

Gamma-ray and X-ray astronomy

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Homework 3

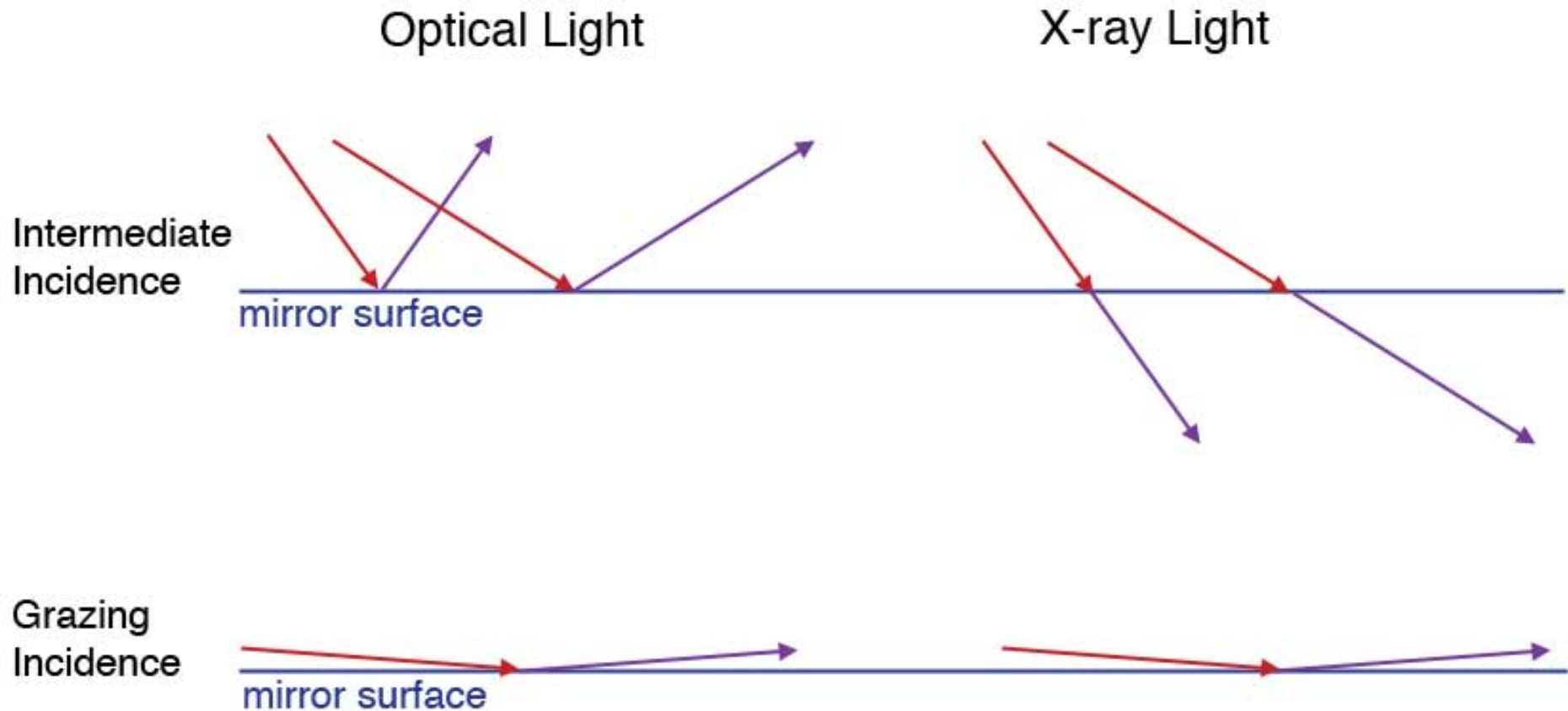
- The names of space missions are commonly italicized, while the instrument onboard the spacecraft is in regular font

→ *Swift*/BAT

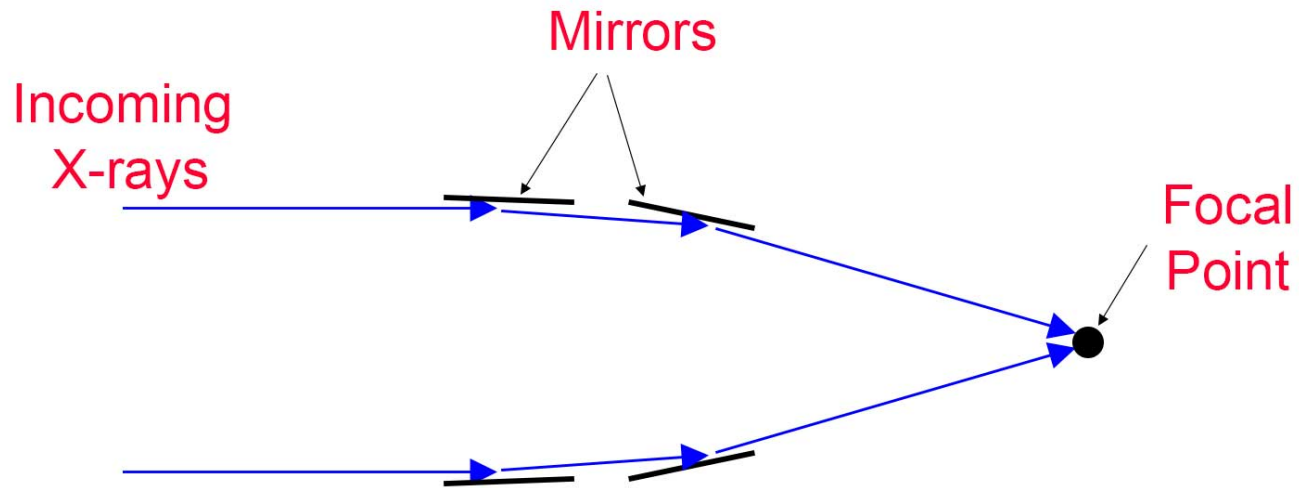
in LaTeX: `{\it Swift}/BAT`

(several people noticed this, very good!)

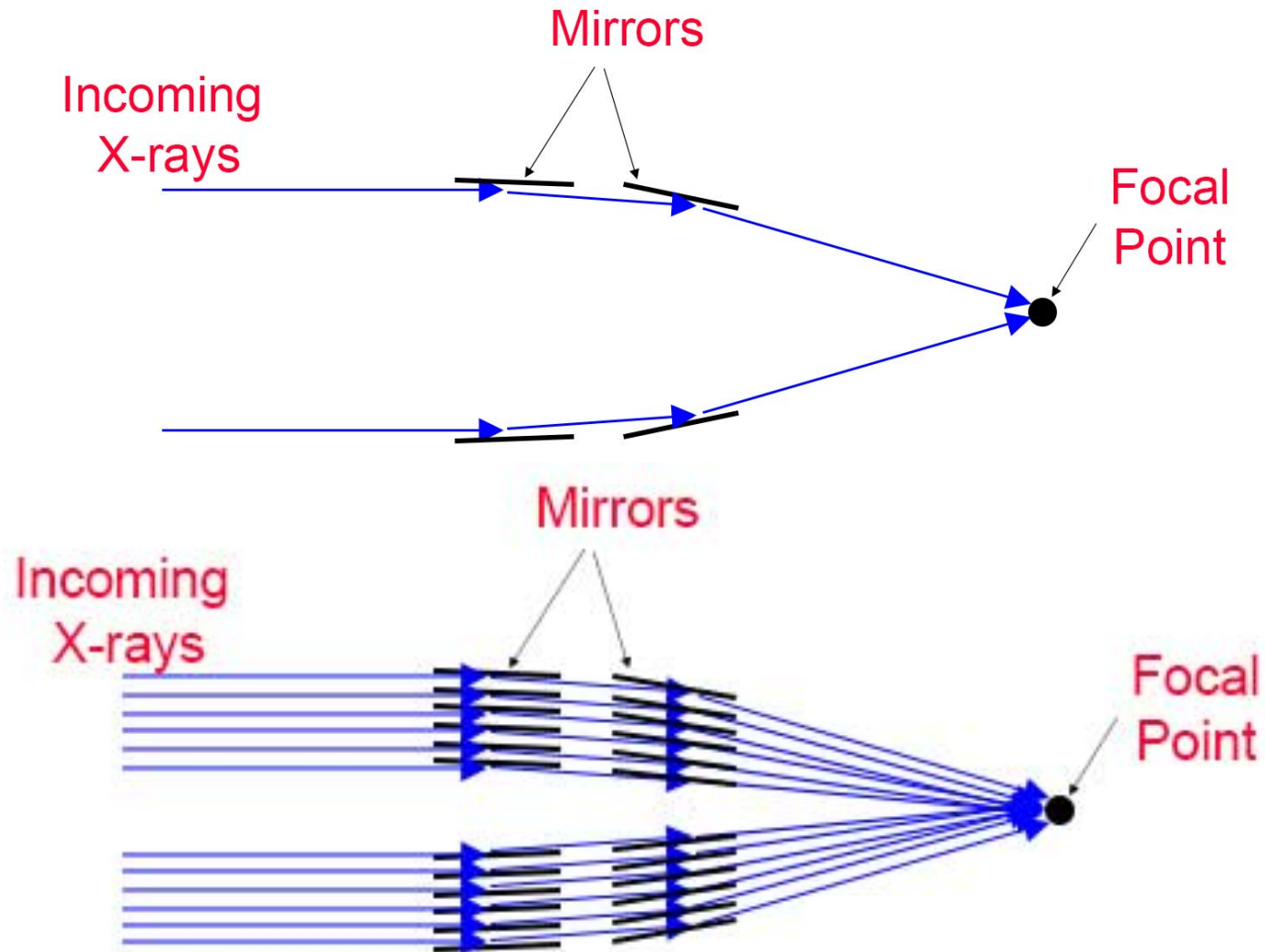
X-ray Telescope



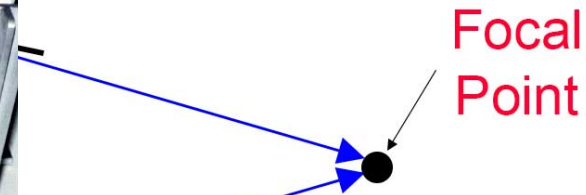
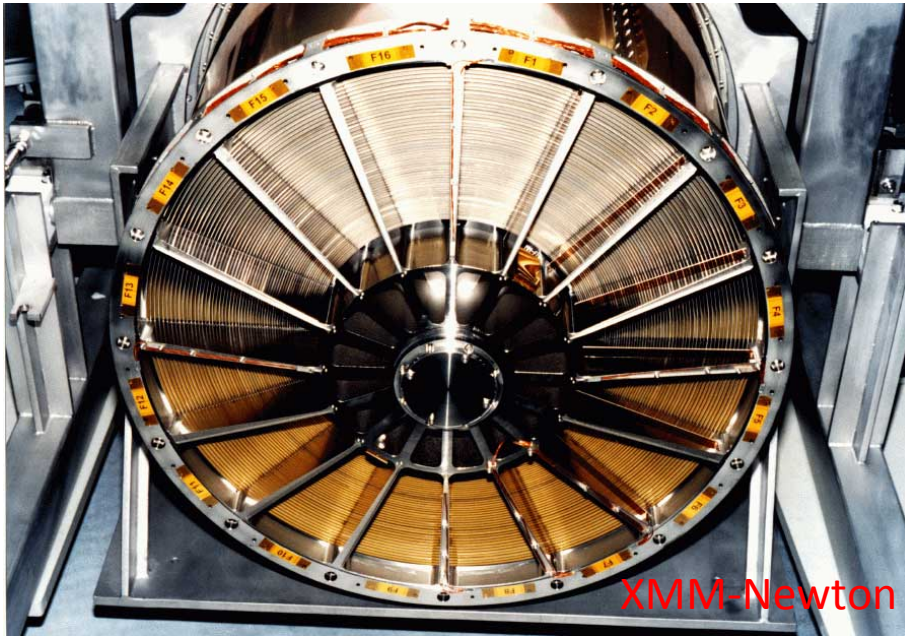
X-ray Telescope



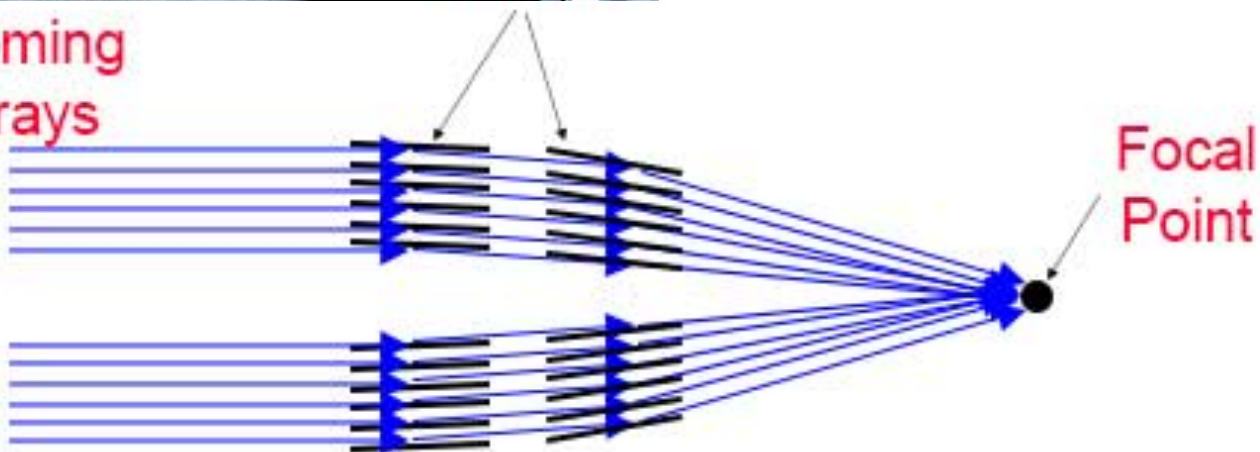
X-ray Telescope



X-ray Telescope

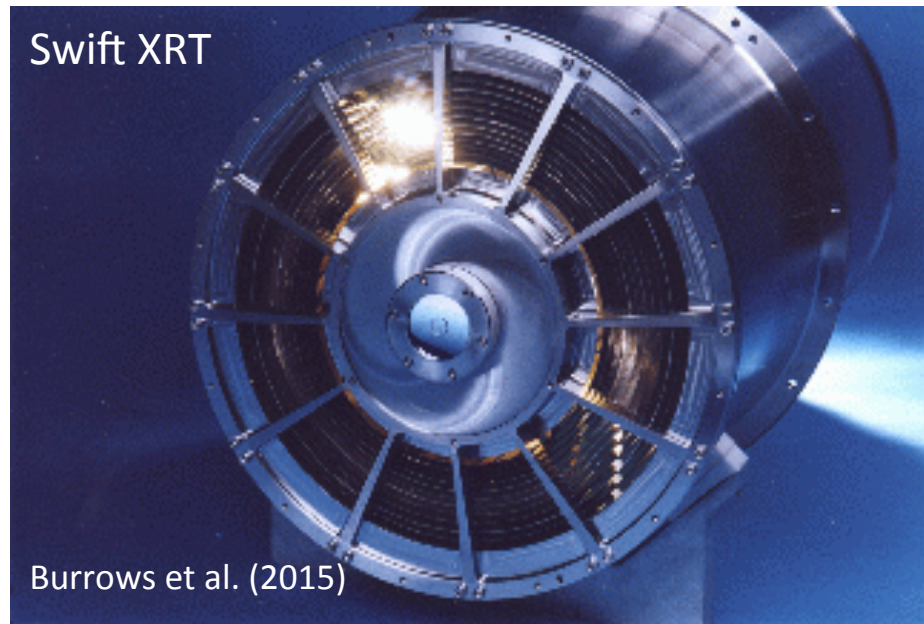
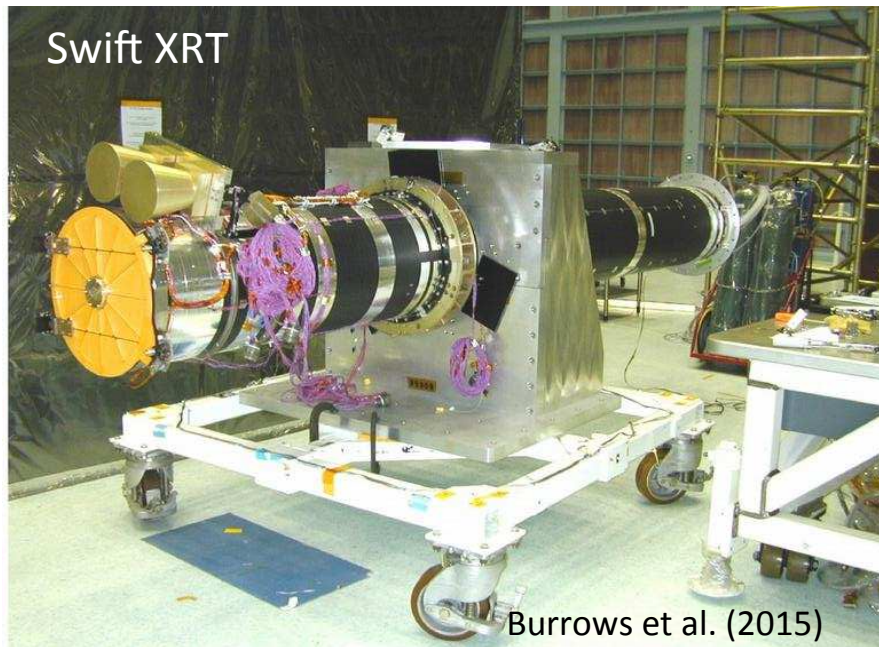


Incoming
X-rays



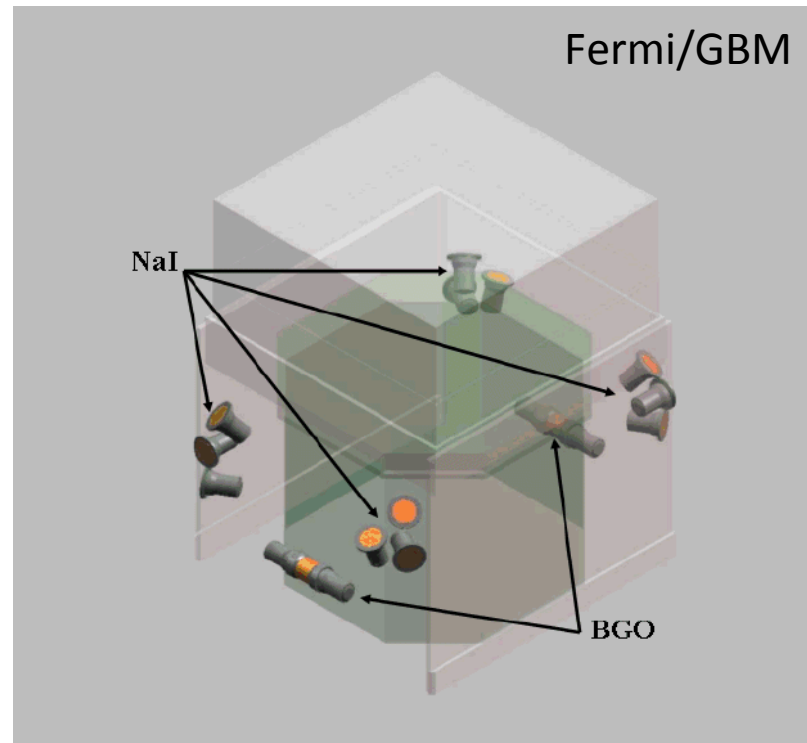
Swift X-ray Telescope

- Energy range: 0.3 – 10 keV
- Field of view: 23.6×23.6 arcmin
- Angular resolution: 18 arcsec



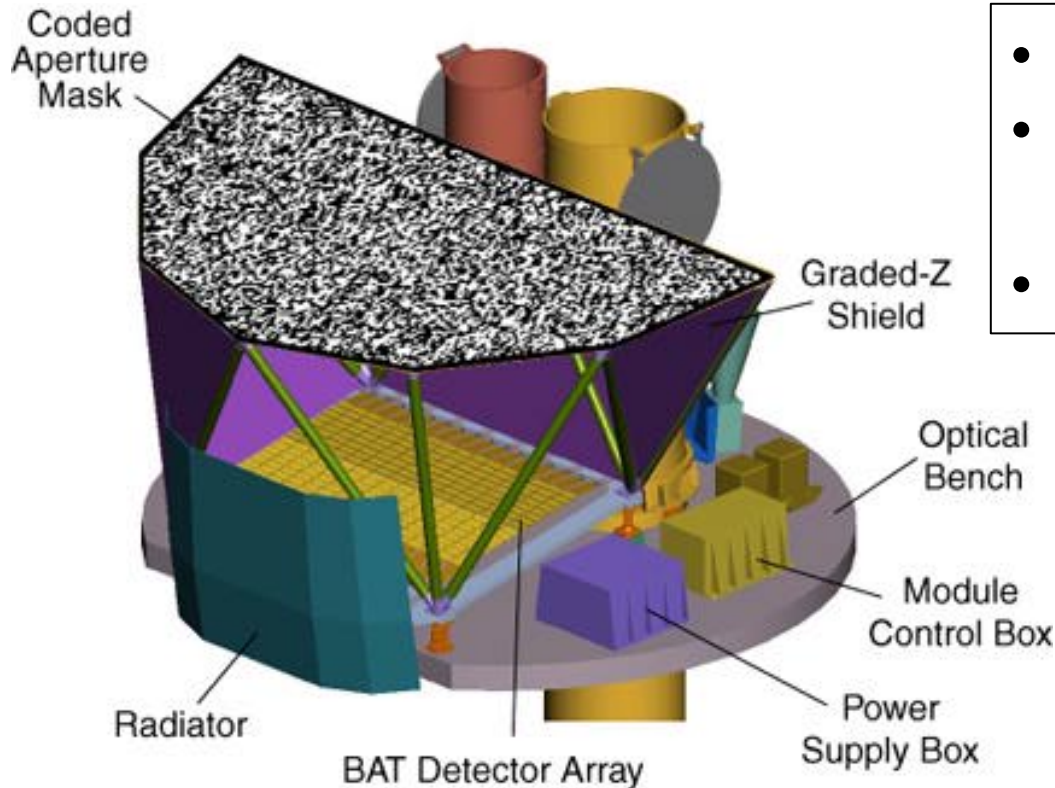
Gamma-ray telescopes

- Gamma ray photons are extremely energetic
 - Penetrate/interact with almost all the material
 - Hard to focus



Imaging in gamma rays

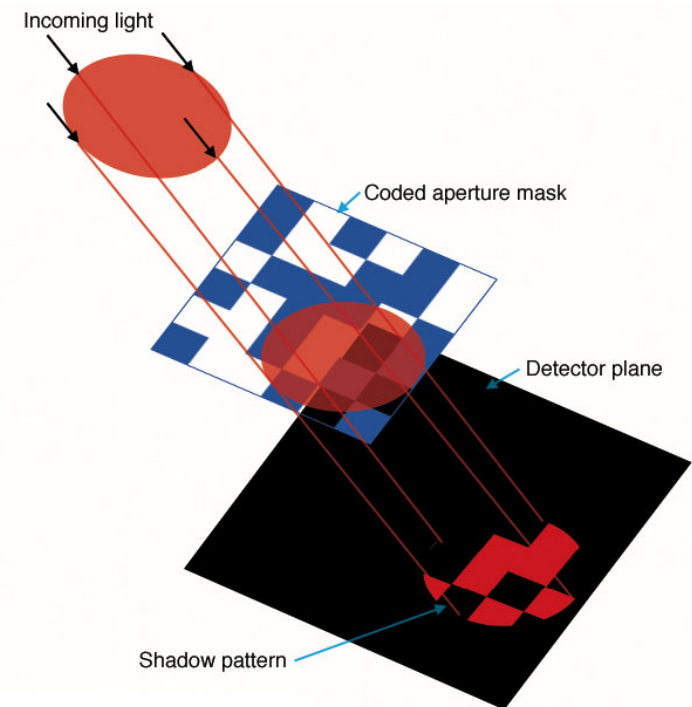
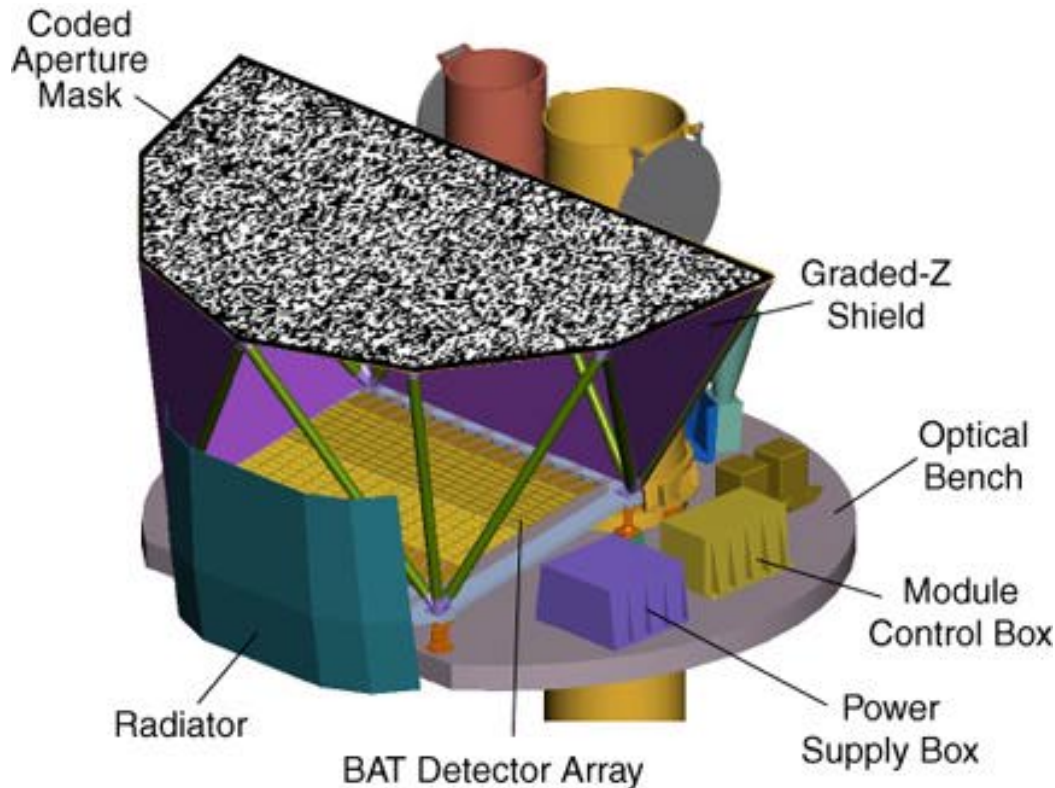
Coded-mask aperture



- Energy range: 15-350 keV
- Position accuracy: ~ 3 arcmin
(depends on the source brightness)
- Field of View: ~ 1.4 sr

Imaging in gamma rays

Coded-mask aperture



Imaging in gamma rays

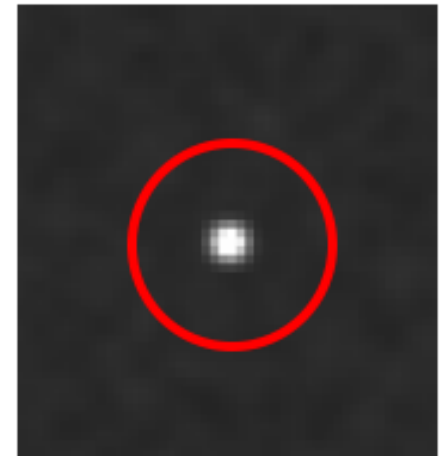
Coded-mask aperture



Credit: NASA's Imagine the Universe and NASA/Swift

[illegible]

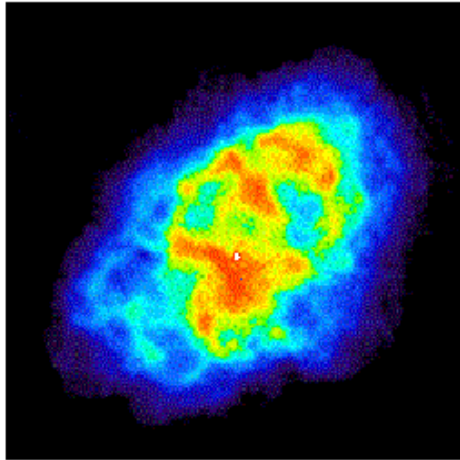
BAT Detectors



Markwardt et al. (2007)

Angular resolution comparison

Crab Nebula: Remnant of an Exploded Star (Supernova)



Radio wave (VLA)



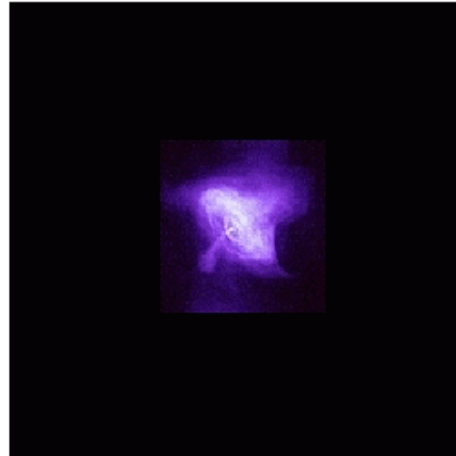
Infrared radiation (Spitzer)



Visible light (Hubble)



Ultraviolet (Swift/UVOT)



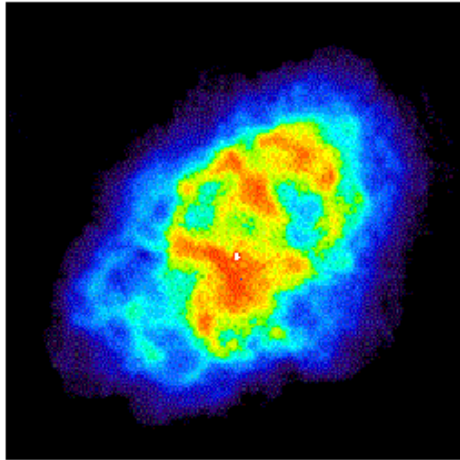
Low-energy X-ray (Chandra)



High-energy X-ray (Integral)

Angular resolution comparison

Crab Nebula: Remnant of an Exploded Star (Supernova)



Radio wave (VLA)



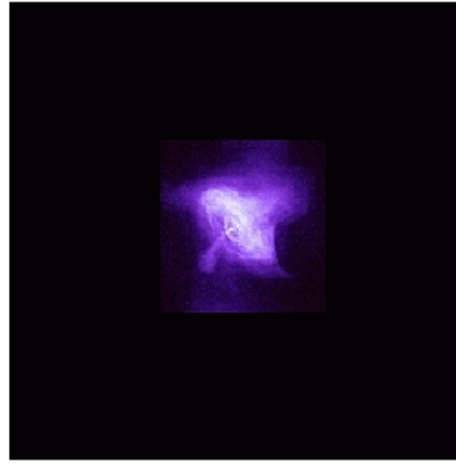
Infrared radiation (Spitzer)



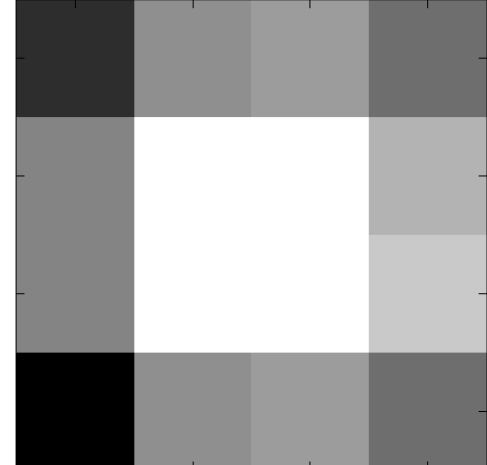
Visible light (Hubble)



Ultraviolet (Swift/UVOT)



Low-energy X-ray (Chandra)



Swift BAT

Lab 5

GRB data from *Swift* BAT and XRT