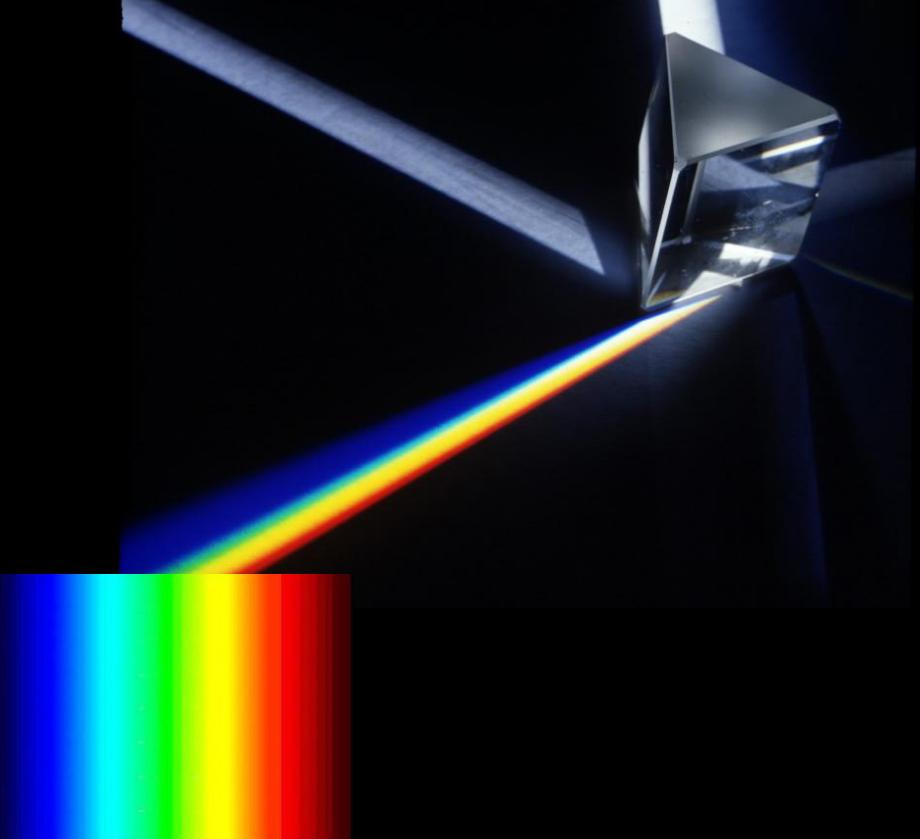
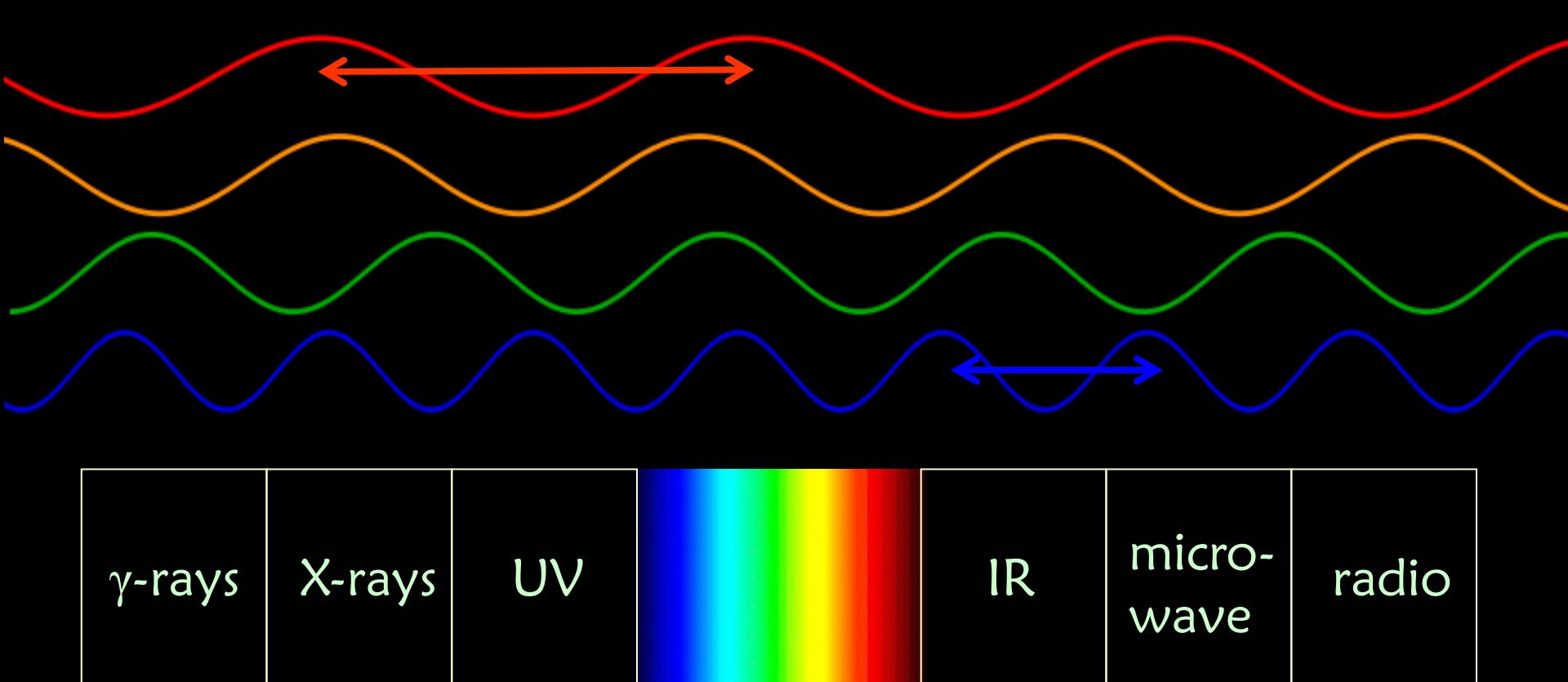


X-RAY ASTROPHYSICS
THE HIGH-ENERGY COSMOS
CAROLIN CRAWFORD
GRESHAM PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY



NASA/ESA/HST/A. Riess (STScI/JHU), L. Macri (Texas).





Short wavelength
High energy

Long wavelength
Low energy



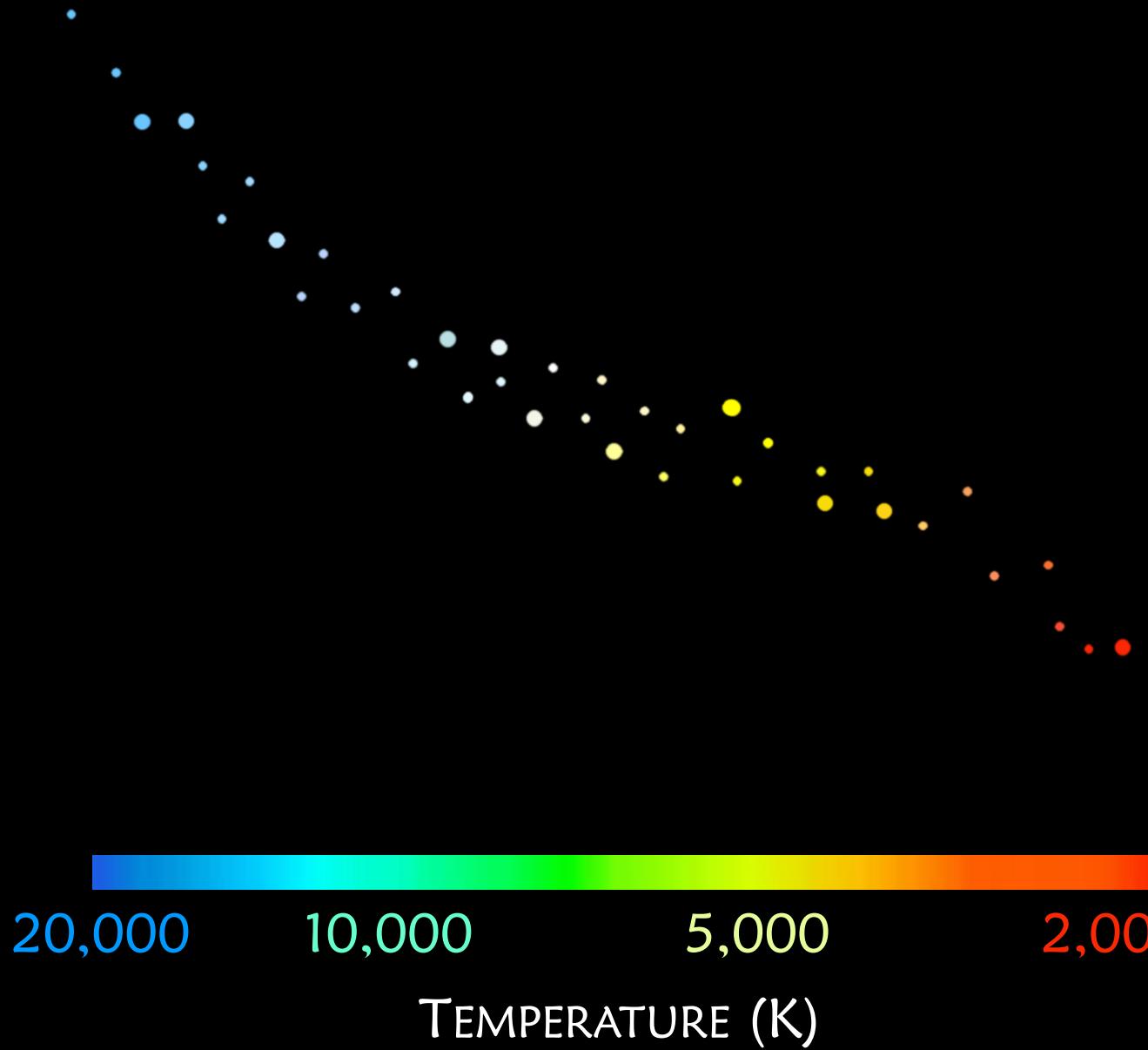
5500 3200 1750 900 K

← Temperature



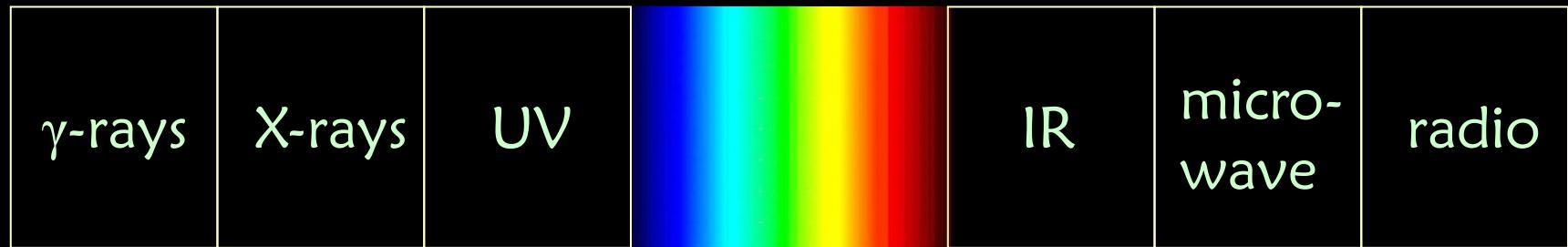
Roth Ritter (Dark Atmospheres)

LUMINOSITY (L_{SUN})





Roth Ritter (Dark Atmospheres)



10 mill 1 mill 10,000 1,000 100 10 1

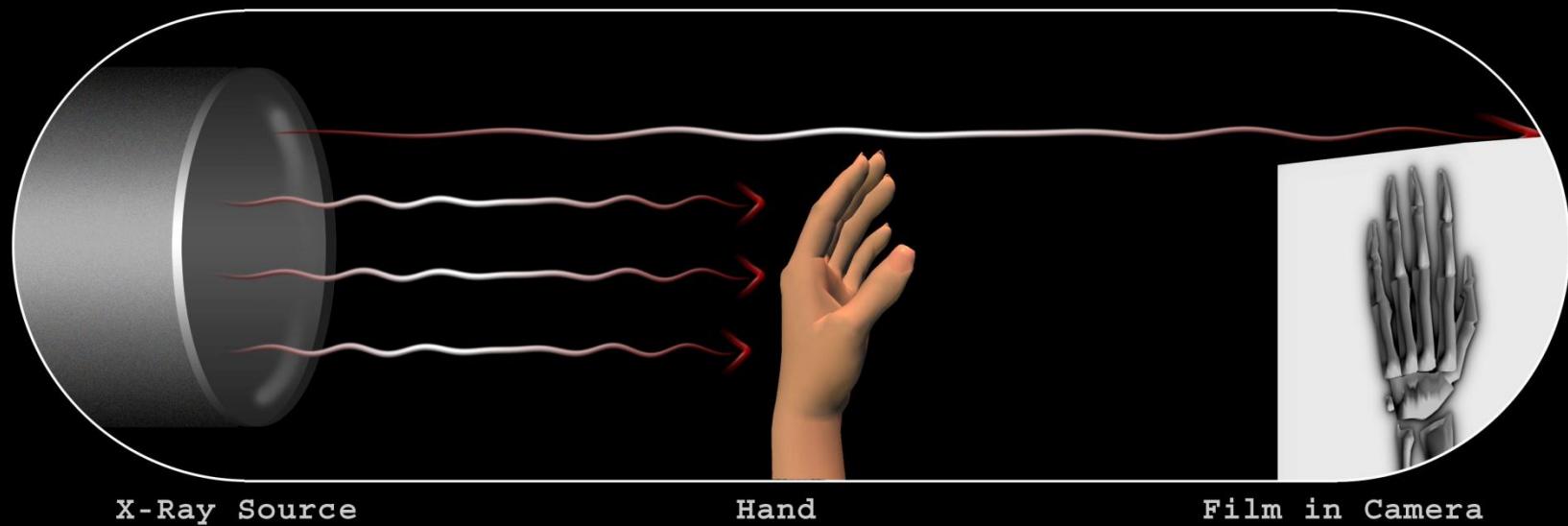


Temperature (K)

0 K = -273° C



Wilhelm Röntgen (1845-1923)



X-Ray Source

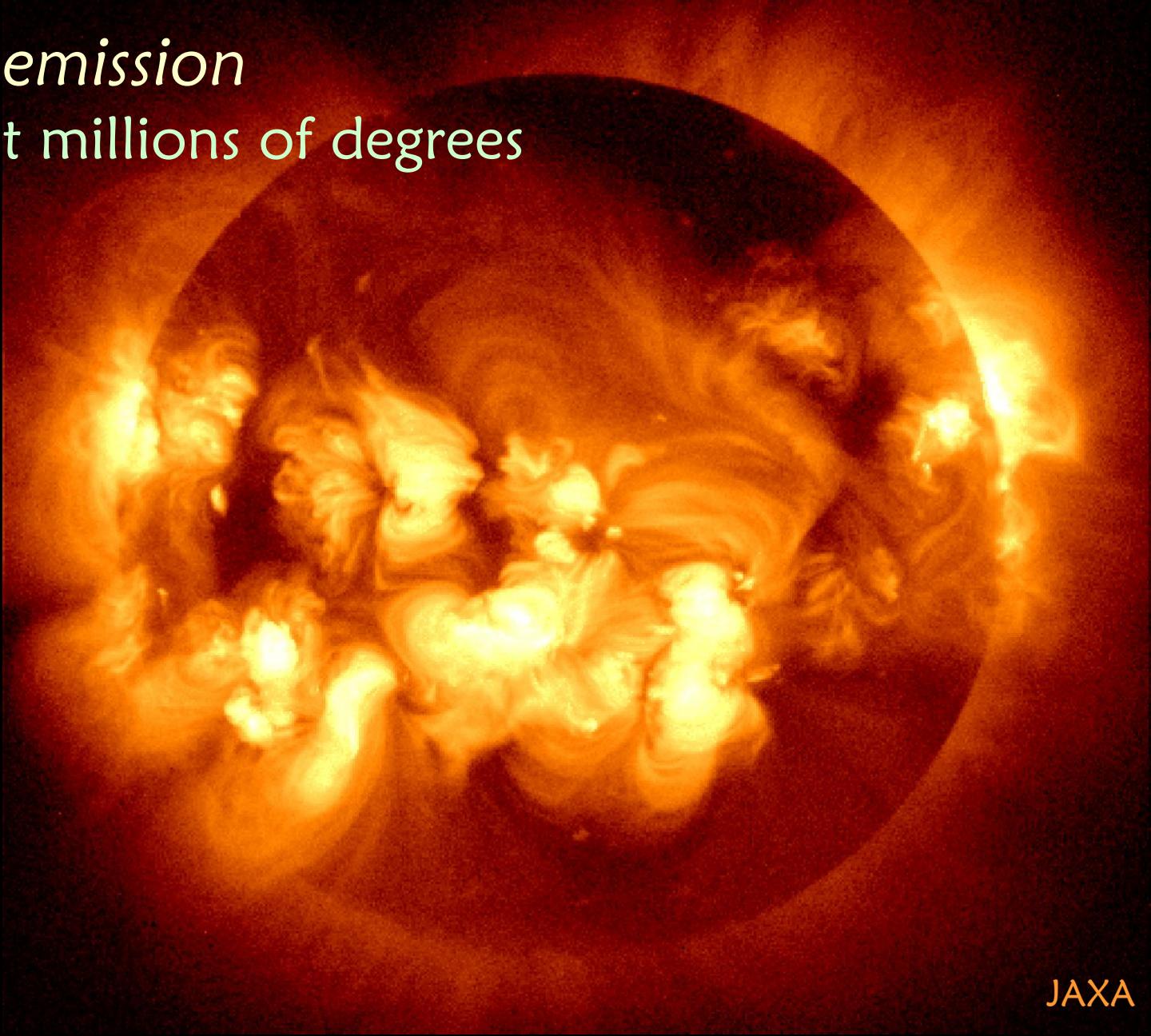
Hand

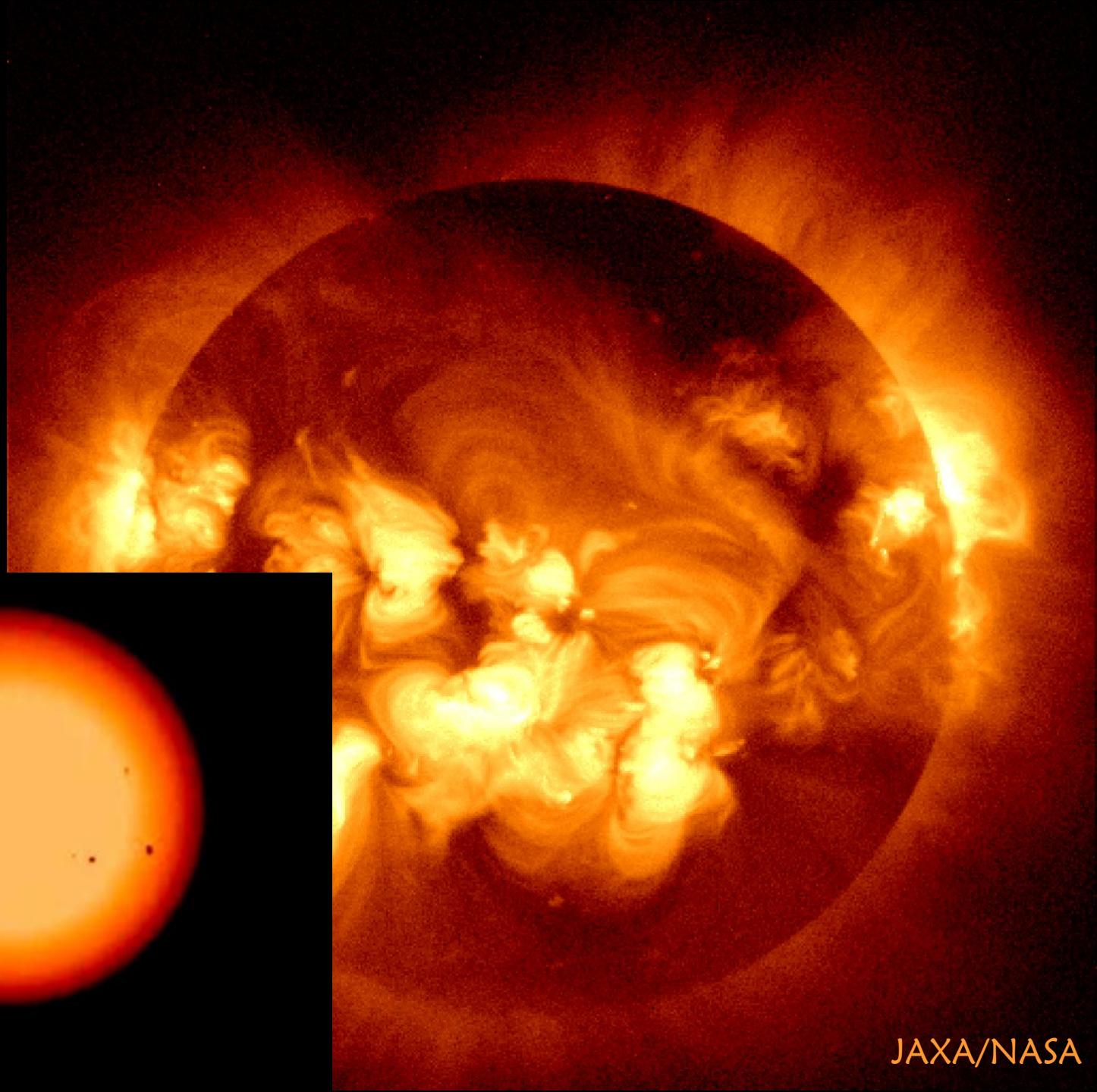
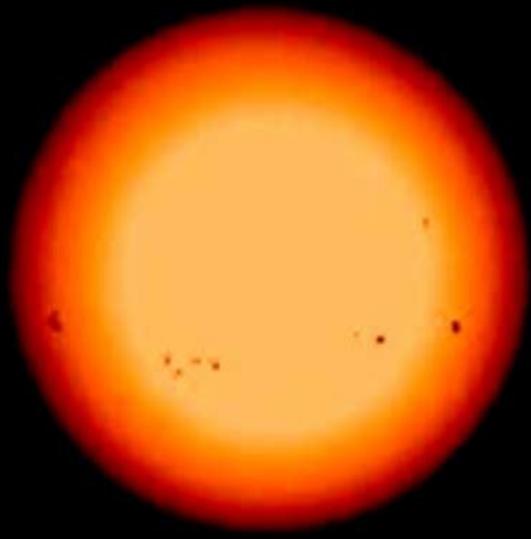
Film in Camera

X-ray photons come from

black-body emission

- material at millions of degrees



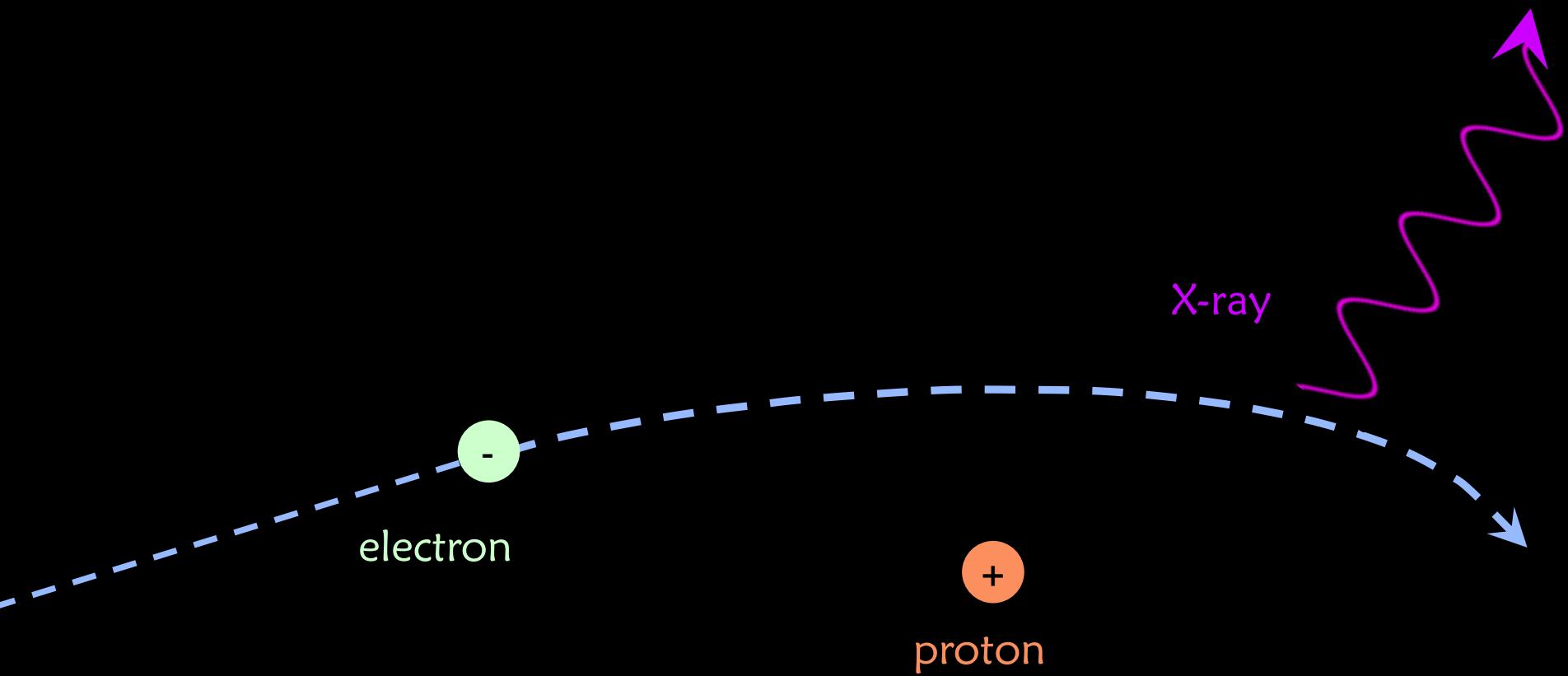


JAXA/NASA

X-ray photons come from

thermal bremsstrahlung

- electron accelerated by an electric field





optical
X-rays

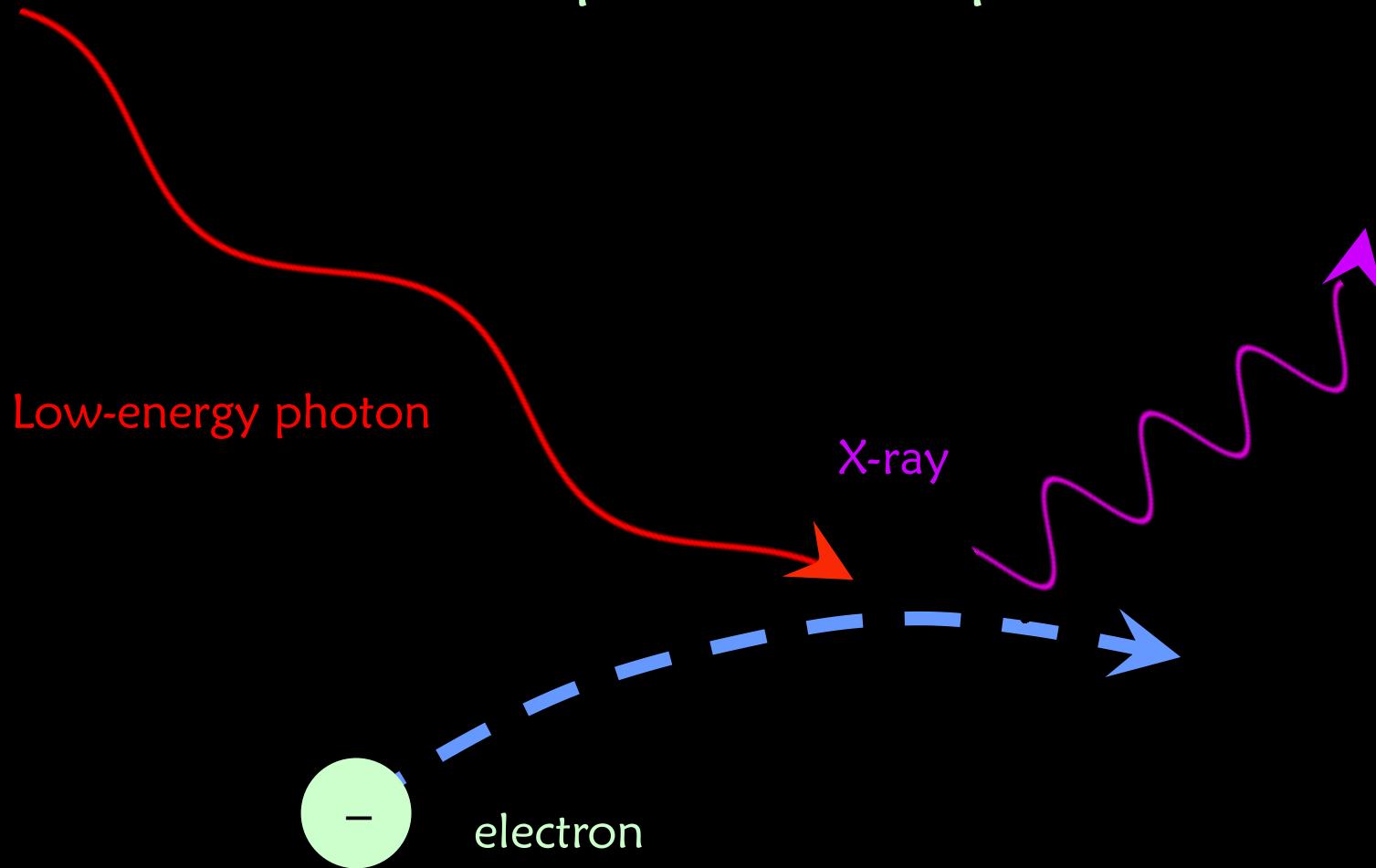
NASA/STScI

NASA/CXC/MIT/Peng et al

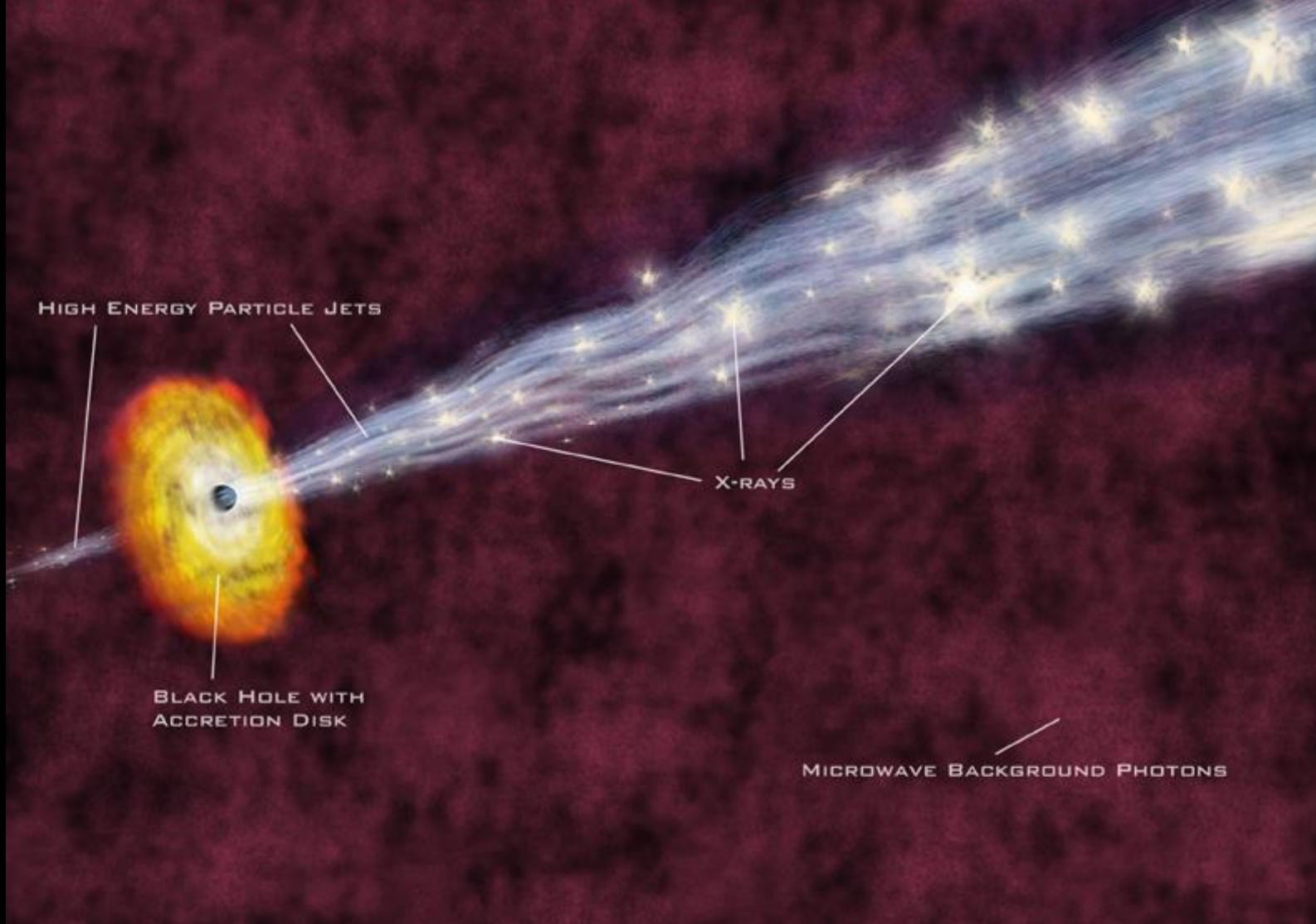
X-ray photons come from

Compton scattering

- collisions between photons and particles



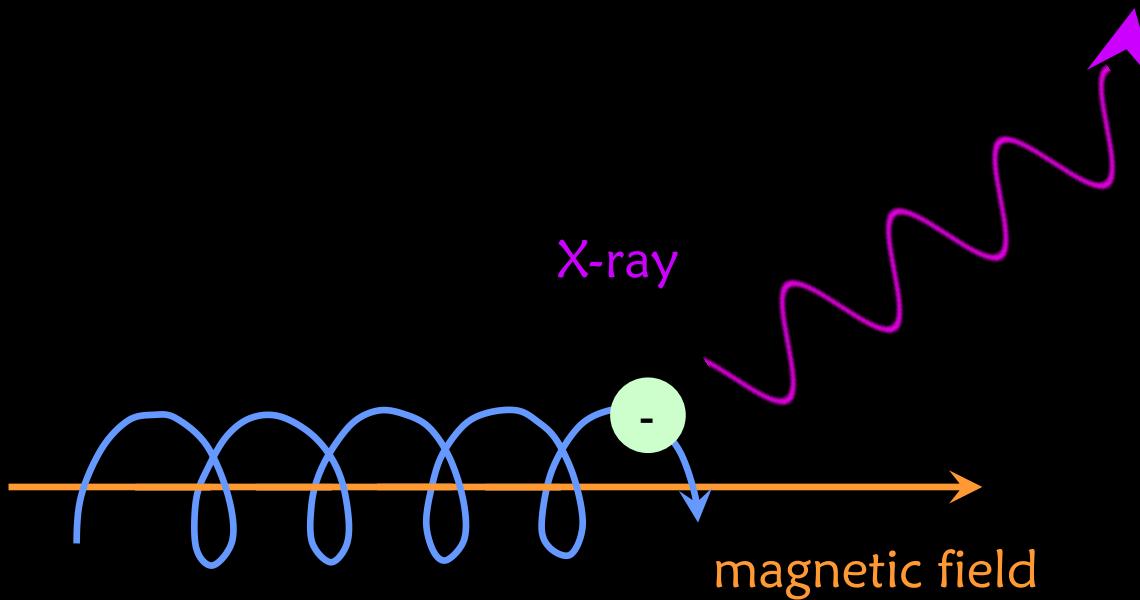
COMPTON SCATTERING OF COSMIC BACKGROUND RADIATION



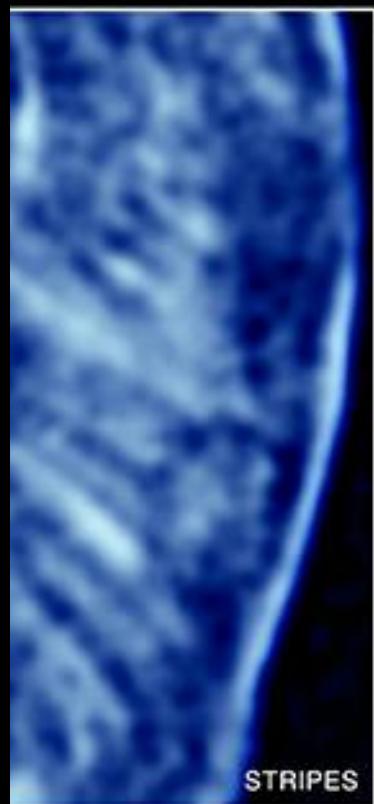
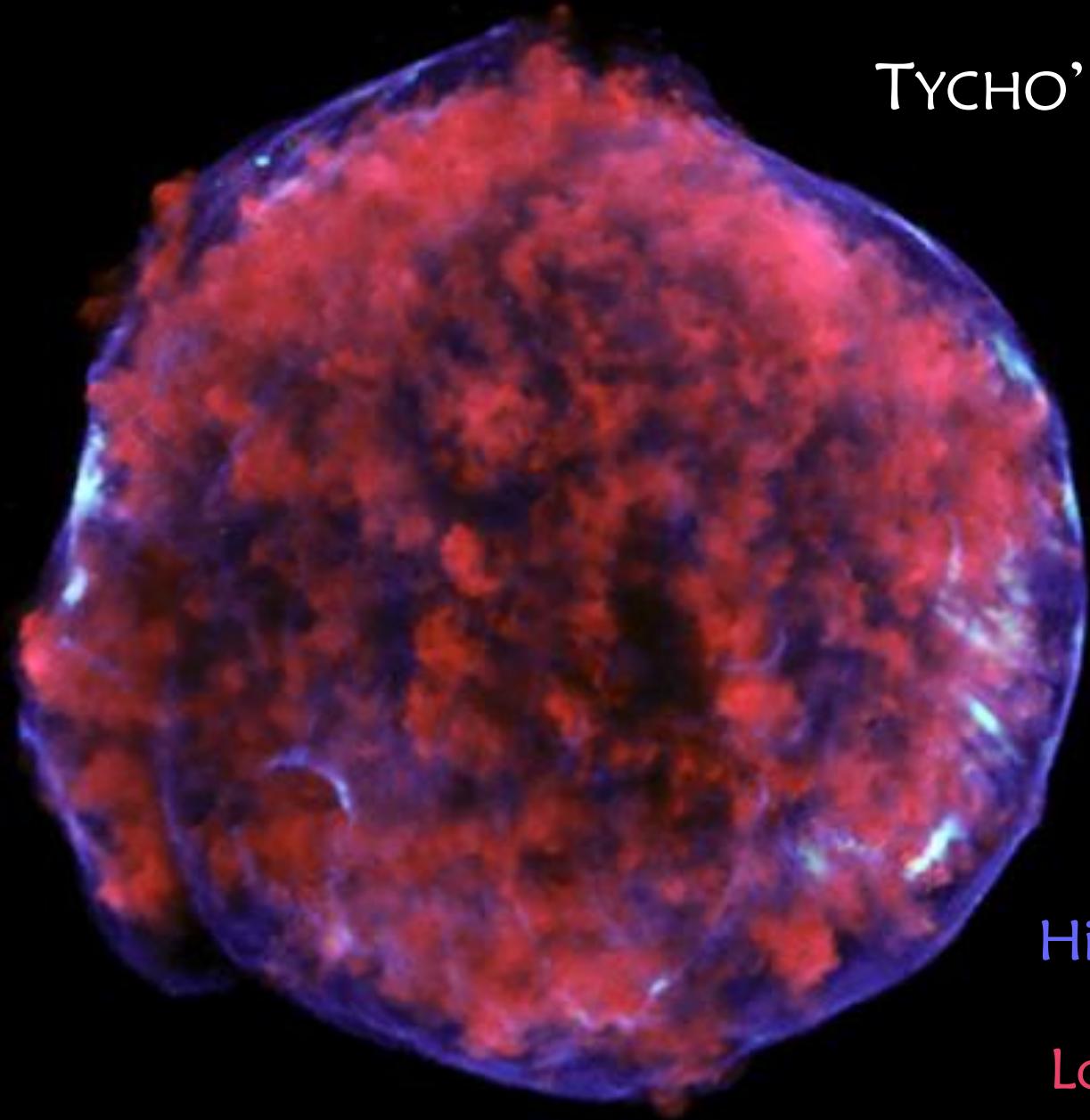
X-ray photons come from

synchrotron radiation

- charged particles spiralling along magnetic field lines



TYCHO'S SUPERNOVA

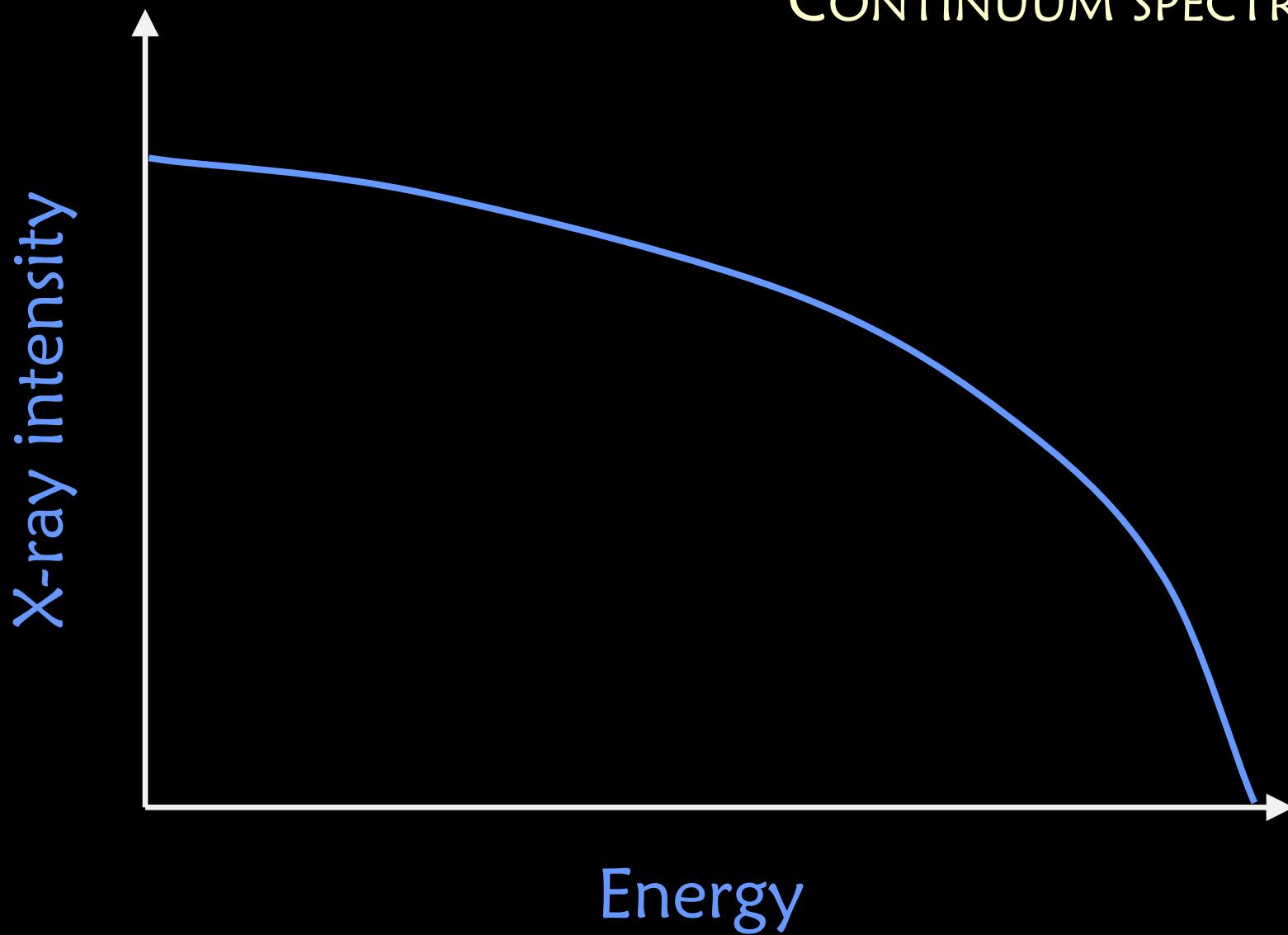


High-energy X-rays

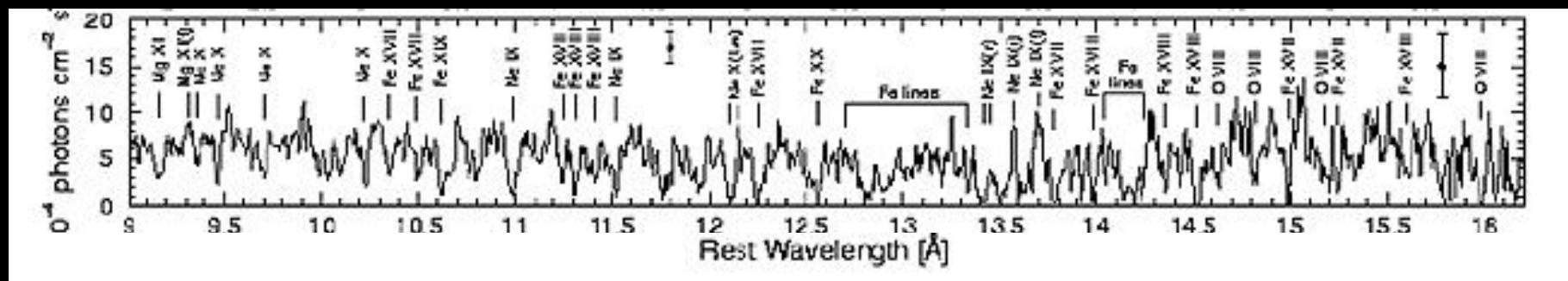
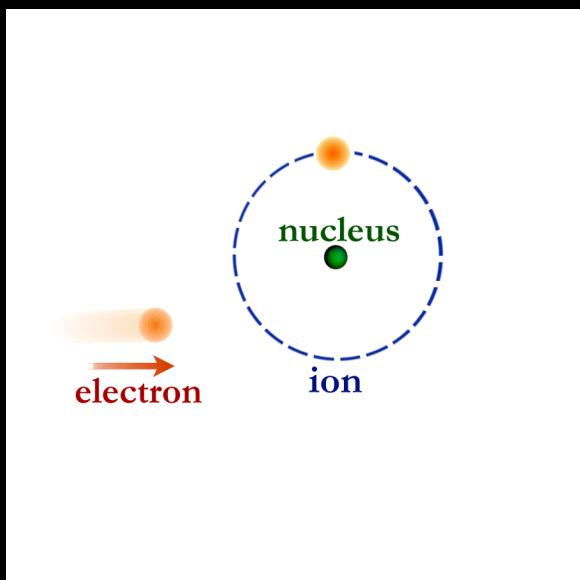
Low-energy X-rays

NASA/CXC/Rutgers/K.Eriksen et al

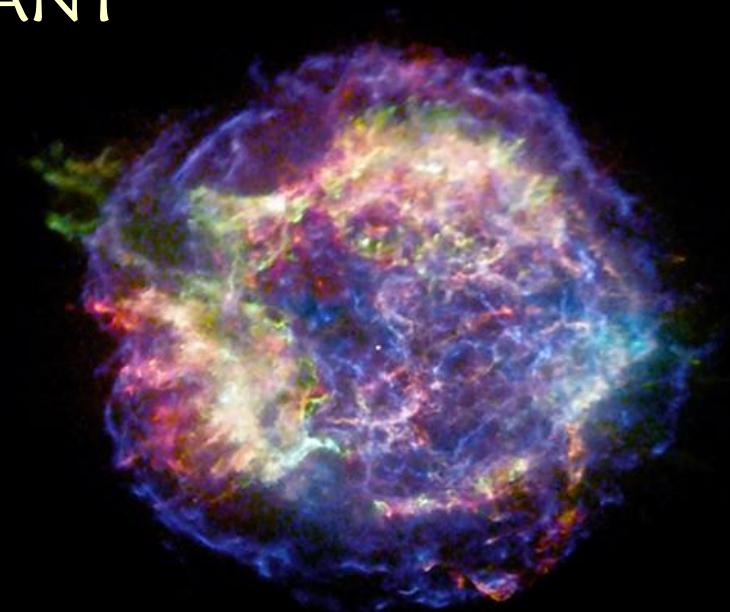
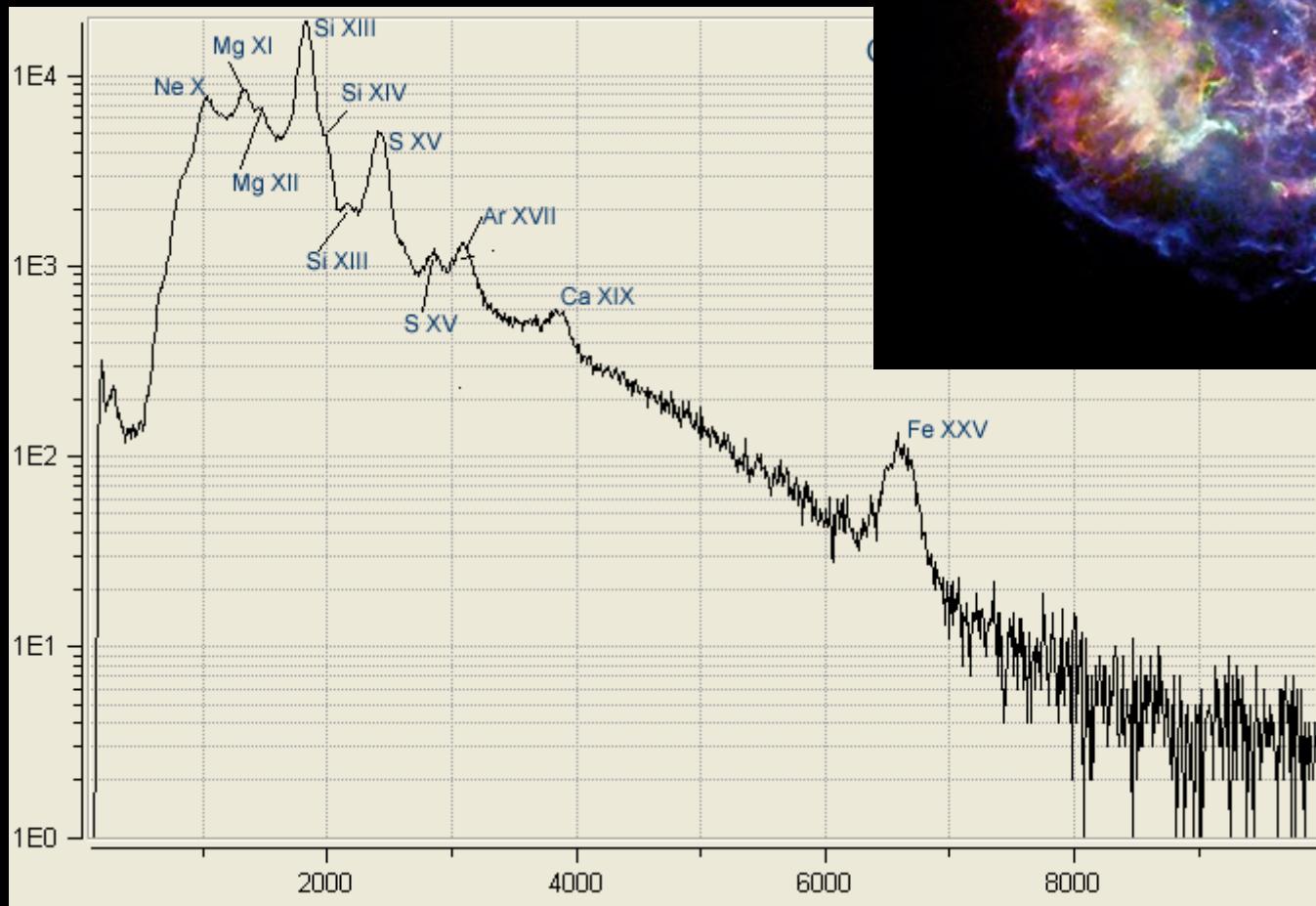
CONTINUUM SPECTRUM

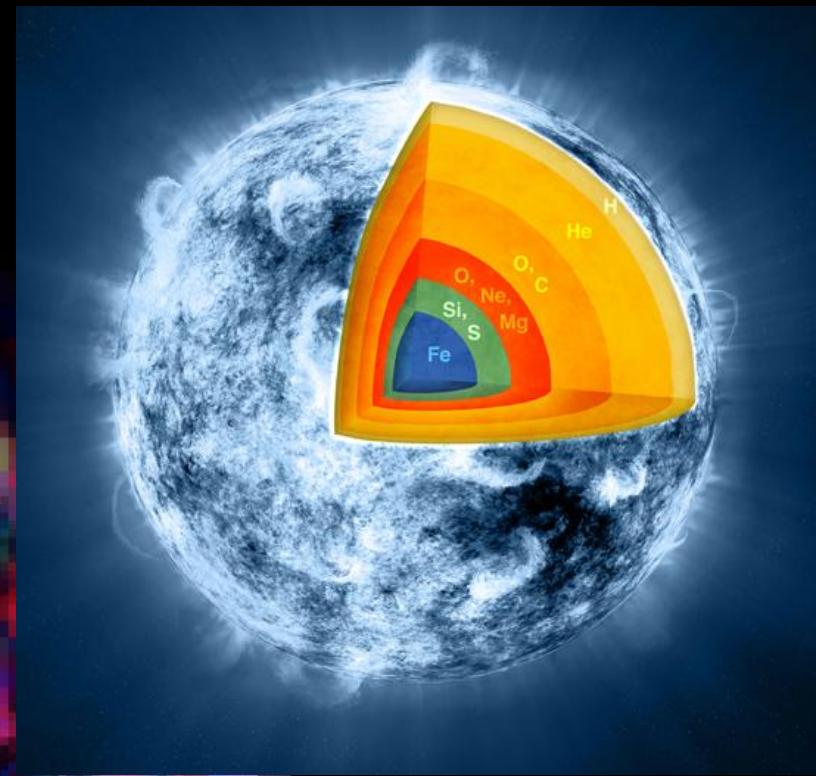
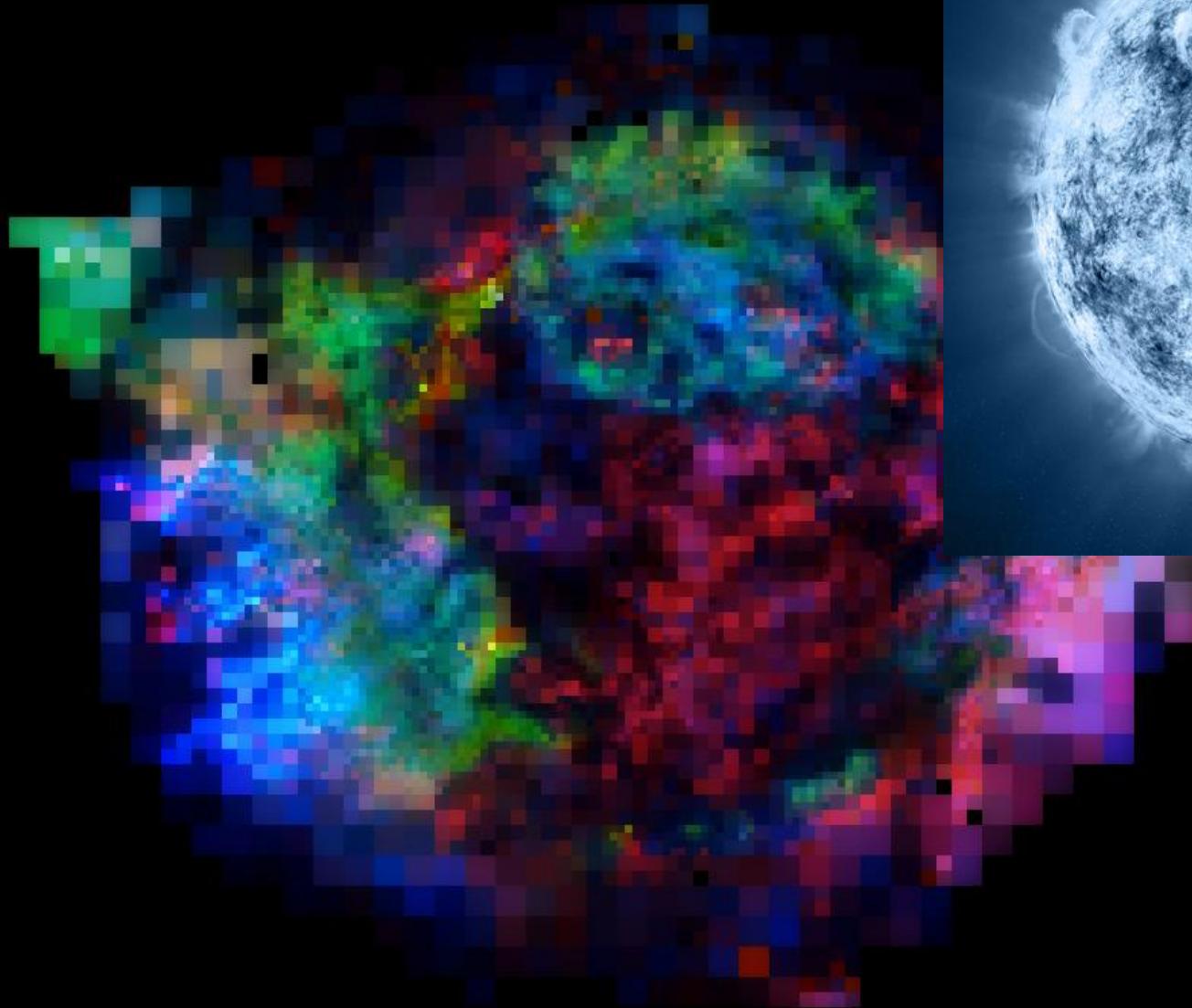


ATOMIC EMISSION



CASS A SUPERNOVA REMNANT





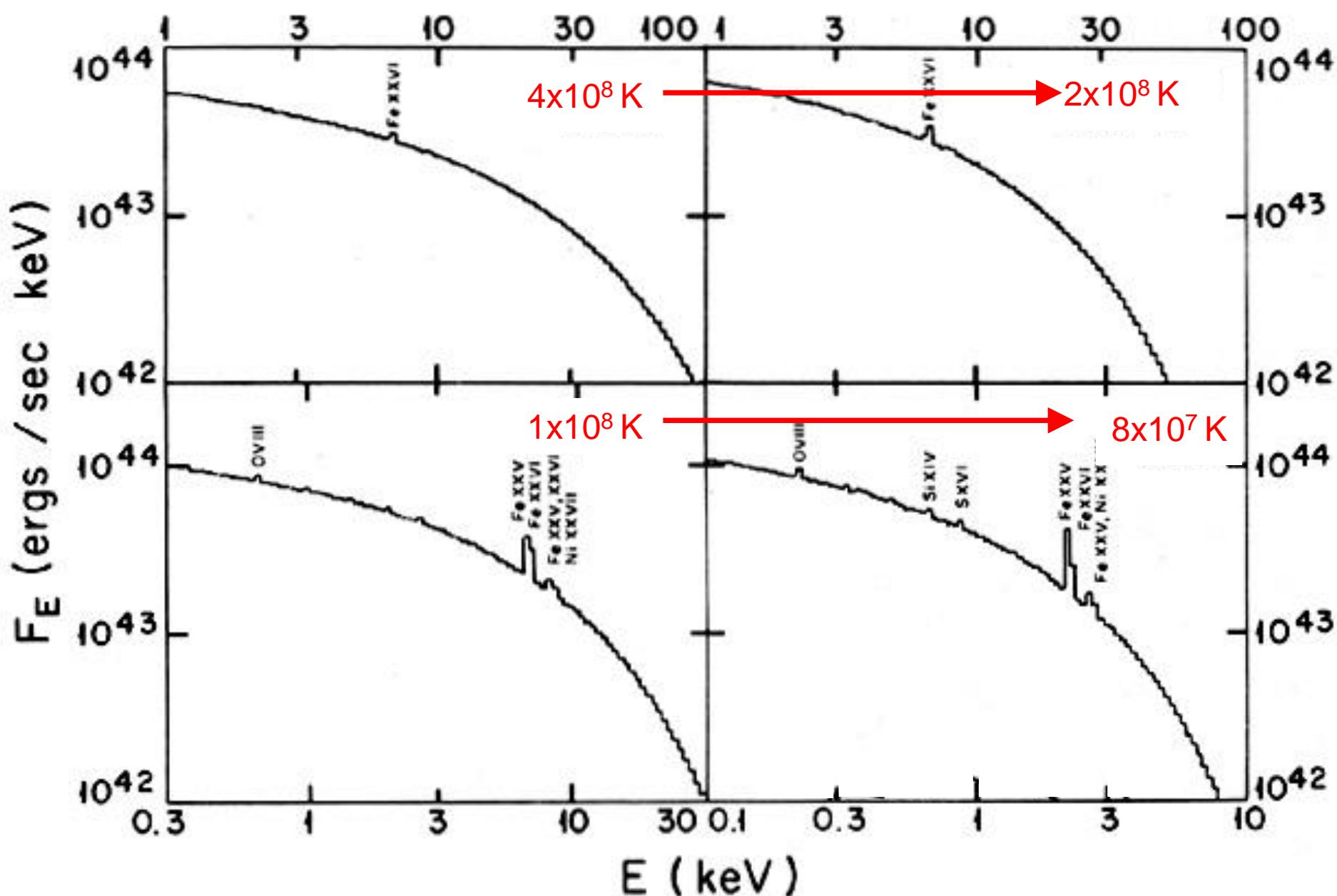
Fe

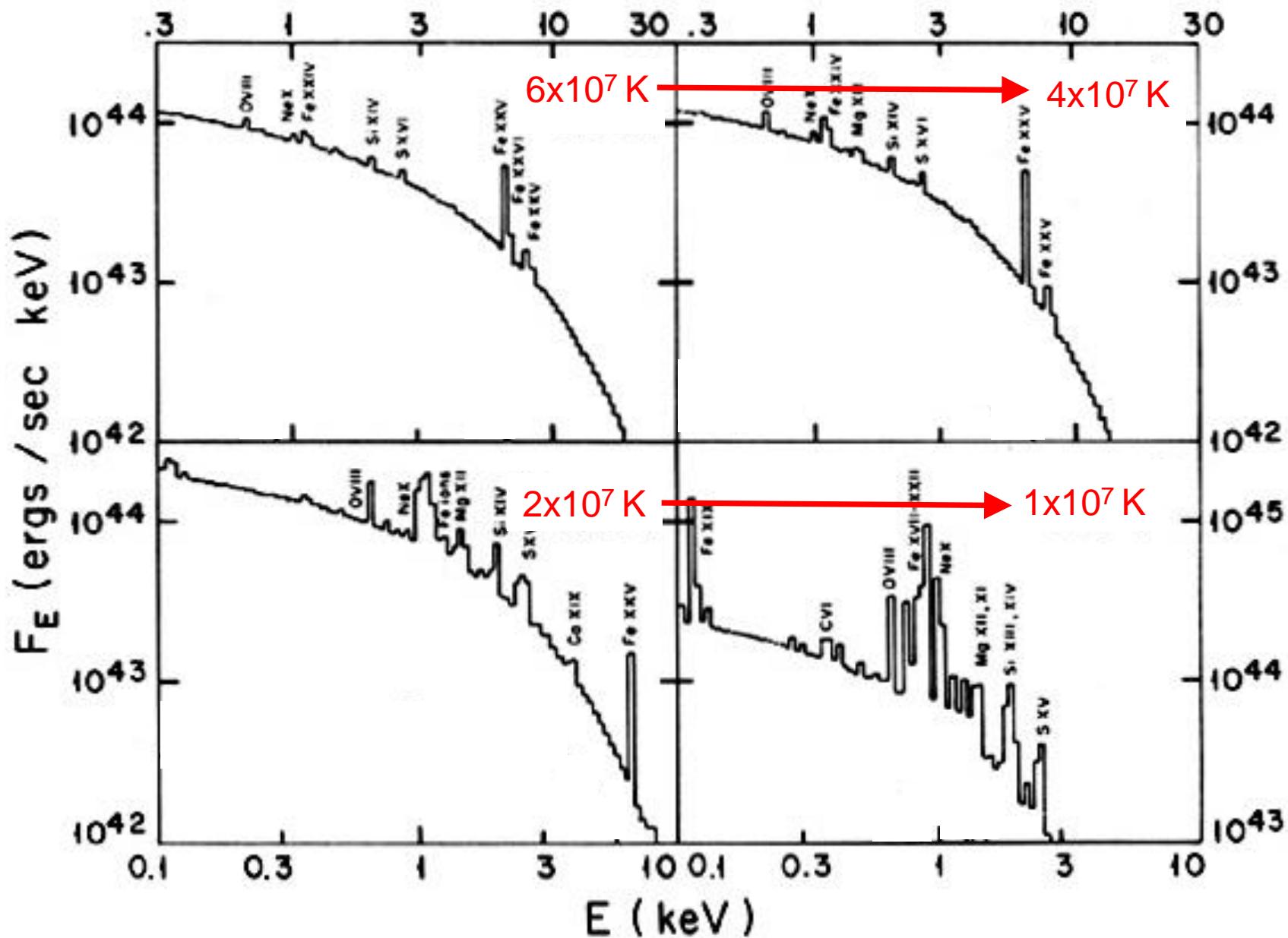
Mg, Ne, O

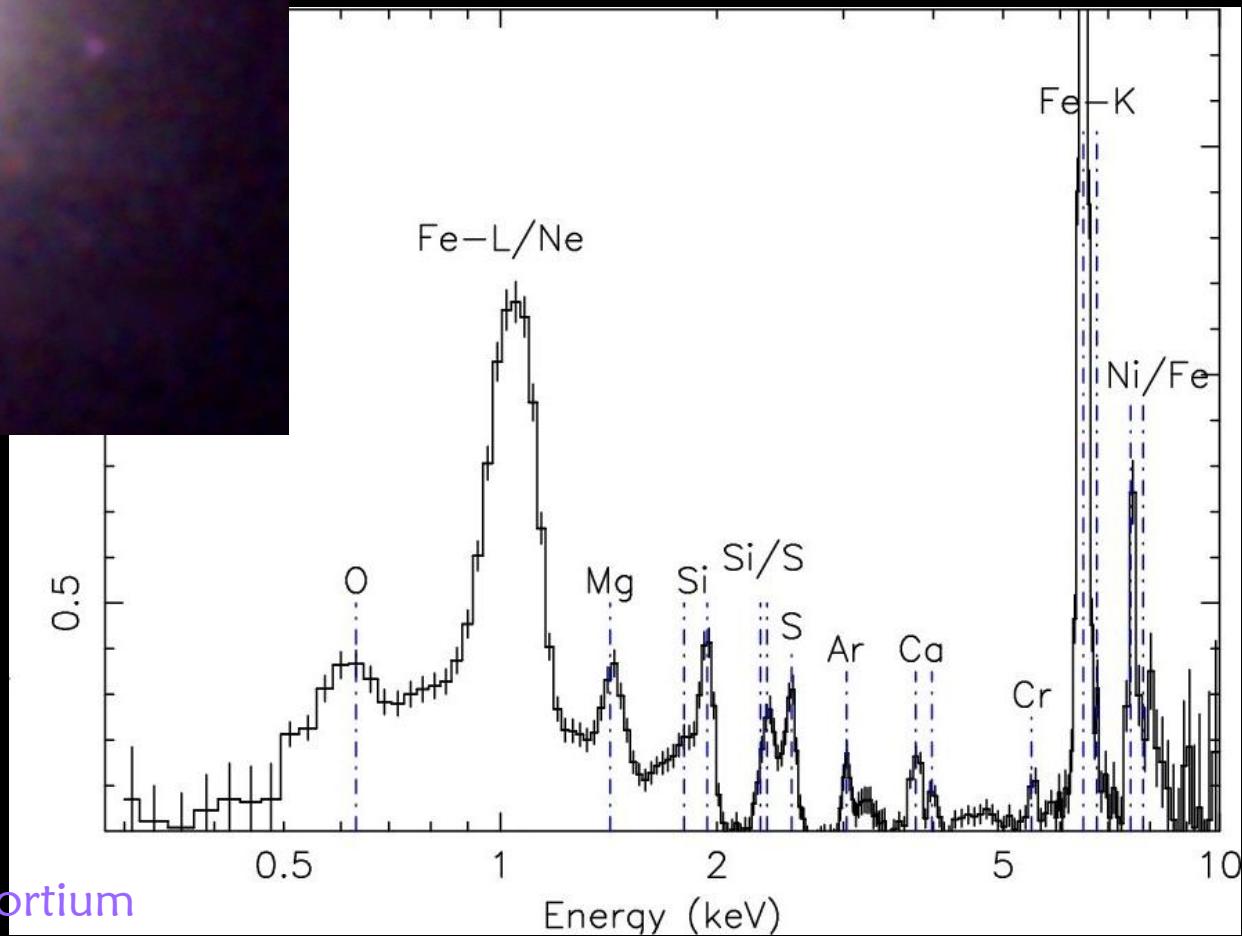
S, Si

NASA/CXC/Weiss

NASA/CXC/GSFC/Hwang & Laming

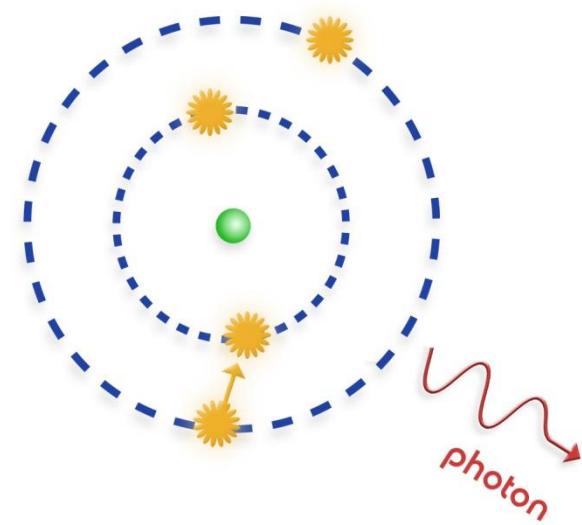
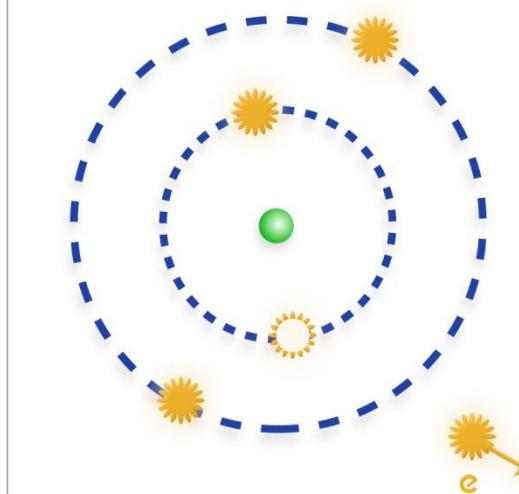
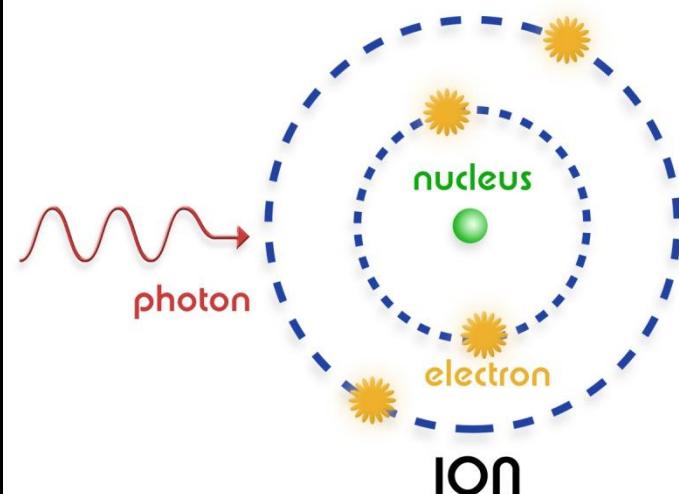


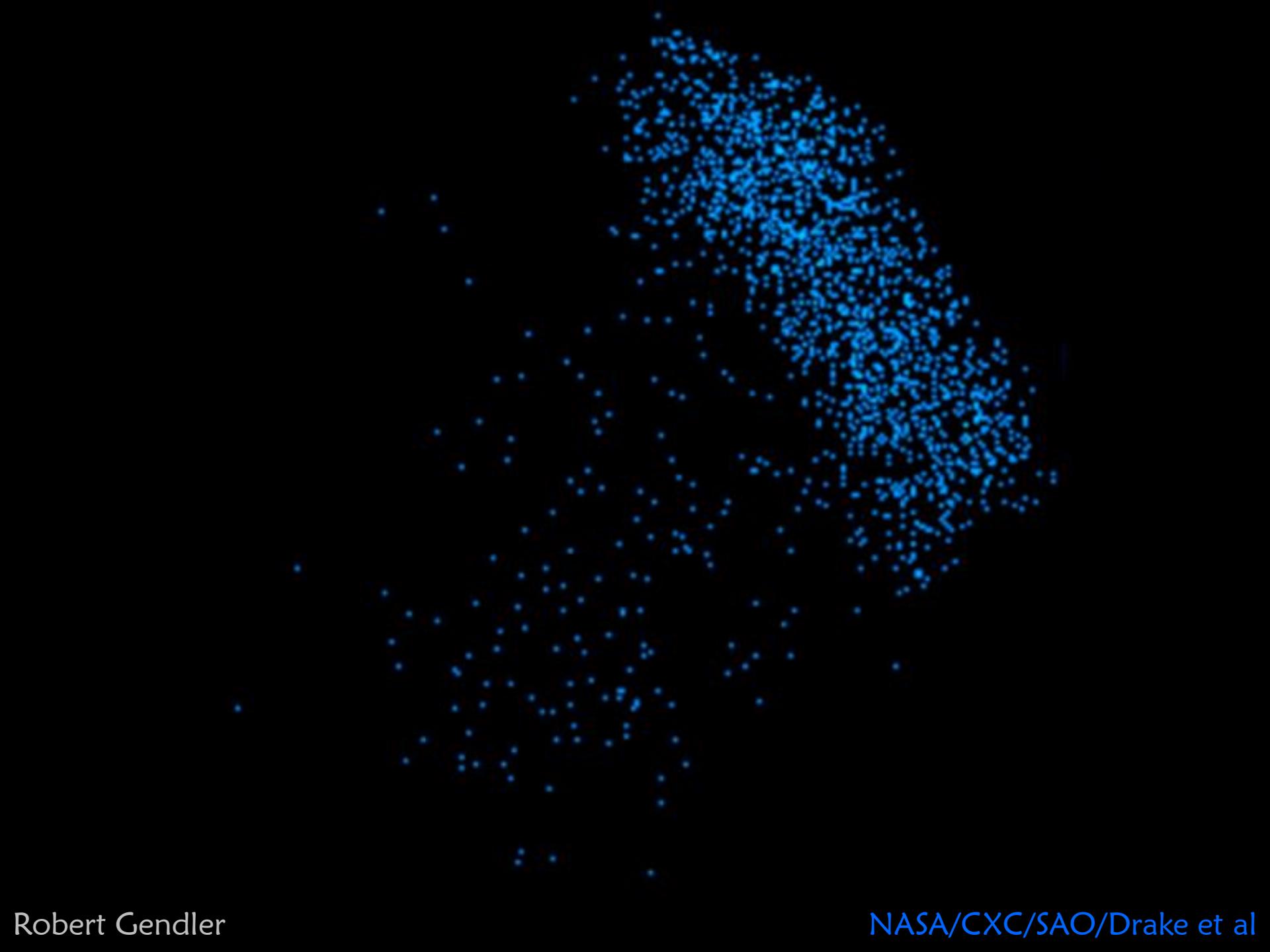




ESA/XMM-Newton EPIC consortium

FLUORESCENCE

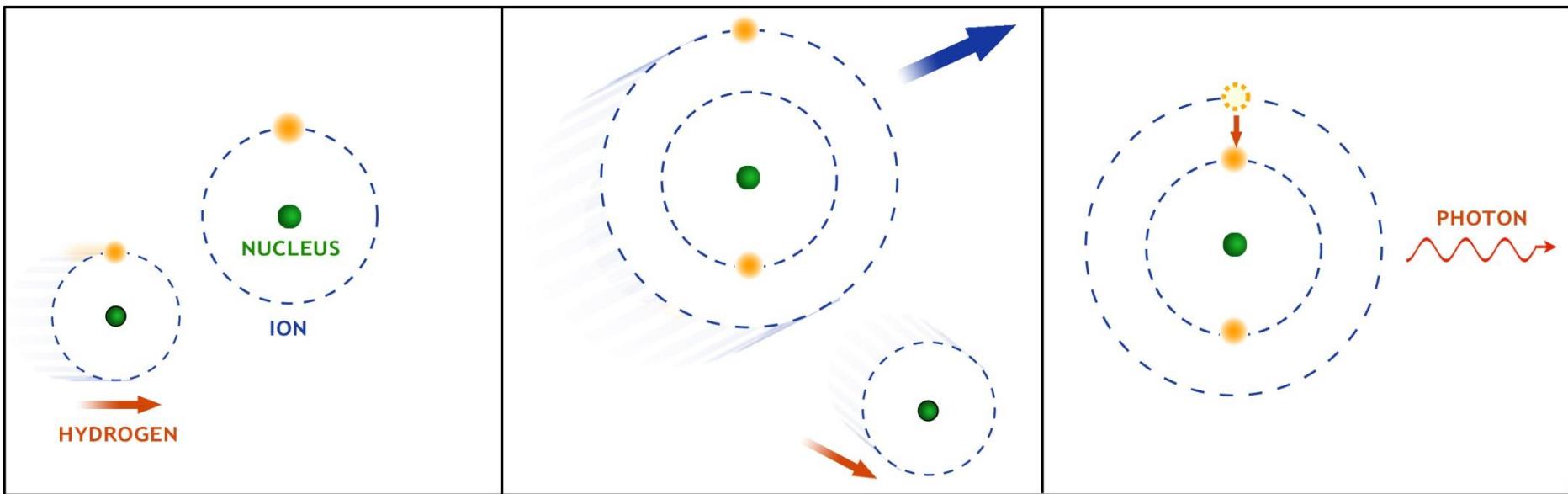


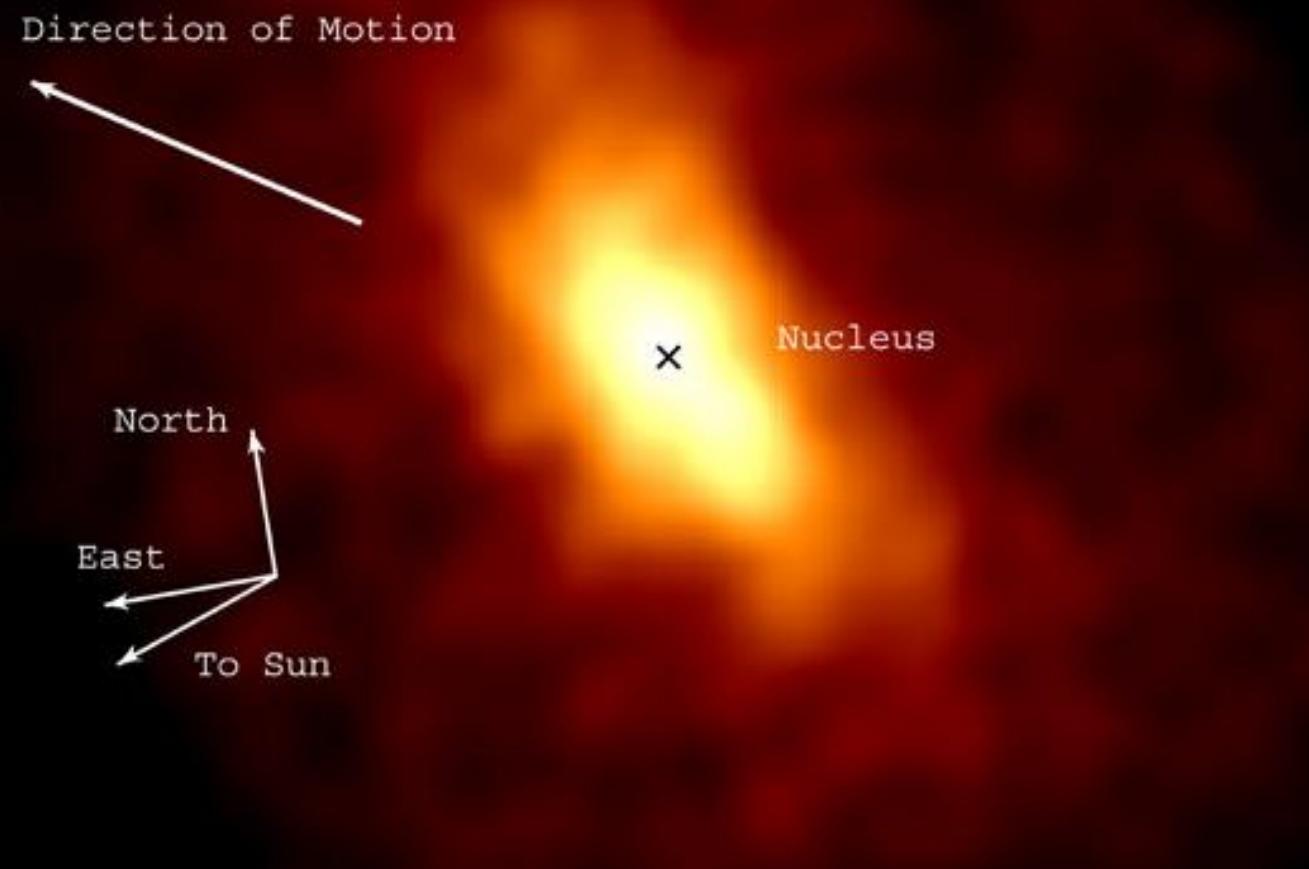


Robert Gendler

NASA/CXC/SAO/Drake et al

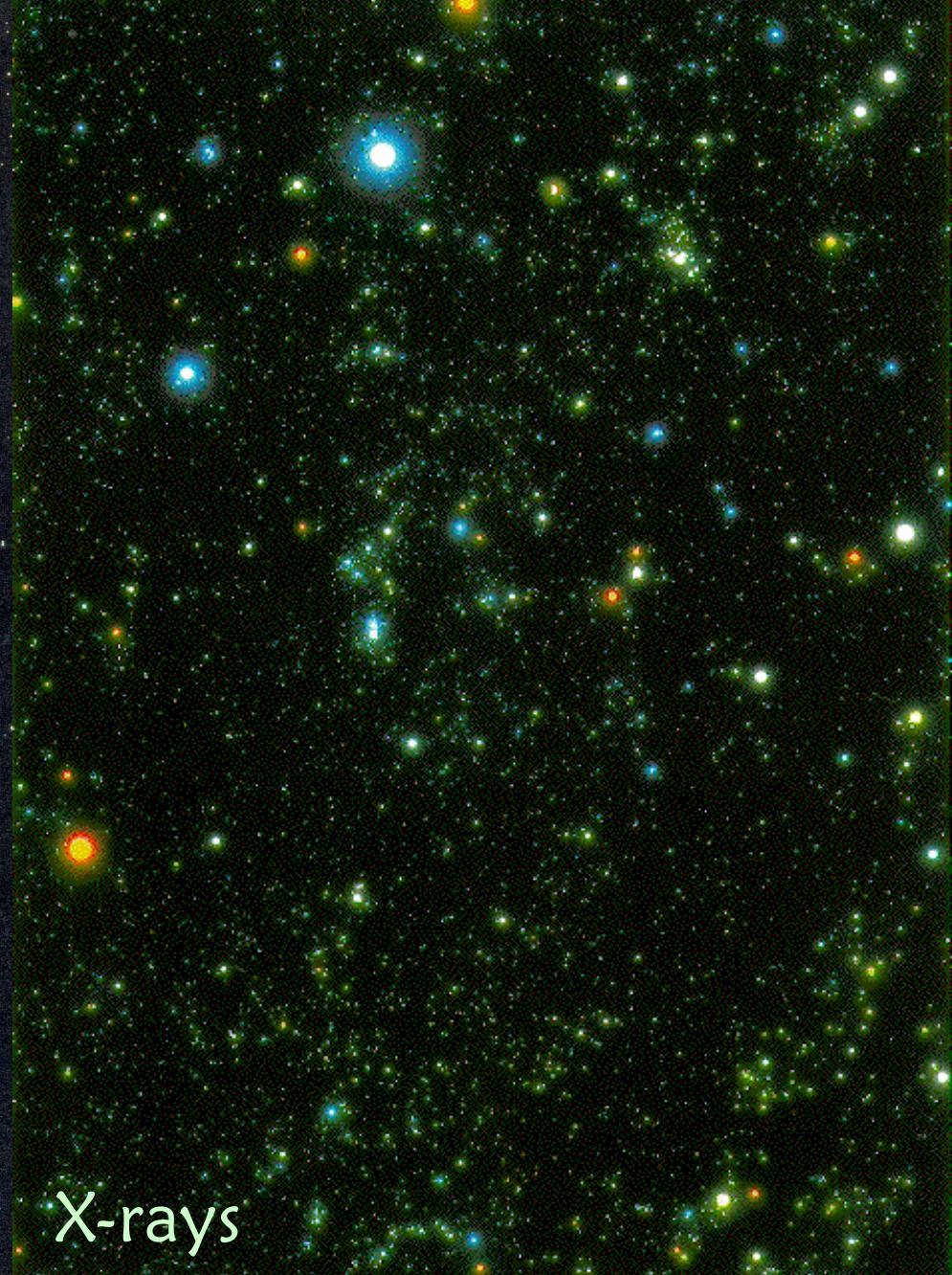
CHARGE EXCHANGE





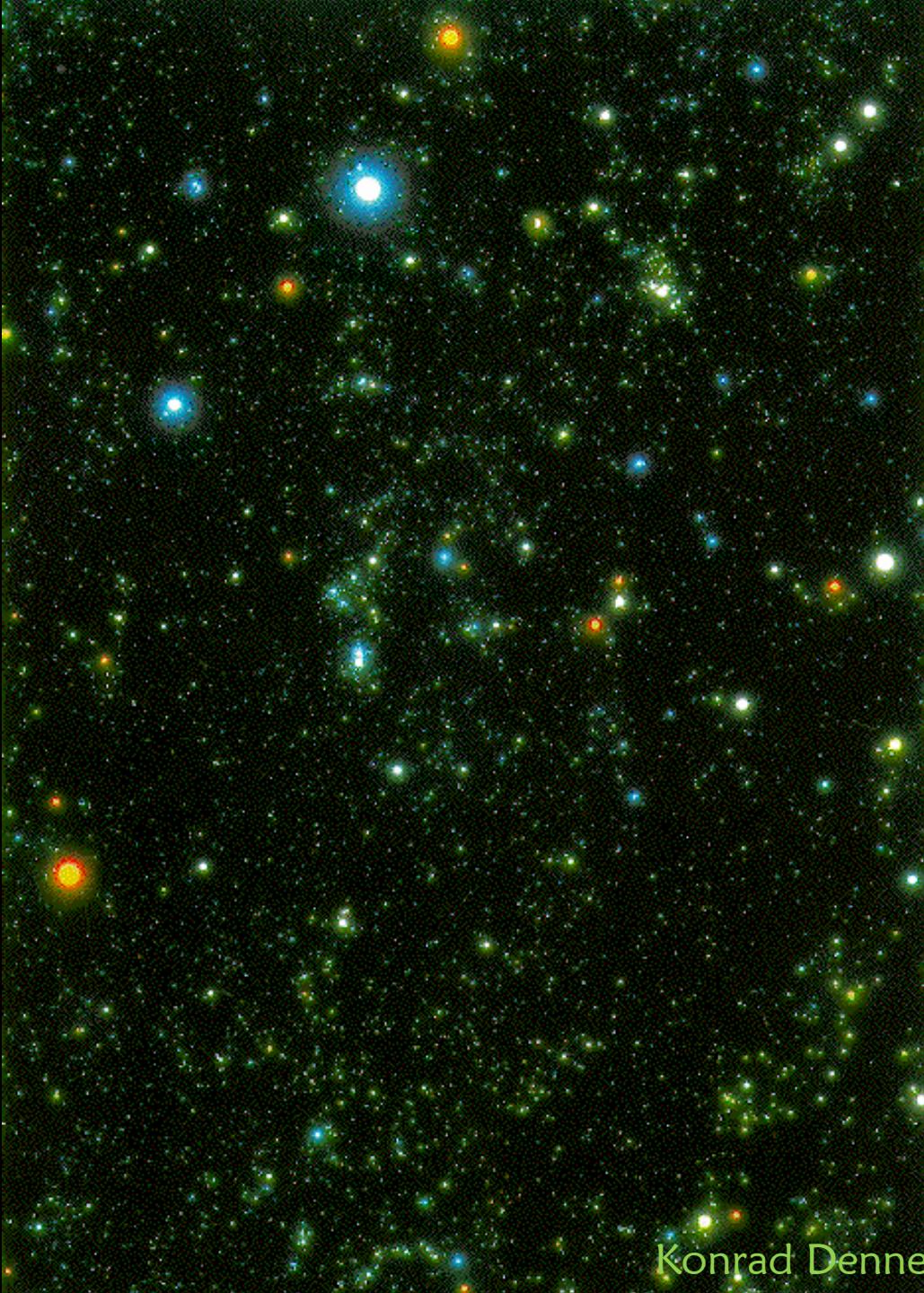


visible



X-rays

Konrad Denner & Wolfgang Voges (MPE)

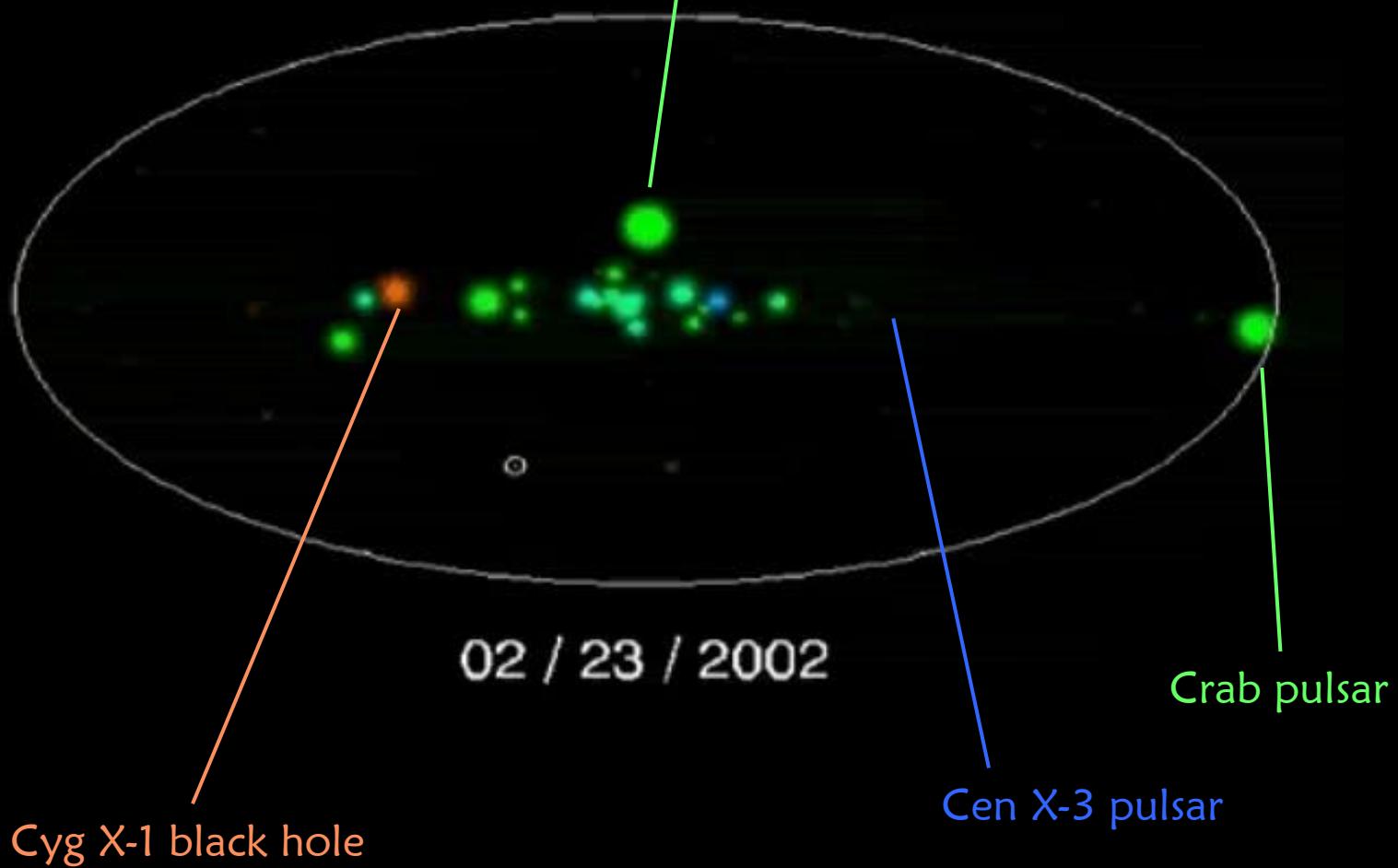


visible
X-rays

Konrad Denner & Wolfgang Voges (MPE)

Sco X-1 neutron star

The RXTE All-Sky Monitor Movie



Smith, Muno, Levine, Remillard, Morgan, Bradt (MIT)

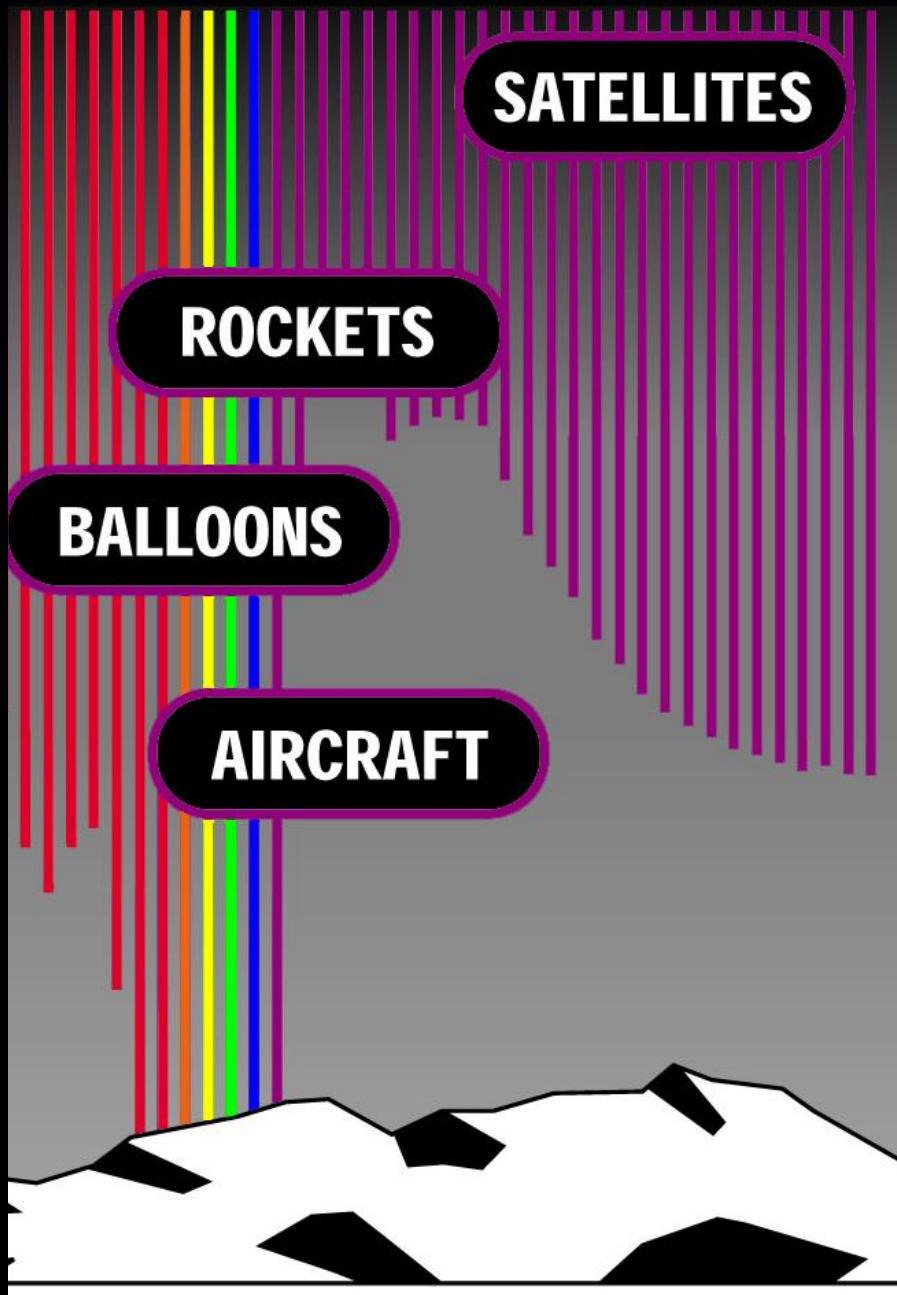
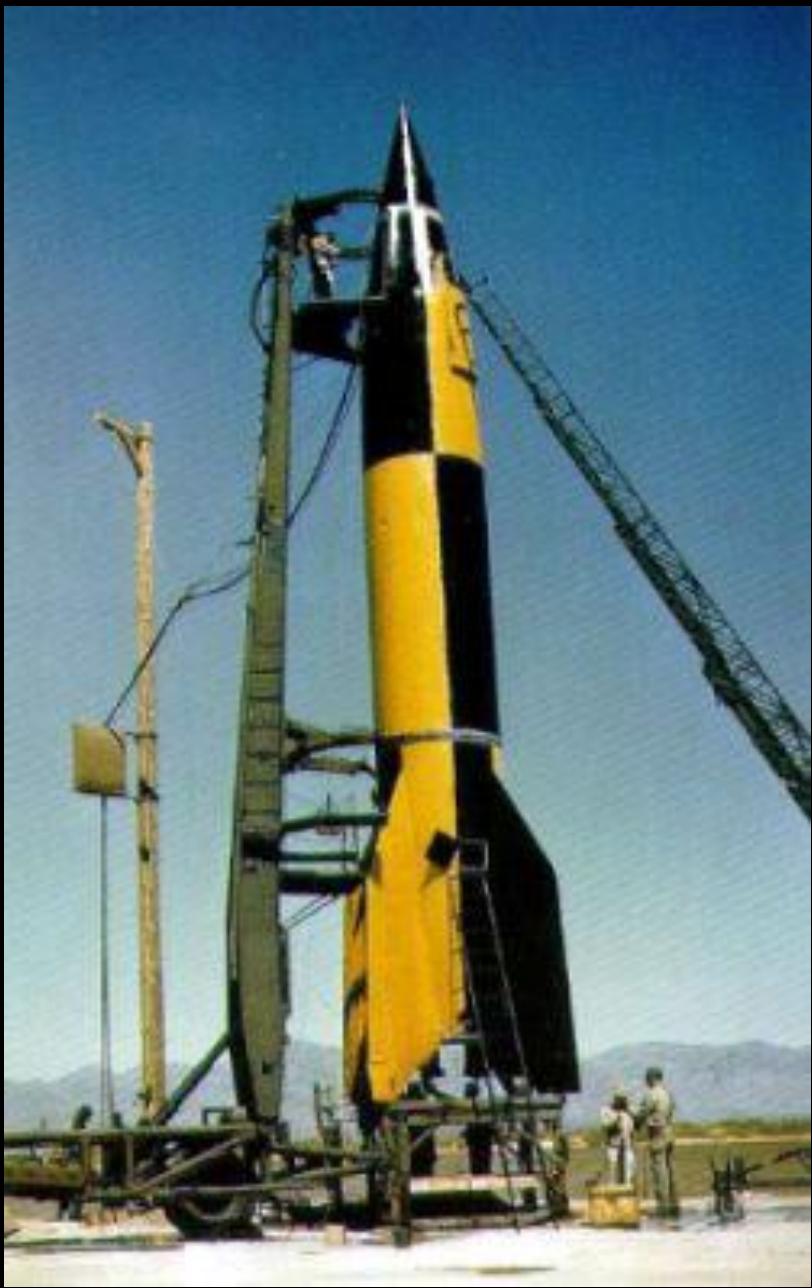
IR

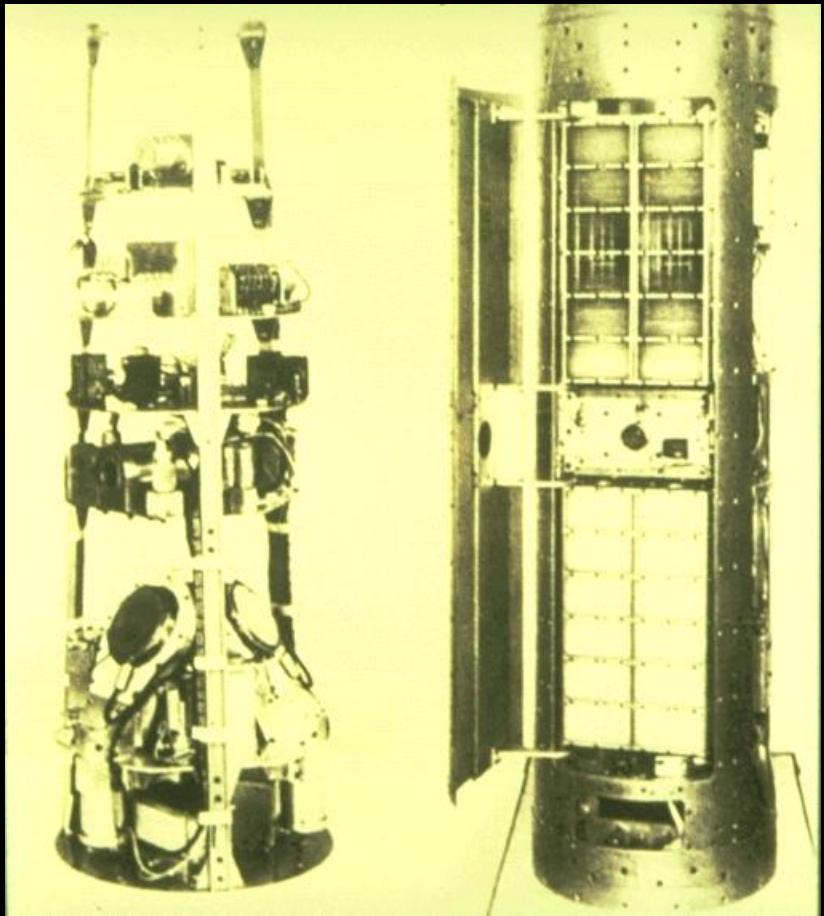
Vis

UV

X-Rays

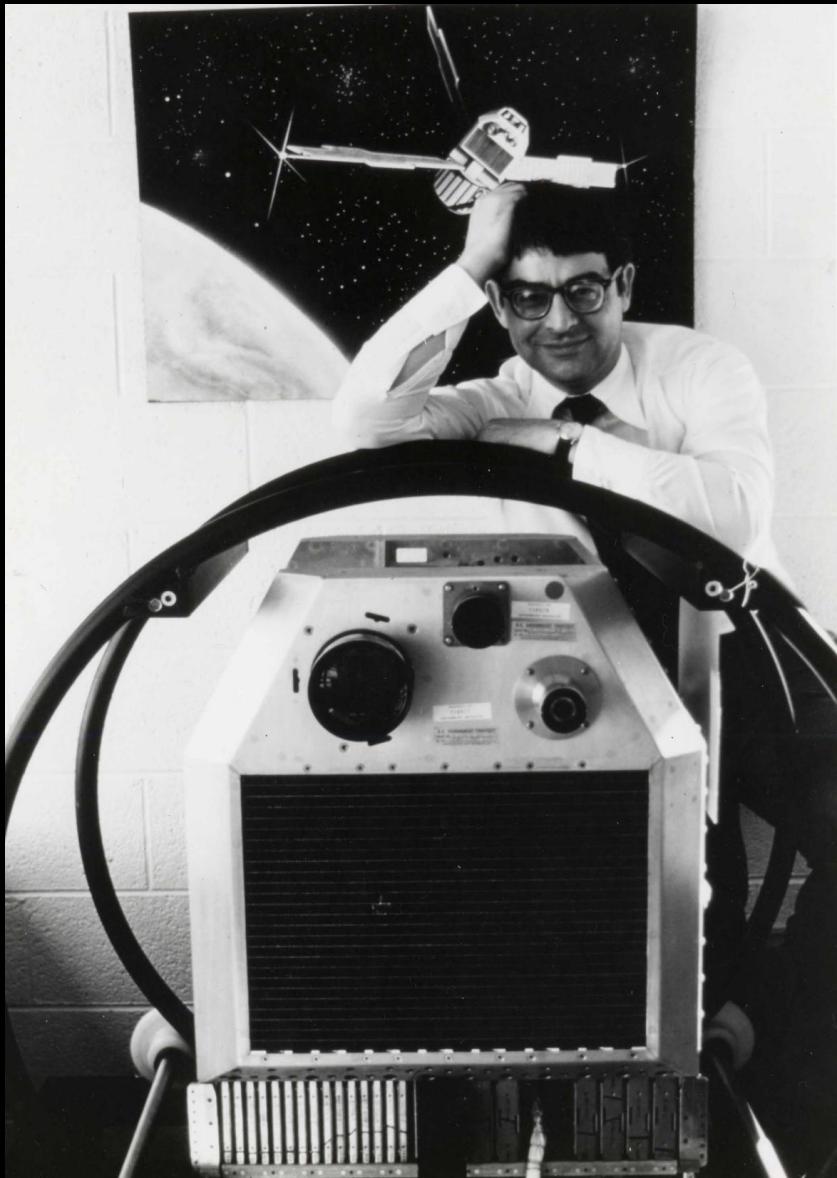
Gamma
Rays





Riccardo Giacconi

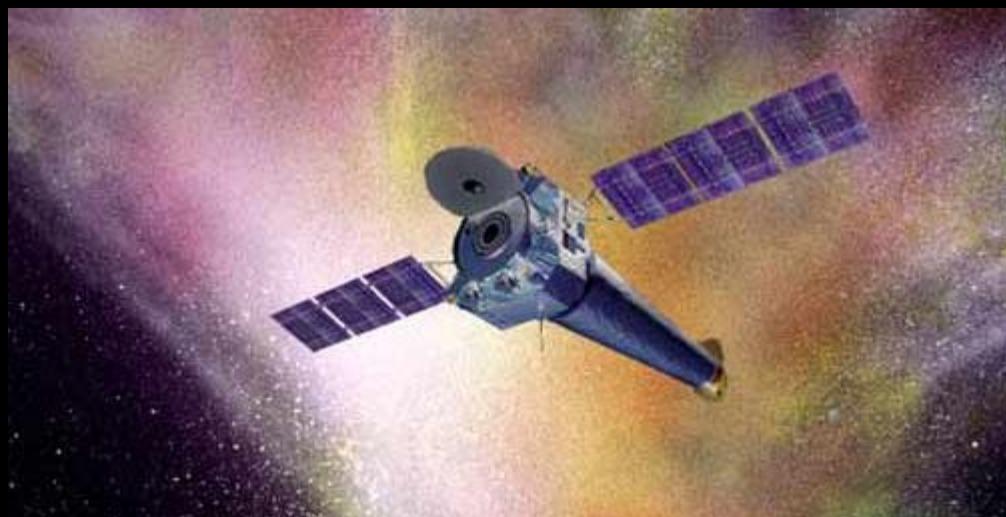
GSFC/NASA



CfA, Harvard



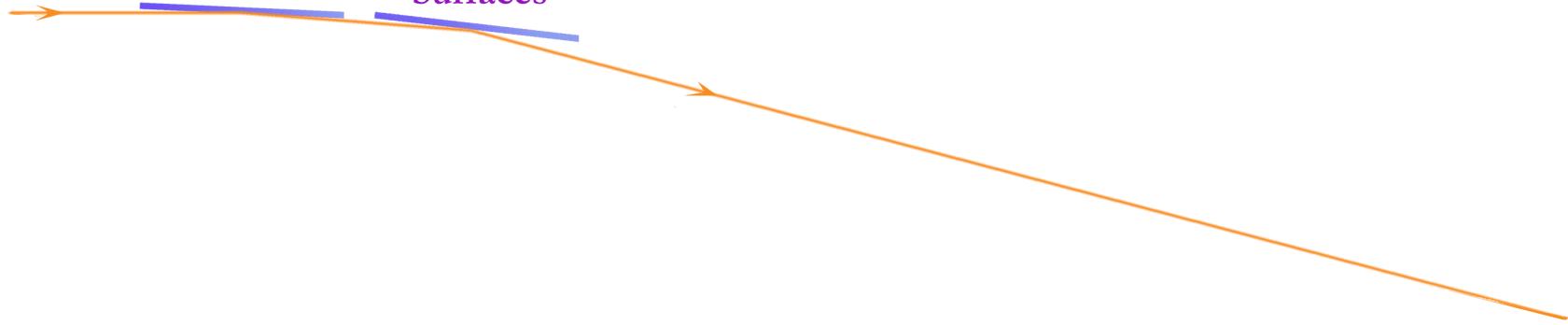
XMM-Newton
(European Space Agency)

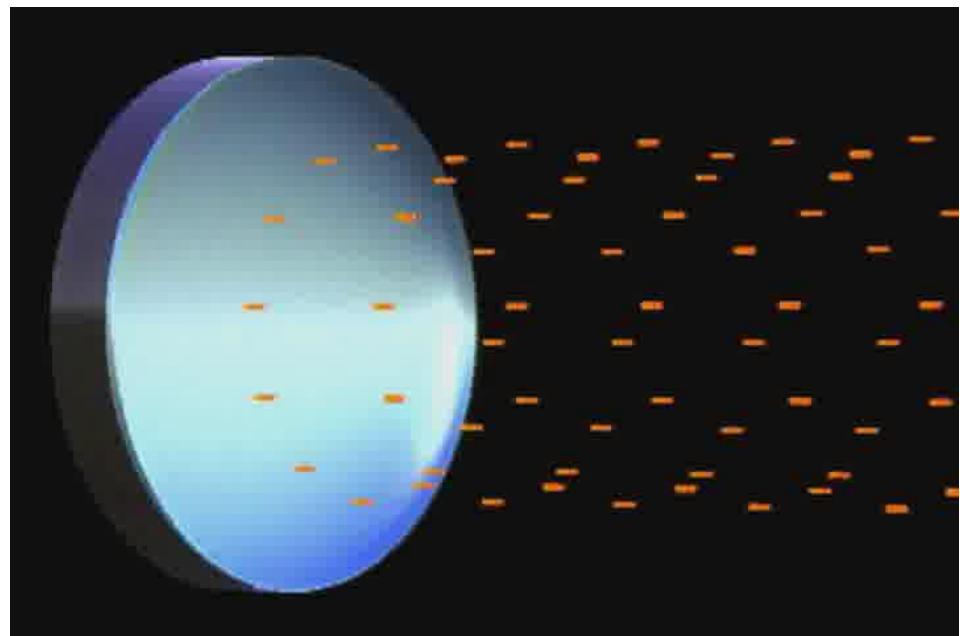
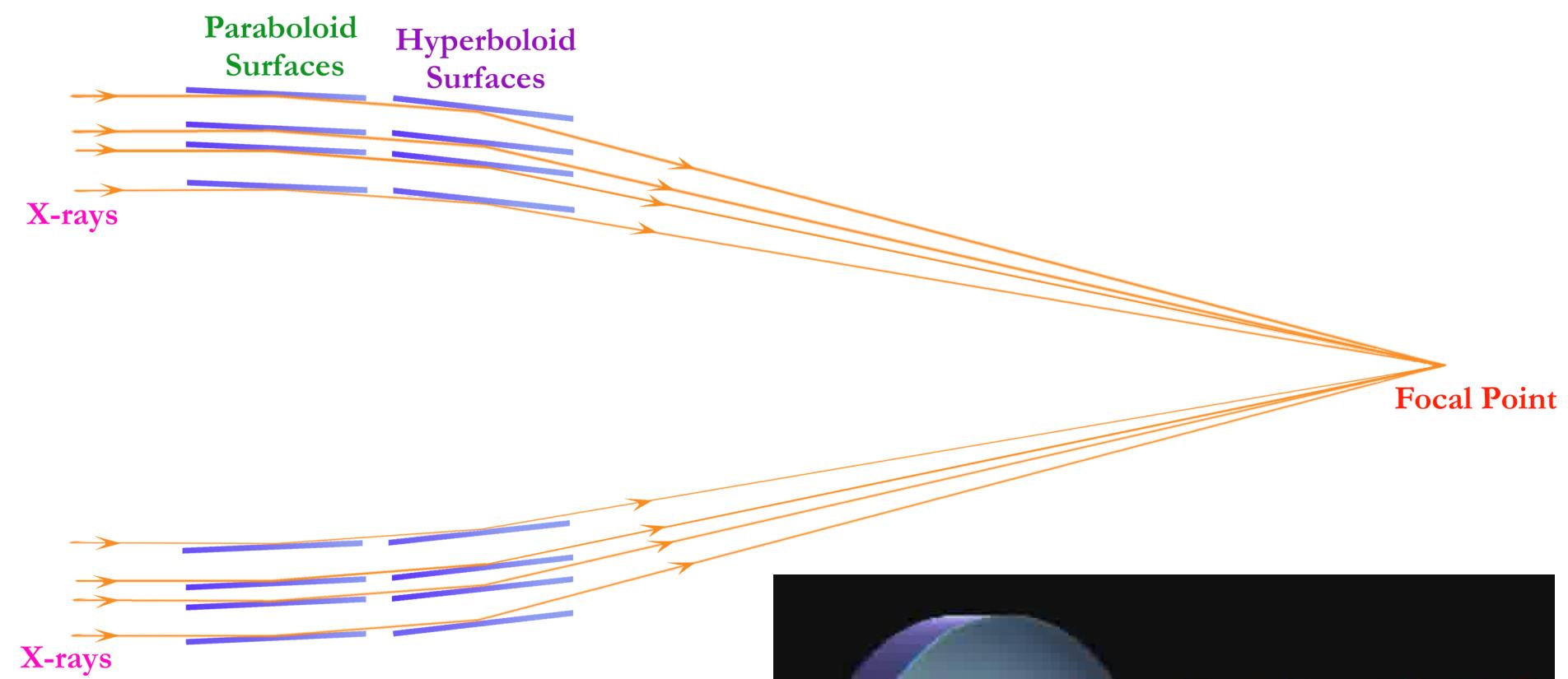


Chandra
(NASA)

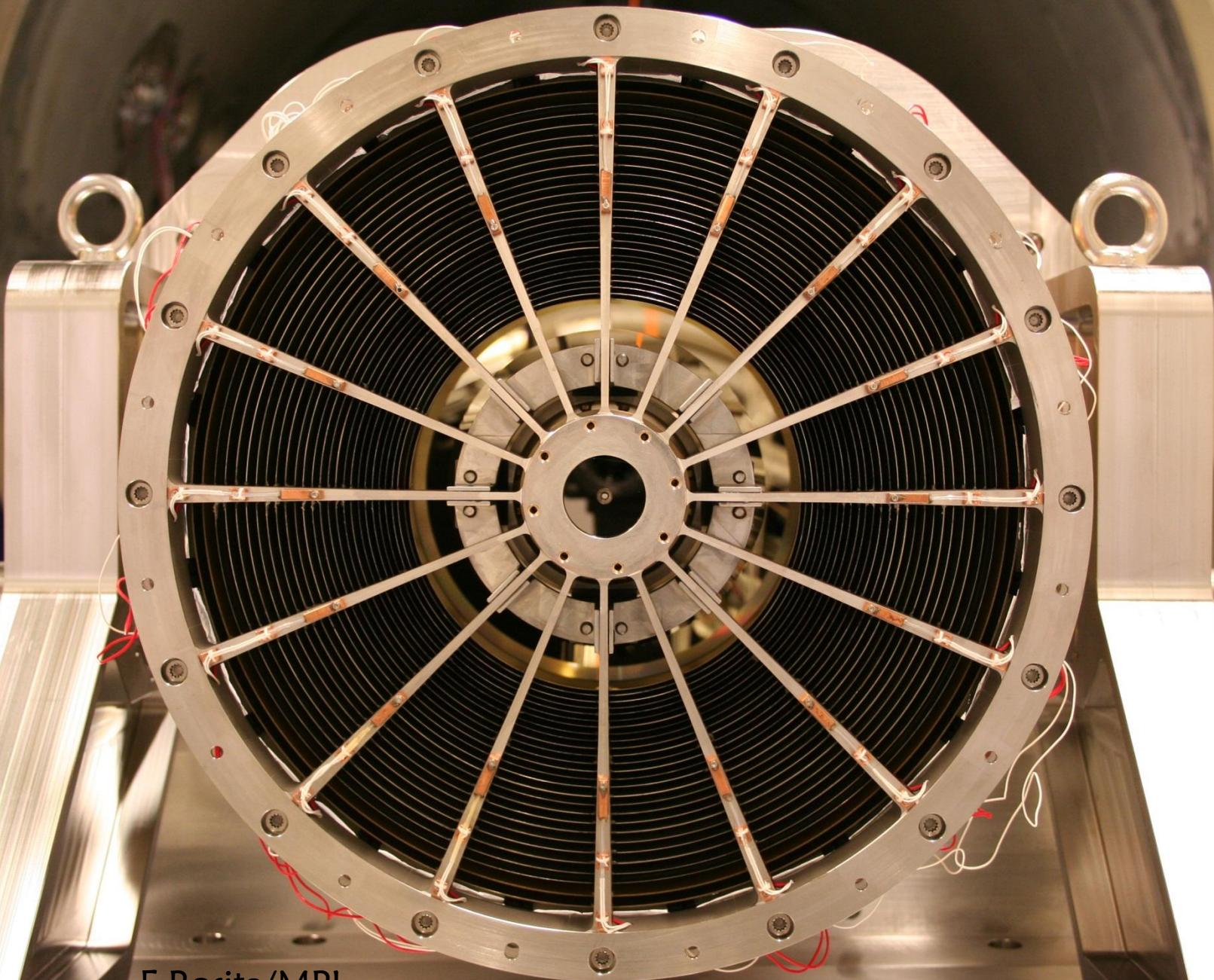
Paraboloid
Surfaces

Hyperboloid
Surfaces

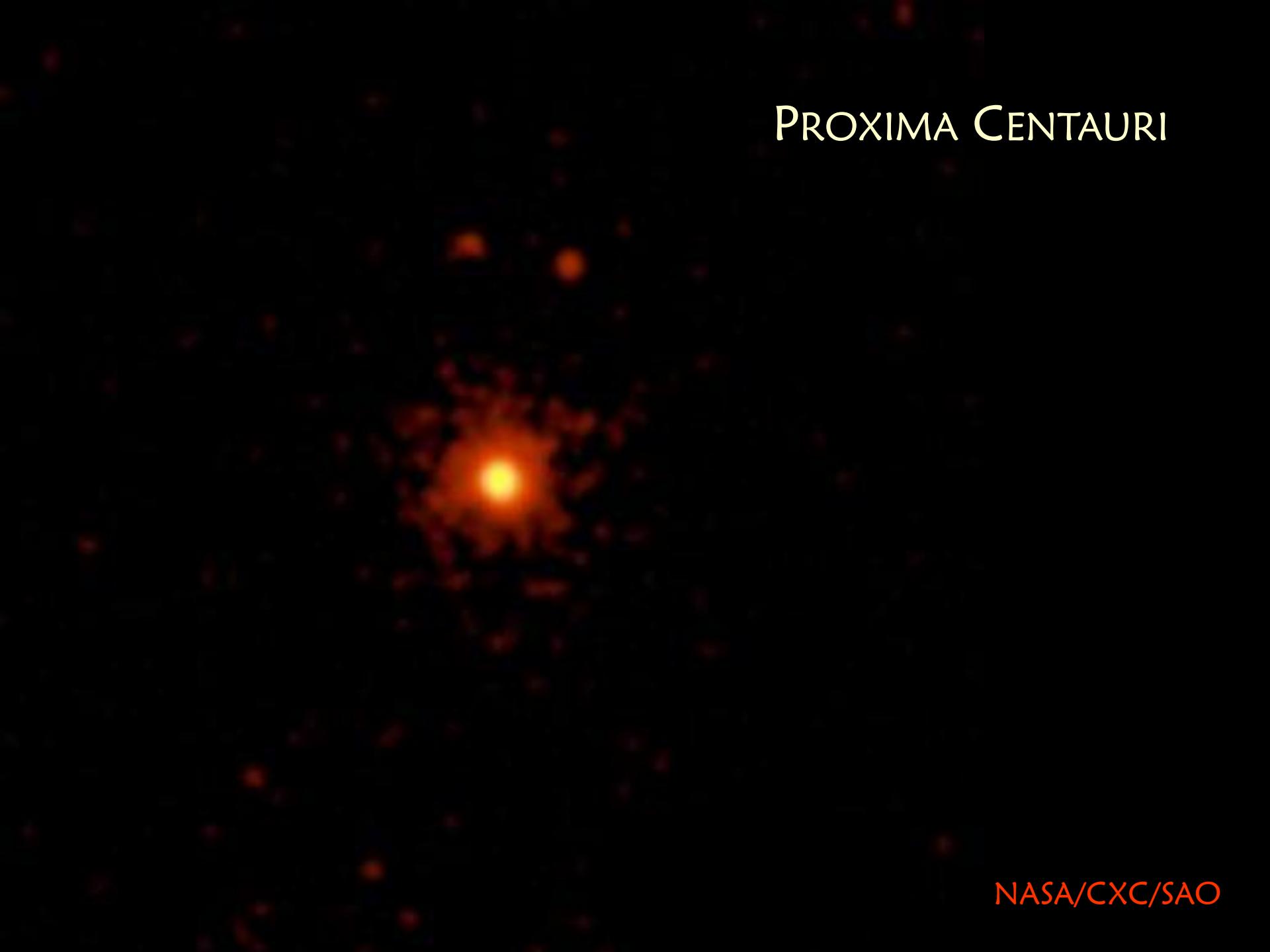




CXC / D Berry



E-Rosita/MPI

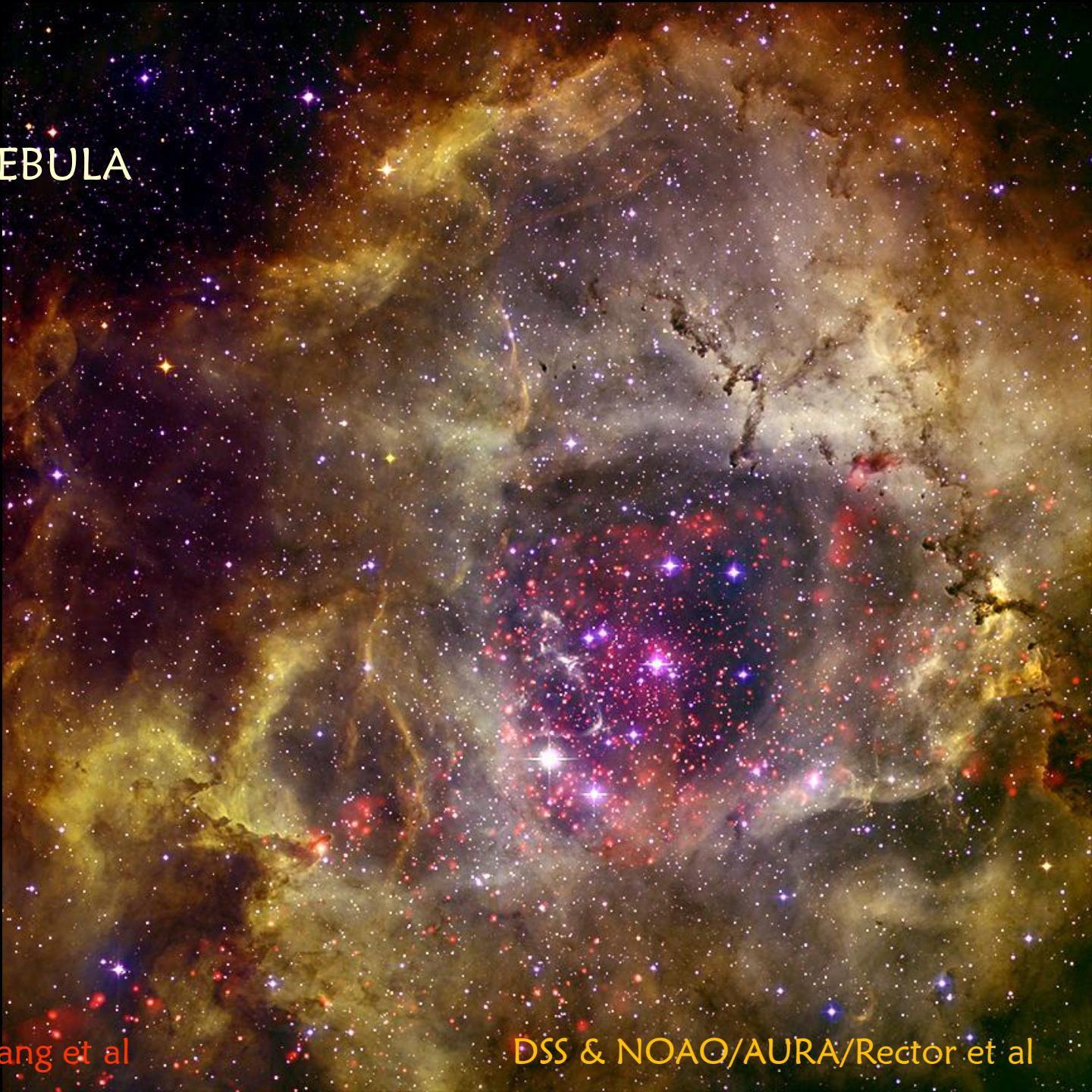
A dark, star-filled background with a bright, yellow-orange central star.

PROXIMA CENTAURI

NASA/CXC/SAO

ROSETTE NEBULA

visible
X ray



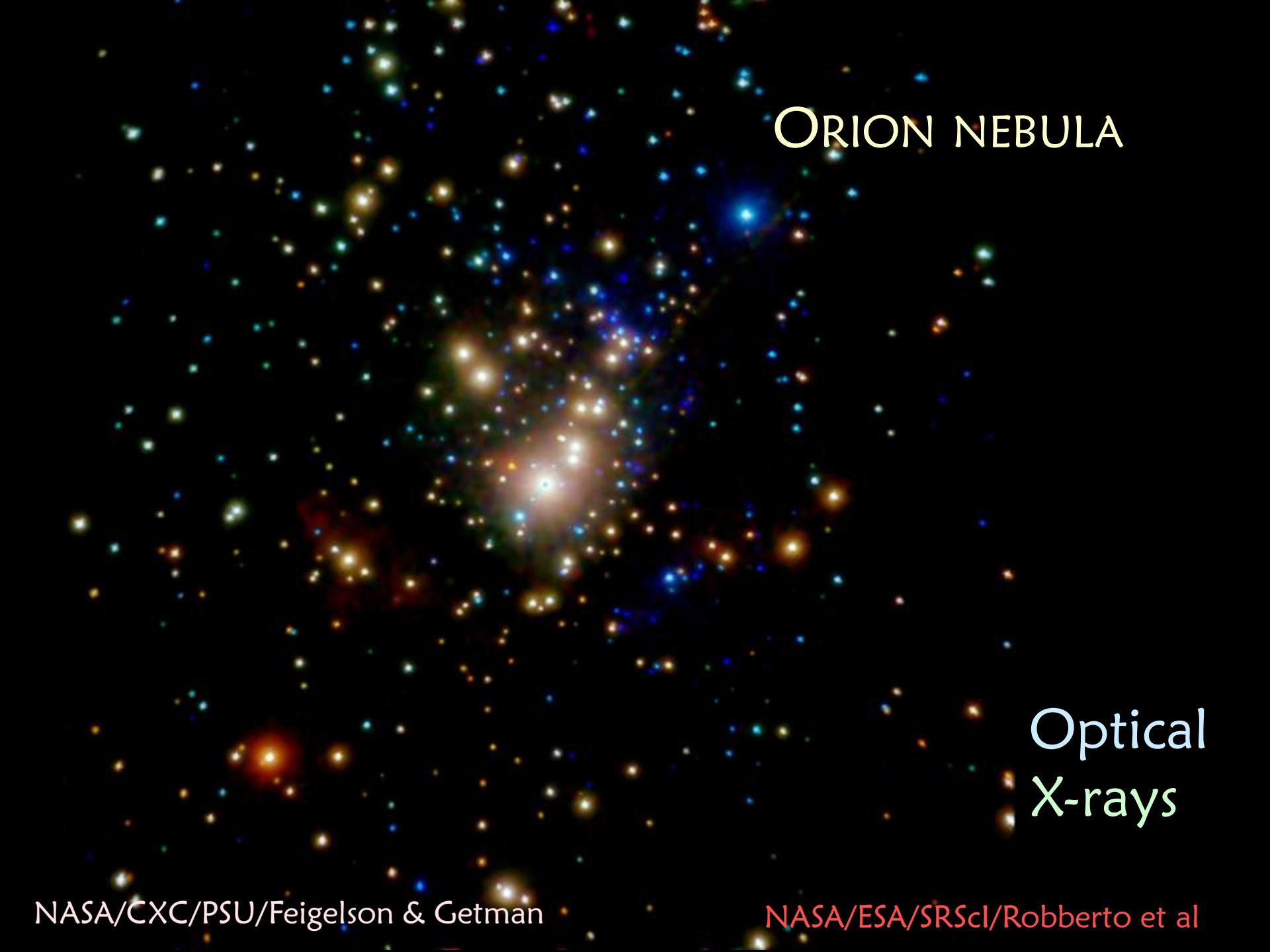
NASA/CXC/SAO/Wang et al

DSS & NOAO/AURA/Rector et al



ORION NEBULA

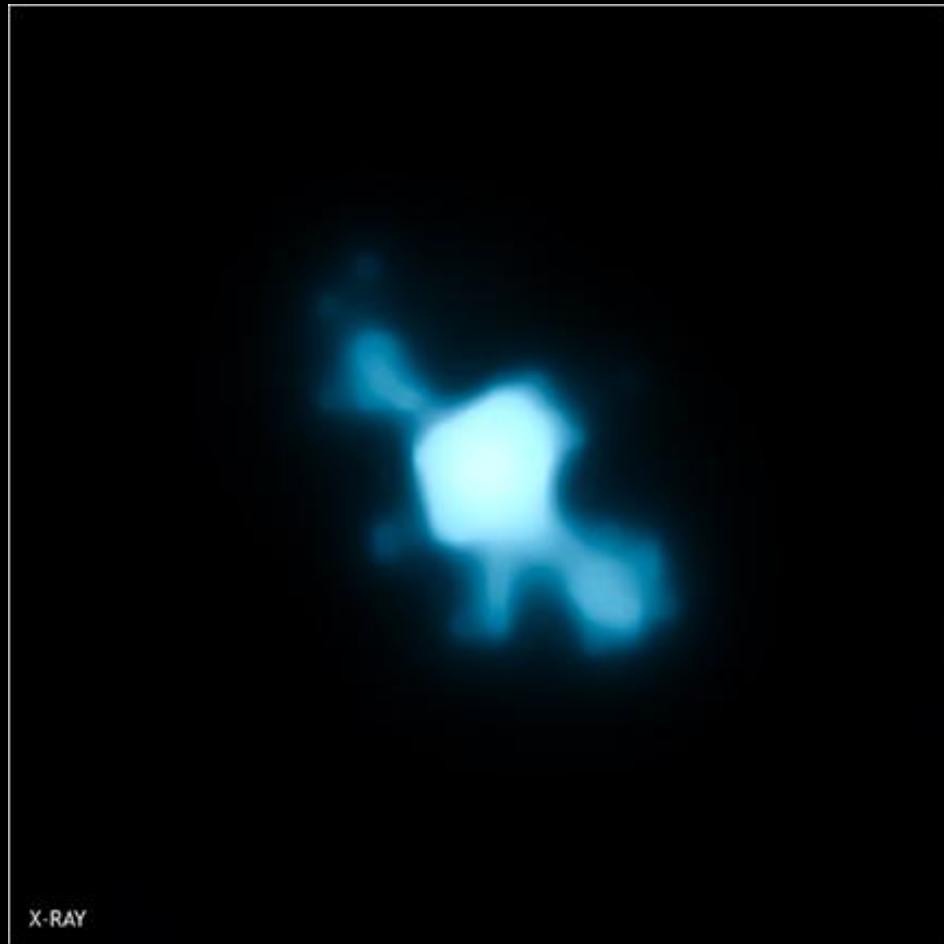
NASA/ESA/SRScl/Robberto et al



ORION NEBULA

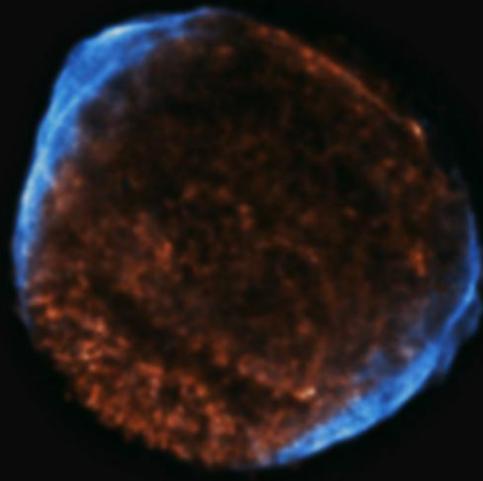
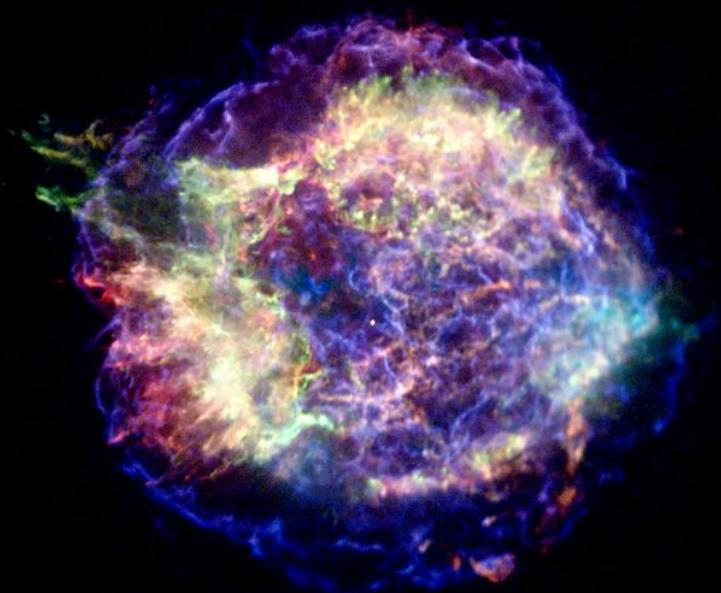
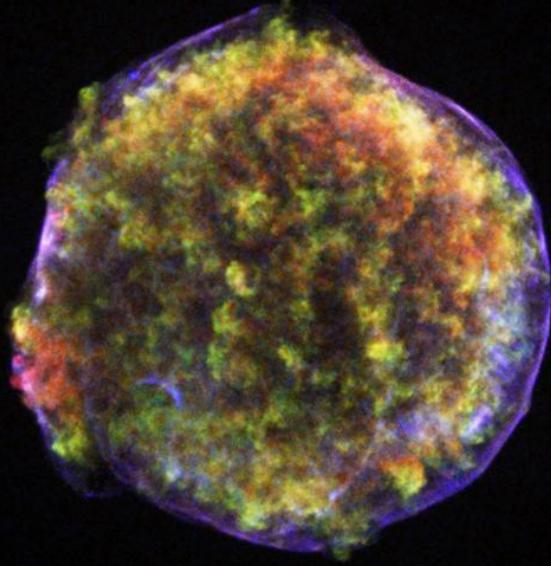
Optical
X-rays

DG TAU

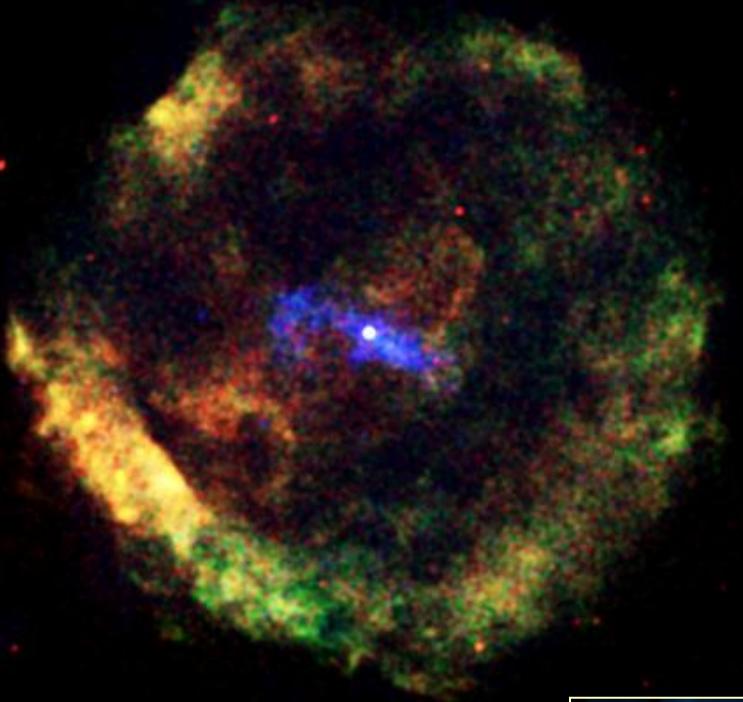


X-RAY

NASA/CXC/ETH Zuerich/M.Guedel et al.



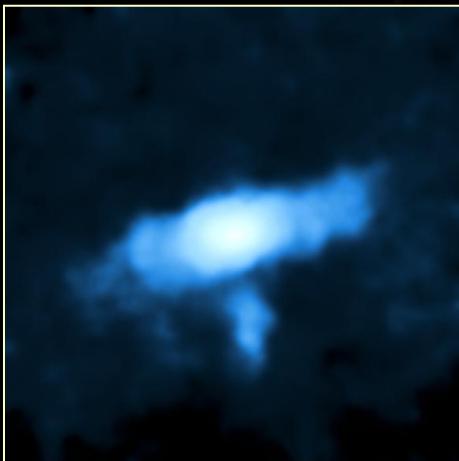
NASA/CXC



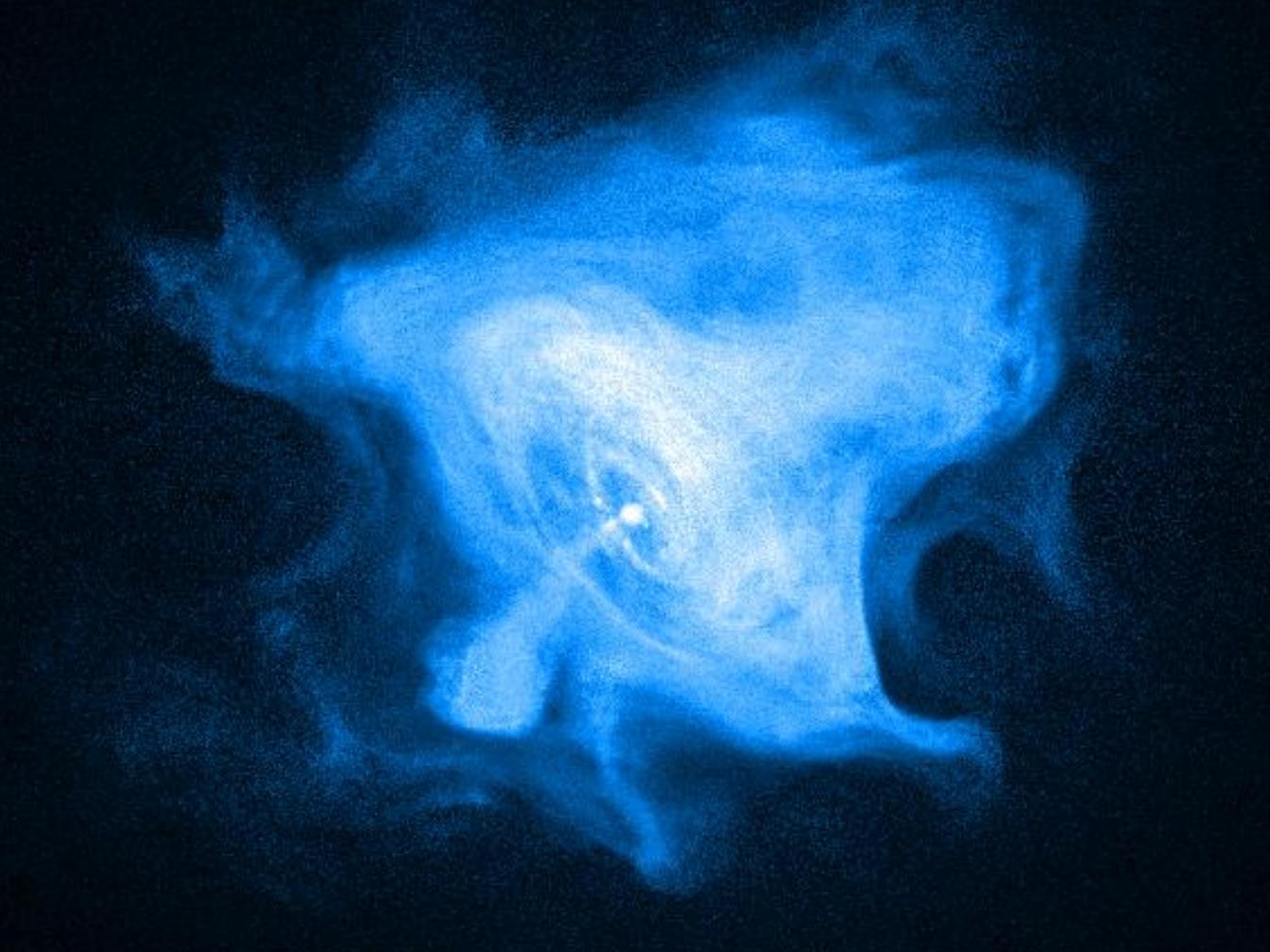
NASA/CXC/Roberts et al.



NASA/CXC/UCSC/Lopez et al

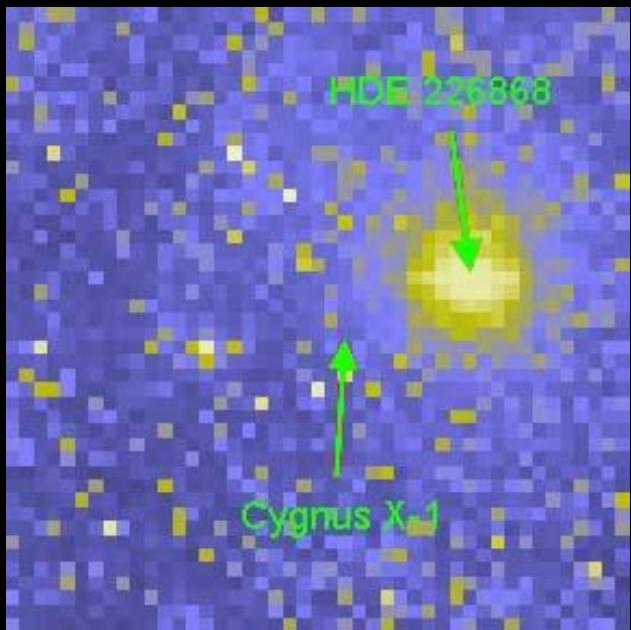


CRAB SUPERNOVA

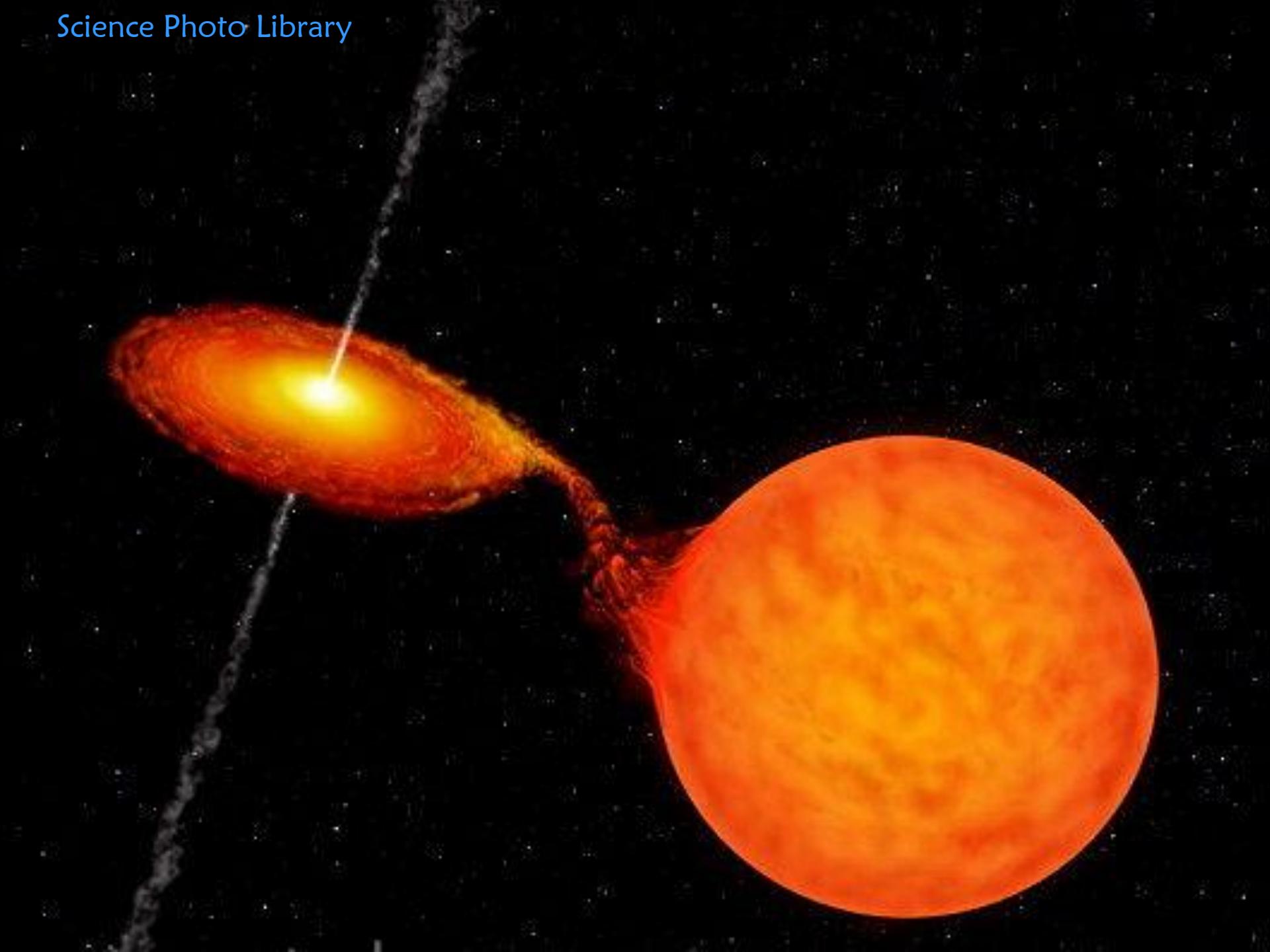


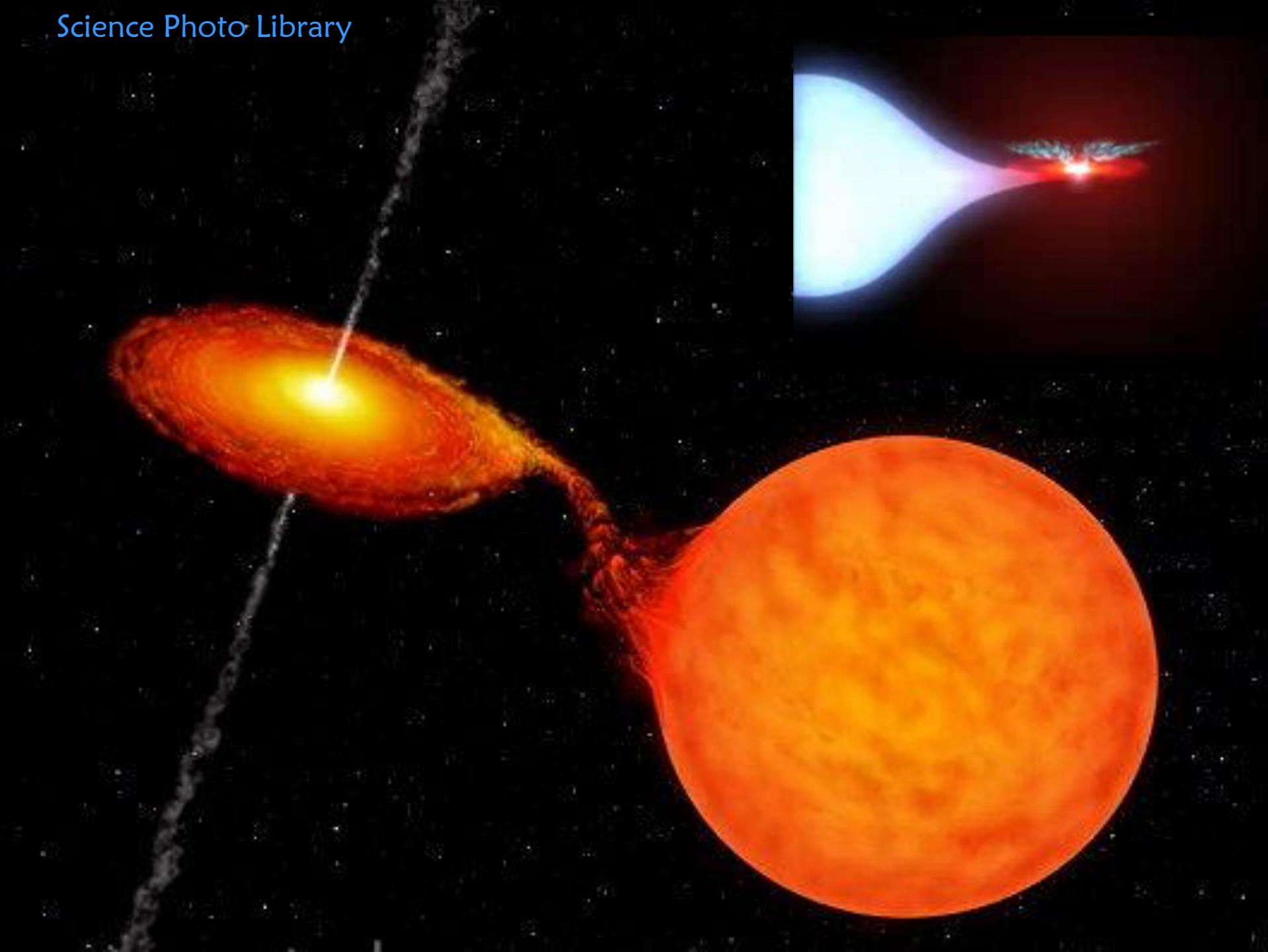
NASA/ESA/ASU/Hester & Loll

NASA/CXC/SAO/Seward et al



CYGNUS X-1





NOAO/AURA/NSF/Rector & Wolpa

ANDROMEDA GALAXY



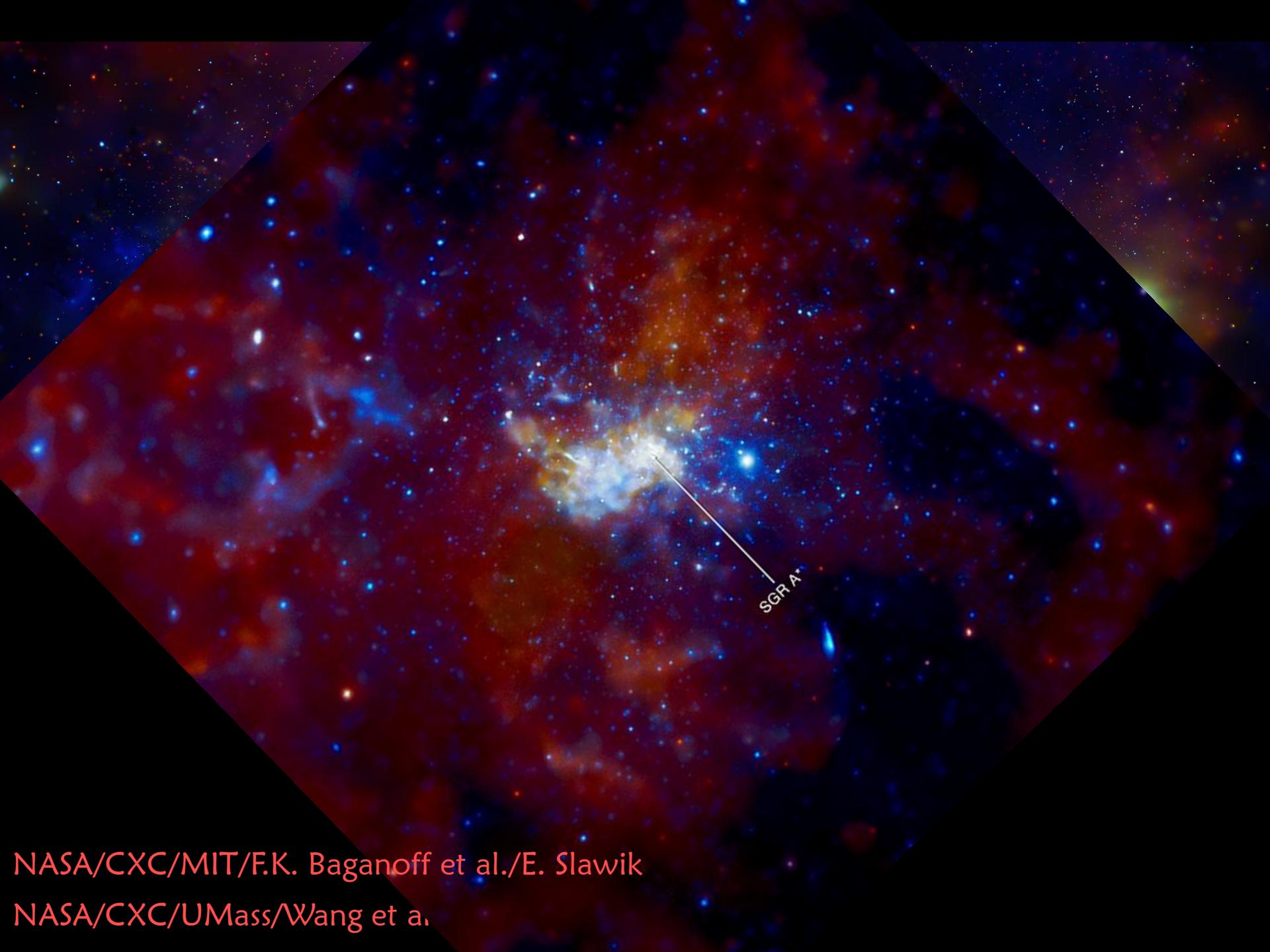
NASA/CXC/Umass/Li & Wang

Optical
X-rays

PINWHEEL GALAXY

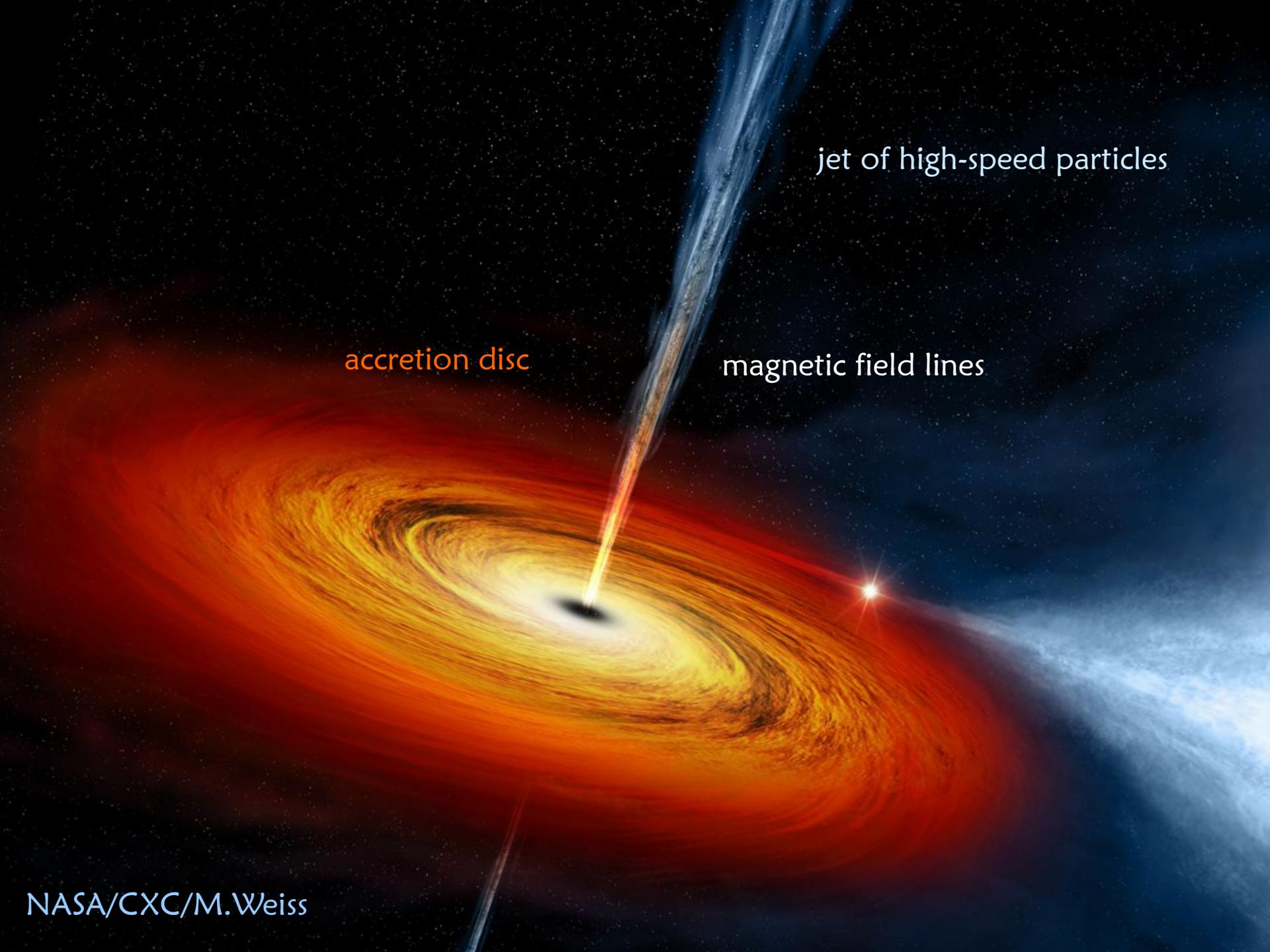


Optical
X-rays



NASA/CXC/MIT/F.K. Baganoff et al./E. Slawik

NASA/CXC/UMass/Wang et al.

A black hole at the center of a galaxy. A bright, swirling orange and yellow accretion disc surrounds it. A powerful, luminous blue jet of high-speed particles is ejected from the black hole's poles, extending upwards and to the right. Magnetic field lines are visible as blue and white streaks near the jet.

jet of high-speed particles

accretion disc

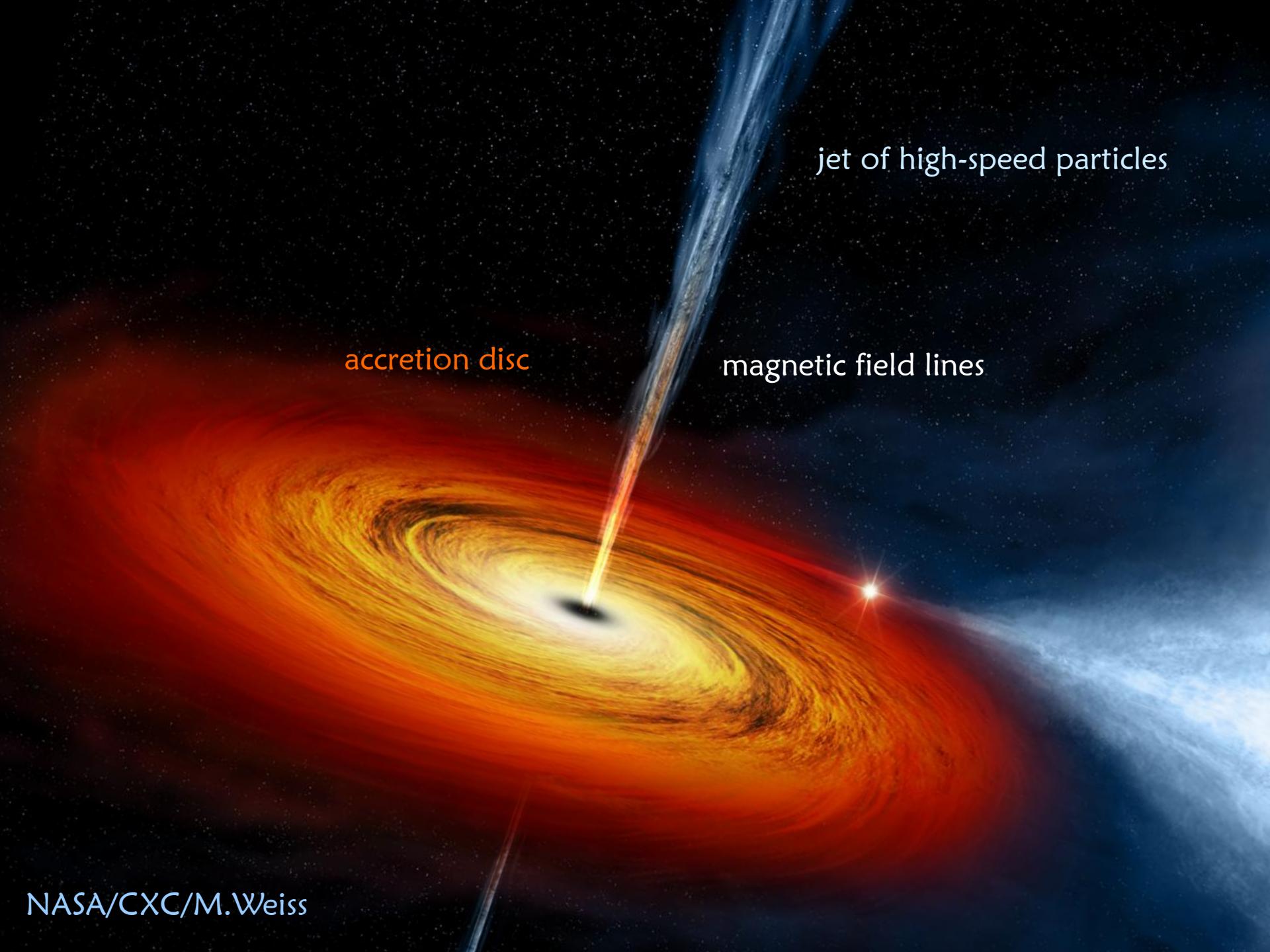
magnetic field lines

CENTAURUS A



ESO/WFI/Reikuba et al
NSF/VLA/U Herts/Hardcastle
NASA/CXC/CfA/Kraft et al

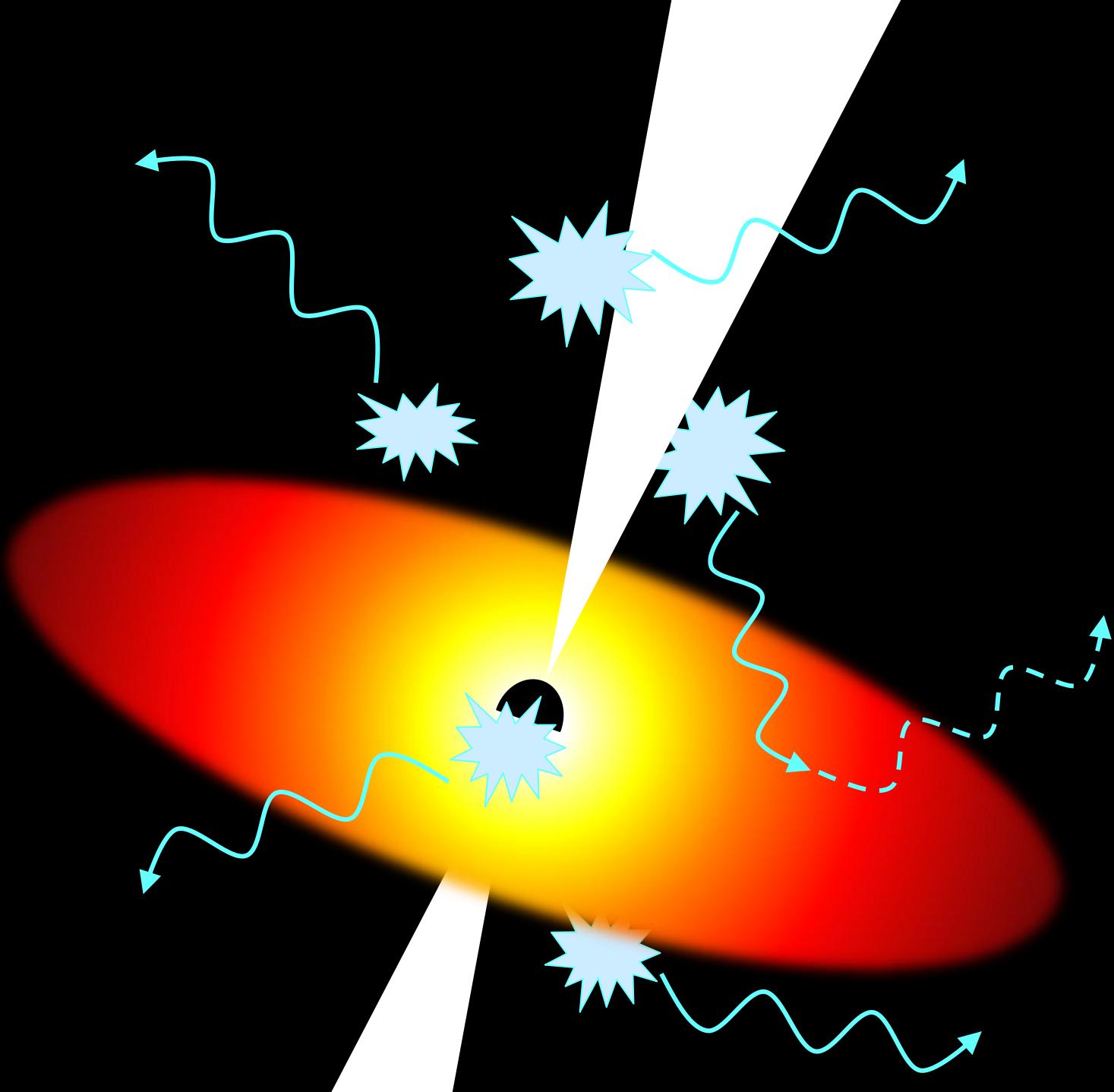
Optical
Radio
X-rays

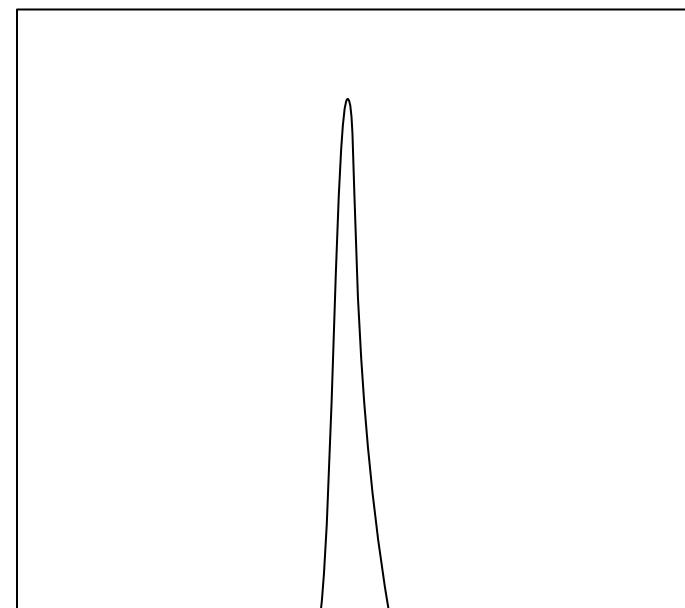
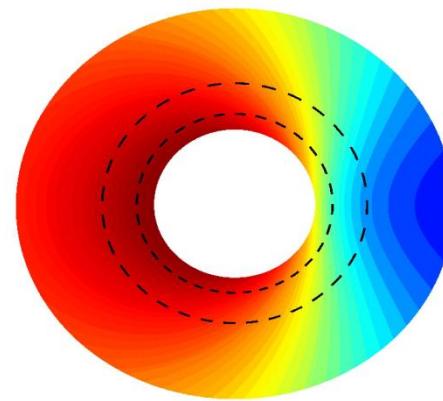
An artistic rendering of a black hole. A bright, swirling orange and yellow accretion disc surrounds the black hole's event horizon. A powerful, luminous blue and white jet of high-speed particles is ejected from the top of the black hole. Magnetic field lines are visible as blue and white streaks near the jet.

jet of high-speed particles

accretion disc

magnetic field lines





Red

Energy

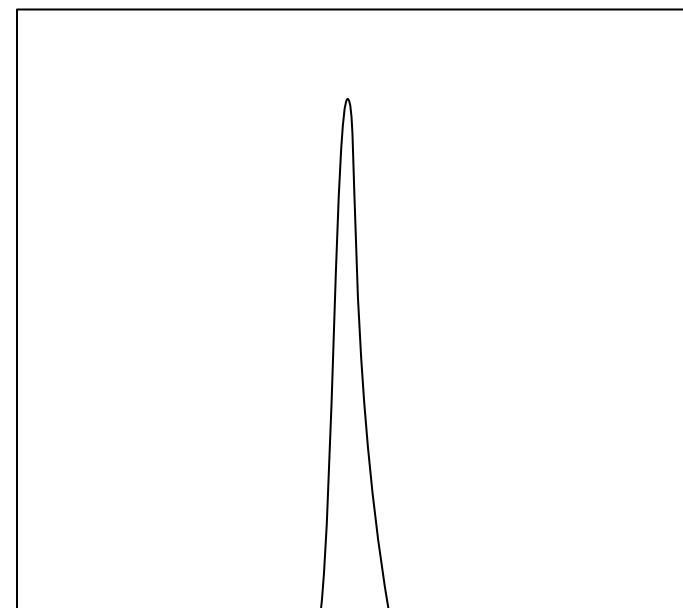
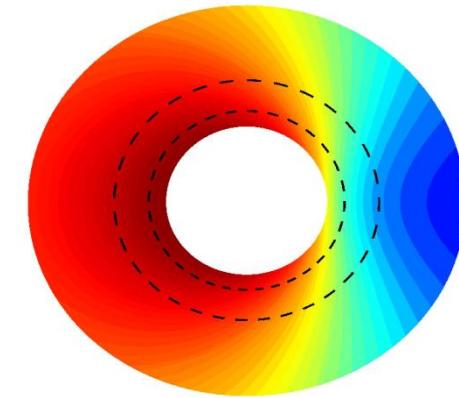
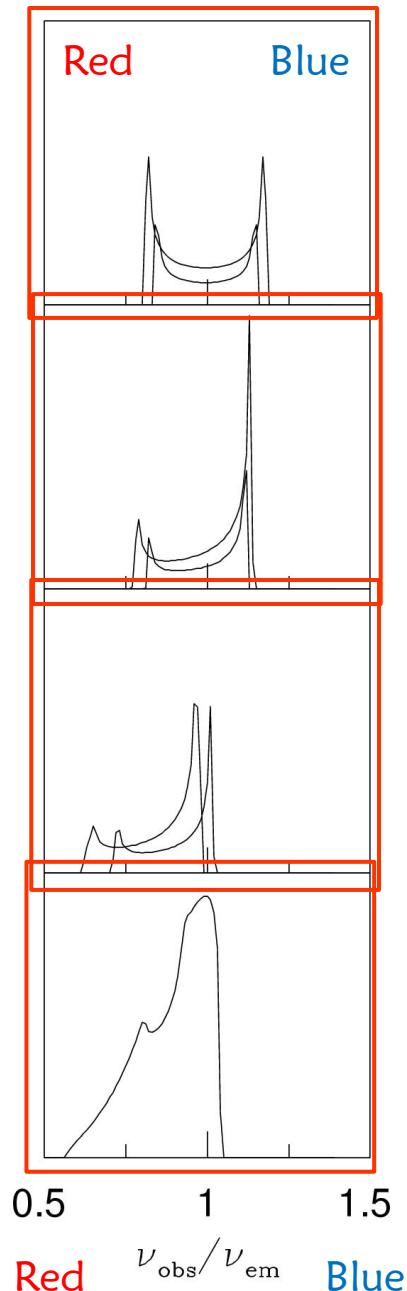
Blue



Andy Fabian

Newtonian

Doppler shift



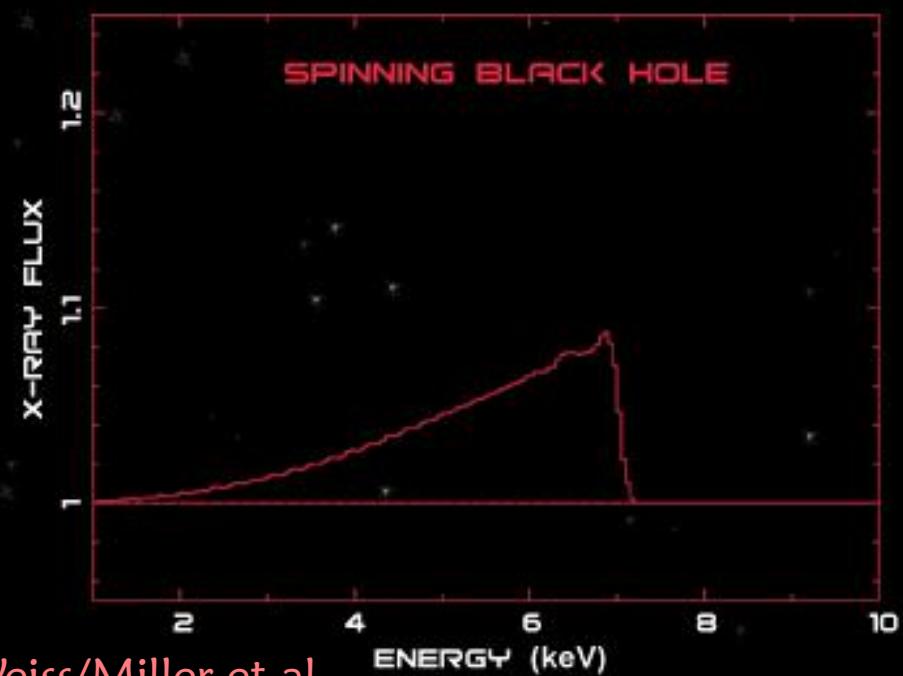
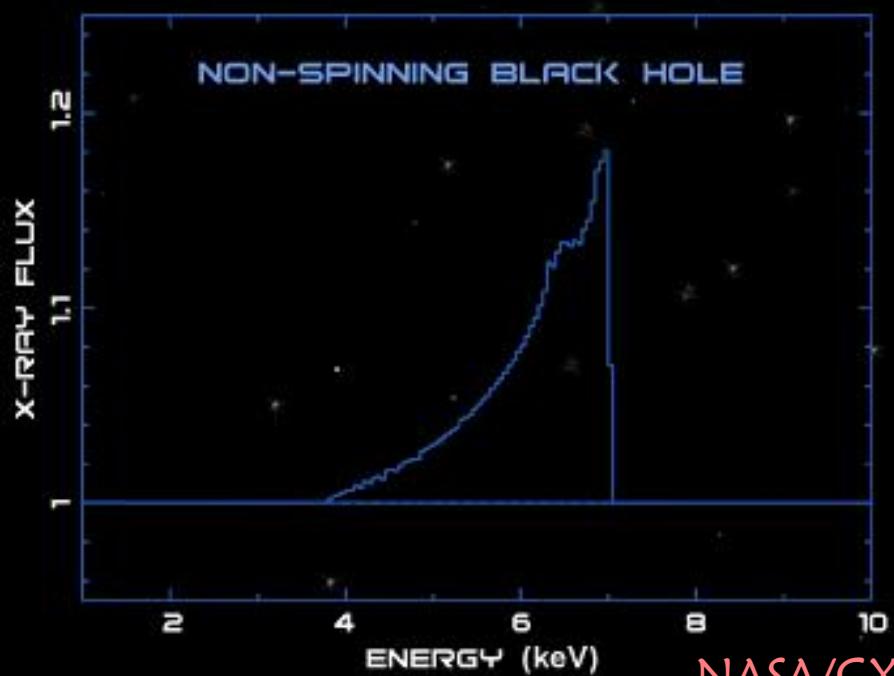
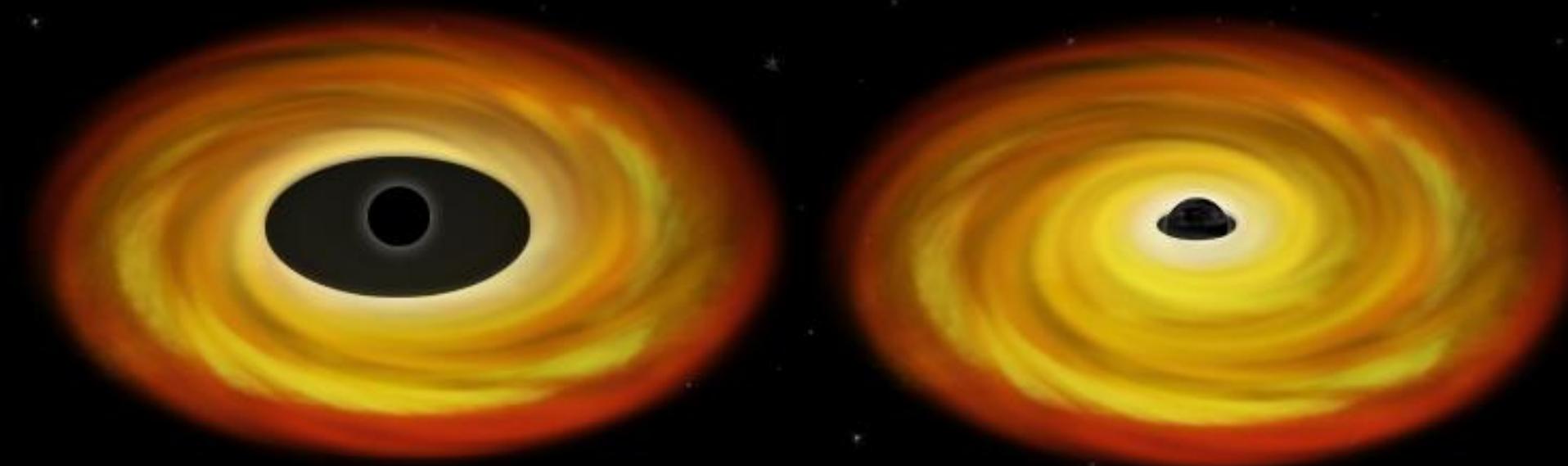
Red

Energy

Blue

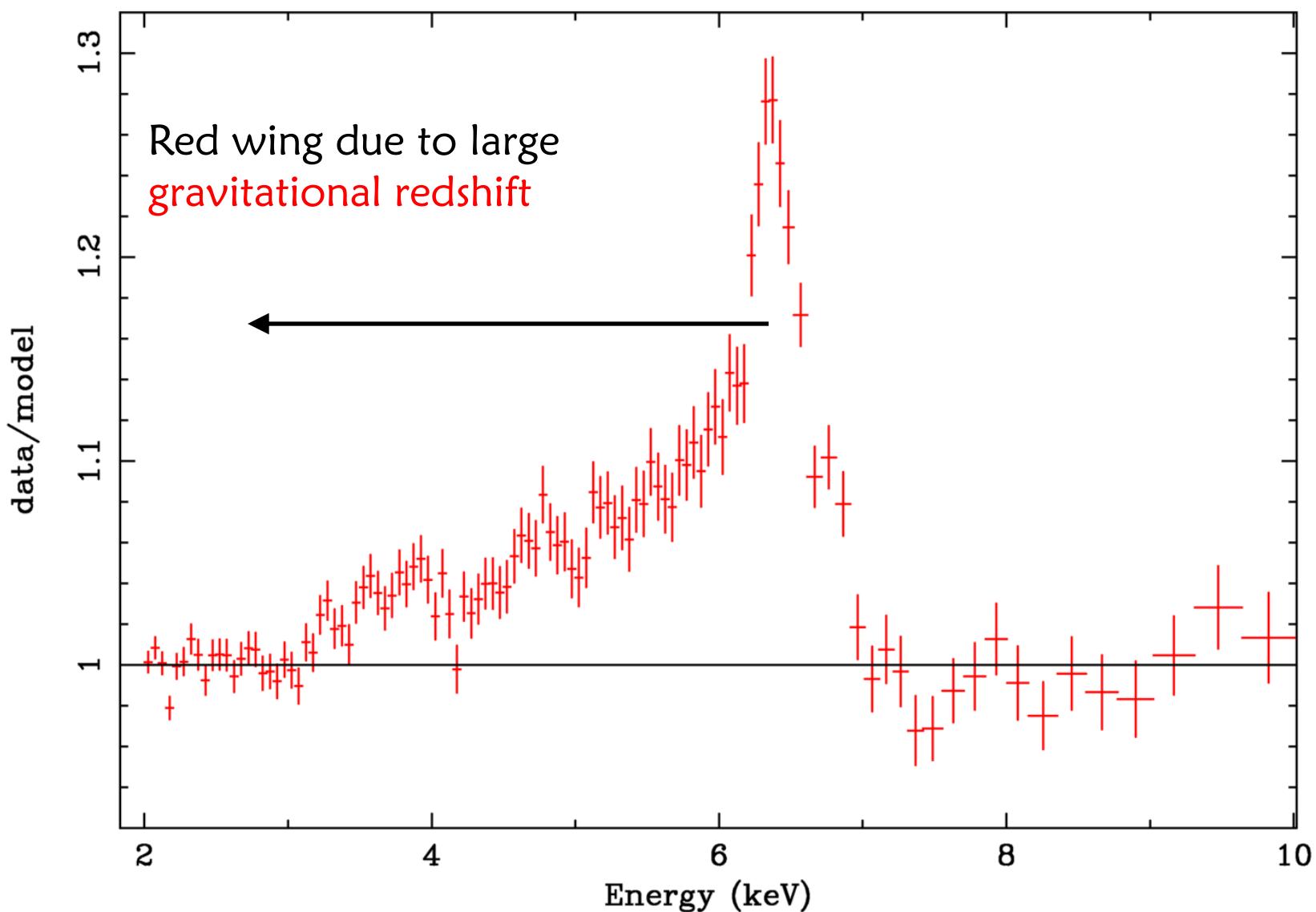


Andy Fabian

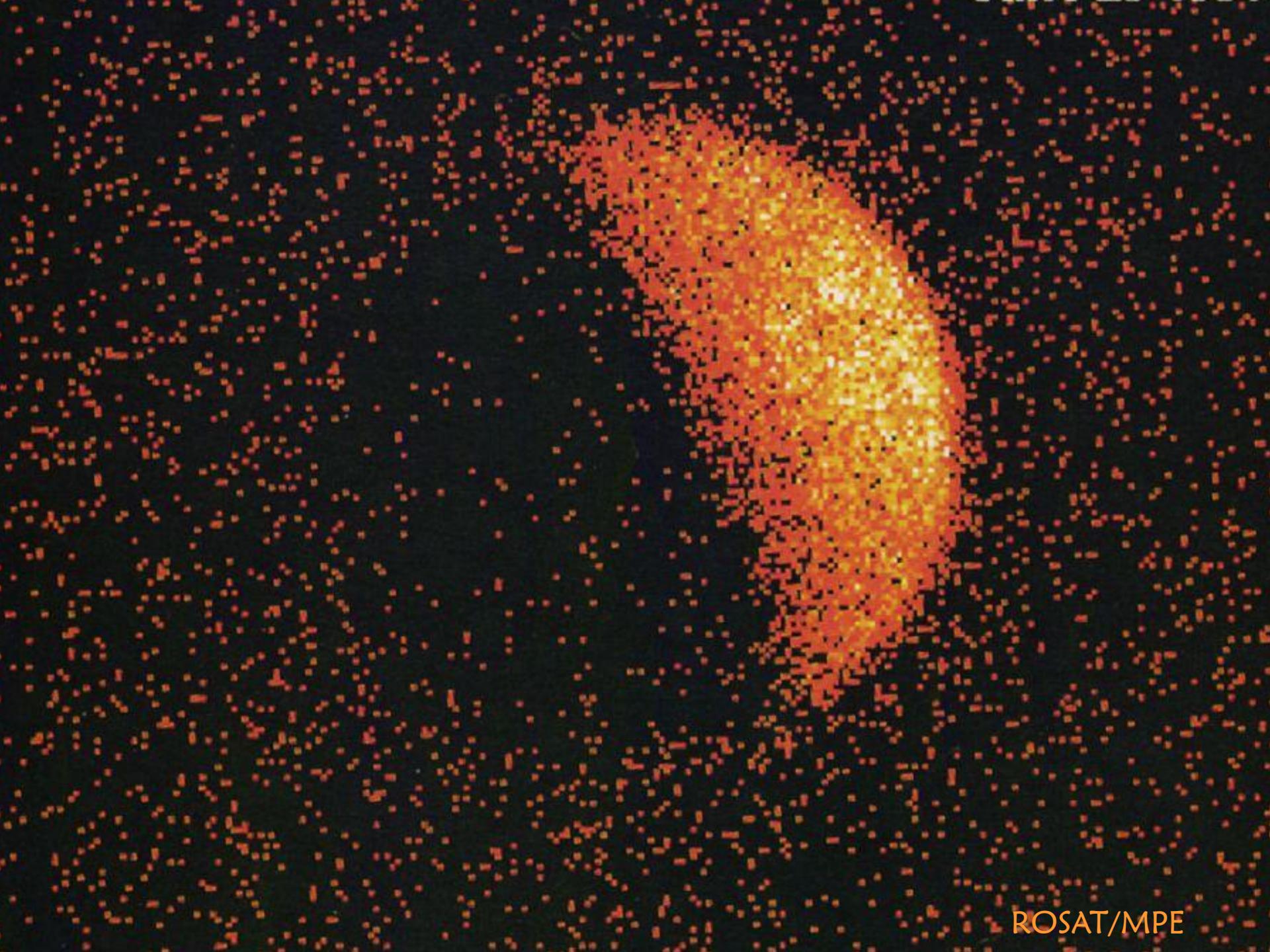


NASA/CXC/Weiss/Miller et al

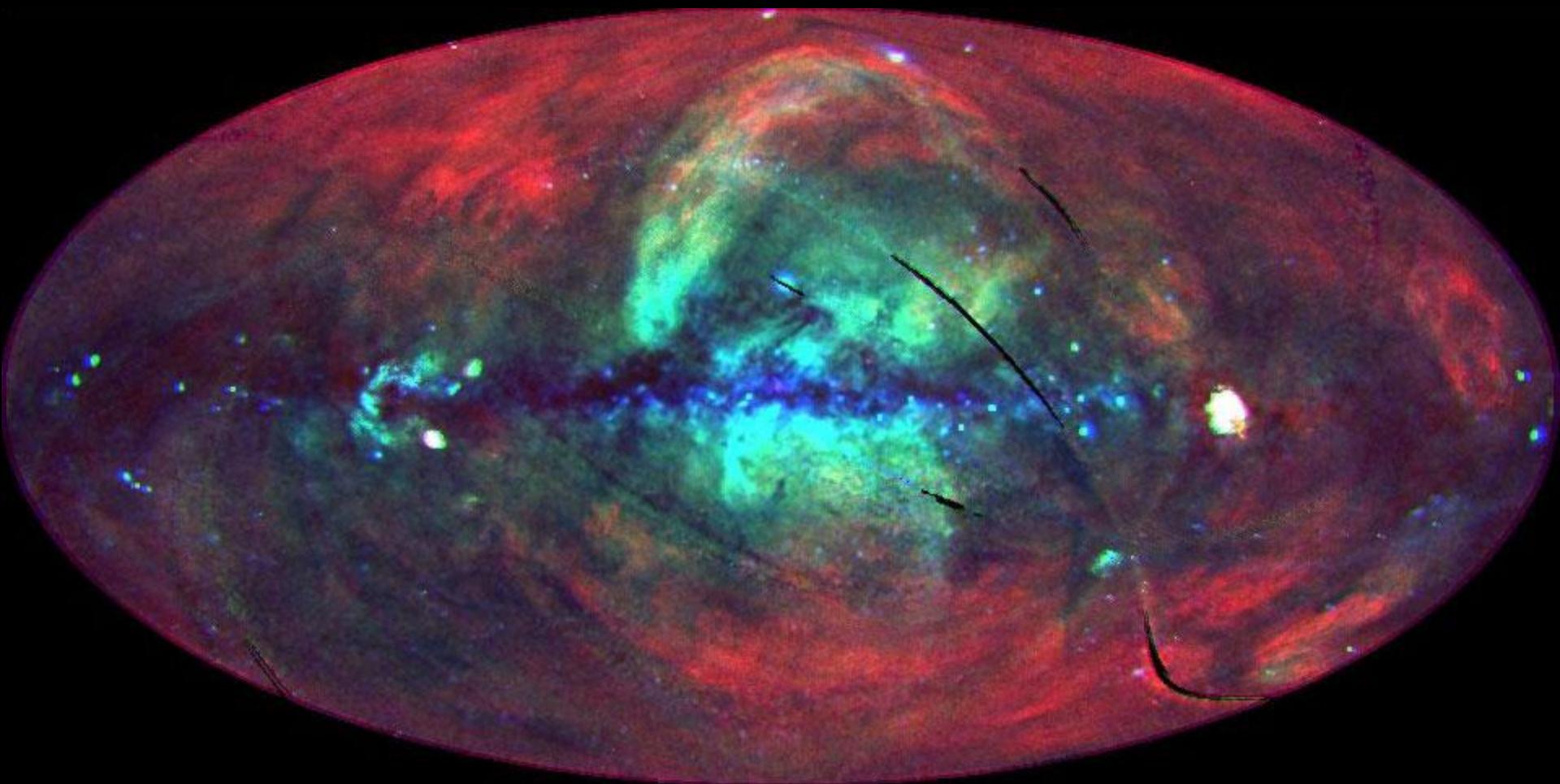
MCG-6-30-15



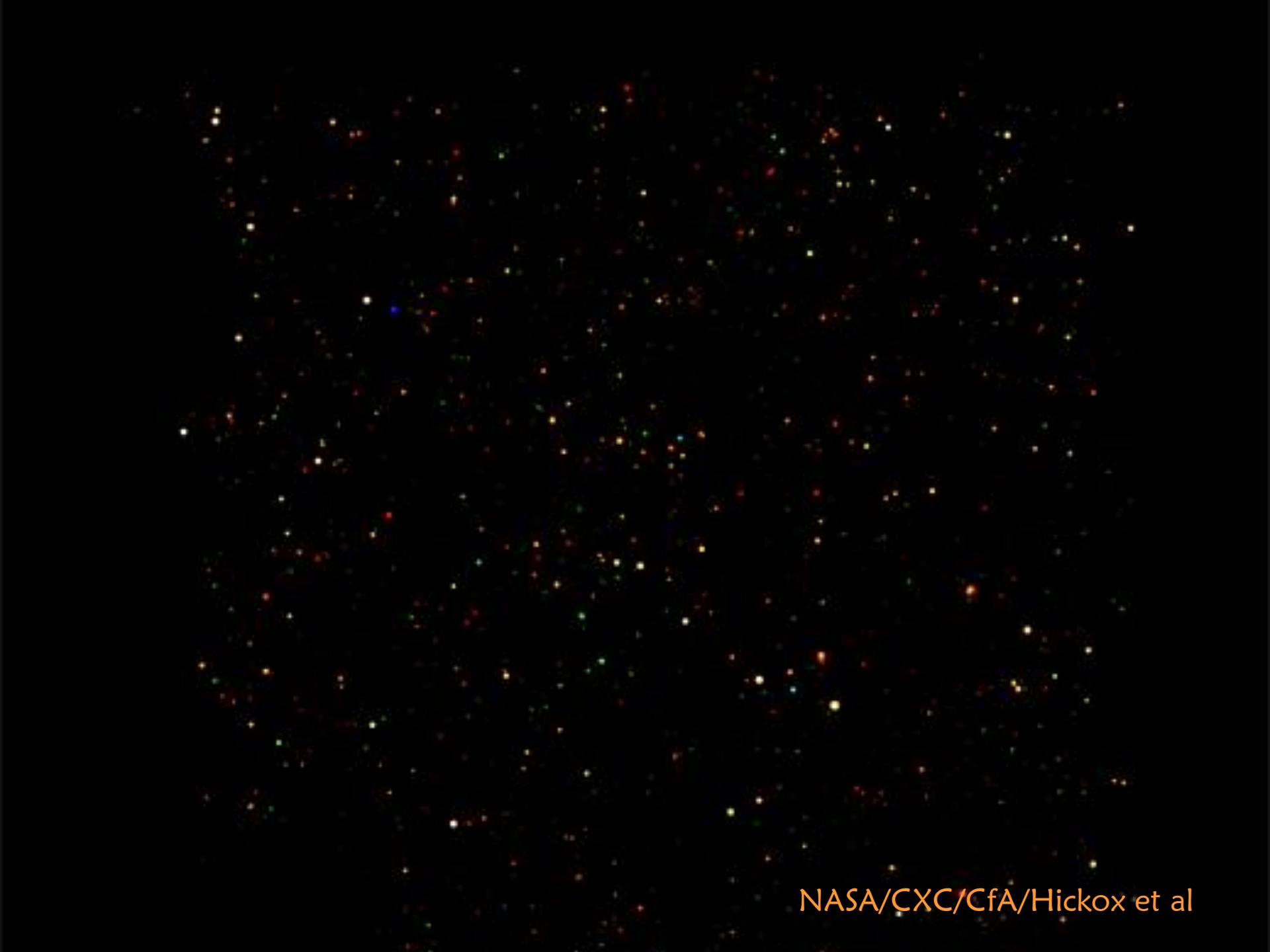
Andy Fabian



ROSAT/MPE



ROSAT/MPE

This image shows a dense field of stars against a dark background, representing a cluster of galaxies. The stars vary in color and brightness, with many appearing as small white or yellow dots. Some larger, more luminous stars are visible, particularly towards the center of the cluster.

NASA/CXC/CfA/Hickox et al



ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA

5TH DECEMBER 2012 1PM

B Starling