

# Outstanding Science with a Great Observatory

## The *Chandra* X-ray Observatory

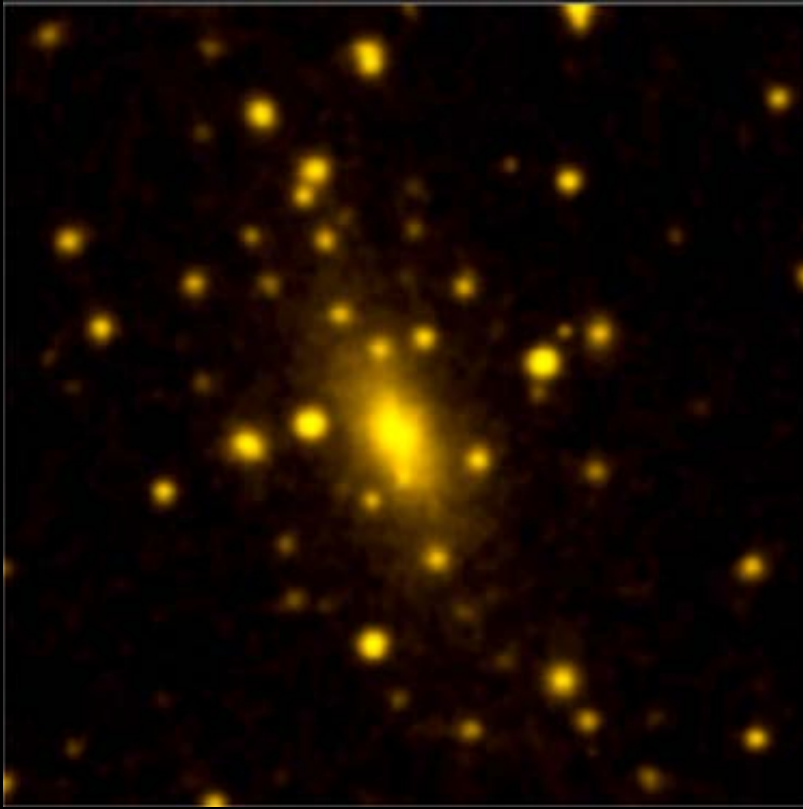
Martin C. Weisskopf

(NASA/Marshall Space Flight Center)

# Outline

- Why X-ray Astronomy is so important
- NASA's Great Observatory Program
- A (very) brief history of X-ray astronomy
- The building of the Observatory
- Launch, deployment, first light!
- Some of the wonderful science

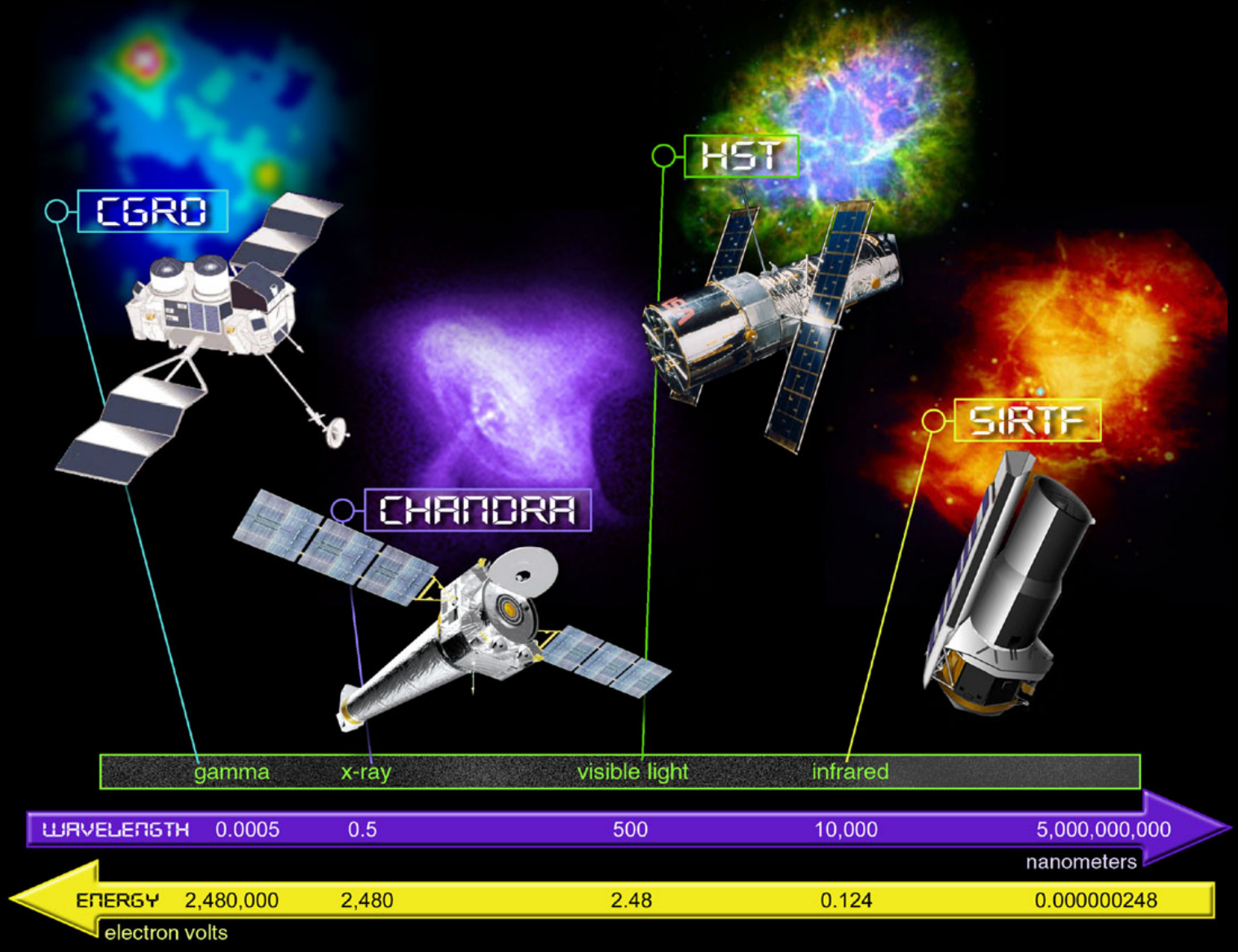
# The importance of X-ray Astronomy



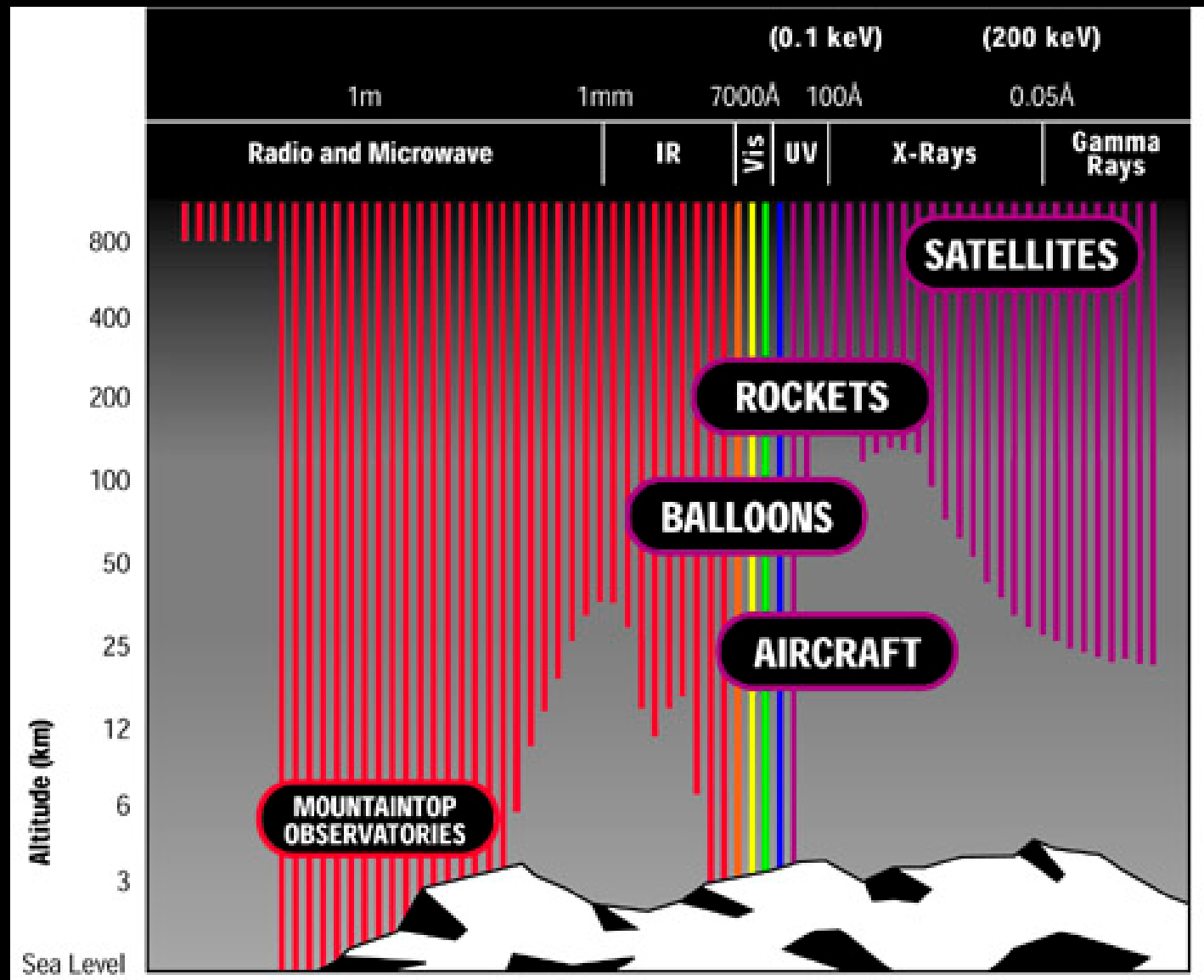
- Most of the matter that we “see” in the universe is via its X-ray emission
- The bulk of this matter is the hot, X-ray-emitting gas in the great galaxy clusters



# NASA's Great Observatories

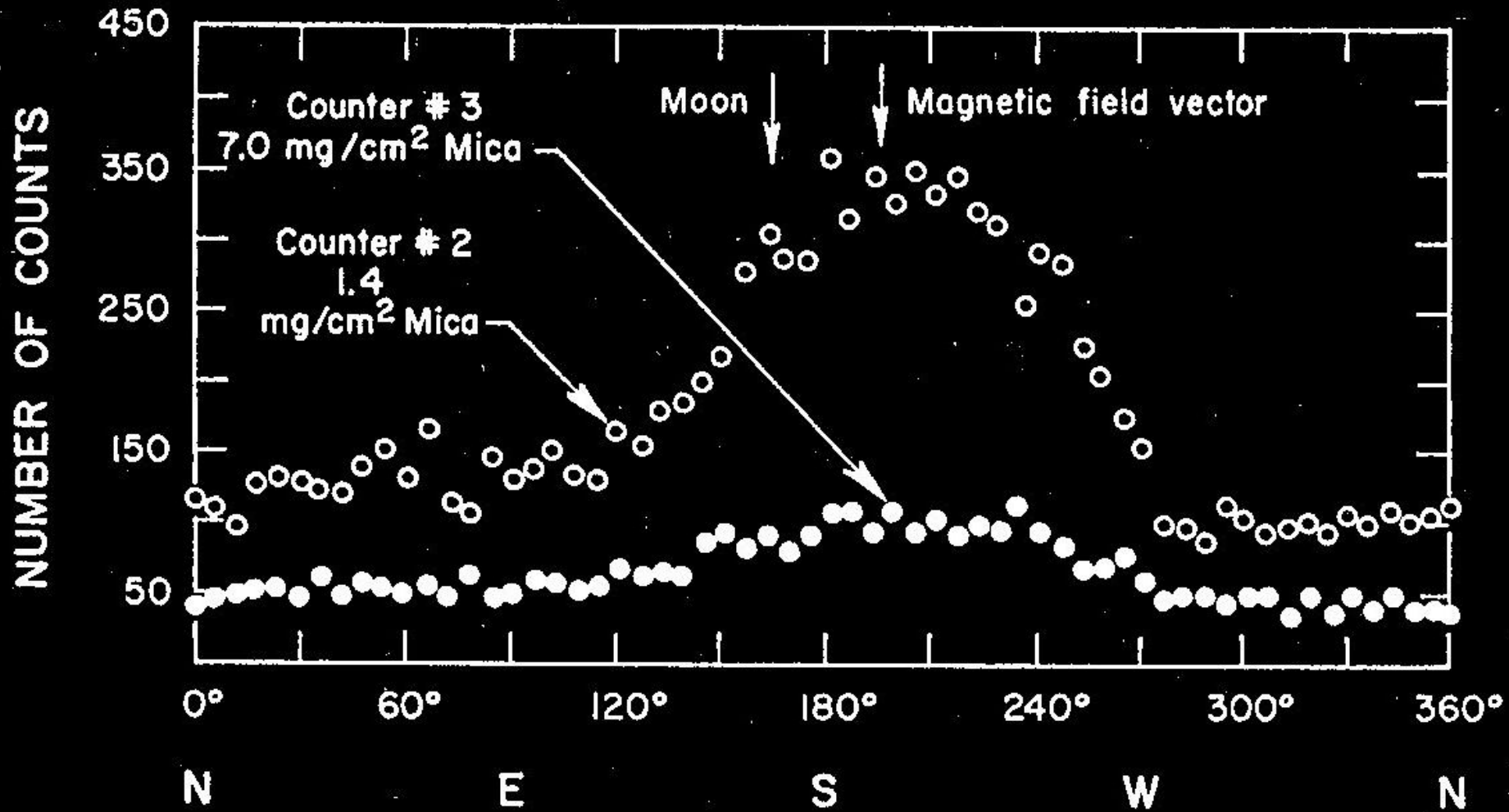


# The Atmosphere is a Nuisance



Altitude  
(km)

# The First Extra-Solar X-ray Source (1962)

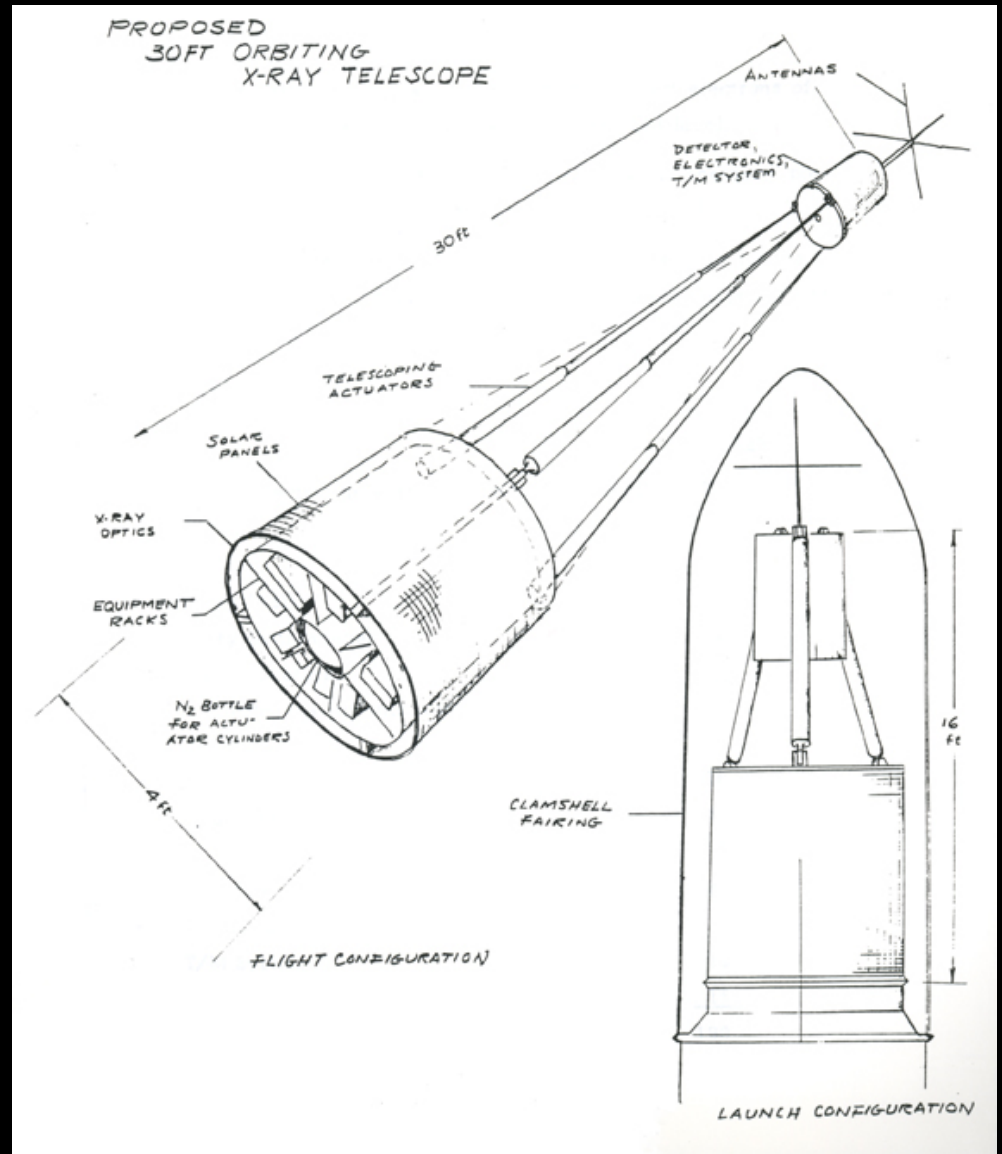




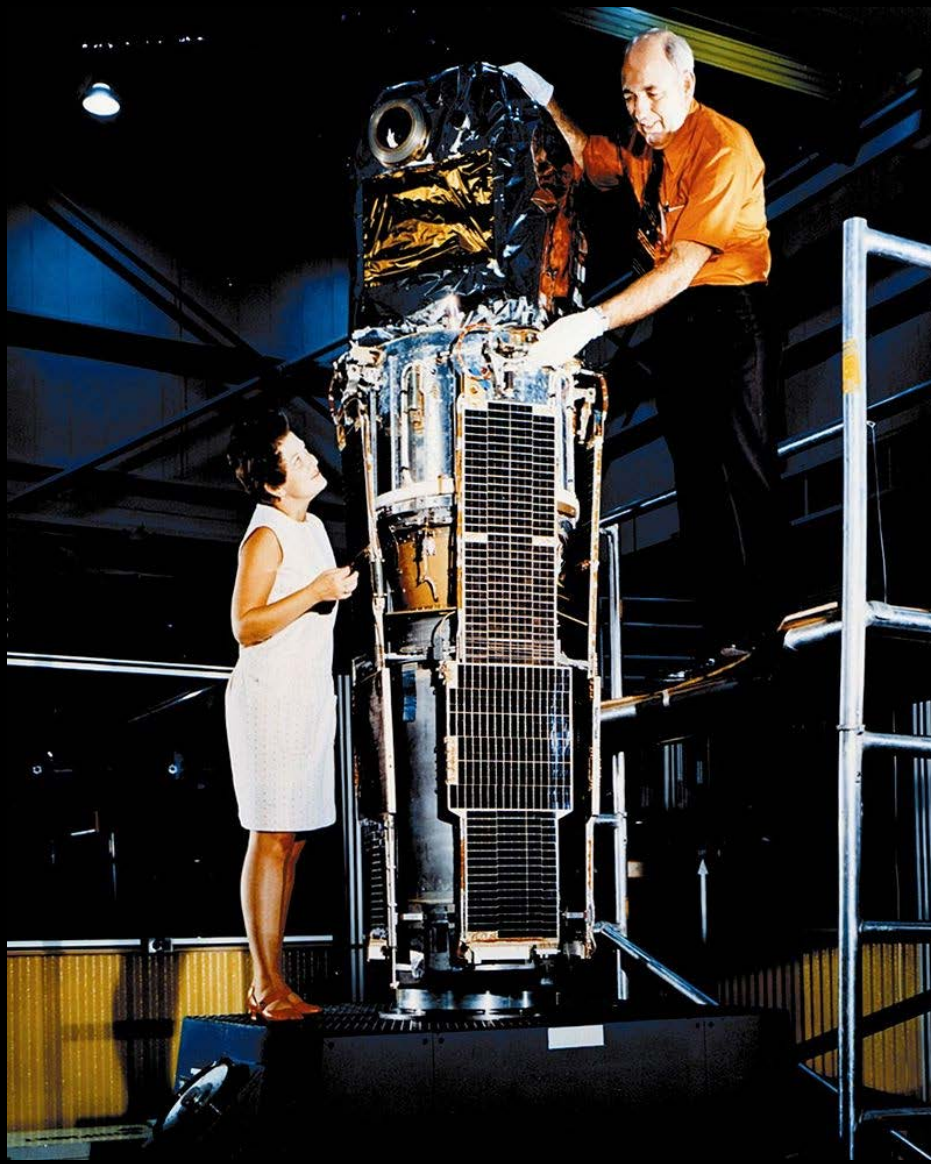
# The Vision (1963)



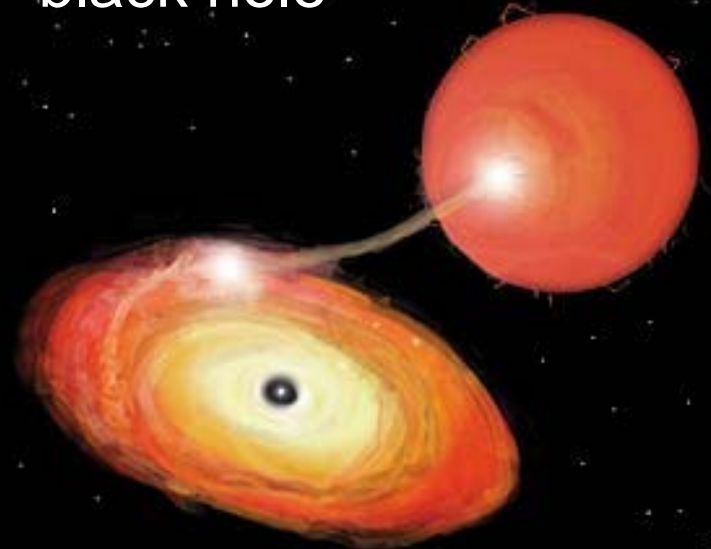
Riccardo Giacconi



# UHURU satellite (Dec 1970 – Mar 1973)



- Simple detector
- Comprehensive catalog of the brightest X-ray sources
- Discovery of the pulsing “accretion-powered” X-ray binaries
  - Neutron stars and the first black hole



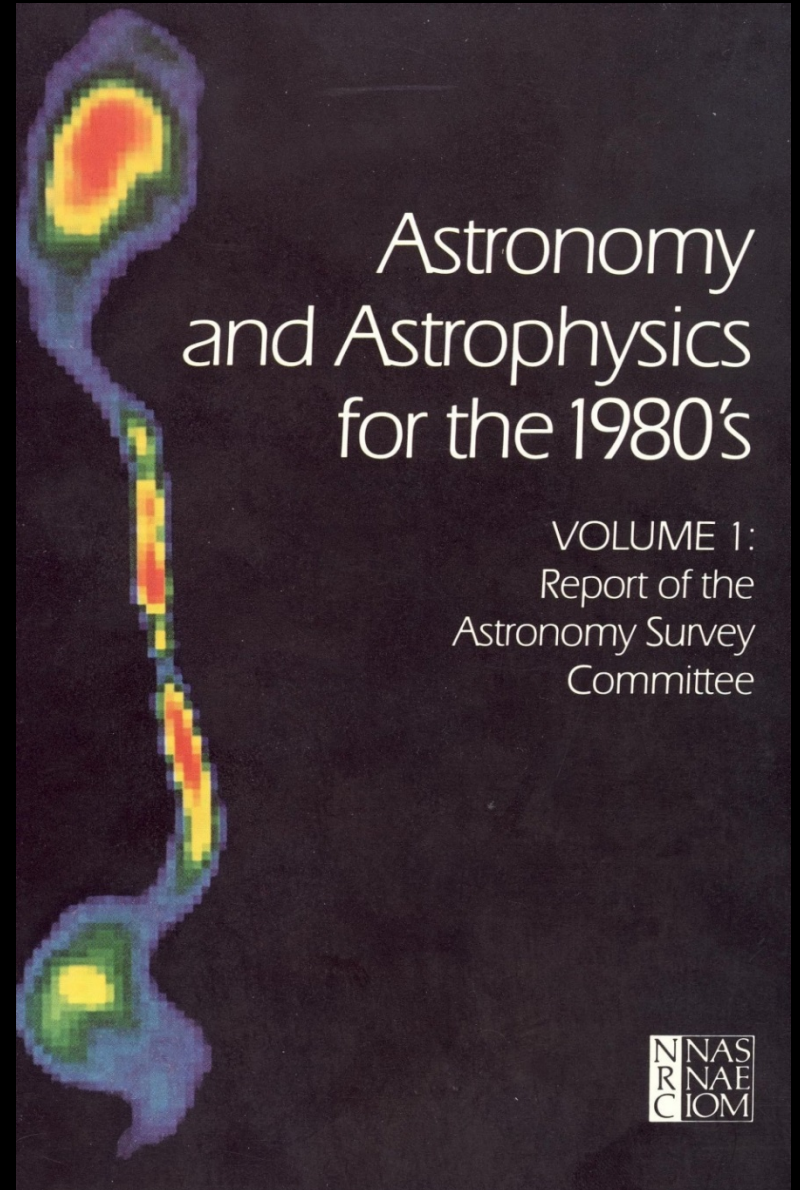


# The *Einstein* Observatory (Nov 1978 – Apr 1981)

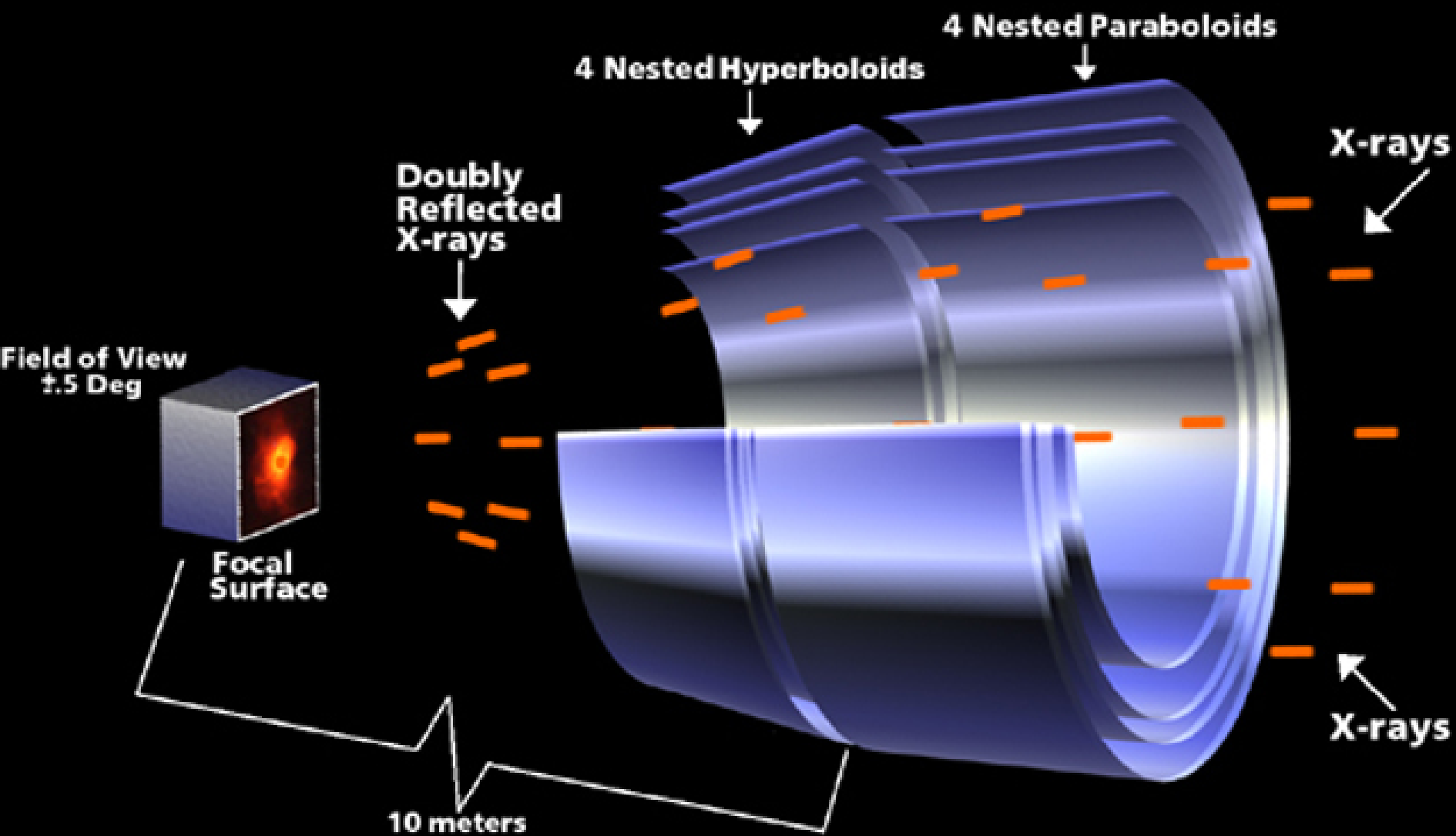
- First X-ray telescope for non-solar observations
- A forerunner of *Chandra*
  - X-ray telescope
  - Multiple detectors
- Showed that *every* known class of astronomical object, or a subset, was a source of X-rays



Major New Programs  
#1: An Advanced X-Ray  
Astrophysics Facility (AXAF)



# Optics



Mirror elements are 0.8 m long and from 0.6 m to 1.2 m diameter



# Optics: Purchase of mirror blanks (1987)

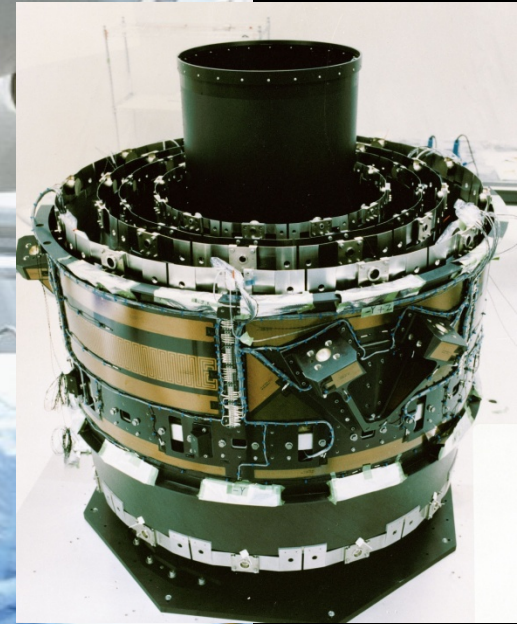
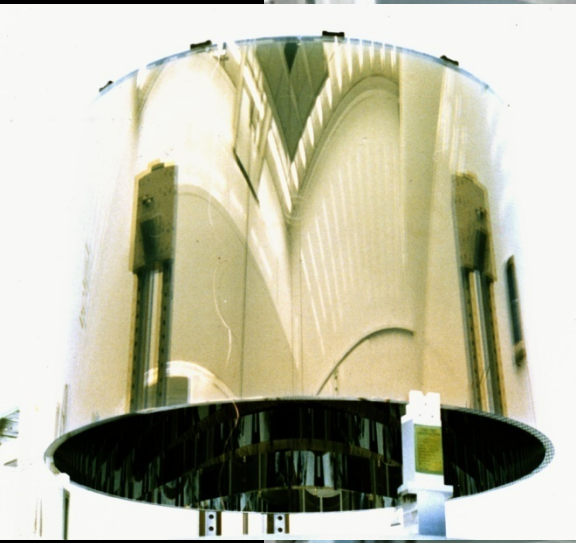
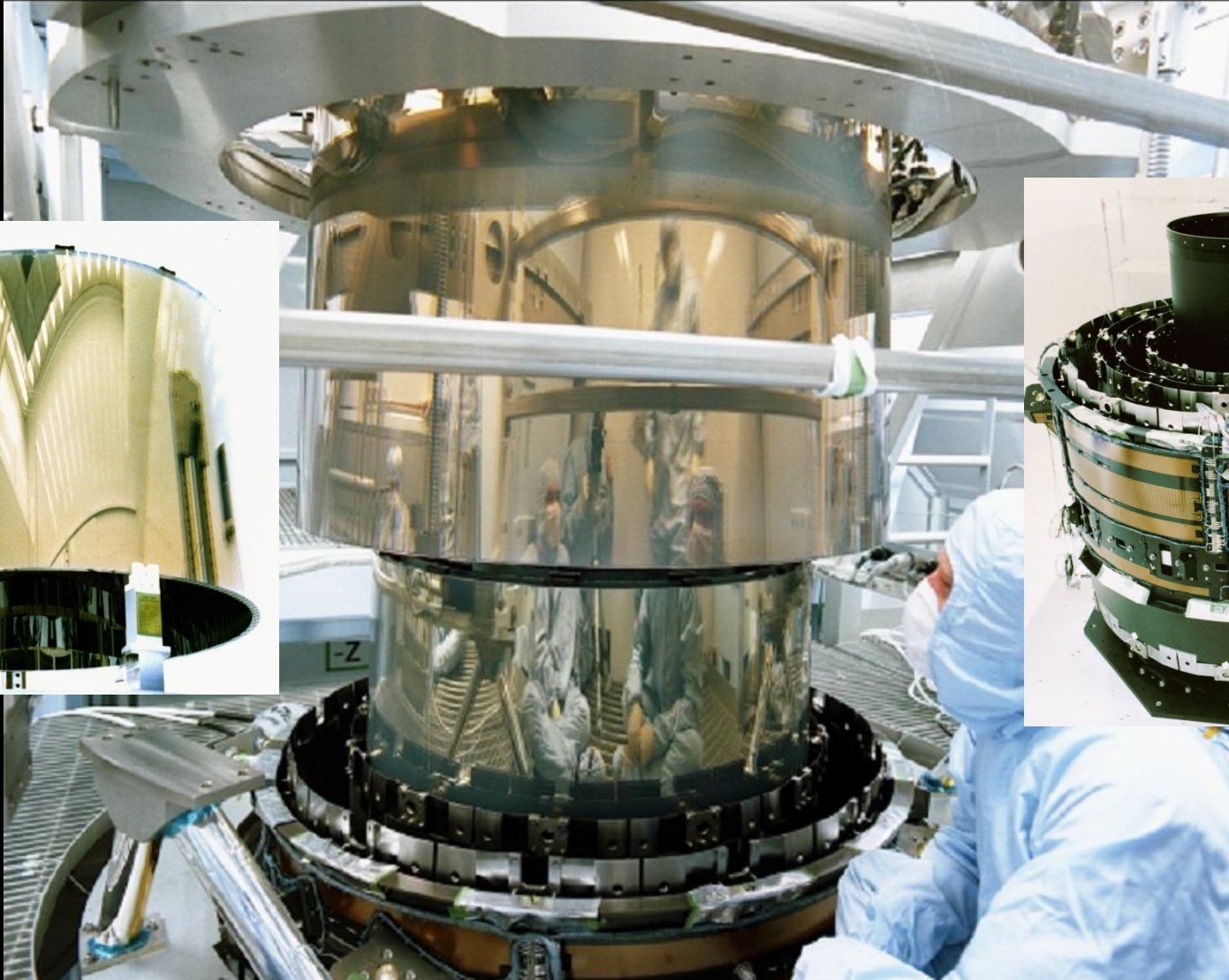


# Optics: Ground and Polished





# Optics: Coated, Assembled & Aligned





# The X-ray Calibration Facility at MSFC

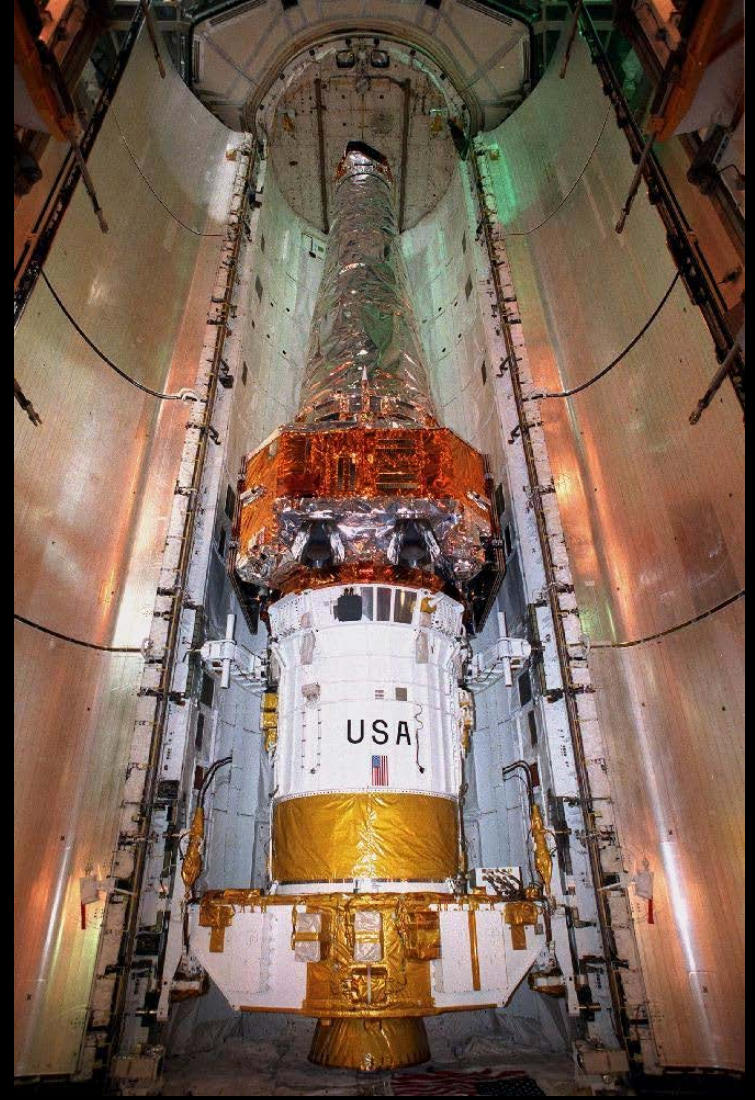
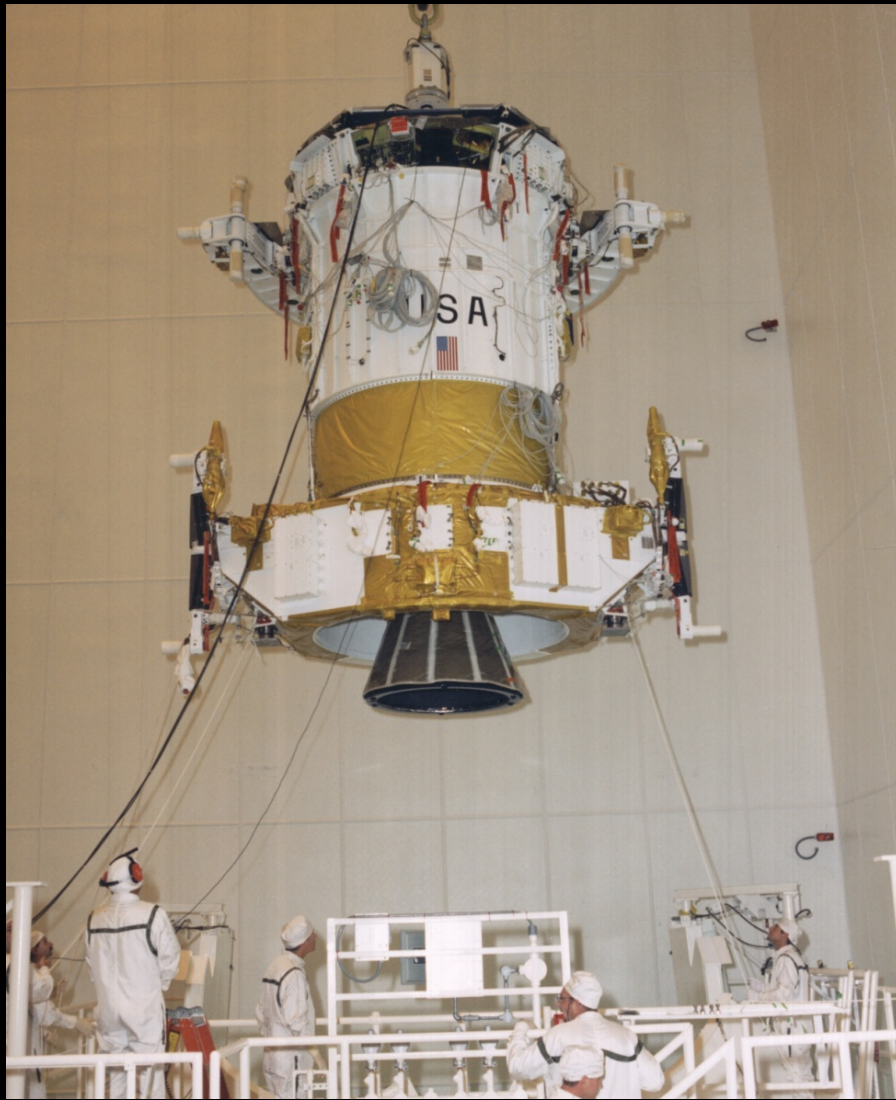


# Telescope Meets Spacecraft (1998)





# Include the Upper Stage



The longest and heaviest payload ever launched by the Shuttle



# Mrs Chandra at the Launch



# The Launch – July 23 1999

## Beyond the Sky

Words and Music by Judy Collins

And we will fly beyond the sky  
Beyond the stars beyond the heavens  
Beyond the dawn we'll carry on  
Until our dreams have all come true  
To those who fly - we sing to you





# In Columbia's Cargo Bay

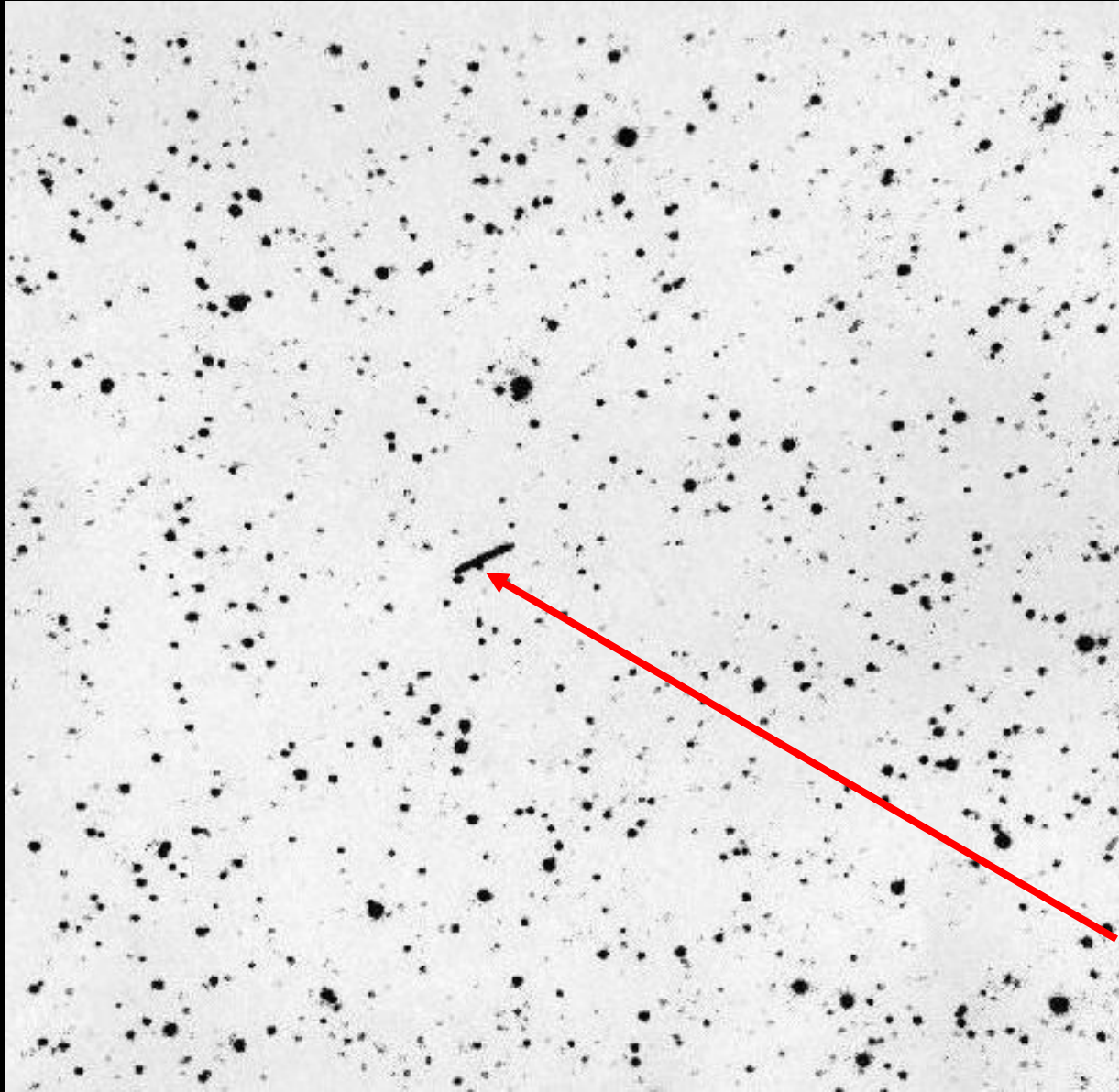




Deployed!

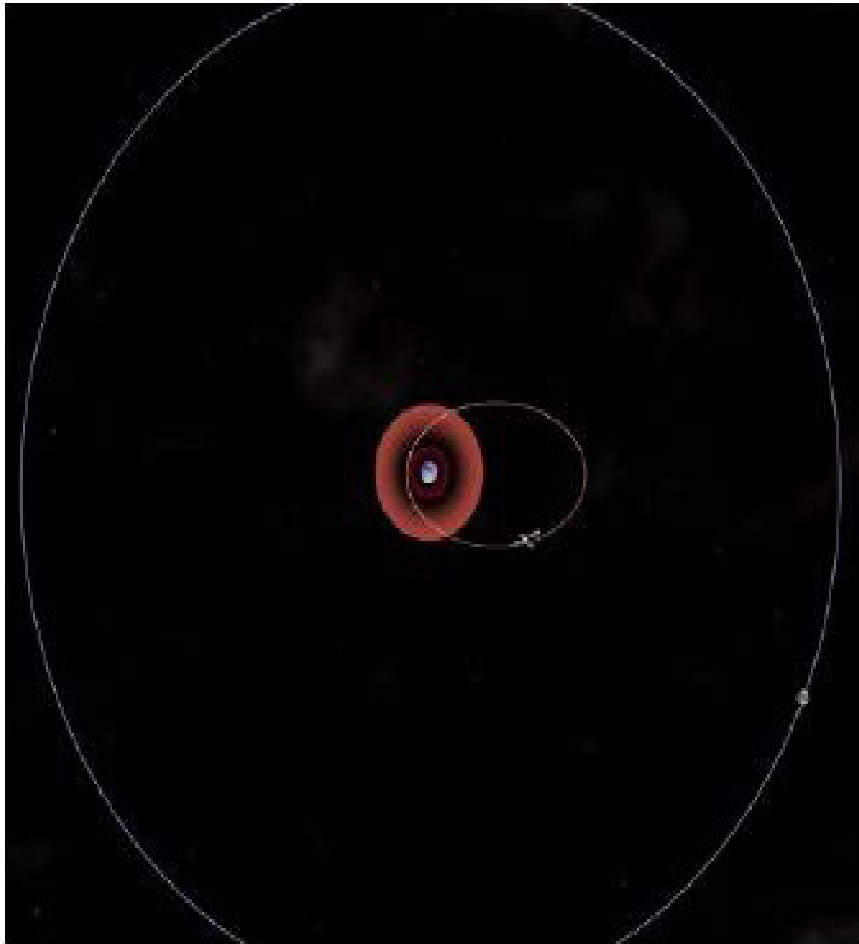


# In Low-Earth Orbit

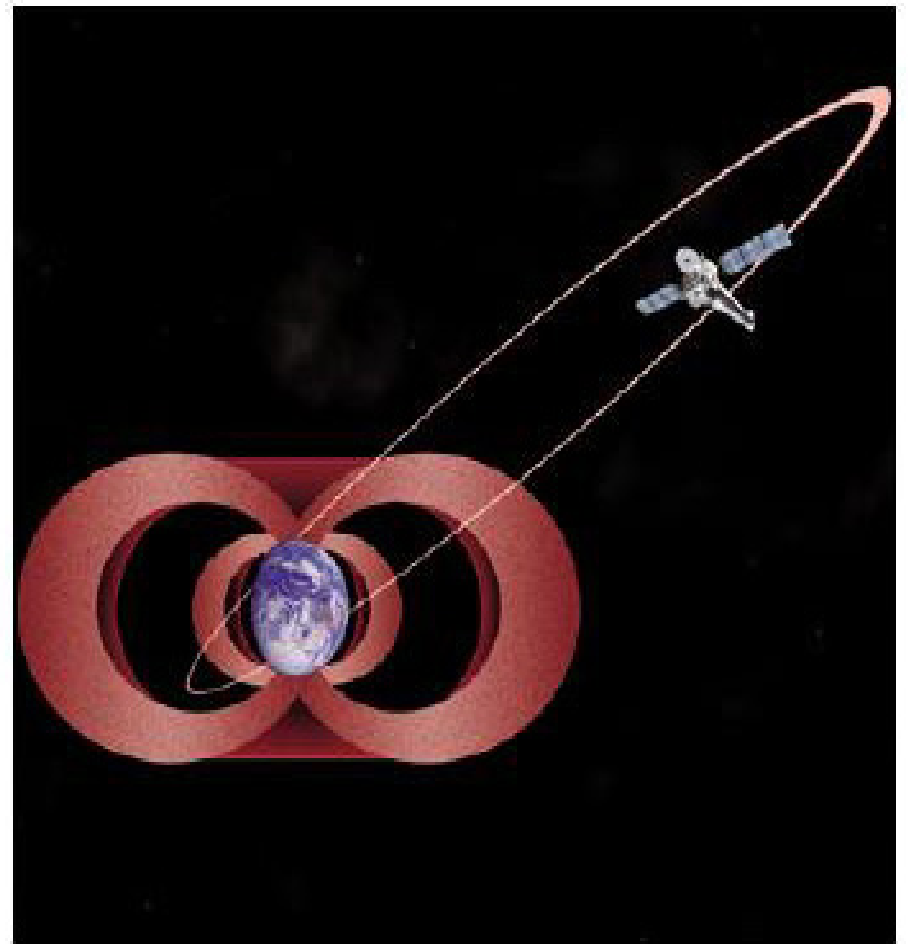




# The final orbit

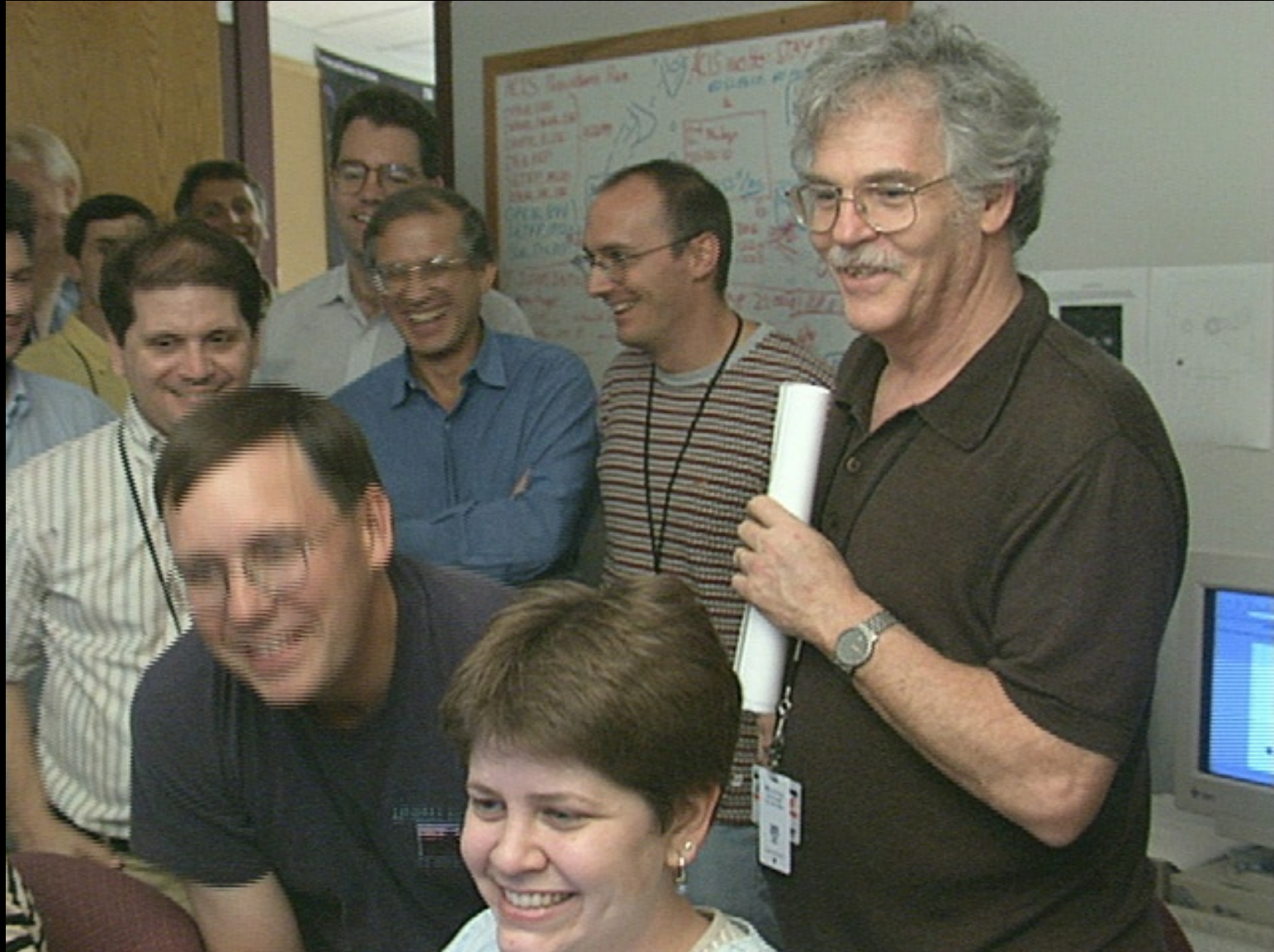


From above, with radiation belts & Moon



Side view, showing radiation belts

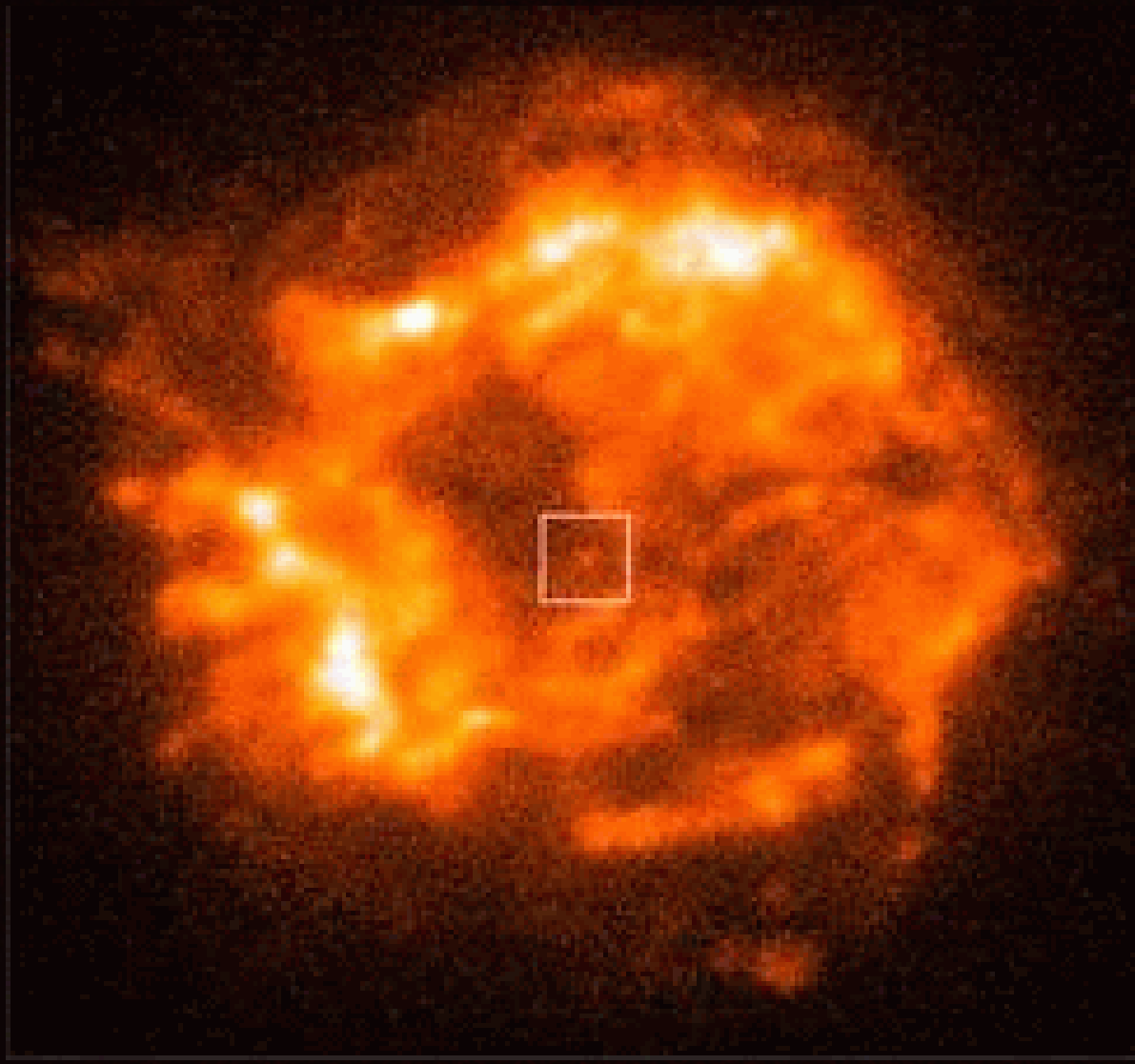
# First light!



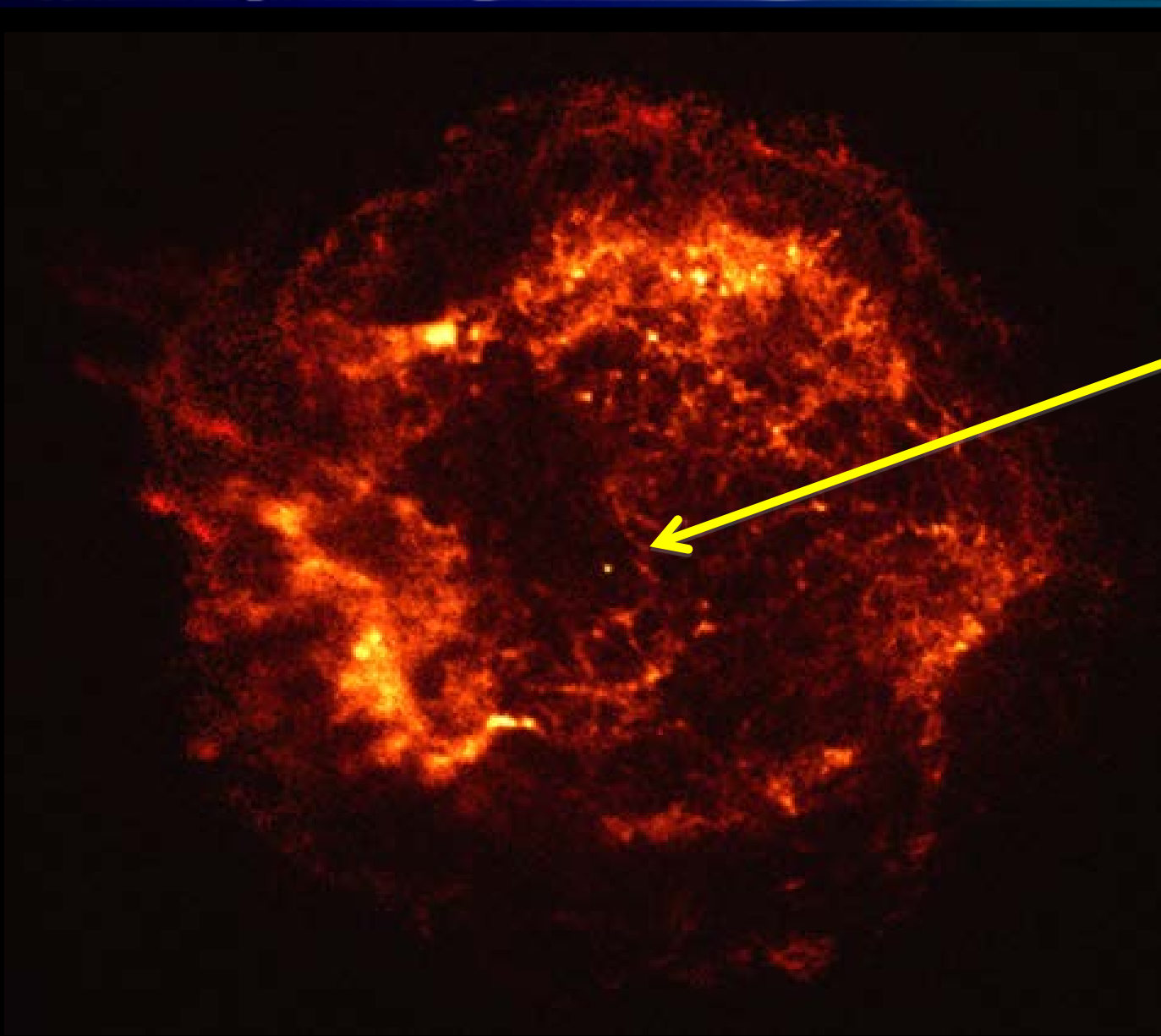


# The Official First Light: Cas A

1 arcminute



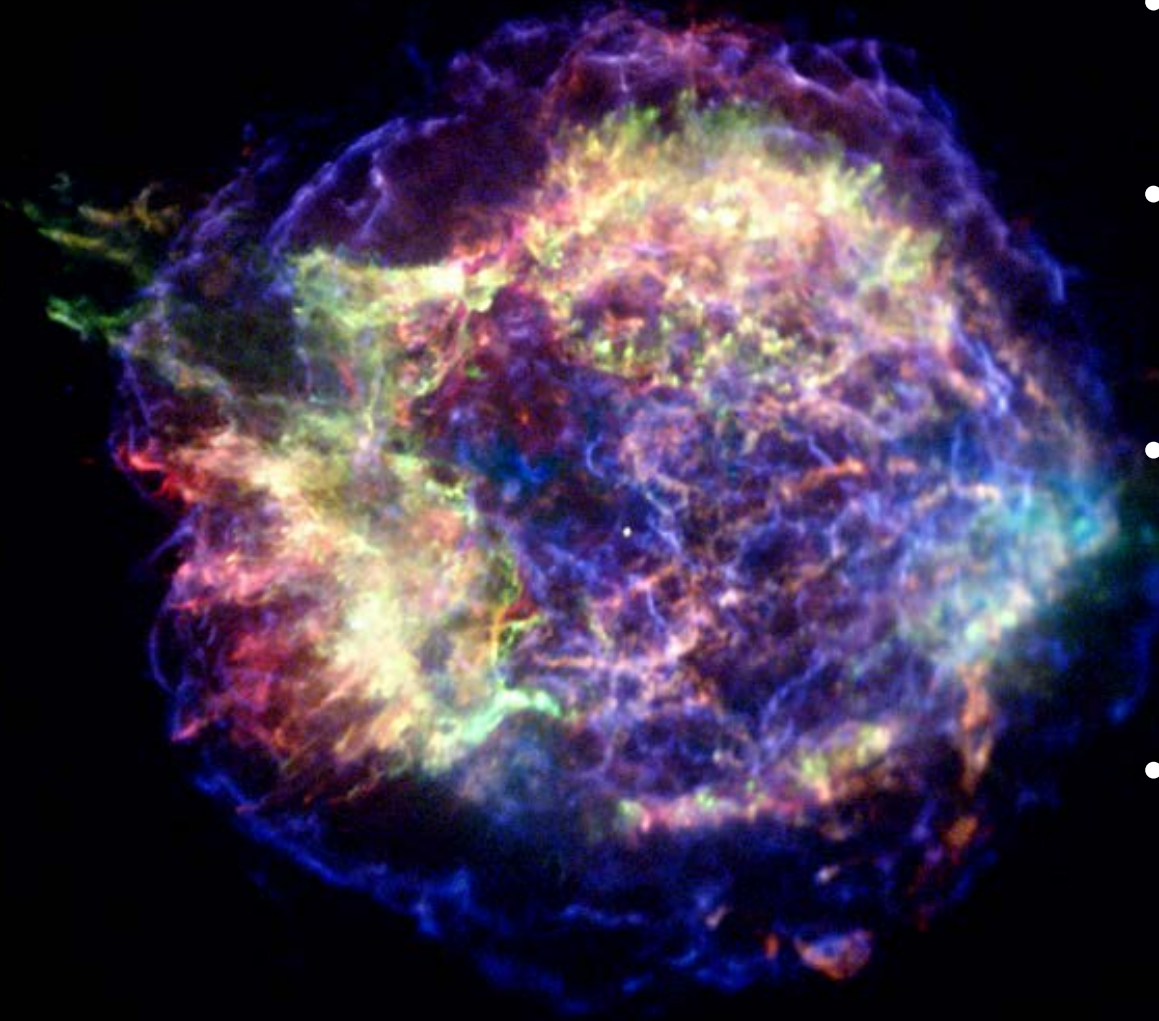
# First Light



Was ist das?

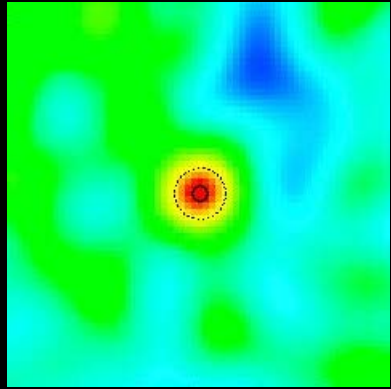


# Add in the Spectroscopy: Cas A

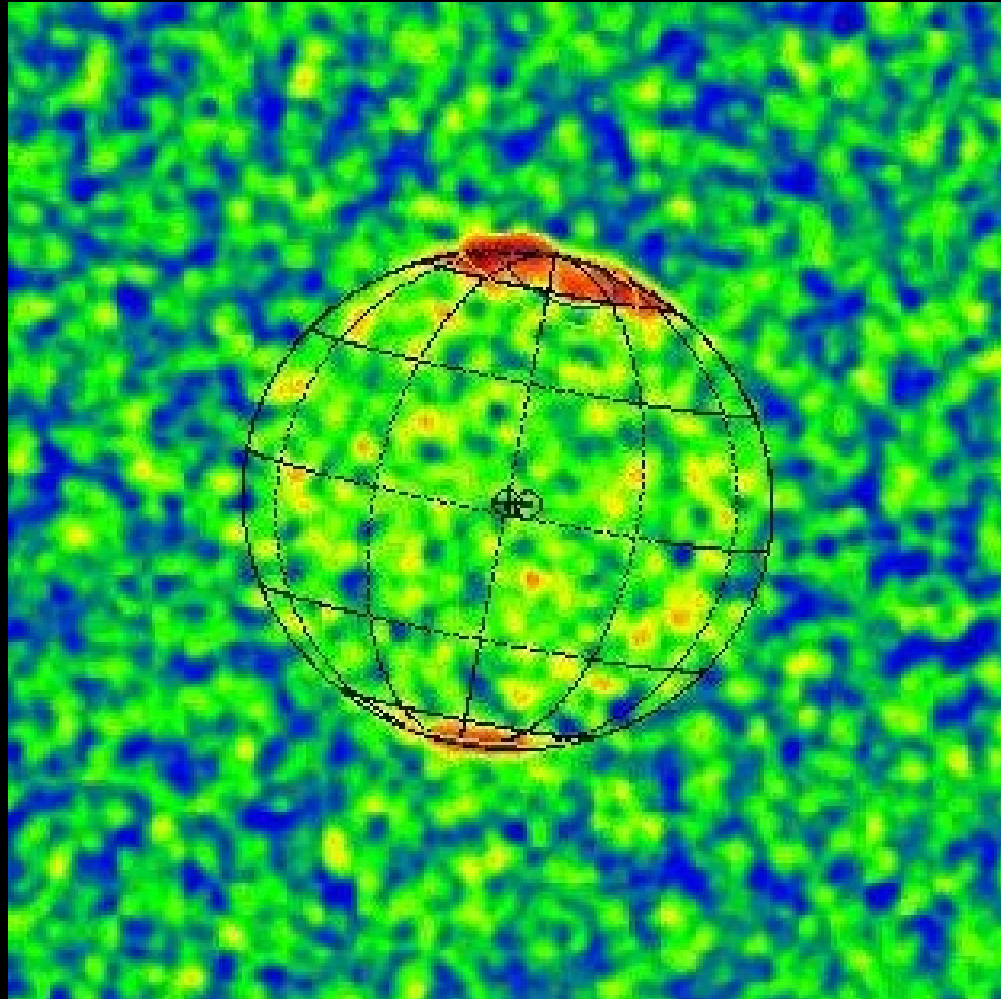


- Temperature increases from red to blue
- Bright outer ring ~ten light years in diameter marks location of blast wave
- Expansion slowing more than expected: ~30% of energy accelerating cosmic rays
- Reddish fingers are almost pure iron: produced in core & ejected with higher velocity?

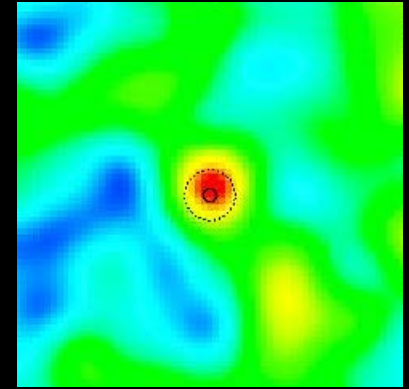
# Planets and their Moons



Io



Jupiter



Europa



# The Crab Nebula and its Pulsar Revealed



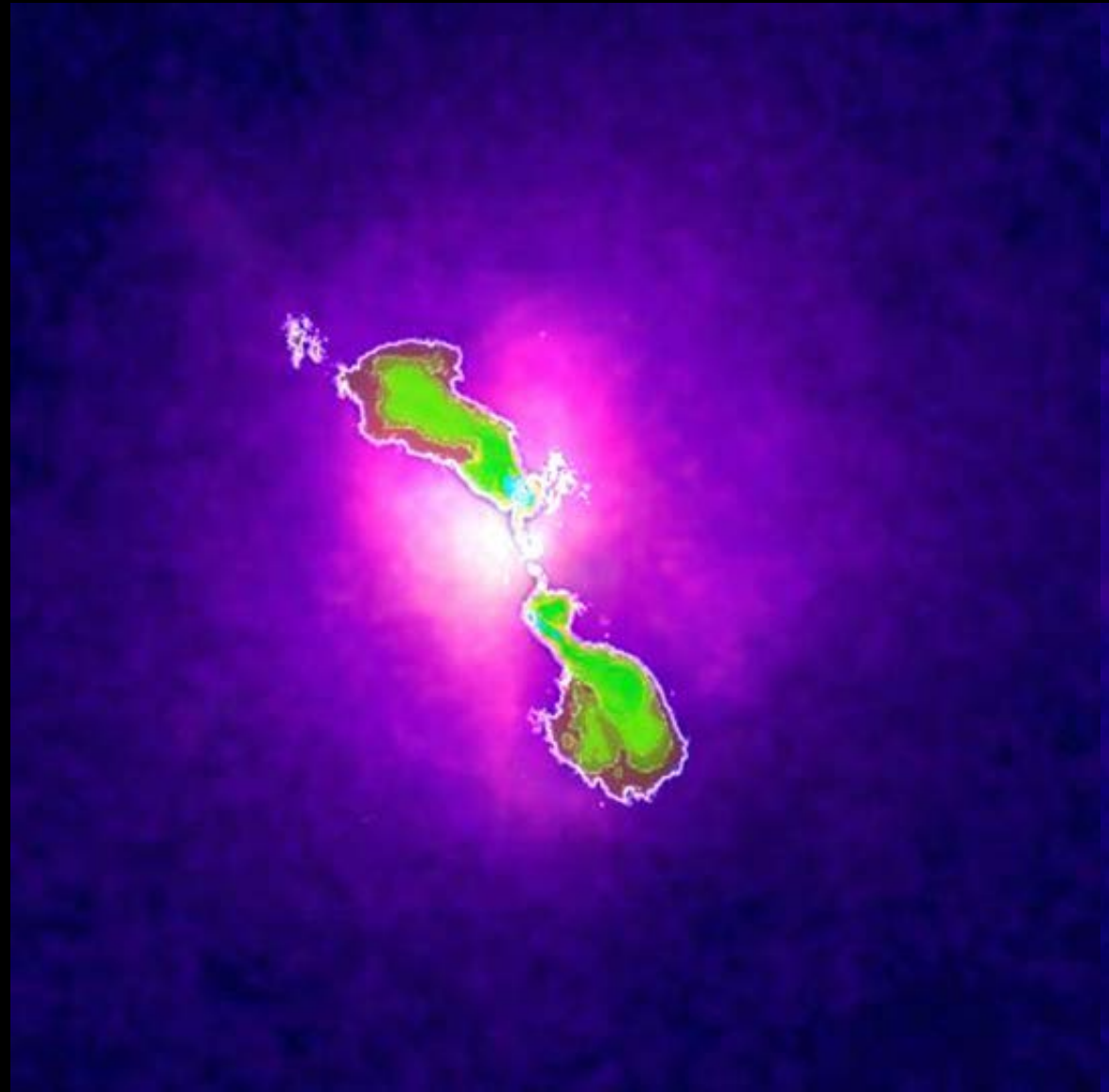
- First view of the inner ring
- Pulsar is always on

# Chandra-VLA image of Hydra A Galaxy Cluster

Cosmic feedback

Green – Radio

Blue-white – X-ray





# The Deepest X-ray Look Ever

7 million seconds of data

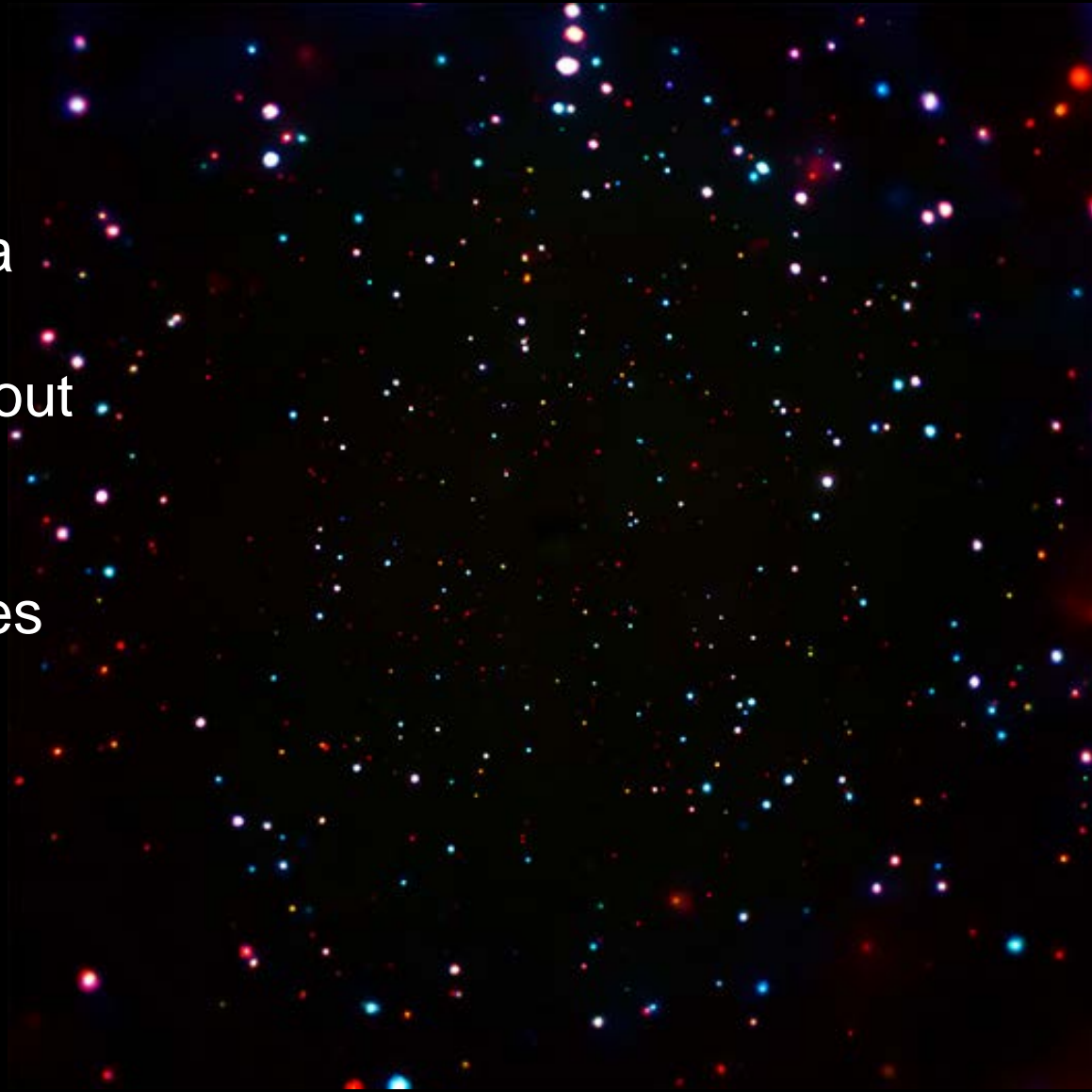
Total area covered is about  
the size of the moon

Colors represent energies

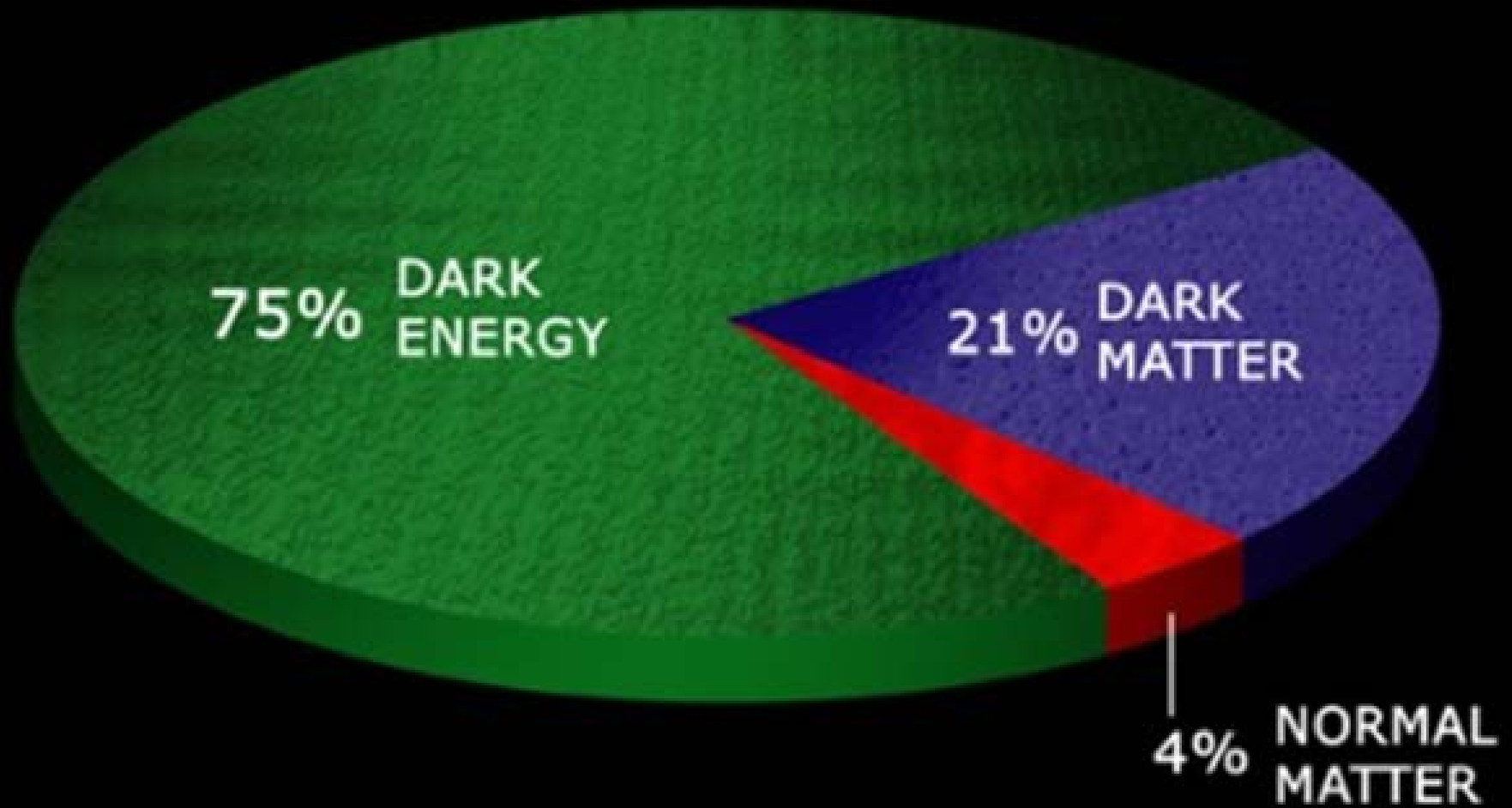
Red –lowest

Blue highest

~ 5000 black holes



# Dark Energy and Dark Matter





# Colliding clusters of galaxies and dark matter

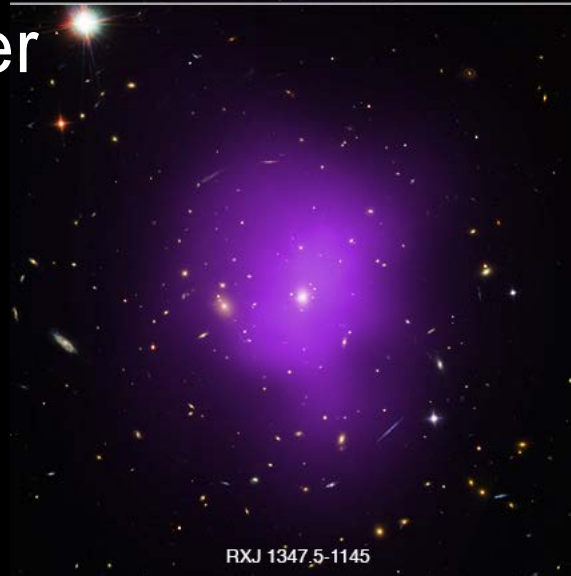
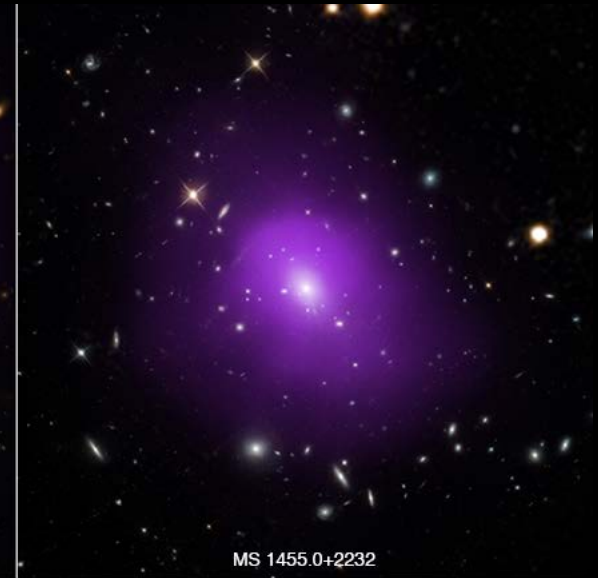
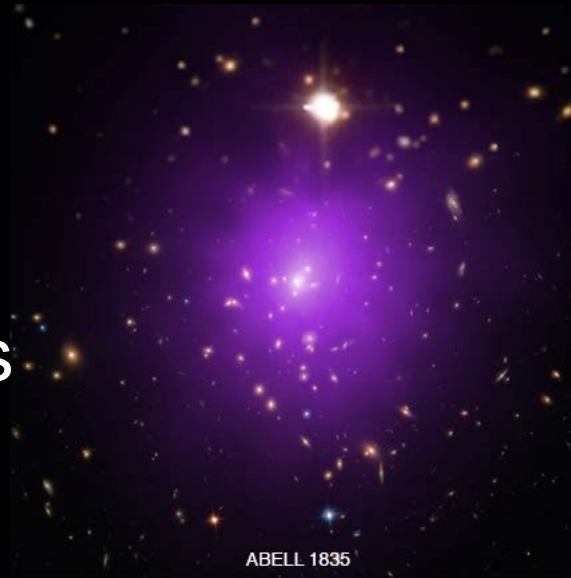
Blue – most of the mass

Pink – normal X-ray emitting matter



# Probing Dark Energy with Chandra

- This study examined nnnn
- Growth of clusters versus redshift
- Compliments other studies
- Confirms the “cosmological constant”

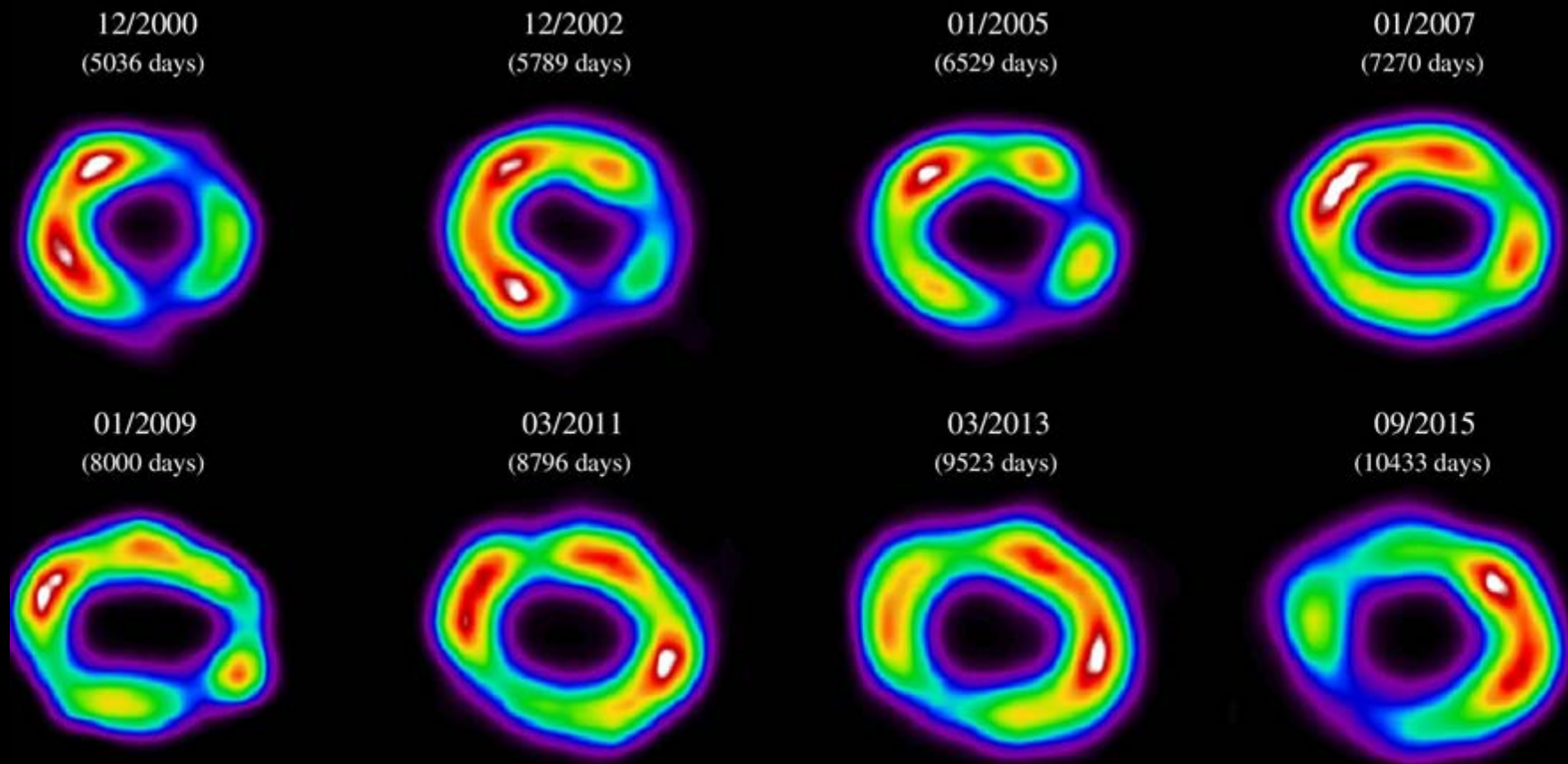




# Chandra is Long-Lived and Well-Calibrated

Stable and calibrated performance provide another dimension to Chandra's uniqueness and usefulness to the community

## Long-term monitoring of SN 1987A (3.6" x 3.6")

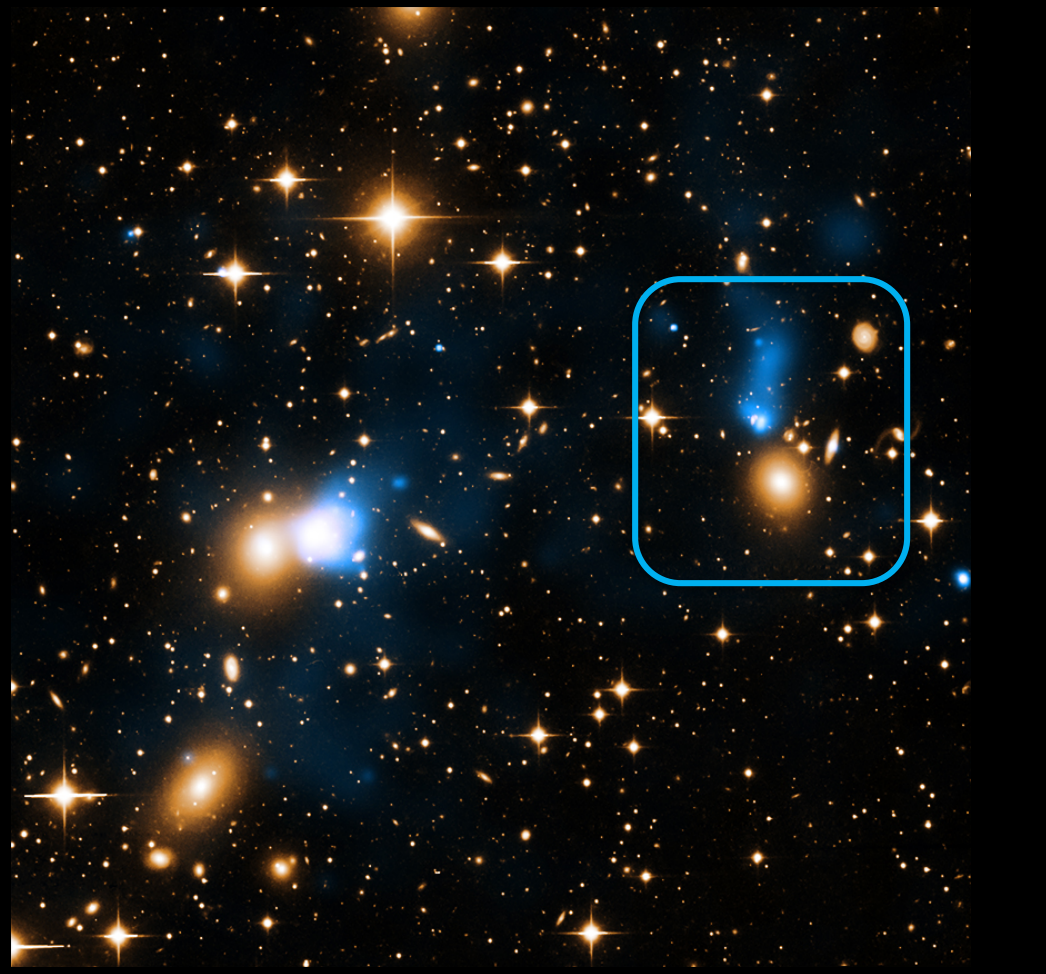


Colors represent intensity

# Chandra is Essential

Chandra is well-matched to capabilities of major observatories at all wavelengths, making it critically important for providing a more complete view of many phenomena

- Galaxy cluster Zwicky 8338
  - $Z = 0.050$
  - Blue X-ray
  - Yellow-white Optical
- Gas fully stripped from the companion galaxy
  - Longest tail seen
  - Bow shock?
- Gas cooler than the ICM



# Chandra is Unique

No other X-ray observatory, now or in the foreseeable future, approaches Chandra's angular resolution and sensitivity for X-ray source detection and mapping

- B3 0727+409
  - $z = 2.5$
- Serendipitous but not unexpected discovery of an X-ray jet
  - 100 kpc in length
- Not seen in the radio
  - New population?



12"

The image shows a bright X-ray source with a diffuse, elongated structure extending to the right. A blue double-headed arrow indicates a scale of 12 arcseconds across the width of the source. The background is dark with some faint, scattered light.



# The 2002 Nobel Prize Riccardo Giacconi



# Where to Learn More



The opportunity for exploration and discovery with Chandra remains as high today as it was at launch