Telescope Principles in HE Astronomy





(Multiple Pointings with Shadowing Mask and Position-Sensitive X-ray Detectors)



• Compton Telescopes

(Coincidence-Setup of Position-Sensitive Gamma-Ray Detectors)



Detector Arrays

(Coincidence-Setup of Pixelized Light Detectors)

Data:= Teleskope Trigger Events (multi-parameter vector), NOT an Image

Data Type Examples







Fig. 2. An example of a spectral fit within a single $20'' \times 20''$ pixel – cool component in blue, hot component in green and full model in red.



X-ray Telescopes
 ☆ Images
 ☆ Spectra

Data Type Examples



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Roland Diehl

Rules for Making Scientific Statements

- Certainty: If A is certainly true given B, P(A|B) = 1
- Falsity: If A is certainly false given B, P(A|B) = 0
- Other rules exist for more complicated types of information; for example, invariance arguments, maximum (information) entropy, limit theorems (CLT; tying probabilities to frequencies), bold (or desperate!) presumption...

Statistics of a Measurement

* We Are Counting Instrument's Triggers

Multi-Parameter Event MessagesPoisson Statistics

$$P_{n_i} = \frac{m_i^{n_i}}{n_i!} e^{-m_i}$$

Poisson-Likelihood Function for Statistical Tests:

$$L_{\alpha} = \prod_{\substack{dataspace \\ cells-i}} \frac{m_i^{n_i}}{n_i!} e^{-m_i}$$

"Use As Statistical Criterion:

$$\lambda \equiv -2\ln(L_{\alpha}) = \sum_{dataspacecells} m_i - n_i \cdot \ln(m_i) + \ln(n_i!)$$

(is distributed like χ^2 for n degrees of freedom, n=no of free parameters in fit)

The Data Analysis Problem

• Facts

* Measurement Obtained Data Instances

* Experiment Has (Distorting) Characteristics

• Goals

☆ Learn from Measurement

☆ Put Lesson into Astrophysical Context

```
D = \int_{T_{obs}} S \bullet Rdt
```

 $p(H \mid D, S)$

 $S = R^{-1} \bullet D$

• Issues

- ☆ How to Avoid Bias
- ☆ How to Account for Imperfections of Measurement, Experiment, Astrophysical Theories

The Instrumental Response

Instruments Distort the Measurement

Need to Determine Instrumental Response Function
 Need to Include Instrument Response in Analysis

Instrument Response Determination Methods

☆ Calibration Measurements

Known Sources, Controlled Experiment

\Rightarrow Simulations

Simulated Sources and Environment

Simulated Instrument

Physical Processes Encoded in Software

The Role of Simulations in Telescope Design

Prototypes, Balloons, etc.



MEGA Prototype

- Realistic component performance
- Expensive and time consuming
- Inflexible configuration
- Unrealistic
 environment

Simulations, Models, etc.



MEGA Prototype Simulation Model

- Inexpensive and comparatively rapid
- + Flexible configuration
- + Flexible environment
- Must model the component performance

Scientific Mission



MEGA Flight Concept

- Successful flight experiment, where:
 - Realistic estimates of performance help "sell" the mission
 - ☆ Instrument design is optimized for scientific mission and environment

Simulating Compton Telescopes

- Analytical modeling of Compton imager physical response is impractical due to complexities of geometry, scattering, and secondary production
- The most viable approach is *Monte Carlo radiation transport* simulation — probabilistic tracking individual "test particles"
- Other simulations important to instrument design: mechanical, thermal, electronics, etc.



Instrument Simulation Framework



Credible Simulation Requires Credible Inputs at All Levels

Monte Carlo Radiation Transport Packages

- Requirements for (e.g. Compton Telescope) simulations:
 - Detailed electromagnetic physics for direct telescope response (~1 keV - ...100 MeV)
 - Competent hadronic cascade physics for simulation of prompt cosmic-ray-induced background
 - ☆ Isotope excitation and radioactive decay for simulations of delayed activation-induced background
 - Convenient and flexible handling of complex geometry and materials for rapid design studies
 - * Modern, modular architecture that allows customization

- The particle and nuclear physics communities have developed several "generalpurpose" Monte Carlo transport packages, including:
 - ☆ EGS

 - ☆ HETC/MORSE/MICAP

 - ☆ MCNP/MCNPX
 - ☆ GEANT/GEANT4

An Example: Capabilities of GEANT4

GEANT := GEometry And Tracking

- Complex 3D geometry, materials, MC transport, and visualization in one package
- Developed & maintained by CERN
 + large collaboration
- Modern, object-oriented (C⁺⁺) "toolkit" architecture
- Comprehensive (nearly) suite of EM <u>and</u> hadronic physics
- Straightforward installation and use on many platforms
 Wintel, Sun, HP, Linux, Darwin

geant4.web.cern.ch

- ESA Space Specific Modules
- General Source Particle Module
 Tookit for input spatial/spectral sampling
- Radioactive Decay Module
 - Provides the capability to model activation-induced background in orbit
 - ☆ Uses detailed Evaluated Nuclear Structure Data Files
- Low-energy EM physics
 - ☆ Uses detailed cross sections from LLNL Evaluated Photon/Electron/Atomic Data Libraries
 - ☆ Applicable above ~250 eV
 - ☆ Ties X-ray and Gamma-ray applications
 - ★ Important omission: electron binding effects in Compton

www.space.qinetiq.com

Detailed Physics Example: Effects of Atomic Electron Binding $\left(\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega dk}\right)_i = \frac{r_o^2}{4} \left(\frac{k_f k}{k_o^2}\right) \left(\frac{k_f}{k_o} + \frac{k_o}{k_f} - \sin^2\varphi\right) \frac{dp_z}{dk} J_i(p_z)$

• Suppresses forward scattering, particularly at low energies

 Suppresses total scattering probability at low energies



• GEANT4 Low-energy Compton process includes these effects

Doppler Broadening Physics & Effects



----- Silicon

10

0

Bound Momentum Q (keV/c)

HWHM = 2.1 keV/c

20

30

Biggs, Mendelsohn,

& Mann (1975)

-20

-10

Doppler broadening error:

 $\Rightarrow \Delta k = k - k_{\text{free}}; \quad \Delta \varphi = \varphi - \varphi_{\text{free}}$

*E*₀, *p*_{*Z*}



0.6

0.4

0.2

0.0

-30

.E, *p*

k

Example: Verification of G4LECS

• G4LECS compared to synchrotron beam experiment

Samito, Ban, Hirayama, et al. (1994, 1995)



Experiment (Polarized Beam)

Simulation (Unpolarized Beam)



Test Results:

- Good agreement in Compton and Rayleigh peaks (and Ge-K escape)
- Some differences in multi-Compton continuum probably due to approximated geometry

MC Simulations with GEANT: Application to Compton Telescope Design Doppler Limit Angular Resolution

Zoglauer & Kanbach, Proc. SPIE 4851, 1302 (2003)



Generating an Image (or Spectrum) from a Measurement

• Problem: Find Best Image as Constrained by Apparatus and Statistical Uncertainty of Data

To Not Fit Noise

Do Not Over-Resolve Image (Spectrum)

Ideal: Inversion of Response Matrix

SVD Analysis

• Real Case: Singularities in Response Matrix

Iterative Methods:

- Predict Data from Trial Image
- Compute Difference to Real Data
- Compute Gradients of Difference wrt Image Parameters
- Improve Trial Image
- Iterate Until Stopping Criterion

(Additional) Criteria

- Measurement Statistics (Poisson, Gauss; Bootstrapping)
- Goodness-of-Fit (χ^2 , Likelihood)
- Image Entropy (Smoothness)
- Image Scale Filters (Wavelet Amplitudes)

 $D = \int S \bullet R dt$

 T_{obs}

 $S = R^{-1} \bullet D$

COMPTEL 1.8 MeV Maps: Different Imaging Methods



Maximum-Entropy Imaging Deconvolution ("ME"): Global-Entropy-Damped and Misfit-Gradient-Driven Iterations Towards Maximum-Likelihood Fit. Background Model from Adjacent Energies

Multi-Resolution Expectation Maximization Imaging Deconvolution ("MREM"): Misfit-Gradient Driven and

Scale-Hierarchically Noise-Damped Iterations (RL) Towards Maximum-Likelihood Fit. Background Model from Adjacent Energies

Multi-Energy-Band Likelihood Fit of Iteratively-Improved Source Model and Background Docomposition:

Models for Celestial Continuum Emission Simultaneously Fit in Several E Bands with Empirical Bgd Model per E Band, Likelihood Imaging of Residual Line Flux

Statistical Data Analysis: Principles

Frequentist: Probability describes "randomness"

Venn, Boole, Fisher, Neymann, Pearson...

x is a *random variable* if it takes different values throughout an infinite (imaginary?) ensemble of "identical" sytems/experiments.

p(x) describes how x is distributed throughout the ensemble.



Probability \equiv frequency (pdf \equiv histogram).

Measurements May Be In Error

- Hypotheses May Be Wrong
- Use Knowledge About Instrument
- Make Assumptions Explicit

Bayesian: Probability describes uncertainty

Bernoulli, Laplace, Bayes, Gauss...

p(x) describes how probability (plausibility) is distributed among the possible choices for x in the case at hand.

Analog: a mass density, $\rho(x)$



Relationships between probability and frequency were demonstrated mathematically (large number theorems, Bayes's theorem).

The Bayesian Recipe

Assess hypotheses by calculating their probabilities $p(H_i|...)$ conditional on known and/or presumed information using the rules of probability theory.

Probability Theory Axioms ("grammar"):

'OR' (sum rule) $P(H_1 + H_2|I) = P(H_1|I) + P(H_2|I) - P(H_1, H_2|I)$

'AND' (product rule) $P(H_1, D|I) = P(H_1|I) P(D|H_1, I)$ = $P(D|I) P(H_1|D, I)$

Important Theorems

Normalization:

For exclusive, exhaustive H_i

$$\sum_i P(H_i|\cdots) = 1$$

Bayes's Theorem:

$$P(H_i|D, I) = P(H_i|I) \frac{P(D|H_i, I)}{P(D|I)}$$

posterior \propto prior \times likelihood

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ref: Tom Loredo
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Estimating Parameters (of an Astrophysical Model)

Formulate Model with "parameters-of-interest"
 Determine "best-fit" Parameter Values
 Assess Uncertainties

Parameter estimation:

 $p(\theta|D, M) = \frac{p(\theta|M)\mathcal{L}(\theta)}{\int d\theta \, p(\theta|M)\mathcal{L}(\theta)}$

I = Model M with parameters θ (+ any add'l info)

 H_i = statements about θ ; e.g. " $\theta \in [2.5, 3.5]$," or " $\theta > 0$ "

Probability for any such statement can be found using a *probability density function* (pdf) for θ :

 $P(\theta \in [\theta, \theta + d\theta] | \cdots) = f(\theta) d\theta$ $= p(\theta| \cdots) d\theta$

Summaries of posterior:

- "Best fit" values: mode, posterior mean
- Uncertainties: Credible regions (e.g., HPD regions)
- Marginal distributions:
 - Interesting parameters ψ , nuisance parameters ϕ
 - Marginal dist'n for ψ :

$$p(\psi|D,M) = \int d\phi \, p(\psi,\phi|D,M)$$

Generalizes "propagation of errors"

$$\mathcal{L}(M_i) = p(D|M_i) = \int d\theta_i \, p(\theta_i|M_i) p(D|\theta_i, M_i)$$

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Many (Model) Parameters in Data Analysis

Predictive probabilities can favor simpler models:

$$p(D|M_i) = \int d\theta_i \ p(\theta_i|M) \ \mathcal{L}(\theta_i)$$





= Maximum Likelihood \times Occam Factor

Select a Model with Least Complexity

(Occam's Principle; "Occam's Razor") Models with more parameters often make the data more probable— *for the best fit*.

Occam factor penalizes models for "wasted" volume of parameter space.

ref: Tom Loredo

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Complex Astrophysical Problems

- Modelling Source Spectra
 - ☆ Photo-Ionization Codes
 - ☆ MC Photon Transport in SN/SNR
 - ☆ Bremsstrahlung, IC, ...

☆…

- Modelling Source Dynamics ☆ Multi-D Explosion Treatments (SN,N,...) * Magneto-Hydrodynamical Codes ☆…
- Modelling Complex Objects
 - ☆ SNR Expansion into ISM, GRB Afterglows, ...
 - \Rightarrow Galaxy Rotation: GMC's, H α Emission Models,
 - ☆ Galaxy Cluster Gas Evolution
 - ☆ Structure Formation in Early Universe

Brems OSSE -9 Log₁₀ E, [MeV] Nicke nass fraction







Hypothesis Testing: Spectral Models in XSPEC

Spectral Model Fitting

absori	lonized absorber.
ascac	ASCA PSF mixing model.
apec	APEC thermal plasma model.
atable	Additive table model.
bbody	Blackbody spectrum.
bbodyrad	Blackbody spectrum with norm proportional to surface area.
bexrav	E-folded broken power-law reflected from neutral matter
bexriv	E-folded broken power-law reflected from ionized matter
bknpower	Broken powerlaw.
bmc	Comptonization by relativistically moving matter.
bremss	Thermal bremsstrahlung.
c6mekl	6th-order Chebyshev polynomial DEM using mekal.
c6pmekl	Exponential of 6th-order Chebyshev polyn. DEM using mekal.
c6pvmkl	Variable abundance version of c6pmekl
c6vmekl	Variable abundance version of c6mekl
cabs	Compton scattering (non-relativistic)
cemekl	Multi-temperature mekal.
cevmkl	Multi-temperature vmeka.
cflow	Cooling flow model.
compbb	Comptonized blackbody spectrum after Nishimura et al. 1986
compls	Comptonization spectrum after Lamb and Sanford 1979
compst	Comptonization spectrum after Sunyaev and Titarchuk 1980
comptt	Comptonization spectrum after Titarchuk 1994
constant	Energy-independent multiplicative factor.
cutoffpl	Powerlaw with high energy exponential rolloff.
cyclabs	Cyclotron absorption line.
disk	Disk model.
diskbb	Multiple blackbody disk model.
diskline	Line emission from relativistic accretion disk.
diskm	Disk model with gas pressure viscosity.
disko	Modified blackbody disk model.
diskpn	Accretion disk around a black hole.
dust	Dust scattering out of the beam.
edge	Absorption edge.
equil	Equilibrium ionization collisional plasma model from Borkowsk
etable	Table model for exponential of -1 times the input.
expabs	Low-energy exponential rolloff.
expfac	Exponential factor.
gaussian	Simple gaussian line profile.
gnei	Generalized single ionization NEI plasma model.
grad	GR accretion disk around a black hole.
grbm	Gamma-ray burst model.
gsmooth	Gaussian smoothing with an energy dependent sigma.
highecut	High energy cutoff.
hrefl	Simple reflection model good up to 15 keV.
laor	Line from accretion disk around a black hole.
lorentz	Lorentzian line profile.
Ismooth	Lorentzian smoothing with an energy dependent sigma.
meka	Mewe-Gronenschild-Kaastra thermal plasma (1992).

mekal	Mewe-Kaastra-Liedahl thermal plasma (1995).	
mkcflow	Cooling flow model based on mekal.	
mtable	Multiplicative table model.	
nei	Simple nonequilibrium ionization plasma model.	
notch	Notch line absorption.	
npshock	Plane-parallel shock with ion and electron temperatures.	
nteea	Pair plasma model.	
pcfabs	Partial covering fraction absorption.	
pegpwrlw	Powerlaw with pegged normalization.	
pexrav	Exponentially cut-off power-law reflected from neutral matter.	-
pexriv	Exponentially cut-off power-law reflected from ionized matter.	-
phabs	Photo-electric absorption	-
pileup	CCD pile-up model	-
plabs	Absorption model with power-law dependence on energy.	-
plcabs	Cut-off powerlaw observed through dense, cold matter.	-
nosm	Positronium continuum	-
nowerlaw	Simple photon power law	-
projet	3-D to 2-D projection mixing model	-
projet	Constant temperature, plane parallel sheek plasma medel	-
raymond	Dourseant temperature, plane-parallel shock plasfild model.	_
raddar	Raymonu-Omun mermai plasma.	_
redden	IK/optica//UV extinction from Cardelli et al1989	_
reage	Recomplination edge.	_
reflect	Convolution model for reflection from neutral matter	_
refsch	E-folded power-law reflected from an ionized relativistic disk.	_
rgsxsrc	Convolution model for extended sources with the XMM RGS.	_
sedov	Sedov model with electron and ion temperatures.	_
smedge	Smoothed absorption edge.	_
spline	Spline multiplicative factor.	
srcut	Synchrotron radiation from cut-off electron distribution.	
Synchrotron	radiation from escape-limited electron distribution.	
SSS	ice Einstein Observatory SSS ice absorption.	
step	Step function convolved with gaussian.	
tbabs	Absorption due to the ISM including molecules and grains.	
tbgrain	ISM absorption with variable molecule and grain fractions.	
tbvarabs	ISM absorption with variable abundances and grain depletion.	
uvred	UV reddening.	
vapec	APEC thermal plasma model with variable abundances.	
varabs	Photoelectric absorption with variable abundances.	
vbremss	Thermal bremsstrahlung spectrum with variable H/He.	
vequil	As equil but with variable abundances.	
vanei	As onei but with variable abundances.	-
vmcflow	Cooling flow model based on vmekal.	
vmeka	M-G-K thermal plasma with variable abundances	-
vmekal	M-K-L thermal plasma with variable abundances	-
vnei	As nei but with variable abundances.	-
vnnshock	As nnshock but with variable abundances	-
vnhahe	Photoelectric absorption with variable abundances	-
vpriaus	As pshock but with variable abundances	-
vroumond	Paymond Smith thormal plasma with variable abundances	_
veodev	As sodoy but with variable abundances.	_
vseuuv	Photoslostria charamtian (Marrison & McCommerce)	_
wabs	Photoelectric absorption (Morrison & Miccammon).	_
wndabs	Photoelectric absorption with low energy window.	_
xion	i ne remected spectrum from a photo-ionized accretion disk.	
zbbody	Redshifted blackbody.	_
zbremss	Redshifted thermal bremsstrahlung.	
zedge	Redshifted absorption edge.	_
zgauss	Redshifted gaussian.	
zhiahect	Redshifted high energy cut-off.	11

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Tools for Data Analysis

Analysis Environments

	by CERN, for HE Physics
A PAW	predecessor of ROOT
☆ IDL	by RSI.com, with AstroLib

• Libraries

☆ NAG
 ☆ "Numerical Recipes" Routines
 ☆ CERNLIB
 ☆ FTOOLS
 W HEASARC/NASA, with many High-Level Tools (XSPEC, etc)

Literature for Data Analysis Methods

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Scientific Research: Accessing Literature and External Databases

Classical Approach

☆ Institute Library

Keyword Searches

Textbooks, Review Books and Articles, Conference Proceedings

* Contacts to Scientists of other Experiments

Obtain Data and/or Result Copies

☆ Analysis Tool Development

Develop SoftwareLink other Available Software Libraries

Current Approach

☆ Internet Resources, On-Line Access to:

Journals and Publication Catalogues

[©] Experiment Info, Data, and Results

Data Archives

Software and Analysis Tools

Web Browsers and Search Engines



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Search archive for words or phrases



Change the following defaults for additional control over search criteria:

- Match as C any substring, C word beginning, or C exact word (exact word searches are quickest; word beginnings means that searches e.g. for "string" will find string, strings, stringier, stringent, ...; but will not find shoestring, astringent, or substrings, which would instead require the "any substring" option to find)
- Meta/special characters +?.*^()[]{}\ taken ⊂ literally, or ⊙ not.

By default these metacharacters perform regular expression searches. The most useful is ?, which indicates an optional character. For example, colou?r matches both color and colour.

- Case: C sensitive, or C ignore (ignore means A=a)
- Semicolon ';' is boolean AND

Example: To find papers by Seiberg and Witten use Seiberg; Witten (no spaces)

The simplest way to get the effect of boolean OR is to do additional searches for the other words.

Reset selections to default values.

Note that the 'past year' option overrides any individual years selected.

http://babbage.sissa.it/find/astro-ph



http://xxx.uni-augsburg.de/list/astro-ph/current



Access an Astrophysics Organization -> Links to Literature and Resources



http://www.aas.org/



SkyView Downloads



Quick SkyView Image:

SkyView is a Virtual Observatory on the Net generating images of any part of the sky at wavelengths in all regimes from Radio to Gamma-Ray.

March 14, 2002: The Second Generation Digitized Sky Survey (DSS2) is now available in *SkyView*. This optical survey provides high-resolution all-sky images in two colors. More information can be found in our <u>Survey Document</u>.

Coordinates or Source: DSS Go Help

March 20, 2002: The alternate *SkyView* server (<u>skys.gsfc.nasa.gov</u>) will be unavailable for a short period of time over the next couple of days as we update hardware and software. This down time will affect web and batch access. We apologize for any inconvenience.

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http://skyview.gsfc.nasa.gov

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UV Stellar	Wavelength				915 to 3100 Angstroms in 5 Angstrom Bins
UV Galactic	Wavelength				915 to 3100 Angstroms in 5 Angstrom Bins
UV Total	Wavelength				915 to 3100 Angstroms in 5 Angstrom Bins
COBE DIRBE	Bands				1-10 Bands in 1 Band Bins

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Aladin sky atlas



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Multiwavelength Milky Way Maps



zoomed region from Ni olecular Hydrogen map

Henne





- <u>Poster</u>
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- VRML models

This "Education" portion of the Multiwavelength Milky Way Project is intended primarily for use by educators, students, and the general public.

Presented here are maps of the Milky Way galaxy atten wavelength regions. The maps show the central part of our Milky Way galaxy in a band that extands 10° north and 10° south of the Galactic plane. Below the maps is a finder chart.

Clicking on the map name, to the left of each map, will link you to a brief description of the Milky Way at that wavelength. Or you read the descriptions by scrolling down the page past the maps.

To zoom in on a feature, click on the image you are interested in. A new screen will appear in your browser showing the zoomed in region along with some information. From that screen you can then pan left or right, or zoom in even further. From the new screen, you can also access that same region of sky in the other wavelength bands.

The maps are low-resolution versions of those used in the poster:

Related resource links can be found at the <u>Multiwavelength Milky Way Education</u> page. Also accessed from the <u>Education</u> page is information about how to read the maps and what we see in the maps. For more technical information, references, and online data access links, please visit the <u>Science Users</u> page.

On this pager About the Images Image Descriptors



http://nvo.gsfc.nasa.gov/mw/mmw_images.html





The Images

Each image represents a 360° take color view of the <u>Milky Way</u> within 10° of the galactic plane. The images are in <u>Galactic</u> <u>coordinates</u> with the direction of the Galactic center in the center of each. For scale, the vertical dimension of each image is forty times the angular diameter of the full moon on the sky; the areas shown represent *about one-sixth of the entire sky*.

The images are derived from several space and ground-based surveys, many of which are available through the <u>Astrophysics Data</u> Facility and the Astronomical Data Center of the Space Science Data Operations Office at NASA Goddard Space Flight Center.

The image in the finder chart is derived from the IRAS 100 micron map with COBE DURBE 3.5 micron contours overlaid.

The interactive images above were created by Dr. Seth Digel, and Mr. Jay Friedlander (SSDOO Visualization Lab Task Leader).

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Map Descriptio	ons						
Gamma Ray	X-my	UY	Optical	Intrared.	Microwawe	Ratio	

Radio Continuum (408 MHz)

Intensity of tadio continuum emission from high-energy charged particles in the Milky Way, from surveys with ground-based radio telescopes (Jodtell Bank Mark Land Mark LA, Bonn 100-meter, and Parkes 64-meter). At this frequency, most of the emission is from electrons moving through the intensellar magnetic field at nearly the speed of light. Shock waves from a pernova explosions accelerate electrons to such high speeds, producing especially intense radiation near these sources. Emission from the supernova emprisor can be a from the supernova explosions accelerate electrons to such high speeds, producing especially intense radiation near these sources. Emission from the supernova emission from the supernova explosions accelerate electrons to such high speeds, producing especially intense radiation near these sources. Emission from the supernova emission from the supernova explosions accelerate electrons to such high speeds, producing especially intense radiation near these sources. Emission from the supernova explosions accelerate electrons to such high speeds, producing especially intense radiation near these sources. Emission from the supernova explosions accelerate electrons to such high speeds, producing especially intense radiation near these sources. Emission from the supernova explosions accelerate electrons to such high speeds to so intense that the diffraction partient of the support legs for the radio receiver on the telescope is visible as a cross shape.

Frequency: 408 MHz Angular resolution: 51 atchritutes



Atomic Hydrogen

Column density of atomic hydrogen, derived on the assumption of optically thin emission, from radio surveys of the 21-cm transition of hydrogen. The 21-cm emission traces the "cold and warm" interstellar medium, which on a large scale is organized into diffuse clouds of gas and dust that have sizes of up to hundreds of light-years. It can to the image is based on the Leiden-Dwingelco Survey of Galactic Tentral Hydrogen using the Dwingelco 25-m radio telescope; the data were corrected for sidelobe contamination in collaboration with the <u>University of Bonn</u>.

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Skyplot				Web Links

- Interface last updated: 15 March 2002
- * 5.8 million names
- * 4.6 million objects

NASA

- * 1.6 million references to 50,000 papers
- * 4.4 million photometric measurements

- Database last updated: 12 March 2002
 - * 288 thousand redshifts
 - * 748 thousand FTTS images and external links
 - * 54 thousand notes
 * 28 thousand abstracts

If your research benefits from the use of NED, we would appreciate the following acknowledgement in your paper: This research has made use of the NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database (NED) which is operated by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

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http://cdsweb.u-strasbg.fr

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databases	VizieR (Fr - Canada - US - Japan - India - UK - Russia)
	Astronomer's Bazaar - Submission guidelines
	Aladin sky atlas
	TOPbase database of the OPACITY project
	First DENIS data release
	Dictionary of Nomenclature (Fr - Japan - Russia)
	INES Archive of IUE ultraviolet spectra
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 Bibliography
 CDS bibliographical service

 ADS* abstract service and scanned articles

 Astronomy & Astrophysics - CDS site*

 AJ* - ApJ* - PASP* mirror site at CDS

 A&A, A&AS and PASP abstracts

 A&A document map - ApJ document map

 Projects,
 Projects to which CDS contributes

 Standards,
 Astrophysical Virtual Observatory (AVO) (ESO site)

 and Tools
 IDHA project

 Interoperability Standards and Tools for the Virtual Observatory

 GLU development site

 Yellow-page
 AstroWeb (CDS - UK - STScI - NRAO)

 services
 StarPages

 AstroGLU resource discovery tool
 CFHT* Web pages

 Information about CDS
 General description CDS Tutorial The CDS and NASA ADS resources

The staff <u>Phone directory</u> <u>What's new ?</u> (Electronic Newsletter) <u>Observatoire de Strasbourg</u>





http://www.xray.mpe.mpg.de/cgi-bin/rosat/rosat-survey

ROSAT Sequence Browser



Feedback to <u>info@xray.mpe.mpg.de</u> © MPE / <u>Max-Planck-Institut für extraterrestrische Physik</u> / <u>Impressum</u> Page author: <u>Jakob Englhauser</u> / 1996-Jul-30 ... 2000-Jun-30 Created by seq-browser on 2002-Mar-20

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The Multimission Archive at STScI supports a variety of astronomical data archives, with the primary focus on scientifically related data sets in the optical, ultraviolet, and near-infrared parts of the spectrum. MAST provides search tools and retrieval support for the following missions:

Missions			Catalogs & Surveys		
HST	ASTRO	ORFEUS	<u>Copernicus</u>	SDSS	
FUSE	HUT	BEFS	ROSAT	GSC	
IUE	UIT	IMAPS		DSS	
EUVE	WUPPE	TUES		VLA-FIRST	

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Science Archive Facility



The ESO/ST-ECF Science Archive is a joint collaboration of the European Southern Observatory (ESO) and the Space Telescope - European Coordinating Facility (ST-ECF).

ESO observational data can be requested after the proprietary period by the astronomical community of the ESO member states and Chile. Please read the official <u>ESO Data Access Policy</u> statement for more information. The entire HST archive is available world-wide. To request data you have to <u>register as an ESO/ST-ECF Archive user</u>. Please <u>acknowledge</u> the use of archive data in your publications.

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ESO & HST Image Galieries	
ESO Photo Gallery	
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News and updates

- UVES query screen is now available.
- ESO PI service mode data distribution to take place primarily on DVD starting with Period 68. A description of the <u>compatibility of our disks</u> with common DVD readers is available.
- Query forms to access the VLT Science Archive:
 - A new WFPC2 association scheme is in place. We are still working issues related to the background to the edges of the products.
 - A <u>General</u> form, specially suitable when searching across wavelength range.
 - A <u>FORS1</u> and a <u>FORS2</u> forms, giving access to optical images and spectra.
 - An <u>ISAAC</u> form, giving access to the stacks of frames observed in the infrared.

These new query functions feature FITS headers viewers, DIMM seeing viewers, together with automatic selection of suitable calibrations for FORS1, FORS2, ISAAC and UVES data

- Dedicated Page with the <u>Public Datasets</u> now including VINCI commissioning data.
- <u>Stand-alone FTTS tools in ANSI-C available</u>. Among the tools, hierarch28 can convert HIERARCH ESO header keywords to IRAF keywords.
- Having trouble using the Science Archive Facility? Pay a visit to our <u>FAQ</u> section (frequently asked questions).
- The <u>Archive Brochure</u>, advertising our services, available in PDF format (1.1MB).

Public Datasets







Paranal Meteo



Hubble European Space Agency Information Centre







Acce	ss to Astronomy Data and C	atalogs
Astronomy Data	The ADC has been an important resource for astronomy data, catalogs, and journal tables since 1977. We have thousands of published data sets available.	FEATURES
(Catalogs & Journal Tables)	f your research benefits from the use of ADC's services, please acknowledge the ADC in your publication to ensure continuation of our services. See our recommended acknowledgement for suggested wording.	Find data by <u>topic</u> with Quick Reference Pages Sort, subset data with ADC Data Viewer
 News About Us Site Map 	It is with profound sadness that we announce the untimely death of our dear friend and colleague, Dr. Thomas J. Sodroski, who worked at the ADC from 1998 until January 2002. Please visit our "Tribute to Tom Sodroski" web site.	Plot table data with <i>CatsEye</i> A graphical interface to astronomical databases IMPReSS ADC's XML Resources
 Search FAQ Feedback Links 	Help Desk: help@adc.gsfc.nasa.gov Curators: James Gass & Gail Schneider NASA Official: Dr. Cynthia Y. Cheung Revised: Friday, 01-Mar-2002 16:10:07 EST	Data Mining & the Virtual Observatory VizieR data service With AMASE
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Sloan Digital Sky Survey Archive

SDSS Archive / Catalog / Images / Spectra / Software / SkyServer / Credits / Help



Getting Started

Early Data Release

User's Guide

Contributed

Data

Credits

What's New

SDSS Links

Welcome to the Sloan Digital Sky Survey Archive!

The **Sloan Digital Sky Survey** (SDSS) is using a dedicated 2.5 m telescope and a large format CCD camera to obtain images of over 10,000 square degrees of high Galactic latitude sky in five broad bands (u', g', r', i' and z', centered at 3540, 4770, 6230, 7630, and 9130 Å, respectively). Medium

resolution spectra will be obtained for approximately 10⁶ galaxies and 100,000 quasars. The early data release (EDR), on June 2001, includes searchable catalogs of images and spectra, images for

display and scientific purpose in both 2-D FTTS and JPEG formats, and spectra in both 1-D FTTS and GIF formats. The EDR covers about 460 square degrees of sky. The next data releases will occur every 18 months or so.

Want to hear more? <u>Sign up</u> for one or both of our users' groups for the latest updates. All regular SDSS users must sign up for the Users' Group, or risk missing critical software and documentation updates.

Check the status of the SDSS archive server.



Aitoff projection in Galactic coordinates of SDSS Aitoff projection in Galactic coordinates of SDSS Early Data Release Imaging Sky Coverage Early Data Release Spectral Sky Co verage

Navigations hints: The upper left SDSS logo takes you to the Public SDSS site The upper right MAST logo takes you to the main MAST page The top most banner links you to MAST related topics The lower top banner links you to SDSS specific links and data products

http://archive.stsci.edu/sdss

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A form at the bottom of this page allows access to any specific IAUC.

Please ensure that you have read our WWW policy on the availability of circulars

Recent MPECs are also available

- IAUC 8163 (2003 July 6)
 - (5381) SEKHMET
 - SUPERNOVA 2003gl IN NGC 7782
 - SUPERNOVA 2003gd IN M74
- IAUC 8162 (2003 July 2)
 - THE EDGAR WILSON AWARD
 - SUPERNOVA 2003gk IN NGC 7460
 - MARS
 - eta CARINAE
 - SUPERNOVA 2003gd IN M74
- IAUC 8161 (2003 July 1)
 - SUPERNOVAE 2003gi AND 2003gi
 - · SUPERNOVA 2003gh IN NGC 2466
 - SUPERNOVA 2002ic
- IAUC 8160 (2003 June 30)
 - NOVA IN THE LARGE MAGELLANIC CLOUD
 - eta CARINAE
 - V4745 SAGITTARII
- IAUC 8159 (2003 June 30)
 - SUPERNOVA 2003gh IN NGC 2466
 - SUPERNOVAE 2001co, 2003H, 2003dg, AND 2003dr
- IAUC 8158 (2003 June 29)
 - SUPERNOVA 2003gg IN IC 1321
 - NO NOVA IN NGC 6822
 - VARIABLE STAR NEAR UGC 10700
 - SUPERNOVAE 2003ds, 2003ev, AND 2003fd
 - SUPERNOVA 2003gd IN M74
- IAUC 8157 (2003 June 26)
 - SUPERNOVA 2003gf IN MCG -04-52-26
 - SUPERNOVA 2002ic
 - NOVA IN M31
- IAUC 8156 (2003 June 25)
 - COMET P/2003 HT 15 (LINEAR)
 - SUPERNOVA 2003gf IN MCG -04-52-26

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Roland Diehl

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This is a list of WWW pages related to supernovae and	d supernova remnants . Plea <mark>r</mark> e <u>send me</u> inf	formation on other pages I can add to this list. I frequently check the other lists of SN pages on the WWW, but not always, so you should check there, t	00.
Supernova images can be found on several of the lister Bright Supernovae pages.	d pages. Currently I am not calloguing the	m separately since they are easily found in many of the links below. An excellent resource for finding supernova images and links to images is David Bis	hop's
NEW LINKS, NEW URLs, and apparently DEAD LIN	Ks are marked obviously. I'll protobly kee	p the NEW designation on for a few weeks. DEAD LINKs will probably be removed after a few weeks.	
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 <u>Mucleosynthesis in Stars</u> chapter of the <u>What is a Supernova</u>? a leaflet from th 	same hypertextbook as above ne Royal Greenwich Observatory	by Linguyeu Inuiviuuuis	
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