

# Astrofísica de altas energias

The background of the slide is a vibrant astronomical image. It features a central black hole surrounded by a glowing accretion disk. The disk is depicted with concentric rings of light, transitioning from bright yellow and orange at the center to deep red and purple towards the edges. Two powerful jets of blue and white light are shown extending outwards from the poles of the black hole, creating a dramatic, high-energy scene against a dark, star-filled space.

- Objetivos da linha de pesquisa
- Instrumentos utilizados
- Projetos atuais

João Braga  
[Joao.braga@inpe.br](mailto:Joao.braga@inpe.br)  
R. 7215/7201

SCORPIUS XI

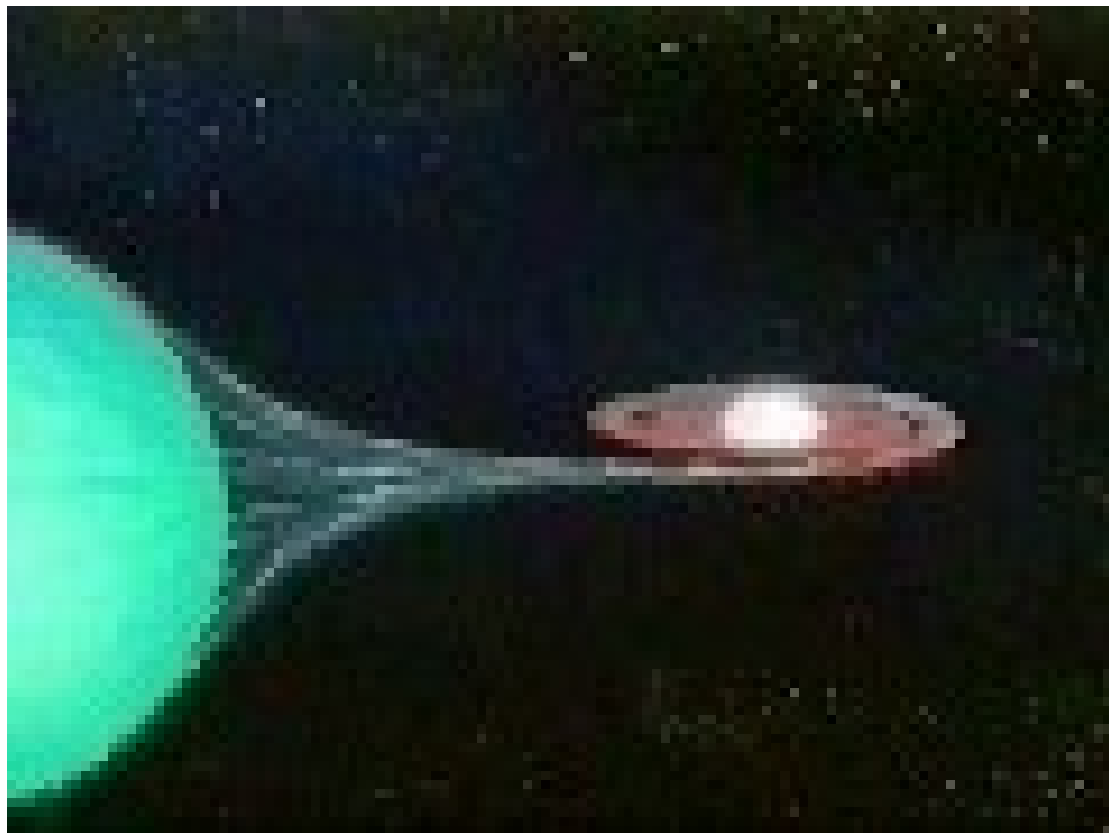
# Objetivos da linha de pesquisa

- **estudar o universo na faixa de raios-X e raios gama**
  - gases quentes ( $\sim 10$  milhões K)
  - objetos compactos (estrelas de nêutrons e buracos negros)
  - emissão não-térmica
- **desenvolver instrumentação competitiva na área**
  - desenvolvimento de detectores e de técnicas experimentais
  - experimentos em balões
  - experimentos em satélites

# Objetos emissores de raios-X e $\gamma$

## Binárias de raios-X

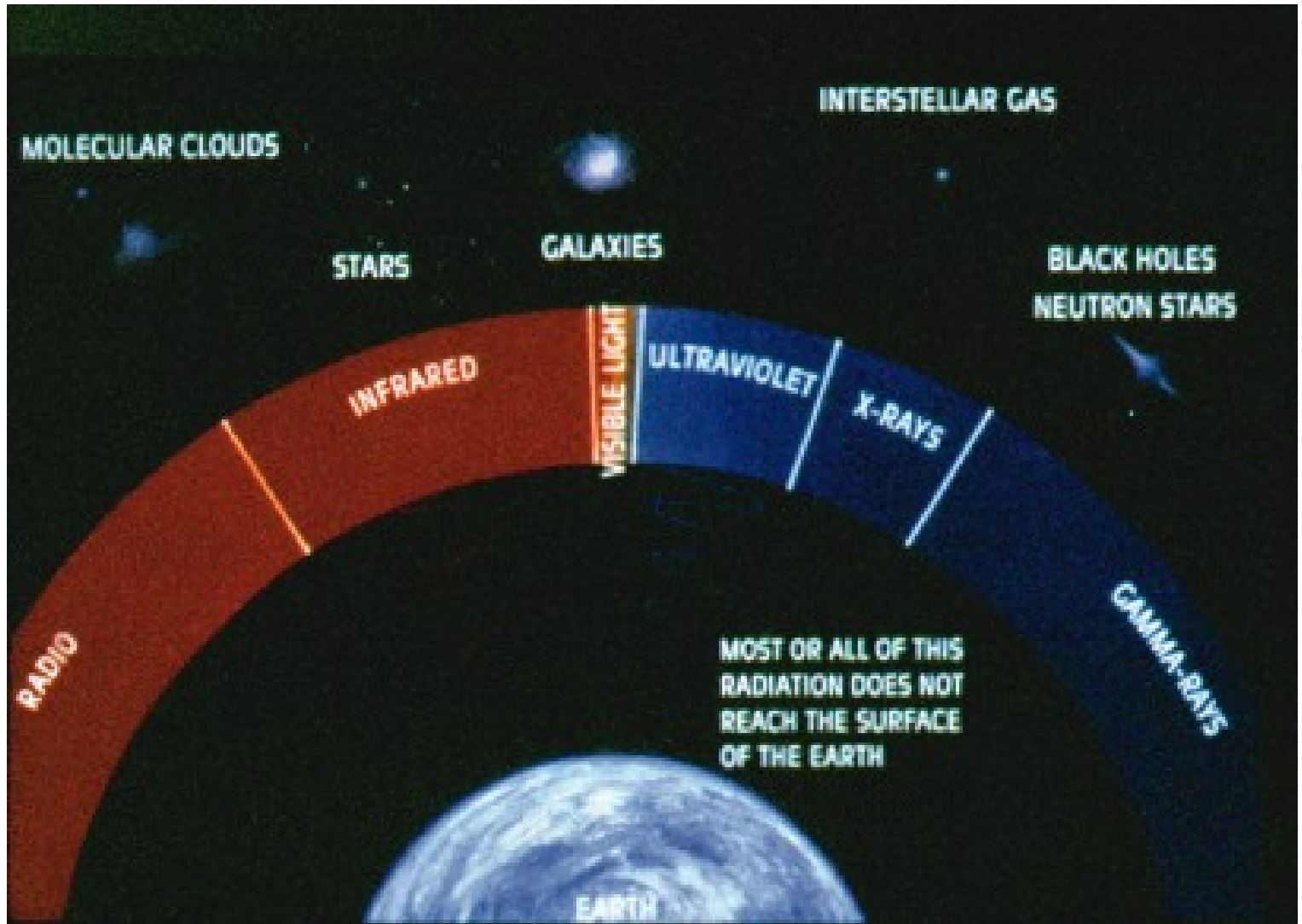
- sistemas binários em que uma componente é uma **estrela de nêutrons** ou um **buraco negro**
- apresentam em geral **discos de acreção**
- alguns são **pulsares de raios X** (estrelas de nêutrons)
- alguns emitem jatos

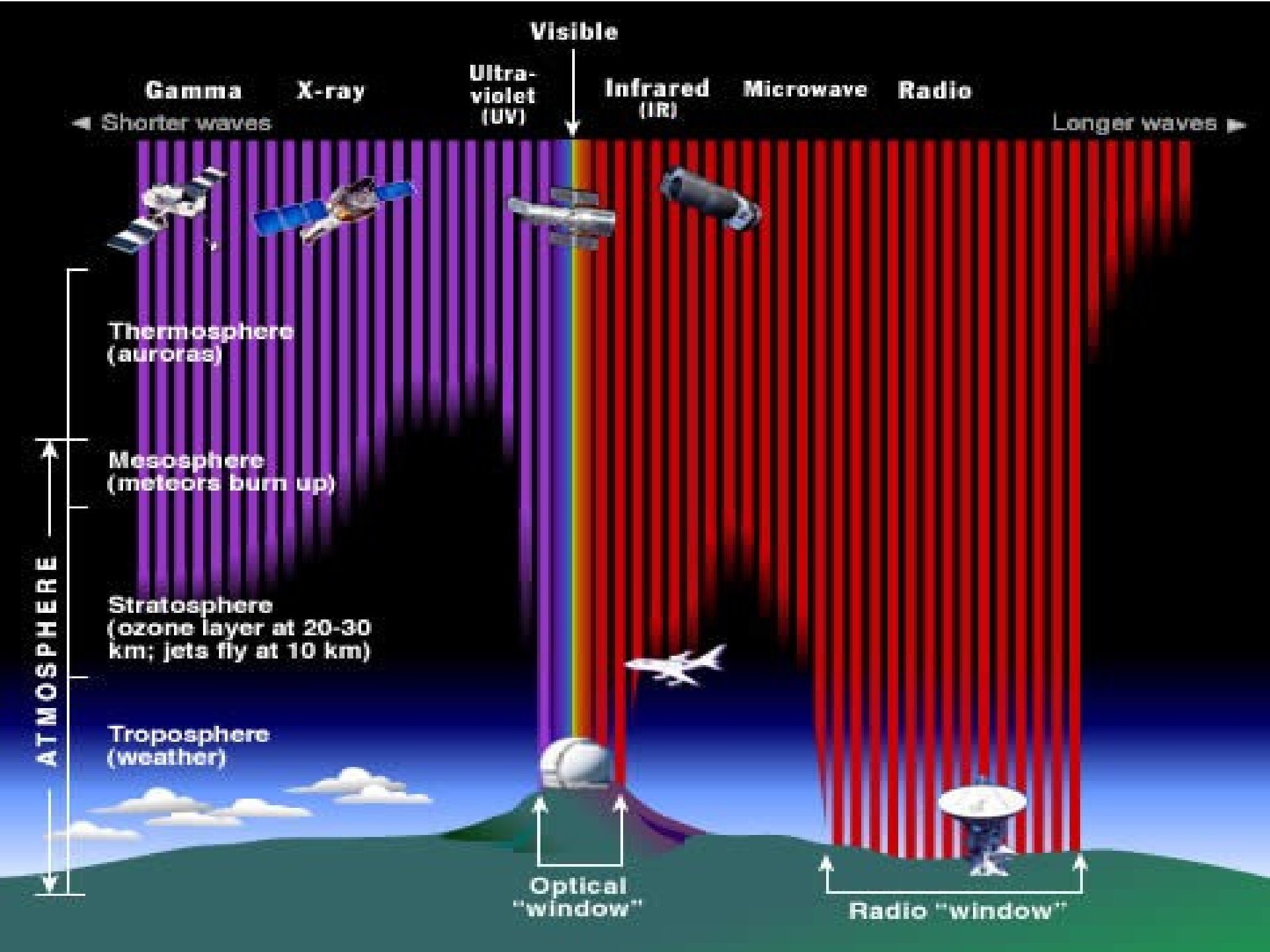


res (de rotação), PWNe  
(microquasares)

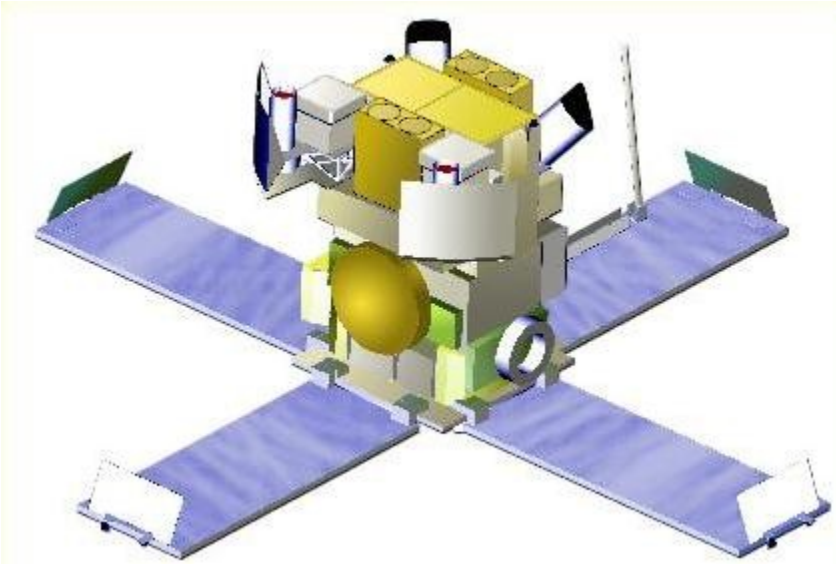
SNRs, Aglomerados de Galáxias, coroas estelares

# Espectro eletromagnético





# Instrumentos no



**HETE-2**

High Energy Transient Explorer



**INTEGRAL**



**Compton Gamma-Ray Observatory**



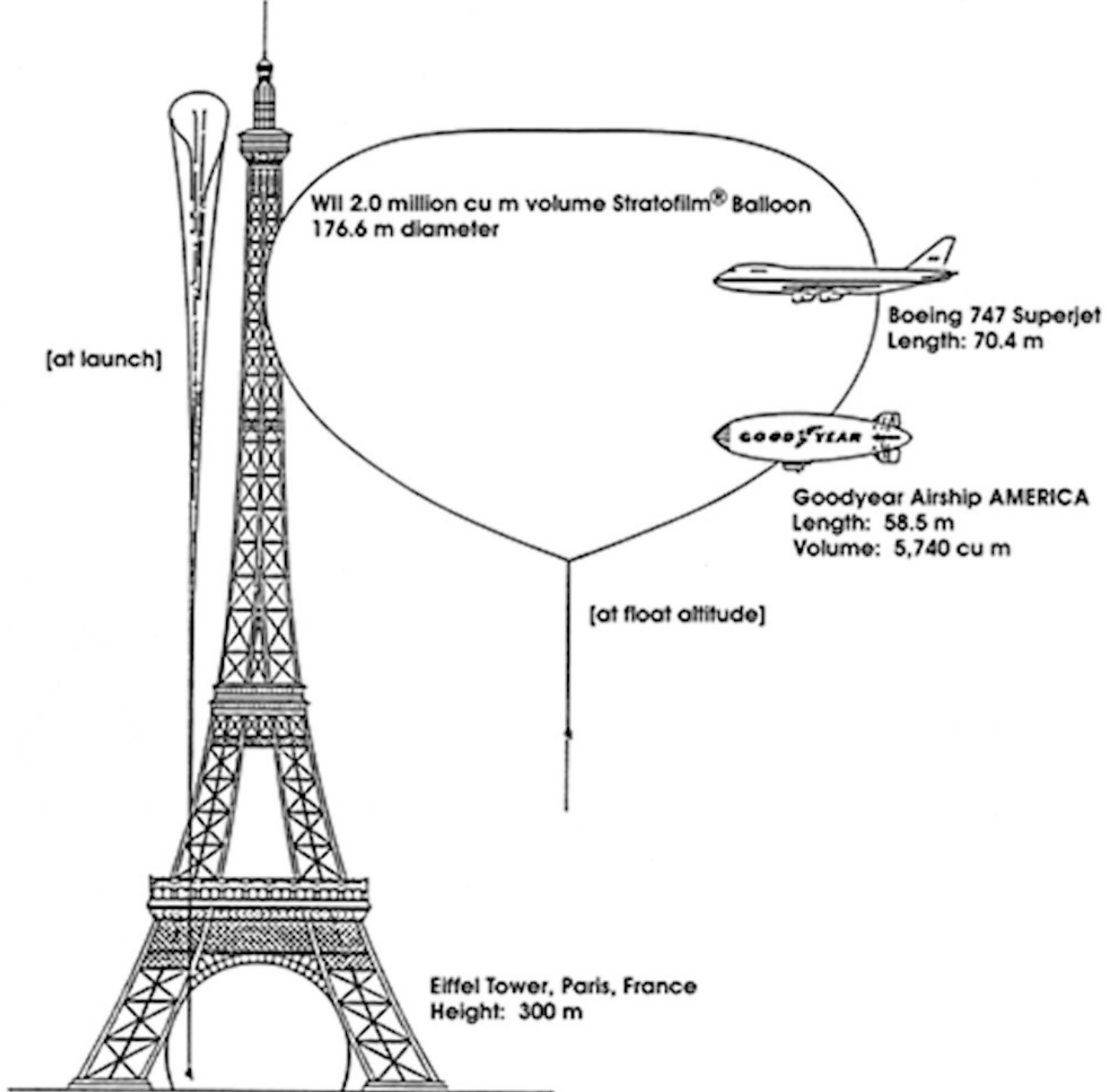
**XMM-Newton**

# Balões estratosféricos

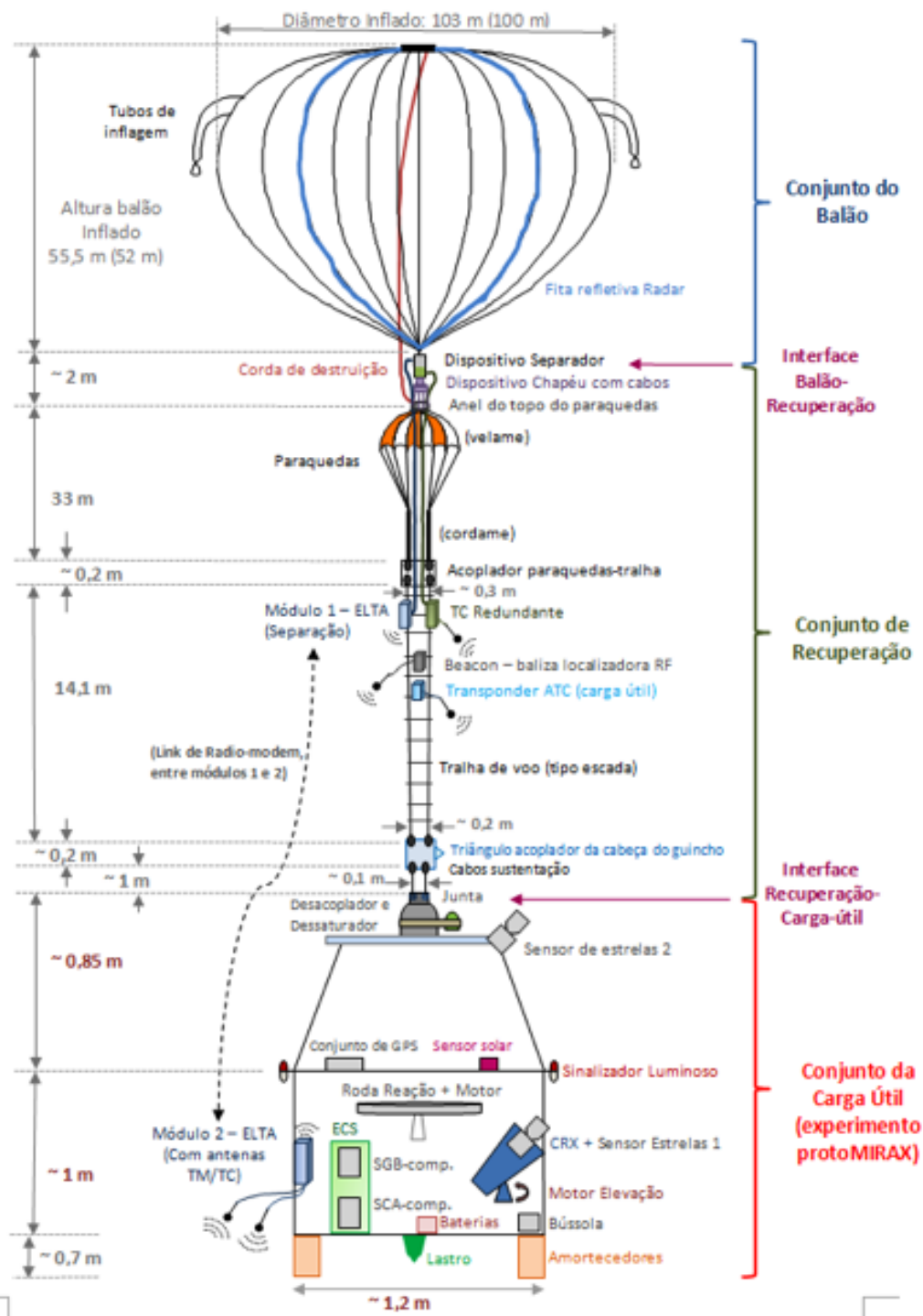


[asc-csa.gc.ca](http://asc-csa.gc.ca)

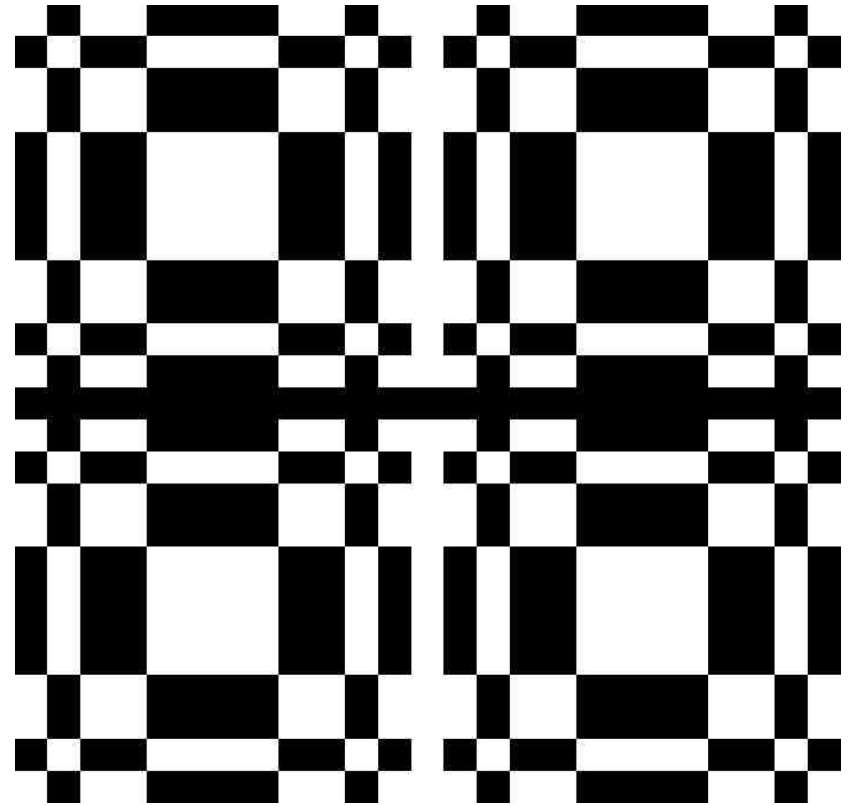
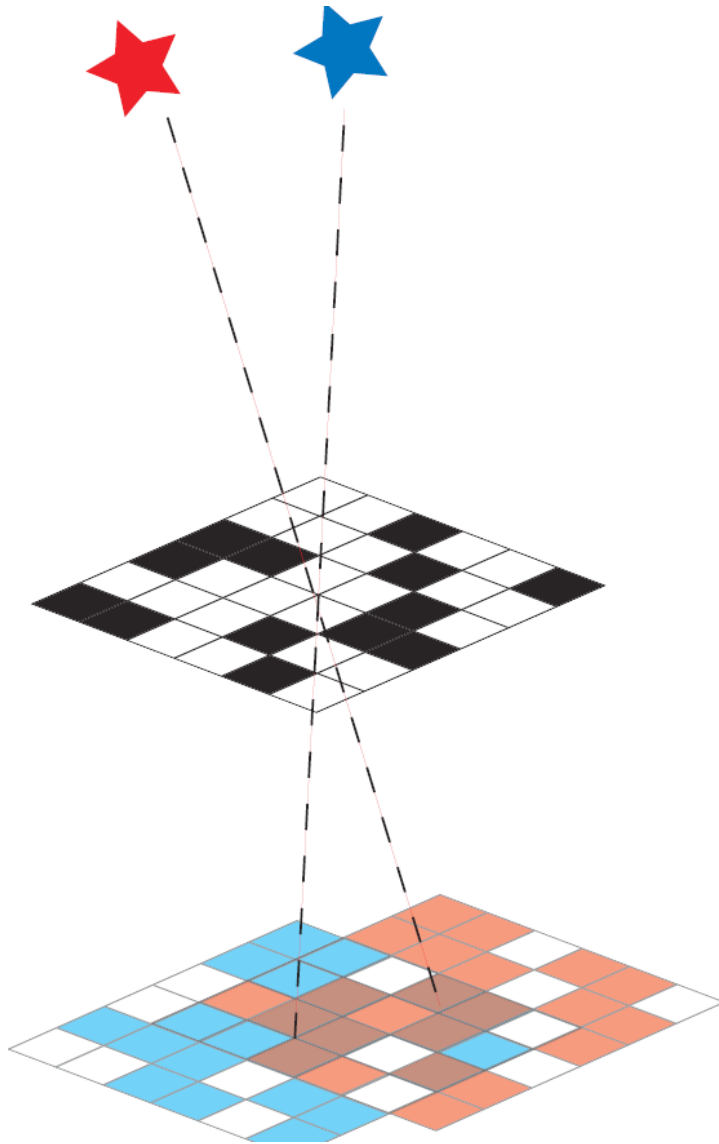








## coded mask imaging



### **protoMIRAX:**

MURA 13x13 repeated 4 times  
(minus 1 row and 1 column)

# Monitor e Imageador de Raios-X (MIRAX)

## missão de astronomia de raios-X em satélite



- Carga útil pequena ( $\sim 125$  kg,  $\sim 100$  W)
- Plataforma: TBD
- colaboração internacional – INPE, Harvard CfA, UCSD, MIT, GSFC, Caltech
- faixa de energia: 5 a 200 keV
- resolução angular: 5' (máscaras codificadas)
- campo de visada:  $60^\circ \times 60^\circ$  FWHM
- Sensibilidade: 26 mCrab (1 órbita), 0.3 mCrab (1 ano)
- órbita quase-equatorial ( $15^\circ$ ) circular baixa ( $\sim 650$  km)
- telemetria na banda X ( $\sim 20$  Mbit/s) (1 ou 2 estações)
- lançamento em: TBD

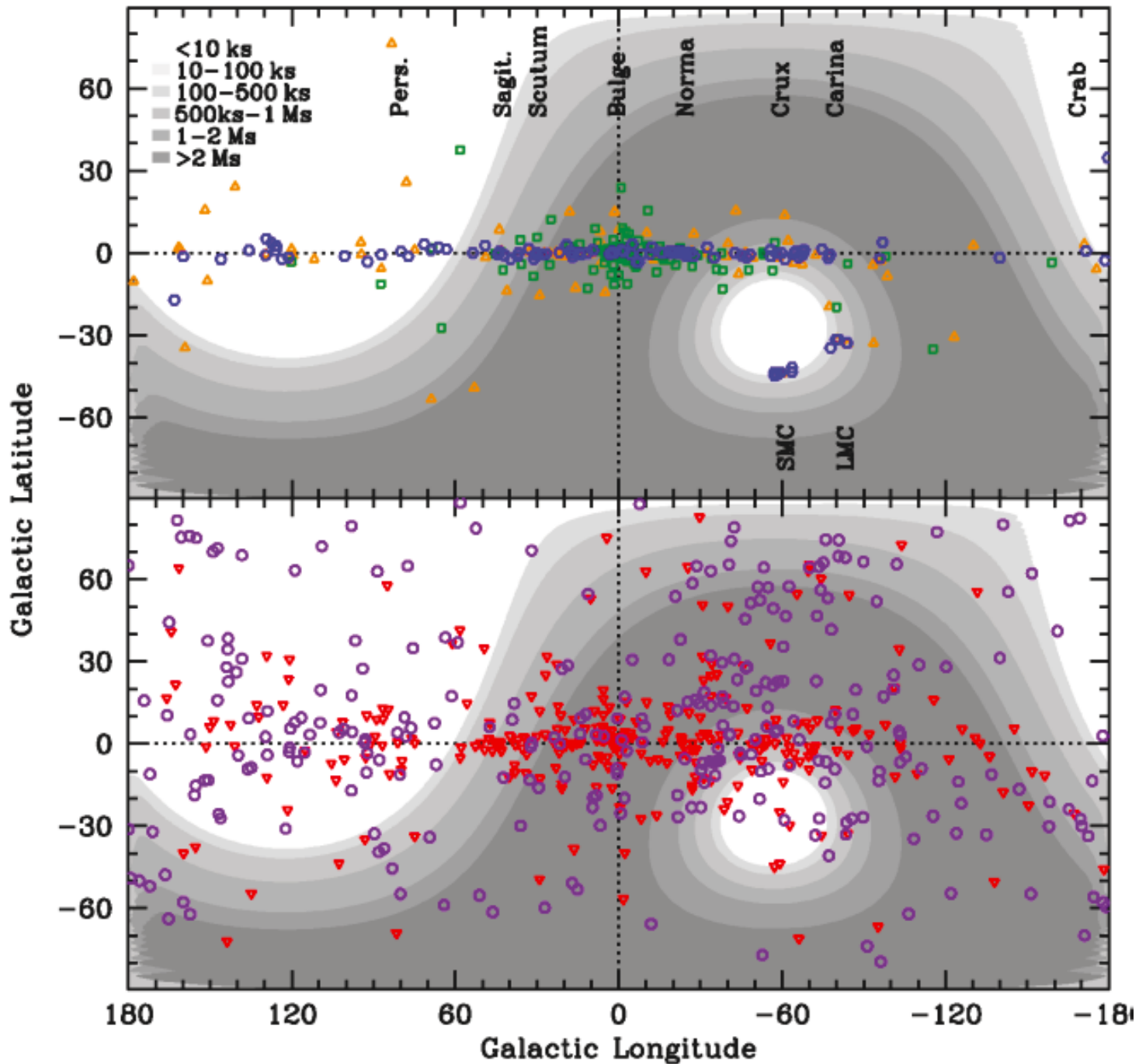
# CIÊNCIA DO MIRAX



## Espectroscopia de banda larga, através de imagens, de um grande conjunto de fontes



- Histórico completo de fontes transientes
- Transições espectrais e evolução em buracos negros com acreção
- Torques de acreção em estrelas de nêutrons  
⇒ pulsares de raios-X
- Jatos relativísticos em microquasares  
⇒ curvas de luz em raios-X durante ejeções em rádio
- Explosões Cósmicas de Raios Gama (GRBs) ( $\sim 1/\text{mês}$ )
- Variabilidade em AGNs (AGNs obscurecidos)



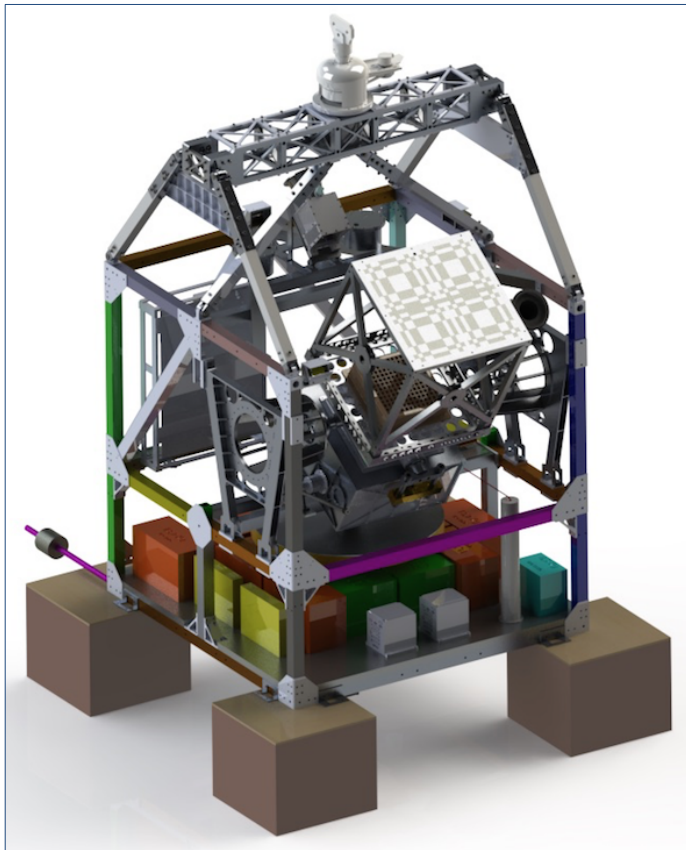
**907  
INTEGRAL  
hard X-ray  
sources**

Blue: HMXBs  
 Green: LMXBs  
 Orange:  
 misc. Galactic  
 (CV, SNR,  
 PWN)

Purple:  
 Extragal.  
 Red:  
 unclassified



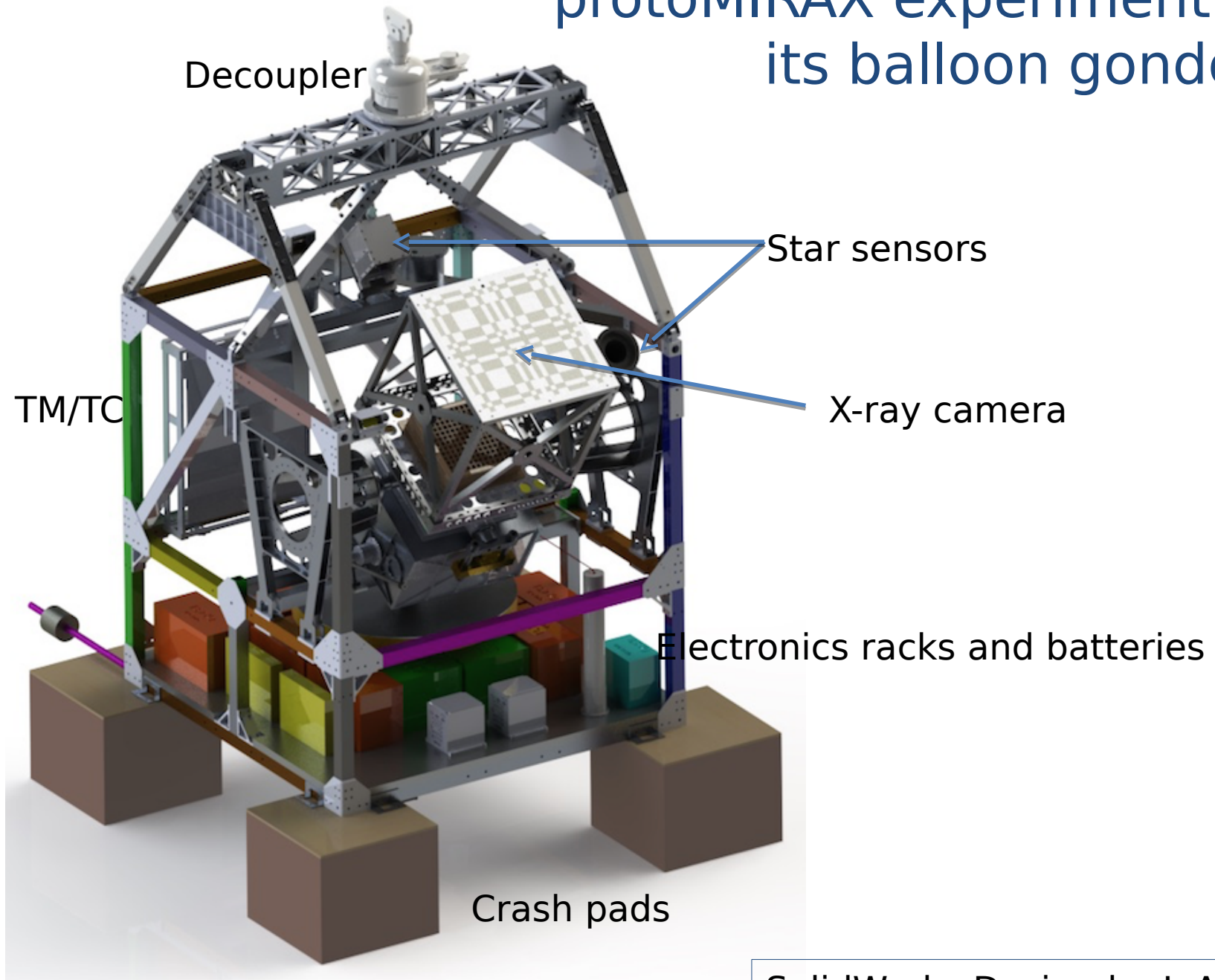
# protoMIRAX: a pathfinder for MIRAX

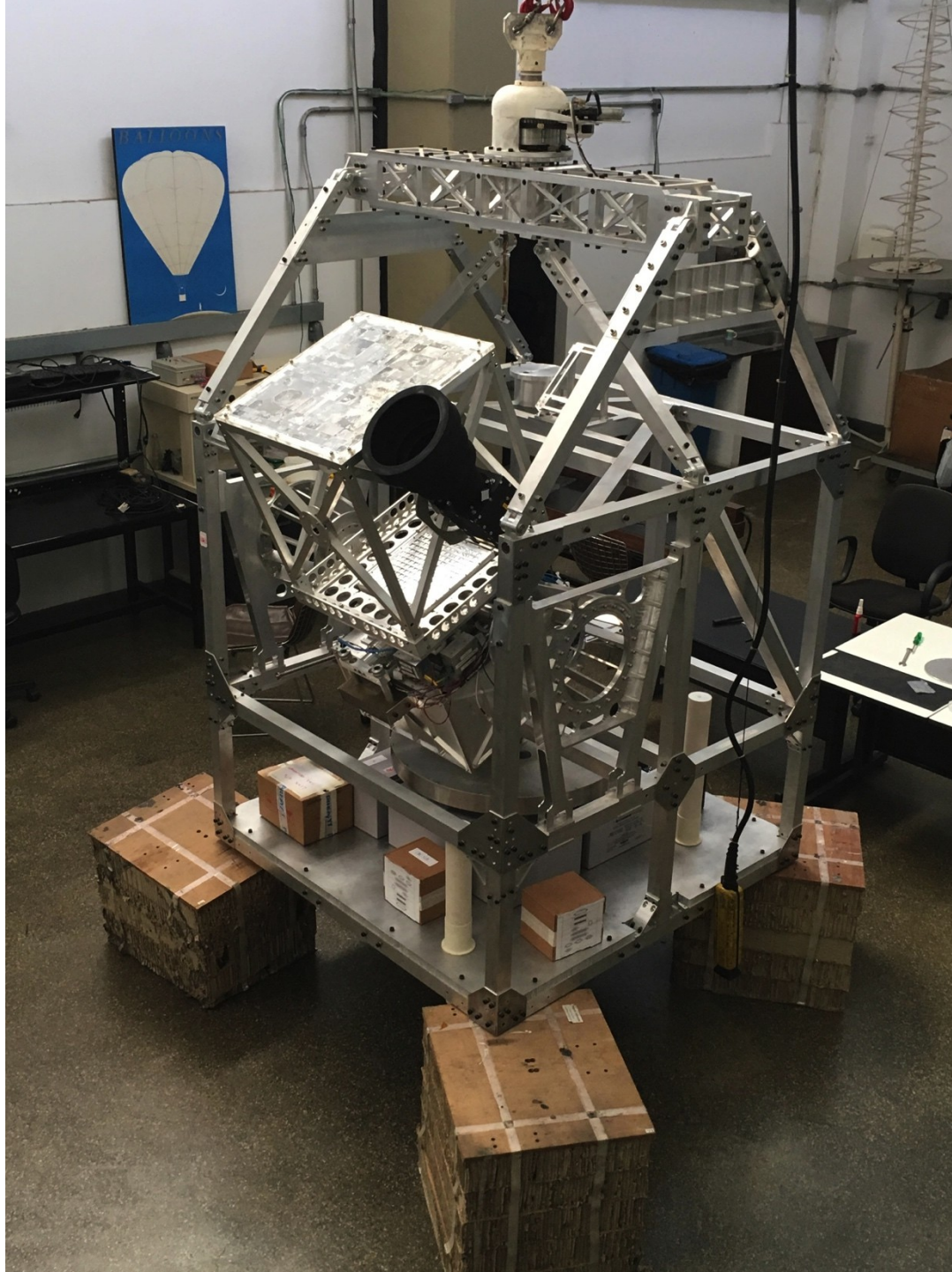


- Testar vários subsistemas do MIRAX em ambiente (quase) espacial
- Desenvolver tecnologia de detectores CZT e sistemas de aquisição de dados
- Testar sistema imageador e um novo sistema de controle de atitude
- Produzir imagens e espectros do Crab e da região do CG
- Medir radiação X atmosférica na região da SAA

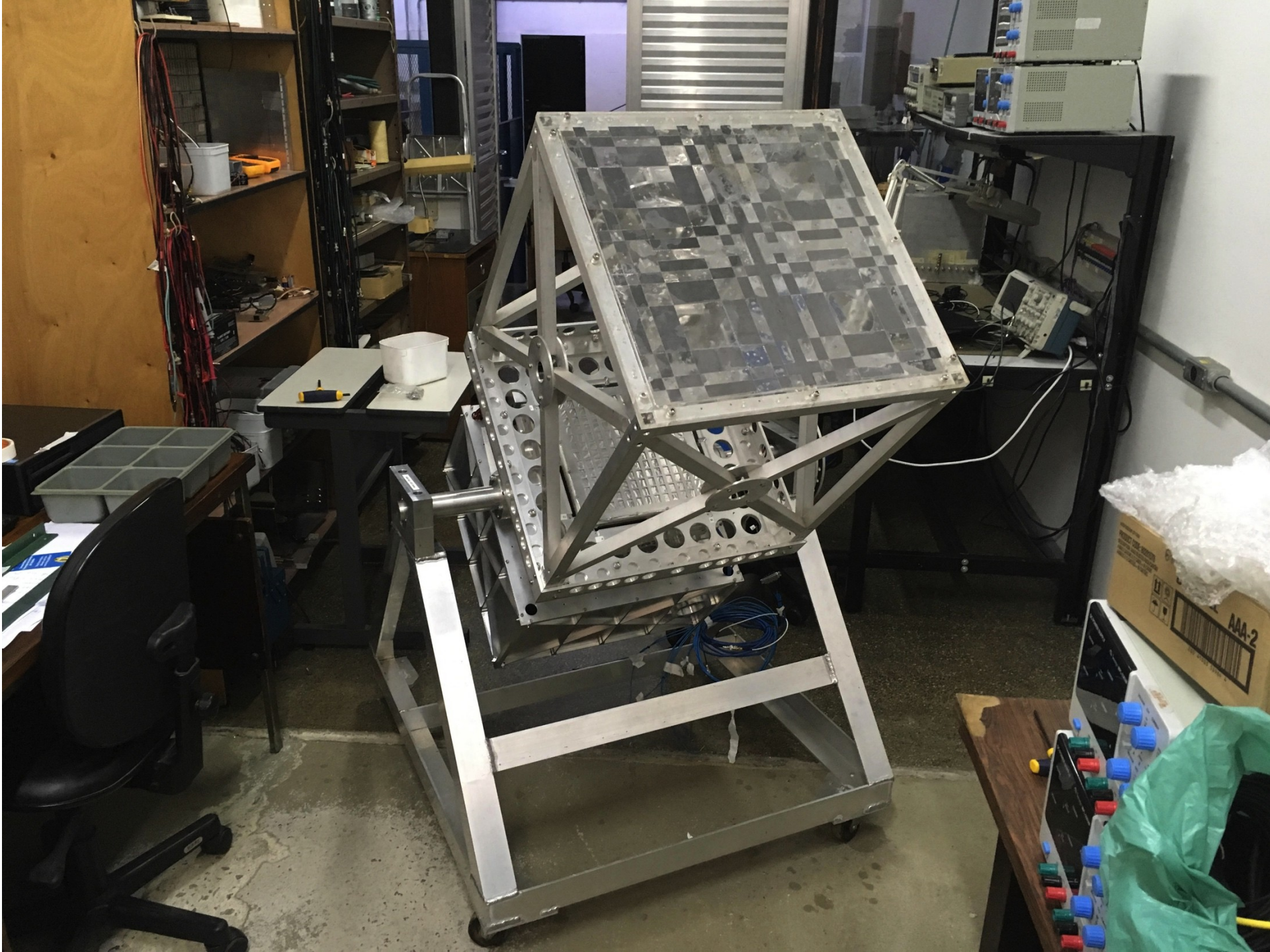


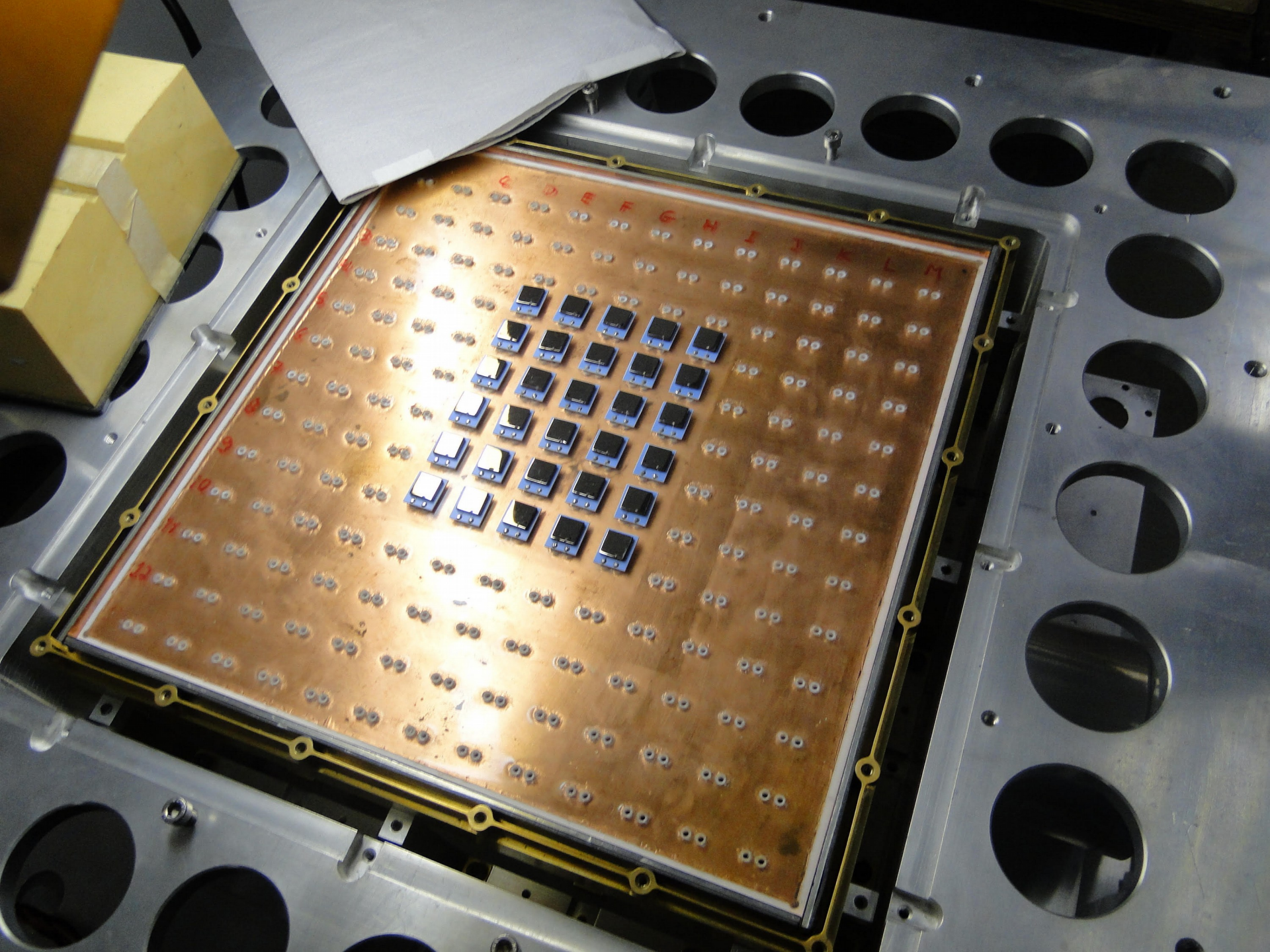
# protoMIRAX experiment in its balloon gondola

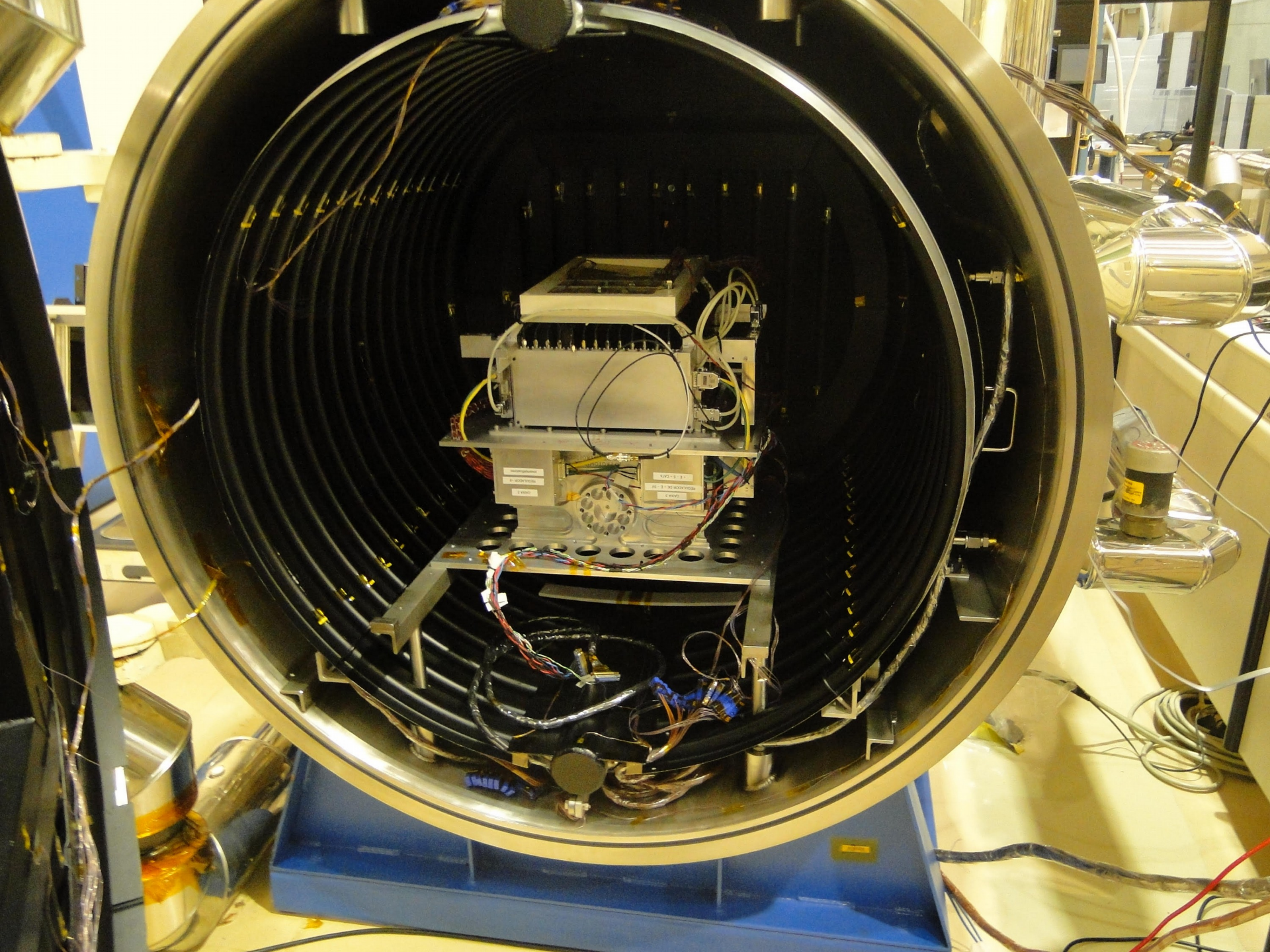








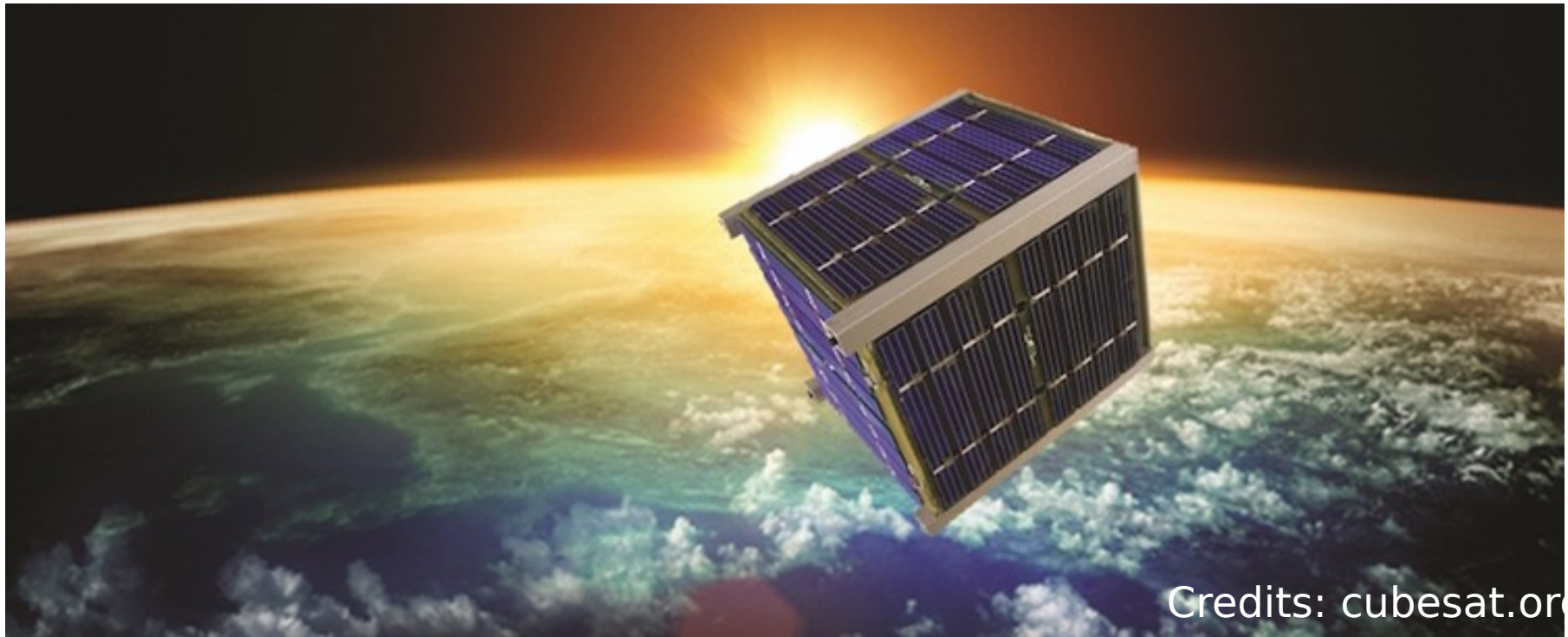






# LECX: a nanosat experiment to detect cosmic explosions in X rays

João Braga - joao.braga@inpe.br



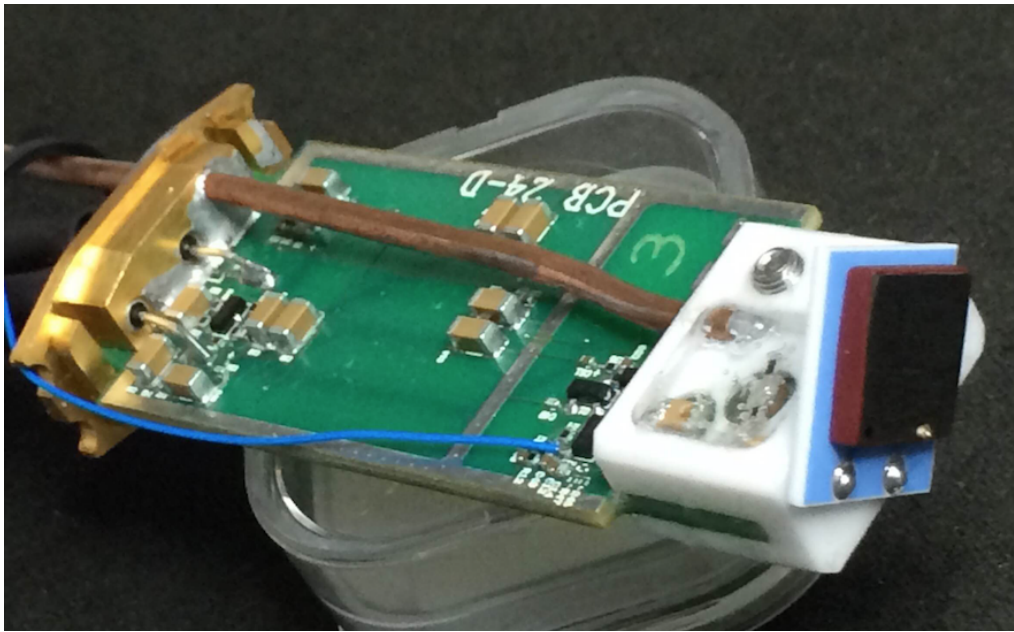
Credits: cubesat.org

**Cubesat:** 10cm x 10cm x 10cm, 1.3 kg

California Polytechnic State University - Ca



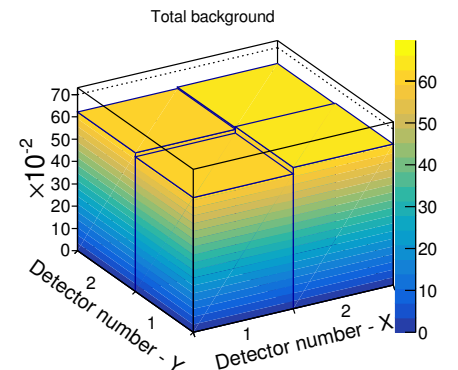
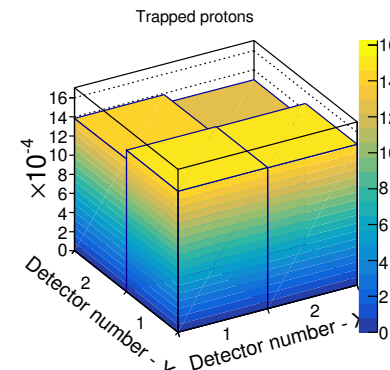
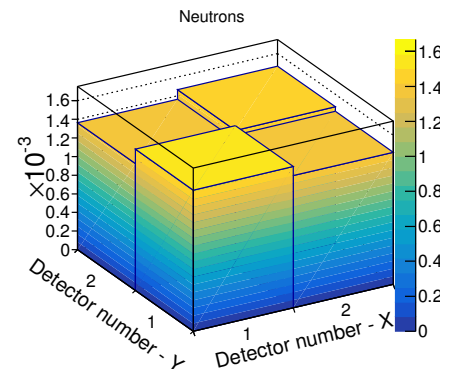
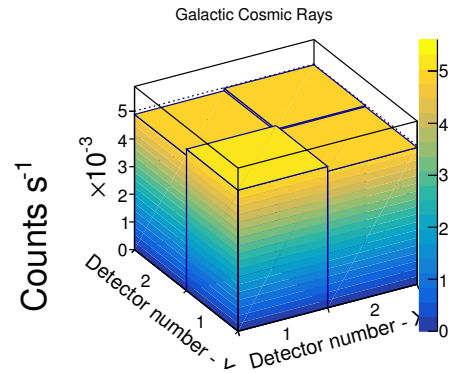
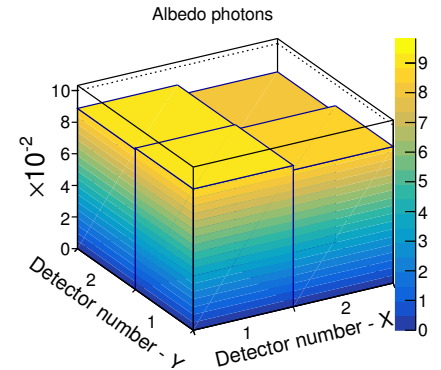
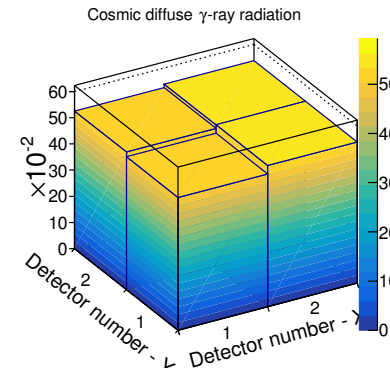
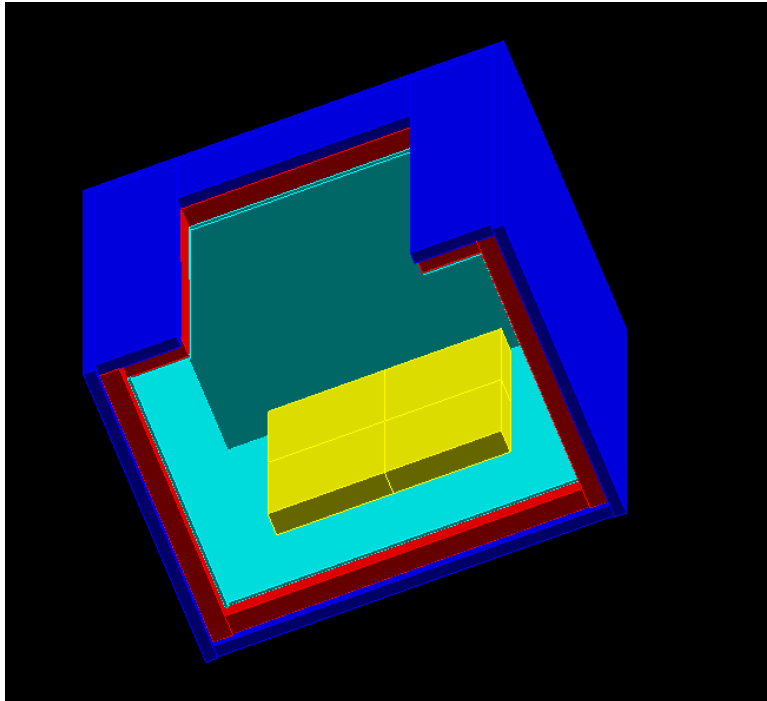
## Opportunity: put a few of MIRAX's CZT detectors in space



- Test the detectors in space
- Measure the **hard X-ray diffuse emission** in orbit
- Map the **South-Atlantic Magnetic Anomaly (SAA)**

MicroMIRAX CdZnTe (CZT) detectors: 10 x 10 x 2 mm

# Simulations using GEANT4: LECX mass model



By Manuel Castro

Background count rate in LECX is approximately 3 counts  $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$  (30 – 200 keV)

# How many GRBs can we detect ?

1 GRB/day in the universe is detectable (is pointed toward u

EX covers  $\sim 7\%$  of the sky at any given time

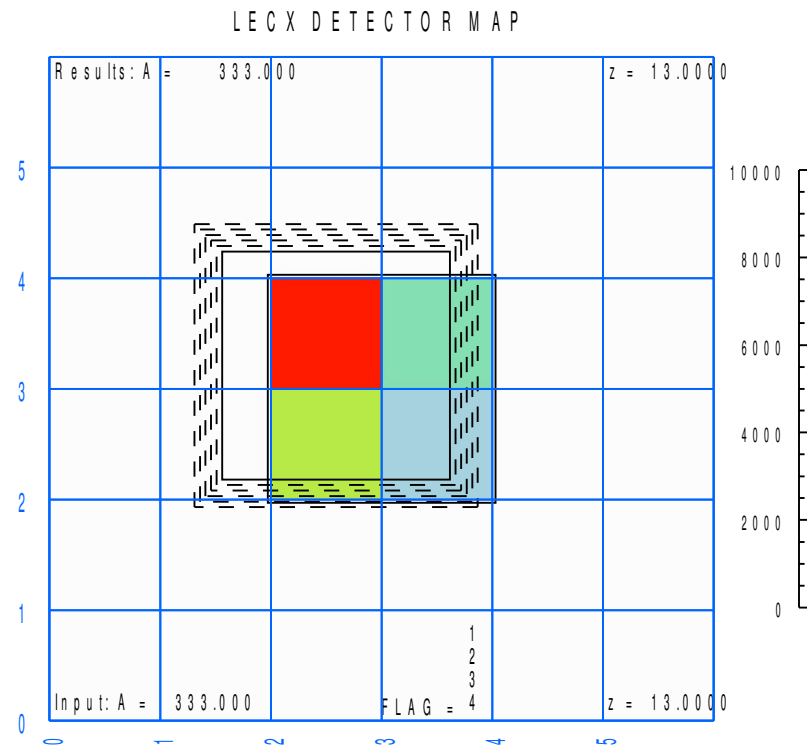
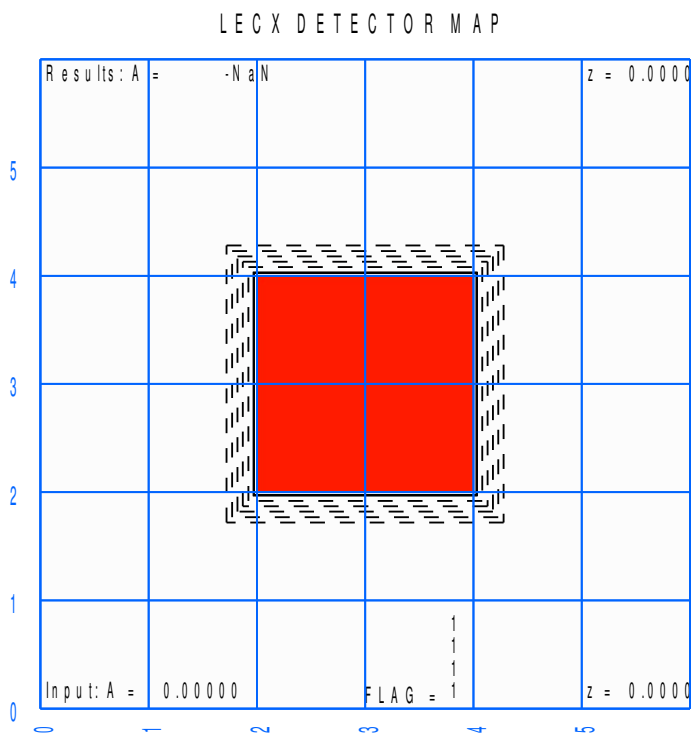
0.07 GRBs/day  $\square$  1 GRB every 14 days

**$\sim 2$  cosmic explosions / month ?**



# Localization algorithm

- The shadows of the shielding walls over the detector plane have a unique pattern for each incidence direction (Azimuth and zenith angle)

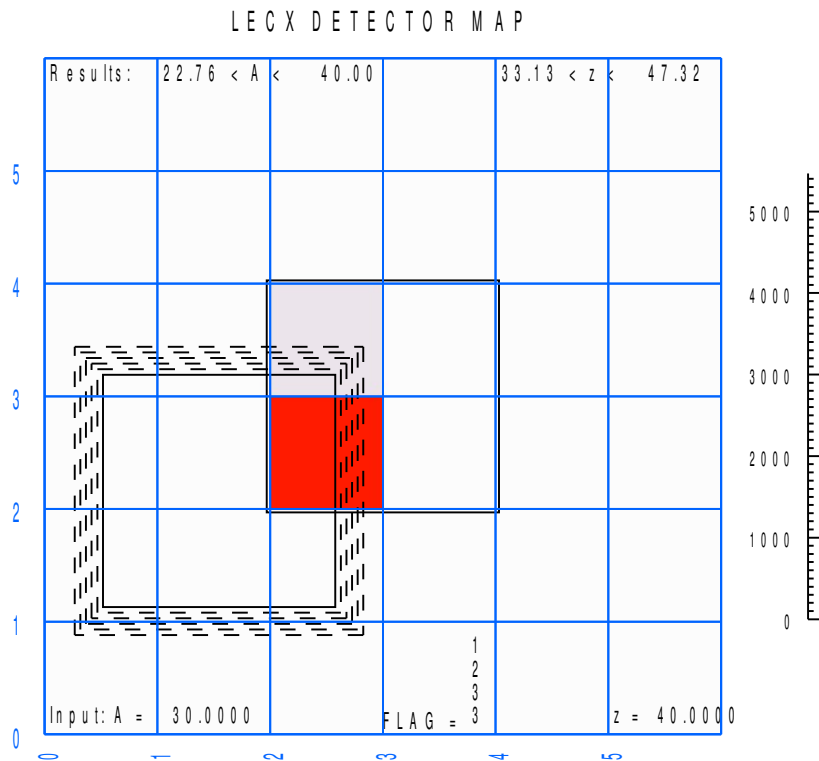


# Localization algorithm

- The source counts (after background subtraction) in each detector are **proportional to the illuminated area** of the detector in that particular direction (counts obey Poisson statistics)
- By measuring the **source counts on the 4 detectors**, one can determine the relative open areas, and then the **incoming direction** of the source counts
- Knowing the **attitude** of the satellite, one can determine the **celestial coordinates** of the event

# Source intensity

- In addition, we can determine the **intensity** of the source by projecting back to the sky and taking the  $\cos z$  factor into account.



However, algorithm  
not perfect for large  
angles !

# simulations

- We can **simulate a cosmic explosion** detection by projecting the expected number of source and background counts from a given direction over the 4 detectors
- Monte Carlo code using IDL – random number of counts using Poissonian distributions
- We can average out the results from many identical simulations to calculate the **angular uncertainties**

# Example: 10-sec GRB at $A = 23^\circ$ and $z = 8^\circ$

