

Dr. Daniel Harsono has been an assistant professor at the Institute of Astronomy since 2021. Daniel obtained his BSc in astrophysics from the University of California Los Angeles with a minor in mathematics. He obtained his MSc in astronomy from Leiden University in 2010. Dr. Harsono obtained his PhD in astronomy from Leiden Observatory in the Netherlands under Prof. Ewine van Dishoeck in 2014. He was a postdoctoral researcher at the Institute of Theoretical Astrophysics at the University of Heidelberg in 2014-2016, and a postdoctoral researcher at the Leiden University, and a member of the ALMA ARC ALLEGRO from 2016 to 2019. From 2019 to 2021, Dr. Harsono was the East Asia Core Association Fellow hosted at ASIAA. Dr. Harsono is an astrophysicist with a broad background in sub-/millimeter astronomy, infrared astronomy, astrochemistry, and computational astrophysics. His research focus is on star and planet formation via molecular astrophysics using state-of-the-art telescopes such as ALMA and JWST, which are complemented with cutting-edge radiative transfer calculations. Dr. Harsono has made contributions to the formation of protoplanetary disks around low-mass stars, the earliest stages of planet formation, the diversity of protoplanetary disks and their connection to exoplanets, the origin of ice complexity in star and planet formation, and the development of radiative transfer methods for submillimeter and infrared astronomy. Dr. Harsono's research is interdisciplinary, combining astronomy, physics, and chemistry, including geochemistry, to understand the origin of life in the universe. His high-impact results have been published in journals such as Nature and Nature Astronomy.

Dr. Daniel Harsono 自2021年起擔任國立清華大學天文研究所的助理教授。Daniel在加州大學洛杉磯分校獲得天體物理學學士學位，並輔修數學。他於2010年在萊頓大學獲得天文學碩士學位，並在Ewine van Dishoeck教授的指導下，於荷蘭萊頓天文台獲得天文學博士學位。2014年至2016年，Dr. Harsono在海德堡大學理論天體研究所擔任博士後研究員，隨後在2016年至2019年間，回到萊頓大學擔任博士後研究員，並成為ALMA ARC ALLEGRO的成員。2019年至2021年，Dr. Harsono擔任東亞核心協會研究員，駐於中央研究院天文及天文物理研究所(ASIAA)。

Dr. Harsono是一位天體物理學家，擁有深厚的亞毫米波/毫米波天文學、紅外天文學、天體化學以及計算天體物理學背景。他的研究著重於透過分子天體物理學研究恆星與行星的形成過程，利用諸如阿塔卡瑪大型毫米及亞毫米波陣列ALMA和詹姆斯·韋伯太空望遠鏡JWST等最先進的儀器，並輔以前沿的輻射傳輸計算。Dr. Harsono在低質量恆星周圍原行星盤的形成、行星形成的早期階段、原行星盤的多樣性及其與系外行星的關係、恆星與行星形成過程中冰的複雜性起源、以及亞毫米波與紅外天文學輻射傳輸方式的發展方面做出了重要貢獻。Dr. Harsono的研究具有跨學科性質，結合天文學、物理學、化學(包含地球化學)，用以探索宇宙中生命的起源。這些高影響力的研究成果已發表在《Nature》和《Nature Astronomy》等著名的期刊上。