

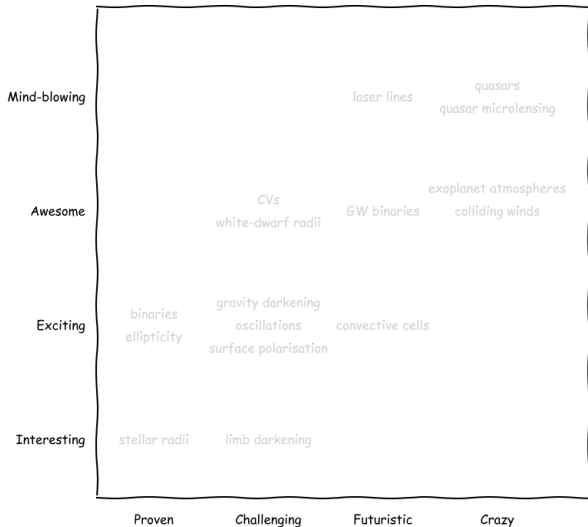
# SII Science Cases: Interestingness vs Difficulty

---

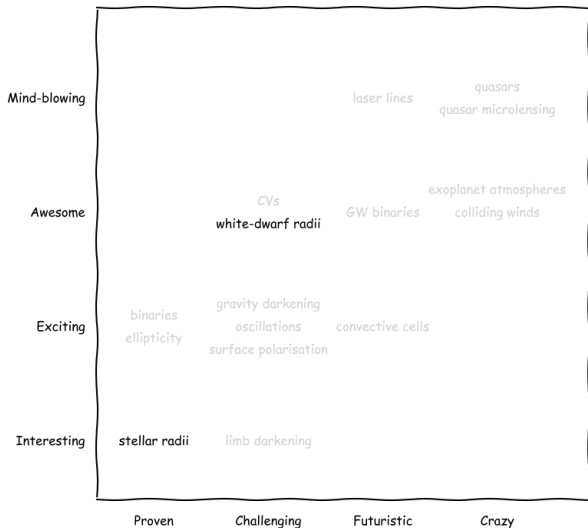
credits: S. Basak,<sup>1</sup> S. Baumgartner,<sup>2</sup> M. Bernardini,<sup>2</sup> J.R. Canivete Cuissa,<sup>2</sup>  
H. de Laroussilhe,<sup>2</sup> A.M.W Mitchell,<sup>3</sup> N. Rai,<sup>1</sup> S. Sarangi,<sup>4</sup> T. Schaeffer,<sup>2</sup>  
D. Soyuer,<sup>2</sup> L. Stanic,<sup>2</sup> Y. van der Burg,<sup>2</sup> L. Zwick<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> IISER-TVM India, <sup>2</sup> Uni Zurich CH, <sup>3</sup> FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg Germany, <sup>4</sup> CUTM India

# An Interestingness vs Difficulty matrix

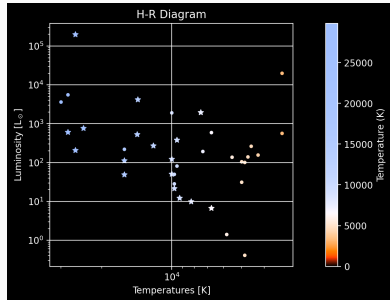
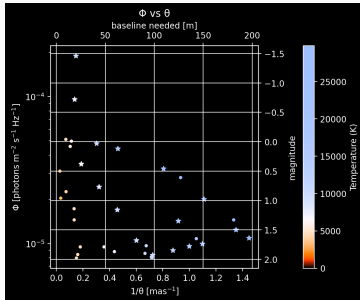


# 1. Pioneered by Michelson and Pease (c. 1920)



# Stellar Radii

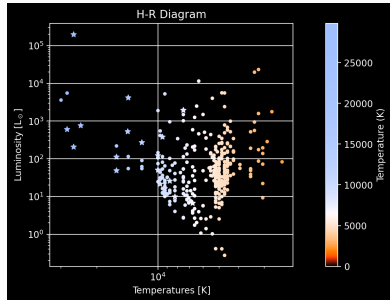
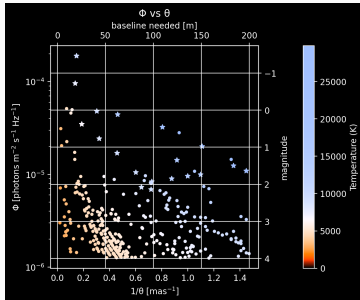
Stars with  $V \leq 2$  and 200 m baseline (NSII era)



<https://target-stars-sii.streamlit.app>  
by Lucijana Stanic

# Stellar Radii

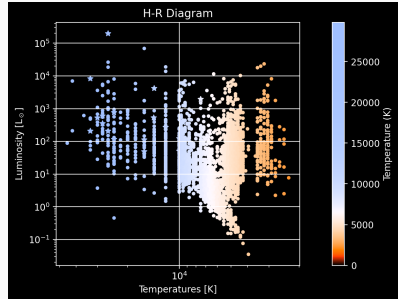
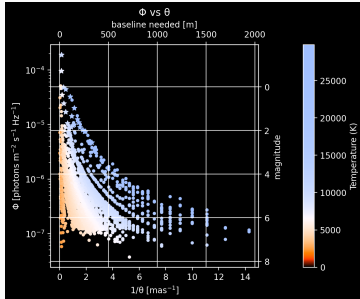
Stars with  $V \leq 4$  and 200 m baseline (present day)



<https://target-stars-sii.streamlit.app>  
by Lucijana Stanic

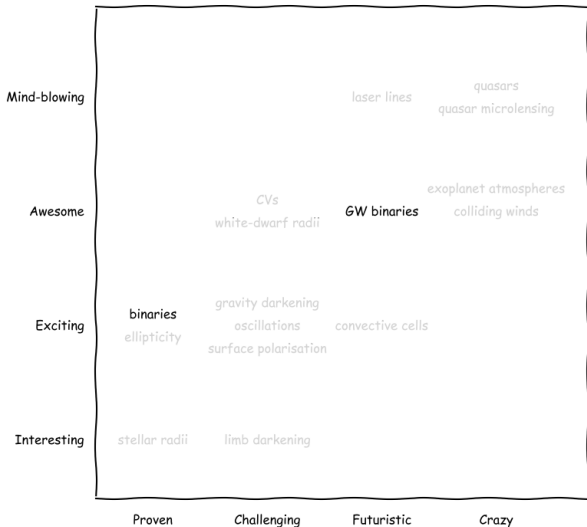
# Stellar Radii

Stars with  $V \leq 8$  and 2 km baseline (2030s?)



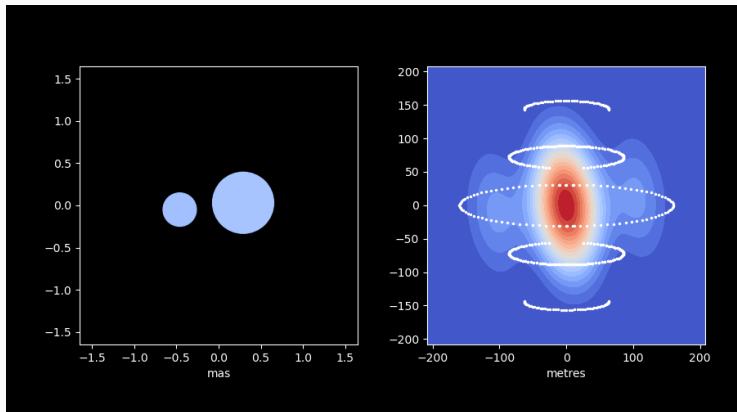
<https://target-stars-sii.streamlit.app>  
by Lucijana Stanic

## 2. Pioneered by Hanbury Brown et al (c. 1970)



# Binaries

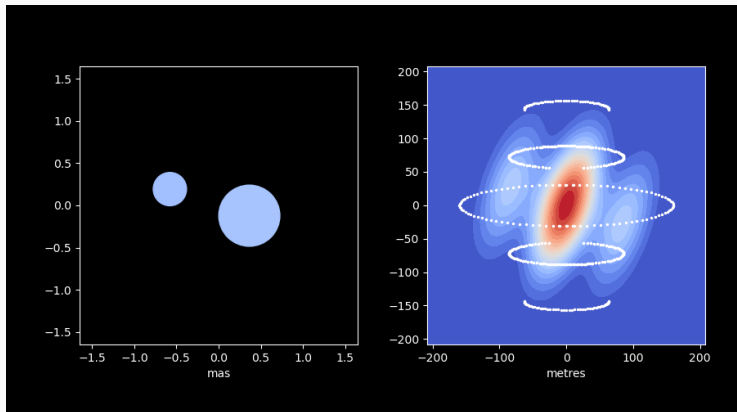
## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir





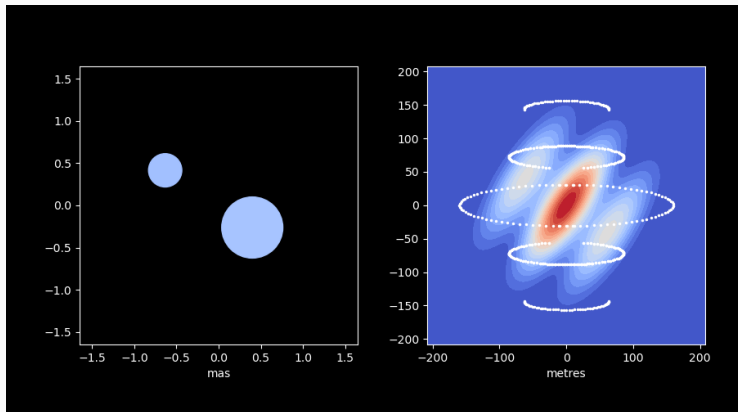
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



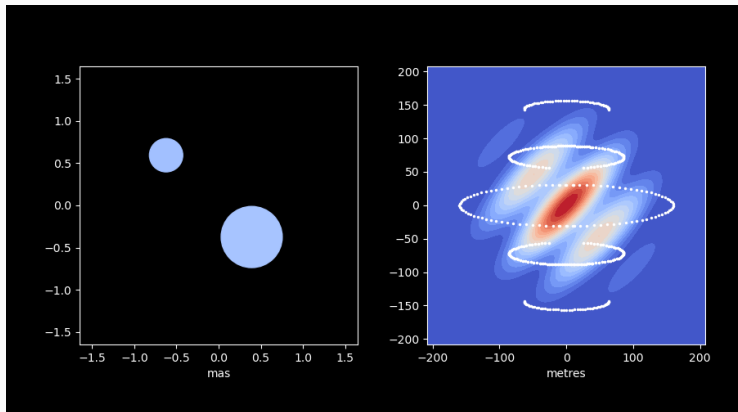
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



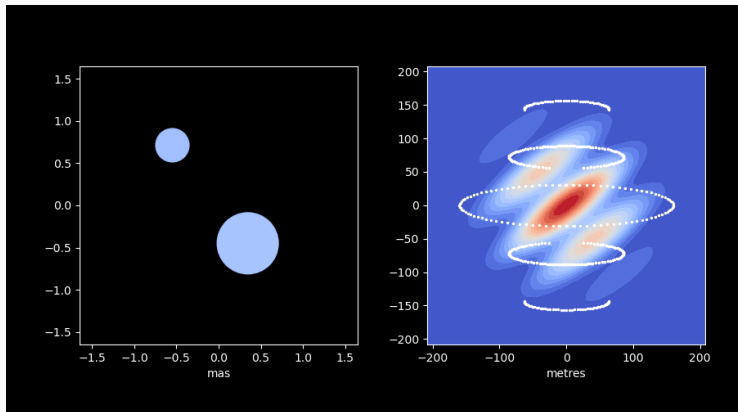
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



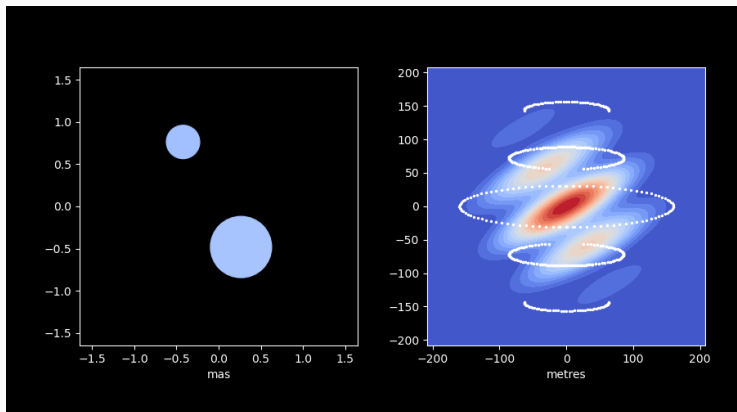
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



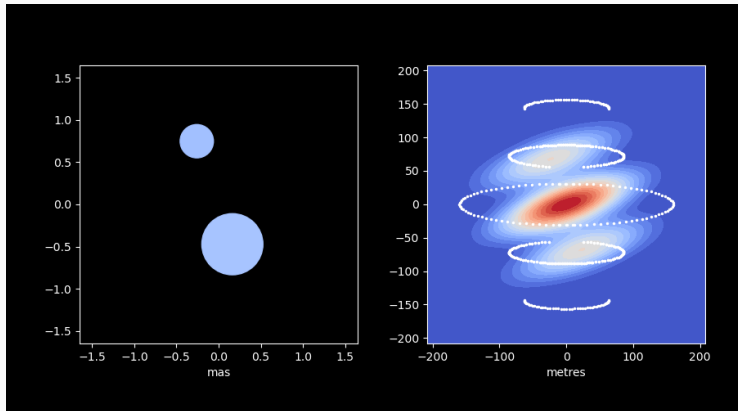
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



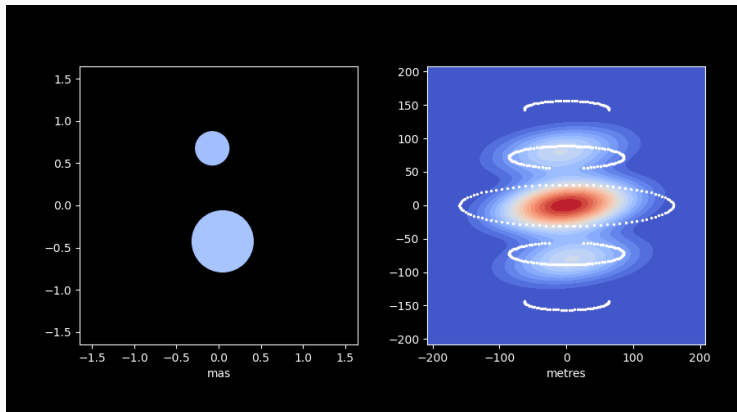
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



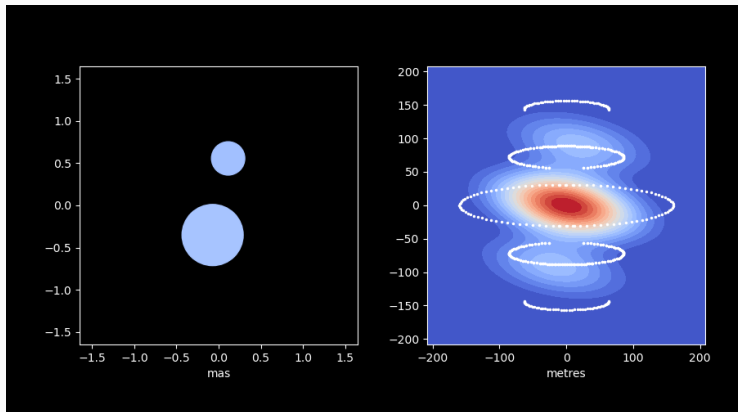
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



# Binaries

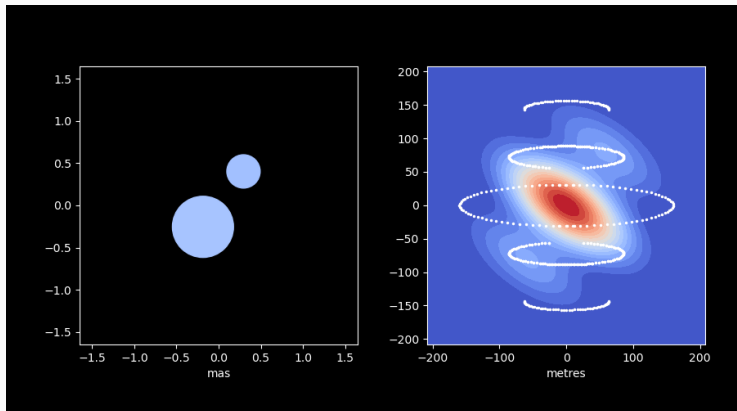
## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir





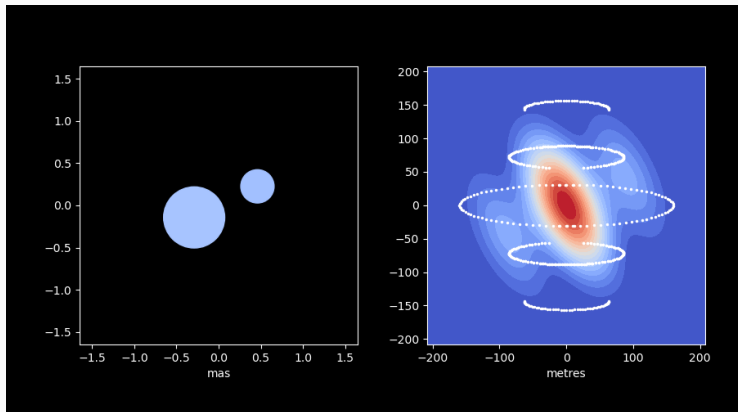
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



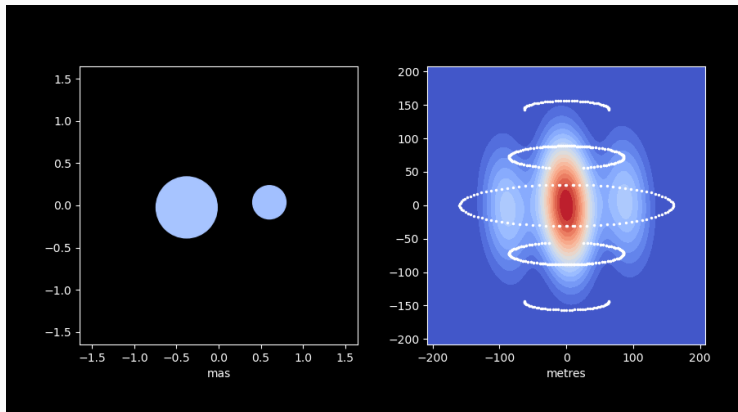
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



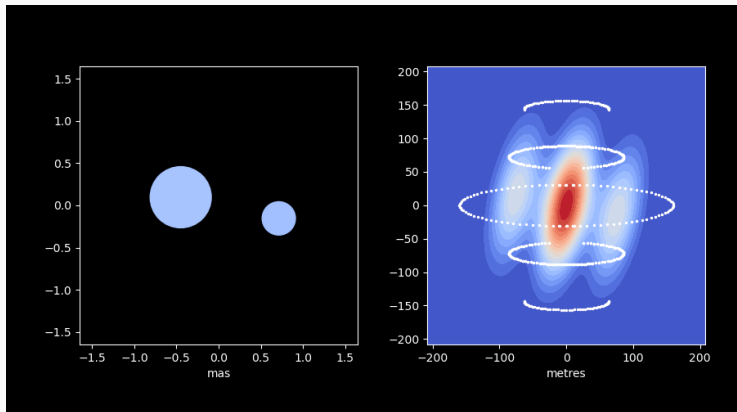
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



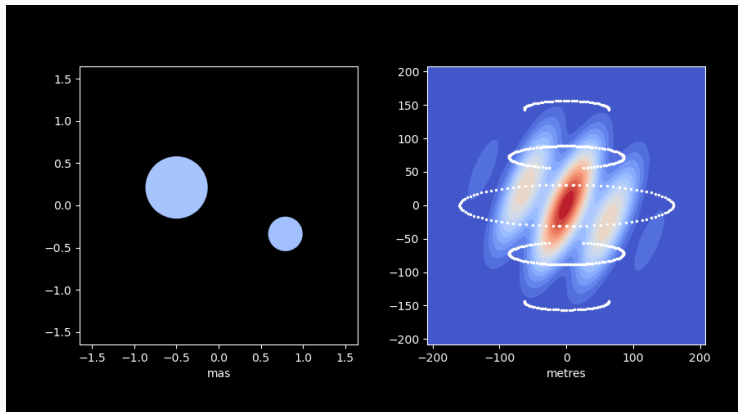
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



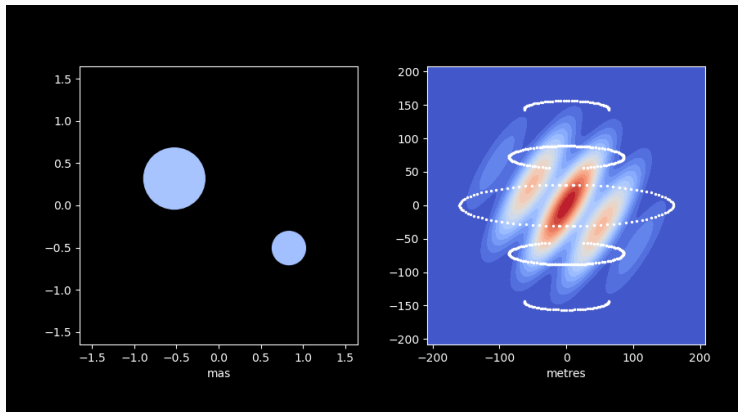
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



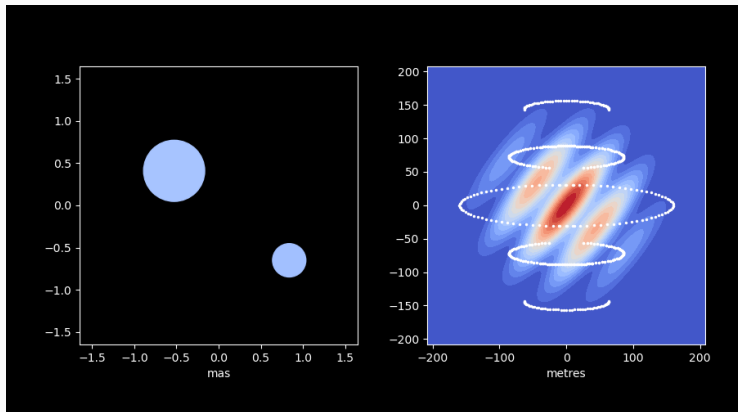
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



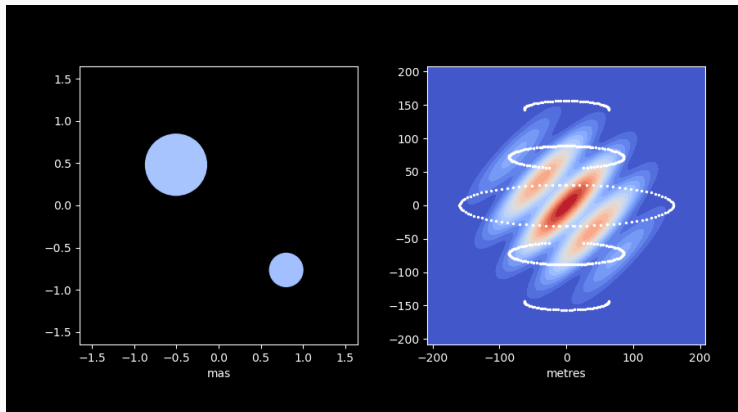
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



# Binaries

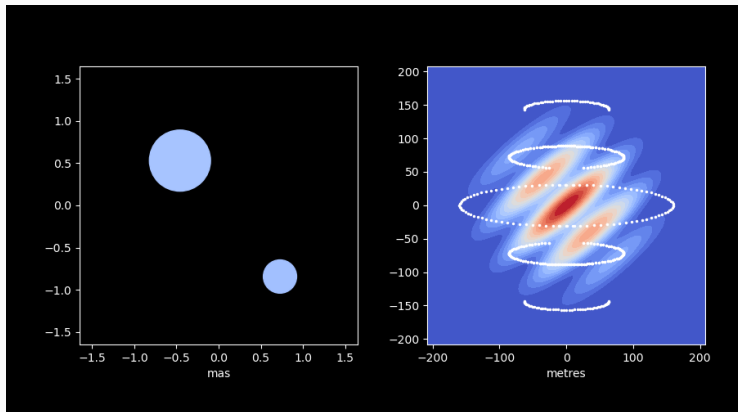
## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir





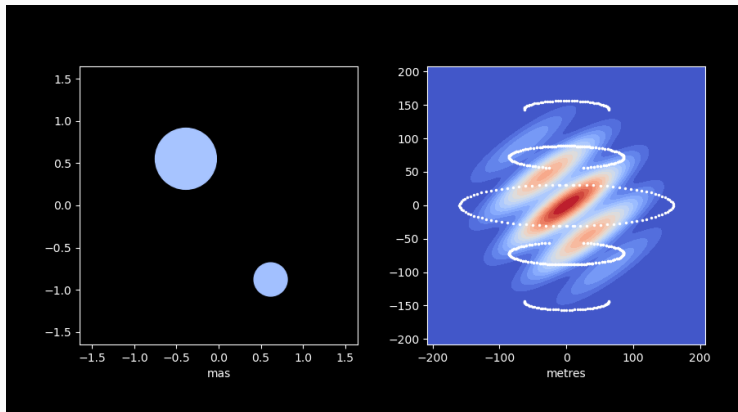
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



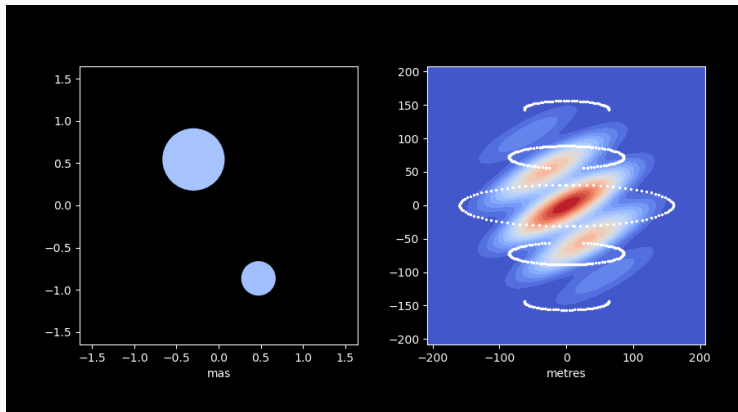
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



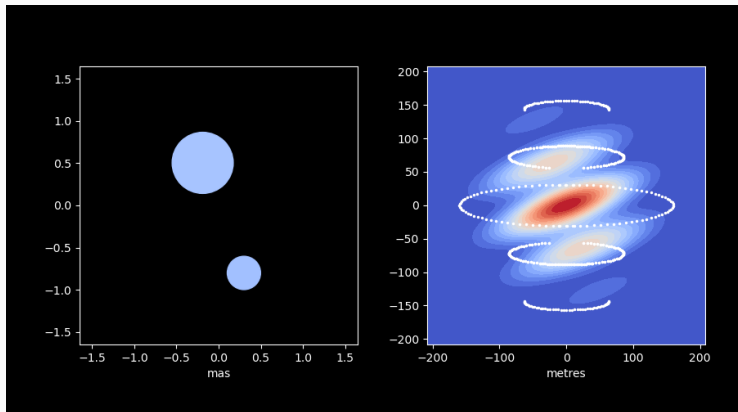
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



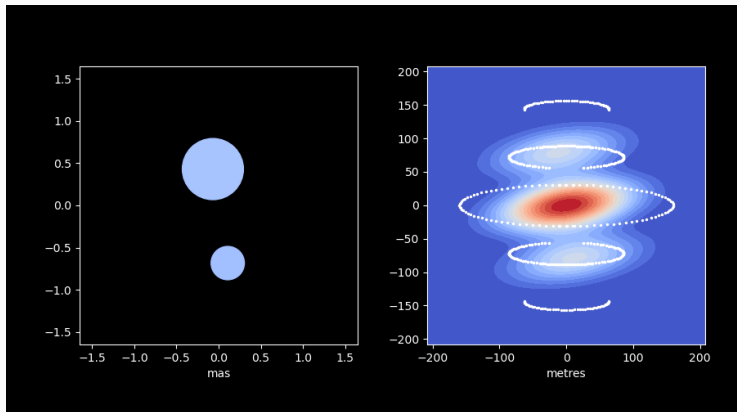
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



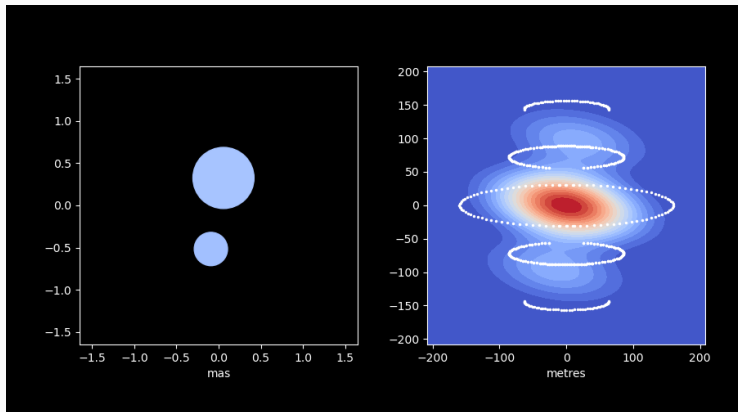
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



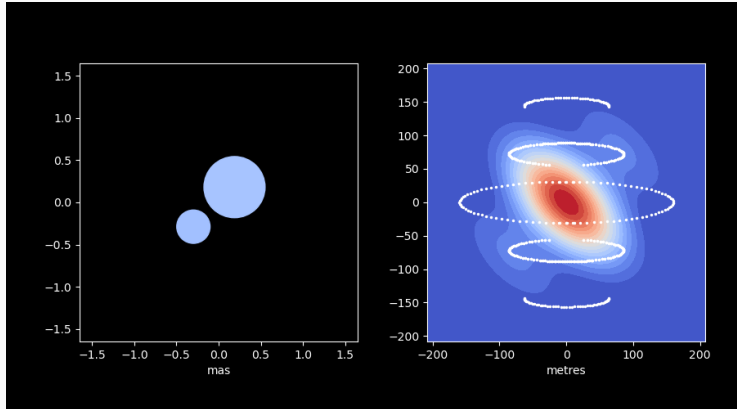
# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



# Binaries

## Simulation of $\alpha$ Vir



Add spectroscopy and solve for distance and masses.

Monthly Notices

of the  
ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY







MNRAS **498**, 4577–4589 (2020)


Advance Access publication 2020 September 2

doi:10.1093/mnras/staa2638

## Towards a polarization prediction for LISA via intensity interferometry

Sandra Baumgartner <sup>1</sup>★ Mauro Bernardini,<sup>1</sup> José R. Canivete Cuissa <sup>1,2</sup> Hugues de Laroussilhe,<sup>1</sup>

Alison M. W. Mitchell <sup>3</sup>, Benno A. Neuenschwander,<sup>1</sup> Prasenjit Saha <sup>3</sup>, Timothée Schaeffer,<sup>1</sup>

Deniz Soyuer <sup>1</sup> and Lorenz Zwick<sup>1</sup>

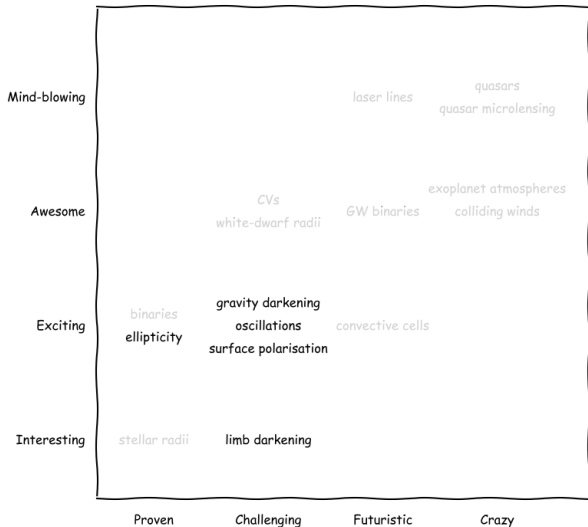
<sup>1</sup>Center for Theoretical Astrophysics and Cosmology, Institute for Computational Science, University of Zurich, Winterthurerstrasse 190, CH-8057 Zürich, Switzerland

<sup>2</sup>Istituto Ricerche Solari Locarno (IRSOL), Via Patocchi 57, CH-6605 Locarno-Monti, Switzerland

<sup>3</sup>Physik-Institut, Universität Zürich, Winterthurerstrasse 190, CH-8057 Zürich, Switzerland

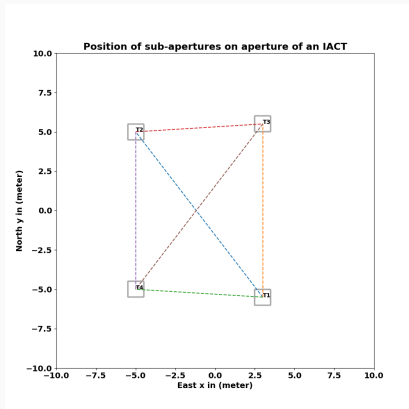


### 3. Features of (theoretically) known shape



# Stellar oscillations

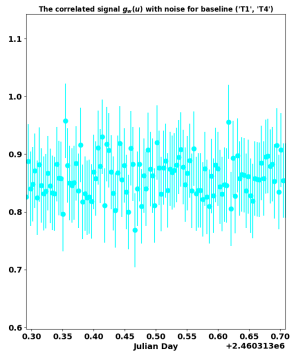
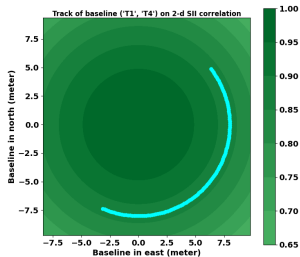
Polaris simulations (Rai et al., in prep)



# Stellar oscillations

Polaris simulations (Rai et al., in prep)

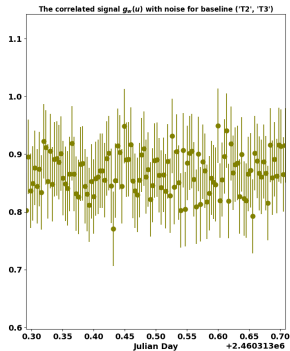
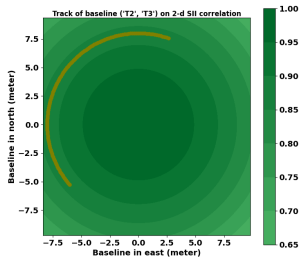
On the observational interval 3



# Stellar oscillations

Polaris simulations (Rai et al., in prep)

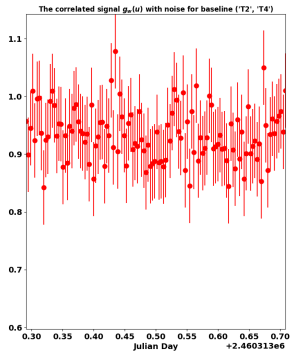
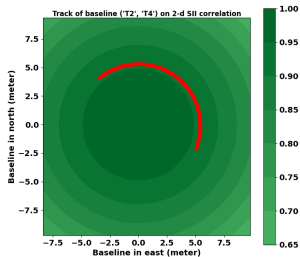
On the observational interval 3



# Stellar oscillations

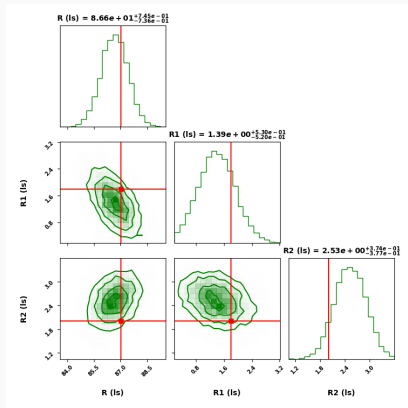
Polaris simulations (Rai et al., in prep)

On the observational interval 3



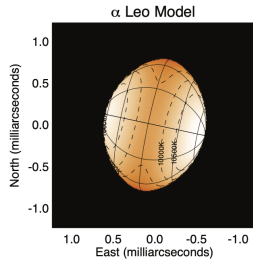
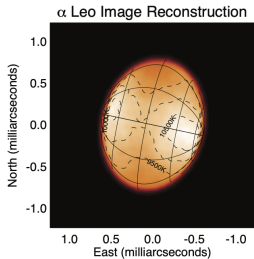
# Stellar oscillations

Polaris simulations (Rai et al., in prep)



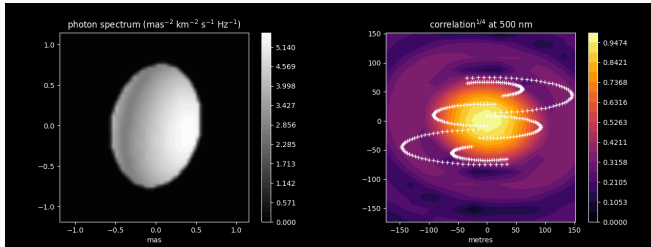
# Gravity darkening

$\alpha$  Leo from Che et al (2011)



# Gravity darkening

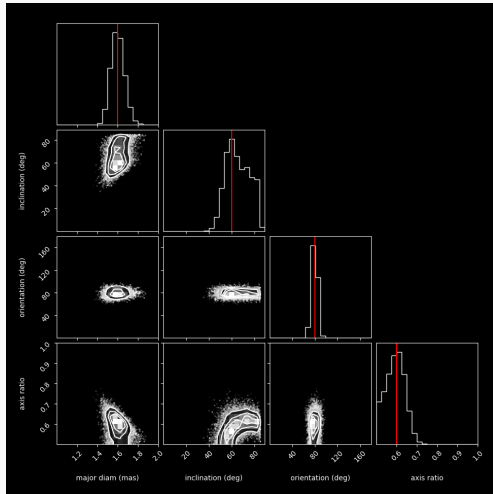
$\alpha$  Leo SII simulation





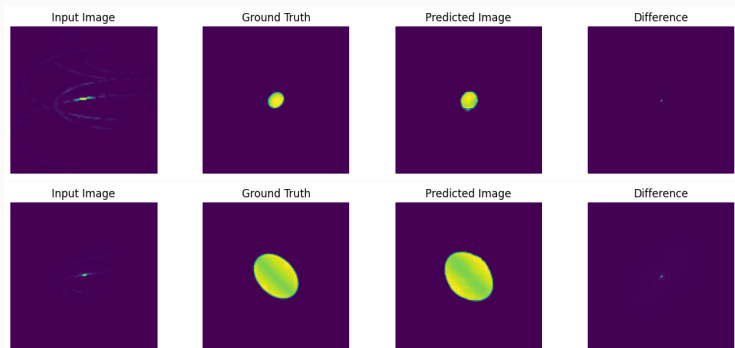
# Gravity darkening

$\alpha$  Leo SII simulation

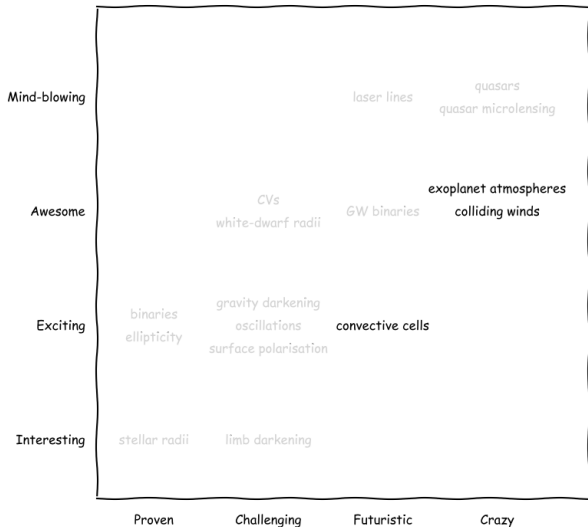


# Can generative AI help?

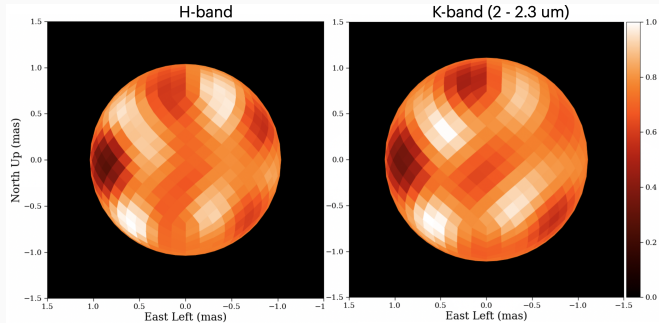
Simulated SII + GAN for image reconstruction (preliminary)



## 4. Features of unknown shape



# Giant convective cells



from Anugu et al arXiv:2408.02756

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 195:137-144, 1975 January 1

© 1975, The American Astronomical Society. All rights reserved. Printed in U.S.A.

## ON THE SCALE OF PHOTOSPHERIC CONVECTION IN RED GIANTS AND SUPERGIANTS

MARTIN SCHWARZSCHILD

Princeton University Observatory

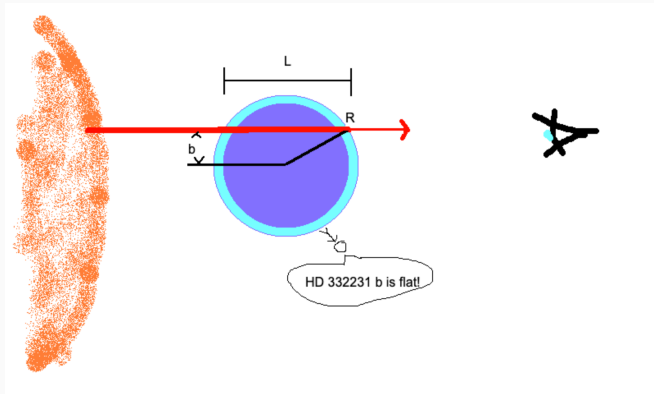
*Received 1974 June 21*

### ABSTRACT

An attempt is made to estimate the sizes of the convective elements which dominate the brightness variations on the photospheres of red giants and supergiants. The data assembled permit the extreme hypothesis that these dominant convective elements are so large that only a modest number of them exists at any one time on the entire surface of such a star—in contrast with two million granules on the Sun.

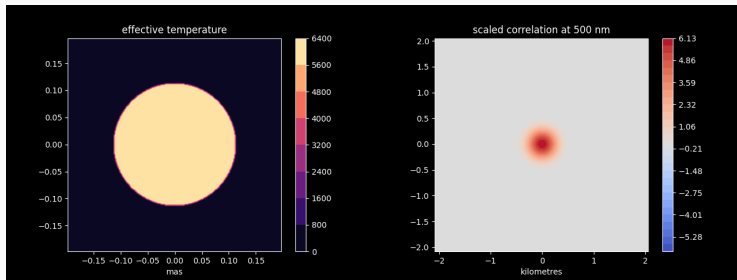
*Subject headings:* convection — interiors, stellar — late-type stars

# Exoplanet atmospheres



# Exoplanet atmospheres

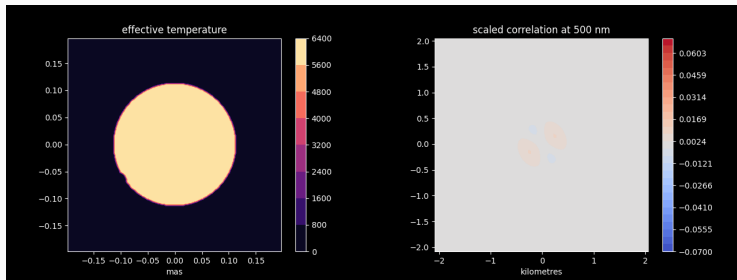
HD 332231 (scenario with a wind-dependent absorption line)



Signal outside of transit.

# Exoplanet atmospheres

HD 332231 (scenario with a wind-dependent absorption line)

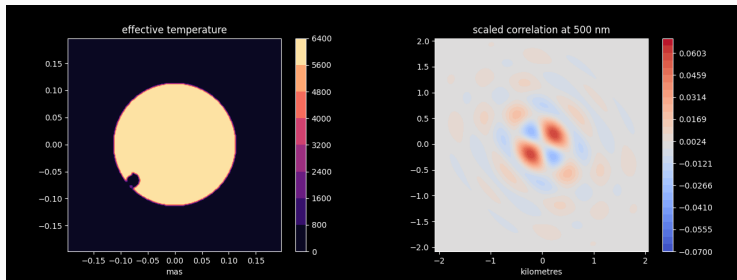


Signal difference during transit.



# Exoplanet atmospheres

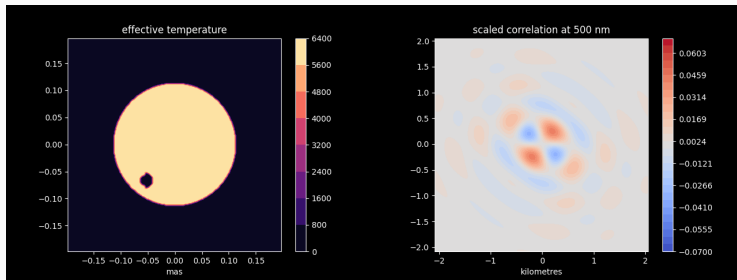
HD 332231 (scenario with a wind-dependent absorption line)



Signal difference during transit.

# Exoplanet atmospheres

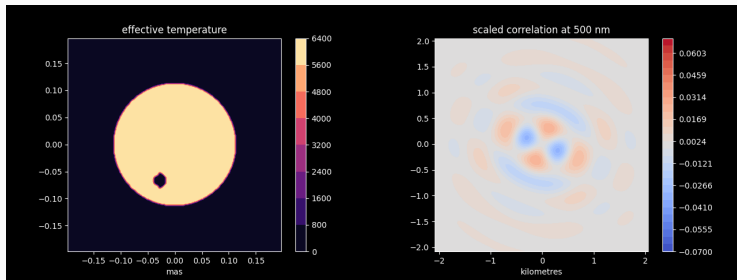
HD 332231 (scenario with a wind-dependent absorption line)



Signal difference during transit.

# Exoplanet atmospheres

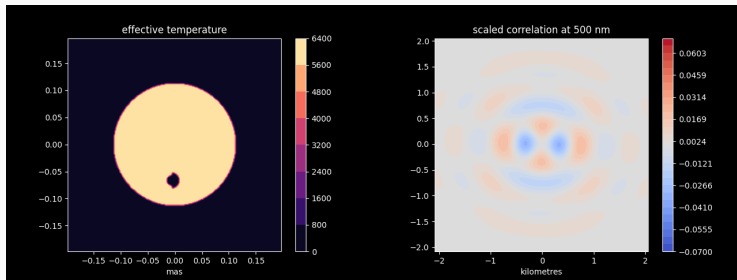
HD 332231 (scenario with a wind-dependent absorption line)



Signal difference during transit.

# Exoplanet atmospheres

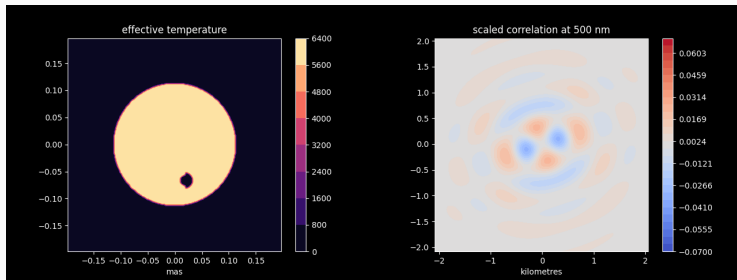
HD 332231 (scenario with a wind-dependent absorption line)



Signal difference during transit.

# Exoplanet atmospheres

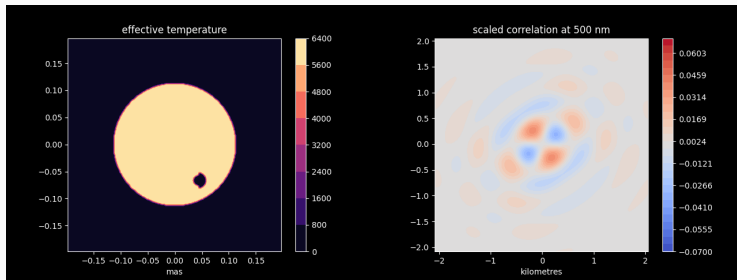
HD 332231 (scenario with a wind-dependent absorption line)



Signal difference during transit.

# Exoplanet atmospheres

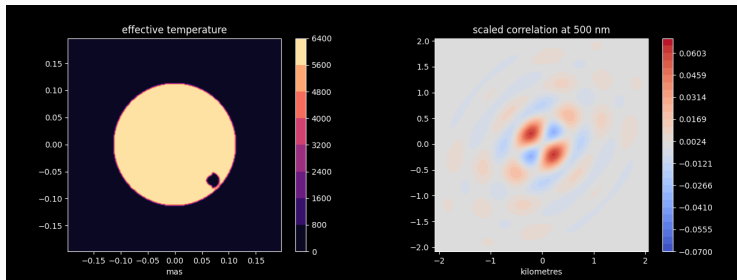
HD 332231 (scenario with a wind-dependent absorption line)



Signal difference during transit.

# Exoplanet atmospheres

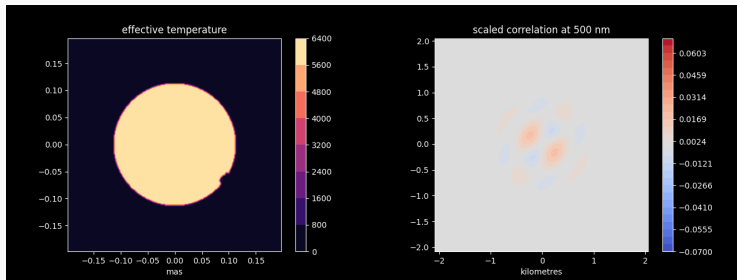
HD 332231 (scenario with a wind-dependent absorption line)



Signal difference during transit.

# Exoplanet atmospheres

HD 332231 (scenario with a wind-dependent absorption line)

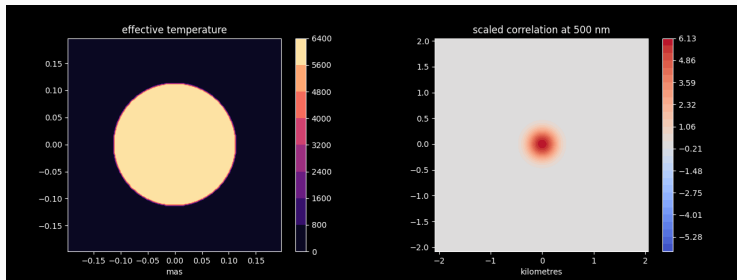


Signal difference during transit.



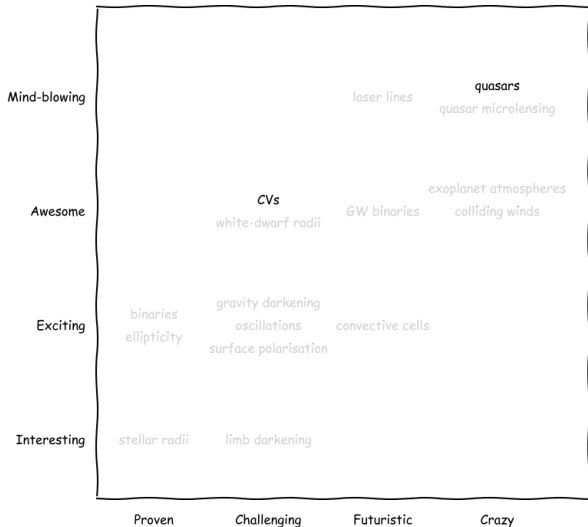
# Exoplanet atmospheres

HD 332231 (scenario with a wind-dependent absorption line)

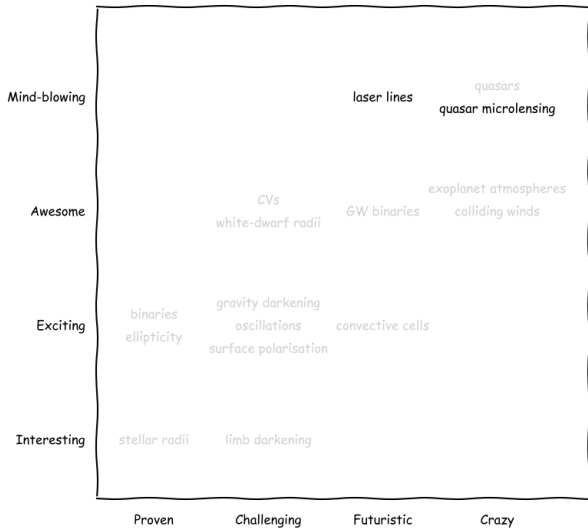


Signal outside of transit.

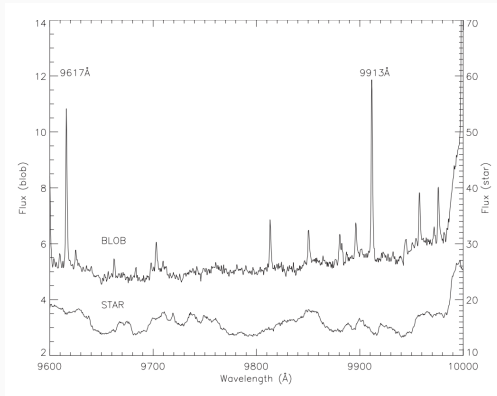
## 5. Accretion (Roland Walter's talk)



## 6. Non-image properties

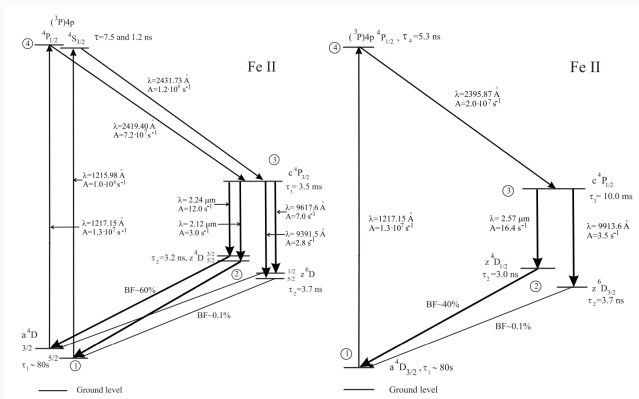


# Laser blobs around $\eta$ Carinae?



from Johansson & Letokhov (2004)

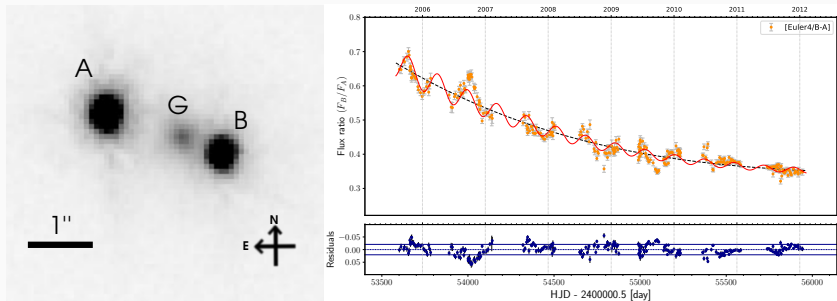
# Laser blobs around $\eta$ Carinae?



from Johansson & Letokhov (2004)

# Quasar Microlensing

Lensed quasar J0158–4325 (Millon et al 2022)



Micro-image structure expected on  $\mu$  as scale.

# Summary

