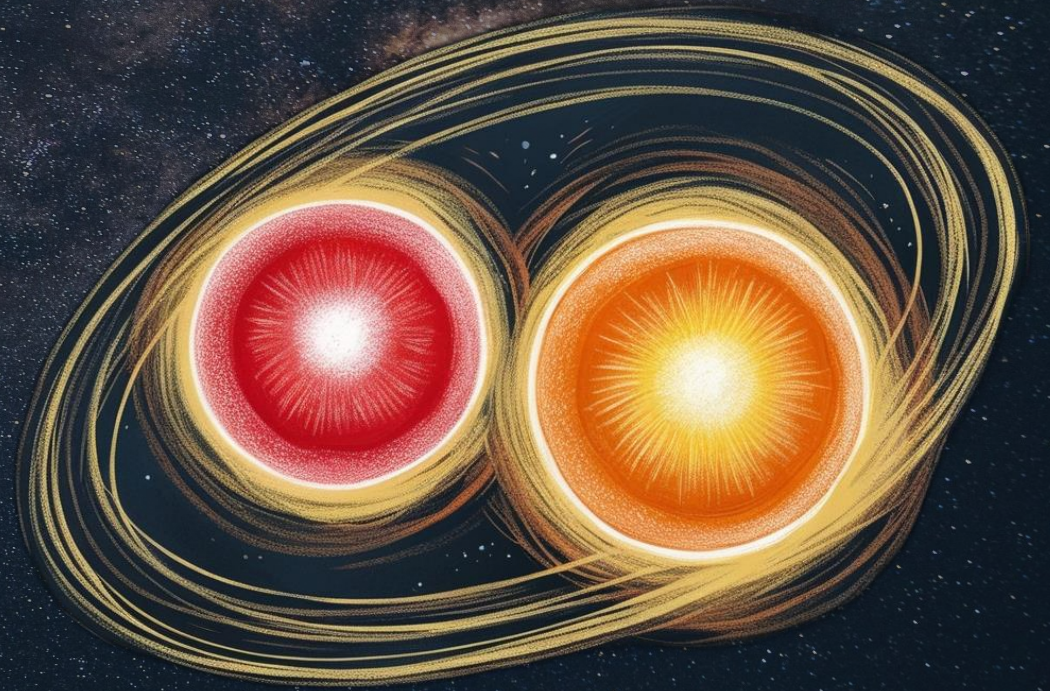


# Annual Meeting 2025

**Felipe Espinoza Arancibia**  
**Supervisor: Bogumił Pilecki**



A novel q-PED method: precise physical properties of a merger-origin binary Cepheid  
OGLE-LMC-CEP-1347

FELIPE ESPINOZA-ARANCIBIA <sup>1</sup> AND BOGUMIŁ PILECKI <sup>1</sup>

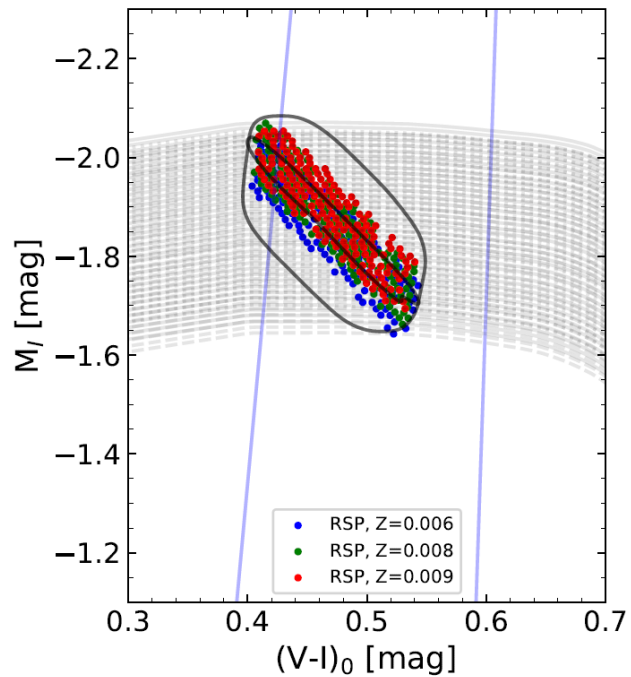
<sup>1</sup>Centrum Astronomiczne im. Mikołaja Kopernika, PAN, Bartycka 18, 00-716 Warsaw, Poland

Submitted to ApJL.

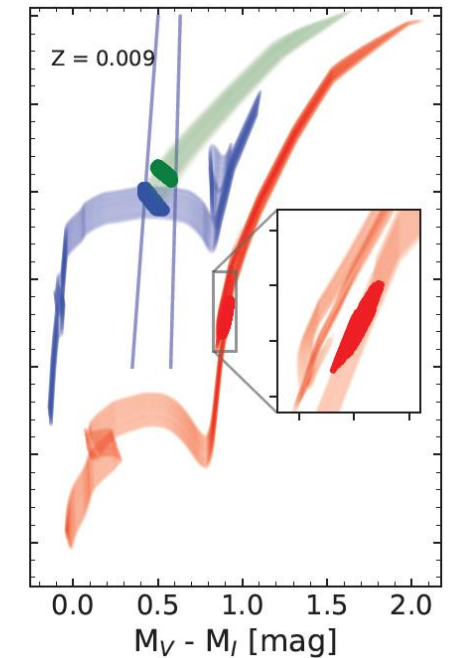
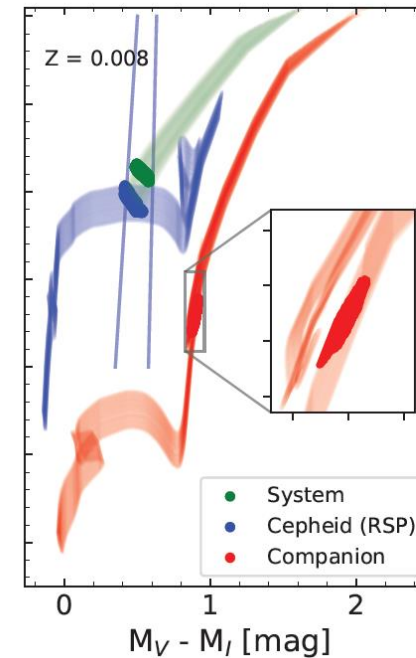
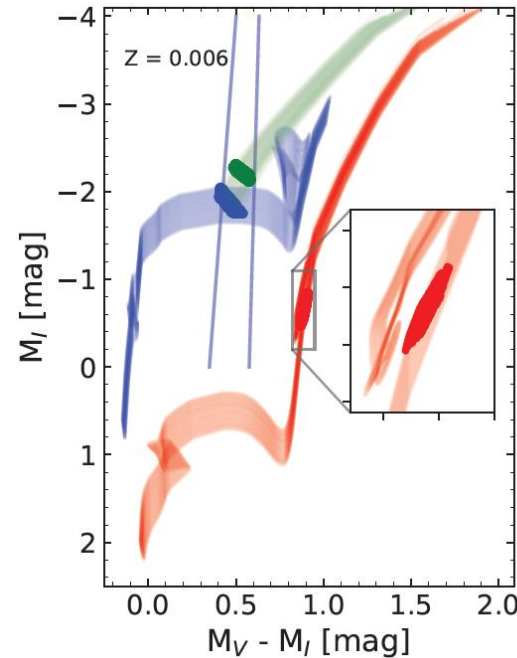
arXiv:2501.09076

**Pulsation + Evolutionary models + Mass ratio ( $q$ ) + Distance (+ photometry)**

RSP



MESA





A novel q-PED method: precise physical properties of a merger-origin binary Cepheid  
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**Pulsation + Evolutionary models + Mass ratio (q) + Distance (+ photometry)**

**q = 0.553 (Pilecki et al. 2022)**

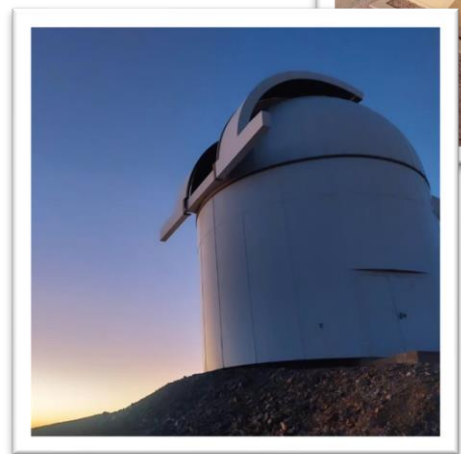
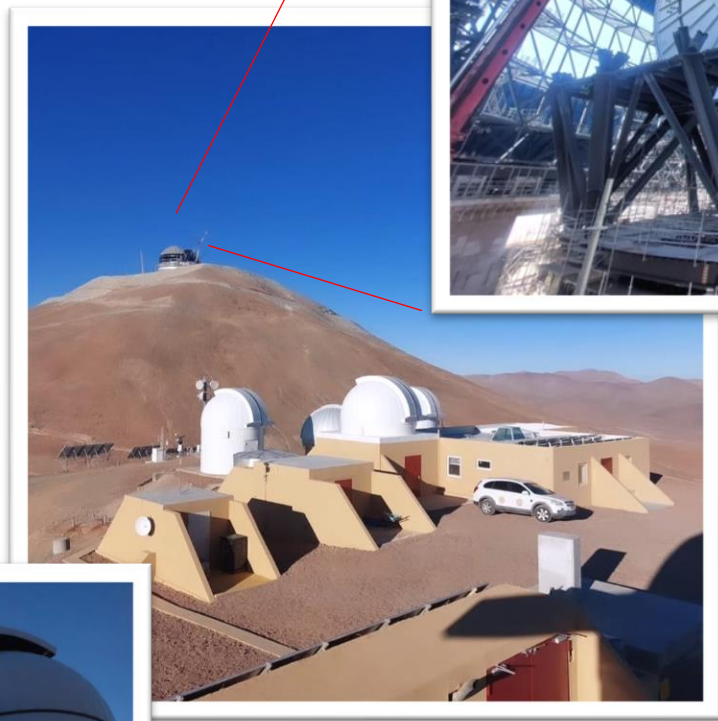
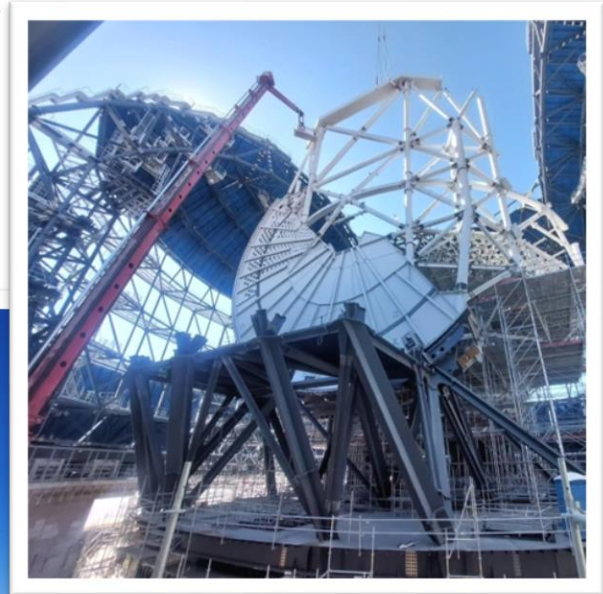
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Table 1. Physical parameters of CEP-1347.

Parameter	Cepheid	Companion	Unit
Mass	$3.42 \pm 0.09$	$1.89 \pm 0.04$	$M_{\odot}$
Radius	$13.65 \pm 0.27$	$12.5 \pm 0.62$	$R_{\odot}$
log g	$2.706 \pm 0.013$	$2.522 \pm 0.049$	cgs
Temperature	$6510 \pm 118$	$4911 \pm 63$	K
log L	$2.47 \pm 0.04$	$1.91 \pm 0.03$	$L_{\odot}$
Age	$0.23 \pm 0.01$	$1.09 \pm 0.08$	Gyr
$E_{V-I}$ <sup>1</sup>	$0.10 \pm 0.03$		mag
Distance <sup>2</sup>	$49.8 \pm 0.5$		kpc

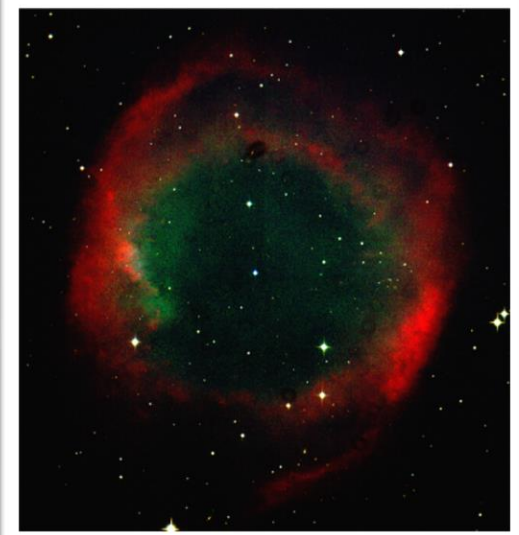
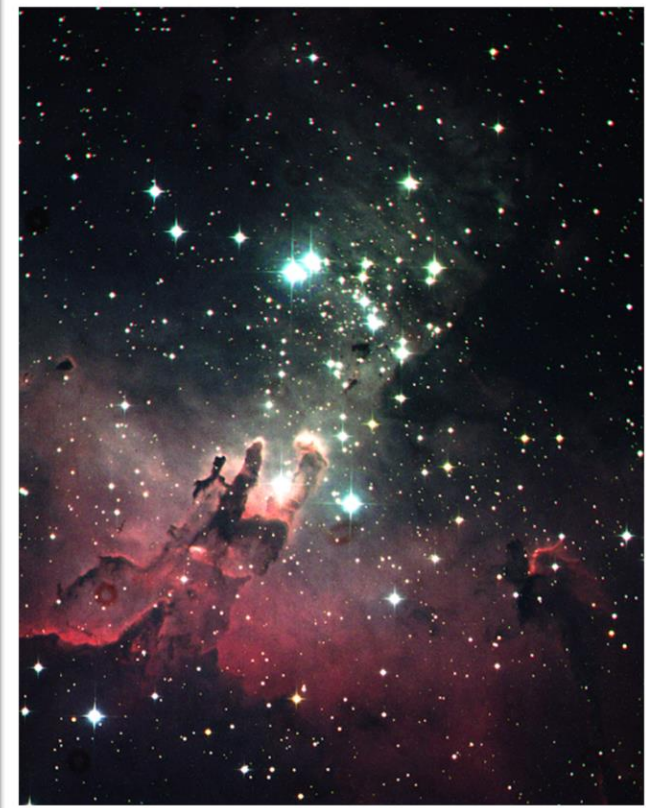
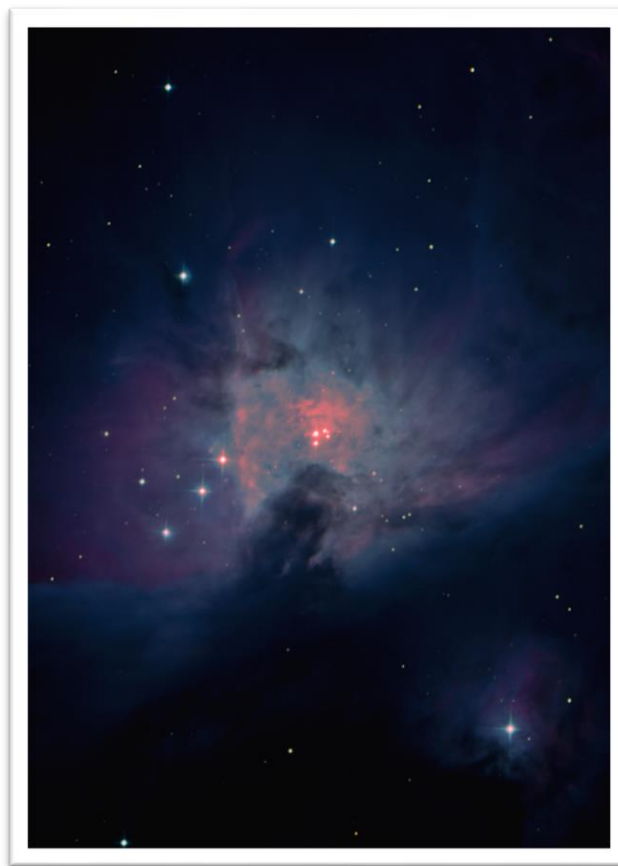
Photometric band	Reference
V	OGLE-IV (Soszyński et al. 2015)
I	OGLE-IV (Soszyński et al. 2015)
J	Ripepi et al. (2022)
K	Ripepi et al. (2022)
H	2MASS 6X (Cutri et al. 2012)

# Observations in OCM



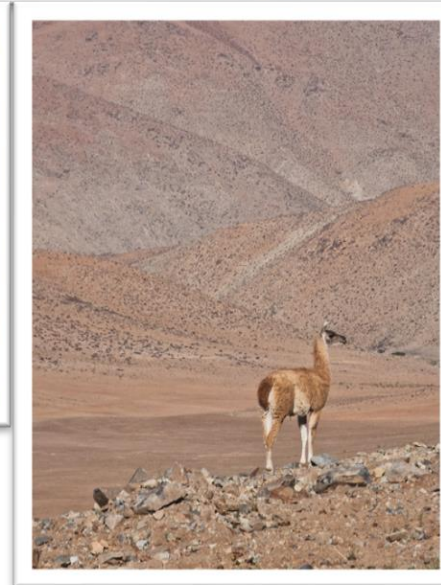
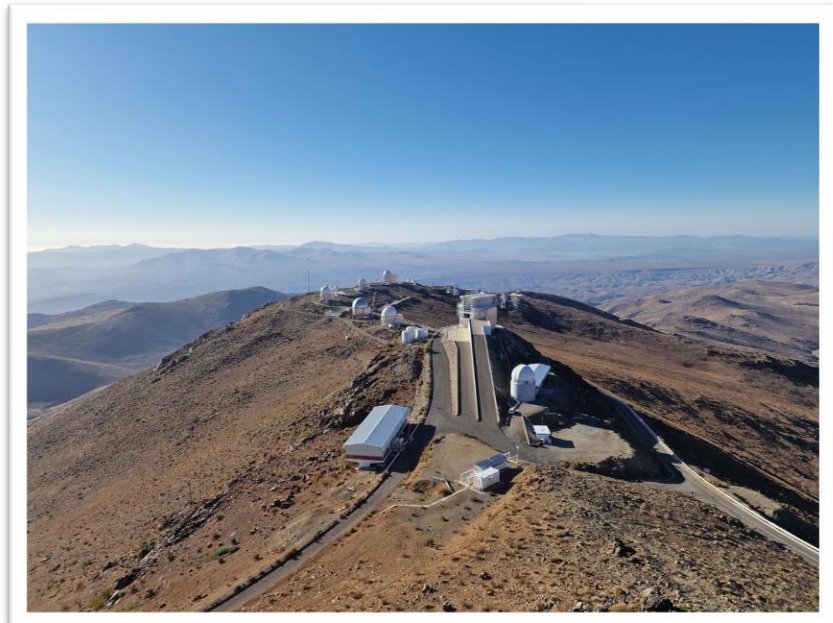
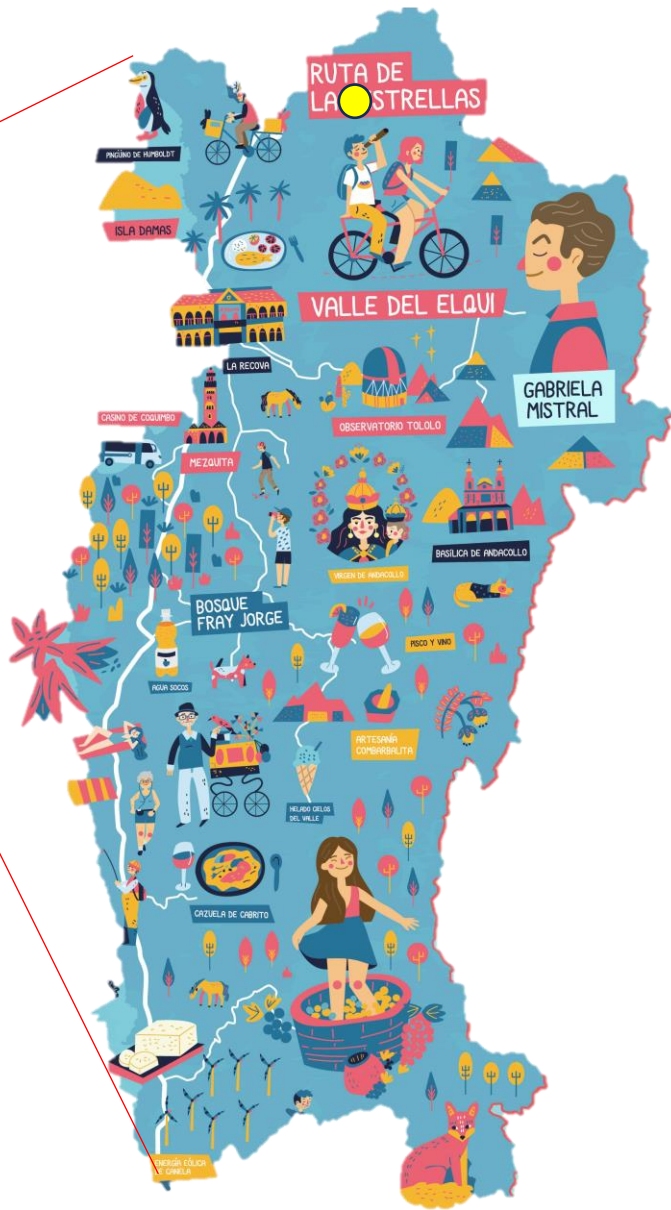
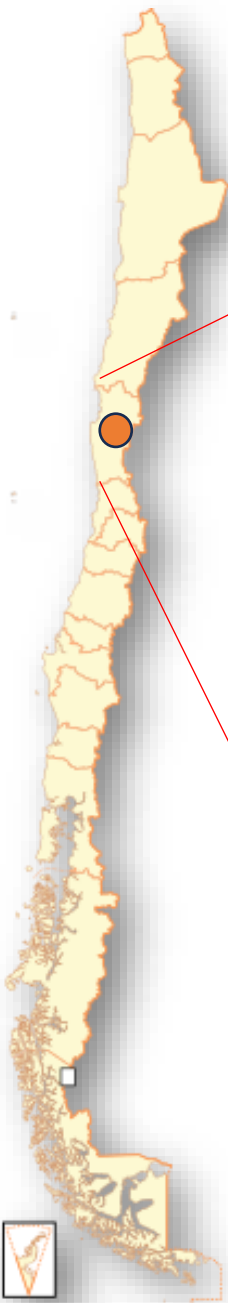


# Observations in OCM





# Observations in La Silla







European  
Southern  
Observatory

# World's darkest and clearest skies at risk from industrial megaproject

10 January 2025



On December 24th, AES Andes, a subsidiary of the US power company AES Corporation, submitted a project for a massive industrial complex for environmental impact assessment. This complex threatens the pristine skies above ESO's Paranal Observatory in Chile's Atacama Desert, the darkest and clearest of any astronomical observatory in the world [1]. The industrial megaproject is planned to be located just 5 to 11 kilometres from telescopes at Paranal, which would cause irreparable damage to astronomical observations, in particular due to light pollution emitted throughout the project's operational life. Relocating the complex would save one of Earth's last truly pristine dark skies.

