new ones can form. By observing a star over a long period of time, we can get information about various different star spot configurations. Even though a map of the star can't

be uniquely constrained at a single point in time, it may be possible to constrain statistical properties of the entire population of star spots over a long baseline. In this project, we are investigating spotted stars whose light curves evolve significantly over 4 years of Kepler data. We are interested in constraining statistical properties of star spots such as their distributions in size and location and their coverage fraction to get a better picture of how the surfaces of stars of different spectral types differ from that of the Sun.

274.18 — WISE Image Cubes, Neural Nets, and Moving Objects with SMDET

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SMDET applies a custom convolutional recurrent neural network to segment and classify cubes of astronomical images in search of moving objects. It is trained on synthetic moving objects added to unWISE time-resolved coadds. We iteratively apply SMDET to portions of the unWISE image set, manually label the results, and retrain the model in hopes of improving model accuracy and discovering new high proper motion objects. Despite the selectivity of brown dwarf candidates by red WISE W1 - W2 color, SMDET is trained to leverage motion information with synthetic objects of a normal color distribution. This enables sensitivity to peculiar objects missed in previous color-informed searches such as sub dwarfs, and converts white dwarfs to useful analogues of brown dwarfs that expands our test set. Although trained on synthetic data, SMDET successfully generalizes to detect real moving brown and white dwarfs. Evaluation of early models show that 86% of the very small (n = 35) sample of known fast and faint objects would be recovered with manual review of <55,000 samples. Future work will further refine the model, apply SMDET to other moving object scenarios, and may explore performance with other image sets.

274.19 — BR Tau: An analysis of K2 observations of a bright Blazhko RR Lyrae star

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BR Tau is a bright RRab Lyrae type star that exhibits the Blazhko effect. BR Tau has previously been previously observed by several ground-based photometric surveys (All Sky Automated Survey, Super Wide Angle Search for Planets, and the Catalina Sky Survey). We present our analysis of the space-based K2 long-cadence observations of BR Tau (EPIC 247446215) that were obtained during K2 Campaign 13. K2 pipeline products (SAP_FLUX and PDC-SAP_FLUX light curves) are compared to High Level Science Products (Everest and K2SFF light curves) available from the Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes (MAST).

274.20 — Measuring Differential Rotation with Stellar Surface Maps

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Cool, active stars can show evidence of starspots rotating at varying rates over time. Different rotation periods for individual starspots suggest that a star is rotating differentially, and the starspots must be located across a range of stellar latitudes. Through spectroscopic and photometric monitoring, differential rotation has been detected on stars other than the Sun. With light curves from the Kepler satellite, individual rotation periods of spotted, active stars are inverted using light-curve inversion to reconstruct stellar surface maps. These maps are cross-correlated with sequential surfaces in order to measure differential rotation parameters. Here, we present measurements of differential rotation parameters and a comparison to those measured by other techniques. We put our findings and method in context within our complementary studies of stellar activity with Kepler photometry.

Poster Session 275 — Star Formation on Extragalactic Scales

275.01 — Beyond The Solar Neighborhood: Studying Star Formation in Low-mass Molecular Clouds in the Small Magellanic Cloud with Hubble and ALMA

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The Magellanic Clouds play an important role in addressing long-held goals of the star formation

community: to extend detailed studies of individual molecular clouds beyond the Solar Neighborhood and bridge the gap between Galactic and extragalactic studies. I present results from a study of star-forming molecular clouds in the SMC that addresses these goals through its analysis of Magellanic analogs to benchmark Milky Way clouds. Using deep Hubble Space Telescope imaging obtained by the SMIDGE survey, I identify and characterize a sample of ∼1000 solar-mass pre-main sequence stars that serve as sensitive star formation tracers. When combined with CO observations, I derive measurements of star formation efficiency for a sample of ∼20 molecular clouds that are well-matched to nearby Milky Way clouds (e.g., Orion, Perseus) in terms of cloud mass ($\sim 10^4$ $M_\odot$) and star formation rate. Using medium and high resolution ALMA observations (0.3-2 pc) and ISM maps derived from dust extinction, I compare how young stars trace the star-forming ISM in these gas-rich regions. Furthermore, I analyze the effects of cloud selection techniques and spatial resolution on star formation efficiency measurements.

275.02 — Constraining the Star Formation Rate in the SMC through a Rate-limiting Timescale Parameterization

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The Schmidt Law describes a power law relationship between the gas density and the rate of star formation in a galaxy. We present an approach to this relationship which invokes two rate-limiting timescales corresponding to the stellar lifetime and the cloud collapse time. We probe the nearby Small Magellanic Cloud using publicly available MCPS photometry, ATCA neutral hydrogen maps, and Herschel-derived molecular hydrogen maps, obtaining a population of massive main sequence (MS) stars and a map of the total gas density. While the MS lifetime t_s is well determined by stellar evolution models, the cloud collapse timescale t_c is poorly constrained. We can determine the ratio of the two timescales by correlating the relative areal frequencies of regions with and without stars in regions of similar gas densities. We can then derive an absolute timescale by knowing the longest main sequence lifetime in the stellar sample. Our preliminary results indicate a normalized timescale to gas column density (N) dependence of $(t_c + t_s)/t_s = 10^{-12.1N+4.2}$ for $0.05 < N < 0.3$ and $(t_c + t_s)/t_s = 10^{-2.5N+1.4}$ for $0.3 < N < 0.8$

275.03 — Star Cluster Formation from Filaments

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We investigate the formation and evolution of star clusters produced from filamentary, ellipsoidal molecular clouds. The length of time that star clusters retain signatures of any initial elongation is studied via N-body simulations of cluster formation, with a focus on the stars that remain gravitationally bound to the system. We first analyze instantaneously formed ellipsoidal star clusters, which represent the limit of fast formation models. We then generalize to models of gradual cluster formation in which the star formation rate is a parameter to be investigated. Here, stars are added gradually to the system and the gas is treated as a simple background potential. Our fiducial models assume a 50% primordial binary fraction and include effects of stellar evolution. We find that the gravitationally bound portions of instantaneously formed clusters eventually reach nearly spherical configurations, though signatures of initial elongations can still be present at ages of 20 Myr or even older. Star clusters that form gradually over several million years become rounded more quickly due to the confining effects of the background potential, but can still retain major to minor axis aspect ratios of ∼1.2 at 20 Myr. We compared our results to the morphologies of observed young clusters and discuss the implications for star cluster formation theories.

275.04 — Quantifying the Relationship of Dense Gas and Star Formation with DEGAS

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We present the first results from the Dense Extragalactic GBT+Argus Survey (DEGAS), a Green Bank Telescope project that, when completed, will map 36 galaxies nearby spiral galaxies in four dense molecular gas tracers (HCN, HCO^+, ^{13}CO, $C^{18}O$). We briefly describe DEGAS observing and preliminary data reduction strategies. We examine how the star formation efficiency of dense gas ratio (SFR/HCN) and the dense gas fraction (HCN/CO) depend on galaxy environment. We find that our preliminary data follows the linear relation between SFR and HCN and the positive correlation between the star formation efficiency of molecular gas and the dense gas fraction

suggested in Gao and Solomon. We also find a negative correlation between the star formation efficiency of dense gas and the dense gas fraction. These results, suggest that a density threshold model for star formation is not the most effective way of explaining the relationship between dense gas and star formation

275.05 — The effect of measurement errors on estimating power law distribution parameters and implications for measuring the IMF

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Power law distributions are commonly found in astronomy. The masses of HI clouds, molecular clouds, and stars are frequently approximated as power law distributions. The Initial Mass Function (IMF) for stellar masses is normally approximated as a power law with slope or alpha of 2.35. The core mass function (CMF) is also of interest, as the discrepancy between the distribution of stars and cores could tell us how cores develop into stars. Important published results conclude that the estimated alpha of the CMF is different from the slope of the IMF. These estimates, however, neglect the inherent biases in the methods of fitting a power law distribution to data, and the effect of measurement errors on the estimate of alpha. In this work, we investigate the bias in three different methods: Maximum Likelihood Estimation of alpha as in Clauset 07, fit a regression line to cumulative distribution function of the data, and another Maximum Likelihood estimator for the convolved power law distribution found in Koen 09, which directly incorporates the measurement errors into the power law distribution. We considered two kinds of error, flat (changing the sigma of the error distribution by a constant for all masses in distribution) and proportional(changing sigma of the error distribution by by some fraction of the mass), and how incorporating these errors biased the estimated alpha for each of the methods. Fit a line to CDF method underestimates alpha, while the Clauset method overestimates alpha. The Clauset method has less bias in the proportional case, but in performs worse than the fit a line to CDF method in the flat error case. This effect is because the Clauset method estimated alpha and the power law lower bound on the power law distribution. For increasing amounts of flat errors, the distribution looks less and less like a power law distribution, so the estimated alpha worsens because the data is no longer well approximated by a power law. We suggest a method on finding bias adjustments given an estimated alpha and method of fitting.

275.06 — Resolved Star Formation in Galaxies Using HST Slitless Spectroscopy

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The ability to spatially resolve individual star-formation regions in distant galaxies and simultaneously extract their physical properties via emission lines is a critical step forward in studying the evolution of galaxies. While efficient, current work with deep slitless spectroscopic observations offer a blurry view of the summed properties of galaxies. We present our two-dimensional emission line method (EM2D) which allows us to accurately identify the specific spatial origin of emission lines in galaxies. We then use EM2D to create, for each galaxy observed, a 2D spatial map (MAP2D) of star-formation sites. These new methods allow us to enhance the power of space-based slitless grism spectroscopy to study resolved star formation over a wide range of redshifts, including high redshift Ly-a sources. The key to EM2D and MAP2D is the use of multiple position angles on the sky, which accurately derives both the location and the observed wavelengths of these emission lines. We have applied these new techniques to deep G102 HST observations of the Faint Infrared Grism Survey (FIGS) andpresent a detailed analysis of emission line objects previously identified in Pirzkal et al. 2018.

275.07 — Comparison of the Star Formation Scaling with Gas between the Centers and the Disks of Nearby Spiral Galaxies

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We analyze the spatially resolved gas-star formation rate relation in 13 nearby spiral galaxies within 15 Mpc, in order to understand whether the centers of the galaxies are more efficient at forming stars than the disks. Our goal is to establish whether the starburst centers (SB centers) of otherwise normal galaxies behave as 'scaled-down' starburst galaxies (SBGs). We resolve the disks of the 13 galaxies in several tens to hundreds of regions. For each region, we derive the surface density of star formation rate (SFR), and the surface density of both the hydrogen molecular gas mass (H_2) and the total gas (HI+H_2). We combine multiwavelength imag-

ing data in the far-ultraviolet from GALEX and mid-Infrared 24 micron-m from the SINGS survey to measure SFR surface densities, and HI from the THINGS survey and CO from the HERACLES survey to derive both H_2 and total gas surface densities. We build the Kennicutt-Schmidt (KS) relation, which we describe as a power-law between the SFR and gas surface densities of the regions of each galaxy and of the cumulative sample. We measure the gas depletion time as the gas surface density divided by SFR surface density. In the KS plane, we find that the power-law indices are N = 1.134 ± 0.019 for H_2 and 2.153 ± 0.044 for total gas. We leverage the almost-linear relation between SFR and H_2 surface densities to derive depletion timescales for the disks, which we find to be $\sim$ 2 X 10^9 yr, in agreement with previous results. We define as SB centers those central regions whose depletion time is 1/3 or less than the mean of the disk. By this standard, we have six SB centers in our sample. Although all six have shorter depletion time than both the average of their own disks and the global average (by definition), none of the six is as extreme as SBGs. Specifically, the depletion time of the SB centers is at least 3-4 times longer than that of a typical SBG, implying that SB centers are not as extreme as galaxy-wide SBGs. We thus conclude that SB centers of galaxies do not behave as scaled-down SBGs.

275.08 — Resolving Sub-Kiloparsec Scales in Star-Forming Regions within Gravitationally Lensed Galaxies at Intermediate Redshift

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Galaxies at high redshift (z > 1) contain star-forming regions that can be up to 100 times larger and many orders of magnitude brighter than the regions that have been observed in the nearby universe (z $\sim$ 0). This discrepancy raises the question of whether or not these regions are larger versions of their local analogs or if they are an indication of an unidentified mode of star formation. While star-forming regions in the nearby universe are well-studied, high-redshift star-forming regions are limited by small sample sizes and angular resolution, as only the brightest and largest can be studied, even with (HST) resolution. In order to surpass HST's resolution limit, we utilize massive foreground galaxy clusters as gravitational lenses to resolve down to sub-kiloparsec scales of distant star-forming clumps. Here we will present our systematic study of the sizes and luminosities of gravitationally lensed star-forming regions, selected from the Cluster Lensing and Supernova Survey with Hubble (CLASH), in the largely unexplored redshift regime of 0.5 < z < 1. Utilizing gravitational lensing we are able to measure the resolved properties of star-forming regions (such as stellar mass, star-formation rate and metallicity) within a previously unexplored redshift range and compare them with local and distant (z > 1) star-forming regions.

275.09 — Far Infrared Spectroscopy Near and Far with ZEUS-II on APEX and FIFI-LS SOFIA

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We are presenting recent results from the Second-Generation z (Redshift) and Early Universe Spectrometer (ZEUS-2), a low resolution (R$\sim$1000) long-slit spectrometer deployed on the APEX telescope in northern Chile. ZEUS-2 operates in the 200, 350, and 450 um telluric windows, and has detected far-infrared fine-structure lines at high redshift. Here we will present the results of our November 2019 observing run at APEX, which will be first-light for our 200 um array, enabling observations of local-universe galaxies in [N II] 205 um at sensitivity competitive with and spatial resolution significantly better than that of the Herschel spectrometers. This line is particularly interesting because it is an excellent tracer of obscured star-formation activity, and when used in conjunction with other fine-structure lines from Herschel or SOFIA can reveal the current-day stellar populations, the age of the stellar population, and the nitrogen abundance. We are anticipating SOFIA FIFI-LS data on the [O III] 52 and [N III] 57 micron lines, which will enable more complete ionization studies and direct measurement of the N/O ratio in nearby galaxies.

275.10 — The Formation, Distribution, and Evolution of Ancient Stellar Populations in the Local Group at Present Day

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The first generation of stars in the universe are believed to have formed during Cosmic Dawn. Stars

were able to form as a consequence of the gravitational collapse of dark matter (DM) into halo structures. As the earliest stars formed and ionized neutral matter, the universe experienced cosmic reionization. Star-forming regions, over time, began to merge in a hierarchical assembly process characteristic of the ΛCDM cosmological model. The oldest, most metal-poor stars observed today (z = 0) in the Milky Way (MW) are artifacts of early star formation in the universe. The ΛCDM model predicts these ancient stellar populations to reside in three places: the bulge, the stellar halo, and dwarf galaxies (El-Badry et al. 2018). Stellar halos at present day are believed to be the remnants of tidally disrupted dwarf-galaxies and contain important information about first stellar populations (Bullock and Johnston 2005). Depending on when the universe re-ionized, the total number and spatial distribution of first generation of stars residing in the MW's DM halo could vary significantly. Moreover, an analysis of the metal abundances of these stars indicates whether star formation thrived at early times or was quickly suppressed. We present a study of simulated MW-mass galaxies from the Feedback In Realistic Environments (FIRE) collaboration addressing the following: (1) total star formation history at the local volume; (2) the spatial distribution of these ancient stars during the early universe; (3) where the population of oldest stars reside at z = 0; (4) their chemical enrichment history; and (5) how the timing of reionization affects these conclusions.

275.11 — Keck/MOSFIRE Imaging and Spectroscopy of the Embedded Star Cluster G018.303-0.392

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Embedded Clusters (ECs) are stellar clusters buried in interstellar gas and dust within molecular clouds. Their members are very young forming stars. These stellar nurseries are fundamental to understanding the early stages of star formation. Dynamical interactions between cluster members in these dense environments can lead to the disruption of circumstellar disks and their planetary progeny (Adams and Myers 2001). The application of data mining techniques on large ground-based Galactic IR surveys such as the UKIDSS Galactic Plane Survey (GPS) and the VISTA Variables in the Via Lactea (VVV) survey, and space-based surveys such as the WISE multi-band Atlas, has recently led to the discovery of hundreds of previously unknown embedded-cluster candidates (Solin et al. 2012 and 2014, Camargo et al. 2015 and 2016). Due to the large column densities of interstellar material in these clusters, deep infrared imaging and spectroscopy are ideal to characterize their stellar population. We present Keck/MOSFIRE JHK imaging and K-band multi-object spectroscopy of the region centered on the EC G018.303-0.392, which was included in the list of cluster candidates by Solin et al. (2012). The photometry is used to create color-color and color-magnitude diagrams of the region, which help spotting the reddest sources. K-band spectra show a wide variety to features, including Brackett gamma in absorption and emission, continuum reddening and CO absorption bands. These data will be used to asses the cluster membership of each individual source and to constrain the general properties of the cluster such as distance and age.

275.13 — Analyzing the L_x-SFR Relationships within NGC 300 and NGC 2403 and Beyond: Radial HMXB Variability

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Generally found in regions of recent star formation, high-mass x-ray binaries (HMXBs) can reveal the relationship between x-ray luminosity (L_x)and star formation rate (SFR). This L_x-SFR relationship can be used to better understand the factors that influence star formation within different galaxies and help us gain a better perspective of the conditions, such as gravitation from nearby objects, gas temperatures, etc., that could contribute to high star formation. In order to understand the effects of the L_x-SFR relationship variability from a particular patch of sky to the distribution throughout an entire galaxy, radial plots of the relation must be produced. Furthermore, understanding the distribution throughout several galaxies similar to NGC 300 and NGC 2403 can uncover further patterns related to high star formation and x-ray luminosity. We utilize two forms of L_x-SFR calculation methods in determining our initial relation: combined images from *GALAX* and *Spitzer 24-micron* with further inspection of x-ray components using the *Chandra X-ray Observatory*, and resolved stellar population images from the *Hubble Space Telescope* (HST). We found that as x-ray luminosity increases, as does star formation rate for both NGC 300 and NGC 2403. In order to further quantify differences within similar galaxies, the L_x-SFR relation-

ship as a function of distance from the center of the galaxy must be inspected.

Poster Session 276 — Supernovae

276.01 — Clearing the Smoke: Nebular Spectra of 110 Type Ia Supernovae Disfavor Single Degenerate Progenitors

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We place statistical constraints on Type Ia supernova (SN Ia) progenitors using 226 nebular phase spectra of 110 SNe Ia. We find no evidence of stripped companion emission in any of the nebular phase spectra. Upper limits are placed on the amount of mass that could go undetected in each spectrum using recent hydrodynamic simulations. With these null detections, we place an observational 3sigma upper limit on the fraction of SNe Ia that are produced through the classical H-rich non-degenerate companion scenario of <6%. Additionally, we set a tentative upper limit on He star progenitor scenarios of <7%, although further theoretical modelling is required.

276.02 — Spectroscopy of the superluminous Type IIn supernova ASASSN15ua

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We present a series of ground-based spectroscopy of the superluminous Type IIn supernova (SN) ASASSN 15ua, which shows evidence for strong interaction between a blast wave and pre-existing circumstellar material (CSM). These observations constrain the velocity and mass-loss rate of the progenitor wind as well as the evolution of the SN shock velocity with time through the dense CSM. As in several previous SNe IIn, the intermediate-width H-alpha emission became strongly blueshifted, suggesting asymmetric CSM, an asymmetric explosion, or extinction from dust within the CSM shell. We use these observations to constrain the immediate pre-SN evolution of the progenitor, and place ASASSN 15ua in context with the observed diversity of SNe IIn and superluminous SNe IIn.

276.03 — Spectrophotometric Comparison between Type Ia Supernovae 2011by and 2011fe

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Type Ia supernovae (SNe Ia) that are spectrophotometric "twins" — with spectral features and colors well-matched during the photospheric phase — have been shown to have a per-object RMS scatter of their peak luminosity in the 0.07 - 0.08 mag range (Fakhouri et al. 2015), or ∼0.11 mag for a pair of SN twins. The spectral features of SN 2011by are well-matched to SN 2011fe, but that the Cepheid-based relative distance (Foley et al. 2018) implies a luminosity difference between these two SNe Ia of ∼0.34 mag. Accounting for the scatter in both Cepheid and twin SN distances, this is a difference of ∼2.6 sigma. Using the self-consistent, multi-epoch, spectrophotometric observations of these two SNe spanning 3300 - 9200 A obtained by the Nearby Supernova Factory (SNfactory), we carry out a phase-matched comparison of SN 2011by and SN 2011fe. In agreement with broad-band photometry, we find that these two apparent twin SNe Ia are significantly discrepant at early phases. Using only post-maximum data - the period when the luminosities are most discrepant but where the two SNe otherwise behave similarly, we find evidence for slightly more dust, with slightly higher RV, which reduces the discrepancy to 1.8 sigma. While statistically rare, this combination of SNe Ia highlights the need to be vigilant for discrepancies between SNe Ia proposed as spectrophotometric twins.

276.04 — Consequences of Incomplete Carbon Burning in Type Ia Supernovae

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Type Ia supernovae (SNe Ia) are the explosions of carbon-oxygen white dwarf stars. These events can be improved as cosmological distance indicators by further understanding the details of the explosion physics. As the nuclear flame propagates through the star, it burns carbon/oxygen fuel into iron-group element ash. How much fuel remains unburned after the explosion remains an open question. SNe Ia have very similar peak brightnesses indicating a similar burning process in all objects, yet some SNe Ia have strong carbon absorption in their spectra, while others have none, suggesting a range of efficiencies. We use a relational database of SN Ia spectra (kaepora) to investigate if unburned carbon

is linked to other properties of the explosion. We measured the strength of the C II 6280 feature for 1214 spectra of 225 SNe and fit for its evolution over time. Using the strength of the carbon absorption at a common phase, we separate the sample and compare their average spectral properties. We confirm that SNe with stronger carbon features tend to have lower maximum-light Si II 6355 velocities than those with weak or no absorption. We examined the color evolution of the subsamples, finding a subtle difference at t greater than 50 days after peak brightness. We also find that carbon-strong SNe Ia tend to have blueshifted nebular features, pointing to explosion asymmetry as a cause of the difference in carbon strength.

276.05 — Spectral Evolution In Interacting Supernovae

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Supernovae (SNe) are important in astronomy because they affect our understanding of everything from stellar evolution and cosmology. SNe eject heavy elements into the galactic medium and therefore directly impact the evolution of solar systems, stars, and galaxies. SNe also serve as standard candles used to measure the accelerating universe. Yet most progenitors of supernovae remain ambiguous. The Type Ibn SN subclass, in particular, is a mystery. This subclass has hydrogen deficient spectra with narrow helium lines. In some ways, the narrow lines are reminiscent of other narrow line subclasses (e.g., Type IIn and Ia-CSM), which are dominated by shock interaction with a dense circumstellar medium (CSM) and identified as interacting SN. Yet a number of clues are beginning to signify the origin of SNe Ibn may by quite different. Here we select a sample of interacting SNe and measure the evolution of spectral lines. We present a detailed comparison of these spectral line properties to other SN subclasses to determine the degree to which SNe Ibn are related to these other subclasses and shed some light on the origin of this unique SN subclass.

276.06 — Late-time Light Curves of Type Iax Supernovae

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SN 2002cx was a very peculiar Type Ia Supernova that did not fit into any of the known subclasses of SNe Ia. There have since been other objects that share similar observational properties to the prototype of this new subclass of Type Ia Supernovae. We present late-time optical photometry of several objects in this sub-class. We discuss the late-time decline rate of the optical bands and how they compare to the other classes of Type Ia Supernovae.

276.07 — Using ^{56}Ni Mass to Probe the Explosion Mechanism of Type Ia Supernova

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Type Ia Supernovae (SN Ia) are standardizable candles that are used to determine distances across the universe and probe dark energy. There are uncertainties about their explosion mechanism, such as whether they explode in a binary system with one white dwarf or in a system with two white dwarfs, and whether they can occur at sub- or super- Chandrashekar masses. Using data from the Carnegie Supernova Projects I and II, we constructed bolometric light curves from peak luminosity for over 300 SNe Ia using the Python package SN(oo)PY, and Arnett's law was employed to get the mass of the element Nickel (^{56}Ni) produced in each SN Ia . We confirmed a positive relationship between ^{56}Ni mass and color and a negative relationship between ^{56}Ni mass and light-curve width. We also compared the values of ^{56}Ni mass with values from a range of different models of the explosion mechanism, and found that SNe Ia were not as uniform as we expected. In the future, a more model independent approach to finding the ^{56}Ni mass is planned to be used in order to better understand SN Ia explosions.

276.08 — The Evolution of the Light Echo Around the Type Ia Supernova 1998bu

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Supernova 1998bu is one of seven known type Ia supernovae (SNe Ia) with a light echo. Like several other SNe Ia with light echoes, SN 1998bu declined slower than normal SNe Ia, suggesting that its peak brightness is slightly over-luminous. However unlike other SNe Ia with light echoes, SN 1998bu has colors indicating significant foreground extinction. Light echoes are the result of photons scattering off dust into our line of sight and Hubble Space Telescope imaging of SN 1998bu revealed both a compact inner echo and a resolved outer echo. Here we present the evolution of both the inner and outer

echoes of SN 1998bu using four epochs of HST data from 2000 to 2015. The existence of the inner echo and its behavior over time suggest that there is a local dust cloud around SN 1998bu that may be related to the progenitor system, while the rapid expansion of the outer echo helps map the dust in the spiral arm of NGC 3368 (M96) where SN 1998bu is located.

276.09 — Determining the Core Structure of Turbulence-aided Neutrino-driven Core-collapse Supernovae

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Observations of core-collapse supernovae (CCSNe) reveal a wealth of information about the dynamics of the supernova ejecta and composition, for example, but tell little of the progenitor star without invoking a theoretical model. Until recently, one dimensional (1D) theoretical CCSN models did not include a robust treatment of the core physics. We use a new model for driving turbulence-aided neutrino-driven core-collapse supernovae in 1D which contains a high fidelity treatment of the neutrino and proto-neutron star physics while also accounting for turbulent and convective energy. With this, we correlate observable properties of the light curves obtained from our model such as plateau luminosity and photospheric velocity with properties of the core structure of the supernova such as the core compactness parameter. This will allow for properties of the core structure of the progenitor stars to be estimated using easily-observed quantities from the light curves. Moreover, we present a comparison of our population of type IIP supernovae to observed type IIP supernovae for which archival pre-supernovae data are available.

276.10 — Fitting observed abundances with supernova nucleosynthesis models

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We examine how well different supernova nucleiosynthesis models are able to fit observed abundances. We test different combinations of published models for Core-Collapse Supernovae, Type-Ia Supernovae, and stellar winds to see how well they can fit solar abundance patterns and observed abundances in the Perseus Cluster. We explore how much the disagreements between different supernova models impact parameters inferred from fitting abundance measurements, such as the IMF slope and the ratio of Core-Collapse to Type-IA supernovae. We will also take into account the difference in the total number of Core-Collapse supernovae needed by different models to match observations.

276.11 — Median Energy Imaging of Supernova Remnants in The Magellanic Clouds

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Supernova remnants (SNRs) are important aspects in the evolution of galaxies by providing an abundance of chemicals used in stellar evolution. The supernova explosion releases a shockwave that heats interstellar material to high temperatures causing X-ray emission. The Chandra Telescope is specifically engineered to detect X-ray emission caused by the heating of interstellar material. Data collected by Chandra can be manipulated to reflect a new imaging technique. Rather than plotting the amount of light emitted, we can plot the energy distribution across a remnant. This is done by looking at the list of photons in a given pixel and selecting the median value of the photon energies. Once the median value is selected, we can then plot it to reveal the median energy. This technique was applied to 44 remnants. As an example, imaging of SNR N63A which revealed two main features not immediately visible in count-based imaging. The two main features of the remnant are the "hole-like" structure and the "crescent-like" structure. The "hole" is the result of N63A engulfing a cloud that then absorbs the X-ray emission. The cause of the "crescent-like" features are still being studied but with the further investigation of this remnant, a concrete conclusion can be drawn. This project was supported in part by the NSF REU grant AST-1757321 and by the Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association.

276.12 — High Redshift Supernovae from a Decade of HST Surveys

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Measuring the rates of Type Ia Supernovae (SNe Ia) with redshift can provide tests of progenitor scenarios with different delay time distributions. Extending these measurements to high redshift provides important leverage for constraining the fraction that explode promptly after formation. We present SNe

from 6 large multi-cycle Hubble Space Telescope programs; GOODS, CANDELS, CLASH, Frontier Fields, RELICS and BUFFALO. These programs invested 100-900 HST orbits each, reaching depths of 26.5 to 29th AB mag and collectively realizing one of the deepest transient surveys ever attempted. A wide range of environments was surveyed, including massive galaxy clusters that provide tests of dark matter distributions in lensing models. Our composite catalog includes >250 SNe from all 6 surveys. For each SN we provide light curves, host galaxy data, and classification probabilities based on the SN photometry and host properties. Further analysis of these data will be able to give cluster and/or volumetric rates for dtd tests. The infrared imaging and depth of this sample provides an important test-bed to prepare for future wide-field and high-redshift SN surveys with WFIRST.

276.14 — Searching for Late-Time Circumstellar Interaction from Decades Old Supernovae

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Following a ground-based, narrow-band imaging survey of 99 old Type I and Type IIb supernovae (SNe) in H alpha in order to detect signatures of late-interaction (10-30 years after explosion) between the SN ejecta and circumstellar material (CSM) from the progenitor system, we have identified 10 promising candidates. We have recently completed Chandra and Jansky Very Large Array (VLA) observations of these sources in nine different galaxies to confirm the interaction and to lead to further study of these systems if necessary. We present the results of our ongoing radio and X-ray study and discuss the implications of our observations. These efforts have been supported by NASA/Chandra Grant #GO9-20065B. This research has made use of data obtained from the Chandra Data Archive and the Chandra Source Catalog, and software provided by the Chandra X-ray Center (CXC) in the application packages CIAO, ChIPS, and Sherpa. The National Radio Astronomy Observatory is a facility of the National Science Foundation operated under cooperative agreement by Associated Universities, Inc.

276.15 — Confirming the CSM-interacting nature of PTF11qcj with VLBI direct size measurements of the supernova ejecta

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We present High Sensitivity Array (HSA) and enhanced Multi Element Remotely Linked Interferometer Network (eMERLIN) data of PTF11qcj, a broad-lined (BL) Ic supernova (SN) which shows late-time rebrightening, obtained ∼7.5 years after the explosion. In Palliyaguru et al. 2019 we presented VLA data which showed the second peak at ∼5.5 years post explosion, a detection in the X-rays, and the non-detection of broad H-alpha. These results and radio modeling indicated that the second peak could be due to SN ejecta interacting with the circumstellar medium (CSM) or due to an off-axis jet, decelerating and entering into our line of sight. We detected PTF11qcj at 1.5 GHz, 5 GHz, and 16 GHz with HSA and eMERLIN, improving the astrometry with respect to the optical position.The latest data shows that the SN is not resolved at these frequencies and therefore indicate non-relativistic expansion.

276.16 — A Re-analysis of the SDSS SN Photometric Sample

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Improvement in the precision of measurements of cosmological parameters with Type Ia Supernovae (SNIa) is expected to come from large photometrically identified SN samples. Here we re-analyse the SDSS photometric SN sample, to develop new analysis tools aimed at evaluating systematic uncertainties on the dark energy equation-of-state parameter w. Since we require a spectroscopically measured host galaxy redshift for each SN, we determine the associated selection efficiency of host galaxies and rate of host-SN mis-association. Finally, we explore new core collapse (CC) models in simulated training samples and find that adjusting the CC luminosity distribution yields a better match to the SDSS data. These systematic uncertainties are subdominant to the statistical constraints from the SDSS sample, but must be considered in future photometric analyses of large SN samples such as those from DES, LSST and WFIRST.

276.17 — Radio Supernovae from the ASKAP Variables and Slow Transients Survey

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The Variables and Slow Transients survey (VAST) is using the Australian Square Kilometer Array Pathfinder (ASKAP) radio telescope array to explore the transient radio sky. ASKAP is an array of 36 12-meter dishes, which covers 30 square degrees per pointing. Observations were taken in mid-2019 at 888 MHz frequency and at all declinations < +40° for the Rapid ASKAP Continuum Survey (RACS) to a sensitivity of 0.25 mJy for a single epoch. In addition to RACS, VAST pilot survey observations commenced in mid-2019 and will cover 3300 square degrees to a sensitivity of 0.25 mJy with 4 epochs over a year. These ASKAP images are being searched for matches with known nearby supernovae. The science motivation is to constrain models for the interaction of supernova blast waves with circumstellar (CSM) or interstellar (ISM) material, which can provide insight into the progenitor star environment, specifically the mass loss history prior to the supernova. Radio emission can be detected at ASKAP frequencies several decades after a supernova, which provides the opportunity to discover CSM changes that may be related to progenitor star mass loss changes over thousands of years.

276.18 — Photometric Classification of Transients from the Pan-STARRS1 Medium-Deep Survey

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Traditionally, supernovae are classified via spectroscopy, but those classification methods are too expensive to keep up with the discovery rates of upcoming surveys like LSST. Here, we present the photometric classification of 2350 transients discovered with the Pan- STARRS Medium Deep Survey, with an eye towards future machine learning classification methods. We propose a parametric light curve model, which we then fit to the full sample of supernovae using a Markov chain Monte Carlo routine. Then, using principal component analysis on the model light curves, SMOTE resampling, and random forests, we train a classification pipeline on 500 spectroscopically classified supernovae. Applying it to the 2350 previously unclassified transients, we find 1798 Type Ia, 82 Type Ibc, 347 Type II, 68 Type IIn, and 53 superluminous supernovae. Our pipeline results in 87% accuracy, 64% precision, and 61% recall. Finally, we compare our newly classified sample to previous large samples from the literature and discuss applications of such data sets in understanding the physics of supernovae. The SAO REU program is funded in part by the National Science Foundation REU and Department of Defense ASSURE programs under NSF Grant no. AST-1852268 and by the Smithsonian Institution.

276.19 — Photometric Calibration Checks of UVOT Data From The Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory

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We aim to refine the calibration of Swift Ultra-Violet/Optical Telescope (UVOT) data from the Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory. Swift's conception as a gamma-ray burst mission has made it a efficient observer of supernovae (SNe). In this era of cosmological research, high-precision measurements of Type Ia SNe are vital for measuring distances and constraining cosmological parameters, thus we must be careful to minimize the uncertainty in SN light curves through careful calibration of Swift data with ground- based telescope observations. We investigate the 5″ to 3″ aperture correction found in HEASOFT. We compare Swift magnitude measurements of companion stars in SN fields with data from the Katzman Automatic Imaging Telescope (KAIT), the Carnegie Supernova Project (CSP), and the AAVSO Photometric All Sky Survey (APASS) DR9 Catalogue. We also compare Swift UVOT observations of sibling SN fields-instances in which two SNe occur in the same host galaxy-to check for temporal consistency within the Swift data. These calibration checks will improve the accuracy and confidence in exploiting this exceptional data set for SN physics and cosmology.

276.20 — Mass Distribution of the First Stars

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Chemical abundances of the most metal-poor stars preserve signatures of the explosions of the first,

metal-free (Population III) stars which enriched a previously metal-free environment. Observed abundances in metal-poor stars can be compared to supernova yield models to learn about the mass distribution of the Population III stars. However, current modeling of the first stars relies on the assumption that a single supernova explosion provided the chemical abundances observed in the second generation of stars (Population II). We find that approximately half of metal-poor stars with [Fe/H] ≤ -2.70 are not appropriately fitted by any current single supernova model. Using the Heger & Woosley 2010 grid of Population III supernova yields, we allow the possibility of multiple supernova explosions to fit metal-poor star abundances. We use dynamic nested sampling to fit the abundances of 38 metal poor stars collected from the literature. From this, we may infer the mass distribution of the first stars accounting for multiple supernova enrichment events.

276.21 — Probing the Initial Mass Function with the Rate of Supernovae in Voids

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We compare the rate of supernovae in void galaxies to that in galaxies in denser regions to discern if there is an environmental dependence on the initial mass function. We use core collapse supernova from the Open Supernova Catalog that are within the SDSS DR7 footprint to study the supernova rate in voids and in denser regions using VoidFinder, a leading void identification algorithm that filters out faint and isolated galaxies to grow void spheres in empty regions of the cosmic web. We use the absolute magnitudes from SDSS DR15 to look at void galaxies and galaxies in denser regions of comparable mass to determine the rate of supernova in both environments. We find that void galaxies have higher supernovae rates than galaxies in denser regions. Possible explanations for this result include a top-heavy IMF in void galaxies and an environmental dependence on cosmic downsizing.

276.22 — WFIRST mock data reduction using forward modeling

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One of the primary science objectives of the Wide Field Infrared Survey Telescope (WFIRST) mission the is to investigate the expansion history of the Universe using Type Ia Supernovae. Constraints on dark energy parameters require cosmological measurements of SNe Ia's absolute colors with uncertainties less than 1%. Here we present preliminary results of our forward modeling code, which is designed to identify SNe Ia, determine light curves from photomtery, measure redshifts from prism spectroscopy and create Hubble-Le Maitre Diagrams from simulated, WFIRST Wide-Field-Imager (WFI) observations. To create these mock observations, we use a large sample of galaxies from the Vela Cosmological Simulation (VELA), include mock Type Ia SNe and reproject the simulated VELA galaxies onto the WFI detector at different telescope orientations for 144 time epochs in a range of 2 years.

276.23 — Host Galaxy Based Supernova Classification with Machine Learning

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Upcoming optical surveys such as the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope will discover supernovae at rates far out-pacing feasible spectroscopic classification. It is therefore critical that we optimize alternate classification methods using all available information. The use of host galaxy data for classification has not been fully developed, and in particular there is an absence of machine learning methods, despite well-known trends between host galaxy properties and supernova types. Using Pan-STARRS1 Medium-Deep Survey (PS1MDS) images, we trained machine learning algorithms to predict supernovae types solely based on contextual information. In particular, we present a random forest classifier using known host galaxy properties, and a convolutional neural network directly using host galaxy images. We demonstrate the value of these algorithms for classifying between five types of supernovae as well as for separating Ia from core collapse supernovae. Future work includes combining our algorithms with photometric classification pipelines to fully optimize classification.

276.24 — A Million Supernovae

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The next decade will see a tremendous growth of astronomical survey powers. With the commissioning of spectroscopic survey telescopes such as DESI and HETDEX, spectroscopic redshifts will become available for tens of millions of galaxies. Previous studies show that 1 SNIa is expected in every 5000 galaxies at any epoch of observations. These surveys will discover several thousands of supernovae during the course of their operations. Nearly a million supernovae are expected in these galaxies with known redshifts in a 10 year time span. We show that precision photometry can be acquired through a wide field survey telescope of the size of 5 meters and FoV of 20 square degrees to harness the power of these supernovae on astronomical studies.

276.25 — ZTF Early Observations of Type Ia Supernovae

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We present an analysis of early photometric observations of Type Ia supernovae (SNe Ia) discovered by the Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF). During 2018, ZTF conducted a high-cadence (3 g and 3 r-band observations per night) experiment monitoring ~2000 sq. deg. of the extragalactic sky. Within these fields, 247 SNe Ia were discovered, and 127 of those explosions were found at an early phase in the SN's evolution (defined here as >10 d prior to the time of B-band maximum light). This poster highlights the sample, as well as our analysis of the initial evolution of SNe Ia shortly after explosion. For the simple expanding fireball model, it is expected that the early emission from SNe Ia is proportional to the time since explosion squared. We find that this relation does not hold for the majority of the SNe in our sample. We additionally find mild correlations between SN rise time, the rise power-law index, and redshift, which may lead to a systematic effect in our final analysis. Finally, we investigate both the intrinsic colors and color evolution shortly after discovery and do not find evidence for multiple distinct populations, as has recently been claimed in the literature. We do, however, see correlations between color and light curve shape, which may be explained by the degree of radioactive mixing in the SN ejecta.

276.26 — Constraining the Asymmetry of Type Ia Supernovae Using Late-Time Spectra

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Type Ia supernovae (SNe Ia) are thought to be the result of thermonuclear explosions of white dwarfs in a binary system. SNe Ia are used as standardizable candles to measure the expansion history of the Universe. Observations of these phenomena were instrumental in the discovery of the accelerating expansion of the Universe. Despite their prevalence, the progenitor systems and explosion mechanism of SNe Ia remain under debate. Additional understanding about the physics of the explosions will further improve their cosmological utility. We investigate the nebular, or late-time (>120 days after explosion), spectra of these stellar explosions to examine the explosion mechanism as they provide a direct diagnostic of the elemental composition and physical condition of the core. At late-times, the SNe are optically thin, making bulk kinematic measurements feasible. We use *kaepora* , a relational database of SNe Ia spectra, to probe the explosion physics. In particular, we examine 250 late-time spectra of 60 SNe. This sample has more than double the number of events of published studies. We derive Doppler shifts, and thus line-of-sight velocities, from nickel and iron emission features in these spectra. We confirm a broad distribution of velocities (σ = 2350 km/s) for our sample, which is an imprint of the explosion kinematics. We further confirm the trend that SNe with redshifted nebular features tend to have higher-velocity early, photospheric velocities than those with blueshifted features. We interpret as an indication of an asymmetric explosion seen from different viewing angles. We investigate additional spectral differences between subsamples where the SN material is moving, on average, towards or away from us. Examining average spectra at several epochs ranging from days after explosion up to a year later, we find some evidence for a continuum difference between events with differing nebular velocities.

276.27 — Ultraviolet Line Identifications in Near Max Light Spectra of Type Ia Supernova 2011fe

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We present ultraviolet line identifications of near maximum-light HST observations of SN 2011fe using synthetic spectra generated from both SYNOW and PHOENIX. We find the spectrum to be dominated by blends of iron group elements Fe, Co, and Ni (as expected due to the heavy line blanketing caused by these elements in the UV) and selected ions of intermediate mass elements, including C IV, Si IV, and Mg II. We also examine the abundances of these highly ionized IME species and their distribution in velocity space. Additionally, we find that classical DDT models of Type Ia supernovae are able to accurately reproduce the flux levels of SN 2011fe in the UV. Since SN 2011fe is the best observed core-normal SNe Ia, analysis of UV spectra shows strong promise in discriminating between different metallicities and progenitor scenarios of Type Ia supernovae. This is due to the fact that the UV probes the outermost layers of the Type Ia supernova, which are most sensitive to metallicity and progenitor variations.

276.28 — Empirical Models of Type Ia Supernovae Capturing Spectral Diversity

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Type Ia supernovae continue to be one of the best tools for measuring cosmological distances. However, current photometric surveys of SNe Ia can often be limited in their use for cosmology by unmodeled diversity in SN spectra. I will present an overview of the various new techniques available to capture this spectral diversity and discuss the data that will be necessary to properly constrain these models. I will also present ways that these newer models can improve our ability to measure spectral features, identify spectroscopic twins, probe population evolution with redshift, and ultimately constrain cosmological parameters. Methods discussed will include linear models, like the SuperNova Empirical MOdels (SNEMO), as well as non-linear neural network and manifold learning algorithms.

276.29 — High Redshift Supernovae from a Decade of HST Surveys

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Measuring the rates of Type Ia Supernovae (SNe Ia) with redshift can provide tests of progenitor scenarios with different delay time distributions. Extending these measurements to high redshift provides important leverage for constraining the fraction that explode promptly after formation. We present SNe from 6 large multi-cycle Hubble Space Telescope programs; GOODS, CANDELS, CLASH, Frontier Fields, RELICS and BUFFALO. These programs invested 100-900 HST orbits each, reaching depths of 26.5 to 29th AB mag and collectively realizing one of the deepest transient surveys ever attempted. A wide range of environments was surveyed, including massive galaxy clusters that provide tests of dark matter distributions in lensing models. Our composite catalog includes >250 SNe from all 6 surveys. For each SN we provide light curves, host galaxy data, and classification probabilities based on the SN photometry and host properties. Further analysis of these data will be able to give cluster and/or volumetric rates for dtd tests. The infrared imaging and depth of this sample provides an important test-bed to prepare for future wide-field and high-redshift SN surveys with WFIRST.

276.30 — Investigating the properties of the Milky Way dust using Type Ia Supernova.

R. Flores[1]
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The distribution of dust in the Milky Way is complex and relies on an empirical correlation between the infra-red emission and observed reddening in stars. This correlation is assumed to be correct when determining extra-galactic distances using standard candles. We use Type Ia Supernovae as a standardized method that uses their color to determine the Milky Way reddening and compare that with the values from the Schlafly & Finkbeiner calibration of the dust maps. While host redding is an issue, we are choosing a subsample of supernovae that appears to be far away from its host, where we can assume there is little or no dust. Using the type Ia fitting package *SNooPy* , we examine these supernovae based on the reddening, E(B-V), of the host, of the Milky Way (MW), and the total E(B-V). The effect that for those hosts where reddening is expected to be small, we can compare the measured E(B-V) from SNooPy to the E(B-V) from Schlaffley & Finkbeiner. With future analysis, we can further investigate the ratio of extinction to E(B-V), in other words, confirming whether the assumed value of Rv = 3.1 for the Milky Way is correct.

Poster Session 277 — Asteroids

277.01 — The YORP Effect Can Efficiently Destroy 100 Kilometer Planetesimals At The Inner Edge Of The Solar System

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The Vulcanoids are a population of suspected asteroids that are predicted to be located between the Sun and Mercury at distances of 0.05-0.25 AU. The Vulcanoids are of interest because they would occupy apparently stable orbits, which are often occupied by exoplanets in other star systems. Searches for the Vulcanoids have been carried out but these searches have always been unsuccessful in finding any trace of them. Here, we test the hypothesis that YORP (Yarkovsky-O'Keefe-Radzievskii-Paddack) effect is responsible for the destruction of Vulcanoids into small fragments which are then rapidly transported by the Yarkovsky effect out of the Vulcanoid region. The YORP effect spins/down up asteroids due to the radiation of thermal energy from an asymmetrical figure, whereas the Yarkovsky effect shrinks/grows the heliocentric orbit due to an imbalance of thermal radiation from the evening side relative to the dawn side of the asteroid. The YORP effect destroys Vulcanoids by spinning them up so fast that the gravitational accelerations holding components of the body together are matched by centrifugal accelerations, this causes the body to rotationally fission. i.e break apart. We calculated the timescale of this fission process for a parent Vulcanoid and for each of their subsequent generational fragments. We show that objects with radii up to 100 kilometers in size are efficiently destroyed by the YORP effect doing so in a timescale that is much younger than the age of the Solar System. For these preliminary calculations, we have made the assumption that after fission of the parent, the two remaining children are the same in mass and radius. Different assumptions for child mass and size after fission of the parent will be determined later, thus changing the total time scales based upon the different parent to child ratios.

277.02 — shifty: Shift And Stack Software applied to TESS FFI data

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We present the "shifty" software package, designed to facilitate the "shifting-and-stacking" of astronomical exposure data to allow the detection of objects well below the single-exposure limit. Shifty implements optimized algorithms that use a heliocentric coordinate basis to efficiently search all plausible heliocentric orbits that are consistent with the observed exposure-data, allowing the user to simply and easily search to completion multiple classes of solar system objects in arbitrary data sets. We apply our newly developed software to the publically available Full-Frame Image (FFI) data from the TESS spacecraft and demonstrate the detection of multiple trans-Neptunian Objects, and hence the plausibility of conducting a fully de-biased, all-sky survey once the TESS survey is complete.

277.03 — Hunting for Asteroids with TESS

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While the primary intention of the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) is to find exoplanets using the transit method, we use TESS data to find and study rapidly moving objects such as asteroids and potential Kuiper belt objects. TESS's four cameras opening up a 96 degree field of view (FoV) allow TESS to survey nearly the entire sky only 6 degrees away from the ecliptic plane. Within that declination, the asteroid density is above 50%. Seeing as TESS is an all-sky survey, it is uniquely equipped to scan both the northern and southern hemispheres, particularly regions where there is an abundance of asteroids. Analyzing the month long datasets allows us to track asteroids to measure their position and brightness which is then used to deduce their orbital parameters. Also, by tracking each asteroid's position as a function of time, exoplanet researchers observing a star can remove contamination from passing asteroids. We examine TESS full-frame images that represent one sixteen hundredth (0.000625%) of one camera's view at a time using two different methods — image clipping and difference imaging — to distinguish the asteroids from the other objects in the images. We create animations and monitor each asteroid's change in position between each frame. Future applications of this research could include expanding existing asteroid catalogues to be used with later TESS image analysis algorithms.

277.04 — Orbit Determination of Near-Earth Asteroid 12538 (1998 OH)

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The future of the asteroids in our Solar System is uncertain. Extrapolating from the premise of Chaos Theory, it is very difficult for astronomers to predict what will happen to these countless planetesimals drifting through empty space over the course of millions of years; in other words, minute changes in the initial conditions of the asteroid's orbital elements imply significant changes in the future fate of these small, rocky bodies. Our study is based on the Near-Earth asteroid 12538 (1998 OH). Using the astronomical images obtained from our observation shifts, we applied manifold methods and implementations in order to determine, calculate, simulate, and define the orbit of our asteroid outlined and explained in detail over the course of the report. Our results did not exactly match the expected values derived from the JPL Horizons website. We calculate the uncertainties and deviations from the expected values and reached a conclusion insofar as to whether our results are truly reliable and representative calculations or not. We furthered our study by discussing what could have caused such discrepancy of results in the first place and put forward what measures could have been undertaken to improve the study for future test cases.

277.05 — Green Bank Planetary Radar System

A. Bonsall[1]
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In this poster we present a radar capability for the 100 m Robert C. Byrd Green Bank Telescope (GBT) located at the Green Bank Observatory (GBO) which would be an excellent complementary system to existing planetary radars at the Arecibo and Goldstone Observatories, meeting growing community need for mono- and bi-static radar observations. The GBT site provides good natural shielding and is protected from radio frequency interference (RFI) inside the National Radio Quiet Zone (NRQZ). The telescope is fully steerable, giving full access to 85% of the celestial sphere from the site and tracking capabilities. The main focus of such an instrument would be planetary defense, namely asteroid tracking and classification. However, it would also be capable of planetary surface mapping, comet tracking, lost satellite detections, etc.

277.06 — Spectral Analysis of the Agnia Asteroid Family

B. Harvison[1]*; C. Thomas*[1]*; J. Hyden*[1]*; M. Lucas*[2]*; D. Trilling*[1]*; N. Moskovitz*[3]*; L. Lim*[4]
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[2] *University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN*
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Asteroids are considered the remnants of the early solar system and are prime targets of investigation since they can teach us about the history of the solar system and the evolution of the asteroids themselves since their creation. Asteroid families are of particular interest because these groups of objects with similar orbital elements were once part of a larger body that has since been disrupted. Sunshine et al. (2004) used spectral modeling to identify products of partial differentiation in members of the Agnia asteroid family. The study concluded that the Agnia family objects analyzed were most similar to primitive achondrite meteorites. We performed a visible and near-infrared wavelength spectral survey of Agnia family members to enable a follow-up investigation. Our analysis of spectral parameters is based off of the band parameter analyses of Gaffey et al. (1993) and Lucas et al. (2019). Two of the spectral parameters used were the Band 1 and Band 2 centers (B1C and B2C, respectively), the local minimums of the characteristic 1 and 2 micron absorption features with the continuum removed that are indicative of the composition of olivine and pyroxene. The third band parameter, Band Area Ratio (BAR), was the ratio of the area of the 2 micron band to the 1 micron band which is characteristic of the relative abundances of olivine and pyroxene. Gaffey et al. (1993) used the B1C and the BAR to identify compositional S-subtypes which they connected to specific meteorite analogs. Lucas et al. (2019) used the Band 1 and Band 2 Centers to further separate the spectrally similar H ordinary chondrites and acapulcoite-lodranite primitive achondrite meteorites. Further analysis using principal component values calculated by the Bus-DeMeo online classifier (DeMeo et al. 2009) for our asteroid spectra compared to the calculated values of H ordinary chondrites and primitive achondrites provided an additional approach to connecting asteroids and their meteorite analogs. Based on the combination of these analyses, we conclude that members of the Agnia family are most similar to H ordinary chondrites with the possibility that they are primitive achondrite-like.

277.07 — Spectral Analysis of the Massalia Asteroid Family

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Asteroid families are remnants of larger parent bodies that were broken apart in a past collisional event. Due to their common origin, asteroids within the same family tend to exhibit similar spectra to one another. We analyzed data from a visible and near-infrared wavelength spectral survey of Massalia family members to study the composition of the family. The Massalia family consists of S-type asteroids that show broad spectral absorption features at 1 and 2 microns. By analyzing these absorption features, we can determine the composition and most likely meteorite analog for the family. We examine these spectral features, by calculating the Band 1 Center, Band 2 Center, and Band Area Ratio (BAR). The Band Centers are the local minima of the bands after the continuum has been removed and the BAR is the ratio of the area of the 2 micron band to the area of the 1 micron band. The Band Centers are indicative of the mineralogy of the olivine and pyroxene of the asteroid. The BAR shows the relative abundance of olivine and pyroxene on the surface of the object. Gaffey et al. (1993) used Band 1 Center and BAR to identify distinct compositional S-subtypes which have been correlated to potential meteorite analogs. We use the Gaffey et al. regions to determine the best meteorite analog for each member of the Massalia family. We also use the Band 1 Center and Band 2 Center to further distinguish between the spectrally similar H ordinary chondrites and, the Acapulcoite and Lodranite primitive achondrites (Lucas et al. 2019). Through conducting this spectral analysis we conclude that the Massalia family asteroids are most similar to H ordinary chondrites.

277.08 — Thermophysical Modeling with Informative Priors for Quick Asteroid Diameter Estimates

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Thermophysical models for asteroid thermal emission depend on manyparameters. With many infrared measurements a fit solving for all the parameters is possible, but in any extensive survey for asteroids, such as the survey previously known as NEOCam, most of the objects will have a rather small set of measurements. In this case, the diameter can be estimated using a coefficient times the observer-asteroid distance times the square root of the observed flux. The coefficient depends on the unsolved-for parameters which can be constrained by priors, and also on the distance from the Sun. For example, if one only has an optical flux measured at some large phase angle, then the coefficient depends on the unsolved-for albedo and phase slope G, which can be constrained by priors giving albedos of either 3 or 17 percent and G near 0.15. For the 8 micron channel of NEOCam, the coefficient will depend weakly on the albedo and G, but at large phase angles the dependence on the thermal inertia, the rotation rate, and the direction of the rotation pole will be significant. This paper will evaluate these dependences using a rotating, cratered thermophysical model.

Poster Session 278 — Planets and Dwarf Planets

278.01 — Analysis of Wind and Clouds on Jupiter using the Cassini ISS Visible and Near-Infrared Camera Images

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Using data from the NASA Cassini Mission's flyby of Jupiter in 2000, we have worked on enhancing the scientific value of the data to be collected the Europa Clipper mission, currently slated for launch in 2022. The Cassini spacecraft's primary mission was to gather information regarding Saturn and Saturn's systems including its moons and rings. However, it also captured calibration images of Jupiter en route to Saturn. The data of Jupiter captured during the flyby contained images similar to those expected to be returned by NASA's upcoming Europa Clipper mission. Clipper's mission science target is Jupiter's moon Europa; it is expected to use Jupiter only as a calibration (not science) target. Therefore, we proposed to demonstrate the scientific potential of the Cassini flyby data of Jupiter to provide a proof of concept for scientific investigation using images captured during the Europa Clipper mission. Our analysis of Cassini images will inform the Clipper mission to plan its Jupiter observations with an instrument that is already being constructed.

278.02 — A New Near Earth Object Survey Using the Evryscopes

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We present a new fast-moving object survey that will initially focus on finding Near Earth Objects in the Evryscopes' enormous field of view. The Evryscopes are a pair of northern and southern hemisphere systems, each consisting of an array of small telescopes, totaling a field of view of 16,512 sq. deg. Using the Evryscope Fast Transient Engine (EFTE), we now have the capability of searching for bright fast moving astronomical objects across the entire sky, while operating at two-minute cadence. EFTE generates candidates which EFTE-rocks, our transient linking pipeline, associates into tracklets. These tracklets become "tracks" when enough points are linked together. We solve for these tracks' orbits using standard orbit determination software and the resulting solution is cross-checked against the Minor Planet Center. Given our huge field of view, we hope to contribute to the current database of known Near Earth Objects and look for new fast moving detections that may have been previously missed by more conventional surveys.

278.03 — The HST-K2 View of Uranus

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We present Hubble Space Telescope imaging of Uranus taken during the K2 Campaign 8 photometric campaign. The high resolution HST maps of the planet complement the 27 day, broadband, unresolved K2 optical photometry taken at one-minute cadence. The HST maps demonstrate Uranus was in a quiet phase, with no large storms. This is consistent with the K2 photometry, which shows no modulation by weather features. This is in stark contrast to the K2 Campaign 3 Neptune photometry, which was dominated by multiple storms at different latitudes. We discuss comparisons to exoplanet and brown dwarf photometric light curves.

278.04 — Mapping the Surface Methane Abundance on Titan

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The Cassini Mission revealed that Titan sports a complex methane cycle involving methane lakes, clouds, and seasonal storms. However, the methane is irreversibly destroyed by UV photolysis such that in 20 Myr the entire CH4 inventory will be extinguished. The source of CH4 is unknown. The Cassini data lack the spectral resolution necessary to measure the CH4 surface abundance, characterized by weak, non-saturated methane lines in Titan's lower atmosphere. Measurements of the surface methane abundance are crucial to finding the source of Titan's CH4. To this end, we are conducting a multi-year campaign, using KECK/NIRPSEC-AO to acquire high-resolution spectral images of Titan in the 1.46 - 1.64 μm wavelength regime. We aim to map the global methane abundance across all longitudes and visible latitudes (90N to 35S) with ∼1000 spatial pixels. To date, we have observed approximately two-thirds of Titan's globe and have plans to observe the remaining portion of the visible latitudes as they become observable in the next few years. We are in the process of developing a reduction pipeline for the remaining data and aim to produce the 1st complete map of the surface methane abundance on Titan. We have stepped through the reduction process and achieved consistent results for the data taken in 2017. A preliminary analysis is presented here.

278.05 — Seasonal Behavior of Froude and Mach Numbers in the OpenMars Reanalysis for Mars Year 24 to 32

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Strong polar jets are found in all major atmospheres, and have important implications for global circulation and climate. Comparative planetology has proven to be a powerful tool for studying their complicated dynamic lifecycles, and to this end we are analyzing the seasonal formation and dispersal of polar jets on Mars using the global OpenMars reanalysis, which spans nine Mars years. The northern-winter polar jet on Mars is known to be considerably stronger than its southern-winter polar jet, to be point of becoming transonic, 0.8 < Ma, where Ma is

the Mach number (the ratio of wind speed to sound speed). Transonic flow does not generally occur on Earth, where even including the jets, the engineer's rule of thumb for ignoring compressibility effects on pressure and density, Ma < 0.3, is satisfied. In stark contrast, we find on Mars that only about 15% of its atmosphere's horizontal area satisfies Ma < 0.3, meaning that compressibility effects cannot be neglected, even away from the wintertime jets. Strong compressibility effects are a common trait of tenuous atmospheres, but the implications of 0.3 < Ma have not yet been incorporated into the design of those atmospheric models for Mars that have been adapted from Earth models, which represents the majority in use today. We are also analyzing the seasonal variations of the Froude number, Fr, which is the analogue for buoyancy waves ("gravity waves") of the Mach number. During northern winter (Ls ~ 270°), Fr reaches a maximum in the northern polar jet, with the strong likelihood of supercritical-to-subcritical transitions that signify a planetary-scale hydraulic jump. We will report our latest results characterizing the seasonal behavior of the wintertime jets on Mars in terms of the global Ma and Fr fields.

278.06 — New Insights into the Eris/Dysnomia System

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The dwarf planet (136199) Eris is known to be the most massive Kuiper Belt Object (KBO) based on the orbit of its large satellite, Dysnomia. At first glance, this system appears to be similar to the Pluto/Charon binary, but there is still much to learn about Eris and Dysnomia. In order to further characterize this system, we used the WFC3 camera onboard the Hubble Space Telescope in early 2018 to observe Dysnomia at roughly evenly spaced intervals over one full orbit. From these data we (1) computed a new orbital fit for Dysnomia, (2) determined the current pole orientation of Eris and characterized its seasons in the present epoch, (3) evaluated the maximum albedo variations across Eris' surface, (4) constructed a rotational light curve of Dysnomia for comparison to ground-based Palomar P60 data of Eris to determine the tidal state of the system, (5) searched for minor satellites, and (6) constrained the Dysnomia-to-Eris mass ratio. Future work will explore the seasonal cycle of Eris over Myr timescales.

Poster Session 279 — Large Scale Structure, Cosmic Distance Scale

279.01 — A Local Baryonic Tully-Fisher Relation from IllustrisTNG

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The Pisces-Perseus Supercluster (PPS) offers a convenient, accessible environment for the study of large scale structure in the local universe. The Arecibo Pisces-Perseus Supercluster Survey (APPSS) seeks to observe the infall of galaxies toward the main filament of the PPS which is nearly perpendicular to our line of sight. Tracing such infall reveals valuable information about the gravitational field - and thus mass distribution - of the PPS. However, obtaining accurate measurements of such deviation from smooth Hubble flow requires redshift-independent distance measurements. The baryonic Tully-Fisher relation (BTFR) offers an appealing solution in the distance regime of the PPS, but while the high-mass end of this relation boasts a tight correlation, the low-mass end - where the APPSS sample lies - shows considerably more scatter. We use the magnetohydrodynamical simulations of IllustrisTNG to examine a template BTFR in an attempt to better understand the error budget of, and identify systematic scatter within, the BTFR as it corresponds to the APPSS sample of galaxies. We find the low mass scatter of the simulated BTFR to be populated predominantly by highly gas dominated, low surface brightness galaxies with colors less blue than typical. This unusually quiescent subset of galaxies appears to share systematically inefficient star formation, with very high gas depletion timescales that deviate rapidly from an otherwise gradual trend apparent throughout the rest of the galaxy population. This subset of inefficiently star forming galaxies tends to decrease the slope of the BTFR at low masses, an effect that lies in contrast to the steepening of the BTFR generally expected in this mass regime. Further work is needed to determine if this collection of galaxies is physically motivated or is instead a finite resolution effect of the simulation. This work is supported by NSF/AST-1714828 to MPH.

279.02 — The Arecibo Pisces-Perseus Supercluster Survey: Exploring the Large Scale Structure of the Local Universe

O. J. Dickinson[1]; J. Ribaudo[1]; M. Haynes[2]; R. Koopmann[3]; APPSS Team[1]; Undergraduate ALFALFA Team[1]; ALFALFA Team[1]

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The Pisces-Perseus Supercluster is one of the most massive and cosmologically significant structures in the local universe. The Arecibo Pisces-Perseus Supercluster Survey (APPSS) will provide observational constraints as to the mass-infall rate onto the main filament of the Supercluster through a detailed analysis of the mass and motion of galaxies within and around the cluster. The APPSS galaxy sample consists of over 2,000 galaxies detected during the ALFALFA survey (a blind, HI 21-cm emission line survey of the local universe) combined with galaxies identified through our recent targeted observing campaign - designed to probe below the HI mass cutoff of the ALFALFA survey. These APPSS-candidates were observed using the L-band Wide receiver at the Arecibo Observatory over the last 4 years; to date the APPSS targeted observing has led to an HI 21-cm emission line detection rate of ∼70% - corresponding to ∼500 galaxies with cz < 9,000 km/s. Combining these new observations with the ALFALFA galaxies gives a total of ∼2,500 galaxies in the current APPSS sample. Here, we describe and demonstrate the methods used by the APPSS team to reduce and analyze these targeted observations and explore the properties of the entire APPSS galaxy sample (while comparing the properties of the ALFALFA galaxies with the detections from the APPSS targeted observing campaign). This work has been supported by NSF AST-1637339.

279.03 — Quantifying the performance of BAO reconstruction methods

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The baryon acoustic oscillation (BAO) technique is one of the most prominent probes of dark energy and will play a pivotal role in obtaining the tightest constraints on cosmology with the use of the large galaxy surveys in the next decade. Reconstructing the BAO peak reverses the effects of non-linear evolution and reduces redshift-space distortions, increasing the precision and accuracy of these measurements. Recently, there have been a number of alternative reconstruction algorithms proposed. We present a comparison of these algorithms, quantifying their performance on simulated data, from the aspects of the reconstructed field, power spectrum, correlation function, and BAO fitting.

279.04 — The Arecibo Pisces-Perseus Supercluster Survey: Characteristics of the APPSS Galaxy Population

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The Arecibo Pisces-Perseus Supercluster Survey(APPSS) aims to measure the infall and mass density along the PPS filament using red-shift independent distances obtained from the Baryonic Tully-Fisher Relation (BTFR). We will combine photometric data from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey with HI line spectroscopy obtained with the Arecibo telescope to derive BTFR distances and peculiar velocities over the PPS volume and its immediate foreground and background. To supplement the ALFALFA detections in the PPS volume, we have conducted new HI line observations with the Arecibo L-band Wide receiver system of blue, low surface brightness galaxies identified by their photometric properties in the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS). These targets are predicted to lie in the PPS volume but with HI masses of 8.0 < log HI mass < 9.0, putting them below the ALFALFA detection limit at that distance. We compare a preliminary sample of 634 galaxies detected as part from the APPSS survey with the main ALFALFA survey and other public catalogs of local galaxies, confirming that the new APPSS HI line detections are rotation-dominated, HI bearing galaxies with low stellar mass. Nearly all are star-forming, bluer, and of lower surface brightness, extinction and metallicity than optically selected samples. Preliminary BTFRs were calculated for both APPSS and ALFALFA galaxies and compared with BTFRs of simulated galaxies similar to those found in APPSS and ALFALFA using simulations such as IllustrisTNG (see poster by J. Borden). This work has been supported by NSF/AST-1714828 and the Brinson Foundation.

279.05 — The Arecibo Pisces-Perseus Supercluster Survey: Applying the Baryonic Tully-Fisher Relation

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The Arecibo Pisces-Perseus Supercluster Survey (APPSS) will map out infall to the Pisces-Perseus Supercluster filament using redshift-independent distances from the Baryonic Tully-Fisher Relation (BTFR). Here we examine the properties of outliers to the BTFR, with an emphasis on low mass galaxies. Our goal is partly to determine which galaxies should be excluded from our analysis in order to use the BTFR to obtain accurate distances, and partly to understand the dynamical properties of this population of galaxies. This work has been supported by NSF grant AST-1637339.

279.06 — Tip of the Red Giant Branch Distances to Nearby Galaxies

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The Extragalactic Distance Database (EDD) was created as a repository for high-quality, redshift-independent distances to nearby galaxies. Here we provide a decadal update to the color magnitude diagrams/tip of the red giant branch distances (CMDs/TRGB) catalog on EDD. The catalog now contains photometry and distances for nearly 500 galaxies, doubling the initial release. The TRGB method has allowed us to reveal the dominant large-scale motions in the Local Volume (< 10 Mpc), a region for which we are nearing 75% distance completion. We are also using it to investigate the discrepancies in the local versus cosmological determinations of the Hubble Constant, which may have large implications for the current ΛCDM model. The information we have on the stellar content of nearby galaxies can also be used to determine their recent star formation histories, which will provide important insight into how galaxies evolve in a wide range of environments. In the upcoming decade, JWST and WFIRST will help us to determine TRGB distances to a much larger sample of galaxies, allowing for even more transformative science.

279.07 — Galaxy Alignment with Surrounding Large-Scale Structure

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Galaxy alignments can shed light on the intrinsic properties of the cosmic structure and help make the weak gravitational lensing measurements better by reducing the contamination in weak lensing due to intrinsic alignments. From tidal torque theory, one can expect alignment of the long axis of a target galaxy's image with that of its surrounding galaxy distribution due to gravitational interactions between a galaxy and its surrounding structure. Using a sample of ∼400,000 low redshift ($0.02 < z < 0.25$) spectroscopic galaxies from the Sloan Legacy Survey, we study alignment of these targets with their surrounding galaxy distributions. We define the alignment angle, ranging from 0° to 90°, as the angle between long axes of target galaxy image and its surrounding galaxy distribution shape. We further focus on how the alignment depends on the properties of target galaxies: color, luminosity, offset between center of the surrounding galaxy distribution and target galaxy, radius of the surrounding distribution, and the number of surrounding galaxies. It is evident that the luminous red galaxies show the highest parallel alignment (at a 6σ significance level) on average with their surrounding environment. However, there is no significant correlation between the alignment angle and the number of surrounding galaxies or the offset between center of the surrounding galaxy distribution and target galaxy. When looking at alignment of a luminous red target galaxy with its surrounding structure out to a projected distance rp, the alignment is greatest (at only 2σ significance level) for rp ∼ 7 Mpc. To further investigate this dependence of alignment on the surrounding radius, we look at alignment of position angle of the target galaxy, inner surrounding structure, and outer surrounding structure, making a division at 15 Mpc. In general, this study shows that luminous red galaxies at low redshifts tend to align parallel with their surrounding structure within projected distance rp = 30 Mpc, with the strongest alignment signal at rp ∼ 7 Mpc. By comparison, the faint red, luminous blue, or faint blue galaxies don't show a significant alignment with their surrounding structure.

279.08 — Secular Extragalactic Parallax: Measurement Methods and Predictions for Gaia

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Secular extragalactic parallax caused by the solar system's velocity relative to the cosmic microwave background rest frame may be observable as a dipole proper motion field for nearby galaxies. Nearby

galaxies also exhibit proper motions caused by their transverse peculiar velocities that prevent detection of secular parallax for any single galaxy, although a statistical detection may be made instead. Such a detection could constrain the local Hubble parameter. We present methods to measure secular parallax using correlated extragalactic proper motions and find a first limit on the secular parallax amplitude using proper motions of nearby galaxies from Gaia Data Release 2. Using the local peculiar velocity field derived from Cosmicflows-3, we simulate galaxy proper motions and predict that a significant detection of secular parallax will be possible by Gaia's end of mission. We further investigate the implications of our simulations for the study of transverse peculiar velocities, which we find to be consistent with large scale structure theory. The peculiar velocity field additionally results in low-multipole correlated proper motions that may be confounded with other cosmological proper motion measurements, such as limits on the gravitational wave background and the isotropy of the Hubble expansion. The authors acknowledge support from the NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program, the NSF grant AST-1411605, and the NASA grant 14-ATP14-0086.

279.09 — Isocurvature sensitivity of upcoming galaxy surveys

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The existence of primordial isocurvature perturbations implies a model with multiple fields driving inflation. Currently, cosmic microwave background (CMB) data is our most powerful tool in searching for imprints of isocurvature perturbations. However, upcoming galaxy surveys such as the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) may allow large scale structure to be an equally significant probe. This research investigates the sensitivity of the matter power spectrum as determined by LSST to primordial isocurvature perturbations. We use Fisher forecasting to predict constraints on the isocurvature fraction from LSST alone, as well as when combined with CMB data. Here, we look at cases of uncorrected and correlated perturbations.

279.10 — The Trials and Tribulations of Fuzzy Red Giant Tips

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Using Hubble Space Telescope imaging of M96, we discuss particular challenges encountered in extragalactic applications of the Tip of the Red Giant Branch (TRGB) method to measure distances, and present solutions to circumvent them. A subset of the existing HST tilings of M96 have proven particularly difficult when trying to locate the TRGB. In these datasets, we find that variations in sample selection and detector binning parameters can result in vastly different TRGB detections: here, a secondary edge-detector peak can gain apparent significance over the peak corresponding to the adopted "true" TRGB magnitude. We also find a clear dependence in M96 of the measured tip on galaxy-center distance, likely due to a gradient in AGB contamination. We discuss the ramifications of these issues and offer methods of mitigating them when finding TRGB distances.

279.11 — Data Reduction Integrated Python Protocol for the Arecibo Pisces-Perseus Supercluster Survey(DRIPP for APPSS)

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Developments in open-source high-level programming languages enable undergraduate students to make vital contributions to modern astronomical surveys. The Arecibo Pisces-Perseus Supercluster Survey (APPSS) currently uses data analysis software written in Interactive Data Language (IDL). We discuss the conversion of this software to the Python programming language, which uses freely available standard libraries, and the conversion of the data to a standard form of the Single-Dish FITS (SDFITS) standard. Data Reduction Integrated Python Protocol (DRIPP) provides user-guided data reduction with an interface similar to the former software written in IDL. Converting to DRIPP would provide researchers with more accessible data processing capabilities for APPSS (or any similar radio spectral survey).

This work has been supported by NSF AST-1637339.

279.12 — ChoosingOptimal Filters for Photometric Redshifts

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We apply ideas from information theory to create a method for the design of optimal filters for photometric redshift estimation. We show the method applied to a series of simple example filters in order to motivate an intuition for how photometric redshift estimators respond to the properties of photometric passbands. Then design a realistic set of six filters covering optical wavelengths that optimize photometric redshifts for z < 2.3 (comparable to the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope, LSST, survey parameters). From a simulated catalog of these optimal filters we show that we can improve the standard deviation of the photometric redshift uncertainty by 7.1% overall and reduce outliers by 9.9% over that achieved with the LSST filters. We show how this approach can be applied to the general case of optimizing filter design for a range of astronomical problems.

279.14 — HII Galaxies: Feasibility as Cosmic Distance Indicators

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HII galaxies are a subset of blue, compact dwarf galaxies with an overwhelming star formation rate, making them exhibit strong emission features similar to those of HII regions. Their Balmer emission lines such as H-Beta show an empirical relation between its luminosity and velocity dispersion. This L-sigma relation can be used as a distance indicator. With their plentifulness and relatively strong emission features, HII galaxies can be reliable cosmic probes. However, second parameters such as metallicity, age of the stellar population, and underlying kinematics play an important role in the scatter of this L-sigma relation as well. In this work, we present the preliminary results of the Integrated-Field Unit observation Spectroscopy in the optical band of four (4) low redshift (low-z) HII galaxies (i.e. NVSS-J153412+571655, HS-1402+3650, LEDA-101538, and LEDA-3090963) using MEGARA at the Gran Telescopio Canarias (GTC). The observations reveal the spatial distribution of these second parameters, especially weak velocity fields. These second parameters, if not taken into account, can broaden the scatter and skew L-sigma relation. Thus, the study will provide a benchmark sample, necessary to utilize high redshift HII galaxies as cosmic distance indicators in constraining cosmological parameters.

279.15 — Correlations in the orientations of galaxies from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey

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The goal of this research is to use galaxy data taken from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) to create a better understanding of the possible correlations between galaxy orientations and the scales at which these correlations could exist. SDSS has compiled a database consisting of millions of galaxies with comprehensive information about the properties of each these galaxies; in particular, the position angle of each galaxy's major axis can be estimated from the data. We examine the two-point correlation function of these galaxy orientations.The expected result of this analysis is that, due to gravitational torques, at close distances a correlation in shape and orientation will exist amongst galaxies but these correlations will decrease rapidly with distance. Correlations are also expected due to gravitational lensing. While the former should be significant only for galaxies that are physically close, the latter should be visible for galaxies that addition, we are interested in testing exotic cosmological models in which global isotropy is violated, which could lead to orientation correlations that persist over larger scales.We have developed methods for computing two- and three-dimensional correlation functions and applied them to samples of spiral and elliptical galaxies from SDSS. We will present preliminary results of this analysis.

279.17 — Density and Velocity Profiles for Large-scale Cosmological Filaments

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In preparation for comparison with the Arecibo Pisces-Perseus Supercluster Survey (APPSS), we present the theoretically expected density and velocity profiles for large-scale ($\sim$ 50 Mpc) filaments from the Millennium simulation. We use

an observationally-friendly method to identify filaments using the positions of large groups of galaxies, and average filaments together to find the typical structure of a filament in terms of cylindrical density profile and velocity infall profile. Both profiles can be fit by simple functions, but show a large scatter across the population of filaments. We are in the process of categorizing filaments to facilitate comparison with observations of specific filaments, like the Pisces-Perseus Supercluster filament. This work has been supported by NSF grant AST-1637339.

Poster Session 280 — Extrasolar Planets: Direct Imaging

280.01 — Dynamically Scheduling Direct Imaging Missions

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Direct imaging missions being planned currently, like HabEx and LUVOIR, utilize a partially dynamic mission schedule. In the first half of the mission they make a series of predetermined observations and revisit promising targets in the second half. However, this kind of mission schedule risks missing the optimal times to revisit promising target stars when the optimal times fall in the first half of the mission. Here, we show a method for a fully dynamic mission schedule. To do this we simulate a cloud of planets around a star and identify which planets in the cloud would be detectable to the telescope. Then with a maximization procedure, we calculate both the optimal time to revisit the star and the science yield at that time, using the detectable planets in the simulation and whether a detection was made by the mission. We show mission simulation results comparing the approaches and demonstrate that when implemented, this process allows a mission to focus on the most beneficial target stars and provides information on observed exoplanets, such as better bounds for orbital parameters, that a more static mission plan cannot.

280.02 — The Gemini Planet Imager Exoplanet Survey: Giant Planet and Brown Dwarf Demographics from 10-100 AU

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The Gemini Planet Imager Exoplanet Survey (GPIES) has observed 521 young, nearby stars, making it one of the largest, deepest direct imaging surveys for giant planets ever conducted. With detections of six planets and four brown dwarfs, including the new discoveries of 51 Eridani b and HR 2562 B, GPIES also has a significantly higher planet detection rate than any published imaging survey. Our analysis of the uniform sample of the first 300 stars reveals new properties of giant planets (>2 M_{Jup}) from 3-100 AU. We find at >3 sigma confidence that these planets are more common around high-mass stars (>1.5 solar masses) than lower-mass stars. We also present evidence that giant planets and brown dwarfs obey different mass functions and semi-major axis distributions. Our direct imaging data imply that the giant planet occurrence rate declines with semi-major axis beyond 10 AU, a trend opposite to that found by radial velocity surveys inside of 10 AU; taken together, the giant planet occurrence rate appears to peak at 3-10 AU. All of these trends point to wide-separation giant planets forming by core/pebble accretion, and brown dwarfs forming by gravitational instability.

280.03 — Exoplanet classification probabilities from initial detections in a direct imaging mission

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Large-scale future exoplanet direct-imaging missions like HabEx and LUVOIR are capable of detecting many new worlds around other stars. These detections result in planet-star separations and photon flux ratios, but these exoplanet observations could belong to a large sub-population of planets. We determine the probability that observed states from a single image belong to a specific planet subpopulation of the overall planet-population. We assume extrapolated SAG13 as our overall planet-population, planet radius vs stellar flux at the planet for classifying planet sub-populations, and single-visit completeness to determine the probability a planet belongs to a specific sub-population of planets. This work presents a new metric for evaluating star-revisits in future telescope direct-imaging

campaigns with heavy focus on specific planet-types, such as the Earth-like planets.

280.04 — The Future of Exoplanet Characterization: Integral Field Spectroscopy Data Simulations with a Space Coronograph Instrument

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Future space telescopes equipped with coronagraph instruments will enable high-contrast direct imaging of planetary systems around nearby stars and the characterization of their atmospheres. An integral field spectrograph (IFS) can acquire spectra of exoplanetary systems, while simultaneously covering the full field of view provided by the coronagraph. We simulate space-based IFS data to evaluate the performance and design trades under consideration for future missions. We use the Haystacks framework to generate three high-fidelity exoplanetary scenes that are composed of 3D-flux (x,y,λ) maps. Each scene encodes the astrophysical parameters, such as stellar properties, circumstellar disk contributions, background sources, and exoplanet atmospheres that were produced using the Planetary Spectrum Generator. These input scenes are propagated through the Coronagraph and Rapid Imaging Spectrograph in Python (crispy) software package to construct a spectrally and spatially resolved IFS detector map that contains the broadband microspectra. We use the least square (chi-square) or Horne (optimal) extraction to reconstruct the IFS map into spectro-spatial cube and post-processing to produce an albedo spectrum.

280.05 — HabEx Space Telescope: Design and Development of a 52 m Starshade for Exoplanet Science

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The Habitable Exoplanet Observatory mission concept is intended to directly image planetary systems around nearby stars using both a starshade and a coronagraph. Starshade development is currently being pursued under NASA's S5 technology program, targeting primarily a WFIRST rendezvous mission concept with a 26 m diameter starshade. That starshade concept is extensible to a 52 m starshade appropriate for HabEx and would be used in concert with Habex's coronagraph to perform primarily exoplanet system characterization including the extraction of spectral information. This poster outlines the optical requirement and design concepts for the 52 m starshade, shows starshade mechanical and flight system designs and the mechanical error budget and discusses a possible mission DRM with the random walk plot. The results of exoplanet yield modeling are also outlined. The information given here is provided for planning and discussion purposes only. This work was conducted at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Copyright 2019 California Institute of Technology. Government sponsorship acknowledged. All rights reserved.

280.06 — Wavefront Sensing and Control R&D on the SCExAO Testbed

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Wavefront control and residual starlight calibration are the most significant challenges to high contrast imaging. On ground-based telescopes, performance levels well beyond what current on-sky AO systems deliver will be required for direct imaging of potentially habitable planets with upcoming Giant Segmented Mirror Telescopes. Future space telescopes will require exquisite wavefront stability and knowledge for deep contrast imaging of Earth-like planets in visible light. The Subaru Coronagraphic Extreme Adaptive Optics (SCExAO) system is a powerful testbed for validating, off-sky and on-sky, advanced wavefront sensing and control (WFS/C) techniques. Hardware and software configurations allow for new algorithms to be deployed and tested. Recent developments to improve the reliability and sensitivity of WFS/C include predictive control, Linear Dark Field

Control (LDFC) and sensor fusion. We also describe early results from PSF calibration techniques.

280.07 — HabEx Space Telescope: Instruments and Capabilities.

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The Habitable Exoplanet Observatory (HabEx) is one of four major observatory missions that have been extensively studied in preparation for the National Academies' 2020 Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics. HabEx is a space telescope with a 4 m diameter primary mirror, carrying a complement of two general astrophysics camera/spectrographs with coverage from the far UV to the near infrared, providing the capability for a huge range of general astrophysics science from solar system science to the life cycle of baryons in the universe at large. General astrophysics observations will claim 50% of the mission time. HabEx also carries two instruments capable of extraordinary exoplanet science. The first is a high performance coronagraph suitable for survey observations of the nearest stars, allowing portraits of the nearest systems to be built up, together with orbital information. Specific system-level engineering design decisions permit high contrast coronagraphy at the 10^{-10} contrast level. The second exoplanet instrument is a formation flying occulter, consisting of a 52 m diameter starshade deployed from a second launch vehicle and flying some tens of megameters in front of the telescope. The starshade forms an instrument complementary to the coronagraph and will be used for broad band spectral observations of the systems identified in survey mode. The starshade benefits from the current technology development activities being undertaken by NASA, with an eye to WFIRST, to bring starshade readiness up to TRL5. The information given here is provided for planning and discussion purposes only. This work was conducted at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Copyright 2019 California Institute of Technology. Government sponsorship acknowledged. All rights reserved. CL#19-6417.

280.08 — Coronagraphy for segmented apertures: Results from demonstrations on the HICAT testbed

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Achieving high contrast on segmented, obscured apertures requires the combination of state-of-the-art wavefront control with coronagraph designs carefully optimized for segmented apertures. The Apodized Pupil Lyot Coronagraph (APLC) architecture has emerged as a promising approach, as apodizer shapes can be tailored to any arbitrary pupil geometry, and optimized to maximize science yield while varying constraints such as required inner working angle. Our team has been testing such apodizers, fabricated with carbon nanotubes on silicon and silver substrates, on the High-contrast imager for Complex Aperture Telescopes (HiCAT) testbed. As part of our overall full-system investigation into high contrast on segmented apertures, we have also been assessing performance of several strategies for image-based wavefront sensing on the obscured APLC pupils, and developing numerical models for contrast error budgeting. In this poster we present the latest updates on performance results with APLC coronagraphy from the HICAT testbed, as part of our ongoing TDEM technology program.

280.09 — WFIRST CGI Precursor Imaging

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Of the various techniques for discovering exoplanets, direct imaging is one of the most challenging, yet most rewarding. It allows us to not only visibly see a planetary companion, but to determine its orbit and atmospheric composition. The Wide Field Infrared Survey Telescope (WFIRST) will launch in

2025, with a Coronagraph Instrument (CGI) that is predicted to be able to image exoplanets with unrivaled sensitivity. Current capabilities allow us to image massive, self-luminous exoplanets, of order one million times fainter than their host stars. The ultimate goal is to image rocky exoearths in reflected visible light, on the order of ten billion times fainter than their host stars. WFIRST CGI will help bridge this gap by imaging Jupiter analogs in reflected visible light, of order of one billion times fainter than their host stars. CGI will have limited guaranteed observing time, so we must be judicious in target selection. This means that we must choose systems with known exoplanets and ensure that there are no contaminants, such as background stars. The CGI target list is comprised of systems with known exoplanets discovered by the radial velocity technique. Several have moderate proper motions and are currently several arcseconds from their mid-2020s locations. This allows us to take deep precursor imaging of the CGI field of regard today, to search for background stars that could contaminate CGI observations. We have conducted precursor imaging for several systems with Keck/NIRC2, and we present the implications for CGI observations.

Poster Session 281 — Extrasolar Planets: Formation of Planets and Protoplanetary Disks

281.01 — Reversing Type I Migration in Partially Cleared Gaps in Protoplanetary Disks

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Type I migration results from tidal interactions between a young planet and the gas-rich protoplanetary disk in which it is forming. In a typical locally isothermal disk model where the disk temperature depends solely on distance from the central star, the balance of torques from the outer and inner disk result in a net inward radial drift that ends at the inner truncation radius of the disk, typically at orbital periods of a few days. While this model of Type I migration easily explains the existence of hot Jupiters, hot Jupiters are relatively rare systems. In this work, we examine Type I migration in a disk model that is not locally isothermal. Specifically, we study how the temperature profile of the disk is modified by stellar illumination on the partially cleared gap caused by sub-jovian mass planets, and how that affects the balance of tidal torques from the disk. We find that Type I migration can be slowed, halted, or even reversed depending on the planet mass and stellocentric distance.

281.02 — Planetesimal formation regulated by scales of streaming and Kelvin-Helmholtz instability

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The formation of planetesimals is an unsolved problem in planet formation theory. A prominent scenario for overcoming dust growth barriers in dead zones is the gravitational collapse of locally overdense regions, shown to robustly produce approximately 100 km sized objects. Still, the conditions under which planetesimal formation occurs remain unclear. As such, collapse must overcome stellar tidal disruption on large scales, and turbulent diffusion on small scales. We relate the scales of streaming and Kelvin-Helmholtz instability, which both regulate particle densities on the scales of gravitational collapse, directly to planetesimal formation. We support our analytic findings by performing 3D hydrodynamical simulations of streaming instability and planetesimal formation. We find that the vertical extent of particle mid-plane layer and the radial width of streaming instability filaments are set by the same characteristic length scale, thus governing the strength of turbulent diffusion on the scales of planetesimal formation. We successfully test our collapse criterion and show that even for Solar metallicities, planetesimals can form in dead zones of massive disks.

281.03 — Unveiling the Origins of Dust Gaps in Protoplanetary Disks

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Due to recent advancements in radio interferometry, protoplanetary disks have revealed detailed substructures that show varying features. The most prominent features to note are the dust gaps and rings, as they are often presumed to be the birthplace for protoplanets and represent a region within the disk with drops in brightness in the intensity profile of the star. In order to understand the origin of these gaps, leading disk models are applied

to 3 class II YSOs and then overlayed with their observed intensity curves. This research uses the Andrews & Williams (2007) disk model that is characterized by a simple power-law distribution with a set of nine parameters to visualize the global structure of the disks. Although the disk model reproduces a reasonable brightness profile (in comparison to the ALMA data), there is still much more future work to be done - incorporate error bars, apply other models to the targets, etc. By comparing the leading disk models with the observed data, an appropriate best-fit model will be investigated further by removing the stellar dependence. This step will consequently determine the key disk properties that contribute to disk evolution. Finally, several gap-opening mechanisms will be examined to reveal the cause of the gaps.

281.04 — Exploring the Transition Disk Population with a public facing database

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Transition Disks straddle the boundary between protoplanetary and debris disks, comprising unique and often asymmetric features expected to indicate ongoing planet formation. While this classification of circumstellar disk encompasses some of the most scrutinized targets of the past decade, explicit distinctions between this population and the more commonly considered categories vary wildly, and little is known about the population as a whole. The Transition Disk Database is an online web tool intended to help centralize published information on known transition disks for consumption and analysis by the community. In its first iteration we present comprehensive data on 15 objects and NIR magnitudes, positions, and cavity extents for a total population of 30 objects. The web tool includes a searchable and exportable table, as well as multiple sortable galleries of resolved images ranging optical, infrared, and radio wavelengths. Our presentation discusses the intention of the web tool, goals for future analysis of this population, and intended web-feature development. The project is seeking input from other researchers in the field as to the direction and implementation of the tool. Version 1.0 can be found online at: https://tinyurl.com/TDdatab/

281.05 — The Role C/O Ratio Plays in the Abundances of Specific Molecules in a Disk Midplane

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Protoplanetary disks are circumstellar disks of matter, including gas and dust, from which planets eventually form. The disk midplane is the coldest region of the disk, which is caused from the stellar radiation not being able to get through it. Within the disk midplane, there is a "great deal" of chemistry involved, playing a role in the material over time. Also, due to the planets being formed in the midplanes of the disks, the composition and evolution of the material here is important. With this project, we aim to explore and understand how and why the chemical changes occur in planet-forming material before these planets start forming. We also looked at three different sets of C/O ratios, so we can understand the influence of these ratios on the abundances of specific molecules. This would lead to an understanding on how chemistry alters the C/O ratios of the gas and ice in the time of the planet formation, as well as an understanding of the presence of specific molecules in the atmospheres of planets and exoplanets, across host stars of different metallicity.

281.06 — Characterizing Structure in Protoplanetary Disks with Gaps

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We present here a study of the protoplanetary disk around HD 163296. We interpret observations of rings and gaps in the disk, which were found in the J-band with Gemini Planet Imager and at 1.3 mm with ALMA. The J-band and 1.3 mm data suggest that the prominent outer rings of the disk may be evidence for giant planet formation. However, not all disk structure is of planetary origin, so further study is required. Due to the different wavelengths of the observations, the images probe to different depths of the disk. Specifically, the ALMA data show emissions from grains closer to the midplane of the disk, while the J-band traces light from the disk surface. Therefore, the apparent center of the rings in the disk have different offsets from the star and indicate the scale height at their respective wavelengths. Using data from these observations, we fit ellipses to the disk image using MCMC processes. The ellipse eccentricities and centers are used to solve for the scale height. By studying disk properties such as the scale height, we can better understand the properties of the dust in disks.

281.07 — Which Binaries Foster Planet Formation and Survival?

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The vast majority of exoplanets orbiting close to single stars, such as those found by transit and RV surveys, offer few clues as to their origins. Binary stars, however, can be used probe the conditions at the formation epoch in mature systems. This is because the stars can be assumed to have formed first, so the planets in the system must have been assembled in the dynamical environment set by the binary orbit. We present results from our Keck adaptive optics program to monitor the stellar orbits of KOIs that have binary companions at projected separations of 20-200 AU. The astrometric orbital arcs that we measure enable a fundamental test: whether or not the stellar orbits are seen edge-on and thus co-aligned with the transiting planets in the system. We find that stellar and planetary orbits tend to be aligned, which raises the question of whether this may be one of the keys to successful planet formation, and subsequent survival, in the otherwise inhospitable environment of such binary systems.

281.08 — A Potential 'Dust Trap' in HD 34700

P. Benac[1]; L. Matra[1]; M. J. Jimenez-Donaire[1]; Q. Zhang[1]; D. Wilner[1]
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In recent years, millimeter wavelength observations of protoplanetary disks around young stars have revealed substructures. These structures include asymmetries, gaps, and rings that could be indicative of phenomena creating gas pressure maxima which trap large dust grains, aiding their growth and promoting planet formation. The congregation and growth of large dust grains is thought to be a critical step in the grain growth that allows planets to form in the relatively short time frame before the circumstellar disk dissipates. We present new, high-resolution Sub-Millimeter Array observations (at a wavelength of 1.3 mm) of the HD 34700 system. The multiple Herbig Ae system HD 34700 is comprised of a close central binary and a distant companion, and has a bright disk around its central binary inferred through its strong infrared and millimeter excess. Recent scattered light observations showed that the smaller dust grains form a spiral arm structure with a large central cavity and an azimuthal discontinuity. Our SMA observations show an azimuthal asymmetry in the dust continuum which is indicative of a dust trap: a strong concentration of larger dust grains toward a likely pressure maximum in the gas. The trap is located at approximately 167 au from the central binary and with an azimuthal extent of 24 degrees. This is confirmed by our detection of CO gas centered on the binary location and consistent with a standard Keplerian disk. The large dust asymmetry could be produced by a planet producing a vortex at the cavity's edge, or by the dynamical interactions of the central binary. Finally, we also detect a previously-unknown small dust disk around the distant companion HD 34700B, with a radius of approximately 43 au.

281.09 — Observable Predictions from Perturber-driven High-eccentricity Tidal Migration for Warm Jupiters

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The origin of hot Jupiters (Jupiter mass planets with periods less than 10 days) is an open question in exoplanet formation and evolution and has significant ramifications for exoplanet populations, system architecture, and early disk conditions. If we assume hot Jupiters migrated from larger semi-major axes, we can treat warm Jupiters (periods between 10 and 200 days) as intermediaries between newly formed gas giants and hot Jupiters. Warm Jupiters thus provide a test bed for assessing migration theories. Our new work investigates the validity of the perturber-modulated high-eccentricity tidal migration scenario, in which a migrating Jupiter is periodically secularly perturbed by a companion planet or star to an eccentricity large enough for its orbit to tidally shrink and circularize. We develop an observationally motivated population of warm Jupiters and assign a corresponding perturber capable of inducing precession faster than that of general relativity, a minimum requirement for this type of migration, to each planet. We then calculate the distributions of observational signals (transit timing variations, transit duration variations, radial velocities, and astrometry) these perturbers would produce and compare them to current and near future detection limits. We show that a small percentage of these perturbers are detectable within current observational limits by their transit timing variations and that many are detectable at the 1 m/s level in their radial velocities. With a longer time baseline, most of the perturbers would be detectable at the 10 m/s level. Most perturbers within 200 pc will be detectable by Gaia within the primary mission lifetime.

If TESS RV followup and Gaia astrometry do not discover a significant number of massive companions in warm Jupiter systems, it may suggest this mechanism is not a common means of warm Jupiter production.

281.10 — Effects of Accretion Luminosity on CO and H2O Ice Lines in Protoplanetary Disks under Non-Ideal Magnetohydrodynamics: Implications for Terrestrial Planet Composition

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During Earth's formation 4 billion years ago, the Sun was 30% less luminous than it is today. Given this, our solar system's disk would be cold enough at 1AU that Earth would have formed as an ice ball in the absence of significant accretion heating. This problem is exacerbated if we consider recent work indicating that viscous heating in the midplane is significantly reduced if disk winds driven by non-ideal magnetohydrodynamics dominate observed accretion rates. Thus, to recover the fact that Earth formed as rock, there must have been an additional source of heating in the disk. We consider the luminosity from accretion at the surface of the star to increase the passive stellar irradiation temperature and find that this additional luminosity can have drastic effects on ice lines in the disk, namely the CO and water ice lines. We consider observed disks and the minimum mass solar nebula and create analytic models of the disk temperature structure where we compare heating from viscous interactions in the midplane and passive stellar irradiation with and without the surface accretion luminosity. When considering the additional heating from stellar accretion luminosity, the ice lines in the disk can be located at larger radial scales for high accretion rates: ~4AU and ~280AU for water and CO, respectively. We further discuss the implications of this result for the formation and ultimate composition of the solar system's terrestrial planets.

281.11 — Using Resonant Chains to Explore the Formation of Exoplanetary Systems

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To better understand the formation of exoplanetary systems, we model the formation and subsequent evolution of specific systems with repeating orbital configurations, known as resonant chains. These configurations have long been considered a hallmark of planets forming far from their stars before migrating inwards, but recent work has challenged this concept. We run N-body simulations of all exoplanetary systems with known resonant chains (Kepler-60, Kepler-80, Kepler-223, TRAPPIST-1, GJ-876 and HR-8799), damping the planets' semi-major axes and eccentricities to simulate migration. We are able to reproduce the systems via different dynamical histories and find that long-scale migration is not the only plausible explanation for resonant chains in these systems as they are potentially compatible with in situ formation. We also find that the resulting resonant chain can depend heavily on the migration timescales, the planets' masses, and other formation conditions.

281.12 — Fitting Protoplanetary SEDs with Surrogate Modeling

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Although planet formation is known to take place in protoplanetary disks, timescales for this process are not well constrained. Recent Class II disk mass estimates retrieved from dust flux have generally been well below the minimum-mass solar nebula (MMSN), which likely indicates significant dust grain processing before the Class II stage. To examine this possibility, Sheehan & Eisner (2017) investigated the masses of embedded Class I objects by forward modeling spectral energy distributions (SEDs) using full radiative transfer modeling of the disk and envelope. This resulted in a median disk estimate of 0.018 solar masses, above the lower limit of the MMSN. However, the high computational cost of this method makes it very expensive to achieve individual disk mass estimates. We present an application of surrogate modeling to cheaply emulate the SED output of the radiative transfer model. Our model, which is trained on a sample of 3850 synthetic SEDs, delivers probabilistic inference on SEDs at new points in parameter space using a Gaussian process framework. Forward modeling observed Class I SEDs using this emulator will enable robust disk mass inference at a low computational cost. Achieving more thorough disk mass estimates for observed Class I disks will allow us to constrain mass budgets for planet formation.

281.13 — Machine Learning techniques for WFIRST exoplanets

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The WFIRST mission will revolutionize our understanding of the population of cold-planets (> 1 AU) thanks to more than 1,500 exoplanet detections using the microlensing technique. However, the analysis of such a dataset is extremly challenging, as recently demonstrated by the microlensing data challenge. We will present our preliminary results on the use of machine learning techniques to help the community for a faster and more accurate analysis of the WFIRST data.

iPoster Session 282 — Education & Outreach for All

282.01 — Visualizing a Billion Stars for Science and Education

J. Faherty[1]; B. Abbott; A. Alsegard[2]; C. Emmart; A. Bock[2]; E. Axelsson[2]; A. Ynnerman[2]; M. Acinapura[1]; OpenSpace Project
[1] *American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY*
[2] *Linkoping, Linkoping, Sweden*

The European Space Agency's second catalog of the Gaia mission is revolutionizing astronomy. Arguably all scientific questions can benefit from the nearly 1.4 billion parallaxes and proper motions, over 7 million radial velocities, photometric data in Gaia's three bands (G, R, and B), variability information, and effective temperatures for a subset of objects. The Gaia results provide a unique opportunity for astronomers, data visualizers, and educators. Stellar positions and velocities enable us to map the Milky Way and examine the dynamics of stellar streams, co-moving companions, hypervelocity stars, nearby moving groups, and solar system encounters. From a visualization perspective, real time rendering of Gaia data is a challenge. In this presentation, I will show the results of our visualization efforts with the Gaia catalog at the American Museum of Natural History. The visuals generated for this talk isolate scientifically rich data and stories, which can lead to scientific discovery and will illuminate Gaia data for students, teachers and the general public.

282.02 — Education at the American Museum of Natural History. From high school research to masters degrees.

J. Faherty[1]
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In 2020, the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) will be celebrating its 150th year of pursuing a mission to "discover, interpret, and disseminate — through scientific research and education — knowledge about human cultures, the natural world, and the universe." AMNH pursues its educational mission by sharing the richness of its collections and the latest scientific discoveries with on-site and online visitors and through innovative education programs for learners of all ages. Located on the Upper West Side of Manhattan in NYC, AMNH sees approximately five million visitors each year, including some 385,000 K-12 students and teachers who visit in school or camp programs or for special programming. Millions more across the nation and around the world access AMNH through its website. AMNH's education programs support NYC students in science learning, provide professional development for teachers at NYC schools and across the nation, and engage the public through lectures, talks, and other events. AMNH supports this work through robust evaluation and research practices, designed to assess the impact of its educational programs. In this AAS presentation I will highlight our current slate of educational programming including a Masters in Teaching degree in Science Education, a science research mentoring program for high school students, a 1-year postbac program for women in computer science, and much more.

282.03 — Astrobites: Blogging Astronomy Research and Beyond

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Astrobites is a graduate student-run website aimed at making current astrophysical research publications accessible to undergraduate physical science majors and astronomy enthusiasts. Since its founding in December 2010, Astrobites has featured more than 2000 posts written by over 100 contributors posting from around the world. Weekday posts summarize cutting-edge research papers from arXiv, while additional "beyond astro-ph" content includes career advice, current event updates, conference live-blogging, summaries of seminal astronomy papers,

and more. Over these past nine years, Astrobites has inspired similar science communication efforts in other languages and in other scientific disciplines. Today, Astrobites is broadening to include new content, discussing topics such as science policy and equity and inclusion efforts. Astrobites is additionally expanding its role as a pedagogical tool for teaching about current research.

282.04 — Astronomers for Planet Earth: A Call to Action

C. Sakari[1]; J. Agnos[1]; J. Barranco; J. Brewer; K. Coble; A. Cool; W. Crumrine[1]; S. Deveny; J. Fielder; D. Fischer; S. Lea; R. Marzke; C. McCarthy; I. Ware; A. White
[1] *San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA*

Climate change is a real threat to Earth and humanity. As astronomers, we have a unique perspective on Earth and climate change: our knowledge of distant worlds means that we appreciate the preciousness and fragility of Earth and understand the insurmountable difficulties of finding another home. "Astronomers for Planet Earth" is a new organization that has been started to focus astronomers in our efforts to fight climate change. We have three goals: 1) To create a community of astronomers (researchers, educators, and amateurs) and astronomy enthusiasts to share and develop tools, materials, and ideas for education and activism; 2) To provide the public with information about climate change; and 3) To provide the climate movement with an astronomical perspective. For more information or to join us, come to our poster or visit our website: https://astronomersforplanet.earth/

282.05 — Astronomy at UMass Lowell's Haiti Development Studies Center.

S. Laycock[1]; T. Heywosz[2]; D. Alabre[3]; R. Douyon[3]; R. H. Giles[4]; C. Bouchea
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[2] *College of Ed./ Math Dept., University of Massachusetts, Lowell, MA*
[3] *Haiti Development Studies Center, University of Massachusetts, Les Cayes, Haiti*
[4] *Dept. of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Lowell, MA*

UMass Lowell Haiti Development Studies Center is located in Les Cayes, a city where only 65% of children attend school, and only half of those will complete 6th grade. Astronomy provides an accessible and non-intimidating entry into science, and activity-based learning contrasts with the predominant traditional teaching techniques, to reach and inspire a different cohort of learners. Teachers are predominantly women in Haiti, so part of the effort involves connecting them with scientists, engineers and teacher peers in the US. As a developing nation, it is vital for Haitian (as for all) children to grow up viewing women as leaders in science. Meanwhile in the US, few are aware of the reality of getting an education in a 3rd world nation (i.e. most of the world), so we also joined with teachers in Massachusetts to give US school children a peek at what daily life is like for their peers living in our vibrant but impoverished neighbor. We will describe the activities, motivation, and the lessons learned from the first 3 years of the project.

282.06 — Astronomy Roadshow

C. M. Bouchea[1]; S. Laycock[2]
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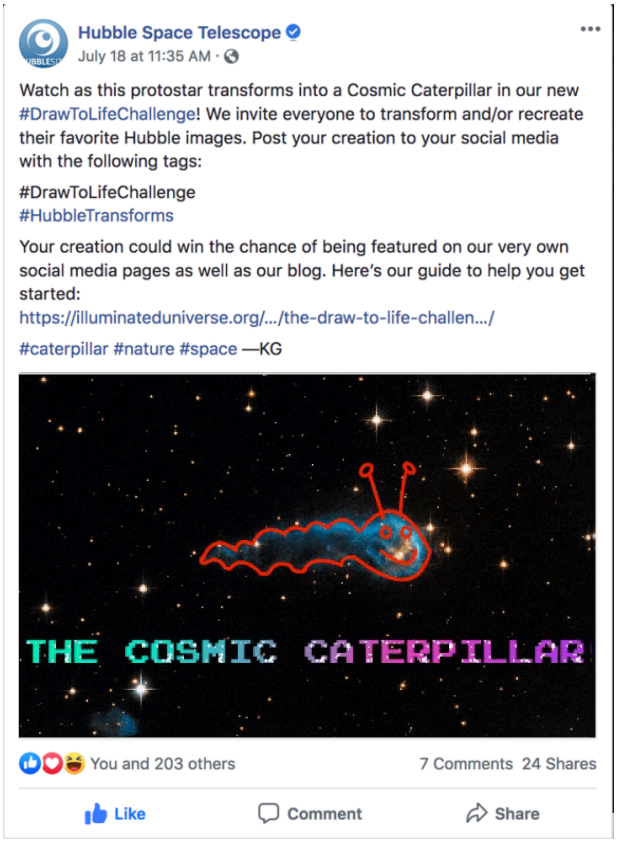
The Astronomy Roadshow is an outreach program comprised of a rotating cast of volunteers, who lead and contribute to a pool of exciting hands-on activities. The roadshow visits K-12 classrooms and STEM fairs, and hosts high-school students for events at the UMass Lowell Center for Space Science and Technology. The group also supports outreach efforts on the UMass Lowell campus. We focus on cognitive activities that involve thinking, re-examining pre-exisiting ideas, and making connections between islands of knowledge and experience. We aim to foster and model collaborative learning with lots of interaction between peers and leaders.

282.07 — Illuminating the Universe One Post at a Time

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[2] *Space Telescope Science Institute, Baltimore, MD*

"Making the world's astronomy accessible to all" is one of the fundamental goals Space Telescope Science Institute (STScI) strives to achieve. With a rapidly growing online community, STScI's Office of Public Outreach (OPO) must reconsider the approach, as well as the structure of information being released to the public. An evident response to this new type of audience is a strong social media presence. Over the summer of 2019, OPO launched a social media challenge, #DrawToLifeChallenge, that

engaged, educated, and interacted with online viewers. The challenge was broadcasted on multiple STScI social media accounts and websites. The result of this effort not only increased our viewing rates, but expanded the types of viewers visiting our online resources. Meeting the audience online, specifically through social media, has proven to be a successful method in tackling this new type of audience.



282.08 — Using Astronomy to Enhance STEM Education in Community Schools

C. Packham[1]; C. Fies[2]; L. Fuller[1]; D. Drozdov[1]; E. Schlegel[1]; P. Roming[3]; A. Bayless[3]

[1] *Physics & Astronomy, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX*

[2] *Interdisciplinary Leaning, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX*

[3] *Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, TX*

We describe the recently founded San Antonio Teacher Training Astronomy Academy (SATTAA) which aims to build on the inspirational nature of astronomy to improve STEM education across the city of San Antonio. We discuss our methodology, process, metrics, and feedback from our participants (both pre- and in-service teachers) in the latest offerings.

282.09 — What should a four-course "space sequence" offer to future military officers?

P. Fekete[1]

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A calculus-based, four-course sequence of space and astronomy courses, that has been taught for the past three years at the US Military Academy at West Point, will be described. Topics presented in these courses reinvent the space science curriculum focusing on areas relevant and meaningful to the target audience: future military officers in the US Army. The poster will present (1) course goals and syllabi (2) course audience demographics (3) student feedback about the courses (4) challenges in designing and teaching these courses (5) plans for the future.

iPoster Session 283 — Evolution of Galaxies & Friends

283.01 — Predicting Galaxy Merger Rates to be Measured by JWST

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I will present the current status and preliminary results from efforts to produce simulated James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) data products from the latest models of galaxy formation. Starting from semi-analytic model forecasts, and from mock images from the IllustrisTNG simulation, we constructed synthetic JWST NIRCAM images spanning over 100 square arcminutes in several filters. After making simple data simulation assumptions, we analyzed these mock images together with the simulation catalogs in order to investigate what JWST may observe for the evolution of galaxy pair fractions and morphological merger indicators in the very early Universe. Building on our work to reconcile HST-based merger rates at $1 < z < 3$ with theory, we aim to predict what we should expect for observed merger fractions at $z > 3$, thus refining our knowledge of the processes responsible for assembling the most massive galaxies.

283.02 — SOFIA detects C+ in the collisional ring galaxy NGC 2445

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Collisional ring galaxies are the result of a special case of collision between two galaxies where one of the galaxies pierces the gaseous disk of the other galaxy. Such low-energy impact does not not disrupt the morphology of the galaxy. The energy is instead released through a series of circular waves which propagate through the gaseous disk. Bright knots arranged along a ring appear in the far-infrared as star formation is triggered by the progression of circular shock waves. We report the first observation of a collisional ring galaxy in [CII]158um done with FIFI-LS onboard the SOFIA observatory. We observed part of the galaxy NGC 2445 which contains the brightest knots of star formation detected with MIPS/Spitzer at 24um. The FIFI-LS observations show bright emission from the nucleus of the galaxy and strong emission from at least two of the brightest rings. From the comparison between the strength of the [CII] emission and the emission in the far-IR (MIPS) and PAH (IRS/Spitzer), we infer that the [CII] emission from the knots in the ring is partially boosted by shocks and turbulence.

283.03 — Moderate-Redshift Candidate Survivors from the High-z Passive Compact Galaxy Population

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The population of massive quiescent compact galaxies found in the early universe requires highly dissipative formation processes that are only partly understood. Such galaxies are difficult to investigate in any detail at high redshifts with currently available facilities, the one exception being the rare cases for which such galaxies are highly amplified via strong lending. We have been using another approach: searching for and investigating examples of galaxies from this population that have survived essentially intact to lower redshifts. Here we report on 6 candidates for which we have obtained deep Keck laser-guide-star adaptive-optics imaging as well as spectroscopy sufficiently deep to estimate star-formation histories. Four of these are found to be completely dominated by stellar populations formed at early epochs. As we and others have found for previous cases, these tend to have apparent disk-like morphologies and low Sérsic indices.

283.04 — Comparison of Gas and Stellar Kinematics Measurements of Black Hole Masses for the Ellipticals NGC 4552 and NGC 4697

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[2] *Astronomy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI*
[3] *Astronomy, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX*

We present black hole (BH) mass estimates for two nearby elliptical galaxies using ionized gas disk kinematics. These are particularly important cases since both galaxies contain stellar kinematics estimates of their black hole mass. For NGC 4552, the existing estimates ($\sim$5x10^8 solar masses) from stellar kinematics are insecure. We perform our own Schwarzschild modeling of SAURON and STIS spectra to obtain M_{BH} = 6X10^8 solar masses, which still has large uncertainties. The gas in NGC 4552 exhibits orderly rotation that is well-fit by a gas disk model (despite the imperfect dust disk), providing a much better constraint on the BH mass. For NGC 4697, a secure black hole mass exists from stellar kinematics based on STIS calcium triplet spectroscopy. This disky elliptical sports a large, well-organized dust disk and, again, the rotation can be fit well by a gas disk model. The gas disk models are able to constrain the M/L as well and find close agreement with the stellar kinematics value. In both cases, the BH mass from gas kinematics is smaller than the stellar kinematics value without attributing the line broadening to asymmetric drift.

283.05 — Automated Tidal Debris Analysis to Unlock the History of Galactic Mergers

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[2] *University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada*

Galaxies are believed to grow through hierarchical mergers, in which high-mass galaxies cannibalize the satellite dwarf galaxies that orbit them. Dwarf galaxies that are tidally disrupted by their much more massive hosts form tidal debris substructures, which encode information about their progenitors and can open a window into the merger histories of galaxies. Upcoming surveys, like LSST & WFIRST, are expected to capture vast numbers of images of tidal debris substructures in galactic halos. We developed an automated method for measuring the properties of tidal debris, which will allow us to efficiently analyze these future datasets. The algorithm is capable of distinguishing shell-like and stream-like tidal debris, which are the most distinct morphologies, and measuring their luminosities and scales. These properties hint at the shape of the satellite orbit, as well as the duration of the epoch of accretion and the relative masses of the satellite and host galaxy. We demonstrate our algorithm on images

from n-body simulations and explore how identifying the properties of these substructures will help us unravel the accretion histories of galaxies in our Universe and allow us to probe theories of hierarchical galaxy formation.

283.06 — Studies of Intra-cluster Light Using a Stacking Method with Dark Energy Survey Data

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The enormous amount of data collected by DECam provides a great opportunity to explore low surface brightness science, such as faint diffuse light in galaxies and galaxy clusters. Through stacking the images of several hundred of galaxy clusters from the Dark Energy Survey, we report the detection of diffuse intra-cluster light beyond a surface brightness limit of 30 mag/arcsec2 out to 1 Mpc from cluster center. Despite their low surface brightness, our studies show that intra-cluster light is a significant component of galaxy cluster light. The stacking method is also applied to studying the aureole component of DECam point spread function to 30 arcsecond and beyond.

283.07 — The Role of X-ray Luminous AGN in Quenching the Main Sequence

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We investigated a sample of 3259 luminous X-ray sources from the COSMOS2015 survey with redshift (z < 4) to determine if AGN activity quenches star-formation in galaxies. We produced new model-free estimates of star-formation rate (*SFR)* and stellar mass (M_*) to which we then compared the position of the X-ray sources in the *SFR* - M_* diagram with measurements of the galaxy "Main Sequence" (MS) from the literature. We found that star-formation rates derived from Ultraviolet (UV) to Near-infrared (NIR) SED-fitting tend to dramatically overestimate star-formation in X-ray sources. All X-ray sources, independent of spectral type, lie below the MS with *SFR* increasing as a function of M_*. In addition, we found no correlation between offset in *SFR* from the MS (change in SFR_{MS}) and X-ray luminosity (L_X), but found that the median change in SFR_{MS} decreases as a function of M_*. We conclude that accurate measurements of *SFR* for luminous X-ray AGN are essential for determining the role of AGN activity in quenching star-formation.

283.08 — NIRES observations of Z∼3 quiescent ultra-massive galaxies

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[2] *Physics and Astronomy, University of California Riverside, Riverside, CA*
[3] *University of California Riverside, Riverside, CA*
[4] *University of California Irvine, Irvine, CA*
[5] *Tufts University, Medford, MA*
[6] *York University, Toronto, ON, Canada*

We report the first results of a pilot survey of z∼3 quiescent ultra-massive galaxies (UMG) with the Keck Near-IR Echellete Spectrometer (NIRES). So far, we have spectroscopically confirmed that one of the targets is a quiescent UMG at z = 3.45. Interestingly, the increasing number of quiescent UMGs at this redshift is in stark contrast with the predictions of UMGs evolution. Their existence suggests that the quenching of their star formation occurs earlier that previously expected. In addition, we verified that one of our poor weather candidates is a more common star forming UMG at z = 3.3.

283.09 — Observing Blue Compact Dwarf Galaxies with SOFIA HAWC+ and FIFI-LS

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Understanding the physical processes driving galaxy formation and evolution is one of the most important goals of observational cosmology. It is also one of the most difficult problems to address due to the large distances involved. The faintness and small sizes of galaxies in the early universe make detailed observations extremely challenging with current telescopes. An alternative approach is to identify low-redshift (z) galaxies that are local analogs, where the physical processes can be studied in greater detail than what is possible in high-z galaxies. We have therefore selected a sample of nearby star-forming galaxies that are potential local analogs. These local galaxies are young, star-forming, have low metallicities, and are likely to have star formation histories (SFH) similar to the high-z galaxies. In order to characterize these galaxies, we used the SOFIA telescope to study their dust properties and how it is related to the star formation activity. We also used FIR fine-structure lines to identify the neutral and ionized gas components

in these galaxies. Our overall aim is to characterize the properties of the local galaxies and determine their SFH. These will be compared with photometric and spectroscopic results for high-z galaxies obtained with Herschel and ALMA. In order to achieve this, we are using the SOFIA/HAWC+ instrument to measure the Spectral Energy Distribution (SED) of the dust, then comparing it with data of high-z galaxies obtained with the Herschel Telescope. Combining this with optical and Near-Infrared (NIR) data we will derive the SED from UV to FIR wavelengths for both the local analogs and the high-z galaxies.The ionized gas is characterized by the [CII] 158 μm and [OIII] 88 μm fine-structure lines observed using the SOFIA/FIFI-LS integral field unit (IFU). These lines are accessible with ALMA for high-z objects and our results for the local analogs can be used to infer the ISM properties of the high-z galaxies.

283.10 — The fraction of star-forming clumpy galaxies in diverse environments out to z∼3

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Star-forming clumps have been observed in some galaxies. The identification of these clumps can unveil information about their formation and evolution. We use a convolutional neural network (CNN) to select clumpy galaxies throughout the H-band selected star-forming galaxies (SFGs) in all five CANDELS fields (GOODS-S, GOODS-N, UDS, EGS, and COSMOS) at the redshift range of 0.5< z < 3. Our CNN model is trained using ∼3000 SFGs in the GOODS-S field. The clumps in the training sample are identified by the Canny edge detector algorithm and visually inspected. The CNN model reaches the accuracy of >90% in the classification of clumpy galaxies, which allows us to build a reliable sample of clumpy galaxies all over the five CANDELS fields. We measure the fraction of clumpy galaxies (f_{clumpy}), and then investigate the evolution of f_{clumpy} as a function of redshift, stellar mass, and galaxy environment. Such studies constrain the formation mechanism of star-forming clumps in galaxies.

iPoster Session 284 — Galaxy Clusters

284.01 — Supernova explosion models: Unveiling the Chemical Enrichment in Fossil Groups

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Fossil Group (FG) of galaxies were discovered more than two decades ago but their origin and evolution remain open questions. They are classified as a dominant single elliptical galaxy which has 2 mag difference (R-band) from the next bright galaxy inside of 0.5 R200. Also, diffuse extended X-ray emission is detected around this giant galaxy. FGs were thought to be the final product of merged bright galaxies in a group of galaxies that lost energy and momentum through dynamical fraction. Their high X-ray luminosities and gap in the luminous function at L* in central regions are consistent with this scenario, which indicates early time formation. However, the lack of developed cool cores in central regions is a puzzle to this model, suggesting a more recent formation time. Current XMM observation of RX J100742.53+380046.6. reveals the presence of increasing temperature and Fe abundance gradient towards the center. Also, we found an α-element/Fe ratio steeper towards the center. Therefore, we can compare the SNe predicted abundance ratios from SNIa and SNII models (Batalha, Dupke & Jimenez-Teja 2019) for inner/outer regions to determine the relative contribution in the intergalactic medium enrichment, which provides a bigger picture of the system's formation. We determined the relative proportion of SN Ia and SN II ejecta in the 100 kpc region and the weighted average of O/Fe, Ne/Fe, Mg/Fe and Si/Fe mass fraction of SN II ejecta ranges from ∼51-99%, indicating that RXJ1007+3800 is significantly enriched by SN II ejecta in its central region and that the central heating may be a consequence of SN II-powered secular winds.

284.02 — A pair of early and late-forming galaxy cluster samples in the local Universe

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Elucid is a constrained simulation of the local universe that reproduces well the large-scale structure as observed by the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS). Finding a one-to-one correspondence between the Elucid dark matter halos and observed massive galaxy clusters in SDSS, and making use

of the halo formation history as provided by Elucid, we have constructed a pair of early-forming and late-forming cluster samples that have similar mean masses (as confirmed by weak lensing). We have used these samples to show the presence of assembly bias at cluster scales, and have studied the difference in the properties of these two samples, including the magnitude gap, and the properties of the intracluster medium as revealed by X-ray and Sunyaev-Zel'dovich effect observations.

iPoster Session 285 — Dwarf and Spiral Galaxies

285.01 — An Automated Pipeline for Globular Cluster Detection in Virgo Cluster Dwarf Galaxies

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The goal of this research is to locate and characterize globular clusters (GCs) associated with Virgo Cluster dwarf galaxies. GCs are luminous tracers of the chemical composition and dark matter content of their host galaxies. This work focuses on GCs located close (in projection) to the centers of their host galaxies. These GCs are particularly difficult to study because the light of the host galaxy interferes with GC detection and photometry. Our dataset consists of 1145 Virgo Cluster dwarf galaxies imaged in the u*, g', i', and z' bands, obtained using CFHT/MegaCam as part of the Next Generation Virgo Cluster Survey (NGVS). For each galaxy, we use isophote fitting (ISOFIT; Ciambur 2015) to estimate the galaxy's light distribution, and then subtract a model of that distribution from the image, revealing compact objects (including GC candidates) in close proximity to the galaxy. An automated implementation of this technique satisfactorily subtracted galaxy light for ~56% of all of the images in the dataset. This method was most effective for elliptical galaxies; the results obtained with spiral and irregular galaxies were often poor due to their fine scale structure and general departure from the elliptical symmetry expected by the analysis software. Isophote fitting was also hindered by the presence of overlapping galaxies and bright foreground stars. When a satisfactory light model could not be generated using the above approach, a ring median filter was used to approximate the smooth galaxy light distribution by estimating the local background around each pixel. We show a proof of concept using Source Extractor (Bertin & Arnouts 1996) to identify and characterize objects in the subtracted images, and then identify GC candidates by comparing their concentrations and colors to those of known GCs. This research was conducted by high school students under the auspices of the Science Internship Program at the University of California Santa Cruz.

285.02 — The Ultra-Diffuse Dwarf Galaxy Crater II

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Crater II is the fourth largest galaxy among the satellites of the Milky Way, only surpassed by the Magellanic Clouds, Sagittarius and the recently discovered Antlia II galaxy. This galaxy lies in the frontier between classical satellites and ultra-faint dwarf galaxies. We explore the stellar population of Crater II through both its variable star population and a deep color-magnitude population. The large field of view of the Dark Energy Camera (DECam) at the 4m Blanco Telescope at Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory (CTIO), Chile, was the ideal instrument to observe this large galaxy. We identified 130 periodic variable stars, including RR Lyrae stars, anomalous Cepheids, SX Phoenicis stars, and eclipsing variables. The large number of RR Lyrae stars allowed us to obtain an accurate distance modulus, to explore the shape of the galaxy, and to asses the metallicity spread of the old population of Crater II. On the other hand, the deep CMD shows only old stars with a clearly bifurcated subgiant branch that feeds a narrow red giant branch.

285.03 — Determination of resonance locations and star formation rings in NGC 613 from morphological arguments

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We present BVRI imaging data of NGC 613. We use these data to determine the corotation radius of the bar, using the photometric phase crossing method. This method uses the phase angle of the spiral structure in several wavebands, and looks for a crossing between the blue (B) light and the redder wavebands (e.g. R or I). For NGC 613, we find two phase crossings, an outer phase crossing at 136 ± 8 arcsec and an inner phase crossing at 16 ± 8 arcsec. We argue that the outer phase crossing is due to the bar corotation radius, and from the bar length of Rbar = 90.0 ± 4.0 arcsec we go on to calculate a relative bar pattern speed of R = 1.5± 0.1, which is consistent with the results of previous methods described in the literature. For a better understanding of the inner phase crossing, we have created structure maps in all four wavebands and a B -R colour map. All of our structure maps and our colour map highlight a nuclear ring of star formation at a radius of 4 arcsec, which had also been observed recently using Atacama Large Millimeter Array. Furthermore, the radius of our inner phase crossing appears to be consistent with the size of a nuclear disc of star formation that has been recently detected and described in the literature. We therefore suggest that the phase crossing method can be used to detect the size of nuclear star formation regions as well as the location of corotation resonances in spiral galaxies.

iPoster Session 286 — The Milky Way, The Galactic Center

286.01 — Origin and evolution of the CEMP-no stars in the Galaxy and its satellite dwarf galaxies

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Galactic archaeological studies for the last 30 years have provided many lines of evidence that CEMP-no stars are direct descendants of the very first stars. The recent observational studies have shown that there are at least two astrophysical pathways to form CEMP-no stars based on distinctly different behaviors exhibited in absolute abundance spaces of C, Na, Mg, Fe, and Ba (CEMP-no group morphology). The one group of CEMP-no stars (Group II) likely formed from gas clouds enriched by their parent stars whose carbon production depends on iron. However, the birth gas clouds of the other group (Group III) exhibit no dependence of carbon on iron production. In this work, we present the latest observational results regarding both the nucleosynthetic and accretion origins of CEMP-no group morphology, based on the inference drawn from the similar morphological pattern from both the halo CEMP-no stars and that of stars found in the Milky Way satellite dwarf galaxies. While the halo Group III CEMP-no stars predominantly were accreted from the least massive dark-matter dominated mini-halos such as ultra-faint dwarf galaxies, the accretion origin of the halo Group II CEMP-no stars are likely associated with more massive galaxies such as the dSph galaxies. We also report the discovery of very cool (Teff <4500K) Group III CEMP-no star in a dwarf Spheroidal (dSph) galaxy, Canes Venatici (CVn). The Group III identification of this star indicates that it is a likely member of the extremely metal-poor population in CVn I, which may have been deposited into its halo. We finally introduce a new methodology to analyze this star, which is very challenging due to the large swaths of molecular carbon bands.

iPoster-Plus Session 287 — Computation, Data Handling, Image Analysis & Catalogs

287.01 — ESASky: a tool for all astronomers

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ESASky is a discovery portal giving to all astronomers an easy way to access high-quality scientific data from their computer, tablet, or mobile device. It includes over half a million images, 300,000 spectra, and more than a billion catalogue sources. From gamma rays to radio wavelengths, it allows users to explore the cosmos with data from a dozen space missions from the astronomical archives of ESA, NASA, and JAXA, and does not require prior knowledge of any particular mission. In this interactive iPosterPlus session we will showcase ESASky's all-sky exploration interface. Attendees will be able to follow along using their own computer, tablet, or

smartphone, easily zooming in for stars as single targets or as part of a whole galaxy, visualising them and retrieving the relevant data taken in an area of the sky with just a few clicks. We will highlight how easy it is to compare observations of the same source obtained by different space missions at different times and wavelengths. We will illustrate the many options to visualise and access astronomical data: interactive footprints for each instrument, treemaps, filters, and solar-system object trajectories can all be combined and displayed. ESASky also provides access to scientific publications, helping users to visualise on the sky all astronomical objects with associated scientific publications and to link directly back to the papers in the NASA Astrophysics Data System.

287.02 — TAP and ADQL on Google's BigQuery Platform

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[4] *CADC, Victoria, BC, Canada*

[5] *Google Inc, Mountain View, CA*

The Virtual Observatory Table Access Protocol (TAP) and Astronomical Data Query Language (ADQL) are key tools allowing access to a broad range of astronomical catalogs using a consistent format. The present work extends TAP and ADQL to run on a modern Big Data data warehouse platform: Google's BigQuery. Google continues to expand the number of Public Datasets, including astronomy catalogs. The current usefulness of these public datasets is limited by the API access. Prior to the present work, only standard SQL and proprietary REST APIs were supported on BigQuery. The availability of TAP and ADQL brings BigQuery up to par with other catalog hosting platforms from well known hosting providers. This work demonstrates the usefulness of BigQuery as a platform for astronomy catalogs, and that it is possible to provide enhanced cross-matching of catalogs using BigQuery. The TAP implementation leverages BigQuery's existing spherical geometry capabilities to support ADQL's unique geometrical-query constructs. BigQuery allows rapid, full table scans both within and across well known catalogs.

287.03 — Detrending light curves using strictly periodic variable stars

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Robust, objective detrending of space mission data such as Kepler/K2 and TESS has been one of the most challenging aspects of mining these rich datasets. The difficulty arises from many contributions to instrumental trends: variable quantum efficiency across CCD modules and chips, intra-pixel sensitivity, electronics cross-talk, flux-level sensitivity, argabrightening event response, cosmic ray desaturation, to name just a few. Quite a few of these sources are stochastically driven and thus difficult (read: impossible) to robustly parametrize. Numerous approaches have been developed to take these effects into account, but robust, objective detrending remains elusive and it ultimately imposes a limit on the attained precision in astrophysical parameters extracted from the data. Here we present a novel detrending algorithm that does not attempt to qualify or quantify the numerous sources of trend but, instead, bases its operation on a subset of observed objects that exhibit strict light curve periodicity. Astronomers have cataloged strictly periodic light curves observed by Kepler/K2 and TESS — most notably eclipsing binary stars, RR Lyr variables, heartbeat stars, ellipsoidal variables, etc. By determining the unknown, strictly periodic component of the overall signal, and subtracting it from the raw light curve, we are ideally left with the instrumental signature. As strictly periodic variables span the entire field of view and encompass magnitudes from brightest to faintest, we can use them to derive a numerical detrending map as a function of magnitude and position for the entire observed field.

287.04 — Zooniverse Project Builder Platform

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Processing our increasingly large datasets poses a bottleneck for producing real scientific outcomes. Citizen science - engaging the public in research - provides a solution, particularly when coupled with machine learning. Zooniverse.org is the most widely used and successful online citizen science platform,

with over 1.8 million volunteers worldwide and over 100 active projects across the disciplines. Zooniverse projects have led to over 150 peer-reviewed publications to date. Faced with a rapidly growing demand for online citizen science projects, Zooniverse launched its free 'Project Builder' platform (zooniverse.org/lab) which allows anyone to build their own crowdsourced research project for free, using the Zooniverse infrastructure and tools. Since the Project Builder launch in 2015, the Zooniverse went from building 3-5 custom projects each year to supporting over 50 new Project Builder built Zooniverse projects each year. In this poster, we'll showcase the simplicity of the Project Builder interface, the task and project types supported, and share best practices for engaging with our Zooniverse volunteer community.

287.05 — Life after Classic: An Astronomer's Guide to the new ADS

A. Accomazzi[1]; M. Kurtz; E. Henneken; C. Grant; D. Thompson; R. Chyla; S. McDonald[1]; S. Blanco-Cuaresma; G. Shapurian[1]; T. Hostetler[1]; M. Templeton; K. Lockhart; K. Bukovi[1]

[1] *ADS, Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*

The NASA Astrophysics Data System has now completed the transition from its 25-year-old legacy interface ("ADS Classic") to a new cloud-based platform ("the new ADS"). This transition has represented a significant change in the user experience as well as in the technology underpinning its search engine. Taken together, these changes represent a major challenge for its users but also provide an opportunity for them to discover capabilities previously unavailable or unexplored. The original paradigm of iterative searches championed by ADS Classic has now been expanded to allow workflows which include search, refine, and explore. In this poster we will provide a quick overview of the typical uses of ADS: finding a paper, looking up an author, and exploring a topic. In addition to showing how each one of these activities can be carried out with ease in the new system, we will highlight the additional exploration features available to the curious user who is willing to further explore the literature.

287.06 — The CatWISE Catalog

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The CatWISE Preliminary catalog, released in the summer of 2019, consists of over 900 million sources over the entire sky selected from WISE and NEOWISE survey data at 3.4 and 4.6 microns (W1 and W2) collected from 2010 to 2016. CatWISE adapts AllWISE software to measure the sources in co-added images created from six month subsets of these data, each representing one coverage of the inertial sky, or epoch. The Preliminary catalog includes the measured motion of sources in 8 epochs over the 6 year span of the data, and available at https://catwise.github.io and at NASA's Infrared Science Archive under WISE in the WISE/NEOWISE Enhanced and Contributed Products category. We are preparing the improved CatWISE catalog based on 12 epochs of data up to 2018. The CatWISE catalog is expected to include roughly twice as many sources as the Preliminary catalog, and is planned for release in the Spring of 2020.

iPoster-Plus Session 288 — Exoplanets, Dwarf Star, & Tabby's Star

288.01 — Predicting Missing Exoplanets Analytically in Multi-planet Systems by Assessing their Dynamical Packing

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We developed a new analytical method to identify potential missed planets in multi-planet systems found via transit surveys such as those conducted by Kepler and TESS. Our method depends on quantifying a system's dynamical packing in terms of the dynamical spacing Δ, the number of mutual Hill radii between adjacent planets ("planet pair"). The method determines if a planet pair within a multi-planet system is dynamically unpacked and thus capable of hosting an additional intermediate planet. If a planet pair is found to be unpacked, our method constrains the potential planet's mass and location. Our method was tested using three well-characterized multi-body systems: the Galilean satellites, the solar system, and TRAPPIST-1. The analysis was run with three previously proposed values for minimum Δ required for planet pair orbital stability (Δ = 10, 12.3, and 21.7). The method was then applied to the Kepler primary mission multi-candidate systems, first via direct calculations and then via Monte Carlo (MC) analysis. Direct calculations show that as many as 560 planet pairs in

Kepler multi-candidate systems could contain additional planets ($\Delta = 12.3$). The MC analysis shows that 164 of these pairs have a probability ≥ 0.90 of being unpacked. Furthermore, according to calculated median mass efficiencies, 28.2% of these potential planets could be Earths and Sub-Earths. If these planets exist, the masses and semimajor axes predicted here could facilitate detection by characterizing expected detection signals. Ultimately, understanding the dynamical packing of multi-planet systems could help contribute to our understanding of their architectures.

288.02 — Just Tell Us What to Look at, Dr. Collins! TESS Transit Followup at the Thacher Observatory

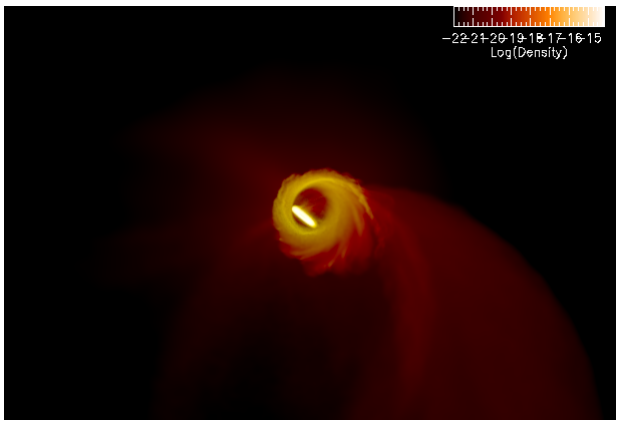
T. Fanning[1]; K. Andersen; H. Tang; J. Swift
[1] *Thacher School, Ojai, CA*

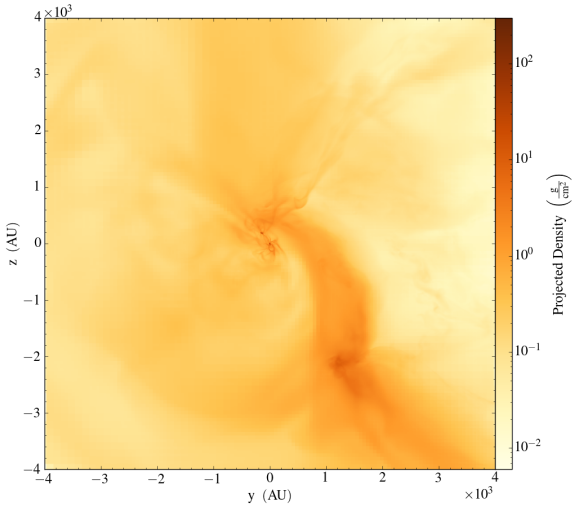
We observe transit candidates in multiple photometric bands (g', r', i', z', and V) to rule out false-positives, assist in transit parameter determination, search for transit timing variations, and update the ephemerides as part of the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) Follow Up Observation Program (TFOP) using our 0.7m, fully automated telescope. We also characterize the photometric precision of our facility as a function of source and background brightness to optimize future observations.

288.03 — Thinking outside the disk: Modelling embedded stars and their disks

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Stars are embedded in filamentary environments of Giant Molecular Clouds (GMCs) during their formation phase. To avoid the uncertainties of initial and boundary conditions, we use zoom-in simulations to account for the environment in which protostars form. Our magnetohydrodynamical simulations show that the diversity in protostellar environments is reflected in the accretion process of protostars, as well as in the disk formation process. Regarding protostellar multiples our analysis suggests that companions initially form with wider separations of ~1000 au and afterwards migrate to smaller separations of ~100 au from the primary star. Bended arc-like structures that connect two protostars, such as observed for e.g. IRAS 16293-2422 or IRAS 04191+1523, form during protostellar formation with lifetimes of about 10 kyr or more. We find that turbulence in the GMC is the driving force for these structures, while there is no correlation of the magnetic field structure with the 'bridges'. The underlying complex velocity field involved in the formation process is also reflected in synthetic maps of dust polarization. The mass in the bridges subsequently falls onto the stars of the young multiple sytem. In general, infall events can also occur for single stars and at later times. To follow up on this scenario, we study encounter events of young stars with condensations of gas in the GMC using the moving mesh code AREPO. Second-generation disks of several 100 AU in size associated with bended arms extending from the disks easily form in models accounting for cooling. Such late encounter events are therefore the likely explanation for disks and filamentary features observed around Herbig stars such as AB Aurigae. Modelling infall onto an already existing disk shows that the second-generation disk may well form as an outer disk to the primordial one. The probable case of infall with different angular momentum leads to the formation of a system with misaligned inner and outer disk. In summary, our results demonstrate the importance of environmental factors, particularly turbulence and infall, during star and protoplanetary disk formation.





288.04 — Tentative Gamma-Ray Detection of Fast Rotating TVLM 513-46546

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The Sun is the only main sequence star where gamma-rays have been observed and the flux is particularly large when flares and coronal mass ejections (CMEs) happen. Young ultra cool dwarfs are far more active than the Sun with observed superflares and CMEs which can accelerate charged particles to relativistic velocities. When interacting with the stellar atmosphere, they create neutral pions that decay into gamma-ray photons. We created a phase-folded gamma-ray light curve of TVLM 513-46546 with 8 years of Fermi data and a tentative pulse is detected. We reduce the possibility of a false positive by analyzing a reference source within the same region of interest and two reference fields, and no periodicity signal is detected from any of them. Running the same pipeline on the data with different periods shows that the detection systematically improves towards a specific period. A toy model that can reproduce all the results from the data raises the confidence level of the detection.

288.05 — Blue asymmetries of Balmer lines during M-dwarf flares investigated with multi-wavelength observations

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[2] *NAOJ, Asakuchi, Japan*

[3] *Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan*

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[6] *University of Hyogo, Sayo, Japan*

[7] *Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands*

Flares are magnetic energy release in the solar/stellar atmosphere, and they have strong emissions from radio to X-rays. During some M-dwarf superflares, chromospheric line profiles show blue asymmetries (Honda et al. 2018), though red asymmetries have been seen during many ordinary solar flares. it is also thought that similar enhancements of the blue wing of Balmer lines can provide clues for investigating mass ejections from flares (stellar CMEs) (cf. Vida et al. 2016&2019), but this is still very controversial. Thus, we need more flare spectroscopic observations with high time resolution for understanding how superflares occur and how large mass ejections occur during superflares occur. The latter is helpful for estimating the impacts on planets from superflares. We have conducted several simultaneous spectroscopic and photometric observations of M-dwarf flare stars. In 2019 January, we observed a M-dwarf flare star YZCMi using APO3.5m/ARCES (high-dispersion spectroscopy), APO/ARCSAT0.5m (multi-color photometry), TESS (space high-precision single-color photometry), and NICER (soft X-ray telescope on ISS). During the observation, we detected large enhancements of chromospheric lines lasting for longer than 3 hours (e.g., H- alpha and H-beta). H-alpha line profiles during this event show some blue asymmetries. In this event, we also detected soft X-ray intensity increases, but a bit strangely and a bit different from previous expectations, the photometric data (optical continuum white light data) show no clear flare-like brightness increases. This might suggest that these intensity increases of chromospheric lines (with possible blue asymmetries) and soft X-rays occurred as a "non white-light" flare events, which are often seen in the case of solar flares (e.g., Watanabe et al. 2017). We also observed another M-dwarf flare star AU Mic using CTIO/SMART1.5m/CHIRON (high-dispersion spectroscopy), LCO (U&V-band photometry), and XMM-Newton (soft X-ray), and detected several flares in Oct 2018. In contrast to the above "non-white light" events, these flares show enhancements in Balmer lines (e.g., H-alpha), optical continuum white light, and soft X-ray. Then this event is a so-called "white-light" flare. Moreover, this "white-light" event does not show clear blue asymmetries,

which are different from the above YZCMi "non-white light" event. In this poster, we introduce ongoing results on the analyses of these two events.

288.06 — Too Young to Say "WTF": Thacher Monitoring of KIC8462852

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We present the entirety of Thacher Observatory photometry of Boyajian's Star (KIC 8462852) from 2017 to 2019 in five photometric bands (V, g',r',i',z'). Our data overlaps with TESS Sectors 14-15, and we use TESS data to validate the timing and magnitude of the low-level variability observed in our dataset and quantify the chromaticity of the variability. An additional goal of our program is to remain at the forefront of variability detection and to help serve as an alarm system for follow-up observations from partner facilities.

Poster Session 289 — Dark Energy & Dark Matter

289.01 — Direct Detection of WIMP Dark Matter with Ultra-Pure Xenon in LUX-ZEPLIN

B. Orozco[1]; SLAC LZ Team[1]
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Researchers found that visible matter alone is not enough to account for the world we see today. Galaxy formation and gravitational models require an invisible matter called dark matter. Now, the LZ (LUX-ZEPLIN) team is trying to detect WIMPs (Weakly Interacting Massive Particles), one of the leading hypothetical candidates of dark matter. LZ is building a detector that will contain seven tons of ultra-pure liquid xenon which allows us to detect these particles. WIMPs will be detected from the light produced by their occasional collisions with the xenon nuclei. To obtain this ultra-pure xenon, our lab is removing trace radioactive krypton from xenon gas.

289.02 — Characterizing density profiles of dwarf galaxy dark matter halos for cold dark matter and self-interacting dark matter

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The Lambda Cold Dark Matter (ΛCDM) cosmological model successfully explains large-scale structures of the Universe, but it is less successful at predicting smaller structures such as dark matter halos of classical dwarf galaxies ($M_\star \approx 10^{5-7}$ $M_\odot$). Central regions of dwarf galaxies dominated by dark matter are less dense than ΛCDM dark-matter-only simulations predict. This could be an effect of baryonic processes such as supernova feedback, or it could potentially be a result of collisions between particles of self-interacting dark matter (SIDM). We compare the density profiles at $z = 0$ of dark matter halos in CDM simulations to their corresponding SIDM simulations, which introduce a cross-section per unit mass = 1 cm^2/g, for eight simulations with full star formation and feedback physics from the Feedback in Realistic Environments (FIRE) project. Fitting the cored Einasto profile to the simulation data, we find a clear difference between the density profiles of the CDM halos and the less dense, cored density profiles of the SIDM halos. We track the orbital properties of dark matter particles in the CDM and SIDM simulations to investigate the differences between the two types of halo profiles. We acknowledge support from the UT Austin REU grant AST-1757983 (PI: Jogee) funded by the NSF REU and DOD ASSURE programs.

289.03 — A Light in the Dark: UltraLight Dark Matter in Simulation and Observations

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Though the LCDM model has seen a fantastic concurrence of observational data and computational simulations at scales <10 kpc, tensions appear at smaller scales. Simulations predict centrally peaked haloes, and large numbers of both light dark matter haloes and high-luminosity satellite galaxies associated with more massive sub-haloes. At the same time, observations suggest centrally cored haloes, and fail to detect sufficient numbers of the smallest haloes corresponding to dwarf galaxies, or high-luminosity satellite galaxies. These gaps in theory and observation are known as the core-cusp problem, missing satellites problem, and "too big to fail" problem, respectively. Though some of the underlying problems can be softened through baryonic effects, they suggest a deviation from the CDM model on small cosmological scales. One proposed solution to this discrepancy is Ultra Light Dark Matter (ULDM): an axion-like dark matter candidate of mass $\sim 10^{-22}$ eV. The quantum nature of this low-mass axion naturally suppresses structure formation

at small scales via the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle, thus coring out the central profiles of DM haloes. Furthermore, the power spectrum of ULDM density perturbations is suppressed at small masses, predicting fewer satellite haloes and their luminous galaxies. At the same time, ULDM acts exactly like CDM on distances much larger than its own de Broglie wavelength, thus maintaining the predictive nature of CDM on large scales. Computational studies of these effects require high resolution on small scales, where the discrepancies between ULDM and CDM are greatest. One example of a pseudo-scalar solver to study dark matter, called PyUltraLight, was put forth by our collaborators at the UAuckland in 2018. We have since created a sister-code, called ChapelUltra, utilizing the same algorithm but introducing greater parallelism through the use of Chapel, a language developed by Cray Industries. This has resulted in a speed-up of almost an order of magnitude, making ChapelUltra one of the faster ULDM solvers currently available. This allows us to quickly and portably study the effects of the simulation itself on predicted profiles of virialized haloes, including contrasting periodic vs. non-periodic boundary conditions, and compare our ULDM and NFW profile fits to both observational data and other commercially available FDM solvers. In doing so, we hope to gain a robust understanding of our solver, which we can then use to help rule ULDM in or out as a viable dark matter candidate.

289.04 — Predicting Dark Matter Halo Concentrations from their Merger Histories

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[2] *Carnegie Observatories, Pasadena, CA*

The concentration of a dark matter (DM) halo — a measure of how much of the dark matter is concentrated toward its center — directly determines how efficiently that halo can act as a gravitational lens. In comparing the distribution of DM halo concentrations measured from a recent N-body simulation with that predicted by *Galacticus* (a semi-analytic model of dark matter halo growth), we find that while the mean concentration predicted by *Galacticus* is a good match to that found in the simulation, *Galacticus'* predicted scatter is unable to match its N-body counterpart. We hypothesize that this is because *Galacticus* currently does not use the entirety of the halo's formation history to compute its concentration. By incorporating a new model for halo concentration, which considers the effect of every merging event in a halo's history, and performing an MCMC (Markov Chain Monte Carlo) simulation to constrain the model, we are modifying *Galacticus* to better match results from N-body studies. The simulation converged after 206 steps, finding an Orbital Energy Mass Exponent β = -0.524 ± 0.259. With confidence in mean and scatter matching N-body results and with parameters sufficiently constrained, *Galacticus* can more accurately predict the concentration of DM halos thanks to its comprehensive view of the halos' formation histories. We next intend to extend this model further to attempt to better comprehend DM halos' observed triaxial nature, which could have a significant effect on the apparent surface density of DM halos and on their ability to cause gravitational lensing.

289.05 — Forecasting LSST's Sensitivity to Ultra-Light Axions

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Ultra light axions (ULAs) are a potential dark matter candidate that would have masses $\leq 10^{-20}$eV. As a result, their de Broglie wavelength would be in the range of megaparsecs, having the potential to disrupt small-structure formation and explain the "missing satellites" problem. The Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) will have the ability to observe weakly lensed galaxies and their convergence power spectra. The goal of this paper is to constrain LSST's sensitivity to the effects of axions on the power spectra of weakly lensed galaxies. We improve on previous work by considering a realistic distribution of galaxies and LSST's ability to observe them, finding similar variances to an idealized distribution of galaxies.

289.06 — Constraining Timing Argument Local Group Mass estimates, and the effect of Large Magellanic Cloud

O. Hartl[1]*; L. Strigari*
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We use a modern cosmological hydrodynamic simulation, IllustrisTNG, to gauge the systematic uncertainties of Local Group mass when derived with the Timing Argument. We apply a similar method used by Li & White (2008) with the Millennium Simulation, along with revised values for the Local Group kinematics. Using the TNG300-1, which is the largest simulation by volume and particle number, we isolate galaxy pairs representative of the Milky Way and M31. We study the probability distribution of the

mass ratio between the true mass and the mass derived through the Timing Argument. We define the true mass as the sum of the two galaxy masses, where the simulation interprets the mass of each galaxy as the sum of all particle masses which are bound to the subhalo. We find the median on the distribution to be 1.01 with the 5% and 95% points on the distribution separated by a factor of 2.9. In comparison to Li & White (2008) where they derived a median probability of $M_{LG} = 5.27\times10^{12}\odot$ and a lower bound of $M_{LG} = 1.81\times10^{12}\odot$, with our results we find the median probability of the Local Group mass to be $M_{LG} = 4.23\times10^{12}\odot$ with a lower mass estimate of $M_{LG} = 2.09\times10^{12}\odot$. Recent work from Peñarrubia et al. (2018) suggests a massive Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC) could affect Local Group timing argument mass estimates. We find accounting for the LMC presence -using the velocity transformation proposed in Peñarrubia et al. (2018) systematically lowers the Local Group timing estimate. Further, we estimate a median probability of the LMC mass be $M_{LMC} = 0.65\times10^{11}\odot$.

289.07 — Characterization of Silicon Photomultipliers for use in Scintillating Bubble Chambers (SBCs)

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It is believed today that most of the matter in the universe is not composed of Standard Model Particles, but rather of Dark Matter (DM). DM is thought to constitute 85 percent of the matter in the universe. Direct detection of DM is extremely difficult for a myriad of reasons, but bubble chambers have proven to be good experimental probes of the parameter space that DM is suspected to reside in. The two 10Kg Scintillating Bubble Chambers (SBCs) being built at Fermilab and SNOLAB are novel detectors that couple the the background rejection of bubble chambers with the production of scintillation light for each DM candidate particle. The scintillation light in SBCs is used to measure the energy deposited by DM particles. The scintillation light is captured by silicon photomultipliers (SiPMs), which are solid state light detectors capable of single photon detection. This detection is performed by incoming photons being converted into charge at the p-n junctions in the diodes of the SiPMs. The converted photoelectrons are amplified to a detectable current by a cascade effect within the SiPMs, and the proportionality factor of the amplification is ideally linear and is called the gain. Gain is one of the significant sensitivity parameters that characterize a light detector, and in the context of the SBC detectors the calculation of the gain for SiPMs is especially important because it is used to determine energy left by possible DM candidate particles. In the present work, a novel technique for calculating the gain is explored that employs emcee, an open source Python implementation of the affine-invariant ensemble sampler for Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) proposed by Goodman (2010). The novel fitting procedure is performed with different filters (Butterworth and Fourier) in order to produce a gain calculation from each filter and the results are compared to a standard calculation in order to see which calculation yields the best signal to noise to ratio.

289.08 — Identifying the degeneracy of dark matter-dark energy interaction theory space

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With the recent interest in replacing the cosmological constant with a scalar field (φ), motivated by string theoretic arguments, one question naturally arises: Does this scalar field interact with anything else? In the absence of laboratory detections of a fifth force, any such interactions would belong entirely to the dark sector. Under a fluid action-motivated framework of dark matter-dark energy interactions, we examine the degeneracy in the theory space of such interactions. Generically, we find no degeneracy between energy injection and pure momentum injection between the two elements of the dark sectors. However, we do find that there exist degeneracies between lower ($\propto \varphi$) and higher order ($\propto \varphi^{n>1}$) energy injection interactions. This is shown directly through the generated CMB spectra and through a likelihood analysis of the parameter space with respect to Planck CMB data and BAO data. This demonstrates the complexity of the theory space, which calls for a thorough approach when studying this interaction. Furthermore, the impact of these interactions on the cosmic history of the dark energy scalar field hints at this mechanism being the key to open up previously constrained regions of quintessence potential parameter space.

289.09 — Principal Component Analysis for the Dark Sector

M. Aifer[1]*; D. Grin; T. Smith*
[1] *Haverford College, Haverford, PA*

The physics of dark matter is still poorly understood, although its effects are evident in the angular power spectrum of the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) temperature map. Because there is not currently a preferred physical model of dark matter, a model-independent description is more justified, an example being the Generalized Dark Matter (GDM) formalism. In GDM, dark matter is a fluid whose equation of state is a free function of time, and whose sound speed is a free function of time and wavenumber. This formalism can be applied in a finite-dimensional setting by expanding each of the GDM functions (the sound speed and equation of state) in a basis of functions, and treating the expansion coefficients as model parameters. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) can be used to reduce the dimensionality of high-dimensional data, and so is a natural way to find structure in the GDM parameter space. An approximate simulation of fluid perturbations before recombination is implemented, which has two fluids: a coupled photon/baryon fluid and a GDM fluid. This model is used to compute a prediction of the CMB power spectrum. PCA is used to identify the functional components of the equation of state and sound speed which have the most influence on the CMB power spectrum when varied. Principal components of the equation of state and sound speed are shown to converge for this approximate model, suggesting that a more rigorous analysis would bear fruit. Ultimately, this research would result in a set of PCs which would allow specific dark matter models to be assessed on the basis of how experimentally verifiable/falsifiable they are.

289.10 — How Supermassive Black Holes impact the Fuzzy Dark Matter Mass Mystery

E. Y. Davies[1]*; P. Mocz*
[1] *Astrophysical Science, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ*

Originally motivated to have a mass of around 10^{-22} eV, Fuzzy dark matter is an emerging candidate for the mysterious, undetected dark matter particle. In this work, we explore the effect of placing a supermassive black hole in the center of a galactic fuzzy dark matter halo. Solitons naturally arise at the core of the galactic halos composed of fuzzy dark matter, and their density profiles provide us with the ability to constrain the particle mass and other properties. By treating the black hole as a gravitational point mass perturbation within the Schrödinger-Poisson equations we can see the effect of the supermassive black hole on the soliton density profile. By applying our analysis to M87 and the Milky way, pairing it with known observational limits on the amount of centrally concentrated dark matter, and considering additional factors concerning the lifetime of the soliton, we obtain a constraint on the FDM particle mass. This work finds that the range 10–22.2eV$\lesssim$m$\lesssim$10–21.7eV should be forbidden, therefore throwing the assumed mass into question.

289.11 — Using Gaia DR2 to Observe Stellar Streams and Dark Matter Distribution in the Milky Way

A. E. Ambrose[1]*; L. DeGroot*[1]
[1] *Department of Physics, The College of Wooster, Wooster, OH*

Using data from the second Gaia data release, we have observations of the positions and motions of many stars within our Galaxy and we can use this information to construct a rotation curve for our Galaxy. From the rotation curves, it is known that the total mass of the Galaxy is more than the expected mass from luminous matter. From these rotation curves, we can also find the dark matter density within the Milky Way. With information about the dark matter density of the Milky Way, we can also study other impacts of dark matter such as changes in the motion of stars. From this, we can gain a further understanding of the detailed dark matter distribution within the Galaxy. By observing how the stars are perturbed within the M68 stellar stream, we can detect dark matter subhalos within the dark matter halo of the Milky Way galaxy. In order to do this, we are using the second Gaia data release to observe the stars within this stream. We are replicating the work done by Price-Whelan & Bonaca (2018) on the GD-1 stellar stream and applying the methodology to the M68 stellar stream. By looking for places where the stars are outside of their expected position within the stream we can begin to see where dark matter subhalos have been, furthering our understanding of the dark matter distribution in the Milky Way.

289.12 — WHISP and S^{4}G: The angular momentum and dark matter halo of galaxies

A. Kanwar[1]
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Using the WHISP catalog and the S^{4}G data, I am compiling a catalog of galaxies with their morphology, bar strength, angular momentum, and mass. With this data I am hoping to show a correlation between the angular momentum of a galaxy and the dark matter halo of each galaxy type.

Poster Session 290 — The Canadian Astronomy Long Range Plan 2020-2030

290.01 — The Canadian Astronomy Long Range Plan 2020-2030

B. M. Gaensler[1]*; P. Barmby*[2]
[1] *Dunlap Institute for Astronomy and Astrophysics and Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada*
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Astronomy is one of Canada's highest profile and most successful research fields. Priorities for Canadian astronomy have been set out in a series of long range plans (LRPs) developed by the Canadian Astronomical Society, each setting out strategic goals for the field for the next decade. Previous LRPs in 2000 and 2010 were highly valued by funding agencies, and played a central role in defining a path for Canadian astronomy. These LRPs were directly responsible for major multi-million dollar investments in major new facilities, and for creating a world-class ecosphere of scientists, engineers and students all working to better understand the cosmos. Here we summarise the process, status and plans for LRP2020, the third in the series of Canadian Long Range Plans for astronomy and astrophysics. LRP2020 will review the field of astronomy and astrophysics, along with associated education, training, and outreach programs, and will produce a list of recommended priorities for the next decade. The resulting plan will serve as a single unified vision for the highest priority projects in astronomy in Canada over the period 2020 to 2030.

Special Session 292 — Survival Skills for Astronomers: Posters, Presentations, and Proposals

292.01 — Start with your audience in mind

R. Danner[1]
[1] *JPL/Caltech, Pasadena, CA*

Do you research your audience before you draft a presentation, write a proposal, or submit a paper? Do you ask: How will what I do help, interest, or inspire my audience? As a researcher looking for observing time, funding, and jobs, you cannot leave connecting with your audience to chance. Without connection, it is so much harder to convince your audience. To convince them that you are the right individual to invest their time and resources, or to hire you. I summarize strategies to get to know your audience before you meet them. I identify some of the ideas and frameworks they might carry while listening to you. And I challenge you to question your assumptions about how "typical" your own reference frame is. All of this will help you get your listeners' and readers' attention. And it will move you a critical step closer to what you want.

292.02 — Compelling Talks

P. Knezek[1]
[1] *NASA HQ, Washington, DC*

Giving compelling talks requires planning and practice. You may need to address audiences that can range from experts in your scientific field to the public in presentation times that can vary from 5 minutes to an hour or more. I will discuss how to structure your talk so that your audience will take away the key points, including how to lay out the presentation itself, how to incorporate the appropriate type and amount of material, and tips for making it visually appealing. I will also go over the steps that you should take to ensure that you are prepared to both give an excellent presentation and interact productively with your audience.

292.03 — Persuasive Figures

H. Jang-Condell[1]
[1] *University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY*

A picture is worth a thousand words, as the saying goes. Figures in presentations and proposals and can make a big impact, provided that they can clearly and concisely convey your message. Visually appealing figures can go a long way toward keeping your audience engaged, which is particularly important when writing proposals. I will discuss basic dos and don'ts of how to make good quality figures and plots for presentations and proposals. I will also discuss tips for making the most of your page limit when incorporating figures in proposals.

292.04 — Great Poster Presentations

K. Sheth[1]
[1] *Astrophysics, NASA HQ, Washington, DC*

Poster presentations are the most common type of presentations at large conferences and meetings. Yet

the time allocated for a poster session is short and the time one has to describe the science results or view a poster is often limited. So how can one get the most important information and make a compelling poster. I will describe a few basic tips but engage the audience in discussing innovative ways to make the science in a poster stand out.

292.05 — Proposal Writing Essentials

C. Richey[1]
[1] *JPL/Caltech, Pasadena, CA*

The success of scientists depends upon their ability to obtain funding. One of the largest challenges is to create a strong proposal. This talk will focus on the key points of communicating science through successful proposal writing. The basics behind proposal writing (with tips and tricks for success), the basics of reviewing, and understanding the selection process for federally funded research (using NASA Science Mission Directorate R&A proposals as an example) will all be briefly covered. Additionally, understanding one's values and maintaining those throughout this sometimes-grueling process will also be focused on.

292.06 — Fellowship Applications

D. M. Gelino[1]
[1] *Caltech/IPAC-NASA Exoplanet Science Institute, Pasadena, CA*

Congrats on moving on to a new stage in your academic career! If your next step includes looking into and applying for a prize fellowship or other postdoctoral program, this talk is for you. This presentation will discuss the many aspects of applying to these programs including: what you should think about and who you should talk to before starting your application; the most important aspects of the application itself (spoiler alert: your publication record plays a smaller role than you might think); and questions to ask before you accept a fellowship or postdoc position. I will also be happy to answer audience questions during and after the session.

292.07 — JWST and HST Proposal Process

L. Strolger[1]
[1] *Space Telescope Science Institute, Baltimore, MD*

The Hubble Space Telescope (HST) and the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) will be premier observatories in the 2020s, and a major source of funding for many observational astrophysicists and theorists. This talk will overview the proposal processes for both observatories, and discuss how proposals are evaluated under the dual anonymous review now in place.

Plenary Prize Lecture 300 — Dannie Heineman Prize

300.01 — Making a Habitable Planet

E. A. Bergin, Jr.[1]
[1] *Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI*

Today we stand on the cusp of characterizing potentially living worlds, or habitable planets, planets with orbits where liquid water would exist on a rocky surface. This concept of habitability implicitly assumes water in some form is present on rocky planets - but is it? More broadly are rocky planets generally "chemically habitable" - do they contain the elements needed for life, such as carbon and nitrogen, on their surfaces? In this talk, I will review what we know about the chemical habitability of forming planets. I will follow the most abundant volatile elements needed for life (C, H, O, N) from the vast cold and low pressure environs of the interstellar space to their presence on planetary surfaces of worlds such as our own. I will outline our current understanding of star and planetary birth while discussing the fate of primary carriers of life's elements, both volatile species (e.g. H_2O, CO, CO_2) and more refractory materials (e.g. silicates, aliphatic/aromatic hydrocarbons). Some of these carriers can be characterized via existing facilities (e.g. the Atacama Large Millimeter Array), planned facilities (the James Webb Space Telescope), while others require future options (such as the Origins Space Telescope). Finally, within a young planet, the ultimate fate of delivered material is not set until the hot young terrestrial world solidifies and core formation ceases - thus the process of planet formation and evolution itself influences whether a mature planet is habitable or uninhabitable. Looking forward, the astrochemical study of life's materials in space, and the astronomical characterization of terrestrial exoplanets, must be intimately linked to grounding knowledge from the planetary sciences. A fascinating interdisciplinary future awaits, where we will seek to ascertain the origin of our own biosphere and provide crucial chemical context for habitability.

Poster Session 301 — Imaging Stars: Century of Advances in High Angular Resolution Astronomy Poster Session

301.01 — Sailing the winds: exploring the mechanisms driving the winds in carbon-rich AGB Stars

G. Rau[1]; K. Ohnaka[2]; M. Wittkowski[3]; K. Carpenter; V. Airapetian

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[3] *European Southern Observatory (ESO), Garching bei München, Germany*

Evolved stars produce molecules and dust in their extended atmospheres, enriching significantly the interstellar medium. To understand their mass loss, it is of fundamental importance to investigate the structure and atmospheric dynamics of these stars. V Oph, a carbon-rich Asymptotic Giant Branch (AGB) star, shows extended molecular layers, which vary over a time scales of tens of days. Our study aims at understanding if these variations can be explained by dust-driven winds triggered by stellar pulsation alone, or if other mechanisms are operating. We show our results, presented in a recent ApJ article, using our multi-technique modeling of existing photometric and interferometric VLTI/MIDI data using the latest generation DARWIN models for C-rich AGB stars. Our results include estimates of the values of fundamental stellar parameters and a comparison with evolutionary tracks. We also compute an alternative scenario for the mechanism that drive winds, based on Alfvén waves propagating in V Oph atmosphere. We found that the latter mechanism could partially contribute to the acceleration of the stellar winds of this star. Moreover, using period-luminosity sequences and interferometric modeling, we infer that V Oph could be reclassified to a semi-regular star. Future studies, such as observations with the new capabilities of the James Webb Space Telescope and with the second-generation instrument at the VLTI, MATISSE, will be discussed.

301.02 — Stellar Imager (SI) — A UV/Optical Interferometer to Observe the Universe in High Definition

K. G. Carpenter[1]; M. Karovska[2]; G. Rau[3]; C. Schrijver[4]; The SI Team[1]

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[2] *Harvard-Smithsonian, CfA, Cambridge, MA*

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The concept for a space based, UV/Optical Interferometer with over 200x HST's resolution, named "Stellar Imager" (http://hires.gsfc.nasa.gov/si/), was developed as part of the NASA Vision Mission studies ("NASA Space Science Vision Missions" 2008, ed. M. Allen). SI was a "Landmark/Discovery Mission" in the 2005 Heliophysics Roadmap and a candidate UV-optical interferometer (UVOI) in the 2006 Astrophysics Strategic Plan. SI would enable 0.1 milli-arcsec spectral imaging of stellar surfaces, and many sources in the Universe in general, and open an enormous new "discovery space" for Astrophysics with its combination of high angular resolution, dynamic imaging, and spectral energy resolution. SI's goal is to study the role of magnetism in the Universe and revolutionize our understanding of: 1) Solar/Stellar Magnetic Activity and their impact on Space Weather, Planetary Climates, and Life; 2) Magnetic and Accretion Processes and their roles in the Origin and Evolution of Structure and in the Transport of Matter throughout the Universe; 3) the close-in structure of Active Galactic Nuclei; and 4) Exo-Solar Planet Transits and Disks. Significant technology development is critical to enabling SI and other future space-based, sparse aperture telescopes and distributed-spacecraft missions. The key technology needs include: 1) precision formation flying of many spacecraft, 2) precision metrology over km-scales, 3) closed-loop control of many-element, sparse optical arrays, 4) staged-control systems with very high dynamic ranges (nm to km-scale). We describe the needed technology development, science goals, and feasibility of interferometry from space, as well as provide detail performance parameters and simulations of the data that could be acquired by this space interferometer.

301.03 — Orbits of Massive Binary Stars

G. H. Schaefer[1]; C. D. Farrington[1]; D. R. Gies[2]; K. V. Lester[2]; J. D. Monnier[3]; T. A. ten Brummelaar[1]

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[2] *Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA*

[3] *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI*

We are mapping the spatially resolved orbits of massive O-star binaries using the MIRCX combiner at the CHARA Array. The systems we are currently monitoring (Iota Orionis, HD 199579, and HD 193322)

have angular separations ranging from 1 to 50 milliarcseconds. Combined with spectroscopic radial velocities, we plan to measure high precision dynamical masses of the component stars. These masses will be used to test evolutionary models for massive stars.

301.04 — First Light and Initial Science Plans for the MRO Interferometer

M. Creech-Eakman[1]; Magdalena Ridge Observatory Interferometer team[1]
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The Magdalena Ridge Observatory Interferometer (MROI) is an ambitious project to deploy a 10-telescope optical/near-infrared interferometer capable of producing high-resolution, complex images for statistical samples of galactic and extra-galactic objects with sub-milliarcsecond resolution and sensitivities several magnitudes deeper than is feasible today. In late 2019 first-light through the beam train and into the inner beam combining facility was achieved using the first telescope, fast tip-tilt system, delay line and a back-end Shack Hartmann system for beam stabilization. We are poised to receive the second telescope and complete associated infrastructure in a few months which will allow us to realize the milestone of first-fringes planned for late 2020. In the early 2000's, a Key Science Mission for MROI was developed in order to design and deploy the complete facility. The major elements of our Key Science Mission, grouped into three major categories, include: A) the environs of Active Galactic Nuclei, B) star and planet formation, and C) fundamental stellar physical phenomena in time-resolved studies, including pulsation/rotation, mass-loss and interactions between binary/hierarchical systems. However, in the earliest stages of MROI's operations new science will be possible with two and three telescopes owing to our greater sensitivity, first-light spectrometer and reconfigurable array design. In this poster we will present a few exciting initial science ideas for the early-days science as well as provide a status update for the MROI facility. We wish to acknowledge our funding through Cooperative Agreement (FA9453-15-2-0086) between AFRL and NMT for risk reduction studies to support imaging of geosynchronous satellites.

Poster Session 302 — Neutron Stars

302.01 — A Multiwavelength Study of Binary Pulsars: An Effort to Identify Companions

S. P. Diaz[1]; E. Forsyth[1]; A. Wang[1]; H. Will[1]; H. Choi[1]
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At the PSC Capstone seminar in 2019, our team learned that millisecond pulsars can be used to detect gravitational waves. In order to do this, one must be able to determine the presence of any binary companion. The ATNF catalog lists 256 pulsars in binary systems. Many of the companions to the pulsars have been identified based on radio observations of spin periods and orbital properties, but studies at other wavelengths could help us observe these companions and detect companions to objects previously thought to be isolated. We present probable candidates for heretofore unidentified companions based on proximity as observed in optical and IR images for those which are not in globular clusters. We also present near infrared photometry of as many of these 256 binary pulsar companions as we were able to obtain mining 2MASS data available on VizieR. We use multiwavelength images in Aladin to match the nearest infrared source from 2MASS to the nominal position of each pulsar listed in the ATNF catalog. We test whether IR color-color plots (JHK) are useful delimiters to identify the nature of the pulsar companions. While we expect that the pulsars themselves should be undetectable in IR, stellar and substellar companions should be evident on color-color plots. Finally, we use criteria to search the ATNF catalog and find 326 millisecond pulsars. We identify those which are not in globular clusters. Although these pulsars are presumably isolated, the purported mechanism for spinning them up is a companion. We use the Aladin Sky Atlas to look at those within 2 kiloparsecs so that we might resolve candidate companions within 1000 AU of the nominal pulsar position.

302.02 — Multiwavelength Observations of the Gamma-Ray Binary PSR J2032+4127/MT91 213 near Periastron

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[6] Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC
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PSR J2032+4127/MT91 213 is a unique gamma-ray binary consisting of a young pulsar and a Be star in a very long orbit of 50 years. We carried out a multiwavelength observation campaign during the periastron passage in late 2017. We show that the X-ray spectrum of the system hardened near periastron, with a significant decrease in the power-law photon index from $\Gamma \sim 2$ to 1.2 and evidence of increased absorption column density. We also discovered coincident radio and X-ray flares one week after periastron, which is possibly the result of the pulsar wind interacting with the Be stellar disk and generating synchrotron radiation. However, a multiwavelength comparison indicates that the X-ray and radio spectra cannot be simply connected by a single PL component. Hence, the emission in these two energy bands must originate from different particle populations.

302.03 — Patterns of variability in the 2017 super-Eddington outburst of Swift J0243.6+6124

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Swift J0243.6+6124 is a Be/X-ray binary and the first known ultraluminous X-ray pulsar in our Galaxy that reached a peak luminosity $L_x > 10^{39}$ erg s^{-1} during its 2017-2018 outburst. The proximity of this system allows for the study of super-Eddington accretion as an analog of distant ultraluminous X-ray sources. We used data from the Neil Gehrels Swift X-ray Telescope to investigate the evolution of the spectral and temporal properties of this system, looking for characteristic transitions that could reveal changes in the accretion regime with L_x. A first transition is found in the hardness-intensity diagram at $L_x \sim 7 \times 10^{36}$ erg s^{-1}. The system exhibits a harder-when-brighter trend that changes to a softer-when-brighter trend. This transition is typical in Galactic BeXRB pulsars, and is often used as a proxy of the magnetic field strength of the neutron star. A second transition is indicated by changes in fractional variability and spectral hardness at a critical luminosity $L_{crit} \sim 3 \times 10^{38}$ erg s^{-1}. Pulsations exhibit single peak behavior and change to double peak following the transition. Associating these transitions with the formation and evolution of the accretion column can help us derive constraints on the magnetic field of the neutron star, and gain insights on super-Eddington accretion.

302.05 — Electromagnetic Power of Colliding Neutron Stars

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Binary Neutron stars have been an important aspect of high energy astrophysics due to their unique composition and properties. Recently, these binary systems have been used to test the accuracy of General Relativity, and have produced phenomena such as the emission of gravitational waves and electromagnetic afterglows of merger events. At present, no electromagnetic emission preceding the merger has been detected; yet, if the neutron stars are magnetized, they could convert some of the rotational and orbital energy into precursor emission. We report the results of binary neutron star magnetosphere simulations using a finite-difference time-domain electromagnetic solver. To establish the baseline, the stars are treated as rotating magnetic dipoles in vacuum, with plasma effects omitted. We measure the total Poynting luminosity of these systems while varying the separation between the dipoles to observe the changes in luminosity at close separations during a simulated collision. We also study the variation of luminosity with rotational phase offset between the two dipoles at different distances. We quantify the available electromagnetic luminosity which can be tapped by the plasma processes for precursor radiation.

302.06 — The Third Year of the Pulsar Observers Group at UVA

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The Pulsar Observation Group is an undergraduate research organization at the University of Virginia. Founded in 2017, this group allows students, including those with no prior research experience, to partake in the pulsar timing process from start to finish.

Using observational data from the Long Wavelength Array, timing solutions are constructed for a number of pulsars over the course of the academic year. Students are able to participate in finding novel timing solutions since each pulsar studied either has no published timing solution or has not been updated for at least five years. As a recognized student organization at UVA, the Pulsar Observation Group increases student access to research in the field of astronomy and familiarizes students with current research methodologies. Additionally, our timing solutions are published to an online database, and our resources are available on our website for easy public access.

302.07 — A Search for Pulsars Towards the Galactic Center

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[2] *National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Socorro, NM*

We present observations from two separate methods for observing the Galactic Center in an attempt to characterize its pulsar and neutron star populations. A persistent puzzle of the past 20 years has been the lack of pulsar detections towards the Galactic Center, specifically within the central few parsecs of the central supermassive black hole Sgr A*. This object is bright in total intensity (∼1 Jy), but is very weakly linearly polarized. We take advantage of these circumstances in an experimental search technique where we utilize the Faraday effect in an attempt to detect high rotation measure (RM) point sources towards the Galactic Center, as the few pulsars that have been detected in this region have all been measured at a high RM. We also conduct a wide-field search of the 5-degree area around the Galactic Center at low frequencies (230-470 MHz) and at multiple epochs in an attempt to detect transient sources and other objects of interest at high intensities. We provide suggestions for future experiments that further these endeavors and incorporate similar search techniques.

302.08 — Time-Dependent Particle Acceleration in Crab Flares

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We present time-series investigations of bright gamma-ray flares observed by the Fermi Large Area Telescope from the Crab nebula. Observed exceeding the classical synchrotron burn-off limit, Crab flares are theorized to have a magnetic reconnection origin. In this investigation, we aim to define time scales for substructure within the brightest flares. Using a Bayesian block analysis, we define statistically significant intervals using local maxima in the block fitting algorithm. Utilizing the results of PIC magnetic reconnection simulations (Lyutikov et al. 2018), we are able to estimate the size of plasmoids formed in the reconnection region from the timescale intervals we have defined. It is found that these plasmoids span in size from ∼ 1 light-day to multiple light days. Sub-day gamma-ray emission is predicted from relativistic, light-day sized plasmoids populating the reconnection region. Further investigation of flux variations on sub-day time scales may help in determining the site of the gamma-ray emission.

302.09 — The Hunt for Repeating Fast Radio Burst

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The first fast radio burst (FRB) was discovered in 2007. Since then, extensive research has been conducted to reveal more about these mysterious astrophysical phenomena. At first, FRBs appeared to be single events, and theories involving a catastrophic event were proposed to explain FRBs. However, the detection of repeating bursts from FRB 121102 raised the question of whether all FRBs actually repeat. In an effort to detect additional repeating FRBs, data from the Arecibo L-band Feed Array (ALFA) multibeam receiver on the Arecibo radio telescope was used to conduct follow-up analysis on FRB 110523. We used PulsaR Exploration and Search TOolkit's (PRESTO's) single pulse algorithm to search for any repeating bursts. After thorough analysis, here we report a non-detection. However, more follow up observations will be conducted to determine if FRB 110523 repeats and to investigate whether other FRBs are in the same region of sky covered by the local tiling.

302.10 — Correlation Searches of Radio Giant Pulses in Millisecond Pulsars with NICER

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Radio giant pulses (GPs) have been known since the discovery of the Crab pulsar. They appear irregularly in time but always at the same phase range, and they have very high brightness temperatures, short pulse widths ranging from micro- to nanoseconds, and power-law intensity distributions, all of which distinguish them from regular single pulses. Today, a small group of additional pulsars are known to emit radio GPs, including both ordinary and millisecond (MSP) pulsars. In this work we describe a multiwavelength correlation search of radio GPs and soft X-ray emission from the MSPs PSR B1937+21 and B1821-24. Both MSPs were observed simultaneously with various radio telescopes and the Neutron Star Interior Composition Explorer (NICER). We present the first results of the study.

302.11 — A NICER View of Spectral and Profile Evolution for Three X-ray Emitting Millisecond Pulsars

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We present two years of NICER X-ray observations of three millisecond pulsars PSRs B1937+21, B1821−24, and J0218+4232. We model the pulse profiles at different energy sub-bands of the soft X-ray regime and conductphase-resolved spectroscopy. We find that the separation between pulse components of PSR J0218+4232 decreases with increasing energy at > 4σ confidence. The 2σ upper limit on pulse separation evolution per keV for PSRs B1937+21 and B1821−24 is less than 2 milliperiods per keV. Our spectral results provide updated constraints on the non-thermal X-ray emission of these three pulsars. We provide the first measurements of the X-ray emission spectra for each pulse component of PSR B1937+21, demonstrating different photon indices for different phase selections. We find that the PSR B1821−24 and PSR J0218+4232 mission spectra is invariant with phase at the 90% confidence level. We describe the implication of our profile and spectra results in the context of equatorial current sheet emission models for these three magnetospherically driven millisecondpulsars.

302.12 — Timing Follow-Up Rotating Radio Transients (RRATs) with the Green Bank Telescope

I. N. Gibson[1]*; A. K. Turner*[1]
[1] *Physics and Astronomy, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV*

Our research is under Dr. Maura McLaughlin in the Physics and Astronomy at West Virginia University. The purpose of this project is to use data from the Green Bank Observatory in an effort to properly time Rotating Radio Transients. Rotating Radio Transients (RRATs) are a subclass of radio emitting neutron stars which are only detectable through their individual single pulses due to their extremely intermittent nature. They are normally detected through desultory individual single pulses; these single pulses are normally very bright when detected, then no radio emission is detected for numerous rotations. The number of known RRATs is small, with about 100 currently known and of which 25 have a phase-connected timing solution (Karako-Argaman et. al 2015). This project focuses on two particular RRATs, J0054+69 and J1354+24. Our part in this project is to create single pulse plots to detect and creating timing solutions for these RRATs using Linux Bash scripts; this script process the data and format them into readable plots or solutions. We present our methods for calculating spin periods and achieving timing solutions for these objects from many epochs of observations. Aside from creating plots and timing solutions, our job is to use them to learn more about RRATs. Because of their elusive and strange behavior, RRATs are not well understood. Very little is known about them and only models exist to aid in understanding their properties. Timing solutions are critical to learn more about RRATs and understand their relationship to other populations of neutron stars and to the extragalactic Fast Radio Bursts.

302.13 — Timing Follow-Up Rotating Radio Transients (RRATs) with the Green Bank Telescope

A. Turner[1]*; I. Gibson*
[1] *Pulsar Search Collaboratory, Morgantown, WV*

Our research is under Dr. Maura McLaughlin in the Physics and Astronomy at West Virginia University. The purpose of this project is to use data from the Green Bank Observatory in an effort to properly time Rotating Radio Transients.Rotating Radio Transients (RRATs) are a subclass of radio emitting neutron stars which are only detectable through their individual single pulses due to their extremely intermittent nature. They are normally detected through desultory individual single pulses; these

single pulses are normally very bright when detected, then no radio emission is detected for numerous rotations. The number of known RRATs is small, with about 100 currently known and of which 25 have a phase-connected timing solution (Karako-Argaman et. al 2015). This project focuses on two particular RRATs, J0054+69 and J1354+24. Our part in this project is to create single pulse plots to detect and creating timing solutions for these RRATs using Linux Bash scripts; this script process the data and format them into readable plots or solutions. We present our methods for calculating spin periods and achieving timing solutions for these objects from many epochs of observations. Aside from creating plots and timing solutions, our job is to use them to learn more about RRATs. Because of their elusive and strange behavior, RRATs are not well understood. Very little is known about them and only models exist to aid in understanding their properties. Timing solutions are critical to learn more about RRATs and understand their relationship to other populations of neutron stars and to the extragalactic Fast Radio Bursts.

302.14 — Long-term Timing of Exotic Globular Cluster Pulsars

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We have been timing nearly 60 pulsars - almost all MSPs, and the majority in binaries - in a handful of Galactic-bulge globular clusters for between 10-15 years with the Green Bank Telescope (GBT). Terzan5 alone has 38 pulsars, 4 of which we've found in the last few years, all of which have 15+ year timing baselines. This poster will describe some of the most fascinating individual objects in the ensemble, which include black-widows, redbacks, highly eccentric and relativistic binaries, and the fastest-rotating and possibly highest-mass neutron stars known.

302.15 — Penn State PSC: Pulsar Scintillation

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The Penn State Pulsar Search Collaboratory is a collegiate affiliate to the nation-wide Pulsar Search Collaboratory (PSC) program. At Penn State, we further the mission of the PSC by providing undergraduates with mentoring opportunities at local high schools, promoting science outreach, and conducting our own pulsar research. Our research consists of analyzing drift-scan radio data from the Arecibo 305m Telescope to measure the scintillation bandwidths of pulsars. Current models for the electron density distribution of the Interstellar Medium (ISM) are incomplete, and their predictions can differ from the true values by up to an order of magnitude. Our goal is to use pulsar scintillation to provide updated measurements of ISM properties to improve these models. We are generating dynamic spectra using common pulsar software tools and have used an autocorrelation analysis to measure the scintillation bandwidths of 20 known pulsars extracted from the larger dataset. Our 327 MHz data is at a lower frequency than most published studies; thus, these data will broaden the models' available frequency range. Improved models of the ISM's properties will allow for more accurate measurements of pulsars' distances using their dispersion measures and a better understanding of how the ISM scatters light from other Galactic and extragalactic sources.

302.16 — Jet–Accretion Coupling in Bright Accreting Neutron Stars in Galactic Globular Clusters

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It is now established that hard-state accreting neutron stars in low-mass X-ray binaries show outflows — and sometimes jets — in the general manner of accreting black holes. However, the quantitative link between the accretion flow (traced by X-rays) and the outflow/jet (traced by radio emission) is much less well-understood for neutron stars than for black holes. Here we use the deep MAVERIC radio continuum survey of 50 Galactic globular clusters to do a systematic study of the radio and X-ray properties of all the luminous ($L_X > 10^{34}$ erg/s) persistent neutron star X-ray binaries in our survey, as well as two other transients also captured in our data. We find that these neutron star X-ray binaries show a much larger range in radio luminosity than previously observed, and some have outflows as luminous as those

of black holes. These results show that neutron stars do not evince a single relation between inflow and outflow and that the accretion dynamics are more complex than for black holes.

302.17 — Plucking the Web: Searching Unidentified Gamma-ray Sources for Spider Pulsars using Jerksearch Algorithm

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Binary millisecond pulsars (MSPs) can be used to study a wide variety of scientific phenomenon including the testing and constraining of General Relativity, Equation of State of nuclear matter, and properties of matter at extreme densities. Finding new MSPs is one of the main science drivers of current pulsar surveys. In the past decade, the most successful approach to search for MSPs has been to use acceleration searches to look for radio pulsations in the error bars of Gamma-ray sources identified by the Large Area Telescope (LAT) aboard the Fermi Satellite. However, 1000s of gamma-ray sources found by LAT still remain unassociated with any astrophysical object. It is believed that many of these could be MSPs. One of the reasons for their non-detection is the use of acceleration searches to account for the orbital motion of the pulsar. This method is ineffective when the observation time is longer than 1/10th of the orbital period. Due to the fact that sensitivity to pulses is directly proportional to the observation time, fainter systems in very tight orbits have remained outside the parameter space of such searches.We have been using the novel jerksearch algorithm implemented in the PRESTO software package to re-search Fermi sources that remain unidentified. Jerksearch is sensitive to changes in the period of the pulsed signal caused by the second derivative of the orbital period, resulting in increased sensitivity to tight binary systems. Hence, we are searching in a parameter space which has scarcely been searched till now without making a compromise on sensitivity. We are using radio data gathered from the Robert C. Byrd Green Bank Telescope (GBT) at 820 MHz for unassociated sources from Fermi LAT catalogs as part of the Fermi Pulsar Search Collaboratory. We expect to find multiple millisecond pulsar binaries, including spider systems and maybe even a black hole-pulsar binary system. We are using the Dalma High Performance Computing (HPC) cluster of NYUAD to run the computationally expensive jerksearches. Here we present preliminary results of these searches, showing several promising candidates which will potentially be followed up using the GBT.

302.18 — A Search for Radio Transients in the G-ALFA Continuum Transit Survey

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Transient events are signals that change over short time scales such as pulsars, rotating radio transients (RRATs), and fast radio bursts (FRBs). Pulsars and RRATs are known to be rotating, magnetized neutron stars. However, there are many competing theories and models for the sources of FRBs. Through additional observations of the sky with high time resolution, it is possible to detect more of these extremely short lived events to help validate (or invalidate) some of these models. Using high time resolution data from the G-ALFA Continuum Transit Survey (GALFACTS) from Arecibo, a standard dedispersion technique was applied to search for candidate radio signals at dispersion measures up to 1000 pc cm^{-3}. From the first 7% of GALFACTS data, 27 known pulsars have been found by the search method, as well as 4 strong, previously unknown candidate objects. Three of these candidates have dispersion measure consistent with pulsars and RRATs, while the other has a dispersion measure consistent with FRBs.

302.19 — Polar Cap Accretion on Neutron Stars

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[2] *Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ*

The discovery of pulsed emission from the ultraluminous X-ray source M82 X-2 provided compelling evidence for the theory that the central engine of ULXs could be supercritical accretion on neutron stars. The structure of the accretion column has not been studied fully in three dimensions, so we aim to

study the structure of the column and resulting physical phenomena (such as photon bubbles) using 3D radiation-MHD simulations.

302.20 — Wideband Observations of Repeating FRBs

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Fast Radio Bursts (FRBs) are millisecond duration, bright radio emissions, which are as yet poorly understood. While observational advances continue to dramatically increase the number of detected events, many of these detections are made with relatively narrowband systems, typically covering a few hundred MHz of bandwidth. We have been carrying out a series of pilot measurements with the NASA Deep Space Network (DSN) 70-m dishes in Australia and in Madrid, to observe a sample of repeating FRBs over large bandwidths, spanning up to 8 GHz at multiple radio frequencies. Furthermore, these observations are made with very high time resolution, approaching tens of nanoseconds, providing a window into the sub-microsecond burst structure of individual events. In this presentation, we will provide an overview of early results from recent measurements and will provide a description of our observational parameters at 2, 8, and 22 GHz. We will also discuss the potential implication of such measurements in understanding the underlying physics of the emission process.

302.21 — Analyzing Nulling Pulsars using Gaussian Mixture Models

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The phenomenon of pulsar nulling — where pulsars occasionally turn off for one or more pulses — provides insight into pulsar-emission mechanisms and the processes by which pulsars turn off when they cross the "death line." However, while ever more pulsars are found that exhibit nulling behavior, the statistical techniques used to measure nulling are biased, with limited utility and precision. To improve these techniques, we introduced an algorithm, based on Gaussian mixture models, for measuring pulsar nulling behavior. We applied this algorithm to 15 newly discovered, potential nulling pulsars as part of a larger sample of roughly 250 nulling pulsars, and showed that it yields results with precision and little bias. Our algorithm is widely applicable to a large number of pulsars including those with a minimal nulling fraction.

302.22 — Pulsar Data Quality Analysis Using Green Bank and Arecibo Telescope

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[1] *The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA*
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[3] *Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, NY*

NANOGrav requires frequent timing of pulsars every few weeks for decade-long timescales. Therefore, it is important to quickly determine if the data is of sufficient quality or whether it should not be included in this dataset. For this purpose, a methodology called "Quicklook" has been developed. This can be used to quickly identify any mishaps or errors occurring within the telescope and backend used to observe pulsars. In order to do this, we looked at both the pulse profiles of each pulsar at different frequency bands and the dynamic spectrum, or pulse intensity vs time and frequency graph. Through inspection of these plots, we can easily identify radio frequency interference and parts of the band which are corrupted, and also detect any unusual scintillation behavior or extreme scattering events. We present the results from Quicklook analysis of NANOGrav data collected using the 100 meter telescope at the Green Bank Observatory, located in West Virginia, and the 305 meter Arecibo telescope, located in Puerto Rico. We describe the fractions of usable and unusable data and discuss the scintillation properties of the pulsars in the NANOGrav array.

Poster Session 303 — Gravitational Lensing

303.01 — Modeling microlensing in gravitationally lensed quasar light curves.

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[2] *Astrophysics, Princeton university, Princeton, NJ*

Light curves of gravitationally-lensed quasars contain microlensing events on top of the intrinsic variability of the quasar. This adds further uncertainty to time delay measurements that can constrain various

cosmological parameters such as the Hubble constant. Our goal is to eliminate the microlensing effects from the quasar light curves. Using data from the COSMOGRAIL collaboration, we made realistic simulations of time-delayed quasar light curves where we modeled the intrinsic variability by a damped random walk model and used a mathematical representation based on a physical model to simulate microlensing. We used the Whittaker-Shannon interpolation to bypass the irregular sampling of the data then we minimized for both variabilities using a gradient descent method. We incorporated two regularization methods, the total variation and the wavelet transform, to better constrain our solutions. Using the proposed algorithm, we untangled microlensing from the intrinsic variability of the quasar by recovering the shape and position of the peaks of the microlensing curves and retrieving more than 80% of their original amplitude. We aim to learn the morphology of these signals from real and simulated data, using techniques from machine learning, to further improve our regularizations. These methods will help us towards measuring time delays from light curves that are approximately free from microlensing.

303.02 — Identifying Strong Lensing Images in the Unusual Merging Cluster Abell 2146

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When galaxy clusters collide, the galaxies themselves and the dark matter that holds them together are essentially collisionless. The X-ray emitting plasma in the clusters experiences ram pressure due to its fluid-like properties. Soon after the collision, this difference in interaction causes the plasma clouds to lag behind the largest concentrations of galaxies and dark matter. Abell 2146 is a unique cluster system because one of its galaxy clusters has an X-ray cool core that leads instead of lags its largest concentration of galaxies. In order to understand the distribution of mass in the centers of the clusters, we have performed photometric measurements of HST imaging data taken with three different filters and identified four new candidate strong lensing image pairs in the two clusters that comprise Abell 2146. These new image pairs have similar flux ratios in the 435W, 606W, and 814W bands, implying that they are multiply imaged versions of each other. These multiple images will be used in conjunction with previously identified multiple images to model the dark matter centroids of both clusters. By combining multi-wavelength observations of the luminous baryonic matter in clusters with gravitational lensing models, we can describe the total matter that results in the gravity of these systems. This project was supported in part by the NSF REU grant AST-1757321 and by the Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association.

303.03 — Fast identification of strong gravitational lenses with deep learning on FPGAs and other heterogeneous computing devices

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We present our work in pursuit of real-time classification of strong gravitational lenses in future wide-field cosmic surveys, like LSST and WFIRST. Strong lenses are maturing as cosmic probes of large-scale structure and cosmic expansion, and future surveys have promise in realizing their potential. In this work, we employ deep neural networks to classify simulated gravitational lensing data and train our networks on 20,000 images of lenses and non-lenses with 4 bands of data. We feed these images into state-of-the-art Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), like ResNet50. We then perform inference on 100,000 images on various hardware (e.g. CPUs, GPUs, TPUs, and FPGAs) and examine the overall accuracy and efficiency of each model architecture and hardware combination. The aim is to develop a proof-of-concept model-architecture-hardware pipeline to perform fast inference at or near LSST when the telescope begins collecting data in the next few years. Our initial ResNet50 model achieves an accuracy of ~75% on a GPU (with a total runtime of ~4 hours) using 60,000 images and minimal pre-processing, but by increasing the size of our dataset as well as performing more aggressive pre-processing techniques on the images, we believe our accuracy will improve significantly. We will show the latest results for other models and will use the best combination of algorithms and hardware to construct the ideal pipeline for analyzing wide-field survey images. We expect that our automatic classification pipeline will be efficient enough (likely on the order of milliseconds/image) that fast, just-in-time follow-up observations can be performed on images our program denotes as containing gravitational lensing. Fast detection of lenses is critical for allowing the scientific community to capture more lensing data (particularly of lensed quasars and supernovae), which will improve our understanding of dark energy and spacetime expansion.

303.04 — Finding Strong Gravitational Lenses with Deep Neural Networks

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[2] *Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA*

We perform a semi-automated search for strong gravitational lensing systems in the 14,000 deg^2 DESI Legacy Imaging Surveys (Dey, Schlegel et al.). The combination of the depth and breadth of these surveys are unparalleled at this time, making them particularly suitable for discovering new strong gravitational lensing systems. We adopt the deep residual neural network architecture (He et al.) developed by Lanusse et al. for the purpose of finding strong lenses in photometric surveys. We compile a training set that consists of known lensing systems in the Legacy Surveys and DES as well as strategically selected non-lenses in the footprint of the DESI Legacy Imaging Surveys. Here we present the results of applying our trained neural network to the cutout images centered on galaxies typed as ellipticals (Lang et al.) in the Legacy Surveys. The images that receive the highest scores (probabilities) are visually inspected and ranked. At this point, we have found hundreds of high quality candidate strong lensing systems, identified for the first time.

303.05 — Gravitational Lensing with the Velocity Field

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Weak gravitational lensing uses imaging of distant sources to map the weak gravitational influences along most lines of sight in the universe. Because the transformation of sources is approximately linear, it maps elliptical sources to elliptical images and is signal-starved without a priori knowledge of the source. We consider also including spectroscopic information for sources such as rotating disk galaxies with very ordered velocity fields. this effectively "tags" each pixel in the image plane with its source counterpart, providing a much more precise lensing signal. We present a Fisher matrix analysis using an idealized galaxy model, which finds a degeneracy between the shear and magnification familiar from traditional weak lensing. We find that even a wide prior on the magnification, however, provides precise shear constraints in many cases. In order to advise observing strategies, we explore the dependence of precision on inclination of the source, shear, spectroscopic precision, etc. Finally, we present MCMC samples of the likelihood consistent with the Fisher constraints.

303.06 — Cosmic String Microlensing for WFIRST

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Cosmic strings accumulate like dark matter in the potentials of gravitationally bound structures in the Universe. Thus, missions targeting the bulge of our galaxy are of interest for searches of cosmic loops. WFIRST observations of the bulge will be sensitive to string tensions in the range of 10^{-15} to 10^{-12}. We evaluate WFIRST's efficiency for detecting cosmic string microlensing, assessing the effect of various detection criteria on the rate of false dismissals and false detections. Our method is to generate data representative of string loop properties and simulate the predicted WFIRST observations. We suggest strategies that optimize prospects for detection and measuring string loop tensions and parameters. Detecting cosmic strings WFIRST would allow us to have a better understanding of the physical laws that governed the early universe, as well as a better understanding of the inflation era and how topological defects were created.

Poster Session 304 — AGN and Quasars I

304.01 — Monitoring AGN with Hβ Asymmetry: NGC 2617 and NGC 4151

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NGC 2617 and NGC 4151 are known changing look quasars with previous reverberation mapping results. Both of these objects are being observed as part of the Monitoring AGN with Hβ Asymmetry (MAHA) project using the Wyoming Infrared Observatory (WIRO). Here we present the new high-fidelity reverberation mapping results for both of these objects. We also report a change in the asymmetry in NGC 2617 from the blue asymmetry reported by Fausnaugh et al. (2017, ApJ, 840, 97) to

a red one. Our research was supported by the National Science Foundation under REU grant 1852289, PAARE grant AST 1559559, and the Wyoming Research Scholars Program.

304.02 — Monitoring AGNs with H-beta Asymmetry: Markarian 841

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New optical spectroscopy was obtained on the Wyoming Infrared Observatory (WIRO) 2.3-meter telescope for the AGN Markarian 841. This object was observed as part of the Monitoring AGN with Hβ Asymmetry (MAHA) project. We report high fidelity reverberation mapping results for Mrk 841, including mass determination, continuum and Hβ light curves, and a time-resolved velocity delay graph.

304.04 — Monitoring AGNs with Hβ Asymmetry: A Study of Mrk704

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As part of the Monitoring AGNs with Hβ Asymmetry (MAHA) Collaboration, we present results of a long-term reverberation mapping (RM) campaign of Mrk704. Our high-fidelity data set was obtained with the Wyoming Infrared Observatory 2.3m telescope. Mrk704, a Seyfert 1 galaxy, has previously been reverberation mapped with complex results. We report a new broad-line region (BLR) time lag measurement and its corresponding black hole mass estimate. These results agree with previous measurements by De Rosa et al. 2018 and Afanasiev et al. 2019. We also present velocity-resolved time lags, which suggest a possible binary system. A close binary system may explain the complex Hβ profile and RM results, but more modeling is necessary to confirm this result. This work is supported by the National Science Foundation under REU grant AST 1852289 and PAARE grant AST 1559559.

304.05 — Monitoring AGNs with Hbeta Asymmetry: Reverberation Mapping of PG 0947+396 and PG 1613+658

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We have been conducting a reverberation campaign called MAHA (Monitoring AGNs with Hbeta Asymmetry) using the Wyoming Infrared Observatory (WIRO) 2.3 meter telescope. Targets include the quasars PG 0947+396 and PG 1613+658. We present our results, which include the first Hbeta time lag measurement for PG 0947+396, and the best measured time lag for PG 1613+658, which we compare to previous work. Luminous PG quasars represent a key sample for understanding the radius-luminosity relationship of AGNs, which underlies single-epoch techniques of black hole mass estimation. This work is supported by the NationalScience Foundation under REU grant AST 1852289 and PAARE grant AST1559559.

304.06 — Prevalence of Circumnuclear Stellar Disks in Seyfert Galaxies

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We present the stellar surface brightness profiles of 40 Seyfert galaxies as part of the Keck OSIRIS Nearby AGN, KONA, survey. After removal of the bulge component revealed in HST H-band imaging, the nuclear stellar light excess associated with an extended nuclear disk structure within the central few

hundred parsecs is quantified. This region is also assessed for potential drops in velocity dispersion associated with the dynamically cooler young stellar populations in these disks. A comparison of the stellar surface brightness profiles in Seyfert type 1 and type 2 populations will also be presented.

304.07 — Kinematics of a Nearby Active Galaxy

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A key question in galaxy evolution is how supermassive black holes relate to their host galaxies. Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN) are powered by a supermassive black hole that is about 1/1000th of the total mass in stars of the galaxy itself, but yet can eject tremendous amounts of energy back into the galaxy. This energy will heat and/or expel the gas content of the galaxy, which as a consequence can reduce or even stop the birth of new stars (which would have form out of the gas). We have some high-quality 3D-spectroscopy data of a couple of nearby galaxies with an AGN. In case you have not heard about this technique, 3D spectroscopy means that there is a spectrum at several locations over a region of the sky, in our case over different parts of a given galaxy. Spectroscopy is a great way to measure properties of both stars and gas, including the chemical make-up of the gas but also the kinematics. Different regions within a galaxy can exhibit variations in their composition and/or motion so with 3D spectroscopy, we can spot these variations within a galaxy, and therefore search for clues relating to how the AGN might affect the galaxy at different scales.

304.08 — The X-ray View of Merger-Induced AGN Activity at Low Redshift

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Galaxy mergers are predicted to trigger accretion onto the central supermassive black hole, with the highest rates occurring during final coalescence in major, gas-rich mergers. In previous work, we have shown elevated rates of both optical and mid-IR selected active galactic nuclei (AGN) in recent post-mergers, but to date the prevalence of X-ray AGN has not been examined in the same systematic way. In this paper, we present X-ray of 49 post-merger galaxies along with non-interacting control galaxies matched in stellar mass and redshift, in order to test for an excess of X-ray emission from post-merger galaxies attributable to triggered AGN activity. We find that post-mergers exhibit a factor of ∼5 excess of X-ray sources with observed 2-10 keV luminosities above 10^{40} erg/s compared to the controls, and this excess holds to higher X-ray luminosity thresholds, consistent with an enhancement of AGN activity. Mid-IR AGN in the same sample of post-mergers, however, exhibit an excess of ∼10 or more, suggesting that the X-ray emission is heavily attenuated. Optical AGN in the same post-mergers show the lowest enhancement over the controls, a factor of about ∼2 in agreement with past work, but their observed X-ray luminosities are higher by a factor of ∼30 over the X-ray luminosities of post-mergers not classified as optical AGN, suggesting that optically-selected AGN in post-mergers are intrinsically more luminous than non-optical AGN. The difference in optical and X-ray selected AGN excesses can be understood as enhanced star-formation in post-mergers precluding optical AGN classification at lower intrinsic luminosities due to significant contamination of the emission line fluxes from star formation, so that many galaxies classified as star forming from optical emission lines actually host AGN. Post mergers show an enhancement in AGN classified using multiple different criteria, suggesting that their AGN are intrinsically more luminous than AGN in non-mergers. Our results are consistent with the post-merger stage being characterized by both enhanced AGN fueling and heavy AGN obscuration, in line with theoretical predictions.

304.09 — Molecular Gas Heating and Modified Dust Properties in Active Galaxies: Growing Black Holes or Tidal Shocks?

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We investigate if and how growing supermassive black holes and gravitational interactions affect the warm molecular gas and dust of galaxies. Our analysis focuses on the morphologies and warm interstellar medium (ISM) properties of 630 galaxies at z < 0.1. We use grizy images from the Pan-STARRS survey to classify the galaxies into mergers, early mergers, and non-mergers. We look at the effect of merger status on the molecular hydrogen (H2) temperature

and dust properties of the ISM inferred from mid-infrared (MIR) spectroscopic measurements, including the active galactic nucleus (AGN) contribution to the total IR emission, the H2 rotational transitions, PAH emission lines, and the strength of the silicate absorption lines. We find that in AGN hosts, the ISM is warmer, the PAHs are more ionized, and the silicate strengths have a wider range of values than in non-AGN hosts. We find some statistical differences between the H2 properties of mergers and non-mergers, but those differences are less statistically significant than those between AGN and non-AGN hosts. We also infer that the warm gas and dust of non-AGN hosts spans a smaller range of properties than that of AGN-dominated sources. A growing supermassive black hole increases the temperature of at least one component of the warm molecular ISM, the relative importance of H2 to PAH cooling, and the ionization of PAHs, while mergers are associated with higher 11.3 PAH luminosities and deeper silicate absorption features. These statistical findings may reflect a wide range of triggering mechanisms, AGN orientations, and the evolutionary stages of the hosts galaxies.

304.10 — The host galaxy and black hole of a gamma-ray bright Narrow Line Seyfert 1 at z∼0.6

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The Narrow-Line Seyfert 1 (NLS1) galaxy SBS 0846+513 is a strong gamma-ray emitter — one of only a handful known. This requires relativistic jets, but NLS1 are nearly all in spiral galaxies, which very rarely produce jets. Furthermore, the smaller black holes of NLS1 had been thought to be unable to produce jets of this scale. But the gamma-ray bright NLS1 are at redshifts that make it difficult to examine the host galaxies. Are the host and black hole of SBS 0846+513 unusual? We observed this galaxy with the Large Binocular Telescope and are able to resolve the broad features of its host. We find its host likely to have a bulge and disk, with a Bulge/Total ratio consistent with those in the S0/a-Sb range. We estimate the black hole mass to lie between $7.68 < \log(M/M_{\odot}) < 8.16$, using the correlation with bulge luminosity, or $7.96 < \log(M/M_{\odot}) < 8.16$ using the correlation with Sersic index, putting its mass near the middle of the Narrow Line Seyfert 1 range. These estimates are independent of the Broad Line Region viewing geometry and avoid underestimates due to looking down the jet axis. Its isophotes show no significant boxiness or diskiness, and only a small degree of twist.

304.11 — Ionization Mechanisms in Nearby Active Galaxies

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We study the ionization mechanisms of multiple Seyfert galaxies as a function of distance from the nucleus using long-slit spectra from Apache Point Observatory's (APO's) 3.5 m telescope. We fit multiple kinematic components to the emission lines to determine line ratios for each component along multiple slit locations. We identify the source of ionization (AGN or star formation) at each position along each slit using Baldwin Phillips Terlevich (BPT) diagrams based on our measured emission-line ratios. We compare our BPT diagrams with HST color images to identify regions of star formation within the Seyfert host galaxies and investigate their connection to the kinematics of the outflowing gas. This is part of an ongoing research effort at Georgia State University to investigate the connection between AGN feedback and star formation.

304.12 — Comparing radial distributions of optical and radio structures in Active Galactic Nuclei

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A supermassive black hole (SMBH) exists in the bulge of every massive galaxy. The fraction of these SMBHs that accrete mass from their galactic disks are known as active galactic nuclei (AGN) and are a critical force in controlling the evolution of their host galaxies. Therefore, to understand the greater process of galaxy evolution, it is essential to quantify mass and energy dynamics in AGN. The objective of this study is to determine the relationship between optical [O III] structures and radio structures in nearby radio-quiet AGN. Using images taken by the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) and the Very Large Array (VLA), six AGN were analyzed to compare the radial distributions of their optical and radio gas. This data contributed to various 2-D and 3-D gas

distribution plots for each target to visually demonstrate the relationship between their optical and radio structures, both with and without the flux contribution of the galactic nucleus. The resultant findings indicate that in all six targets the strongest radio emissions lie radially outside of the strongest optical emissions, suggesting that radio structures in AGN are a byproduct of the physical interaction between observed [O III] emission and the galactic host disk.

304.13 — Ly-alpha Halos Around Extremely Red Quasars

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Extremely Red Quasars (ERQs) at redshifts z $\sim$ 2 to 3 are defined by their red colors in rest-frame UV to mid-IR by combining SDSS and WISE magnitudes, or (i - W3) > 4.6 (Hamann et al. 2017). They also have peculiar line properties that include unusual broad emission-line profiles with large equivalent widths in CIV (REW CIV > 100 Å), a high incidence of broad absorption lines (BALs and mini-BALs), and the fastest [OIII]4959,5007 line outflows ever reported, reaching >6000 km/s (Perrotta et al. 2019). These features in combination with the extreme red colors might be indicative of a young embedded quasar population that is participating in blowouts and feedback effects in the host galaxies. Our team is involved in a program using KCWI to measure the Lyman-alpha halos around ERQs. We specifically want to test whether ERQs have more massive or extended halos than other luminous quasars/galaxies at these redshifts caused, perhaps, by quasar-driven blowouts or infall from the inter-galactic medium during the early stages of host galaxy assembly in cold-mode accretion. In this poster, present preliminary results for a sample of four ERQs measured so far. An accompanying poster by Marie Wingyee Lau provides further details about the program plus a more detailed analysis of the kinematics of one well-measured and interesting ERQ.

304.14 — Extreme Silicate Absorbers

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Galactic nuclei heavily enshrouded by dust are extremely rare, and they may signal the earliest stages in a merger-induced transition from powerful starburst to naked QSO. Using the WISE All-Sky Data Release and UKIDSS catalogs, we have identified a sample of 0.8 < z < 1.5 infrared-bright galaxies with 9.7 micron silicate optical depths > 1. We discuss the space density of these Extreme Silicate Absorbers using our total sample, extracted from thousands of square degrees of sky, comparing that to what little is known locally (less than 10 ULIRGs) and to the GOODS Herschel silicate absorption samples of Magdis et al. (2011). We use fits to the mid−infrared continuum slope to measure the depth of the silicate absorption feature. Using Herschel 70, 100, and 160 micron PACS photometry, we also characterize the peak of the infrared emission for a subset of our sample.

304.15 — Adaptation of spectral-cube fitting software for Spitzer and JWST studies of active galaxies

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Spitzer mid-infrared spectral maps of nearby low-luminosity active galactic nuclei, including Messier 58 and NGC 4258 reveal the physical conditions of the interstellar medium in molecular gas and star-forming regions impacted by AGN feedback. We find that the bulges of these galaxies have large volumes of warm molecular gas that appear to be shock-heated by their radio jets and where star formation appears to be suppressed. These shocked regions emit strongly in H_2 pure-rotational lines, and have low PAH 7.7μm/PAH 11.3 μm dust emission feature ratios. We developed spectral-cube fitting software in Python that we plan to make available to the community for analysis of future JWST MIRI MRS and NIRSpec IFU spectroscopy of galaxies. Integral field spectroscopy with the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) will reveal the impact of supermassive black hole feedback on the interstellar medium and galactic star formation over a wide range of cosmic history.

304.16 — Playing with Matches

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In this project, we identify candidate AGN from the SDSS eBOSS catalog by comparing position on the

sky and redshift of observed QSOs to galaxy groups identified in SDSS DR8 by a modified friends-of-friends algorithm. We aim to identify characteristics of these candidate AGN; in particular we examine typical position in the group, finding that about 30% of our AGN are located in the brightest group galaxy (BGG), 40% are located in another member galaxy, and the remaining 30% did not match to a member galaxy (likely indicating an incomplete group member catalog). We suggest that with such a significant proportion of AGN located outside the BGG, group dynamics may play a greater role in activation of AGN than previously thought.

304.17 — Measuring the Extents of AGN Outflows using Spatially Resolved Spectroscopy

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We present a spatially resolved kinematic study of the ionized gas in a sample of nearby active galaxies using long-slit spectra from the *Apache Point Observatory's* (*APO's*) 3.5 m Telescope and the *Hubble Space Telescope* (*HST*). We measure the extent of active galactic nuclei (AGN) driven outflows and determine the transition point between outflowing gas and galaxy rotation. We also calculate the bulge sizes and masses of the galaxies using GALFIT with archival *HST* images. Our goal is to determine the effectiveness of radiative driving of AGN outflows by comparing the outflow extents with the bulge mass distributions. This work is part of the ongoing research at Georgia State University to address the question of whether or not AGN outflows are capable of evacuating star forming gas from the bulge.

304.18 — Multiwavelength Diagnostics of Quasar Accretion Power

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We present the results of our attempts to identify a robust accretion-rate indicator for quasars based on a unique quasar sample. We selected 48 quasars from the Chandra X-ray Observatory archive that are radio quiet, do not have broad absorption lines, and have high-quality data in the C IV and Hβ spectral bands. Among the various spectral properties that we investigated, our results show that the equivalent width (EW) of C IV is the strongest indicator of the Hβ-based Eddington ratio. We do not find evidence for broad-band optical-X-ray emission (i.e., α_{ox}) improving predictions of the latter parameter. Since about half of our sources have optical-band monochromatic luminosities above $10^{45.5}$ erg/s, a potential explanation of this result could be that a strong correlation between EW(C IV) and α_{ox} is only observed above a certain luminosity threshold above which strong quasar winds may form. Shallow Chandra observations of a well-defined sample of luminous sources may allow us to mitigate the biases inherent in our archival sample and test this hypothesis. Furthermore, deeper X-ray observations of our sources may provide accurate measurements of the hard-X-ray power-law photon index (Γ), which is considered an unbiased Eddington-ratio indicator. Correlations between EW(C IV) and α_{ox} with the Γ-based Eddington ratio may yield a more robust prediction of a quasar normalized accretion rate. This work is supported by a Chandra X-ray Observatory Archival Research Grant AR8-19014X.

304.19 — Testing Quasar Accretion Disk Wind Models using the SDSS Spectral Database

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Accretion disk winds driven by UV radiation from the inner disk constitute a leading model for the broad absorption lines (BAL) observed in quasars. This investigation provides a crucial test of accretion disk wind models by comparing simulated absorption spectral profiles to observed BAL parameters using data from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS). We perform principal component analyses on both the simulated and observed data to determine the validity of these theoretical models based on their relative correlations. This study focuses on the kinematic and geometric properties of the quasar and the disk wind, such as orientation of the disk, black hole mass, and wind terminal velocity, and these correlation studies reveal important insights into how these physical processes govern the outflowing accretion disk winds.

304.20 — AGN Black Hole Mass Estimates

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It is well-known that reverberation mapping of active galactic nuclei (AGN) reveals a relationship between AGN luminosity and the size of the broad-line region, and that use of this relationship, combined with the Doppler width of the broad emission line, enables an estimate of the mass of the black hole at the center of the active nucleus based on a single spectrum. This has been discussed in numerous papers over the last two decades. An unresolved key issue is the choice of parameter used to characterize the line width; generally, most researchers use FWHM in favor of line dispersion (the square root of the second moment of the line profile) because the former is easier to measure, less sensitive to blending with other features, and usually can be measured with greater precision. However, use of FWHM introduces a bias, stretching the mass scale such that high masses are overestimated and low masses are underestimated. Here we describe a simple method that reduces the bias, but allows use of FWHM. Black hole masses based on the strong UV emission lines, C IV 1549 and Mg II 2800, are calibrated against the well-characterized Hbeta emission line. By utilizing only a few simple assumptions, black hole masses with an uncertainty of less than a factor of three or so are obtained.

304.21 — Modeling the SED of the Dusty Torus around the Intermediate Mass Black Hole inside Type I Seyfert NGC 4395

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We model the Spectral Energy Distribution (SED) of the center of dwarf galaxy NGC 4395, which harbors one of the least luminous and least massive supermassive black holes (SMBH) known. Using photometry spanning the near-ultraviolet to the mid-infrared (in conjunction with radiative transfer models governing how light between the central engine, accretion disk, and encompassing torus is recycled), we construct the highest resolution SED of NGC 4395. We jointly model the contribution of the accretion disk, torus, and galaxy to show that clumpy torus models are preferred and smooth torus models cannot describe the mid-IR spectrum. We discuss further implications of this work in the grander context of Intermediate-Mass Black Hole (IMBH) characteristics and the role that SED modeling will play in the hunt for IMBHs with the upcoming James Webb Space Telescope.

304.22 — Simulating the Orbital Evolution of a Black Hole Embedded in an Active Galactic Nucleus Disk

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It has been proposed Active Galactic Nucleus (AGN) disks are efficient in growing and forming black hole (BH) binaries that then merge, which can explain the progenitor BH masses and binary BH merger rate the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) and Virgo are detecting [McKernan, B et al. 2018, Bellovary, J. et al. 2016, McKernan, B. et al. 2014]. BHs embedded in AGN disks can orbit in prograde or retrograde. Prograde orbiters have been examined extensively in protoplanetary science, but little work has been done analyzing retrograde orbiters. We used a hydrodynamic static grid code, the Pencil Code, to simulate individual prograde and retrograde BHs of mass ratio q $\sim$ 1e-4 in a radiation dominated section of the Sirko & Goodman AGN disk model and included Shakura & Sunyaev viscosity. We find prograde orbiters produce larger density perturbations than retrograde orbiters. Torques on prograde orbiters significantly exceed the torques on retrograde orbiters and in turn cause the prograde orbiters to migrate faster than the retrograde orbiters. We also compared our analytic model to simulation results. The calculated torques produced by migrating BH orbiters will be useful in models of analyzing BH binary formation and merger.

304.23 — Adolescent Black Holes may be Hard to Find

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Finding high redshift adolescent black holes that are growing rapidly from their seed masses will not be as

easy as at lower redshift as they will have weak broad emission lines (BELs) in the optical /UV because: (1) Below 10^6 Msol, the equivalent widths of the BELs drop precipitously. (2) At low metallicities (Z/Zsol $\sim<$ 3) the thermal instabilities that likely create the the BEL Clouds will not exist. (3) 90% of iron comes from type 1a supernovae, which take ~1 billion years to ignite. Iron will thus be strongly under-abundant before z = 6. The thermal instability is due mainly to line emission by iron, so BEL clouds will not form when [Fe]/[H] is low. This could be why no quasars are found at z > 7.5. Quasars at z > 7.5 could still be found by their rest-frame ultraviolet to X-ray continuum.

304.24 — Monitoring AGNs with Hβ Asymmetry: Reverberation Mapping of Markarian 6

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We have been conducting a reverberation mapping campaign using the Wyoming Infrared Observatory 2.3 meter telescope, and the Seyfert galaxy Markarian 6 is of special interest. Our longslit spectra provide continuum and Hβ light curves densely sampled 2/3 of the last three years, providing both the average time lag between the continuum signal of the accretion disk and the emission line signal of the broad line region (BLR) as well as velocity-resolved time lags. The high fidelity of the data has also allowed for the creation of two-dimensional velocity-resolved time delay maps that suggest the presence of two BLR disks and thus a supermassive black hole binary system. This work is supported by the National Science Foundation under REU grant AST 1852289 and PAARE grant AST 1559559.

304.25 — Monitoring AGNs with Hbeta Asymmetry: 1ES0206+52

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We have obtained new optical spectroscopy on the AGN in 1ES0206+52, a galaxy in the MAHA (Monitoring AGNs with Hβ Asymmetry) survey, using the Wyoming Infrared Observatory (WIRO) 2.3 meter telescope. Our longslit spectra provide densely sampled, updated light curves for the continuum as well as for the Hβ and He II emission lines in the broad line region (BLR). The high-fidelity of the data has allowed for a monitoring of the evolution of the BLR and the He II emission line, analyzed due to its prominence in the spectrum for this object, has allowed for results which complement that of the Hβ light curve. From our data set, we have been able to provide an estimate for the average time lag between the continuum signal of the accretion disk and the emission lines signal of the BLR. Future analysis of the data for the AGN in 1ES0206+52 will explore the full diversity of Hβ and He II emission lines and the physics of AGN BLRs. This work is supported by the National Science Foundation under REU grant AST 1852289 and PAARE grant AST 1559559.

304.26 — Monitoring AGNs with HBeta Asymmetry: Looking at VIIIZw233

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We observed new optical data using longslit spectroscopy from the 2.3 meter Wyoming Infrared Observatory (WIRO) as a part of the Monitoring AGNs with HBeta Asymmetry (MAHA) campaign. The data we obtained was a part of the third campaign for MAHA. We used the reverberation mapping method to monitor these AGN. This method involves looking at the continuum of the AGNs accretion disk as well as the emission spectra for the Broad Line Region (BLR). Knowing light travels at a finite speed, we can measure the time lags from the continuum to the photoionized BLR. With these time lags, the mass is obtained. Our longslit spectra provides light curves for the continuum and the BLR, as well as velocity resolved time lags. The high fidelity of the data has also helped produce two dimensional velocity resolved time delay maps of specific objects in the MAHA campaign. There are a few AGN candidates

that show potential to be black hole binary systems. The object of focus, VIIIZw233, is not a binary candidate, but does show promising features of a potential tidal disruption event. Further analysis is required to determine anything definitive.

304.27 — HST Polarimetry of Quasar Jets

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Polarization is a critical parameter for understanding jet flows, as their radio to optical emission is produced by synchrotron radiation, which is naturally polarized, with the inferred magnetic field direction indicating the magnetic field direction in the emission region. Polarization has proven essential in characterizing the physics of FR I jets, where it has helped us map out their magnetic field and energetic structure and the relationship of this structure to the high-energy emission and particle acceleration. To date, high-quality HST polarimetry has been analyzed for just one FR II jet, that of PKS 1136-135. To rectify this, we have obtained new HST polarimetry observations of three key FR II jets - 3C 273, PKS 0637-752, and 1150+497. These new observations allow for the determination of the magnetic field structure and confirmation of which emission mechanisms are operating to create the observed optical to X-ray emission, and will allow us to greatly advance modeling efforts for these jets and nail down their kinetic power, a key parameter for understanding quasars and their cosmological effects.

304.28 — To TDE or not to TDE: The luminous transient ASASSN-18jd with TDE-like and AGN-like qualities

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We present the discovery of ASASSN-18jd (AT 2018bcb), a luminous optical/UV/X-ray transient located in the nucleus of the galaxy 2MASX J22434289-1659083 at $z = 0.1192$. *Swift* UVOT photometry shows the UV SED of the transient to be well modeled by a slowly shrinking blackbody with temperature $T \sim 2.5 \times 10^4$ K, a maximum observed luminosity of $L_{max} = 4.5^{+0.6}_{-0.3} \times 10^{44}$ erg/s, and a total radiated energy of $E = 9.6^{+1.1}_{-0.6} \times 10^{51}$ erg. X-ray data from *Swift* XRT and *XMM-Newton* show a transient, variable X-ray flux with blackbody and power-law components. Optical spectra show strong, roughly constant broad Balmer emission as well as transient features attributable to He II, N III-V, O III, and coronal Fe. While ASASSN-18jd shares similarities with Tidal Disruption Events (TDEs), it is also similar to the "rapid turn-on" events seen in quiescent galaxies and in faint Active Galactic Nuclei (AGNs).

304.29 — Fundamental X-ray Corona Parameters of *Swift*/BAT AGN

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While X-ray emission from active galactic nuclei (AGN) is common, the detailed physics behind this emission is not well understood. This is in part because high quality broadband spectra are required to precisely derive fundamental parameters of X-ray emission such as the photon index, folding energy, reflection coefficient, etc. Here we present values of such parameters for 27 AGN observed as part of the 105 month *Swift*/BAT campaign and with coordinated archival *XMM-Newton* and *NuSTAR* observations. We also look for correlations between these parameters as well as with physical properties such as black hole mass and Eddington ratio. In addition, we present results on soft excess and Fe Kα line characteristics. The folding energy could be constrained for eighteen of our objects, with the median constrained folding energy being considerably lower than the median of the lower limits. We find that when comparing Seyfert 1 - 1.9 to Seyfert 2 galaxies, both the median photon index and median constrained folding energy are lower for the Seyfert 2

galaxies. The median reflection coefficients for both classes of Seyferts are consistent, whereas the median equivalent width of the Fe Kα line is much greater for the Seyfert 2 galaxies. We find no correlations between any of the fitted parameters and black hole mass or Eddington ratio. The only potential correlation we find is between folding energy and photon index.

304.30 — Stellar Kinematics of NGC 4203

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Correlations between the masses of supermassive black holes (SMBH) and various galaxy properties suggest that SMBHs are an important factor in galaxy evolution. SMBH masses (M_{BH}) have been measured for approximately one hundred galaxies, primarily by modeling the galaxy's stellar kinematics or the rotation of a nuclear gas disk. Only a few galaxies have both stellar and gas-dynamical M_{BH} measurements, and conclusions cannot yet be made about the consistency of the two main methods of M_{BH} measurement. NGC 4203 is a nearby lenticular galaxy that is suitable for M_{BH} measurements using both stellar and gas dynamics. From Keck/LRIS long-slit spectroscopy, we determined the galaxy's stellar kinematics from the Ca II absorption lines using the penalized pixel-fitting (pPXF) method. We measured the velocity, velocity dispersion, and higher-order moments, h_3 and h_4, as a function of spatial location along the galaxy major axis out to a projected radius of 12″ (∼0.89 kpc). The kinematics exhibit rotation with velocities of ±80 km/s, as well as a defined peak in velocity dispersion to 160 km/s at the center. We ran Monte Carlo simulations to estimate the uncertainties on the kinematics, and tested using different stellar template libraries to compare to the galaxy spectra. The stellar kinematics from LRIS will be used, in conjunction with *Hubble Space Telescope* imaging and kinematics measured from Keck adaptive optics integral field spectroscopy, to constrain the mass of NGC 4203's SMBH through stellar dynamical modeling.

304.31 — The Polarization Behavior of Relativistic Synchrotron Self-Compton Jets

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We describe a geometric model for synchrotron and synchrotron self-Compton (SSC) radiation from blazar jets, involving multiple emission zones with turbulent magnetic fields and fully self-consistent seed photon mixing for SSC. Including the effects of jet divergence, particle cooling and the Relativistic PA rotation (RPAR) to the observer frame, we find that the multi-zone model recovers simple predictions for SSC polarization, but describes new dependencies on jet viewing geometry and zone multiplicity. Increasing the zone number decreases both synchrotron and SSC polarization, but with different scaling. A rise in synchrotron polarization fraction $\Pi_{\rm Sync}$ at high energies is guaranteed by basic relativity considerations, and strengthened by jet non-uniformity. Finite light travel time effects can suppress the synchrotron polarization at energies well below the $\nu_{\rm Sync}$ peak. In general $\Pi_{\rm Sync}$ and $\Pi_{\rm SSC}$ are correlated with $\Pi_{\rm SSC}/\Pi_{\rm Sync} \sim 0.3$, but individual realizations can lie far from this trend. This study lets us estimate Π across the SED, leading to predictions in the X-ray band helpful for planning observations with *IXPE* and other upcoming X-ray polarization missions.

304.32 — "Supersoft" X-ray Quasars & their Spins

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"Supersoft" X-ray quasars are supermassive black holes that are actively accreting large amounts of material and whose X-ray spectra are dominated by low energy emission. Such a spectrum may indicate that the emission is dominated by a thermal component from the accretion disk around the black hole. Modeling such a spectrum can provide valuable constraints on the size of the inner edge of the accretion disk, which depends on both the mass of the black hole and its spin. Typical quasar spectra have contributions from both a thermal disk component and one or more non-thermal components, often modeled as power laws. There are usually degeneracies between these spectral components, limiting the constraints on the accretion disk parameters that we can obtain from broadband X-ray spectral modeling. However, these supersoft X-ray quasars may be completely dominated by the thermal disk component, offering a rare and rather unique opportunity to obtain strong constraints on the inner radius of the accretion disk and therefore the spin of the black hole.

We present further results from fitting the X-ray spectra with a broadband model to determine the inner disk radius. With mass estimates from optical spectroscopy, we can set constraints on the spins of the black holes.

304.33 — From Einstein to Chandra: Dramatic long-term X-ray variability in AGNs

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Constraints on the duty cycle and duration of accretion episodes in active galactic nuclei (AGNs) are vital for establishing how most AGNs are fueled, which is essential for a complete picture of black hole/galaxy co-evolution. Perhaps the best handle we have on these activity parameters is provided by AGNs that have displayed dramatic, persistent changes in their bolometric luminosities. Given that X-ray emission is directly linked to black-hole accretion, X-ray source catalogs should provide a straightforward means of identifying AGNs that have undergone dramatic changes in their accretion states. However, it appears that such events are very rare, so observations separated in time by many years are needed to maximize discovery rates. We have cross-correlated the Einstein IPC Two-Sigma Catalog with the Chandra Source Catalog to identify a sample of soft X-ray sources that varied by factors of at least 10 over timescales of 20 or more years. Most of the extremely variable sources revealed via this technique were dimmer in the Chandra era, owing to the lower sensitivity and modest exposures associated with Einstein. Optical spectra from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey indicate that many of the variable sources are radio-quiet AGNs with broad emission lines — not "changing-look" objects that have more subtle AGN signatures in their spectra. We present long-term X-ray light curves for the sources by combining the Einstein and CSC fluxes with those obtained from serendipitous pointed observations by ROSAT, XMM, and Swift.

304.34 — Non-Stationarity of Active Galactic Nuclei

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Through cross-examining a sample of Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN) in both the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) and Hyper Suprime-Cam survey (HSC), we examine the stationarity assumption used in many AGN variability studies. We find that over an average of 15 years, our AGN dim between their SDSS and HSC measurements. This decrease in flux goes against the aforementioned stationarity assumption, and we investigate this phenomenon in further detail in an upcoming paper.

Poster Session 305 — AGN and Quasars II

305.01 — Spitzer Observation of the Predicted Eddington Flare from Blazar OJ 287

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The binary black hole (BH) central engine description for the unique blazar OJ 287 predicted the next secondary BH impact induced flare to peak in the morning of July 31, 2019, within a specified ± 4.4 hour interval. This prediction was based on detailed General Relativistic modelling of the secondary BH trajectory around the primary BH and its accretion disk. We report the multi-epoch Spitzer observations of the expected flare between July 31 and September 6, 2019. Except for the higher base level flux at 3.55 and 4.49 microns than in the optical R-band, the flux behavior displays a strong similarity with the observed periastron flare from OJ 287 during September 2007. Comparing the two light curves we find that the Eddington flare came 2.7 hours ahead of time, but well within the expected time interval. Present observations firmly establish the presence of a nano-Hertz gravitational wave (GW) emitting spinning massive binary BH inspiraling along a general relativistic eccentric orbit in OJ 287. These GWs

should be detectable by the International Pulsar Timing Array consortium during the Square Kilometre Array era. Further, Spitzer observations of the Eddington flare demonstrate the importance of hereditary contributions to GW emission in OJ 287. Finally, the multi-epoch Spitzer observations also provide the first observational constraints on the celebrated Black Hole No-Hair Theorem.

305.02 — Time-Dependent, Multi-wavelength Polarization of Gamma-ray Bright Blazars

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Time-variable polarization is an extremely valuable observational tool to probe the dynamical physical conditions of blazar jets. Since 2008, we have been monitoring the flux and linear polarization of a sample of 37 gamma-ray bright blazars at optical and - with VLBA imaging at a resolution near 0.1 milliarcseconds - millimeter wavelengths. The time-dependent behavior includes both patterns, such as rotations of the polarization vector and fluctuations about "preferred" position angles, and apparent randomness. This implies the presence of ordered structures - very narrow jets and both standing and moving shocks - as well as a stochastic process such as turbulence. The lead author's Turbulent Extreme Multi-Zone (TEMZ) model reproduces the general nature of the observations if the efficiency of particle acceleration depends on magnetic field direction relative to shock fronts. We have started to produce circularly polarized intensity VLBA images at 7 mm of a sub-sample with high signal-to-noise. The offsets of the locations of peaks of the total, linearly polarized, and circularly polarized images discriminate among specific models with different levels of ordered relative to disordered magnetic field and ratios of positrons to protons in the jet. This research is funded in part by US National Science Foundation grant AST-1615796, and by NASA through Fermi grant 80NSSC17K0649 and Swift grant 80NSSC17K0309.

305.03 — A Statistical Study of the Electric Vector Position Angle Rotation Variability in Blazars

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Blazars are active galactic nuclei whose jet points at small angles with respect to the Earth line of sight. Blazars emit radiation across the electromagnetic spectrum and the Doppler boosting of relativistic particles results in an observed luminosity that exceeds the source frame luminosity. When the paths of these relativistic electrons are altered by magnetic fields, the particles emit synchrotron radiation which polarizes a blazar's optical light and causes the electric vector position angle (EVPA) to vary with time. The driver of this variable EVPA is still under investigation, but two families of models are proposed. Deterministic models suggest that EVPA variations are caused by coherent changes in magnetic field properties, but stochastic models hold that these variations are random, with no intrinsic physical correlation. We present preliminary results of EVPA rotations and variations in optical photometric flux density for a sample of blazars. We find that a higher EVPA rotation rate corresponds with higher variability in gamma-ray flux and provide a statistical analysis of this correlation. Our results are consistent with previous findings that favor deterministic models of EVPA variability, indicating that variations in the Doppler factor, geometry of the magnetic field and/or the magnetic field structure are likely responsible for the variability in the EVPA.

305.04 — The VLBA-BU-BLAZAR Program: Linear Polarization in Parsec-scale Jets of Gamma-ray Blazars

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Since 2008 June, the BU blazar group has been carrying out monthly monitoring with the Very Long Baseline Array at 43 GHz of a sample of gamma-ray blazars. We present general results on polarization parameters of the VLBI cores at 43 GHz for different sub-classes of blazars (FSRQs, LSP, ISP, and HSP BLLacs). We find that the LSP BL Lac objects possess the highest degree of polarization, while the HSPs have VLBI cores with the lowest degree of polarization. The position angle of polarization (EVPA) in the HSP BLLacs is the most stable among the blazars, with the EVPA tending to align with the jet direction. The FSRQs exhibit the highest variability of polarization parameters. We explain findings within a model of the magnetic field in the parsec-scale jets consisting of different contributions of ordered and turbulent components. We compare the behavior of polarization parameters with gamma-ray activity of the

blazars. This research is supported by NASA Fermi Guest Investigator Program grant 80NSSC17K0649 and NSF grant AST-1615796.

305.06 — Kinematics of Parsec-scale Jets of Gamma-Ray Blazars at 43 GHZ within the VLBA-BU-BLAZAR Program: 2013-2019

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We analyze the parsec-scale jet kinematics from 2013 January to 2019 February of a sample of gamma-ray bright blazars monitored roughly monthly with the Very Long Baseline Array at 43 GHz. From a total of 1927 images, we measure the apparent speeds of roughly 300 emission knots in 23 quasars, 12 BL Lacertae objects (BLLacs), and 3 radio galaxies. The apparent speeds range from < 1c to ∼40c; ∼22% of the knots are quasi-stationary. Approximately 70 of the moving knots execute non-ballistic motions, defined as deviations from a linear trajectory using a chi-square test. We derive the physical parameters of about 200 superluminal knots using the apparent speeds and timescales of flux variability. These physical parameters include the variability Doppler factors, Lorentz factors, and viewing angles. With previous work (Jorstad et al. 2017), the VLBA-BU-BLAZAR data base now consists of 3856 images and measurements of apparent speeds of about 550 emission knots among the sources in the sample, spanning a time range from 2007 June to 2019 February. This research is supported by NASA through Fermi Guest Investigator Program grant 80NSSC17K0649.

305.07 — Optimizing Multi-Wavelength Blazar Studies through Fermi-LAT and Swift Synergy

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Blazar flares seen by the Fermi Gamma-Ray Space Telescope Large Area Telescope (Fermi LAT) are often followed up by Target of Opportunity (ToO) requests to the Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory (Swift). Using flares identified in the daily light curves of Fermi LAT Monitored Sources, we investigated which follow-up Swift ToO requests resulted in refereed publications. The goal was to create criteria of what Swift should look for in following up a Fermi-LAT gamma-ray flare. Parameters tested were peak gamma-ray flux, flare duration (based on a Bayesian Block analysis), type of AGN (BL Lac or FSRQ), and pattern of activity (single flare or extensive activity). We found that historically active sources and high-photon-flux sources result in more publications, deeming these successful Swift ToOs, while flare duration and type of AGN had little or no impact on whether or not a ToO led to a publication.

305.08 — The Identification and Classification of Orphan Flares in SMARTS and Fermi Blazars

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A blazar is a type of active galactic nucleus, or AGN, with one of its relativistic jets oriented towards earth. The current model of blazar emission involves synchrotron radiation of the relativistic electrons in the jet for the low energy component, and inverse Compton scattering from collision of the relativistic electrons with soft photons for the high energy component. Therefore, blazars should be well correlated across the energy spectrum. However, this is inaccurate due to the existence of orphan flares, or isolated flares in one part of the spectrum. I searched for these flares in the optical and gamma-ray flux densities of six blazars monitored by SMARTS and Fermi LAT. I identified seven candidates by eye and confirmed their candidacy by comparing the ratio of gamma-ray flux density to the optical flux density of the flares to the overall correlation distribution for each target. Each flare ratio was at least two standard deviations from the mean of the distribution. These candidates only came from two of the six sources, PKS 1510-089 (5) and 3C279 (2), and six of the candidates were gamma-ray isolated flares. Therefore, once better reprocessed gamma-ray data is available, we need to check if uncorrelated gamma-ray variability behaves inherently differently from gamma-ray variability that is correlated with optical data.

305.09 — Prospects for detecting X-ray Polarization in blazar jets

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X-ray polarization can be an important new probe of the magnetic field geometry and acceleration physics near the base of blazar jets, but near-future missions will have limited sensitivity. We demonstrate how

we can use existing lower energy data and jet simulations in the context of a basic synchro-Compton model to predict the X-ray polarization level of different sources and identify the most attractive candidates for NASA's upcoming mission: the Imaging X-ray Polarization Explorer (IXPE) scheduled to launch in Q1 of 2021. Our results allows us to construct simple, yet powerful tests of emission models in blazar jets that can provide answers to long standing questions in astrophysical jets.

305.10 — Short-term Variability of BL Lacertae at Different Photon Energies

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We performed continuous monitoring, from 2019 September 14 to September 19, of the gamma-ray blazar BL Lacertae with NuSTAR at 3-79 keV and with the Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory using the XRT at 0.3-10 keV and UVOT in the ultraviolet range every three hours. During this period, the source was in the field-of-view of the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS), which provides an optical light curve of the blazar with a cadence of 30 minutes. In addition, we carried out intense optical polarimetric (R band) and photometric (BVRI) monitoring of the source with the 1.83 m Perkins Telescope (Flagstaff, AZ). During these five days, BL Lacertae varied from 13.5 mag to 12.8 mag in R band, with degree of polarization changing within a range from 5% to 10% and electric vector position angle of polarization varying from +15 to -22 degrees. We present multi-wavelength light curves and polarization curves of the blazar and perform correlation analysis among the different light curves. We discuss delays between variations at different energies, relative locations of emission regions, and parameters of turbulence involved in photon production at different frequencies. This research is supported by NASA grants 80NSSC19K1731 (TESS), 80NSSC19K1505 (Fermi), and the NuSTAR guest investigator program.

305.11 — Exploratory X-Ray Monitoring of Luminous Radio-Quiet Quasars at High Redshift: Long Term Variability and Deep X-ray Images

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We present eight X-ray epochs as part of an on-going monitoring project to investigate, qualitatively, the X-ray variability trends of four high-redshift (z∼4.1-4.4) radio-quiet quasars (RQQs). With temporal baselines of ∼1100-2000 days in the rest frame, we provide X-ray light curves using observations taken with Chandra, ROSAT, and XMM-Newton, that reveal variability behaviors over the longest period of time for representative high-redshift quasars. With respect to an archival sample of quasars across wide ranges of luminosity and redshift, we find that our sources generally follow the variability-luminosity anti-correlation and there is no evidence for increased variability at the highest redshifts. We also present deep Chandra images of our sources, with effective exposures of ∼50-80 ks, and mean Chandra spectra resulting from these images.

305.12 — The Spanish Dancer Puts on a Show: the 2018 Outburst of NGC 1566

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In late June 2018, increased hard X-ray emission was detected from NGC 1566. Soon after, UVOT data collected using the Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory showed a significant brightening, in tandem with the ASAS-SN light curve showing dramatic variability. Combining data taken using TESS, Swift, ASAS-SN, and Las Cumbres Observatory, we analyzed 4263 photometric observations spread out over ∼100 days following the flare. Swift's X-ray and UV/optical, ASAS-SN's g-band, and TESS's redder filter make an ideal combination for continuum reverberation mapping studies because it provides broad wavelength coverage. These measurements of inter-band correlation and lag are used to ultimately test and constrain continuum-emission disk accretion models. In the era of TESS, our goal is to perform this analysis

on a large scale. By discovering and studying variable AGN with TESS in combination with other surveys including ASAS-SN, we will be able to create a robust sample to investigate the cause of variability. This will ultimately shed light on the high-energy environment surrounding black holes.

305.13 — ZINGRS: Further understanding Hot DOGs via the Radio Continuum of galaxy W2246-0526

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We have recently observed W2246-0526 at z∼4.6 with the Jansky Very Large Array as a part of the ZINGRS Radio Survey. The ZINGRS Radio Survey provides measurements of thermal free-free and non-thermal radio emission of sources from the ZEUS Investigated Galaxy Reference Sample. The survey lets us investigate the evolution of the radio continuum at high redshift and metallicity when combined with far-IR fine-structure line emission observed with ZEUS. W2246-0526 is a Hot dust obscured galaxy (Hot DOG) with active star formation along with an active galactic nucleus (AGN). It is the most luminous, un-lensed galaxy in the universe so far detected, allowing us to pilot our investigation of the radio continuum and metallicity spatially across the source. This past summer we reduced and analyzed 40 total hours of C, Ku, and Ka-band (5GHz, 15GHz and 32 GHz respectively) data revealing complex radio emission from multiple galaxies. Here we present the images, and our initial analysis of the radio continuum from galaxy W2246.

305.14 — Neutral Atomic Gas in Quenched, Low Mass Galaxies Hosting AGN

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The causes of star formation quenching in galaxies are still not well understood. Active galactic nuclei (AGN) have been proposed as a possible mechanism for either heating or removing gas from the centers of galaxies, which would prevent further stars from forming. Bradford et al. (2018) found a sample of AGN host galaxies with stellar masses 9.2 < $\log(M_{stellar}/M_{sun})$ < 9.5 that have unexpectedly low neutral atomic hydrogen (HI) masses. Similarly, Ellison et al. (2019) found that low-mass galaxies (9.0 < $\log(M_{stellar}/M_{sun})$ < 9.6) hosting AGN were HI deficient when compared to non-AGN galaxies with similar star formation rates. Where is the HI gas located in these AGN host galaxies? Has the HI gas been blown out of the galaxy by the AGN? We have obtained interferometric observations of HI using the Very Large Array (VLA) in order to further our understanding of how an AGN might affect the HI gas in low and intermediate mass galaxies. The 14" angular resolution of the VLA in C-configuration allows us to study both roughly where the gas resides within galaxy as well as the galaxy environment out to several hundred kiloparsecs. We selected our sample of galaxies from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey IV (SDSS IV; Blanton et al. 2017) Mapping Nearby Galaxies at Apache Point Observatory (MaNGA; Bundy et al. 2015) survey based on the selection criteria of Penny et al. (2018) – galaxies with stellar masses $M_{stellar} < 5{\times}10^9$ M_{sun}, M_r > -19, and evidence of being quenched. Out of 2133 low-mass galaxies in the MaNGA MPL-8 data release, 74 had emission line ratios suggestive of AGN activity and 25 of those are quenched. We have HI observations for 10 of the galaxies in this sample and we present the results for four of these galaxies.

305.15 — Emission-line active galaxies and the Cosmic X-ray Background

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The most enduring problem in X-ray astronomy — the origin of the cosmic X-ray background (CXB) — lacks a complete solution after more than five and a half decades of investigation. Although it is generally accepted that the bulk of the CXB above 1 keV arises from the integrated emission of moderately luminous active galactic nuclei (AGNs) at intermediate redshifts, significant uncertainties regarding the properties and evolution of the different types of AGNs that contribute to the CXB remain. As a consequence, the full power of the CXB to constrain the accretion history of massive black holes over cosmic time has not been harnessed. Much of what is known about the origin of the CXB is based on AGN "population synthesis" models in which model AGN X-ray spectra are combined with the AGN X-ray luminosity function and its evolution to assess the population's

contribution to the intensity of the CXB. To complement these efforts, we have developed a more data-driven approach based on NuSTAR observations of a nearby sample of AGNs in the 3-80 keV band. By stacking the data in a luminosity-weighted fashion, we derive a composite spectrum that properly accounts for the complexity of and dispersion in the broadband X-ray spectra of AGNs. Integration of the composite spectrum over redshift yields a prediction of the background intensity produced by emission-line AGNs. As the bulk of the CXB arises from objects at redshifts z < 1.5, our CXB prediction for Seyfert galaxies is largely extrapolation-free up to the 30 keV peak in the CXB intensity. We explore the implications for the cosmic evolution and high-energy cut-off of emission-line AGNs, and discuss constraints on the CXB contributions of other populations.

305.16 — X-ray Observations of Quasars in the First Billion Years of the Universe: Searching for AGN Activity in Companions

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Recent ALMA observations of quasars at redshifts z >6 have revealed that a larger-than-expected number of these objects have close, [C II]-bright companions. These companions are extreme, appearing similar to the optically-selected quasars in both [C II] brightness and implied mass; however, these companions are not detected in NIR imaging, implying that either emission from the supermassive black hole (SMBH) in the centers of these companions are faint or obscured. X-ray observations offer a way to see the active galactic nucleus (AGN) associated with these SMBHs, even in the presence of heavy obscuration. Here, we report on studies of two of these systems with *Chandra*. One of the two quasars, PSO J308.0416-21.2339, at redshift z = 6.23, appears in ALMA [C II] and rest-frame UV imaging to be undergoing a merger between the primary quasar and companion. We report a tentative detection of a heavily obscured AGN coincident with the brightest knot of rest-frame UV emission of the companion, potentially making this the most distant dual AGN seen in X-rays.

305.17 — Mid-IR variability and dust reverberation mapping of low-z quasars

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The continuous operation of the Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE) and several ground-based optical transient surveys (CRTS, ASAS-SN and PTF) offer an unprecedented opportunity to systematically explore the dust structures in luminous AGNs. In this poster, I will present the results from a mid-IR dust reverberation mapping (RM) study of 87 archetypal Palomar-Green quasars at z < 0.5 based on these public datasets. We find over 70% of the sample (with a completeness correction, up to 95%) have convincing mid-IR time lags in the WISE W1 (∼3.4 microns) and W2 (∼4.5 microns) bands that are proportional to the square root of the AGN luminosity. In addition, we also characterize how the AGN IR variation signatures change from the near-IR to the 24∼microns with the aid of multi-epoch observations from Spitzer and literature K-band RM study. Combining all these IR dust reverberation analysis, we derive the wavelength-dependent torus dust emission size ratios (R_K : R_{W1} : R_{W2} = 0.6 : 1 : 1.2) and suggest a concentration of the hottest dust grains in the torus innermost regions. Our results support several features of the AGN unification model and provide important constraints on the quasar torus properties.

305.18 — Imaging the AGN-ISM Interaction with Chandra, ALMA and IFUs

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Multi-wavelength observations of Compton Thick AGNs, with Chandra, ALMA and other high-resolution imagers, are giving a direct and new view of the interaction of the AGN X-ray photons with the host galaxy molecular clouds. We will summarize three examples: (1) ESO 428-G014, where the molecular clouds inferred by the Chandra kiloparsec-size extended hard (above 3 keV) and Fe K components are also imaged with ALMA and SINFONI (Feruglio et al. 2019), suggesting a role of the X-ray photons in suppressing the CO 2-1 line emission in the inner 100 pc region. (2) NGC 2110, where a similar role is suggested by Chandra soft imaging, and the ALMA and optical line images by Rosario et al. (2019).(3) NGC 5643, where Chandra images reveal Fe K emission from the outer regions of the circumnuclear molecular disk found by Alonso-Herrera et al. (2018).

305.19 — Fe II emission from AGN — results from new atomic datasets

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Fe II emission is a prominent part of the UV/optical spectra of a wide variety of astrophysical objects, including AGN. There have been many theoretical attempts at reproducing Fe II spectra from quasars with mixed results. Atomic data have long remained a concern due to the very large number of levels involved. Recently a number of high-quality atomic data have become available. We have incorporated the data sets of Smyth+ 2019 (MNRAS 483, 654), Tayal+ 2018 (PhysRevA. 98, 012706) and Bautista+ 2015 (ApJ 808, 174) into the spectral synthesis code Cloudy (Ferland+ 2017 RmxAA 53, 385) in addition to the Verner+ 1999 (ApJS 120, 101) data that has long been available. We compare the resulting Fe II spectra with UV (Vestergaard+ 2001 ApJS 134, 1) and optical (Véron-Cetty+ 2004 A&A 417, 515) BLR templates. We discuss the physical conditions and nature of the Fe II emitting gas. This was supported in part by grants NSF (1816537, 1910687), NASA (ATP 17-ATP17-0141), and STScI (HST-AR- 15018).

305.20 — Anomalous broad-line region responses are common in AGNs

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Extensive monitoring of NGC 5548 shows that the broad line region does not simply follow the predictions of the simplest reverberation mapping models where line flux variability can be predicted from optical continuum variability. We have shown from analysis of Hβ variability in NGC 5548 (see the companion presentation by Deffner et al.) that violations of the simplest reverberation-mapping model are common. We present here analyses of a large sample of high-quality Hβ and optical continuum light curves of other AGNs to explore the frequency and characteristics of anomalous responses of BLRs to continuum variability. We find that these anomalous responses occur frequently and are consistent with occurring in every object. This shows that the cause of these anomalies is present in every AGN. Possible explanations are anisotropic continuum emission, off-axis continuum emission, partial obscuration of the inner regions of AGNs. The high prevalence of anomalous responses is a major factor limiting the use and accuracy of reverberation mapping. Planning for future reverberation-mapping campaigns needs to take this into consideration. This presentation is based on research carried out by KB, JD and IX under the auspices of the Science Internship Program (SIP) at the University of California in Santa Cruz.

305.21 — Neutral Oxygen in the Early Universe with ZINGRS and NOSH

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Using the ZEUS 1 and 2 INvestigated Galaxy Reference Sample, ZINGRS, we have been working to understand the properties and evolution of galaxies in the early Universe. The sample consists of more than ∼30 galaxies from z ∼ 1 - 4.5 for which the far-IR fine-structure lines (e.g. [CII] 158 micron, [NII] 122micron, [OIII] 88 micron) have been observed with the ZEUS-1 and 2 instruments. These lines are ideal for studying high-z systems since they require low energies for excitation, are typically optically thin, and are not susceptible to extinction from dust. Recently we have sought to extend this work through the Neutral Oxygen Survey at High-redshift, NOSH. To date there have been few high-z detections of either the 63 or 145 micron line of [OI], even in ZINGRS, owing to their short wavelength and faint expected line luminosity respectively. NOSH aims to remedy this situation by leveraging the sensitivity of ALMA to survey of the [OI] 145 micron line 24 galaxies at z ∼ 3-6.5 with existing [CII] detections. As pilot to this study we recently detected the [OI] line in galaxy SDSS J2054-0005 at z∼6. Here we describe ZINGRS, NOSH and the results of the analysis of our [OI] detection of J2054, which suggests this quasar host is site of intense star formation and high gas densities similar to local ultra-luminous IR galaxies.

305.22 — Spectroscopic Variability of Changing-Look Quasar Candidates

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The Time Domain Spectroscopic Survey (TDSS) is accumulating multiple spectra for over 10,000 quasars over the SDSS survey area. We present an analysis of a small fraction of these sources that were discovered by TDSS to be extremely variable. We use photometry from SDSS, Pan-STARRS, PTF, and CRTS to constrain the timescales, and spectroscopy from TDSS to measure the continuum and Balmer line variability that may be linked to state changes in quasars. The SAO REU program is funded in part by the National Science Foundation REU and Department of Defense ASSURE programs under NSF Grant no. AST-1852268, and by the Smithsonian Institution.

305.23 — Anomalous responses of high-ionization lines in AGNs to continuum variability

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Despite the predictions of simple reverberation mapping models, the Balmer lines of AGNs often do not follow variations in the optical continuum. Analysis of long-term Hβ and continuum monitoring of NGC 5548 (see companion presentation by Deffner et al.) shows that there are anomalies in the BLR response almost every year. We have further shown (see companion presentation by Bartel et al.) that these anomalies exist in the BLR Hβ variability of many other AGN objects as well. To attempt to distinguish between various models for the cause of the anomalous responses, we have extended this analysis to the higher ionization lines that probe higher energies in the continuum. We also looked at variability in the ultraviolet region. We have studied in particular variations of He II (both in the optical and in the UV) and C IV to investigate the statistics and sizes of anomalous responses to these lines, and to compare these anomalies to the anomalous responses of Hβ. Our method was to convolve the varying UV and optical continua with response functions to compare to the observed BLR responses. We present the results of this analysis, as well as of comparisons of line responses to changes in the UV-optical continuum shape. We discuss proposed explanations of BLR anomalies in light of our results.

305.24 — A Volume-Limited AGN Survey for the FRAMEx Project

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We present initial results of simultaneous Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA) 5 GHz radio and Swift X-ray Telescope (XRT) soft X-ray observations for a sample of 25 luminous ($L_x > 10^{42}$ erg/s) Swift-BAT AGN within 40 Mpc. We find observations in our sample are more likely to fall below the observed fundamental plane between radio luminosity, X-ray luminosity, and supermassive black hole mass in targets exhibiting extended, arcsecond-scale radio structure, suggesting that AGN more heavily interacting with their hosts may contaminate previously measured radio luminosities.

305.25 — The origins of radio emission from radio-quiet Quasi-Stellar Objects (QSOs)

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One of the most puzzling aspects of active galactic nuclei is the dominant physical origin of their radio emission. For radio-loud objects, it's clear that the dominant origin is the AGN radio-jet. But for radio-quiet objects, there is an ongoing controversy in the literature. Potential sources of radio emission include black hole spin, (scaled-down) AGN jets, shocks from AGN driven winds, and host galaxy star formation. In reality, all of these may contribute, but the question remains as to which one (if any) is the dominant source over different sources among the radio-quiet QSO population. I will present new results that are part of an ongoing study to constrain the AGN-jet emission from radio-quiet QSOs using high-resolution VLBI observations.

305.26 — Optimal Imaging of Newborn AGNs

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In recent years new imaging algorithms for very long baseline interferometry (VLBI) have been developed for the purpose of creating the first image of a black hole. Though these new algorithms have shown improved performance and provided added flexibility in imaging, they have not yet been applied to other VLBI observations of faint sources, such as

active galactic nuclei (AGNs). An AGN is the region at the extremely luminous center of a massive galaxy where a supermassive black hole emits powerful jets of magnetized plasma caused by the dissipation of gravitational potential energy by friction within the encompassing accretion disk. We used the Sparse Modeling Imaging Library for Interferometry (SMILI) to image nineteen AGNs, theorized to be young, to explore the capabilities of SMILI imaging on faint sources as well as to analyze the observed structures produced by powerful young AGN jets interacting with nearby dense and clumpy interstellar medium. The data, of frequencies 1.4 GHz and 5 GHz, was obtained collectively by the enhanced Multi Element Remotely Linked Interferometer Network (e-MERLIN) and the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA). We compared our results with separately produced CLEAN algorithm images of some sources. These CLEAN comparisons as well as the consistencies of SMILI imaging across multiple frequencies (1.4 GHz and 5 GHz) validated our image results. Our images confirmed the presence of compact structure for most of the AGNs, consistent with the expected structure size of a young AGN.

305.27 — Methods of Determining the Inclination of Quasars

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Current quasar models assume a super massive black hole in the center of the quasar, with an accretion disk surrounding it. The accretion disk is believed to be a rapidly rotating, geometrically thin but optically thick disk. The orientation of the accretion disk is predicted to have a significant effect on the observed spectral emission features of quasars. We present initial results testing that model based on a study of the rest frame UV and optical spectra using the data in the Sloan Digital Sky Survey quasar spectral database, Data Release 12. Using the [OIII] emission line equivalent width as a measure of the disk inclination angle, we test various emission line and continuum features in different parts of the spectrum, which could provide insight into outflowing winds and the overall geometry of quasars.

305.28 — New efficient searches for water megamaser disks

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In order to obtain a percent-level accuracy for the Hubble Constant, as well as a significant increase in the number of accurately measured masses of supermassive black holes, we need a rich boost into the efficiency with which we detect water megamaser disks. With this goal, we present here a new investigation of the dependence of the water maser properties, their detection and survey completion rates, on the properties on their host galaxies' nuclear mid-IR and X-ray characteristics. Based on careful spectral energy distribution fitting that allows for decomposition of emission components from black hole accretion and star-formation activities in the mid-IR, we show that the disk megamaser detection rates increase sharply for mid-IR AGN luminosities above a certain threshold, to possibly more than seven times higher rates than the current ones, while maintaining a relatively high completion rates, especially among galaxies with large columns of neutral hydrogen absorption. These findings bring independent support to the idea that the maser phenomenon is linked to the growth process of the incumbent AGN and its host galaxy, and delineate new target selections with potential detection of 15 new powerful megamaser disks among the currently available X-ray AGN survey samples.

305.29 — Prescriptions for Correcting Ultraviolet-Based Redshifts for Luminous Quasars at z > 2.15

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High-redshift quasars typically have their redshifts determined from rest-frame ultraviolet (UV) emission lines, and more specifically the C IV λ1549 emission line, in many cases. Unfortunately, these lines yield highly uncertain redshift estimates when compared to the estimates obtained from rest-frame optical emission lines. We present near-infrared spectroscopy of 18 luminous quasars at $2.15 < z < 3.70$ that allow us to measure their rest-frame optical emission lines and obtain reliable systemic redshift estimates for these sources. This sample, along with an archival sample of 44 quasars with similar properties, was used in a regression analysis to obtain a prescription for correcting and improving UV-based redshift estimates. With our prescribed corrections, we improve the uncertainties on UV-based redshift estimates for high-redshift quasars by ∼25%. This improvement corresponds to ∼170 km/s in velocity

space which can be translated to ∼2 Mpc at z = 2.5. This work is supported by National Science Foundation grants AST-1815281 and AST-1815645.

305.30 — Imaging over 3,000 Quasars that are a part of the International Celestial Reference Frame

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We present simultaneous VLBA 2 GHz and 8 GHz images of over 3000 quasars that comprise the the third realization of the International Celestial Reference Frame (ICRF). These images are important in determining how source structure affects the determined position and allow us to correct those positions and improve the accuracy of the ICRF. We present the distribution of peak flux, and source structure in the images. We will make these images publicly available to the astronomical community as part of the USNO Fundamental Reference Image Data Archive (FRIDA).

305.31 — Searching the Chandra Source Catalog for High-Redshift AGN

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Active galactic nuclei (AGN) are the most luminous emitters we know of, which makes them uniquely visible at large distances and capable of probing the earliest periods of the Universe. Previous searches for high-redshift AGN have focused on finding unobscured sources through infrared and optical analysis. However, most AGN in the Universe are actually obscured, so these studies overlook a significant portion of high-redshift candidates. To uncover new candidates, we searched for sources in the Chandra Source Catalog (CSC) following hardness ratios given by the Brightman & Nandra (2011) obscured AGN torus model, as well as other characteristic parameters of high-redshift AGN. We then fit each selected source's spectrum with the torus model in order to find the best-fit redshift and its confidence, keeping any sources with a confident best-fit redshift greater than 6. Moving forward, we will add further observations from Chandra and XMM to improve these candidates' spectra and visually check for spectral features like the iron line, iron edge, and Compton hump. Ultimately, we will confirm our final high-redshift AGN candidates by chasing them in the traditional optical and infrared bands.

305.32 — SDSS Reverberation Mapping Project — Variability Identification

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From 2014 to 2017, a photometric survey was completed for 850 QSOs/AGNs. These objects were observed for the SDSS Reverberation Mapping (SDSS-RM) project, which used the BOSS spectrographs. While the spectroscopic survey was conducted at Apache Point Observatory, the photometric database was done contemporaneously at the Canada-France-Hawai'i and Steward Observatory's Bok Telescopes.

The photometric survey is a complement to the spectroscopic survey, where most of the impact comes from improving the variability identification of these objects. I present the difference imaging technique used to produce the light curves, and also a method to quantify the variability from the photometry. The main product from this work will be a catalog of variable RM objects and their characteristics. This resource will be invaluable for the studies of understanding the structure and physics of broad-line regions of AGNs.

305.33 — Source Separation with SCARLET: Active Galactic Nuclei and Extended Emission Line Region

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Source Separation with SCARLET: Active Galactic Nuclei and Extended Emission Line Region Source separation techniques of observed regions from the sky aim to set apart blended images of nearby celestial objects. SCARLET is a package developed for source separation in multiband images of stars and galaxies or any other imaging data. For this project, we focus on active galactic nuclei (AGN) and extended emission line region (EELR) using data from the Subaru Hyper Suprime-Cam (HSC). One of the most important features of SCARLET is non-parametric modelling that it is based on a generalization of the Non Negative Matrix Factorization (NMF). We present one of the ten largest extended emission line region candidates with a diameter of 60 kpc that is captured in the HSC multi-band data. SCARLET detects, de-blends, and then builds a model of the host galaxy and the EELR to allow its morphological analysis.

305.34 — Using Photoionization Models to Constrain Viable Parameters for the Accretion Disk Wind Model of Quasar Outflows

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Quasar outflows are gas which is being ejected away from the central supermassive black hole evidenced by blueshifted absorption lines in the UV and X-ray portions of the spectrum. According to the accretion disk wind model, these outflows originate at very small distances from the black hole and are driven from the system by radiation pressure. One serious challenge to this model is how this gas maintains the moderately ionized species detected in UV spectra when the intense ionizing photon flux is expected to destroy these species. The photoionization modeling code Cloudy is used to simulate these outflows and is able to vary such physical parameters as the total luminosity of the quasar, the spectral shape, and the gas density to provide simulated total ionic column densities for the modeled gas. An extensive grid of photoionization models are run to determine which combination of parameters can reproduce the best available measurements in the literature. The parameter combinations which fall within the accepted ranges are analyzed and the implications for accretion disk wind models for quasar outflows are presented.

305.35 — The frequency of anomalous H beta respones during long-term reverberation mapping of NGC 5548

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In the standard model of reverberation mapping for AGNs, broad-line region (BLR) fluxes can be predicted by convolving optical continuum variability (a proxy for ionizing continuum variations) with a response function determined by the geometry of the emitting and reprocessing regions. However, the recent AGNSTORM campaign monitoring of NGC 5548 revealed anomalous responses of the BLR in NGC 5548 where BLR variability deviated from continuum predictions. To further investigate this phenomenon, we analyze extensive Hβ and continuum observations of NGC 5548 covering 13 years. We convolve the optical continuum variability with a response function with the known lag to predict the total Hβ flux and we compared our predictions with the observed Hβ responses. We find that while the integrated Hβ flux generally follows optical continuum variability for the 13-year data set as a whole, there are deviations of the order of ± 10% in the total line flux almost every year on timescales of weeks to months and longer. These anomalies show no obvious correlations with continuum variability. Our study shows that anomalous responses like the one found on a similar timescale during the AGNSTORM campaign are common in NGC 5548. The strong variability at times of a very narrow velocity range of the line favors the off-axis continuum variability model of Gaskell (2008, 2010). This presentation is

based on research carried out by JD, KB, and IX under the auspices of the Science Internship Program (SIP) at the University of California in Santa Cruz.

Poster Session 306 — Surveys and Large Programs & Catalogs Poster Session

306.01 — Neutral and Ionized Gas in Modern Large HI Surveys

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Understanding galaxy evolution requires an understanding of the cold neutral gas content of galaxies, and how this influences star formation over cosmic time. One of the most direct probes of the cold gas content is the 21-cm emission of neutral hydrogen. Observations of HI are complemented by optical spectroscopic observations of the emission lines associated with star formation. Together, HI and optical emission line data paint a picture of the recent gas accretion and star formation history of a galaxy. This project uses data from a new generation of large HI surveys (CHILES on JVLA, MIGHTEE-HI on MeerKAT) to examine the HI content of nearby galaxies, combined with IFU optical spectra from the WIYN 3.5m telescope. We investigate the neutral and ionized gas morphology and kinematics for signs of accretion. The spectroscopic data is additionally analyzed for basic metal line diagnostics. This work forms a basis for future multiwavelength study in the CHILES and MIGHTEE-HI survey fields as more data comes in.

306.02 — Search for Local Group Clusters: M33 Survey Data

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We construct a catalog of star clusters in the Triangulum Galaxy (M33). The catalog is the result of the Local Group Cluster Search (LGCS) citizen science project through Zooniverse, where users classify images from the Hubble Space Telescope (HST). We base our star cluster catalog on the fraction of the 60 users that viewed each image that identified each object as a star cluster. Preliminary results show more than 1800 star clusters. We derive the completeness of the catalog from analyzing 1700 synthetic clusters to determine detection limits, as well as comparing our results to previous catalogs in the literature. By weighting Zooniverse users based on how many objects they classified as star clusters that were in fact star clusters, we hope to improve the completeness of the catalog. The catalog expands upon previous ground based catalogs extending the catalog by approximately 1300 clusters, providing base data for further research into star formation in M33.

306.03 — The Green Bank Telescope Diffuse Ionized Gas Survey (GDIGS)

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The Warm Ionized Medium (WIM) is a low density, diffuse ionized component of the Milky Way. The WIM is the last major component of the interstellar medium to be studied at high spatial and spectral resolution, and therefore many of its fundamental properties are not clear. Radiation from massive, OB-type stars, which live in the inner galaxy, is thought to escape discrete HII regions to ionize the WIM. However, the inner Galaxy has not been well studied due to extinction from dust at optical wavelengths. GDIGS is a fully-sampled Radio Recombination Line (RRL) survey of the inner Galactic Plane at C-band (4-8 GHz). RRL emission is not affected by extinction from dust, and GDIGS has sufficient spatial resolution to distinguish between HII regions and the WIM emission. Here we discuss the status of GDIGS and some preliminary results from the spectral analysis of the RRLs.

306.04 — The Pan-STARRS Survey for Transients and Search for Kilonovae

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The Pan-STARRS Survey for Transients (PSST; Huber et al. 2015 ATel #7153) continues and expands on the

3Pi survey for transients during the Pan-STARRS1 Science Consortium (PS1SC; 2010-2014), using the wide-field survey for near earth objects, funded by NASA through the NEO Observation Program from 2014 onward (PSNSC). In normal survey mode, 4 x 45 second exposures (quads) separated in time by 10-20 minutes each reach a 5-sigma magnitude of w∼22, i∼21 in dark and bright time respectively with a likely return quad visit a few days later. During the few days around full Moon, 120 second z-band quads are done with the same fields each night. Single observations in z, y-band during their respective twilight until i-band twilight is reached are made each night with longer exposures of 120 seconds, returning to the same fields each night for an entire lunation. We have recently started reporting on a focused search for any intrinsically faint transients, or rapidly evolving transients in galaxies which are closer than 200 Mpc that brackets published models of r-process powered kilonovae and the peak magnitude of AT2017gfo (Smartt et al. Astro-Note 2019-48). The majority of events will be sub-luminous, old or reddened supernovae, giant eruptions of luminous blue variables, or bright classical novae, given the relative rate of such events compared to the rarity of kilonovae. Objects discovered by the "Pan-STARRS search for kilonovae" are submitted to AstroNotes and details made available along with the normal PSST objects at http://star.pst.qub.ac.uk/ps1threepi/. Pan-STARRS2 is a second 1.8m telescope, with a similar 1.4 gigapixel camera, co-located with PS1 at Haleakala. As part of its scientific commissioning, we have started reporting on discovery of the first transients by PS2 in August 2019 (Chambers et al. Astro-Note 2019-81). We refer to the twin telescope system as Pan-STARRS, and operated together for PSNSC and other smaller focused programs such as targeted surveys on aLIGO/AdVirgo gravitational wave alerts (Smartt et al. 2017) and ICECUBE neutrino alerts (Kankare et al. 2019). We will present a summary of our current program and ongoing status. Pan-STARRS is supported by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration under Grant No. 80NSSC18K0971 issued through the SSO Near-Earth Observations Program.

306.05 — The Common Archive Observation Model: Consolidating Astronomical Metadata at MAST

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With over 30 million observations across more than a dozen missions, the Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes (MAST) offers a vast amount of astronomical data accessible to users all across the world. To organize the diverse formats and metadata content each mission provides, we utilize the Common Archive Observation Model (CAOM). CAOM consolidates metadata to a common format that can be queried directly and is in use by other astronomical archives as well, such as CADC and ESAC. Our various MAST services, such as the Portal, TAP, astroquery, and more, all access CAOM to provide the information users need. In this presentation, I will go over how metadata is organized in CAOM and how users can better leverage the capabilities of CAOM to empower the discovery of data.

306.06 — The Chandra Variable Guide Star Catalog, Version 2

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The Chandra Variable Guide Star Catalog (VGUIDE), Version 2.0 is now complete. The first version of this catalog was published in 2010, including 829 guide star entries identified at optical wavelengths during the first 10 years of the Chandra mission. Of these 587 were classified as definitely variable and 242 suspected to be variable. Of the definite variable star entries, 319 were previously unidentified. Version 2 includes 1347 entries from the first 18 years of the Chandra mission, of which 216 are newly discovered variables. The variable guide stars are identified from light curves from the Aspect Camera onboard Chandra, which is sensitive to 4000-9000 A and has been sufficiently photometrically stable to allow analysis of multiple light curves throughout the mission. Guide stars used for Chandra operations are usually 6th to 10th magnitude and may be observed continuously for up to two days, as well as multiple times. We analyze the properties of the new VGUIDE catalog with respect to spectral type and variable type, and show examples of discovery light curves.

306.07 — The Nearby Supernova Factory — Data and Science Overview

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The Nearby Supernova Factory (SNfactory) has obtained optical integral-field spectroscopy for over

1000 supernovae, including spectrophotometric time series for over 300 Type Ia Supernovae (SNe Ia) predominantly in the smooth Hubble flow. We will show some statistics and illustrative validation tests from our most recent data reduction, which are the result of implementing corrections for a number of subtle instrument and software effects. We have used the vast observations of standard stars in SNfactory to recalibrate the standard stars onto the CALSPEC system to a few millimagnitudes. We will then provide an overview of a few recent science analyses obtained from these data, such as improved nonlinear standardization and exploration of several different facets of the dust extinction problem.

306.08 — A Search for Faint Sources of Infrared Excess in the SEIP Catalog

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The Spitzer Enhanced Imaging Products catalog (SEIP) contains over 42 million sources, many of which were serendipitously imaged as a part of other projects and so have never been individually examined. The SEIP also contains the largest sample of sources detected at 24 microns fainter than 8th magnitude. Finding an excess of infrared radiation in a source's spectral energy distribution can indicate the presence of dust, which is often an indicator of an interesting evolutionary phase. So the SEIP provides a unique opportunity to find IR excess objects at 24 microns that would not have been detected in other surveys. This study built upon the work of three previous studies of infrared excess sources found in the SEIP, finding fainter objects than those surveys had been able to identify. After using the SEIP to identify sources with infrared excess at 24 microns with a signal to noise ratio greater than five, the sources were crossmatched with the Gaia database, excluding any sources without distance measurements, thereby also excluding extragalactic sources. Additionally we chose to concentrate on identifying sources outside of the Galactic plane. Of the 19,540 sources with Gaia distances, the final selection included 831 sources. The sources were then inspected visually to ensure that the fluxes of the identified sources were free from contamination by nearby objects. Finally, this dataset was cross checked with SIMBAD (Set of Identifications, Measurements, and Bibliography for Astronomical Data) to eliminate known sources of infrared excess. This catalog of new visually-vetted sources with infrared excess will provide a rich opportunity for further study by current and future infrared telescopes.

306.09 — Chandra Source Catalog 2.0 Spectral Properties and a ULX Case Study

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The second release of the Chandra Source Catalog (CSC) contains all sources identified from sixteen years' worth of publicly accessible observations. The vast majority of these sources have been observed with the ACIS detector and have spectral information in 0.5-7 keV energy range. Here we present a discussion of the available spectral properties that can be found in the catalog. Sources with high signal to noise ratio (exceeding 150 net counts) were fit with three models: an absorbed power-law, blackbody, and Bremsstrahlung emission. The fitted parameter values for these three models were included in the catalog with the calculated flux for each model. The CSC also provides for all of the sources, energy fluxes computed from the normalization of predefined absorbed power-law, black-body, Bremsstrahlung, and APEC models needed to match the observed net X-ray counts. Hardness ratios were calculated for each source between pairs of energy bands (soft, medium and hard). For sources that have been observed multiple times we performed a Bayesian Blocks analysis to identify their variability. For each of the blocks a joint fit is performed for the mentioned spectral models and the fit parameters are stored in a user data product. The spectral parameters for the most significant block (based on highest flux) will be stored in the CSC databases at the master level. In addition,

we provide access to data products for each source: a file with source spectrum and the background spectrum (pha3), a file with the "effective area" as a function of energy (arf3), and the spectral response of the detector (rmf3). As a case study of how these spectral properties can be used we will examine a group of ULX sources found from Chandra datasets (Swartz,D.et al.,2011, ApJ,741,49S) and compare results from the catalog with published results. This work has been supported by NASA under contract NAS 8-03060 to the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory for operation of the Chandra X-ray

306.10 — Improving star-galaxy seperation with neural networks

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An accurate separation between stars and galaxies is an important attribute for any catalog of celestial object because any further research relies on an uncontaminated sample of galaxies. Historically this separation has easily been accomplished using the point-source nature of stars in contrast to the elongated galaxies, but as surveys go deeper and into the domain of ever fainter objects, where every object is observed as a point-source a new methodology is needed. In this project a neural network has been designed to classify stars and galaxies, where an optimal use of information and structure of the neural network has been investigated. Thus, the project presents a computationally fast methodology with the freedom to choose between quantity and purity that can accurately predict more than 95 percent of stars and galaxies. Our methodology shows that the fluxes distribution on wavelength becomes increasingly important in separating stars and galaxies as one consider still more distant galaxies.

306.11 — BIUx2x2

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I will present the first results of our survey of white dwarfs that were discovered in the Hobby-Eberly Telescope Dark Energy Experiment (HETDEX). Observations were done using the VIRUS Integral-field Units (IFU) array, covering between 3500Å and 5600Å, with resolution R∼2Å. As a by-product of the first data release of the dark energy survey, we have obtained high signal-to-noise spectrum of ∼100 white dwarfs down to a magnitude of 21, in the g-band. We have used the Gaia distances and Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) colors to reliably fit the spectra for effective temperature and surface gravity. The primary science goal of our project is to produce a unique magnitude-limited catalog of as many as 10,000 spectroscopically confirmed white dwarfs. Since we are using IFU data, our survey is free of the selection biases that plagued the SDSS. Our final survey will produce a WD luminosity function five magnitudes fainter than the one derived from the Palomar-Green survey (PG) and with a similar number of faint stars as the one from SDSS.

306.12 — Efforts to Improve Accessibility in the Sloan Digital Sky Survey

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The Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) IV is an international astronomy collaboration that has been in the fore-front of addressing issues of inclusivity within the collaboration. This includes a focus on making meetings, phone-cons, and presentations accessible to all participants. Additionally, there are many efforts to help younger members feel welcome and participate, currently with a focus at the collaboration meetings and welcoming new members when they register. We have drafted several documents, including how to make a meeting more accessible and inclusive, best practices regarding code of conduct, best practices for running telecons, and meeting chairing guidelines. We would like to share what has been successful for SDSS, which might be useful for wider community and welcome feedback on how we might further improve accessibility within SDSS.

306.14 — Comparing Simulated 3:2 Resonant KBOs from a Dynamical Upheaval with Observations

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Statistical comparisons between numerical models and well characterized observations is essential in determining a model's validity. In this study, we took simulation end states of Kuiper belt objects (KBOs) based on a gravitational upheaval model and

statistically compared them to the Outer Solar System Origins Survey (OSSOS) ensemble. To properly compare a numerical model to a well characterized survey, we utilized the OSSOS survey simulator. The survey simulator looks at simulation end states and determines which simulated KBOs would have been detected by the OSSOS survey. We specifically looked at objects caught in a 3:2 mean motion resonance (MMR) with Neptune, as this is the most observed and characterized group of KBOs. By statistically comparing distributions of orbital parameters between resonant simulated KBOs and the OSSOS survey, we are able to determine if our model is consistent with observations. If our model produces a 3:2 population similar to observations, this would provide support for models based on a gravitational upheaval such as the Nice model.

306.15 — An All-Sky Catalog of Compact Galaxies

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Compact galaxies can yield unique transient phenomena. Tidal disruption events are found preferentially in galaxies with a relatively high central surface brightness. Additionally, the centers of very compact galaxies could produce a special class of black hole binaries that merge with significant eccentricity. However, these compact galaxies have not been cataloged over the whole sky. To produce such an all-sky census of compact galaxies we combined Gaia DR2 with 2MASS photometry. Gaia provides imaging over the entire sky at an angular resolution of ~0.1 arcsec, an order of magnitude higher than ground-based seeing-limited observations. Therefore the ratio of the Gaia flux and the 2MASS flux provides a clean separation of stars (i.e., point sources) and galaxies (i.e., extended sources). For each of the ~100 million sources detected by both Gaia and 2MASS we compute two such compactness measures (CMs). One CM is based on the ratio of 2MASS to Gaia G-band photometry and a second CM is based on Gaia photometry alone (using the BP+RP and G-band flux). We found that known stars are tightly clustered around CM~1. Selecting sources with larger CM we identify 5 million extended sources with an estimated stellar contamination rate of a few percent. The median redshift of our galaxies is z~0.1. While our catalog is incomplete for very extended sources, because these will not be detected by Gaia, we provide an unprecedented view of compact galaxies. Due to the high resolution of Gaia, we can securely identify compact galaxies that were previously misclassified as point sources based on ground-band imaging surveys such as SDSS or DES.

306.16 — The VLA Very Bright Quasar Survey: a new quasar survey from matching Gaia DR2 to VLASS 1.1, and the effect of neglecting wide-field corrections on source positions in mosaicked radio images

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We describe the results of cross-matching a preliminary source component list from epoch 1.1 of the VLA Sky Survey (corresponding to half the sky visible to the VLA) to the Gaia DR2 database. 64,000 sources were matched. From this match, we selected objects with zero proper motion and g magnitude <17 to form a list of bright quasar candidates for the VLASS Very Bright Quasar Survey (VVBQS). Spectra of 70 candidates show that this novel selection technique is very efficient at removing stellar contamination from the quasar sample without the need for additional selection criteria based on optical colors. The "Quick Look" VLASS image products on which the match was based ignore wide-field terms in the imaging, and the match to Gaia shows systematic trends of radio source position offset with the zenith distance of the radio observations. We show that we have been able to successfully model these offsets, which will be corrected in a future Quick Look image release.

Poster Session 307 — Planetary Nebulae & Supernova Remnants

307.01 — The Expansion and Width of the Synchrotron Filaments Associated with the Forward Shock of Cas A

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X-ray observations of Cas A have revealed filamentary non-thermal rims tracing the forward shock of the supernova remnant (SNR). These structures have been identified as synchrotron radiation from shock-accelerated electrons with TeV energies, interacting with the compressed, and probably amplified, local

magnetic field. Magnetic field amplification (MFA) is broadly believed to result from, and contribute to, cosmic ray acceleration at the shocks of SNRs. Using data from the long term Chandra program studying the evolution of Cas A, we have estimated the expansion of the non-thermal rims at the forward shock of the SNR, as well as the width of these filaments. Since the size of the synchrotron filaments places constraints on the magnetic field strength, this study allows us to establish a connection between the shock velocity and the characteristics of the particle acceleration process.

307.02 — Two Shells Formation from Born-again TP-AGE in NGC 7009

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We derived the position-velocity maps of density distribution from the Keck HIRES [SII] 6716/6731Å, doublet spectral images secured along the major (PA = 77°) and minor (PA = -13°) axes of the elliptical planetary nebula NGC 7009. The derived density ranges of the inner main shell (rim) and the outer faint halo shell are in a very wide range, $N_e \sim 10^{3.4}$ - $10^{4.5}$ cm^{-3}. Both shells and small blobs between them expand in a Hubble-type acceleration mode. We found some evidence that two pairs of knots (or caps) in the major axis of spectral images are actually parts of the outer shell, $N_e \sim 10^{3.8}$ - $10^{4.5}$ cm^{-3}, ejected in the earlier epoch when the outer shell was formed. We identified two circular shape of hot bubble structures at the major axis W-SW apex and at the equatorial zone. Several small blobs whose densities are $N_e \sim 10^{3.2}$ - $10^{3.6}$ cm^{-3} (S-SE zone) and $N_e \sim 10^{2.8}$ - $10^{3.2}$ cm^{-3} (N-NW zone), are present in the inner halo zone. The emission characteristics show that these small blobs are shock heated flows in the relatively low density inner halo zone. NGC 7009 is likely to be a born-again planetary nebula (PN), formed in two consecutive evolutionary episodes: (1) the first formation of the nebular shell (the faint outer halo rim) occurred during the earlier interacting stellar wind against the thermal pulse envelope of asymptotic giant (TP-AGE); followed by (2) the present formation of the main shell (the bright inner rim) by an awakened stellar wind thrust against the born-again TP-AGE ejected from a nearly dead central star.

307.03 — First Results from a Panchromatic WFC3 Imaging Study of the Young, Rapidly Evolving Planetary Nebulae NGC 7027 and NGC 6302

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We present the first results from comprehensive near-UV-to-near-IR Hubble Space Telescope WFC3 emission-line imaging studies of two young planetary nebulae (PNe), NGC 7027 and NGC 6302. These two objects represent key sources for purposes of understanding PN shaping processes. Both nebulae feature axisymmetric and point-symmetric (bipolar) structures and, despite hot central stars and high nebular excitation states, both harbor large masses of molecular gas and dust. The sweeping wavelength coverage of our HST/WFC3 imaging surveys targeting these two rapidly evolving PNe will provide a battery of essential tests for theories describing the structural and chemical evolution of evolved star ejecta. Among other things, we seek to distinguish between photoionization and shock-induced ionization; between ionization fronts and conduction fronts; between active and "fossil" shaping processes; and between the action of intrinsic shaping engines (e.g., accretion-disk-driven jets) and extrinsic "pre-existing conditions" (e.g., progenitor star wind inhomogeneities and equatorial density enhancements).

307.04 — L-Band and P-Band Observations of Galactic Supernova Remnants with Synchrotron X-ray-Dominated Spectra

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Supernova remnants (SNRs) that exhibit X-ray spectra dominated by synchrotron radiation are crucial laboratories for the study of cosmic-ray acceleration by this class of sources. However, despite the discovery of synchrotron X-ray emission from

the archetypal source SN 1006 over two decades ago, the number of Galactic SNRs of this class remains small. Combining X-ray observations of candidate members of this class with long wavelength radio observations holds the promise of applying robust constraints on fits to extracted X-ray spectra. Such fits can provide estimates of the maximum energies of cosmic-ray electrons accelerated by these sources and thus investigate the association between SNRs and the knee energy of the cosmic-ray spectrum. In this presentation, we describe new L-Band (1500 MHz) and P-Band (300 MHz) observations made with the VLA of four candidate and known Galactic SNRs, G22.0+0.0, G23.5+0.1, G28.6-0.1, and G32.4+0.1, that are believed to exhibit X-ray spectra that are dominated by synchrotron emission. We have extracted X-ray spectra for these sources using archival observations made by Chandra, Suzaku, and XMM-Newton, and applied synchrotron models to these spectra using constraints; namely, derived flux densities and spectral indices obtained from the L-Band and P-Band observations. We have also analyzed the long wavelength radio properties of known SNRs, specifically 3C 391, Kes 69, and W41, that were serendipitously detected by these radio observations. Initial results will be presented and discussed.

307.05 — Enhancing Sensitivity to Extended Gamma-Ray Sources in VERITAS Data

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Data from imaging atmospheric Cherenkov telescopes (IACTs) such as VERITAS (sensitive to gamma rays with energies between 100 GeV and 30 TeV) allow us to map particle acceleration sites within cosmic accelerators such as supernova remnants. It is also possible to use the gamma ray emission surrounding cosmic accelerators (e.g. TeV gamma-ray halos around mature pulsars) to constrain models of particle diffusion. Due to a combination of proximity and physical scale, a number of these sources have large (over 0.5 degrees) angular extension and cover a significant portion of the VERITAS field of view. As a result, analyzing these sources proves to be difficult as we are unable to use traditional methods to accurately estimate the background emission. Here we describe a maximum likelihood method that enhances sensitivity to extended sources by incorporating gamma-hadron separation information into the fit in addition to photon candidate position and energy.

307.06 — Binary Planetary Nebula Central Stars: Validating Kepler/K2 Variability and Amplitudes

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We analyzed the Kepler/K2 Campaign 11 data to validate the periods and amplitudes for the 32 apparently variable central stars of planetary nebulae (PNe) in the sample of 140 PNe in the field. The K2 data yield good values for the periods, but the amplitudes are always too low by up to 10X due to dilution of the photometry from both the nebula and nearby stars in this crowded bulge field. Furthermore, the crowding forces the question of whether it is the PN central star that is varying or an unrelated nearby star in projection. We have investigated these issues using ground-based data from PanSTARRS, ATLAS, Las Campanas, CTIO, KPNO, and OGLE. In some cases, we are able to refine the amplitude measurements very significantly, allowing us to better define the parameters of the binary star systems. This work was supported in part by NASA grant NNX17AF80G.

307.07 — X-ray Observations of Planetary Nebulae in Globular Clusters

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Planetary nebulae (PNe) are not expected to form in globular clusters (GCs), hence, the four known GC PNe present exciting challenges to our understanding of stellar evolution. Despite an abundance of optical and IR observations, the origin of these PNe is uncertain. There are two competing scenarios that could explain the origin of these GC PNe: (1) the transition time to produce a PNe could be faster than current models predict, or (2) the PN formation is assisted via binary interactions. Based on the Chandra Planetary Nebulae Survey, X-ray observations may be particularly well-suited to determine the origin of these GC PNe. We have compiled archival Chandra observations totaling hundreds of kiloseconds in order to shine an X-ray light on PNe in GCs.

307.08 — Three-Dimensional Kinematic Reconstruction of the Optically-Emitting, High-Velocity, Oxygen-Rich Ejecta of Supernova Remnant N132D

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We present a three-dimensional (3D) kinematic reconstruction of the optically-emitting, oxygen-rich ejecta of supernova remnant N132D in the Large Magellanic Cloud. Data were obtained with the 6.5m Magellan telescope in combination with the IMACS+GISMO instrument and survey [O III] 4959, 5007 line emission in a 3′ x 3′ region centered on N132D. The spatial and spectral resolution of our data enable detailed examination of structure and the ability to compare and contrast this structure with other remnants. The majority of N132D's optically bright oxygen ejecta are arranged in a torus-like geometry tilted approximately 28 degrees with respect to the plane of the sky. The torus has a radius of 4.36 pc (D = 50 kpc), exhibits a blue-shifted radial velocity asymmetry of -3000 to 2300 km/s, and has a conspicuous break in its circumference. Assuming homologous expansion from the geometric center of O-rich filaments, the average expansion velocity of 1744 km/s translates to an age since explosion of 2445 ± 195 yr. A faint, spatially-separated "runaway knot" (RK) with total space velocity of 3150 km/s is nearly perpendicular to the torus plane and coincident with X-ray emission that is substantially enhanced in Si relative to the LMC and N132D's bulk ejecta. These kinematic and chemical signatures suggest that the RK may have had its origin deep within the progenitor star. Overall, the main shell morphology and high-velocity, Si-enriched components of N132D have remarkable similarity with that of Cassiopeia A, which is known to be the result of a Type IIb supernova explosion. Our results underscore the need for further observations and simulations that can robustly reconcile whether the observed morphology is dominated by explosion dynamics or shaped by interaction with the environment.

307.09 — The Age Evolution of the Radio Morphology of Supernova Remnants

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Recent hydrodynamical models of supernova remnants (SNRs) demonstrate that their evolution depends heavily on the inhomogeneities of the surrounding medium. As SNRs expand, their morphologies are influenced by the non-uniform and turbulent structure of their environments, as reflected in their radio continuum emission. In this work, we measure the asymmetries of 96 SNRs in radio continuum images from three surveys of the Galactic plane and compare these results to the SNRs' radii, which we use as a proxy for their age. We find that larger (older) SNRs are more elliptical/elongated and more mirror asymmetric than smaller (younger) SNRs, though the latter vary in their degrees of asymmetry. This result suggests that SNR shells become more asymmetric as they sweep up the interstellar medium (ISM), as predicted in hydrodynamical models of SNRs expanding in a multiphase or turbulent ISM.

307.10 — Optical Identification and Spectroscopy of Supernova Remnants in M51

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The well-known nearby interacting system, M51 (composed of the grand-design spiral M51A = NGC5194 and its smaller spiral companion M51B = NGC5195) presents an excellent venue within which to study supernova remnants (SNRs). The first galaxy to be classified as a spiral, M51 is nearly face-on, at a distance of 8 Mpc where 1 arcsec = 39 pc. M51 has an intermediate star formation rate (SFR) that, for context, can be compared with the Milky Way or M33, where SFR is relatively low, and with M83 or NGC6946, which have higher SFRs. Using narrow-band imaging in [SII] and Hα from HST and from GMOS on Gemini-N, we identified 150 SNR candidates in M51, about 50 of which have coincident X-ray sources. We have now obtained spectra from GMOS for 66 of these candidates and find that at least 60 of these have an [SII]:Hα ratio > 0.4, and/or other spectroscopic evidence for shock heating, confirming them as SNRs. We also obtained spectra for over 30 HII regions, almost all of which have [SII]:Hα < 0.25, as expected for photoionized nebulae. Perhaps the most unusual feature of our spectra is the strong nitrogen lines found in many SNRs: in some

the [NII] 6583 Å line is >4 times stronger than Hα, with the highest [NII]:Hα ratios generally found in the smallest remnants (though with a large dispersion). This suggests very high local nitrogen abundances, which may result from a young population of SNRs in M51 where supernova shocks encounter a nitrogen-rich shell shed by the progenitor star during its red giant phase. This study will result in the first catalog of optical SNRs in M51, and through measurements of emission line strengths and elemental abundances will allow us to better characterize the ISM and progenitor stars for SNe within the galaxy. This work has been supported in part by the NSF, through grant AST-1714281.

307.11 — Constraining Type Ia Supernova Progenitor Environments with Late-Time Radio Observations

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A Type Ia supernova occurs when a white dwarf (WD) is disrupted, but how this occurs is unknown. One idea is the single degenerate scenario, where a white dwarf accretes mass from its nondegenerate companion until its mass reaches the Chandrasekhar limit and explodes. In the double degenerate scenario, a Type Ia occurs when the white dwarf explodes due to interaction or a merger with another white dwarf. One thing astronomers look for to determine the progenitor scenario is a common envelope (CE) since it is more likely to be produced by a double degenerate scenario. Data were collected using the Very Large Array (VLA) in Socorro, NM. Radio observations were used since they are only sensitive to the synchrotron emission produced by the shock sweeping over material surrounding the explosion. Unlike previous studies, the focus of this project was older SNe, more than a year after explosion, to take advantage of the VLA's higher sensitivity to lower densities at later times and larger radii. All observations yielded non-detections so only upper limits could be calculated. The upper limits for the density of the material surrounding the explosion site were compared to radial density profiles of NGC 6818 and two epochs (A4 and A1) of a simulated planetary nebula from Garcia-Segura et al. 2018. Using a binomial distribution, it can be said with 3σ confidence that less than 13% of Type Ia's are surrounded by NGC 6818-like common envelopes and less than 11% of Type Ia's are surrounded by an A4-like common envelope. Since there are no constraints on A1, 100% of SNe Ia are consistent with being surrounded by an A1-like common envelope.

307.12 — A Chandra Legacy Observation of N132D

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N132D is the most X-ray luminous supernova remnant (SNR) in the Local Group with a luminosity of L_X (0.3-10.0 keV) = 1.0e38 ergs/s. Given its location in the Large Magellanic Cloud, it is a prime target for detailed X-ray studies with the Chandra X-ray Observatory. The existing 87 ks Chandra observation of N132D has revealed the complicated spatial and spectral structure of this SNR, but the depth of this observation limits the spatial scale on which detailed spectroscopy may be performed. We successfully proposed for a Chandra legacy observation (900 ks) of N132D that will permit an unprecedented look at the spatial distribution of iron and other heavy elements in the ejecta from this prototypical core-collapse supernova. Combined with supporting multiwavelength data (from radio to gamma rays), these data will inform many areas of active research, including late stages of massive star evolution, explosion mechanisms and dynamics, and physical mechanisms for the interaction of shocks with molecular clouds and cavities. As models of massive stars and their supernovae improve, observations such as the one proposed are the only way to constrain models of massive stars and their supernovae. We will present preliminary results from the observations (~500 ks) performed to date.

307.13 — Recent X-Ray Evolution of Supernova Remnant 1987A

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Based on our latest Chandra data, we report on the updates in the evolution of supernova remnant (SNR) 1987A. The high resolution dispersed spectrum, taken in March 2018 with our deep (340 ks) HETG observation, shows that the Heα to Lyα line flux ratios for the Si and Mg ions have considerably decreased (by ~40%) between 2011 and 2018. The

3-D hydrodynamic simulations that self-consistently reproduced the line profiles for our March 2011 observation underestimate the increase of these Lyα fluxes observed in 2018. The characteristic soft and hard component temperatures are both increasing for the last few years. We present the updated X-ray light curves and the SNR's overall expansion rate. These recent changes may be related to the shock evolution through the interactions with the inner ring, ejecta, and beyond.

307.14 — Massive Star Formation and Supernova Remnants in the Nearby, Spiral Galaxies NGC 2403 and IC 342

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Studies of nearby spiral galaxies are critically important to understanding the connection between massive star formation and Type II supernovae. We present the results of a high resolution, low frequency survey of NGC 2403 and IC 342 at 20 and 6 cm observed with NSF's Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array (VLA). These high resolution radio observations reveal HII regions, including ultra dense HII regions, supernovae, and supernova remnants (SNRs), which represent the beginning and end stages of massive star formation. Our new survey of NGC 2403 improves upon a previous radio survey by a factor of two in sensitivity. We present new radio maps and discuss the newly identified sources and their relevance to the massive star formation in these two nearby spiral galaxies. We will compare the radio SNR candidates in NGC 2403 to the optical catalog of Leonidaki et al. 2013, MNRAS, 429, 189 and XMM and Chandra observations. The multi-wavelength investigation will also explore the nature of SP-44, which is a large radio shell with a diameter of 7 arcseconds.

307.15 — Studying Angularly Extended Gamma-Ray Sources with VERITAS

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The Very Energetic Radiation Imaging Telescope Array System (VERITAS) observes astronomical sources emitting gamma-rays in the energy range from 100 GeV to >30 TeV. VERITAS can detect a point-like source with 1% of the Crab Nebula flux in a 25-hour long exposure. During the past decade, VERITAS has observed the Geminga supernova remnant for 93 hours. Although Geminga has 23% of the Crab Nebula flux, it has not yet been successfully imaged by VERITAS due to its large angular extent. The HAWC Observatory and the Milagro Experiment have detected Geminga with extensions of 2° and 2.6°, respectively. Based on the latter observation, Geminga could occupy over 5 times more space in the sky than the moon. Currently, two standard methods are used to subtract the cosmic ray background from images of a gamma-ray source. To estimate the background, these methods compare the source to surrounding areas within the telescope's field of view (FOV). However, these methods do not work for angularly extended sources like Geminga, where the region of interest (ROI) is larger than the FOV. The Matched Runs Method (MRM) was developed to allow for comparison between the ROI and other regions of the sky. The MRM algorithm estimates the background by matching observations from different sources with similar characteristics. We optimized the algorithm by studying how parameters such as gamma-ray shower shape, elevation, azimuth, and season affected the success of matches. The improved version of the MRM will potentially enable VERITAS to accurately image angularly extended sources.

Poster Session 308 — Young Stellar Objects and Circumstellar Disks

308.01 — A Data-Driven Spin-down Model for Cool Stars

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Observations of stars in open clusters have revealed a puzzling bimodal distribution of stellar rotation periods that have challenged spin-down theories for decades. Recently, Garraffo et al. 2018 developed a physics-based, analytical model that takes into account the magnetic modulation of angular momentum loss rates and can successfully reproduce the observations. Since then, the number of stars with measured rotation periods has dramatically increased because of extensive high-precision photometry from planet-hunting missions. We use neural networks to build a data-driven model for the evolution of rotation of cool stars using the growing number of rotation periods from TESS and K2. The new

model can reproduce observed rotation period distributions, including both fast and slow rotators and the gap in between, while also providing a better fit to the data than the earlier approach. This model will allow us to predict the magnetic activity of stars through their main sequence lifetimes, which is crucial for understanding exoplanet space weather environments. In addition, it can be used to convert rotation periods into ages for young stars with ages up to 1Gyr, where Gyrochronology currently fails.

308.02 — High Resolution VLA Continuum and Radio Recombination Line Emission in W49A

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Radio continuum observations show that some Galactic UC HII regions can vary significantly in radio flux density on time scales of 10-20 years. In 2018, we reported such variations in W49A at 3.6 cm with the B-configuration at ∼0.8″ resolution. W49A/G2 decreased by 20% in peak intensity (from 71 ± 4 mJy/beam to 57 ± 3 mJy/beam), and 40% in integrated flux (from 0.109 ± 0.011 Jy to 0.067 ± 0.007 Jy) between 1994 and 2015. In this poster, we present new high-sensitivity A-configuration 7 mm (∼0.05″ resolution) and 3.6 cm (∼0.15″ resolution) radio continuum images of the W49A region, and identify a number of previously unresolved sources and morphologies at 3.6 cm. In addition, we present new high-resolution radio recombination line (RRL) data at 7 mm and 3.6 cm associated with W49A/G2 and other sources in the region.

308.03 — Time variability of mid-infrared emission from the pre-transitional disk around AB Aur

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We present multi-epoch mid-IR observations of the HAeBe star AB Aur from the Spizer and ISO archives in addition to observations obtained using SOFIA-FORCAST which show significant changes in the 20 — 30 micron flux on decade long timescales. AB Aur is known to have a pre-transitional (”gapped”) disk. We have modeled the spectral energy distribution (SED) of the source (star and disk) from the UV to the sub-mm using irradiated disk models. Our modeling results show that the variability in the 20-30 micron range is consistent with changes in the height or illumination fraction of the disk outer wall. Unfortunately simultaneous near-IR spectra (1 — 5 micron) are not available for the epochs of the mid-IR data; but AB Aur is known to be variable in the near-IR as well. The nature of inner/outer disk variability in pre-transitional disks around higher mass stars is discussed.

308.04 — Chandra HETG Observations of an Accreting Pre-main Sequence Star with a Periodic Inner Disk Warp

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X-ray emission from young, low-mass, pre-main sequence stars is generated as a result of magnetic activity and the associated magnetic phenomena, such as coronal heating and magnetospheric accretion, are fundamental to the formation of stars. High resolution X-ray spectroscopy with Chandra-HETG offers a unique window to probe and distinguish the detailed physics underlying these processes. We present Chandra-HETG GTO observations of the nearby, pre-main sequence star SZ 96 which is a rare example of an accreting star-disk system at the cusp of disk dispersal. This system exhibits an unusual ∼9 day period in its optical light curve where it changes in brightness by 3-4 magnitudes in V band. This extreme optical variability may be related to the variability observed in X-rays over the course of roughly one ten day period. Here we present preliminary HETG results where we characterize the SZ 96 high resolution X-ray spectrum and its associated variability.

308.05 — Surf and Turf: Photometry of “Scallop-Shell” Stars in Taurus

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Stauffer et al. 2017 (AJ 153, 152) first identified a group of low-mass pre-main sequence (PMS) stars in Upper Sco characterized by unusual photometric variability which could not be ascribed to the

usual physical mechanisms such as spots, pulsation, or binary companions. Further investigation (Stauffer et al. 2018, AJ 155, 63) identified similar stars in the Taurus star-forming region with phased light curves showing piecewise-stable undulating structure. Stauffer et al. 2018 speculated that this "scallop-shell" variability was due to the presence of orbiting clouds of material. We will present light curves for three of these PMS stars in Taurus. All three stars are mid-to-late M dwarfs with photometric periods less than 1 day. Photometry from NURO and SARA marks the start of an extended campaign to further characterize the variability in these stars and ultimately help explain the cause of the "scallop-shell" structure in their light curves.

308.06 — Clumps in the Circumbinary Disk of the T Tauri Star KH 15D

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We present VRIJHK photometry of the T Tauri binary KH 15D acquired in the 2018/2019 observing season. The data were obtained with the ANDICAM instrument on the 1.3m telescope operated by the Small Moderate Aperture Research Telescope System (SMARTS) at the Cerro-Tololo Inter-American Observatory (CTIO). This system includes two young stars orbiting their common center of mass, surrounded by an inclined circumbinary ring that precesses on a time scale of about 6500 yrs. Due to the orientation of the system, we have only been able to observe one star at a time as they rise and set from behind the ring. From the photometry, we can create multi-wavelength light curves that allow us to study the wavelength dependence of the scattering caused by the ring's particles and constrain the overall mechanics of the system. The trailing edge of the ring contains dust grains that are large compared to those in the interstellar medium and the recent data reveals more evidence of clumps within the ring. For the first time since the mid-1990's we are now seeing direct light from both stars, as star A is now rising near perihelion, while Star B rises near aphelion. Continued monitoring of this extraordinary system in the visible and near-IR is clearly needed, even as the SMARTS facility becomes unavailable.

308.07 — Time Domain Coronagraphy: Diagnosing the Stripping of AU Mic's Debris Disk

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Boccaletti et al. 2015 discovered sub-structures moving within the starlight-scattering AU Mic (M1V, d = 9.79 pc, 23±3 Myr) debris disk at super-Keplerian tangential velocities in spatially resolved imagery of the disk. To date, these are the only moving features seen in spatially resolved imagery of any debris disk. The surface brightness, number, morphology, and velocities of these moving features constrain their physical location and mass, and thus are critical quantities needed to elucidate the origin of this dynamical phenomenon. We are now following up our epoch 2010/2011 and 2017/2018 HST/STIS visible-light coronagraphic observations of the AU Mic disk (Schneider et al. 2014, Wisniewski et al. 2019; HST/GO programs 12228 and 15219, respectively), in three contiguous HST cycles just commenced by investigating the multiple feature temporal evolution with revisits to the system at six epochs over the next three years (initially HST/GO 15907 in cycle 27). With these new observations we aim to determine: (a) What are the surface brightnesses of all features, and how do the surface brightness and morphology of features change over time? b) What are the detailed vertical motions of the features? c) Do the amplitudes of the motions depend on stellocentric distance? c) What are the motions of the newly discovered features (NW-gamma and NW-delta) on the NW-side of the disk? These data will be used to test hypotheses that suggest such features may be caused by the stellar wind expelling grains originating from a parent body that orbits at 8±2 au (Sezestre et al. 2017) or by interaction between the star's wind and repeated dust avalanche events (Chiang & Fung 2017). Herein we summarize the program plan for the next three years and report on preliminary observational results from the first epoch of anticipated observations (if executed prior to this meeting).

308.08 — Potential Influence of Stellar Flybys on the Morphology of Debris Disks in the Scorpius-Centaurus Association

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Studies of debris disks have revealed an immense diversity in their morphologies such as warps and asymmetries. Certain features could be well explained by gravitational perturbations from planets within the disks. At the same time, theoretical explanations involving stellar flybys, an external source of disturbance, have offered another possibility for the origin of these morphological variations. Our study is an experiment to gain empirical evidence that has been lacking from such theories. Thanks to high-precision astrometric measurements from Gaia, we are now able to accurately trace stellar motion and determine all close encounters one star has experienced with another over a period of time. We computed the time and distance of closest approach for each pair of stars among 462 members of the Sco-Cen association and identified 32 close encounters (< 1 pc) in the past 5 Myr that involve 57 stars in total. Debris disks around 3 of the 57 stars (HD 106906, HD 114082, and HD 146897) have been resolved by the Gemini Planet Imager (GPI). Although all three have experienced at least one flyby, the disk around HD 106906 is highly distorted, whereas those around HD 114082 and HD 146897 appear symmetric. As our next step, the geometry of these three flybys will be studied to further understand the dynamics that could explain the differences. We will also examine the morphological differences between resolved debris disks that have experienced stellar flybys and those that have not. Furthermore, within our sample of flyby stars, 15 of them show infrared excesses, which is suggestive of the presence of disk material around them as well. Additional observations have been proposed to determine the morphological structure of those potential disks so that we could check their correlation with close encounters. This work is supported by NSF AST-1518332, NASA NNX15AC89G and NNX15AD95G/NEXSS.

308.09 — Gas and dust in an edge-on protoplanetary disk: An in-depth multiwavelength analysis

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Circumstellar disks associated with pre-main sequence stars are active sites of planet formation. Among the processes expected to play an important role in the first Myrs of the evolution of the disk are the growth of increasingly larger solid bodies and the decoupling of dust grains from the gas. The latter process, induced by drag forces, leads to the vertical settling and radial migration of millimeter-sized grains. Quantitative comparisons of the distribution of the gas and (grain size-dependent) dust components are necessary to test hydrodynamical and dust growth models. High-resolution observations of edge-on protoplanetary disks offer a unique opportunity to study the vertical structure of disks as their upper layers can be unambiguously disentangled from the midplane. Here we present optical and near-infrared high-resolution scattered light images (from HST and Keck) and sub-millimeter dust continuum and CO maps (from ALMA) of an unusually flat edge-on disk associated with a low-accretion Sun-like star in the Ophiuchus star-forming region. Using this rich dataset, we performed radiative transfer modeling of dust observations and tomographic reconstruction of the gas temperature in the disk. Our results allow us to compare the gas scale height inferred from the scattered light images to the temperatures measured directly in the CO-emitting layers. We also find strong evidence for vertical settling of the millimeter-sized dust, although our prescription for settling does not simultaneously fit well both scattered light images and continuum emission maps. Additionally, the gas emission extends significantly (60% larger) beyond the outer radius at which scattered light and continuum emission are detected. Indeed, while the disk midplane is cold enough for CO to freeze out outside of about 100au, this outer region is characterized mostly by isothermal CO emission throughout the entire vertical extent of the disk, possibly caused by external illumination.

308.10 — Demographics of Protoplanetary Disks: A Simulated Population of Edge-on Systems

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Highly inclined, or "edge-on" protoplanetary disks provide us with unique observations of dust distributions around young stars, allowing us to better constrain the disk structure that plays an essential role in the planet formation process. About

three dozen known edge-on protoplanetary disks have been imaged to date, a large fraction of which discovered by our team through Hubble Space Telescope imaging. However, it is still unknown whether our *Spitzer*-informed selection process is biased and whether the resulting sample of edge-on disks is representative of the population as a whole. To assess this, we generated a large grid of ~15,000 simulated protoplanetary disks using radiative transfer models with MCFOST to holistically sample a parameter space that encapsulates all potentially observable disks. We then developed a series of tests in order to determine which of our models produce optically thick, edge-on protoplanetary systems that are detectable with current methods that rely on SED analysis and high-resolution imaging follow-up. Building on empirical disk demographics, we infer a predicted occurrence rate of edge-on disks. Unsurprisingly, we find that the criteria used in selecting candidates are biased towards high inclination, and high disk mass. However, we also uncover a bias towards flatter, more radially compact disks, although these disks are often difficult to confirm even with high-resolution imaging.

308.11 — Constraining Temperature and Density of Accretion Flows in T Tauri Stars from Brackett Line Ratios

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Young stellar objects known as T Tauri Stars (TTSs) are low-mass, pre-main sequence stars with strong hydrogen emission lines. These emission lines are thought to originate in the accretion of disk material, which is dominated by the stellar magnetopshere. In this magnetospheric accretion model, gas in the circumstellar disk is captured by magnetic field lines and funneled onto the stellar surface, creating a shock. Hydrogen Brackett emission lines trace this shocked material and can be used determine the density and temperature of the accretion flows. Brackett lines (Br10-Br18) were located within the high resolution, near infrared spectra of 165 TTSs from the Immersion Grating INfrared Spectrometer (H and K band coverage at R~45,000). The lines were extinction corrected, fit, and integrated to calculate the total flux. A Bootstrap Monte Carlo simulation was run for each measurement to calculate the associated uncertainties. Line ratios relative to Br10 were calculated and compared with a Case B recombination method using a reduced chi squared test. The measurements best fit higher model temperatures and densities than previous attempts using low resolution spectra. These results are in better agreement with the predictions of magnetospheric accretion models.

308.12 — Near-Infrared Accretion Diagnostics of Young Stellar Objects

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Hydrogen emission lines in the Brackett series are thought to trace the accretion process in young stellar objects (YSOs), arising when material from a protoplanetary disk impacts the stellar surface and is shock heated. We study 165 YSOs in the Taurus star-forming region to investigate how Brackett lines relate to stellar and disk properties. We use spectra from the Immersion Grating Infrared Spectrometer (IGRINS), which cover the H and K bands of the near-infrared with a resolving power of R~45,000. We also construct the Spectral Energy Distributions (SEDs) of the YSOs using data from the 2MASS, PACS, SPIRE, and WISE surveys. We detected Brackett-gamma emission from 105 stars in the sample. For those lines, we calculated the line peak, Full Width at Zero Intensity (FWZI), Full Width Half Maximum (FWHM), total flux, equivalent width, and asymmetry factor (AF) using a Bootstrap Monte Carlo method to obtain measurement errors. We compare these values to alpha, the slope of the SED in the wavelength region of 2um to 20um which indicates the presence and, roughly, the amount of a circumstellar disk of material. We expect sources with higher alpha values to experience significant continuum emission from the inner disk (a source of veiling), which will lower their measured equivalent widths. Thus, we measure the veiling for 84 of the sources and corrected the equivalent width measurements. The sources with very high alpha do not have the detectable absorption lines necessary to calculate veiling. We find a loose trend between spectral slope and Brackett-gamma equivalent width, while the FWHM seems independent from the spectral slope and Brackett-gamma equivalent width. We acknowledge support from the UT Austin REU grant AST-1757983 (PI: Jogee) funded by the NSF REU and DoD ASSURE programs.

308.13 — Accretion Disk Modeling of FU Ori Stars

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FU Ori stars are a class of young stellar object (YSO) currently seen in an outburst state. Approximately half of the known FU Ori stars were detected during their transition from quiescence to outburst via optical/infrared brightness increases on the order of four to five magnitudes. It is generally accepted that the outbursts are caused by the onset of rapid accretion at rates three to four orders of magnitude larger than those of quiescent-state young T Tauri stars. During the ensuing decades- to century-long outbursts, the disks outshine their central stars by factors of 100-1000, leading to models of the outburst radiation as being purely due to a rotating accretion disk. We present new optical and near-infrared observations of the newest confirmed FU Ori stars (Gaia 17bpi and HBC 722), and discuss the successes and limitations of the conventional FU Ori model. Our model is a Keplerian disk featuring a modified Shakura-Sunyaev temperature profile, with each annulus radiating as an area-weighted spectrum given by a NextGen atmosphere at the appropriate temperature. We consider the overall SED as well as medium-resolution spectra in considering best-fit models to the data. Both sources have lower luminosity than the conventionally studied FU Ori outbursts, and correspondingly are fit by lower accretion rate disks with lower maximum temperatures: 5600K and 5000K.

308.14 — Young Binaries as Laboratories for Disk Evolution: Angularly Resolved Determinations of Stellar and Circumstellar Characteristics

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Detailed properties of the primordial planet-forming disks and of the stars in young multiple systems provide powerful inputs with which to explore the factors controlling the early stages of disk evolution. Because a large fraction, if not most, stars form in pairs, triples, or higher order configurations, characterizing the properties of these systems that dominate disk evolution is key to development of a broad understanding of planet formation. Using adaptive optics fed high-resolution infrared spectroscopy and imaging, we are studying the individual components in systems with separations of a few to a few hundred AU in a sample of 100+ pre-main sequence binaries in the nearby Taurus, Upper Scorpius / Ophiuchus, and TW Hya associations. We present initial results of this survey, including evidence for more rapid disk evolution in lower mass pairs and a paucity of cool primary stars in wide pairs. The advent of the K2 Taurus and Upper Sco / Oph campaigns, as well as the growing wealth of angularly resolved ALMA imaging of disks in these young systems, provide rich, complementary data sets with which to further interpret our results. Ultimately, our spectra and higher-level products of our analysis will be publicly available to the community at http://jumar.lowell.edu/BinaryStars/. Support for this research was provided in part by NSF award AST-1313399 and by NASA Keck KPDA funding.

308.15 — The Peculiar Morphology of the Gas-rich Circumstellar Disk Wray 15-788

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High resolution observations of circumstellar disks around young, nearby stars have provided valuable insight into the initial conditions and physical mechanisms involved in planet formation. The Wray 15-788 (~11 Myr, K3IV) circumstellar disk was first discovered as part of a high contrast imaging survey of young solar analogs in the Scorpius-Centaurus Association. Here we present a higher fidelity dataset where the disk has been resolved in both polarized and total intensity with the SPHERE/IRDIS instrument in H band. These data reveal a bright inner ring at a projected separation of 28 au interior to a partially depleted gap and a bifurcated outer ring at 56 au. The northwest side of the disk appears depleted in both total and polarized intensity to a degree that is difficult to reproduce with scattering effects alone. This could be the result of shadowing by a misaligned inner disk or a local change in the disk opacity. Preliminary radiative transfer modelling of the disk polarization fraction is able to place limits on the grain properties in the disk while 5sigma contrast

curves are used to constrain masses and positions of potential planetary mass companions causing the peculiar disk morphology. There is a slight offset between the outer ring center and the star, likely due to a projection of the disk scattering surface height above the mid-plane. For an inclination of ~21 degrees, this would require a disk scale height of ~7 au at a radius of 56 au. This suggests that the disk remains gas rich and is at an early evolutionary stage. Wray 15-788 is the secondary component in a wide binary (7000 au) with HD 98363 (A2V). The primary hosts a debris disk with a needle-like morphology (similar to systems like HD 106906) first resolved in scattered light with the Gemini Planet Imager. This curious dichotomy between the evolutionary stages of the two circumstellar disks provides an excellent laboratory for further study of disk evolutionary processes and their dependence on stellar mass.

308.16 — Asymmetric profiles of eccentric transition disks

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The search for planets in protoplanetary disks is technically challenging and thus far less successful than expected. Direct imaging has produced few detections of planets to date, possibly because planets are fainter than "hot start" models predict, though potential signposts are common. Spectroscopy of the disks' gas provides a complementary means of investigation by focusing on dynamical effects within the disk. Planets may produce eccentricities in the inner edge of their host circumstellar disk as they form and accumulate their own circumplanetary disk, which can be identified through molecular emission in the form of asymmetric line profiles. Here we present some infrared observations of such features as part of ongoing efforts to survey nearby transition disks.

308.17 — Hints of a Population of Solar System Analog Planets from ALMA

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The recent ALMA DSHARP survey provided illuminating results on dust substructures in planet forming disks, revealing a diverse array of gap and ring substructures. These substructures trace pebble-sized grains accumulated at local pressure maxima, most likely due to either planet-disk interactions or other planet formation processes. However, DSHARP sources are heavily biased to large and massive disks that only represent the high (dust flux) tail end of the disk population. Thus it is unclear whether similar substructures and corresponding physical processes also occur in the majority of disks which are much fainter and more compact (radii less than 20 au). Here we explore the presence and characteristics of gap and ring features in an example of a compact disk, R ~ 18.62 au, around GQ Lup A. We present our analysis of ALMA 1.3mm continuum and CO line observations of the GQ Lup System, comprised of a T Tauri star, GQ Lup A, with a substellar companion. By fitting visibility profiles of the continuum emission, we find substructures including two gaps around 10 au and 32 au. GQ Lup's compact disk exhibits similar substructures to those in the DSHARP sample, suggesting that mechanisms of trapping pebble-sized grains are at work in small disks as well. Characterization of the feature at 10 au, if due to a hidden planet, is evidence of planet formation at Saturnian distances. Our results show that there is likely a rich world of substructures to be identified within the common population of compact disks, and subsequently a population of solar system analogs within these disks. Such study is critical to understanding the formation mechanisms and planet populations in the majority of protoplanetary disks.

308.18 — Protoplanetary Nurseries: Identifying Planetary Gaps in Circumstellar Disks

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Gaps found in circumstellar disks surrounding young stars can often be indicators of planet formation. We present a study of the parameters that affect gap visibility, including position, size, angle of viewing, and accretion rate from a heuristic model of a young Herbig Ae/Be star of 2.5 Msun. This model, built off of the parameters from Dullemond and Dominik (2004) and using the radiative transfer model RADMC, allows for a wide variety of parameter changes, including accretion rate onto the central star, accretion onto the planet itself, number of gaps, and position and size of those gaps. The spectra results from these models reveal several key features that could be use to quickly get a rough idea of the features of a gap by taking ratios between the minimum and maximums. Furthermore, we look at the

affects that a gap has on the dust population, particularly in terms of the amount of dust at specific temperatures.

308.19 — HD106906 Debris Disk Morphology and Origin of an External Perturber

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HD 106906 is a nearby Sun-like binary star system that hosts both an eccentric debris disk and a wide-separation planet. It is the only known system to host a companion that is not only external to, but also dynamically disturbing the debris disk. Studying this system gives us the opportunity learn more about dynamical mechanisms that shape the morphologies of planetary systems. We present 0.5″ resolution Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA) observations of the HD 106906 debris disk at a wavelength of 1.3 mm. We spatially resolve the debris disk at millimeter wavelengths for the first time, and compare it with a dynamical model of the parent body distribution based on an in situ formation scenario presented in Nesvold et al. (2017). The data have a less extreme apo- to pericenter flux ratio than the model, indicating a less eccentric parent body distribution than expected. To constrain the disk geometry and find a model with an appropriate apo- to pericenter flux ratio, we also model the disk using the radiative transfer code MCFOST (Pinte et al. 2006) with a custom eccentric density distribution as input. Our ALMA data also place a low upper limit on the flux density of the circumplanetary disk around HD 106906b, which has the second-largest IR excess of any planetary-mass companion after FW Tau b. Our observations reached a sensitivity that would have detected the FW Tau b circumplanetary disk at a SNR of more than 500, when accounting for the smaller distance to the HD 106906 system. The lack of a circumplanetary disk, as well as the difference between the apo- to peri- flux ratio in the in situ model, suggest that the companion may have formed close to the star and undergone a scattering event to reach its current location.

308.20 — Evidence for a Distant Population of Large Grains in the Gas-Rich Debris Disk around HD 21997

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Observations of circumstellar debris disks reveal important properties that can be used to better understand the dynamical history of the system. The circumstellar material is generally expected to be gas-poor at the debris stage of evolution, barring any gas released from colliding comets. A noteworthy exception is the ∼40 Myr-old nearby A star HD 21997. It hosts a belt with dust levels consistent with a debris disk, but with a CO mass comparable to that of a protoplanetary disk. Such a "hybrid" disk may represent a rare snapshot in circumstellar disk evolution and could thus potentially reveal valuable insight into the dynamics of protoplanetary disk dispersal and debris disk birth. We present new ALMA observations of the system and forward-model the dust distribution to reveal a faint, resolved outer ring of mm grains, located beyond the outer radius of the CO disk. Like the gas, this distant (∼450 au) grain population may also be of either of primordial or secondary origin. In the secondary scenario, it is produced by collisions within a distant population of planetesimals, either formed in situ or analogous to the Solar System's 'detached' population. On the other hand, these distant grains may be survivors of the protoplanetary disk dispersal, and not yet have had time to collide and deplete at these large distances.

308.21 — A Survey for Resolved Debris Disks in Sco-Cen

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With the high-contrast polarimetry mode of the Gemini Planet Imager (GPI), we are conducting a disk morphology survey of on a complete sample of high infrared excess A/F-stars in the Sco-Cen OB Association regions Lower Centaurus Crux (LCC) and Upper Centaurus Lupus (UCL). Near-IR scattered-light imaging has the highest angular resolution of all techniques used for debris disk imaging. Dust belts, cleared gaps, offsets, and asymmetries can be clearly measured, allowing inferences on disk dynamics and evolution. Measurements of brightness and polarization fraction variations with scattering angle can be used to constrain dust grain size and composition, factors related to the collisional state and material makeup of the planetary system. As part of the large-scale GPI Exoplanet Survey program, a set of 18 Sco-Cen members with infrared excesses were observed, and GPI polarized light of

these targets spatially resolved disks around 80percent of the stars, the highest detection rate of any population observed with GPI. The Sco-Cen region is also the site of several imaged planetary mass companions. Our ongoing program is designed to observe the remaining highest IR excess A/F-star targets not yet observed with GPI polarimetry mode. Of the targets observed thus far, five disks have been resolved, including systems with asymmetries and with inclinations favorable to investigating a large range of scattering angles. Combining the existing and ongoing disk structure surveys of Sco-Cen, we will assemble a consistent experimental dataset to explore the diversity of disk properties around stars with a common age and formation environment. The newly revealed structures will place constraints on the disk properties and will search for dynamical signatures of disk-planet interactions.

308.22 — Discovery of Molecular Hydrogen Emission from the TWA 7 Debris Disk

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We have analyzed archival HST+COS spectra of the young star TWA 7 and have discovered warm molecular hydrogen that we interpret as arising from this stars low mass debris disk. TWA 7, a ~9 Myr old M2 weak-lined T Tauri star, has a well studied cold debris disk, and the star has previously shown no signs of accretion. While molecular hydrogen can be produced in star spots of cool stars such as TWA 7, the H2 line ratios we detect indicate that the molecular hydrogen we observe comes from the disk and is excited by Ly-alpha emission produced by very low levels of accretion from the disk. The H2 we detect is expected to be produced by gas that is significantly warmer than the CO previously detected in this disk, and so is likely much closer to the star, likely in the terrestrial planet forming region. Molecular hydrogen detections in debris disks are rare, making TWA 7 fairly unique. We estimate the column density of the molecular hydrogen and discuss its potential origins in more detail.

308.23 — Automating the Detection of Stellar Disk Dissipation and Growth Trends in Massive Stars

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Circumstellar disks found around hot and massive stars, specifically around active B-type stars, are known to grow and dissipate on timescales as short as a few years. The physical mechanisms responsible for B-emission (Be) star disk changes between dissipation and growth phases are not fully understood, and this study focuses on the development of numerical methods that can detect and quantify how disks change over an extended period of time. Because the prominent Hα emission line present in the spectra of Be stars is directly attributable to the rotating circumstellar material, we utilize the strength of the Hα emission as a proxy for disk variability. Automating the detection of disk variability also allows to assess changes in disk dissipation and growth rates. We also discuss the connection between the observed growth and dissipation rates to physical changes in the average temperature and density characteristics of the disks. Using results from a sample of 12 targets, we demonstrate how automated methods can detect changes in disk growth or dissipation phases and constrain the rates of change associated with these systems. Support for this work was provided by NSF grant AST-1614983.

308.24 — Modeling WL 17: An Unusual and Complex Protostellar Disk

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WL 17 is a protostar located in the Ophiuchus L1688 molecular cloud complex and has a known disk with a diameter of order 50 AU. We fit three models, a Gaussian disk with a cavity, an asymmetric disk with a cavity, and a Nuker profile to the observed disk visibilities in 0.25" resolution ALMA data of WL 17 at 1.3 mm or 233 GHz. A Gaussian disk with cavity function is the best constrained model. We recover the central cavity with a diameter of 0.2" and identify previously undetected substructures within the disk. We also fit archival WL 17 data at 100 GHz and measure the spectral index for the best-fit model at 100 GHz and 233 GHz, and determine

that the WL 17 observations are consistent with optically thick dust emission with a spectral index of ∼ 2.0. The SAO REU program is funded in part by the National Science Foundation REU and Department of Defense ASSURE programs under NSF Grant no. AST-1852268, and by the Smithsonian Institution.

308.25 — An Investigation of Exo-Zodi Disks

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With the launch of the coronagraphic instrument (CGI) as part of WFIRST, circumstellar disks within 10 au will be detectable around nearby stars. I construct a grid of plausible disk types and investigate their ensuing ratio of visible light surface brightness to their 10 micron integrated flux to understand the potential range of impact that such disks might have on the direct imaging of exoplanets.

308.26 — Examining the Water Chemistry in Transitional Disks around Herbig Ae/Be and T-Tauri stars

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Water is an abundant molecule in protoplanetary disks around T-Tauri stars (Banzatti et al. 2017). Its abundance as well as its unique properties (i.e., low sublimation temperature; high sticking coefficient of ice) render it vital for several key physical and chemical processes, from structure and planetesimal formation at the midplane near the water snow line (Stevenson & Lunine 1988; Morbidelli et al. 2016), to shielding its own formation (and the formation of organic molecules) from UV photodissociation in the disk atmosphere (Bethel & Bergin 2009; Adamkovics et al. 2014). While common in disks around T-Tauri stars, water has only been recently observed in the inner disk region around Herbig Ae/Be (HAebe) stars (Adams et al. 2019). This is due to the more intense UV radiation around these massive young stars that quickly photodissociate H_2O molecules to OH. Observations also reveal that inner disk regions around HAeBes are structurally diverse, often harboring disk gaps, or cavities, and even self shadowing structures that regulate the flaring of the outer disk. By employing detailed thermal-chemical models in the framework of a 2D disk, we perform a detailed parameter study to examine the effect of UV luminosity and various disk parameters (i.e., flaring parameter, size of the inner disk cavity and gas-dust ratio) on the observable OH/H_2O emission from the warm molecular regions of the inner disks around these stars.

308.27 — Long Term Spectral Monitoring of TW Hya

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We present the analysis of 174 high resolution independent spectroscopic data of TW Hya observed with FEROS over several years. TW Hya has near pole-on configuration, which allows for the continuous monitoring of its high latitude regions where the accretion columns are more likely to be located. We examine the He I, Ca II, Mg II, Li I, and Hα lines, correlating spectral features impacting continua and line emission. The excess continuum is calculated separately using a large sample of weak and strong absorption lines. We find that the excess of continuum emission originates in two independent regions, one stellar, and another dependent on disk accretion. Excess emission obtained from strong absorption lines correlates with Ca II and Mg II, indicating a dependency on the level of chromospheric activity. Excess continuum emission derived from weak absorption lines do not correlate with chromospheric emission as indicated by Ca II and Mg II emission, but does correlate with classical telltales of accretion features, such as Hα and He I. The lithium absorption line remains constant throughout the observed range of mass accretion, while both broad and narrow He I line components correlate with disk accretion. The barycenter of the He I broad appears red shifted in over 80% of the sample, consistent with originating in material falling along the accretion column. The He I narrow component shows remarkable correlation with veiling. Quasi-periodic behavior of 3.7± .5 days was examined with mean veiling on data taken over a 30 night viewing.

Poster Session 309 — Molecular Clouds, HII Regions, Interstellar Medium on Extragalactic Scales

309.01 — Physical Conditions in the LMC's Quiescent Molecular Ridge: Fitting Non-LTE Models to CO Emission

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The Molecular Ridge in the LMC extends several kiloparsecs south from 30 Doradus, and it contains 1/4 of the molecular gas in the entire galaxy. However, the southern end of the Molecular Ridge is quiescent - it contains almost no massive star formation, which is a dramatic decrease from 30 Doradus and the very active star formation regions N159 and N160. We wish to understand why such a large mass of molecular clouds in the Molecular Ridge is not forming stars, but molecular clouds with very similar properties on single dish scales (many 10s of pc) to the north are very active. We present new ALMA observations of the Molecular Ridge in the LMC at a resolution as high as ∼13'' (∼3.2 pc) with molecular lines CO(1-0), ^{13}CO(1-0), CO(2-1), and ^{13}CO(2-1). We analyze these emission lines with our new multi-line non-LTE fitting tool to produce maps of T_{kin}, n_{H2}, N_{CO}, and R_{13} (the ratio of CO/^{13}CO) across the region. Using simulated data for a range of parameter space for each of these variables, we evaluate how well our fitting method can recover these physical parameters for the given set of molecular lines. With these maps of physical conditions and cloud properties in the ridge, we measure how the molecular gas conditions correlate with each other and with multi-wavelength (IR, optical line, and UV) star formation activity. With our group's growing sample of similarly-observed star formation regions across the Magellanic Clouds, we can begin to build a holistic picture of parsec-scale star formation across the two galaxies.

309.02 — LEGO: Using Dark Clouds to Understand Distant Galaxies

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Gao & Solomon suggested that emission from the HCN molecule near ∼90 GHz could be used as a tracer of gas at densities high enough for star formation within interstellar molecular clouds. Star formation rates and dense gas mass had a clear relationship in galaxies they analyzed, represented by α_{HCN}, the ratio of dense gas mass to line emission luminosity. We tested and improved α_Q (for species Q) in IC 5146 to try to enable more accurate predictions of masses of molecular clouds. α_Q varied between clouds, and α_{HCN} calculated here was significantly larger than Gao & Solomon's α_{HCN}. Thus, it is not simple to devise a universal α value to find dense gas mass in galaxies. As we do not know how HCN couples to dense gas, estimates of star formation in galaxies is uncertain by an order of magnitude. Differing α values might result from diversity in molecular cloud properties, such as density and temperature, which are also explored here. This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 1909097.

309.03 — Azimuthal Metallicity Structure in the Milky Way Disk Revealed by Galactic HII Regions

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The present-day metallicity structure of the Galactic disk is the product of billions of years of chemodynamical evolution. We use the National Radio Astronomy Observatory Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array to measure 8-10 GHz radio continuum and hydrogen radio recombination line (RRL) emission toward 82 Galactic HII regions. Since collisionally excited lines from metals (e.g., oxygen, nitrogen) are the primary cooling mechanism in ionized gas, the HII region electron temperature is empirically correlated to the nebular metallicity. We use the RRL-to-continuum ratio to derive electron temperatures and infer metallicities of these Galactic HII regions. Including previous single dish studies, there are now 167 nebulae with radio-determined electron temperatures and either parallax or kinematic distance determinations. The HII region oxygen abundance gradient across the Milky Way disk has a slope of -0.052 ± 0.004 dex/kpc. We find significant azimuthal structure in the metallicity distribution. The slope of the oxygen abundance gradient varies by a factor of ∼2 between Galactocentric azimuths of 30 degrees and 100 degrees. Such azimuthal structure is consistent with simulations of Galactic chemodynamical evolution influenced by spiral arms.

309.04 — 18 cm OH Emission: A New Probe of the Diffuse Molecular ISM in the Galaxy

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This poster summarizes recent observations and theoretical work on the 18-cm lines of the OH molecule in the low-density Galactic ISM. Over the past decade we have been exploring and developing this tracer as a potential alternative to observations of the millimeter lines of the CO molecule for studies of the extended, low-density ISM in the Galaxy. The OH lines are optically thin and can be detected with sensitive observations in regions of the ISM where the level of collisional excitation is insufficient to excite CO emission. The OH lines are useful both for studies of diffuse ISM physics and for mapping the large-scale spatial distribution and kinematics of H2 in the Outer Galaxy.

309.05 — The Orientation of Star-forming Cores in Nearby Clouds

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We seek to determine the relationship between the orientation of star-forming cores and the surrounding magnetic field in eleven nearby NH_3 regions. Using data from the Green Bank Ammonia Survey, we identify and examine the orientation of these cores and compare this information to magnetic field data taken using the Planck telescope. By calculating the polarization angles of the dust grains surrounding the cores in these regions, we can determine the inferred magnetic field direction in order to make comparisons to the orientation of the NH_3 cores. We also compare these results to magnetic field simulations to learn more about the magnetic field's role in forming and shaping star-forming regions. We determine that star-forming cores have a slight preference to be oriented perpendicular to the magnetic field, which is supported by our simulation analysis. However, we also suggest that other factors, such as our viewing angle and individual cloud properties, are likely to have a significant effect on the distribution of angles calculated.

309.06 — MHD Turbulence in interstellar medium and intracluster medium

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Observations indicate that turbulence in molecular clouds of the interstellar medium (ISM) is highly supersonic (M $\gg$1) and strongly magnetized (beta = 0.1), while in the intracluster medium (ICM) it is subsonic (M <1) and weakly magnetized (beta = 100). Here, M is the turbulent Mach number andis the ratio of the gas to magnetic pressures. Although magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) turbulence in such environments has been previously studied through numerical simulations, some of its properties as well as its consequences are not yet fully described. In this talk, we report a study of MHD turbulence in molecular clouds and the ICM using a newly developed code based the high-order accurate, WENO (Weighted Essentially Non-Oscillatory) scheme. The simulation results using the WENO code are generally in agreement with those presented in the previous studies with, for instance, a TVD code (Porter et al. 2015, Park & Ryu 2019), but reveal more detailed structures on small scales. We here present and compare the properties of simulated turbulences with WENO and TVD codes, such as the spatial distribution of density, the density probability distribution functions, and the power spectra of kinetic and magnetic energies. We also describe the populations of MHD shocks and the energy dissipation at the shocks. Finally, we discuss the implications of this study on star formation processes in the ISM and shock dissipation in the ICM.

309.07 — Observations of Nearby Galaxies Using SOFIA FIFI-LS Spectroscopy

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We report observations of several Far Infrared (FIR) fine structure lines of nearby dwarf galaxies Haro 3, II ZW 40, and NGC 4214 using the Far Infrared Field Imaging-Line Spectrometer (FIFI-LS) onboard SOFIA. These lines are important coolants of the Interstellar Medium (ISM) in galaxies, and in contrast to optical lines are nearly unaffected by extinction from dust, and insensitive to gas temperature, especially in ionized gas (HII) regions. Since the lines

trace both the physical properties of the gas (e.g. density, mass, abundances) and the stars (e.g. hardness and strength of the stellar radiations fields), they serve as important tools for understanding star formation and the ISM. We are using FIFI-LS to survey nearby low-metallicity dwarf galaxies specifically, as they have metallicities that are similar to high-redshift galaxies that formed the first generations of stars in the Universe. By studying the relationship between fine structure lines, star formation, and the ISM in these low-metallicity dwarf galaxies, where we are able to cross-reference our results with those from other methods, we will be able to better understand these processes in high redshift galaxies will allow us to better understand star formation over cosmic time.

309.08 — Determining the Nature of the [CII] Deficit with PDR Modelling and SED Fitting

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Over the past decade, the ability to observe distant galaxies has vastly improved. Through the use of millimeter observatories, like ALMA, detection of the earliest stages of galactic evolution is becoming possible. One major tool in this pursuit is the [CII] 158 micron line. This far-infrared fine structure line is often the brightest observable emission line in star-forming galaxies, due in part to the prevalence of carbon and the low extinction at this wavelength. It has been detected in galaxies out to z∼7, and is being increasingly used as a tool to measure the dynamic and physical properties of these distant galaxies. Unfortunately, the connections between [CII] 158 micron luminosity and other galaxy properties is obscured by the [CII] deficit, in which the ratio of [CII] to total infrared luminosities decreases in intensely star forming galaxies. In order to better establish the cause of the [CII] deficit, measurements of [CII] were obtained from 31 star-forming regions in 28 nearby galaxies. By comparing the luminosity of this line to i) that of other far infrared fine structure lines to separate the [CII] emission by ISM phase of origin, and ii) physical characteristics of these star-forming regions obtained with PDR modelling and SED fitting, the cause of the [CII] deficit can be determined. This new understanding of nearby galaxies will increase our ability to model the properties of early Universe galaxies using the high-z detections of [CII].

309.09 — Probing the ADF and Absolute Chemical Abundances in the Far-Ultraviolet in M101

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In measurements of absolute chemical abundances in HII regions, there is a persistent systematic ∼0.2-0.3 dex Abundance Discrepancy Factor (ADF) between chemical abundances measured using collisionally-excited emission lines (CELs) and recombination lines (RLs). To address this problem, we present HST/COS far-ultraviolet (FUV) spectra from which the C/O ratios have been calculated from UV collisional lines for a sample of 9 HII regions in M101 for which we have measured carbon recombination lines from visible-light LBT MODS spectroscopy. This comprises the largest comparison of carbon measurements in a single galaxy to date. We find ADFs in C/H of ∼0.5 dex and C/O of 0.2-0.3 dex, consistent with the range seen in Galactic HII regions. Fully understanding the ADF would have major implications for future chemical abundance analyses.

309.10 — CHemical Abundances Of Spirals: Direct Abundances of NGC 2403

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Accurate chemical abundance gradients of nearby galaxies are useful in determining the stellar evolution of these galaxies and are necessary for calibrating abundance techniques at high redshift. The "direct" method of determining chemical abundances is limited by the ability to detect faint, temperature-sensitive auroral lines. Using the Multi-Object Double Spectrograph (MODS) on the Large Binocular Telescope (LBT) to cover the optical spectrum at high sensitivity, the CHemical Abundance Of Spirals (CHAOS) project has, to date, detected temperature-sensitive auroral lines and calculated direct abundances in 190 H II regions in four nearby spiral galaxies. These high-quality measurements have led to new T_e-T_e relations, a possible explanation for the large intrinsic scatter within some direct abundance gradients, and the detection of a universal N/O gradient at $R_g/R_e < 2.0$. We present the new direct abun-

dances measured by CHAOS and compare our results against existing direct, strong-line, and stellar abundance studies. NGC 2403 is especially interesting because its proximity allows for comparison between nebular abundances and stellar abundances from individual blue supergiants.

309.11 — First step to reveal the contribution of shocks in high redshift star-forming galaxies

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The emission from shocks is an often neglected factor while estimating the production efficiency ofionizing photons in high redshift star-forming galaxies. Here we present new data on a z∼3.083 Lyα emitter identified in SDSS. The Southern African Large Telescope (SALT) spectrum shows common high ionization metal emission lines (e.g., CIVλ1550 doublet, HeIIλ1640), which suggest that the galaxy is a star-forming object. This conclusion is also supported by the broad-band spectral energydistribution extending to the 4.6μm IRAC data. However, we do also detect the OVI λ1032 doublet in emission. The ionizing energy required to create the OVI lines (E>113.9 eV, peak T∼3×10^5) cannot be produced by stars. By comparing the emission-line diagnostics with photoionization and shocks models we conclude that the bright OVI emission in this object points to a possible shocks-dominated feature. Shocks can be expected to be common in extreme star-forming regions, resultingin a harder ionizing spectrum compared to star-formation alone. The estimation of the contributionof star-forming galaxies to the reionization budget needs to account for this component. JWST will extend the measurement of high-ionization emission lines redward of Lyα to z >6, but will not be able to see bluer lines (due to absorption by the intervening neutral intergalactic medium). Understanding this object is therefore of paramount importance to correctly interpret the upcoming observations.

309.12 — Observations and association of GMCs and HII regions in the PHANGS sample

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Galaxy-wide star formation rates and their correlation with molecular gas masses have been well-explored in extragalactic surveys. High resolution instrumentation is increasingly enabling star-forming regions and molecular clouds to be traced on the scales of individual regions (∼50 pc), but probing their evolution requires robustly associating tracers of the various stages of the star formation process. Using catalogs of giant molecular clouds (GMCs) from ALMA CO(2-1) and HII regions from VLT/MUSE H-alpha observations, we thoroughly explore three techniques to associate these objects. We find that different matching techniques introduce systematic variations in median cloud-scale molecular gas depletion times of 1-5 Gyr and change the expected GMC lifetime by a factor of 0.1-1.0 across each galaxy. With our fiducial matching method, which is physically motivated and mostly insenstitive to the exact fractional overlap chosen to define matched objects, we find longer depletion times than are measured in galaxy-wide surveys. This may be explained by local overdensities within molecular clouds participating in star formation at different points in time. Under a steady-state assumption for galactic star formation and a linear model of GMC evolution, we predict GMC lifetimes which vary between galaxies, with a median of 0.8 times as long as the lifetime of an HII region. We also find that GMCs with lower virial parameters are preferentially associated with HII regions, implying that gravitationally unstable clouds preferentially form stars. Finally, we find no clear correlations between global galactic properties (stellar mass, star formation rate, morphology, HI mass, distance) and depletion times or GMC lifetimes, suggesting that the cloud-scale star formation process proceeds in a similar manner within galaxies across the star-forming main sequence.

309.13 — Simulated Observations of Multiphase Galactic Winds

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Galactic winds are streams of gas that are often observed flowing at high speed out of star-forming galaxies. Supernova-driven winds are particularly important to model because of their role in regulating the star formation rates and gas supply of galaxies over time. In this study, we are using high resolution simulations of multiphase galactic winds modeled with the hydrodynamics code Cholla to create mock observables, such as the optical depth and covering fraction of different ions as a function of gas velocity. We then compare our mock observables

to observations of the nearest galactic wind systems, allowing us to test different theoretical models for winds and better constrain observed features like the mass outflow rates.

309.14 — Discrepancies in Dust Temperature Models

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Determining galaxy dust temperatures allows for inference of galactic properties such as gas temperature, mass, and SFR. However, in order to determine dust temperatures from IR photometry, a model for the emitting dust must be assumed. It is known that different models yield systematically different temperatures due to their physical assumptions. I apply a variety of models to derive dust temperatures for objects in the COSMOS Super-Deblended Catalogue, a representative sample of distant galaxies. I analyze the goodness of fit of each model to determine whether any one is best, and characterize their systematic discrepancies in temperature results.

309.15 — Improving the theory model for 21cm intensity mapping with machine learning

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Mapping the spatial distribution of cosmic neutral hydrogen, through its 21cm line, will allow us to observe the Universe at a new wavelength, over very large cosmological volumes and at redshifts never seen before. In order to extract the maximum cosmological and astrophysical information from these surveys, accurate theoretical predictions are needed. In this work, we made use of machine/deep learning techniques to improve current state-of-the-art theoretical model for the spatial distribution of cosmic neutral hydrogen in the post-reionization era.

Poster Session 310 — Clouds, Gas, Dust in the Galactic Center

310.01 — Observed Acceleration of Gas Clouds in the Fermi Bubbles

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Through 21cm emission studies, it has been possible to identify about 200 clouds that are entrained in the Fermi Bubble wind (McClure-Griffiths et al. 2013, ApJL, 770, L4; DiTeodorio et al. 2018, ApJ, 855, 33). The clouds are found as far as nine degrees from the Galactic plane, have large non-circular velocities — in some cases greater than 300 km/s — and are not associated with the gravitationally-driven streaming motions in the Galactic nucleus and bar. The cloud population kinematics is consistent with outflow from the Galactic nucleus. Clouds with these kinematic properties are not observed anywhere else in the Milky Way but toward the Fermi Bubbles. A new analysis incorporating recent data from the Green Bank Telescope shows that the clouds have an outflow velocity that must be accelerating from perhaps 150 km/s close to the Galactic Center, to greater than 300 km/s over a few kpc. The acceleration is observed at both positive and negative latitudes. To reach their observed locations with their outflow velocity requires cloud lifetimes greater than 5 Myr. This model is also consistent with the kinematics of UV absorption lines against distant targets projected on the Fermi Bubbles at latitudes within 12 degrees of the plane. The Green Bank Observatory is a Facility of the National Science Foundation, Operated by Associated Universities, Inc.

310.02 — A 5 GHz Continuum Map of the Inner Galactic Plane with the Green Bank Telescope

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Despite the fact that Warm Ionized Medium (WIM) is a major component of the Interstellar Medium our knowledge about it and its relationship with H II regions is very limited. Understanding the WIM better will give us insight into the formation of galaxies and evolution of high-mass star formation regions. Previous surveys of the WIM and H II regions had low spectral and spatial resolutions or looked at Hα, which suffers from extinction. In this project we attempt to get additional value from the GBT Diffuse Ionized Gas Survey (GDIGS), by making continuum maps using the existing data. The goal is to assess

whether the GDIGS data can be used to measure the radio recombination line to continuum emission ratio for the diffuse ionized gas.

310.05 — Point Symmetric Clouds Around the CMZ

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We observed two clouds in the Galactic center, G5 at (l,b) = (+5.4, -0.4) and B1 (-5.4, 0.4) with ALMA and the ACA. These two molecular clouds, symmetric to Sgr A*, in earlier low resolution surveys have similar properties and differ galactic disk gas, but are outside of the CMZ. We aimed at these clouds to determine if they are also similar in gas properties, with measurements of the spectral lines ^{12}CO(2-1) (230.538 GHz), ^{13}CO(2-1) (220.368 GHz), and C^{18}O(2-1) (219.530 GHz) to observe the objects at a range of velocities, HC_3N (24-23) (218.295GHz) as an excitation tracer, $H_2CO(3_{03}\text{-}2_{02})$ (218.222GHz) and $H_2CO(3_{22}\text{-}2_{21})$ (218.730GHz) as temperature tracers, and SiO(5-4) (217.075GHz) as a shock tracer. Using formaldehyde line ratios, we found that these clouds are warm, around 50K. CO Isotopologue ratios were used to calculate the opacity of these clouds, which was around 1 to 4. These clouds are hot and low-opacity, unlike star-forming clouds in the spiral arms. The presence of the SiO (5-4) transition means that these clouds are undergoing shocks. A comparison with kinetic gas models of the galactic bar show that these clouds are likely not tracing exactly symmetric locations given the 3D orientation of the bar. G5 is likely a region where gas from a western x1 orbit which overshoots accretion onto an x2 orbit and collides with an eastern x1 orbit. B1 is likely gas along the tip of the western x1 orbit.

310.06 — Warm diffuse outflowing gas in the Galactic center revealed by spectroscopy of H3+

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Spectroscopy of absorption lines of H_3^+in the Central Molecular Zone (CMZ) of the Galaxy show that a previously largely unknown component of the interstellar medium there, warm (T~200 K) and diffuse ($n \lesssim 10^2$ cm^{-3}) gas, makes up a large fraction of the volume of the CMZ, and that this gas is moving radially outward from the centre. These discoveries upend the generally accepted understanding that the interstellar environment of the CMZ is comprised almost entirely of an ultra-hot plasma and dense molecular clouds. The radial momentum associated with the diffuse gas in the CMZ exceeds that of the ejecta of thousands of core-collapse supernovae and implies some extraordinary past activity in the centre, possibly associated with the supermassive black hole, Sgr A*. We speculate that within ~10^6 years gravity could halt the expansion of the diffuse gas and that contraction toward the center could then commence.

310.07 — SWAG: Extended Hot Gas in the Galactic Center

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The inner 300-500 pc of the Milky Way, the Central Molecular Zone (CMZ), is one of the most extreme environments for molecular gas in our Galaxy. Physical properties of the CMZ, including temperature, density, thermal pressure, and turbulent pressure, are key factors for characterizing gas energetics, kinematics, and evolution. In order to better understand the extreme environments in the CMZ, we must better understand the physical conditions of the molecular gas across the entire CMZ. Many of these physical conditions can be derived from observation of NH3. We observe NH3 J,K = (1,1)-(6,6) inversion transitions, up to 408K above the ground state, from SWAG (Survey of Water and Ammonia in the Galactic Center) using the ATCA. We generate maps of the gas kinetic temperature, density, and kinematics covering the entire CMZ. These maps quantitatively agree with previous studies of selected regions at lower resolution which have indicated the presence of multiple temperature components. Rotational temperatures average ~60K across the CMZ, though several regions, excluding Sgr B2 and Sgr A, exhibit temperatures of 150-200K and higher. Additionally, we observe higher NH3 transitions of J,K = (8,8)-(13,13) (E_{up} = 1690 K) in a sample of clouds using the 100m Robert C. Byrd Green Bank Telescope (GBT) toward selected regions across the CMZ. These higher transitions probe higher temperatures, and we find rotational temperatures greater than 400K for CMZ clouds out to a radius of 400 pc. We identify some of the most extreme molecular gas temperatures detected in the Galactic center thus far. However, with this sample, we do not find a correlation between the hot temperature component and

galactocentric radius, nor do we find a relationship between these high temperatures and actively star-forming clouds.

310.08 — Astrochemistry in Galactic Center Molecular Cloud M0.10-0.08

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We present recent high spectral (0.8 km/s) and spatial ($\sim$ 1″) resolution ALMA observations (3 mm) of M0.10-0.08, a small (3 pc) cloud located in the Central Molecular Zone of the Galactic Center. We detected the following 11 molecules in the cloud: CCH, HCO^+, HCN, HNCO, $H^{13}CO^+$, $H^{13}CN$, SiO, SO, H_2CS, CH_3SH, and HC_3N. These molecules are observed in multiple clumps throughout the cloud. We discuss further the analysis of two main clumps, Clump A and Clump B, and the variations in molecular transitions between the clumps. We examined emission from shock tracers and found that while Clump A experiences strong and weak shocks, clump B appears to only be experiencing strong shocks. We also examine the flux density versus critical density relationship.

310.10 — Examining the Variability of the Bright and Compact Source N3

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Located in the direction of the Galactic Center Radio Arc non thermal filaments is a bright and compact source known as N3 that is observable at radio wavelengths. The origin and nature of this source are unknown, discussed in Ludovici et al. (2016). N3 exists within the larger Radio Arc environment, appearing to be embedded within a series of non-thermal linear filaments. The association of N3 with the surrounding NTFs is interesting, especially given that the source of the particle acceleration in the NTFs remains largely a mystery. Previous radio observations of this source have indicated that it may be variable; measuring variability could provide new clues as to the nature of this source. We have undertaken a study of the possible variability of N3 on timescales of days to months, using the Very Large Array in New Mexico. We made observations at two separate frequencies: C- and X-band, ranging from 4-8 GHz and 8-12 GHz, respectively. We took data at 8 different epochs with the VLA in the A-array configuration. From this study, we aim to understand the variability of N3 and examine its interaction with the surrounding radio continuum emission from the non-thermal filaments. We present initial results in this presentation.

310.11 — Polarization and Magnetization Properties of the Galactic Center Radio Arc

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The Radio Arc is a prominent system of Galactic Center (GC) Non-Thermal Filaments (NTFs). These structures are unique to the GC, and much remains unknown regarding their nature. I present VLA observations of the Radio Arc covering a range of frequencies, detailing the total intensity, polarized intensity, rotation measure (RM), and magnetic field distributions of this structure. The total intensity reveals extensive structure local to the Radio Arc whereas significant polarized intensity is only obtained from a confined region of the Radio Arc. We obtain an RM map for the polarized region of the Radio Arc and correct for Faraday rotation. The resulting intrinsic magnetic field orientation alternates between being a parallel and rotated magnetic field orientation with respect to the orientation of the Radio Arc. This alternating pattern is possibly due to a superposition of two separate field systems detected within the FOV of our observations, with separate structures tracing both fields. The NTFs are likely tracing the magnetic fields oriented parallel to the orientation of the Radio Arc. A structure that could be associated with the rotated magnetic field could be a large radio bubble seen to envelope the polarized portion of the NTFs. Possible density structures of this shell that are seen to approach the Radio Arc are analyzed, and a sketch detailing the arrangement of these structures with respect to the Radio Arc is developed. Follow-up work done using Australia Telescope Compact Array data of the Radio Arc is being conducted to conduct a more detailed analysis of the arrangement of rotating structures encountered along the line of sight.

iPoster Session 311 — Space-based Instrumentation

311.01 — Updated Status and Performance of the Cosmic Origins Spectrograph

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The Cosmic Origins Spectrograph (COS) was installed on the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) in 2009. After over a decade of operations, both the far ultraviolet and near ultraviolet channels remain scientifically productive and continue to provide high quality spectroscopic capabilities, with the COS/FUV channel operating at its fourth lifetime position on the detector (LP4) and ongoing work to create a fifth lifetime position (LP5). Here we present updates on the current status of COS and summarize recent calibration work of interest to HST Cycle 28 proposers and all COS users.

311.02 — Origins Space Telescope: From First Light to Life

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Origins is a large aperture, actively-cooled telescope covering a wide span of the mid- to far-infrared spectrum. Its imagers and spectrographs will enable a variety of surveys of the sky that will discover and characterize the most distant galaxies, Milky-Way, exoplanets, and the outer reaches of our Solar system. Origins will enable flagship-quality general observing programs led by the astronomical community in the 2030s. This poster will outline the ways in which the astronomical community can use Origins for their scientific observations. We thank NASA Headquarters, GSFC, Caltech/JPL, Ames, IPAC , STScI and industry partners Ball Aerospace, Northrop-Grumman, Harris, and Lockheed-Martin for their generous support of the Origins study. To learn more about Origins see our website origins.ipac.caltech.edu

311.03 — Technology Development for NASA's Strategic Astrophysics Missions

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To enable future large astrophysics missions that will make groundbreaking discoveries in many fields, NASA's Astrophysics Division (APD) has continued to fund a wide range of Strategic Astrophysics Technology (SAT) projects, direct-funded activities, and industry-led studies. In preparation for the National Academies' Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics (Astro2020), APD established and funded four large-mission concept Science and Technology Definition Teams (STDTs), specifically the Habitable Exoplanet Observatory (HabEx), the Large UV/Optical/IR Surveyor (LUVOIR), the Lynx X-ray observatory, and the far-IR Origins Space Telescope (OST), who recently submitted their final reports. These four mission concepts represent possible missions for the 2030s and all require new technology to achieve their ambitious science goals. APD's Physics of the Cosmos (PCOS), Cosmic Origins (COR), and Exoplanet Exploration (ExE) Program Offices collected technology gaps from the community and the STDTs, prioritized those gaps to inform APD solicitations and funding decisions, and manage funded technology-development projects for APD. We present an overview of APD's strategic technology development activities and current investment portfolio, and technology infusions enabled by these investments. While the technology investments target future missions, present-day infusions include space observatories; sounding-rocket, balloon-borne, and airborne experiments; and ground-based projects. Many technologies have enabled missions and projects in other divisions of NASA, including Earth Science, Planetary Science, and Heliophysics.

311.04 — Applications of Failure and Anomaly Analysis for Space Systems

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Space missions are inherently high-risk and expensive. The environment which a space system must perform in is harsh, making design and manufacture difficult. By studying past failures/anomalies (F/A), measures may be adopted in the concept and design mission phases to prevent reoccurrences; potentially saving missions from premature failure and extending useful-life. The F/As were studied by means of NASA Failure Review Boards (FRB), F/A Review documents, *Lessons Learned*, engineering handbooks, and science/engineering seminars. The project was meant to serve as an unbiased review of F/A root

causes for the Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS), and as an educational experience, as I am interested in Applied Physics and Astronautical Engineering for graduate school. Four major commonalities were identified through studies of JPSS and many other space systems reviewed for comparison. The common root causes include *1) Process Induced Foreign Object Debris (FOD) and Contamination*, *2) Written Procedures and Training*, *3) Electrical Conductance and Grounding Design*, and *4) Material Incompatibility*. To avoid proprietary restrictions, a publicly available example for each root cause category was explored and will be presented as a case study. The findings from this research validated results from similar internal reviews. Additionally, I have proposed general preventative actions for each case study which could benefit future space missions. By developing a strong understanding of various F/As, space systems may be designed more robustly, and requirements for manufacture and operational performance written more effectively. For the designers of next generation space systems, the results of this project present an opportunity for accelerated success and pitfall avoidance by cognizant analysis and root cause investigation.

311.05 — Analysis of Structural Properties of Tellurite Glasses

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Tellurite glasses are highly favorable for their high refractive index and dielectric constant, low phonon energy and melting temperate, and nonlinear optical properties. These glasses show promising applications for optical devices such as erasable recording media, optical switching devices, and lenses and fibers for near-infrared applications. When modifying tellurite glass with alkali oxide, the coordination number of these glasses tends to lower and therefore are making more nonbridging oxygens, also making the glass more polarizable. This property, in particular, makes it very necessary for space travel when moving towards the unfiltered ultraviolet and infrared rays. Pure TeO2 glass is very hard to make, but with the addition of alkali oxide, the glass can be formed without any sort of quenching aid. Using infrared and Raman spectroscopy, and x-ray diffraction, more structural information can be found and used to find the coordination number (n-TeO). This has been very highly debated between different mechanisms of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) and neutron diffraction where n-TeO = 4 and 3.68, respectively. Our data have been very consistent with nuclear magnetic resonance results, which leads us to believe we have a better idea of how these glasses can be used in space travel.

311.06 — SISTER: Imaging Exoplanets with Starshade

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SISTER (Starshade Imaging Simulation Toolkit for Exoplanet Reconnaissance) provides unique and accurate imaging simulations of what telescopes with a starshade will be able to observe. We will show examples of direct imaging exoplanetary systems with e.g. WFIRST, HabEx, and the Orbiting Starshade mission projects, together with spectra. Starshades provide a unique way to detect and characterize exoplanets with direct imaging, especially rocky worlds in the habitable zone of nearby stars.

311.07 — Development and Alignment of the Thermal InfraRed Composite Imaging Spectrometer (TIRCIS) Instrument

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Io, Jupiter's third largest moon, is the most volcanically active body in the Solar System. Its dynamic surface, the result of its planet's potent gravity and the pull of nearby moons Europa and Ganymede, makes Io subject to tremendous tidal forces. The Thermal Infra-Red Composite Imaging Spectrometer instrument, or TIRCIS, is developed to map Io's surface temperature. The instrument is designed to make spectral measurements in the mid-infrared from 7-14 μm, with 40 nm spectral resolution as this best identifies the surface composition of silicate bodies such as Io. We will thus be able to determine its thermal properties and map its volcanic deposits to understand the nature of the moon's active volcanism. The surface temperature and emissivity the instrument measures can then be used to constrain various thermophysical properties of the surface, including albedo and thermal inertia which can both be derived through models by taking into account the diurnal variation in surface temperatures. TIRCIS is a modified Offner system, which consists of three spherical and concentric surfaces: two concave mirrors and a convex mirror. Creating an appropriate coordinate system for the breadboard layout,

we replaced the convex mirror with a convex grating, which is preferred, as grating spectrometers offer higher dispersion with a compact dispersing element. To replace the mirror, we characterized the grating, including taking images of the surface with the use of an interferometer, as well as established its diffraction orders. A spectrum of the wavefront transmitted through the breadboard was made using an IR-blackbody source.

311.08 — Optical Material Characterization for WFIRST WFI

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We present the optical characterization measurements of several materials that are being considered for use on the Wide Field Instrument (WFI) aboard the Wide Field Infrared Survey Telescope (WFIRST) satellite. In addition to a number of imaging filter modes in the optical and near-infrared spectral range, WFI will provide two modes of multi-object slitless spectroscopy: a prism for low-dispersion spectroscopy; and a grating + prism (grism) for higher-resolution spectroscopy. To inform the optical design of the prism element, we measured the index of refraction of a sample of STIH-1 glass material at temperatures between 100 K and 300 K using the Cryogenic High Accuracy Refractometry Measurement System (CHARMS). We also measured three bandpass filter samples (one for the grism, two for the prism) using a benchtop double-beam monochromator instrument.

iPoster Session 312 — Dust

312.01 — Simulating the Evolution of Supernova Created Dust: Decoupling, Destruction and Escape

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It has now been well established the core collapse supernovae (SN) create significant quantities of dust. The dust is formed in cold, dense ejecta clumps and has been observed in several young supernova remnants such as Cas A. Much of the dust detected in supernova remnants, however has not yet encountered the reverse shock, which will in time reach the center of the remnant. Thus it is unclear how much of the dust that has been created will survive the shock and reach the interstellar medium. We present the results of numerical simulations of the evolution of dense clumps and dust in a Cas A-like supernova remnant. We follow the dust that starts in the clumps as it propagates through the remnant and suffers sputtering that erodes the grains. We will present our results regarding the fraction of grains that survive to reach the remnant shell after the forward shock had gone radiative. This provides a comprehensive estimate of SN-created grain survival.

312.02 — Spectro-polarimetry of Grain Alignment

M. Dilg[1]

[1] *Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA*

The study of polarization from the interstellar medium can provide insights into the properties of magnetic fields and other environmental characteristics of observed regions. We have used optical polarization of the dust in starless cloud L 183, and in the circumstellar envelope (CSE) of the asymptotic giant branch (ABG) star IRC+10 216, to probe their magnetic fields and dust characteristics. Our spectropolarimetric results for L 183 allow us to leverage existing optical, near- and far-infrared photo-polarimetric data to produce a more complete picture of the relationship between polarization fraction and visual extinction. These results allow us to accurately locate the break point in the fractional polarization versus extinction in the dense cores of dust clouds, likely indicating the loss of grain alignment (in so called "polarization holes"). Our optical polarization in sightlines through the CSE of IRC+10 216 demonstrates the presence of polarizing dust to large distances in the CSE and supports a purely radiatively driven grain alignment mechanism. In agreement with far infrared polarimetry from SOFIA/HAWC+ and theoretical expectations, the grains are aligned with their long axis along the radial direction from the central star and show an alignment efficiency a factor of ∼4-5 less than in the interstellar medium.

312.03 — Measurements of magnetic field structure and strength in a starless core L183

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We present observations of dust-emission polarization at 850μm towards the starless core L183, using the Submillimeter Common-User Bolometer Array 2 (SCUBA-2) in conjunction with the polarimeter (POL-2) on the East Asian Observatory's James Clerk Maxwell Telescope (JCMT). Our deep observations allow us to probe the role of magnetic fields in the core's formation and evolution. Using the updated Davis-Chandrasekhar-Fermi technique, we estimate the magnetic field strength in five sub-regions of the core and find values ranging from 60 to 215μG, in good agreement with previous studies. We find mass-to-magnetic-flux ratios of less than 1 for all subregions. Thus, the cloud core is magnetically subcritical, suggesting that the magnetic field is sufficient enough to dominate the gravitational collapse in the core.

iPoster Session 313 — Computation, Data Handling, Image Analysis/Surveys and Large Programs & Catalogs

313.02 — Advances in Image Fidelity: Radio Interferometer and Single-Dish Data Combination

A. PLUNKETT[1]
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We have formed an international working group for investigating and implementing techniques for data combination of interferometry and single dish observations. Image processing techniques are scientifically critical for radio/mm-wave studies of diverse topics including star formation, Galactic and extragalactic molecular clouds, characterization of solar features, the evolution of stars and planetary nebulae — all of which depend on high spatial dynamic range observations that provide information on both the diffuse, extended emission and compact, localized objects where astrophysical processes happen. In this poster, we will present the proceedings of the recent workshop "Improving Image Fidelity on Astronomical Data: Radio Interferometer and Single-Dish Data Combination," held at the Lorentz Center in August 2019. As a result of this workshop, we are preparing a manuscript that will summarize the current state-of-the-field of image combination, demonstrate image combination for simulated and observed data, as well as provide scripts and assessment metrics to guide someone through the combination procedure.

313.03 — PhoSim: A Tool to Simulate Astronomical Images One Photon at a Time

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[2] Eureka Scientific, Oakland, CA

We describe the Photon Simulator (PhoSim), a simulation tool for generating astronomical images. PhoSim uses an ab initio physics-based approach with a Photon Monte Carlo method. PhoSim follows the path of photons from astronomical sources, through the atmosphere, mirrors, lenses, and sensors of a number of astronomical observatories. PhoSim then generates images by collecting electrons in pixels. The simulator uses appropriate hydrodynamics, elasticity theory, and electrostatic physics to describe the interactions. PhoSim can generate 500 million photons per second, so produces images rapidly. PhoSim is multithreaded, and can also run on large-scale computing platforms. PhoSim has been used to design new telescopes, simulate future observations, and perform detailed astronomical measurement systematic studies for advanced image processing and machine learning algorithms. PhoSim is publicly available, and is continually updated.

313.04 — Python, Data Science, and Radio Astronomy with NRAO NINE

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The NRAO National and International Non-traditional Exchange (NINE) Program aims to increase radio astronomy opportunities in underrepresented university communities and developing countries. By training community members in aspects of Python coding, data sciences, and accessing radio astronomy data products, institutions become active Hubs to further teach students, faculty, and university professionals. The NINE program,

through NRAO's Office of Diversity and Inclusion, has established Hub programs in the USA, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, and Honduras, building a pipeline of scientific, computing, and engineering talent. To facilitate Python training, we utilize low-cost hardware, including Raspberry Pi single board computers, and collaborative cloud tools like Google Colab so that participants can share code. Images from the NRAO VLA Sky Survey (VLASS) are used as a primary source of openly accessible data. Here we review of our NINE program: examples used by participants, Hub goals and workshops, development via Python coding and data mining, and how institutions can participate.

313.05 — Color usage in ADS-listed journal articles

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The Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics manages the comprehensive paper database Astrophysics Data System (ADS), which hosts nearly 15 million records, each with detailed citation and impact metrics. The Astronomy Image Explorer, hosted by AAS, is a database of images and figures published in peer-reviewed astronomy journals. In these records, the use of color in figures began in the mid-1990s and has become generally conventional since then. Using glue, a Python library that explores relationships within and between related datasets, we generated color distribution histograms of figures in AIE for ADS-listed journal articles in color figure-heavy fields of astronomy, such as stellar formation and galactic evolution. We correlated the color distributions with impact metrics from ADS. We predict results that certain RGB distributions improve article comprehensibility up to a certain threshold.

313.06 — APOGEE's Serendipitous Variable Stars: a Value Added Catalog

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The Sloan Digital Sky Survey APOGEE-2 mission obtained near-infrared spectroscopy for > 400,000 stars throughout the Milky Way Galaxy. Some of these stars were targeted as known variable stars, but it is expected that many more variables were serendipitously targeted by APOGEE. This project supported by the SDSS Faculty and Student Teams Initiative focused on creating a Value Added Catalog of the variable stars within the APOGEE-2 dataset by cross-matching against catalogs of variable stars such as the International Variable Star Index, the ASAS-SN Variable Star Catalog, the KELT variables, and the OGLE database. We will present the current progress of the catalog creation and some initial statistics on the variable stars that have been identified in the sample. Support for this research has been provided by the SDSS Faculty and Student Teams Initiative and the LS-SCAMP program. Additional partial funding for this research was provided under NSF AST 1901296.

313.07 — Data Lab — An open and public science platform

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Data Lab (https://datalab.noao.edu) is NSF's OIR Lab's open science exploration platform. Launched in 2017 as the NOAO Data Lab, its original goal was to enable access and compute capabilities close to large public data products generated by NOAO survey programs, most prominently from the Dark Energy Camera. The scope and magnitude of Data Lab have evolved significantly since then. In addition to large-scale survey data such as DES and Legacy Survey catalogs, Data Lab also provides access to images and spectra, and allows users to share and publish their own data with collaborators or the wider community. Data Lab furnishes users with compute resources, virtual storage (disk and database) and interfaces to assist in data analysis, filtering, cross-matching, processing and visualization. Additionally, access to local copies of high-value reference data (e.g. Gaia, AllWISE, SDSS, etc.) as well as external data resources provides an integrated environment that is a great resource for anyone interested in large scale survey science, and especially for researchers seeking readiness for LSST, whose workflows and access modes closely match those of the Data Lab science platform. Today, Data Lab hosts 17 major surveys, totaling ~70 TB of catalog data with ~150 billion rows, and provides access to ~1 PB of images and other data products. The poster introduces the Data Lab ecosystem, its functionalities, and database holdings including a uniformly-processed, all-sky NOAO Source Catalog (NSC) of public data obtained with NOAO instruments, which

holds almost 3 billion objects reaching to 23rd magnitude over many epochs. We point out the many functionalities of Data Lab, and invite readers to try it out by registering for a free account which grants immediate access to all data holdings, provides 1 TB of virtual storage, 250 GB of user database storage, and a set of example Jupyter notebooks curated by the Data Lab team and community, which range from extracting light curves of variable objects, to the detection of Milky Way dwarf satellites, to exploring M31, and many more. This will hopefully inspire readers to bring their own big-data science questions to an integrated science platform such as Data Lab.

313.08 — A Random Forest Approach to Identifying Young Stellar Object Candidates in the Lupus Star-Forming Region

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The identification and characterization of stellar members within a star-forming region are critical to many aspects of star formation, including formalization of the initial mass function (IMF), circumstellar disk evolution and star-formation history. Previous surveys of the Lupus star-forming region have identified members through infrared excess and accretion signatures. We use the machine learning to identify new candidate members of Lupus based on surveys from two space-based observatories: ESA's Gaia and NASA's Spitzer. Astrometric measurements from Gaia's data release 2 and astrometric and photometric data from the Infrared Array Camera (IRAC) on the Spitzer Space Telescope, as well as from other surveys are compiled into a catalog for the Random Forest classifier. The Random Forest classifiers are tested to find the best variables, membership list, non-membership identification scheme, training set class weighting and method of dealing with class imbalance within the data. We found 27 candidate members of the Lupus star-forming region for spectroscopic follow-up. Most of the candidates lie in Clouds V and VI, where only one confirmed member of Lupus was previously known. These clouds likely represent a slightly older population of star-formation. We also extended this analysis to the area surrounding the Lupus clouds looking for an older extended or ejected population.

313.09 — JWST Data Management Subsystem Operations: Facilitating Data Flow from the Spacecraft to the Science Community

C. C. Kaleida[1]*; F. Abney*[1]*; M. Burger*[1]*; M. Kyprianou*[1]
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The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) is a cornerstone in NASA's strategic plan, and will serve as the premier tool for understanding the origins and future of the universe, as well as the galaxies, stars, and solar systems within it. The Data Management Subsystem (DMS) is an integral part of the JWST Science and Operations Center (S&OC) needed to achieve these goals: it serves as the interface between JWST and the astronomers who use it. We will outline the JWST DMS Operations and detail the systems and tools that will ensure the JWST data products are of the highest quality possible and available in the archive as quickly as possible. We also describe the rehearsals taking place to make certain that the operations systems, personnel, and procedures are ready well in advance of the spacecraft launch.

iPoster Session 314 — Star Formation

314.01 — Where is the oxygen in protostellar outflows?

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Oxygen (O) is the third most abundant element in the Universe after hydrogen and helium. Despite its high elemental abundance, a good picture of where oxygen is located in low-mass protostellar outflows and jets is missing: we cannot account for > 60% of the oxygen budget in these objects. This hole in our picture means that we currently do not have a good understanding of the dominant cooling processes in outflows jets, despite the fact that [O I] emission at 63 micron is one of the dominant cooling lines, nor how cooling processes evolve with protostellar evolution. To shed light on these processes, the [O I] 63 micron line have been observed with the SOFIA Airborne Observatory's GREAT instrument toward multiple low-mass protostars. These observations help to quantify the oxygen chemistry in warm and hot gas, the relative amounts of material in the outflow and the jet, and finally to start tracing the evolutionary sequence of how feedback evolves with time.

314.02 — Extended H_2 and [Fe II] emission structure around VV CrA binary system

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[2] *Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute, Daejeon, Republic of Korea*

We report the detection of multiple H_2 and [Fe II] emission features around VV CrA binary system with spectral mapping technique with IGRINS/Gemini(South), which is a high spectral resolution spectrograph (R$\sim$ 45,000) covering whole H and K bands simultaneously. The field of view is $\sim$4"x 5", which covers the binary system as a whole, with 12 transverse slits against the binary direction. We constructed datacubes for multiple H_2 and [Fe II] emission lines, which reveal multiple and complex emission structures around VV CrA for the first time. H_2 1-0 S(1) emission shows three distinct knot structures with different radial velocities at Vr = -3 $\sim$ -14 km/s. All three H_2 knots have $\sim$ 20 km/s velocity width. IRC and primary stars themselves also show H_2 emissions, which show $\sim$ 4 km/s deviation in peak velocity each other. [Fe II] 1. 644-micron emission shows a very high-velocity jet signature with Vr $\sim$ 144 km/s at a knot located east side of the primary and Vr $\sim$ 197 km/s at south-west and north side surrounding the primary. Our data show multiple jets signature from the binary or shocked environment around circumbinary or circumstellar disks.

314.03 — Probing the Chemistry of Low Mass — and High Mass Star Forming Regions using the Submillimeter Array

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The physical processes leading to the formation of high-mass stars remain poorly understood compared to low-mass stars. Astrochemistry can provide important clues, since observations of molecular lines can be used as probes of physical conditions, and many molecular lines are important coolants in the gas in star-forming regions. We study the chemistry of high mass star forming regions (SFR) G35.2-0.7N (G35.2N) and low mass SFR IRAS 16293-2422 (I16293), where previous studies show multiple condensations in both. We used Submillimeter Array archival data to analyze the continuum and line emission in both sources. I16293 is well known to have two components, where both are observed with our beam size of 1". Continuum emission of G35.2N reveals three cores, with our beam size of 3". We identified 33 species in the lines observed in the I16293, 17 in G35.2-0.7N. Our study allows a comparison of the chemistry between low and high-mass SFRs, with I16293 representing a typical low-mass hot corino and G35.2N, high-mass hot cores. We find 7 molecules in common - CO isotopologues, SO, CH3CN, CH3OH and HNCO. Although G35.2N appears to be not as rich in lines, complex organic molecules are observed in one of its cores. LTE column densities and excitation temperatures are determined for CH3CN, HNCO, C2H5OH, CH3OCHO and 13C isotopologues of some of these species, which show G35.2N core A and I16293 have comparable column densities. However, the excitation temperatures are lower for the high mass SFR. We also present results on fractionation of [X-CHO]/[X-CH3]. Previous studies have observed the latter ratio as an identifier of high-mass SFR. The fraction in I16293 of [CH3OCHO]/[CH3OCH3] is 0.89 and 0.66 for cores A and B, respectively, while for G35.2N core A, it is 0.26. From the dust continuum emission, we derive masses of 0.2 and 0.1 Msun for I16293 corino A and B, respectively and for G35.2N cores A and B, 20.4 and 145.4 Msun, respectively. Finally, the detection of various molecular species in all sources are compared using Venn diagrams.

314.04 — The KEYSTONE Survey: Initial Release and Overview of Hierarchical Ammonia Structures in Galactic Giant Molecular Clouds

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Filamentary structures have been observed in continuum dust emission in both low- and high-mass star forming regions at all stages of the star formation process. Massive young stellar objects (MYSOs) and stellar clusters appear to be preferentially located at intersections of multiple filaments as revealed by dust continuum observations of these regions, suggesting that mass flow along these filaments may enable the high-density conditions necessary for MYSO formation. Observations of molecular tracers such as NH_3 or N_2H^+ are critical to understanding the dynamics that may reveal the role that filaments have in the star-forming process. These molecules are less prone to freezing out at high densities than CO, and are optically thin at high den-

sities. Most importantly, their hyperfine structures allow for a more convenient determination of optical depth, excitation temperatures, and kinematics of the star-forming cores. We present the initial results of the KFPA Examinations of Young STellar Object Natal Environments (KEYSTONE) survey. KEYSTONE is a GBT large project survey that has used the K-band Focal Plane Array on the Green Bank Telescope to map the first five NH_3 inversion transitions in all 11 GMCs between 0.9 kpc and 3.0 kpc identified in dust continuum measurements from the Herschel OB Young Stars (HOBYS) survey. KEYSTONE has produced a complete survey of high mass star formation at distances less than 3 kpc. We have modeled the NH_3 (1,1) and (2,2) maps to characterise the kinetic temperature, velocities, velocity dispersion, and column densities of each region. We have identified 856 dense gas clumps in the sample through a dendrogram analysis of the integrated NH_3 (1,1) emission. Our virial analysis indicates that 63% (523/835) of the clumps with mass estimates are sufficiently massive to be gravitationally bound. We find that the fractions of these ammonia-identified clumps that are spatially coordinated with filaments to be similar to other nearby star-forming regions (between 0.35 to 1.00). Several of the regions show ”hubs” or ”ridges” of dense gas that have much higher masses and lower virial parameters than other clumps in their respective cloud. These are located within a single filament or at intersections of multiple filaments, and are often associated with multiple protostars and H_2O maser emission, and we suspect that these hubs may be the site of future cluster formation. The KEYSTONE dataset is expected to be a rich source of information on dense gas kinematics for further characterisation of massive star formation.

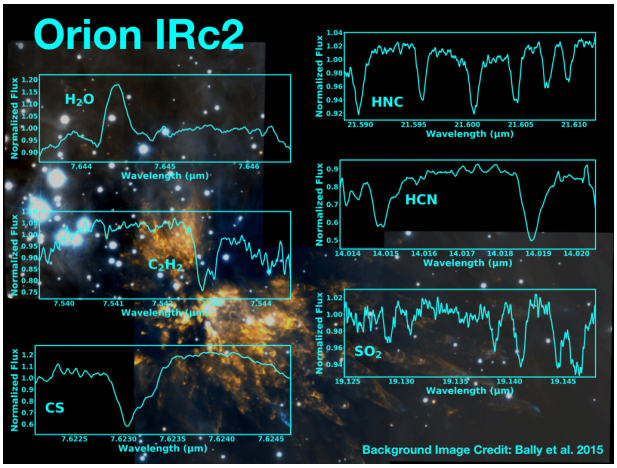
iPoster Session 315 — Molecular Clouds, HII Regions, Interstellar Medium

315.01 — High-Resolution Mid-Infrared Molecular Line Surveys of the Hot Cores

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The basic building blocks of life are synthesized in space as part of the natural stellar evolutionary cycle. Elements ejected into the interstellar medium by dying stars are reincorporated into dense clouds, which form planets and future stars. Fundamentally, complex molecules are created and destroyed during this step. Understanding these processes will allow us to study the relation between the molecules we see in the ISM and the molecular inventory of Earth and the terrestrial planets in the Solar System. Measuring, cataloging, and understanding the evolution of organic molecules requires high-resolution molecular line surveys over a broad wavelength range (IR, MIR, FIR, (sub)mm, and radio) to cover all stages of this evolutionary cycle and link interstellar material to planets. Previous high spectral resolution surveys have been limited to radio, sub-mm and FIR wavelengths. MIR observations are the only way to study symmetric molecules that have no dipole moment and thus cannot be detected in (sub)mm line surveys from ALMA. Past MIR missions such as ISO and Spitzer had low to moderate resolving power and were only able to link broad features with particular molecular bands without resolving individual rovibrational transitions .Though exceptionally sensitive in the MIR, JWST will not have sufficient spectral resolution to identify strong to moderate strength molecular species. The EXES instrument aboard the SOFIA airborne observatory has undertaken two major high-resolution spectra line surveys of hot cores (massive protostars) and the data are now becoming public. We present new results from these surveys, including the Orion hot core between 12.5 - 28.3 μm and 7 - 8 μm. In addition, we will compare other hot cores also studied by SOFIA/EXES. SOFIA's higher resolution allows us to spatially and spectrally isolate the emission towards hot cores. These surveys provide to date the best infrared measurements of molecular column densities and physical conditions, strongly constraining current chemical network models for star forming regions. They will greatly enhance the inventory of resolved line features in the MIR, making an invaluable reference for JWST and ALMA scientists.



315.02 — Physics and Chemistry of Radiation Driven Cloud Evolution. [C II] Kinematics of IC 59 and IC 63.

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We have used high resolution [C II] mapping from SOFIA/upGREAT, in conjunction with ancillary data, to probe the structure and kinematics of the photo-dissociation regions (PDR) in IC 59 and IC 63. These two reflection nebulae are located in the same H II region (Sh 2-185) and are both illuminated by the B0 IVe star γ Cas. Our excitation temperatures and [C II] column densities agree with previously found results for IC 63 and allow us to estimate the thermal pressures for the clouds. We estimate values of the UV radiation field (G0) for the clouds, which allows us to locate the clouds relative to γ Cas. We find that the velocity structures change with distance into the clouds in a way that is consistent with the derived fore-/back-ground location of the clouds relative to the illuminating star. This leads us to conclude that IC 63 lies behind γ Cas and IC 59 lies in front.

iPoster-Plus Session 316 — Milky Way & Friends

316.01 — Molecular Gas Accretion in the Galactic Center

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Molecular gas flows feed the Central Molecular Zone (CMZ) of our Galaxy. Dynamic models show that the clouds are on trajectories that follow x1 and x2 orbits in the central bar potential. The x2 orbits are fed by gas on the x1 orbits and may accrete in pretty dramatic fashion - e.g. the massive star formation region Sgr B2 is thought to be close to the eastern accretion point. Our "Survey of Water and Ammonia in the Galactic center" (SWAG) provides a unique view of the CMZ, due to its parsec resolution over the full CMZ in ~40 diagnostic molecular lines. Our large project produces maps of signature lines that trace shocks and PDRs, temperatures, densities, and ionization grades. The SWAG data (together with single dish observations at 3mm) show a sequence of shocks as the gas approaches the x1-x2 accretion point. Although, in theory, the clouds are stable against gravitational collapse into stars, the dense material shows filamentary structures that are typical for star forming regions in the disk of the Galaxy. The SWAG data also reveal molecular features that are perpendicular to the disk and could be signatures of vertical outflows.

316.02 — The Formation of Ultra-Diffuse Galaxies from Passive Evolution in the RomulusC Galaxy Cluster Simulation

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[2] *Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ*

[3] *University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK*

[4] *Yale University, New Haven, CT*

[5] *University of Washington, Seattle, WA*

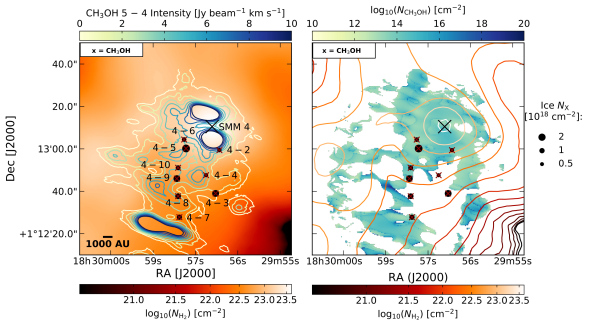
Using RomulusC, one of the only cosmological simulations of a galaxy cluster capable of resolving dwarf galaxies, we identify a population of galaxies matching properties of observed ultra-diffuse galaxies. We find that our simulated UDG population is in broad agreement with observations. UDGs in the simulation form primarily from the passive evolution of low mass galaxies quenched due to ram pressure stripping. There is little difference in the halo mass, spin, or galaxy colors of the UDG population compared to the ambient dwarf galaxy population, nor is there much difference in their evolution. UDGs tend to be larger than non-UDGs well before they fall into the cluster and have had their star formation quenched for longer (due to earlier infall).

316.03 — Same, but different: the link between methanol gas and ice

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The interplay between ice and gas in the Universe knits an interesting tale from the formation of simple molecules to the creation of more complex organics, essential for the composition of planetary systems like our own. Astrochemists are faced with major unanswered questions associated with the ice-gas interplay. In fact, a better understanding of the desorption processes at the interface between ice and gas gives vital information on how the thermal history of star-forming regions influences the ice complexity and evolution. To constrain the desorption process and efficiency observationally, a combination of ice and gas-phase observations is required. If both ice and gas-phase maps are available for a specific region, it is possible to go one step further, to combine and compare those maps and thereby bring together the information obtained from gas-phase observations, ice observations and laboratory databases. This combination allows to identify the ice constituents present just before the collapse phase and thus to set the initial chemical conditions for star formation. We here present such an analysis of the SVS 4 cluster, a dense region of deeply embedded low-mass protostars located in the Serpens Molecular Cloud. Infrared observations (Very Large Telescope) have provided abundances of the icy inventory for ten young stellar objects located in the SVS 4 cluster. Submillimeter observations (SubMillimeter Array and Atacama Pathfinder Experiment) of the same region and comparable resolution have supplied abundances of the gas-phase molecules. Such combined maps allow us to infer that most of the methanol, the chemical precursor molecule of many complex organic species, is trapped in the ices and that non-thermal desorption processes (e.g. local grain heating by absorption of UV-photons) are responsible for the gas-phase methanol content in Serpens SVS 4. This study also serves as a pathfinder for future James Webb Space Telescope and Atacama Large subMillimeter Array observations that will provide ice and gas-maps of complex organics for several regions. The combination of ice and gas-observations will be essential tools to investigate the formation and destruction channels of such complex molecules, thereby "filling the gap" between ice and gas processes in star-forming regions.



316.04 — Stellar parameters of pre-main sequence stars in Taurus and Auriga

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Young Stellar Objects represent the first stages of stellar evolution, and their characterization tests the initial conditions of planetary evolution. Here we present the simultaneous determination of the effective temperature, surface gravity, magnetic field strength, projected rotational velocity and veiling for about one hundred K and M pre-main sequence stars located in the Taurus-Auriga star forming region. We have employed a Markov Chain Monte Carlo approach to fit synthetic models to high-resolution (R ~ 45,000) infrared spectra (1.45 to 2.45 microns), obtained with the Immersion GRating INfrared Spectrometer (IGRINS). The simultaneous approach is critical for disentangling the spectral effects of various parameters. We discuss preliminary results and how they compare with previous, singly-determined physical parameters. This research is made possible by funding from the National Science Foundation grant AST-1908892.

316.05 — Kinematics of the Milky Way Bulge with Gaia and ARGOS

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The center of the Milky Way hosts a peanut-shaped Bulge which dominates the dynamics of the inner regions of our Galaxy. Until the recent advent of ESA's Gaia astrometric mission and deep large scale spectroscopic surveys, it has been difficult to measure the full 6-D phase space information of Bulge stars which are situated at ~ 8kpc from the Sun, dimmed and obscured by the thickest dust in the Galaxy. Therefore, past kinematic studies have mainly focused on

a region of low extinction, the Baade's window situated at (l, b) ~ (1, -4) degrees. The first study of a small sample of ~60 stars with 3D kinematics, in the early '90s, has shown that the Milky Way has a tilted velocity ellipsoid in the Baade's window, indicative of a barred potential. Velocity ellipsoids can be characterized by the velocity dispersions along the 3 axes and the vertex deviation - an angle which measures tilt of the velocity ellipsoid. Follow-up spectroscopic studies in the same region, have shown that the metal-poor stars have small or no vertex deviation while the metal-rich sample stars display a significant vertex deviation, an early confirmation that the metal-rich stars belong to the bar like structure. In this project, we extend the study of the velocity ellipsoid to multiple fields across the Bulge, by combining radial velocities and metallicities from the ARGOS infrared spectroscopic survey with proper motions from Gaia Data Release 2, for ~8000 giants. We provide the first map of the vertex deviation in the Bulge. The vertex deviation is not easy to interpret and comparisons with Bulge dynamical models or cosmological simulations are needed. We fit the kinematic data to N-body models of the Milky Way that self consistently develop a bar and determine one of the most important parameters of the bar, the angle between its major axis and the Sun-Galactic Centre line of sight. The methods described here will be applied to other Bulge spectroscopic surveys, e.g. APOGEE and GIBS, which will help build a complete picture of the Bulge kinematics.

316.06 — A "Broken" Stream Induced by Dark Matter Subhalo Perturbations?

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Finding the lowest-mass dark matter subhalos is a clear way to differentiate between different dark matter models. Perturbations to thin stellar streams is one of the few ways to detect low-mass (and thus star-free) dark matter halos. Based on the radial velocity measurements from the Southern Stellar Stream Spectroscopic Survey (S5) and the proper motion measurements from Gaia DR2, we discovered that two cold thin streams — ATLAS and Aliqa Uma, which were previously thought to be unrelated — are in fact two components of a single system. These streams appear to be spatially disconnected but have consistent kinematic properties and are in fact a single "broken" stream. The ATLAS/Aliqa Uma stream is the most distant stream known to date that displays severe variations on both the stream surface density and the stream track on the sky, which might be caused by the flyby of dark matter subhalos.

iPoster-Plus Session 317 — Cradle to Grave: Molecular Clouds to Black Holes

317.01 — Precision differential abundances of 28 elements in Theta Sculptoris and Procyon

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Precision differential abundances (PDAs) are determined for28 elements (Z from 6 through 68) for the F-stars Theta Sculptoris and Procyon. We used standard 1D (Atlas9)models and LTE. Spectra are from the ESO UVESPOP library (Bagnulo, et al. ESO Messenger, 114, 10, 2003). Independent, parallel calculations were carried out by KY and CRC and are in excellent agreement. Adopted models have Te = 6525K, log(g) = 4.3 (Theta Scl) and 6550K, log(g) = 3.9 (Procyon). We stress the use of weak lines, with equivalent widths mostly < = 20mA, and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this choice. The average standard error of our abundances is 0.029 dex; for some species we reach 0.01 dex. A plot of the PDAs (Theta Scl minus Procyon) vs condensation temperature is marginally significant (0.003 probability by chance). When these PDAs are plotted against atomic number Z, a highly significant correlation emerges (7E-7 by chance). Elements with Z < = 30 have mostly negative values while those with greater Z have uniformly positive values. This result was not expected for stars whose spectra and ages are so similar, and led us to examine PDAs from the study of Bedell et al. (ApJ, 795:23, 2018; BD18). About a third of the stars of that study have patterns resembling our results, but with detailed substructure only marginally evident in our plot. In particular, the elements Ca-Zn are linearly correlated but with a slope opposite that of the overall pattern. Similarly, elements from Ba-Gd form a subgroup. The pattern is typical of younger stars. About a third of the older stars show a V-like pattern, with Sr, Y, and Zr at the vertex of the V. The fact that Sr, Y, and Zr decrease in abundance with age is well known. The patterns of BD18 are seen in larger studies by

Brewer et al. (ApJS, 225:32, 2016) and Delgado Mena, et al. (A&A, 624, 78, 2019), though the latter work has fewer elements and therefore shows less detail. We present representative plots of these trends and consider some possible mechanisms to explain them.

317.02 — Maps of Magnetic Field Strength in OMC-1

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The combination of dispersion analysis from FIR polarimetry and the Davis-Chandrasekhar-Fermi (DCF) method allows the characterization of the magnetized turbulence in molecular gas. In this work, we present the application of this strategy to construct turbulence and magnetic field maps in the OMC-1 star forming region. The resulting maps of dispersion-derived parameters show some variations with the IR wavelength, but a similar spatial structure in the 50-214 micron range of observations. Maps of the plane-of-the-sky (POS) magnetic field strength show a consistent picture across wavelength, with values reaching up to 600 micro-Gauss. These are the most detailed maps of POS magnetic field strength of OMC-1 to date, which can be used to better identify sub-/super-critical regions of star formation in the cloud.

317.03 — A Look Into Archival Data Concerning Be Stars

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Be stars are a subset of B-type stars characterized by emission features in their spectrum that are produced by a decretion disk due to their near-critical rotation rates. The most prevalent theory for this spin-up is due to an angular momentum exchange with a binary companion. The role that multiplicity plays in the B star evolution is still poorly understood and by looking at the multiplicity fraction of Be stars we can better understand how their binary status plays a role in their evolution. Understanding the multiplicity of stars in this mass range will improve our understanding of phenomena such as gravitational waves and supernovae. Here we present results of a comprehensive archival search for the multiplicity fraction of 116 known Be stars. We are combining publicly available results from Hubble, Kepler, Gaia and TESS observations to explore close and wide companions to Be stars. With the archival observations of the Be Stars, we can further narrow down the multiplicity fraction for the Be type stars. From the literature, we estimate the known Be star multiplicity fraction of 0.22-0.31 which is far from complete. We plan to combine the archival data with a ground-based photometric and spectroscopic observing campaign of a volume-limited sample of Be stars to get a comprehensive census and precise multiplicity and companion fraction.

317.05 — Beyond the Standard Tidal Disruption Event Model

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Observations of tidal disruption events (TDEs) are a powerful vehicle to investigate astrophysical phenomena associated with supermassive black holes. Some of the observations are showing hints of structure in the light curve beyond the expected $t^{-5/3}$ power-law, challenging the properties expected from canonical TDEs. We present results from numerical simulations of ultra-close TDEs for rotating star and TDEs in magnetized and gas-filled environments as an attempt to identify unique signatures beyond the standard TDE model.

317.06 — Measurement of the tidal deformabilities of GW170817 component neutron stars using chiral-EFT equations of state

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The first detection of a neutron star merger dubbed GW170817, in August 2017 by the LIGO-Virgo collaboration (LVC) provided the first opportunity to explore the equation of state (EOS) of supranuclear matter using gravitational waves (GW). Previous work combining parameter estimation with chiral-eft on GW170817 and post-merger observations placed new constraints on neutron star radii and tidal deformability. Here, we use those results to explore under what conditions a binary neutron

star or a neutron star black hole binary can be distinguished from a binary black hole using only gravitational wave data.

Special Session 319 — Imaging Stars: Century of Advances in High Angular Resolution Astronomy

319.02 — The First Century of Stellar Imaging

D. Gies[1]
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One hundred years ago, Albert Michelson and Francis Pease made the first use of optical interferometry to measure the angular diameter of Betelgeuse, the first star to be resolved other than the Sun. From this beginning, the pace of discovery has accelerated, and interferometry has transformed from instrumental experimentation to general purpose astronomical observation. In this introduction to the session, I will highlight some of the remarkable developments in interferometric observatories and their scientific discoveries, and I will offer a glimpse of future initiatives that will impact stellar, exoplanet, and AGN astrophysics.

319.03 — Recent High Resolution Studies of Betelgeuse

A. Dupree[1]
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Betelgeuse, arguably the star with the largest apparent size as seen from Earth (other than the Sun), continues to be targeted with numerous studies of its surface, atmosphere, and surroundings. Recent results from high resolution imaging and spectroscopy from ground and space span the radio submillimeter through optical and ultraviolet spectral regions. This nearby cool supergiant star exhibits a complex picture of hot convective cells, cool molecular emission, and a variable magnetic field. Spectra with spatial resolution of the star and its extended atmosphere can identify the rotation and orientation of the star, and the relation between surface features, the expanding atmosphere, and mass loss.

319.04 — Imaging the Surfaces of Stars

J. Monnier[1]
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We have come a long way since Michelson and Pease made the first stellar diameter measurements 100 years ago on the Mt. Wilson 100" telescope! Here I will give an update on how we now can resolve stars across the H-R diagram with special attention to the breakthroughs made possibly by the CHARA Array, a 6-telescope interferometer on the very same mountaintop as the historic 100" telescope, boasting world-leading angular resolution in the visible and near-infrared. In particular, we can now resolve the centrifugally-distorted surfaces of rapidly-rotating stars, observe stars filling their Roche Lobes in close binaries, and watch magnetic spots rotating in real-time on the surfaces of nearby active stars. With new sensitive detectors, we are now extending milli-arcsecond imaging to include dust emission in planet-forming disks and around mass-losing evolved stars.

319.05 — Understanding Evolved Stars and Mass Loss through Radio Imaging

L. D. Matthews[1]
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During the late stages of stellar evolution, low-to-intermediate mass stars undergo periods of extensive mass loss through cool, dense winds. This mass loss profoundly affects the evolutionary path of the star, and the resulting ejecta provide a primary source of dust and chemically enriched gas in the Galaxy. However, many aspects of the physics of late-stage stellar mass loss remain poorly understood, including the wind launch geometry and driving mechanism, the timescales of the mass loss, and the variations in the mass loss process for stars of different initial masses. I will describe how observations that resolve the photospheres and extended atmospheres of evolved stars at centimeter, millimeter, and submillimeter wavelengths provide crucial new insights into these questions. I will highlight recent results from the Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array (VLA) and the Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA), and will briefly discuss prospects from future and planned facilities such as the proposed Next Generation Very Large Array (ngVLA).

319.06 — Atmospheres of Evolved Stars at Optical and Infrared Wavelengths

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Cool, evolved stars contribute conspicuously to the chemical enrichment of the interstellar medium. They lose dust via their stellar winds, which are triggered by processes in their interior. In particular, the chromospheres of giant K- and M-type stars, and the atmospheres of the most evolved stars on the Asymptotic Giant Branch (AGB), play a crucial role in initiating their mass loss. Recent discoveries have illustrated the power of interferometric optical and infrared observations, which now are capable of resolving structure on giant stars at sub-milliarc second resolution. I will review the previous interferometric results on evolved stars' atmospheres, done with the CHARA array, and the Very Large Telescope Interferometer, and present upcoming observations, showing details on the dynamical structures of atmospheres in giant stars. I will also review recent results obtained with the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) on the chromospheric structure of giant stars. Finally, I will provide insights on the capabilities of the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), the next large strategic NASA space observatory.

319.07 — Fundamental Properties of Stars Using Asteroseismology and Interferometry

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Fundamental properties of stars (such as temperatures, radii, masses, and ages) have implications on nearly every topic in astrophysics, ranging from modeling spectral energy distributions of galaxies to understanding exoplanets. I will discuss the current state of the art for constraining such fundamental properties, focusing in particular on Gaia parallaxes, stellar oscillations (asteroseismology) and optical long-baseline interferometry. I will show how systematic errors in effective temperature scales and stellar evolution models can no longer be ignored in the Gaia era, and present strategies towards consistent temperature and radius scales for solar-type stars through the combination of constraints from interferometry, asteroseismology and astrometry.

Oral Session 320 — Exoplanets: Direct Imaging II

320.02 — First flight results from PICTURE-C, a NASA high-altitude balloon mission to directly image exoplanetary systems

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The Planetary Imaging Concept Testbed Using a Recoverable Experiment - Coronagraph (PICTURE-C) mission will directly image debris disks and exozodiacal dust around nearby stars from a high-altitude balloon using a vector vortex coronagraph. The first flight of PICTURE-C launched from the NASA Columbia Scientific Balloon Facility in Ft. Sumner, NM on September 28, 2019 and flew for a total of 20 hours, with 16 hours at float altitude above 110,000 ft. This flight successfully demonstrated many key technologies for exoplanetary direct imaging missions and all hardware components for the second, science-focused, flight of PICTURE-C scheduled for the fall of 2020. These technologies include a vector vortex coronagraph, high and low-order deformable mirrors and a high speed low-order wavefront control system. The experiment also demonstrated a 60 cm off-axis telescope with a hexapod-actuated secondary mirror that aligned itself automatically during flight. PICTURE-C observed 8 different stars of varying brightness and spectral type — a combination of science and calibration targets. The NASA Wallops ArcSecond Pointer (WASP) gondola was used to control the telescope pointing continuously throughout the flight. This presentation will give an overview of all aspects of the launch and flight operations of PICTURE-C. It will focus particularly on the performance of the low-order wavefront control system and its interaction with the WASP pointing system.

320.03 — Identifying Exo-Earth Candidates in Direct Imaging Data Through Bayesian Classification

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In preparation for the Astro2020 Decadal Survey, NASA has funded the thorough investigation of two space telescope design concepts - HabEx and LUVOIR - which would be capable of directly imaging dozens of Earth-sized planets in the habitable zones of nearby stars (or "exo-Earth candidates") (HabEx Team 2019; LUVOIR Team 2019). Through deep follow-up spectroscopy, these telescopes could constrain these planets' surface and atmospheric properties and search for the first signs of extraterrestrial life. However, these exo-Earth candidates would be detected amidst ∼10x as many "false positive" planets with bulk compositions and surface temperatures not hospitable to life. An efficient survey of nearby

planets must therefore rely on a scheme for identifying the most promising candidates for follow-up spectroscopy to confirm their habitability. We have developed a Bayesian method for interpreting direct imaging observations of an exoplanet within the context of existing statistics on exoplanet properties. This allows us to place constraints on the planet's size, mass, and orbit, and to calculate the probability that it is, in fact, an Earth-sized planet in the habitable zone. Furthermore, this method can be adapted to incorporate new prior knowledge which may be attained within the coming decade with new ground- and space-based telescopes. Using realistic assessments of the targeted host stars and detected planet yield of LUVOIR, we find that it will be difficult to distinguish exo-Earth candidates from potential false positives. Nevertheless, our method for prioritizing targets could reduce the amount of time required for spectroscopic followup with LUVOIR/HabEx by *several weeks to months* versus blind target selection. We then estimate the efficiency with which exo-Earth candidates can be identified given additional data - such as constraints on the planet's orbit from multiple revisits over 1-2 years, or on the planet's mass from astrometric or radial velocity measurements. Finally, we discuss the implications of our results for exoplanet astronomy in the 2020s, highlighting key issues which should be resolved to enable the search for habitable worlds in the following decades.

320.04 — Orbital Solutions for Revisit Optimization of Directly Imaged Exoplanets

W. J. Oldroyd[1]*; T. Robinson*
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Exoplanet direct imaging is currently a resource-intensive endeavor, typically requiring a great deal of time on world class ground based telescopes. In the future, next generation space telescopes capable of exoplanet direct imaging, such as the Habitable Exoplanet Observatory (HabEx) and the Large UltraViolet-Optical-InfraRed (LUVOIR) Surveyor concepts, would face issues related to scheduling valuable observing sequences. Hence, the relative merits of exploring new exoplanetary systems, determining the orbital structure of previously-detected systems, and characterizing the atmospheres of key targets must all be weighed. For the foreseeable future exoplanet direct imaging will exist in a state where computational time for analysis of observations far exceeds the time required to acquire data. This provides opportunities for careful and strategic planning of target follow-up observations. Orbit determination from astrometric measurements is one of the most critical desired results of repeated direct imaging observations as this can be used to identify and prioritize exoplanets located within their host star's Habitable Zone. In this work, we explore the optimum timing of follow-up observations for simulated direct imaging of newly-discovered exoplanets. We adopt a Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) orbital fitting approach using REBOUND and emcee to efficiently model orbital solutions. By sampling a statistical distribution of orbits from the Markov chains, we locate where the orbit of the newly-discovered planet is least constrained, thereby predicting the ideal timing of a follow-up observation for orbit determination. We explore applications of our technique to planets on a variety of orbits, and show that our approach offers significant improvements in orbital constraints over previously adopted uniform cadence observational sequences.

320.05 — Non-linear Reduced-order Estimation and Control of Space-based Coronagraphs

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In space-based coronagraphs, the slowly varying residual starlight both decreases the contrast between exoplanets and their host star, and introduces systematic errors in post-processing. A closed-loop scheme allows maintaining the high contrast during very long exposures, thus relaxing wavefront stability requirements for future instruments such as WFIRST and LUVOIR. Furthermore, the actuation of deformable mirrors throughout the observation, introduces phase diversity which can be exploited during post-processing. The signal-to-noise ratio can be brought close to its shot-noise limit by considering the electric field (rather than the intensity) of the speckles, constraining it to a low-dimensional subspace and taking deformable mirrors into account. These findings are illustrated through numerical simulations of the WFIRST in the presence of varying intensities of wavefront drift and line-of-sight jitter.

320.06 — Laboratory Demonstration of Multi-Star Wavefront Control

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Enabling direct imaging of binary stars can substantially increase the scientific yield of any coronagraphic instrument for a future space mission. Specifically, imaging binary stars increases the number of stellar targets available, increases the exoplanetary yield, and enable binary-system specific science. The majority of nearby FGK stars are located in multi-star systems, which includes some of the highest-quality nearby stars such as both Alpha Centauri stellar components. When compared to direct imaging of single-stars, binary system exhibits additional leakage from the off-axis companion star that may be brighter than the target exoplanet. Multi-Star Wavefront Control (MSWC) is a wavefront-control technique that simultaneously removes the stellar leakage from both stellar components simultaneously thus enabling direct imaging of circumstellar planets in binary star systems. This wavefront control technique uses the existing wavefront control system on planned coronagraph instruments and can be enabled with minimal modifications for all future space coronagraph missions. Here, as part of the technology demonstration effort for MSWC we report on the latest experimental results obtained with this technique. In particular, we report on the current performance of in-air tests obtained at the NASA Ames Coronagraph Experiment (ACE) showing compatibility of MSWC with an existing coronagraphic testbed. Additionally, we describe a planned in-vacuum experiment to be performed at JPL's High Contrast Imaging Testbed (HCIT) using a configuration relevant for NASA's future space mission concepts.

Oral Session 321 — Exoplanets: Atmospheres II

321.01 — A Unified Picture of Giant Exoplanet Cloudiness: The Dominance of Silicates and Photochemical Hazes

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Aerosols are common in the atmospheres of exoplanets across a wide swath of temperatures, masses, and ages. These aerosols strongly impact observations of transmitted, reflected, and emitted light from exoplanets, obfuscating our understanding of exoplanet thermal structure and composition. A variety of substances have been proposed for the makeup of exoplanet aerosols, including metal oxides and sulfides, elemental iron, chromium, and sulphur, and hydrocarbons; knowing the dominant aerosol composition would facilitate interpretations of exoplanet observations and theoretical understanding of their atmospheres. In this talk, we show that the composition of exoplanet aerosols observed in transmission are dominated by silicates and hydrocarbons. By constraining an aerosol microphysics model with trends in exoplanet transmission spectra, we find that silicates dominate aerosol opacity above planetary equilibrium temperatures of 950 K due to low nucleation energy barriers and high elemental abundances, while hydrocarbon aerosols dominate below 950 K due to a rapid increase in methane abundance and photodissociation rate. Our results are robust to variations in planet gravity and atmospheric heavy element content within the range of most giant transiting exoplanets. We predict that spectral signatures of condensed silicates in the mid-infrared are most prominent for hot, low-gravity objects.

321.02 — Atmospheric Characterization of HD209458b and HD189733b with High Resolution Cross Correlation Spectroscopy

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High Resolution Cross Correlation Spectroscopy (HRCCS) has become a powerful tool to constrain both the physical characteristics and abundances of atomic/molecular constituents in exoplanetary atmospheres. Brogi & Line (2019) recently introduced a novel Bayesian atmospheric retrieval methodology that can combine observations from both longer wavelength (2-4 micron), ground-based, HRCCS and shorter wavelength (1-2 micron) space-based observatories such as the Hubble Space Telescope (HST). Here we present results from the first application of this technique to both new and previously published observations of HD209458b and HD189733b from VLT/CRIRES, HST, and Spitzer. The more complete wavelength coverage provides a more comprehensive assessment of the atmosphere by way of stronger constraints on the thermal profiles, atmospheric metallicity, and carbon/oxygen inventory for these two benchmark planets. We also investigate the impact of possible model-induced biases

including assumptions regarding molecular cross-sections, cloud model prescriptions, and thermal profile parameterizations. Finally, we present what constraints may be possible in the future by performing retrievals of synthetic observations from the next generation of high-resolution spectrographs like CRIRES+. This work has laid a foundational dataset that combines both space and ground-based observations to comprehensively characterize exoplanetary atmospheres and will be a useful benchmark in comparison to future efforts for both transiting and non-transiting atmospheric characterization.

321.03 — Combined Effects of Aerosols and Day-Night Temperature Gradients on Transit Spectroscopy

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In this work we pair a flexible aerosol parameterization with simple 3-d temperature-pressure structures in order to explore the combined effects of day-night temperature gradients and aerosol properties on transit spectroscopy. Previous studies have mostly examined the impact of these components separately. First, we construct a model grid covering the broad parameter space available to exoplanetary atmospheres. We then use this grid to systematically demonstrate the impact each piece of our model has on the final transit spectrum. Finally, we simulate transit spectra with JWST noise properties, and use an MCMC retrieval to quantify degeneracies between cloud properties and temperature-pressure gradients.

321.04 — The Effects of Condensate Clouds on Hot Jupiter Phase Curves

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The ensemble of phase curve observations of hot Jupiters obtained to date seem to indicate the large-scale presence of clouds. However, the models that have typically been used to predict and interpret hot Jupiter phase curves result from cloud-free calculations. To investigate the effects of clouds on hot Jupiter phase curves, we run a suite of general circulation models (GCMs) for both clear and cloudy atmospheres over a range of irradiation temperatures and surface gravities. The cloudy GCMs include the radiative feedback effects of the clouds, which has previously been shown to significantly alter the planets' thermal structures and phase curve properties. Using a radiative transfer post-processing code, we generate a full suite of observables (i.e. thermal emission and scattered light phase curve spectra) for each hot Jupiter model. We find considerable deviation in the traditional phase curve metrics (day/night contrast and hotspot offset) between the cloudy and clear models. We compare our model results to existing phase curve observations from the Spitzer Space Telescope, and we offer up strategies for distinguishing between cloudy and clear hot Jupiter atmospheres with JWST.

321.05 — The Atmosphere of Upsilon Andromedae b at High Spectral Resolution

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We report evidence for a thermal inversion and the presence of carbon monoxide in the atmosphere of non-transiting hot Jupiter Upsilon Andromedae b. Thermal emission from the planet was observed in the near infrared K band for a total of three nights — two nights with ARIES/MMT at spectral resolution R = 20,000 and one with iSHELL/IRTF at R = 75,000. On each night, a time series of spectra are taken to observe the planet at different orbital velocities. The planet's velocity will change on order 10 km/s in a night, while the star or turbulence the Earth's atmosphere are comparatively stable in velocity with a change of a few m/s. One can in principal identify the planetary signal as the portion of the spectrum which doppler shifts in accordance with the planet's known orbit. This is done by cross-correlating the data with model spectra, aligning the resultant cross correlation functions (CCFs) to the planetary rest frame, and co-adding in time. A strong feature in the co-added CCF indicates a match between the model and the data. This cross-correlation technique allows us to amplify the planetary signal by the square-root of the number of molecular lines observed and detect a planetary thermal emission signal that would otherwise be below the noise level. In practice, because Upsilon Andromedae b is non-transiting, its mass is not known a priori. We align the CCFs based on a grid of possible planetary orbital velocities and search for the best match. We find the strongest CCF peak (>5 sigma) in our data for orbital parameters

consistent with previously published results. The model spectra which provides the strongest correlation is one with CO features present and a thermal inversion — a region where the planetary temperature increases with altitude. By measuring the planet's orbital velocity we are also able to identify its precise mass and inclination, breaking the Msin(i) degeneracy found in radial velocity data. We add to the dataset of planetary atmospheres with measured properties and demonstrate the ability to combine data from multiple instruments and multiple nights for high-resolution spectroscopy of planetary atmospheres.

321.06 — Medium Resolution Spectroscopy of the HR 8799 planets

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High-contrast medium resolution spectroscopy has been used to detect molecules such as water and carbon monoxide in the atmospheres of directly imaged gas giant exoplanets. Improving upon the traditional cross-correlation technique, we develop a new likelihood based on joint forward modelling of the planetary signal and the starlight background (i.e., speckles). We show how it can be used to better characterize the atmosphere of directly imaged exoplanets and measure their radial velocity (RV). After marginalizing over the starlight model, we infer the barycentric RV of HR 8799 b and c in 2010 yielding -9.2 ± 0.5 km/s and -11.6 ± 0.5 km/s respectively. These RV measurements help to constrain the 3D orientation of the orbit of the planet by resolving the degeneracy in the longitude of ascending node. Assuming coplanar orbits for HR 8799 b and c, but not including d and e, we estimate the longitude of ascending node to be 89º (+27,-17) and the inclination to be 20.8º (+4.5, -3.7).

321.07 — A New Method for Detecting Magnetic Fields in Exoplanets

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The helium line triplet at 1083 nm has recently been established as a powerful new diagnostic of upper atmospheres of exoplanets. These observations opened a new wavelength window into the extended atmospheres of exoplanets, which can ultimately improve our understanding of the physical processes that drive atmospheric escape and mass loss. Additional information about planetary atmospheres can be obtained from the radiation polarization at 1083 nm. Linear and circular polarization signals in the helium 1083 nm line are created in the presence of a magnetic field due to the atomic level polarization induced by anisotropic stellar radiation and the combined action of the Zeeman and Hanle effects. Polarization signals in the helium 1083 nm line resulting from exoplanet magnetic fields with a wide range of field strengths, including those observed in the Solar System planets, could be detectable with current and future high-resolution spectropolarimeters operating in the near-infrared wavelength range.

321.08 — Reflected Light Phase Curves in the TESS Era

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The reflected light phase curve from a planet over its orbit provides a powerful probe of atmospheric properties. There are a number of planets that are conducive to reflected light phase curve studies with present and future space-based instrumentation and here we assess our ability to characterize these worlds. Using simulated TESS populations, we identify a set of archetypal exoplanets with the potential to be bright in reflected light while still being cool enough to have minimal thermal contamination in the TESS bandpass. We compute albedo spectra and analyze the expected contrasts. We find that in the TESS bandpass the estimated contrast at optical wavelengths is typically <10 ppm except for the brightest, largest, or closest in planets with the highest lofted clouds where contrast can reach a few tens of ppm. Meanwhile, in a bluer bandpass (0.3-0.5 microns) the estimated contrast can be as high as 150 ppm but typically 10-50 ppm. Our models

suggest that Neptune-sized planets with relatively low insolation and small semi-major axes are the most conducive to reflected light phase curve studies. The planets are brightest in bluer wavelengths and should precise measurements be made also in redder wavelengths, the scattering properties of the clouds may be constrained. *This work was supported by the Harvard Future Faculty Leaders Postdoctoral Fellowship and the University of California President's Postdoctoral Fellowship Program.*

Oral Session 322 — Galaxies in the Early Universe: Observations and Models

322.01 — Probing the ISM of Dusty, Luminous Infrared Galaxies at Cosmic Noon

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It is now well known that both the star formation rate (SFR) and AGN space density in the universe peaks around z∼2, known as "cosmic noon." Although dusty, ultraluminous infrared galaxies (ULIRGs) are relatively rare in the local universe, they become increasingly more common at high redshifts where they dominate the SFR density, and thus the stellar mass assembly of galaxies. However the ISM properties of these early dusty galaxies, which reflects the combined effects of star formation and/or black hole accretion activity, are poorly understood. To shed light on this we observe the rest-frame optical spectra of a sample of ULIRGs, AGN, and star-forming galaxies at redshifts $2 < z < 2.6$. Using Cosmic Evolution Survey (COSMOS) data we selected (U)LIRGs from our Herschel far-IR and Spitzer 24um catalogs, while AGN were selected by their IRAC colors and/or X-ray detections. With our sample of 151 galaxies (of which half are ULIRGs) where we securely detect at least three emission lines in H-beta, [O III] 5007 A, H-alpha, and [N II] 6584 A, we investigate the location of (U)LIRGs relative to the main star-forming branch on the BPT diagram. We find our (U)LIRGs occupying an intermediary area between the star-forming sequence and AGN branch. This suggests they are not only vigorously forming stars, but many of them host powerful AGNs as well. Furthermore 12 of these (U)LIRGs were cross-identified to harbor AGN by our selection criteria. By including AGN and star-forming galaxies from other NIR surveys at the same redshifts, we recover the z∼2 BPT diagram and show that our (U)LIRGs are intrinsically a distinct population from other emission line galaxies at "cosmic noon."

322.02 — The Cholla Galactic Outflow Simulations

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The Cholla Galactic OutfLow Simulations (CGOLS) suite is a set of extremely high resolution idealized galactic wind simulations designed to capture hydrodynamic processes in outflows that are typically unresolved in galaxy-scale simulations. In addition to validating classic (and modern) single-phase analytic wind models, these simulations can be used to develop new analytic models that capture multiphase structure of outflows that are routinely observed. Their high resolution also makes them the ideal dataset for comparing to observations of galactic winds. This talk will briefly outline the CGOLS setup, as well as highlight key results from the project thus far.

322.03 — How important is dust-obscured star formation in galaxies from cosmic dawn to cosmic noon?

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Although it has become clear that UV/optical wavelengths are insufficient to probe the total cosmic star formation at $z < 3$ and a large fraction of star formation is obscured by dust, there is no consensus on the significance of the contribution of dust-obscured star formation at $z > 3$. While UV/optical observations assume the dust corrections are minimal at early times, there are many examples of individual galaxies that violate these assumptions. The only way to make a complete census of star formation is to directly detect the dust-obscured activity which is redshifted to submillimeter/millimeter wavelengths at $z > 3$. I will talk about dust-obscured star formation at $z > 3$ from the contributions of dusty, star-forming galaxies (DSFGs) and absorption-selected

galaxies. Specifically, I will present the multi-wavelength properties of the Herschel-selected ultrared DSFGs (so-called '500um risers') at z > 3, including data from ALMA, HST, Spitzer, SCUBA-2 etc. We perform multi-wavelength spectral energy distribution fitting to derive their physical properties such as star formation rates (SFRs) and stellar masses. Based on the SFR density and stellar mass density, we estimate their contribution to the cosmic star formation history. On the other hand, dust emission has been detected in quasar absorption line systems (e.g. DLAs, MgII absorbers) at z > 3. Probing the FIR/submm/mm emission of absorption-selected galaxies provides a unique and complementary approach to making galaxy-absorber connection and revealing a hidden population of normal galaxies. I will also discuss the contribution of obscured star formation from the absorption-selected galaxies to the cosmic star formation history.

322.04 — The Latest LAGER Cosmic Reionization Results: The 10 deg^2 Lya Luminosity Function at z=6.9

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Redshift z~7 is the sweet spot for Lya based reionization tests. It is where the effects of neutral gas are strong enough to be most readily observable, yet not so prevalent as to completely block Lya emission from our view. We are conducting a definitive 24 deg^2 narrowband Lya emitter (LAE) survey at z = 6.9 — The Lyman-Alpha Galaxies in the Epoch of Reionization (LAGER) project. This survey exploits DECam's uniquely large FOV and detector sensitivity in the near-infrared, as well as a custom-made narrowband filter at 9642 A. We present the latest LAGER results based on 150 Lya galaxies, with about 2 dozen spectroscopic confirmations, over a 10 deg^2 survey area. For luminous sources, we find field-to-field variations in the number density. We discuss the significance of these luminous sources that are found in LAE-overdense regions, and the implications of LAGER results for reionization.

322.05 — Lyman-Alpha Lessons from the Low-Redshift Green Peas

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As strong Lyman-alpha (Ly-alpha) emitters and some of the only known Lyman continuum (LyC) emitting galaxies at low redshift, the Green Pea galaxies are potential analogs of the galaxies that reionized the universe at z >6. We use HST UV spectra to analyze the Ly-alpha properties of 56 low-redshift Green Peas, including a new sample of 13 Green Peas with extremely high [O III]/[O II] ratios. We find that high Ly-alpha escape fractions are closely associated with low line-of-sight gas covering fractions. In contrast, the Ly-alpha profile width, a proposed diagnostic of LyC escape, appears to be more sensitive to the column densities of gas between dense clumps. Narrow Ly-alpha profiles correlate with both high nebular ionization and low metallicities. We suggest that catastrophic cooling conditions in low-metallicity star-forming regions produce a geometry of dense clumps within a low-density inter-clump medium. This geometry both promotes LyC and Ly-alpha escape and generates the high ionization parameters characteristic of the Green Peas.

322.06 — A large, deep 3 deg^2 survey of Hα, [OIII], and [OII] emitters from LAGER: constraining luminosity functions

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We present our recent measurements of the Hα, [OIII], and [OII] luminosity functions as part of the Lyman Alpha Galaxies at Epoch of Reionization (LAGER) survey using our samples of ~11000 Hα, [OIII], and [OII] emitters at z = 0.47, 0.93, and 1.59, respectively, in a 3 deg^2 single, CTIO/Blanco DECam pointing of the COSMOS field. Our observations reach 5σ depths of 8.2x10^{-18} erg s^{-1} cm^{-2} and comoving volumes of (1 - 7) x 10^5 Mpc^3 making our survey one of the deepest narrowband surveys. We will present how we select our emission line galaxy candidates and our method in measuring the luminosity functions. We will then discuss our luminosity functions in comparison to previous narrowband surveys. We find an excess of bright >10^{42} erg s^{-1} [OIII] emitters (L > 3L^*) and discuss how this may be due to AGN contamination and its implications for the next-generation emission line surveys, such as the *WFIRST* High-Latitude Spectroscopic Survey (HLSS), which will primarily observe the bright-end of the luminosity function. We will discuss the various methods we used to correct for dust attenuation, including a new empirical calibration we have designed using SDSS rest-frame (g - r) color and tested against z = 0.47 Hα emitters with *z*COSMOS 1D spectra. We will present measurements of the star formation rate densities, where we find our [OIII] and [OII] samples trace the bulk of cosmic star formation activity at their respective redshifts, while our Hα sample traces about 70% of the total z = 0.47 star formation activity. We finally will present the equivalent width (EW) distributions of our samples and our method in parameterizing the distributions, taking into account selection effects and incompleteness. Our method has implications for future surveys, such as *WFIRST* HLSS, that are limited both in line flux and EW. Overall, our results are for one LAGER field, while the full survey will comprise 8 fields corresponding to 24 deg^2. We expect the full LAGER sample to have about 13000 Hα, 29000 [OIII], and 53000 [OII] emitters providing us with a large sample of narrowband-selected galaxies at their respective redshifts.

322.07 — The REQUIEM Survey: REsolving QUIEscent Magnified Galaxies

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Understanding the formation and quenching of massive quiescent galaxies at cosmic noon (z~2) remains a major problem in galaxy formation theory. While clues to their formation will be imprinted on the stellar populations in their inner cores, such analyses are beyond the capabilities of current technology. Here, we present some preliminary results from a unique upcoming survey leveraging the Hubble Space Telescope WFC3/G141 grism spectroscopy and ALMA dust continuum imaging of a unique sample of gravitationally lensed massive quiescent galaxies from z = 1.6 to 3. The boost in spatial resolution and signal that strong gravitational lensing affords gives us the rare opportunity to perform spatially resolved age measurements at 0.5 kpc resolution and improved sensitivity to measure their gas content. More information about the REQUIEM Galaxies Survey can be found at https://requiem-galaxies.com.

322.08 — The Origin of Lyman Alpha Blobs in Cosmological Galaxy Formation Simulations

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The origin of Lyman alpha blobs at high-redshift has been an outstanding problem since their discovery 2 decades ago. The fundamental issue is the broad range of physics involved in modeling these enigmatic objects: high-resolution hydrodynamic galaxy formation, ionization radiative transfer, and Lyman alpha radiative transfer. Here, we present the first ever theoretical study of the origin of Lyman alpha blobs to simultaneously include all of these components, as well as the impact of AGN. Using a sample of high-resolution cosmological zoom simulations of massive galaxy evolution, we present a model for the origin of Lyman alpha blobs at high-redshift, and understand their dominant power sources, escape fraction, and stochasticity.

Oral Session 323 — Galaxy Evolution at z < 0.5

323.01 — Molecular Gas in the Antlia Galaxy Cluster

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At 0.2 < z < 1.0, around 30% of galaxy clusters are in a disturbed state. Recent studies have shown that interactions between gas-rich cluster members and merger-induced shocks can enhance star formation activity in disturbed clusters, resulting in a reversal of the environmental trends typical of relaxed clusters. In order to understand how the enhanced star formation rates in these disturbed clusters are fuelled, it is vital to link observations tracing recent star formation to the reservoirs of cold, molecular gas. In this talk, I will present observations of the CO J = 2-1 rotational transition for 92 galaxies in the nearby Antlia cluster from the Atacama Pathfinder Experiment (APEX). These measurements are used to trace the molecular gas content of our sample, which is then correlated with the galaxy properties, including stellar mass, star formation rate and HI mass. We also look for evidence of outflows or ram pressure stripping revealed either by velocity offsets between the optical position of the galaxy and the molecular gas, or by asymmetries in the CO line profile.

323.03 — Incomplete and uncertain data in astronomy: A new look at the star forming sequence of galaxies

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Incomplete and uncertain data, such as those arising from detection limits and measurement uncertainties, are commonplace in astronomy and astrophysics. Unfortunately, many standard techniques are not well equipped to deal with such data sets potentially resulting in strongly biased or even inconsistent estimates of the underlying model parameters. I will present a new, general approach to handle such data and apply it to the star forming sequence (SFS) of nearby galaxies. I will show that the slope and intrinsic scatter of the SFS can be derived in a consistent manner without an ad hoc separation of galaxies into star forming and quiescent populations. Furthermore, the analysis suggests that the SFS extends to much lower star formation rates than previously thought. The presented method is implemented as a flexible, easy-to-use, and open-source Python package.

323.04 — Analysis of the Effects of Ram Pressure Stripping on Galaxy Evolution and Star Formation through the Study of the Multiphase ISM

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Ram pressure stripping is a key process by which galaxies in clusters evolve, on a base level, stripping away gas and consequently quenching star formation. Throughout my thesis, I've sought to expand on this simple picture, by analyzing the actual mechanism by which ram pressure affects the multiphase ISM. I will present evidence from recent observations with high resolution instruments, including HST and ALMA, of the direct influence and effects of ram pressure on the dense ISM of two galaxies: D100 in the Coma cluster, and NGC 4402 in the Virgo cluster. The dense ISM is of particular interest because it is the birthplace of star formation. We find direct observational evidence supporting both the compression of molecular gas, possibly triggering a starburst, and of direct stripping of molecular gas via momentum transfer. Our evidence of these effects on the ISM due to RPS allow us to investigate how the ISM in RPS galaxies evolves, and presents a more complex picture than simple quenching. Furthermore, I will present analysis based on HST observations of D100, a galaxy with an extremely long and narrow (60 x 2 kpc) H-alpha tail, of the properties of stars formed in the tail, and the stellar population of the disk of the galaxy, and what it reveals about the evolution of D100 under ram pressure.

323.05 — Catching Compact Galaxy Groups in Action in the Milli-Millennium Simulation

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Poor, compact galaxy groups (CGs) form the tail of the galaxy number density distribution. However, most galaxies are found in poor groups, and understanding their evolution is thus essential for understanding galaxy evolution. I will discuss how we mined the milli-Millennium cosmological simulation for case study analogs of z∼0 observed CGs ("sCGs") and show reconstructed cosmological evolutionary paths of stellar mass, cold and hot gas

mass, star formation rate, pairwise galaxy separation, and pairwise velocity vector angles. I will present identified "birth redshifts" for sCGs, after which member galaxies stay together down to z = 0. I will also show 3-D movies with merger tree visualizations, and discuss implications of comparisons with specific famous observed Hickson CGs that provide clues to the puzzling longevity of CGs, or are particularly reminiscent of properties of systems such as Stephan's Quintet.

323.06 — Morphology of X, S, and Z-shaped Radio Galaxies

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In this talk we present an overview of X, S, and Z-shaped radio sources in the nearby universe. The asymmetric morphology of these radio galaxies is suggestive of a turbulent and dramatic evolutionary past. The synchrotron plasma in these sources is significantly offset from the main radio axis which can be caused by mechanisms including galactic mergers, re-triggering of radio AGN, or a perturbed galactic magnetic field. We have analyzed a sample of candidate radio galaxies of complex morphologies observed with the Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array (VLA) from 1-4 GHz in both total intensity and linear polarization. In this talk we present a detailed look at two radio galaxies in particular, J0821+2922 and J0845+4031. The unprecedented resolution and sensitivity of the data allowed us to eliminate J0821+2922 as a misclassified radio galaxy. We further observed J0845+4031 in the X band (8-12 GHz) with the VLA and in the C band (4-8 GHz) with the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA). The high-resolution follow-up observations allowed us to identify the central radio axis of emission and the offset of the synchrotron plasma. We infer that the central engine of J0845+4031 is in a perturbed state whose precession is the source of the offset between the synchrotron plasma and the central axis. The analysis of such a large number of sources was only made possible through the automation of polarization calibration and subsequent imaging. We will provide a short account of these automation efforts in this talk as well.

323.07 — Observational evidence for galaxy pre-processing in the Ursa Major super-group

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The local environment a galaxy resides in is a major contributor governing its evolution, exemplified by the drastically different mix of galaxy types in the low-density field as compared to dense galaxy clusters. Intermediate density regions such as galaxy groups thus present a key laboratory to catch and study many of the underlying physical processes in action. Some properties of cluster galaxies, such as an overall tendency to be dynamically hot, requires a factor that affects some galaxies before they enter the cluster. This is usually understood in terms of pre-processing, environmental factors that impact galaxies as they are infalling to clusters. Although the details of pre-processing are yet to be clearly identified, it most likely takes the form of galaxy-galaxy and galaxy-group interactions as galaxy groups approach clusters which most strongly affect dwarfs. We present results from our deep wide-field observing campaign using the WIYN One Degree Imager and targeting galaxies in the nearby Ursa Major super-group, which is kinematically connected to the Virgo cluster. We detect stellar debris associated with interactions in a significant fraction of group member galaxies, allowing us to place constraints on the nature and prevalence of pre-processing triggered by and affecting dwarf and giant galaxies in this region.

Oral Session 324 — Dwarf and Irregular Galaxies II

324.01 — The M101 Luminosity Function and and the Halo to Halo Scatter Among Local Volume Hosts

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The Lambda Cold Dark Matter model for structure formation has been very successful at reproducing observations of large scale structures; however challenges emerge at sub-galactic scales. Observations of the faint end of galaxy satellite Luminosity Functions (LFs) are important in reconciling the differences at these smaller scales. This is crucial to constrain the physics governing galaxy formation and evolution,

and will also help us to understand the relation between the stellar content and dark matter halo in dwarf galaxies. As part of a semi-automated survey for low surface brightness galaxies in the Canada-France-Hawai'i-Telescope legacy survey, we have examined the M101 group in detail discovering 37 new diffuse dwarf candidates in the vicinity of M101. Examination of 19 of these dwarfs with the Hubble Space Telescope has allowed us to extend the satellite LF of M101 down to M_V = -8.2 and compare it to other Local Volume hosts. This shows M101 is extremely sparse with only 8 satellites down to this magnitude, as compared to 26 for M31 and 23.5±7.7 for the median host in the Local Volume. This scatter is larger than predicted from current simulations. This comparison between Local Volume hosts has also shown a potential relationship between the satellite LF, the star forming fraction and the host galaxy environment. It is clear that further observations of the faint end of satellite LFs for more galaxies are required in addition to work on simulations, to try and reproduce this large scatter and apparent environmental dependence.

324.02 — Improved Proper Motion Measurements of M31

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The proper motion of M31 is of tremendous importance for understanding the overall mass and dynamical evolution of the Local Group. The first proper motion of M31 was measured by Sohn et al. (2012) using multi-epoch HST data for 3 fields. Our measurements reached a final accuracy of 12 microarcsecond per year, and implied an M31 motion consistent with a head-on collision orbit toward the Milky Way. Since then, there have been independent estimates/measurements of M31 that are either inconsistent (Salomon et al. 2016) or consistent (van der Marel et al. 2019) with the HST results. In this contribution, I will introduce our new HST program to measure proper motions of M31 to unprecedented precision. Through this program, we will obtain third-epoch data for the 3 HST fields used in our 2012 measurement. We will also obtain second-epoch data for 4 additional HST fields to resolve internal kinematics, and to measure the proper motion of M32 for the first time. Preliminary results and implications of our program will be discussed.

324.03 — Highlights from the Initial Star Formation and Lifetimes of Andromeda Satellites (ISLAndS) Project

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Using deep color magnitude diagrams from HST ACS imaging, we have derived detailed star formation and chemical enrichment histories of a representative sample of six M31 dwarf spheroidal (dSph) companions in order to compare directly the timing, duration, and strength of their first episodes of star formation to those of Milky Way dSph satellites. We derive robust and homogeneous distances to the six galaxies using different methods based on the properties of the RR Lyrae stars. Our observations yield a time resolution at the oldest ages of ~1 Gyr, allowing meaningful comparisons to the MW satellites. The

six dSphs present a variety of star formation histories (SFHs) that are not strictly correlated with luminosity or present distance from M31 (e.g., a significant range in quenching times from 9 to 6 Gyr ago). In agreement with observations of MW companions of similar mass, there is no evidence of complete quenching of star formation by the cosmic UV background responsible for reionization, but the possibility of a degree of quenching at reionization cannot be ruled out. We do not find significant differences between the SFHs of the members and non-members of the vast, thin plane of satellites. The SFHs of the ISLAndS M31 dSphs appear to be more uniform than those of the MW dSphs. Specifically, the primary difference between the SFHs of the ISLAndS dSphs and MW dSph companions of similar luminosities and host distances is the absence of late-quenching dSphs in the ISLAndS sample. These conclusions appear to be confirmed and strengthened by shallower observations of a more complete sample (Weisz et al. 2019). Fundamentally, we are testing the assumption that the early evolution of the Milky Way satellites was typical and therefore representative of dSphs in general.

324.04 — Elemental Abundances in M31: [Fe/H] and [α/Fe] in M31 Dwarf Galaxies Using Coadded Spectra

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We present chemical abundances of red giant branch (RGB) stars in the dwarf spheroidal (dSph) satellite system of Andromeda (M31), using spectral synthesis of medium resolution (R $\sim$ 6000) spectra obtained via the Spectroscopic and Photometric Landscape of Andromeda's Stellar Halo (SPLASH) survey. We coadd stars according to their similarity by photometric metallicity or effective temperature to obtain a signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) high enough to measure average [Fe/H] and [α/Fe] abundances. We validate our method using high-S/N spectra of RGB stars in Milky Way globular clusters as well as deep observations for a subset of the M31 dSphs in our sample. For this set of validation coadds, we compare the weighted-average abundance of the individual stars with the abundance determined from the coadd. We present individual and coadded measurements of [Fe/H] and [α/Fe] for stars in ten M31 dSphs, including the first [α/Fe] measurements for And IX, XIV, XV, and XVIII. These abundances greatly increase the number of spectroscopic measurements of the chemical composition of M31's less massive dwarf satellites, which are crucial to understanding their star formation history and interaction with the M31 system.

324.05 — Manganese Yields Indicate Sub-Chandrasekhar Type Ia Supernovae Dominate at Early Times in Dwarf Galaxies

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Manganese (Mn) abundances are sensitive probes of the progenitors of Type Ia supernovae (SNe). We present a catalog of manganese abundances in dwarf spheroidal satellites of the Milky Way, measured using medium-resolution spectroscopy. Using a simple chemical evolution model, we infer a sub-solar [Mn/Fe] yield from Type Ia SNe in the Sculptor dwarf spheroidal galaxy. This implies that sub-Chandrasekhar-mass white dwarf progenitors are the dominant channel of Type Ia SNe at early times in this galaxy. However, this result may depend on star formation history, suggesting that Chandrasekhar-mass progenitors may become the dominant channel of Type Ia SNe later in a galaxy's chemical evolution.

324.06 — Towards an understanding of young stellar populations at extremely low metallicity with nearby dwarf galaxies

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Stellar population synthesis models are central to our quest to understand galaxies across cosmic time. As observations have steadily pushed the redshift limit deep into the reionization era and mass limits at intermediate redshift down into the dwarf galaxy regime, these models have begun to show signs of strain. Nearby star-forming dwarf galaxies represent one of our only opportunities to test and refine these models at sub-SMC metallicities (<20% solar). I will present results from our ongoing campaign with the Cosmic Origins Spectrograph on HST and the 6.5m MMT to find and characterize the most extreme of these nearby systems, approaching the conditions we expect to encounter in the reionization era. Our results indicate that nebular CIII] and CIV emission detected at cosmological redshifts may be powerful tracers of very metal-poor stellar populations in assembling primordial galaxies. Our understanding of young stellar populations are especially lacking at extremely low metallicity (<10% solar), but I will show that fortunately a substantial number

of actively star-forming systems hosting such metal-poor stars resides just below the completeness limit of the SDSS spectroscopic survey. Nebular He II emission in these spectra reveals a particularly striking disagreement with model predictions, and I will present work exploring the possibility that this emission is a signature of high-mass X-ray binaries or other peculiar products of binary evolution. Finally, I will outline a path towards direct empirical calibration of stellar models at extremely low metallicity, which is a crucial step towards anchoring our understanding of galaxies in the JWST and ELT era.

324.07 — Searching for Stellar Dynamical Signatures of Wandering IMBHs in Dwarf Galaxies

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Evidence is mounting that intermediate mass black holes (IMBHs) hosted by dwarf galaxies may not be centrally located. Rather, they may be wandering in the outskirts of the galaxy, due to prior dwarf-dwarf interactions combined with the irregular shapes and shallow potential wells of these galaxies. We test whether such wandering IMBHs are detectable via their interactions with stars within the dwarf galaxy. Using a simulation of an isolated dwarf galaxy taken from the MARVEL-ous dwarfs simulation suite, we measure the velocity distributions of the stars affected by the IMBH. We will report on dynamical signatures which may indicate the presence of an off-center and otherwise invisible IMBH.

Oral Session 325 — AGN and Quasars: AGN and Their Host Galaxies II

325.01 — The Molecular Gas in the NGC 6240 Merging Galaxy System at the Highest Spatial Resolution

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We present the highest resolution — 15 pc (0.03″) — ALMA ^{12}CO(2-1) and millimeter continuum maps, tracers of the molecular gas and dust, respectively, in the nearby merging galaxy system NGC 6240, that hosts two supermassive black hole growing simultaneously. These observations provide an excellent spatial match to existing Hubble optical and near-IR observations of this system. A significant molecular gas mass, $\sim 9 \times 10^9$ $M_\odot$, can be located in between the two nuclei, forming a clumpy stream kinematically dominated by turbulence, rather than a smooth rotating disk as previously assumed from lower resolution data.Evidence for rotation is seen in the gas surrounding the southern nucleus, but not the northern one. Dynamical shells can be seen, likely associated with nuclear supernovae remnants. We further detect the presence of significant high velocity outflows, some of them reaching velocities >500 km/s, affecting a significant fraction, ∼11% of the molecular gas in the nuclear region. Inside the sphere of influence of the supermassive black holes we find molecular masses of 1.3×10^8 $M_\odot$ and 3.5×10^8 $M_\odot$ for the northern and southern nuclei respectively. We are thus directly imaging the reservoir of gas that can accrete onto each supermassive black hole. These new ALMA maps highlight the critical need for high resolution observations of the molecular gas in order to understand the feeding of supermassive black holes and its connection to galaxy evolution.

Support for this work has been provided by FONDECYT Regular 1160999, 1190818, CONICYT PIA ACT172033 and Basal CATA PFB-06/2007 and AFB170002 grants. This work was performed in part at the Aspen Center for Physics, which is supported by National Science Foundation grant PHY-1607611.

325.02 — Ionized versus Warm Molecular Gas in the Central 500 pc of Seyfert Galaxies

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As part of the Keck OSIRIS Nearby AGN, or KONA, survey we have completed a comparison of the distribution and kinematics of the ionized versus warm molecular gas in 40 Seyfert galaxies. While the molecular hydrogen (traced via H_2 2.12 micron emission) is primarily rotating in the galaxy plane with relatively low velocity dispersion, the ionized gas (traced via Br Gamma and [Si VI] emission at 2.16 and 1.96 microns, respectively) typically has higher velocity dispersion values indicative of outflows. The flux distribution of the two gas species is also distinct with molecular hydrogen detected throughout the central 500 parsecs in most Seyfert galaxies while the ionized gas is more concentrated around the nucleus and/or collimated along an ionization axis. Estimated masses of the central reservoir of gas in these Seyfert galaxies will also be presented and compared to that needed to power the central active nucleus.

325.03 — Tending the Fire: A molecular gas study of hard X-ray selected AGN from the BASS survey.

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Over the last 30 years the importance of host galaxy molecular gas for growing black holes has been intensely debated. We have observed a a volume-limited sample of 220 nearby AGN ($0.01 < z < 0.05$) using the CO 2-1 line with the JCMT and APEX telescopes. The AGN are selected from the Swift-BAT all sky hard X-ray survey. We compare these AGN host galaxies to inactive galaxies selected with the IRAM 30m COLD GASS survey to understand trends with host morphology and stellar mass. We also study how molecular gas fraction is related to various AGN properties (Eddington ratio, black hole mass, bolometric luminosity, column density) from the BASS survey. Overall we find that AGN reside in galaxies with higher overall gas fractions than inactive galaxies of matched morphology and stellar mass, contain rare gas rich ellipticals, and the highest Eddington ratio AGN have higher gas fractions.

325.04 — X-ray Variability of M87 in 2017 and 2018

J. Neilsen[1]; M. Nowak; S. Markoff; D. Haggard; J. Anczarski; M. Balokovic
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In April of 2019, the Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration reported the groundbreaking detection of the first image of a black hole, the shadow of the supermassive black hole in M87. In this talk, I will describe X-ray observations of M87 with Chandra and NuSTAR coordinated with the EHT campaigns in 2017 and 2018. X-ray spectra are crucial for understanding the physics of particle acceleration and electron heating in astrophysical jets. I will describe our strategy for joint imaging spectroscopy from 0.4-79 keV, focusing on the search for variability across these epochs and what it may tell us about M87.

325.05 — The Star Formation Rate and Star Formation Efficiency of Quasar Host Galaxies at Low Redshifts

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The tight correlation between the mass of supermassive black holes and the stellar velocity dispersion of galaxy bulges has been well-established in local quiescent galaxies, triggering numerous studies on the coevolution between black holes and their host galaxies. Yet, the origin of this relation remains elusive. Measurement of the interstellar medium content and star formation rate in active galaxies provides valuable insight into how effectively the host galaxies build their mass. Employing a new star formation rate (SFR) calibration developed by Xie & Ho (2019) based on polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) emission, we quantify the SFRs for the hosts of a sample of low-redshift quasars, and, in combination with measurements of gas content estimated from dust, we investigate their star formation efficiencies. A significant fraction of quasar hosts lies above the galaxy main sequence, possessing high star formation efficiencies similar to those of starburst galaxies, although many of the hosts have not undergone major mergers. AGN feedback may promote instead of suppressing star formation in these systems. While PAH emission effectively traces star formation in most objects, we find evidence that they may be destroyed in the most powerful quasars.

325.06 — More than Star Formation: The High-J CO SLEDs of High-z Galaxies

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Theoretical work suggests that AGN play an important role in quenching star formation in massive galaxies. In addition to molecular outflows observed in the local universe, emission from very high-J CO rotational transitions have been a key piece of evidence for AGN directly affecting the molecular gas reservoirs that fuel star formation. However, very few observations exist of CO rotational lines past the peak of the CO spectral line energy distribution for galaxies in the early universe. Here we will present new ALMA observations of high-J CO rotational lines (CO(10-9) through CO(16-15)) in five z > 2 IR-bright AGN host galaxies. We will discuss the excitation mechanisms for these lines, the fraction of these galaxies' molecular gas impacted by the AGN, and how that might affect their star formation.

325.07 — Optical study of PKS B1322-110, the intra-hour variable radio source

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Observations with the Australia Telescope Compact Array revealed intra-hour variations in the radio source PKS B1322-110 (Bignall et al 2019). To determine whether scintillation by intervening plasma in our galaxy is responsible for the rapid radio variability, we obtained Gemini Halpha and Halpha continuum images of the PKS B1322-110 field. A clear flux excess detected in the Halpha image prompted us to obtain the first optical spectrum of PKS B1322-110. With the Gemini spectrum we determine that PKS B1322-110 is a quasar at a redshift of z = 3.007 ± 0.002. The apparent flux detected in the Halpha filter is likely to originate from He II emission redshifted precisely into the Halpha bandpass.

Oral Session 326 — Supernovae II

326.01 — The First Supernovae — Puzzles and Constraints

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Observational constraints on the element abundances in metal-poor stars in the Galactic halo have grown dramatically over the past decade. Such data is now available for a few up to dozens of elements in the Milky Way as well as extragalactic halos. Despite this greatly increased observational database and important strides in the theoretical understanding of the first stars, interpreting the signature of primordial supernovae remains challenging. This signature may manifest through element abundance patterns in Galactic hyper-iron-poor stars or ultra-metal-poor stars, or in local dSph galaxies. These patterns can be tied through modeling (with some caveats) to the nucleosynthetic output of individual supernovae from first-generation stars. We share ongoing calculations of the current constraints on the first supernovae and some fascinating puzzles that remain unresolved to date. A first-stars supernova model needs to explain the widely-noted enhancement of carbon and many alpha-elements at the lowest [Fe/H], but also must consistently account for the trends in N, Li, Ca and Ti in the broader framework of the structure, rotation and binarity of early stellar generations. Last, we note that Ti may not always behave like an alpha-element, especially below [Fe/H] of about -3, providing an additional constraint on the first supernovae. This work was supported by the University of San Francisco (USF) Faculty Development Fund, and by the Undergraduate ALFALFA Team through NSF grant AST-1637339.

326.02 — Supernova Remnant Progenitor Masses in M83

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With resolved stellar photometry from Hubble Space Telescope WFC3/UVIS imaging of M83, we fit for the ages of the young, resolved stellar populations at the locations of optically-identified supernova remnants (SNRs) in M83. We generate color-magnitude diagrams of the stars within 50 pc of each SNR and fit stellar evolution models to obtain the population ages. From each of these ages, we infer the progenitor mass that corresponds to the lifetime of the most

prominent age that is <50 Myr. Some SNRs show no evidence for having a young progenitor and are therefore good Type Ia SNR candidates, and about 20% have best-fit progenitor masses >15 $M_\odot$. This is the largest collection of high-mass progenitor SNRs to date, including our highest-mass progenitor inference found so far, with an age constraint of <8 Myr. Overall, the distribution of progenitor masses has a power-law index of −3.0, steeper than Salpeter initial mass function (−2.35). We will discuss possible reasons for the relatively low number of high-mass progenitors, including the difficulty of finding and measuring such objects, and the possibility that only a fraction of very massive stars produce supernovae.

326.03 — Insights into massive star explosions from infrared light

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The evolution and mass loss of a massive star prior to its death as a core-collapse supernova (CCSN) is a topic of active research. The diversity in observed properties of CCSNe points to different classes of progenitor stars, but the identification of progenitor to most subtypes remain uncertain. New insights to solve this problem can be obtained by observing the SN interaction with its circumstellar medium (CSM), which have strong infrared (IR) emission signature. I will present recent results from IR observations of nearby CCSNe. First, I will discuss SN 2017eaw (II-P) in NGC 6946. IR imaging of its progenitor ruled out any major CSM ejections in the last year of its life. Yet, IR spectroscopy showed signs of interactions with nearby CSM, suggesting that the CSM is long-lasting. Second, I will discuss the unique H-poor SN 2014C, which started to interact with its H-rich ejected envelope 100 days post-explosion. Imaging at 10-micron with Subaru/COMICS suggested silicate dust for the first time for an interacting SN, analogous to massive star nebulae in the Milky Way. I will discuss the implications on the progenitor system of this unique SN 2014C. These observations are preludes to what possible in the era of JWST. Lastly, I will discuss the novel near-IR spectropolarimeter called WIRC+Pol, and how IR measurement can disentangle polarization signal arising from the inner ejecta of the SN from dust scattering in the CSM or ISM, which is often an issue for optical measurements. The bright SN IR polarization survey I am conducting with WIRC+Pol will produce the first such measurements.

326.04 — The Metallicity Distribution of Type II SNe Hosts

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Adopting methodology previously applied to Gamma-Ray Burst host galaxies, we analyze the metallicity distribution of Type II SNe hosts. As this is a precision application of the methodology, we first complied a greatly expanded SNe sample by cross-referencing the Transient Name Server SNe catalogue with the galaxies in the MPA-JHU emission line analysis of the SDSS. This provides a sample with approximately 1700 objects with metallicities in at least one diagnostic and about 1200 objects in the KK04 (Kobulnicky & Kewley 2004) diagnostic with over 300 of these being core-collapse SNe, reflecting the recent considerable improvement in SNe detection capabilities. Interestingly we find an interesting divergence in the metallicity distribution of the Type II SNe subtypes, with the Type IIb & IIn SNe preferring more metal rich environments than the standard Type II population (i.e. those with no subtype). However, the star-formation weighted metallicity distribution of typical SDSS galaxies tracks the metallicity distribution of all the Type II SNe combined (which can be clearly separated from metallicity distribution of the standard Type II population). From this we conclude that metallicity affects the Type II subtype but not the combined rate of Type II production. Ultimately we hope to use the agreement in the metallicity distribution between the Type II SNe and general galaxy population to place limits on the IMF variability as a function of metallicity since the Type II SNe and Halpha emission (used to estimate the SFR) probe different initial masses of ∼12 and ∼20 solar masses respectively.

326.06 — A Strongly Bipolar core in the dust forming ejecta of a normal IIP supernova

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Few core-collapse supernovae show asymmetric Halpha emission in the nebular phase indicating asymmetry in the 56Ni distribution and/or in the line-emitting region of the inner ejecta. Here I will discuss nebular phase observations of the supernova ASASSN-16at, which shows strong bifurcation in late nebular phase (>200 days) Halpha and Hbeta emissions, which has not been observed in any other

core-collapse supernovae. Such a distinct double-peaked profile indicates strong bipolarity in the inner ejecta of the supernova ASASSN-16at, which otherwise showed a normal SNe IIP like evolution until 200 days. Interestingly each component of the double-peaked nebular HI emission is seen to be evolving, where the red peak progressively weakens relatively to the blue counterpart. This evolution may be explained by differential extinction due to the formation of dust in the ejecta, which is also supported by the NIR color excess during late times.

Oral Session 327 — Exoplanets: Transits I

327.01 — Prioritizing Target Stars for the TESS Planet Search

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The TESS mission is acquiring 2-minute observations of several hundred thousand stars for the purpose of detecting small transiting exoplanets. Selecting those target stars means balancing factors like star brightness, stellar radius, sky location, distance, and other metrics of scientific value. I will describe the process that was used to select the TESS transit targets, the impact of that selection method for the overall targeted stellar population, and the implications for the resulting TESS exoplanet detections.

327.02 — Back to the Future: Surveying the Northern Hemisphere and Reprocessing the Southern TESS Data Set

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TESS launched 18 April 2018 to conduct a two-year, near all-sky survey for at least 50 small, nearby exoplanets for which masses can be ascertained and whose atmospheres can be characterized by ground- and space-based follow-on observations. TESS has completed its survey of the southern hemisphere and begun its survey of the northern hemisphere, identifying >1000 candidate exoplanets and unveiling a plethora of exciting non-exoplanet astrophysics results, such as asteroseismology, asteroids, and supernova. The TESS Science Processing Operations Center (SPOC) processes the data downlinked every two weeks to generate a range of data products hosted at the Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes (MAST). For each sector (~1 month) of observations, the SPOC calibrates the image data for both 30-min Full Frame Images (FFIs) and up to 20,000 pre-selected 2-min target star postage stamps. Data products for the 2-min targets include simple aperture photometry and systematic error-corrected flux time series. The SPOC also conducts searches for transiting exoplanets in the 2-min data for each sector and generates Data Validation time series and associated reports for each transit-like feature identified in the search. Multi-sector searches for exoplanets are conducted periodically to discover longer period planets, including those in the James Webb Continuous Viewing Zone (CVZ), which are observed for up to one year. Starting with Sector 8, scattered light from the Earth and Moon contaminated significant portions of the data in each orbit. We have developed algorithms for automated identification of the scattered light features at the individual target level. Previously, data for all stars on a CCD affected by scattered light were manually excluded. The automated flagging will allow us to retain significantly more data for stars that are not affected by the scattered light even though it is occurring elsewhere on the CCD. We also discuss enhancements to the SPOC pipeline and the newly available FFI light curves. The TESS Mission is funded by NASA's Science Mission Directorate as an Astrophysics Explorer Mission.

327.03 — The *TESS* Objects of Interest Catalog from Year 1 of the *TESS* Mission

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The Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (*TESS*) has identified over 1,000 transit signals for follow-up as potential exoplanet candidates in its first year of observation surveying the ecliptic Southern Hemisphere. Over the course of its two-year prime mission, *TESS* will observe ~85% of the sky, looking for signals caused by transiting exoplanets. The *TESS* Objects of Interest (TOI) Catalog is a collection of the most promising exoplanet candidates found since *TESS* began observing on July 25, 2018. Here we

describe the process used to create TOIs and the TOI Catalog for Sectors 1-13. The Catalog consists primarily of *TESS* planet candidates and previously known planets. The *TESS* Follow-Up Observing Program (TFOP) has prioritized and observed TOIs using the Exoplanet Follow-up Observing Program for *TESS* (ExoFOP-*TESS*) to coordinate efforts and share data. This paper is intended as a companion to the TOI Catalog, and in addition, discusses qualities of TOIs in the catalog and some of the notable *TESS* planets discovered so far. The *TESS* data products for Sectors 1-13, including the TOI Catalog, light curves, full-frame images, and target pixel files are publicly available on the Mikulski Archive for Space Telescopes (MAST).

327.04 — Lessons Learned and Fascinating Finds from a Manual Vetting of Kepler KOIs

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Over the course of the Kepler mission, a total of 9,564 Kepler Objects of Interest (KOIs) were identified via eight KOI catalogs. Each catalog examined a different initial set of transiting planet search detections, and each catalog utilized a different vetting procedure to distinguish valid planet candidates from false positives — manual vetting in early catalogs, and fully automated vetting in later catalogs tailored for exoplanet occurrence rate studies. These catalogs used only data from Kepler, and sacrificed individual correctness for statistical uniformity. As a result, individual KOIs were expected to be incorrectly vetted, with interesting planets misclassified as false positives, and visa versa. As a remedy, for the past five years the Kepler False Positive Working Group (FPWG) has been manually reviewing thousands of these KOIs, using all the Kepler data, diagnostics, and follow-up observations available. The final FPWG delivery in 2019 added 1,419 newly examined KOIs, on top of 3,261 previously examined KOIs. In this talk, I will present several important findings from this manual review: 1) several dozen KOIs that are currently listed as False Positive in the cumulative KOI catalog, but which we find to be Possible Planets, several of which are scientifically interesting candidates, 2) several planets previously confirmed via statistical validation that show strong evidence of being false positives, providing a check on the robustness of planet validation, and 3) insights on potential pitfalls in automated vetting that are relevant to other large-scale surveys.

327.05 — Using TESS to Investigate the Frequency of Planetary Systems Orbiting Cool Dwarfs

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Although the NASA TESS mission was not designed to measure planet occurrence rates, TESS has already observed a much larger sample of cool dwarfs than the Kepler and K2 missions combined. Accordingly, the TESS data provide an excellent opportunity to detect planets orbiting cool dwarfs and investigate how the frequency of planets with short orbital periods depends on stellar properties. Using the first year of TESS data, we will present a preview of the power of TESS to probe the prevalence of planetary systems by analyzing the sample of over 20,000 cool dwarfs observed at 2-min cadence. Compared to the early M dwarfs observed by Kepler, the TESS cool dwarfs are cooler and smaller, thereby providing an opportunity to investigate how planet occurrence might change with decreasing stellar mass. We will present refined transit fits for each of the TESS Objects of Interest (TOIs) associated with these stars and estimate the likelihood that each TOI is a bona fide transiting planet. Using our improved list of planet candidates, we will provide estimates of the frequency of short-period planets orbiting TESS cool dwarfs and compare our results to earlier estimates of cool dwarf planet occurrence based on the hotter stellar sample observed by Kepler.

327.06 — Detecting long orbital period exoplanets using TESS data and ground-based surveys

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The majority of transiting exoplanets discovered so far are orbiting relatively faint stars with short periods. However, planets orbiting bright host stars can offer us more information with detailed follow-up observations. For example, spectroscopy during planetary transits allows for atmospheric studies, and can also be used to study planetary migration and dynamics. The Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) mission is aiming to discover planets around bright host stars, but ~70% of the sky area

will have an observational baseline of only 27 days. Because short period planets are the easiest to discover, there remains a need to extend the parameter space of known planets towards cooler equilibrium temperatures (and therefore longer periods). Follow-up observations of transits of these candidates will require precise ephemerides. We explore the use of existing ground-based wide-field photometric surveys to constrain the ephemerides of the TESS single-transit candidates, with a focus on the Kilodegree Extremely Little Telescope (KELT) survey. We find that KELT photometry can be used to confirm ephemerides with high accuracy for planets of Saturn's size or larger, and with orbital periods as long as a year. Such discoveries extend the parameter space of known planets towards cooler equilibrium temperatures, with bright enough host stars to allow for detailed classification. We also demonstrate that by incorporating small amounts of simulated RV follow-up data, the recovery rate can be increased significantly. The resulting ephemerides can be used for follow-up observations to confirm candidates as planets, eclipsing binaries, or other false positives, as well as to conduct detailed transit observations with ground-based or space-based facilities.

327.07 — Revealing the mysteries of exoplanets around evolved stars with TESS

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[2] *American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY*

The evolution of planetary systems around post-main sequence stars is currently poorly understood. Recent analyses of systems observed by Kepler and K2 have mitigated this, revealing the profound impact that stellar evolution has on orbiting planets by providing evidence for planet inflation and migration around evolved stars. Despite these recent advancements, comparisons between planetary systems around main sequence and evolved, red giant stars have been limited due to their differences in detection biases and the limited number (<10) of transiting planet confirmations around evolved stars. TESS is currently producing light curves for hundreds of thousands of evolved stars, providing the opportunity to expand the sample of transiting planetary systems around evolved stars by over an order of magnitude. Here, I will present inferred radii and orbital parameters for the first planet candidates identified by this survey and compare these systems to similar main sequence and evolved systems to constrain planet evolution models and investigate planet evolution trends. I will also highlight the unique techniques applied by our survey to optimize such a search for planets around giant stars, particularly the benefits of applying new Gaussian process light curve models to reproduce stellar granulation and oscillation features and mitigate the contribution of stellar noise in our search of light curves. Finally, I will compare our current results to our expected survey yield and identify which follow-up programs will be most effective for revealing the mysteries of planetary system evolution.

327.08 — Assembly of a Fully Automated C5 Planet Candidate Catalog Using EDI-Vetter

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We present a uniform transiting exoplanet candidate list for Campaign 5 of the *K2* mission. This catalog contains 75 planets with 7 multi-planet systems (5 double, 1 triple, and 1 quadruple planet system). Within the range of our search, we find 9 previously undetected candidates with the remaining 66 candidates overlapping 51% of the Kruse et al. study that manually vet Campaign 5 candidates. In order to vet our potential transit signals, we introduce the Exoplanet Detection Identification Vetter (EDI-Vetter), which is a fully automated program able to determine if a transit signal should be labeled as a false positive or a planet candidate. This automation allows us to create a statistically uniform catalog, ideal for planet occurrence rate measurements. When tested, the vetting software is able to ensure our sample is 98.4% reliable against systematic false positives. Additionally, we inject artificial transits at the flux-level of the raw *K2* data and find the maximum completeness of our pipeline is 70% before vetting and 60% after vetting. For convenience of future occurrence rate studies, we include measurements of stellar noise (CDPP) and the three-transit window function for each target. This study is part of a larger survey of the *K2* data set and the methodology which will be applied to the entirety of the *K2* data set.

Oral Session 328 — Star Formation III

328.01 — Revisiting the Lx-SFR Relationship in Nearby Galaxies: Dependence on SFR Indicator

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High mass X-ray binaries (HMXBs) are a natural by-product of recent massive star formation in normal galaxies. Not surprisingly, the number of HMXBs and their typical X-ray luminosities (Lx) tend to increase in galaxies with higher star formation rates (SFRs). However, to take the qualitatively observed Lx-SFR relationship and extract meaningful constraints on the evolutionary processes by which massive binaries survive compact object formation and establish mass transfer, the Lx-SFR relationship must be properly calibrated. HMXBs are inherently X-ray variable, and different techniques for measuring the SFR can yield results that are discrepant by up to an order of magnitude. In this presentation, we illustrate how the inferred SFR on sub-kiloparsec scales varies dramatically when different SFR prescriptions (UV+IR emission from GALEX and Spitzer, respectively, vs. stellar population synthesis modeling of resolved stellar populations from Hubble) are used. We find that the commonly used, UV+IR prescriptions tend to over-estimate SFRs on sub-kiloparsec scales when compared to resolved stellar population modeling with Hubble. If verified, this could imply that HMXBs are being formed more efficiently and in lower-SFR environments than previously suggested.

328.02 — Three Transition Points in the Formation of Young Stars and Star Clusters

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We present observations of three phases of the star and cluster formation process. First, using the VLA/ALMA Nascent Disk and Multiplicity (VANDAM) Survey in Orion, I focus on four extremely young protostars where the central ~100 AU are optically thick at 0.87-mm (Karnath et al. submitted). The 8- and 0.87-mm continuum images have irregular shaped morphologies distinctly different from the disk- or point-like morphologies seen toward other Orion protostars. The masses implied by the 8 mm data (0.5 - 1.2 $M_\odot$) require internal support in addition to thermal pressure to resist gravity and prevent rapid (100 year) collapse. These four protostars provide the first direct observations of dense, opaque region of collapsing fragments that previously has been restricted to theoretical investigations. The second phase presented is the transition point between Flat Spectrum protostars and Class II pre-main sequence stars with 66 high resolution (R~40,000), near-IR spectroscopy of HOPS protostars with IGRINS and iSHELL (Karnath et al in prep.). We first identify features that are both sensitive to and insensitive to effective temperature in a sequence of spectra taken of diskless pre-main sequence stars with established spectral types. We demonstrate how these can be used to measure the spectral type and the veiling of each protostar. Using additional measurements of the accretion rate, we derive radii of the protostars just before they begin contraction to the main sequence without the need of theoretical models. The final phase focusses on the dynamical fate of the Cep OB3b young cluster, the nearest example of a large cluster in the late stages of gas dispersal (Karnath et al. 2019). Visible light spectra from Hectoschelle provided radial velocities of 190 member stars; the resulting velocity dispersion predicts that each sub-cluster will form a bound cluster of ~300 stars each. Gaia DR2 parallaxes resolve the distance to Cep OB3b (819 ±16 pc) while DR2 proper motions show that the two sub-clusters are moving away from one another. We propose that this region is forming a double cluster.

328.04 — The Distribution of Protostellar Disk Masses in the Orion Molecular Clouds

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We have conducted a survey of 328 protostars in the Orion star forming regions at ~40 AU (0.1″) resolution, using ALMA (0.87 mm) and the VLA (9 mm). This large sample constitutes the majority of the protostars in Orion. We are conducting a statistical characterization of the size, masses, and physical density structure of disks throughout the protostellar phase. Protostellar disks are significantly more massive than proto-planetary disks around more evolved young stars. The median gas mass of the Orion disks is ~0.02 $M_\odot$, inferred from observations of dust continuum. There is a systematic decrease in disk masses from Class 0 to Flat Spectrum, but there is substantial scatter in the observed masses for each class. The median protostellar disk masses are at least 4 times larger than the proto-planetary disks around pre-main sequence stars. Thus, there is substantially larger reservoir of gas and dust available for planet formation in the protostellar phases and the protostellar disks may better represent the initial

conditions for planet formation. Moreover, the formation of giant planets via core accretion may need to start in the protostellar phase because few disks around pre-main sequence stars have enough mass to form the cores of giant planets.

328.05 — The Fraction of Compact, High-Mass Cores in the Central Molecular Zone

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The inner few hundred parsecs of our Milky Way, the Central Molecular Zone (CMZ), has a star formation rate that is about a factor of ten lower than expected given its high proportion of dense gas. We present the fraction of dense gas across this region, measured using the SMA Legacy Survey, CMZoom. We find that much of the dense gas has not yet collapsed into compact, high-mass cores. We zoom into the compact, high-mass cores that have formed and compare them directly with cores in the Galactic disk, finding some similarities. The low fraction of compact, high-mass cores is likely connected to the overall lower than expected star formation rate in the CMZ, however, the root cause is still an area of active investigation.

Oral Session 329 — The Solar System: Surveys, Instrumentation, Computation, Data Handling

329.01 — Searching for L5 Earth Trojans with DECam

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Most of the major planets in the Solar System support populations of co-orbiting bodies, known as Trojans, at their L4 and L5 Lagrange points. In contrast, Earth has only one known co-orbiting companion, 2010 TK7. Studying this population can provide interesting constraints on the dynamical history of the Solar System. Earth Trojans (ETs) can be dynamically stable for > 1 Gyr, and could be remnants of the same processes that placed Earth in its present orbit. Temporary ETs are potential Earth and Moon impactors, and therefore have implications for planetary defense as well as cratering on the Moon. Moreover, ETs of any sort are attractive targets for spacecraft missions. Unfortunately, due to the geometry of their orbit, ETs are a particularly difficult population to observe, especially from ground-based telescopes. A small number of dedicated searches have found no additional ETs. Existing upper limits leave room for 10s to 100s of undiscovered ETs up to several hundred meters in size. We present the latest results from our optical search program for ETs using the DECam instrument on the Blanco Telescope at CTIO. Our observations have the most complete coverage of the Earth's L5 cloud of any dedicated ET search. This greater coverage will allow us to place the most stringent constraints to date on this elusive population.

329.02 — The Pan-STARRS search for Near-Earth Asteroids

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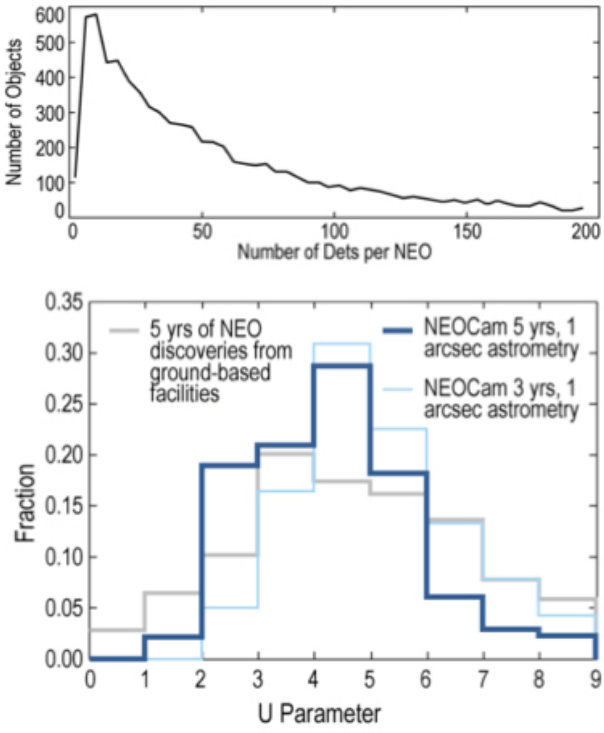
Pan-STARRS has become one of the leading surveys of the solar system. Pan-STARRS consists of two 1.8-meter diameter telescopes located on Haleakala, Maui, Hawai'i. Each telescope has a very large format camera with approximately 1.4 billion pixels, covering approximately 7 square degrees of sky with 0.25 arc second pixels. These are currently the largest cameras in use in astronomy. The principal mission of Pan-STARRS is a wide area survey optimized for discovery of Near-Earth Objects. Pan-STARRS is one of the leading discoverers of Near-Earth Objects (NEOs), discovers approximately half of all new comets, discovered a new class of low-activity comets - the "Manx" comets, and in October 2017, discovered the first interstellar object, 'Oumuamua. The second Pan-STARRS telescope has recently become operational, effectively doubling the area surveyed each night. A selection of science highlights from Pan-STARRS will be discussed. Initial results from experiments using longer exposure times, to produce deeper images reaching V = 23, will be shown.

329.03 — NEOCam Survey Cadence: Discovery, Self Followup and Orbital Quality

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The Near-Earth Object Camera (NEOCam) is a proposed space telescope with the capability to discover, track and characterize at least two-thirds of potentially hazardous asteroids (PHAs) with diameters larger than 140m. These PHAs are large enough to cause significant regional damage, and the U.S. Congress has tasked NASA with finding at least 90% of them by 2020. NEOCam is expected to detect thousands of comets, hundreds of thousands of Near-Earth Objects (NEOs) and millions of main belt asteroids. Since moving objects, in particular NEOs, are the main focus of the NEOCam mission, the survey can be optimized for maximum discovery rate by adjusting the survey cadence to ensure efficient and reliable linking observations into tracklets, which are position-time sets of a minor planet. It is also important for the survey cadence to provide self-followup that yields orbits with quality similar to that of the known NEOs today. The NEOCam Survey Simulator (NSS) is a set of tools being developed to support the efforts to optimize the survey and verify the ability of the designed mission to meet its scientific objectives. The NSS consists of a comprehensive representation of the mission performance, including the flight system hardware, mission operations, and ground data system processing. The NSS takes as its input a reference population of solar system bodies, the NEOCam Reference Small Body Population Model (RSBPM), and performs a frame-by-frame simulation of the survey over the course of its entire operational lifetime. Note that the RSBPM allows for performance to be evaluated as a function of diameter, rather than the traditional method of equating absolute magnitude H = 22 mag as a proxy for 140m. It has been shown that a completeness of 90% of objects with H < 23 mag is needed in order to ensure that 90% of objects larger than 140 m are found. We present here our ongoing work on mission architecture trades and the optimization of the survey cadence for NEO discovery and tracking. We will present the latest NEOCam survey cadence and its expected performance. Current best estimates yield a completeness rate of the NEOs larger than 140 m of ∼ 76% after the five year nominal survey. This can improved to ∼ 82% after an additional 5 year extended survey. Studies have shown that the 90% goal can be achieved by a combination of a space mission like NEOCam and a ground based survey like LSST. We will also present how the survey cadence provides self-followup of the NEOs population and ensures orbital quality on par with the current NEO population (see Figures 1 and 2).



329.04 — Main Belt Asteroid Science in the Era of NEOCam

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The Near-Earth Object Camera (NEOCam) is a proposed NASA Planetary Defense mission that would conduct a space-based survey in the thermal infrared to find and characterize asteroids and comets that may pose a threat to Earth. During the course of this survey, NEOCam would also detect asteroids in the Main Belt, providing us an unparalleled view of their orbits and physical properties. We will review what was learned about the Main Belt asteroids (MBAs) from the precursor NEOWISE mission, and what we can expect to learn using that data that NEOCam would provide.

329.05 — Linking Isolated Tracklets to Improve Asteroid Discovery

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We present our on-going effort to link astrometry in the Minor Planet Center's Isolated Tracklet File (ITF). Our initial work was merged in August 2017, and our most recent in September 2019 (consisting of 80 000+ linkages including 16 000+ identifications) which reduced the ITF by 20%. As of October 1, the ITF contains 16.6 million unlinked detections, dominated by Pan-STARRS (F51) and Catalina (G96) astrometry. Our goal is to vastly improve the catalogue of minor planets in our solar system. Survey telescopes require the follow-up capability of the community. Unfortunately not every new asteroid is immediately re-observed or identified, and many become relegated to the ITF — a rich, always growing repository of unlinked detections. While many of these asteroids may have been observed sufficiently over much longer timescales, the linking of their astrometry (resulting in an official designation) can pose a challenge. We have developed a search method capable of multi-opposition astrometry linking, which compares tracklets having similar motion but offset by large distance from the predicted ephemeris of each other. Optimisations are made to reduce comparisons of tracklets which are clearly not related. Our method works well for distinct orbital classes, including Near Earth Objects (NEOs) and Trans-Neptunian Objects (TNOs). Our plan is to link regular batches and reduce the ITF to the point where it becomes computationally feasible to identify the more interesting objects, such as NEOs and TNOs. Pre-discovery observations of NEOs are often found to have lower "digest" score (an estimate of how likely an object is not a main belt asteroid), suggesting a population of hidden NEOs should exist. We also suspect there are many sporadic tracklets, where an asteroid may have been observed only once per opposition, making linkage identifications more difficult. An important side effect of this work is improved survey efficiency as more now-known asteroids may be batch submitted without review, and NEO Confirmation Page candidates not actually requiring more astrometry can be identified before being posted, saving valuable follow-up time better spent on the true new NEO candidates.

329.06 — The Final Epochs of Cassini Astrometry with the VLBA

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The Cassini spacecraft orbited Saturn for 13 years, from 2004 to 2017. We have completed a program of VLBA astrometric observations of the spacecraft during this time, which covers more than 40% of Saturn's orbital period around the Sun. These observations, along with solutions for the spacecraft's orbit about the Saturn system barycenter, have provided a series of positions for the Saturn system barycenter in the inertial International Celestial Reference Frame. Typical uncertainties in these positions are 0.2-0.3 mas in right ascension and 0.3-0.4 mas in declination. These VLBA measurements complement Deep Space Network spacecraft range measurements. The combined sky position and range measurements have improved our knowledge of Saturn's orbit by nearly an order of magnitude compared to the pre-Cassini uncertainties. Ongoing VLBA astrometry and DSN range measurements of the Juno spacecraft orbiting Jupiter are expected to provide a similar improvement in Jupiter's orbit by the end of the Juno mission in 2021. This work was partially funded by grant NNX15AJ11G from NASA's Planetary Astronomy Program. Part of this research was carried out by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under contract with NASA. The VLBA is a facility of the National Science Foundation operated by the National Radio Astronomy Observatory.

Oral Session 331 — Molecular Clouds, HII Regions, Interstellar Medium on Extragalactic Scales

331.01 — The Magnetic Interstellar Medium in Three Dimensions

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The Milky Way is magnetized. Magnetic fields thread the Galaxy, influencing interstellar physics from cosmic ray propagation to star formation. The magnetic interstellar medium (ISM) is also a formidable foreground for observational cosmology, particularly for the quest to find signatures of inflation in the polarized cosmic microwave background (CMB). Despite its importance across scientific realms, the structure of the Galactic magnetic field is not well understood. Observational tracers like polarized dust emission yield only sky-projected, distance-integrated measurements of the three-dimensional magnetic structure. I will discuss new ways to probe the magnetic ISM in three dimensions, by combining high-resolution observations of

Galactic neutral hydrogen (HI) with recent insights into how HI morphology encodes properties of the ambient magnetic field. This allows the construction of 3D HI-based Stokes parameter maps (Clark & Hensley 2019): a new tool for studying the structure of the Galactic magnetic field, the ISM, and the polarized foreground to the CMB.

331.02 — Determination of Chemical Abundances in HII Regions and their Applications for Primordial Helium

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My thesis work focuses on precise measurements of the physical conditions and chemical abundances in low-metallicity HII regions. Especially on the determination of the primordial Helium abundance (Y_P). The brightest extragalactic low-metallicity H II regions with temperatures in the 14,000-16,000 K range might be the best objects to determine Y_P. The determination of a highly accurate (∼1%) Y_P plays an important role to understand the Universe; This value places meaningful constraints on Big Bang Nucleosynthesis models (BBN), elementary particle physics, and the study of galactic chemical evolution. From NGC 346, probably the best HII region to determine Y_P, I have found $Y_P = 0.2451 \pm 0.0026$ (1 sigma), probably the best determination in the literature. Y_P can also be determined using satellite data (WMAP, PLANCK) but such determinations can only be accurate if one assumes the Big Bang Nucleosynthesis is completely Standard (SBBN).

331.03 — Blue Galaxies: Modeling Nebular Emission Lines in the Time Domain

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Using cosmological simulations to make useful, scientifically relevant emission line predictions is a relatively new and rapidly evolving field. However, nebular emission lines have been particularly challenging to model because they are extremely sensitive to the local photoionization balance, which can be driven by a spatially dispersed distribution of stars amidst an inhomogeneous absorbing medium of dust and gas. As such, several unmodeled mysteries in observed emission line patterns exist in the literature. For example, there is some question as to why He ii λ4686/Hβ ratios in observations of lower-metallicity dwarf galaxies tend to be higher than model predictions. Since hydrodynamic cosmological simulations are best suited to this mass and metallicity regime, this question presents a good test case for the development of a robust emission line modeling pipeline. The pipeline described in this work can model a process that produces high He ii λ4686/Hβ ratios and eliminate some or most of the modeling discrepancy for ratios below 4% without including AGNs, X-ray binaries, high mass binaries, or a top-heavy stellar initial mass function. These ratios are found to be more sensitive to the presence of 15 Myr or longer gaps in the star formation histories than to extraordinary ionization parameters or specific star formation rates. This work also charts a path forward for the next generation of nebular emission line modeling studies.

331.05 — PHANGS Results: The Dependence of Star Formation Efficiency on the Molecular Gas Properties in Nearby Galaxies

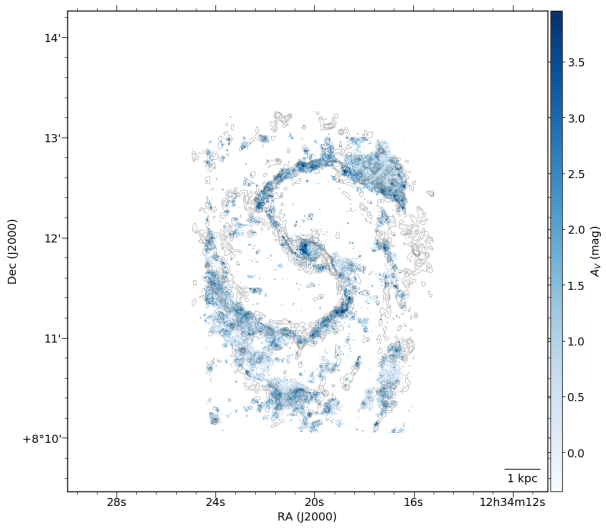
D. Utomo[1]*; PHANGS Collaboration*[1]
[1] *Astronomy, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH*

I will present results using high resolution CO maps from the PHANGS-ALMA Large Program to estimate the star formation efficiency per gravitational free-fall time, SFE_{ff}, at the scale of giant molecular clouds. PHANGS-ALMA allows us to make these measurements across a representative sample of almost 70 nearby galaxies, making this by far the largest such measurement to date of this crucial quantity. I will show that SFE_{ff} is in the order of 1%, consistent with some theoretical expectations, but with significant variation from galaxy-to-galaxy and between regions inside a galaxy. I will show how these variations correlate with host galaxy properties, such as stellar mass and star formation rate. I will also compare SFE_{ff} to the local molecular gas structural properties, including mass surface density, velocity dispersion, and the virial parameter. SFE_{ff} shows a strong anti-correlation with local, 100 pc scale, cloud-scale molecular gas mass surface density and velocity dispersion, but only a weak relationship with the virial parameter. These trends are not trivially reproduced by some current models of star formation in molecular clouds.

331.06 — Tracing the ISM in galaxies via extinction: The high resolution view from PHANGS

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Dust is ubiquitous in galaxies near and far. In addition to attenuating the ultraviolet and optical light from galaxies, dust traced via extinction serves as an alternative and potentially powerful tracer of the dense interstellar medium independent from molecular line or dust emission diagnostics. We are leveraging the Physics at High Angular Resolution in Nearby Galaxies (PHANGS) MUSE 1″ resolution IFU observations to measure for the first time the Balmer decrement extinction at the molecular cloud scale (< 100 pc) across the entire star-forming disks of about 20 nearby galaxies. By comparing with matched resolution PHANGS ALMA CO(2-1) data, we show that extinction and CO integrated intensity (I_{CO}) are well-correlated at $A_V > 1$ at the cloud scale, provided the Balmer lines are detected. Additionally, our high sensitivity allows us to recover extinction where CO is not present, providing a potential tracer of atomic and CO-dark molecular gas in the diffuse regions of galaxies. We also investigate the scatter in the A_V - I_{CO} relation, which reveals cloud-scale differences in the gas and dust properties as well as geometric effects.



331.07 — Newly Improved Ionization Corrections for the Neutral Interstellar Medium: Enabling Accurate Abundance Determinations in Star-forming Galaxies throughout the Universe

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To measure accurate chemical abundances of the neutral gas in star-forming galaxies (SFGs) one requires precise ionization correction factors (ICFs). We have recently calculated improved ICFs for a sample of nearby SFGs. These new corrections account for the contaminating ionized gas along the line of sight ($ICF_{ionized}$), as well as the unaccounted higher ionization stages in the neutral gas ($ICF_{neutral}$). Through the analysis of recently acquired spectroscopic observations taken with the Cosmic Origins Spectrograph (COS) on board Hubble, we measure column densities for FeII and FeIII. Using the FeIII/FeII ratios and other physical properties (T_{eff}, N(HI), Z), we generate ad-hoc photoionization models with CLOUDY to quantify individual ICFs for each target. We identify a trend in the estimated $ICF_{neutral}$ where the values for nitrogen are higher than those for the rest of the elements for targets with $\log[L_{UV}] > 40.75$ erg/s. This is indicative of non-negligible quantities of NII in the neutral gas in those objects where the ionizing source has high enough UV luminosities. For such targets it is then critical to accurately apply ionization corrections in order to determine the true abundances of the interstellar medium.

331.08 — The SIGNALS legacy survey: On the birth of stars in the nearby Universe

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SIGNALS, the Star formation, Ionized Gas, and Nebular Abundances Legacy Survey, is based on a sample of local extended galaxies (D <10 Mpc) that are actively forming massive stars. Once completed, SIGNALS will provide the largest, most complete, and homogeneous database of spectroscopically and spatially resolved extragalactic HII regions ever assembled with over 50,000 resolved HII regions. The project was awarded 54.7 nights of telescope time with SITELLE from 2018B to 2022A. SITELLE is currently and by far the biggest IFU in the world (i.e. largest FOV of 11'x11'). By studying the spectra in the Visible of spatially-resolved HII regions and their massive star content, SIGNALS aims for understanding how diverse local environments (nearby stellar population mass and age, gas density and chemical composition, dynamical structures, etc.) affect the star formation process. In this talk, I will present an overview of the survey, the first observations and some early results.

Special Session 332 — Tidal Disruption Event Observations in the Golden Age of Time Domain Astronomy

332.01 — New Insights from High Cadence, Very Early Time Observations of TDEs

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In recent years optical surveys have been discovering tidal disruption events (TDEs) at a higher rate and at earlier times. Early detection has allowed us to construct a set of TDEs that have been well-observed prior to peak, filling in a gap in our historical observations of these violent events. In my talk I will discuss recent discoveries with detailed early datasets and the new physical insights we have gained from studying these observations, with a particular focus on ASASSN-19bt, the first TDE detected by TESS.

332.02 — A New Spectroscopic Class of TDEs

G. Leloudas[1]
[1] *National Space Institute, Kongens Lyngby, Denmark*

AT 2018dyb is a tidal disruption event (TDE) at z = 0.018 with a rich set of spectra covering from 30 days before peak to over 200 days past peak. It demonstrates strong broad emission lines, which, in addition to the classical H and He II, can be identified to originate in the Bowen fluorescence mechanism. A closer examination of literature spectra show that these lines were also present in previous events and that there is a sub-class of optical TDEs that can be termed "N-rich". I will present how these lines evolve with time in terms of FWHM, relative strength and velocity offsets. The detection of Bowen lines is an indirect proof for extreme UV and X-ray radiation, even if these were not directly detected for AT 2018dyb. This favours an accretion origin for the reprocessed optical luminosity.

332.03 — Late-time observations of tidal disruption flares: finally we see an accretion disk

S. van Velzen[1]*; N. C. Stone*[2]*; P. Jonker*[3]*; A. Generozov*[4]
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[2] *Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*
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[4] *University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, CO*

The tidal disruption of a star by a massive black hole yields a bright flare of thermal emission. Most of these tidal disruption events (TDEs) are currently discovered by optical transient surveys. In the last decade, a few dozen optically-selected TDEs have been found and many more are expected from future surveys such as LSST. While optical observations provide an efficient selection mechanism for TDEs, the origin of their optical emission remains unknown. The optical photons could be due to reprocessing of X-ray emission from a compact accretion disk. Or alternatively, the optical emission could be powered by the kinetic energy of the stellar debris streams. Late-time observations will help to address this question, because after a few years our view of the accretion disk should be unobscured. If a disk formed, it should be visible at late times. Using Hubble Space Telescope and Swift observations we detected late-time thermal UV emission consistent with an accretion disk for the majority of TDEs. Additional late-time X-ray observations with Chandra corroborate the picture of the late-time presence of an accretion disk through the detection of TDEs that went undetected in X-rays during the initial optical flare. Interestingly, we find that TDEs from lower-mass black holes show a stronger flattening of the optical/UV light curve, which can be taken as evidence that the accretion disk formation efficiency increases with black hole mass.

332.04 — Weighing Black Holes from TDE Light Curves

B. E. B. Mockler[1]
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Despite the increasing number of tidal disruption event (TDE) discoveries with abundant photometric and spectral information, the theoretical interpretation of these observations remains hotly debated. While theory has largely converged on the physics of the mass fallback rate of stellar debris to the black hole, the processes that convert this energy source into the emission that we see are not as well understood. TDEs provide a rare example of super-eddington accretion. Thus, studying the timescale of accretion disk formation and evolution and the physics of the reprocessing layer during these events can provide invaluable lessons about how black holes grow. Additionally, measuring the mass of the black hole using the light curve provides an independent check of this parameter for black hole scaling relations. Systematic comparisons between the data and TDE models are required to constrain the physics of the emission mechanism and

reprocessing layer and to constrain the mass of the black hole. I will discuss the successes and failures of existing models at fitting TDE light curves as well as how we can use TDE models to constrain black hole masses.

332.05 — A Universal Fallback Rate from Partial Tidal Disruption Events

E. Coughlin[1]*; C. Nixon*[2]
[1] *Astrophysical Sciences, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ*
[2] *University of Leicester, Leicester, United Kingdom*

The destruction of a star by the tidal field of a supermassive black hole (SMBH) provides a means to illuminate the central regions of otherwise-quiescent galaxies, and these tidal disruption events (TDEs) are being discovered at an ever-increasing rate. We demonstrate that partial TDEs — in which a stellar core survives the initial, tidal encounter — produce a black hole feeding rate that scales with time t as $t^{-9/4}$ ($t^{-2.25}$) at late times, which is significantly steeper than the $t^{-5/3}$ scaling that follows from a full disruption. We verify this result with hydrodynamical simulations, and we place constraints on the time at which the feeding rate transitions to this asymptotic value as a function of the mass of the surviving core. These results have important implications for the characteristic features of TDEs in the current era of wide field surveys.

332.06 — TDE Black Hole Demographics

T. Wevers[1]
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A tidal disruption event is, to first order, a two-body encounter between a star and a supermassive black hole. Constraining the mass of one of these components can help provide physical constraints on the emitting region, energetics and orbital dynamics at play. I will present black hole mass measurements for the majority of TDEs and TDE candidates in the literature; compare the properties of X-ray bright and UV/optical TDEs; and discuss how these measurements can help us constrain the emission processes for the X-ray and UV/optical radiation.

332.07 — New Results from X-ray Timing of TDEs

D. Pasham[1]
[1] *MIT, Cambridge, MA*

The question of how supermassive black holes (SMBHs) evolve is a fundamental mystery in high-energy astrophysics. One excellent way to address this puzzle is by constructing distributions of SMBH spins at different redshifts. This is because spin encodes evolutionary history of a black hole: higher spin implies growth by prolonged accretion while a lower spin implies evolution via mergers. However, measuring SMBH spins has been challenging because the effects of spin predicted by general relativity only emerge in the immediate vicinity of SMBHs, typically within a few gravitational radii. More recently, a new class of X-ray transients have been observed in which dormant SMBHs at centers of external galaxies rip apart stars that come too close to them. The X-rays during such tidal disruption events (TDEs) originate from strong gravity regime in the immediate vicinity of these black holes and thus encode the information about the black hole's mass and spin. I will review the recent discoveries of X-ray quasi-periodic oscillations (QPOs) and how they have been used to constrain (and measure) spins of SMBHs. I will also discuss efforts to discover similar signals/QPOs in other TDEs using current X-ray missions including Chandra, NICER, NuSTAR and XMM-Newton in the coming years, and the prospects for detecting cosmological SMBH QPOs (upto redshifts of 2 for non-jetted and ∼8 for jetted TDEs) with meter-class X-ray observatories like STROBE-X and ATHENA in the next decade.

332.08 — Discovery of Highly Blueshifted Broad Balmer and Metastable Helium Absorption Lines in a TDE

T. Hung[1]
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Recent progress in the observations of tidal disruption events (TDEs; when stars pass too close to a black hole and is torn apart by tidal stress) have revealed an unexpected enhancement in their UV and optical emission, making the underlying emission mechanism (circularization v.s. reprocessing) a hot debate. Spectroscopy plays an important role in disentangling these scenarios as line formation is governed by the underlying physical state of the emitting gas. In this talk, I will present the discovery of a transient high-velocity outflow (∼0.05c) in the TDE AT2018zr based on prominent absorption features in the UV and optical spectra spanning from 1100 to 9000 angstrom in the rest wavelength. The detection of both high- and low-ionization absorption lines makes its spectrum resemble a low-ionization broad absorption line (LoBAL) QSO. Furthermore, rare hydrogen Balmer and the metastable HeI absorption lines are also detected. We conclude that these transient absorption features are likely to arise

in an outflow environment, which rules in favor of the reprocessing mechanism and suggests that outflow may be ubiquitous amongst TDEs.

332.09 — TDEs in the radio / mm: New constraints on jets, outflows, and SMBH accretion

K. D. Alexander[1]
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Tidal disruption events (TDEs) in which a star is torn apart by a supermassive black hole (SMBH) offer a unique opportunity to study the formation and growth of relativistic jets and provide new insights into SMBH accretion. Radio observations of TDEs allow us to precisely localize the emission (confirming its TDE origin), to determine the properties of outflowing material (energy, size, expansion velocity), and to trace the ambient density profile around previously-dormant SMBHs on otherwise unresolvable scales of ~0.1 - 10 pc. Despite increasingly intensive radio follow up of TDEs in recent years, the sample of radio-detected TDEs remains small, revealing an unexpectedly diverse population. I will present updated constraints on the weakest outflows in TDEs, including the first millimeter observations of TDEs undertaken with ALMA. The increased sample size now being realized by newly upgraded wide-field optical surveys will shed further light on the physical conditions required for jet and outflow formation in TDEs.

Oral Session 334 — Relativistic Astrophysics

334.01 — Viewing Angle Dependence of Kilonova Lightcurves from Globally Aspherical Geometries

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The merger of two neutron stars (NSs) or a black hole (BH) and a neutron star produces a radioactively-powered transient known as a kilonova. The electromagnetic (EM) counterpart to the gravitational wave (GW) event GW170817 was the first observation of a kilonova, and the recent GW detection on 08/14/2019 was likely the first observation of a BH-NS merger. Kilonovae have primarily been modeled with spherically symmetric geometries, though the dynamical ejecta and disk outflow can be considerably anisotropic, an effect that is more pronounced for BH-NS mergers. We study the time-domain signatures of aspherical kilonovae using simple axisymmetric geometries, namely an ellipsoid and a torus. We perform simulations using the time-dependent Monte Carlo radiative transfer code SEDONA. We present the direction-dependent lightcurves of the ejecta, and quantify the systematic uncertainties involved in drawing inferences from a spherical or aspherical model. We provide a simple prescription to estimate the direction-dependent lightcurves of the aspherical ejecta from the lightcurve of the equivalent spherical ejecta (with the same mass and kinetic energy).

334.02 — Supermassive Stars at the Onset of Collapse

T. W. Baumgarte[1]
[1] *Bowdoin College, Brunswick, ME*

The "direct collapse" scenario has emerged as a promising evolutionary route to the formation of supermassive black holes. In an idealized such scenario, a uniformly rotating star, supported by pure radiation pressure and spinning at the mass-shedding limit, becomes unstable to collapse to a black hole for universal values of the dimensionless spin and radius parameters, J/M^2 and R/M, independent of mass M. In this talk I will discuss effects of gas pressure on these critical parameters, and will compare exact results with those obtained with commonly adopted approximations.

334.03 — GW190706 (Frida) Happened In An AGN Disk

K. Ford[1]*; B. McKernan*[2]
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[2] *CUNY BMCC/Am. Musuem of Nat. History, New York, NY*

Given the publicly available distance and associated data for LIGO-Virgo's GW190706 (which we dub 'Frida') detection of a BBH merger, we can infer the total mass of Frida is well over 100Msun. Traditional stellar evolution models cannot produce black holes with masses greater than about 50Msun (due to the pair-production instability) leading to the conclusion that Frida must be the merger of two BH that are themselves products of prior mergers. Such hierarchical mergers cannot occur in regions where the escape velocity is >50km/s, since the first generation mergers would typically produce kicks at that order of magnitude, leading to the loss of the remnant from the system. Such high escape velocities

limit the location of the Frida event to a galactic nucleus. However, we can further limit the location to an active galactic nucleus, on grounds of binary formation and merger timescales. Observing even a single high mass product of a hierarchical formation channel suggests that a large fraction of observed lower mass mergers must also originate from the same channel. An AGN formation environment implies the possibility of a detectable EM counterpart for GW detected BBH mergers.

334.04 — Multi-Wavelength Observatories: New probes of GWs from the Center of Galaxies

R. Emami Meibody[1]; A. Loeb[1]
[1] *Center for Astrophysics, Harvard-Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*

GW Astronomy was ushered after the recent detection of GWs from Binary BHs (BBHs) in LIGO/Virgo collaboration. There are several outstanding questions related to the GWs including the source of the BBHs their distance and the frequency range associated with the binaries that are essential here. While LIGO is capable to answer some of these questions the others are completely beyond the access of the ground based detectors. Multi-Wavelength observatories is an excellent place to answer such questions. In this talk we discuss about the Multi-Wavelength observatories ranging from 1e-6 to 1e3 Hz and with the capability of shedding light about the evolution of the BBHs much before their merger up to their merging time. With an especial focus on Laser Interferometer Space Antenna (LISA) we will also estimate the expected number of the GW events from the inspiral phase of stellar mass BHs around the center of Sgr A* and the impact of the dynamical friction of the stellar cluster around Sgr A* on the GW signal.

334.05 — A triple channel for black hole-neutron star mergers

G. Fragione[1]; A. Loeb[2]
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[2] *Harvard University, Cambridge, MA*

Hundreds of mergers of black hole (BH) and neutron star (NS) binaries are expected to be detected by gravitational wave (GW) observatories in the coming years and are of great interest for their possible electromagnetic counterparts. These binaries can either form in isolation through binary stellar evolution or dynamically. However, in star clusters, mass segregation and the strong heating by gravitational BH scatterings prevent the NSs from segregating efficiently and forming BH-NS binaries. As a result, BH-NS binaries are expected to be rarer than BH-BH and NS-NS binaries even in massive clusters. Another viable scenario to BH-NS mergers is in triple systems. Surveys of massive stars, progenitors of NSs and BHs, have shown that more than $\sim$50% and $\sim$15% have at least one or two stellar companions, respectively. We carry out a systematic statistical study of the dynamical evolution of triples comprised of an inner BH-NS binary by means of high-precision N-body simulations. We start from the main-sequence massive stars and model the supernovae (SN) events that lead to the formation of BHs and NSs. We adopt different prescriptions for the natal velocity kicks imparted during the SN processes and examine how the progenitor metallicity affects the characteristics of the BH-NS mergers in triples. We illustrate that large kicks lead to more compact systems that merge on shorter timescales, while more massive BHs that merge in triples are likely to originate from low-metallicity progenitors. We determine that the typical eccentricity in the LIGO band is $\sim 10^{-2}$-10^{-1}, much larger than BH-NS merging in isolated binaries, and show that the expected effective-spin distribution is peaked at $\sim$0 with significant tails. We derive a merger rate range of $\sim$1.9x10^{-4}-22 Gpc^{-3} yr^{-1}, consistent with the current LIGO-Virgo upper limit. The triple channel therefore has major implications on the predicted distributions of eccentric sources, spin-orbit misalignments and rates for BH-NS mergers. The observation via GW emission of a merging BH-NS binary which enters the LIGO band with a high eccentricity and with a nearly zero effective spin would be a strong signature of the triple scenario.

334.06 — What can Active Galactic Nuclei teach us about Hierarchical Black Hole Mergers in Active Galactic Nuclei

I. Bartos[1]; S. Marka
[1] *University of Florida, Gainesville, FL*

LIGO/Virgo still did not uncover the origins of stellar-mass black hole mergers. If Active Galactic Nuclei have migration traps within their accretion disks, it can facilitate hierarchical mergers of black holes within AGN disks. We show that a significant fraction of these AGN-assisted mergers will have mass exceeding the mass limit from stellar core collapse and exhibit black-hole spins (anti-)aligned with the binary's orbital axis. In this talk we will show how AGNs create migration traps that can lead to LIGO observable hierarchical black-hole mergers. It is also intriguing to consider whether LIGO's heavi-

est mergers could have originated from Active Galactic Nuclei and in his talk we will do that too.

334.07 — Multi-wavelength Astrophysical Probes of Dark Matter Properties

A. McDaniel[1]
[1] *University of California, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA*

Although we have yet to fully understand the nature of dark matter (DM), astrophysical observations across the electromagnetic spectrum allow us to probe its properties and constrain proposed models. These include annihilating DM models that can be detected through their standard model annihilation products such as electrons and positrons that produce radio, X-ray, and gamma-ray emission through typical radiative processes such as synchrotron radiation and inverse compton scattering. Some other proposed DM models exhibit collisional self interactions that impact the shapes of DM haloes. Using X-ray observations, the DM halo shapes can be constrained in order to probe the strength of possible DM self interactions. In this talk, I will present an overview of our work in the development of the RX-DMFIT tool to study the secondary emission from DM annihilation, along with applications to DM and cosmic ray studies in the Andromeda galaxy. I will also discuss our ongoing work using data from Chandra and XMM-Newton in studying the X-ray shapes of elliptical galaxies to constrain DM self interactions.

334.08 — Particle Acceleration due to Relativistic Reconnection

P. Kilian[1]*; F. Guo*[1]*; X. Li*[1]*; H. Li*[1]
[1] *T-2 Astrophysics, Los Alamos National Lab, Los Alamos, NM*

Some astrophysical environments (e.g. at the termination shock of pulsar wind nebulae or in some jet knots of active galactic nuclei) have low particle densities but are still filled with magnetic fields. In these regions it is possible for the energy density of the magnetic field to exceed the equivalent energy density of the rest mass of particles. Depending on topology, a large amount of free energy can be stored in the configuration of the magnetic field. When kinetic, non-ideal processes succeed in reconnecting magnetic flux this energy can heat the plasma, drive bulk flows and accelerate particles to very high energies. The non-thermal particle spectra can be very hard (power law indices up to -1 which is harder than expected from shock acceleration) and can extend to very high Lorentz factors. We investigated the acceleration mechanism using large kinetic particle-in-cell simulations using VPIC and find that particle acceleration is not limited to the diffusion region directly around the reconnection X point. Instead, the ideal electric field that arises from the motion of relaxing field lines dominates particle acceleration at high energies. This Fermi-like process is likely even more relevant for large astrophysical systems that can not directly be simulated with fully kinetic simulations.

Oral Session 335 — Pulsating Variable Stars

335.01 — The Kepler Pixel Project

R. Szabo[1]
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Kepler photometry was so precise that new ways could be developed to harvest the great wealth of quasi-continuous data that has never been accessible from the ground. We have initiated a project that we dub The Kepler Pixel Project in order to explore approaches and to discover new pulsating stars and other time-variable objects. During the project we examined individual pixels of the original Kepler mission to find interesting objects around the main Kepler targets. Specifically we launched a subproject to find background, faint RR Lyrae stars that are missing from the Kepler sample. Altogether we found 33 new RR Lyrae stars, increasing the Kepler original RR Lyrae sample by 66%. In this talk I'll present the latest results on this enlarged sample and discuss ways to apply the same method to K2 and TESS data. I will also show results on ~1000 new eclipsing binaries found in the framework of the same project. I'll discuss the importance of this significant addition to the 3000 known eclipsing binaries in the original Kepler field in the context of planetary occurrence rates.

335.02 — RR Lyrae in the Cosmic Distance Ladder

C. Gilligan[1]
[1] *Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH*

I create near-infrared (J, H, and K filters) lightcurves with a minimum of 20 evenly spaced epochs for over 50 RR Lyrae. In addition, I have analyzed high-resolution spectra from the Southern African Large Telescope (SALT) for many of the same stars. All of these RR Lyrae have parallaxes measured by *Gaia* with precision greater than 10%. This has allowed

me to construct the largest homogeneous set of both near-infrared lightcurves and high-resolution spectra. I am able to constrain the period-luminosity-metallicity (P-$L_{J,H,K}$-[Fe/H]) relationships to high precision. The near-infrared period-luminosity-metallicity relation is ideal due to lessened intrinsic luminosity spread (Bono et al. 2000), but also due to the lessened effect of interstellar reddening. These relations can be used as a first rung of the Cosmic Distance Ladder to measure a new value of H_0 independent of the previously used Cepheid variables. In addition, only a few RR Lyrae have had high-resolution spectroscopy analysis metallicity determinations. With the addition of dozens of well-determined metallicities for these RR Lyrae, we also better calibrate the commonly Delta-S method of determining an RR Lyrae's metallicity from its lightcurve.

335.03 — Improving Stellar Modeling Using Asteroseismology

L. S. Viani[1]

[1] *Astronomy, Yale University, New Haven, CT*

Asteroseismology, the study of stars using stellar oscillations and pulsations, allows astronomers to derive stellar properties such as mass, radius, and age more accurately and precisely than ever before. These data also allow us to probe physical processes that take place inside a star. In this work we use spaced-based asteroseismic data to constrain two parameters used to model stars, the mixing-length parameter used to model convection and the core overshooting parameter. We then determine the relationship between global stellar properties and these parameters. Our results indicate that both the mixing-length parameter and the core overshooting parameter indeed vary with stellar properties, in particular the mixing length varies with metallicity and the overshoot amount varies with mass.

335.04 — SPIRITS catalog of infrared variables : Identification of extremely luminous long period variables

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We present a catalog of 417 luminous infrared variable stars with periods exceeding 250 days. These were identified in 20 nearby galaxies by the ongoing SPIRITS survey with the Spitzer Space Telescope. Of these, 359 variables have $M_{[4.5]}$ (phase-weighted mean magnitudes) fainter than -12, and periods and luminosities consistent with previously reported variables in the Large Magellanic Cloud. However, 58 variables are more luminous than $M_{[4.5]}$ = -12, including 11 that are brighter than $M_{[4.5]}$ = -13 with the brightest having $M_{[4.5]}$ = -15.51. Most of these bright variable sources have quasi-periods longer than 1000 days, including four over 2000 days. We suggest that the fundamental period-luminosity relationship, previously measured for the Large Magellanic Cloud, extends to much higher luminosities and longer periods in this large galaxy sample. We posit that these variables include massive AGB stars (possibly super-AGB stars), red supergiants experiencing exceptionally high mass-loss rates, and interacting binaries.

Oral Session 336 — The Milky Way, The Galactic Center II

336.01 — SOFIA GREAT Observations of OI in the Circumnuclear Ring Region Of the Galactic Center SOFIA GREAT Observations of [OI] in the Circumnuclear Ring Region Of the Galactic Center

E. Becklin[1]

[1] *Department of Physics and Astronomy, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA*

We have used the up-GREAT High frequency arrays to map the [OI] emission at 63 microns in the central 5 pc of the Circumnumclear Ring around the 4E6 M(Sun) Black Hole. With an angular resolution of ~6 arcsec, a spectral resolution of a few Km/sec and a sensitivity better than previous published results the [OI] data give us new insights into the neutral material in the region around and falling on to the Massive Black Hole. We will summarize the previous observations of this region and discuss some of the new results in this unique region.

336.02 — SOFIA/FORCAST Galactic Center Legacy Survey: Overview and First Results

M. Hankins[1]; R. Lau[2]; A. Cotera[3]; M. Morris[4]; A. Barnes[5]; J. Radomski[6]; E. Mills[7]; J. Simpson[3]; D. Walker[8]; S. Longmore[9]; J. Bally[10]; T. Herter[11]; N. Sabha[12]; M. Kasliwal[1]; M. Garcia-Marin[13]

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[2] *ISAS/JAXA, Sagamihara, Japan*

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[11] *Cornell University, Ithaca, NY*

[12] *Institut für Astro- und Teilchenphysik, Universität Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria*

[13] *ESA, Baltimore, MD*

The inner ∼200 pc of the Milky Way is home to a warm, turbulent interstellar medium that is unlike any other part of our galaxy. This region contains extreme environmental conditions likely similar to starburst galaxies, but its proximity enables us to study star formation on scales that are currently not possible in more distant systems. Curiously, the star formation rate (SFR) predicted by current models of the Galactic center (GC) overestimate the observed value by an order of magnitude. This discrepancy presents a significant issue with our understanding of the region and warrants investigation. In order to better constrain mid-infrared SFR measurements, we recently undertook a mapping of the most energetic portions of the GC using SOFIA/FORCAST at 25 and 37 microns. These observations trace warm dust emission which is ideal for probing recent star formation and present a significant upgrade over previous maps at similar wavelengths which suffer from saturation or are significantly lower spatial resolution. In this talk, we will present an overview of the survey along with first science results and plans for data products that will be released as part of the program.

336.03 — Understanding the star formation and dynamical histories of the Milky Way Galactic center with stellar binaries

A. K. Gautam[1]; T. Do[1]; A. M. Ghez[1]; M. R. Morris[1]; M. W. Hosek[1]; S. Jia[2]; S. Sakai[1]; E. Cochran[1]; S. Naoz[1]; D. S. Chu[1]; G. D. Martinez[1]; J. R. Lu[2]; E. E. Becklin[1]; K. Matthews[3]

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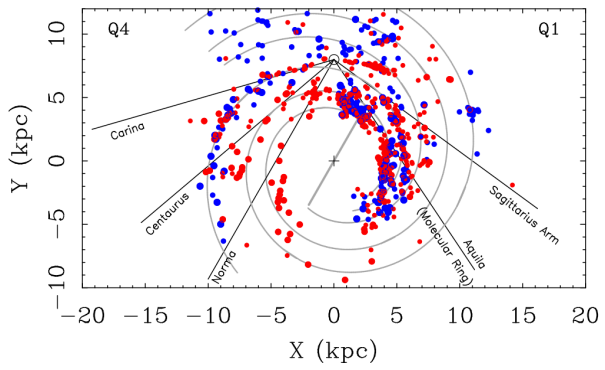
The Milky Way Galactic center contains the closest nuclear star cluster and supermassive black hole to us. Adaptive optics (AO) on near-infrared 8-10 m class telescopes has allowed diffraction-limited, resolved imaging and spectroscopic studies of the stellar population in the crowded central regions of the Galactic center. Using the Keck telescope, over 13 years of near-infrared AO photometry data have been taken of the central 0.4 parsecs of the nuclear star cluster. These photometric observations allow addressing several outstanding questions about the center of our galaxy: how do stars form and how does a stellar population dynamically evolve in close proximity to a supermassive black hole? The presence and properties of stellar binary systems offer valuable probes to help answer these questions. In my graduate thesis, I have put the tightest constraints on the Galactic center young star eclipsing binary fraction and have placed the strongest upper limits on the number of compact objects at the Galactic center using stellar binaries as dynamical probes. I will describe my thesis work exploring binary systems at the Galactic center and their connections to star formation and dynamics in extreme environments.

336.04 — Bumps and Wiggles in the Milky Way: the Imprint of Spiral Arms on the Galactic Rotation Curve

S. McGaugh[1]

[1] *Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH*

We apply the radial acceleration relation to the terminal velocities of the Milky Way to obtain the corresponding stellar surface density profile. This profile contains bumps and wiggles that correspond to massive spiral arms. These features impact the term for the logarithmic density gradient in the Jeans equation in a way that reconciles the apparent discrepancy between the stellar rotation curve and the terminal velocity curve traced by interstellar gas. The same model predicts a gradually declining rotation curve outside the solar circle, consistent with subsequent observations.



336.05 — Stellar streams and Milky Way substructure in the era of LSST and WFIRST

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Stellar tidal streams from disrupting globular clusters are among the most dynamically cold systems known. This makes them sensitive to both the global structure of the Milky Way's gravitational potential and to substructures within it. In particular, a passing dark matter subhalo can cause a gap to form in the stream - even if the subhalo is small enough to contain no stars or gas of its own and therefore be otherwise invisible. Detection of these disturbances is a promising way to constrain the subhalo mass function, a key observable dependent on the particle nature of dark matter. I will present recent results forecasting the capabilities of the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope and the Wide Field Infrared Survey Telescope for identifying and characterizing stream gaps and density substructure. We find that both instruments will be able to detect individual gaps in streams resulting from encounters with subhalos as light as 10^6 solar masses throughout much of the Milky Way, deep in the regime where alternative dark matter models predict a dramatic suppression of the mass function and beyond the capabilities of other proposed techniques. In addition we find that by using LSST or WFIRST the statistical properties of the stream's density structure, caused by its whole history of encounters, can be examined at a level that allows us to infer both the rate of impacts and the existence of any cutoff in the subhalo mass function, two crucial predictions of any dark matter model.

336.06 — The low-luminosity accretion flow of Sgr A* as seen by Chandra HETG

L. Corrales[1]; F. Baganoff; D. Wang[2]; M. Nowak; J. Neilsen; S. Markoff; D. Haggard; J. Davis; J. Houck[3]

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In quiescence, Sgr A* is surprisingly dim, shining 100,000 times less than expected for its environment. This problem has motivated a host of theoretical models to explain radiatively inefficient accretion flows (RIAFs). The unsurpassed imaging resolution of Chandra X-ray Observatory enabled, for the first time, images of X-ray emission from gas within the Bondi radius of Sgr A*. The Galactic Center (GC) X-ray Visionary Program (XVP) obtained 3 Ms of Chandra observations on the Galactic Center, providing us with an unprecedented look at the quiescent state of Sgr A* and new constraints on RIAF models. This program also provides our only chance to get a high resolution spectrum of quiescent Sgr A* emission, for the next few decades. I will review the latest results of the GC XVP, and how this Chandra legacy spectrum can be used to test models of low-luminosity accretion onto Sgr A*.

336.07 — A new view of the GD-1 stream using Gaia DR2

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We will present the results from an analysis fo the GD-1 stream using data from Gaia DR2. Membership selection based on proper motion, distance as well as colour and magnitude through a matched filter approach uncovers the GD-1 stream track. We show that the stream is visible across the entire Northern hemisphere before disappearing into the MW mid-plane on either side and receding to distances beyond the Gaia proper motion recovery limit. The results are compared to our earlier deep GD-1 data from CFHT, which shows good agreement. Density fluctuations are readily apparent, as well as deviations from a great circle. The stream is clearly disturbed and shows several gaps, wiggles and signs of past interactions with subhaloes. We employ orbit fitting and comparison to stream generation simulations to try to constrain the origin of the stream and the parameters of the MW dark matter halo.

Oral Session 337 — NASA's Universe of Learning & Other NASA-Funded Education Effort

337.01 — NASA's Universe of Learning: Framework and Evaluation Findings

D. A. Smith[1]; G. Squires[2]; K. Lestition[3]; A. Biferno[4]; L. Cominsky[5]; E. Marcucci[1]; NASA's Universe of Learning Team[1]

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The NASA's Universe of Learning (UoL) project creates and delivers science-driven, audience-driven resources and experiences designed to engage and immerse learners of all ages and backgrounds in exploring the universe. Our audiences include educators, youth, and adults attending museums, science centers, public libraries, and other out-of-school learning environments, including online. We create and deliver experiences with data, multimedia products and visualizations, exhibits and community programs, and professional learning experiences that are based on audience needs. We also partner with undergraduate faculty to incorporate astrophysics-themed material into courses for future classroom teachers. The competitively-selected project represents a unique partnership between the Space Telescope Science Institute, Caltech/IPAC, NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, and Sonoma State University, and is part of the NASA Science Mission Directorate Science Activation program. External evaluation is carried out by Goodman Research Group and Cornerstone Evaluation Associates. Central to the NASA's UoL project is a new model to achieve NASA's desired outcome of bringing Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) and content "into the learning environment more effectively and efficiently with learners of all ages." We have created a flexible program that uniquely leverages our institutions' direct connection to the astrophysics science community and current research to advance NASA's objectives. This approach enables us to rapidly incorporate current science and expertise into our products and activities. Other key innovations are a framework of science content themes and research-based strands of informal learning that unify our portfolio of products and activities, and the development of pathways for learners. These ground our work in best practices and research in informal learning. This presentation will overview our framework and provide examples of external evaluation findings regarding our project and partnership.

337.02 — The Integral Role of Research Astronomers in NASA's Universe of Learning: Broadening the Network of Connections between Subject Matter Experts and Learners

J. C. Lee[1]; E. Marcucci; J. Maple[2]; B. Lawton; J. Richon; M. Bertch; D. Smith; L. Cominsky; G. Squires; A. Biferno; K. Lestition; C. Manning; NASA's Universe of Learning Team

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The NASA's Universe of Learning (NASA's UoL) project creates and delivers science-driven, audience-driven resources and experiences designed to engage and immerse learners of all ages and backgrounds in exploring the universe for themselves. The competitively-selected project represents a unique partnership between the Space Telescope Science Institute, Caltech/IPAC, NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, and Sonoma State University, and is part of the NASA Science Mission Directorate Science Activation program. Astronomers from a broad range of NASA Astrophysics play an integral role in UoL programs. Subject matter experts (SMEs) not only provide a direct link to current NASA Astrophysics research, they also: ensure the science content in our products is accurate and current; help learners connect to the people behind the science and act as role models; and provide an authentic perspective on the non-linear process of science. Research and evaluation have shown that providing direct links to the science in such ways is critical to impact of the learning experience. In this talk, we present our work to leverage existing HST mission infrastructure to develop a database which enables SMEs to register their interest in supporting NASA's UoL activities, and match them with well-suited opportunities. A searchable, well-populated database enables NASA's UoL project leaders to identify SME candidates in a more objective manner and maximizes the size of the candidate pool. It allows redundant requests to be avoided, maximizes the investment of an SME's limited time, enables efficient tracking of SME involvement, including insights into the demographic composition of the group (e.g., gender, geography, career stage, area of expertise). Such a tool serves to democratize the

recruitment process and broadens the cross-section of NASA SMEs with the public. We will present the status of the database, and describe how to get involved in NASA's UoL programs. This presentation is based on work performed as part of the NASA's Universe of Learning project and is supported by NASA under cooperative agreement award number NNX16AC65A.

337.03 — NASA's Universe of Learning: Connecting Historically Underserved Audiences with NASA Astrophysics

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The NASA's Universe of Learning (NASA's UoL) project creates and delivers science-driven, audience-driven resources and experiences designed to engage and immerse learners of all ages and backgrounds in exploring the universe for themselves. The competitively-selected project represents a unique partnership between the Space Telescope Science Institute, Caltech/IPAC, NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, and Sonoma State University, and is part of the NASA Science Mission Directorate Science Activation program. In this presentation, we will discuss how NASA's UoL has approached our objective to better serve historically underrepresented or underserved groups. Characteristics of underserved audiences can include: gender, socioeconomic status, special needs/disability, ethnicity/race, income, language, literacy, and geographic location. NASA's UoL works to engage and better serve these populations through three main avenues that are reflected in our program metrics. During the presentation, we will share our progress on addressing and advancing these metrics. (1) Throughout our projects, we specifically engage subject matter experts (scientists and engineers), who are representative of diverse audiences. Evaluation results indicate that impacts on youth audiences in developing a STEM identity are greater when they see and interact with experts who look like them. (2) We design projects to explicitly reach underserved audiences, such as programming with Girls STEAM Ahead with NASA and Accessible Learning Resources (3D modeling and printing). These projects explore ways to make our resources accessible to a broader audience. (3) Each underserved audience has a particular set of needs and unique considerations for engagement, so we partner with community organizations, such as the National Girls Collaborative Project and minority-serving institutions, that have established relationships with these audiences to help us meet the audiences where they are. This presentation is based on work performed as part of the NASA's Universe of Learning project and is supported by NASA under cooperative agreement award number NNX16AC65A.

337.04 — Authentic Experiences Using Data with NASA's Universe of Learning

B. Lawton[1]; M. Dussault[2]; L. Peticolas[3]; R. Zellem[4]; R. Zimmerman-Brachman[4]; D. A. Smith[1]; G. Squires[5]; A. A. Biferno[4]; K. Lestition[2]; L. R. Cominsky[3]

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The NASA's Universe of Learning (NASA's UoL) project creates and delivers science-driven, audience-driven resources and experiences designed to engage and immerse learners of all ages and backgrounds in exploring the universe for themselves. The competitively-selected project represents a unique partnership between the Space Telescope Science Institute, Caltech/IPAC, NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, and Sonoma State University, and is part of the NASA Science Mission Directorate Science Activation program. Project objectives include increasing learners' understanding of the process of science and key topics in astronomy, and increasing the role of NASA Astrophysics science experts as partners. The Authentic Ground-based observing and Research Experience (AGRE) working group aims to connect NASA's UoL resources to build authentic data experiences. These resources include MicroObservatory, the Global Telescope Network, Project PANOPTES, and AstroPix, in addition to the wealth of NASA astrophysics data within NASA archives. By providing multiple ways to get involved and participate in the practice of science, the AGRE group is building pathways for learners to engage with authentic data and take their learning to deeper levels of the scientific practice. The NASA's UoL

AGRE team engages with a diverse group of subject matter experts (scientists and engineers) from across the NASA Astrophysics Physics of the Cosmos, Cosmic Origins, and Exoplanet Exploration themes to ensure content accuracy and provide direct connections to STEM role models. In addition, the team partners with national networks of informal learning institutions to support opportunities for learners from all backgrounds to participate. This presentation is based on work performed as part of the NASA's Universe of Learning project and is supported by NASA under cooperative agreement award number NNX16AC65A.

337.05 — NASA's Astrophoto Challenges: Experiences with real data for lifelong science learners

M. Dussault[1]; H. Houghton[1]; B. Lawton[2]; L. Peticolas[3]; R. Zellem[4]; R. Zimmerman-Brachman[4]; D. Smith[2]; G. Squires[5]; A. Biferno[4]; K. Lestition[1]; L. Cominsky[3]

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The NASA's Universe of Learning (NASA's UoL) project creates and delivers science-driven, audience-driven resources and experiences designed to engage learners of all ages and backgrounds in exploring the universe for themselves. The competitively-selected project represents a unique partnership between the Space Telescope Science Institute, Caltech/IPAC, NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, and Sonoma State University, and is part of the NASA Science Mission Directorate Science Activation program. Project objectives include increasing learners' understanding of the process of science and key topics in astronomy, and increasing the role of NASA Astrophysics science experts as partners. To help meet these objectives, NASA's UoL has created NASA's Astrophoto Challenges, an innovative series of opportunities for public participation in authentic astronomical imaging challenges. Each seasonal set of challenges identifies a target object in deep space; participants can either acquire their own FITS image data of that target using robotic telescopes from the NASA's UoL partners, or they can work with real archival data from NASA Astrophysics missions (or both). The challenges include video briefings from astrophysicists on the science behind the target objects, and instructions for participants on how to visualize and enhance their multi-wavelength data with a user-friendly version of the JS9 image analysis software adapted for novice learners. The project answers national education policy recommendations for science learning experiences that integrate domain-specific learning with the skills of science practice. NASA's Astrophoto Challenge opportunities are disseminated through partner networks of libraries, museums, community organizations. Participants submit their digitally enhanced astrophoto creations for review, and standout images are selected to receive comments from NASA subject matter experts. Evaluation has documented participant gains in interest, knowledge, and skills related to astronomical imaging. This presentation is based on work performed as part of the NASA's Universe of Learning project and is supported by NASA under cooperative agreement award number NNX16AC65A.

337.06 — Authentic Research with NASA's Universe of Learning Global Telescope Network

L. R. Cominsky[1]; L. Peticolas[2]; G. Spear[1]; B. Lawton[3]; M. Dussault[4]; R. Zellem[5]; R. Zimmerman-Brachman[5]; D. Smith[3]; G. Squires[6]; A. Biferno[5]; K. Lestition[4]

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The NASA's Universe of Learning (NASA's UoL) project creates and delivers science-driven, audience-driven resources and experiences designed to engage and immerse learners of all ages and backgrounds in exploring the universe for themselves. The competitively-selected project represents a unique partnership between the Space Telescope Science Institute, Caltech/IPAC, NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, and Sonoma State University, and is part of the NASA Science Mission Directorate Science Activation program. Project objectives include increasing learners' understanding of the process of science and key topics in astronomy and increasing the role of NASA Astrophysics science experts as partners. The Global Telescope Network (GTN) aims to build authentic data experiences for exploring the process of science by doing astronomical observations in informal environments. Using

a network of small telescopes and partnerships with other telescope networks, the GTN provides opportunities for participants to learn astrophysics content and skills at their own pace and in their own environments. The GTN's flagship facility is SSU's 14-inch Schmidt-Cassegrain robotic telescope, nicknamed GORT (Gamma-ray Optical Robotic Telescope), which has been remotely operated since 2004. GORT has a selection of filters that provide images in different visible and near-infrared wavelength bands. Partnering telescopes include Banner Creek's 14" (in Holton, Kansas) and Las Cumbres Observatory through their Global Sky Partners program. Authentic research projects are suggested in each of the major NASA's UoL themes: Origins & History of the Universe; Other Earths/Other Solar Systems; and Life and Death of Stars. Subject Matter Experts have provided input into the development of learning activities as well as sample observing projects. This presentation is based on work performed as part of the NASA's Universe of Learning project and is supported by NASA under cooperative agreement award number NNX16AC65A.

337.07 — Utilizing Small Telescopes Operated by Citizen Scientists for Transiting Exoplanet Follow-up

R. T. Zellem[1]; K. A. Pearson[2]; D. Ciardi[3]; E. Blaser[4]; A. Biferno[1]; M. Fowler[5]; F. Marchis[6]; R. Baer[7]; D. Conti[8]; D. Hill[2]; C. Hergenrother[2]; M. Dussault[9]; S. Kane[10]; M. Fitzgerald[11]; P. Boyce[12]; L. Peticolas[13]; M. R. Swain[1]; G. Roudier[1]; W. Gee[14]; L. Cominsky[13]; R. Zimmerman-Brachman[1]; D. Smith[15]; M. J. Creech-Eakman[16]; A. Iturralde[17]; D. Dragomir[18]; G. Bryden[1]; N. Jovanovic[19]; B. Lawton[15]; E. Arbouch[20]; M. Conley[21]; J. Engelke[22]; M. Kuchner[23]; A. Malvache[20]; F. Sienkiewicz[9]

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Due to the efforts by NASA's Kepler and TESS and numerous ground-based surveys, there will be hundreds, if not thousands, of transiting exoplanets ideal for follow-up spectroscopic atmospheric characterization. However over time their ephemerides could become so increasingly uncertain that significant overhead would need to be added to an observing run to ensure the detection of the entire transit. As a result, follow-up observations to characterize the atmospheres of these exoplanets would necessitate less- efficient use of an observatory's time — particularly for large platforms such as JWST, ARIEL, Astro2020 Decadal mission, and any other large observatory where minimizing observing overheads is a necessity. Here we demonstrate the power of citizen scientists operating smaller observatories (≤1-m class) to keep ephemerides "fresh", defined here as when the uncertainty in the mid-transit time is less than half the transit duration. We advocate for the creation of a community-wide effort to perform ephemeris maintenance on transiting exoplanets by citizen scientists. Such observations can be conducted with even a 6-inch telescope, which has the potential to save up to 358.66 days for a 1000- planet survey. A network of small telescopes dedicated to ephemerides maintenance (rather than exoplanet discovery) could rapidly observe high-priority targets, freeing up time on larger observatories to monitor, e.g., Earth-sized objects transiting dim M-dwarf stars. Observations with this network could also provide the opportunity to resolve stellar blends, follow-up long-period transits in short-baseline TESS fields, and search for new planets or measure the masses of known planets with transit timing variations. This presentation is based on work performed as part of the NASA's Universe of Learning project and is supported by NASA under cooperative agreement award number NNX16AC65A. The NASA's Universe of Learning (NASA's UoL) project creates and de-

livers science-driven, audience-driven resources and experiences designed to engage and immerse learners of all ages and backgrounds in exploring the universe for themselves. The competitively-selected project represents a unique partnership between the Space Telescope Science Institute, Caltech/IPAC, NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, and Sonoma State University, and is part of the NASA Science Mission Directorate Science Activation program.

337.08 — Launch Pad at UC Riverside: A Research and Training Program in STEM Fields

X. Du[1]; B. Mobasher
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Aiming to advance the Nation's STEM education and workforce pipeline, University of California, Riverside (UCR) has proposed and been awarded a 2-year NASA grant to engage students, teachers, and faculty in NASA's missions. By working collaboratively with NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) and Riverside Unified School District, the new Launch Pad program at UCR complements the ongoing 5-year partnership program between UCR and JPL, significantly furthering the effort and investment in education and public outreach. The Launch Pad program offers education and research opportunities for K-12 students and teachers at different levels. These include science nights and public lectures at local schools, summer-session courses and professional development workshops at UCR, Python coding lessons instructed by UCR graduate students, and capstone projects with UCR mentors. NASA scientists are also actively involved in public lecture delivery. In addition, outreach events designed for and open to the public — such as telescope viewings and mini science fairs — closely engage the local community, which is predominantly Hispanic. With such authentic and unique learning and research experience provided, the Launch Pad program aims to reach 6000 K-12 students per year, fostering their interest in science and NASA-related topics.

337.09 — Reaching for the Stars: Bringing Space Science to Young Women

P. Harman[1]; W. Chin[2]; W. Friedman[2]; D. McCarthy[3]; L. Lebofsky[3]; V. White[4]; T. Summer[4]; J. Fahy[5]; J. Henricks[5]; L. Mayo[6]
[1] *Center for Eduation, SETI Institute, Mountain View, CA*
[2] *GIrl Scouts of the USA, New York, NY*
[3] *U of AZ, Tucson, AZ*
[4] *Astronomical Society of the Pacific, San Francisco, CA*
[5] *Girl Scouts of Northern California, Alameda, CA*
[6] *ARIES Scientific, Silver Spring, MD*

Reaching For The Stars: NASA Science for Girl Scouts disseminates NASA STEM education-related resources, fosters interaction between Girl Scouts and NASA Subject Matter Experts (SMEs), and engages Girl Scouts in NASA science and programs through space science badges and summer camps. A space science badge has been developed for each of the six levels of Girl Scouts: Daisies, Grades K - 1; Brownies, Grades 2 -3; Juniors, Grades 4 -5; Cadettes, Grades 6 -8; Seniors, Grades 9 -10: and Ambassadors, Grades 11 -12. The badges are interwoven with science activities, role models (SMEs), exploration of NASA missions, and sharing astronomy with families or communities. Over 68,000 younger Girl Scouts, Daisies, Brownies and Juniors, have completed the space science badges in the first year of availability. Girls Scouts programs are available, accessible, and usable for a wide spectrum of K- 12 female audiences throughout the United States and abroad. Reaching for the Stars employs technology to increase the reach and accessibility of resources, communication training for amateur astronomers, astronomy training for volunteers and staff, webinars for astronomy clubs, and access to badges through a web-based platform for volunteer leaders. Badge steps are designed with choices that meet the needs of the diverse Girl Scout audience. Volunteers, amateur astronomers and Girl Scouts are engaged with space science in girl-friendly environments that improve girl's achievement of STEM Outcomes. Funded by NASA:NNX16AB90A.

Special Session 338 — New Results from the Dark Energy Survey

338.01 — Weak Lensing Sources and Lenses in 5,000 sq. deg.

D. Gruen[1]; Dark Energy Survey Collaboration[1]
[1] *Stanford University, Stanford, CA*

Next-generation tests of our cosmological model require improved calibration and systematic error characterization along the increase in data volume and statistical power delivered by ever larger photometric surveys. Here I present catalogs and measurements of weak gravitational lensing signals made with three years of Dark Energy Survey (DES) data, a factor-of-three improvement in statistical power over the state of the art. I will focus on our work to reduce and, with improved sensitivity, test for new

systematic effects in galaxy shape measurement and redshift distribution calibration. The resulting accurate and precise measurements of large-scale structure allow unprecedented insights into the dark components of the Universe now with DES, and guide the way towards the onset of LSST dark energy science.

338.03 — New Results from the DES 5-year Photometric Supernova Sample

S. R. Hinton[1]
[1] *U. Queensland, Brisbane, Australia*

We present analysis updates from the Dark Energy Survey - Supernova Program (DES-SN). Our cosmological analysis ('DES-SN5YR') uses a sample of approximately two thousand photometrically-typed ($0.02 < z < 1.1$) Type Ia supernovae (SNe Ia) from the full five years of DES-SN, combined with a low-redshift sample from multiple local surveys. We highlight key features of our cosmological analysis with a focus on systematics control.

338.04 — Systematic Studies in Galaxy Cluster Cosmology

Y. Zhang[1]
[1] *Fermi Natioinal Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, IL*

Constraining cosmology with galaxy cluster abundance is one of the fundamental goals of the Dark Energy Survey (DES). Many thousands of clusters out to redshift 0.65 have been identified in DES data. Weak lensing and multi-wavelength studies with X-ray data and cosmic microwave background are performed to provide inputs to the cosmology constraint analysis, and studies about systematic effects are being conducted with simulations. A cosmology pipeline that incorporates systematic effect modeling is being used to derive constraints on cosmology parameters. In this talk, I will present progress on DES galaxy cluster cosmology analyses, point out the current systematic effect limits, and discuss future improvements.

338.05 — Milky Way Galaxy Studies

M. McNanna[1]*; DES Collaboration - Milky Way Working Group*[1]
[1] *University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI*

Current wide-field imaging surveys have cataloged more than a billion individually resolved stars within the Milky Way and its satellites, yielding precise multiband photometry, light curves, and proper motions. These data have provided new insights into the the Milky Way's formation history, the properties of the first stars and galaxies, as well as the local distribution and microphysical properties of dark matter. This talk will focus on recent results from the Dark Energy Survey (DES), a 5000 square degree optical/near-infrared imaging survey of the southern galactic cap to ∼24th magnitude. Topics include the Milky Way satellite luminosity function, spectroscopic follow-up of satellites and streams, catalogs of brown dwarfs and RR Lyrae stars, and the Milky Way stellar halo.

338.06 — Transients and Moving Objects from DES

A. Palmese[1]
[1] *Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, IL*

The Dark Energy Survey (DES) has imaged 5000 sq. deg. of the Southern Sky using the Dark Energy Camera (DECam), with the main goal of probing Dark Energy. Its wide and deep coverage, together with the unprecedented characteristics of DECam, have also made DES an invaluable tool for a number of science cases beyond classical cosmological probes. In this talk, I will present the latest results from DES on multi-messenger astrophysics, including gravitational wave follow-up, the first measurement of the Hubble constant from a binary black hole merger as a standard siren and follow-up of IceCube neutrino events. Moreover, I will discuss new discoveries and analyses of Trans-Neptunian Objects.

Special Session 339 — The Future of Massively Multiplexed Spectroscopy: The Maunakea Spectroscopic Explorer

339.02 — Exoplanets and Stellar Astrophysics with MSE

D. Huber[1]
[1] *Institute for Astronomy, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI*

The Maunakea Spectroscopic Explorer (MSE) is a planned 11.25-m aperture facility with a 1.5 square degree field of view that will be fully dedicated to multi-object spectroscopy. A rebirth of the 3.6m Canada-France-Hawai'i Telescope on Maunakea, MSE will use 4332 fibers operating at three different resolving powers (R ∼ 2500, 6000, 40000)

across a wavelength range of 0.36-1.8mum, with dynamical fiber positioning that allows fibers to match the exposure times of individual objects. MSE will enable spectroscopic surveys of stars with unprecedented scale and sensitivity by collecting millions of spectra per year down to limiting magnitudes of g ~ 20-24 mag, with a nominal velocity precision of ~100 m/s in high-resolution mode. In this talk I will describe science cases for stellar astrophysics and exoplanet science using MSE, including the discovery and atmospheric characterization of exoplanets and substellar objects, stellar physics with star clusters, asteroseismology of solar-like oscillators and opacity-driven pulsators, studies of stellar rotation, activity, and multiplicity, as well as the chemical characterization of AGB and extremely metal-poor stars.

339.03 — Chemical Nucleosynthesis with MSE

K. Hawkins[1]
[1] *University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX*

We have entered a new era of Galactic Archaeology which being defined by large spectroscopic and astrometric surveys. It is with these surveys that we are now able to explore the Milky Way in unprecedented resolution. At the forefront of this resolution is the need for the detailed chemo-kinematic information for millions of stars across the Galaxy. This is especially true for the oldest most metal-poor stars as they contain the information required to constrain not only the formation and assembly of the Galaxy but also the nucleosynthesis of the chemical elements on the periodic table. This need will be resolved with the massively multiplexed Maunakea Spectroscopic Explorer (MSE) survey telescope. MSE is specifically designed to understand the origins of the elements of the periodic table with the ability to measure large number of chemical species for many stars. In this talk I will review the exciting science case for MSE from the perspective of Galactic Archaeology the origin of the elements and the chemodynamical nature of the Milky Way.

339.04 — Milky Way and Resolved Stellar Populations with MSE

C. Sakari[1]*; MSE Science Team*[1]
[1] *Dr, Pendleton, OR*

Galactic archaeology, the process of using current stellar populations to unravel a galaxy's complex history, is one of the primary goals of modern astronomy. Stellar chemical abundances and kinematics (as revealed by spectroscopy) provide valuable constraints on the assembly histories of galaxies, particularly the Milky Way and M31. Studies of the Milky Way and its closest satellite dwarf galaxies have been revolutionized by large spectroscopic surveys. The future Maunakea Spectroscopic Explorer (MSE) will have the sensitivity and multi-object capabilities necessary to observe much fainter stars, pushing to main sequence stars in the Milky Way and its dwarf satellites and individual red giants in the M31 system. In this talk I will outline several of the unique results about the assembly of the Milky Way, M31, and their satellite galaxies that will be achievable with MSE.

339.05 — Galaxy Evolution in the Age of MSE

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MSE extends the types of revolutionary extragalactic surveys that have been conducted at z = 0 to the peak of cosmic star formation at z~2. At low redshift, MSE will probe a representative volume of the local Universe to enable a diverse array of science topics from dwarf galaxies, to galaxy interactions in the low stellar mass regime, the environmental impact on galaxy evolution, and the extension of large-scale structure analyses to low mass groups. At high redshift, MSE will provide a high-completeness, magnitude limited sample of galaxy redshifts spanning the epoch of peak cosmic star-formation (1.5< z < 3.0). MSE will cover the diverse range of environments probed by surveys such as SDSS and GAMA (groups, pairs, mergers, filaments, voids), but at an epoch when the Universe was under half its current age. In this talk, I will highlight the transformative impact that MSE will have on our understanding of how galaxies evolve over 12 billion years of cosmic time.

339.06 — AGN and Supermassive Black Holes with MSE

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[10] *University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia*
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[13] *CFHT, Waimea, HI*
[14] *National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences;, Beijing, China*
[15] *University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, China*

Most bulge-dominated galaxies host black holes with masses that tightly correlate with the masses of their bulges. This may indicate that the black holes may regulate galaxy growth (or vice versa), or that they grow in lock-step. The quest to understand how, when, and where those black-holes formed motivates much of modern extragalactic astronomy. In this presentation, we focus on a population of galaxies with active black holes in their nuclei (active galactic nuclei or AGN) that are fully or partially hidden by dust and gas. The emission from the broad-line region is either partially or completely obscured by a visual extinction greater than 1. This limit appears to be the point at which the populations of AGN may evolve differently. We highlight the importance of finding and studying those dusty AGN at redshifts between 1 and 3, the epoch when the universe may have gone through its most dramatic changes. The Maunakea Spectroscopic Explorer (MSE) s a large aperture, highly multiplexed spectroscopic ground-based facility that will perform dedicated surveys in the optical and NIR to pin down the demographics of such objects and study their reddening properties, star-formation histories, and excitation conditions. These key studies will shed light on the role of black holes in galaxy evolution during the epoch of peak growth activity.

339.07 — Astrophysical Tests of Dark Matter with MSE

T. Li[1]*; Female*[1]
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The Maunakea Spectroscopic Explorer (MSE) will conduct a suite of observations that probe the particle nature of dark matter by providing critical input in determining the halo mass function, phase-space distribution, and internal density profiles of dark matter halos across all mass scales. N-body and hydrodynamical simulations of cold, warm, fuzzy and self-interacting dark matter suggest that non-trivial dynamics in the dark sector could have left an imprint on structure formation. Analyzed within these frameworks, the extensive and unprecedented datasets produced by MSE will be used to search for deviations away from cold, collisionless dark matter model. I will highlight a few science cases that will be enabled by MSE, such as the impact of low mass substructures on the dynamics of Milky Way stellar streams in velocity space, the estimates of the density profiles of the dark matter halos of Milky Way dwarf galaxies using more than an order of magnitude more tracers, determining satellite luminosity function by pinning down the redshifts of dwarf galaxies in the Milky Way analogs in the low redshift Universe, and constraining the halo mass functions via strong lensing measurements at higher redshifts.

339.09 — Time Domain Astronomy and Transients with MSE

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[2] *Maunakea Spectroscopic Explorer Science Team, At Large, QC, Canada*

The multiplexing capability of MSE enables novel science not just in spatial coverage, but in the time domain as well. Time domain (synoptic) astronomy enables investigation of periodic (e.g., binaries/exoplanets, pulsation), evolutionary (e.g., post explosion supernovae) and bursting behaviour (e.g., flares, CV novae), solar system moving objects (e.g., main-belt and more distant asteroids, trans-Neptunian objects), as well as astrophysical transients (e.g., supernovae, kilonovae, neutron star mergers, gravitational wave electromagnetic counterparts, fast radio bursts), on time scales from minutes to years. I will outline the activities of the MSE's Time Domain Science Working Group, briefly describe the important contribution MSE can make to these exciting, rapidly evolving research areas, and discuss the observing strategies needed to maximize science from this wide range of variable and transient astrophysical sources.

Plenary Lecture 340 — Fast Radio Bursts

340.01 — Fast Radio Bursts

J. Hessels[1]
[1] *ASTRON, Dwingeloo, Netherlands*

Fast radio bursts (FRBs) are millisecond-duration radio flashes of unknown physical origin. We now know that they originate at cosmological distances and hence must be exceptionally luminous. As such, FRBs promise to provide a new view of extreme astrophysics in action. At the same time, FRBs also promise to be unique probes of the ionized material within and between galaxies. Though only a hundred FRBs have been published to date, their all-sky event rate is estimated to be in the thousands per day. A new generation of wide-field radio telescopes has started to detect FRBs in earnest, and distributed radio telescope arrays are providing the necessary localization precision to identify host galaxies. Nonetheless, the FRBs remain enigmatic. While some sources produce repeat bursts, most have only been seen once. Could there be multiple types of FRB sources? I will present our current observational understanding in this rapidly evolving field, and comment on how we can differentiate between the dozens of proposed FRB models.

Oral Session 342 — Exoplanets: Direct Imaging III

342.01 — Finding Planetary and other Hierarchical Systems in Archived X-Ray Data

R. Di Stefano[1]; Julia Berndtsson; R. Urquhart; R. Soria[2]; V. Kashyap; N. Imara; H. Tenley[3]; D. D'Orazio; J. Berndtsson[4]

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[3] *UCSC, Santa Cruz, CA*

[4] *Pinceton University, Princeton, NJ*

Planetary systems and hierarchical multiples are common among astronomical systems composed of main-sequence stars. Many members of such hierarchies are expected to survive stellar evolution, and may therefore be part of active X-ray binaries (XRBs). Bright XRBs therefore provide excellent opportunities to observe the associated phenomena, including eclipses due to planetary passages across small X-ray-emitting regions, and spikes due to binary self lensing. We have embarked on searches of archived X-ray data and will report on an intriguing planetary candidate located in an X-ray binary that inhabits an external galaxy.

342.02 — Stellar systems at low radio frequencies: The discovery of radio exoplanets

J. Callingham[1]; H. Vedantham[1]; T. Shimwell[1]; B. J. Pope[2]; LoTSS Team[1]

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[2] *New York University, New York, NY*

For more than thirty years, radio astronomers have searched for auroral emission from exoplanets. With LOFAR we have recently detected strong, highly circularly polarised low-frequency (144 MHz) radio emission associated with a M-dwarf - the expected signpost of such radiation. The star itself is quiescent, with a 130-day rotation period and low X-ray luminosity. In this talk, I will detail how the radio properties of the detection imply that such emission is generated by the presence of an exoplanet in a short period orbit around the star, and our follow-up radial-velocity (RV) observations with Harps-N to confirm the exoplanet's presence. Our study highlights the powerful new and developing synergy between low-frequency radio astronomy and RV observations, with radio emission providing a strong prior on the presence of a short-period planet. I will conclude the talk detailing how the radio detection of an star-exoplanet interaction provides unique information for exoplanet climate and habitability studies, and the extension of our survey to other stellar systems.

342.03 — Imaging Planetary Systems in Formation

K. Wagner[1]

[1] *University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ*

Thousands of exoplanets have been discovered, although very few have been directly observed. Direct imaging and spectroscopy of the thermal or reflected light from exoplanets offers distinct and complementary information to that gained by indirect methods of detection and, in the future, may enable detailed characterization of the atmospheres of Earth-like planets around nearby Sun-like stars. As the instrumentation progresses, improvements to on-sky performance are enabling scientific capabilities that were previously impossible-such as imaging young giant planets and the environments in which they form. In this thesis, I present my work on ground-based imaging of young planetary systems, including: several looks into individual planetary systems in formation; a holistic analysis of the planets discovered so far by direct imaging; the results from our own direct imaging survey; and finally, a roadmap

toward lower-mass planets with currently available telescopes and those that will come online within the next decade.

342.04 — Identifying exoplanets with common spatial pattern filtering and a forward model matched filter

J. Shapiro[1]; D. Savransky[1]; J. Ruffio[2]
[1] *Cornell University, Ithaca, NY*
[2] *Stanford University, Stanford, CA*

Technology currently allows us to directly image some planets orbiting stars outside of our solar system. Doing so is understandably difficult - the light of an Earthlike planet is about a billion times less than that of the sun. Image post-processing techniques can be used in tandem with great technology onboard telescopes in order to help reveal planets in the presence of these noisy systems. This thesis work specifically shows that Common Spatial Pattern Forward Model Matched Filtering is an effective method for detection of point sources in specific examples of high-contrast astronomical images. A framework has been developed to allow analysis across many different true science datasets. This allows for systematic, large-scale statistical analyses of the CSP method applied to a variety of stars and injected data. We present results for multiple sets of observational data and show how CSP-FMMF compares to KLIP-FMMF (the current standard) in terms of SNR.

342.05 — Developing and Demonstrating Linear Dark Field Control for Exo-Earth Imaging with the Ames Coronagraph Experiment Testbed

T. Currie[1]; E. Pluzhnik[1]; R. Belikov[1]; K. Miller[2]; O. Guyon[3]; J. Males[4]
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Imaging rocky planets in reflected light, a key focus of future NASA missions and ELTs, requires advanced wavefront control to maintain a deep, temporally correlated null of stellar halo at just several diffraction beam widths. We present the first laboratory tests of the Linear Dark Field Control (LDFC) method at contrasts and separations required to image exo-Earths around low-mass stars with future ground-based 30m class telescopes, using the Ames Coronagraph Experiment testbed. LDFC uses the response to perturbations in uncorrected, 'bright field' regions to maintain a dark hole without continuous DM probing. Our results show LDFC able to restore a dark hole whose contrast is degraded by up to a factor of 10 by perturbations and maintain this dark hole. We present preliminary results showing its efficacy under a range of DM perturbations, describe current limitations/challenges, and discuss future plans for testing LDFC at raw contrasts needed to image solar system-like planets (including Earths) around Sun-like stars.

Oral Session 343 — Exoplanets: Atmospheres III

343.01 — Machine Learning Retrieval of Jovian and Terrestrial Atmospheres

M. D. Himes[1]; A. D. Cobb[2]; F. Soboczenski[3]; S. Zorzan[4]; M. D. O'Beirne[5]; A. G. Baydin[2]; Y. Gal[2]; D. Angerhausen[6]; S. Domagal-Goldman[7]; G. Arney[7]
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Machine learning approaches to atmospheric retrieval offer results comparable to traditional numerical approaches in just seconds, compared to hundreds of compute hours. This opens the possibility for fully-3D retrievals to execute in times comparable to traditional approaches. Recently, we developed plan-net, an ensemble of Bayesian neural networks for atmospheric retrieval; we trained plan-net on synthetic Wide Field Camera 3 (WFC3) hot-Jupiter transmission spectra, applied it to the WFC3 spectrum of WASP-12b, and found results consistent with the literature. Here, we present updates to plan-net and expand its application to our 28-parameter data set of simulated LUVOIR spectra of terrestrial exoplanets generated using the NASA Planetary Spectrum Generator. By including both dense dropout and convolutional layers, we find a significant improvement in accuracy. MH and FS acknowledge the support of NVIDIA Corporation for the donation of the Titan Xp GPUs used for this research. AC is sponsored by the AIMS-CDT and EPSRC. AGB is funded by Lawrence Berkeley National Lab and EPSRC/MURI grant EP/N019474/1.

343.04 — Sensitive Probing of Exoplanetary Oxygen via Mid Infrared Collisional Absorption

T. J. Fauchez[1]; G. Villanueva; E. Schwieterman; M. Turbet; G. Arney; D. Pidhorodetska; R. Kopparapu; A. Mandell; S. Domagal-Goldman

[1] *NASA GSFC, Universities Space Research Assoc., Greenbelt, MD*

O_2 is known to be one of the most detectable and robust indicators of global biological activity. Concepts for telescopes that would attempt to search for life on exoplanets all include the ability to detect O_2 or its photochemical byproduct, O_3. The O_2 A-band at 0.76 μm has often been considered the most viable spectral feature for oxygen detection in transmission (Snellen et al., 2013) reflectance spectra (Fauchez et al., 2017). Meanwhile, Palle et al., (2009) showed that O_2-O_2 collision induced absorption (CIA) features at 1.06 and 1.27 μm were present in Earth's transmission spectrum during lunar eclipse and produce more absorption than the O_2 A-band monomer feature. In the case of the O_2-O_2 CIA features, the two O_2 molecules interact forming transient multipole-induced dipoles producing broad spectral features distinct from the individual underlying O_2 molecule. Misra et al., (2014) showed that these CIA features may be detectable (for SNR > 3) with the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) for a cloud-free Earth analogue orbiting an M5V star at a distance of 5∼pc. Schwieterman et al., (2016) and Lustig-Yaeger et al., (2019) have shown that the 1.06 and 1.27 μm transit features could be used to identify the high O_2 partial pressures predicted to be associated with abiotic O_2atmospheres, which should be significantly higher than for the modern Earth case. In this study, we identify a strong mid-infrared oxygen O_2 spectral feature at 6.4 μm not previously included in exoplanet modeling studies, but which may be the most detectable O_2 feature for transit observations. This feature is broad, allowing low resolving power to observe it to maximize the signal-to-noise ratio. For a potential TRAPPIST-1 analogue system within 5∼pc of the Sun, we show that the 6.4 μm O_2-X CIA could be the only O_2 detectable signature with JWST for a modern Earth-like cloudy atmosphere with biological quantities of O_2. This feature could therefore act as a powerful signal of biotic O_2, especially if detected in an atmosphere with CH_4 and H_2O. Also, we show that the 6.4 μm O_2-X CIA would be prominent for O_2-rich desiccated atmospheres that have been postulated for abiotic O_2generation scenarios driven by massive ocean loss (Luger and Barnes, 2015) and could be detectable with JWST in just a few transits for TRAPPIST-1e.

343.05 — How to correct systematics from Hubble's Exoplanet Spectra in a Bayesian way?

C. L. Hedges[1]

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HST Wide Field Camera 3 has been used to observe the signature of water absorption in the upper atmospheres of exoplanets. These signals are extremely small (< 200ppm) and are often comparable or smaller than the effect of detector systematics. Optical distortions, intra and inter pixel sensitivity variability and imperfect image registration cause the stellar spectrum to shift across multiple pixels, which can cause systematic errors at the ∼0.1% level. In this talk I will present our work to develop a new method to remove these instrument systematics, based on our understanding of removing motion systematics for Kepler, K2 and TESS data. I will show the results of this pipeline on archival data, compared to the current literature results. I will also discuss how the methods implemented in this pipeline can be applied to future observations with JWST, in order to accurately retrieve exoplanet transmission spectra in the future.

343.06 — First Measurement of a Planetary-Mass Companion Obliquity

M. Bryan[1]; E. Chiang[2]; B. Bowler[3]; C. Morley[3]; S. Blunt[4]; S. Millholland[5]; H. Ngo; D. Mawet[4]; E. Nielsen[6]

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We present the first planetary-mass companion obliquity measurement outside the solar system. We focus on the directly imaged single-planet system 2MASS J01225093-2439505 (2M0122), a 120 Myr old system with a 0.4 M_{Sun} star hosting a planetary-mass companion orbiting 52 AU away. For the first time, we measure line-of-sight projections of all three angular momentum vectors in a substellar system, namely the planetary spin axis inclination, the stellar spin axis inclination, and the orbital inclination. To accomplish this, we measure projected rotation rates vsini for both star and companion using our near-IR high-resolution NIRSPEC/Keck spectra. We combine these with our new stellar photometric rotation period measurement from TESS data and with

a previously published planetary rotation period to obtain line-of-sight projected spin axis inclinations for both objects. We fit multiple epochs of astrometry, including one unpublished epoch, to measure 2M0122b's orbital inclination. We combine these three inclinations to yield the planetary obliquity, the stellar obliquity, and the relative inclination between star/planet spin axes. We find that while the stellar obliquity is consistent with alignment, the planetary obliquity is at least $49^{+27}{}_{-21}$ degrees. We investigate several possible origins for this misalignment.

343.07 — Study of Barnard's Star b as an Analog for "Titan-like" Exoplanets

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Titan is currently unique in many ways: it is a rocky/terrestrial planet outside the snow line of the solar system but with a thick atmosphere; that atmosphere exhibits cycles of evaporation and precipitation, an optically thick haze, and a reducing chemical composition. As such, Titan serves as an example of potential exoplanets that are dissimilar from Earth in many ways, and as we improve our studies of Titan it will be necessary to apply what we have learned to potential "Titan-like" exoplanets to provide context for our search for potentially "Earth-like" worlds. Recent radial velocity measurements of Barnard's Star have shown the potential for there to be a planet – Barnard's Star b – with a minimum mass of 3.2 Me, and an orbiting with a semimajor axis near the snow-line of the system. In other words, the size and orbital properties of Barnard b are somewhat Titan-like in nature: Barnard b is a potentially rocky planet with a thick atmosphere above it, orbiting at a distance at which methane and ethane could condense. Further, Barnard's Star is 1.8 parsecs from the Sun, which is close enough to allow direct-imaging of this world with a large space-based telescope such as LUVOIR-A. In this presentation, we present simulations of the observational features of Titan, as an exoplanet, using the known properties of Barnard b and the performance of LUVOIR's coronagraph (ECLIPS). These simulations were done using the Planetary Spectrum Generator (PSG) to produce synthetic reflectance spectrum of a Titan-like Barnard's Star b. First, we discuss our efforts to validate PSG against previous Titan observations for transit and reflection spectroscopy. We discuss some of the validation issues encountered and how they were mitigated. We then present simulations for Barnard's Star b, pointing out the observable features of that planet, and top-level conclusions we could make based on those simulated observations. We recently increased the complexity of the simulated atmosphere by adding typical hydrocarbons found in Titan's atmosphere and include those results, highlighting which gases can be observed in the spectra. We also discuss how uncertainties on Barnard b's radius could influence these conclusions. The results of this study tell us that potentially Titan-like exoplanets are characterizable with a large space-based telescope. Our next goal is to study a wider range of planetary properties, including planet size, chemical composition, and orbital semimajor axis.

343.08 — Exoplanets and Spitzer: New Phase Curve Measurements and Population Comparisons

E. M. May[1]; K. Stevenson[1]; J. Bean[2]; J. Fraine[3]; D. Keating[4]; M. Mansfield[2]; N. Cowan[4]; T. Bell[4]; L. Dang[4]; D. Deming[5]; J. Desert[6]; J. Fortney[7]; T. Kataria[8]; E. Kempton[5]; L. Kreidberg[9]; N. Lewis[10]; M. Line[11]; C. Morley[12]; V. Parmentier[13]; E. Rauscher[14]; A. Showman[15]

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[15] *University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ*

As we approach the end of the Spitzer mission, it remains a powerful force in exoplanet characterization. Spitzer 3.6 and 4.5 micron phase curve observations allow us to measure key parameters that result from the planet's unique atmospheric circulation such as heat redistribution efficiency and hot spot shifts resulting from eastward equatorial jets. Now, in the era of comparative exoplanet studies, we must be sure that our techniques to extract these signals from the noise are reliable and reproducible.

Towards those means, in this talk we use our implementation of a more robust intrapixel sensitivity detrending method to present newly analyzed phase curves for several exoplanets - both without previously published results as well as the reanalysis of several previously studied phase curves. This method minimizes degeneracies in model fits and produces key improvements in model reliability. With these updates and the handful of multi-wavelength Spitzer phase curves now analyzed with this uniform method, we will present trends in measured parameters relating to the circulation of hot Jupiter atmospheres and how these compare to model predictions.

Oral Session 344 — AGN and Quasars: Black Holes

344.01 — Detection of Proper Motions in the Knots of the M87 (3C 274) Jet with the Chandra X-ray Observatory

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[2] *NRL, Washington, DC*

[3] *UMBC, Baltimore, MD*

We present results from two observations of the M87 jet taken with the Chandra High Resolution Camera (HRC) separated by ∼5 years. We detect proper motions in knot HST-1 and knot D of 24.1±1.6 mas yr^{-1} and 9.2±2.6 mas yr^{-1}, respectively. This corresponds to superluminal velocities of 6.3±0.4c and 2.4±0.6c, respectively, along the axis of the jet. These velocities are consistent with the previously measured motions of the optical, ultraviolet, and radio components. Comparison of the multi-epoch X-ray and HST observations show that the knots are co-moving in the two bands. There are significant variations in the X-ray fluxes of these knots between the two observations with no corresponding variations in the optical. Assuming synchrotron losses, we estimate the magnetic fields of knots HST-1 and D to be ∼420 and ∼230 μG, respectively, consistent with the equipartition estimates. We conclude that synchrotron loss is the primary mechanism responsible for the changes in X-ray fluxes of these knots, and that the proper motions of the knots reflect the underlying velocity of the jet. In this presentation, we will describe our observations, discuss our results and implications for our understanding of the M87 jet, and outline future work.

344.02 — The Power of Infrared Coronal Lines in the Hunt for Intermediate Mass Black Holes

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Most, if not all, massive galaxies have a central supermassive black hole (SMBH) millions to billions of times the mass of the Sun. While the properties of SMBHs and their host galaxies have been well-studied in massive galaxies, very few SMBHs have been found in galaxies with low masses and those with small bulges. This is a significant deficiency, because the study of this population allows us to gain an understanding of merger-free pathways to black hole growth, and to gain insight into the origin and growth of SMBH 'seeds', thought to have formed at high redshift. Most studies aimed at finding SMBHs have been conducted using optical spectroscopic studies, where active SMBHs display distinctive optical emission lines indicative of accreting SMBHs. However, in low mass galaxies, these studies are significantly biased in searching for active low mass black holes. In this talk, I will discuss some of our theoretical and observational work highlighting the diagnostic power of infrared coronal lines in identifying black holes in the low mass regime and constraining their properties, and will highlight the future prospects with the James Webb Space Telescope.

344.03 — Quantifying the rate of dual-AGN with BAYMAX

A. Foord[1]

[1] *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI*

Despite the importance of dual active galactic nuclei to wide-ranging astrophysical fields such as galaxy formation and gravitational waves, the rate of dual AGNs has yet to be accurately measured. However, the rate of dual AGNs can inform us of the role galaxy mergers play in triggering AGN, timescales for post-merger SMBHs to sink to the center of the potential well (or, the effectiveness of dynamical friction), as well as merger-related feedback physics. Dual AGNs that are widely separated relative to the instrument PSF and have near unity flux ratios are easy to identify, however dual AGNs with small separations and/or flux ratios can only be distinguished from a single AGN with advanced statistical analysis. As a result, very few dual AGNs have been confirmed, and most have physical separations > 1 kpc.

For my thesis, I have developed BAYMAX (Bayesian AnalYsis of Multiple AGN in X-rays), a tool that uses a Bayesian framework to quantitatively evaluate whether a given source in a Chandra observation is actually a single or dual point source, for flux ratios 0.1 < f < 1.0 (representing the flux ratio of the secondary to the primary AGN) and angular separations below 0.5". Specifically, I present results from BAYMAX analyzing Chandra observations of a variety of sources such as: the lowest-mass dual AGN candidate to date (SDSS J091449.05), and a sample of AGN classified as dual from optical narrow-line diagnostics but whose X-ray emission remains ambiguous. With BAYMAX I am (1) discovering a dual AGN population where past spatial resolution limits have prevented systematic analyses and (2) unveiling the true nature of confirmed dual AGNs in the literature. Overall, BAYMAX will be an important tool for correctly classifying candidate dual AGNs, and, for first time, studying the dual AGN population across cosmic time.

344.04 — An Accreting, Anomalously Low Mass Black Hole at the Center of Low Mass Galaxy IC 750

I. Zaw[1]; M. Rosenthal; I. Katkov[1]; J. Gelfand[1]; Y. Chen[1]; L. Greenhill; W. Brisken; H. Al Noori

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We present a multiwavelength study of the active galactic nucleus (AGN) in the nearby (z = 0.00234) low mass galaxy IC 750, anchored by the 22 GHz water maser emission at the core. The masers trace a nearly edge-on, warped disk ~0.2 pc in diameter, coincident with the compact nuclear X-ray source at the base of a ~kpc-scale extended emission. Fitting Keplerian rotation curves to the maser emission, we find that the central black hole has a mass of $7.6^{+0.9}_{-0.2}$ x 10^4 M_{sun}(D/13.8 Mpc) and an upper limit of 1.2 x 10^5 M_{sun} (D/13.8 Mpc). Fitting the optical spectrum, we obtain an absorption corrected luminosity of the AGN, $L_{[OIII],cor} = 7.1 \times 10^{38}$ erg s^{-1}, indicating an Eddington ratio of ~0.05, and a stellar velocity dispersion of the galaxy, $sigma_* = 110.7 \pm 3.6$ km s^{-1}. From near infrared photometry, we fit a bulge mass of 7.0 ± 2.6 x 10^8 M_{sun} and a stellar mass of 1.3 x 10^{10} M_{sun} for the galaxy. The intermediate mass black hole in IC 750 falls one to two orders of magnitude below the masses expected from the observed BH-galaxy scaling relations, M-$sigma_*$, M-M_{bulge}, and M-M_*. However, it is consistent with the results of galaxy evolution simulations which find that black hole growth is inefficient in low stellar/bulge mass galaxies and, consequently, predict that the black holes in these galaxies will be under-massive relative to their hosts.

344.05 — Wandering Massive Black Holes in Dwarf Galaxies

A. Reines[1]; J. Condon[2]; J. Darling[3]; J. Greene[4]

[1] *Montana State University, Bozeman, MT*

[2] *NRAO, Charlottesville, VA*

[3] *University of Colorado, Boulder, CO*

[4] *Princeton University, Princeton, NJ*

We have discovered the first sample of nearby dwarf galaxies with radio-selected accreting massive black holes (BHs), the majority of which are non-nuclear (Reines et al. 2019). The BHs are detected as point-like radio sources with the Very Large Array at a resolution of ~0.25" and the luminosities are too high to be explained by star-formation-related emission (e.g., HII regions or populations of SNRs/SNe). We also have evidence that the radio sources are indeed associated with the target dwarf galaxies rather than background interlopers. The radio-optical positional offsets are as large as ~5" (~ a few kpc), with the sources most offset from the optical center residing in galaxies showing signs of interactions/mergers. Our results indicate that massive BHs need not always live in the nuclei of dwarf galaxies, confirming predictions from simulations. Moreover, searches attempting to constrain BH seed formation using observations of dwarf galaxies need to account for such a population of "wandering" BHs.

344.06 — Running Late: The observable implications of delayed supermassive black hole growth.

M. Tillman[1]; S. Wellons[2]; C. Faucher-Giguère[2]; L. Kelley[2]; D. Anglés-Alcázar[3]

[1] *Physics and Astronomy, Texas A&M University, College Station, College Station, TX*

[2] *Center for Interdisciplinary Exploration and Research in Astrophysics, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL*

[3] *Center for Computational Astrophysics, Flatiron Institute, New York, NY*

Despite the vast amount of processes that depend on the co-evolution of supermassive black holes (SMBHs) and their host galaxies, their physical relationship is still not fully understood. Observations have revealed a well-constrained scaling relation between SMBH mass and galaxy bulge mass in the local universe. In galaxy formation simulations, a different form of SMBH growth behavior emerges at high redshift: prolonged slow growth in the early

universe that is then compensated for by a rapid increase in mass. After this "catch-up" period of rapid growth, the SMBH growth resembles the observed local scaling relation. We conduct an in-depth study of this SMBH growth behavior to explore implications it has on the early universe scaling relation. We construct a simple model, using said behavior, to predict the quasar luminosity function which can be compared to well-documented observable quantities. To combine the simulation behaviors with a mock catalog of galaxies, we employ mathematical convolution techniques. This involves numerical integration methods over a population of dark matter halos and models relating the dark matter halo population to quasar luminosity. Alongside the mathematical approach that constructs our model, we employ Markov Chain Monte Carlo techniques to find the parameters that best fit our predicted function to observational data. These results allow us to systematically quantify the range of allowed scenarios for the emergence of the scaling relation between SMBH mass and galaxy bulge mass observed in the local universe.

344.07 — Active galactic nuclei powered by intermediate-mass black holes and properties of their host galaxies

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[1] *Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge, MA*

[2] *NYU Abu Dhabi, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates*

[3] *Sternberg Astronomical Institute, Moscow, Russian Federation*

Nearly every massive galaxy harbors a supermassive black hole (SMBH) in its nucleus, The origin of SMBHs remains uncertain: they could have emerged either from massive seeds (100k-1M M_{Sun}) formed by direct collapse of gas clouds in the early universe or from smaller (100 M_{Sun}) stellar mass BHs. The latter channel would leave behind numerous intermediate-mass BHs (IMBHs, 100-100k M_{Sun}). Using data mining in wide-field sky surveys and applying dedicated analysis to optical spectra, we identified hundreds of IMBH candidates, which reside in galaxy centers and are currently accreting gas that creates optical signatures of type I AGN. 11 candidates were confirmed by X-ray emission as bona fide IMBHs. In the follow-up campaign, we identified 3 objects accreting close to the Eddington limit. We also remeasured virial masses for about 40 low-mass BHs (below 1M M_{Sun}) and demonstrated that scaling relations between SMBHs and their host galaxies (M_{BH}-sigma and M_{BH}-M_{bulge}) in the IMBH regime follow the trends established by more massive SMBHs. The very existence of numerous nuclear IMBHs supports the stellar-mass seed scenario of the massive BH formation.

Oral Session 345 — Star Formation on Extragalactic Scales

345.01 — H-alpha Imaging of Nearby Edge-on Galaxies, New SFRs, and an Extreme Star Formation Region (Data Release)

C. J. Vargas[1]

[1] *University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ*

I present new narrow-band H-alpha imaging for 24 nearby edge-on galaxies in the CHANG-ES survey. I use the images in conjunction with WISE 22 micron imaging of the sample to estimate improved star formation rates (SFRs) using the updated recipe from Vargas et al. (2018). I explore correlations between the updated star formation properties and radio continuum scale heights, scale lengths, and diameters, measured in Krause et al. (2018). I discuss a newly discovered correlation between SFR and radio scale height that did not exist using mid-IR only SFR calibrations. This implies that a mid-IR extinction correction should be applied to SFR calibrations when used in edge-on galaxies, due to attenuation by dust. The updated SFR values also show newly discovered correlations with radio scale length and radio diameter, implying that the previously-measured relationship between radio scale height and radio diameter originates from star formation within the disk. We also identify a region of star formation located at extreme distance from the disk of NGC 4157, possibly ionized by a single O5.5 V star. This region is spatially coincident with an XUV disk feature, as traced by GALEX NUV imaging. We theorize that the star formation feature arose due to gravitational instability within gas from an accretion event. New H-alpha images from this work can be found at the CHANG-ES data release web site, https://www.queensu.ca/changes.

345.03 — Clustered SNe Feedback: the Trade-off Between Driving Turbulence and Outflows in Galaxy Disks

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[1] *California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA*

[2] *Flatiron Institute, New York, NY*

We present a simple model for clustered supernovae (SNe) feedback in galaxy disks, incorporat-

ing the dynamical evolution of super-bubbles of hot ISM formed from spatially overlapped SNe remnants. There are two realistic outcomes for the evolution of super-bubbles in galaxy disks: (1) the expansion velocity of the shock front falls below the turbulent velocity dispersion of the dense ISM in the galaxy disk, whereupon the super-bubble fragments, depositing its momentum entirely within the dense gas of the galaxy disk, or (2) the super-bubble grows in size to the scale of the gas scale height, breaking out of the galaxy disk and driving galactic outflows/fountains. In both cases, we find that super-bubble breakup/breakout occurs before the last Type-II SN occurs ($\lesssim$40 Myr) in the central engine (a recently formed star cluster), assuming a standard high-end IMF slope, and scalings between stellar lifetimes and masses. The threshold between these two cases implies a break in the effective strength of feedback in driving turbulence within galaxies, and a resulting change in the scalings of, e.g., star formation rates with gas surface density (the Kennicutt-Schmidt relation) and the 'required' star formation efficiency in galaxy disks.

345.04 — The Distribution of Metal Deficient Dwarf Galaxies in the Local Universe

J. Monkiewicz[1]
[1] *School of Earth and Space Exploration, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ*

Extremely metal-deficient (XMD) galaxies, with nebular oxygen abundances of less than one-tenth the Solar abundance, are a rare class of nearby dwarf galaxies commonly treated as Local analogs for early protogalaxies — despite the presence of underlying evolved stellar populations and [alpha/Fe] ratios consistent with multiple prior generations of star formation. The low metallicities of XMDs are commonly understood to be the result of low galactic halo masses, which permit efficient ejection the products of stellar nucleosynthesis into the intergalactic medium. I discuss the completeness of current XMD samples within 100 Mpc, and the spatial distribution of XMDs within the Local Volume (D < 11 Mpc). I find that XMDs are preferentially located along the edges of large-scale filaments and superclusters. In the Local Volume, the bulk of XMDs are clustered at right ascensions between 9h - 10h, to the west of the Virgo cluster, in a roughly co-linear alignment with a north-south orientation. This suggests that the current star formation in these galaxies is fueled by a common reservoir of nearly pristine intergalactic gas, located on the near west side of the Virgo supercluster.

345.05 — Tidal Tales of Minor Mergers: Star Formation in the Tidal Tails of Minor Mergers

K. Knierman[1]*; J. Monkiewicz*[1]*; P. Scowen*[1]*; C. Groppi*[1]
[1] *School of Earth and Space Exploration, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ*

While major mergers and their tidal debris are well studied, equal mass galaxy mergers are relatively rare compared to minor mergers (mass ratio <0.3). Minor mergers are less energetic than major mergers, but more common in the observable universe, and thus likely played a pivotal role in the formation of most large galaxies. Tidal debris regions have large amounts of neutral gas but a lower gas density and may have higher turbulence. We use star formation tracers such as young star cluster populations and H-alpha and CII emission to determine the different factors that may influence star formation in tidal debris. These tracers were compared to the reservoirs of molecular and neutral gas available for star formation to estimate the star formation efficiency (SFE). The SFR in tidal debris can reach up to 50% of the total star formation in the system. The SFE of tidal tails in minor mergers can range over orders of magnitude on both local and global scales, and include several star forming regions with higher than normal SFE. From the tidal debris environments in our study, this variance appears to stem from the formation conditions of the debris. New results of more distant galaxies from the first survey of molecular hydrogen in minor merger tidal debris will be presented. Current surveys of the 2.12 micron line of molecular hydrogen, CO(1-0), and HI for 15 minor mergers, are providing a larger sample of environments to study the threshold for star formation that can inform star formation models, particularly at low densities.

345.06 — Dawn of Brackett-gamma: Evidence for a clean, efficient star formation indicator in the era of JWST

I. Pasha[1]*; P. Van Dokkum; J. Leja*
[1] *Yale University, New Haven, CT*

The James Webb Space Telescope will for the first time allow restframe near-infrared emission lines to be measured beyond the local universe for a large sample of galaxies. These lines are expected to provide more accurate single-measure star formation rates, as they are less affected by dust attenuation. In light of this, we use the Bayesian inference framework Prospector to predict the expected scatter between SFR and Brackett-gamma (2.16 um),

given the standard modeling assumptions. We also vet the Prospector predictions against observations of a local sample of 21 galaxies for which we obtained Brackett-gamma via aperture-matched forcescan spectroscopy. We find that Prospector predicts Brackett-gamma to within the measurement uncertainties for almost all galaxies in our sample, and that both the predicted and measured scatter (and offset) between marginalized SFR and Brackett-gamma are significantly improved over the current gold-standard emission line H-alpha. We conclude that for JWST multi-object spectroscopy, Brackett-gamma will be an invaluable emission line for inferring accurate single-measure SFRs.

Oral Session 346 — Black Holes II

346.01 — Effects of Strong Photospheric Dissipation on the Spectra of Accretion Disks with Non-zero Inner Torque

T. Dezen[1]; N. Egger[1]; L. Mwansa[1]
[1] *Department of Physics and Biophysics, University of San Diego, San Diego, CA*

We present numerical calculations of spectra and structure of accretion disks models appropriate for near-Eddington luminosity stellar mass black hole X-ray binaries. Our work incorporates non-zero torque at the inner most stable circular orbit as well as several dissipation profiles based on first-principles three-dimensional disk interior simulations. We found that including both stresses at the inner disk edge and significant dissipation near the photosphere can produce steep power law-like spectra for models with moderate viewing angles spanning a range of black hole spins. We also conclude that disks with stresses at the inner edge remain viable models for high-frequency quasi-periodic oscillations.

346.02 — Exploring the Physics of Warped Accretion Disks with the Imaging X-ray Polarimetry Explorer

Q. Abarr[1]; H. Krawczynski[1]
[1] *Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO*

Many of the accretion disks of stellar mass black holes in X-ray binaries and supermassive black holes at the centers of Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN) are likely misaligned with the angular momentum of the distant accretion disk material. In such systems, the interplay of disk viscosity and general relativistic frame dragging is expected to cause the disk to warp or break into two or more distinct planes — this is called the Bardeen-Petterson effect. Recent general relativistic magnetohydrodynamic (GRMHD) simulations have found that this Bardeen-Petterson configuration is indeed possible, with the warp possibly occurring relatively close to the black hole. We discuss here the scientific prospects of stellar mass black hole and AGN observations with NASA's upcoming Imaging X-ray Polarimetry Explorer (IXPE), based on our general relativistic ray tracing simulations of black holes with Bardeen-Petterson-type accretion disk configurations. We emphasize the importance to compliment the IXPE observations with spectro-temporal observations gathered with other satellites such as the X-ray telescope on the Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory and the Nuclear Spectroscopic Telescope Array (NuSTAR).

346.03 — Magnetic Reconnection in Accretion Flows: from Microphysical Simulations to Large-Scale Models

D. Ball[1]
[1] *University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ*

Magnetic reconnection is thought to play an important role in powering high-energy flares from low-luminosity AGN, such as the collisionless accretion flow at our Galactic Center. By coupling General-Relativistic radiative transfer calculations to magnetohydrodynamic simulations of low-luminosity accretion flows around black holes, I explore how transient populations of non-thermal electrons in reconnection regions affect the observable properties of these systems. I find that these models produce significant X-ray variability with properties that are roughly consistent with observations. While magnetic reconnection offers an intriguing explanation for these flares, the detailed microphysics of reconnection is still an active area of research. By means of a large set of 2.5D particle-in-cell simulations, all employing the true electron-proton mass ratio, I explore how the initial magnetization and plasma-beta affect the resulting electron energy spectrum. I find that non-thermal electron acceleration is most efficient at low plasma-beta and high magnetization. Using novel diagnostics, I explore the underlying physical mechanisms that give rise to the non-thermal electron spectrum and find that the non-thermal tail of the distribution is controlled by the non-ideal electric field at X-points. These microphysical simulations show that electron acceleration in reconnection can be very efficient under certain conditions and is

a viable mechanism for accelerating the highly relativistic electrons that result in X-ray flares.

346.04 — High-Density Plasma Effects in Accretion Disks around Black Holes

J. A. Garcia[1]; C. Mendoza[2]; M. Bautista[2]; T. Kallman[3]; J. Deprince[4]; P. Palmeri[4]; P. Quinet[4]

[1] *Caltech, Pasadena, CA*

[2] *Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI*

[3] *NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD*

[4] *UMONS, Mons, Belgium*

Inside the accretion disks surrounding compact objects such as black holes, the strong gravitational field forces the gas density to extreme values. This is particularly true in the case of stellar-mass black holes. Despite their lower mass compared with supermassive black holes in AGN, the length scales of stellar-mass black holes are much shorter. The electron density inside these disks can reach 10^{18}-10^{23} cm^{-3}, a regime in which plasma plays a major role. The effects imbedded by the plasma include but are not limited to electron screening, stimulated processes, suppression of recombination rates, enhancement of collisional excitation. Here we present new models for the reprocessed X-ray radiation in accretion disks in the high-density regime. Atomic parameters and rates have been modified accordingly to take into account the most important plasma effects that can influence the formation of spectroscopic lines. We evaluate the impact of the new atomic data in the calculation of synthetic X-ray spectra using our reflection code XILLVER. We show that this new physics can have complex non-linear effects in the ionization balance and thermal equilibrium of photoionized plasmas. Continuum suppression and enhancement of the iron K-shell emission lines can lead to significant changes in the parameters derived from spectral fitting, such as the iron abundance, ionization parameter, and ultimately, the spin of the black hole.

346.05 — Multiwavelength Studies of Ultraluminous X-Ray Sources in Extragalactic Globular Clusters

K. Dage[1]; S. Zepf; A. Bahramian; A. Kundu; M. Peacock; T. Maccarone

[1] *Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI*

The question whether globular clusters host black holes has been of longstanding interest. This interest has grown dramatically with the LIGO detection of merging black holes, as black hole mergers formed in globular clusters is one of the leading explanations for these LIGO sources. Determining whether black holes are common in globular clusters (GCs) has been an observational challenge. One of the most successful ways to identify candidate black holes in globular clusters is to identify globular cluster X-ray sources with very high luminosities that are much greater than the Eddington limit for neutron stars. We have found a number of ultraluminous X-ray sources (ULXs) within extragalactic globular clusters, which are candidate accreting black holes. These sources have a potential correlation between X-ray parameters of the sources and the presence of optical emission. One GC ULX has over ten years of both optical and X-ray monitoring, with the optical steadily declining over ten years before showing an increase. In this talk, I will discuss the search for new sources in other galaxies and multiwavlength studies of GC ULXs.

346.06 — Illuminating black hole cusps in dense stellar environments

N. Kaaz[1]

[1] *Northwestern University, Evanston, IL*

The majority of merging black holes observed by LIGO have had surprisingly large masses. The leading hypothesis for explaining these anomalously high masses is that the observed black holes formed and evolved in ancient globular clusters. Pioneering simulations of globular cluster evolution have explored this hypothesis and have unveiled both the spatial distribution and mass spectrum of black hole populations in globular clusters across cosmic age. However, the interaction of the evolving cluster with the hydrodynamics of the ambient gaseous medium has been only marginally explored. In this work, we perform three-dimensional hydrodynamic simulations of black hole cusps accreting from their surrounding gaseous reservoirs. The resulting accretion rates suggest that in certain contexts these populations can harbor appreciable X-ray luminosities. We compare these predictions to observations of ultraluminous X-ray sources and young massive clusters (commonly thought of as young globular cluster analogues) in nearby gas-rich galaxies such as the Antennae. By making this comparison, we are able to constrain the black hole cusp populations in these systems.

346.07 — PS1-10cdq: a bright TDE at the nucleus of a NLS1 galaxy

R. Katebi[1]

[1] *Physics and Astronomy, Ohio University, Athens, OH*

PS1-10cdq is transient that was discovered is the PS1/MDS survey in 2010 consistent with the nucleus of an NLS1 galaxy at z = 0.373. The luminosity increased from the base luminosity of $\sim 10^{43}$ erg/s to the peak luminosity fo $\sim 10^{44}$ erg/s in the course of 200 days and declined to the base in the course of ∼135 days. The magnitude of these variations is 100 times higher than the AGN variability in non-outburst seasons. These variations are followed by temperature decline and color change. The spectra of the PS1-1cdq shows strong evolution by appearance and disappearance of the broad emission lines. We favor partial tidal disruption of a star by the central supermassive black hole as the power source of this outburst event.

Special Session 347 — Astronomy and Culture Best Practices for Systematic Transformation in an Increasingly Diverse and Interconnected Global Society

347.01 — Astronomy and Culture Best Practices for Systematic Transformation in an Increasingly Diverse and Interconnected Global Society

N. Maryboy[1]
[1] *Indigenous Education Institute, Bluff, UT*

The presenters will provide a native voice through a Dine (Navajo) lens, with emphasis on Indigenous astronomy, juxtaposed with western astronomy. They will discuss their years of collaborative global experiences as well as many interactions with NASA educational outreach.

347.02 — Using Cultural Astronomy to Create a More Inclusive Astronomy

J. Holbrook[1]
[1] *University of the Western Cape, Capetown, South Africa*

Broadly, cultural astronomy is the study of the relationship between humans and the night sky. Through cultural astronomy research among indigenous peoples and on ancient peoples, our view of the sky is pluralized expanding our perception of global cultural ownership of the sky and thus allowing cultural access for all peoples. Cultural astronomy research on astronomers reminds us that astronomy is a gendered and other-ed socio-cultural practice. The ways that we define merit, how we test and measure competency, and who is given access to opportunities is illuminated, open to discussion and to critique. Under the cultural astronomy umbrella, tools are imported from the social sciences and humanities to engage critically with these social-cultural practices to illuminate their failings and suggest more inclusive ways forward.

347.03 — Astronomy and Culture Best Practices for Systematic Transformation in an Increasingly Diverse and Interconnected Global Society (Panel)

A. S. Lee[1]
[1] *Saint Cloud State University, Saint Cloud, MN*

Annette S. Lee is an astrophysicist, artist and the Director of the *Native Skywatchers* research and programming initiative. The overarching goal of *Native Skywatchers* is to communicate the knowledge that indigenous people traditionally practiced a sustainable way of living and sustainable engineering through a living and participatory relationship with the above and below, sky and earth. We aim to improve current inequities in education for native young people, to inspire increased cultural pride, and promote community wellness. We hope to inspire all people to have a rekindling or deepening sense of awe and personal relationship to the cosmos. Annette's work in astronomy education research (AER) emphasizes interdisciplinary curriculum, student centered pedagogy, critical thinking, and active engaged learning. Culturally relevant ASTR101 curriculum and culturally responsive teaching strategies have been developed to increase engagement and learning gains in introductory astronomy at the college level, especially for under-represented students is STEM. Currently Annette is an Associate Professor of Astronomy & Physics at St. Cloud State University (SCSU), Director of the SCSU Planetarium, and Honorary/Adjunct Associate Professor at the University of Southern Queensland (USQ) in the Centre for Astrophysics, Distinguished Lecturer-Archaeological Institute of America (IAI)-Webster Lectureship, and an American Astronomical Society (AAS) Shapley Lecturer. Annette is mixed-race Lakota and her communities are Ojibwe and D/Lakota.

347.05 — Astronomy and Culture Best Practices for Systematic Transformation in an Increasingly Diverse and Interconnected Global Society

D. Begay[1]
[1] *Indigenous Education Institute, berkeley, CA*

The presenters will provide a native voice through a Dine (Navajo) lens, with emphasis on Indigenous astronomy, juxtaposed with western astronomy. They will discuss their years of collaborative global experiences as well as many interactions with NASA educational outreach.

347.06 — Cosmological implications of large galaxy surveys

G. Zhao[1]
[1] *NAOC, Beijing, China*

Large galaxy surveys are robust tools for cosmological studies of our Universe. I will present the latest findings of the eBOSS galaxy survey, focusing on tests of dynamical dark energy, general relativity and the measurement of neutrino mass.

347.07 — Increasing Gender Diversity and Inclusion in Scientific Committees and Related Activities at STScI

G. De Rosa[1]*; C. Oliveira*[1]*; C. Pacifici*[1]*; A. Aloisi*[1]*; A. Nota*[1]*; the Women in Astronomy Forum*[1]
[1] *Space Telescope Science Institute, Baltimore, MD*

We present a new initiative by the Women in Astronomy Forum at Space Telescope Science Institute (STScI) to increase gender diversity and inclusion in STScI's scientific committees and the activities they generate. This initiative offers new and uniform guidelines on binary gender representation goals for each committee and recommendations on how to achieve them in a homogeneous way, as well as metrics and tools to track progress towards defined goals. While the new guidelines presented in the paper focus on binary gender representation, they can be adapted and implemented to support all minority groups. By creating diverse committees and making them aware of, and trained on implicit bias, we expect to create a diverse outcome in the activities they generate, which, in turn, will advance science further and faster.

Oral Session 348 — Neutron Stars — Relativistic

348.01 — Looking for millisecond X-ray pulsations with *NuSTAR*

S. N. Pike[1]*; F. Harrison*
[1] *Physics, Caltech, Pasadena, CA*

We report on *NuSTAR* observations of the recently active millisecond X-ray pulsar, J1739-285. The source undergoes period of X-ray activity every few years, during which type-I X-ray bursts can be observed. Oscillations in these bursts provided the first evidence for a spin period of 1122 Hz in 2007, making the source one of the fastest-spinning X-ray pulsars yet known. In September, 2019, the source was detected in outburst by the JEM-X X-ray monitor aboard INTEGRAL, and *NuSTAR* observations soon followed. We present the results of a thorough timing analysis of these follow-up observations, including searches for type-I X-ray bursts, pulsations, and quasi-periodic oscillations. In addition, we perform spectral modeling of the source in order to study the physical parameters of the system. We comment on the implications of our results on the spin history of the accreting neutron star and its accretion geometry.

348.02 — A Hard Look at Accretion Around Neutron Stars

R. Ludlam[1]
[1] *California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA*

Over the past several years we have been able to perform inner disk measurements with NuSTAR that are unbiased by pile-up effects. From these measurements we are able to infer different properties about the neutron star itself, such as magnetic field strengths, boundary layers, and constraints on the equation of state. Observations of a number of neutron stars over range of Eddington ratios has allowed us to probe the extent of the inner disk over a range of mass accretion rates. There does not appear to be a clear trend between mass accretion rate and the location of the inner disk radius, consistent with several previous studies that were complicated by pile-up effects. When comparing the magnetic field strengths from reflection modeling methods to those seen for accreting millisecond X-ray pulsars (AMXPs), we find the magnetic field strengths to be consistent over comparable Eddington ratios; demonstrating that Fe lines can be used to place limits to first order. With the addition of NICER, we gain access to lower energy features below 3 keV that are also free from pile-up effects. Utilizing the combined passband and sensitivity of both NuSTAR and NICER opens a new opportunity to capture multiple emission features arising from bright sources to map out different observables within the disk and disentangle truncation mechanisms in systems.

348.03 — Source properties and population distributions of Fast radio bursts

M. Bhattacharya[1]; P. Kumar[2]
[1] *Physics, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX*
[2] *Astronomy, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX*

Fast radio bursts (FRBs) are radio transients of possible cosmological origin with millisecond duration and Jansky-level brightness, mostly detected from high Galactic latitudes. Until date, more than 100 non-repeating FRBs and three repeating FRBs have been published, and many more bursts are expected to be detected in the near future with the upcoming high-sensitivity radio transient surveys. In this talk, I will discuss a formalism that we developed to estimate the intrinsic properties of FRB sources directly from observations by assuming a fixed DM contribution from a MW-like host galaxy, pulse broadening models for turbulent plasma and a flat FRB energy spectrum. We present the results from our Monte Carlo code which constrains the properties of the FRB source, its host galaxy and scattering in the intervening plasma from the current observations. We use the published FRB follow-up data to determine whether the repeating FRB 121102 is representative of the entire FRB population. We further extend our analysis to constrain the spatial density of these bursts from their observed specific flux distribution and show that these events likely originate from a relatively young stellar population.

348.04 — Probing Neutron Stars and Dense Matter with NICER: Recent Developments

Z. Arzoumanian[1]; The NICER Science Team's Lightcurve Modeling Working Group[1]
[1] *NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD*

The soft X-ray thermal emission from heated regions on the surfaces of nearby neutron stars offers a unique window to the interior composition of these extreme objects, including the still-uncertain physics of the ultra-dense matter in their cores. With several megaseconds of exposure across a handful of rotation powered, millisecond-period pulsars, NASA's Neutron star Interior Composition Explorer (NICER) has accumulated a distinctive dataset with which the mission's Science Team and collaborators are pursuing robust inferences about the properties of the targeted neutron stars. The technique of modeling the received pulse profiles — accounting for surface temperature distributions, radiative transfer in the stellar atmosphere, and trajectories of light-rays in strong gravity — demonstrates the capacity to provide statistically interesting results for both stellar radius and mass, as well as the geometric configuration of the star's magnetic polar caps, with robustness toward systematic uncertainties that has not been possible with other approaches. Initial results published in Fall 2019 for PSR J0030+0451 (Riley et al., Miller et al., Bogdanov et al., Bilous et al., Raaijmakers et al.) are reviewed here, and supplemented with recent progress on additional pulsars. We also describe our team's explorations of systematic effects associated with hot-spot configurations and instrument calibration. Finally, we briefly discuss implications for the dense-matter equation of state, in the context of empirical constraints and theoretical expectations but also independent of them.

348.05 — Plasma Dynamics and Particle Acceleration in Relativistic Turbulent Magnetic Reconnection

F. Guo[1]; H. Li; P. Kilian; X. Li; W. Daughton[1]; H. Zhang
[1] *Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM*

In strongly magnetized astrophysical plasma systems such as pulsar wind nebulae, magnetic reconnection is believed to be the primary process during which explosive energy release and particle acceleration occur, leading to significant high-energy emission. Past years have seen an active development on kinetic modeling of relativistic magnetic reconnection, supporting the magnetically dominated scenario. A much less explored issue in studies of relativistic reconnection is the consequence of three-dimensional physics, where turbulent structures are naturally generated as various types of instabilities develop. This paper presents a series of large-scale three-dimensional fully kinetic simulations of relativistic turbulent magnetic reconnection (RTMR) in positron-electron plasmas. Our simulations start from a force-free current sheet with several different modes of long wavelength magnetic field perturbations, which drives additional turbulence in the reconnection region. Because of this, the current layer breaks up and the reconnection region quickly evolves into a turbulent layer filled with coherent structures such as flux ropes and current sheets. We find that plasma dynamics in RTMR is quite different from their 2D counterparts in many aspects. The flux ropes evolve rapidly after their generation, and can completely disrupt due to the secondary kink instability. However, nonthermal particle acceleration and energy release time scale can be very fast and robust. The main acceleration mechanism is a

Fermi-like acceleration process supported by the motional electric field, whereas the non-ideal electric field acceleration plays a subdominant role. We also discuss possible observation implications of three-dimensional turbulent relativistic magnetic reconnection.

348.06 — The timing of PSR J1930+1852 associated with Pulsar Wind Nebula G54.1+0.3

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Young pulsars found in pulsar wind nebulae (PWNe) present unique opportunities for the study of pulsar evolution and the energetics involved in PWNe and supernova remnants. G54.1+0.3 is a PWN often referred to as a close cousin of the Crab due to similarities between the two systems, and is home to a young 137 ms pulsar, PSR J1930+1852, which has a characteristic age of τ = 2900 yr. We use radio timing observations taken with the Arecibo Observatory and the Green Bank Telescope over two epochs, amounting in total to ∼3 years of roughly monthly observations separated by 10 years. We derive a new and improved pulsar ephemeris and calculate a braking index of $n = 1.945 \pm 0.0021$, significantly below the n = 3 expected from theoretical considerations. We also search for gamma-ray pulsation with Fermi but find no evidence for pulsed emission from the pulsar.

348.07 — Peculiar Flaring Activity From The Magnetar 1RXS J170849.0-400910

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During a pointed 2018 NuSTAR observation, the magnetar 1RXS J170849.0-400910 showed its first ever episode of activity lasting 2.2 hours. The episode commenced with a highly pulsed flare, with a pulse profile exhibiting two peaks approximately separated by half a rotational cycle. The flare spectrum is thermal with temperature declining in time from 4.2 to 1.6∼keV. The radius of the emitting region remains constant around 100 m. Approximately 1.86 hours following the onset of the flare, a short burst with its own 3 minute tail occurred. The tail is also pulsating at the spin period of the source and phase-aligned with the flare profile implying an intimate connection between all phenomena. These observational results along with light curve modeling indicate that two antipodal spots, likely the magnetic poles, are heated simultaneously at the onset of the activity and for its full duration, hence, the origin of the activity has to be connected to global structures. We discuss the implications of our discovery to the origin of the short burst and magnetic polar heating, arguing that the likely scenario for at least this magnetar is a twist imparted onto magnetospheric dipole field lines followed by a magnetic reconnection event causing the burst.

Oral Session 349 — Exoplanets: Transits II

349.01 — Spitzer Detection of Kepler-167e, a cold Jovian exoplanet poised for atmospheric characterization

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Relative to the solar system, nearly all of the exoplanets that have been characterized in depth can be described as extreme. They are short-period, blisteringly hot worlds with no analog in the solar system. This inordinate preference of our characterization efforts is driven by the biases of our observational techniques, and primarily those of the transit method. Yet, one of the ultimate goals of exoplanetary science is to place the solar system in a galactic context through comparison to analogous exoplanets. Here, we present Kepler-167e: a true Jupiter-analog exoplanet. Kepler-167e has a Jupiter-like radius, eccentricity, insolation, and temperature. It orbits a K-type star with a period of 1,071 days in a multi-planet system. The 1.6% transit depth and 16-hour transit duration make it a strong target for atmospheric characterization, which stands to be an unprecedented observation. Solar system data have shown the amenability of long-period gaseous exoplanets to transmission spectroscopy, but never before has there been an appropriate target. The *Kepler* mission caught only two transits of Kepler-167e, re-

vealing its period but leaving the existence of transit timing variations (TTVs) unconstrained. About half of the similarly long-period planets and candidates from *Kepler* have had TTVs on the order of days, which are devastating to transit follow-up efforts. In the case of Kepler-167e, new *Spitzer* observations captured the third ever-observed transit of this exoplanet. These observations rule out substantial TTVs for Kepler-167e and refine its transit timing to better than 6 minutes through 2030. Kepler-167e is a transmission spectroscopy opportunity that will not likely be rivaled by a new discovery from any current or planned transit survey. For the remarkable case of Kepler-167e, we describe how *Kepler* overcame the short-period bias, how *Spitzer* overcame the TTV uncertainty, and how *JWST* is poised to make the first atmospheric observation of an exoplanet akin to Jupiter and Saturn.

349.02 — New Discovery of a Compact TESS Multiplanet System

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We present the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) discovery of a compact system of multiple small planets transiting a nearby, bright M dwarf. M dwarfs are a large focus of the ongoing TESS mission. Owing to their small size, planets around these stars produce larger transit and radial velocity signals. This target hosts several small planets and is ideal for mass measurements using precision radial velocity follow-up. The planets are also interesting targets for transit spectroscopy observations to place constraints on their atmospheres. This system and other discoveries from the first year of TESS observations fulfill the mission's goal of identifying new exoplanets prime for detailed follow-up and provide a positive outlook for TESS's second year and extended mission observations.

349.03 — Three Red Suns in the Sky of the Nearest Planet Transiting an M Dwarf

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The only terrestrial planets that will be spectroscopically accessible in the near future will be those that orbit nearby mid-to-late M dwarfs. We present the discovery from TESS data of LTT 1445Ab, a terrestrial planet transiting an M dwarf only 6.9 parsecs away. Remarkably, the host stellar system is composed of three mid-to-late M dwarfs in a hierarchical configuration which are blended in one TESS pixel. We use follow-up observations from MEarth and the centroid offset analysis in the TESS data validation report to determine that the planet transits the primary star in the system. Nineteen years of RECONS photometric monitoring of A and BC indicate a moderate amount of variability, in agreement with that observed in the TESS light curve data. From high-resolution spectroscopy and imaging, we rule out the presence of additional stellar or brown dwarf companions. We derive a preliminary orbit for the bound BC pair that reveals an edge-on and highly eccentric configuration. The planet has a radius 1.4 times that of Earth, an orbital period of 5.4 days, and an equilibrium temperature of 433 K. With radial velocities from HARPS, we place a three-sigma upper mass limit of 8.4 Earth masses on the companion. The system is particularly favorable for ground-based observations to study the planetary atmosphere, as the companion stars provide a valuable calibration source with the same spectral type as that of the primary star. This work is supported by grants from the John Templeton Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the National Science Foundation, and the NASA XRP program.

349.04 — The Circumbinary Planet KOI-3152

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We report the discovery of a transiting circumbinary planet, KOI-3152 b, on a 175-day orbit around a K + M pair of stars. The Neptune-size planet's orbit precesses with a period of only 35 years and causes the alignment of the orbital planes to vary, resulting in the planet being in a transiting orientation only ~7% of the time. Like several other Kepler circumbinary planets, KOI-3152 b orbits near the instability radius, and is close to the (hot) edge of habitable zone. The stars themselves are in 28.2-day orbit, and exhibit grazing eclipses, making the binary very sensitive to change in orbital inclination.

349.05 — The First Circumbinary Planet Discovered by TESS

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We report the discovery of the first circumbinary planet from TESS. The target was observed in sectors 1 through 12 in Full-Frame Images at 30-minute cadence and in sectors 4 through 12 at two-minute cadence. The host eclipsing binary consists of two stars with masses of 1.1 and 0.3 MSun on a slightly eccentric (0.16), 14.6-day orbit. The small mass ratio results in prominent primary eclipses and shallow secondary eclipses. The planet produced three transits across the primary star of roughly constant 0.2% depth but different durations, a common signature of transiting circumbinary planets caused by the variable relative motion between the star and planet. The planet's period is roughly 95 days with negligible eccentricity and the orbit is aligned to within 2 degrees of the binary's orbital plane. We combined the precise photometry from TESS with ground-based radial-velocity observations in a numerical photodynamical model. The system demonstrates the discovery potential of TESS for circumbinary planets, and provides further understanding of the formation and evolution of planets orbiting close binary stars.

349.06 — Using TESS to Understand Giant Planet Migration

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Nearly a quarter century since the discovery of the first hot Jupiters, we are still trying to understand their underlying evolutionary mechanisms. The orbital eccentricities of hot Jupiters hold clues to their formation and dynamical evolution, but most of these planets reside on very close orbits, which circularize quickly due to tidal interaction with the host stars. Hot Jupiters with periods longer than about 5 days experience weaker tidal forces and can retain eccentricity for many billions of years. We refer to these systems where the circularization timescale is longer than the system's age as "dynamically young Jupiters". Unfortunately, there are only a few of these planets known and fewer still have precise eccentricity measurements. NASA's TESS mission is well-suited to discover these longer period hot Jupiters since ground-based surveys struggle to obtain the phase coverage necessary for initial detection. Using the Full Frame Images (FFIs) from TESS combined with ground based RV and photometric observations, we have already discovered and measured precise eccentricities for 3 Jupiters with periods longer than 5 days. We are actively observing another dozen or so candidates from both the FFIs and pre-selected 2 minute cadence targets. I will present our recent discoveries and discuss the current hot Jupiter population in the context of evolutionary mechanisms.

349.07 — TESS Detects Transits of an RV-Detected Planet

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The exoplanet HD 118203b, orbiting a bright (V = 8.05) host star, was discovered using the radial velocity method by da Silva et al. (2006), but was not previously known to transit. TESS photometry has revealed unambiguous transits, allowing us to measure the radius of the planet. With an orbital period of 6.13 days, the planet has 2.1 Jupiter masses, 1.1 Jupiter radii, and the host star is a slightly evolved K0 subgiant. With an eccentricity of 0.31, the planet occupies a transitional regime between circularized hot Jupiters and more dynamically complex planets at longer orbital periods. Given the bright host star, the system presents opportunities for both atmospheric and asteroseismic studies. From the nominal 2-year mission, TESS is expected to reveal novel transit detections for a only few exoplanets that have been discovered with the radial velocity method and have not been known to transit prior to the TESS mission. HD 118203b is one of the first such detections.

349.08 — A new *TESS* discovery refines the occurrence rate of inner companions to hot Jupiters

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TOI-1130 joins WASP-47 and Kepler 730 as the only known systems to host hot Jupiters with a small inner companion. This apparent scarcity is broadly in line with the hypothesis that most hot Jupiters form beyond the ice line and move inwards via high-eccentricity migration (HEM). However, statistical evidence based on the dearth of super-eccentric hot Jupiters in *Kepler* data suggests that HEM does not explain the formation of all hot Jupiters, leaving the possibility for some hot Jupiters to have close-in planets (Dawson et al. 2015). *TESS* promises a golden opportunity to study the occurrence rate of hot Jupiter inner companions in terms of both quality and quantity: not only does *TESS* have enough photometric precision to detect super-earths around bright stars, but its full-frame images will also provide more than double the number of high-precision light curves for hot Jupiters compared to *Kepler* and *K2* combined. Using the first year of *TESS* full-frame images, we generate light curves for ~ 320 confirmed and candidate hot Jupiter host stars brighter than the 11th *TESS* magnitude with the MIT Quick Look Pipeline. After removing the known hot Jupiter signal, we perform a uniform BLS search for companions in order to derive a constraint on the occurrence rate of such planets. Combining this constraint with the ones derived from *Kepler* and *K2* hot Jupiters, we arrive at a refined posterior distribution on the occurrence rate of inner companions to hot Jupiters. So far, TOI-1130 remains the only system hosting a hot Jupiter and a smaller inner planet discovered during the first year of *TESS* operation, confirming that such systems are rare. We then discuss the implications of this newly calculated occurrence rate and how it informs current discussions on the formation theories of hot Jupiters.

349.09 — Mass and radius characterization of two new Neptune-esque exoplanets discovered by TESS

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The Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) spent the first year of its primary mission searching for planets orbiting cool, nearby, stars in the southern hemisphere. To date, the TESS mission has detected over 1000 planet candidates and has provided a number of promising targets for future atmospheric follow up. We present two new, Neptune-sized planets originally detected by TESS and then confirmed with precision radial velocity measurements from the Planet Finder Spectrograph (PFS) and the High Accuracy Radial Velocity Planet Searcher (HARPS) spectrograph. TOI-824 is a 3.43 Earth radius planet in a 1.39 day orbit around a K3.5V star, while TOI-1231 is a 3.77 Earth radius planet in a 24.25 day orbit around an M3V star. Both planets have RV mass measurements of roughly 19 Earth masses, suggesting discrepant bulk densities. We will discuss the transit discovery and mass characterization process for each of these targets, along with their potential for future, space-based atmospheric characterization.

Oral Session 350 — Supernovae III

350.01 — The ZTF Bright Transient Survey: An Unbiased View of the Dynamic Optical Sky

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We present early results from the first large, complete, unbiased wide-area supernova survey: the Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF) Bright Transient Survey, an effort to uniformly spectroscopically classify every extragalactic transient that exceeds a magnitude of r < 18.5 within the ZTF public data stream at some point in its evolution. During eight months in 2018 we detected and classified 761 supernovae: 547 type Ia SNe and 214 core-collapse SNe, including significant numbers of several rare classes (e.g.

19 superluminous SNe and 5 broad-lined Ic SNe) and a small number of exotic objects (TDEs, fast-blue luminous transients). We discuss constraints on SN rates, SN classification, and on the fraction of stellar mass and of star-formation enclosed within catalogued galaxies as a function of redshift. We will also describe our plans for extension of this pilot effort to much larger samples (thousands) in the coming years.

350.02 — The Landscape of Fast-Evolving and Luminous Optical Transients

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[1] *Caltech, Pasadena, CA*

With the commissioning of wide-field high-cadence optical surveys such as the Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF), large fractions of the sky are being monitored on nightly or faster cadences, enabling the first systematic exploration of the fast and luminous corner of transient phase-space. For my thesis, I am using ZTF to discover fast-luminous transients in real-time, and watch them unfold with telescopes across the electromagnetic spectrum. My filters enabled the discovery of ZTF18abukavn (SN2018gep), discovered as a rapidly rising transient (1.4 mag/hr) only 20 minutes after shock breakout. The early discovery enabled an intensive spectroscopic campaign, including the earliest spectral sequence of a stripped-envelope supernova to-date. My radio follow-up observations of another fast-luminous transient, ZTF18abvkwla, revealed radio emission with a luminosity rivaled only by the most energetic explosions known: long-duration gamma-ray bursts (GRBs). Finally, I obtained follow-up observations of the fast-luminous optical transient AT2018cow within five days of the explosion, and found characteristics — a high radio luminosity, a rise and long-lived emission plateau at millimeter wavelengths, and a sub-relativistic velocity — with no precedent. These observations established a new class of energetic explosions shocking a dense medium, which at early times are most readily observed at millimeter wavelengths. The discovery of dense and confined circumstellar material in transients such as SN2018gep and AT2018cow suggests that late-stage eruptive mass-loss may be present in a greater variety of massive stars than had been previously thought, and that these systems are a prime target for millimeter observatories such as ALMA.

350.03 — Spotting the birth of compact objects using X-ray timing of fast-rising transients

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Fast-rising, blue optical transients (FBOTs) are a new class of optical transients identified by optical sky surveys with high observing cadence. These are extra-galactic, off-nuclear flares that rise on less than a week timescale and fade within a month or two. Their optical spectra are blue and featureless with occasional presence of broad Hydrogen and Helium lines. Their fast evolution and featureless optical spectra suggest that they are unlike normal supernovae which evolve much slower and have characteristic optical spectra. Current theories for FBOTs include newly formed compact objects in supernovae or failed supernovae, or intermediate-mass black holes disrupting low-mass stars. AT2018cow is the first FBOT discovered in real time and this facilitated unprecedented coverage across the entire electromagnetic spectrum. In spite of multi-wavelength coverage, the nature of the flare has remained a mystery. I will discuss the X-ray properties of the source and the evidence for a transient quasi-periodic oscillation (QPO) with a centroid frequency of 230 Hz using NICER monitoring data and its implications for a newly formed compact object in this event. I will also discuss prospects of detecting newly born compact objects using NICER in the coming years and the need for a large area timing instrument, viz., STROBE-X/ATHENA in the next decade.

350.04 — Time-domain Astrophysics in the Era of Big Data

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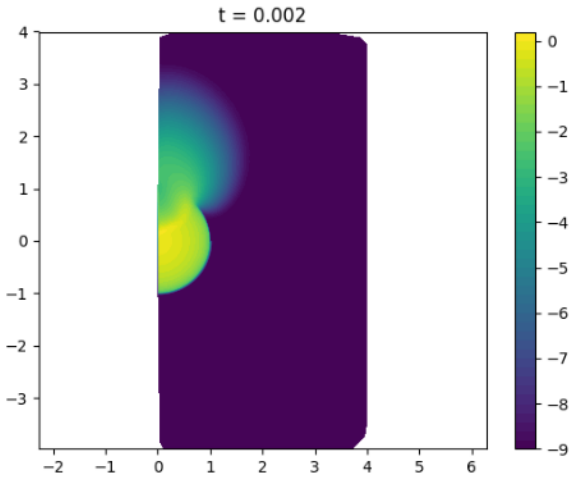
The Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) will begin science operations in 2023 and is expected to increase the discovery rate of extragalactic transients by two orders of magnitude. With this transition comes the important question: how do we classify these events and separate the interesting "needles" from the "haystack" of objects? While it's necessary to pick out these needles, it is equally important to understand the haystack — or the millions of events which lack any multi wavelength or spectroscopic followup. In this talk, I will discuss ongoing efforts to classify and characterize the future haystack. In particular, I will introduce two methods to classify supernovae based on their optical light

curves, which have been trained and tested on data from the Pan-STARRS Medium Deep Survey. The first method combines Bayesian model fitting with a variety of supervised classification methods, while the second method uses a semi-supervised method (a recurrent neural network-based autoencoder). I will then discuss how well we can extract physical insights from LSST-like light curves without additional followup. I will focus on the rare class of Type I superluminous supernovae as a case study, and I show that we can determine key physical properties of their engine for a significant fraction of events, indicating that population studies of rare transients will be possible with LSST.

350.05 — Optical Transient from an Explosion Close to the Stellar Surface

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In 2014, the Palomar Transient Facility detected a strange supernova: iPTF14hls. Unlike other supernovae, which last up to a few months, this one remained bright for close to two years. But that's not even the strangest thing about this object; the same star exploded already in 1954, sixty years earlier. It has been suggested that the progenitor is a giant and a neutron star binary, and the 2014 event was due to jets launched when the neutron star in - spiralled into the giant and accreted its core. We propose that the 1954 event was an explosion close to the stellar surface, which occurred when the neutron star (still on an eccentric orbit due to a natal kick) dipped into the giant's envelope. We use a combination of theoretical and numerical tools to obtain lightcurves and spectra for such transients, and find good agreement with the 1954 data.



Oral Session 351 — Gamma Ray Bursts I

351.02 — Fermi GBM Follow-up of LIGO/Virgo Gravitational-wave Candidates

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The Fermi Gamma-ray Burst Monitor (GBM) is an important tool in the growing area of multimessenger astronomy. With its nearly full-sky continuous observations, Fermi-GBM is able to provide simultaneous observations of gamma-ray bursts (GRBs) with gravitational-wave candidates from the Advanced LIGO and Advanced Virgo instruments. The power of these observations was shown with the detection of GRB 170817A in coincidence with the binary neutron star merger GW170817, which set in motion a large multiwavelength follow-up campaign. Even though the short GRB was likely a result of observing the relativistic jet off-axis, it is the closest known short GRB and was therefore detected onboard GBM. Because most mergers will be observed at farther distance than GW170817, we present a search of the Fermi-GBM continuous data to look for GRBs coincident to gravitational-wave candidates below the onboard triggering threshold. LIGO/Virgo have completed their first and second observing runs and published 25 gravitational-wave candidates. We present the Fermi-GBM subthreshold follow-up of these gravitational-wave candidates. With the third observational run of Advanced LIGO/Virgo in full swing since April 2019 and having produced over 30 public alerts for grav-

itational wave candidates, we have implemented an updated version of our substhreshold search to automatically follow-up these public alerts. We summarize our results for these public alerts so far, including Fermi GBM-190816 (reported in the GCN Circular 25406), a subthreshold GRB potentially associated with a subthreshold compact binary merger from LIGO/Virgo.

351.03 — IN SEARCH OF THE SHORT GAMMA-RAY BURST OPTICAL COUNTERPART WITH THE ZWICKY TRANSIENT FACILITY

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The Fermi Gamma-Ray Burst Monitor (GBM) detects many gamma-ray bursts, however the large localization regions makes the search for counterparts non practical. With the Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF) recently achieving first light, it is now fruitful to use its combination of depth (m $\sim$ 20.8), field of view ($\sim$ 47 square degrees), and survey cadence (every $\sim$ 3 days) to perform Target of Opportunity observations (ToO). A systematic search for optical counterparts to 7 GBM short gamma-ray burst using the ZTF is presented in this talk. Even though no counterpart has been found yet, more than 10 ground based telescopes part of the GROWTH network have taken part in the efforts. The candidate selection procedure and the follow up strategy have shown that ZTF is an efficient camera for searching for poorly localized short gamma-ray burst, retrieving a reasonable number of candidates to follow up and showing promising capabilities as the community approaches the multi-messenger era.

351.04 — GRBs with afterglow plateaus during LIGO S6/O1/O2/O3 runs

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Several Gamma-ray Burst (GRB) afterglow light curves show a so-called "plateau" phase in the X-rays. Theoretical models predict that a long-lived central engine, such as a highly magnetized neutron star (magnetar), could power this plateau phase by injecting energy into the afterglow shock. Under the hypothesis that the newly-born magnetar is secularly unstable, its presence could be probed directly by searching for long-lived gravitational waves (GWs) during the plateau. In this work, we estimate the number of GRBs that could be potential targets for further long-duration GW signal searches. We considered all GRBs detected by the Swift Burst Alert Telescope (BAT) from April 2019 to October 1st, corresponding to advanced LIGO third observing run (O3). For completeness, we also extended our analysis to the past runs, advanced LIGO first and second observing runs (O1, O2) and initial LIGO 6th Science run (S6). Overall, we estimate that in O2, O1 and S6 each, $\approx$ 10% of Swift-triggered GRBs show an X-ray plateau with at least 1000 s of double coincidence time from the LIGO detectors. Our initial analysis for O3 is compatible with our results from the past runs.

351.05 — Results from the TETRA II Experiment to Observe Gamma Flashes Associated with Lightning at Ground Level

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The Terrestrial gamma flash and Energetic Thunderstorm Rooftop Array (TETRA-II) consists of an array of BGO and LaBr scintillators to detect bursts of gamma rays from thunderstorms. The BGO scintillators have an energy range of particles detected up to ~10 MeV and are placed in 18 detector boxes, each with 1180 cm^3 of BGO, at 3 separate locations: the campus of Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana; the campus of the University of Puerto Rico at Utuado, Puerto Rico; and the Centro Nacional de Metrologia de Panama (CENAMEP) in Panama City, Panama. The high resolution LaBr scintillators are located alongside the BGO scintillators at LSU, and allow for the observation of gamma ray lines in the presence of lightning strikes and BGO detected bursts. Events are compared with weather data, including lightning maps, cell base-reflectivity, and echo top heights, to study the structure of the storm at the time of the bursts. An overview of the bursts observed and their association with lightning and weather data will be presented. Similarities and differences between the ground-based events and TGFs observed from space will be discussed.

351.06 — Glowbug, a Gamma-Ray Telescope for Bursts and Other Transients

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We describe Glowbug, a gamma-ray telescope for bursts and other transients in the 30 keV to 2 MeV band. It was recently selected for funding by the NASA Astrophysics Research and Analysis program, with an expected launch in the early 2020s. Similar in concept to the Fermi Gamma Burst Monitor (GBM) and with similar sensitivity, Glowbug will join and enhance future networks of burst telescopes to increase sky coverage to short Gamma-Ray Bursts (SGRBs) from neutron star (NS) binary mergers, including possible SGRBs from NS-black hole mergers. With the recent discovery of the SGRB coincident with the gravitational wave transient GW170817, we know such events occur with reasonable frequency. Expanded sky coverage in gamma rays is essential, as more detections of gravitational waves from such mergers by ground-based interferometers will come in the next few years, and detecting an electromagnetic counterpart is a powerful probe of merger dynamics. Work on Glowbug at NRL is supported by NASA and the Chief of Naval Research.

Oral Session 352 — Stars, Cool Dwarfs, Brown Dwarfs V

352.01 — The Mega-MUSCLES Treasury Survey: Status and New Discoveries

D. Wilson[1]; C. Froning; K. France; A. Youngblood; G. Duvvuri; The Mega-MUSCLES Collaboration

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M dwarf stars have emerged as ideal targets for exoplanet observations. Their small radii aids planetary discovery, their close-in habitable zones allow short observing campaigns, and their red spectra provide opportunities for transit spectroscopy with JWST. The potential of M dwarfs has been underlined by the discovery of remarkable systems such as the seven Earth-sized planets orbiting TRAPPIST-1 and the habitable-zone planet around the closest star to the Sun. However, to accurately assess the conditions in these systems requires a firm understanding of how M dwarfs differ from the Sun, beyond just their smaller size and mass. Of particular importance are the time-variable, high-energy ultraviolet and x-ray regions of the M dwarf spectral energy distribution (SED), which can influence the chemistry and lifetime of exoplanet atmospheres, as well as their surface radiation environments. The Measurements of the Ultraviolet Spectral Characteristics of Low-mass Exoplanetary Systems (Mega-MUSCLES) Treasury project, together with the precursor MUSCLES project, aims to produce full SEDs of a representative sample of M dwarfs, covering a wide range of stellar mass, age, and planetary system architecture. We have obtained x-ray and ultraviolet data for 13 stars using the Hubble, Chandra and XMM space telescopes, along with ground-based data in the optical and state-of-the-art DEM modelling to fill in the unobservable extreme ultraviolet regions. Our completed SEDs will be available as a community resource, with the aim that a close MUSCLES analogue should exist for most M dwarfs of interest. In this presentation I will overview the Mega-MUSCLES project, describing our choice of targets, observation strategy and SED production methodology. I will also discuss notable targets such as the TRAPPIST-1 host star, comparing our observations with previous data and model predictions. Finally, I will present an exciting by-product of the Mega-MUSCLES project: time-resolved ultraviolet spectroscopy of stellar flares at multiple targets, spanning a range of stellar types, ages and flare energies.

352.02 — Living with Goldilocks K-dwarfs: Rotation, Coronal X-ray, Chromospheric UV Emissions and Stellar Winds over Time: Effects on Hosted Planets

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Over the last 30-yr we have carrying out X-ray-UV & photometric studies of F8-G8V stars in the Villanova *Sun in Time Program* (Guinan & Engle 2009). Over the last decade, we have carried out corresponding studies of M-dwarfs (M0-6 V) in the *Living with a Red Dwarf* Program (e.g. Engel and Guinan 2016). These programs focused on studying solar/stellar dynamo physics & angular momentum loss from magnetic-winds. We developed *Age-Rotation-Activity* relations that include X-ray-UV (X-UV) irradiances as a function of age and spectral type. These data have been utilized to investigate the effects of X-UV radiation on planet atmospheres and potential for life on the hosted planets. (Lammer et al. 2003, Ribas et al. 2005). To complete spectral coverage, we have been gathering similar data on K-stars. Currently we have data on 180 G8-K8 V stars. As discussed by Cuntz & Guinan (2017) and others, K-dwarfs may be the best suited (i.e. Goldilocks stars) to host biologically-active planets. K-stars appear to be in the "sweet spot" with properties intermediate between more luminous, but shorter-lived & rarer G-

stars and the more numerous, low luminosity, but highly magnetically-active M-dwarfs. Unlike G stars, K-stars evolve slowly and have long MS-lifetimes ~25 - 80 Gyr. For comparison, the luminosity of a K5 star increases only by ~10% over the Sun's MS-lifetime of 9-10 Gyr. Unlike M-stars, K-stars are less magnetically active and flare less frequently. Importantly the habitable zones of M-stars are close-in (~0.04-0.3 au) exposing the hosted HZ planets often exposing them to extreme levels of X-UV radiation -in some cases causing the complete loss the planets' atmospheres and water inventories. Even though M-stars host many HZ planets, it is concerning that many M-star HZ planets may not be suitable for life due to the extreme (hazardous) levels of high energy radiation and plasma incident on them especially when young. We present Age-Rotation relations and X-ray and FUV irradiances [(Fx@1au) -Age and Ffuv@1au -Age)] of G8V - K5V stars. We also calibrated the expected stellar wind flux densities (F-wind@1au) of K-stars vs. age using available mass loss rates from B. Wood (2018). As an examples, we apply these relations to some interesting planet hosting K-stars (e.g. Kepler-442, tau Ceti and several others) to determine their ages and the hosted planets' X-ray - UV irradiances and wind densities fluxes. We evaluate the potential for life on these planets. This research is supported by grants from NASA for HST, XMM-Newton, & Chandra. We greatly appreciate this support.

352.03 — The substellar IMF down to planetary masses

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I will present an overview of the HST survey of the Orion Nebula Cluster in the water absorption band centered at 1.4 micron (GO-13826). We exploit the HST location above the Earth's atmosphere, to observe near-infrared water absorption bands in low-mass stars, brown dwarfs and planetary mass objects in the Orion Nebula Cluster (ONC). Using H_20 diagnostics, we create a very pure sample of low-mass Orion Nebula Cluster (ONC) members, not affected by background stars and galaxies contamination which lack water absorption. Thanks to these data we measure the Initial Mass Function (IMF) of the ONC in the 0.005 - 1.4 M_{sun} regime, i.e. from Solar, down to few Jupiter masses. The young age of the ONC allows us to obtain a real snapshot of the "initial" outcome of star formation for the present day conditions (metallicity, temperature, pressure) of typical Milky Way disk molecular clouds. We demonstrate that the IMF of the ONC is well described by either a log-normal function or a broken power-law, with parameter values qualitatively in agreement with the canonical Chabrier or Kroupa forms for the Milky Way disk IMF. This continuity in the mass distribution provides clues to the fact that the same physical processes may be regulating formation of stars, brown dwarfs, and planetary mass objects. However, both the canonical IMF forms under-predict the observed number of very low mass members (below 0.1 M_{sun}), a regime where our data allows more precise constraints. Nevertheless, we do not observe a rise or secondary peak in the brown dwarfs or planetary mass regimes. Our study thus contradicts findings based on broad-band near infrared ground-based photometry, which predict an extremely high number of free-floating planets, but likely suffer from unaccounted background contamination.

352.04 — Young L Dwarf Variability in the Mid-IR

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We present Spitzer variability monitoring of three young, low-gravity L dwarfs known to be variable in the near-IR. We detect significant variability in two of our targets at [3.6] and [4.5] micron. Compiling the entire sample of brown dwarfs with mid-IR variability detections, we find no enhancement in amplitude for young, early-L dwarfs compared to the field dwarf population. We find a possible enhancement in amplitude of low-gravity late-L dwarfs at [4.5]. We do not find correlation between amplitude ratio and

spectral type for field dwarfs or young population. We calculate the inclination angles of both variable objects and find that they are consistent with the tentative relations between inclination, amplitude and color anomaly previously reported. Finally, we compile the rotation periods of a large sample of brown dwarfs with ages 1 Myr to 1 Gyr and compare the rotation rates predicted by evolutionary models assuming angular momentum conservation. We find that the rotation rates of the current sample of brown dwarfs generally falls within the limits set by evolutionary models and breakup limits.

352.05 — Toward a Better Understanding of Convectively-Driven Flicker in Kepler Light Curves

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The light curves produced by the Kepler mission demonstrate real, stochastic brightness fluctuations (or "flicker") which impose a limit to the sensitivity of exoplanet detection and characterization methods. The sources of this brightness variation can include convective granulation, acoustic oscillations, magnetic activity, and stellar rotation. In this work we focus on better characterizing the flicker component due to convective granulation, present in all Kepler stars with outer convective envelopes. Past work has extracted the convective flicker component of cool, low-mass Kepler stars, and additional past work has compared the amplitude of this variability component to the predictions of theoretical models and derived an empirical correction factor for these models motivated by the magnetic activity and shallow convection zones of F-dwarf stars. In this work we draw upon an expanded database of Kepler star convective flicker measurements, including a substantive sample of cool, giant stars, and we present an updated comparison of observations of convectively-driven flicker to theoretical predictions. A better understanding of convective flicker will better characterize a source of noise in exoplanet detection and characterization as well as better inform models of stellar granulation.

352.06 — Flare Statistics and High Resolution Spectroscopy of a Volume Complete Sample of Mid-to-Late M dwarfs within 15 Parsecs

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Main-sequence stars with masses less than 30% that of the Sun are fully convective and are the most abundant stars in the galaxy. The question of how fully convective stars generate their magnetic field is of intrinsic interest and also bears upon the habitability of their orbiting planets. These stars currently provide the best opportunities to study planets in the habitable zone, so it is essential we characterize their magnetic activity. We are currently undertaking a multi-epoch high-resolution spectroscopic survey of a volume complete sample of stars with masses between 0.1-0.3 the solar value and within 15 parsecs. In addition, we are obtaining TESS two-minute cadence data of the majority of these stars through TESS GI proposals. The stars in the sample are well-characterized with accurate masses and radii, and photometric rotation periods from the MEarth project. We determined the statistics of flares on all mid-to-late M dwarfs within 15 parsecs observed by TESS to-date. We use our complementary high-resolution spectroscopic measurements of H-alpha equivalent widths, to examine the relationship between H-alpha emission, flare rate, and stellar rotation period. We find that stars with rotation periods greater than 85 days have a higher rate of energetic flares and have H-alpha in emission. We also find that stars with rotation periods greater than 100 days have few energetic flares, and do not have H-alpha in emission. This work is supported by grants from the John Templeton Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the National Science Foundation, and the NASA XRP program.

352.07 — Citizen Scientists discover a very low mass, wide co-moving brown dwarf system

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We report the discovery of WISE2150-7520AB (W2150AB): a widely separated (~ 341 AU) very low mass L1 + T8 co-moving system. The system consists of the previously known L1 primary 2MASS J21501592-7520367 and a newly discovered T8 secondary found at position 21:50:18.99 -75:20:54.6 (MJD = 57947) using Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE) data via the Backyard Worlds: Planet 9 citizen science project. We present Spitzer ch1 and ch2 photometry (ch1-ch2 = 1.41 ± 0.04 mag) of the secondary and FIRE prism spectra of both

components. The sources show no peculiar spectral or photometric signatures indicating that each component is likely field age. Using all observed data and the Gaia DR2 parallax of 41.3593 ± 0.2799 mas for W2150A we deduce fundamental parameters of log(Lbol/Lsun) = -3.69 ± 0.01, Teff = 2118 ± 62 K, and an estimated mass = 72 ± 12 MJup for the L1 and log(Lbol/Lsun) = -5.64 ± 0.02, Teff = 719 ± 61 K, and an estimated mass = 34 ± 22 MJup for the T8. At a physical separation of ∼341 AU this system has Ebin = 1041 erg making it the lowest binding energy system of any pair with Mtot < 0.1 MSun not associated with a young cluster. It is equivalent in estimated mass ratio, Ebin, and physical separation to the ∼ 2 Myr M7.25 + M8.25 binary brown dwarf 2MASS J11011926-7732383AB (2M1101AB) found in the Chameleon star forming region. W2150AB is the widest companion system yet observed in the field where the primary is an L dwarf or later.

352.08 — Semi-Empirical Modeling of the M Dwarf Exoplanet Hosts GJ 832, GJ 581, and GJ 876: UV Radiation and Implications for Exoplanet Atmospheres

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We constructed 1-D atmospheric semi-empirical models of the M dwarf exoplanet hosts GJ 832 (M2), GJ 581 (M3), and GJ 876 (M5), with the primary goal of synthesizing ultraviolet (UV) spectra of these stars. UV radiation drives photochemical processes in exoplanet atmospheres and can lead to atmospheric escape via hydrodynamic outflow. We compute our models in full non-LTE using the radiative transfer code SSRPM (Stellar-Solar Radiation Physical Modelling), and our model atmospheres extend from the photosphere to the corona. We use spectral data from the MUSCLES Treasury Survey and the 2.15 m telescope CASLEO in San Juan, Argentina. Our models fit spectra in the range from X-ray to visible, including key chromospheric lines such as Lyman alpha, Ca II h & k, Mg II h & k, C II (133.3 nm), and Si IV (140.0 nm). Thus, we can synthesize in a self-consistent manner the parts of electromagnetic spectra that are usually not available due to interstellar hydrogen absorption, specifically, far-UV (110 - 170 nm) continuum and all extreme-UV (10 - 91.2 nm) radiation. The output of our models can, therefore, be used as input for exoplanet atmosphere models.

352.09 — Testing the radius scaling relation with Gaia DR2 in the Kepler field

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Asteroseismology has delivered precise stellar parameters, including mass and radius, for tens of thousands of stars thanks to exquisite photometry from space-based missions like CoRoT, Kepler, K2, and TESS. Despite their nominal precision, the accuracy of asteroseismic scaling relations — particularly in the red giant regime — has been difficult to determine. We build upon previous comparisons between asteroseismic and Gaia radii to place the most stringent constraints on the accuracy of the asteroseismic radius scale to date. Using an asteroseismic sample from Kepler of ∼3800 stars spanning radii between 0.8Rsun and 30Rsun, we find that dwarfs, subgiants, and giant stars are consistent to within 2% ± 2% (syst.) with Gaia radii. We do not find evidence for a metallicity-dependent correction to the asteroseismic radius scale in the regime -1.5 < [Fe/H] < 0.5. The asteroseismic mass scale is inflated compared to the Gaia mass scale for metal-poor stars ([Fe/H] < -1), consistent with previous work. We also find evidence for an inflation of the asteroseismic radius scale of 9% ± 1% (rand.) ± 2% (syst.) among ∼100 stars with R > 30Rsun, which may be due to a combination of asteroseismic measurement systematics and non-adiabatic physics. The excellent accuracy of the asteroseismic radius scale implies accuracies of ∼10% in ages for Galactic archaeology for stars with -1 < [Fe/H] < 0.5 and R < 30Rsun.

Special Session 353 — Fifteen Years of COSMOS: Exploring the Rare and Distant Universe

353.01 — Our Current Understanding of the COSMOS

J. Kartaltepe[1]; the COSMOS Collaboration[1]

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COSMOS, the Cosmic Evolution Survey, is the premier legacy field for galaxy evolution studies. There now exist uniform multiwavelength observations spanning the X-ray through radio over more than 45 photometric bands and exquisite photometric redshifts covering over a million galaxies. The field size was chosen to enable environmental studies of galaxy evolution and map the large scale structure of the universe. As such, COSMOS represents a crucial layer for extragalactic wedding cake surveys, located in between deep HST fields and larger area groundbased surveys and remains the largest contiguous area survey ever conducted by HST. These HST observations, including contiguous ACS coverage and targeted observations with WFC3, have enabled detailed optical and near-infrared morphological studies out to z∼3. In particular, these data have allowed us to investigate the role of galaxy mergers and interactions among a large sample of star forming galaxies. I will present an overview of our current understanding of the link between galaxy mergers and star formation and discuss future prospects with JWST, WFIRST, and LSST.

353.02 — The high-redshift Universe on degree scales

C. M. Casey[1]
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The high-redshift Universe (z >5) is expected to be highly clustered; at these redshifts, 30-50% of cosmic star-formation resides in the progenitors of enriched galaxy clusters. These "proto-clusters" are stretched out on enormous physical scales at these epochs, several megaparsecs across. Similarly, the Universe is thought to ionize during this time (5< z < 10), and the physical scale of "reionization bubbles" is thought to be several megaparsecs. At these redshifts, such structures extend from half to a full degree on the sky. This poses a problem for most existing deep extragalactic sky surveys which only sample such extended regions of cosmic variation with pencil beam surveys. Over the past 15 years, the COSMOS field has been essential in forging a new path for larger, more ambitious extragalactic surveys on degree scales to overcome the limitations of small fields. I will discuss what the next generation of degree-scale surveys can teach us about galaxy evolution at high-z, and how COSMOS will continue to play a critical role in anchoring such studies with its wea

353.04 — COSMOS in the 2020s: Helping to unveil the nature of dark energy

D. Masters[1]
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The COSMOS survey has been a touchstone field for galaxy studies, with major spectroscopic surveys with VLT, Keck, Subaru, Magellan, and other telescopes helping to elucidate the evolution of galaxies across cosmic time. In this decade, with the advent of next-generation deep and wide-field imaging surveys, COSMOS is poised to make a major contribution to cosmology as well, through its wealth of critical photometric and spectroscopic data. Stage IV cosmology surveys such as LSST, Euclid and WFIRST will require overlapping deep fields for the careful calibrations required to constrain the nature of dark energy. COSMOS will play a major role for all of these surveys: it is already one of the selected LSST deep drilling regions as well as a Euclid calibration field. To complement the already rich legacy of spectroscopic surveys in COSMOS, the Complete Calibration of the Color-Redshift Relation (C3R2) survey is now intentionally targeting the COSMOS field to provide a complete spectroscopic training and calibration sample for Euclid and WFIRST. I will discuss the role COSMOS has played and will continue to play in understanding the wide field data from cosmology surveys and thus the nature of dark matter and dark energy.

353.05 — COSMOS as a Pathfinder for WFIRST and Euclid

J. Rhodes[1]
[1] *JPL, Pasadena, CA*

The European Space Agency's Euclid mission and NASA's Wide Field Infrared Survey Telescope (WFIRST) are scheduled for launch in 2022 and 2025, respectively. These two missions will perform thousands of square degrees of optical (Euclid) and near infrared (Euclid and WFIRST) imaging at near HST (Euclid) or HST (WFIRST) depths and resolutions. Only the launch of these spacecraft in the 2020s will provide more high space-quality imaging data than COSMOS did 15 years ago. COSMOS has paved the way for these surveys scientifically and the COSMOS HST data still serves as a critical resource for calibration and planning of WFIRST and Euclid. I will discuss how COSMOS continues to be a pathfinder for future space missions.

353.06 — The Chandra view of the COSMOS AGN

F. Civano[1]
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The Chandra COSMOS Legacy Survey is a 4.6 Ms Chandra program that observed 2.2 deg2 of the COSMOS field to a depth of ∼180 ks. These uniform data provide X-ray coverage of the entire COSMOS area contributing to the excellent multiwavelength dataset available. 4016 X-ray sources were detected and most of them identified as AGN, covering a broad range of redshifts (to z = 6.8) and luminosities. The wide area covered and the medium flux limit together provide an ideal balance to both study rare sources (e.g., high-z sources) and faint galaxies (via direct detection and stacking). In this talk, I will present the main results of the survey and I will focus on the most recent works focused to understanding the high-z Universe using samples of AGN, dwarf galaxies, and Lyman Alpha Emitters.

353.07 — Automated Mining of the ALMA Archive in the COSMOS Field (A3COSMOS): Understanding Galaxy and ISM Evolution by Exploiting over 2000 ALMA Cubes

D. Liu[1]*; E. Schinnerer*[1]*; B. Groves*[2]*; B. Magnelli*[3]*; P. Lang*[1]*; S. Leslie*[1]*; E. Jiménez-Andrade*[3]*; D. Riechers*[4]*; A3COSMOS*[1]
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The two square degree COSMOS field has cumulated very rich multi-wavelength data over the past 15 years, especially in recent years with over 2000 public ALMA (sub)millimeter observations across the field from individual PI programs. Unlike imaging with UV/optical/near-infrared and single-dish far-infrared/(sub-)millimeter instruments, contiguous, sensitive coverage of the large COSMOS field is not feasible given ALMA's intrinsically small field of view. However, these observations already cover about 9% of the full COSMOS area, where ∼150,000 galaxies are located. These data provide valuable information on galaxies' (sub)millimeter properties and need careful treatment of biases and uncertainties before being used to improve our understanding of galaxy and interstellar medium (ISM) evolution. On behalf of the A3COSMOS team, I present our A3COSMOS workflow of mining the public ALMA archive in COSMOS with blind source extraction, prior source fitting, and several novel quality assurance steps which significantly reduce the level of statistically-spurious sources to nearly zero. Using the A3COSMOS catalogs, we studied the galaxy cold molecular gas scaling relations with a new equation that includes galaxies' "down-sizing" and "mass-quenching" effect. The evolution of the cosmic cold molecular gas density can also be inferred out to redshift 5-6. Further, I will discuss extensions of this work for future (sub-)millimeter surveys.

353.08 — Bringing Manifold Learning and Dimensionality Reduction to SED Fitters

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We show that unsupervised machine learning techniques are a valuable tool for both visualizing and computationally accelerating the estimation of galaxy physical properties from photometric data. As a proof of concept, we use self-organizing maps (SOMs) to visualize a spectral energy distribution (SED) model library in the observed photometry space. The resulting visual maps allow for a better understanding of how the observed data maps to physical properties and allows for better optimization of the model libraries for a given set of observational data. Next, the SOMs are used to estimate the physical parameters of 14,000 z ∼ 1 galaxies in the COSMOS field and are found to be in agreement with those measured with SED fitting. However, the SOM method is able to estimate the full probability distribution functions for each galaxy up to ∼106 times faster than direct model fitting. We conclude by discussing how this acceleration, as well as learning how the galaxy data manifold maps to physical parameter space and visualizing this mapping in lower dimensions, helps overcome other challenges in galaxy formation and evolution.

Oral Session 354 — Astrobiology I

354.01 — Testing the Habitable Zone

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Traditional habitable zone theory assumes that the silicate-weathering feedback regulates the atmo-

spheric CO_2 of planets within the habitable zone to maintain surface temperatures that allow for liquid water. There is some non-definitive evidence that this feedback has worked in Earth history, but it is untested in an exoplanet context. A critical prediction of the silicate-weathering feedback is that, on average, within the habitable zone planets that receive a higher stellar flux should have a lower CO_2 in order to maintain liquid water at their surface. We can test this prediction directly by using a statistical approach involving low-precision CO_2 measurements on many planets with future observing facilities such as JWST, LUVOIR, or HabEx. The purpose of this work is to carefully outline the requirements for such a test. First, we use a radiative-transfer model to compute the amount of CO_2 necessary to maintain surface liquid water on planets for different values of insolation and planetary parameters. We run a large ensemble of Earth-like planets with different masses, atmospheric masses, inert atmospheric composition, cloud composition and level, and other greenhouse gases. Second, we post-process this data in a statistical framework to determine the precision with which future observing facilities such as JWST, LUVOIR, and HabEx could measure the CO_2. We then combine the variation due to planetary parameters and observational error to determine the number of planet measurements that we would need in order to effectively marginalize over uncertainties and resolve the predicted trend in CO_2 vs. stellar flux. The results of this work may influence the usage of JWST and will enhance mission planning for LUVOIR and HabEx.

354.02 — Agnostic Biosignatures and How to Find Life on Anoxic Planets

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The detection of life beyond the Earth will likely be probabilistic; improving those odds will require the consideration of a whole atmosphere and all its molecules components. It is therefore imperative that we are willing to consider all plausible biosignature gases, and be ready to detect them. For example, on Earth, oxygen is a robust biosignature gas, and its abundant detection on a temperate rocky exoplanet would be a promising sign of life. However, not all life requires oxygen; life in the early Earth thrived in globally anoxic conditions. Other planets could similarly have rich anaerobic biospheres. The question then becomes: What are the plausible biosignature gases on planets with biology that differs from modern Earth's? Here we present a detailed analysis of one such gas: phosphine. We perform a broad and thorough assessment of phosphine as a biosignature in anoxic exoplanet atmospheres. We consider not only the spectroscopic potential of phosphine, but also its thermodynamic false positives, biochemical viability, and atmospheric survival. Although phosphine is a trace component of Earth's atmosphere, and hence has been overlooked previously as a biosignature gas, we show that it may be a significant marker for life on anoxic worlds if produced at comparable surface fluxes to those found on anaerobic ecosystems on Earth. Furthermore, with no geochemical false positives for any detectable abundances, phosphine is a very promising biosignature gas if found on a temperate planet.

354.03 — Planetary Habitability and Biosignatures Throughout Stellar Evolution

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[1] *Astronomy and Space Sciences, Carl Sagan Institute, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY*

As a star evolves, the orbital distance where liquid water is possible on the surface of an Earth-like planet, the so-called habitable zone, evolves as well. While stellar properties are relatively stable on the main sequence, post-main sequence evolution of a star involves significant changes in stellar temperature and radius, which is reflected in the changing irradiation at a specific orbital distance when the star becomes a red giant, and then later a white dwarf. To search planets in these systems for signs of life it is essential that we understand how stellar evolution influences atmospheric photochemistry along with detectable biosignatures. We use a 1D coupled climate/photochemistry code to model the atmospheres of habitable zone planets around red giants and white dwarfs, and use a radiative transfer code to assess the time dependency of detectable biosignatures.

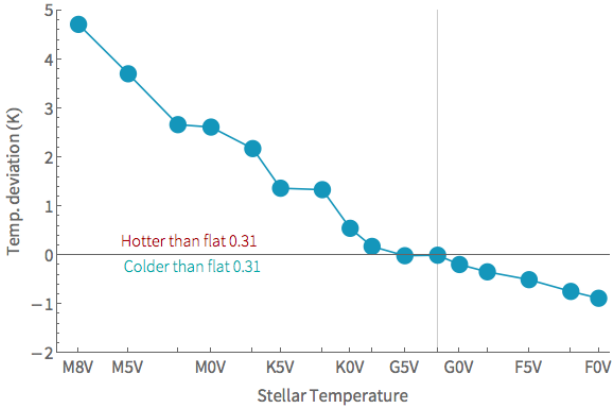
354.04 — Revealing the importance of surface color in modeling habitable exoplanet atmospheres

J. Madden[1]; L. Kaltenegger[1]

[1] *Carl Sagan Institute, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY*

Large ground- and space-based telescopes will be able to observe Earth-like planets in the near future. We created the first high-resolution reflec-

tion spectra database of remotely detectable atmospheric features, including biosignatures, for planets with different surface types around a wide range of host stars. Reflected light from the surface plays a large role not only on the overall climate but also on the overall detectable spectra of Earth-like planets. This database provides a useful tool to optimize our observation strategy, train retrieval methods, as well as interpret observations. We implement a new wavelength dependence for surface albedos to a well-tested 1D climate-photochemistry model to explore the changes of a planetary environment for different surfaces for a range of Sun-like host stars from F0V to M8V (with effective surface temperatures from 2,100K to 7,200K). We explore the feedback between the host star's incident irradiation spectrum and a planet's albedo and show that using a wavelength-dependent surface albedo is critical for modeling potentially habitable rocky exoplanets. Different planetary surfaces can strongly influence the climate, atmospheric composition, and remotely detectable spectra of terrestrial exoplanets in the habitable zone. By modeling the climate effects of different surface types we have been able to determine which surfaces produce the greatest changes in atmospheric features that could be visible through observation. We examine sand, rock, ocean, vegetation, snow, and cloud-covered surfaces around various host stars to measure the effect size for each of these surfaces when combined to mimic an Earth-like albedo. We have found that using a modeled Earth albedo produces planets with observationally visible differences when compared to using a flat albedo commonly used in this type of modeling. The attached figure shows the difference in surface temperature between modeling an exoplanet using a flat surface albedo and a realistic Earth-like albedo. It is crucial to understand these differences as we continue to model exoplanet atmospheres and use them to inform observations.



Special Session 355 — The Scientific Quest for High-angular Resolution

355.01 — Towards Resolving Terrestrial-Scale Planet Formation

J. Huang[1]
[1] *Harvard, Cambridge, MA*

The ongoing search for an extrasolar counterpart to Earth has yielded thousands of exoplanet discoveries, often revealing compositions, masses, and orbital architectures that are unlike anything in our own Solar System. To understand the origins of the remarkable diversity of exoplanets, we must study their birthplaces — the protoplanetary disks orbiting young stars. The unprecedented angular resolution and sensitivity of ALMA has thoroughly transformed the standard picture of protoplanetary disks. Starting with the first high resolution images five years ago of the intricate gaps and rings in the now-iconic HL Tau disk, ALMA has begun routinely detecting complex disk structures such as concentric gaps and rings, spiral arms, and crescent-like asymmetries. Planet formation theory suggests that these structures are likely a consequence of planet-disk interactions, and therefore provide a window into the masses and locations of the perturbing protoplanet(s). The locations and morphologies of these complex disk structures indicate that giant planets can form readily beyond 10 au within a million years. However, inside 10 au, the high optical depth of most disks limits ALMA's ability to probe planet formation. I will discuss how the ngVLA can play a leading role in studying planet-disk interactions in the terrestrial planet-forming zone.

355.02 — Direct Detection of Planets in the Habitable Zone

S. E. Dodson-Robinson[1]
[1] *University of Delaware, Newark, DE*

Developed by Frank Drake in 1961, the Drake Equation provides a conceptual framework for considering whether humans may someday communicate with extraterrestrial life. Surveys such as Spitzer's GLIMPSE have given us term 1, the formation rate of stars that may host habitable planets. Results from Kepler/K2 and microlensing suggest that the second term, the fraction of stars with planets, is one: all AFGKM stars have planets. Almost 60 years since the Drake Equation was presented, investments in

high angular-resolution astronomy promise to yield term 3: the number of habitable worlds per planetary system. This talk outlines the planet discovery potential of new high angular-resolution instrumentation. I begin with the WFIRST coronagraph, which we expect will provide our first direct images of terrestrial planets. Next I discuss the future of ground-based coronagraphy and interferometry, which have cost and serviceability advantages over space missions. Finally, I review the LUVOIR and HabEx mission concepts and explore the promise of space-based nulling interferometry. By 2030, we may be well on our way to understanding Drake Equation term 4, the fraction of habitable planets on which life emerges.

355.03 — Stellar Astrometry

G. Ortiz-Leon[1]
[1] *Max Planck Institute for Radio Astronomy, Bonn, Germany*

Astrometry is currently one of the most vibrant branches in Astrophysics. From accurate measurements of stellar positions, parallaxes and proper motions we can obtain distances and transversal velocities which, combined with radial velocities, provide the three dimensional spatial velocities of stellar systems. Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI) provide an astrometric accuracy as good as 10 micro-arcseconds and has played a key role in obtaining astrometric measurements toward star-forming regions across the Galaxy. Unlike optical astrometric missions like Gaia, VLBI can reach the deeply embedded and usually optical invisible young stellar and protostellar objects, which have immense astronomical importance. In nearby star-forming regions (d > 500 pc), typical targets for VLBI are magnetically-active young stars. Very accurate distances and proper motions have been obtained to numerous young stars allowing to trace the three-dimensional structure and kinematics of well known molecular clouds. At larger distances water and methanol masers, which are considered the best sign-posts of high mass star formation, are good targets for VLBI observations. The maser emission is strong enough to be detected at distances of several kpc, allowing to map the spiral structure of the Galaxy. In this talk, I will summarize key results obtained in the last years with VLBI astrometry and their implications for the establishment of a six-dimensional view of star-formation in our Galaxy.

355.04 — Astrometry of Compact Objects

J. C. A. Miller-Jones[1]
[1] *ICRAR - Curtin University, Perth, Australia*

High-precision astrometry can address a variety of pressing science questions regarding the formation and properties of compact stellar remnants, complementing the wealth of new information now being provided by gravitational wave facilities. Accurate distances from geometric parallax measurements of Galactic stellar remnants are required to translate observational quantities into physical parameters, and can break modelling degeneracies in determining black hole masses and spins. Proper motion measurements can discriminate between Galactic systems and extragalactic background sources, enabling deep radio surveys to detect a previously unexplored Galactic population of quiescent accreting systems. Accurate distances and proper motions, supplemented with line-of-sight radial velocities can also determine the natal kicks imparted on compact object formation, thereby improving our understanding of supernovae and black hole birth mechanisms. For a subset of systems, even the astrometric wobble arising from the binary orbit can be detected, providing accurate mass determinations for the compact objects. In this talk I will review some highlights from existing astrometric studies of Galactic compact objects, and will outline how the order-of-magnitude improvement in sensitivity and advanced calibration techniques enabled by the proposed ngVLA project will enable progress in this field. The ngVLA is a design and development project of the NSF operated under cooperative agreement by AUI.

355.05 — High angular resolution observation with mm/submm VLBI: The Event Horizon Telescope/Greenland Telescope Project and Next Steps

K. Asada[1]
[1] *ASIAA, Taipei, Taiwan*

On 10th April 2019, we, the Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration, are pleased to present the image of the shadow of the supermassive black hole for the first time in human history. M87 was observed with the EHT on April 5, 6, 10 and 11, 2017 with 7 stations (ALMA, APEX, IRAM 30m, JCMT, LMT, SMA, SMT) located at 5 different sites on Earth. Following this success, further plan, including Greenland Telescope Project, has been discussed. I would like to talk on its importance of mm/submm VLBI and future prospect in this talk.

355.06 — A VLBA Measurement of the Relative Proper Motion of M87 and M84

F. B. Davies[1]
[1] *Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA*

The jet emanating from the supermassive black hole in M87, the dominant galaxy in the Virgo Cluster, has long been the study of multi-wavelength observations ranging from radio to X-ray wavelengths. A high-resolution study of the jet structure and dynamics at 43 GHz using data taken by the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA) was recently published (Walker et al. 2018) using observations taken over a 17 year span. Many of these observations included short scans of the center of a nearby (∼1.5 degree away) galaxy in the same cluster, M84, which also hosts a radio jet from its own supermassive black hole. Using phase referencing, we measured the relative positions of the cores of the M87 and M84 radio jets covering a time baseline of roughly 15 years. We find a strongly evolving trend in the relative position of the two radio cores, and after accounting for systematic uncertainties, we measure a relative proper motion of 8.2 ± 0.9 microarcseconds per year at a position angle of 38 ± 9 degrees. At the 17.5 Mpc distance to M84, this proper motion corresponds to 680 ± 77 km/s, consistent with the radial velocity dispersion of the cluster. If this motion can be completely attributed to galactic kinematics, then our measurement would enable modeling of the 3D orbital evolution of M84 and the ram pressure stripping of gas in M84's halo observed at X-ray wavelengths. While we cannot rule out a contribution to the observed motion from orbital dynamics of unseen lower-mass black holes in the cores of M87 and/or M84, we can place a 95% credible upper limit of 1.9 microarcseconds per yr^2 on acceleration, limiting the parameter space of possible binary companions. The precision of our measurement demonstrates that long-term long baseline interferometric campaigns have the potential to map the kinematics of nearby galaxy clusters, especially once the increased sensitivity of instruments such as the Next Generation Very Large Array become available.

355.07 — Wandering Massive Black Holes in Dwarf Galaxies Revealed by High Resolution VLA Observations

A. Reines[1]
[1] *Montana State University, Bozeman, MT*

We have detected the first sample of "wandering" (i.e., non-nuclear) massive black holes (BHs) in nearby dwarf galaxies using high-resolution radio observations from the Very Large Array (Reines et al. 2019). The active massive BHs are detected as point-like radio sources at a resolution of ∼0.25″ with luminosities too high to be explained by star-formation-related emission. The radio-optical positional offsets are as large as ∼5″ (∼ a few kpc), with the sources most offset from the optical center residing in galaxies showing signs of interactions/mergers. These results confirm predictions from simulations that massive BHs need not always reside in the centers of dwarf galaxies. Additionally, this work indicates that off-nuclear BHs must also be included when attempting to constrain BH seed formation using dwarf galaxies.

Special Session 356 — Joint AGU-AAS Session on Frontiers in Exoplanets

356.01 — Finding "Earth-like" Exoplanets: An Observationally-oriented Exogeoscience Perspective

C. T. Unterborn[1]
[1] *Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ*

In our search for "Earth-like" planets, we have discovered more than 4000 exoplanets to date with the rate of discovery ever increasing in the current TESS era. In the most idealistic case, we can learn much about an individual exoplanet: its radius, mass, orbital parameters and atmospheric composition. These observations combined with mass-radius models reveal a wide diversity of exoplanets from water worlds to super-Earths, with most being unlike anything in our Solar System. More recent mass-radius work, however, shows that these models are able to at best characterize an exoplanet being broadly rocky, watery or gassy. Given that Venus is nearly the same mass and radius at the Earth, a more detailed understanding of an exoplanet's geology and evolution is necessary to truly characterize a planet as "Earth-like." Critically important parameters for a rocky exoplanet being "Earth-like," such as its composition, structure, mineralogy and thermal state are unknown and unlikely to ever be directly observed. Instead, we must turn to other observables such as host-star composition, system age and lab measurements, and combine them with geophysical models to quantify a planet's potential geochemical and geodynamical state. In this talk, I will provide an overview of the recent work in this new

field of exogeoscience. I will pay particular attention to how these direct and indirect observables can provide a useful metric for target selection in future observation campaign when viewed in a geophysical context. I will further argue that it is only through an interdisciplary approach, combining astronomy, astrophysics and geoscience, that we will truly quantify whether a rocky exoplanet is at all Earth-like, habitable and, indeed, hosting life.

356.02 — Joint AGU-AAS Session on Frontiers in Exoplanets

B. Foley[1]
[1] *Penn State University, State College, PA*

The interiors of rocky planets influence their prospects for habitability. Outgassing from the interior is the main source of atmospheric gases for rocky planets, while chemical reactions with surface rocks act as an important sink for these gases; depending on the tectonic state of the planet surface volatiles can be recycled back into the deep interior. Both the composition and dynamics of the planetary interior are thus critical for shaping the surface environment and atmosphere. In particular, plate tectonics has often been considered a requirement for long-term habitability. Cycling of volatiles between the surface and interior, continuous volcanism, and creation of topographic gradients through orogenic processes help stabilize climate on Earth via the carbonate-silicate cycle, and all of these processes are driven by plate tectonics. However, for this cycle to operate and stabilize climate, all that is necessary is 1) for weathering rates to be, in bulk, sensitive to climate, rather than being solely controlled by the supply of weatherable rock at the surface, and 2) sufficiently high rates of CO_2 outgassing to prevent global glaciation of the planet. Neither requirement for climate stability directly necessitates plate tectonics. I show that stagnant lid planets can still maintain an active carbonate-silicate cycle that regulates their climate, for total planetary CO_2 budgets ranging from $\sim 10^{-2} - 1$ times Earth's estimated CO_2 budget and for radiogenic heating budgets of the mantle Earth-like or larger. The more heat producing elements a planet acquires, the longer an active carbonate-silicate cycle can last. Based on the distribution of U, Th, and K observed in sun-like stars, stagnant lid exoplanets can sustain carbonate-silicate cycles for ∼1-3 Gyrs, primarily controlled by the amount of K they acquire during their formation. The above considers planets with an Earth-like composition. However, exoplanets likely come in a wide variety of compositions, which has major implications for their interior dynamics and surface environment. Exploring the effect of planet bulk composition is a critical area of future growth in the exoplanet geosciences.

356.03 — The impact of solar system exploration on our understanding of exoplanetary systems

J. Lunine[1]
[1] *Cornell University, Ithaca, NY*

The exploration of the solar system reached an apex with multiple milestones in the second half of this decade: the conclusion of 13 years of Cassini-Huygens at Saturn, the start of Juno's polar orbiting mission around Jupiter, New Horizons flybys of Pluto and a second Kuiper Belt object, Rosetta's two years in the vicinity of Comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko, and numerous discoveries at Mars by rovers and orbiting spacecraft. Humankind now knows of methane lakes and seas on Saturn's moon Titan, organics and salty water pouring out of the interior ocean of another Saturnian moon Enceladus, a peculiarly fuzzy core in the deep interior of Jupiter, contact binaries at the edge of the solar system, and an enduring puzzle of puffs of methane coming from somewhere inside Mars. But beyond these spectacular discoveries lie some important constraints for exoplanet systems. I will focus on two of these in depth. First, the results from Juno at Jupiter strongly support the concept of "pebble" accretion in the formation of planets, while New Horizon's "reveal" of Ultima Thule puts strong constraints on how accretion occurs at the edge of a planetary system. And, second, we must be prepared to imagine life in unusual places: in a methane sea, under the ice of cold, small, exoplanetary bodies, in the crust of a "dead" terrestrial body outside its habitable zone.

356.04 — Characterizing Exoplanet Compositions with Stellar Spectroscopy

J. Teske[1]
[1] *Carnegie Observatories, Pasadena, CA*

For most exoplanet worlds around other stars, we will never observe them directly, but only infer their properties based on observations of their host stars. High resolution stellar spectroscopy has given us two important windows into the composition of exoplanets. The first is through the chemical abundances of host stars, which we think to some extent are like "genes" passed on to their orbiting planets, and thus provide insight into the building blocks that went into forming planets. The second is through the

"Doppler wobble" (radial velocity) method in which an orbiting planet exerts a small gravitational effect on its host star that we can measure, and is related to the planet's mass and orbital period. In this talk I will review what we are learning today from both of these techniques about the diversity of exoplanet compositions, and how future synergies between high resolution stellar spectroscopic studies and geo/physical experiments can help us better understand whether our Solar System is rare in the Galaxy or not.

Special Session 357 — Machine Learning and Data Visualization Frontiers for Astronomy

357.02 — Science with Large Survey Datasets: Opportunities and Challenges

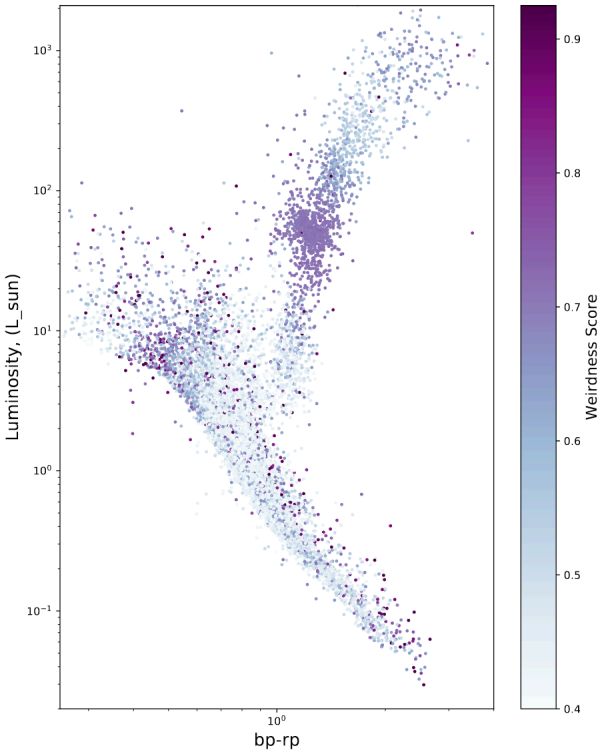
E. C. Bellm[1]
[1] *University of Washington, Seattle, WA*

Powerful surveys at all wavelengths are now enabling a wide array of astronomical research. The range of potential scientific uses of data from surveys like SDSS, PanSTARRS, ASAS-SN, WISE, Gaia, Kepler, ZTF, TESS, and soon DESI, eROSITA, and LSST is enormous. However, the volume, variety, and velocity that give these data value also creates technical challenges. These include difficulties accessing, querying, and processing bulk datasets; complexities in receiving and acting on time-critical events; challenges in performing large, principled crossmatches; and complications in collaborating on scientific analysis. I will highlight several current efforts to address these issues as well as future work that will be needed as we enter the petascale era of astronomy.

357.03 — Mining TESS Data for Anomalous Light Curves

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[1] *Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge, MA, MA*
[2] *The Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom*

In the context of the exploration-driven approach to astronomical discovery, which attempts to unveil unknown unknowns by finding new ways to dissect the vast, multi-wavelength, time-dependent space of large astronomical catalogs, machine learning has recently acquired a central role. One relevant question is: how do we use machine learning to discover the unexpected when we are presented with a large dataset, i.e., how do we make serendipitous discoveries systematic? In this contribution we discuss state-of-the-art outlier detection methods that use machine learning to detect anomalies in astronomical datasets. To demonstrate the applicability of these methods in cutting-edge astronomical research, we apply them to the publicly available TESS data to find the weirdest variability patterns in stellar light curves, and link this weirdness to specific stellar evolution stages. Upon calibrating the methods using "ground truth" anomalous objects such as KIC 8462852 (Tabby's star), we characterize the concept of weirdness in terms of the physics of variability (intrinsic or extrinsic) of these objects. We do this by combining our results with Gaia photometry and astrometry that allow us locate anomalous objects in a Hertzprung-Russell diagram. We present a list of anomalous light curves that include objects in rare evolutionary stages, such as cataclysmic variables and irregular transits due to, e.g. exocomets. Our results also enable an increase in the census of known but rare variability types, such as eclipsing multiple systems and long-term pulsating stars. We further discuss the modular nature and adaptability of these methods to other time domain surveys, such as the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST), and provide recommendations in terms of feature engineering for time-domain astronomy.



357.04 — Disks-Hosting Members of Columba-Carina Found Using Disk Detective and Virtual Reality

M. J. Kuchner[1]; S. Higashio[1]; M. A. Brandt[2]
[1] *Exoplanets and Stellar Astrophysics Laboratory, NASA/GSFC, Greenbelt, MD*
[2] *Software Engineering Division, NASA/GSFC, Greenbelt, MD*

We examined the positions and velocities of 6 million stars in Gaia data release 2 using the Point Clouds Virtual Reality software to search for new members of young moving groups. We combined this data with a new inventory of circumstellar disks from the Disk Detective citizen science project, which vetted disk candidates from the AllWISE catalog. Based on this search, we propose several new disk-hosting members of the Carina-Columba Association. This association (sometimes split into the Carina and Columba associations, or subsumed into the Great Austral Nearby Young Association), with age estimates ranging from 20-45 MYr, has proven a vital well of information on the lifetimes of circumstellar disks. The use of VR helped us tease about the complex structure of these overlapping associations in 6-D space.

Oral Session 358 — Teaching College Astronomy: Best Practices & Resources

358.01 — Best Practices in Astronomy Education:Making Your Astronomy Class More Inclusive

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[2] *Space Sciences Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA*
[3] *Unversity of Texas, San Antonio, San Antonio, TX*

It is important to make our introductory courses inclusive of students from all backgrounds so that all students in astronomy, and in science, feel that they belong. We discuss how to actively engage all of your students, along a wide variety of axes of diversity. We provide strategies to mitigate bias and increase inclusion in courses, including tangible steps you can take right now to increase inclusion, from setting up your syllabus to daily interactions. Astronomy is for everyone.

358.02 — Best Practices in Astronomy Education: New & Social Media

P. L. Gay[1]
[1] *Planetary Science Institute, Tucson, AZ*

Astronomy has become a digital science, with digital images and software models being used to describe our Universe from every wavelength. This content, and the computers we use to process it, are perfectly designed for new and social media communications. In this presentation, we discuss different ways you can use online communications tools to reach new audiences with your content. New media is online media that was modelled on analogue media. This is media where the content provider pushes content and may get feedback. Podcasts are modelled on radio, YouTube on TV, and Blogs are somewhere in-between a newsletter and newspaper. These more than a decade old technologies, are no longer actually new, and are enjoyed by billions of people around the world. Used well, they have the potential to enable astronomers to reach an audience of millions from their desktop. We will review the choices of platform, the style preferences of each, and the variations in what success may look like. Social media is a uniquely online way for people, projects, and brands to mix together and share ideas in a variety of different formats. This is a more conversational form of communications that is multiway if done well. From the ubiquitous Tweets, to the transitory pictures of Instagram stories, to the permanent and forever shared posts of Tumblr, there is no limit to the shape social media may take. We will review today's top platforms, their potential failure modes, and how to use them in ways that aren't a massive time sink. These forms of communications also have the potential to be used as assessment tools, with students as the creators. They can also help us keep track of discoveries. These forms of content are here to stay and will shape our students and society. Let's use them for astronomy and make the world a bit more scientific one post at time.

358.03 — Best Practices in Astronomy Education: Using *Lecture-Tutorials* to create a classroom where all students learn

C. S. Wallace[1]; E. Prather
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Lecture-Tutorials are used by Astro 101 instructors across the country to actively engage their students in a wide variety of astrophysical topics. Each year,

approximately 25,000 students use *Lecture-Tutorials*. Although active learning is necessary for students to achieve high learning gains, not every active learning classroom is equally successfully in helping students learn. Through many years of classroom experience, we have identified several implementation strategies that instructors can use to maximize their students' learning gains. In this talk, we will describe these implementation strategies, which enable all students to simultaneously engage in the learning process. We use the probabilistic models of item response theory to study changes in students' underlying abilities to reason about astrophysical ideas, as measured by the Light and Spectroscopy Concept Inventory. Our data show that when instructors follow the proper implementation strategies, all students in a class can experience an increase in their abilities. Instructors who wish to create inclusive learning environments, where all students can learn, should be motivated by this data to adopt the best implementation practices for *Lecture-Tutorials*.

358.04 — Best Practices in Astronomy Education: Engaging Non-Majors in Real Research through Citizen Science

M. Simon[1]*; L. Trouille*[1]
[1] *Adler Planetarium, Chicago, IL*

Each year, hundreds of thousands of college students enroll in introductory Astronomy, Geoscience, and Biology courses to fulfill their institutions' science requirement. For many of these students, these introductory courses will be their last formal exposure to science. Oftentimes, however, introductory courses focus on covering a wide range of topics quickly, and do not provide students with insight into how science actually works. To address this limitation, we are in the midst of developing citizen-science based in-class activities and more extensive research experiences targeted towards introductory Astronomy, Geoscience, and Biology courses for undergraduate non-science majors. This work aims to build upon the success of a previous NSF-IUSE funded effort to incorporate Zooniverse-based research experiences into introductory astronomy courses, specifically. The Zooniverse is the largest online citizen science platform in the world. Since the launch of its first project (Galaxy Zoo) in 2007, the Zooniverse has supported over 200 projects, connecting researchers with over 1.8 million volunteers around the world. This has resulted in over 150 peer-reviewed publications across a multitude of disciplines. As part of our efforts, we are developing curricula that will allow students to contribute directly to and use real data from active Zooniverse projects. Current projects underway consist of a research experience that trains students to help the PlanetHunters.org research team distinguish potential exoplanetary transits from other types of transits, and a geoscience project that uses FloatingForests.org kelp data to teach students about climate change and ocean warming. The curriculum development phase is just the first part of a three-year effort, where we will ultimately test and evaluate our curricular materials before making them available to the public on `https://classroom.zooniverse.org`.

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358.05 — Best Practices in Astronomy Education: Authentic Research Experiences in Astronomy to Teach the Process of Science

T. Rector[1]*; A. Puckett; M. Wooten; N. Vogt; K. Coble; C. Pilachowski*
[1] *University of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, AK*

"Research-Based Science Education" (RBSE) is an instructional model that integrates scientific research with education by giving introductory-level undergraduate astronomy students an opportunity to do authentic research with real data. RBSE is a course-based undergraduate research experience (CURE) in astronomy. Its goals are threefold: (1) to teach that science is a process of discovery, not just a body of knowledge, (2) to improve attitudes towards science and STEM careers, and (3) to develop critical thinking, teamwork and goal-driven work skills that are important in any career path. The RBSE curriculum discussed in this chapter consists of five authentic research projects in astronomy: recovering asteroids, searching for classical novae in M31, studying semi-regular variable stars, identifying active galactic nuclei in the Faint Images of the Radio Sky at Twenty centimeters (FIRST) survey, and measuring the photometric redshift of distant galaxies in the NOAO Deep Wide Field Survey (NDWFS). Each project uses real astronomical data from professional observatories to investigate authentic research questions for which the answers are not known. In other words, in order to learn science, students are given the opportunity to actually do science. The results of RBSE student research have been submitted to scientific databases, presented at professional conferences, and published in refereed journals.

358.06 — Best Practices for Teaching and Communicating Climate Change

T. Rector[1]
[1] *University of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, AK*

Climate change is critically important and astronomers are well positioned to make a difference. Astro 101 classes are an effective way to teach climate change because these classes reach a large number of students and cover related topics; and astronomers are often engaged in public outreach, e.g., through presentations in schools and planetariums. Climate change is a difficult topic to teach because it spans a wide range of subject areas, from physics to psychology. Many people make decisions about climate change based upon their values, not just their knowledge of the science, meaning that simply knowing the science content is not enough to effectively teach it. As part of my talk I will briefly introduce: (1) resources that will improve their science content knowledge about climate change, (2) effective interactive and inclusive methods for teaching the topic in Astro 101 classes, and (3) established strategies for engaging the public.

358.07 — Best Practices in Astronomy Education: Long-term Retention of Learning Gains with the WWT ThinkSpace Seasons Lab

P. Udomprasert[1]*; H. Houghton*[1]*; S. Sunbury*[1]*; J. Plummer*[2]*; A. Goodman*[1]*; P. Sadler*[1]
[1] *Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*
[2] *Penn State University, State College, PA*

Seasons is a middle school science topic where students commonly hold strong misconceptions. Ideas about seasons are so resistant to change because the Earth-Sun system is a complex, dynamic system that requires strong spatial reasoning to fully understand. Most "traditional" methods of instruction (lecture, textbook diagrams, passively-watched videos) do not adequately support students in the spatial reasoning tasks needed to understand seasons. The ThinkSpace Seasons Lab specifically targets the necessary spatial reasoning skills and strategies (for example, connecting the position of the Sun in a space-based perspective with the position in the sky in an Earth-based perspective), by blending visualizations from the WorldWide Telescope program and hands-on models. Student understanding of seasons after using the ThinkSpace curriculum increases with large effect size, and we have longitudinal data showing that two years post-instruction, students who used the ThinkSpace curriculum have stronger recollection of key seasons concepts than peers who used "traditional" curricula.

358.08 — Its time to start researching how active learning can help our majors: an example on the star formation rates of galaxies

E. Prather[1]*; J. Bailin*
[1] *University of Arizona (CAE), Tucson, AZ*

As part of the Astronomy Majors Project (AMP) we have been developing active learning strategies to help astronomy majors develop more robust understandings of foundational ideas in astronomy. We have developed a new Lecture-Tutorial that actively engages students' learning in a sophomore majors course. This Lecture-Tutorial is designed to help students better understand how Hα is used to calculate an estimate for the star formation rate of galaxies, and how we can connect these ideas to the histories of galaxies. We will share details on the development and implementation of this new Lecture-Tutorial, including some of the key conceptual and reasoning difficulties that it addresses.

358.09 — Building an Adopter Community for a Free, Open-source Astro 101 Textbook

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I report on the progress of the free, open-source textbook, *Astronomy*, published by the non-profit OpenStax Project at Rice University, as part of an ongoing program to reduce the cost of college education in the U.S. The textbook now has 600+ registered adopters, and 300,000 student users (plus some unregistered adopters and private individual users, who number at least in the tens of thousands). New editions are produced and disseminated electronically; some updating has been done every year so far. There are several versions of the book: on-line, pdf, Apple, kindle, and printed. The book has an Open Educational Resources (OER) Hub for adopters at: https://www.oercommons.org/groups/openstax-astronomy/1283/?__hub_id=27. It has over 100 members (starting a user community on line), and some 35 contributed resources, including listings of short videos, free on-line labs, a primer to *Stellarium* software, science fiction stories with good astronomy, the contributions of women to our science, syllabi, and much more. Both the publisher and the authors communicate with adopters via email, informing them of new developments, new

resources, and webinar opportunities. OpenStax is running a series of webinars, both with potential adopters and with existing adopters. I report on the progress of these. Expert TA will have a homework and quiz management system for the book starting in the Fall of 2020.



Oral Session 359 — The Sun

359.01 — Solar Soft X-ray Variations from the 2008–2019 Solar Cycle inferred from CORONAS/SphinX, GOES/XRS, Hinode/XRT, MinXSS, NuSTAR, and RHESSI Instruments

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The Solar spectral irradiance (SSI) is vital for understanding the physics of all layers of the solar atmosphere from the photosphere to the corona. While most of the contribution to the Total Solar Irradiance (TSI) reside in visible and infrared light, the UV and X-rays have the largest change in magnitude. Quantifying the UV and X-ray variations over the solar cycle is critical for constraining the physics of solar flares, active regions, the quiet Sun, as well as the atmospheres of planets and moons in the heliosphere. The GOES/XRS spectrally integrated 0.1 - 0.8 nm energy flux has been a longstanding diagnostic of soft x-ray variations, but is limited by non-linearities in signal response for low solar flux levels and an observed minimum detection limit. The Hinode/XRT filter images provide a unique alternative proxy for solar soft X-ray flux inferences with larger dynamic range and a lower flux sensitivity. We compare the spectral irradiance estimate from a Hinode/XRT filter-ratio technique results to the lowest spectra measured-to-date between 1.25 - 3 keV by CORONAS/SPhinX in 2009, and MinXSS CubeSat spectra in 2016 - 2019. We also highlight the large variability in the soft X-ray spectra as directly measured by CORONAS/SphinX, MinXSS, NuSTAR, and RHESSI intermittently between 2009 - 2019.

359.02 — Evidence for Multiple Acceleration Mechanisms in Coronal Jets

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Solar coronal jets are small scale, energetic eruptions, characterized by a column-like spire and bright dome-shaped base. Jets are often associated with notable changes in the underlying photospheric magnetic field, and have been found to initiate when opposite polarity magnetic flux elements emerge, cancel, flyby, or otherwise interact. Because of their association with transient photospheric flux elements, jets are thought to be primarily driven by magnetic reconnection, however models describing the relationship between initiation and plasma properties during eruption are not well understood, and are often contradictory. This is further complicated by observations show that jets with similar initiation mechanisms can exhibit a wide range of plasma parameters with different topological features, while

embedded in different coronal environments. Recent 3D models show that in addition to magnetic tension and energy released during reconnection, jets may also be accelerated via chromospheric evaporation, the untwisting motion of the field lines, and/or by Alvenic waves that transverse along newly reconnected field lines. In this work, we investigate acceleration mechanisms of 8 coronal jets embedded in different environments by combining multi-wavelength imaging observations, spectroscopic observations and 3D topological modeling. We use observations from Hinode's X-ray Telescope (XRT), Solar Dynamics Observatory's Atmospheric Imaging Array (SDO-AIA), and Interface Region Imaging Spectrograph (IRIS), to capture the plane of sky outflow velocities as a function of temperature. When available, we use IRIS spectroscopic observations of the SiIV line profile to calculate line-of-sight velocity, Doppler velocity and non-thermal line broadening. Next we use a Non-Linear Force Free (NLFF) model, to examine the magnetic topology of selected jets during their eruption and compare with evolution in EUV. In cases where a filament is observed, we employ the filament insertion method. In one jet we complete a more thorough topological analysis including modeling of the quasi-sepratrix layers (QSL), and energy partition during the eruption. We find evidence of chromospheric evaporation in most (75%) of the jets, including those jets that exhibit twist. We find that the NLFF model matches EUV observations, allowing us to identify the height of the null region and the upper limits of the toroidal, and poloidal flux. For the first time, we combine observations and topological modeling to show evidence of different acceleration mechanisms in coronal jets.

359.03 — Early Results from the Solar-Minimum 2019 Total Solar Eclipse

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We report on first results from our observations in Chile on July 2, 2019, that revealed the extreme-solar-minimum corona, with only equatorial streamers and with visible polar plumes. We have observations in clear skies from our three observing sites: (1) The Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory, 7,240-foot altitude, 2 min 6 sec; (2) La Higuera, centerline, 2,500-foot altitude, 2 min 35 sec totality; (3) La Serena, sea level, 2 min 15 sec totality. Prominences on the limb provided orientation and coordination with spacecraft observations from NOAA's GOES-R Solar Ultraviolet Imager (SUVI) and the Atmospheric Imaging Assembly (AIA) on NASA's Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO). The double-diamond ring at second contact will extend our determination of a new IAU-recommended value of the solar diameter through comparison with models taking into account the precise lunar profile. Our coronal spectra from slitless spectrographs, from CTIO, showed the Fe XIV 530.3 nm green line substantially weaker than the Fe X 637.4 nm red line, corresponding to the relatively low coronal temperature at this phase of the solar-activity cycle. On the spectra we also detected the weak coronal emission line of Ar X at 553.3 nm, as we also detected at the previous total solar eclipse of August 21, 2017, in the USA. We show a comparison of the eclipse observation with a prediction of the structure of the corona from an MHD model, carried out by Predictive Science Inc. (PSI). We consider the lines of sight to NASA's Parker Solar Probe at the times of total eclipses, when we can examine the coronal imaging in terms of electron density to compare with the *in situ* measurements.

We received major support from grant AGS-903500 from the Solar Terrestrial Program, Atmospheric and Geospace Sciences Division, U.S. National Science Foundation. The CTIO site was courtesy of Associated Universities for Research in Astronomy (AURA). We had additional student support from the Massachusetts NASA Space Grant Consortium; Sigma Xi; the Global Initiatives Fund at Williams College; and the University of Pennsylvania. PSI was supported by AFOSR, NASA, and NSF. ACS received support from the NASA/HGI program, and from the MSFC Hinode project. AV thanks the mathematician Christophoros Mouratidis for his help with the data reduction of the spectra.

359.04 — Excess Lorentz Force in Major Solar Eruptions

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The solar active region photospheric magnetic field evolves rapidly during major eruptive events,

suggesting appreciable feedback from the corona. Using high-cadence vector magnetograms, multi-wavelength coronal imaging, and numerical simulation, we show how the observed photospheric "magnetic imprints" are highly structured in space and time, and how it can in principle be used to estimate the impulse of the Lorentz force that accelerates the coronal mass ejection (CME) plasma. In an archetypal event, the Lorentz force correlates well with the CME acceleration, but the total force impulse surprisingly exceeds the CME momentum by almost two orders of magnitude. Such a clear trend exists in about two thirds of the eruptions in our survey for Cycle 24. We propose a "gentle photospheric upwelling" scenario, where most of the Lorentz force is trapped in the lower atmosphere layer, counterbalanced by gravity of the upwelled mass. This unexpected effect dominates the momentum processes, but is negligible for the energy budget. We discuss how the upcoming high-sensitivity observations and new-generation numerical models may help elucidate the problem.

359.05 — The quiet yet turbulent solar corona during the 2 July 2019 total solar eclipse

S. Habbal[1]; M. Druckmuller[2]; P. Starha[2]; J. Hoderova[2]; J. Johnson[3]; A. Ding[4]; P. Starha[5]; M. Arndt[6]; Solar Wind Sherpas[1]

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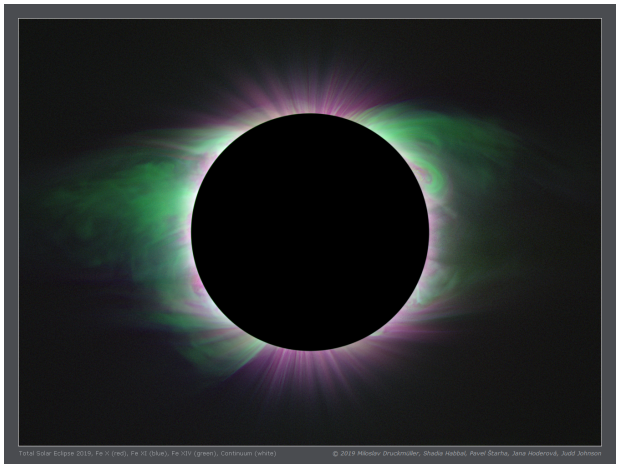
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Multi-wavelength imaging and spectroscopic observations were acquired at four observing sites during the 2 July 2019 total solar eclipse in South America, providing continuous observations over 4.5 minutes. Three sites were located in Chile and one in Argentina. We report here on preliminary results from the broadband white light and multi-wavelength imaging experiments centered on the Fe sequence of Fe IX 435.9 nm, Fe X 637.4 nm, Fe XI 789.2 nm, Fe XIII 1074.7 nm, and Fe XIV 530.3 nm coronal forbidden lines. White light images revealed a classic solar minimum corona. With peak ionization temperatures spanning 0.8 to 1.8 MK, each emission line offered a different view of coronal structures. While the very well defined polar coronal holes were dominated by Fe X and Fe XI emission, the streamers were dominated by Fe XIV emission. Emphasis in this presentation will be placed on the characteristics of the multi-temperature plasmas in the so-called polar plumes, in contrast to the turbulent streamers.This work was funded by NSF grants AGS-1834662 and AST-1839436, and NASA grant NNX17AH69G to the University of Hawai'i.



359.06 — A New Expansive Catalog of Irradiance Coronal Dimming

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When coronal mass ejections (CMEs) depart the corona, they leave behind a transient void. Such a region evacuated of plasma is known as coronal dimming and it contains information about the kinematics of the CME that produced it. The dimming can be so great that it reduces the overall energy output of the star in particular emission lines, i.e., dimming is observable in spectral irradiance. This should be generally true for magnetically active stars.We use the Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO) EUV Variability Experiment (EVE) data to search for and parameterize dimming. We search these light curves for dimming around >8,500 ≥C1 solar flares. In prior work, we have found that it is important to remove the gradual flare phase from dimming light curves in order to obtain slopes and magnitudes that are consistent with what can be obtained by spatially isolating flaring loops in spectral image data. Applying that method, we come to a total of ~13 million light curves in which to search for dimming. We parameterize each light curve in terms of magnitude, slope, and duration. Again in prior work, we've found that irradiance dimming magnitude and slope are indicators of CME mass and speed, respectively. Here, we briefly describe the feature detection and character-

ization algorithms developed and applied to the irradiance light curves. Machine learning techniques have been used for some of the backend processing pipeline. We also present statistics on the catalog itself. All of the code is open source python available on GitHub (github.com/jmason86/James-s-EVE-Dimming-Index-JEDI). This method may be capable of not only detecting CMEs from other stars, but estimating their kinetic energy and frequency of occurrence; information needed for assessing exoplanet habitability.

359.07 — Thermodynamic Changes in the Corona during the 2017 August 21 Total Solar Eclipse

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Remote sensing observations of FeXI (789.2 nm) and FeXIV (530.3 nm) emission acquired at multiple observing sites during the 2017 August 21 Total Solar Eclipse were used to infer thermodynamic changes in the corona as a result of the fortuitous passage of a CME. The total distance between sites along the path of totality was 1400 km, corresponding to a difference of 28 minutes between the times of totality at the first and last site. The relative abundance of Fe10+ and Fe13+ inferred from the observations was used to compute electron temperature (Te) via theoretical ionization equilibrium abundance values. Global changes in the ionic emission and inferred Te between the sites were found. These results underscore the unique advantage of multi-site and multi-wavelength total solar eclipse observations for probing the dynamic and thermodynamic properties of the corona over an uninterrupted distance range of 1 - 3 Rs.

Special Session 360 — Laying the Foundations of mHz Gravitational Waves Astronomy: The LISA Preparatory Science Program

360.01 — The LISA Preparatory Science Program

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Abstract not available.

360.02 — First results from the LPS Program

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The Laser Interferometer Space Antenna (LISA) will be the first space-based observatory of gravitational radiation and the first instrument to observe in the millihertz gravitational wave band. LISA is currently in the formulation phase as a mission of the European Space Agency with significant participation from NASA and a number of European National agencies. Launch is expected in the early 2030s with 4-10 years of science operations to follow. Sources in the LISA band are expected to be numerous and varied including compact binary systems in our Milky Way and its immediate neighborhood, black hole binaries of the type now observed by terrestrial gravitational wave observatories in the local universe, captures of compact objects by massive black holes in nuclear clusters out to moderate redshifts, and mergers of massive black holes out to extreme redshifts well beyond the epoch of reionization. There is also the tantalizing possibility of exotic signals arising from astrophysical or cosmological sources in this never-before-observed band. As evidenced by this diverse set of sources, LISA will interface with a large swath of the astrophysics landscape. In many instances, the information provided by LISA will be of a different nature than that from more traditional astronomical resources and as such may be unfamiliar to the broader research community. NASA has initiated the LISA Preparatory Science (LPS) program to help prepare the US research community for LISA and to help inform NASA's efforts to maximize the scientific return from its investment in this mission. In this talk, I will provide a brief overview of LISA and outline the current LPS activities. Further details on each grant can be found in the associated poster session.

360.03 — LISA technology demonstration and flight experience from GRACE Follow-On and LISA Pathfinder.

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By measuring the distance between two satellites orbiting the earth with microwaves, the Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE) mission has successfully monitored the gravity profile of the Earth for over a decade. GRACE observed the

Earth's environment due to shifting water masses, giving insight into global climate change over long time scales. Its replacement, GRACE Follow-On was launched in May 2018. This successor to GRACE has a nanometer-precision laser interferometer demonstration technology demonstration in addition to the primary microwave instrument. This talk presents results from the first inter-spacecraft interferometer. A partnership between NASA and Germany, the Laser Ranging Interferometer (LRI) on GRACE Follow-On is based on technology originally developed for gravitational wave detection for the Laser Interferometer Space Antenna (LISA). The LRI implements one arm of the three-arm LISA observatory at a distance of hundreds of kilometers. Between the ESA LISA Pathfinder mission and the GRACE Follow-on LRI, many of the elements of a picometer-sensitivity space-based gravitational wave detector have been demonstrated in space.

360.04 — LISA's view of the formation and evolution of compact binary populations

K. Breivik[1]
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LISA will provide a transformational view into the formation and evolution of binary stars thanks to the wide range of stellar-mass gravitational wave sources predicted to radiate in the mHz regime. In this talk, I will highlight how LISA can provide complementary information about the population of merging binary black holes and binary neutron stars that LIGO-Virgo is observing. I will also give an overview of how Gaia can be used to anchor binary evolution models in preparation for the deluge of data that will arrive once LISA flies.

Oral Session 361 — Molecular Clouds, HII Regions, Interstellar Medium with SOFIA

361.01 — A Possible Detection of [C II] Ground State Alignment Polarization

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Magnetic fields are expected to be a crucial component of interstellar dynamics, but are difficult to measure with accuracy and precision, especially at low gas densities. Recently, atomic Ground State Alignment (GSA) has been proposed as a new technique for probing diffuse gas magnetic fields, and has been reported in circumstellar gas (Zhang et al., 2019). Theory predicts that the [C II] 158um line of ionized carbon should show strong GSA-induced interstellar polarization. Because the upGREAT instrument on SOFIA has two perpendicular linear feeds, we can use SOFIA/upGREAT [C II] observations to search for this predicted line polarization. We have used observations of the two reflection nebulae IC 59 and IC 63, illuminated by gamma Cas, as our test case. We will describe the experimental set-up and report a preliminary detection of [C II] GSA polarization in these regions. Dedicated, optimized observations to confirm our detection are scheduled for the winter of 2019/2020.

361.02 — AGAL313.576+0.324: A Luminous yet "[C II] Dark" Star-Forming Clump

J. M. Jackson[1]*; D. Allingham*[2]*; N. Killerby-Smith*[3]*; J. Whitaker*[4]*; H. Smith*[5]*; Y. Contreras*[6]*; A. Guzman*[7]*; T. Hogge*[8]*; P. Sanhueza*[7]*; I. Stephens*[5]
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The 157.74 micron [C II] line is the dominant coolant of star-forming regions, and is often used to characterize the global star-formation rates of galaxies. By characterizing the [C II] and far-infrared emission from nearby Galactic star-forming molecular clumps, one can determine whether extragalactic [C II] emission arises from a large ensemble of clumps like those in the Milky Way. To begin this characterization, we have observed four high-luminosity (> 10,000 $L_\odot$) Galactic clumps with SOFIA/FIFI-LS. Despite similar far-infrared luminosities, the [C II] to far-infrared luminosity ratio varies by a factor of >140 among these four clumps. In particular, for AGAL313.576+0.324, no [C II] line emission

is detected despite a FIR luminosity of 24,000 $L_\odot$. AGAL313.576+0.324 lies a factor of more than 100 below the empirical correlation curve between the [C II]/FIR luminosity ratio and dust temperature found for galaxies. AGAL313.576+0.324 may be in an early evolutionary "protostellar" phase with significant accretion luminosity but insufficient ultraviolet flux to ionize carbon. Alternatively, its apparent lack of [C II] emission may arise from deep absorption of the [C II] line against the 158 micron continuum, which might cancel any emission within the FIFI-LS instrument's broad spectral resolution element (Delta V $\sim$ 250 km/s).

361.03 — The Second Results of SOFIA Mid-Infrared Imaging Survey toward Giant HII Regions: M17

W. Lim[1]; J. De Buizer[1]; J. Radomski[1]
[1] *SOFIA/USRA, Moffett Field, CA*

We present the second results of a mid-infrared survey with SOFIA-FORCAST 20 & 37 micrometer images toward Milky Way Giant HII (GHII) regions. We carried out an in-depth analysis of M17, that is the closest GHII region at distance about 2kpc and a site of active on-going high-mass star formation. In conjunction with previous near- to far-infrared observations, we created the spectral energy distributions (SEDs) of the individual of proto-star candidates that we found in M17, which we then tried to fit to massive young stellar object (MYSO) models. We found seven mid-infrared defined MYSOs in M17, four of which were identified as such for the first time. We also investigated the kinematic processes in M17 by utilizing sub-mm dust emission maps and mm molecular line data for the molecular clump candidates. The two different tracers of clump evolution, luminousity-to-mass ratio and viral parameter, show the M17 southern bar is likely younger than northern bar.



361.04 — The SOFIA Massive (SOMA) Star Formation Survey — Tests of Massive Star Formation Theories

M. Liu[1]; J. Tan[2]; J. De Buizer[3]; Y. Zhang[4]; M. Beltran[5]; J. Staff[6]; K. Tanaka[7]; B. Whitney[8]; V. Rosero[9]
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[2] *Chalmers University of Technology, Gothenburg, Sweden*
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[9] *NRAO, Socorro, NM*

I present an overview and latest results of the SOFIA Massive (SOMA) star formation survey, which aims to build up a sample of $\sim$ 50 high- and intermediate-mass protostars in a range of different environments that are observed with SOFIA-FORCAST from $\sim$ 10 to 40 μm to test theoretical models of massive star formation. I present multi-wavelength images and build their spectral energy distributions (SEDs) together with archival Spitzer and Herschel data and other ground-based IR data. Radiative transfer (RT) models of Zhang & Tan (2018), based on the Turbulent Core Accretion theory, are then fit to the SEDs to estimate key properties of the protostars such as stellar mass, the initial core mass, clump mass surface density and accretion rate. The sources ana-

lyzed so far span a luminosity range of 10^2 — 10^6 L⊙, with masses from intermediate to high values, and their environments from isolated to clustered. Source morphologies at MIR to FIR wavelengths appear to be influenced by outflow cavities and extinction from dense gas surrounding the protostars. From the best fit models of the protostars, it seems Σcl does not need to be high to form a protostar of ∼ 10 M⊙. However, to form a protostar above ∼ 30 M⊙, there is tentative evidence that Σcl has to be at least 1 g cm^{-2} . I also review follow- ups of the SOMA protostars with other facilities, including ALMA and VLA, that further test the massive star formation models.

361.05 — The dynamics of the 30 Doradus star-forming region as probed with far-infrared polarimetry

S. Coude[1]; M. Gordon[1]; E. Lopez Rodriguez[1]; W. Vacca[1]; E. Chambers[1]; A. Soam[1]; B. Andersson[1]
[1] *SOFIA-USRA, Mountain View, CA*

While the exact roles of magnetic fields and turbulence at different stages of star formation still remain poorly understood, the latest generation of polarimetric instruments at far-infrared and submillimeter wavelengths have already shown the ubiquitousness of magnetic fields from the scale of giant molecular clouds to that of protostellar cores. This presentation specifically focuses on far-infrared observations of the polarized dust thermal emission in the massive 30 Doradus star-forming complex (also known as the Tarantula Nebula) within the Large Magellanic Cloud, which is one of the most intense star-forming regions known in the nearby universe. These publicly available data sets at 53, 89, 154, and 214 μm were obtained with the HAWC+ polarimetric camera aboard the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA). These observations were modelled using an angular dispersion analysis which provides a measurement of the turbulent-to-ordered magnetic energy in the cloud, as well as estimating the typical correlation length of the magnetized turbulent cells it contains. Furthermore, combined with spectroscopic data from the FIFI-LS and GREAT instruments aboard SOFIA, we can measure the plane-of-sky amplitude of the magnetic field through the Davis-Chandrasekhar-Fermi method. Finally, these multi-wavelength observations offer a unique opportunity to probe the alignment efficiency of different dust populations in a variety of extreme environments. These provide a valuable test for grain alignment theories, such as Radiative Alignment Torques (RATs), and will prove particularly helpful in characterizing the range of conditions in which they are most efficient.

361.06 — A Molecular Inventory of the Orion Hot Core in Mid Infrared with SOFIA/EXES

S. Nickerson[1]; N. Rangwala[1]; C. DeWitt[1]; S. Colgan[1]; T. Lee[1]; X. Huang[1]; E. Herbst[2]; K. Achharya[3]; L. Allamandola[1]
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[2] *University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA*
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We present the results from a spectral line survey towards the Orion hot core IRc2 between 7.5 to 25 μm, using the EXES instrument on board the Stratospheric Observatory for IR Astronomy (SOFIA). We have established about 270 features and and have identified a number of species: HNC, HCN, SO_2, CS, OCS, H_2O, and C_2H_2. Analysis is ongoing as we build chemical models and identify more species. Our high resolution (R∼60,000) survey with SOFIA/EXES provides unprecedented data on the gas chemistry around the hot core in mid-infrared (MIR). Most previous high spectral resolution line surveys have been limited to radio, sub-mm, and the far-infrared wavelengths. The MIR, however, is critical for mapping rovibrational spectra and detecting molecules with no permanent dipole moment. Previous MIR missions, such as ISO and Spitzer, lacked the resolution to identify the individual rovibrational transitions of specific molecules with certainty. SOFIA/EXES is currently the only available spectrograph that provides sufficient spectral resolution in MIR for conclusive molecular identification. Though the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) will be more sensitive than SOFIA, its low spectral resolution could lead to confusion in identifying the contribution of gaseous molecular species. The Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA) is leading the astrochemistry field because of its exceptional sensitivity and high spectral resolution at (sub-)mm wavelengths. However, it does not have access to symmetric molecules, especially key hydrocarbons whose transitions lie in the MIR. Our SOFIA line survey will greatly enhance the inventory of bright, resolved line features in the MIR of hot cores, providing an invaluable reference for the JWST and ALMA scientific communities.

Plenary Prize Lecture 362 — RAS Gold Medal

362.01 — Star Formation and Galaxy Evolution Through the Lens of a Scaling Law

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Star formation on galactic scales is a complex process, extending in scale from the virial radii of galaxies down to individual protostellar cores and supernovae, and involving a host of gravitational, hydrodynamical, thermal, and explosive processes, all taking place in a fractal, turbulent, and magnetized interstellar medium. In the face of such complexity it is hardly surprising that simple empirical correlations and scaling laws describing the observed star formation properties of galaxies have been so widely embraced as proxies for an *ab initio* theory in models and simulations of galaxy formation and evolution. This talk will review the current state of our knowledge of star formation in galaxies, mainly through the lens of Schmidt's famous scaling law relating the densities of star formation and the interstellar gas. Recent observations reveal complexity beneath the surface of the simple star formation prescriptions, and are pointing increasingly to a picture in which the scaling laws are best interpreted as manifestations of a dynamic self-regulating ecosystem in galactic disks.

Plenary Lecture 363 — Twinkle Twinkle Little Star, Now I Know What You Are

363.01 — Twinkle Twinkle Little Star, Now I Know What You Are

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We study most of our universe using starlight, and we understand that starlight by building stellar models. Those models are only as good as the observations that constrain them, and the last decade has seen a fundamental shift in the way we view the stars. With high-precision astrometry and time-domain photometry, we can suddenly peer deep into the interiors of hundreds of stars, measure the presence of starspots and rotation in tens of thousands, and pin stars precisely on the HR diagram. These new observational tools have painted a detailed portrait of some of the most neglected and ubiquitous aspects of stellar lives: rotation and magnetism. I will discuss how these precision observations have spurred rapid progress in our understanding of the magnetic and rotational lives of stars, and provided new physical insights and puzzles to be solved.

Poster Session 364 — The Scientific Quest for High Angular Resolution

364.01 — Science with a next generation Very Large Array

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Inspired by dramatic discoveries from the Jansky VLA, VLBA, and ALMA, a plan to pursue a large collecting area radio interferometer that will open new discovery space from proto-planetary disks to distant galaxies is being developed by NRAO and the international science community. Building on the superb cm observing conditions and existing infrastructure of the VLA site in the U.S. Southwest, the current vision of the ngVLA is an interferometric array with more than 10 times the sensitivity and spatial resolution of the current VLA and ALMA, operating at frequencies spanning ∼1.2. - 116 GHz with extended baselines reaching across North America and beyond. The ngVLA will be optimized for observations at wavelengths between the exquisite performance of ALMA at submm wavelengths, and the future SKA-1 at decimeter to meter wavelengths, thus lending itself to be highly complementary with these facilities as a final piece to a suite of transformational radio capabilities. Within this global radio alliance, the ngVLA will open a new window on the universe through ultra-sensitive imaging of thermal line and continuum emission down to milliarcecond resolution, as well as deliver unprecedented broad band continuum polarimetric imaging of non-thermal processes. As such, the ngVLA will uniquely tackle a broad range of outstanding scientific questions in modern astronomy by simultaneously delivering the capability to: unveil the formation of Solar System analogues on terrestrial scales; probe the initial conditions for planetary systems and life with astrochemistry; characterize the assembly, structure, and evolution of galaxies from the first billion years to the present; use pulsars in the Galactic center as fundamental tests of gravity; and understand the formation and evolution of stellar and supermassive blackholes in the era of multi-

messenger astronomy. The next generation Very Large Array is a design and development project of the National Science Foundation operated under cooperative agreement by Associated Universities, Inc.

364.02 — The ngVLA: A Technical Overview

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The National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) has engaged the broad scientific and technical communities in the design of a next-generation Very Large Array (ngVLA), a large-scale research infrastructure project under development for the National Science Foundation Astronomical Sciences Division (NSF-AST) through a cooperative agreement with Associated Universities, Inc. The ngVLA is envisaged as an interferometric array with ten times greater sensitivity and spatial resolution than the current VLA and ALMA, operating in the frequency range of 1.2 – 116 GHz. The ngVLA will be a transformative, multi-disciplinary scientific instrument opening a new window on the Universe through ultra-sensitive imaging of thermal line and continuum emission down to milliarcsecond-scale resolution, as well as unprecedented broad-band continuum polarimetric imaging of non-thermal processes. The ngVLA will be optimized for observations in the spectral region between the superb performance of ALMA at sub-mm wavelengths, and the future Phase I Square Kilometer Array (SKA-1) at decimeter and longer wavelengths, resulting in a transformational instrument for the entire scientific community. In August 2019, the ngVLA project completed the public release of the ngVLA Reference Design. The Reference Design is a low-technical-risk, costed concept that supports the key science goals for the facility, and forms the technical and cost basis of the ngVLA Astro2020 Decadal Survey proposal. The compendium includes 56 technical documents (1400+ pages) and represents the work of more than 54 engineers and scientists contributing to the project, describing the system from end to end. As the first technical baseline, it presents the clear and substantive progress that has been made in defining a realizable ngVLA facility concept. In this poster we provide an overview of the Reference Design, highlighting the concepts for major system elements such as the antenna, receiving electronics, and the central signal processor.

364.03 — Data Processing Architecture and Scaling for the ngVLA

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The Next Generation Very Large Array (ngVLA) will provide observing capabilities at millimeter and centimeter wavelengths well beyond those of existing, or already planned, radio telescopes. These capabilities imply data rates roughly three orders of magnitude higher than the VLA but three orders of magnitude smaller than the Square Kilometer Array, making feasible the storage of raw visibilities and the generation of imaging and spectral cubes with currently available computing technologies. This poster presents the ngVLA computing architecture, and discusses scalability, throughput, and performance results obtained from executing imaging algorithms (CLEAN) on simulated datasets with instrumentalized code. These results show that the system will require massive algorithmic parallelization at a level not supported yet by radio astronomy data processing systems. This poster explores this requirement further, and discusses recent big data / high-performance / high-throughput technologies and architectural advances that could be relevant for implementing a solution for this problem.

364.04 — Antenna Concept for the Next-Generation Very Large Array

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The Karl Jansky Very Large Array (VLA) has proven to be one of the most productive radio telescopes at centimeter wavelengths. The NRAO is now investigating the future of centimeter wavelength astronomy in the northern hemisphere, spanning the gap between thermal and non-thermal emission mechanisms, and bridging the capabilities of ALMA and SKA. The Next Generation Very Large Array is a design and development project of the National Science Foundation operated under cooperative agreement by Associated Universities, Inc. The scientific mission, specifications and technical concept of a next-generation VLA (ngVLA) are presently being developed. Preliminary goals for the ngVLA are to in-

crease both the system sensitivity and angular resolution of the VLA and ALMA tenfold for frequencies spanning 1.2 GHz to 116 GHz. Specifications and costing for the ngVLA system, and major components such as the antennas, are in development in anticipation of the Astro2020 Decadal Survey and a facility design and construction proposal to the NSF. The design of the antenna will be a major construction and operations cost driver for the facility. The antennas must have acceptable aperture efficiency and pointing for operation up to 116 GHz, with five to ten times the total collecting area of the VLA. Unblocked apertures are preferred, with wide subreflector subtended angles for compact feed and receiver packages. Improved reliability, and ease of access to the receiver and servo electronics packages, will be required to meet the operations cost requirement. This poster, which includes the antenna concept, specifications, initial surface analysis and deflections of the back-up-structure, presents the high-level design for the antenna developed by the NRAO, NRCC, GDMS, and our partners. The poster also highlights further studies and design work that will contribute to the design. The presentation will also address areas of technical risk, and where technical advances may be required for successful antenna production and assembly.

364.05 — ngVLA Antenna Configuration Options and Performance Estimates

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The next generation Very Large Array (ngVLA) is designed to accommodate a wide variety of scientific observations with a non-reconfigurable array, and therefore it needs to deliver high sensitivity over a range of angular scales. The reference design includes three fundamental components distributed over a range of physical scales: a Main Interferometric Array, a Short Baseline Array (SBA) and a Long Baseline Array (LBA). The main array is composed of 214 x 18 m antennas and consists of a dense core for high surface brightness sensitivity at $\sim$ 1 arcsecond resolution and a multi-arm spiral providing baselines for imaging down to 1 mas. The SBA is composed of 19 x 6 m closely packed antennas that yield sensitivity on angular scales larger than 1 arcsecond; plus four 18 m total power antennas to fill in the shortest spacings not well-sampled by the 6 m interferometer. The LBA has 30 x 18 m antennas that contribute the intercontinental-scale baselines needed to achieve resolutions of $\sim$ 0.1 mas. We studied the change in sensitivity with angular resolution (i.e., taperability) for several selected subarrays and found that the current ngVLA reference design can accommodate a wide range of angular resolutions without a great loss of sensitivity. We also developed and analyzed a suite of PSF quality metrics to better understand the effects of different beam sculpting parameters. In doing so, we conducted an analysis of image fidelity to demonstrate the need to balance PSF quality and sensitivity. The ngVLA is a design and development project of the National Science Foundation operated under cooperative agreement by Associated Universities, Inc.

364.06 — Long Baseline Capabilities of the ngVLA

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For imaging and astrometry at the highest angular resolutions, the ngVLA will include a Long Baseline Array (LBA) consisting of thirty 18-m dishes that will extend across North America and beyond. The ngVLA LBA antennas will be grouped into 10 clusters of two to four each, and will be located at sites with existing infrastructure, including sites of current VLBA dishes and other radio observatories. LBA Baselines will reach continental scales (Bmax $\sim$ 8860 km), providing angular resolutions as fine as 6 mas at 116 GHz. The LBA is designed to operate both as a stand-alone sub-array, as well as for integrated operations with the main array. In this poster we will discuss the design and capabilities of the LBA. We will also highlight a sample science use case involving observations of extragalactic water vapor megamasers in the accretion disks of AGNs. With the ngVLA, such observations will permit a geometric, percent-level measurement of the Hubble Constant. The Next Generation Very Large Array is a design and development project of the National Science Foundation operated under cooperative agreement by Associated Universities, Inc.

364.07 — NGVLA Short Baseline Array: Design and Quantitative Evaluation

B. Mason[1]; A. Erickson[2]; R. Selina[2]; E. Murphy[1]; D. Chalmers[3]; D. Dunbar[1]; V. Rosero; C. Carilli[4]

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The Next Generation VLA (ngVLA) aims to provide excellent image fidelity for a broad spectrum of science cases. At the same time, in order to keep construction and operations cost as low as possible, the ngVLA antennas will not be reconfigurable. The ngVLA reference design calls for 214 18m diameter antennas distributed in a spiral pattern with baselines out to ~1,000 km. A 1-km diameter "core" contains 94 of the 214 antennas with baselines as short as 31m (set by antenna clearance requirements). Roughly 30% of identified ngVLA science cases require measuring larger spatial structures than the ngVLA main array will measure, thus shorter spacings are needed. To meet this need, an ngVLA Short Baseline Array (SBA) has been designed and incorporated into the ngVLA reference design. The SBA consists of 19 6m antennas with baselines as short as 11m. In order to provide information on yet larger spatial scales, the SBA also includes four 18m total power antennas. This poster describes the SBA requirements and design. It also presents the results of simulations quantifying the ability of the SBA to recover spatial scales much larger than the field of view of one pointing of the 18-m antennas in the ngVLA core.

364.08 — Calibration Strategies for the ngVLA

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The Next Generation Very Large Array (ngVLA) will be a proposal-driven open-skies radio telescope that is being designed to address a broad range of high priority scientific questions in astrophysics. These motivations have been captured in the ngVLA Science Book, published in Dec 2018, including five identified Key Science areas spanning planet formation, astrochemistry, galaxy evolution, fundamental physics, and the dynamic multi-messenger sky. A detailed, low technical risk, costed concept of the facility to address these scientific forefronts has been completed and released publicly as the ngVLA Reference Design in Aug 2019. The Reference Design comprises 263 feed-low offset Gregorian antennas situated at fixed locations operating from 1.2 to 116 GHz with linearly-polarized feeds in phased or interferometric modes. The array will be centered at the existing VLA site with 214 x 18 m antennas spanning baselines from 30 m to 1000 km, 30 x 18 m antennas extending up to continental-scale baselines of 8860 km, 19 x 6 m antennas spanning baselines from 11 m to 60 m, and where 4 of the 18 m antennas may be equipped to operate in a total power mode. The facility is designed to operate with high observing efficiency, and to support PIs and the broader community by delivering Science Ready Data Products, in turn requiring the typical use of standard observing modes with extensive automation. To ensure delivery of key scientific capabilities within these guidelines, corresponding technical requirements were derived. These shape the calibration strategies available to remove corrupting effects arising from the electronics, antenna structure, and atmosphere. The Reference Design includes water vapor radiometers to track (wet) tropospheric delays, default full polarization calibration, database storage/retrieval of calibration parameters (bandpass, polarization leakage), and a switched-power absolute amplitude scale tied regularly to celestial standards. The ngVLA is a design and development project of the National Science Foundation operated under cooperative agreement by Associated Universities, Inc.

364.09 — ngVLA Operations Concept

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The Next Generation Very Large Array (ngVLA) will be operated as a proposal-driven facility. Its science program will be determined by proposals led by principal investigators. Regular calls will solicit proposals, which will be peer reviewed and ranked based on scientific merit and technical feasibility. Approved proposals will be converted into scheduling blocks that generally conform to standard observing strategies. These blocks will be scheduled dynamically according to the environmental conditions and status of the facility, as well as the rankings and requirements of the proposals. The data will generally be delivered to the principal investigators and the broader scientific community as Science Ready Data Products; that is, automated pipelines will calibrate raw data and create quality assured, higher level data products. By providing standard observing strategies and delivering Science Ready Data Products, the ngVLA will aim both to support a broad community of scientific users and to expedite multi-wavelength and multi-messenger astronomy. Three primary centers will support the operation and maintenance of the ngVLA. A Maintenance Center will be located with expedient access to the dense core of antennas. An Array Operations and Repair Center will be located in Socorro, New Mexico. A Science Operations and Data Center will be located

in a U.S. metropolitan area. The ngVLA will generally be operated in subarray mode, allowing science observing and array maintenance to occur simultaneously. To minimize maintenance costs, the ngVLA design will focus on maintenance efficiency, including using modularized components, minimizing antenna visits for preventative maintenance and repair, and utilizing automated diagnostics. The ngVLA is a design and development project of the National Science Foundation operated under cooperative agreement by Associated Universities, Inc.

364.10 — The NRAO Science Ready Data Products Program in the Era of ngVLA

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The Science Ready Data Products (SRDP) program recently began operations to further enable cutting-edge science from NRAO Telescopes and is a prototype for science operations in the ngVLA era. Generation of science ready products is essential to the operation of the ngVLA because the data volumes will be too large for the current model where science-quality processing is the responsibility of the individual investigators. Thus, SRDP will enable the entire astronomical community to take advantage of the capabilities of the ngVLA based on the pipeline-based processing infrastructure developed to perform calibration and imaging for ALMA, the VLA, and the VLA Sky Survey. In the current era, SRDP is decreasing the barriers to the use of NRAO facilities by the broader astronomical community and enabling our existing users to focus more on science and less on data reduction. As such, the SRDP project is leading the development of an modern and functional archive interface to NRAO radio telescope data, including both images and visibility data. The capabilities of the SRDP program will be developed and rolled-out on an approximately yearly basis. The First Wave of capabilities, available NOW, include:

- ALMA User-Defined Imaging
- Download of calibrated visibility data for ALMA
- Enhanced quality assurance for the VLA pipeline calibration (selected projects currently)
- Download of calibrated visibility data for the VLA
- An updated archive interface

Visit https://archive-new.nrao.edu to explore these.

364.11 — CARTA: Cube Analysis and Rendering Tool for Astronomy

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CARTA is the "Cube Analysis and Rendering Tool for Astronomy", a new image visualization and analysis tool designed for the ALMA, VLA, SKA pathfinders, and the ngVLA (doi: 10.5281/zenodo.3377984). The mission of CARTA is to provide usability and scalability for the future by utilizing modern web technologies and computing parallelization. To account for large images that are hosted remotely, CARTA applies a remote server approach that is accessible from a local web-based client. A desktop version bundles the server-client structure in a single application. Our focus on performance is reflected in short, progressive loading times, with only seconds to load TB sized multi-dimensional image cubes (FITS, CASA, MIRIDA, HDF5). The current version of CARTA (v.1.2) includes flexible coordinate transformations of images, image statistics and histograms, spatial and spectral profiles, cube animators and Stokes analysis, regions of interest and settable layouts. World-coordinate support for image overlays and a scripting language are some of the core functionalities that are currently under development. The CARTA homepage is available at https://cartavis.github.io More information and CARTA demonstrations will also be provided at the NRAO booth.

364.12 — Exploring Regularized Maximum Likelihood Reconstruction for the ngVLA: Stellar Imaging as a Case Study

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The proposed next-generation Very Large Array (ngVLA) will provide an imaging capability with an order of magnitude improvement in sensitivity and angular resolution compared with radio interferometers currently operating at 1.2–116 GHz. However, the current ngVLA array design may limit the imaging fidelity due to a highly non-Gaussian dirty beam that may make it difficult to enable both maximum sensitivity and maximum angular resolution using traditional CLEAN deconvolution methods. This challenge may be overcome with new imaging techniques designed for the Event Horizon Telescope, collectively called regularized maximum-likelihood (RML) methods. RML methods take a

forward-modeling approach solving for the images without the direct use of the dirty beam. Consequently, this method has the potential to improve the fidelity and effective angular resolution of images produced by the ngVLA. As an illustrative case, we present ngVLA imaging simulations of stellar radio photospheres performed with both multi-scale (MS-) CLEAN and RML methods implemented in the CASA and SMILI packages, respectively. Both MS-CLEAN and RML methods can provide high-fidelity images recovering most of the representative structures for different types of stellar photosphere models. However, RML methods perform better than MS-CLEAN for various stellar models in terms of goodness-of-fit to the data, residual errors of the images, and in recovering representative features of the ground truth images. Our simulations support the feasibility of transformative stellar imaging science with the ngVLA and simultaneously demonstrate that RML methods are an attractive choice for ngVLA imaging.

364.13 — ngVLA: Opportunity for the development of an integrated Broader Impact Strategy

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The NRAO considers it an ethical imperative to research, activate and communicate the potential broader impacts of its work for society. The Broader Impact Unit within the NRAO's Office for Diversity and Inclusion is tasked with the awareness, understanding and appreciation of broader impacts amongst NRAO employees and stakeholders in order to ensure that it is integrated in all aspects of the Observatory's work. The desire to understand our Universe drives the continuous demand for new generation telescopes with improved capabilities. Inspired by dramatic discoveries made using the NRAO's Jansky Very Large Array (VLA) radio telescope, the international astronomy community has initiated discussion of a next generation VLA (ngVLA) with ten times the angular resolution and sensitivity of the Jansky VLA. The design phase of the ngVLA provides a unique opportunity for the NRAO to also design a Broader Impact Strategy from the start of the project, ensuring interdisciplinary teams incorporate broader impacts throughout the design, construction and science phases of the new observatory. This poster will outline the co-operative design approach used to create the current draft ngVLA Broader Impact Strategy, as well as some of the broader impacts, including broadening participation and education and public outreach, that will be enabled by the ngVLA and the Strategy.

364.14 — ngVLA Key Science Goal 1: Unveiling the Formation of Solar System Analogues on Terrestrial Scales

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The disks of dust and gas that surround young stars are the birthplaces and material reservoirs of planetary systems. A key science goal of the ngVLA is to image the formation of super-Earths and giant planets in these disks, particularly within 10 au from the central stars. By observing dust continuum emission at wavelengths of 3 to 10 millimeters at angular resolutions approaching 1 mas, the ngVLA will reveal gaps and asymmetries that result from disk-planet interactions in inner disk regions that are opaque at shorter wavelengths (and inaccessible to ALMA and other facilities). These features will probe the the presence of 5 to 10 Earth mass planets with orbital radii as small as 1 au for systems within 500 pc. Observations of hundreds of disks will thereby constrain the planet initial mass function. Moreover, such ngVLA observations will unveil planetary systems similar to our own Solar System in the formation phase. Since the inner disk regions evolve on times scales of only a few years or less, multi-epoch ngVLA observations will yield "movies" of dust structures in disks that show directly the orbital motion of close-in planets in formation (and other changes), providing the framework to understand the demographics of exoplanetary systems. *The Next Generation Very Large Array is a design and development project of the National Science Foundation operated under cooperative agreement by Associated Universities, Inc.*

364.15 — ngVLA Key Science Goal 2

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The ngVLA will be able to detect predicted, as yet unobserved, complex prebiotic species that are the basis of our understanding of chemical evolution toward amino acids and other biogenic molecules. It will also allow us to detect and study chiral molecules, to include testing ideas on the origins of homochirality in biological systems. The detection of

such complex organic molecules will provide initial chemical conditions data of forming solar systems and individual planets.

364.16 — Observing kinematics on AU-scales in B335 with ALMA

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The relationship between outflow launching and the formation of accretion disks around young stellar objects is still not entirely understood, which is why spectrally and spatially resolved observations are important. Recently, we used the Atacama Large Millimeter/sub-millimeter Array (ALMA) to carry out observations towards the isolated protostar B335 in an effort to measure the small-scale kinematical and morphological properties of this source. Using ALMA in its longest-baseline configuration, we observed emission from CO isotopologues, SiO, SO_2, and CH_3OH at a resolution of only ∼3 au (0.03″). We also combined our long-baseline observations with archival data to produce a high-fidelity image covering scales up to 700 au (7″). Although B335 has a known large-scale outflow and cavity, we did not find any significant evidence for a Keplerian disk on scales down to 3 au. Meanwhile, we find that ^{12}CO emission has an X-shaped morphology associated with the walls of the outflow cavity, and is consistent with previous larger scale observations. Continuum emission in the long-baseline data is concentrated to within 7 au of the protostar, methanol is detected within ∼30 au of the protostar, and SiO is also detected in the vicinity of the protostar, but extended along the outflow. Although SiO traces the outflow on small scales, we do not observe any significant rotation signature. CH_3OH and SO_2, meanwhile, trace a clearly rotating region <16 au in diameter, centered on the continuum peak. Using episodic, high-velocity ^{12}CO features, we estimate dynamical timescales of the order of a few years and the launching radius of the outflow to be <0.1 au.

364.17 — Beyond Dark Clouds: Carbon Chemistry in Protostars with the ngVLA

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The detection of the aromatic molecule benzonitrile (C6H5CN) in the cold, dark, starless cloud TMC-1 has opened a new window onto a previously disregarded regime of carbon chemistry at the earliest stages of star formation. Recent work by the GOTHAM (GBT Observations of TMC-1: Hunting Aromatic Molecules) and ARKHAM (A Rigorous K-Band Hunt for Aromatic Molecules) collaborations have revealed that benzonitrile is only the tip of the proverbial molecular iceberg in TMC-1, hinting at a new source for interstellar polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Our work has also shown that aromatic carbon chemistry is apparently ubiquitous throughout the early star-formation cycle and into the protostellar phase. Pursuing this chemistry toward the collapse of a protostellar system into a disk, however, is far beyond the observational capabilities of extant facilities. This work will require a facility such as the ngVLA that provides well-matched angular resolution, spectral resolution, and surface brightness sensitivity.

364.18 — ngVLA Key Science Goal 3: Charting the Assembly, Structure, and Evolution of Galaxies Over Cosmic Time

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The Next Generation Very Large Array (ngVLA) will fundamentally advance our understanding of the formation processes that lead to the assembly of galaxies throughout cosmic history. The combination of large bandwidth with unprecedented sensitivity to the critical low-level CO lines over virtually the entire redshift range will open up the opportunity to conduct large-scale, deep cold molecular gas surveys, mapping the fuel for star formation in galaxies over substantial cosmic volumes. Imaging of the sub-kiloparsec scale distribution and kinematic structure of molecular gas in both normal main-sequence and starburst galaxies back to early cosmic epochs will reveal the physical processes responsible for star formation and black hole growth in galaxies. In the nearby universe, the ngVLA has the capability to survey the structure of the cold, star-forming interstellar medium at parsec-resolution out to the Virgo cluster. A range of molecular tracers

will be accessible to map the kinematical, physical, and chemical state of the gas as it flows in from the outer disk, assembles into clouds, and experiences feedback due to star formation or accretion into central super-massive black holes. These investigations will crucially complement studies of the star formation and stellar mass histories with the Large UV/Optical/Infrared Surveyor and the Origins Space Telescope, providing the means to obtain a comprehensive picture of galaxy evolution through cosmic times.

364.19 — Young Radio AGN in the ngVLA Era: An Example of Obscured Quasars with Young Radio Jets

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Most massive galaxies are now thought to go through an Active Galactic Nucleus (AGN) phase one or more times. The cause of triggering and the variations in the intrinsic and observed properties of the AGN population are still poorly understood. Young, compact radio sources associated with accreting supermassive black holes represent an essential phase in the life cycles of jetted AGN for understanding AGN triggering and duty cycles. The superb sensitivity and resolution of the next generation Very Large Array (ngVLA), coupled with broad frequency coverage, will provide exciting new insights into our understanding of the life cycles of radio AGN and their impact on galaxy evolution. The high spatial resolution of the ngVLA will enable resolved mapping of young radio AGN on subkiloparsec scales over a wide range of redshifts. With broad continuum coverage from 1 to 116 GHz, the ngVLA will excel at estimating ages of sources as old as 30-40 Myr at z $\sim$ 1. In combination with lower frequency (< 1 GHz) instruments such as next generation Low Band Observatory (ngLOBO) and the Square Kilometer Array (SKA), the ngVLA will robustly characterize the SEDs of young radio AGN. Here, we present radio SED modeling of a sample of young radio AGN selected by cross-matching WISE and NVSS catalogs. Our sample galaxies are believed to be in a unique evolutionary stage just after the (re)ignition of the radio AGN, while the host galaxy is still experiencing substantial starburst activity. We discuss the crucial role of ngVLA and its high-resolution capabilities in studying the radio properties and the jet-ISM feedback in such young, z $\sim$ 2 AGN populations and their broader connection to the galaxy evolution.

364.20 — Radio polarimetry of AGN at high resolution

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Polarimetry of AGN can inform on both the physics of radio jets, the mixing of ionized thermal gas with the synchrotron emitting plasma and on any ionized, magnetized medium between ourselves and the jet. High resolution and high sensitivity are essential for all of these, high resolution to overcome beam depolarization from the averaging of source polarization vectors within a beam, and high sensitivity to detect weak polarized emission. Furthermore, a wide frequency coverage is essential to enable the dissection of any Faraday medium into components corresponding to Faraday media In different locations along the line of sight. In this poster we discuss the power that ngVLA will have to resolve polarized structures in AGN, and what we might learn from these studies, illustrating with examples including a VLA and HST study of Minkowski's Object, where a radio jet is interacting with a dwarf galaxy.

364.21 — ngVLAKey Science Goal 4: Fundamental Physics with Galactic Center Pulsars

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Pulsars in the Galactic Center (GC) are important probes of General Relativity, star formation, stellar dynamics, stellar evolution, the interstellar medium, and the supermassive black hole accretion flow. In particular, a pulsar in orbit around the GC black hole, Sgr A*, will provide an unprecedented probe of black hole physics and General Relativity, measuring black hole mass, spin, and quadrupole moment, and testing the Kerr metric at sensitivities orders of magnitude better than any other method. The

rich recent star formation history and abundant population of high mass stars indicate that thousands of pulsars should be present in the GC. After years of searching, however, only a small number of pulsars in the central tens of parsecs are known. Most important among these is the GC magnetar, the first pulsar found to orbit a supermassive black hole; it has provided the community with an unprecedented tool for characterizing the environment and population of GC pulsars, which points toward the need for high sensitivity observations at radio frequencies up to 30 GHz. These capabilities are necessary to overcome the competing effects of strong interstellar scattering, bright GC background, and steep pulsar spectra, creating for the first time the opportunity to discover millisecond pulsars and pulsars in short-period binaries, as well as survey the full population of slow pulsars. The Next Generation Very Large Array is a design and development project of the National Science Foundation operated under cooperative agreement by Associated Universities, Inc.

364.22 — ngVLA Key Science Goal 5: Understanding the Formation and Evolution of Black Holes in the Era of Multi-Messenger Astronomy

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The ngVLA will be a powerful telescope for finding and studying black holes across the entire mass range. High-resolution imaging abilities will allow the separation of low-luminosity black holes in the local Universe from background sources, thereby providing critical constraints on the mass function, formation, and growth of black holes. Its combination of sensitivity and angular resolution will provide new constraints on the physics of black hole accretion and jet formation, with specific improvements for stellar mass and intermediate mass black holes. Combined with facilities across the spectrum and gravitational wave observatories, the ngVLA will provide crucial constraints on the interaction of black holes with their environments with specific implications for the relationship between evolution of galaxies and the emission of gravitational waves from in-spiraling supermassive black holes. The ngVLA will identify the radio counterparts to transient sources discovered by electromagnetic, gravitational wave, and neutrino observatories, and its high-resolution, fast-mapping capabilities will make it the preferred instrument to pinpoint electromagnetic counterparts to events such as supermassive black hole mergers. The National Radio Astronomy Observatory is a facility of the National Science Foundation operated under cooperative agreement by Associated Universities, Inc. The North American Nanohertz Observatory for Gravitational Waves (NANOGrav) project receives support from National Science Foundation Physics Frontier Center award number 1430284. Part of this research was carried out at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under a contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Next Generation Very Large Array is a design and development project of the National Science Foundation operated under cooperative agreement by Associated Universities, Inc.

364.23 — The Green Bank Array — Science from Ten ngVLA Antennas at the GBT

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The Green Bank Array (GBA) is a telescope concept comprised of ten 18-m radio antennas at the Green Bank Observatory. These ten antennas, based on the ngVLA antenna design, would have the stand-alone collecting area of the Parkes telescope. The GBA could operate as a stand-alone instrument, in conjunction with the Green Bank Telescope (GBT), or as a long baseline component of the ngVLA. The GBA+GBT combination would more than double the collecting area of the planned ngVLA long-baseline components, providing the ngVLA with high sensitivity baselines from 1.2 - 115 GHz. At 3mm in particular, the GBT+GBT would contribute significantly to long baseline interferometry. The GBA+GBT would also match or exceed the sensitivity of ALMA over much of their overlapping frequency range. GBA antennas distributed around the GBT with a ∼1 km radius would enable angular resolution from 42″ at 1.4 GHz (HI line) to 0.7″ at 115 GHz (CO (J = 1-0)). At the low-frequency end, the GBA could allow for localization of fast radio bursts and increased cadence of pulsar timing. At higher frequencies, the GBA would enable significant advances in the study of the environment surrounding star forming regions, with both impressive sensitivity and resolution. The Green Bank Observatory is a facility of the National Science Foundation operated under a cooperative agreement by Associated Universities, Inc.

364.24 — In-Space Assembled Telescope Production

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The in-Space Assembled Telescope (iSAT) is an architecture enabling future space telescopes which are too big for current launch vehicles and deployment architectures. The goal is to explain the motivation for iSAT and practical considerations involved in implementing iSAT. The iSAT conceptual production process is built from the ground up, starting with individual optics and culminating in integration and test of the telescope in space.

Poster Session 365 — Fifteen Years of COSMOS: Exploring the Rare and Distant Universe

365.01 — Cosmic Oddities: A Kinematic Analysis of Galaxies at z ∼ 2.

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A tight correlation between a galaxy's stellar mass (M⋆) and star formation rate (SFR) has been observed at all redshifts. The galaxies that fall within this correlation are referred to as "star formation main sequence" (SFMS) galaxies and represent a normal mode of star formation for typical star forming galaxies. A fraction of galaxies, referred to as starbursts, exhibit significantly high SFRs given their stellar mass, which elevates them above this SFMS and is indicative of a more powerful star formation mode. Here we present an analysis of galaxies both on and off the SFMS focusing on ultraluminous infrared galaxies (ULIRGs: $L_{IR} > 10^{12}$ $L_{\odot}$), at the peak epoch of star formation (z ∼ 1–3), due to their extremely high star formation rates. Our targets are galaxies selected for having far-IR detections at 100, 160, or 250 microns with Herschel PACS or SPIRE, in the CANDELS fields. We place constraints on merger activity through a kinematic analysis of Hα emission of a sample of galaxies observed with the Keck telescope, investigate how the gas fraction relates to the morphology and SFR-M⋆ relation using ALMA, and determine the spatial distribution of molecular gas through an analysis of CO velocity maps for these starburst galaxies.

365.02 — Spectral Energy Distributions of Morphologically Classified X-ray Luminous AGN

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At the center of nearly every galaxy lies a supermassive black hole (SMBH). The histories of these SMBHs represent a critical aspect of galaxy evolution across cosmic time. The growth of SMBHs takes place in active galactic nuclei (AGN), which can be identified by their luminous X-ray emission ($L_X > 10^{43}$ ergs/s). Luminous AGN appear to be connected to violent events, in particular to strong interactions and mergers of gas-rich galaxies. In order to determine the relationship that SMBHs have to their host galaxy morphology and discover how the SMBHs grow and evolve, we first visually classified the strength of different morphological features (point-nucleus, spheroid, merger/irregular) of a large unbiased sample of 1075 galaxies from the Cosmic Evolution Survey (COSMOS). Our results are: mergers/irregulars = 28%, prominent spheroids (of which ¾ had a strong nuclear point source) = 72%. Spectral energy distributions (SEDs) were constructed for each source using the extensive photometric coverage provided by the COSMOS survey (typically 30 continuum data points per source from X-ray to radio wavelengths), and the strengths of traditional optically-selected AGN features, e.g. excess UV emission from the accretion disk and excess NIR emission from a dusty torus, were measured. We find that ALL merger/irregular sources show NO excess UV emission, and only a modest NIR excess. In contrast, the majority of sources with strong point nuclei and prominent spheroids have enhanced UV and NIR features. In addition, we find that the strength of the AGN features increases with X-ray luminosity. Our results are consistent with the hypothesis that the UV and NIR signatures are obscured during early merger stages and increase in strength during later stages when the spheroid and nuclear point-source become increasingly visible as the SMBH continues to increase in mass. In the future, we hope to expand our analysis to a much larger sample of X-ray luminous sources, including both lower and higher X-ray luminosities, in order to better understand the complete growth histories of SMBHs as well as the possible relationship of X-ray selected AGN to other classes of extragalactic objects.

365.03 — Spectral Energy Distributions and Spectral Types of Powerful X-ray Selected AGN

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We analyze powerful X-ray selected active galactic nuclei (AGN) in the COSMOS and Stripe82X field. By selecting X-ray sources with $L_X > 10^{42}$ erg/s, we can secure an unbiased sample of powerful AGN. The extensive photometric coverage within the 2-deg^2 COSMOS field and the 31-deg^2 Stripe82X field allows for spectral energy distributions (SEDs) to be made with 10-30 continuum data points for sources with X-ray luminosities ranging over four orders of magnitude. These SEDs allow for bolometric luminosities to be calculated for each source. Utilizing data from spectroscopic surveys, we are able to determine the spectral types for 50% of the sources in the COSMOS field, separating them into Type 1 (broad line) and Type 2 (narrow line) sources. Clear differences in the shapes of the SEDs between these two classes of objects are apparent, with Type 1 sources showing excess ultraviolet emission (0.25 μm) and an excess in near-infrared (NIR) emission (5 μm) when compared to the Type 2 sources. However, the most luminous Type 2 sources seem to show emission strengths at 5 μm that are more consistent with the Type 1 sources. We find that, on average, Type 1 sources show an increase of approximately 0.75 dex in both bolometric luminosity and X-ray luminosity compared to Type 2 sources. We further classify Type 2 sources by placing them on the BPT diagram. We find that sources with higher X-ray luminosity (i.e. $L_X > 10^{43.75}$erg/s) are typically classified as Seyfert-2, while sources with lower X-ray luminosities are more evenly distributed among star forming, composite, or Seyfert-2 sources. Finally, we find that >∼90% of sources with $L_X = 10^{42-43.5}$ erg/s show relatively weak emission at 0.25 μm, causing them to be missed by most UV or optical AGN selection techniques.

Poster Session 366 — Astronomy Research with Teachers & Students

366.03 — Authentic Astronomical Research as Science Teacher Professional Development

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In the summer of 2019, four science teachers, members of the EXES Teacher Affiliate program of the University of Texas at Austin, participated in a week-long session at McDonald Observatory, Ft. Davis, Texas. The purpose of this research was two-fold: to give teachers the experience of collecting data using the 2.1-meter Otto Struve Telescope and to use that experience to create new curricula for the classroom. The data collection and observations were performed by a small group of cohort members. An overview of this project will be given, highlighting initial student and teacher impacts, and plans for next steps which will include bringing the remaining cohort members into the process of using the data to build curricular materials. Some preliminary materials will be shared.

366.04 — Enhancing College Readiness in STEM through Pulsar Research

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The Pulsar Search Collaboratory (PSC) is a highly innovative opportunity for high school students and teachers to actively participate in astronomy research with world renowned radio astronomers. College credit from West Virginia University (WVU) is available to high school students who fulfill basic requirements of participating in the PSC for two years. This poster focuses on the utilization of the PSC as a comprehensive, curricular means, and quality alternative, for accomplishing science literacy in the West Virginia middle and high school science classroom. PSC training was conducted over an eleven year period at Spring Valley High School (2008-2019) and Riverside High School (2019) to nearly 730 students utilizing in-class, curricular and after-school training sessions. This on-going training includes instruction in data retrieval, analysis, and interpretation of data plots derived from information recorded by the Green Bank Telescope in the search for a specialized type of neutron star called a pulsar; observance of changes in properties of previously documented pulsars; and additional projects, such as examining the magnetic field strength, harmonics, and timing of previously documented pulsars. Since the adoption of the NextGen Science Standards in West Virginia in 2016, concepts of the PSC have been highly applicable in quality educational instruction

in science classrooms at Spring Valley and Riverside High Schools. Participating students experience tangible advantages, such as application of the scientific method in analysis and interpretation of data that will be beneficial as the student moves from secondary education to a more research and data-driven college career. Intangible advantages of the PSC that have been observed include providing students with a potential career direction in a STEM field, accomplishment on scholarship and college applications, improved self-esteem and self-determination.

366.05 — Teacher Roles within the Pulsar Search Collaboratory; an Online Research Community

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[1] *Upper Darby High School, Drexel Hill, PA*
[2] *Jupiter High School, Jupiter, FL*

Through the Pulsar Search Collaboratory, students search for evidence of pulsar stars by examining data from the Green Bank Telescope, the largest steerable radio telescope in the world. The benefits for students are extensive; including learning astrophysics, participating in real world science, analyzing data, and the chance of discovering a pulsar. Along with the benefits to students, this poster will discuss ways in which teachers can mentor their students, both in a classroom situation and also through an after school club. Finally, this poster will discuss additional opportunities for students outside of the school: Capstone Weekend, a chance for students to travel to West Virginia University to meet with astrophysicists and prepare a poster of their data analysis, and Pulsar Camp, a week at the Green Bank Observatory learning to use a telescope, attending astrophysics lectures, and conducting a research project.

366.06 — The SAO Astronomy REU Summer Program: The First 26 Years

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Over 250 undergraduates have now gone through the NSF-funded SAO Astro Research Experience for Undergraduates summer program. The program emphasises preparing undergraduates for graduate school both through research and professional development training. In this poster we will give a brief review of the program and discuss how it has evolved over the past quarter century.

366.07 — Modeling Science Practice with Secondary School Teachers, Informal Educators and High School Students

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[2] *Caltech, Pasadena, CA*
[3] *Science, Thomas Jefferson High School, Council Bluffs, IA*
[4] *Astronomy, Madison Metropolitan School District Planetarium, Madison, WI*
[5] *Science, Mitchell High School, Mitchell, IN*

The NASA/IPAC Teacher Archive Research Program (NITARP) annually recruits secondary school STEM teachers and informal educators to participate in astronomical research under the direction of NASA scientists. The educator participants are, in turn, authorized to invite students to participate as well. For a more detailed description of the program please visit Rebull et al. The authenticity of this science experience far exceeds that of "teacher-scientist partnerships" and other professional development opportunities generally available to secondary school teachers and informal educators. Using qualitative methods, we explore the far-ranging impact of this experience on specific educators and students, and identify specific elements contributing to NITARP's success.

366.08 — Educational Impacts and Outreach from a NITARP 2019 Team

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[5] *Physics and Astronomy, Mississippi State University, Starkville, MS*
[6] *Itawamba Community College, Fulton, MS*
[7] *Wartburg College, Waverly, IA*

The NASA/IPAC Teacher Archive Research Program (NITARP) gets educators involved in authentic astronomical research by partnering small groups of educators with a research astronomer for a year-long research project. The science goal of our project was to identify young stellar objects (YSOs) within and around M8, also known as the Lagoon Nebula. Researchers were drawn from six states (CA, IA, KS, MA, MN, MS) and a range of educational niches: pre-service teachers, an education professor, community college educators, a high school andragog,

and undergraduate students aspiring to STEM careers in electrical engineering and astrophysics. This poster describes outcomes from the project: public outreach, implementation of astronomical laboratory experiences, NGSS-aligned lesson plans, and professional presentations.

366.09 — The NASA/IPAC Teacher Archive Research Program (NITARP)

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[3] *Caltech, Pasadena, CA*

NITARP, the NASA/IPAC Teacher Archive Research Program, gets teachers involved in authentic astronomical research. We partner small groups of educators with a professional astronomer mentor for a year-long original research project. The teams experience the entire research process, from writing a proposal, to doing the research, to presenting the results at an American Astronomical Society (AAS) meeting. The program runs from January through January. Applications are available annually in May and are due in September. The educators' experiences color their teaching for years to come, influencing hundreds of students per teacher. This poster will provide updates on the program, which has been running in this form since 2008. Support is provided for NITARP by the NASA ADP program.

Poster Session 367 — College Astronomy: Mentoring, Research, Departmental Change, and Resources

367.02 — Best Practices in Astronomy Education: Creating an Astrobiology MOOC (Massive Open Online Course)

M. Wenger[1]; M. Riabokin; C. Impey
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The Massive Open Online Course titled Astrobiology: Exploring Other Worlds was launched on Coursera in April 2019. The curriculum for this new class was developed based on previous experiences and research on student participation in the class Astronomy: Exploring Time and Space. The new Astrobiology course utilizes the newest quiz system, incorporates peer graded writing assignments as well as a novel final class project, and provides a six week course experience instead of the eleven weeks in the previous Astronomy MOOC. Preliminary data and participation results will be presented in this poster.

367.03 — Using Remote Observing for Undergraduate Astronomical Research

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[4] *Apogee Engineering LLC, Colorado Springs, CO*

Students who want to do astronomical research with telescopic observations find it difficult as many higher education institutions are located in areas far from ideal for observing. Some students are fortunate enough to be at institutions that can support trips to observatories, but for the rest, remote observing capabilities can offer opportunities for access to telescope facilities. Here, we present a project conducted by undergraduate researchers at City University of New York (CUNY)-LaGuardia Community College in Long Island City, New York using the Falcon Telescope at Grand Mesa Observatory (GMO) in Whitewater, Colorado. This telescope is part of the Falcon Telescope Network (FTN), which is a global array of small aperture telescopes being developed by the United States Air Force Academy (USAFA) with a goal of performing continuous and/or simultaneous observations of a target with autonomous tasking. When the system is not in use by USAFA, FTN will be available on a proposal basis for remote observing by other institutions for science campaigns. CUNY-LaGuardia has been the first school to pilot this capability using the Falcon Telescope at GMO to observe exoplanet transits in hopes of demonstrating capabilities necessary for joining exoplanet transit follow-up networks. We will show how such observations are organized, conducted, and analyzed by CUNY-LaGuardia students along with preliminary data and plans for the future. Approved for Public Release: USAFA-DF-2019-389

367.04 — Best Practices in Astronomy Education: Two New Volumes for Introductory Instructors

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[2] *University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ*

We present two new astronomy education volumes published as part of the AAS-IOP Astronomy ebooks collection. Volume 1 and 2 are intended for introductory college instructors to use as

an accessible way to inform and reform their teaching practice. Both books focus on practical implementation of evidence-base strategies that are supported by research literature. Volume 1 includes an overview of learner-centered theories and strategies for course design and implementation, the use of Lecture-Tutorials, the use of technology and simulations to support learner-centered teaching, the use of research-based projects, citizen science, World Wide Telescope and planetariums in instruction, an overview of assessment, considerations for teaching at a community college, and strategies to increase the inclusivity of courses. Volume 2 focuses on online learning environments including online course design, integrating new and social media into online learning experiences, adaptive learning systems, Massive Open Online Classes (MOOCs), and the use of Virtual Worlds and Virtual Reality to teach Astronomy.

367.05 — Undergraduate Research Projects with the Green Bank 20-Meter Telescope

V. Sorensen[1]
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Being able to conduct research is an important step in the career of an undergraduate student. As a summer internship I developed a curriculum for young researchers via the scientific process. The resulting project serves as a road map to help undergraduate researchers understand how to approach and work through a research. It also offers possible projects and hopefully inspires ideas for new ones. This was done by detailing the steps of two different experiments conducted using the 20-meter telescope at the Green Bank Observatory, accessed online via the Skynet Robotic Telescope Network. The first experiment consisted of mapping the amount of hydrogen in the galaxy. From there, I developed a lab manual for an undergraduate class with specific instructions on how to use Skynet, how to collect data, and then how to analyze the data. The second experiment was broken down into two parts to analyze pulsar data. The first half walked through the steps to find the spin-down period of a pulsar. The second half described the analysis of nulling pulsars. Included are instructions for pulsar calculations and how to use the program PRESTO to fold pulsar data. In this paper, I will introduce the 20-meter telescope and background information on each experimental topic. I will then discuss each experiment in detail, convey the steps taken to get the results, and explain the process of analyzing said data.

367.06 — Best Practices for Peer Mentoring in Distributed Networks

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The value of mentors in the life and careers of scientists is well established. This is particularly true of women and minority scientists, who are more isolated and more in need of support and advice. This need can be met through on campus peer mentor groups of faculty from different departments. An alternative is a distributed network of faculty from different institutions, meeting virtually with annual face-to-face meetings. Distributed peer networks raise a number of questions: How do we choose an effective peer mentoring group? How do we establish trust? How can we best get started with our group meetings? What are advantages and pitfalls of peer networks? How can we best arrange our alliance to be of benefit to us? We will call on our experience with two different projects to set up distributed networks of women physicists and astronomers, and offer best practices.

367.07 — UMass Amherst Spring 2019 Journal Club series — A study of biases and inclusion in Astronomy and other STEM fields

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[2] *Amherst College, Amherst, MA*

We report on an unconventional Journal Club series that was organized at the University of Massachusetts Amherst in the Spring 2019 semester. The motivation for this special series was to take action towards increasing diversity and inclusion in our department by educating ourselves on the extent and complexity of the challenges faced by underrepresented groups in STEM as they manifest at undergraduate, graduate, postdoctoral and faculty levels. Papers were chosen from the literature of social science studies related to minority underrepresentation and biases in STEM. Example topics included harassment, language and geographical barriers, mental health challenges and imposter syndrome. In this poster, we detail the format, implementation

and outcomes of this Journal Club series, including anonymous survey results from participants. The outcomes of this special series far exceeded expectations and we hope this model can be useful to other departments. For more details, please see - www.alexandrapope.com/astro792a

367.08 — AstroCom NYC: A Partnership between New York City Astronomers

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[3] *CUNY Hunter Coll. & AMNH, New York, NY*

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AstroCom NYC is an undergraduate mentoring program designed to improve urban minority student access to opportunities in astrophysical research by greatly enhancing partnerships between research astronomers in New York City (City University of New York - an MSI, American Museum of Natural History, and Flatiron Institute Center of Computational Astrophysics). New York City now has one of the largest concentrations of professional astronomers in the country, so we provide exciting and unique opportunities for students in all five boroughs, fostering an expanding mentor network throughout the city. We provide centralized, personalized mentoring as well as financial, and academic support, to CUNY undergraduates throughout their studies, plus the resources and opportunities to further CUNY faculty research with students. The goal is that students' residency in the unique research environments at AMNH and the CCA helps them build a sense of belonging in the field, and readies and inspires them for graduate study. We welcomed our seventh cohort last year, and most of our graduates have entered grad school.

367.09 — VPython in Introductory Mechanics and Astronomy

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We do not often see much integration of programming in courses for introductory physics or astronomy. Usually the coding is done in more advanced physics and astrophysics courses for majors. We present a book of group exercises that we incorporated into our first physics course for majors. The calculus-based introductory sequence at Dickinson College is taught in the Workshop Physics mode, which emphasizes inquiry-based exploration in groups. Students work through exercises in groups of four, and these mostly involve guided observations, measurements, and experiments. In the fall semester of 2018, we started supplementing this exploration with numerical projects, and the book grew out of that experience. It adds a computational dimension to the introductory experience, using the programming language VPython in the browser-based GlowScript environment. The book provides a scaffold for students who may not have had any computing experience and helps build their expertise. We describe several of the computational exercises that can either be used in a project-centered course, or in a laboratory of a more traditional course in introductory physics or astronomy. These include projectile motion, Newton's law of universal gravitation, retrograde motion, and a study of a binary star system.

Poster Session 368 — Molecular Clouds, HII Regions, Interstellar Medium

368.01 — Deuterated Ammonia in 70 um Dark, High-Mass Clumps

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Deuterated molecules have been proposed as tracers of the earliest stages of high mass star formation. To this end, we investigate if deuterated ammonia can be used as an effective tracer of starless cores by studying the deuteration fraction of the cores in the high-mass, 70 µm-dark clump BGPS 4029. We compared high angular resolution (3 arcsec) ALMA data of NH2D 1(0,1)-1(1,1) to beam-matched VLA NH3 (1,1) and (2,2) observations. Our results show no correlation between deuteration fraction of the cores and evolutionary stage, temperature, or mass, suggesting that surface grain chemistry is a significant pathway of deuteration, and that deuterated ammonia cannot be used to reliably trace core evolution.

368.02 — Ammonia Measurements in W51

J. Machado[1]; C. Battersby; A. Ginsburg

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We present D-configuration VLA observations of ammonia emission in W51. Being among the most massive and active star forming regions in the Milky Way, W51 is excellent laboratory for studying star formation. W51 is a giant molecular cloud complex at a distance of about 5kpc. This project aims to study ammonia emission within W51. Due to its molecular structure, ammonia is an excellent thermometer. Observing ammonia emission also provides measures of other physical parameters beyond just temperature (such as column densities and therefore mass measurements). This study aims to obtain more detailed mass and temperature measurements for a catalog of previously identified cores in the region. We also look to see how these measurements relate to the current understanding of the core mass function (CMF).

368.03 — Characterizing Physical Properties Associated with Hierarchical Structure in Star-Forming Regions

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[1] *Astronomy, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ*

We present a comparison of the physical properties of several high-confidence starless cores in the Taurus molecular cloud measured using the Astrodendro and CSAR hierarchical structure analysis routines. We directly compare the physical properties (size, mass, virial parameters, etc.) of sources identified in maps of NH_3 (1,1) integrated intensity from the Green Bank Ammonia Survey, dust continuum from the Herschel Gould Belt Survey, and H_2 column density.

368.04 — The Duration of Star Formation in Galactic Giant Molecular Clouds: Brief Lifetimes for Dusty, Giant H II regions

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We present a comparative study of 20 Galactic giant molecular clouds (GMCs) hosting giant H II regions in various stages of evolution. Within 18 of the sampled regions we use multiwavelength point-source photometry data from the Chandra X-ray Observatory, Spitzer Space Telescope, ground-based near-IR point-source photometry, and Gaia DR2 to identify >10,000 X-ray selected, IR-bright ([4.5] < 13 to 14 mag, depending on the GMC) young stellar members, predominantly intermediate-mass (~2–5 M_{Sun}) pre-main sequence stars (IMPS). We use (1-8 μm) spectral energy distribution (SED) fitting to classify stars as either young stellar objects with IR excess emission due to dusty circumstellar disks/envelopes or "diskless" (no detectable 4.5 μm excess). X-ray-selected, diskless IMPS are placed on the HR diagram according to their likelihood-weighted model parameter distributions, accounting for X-ray emission decay timescales, inner dust disk lifetimes, and the intermediate-mass stellar birthline. The isochronal age distributions give the duration of star formation in each GMC, which ranges from <1 Myr to ~9 Myr among our sample. We find that the nebular IR luminosity surface density decays sharply with time after the onset of star formation. Dust has been evacuated from giant H II regions produced by massive stellar clusters older than ~3 Myr, rendering them IR-faint. This short timescale indicates that radiation pressure and winds from massive, OB stars generally disperse GMCs before the onset of supernovae. Spatially-resolved 24 and 70 μm indicators of obscured star formation rates, commonly used for nearby external galaxies, may need to be recalibrated to account for the brief lifetimes of IR-bright, dusty H II regions. This work has been supported by the NSF via award CAREER-1454224 and by NASA through Chandra Awards G07-18003B, AR7-18004X and the Pennsylvania State University ACIS Instrument Team contract, SV4-74018

368.05 — X-raying the Bones of the Milky Way:Two Modes of Vigorous Star Formation in Galactic Infrared Dark Clouds

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Infrared dark clouds (IRDCs) are cold, dense, massive Galactic star-forming regions that allow us to understand the physical conditions during the early stages of high-mass star formation (O and early B-types, >20 M_{SUN}). We present a sample of ~3,000 candidate young stellar objects (YSOs) in three IRDCs, G34.43+00.24, the "Nessie" Nebula, and M17 SWex. We use combined Galactic Legacy Infrared Mid-Plane Survey Extraordinaire (GLIMPSE) and *Chandra X-ray Observatory* point-source photometry catalogs to identify YSOs in each IRDC. YSOs exhibit mid-IR excess emission due to circumstellar material found in protoplanetary disks. By fitting models to their 1–24 μm spectral energy distributions (SEDs), we classified candidate YSOs as envelope-dominated

(Stage I), disk-dominated (Stage II), or "ambiguous" (Stage I/II). YSOs that lack mid-infrared emission at 4.5 μm (Stage III) were selected for SED fitting based on X-ray detections. Compared to previous observations, star formation traced by YSOs is even more widespread along the G34.4 IRDC filament, extending past the brightest ultracompact H II region G34.26, which appears to lie at a node where two filaments intersect. The very long Nessie IRDC exhibits clustered star formation at regular intervals, on either side of the bright mid-IR bubble produced by the most massive young cluster. However, neither of these clouds appears to have a large, distributed populations of "diskless X-ray stars" as observed in M17 SWex. Comparing results among these three IRDCs suggests two different cloud morphologies producing distinct modes of vigorous star formation, (1) "ropey" clouds dominated by single, long filaments with predominantly clustered, massive star formation and (2) "feathery" clouds with "hub-filament structure" and more distributed star formation. This material is based on work supported by the National Science Foundation under Award Nos. AST-1559559, PSU ACIS Instrument Team contract, SV4-74018, a PAARE Grant for the California Minority Partnership for Astronomy Research and Education (CAMPARE), and DUE-1356133, an S-STEM Grant for the Cal-Bridge CSU-UC PhD Bridge Program. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.

368.06 — Mapping the Local Interstellar Medium: Using Hubble to Look Back at the ISM Along the Sun's Historical Trajectory

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The local interstellar medium (LISM) is a complex environment, comprised of a suite of interstellar clouds extending tens of parsecs and surrounding the nearest stars. On our journey through the Milky Way, our solar system's heliosphere may have been significantly compressed by a dense cloud of gas and dust. The properties of the LISM are critically important in understanding the interaction between the Sun and other stars with their surrounding interstellar environments. Using high-resolution UV data obtained from the Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph aboard the *Hubble Space Telescope*, we focus on eight sight lines along the Sun's historical trajectory. Of the eight targets, each of which is within 50 pc, we see interstellar absorption in almost every one, primarily Mg II and Fe II. In each analyzed sight line, the LIC cloud is seen bearing a similar column density. There are multiple possible clouds detected that the Sun encountered before entering the LIC, and in at least one sight line a third cloud is detected. In three of the targets, additional ions are observed in the shorter wavelength range including HI, DI, CII, OI, and SiII,providing more access to additional physical properties of our past environment, such as depletion, temperature, turbulent velocity, and ionization structure.Utilizing ground-based observations of more distant ISM and in turn a more distant time scale, Wyman and Redfield (2013) found the heliosphere could have been compressed to within 21 AU. These observations will provide the best opportunity to characterize the interstellar properties just exterior to the heliosphere and estimate the heliospheric response to interstellar environments in our recent past and for our immediate future. We acknowledge support for this project through NASA HST Grant GO-14084 awarded by the Space Telescope Science Institute, which is operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc., for NASA, under contract NAS 5-26555, and funding through undergraduate research fellowship from the Connecticut Space Grant Consortium.

368.07 — Constructing a Survey of the Local Interstellar Medium using Hubble Spectra

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Light from distant objects transverses through interstellar clouds comprised of warm, partially ionized gas causing extinction. The Sun itself is embedded in a complex amalgamation of these clouds that can be observed only through sensitive absorption studies in the ultraviolet. We analyze high resolution spectra obtained by the Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph (STIS) on the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) for 37 local ($\ll$100 pc) stars with the intention to categorize absorption features caused by local interstellar medium (LISM) clouds along the line of sight. In particular, we analyze the absorption features of MgII, FeII, and MnII due to their relatively high abundance in the LISM and particularly strong absorption. We detect one to five discrete LISM features for each individual sightline; the higher the number of features correlating to the longer distance transversed by the sightline. Each component's spectral absorption feature is fit with a Voigt profile that determines the cloud's radial velocity, col-

umn density, and Doppler parameter, the final values of which are compared to a dynamical model of the LISM by Redfield and Linsky (2008) in an attempt to produce a more complete survey of all LISM clouds. The results of this survey will significantly improve our understanding of the three-dimensional morphology of the LISM, and support future investigations into the fundamental measurements of the LISM. We acknowledge support for this project through NASA HST Grant GO-13332 awarded by the Space Telescope Science Institute, which is operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc., for NASA, under contract NAS 5-26555, and a student research grant from the Wesleyan Math and Science Scholars (WesMaSS).

368.08 — Lyman-Alpha Radiative Transfer: The Wouthuysen-Field Effect

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A three-dimensional, Monte Carlo Lyα radiative transfer (RT) code, named as LaRT, is developed to study the Lyα resonance scattering and the Wouthuysen-Field effect. The RT code is capable of treating arbitrary three-dimensional distributions of Lyα source, neutral hydrogen and dust densities, gas temperature, and velocity field of the interstellar medium. It is found that the resonance-line profile at the line center approaches to the Boltzmann distribution with the gas kinetic temperature, even in a system with an optical depth as low as 10^2 (measured at the line center). A three-phase interstellar medium (ISM) model, which may be appropriate for the ISM near the Sun, is used to calculate the Lyα radiation field strength as a function of height above the Galactic plane. It is found that the Lyα radiation field is in general strong enough to thermalize the 21 cm hyperfine spin temperature in the WNM to the gas kinetic temperature. We also demonstrate that the 21 cm spin temperature is unlikely to be affected by the turbulent velocity dispersion in astrophysical environments, as oppose to the common assumption. The escape fraction of Lyα from the Milky-Way like galaxies is found to be a few percents, which is consistent with the Lyα observations of our Galaxy and external galaxies at the local universe.

368.09 — A Long Molecular Filament towards Galactic Longitude l=352

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Using data from the Three-millimeter Ultimate Mopra Milky Way Survey (ThrUMMS) of molecular-line emission — which covered a 2°-thick section of sky along the galactic midplane from l = 360° to l = 300° at several radio frequencies — we have measured the properties of a long Giant Molecular Filament, G352.00+0.65 which lies parallel to the Galactic plane, and is generally presumed to be part of the Sagittarius-Carina spiral arm. At a minimum, this filament is five degrees long, and may extend as long as ∼ 13°, making it one of the longest molecular filaments catalogued to date. Three major star forming complexes with Gaia parallax distances lie along this structure: NGC 6357 (l = 353.2°, d = 1.77 ± 0.14 kpc, N_{star} = 178), NGC 6334 (l = 351.1°, d = 1.63 ± 0.13 kpc, N_{star} = 5), and RCW 120 (l = 348.2°, d = 1.68 ± 0.15 kpc, N_{star} = 31). We characterize the mass, structure, and star formation properties of this filament, and note that a section of this filament lies at $V_{LSR} > 0$. This is unexpected considering that material within the solar circle in this direction should only have negative velocities. This work was supported by the National Science Foundation's REU program through NSF awards AST-1560016 and AST-1852136.

368.10 — Analysis of Filamentary Molecular Cloud Candidates in the Southern Milky Way

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We aim to the understand of the formation of proto-stellar cores in filamentary, galactic molecular clouds. We will be using a catalog created by Hernandez et al., this is a complete cloud catalog and has both filamentary molecular cloud candidates as well as molecular clouds found in the Three-mm Ultimate Mopra Milky Way Survey (ThrUMMS) . Utilizing this catalog, we will use a program called Network X, which is a data structure analysis algorithm, to estimate the medial axes, for the cataloged clouds in order to create a sub-catalog of filamentary cloud candidates. The ThrUMMS radio survey of 13CO (1→0) is in of the southern galactic plane and the range is: l = 300º- 360º and b = ± 1º. With the medial axis of the sub-cataloged clouds located we will create a program that will analyze the aspect ratio of each cloud. The minimum aspect ratio needed for filament membership is 5:1. Any cloud that does not meet that requirement will be discarded from the sub-catalog. We will probe the velocity dispersion of each filament sub-candidate, along the medial axis

at a three beam interval to determine if the molecular cloud has a cohesive velocity structure, meaning the velocity dispersion is less than 5km/s. Filament membership consists of having a cohesive velocity structure and meeting the minimum length to width ratio. If the cloud is found to have a cohesive velocity structure and meet the requirements of the ratio of length and width, we will create a sub-catalog of these filamentary molecular clouds. We will present the filament sub-catalog, characteristics of the clouds such as location, orientation, and physical parameters. The physical parameters we will be assessing will be mass, size, distance, and velocity cohesiveness.

368.11 — HELPSS: Herschel Enhanced Legacy Products for Star-formation Studies

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During their missions, the Herschel Space Observatory and Spitzer Space Telescope surveyed large areas of nearby molecular clouds, probing their physical properties and protostellar content. In HELPSS, we are using archived Herschel PACS and SPIRE images to generate enhanced data products, including: (1) Herschel-Spitzer merged catalogs of all young stellar objects detected at 24 microns or longward; and (2) high quality maps of the dust column densities and temperatures of the clouds. One novel feature of HELPSS is that our maps consider two dust-temperature components of clouds — one to represent the warm extended component, and one to represent the cold cores and filaments — in addition to traditional single-component maps. These enhanced products for all observed Gould Belt clouds are being made in a systematic and well documented manner in order to facilitate direct cloud-to-cloud comparisons, allowing the community to "dig deeper" into scientific analysis by not having to manually recreate such products themselves from the archived observations. We plan to identify sources likely to be the youngest, faintest, and most extreme protostars; and characterize their local environments within the clouds to better understand the earliest phases of star formation. Here, we describe HELPSS methodology, report on its status, and present some initial results.

368.12 — Radio Recombination Line Observations Toward Massive Star Forming Region W51A

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The formation of massive stars (M > 8 M_{sun}) is not well understood. In this project, we aim to study the W51 molecular cloud complex, as it is one of the most active star forming regions in our Galaxy. The UV radiation from young massive stars ionizes gas surrounding them. We observed radio recombination lines over 1 to 10 GHz from the ionized region (referred to as HII region), W51A, located within the W51 complex. The observations were made with the Arecibo telescope. We analyzed the data set primarily in the C-Band (4-5 GHz). The steps involved in the analysis were: a) bandpass calibration using on-source/off-source observations; b) flux density calibration; c) removing spectral baseline due to bandpass calibration errors and d) Gaussian fitting of the detected lines. We detected alpha, beta and gamma transitions of hydrogen and alpha transition of helium and carbon within the frequency range. We used the observed line parameters to a) measure the source velocity (56.6 ± 0.3 km s^{-1}) with respect to the Local Standard of Rest; b) estimate the ionized gas temperature (8500 ± 1800 K) and c) the emission measure ($5.4 \pm 2.7 \times 10^6$ pc cm^{-6}) of the ionized gas. The next step is to use the data set to investigate the presence of any signature (e.g., weak, broad RRL emission) of gas accretion by massive stars in the region, which can provide constraints on massive star formation models.

368.13 — Mining the Archive — A Dedicated Search for New Molecules in TMC-1 from Archival Data

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The past several years have shown an emergence of new molecular detections in the cold molecular cloud - TMC-1. These discoveries are shifting the model of molecular discovery as, for the first time, the molecules are cyclic in nature. In particular, the detection of benzonitrile towards TMC-1 marks the first time a possible polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) precursor has been identified in space. The availability of new data reduction and analysis techniques to assist in the identification of weak features

in large spectral bandwidths have revitalized the effort to search for more complex molecules. Armed with these new tools and techniques, we have reprocessed the existing data within the NRAO archives taken with the 100-m Green Bank Telescope towards TMC-1 in a more consistent and comprehensive way. These data sets can now be analyzed to obtain information on the physical and chemical environments towards TMC-1. The data presented in this work will be critical to properly calibrate existing formation models which are vital for improving our understanding of the chemical nature of the universe.

368.14 — The Role of Environment in Core Formation: Predictions for the TolTEC Clouds to Cores Legacy Survey

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The TolTEC Cloud to Cores (C2C) Legacy survey aims to build a complete census of cores in 10 nearby giant molecular clouds using the TolTEC camera, a three band millimeter-wave camera for the 50 m Large Millimeter Telescope (LMT). This survey will characterize and set constraints on the low mass end of the core mass function due to the large sample of clouds and cores. As TolTEC nears completion (delivery to LMT and commissioning expected in January 2020), it is timely to explore what sorts of observable predictions we may extract from theory to guide early analysis of C2C data. Using magnetohydrodynamical simulations of star forming gas with stellar feedback and sink particles (proxies for young stellar objects (YSOs)), we present predictions of synthetic mm continuum observations at differing distances and ages to observe how core properties, including mass and size, change with differing environments and the presence of YSOs. We find a clear separation between the size of cores with and without YSOs suggesting a clear evolutionary difference in cores that host YSOs but found little to no temperature dependence on core properties. In pursuing these predictions, we found that the atmospheric filtering and core segmentation treatments have distance dependent impacts on the resulting core properties and characterize those in detail. C2C observations of clouds located at particularly close distances (150-300 pc) will need careful treatment. We present recommendations for addressing these systematic effects to reduce distance-dependent biases in core properties in C2C.

Poster Session 369 — Black Holes

369.01 — Clues to the Pop III IMF from the High Redshift Black Hole Occupation Distribution

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One of the outstanding questions of the first billion years is how top heavy the stellar initial mass function (IMF) of the first, metal free Pop III stars is. While upcoming observatories such as JWST will peer further back towards cosmic dawn, the first stars will remain beyond its reach without significant assists from gravitation lensing. We present the results from a new semi-analytic model which allows us to determine where and when the first stars formed on large scales for the full range of possible Pop III IMFs. Our results indicate that the black hole occupation distribution z ∼ 6-7 may be sensitive to the slope of the Pop III IMF. If so, the observed high redshift black hole occupation distribution can be used in concert with PISN detection rates and Pop III detections via gravitational lensings to constrain the Pop III IMF.

369.02 — X-ray Analysis of MAXI J1348-630 with *NuSTAR*

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The black hole binary MAXI J1348-630 was discovered in January 2019 using *MAXI* on the International Space Station. Following the discovery, we monitored the source with *NuSTAR* and *NICER*. Here we focus on six *NuSTAR* observations: the first two observations occurred on 2019 February 1, and the next four on 2019 February 6, February 11, March 8, and April 3. Over the six observations, we find that the X-ray spectrum evolves from hard to soft. In the hard state, the spectrum is dominated by a powerlaw, but as the spectrum softens the accretion disk emission becomes present. In all six observations, a relativistic iron emission line is present. With a relativistic reflection model (relxillCp), the early observations return constraints of i = 28±3 degrees and iron abundance A_{Fe} = 1.7+0.4/-0.3. Spin is not well constrained. During the outburst, the power law index evolves from 1.79±0.01 to 2.11+/0.01, while the electron temperature changes from 23.3+0.6/-0.5 keV to >245 keV . In future work, we will perform self-consistent modeling with a single spin, inclina-

tion, and iron abundance in order to probe the physical evolution of the accretion flow in detail.

369.03 — Survey for flaring BH-LMXBs during quiescence within BAT Transient Monitor database

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Black hole low-mass X-ray binaries (BH-LMXBs) are effectively transient sources and reside primarily in a low luminosity ($L_X \sim 10^{31}$-10^{33} erg/s) quiescent state. This state is interrupted by irregular (typically separated by years to decades) luminous ($L_X \sim 10^{37}$-10^{38} erg/s) outbursts lasting tens of days to months. Driven by accretion disk instabilities, these outbursts occur repeatedly on timescales ranging from years to decades. However, shorter duration (hours to days long) and fainter X-ray flaring events may occur during quiescence through mechanisms and timescales that are currently not well defined. A search for short-duration X-ray flares was performed on twelve years of Burst Alert Telescope (BAT) Transient Monitor (BAT-TM) light curve data from 16 dynamically confirmed and 24 candidate BH-LMXBs in quiescence. A review of data set systematics was performed and provides improve error estimates for data derived during non-dithered pointings. We have documented a catalog of previously unreported significant fluctuations (>5σ) in the BH-LMXB light curve data from 2006 through 2018. Finally, potential flaring events are parameterized with an exponential rise and decay pulse structure to characterize the event's duration and peak luminosity.

369.04 — Looking for Intermediate-Mass Black Holes in the Globular Clusters of the Virgo Cluster

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A major problem in modern astronomy is the apparent absence of Intermediate-Mass Black Holes (IMBHs). One possibility is that they lie in the centers of globular clusters, and if that were the case, one could find IMBHs using tidal disruption events (TDEs). TDEs occur when stars pass near enough to a black hole that they are disrupted, causing an observable, dramatic luminosity flare-up around the black hole. We estimate the rate of TDEs per globular cluster by assuming an empty loss cone in each globular cluster, taking into account the number density of stars and the two-body relaxation timescale. Then, using equations obtained from scientific papers, we compute an estimate for the number of TDEs that should be observable based on a three-year observational period for the NGVS survey. Based on these estimates, we find roughly 80 TDEs should occur within the three-year span, but only 5 are likely to be detected. Additionally, we model a TDE's monochromatic luminosity as a superposition of the super-Eddington wind and a multi-layered accretion disk. We find that the luminosity generally does not follow the classical $t^{-5/3}$ curve, and in fact may have two peaks, although one is short-lived and hard to observe. These findings should serve as a baseline for future theory and observations on IMBHs.

369.05 — Detection Efficiency of Eccentric Binary Black Hole Waveforms

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For decades the LIGO Scientific & Virgo Collaboration (LVC) has rightfully assumed that the emission of gravitational waves (GWs) from an inspiraling binary black hole (BBH) system decreases the eccentricity of its orbit. Recent globular cluster simulations have shown that a distinct minority of in-cluster mergers will have an eccentricity e > 0.1 at a GW frequency of 10 Hz, which is the lower-bound of the current LIGO detection band. Because of the assumption that all BBHs are sufficiently circularized, the LVC currently only uses quasi-circular waveforms to recover GW signals through matched filtering. Therefore, we could be missing eccentric BBH merger events or misclassifying the BBH events we have detected as quasi-circular instead of correctly categorizing them as eccentric. We present a comparison of all eccentric inspiral-merger-ringdown waveforms currently available against the quasi-circular waveforms currently used by the LVC to see how well a circular waveform could recover a GW signal from an eccentric BBH merger. We found a fractional loss in detection efficiency of 0.91 for eccentric BBH mergers when e > 0.02 for waveforms constructed using post-Newtonian and numerical relativity stitching techniques and e > 0.22 for waveforms constructed using spinning-effective-one-body techniques, for non-spinning, equal-mass black holes. Thus, the develop-

ment of waveforms to model eccentric BBH mergers is necessary to prevent a loss of meaningful data.

369.07 — A Multidimensional Look at the Role of AGN in Galaxy Evolution

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The role of active galactic nuclei (AGN) in the evolution of galaxies remains a mystery. While these supermassive black holes release a tremendous amount of energy, how it is dissipated throughout the galaxy is unclear. Designed to examine the connection between AGN outflow and galaxy evolution, the Close AGN Reference Survey (CARS) is a multi-wavelength survey of a representative sample of luminous Type I AGN at redshifts $0.01 < z < 0.06$. The state-of-the-art facilities used in CARS include the Atacama Large Millimeter/sub-millimeter Array (ALMA), Multi Unit Spectroscopic Explorer (MUSE) attached to VLT, HST, Chandra, and many more, and the result is panchromatic mapping with scales in the sub-kpc range. With this hyperdimensional view of galaxies, we are able to shine a light on how their evolution is regulated by the black holes that lie within them.

369.08 — Expanding the Event Horizon Telescope with Space-Based Very-Long-Baseline Interferometry (VLBI)

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With very-long-baseline interferometry (VLBI), the Event Horizon Telescope is able to achieve resolution on scales of 20 μas, producing the first ever image of a black hole's shadow. The current array's resolution, however, is limited by the diameter of the Earth, which provides baselines only long enough to resolve the shadow of two targets: our galaxy's Sgr A* and the nearby M87*. Expanding the EHT to include space elements is one way to increase resolution. Here we explore the systematic testing of the orbits required for a wide-reaching array of satellites, one able to image, with fidelity, targets at different locations and with structures down to 2 μas. To do this, we generate hundreds of satellites than span across all possible values of orbital placement, looking specifically at the Right Ascension (RA), Inclination, and Rotations per Day (RpD) of the satellites. We test the performance of the constellations by defining metrics, such as uv-filling, beam circularity, and beam size. With these metrics, we are able to sort through all generated combinations and choose arrays that perform best. In the end, we find that if we are to resolve 2 μas across much of the sky, more than two satellites above Geostationary Earth Orbit (GEO) are needed. Three satellites can resolve 2 μas, but image reconstruction - especially of shadows with structure greater than 2 μas - becomes less accurate since the array is missing coverage at smaller baselines. The addition of a fourth satellite remedies this: a 4-satellite array can resolve both across the sky and shadows of different angular resolutions. Many targets of interest, such as M104 and M81, fall within these scales. Observations of differing black hole sources would allow us to further understand the physical drivers behind AGN and black hole activity, while also testing the predictions of general relativity in various extreme environments. This work is made possible by the National Science Foundation's (NSF)Research Experiences for Undergraduates program (award AST-1659420)along with other grants from the NSF (AST-1440254 and AST-1614868).

369.09 — Testing the Standard Model of AGN Accretion Disks

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We present an analysis of the vertical structure of the standard model for the accretion disks of active galactic nuclei. We use frequency integrated (gray) opacities from the OPAL project to solve for radiation transfer. These opacities account for the effects of atomic transitions on optical and ultraviolet radiation. We show that the Fe opacity peak generically leads to unphysical density inversions in the radiation pressure dominated regime. We map the distribution and strength of the density inversions that occur throughout the disks for different radii, masses, and accretion rates. We then use these maps to discuss problems with the standard model and how they may help to explain the observed discrepancies between this model and observational constraints.

369.10 — Populating the Black Hole Mass-Gap with Stellar Collisions in Dense Star Clusters

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Over the past few years, the groundbreaking detections of gravitational wave signals from merging binary black holes (BHs) by LIGO/Virgo have ignited

immense interest in how these sources form. Dynamical formation of binary BHs in dense stellar environments like globular clusters has emerged as an important formation channel. Dynamical interactions in globular clusters present opportunities to form binary BHs with properties that cannot be produced through classic evolution channels. For example, in a cluster environment, heavy BHs can form through runaway collisions of massive stars before BH formation. This motivates us to examine formation pathways for heavy BHs in globular clusters. In this study, we build a detailed collisional history of BH progenitor stars in globular clusters through the use of an N-body simulation code. We find that collisions of massive stars can indeed lead to the formation of BHs at or above the single stellar evolution limit, including intermediate-mass BHs. Such heavy BHs in star clusters likely acquire a companion BH, possibly becoming loud and detectable sources of GWs.

369.11 — Fitting Observed Quasar Spectral Energy Distributions to Determine Black Hole Spin

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Spin is a fundamental property of supermassive black holes (SMBHs), determining their radiative efficiency and the relative ionization of their accretion disks. Spin is also an indicator of black hole evolution, with SMBHs spinning up by accretion and spinning down by mergers with other (randomly oriented) SMBHs. The spin of a SMBH can be measured from the shape of the spectral energy distribution of the accretion disk, but only when the black hole mass is also reliably measured. We measure spin from multiwavelength observations of quasars in the COSMOS and SDSS-RM surveys, spanning a much higher range of redshift ($0.1 < z < 4$) than previously studied. The SDSS-RM sample is particularly valuable for fitting SMBH spin because its quasars have reliable masses from reverberation mapping, removing the degeneracy between mass and spin in the SED shape. Our new spin measurements are a pathfinder for other large reverberation mapping programs like OzDES, SDSS-V BHM, and LSST, demonstrating how a census of both mass and spin can be reliably measured for hundreds to thousands of quasars.

369.12 — Searching for Supermassive Black Hole Origins: Observational confirmation of a Machine Learning Initiative

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intermediate mass black holes (IMBHs) with masses between 100 to 10,000 times the mass of the sun are crucial to our understanding of black hole seed formation and are the prime targets for future gravitational wave experiments, yet black holes in this mass range have eluded detection by previous multiwavelength surveys. In previous work, we have demonstrated the limitations of widely-used diagnostics employed in finding accreting supermassive black holes for IMBH detection and have proposed that infrared coronal lines (CLs) may be an ideal tool to find and constrain the masses of lower mass black holes when all other methods fail. We have modeled the emission line spectrum from accreting IMBHs using state-of-the art photoionization codes and applied Supervised Machine Learning (SML) algorithms to determine the optimum diagnostic infrared emission lines accessible by it JWST to infer the black hole mass and other key physical parameters from the infrared emission line spectra. In this poster, I will present the Machine Learning algorithm employed, Lasso Regression, and highlight its use in constraining the black hole mass in this regime.

369.13 — Investigating Power Spectral Densities of Black Hole Properties

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Relativistic jets from blazars and gamma-ray bursts (GRBs) emit large quantities of electromagnetic radiation, suggesting particle acceleration up to very high energies. However, the mechanism for particle acceleration is not fully understood. One potential candidate is magnetic reconnection, which can occur through the annihilation of alternating polarity magnetic stripes propagating through the jet. Using 3D general relativistic magnetohydrodynamic (GRMHD) simulations of black hole accretion in the context of blazars and short GRBs, we investigate the likelihood of a striped jet formation. For the first time, simulations with an initially toroidal magnetic field within the disk show flips in polarity of magnetic flux on the black hole. These flips can lead to

current sheets within the jet which are the progenitors of magnetic reconnection. By measuring the statistical properties of flux flips, we aim to predict the power and distance at which reconnection occurs.

369.14 — Variable Accretion Disk Winds in GRS 1915+105 with NuSTAR, NICER, and Chandra

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The black hole binary GRS 1915+105 is well known for its accretion and ejection processes, particularly its strong variability. We report on two contemporaneous observations of GRS 1915+105 made by the X-ray telescopes NuSTAR, Nicer, and Chandra in June and August of 2017. The lightcurve of the first observation is steady, while the second shows high-amplitude limit cycles characteristic of the source. Focusing on the origin of variability in the continuum and an absorption line detected at 7.05 keV, we present a joint spectral analysis of these observations. The spectra are well described as emission from a thermal disk and a hybrid pair plasma; joint modeling resulted in an increase in the importance of hard X-ray luminosity (l_h/l_s), a decrease in the acceleration of non-thermal particles (l_{nt}/l_h), a higher optical depth for observation 2, and a more ionized disk relative to the best-fit NuSTAR-only models. Our flux-resolved analysis of the iron absorption line in the NuSTAR data gives a larger equivalent width (EW) than Chandra. This may be due to intrinsic variability, but both datasets imply a similar relationship between EW and X-ray luminosity. We discuss these results in the context of mechanisms for wind ionization, variability, and lags with respect to the continuum. We compare our results to typical behavior of GRS 1915+105.

369.15 — Measuring the Spin of Sgr A* with the EHT

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General relativity predicts that the spacetime around a black hole is uniquely determined by its mass and spin. While black hole masses are often measured by observing the motions of orbiting stars or gas, spin measurements are much harder because they require observations of material very close to the black hole. The Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) provides the necessary angular resolution to see close enough to nearby black holes, including the galactic center's black hole Sgr A*, to infer their spin. In this project, we examine whether EHT observations of gas falling into Sgr A* can be used to measure the spin. We simulate EHT observations of infalling gas clouds embedded in a realistic accretion disk. We then use shot analysis and the power spectrum density to investigate whether we can detect the orbital period of photons, which depends on the black hole spin. Both methods successfully obtain the expected orbital period of photons, and thus the spin of the black hole. Furthermore, the results from the shot analysis and power spectrum density method are consistent with each other. The ability for these processes to extract spacetime information shows promise for the EHT to be able to measure black hole spin. I would like to thank the National Science Foundation for providing funding for this research through the grants AST-1440254, AST-1614868, and AST-1659420.

Poster Session 370 — Cataclysmic Variables

370.02 — Kepler Light Curve Analysis of V2400 Oph

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While many astronomical objects take human lifetimes or more to observe change, a class of binary stars systems called cataclysmic variables can be relied upon to provide visible fluctuations with only hours of observations. The source behind this exciting phenomenon is two stars orbiting so closely that stellar matter flows from one star to another. The star that is responsible for such a strong gravitational pull is called a white dwarf. A white dwarf is the dense burnt-out core of star similar to the sun. The secondary star, often a red dwarf has a radius which extends past the point at which the gravitational forces of each star are equal. Thus, the stellar material past this 'Lagrangian point' will flow towards and accrete onto the white dwarf. This presentation reports findings from K2 mission data on the cataclysmic variable star (cv) V2400 Oph. The K2 mission was a secondary mission of the Kepler Space Telescope that consisted of ~80-day observing campaigns in a single patch of sky. This allowed for uninterrupted data cadenced at either 1-min or 30-min intervals of at least 10,000 targets per campaign. The opportunity for 80 days of uninterrupted continuous data opens opportunities for precise photometric analyzation not possible with ground-based observations. V2400 Oph has been previously defined as a

disk-less intermediate polar (IP) with asynchronous spin and beat periods while having a magnetic field of 9-29 MG. IPs are a class of variable which have a strong enough magnetic field to influence accretion but may also allow for disk formation. The data consists of ~74 days of optical observations cadenced at ~60 seconds. This length of uninterrupted data permitted precise calculation of the rotational properties of the white dwarf. We derived a beat frequency of 86.107 cycles per day and spin frequency of 93.132 cycles per day. Strong power signals were also present in the second and third beat harmonics. Trailed power spectra reveal the strength of the beat period to be highly variable throughout the observation. We plan to further investigate the unfamiliar characteristics of V2400 Oph in the context of the unidentified accretion mechanism. One specific mechanism includes a diamagnetic blob model. Proposed causation for the variability of beat strength is accretion following the magnetic field lines colliding with diamagnetic blobs orbiting the white dwarf. This violent event would cause an irregularity of flux intensity that overwhelms the normal flux periodicity of the light curve.

370.03 — The Electron Cyclotron Maser Emission from the Polar EF Eri

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As part of an ongoing study of the radio emission from magnetic cataclysmic variables, we observed the polar EF Eri for one hour on two separate days in late 2017 using NSF's Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array (VLA). During each observation, we detected strongly (~100%) circularly polarized radio emission at 8-12 GHz for several minutes. The high polarization, narrow bandwidth, and short duration emission is characteristic of electron cyclotron maser emission in a 4 kG magnetic field, assuming the emission occurs at the fundamental gyrofrequency. The detection of multiple emission features implies the presence of multiple low-density plasma regions near the white dwarf or in the corona of the red dwarf.

370.04 — TESS Observations of EX Hydrae

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We analyze the spin pulses of the intermediate polar (IP) EX Hya using archival TESS data. EX Hya is a unique IP because the system is relatively close to synchronicity, having a 98 minute orbital period and 67 minute spin period. With 4 weeks of 2-minute cadence photometry from TESS, we accurately measure the white-dwarf spin period and calculate an updated spin ephemeris with error estimates from an MCMC routine which is consistent with previous findings. We also compare the modulation of the spin pulses throughout the orbital cycle. Additionally, we evaluate the stability of the mass-transfer rate across the duration of the TESS observation. We assess the compatibility of spin-pulse timings from TESS with simultaneous ground-based V-band photometry.

370.05 — A Search for Ultrafast Novae in M31: Our 2018 Campaign

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Numerous surveys in search of extragalactic novae have been completed over the last century. From Local Group surveys it has been estimated that the number of novae that occur in M31 is approximately 65 yr-1 (Darnley et al. 2006), with a total of more than 1000 having been discovered over the past century. A fraction of these are recurrent novae that recur on the timescales of years to decades (Shafter et al. 2015). Novae typically fade from view on timescales of weeks to months. However, Shara et al. (2017) present models that predict the existence of "ultrafast" novae that have two-magnitude decay times (t2) of less than a day. The remarkable recurrent nova M31N 2008-12a has a t2 time of ~2 days (e.g., Darnley et al. 2016). None faster than this have been seen in M31; however, most surveys of extragalactic novae use cadences of a day or longer, meaning such novae could be missed. If they do exist, they are are relatively rare. In October 2018 we completed another two-week search for ultrafast novae in M31 with the WIYN 0.9m telescope. Sola et al. (2018) presented the results from our first campaign in October 2017, in which no ultrafast novae were found. The WIYN 0.9m's Half-Degree Imager provided a field of view of a quarter square degree, which covers most of M31's bulge and part of the disk. Weather hampered observations on some nights, but for most nights we were able to obtain multiple observations of M31 on a near hourly basis. We will present the results of

our search for novae, and in particular ultrafast novae, from this two-week campaign.

Poster Session 371 — Galaxy Clusters

371.01 — Searching for Evidence for the Merger-Minihalo Connection in the Ophiuchus Cluster

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Galaxy clusters are the largest gravitationally bound systems in the observable universe. Measurements of their masses are often used to determine cosmological parameters, which in turn tell us how the universe has evolved through time. However, methods for measuring these masses are very sensitive to disturbances in the intracluster medium (ICM), so clusters with relaxed "cool cores" (CCs) are preferred, as that signals that the cluster has not been disrupted by merger activity recently. However, these CCs tend to be accompanied by radio structures known as minihalos with no apparent source. One theory for the formation of these minihalos is that turbulence induced by a merging subcluster accelerates an existing population of relativistic electrons, producing synchrotron emission at radio wavelengths. Previous observations of the Ophiuchus Cluster have detected a radio minihalo near its CC, and a recent observation of the cluster by Werner et al. (2016) revealed a discontinuity in the surface brightness that they attributed to a merger. However, their observation was taken using the *Chandra* X-ray Observatory, whose energy bands are sensitive to absorption from our own Galaxy, making it difficult to measure temperature variations that are the telltale sign of merger activity. This study, therefore, used the Nuclear Spectroscopic Telescope Array (*NuSTAR)*, which operates at higher X-ray energies unaffected by absorption, to search for evidence of a merger, which would support there being a connection between radio minihalos and minor merger activity. Spectra from regions around and inside the discontinuity detected by *Chandra* were fit to a standard emission spectrum to determine the temperature distribution of the region. We find strong evidence of hotter gas in front of the potential merging subcluster, consistent with a shock front being driven through the ICM. We will also present a combined analysis of these data with data from *XMM-Newton* to help disentangle effects of stray light that contaminate parts of the *NuSTAR* observation.

371.02 — Analysing Hitomi X-ray Observations of Perseus Core Spectra with Cloudy: A new diagnostic on Column density from the Case A to B transition

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The Soft X-ray Spectrometer (SXS) onboard Hitomi provided excellent resolving power (R $\sim$ 1250), thanks to the latest microcalorimeter technology. Such high spectral resolution enables us to see radiative transfer effect like the Case A to B transition in one and two electron-ion like Fe XXV and Fe XXVI. We use CLOUDY to simulate the environment in the core of the Perseus cluster, and apply Case A to B transition to measure the column density of Perseus core.

371.03 — Finding High-Redshift Lyman-Break Galaxies Lensed by z$\sim$1 Galaxy Clusters

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As light from distant galaxies propagates through the Universe, wavelengths blueward of rest-frame 912 Angstroms are absorbed by the intervening intergalactic hydrogen producing a sharp continuum break. For high redshift galaxies, light travels such a distance that this Lyman break shifts into the optical. This causes the objects to disappear in the bluest filter while still remaining prominent in redder ones. We can use the Lyman-Break technique to find high-redshift galaxies ($z \gtrsim 3.5$) lensed by z $\sim$ 1 galaxy clusters. Finding these objects lensed by galaxy clusters can allow us to study the properties of high redshift objects, map out the dark matter concentrations of clusters, and build up statistics on the presence of gravitational arcs. Using the MaDCoWS catalog of z $\sim$ 1 galaxy clusters, we are currently analyzing a sample of potential lensed Lyman-Break galaxies with photometry given by the optical Legacy Survey. We are using the optical g, r, and z bands to analyze color-color plots as well as infrared IRAC images for broader SED information. Future work may include studies of lensed BzK galaxies, a selection that includes the passive population of high redshift galaxies.

371.04 — The SCUBA-2/HzRG Project

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High redshift radio galaxies (HzRGs) are among the most massive ($\sim 10^{11}$ $M_\odot$) in the universe and thought to reside in overdense regions. By studying the overdensity of galaxies around HzRG as a function of redshift, we can investigate galaxy evolution in high-density environments and the assembly history of the most massive cluster (10^{14} $M_\odot$) we see today. We present 850μm maps of more than 10 HzRG fields obtained with the SCUBA-2 camera on the James Clerk Maxwell Telescope over the redshift range 1.0 < z < 4.5, which corresponds to 4.3 Gyr of cosmic time and includes the epoch where the star formation activity in the universe peaked. We have combined all available SCUBA-2 data in each field and, after correcting for flux boosting and completeness, we obtain finalized 850μm source catalogs. Our analysis shows that the HzRG environments are more abundant in dusty galaxies than the field, with the overdensities peaking within 1-2Mpc of the central radio galaxy.

371.05 — Photometric Redshifts to Determine Galaxy Membership in MaDCoWS Clusters

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The Massive and Distant Clusters of Wise Survey (MaDCoWS) is the only all sky survey designed to detect the most massive galaxy clusters in the Universe at z ∼ 1. Follow- up observations with the Spitzer Space Telescope were obtained for the 2000 most strongly-detected clusters. I downloaded DR7 Legacy Survey optical images for these MaDCoWS clusters in the g, r, and z bands though the NOAO Database. I then ran photometry on Spitzer-detected sources using IRAF for each image, combining the fluxes with existing IRAC Channel 1 and 2 data in order to create a five band catalog. We are currently in the process of running photometric redshift code on these new catalogs in hopes of determining photo z's and therefore cluster membership. With this information we can then measure luminosity functions and/or stellar mass functions for the clusters as a function of cluster richness.

371.06 — Shocked Electrons: Determination of the Heating Mechanism in Abell 665

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Mergers between galaxy clusters are some of the most energetic events in the universe, driving shock fronts in the intracluster medium (ICM), an X-ray hot plasma permeating the cluster. Shock fronts heat thermal electrons, causing an increase in their temperature. The mechanism by which this occurs is undetermined, with two models being proposed to explain the phenomenon. The first proposes direct shock-heating and the second suggests indirect adiabatic compression, with the electrons subsequently equilibrating with ions heated by the shock. We utilize *NuSTAR* observations, advantaging its effective area at higher energies, of a shock in the merging cluster Abell 665 in order to discriminate between the models. To do so, a temperature profile was constructed across the shock, utilizing spectral fitting, and compared against the models' predictions. In addition, temperature maps across the cluster were generated to better understand the merger event as a whole. We find that the temperature profile is suggestive of the shock model but is not yet statistically significant, due to *NuSTAR*'s comparatively worse spatial resolution. As a result, we apply a novel joint fitting technique to *NuSTAR* data and *Chandra* observations in order to statistically distinguish between the models for the first time, accounting for the scattering of photons due to the PSF. Understanding these processes increases our understanding of the magnetic field of the ICM, allowing for mass determination, permitting galaxy clusters to be used to constrain cosmological studies.

371.07 — The First IFU Spectroscopic View of Shocked Cluster Galaxies

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Galaxy clusters grow by merging with other clusters, giving rise to shocks that travel through the intracluster medium. We present the first Integral Field Unit (IFU) observations of five Hα emitting galaxies in the z∼0.2, massive ($\sim 2\times10^{15} M_\odot$), post-core passage merging cluster CIZA J2242.8+5301 ("Sausage Cluster"). To study the effects of the merger shock on the properties of these galaxies, we put together the IFU data from Gemini North/GMOS with deep optical photometric data from the Subaru and the Canada-France-Hawai'i telescopes, and spectroscopic data from the Keck/DEIMOS and AF2/WHT instruments. The GMOS field of view captures all the Hα and [NII] emission in the galaxies. We estimate star formation rates for these five galaxies and show that they are generally higher than the star formation rate measured for galaxies in the field.

We show that the velocity maps of at least two of the galaxies have complex features like tails and gas outflow which can be caused by the shock passing through the galaxies. The SAO REU program is funded in part by the National Science Foundation REU and Department of Defense ASSURE programs under NSF Grant no. AST-1852268, and by the Smithsonian Institution.

371.08 — Low Frequency Radio Emission in Galaxy Clusters

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We present low frequency radio observations (GMRT, VLA) of several different galaxy clusters, with accompanying *Chandra* X-ray observations. Comprehensive analysis of galaxy clusters is performed in order to study their central galaxies, which often contain active galactic nuclei (AGN). Such clusters include Abell 4059, a rich galaxy cluster with a bright central radio galaxy. X-ray observations of this and similar systems reveal intricate interactions between their central radio galaxy and the intracluster medium. Past activity of central AGN is sometimes tied to "ghost cavities" (X-ray deficits with no radio emission above 1 GHz), which occur well beyond the active central radio galaxy, and have been found to be filled with low frequency radio plasma. Multi-frequency radio observations in conjunction with X-ray observations can be used to study particle aging and acceleration in clusters like Abell 4059. Other analysis includes that of merging clusters with faint diffuse radio emission, such as CIZA J0107.7+5408, a massive, dissociative binary merger. This system contains double-peaked, steep-spectrum, diffuse radio emission at multiple frequencies, and is dynamically disturbed. Combined X-ray and JVLA observations allows characterization of the diffuse radio emission, study of the cluster's dynamics, as well as further study of the shock front. This allows us to place constraints on ICM transport processes and turbulence/shock acceleration.

371.09 — Cataloging Dwarf Galaxies in Abell Galaxy Clusters

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Galaxy clusters are gargantuan groupings of many different kinds of galaxies; the intricacies of interaction within these clusters is still something of a mystery. This project stands to examine the structure of three Abell clusters of varying size and distance through the distribution of their dwarf galaxies. A dwarf galaxy is a significantly smaller, less massive galaxy, and despite their size difference, they tend to make up the larger population by number of any cluster. Their small size allows them to more prominently display the effects of cluster tides on their structure (and frequency). By cataloging the number of ultra diffuse galaxies in these clusters, we will be able to learn more about cluster forces and the accuracy of current cluster simulations. The process begins with R band data from the Subaru Hyper Suprime camera, and a combination of Source Extractor and Galfit technologies are used to identify light sources in a given field and catalog the few in a field that were the UDG's we want by examining their size, magnitude, elongation, and many other characteristics. The results give a view into the intricacies of the galaxy clusters; based on our preliminary results we find a distinctly irregular structure to them and a noticeably lower number of dwarfs relative to the giant population in the center as opposed to the outskirts. This indicates that dwarf galaxies may be destroyed in dense environments. This work was supported by the National Science Foundation's REU program through NSF awards AST-1560016 and AST-1852136.

371.10 — Green Bank Telescope 21cm observations below $N_{HI} = 10^{17}$ cm^{-2}

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Recent studies have highlighted the importance of a galaxy's circumgalactic medium in understanding its accretion and outflows, and its interaction with other galaxies. In 21cm emission this material is detected at column densities lest than 10^{18} cm^{-2}, highlighting the importance of being able to measure extended, low N_{HI} regions accurately (e.g., Wolfe et al. 2016, ApJ, 816, 81; Howk et al. 2017, ApJ 846, 141; Pisano, D.J. et al. 2018, arXiv:1810.06575). A 30 km/s wide HI line with a total NHI of 10^{17} cm^{-2}

will have a peak brightness temperature of only a few mK, so high sensitivity and instrumental stability are key for advancing this science. The Green Bank Telescope's (GBT) offset design, state of the art receivers, and world class electronics allow observations to or below column densities of $N_{HI} = 10^{17}$ cm^{-2}. Many of the next generation telescopes are being designed to routinely operate in this regime. The GBT thus provides a unique opportunity for us to explore, quantify and gain insight into the $N_{HI} = 10^{17}$ cm^{-2} universe before these next generation instruments come on line.

371.11 — Toward Understanding the Structure and Composition of BCGs in MaNGA at z~0.15

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Brightest Cluster Galaxies (BCGs) are among the most massive objects in the universe with approximately $10^{11.5} M_{\odot}$. They have significant influence on the motion of nearby galaxies and often gravitationally interact with them. Studying the galactic structure and chemical composition of these low redshift (z~0.15) BCGs gives insight into two larger questions: how do BCGs form and what are the primary factors contributing to their evolution? The SDSS MaNGA survey has photometric and spectroscopic data on nearly 10,000 galaxies, of which 24 have been identified as BCG. Using MaNGA's database access and visualization Python package, Marvin, we present the initial findings on a subset of these BCGs. We analyze the stellar velocity and velocity dispersion to understand the internal kinematics of the BCG and consider the D4000 spectral index to better describe the stellar age. Since the MaNGA instrument is dithered and exposed several times, the data from individual spatial pixels, or spaxels, is reliable. This allows for an annular binning scheme in which we define the difference, in arcseconds, between the aperture radii, consequently dividing the spaxels into concentric circular regions. Ultimately, we use this method to compare how the properties mentioned above change with distance from the galactic core and trends found throughout multiple BCGs.

371.13 — Constraining the Intragroup Medium Density using AGN with Bent Radio Jets

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We are presenting constraints on the density of the intragroup medium (IGrM) determined using AGN with bent radio jets. Most galaxies in the local universe are located in galaxy groups, but not much is known about the gas that exists between galaxies in these environments, known as the IGrM. A large fraction of the baryons located in groups likely exist in the IGrM, and the role it could play in the evolution of galaxies in groups depends heavily on its density, which is poorly constrained. However, while it is difficult to observe directly, we can see the effect it has on galaxies existing within it. Specifically, we can use AGN with bent radio jets to constrain the density of the IGrM by assuming the jets are bent by ram pressure from the surrounding medium. By combining radio continuum observations of the bent jets from the Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope with spectroscopic redshifts of group members from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, we are able to constrain the density of the IGrM through which galaxies hosting AGN with bent jets are moving. We are presenting IGrM constraints for a subset of groups, with the goal of extending this analysis to a larger sample of groups hosting bent double lobed AGN. This measurement will allow us to do a more complete accounting of the total amount of baryons in these systems and will give us a better understanding of how the IGrM guides galaxy evolution and the quenching of star formation in group environments.

371.14 — Identifying companions to Brightest Cluster Galaxies

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Brightest Cluster Galaxies (BCGs) are some of the most massive galaxies in the universe. They exist at the bottom of the gravitational potential of a galaxy cluster. They are often surrounded by interacting companion galaxies, which we study here. Our data is collected from an Integral field unit named SparsePak, which gathers optical 3D spectroscopic data. Data such as redshift, magnitude, velocity, and velocity dispersion is collected and allows us to sort true companions from interloping galaxies and stars. Here we present the identification and classification of each object within 45kpc of the BCG core. Cross referencing with the Sloan Digital Sky Survey database, we categorize 223 individual objects surrounding 23 different BCGs. Out of the 223 objects, 57 potential companion galaxies have been identified and selected for study. Future work will include calculating the dynamical friction timescale, and the

merging likelihood in order identify potential merging galaxies. This will allow for us to gain insight to the formation, evolution, and fate of these Brightest Cluster Galaxies.

371.15 — Multi-wavelength Observations of the Dissociative Merger in the Galaxy Cluster CIZA J0107.7+5408

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We present results based on X-ray, optical, and radio observations of the massive galaxy cluster CIZA J0107.7+5408. We find that this system is a post-core-passage, dissociative, binary merger, with the optical galaxy density peaks of each subcluster leading their associated X-ray emission peaks. This separation occurs because the diffuse gas experiences ram pressure forces, while the effectively collisionless galaxies (and presumably their associated dark matter (DM) halos) do not. This system contains double-peaked diffuse radio emission, possibly a double radio relic with the relics lying along the merger axis and also leading the X-ray cores. We find evidence for a temperature peak associated with the SW relic, likely created by the same merger shock that is powering the relic radio emission in this region. Thus, this system is a relatively rare, clean example of a dissociative binary merger, which can in principle be used to place constraints on the self-interaction cross-section of DM. Low-frequency radio observations reveal ultra-steep spectrum diffuse radio emission that is not correlated with the X-ray, optical, or high-frequency radio emission.

371.16 — Weighing the Giants: Near-Infrared imaging of Sparsepak Cluster Bright Cluster Galaxies

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A Brightest Cluster Galaxy (BCG) is the most luminous galaxy of its host galaxy cluster. These tend to be old, massive, and elliptical. Younger stellar populations in the outskirts imply a vast history of galaxy merging. This makes them prime candidates for studying the evolution of galaxy interactions. The near-infrared imager on the Palomar Telescope, using three different filters, provided three nights worth of data on eleven Brightest Cluster Galaxies (BCGs) two magnitudes deeper than available in 2MASS. This data was reduced using the python package, astropy and its affiliate, ccdproc. The bias, dark, flat-fielded and sky subtracted frames are mosaicked together and presented here. A set of nearby neighbors are identified. Further analysis will be conducted through python to determine the masses of the galaxies and to measure color gradients in order to gain a sense of potential mergers and differences in the stellar populations.

371.17 — Star Formation and Galaxy Evolution in the Most Massive High Redshift Cluster

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The El Gordo cluster is the most massive, hottest and most X-ray luminous cluster at its redshift (z = 0.87) and beyond. As well as these properties, there is an ongoing major merger within the cluster which provides a unique environment to study galaxy evolution. Studies of galaxy cluster properties have primarily focused on passive galaxies at high redshift, meaning our understanding of star formation in high redshift cluster environments is lacking. The El Gordo cluster contains a large number of blue, star-forming galaxies, likely due to its active merger state, making it an ideal candidate to study high redshift, star-forming galaxies and galaxy evolution. Using Integral Field Unit (IFU) data from the KMOS instrument on the Very Large Telescope in Chile of around 60 galaxies that appear to be blue and gaseous from initial observations, we present galaxy spectra to shed light on the star formation rate of galaxies in a merging cluster, as well as providing spectroscopic redshifts for more cluster members.

371.18 — Searching for Globular Cluster Streams in Andromeda Using the Rolling Hough Transform

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In the Milky Way we now know of more than 50 stellar streams from globular clusters. To date, however, no globular cluster stellar streams have been discovered in other galaxies. Globular cluster streams form as stars are tidally stripped from their progenitors, and the streams can be used to investigate the distribution and nature of dark matter in galaxies. We present recent results on a search for globular cluster

streams in the Andromeda galaxy. In particular, we modify the machine vision algorithm "the Rolling Hough Transform'' to work on star positions instead of on binned images. We use the modified algorithm to search the PAndAS data set for linear structures in 10 by 10 kpc regions across Andromeda's stellar halo. To build intuition and to optimize our search for globular cluster streams, we inject mock stellar streams to Andromeda's halo which are scaled in length, width, and number of stars based on recent work on streams in external galaxies. We check the validity of our findings, by investigating the morphology, metallicity, color, and magnitude of the stream candidates we detect.

371.19 — Examining the Growth of Black Holes in the Protocluster Environment at z = 3.1: The HST WFC3 IR View of Galaxies in the SSA22 Protocluster

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The well-studied $z \sim 3$ protocluster in the SSA22 field has been shown to exhibit an elevated fraction of activity by Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN) compared to fields at similar redshifts. This activity may be fueled by an increased merger rate, either past or present, among protocluster members. High resolution near-infrared (NIR) imaging can be used to characterize the distribution of stellar mass among the protocluster members, and may detect the disturbed galaxy morphologies associated with mergers. We have obtained new Hubble WFC3 F160W ($\sim$1.6 µm) observations of the SSA22 field centered on previously-identified protocluster AGN (Lehmer et al. 2009). In this work we use GALFIT and Gini-M_{20} analysis of galaxies detected in new and archival F160W images to characterize the NIR morphologies of SSA22 protocluster galaxies. We compare the extracted morphologies to galaxies elsewhere in the SSA22 field and to a sample of Lyman-Break Galaxies (LBGs) in HDF-N via a GALFIT catalog produced by van der Wel et al. (2012). We find no statistically significant difference in the NIR morphologies of protocluster galaxies and their field counterparts. To characterize the distribution of stellar masses in the protocluster, we fit SEDs to protocluster LBGs using broadband UV-NIR photometry. We present a new, publicly available catalog for the SSA22 field, containing our extracted morphologies as well as archival photometry and spectroscopic redshifts, where available. Finally, we discuss possible sources of the observed enhancement of AGN activity in the context of our results.

371.20 — Quantifying Gradients in Synthetic X-ray Maps of Galaxy Clusters in Simulations of AGN Feedback

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The cooling flow problem highlights the discrepancy between expected and observed cooling of massive galaxy clusters via spectroscopic direct observation and lower than expected mass deposition in the center of clusters. We use adaptive mesh simulations of the Perseus Cluster and its astrophysical jet to analyze the effects of AGN feedback on the cluster atmosphere by generating x-ray maps of the cluster. We then remove large scale fluctuations and apply a Gaussian filter to the images in order to quantify the fluctuations in surface brightness at various scales. We convert the power spectrum of the images into velocity units and compare the simulated jets to the observed brightness fluctuations of the cluster. This method gives a quantitative analysis of the interaction between the jet and the cluster atmosphere that can measure the jet's contribution to the heating gap and to the cluster turbulence spectrum. We use this method to analyze the heating at different times in the evolution of the jet and at radii up to 200 kpc.

371.21 — ALMA's View of Molecular Gas in the Core of a High-Redshift Galaxy Protocluster

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Massive Lyman-alpha nebulae have long been used to trace warm reservoirs of gas at high redshifts. Previous observations have detected one of the largest of these nebulae known to date, MAMMOTH-I, coinciding with the core of a galaxy protocluster at a redshift of 2.3116. Such proto-cluster cores are believed to be the progenitors of giant elliptical galaxies found in galaxy clusters in the local universe. In order to learn how these cores evolve in terms of stellar formation, we imaged cold molecular gas -the raw ingredient for star formation- across the Lyman-alpha nebula of MAMMOTH-I with 3 molecular line emissions: CO(4-3) and [CI] from the Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA) and CO(1-0) from the Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array (VLA). We find evidence of molecular gas extending into the circumgalactic medium in both CO(1-0) and [CI] while CO(4-3) emission is localized to proto-cluster galaxies and shows no signs of this extended structure, reinforcing the idea that the high-J CO line transitions may not be as strong of a tracer for extended molecular gas. The ratios of the line luminosities show that the molecular gas across the MAMMOTH-I Nebula has properties similar to that of interstellar mediums in local star forming galaxies. These results help to understand the details of the evolution of galaxy proto-clusters in early Universe.

371.23 — Light Modeling of the "El Gordo" Galaxy Cluster

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Galaxy clusters are the most massive objects in the Universe. They can be used as secondary telescopes due to their powerful gravitational fields that lens background light as they bend the geometry of space. Galaxy clusters can probe large areas and cosmic times, so they are the most effective lenses to search for faint and distant objects. In order to exploit their potential to magnify background objects, we must first understand the mass and light distribution of the cluster and its members. The cluster ACT-CL-J0102-49151 ("El Gordo", Menanteau et al. 2012) is the most massive, hottest, and luminous X-ray cluster at its redshift and provides a unique environment to study galaxy evolution. In this poster we present how to combine the SWarp (Bertin et al. 2002), SExtractor (Bertin & Arnouts 1996) and GALFIT (Peng et al, 2002, 2010) software packages to compile photometric data across ten HST filters, identify foreground stars to create a point spread function (PSF) and model light from "El Gordo" member galaxies. For the proper identification of background galaxies, it is necessary to subtract the modeled light from cluster members and foreground stars. We present here the best-fit model for the "El Gordo" cluster galaxies, as well as a preliminary catalog of background small, low-mass galaxies.

371.24 — Simulations of Galaxy Cluster Mergers with Self-Interacting Dark Matter: Effects on the X-ray Emitting Gas

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Galaxy cluster mergers are the most energetic events in the current universe. The matter contained in clusters falls into three main categories: dark matter, gas, and stars, each of which has decidedly different collisional properties that are revealed by the spatial separations between the components after a cluster merger (as is seen in the Bullet Cluster). We run hydrodynamical/N-body simulations of head-on cluster mergers using the AREPO code, modeling all three matter types with varying dark matter self-interaction cross sections. This allows us to determine the effect that dark matter has on the observable properties of baryonic matter (stars and gas) in the merging clusters due to changes in the gravitational potential, including separations in position and velocity space. The latter will be observable in the near future with new X-ray observatories with microcalorimeters, such as XRISM, Athena, and Lynx, which will be able to measure the line of sight velocity of the intra-cluster medium. We simulate a number of potential collision scenarios by varying the mass ratio of the clusters and the initial velocity of their collision. With this data we may constrain dark matter cross sections by comparing observed stellar and gas velocities to ones from simulated mergers with known dark matter collisionality.

Poster Session 372 — Instrumentation: Space Missions I

372.01 — HST Flux Calibration: I. STIS and CALSPEC

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The precision of absolute flux measurements is quantified for the Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph (STIS), which is the most important contributor to the CALSPEC standards. With our goal of 1% absolute accuracy, the documentation of the HST/CALSPEC flux scale and its sub-percent repeatability are of prime importance. While the 1σ rms broadband repeatability for G140L is 0.7%, the other four STIS spectral modes show excellent photometric repeatability of 1σ = 0.2%. The custom data processing that is required to achieve these results is discussed in detail. In particular, the correction for the wide extraction heights required for the saturated Vega and Sirius data is found to vary with time, which results in revised spectral energy distributions (SEDs) that decrease by as much as 2.5% for Sirius and 2% for Vega at 1 μm.

372.02 — Recent Calibration Efforts and Performance Updates for HST/STIS

T. Monroe[1]; D. Branton; J. Carlberg; J. Debes; S. Deustua; S. Lockwood; M. Maclay; C. Proffitt; A. Riley; S. Sohn; D. Welty; R. Jedrzejewski
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The Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph (STIS) continues to enable the astronomical community to carry out innovative UV and optical spectroscopic and imaging studies with its unique observing modes, over two decades after its deployment on the Hubble Space Telescope (HST). In particular, STIS allows spectroscopy in the FUV and NUV, including high spectral resolution echelle modes, imaging in the FUV, optical spectroscopy, coronagraphy, and long-slit spatial scanning on the CCD. We present work on a new Python-based defringing tool for STIS CCD observations, updates to the STIS Data and Instrument Handbooks, the status of the NUV-MAMA dark current, and a discussion on the impact of observatory/gyro jitter on spectroscopic observations. Additionally, we discuss efforts to improve the relative flux calibration of the NUV echelle modes and an update on the STIS instrument focus.

372.03 — Improved Flux Calibration of HST/STIS E140M via New Sensitivity Curves

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Accurate sensitivity curves are essential for attaining absolute flux calibration. For the echelle gratings on board the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph (STIS), the blaze functions (relative sensitivity across an echelle order) are known to shift in wavelength as a function of both time and position on the detector. These shifts are corrected by the calstis pipeline, and the coefficients describing the behavior of the shifts for each grating are periodically updated as needed. However, over the last ~5 years the E140M grating has exhibited an apparent change in the underlying shapes of the blaze functions that cannot be corrected by simply shifting the blaze shapes previously measured. A special calibration program was executed in February 2018 to observe the HST primary standard star G191-B2B in order to re-characterize the sensitivity curve of E140M. With these new data, we have confirmed the underlying shape change of the E140M blaze functions and remeasured the grating's sensitivity curve. Our method makes use of a relatively new model atmosphere for G191-B2B to more robustly identify the stellar continuum; therefore, we have also rederived the sensitivity curves in the post-Servicing Mission 4 (post-SM4) calibration dataset taken in 2009. New blaze shift coefficients have also been measured. A forthcoming delivery of new PHOTTAB and RIPTAB references files with these new curves and coefficients will result in improved absolute flux calibration for all post-SM4 E140M datasets. Corrections in recent data, where shape changes are largest, are as much as 10% in the middle of echelle orders and 20% at order edges. As a consequence of this work, spectral order 86 (covering ~1711-1729 A) will once again be part of the standard flux calibrated x1d files produced by the calstis pipeline for all post-SM4 E140M datasets.

372.04 — ACS Solar Blind Channel Absolute Flux Calibration

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The throughput curves for the imaging modes of the Advanced Camera for Surveys Solar Blind Channel (SBC) have been updated to correct for a 15% - 30% error in the absolute flux calibration. The offset is removed by adjusting throughput curves of various components of the different observing modes, and bringing synthetic photometry into agreement with observed photometry. The resulting curves show that the detector is more sensitive than previously estimated. The practical result of these changes is that the new zeropoints are fainter than before. In other words, until now, the observed astrophysical fluxes of sources have been overestimated. The zeropoints for F122M and F165LP have accuracies of ~ 4.5%, while the other filters have accuracies better

than ∼ 1.7%. New throughput curves and other necessary support files have been delivered to the calibration pipeline so that, from now on, SBC images downloaded from MAST contain the appropriate zeropoints.

372.05 — The Effectiveness of Post-flashing ACS/WFC Observations of Unresolved Sources

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Throughout the almost 18 year lifetime of the Advanced Camera for Surveys Wide Field Channel (ACS/WFC), the charge transfer efficiency (CTE) of its two CCDs has been steadily declining as a result of radiation damage. One way to minimize the effects of an imperfect CTE is by increasing the background level. This is done by either increasing the exposure time or by using the ACS/WFC LED to post-flash the observation. By increasing the background level, many of the CCD charge traps responsible for the imperfect CTE become filled prior to readout. As of late 2019, the ACS Team generally cautions against the use of post-flash because of the additional noise imparted by the post-flash correction. Here we present the results of an analysis into the effectiveness of post-flashing observations of unresolved sources as a means to mitigate the effects of imperfect CTE. We generate a series of images containing artificial stars of varying magnitudes and different amounts of post-flash background. We use the CTE forward modeler available in ACSTOOLS to simulate the effects of readout. Finally, for each source we compare the recovered signal to its known value to examine CTE losses as a function of both S/N and background level when post-flashing an observation of unresolved sources.

372.06 — Python Simulation of Target Acquisition using HST/COS (PySTAcC)

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The Cosmic Origins Spectrograph (COS) was installed on the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) in 2009. COS is the only existing spectrograph that covers the far-ultraviolet (FUV) region down to 900 Angstroms, and also contains a channel covering near-ultraviolet (NUV) wavelengths. It is extensively used by the astronomy community to characterize a variety of targets, ranging from comets to planets, stars, and galaxies. Target acquisition with COS is performed either via NUV imaging or by using dispersed light data. All the acquisition methods are optimized for isolated point sources, while the behavior in case of extended targets and/or crowded fields depends on the exact light distribution of the sources. We present PySTAcC, a Python simulation tool that reproduces the exact operations and algorithms performed by the onboard flight software (FSW) during the NUV imaging acquisition. This will help users navigate nonstandard target acquisitions with COS and compare results with different target acquisition techniques. The tool will be made available to the public in the form of a python script as well as a Jupyter notebook.

372.07 — WFC3 DASH Reduction Pipeline Development and Launch

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A new observing technique (DASH — drift and shift) has recently been developed for the Wide Field Camera 3 (WFC3) on the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) that allows wider areas to be surveyed more efficiently. This technique relies solely on HST's gyroscopes to point and guide the telescope. However, this outputs smeared images due to the intrinsic "drift" that occurs from relying solely on the gyros during an observation. The non-destructive readout mode of the WFC3/IR sensor allows most of the native HST resolution to be recovered for data taken using the DASH observing mode. This is accomplished by creating partial images from differences in the consecutive, non-destructive reads and realigning them ("shift"). Such reduction can be onerous and thus the HST user community could greatly benefit from a public reduction pipeline that can easily reduce DASH data. In this contribution, we present the DASH Reduction Pipeline: a set of tools for reducing WFC3/IR images taken under gyro control. The pipeline creates the partial images and aligns them, while also including options for creating mosaics, segmentation maps and association files. In addition, it allows users to customize how they run it based on the contents of the image. We provide extensive documentation and tutorials to guide users through the reduction process. Following the completion of the pipeline, this project will be available on the Space Telescope Science Institute (STScI) Github page for complete public access.

372.08 — Space Weather Observed by the Regolith X-Ray Imaging Spectrometer Aboard OSIRIS-REx

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X-ray telescopes are susceptible to background noise induced by space weather that degrades instrument performance. Here we report on space weather observed by a new x-ray telescope flying aboard NASA's OSIRIS-REx asteroid sample return mission currently orbiting the asteroid Bennu. The telescope known as REXIS (Regolith X-ray Imaging Spectrometer) is a coded aperture x-ray telescope equipped with four back-illuminated CCDs designed to measure the x-ray fluorescence of Bennu's regolith. REXIS has taken calibration and science data since launch in 2016. The data from two of these operations exhibit periods of increased background coincident with solar activity observed by sun-observing spacecraft. The first instance occurred during the REXIS CCD spectral response calibration using the Crab Nebula, whose observations were executed in two identical operations separated by one week; the latter showed increased count rates with a power-law spectrum. The second instance occurred over two weeks during REXIS's primary science observations of Bennu. The event rate smoothly increases to double the initial value before returning to normal with a similar power-law spectrum. GEANT4 simulations of particle-induced background in REXIS are ongoing. Modeling the increased background will maximize REXIS science returns and inform the design of future x-ray telescopes.

372.09 — The JWST Observatory: Status and Path Forward

M. McElwain[1]; C. Bowers[1]; R. Kimble[1]; M. Niedner[1]; E. Smith[1]; JWST Project Team[1]

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The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) is a large (6.5 m) segmented aperture telescope equipped with near- and mid-infrared instruments (0.6-28 microns), all of which are passively cooled to ~40 K by a 5-layer sunshield while the mid-infrared instrument is further actively cooled to 7 K. The extensive integration and test program developed and verified two primary elements: the telescope and science instruments, called OTIS, and the spacecraft and sunshield, called the Spacecraft Element. The OTIS and Spacecraft Element activities are presented by Kimble et al. at this meeting. These two elements were recently joined together to form the complete JWST Observatory. We will describe the Observatory integration process, overall status, testing plans, and the on-orbit performance estimates.

372.10 — Completion of the JWST Spacecraft/Sunshield and Telescope/Instrument Elements

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The James Webb Space Telescope is a large-aperture (6.5m diameter) segmented-telescope observatory, which is being developed to perform forefront astronomical observations at near- and mid-infrared wavelengths (0.6-28 microns). The Observatory is comprised of two principal elements. The first is the Spacecraft/Sunshield Element, comprising the warm spacecraft bus (with the usual power, propulsion, command and data-handling, pointing, and communications systems) along with a large, deployable, five-layer sunshield. That sunshield enables the second major element (the Telescope/Instrument suite, known as the OTIS) to cool passively to the operating temperatures required for the near-IR instruments, with additional mechanical cooling for the mid-IR instrument. We report here on the completion of the integration and test programs for these two elements. This milestone marked the readiness of these two sub-components to be integrated to form the full-up JWST Observatory, which is described in the companion presentation by McElwain et al.

372.11 — Wide-Field Slitless Spectroscopy with the NIRISS instrument on JWST

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The Near Infrared Imager and Slitless Spectrograph (NIRISS) instrument on the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) offers Wide-Field Slitless Spectroscopy (WFSS) capability for low-resolution (R = 150) spectroscopy over the wavelength range 0.8 - 2.2 microns across a 2.2′ x 2.2′ field of view. Over this

wavelength range, NIRISS will have the sensitivity to observe the Lyman-alpha emission, UV nebular emission lines, and Lyman continuum break in star-forming galaxies at high redshifts with 6< z < 17. In addition, NIRISS WFSS will observe multiple optical emission lines for large numbers of low-luminosity star-forming galaxies at intermediate redshifts (1.2< z < 3.4) offering unprecedented wealth of information on the physical properties of dwarf galaxies. When used in parallel observing mode, NIRISS WFSS serves as an efficient tool for searches of strong emission-line galaxies across redshifts. The WFSS mode in NIRISS is enabled using a pair of identical grisms that disperse the spectra in perpendicular directions on the detector, which allows to obtain a clean spectrum for sources that may have spectral overlap with other sources in any one direction. Also, the WFSS mode is operated in combination with blocking filters to isolate specific wavelength ranges, and prevent the overlap of long spectral traces from various sources. These strategies help to disentangle the blended spectral traces even in relatively crowded fields. In this poster, we present information about proposal preparation tools that will assist the community to prepare observing proposals for using the NIRISS WFSS mode. We include examples of simulated data using the Multi-Instrument Ramp Generator (MIRAGE) software developed at STScI. We also offer examples using the NIRISS WFSS grism configurations in the Exposure Time Calculator (ETC), and illustrate how the exposure parameters are used in the Astronomer's proposal Tool (APT). For more detailed information on NIRISS WFSS, we also provide the relevant links to NIRISS WFSS articles on the JWST user documentation (JDox).

372.12 — Proposal Planning for JWST NIRISS Aperture Masking Interferometry

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We present resources and tools to design an observing program using the Aperture Masking Interferometry (AMI) mode of JWST's NIRISS (Near-InfraRed Imager and Slitless Spectrograph) instrument. AMI's pupil mask turns the full aperture of JWST into an interferometric array, enabling a search space inaccessible to JWST's coronagraphs. AMI's science includes binary and multiple point sources, exoplanet imaging, features on solar system objects such as volcanoes on Io, imaging of extended sources such as AGNs, WR stars, and protoplanetary disks. AMI offers high resolution, moderate contrast imaging at 2.8, 3.8, 4.3, and 4.8 μm at separations of ∼70–400 mas. AMI can observe targets as bright as 3 to 4 magnitudes it its medium band filters delivering binary point source contrast up-to 10^{-4}. AMI operations are also suited to acquiring data for Kernel Phase analysis. JWST will be the first space telescope to use non-redundant aperture masking. We invite the community to submit proposals for this unique observing mode on JWST. The Cycle 1 General Observer (GO) Call for Proposals will be released on January 23, 2020 with a proposal deadline of May 1, 2020. We present a brief introduction to JWST user documentation (JDox), the JWST Exposure Time Calculator (ETC), the Astronomers' Proposal Tool (APT), simulation software MIRAGE (Multi-Instrument Ramp Generator) and the JWST calibration pipeline. These STScI resources and tools help users understand JWST instrument modes and data structures, design observing programs and analyze JWST data.

372.13 — Science Operations and Support for the Wide-Field Instrument for WFIRST

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The Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope (WFIRST) was identified by the Astro2010 Decadal Survey as the highest priority for a large space-based mission. Expected to launch in mid-2020s, WFIRST will have a 2.4 m primary mirror and provide HST-quality imaging over 0.27 deg^2, which is roughly a factor of 100 improvement over HST. WFIRST will have two instruments: the Coronagraphic Instrument (CGI) and Wide-Field Instrument (WFI); here we focus on the latter. The WFI will have 18 4k x 4k detectors with seven broadband filters (for 0.5-2 micron) and two spectroscopic elements: a high-resolution grism (R∼700 for 1-2 micron) and a low-resolution prism (R∼100 for 0.8-1.8 micron). We will discuss the role of STScI as the Science Operations Center of observation planning/scheduling, science support, and data archiving. Finally, we will describe the key surveys designed to study dark energy or exoplanets (High-Latitude Survey, Supernova Survey, Exoplanet Microlensing Survey, and Coronagraphic Program) and the opportunities for targeted General Observer (GO) programs and/or archival Guest Investigator (GI) analyses.

372.14 — WFIRST CGI: Polarization and Spectral Characterization Modes

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The WFIRST coronagraphic instrument (CGI) will demonstrate exoplanet spectroscopy and disk polarization measurements using a set of Amici and Wollaston prisms. The CGI spectral characterization mode, being designed and built and Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), has a spectral resolution of R50 and is designed to accommodate a 20% bandpass spanning 610-785nm. The CGI polarization mode is two sets of Wollaston prisms clocked 45 degrees from one another in order to recover Stokes information that would be otherwise unmeasurable in the current instrument configuration. The Wollaston design and optical elements are a contribution by the Japanese Aerospace Exploration Agency, with final alignment and testing being done at GSFC. The Wollaston mode targets disk imaging science cases. The spectrograph mode is designed to target Methane features, with the primary coronagraph band being centered around 730nm. We highlight the requirements for both modes and how the on-orbit calibration for a deployable spectrograph slit is handled. We also provide further detail on the optomechanical design, its stability based on thermal and structural predictions, anticipated performance, and operations concept. The impact of these performance metrics are projected into simulated data products, demonstrating that with a deployable slit and prism the planet spectrum can be taken with the required wavelength accuracy to perform spectral retrieval.

372.15 — All Sky Medium Energy Gamma-ray Observatory (AMEGO): Exploring the Extreme Multimessenger Universe

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The All sky Medium Energy Gamma-ray Observatory (AMEGO) is a probe class mission that will provide ground breaking new capabilities for multimessenger astrophysics - identifying and studying the astrophysical objects that produce gravitational waves and neutrinos; along with a rich menu of additional science in astrophysical jets, compact objects, dark matter and nuclear line spectroscopy. AMEGO will cover the energy range from 200 keV to over 20 GeV, with more than an order of magnitude improvement in sensitivity relative to previous missions. AMEGO provides breakthrough capabilities in three areas of MeV astrophysics: nuclear line spectroscopy will provide new insight into the currently topical area of element formation in dynamic environments; polarization capabilities will uniquely probe conditions and processes in astrophysical jets and in the magnetospheres and winds of compact objects; a wide field of view and broad energy range provide outstanding capability in time domain and multi-messenger astrophysics with excellent synergies with observations at other wavelengths.

372.16 — The MeV Background with AMEGO

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The emission of our Universe is well characterized at most wavelengths, but a gap remains at MeV energies. This is an energy range where nuclear decays from type Ia supernovae (SNIa), emission from radio-loud and radio-quiet active galactic nuclei (AGN) and potentially dark matter interaction can each contribute to the MeV background. An all-sky MeV mission like AMEGO will allow us to measure the intensity and the angular fluctuations of the MeV background. This will allow us to constrain models of SNIa formation, the evolution of radio-loud and radio-quiet AGN, the growth of the most massive black holes and to constrain the cross-section for dark matter interaction.

372.17 — Looking Under a Better Lamppost: MeV-scale Dark Matter Candidates

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The era of precision cosmology has revealed that about 85% of the matter in the universe is dark matter. Two well-motivated candidates are weakly interacting massive particles (WIMPs) and weakly interacting sub-eV particles (WISPs) (e.g. axions). Both WIMPs and WISPs possess distinct gamma-ray signatures. Over the last decade, data taken between 50 MeV to >300 GeV by the Fermi Large Area Telescope (Fermi-LAT) have provided stringent constraints on both classes of dark matter models. Thus far, there are no conclusive detections. However, there is an intriguing γ-ray excess associated with the Galactic center that could be explained by WIMP annihilation. At lower energies, the poor angular resolution of the Fermi-LAT makes source identification challenging, inhibiting our ability to more sensitively probe both the Galactic center excess, as well as lower-mass WIMP and WISP models. Additionally, targeted WISP searches (e.g., those probing supernovae and blazars) would greatly benefit from enhanced energy resolution and polarization measurements in the MeV range. To address these issues, a new telescope that is optimized for MeV observations is needed. Such an instrument would allow us to explore new areas of dark matter parameter space and provide unprecedented access to its particle nature.

372.18 — Neutrinos, Cosmic Rays, and the MeV Band

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The possible association of the blazar TXS 0506+056 with a high energy neutrino detected by IceCube holds the tantalizing potential to answer three astrophysical questions: 1. Where do high energy neutrinos originate? 2. Where are cosmic rays produced and accelerated? 3. What radiation mechanisms produce the high-energy gamma-rays in blazars? The MeV gamma-ray band holds the key to these questions, because it is an excellent proxy for photohadronic processes in blazar jets, which also produce neutrino counterparts. Variability in MeV gamma-rays shed light on the physical conditions and mechanisms that take place in the particle acceleration sites in blazar jets. In addition, hadronic blazar models also predict a high level of polarization fraction in the MeV band, which can unambiguously distinguish the radiation mechanism. Future MeV missions with large field of view, high sensitivity, and polarization capability will guarantee a central role in multi-messenger astronomy, since pointed, high-resolution telescopes will follow neutrino alerts only when triggered by an all-sky instrument.

372.19 — Gamma-ray Bursts and Gravitational Wave Counterparts with AMEGO

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Gamma-ray bursts (GRBs) are the brightest transients in the MeV sky, and their association with gravitational wave producing binary neutron star mergers is a topic at the forefront of multi-messenger astrophysics. GRBs have been studied for decades with wide-field-of-view background-dominated monitoring instruments, but with a sensitive MeV instrument like AMEGO, there is great potential for understanding the fainter populations of nearby short duration GRBs within the gravitational wave detector horizons, including those that may be slightly off-axis like GRB 170817A associated with GW170817. Initial estimates suggest that AMEGO will be the most prolific detector of GRBs to have ever flown, and will also be sensitive to a significant number of long duration GRBs at high redshifts (z > 5). Sensitive MeV observations of GRB spectral and temporal evolution as well as potentially polarization of bright events, will provide insight into GRB prompt emission mechanisms, as well as probe synchrotron shocks physics by measuring MeV GRB afterglows of bright bursts.

372.20 — MeV Blazars: Supermassive Black Holes at High Redshifts

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MeV blazars are the most luminous persistent sources in the Universe and emit most of their energy in the MeV band. These objects display very large jet powers and accretion luminosities and are

known to host black holes with a mass often exceeding $10^9 M_\odot$. An MeV survey, performed by a new generation MeV telescope which will bridge the entire energy and sensitivity gap between the current generation of hard X-ray and gamma-ray instruments, will detect >1000 MeV blazars up to a redshift of z = 5–6. Here we show that this would allow us: 1) to probe the formation and growth mechanisms of supermassive black holes at high redshifts, 2) to pinpoint the location of the emission region in powerful blazars, 3) to determine how accretion and black hole spin interplay to power the jet.

372.21 — Using Deep Learning for the Event Reconstruction of Combined Compton-scattering and Pair-creation Telescopes

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Combined Compton-scattering and pair-creation telescopes are a key technology for future gamma-ray observations performed in the energy range from a few hundred keV up to GeV's. They are the design of choice of two envisioned future satellite missions, AMEGO and e-ASTROGAM, which will allow us to perform unprecedented measurements of extreme particle accelerators (e.g. GRBs, AGN), study the life cycle of matter generated in stars and supernovae, search for dark matter signatures, and more. The standard analysis toolset used by both AMEGO and e-ASTROGAM is MEGAlib which dates back to the development of the MEGA telescope. While the event reconstruction for untracked Compton events has been significantly advanced in the context of the COSI balloon missions, the analysis of Compton events with electron tracks and low-energy pair events has not seen similar advances. However, especially the reconstruction of low-energy Compton tracks and generally of events in the transition region between Compton scattering and pair creation is most challenging, due to short and non-straight electron tracks, the need to distinguish turning Compton electron tracks from pair events, Bremsstrahlung hits masking as Compton interactions, energy lost in passive material, etc. The ultimate goal of this project is to look at all steps in the event reconstruction pipeline for Compton and pair events within MEGAlib and to try to improve upon the existing performance with modern machine learning tools. Here we present first results from applying a deep learning approach to the identification and tracking of pair and Compton events. The overall event reconstruction problem is split into several smaller tasks, for example, identify the event type (Compton, pair, charged particle, etc.), find the start point of the pair track, identify which hit belongs to which track, etc. The layout of the neural network, for example, for the event identification and the identification of the track start point is a 3-dimensional convolutional neural network modeled after VoxNet. The input to the network is a 3D point cloud of the hits in the detector (x, y, z with energy as density value), and the output, for the above example, is a classification of the event type or the start point. The networks are trained with realistic simulations of a tracking Compton and pair telescope in the energy range between 5 and 20 MeV, which provide us, for example, the event type and start position required for training the network. For this simulation setup, we currently achieve an identification accuracy of up to 99%.

372.22 — Positron Annihilation in the Galaxy with Next-Generation Gamma-ray Telescopes

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The 511 keV line from positron annihilation in the Galaxy was the first gamma-ray line detected to originate from outside our solar system. Going into the fifth decade since the discovery, the source of positrons is still unconfirmed and remains one of the enduring mysteries in gamma-ray astronomy. With a large flux of $\sim 10^{-3}$ ph/cm^2/s, after 15 years in operation INTEGRAL/SPI has detected the 511 keV line at >50σ and has performed high-resolution spectral studies which conclude that Galactic positrons predominantly annihilate at low energies in warm phases of the interstellar medium. The results from imaging are less certain, but show a spatial distribution with a strong concentration in the center of the Galaxy. The observed emission from the Galactic

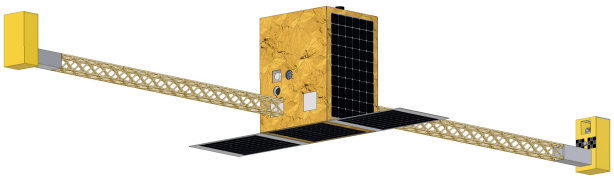
disk has low surface brightness and the scale height is poorly constrained, therefore, the shear number of annihilating positrons in our Galaxy is still not well know. Positrons produced in β^+ decay of nucleosynthesis products, such as ^{26}Al, can account for some of the annihilation emission in the disk, but the observed spatial distribution, in particular the excess in the Galactic bulge, remains difficult to explain. Additionally, one of the largest uncertainties in these studies is the unknown distance that positrons propagate before annihilation. In this presentation, we will summarize the current knowledge base of Galactic positrons, and discuss how next-generation instruments such as AMEGO and COSI could finally provide the answers.

Poster Session 373 — Instrumentation: Space Missions II

373.01 — Science with Optimast-SCI: New Discovery Frontiers with Sensitive, Millarcsecond Resolution

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The Optimast-SCI (Structurally Connected Interferometry) mission is a NASA-funded SBIR study of the science possibilities enabled by a space-based optical interferometer mission. Optimast-SCI will provide ~2 milliarcsecond spatial resolution with a limiting magnitude of V<12 in a SmallSat package, which even at this small scale is sensitivity performance superior to any ground-based facility by 2-5 magnitudes. A number of scientific opportunities are enabled by this performance. Observation of asteroids can directly measure their sizes, and constrain their albedos; for binary asteroids, orbit mapping can establish masses, and thereby indicate their compositional and structural properties. Observations of young stellar objects will produce results similar to ALMA, but at superior spatial resolution - which corresponds to the terrestrial planet hot-dust regimes, complementary to the gas giant cold-dust regimes of ALMA. At extragalactic distances, Optimast-SCI will have sufficient sensitivity to probe the inner regions of AGNs, constraining the mechanisms that shape the narrow-line region and windy torus. Each one of these areas - and more - are bold new horizons for scientific discovery, from the extreme angular resolution of optical interferometry enabled by space-based sensitivity.



373.02 — Precision In-Space Manufacturing for Structurally-Connected Interferometry

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In-Space Robotic Manufacturing and Assembly (IRMA) enables novel space mission architectures that broaden the toolkit available to mission planners within the astrophysics community. Equipped with these tools, innovative mission architectures rooted in IRMA offer an alternative approach to achieving science requirements at the forefront of high-spatial resolution astrophysics. The Made In Space Optimast Structurally-Connected Interferometry (SCI) technology will produce a two-aperture system at Sun-Earth L2. Matured via extensive ground testing in a relevant, space-like thermal vacuum environment, Optimast-SCI enables the manufacturing and deployment of structural booms unconstrained by launch loads or volumetric limits of standard vehicle fairings. This foundational additive manufacturing process bypasses limitations of traditional deployable structures by enabling boom designs that reduce parasitic mass. Using its proven in-space additive manufacturing capabilities, the Optimast-SCI hardware drives the efficient packaging of a variable, 1-20 m baseline interferometer to achieve an effective angular resolution in the milliarcsecond regime.

373.03 — The Cosmic Dawn Intensity Mapper (CDIM) Probe Mission

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CDIM is the Cosmic Dawn Intensity Mapper - a sub-$1B class Astrophysics 'Probe' mission for which a NASA concept study was recently completed. The mission is now under review by the 2020 Decadal Survey, based on the detailed study Report. CDIM advances understanding of the era of reionization

when the universe formed first stars and galaxies, and UV photons ionized the neutral intergalactic medium. The key capability of CDIM is unprecedented sensitivity to surface brightness to measure (with moderate spectral resolution) the intensity fluctuations of reionization to combine with 21-cm experiments tracing the neutral component of the IGM. This poster describes the instrument concept and mission scenario from the Report. CDIM has a wide-field passively-cooled telescope and a wide-field focal plane for high sensitivity to extended emission. It uses linear variable filters (LVFs) to produce spectra of every position in the detector field of view. This system does not use a spectrometer at all, allowing the design to focus on maximizing sensitivity and field of view. The Earth-Sun L2 orbit provides a stable thermal environment for passive cooling and an unobstructed view of the selected fields for deep imaging. The required flight-system pointing and agility is readily met with commercially available spacecraft. This research was carried out at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under a contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. © 2019. California Institute of Technology. Government sponsorship acknowledged.

373.04 — SPICA: revealing the hearts of galaxies and forming planetary systems; approach and US contributions.

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How did the diversity of galaxies we see in the modern Universe come to be? When and where did stars within them forge the heavy elements that give rise to the complex chemistry of life? How do planetary systems, the Universe's home for life, emerge from interstellar material? Answering these questions requires techniques that penetrate dust to reveal the detailed contents and processes in obscured regions. The ESA-JAXA Space Infrared Telescope for Cosmology and Astrophysics (SPICA) mission is designed for this, with a focus on sensitive spectroscopy in the 12 to 230 micron range. SPICA offers massive sensitivity improvements with its 2.5-meter primary mirror actively cooled to below 8 K. SPICA one of 3 candidates for the ESA's Cosmic Visions M5 mission, and JAXA has is committed to their portion of the collaboration. ESA will provide the silicon-carbide telescope, science instrument assembly, satellite integration and testing, and the spacecraft bus. JAXA will provide the passive and active cooling system (supporting the T<8K telescope), cryogenic payload integration, and launch. Phase-A is underway now; culminating in ESA's downselect in 2021, and an expected launch around 2030. SPICA will have 3 instruments. 1) JAXA's SPICA mid-infrared instrument (SMI) will offer imaging and spectroscopy from 12 to 38 microns. It complements JWST MIRI with wide-field mapping (broad-band and spectroscopic), R~30,000 spectroscopy with an immersion grating, and an extension to 38 microns. 2) A far-IR polarimeter from a French-led consortium will provide dual-polarization imaging in 3 far-IR bands. 3) A sensitive far-IR spectrometer SAFARI is being provided by an SRON-led consortium. It will provide full-band instantaneous coverage across 35-230 microns (longer wavelength extension is under study) using four R = 300 grating modules. A Fourier-transform module which can be engaged in front of the grating modules will offer a boost to the resolving power, up to R = 3,000 at 100 microns. As a member of the SAFARI consortium, our US team (named the BLISS team) is working with the European team to contribute the two long-wavelength detector arrays and spectrometer modules for SAFARI through a NASA Mission of Opportunity.

373.05 — On the Alignment of the COronal Spectrographic Imager in the Extreme ultraviolet (COSIE)

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The COronal Spectrographic Imager in the Extreme ultraviolet (EUV) instrument is a proposed mission of opportunity that, if it had been selected, would have launched in July 2023 and been mounted on the International Space Station. It is designed to observe the full sun out to 3.3 solar radii at wavelengths of 18.6 to 20.5 nm with 500x more sensitivity than the EUV imager on the Atmospheric Imaging Assembly (AIA). COSIE's observations would be used to better understand the coronal magnetic structure, the evolution of coronal mass ejections (CMEs), and the origin of the solar wind. The instrument is composed of COSIE-C, a wide-field EUV coronagraph, and COSIE-S, a no-slit EUV spectrograph. The alignment of optical elements directly affects an instrument's performance. Since an EUV laser is remarkably expensive and requires a vacuum for operation, COSIE-S would be aligned in the visible with a different wavelength of light (632.8 nm) and a different

grating groove density than what will be used in operation (18.6 - 20.5 nm, 5000 l/mm). This restriction complicates the alignment process because the angle of diffraction is a function of wavelength, groove spacing, order of diffraction, and incident angle. For the optical components to be aligned correctly with the 632.8 nm Helium-Neon laser, the groove density and incident angle were calculated to produce the same diffraction angle with the alignment laser as the EUV light would produce with the 5000 l/mm flight grating. Since the precision required on the incident angle was unknown, an error budget was established to determine which optical element misalignments would cause the most detrimental effects to the image and their allowable error values. It was found that translating the focus mirror or detector along the optical axis would have the largest effect on the image (allowable: 107.5 µm). A computer model of the COSIE optical design was created to compare to the error budget results. Keywords: Solar telescopes, Ultraviolet telescopes, Spectroscopy This work supported by the NSF-REU solar physics program at SAO, grant number AGS-1560313.

373.06 — Development of the XRISM X-ray Mirror Assembly

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X-ray Imaging Spectroscopy Mission (XRISM) is a Hitomi (ASTOR-H) recovery mission being developed under the collaboration between NASA and JAXA.The XRISM will carry an X-ray microcalorimeter instrument (Resolve) and an X-ray CCD instrument (Xtend), and will be launched in early 2022. NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center is responsible to develop the Resolve instrument including X-ray Mirror Assembly (XMA) for both Resolve and Xtend. As a quick turn around mission to be launched in five years, the design of the instrument had to be the same as Hitomi, i.e. build to print. However, the team made a couple of minor changes to the XMA design and its fabrication process in order to lower any risks and with hope to get better imaging performance.In this paper, we present status of the XMA development and first test resutls of the flight XMAs. The XMA is an aluminum foil X-ray mirror utilizingthe epoxy replication method. One change made to the fabrication process is to use a glass sheet wrapped around a aluminum mandrel as a replication mandrel instead of a Pyrex glass tube for large size reflectors. By this change the large reflectors for the XRISM have better angular resolution than the Hitomi ones (about 1 vs 2 arcmin). The other change is to reduce possibility of focusing MMOD (Micro Meteorid and Orbital Debris) from on- and off-axis angles. We will report basic performance (angular resolution and effective area) from the first X-ray test results to be performed at the upgraded Goddard 100-m X-ray beamline.

373.07 — The Arcus Soft X-ray Grating Spectrometer Explorer

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Arcus will provide high-resolution soft X-ray spectroscopy in the 12-50Å bandpass with sensitivity orders of magnitude higher than any previous astronomical observatory. Its capabilities include spectral resolution >2500 and effective area of ~250 cm2. The three top science goals for Arcus are to (1) measure the effects of structure formation imprinted upon the hot baryons that are predicted to lie in extended halos around galaxies, groups, and clusters, (2) trace the propagation of outflowing mass, energy, and momentum from the vicinity of the black hole to extragalactic scales as a measure of their feedback and (3) explore how stars, circumstellar disks and exoplanet atmospheres form and evolve. Arcus relies upon the same 12m focal length grazing-incidence silicon pore X-ray optics (SPO) that ESA has developed for the Athena mission; the focal length is achieved on orbit via an extendable optical bench. The focused X-rays from these optics are diffracted by high-efficiency Critical-Angle Transmission (CAT) gratings, and the results are imaged with flight-proven CCD detectors and electronics. The power and telemetry requirements on the spacecraft are modest and mission operations are straightforward, as most observations will be long, uninterrupted, and pre-planned.

373.08 — LEAP — A Large Area Gamma-Ray Burst Polarimeter for the ISS

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A complete picture of the GRB phenomena requires an understanding of what takes place in the inner part of the jet, closest to where the black hole is formed. Unfortunately, we have only a limited understanding of the inner jet, as its study depends on the short-lived, high-energy prompt emission, which is far more difficult to measure given the random occurrence (in both space and time) of these sources. Polarization studies of the prompt emission offer a unique opportunity to learn more about both the energy dissipation process in the inner jet and the mechanisms responsible for the emission. Some evidence of polarized gamma-ray emission has been accumulated in recent years. The limited significance and conflicting nature of these results does not yet paint a consistent picture of GRB polarization. A more sensitive and systematic study of GRBs, providing definitive measurements for a large sample of events, will address several important questions. The LargE Area burst Polarimeter (LEAP) is a mission that has been proposed for deployment on the International Space Station (ISS) in 2025. It is a Compton scattering polarimeter, employing a large array of discrete scintillation detector elements to measure the polarization of the incident flux. The detection principle of the LEAP instrument utilizes both plastic and CsI scintillation detectors to identify Compton scatter events. The azimuthal distribution of Compton scattered photons provides a measure of the source polarization. As a wide-FoV, non-imaging instrument, it is well-suited for measuring the polarization of transient events, such as GRBs and solar flares. With a total geometric scintillator area of 3000 cm^2 and an effective area for polarization (double scatter) of ~1000 cm^2, LEAP will provide high quality polarization measurements in the energy range of 50-500 keV, a range that includes most values of E_p. Data from individual detector elements will also provide high quality spectral data from 20 keV up to 5 MeV. Designed for a lifetime of 2.5 years, the LEAP mission will provide polarization results on more than 100 GRBs. These data will offer new insight on the nature of GRB jets.

373.09 — The Generalized Lab Architecture for Restructured optical Experiments (GLARE)

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The Makidon Optics Lab is home to three highly complex testbeds, each with its own series of highly complex experiments. With experiments like JOST, (the JWST Optical Simulation Testbed), HiCAT (the High-contrast imager for Complex Aperture Telescopes), and the Metrology testbed (which allows us to refine specific hardware elements and sensors before incorporating them into our other testbeds), we can test and develop wavefront solutions for segmented deformable mirrors that can simplify commissioning and maintenance of the James Webb Space Telescope, as well as push the boundaries of resolving higher and higher contrast objects in the direct imaging of exoplanets. A particular challenge is efficiently controlling and scripting experiments using their many diverse components and subsystems. HiCAT has a well-developed suite of automated experiment software, but we have plans to expand the HiCAT testbed (including introducing hardware that is beyond the scope of the current HiCAT package) and the HiCAT software is too specific to apply to the other two testbeds. With testbed and experiment independent architecture we could bring JOST and the Metrology testbed to the same high level of science that HiCAT achieves, and make integrating new hardware into JOST or HiCAT painless. GLARE, the Generalized Lab Architecture for Restructured optical Experiments, is a restructuring of the Makidon Lab systems and software to (1) write a general library of hardware interfaces, (2) standardize our complex driver install procedures with containers, and (3) develop HiCAT-like autonomous experiments for every testbed. We present a summary of our work on this project, including the development of additional hardware interfaces and the initial integration of this software into the HiCAT testbed.

373.10 — Laboratory demonstration of 10^{-10} contrast at the inner working angle of a sub-scale starshade

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Starshades are a leading technology to enable the direct detection and spectroscopic characterization of Earth-like exoplanets. Two critical starshade technologies, starlight suppression and optical model validation, are being advanced through sub-scale starshade demonstrations at the Princeton starshade testbed. We report on the successful completion of a technology milestone focused on the demonstration of optical performance at flight-required levels. We demonstrate 10^{-10} contrast at the inner working angle (IWA) of a starshade with a flight-like Fresnel number at multiple wavelengths spanning a 10% bandpass. The contrast at the IWA is limited by diffraction that is a result of the reduced scale of the experiment, but quickly improves to $2x10^{-11}$ beyond the IWA. To demonstrate our ability in detecting faint sources in the presence of the small-scale diffraction, we artificially inject sources into the experimental images and extract them with basic source extraction techniques. We also report on model validation experiments where starshades with intentional defects built into their design are tested and shown to be in agreement with model predictions. This work has advanced starshade technology by demonstrating we can design a starshade capable of producing scientifically useful contrast levels and that our models accurately predict the performance of the starshade in the presence of defects.

373.11 — Challenges Associated with Assembly of Large Optical Telescopes

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Many studies have evaluated the benefits that would be realized from a large space-based observatory. Key to this aspirational goal is on-orbit servicing and assembly technologies applicable to the assembly and alignment of precision optical systems. This paper will describe the challenges that would exist for such a project. The James Webb Space Telescope is in the final stages of integration and testing and stands out as the most complex, large-scale, deployable optical engineering feat ever attempted. The 18-segment, wing-deployed, primary optic has an impressive aperture of 6.5 m, but this size was chosen based on the volume limitations of a 5 m fairing. There are numerous observation campaigns that demand apertures in the 8 - 15 m range. Enabling such an observatory requires considerable work to assess what is required to extend JWST size to these sizes. The details of one of these efforts can be found in the LUVOIR Study final report. Looking to the future, there is an appetite for constructing an observatory with a light collecting area greater than 15 m. This size necessitates consideration of in-space assembly rather than a single launch deployable mission architecture. Separately from JWST and LUVOIR, a community has been making investments in robotic servicing and assembly technologies. These efforts have materialized in several on-orbit technology maturation projects — mainly Robotic Refueling Missions 1, 2 and 3, Raven, and the Restore-L Servicing Mission scheduled for launch in 2023. The latter will not only bring to operational status a servicing system for inspection, autonomous rendezvous, autonomous grapple, telerobotic refueling and relocation of Landsat 7, but also in-space assembly of a functional segmented 3 m Ka-band reflector. JWST and LUVOIR push the boundaries of what is possible for a large deployable observatory assembled on the ground, however, we discuss here the prioritized engineering challenges needed now for in-space assembly of even larger apertures in the future.

373.12 — UV-VIS- NIR Astronomical Mirrors for the 2020's Decade

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During the coming decade and beyond, both ground and space astronomy are imposing more and more significant new requirements on astronomical mirrors. Several of the specific challenges of these requirements are summarized, and analyzed in the context of materials that may serve these challenges. We focus on preparedness of mirror substrates for form factors, size, numbers and thermal dimensional stability. Results are summarized of SCHOTT's ZERODUR® studies, relevant to ultrastability for future missions like LUVOIR, HabEx, LISA and CETUS. Furthermore, recent new facilities at SCHOTT AG (Mainz) are described, exhibiting both capability and capacity to efficiently produce both VLT and space mission mirrors, even up to 4m-class in monolithic lightweight forms.

373.13 — Next Generation X-Ray Optics: High Resolution Light Weight, and Low Cost

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The science capability of an X-ray telescope is determined by many factors, including angular resolution, field of view, effective area, and energy bandwidth. The practical implementation of such a telescope for spaceflight, however, is determined by its mass, volume, production time, and production cost. Every past and existing X-ray telescope, such as Einstein, ROSAT, XMM- Newton, Chandra, Suzaku, and NuSTAR, represents an optimization among those many variables in its own unique context of science, technology, spaceflight opportunity, and budgetary constraints. In this paper I will report on our work of developing an X-ray optics technology that will enable future X-ray telescopes to achieve ever more science capability for a mass and production time and cost comparable to or even lower than past ones of the same mission class. Our technology development work, based on precision polishing of monocrystalline silicon and the traditional approach of "fabricate and assemble," covers the entire spectrum of optical design optimization, fabrication of mirror substrates, coating to enhance reflectivity, alignment and bonding to make mirror modules, performance and environmental testing of those modules, structural design and analysis of mirror assemblies. This paper will be a status update on all aspects of our work and how we have been supporting on-going mission studies, including the flagship mission Lynx, Probe missions like AXIS and TAP, and Explorer missions like STAR-X and FORCE.

373.14 — Enabling high-performance spectroscopy for future space-based missions

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High-performance spectrographs on-board upcoming missions will play an important role in addressing key astrophysical questions in the next decade. These spectrographs will need to have large effective areas and be able to make high-resolution measurements of faint astronomical objects within the constraints of space-based missions. I will present one of our ongoing nanofabrication efforts to produce high-efficiency, high-resolution X-ray reflection gratings for future NASA suborbital rocket, explorer, probe, and flagship missions. I will focus on how we are optimizing greyscale electron beam lithography and thermally activated selective topography equilibration (TASTE) to fabricate custom blaze profiles. I will also present the results of recent diffraction efficiency measurements of an X-ray grating produced using TASTE.

373.15 — Astronomical x-ray reflection gratings and the Rockets for Extended-source X-ray Spectroscopy

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Astronomical X-ray diffraction gratings are a key technology under development for current and future NASA missions. Here we seek to leverage exiting electron-beam lithographic techniques to produce a reflection grating with a groove pattern capable of high resolving power. We then introduce ion-milling techniques to create custom groove profiles capable of high diffraction efficiency. The goal is to produce a radial groove pattern with precisely blazed facets that are customizable based on ion mill input parameters. The process should be insensitive to groove density, facet size, and desired facet angle. We present here initial results and discuss experimental verification and future work. The Rockets for Extended-source X-ray Spectroscopy (tREXS) are a series of suborbital rocket payloads being developed at The Pennsylvania State University to utilize advancements in grating development. The tREXS science instrument is a soft X-ray grating spectrometer that will provide a large field-of-view and unmatched spectral resolving power for extended sources. Each instrument channel consists of a passive, mechanical focusing optic and an array of reflection gratings. The focal plane consists of an array of CIS113 CMOS sensors. tREXS I is being developed for a launch in 2021 to observe diffuse soft X-ray emission from the Cygnus Loop supernova remnant. An analysis of instrument optics, gratings, and focal plane camera is discussed.

373.16 — Opening the road to custom astronomical UV gratings

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Historically, ultraviolet (UV) gratings used in astronomical spectrographs have been made using either mechanical ruling, or interference lithography. They both have different advantages leading to the use of one or the other type depending on the scientific application. At Penn State University, using a combination of electron beam lithography, dry and wet etching, we are able to fabricate blazed gratings that combine qualities from both ruled and holographic gratings. We recently fabricated two prototype gratings for use in the FUV and EUV range. The first one was made for the MUV channel of the Pollux instrument proposed for NASA's LUVOIR flagship mission concept (bandpass: 118-195 nm) and the second one was made for the Univ. of Colorado/Boulder ESCAPE (bandpass: 50-90 nm), a proposed NASA Small Explorer mission. Recent testing shows efficiencies that exceed those of commercially available gratings. These results are opening the way to new applications in the field of astronomical UV spectroscopy.

373.17 — Relative Performance of Anisotropically-etched Gratings for Use in the Extreme and Far Ultraviolet Bandpasses

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Modern grating manufacturing techniques suffer from inherent issues that limit their peak efficiencies. Mechanical ruling is impacted by stylus wear that causes increased parasitic scatter, while holographic ruling struggles to produce line densities below a few hundred grooves per mm and requires post-processing to generate blazed grooves. We describe work in collaboration with the Nanofabrication Lab at Penn State University to measure the groove efficiencies of silicon etched gratings optimized for the extreme (EUV; 50 – 90 nm) and far ultraviolet (FUV; 100 – 180 nm) bandpasses. We characterize the performance of several test gratings, including one with similar parameters to the optic used on the DEUCE sounding rocket payload. DEUCE is an EUV spectrograph that currently utilizes a holographically ruled grating with a sinusoidal groove profile. We improve upon its design by developing a low blaze angle (~6.2°) grating made possible by this silicon etching technique. The efficiencies of the grating pair are compared, demonstrating the performance advantages of the silicon etching process. We additionally present groove efficiency measurements for FUV echelle gratings and compare them to mechanically ruled counterparts to show the gains that result from reducing parasitic scatter. These improvements can ultimately benefit the faint source sensitivity and high-resolution performance of potential future UV echelle spectrographs, such as on *LUVOIR*-LUMOS, by reducing the non-uniform inter-order backgrounds that have historically plagued echelle spectrographs.

373.18 — The assembly, calibration, and laboratory performance of the SISTINE rocket payload: demonstrating ultraviolet hardware for large UV/optical observatories

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We present the assembly, calibration, and technical development of the Suborbital Imaging Spectrograph for Transition-region Irradiance from Nearby Exoplanet host stars (SISTINE). SISTINE is a rocket-borne imaging spectrograph designed to probe the far ultraviolet radiation environment of nearby stars. SISTINE operates at moderate resolving power (~10,000) over the 100 - 127 and 130 - 158 nm bandpass while providing spectral imaging over an angular extent of ~8', with sub-arcsecond resolution at the slit center. The instrument is composed of an f/14 Cassegrain telescope that feeds a 2.1x magnifying spectrograph, utilizing a blazed holographically ruled diffraction grating and a powered fold mirror. Spectra are captured on a large format microchannel plate (MCP) detector consisting of two 110 x 40 mm segments each read out by a cross delay-line anode. Several novel technologies are employed in SISTINE to advance their technical maturity in support of future NASA UV/optical astronomy missions, such as LUVOIR. These include enhanced aluminum lithium fluoride coatings (eLiF), atomic layer deposition (ALD) protective optical coatings, and ALD processed large format MCPs. We present the opto-mechanical design, component testing, and calibration results including laboratory spectra, effective area, wavelength solution, and resolving power. SISTINE is scheduled to launch from Australia in mid-2020 to observe the alpha Centauri A+B binary star system.

373.19 — Measurements of a H4RG10 banded array in the Goddard Astrophysics IR Detector Test Bed

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Astrophysics missions (space-based and ground based) for the next few decades will use infrared focal plane arrays. The infrared hosts key spectral features in the search for signs of extraterrestrial life and will be an important complement to any multi-wavelength or multimessenger astrophysics investigations. The latest generation of infrared sensors are the H4RG10 HgCdTe arrays developed for the Wide Field Infrared Space Telescope (WFIRST) mission. These arrays host 4 times as many pixels (4096x 4096) with a smaller pitch (10-microns) than their predecessors the H2RGs (2048x2048; 18-micron pitch). The WFIRST H4RG10 was developed to achieve optimal noise (~6 e-) and persistence performance (<~0.05e-/s 10 minutes after intense illumination). However, it is expected that operational and analysis trades will exist that can further optimize performance. At Goddard, we have built an IR detector test bed to explore such trades using a WFIRST H4RG10 banded array. After summarizing our troubleshooting and repairing of the external Leach readout electronics, we present some of the first measurements (noise, background, and gain) of an H4RG10 in the test bed.

373.20 — Temperature Control for Astrophysical X-ray Detectors

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To better understand how galaxies like our own formed and how they evolve, we must observe not only bright objects like stars, star forming regions, and supernovae, but also the matter that is more difficult to detect. This matter is the diffuse hot gas that is in, around, and between galaxies. X-ray detectors are ideal when trying to investigate these regions of million-degree gas throughout the galactic halo, the interstellar medium, and the circumgalactic medium. These X-ray detectors are used on sounding rocket flights and X-ray satellites, and this instrumentation requires extremely stable temperatures around 0.05 K. The detectors have to be kept in a cryostat where they are kept at a constant temperature of only a few tens of mK for ideal energy measurements of X-ray photons. Detectors are cooled by an adiabatic demagnetization refrigerator, where changing the voltage on the magnet will help regulate temperature, and a thermometer dictates if the magnet should be stronger or weaker. This requires accurately measuring a tiny voltage signal from a thermometer. To do this, an amplifier that adds very little noise to the thermometer signal is required. By creating and editing preamp circuit schematics and then making and testing these boards, a large signal is produced that is easy to read with very little noise. By using these high-resolution X-ray instruments, the state of the hot gas can be accurately detected and characterized. This work was supported by the National Science Foundation's REU program through NSF awards AST-1560016 and AST-1852136.

373.21 — Next Generation of the programmable microshutter arrays for future missions.

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We are developing a 2D programmable field masks for Mutli-Object Spectroscopy (MOS) in sparsely populated fields. The device is based on the microshutter array MEMS technology originally developed for JWST NIRSpec. A new fabrication process has been developed to actuate microshutter arrays electrostatically thus eliminating the need for the macroscopic mechanisms and improving the reliability and robustness of the device. The microshutters, made with silicon nitride membranes with a shutter pitch size of 100 μm x 200 μm, rotate on narrow torsion bars. The microshutters are actuated, latched, and addressed electrostatically by applying voltages to the electrodes on the microshutters and the adjacent walls of the array support grid. These next generation microshutter masks are included in the studies for future space flight missions.

373.22 — Phonon mode coupling in layered structures at low temperatures

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The current generation of cryogenic bolometers used in sub-millimeter instruments use dielectric and metal thin-films with thickness smaller than the phonon thermal wavelength. A question of considerable importance to the design of bolometers and other cryogenic devices is whether the phonon modes in the dielectric and metal films share the same phonon modes, or do independent phonon

populations exist in the various layers? We approach this question and the problem with the bi-orthogonality relation of elastic modes. Specifically, we evaluate the Rayleigh-Lamb waves propagating through a thin elastic plate and use the bi-orthogonality relation between the different eigenmodes to establish phonon mode distinctiveness between two different elastic structures (e.g. single uniform-layer versus dual-layer plate structures). Our numerical results match theory, which states that, every pair of eigenmodes is bi-orthogonal with respect to each other. Our findings now enable us to make progress toward a better understanding of how phonons couple at the interface of multi-layered plate structures comprised of thin metallic layers and a thick Silicon-based membrane layer. The insights gained from this study are applicable to the design of the next generation of sensors for astrophysical applications and superconducting quantum devices.

Poster Session 374 — Exoplanets: Radial Velocities

374.01 — The NASA/NSF Extreme Precision Radial Velocity Initiative

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Following the recommendation of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences' Exoplanet Science Strategy Report, NASA and NSF have formed a Working Group on Extreme Precision Radial Velocity (EPRV) measurements. Radial velocity measurements provide essential mass, orbit, and demographic information that supports studies of both transiting and directly imaged planets. They are currently limited by variations in the stellar photosphere, instrumental stability and calibration, and spectral contamination from telluric lines. Progress will require new instruments, substantial allocations of observing time, advanced statistical methods for data analysis informed by theoretical modeling, and collaboration between observers, instrument builders, stellar astrophysicists, heliophysicists, and statisticians. The Working Group is tasked to recommend an investment strategy that would advance the state of the art to the point where Earth-like exoplanets can be detected orbiting Sun-like stars. Upon receipt of the Working Group's report in spring 2020, U.S. Federal Agencies will then consider if, when, and how to implement that strategy. This poster is a progress report on Working Group activities through December 2019.

374.02 — Constraining the Mass for Putative Companions of 51 Pegasi b

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The dominating mechanism for delivering hot Jupiters to their current locations is still imperfectly known. The presence or absence of additional close-in planetary companions in hot Jupiter systems provides a zeroth-order test to distinguish the distinct but competing migration paradigms: quiescent disk migration or violent dynamical migration. An accurate occurrence rate of close-in planetary companions in hot Jupiter systems, however, is still unknown. In this poster, I will present new precision radial velocities that we collected for the 51 Pegasi b system and provide a mass limit of putative planets that may remain undetected on dynamically stable orbits either interior or exterior to the orbit of 51 Pegasi b. We hope to remind the community that the advantages of high-precision radial velocity measurements extend beyond the search for possibly-habitable Earth-like planets to understanding planetary system evolution.

374.03 — Discovering New Stellar, Brown Dwarf, and Planetary Companions Orbiting 472 of the Nearest K Dwarfs

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The K-KIDS project is a comprehensive study of the multiplicity of ~5000 K dwarfs within 50 pc. K-KIDS aims to search for stellar, substellar, and planetary

companions using three observational techniques to cover separations from 10 000 AU to 0.1 AU. Our search differs from previous efforts because it is systematic — ALL stars are included so that comprehensive demographics can be determined for various types of companions. In this work, we present the first wave of results of our companion search for K dwarfs using the radial velocity technique. Of the 472 K dwarfs within 33 pc and between DEC +30º and -30º, a surprisingly large sample of 300 K dwarfs did not have high precision radial velocity measurements before, and this sample is the focus of our effort to make this portion of the survey volume-complete.Now in the third year of the survey using the CHIRON Spectrograph at the CTIO/SMARTS 1.5m, we have achieved precisions down to 5 m/s for K dwarfs with V magnitudes between 7.0-11.5. Among the 300 stars we have found 88 radial velocity perturbations consistent with companions, of which 44 are stellar nature, 15 are likely brown dwarfs, and 24 are likely planet candidates. Among these 88 perturbations, 66 are first detections. We have solved Keplerian orbits for 17 systems and combined the results from known companions to paint a detailed portrait of K dwarf systems and their orbital architectures. Ultimately, by using a careful defined sample, a multi-technique systematic search, and the combination of previous studies, the K-KIDS project will provide key insights for understanding star and planet formation processes for decades to come.This effort has been supported by the NSF through grant AST-1910130 via observations made possible by the SMARTS Consortium.

374.04 — Searching for Stellar Variability in RV residuals

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The search for an Earth analog planet in the surface liquid water zone of another Sun-like star is currently a priority for the field of high precision radial velocity (RV). The leading challenge in this search is stellar variability (e.g., oscillations, granulation, spots and faculae, and long-term magnetic activity cycles) that can result in RV changes of up to 20 m/s, compared to the 0.1 m/s signal of an Earth analog. We present a case study of epsilon Eridani, an active K2 type star, to try and detect its stellar variability signatures in RV observations. We use the RV fitting package wobble, which makes a standard template from all RV observations and calculates the velocity deviations from this template, and examine the residuals between the template and each individual RV observation. Specifically, we focus on the residuals around stellar absorption lines known to vary with the standard activity indicator Ca HK (from Wise et al. 2018). We compare the mean residuals of these lines to the Calcium H index values, as well as to each other, to understand whether the wobble residuals contain information about stellar activity. From our study, we were also able to show that wobble can derive RV measurements of stars with activity in the range of log R_{HK} -4.46, which was previously untested. Our study of wobble will encourage RV pipelines that can both derive RV measurements and stellar variability signals from the same data.

374.05 — Understanding the Limits of High-Resolution Cross-Correlation Spectroscopy of Exoplanets

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Observational constraints of planet formation theories and planetary habitability require techniques that can directly determine thermal structure, metallicity, and C/O ratio in exoplanet atmospheres. Treating exoplanet systems as spectroscopic binaries offers a promising avenue for these characterizations. We present a series of simulations that identify limitations and optimizations of our multi-epoch approach, which cross-correlates high resolution (R > 20000) spectroscopic observations taken at different orbital phases with model spectra. The individual cross-correlation functions are then combined based on a prior planetary ephemeris to identify time-varying features due to the planet, determining the planetary radial velocity and enabling further atmospheric characterization. While this and similar techniques have been successfully used to detect water vapor and/or CO in several non-transiting hot Jupiters (Brogi *et al.* 2012, Brogi *et al.* 2013, Birkby *et al.* 2017, Lockwood *et al.* 2014, Piskorz *et al.* 2016, 2017, 2018, Buzard *et al.* 2019), the limits of these approaches are not well understood. Using model observations, we examine the role of physical parameters in planet detection, including planet temperature, planet flux, orbital period, and orbital

inclination, as well as observational factors including detector resolution, wavelength coverage, and total signal-to-noise. We find that the multi-epoch approach should permit atmospheric characterization of a broad range of non-transiting, non-spatially resolved planets. In addition to hot Jupiters, both hot Neptune and warm Jupiter analogs should be detectable with current instrumentation and refined observational techniques. Future ground- or space-based instruments offering improved near-infrared wavelength coverage will likely be able to detect H_2O, CH_4, and CO in the atmospheres of super-Earth or larger planets within 2 AU of sunlike stars and provide meaningful estimates of atmospheric properties including temperature structure, metallicity, and C/O ratio, providing direct observational constraints on planet formation and habitability.

374.06 — Astrophysical Insights into Radial Velocity Jitter from an Analysis of 650 Planet-Search Stars

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The detection of planets using the radial velocity (RV) method is hampered by astrophysical processes on the surfaces of stars. These processes induce noise, or "jitter", which can drown out or even mimic the signal due to planets. In an effort to better understand what drives RV jitter, we empirically investigate the RV jitter of more than 650 stars from the California Planet Search (CPS) sample with precise stellar properties. Using a careful vetting process, we isolate the RV jitter intrinsic to the star for each star in our sample and examine trends with activity and with evolutionary state. We find that RV jitter ultimately tracks stellar evolution and that in general, stars evolve through different stages of RV jitter: younger main sequence stars are dominated by jitter that is driven by magnetic activity until they have aged and sufficiently spun down to the point where convectively-driven jitter (granulation, oscillations) becomes dominant. From this, we identify the "jitter minimum" - where activity-driven and convectively-driven components have similar amplitudes - for stars between 0.7 and 1.7 solar masses. We show that as a result of their more rapid evolution, more massive stars reach this jitter minimum later in their lifetime, in the subgiant or even giant phases.

374.07 — Constraining the Evolution and Migration of Young Giant Planets

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The presence of giant planets interior to the ice lines of Sun-like stars indicates that inward orbital migration is a common phenomenon. However, the processes by which these gas giants arrived at their present-day locations are poorly constrained because previous radial velocity surveys have largely avoided young stars. We are carrying out a large precision RV survey of intermediate-age (50-250 Myr) GK dwarfs with the Habitable Zone Planet Finder (HPF), a stabilized high resolution, near-infrared spectrograph located at the Hobbly-Eberly Telescope. The science goals of this program are to determine the timescale and dominant physical mechanism of giant planet migration. We will present the survey design and initial results, including the first measurements of stellar jitter at *J*-band for a large sample of young Sun-like stars.

374.08 — Orbitizing With Radial Velocities

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Our project expands the capabilities of the open source orbit-fitting Python package "*orbitize!*" (Blunt et al. 2019), which initially was designed to fit orbits of directly-imaged exoplanets using relative astrometry data. We incorporated radial velocity data capabilities in addition to astrometry data. Due to the young age of directly imaged planets, radial velocity signals of the host stars remain below the noise levels generated by the young star activity. Incorporating radial velocity to "*orbitize!*" expands its capabilities to fit the orbits of imaged brown dwarfs and binary stars, since their host stars are older and thus produce clearer radial velocity signals. Furthermore, by adding radial velocity capability to a tool already designed for direct imaging orbit fitting, this work will impact future work by generating the tools for the next generation of direct imaging techniques. Future direct imaging missions (e.g. JWST, WFIRST, and the ELTs) will detect older systems and therefore quieter host stars where radial velocity signals will be more prominent. Exoplanets already detected with radial velocity will be targets for these missions, and having carefully-developed, user-friendly software capable of orbit fitting with astrometry and radial velocity will support future work to understand these

systems. We applied our "*orbitize!*" expansion to HD159062, a main-sequence/white dwarf binary in a several-hundred-year orbit whose orbital parameters are already constrained (Hirsch et al. 2018), to test our implementation. Our radial velocity additions agree with the known parameters.

Poster Session 375 — Extroplanets: Populations

375.01 — The Radiative Effects of Carbon dioxide Ice on the Climate Stability of Extrasolar Planets

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A planet's frozen surface can have a dramatic effect on its climatic evolution. On eccentric planets, which spend a significant portion of their orbits at large distances from their host stars, temperatures may reach levels low enough for the condensation of atmospheric species, leading to a variety of possible frozen surface compositions, many of which exist on planetary bodies within our own Solar System. Given the wavelength-dependent albedos of these exotic ices, their radiative effects on the climatic evolution of planets orbiting stars with different spectral energy distributions (SEDs) may vary widely. Here we quantify the effects of surface carbon dioxide ice on the climate hysteresis of planets orbiting stars of different spectral types, using a 1-D energy balance climate model. Assuming fixed (Earth-like) atmospheric gas concentrations, a 1-bar surface pressure, and CO_2 ice grain sizes of 2-2000 μm, we quantify the range of instellations over which atmospheric CO_2 might be expected to condense on planets with thin atmospheres orbiting stars of different spectral types. We find marked differences in the instellation values required to reach CO_2 condensation temperatures and to thaw out of global ice cover on planets orbiting stars of different spectral types. The trend of a smaller climate hysteresis on M-dwarf planets compared to planets orbiting stars with more visible and near-UV output holds when an albedo parameterization for CO_2surface ice is incorporated into our model. We find the grain size of surface CO_2ice to be a key factor in predicting the long-term climate stability of planets orbiting at large distances from their host stars. A larger CO_2 ice grain size reduces the climate hysteresis of an M-dwarf planet, causing it to require a smaller increase in instellation than an F star-planet to thaw out of global ice cover. This work is the first of its kind to incorporate the wavelength-dependent albedo effects of atmospheric CO_2 condensation onto the surfaces of cold planets orbiting stars with different SEDs.

375.02 — A closer look at planet occurrence rates: AO follow-up of 71 stars in the Kepler field

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One of the core goals of the *Kepler* mission was to determine the frequency of Earth-like planets that orbit Sun-like stars. Accurately estimating this planet occurrence rate requires both a well-vetted list of planets and a clear understanding of the stellar target search sample. Previous ground-based follow-up observations have, through a variety of methods, sought to better our knowledge of those stars that are known to host planets. *Kepler* stars without detected planets, however, have as of yet not been examined as closely with respect to exoplanet occurrence. In this presentation, we better constrain stellar multiplicity for stars around which *Kepler* could have theoretically detected a transiting Earth-sized planet in the habitable zone. We subsequently aim to improve estimates of $\eta_{\oplus}$ — the frequency of potentially habitable, Earth-sized planets — with our data. With adaptive optics observations of 71 stars from the Shane 3-m telescope at Lick Observatory, we report 14 stellar companions within 4″ of 13 *Kepler* target stars. Of these companions, we determine through multiple independent methods that 7 stellar companions are likely to be bound to their primary. We then extrapolate the results of this study to adjust the input stellar sample to *Kepler's* publicly available DR25 products, flagging and removing stars on a probabilistic basis as determined by our observed multiplicity rate. In doing so, we find that the occurrence rate of potentially Earth-like planets orbiting GK stars is roughly 14% higher than previously calculated. In addition to informing occurrence estimates, the multiplicity results from this study can be used in further investigations into the architectures of planetary systems orbiting stars with stellar companions.

375.03 — Identifying gravitational microlensing events using deep neural networks

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I will present the results of our deep neural network, which has been trained using a primary data set of 600,000 previously classified light curves. These light curves represent nine years of data acquired by the Microlensing Observations in Astrophysics (MOA) collaboration, which conducted the first high cadence microlensing surveys towards the Galactic bulge using the 1.8m MOA telescope located at Mount John Observatory, New Zealand. The MOA collaboration has previously reported the planet frequency as a function of planet-to-star mass ratio and separation. The measurement of the detection efficiency for all mass ratio is essential for the statistical understanding of the exoplanet and binary star distribution. I will show how our method evaluates this distinct data set and allows a precise determination of these detection efficiencies. To address this enormous quantity of light curves, an approach is needed to efficiently and accurately triage useful data for further analysis. To this end, we are exploring machine learning techniques to produce an architecture that automatically identifies and characterizes microlensing events in photometric light curves. After training, our neural network can detect microlensing events in milliseconds speed per light curve. Such high-speed inference enables large archival searches and real-time detections of events in ongoing observations. Furthermore, I will discuss how the same method can be adjusted to apply to other sky surveys with a large catalog of light curves, like TESS or WFIRST.

375.04 — Mass Measurement of Solar System Analog planets with Microlensing

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I am going to present the latest results of mass measurements of solar system analog — cold, wide orbit planets with the technique called gravitational microlenisng. The seeing limited ground based images are able to obtain only the planet-host mass ratio. That's why we use high resolution Keck AO data to detect the lens host star and measure the mass of the planet as well as the host star. I will show how the recent results of event MB-07-400 show that the measured masses of planet and it's host are very different from the masses predicted from Bayesian galactic model. This demonstrates that the mass measurement is extremely important and cannot be replaced with the mass estimation using galactic distribution of stars. This is also going to be one of the primary method for mass measurement using WFIRST telescope in the late 2020s.

375.05 — Hunting for Planets around Hot Stars: The ARMADA Survey at CHARA and VLTI

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Current exoplanet detection methods struggle to probe the planet occurrence rate around intermediate mass (>1.5 Msun) main-sequence stars. Weak and broad spectral lines make the radial velocity detection method difficult for these "hot stars". Long-baseline interferometry provides a feasible method for discovering giant planets in the ∼au regime given that the star is part of a binary system. One star can be used as an interferometric reference, making it possible to achieve ∼10 micro-arcsecond precision on differential position. This precision makes it possible to detect the "wobble" imparted on a star by an orbiting giant exoplanet. We present early results of our ARMADA survey of hot binary stars with the MIRC instrument at the CHARA array and the GRAVITY instrument at VLTI. We discuss the constraints our survey will place on how giant planet occurrence scales with stellar mass, as well as with binary separation.

375.06 — Establishing the Diversity of Super-Earth Systems with a Continuum of Formation Conditions

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Multi-planet systems observed by Kepler that contain super-Earths exhibit a diversity of orbital and compositional properties. Here we investigate what planetary system outcomes arise from a range of protoplanetary disk solid surface densities and dissipative conditions shortly before disk dispersal, through simulating the giant impact phase of planet formation and subsequent dynamical evolution. We also compare the orbit distributions of these outcomes to

the multi-transiting systems observed by the Kepler mission. For the same degree of dissipation from a gaseous disk and with no orbital migration, we find that larger solid surface densities lead to more tightly packed, flatter systems than smaller solid surface densities. We find that the spread in mass-radius relation observed in the Kepler population can also be explained with a wide range of solid surface densities, where small solid surface densities lead to rocky, dense planets and large solid surface densities lead to larger, gaseous planets. The distributions of the period ratios, spacings in mutual Hill radii, and transit duration ratios of adjacent planets — as well as the distribution of planet multiplicity — arising from these solid surface densities in conjunction with moderate gas damping (corresponding to a protoplanetary disk depleted by a factor of 100 in mass before disk dispersal) agree with the distributions of observed systems. These disk conditions can also produce super Earth systems with resonant chains, successive pairs near and in mean motion resonances.

375.07 — Radius and mass distribution of ultra-short period planets

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Ultra-short period (USP) planets are an enigmatic subset of exoplanets defined by having orbital periods < 1 day. In this study, we use updated stellar properties incorporating Gaia DR2 parallaxes to revise the radii of and compute occurrence rates for USP planets. We then derive a mass distribution for USP planets using planet interior structure models that take into account tidal distortion. The radius and mass distributions of USP planets provide insights into planet formation and the core mass distribution of longer period planets that retain hydrogen-dominated envelopes.

Poster Session 376 — Laying the foundations of mHz gravitational waves astronomy: the LISA Preparatory Science Program

376.01 — LISA Detectable Ultra-compact Binaries from ZTF

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We summarize recent identifications of ultra-compact binaries from the Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF) and the Palomar Transient Factory (PTF).These include: eclipsing short-period detached double-white dwarf systems, systems exhibiting ellipsoidal modulation due to tidal deformation, and accreting AM CVn systems. Many of these systems will be detectable by the future Laser Interferometer Space Antenna (LISA). We will describe timing observations of several systems to look for orbital decay due to emission of gravitational waves.

376.02 — LISA is not LIGO in space

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The LISA data will be fundamentally different from anything that has been encountered before in gravitational wave astronomy. There will be tens of thousands of overlapping signals that must be solved for simultaneously while dealing with non-stationary data with many gaps and noise transient. To properly account for these complications will require a holistic approach to the science analysis that delivers a global solution for all the signals and the non-sationary, non-gaussian noise.

376.03 — Searching for the Stochastic Gravitational-Wave Background with LISA

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Stochastic gravitational-wave background (SGWB) arises as an incoherent superposition of many uncorrelated gravitational-wave sources. Its origin could

be astrophysical, for example obtained by combining contributions from all compact binary systems in the universe. It could also be cosmological, for example generated during the inflationary phase or during the phase transitions in the early universe. LISA will have a unique potential to detect the SGWB in the milliHertz frequency band, thereby providing information about astrophysical and/or cosmological processes. We will discuss different ways of analyzing the LISA data to extract information about the SGWB: its frequency content, its anisotropy across the sky, and its polarization. We compare the traditional power-based approach with the phase-coherent approach and show how the latter can be sensitive to more information about the SGWB using a Bayesian formalism that is consistent with other gravitational-wave searches planned for LISA.

376.04 — LISA Preparatory Science Program: Electromagnetic and Gravitational Wave Signatures of Massive Black Hole Binaries

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What are the properties of accretion flows in vicinity of coalescing massive black hole binaries (MBHBs)? The answer to this question has direct implications for the feasibility of coincident detections of electromagnetic (EM) and gravitational wave (GW) signals from coalescences. Such detections are considered to be the next observational grand challenge that will provide a more complete understanding of evolution and growth of these massive objects. In anticipation of future detections by the Laser Interferometer Space Antenna (LISA), we discuss how recent and anticipated advances in multi-messenger observational searches and modeling can help us to piece together the evolution of MBHBs all the way to the GW regime.

376.05 — Simulating the LISA instrument for maximum science return: high-fidelity modeling of precision freefall

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Understanding the dynamics of LISA spacecraft, telescopes and test masses is key to predicting the ultimate sensitivity of the observatory. One important aspect is 'tilt-to-length' coupling, of diverse physical origins, that couples the spacecraft rotational jitter into displacement noise on the sensitive axes and therefore strain noise that can mask gravitational wave signals. The dynamical stability of the spacecraft yields then the noise source level as input of this coupling.We will present simulation activities that have two objectives. The first is to develop a simulation of the dynamics of LISA in Matlab/Simulink with the aim of studying the optimization of the spacecraft Drag-Free and Attitude Control System (DFACS). The simulator will provide the LISA scientific community with important insight on the relationship between DFACS design and science outcome. The second goal is to integrate a full model of the system dynamics with the on-going development of the LISA End-To-End Performance Simulation Tool, LISANode.In this presentation, we will present the current status of LISA dynamics simulation activities, discussing in particular a full derivation of the system equations of motion, including now the MOSAs dynamics, and the interfacing of a simple dynamical model with LISANode.

376.06 — Gravitational wave observations of the galaxy using ultra-compact binaries

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The millihertz gravitational wave band, covered by the LISA observatory, will be replete with signals from ultra-compact binaries comprised of two stellar remnants — white dwarfs, neutron stars, and stellar mass black holes in any combination. With $\sim 10^7$ such binaries in the stellar graveyard of the Milky Way, the composite signal will be a merged confusion noise of most of the signals overlapping together; there will be $\sim 10^4$ that will be individually distinguishable. While this signal is generally regarded as noise that competes with other signals in the signal-rich millihertz band, there is astrophysical information about the populations of the stellar graveyard buried in the shape and amplitude of the confusion foreground. Here will illustrate the use of the COSMIC population synthesis package to examine sub-populations in the foreground as a precursor to making inferences about the galaxy from LISA measurements.

376.07 — Simulating the LISA optical metrology system

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The optical metrology system (OMS) of LISA is a key component enabling the pm-precision measurements of the spacecraft separations required to measure gravitational waves in the mHz regime. The specific requirements of the LISA OMS make it unique among laser interferometers in many respects. These unique features require custom simulation tools in order to evaluate different design choices and operational modes. We report here on the development of a Hermite-Gauss based simulation of the LISA OMS, to include length and alignment sensing, which we anticipate will provide useful insight into the design and commissioning phases of the mission.

376.08 — Detecting Supermassive Black Hole-induced Binary Eccentricity Oscillations with LISA

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Almost every galaxy, our own Milky Way included, has a supermassive black hole (SMBH) in its heart. Within the vicinity of an SMBH, the members of a stable binary have a tighter orbital configuration than the orbit of their mutual center of mass around the SMBH. The SMBH induces eccentricity oscillations on the binary's orbits. We show that these eccentricity oscillations are expected to be visible in LISA for a large fraction of their lifetime before they merge. Further, we show that these detections will be available in the local universe up to a few megaparsecs, with observation periods shorter than the mission lifetime, thereby disentangling this merger channel from others. The approach presented here is straightforward to apply to a wide variety of compact object binaries with a tertiary companion.

376.09 — Numerical Relativity Waveforms in the Era of LISA

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Gravitational wave astronomy in the mHz frequency promises detections of supermassive black hole binaries and the possibility of detecting these binaries at large signal-to-noise ratios. Strongly detected signals could allow us to accurately measure parameters, test general relativity, and more. Successfully estimating the parameters of the strong signal and leaving as little residual of the waveform in the data requires once identified requires high quality numerical relativity waveforms and template waveforms that span a larger parameter space including high mass ratios. We report on our preliminary efforts to assess the accuracy requirements and attain high mass ratio numerical relativity waveforms.

iPoster Session 377 — Stars: Cool Dwarfs, Winds, and SNRs

377.01 — The SMARTS Way to Explore 10000 of the Nearest Star Systems

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The nearest stars and their companions provide the fundamental framework upon which all of stellar astronomy is based, for individual stars, stellar multiples, and entire stellar populations. We live in exciting times, as our map of the Sun's neighbors becomes enriched with details of other solar systems that will ultimately play key roles in our search for life elsewhere. The RECONS (REsearch Consortium On Nearby Stars, www.recons.org) team endeavors to understand the nature of the Sun's nearest stellar neighbors, both individually and as a population. We now know that 74% of nearby stars are M dwarfs and another 12% are K dwarfs, indicating that stars smaller than the Sun dominate the Milky Way population. We are using the SMARTS 0.9m and 1.5m telescopes at CTIO for two long-duration surveys of M and K dwarfs to reveal the orbital architectures of multiple systems, with the ultimate goal of understanding how the populations of companions to stars — stellar, brown dwarf, and planetary — relate to one another on spatial scales comparable to our Solar System. We have already found that M dwarfs do not have stellar companions in circular orbits beyond a few AU, while K dwarfs have a menagerie of companion types within a few AU. This effort has been supported by the NSF through grants AST-1715551 and AST-1910130 via observations made possible by the SMARTS Consortium.

377.02 — SPI Analysis and Abundance Calculations of DEM L71 and W49B, and Comparison to SN explosion Models

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We analyze the X-Ray emission from the supernova remnants DEM L71 and W49B using the Smoothed Particle Inference (SPI) technique. Our method allows us to separate the material ejected in the supernova explosion from the material swept-up by the supernova shock wave in DEM L71. Maps of density and other parameters are derived which highlight the complexity of these objects and the surrounding medium. We also calculate the abundances by mass and compare these to abundance measurements from the literature as well as to the predictions from over 20 core collapse (CC) and Type Ia explosion models. The results for DEM L71, especially the high Fe abundance in the ejecta, clearly favor Type Ia deflagration to detonation transition (DDT) models. Both CC and Type Ia origins have been proposed for W49B; however, we find that neither type of model is clearly a better match to the abundance measurements.

377.03 — Interferometric 3D imaging of lambda Andromedae

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We are presenting two 3-dimensional, time-dependent, open source codes for interferometric modeling and imaging, and their applications to the analysis of the RS CVn star lambda Andromedae. Given prior interferometric data taken in 2010 and 2011 at the Center for High Angular Resolution Astronomy Array, we find the most probable stellar parameters using our modeling code SIMTOI. For both of these years, we use our imaging code ROTIR to recover ∼90% of the surface. We combine our interferometric data with light-curve datasets to bridge the gap between the 2010 and 2011 interferometric measurements, i.e. to track the spot evolution on the surface. Our flexible framework will be expanded in the coming months to enable Doppler imaging.

377.04 — Characterization of the Colliding Wind Region in the Superluminous Massive Eta Carinae

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The massive binary system, Eta Carinae, is a Colliding Wind Binary (CWB) with strong stellar winds that can reach hypersonic velocities up to 3000 km/s. With a high eccentricity of 0.9 and a period of 5.53 years, the binary system is approaching its next periastron in February 2020. When the strong winds from the Luminous Blue Variable component (Eta Car A) collide with the wind from the O type companion (Eta Car B) a hot Colliding Wind Region (CWR) produces X-rays between 0.1 - 10.0 keV showing strong emission lines from ions of elements like Fe, Ca, Mg, Si, and S. We present a new detailed X-ray line identification, with analysis of the profiles and their changes over time using the 20 years of observations made by the *CHANDRA* X-ray Observatory to characterize the physics of the CWR. We include in our analysis of new *CHANDRA* observations made in May, July and October 2019 and anticipate approved observations in January and February 2020 to study the sudden drop in Eta Carina's X-ray emission. Our new *CHANDRA* X-ray observations are compared with X-ray monitoring observations by the *NICER* X-ray telescope installed at the ISS.

377.05 — Searching for the coldest constituents of the solar neighborhood with CatWISE

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CatWISE is a NASA ADAP funded project that combined WISE and NEOWISE survey data at 3.4 and 4.6μm (W1 and W2) collected from 2010 to 2016. This dataset represents four times as many exposures and spans over ten times as large a time baseline as that used for the AllWISE catalog. The CatWISE Preliminary catalog consists of 900,849,014 sources over the entire sky, and includes the measured motion of sources over the 6 year span of the data. I will review the processing steps leading to the generation of the catalog, and I will summarize its main characteristics. I will also showcase the first results from our search for the coldest brown dwarfs in the solar neighborhood, part of a larger effort to answer one of the most fundamental questions in all of astrophysics: how, and with what efficiency, can star formation create objects of extremely low mass?

377.06 — Metal-Poor F-G-K type Local Subdwarfs From SDSS + GAIA DR2: Spectrophotometric & Kinematic Properties

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We introduce a new project of constructing a large spectro-photometric sample of metal-poor (i.e. [Fe/H] < -1.0) subdwarfs in the Galactic halo. The sample is collected from the compilation of stellar objects that are cross-identified in the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) and recently published data from the GAIA mission (DR2). The color range of the selected stars covers 0.0 < (g-r) < 2.0; thus the spectral types of our sample span from early F- through late K-type stars on the metal-poor main sequence (i.e. the local subdwarf sequence). We scrutinized the physical, chemical, and kinematical properties of our samples using their SDSS medium-resolution (R $\sim$ 2000) spectra, combined with accurately measured proper motions from the GAIA satellite. Our study will provide useful information on the global trend in the various properties (e.g. abundance pattern as a function of the galactocentric distance; rotational velocity vs [Fe/H], etc) of the metal-poor subdwarf populations in the Galactic halo, which is ultimately important to better understand metal-poor stellar evolutionary models and chemical evolution of the Milky Way halo in the early phase of its formation. Further our comprehensive catalog of the Galactic field halo subdwarfs collected in this study will serve a solid groundwork for future follow-up high-resolution spectroscopic observations on many interesting individual targets.

377.07 — Stellar cycles as revealed by beat-like patterns of light curves of Kepler

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Empirical relations have previously been found that length of stellar cycle P_{cyc} is positively correlated with rotation period P_{rot} along two segregated branches, which are called "active" branch and "inactive" branch. In this work we study the modulation of amplitudes, i.e., beat-like patterns of light curves provided by the Kepler mission. We find that for most of the targets analysed in this work, beat periods P_{beat} and P_{rot} obey similar empirical relations, suggesting that beat-like patterns are associated with stellar cycle. Some targets lie on the "short-cycle" branch which was supposed by Ferreira Lopes et al, indicating that this branch is physical.

377.08 — Probing the Low-Mass End of the Initial Mass Function with an HST DASH Survey of Star-Forming Regions

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As the lowest-mass objects created by star formation processes, brown dwarfs are essential to a complete understanding of star formation in our galaxy. Leading models of the Initial Mass Function (IMF) differ most dramatically at the extreme low-mass tail, making brown dwarfs and free-floating planets the most sensitive test population for identifying the IMF's shape and possible variations. However, the low-mass IMF remains poorly constrained due to meager samples of these faint objects in the Solar neighborhood and nearby, relatively small star-forming regions. We are using deep HST drift-and-shift (DASH) images of five large benchmark Milky Way star-forming regions beyond the Solar neighborhood to comprehensively identify members down to planetary masses and explore variations of the IMF with star-forming environment. We are leveraging 1.4 micron water band photometry to distinguish reddened field interlopers from low-temperature cluster members and quantify interstellar extinction, an approach that is difficult to replicate from the ground. We present initial results from our survey, including a method to calibrate the relative contributions of extinction and water absorption using foreground stars identified by Gaia parallaxes.

377.09 — Over-massive Brown Dwarfs

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Brown dwarfs are stellar objects with masses too low to fuse hydrogen in their cores. The dividing line between low-mass hydrogen burning stars and brown dwarfs, called the hydrogen burning limit, is about

0.07 solar masses. Under special circumstances, for instance collisions or binary interactions, it is possible for a brown dwarf to gain mass. If a brown dwarf gains enough mass to bring it above the hydrogen burning limit, does it become a low mass star, i.e. does fusion ignite in its core? The answer depends on whether the core is heated in the course of this process. A collision will likely ignite a new star, but if mass is added sufficiently slowly to a sufficiently old brown dwarf, then according to recent results a new, as-yet-unobserved, variety of "over-massive" brown dwarf may be formed. While over-massive brown dwarfs are allowed to exist according to the laws of physics, the rate at which mass can be added to a brown dwarf before it ignites as a star is highly uncertain. This critical rate determines which astrophysical circumstances may produce over-massive brown dwarfs, and hence how common they are in the Galaxy. We are employing the MESA stellar evolution code's binary evolution model to learn the fate of brown dwarfs gaining mass under different scenarios. We shall test cases where the binary evolves under gravitational wave emission and Roche lobe overflow, as well as mass transfer via accretion from an AGB wind.

377.10 — Identifying stellar flares from MAXI/GSC imaging data using Deep Learning methods

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We have developed a new detection method to detect stellar flares from MAXI/GSC image data using deep learning methods. The GSC (Gas Slit Camera) on MAXI has been scanning the whole sky every 92 minutes of the ISS orbital period in 2-20 keV band. MAXI has detected more than a hundred of huge flares from twenty-eight active stars in the last ten years. All these flares are found to be at the upper ends for stellar flares with the peak luminosity of 10^{30-34} erg s^{-1} in the 2-20 keV band (Tsuboi et al. 2016). However, the number of stellar flares detected with MAXI is not enough to discuss the nature statistically Therefore, it is important to detect small flares near the detection limit of MAXI, discriminating them from transient non X-ray background (NXB) such as charged particles. We developed a deep learning model to extract stellar flares using MAXI image data. We used an open-source neural-network library Keras (Chollet et al. 2015) with a tensorflow backend that consists of several convolutional, pooling and fully connected layers. We trained the network using twenty thousand images to predict whether the event is a flare or a false positive caused by NXB. The false positive rate of our model was 99.8 %. We apply our model to data sets of some active stars observed with MAXI. As a result, we have identified more than a hundred of flares with the flare peak flux of 10-100 mcrab. Cumulative frequency distributions of the flare peak luminosity of these stars show that each of the frequency distributions follow the single power-law function similarly to solar X-ray flares. We will discuss the relationship between power-law indexes and flare parameters.

377.11 — UKIRT Follow-up of [FeII] Imaging of Supernova Remnants in NGC 6946

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Previous infrared (IR) imaging of NGC 6946 taken with the WIYN High Resolution Infrared Camera (WHIRC) showed promising results in using 1.64μm [FeII] emission as a tool to locate supernova remnant candidates in external galaxies. In order to further the development of [FeII] observations as a detection method and diagnostic tool, follow-up imaging was taken with the United Kingdom Infrared Telescope (UKIRT). Deep images in H-band and [FeII] filters were obtained for both NGC 6946 and M33. The aim of this study is to pointedly examine and make comparisons with previously identified supernova remnants and supernova remnant candidates. Preliminary results indicate that the general noise level in ground-based IR imaging may be a larger impediment to studies of such faint and diffuse objects than previously hoped. But while ground-based IR observations may not turn out to be the most efficient search tool for supernova remnants, such observations still hold high value in the ongoing study of supernova remnants and what we can learn from their emissions at various wavelengths.

377.12 — Multiwavelength Radio Observations of Flare Activity on M dwarf Wolf 359

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Red dwarfs are cool stars that make up 70% of all stars. Red dwarfs can be utilized to detect potentially

habitable planets, but they have particularly strong magnetic activity that can be detrimental to orbiting planets' atmospheres and habitability. A coronal mass ejection (CME) is an eruption of magnetized plasma from the star that is ejected into the interplanetary medium which can erode a planet's atmosphere daily. Based on the sun CMEs are expected to produce very bright radio bursts along with optical flares. We are using M dwarf Wolf 359, a well-studied flare star that was in the K2 campaign field in summer 2017, as a template to understand the relationship between radio and optical flares and the space weather conditions impacting M dwarf planets. Using radio frequencies ranging from 0.22 GHz-12 GHz we search for simultaneous radio bursts and optical flares to infer if CMEs, flares or aurorae are occurring on the star. I will present the 1-2 GHz and 8-12 GHz radio data from eight 1.5-hour observations with simultaneous optical data. Wolf 359 produced a bright non-thermal radio flare that lasted approximately for a day during two consecutive observations, with a gyrosyncrotron emission mechanism.

377.13 — Inference of Stellar Parameters using Data-driven Modelling

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Over the last decade, we have seen an order of magnitude increase in photometric time-domain observations from ground-based and space-based telescopes. The availability of large datasets has motivated machine learning experts to develop new methods to infer fundamental stellar parameters. I will present an application of The Cannon on asteroseismic power spectra to infer stellar surface gravities. Stellar variability encodes information about fundamental properties of stars through pulsations, granulation, rotation, and other activity. The variability timescales and amplitudes are known to correlate with the position of stars in the H-R diagram, but the lack of precision parallaxes has so far prevented a detailed mapping of time-domain variability to fundamental stellar properties. By using a data-driven approach to measure the granulation signal in the power spectrum of stars, we are able to predict surface gravities to within 0.10 dex, comparable to or better than results from spectroscopic analysis. I will discuss the importance of the accuracy of labels in the reference set, and the applicability of this method for current and future observations from TESS and other surveys.

iPoster Session 378 — Other, Public Policy

378.01 — Simulation of the Coherent Radio Emission from Horizontal Stratospheric Ultra-high Energy Cosmic Ray Air Showers as Observed by the Antarctic Impulsive Transient Antenna

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We report on the simulation of the coherent radio emission from near-horizontal stratospheric ultra-high-energy cosmic ray air showers using a new implementation of the ZHS algorithm. This implementation is the first to allow for modeling of complex atmospheric effects (including refraction and ducting) on the propagation of the coherent radio emission. We discuss the qualitative and quantitative differences in the radio emission from near-horizontal showers compared to typical air shower geometries and the effect of simulated atmospheric phenomenon on the detected radio signal. The results of these simulations are compared to events observed by the Antarctic Impulsive Transient Antenna (ANITA), a NASA stratospheric long-duration balloon payload. We use the results of these simulations, in combination with a Monte Carlo model of the ANITA instrument, to reconstruct the primary particle energy and apparent source location of these events given experimental and simulation uncertainties.

378.02 — Changes in night sky brightness after a countywide LED lighting retrofit

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The US National Park Service (NPS) Night Skies Program measured changes in sky brightness resulting from a countywide lighting retrofit project. The retrofit took place in Chelan County, about 150 km east of Seattle in Washington State. Chelan County is a gateway community to North Cascades National Park and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. The county retrofitted all of their 3,693 county-owned street lights from high pressure sodium (HPS) lamps

to full cut-off LEDs. Most of the new LEDs are 3000K. The rest, 717 lights, were installed with 4000K LEDs to meet Washington State Department of Transportation guidance. We measured the sky brightness using the NPS night sky camera system before the retrofit work started in 2018 and after its completion in 2019. These images were photometrically calibrated and mosaicked together to provide a panoramic sky view in V and B bands. Our measurements show that the skyglow has become brighter, bluer, and extends higher in the sky. For comparison with our ground-based measurement, we obtained the satellite imagery taken by Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) onboard of the Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership satellite. Upward radiance, as measured by the day-night band radiometer, decreased. These divergent results are likely explained by a substantial increase in light emitted at wavelengths shorter than 500 nm, and a relative decrease in zenith light emission due to more fully shielded luminaires. These results also demonstrate that prior models relating VIIRS day-night band data to skyglow will - at minimum - require substantial revision to account for the different characteristics of solid state luminaires.

378.03 — Recommendations from the Committee on the Status of Women in Astronomy for the American Astronomical Society: Actions for a More Inclusive AAS

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The AAS needs to continue and improve its efforts to serve women and under-represented minorities in astronomy. The Committee on the Status of Women in Astronomy (CSWA) was established in 1979 with a mandate to make practical recommendations to the AAS Council (now the AAS Board of Trustees) on actions to improve the status of women in Astronomy. We have prepared recommended actions for the AAS to build a strong foundation to support all astronomers for the coming decade. Our recommendations will be published in a policy white paper in the Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society (BAAS). To inform these recommendations, the CSWA deployed a survey to gather astronomers' input in four areas: harassment and bullying, creating inclusive environments, professional development, and ethics. Our recommendations reflect the opinions of our respondents, research in the field of diversity in STEM, and the views of the CSWA. Our recommendations include, but are not limited to the following: The AAS can take action to reduce harassment by committing to regular self-assessment and revision of its anti-harassment policies and procedures, and their enforcement. The AAS can also increase the number of astronomers who participate in anti-harassment trainings and shape those trainings to be impactful for astronomical audiences. The AAS can continue to make meetings more inclusive and provide new career development opportunities for women. The AAS should collaborate with the diversity committees to collect input from marginalized astronomers before and after every meeting. The AAS can also promote best practices for selection processes, including hiring practices, committee selection, and prize selection. To coordinate these actions, we recommend that the AAS establish an Office of Diversity and Inclusion with 2-3 staff members. Although our recommendations can be implemented without the creation of a new office, staff members dedicated to supporting minority astronomers will shift some of the burden of diversity work off of unpaid volunteers and allow for the creation and maintenance of robust programs.

iPoster Session 379 — Gravitational Waves and Multi-messenger Astronomy, Black Holes & Gamma Ray Bursts

379.02 — NuSTAR Spectroscopy of MAXI J1820+070: Testing Black Hole Coronal Contraction

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During black hole outbursts, the geometry of its accretion flow can change over time. In quiescence, the black hole initially emits high-energy (hard) x-rays dominated by the hot corona, then translates into the soft spectrum that is strongly influenced by the accretion disk. Although it was widely believed that this progression was caused by the advection-dominated accretion flow (ADAF) where the disk moves in towards the event horizon, Kara et al. (2019) suggest a new paradigm through timing analysis of MAXI J1820+070; instead of the radius of the inner edge of the accretion disk maximally extending to 1 RISCO, it is a result of reduction in the spatial extent of the corona. By using a general relativistic code that uses spectroscopy rather than timing constructed parameters, the coronal contraction

theory was tested. After thorough spectral analysis of the NuSTAR observation of MAXI J1820+070 from March and June observations, the results contradicted the results presented in Kara et al. The black hole transient MAXI J1820+070 does transition from a hard (power-law index around 1.5) state to a softer (power-law index around 1.6) state, but it occurs through the movement of the inner edge of the disk and not by the transformed geometry of the corona.

379.03 — Primordial Black Hole Dark Matter Abundance in the Milky Way

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Primordial black holes, originating in the early universe, are speculated to be a viable form of dark matter in the Milky Way. The theory of primordial black holes as dark matter has resurfaced since the 2016 LIGO gravitational wave detection of two merging 30 solar mass black holes. Primordial black holes, if they exist, fall under a class of objects known as MACHOs (massive astrophysical compact halo objects), and should be detectable in the Milky Way via gravitational microlensing of local stars. This lensing imparts a characteristic photometric signal which can be used to detect and characterize potential black hole lenses. We will present our microlensing simulations of the Milky Way with the population synthesis code PopSyCLE, which enables us to determine the microlensing event rate and timescales with and without primordial black holes. By comparing the statistical microlensing signature of primordial black holes to that of stellar evolved black holes we can ultimately place constraints on the abundance of primordial black hole dark matter.

379.04 — Determining the static radius and cosmological horizon in Schwarzschild-de Sitter spacetime using local measurements of redshift

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The Schwarzschild-de Sitter (SdS) spacetime is an exact solution of general relativity that describes the vacuum region outside any spherically symmetric matter distribution of total mass M, embedded in a positive cosmological constant Λ. The presence of Λ leads to a well-known cosmological horizon associated with an observer at the center of the mass distribution M. It is less widely known that the combination of M and Λ leads to a "static radius", (which, taking $\Lambda = 1.11\times10^{-52}$ meter^{-2}, is located 111 $(M/M_{solar})^{1/3}$ parsecs from the center of the distribution), at which the inward and outward pull of Λ and M precisely cancel each other. At this radius, test particles can remain stationary with respect to M without being accelerated. The SdS geometry takes on astrophysical interest for systems that have sufficient symmetry and physical isolation to be modeled, out to distances somewhat greater than this static radius, as roughly-spherical distributions surrounded by a vacuum. (This category includes certain remote galaxy groups or galaxy clusters with masses in the range 10^{13} -10^{15} solar masses.) Furthermore, in this geometry, there are intriguing insights that can be gleaned from the redshift or blueshift of a received signal if a stationary source has emitted the signal at a known frequency. In particular, such measurements allow observers in SdS spacetime a means of *locally* confirming their arrival at the static radius and, in principle, at the cosmological horizon. We present analytical relativistic calculations regarding this scenario, as well as the case in which the central mass is a black hole, that do not appear to have been given in previous treatments.

379.05 — Electromagnetic Signature of Magnetized Binary Neutron Star Mergers

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The detection of a binary neutron star merger back in August 2017, in both gravitational and electromagnetic waves, received worldwide attention from astrophysicists. Since then, the LIGO/Virgo scientific collaboration reports detection of such mergers at a rate of one per month. To catch up with this pace, work needs to be done in order to understand the coupling between electromagnetic fields and gravity, and to decipher the signature of the remnant physics in the detected radiation. Here we present numerical simulations of magnetized binary neutron star mergers, and our analysis of the gravitational waves electromagnetic counterparts generated by such events. We prescribe initial data for the neutron stars in the range constrained by the GW170817 event, using the LORENE code. We choose masses between 1.6 and 1.2 solar masses, and two soft equations of state, a strange quark matter equation, and a hyperonic one. We endow the neutron stars with dipolar magnetic fields, and simulate the magnetospheres with our

open source general relativistic force-free electrodynamics code GiRaFFE. We monitor the electromagnetic Poynting luminosity in order to quantify the relationship between the electromagnetic signature and the lifetime of the remnant, or the chosen equation of state. By the end of the merger, when the blackhole forms, and the Blandford-Znajek mechanism is activated, we analyze the collimation of the Poynting luminosity, which indicates the incipience of a jet. Our work helps with understanding highly energetic gravitational wave sources accompanied by electromagnetic counterparts.

379.06 — The Gravitational-Wave Optical Transient Observer (GOTO)

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The Gravitational-Wave Optical Transient Observer (GOTO) is a wide-field robotic optical instrument operating on Roque de los Muchachos, La Palma, Canary Islands. The scalable design consists of 8 individual 40 cm diameter astrographs on a single mount to instantaneously image a large 40 square degree field-of-view. The primary aim of GOTO is to detect and study electromagnetic counterparts to gravitational-wave events with Advanced LIGO and Virgo. We give an overview of our real-time operation, robotic control the instrument, post-processing of the data, and how we identify and categorize unique transients. We also highlight strategies and results during the first half of the third Advanced LIGO-Virgo observing run.

379.07 — Evaluation of Automated Fermi GBM Localizations of Gamma-ray Bursts

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The capability of the Fermi Gamma-ray Burst Monitor (GBM) to localize gamma-ray bursts (GRBs) is evaluated for two different automated algorithms: the GBM Team's RoboBA algorithm and the independently developed BALROG algorithm. Through a systematic study utilizing over 500 GRBs with known locations from instruments like Swift and the Fermi LAT, we directly compare the effectiveness of, and accurately estimate the systematic uncertainty for, both algorithms. We show simple adjustments to the GBM Team's RoboBA, in operation since early 2016, yields significant improvement in the systematic uncertainty, removing the long tail identified in the systematic, and improves the overall accuracy. The systematic uncertainty for the updated RoboBA localizations is 1.8 deg for 52% of GRBs and 4.1 deg for the remaining 48%. Both from public reporting by BALROG and our systematic study, we find the systematic uncertainty of 1–2 deg quoted in GCN circulars for bright GRBs is an underestimate of the true magnitude of the systematic, which we find to be 2.7 deg for 74% of GRBs and 33 deg for the remaining 26%. We show that, once the systematic uncertainty is considered, the RoboBA 90% localization confidence regions can be more than an order of magnitude smaller in area than those produced by BALROG.

379.08 — *Nimble*: The Multimessenger Explorer

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In August 2017, the first gravitational waves from merging neutron stars were detected coincident with a short gamma-ray burst (sGRB) and triggered a world-wide observing campaign to identify and characterize the associated kilonova emission. This event led to numerous firsts and discoveries that began to unveil the mysteries of these energetic astronomical phenomena. However, many questions remain and the field of multimessenger astrophysics is prime for further discovery. Here we describe *Nimble*, a NASA Explorers class mission concept that couples a very wide-field gamma ray monitor with a multiwavelength telescope system and rapid response spacecraft to enable the prompt detection and localization of sGRBs and follow-up of kilonovae. We will describe the science drivers for *Nimble* and detail the current engineering concept. *Nimble* will discover and characterize the counterparts of neutron star merger gravtitational wave events and its flexible platform will allow for a wide range of additional multiwavelength time domain science.

379.10 — Detecting Black Hole Dynamics in the Heart of Galaxies with LISA

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Stellar-mass black hole binaries (BHBs) near supermassive black holes (SMBH) in galactic nuclei

undergo dynamical eccentricity oscillations due to gravitational perturbations from the SMBH. Previous works have shown that this channel can contribute to the overall BHB merger rate detected by the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) and Virgo Interferometer. Significantly, the SMBH gravitational perturbations on the binary's orbit may produce eccentric BHBs which are expected to be visible using the upcoming Laser Interferometer Space Antenna (LISA) for a large fraction of their lifetime before they merge in the LIGO/Virgo band. As a proof-of-concept, we show that the eccentricity oscillations of these binaries can be detected with LISA for BHBs in the local universe up to a few Mpcs, with observation periods shorter than the mission lifetime, thereby disentangling this dynamical merger channel from others.

iPoster Session 380 — Pulsating Variable Stars

380.01 — Identifying Photometrically Variable Stars in the Andromeda Galaxy

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We present a study on photometrically variable stars in M31. We seek to use the largely unexplored time domain data of the PHAT survey to better understand the astrophysics of stellar pulsations by identifying variable stars and characterizing the nature of their variability and their location in the CMD. Using our technique, we have succeeded in classifying already identified cepheids as variable stars. Identifying variability requires consistent and periodic measurements of magnitude in one filter. We began our method by selecting a random sample of 5000 stars from the population of identified RR Lyrae with varying baselines and magnitudes, to avoid location bias. For each star, we took the error-weighted mean of all the magnitude values, then calculated the distance each data point deviated from this mean. Taking into account error bars, we calculated the statistical significance of each deviation from the average brightness. We then took the standard deviation of these divided values, obtaining a value that we could compare to sigma cutoffs generated by drawing a range from 3 to 30 samples 50000 times of Gaussian random numbers (to match the number of data points each random star sample) and then plotting their standard deviations to create histograms. The maximum deviations were the sigma cutoff values we used to determine whether or not a star's brightness was variable. In F814W and F475W, we calculated around 360 variable stars from the 5000-star sample. In future work we will run our method on two control samples: red clump stars as our negative control, and confirmed Milky Way RR Lyrae as our positive control. We would also like to perform this method on other star samples within the PHAT survey such as more luminous stars which have longer pulsating periods. Most of this research presented was carried out by high school students under the auspices of the Science Internship Program at the University of California Santa Cruz. We are grateful for financial support from the NSF and NASA/STScI.

iPoster-Plus Session 381 — AGN and Quasars & Gravitational Waves and Multi-messenger Astronomy

381.01 — Injection analysis with the NANOGrav 11-year dataset

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We develop a new method for characterizing the Bayesian response of a pulsar timing array (PTA) detector to the presence of a stochastic gravitational wave background (SGWB) in the presence of real, potentially unmodeled noise processes. This method involves the injection of a range of SGWB amplitudes into the PTA dataset and recovery of these signals through the Bayesian detection pipeline. Applying this method to the NANOGrav 11-yr dataset, we find that while this dataset would have made a conclusive detection (Bayes' factor > 100) of a common red process at the published GW-strain amplitude upper limit of 1.45e-15, it would have begun to see hints of the SGWB in the common red process (Bayes' factors > 20) at GW-strain amplitudes greater than ~9e-16. We also find evidence for covariance between the red noise in individual pulsars in the PTA and the common red process and devise a metric to quantify this covariance. Using this metric, we identify the pulsars that have the highest degree of covariance with the common red process and discuss their implication on the detection of a SGWB.

381.02 — Assessing the Readiness of Numerical Relativity for Future Gravitational Wave Detections

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LIGO and Virgo have been consistently detecting compact binary coalescences, providing us with incredibly valuable information about gravity in the strong-field regime. However, their limited sensitivity makes it challenging to constrain the parameters of the merging system. Future space-based and third-generation ground-based detectors will increase that sensitivity significantly, allowing us to observe systems with much larger signal-to-noise ratios. While this gives us an incredible opportunity to studying compact coalescences, it also presents challenges. For all detectors, both current and future, numerical relativity (NR) simulations are crucial for the detection and interpretation of gravitational wave signals. However, NR still has significant uncertainty associated with a variety of causes. One of these is the limited spatial and temporal resolution inevitable with any simulation. This finite resolution means that the waveforms produced are not ground truth, i.e. higher resolution simulations appear different than lower resolution simulations, implying infinite resolution would be needed to construct a perfect waveform. While the current resolution simulations are indistinguishable from infinite resolution signals in LIGO, this may not be the case in the much more sensitive space-based and third-generation ground-based detectors. It seems likely that the uncertainties associated with current numerical relativity simulations could cause significant residuals when the waveform is used to subtract out signals from future detector data.

381.03 — Universal Stellar Budget for Binary Black Hole Mergers

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The binary black hole mergers seen by LIGO-like gravitational-wave detectors at cosmological distances pose major challenges for the formation mechanisms. We demonstrate a fundamental relation between the binary separation and the available stellar budget in the universe to produce merging black holes. We show the results for the rates derived from the LIGO-Virgo detections as well as the upper-limits imposed on intermediate-mass black holes and black holes in the pair-instability mass-gap. The separation-budget relation from our study provides a robust framework to test all the proposed formation mechanism for binary black holes.

381.05 — Feeding and Feedback on Nuclear and Galactic Scales in the Seyfert 2 Galaxy Mrk 3

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We study the kinematics of the stars, ionized gas, and warm molecular gas in the Seyfert 2 galaxy Mrk 3 on nuclear and galactic scales with Gemini Near-Infrared Field Spectrograph (NIFS) observations, HST archive data, and long-slit spectra from the Apache Point Observatory (APO). The APO spectra confirm our previous suggestion that a galactic-scale gas/dust disk at PA = 129°, offset from the major axis of the host S0 galaxy at PA = 28°, is responsible for the orientation of the extended narrow-line region (ENLR) and its ionized arcs of gas. The disk is fed by an H I tidal stream from a gas-rich spiral galaxy (UGC 3422) that is 100 kpc to the northwest of Mrk 3. The disk is ionized by the AGN to a distance of at least ∼20″ (∼5.4 kpc). On the nuclear scale, the kinematics within at least 320 pc of the supermassive black hole (SMBH) are dominated by outflows with radial velocities up to 1500 km s^{-1} in the ionized gas and 500 km s^{-1} in the warm molecular gas, in a manner that is consistent with in situ heating, ionization, and acceleration of ambient gas to produce the NLR outflows. There is a rotating disk of ionized and warm molecular gas within ∼400 pc of the SMBH that has re-oriented close to the stellar major axis (indicating possible warping) but is counter-rotating with respect to the stellar kinematics, as has been found in several other S0 galaxies with AGN, consistent with the claim of external fueling of these sources.

381.06 — Gemini Near Infrared Spectrograph Distant Quasar Survey: Initial Results

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We present the initial results from the Gemini Near Infrared Spectrograph Distant Quasar Survey (GNIRS-DQS). This survey, which began in 2017, continues to obtain high quality near-infrared spectroscopy of hundreds of Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) quasars between redshifts of 1.5 and 3.5 in the ∼1.0-2.5 μm band. These GNIRS-DQS and SDSS spectra cover principal quasar diagnostic features, namely C IV, Mg II, Hβ, and [O III] emission lines. To this end, we present basic spectral properties of the first 125 GNIRS-DQS quasars. In particular, we focus on systemic redshifts determined primarily from the rest-frame optical emission lines and the respective velocity offsets of prominent rest-frame ultraviolet (UV) emission lines. As has been seen in previous studies, we observe significant systematic blueshifting for UV-based redshift estimates in addition to notable scatter in the velocity offsets. One of our primary goals is to arrive at a prescription to correct these offsets and minimize the uncertainties on UV-based redshift estimates. This work is supported by National Science Foundation grants AST-1815281 and AST-1815645.

iPoster-Plus Session 385 — Sun, Solar System, Milky Way

385.01 — A new view of the solar atmosphere: daily full-disk multifrequency radio images from EOVSA

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A new pipeline processing system is producing unprecedented daily full-disk images of the Sun from the Expanded Owens Valley Solar Array (EOVSA) in 6 frequency bands from 1-14 GHz. The images are produced by fitting a disk model to the measured visibilities and using the disk for self-calibration of the radio imaging data, resulting in images that faithfully show even the weakest of features in the solar atmosphere, including clear limb brightening, coronal holes, weak plage regions, filaments, and prominences. The multi-frequency data can be used to investigate the physical properties of these features of the solar corona, transition region, and upper chromosphere, but the data are so new that the interpretation is still in progress. We highlight some initial results on the frequency dependence of equatorial limb brightening and polar coronal hole darkening.

385.02 — Contribution of Electromagnetism to the Saturn Rings Origin & Stability

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Here we try to demonstrate how rings of Saturn may be originated from the protoplanetary particles moving around the planet on chaotic orbits after the appearance of the planetary magnetic field due to electromagnetic phenomena. Because of diamagnetism and superconductivity of the iced particles all their chaotic orbits gradually moved to the magnetic equator plane and formed a sombrero disk of the rings and gaps, similar to iron particles that form such shape around a magnet on a laboratory table. Iced particles of the rings are separated from each other by the magnetic field expulsed from them. Eventually each particle is locked within a three-dimensional magnetic well, including due to Abrikosov quantum vortex phenomenon. This mechanism is valid even if particles may have a small fraction of superconductor. Besides defragmentation due to the gravity of the Titan size ice body coming to the Saturn, collision-generated debris of the current moon and meteorites a definite contribution to the rings matter also may come from the frozen water particles generated from the Saturn sputniks geysers due to magnetic coupling between planet and satellites, and that may even create a new ring. It follows that the rings were created in the early time of the appearance of the magnetic field of Saturn.

385.04 — Building the Reference Small Body Population Model

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To model the performance of any current or future Near-Earth Object (NEO) survey, an accurate population model of all Solar System objects is required. A fixed population model of this sort is essential in order for consistent comparisons of NEO survey performance to be made as engineering trades and component tests are conducted. This population model, called the Reference Small Body Population Model (RSBPM), is currently under development by the Near-Earth Object Surveyor (NEOS) team. The RSBPM will contain up-to-date information on the orbital elements, size distribution and albedo distributions for each population. The NEO population is based on the orbital element and H distributions provided by recent survey data that has been combined with diameter and albedo information from NEOWISE [1][2][3][4]. In addition to containing NEOs, which are of particular importance, the RSBPM will also have main belt asteroids, including the largest 15 asteroid families.; main Main belt asteroids are of particular importance to modeling NEO survey performance because they outnumber the NEOs by orders of magnitude and can thus serve as a source of false linkages between real NEO detections. The RSBPM also incorporates other small-body populations out to outer Solar System objects as well as comets. The RSBPM provides information on the sky-plane density and magnitude distribution of all small Solar System objects in order to properly model and simulate any Solar System moving object survey and thus could be used by a number of current or future survey projects. Development of the RSBPM will be completed before the NEOS launch, and the finished product will be peer-reviewed to ensure accuracy. As with the NEOs, the other populations incorporate orbital and H distributions from e.g. [5] with diameters and albedos from NEOWISE [6][7][8]. Because the RSBPM is a diameter-based model, and contains albedos and H values for each entry, both optical and infrared surveys can be compared on a consistent basis for various diameter-completeness levels.

References [1] Granvik et al. (2018) Icarus 312, 181 [2] Stokes et al. (2017) "Report of the Near-Earth Object Science Definition Team" https://cneos.jpl.nasa.gov/doc/SDT_report_2017.html [3] Bottke et al. (2002) Icarus 156, 399 [4] Mainzer et al. (2011) ApJ 743, 156 [5] Grav et al. (2011) PASP 123, 423 [6] Grav et al. (2011) ApJ 742, 40 [7] Masiero et al. (2014) ApJ 791, 121 [8] Bauer et al. (2017) ApJ 154, 53

Small body Populations in the RSBPM	
Sub-Population	**Population**
Atira Asteroids	NEOs
Aten Asteroids	NEOs
Apollo Asteroids	NEOs
Amor Asteroids	NEOs
Earth Co-orbitals	NEOs
Mars-crossing Asteroids	
Main Belt Asteroids	MBAs
MBA Families	MBAs
Hungaria Asteroids	MBAs
Cybele Asteroids	MBAs
Hilda Asteroids	MBAs
Thule Asteroids	MBAs
Jovian Trojans	
Centaurs	
Saturnian Trojan Moons	
Jupiter Family Comets	Comets
Halley Family Comets	Comets
Long-period Comets	Comets
Interstellar Objects	Comets

385.05 — A New Feature of the Galaxy Revealed by 3D Dust Mapping

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We present a new, very large, highly-elongated, undulating, gaseous structure lying just beyond the current orbit of the Sun in the Milky Way. The structure was discovered using 3D-dust mapping techniques, and it encompasses several star-forming regions formerly associated with "Gould's Belt" and the "Local Arm" of the Galaxy. Gaia data, along with several other large surveys, were critical to this discovery. We will present several three-dimensional views for this new object, and speculate on its origins.

Poster Session 386 — Machine Learning and Data Visualization Frontiers for Astronomy

386.01 — Predicting planets from orbital perturbations using a Bayesian N-body retrieval and machine learning

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Transiting exoplanets in multi-planet systems exhibit non-Keplerian orbits as a result of the gravitational influence from companions which can cause the times and durations of transits to vary. The amplitude and periodicity of the transit time variations (TTV) are characteristic of the perturbing planet's mass and orbit. The objects of interest (TOI) from the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS) are analyzed in a uniform way to search for TTVs with sectors 1-3 of data. Due to the volume of targets in the TESS candidate list, artificial intelligence is used to expedite the search for planets by vetting non-transit signals prior to characterizing the light curve time series. The residuals of fitting a linear orbit ephemeris are used to search for transit timing variations. The significance of a perturbing planet is assessed by comparing the Bayesian evidence between a linear and non-linear ephemeris, which is based on an N-body simulation. Nested sampling is used to derive posterior distributions for the N-body ephemeris and in order to expedite convergence custom priors are designed using machine learning. A dual input, multi-output convolutional neural network is designed to predict the parameters of a perturbing body given the known parameters and measured perturbation (O-C). There is evidence for 3 new multi-planet candidates (WASP-18, WASP-126, TOI-193) with non-transiting companions using the 2 minute cadence observations from TESS. This approach can be used to identify stars in need of longer radial velocity and photometric follow-up than those already performed.

386.02 — A Recommendation Algorithm to Predict Giant Exoplanet Host Stars Using Stellar Elemental Abundances

N. Hinkel[1]*; C. Unterborn; S. Kane; G. Somers*

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In Fischer & Valenti (2005), the "planet-metallicity" relationship was introduced, indicating that stars that host giant, gaseous planets are preferentially enriched in heavy elements compared with stars that do not host planets. However, while dozens of different studies have confirmed that giant planet-hosting stars are enriched in [Fe/H], specifically, the same trend has not been found when looking at other individual elements. Therefore, instead of relying on statistical techniques that analyze the differences known and unknown host stars one element at a time, we employ a machine learning algorithm that allows multiple elements to be compared at the same time, as an ensemble. In order obtain a large variety of element abundances measured within nearby stars, we use the Hypatia Catalog of stellar abundances (Hinkel et al. 2014, www.hypatiacatalog.com). We examine the stellar abundances between stars with and without giant planets using the XGBoost supervised classifier per Chen et al. (2016). We utilized our machine learning algorithm to predict the likelihood that +4200 FGK-type stars host a giant exoplanet and create a target list of stars that have a high probability of hosting a detectable giant exoplanet. To test the accuracy of our recommendation algorithm, and without "true negative" cases, we "hid" a small group of known exoplanet host stars in the target sample. When we allowed the algorithm to predict on this "golden set" of stars, they had an average of ~75% probability of hosting a giant exoplanet, where more than half had a prediction probability 90%. We also investigated archival HARPS radial velocities for the top 30 predicted planet-hosting stars and found significant trends that HIP 62345, HIP 71803, and HIP 10278 host long-period giant planet companions with estimated minimum M_p *sin i* of 3.7, 6.8, and 8.5 M_J, respectively. In addition, we implemented five different ensembles of elements composed of volatiles, lithophiles, siderophiles, and Fe. As a result of our algorithm, we produce a rank ordering of elements that were important in determining whether a star is likely to be a host. Between the ensembles we found that C, O, and Fe, as well as Na although to a lesser extent, are the most important features for predicting giant exoplanet host stars. We are therefore able to define markers *within the chemistry of the host star*, as opposed to more standard planetary detection techniques which rely on physical stellar properties, that may indicate the presence of a yet-undetected giant planet. This technique can be influential is defining target lists for upcoming missions such as JWST and WFIRST.

386.05 — Galaxy Cluster Membership with Machine Learning

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Galaxy clusters are the most massive gravitationally bound objects in the Universe, and contain hundreds or even thousands of galaxies. Because they are so massive and rare, cluster abundance as a function of mass and redshift is useful to constrain cosmological models. However, when using optical observations, galaxies that are actually in the fore- or background of the cluster look as though they belong in the cluster. These interloping galaxies add both scatter and bias to dynamical cluster mass estimates which introduce error to cosmological constraints. Therefore, it is imperative to develop methods that can accurately identify these interlopers. We use ∼38,000 simulated clusters from the MultiDark N-body simulation consisting of dark matter only. For these clusters true membership is known. We then use this catalog to develop a data vector of engineered features containing galaxy and galaxy cluster properties, such as density, velocity along line of sight, and radius to cluster center. These features are used to train an artificial neural network, a deep machine learning algorithm. Our technique for determining cluster membership can correctly identify 60% of interloping galaxies and 85% of true members.

386.06 — Cosmological constraints with deep learning from KiDS-450 weak lensing maps

J. Fluri[1]; T. Kacprzak; A. Lucchi[1]; A. Refregier; A. Amara[1]; T. Hofmann[1]; A. Schneider[1]
[1] *ETH Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland*

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) have recently been demonstrated on synthetic data to improve upon the precision of cosmological inference. In particular they have the potential to yield more precise cosmological constraints from weak lensing mass maps than the two-point functions. We present the cosmological results with a CNN from the KiDS-450 tomographic weak lensing dataset, constraining the total matter density Ω_m, the fluctuation amplitude σ_8, and the intrinsic alignment amplitude A_{IA}. We use a grid of N-body simulations to generate a training set of tomographic weak lensing maps. We test the robustness of the expected constraints to various effects, such as baryonic feedback, simulation accuracy, different value of H_0, or the lightcone projection technique. We train a set of ResNet-based CNNs with varying depths to analyze sets of tomographic KiDS mass maps divided into 20 flat regions, with applied Gaussian smoothing of $\sigma = 2.34$ arcmin. The uncertainties on shear calibration and n(z) error are marginalized in the likelihood pipeline. Following a blinding scheme, we derive constraints on $S_8 = \sigma_8 (\Omega_m/0.3)^{0.5} = 0.777^{+0.038}_{-0.036}$ with our CNN analysis, with $A_{IA} = 1.398^{+0.779}_{-0.724}$. We compare this result to the power spectrum analysis on the same maps and likelihood pipeline and find an improvement of about 30% for the CNN. We discuss how our results offer excellent prospects for the use of deep learning in future cosmological data analysis.

386.07 — deepCR: Cosmic Ray Rejection with Deep Learning

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Cosmic ray (CR) identification and removal are critical components of imaging and spectroscopic reduction pipelines involving solid-state detectors. We present deepCR, a deep learning based framework for cosmic ray (CR) identification and subsequent image inpainting based on the predicted CR mask. To demonstrate the effectiveness of our framework, we have trained and evaluated models on Hubble Space Telescope ACS/WFC images of sparse extragalactic fields, globular clusters, and resolved galaxies. We demonstrate that at a false positive rate of 0.5%, deepCR achieves close to 100% detection rates in both extragalactic and globular cluster fields, and 91% in resolved galaxy fields, which is a significant improvement over current state-of-the-art method, LACosmic. Compared to a well-threaded CPU implementation of LACosmic, deepCR CR mask predictions runs up to 6.5 times faster on CPU and 90 times faster on GPU. For image inpainting, the mean squared error of deepCR prediction is 20 times lower in globular cluster fields, 5 times lower in resolved galaxy fields, and 2.5 times lower in extragalactic fields, compared to the best performing non-neural technique tested. We present our framework and the trained models as an open-source Python project, with a simple-to-use API.

386.08 — Deep learning for the Zwicky Transient Facility: real/bogus classification and identification of fast-moving objects

D. A. Duev[1]; Caltech ZTF team[1]

[1] *Astronomy Department, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA*

We will present DeepStreaks and braai, deep-learning systems used by the Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF) for the identification of fast-moving objects and general real/bogus object classification, respectively. Both systems use convolutional neural networks and demonstrate state-of-the-art performance. We will also report the initials results of the classifier deployment on the Edge Tensor Processing Units (TPUs) that show comparable performance in terms of accuracy, but in a much more (cost-) efficient manner. Finally, we will describe the open-source software tools used internally at Caltech to archive and access ZTF's alerts and light curves (Kowalski), and to label the data (Zwickyverse).

386.09 — Modeling Color-Magnitude Diagrams with Bayesian Neural Flows

M. Cranmer[1]*; R. Galvez; L. Anderson; D. Spergel; S. Ho*
[1] *Princeton University, Princeton, NJ*

We demonstrate an algorithm for learning a flexible Color-Magnitude Diagram (CMD) from noisy parallax and photometric measurements using a normalizing flow, a deep neural network capable of learning an arbitrary multi-dimensional probability distribution. Dust estimation and dereddening is done iteratively inside the model and without prior distance information, using the Bayestar map. Using this model, we can improve Gaia distance estimates and also learn CMDs specific to a particular stellar population. We conclude with a discussion of future work, which exploits the normalizing flow architecture to allow us to exactly marginalize over missing photometry, enabling the inclusion of many surveys without losing coverage.

386.10 — Spectral Cleaning: Artifact Detection and Repair in Spectral Data

D. Finkbeiner[1]
[1] *Harvard University, Cambridge, MA*

We present the GausSian PIxelwise Conditional Estimator (GSPICE), a tool for spectral cleaning. GSPICE detects and repairs artifacts in spectral data caused by sensor defects and cosmic-ray hits, and is useful for validation of spectral hardware and data processing systems. Unlike traditional methods that require hardware-specific code, GSPICE takes a data-driven approach, modeling an ensemble of spectra as a multivariate Gaussian and estimating the expected value of each pixel in each spectrum conditional on others. Significant deviation of observed values from these estimates reveals outliers, which can be replaced by their estimates on a subsequent pass. We will demonstrate the power of the approach using 3.9 million stellar spectra from the LAMOST survey.

Poster Session 387 — Societal Matters

387.01 — Enhancing Conference Participation to Bridge the Diversity Gap

C. Oliveira[1]*; L. Prichard; J. Roman-Duval; A. Aloisi; S. Hernandez; A. Nota; C. Pacifici; G. De Rosa; I. Momcheva; C. Christian; C. Christian*
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Conference attendance is fundamental for a successful career in astronomy. However, many factors limit such attendance in ways that can disproportionately affect women and minorities more. In this white paper, we present the results of a survey sent to 164 research staff at the Space Telescope Science Institute to determine what reasons motivate their attendance at science conferences and what aspects prevent researchers from attending them. The information collected through this survey was used to identify trends both in aggregate form and split by gender and if respondents had dependents. We propose a set of recommendations and best practices formulated by analyzing these trends. If consistently adopted, these recommendations will achieve greater diversity in astronomy through the broadening of conference participation.

Plenary Lecture 400 — Diet of the Stars: Mass Accretion and Mass Loss

400.01 — Diet of the Stars: Mass Accretion and Mass Loss

A. Dupree[1]
[1] *Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*

Stars gain and lose material as they evolve - affecting their evolution, circumstellar environments, and interstellar composition. This talk will highlight, compare and contrast selected results from spectroscopic

studies in many wavebands - radio, infrared, optical, ultraviolet and X-ray - that inform our understanding of mass accretion and mass loss from cool stars. Spectroscopy reveals the accretion process in young stars, and can detect the presence of winds and mass loss in young and old stars too. New results from ground and space disclose convective hot spots in supergiants encouraging mass loss, puzzling stellar rotation rates, and winds from exoplanet atmospheres.

Poster Session 401 — Challenges to Astronomy from Satellites

401.01 — The Turn on the Night Kit: Enabling Awareness through Problem Based Learning

C. E. Walker[1]; S. Pompea[2]; C. DeHarpporte[3]

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Artificial light at night, or light pollution, impedes astronomy research, washes out a starry night sky, affects human circadian sensitivities, disrupts ecosystems, wastes billions of dollars/year in energy and leads to excess carbon emissions. Based on the Quality Lighting Teaching (QLT) Kit developed by the U.S. National Optical Astronomy Observatory (now the National OIR Lab) for the International Year of Light (IYL) in 2015, the Turn on the Night Kit is now being manufactured by Laser Classroom. Four hands-on activities invite students in grades 6-10 to plan, design, and create strategies for city lighting that balance the competing concerns of humans and the environment. Using the problem solving process, students learn about issues raised by human created lighting: glare, sky glow, light trespass and excess energy consumption. The core pedagogy of the kit is designed around problem-based learning (PBL) activities, which allows students to address real lighting problems. With simple solutions that light responsibly, we can reclaim and preserve dark, starry night skies. The cognitive "constructivist" process of PBL, used in the kit, states:

1. Learners are presented with one or more problems and through discussion within their group, activate their prior knowledge.
2. Within their group, they investigate the problem with a hands-on activity. Together they identify the problem observed. They construct a shared primary solution or set of solutions to address the issue at hand.
3. After the initial teamwork, students work independently or in groups in self-directed study to research the identified issues and solutions.
4. The students re-group to discuss their findings and refine their initial explanations based on what they learned.

The activities are optimized for 11-16 year olds but expandable to older and younger ages. Most can be done within a few minutes during class or afterschool and as stations students rotate through or as stand-alones. With funding for the International Year of Light, 100 QLT kits were disseminated to 32 countries in 2016. For the International Astronomical Union's (IAU) 100th birthday celebration, 100 Turn on the Night kits are being sent to 50 countries.





401.02 — Globe at Night: Turning Awareness into Action through Citizen Science

C. E. Walker[1]; E. Kisiel[2]; M. Newhouse[2]

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[2] *National OIR Lab, Tucson, AZ*

Globe at Night is international in nature, inviting citizen scientists around the world to measure and submit night sky brightness observations in their locale. It is designed to raise public awareness of the disappearing starry night sky caused by light pollution. During ten days per month of moonless evenings, citizen scientists worldwide record the night sky brightness in a "star hunt" for the faintest star visible. People match the appearance of a constellation to one of 7 star maps of progressively fainter stars. They then submit their choice of star map online or with a smart phone along with their date, time and location to help create a light pollution map worldwide. The report page is found at www.globeatnight.org/webapp/. Unique partnerships in special projects such as with the National Park Service and National Geographic Society have been used to create a night sky inventory during programs such as BioBlitz. On the fly mapping can be used to see contributed observations immediately. Postcards, activity guides and report pages in up to 28 languages can be found at https://www.globeatnight.org/downloads. STEM activities for young children (Dark Skies Rangers) and problem based learning activities for older students (Quality Lighting Teaching Kit) are integrated with the program. Explore the last 13 years of data (over 190,000 data points from 180 countries) using the Globe at Night interactive map (www.globeatnight.org/map/) or the Globe at Night's map app (www.globeatnight.org/mapapp/). Data has been used for school science projects, strengthening city ordinances and monitoring conditions near observatories sites. Visit the poster to find out how.



401.03 — Consortium for Dark Sky Studies Efforts Towards Improving Astronomical Observations

D. Mendoza[1]*; D. Kieda*[1]*; A. Seth*[1]

[1] *University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT*

Artificial light at night (ALAN) is an increasing challenge to astronomy observations, as well as being a concern for human and ecological health. The University of Utah is home to the Consortium for Dark Sky Studies (CDSS), a research group focused on the various topics related to ALAN and its impacts. The CDSS is an international organization composed of researchers, educators, community leaders, and stakeholders. As ALAN is growing at an estimated rate of twice the urbanization growth, it has become an increasingly larger issue and field of study. The University of Utah has started the process of developing a Minor in Dark Sky Studies (MDSS) and begun teaching the first class during the Fall of 2019, with a second class to be taught in the Spring of 2020. The interdisciplinary team is composed of faculty members representing 15 departments across the university, including astronomers from the Department of Physics and Astronomy. Additionally, the Journal of Dark Sky Studies (JDSS) is the first interdisciplinary multimodal journal designed to specifically address issues related to ALAN. The JDSS is composed of a peer-reviewed section, a creative expression section, and a community engagement news section. This powerful synergy between research, education, and community engagement has positioned the University of Utah in a unique leadership position within the field. Here we present an overview of our efforts, review of past work, and a vision for the future of Dark Sky Studies, originating from the University of Utah, but with a global perspective. We will articulate the path the Consortium traveled to generate a vision of Dark Sky Studies as a formal academic field, as well as our plans to support the development of DSS scholarship and coursework. Our presentation will include a summary of our transdisciplinary engagement across our campus and beyond, including our work with community leaders and municipally-situated projects. Finally, we will discuss plans to grow the reach of the CDSS and JDSS, and potential iterations for MDSS coursework, to ensure that our ongoing efforts are broadly and consistently inclusive, and our commitment to engage all stakeholders remains prioritized as the work progresses.

401.04 — McDonald Observatory Dark Skies Initiative

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McDonald Observatory is a 500-acre satellite campus of the University of Texas at Austin, located in the heart of the Davis Mountains in far West Texas. This world-class astronomical research facility is home to some of the world's largest telescopes and darkest night skies. Over the past decade, the glow of nighttime lighting from increased oil and gas activity in and around the Permian Basin has begun to threaten these skies. In 2015, the Observatory adopted an All Sky Photometry system, originally developed by the National Park Service, that distinguishes between natural and artificial sources of light, and shows a brightening trend along the horizon in the direction of the Permian Basin. The Observatory is surrounded by seven counties, each of which have outdoor lighting ordinances intended to protect the dark night skies for ongoing astronomical research. Instead of pursuing enforcemnt, however, existing ordinances are used as vehicles for education and awareness. An ongoing effort, the Dark Skies Initiative, seeks to raise awareness within the oil and gas industry about the value of protecting the skies for McDonald Observatory. Adoption of night sky friendly lighting practices has the added benefits of cost-efficiency, improved visibility, and increased safety for workers in the oilfield. The traditional industry approach to lighting, i.e., "the brighter, the better", typically results in excessive, even debilitating glare, and light spilling offsite, wasted into the surround area and into the sky. The use of shielded and properly aimed "full-cutoff" light fixtures both helps protect the night skies over the Observatory, and serves the industry by directing light to where it is needed and wanted, not into workers eyes. In recent years, with the cooperation of numerous oil and gas companies, lighting demonstrations in the oilfield have successfully shown the multiple advantages of dark sky friendly practices. In its "Notice to Operators", reminders from the state's oil and gas regulatory agency of the need to protect the night skies for the Observatory published in 2016 and again in 2019, the Railroad Commission of Texas concluded: "The solutions can be simple and cost effective and can actually improve nighttime visibility and increase worker safety". In 2017, the Permian Basin Petroleum Association partnered with McDonald Observatory to publish "Recommended Lighting Practices" for the oil and gas industry. In 2018, the American Petroleum Institute endorsed the document by becoming a coequal author, and a major operator produced a complementary video to focus on the crucial visual nature of the topic.



Oral Session 402 — Exoplanets: Microlensing

402.01 — Direct Mass Measurements for Planets Discovered by Gravitational Microlensing

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I present a follow-up analysis using Keck-II adaptive optics (AO) for the microlensing planetary event MOA-2009-BLG-319. Due to the ∼10 years of baseline since the event peak, the lens has clearly separated from the brighter source and can be directly measured. Calculating the lens-source relative proper motion allows me to accurately determine the microlensing parallax vector, πE, which was highly unconstrained until now. Further analysis leads to precise measurements of the host star mass, planetary mass, planet separation in astronomical units (AU), and distance to the lens system. This direct mass measurement method constitutes the primary technique that WFIRST, a NASA flagship mission, will use to determine masses and distances of planetary systems that it discovers.

402.02 — Classifying Microlensing Light Curves

S. Khakpash[1]
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Microlensing is a powerful tool for discovering cold exoplanets, and the WFIRST microlensing survey will discover over 1000 such planets. The full modeling of each planetary microlensing event often requires significant investment of human and computing resources. When WFIRST releases light curves of thousands of microlensing events, it is important to detect the planetary systems fast, so an algorithm is needed to quickly classify all microlensing signals and prioritize rapid follow-up observations. Machine learning is now often used for classification

problems in astronomy, but it is usually necessary to define meaningful features as input to these algorithms. In this project, we employ algorithms to capture features in simulated WFIRST light curves of different types of microlensing events, and evaluate their effectiveness. For this purpose, we fit various functions to the peaks in the light curves, and each function best describes one or two of these features. These functions quantify the features and return parameters that can be used to decide how likely a light curve can have a specific feature. This method leaves us with a list of parameters that describe features like smoothness of the peak, symmetry, number of extrema, number of peaks, and width and height of the small deviations from the main peak. This will allow us to quickly analyze a set of microlensing light curves and later use the resulting parameters as input to machine learning algorithms to classify the events.

402.03 — Determining the NIR Microlensing Event Rate at |b| < 2 with the United Kingdom Infrared Telescope

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[4] *IPAC/Caltech, Pasadena, CA*

With the mid-2020s launch of the Wide Field Infrared Survey Telescope (WFIRST) Microlensing planet survey fast approaching, it is becoming increasingly imperative to understand the optimal spatial region for microlensing event detection. The Galactic center (i.e. where |b| < 2), which has the highest density of potential source stars in the Milky Way, has been historically understudied due to the obscuring properties of its high volume of gas and dust. The United Kingdom Infrared Survey Telescope (UKIRT) microlensing project has succeed in mitigating some of the reddening effect of Galactic dust by observing in the near-infrared over a baseline from 2015-2019. Observations in the K and H NIR bands in unique fields have yielded hundreds of microlensing events detected via our UKIRT data reduction pipeline. We combine our microlensing detections with image-level mock event injections in order to determine our survey's detection efficiency, and subsequently aim to derive the NIR microlensing event rate per observed square degree. Here we discuss the methodology of our pipeline as well as preliminary results for the NIR microlensing detection efficiency and event rate. Understanding the intrinsic NIR microlensing event rate at low Galactic latitude is crucial for informing mission design and field specifications for WFIRST.

402.04 — Cool Results for Cold Exoplanets: OGLE-2015-BLG-0966 as Pathfinding for *WFIRST*

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The mass and distance of a microlens are degenerate, thus requiring at least two relations to yield a unique solution. Measuring the finite-source effect from the light curve helps provide one mass-distance relation for the lens system. Currently, the primary avenue for establishing a second relation and thus uniquely solving for the mass and distance of the lens is by measuring the microlens parallax. One specific implementation is the satellite parallax technique, which involves taking observations simultaneously from two locations separated by a significant fraction of an au, and which has been employed by *Spitzer* and *K2*'s Campaign 9. However, a significant fraction of microlensing exoplanets to be discovered in the coming decades, up to and including the detections predicted for *WFIRST*, will not have a measurement of the satellite parallax, requiring another avenue for converting microlensing observables into physical parameters. Enter the lens flux characterization technique, through which a microlensing target is observed with a high-resolution facility, facilitating a constraint on the flux from the lens system. This yields a third mass-distance relation for the lens and can be combined with that from finite-source effects to determine the mass of the lens system as well as its distance from Earth. I will highlight results from a Key Strategic Mission Support Program using NIRC2 on Keck designed to make such lens flux measurements for a myriad of exoplanetary lens systems. In particular, the specific test case of the event OGLE-2015-BLG-0966 emphasizes how a multi-modal solution space can be clarified with the aid of lens flux measurements.

Oral Session 403 — Exoplanets: Atmospheres IV

403.01 — Towards weather constraints on the mornings and evenings of distant exoplanets

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The technique of transmission spectroscopy — the variation of the planetary radius with wavelength due to opacity sources in the planet's terminator region — has been to date one of the most successful in the characterization of exoplanet atmospheres, providing key insights into the composition and structure of these distant worlds. One underlying assumption of the technique, however, is that the variations are the same in the entire terminator region. In reality, the morning and evening regions might have distinct temperature, pressure and thus compositional profiles due to the inherent 3-D nature of the planet which would, in turn, give rise to different spectra on each side of it. Constraining those might give precious insights into circulation patterns and compositional stratification which might probe to be fundamental for our understanding of not only the weather patterns in the planets under study, but also of planetary formation signatures which might only be possible to extract once these features are well understood. Motivated by this physical picture, in this talk we will present our theoretical and observational efforts towards the detection of these patterns in transmission spectra. In particular, we will present a new, open-source semi-analytical framework with which this information can be extracted directly from transit lightcurves, which opens an exciting window for researchers into the characterization of exoplanet atmospheres with current and upcoming high-precision (spectro)photometric facilities. As a case study of the framework, an analysis performed to the most precise transit lightcurves obtained by the TESS mission will be presented, which in turn provide insights into the challenges and constraints that current data impose on optical to near-infrared signatures of the morning and evening terminator regions of known transiting exoplanets. Injection and recovery tests using both TESS and JWST-like precisions will be presented, which provide valuable lessons, best practices and caveats in terms of preparing observations to detect the effect, including the impact of other transit parameters (eg, limb-darkening, TTVs) that might mimic or attenuate it.

403.02 — Modeling Stellar Contamination in Exoplanet Transmission Spectra

T. Barclay[1]*; V. Kostov*[1]*; K. Colon*[1]*; E. Quintana*[1]
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Transmission spectroscopy will be the primary method used to study the atmospheres of small planets for the foreseeable future. However, major challenges have recently been identified in reliably interpreting exoplanet transmission spectra from HST and JWST. Underpinning transmission spectroscopy measurements is an approximation that the planet's host star — the light source illuminating the planet's atmosphere — is well understood. However, stellar photospheres have spots and faculae that vary spatially and temporally as the star rotates. These brightness variations can contaminate the observed spectrum and mimic or mask atmospheric features. Quantifying and correcting for stellar contamination in transmission spectra is necessary to obtain robust measurements of exoplanet atmospheres. Here we present models of contamination in the transmission spectra of HST targets. We examine whether there are cases where the reported detection of a planet's atmospheric signal can be explained by stellar contamination. We also discuss what observations would be required to distinguish between a planetary signal and stellar contamination.

403.03 — A first look at the atmospheres of four terrestrial exoplanets with ground-based optical transmission spectroscopy

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The Solar System terrestrial planets have high mean molecular weight secondary atmospheres, ranging from 92 bars of carbon dioxide on Venus to a tenuous layer around Mercury. We do not know if such secondary atmospheres are typical of terrestrial planets or are a phenomenon unique to the Solar System. Where terrestrial worlds outside the Solar System orbit small (<0.3 solar radii) nearby (<15 parsecs) stars, we can interrogate their atmospheres (should they retain them) using the technique of transmission spectroscopy. In my thesis I undertook ground-based optical observations of four of the most spectroscopically accessible terrestrial exoplanets using multi-object spectrographs mounted on the Magellan Telescopes at Las Campanas Observatory in Chile. GJ 1132b has a radius of 1.6 Earth radii and an equilibrium temperature of 580 K. We observed five transits of this planet with Magellan Clay/LDSS3C and achieved a median fractional transit depth uncertainty of 4.2% in the 20-nm chromatic bandpasses we used to construct its transmission spectrum. We rule out a clear, low mean molecular weight atmosphere at 3.1-sigma confidence. LHS 1140b is a hab-

itable zone world with a radius of 1.7 Earth radii and an equilibrium temperature of 235 K. We observed two transits of LHS 1140b simultaneously with IMACS and LDSS3C. We jointly fit the data from both instruments and achieved a median transit depth precision in 20-nm chromatic bandpasses of 2.6%. Due to the high surface gravity and low equilibrium temperature of this world, we are not able to address physical models of its atmosphere. LHS 3844b has a radius of 1.3 Earth radii and is highly irradiated with an equilibrium temperature of 805 K. We observed 13 transits of LHS 3844b with Magellan Clay/LDSS3C and reached a median fractional uncertainty in our 20-nm chromatic transit depths of 1.7%. We rule out a clear, low mean molecular weight atmosphere on this planet, in agreement with a recent finding that used the thermal phase curve of this world to rule out a thick atmosphere. At the time of writing, LTT 1445Ab is part of an observing program that will observe four transits of this world with Magellan Clay/LDSS3C. The main finding of this exploratory work is that terrestrial exoplanets do not posses low mean molecular weight atmospheres. With the greater light-gathering capability of the giant segmented mirror telescopes (GSMTs) and the broader wavelength coverage and infrared sensitivity of JWST, it will be possible to investigate higher mean molecular weight atmospheres around these terrestrial exoplanets. This work is supported by a grant from the John Templeton Foundation.

403.04 — *TESS*'s View of KELT-9 b and MASCARA-4 b: Ultra-Short-Period Jupiters in Polar Orbits Around Oblate Stars

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The ultra-short-period Jupiters KELT-9 b and MASCARA-4 b are two of the hottest, most extreme extrasolar planets discovered to date. Both planets orbit A-type stars with periods less than three days, making their equilibrium temperatures hotter than the average M-dwarf. Both planet orbits are inclined by ~90 degrees as measured via Doppler tomography, placing them perpendicular to their host stars' rotation planes. Additionally, both host stars are distorted into oblate spheroids due to their rapid rotation, so in their polar orbits KELT-9 b and MASCARA-4 b see host stars that change in shape throughout their orbits. Ultimately, these planets reside in extreme environments unlike anything capable of occurring around Sun-like and smaller stars. In this presentation, we will show high-precision transit photometry of KELT-9 b and MASCARA-4 b recently collected by NASA's Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS), which includes distinct phase curves, secondary eclipses, and, most notably, highly asymmetric primary transits due to the stars' oblate shape. We use TESS data to confirm via gravity-darkening analysis that the planets are in nearly polar orbits, and we model the insolation these planets receive by taking their host stars' asymmetries into account. We find that, due to the stars' asymmetric shape and surface temperature, KELT-9 b and MASCARA-4 b undergo a previously-unobserved phenomenon dubbed "gravity-darkened seasons." These seasons arise because the planets exposure to the stars' hot poles and cool equator varies along their orbit. These findings reveal for the first time the effects that rapid stellar rotation can have on a planet's climate and atmospheric processes and help to define the potential for habitable worlds around high-mass stars.

403.05 — Characterizing Atmospheres Near and Far

A. Baker[1]
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The interaction of light with our own atmosphere contaminates our view of astrophysical objects. However, these fingerprints of our atmosphere encode a plethora of information about the chemistry of our planet and the life it hosts below. In this dissertation talk, I will present my thesis work on atmospheric absorption in two scenarios: in one I address the effects of Earth's atmosphere on ground-based observations, and in the second I discuss a new instrument design for more rapid characterization of exoplanet atmospheres. Pushing the limits of measurement precision from ground-based observatories is crucial for making advances in exoplanet science. Variability in Earth's atmosphere continues to be a large component of the error budget for ground-based measurements. Absorption bands due to Earth's atmosphere complicate efforts to achieve stable transit spectroscopy measurements while weaker lines, or microtellurics, can skew radial velocity measurements. In the first half of this talk, I will present work on high resolution, optical spectra of the sun taken at the Institut für Astrophysik, Göttingen, for which I developed a new semi-empirical telluric fitting code that separates the solar and telluric spectral components and accurately models the microtelluric lines in the process. I discuss methods, results, and the data products produced by this work including a high signal-to-noise telluric

spectrum and a new telluric-free optical solar atlas that can be used for stellar physics studies. With TESS to provide the community with excellent candidates for atmospheric follow-up studies, and new atmospheric modeling codes to help interpret the data, exploring new ways to characterize exoplanet atmospheres that is geared towards faster, survey-like measurements is needed. In the second half of my talk, I present my work on one such instrument, the High Efficiency Instrument for Rapid Assessment of eXo-atmospheres (HIRAX) that utilizes ultra-narrow, multi-band, simultaneous photometry to achieve both high throughput and high spectral resolution. The HIRAX design is very versatile and can be adapted to different molecular and atomic features by simply switching out the narrowband filter. I present a prototype of the design that has been demonstrated in lab with a 50ppm faux-transit differential detection and has been tested on sky. Finally, I discuss prospects for using this instrument for future detections of O_2 and present motivation for applying this instrument to an alkali line survey in hot Jupiter atmospheres.

403.06 — Using High Resolution Spectroscopy to probe Cloudy Exoplanets

S. Gandhi[1]
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In the last decade ground based high resolution Doppler spectroscopy (HRS) has detected numerous species in the atmospheres of exoplanets. Molecular species such as H2O and CO in particular have been observed on a number of transiting and non-transiting hot Jupiters owing to the inherent strength of HRS to detect trace species in the atmospheres of such planets. In addition, a wealth of new ground based instruments have come online recently with higher spectral coverage, particularly in the infrared. These more capable facilities are ideally placed not just for hot Jupiters, but also for atmospheric characterisation of warm-Neptunes and super-Earths discovered through surveys such as TESS. Many of these cooler exoplanets show cloudy atmospheres from low resolution near infrared observations, making constraints on gaseous molecular species in the atmosphere difficult. HRS may be able to improve on these given its sensitivity to spectral line cores which probe higher altitudes in the atmosphere, potentially above the effects of clouds and hazes. Hence high signal-to-noise detections of molecular species in these atmospheres may be possible with HRS. I will explore model spectra of a number of cloudy exoplanetary atmospheres to see how detection significances and abundance constraints for molecular species such as H2O vary with cloud in the atmosphere. These constraints on various molecular species present in the atmosphere can then be used for compositional analysis and to study the chemical diversity of such cloudy planets in the future.

Oral Session 404 — Galaxy Evolution and Cosmology

404.01 — Spectroscopy of Extreme Emission Line Galaxies at z $\sim$ 2 and Implications for Galaxies in the Reionization Era

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Star forming galaxies have long been suggested as the primary ionizing agents responsible for reionization. There are two critical unknowns in the reionization calculation: 1) the ionizing photon production efficiency and 2) the ionizing photon escape fraction of z > 6 galaxies. Unfortunately, both the two quantities are difficult to measure directly at z > 6. Recent studies have demonstrated that galaxies in the reionization era have prominent [OIII]+H-beta emission, reflecting the rapidly rising star formation histories that dominate at early times. These motivate the need for a comprehensive interpretation of the spectral properties of extreme emission line galaxies (EELGs) at high redshift. In my thesis work, I have conducted a large spectroscopic survey with MMT, Keck, and Magellan to identify rest-frame UV and optical emission lines in over 200 EELGs at z $\sim$ 2, where they can be studied in much greater detail. These systems show low stellar masses and large specific star formation rates that are similar to galaxies in the reionization era. I will present the results from this survey, discussing the stellar populations and nebular gas conditions of EELGs and constraining their ionizing photon production efficiencies and ionizing photon escape fractions. These galaxies are found to have large ionization parameters and low metallicities. Galaxies with larger rest-frame optical emission line equivalent widths are more efficient ionizing agents and have more extreme ionizing conditions of nebular gas which are conducive to the escape of ionizing photons. Using these results, I will summarize the nature of extreme emission line galaxies and constrain their contribution to the ionizing background. Finally, I will discuss the optimal

strategy for spectroscopic investigation of galaxies at z > 6 with JWST/NIRSpec.

404.02 — Lyman Alpha Galaxies Speak Volumes about Reionization

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Each galaxy observed to emit Lyman alpha light in the distant universe implies some minimum volume of ionized gas near that galaxy. Without such an ionized region, Lyman alpha photons would scatter near their origin, and we would not detect the galaxy as a discrete Lyman alpha source. The union of all the ionized regions implied by a population of Lyman alpha galaxies then implies a minimum ionized volume fraction in the intergalactic medium. We calculate this fraction based on Lyman alpha galaxy populations at z = 5.7 and 6.5, showing that the IGM is largely ionized at z = 6.5. Moreover, we extend the method to redshift z = 7 using the ongoing LAGER (Lyman Alpha Galaxies in the Epoch of Reionization) Survey, which uses the Dark Energy Camera at CTIO to survey over 20 square degrees to a flux limit of 1e-17 cgs, and which has identified hundreds of Lyman alpha emitters in the epoch of reionization.

404.03 — Semi-analytic forecasts: uncovering galaxy formation at high redshift with JWST and Beyond

L. Yung[1]
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I will present a collection of predictions on galaxy formation and cosmic reionization from the work series *Semi-analytic forecasts for JWST*. These predictions are made with a modeling pipeline that is based on the well-established Santa Cruz semi-analytic model with the recently implemented multi-phase gas-partitioning and molecular hydrogen-based star formation recipes and an analytic model that tracks the global progression of IGM reionization. This extremely efficient modeling framework can simultaneously sample galaxies over an extremely wide mass range, including the faint, low-mass ones that form in halos near the atomic cooling limit, and also the rarest, most massive objects forming at these epochs. With a set of physical parameters calibrated only to $z \sim 0$ observations, the predicted galaxy populations are able to reproduce the observed distribution functions for rest-frame UV luminosity, stellar mass, and SFR up to $z \sim 10$. And with the wide dynamic range covered by the physical model, I provide predictions for galaxies that have not yet been observed and are expected to be seen for the first time by *JWST*. Taking advantage of the model's efficiency, I also explore and quantify how current uncertainties from observations may affect the predictions of theoretical models, where model components are very sensitive to the observations calibrated to, such as SF efficiency and feedback. My results paint a self-consistent picture that, assuming a mildly evolving LyC escape fraction of ∼20%, galaxies are capable of reionizing the Universe in the timeframe inferred by IGM and CMB observations.

404.04 — Measuring HERA's primary beam in-situ: methodology and first results

C. Nunhokee[1]
[1] *Astronomy, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA*

The central challenge in 21 cm cosmology is isolating the cosmological signal from bright foregrounds. Many separation techniques rely on the accurate knowledge of the sky and the instrumental response, including the antenna primary beam. For drift-scan telescopes such as the Hydrogen Epoch of Reionization Array (HERA, DeBoer et al. 2017) that do not move, primary beam characterization is particularly challenging because standard beam-calibration routines do not apply (Cornwell et al. 2005) and current techniques require accurate source catalogs at the telescope resolution. We present an extension of the method from Pober et al. (2012) where they use beam symmetries to create a network of overlapping source tracks that break the degeneracy between source flux density and beam response and allow their simultaneous estimation. We fit the beam response of our instrument using early HERA observations and find that our results agree well with electromagnetic simulations down to a -40 dB level relative to peak gain.

404.05 — Beam Chromaticity of the EDGES Low-Band Blade Dipole

N. Mahesh[1]; J. Bowman; R. Monsalve; T. Mozdzen; A. Rogers
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The sensitivity in the detection of the redshifted global 21cm signal is limited by systematic errors due to astronomical foregrounds and the instrument. Global 21cm instruments typically use a single radio antenna coupled to a radio spectrometer to accurately measure the sky-averaged spectrum. One

potential source of systematic error is frequency-dependence of the antenna beam pattern. Chromatic antenna beams couple angular structures in Galactic foreground emission to spectral structures that may not be fit by foreground models based on synchrotron and free-free emission. Chromatic changes of the order of only 0.1% in the primary beam of the antenna can introduce spectral features that would limit the detection sensitivity. We simulate the Experiment to Detect the Global EoR Signature (EDGES) blade antenna using three different electromagnetic (EM) solvers to assess the antenna response at different frequencies. The simulation results are compared by looking at the derivatives of the beam with respect to frequency at every angle of the primary beam. To simulate a real ground under the antenna, we are presently limited to only one EM technique - Method of Moments (MOM). Important details in simulated beam responses are found to depend on choice of solver and configuration, such as meshing and boundary conditions, as well as ground plane and antenna configurations. We confirm the beam solutions to within 5% accuracy between different software. To more quantitatively assess the effectiveness of each of the beam solutions, we convolve them with the Haslam 408 MHz sky map scaled to the observing frequencies (40-100 MHz) and compare simulated spectra with the sky data collected using the EDGES low-band systems in Western Australia. We analyze the two ground plane designs used by the EDGES low-band antennas. We show that the simulated spectra matches the actual data with 15% that can be attributed to sky model uncertainties. We also investigate the effect of different soil parameter selections on beam chromaticity. Using the beam chromaticity analysis we present for the EDGES antenna, we investigate if a similar antenna design can be used in a future radio array on the far side of the moon to perform 21 cm cosmology and exoplanet habitability studies. We simulate the effects of the lunar regolith, dust and rocks on the antenna response.

404.06 — Canceling out intensity mapping foregrounds

P. C. Breysse[1]
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21 cm intensity mapping has arisen as a powerful probe of the high-redshift universe, but its potential is limited by extremely bright foregrounds and high source confusion. In this Letter, we propose a new analysis which can help solve both problems. From the combination of an intensity map with an overlapping galaxy survey we construct a new one-point statistic which is unbiased by foregrounds and contains information left out of conventional analyses. We show that our method can measure the HI mass function with unprecedented precision using observations similar to recent 21 cm detections.

404.07 — A Reassessment of the Galactic Origin of Light Elements

E. J. Lerner[1]
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Despite the theory's popularity, the actual published predictions of the Big Bang Nucleosynthesis (BBN) theory of light element production have, over decades, increasingly diverged from observations. In particular, the predictions for both lithium abundance and helium abundance now differ by many standard deviations from observations, a situation that has been worsening at an accelerating pace. At the same time, the published predictions of the alternative hypothesis, that all light elements were created by thermonuclear and cosmic ray processes in early galaxies, have been repeatedly confirmed by observations. Here, we reassess the galactic origin of light elements (GOLE) hypothesis in light of new calculations and recent observations. We find good agreement with all relevant data sets. The results clearly exclude the hypothesis of a hot, dense (Big Bang) phase of universal evolution.

Oral Session 405 — AGN and Quasars: Blazars

405.01 — Blazar Microvariability Measuring the Turbulent Characteristics of Relativistic Jets

J. Webb[1]
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We present a model of Blazar Microvariability in which shock propagating down a turbulent jet encounters turbulent density enhancements producing synchrotron pulses that we observe as microvariability. If no microvariability is present then the shock is in a laminar portion of the jet. By analyzing these pulses in terms of the Kirk, Reiger, Matacildus model of synchrotron emission from density enhancements we are able to estimate some physical parameters of the jet directly from the observations. We present

model successful fits to an assortment of microvariability observations: from the Southeastern Association Research in Astronomy (SARA) consortium telescopes, Kepler observations of Blazars, and the GTC 10.4 meter in La Palma.

405.02 — Multi-wavelength modeling of the high-redshift BL Lac Object 3FGL J2146.6-1344

C. Rajagopal[1]
[1] *Clemson University, Clemson, SC*

High synchrotron peaked (HSP) BL Lacs (with synchrotron peak frequency above 10^{15} Hz) are some of the most powerful accelerators in the Universe. At high redshifts (z > 1), they challenge our understanding of the blazar evolution models as well as prove to be a crucial tool for cosmological measurements of the extragalactic background light. Here, we studied the properties of a high-redshift BL Lac object, 3FGL J2146.6-1344, detected to be at z = 1.34. Its SED reveals that the source, despite being classified as an HSP BL Lac object, is likely a "masquerading BL Lac", a class of objects that comprises of FSRQs appearing as disguised BL Lacs. As the recent detection of high-energy neutrinos by IceCube in the direction of TXS 0506+056 shows, these masquerading BL Lacs may be responsible for the astrophysical IceCube neutrino flux.

405.03 — The Largest Sample of Hard GeV Sources

R. Silver[1]*; M. Ajello; L. Marcotulli; S. Marchesi*
[1] *Clemson University, Clemson, SC*

The Fermi-LAT 3FHL catalog is the latest and deepest survey of sources detected above 10 GeV. With more that 1550 sources all-sky, it has revolutionized our understanding of the high-energy gamma-ray sky setting the standard for upcoming TeV facilities, such as the Cherenkov Telescope Array (CTA). Rendering this catalog complete (i.e. with full identification) is extremely important, since it will very likely shape the future of very high-energy astronomy. Using the capabilities of the Swift satellite, we have found the X-ray counterpart of 74 out of 200 unassociated 3FHL sources. Extracting their flux and spectral index, we have identified 44 of these sources to likely be blazars (i.e. active galaxies with jets pointed at us) of the BL Lac type. In this talk, we present our latest results of this work and discuss future implications for this unassociated population of sources.

405.04 — Implications of high photon compactness on the blazar Gamma-ray emission mechanism

M. Georganopoulos[1]*; E. Meyer*
[1] *University of Maryland- Baltimore County, Baltimore, MD*

We argue that in many cases, the photon compactness in blazars can be high enough that the GeV to TeV emission can be dominated by second order processes and in particular second order synchrotron self Compton. We present preliminary results for this and point to the next steps.

405.05 — The TESS-Fermi Blazars

K. Smith[1]
[1] *Stanford University / SLAC, Palo Alto, CA*

I will present the results of a multiwavelength monitoring program of gamma-ray bright Fermi blazars. These beamed relativistic AGN jets have been monitored for a full year in the optical, UV, X-ray, and gamma rays by TESS, Swift, and Fermi. The cross-correlation analysis of such light curves offers insight into the emitting regions within relativistic jets, and whether the physical origin of the high-energy emission arises from hadronic or leptonic processes. I will also discuss the expansion of this project in TESS Cycle 2, which includes radio data, and the excellent future prospects of AGN science with TESS.

405.06 — The Density of Blazars above 100 MeV and the Origin of the Extragalactic Gamma-ray Background

L. Marcotulli[1]*; M. Ajello; M. Di Mauro*
[1] *Clemson University, Clemson, SC*

The mystery of the extragalactic gamma-ray background (EGB) has been investigated since its first detection. Resolving the different gamma-ray emitting populations is key to unveil its origin and composition and the Fermi-Large Area Telescope has played a major role towards this goal. Relying on 8 years of the improved Pass 8 dataset, we obtained the most sensitive source count distribution of blazars >100 MeV. This allowed us to derive the contribution of blazars to the EGB, highlighting the fact that they can not reproduce the entire EGB and that indeed another source class is required to explain the residual emission. In this talk we will present the latest results of our analysis as well as discuss blazars' evolutionary models and alternatives for the origin of the missing EGB component.

405.07 — Recent Very-High-Energy Gamma-Ray Observations of AGN with VERITAS

D. A. Williams[1]; for the VERITAS Collaboration[1]
[1] *Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics and Department of Physics, University of California, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA*

The VERITAS atmospheric Cherenkov telescopes in southern Arizona are used to study gamma rays above 100 GeV from astrophysical sources. Most of the 39 AGN detected with VERITAS are BL Lac objects, including BL Lac itself, from which a fast flare was observed in 2016; the binary blackhole candidate OJ 287; and TXS 0506+056, which has been associated with neutrino emission detected with IceCube. In other AGN categories, the radio galaxy 3C 264 and flat-spectrum radio quasar Ton 599 have recently been detected for the first time as very-high-energy gamma-ray sources. VERITAS results from these and other AGN will be presented, as well as a recent measurement of the intensity of the extragalactic background light obtained from assessing the impact of photon-photon collisions on the shape of measured AGN spectra.

405.08 — Cross-Correlation Analysis between Gamma-ray and Optical/Infrared Variability for Bright Blazars Monitored in 2008-2017

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[4] *Stanford University, Stanford, CA*

We present the results of cross-correlation analysis between the Fermi-LAT gamma-ray and SMARTS optical/infrared light curves of bright 8 blazars monitored in 2008-2017. For the temporal correlation analysis of unevenly sampled variability data, we use the Discrete Correlation Function (DCF), and created an empirical bootstrapping method to assess the significance of the DCF amplitude for each blazar. The DCFs between gamma-ray and optical/infrared light curves with one week binning time scale suggest that 6 of the 8 blazars show a significant peak at zero lag at or above 3 sigma level. That is consistent with the leptonic model in which optical/infrared photons are produced by synchrotron radiation of relativistic electrons and gamma rays are produced by inverse Compton scattering of ambient photons by the synchrotron-emitting electrons. However, the DCFs with one day binning time scale suggest that among 8 blazars, only one blazar — 3C 454.3 — still has a significant peak at zero lag. The other 7 blazars tend to show much smaller peaks than those with a weekly time bin. In addition, for a given blazar, strong changes of the DCFs from one epoch to the next are shown by the analyses of time periods of one or two years. These results complicate the simplest understanding of blazar emission mechanisms. We discuss possible physical explanations.

405.09 — Supermassive Black Hole Formation from Pop III.1 Protostars

J. C. Tan[1]; P. Monaco[2]; K. Fridell[3]; N. Banik[4]
[1] *Chalmers University of Technology and University of Virginia, Gothenburg, Sweden*
[2] *Universita di Trieste, INAF & INFN, Trieste, Italy*
[3] *Technical University Munich, Munich, Germany*
[4] *Texas A&M, College Station, TX*

The origin of supermassive black holes (SMBHs) is one of the most important open questions of contemporary astrophysics. Here I discuss a model for SMBH formation from Population III.1 protostars, i.e., the first minihalos to form in their local region of the universe. Such protostars are special in that they form colocated with a region of very high dark matter density. Dark matter particle annihilation heating can alter the structure of the protostar during its accretion phase, preventing collapse to the main sequence and thus keeping surface temperatures cool enough that self-feedback due to ionizing photons is weak. A natural consequence can be efficient accretion of most of the baryonic content of the minihalo, i.e., $\sim 10^5$ solar masses, which predicts a characteristic minimum SMBH seed mass of this order, for which there is tentative observational evidence. Considering a model for Pop III.1/SMBH formation in a cosmological volume, we find that to explain all SMBHs, Pop III.1 halos need to be isolated from each other by ~100 kpc proper distance and have mostly formed by z~25. I discuss the implications of this model for SMBH clustering, gravitational wave emission, galaxy evolution and dark matter properties.

Oral Session 406 — Binary Stellar Systems II

406.01 — Measure the gas to dust ratio towards bright sources in the Galactic Bulge

J. Yang[1]; N. Schulz[1]; C. Canizares[1]
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Knowing the dust content in interstellar matter is necessary to understand composition and evolution of the interstellar medium (ISM). The metal composition of the ISM enables us to study the cooling and heating processes that dominate the star formation rates in our Galaxy. The Chandra High Energy Transmission Grating (HETG) Spectrometer provides a unique opportunity to measure element dust compositions through X-ray edge absorption structure. We measure gas to dust optical depth ratios towards 8 bright Low-Mass X-ray Binaries (LMXBs) in the Galactic Bulge with the highest precision so far. Well calibrated and pile-up free optical depths are measured with the HETG spectrometer with respect to broadband hydrogen equivalent absorption in bright LMXBs: 4U 1636-53, Ser X-1, GX 3+1, 4U 1728-34, 4U 1705-44, GX 340+0, GX 13+1, GX 5-1. From the optical depths results we deduce gas to dust ratios for various silicates in the ISM and present preliminary results for the Si K edge in different lines of sight towards the Galactic Bulge.

406.02 — Parameters for the low-mass triple system KIC 5731312

J. A. Orosz[1]; W. F. Welsh[1]
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KIC 5731312 is an eclipsing binary discovered by the Kepler Mission that contains two moderately low-mass stars (∼0.75 solar masses and ∼0.57 solar masses) in a short-period, eccentric orbit (P ∼ 7.95 days, e ∼ 0.47). It is also a double-lined spectroscopic binary, thereby making it an ideal system to derive precise masses and radii of the two stars. In particular, accurate parameters for low-mass stars are of interest given that many low-mass stars are "inflated" whereby their measured radii are larger than expected based on evolutionary models. Eclipse timing measurements from the Kepler data for this object showed the presence of a non-eclipsing, low-mass stellar companion (M ∼ 0.16 solar masses) on a very long-period, eccentric orbit (P_3 ∼ 916 days and e_3 ∼ 0.58). This low-mass companion is causing the orbit of the inner binary to precess, and as a result of this precession, the primary and secondary eclipses are getting shallower with time. More importantly, this forced precession of the binary opens up the possibility of measuring the tidal apsidal constants for the component stars. In this work we report our latest results that combine the Kepler data, follow-up ground-based photometry and spectroscopy, and data from TESS, which extends the time span of eclipse observations to nearly 10 years.

406.03 — Stellar Evolution in Three-body Systems: Implications for Exoplanets and Supermassive Black Holes

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Three-body systems are relevant in a wide variety of astrophysical contexts. Two of the most interesting areas in which three-body systems can play crucial roles are exoplanet systems in binary star systems and binary stars orbiting supermassive black holes. While these two types of systems are on two extreme ends of astrophysical mass scales, they are fundamentally still connected by the gravitational physics that governs the dynamical behavior of these objects. Stability considerations require such systems to be hierarchical, such as, for example, a tight stellar binary orbiting a supermassive black hole on a much wider orbit, or a star-planet pair having a distant stellar companion. Such systems will undergo long-term changes in their orbital parameter on such long timescales that stellar evolution must be included for an accurate understanding of the dynamical evolution. I have developed a secular (long-term, orbit-averaged) code that enables me to accurately follow the dynamical evolution of these systems, including Newtonian gravity, general relativity, tidal forces, and the stellar evolution effects of mass loss, radial expansion and contraction, as well as stellar spin changes. Using this tool, I found that these stellar evolution processes can significantly alter the dynamical behavior of such systems. In particular, this can lead to phenomena such as stellar mergers, planet engulfment, white dwarf pollution, supernovae, and the formation of gravitational wave sources. I have demonstrated that a new class of dusty, cloud-like stellar merger products are expected to exist in our galactic center, which, in collaboration with the UCLA galactic center group, have now been discovered, so far consistent with my calculations. Moreover, I have predicted that a new kind of wide-orbit, short-lived hot Jupiter can exist close to the surface of evolving stars. These "Temporary Hot Jupiters," several already observed with TESS, are driven to such close distances due to the gravitational perturbations by a far away stellar companion, combined with stellar tidal forces.

406.04 — Multiplicity Rates of O and B Stars in the Cygnus OB2 Association

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Observing populations of young stars can provide insight into stellar formation rates and mechanisms. Binary populations are particularly interesting as binaries play an important role in producing supernovae, γ-ray bursts and double compact objects which create gravitational waves. Cygnus OB2 is a nearby, massive star forming region perfect for probing massive star multiplicity. We are completing a long term radial velocity survey of O and B stars in the Cygnus OB2 Association in which observations have been ongoing since 2006 using the Wyoming Infrared Observatory and Apache Point Observatory. We will present radial velocities of 36 massive stars that have yet to be fully characterized and orbital solutions for those that appear to be binaries. Initial data suggests that the multiplicity of B stars is large ($\sim$50%) and statistically similar to the multiplicity of O stars in the Association.

406.05 — Detailed Characterization of Heartbeat Stars and their Tidally Excited Oscillations

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Heartbeat stars are a class of eccentric binary stars with short-period orbits and characteristic "heartbeat" signals in their light curves, especially at orbital periastron where strong tidal interactions occur. In many heartbeat stars, tidally excited oscillations cause the star to pulsate throughout its orbit, with pulsation frequencies at exact integer multiples of the orbital frequency. Here, we characterize the tidally excited oscillations in the heartbeat stars KIC 6117415, KIC 11494130, and KIC 5790807. Using Kepler light curves and radial velocity data, we first model the heartbeat stars using the binary modeling software ELLC, including gravity darkening, limb darkening, and reflection. We conduct a frequency analysis to identify the magnitude and frequency of tidally excited oscillations. We then compare our results with tidal theories to determine whether chance resonances can be responsible for the observed tidally excited oscillations. We conclude with an investigation of whether resonance locking between tidal forcing and stellar oscillation modes can explain any prominent tidally excited oscillations.

Oral Session 407 — Starburst Galaxies

407.01 — Constraining the Dense Gas Fraction and Star Formation Efficiency in Extreme Starbursts

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We explore the prediction that the fraction of star-forming gas decreases with increasing mach number, which is predicted in gravoturbulent models of star formation (Burkhart et al. 2019). A proxy for the fraction of star-forming gas is the dense gas fraction, as observed by the HCN/CO luminosity ratio. We model the HCN/CO ratio using the non-LTE radiative transfer code RADEX, and we weight these emissivities by physically-motivated gas density distributions that span a range of environments (cf. Leroy et al. 2017). We compare the results of these models to archival ALMA data of the HCN/CO and HCN/HCO+ line ratios in a sample of ten starbursts. Using analytical star-formation models (e.g. Padoan & Nordlund 2011, Burkhart et al. 2019) we predict the SFR for a given HCN/CO ratio, and compare this with SFRs derived from the radio continuum and IR. We find that the modeled PDF-weighted emissivities of the HCN/CO ratio agree well with observations for a range of mach numbers. However, we find an inverse relationship between the modeled HCN/CO ratio and the predicted fraction of star-forming gas, which suggests the HCN/CO ratio is a poor tracer of this quantity. Instead, we find the HCN/CO ratio is a better tracer of the mean gas density.

407.02 — Clumpy Star-Formation in Local Luminous Infrared Galaxies Across the Merger Sequence

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Near IR Paβ and Paα imaging of Luminous Infrared Galaxies (LIRGs) from the Great Observatories All-Sky LIRG Survey (GOALS) have revealed that local LIRGs host many luminous clumpy star forming clumps. These star forming clumps with SFRs from .001 to 10 Msun/yr and radii from ~90 - 900pc span the range from local galaxies to those found at high redshift (1< z < 3); thus, bridging the gap between the local and the high-z universe. Star-formation

in high-z galaxies is often concentrated in luminous star forming clumps that are significantly larger and more luminous than those observed in normal galaxies in the local universe and are thought to be the product of high gas fractions in turbulent disks. We have therefore expanded our study to include local LIRGs with high molecular gas fractions (MGF > 20%) to study the key physical properties of star forming clumps across different gas environments. The LIRGs in our combined sample cover the entire merger sequence from isolated galaxies to advanced staged mergers and allow us to study how the size, number, luminosity, and distribution of the clumpy star formation varies with the galaxy's merger stage, mass, and molecular gas fraction.

407.03 — Characterizing the Mean Molecular ISM Properties of Turbulent Starbursts at z = 1-3 via rest-frame far-IR/mm spectroscopy

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In my dissertation talk I will discuss the work required to systematically measure accurate global-averages of the molecular gas properties in actively star-forming galaxies at the peak epoch of comoving cosmic star-formation. I present a compendium of about 200 CO/[CI] emission line detections in 24 Lensed Planck starbursts at z = 1-3.5, making this the largest high-z, flux-limited sample to-date. The galaxy sample was initially selected using both Planck and Herschel photometry, with a further selection criteria using additional WISE data. We present a non-LTE radiative transfer modeling framework to account for the molecular/atomic gas/dust emission by simultaenously fitting for the observed dust/line emission. Parameters such as the component emitting size radius and H_2 volume density, the gas kinetic temperature, dust temperature, molecular gas-to-dust mass ratio, turbulent line-of-sight velocity, and line excitation temperatures of the diffuse/dense atomic and molecular fuel supply are derived. The goal was to measure and model the total molecular/atomic gas emission within the large beam-sizes of sensitive single dish telescopes: LMT/GBT/APEX/IRAM30m. Galaxy integrated measurements are required to constrain the mean global properties and bulk content of molecular gas/dust, providing a spatially unresolved, galactic-scale perspective of the regulating processes associated with massive reservoirs of turbulent molecular gas fueling ongoing star-formation (intrinsic log(M_{mol}) > 10 Msun; SFR(IR) > 1000 Msun/yr). Here I will present diagnostics and limitations in modeling CO/[CI] in dusty star-forming systems at high-z. A range of CO/[CI] spectral line energy distributions is observed, signifying either slight differential lensing of the low-vs-high-J CO lines or an intrinsic dispersion within the range of rapid starburst episodes in our relatively small sample selected from the all-sky sub-mm background. In order to further probe statistical differences in the molecular gas and dust properties, larger samples of lensed galaxies with low-to-high-J (e.g. Jupper = 1-13) CO transitions, combined with the fine-structure lines of [CI] are a necessary first step to better understand the low-excitation/high-mass and the high-excitation/low-mass molecular gas components, as seen in local starburst systems.

407.04 — Exploring Outflows in Gravitationally Lensed Dusty, Star-Forming Galaxies

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The largest starbursts in the Universe are found within dusty, star-forming galaxies (DSFG), which contribute to the majority of star formation at redshifts 1 < z < 4. Internal processes within typical high-redshift DSFGs such as feedback from star formation (SF), the role of turbulence, obscured/unobscured SF, AGN activity, and the rates of metal production remain largely unexplored. Understanding the connection between SF, AGN and the circumgalactic medium (CGM) in these dusty systems have major implications for galaxy evolution. The role of feedback in these galaxies is not well known, especially since they exhibit strong outflows which may help truncate SF. Unfortunately, dust severely attenuates UV emission, making it challenging to detect in these dusty systems. With

the Herschel Lensing Survey, a survey of the cores (where the effects of gravitational lensing are the strongest) of almost 600 massive galaxy clusters, we are able to probe faint dust-attenuated UV emission. Using Magellan/LDSS3, I am currently conducting a "down-the-barrel" survey of gravitationally lensed DSFGs, with the goal of characterizing their outflow properties. We can develop a clearer picture of gas outflows within DSFGs by combining the UV observations of the neutral gas, near-infrared Keck/OSIRIS observations of the ionized gas, and ALMA observations of the molecular gas, which may hint at the driving mechanism.

407.05 — The Dependence of Star Formation Quenching and of Lyman Alpha Escape on Galaxy Structural Properties

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Galaxy structural properties such as size, morphology, and surface brightness bear the imprint of galaxies' evolutionary histories, and so are related with other properties such as stellar mass, star formation rate, and emergent spectra. We present two studies exploring such relationships. In the first, we investigate the relationships between 4000 Å break (D4000) strength, colors, stellar masses, and morphology in a sample of 352 galaxies at intermediate redshifts based on photometric and spectroscopic data from the Hubble Space Telescope. We identify quiescent galaxies in *UVJ* color space based on their D4000 strengths. Morphologically, most (66/68) of these newly identified quiescent galaxies have a prominent bulge component. However, not all of the bulge-dominated galaxies are quenched. Also, bulge-dominated galaxies are clearly separated into two main groups in the parameter space of specific star formation rate (sSFR) versus stellar mass and stellar surface density within the effective radius, while late-type disks and irregulars only show high sSFR. This suggests that the presence of a bulge is a necessary but not sufficient requirement for quenching at intermediate redshifts. In the second study, we investigate the UV star formation intensity (SFI, star formation rate per unit area) of 45 Green Pea galaxies to understand the Lyman-alpha (LyA) escape mechanisms and the associations with the SFI in LyA emitters. The SFI is measured by utilizing the COS/NUV images obtained from the Hubble Space Telescope. Our analysis shows that the SFI of Green Pea galaxies approximately ranges over an order of magnitude. Also, the ratio of SFI to galaxy stellar mass (SFI/Mstar) shows statistically significant positive correlations with the Spearman correlation coefficients of (p-values) ~0.5 (~4e-4) with LyA equivalent width and the LyA escape fraction. Since stellar mass correlates with gravitational potential, and SFI with the mechanisms driving galactic winds, the observed correlations would be consistent with a picture where outflow enables Lyman alpha escape. Therefore, our results emphasize the importance of galaxy structural properties in star formation quenching and LyA escape.

Oral Session 408 — Neutron Stars (Binary Systems, Winds)

408.01 — SFXTs versus classical SgXBs: Does the difference lie in the companion wind?

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I will present a comparative study of stellar winds in classical supergiant high mass X-ray binaries (SgXBs) and supergiant fast X-ray transients (SFXTs) based on the analysis of publicly available out-of-eclipse observations performed with Suzaku and XMM-Newton. The classical SgXBs are characterized by a systematically higher absorption and luminosity compared to the SFXTs, confirming the results of previous works in the literature. Additionally, the equivalent width of the fluorescence Kalpha iron line in the classical SgXBs is significantly larger than that of the SFXTs (outside X-ray eclipses). Based on our current understanding of the physics of accretion in these systems, the most likely explanation of these differences is to be ascribed to the presence of mechanisms inhibiting accretion for most of the time in the SFXTs and leading to a much less efficient photoionization of the stellar wind compared to classical SgXBs.

408.02 — Spectral Formation in Accretion-Powered X-ray Pulsars: A New Analytical Multi-Luminosity Model

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We discuss a new, enhanced analytical model describing X-ray spectral formation due to bulk and thermal Comptonization in an X-ray pulsar accretion column. The new model provides improved physical self-consistency via the implementation of (1) a more realistic geometry for the accretion column; (2) a more rigorous accretion velocity profile that merges smoothly with Newtonian free-fall as $r \to \infty$; (3) a more realistic free-streaming radiative boundary condition at the top of the column; and (4) a variable boundary condition at the stellar surface that can accommodate either a "soft landing" (zero surface flow velocity), likely appropriate for luminous sources such as Her X-1, or a "hard impact" onto the surface with a finite velocity, perhaps applicable in low-luminosity sources such as X Persei. The free-streaming boundary condition allows the computation of both pencil- and fan-beam emission components, supporting improved analysis of phase-dependent spectral data for X-ray pulsars, and leading to a more rigorous determination of source parameters such as magnetic field strength, accretion rate, electron temperature, etc. We explore the physical implications of the model for sources with both high and low luminosities via applications to Her X-1 and X Persei.

408.03 — A broad-band X-ray study of magnetic accretion in neutron star X-ray binaries

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Neutron star X-ray binaries represent some of the most extreme environments in the Universe, with gravitational and magnetic fields trillions of times stronger than those found on Earth. In these binary systems, the stellar companion transfers gas to a neutron star through Roche lobe overflow or a stellar outflow. The gas spirals towards the pulsar and forms an accretion disk, which is truncated at the pulsar's magnetosphere where the magnetic pressure exceeds the disk ram pressure. The magnetic field funnels gas along field lines and directly onto the pulsar's magnetic poles, forming a structure known as a magnetized accretion stream. While theoretical models can predict accretion stream structures, observations are needed to constrain these models and investigate the behavior of matter in these extreme environments. My dissertation provides observational constraints on magnetic accretion streams. I have investigated the geometry and kinematics of gas within the magnetosphere of three pulsars that display periodic variability in their luminosities: LMC X-4, SMC X-1, and Her X-1. This variability, called superorbital because the time scale is longer than the binary orbit, is believed to be caused by a warped inner accretion disk. As the disk precesses, it will partially obscure the pulsar and cause regular changes in brightness. The geometry of these warped disk systems is such that hard pulses, directly from the pulsar beam, and soft pulses, reprocessed by the accretion disk, can be disentangled with broad-band X-ray coverage. I use carefully timed 0.2-79 keV X-ray observations that span a complete superorbital cycle to perform pulse-phase spectroscopy and tomography. With this analysis, I find that the spectral and pulse profile shape are periodic with superorbital phase, proving that these changes are caused by the precessing inner disk. I reproduce the observed changes in pulse profile shape by modeling the geometry of the magnetic accretion disk with a simple reprocessing disk model. The resulting disk geometries provide insights into the structure and kinematics of warped inner accretion disks. My work provides the most complete observational picture to date of pulsar magnetic accretion disk structure.

408.04 — Cosmic-ray propagation in light of recent HAWC observations of pulsar wind nebula

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Recent observations made with the High Altitude Water Cherenkov (HAWC) telescope of pulsar wind nebula (PWN) suggest that the diffusion in their vicinity is slower than that predicted for propagation in the interstellar medium from observations of cosmic-ray (CR) fluxes at Earth. In this contribution, it is shown that models with the slow diffusion region localised about PWN can successfully explain the HAWC observations of the Geminga PWN and still retain consistency with other CR measurements. Parameter exploration shows that the size of the smaller diffusion zone has implications for the both the PWN emission at lower energies observable by the Fermi Large Area Telescope and the predicted positron flux at the Earth. Unless the Geminga PWN is unique, there are likely many small regions with

slow diffusion throughout the Milky Way. The consequences for the propagation of CRs and the resulting interstellar emissions from across the Galaxy are also examined.

408.05 — The Disk Wind and Redshifted Absorber in the Ultra-Compact Binary 4U 1916-053

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Ultra-compact X-ray binaries (UCXBs) are excellent laboratories in which to probe accretion theory as it pertains to the innermost regions of the disk. Disk winds originating at small radii, for instance, could arise as a consequence of magnetic activity within the disk, though specific wind driving mechanisms in black hole binaries disks are still subject to debate. In many UCXBs, however, the presence of a disk wind would strongly indicate magnetic driving, as the small size of their disks likely rule out other driving mechanisms. Periodic dips in the X-ray lightcurves of high-inclination UCXBs, in particular, provide robust constraints on the radial extent of the disk as it is truncated by the orbit of the donor. Although strong absorption lines have been observed in these high-inclination sources, these are often associated with an ionized atmosphere as no significant velocity shifts have been observed. We report on two sets of Chandra/HETG observations of the ultra-compact X-Ray Dipper 4U 1916-053, totaling 250ks of combined exposure time across 10 observations. The combined spectrum of each set was modeled using a photoionized absorption model which included dynamically broadened re-emission. In both sets, as well as an additional archival Chandra/HETG observation, we find that the bulk of the absorption is redshifted by $\sim$ 200-300 km/s. In the first set, we find that the observed 260 ± 120 km/s shift is consistent with the gravitational redshift expected at the radius implied by the dynamically broadened re-emission. When modeled with two or more absorption components, we find a -1650 +530/-430 km/s wind in the spectrum of the first set. These winds are launched from radii substantially smaller than the outer radius of the disk, which itself is smaller than the Compton radius. The small launching radius and large outflow velocity of this component would likely require some form of magnetic driving.

408.06 — X-ray Pulsar Hydrodynamics, Spectra, and Pulse Profiles: A New Self-Consistent Model

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We present new theoretical results describing the observed spectra and pulse profiles for radiation emitted in the pencil and fan beam components from a dipole-shaped accretion column in an X-ray pulsar. The spectral calculations are based on the model of West, Wolfram, & Becker (2017), who for the first time solved a fully self-consistent photon transport equation coupled with a rigorous set of dynamical equations and boundary conditions that includes the effects of both radiation pressure and gas pressure in a dipole magnetic field geometry. The simulation of the observed spectra and pulse profiles is accomplished by integrating the height-dependent spectrum emerging from both the walls and top of the accretion column, coupled with the effects of general relativistic light-bending and redshifting. The resulting self-consistent radiation-hydrodynamical model provides the most robust theoretical platform currently available for the interpretation of phase-dependent spectra and pulse profiles. We compare the model results with the observed spectra and pulse profiles for the high-luminosity source Her X-1.

408.07 — Is the Black Widow Pulsar Eclipsed by its Companion?

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PSR B1957+20, the original Black Widow Pulsar, appears to be very massive, M $\sim$ 2.4 Solar Mass. If confirmed, this would strongly constrain the equation of state of ultra-dense matter. The main uncertainty is in the orbital inclination, formally 65 ±2 deg, which is inferred from the modeling of the pulsar's irradiated companion. This inclination was consistent with earlier VLA continuum data, which appeared to show that the pulsar is never eclipsed. However, there is evidence for a true eclipse in Fermi data, implying a much lower pulsar mass, of $\sim$1.8 Solar Mass. In order to further confirm the eclipse, we observed PSR B1957+20 during the eclipsing time at L-band with 600 MHz bandwidth using VLA. Here we present the result of our observations.

408.08 — Finding and characterizing pulsar binaries in the era of Zwicky Transient Facility.

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In the last decade the number of millisecond pulsars (MSP) have nearly doubled. This boost in discovery can be attributed to Fermi treasure map of unassociated Gamma-ray sources. These sources could then be followed up with targeted searches in other wavelengths resulting in surprising discoveries such as previously unexplored steep spectral radio pulsars. Now, such an interesting discovery space is provided by rapid optical transient surveys such as Palomar Transient Factory (PTF), Catalina Real-Time Transient Survey (RTS), Zwicky Transient Factory (ZTF) and Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST). ZTF improves on its predecessor PTF by improving on number of visits to every field of view and picking out optical transients up to < = 18.5 mag. It also provides dedicated spectroscopic follow-up observations. This makes ZTF a perfect all sky-survey to not only find but also initially categorize periodic and variable optical transients such as pulsar binaries. Various search strategies involving periodicity searches, photometric variabilities and machine learning based classification are currently being used by the ZTF collaboration to identify such interesting astrophysical objects among ∼1M alerts generated each night. I will be presenting current search strategies for pulsar binaries with ZTF and update on various follow-up observations aimed at characterizing some of these interesting candidates. I would also try to highlight important lessons in the context of future optical surveys.

Oral Session 409 — Exoplanets: Transits III

409.01 — Diffuser Assisted, Multi-broadband, Differential Photometry Observations at Wyoming Infrared Observatory

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Precision ground-based photometry plays an essential role in both discovering and characterizing transiting exoplanet candidates. When paired with multi-broadband photometry, it is possible to demonstrate the existence of a measurable exoplanet atmosphere and constrain its properties. The subtle changes in the observed exoplanet's radii in the different filters during the transit can indicate Rayleigh scattering of the light passing through the planet's atmosphere. Kasper et al. 2019 successfully used multi-broadband differential photometry to measure this scattering of light around the exoplanet HD 189733b by purposefully defocusing the camera. When the camera is defocused, incoming light from the host star is spread over many more pixels which helps prevent over-saturation but often results in doughnut shaped PSFs that are location-dependent across the imaging array. The work done by Kasper et al. 2019 found that imprecise telescope tracking allowed the target to fall on different pixels and introduced further photometric uncertainties. We present a solution to these problems by the installation of an auto-guiding system and a custom-fabricated diffuser generously loaned from Steffanson, G from Penn State on Wyoming Infrared Observatory's DoublePrime Imager. Beam-shaping diffusers can mold the image of a star into a stable and broad top-hat shape, greatly reducing photometric errors. These upgrades should increase our photometric precision as we alternate between 5 Sloan (u',g',r',i',z') filters during the exoplanet transit event. This poster presents these implementations and our preliminary results.

409.02 — PTFO 8-8695: Shedding Light on a Young Transiting T-Tauri Candidate with TESS

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PTFO 8-8695 b was reported in 2012 as a candidate weak-lined T-Tauri transiting planet, with an age of only 2-3 Myr. Detected in the 25 Ori association in 2009/2010 as part of the Palomar Transient Factory (PTF) Orion survey, it would, if confirmed, represent the youngest known transiting planet. The transit-like signals in its light curve have a period of only ∼0.5 d, and appear to change significantly over time in depth, width, and shape. The host star is also active and fast rotating. Together these factors make pinning down a conclusive interpretation of the system challenging. Multiple scenarios have been proposed to explain the data, from stellar hot/cold spots to nodal precession of a planet orbiting a gravitationally darkened star, or a disintegrating planet. Almost a decade after the discovery of PTFO 8-8695, new

TESS observations show some interesting changes as well as some remarkable consistencies with the original discovery data. We describe some of the new clues provided by TESS.

409.03 — THYME: The TESS Hunt for Young and Maturing Exoplanets:A transiting warm Jupiter in the 10-20Myr old Sco-Cen Association

A. C. Rizzuto[1]; A. Mann; A. Vanderburg; A. Kraus; B. Tofflemire; E. Newton; S. Quinn; G. Zhou
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Our current understanding of the demographics of extrasolar planets is strongly dominated by older field stars (>1Gyr), while the formation and evolution mechanisms responsible for creating these populations undergo their most rapid periods in the first few hundred million years after formation. To probe the early evolution of planetary systems, the TESS Hunt for Young and Maturing Exoplanets (THYME) collaboration is searching for and characterizing young transiting planets in young stellar associations (~10-20 Myr) and nearby young moving groups (<200 Myr). Here we present the discovery of one of the youngest known warm-Jupiters (10 R_E), orbiting a member of the 10-20 Myr old Scorpius-Centaurus OB association with a period of ~13 days. We discuss the implications for what the discovery of a warm-jupiter at such an early stage might be for our understanding of planet formation. The duration of the transit also rules out circular orbits, implying that gas giants can undergo dynamical interaction and potentially migrate from wider orbits on timescale much shorter than expected.

409.04 — Lightkurve: An accessible Python package for TESS & Kepler time series analysis

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Lightkurve is a community-developed, open-source Python package which offers a user-friendly way to analyze data from NASA's TESS and Kepler missions. The package is supported by a rich syllabus of tutorials which aim to lower the barrier for students, astronomers, and citizen scientists alike to analyze data from NASA's exoplanet space telescopes. In this contribution, I will demonstrate the use of Lightkurve for TESS data analysis, discuss the future of the package, and present evidence to show that making the community's expertise available in a high-quality, open source package makes our field more accessible.

409.05 — Exoplanets: Correlated Noise and Cautionary Tales

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Earth-like exoplanets are, by nature, among the most difficult exoplanets to observe, requiring instrumentation beyond current limits. Even with upcoming telescopes, the data necessary to detect life will be buried in noise. Thus, techniques for noise removal are a major limiting factor in the search for life. Here we present application of several innovative photometric and light-curve modeling techniques to Spitzer light curves and synthetic James Webb Space Telescope images. During a search for transits of Proxima Centauri b, I found clear evidence of a vibrational telescope effect that mimics planetary or cometary transits. Studying this effect led to the development of an elliptical photometry routine, which adapts to the shape of the point-spread function throughout an observation, removing the effect of the vibration and improving exoplanet signals. I studied the impact of this photometry technique, as well as two correlated noise modeling methods, BiLinearly Interpolated Subpixel Sensitivity maps and Pixel-Level Decorrelation, on orbital and atmospheric retrievals using low signal-to-noise Spitzer eclipses of WASP-29b, WASP-34b, and GJ 436b. I also studied synthetic James Webb Space Telescope observations, using ExoSim to simulate individual noise-injected image readouts and extracting spectra, to provide accurate, realistic estimates of science possibilities for transiting exoplanet science in the coming era. Spitzer is operated by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under a contract with NASA. This work was supported by NASA Planetary Atmospheres grant NNX12AI69G, NASA Astrophysics Data Analysis Program grant NNX13AF38G, and NASA Exoplanet Research Program grant NNX17AB62G.

409.06 — The Search for Exomoons in Survey and Targeted Observations

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Exomoons remain amongst the most elusive targets in observational astronomy. Nevertheless, these worlds stand to provide an unprecedented window into the formation and evolution of planetary systems. If the Solar System is any guide, we can expect exomoons will be geologically active and di-

verse, with the potential for hosting volatiles, atmospheres, and even life. Moreover, a thorough understanding of the population and occurrence rates of exomoons will help to place our own Solar System in a galactic context, speaking to the commonality of our own history. And though there are a variety of known pathways for moon formation, the discovery of exomoons may yet reveal heretofore unanticipated system architectures that defy easy explanation, thereby enriching our theoretical understanding of system formation. In this talk I will present my Dissertation research, focusing first on a population study of exomoons in the Kepler data. I will then highlight my work related to the HST observation of Kepler-1625b, potentially the first transiting exomoon discovery. Finally, I will discuss my ongoing efforts to detect candidate exomoon signals in the Kepler data through deep learning, and argue that both targeted and survey observations have a role to play in finding exomoons going forward.

409.07 — Understand Ultra-hot Jupiters through Irradiated Brown Dwarfs

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Ultra-hot Jupiters have recently become the subject of extensive study because of their advantageous observability and interesting physics, from molecular dissociation to the presence of temperature inversions. While highly irradiated brown dwarfs are rare, the few known systems provide a unique lens into ultra-hot atmospheres. Ultra-short-period brown dwarfs around white dwarfs can reach temperatures equivalent to ultra-hot Jupiters around main-sequence stars and are subject to even more intense UV irradiation, allowing us to test predictions from Lothringer & Barman (2019) on the effects of the host star type on ultra-hot companion atmospheres. I will present 1D PHOENIX atmosphere models and synthetic spectra of highly irradiated brown dwarfs and high-mass exoplanets around white dwarfs. Crucially, these models are the first to self-consistently include the effects of the intense UV irradiation on sub-stellar atmospheres. I will put these highly irradiated brown dwarfs in context with their lower mass cousins and offer some reinterpretations of previous observations of highly irradiated brown dwarfs and high-mass exoplanets.

Special Session 410 — Challenges to Astronomy from Satellites

410.01 — The Industrialization of Space

C. Impey[1]
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The impending industrialization of space represents a threat to astronomy. Commercial space activity adds debris and clutter to low Earth orbit, produces radio noise, and degrades the optical quality of the night sky. This talk will be an overview of the rapidly growing commercial space industry, which has eclipsed government activity as the dominant force in Earth orbit and beyond. The new ventures are motivated by commerce, tourism, and the harvesting of off-Earth resources. There is little to no regulation of commercial space activity and the legal framework is skeletal and untested. Scientific research, and astronomy, could benefit from new opportunities in space, but it will be a challenge for astronomers to have a voice as the new Wild West in Space gets underway.

410.02 — The Emergence of Low-Earth Orbiting Satellite Constellations and Their Impact on Astronomy

P. Cooper[1]
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Commercial development and deployment of small and low-Earth orbiting satellites is accelerating, driven by a desire to provide global internet connectivity, especially to those who have never before been connected. Enabled by lower-cost launch and innovation in spacecraft manufacturing, buoyed by commercial investment, the trend is for continued growth, including constellations with many satellites. One such constellation is being developed by SpaceX. Its Starlink constellation has been licensed to include thousands of low flying satellites with a goal of offering low latency broadband for consumers across the globe. Its lower altitude also serves to keep space clean and significantly reduce the risk of collisions. While Starlink has the potential to serve the greater good by connecting people who otherwise do not have access to fast, affordable, and reliable internet, it will also have the potential to become a significant contributor to the number of satellites in the night sky. Following the launch of the initial Starlink satellites in 2019, SpaceX and astronomers have been working together to measure the brightness of the

satellites, to characterize the impact that such constellations will have on various astronomical observations, and to consider the range of possible mitigations going forward. With SpaceX in the process of launching further Starlink satellites, an opportunity exists for the satellite and astronomy communities to collaborate toward coexistence of the growing global satellite sector alongside the crucial scientific work being done by the astronomy community.

410.03 — Mega-Constellations of Satellites and Optical Astronomy

P. Seitzer[1]
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Anything in Earth orbit that reflects sunlight can potentially be seen in the night sky, either with the unaided eye or a telescope. Today over 20,000 artificial objects in Earth orbit such as active and inactive satellites, rocket bodies, and debris are regularly tracked. Several hundred of these can appear brighter than 6^{th} magnitude, the limit for observing with the unaided eye. But this number will only grow with time, as companies have filed documents with government regulators indicating their plans to launch 15,000 or more new satellites into Low Earth Orbit (LEO). Many if not most of these could be brighter than 6^{th} magnitude, changing substantially the appearance of the night sky for both visual observers and telescopes. The danger for telescopes is that even though a satellite will appear as a streak in a sidereally tracked image, that streak may saturate the detectors on large astronomical telescopes like LSST. Examples will be shown of actual satellite trails in images obtained with 4 and 6-meter telescopes. I'll review when and where satellites can be seen, and what determines how bright any satellite will be for a given observer and time. The visibility of the current population of objects in Earth orbit will be shown - if all launches were stopped today, this population would still be an issue. Next I'll describe why these mega-constellations of several thousand satellites will be launched, and the known characteristics of their orbits from public information. Simulations have been done which show how many of these new satellites will be visible from a given observatory site as a function of time of year and time during the night. Substantial numbers can appear even after astronomical twilight in the evening, and before astronomical twilight in the morning. There are some approaches which can be followed when planning observations with large wide-field telescopes which will minimize the detection of new and old objects in Earth orbit.

410.05 — Radio Astronomy in a New Era of Radiocommunication

H. Liszt[1]
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LEO satellite constellations in low earth orbit are growing in size by one-two orders of magnitude - systems of thousands of communications satellites instead of dozens; systems of dozens of high-power earth-mapping synthetic aperture radars operated by commercial startups instead of one or two at a time operated by national space agencies. Coordination between radio astronomy and the operators of these systems will ameliorate some potential interference, but the presence of large systems operating at very high signal levels over broad spectrum bands adjacent to cleaner spectrum usable by radio telescopes will require a paradigm shift in radio astronomy observing.

410.04 — Satellite Constellations' Impact on the General Public

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Abstract not available.

Oral Session 411 — Event Horizon Telescope Science

411.01 — Testing the Kerr nature of black holes using the EHT

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[2] *University of Arizona Steward Observatory, Tucson, AZ*

Our understanding of black holes assumes that they are described by the Kerr solution to Einstein's equations. A promising avenue for testing the Kerr hypothesis is to detect the shadow a black hole casts on the surrounding emission and compare its size and shape to the predictions of the Kerr metric. On April 10, 2019, the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT), a very long baseline interferometry experiment, released the first image of a black hole resolved to event horizon scales. I will discuss how we can use the Event Horizon Telescope to test the Kerr nature of black holes, both with this first image and in the future.

411.02 — Beyond Imaging: Near-Horizon Physics from Movies and Polarization Maps Based on GRMHD Simulations

R. Anantua[1]; S. Ressler[2]; E. Quataert[2]; R. Emami[1]
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[2] *University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA*

Sgr A* emission models based on turbulent plasma heating and deviations from equipartition of particle and magnetic energies are input into a High Accuracy Relativistic Magnetohydrodynamics (HARM) simulation. Variability analysis of movies simulating hourly timescales shows that these models aggregate into four quasi-stationary types: 1.) thin, asymmetric photon ring with best fit spectrum, 2.) coronal boundary layer with thin photon ring and steep spectrum, 3.) thick photon ring with flat spectrum and 4.) extended outflow with low frequency spectral knee. For M87, a self-similar, stationary, axisymmetric jet model based on a force-free flow in a HARM jet simulation is used to generate Stokes maps at Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA, 43 GHz) and Event Horizon Telescope (EHT, 230 GHz) scales. The model varies plasma content from ionic (e-p) to pair (e-e+). Emission at the observed frequency is assumed to be synchrotron radiation from electrons and positrons, whose pressure is set to be constant fractions of the local magnetic pressure. The cleanest observational signature in the Stokes maps is the vanishing of circular polarization for increasing positron content. Autocorrelation analysis shows one linear polarization tends to bilaterally asymmetry and the other, antisymmetry, in a frequency-dependent manner that may break model degeneracies given upcoming EHT observations.

411.03 — Simulating and Imaging Supermassive Black Hole Accretion Flows

A. Chael[1]
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Supermassive black holes are most frequently surrounded by hot, thick, and low-radiative-efficiency accretion flows, including in the Galactic Center radio source Sagittarius A* (Sgr A*) and at the base of the relativistic jet in the giant galaxy M87. In my thesis, I study hot accretion flows around supermassive black hole in two ways: with numerical simulations and with image reconstruction of data from the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT), a mm-wavelength Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI) array. In the first part of my talk, I will describe simulations of both Sgr A* and M87 using two-temperature, radiative general relativistic magnetohydrodynamics (GRMHD). As electrons and ions in hot flows are far from mutual equilibrium, including radiation and thermodynamics in these simulations is necessary to predict the electron temperatures in the plasma and connect observations to the underlying physics of these flows. In the second part, I will describe a framework for imaging EHT and other VLBI data with regularized maximum likelihood methods, which I implemented in the eht-imaging software library. This framework allows EHT data to be imaged directly from robust closure quantities, bypassing absolute a priori calibration. Finally, I will present the images from the 2017 EHT campaign on M87 reconstructed using eht-imaging, and I will describe measurements of the black hole shadow and mass from these first direct images of a black hole.

411.04 — Probing the dynamics of black hole jets with advanced semi analytical modelling

M. Lucchni[1]; S. Markoff; F. Krauss[2]; P. Crumley; T. Russell[1]; C. Ceccobello; R. Connors
[1] *Anton Pannekoek Institute for Astronomy, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands*
[2] *Pennsylvanja State, University Park, PA*

The jets launched by black holes are widely believed to be a key component of the accretion process. However, despite being discovered decades ago, their physics and energetics are still poorly understood. The past decade has seen a dramatic improvement in the quality of available multiwavelength data, in terms of both spectral coverage and sensitivity. However, the semianalytical modelling of jets has advanced slowly, and simple onezone models are still the preferred method of interpreting data, in particular for AGN jets. These models can roughly constrain the properties of jets but they can not unambiguously couple their emission to the launching regions and internal dynamics, which are usually probed with General Relativistic Magnetohydrodynamics (GRMHD) simulations. On the other hand, simulations are not easily comparable to observations because they cannot yet self-consistently predict spectra. I will discuss the bulk of my PhD work, in which I developed a more advanced semianalytical model which accounts for the dynamics of the whole jet, starting from a simplified parametrization of Relativistic Magnetohydrodynamics in which the magnetic flux is converted into bulk kinetic energy. I applied to a variety of sources, from supermassive black holes to black hole X-ray binaries. This is the

first time that the same physical model has been applied to such a large variety of sources, both in terms of accretion rate and black hole mass. In particular, I will highlight my work on the M87 radio galaxy, which is complementary to the observations taken by the Event Horizon Telescope.

411.05 — Black hole AGN jets from the event horizon to parsec scales

K. Chatterjee[1]; S. Markoff[1]; A. Tchekhovskoy[2]; M. Liska[3]; Z. Younsi[4]; D. Yoon[1]

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[4] *Mullard Space Science Laboratory, University College London, Dorking, United Kingdom*

Astrophysical black holes are nature's most efficient power plants, that not only convert the rest-mass energy of accreted gas into radiation but also into relativistic outflows called jets. Jets often travel distances over hundreds of billions of times the size of their launching region near the black hole and, in the case for AGN jets, play a crucial role at extra-galactic scales. Over the previous 20 years, there has been a considerable improvement in our attempts to understand BH accretion and jet dynamics via first-principle numerical general relativistic magneto-hydrodynamic (GRMHD) simulations. During my Ph.D., I used our group's GPU-accelerated GRMHD code H-AMR to simulate jets that are collimated by their surroundings and reach relativistic velocities by converting magnetic energy to kinetic form. The simulated jets span over five orders of magnitude in distance and time, achieving the most extended and highest resolution 2D GRMHD simulations to date, bridging horizon and galactic scales. These jets also exhibit flow instabilities that cause deceleration, leading to a fast spine and a slow surrounding sheath. Closer to the black hole, the complexity of possible misalignment between the accretion disk and the black hole spin direction also brings about general relativistic warps in both the disk and the jet, and therefore carries exciting implications for the Event Horizon Telescope images of the supermassive black hole at the heart of the M87 galaxy as well as for our own Galactic center. Therefore, GRMHD simulations of accreting black holes naturally bring about complicated inflow-outflow geometries featuring instabilities and warping, thus bringing us a step closer towards understanding morphological changes in a black hole-jet system.

Oral Session 412 — Supernovae IV

412.01 — Optical Photometric Inhomogeneities in a Sample of Ten Early Type Ia Supernovae

J. Burke[1]

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We present early high-cadence optical photometry of ten type Ia supernovae (SNe), spanning epochs from 18 days before maximum light to several months after maximum. In two cases (SN 2017erp and SN 2018yu) the first epochs of observation show weak evidence of an early blue bump. Early blue bumps have been theorized as an observational signature of a nondegenerate companion to the white dwarf progenitor and have been observed in a handful of SNe Ia, notably SN 2017cbv and SN 2018oh. The color evolutions of the objects reveal another inhomogeneity, separating the sample into distinct red and blue populations. This is significant in the early B-V color evolution as previously noted in a different sample by Strizinger et al. (2018), but is also seen more prominently in the B-i color, where a color difference of $\sim$0.3 magnitudes separates the two populations 10 days before maximum light. SNe Ia are much more frequently observed at this epoch when they are $\sim$1 mag below peak, whereas observing early blue bumps requires following SNe when they are $\sim$3 mags below peak. This early color dichotomy could be a signature of distinct progenitor channels.

412.03 — Modeling Sub-Chandrasekhar Mass White Dwarfs as Type Ia Supernovae

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[2] *Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA*

Type Ia supernovae are some of the most common cosmic transients, yet their progenitors are still not known. I will discuss my thesis research on a specific pathway to these explosions, known as the double detonation scenario. I will first describe the hydrodynamic techniques I use to simulate these explosions and to calculate the composition of the outflow. I will also describe the radiation transport methods I use to translate the hydrodynamical output into synthetic light curves and spectra. Using these methods, I have calculated some distinct observational signatures that should be exhibited by

any double detonation explosion in both the photospheric and nebular phase. I will discuss the populations of SNe Type Ia which are consistent with these features. Lastly, I will present the first observed supernova, SN2018byg, that exhibits some "smoking gun" signatures I predicted, and which therefore strongly supports the idea that some Ia's are triggered by double detonations.

412.04 — Ripening RAISINS: SN IA in the IR

R. P. Kirshner[1]; A. Avelino[2]; P. J. Challis[3]; A. S. Friedman[4]; D. O. Jones[5]; K. S. Mandel[6]; the RAISIN Team[1]

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Because Type Ia supernovae are more nearly standard candles when observed at near-infrared wavelengths and corrections for dust extinction are smaller than for the visible, we have undertaken the RAISIN program to observe SN IA in the IR at cosmologically interesting redshifts. By following up supernovae detected with Pan-STARRS and with Dark Energy Survey, we have built a sample of 47 objects on the redshift range from $0.2 > z < 0.6$. For these, we obtained a spectrum that demonstrates it is a SN IA and which provides the redshift, a ground-based light curve in the optical, and HST observations at 3 epochs in F125W and/or F160W to determine the flux in the restframe NIR. By constructing a Hubble diagram with this sample and the low-z sample compiled by Avelino et al. (ArXiv 1902.0326) we can constrain cosmological parameters using infrared observations alone. This provides an independent path to determining $\mathrm{Omega_m}$ and $\mathrm{Omega_{Lambda}}$ that can be compared with the much larger samples obtained at shorter wavelengths (Scolnic et al. 2018) that are now dominated by systematic errors, not statistical errors. Although the RAISIN sample is small, it illuminates the path to measurements of cosmological parameters with low systematic errors that will be followed with WFIRST.

412.05 — Improving Cosmological Distance Measurements to Type Ia Supernovae with Manifold Learning

K. Boone[1]; The Nearby Supernova Factory[1]

[1] *DiRAC Institute, eScience Institute, Department of Astronomy, University of Washington, Seattle, WA*

The Nearby Supernova Factory has collected spectrophotometric timeseries of hundreds of Type Ia supernovae (SNe Ia). With this dataset, we explore the diversity of the spectra of SNe Ia near maximum light. Using manifold learning techniques, we generate an embedding that preserves the pairings of "twin" SNe Ia. We show that the diversity of SNe Ia can be parametrized using three non-linear components for the intrinsic dispersion along with one component for the color. With a single spectrum near maximum light we are able to standardize SNe Ia to within ~0.08 mag without requiring a full light curve. In some regions of our parameter space we find biases in SALT2-corrected distance estimates to SNe Ia of more than 10%. Correcting for these biases significantly reduces correlations between distance estimates and properties of the SNe Ia's host galaxies. We show how different observables can be used to map SNe Ia into our parameter space, and we discuss how upcoming surveys such as LSST and WFIRST can take advantage of these techniques to improve their cosmological measurements with SNe Ia.

412.07 — 3D Simulations of Core-Collapse Supernovae Populations

D. Vartanyan[1]; A. Burrows

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Massive stars end their lives in a vibrant explosion as core-collapse supernovae (CCSNe). CCSNe dynamically shape the universe and source much of its heavy-metal composition. Despite its significance, the CCSNe explosion mechanism has only been dubiously understood. The resolution of this problem requires the synergy of cutting-edge theory with high-performance computation. For over half a century - since early supernova simulations by Stirling Colgate in 1966 - the astrophysical community has struggled to reproduce stellar explosions with theoretical models. I present one of the first state-of-the-art 3D simulations of core-collapse supernovae populations. This unprecedented study spans over a dozen stellar progenitors, the majority of which explode. Due to improved understanding of stellar microphysics and stellar evolution, multi-dimensional CCSNe simulations are now capable of reproducing stellar explosions for a gamut of stellar models, ameliorating this 50-year astrophysical conundrum. Furthermore, the majority of the models explode robustly, with explosion energies approaching

the canonical value of 10^{51} ergs. The study of such a diverse suite of stellar models allows an understanding of the global dynamics of CCSNe and their observational signatures in gravitational waves and neutrinos. These signatures can be used in tandem to probe the physics of the otherwise-opaque CCSNe cores as well as the large-scale turbulent evolution of CCSNe. Such a broad array of stellar progenitors also enables a priori predictions of the explosion likelihood for a given stellar progenitor. A comprehensive study of CCSNe - from stellar death to explosion outcome to observational signatures - remains an open pursuit but is now buttressed by successful multi-dimensional models that highlight our improved understanding of this multi-faceted problem.

Special Session 413 — Cosmological Measurements from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey: Final Results from eBOSS

413.01 — Introduction: the Extended Baryon Spectroscopic Survey

K. S. Dawson[1]; W. Percival[2]; J. Bautista[3]; J. Hou[4]; A. de Mattia[5]; E. Mueller[6]; A. Myers[7]; G. Rossi[8]; P. Zarrouk[9]; G. Zhao[10]

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The Extended Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey (eBOSS) concluded observations of the cosmic distance scale and the growth of structure in February, 2019. The full sample of galaxy surveys within the Sloan Digital Sky Survey allows an exploration of Baryon Acoustic Oscillations (BAO) and redshift-space distortions (RSD) out to redshifts z < 3.5. I will present an overview of the survey and observational techniques as an introduction to the special session on final eBOSS results.

413.02 — Spectral Reductions, Redshifts, and Catalogs for Cosmology

J. Bautista[1]

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In the last twenty years, the Sloan Digital Sky Survey has built the largest three-dimensional map of the universe to date by measuring more than three million spectroscopic redshifts. From these catalogs, the extended Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey (eBOSS) produced the best constraints on the expansion history between redshifts of 0.6 and 3.5. In this talk, I will overview the spectroscopic data reduction pipeline of eBOSS and summarize the main challenges to achieve quality redshift measurements. I will then discuss how we produce enhanced catalogs for clustering studies that account for systematic effects associated with both photometric and spectroscopic observations.

413.03 — Emission Line Galaxies as a Distinct Tracer

A. de Mattia[1]; J. Bautista[2]; K. Dawson[3]; J. Hou[4]; E. Mueller[5]; W. J. Percival[6]; G. Rossi[7]; P. Zarrouk[8]; G. Zhao[9]

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The Emission Line Galaxy (ELG) sample of the Extended Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey (eBOSS) is one of the two largest ELG catalogs to date with its 170,000 galaxies. Designed to probe galaxies at high redshift (0.6 < z < 1.1) and at high density, this program is a pathfinder to next generation spectroscopic surveys such as the Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI), which will probe 100

times more galaxies. In this talk, I will explain how the ELG photometric selection impacts the clustering signal and present the various analysis techniques developed to ensure robust cosmological measurements. To conclude, I will present the best estimates derived for the growth rate of structure and lessons for future galaxy surveys.

413.04 — N-Body Simulations and Model Testing

G. Rossi[1]; K. Dawson[2]; W. Percival[3]; J. Bautista[4]; A. de Mattia[5]; J. Hou[6]; P. Zarrouk[7]; E. Mueller[4]

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Quantifying the systematic error budget in redshift space distortion measurements from galaxy surveys is an essential step towards the determination of unbiased estimates of the cosmic growth rate. We developed a set of mock data challenges (including a blind series) to simulate clustering studies with eBOSS Luminous Red Galaxies, Emission Line Galaxies, and Quasars. The data challenge catalogs were based on high-fidelity mocks constructed from state-of-the-art N-body simulations such as the Outer Rim. In this talk, I will present results from those mock challenges and I will quantify the systematic error budget for the final growth estimates in eBOSS. I will also briefly touch upon the novel series of EZmocks, critical to quantifying the precision of the final eBOSS clustering results. Results from our study have broader application, as similar mock-making techniques and systematic corrections will be applied to DESI galaxy and quasar clustering studies.

413.05 — The BAO Distance Ladder: Comparison with LCDM and Other Cosmological Probes

J. Hou[1]

[1] *Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics, Garching, Germany*

Baryon Acoustic Oscillations (BAO) are tightly associated with the sound horizon determined at the epoch of last scattering for CMB photons. BAO can be used as a standard ruler and provide a way to quantify both the Hubble parameter and angular diameter distance over a large range of redshift. In this talk I will review the anisotropic BAO information obtained by eBOSS and then focus on how those distance measurements compare to other measurements of cosmic expansion history.

413.06 — Measurements of Growth of Structure from Galaxies and Quasars

P. Zarrouk[1]

[1] *Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom*

In addition of measuring cosmic distances using BAO, anisotropies in the clustering of galaxies can be exploited to measure the growth rate of structure over a large range of redshift. Known as redshift space distortions (RSD), galaxy peculiar velocities introduce an enhanced clustering amplitude in the line of sight direction relative to the transverse direction. The growth rate associated with this anisotropy is a direct prediction of the cosmological model based on general relativity as the underlying theory of gravitation. As such, these measurements enable tests of general relativity, constraints on the neutrino mass, and additional constraints on dark energy. In this talk, I will present the measurement of the structure growth rate using eBOSS galaxies and quasars.

413.07 — Impact of SDSS Clustering Measurements on the Cosmological Model

E. Mueller[1]; eBOSS collaboration[1]; K. Dawson[2]; J. Bautista[3]; A. de Mattia[4]; G. Rossi[5]; J. Hou[6]; P. Zarrouk[7]; W. Percival[8]

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In the past decades, understanding the cosmic expansion and growth of structure of our Universe has been the primary focus of cosmological research. Large scale structure measurements of BAO and RSD are crucial to improve our knowledge of the underlying physical mechanisms that govern our Universe as well as to test the predictions of the LCDM (Lambda Cold Dark Matter) model, the standard cosmological model. In this talk, I present the cosmological implications of the final BOSS and eBOSS spectroscopic programs including constraints on dark energy and massive neutrinos.

Oral Session 414 — Mapping the Multiphase Medium, Beyond Galaxies

414.01 — The Galaxies Associated with the Bimodal Metallicity Distribution

M. A. Berg[1]; J. Howk[1]; N. Lehner[1]; J. O'Meara[2]; L. Straka[3]

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[2] *W. M. Keck Observatory, Kamuela, HI*

[3] *Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands*

We present the first results of the bimodal absorption system imaging campaign (BASIC) program in which we identify the host galaxies for half of the Lehner et al. 2013 sample of Lyman limit systems ($16 \leq \log N_{HI} \leq 19$ [cm^{-2}]) using VLT/MUSE and Keck/KCWI integral field unit data. This sample of HI absorbers at $z < 1$ shows a striking bimodality in metallicity with branches centered on ∼2% and 40% solar metallicity. This result hints at the possibility that these branches are tracing cold-mode accretion and gas participating in outflows, recycling, and hot-mode accretion. We identify absorber host galaxies through spectroscopy and covering factor estimates and characterize the host masses, SFRs, metallicities, and inclinations among other properties. With the galaxy information we can test our theory about the types of galaxies we expect to house these metal-rich and metal-poor HI absorbers.

414.02 — Emission Observations of Circumgalactic Gas

C. Martin[1]

[1] *California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA*

I describe observations with the Palomar Cosmic Web Imager and the newly commissioned Keck Cosmic Web Imager of the Circum-Galactic Medium (CGM). We show ubiquitous Lyman alpha emission near $2 < z < 3$ QSOs, a significant number of systems velocity shear and angular momentum, filamentary and disklike morphology, and features expected from cold flow inspiral structures. In particular, new observations with KCWI show unambiguously both rotation and radial inflow in filamentary patterns, strong evidence for a cold-flow origin of high-z star-forming galaxies and for the deliverance of angular momentum via filamentary inflow in forming galaxies. We have also detected HeII and searched for CIV in several systems, allowing further constraints on the ionization, temperature, and metallicity of the gas. We also provide a brief report on the first flight of FIREBALL-2 to explore the low redshift CGM.

414.03 — The DEUCE payload: Sounding Rocket EUV Observations of Local B Stars to Determine Their Potential for Supplying Intergalactic Ionizing Radiation

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The Dual-Channel Extreme Ultraviolet Continuum Experiment (DEUCE) is a sounding rocket-borne spectrograph operating in the 700-1150A range at medium resolution. DEUCE is designed to observe the nearby B stars Epsilon and Beta CMa, providing the first direct measurement of the flux of hot stars across the 912A Lyman break. No such calibrated observations exist, meaning DEUCE will serve as a unique test of current stellar models in this critically ionizing bandpass. The primary goal of DEUCE is to help clarify the contribution of B stars to ionization balance in the modern universe, potentially contributing to our understanding of issues like the Photon Underproduction Crisis. In this talk I present the science motivation, instrument design, and build-up of the DEUCE payload, as well as flight data and science results from DEUCE's December 2018 launch. Key results include the first ever spectrum of a hot, early-type star from 730-912A, as well as a better characterization of the Epsilon CMa sightline, one of the most sparse stellar sightlines currently known in the Interstellar Medium.

414.04 — Understanding Galaxy Evolution with Far-Infrared and Millimeter Datasets

K. R. Hall[1]

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In this talk, I will present my dissertation work on understanding galaxy evolution via far-infrared and millimeter observations of quasars and their environments. Accreting supermassive black holes impact the evolution of massive galaxies via quasar-driven winds and other forms of feedback. One firm prediction of quasar feedback models is a hot bubble of post-shock gas, which can be observed via the thermal Sunyaev-Zel'dovich (tSZ) effect in the millimeter regime of quasar spectral energy distributions (SEDs). I will show the average SEDs of 109,829

optically-selected, radio quiet quasars from 1.4 GHz to 3000 GHz in six redshift bins between 0.3 < z < 3.5. We model the emission components in the radio and far-infrared, plus a spectral distortion from the tSZ effect. If the measured tSZ effect is primarily due to hot bubbles from quasar-driven winds, we find that (5.0 ± 1.3)% of the quasar bolometric luminosity couples to the intergalactic medium over a fiducial quasar lifetime of 100 Myr. I will discuss other possible sources of the tSZ signal in quasar environments as well as our measurement of excess millimeter emission in quasar SEDs at z < 1.91.

414.05 — Mapping the Kinematics of the Cosmic Web at z∼3.2

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[4] *European Space Observatory, Munich, Germany*

The Nilsson et al. (2006) Lyman-alpha nebula (LAN) at z∼3.157 has often been offered as the best example of a LAN powered by the gravitational cooling of infalling gas because of its surface brightness profile and apparent lack of associated galaxies. Recently, Prescott et al. (2015) brought together more extensive ultraviolet, optical, and infrared data to re-evaluate the status of this object and determined that there is likely to be obscured AGN in the vicinity of the nebula. In order to revisit the question of the powering mechanism for this source, we proposed for deep VLT MUSE integral field spectrograph observations to better characterize the kinematics of the emitting gas and search for the presence of AGN emission lines. In this paper, we report the initial results of these observations. We find that the spectral profile of the Lyman-alpha emission line displays multiple peaks that are somewhat spatially separated and that the kinematics do not appear to be dominated by the ordered rotational motion that might be expected for recently accreted material.

414.06 — The Role of Bulge Growth and AGN Activity in Quenching Star-Formation

C. McPartland[1]; D. Sanders[1]

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Galaxies from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey and the COSMOS Deep Field are used to investigate the role of bulge growth and AGN activity in quenching the "Main Sequence of Star-Forming Galaxies" (MS) over the last 8 Gyr of cosmic time. Locally, AGN account for ∼60% of the star-formation above $M_* = 3x10^{10}$ $M_\odot$. Inclusion of AGN results in a 'turnover' in the high mass end of the star-formation rate – stellar mass (SFR-M_*) relation. Composite, Seyfert, and LINER galaxies appear to form an evolutionary sequence from SFRs characteristic of starburst galaxies (∼1 dex above the MS) to quenched systems (∼2 dex below the MS). Morphological analysis of ∼300,000 galaxies indicates that bulge growth occurs in the starburst regime and continues as star-formation is quenched. There is also a strong nuclear point source in massive starburst galaxies that persists until the galaxy is quenched. Additional evidence for the role of AGN in quenching is provided by X-ray emission and the enhancement of radio-to-FIR ratios in COSMOS galaxies. Higher luminosity X-ray and radio AGN have SFRs that are preferenctially above the MS, whereas lower luminosity AGN cover SFRs from the MS down into the quenched regime.

414.07 — Searching for extended metal-line emissions in the low-redshift universe

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[1] *Caltech, Pasadena, CA*

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Huge strides have been made in the last few years to observe emissions from the intergalactic and circumgalactic media (CGM). It's clear from these observations that the CGM exists, but its exact nature and distribution is still uncertain. We report here deep IFU observations of the CGM around several galaxies at redshifts z∼0.7 using Palomar and Keck Cosmic Web Imager (PCWI and KCWI) focusing on MgII and [OII] in emission. Those observations, combined with LyA mapping from the launch of the Faint Intergalactic Medium Redshifted Emission Balloon (FIREBall-2) this coming September and future launches thereafter, will aid in our understanding of individual CGM components by probing specific gas temperatures and metallicities, and a more complicated picture of galactic CGM in general.

Oral Session 415 — Stellar Cluster and Associations - MW and Similar

415.01 — A recent star formation event far into the Milky Way halo: discovery and characterization

A. Price-Whelan[1]; D. Nidever[2]; Y. Choi[2]; E. Schlafly[3]; T. Morton[4]; S. Koposov[5]; V. Belokurov[6]

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[6] *Cambridge University, Cambridge, United Kingdom*

We have found a young ∼120 Myr, metal-poor [Fe/H] ∼ -1.14, disrupting stellar cluster at a heliocentric distance D ∼ 29 kpc, placing it far into the Milky Way halo, unlike any known young clusters in the Milky Way. At its present Galactocentric position and velocity, the stars are likely associated with the Leading Arm (LA) of the gas stream emanating from the Magellanic cloud system (specifically, LA II). If formed from LA gas, the measured distance to the LA is nearer than simulations of gas stripping and infall from the Clouds would predict. However these models typically do not include ram pressure and gas interactions between Magellanic and Milky Way gas. The orbits of these stars relative to the LA are therefore sensitive to the properties of the hot gaseous halo around the Milky Way. However it formed, the discovery of a young stellar cluster in the Milky Way halo presents an interesting opportunity for study.

415.02 — The OCCAM razor: Slicing through the Milky Way using Age and Chemistry

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[5] *Florida State University, gainesville, FL*

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We present results from the Open Cluster Chemical Abundances and Mapping (OCCAM) survey using SDSS/APOGEE DR16. We leverage the uniform (telescope + instrument + pipeline) APOGEE and ESA *Gaia* datasets to eliminate systematic offsets inherent in literature compilations of open clusters. We measure Galactic abundance gradients for reliable APOGEE elements using a sample of over 120 open clusters spanning an Galactocentric radius (R_{GC}) range of 7.5 to ∼20 kpc. We highlight the previously unreported result of a significant [Mn/Fe] vs R_{GC}gradient and discuss implications for supernovae yields as a function of Galactic location. We also explore trends in different age populations, spanning 5 Myr to 6 Gyr, and discuss implications for Galactic chemical evolution models.

415.03 — A recent star formation event far into the Milky Way halo: spectroscopic follow-up and implications for the Milky Way hot halo

D. L. Nidever[1]; A. Price-Whelan; Y. Choi

[1] *Physics, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT*

We report high-resolution spectroscopic measurements of 27 stars in the recently discovered young (∼116 Myr) stellar association Price-Whelan 1 (PW 1), which was found in the vicinity of the Leading Arm (LA) of the Magellanic Stream. We find that the mean metallicity of PW 1 is [Fe/H] = −1.16 and the mean radial velocity is Vhel = 273.9 km/s with a dispersion of 10.7 km/s. PW 1 is spatially offset by only ∼6 deg from the tip of the Leading Arm II (LA II) complex and offset in velocity by ∼30 km/s. In addition, there is a strong correlation between the spatial pattern of the PW 1 stars and the LA II gas with an offset of ∼10 deg. The similarity in metallicity, velocity, and spatial patterns indicates that PW 1 likely originated in LA II and is therefore the first detection of stars born in the gaseous Magellanic Stream system. We find that the spatial and kinematic separation between LA II and PW 1 can be explained by ram pressure from Milky Way gas. Using orbit integrations, we constrain the MW hot halo density to be 4.5E-3 atoms/cm^3 at a radius of 17 kpc, significantly higher than typically assumed.

415.04 — Reaching the low-mass content in Young Massive Star Clusters Using Multi Conjugate Adaptive Optics

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[4] *Universidad Autonoma, Santiago, Chile*

How massive star clusters form and what the Initial Mass Function is of their stellar population are fundamental to address for us to understand star formation. However, these objects are hard to study due to their rarity and hence large distances from the sun, their compactness and they are deeply embedded in their early phases. High spatial resolution near-infrared imaging is key to resolve the individual stars. WFC3 onboard HST has been instrumental but is lacking crucial K band observations that are necessary to penetrate the extinction and to identify circumstellar disks. Due to the good relative of the system the data obtained now can further be used to measure the proper motion of Galactic Young Massive Clusters. Ground-based Multi Conjugate Adaptive Optics observations in the K band are ideal to complement the shorter wavelength HST data. Here we present recent results on several Young Massive Star Clusters in the Galaxy and the Large Magellanic Cloud. We discuss the low-mass IMF where with the K band data we reach deeper than previously possible and the derived fraction of cluster members with circumstellar disks. Further, we discuss the stellar content of a embedded cluster in the Large Magellanic Clouds that may be a super star cluster in the making.

415.05 — PHANGS-HST: Linking Stars and Gas throughout the Scalesof Star Formation

J. C. Lee[1]; D. Thilker; B. Whitmore; M. Boquien; R. Chandar; D. Dale; S. Deger; K. Larson; J. Turner; S. Van Dyk; E. Schinnerer; A. Leroy; PHANGS-HST Team
[1] *Caltech/IPAC, Pasadena, CA*

We introduce the PHANGS-HST survey, a program to build the first astronomical dataset to chart the connections between young stars and gas, on the fundamental scales of star clusters and molecular clouds, throughout a diversity of galactic environments in the local Universe. With a 122 orbit Cycle 26 HST Treasury Program, we are now obtaining NUV-U-B-V-I Wide-Field Camera 3 (WFC3) imaging for 38 nearby galaxies, all with ALMA $\sim$ 1 arcsec CO (2-1) maps from the PHANGS parent survey. PHANGS is the principal ALMA Large Program for nearby galaxies, and with ALMA and HST working in concert, PHANGS-HST will yield an unprecedented catalog of the observed and physical properties of $\sim$100,000 star clusters, associations, and clouds. PHANGS-HST will provide a bridge to galaxy evolution studies by demonstrating how small-scale physics, which create the basic quanta of star formation, conspire to produce galaxy scaling relationships. The joint HST-ALMA data products to be produced will be essential for maximizing the scientific return in a key area of study for JWST — dust embedded star formation. Uniform, systematic observations from all three facilities are needed to complete our understanding of the progression from clouds to visible stars in a galactic context, and inform the unified development of star formation theory.

Oral Session 416 — The Milky Way, The Galactic Center III

416.01 — Galactic Magnetic Fields and Synchrotron Emission with Cosmic-Ray Propagation Models: Updates and Future Prospects

E. Orlando[1]
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Observations of the diffuse interstellar synchrotron emission provide one of the most valuable tool to understand large-scale Galactic magnetic fields (B-fields). However, intensities and distribution of ordered and random components of the B-fields are still very uncertain. This is mostly due to large uncertainties in the modeling. Indeed, present component separation at microwave band is challenging due to contamination with other foreground emissions. Moreover, there is a huge degeneracy between B-fields and cosmic-ray electron/positron spectra and distribution across the Galaxy. To tackle this issue, in the past years we have developed a large effort to study simultaneously and consistently B-fields and cosmic rays with the help of cosmic-ray propagation models and multi-messenger data. Here we present the status of our study and recent updates in this context, underlying the importance of using available data and models in a consistent picture. Future prospects and impact will also be discussed. E.O. acknowledges support from NASA Grants No. NNX16AF27G and from the agreement ASI-INAF n.2017-14-H.0.

416.02 — High Resolution Ionized Gas Kinematics of CMZ clouds

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The central 500 parsecs of the Milky Way galaxy, our Galactic Center, contains a large reservoir of dense molecular gas (10^7 solar masses). However, most of this gas, with the exception of Sgr B2, is relatively

quiescent. Our Galactic Center is forming stars a factor of 10 lower then predicted, based on the amount of dense gas. One possible cause for this relatively quiescent state of our Galactic Center might be due to episodic bursts of star formation, where we are currently in a lull in the star formation rate. This episodic variation in the star formation could be due to the ejection rate of gas accreting into the Galactic Center from the Galactic disk or from feedback effects from rapid star formation events blowing out material and therefore quenching future star formation. In my poster I present several HII regions located in the Galactic Center and investigate the kinematics of the feedback effects of recent star formation on the surrounding interstellar medium.

416.03 — Star formation at dynamical resonances of the Milky Way bar in simulations

A. Beane[1]; E. D'Onghia[2]; L. Hernquist[1]; F. Marinacci[3]
[1] *Harvard University, Cambridge, MA*
[2] *University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI*
[3] *University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy*

The bar of the Milky Way is thought to trigger star formation by capturing gas at dynamical resonances. We study this effect in controlled simulations of the Milky Way which produce a bar that matches many features of the Milky Way's bar. Our simulations are run using the moving mesh code AREPO and include the new multiphase interstellar medium and star formation model SMUGGLE (**S**tars and **MU**ltiphase **G**as in **G**a**L**axi**E**s). We discuss how star formation at these dynamical resonances depends on assumptions made in the subgrid star formation model as well as the structural properties of the bar.

416.04 — Revealing the UV sky towards the Galactic bulge: results from the Swift Bulge Survey

L. Rivera Sandoval[1]; Swift Bulge Survey team[1]
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Very faint X-ray transients (VFXTs) have peak X-ray luminosities below 1E36 erg/s. These systems spend most of their lives in quiescence, where there is little or no accretion, but occasionally they leave that state and enter in outburst. Given their faint luminosities, these systems are very difficult to detect at large distances by all-sky monitors. The Swift Bulge Survey (SBS) is an imaging survey of 16 square degrees of the Galactic Bulge in X-rays and ultraviolet wavelengths dedicated to the study of VFXTs with the Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory. The SBS is currently on its second year, but it has already led to the discovery of a handful of new VFXTs, as well as many interesting UV variable sources. In this work I will focus on the results from the analysis of the UV images. I will discuss the multiwavelength properties of the several UV variable sources identified, and I will also present results about the UV counterparts of the newly detected VFXTs.

416.05 — NuSTAR and Chandra Observations of Galactic center non-thermal X-ray Filament G0.13-0.11: a Pulsar Wind Nebula Driven Magnetic Filament

S. Zhang[1]; Z. Zhu[2]; H. Li[3]; D. Pasham[3]; Z. Li[4]; M. Clavel[5]; F. Baganoff[3]; K. Perez[6]; C. Hailey[7]; K. Mori[8]
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[8] *Department of Physics, Columbia University, New York, NY*

A unique and striking phenomenon in the Galactic center region is the existence of more than one hundred non-thermal radio filaments extending up to tens of parsecs, as recently revealed by MeerKAT. Similar filamentary structures at smaller spatial scales have also been detected in the X-ray energy bands. The origin and formation of of these filaments have been long-standing questions for decades. In this talk I will discuss a unique non-thermal X-ray filament, G0.13-0.11, which is located adjacent to the Radio arc. Chandra revealed its elongated X-ray structure slighted bending towards the Radio arc. A pulsar candidate is detected in the middle of the filaments, with a tail of diffuse X-ray emission on one side of the filament. The filament was also detected by NuSTAR up to 79 keV, with the hard X-ray centroid consistent with the pulsar candidate. The nature of this system is most likely a pulsar wind nebula colliding into a highly organized magnetic structure. Lastly, I will also discuss a project to reveal the source nature for all the Galactic center X-ray filaments.

416.06 — The HI Column Density Distribution of the Galactic Halo

D. M. French[1]; A. Fox[1]; B. Wakker[2]; S. Borthakur[3]; J. Howk[4]; N. Lehner[4]; C. Norman[5]; J. O'Meara[6]; P. Richter[7]; B. Savage[2]

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High Velocity Clouds (HVCs) trace the circumgalactic medium (CGM) of our own Galaxy, and represent a fuel source for both past and future Galactic star formation. Ultraviolet studies have probed the CGM of other galaxies many orders of magnitude more sensitively than our own, because HI in Galactic HVCs is often blended with ISM disk gas and thus difficult to measure. However, we are now tackling this problem by performing multi-component Voigt-profile fits to the complete HI Lyman series for a sample of ∼50 archival AGN sightlines observed with the Far-Ultraviolet Spectroscopic Explorer. This simultaneous fitting of both high and low-order Lyman lines allows us to separate the high-velocity absorption components from intervening low-velocity ISM in a metal-independent way, and thus allows us to constrain the column density distribution of baryons in the Milky Way halo down to N(HI) $\sim 10^{14}$ cm^2, nearly 4 orders of magnitude deeper than results from 21 cm emission studies. I will present initial results from this, the deepest-to-date HI absorption survey of high velocity clouds in the Milky Way halo. Furthermore, I will discuss how the resulting kinematic and spatial HI distributions fit within the context of extragalactic CGM results.

Special Session 417 — Through Glass Darkly: The Futurescape of Multi-messenger Astronomy

417.01 — Probing the extreme universe with multi-messenger astrophysics

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The Probe Of Extreme Multi-Messenger Astrophysics (POEMMA) is an innovative probe mission designed to observe cosmic neutrinos above 20 PeV and ultra-high energy cosmic rays above 20 EeV over the full sky. The POEMMA mission calls for two identical satellites flying in loose formation, each comprised of a 4-meter wide field-of-view (45 degrees) Schmidt photometer. The hybrid focal surface includes a fast (1 μs) ultraviolet camera for fluorescence observations and an ultrafast (10 ns) optical camera for Cherenkov observations. POEMMA will provide new multi-messenger windows (neutrinos and cosmic rays) onto the most energetic transient events in the universe, enabling the study of new astrophysics and particle physics at these otherwise inaccessible energies.

417.02 — Intermediate mass black holes in the multi-messenger era

K. Jani[1]

[1] *Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN*

The direct measurement of gravitational waves is a powerful tool for surveying the population of black holes across the universe. For ground-based detectors like LIGO and space-missions like LISA, the peak detection sensitivity lies for black holes in the intermediate-mass range of 100-100,000 solar mass. While recent electromagnetic observations have hinted towards their existence, there is yet no unambiguous evidence of intermediate-mass black holes. This talk will review the potential of multi-band and multi-messenger observations of intermediate-mass black holes for the next 20 years of gravitational-wave astronomy.

417.03 — Oscillations in short gamma-ray bursts as signatures of hypermassive neutron stars

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[2] *University of Maryland, College Park, MD*

[3] *Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD*

Hypermassive neutron stars (HMNS) can be briefly formed after a binary neutron star merger and are likely to be highly deformed and strongly oscillating. These oscillations may be seen as modulation of the associated short gamma-ray burst and could provide observational evidence for the HMNS phase. I will

discuss the prospects for their detection and the important physical information that can be gained by their observation.

417.04 — AGN accretion disks mapped with photons and gravitational waves.

K. Ford[1]
[1] *City Univ. of NY/American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY*

The era of gravitational wave (GW) astronomy, and consequently, multi messenger astronomy (MMA), has arrived for neutron stars and stellar mass black holes. I will discuss what we have already learned about AGN through these early GW detections. Given that AGN are a source type discovered by traditional EM astronomy, the future of MMA studies for AGN has begun. Future GW observatories — including upgraded ground-based GW detectors and space-based GW detectors like LISA — will be able to tell us a great deal about AGN, including tight constraints on elusive quantities like their typical lifetimes. But, we will need specific coordinated EM capabilities to maximize our understanding of these intrinsically multi messenger sources — especially space-based X-ray & UV observatories. Finally, I will point out the substantial theoretical work that must be completed over the next decade in order to fully interpret the combined LISA signal.

Oral Session 418 — Astrobiology II

418.01 — Millimeter/Submillimeter Spectroscopic Detection of Desorbed Ices: A New Technique in Laboratory Astrochemistry

S. N. Milam[1]*; K. Yocum*[2]*; L. Mora*[2]*; E. Todd*[2]*; P. Gerakines*[1]*; S. Widicus Weaver*[2]
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[2] *Chemistry, Emory University, Atlanta, GA*

A new laboratory technique has been developed that utilizes gas-phase, direct-absorption millimeter and submillimeter spectroscopy to detect and identify desorbed species from interstellar and cometary ice analogs. Rotational spectroscopy is a powerful structure-specific technique for detecting isomers and other species possessing the same mass that are indistinguishable with mass spectrometry. Furthermore, the resultant laboratory spectra are directly comparable to observational data from far-infrared telescopes. We will present the proof-of-concept measurements of the detection of thermally desorbed H_2O, D_2O, and CH_3OH originating in a solid film created at low temperature (~12 K). The thermal desorption kinetics of H_2O will be discussed and compared to results from traditional techniques, including mass spectrometry and quartz-crystal microbalance measurements of mass loss. Future applications to thermal desorption of mixed ices, as well as photolysis studies of pure and mixed ices, will be discussed.

418.02 — The Development and Validation of the Planet Formation Concept Inventory

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The topic of planet formation has become increasingly relevant to the introductory astronomy curriculum at the college level (commonly referred to as ASTRO 101). This is primarily due to the influx of planets and planetary candidates continuously being discovered around other stars (exoplanets). Teaching ASTRO 101 students about the formation of our Solar System (and the planet formation process more generally) can lead to a better understanding of the origin and evolution of these exoplanetary systems. Despite its aforementioned importance, planet formation is a complex topic to teach at the introductory level, and it is difficult for instructors to evaluate how effective their current teaching practices are. As a result, we introduce the Planet Formation Concept Inventory (PFCI), an educational research tool that can be used to assess students' understanding on the topic of planet formation before and after instruction. The most robust version of the PFCI was administered to seven ASTRO 101 classes (N = 561) pre-instruction six of those same classes (N = 374) post-instruction at the University of Arizona. Using iterative design and a statistical process consistent with Classical Test Theory (CTT), we were able to conclude that the PFCI is both a reliable and valid instrument that can differentiate experts from novices, and can be used as a way to measure college students' learning on the topic of planet formation over time. Further analysis of class normalized gain scores indicated that the PFCI may also be able to assess the efficacy of a variety of instructional models. In the future, we recommend a national study of the PFCI. The results from a national study could lead to the development of more targeted active learning curriculum and strategies capable of helping ASTRO 101 students increase their conceptual understanding on this topic.

418.03 — Abiotic Nitrogen Fixation on Early Earth and on M-dwarf Exoplanets

S. Ranjan[1]; Z. Todd; P. Rimmer; D. Sasselov; A. Babbin[1]
[1] *MIT, Cambridge, MA*

In an N_2-CO_2 atmosphere, lightning converts (fixes) atmospheric N_2 into biochemically-accessible nitrogenous oxides (NO_X^-; e.g., nitrate, nitrite). This is proposed to have been the source of primordial nitrogen for the origin of life (Mancinelli & McKay 1988). Past work has concluded that the NO_X^- concentration ($[NO_X^-]$) was high in early Earth's oceans, under the key assumption that the sole loss mechanism for NO_X^- was processing at deep-sea vents. We show that photolysis due to solar UV irradiation leads to depletion of NO_X^- and its return to the atmosphere as nitrogenous gas, suppressing $[NO_X^-]$ by 3+ orders of magnitude relative to past work. This means that $[NO_X^-]$ could not have built up concentrations relevant to the origin of life in the ocean on early Earth, though it could in some shallow ponds, implying ponds are favored over oceans for NO_X^--requiring abiogenesis scenarios (Ranjan et al. 2019). This picture is consistent with recent isotopic evidence (Homann et al. 2018). On the other hand, much higher $[NO_X^-]$ concentrations are possible on planets orbiting M-dwarfs, due to their much lower NUV output relative to Sun-like stars (Ranjan et al. 2017). This implies abiotic nitrogen fixation should be especially effective on M-dwarf planets, and origins-of-life scenarios leveraging oceanic NO_X^- (e.g., Ducluzeau et al. 2008) should be favored on such worlds relative to planets orbiting Sunlike stars. For both classes of planet, photolysis stabilizes N_2 atmospheres against conversion to dissolved NO_X^-.

418.04 — A Flexible Bayesian Framework for Assessing Habitability with Joint Observational and Model Constraints

P. A. Young[1]; A. Truitt; S. I. Walker[1]; A. Spacek
[1] *School of Eartrh and Space Exploration, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ*

The catalog of stellar evolution tracks discussed in our previous work is meant to help characterize exoplanet host-stars of interest for follow-up observations with future missions like JWST. However, the utility of the catalog has been predicated on the assumption that we would precisely know the age of the particular host-star in question; in reality, it is unlikely that we will be able to accurately estimate the age of a given system. Stellar age is relatively straight-forward to calculate for stellar clusters, but it is difficult to accurately measure the age of an individual star to high precision. Unfortunately, this is the kind of information we should consider as we attempt to constrain the long-term habit-ability potential of a given planetary system of interest. This is ultimately why we must rely on predictions of accurate stellar evolution models, as well a consideration of what we can observably measure (stellar mass, composition, orbital radius of an exoplanet) in order to create a statistical framework wherein we can identify the best candidate systems for follow-up characterization. We discuss a statistical approach to constrain long-term planetary habitability by evaluating the likelihood that at a given time of observation, a star would have a planet in the 2 Gy continuously habitable zone (CHZ2). Additionally, we will discuss how we can use existing observational data (i.e. data assembled in the Hypatia catalog and the Kepler exoplanet host star database) for a robustcomparison to the catalog of theoretical stellar models.

Special Session 419 — New Horizons Results at 2014 MU69

419.01 — The New Horizons Encounter with 2014 MU69

S. A. Stern[1]
[1] *SwRI, Boulder, CO*

The Kuiper Belt is a distant region of the Solar System beyond Neptune. NASA's New Horizons (NH) spacecraft flew just 3538 km from the cold classical Kuiper Belt Object (486958) 2014 MU_{69}on 2019 January 1, conducting a reconnaissance flyby of the most primitive object ever explored by a spacecraft. MU_{69} is a cold classical Kuiper Belt Object, a class of objects that were never heated by the Sun and are therefore well preserved since formation. New Horizons revealed MU_{69} to be a 36 km long bi-lobed contact binary with unexpectedly flattened lobes. The two lobes apparently formed near one another, likely in a nebular collapse cloud, became an orbiting pair, and then subsequently merged at low speed into the object contact binary we observed. MU_{69} exhibits numerous discrete geological units and complex albedo patterns, but its very red color exhibits only small differences across its surface. MU_{69} also displays evidence of CH_3OH on its surface, and is consistent with H_2O-ice and dark organics as well. The low number of craters on MU_{69}'s surface provides evidence for a small population of KBOs <1 km

in diameter. No satellites, orbiting rings/dust structures, or evidence of extant atmosphere were discovered. In this presentation we discuss these and other results and interpretation of these findings.

419.02 — Earth-based observations of 2014 MU69

M. W. Buie[1]; S. B. Porter[1]; J. R. Spencer[1]; A. Stern[1]; New Horizons Occultation Team[1]; New Horizons Science Team[1]

[1] *SwRI, Boulder, CO*

The successful encounter with 2014 MU69 by the New Horizons spacecraft brought us an incredible view and new insight from the outer solar system. New Horizons always expected to go on to a Kuiper Belt object after its encounter with Pluto in 2015 but at the time of launch in 2006 no such target was known, though ground-based searches had already begun a couple of years earlier. The synergistic interplay between Earth-based observations and what New Horizons accomplished on 2019 Jan 1 was unprecedented. The Subaru and Magellan ground-based telescopes with additional support from CFHT began the search and while unsuccessful in a target detection, paved the way with important constraints and development of tools for searching for extremely faint targets in dense and crowded stellar fields. The search finally concluded with the discovery of a mission target by the Hubble Space Telescope in 2014. In the remaining time before encounter we obtained meager constraints on size, albedo, color, and rotation from HST but also turned to investigations using stellar occultations. With the successful launch and operation of the ESA Gaia Mission, we were able to combined the HST and Gaia data to predict and observe four stellar occultations that revealed the contact binary shape of 2014 MU69 prior to the New Horizons encounter. All of this work directly influenced planning and navigation and has also helped with the interpretation of the wealth of data returned by New Horizons. This presentation will summarize the history of the search and pre-encounter target characterization as well as the astrometric and occultation results and their impact on the mission.

419.03 — The Color of 2014 MU69

A. M. Earle[1]; C. Olkin[2]; S. Stern[2]; J. Spencer[2]; H. Weaver[3]; C. Howett[2]; A. Parker[2]; W. Grundy[4]; S. Protopapa[2]; C. Dalle Ore[5]; F. Scipioni[6]; R. Binzel[1]; J. Keane[6]; NASA New Horizons Surface Composition Science Theme Team[1]

[1] *MIT, Cambridge, MA*

[2] *SwRI, Boulder, CO*

[3] *JHU-APL, Laurel, MD*

[4] *Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, AZ*

[5] *SETI, Mountain View, CA*

[6] *NASA Ames, Mountain View, CA*

On January 1, 2019 NASA's New Horizons spacecraft flew close to the Kuiper Belt Object (486958) 2014 MU69 nicknamed "Ultima Thule" (herein MU69). MU69 is a bi-lobed contact binary with an unusual flattened shape. Based on its orbit, MU69 is considered a member of the Cold Classical Kuiper Belt population. This class of objects is thought to be more or less dynamically undisturbed bodies that formed in situ ~4.5 Gyr ago and have since remained at or close to their current, large heliocentric distances. Since MU69 appears to be well preserved, New Horizons' observations of it serve as an opportunity to better understand planetesimal accretion and the earliest stages of planetary formation. In this talk we will focus on the color of MU69's surface, its context as a member of the Kuiper Belt, and the implications its color has for formation scenarios. New Horizons found MU69 to be very red in color (which is consistent with pre-encounter Hubble Telescope observations). Both lobes show basically the same average color. However, subtle color variations exist across the body, for example the less red, higher albedo patches near the "neck" region where the lobes come together. We will explore how these variations correlate with the surface geology of MU69 as well as the insolation and "climate zone" boundaries. We will also consider MU69's color in the broader context of the Kuiper Belt. This red color is consistent with the rest of the Cold Classical Kuiper Belt population, which it is dynamically a member of. Finally, we will discuss the implications MU69's color has for constraining and better understanding its possible formation scenarios.

419.04 — The Geology and Geophysics of Cold Classical Kuiper Belt Object (486958) 2014 MU69

J. R. Spencer[1]; J. M. Moore[2]; S. A. Stern[1]; W. B. McKinnon[3]; H. A. Weaver[4]; C. B. Olkin[1]; K. N. Singer[1]; New Horizons Geology, Geophysics, and Imaging Science Theme Team[1]

[1] *Southwest Research Institute, Boulder, CO*

[2] *NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA*

[3] *Washington University, St. Louis, MO*

[4] *Applied Physics Laboratory, Laurel, MD*

On January 1st 2019, at 43.2 AU from the sun, the New Horizons spacecraft flew past the 32-km long Kuiper Belt object 2014 MU_{69} at a range of 3,500 km.

MU_{69} is a member of the "Cold Classical" Kuiper Belt, the most dynamically and physically primitive known population of objects in the solar system, and is the first such object to be observed at close range. MU_{69} is a contact binary, composed of two distinct components which make contact at a bright, narrow, "neck". The largest component is nicknamed "Ultima", and the smaller one "Thule". Both are flattened, with their smallest axes and equators aligned. This configuration strongly suggests that the two components formed independently, and orbited each other in a tidally-locked configuration before coming gently together. On both components, the surface is generally smooth at the resolution of the best images (33 m/pixel), though pits which are possibly impact craters are seen near the terminator, and bright spots away from the terminator may also be bright-floored pits. These pits have a shallow size/frequency distribution similar to that of small craters in the Pluto system. Though relatively sparse, the pits, if they are impact craters, indicate a surface age of at least 4 Ga, given the expected low cratering rates in the Kuiper Belt. The sparseness of modification by impact cratering, the lack of plausible long-lived sources of significant internal heat, and the undisturbed nature of MU69's orbit, make it likely that the visible surface, at the scale of New Horizons' images, is the oldest yet seen in the solar system, dating back to the final stages of accretion. The two lobes have distinctly different appearances. Thule is marked by complex albedo patterns with sinuous margins, while Ultima has more subtle albedo patterns, consisting of scattered dark hills and ridges on a lighter background. Ultima is divided into several sub-units with differing surface textures, separated by shallow linear depressions. The subunits may provide evidence for assembly of Ultima from smaller bodies, though the continuity of some surface texture units across some of the bounding linear features argues for some of the unit boundaries being relatively young. MU_{69} has no detectable rings, and no satellites larger than 180 meters diameter within a radius of 8000 km.

419.05 — Thermophysical, Gravitational, and Geomorphology Properties of 2014 MU69

O. M. Umurhan[1]; J. T. Keane[2]; R. A. Beyer[1]; M. Bird[3]; I. Linscott[4]; S. B. Porter[5]; J. R. Spencer[5]; O. L. White[1]; L. A. Young[5]; C. J. Bierson[6]; D. P. Hamilton[7]; C. M. Lisse[8]; M. W. Showalter[9]; J. A. Stansberry[10]; W. M. Grundy[11]; W. B. McKinnon[12]; J. M. Moore[13]; S. Stern[5]; J. W. Parker[5]; C. B. Olkin[5]; H. A. Weaver[8]; A. J. Verbiscer[14]; The New Horizons Composition (COMP) Theme Team[1]; New Horizons Geology, Geophysics, and Imaging Science Theme Team[1]

[1] *SETI Institute / NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA*

[2] *Caltech, Pasadena, CA*

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[12] *Washington University, St. Louis, MO*

[13] *NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA*

[14] *University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA*

NASA's New Horizons spacecraft imaging of 2014 MU69 on January 1, 2019 revealed a ~16-hr rotating bi-lobed object whose constituents, informally referred to as Ultima and Thule (or collectively "UT"), appear nearly spherical with ~9.5 km and ~7.1 km radii (respectively). Ultima and Thule have similar colors with measured albedos ~ 0.06, indicating that UT is a typical member of the Cold Classical Kuiper Belt class of objects. Detailed image analysis and shape modeling (also presented at this meeting) suggests that UT's obliquity is nearly 99° and Ultima is relatively flattened by comparison to Thule. The surface morphology admits features ranging from small pits, large craters, smooth undifferentiated planes interspersed with scarps possibly derived from sublimation-driven landform evolutionary processes (also discussed at this meeting). Of particular note is the presence of relatively bright materials observed in UT's neck region. Additionally, the onboard radiometer ("REX") observed UT on its backlit side and its beam (4cm wavelength, X-band), containing the entirety of UT's sky projection, measured an approximate brightness temperature of about TB = 29K ± 5K. However the depth to which the radar beam penetrated UT's near subsurface was not independently measured and therefore requires theoretical modeling. In this talk we survey the gravitational and thermophysical properties of UT derived from detailed global theoretical modeling of the body based on the most recent shape model developed by Beyer and Porter. We place these results into the context of UT's observed features. We calculate the body's geopotential surfaces and local slopes, and based on previous theoretical considerations we conjecture about UT's average density. Further anal-

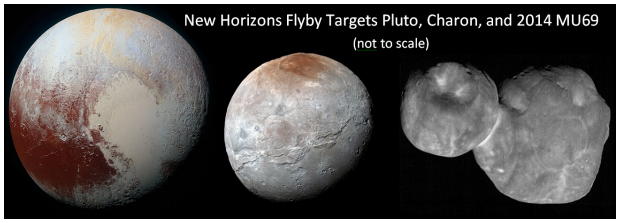
ysis reveals that both of UT's lobes are remarkably well-aligned with their principal axes being nearly parallel. Due to self-shadowing we find that the neck region is on average cooler than the rest of the body despite significant surface re-radiation into the zone. Thule's large deep crater, informally named Maryland, is about 1K warmer than the surrounding regions. We predict that the surface temperature of the unlit side to be about 16K suggesting that the REX beam may have penetrated anywhere from 5-50 cm beneath the surface. We consider these properties in light of UT's possible evolutionary scenarios.

419.06 — Impact craters on 2014 MU69: Implications for Kuiper belt object size-frequency distributions and planetesimal formation

K. N. Singer[1]; J. R. Spencer[1]; W. B. McKinnon[2]; S. A. Stern[1]; S. Greenstreet[3]; B. Gladman[4]; P. M. Schenk[5]; J. J. Kavelaars[6]; T. R. Lauer[7]; A. H. Parker[1]; H. A. Weaver[8]; C. B. Olkin[1]; J. M. Moore[9]; J. W. Parker[1]; W. M. Grundy[10]; A. J. Verbiscer[11]

[1] *SwRI, Boulder, CO*
[2] *Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO*
[3] *B612 Asteroid Institute, Mill Valley, CA*
[4] *University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada*
[5] *Lunar and Planetary Institute, Houston, TX*
[6] *National Research Council of Canada, Victoria, BC, Canada*
[7] *National Optical Astronomy Observatory, Tucson, AZ*
[8] *Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory, Laurel, MD*
[9] *NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA*
[10] *Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, AZ*
[11] *University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA*

The size-distribution of small body populations are a signature of solar system formation and evolution processes. Smaller bodies (< ~100 km in diameter) are difficult to observe in the Kuiper belt. The New Horizons flyby of the Pluto-system in July of 2015 provided new data on smaller bodies in the Kuiper belt from observations of impact craters on the surfaces of Pluto and Charon. The new information revealed a previously-unknown deficit of small Kuiper belt objects (KBOs) less than ~1-2 km in diameter (Singer et al., 2019, *Scienc*e). New Horizons was poised to test this observation 3.5 years later with its next close flyby of the cold classical KBO (486958) 2014 MU69. The images returned by New Horizons in early 2019 show MU69 is only modestly cratered, and potential craters on the surface show a shallow size-frequency distribution (SFD) similar to that of craters on Pluto and Charon (Stern et al. 2019, *Science*; Singer et al., 2019, EPSC-DPS abstract; Spencer et al. 2019, *Science*). Both the apparent lack of craters overall, and the shallow SFD slopes, are consistent with a relatively benign collisional environment for MU69 (McKinnon et al., 2019, *Science*). This deficit of objects smaller than 1 km gives the Kuiper belt population a different shape than the asteroid belt for objects between ~1 km and 200 m in size (the lower end is bound by the smallest impact craters we can see in the New Horizons data). The slope of the Kuiper belt size distribution has a shallow differential power-law slope of approximately -1.8, whereas the Asteroid belt has an average slope closer to -3 in this size range. The shallow slope seen in the Kuiper belt is not representative of a population in traditional collisional equilibrium, and we discuss the implications for formation and evolution of the Kuiper belt and planetesimals in our own solar system, and in other solar systems. Many models assume dust or debris has a collisional size distribution, but the New Horizons data implies there may be more possible outcomes for the size-distribution of evolved planetesimal populations than the traditional collisional equilibrium slope (of approximately -3.5).



Special Session 420 — Maximizing the Science from Two Great Observatories

420.01 — discussion of HST's JWST Preparatory Program and HST-JWST joint programs

M. S. Peeples[1]

[1] *Space Telescope Science Institute, Baltimore, MD*

In the 30 years since its launch, the *Hubble Space Telescope* has revolutionized our understanding of the universe. With its unique imaging, spectroscopic, polarimetric, and coronagraphic options spanning the ultraviolet to near-infrared, *Hubble* remains poised to continue this legacy. In the near future, the *James Webb Space Telescope* will unveil the near- to mid-infrared universe unprecedented resolution and sensitivity. The several years of planned overlap in science operation of these two observatories provides a window to new science not independently accessible with either observatory. I will give an overview of the policies currently in place

for *HST*'s *JWST* preparatory program. I will also describe plans for enabling the community to propose for and execute joint *HST-JWST* observing programs that will help maximize the science return from these two observatories.

420.02 — Transiting Exoplanet Science in the Era of HST and JWST

N. Lewis[1]
[1] *Cornell University, Ithaca, NY*

Although the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) and the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) were not initially conceived for the study of planets beyond our solar system, they will be the workhorses of exoplanet atmospheric characterization in the 2020s. For more than a decade, HST has provided the exoplanet community with spectroscopic access to exoplanet atmospheres in the UV through NIR, revealing a broad range of physical and chemical processes at work in these distant worlds. JWST will for the first time provide the exoplanet community with space-based spectroscopic capabilities in the IR, thus unlocking key molecular signatures and probing the thermal emission from these planets. Broad wavelength coverage, from the UV to the IR, is critical to understanding the physics and chemistry at work in exoplanet atmospheres as well as other processes in exoplanetary systems. In the 2020s, HST and JWST will offer the highest precision spectroscopic and photometric probes of transiting exoplanets available. Here I will highlight the legacy of HST and the future with JWST for transiting exoplanet science and discuss the key areas where HST-JWST synergies will be critical for addressing outstanding questions in the field.

420.03 — Proper Motion Studies of Stellar Populationsin the Local Group and Beyond

N. Kallivayalil[1]
[1] *U. of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA*

High-precision astrometry throughout the Local Group is a unique capability of HST and JWST, with potential for transformative science, including constraining the nature of dark matter, probing the epoch of reionization, and understanding key physics of galaxy formation. While Gaia will provide unparalleled astrometric precision for bright stars in the inner halo of the Milky Way, HST is the only current mission capable of measuring accurate orbital proper motions for systems at greater distances (~100 kpc), or internal kinematics of stars in very low-luminosity dwarf galaxies, to test the cusp versus core nature of their inner density profiles. I will speak about our efforts to initiate the next-generation, high-precision, proper-motion survey of all known dwarf galaxies in the Local Group, thus laying the foundation to dynamically map the nearby Universe in full 6-D orbital phase space. These observations use HST as one critical anchor point, which can then be extended with JWST, in order to obtain unprecedented astrometric accuracy, ensuring a unique and lasting legacy for both missions.

420.05 — Observations of the Early Universe with HST and JWST

S. Finkelstein[1]
[1] *U. of Texas, Austin, TX*

The Hubble Space Telescope has opened the early universe to us, allowing us to discovery how galaxies formed and evolved in the first billion years after the Big Bang. The James Webb Space Telescope will both take us further back in time, and further down the galaxy mass function, understanding how the earliest galaxies and smallest systems formed. However, understanding how galaxies evolve from the earliest times to today is an inherently multi wavelength problem. I will discuss how joint observing programs with HST+JWST could be used to understand several outstanding problems, including: i) Reionization - while JWST will allow us to trace the build-up of star-formation at early times, rest-UV observations with HST+COS are needed to directly probe the physics of how ionizing photons escape galaxies; and ii) while the deep near-IR imaging from JWST will be revolutionary, optical imaging is also very much needed to enable galaxy selection, both as dropout bands for the highest redshifts, and also to select galaxies at z~3-6, where JWST will obtain deep near-IR spectra, opening up a wholly new parameter space. I will conclude by discussing how our ERS program CEERS will make use of both Hubble and Webb to study early galaxies.

Plenary Lecture 421 — The Future of Infrared Astronomy in the Context of Spitzer, SOFIA, and JWST

421.01 — Exploring the Universe with the Spitzer Space Telescope

P. R. Eisenhardt[1]

[1] JPL, Pasadena, CA

The Spitzer Space Telescope, one of NASA's Great Observatories, has explored the Universe in infrared light for more than 16 years. Spitzer has deepened our understanding of our own Solar System, exoplanets, the formation of stars and planetary systems, and the star formation history of the Universe. Even as Spitzer observing comes to a close, it is setting the stage for the next generation of exploration. I will provide examples of Spitzer's discoveries, and describe how its most ambitious survey (in observing time) will come to fruition with Euclid and the James Webb Space Telescope.

421.02 — SOFIA: Your Window to the Far-Infrared Universe

J. De Buizer[1]
[1] *USRA-SOFIA, Moffett Field, CA*

The end of the cryogenic Spitzer and Herschel missions left a lasting legacy and set the present stage for the Stratospheric Observatory For Infrared Astronomy. Since reaching full operational capability in 2014, SOFIA has taken on the mantle of being the world's only open access resource for studies of the mid- to far-infrared universe. SOFIA's arsenal of instruments extend beyond Spitzer's wavelength and spectral resolution coverage, and will complement the future capabilities of JWST. In this talk I will discuss a few of SOFIA's most recent science results and their synergies and complementary nature to what Spitzer accomplished. These results will also be placed in the context SOFIA's place as we enter into the JWST era.

Poster Session 424 — DESI Imaging and First Light Spectroscopy

424.01 — DESI spectrographs and spectroscopic pipeline

J. Guy[1]
[1] *Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA*

The Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI) focal plane comprises 5000 robotically actuated fibers which feed 10 spectrographs located in the Coude room of the Mayall telescope dome at Kitt Peak, Arizona. Each spectrograph is composed of three cameras, specialized for the uv-blue, red and near infrared light, and dispersing it into 500 traces on a 4k x 4k CCD. The spectrographs optical properties are extremely stable thanks to the camera design and the environment control in the clean room. This stability allows us to perform a precise subtraction of the sky spectrum which is key to the detection of the faint signal from the DESI targets. In this poster, we will report on the spectroscopic pipeline performances from the first month of observation.

424.02 — SurveyQA: Data Quality Assurance and Visualization for the Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI)

A. Lyons[1]*; R. Doshi*[1]*; W. Sheu*[1]*; S. Bailey*[1]*; J. Guy*[1]
[1] *University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA*

The DESI Survey (Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument) will be launched in 2019 at the Mayall telescope at the Kitt Peak National Observatory to measure the effect of dark energy on the expansion of the universe. It will collect optical spectra for 30 million galaxies and quasars, covering a deeper volume and wider redshift range than its predecessors (Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey redshift survey). Using baryonic acoustic oscillations measurements to construct a 3D map of the universe, DESI will be able to detail large-scale structure, shedding light on the time-evolution of expansion. In order to do this science, DESI requires high quality data and smooth processing, so we have developed web-based dashboards to measure the progress of the survey and monitor data quality metrics. These dashboards include visualizations of observing conditions and status plots for the various levels of instrumentation. We present SurveyQA, a web-based tool which tracks the progress of the DESI survey. Designed for nightly use, this tool provides a clear and concise interface that offers astronomers insight into observing conditions and identifies trends in data collection. We have developed subsections which allow DESI scientists to analyze survey progress at both a per-night and summary level (the summary page aggregates across all observation nights). On the overview level, maps and trajectories detailing the completed and projected survey observations inform users how to adjust the goals and monitor the progress of the survey. Other visualizations include distributions and scatter plots of a variety of observing metrics and viewing conditions, and tabled information about each night. The generated nightly pages include similar per-night distributions of observing metrics as well as their corresponding timeseries. Moreover, the nightly page tracks the path of exposures on a given night through the sky to pinpoint inefficient instrument movements and other potential concerns.

The goal of SurveyQA is to enable DESI astronomers the long-term insight into survey progress which is critical for smooth and efficient science analysis.

424.03 — Nightwatch: Data Quality Assurance and Visualization for the Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI)

R. Doshi[1]; A. Lyons[1]; W. Sheu[1]; S. Bailey[2]; J. Guy[2]
[1] *University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA*
[2] *Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, Berkeley, CA*

The DESI Survey (Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument) will be launched in 2019 at the Mayall telescope at the Kitt Peak National Observatory to measure the effect of dark energy on the expansion of the universe. It will collect optical spectra for 30 million galaxies and quasars, covering a deeper volume and wider redshift range than its predecessors (Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey redshift survey). Using baryonic acoustic oscillations measurements to construct a 3D map of the universe, DESI will be able to detail large-scale structure, shedding light on the time-evolution of expansion. In order to do this science, DESI requires high quality data and smooth processing, so we have developed web-based dashboards to measure the progress of the survey and monitor data quality metrics. These dashboards include visualizations of observing conditions and status plots for the various levels of instrumentation. We present Nightwatch, a web-based tool that conducts real-time analysis on the data from the instrument. This enables astronomers conducting science observations to monitor the plots near-instantly and be alerted to any issues that arise. Nightwatch breaks the DESI data collection pipeline into stages, corresponding to each level of hardware composing the instrument. At the highest level, we have the focal plane of the instrument. The focal plane is composed of 10 wedges, which each contain 500 fiber optic cables mounted on robotic positioners, reconfigurable to observe any target patch of sky. These fibers feed into 10 broad band spectrographs, each with 3 cameras covering a range of wavelengths from 360-980 nanometers These cameras in turn each have 4 CCD amplifiers. The program analyzes data for each stage of the instrument — fiber, spectrograph, camera, and CCD amplifiers — using a variety of quality metrics. Also integrated into Nightwatch are intelligent thresholds for each metric, which the program uses to flag discrepant exposures and suggest possible issues and courses of action. Designed for use by observers on the mountain, it can analyze an exposure in less than 3 minutes, allowing for real-time assessment of data quality.

Poster Session 425 — Imaging the Shadow of Supermassive Black Hole with the Event Horizon Telescope

425.01 — Global Communications Campaign for the First Results from the Event Horizon Telescope

M. Balokovic[1]; F. Tazaki[2]; E. Ros[3]; EHT Outreach Working Group[1]
[1] *Black Hole Initiative, Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*
[2] *Misuzawa VLBI Observatory, National Astronomical Observatory of Japan, Oshu, Iwate, Japan*
[3] *Radio Astronomy / VLBI Research Department, Max Planck Institute for Radioastronomy, Bonn, Germany*

An unprecedented coordinated campaign for the promotion and dissemination of the first black hole image obtained by the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) collaboration was prepared over several months prior to the publication of this result on 10 April 2019. This was the most popular story ever published for many scientific organisations involved in the project. Thanks to modern media, the news reached a considerable fraction of the world population, boosting the visibility of the EHT, involved observatories and organisations, astronomy, science, and international collaboration in general. This poster will highlight the organization of the coordinated communication effort and its main outcomes.

425.02 — Future Instrumentation for the EHT at JCMT

D. Bintley[1]; P. Friberg[1]; J. Dempsey[1]; H. Parsons[1]; I. mizuno[1]; M. Rawlings[1]; S. Li[1]; K. Liu[1]; C. Walther[1]; J. Cookson[1]; R. Berthold[1]; G. Bell[1]; S. Graves[1]; B. Stahm[1]; J. Kuroda[1]; M. Hauschildt-Purves[1]
[1] *East Asian Observatory, Hilo, HI*

The Maunakea Observatories played an important role in the success of the Event Horizon Telescope and the image of Powehi. We describe the evolution of the instrumentation at JCMT used for VLBI and introduce Namakanui, with its three receivers (at 86GHz, 230GHz and 345GHz) that is currently being commissioned, that will enable JCMT participation in future EHT at higher frequency.

425.03 — Accretion and jet in M87

Q. Wu[1]
[1] *Huazhong University of Science and Techonology, Wuhan, China*

The multi waveband observations can help us to understand the accretion and jet physics in the famous galaxy of M 87. With the recent sub millimeter event horizon telescope observations, it is possible to learn more accretion and jet physics. I will present the physical origin of the multi waveband emission in M 87 based on physical modeling.

425.04 — Spectral Properties of Sgr A* from 3D GRMHD Simulations with Radiative Cooling

S. Markoff[1]*; D. Yoon*[1]*; K. Chatterjee*[1]*; Z. Younsi*[2]
[1] *Anton Pannekoek Institute for Astronomy, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands*
[2] *Mullard Space Science Laboratory, University College London, London, United Kingdom*

The supermassive black hole Sagittarius A* (Sgr A*) is one of the most promising targets to study the nature of black hole accretion and outflows due to its proximity. In upcoming campaigns of the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT), we expect to stand on another breakthrough for constraining the reliable physical properties and understanding the dynamical evolution of the accretion disk around Sgr A*. To provide the theoretical tools, we perform numerical simulations, where radiative cooling is computed self-consistently. The radiative losses include bremsstrahlung, synchrotron, and inverse Compton processes. In most previous studies, the radiative cooling has been neglected because of the observed low accretion rate ($M_{BH} < 10^{-7}$ $M_\odot$ yr^{-1}). Some works have considered the effect of cooling in their 2D simulations for the parameter studies, however, the 2D platform is not sufficient to sustain the magneto-rotational instability (MRI), which can be accountable for the angular momentum transport. We examine the effects of the radiative cooling, for the first time, using full 3D general magneto-hydrodynamical (GRMHD) simulations. We calculate synchrotron image maps and multiwavelength spectra by using the ray-tracing code BHOSS and GRMONTY, and compare the synthetic outcomes to observations of Sgr A*. We confirm that the effect of radiative cooling is negligible for the case of Sgr A*, however, it should be taken into account for most low luminosity AGNs, including M87, as they have higher accretion rates than Sgr A*.

Poster Session 426 — Maximizing the Science from Two Great Observatories

426.01 — Depth Vision: Stereoscopic Potential with the Hubble and James Webb Space Telescopes

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The two most powerful optical/IR telescopes in history — NASA's Hubble and James Webb Space Telescopes — will be in space at the same time. These two telescopes offer unprecedented sensitivity and resolution, as well as overlapping wavelength coverage, with a 1.5 million kilometer baseline. This overlap period is a unique opportunity to obtain simultaneously captured stereoscopic views of asteroids, rings, moons, and planets in our Solar System. We highlight capabilities and example use cases for acquiring stereoscopic data on Solar System objects.

426.02 — Transmission Spectroscopy of WASP-79b from 0.6 to 5.0 microns

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As part of the PanCET program, we have conducted a spectroscopic study of WASP-79b, an in hot Jupiter orbiting an F-type star in Eridanus with a period of 3.66 days. Building on the original WASP and TRAPPIST photometry of Smalley et al. (2012), we examine HST/WFC3 (1.125 - 1.650 μm), Magellan/LDSS-3C (0.6 - 1 μm) data, and Spitzer data (3.6 and 4.5 μm). Using data from all three instruments, we constrain the water abundance to be -2.20 ≤ $\log(H_2O)$ ≤ -1.55. We present these results along with the results of an atmospheric retrieval analysis, which favor inclusion of FeH and H^- in the atmospheric model. With the detectable water feature and its occupation of the clear/cloudy transition region of the

temperature/gravity phase space, WASP-79b is a target of interest for the approved JWST Director's Discretionary Early Release Science (DD ERS) program, with ERS observations planned to be the first to execute in Cycle 1. Transiting exoplanets have been approved for 78.1 hours of data collection, and with the delay in the JWST launch, WASP-79b is now a target for the Panchromatic Transmission program. This program will observe WASP-79b for 42 hours in 4 different instrument modes, providing substantially more data by which to investigate this hot Jupiter.

426.03 — First science results from UVCANDELS

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UVCANDELS is a cycle 26 164 orbit HST Treasury Program consisting of WFC3/F275W with ACS/F435W in parallel, on the four premier CANDELS fields: GOODS-N, GOODS-S, EGS, and COSMOS. This amounts to an area of ∼430 sq. arcmin with a point-source 5-sigma depth of 27 ABmag, quadrupling the UV coverage in legacy fields when combined with archival data. This unique treasury dataset will enable a variety of scientific investigations, greatly augmenting the legacy value of JWST's CANDELS-field observations. (1) By spatially resolving the clumpy structures at sub-kiloparsec scale in star-forming regions at $0.5 < z < 2$, we will understand the key assembly processes of normal galaxies at cosmic noon. UV morphology of star formation will also provide crucial constraints to models of star formation driven by dissipative gas accretion at cosmic noon. (2) By combining the deepest Herschel and Spitzer far/mid-IR observations with our UV dataset, we will trace the evolution of dust content in galaxies out to z∼1 and develop a comprehensive view of obscured and unobscured star formation. (3) These observations will provide an unprecedented view of star formation in dwarf galaxies at $z < 0.8$ in a variety of environments. We will quantify the environmental effects in shaping their star-formation history. (4) The rest-frame UV data help break the degeneracy between age, dust and metallicity in SED fitting and thus enables the investigation of the quenching mechanisms of star formation in massive early type galaxies. (5) We will constrain the escape fraction of ionizing radiation from a large sample of galaxies at z∼2.5, that are highly likely analogs of the sources responsible for reionizing the Universe. In addition, UVCANDELS will provide improved photometric redshifts (reducing the number of catastrophic failures by a factor of 2.4) and ground-based U-band followup observations in these legacy fields. Here we present the current status of data acquisition, highlight our data reduction methods optimized for WFC3/UVIS imaging, and show the initial science results.

426.04 — UV–Visible observations with *HST* in the *JWST* North Ecliptic Pole Time-Domain Field

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We report on a UV–Visible *HST* imaging survey of the *JWST* North Ecliptic Pole (NEP) Time-Domain Field (TDF). Using nine CVZ and pseudo-CVZ opportunities, we secured observations with WFC3/UVIS in F275W and with ACS/WFC in F435W and F606W to $m_{AB} \sim 28$ mag. Our *HST* survey is designed to provide near-contiguous 3-filter coverage of the central $r < 5'$ of this new *community field* for time-domain science with *JWST* (Jansen & Windhorst 2018). The JWST NEP TDF is located within *JWST*'s northern Continuous Viewing Zone, will span ∼14′ in diameter, is devoid of sources bright enough to saturate the NIRCam detectors, has low Galactic foreground extinction, and

will be roughly circular in shape. *JWST* GTO program 1176 will initially sample the NEP TDF during Cycle 1 at four distinct orientations ("spokes") with *JWST*/NIRCam, and take NIRISS slitless grism spectroscopy in parallel such that it overlaps the coverage of an alternate NIRCam orientation. This is the *only* region in the sky where *JWST* can observe a clean extragalactic deep survey field of this size at *arbitrary cadence* or at *arbitrary orientation*. This will crucially enable a wide range of new and exciting time-domain science, including high redshift transient searches and monitoring (e.g., SNe), variability studies from Active Galactic Nuclei to brown dwarf atmospheres, as well as proper motions of extreme scattered Kuiper Belt Objects and comets beyond the distance of Neptune, and of nearby Galactic brown dwarfs, low-mass stars, and ultracool white dwarfs. Ancillary data across the electromagnetic spectrum will exist for the NEP TDF and surrounding area when *JWST* science operations commence in 2021, ensuring a rich legacy of these UV–Visible *HST* observations. This includes deep X-ray observations; ground-based *UgrizYJHK* imaging, narrow-band spectrophotometry, and spectroscopy; (sub)mm observations; and both short- and long-wave radio observations.

Special Session 429 — Imaging the Shadow of Supermassive Black Hole with the Event Horizon Telescope

429.01 — Imaging the Shadow of Supermassive Black Hole with the Event Horizon Telescope

S. Issaoun[1]
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In this talk, I will present the data processing and calibration tools developed especially to tackle the unique properties of Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) observations, the backbone of the 12 orders of magnitude in data reduction between raw recordings and the now-famous M87 black hole image. In addition to the difficulty of campaign coordination, acquisition and sheer volume of data, the heterogeneity of the EHT array and its susceptibility to weather and atmospheric turbulence at 1.3mm make the data calibration particularly challenging. The correlation stage, where the raw telescope data are combined and common signals are detected, is carried out at two central computing facilities. Three independent pipelines were developed to correct for instrumental and atmospheric delays in the arrival time of the signals at the telescopes, building on legacy EHT, low-frequency VLBI, and newly available processing software. Parallel calibration pipelines enabled an extensive suite of cross-validation tests to best quantify data quality and systematics. To disentangle intrinsic source signal from telescope behavior, detailed studies of telescope operations, sensitivities, and observing conditions were carried out. The final calibrated M87 data, ready for scientific analysis and imaging, exhibit clear indications of an asymmetric ring-like structure, with slight structural variations over the course of the observing campaign.

429.02 — Imaging the Shadow of Supermassive Black Hole with the Event Horizon Telescope

G. Wong[1]
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In this talk, I will discuss the results of the numerical simulation work performed for the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT), both in relation to the model-constraining problem and as a way to understand the morphologies present in the reconstructed image. We have generated an extensive library of synthetic images, via ray tracing of general relativistic magnetohydrodynamic (GRMHD) simulations of black hole accretion flows, corresponding to a large set of physical and observational parameters. Through comparison of this library to the reconstructed image, we have determined that the EHT data are consistent with the image of the shadow of a spinning Kerr black hole as predicted by general relativity. Because many of the images are broadly consistent with the data, we also consider a jet power constraint. Only models of spinning black holes produce a large enough jet power, these via the Blandford-Znajek mechanism; therefore, we infer that the black hole has non-zero angular momentum. We identify the image asymmetry with the rotational orientation of the black hole and thus conclude that if the jet and and spin axis of the black hole are aligned as in our GRMHD models, then the spin vector of the black hole is directed away from us. Because the quantities that correspond to the broad image characteristics are not expected to vary greatly on human time scales, we predict the presence of similar features in subsequent observations.

429.03 — First M87 Event Horizon Telescope Results: Horizon-scale Imaging of a Supermassive Black Hole

K. Akiyama[1]
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In this talk, I will present the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) imaging procedures and first horizon-scale images of M87 obtained from observations in April 2017. These images show a prominent ring with a diameter of ∼40 microarcseconds, which is persistent across four observing nights and shows enhanced brightness in the south. The reliability of these results was assessed by a two-stage imaging procedure. In the first stage, four teams, each blind to the others' work, produced images of M87 using both an established method (CLEAN) and newer techniques collectively called regularized maximum likelihood (RML) methods. This stage was designed to minimize shared bias among different groups of imaging experts and to test whether or not their independent inferences were consistent. In the second stage, we reconstructed synthetic data from a large survey of imaging parameters and then compared the results with the corresponding ground truth images. This stage allowed objective selection of imaging parameters and to assess how parameter choices correspond to uncertainties in the final images. Across all tests in both stages, the ring diameter and asymmetry remained stable, insensitive to the choice of imaging technique. The size and shape of the asymmetric ring are consistent with the lensed photon orbit encircling the shadow of a supermassive black hole of 6.5 billion solar masses.

429.04 — First M87 Event Horizon Telescope Results: Array and Instrumentation

J. Kim[1]
[1] *Caltech, Pasadena, CA*

In this talk, I will describe the technical development for the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) that enabled the very-long-baseline interferometry (VLBI) observation of nearby supermassive black holes with an angular resolution close to their event horizon scales at 1.3 mm wavelength. To meet the scientific requirements, the EHT combines a network of millimeter and submillimeter telescopes around the world. This effort to form the Earth-sized VLBI array included deployment of coherent receiver systems and hydrogen atomic clock frequency standards to the sites, phasing of connected-element arrays, and development of high-bandwidth digital recording systems. Extensive testings were carried out at each station to ensure the stable VLBI operation, and the EHT successfully performed its first global observation in April 2017. The collected data ultimately provided our first image of the supermassive black hole in the galaxy M87.

429.05 — First M87 Event Horizon Telescope Results: The Shadow and Mass of the Central Black Hole

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In this talk I will describe the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) modeling procedures, their application to the M87 data, and our resulting constraints on the source structure and black hole mass. EHT imaging of the radio source in M87 has revealed an asymmetric ring-like structure with a diameter of approximately 40 microarcseconds. Motivated by these image reconstructions, we have developed and fit a flexible class of geometric models to the interferometric data products. The resulting fits demonstrate that the 2017 observations of M87 are well-described by a horizon-scale crescent structure. We have further developed procedures for fitting the M87 data with synthetic data generated from a large library of general relativistic magnetohydrodynamic (GRMHD) simulations, finding that while stochastic turbulence structures prevent any individual simulated image from providing a good fit to the data, we are nevertheless able to quantify the statistical consistency of the M87 data with the GRMHD models. We find that the emission region parameters derived from these analyses are consistent both with one another and with those obtained from the image reconstructions. Associating the crescent feature from the geometric models with the anticipated lensed emission seen in the GRMHD simulations, we measure an angular size for the gravitational radius of the black hole of 3.8 ± 0.4 microarcseconds. Combined with independent distance estimates, the resulting constraint on the black hole mass is 6.5 ± 0.7 billion solar masses.

Oral Session 430 — Scaling Relations, CGM, and Extreme Galaxies

430.01 — UGC2885 "Rubin's Galaxy"; Hubble Observations of a Gentle Giant Spiral Galaxy

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UGC 2885 was discovered to be the most extended disk galaxy [250 kpc diameter] by Vera Rubin in the 1980's. It is close enough for HST observations to resolve the globular cluster population. This galaxy is a substantially more extended and massive disk than any whose cluster population has been studied before. Cold dark matter galaxy assembly implies that the globular cluster population comes from smaller accreted systems and the disk — and the clusters associated with it — predominantly from gas accretion, matching angular momentum to the disk's. Several scaling relations between the globular cluster population and parent galaxy have been observed but these differ for disk and spheroidal (more massive) galaxies. This galaxy is an ideal test case of these scaling relations as it lies between spiral and massive ellipticals. We present our first results on the globular cluster population of this massive disk galaxy, which we propose to rename "Rubin's Galaxy". We present our WFC3 mosaic as part of Hubble's 30th anniversary in honor of the late Vera Rubin and the community that discovered dark matter 40 years ago.

430.02 — Cold and Hot Populations of Planetary Nebulae in Spiral Galaxies?

K. Herrmann[1]

[1] *Penn State, Mont Alto, PA*

Rotation curves indicate the total mass of spirals, but halo mass profiles cannot be decoupled from the visible disk mass using rotation curves alone. To break this disk-halo degeneracy, Planetary Nebulae (PNe) can be used to measure the z-component of the stellar velocity dispersion (σ_z) in the disks of face-on spirals, especially in the outer regions. These measurements of σ_z, coupled with straightforward assumptions, have yielded disk surface mass estimates over several scale lengths in six nearby spirals: M33, M74, M83, M94, M101, and IC 342 (Ciardullo et al. 2004, Herrmann & Ciardullo 2009). Recently Aniyan et al. 2018 analyzed the PNe of M74 by splitting them into a cold younger population and a hot older one. They specify that dispersion in the line-of-sight velocities for PNe correlates with m_{5007}. I am re-examining the line-of-sight velocities from over 1,000 PNe in at least six spirals to check for this correlation and to look for cold and hot populations of PNe. I will present my results.

430.04 — Project AMIGA: Extent and Distribution of the Circumgalactic Medium of Andromeda

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UV absorption-line studies of single sight lines through an ensemble of galaxy halos have shown that the circumgalactic medium (CGM) plays a major role in galaxy evolution. However, these observations fail to capture the radial-azimuthal dependence of the CGM properties, which has significant diagnostic power, especially in the context of recent zoom-cosmological simulations. Here we present the first scientific results stemming from Project AMIGA, a large UV Hubble Space Telescope program designed to determine how baryons and metals are distributed in the CGM of the Andromeda (M31) galaxy. With 44 QSOs piercing the CGM from 25 to 527 kpc and 25 of them from 25 kpc to about the virial radius (300 kpc) of M31, this is the largest survey of a single galaxy beyond the Milky Way. We find high covering factors of metal ions (e.g., CII, SiII,

SiIII, SiIV, CIV) that vary with the projected distance depending on their ionization stages. We show different ions trace different components of the CGM and have remarkable and different trends as a function of the projected distance from M31. We finally discuss the extent and mass of the CGM of M31 and how they compare with surveys of higher redshift galaxies using single QSOs.

430.07 — He II Emission from Wolf-Rayet Stars as a Tool for Measuring Dust Reddening

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We calibrated a technique to measure dust attenuation in star-forming galaxies. The technique utilizes the stellar-wind lines in Wolf-Rayet stars, which are widely observed in galaxy spectra. The He II 1640 and 4686 features are recombination lines whose ratio is largely determined by atomic physics. Therefore they can serve as a *stellar* dust probe in the same way as the Balmer lines are used as a *nebular* probe. We measured the strength of the He II 1640 line in 97 Wolf-Rayet stars in the Galaxy and the Large Magellanic Cloud. The reddening corrected fluxes follow a tight correlation with a fixed ratio of 7.76 for the He II 1640 to 4686 line ratio. Dust attenuation decreases this ratio. We provide a relation between the stellar E(B-V) and the observed line ratio for several attenuation laws. Combining this technique with the use of the nebular Balmer decrement allows the determination of the stellar and nebular dust attenuation in galaxies and can probe its effects at different stellar age and mass regimes, independently of the initial mass function and the star-formation history. We derived the dust reddening from the He II line fluxes and compared it to the reddening from the Balmer decrement and from the slope of the ultraviolet continuum in two star-forming galaxies. The three methods result in dust attenuations which agree to within the errors. Future application of this technique permits studies of the stellar dust attenuation compared to the nebular attenuation in a representative galaxy sample.

430.08 — X-Ray Observations of Strongly Lensed Galaxies at Cosmic Noon

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Deep X-ray observations of the most highly magnified, strongly lensed galaxies have the potential to open up a new window into the properties of massive stars and young stellar populations in the distant Universe. X-ray observations of bright giant arcs can provide new measurements of the population of high mass X-ray binaries (HMXBs) that reside in young stellar populations in distant starburst galaxies. The most highly magnified strong lensing systems have amplification factors of ∼30x, and enhance the angular resolution of a given observatory by ∼5-6x. Observing these high magnification systems with the high X-ray angular resolution achievable by the Chandra X-ray Observatory allows us to probe sub-galactic scales and distinguish the X-ray properties of distinct star forming regions down to physical sizes of ∼400-500 parsecs. The X-ray signal in the individual star forming regions is directly related to their HMXB populations, which reflect the abundance of the most massive stars ($M > 20\ M_{Sun}$) in the regions, as well as the fraction of those stars that form in binary systems. These individual star forming regions within galaxies can themselves can span a wide range in metallicity, age, and stellar mass. Along with multi-wavelength follow-up (rest-frame optical, UV and NIR data), X-ray observations of strongly lensed star-forming galaxies can be used to jointly measure the stellar and HMXB populations within star-forming regions, potentially constraining the properties of massive stars and the high end of the initial mass function during the era when most of the Universe's stars formed ("Cosmic Noon").

430.09 — Revealing the X-ray Binary Population of the Starburst Galaxy NGC 253 with *Chandra* and *NuSTAR*

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X-ray binaries (XRBs) are signposts for the remnants of massive stars and thus provide important constraints on massive stellar evolution. Additionally,

XRBs are key to understanding the progenitor paths for gravitational wave sources. Star-forming galaxies are ideal environments in which to find particularly rare systems, such as potential gravitational wave progenitor Wolf-Rayet XRBs. We present results from a recent 160 ks continuous Chandra observation of the candidate Wolf-Rayet XRB in the nearby starburst galaxy NGC 253. Using Hubble Space Telescope photometry we constrain the companion stellar type. Incorporating archival Chandra and NuSTAR observations, we summarize the properties of variable sources and study the 1-30 keV X-ray luminosity function. We compare the observed X-ray luminosity function to results from population synthesis modeling based on the star formation history of NGC 253.

Oral Session 431 — Stellar Evolution, Stellar Populations II

431.02 — Signatures of Tidal Disruption in Ultra-Faint Dwarf Galaxies: A Combined HST, Gaia, and MMT/Hectochelle Study of Leo V

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The ultra-faint dwarf galaxy Leo V has shown both photometric overdensities and kinematic members at large radii, along with a tentative kinematic gradient, suggesting that it may have undergone a close encounter with the Milky Way. We investigate these signs of disruption through a combination of i) high-precision photometry obtained with the Hubble Space Telescope (HST), ii) two epochs of stellar spectra obtained with the Hectochelle Spectrograph on the MMT, and iii) measurements from the Gaia mission. Using the HST data, we examine one of the reported stream-like overdensities at large radii, and conclude that it is not a true stellar stream, but instead a clump of foreground stars and background galaxies. Our spectroscopic analysis shows that one known member star is likely a binary, and challenges the membership status of three others, including two distant candidates that had formerly provided evidence for overall stellar mass loss. We also find evidence that the proposed kinematic gradient across Leo V might be due to the small number of statistics. We update the systemic proper motion of Leo V, which is consistent with its reported orbit that did not put Leo V at risk of being disturbed by the Milky Way. These findings remove most of the observational clues that suggested Leo V was disrupting, however, we also find new plausible member stars, two of which are located > 5 half-light radii from the main body. These stars require further investigation. Therefore, the nature of Leo V still remains an open question.

431.03 — Revealing an Intermediate Age Population of Alpha-Rich Red Giants in the K2 Fields

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Understanding the relationships between the chemistry, ages, and locations of stars in the Galaxy is essential for understanding its formation history. Previous studies have used giant stars in the Kepler field to map the relationship between the chemical composition and the ages of stars at the solar circle. For example, Silva Aguirre et al. (2018) found that stars highly enriched with alpha elements all have old ages (10-12 billion years) and that stars with low amounts of alpha elements have young ages. These populations can be easily explained from the standpoint of traditional chemical evolution. We have expanded on this work using red giant stars that were observed during the Kepler space telescope's K2 mission, which sampled a range of different lines of sight in the Galaxy. Targets used in this analysis were selected based on the availability of APOGEE DR16 spectra and asteroseismic parameters in the K2 Galactic Archaeology Project Data Release 2. We inferred masses and ages for individual stars in our sample as a function of [Fe/H] and [α/Fe]. Our ages are consistent with prior work for Kepler field targets with low [α/Fe], and superior to the APOKASC-2 values for alpha-rich stars because we explicitly include alpha enrichment for age calculations. We focused on stars in the K2 fields with high [α/Fe],

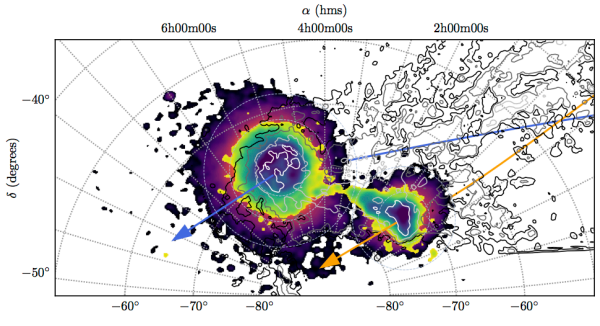
which are usually associated with old populations, and discovered an intriguing intermediate age population (6-9 billion years). Analogs of this population are not seen in the Kepler field. The existence of this population is not easily explained from the standpoint of chemical evolution. Possible causes could include gas infall in these specific regions of the Galaxy and the accretion of alpha-rich stars from substructure.

431.04 — Gaia's view of the Clouds

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The Gaia second data release (DR2) has offer an unparalleled large-scale view of the Magellanic Clouds. We have derived the three-dimensional structure of both galaxies and their respective three-dimensional velocity fields using deep learning techniques. In this talk we will present the distribution and kinematics of their stellar populations, with ages and metallicities derived from CMD fitting techniques. Lastly, we will study the interaction of both galaxies by looking at the two main stellar bridges present between the two clouds.



431.05 — Contribution of Proto-Globular Clusters to the Milky Way Halo Formation

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We have investigated the presence of the globular cluster (GC) origin stars in the Milky Way inner halo. We use bluer blue horizontal branch (bBHB) stars as proxies of He-enhanced GC-origin stars and find that the fraction of bBHB stars increases with the decreasing Galactocentric distance. We also perform simulations of GC evolution in the Galactic tidal field, which qualitatively support the observed trend of bBHB enhancement in the inner halo. The underlying mechanism is the increased importance of tidal forces with the decreasing Galactocentric distance, leading to stripping of stars not only from the outskirts but also from the central regions of GCs, where SG stars are more abundant. The implication of this result concerning the formation history of the Milky Way from the bulge to the halo will be discussed in detail.

431.06 — Constraining the Evolution of Massive Stars Using Gaia

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Massive stars play a crucial role in the universe. Yet, our understanding of massive stars remains incomplete due to their rarity, short lifetimes, complexity of binary interactions, and imprecise Galactic distances. An important challenge is to understand the physics and relative importance of steady and eruptive mass loss in the most massive stars. For example, the luminous blue variable (LBV) is one such poorly constrained class of eruptive stars. LBVs are the brightest blue irregular variable stars in any large star-forming galaxy. They can achieve the highest mass-loss rates of any known types of stars, and they exhibit a wide diversity of irregular and eruptive variability. In the single-star scenario, the hypothesis is that most stars above ~30 solar mass pass through an LBV phase. However, the relative isolation of LBVs from O stars challenges this interpretation, and another hypothesis is emerging that the LBV phenomenon is the product of binary evolution. To test these hypotheses, we modeled the dissolution of young clusters and the separation between O stars and LBVs. We find that the single-star scenario is inconsistent with the observed LBV environments. If LBVs are single stars, then the lifetimes inferred from their luminosity and mass are far too short to be consistent with their isolation from O stars. This implies that LBVs are likely products of binary evolution. To further constrain these hypotheses, we must first infer the fundamental properties of LBVs such

as luminosity, mass, and age. Ultimately, these depend upon accurate Galactic distances. Using *Gaia* parallaxes, we find that nearly half of the Galactic LBVs are significantly closer than previous literature estimates; these new distances lower their luminosities and their initial masses. We also infer a closer distance to the massive cluster, Westerlund 1, which hosts an LBV, 24 Wolf- Rayet stars, 6 yellow hypergiants, and a magnetar. Together these *Gaia*-based distances are more accurate (at least a factor of ten) and have consequences for late-stage evolution of massive stars.

431.07 — Connecting the metallicity dependence and redshift evolution of X-ray binaries

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In the local Universe, it is observed that the X-ray luminosity (LX) of high-mass X-ray binary (HMXB) populations is correlated with the host galaxy's star formation rate (SFR). Recent X-ray studies of high-redshift galaxies find a positive evolution of this correlation with redshift. This trend is attributed to the formation of more luminous HMXBs in lower metallicity (Z) environments, as predicted by binary population synthesis models. While there is observational evidence that HMXB populations in nearby low-Z dwarf galaxies have enhanced LX/SFR, the correlation between LX, SFR, and Z is poorly constrained and, due to the difficulty of obtaining Z measurements at high redshift, it has yet to be proven that the redshift evolution of LX/SFR is driven by the Z-dependence of HMXBs. Better understanding how HMXB LX varies with Z and redshift will constrain: (1) whether HMXBs in low-Z environments can be progenitors of the heavy BH binaries discovered by gravitational wave observatories, (2) the contribution of HMXBs to the X-ray heating and reionization of gas in the early Universe, and (3) estimates of HMXB contamination to X-ray searches for low-luminosity AGN and intermediate mass black holes. We present preliminary results of a set of X-ray stacking studies of star-forming galaxies at different redshifts, whose goal is to test the connection between the redshift evolution and Z-dependence of HMXBs. We use samples of galaxies at z$\sim$0.3, z$\sim$0.7, and z$\sim$2 with Z measurements from the hCOSMOS, zCOSMOS, and MOSDEF surveys, respectively. Stacking Chandra data from the deep extragalactic fields in which these galaxies reside, we measure the LX-SFR-Z relation at different redshifts and compare our results to the LX-SFR-Z relation measured in the local Universe and to predictions from population synthesis models. These studies provide the first direct tests that the redshift evolution of the LX/SFR of HMXBs is driven by metallicity.

Oral Session 432 — The ISM of High Redshift SFGs

432.01 — Tracing the Heating and Cooling of the Interstellar Medium in Galaxies at z $\sim$ 2

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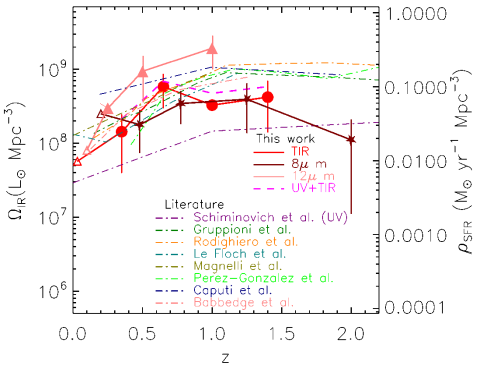
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A limiting factor in understanding the interstellar medium at high-redshift is the lack of multiple diagnostic probes detected in the same galaxies. In particular, star formation depends critically on gas heating and cooling mechanisms which are traced by mid- and far-infrared line emission, but these tracers remain largely unexplored at the peak epoch of galaxy evolution. We have assembled a sample of galaxies near cosmic noon (z $\sim$ 2) that leverages the diagnostic synergy between existing Spitzer IRS spectra of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), a crucial heating mechanism of interstellar gas, and ALMA Band 9 observations of [C II] emission, a dominant coolant. With our deep observations, we report the highest signal-to-noise detection of [C II] emission in a galaxy at z $\sim$ 2 to date, and a constraining upper limit for a second galaxy. We find that dusty galaxies at z $\sim$ 2 have a low ratio of [C II]-to-PAH emission (e.g., cooling-to-heating) compared to nearby dusty star-forming galaxies. This could be related to a change in the dominant cooling channels within photodissociation regions, or evolution in the coupling between interstellar radiation and gas heating. This study exploits the combined power of PAH and [C II] observations at the peak epoch of star-formation; future observations with JWST and ALMA can provide larger samples to quantify the evolution in heating and cooling in the ISM of star forming galaxies.

432.03 — Revealing cosmic star formation history with the AKARI space infrared telescope.

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Understanding infrared (IR) luminosity is fundamental tounderstanding the cosmic star formation history and AGN evolution.Japanese infrared satellite, AKARI, provided unique data sets to probe thisboth at low and high redshift; the AKARI all sky survey in 6 bands(9-160 um), and the AKARI NEP survey in 9 bands (2-24um). The AKARI performed all sky survey in 6 IR bands (9, 18, 65, 90,140, and 160 um) with 3-10 times better sensitivity than IRAS, coveringthe crucial far-IR wavelengths across the peak of the dust emission.Combined with a better spatial resolution, we measure the total infrared luminosity (L_{TIR}) of individual galaxies, and thus, the total infrared luminosity density of the localUniverse much more precisely than previous work. In the AKARI NEP wide field, AKARI has obtained deep images in themid-infrared (IR), covering 5.4 sq.deg. However,our previous work was limited to the central area of 0.25 sq.deg dueto the lack of deep optical coverage. To rectify the situation, we used the newly advent Subaru telescope's Hyper Suprime-Cam to obtain deep optical images over the entire 5.4 sq.deg of the AKARI NEP wide field. With this deep and wide optical data, we, for the first time, can use the entire AKARI NEP wide data to construct restframe 8um, 12um, and total infrared (TIR) luminosityfunctions (LFs) at 0.15∼z∼2.2. A continuous 9-band filter coverage inthe mid-IR wavelength (2.4, 3.2, 4.1, 7, 9, 11, 15, 18, and 24um) bythe AKARI satellite allowed us to estimate restframe 8um and 12umluminosities without using a large extrapolation based on a SED fit,which was the largest uncertainty in previous work. By combining these two results, we reveal dust-hidden cosmic starformation history and AGN evolution from z = 0 to z = 2.2, all probed bythe AKARI satellite.



432.04 — ISM Evolution at High Redshift from Optically Thin Dust Continuum

N. Scoville[1]
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We have developed calibrations of the Rayleigh-Jeans (RJ) dust continuum as a tracer of interstellar gas masses at high redshift using a sample of 128 galaxies having both CO 1-0 and RJ fluxes. This calibration appears reliable to better than a factor 2 and we use it to analyze the evolution of ISM masses in over 700 galaxies in COSMOS at z = 0.1 to 6 and GOODS-S. Above z = 1.5, the ISM masses dominate the stellar masses of the SF galaxy population and these ISM get up to 100 times the gas mass of the Milky Way. Our analysis suggests that the increase in star formation rates out to z = 1 - 6 are due equally to increased gas supplies and increased efficiency (per unit gas mass) in converting gas to stars.

432.05 — The Chemical and Kinematic Transformation of Galaxies 10 Billion Years Ago

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The peak of cosmic star-formation at z∼2, 10 billion years ago, marks a transformative period for galaxies. The mechanisms that govern the rapid mass growth of galaxies at this time are now also thought to be dynamically disruptive — (re-)shaping galaxies on short timescales. I will show how this bears out in observations. Using Hubble and Keck spectroscopy, I will show that both the distribution of gas-phase metals and the kinematic nature of galaxies at this time necessitate a disruptive and inhospitable phase of galaxy assembly in the early universe.

432.07 — Effects of Stellar Feedback on the Dynamics of Intermediate-Mass Star-Forming Galaxies at z∼0.8

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One of the main problems that put at risk the validity of the cold dark matter (CDM) model is the prediction of the existence of "cuspy" dark matter halo density profiles on all mass scales, which is not in agreement with the observations, especially for low-mass galaxies. Recent cosmological baryonic simulations have shown that stellar feedback is capable of altering the dark matter distribution of dwarf galaxies through repeated busts of star formation and subsequent gas outflows, which transfer energy to the dark matter component and significantly flatten its central mass profile. Moreover, a relation between galaxy stellar kinematics and star formation rate has been proposed to test the role of stellar feedback in affecting the dark matter profile for low-mass galaxies in the local Universe. Low-mass galaxies have shallow gravitational potentials, which make them especially sensitive to stellar feedback; however, at higher redshifts, galaxies experience stronger star formation episodes, which may be able to alter the dark matter distribution of more massive galaxies as well. To explore this hypothesis we investigated whether stellar kinematics and star formation rate are correlated for a sample of typical intermediate-mass star-forming galaxies at z∼0.8. This sample was taken from the Large Early Galaxy Astrophysics Census (LEGA- C) survey, which provides high signal-to-noise stellar kinematics measurements. In this talk I present evidence that a correlation indeed exists for intermediate-mass galaxies at these redshifts and I will discuss the implication of this result on the dark matter density profile of those galaxies.

Oral Session 433 — Gravitational Waves and Multi-messenger Astronomy III

433.01 — A supermassive black hole binary candidate from binary self-lensing

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I present a sub-pc separation supermassive black hole binary candidate identified as an AGN in the Kepler data by Smith et. al (2018; ApJ 857 141). The object exhibits a symmetric flare at the center of a rising optical light curve that is suggestive of the orbital Doppler-boost plus gravitational self-lensing scenario for SBHBs: periodically Doppler-boosted emission from the accretion flow surrounding one black hole is also periodically gravitationally lensed as it passes on its orbit behind the other black hole. If the self-lensing hypothesis is correct, the symmetric flare will repeat. We present predictions for an upcoming flare in 2020 and share the first X-ray observations for this intriguing system.

433.02 — Improving The Gravitational Wave Limits And Detection Prospects Of The International Pulsar Timing Array

S. R. Taylor[1]; P. Baker[2]; S. Chen[3]; J. Hazboun[4]; K. Islo[5]; C. Mingarelli[6]; N. Pol[7]; J. Simon[8]; D. Reardon[9]; S. Vigeland[5]; International Pulsar Timing Array[1]; NANOGrav Physics Frontier Center[1]; European Pulsar Timing Array[1]; Parkes Pulsar Timing Array[1]
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The aggregate gravitational wave signal from a cosmological population of merging supermassive binary black holes is expected to produce a stochastic background signal at nanohertz frequencies. Pulsar Timing Arrays such as NANOGrav, the European Pulsar Timing Array, the Parkes Pulsar Timing Array, and partners in South Africa, India, and China are targeting this signal. Here we report improved constraints on this gravitational wave background achieved by combining data from these regional collaborations into the second data release of the International Pulsar Timing Array. We discuss the contributions made by each pulsar to these constraints, and most importantly how these limits are matched by improved near-future detection prospects.

433.03 — Exploring the Nanohertz Gravitational-Wave Discovery Space

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The ability to accurately forecast detector sensitivity for pulsar timing arrays (PTAs) has recently been boosted by the development of a formalism to calculate realistic gravitational-wave sensitivity curves. Here we use this formalism, and the publicly available *hasasia* Python package, to forecast the sensitivity of PTAs to standard and non-standard nanohertz gravitational waves. Detection prospects and optimization will be discussed from now through the SKA-era.

433.04 — New Limits on the Gravitational Wave Background from the International Pulsar Timing Array

C. Mingarelli[1]; P. Baker[2]; S. Chen[3]; J. Hazboun[4]; K. Islo[5]; N. Pol[6]; J. Simon[7]; D. Reardon[8]; S. Taylor[9]; S. Vigeland[5]; International Pulsar Timing Array[1]
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The cosmic merger history of supermassive black holes should generate a nanohertz gravitational wave background. Here we present new limits on the gravitational wave background based on the second International Pulsar Timing Array Data Release. We also examine new and novel approaches to analyzing the International Pulsar Timing Array data in an effort to increase computational efficiency, and to accelerate the first detection of the gravitational wave background.

433.05 — Detecting Supermassive Black Hole-induced Binary Eccentricity Oscillations with LISA

S. Naoz[1]; B. Hoang[1]
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Almost every galaxy, our own Milky Way included, has a supermassive black hole (SMBH) in its heart. Within the vicinity of an SMBH, the members of a stable binary have a tighter orbital configuration than the orbit of their mutual center of mass around the SMBH. The SMBH induces eccentricity oscillations on the binary's orbits. We show that these eccentricity oscillations are expected to be visible in LISA for a large fraction of their lifetime before they merge. Further, we show that these detections will be available in the local universe up to a few megaparsecs, with observation periods shorter than the mission lifetime, thereby disentangling this merger channel from others. The approach presented here is straightforward to apply to a wide variety of compact object binaries with a tertiary companion.

433.06 — The Advanced Particle-astrophysics Telescope (APT) Mission Concept

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The Advanced Particle-astrophysics Telescope (APT) is a concept for a probe-class gamma-ray mission aimed at two primary science objects: (1) identifying short GRBs or gravity wave sources by detecting and localizing MeV gamma-ray transients (2) providing sensitivity to thermal-WIMP dark matter over the entire natural range of annihilation cross-sections and masses. The instrument combines a pair tracker and Compton telescope in one simple monolithic design. By using scintillating fibers for the tracker and wavelength-shifting fibers to readout CsI detectors, the instrument could achieve an order of magnitude improvement in sensitivity compared with Fermi at GeV energies, and several orders of magnitude improvement in MeV sensitivity compared to existing instrument. The instrument would have roughly the same number of electronic channels as Fermi, but would provide an effective area of $\sim$10 m^2, and a geometry factor of $\sim$100 m ^{2} str. APT would also detect rare ultra heavy cosmic rays (by their ionization loss) and light cosmic-rays (by detecting high-energy transition radiation in the CsI detectors) making this a multi-purpose astro-particle physics observatory. The instantaneous all-sky sensitivity would provide a capability almost unique over the entire electromagnetic spectrum, providing a critical component of multi-messenger studies of the universe. We provide status of prototype tests at a heavy-ion beam test at CERN and an Antarctic balloon flight. We acknowledge support from a NASA APRA grant NNH16ZDA and the Washington University McDonnell Center for the Space Sciences.

Oral Session 434 — Supernovae V

434.01 — The Cosmic Ray Production of Mixed Morphology Supernova Remnant Kes 17

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While supernova remnants are promising candidates for cosmic ray production, they must produce on average 10^{50} ergs of energetic particles to sufficiently account for the galactic cosmic ray protons below 3 PeV. Moreover, supernova remnants that show direct observational evidence for proton accelerations to high energies are rare, and it is also unclear under which circumstances remnants efficiently produce such particles. Kes 17 is a supernova remnant that shows evidence of high energy particle accelerations. In this project, we analyze its gamma-ray and X-ray spectra, with the goal of measuring the total energy of its cosmic ray population, spatial variations in the properties of the thermal X-ray emitting plasma, and constraining any non-thermal X-ray emission. This will help us determine the conditions under which remnants efficiently accelerate cosmic rays and if these remnants accelerate enough high-energy particles to account for the Galactic population of cosmic rays.

434.02 — Fermi and Swift Observations of GRB 190114C: Tracing the Evolution of High-Energy Emission from Prompt to Afterglow

D. Kocevski[1]*; Fermi Gamma-ray Burst Monitor Team*[1]*; Fermi Large Area Telescope Collaboration*[1]
[1] *NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL*

We report on the observations of gamma-ray burst (GRB) 190114C by the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope and the Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory. The early-time observations reveal multiple emission components that evolve independently, with a delayed power-law component that exhibits significant spectral attenuation above 40 MeV in the first few seconds of the burst. This power-law component transitions to a harder spectrum that is consistent with the afterglow emission observed at later times. This afterglow component is clearly identifiable in the GBM and BAT light curves as a slowly fading emission component on which the rest of the prompt emission is superimposed. As a result, we are able to constrain the transition from internal shock to external shock dominated emission. We find that the temporal and spectral evolution of the broadband afterglow emission can be well modeled as synchrotron emission from a forward shock propagating into a wind-like circumstellar environment and find that high-energy photons observed by Fermi LAT are in tension with the theoretical maximum energy that can be achieved through synchrotron emission from a shock. These violations of the maximum synchrotron energy are further compounded by the detection of very high energy (VHE) emission above 300 GeV by MAGIC concurrent with our observations. We conclude that the observations of VHE photons from GRB 190114C necessitates either an additional emission mechanism at very high energies that is hidden in the synchrotron component in the LAT energy range, an acceleration mechanism that imparts energy to the particles at a rate that is faster than the electron synchrotron energy loss rate, or revisions of the fundamental assumptions used in estimating the maximum photon energy attainable through the synchrotron process.

434.03 — What Can Supernovae Tell Us About Massive Stars?

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Massive stars, the progenitors of core-collapse supernovae (CCSNe), are not well understood, especially as they near core-collapse. Modeling multi-wavelength observations that span the photometric and spectroscopic evolution of a supernova allows us to describe the progenitor star (e.g. mass, radius, mass-loss history) as well as the explosion parameters (e.g. energy, asymmetry and nucleosynthesis yields). However, this work requires the early discovery, prompt follow-up observations, and high cadence monitoring which are only recently possible. We report on the collaboration of the DLT40 survey, which monitors galaxies within 40 Mpc every 12 hours, enabling early discovery and high cadence follow-up, and the Global Supernova Project, which pools individual resources through an international collaboration with LCO's global network of telescopes for unprecedented datasets. In particular, we will highlight the progenitor models of two CCSNe: ASASSN-15oz and SN 2018ivc (DLT18aq), whose exceptionally rich datasets enabled a deep understanding of their progenitor system as well as future work to characterize the progenitors of a sample of CCSNe through light-curve and nebular spectra modeling.

434.04 — SALT3: Rebuilding the SALT2 Model of Type Ia Supernova Standardization for the 2020s

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Current cosmological analyses using Type Ia supernovae (SNe Ia) are limited by the current state of the art SN Ia spectral model due to 1) the out-of-date photometric calibration of the underlying training data, 2) excluding the dependence of SN Ia distance measurements on host galaxy properties, and 3) a color law that is trained redward to only 7000 Angstroms in the rest frame. Furthermore, the existing SALT2 training code can be somewhat cumbersome and difficult to modify. We present an open source, Python-based refactoring of the SALT2 training code that makes use of improved training data, necessary model extensions and calibration improvements, and a full pipeline for model validation. By implementing a modest adjustment to the existing state-of-the-art SN Ia model using a simple, robust training procedure, we hope this software can be used as the basis for improving SN Ia standardization with the wealth of new WFIRST and LSST data that will be available in the 2020s.

434.06 — A Double-Peaked Calcium-Rich Transient with Luminous X-ray Emission

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We present multi-wavelength observations of the first Calcium-Rich transient with a luminous X-ray detection. Our observations span -12 to +76 days since maximum light, with our earliest observation at +3d after explosion. Additionally, we present pre-explosion *HST* + *Spitzer* imaging of the SN explosion site, which place firm constraints on the transient's progenitor system. We observed flash ionized Hydrogen and Helium emission lines in the pre-max SN spectrum, indicating the presence of a circumstellar medium surrounding the SN progenitor. The luminous X-ray emission is coincident with an optical "flare" at -10 days before peak and deep radio non-detections at >30 days post-explosion. The SN has a peak absolute magnitude of -15.1mag and a rise-time of 15 days. We estimate total nickel and ejecta masses of $\sim$0.1 and $\sim$0.4 $M_{\odot}$. The SN has a similar spectroscopic and photometric evolution to other typical Ca-rich objects, with a rapid evolution to the optically thin regime illustrated via the presence of [Ca II] near maximum light. We will present modeling of multi-wavelength observations and discuss the preferred progenitor scenario for this object. Finally we discuss the implications of these observations on Ca-rich diversity and how this SN constrains the formation mechanism of these intriguing explosions.

Oral Session 435 — Cataclysmic Variables, Novae and Symbiotic Stars

435.01 — Measuring the masses of magnetic white dwarfs with NuSTAR: A Legacy Survey

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[7] *Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany*

The X-ray spectra of intermediate polars can be modeled to give a direct measurement of white dwarf mass. However, as the characteristic temperature of the standing shock located above the white dwarf is typically >10 keV, we require telescopes capable of detecting hard X-rays. The emergence of NuSTAR as the first telescope capable of focusing hard X-rays has brought about the ability to perform high-angular resolution spectroscopy beyond 20 keV, making it the ideal observatory to perform a survey of accurate white dwarf masses in intermediate polars. In November 2017 we commenced a survey of magnetic cataclysmic variables under the NuSTAR Legacy Survey program. I will present initial results from the survey, which intends to constrain the mass distribution of magnetic white dwarfs in our Galaxy, and in turn has important implications for binary evolution models.

435.02 — Constructing the X-ray Luminosity Functions for X-ray Binaries in Late-Type Galaxies

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In the absence of a bright active galactic nucleus, X-ray binaries (XRBs) — systems in which a compact object accretes mass from a companion star — dominate the high energy emission of a star-forming galaxy. Collectively, the properties of these systems show correlations with the properties of the host galaxy: the total luminosity and number of binaries with low mass donor stars scale with total stellar mass in elliptical galaxies, while the X-ray luminosity function (XLF) of binaries with high mass donor stars scales with star formation rate in spiral galaxies. Because separating XRBs by mass cannot be done directly using X-ray properties alone, previous studies have been unable to fully account for contamination from low-mass XRBs in the XLF of high-mass XRBs in late-type galaxies. Furthermore, evidence suggests the XLF for low-mass XRBs in late-type galaxies is not the same as for early-type galaxies. To address these issues, I combine archival Chandra deep imaging with multi-band, high-resolution photometry from the Hubble Space Telescope in order to directly constrain the masses of XRBs within the nearby spiral galaxy M83. In doing so, I create uncontaminated XLFs for both high- and low-mass XRBs in a star-forming galaxy, which may ultimately allow us to use the XRB scaling relations on similar star-forming galaxies at larger redshifts.

435.03 — Disk Winds in Cataclysmic Variables and X-ray Binaries.

D. Proga[1]; S. Dyda[2]; T. Waters[3]

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The wealth, diversity, and quality of the observations of cataclysmic variables (CVs) and X-ray binaries (XBs) allow us to test our understanding of important astrophysical processes accompanying accretion. The transport of mass, energy, and angular momentum due to the production of outflows from accretion disks is key among them. Here, we summarize the main findings from our recent theoretical studies investigating factors affecting the outflow kinematics, including variability, clumpiness,and strong magnetic fields. For example, we show that radiation driven disk windsin CVs are highly inhomogeneous, while a thermal wind in XBs can be suppressed by a strong magnetic field. These results illustrate that the theory of disk outflows offer a rich and diverse set of physically plausible solutions rather than a limited set where outflows are perceived as just continuous/smooth flows.

435.04 — The Unique Cataclysmic Variable V Sge is Increasing Its Accretion With a Doubling Timescale of 89 Years and Will In-Spiral To Make a Red-Nova

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The cataclysmic variable (CV) V Sagittae has a ~3.3 solar-mass main sequence star accreting by Roche lobe overflow onto a ~0.9 solar-mass carbon/oxygen white dwarf in a 0.514 day orbital period that shows eclipses. V Sge is unique in having a high mass ratio (q~3.3), with this necessarily driving unstable runaway accretion. Currently, V Sge is incredibly luminous for a CV with absolute magnitude up to -2.2, has an unprecedentedly large mass overflow rate of over 10^{-5} solar-mass per year, and is driving a stellar wind at a rate up to 2.3×10^{-5} solar-mass per year. We report on a light curve of 1531 Johnson B magnitudes from 1890–2017 and 68016 Johnson V magnitudes from 1904–2019. Both colors shows a clear brightening at an average rate of -0.84 ± 0.10 mag/century, so the accretion rate is rising with a doubling time of 89 ± 11 years. Further, we report on 162 eclipse times from 1909–2017 (showing a steady period change of -4.73×10^{-10} days/cycle), the spectral energy distribution from radio to X-rays (with the single power law from radio to ultraviolet arising from the powerful stellar wind), and the distance of 2380 pc from the Gaia parallax (2240–2610 pc one-sigma). With this, we see V Sge to be in the late stages of its in-spiral, with the runaway accretion increasing exponentially on a fast time scale. The inevitable future evolution of V Sge is to keep in-spiraling, transferring mass at an ever-increasing rate, while in the last few months and days having most of the mass of the secondary star fall off to form a common envelope, then having the remaining CO core in-spiral on a time scale of days, ultimately reaching a configuration of a red giant (a CO white dwarf core surrounded by a massive envelope with a hydrogen burning layer). The star will appear as a so-called 'red nova', with the red giant left behind to last for many millions of years. The primary open question is the time from now until the final in-spiral, and the usual calculations and programs (e.g., MESA) are unable to handle this unique case.

435.05 — Accessing the axion via compact object binaries

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Tests of ideas at the frontier of physics, whether in the realm of dark matter detection or quantum gravity, are hard to conduct on Earth. For example, accelerator energies are many orders of magnitude too low to directly test GUT-scale physics and the even more prohibitive compactification scale of extra spatial dimensions. But astrophysical "laboratories" have no such limits. On the other hand, astrophysical systems can be complex. This talk will focus a relatively "simple" binary system consisting of a Kerr black hole and pulsar. The pulsar, acting as a precision orbiting clock, would enable measurements that can test specific predictions beyond the standard model. We will consider the case of black hole superradiance which allows axions to be generated in a cloud around a Kerr black hole. This cloud drains the rotational kinetic energy, and thus mass, emitting gravitational waves in the process. Axions are central to many theoretical ideas at the frontier of physics including as a dark matter candidate and are a prediction of models of quantum gravity such as string theory. We will discuss how precision measurements of the changing orbital period of the system (at the level accomplished in the case of the binary pulsar) can test this axion production process, and set limits on the mass scale of the axions produced. The Square Kilometer Array will be able to discover and observe black hole-pulsar binaries and will be able to search for axions in such systems.

435.06 — The Blue Ring Nebula: A Relic of an Ancient Star-Companion Collision

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We report the discovery of the only ultraviolet-emitting nebula discovered to date - the Blue Ring Nebula (BRN). The BRN was discovered in the GALEX FUV/NUV Deep Imaging Survey in 2004. Since then, many follow-up observations, expanding visible to near-IR photometry, spectroscopy, and time-series data sets, have been made in an attempt to understand the nature and origin of this unique nebula. I will report on the Blue Ring Nebula, what best explains it, and what ground-based observations and results tell us about this nebula's possible origins. I will also talk about future observations that will answer many of the questions remaining about the origins and evolution of this object.

Oral Session 436 — AGN and Quasars: Feedback

436.01 — Modeling Line-Locking in AGN Outflows

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Radiation from the central AGN source drives clouds outward through atomic absorption momentum transfer. Some atomic absorption lines occur as doublets. Line-locking occurs when the higher wavelength half of a doublet from one cloud appears at the same observed frequency as the lower wavelength half of the same doublet from another cloud, moving with a characteristic velocity offset corresponding to the width of the doublet. Line-locking is observed in a majority of AGN that have at least two occurrences of the C IV doublet. Other duplicated absorption lines in those systems also indicate a characteristic velocity offset corresponding to the line width of C IV. This observed phenomenon has confounded theorists for decades. We combine Cloudy software with a kinematic code to simulate the broad line region environment, where line-locking can occur, and find that some conditions prefer a line-locked cloud configuration. We use these simulations to place limits on the composition, structure, and dynamics of the broad line region and AGN source for line-locked systems. Preliminary results suggest a preference for super-solar metallicity, which is consistent with literature on AGN metallicity, and place broad limits on the relative velocities of the clouds.

436.02 — Preliminary results for simulating AGN jets with FIRE stellar feedback and fluid microphysics

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We studied the effect of AGN jet on the cooling flows and galaxy quenching. The various jet models are tested on top of FIRE stellar feedback in isolated galaxy simulations from L* galaxies to massive cluster ellipticals ($M_{halo} \sim 10^{12}$–10^{14} $M_\odot$). We systematically varied the mass flux, velocity, temperature, magnetic fields, and cosmic ray energy flux of the jets. Our preliminary results show that the momentum flux determines the propagation of a jet while the pressure (thermal, magnetic, or CR) decides the expansion of the bubble. Jets creating wider bubbles also tend to suppress the twinkler formations more effectively. On the other hand, although magnetized jets show a stronger suppression of SFR only at the beginning of the simulation but are later overwhelmed by the cooling flows.

436.03 — Proper Motions of Jets on kpc Scales with HST and the VLA

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We have long known that extragalactic jets can exhibit fast (superluminal) proper motions on parsec-scales near to the black hole engine, as seen with VLBI. However it is generally not known how the jet velocity evolves on kpc to Mpc scales, where the jet leaves the host galaxy and begins to interact with the intergalactic medium, with implications for our understanding of jet structure and quantifying the energy carried by the jet into the external environment. Some of the first images of extragalactic optical jets were taken by HST in the mid-1990s; with time baselines on the order of 20 years and state-of-the-art astrometry techniques, we are now able to reach accuracies in proper-motion measurements on the order of a tenth of a milliarcsecond per year. At the same time, the Very Large Array is nearing 40 years of observations, and offers the longest time baselines for kpc-scale proper motions. I will present new results from recent HST and VLA programs to measure the kiloparsec-scale proper motions of nearby optical and radio jets. When paired with VLBI proper-motion measurements on the parsec scale, we are now able to map the full velocity profile of these jets from near the black hole to the final deceleration as they extend out into and beyond the host galaxy.

436.04 — The JetCurry: Reconstructing Three-Dimensional Jet Geometry from Two-Dimensional Images

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We present JetCurry, a geometrically based Python code, to model the 3-D jet geometry of an AGN jet from its 2-D image. The code incorporates numerical methods based on a Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) and limited memory Broyden-Fletcher-Goldfarb-Shanno (BFGS) optimized algorithm, combined with methods in use in the medical imaging community. Our goal is to apply the code on the complex bends, hotspots, and knots present in astrophysical jets to seek a comprehensive three-dimensional perspective of the jet's intrinsic geometry. The knowledge of the intrinsic structure of the jets will be helpful in examining the appearance of the magnetic field present and hence emission and particle acceleration processes over the length of the jet. With JetCurry, we aim to provide a firm geometrical grounding to the efforts of understanding the jet physics by allowing reconstruction of the jet's structure in three dimensions. In this talk, we will present the method used, as well as a case study based on the M87 jet.

436.05 — Looking for X-ray Evidence of Termination Shocks in Markarian 34

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Termination shocks should play a critical role in AGN feedback. Although AGN outflows may be powerful enough to unbind the gas of the host

galaxy, in many AGN we observe a striking transition in the outflow kinematics. Approaching ~kpc scale, as much as ~75% of the kinetic power is dissipated. Where does that power go, and how does this transition affect AGN feedback? Is this the termination shock? If so, it should be seen in X-rays. Markarian 34 and 78 are two of the most powerful nearby AGN where the deceleration region can be resolved by Chandra. We have obtained deep Chandra observations that allow us to investigate the possible presence of termination shocks in the AGN. Thanks to these objects being Compton-thick, Chandra can produce pileup-free imaging of the sites of strong AGN-host interactions. We present evidence for spatially resolved X-ray emission associated with the radio-emitting outflows. Does this X-ray emission arise from the termination shocks? We will discuss the physical mechanisms which may give rise to the X-rays that we observe, and whether it is consistent with a "termination shock" origin.

436.06 — Spatially Resolved Mass Outflow Rates for Six Nearby AGN Using Photoionization Modeling

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Outflows of ionized and molecular gas may play an important role in the coevolution of active galactic nuclei (AGN) and their host galaxies by regulating the accretion rate of the supermassive black holes (SMBHs) and evacuating star-forming gas from the galactic bulges. Outflows that connect the subparsec central engine to the kiloparsec scale galaxy environment can be found in the narrow line region (NLR), but a detailed comparison of simulations and observations is needed to determine if NLR outflows are energetic enough to dynamically affect their host galaxies. We present recent results from an ongoing study to quantify the impact of NLR outflows in nearby active galaxies. Utilizing Hubble Space Telescope observations and multi-component photoionization models, we have precisely mapped the radial velocity and mass distribution of the ionized outflows in the nearby Seyfert 2 galaxies Mrk 78, Mrk 3, and NGC 1068 in order to calculate spatially resolved mass outflow rates and energetics. These results double our original sample size from Revalski et al. (2018) and we find mass outflow rates of 5-10 solar masses per year for most of the sample, with energetics that scale strongly with the AGN luminosity. The photoionization modeling techniques developed for this study will be valuable for modeling more powerful outflows at higher redshift that will be observed with JWST.

436.07 — The X-ray jets of the youngest radio galaxies

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Relativistic jets are a manifestation of black hole activity, and the mechanisms governing their formation and launch are intensively investigated by both theoreticians and observers. Jets impact the black hole surrounding and in consequence affect further black hole feeding and growth. This coupling is believed to be essential to the idea of AGN-galaxy feedback. Theory predicted that jets in young radio galaxies should be strong high-energy emitters. However, they proved to be relatively faint and observing them had been challenging before the Chandra and XMM- Newton era. Here, we discuss the most recent results for a sample of four Compact Symmetric Objects (CSO; radio structure sizes < 1kpc) based on the new high quality broadband radio-to-X-ray/gamma-ray spectral energy distributions including Chandra, XMM-Newton, NuSTAR and Fermi/LAT data. For the first time, we have now means to test theoretical scenarios for the high energy emission of the young radio jets (radio lobes origin, shocked ISM, jet, disk corona). We were able to refute the radio lobes origin in at least one source. In addition, we find evidence to support the dichotomy of the CSO environment that we have recently discovered. This dichotomy may suggest that X-ray obscured CSOs have smaller radio sizes than X-ray unobscured CSOs with the same radio power. Thus, the environment may play a crucial role in regulating the early growth and evolution of the radio jets. Importantly, X-rays emitted by the X-ray absorbed CSO sub-population, in conjunction with the recent

developments in the optical/IR and radio bands, offer new insights for understanding the structure and size of the AGN obscuring torus, as they provide information about the radiative processes and environment on the torus (parsec) scale. We discuss the implications of our results for the earliest stages of a radio galaxy evolution, high energy emission models of radio jets, diversity of the medium in which the jets expand, and jet-galaxy co-evolution.

436.08 — Constraining X-ray Coronal Size with Transverse Motion of Ultra-Fast Outflows

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Canonical ultra-fast outflows (UFOs) have now been seen in a diverse population of active galactic nuclei (AGNs) and one of the unique characteristics is its very broad line width (i.e. v > 10,000 km/s), a feature often interpreted and justified as internal turbulence within the UFOs. In this presentation, we exploit a transverse motion of a three-dimensional accretion-disk wind that is driven by magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) process. We argue that at least part of the observed line width of UFOs may reflect the degree of transverse velocity gradient due to Doppler broadening around a putative compact X-ray corona in the proximity of a black hole. In this scenario, line broadening is sensitive to the geometrical size of the corona (Rc). We calculate the broadening factor as a function of coronal radius (Rc) and velocity smearing factor (f) at a given plasma position. We demonstrate, as a case study of the archetypal UFOs in PDS456, that the spectral analysis favors a compact coronal size of Rc/Rg < 10 where Rg is gravitational radius. Such a compact corona is long speculated from both X-ray reverberation study and the lamppost model for disk emission also consistent with micro-lensing results. Combination of such a transverse broadening around a small corona can be a direct probe of a substantial rotational motion perhaps posing a serious challenge to radiation-driven wind viewpoint.

436.09 — HST insights into the missing piece of the AGN feedback puzzle: The role of disk winds

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NGC 5548, a type I Seyfert galaxy (z = 0.01717), is one of the first AGN to be extensively monitored, and it is also one of the first AGN in which the variation of the broad emission line flux was observed. It thus provided a unique long-term baseline for exploring the time-dependence of the reverberation phenomenon, as well as a test of reverberation results the measure the black hole mass. The observations available for this object constitute the largest data set available for a single AGN. Recognizing its importance, two large campaigns, based on 6 space-based and 21 ground base telescopes, were organized. Surprisingly, NGC 5548 was in an unusual state. First, it was discovered that a strong soft X-ray absorption is present due to the appearance of a line of sight (LOS) obscurer between the central source and the observer. This discovery was followed by another one in which the broad emission lines and the UV continuum no longer tracked one another, referred to as an emission-line holiday. Finally, it was identified that a similar behavior happened with the narrow absorption lines, referred to as an absorption-line holiday. As my Ph.D. thesis, I simulate the obscuration in NGC 5548 with the goals of understandings its origin, geometry, and role in the producing the holidays. I explain that the LOS obscurer is the upper part of a symmetric continuous wind launched from the accretion disk. The base of this wind, referred to as the equatorial obscurer, persistently shields the BLR. I show that variations of the covering factor of the LOS obscurer explains the absorption-line holiday, while changes in the column density/density of the equatorial obscurer explains the emission-line holiday. I propose that such winds may be common within the quasars and must be considered in future AGN studies. These winds might exist in a transparent state, not affecting the incident SED and this may be the reason that they have not been detected widely. However, they will affect the SED as soon as their ionization state changes due to mass-loss rate variations. This is the case that such spectral holidays happen. In the extreme cases of variations, these winds may lead to a changing-look phenomenon.

Oral Session 437 — Instrumentation: Ground Based or Airborne

437.01 — Small Telescopes and Large Detectors

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Many types of astronomical observations require ultra large telescopes that observe one object at a time. But many new discoveries are made with survey telescopes that look over the whole sky looking for objects of interest. The relevant metric for survey telescopes is not collecting area but the product of collecting area and the area field of view, A*Omega. Recent developments in both optics and detectors have the potential to change the economics of large A*Omega facilities. Multiple small ~35cm Schmidt telescopes combined with large format 60Mpix to 150Mpix, backside cmos sensors can have their data combined in high performance computers to provide A*Omega product at more than 10X lower cost than large telescopes. We will report on initial results of a 36cm Schmidt telescope with an 11.2 sqdeg FOV using a 150Mpix cmos sensor aimed initially at detecting NEOs and potentially interstellar asteroids. We will use synthetic tracking software to combine ~100 short exposure images to each > 21mag for moving objects up to ~10deg/day with no trailing loss. Some of the smaller large format cmos cameras also allow video at up to 10Hz allowing fast transient phenomena to be recorded over a large field of view.

437.02 — On-Sky Demonstration of the SuperSpec Millimeter-Wave Spectrometer

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SuperSpec is an on-chip filter-bank spectrometer for wideband moderate-resolution spectroscopy at millimeter wavelengths. Employing TiN kinetic inductance detectors covering 200-300 GHz, the device has demonstrated noise performance suitable for photon noise limited ground-based observations. In late 2019, we will deploy a 6-spectrometer demonstration instrument to the 50-m Large Millimeter Telescope, where we plan to observe galaxies in [CII] from $5 < z < 9$ and CO at lower redshifts. I will describe the instrument performance and deployment status, potentially including first-light spectra. I will also discuss next-generation SuperSpec-based instruments, which could include steered multi-object spectrographs or filled focal planes for line intensity mapping.

437.03 — A Ground-Based, Fabry-Perot Based Instrument for the Study of Biosignature Gases in the Atmospheres of Terrestrial Exoplanets

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The characterization of exoplanet atmospheres is a natural step to learn more about their diversity especially from the atmospheres of rocky exoplanets. They can potentially host bio-signature gases, notably molecular oxygen (O_2). When we observe these planets via transmission spectroscopy, it is possible that the star-planet configuration allows us to sample only low-pressure layers. Therefore the absorption lines will be very narrow. We will need extreme high resolution to fully resolve the lines and disentangle the actual signal and telluric lines in our own atmosphere. While current instruments typically achieve a resolution of 100,000, recent studies show that the spectral resolutions of 300,000 - 400,000 are optimal to detect O_2 in the atmosphere of an earth analog with upcoming Extremely Large Telescopes. In order to increase detection capabilities, we have developed a Fabry Perot Interferometer for Oxygen Searches (FIOS), an interferometer array coupled to a high-resolution spectrograph. We describe the instrument concept and simulation of its sensitivity. The preliminary results from FIOS prototype achieve a spectral resolution up to 600,000 at the O_2 A-band (760 nm). The realistic model and imperfection effects will be discussed. This work was supported by a grant from the John Templeton Foundation, the Brinson Foundation and the Smithsonian Institution.

437.04 — Infrared Fibers: Extending fiber-fed spectroscopy beyond 1.6 μm

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Fiber-based optical astronomy instrumentation has led to many important discoveries, such as billions of galaxies cataloged by the Sloan Digital Sky Survey and precision radial velocity measurements of exoplanets. However, these instruments are restricted to the optical and very-near infrared bands of the

electromagnetic spectrum (0.3-2.0 um) due to the nature of the fused silica fibers used in current generation instruments. Fibers made of other materials can enable us to build fiber-based astronomical instruments that work with longer wavelengths, expanding the scope of discovery. Such instruments that work through the K-band (2.0-2.4 um) are especially relevant to observations of galaxies at the peak of star formation (2< z < 3) and for observations of exoplanet atmospheres. Advances in infrared detectors in recent years set the stage for new and ambitious instruments in these wavelengths. To this end, we are testing a class of fluoride fibers with transmission through 3.0 um for suitability to astronomical instrumentation. We are evaluating the optical and mechanical properties (throughput, focal ratio degradation, and fragility, respectively) of a particular zirconium fluoride (ZrF_4) fiber to determine the potential for its application as part of an infrared spectrograph for the Magellan telescopes at Las Campanas, Chile.

437.05 — Testing Fiber Tapers for use in SDSS-V

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SDSS-V will be redeploying one of the two BOSS spectrographs to the Southern Hemisphere to observe from Las Campanas Observatory. Because of differences between the two telescopes at Apache Point and Las Campanas, we explored the possibilities of commercial fiber tapers to convert light at LCO to better approximate the input as seen at APO. Using two separate vendors, over 40 fiber tapers, and three test sites, we characterize the fiber taper performance and discuss the choice to not deploy them for SDSS-V.

437.06 — Probing the Transient Sky with SCORPIO on Gemini

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SCORPIO is envisioned as a workhorse instrument for the Gemini Observatory, and has recently entered its Build Phase. It is capable of wide-band medium-resolution spectroscopy and multi-band imaging covering a broad spectral range, combined with high time resolution. These capabilities are well suited for studying both the static and transient Universe, in particular for efficiently characterizing a large variety of sources detected by large-scale surveys, for instance by the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST). Spectral coverage from the optical to the near-infrared, in imaging and spectroscopy, is crucial for a wide range of science, from primitive solar system bodies to massive stellar explosions, binary neutron star mergers, accreting compact objects, and high-redshift sources. The high time resolution allows for studying fast changing phenomena, something that has been largely unexplored at Gemini sensitivities. This talk will discuss the broad range of scientific applications of SCORPIO, focusing on those where the new instrument will potentially have the largest impact, and its role in the new ers of time-domain and multi-messenger astronomy.

437.08 — Observing Neutron Stars and Black Holes with the Hard X-ray Polarimeter XL-Calibur

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XL-Calibur is a second-generation balloon-borne hard X-ray polarimetry mission designed for the energy range from 15 keV to 80 keV. The XL-Calibur mission follows up on the X-Calibur mission which flew from McMurdo, Antarctica on a 2.5 day flight from Dec. 29, 2018 to Jan. 1, 2019 and obtained first limits on the polarization properties of the accreting pulsar GX 301-2. The XL-Calibur mission will achieve a substantially improved sensitivity by using a larger effective area X-ray mirror, thinner, lower-background detectors, and improved shielding. We plan on flying the upgraded instrument on two flights from Esrange, Sweden (in 2021 and 2022), and one from McMurdo (in 2024). We briefly review the X-Calibur results, and discuss the XL-Calibur mission design and science objectives of observations of accreting pulsars such as Her X-1 and GX 301-2, accreting stellar mass black holes such as Cyg X-1, and additional flaring sources.

437.09 — Scan-mapping Polarimetry with SOFIA/HAWC+

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The SOFIA Science Center has made recent developments in chop/nod polarimetric imaging and on-the-fly (OTF) mapping with HAWC+, the far-infrared imager and polarimeter aboard SOFIA. Chopping and nodding — a traditional observational technique in the infrared in which the primary and secondary mirrors move off target to mitigate thermal noise — has primarily been used by HAWC+ for polarimetry observations. In OTF mapping, or scan-mapping, the secondary mirror remains still while the telescope itself slowly moves with respect to the sky. For total-intensity imaging, scanning is much more efficient than chop-nod, as the sky background can be measured on the detector in each frame of the scan. For this project, we present recent results on combining polarization observations with scan-mapping, introducing scanning polarimetry as an offered SOFIA/HAWC+ observing mode. We will compare data from both traditional chop-nod polarimetry and the new scanning polarimetry, analyze the advantages/disadvantages of scanning, and characterize the observed polarization fractions and instrumental artifacts at different angular scales.

Oral Session 438 — The Kuiper Belt: Pluto and Relatives

438.01 — Think globally, act locally: sublimation and condensation at Pluto's northern mid-latitudes

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Sublimation and condensation of the volatile species at Pluto (N_2, CO, and CH_4) depend on global atmospheric conditions, and on local properties of albedo, emissivity, thermal inertia, altitude, shadowing, and the thickness of the existing N_2-ice deposits. Local control is evident in Pluto's northern mid-latitudes (35-60° N), where flat-bottomed depressions are N_2-rich, while the nearby uplands are CH_4-rich (particularly striking near 204°E, 56° N). Because higher pressures imply higher frost temperatures, depressions tend to favor N_2 condensation. However, for the 1 to 3 km depths of these depressions, the altitude effect leads to only a few cm more N_2 at depth over a single 248-year Pluto orbit. This implies that the N_2 has built up in the depression over many Pluto orbits. Geologic images favor this idea, as the depression bottoms have the morphology of deep N_2 deposits. In this talk, we address two questions related to the dichotomy between the uplands and depressions. The first is how can mid-latitude uplands be bare during the 2015 New Horizons flyby? In other words, what physical properties of the mid-latitude uplands (thermal inertia, emissivity, Bond albedo) keeps them warm enough during northern winter to prevent large accumulation of condensed N_2, so that they have little detectable N_2 just short of 3 decades after equinox and perihelion? The second is how can the mid-latitude depressions maintain their N_2? In other words, what physical properties of the mid-latitude depressions keeps them cold enough to gain N_2, or to lose it only slowly, over many Pluto orbits? Such calculations rely on models of the global atmospheric property of Pluto's surface pressure vs. time. We use recent pressure mod-

els from Johnson et al. (2019, Icarus, submitted) and Bertrand et al. 2018 (Icarus 309, 277-296). Work was supported by NASA's New Horizons mission and by NASA ROSES SSW NNX15AH35G (Pluto Volatile Transport in the Era of New Horizons).

438.02 — Pluto and Titan: Laboratories for the Production of Organic Molecules

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As Kuiper Belt Objects of similar size and albedo, Triton and Pluto were thought to be kindred bodies exhibiting similar geologic histories and features, with possible seasonal volatile transport in their polar regions. During the flyby of Pluto in July 2015, active geological processes were observed (Stern et al., 2015), and a substantial haze layer that was more akin to Titan's was observed (Gladstone et. al., 2016). Multiple haze layers were discovered surrounding the dwarf planet (Cheng et al. 2017). Using a radiative transfer model based on Chandrasekhar's "Planetary Problem" of an atmosphere and a surface of arbitrary single scattering albedo and single particle phase function (Chandrasekhar, 1960; Hillier et al., 1990, 1991; Buratti et al., 2011), we have characterized the optical depth and surface properties of Pluto and Triton. The forward-scattering properties of the haze can also be quantified by this model. Optical imaging data was analyzed for Triton and Pluto. For Titan we made use of published data on Titan (Tomasko and West, 2009) plus new Cassini Visual Infrared Mapping Spectrometer (VIMS) data, which spans the wavelength range between 0.35 and 5.2 microns, and which has several channels in the mid-infrared where both the haze opacity is relatively low and the atmosphere is optically thin. Pluto's atmosphere is more optically thick than Triton's but both are far thinner than Titan's. The composition of Triton's haze layer differs markedly from Titan's. Observations of Pluto's haze reveal a bluish color (Gladstone et al., 2016), but the reddish tint of possible haze deposits on the surface (Stern et al., 2015; Buratti et al., 2017) suggest Pluto's haze composition is Titan-like and rich in carbon-bearing compounds. Our results confirm this latter view, which suggests both Titan and Pluto are "factories" for the production of organic materials in the outer Solar System. These molecules are similar to those that have been transported into the inner Solar System by comets and asteroids, and that may have played a key role in the origins of life on Earth.

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438.03 — Titan tholin like materials across the surface of Pluto

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Pluto presents in enhanced visible color images acquired with the New Horizons' Multi-spectral Visible Imaging Camera (MVIC, Reuter et al. 2008) a wide range of colors from vivid red, brown, to yellow colors, highly correlated with Pluto's varied underlying geological structures (Stern et al. 2015; Olkin et al. 2017). The color contrast is less obvious in natural-color images. Tholins, which are the refractory residues obtained from the irradiation of gases and ices containing hydrocarbons (Cruikshank 2005), are thought to be present on the surface of Pluto, serving as coloring agents (e.g., Stern et al. 2018). However, the number of distinct types of tholins on the surface of Pluto, and the processes responsible for their formation and distribution remains subject of investigation. We investigate this problem by means of 1) a multi-wavelength, regionally dependent photometric analysis of Pluto's encounter hemisphere using the color images collected by the Ralph/MVIC instrument on board of New Horizons at four visible wavelengths from 400 nm to 910 nm and 2) analysis, using a multiple-scattering radiative transfer model (Hapke, 2012), of combined MVIC and LEISA (a mapping infrared composition spectrometer covering the wavelength range 1.25-2.50 μm) spectra of eastern Cthulhu and Lowell Regio. Cthulhu and Krun Maculae are significantly darker and redder than the rest of the surface. Regions dominated by volatile ices such as the yellow material across Pluto's north pole observed in enhanced color images present single scattering albedos of $\sim$ 0.98 or higher, and almost neutral across the visible wavelength range. This result indicates a

very limited contribution of tholin materials on the optically active surfaces in these regions. We use a tholin material with optical constants very similar to that of Titan tholin by Khare et al. (1984) to reproduce the spectral properties of these two regions with such diverse coloration, compositions, morphologies, and ages. Because a single pigment can be used to account for all of Pluto's colors and this is consistent with a Titan tholin like material, we concur with the idea suggested first by Grundy et al. (2018) that Pluto's coloration is the result of photochemical products mostly produced in the atmosphere. Although cosmic rays and ultraviolet photons at wavelengths longer than 145 nm do reach Pluto's surface, and can be expected to drive chemical processing there, the observations of diverse colors do not require different chemical products to be responsible for the colors in different environments.

438.04 — Ices in KBO MU69 and Pluto — Implications for Their Formation & Evolution

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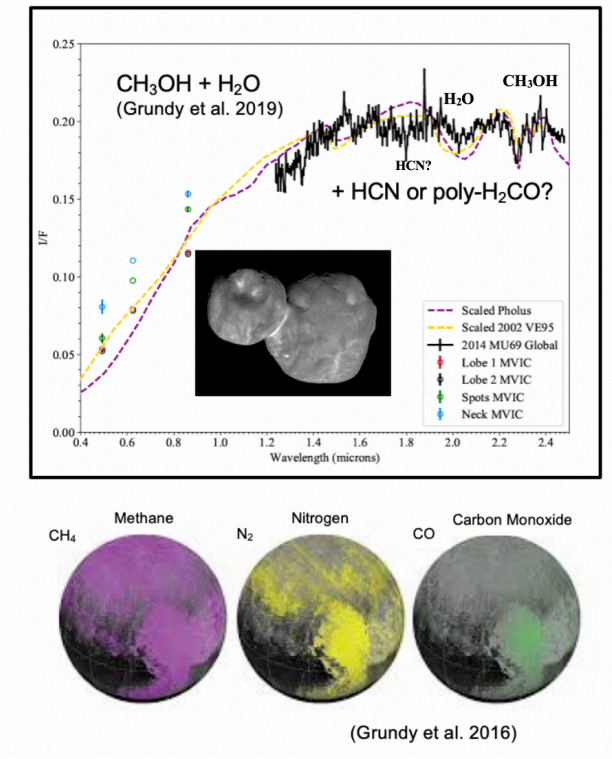
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The New Horizons (NH) mission flyby of 14 July 2015 verified the presence of an extensive surface ice sheet consisting of CO + N_2 ice in Sputnik Planitia, and a near-global covering of layered and structured CH_4 ice around the planet. Assuming Pluto was aggregated out of billions of icy planetesimals, the prominence of large amounts of N_2 ice is in tension with its ~0.2% vs water abundance found in inner system comets. A similar tension results from the ~1.0 % CH_4 vs water in comets. Using the results of the 01 Jan 2019 NH flyby of KBO MU69, we infer new constraints on the icy makeup of the smaller KBOs, which differ substantially from the icy makeup of inner system comets in having abundant amorphous hydrogen-bonded ices like H_2O, CH_3OH, and (maybe) HCN/H_2CO. Here we use this new information and new modeling of the thermodynamic properties of MU69's ices to argue that due to the action of solar insolation, short-lived radioactive isotope decay, micrometeorite bombardment, galactic cosmic rays, passing O/B stars, and nearby supernovae, hypervolatile ices like N_2, CO, and CH_4exist today in small icy solar system bodies only as minority species in water ice phases. Only refractory hydrogen-bonded ices should remain after 4.56 Gyrs. Any pure hypervolatile ices that originally condensed "in the dark", while the solar system's midplane was optically thick, were lost within 1 Myr of the time of disk clearing. This implies that Pluto either formed very fast, before the time of disk clearing + 1 Myr, or is completely melted and differentiated through and through, allowing the release of all its minority hypervolatiles from trapped water ice phases and their rise to its surface and atmosphere.



438.06 — Investigating connections between KBO (486958) MU_{69} and JFC Nuclei

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On 1 January 2019, NASA's New Horizons mission conducted a close flyby (3540 km closest approach distance) of the cold classical Kuiper Belt Object (KBO) (486958) 2014 MU_{69} (hereafter MU69). Since the vast majority of the Jupiter Family Comets (JFCs) also came from the Kuiper belt, where they were originally members of the scattered KBO population whose orbits are strongly perturbed by gravitational interactions with Neptune, the new data provide an opportunity to compare objects from two different KBO families. Since MU69 is probably the most primitive object ever encountered by a spacecraft, while JFC nuclei have experienced many passages through the inner solar system, comparing JFCs to MU69 enables us to constrain how solar heating modifies the nascent stage of cometary nuclei. In this paper we compare the physical properties, color, and composition of MU69 and the nuclei of the Jupiter Family Comets (JFCs) that have been studied by flyby or rendezvous spacecraft missions.

438.07 — Photometric Properties of Dwarf Planets and Other Kuiper Belt Objects Observed by New Horizons

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NASA's New Horizons spacecraft has observed dwarf planets and other Kuiper Belt objects (KBOs) from its unique vantage point in the outer Solar System at viewing geometries unattainable from Earth. The size of the Earth's orbit limits the solar phase angles at which KBOs can be observed to only 1 or 2 degrees, but by approaching and flying through the Kuiper Belt itself, New Horizons has observed dwarf planets and KBOs at solar phase angles between 8 and 131 degrees. The expanded range in phase angle afforded by the New Horizons observations enables comparisons between the phase functions of dwarf planets and other KBOs with those of surfaces in the Pluto system and other Solar System objects observed by other spacecraft at large phase angles. It also provides the first measurements of the Bond albedo and phase integral for dwarf planets and other KBOs, important parameters for evaluating the energy budget of a planetary surface. Additionally, we find that for some KBOs, the amplitude of their rotational lightcurves increases with increasing phase angle. We will present results from the application of the Hapke 2012 photometric model to disk-integrated solar phase curves of KBOs and dwarf planets Haumea, Makemake, Quaoar, and likely dwarf planets 2002 MS4 and 2014 OE394. The analysis of these unique data sets shows that the surfaces of the dwarf planets do not scatter incident sunlight in the same manner as the surfaces of the smaller KBOs. The solar phase curves of the dwarf planets are shallower than those of the smaller KBOs and therefore the dwarf planets have correspondingly higher phase integrals, similar to those of the icy satellites of the giant planets.

438.08 — The Shapes of Kuiper Belt Objects From New Horizons

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As revealed by NASA's New Horizons spacecraft, (486958) 2014 MU69 is a contact binary. MU69 is a Cold Classical Kuiper Belt Object (CCKBO), the class of object in the solar system that was least disturbed by the migration of the giant planets. The two lobes of MU69 are both flattened and aligned to each other. The volume ratio between the two lobes is approximately 2.0:1. The flyby of MU69 was very fast (14.4 km/s), and the rotational pole of MU69 was only angled 39 degrees to the approach vector. These geometric constraints made shape fitting very difficult, and required a GPU-accelerated forward modeling approach to create the bulk shape model. This low-resolution shape model was then enhanced

by combining it with high-resolution stereo topography for the encounter half of the object. While only one side of MU69 was illuminated, we were able to constrain the shape of the unilluminated side with stellar occultations, lightcurve data, and other means. While MU69 is the first CCKBO contact binary to be directly imaged, it is not the first contact binary to be detected. Thirouin & Sheppard (2019) estimate that ~10-25% of CCKBOs are contact-binaries based on an analysis of 42 CCKBO ground-based lightcurves. If properly aligned, contact binaries show a distinctive lightcurve shape that is different from prolate ellipsoids. However, ground-based lightcurves are inherently limited, as they can only see a KBO from a single aspect, and KBOs orbit slow enough that their aspect does not change much with time. This means that only a small fraction of contact binaries reveal themselves to ground-based observations. However, the LORRI camera on New Horizons was able to image a series of KBOs and dwarf planets at uniquely high phase angles, and obtained lightcurves for most of them. We will present the detailed shape model for MU69 and how we produced it. We will also present limitations on contact-binary shape for 14+ additional KBOs (mostly CCKBOs) imaged at uniquely high solar phase angles. Together, the direct observations of MU69 and high-phase observations of other KBOs provide our best shape-based constraints on the formation of sub-100 km planetesimals.

438.09 — Surface Texture, Shape, Color and Size of the Dwarf Planet 2002 MS4 — a member of the hot component of the Classical Kuiper Belt

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The Kuiper belt object 2002 MS4 (a = 47.17; e = 0.14; i = 17.7) is a member of the 'hot component' of the classical Kuiper belt. Objects in this zone of the solar system are thought to have formed closer to the Sun, perhaps in the 15-20 au zone, and been transported to their current locations via dynamical interactions with the giant planets. This is in contrast to those Kuiper belt objects on lower-inclination nearly circular orbits that appear to have formed in-situ. The interior formation zone contained sufficient material to allow the formation of the dwarf planet population of the Kuiper belt prior to their transport into this zone, there are no 'large' Kuiper belt objects low-inclination population. We will report on the physical structure of 2002 MS4, based on the accumulation of observations from the Canada-France-Hawai'i Telescope, the New Horizons LORRI camera, VLT, occultation data collected on Anarchist Mountain BC and Penticton BC and coupled this with previously reported thermal measurements from Spizter and Herschel. Using this rich ensemble of observations we construct a portrait of the physical state of the Kuiper belt object 2002 MS4. Understanding the structure of the dwarf planets will provide a body of information that can constrain the processes of planetesimal formation in the inner zone of the outer solar system.

Oral Session 439 — Neutron Stars (FRBs, Transients)

439.01 — Swift monitoring of M51: A 38-day super-orbital period from the ULX7 pulsar and a new transient ULX

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We present the results from a monitoring campaign made with the Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory of the M51 galaxies, which contain several variable ultra-luminous X-ray sources (ULXs). The ongoing campaign started in May 2018, and we report here on ~ 1 year of observations. The campaign, which consists of 98 observations, has a typical cadence of 3-6 days, has the goal of determining the long-term X-ray variability of the ULXs. Our main result is that ULX7 exhibits a periodic flux modulation on a period of 38 days varying over a magnitude and a half in flux from peak to trough. Since the orbital period of the system is known to be 2 days, the modulation is super-orbital, which is a near-ubiquitous property of ULX pulsars. We also identify a new transient ULX, J132956.8+470852.6, the onset of which occurred during our campaign, reaching a peak luminosity of ~

1040 erg s−1, before gradually faded over the next ∼ 200 days until it slipped below the detection limit of our observations. The similarity of the outburst to other transient neutron star ULXs appears to suggest that it is also one of these types of sources.

439.02 — First Fast Transient Discoveries with realfast at the Very Large Array

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Radio interferometers have the ability to precisely localize and better characterize the properties of sources. This ability is having a powerful impact on the study of transients such as Fast Radio Bursts, where a few milliseconds of data is enough to pinpoint a source at cosmological distances. I will describe realfast, a fast transient search system and dedicated compute cluster integrated with the Jansky Very Large Array. realfast searches "commensally" on a fast-sampled copy of normal observations, which gives it access to thousands of hours per year with milliJansky sensitivity on millisecond timescales. I will present discoveries made in the first six months of realfast observations.

439.03 — A Search for High-Energy Counterparts to Fast Radio Bursts

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We report on a search for high-energy counterparts to fast radio bursts (FRBs) with the *Fermi* Gamma-ray Burst Monitor (GBM), *Fermi* Large Area Telescope (LAT), and the *Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory* Burst Alert Telescope (BAT). We find no significant associations for any of the 23 FRBs in our sample, but report upper limits to the high-energy fluence for each on timescales of 0.1, 1, 10, and 100 s. We report lower limits on the ratio of the radio to high-energy fluence, $f_r / f_{\rm gamma}$, for timescales of 0.1 and 100 s. We discuss the implications of our non-detections on various proposed progenitor models for FRBs, including analogs of giant pulses from the Crab pulsar and hyperflares from magnetars. This work demonstrates the utility of analyses of high-energy data for FRBs in tracking down the nature of these elusive sources.

439.04 — Long Term Monitoring of FRB 121102

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FRB 121102, the first known repeating fast radio burst source, continues to be surprising. Its reoccurring millisecond bursts made follow-up interferometric localization of the source feasible, and in 2016 additional bursts were detected with the VLA and the EVN, providing the first sub-arcsecond localization of an FRB, and subsequent association with a host galaxy at a redshift of z = 0.19273(8). Additional observations with the GBT and Arecibo have revealed that its bursts are ∼100% linearly polarized and exhibit a huge ($\sim 10^5 {\rm rad/m^2}$) and highly variable Faraday rotation measure. While the underlying source of emission is still an open question, burst structure on timescales as short as 30μs requires an extremely small emitting region and would favor an energetic compact object, such as a pulsar or magnetar. Many of these discoveries, were direct efforts from the long term monitoring of the source. Here we report the latest discoveries and compilations from the FRB 121102 long term monitoring project, where the source has also demonstrated complex spectro-temporal structures, band-limited emission, periods of high and low activity, and evidence for dispersion measure variations with time and/or frequency.

439.05 — Multi-band Analysis of A New UCXB Candidate with A Possibly 10-Minute Orbital Period

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We present X-ray, optical and radio data to analyse a previously unnoticed X-ray source . We argue it is probably the most compact neutron star X-ray binary so far. It has a periodic variability at 614.28s(probability of false alarm about 3.5e-4). Its spectrum is an absorbed 1.8 keV-blackbody with an iron-line feature. It has a Lx about $1.2\times10^{34}\times$(D/10 kpc)^2 erg s^{-1} and no obvious optical counterpart(fx/fo larger than 1600). Its radio data indicate a positive spectral index. More observations can verify the 10.4-min orbital period.

439.06 — Discovery of Bright X-ray Pulses from the Reawakened Radio Magnetar XTE J1810-197

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XTE J1810-197 is a transient radio magnetar, discovered in 2003 during a bright X-ray outburst. Radio pulsations were first detected from the magnetar in 2004 and suddenly ceased in late 2008 without warning from either its timing or flux density behavior. The magnetar has remained in a quiescent/low-activity X-ray state for the past decade, until December 2018 when radio pulsations were suddenly redetected. We report the discovery of bright, persistent individual X-ray pulses from XTE J1810-197 using the X-ray Timing Instrument (XTI) on board the *Neutron star Interior Composition Explorer (NICER)*. This is the first time that X-ray pulses, unassociated with a flaring state, have been observed from a magnetar. The X-ray pulses display highly variable temporal structure on rotational timescales due to thermal fluctuations from the X-ray hot spot located on the neutron star surface. We also carried out simultaneous 8.3 and 31.9 GHz radio observations of the magnetar using the NASA Deep Space Network 34 m radio telescopes near Canberra, Australia and detected bright radio single pulses during almost every rotation. Our analysis reveals that the amplitudes and temporal structure of the X-ray pulses are uncorrelated with the radio single pulses on rotational timescales. We also find that not all of the radio single pulse emission components are emitted over a broadband frequency range, and there is prominent frequency structure in the individual radio pulse components only at lower frequencies. These radio observations support the notion that there is a phenomenological connection between the radio pulses detected from magnetars and fast radio bursts (FRBs).

Oral Session 440 — Gamma Ray Bursts II

440.01 — The Gamow Explorer: A Gamma-Ray Burst Mission to Investigate the High Redshift Universe

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Gamma Ray Bursts (GRBs) can be used to address high priority scientific questions on the formation of the Universe including: When did the star formation begin and how did it evolve? When and how did the intergalactic medium become re-ionized and what processes governed its early chemical enrichment? Long GRBs signal when a massive star collapses and provide an independent tracer of massive star formation. The GRB afterglow is a bright beacon lasting a few days that can be used out to the highest redshifts to probe the intervening material from the host galaxy and intergalactic medium. The *Gamow* Explorer will detect and locate GRBs from the z > 6 high redshift universe. A wide field X-ray telescope detects GRBs and triggers a rapidly slewing spacecraft to point an Infra-red telescope to obtain an arc second location and autonomously determine the redshift by searching for the Lyman alpha dropout. For z >6 GRBs a redshift alert will enable follow up by large telescopes. The Gamow Explorer will be proposed to the 2021 NASA MIDEX opportunity, for launch in 2028. It will be a key component in the multi-messenger era of JWST, 30-m class telescopes and gravitational wave detectors.

440.02 — Discovery and Characterization of Fast Extragalactic X-ray Transients.

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Motivated by the discovery of two X-ray transients in the Chandra Deep Field-South, which have characteristics suggestive of magnetar remnants from neutron star mergers, we made an exhaustive search for similar transients in the Chandra archive. We report on the search, discovery and characterization of several new viable extragalactic candidates, providing insight on their X-ray light curve and tentative host galaxy properties. Further constraints on the host galaxies of this emerging X-ray transient population is a crucial step toward understanding the emission mechanisms of such transients, as well as how they may relate to other neutron star merger events such as GW170817-like events and short gamma-ray bursts.

440.04 — Classifying Gamma-Ray Bursts Using Dimensionality Reduction

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The observed bimodality in the log-duration of gamma-ray bursts (GRBs) strongly suggests that they should be classified into two broad types, termed short and long bursts. Although several separations have been proposed, an unambiguous classification of every burst has thusfar not been possible. In this work we propose the use of a dimensionality reduction algorithm, t-distributed stochastic neighborhood embedding (t-SNE), to classify GRBs based upon their light curves. This method produces two distinct and clearly separated groups, so that each burst can be unambiguously classified. The two groups exhibit approximately normal distributions in log duration overlapping at approximately 2 seconds, and other properties previously identified as associated solely with short or long bursts match this proposed classification, including associated supernova. The mapping also produces substructure, suggesting that both long and short GRBs may include bursts with distinct physical origins.

440.05 — Short Gamma Ray Bursts: do they follow the star formation rate?

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Possibly originating from neutron star-neutron star (NS-NS) mergers or black hole-neturon star (BH-NS) mergers, short GRBs (SGRBs) were the first events with associated gravitational wave observations. This association began a new era of multi-messenger astrophysics. Many recent papers in this field detail the cosmological distribution and evolution of the more numerous long GRBs (LGRBs). However, a critical issue needs to be solved for SGRBs: the identity of the true SGRB rate and whether or not this rate follows the star formation rate (SFR). Once we know the true SGRB rate, we can more precisely compute the expected number of SGRBs with associated gravitational waves. In this paper, we present a new determination of the luminosity and formation rate evolution of SGRBs using data from Swift with non-parametric and non-binning methods from Efron & Petrosian. These methods can readily combine samples with varied selection processes and are more powerful than the usual forward-fitting methods, especially for our sample which included a small number of sources. We assumed short with extended emission (SEE) and short GRBs descend from the same progenitor, thus we considered both samples together. To avoid the incompleteness of GRB samples due to unknown z we reduced the number of GRBs in our sample, allowing a relation to the parent group at the level of 89.9% in flux. Our results showed short GRBs have their formation rate evolution that does not match the GRB formation rate.

440.06 — What is the longest Gamma-Ray Burst that can be powered when a massive star collapses?

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Gamma-Ray Bursts (GRBs) are the most powerful events in the Universe. They are bursts of gamma-rays lasting anywhere from less than a second to thousands of seconds, and are divided into different categories depending on the duration of their gamma-ray emission. Each duration class of GRB is hypothesized to come from a distinct progenitor - for example, GRBs lasting 10's of seconds are believed to come from the collapse of a massive star, while GRBs lasting less than a few seconds are believed to come from the merger of two neutron stars. However, for Ultra-Long Gamma-Ray Bursts (ULGRBs)- GRBs lasting up to thousands of seconds, their progenitors are yet to be confirmed. We study one of

the proposed models for ULGRBs: a massive evolved star that fails to go supernova after it collapses into a black hole. We tested our model using semi-analytic and numerical solutions with the special relativistic hydrodynamical code MEZCAL. We show that the evolved stellar model is not suitable to explain ULGRBs after taking into account the contributions by the cocoon and feedback energies, which can unbind the stellar envelope on timescales shorter than the duration of an ULGRB. The analysis presented here provides constraints for the longest duration event that can be produced through this stellar collapse model.

440.08 — Broadband Modeling of the GRB Prompt Emission from Optical to Gamma-Rays

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Despite more than 5,000 detected Gamma-Ray Bursts (GRBs), the nature of the prompt emission and the physical mechanisms powering the GRB relativistic jets are still strongly debated. During the past years, several studies showed that the gamma-ray prompt emission spectra are more complex than the smoothly broken power-law traditionally used. New models emerged, and among them, the three-component model that we propose provides an excellent description of the broadband time-resolved prompt emission of both short and long GRBs from optical to high-energy gamma rays: (i) a quasi-thermal component interpreted as emission from the jet photosphere; (ii) a non-thermal component interpreted as synchrotron radiation from accelerated electrons within the jet; and (iii) a second non-thermal component, which may be related to magnetic reconnections downstream the jet. Moreover, this model enables a new luminosity/hardness relation suggesting that GRBs may be standard candles; this relation may reveal the underlying physics behind the famous Amati, Ghirlanda, and Yonetoku relations. I will present this three-component model using GRBs detected with Fermi, CGRO/BATSE, Swift+Suzaku/WAM, and Wind/Konus. I will discuss the striking similarities of all GRBs using this model and the possible universality of the derived luminosity/hardness relation.

Special Session 441 — Results from the Dragonfly Telephoto Array

441.01 — The Dragonfly Telephoto Array: how it works and where it is going

R. Abraham[1]
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I will describe the operating principles behind the Dragonfly Telephoto Array, highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of the overall concept. Dragonfly is more like a physics experiment than it is like a conventional observatory, and I will show how its capabilities are closely aligned with our team's science goals. I will also sketch out our plans for the future evolution of Dragonfly.

441.02 — The Dragonfly Wide Field Survey — 350 square degrees imaged to 31 mag/arcsec^2

S. Danieli[1]
[1] *Yale University, New haven, CT*

I will discuss a new wide field survey carried out with the 48-lens Dragonfly Telephoto Array. The Dragonfly Wide Field Survey covers a large, contiguous area of the sky (350 square degress) with each part observed for 7-10 hours. Each mosaic image in the survey is processed with a multi-resolution filtering technique to isolate low surface brightness signal. With an excellent photometric depth, ranging from 29.2 mag/arcsec^2 on 5'' scales to 31 mag/arcsec^2 on 60'' scales, the survey will provide an unprecedented view of the low surface brightness universe over a wide area of the sky. The main goal of the survey is to provide information on the properties and statistics of the dwarf galaxy population beyond the Local Group but it will also provide a useful resource for other resolved, low surface brightness phenomena, such as stellar streams and tidal tails, stellar halos, intragroup light and the extent of massive galaxies.

441.03 — Diffuse galaxies with Dragonfly

P. van Dokkum[1]
[1] *Yale University, New haven, CT*

The talk will summarize results on diffuse galaxies identified with the Dragonfly telescope. The focus will be on follow-up observations with HST and Keck, to measure kinematics and stellar populations.

441.04 — Distance measurements to semi-resolved low luminosity galaxies

J. Greco[1]
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The new generation of wide-field imaging surveys will uncover thousands of diffuse dwarf galaxy candidates beyond the Local Group. Reliable distances will be required to confirm the nature of these candidates and to study their numbers and physical properties as a function of environment. Surface brightness fluctuations (SBF) offer a powerful method for measuring galaxy distances using imaging data alone, making it one of the most promising tools for finding and studying dwarf galaxies with current and future wide-field surveys. I will present a detailed study of both the power and limitations of the SBF method in the ultra-low stellar mass regime. Using realistic image simulations in which galaxies are built star-by-star, I will show the dependence of SBF on stellar mass (with incomplete sampling of the IMF), image resolution (seeing), and galaxy distance. I will focus in particular on cases where the traditional assumptions of SBF breakdown and on what other observables might be available to select likely nearby dwarfs for additional follow-up observations. Completing the galaxy census in the nearby universe at very low stellar mass (and generally low surface brightness) will provide some of the most stringent tests of galaxy formation and evolution in LCDM. Therefore, pushing the limits of SBF and understanding what to do when it fails will be essential as we move into the LSST/WFIRST era of wide-field astronomy.

441.05 — The total luminosity of galaxies in the Dragonfly Wide Field Survey: Implications for the high-mass end of the stellar mass function

T. Miller[1]
[1] *Yale University, New haven, CT*

The stellar mass function is a fundamental measurement in extra-galactic astronomy. It represents a crucial benchmark for our understanding of galaxy formation. An often overlooked aspect of calculating the stellar mass function is measuring the total luminosity of galaxies. In practice this is difficult to measure as the sensitivity limits of large surveys and issues with sky subtraction prevent us from measuring all of the light. The standard method of measuring total luminosity of galaxies is to fit a parametric form to the observed light and extrapolate to large radii, far beyond where it is actually observed. This is problematic as it assumes a form for the light profile and has been shown to systematically underestimate the total luminosity of the most massive galaxies by up to a factor of two. Taking advantage of the deep imaging and low systemics of the Dragonfly Wide Field Survey, I will introduce initial results of non-parametric measurements of the total luminosity of low redshift galaxies. I will compare and contrast our measurements to previous surveys and specifically discuss implications for the high mass end of the stellar mass function.

441.06 — The Dragonfly Edge-on Galaxy Survey

C. Gilhuly[1]
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Many studies of stellar halos have been made using deep imaging, but doubts have begun to creep in that some of the 'stellar halos' in these investigations are mainly due to scattered light. To alleviate this uncertainty, we have initiated a survey of nearby edge-on galaxies with the Dragonfly Telephoto Array in order to unambiguously identify and map their stellar halos (or lack thereof). Dragonfly's wide field of view and exquisite sensitivity to low surface brightnesses is perfectly suited for this task. Our sample comprises 13 edge-on spiral galaxies within 25 Mpc. The galaxies in the sample span $M_* = 10^9$–10^{11} solar masses; we are able to capture the diversity of stellar halo properties for the more massive galaxies while also beginning to probe the minimally explored regime towards dwarf galaxies (which is presently lacking both observationally and in simulations). Focusing on edge-on galaxies also enables better separation of thick discs and stellar halos. I will present the first fully reduced targets from our survey and place them in the context of previously studied stellar halos and predictions from simulations.

441.07 — Results from the Dragonfly Nearby Galaxies Survey: Comparing observed and simulated stellar halos around Milky Way-like Galaxies

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The recent increase in the quality and availability of deep observations and simulations of the stellar halos of nearby galaxies alike has prompted with increased urgency the question of how well the two agree with one another. The key impediment at this stage seems to be the difficulty in carrying out

robust, "apples-to-apples" comparisons beween observed and simulated data. To address this, we selected disk galaxies from the Illustris-TNG100 cosmological magnetohydrodynamic simulations that are matched in stellar mass with a sample of spiral galaxies observed to extremely low surface brightness limits ($\sim$ 30-32 mag arcsec–2) as part of the newly-updated Dragonfly Nearby Galaxies Survey. We show that the low surface brightness outskirts of TNG100 galaxies are systematically more massive and extended than their observational counterparts, and that this discrepancy is greater than what we expect from observational uncertainties alone. Finally, we present initial findings from tracking individual particles that are currently found in the outskirts of galaxies across the entire simulation ($20 \geq z \geq 0$), and discuss several possible explanations for these overly massive simulated stellar halos.

441.08 — Detecting the Circumgalactic Medium with Dragonfly

D. Lokhorst[1]
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We describe a new approach to studying the intergalactic and circumgalactic medium in the local Universe: direct imaging via visible-wavelength line emission. We have modified the Dragonfly Telephoto Array to turn it into an ultra-sensitive line emission mapper. This upgrade is designed to target the extremely low surface brightness emission from gas in the cosmic web. Using hydrodynamical cosmological simulations (EAGLE) we investigate the expected brightness of this emission at low redshift ($z < 0.2$) and find that H-alpha emission in extended halos of galaxies (analogous to the extended Lyα halos/blobs detected around galaxies at high redshifts). We determine that the fluorescent 'skin' of local 'dark' HI clouds could be directly imaged in exposure times of $\sim$10 hours. We will present first results from our prototype and speculate on the ultimate limits of an upgraded array.

441.09 — Public data releases and partnerships with other telescopes

S. Danieli[1]
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We will discuss the prospects of data and catalogs releases from Dragonfly surveys as well as potential partnerships with other projects and surveys.

Oral Session 442 — Stellar Atmospheres, Winds

442.01 — The interface between the outer heliosphere and the inner LISM: Morphology of the LIC, its hydrogen hole, Stromgren shells, and 60Fe accretion

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We describe the interface between the outer heliosphere and the local interstellar medium (LISM) surrounding the Sun. The components of the inner LISM are the four partially ionized clouds [the Local Interstellar Cloud (LIC), G cloud, Blue cloud, and Aql cloud] that are in contact with the outer heliosphere, and ionized gas produced by EUV radiation primarily from Epsilon CMa. We construct the three-dimensional shape of the LIC based on interstellar absorption along 62 sightlines and show that in the direction of Epsilon CMa, β CMa, and Sirius B the neutral hydrogen density from the center of the LIC in a minimum. We call this region the "hydrogen hole". In this direction, the presence of the Blue cloud absorption and the absence of LIC absorption can be simply explained by the Blue cloud lying just outside of the heliosphere. We propose that the outer edge of the Blue cloud is a Stromgren shell driven toward the heliosphere by high pressures in the H II region. We find that the vectors of neutral and ionized helium flowing through the heliosphere are inconsistent with the LIC flow vector, and that the nearby intercloud gas in consistent with ionization by Epsilon CMa and other stellar sources without requiring additional sources of ionization or million degree plasma. In the upwind direction, the heliosphere is passing through an environment of several LISM clouds, which may explain the recent influx of interstellar grains containing ^{60}Fe from supernova ejecta measured in Antarctica snow.

442.02 — Observational and theoretical studies of SiO Maser Polarization toward Late-Type Evolved Stars: Insights from EVPA Reversal Features

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Masers provide an important, high-resolution probe of the near-circumstellar environment of late-type evolved stars. SiO maser polarization may be key in

characterizing their magnetic fields. However, the detailed mechanisms responsible for the polarization of SiO masers in their near-circumstellar environments continue to be the subject of debate. Primary sources may include the local magnetic field or anisotropic pumping, while additional polarization may arise due to conversion from linear to circular modes through scattering or Faraday rotation. Reducing uncertainties in maser polarization theory is critical to our understanding of the astrophysics of these regions. The linear polarization in some masers displays a rotation of $\sim\pi/2$ as a function of position within the feature; such features can provide robust constraints on SiO maser polarization theories as they allow inference of the angle between the magnetic field and the line of sight, θ. We analyzed a single SiO $\nu = 1$, J = 1–0 maser feature displaying a linear polarization rotation of $>\pi/2$ toward the Mira variable, TX Cam, as observed by the Very Long Baseline Array in five epochs forming part of a prior larger imaging sequence. While we find that the fractional linear polarization across the feature is consistent the asymptotic theoretical solution for saturated masers in the limit of small Zeeman splitting, with the rotation occurring as θ passes through a critical angle, the polarization angle itself rotates too smoothly to arise from this mechanism alone. Possible causes of this discrepancy include a variation in θ along each sampled line of sight and Faraday rotation. We provide the first quantitative estimate of the former, requiring a change in θ of $\sim$9 degrees along each line of sight. To investigate the latter, we developed a new theoretical formalism for radiative transport of maser polarization more general than several previous approaches, and specifically including optional Faraday rotation. Preliminary results indicate that, while Faraday rotation can increase the net change in the angle of linear polarization, it does little to smooth the instantaneous flip predicted by θ crossing the critical angle. In addition, our results constitute the first indication that two previous theoretical solutions for circular polarization generated under small Zeeman splitting are consistent with each other, as well as with our new formalism. The two studies described here provide important new constraints on maser polarization theory and open new observational and theoretical avenues for further exploration of this area of research.

442.03 — Focus on the Extremes: Harnessing the Power of Hard X-ray Focusing Optics to Probe Events Ranging from Solar Microflares to Stellar Superflares

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Sensitive measurements of solar and stellar flares in the hard X-ray regime are necessary for investigating energy release and transfer during flaring events, as hard X-rays provide insight into the acceleration of electrons and emission from hot plasmas. This research harnesses the powerful capabilities of two instruments that use focusing optics for hard X-rays, the *Focusing Optics X-ray Solar Imager* (*FOXSI*), flown on three sounding rocket campaigns, and the *Nuclear Spectroscopic Telescope Array* (*NuSTAR*). With the heightened sensitivity of these instruments, it is finally possible to probe faint events in hard X-rays that have previously been elusive, ranging from small-scale solar events to bright X-ray flares on distant stars. In this presentation, we explore the nature of energy release for flaring events of vastly different magnitudes, including solar microflares observed by *FOXSI-2* and superflares on young stellar objects (YSOs) observed by *NuSTAR*, and ask whether these events are linked by the common thread of the standard flare model. Additionally, we investigate the complexity of these solar microflares and the impact of ionizing radiation from YSO flares on protoplanetary disks. In exploring these uncharted regimes, this work probes some of the most intriguing mysteries of the stars, from coronal heating to the formation of planetary systems.

442.04 — The Actinide Boost and its *r*-Process Implications

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The astrophysical production site of the heaviest elements in the universe remains a mystery. Incorporating heavy element signatures of metal-poor, *r*-process enhanced stars into theoretical studies of *r*-process production can offer crucial constraints on the origin of heavy elements. We apply the "Actinide-Dilution with Matching" model to a variety of stellar groups ranging from actinide-deficient to actinide-enhanced to empirically characterize *r*-process ejecta mass as a function of electron fraction (Y_e). We find that actinide-boost stars do not indicate the need for a unique and separate *r*-process progenitor. Rather, small variations of neutron richness within the same type of *r*-process event can account for all observed levels of actinide enhancements. The very low-Y_e, fission-cycling ejecta of an *r*-process event need only constitute 10-30% of the total ejecta mass to accommodate most actinide abundances of metal-poor stars. We find that our empirical Y_e distributions of ejecta are similar to those inferred from studies of GW170817 mass ejecta ratios, which is consistent with neutron-star mergers being a source of the heavy elements in metal-poor, *r*-process enhanced stars.

442.06 — New observational results for mass-loss rates of massive stars

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Second only to initial mass, the rate of wind-driven mass loss determines the final mass of a massive star and the nature of its remnant. Motivated by the need to reconcile observational values and theory, we use a recently vetted technique to analyze the mass-loss rates in a sample of OB stars that generate bowshock nebulae. We measure peculiar velocities from new Gaia parallax and proper motion data and their s pectral types from new optical and infrared spectroscopy. For our sample of 67 central stars in morphologically selected bowshocks nebulae, 67 are OB stars. The median peculiar velocity is 11 km/s, significantly smaller than classical "runaway star" velocities. Mass-loss rates for these O and early B stars agree with recently lowered theoretical predictions, ranging from 10^{-7} solar masses per year for mid-O dwarfs to 10^{-9} solar masses per year for late-O dwarfs — a factor of about 2.7 lower than the often-used Vink et al (2001) formulation. Our results provide the first observational mass-loss rates for B0–B3 dwarfs and giants — 10^{-9} to 10^{-8} solar masses per year. We find evidence for an increase in the mass-loss rates below a critical effective temperature, consistent with predictions of the bi-stability phenomenon in the range T_{eff} = 19,000–27,000 K. The sample exhibits a correlation between modified wind momentum and luminosity, consistent in slope but lower by 0.43 dex in magnitude compared to canonical wind-luminosity relations. We identify a small subset of objects deviating most significantly from theoretical expectations as probable radiation-driven bow wave nebulae by virtue of their low stellar-to-nebular luminosity ratios.

Oral Session 443 — Circumstellar Disks

443.01 — Be star disks in the presence of a binary companion: modeling disk truncation and binary accretion.

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Much of what we know about decretion disks around classical Be stars comes from the analysis of the infrared excess present in their spectral energy distributions. Since the dominant source of opacity, free-free absorption, grows with wavelength, the size of the optically thick emitting region, and thus the infrared excess, grows with wavelength. However, if a binary companion truncates the disk, the limit to the disk size causes a turndown in the SED to the black body slope at the wavelength for which the entire disk becomes optically thick. We observed turndowns in all of the SEDs of a sample of 26 Be stars which supports the increasingly popular hypothesis that the Be phenomenon is linked to post-mass transfer binary systems. However in some cases, the radio slope is shallower than the black body slope, with a growing excess indicating that there must be additional, less dense material beyond the truncation radius. We investigated the source of this anomalous emission by simulating the SEDs using the full 3D, NLTE, Monte Carlo radiation transfer code HDUST. We first tested the possibility that a strong stellar wind could be the source of the excess emission and found that the required mass-loss rates are a few orders of magnitude higher than what is measured for B-type stars. We then tested two radial

surface density profiles: one that is entirely accreted by the companion, the other that is only partially accreted with the remainder continuing outward. For all of the stars with sufficiently thick disks to detect a change in the radio slope, our fits favored the Partial Accretion model. Finally, we tested the idea of Partial Accretion by performing detailed SPH simulations of the accretion. These simulations show that only some of the disk material is accreted, and in fact a portion of the disk is ejected and continues flowing outward.

443.03 — Fragmentation in a Primordial Accretion Flow

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Under rapid cooling from molecular hydrogen, the accretion disks around Population III (PopIII) stars are believed to fragment, resulting in multiple accreting cores. In this paper, we build a theoretical framework for calculating the optical depth of H_2 rovibrational line cooling based on the vertical structure in these accretion disks. Applying this physically motivated prescription for the optical depth, we find that cooling in the inner disk with $r \lesssim 10$ AU is attenuated significantly as a result of high surface density; PdV heating becomes more efficient than cooling, which prevents fragmentation in the inner disk. Despite this, cooling becomes dynamically important in the outer disk, favoring fragmentation. We argue that most of the resultant fragments are initially at the outer disk, and that any surviving fragment has to migrate slower than the disk-scale photo-evaporation process. Since type I migration is fast, migration slows down as a result of gap-opening in the disk structure. Two possible processes for gap-opening are studied: (1) through a massive, densely-cored ($\rho \gtrsim 10^{-8}$ g cm^{-3}) clump able to radiate away the excess gravitational potential energy, and (2) through a fast-growing central star, with accretion rate $\gtrsim 2 \times 10^{-3}$ M$\odot$ yr^{-1}, whose gravity dominates the star-disk system and favors gap opening.

443.04 — An ALMA Survey of Chemistry in Disks around Low-Mass M-Stars

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Low-mass M-stars are the most common hosts of planetary systems in the Galaxy. Protoplanetary disks around M-stars thus offer an opportunity to study the chemistry of planet formation. We present the first ALMA survey of chemistry in five disks around low-mass M-stars. ^{12}CO, ^{13}CO, C^{18}O, C_2H, and HCN are detected towards all disks, while H_2CO and DCN are detected towards two and one disks, respectively. The molecular emission is centrally-peaked on our observed scales of 0".2-0".4 ($\lesssim$50 AU), except for H_2CO which appears ring-like. We compare the observed emission morphologies and molecular line ratios with those previously identified towards T Tauri disks. Both similarities and differences emerge, and we discuss how these trends may impact the environment and outcome of planet formation across the stellar mass spectrum.

443.05 — Exploring Potential Relations Between Surface Carbon and Protoplanetary Disk Mass

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A major challenge in protoplanetary disk science is determining the total disk gas mass. H_2 does not readily emit at the relevant temperatures, masses derived from dust are affected by both dust growth and gas dispersal, CO derived masses are affected by chemical processes, and HD derived masses require knowledge of the 2D disk temperature structure. I will present my recent work exploring how emission from carbon species at the warm disk surface can provide additional information about the disk properties and lead to a more accurate determination of the total disk mass.

443.06 — The CO content of planetary building blocks: Modeling the physical and chemical evolution of protoplanetary disks

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Carbon monoxide (CO) plays an important role in our understanding of protoplanetary disks: it is used as a gas mass tracer; its kinematics can reveal the presence of forming planets; and it is a major carrier of carbon and oxygen. Observations have revealed that gas-phase CO is severely depleted in the warm molecular layer (where temperatures exceed 20 K) of several protoplanetary disks, sometimes by up to 2 orders of magnitude compared to the ISM.

This finding challenges our understanding of how CO behaves en route to and during planet formation, and raises issues about its use as a tracer of disk mass. Ensuing theoretical studies employing exclusively astrochemical modeling (in a static disk) or a combination of physical processes (in a chemically inactive disk) struggle to explain the observed levels of depletion. I will present new simulations of protoplanetary disks that include both physical (e.g., dust coagulation, gas and dust transport) and chemical (gas and grain-surface reactions) processes. Focusing on the outer regions, I will show how including the interplay between these processes is essential for understanding how the different material reservoirs (e.g., gas-phase vs. ice; disk midplane vs. warm molecular layer) are connected. Finally, I will address how such models can explain a diverse set of observational constraints including resolved ALMA observations of protoplanetary disks, in-situ measurements of Kuiper Belt objects like 2014 MU_{69}, and observations of secondary gas in nearby debris disks - ultimately shedding light on how and when carbon are oxygen are incorporated into planetary bodies.

Oral Session 444 — Spiral Galaxies

444.01 — Extremely Deep HI Observations Throughout the Virial Volume of Nearby IMAGINE Galaxies

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We present a sample of the Imaging Galaxies Intergalactic and Nearby Environment (IMAGINE) survey with the Parkes Radio Telescope. The IMAGINE survey with Parkes maps the region around 28 galaxies extending out to the virial radius of each galaxy. Within each map, we reached 1σ column density sensitivities of $N_{HI} = 10^{16.15-16.62}$ cm^{-2} per channel, and HI mass sensitivities down to $M_{HI} = 10^{4.87}$ $M_\odot$. We were able to quantify the amount of HI mass detected in the circumgalactic medium of each of these galaxies. This allowed us to calculate depletion timescales of each galaxy using the total HI mass throughout the galaxy haloes. We find that most of our galaxies currently contain a sufficient amount of neutral gas to sustain star formation for well over a Hubble time. With this information, we are closer to understanding the role neutral hydrogen plays in galaxy star formation.

444.02 — The halo mass function of late-type galaxies from the observed H I kinematics

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[1] *Department of Astronomy, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH*

We present an empirical method to measure the halo mass function (HMF) of galaxies. We determine the relation between the HI line-width from single-dish observations and the dark matter halo mass (M_{200}) inferred from rotation curve fits in the SPARC database, then we apply this relation to galaxies from the HI Parkes All Sky Survey (HIPASS) to derive the HMF. This empirical HMF is well fit by a Schecther function, and matches that expected in ΛCDM over the range $10^{10.5} < M_{200} < 10^{12}$ $M_\odot$. More massive halos must be poor in neutral gas to maintain consistency with the power law predicted by ΛCDM. We detect no discrepancy at low masses. The lowest halo mass probed by HIPASS, however, is just greater than the mass scale where the Local Group missing satellite problem sets in. The integrated mass density associated with the dark matter halos of HI-detected galaxies sums to $\Omega_{m,gal} \sim 0.03$ over the probed mass range.

444.03 — Local conditions of star forming gas regulate Upside Down disk formation and connect stellar kinematics in local disk galaxies to their high-z counterparts

J. Bird[1]

[1] *Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN*

As stars inherit the dynamics of the gas from which they are born, the kinematic evolution of disk galaxies can be constrained by both the observable properties of individual stars today (Galactic Archeology) and the resolved kinematics of disk galaxies at high redshift. Here, we investigate both the observable, present-day kinematics as a function of stellar age and evolution of the velocity dispersion of stars at birth (σ_{birth}) within a high-resolution, cosmological zoom-in galaxy formation simulation. This simulation (h277) is of particular importance because it resolves the multi-phase ISM and matches observations so well: The present-day stellar age-velocity relationship (AVR) of h277 is nearly identical to that of the analogous solar-neighborhood measurement

in the Milky Way and the evolution of σ_{birth} is fully consistent with the observed decrease in ISM velocity dispersion from z ~2 to the present-day. We find that σ_{birth} varies with both position and time and it is strongly correlated with the local star-formation surface density (Σ_{SFR}). This is in excellent agreement with some analytic star-formation models that expect a near linear relationship between σ_{birth} and Σ_{SFR} if the disk is marginally gravitationally stable, in vertical pressure balance, and obeys the Schmidt-Kennicut law. As a result, both the σ_{birth} of stars that wind up in the present-day solar neighborhood and the global kinematic evolution of the disk over 10 Gyr come about because of the link between σ_{birth} and the local properties of the star-forming gas reservoir.

444.04 — New X-ray Binary Scaling Relations in the Local Universe Based on Subgalactic Modeling

B. Lehmer[1]; R. Eufrasio; P. Tzanavaris; A. Basu-Zych; T. Fragos; A. Prestwich; M. Yukita; A. Zezas; A. Hornschemeier; A. Ptak

[1] *University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Fayetteville, AR*

With the detection of compact-object mergers with LIGO/VIRGO there is a resurgence in modeling efforts to understand the evolution of interacting close binaries, including X-ray binaries (XRBs). Critical high-value empirical constraints on this effort can be gained by XRB X-ray luminosity functions (XLFs), which provide many degrees of freedom for testing models. Using a sample of 38 nearby galaxies (D < 30 Mpc) that have Chandra observations (5.8 Ms total), and a wealth of FUV-to-FIR data, we characterized on subgalactic scales how the XRB XLF varies with specific-SFR (sSFR = SFR/M*). We find that the XLF clearly transitions from LMXB-dominant to HMXB-dominant going from low-to-high sSFR environments, and we characterize in detail the HMXB and LMXB XLF shapes and scaling relations with SFR and M*, respectively. With this rich data set, we show that the HMXB and LMXB XLFs exhibit more complex shapes and variations with sSFR than previously reported, and we find evidence for metallicity and stellar age dependences in the XLF shapes and scalings. We put discuss how these findings will have important implications for binary population synthesis modeling and interpretations of the heating of the intergalactic medium at high redshifts.

444.05 — ASTROSAT UVIT Observations of M31: Properties of the Bulge

D. Leahy[1]

[1] *University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada*

During 2017 to 2019, AstroSat has carried out a survey of M31 with the UVIT telescope. The spatial resolution of the UVIT instrument is 1 arcsec and field of view is 28 arcminutes. The survey consisted of 19 separate fields, with each field having 2 to 4 observations in different near UV and far UV filters.The far UV filters cover the wavelength range 1200 to 1900 Angstroms, the near UV filters cover the range 2000 to 3000 Angstroms. The central bulge field was observed in FUV CaF2 (1200-1800 A), FUV Silica (1600-1850 A), NUV B15 (2000-2400 A) and NUV N2 (2750-2850 A) filters. Here we analyze the structure of the bulge of M31 using the FUV CaF2, NUV B15 and NUV N2, because short exposure time for FUV Silica. Stars (point sources) were identified and removed from the image so that the analysis includes only the diffuse emission from the bulge. A radial profile analysis, on elliptical contours, was carried out. The UV colors of the bulge are found to change systematically with radius, such that the center of the bulge is bluer (hotter). Sersic profiles fit the shape well, outside the region affected by the bright nucleus of M31. We discuss the implications of the change of color with radius in terms of the stellar populations of the bulge.

444.06 — Highlights of observations with FIFI-LS onboard the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy

R. Minchin[1]; C. Fischer[2]; D. Fadda[1]; F. Bigiel[3]; D. Cormier[4]; FIFI-LS Team[1]

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[2] *Deutsche SOFIA Institut, University of Stuttgart, Palmdale, CA*

[3] *University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany*

[4] *AIM, CEA, CNRS, Université Paris-Saclay, Université Paris Diderot, Sorbonne Paris Cité, Paris, France*

The Field Integral Far Infrared Line Spectrometer (FIFI-LS) is the 50-200 micron integral field unit for the NASA/DLR Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA). Its two channels cover a number of lines of interest that are not observable from the ground in nearby galaxies due to atmospheric absorption, some of which are seen by ALMA at high redshift, including the 53 and 88 micron [OIII] lines and at the 158 micron [CII] line. We present some highlights of observations of nearby galaxies with FIFI-LS aboard SOFIA, including the recent mapping of the full disk of NGC 6946 in the [CII] line. The SOFIA Science Center is operated by the Universities Space Research Association under NASA contract NNA17BF53C.

444.07 — A Unified Electro-Gravity Theory to Model Flat Rotation Curves of Spiral Galaxies without Dark Matter

N. K. Das[1]
[1] *Tandon School of Engineering, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, New York University, Brooklyn, NY*

Rotation curves of spiral galaxies have been suspected not to confirm to gravitational forces due to galaxies' visible mass as per the Newton's Law of gravitation, which is known to work well in our day-to-day experience on earth as well as for planetary orbits in our solar system. In order to explain the observed rotation curves, it has been proposed and long believed that there is significant amount of invisible "dark matter" surrounding almost all spiral galaxies. There was no other existing theory which could explain the rotation behavior in a satisfactory manner, although modification of the laws of Newtonian gravity or dynamics has been proposed. A new modified gravity theory is presented here to model "flat rotation curves" in spiral galaxies, without invoking the hypothetical dark matter. The new theory, referred to as a unified electro-gravity (UEG) theory, introduces a new gravitational field in the presence of an electromagnetic field or radiation, while maintaining the conventional Newtonian gravity for an electrically neutral, non-radiating body, and has been recently applied to successfully model an electron as well as other elementary particles. The UEG theory, properly applied in the presence of the galaxy's light distribution, results in a gravitational field having an approximate inverse-distance trend along the plane of the galaxy, sufficiently away from the central region. This would support an approximately-constant rotation speed in the region, independent of the distance from the galaxy's center, which is consistent with astronomical observations. A parameter constant of proportionality between the UEG field and the local effective energy density, required in the new model to support the galaxies' flat rotation speeds, is estimated using measured data from a galaxy survey, as well as for selected specific galaxies for illustration. The estimates compare well with the same parameter constant derived from the UEG model of an electron, which is also consistent with quantum electrodynamics. The UEG model for the galaxy is shown to explain the empirical Tully-Fisher Relationship (TFR), is consistent with the Modified Newtonian Dynamics (MOND), and is also independently supported by measured trends of galaxy thickness with surface brightness and rotation speed.

Special Session 445 — TESS and the Mass/Radius Diagram for Exoplanets

445.01 — The Legacy of Kepler

D. W. Latham[1]
[1] *Center for Astrophysics, Harvard & Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*

A striking result from the Kepler mission is that the population of planets orbiting solar-type stars is dominated by planets smaller than 4 Earth radii, with a dip in the occurrence rate near 1.8 Earth Radii, often referred to as the radius gap. Are the planets below the gap rocky like the Earth, while the ones above the gap are more like Neptune? One of the primary goals of the TESS mission is to determine masses and radii for at least 50 planets smaller than 4 Earth radii, thus providing bulk densities and surface gravities needed to address this issue. In this Special Session we will highlight the progress towards this goal.

445.02 — Theoretical Models on the Mass/Radius Diagram

L. Zeng[1]
[1] *Center for Astrophysics, Harvard and Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*

TESS mission continues to discover small exoplanets below four Earth radii. In order to understand their nature/composition, we invoke the Mass/Radius diagram, with models developed based on our knowledge of high-pressure material physics/chemistry and cosmic elemental abundance. These are our latest models designed to help observers interpret the masses and radii they determine for planets smaller than four Earth radii. The result will have further implication on the formation of these planets, and aid us in finding more potentially habitable planets in our universe.

445.05 — Mass-Radius Updates from the TESS-Magellan PFS Consortium

J. Teske[1]
[1] *Carnegie Observatories, Pasadena, CA*

The Planet Finder Spectrograph (PFS) is a precision RV instrument on the Magellan II telescope that has been operating for over ten years, with observations mostly focused on long-term, uninformed RV

searches for new planets. With the advent of K2 and especially TESS, now over half of the time that PFS is on sky (53 nights in 2019B) is dedicated to transiting planet mass measurement. In this talk, I will give a brief overview of how we manage a large queue of ~a dozen programs with classically-scheduled time at Magellan, and highlight a few exciting results of individual small-planet systems, as well as results from our first year of the Magellan-TESS Survey, designed to measure the precise and accurate planet mass-radius relation in the <4 Rearth regime in a statistically robust way.

445.06 — Masses for Planets Transiting M Dwarfs

R. Cloutier[1]
[1] *Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*

Transiting planets orbiting nearby M dwarfs offer superlative opportunities to characterize the atmospheres of terrestrial to Neptune-sized planets. Accurate and precise measurements of planetary masses are required in order to interpret measurements of atmospheric chemical abundances and the scattering properties of clouds and hazes in planetary transmission spectra. I will overview the best transiting M dwarf planets with measured masses from the pre-TESS era and discuss how that population is being rapidly expanded through the first year and a half of TESS science operations owing to the dedicated commitment of radial velocity (RV) follow-up campaigns from the ground. Much of the RV community has recently begun to focus on the development of the next generation of high-resolution near-infrared spectrographs that are optimized to efficiently characterize the masses of planets orbiting M dwarfs. These novel instruments, in conjunction with existing RV facilities, are pushing us towards the completion of the TESS level one science requirement of obtaining precise masses for fifty TESS-discovered planets smaller than four Earth radii. RC is supported by a NASA grant in support of the TESS mission.

445.07 — The current and future TESS mass-radius diagram

S. Quinn[1]*; D. Latham*[1]*; The TESS Follow-up Observing Program Working Group*[1]
[1] *Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*

The observed mass-radius distribution of small planets can be used to infer their compositions, which can be influenced by both the planet formation process and subsequent environmental factors. However, some evolutionary pathways may manifest as only small changes in bulk densities, and measurement error can obscure subtle differences in the morphology of the mass-radius diagram, even for large samples of planets. Fortunately, NASA's TESS mission is finding small transiting planets orbiting the nearest stars in the sky, the brightness of which enables efficient follow-up observations to measure precise masses for a large number of planets. We will present an updated summary of the dozens of TESS planets that now have measured masses, and then discuss the ways in which one might use these results — and future discoveries from TESS — to gain insight into the processes that govern the formation and evolution of small planets.

Special Session 446 — DESI Imaging and First Light Spectroscopy

446.01 — The Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI) Overview

P. A. Fagrelius[1]
[1] *NOAO, Tucson, AZ*

The Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI; desi.lbl.gov) on the Kitt Peak National Observatory's 4-meter Mayall Telescope is a wide field-of-view, highly multiplexed spectroscopic survey facility. The instrument includes an 8 square-degree optical corrector, 5,000 robotically positioned optical fibers, and 10 spectrographs covering a wavelength range of 360-980nm with resolution R = 2000 - 5500. Beginning in mid-2020, DESI will embark on a 5-year cosmological survey of unprecedented scope: it will measure the redshifts of more than 35 million galaxies and quasars over the redshift range $0 < z < 4$, and use baryonic acoustic oscillations and growth of structure to constrain the expansion history and dark energy content of the universe. DESI was installed and commissioned in Fall 2019 and Survey Validation exercises are currently underway. On behalf of the DESI collaboration, I will give an overview of the science goals, the imaging surveys used for target selection, instrument performance, and the commissioning and survey validation efforts.

446.02 — The DESI Legacy Imaging Survey and DESI Targeting

S. Juneau[1]; the DESI imaging Legacy Survey Teams[1]
[1] *National Optical Astronomy Observatory, Tucson, AZ*

As we prepare for the Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI) project - which will create the largest 3-D map of the Universe to date - I will present an overview of the DESI imaging campaigns and data. The DESI Legacy Surveys were completed in 2019 and contain over 1.6 Billion unique objects (galaxies, quasars, and stars) observed in three optical bands (g<24.7, r<23.9, z<23.0 AB) augmented with high-quality infrared photometry from five years of WISE satellite observations (W1<20.72; W2<19.97 AB). The overview will include information and maps of the final depths, breadth covering over one third of the sky, and the exquisite data quality. I will also present the content of the last Data Release (DR9) used for DESI Target Selection, given that it already represents a rich set of opportunities for scientific discovery. The DESI Targeting include a broad range of scientifically valuable targets from the primary dark survey - Luminous Red Galaxies (LRGs), Emission-Line Galaxies (ELGs), Quasars, - as well as from the complementary bright galaxy survey (BGS), and Milky Way survey. To conclude, I will describe how to access the data, including imaging data accessible right away, and online tools such as an interactive Sky Viewer and access through a science platform.

446.03 — Maximizing the Legacy of WISE Infrared Imaging for DESI and Beyond

A. Meisner[1]; D. Lang[2]; E. F. Schlafly[3]; D. J. Schlegel[4]
[1] *National Optical Astronomy Observatory, Tucson, AZ*
[2] *Perimeter Institute, Waterloo, ON, Canada*
[3] *Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA*
[4] *Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA*

Over the past decade, the Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE) satellite has mapped the entire sky more than a dozen times at mid-infrared wavelengths with unrivaled sensitivity. WISE fluxes at 3.4 microns (W1) and 4.6 microns (W2) are key inputs to the Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI) selection of luminous red galaxies and quasars, two of DESI's primary cosmological tracer samples. For the past five years, our DESI imaging Legacy Survey has led a wide-ranging effort to repurpose the entire WISE data set for Galactic and extragalactic astrophysics. In doing so we have created the deepest ever full-sky maps, catalogs, and proper motion measurements at 3-5 microns, cataloging a total of more than 2 billion WISE-selected sources over the entire sky. We highlight the impact of our coadded WISE data products in pinpointing the coldest substellar constituents of the solar neighborhood. Through the Backyard Worlds citizen science project, our DESI imaging products have engaged more than 100,000 volunteers worldwide in the search for missing neighbors to the Sun. Our solar neighborhood motion searches have nearly doubled the number of identified Y dwarfs, discovered several thousand cold worlds nearby the Sun, and revealed a new candidate for the coldest known brown dwarf.

446.04 — First Light Tests of DESI Targets

A. Raichoor[1]
[1] *Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland*

During five years starting in mid-2020, the Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI) survey will measure the redshift of 35 million extragalactic objects over 14,000 deg2, in order to trace the dark matter distribution and constrain the baryon acoustic oscillations and the growth of structures over $0 < z < 4$. The targets are selected from photometric catalogs of the DESI Legacy Imaging Surveys, using on optical (grz-bands) and near-infrared (W1W2-bands) observations. After reminding the key requirements and properties of the target selection, I will present results from the analysis of the DESI first science spectra, coming from the Survey Validation program.

446.05 — Commissioning the DESI 5000-Fiber Robots

C. Poppett[1]; P. A. Fagrelius[2]; M. Schubnell[3]; K. Honscheid[4]; K. Fanning[4]; D. Hutong[5]
[1] *University of California, Berkeley, CA*
[2] *NOAO, Tucson, AZ*
[3] *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI*
[4] *OSU, Columbus, OH*
[5] *Boston University, Boston, MA*

The Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI) will measure the spectra of 35 million galaxies and quasars over 14,000 square degrees out to a redshift of 3.5. The ability to measure this number of objects is only possible due to the quickly reconfigurable focal plane which consists of 5000 optical fibers. The rapid and accurate targeting of the fibers is provided by precision theta-phi robotic fiber positioners. On behalf of the DESI commissioning team I will present the as built performance of the DESI positioners; the testing that was performed prior to installation; and

the commissioning tasks that were undertaken to ensure optimal performance of the DESI instrument.

446.06 — The DESI Instrument and Performance

T. Li[1]
[1] *Carnegie Observatories, Pasadena, CA*

The Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI) consists of an 8 square-degree wide-field optical corrector, a 5000-fiber robotic positioner, and ten 3-arm spectrographs, with a wavelength coverage of 3600 to 9800 Angstroms at the spectral resolution of R ~ 2000-5500. In this talk, we will present the performance of this instrument from the DESI commissioning run at the Kitt Peak 4-meter Mayall Telescope. In particular, we will show the image quality from the DESI focal plane with the new corrector, the performance of the guiders and focus alignment systems, the measured spectral resolution of the spectrographs, fiber-to-fiber throughout variations, and other specifications of the instrument. DESI instrument is a wide field-of-view, high multiplexing, high throughput spectroscopic survey facility, providing precise redshift measurements of 35 million galaxies in the next 5 years, starting at mid-2020.

446.07 — First Data from the DESI Spectrograph

J. Moustakas[1]
[1] *Siena College, Loudonville, NY*

The Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI) survey will measure the expansion history and dark energy content of the universe and place exciting new constraints on modified theories of gravity by measuring precise redshifts for approximately 35 million galaxies and quasars at 0 < z < 4. The 5000-fiber instrument was commissioned in Fall 2019 and Survey Validation activities are already under way, laying the groundwork for the 5-year DESI survey to begin in mid-2020. In this contribution we present the algorithmic and processing innovations of the DESI data-reduction and redshift-fitting pipeline, and highlight some of the initial DESI spectroscopy of faint extragalactic targets.

Special Session 447 — The NASA Decadal Studies

447.01 — The Origins Space Telescope

C. Battersby[1]*; The Origins Space Telescope Study Team*[1]
[1] *University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT*

The Origins Space Telescope, one of four large Mission Concept studies sponsored by NASA for review in the 2020 US Astrophysics Decadal Survey, will open unprecedented discovery space in the infrared, unveiling our cosmic origins. About half of the light emitted by stars, planets, and galaxies over the lifetime of the Universe emerges in the infrared. With an unparalleled sensitivity increase of up to a factor of 1,000 more than any previous or planned mission, the jump forward offered by the Origins Space Telescope is akin to that from the naked eye to humanity's first telescope. The Origins mission concept is by and for the community and is designed to answer the biggest questions of today and with the flexibility to explore the discoveries of tomorrow. Origins is a non-deployed 5.9m telescope operating in the mid- to far-IR (with continuous coverage from 2.8 - 588 micron) that is cooled to 4.5 K. The Origins mission concept encompasses four key areas: 1) it will address whether we are alone in the Universe by searching for signs of life in the atmospheres of potentially habitable terrestrial planets transiting M dwarf stars. 2) To understand how planets become habitable Origins will trace the trail of cold water from the interstellar medium, through protoplanetary disks, and into the outer reaches of our own Solar System. 3) With its broad wavelength coverage and fast mapping speeds, Origins will map millions of galaxies, simultaneously measuring star formation rates and black hole growth across cosmic time uncovering how stars, galaxies, black holes, and the elements of life form, from cosmic dawn to today. 4) Finally, perhaps the greatest promise of Origins though is its unprecedented discovery space, opening up a new infrared window into the cosmos.

447.02 — The Habitable Exoplanet Observatory

B. Gaudi[1]*; The HabEx Observatory Team*[1]
[1] *Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH*

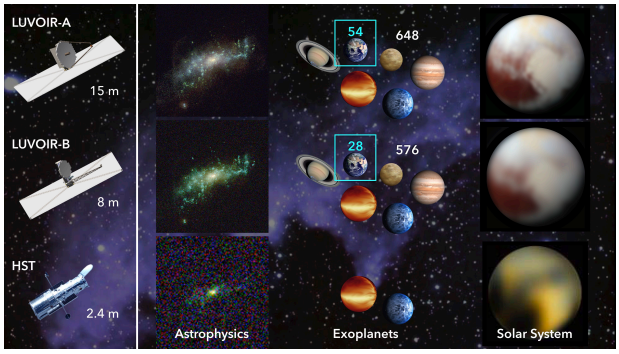
The Habitable Exoplanet Observatory, or HabEx, has been designed to be the Great Observatory of the 2030s. For the first time in human history, technologies have matured sufficiently to enable an affordable space-based telescope mission capable of discovering and characterizing Earthlike planets orbiting nearby bright sunlike stars to search for signs of habitability and biosignatures. Such a mission can also be equipped with instrumentation that will enable broad and exciting general astrophysics and planetary science not possible from current or planned facilities. HabEx is a space telescope with unique imaging and multi-object spectroscopic capabilities at wavelengths ranging from ultraviolet

(UV) to near-IR. These capabilities allow for a broad suite of compelling science that cuts across the entire NASA astrophysics portfolio. HabEx has three primary science goals: (1) Seek out nearby worlds and explore their habitability; (2) Map out nearby planetary systems and understand the diversity of the worlds they contain; (3) Enable new explorations of astrophysical systems from our own solar system to external galaxies by extending our reach in the UV through near-IR. This Great Observatory science will be selected through a competed GO program, and will account for about 50% of the HabEx primary mission. The preferred HabEx architecture is a 4m, monolithic, off-axis telescope that is diffraction-limited at 0.4 µm and is in an L2 orbit. HabEx employs two starlight suppression systems: a coronagraph and a starshade, each with their own dedicated instrument.

447.04 — The LUVOIR Mission Concept: Telling the Story of Life in the Universe

J. O'Meara[1]*; LUVOIR Mission Concept Study Team*[1]
[1] *W. M. Keck Observatory, Waimea, HI*

The Large UV/Optical/Infrared Surveyor (LUVOIR) is one of four large mission concepts studied in preparation for the Astro2020 Decadal Survey. This guest observer-driven, serviceable observatory will enable revolutionary breakthroughs in astrophysics, exoplanet science, and solar system remote sensing. LUVOIR was designed for stability to enable high-contrast direct observations of Earth-like exoplanets. Two distinct observatory designs have been developed, both featuring segmented, deployable telescopes: LUVOIR-A, an on-axis telescope with a 15-m primary aperture diameter and LUVOIR-B, an off-axis telescope with an 8-m diameter. The candidate instruments developed are: 1) a high-performance NUV/optical/NIR coronagraph with imaging and spectroscopic capability, 2) a UV imager and spectrograph with multi-resolution and multi-object capability, 3) a high-definition wide-field optical/NIR camera, and 4) a high-resolution UV spectropolarimeter. In this presentation, we will describe the observatories and provide an overview of the transformative science LUVOIR can accomplish.



Plenary Prize Lecture 448 — Newton Lacy Pierce Prize

448.01 — Life and Times of the Lowest Mass Galaxies

D. R. Weisz[1]
[1] *Astronomy, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA*

The lowest mass galaxies play a central role in broad range of astrophysics from understanding dark matter on small scales to powering cosmic reionization. Their extreme faintness places them beyond the detection limits of most high redshift galaxy surveys, meaning alternate approaches are required to measure their properties across cosmic time. Instead, the rich age information contained in the stellar fossil record of dwarf galaxies in the Local Group allow us to measure the formation histories of the lowest mass galaxies to the dawn of galaxy formation. In this talk, I will provide a broad overview of the formation and evolution of low mass galaxies from studies of resolved stellar populations in the Local Group. I will describe the rich history of the field, highlight the transformative role played by the Hubble Space Telescope, and preview the advances enabled by next-generation facilities such as the James Webb Space Telescope and LUVOIR.

Plenary Prize Lecture 449 — Lancelot M. Berkeley Prize

449.01 — The Event Horizon Telescope: Imaging a Black Hole

S. Doeleman[1]
[1] *Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*

The Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) is a Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI) array operating at the

shortest possible wavelengths, which can resolve the event horizons of the nearest supermassive black holes. Observing at mm radio wavelengths enables detection of photons that originate from deep within the gravitational potential well of the black hole, and travel unimpeded to telescopes on the Earth. The primary goal of the EHT is to resolve and image the predicted ring of emission formed by the photon orbit of a black hole and to eventually track dynamics of matter as it orbits close to the event horizon. A sustained program of improvements to VLBI instrumentation and the addition of new sites through an international collaborative effort led to Global observations in April 2017: the first campaign with the potential for horizon imaging. After two years of data reduction and analysis we reported success on April 10th, 2019: we have imaged a black hole. The resulting image is an irregular but clear bright ring, whose size and shape agree closely with the expected lensed photon orbit of a 6.5 billion solar mass black hole. This talk will cover the project background and first results as well as future directions for a next-generation instrument that is aimed at real-time black hole video.



iPoster Session 450 — Catalogs

450.02 — Determining the nature of the compact object in extragalactic point sources.

S. Vrtilek[1]; M. McCollough[1]; D. Kim; N. S. Islam[1]; B. Boroson; The Chandra Galaxy Atlas Team

[1] *High Energy Astrophysics, Center for Astrophysics | Harvard & Smithsonian, Cambridge, MA*

We have extracted lightcurves of over a 100 extragalactic point sources identified as ULXs from the Chandra Source Catalog. We have also extracted lightcurves of unidentified extragalactic point sources and from known X-ray binaries within our own Galaxy and the Magellanic Clouds using the same energy bands. Luminosities for the sources were determined using distances as given by NED for extragalactic objects and from parallaxes obtained with GAIA for Galactic point sources. When plotting all sources on a single color-color-luminosity (CCL) plot we find that the point sources associated with external galaxies extend to much higher luminosities (up to two orders of magnitude for Early-type (ETG) and by factors of 50-60 for Late-type galaxies(LTG) than XRBs within our Galaxy and the Magellanic Clouds. ETGs have more sources that coincide with locations of known non-pulsing Galactic XRBs (LMXBs) and LTGs have more sources that coincide with pulsars contained in HMXBs. By noting the location of known ULXes on the CCL plot we can determine whether they are associated with systems containing non-pulsing compact objects or systems containing pulsars.

iPoster Session 451 — Star Formation and YSOs

451.01 — Variability in the Gas and Dust Emission of the UX Orioni Star CQ Tau

K. Assani[1]

[1] *University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH*

UX Orionis type stars are intermediate-mass pre-main-sequence stars that are distinguished from other pre-main-sequence stars by their large photometric and polarimetric variations that are thought to be due to variable extinction by circumstellar dust. CQ Tau has been classified as a UX Orioni type star by several authors. In this paper, we aim to present different physical scenarios where the photometric variability of CQ Tau can be described. We propose that the variability in gas and dust emission can take place due to physical phenomena at different positions in the disk allowing for the obscuration in the photometric data to occur depending on when observed.

451.02 — Measuring the Dynamical Mass of the Low-Mass Companion to FW Tau with ALMA

A. Mora[1]

[1] *Bennington College, Bennington, VT*

Directly measuring the mass of substellar companions is fundamental to our understanding of giant planet formation and evolution. With the high spatial and spectral resolution and unprecedented sensitivity of the Atacama Large

Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA), dynamical masses of substellar objects can be accurately measured by studying the Keplerian velocity profiles of their accretion disks. We have used ALMA to resolve CO (3-2) emission from the disk around the low-mass companion to FW Tau which was inferred to be either a giant planet of ∼10 Jupiter masses or a low-mass star of ∼0.1 Solar masses. With higher sensitivity than the previous CO (2-1) data, we have modeled the disk with a radiative transfer code and confirmed that the mass of the companion to FW Tau is approximately 0.1 Solar masses. This discrepancy with mass estimates based on infrared photometry is likely caused by obscuration from the disk, highlighting the role of follow-up sub-mm observations for young low-mass companions found with direct imaging.

451.03 — The Structure of the Orion Nebula and its Interaction with Orion-S

N. Abel[1]; G. Ferland[2]; B. O'Dell[3]

[1] *University of Cincinnati - Clermont Campus, Batavia, OH*

[2] *Physics & Astronomy, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY*

[3] *Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN*

This presentation will discuss new observations, modeling, and interpretations of the Orion Nebula, focusing on the region in front of θ^1 Ori C (Orion's Veil), the region between Ori C and the Main Ionization Front, and the Orion-S star forming region. Recent high resolution spectra of optical emission lines along with imaging in the [C II] 158 micron line show there are new velocity systems associated with each environment. Photoionization models of these velocity systems attempt to determine the location of each velocity component relative to the Trapezium Cluster, and the interaction of the components with the Veil, Orion-S, and the MIF. We will also discuss the physical mechanisms driving the velocity components, its relationship to the hot central cavity created by θ^1 Ori C's stellar wind, and their relationship with a recently discovered expanding shell of material covering most of the Extended Orion Nebula.

451.04 — A Beam-Forming Receiver for the GBT at 23 GHz

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We are investigating the proposal to support the design, construction and commissioning of a K-band (18-26 GHz) 256 element phased array feed (PAF) receiver and associated beam-former capable of forming 225 independent beams (i.e. a 225 pixel spectroscopic camera), for the 100m diameter Green Bank Telescope (GBT). The proposed receiver will simultaneously observe the (1,1), (2,2), and (3,3) inversion transitions of ammonia, a critically important probe of dense molecular gas that can trace kinetic temperatures, optical depth and column densities simultaneously with minimal bias. There are other molecular tracers of star formation activity observable at this frequency band, including CCS and HC7N, which act as 'chemical clocks' and thus can distinguish between different modes of star formation (e.g. Seo et al., 2019). Water masers are also strong emitters in the range of the proposed receiver, tracing shocked gas and outflow motions in low- and high-mass star-forming regions (see Walsh et al., 2011) in addition to providing distance measurements to nearby active galaxies, yielding a direct measurement of the Hubble constant, independent of standard candles (Braatz et al., 2019). Furthermore, several radio recombination lines, including hydrogen and carbon transitions between 63α and 70α, will be observable, which will allow comprehensive studies of ionized gas and photon-dominated regions in star-forming regions and planetary nebulae.The GBT presents a 100m unblocked active surface, providing a combination of higher gain, higher sensitivity and better angular resolution at K-band than any other radio telescope. In comparison, interferometers such as the Very Large Array (VLA) offer higher angular resolution but simply do not have the sensitivity to large scales needed to detect extended emission from dense clumps within molecular clouds. The ∼32″ angular resolution of the GBT at 23.7 GHz is well-matched to star-forming substructures in nearby clouds (0.07 pc at 450 pc, the distance of Orion) and the field-of-view of the instrument will surpass that of the 2′ primary beam of the VLA. This will provide excellent short-spacing data for combination with interferometric observations, as well as make large area mapping more efficient.

451.05 — A Search for Runaway Stars from the Serpens Star-Forming Region

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The astrometric precision of the Gaia Data Release 2 catalog can help refine the census of members of young star clusters, as well as find runaways from three-body interactions. We made an unbiased search for high proper motion stars in the direction of the W40 and Serpens star-forming regions in the Aquila Rift. From DR2, we have identified two stars with measured proper motions and radial velocities that lead them back to the main Serpens star-forming region, and a third source that points back to the W40-Serpens South clusters. One of the stars with potential origins in Serpens and the star from W40-Serpens South have also been detected by 2MASS, with JHK colors suggesting they are zero-age main sequence dwarfs. The third star, with a radial velocity of -138 km/sec, was ejected from the Serpens cloud core (currently 4.5 deg away in the sky) just under 1 million years ago. The possibility of this star being the result of a three-body encounter lends support to the view that Serpens has undergone multiple episodes of star formation over the past several million years.

451.06 — Impacts of Outflows on NGC 1333 Using Observations of HH 6

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NGC 1333 is a low-mass nebula consisting of many young stellar objects with bipolar outflows. The outflows interact with the surrounding molecular cloud at supersonic speeds causing small shock regions referred to as Herbig-Haro Objects. The images from the Spitzer Space Telescope and the Hubble Space Telescope, at infrared wavelengths, allows us to study and observe the spectral lines' intensities of these Herbig-Haro Objects. This information can not only indicate the effects HH6 may have on NGC 1333 but also give us more information about the young stellar objects' star formation rate.

iPoster Session 452 — Binary Systems

452.01 — Comparison between asteroseismic and dynamical masses of a sample of red giants

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Binary star systems provide a unique laboratory to test our understanding of stellar astrophysics. The Kepler mission has observed many binary star systems and provided high-precision photometry. Asteroseismology of solar-like stars provides an independent insight into the interior of a star by examining its oscillations. In this work we model the radial ($l = 0$) and quadrupole ($l = 2$) modes in several binary star systems where one component is an oscillating red giant. Previous work on these types of systems have shown discrepancies in the stellar properties determined by asteroseismic and dynamical methods; and much work has been done lately to improve upon the differences. To improve the asteroseismic estimates, we derive more precise temperatures and metallicities through modeling the stars' spectra with Spectroscopy Made Easy (SME). We also examine our results in the context of the current scaling relations.

452.02 — Prevalence of SED turndown among classical Be stars: Are all Be stars close binaries?

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Rapid rotation is a fundamental characteristic of classical Be stars and a crucial property allowing for the formation of their circumstellar disks. Past evolution in a mass and angular momentum transferring binary system offers a plausible solution to how Be stars attained their fast rotation. Although the subdwarf remnants of mass donors in such systems should exist in abundance, only a few have been confirmed due to tight observational constraints. An indirect method of detecting otherwise hidden companions is offered by their effect on the outer parts of Be star disks, which are expected to be disrupted or truncated. In the context of the IR and radio continuum excess radiation originating in the disk, the disk truncation can be revealed by a turndown in the spectral energy distribution due to reduced radio flux levels. In this work we search for signs of spectral turndown in a sample of 57 classical Be stars with radio data, which include new data for 23 stars

and the longest wavelength detections so far (lambda ~10 cm) for 2 stars. We confidently detect the turndown for all 26 stars with sufficient data coverage (20 of which are not known to have close binary companions). For the remaining 31 stars, data are inconclusive as to whether the turndown is present or not. The analysis suggests that many if not all Be stars have close companions influencing their outer disks. If confirmed to be subdwarf companions, the mass transfer spin-up scenario might explain the existence of the vast majority of classical Be stars.

452.03 — X-Ray Spectra and Light Curves of Cooling Novae and a Nova-Like

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We observed with XMM-Newton the recent novae V2491 Cyg (Nova Cyg 2011) and KT Eri (Nova Eri 2009) and the dwarf nova EY Cyg, which is likely to have had a nova outburst long ago (Sion et al. 2004, AJ, 128, 1795). We also obtained a Chandra high-resolution spectrum of the nova-like V794 Aql. For V2491 Cyg, we detected the ~38 minutes period in the X-ray light curve that was already measured in outburst, giving substantial support to the classification of this nova as an intermediate polar. The X-ray spectrum shows the possible presence of a non-thermal component, a plasma at ~4 keV, and a very soft component that we could fit with a blackbody at a temperature of 82 eV and luminosity above to 10^{34} ergs/s. We speculate that the latter component may be due to a shrunk, confined nuclear burning zone. The X-ray spectrum of KT Eri also shows a luminous blackbody-like component, at about 30 eV. The EY Cyg spectrum can be fitted with a stationary cooling flow model, a moderately massive white dwarf of about 0.9 solar mass, and an accretion rate of $2x10^{-11}$ Solar mass per year. The high-resolution X-ray spectrum of V794 Aql is "harder" than all other V Scl systems, is rich in emission lines, and indicative of a very massive white dwarf accreting at a high rate.

452.04 — Statistical Analysis of Low States in VY Scl Stars

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The first detailed statistics of the light curves of a class of cataclysmic variable binary star systems, known as the VY Sculptoris stars, was compiled. These light curves are time-series observations of these stars' apparent magnitudes in visible light. These observations were made by the American Association of Variable Star Observers and were made available publicly on a server funded by the National Science Foundation. In every star in this sample, the presence of low states that define the VY Scl stars was confirmed. The VY Scl stars typically spend most of their time in a high state, and irregularly drop by between 0.4 and 7.6 magnitudes into low states. We have compiled tables of the depths and durations of the low states of each system. We discuss these statistics in the context of the explanation that the low states may be caused by concentrations of magnetism on the secondary star, namely starspots.

iPoster Session 453 — Cosmology and Relativistic Astrophysics

453.01 — The South Pole Wall

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Wall-like structures such as the CfA Great Wall, Sculptor Wall, Sloan Great Wall, or the BOSS Great Wall, were discovered in galaxies redshift surveys. The cosmography inferred from such surveys rely on the measurement of millions of galaxies and suffer from several penalties including galaxy bias, redshift distortions, incomplete and non-uniform sampling of the whole sky by different telescopes. Entire patches of the sky obscured by galactic dust remain simply unexplored. We use a different approach, based on a limited numbers of measurements of galaxy peculiar velocities that serve as tracers of the underlying source density field, including both luminous and dark matter components. The 3rd release of the Cosmicflows catalogue is a compendium of 18,000 peculiar velocities with a dense coverage of the southern celestial sky, offered by the

inclusion of the 6dFGS Fundamental Plane distances. Using these data, a yet un-noticed large-scale structure is revealed in a region of the sky near the celestial south pole that is both poorly sampled by redshift surveys and adjacent to the Zone of Avoidance. With its core located in the Chamaeleon constellation at a redshift of 12,000 km/s, it has a wall-like structure with a length of 220 Mpc and connect two major nodes of the cosmic web located in the direction of the Lepus and Apus constellations, subtending an angle of 80 degrees of the celestial sphere. We call this structure the South Pole Wall.

453.02 — Milliarcsecond localizations of Fast Radio Bursts

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Fast Radio Bursts (FRBs) are astrophysical transient sources emitting bright radio flashes with a duration of only a few milliseconds. Discovered only ten years ago, nowadays we have detected tens of these events. However, their physical origin remains unclear, and a number of scenarios larger than the number of known FRBs has been proposed during these years.The first localization of a FRB, the first repeating source FRB 121102, done by the Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array (VLA) and the European VLBI Network (EVN) pinpointed the bursts to be produced inside a low-metallicity star-forming region in a dwarf galaxy, and associated to a compact (less than 0.7 pc) persistent radio source. A few recent localizations of non-repeating FRBs have found different host galaxies but the reduced precision (localizations on arcsecond scales) does not allow the bursts to be pinpointed to the local environments in the host galaxies.To seed light on the nature of FRBs we need localizations on milliarcsecond scales, that allow us to not only unveil the host galaxies but also the local properties around these sources. Here we show the recent results from the European VLBI Network (EVN) on these searches.

iPoster Session 454 — The Solar System

454.01 — Observation of Eclipse Shadow Bands Using High Altitude Balloon and Ground-Based Photodiode Arrays

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The results of an investigation into whether or not eclipse shadow bands have an atmospheric origin are presented. Using high altitude balloon and ground-based photodiode arrays during the 21 August 2017 total solar eclipse, data revealing light patterns before and after totality were collected at 600 Hz. The data were then analyzed using spectrograms, which provide information on intensity fluctuations in the frequency space time domain. Both at the altitude of the balloon ($\sim$ 25 km) and on the ground, a sustained 4.5 Hz signal, that was confirmed to not be electronic in origin, was detected a few minutes before and after totality. This signal was coherent over a scale greater than 10 cm and detected in four separate balloon photodiodes and 12 separate ground photodiodes. At higher frequencies, up to at least 30 Hz, brief chaotic signals that were disorganized as a function of time were detected on the ground, but not at the altitude of the balloon. Higher frequency signals were uncorrelated over a length scale of 10 cm. We attribute these chaotic signals to atmospheric scintillation. Some of our ground arrays utilized red and blue filters, but neither the sustained 4.5 Hz signal nor the chaotic higher frequency signals showed a strong dependence on filter color. On the ground we made a video of the shadow bands on a white board labeled with a scale and judged that the bands were roughly parallel to the orientation of the bright thin crescent Sun before and after totality, tangent to the Moon's shadow on Earth. Their peak-to-peak wavelength was estimated to be $\sim$ 13 cm from the video, which indicates their velocity was about $\sim$ 59 cm/s ($\sim$ 2.1 km/hr). Shadow band signals other than the sustained signal at $\sim$ 4.5 Hz are consistent with atmospheric scintillation theory. These results are surprising. Based on accounts in the literature we expected to confirm the atmospheric scintillation theory of eclipse shadow bands, but instead we detected a sustained $\sim$ 4.5 Hz signal at both high altitude and on the ground, consistent with the type of shadow band signal observers often reported before and after totality. This signal can not be due to atmospheric scintillation. We recommend that additional searches for eclipse shadow bands be made at high altitude in the future.

454.02 — Comet ASASSN: The Discovery and Outburst of Comet C/2017 O1

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Manx comets — a class of newly discovered long period comets lacking a tail — likely represent material formed in the inner solar system during planet formation. One such potential comet, C/2017 O1 was discovered by the ASAS-SN survey when it outburst at 1.92 au, brightening by 5 magnitudes. Through follow up photometry and measured production rates for water and CO2, we have been able to constrain the nucleus to 920m, and determine the rate of change in the necessary sublimating surface area. Both the brightness and rate of water sublimation took an unusually long time to return to normal after the outburst, indicating that the outburst must have ejected large icy grains ~1 m in radius that took on the order of 6 months to disappear. The excess of CO/CO2 measured during the outburst, along with the large ejected grains indicate that sub-surface volatile sublimation or amorphous ice transitions are responsible for the outburst. Understanding the outburst of Manx comets will allow us to determine the composition and dynamics of these unique bodies.

454.03 — A Bayesian Posterior for Intelligent Life

D. Kipping[1]
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Life emerged on the Earth within the first octile of its habitable window. A technological civilization only emerged in its final octile. What do these two facts tell us - if anything - about the probability for these events to occur? Specifically, we consider running Earth's clock back and treating these events probabilistically. Using a Bayesian formalism, we show that abiogenesis is sensitive to the priors assumed, in agreement with previous work. However, the emergence of intelligence is robust against prior choices and we are able to state confidently that it takes at least a billion years to evolve. This makes stars of earlier type than the Sun unlikely seats for emergent technological civilizations and thus should not be prioritized for future SETI work.

iPoster Session 455 — Galaxies

455.01 — Globular clusters in the Dwarf Spiral Galaxy NGC 2403

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We examine observational data from the nearby dwarf spiral galaxy NGC 2403 in order to locate and characterize its globular star clusters (GCs), in connection with understanding the assembly of its stellar halo. The GC system of this galaxy was last studied 35 years ago, and here we compile and analyze new imaging data from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, the Hubble Space Telescope, and Subaru/Hyper Suprime-Cam. We also report results from new follow-up spectroscopy with the Keck Observatory.

455.02 — Discovery of aLocal Volume Galaxy in the Zone of Avoidance using HI Surveys

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We report on the confirmation of a detection from the GALFA-HI 21 cm survey of a Local Volume dwarf galaxy near the plane of the Milky Way. The galaxy has been confirmed via broad-band optical and Halpha follow-up of candidates from GALFA-HI. Those provides a valuable proof-of-concept both for ways to fill out areas of the sky inaccessible via standard optical techniques, as well as providing a pathfinder for potential future large HI surveys.

455.03 — Morphologies, Star-forming Regions, and Star Cluster Populations of Gas-Rich Ultra-Diffuse Galaxies

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Ultra-diffuse galaxies (UDGs) were identified as a population with large sizes and low surface brightness in high-density environments. Galaxies with similar characteristics in low density environments were found through their HI emission in the ALFALFA survey, after matching with optical imaging from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey. Here we carry out a follow-up optical study of these gas-rich UDGs, using deeper and higher-resolution archival imaging from the *Hubble Space Telescope* and CFHT/MegaCam. These high-quality data enable us to characterize the gas-rich UDG morphologies, star-forming regions, and star cluster populations.

455.04 — The Many Faces of Shocked and Turbulent Gas in Nearby Extragalactic Systems

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We will describe two main environments in nearby galaxies in which shocks and turbulence are depositing energy into the interstellar or intergalactic medium on extragalactic scales and suppressing star formation. We firstly describe new SOFIA [CII] observations of several nearby AGN containing radio jets, in which we observe strong dynamical and kinematic heating of gas along the paths of the jets in both the HI, molecular and ionized gas components, especially in NGC 4258 and NGC 7319. The latter jet may be heating gas far into the intergroup medium of Stephan's Quintet. In a second kind of environment, galaxy collisions, we discuss the turbulent intergalactic bridge of the Taffy galaxies (UGC 12914/5), where we present remarkable new high-resolution ALMA CO and VLA radio continuum observations. The observations demonstrate the complexity and variety of phenomena associated with large-scale turbulence in the IGM, including a tangled web of unstable molecular filaments embedded in tubes of radio continuum emission that imply strong magnetic fields and cosmic ray acceleration. The results show how shocks and turbulence can provide negative feedback on large volumes of gas in galaxies, from AGN-driven radio jets, to large-scale high speed "wet" galaxy collisions.

455.05 — A Fresh Look at SEDs of Luminous Infrared Galaxies Using NED

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Spectral Energy Distributions (SEDs) provide a vital tool in astronomical research. They are widely used to study the overall energy output of astronomical objects, and thus play a critical role in classifying objects in a hierarchy of levels ranging from basic star/galaxy discrimination to characterizing subclasses of stars, galaxies and active galactic nuclei (AGN). For studies of galaxies, SEDs are instrumental in understanding and modeling the underlying astrophysical processes responsible for the radiation emitted in each spectral region, including the mixture of various stellar populations, emission from AGN, outflows, regions of the ISM strongly affected by large-scale shocks, and the role of dust in absorption and re-emission of radiation. We present visualizations and initial results from an overview of photometry available for a sample of luminous and ultraluminous infrared galaxies based on measurements combined from major sky surveys including AllWISE, 2MASS, SDSS and GALEX, as well as important data spanning from radio to X-rays gathered from thousands of journal articles and fused within the NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database (NED). The visualizations provide new insights into the current availability of data as a function of spectral region and resolution, and they concisely illustrate the wide variation of starburst and AGN emission observed even within this relatively small subset of the total galaxy population. This study will also lead to advances in how photometry and SEDs can be explored using NED. This work is made possible by NED, which is funded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and operated by the California Institute of Technology.

455.06 — Optical Variability in Active Galactic Nuclei: Simulations of Variable Accretion Rates and Comparison to SDSS Light Curves

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Active Galactic Nuclei exhibit stochastic variability at a range of timescales over a broad range of the electromagnetic spectrum. Understanding the processes leading to the observed variability at optical and ultraviolet wavelengths can provide unique constraints on the physical mechanisms at work in AGN accretion disks and the fundamental power source of AGN. We present results from simulations of optical/UV variability based on auto regressive perturbations applied to standard accretion disk models. We compare results of our simulations to multiband photometric light curve data from SDSS stripe 82 to assess models of the variability processes.

455.07 — The Rhythm of Fairall 9 as seen with Swift and Nicer

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Recent work on black hole X-ray binaries and AGN has highlighted that the X-ray corona is dynamic.

The X-ray corona, producing the spectral continuum in accreting black hole sources, has been observed to vary in extent and also in other properties such as the temperature. Curiously these changes to the corona are not seen in all sources. A previous multi-epoch XMM/Suzaku/NuSTAR spectral analysis of the Seyfert 1 galaxy Fairall 9 revealed a unique spectral variability. It showed that the data/model residuals to a simple absorbed power law in the 0.5-10 keV band remained constant with time despite variations in flux. This behavior implies an unchanging source geometry and is at odds with the increasing number of AGN observed to have been gone through coronal geometry changes. However, this analysis only probed the source geometry 7 times over two decades. New monitoring observations of the source with Swift and Nicer have the potential to fill the gaps and study the spectral variability on the timescale of days and months. Here, we present initial results from the spectral analysis of over 800 monitoring observations of the source with Swift and Nicer.

455.08 — NuSTAR Observations of Abell 2163: Constraining Non-Thermal Emission

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Since the first non-thermal detections of inverse Compton (IC) emission in galaxy clusters at hard X-ray energies, we have yet to unambiguously confirm IC in follow-up observations. Claims of large IC fluxes from the 10′ extent of Abell 2163, a massive merging cluster at z = 0.2, make it the next best chance of confirming a previous IC detection with NuSTAR. Additionally, knowing the IC flux can provide a lower limit for the magnetic field strength of the cluster. We model the cluster emission using four different models: single temperature (T), two temperature (2T), multi-temperature (9T), and temperature+power law component (T+PO). We find that the global NuSTAR spectrum is consistent with pure thermal emission, in particular by the 2T model, with a global temperature of kT = 11.77 ± 0.13 keV. From the T+PO model, we constrain the upper limit for IC scattering emission to be $1.62\text{x}10^{-12}$ erg s^{-1} cm^{-2}, which provides a lower bound for the magnetic field strength of 0.22μG or 0.35μG if we replace the T with 9T.

455.09 — The Imprint of Small-scale Structure on the Gravitational Lensing by Dark Matter Halos

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We explore the signatures of small-scale structures on strong and weak gravitational lensing by dark matter halos. Our lens model consists of a Navarro-Frenk-White halo with an added discrete massive object. Such a model may serve as a starting point for studying the imprint of individual galaxies on the lensing by galaxy clusters, as well as the imprint of satellite galaxies on the lensing by galactic halos. We demonstrate the richness of the critical curves and caustics of the model, and show that the added object may generate caustic structures comparable in size to the original caustics. We study the imprint on the shear pattern and show that the affected region may extend substantially beyond the Einstein radius of the object.

iPoster-Plus Session 456 — Exoplanets

456.01 — High Energy Diversity of Exoplanet Host Stars

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I report on recent observations of exoplanet host stars with Chandra and XMM. The number of known exoplanets were the single digits when Chandra & XMM were launched. Further, the effect of XUV photons on possible exoplanets had hardly been considered when Chandra at that time. However it has become clear that in many situations, the high energy flux from the star is a literal life or death issue. In the last decade, thousands of exoplanet hosts have been discovered and dozens of stars hosting scores of identified and exoplanets have been surveyed and characterized at X-ray wavelengths. The targets cover all stellar mass ranges. While a star's bolometric luminosity is important, the high energy UV/X-ray stellar irradiation is a major driver of photochemistry, upper atmospheric heating, and atmospheric mass loss in exoplanets. Similarly, while the bolometric flux is fairly stable and well understood, the high energy properties of low mass stars seem as varied as the exoplanets they host. In this presentation, I will summarize our state of knowledge and focus on recent Chandra observations of nearby low mass stars and the ramifications of the observed flux on the atmospheres of known planets in the habitable zone. I also discuss the recent observations stellar twins HD 80806/7 and UV Cet which appear to have very dif-

ferent X-ray properties and the implications of this on the habitability of their planets.

456.02 — The Orbit of WASP-12b is Decaying

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WASP-12b is a transiting hot Jupiter on a 1.09-day orbit around a late-F star. Since the planet's discovery in 2008, the time interval between transits has been decreasing by 29 ± 2 msec year^{-1}. This is a possible sign of orbital decay, although the previously available data left open the possibility that the planet's orbit is slightly eccentric and is undergoing apsidal precession. Here, we present new transit and occultation observations that provide more decisive evidence for orbital decay, which is favored over apsidal precession by a ΔBIC of 22.3 or Bayes factor of 70,000. We also present new radial-velocity data that rule out the Römer effect as the cause of the period change. This makes WASP-12 the first planetary system for which we can be confident that the orbit is decaying. The decay timescale for the orbit is P/Pdot = 3.25 ± 0.23 Myr. Interpreting the decay as the result of tidal dissipation, the modified stellar tidal quality factor is $Q'_* = 1.8 \times 10^5$.

456.03 — Spitzer Observations of a Habitable-Zone Planet from TESS

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We present Spitzer observations of a habitable-zone Earth-sized planet transiting an early M dwarf discovered by NASA's TESS mission. The planet has a radius of 1.1 R_E and orbits within the conservative habitable zone of its host star (P ~ 38 days; T_{eq} ~ 270 K). TESS also detected two interior sub-Neptunes in the system. We jointly analyze the Spitzer and TESS data to constrain the system parameters and confirm the habitable-zone planet. With an expected RV semi-amplitude of ~70 cm/s, it is accessible to mass measurement using state-of-the-art radial velocity instruments. We discuss the prospects for detailed characterization of the planet and its atmosphere.

456.04 — Non-uniform and non-reflective clouds in the Atmosphere of WASP-43b

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We now know that thousands of alien worlds exist within our local neighbourhood; but only 100s that have the necessary observational properties to begin to characterize their atmospheres with our existing technology — especially to diagnose their molecular compositions and aerosol properties. Because of it's observational and atmospheric viability for spectroscopic detections, WASP-43b has become the new benchmark planet for all future hot Jupiter observations. Stevenson et al 2014 observed the first ever exoplanet, spectroscopic, phase curves with WASP-43b, using HST WFC3/IR — from 1.1-1.7ppm; Stevenson et al 2017 then observed full phase curves of WASP-43b with the Spitzer Space Telescope IRAC at 3.6 & 4.5 microns. Upcoming observations of JWST for both ERS and GTO are expected to map the thermal structure and molecular composition of this planet with exquisite detail. No other exoplanet will have been observed with this much precision and spectral resolving power for many years to come. And yet, all of those observations probe the atmosphere at >1 micron, while optical light (< 1 micron) is the primary component from the atmospheric energy budget that can be directly probe of cloud distributions, particle size, and composition. We observed the eclipse of WASP-43b at

450 nm with HST-UVIS filter F350LP. Our observations sustained uncertainties on the eclipse depth of 40ppm; and yet they do not contain any detectable eclipse signals. This is critical information for cloud physics modeling as well as JWST spectroscopic predictions. We show the Bayesian posteriors compared to many of the major possible aerosol particle predictions that could explain our non-detection; as well as the various expected signals that we are able to conclusively rule-out, such as a uniform layer of MgSiO3, which is the canonical expectation for a hot Jupiter with WASP-43b's temperature and log(g) properties.

iPoster-Plus Session 457 — High Energy

457.01 — A Study of the Extragalactic Gamma-ray Binary using XMM-Newton, NuSTAR and Swift

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We report on XMM-Newton, Nuclear Spectroscopic Telescope Array (NuSTAR), Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory (Swift) X-ray Telescope (XRT), and Fermi Large Area Telescope (LAT) observations of LMC P3, the first known High-mass Gamma-ray binary outside of the Milky Way. LMC P3 is four times more luminous than similar HMGBs in the GeV bands is an order of magnitude more luminous in the X-ray and radio bands. The XMM-Newton observations, which were performed at X-ray maximum, X-ray minimum and the inferior conjunction of the 10.301±0.002 day orbit, show that the spectral shape hardens with increasing X-ray flux. We find no evidence of a spectral break in the broadband 3-25 keV XMM-Newton and NuSTAR spectrum. Using the cross-correlation function, we find that the Swift XRT light curve leads the Fermi LAT light curve by a phase of 0.39. The maximum 0.5-9 keV flux was found to be at orbital phase 0.25. This is consistent with a recent orbital solution derived using the Southern African Large Telescope (SALT), where the inferior and superior conjunctions were found to be at phases 0.24 and 0.98, respectively. We compare our observations with archival XMM-Newton and Chandra data and discuss different mechanisms that might drive the particle acceleration in this extreme system.

457.02 — Detecting low-mass active galactic nuclei with photometric variability

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The population of massive black holes at the centers of nearby low-mass galaxies provides some of the best observational constraints on the masses of "black hole seeds" at high redshift. In order to assemble large samples of black holes in low-mass galaxies, it is necessary to search for signatures of black hole activity. I will present analysis of the long-term optical variability for 50,000 nearby ($z < 0.055$) galaxies from the NASA-Sloan Atlas, the majority of which are low-mass galaxies. We use difference imaging of Palomar Transient Factory R-band observations to construct light curves with typical baselines of several years and search for subtle variations in the nuclear light output. We determine whether detected variability is AGN-like by assessing the fit quality to a damped random walk model. We identify 424 variability-selected AGN, including 244 with stellar masses between 10^7 and 10^{10} solar masses. 75% of low-mass galaxies with AGN-like variability have narrow emission lines dominated by star formation. After controlling for nucleus magnitude, the fraction of variable AGN is constant down to stellar masses of 10^9 solar masses, suggesting no drastic decline in the BH occupation fraction down to this stellar mass regime. This work demonstrates the promise of long-term optical variability searches in low-mass galaxies for finding active galactic nuclei missed by other selection techniques.

457.04 — Monte Carlo Radiative Transfer Simulations of Long Gamma Ray Burst Photospheric Signatures

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Long Gamma Ray Bursts (LGRBs) are some of the most powerful explosions in the universe. An outstanding issue in the study of these transients is the radiation mechanism that gives rise to the most energetic emission produced by the explosion, known as the prompt emission. In order to narrow which radiation mechanisms may be the most important, polarization and spectral predictions of the prompt

emission are needed to compare against current observations. We use our novel Monte Carlo Radiation Transfer code (MCRaT) to simulate the photospheric radiation produced by two synthetic LGRBs from a 16TI progenitor, one with a constant jet and one with a pulsed jet that decreases in intensity. Our unique method conducts the radiative transfer simulation using a time dependent jet which is calculated using the FLASH hydrodynamics code. We show that our simulations reproduce the Golenetskii and Yonetoku relations and delve into the expected polarization signatures for LGRBs under the photospheric model.

iPoster Session 458 — Exoplanets

458.01 — Precise Radial Velocities and Effectiveness of Telluric Mitigation Methods

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The precise radial velocity (PRV) method for detecting exoplanets aims to detect the stellar reflex motion from terrestrial habitable zone planets orbiting main sequence FGK stars, which produce Doppler signals with velocity semi-amplitudes on the order of 10 cm/s. There are various instrumentation and astrophysical challenges that have precluded such detections to date, including stellar surface activity such as starspots, plages, and granulation. We present simulations to quantify the additional impact of telluric absorption lines from the Earth's atmosphere upon PRV high-resolution spectroscopic measurements of nearby stars across the entire visible and near-infrared spectrum. Telluric absorption lines can bias the measurements of PRVs, and introduce systematic errors that can obscure the stellar reflex motion from orbiting terrestrial habitable zone planets. We assess how different telluric mitigation techniques can compensate for the presence of tellurics, including telluric correction division, cross-correlation and forward modeling. We find that forward modeling outperforms cross-correlation. By working with noiseless simulated spectra, we can place a floor on the induced PRV systematic error given a set of assumptions such as the telluric absorption line profile accuracy and mitigation approach. We find that in the red-optical, telluric absorption can introduce systematic errors on the order of 10 cm/s, and up to ∼1 m/s for the near-infrared. If the red-optical or near-infrared becomes critical in the mitigation of stellar activity, systematic errors from tellurics can be eliminated with a space mission such as EarthFinder.

458.02 — Precise Radial Velocities of Cool Low Mass Stars With iSHELL

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We present updates to our program of obtaining precise near infrared (NIR) radial velocities (RVs) with the R ∼ 80,000 iSHELL spectrograph on the NASA Infrared Telescope Facility (IRTF) using a methane isotopologue gas cell in the calibration unit. Observing cool low mass stars provides a "Habitable Zone" shortcut through their lower mass, effective temperature, and larger reflex velocities from orbiting bodies. It is advantageous to observe these stars at NIR wavelengths where they emit the bulk of their bolometric luminosity and are most quiescent from rotationally modulated stellar activity. Our novel analysis pipeline extracts RVs by minimizing the RMS of the residuals between the observed spectrum and a forward model, and accounts for the gas cell, tellurics, blaze function, multiple sources of quasi-sinusoidal fringing, and the line spread function of the spectrograph (LSF). The stellar template is derived iteratively using the target observations themselves through averaging barycenter-shifted residuals. With iSHELL we are currently monitoring transiting candidates identified with the NASA TESS mission to determine dynamical masses. We have demonstrated < 3 m/s precision over one-year timescales for the M4 dwarf Barnard's Star, sufficient to detect Neptunes on a wide range of orbits, terrestrial planets on close in orbits, and measure the expected wavelength dependence of stellar activity for young and active stars.

458.03 — Evolutionary track of the H/he envelope of the Sub-Neptunes and Super-Earths

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The observational detection of a localized reduction in the small planet occurrence rate, termed as "gap", is one of the most exciting and recent exoplanet discoveries. This gap appears to define a transition region in which sub-Neptune planets are believed to have lost their H/He envelop due to either photoevaporation or core powered loss mechanisms and transformed into bare cores. However, is still not clear the exactly location of the boundary between the planets that are still likely to hold an envelope (sub-Neptunes, SN) and the bare cores (super-Earths, T2). Here we investigate if the T2 planets are able to lose their primordial envelope during the first Myrs of their life. We find that photoevaporation can't explain the loss of the envelope derived if the T2 and SN have the same core mass. A second possibility is that these planets don't have the same core mass. In this case, we find that: 1) photoevaporation is able to strip off the primordial envelope fraction 2) there is an agreement between the primordial envelope fractions of the T2 and the SN at an age of 100Myr suggesting that these two groups are part of the same parent population.

458.04 — Accelerated MCMC Atmospheric Retrieval of Exoplanets using Neural Network Regression

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In the past decade, more than 40 exoplanetary atmospheres have been characterized in detail using space- and ground-based telescopes. With TESS in operation and JWST coming online soon, a wave of numerous new atmospheric spectra will soon be measured. Atmospheric retrieval is the key tool for interpreting those spectra and understanding the underlying physical processes. Through integrating forward models with various assumptions into the MCMC Bayesian framework, retrievals have provided statistically robust analyses of observed atmospheric spectra from Super-Earths to Hot Jupiters. However, a comprehensive retrieval analysis has so far been computationally expensive. Depending on the physical complexity and parameterization shortcuts adopted in the forward models, a single typical retrieval can take from hours to weeks. This high computational cost severely limits our ability to apply realistic and self-consistent atmospheric models on a large set of exoplanet spectra. For instance, all retrieval codes to date use parameterized temperature-pressure profile and cloud/haze scattering process. To reduce the high computational cost from running numerous forward models during the posterior sampling in MCMC, we propose using a neural network (NN) to predict forward model outputs to accelerate retrievals. Through training an NN on a pre-calculated grid of forward models, the NN is expected to predict the model planet spectra from model input parameters (radius, temperature, metallicity, CO ratio, etc) to a high accuracy compared to observed spectra. The NN is then used to swap out the time consuming part of computing forward models in the MCMC posterior sampling process. This approach offloads the recurring cost of forward models calculation for every different planet into generating a one-time training grid which then can be used to predict a large number of planet spectra almost instantly. Our NN approach is different from previous works on machine learning-based retrievals, which all take the planet spectra as input and predict the physical parameters as output. Since all those algorithms need to be trained on a specific set of planet spectra with fix spectral resolution and photon/instrument noise levels, they are not flexible on switching between different planet spectra which often have various wavelength coverage and data quality. By integrating NN with MCMC to bypass computing numerous forward models, we can bin NN predicted model spectra to any wavelength range and incorporate any noise levels in the MCMC likelihood function.

458.05 — System-by-system constraints of tidal dissipation from eccentricities

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We will show preliminary results of an effort to derive constrains on the efficiency of tidal dissipation in extrasolar planets and stars using the observed eccentricities in these systems. Existing constraints in the literature rely on population level analysis to derive constraints. In contrast, we simulate and analyze the orbital evolution of each system individually, allowing us to account properly for differences in the system architecture or the components it is comprised of. Further, we derive an independent constraint for each system allowing us to investigate the dependence of tidal dissipation on the dissipating object's structure, the tidal period, spin, etc.

iPoster-Plus Session 459 — Galaxies and Large Scale Structure

459.01 — Probing Galaxy Evolution Timescales Using Star Formation Histories

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The star formation histories (SFHs) of galaxies contain valuable imprints of the physical processes that regulate star formation within and across galaxies. While studying an ensemble of galaxies, this information can be interpreted in terms of the timescales on which a population of galaxies builds up stellar mass and eventually ceases star formation. We reconstruct the individual SFHs for nearly 50,000 galaxies from the CANDELS survey across a range of redshifts (0.5< z < 3.0) using the Dense Basis SED fitting method, which allows us to quantify the timescales of galaxy growth and quenching across a range of stellar masses and redshifts, and compare them to previous statistical estimates of these timescales using cross-sectional samples of galaxies at different epochs.In conjunction with cosmological simulations, we consider the impact of different physical processes on these timescales as a way to constrain the strength of different feedback processes out to high redshifts.

459.02 — Observational Constraints and Modeling Dust at 5 < z < 10

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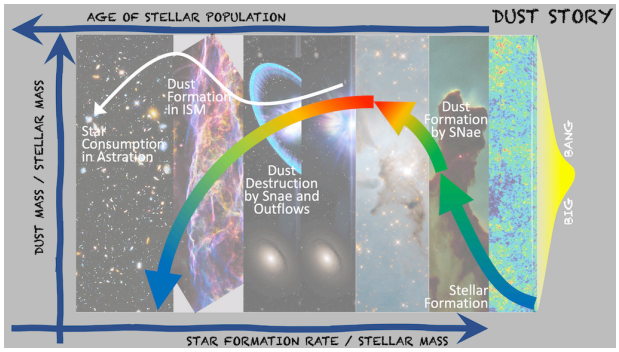
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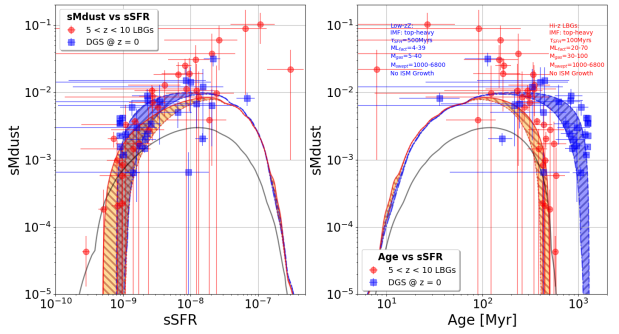
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The first generation of stars were born a few hundred million years after the big bang. These stars synthetized elements heavier than H and He, that are later expelled into the interstellar medium, initiating the rise of metals. Within this enriched medium, the first dust grains formed. This event is cosmologically crucial for molecules and dust plays a major role by cooling low-metallicity star-forming clouds which can fragment to create lower mass stars. Collecting information on these first dust grains is difficult because of the negative alliance of large distances and low dust masses. Here, we combine the observational information available from sub-mm facilities (ALMA, NOEMA) to collect a multi-wavelength information (including in the rest-frame infrared) from galaxies at redshifts 5 < z <10 and understand theoretically the first evolutionary phases of the dust cycle. The results presented here suggest that we have observed and understood the first stellar dust grains formed in the universe. Spectral energy distributions are fitted with CIGALE and the physical parameters and their evolution are modeled. Our models offers a new and consistent explanation on 1) how we can form and remove dust from the objects and 2) why some early galaxies are observed and others are not. We follow in time the formation of the first grains by supernovae later destroyed by other supernova shocks and expelled in the circumgalactic and intergalactic media.





459.03 — The WEAVE-Apertif Survey: galaxy evolution and dynamics

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The WEAVE-Apertif (WA) survey on the William Herschel Telescope will perform dedicated large integral field unit (LIFU; 90″) optical spectroscopy follow-up of 400 HI resolved galaxies from the Apertif HI survey. The LIFU observations will provide an unprecedented study of galaxy evolution and dynamics with 3-6x the physical resolution and 2-3x the spectral resolution of previous IFU surveys, and will be well matched to the HI spatial resolution of Apertif (15″). The Apertif survey which will provide the parent sample, will survey ∼4000 square degrees in the northern hemisphere in HI 21 cm with the Westerbork Synthesis Radio Telescope (see Adams et al "The Apertif Surveys: The First Six Months" at this meeting). One third of the WA galaxy sample will be chosen to be strongly morphologically disturbed in HI, one third will have kinematically disturbed HI disks, and one third will be an undisturbed control sample. The three subsets will span the color magnitude diagram in star formation rate and mass. The WA LIFU observations will achieve sufficient signal-to-noise in the stellar continuum to measure star formation rates, stellar age distributions, metallicities, ionized gas kinematics, as well as stellar kinematics and velocity dispersions. Here we present the survey plan and sample data quality based on recent survey operations rehearsals and realistic LIFU observation simulations.

459.04 — X-ray merger shock and radio relic in Abell 1367

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Abell 1367 is a dynamically young galaxy cluster with at least two subclusters merging along the SE-NW direction. With the wide-field XMM-Newton mosaic, we discover a previously unknown merger shock at the NW edge of the cluster. This shock region also corresponds to a radio relic, which could be produced by the shock re-acceleration of pre-existing relativistic seed electrons. We suggest that some of the relativistic seed electrons originate from late-type, star-forming galaxies through stripping. We expect mergers in spiral-rich galaxy groups or proto-clusters to also generate radio relics in these systems.

459.05 — Early structure formation with streaming velocity revisited

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Recently, lots of simulation works are performed to study the impact of the streaming motion between gas and dark matter on the early structure formation. The streaming motion is thought to have delayed the reionization by interrupting star-formation in minihalos. In the simulation works, the initial conditions for gas density field with streaming motion is often made simply by adding a constant velocity to the gas density field generated without the streaming velocity. We compare such simplified calculation to our fully self-consistent one that uses the solution of cosmological fluid equations with the streaming velocity term. We find that using the precise solution enhances the streaming effect considerable by account for the streaming effect happening between the Recombination (z∼1000) and the initial redshift of the simulation (typically 100 or 200). Therefore, we strongly advice to use the solution of the correct fluid equation to simulate the streaming motion. We provide our initial condition generator that does this job.

459.06 — An Einstein Cross Lyman-Alpha Gravitational Lens

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A Lyman-alpha emitting Einstein Cross has been discovered using the Keck Cosmic Web Imager (KCWI) in the region around the 17.3 mag BCG at the center of a ROSAT-detected cluster in the region of the North Ecliptic Pole. The initial candidate identification was made using the Subaru telescope. Our preliminary lens model reveals an aperture mass within 500 kpc of 2.5×10^{13} $M_{\odot}$, while the total mass is 4.4×10^{13} $M_{\odot}$. These values are for the optimized model as calculated by 'Lenstool' for a potential modeled as a pseudo-isothermal elliptical mass distribution (PIEMD): the analytical formula is described in Limousin et al. (2005, MNRAS, 356, 309). By reference to the X-ray luminosity / mass relation

for local clusters of galaxies (Stanek et al. 2006, ApJ 648, 956), the X-ray luminosity (about 6×10^{42} erg s^{-1}) is roughly consistent with the Dark Matter mass seen in the Einstein Cross (4×10^{13} $M_\odot$).

iPoster-Plus Session 460 — Instrumentation and Data Handling

460.01 — Enhancing the Far Ultra-Violet Optical Properties of Aluminum Mirrors with a Low Temperature Plasma Based Approach to Oxide Removal and Fluorine Passivation

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Astronomical instrumentation for measurements in the Far Ultra-Violet (FUV, 90-200nm) would typically use aluminum thin films due to this metal high reflectivity over this wavelength range. Unfortunately, the native aluminum oxide layer formed in atmosphere is strongly absorbing in this wavelength range, requiring that the aluminum films be protected with a dielectric that inhibits oxidation. Typically, magnesium fluoride (MgF_2) or lithium fluoride (LiF) coatings are used as protection layers but each has its problems. For example, MgF_2 has an absorption cutoff at 115 nm occluding a critical part of the FUV spectrum. Moreover, LiF has a lower absorption cutoff at 102.5 nm, but it is hygroscopic and thus susceptible to degradation in ambient conditions. A promising alternative to these coating materials is aluminum trifluoride AlF_3, which theoretically can provide reflectivity greater than 50% down to 100 nm if the coating is sufficiently thin. For aluminum coatings that have already been oxidize a simultaneous etch and deposition process could be an alternative to both eliminate the native aluminum oxide after growth and replace it with a coating layer that would be mostly AlF_3. In this work, we explore the use of electron beam generated plasmas to simultaneously etch the native oxide layer from aluminum thin films while depositing an AlF_3 capping layer to passivate the aluminum metal reflector. XPS measurements indicate that this approach is capable of producing very thin (~5 nm) AlF_3 films with some mild (5-10%) oxygen contamination. We will discuss the impact of plasma power, plasma chemistry, and plasma exposure time on the composition and structure of the passivation layer and how those parameters effect the optical properties. This work is partially supported by a NASA Strategic Astrophysics Technology (SAT) grant No. NNH177ZDA001N, and the Office of Naval Research, the Naval Research Laboratory base program.

460.02 — Machine Leaning Determination of Wavefront Perturbations for LSST

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In big astronomy survey projects, a good image quality is crucial for success, which demands accurate calibration of the telescope. Currently, Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) uses an curvature wavefront sensing algorithms to predict the perturbations in the optical system. The algorithms includes using Zernike polynomials to approximate the wavefront and then converting the Zernike parameters to control parameters which are the physical parameters for the optical instruments. The current method has some drawbacks. It's time consuming, it generates high degeneracy, and the problem is ill conditioned when the amount of control parameters is more than that of Zernike parameters. A more accurate and efficient method is highly desired. Meanwhile, recently there has been a lot of breakthroughs in machine learning applying to image analysis, therefore it is natural to ask whether one could apply tools from machine learning to help better calibrate the telescope. In my project, I use convolutional neural network methods to directly predict the optical perturbations in control parameter space, eliminated the intermediate processes: using Zernike parameter to approximate the wavefront and then convert the Zernike parameters to control parameters. It could achieve great prediction accuracy with a much shorter prediction time.

460.03 — Exploring the Effect of Weighting Data of Rare Sub-Samples on Classification

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Machine learning is taking a more prominent role in astronomy research as the size of observational and simulated data sets swell beyond a human's capability of digesting them. When training a classifier on data where one of the classes is intrinsically rare, it is common to up-weight the examples of the rare class

to ensure it isn't ignored. It is also a frequent practice to train on restricted data where the balance of source types is closer to equal for the same reason. Here we show that these practices can bias the model toward over-assigning sources to the rare class, and how to compensate for this bias.

460.04 — Ultra-Light Liquid Helium Dewar for Balloon-Borne Observatories: First Flight and Technology Development from BOBCAT

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The Balloon-Borne Cryogenic Telescope Testbed (BOBCAT) project is a multi-phase technology development project from NASA GSFC's Observational Cosmology Laboratory to create a cryogenic balloon platform for 3-to-5-meter telescopes at submillimeter wavelengths. A spectroscopic survey using cold optics at balloon altitudes would improve mapping speed by a factor of 100,000 compared to current platforms such as SOFIA. Launching such a large telescope on conventional zero-pressure balloons requires significant weight reductions for the dewar. We meet this challenge by separating the tasks of cryogen storage and instrument cooling: launching the payload warm with an ultra-light bucket dewar venting on assent, creating vacuum in the ultra-light dewar walls at float, and pumping cryogen from a storage dewar into the ultra-light dewar. The BOBCAT1 payload launched in August 2019 from NASA's CSBF facility in Ft. Sumner NM and demonstrated controlled cryogen transfer at a float altitude of 130,000 ft. The BOBCAT2 payload, scheduled for launch in 2020, implements the ultra-light dewar technology and will attempt to show comparable boiloff rates of liquid helium with weight savings five times that of the conventional bucket dewar.