

MÁSTER EN ASTRONOMÍA Y ASTROFÍSICA

Título del trabajo

Curso académico y fecha de convocatoria

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Índice general

1. Título Capítulo 1	1
1.1. Sección 1	2
1.1.1. Subsección 1: Bibliografía	3
1.1.2. Subsección 2: algunas ecuaciones	3
1.1.3. Subsección 3: Figuras	5
2. Título Capítulo 2	7
2.1. Sección 1	8
2.1.1. Subsección 1	8
2.1.2. Subsección 2	9
Bibliografía	9

bla. Algunas ecuaciones:

$$\begin{cases} \xi_r(r, \theta, \varphi, t) &= a(r)Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi) \exp(i 2\pi\nu t) \\ \xi_\theta(r, \theta, \varphi, t) &= b(r)\frac{\partial Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi)}{\partial \theta} \exp(i 2\pi\nu t) \\ \xi_\varphi(r, \theta, \varphi, t) &= \frac{b(r)}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi)}{\partial \varphi} \exp(i 2\pi\nu t) \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where ξ_r , ξ_θ and ξ_φ are the displacements, $a(r)$ and $b(r)$ are amplitudes, ν is the oscillation frequency and $Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi)$ are the spherical harmonics given by

$$Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi) = \sqrt{\frac{2 l + 1}{4\pi} \frac{(l - m)!}{(l + m)!}} P_l^m(\cos \theta) \exp(i m \varphi) \quad (1.2)$$

that represents the dependence of the mode on the angular variables θ and φ for a star with a spherically symmetric equilibrium configuration. And $P_l^m(\cos \theta)$ are Legendre polynomials given by

$$P_l^m(\cos \theta) = \frac{(-1)^m}{2^l l!} (1 - \cos^2 \theta)^{\frac{m}{2}} \frac{d^{l+m}}{d \cos^{l+m} \theta} (\cos^2 \theta - 1)^l \quad (1.3)$$

where θ is measured from the pulsational pole, the axis of symmetry. In most pulsating stars that axis coincides with the rotation axis. The main exceptions are the rapidly oscillating Ap stars where the axis of pulsational symmetry is the magnetic axis which is inclined to the rotational axis.

There are three quantum numbers to specify the modes: n is the number of radial nodes and is called the *overtone* of the mode. l is the *degree* of the mode and specifies the number of surface nodes that are present. m is the *azimuthal order* of the mode, where $|m|$ specifies how many of the surface nodes (l) are lines of longitude (lines that pass through the rotation axis of the star). It follows therefore that the number of surface nodes that are lines of latitude is equal to $l - |m|$. The values of m range from $-l$ to $+l$, so there are $2 l + 1$ m-modes for each degree l .

Gracias al label que hemos insertado, podemos hacer referencia a estas ecuaciones... ver Ec. 1.1.

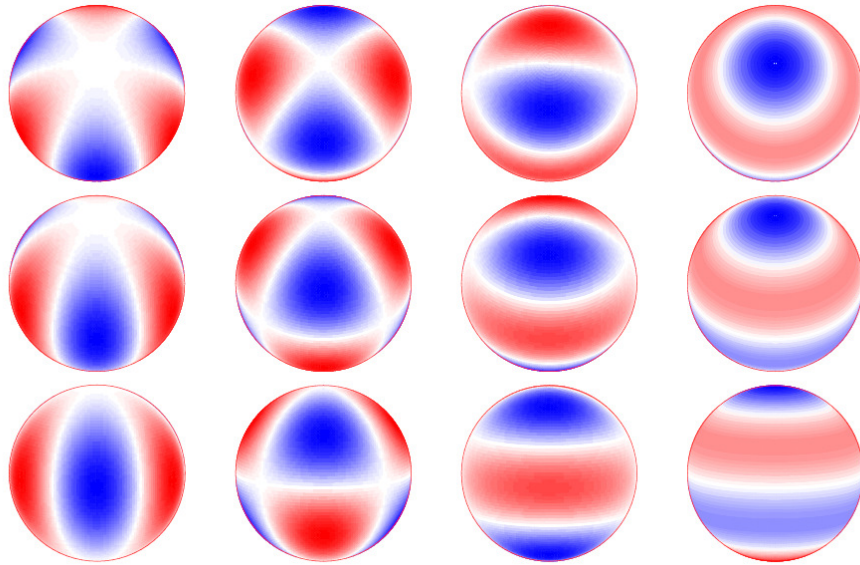


Figura 1.1: *Caption largo. Different examples of non-radial oscillations, seen from a different inclination angle: $i = 30^\circ$ (top row), $i = 60^\circ$ (middle row) and $i = 30^\circ$ (bottom row). The velocity field of non-radial oscillator is represented by a spherical harmonic Y_l^m . The meaning of the spherical wave-numbers (l, m) is visualized. In these examples $l = 3$ and m takes values from 0 (right) to 3 (left). The dot indicates the symmetry axis of the oscillation, which corresponds to the rotation axis of the star. The coloring denotes the Doppler shift in an observed spectrum due to the oscillation, i. e. at this particular instance in the oscillation cycle, the red parts are moving towards the stellar center (thus away from the observer) and therefore shift the spectrum to longer wavelength (redshift) while the blue parts are moving outwards (towards the observer) and result in a shift to shorter wavelengths. Credit: taken from the Lecture notes by Conny Aerts in the University of Leuven and Nijmegen.*

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2.1. Sección 1

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2.1.1. Subsección 1

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