

DISTANCE DETERMINATION

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A BRIEF MIROUGION ON GEPTEDS



- **Cepheids** are a type of *variable* star that undergo *periodic* fluctuations in brightness due to their expansion and contraction.
- The key feature of Cepheids is the period-luminosity relation, which links the pulsation period of the star to its intrinsic brightness.
- This relationship allows astronomers to accurately measure the star's *distance* by comparing its observed brightness with its true luminosity.

HOW TO FIND THE DISTANCE OF THE GALANY NGC3128

01

 By analyzing the variation in apparent magnitude of a cepheid whose distance is known over its brightness period we are able to find a relationship that links its absolute magnitude and the log of its period



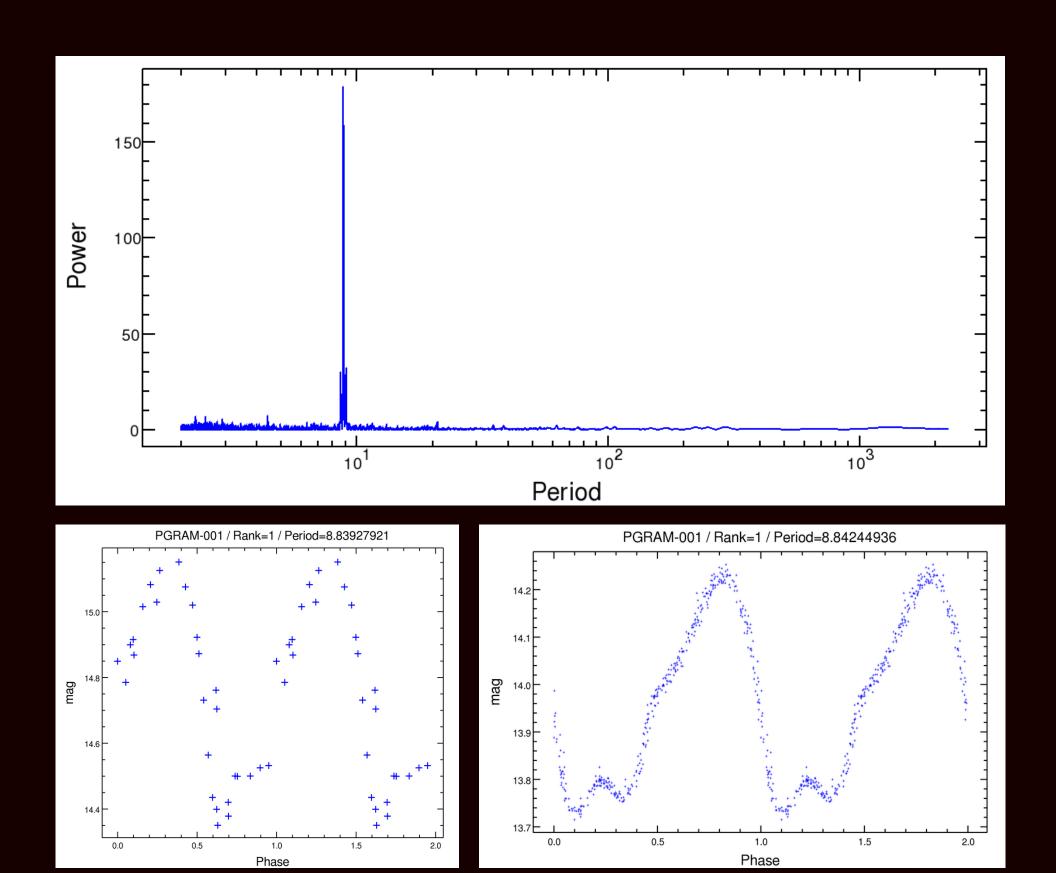
03

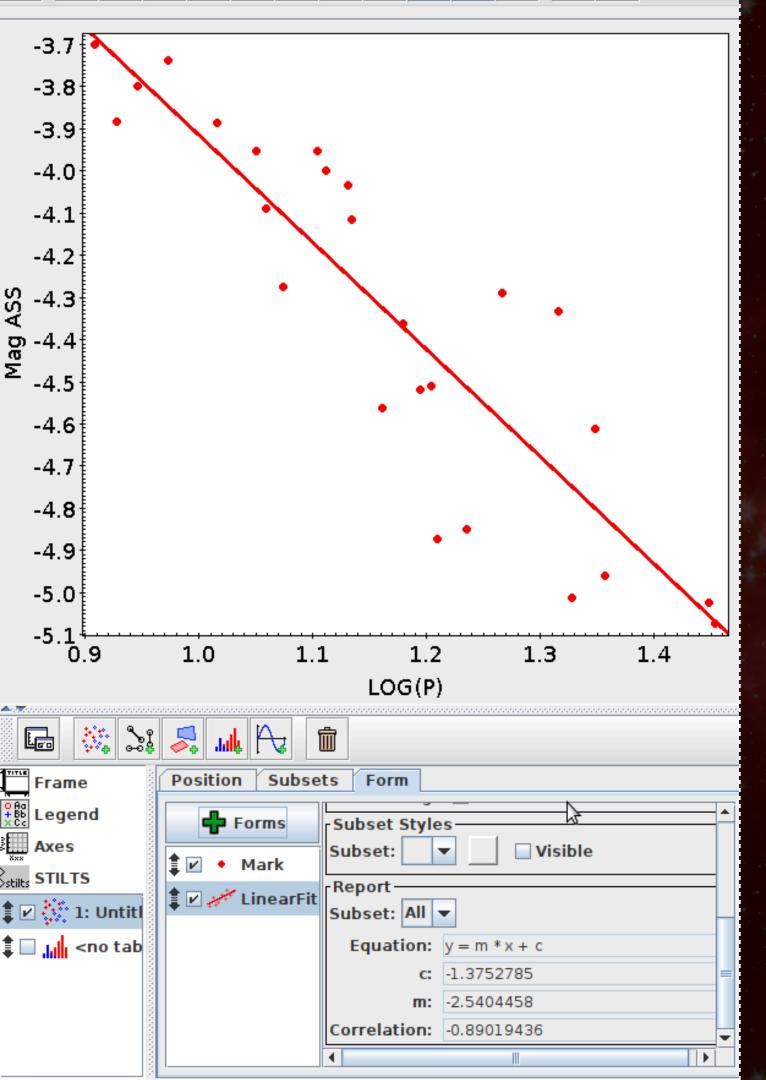
 Ultimately, by plugging the founds values in the aforementioned formula we've found the absolute magnitude and successively their distance

02

 Afterwards we've extracted the values of the apparent magnitude and the periods of some cepheids which belong to ngc3198 from the images collected by Hubble Space Telescope

By plugging the acquired datas in the software "periodogram" we've taken into exam the most-likely periods and afterwards it created the graphs underneath.



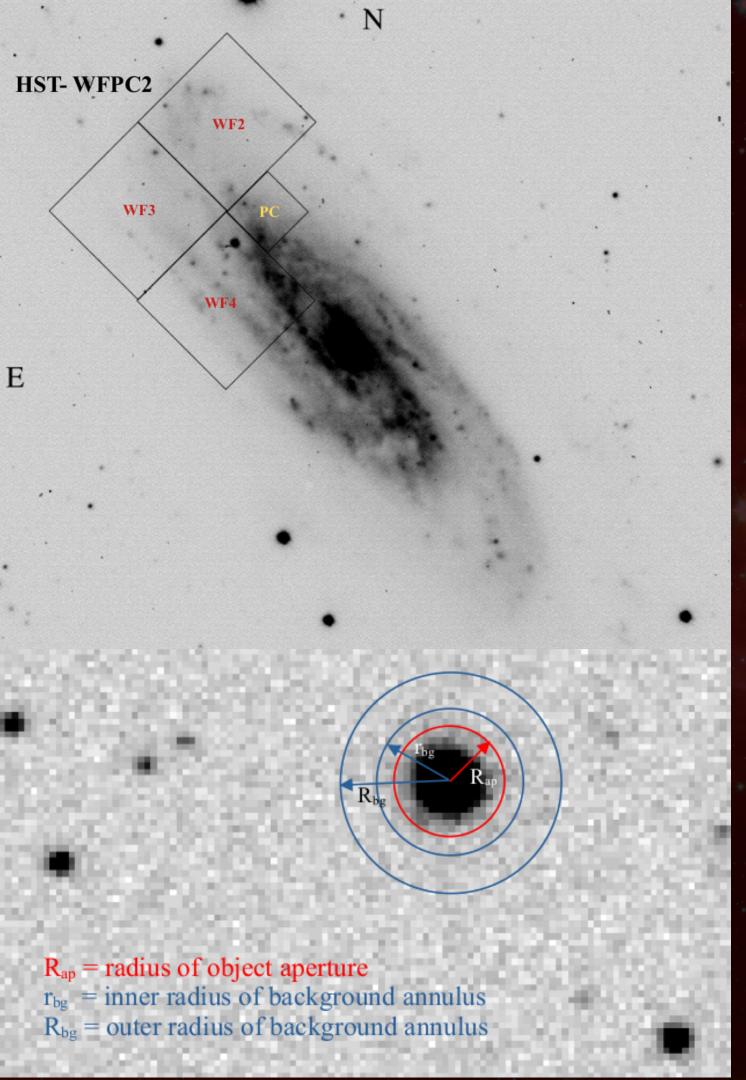


01
$$V = 2.5 \log_{10}(2) - 2.5 \log_{10} \left(10^{-\frac{2V_{ ext{max}}}{5}} + 10^{-\frac{2V_{ ext{min}}}{5}} \right)$$

O2
$$M_V = V + 5 - 5 \cdot \log_{10}(d)$$

• Where d = 49,59 Kpc is the distance of the Large Magellanic Cloud

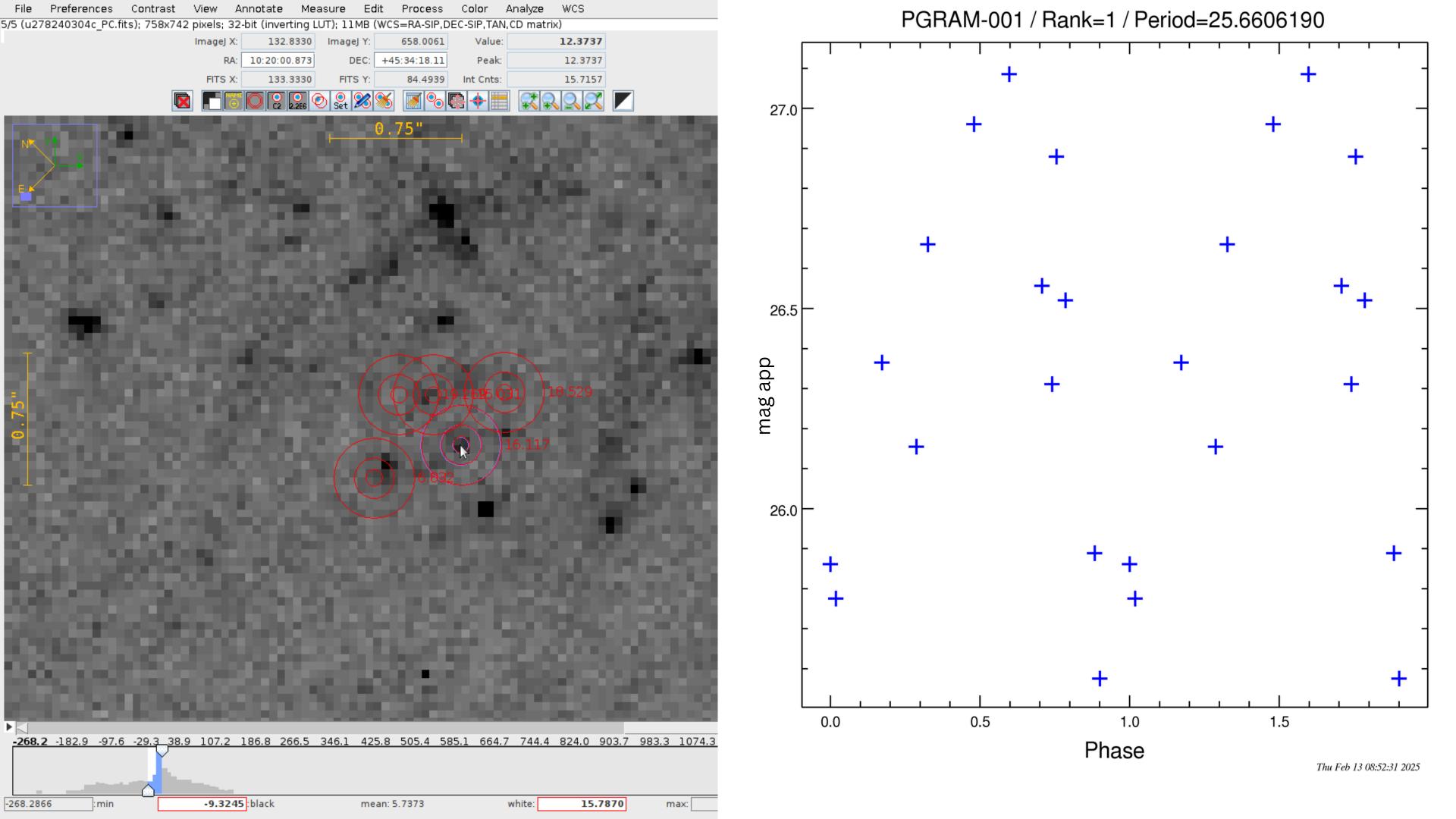
os
$$M_V = \Sigma \cdot \log_{10}(P) + M_{V,0}$$



from the images gathered by the **Hubble Space Telescope**, by removing the background luminosity of the stars of interest with the tools provided by **AstroImageJ**, we were able to obtain the apparent magnitudes of our Cepheids

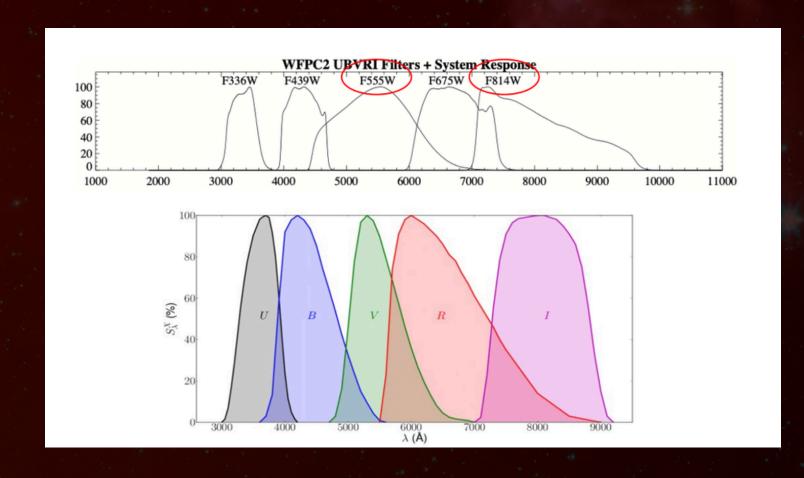
in order to track the variation in luminosity of the stars, we've repeated the process various times and with two different filters to get a more accurate average value of the apparent magnitude

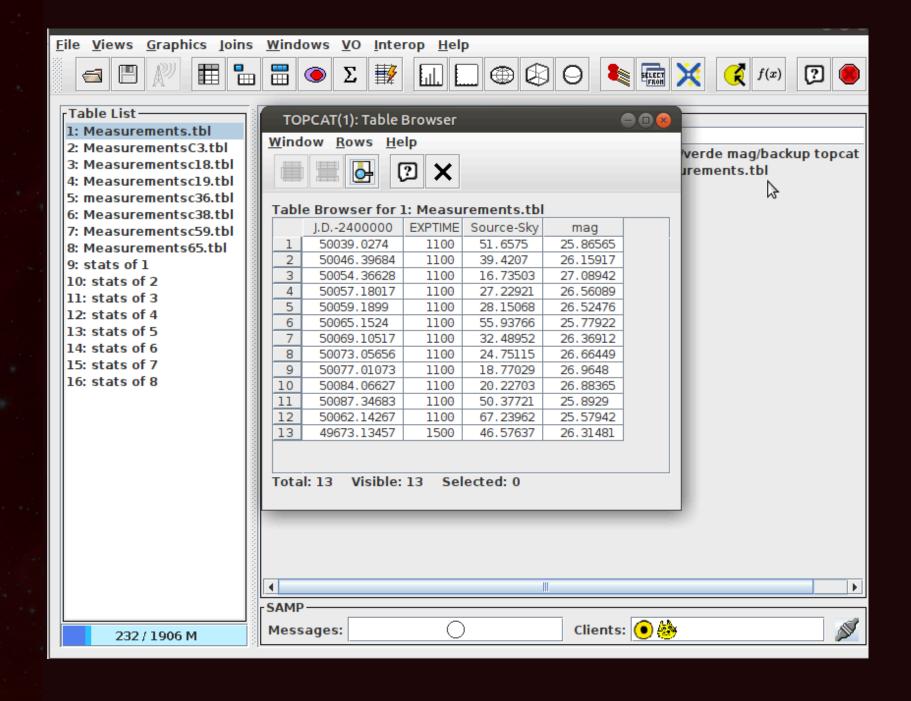
by inputting the acquired data into the Periodogram software, we examined the most likely periods



this formula gives us the average apparent magnitude of a single star spectrum of the filter F555w, which roughly corresponds to the green filter normally utilized on telescopes on the Earth's surface.

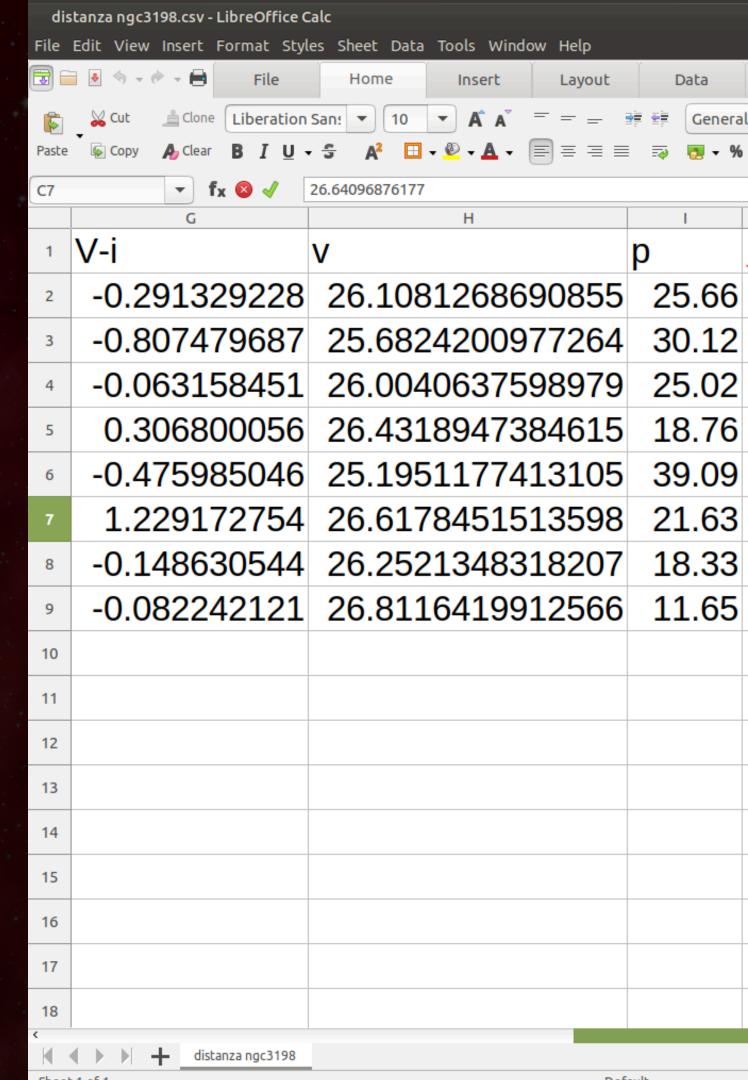
the same process has been done for the filter F814w, which is almost alike to the infrared band





$$F_{555W} = -2.5 \cdot \log_{10} \left(rac{C}{T_{ ext{exp}}}
ight) + Z P_{F_{555W}}$$

$$egin{cases} V = F_{555W} - 0.052 \cdot (V - I) + 0.027 \cdot (V - I)^2 \ I = F_{814W} - 0.063 \cdot (V - I) + 0.025 \cdot (V - I)^2 \end{cases}$$



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Calculate the average absolute V magnitude by means of the Period-Luminosity relation

$$M_V = \Sigma \cdot \log_{10}(P) + M_{V,0}$$

Calculate the distance modulus:

$$d = 10^{rac{V - M_V + 5}{5}}$$

J	K
Mva	distanza
-4.95541864279431	16319584.689569
-5.13222939106733	14552241.6461235
-4.92755161208853	15357590.1875845
-4.60985750566675	16156617.7021761
-5.41983504577379	13273655.9736703
-4.76691722757166	18921365.535638
-4.58427427883091	14698798.0180243
-4.0842217185171	15106809.1261993

from the distances obtained by the studies on each Cepheid, we got to the actual distance of the galaxy, which results to be:

 $d=(14.6 \pm 0.3) \text{ Mpc}$

