

# Professor Belinda Wilkes

## A Clear View of the X-ray Universe with NASA's Chandra X-ray Observatory”



# Personal Christian Story



# NASA's Chandra X-ray Observatory

1999→

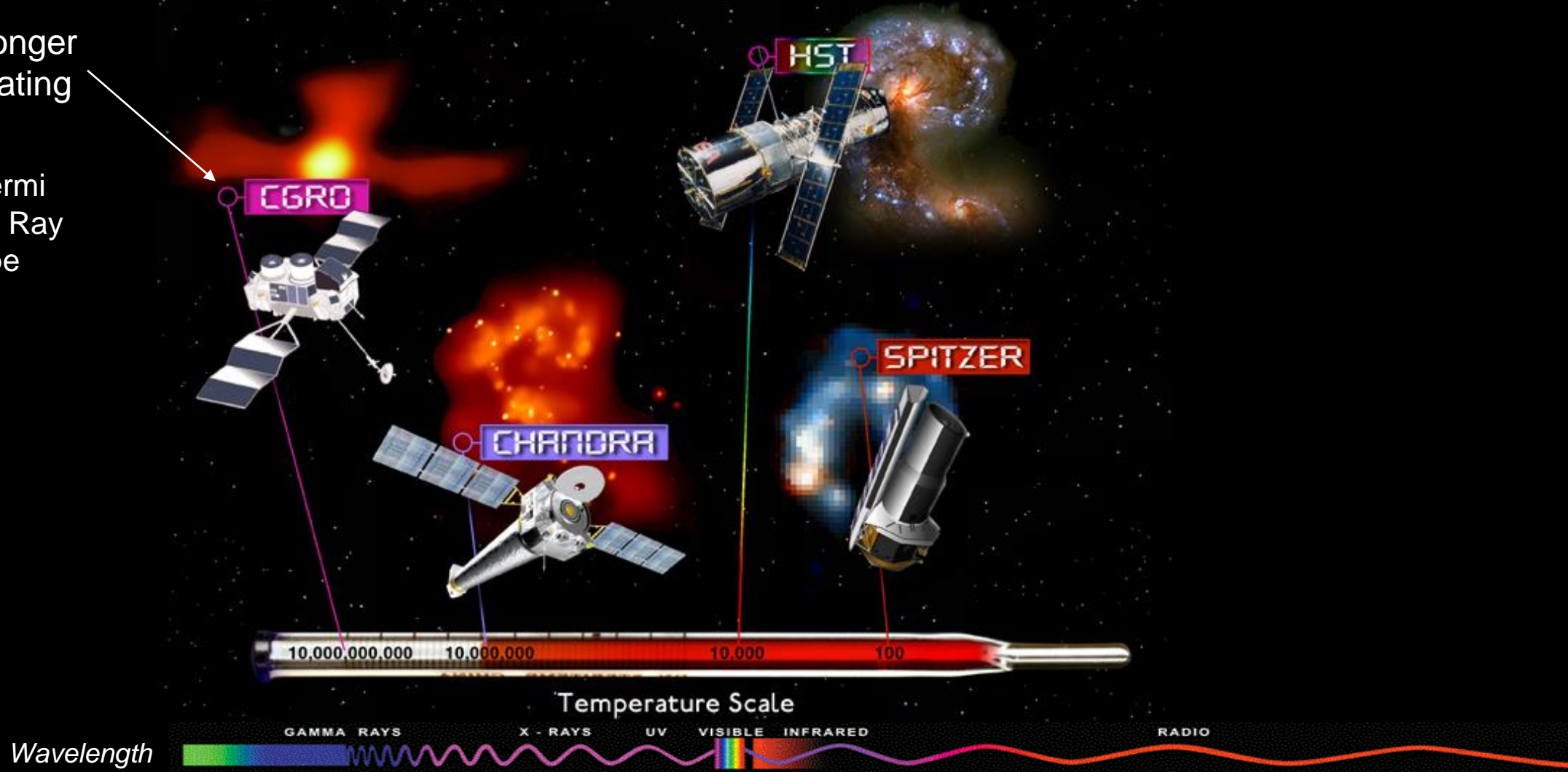
Image credit:  
CXC/SAO/NASA



# NASA's Great Observatories across the Electromagnetic Spectrum

No longer  
operating

2008: Fermi  
Gamma Ray  
Telescope





# Launch: 23 July 1999

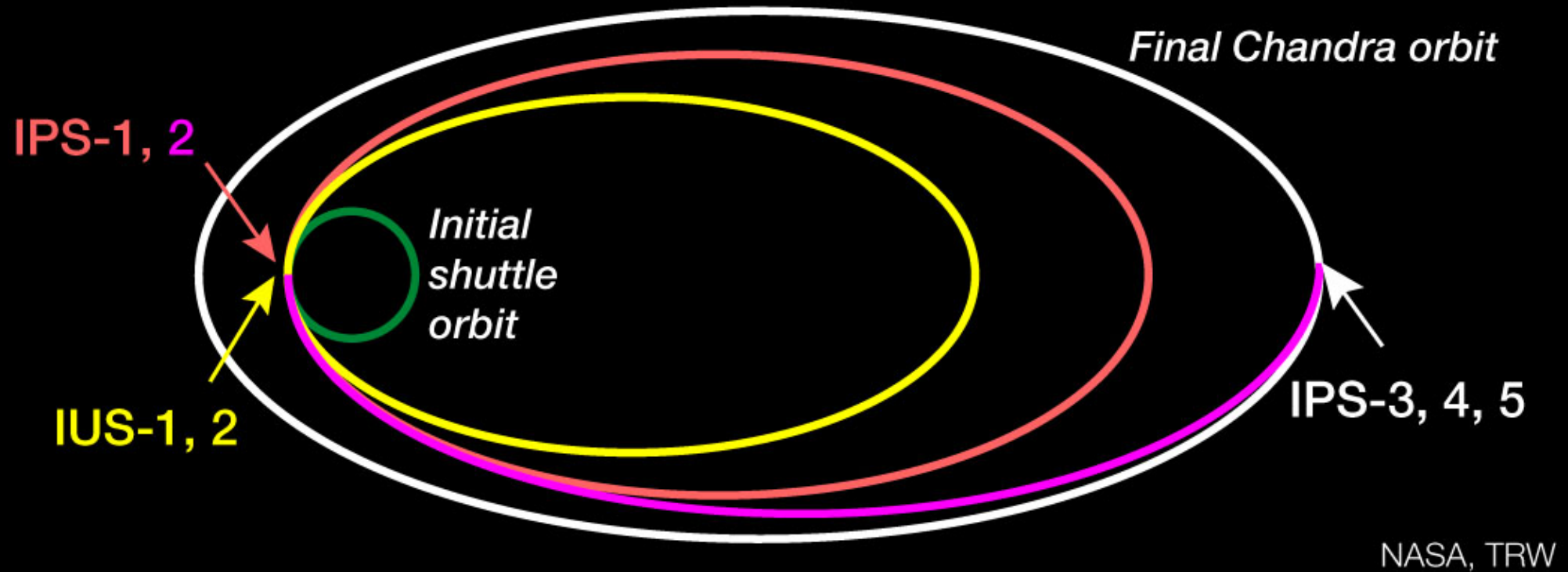
## Shuttle: "Columbia", Cape Canaveral, Florida



# Deploying *Chandra*



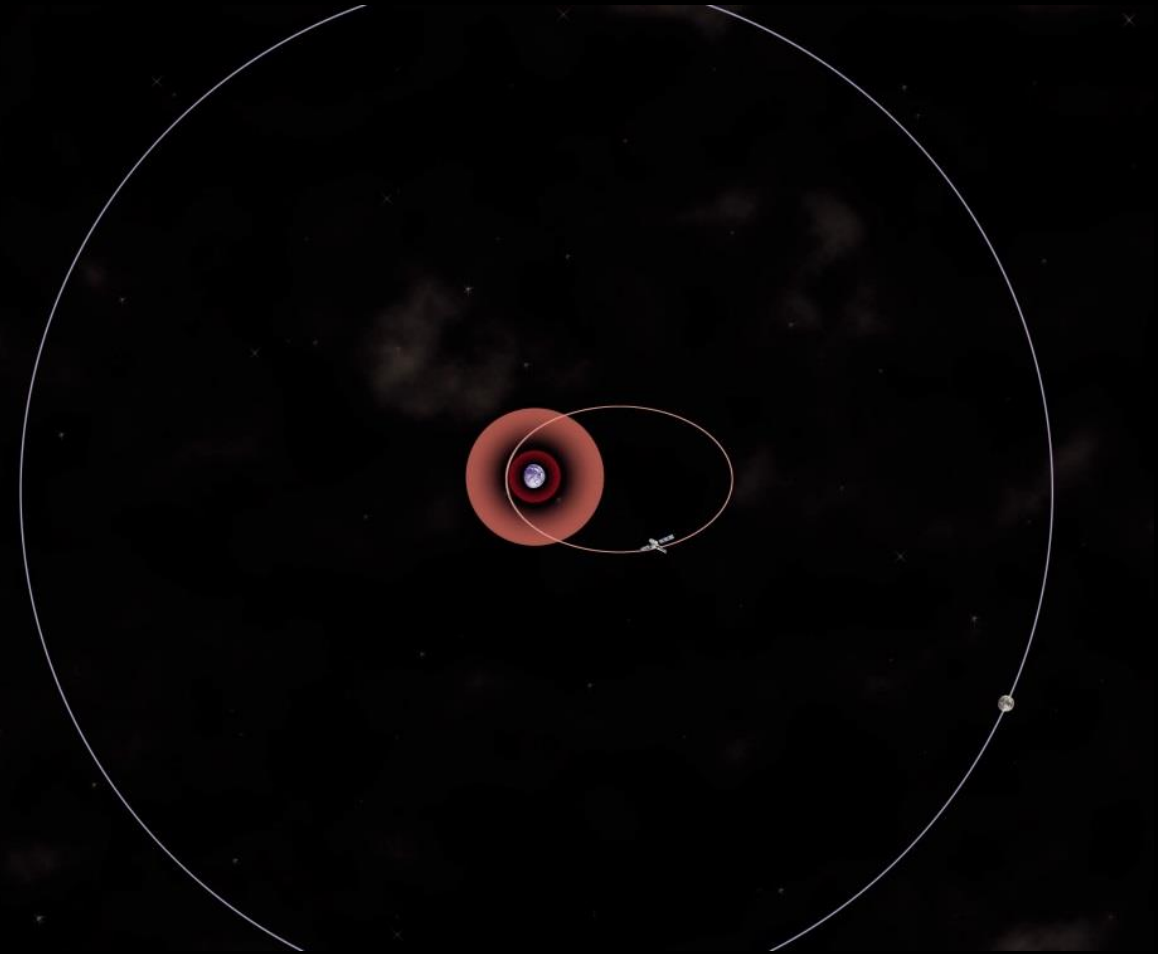
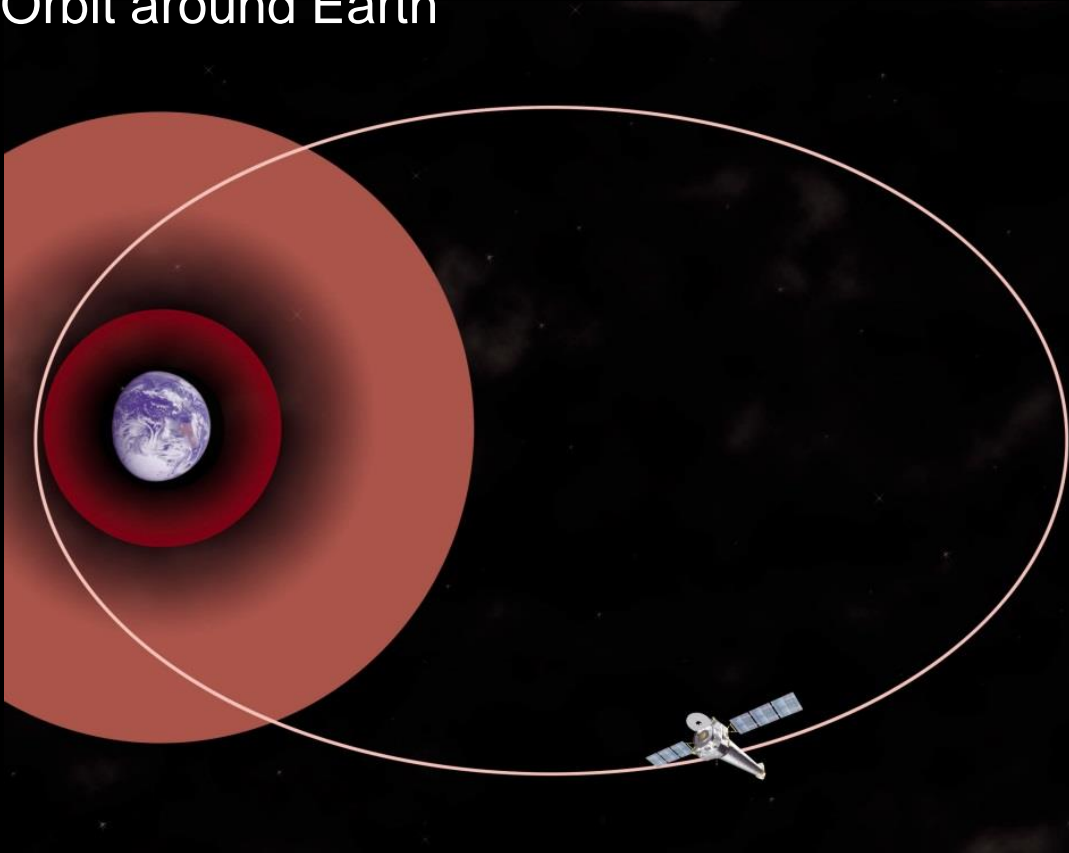
# Chandra's Orbit: 63.5 hours



# Chandra's Orbit in Space

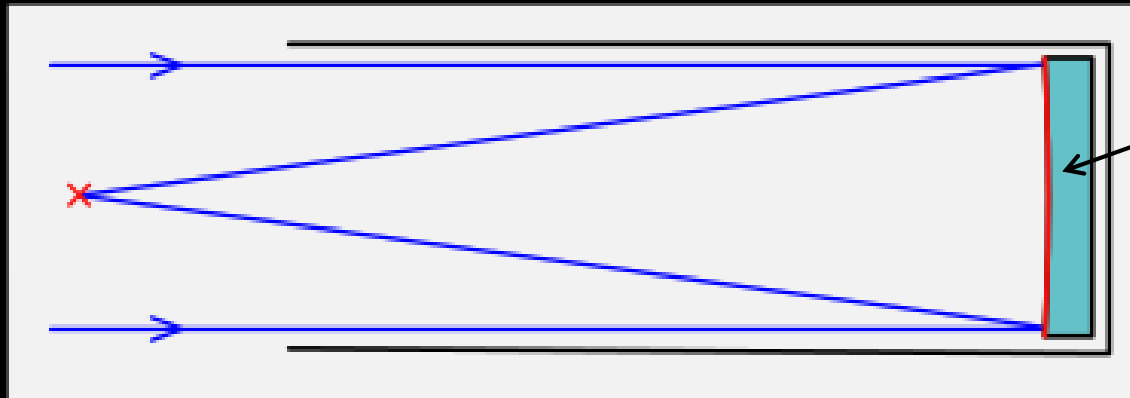
Earth/Moon/Chandra

Orbit around Earth





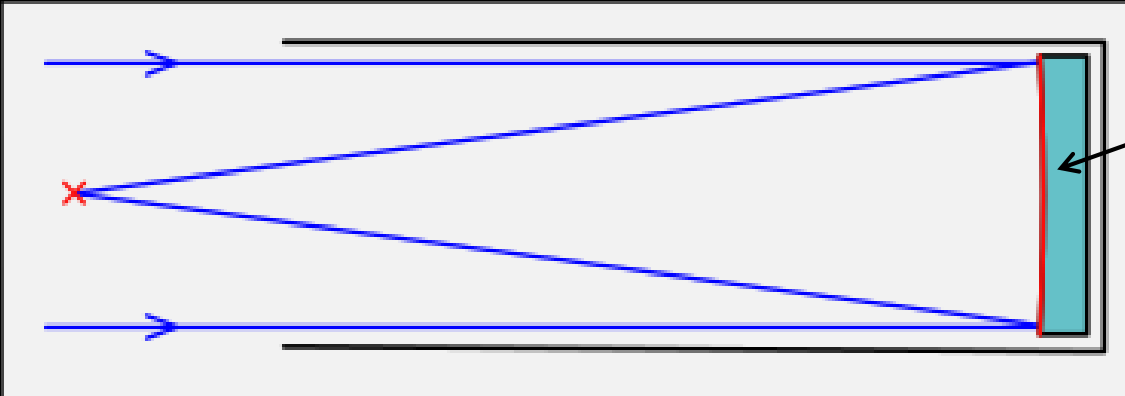
# Focussing light to make an Image



**Visible light mirror**

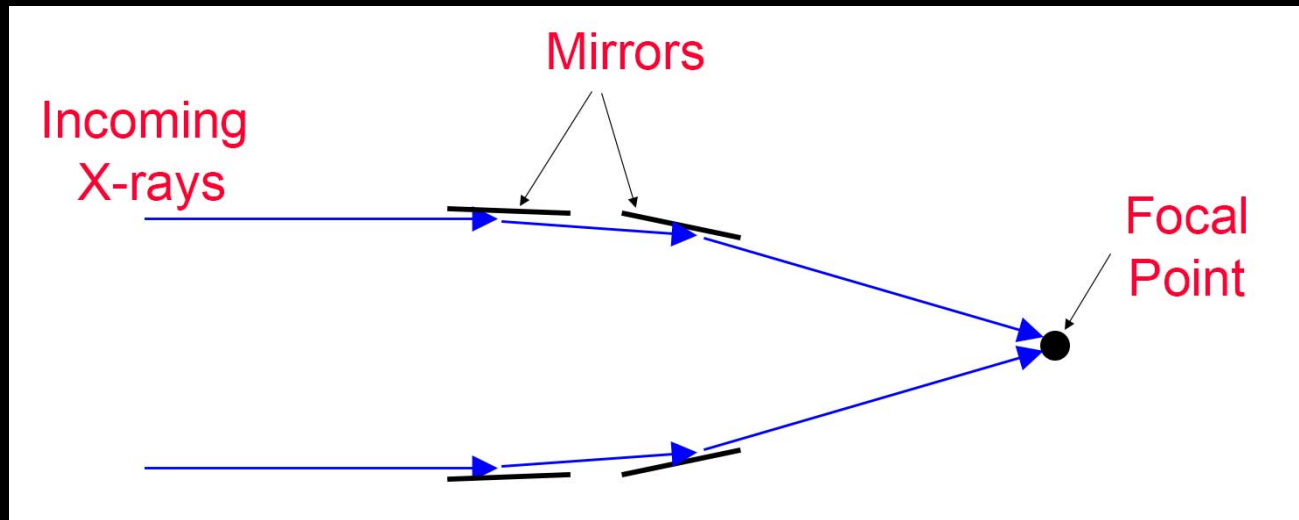
Normal Reflection

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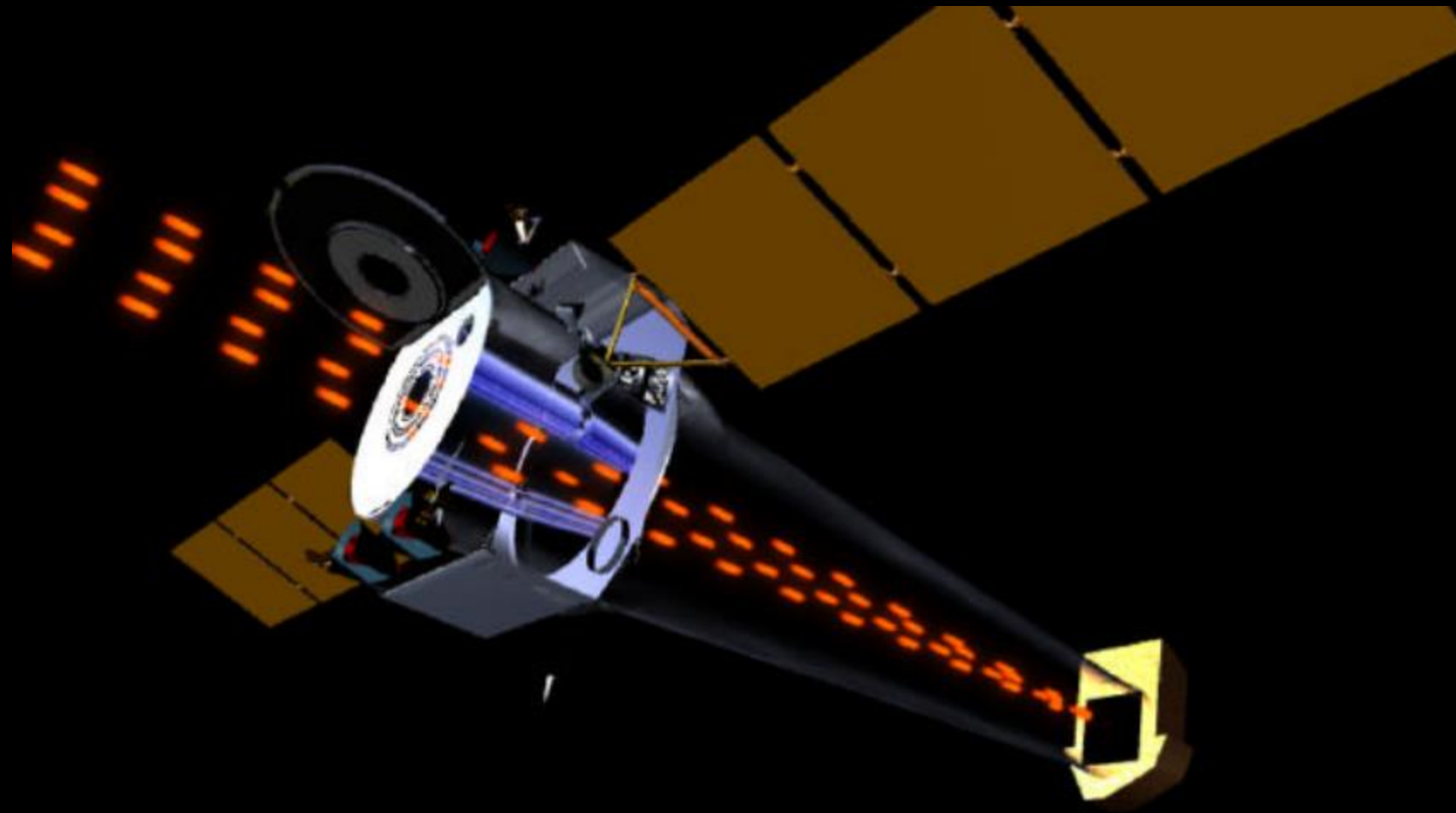
**Visible light mirror**

Normal Reflection



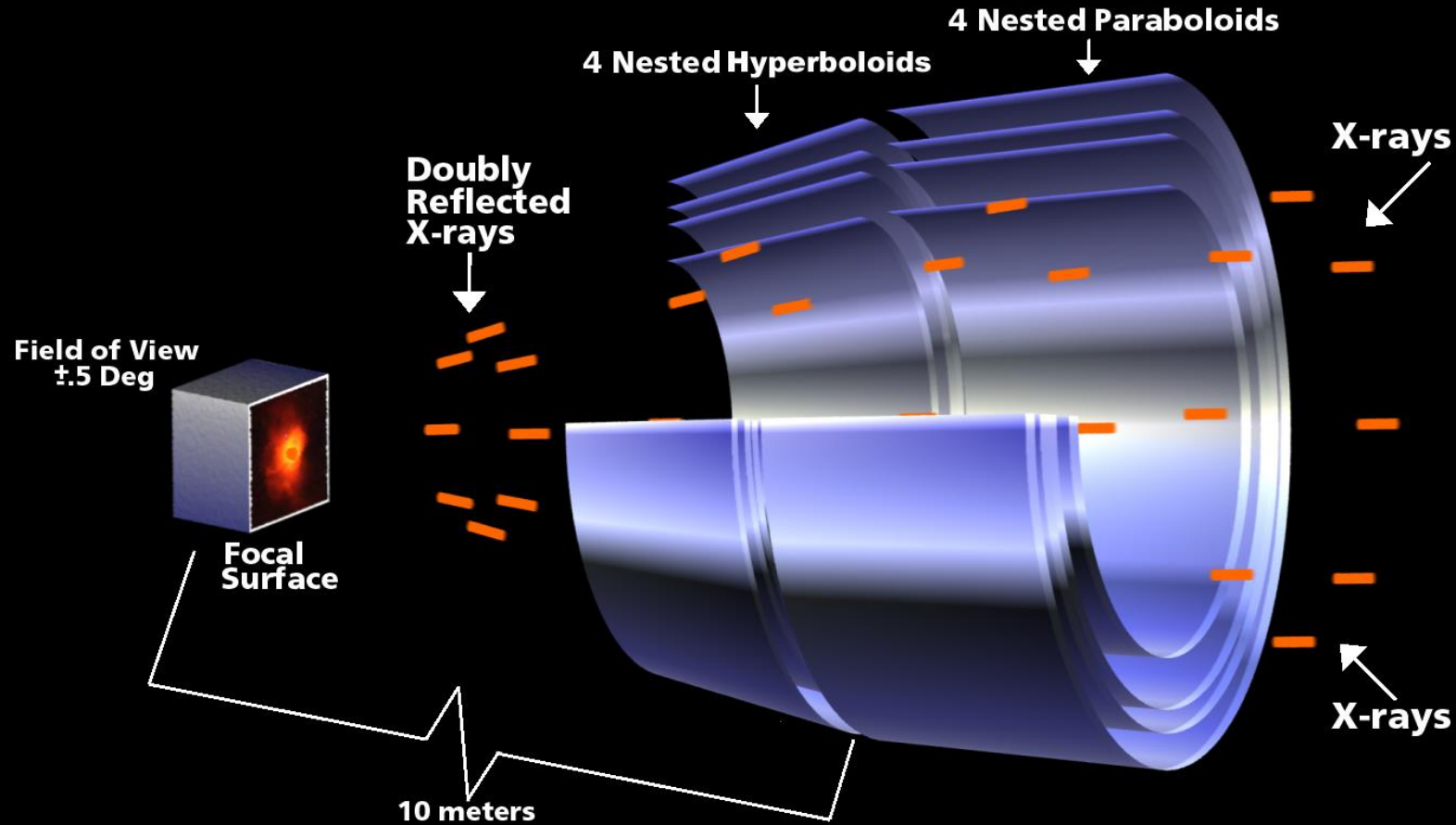
**X-ray light mirrors**

Grazing Incidence  
Reflection



# Chandra Light Path

## Grazing Incidence Mirrors



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

# Orion Nebula: star forming region

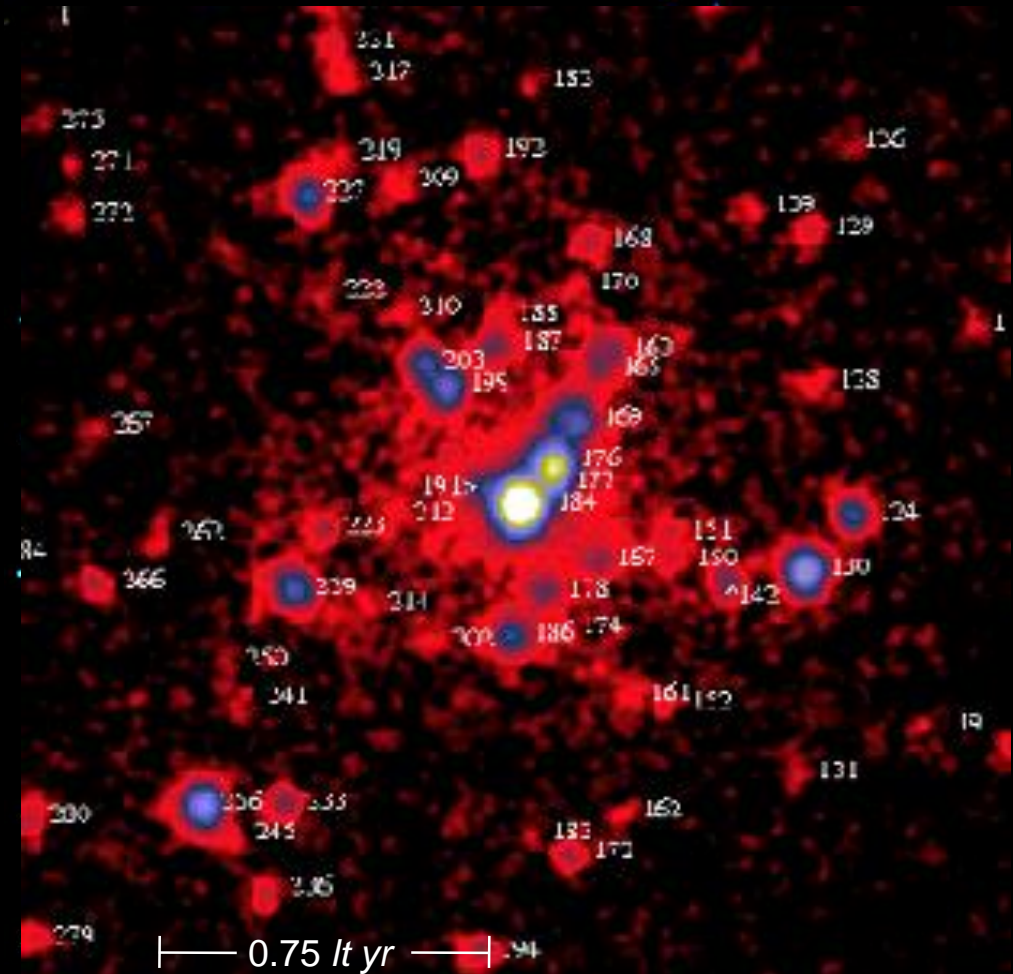
## Exquisite, 0.5" Spatial Resolution

ROSAT:  
~250 sources

*Chandra*, deep:  
~1400 sources

Young stars are unstable and violent places

Chandra is an excellent "Young star finder"



ROSAT



# Orion Nebula: star forming region

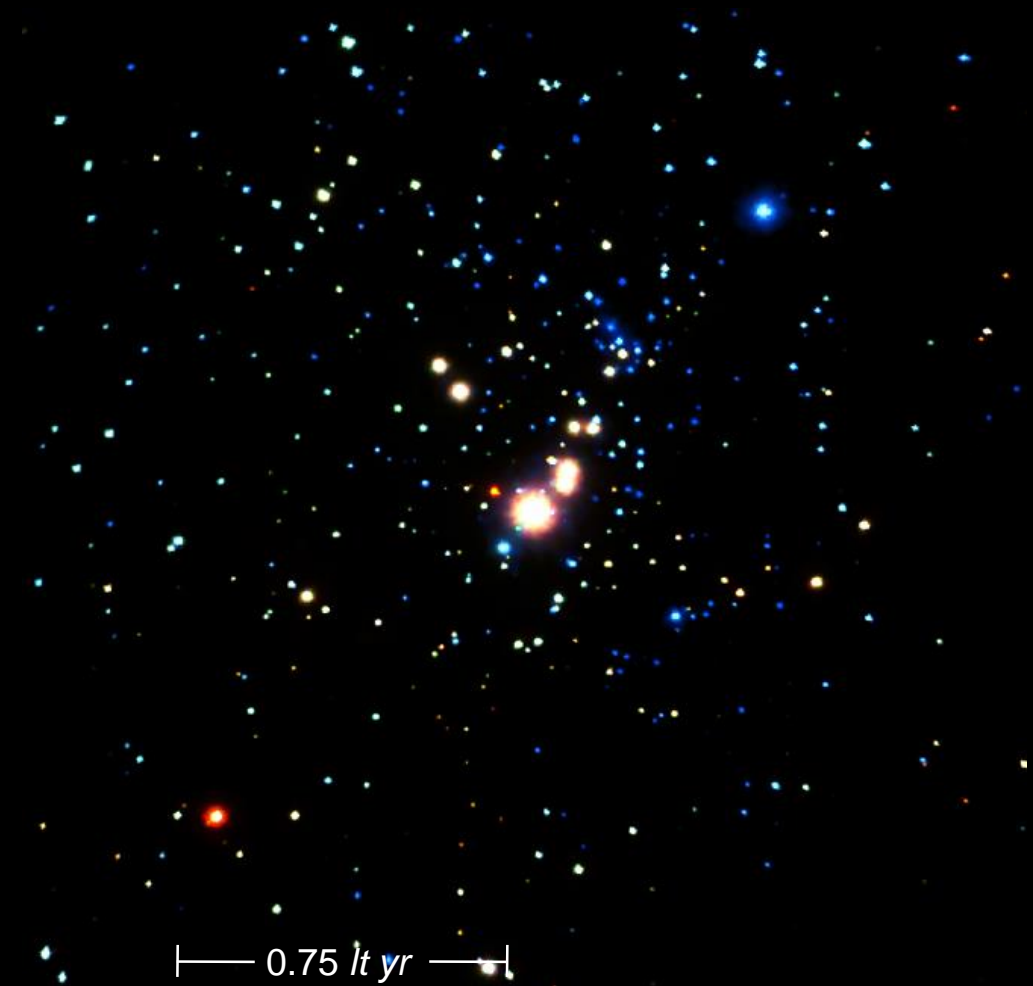
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Chandra

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Chandra  
& HST Optical

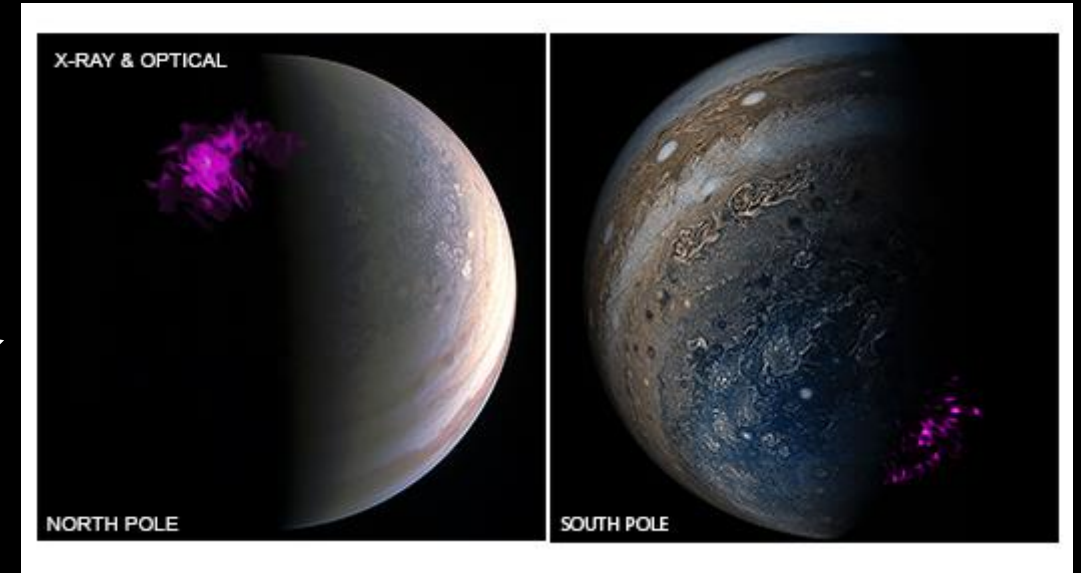
# X-rays come from the hottest and most violent places in the Universe!

- Stars:
  - being born, interacting, merging, dying
- Black Holes:
  - accreting material: “active”
- Galaxies:
  - Very hot gas
- Planets:
  - Jupiter’s aurorae
  - Interaction between magnetosphere and plasma

→ Most types of celestial sources

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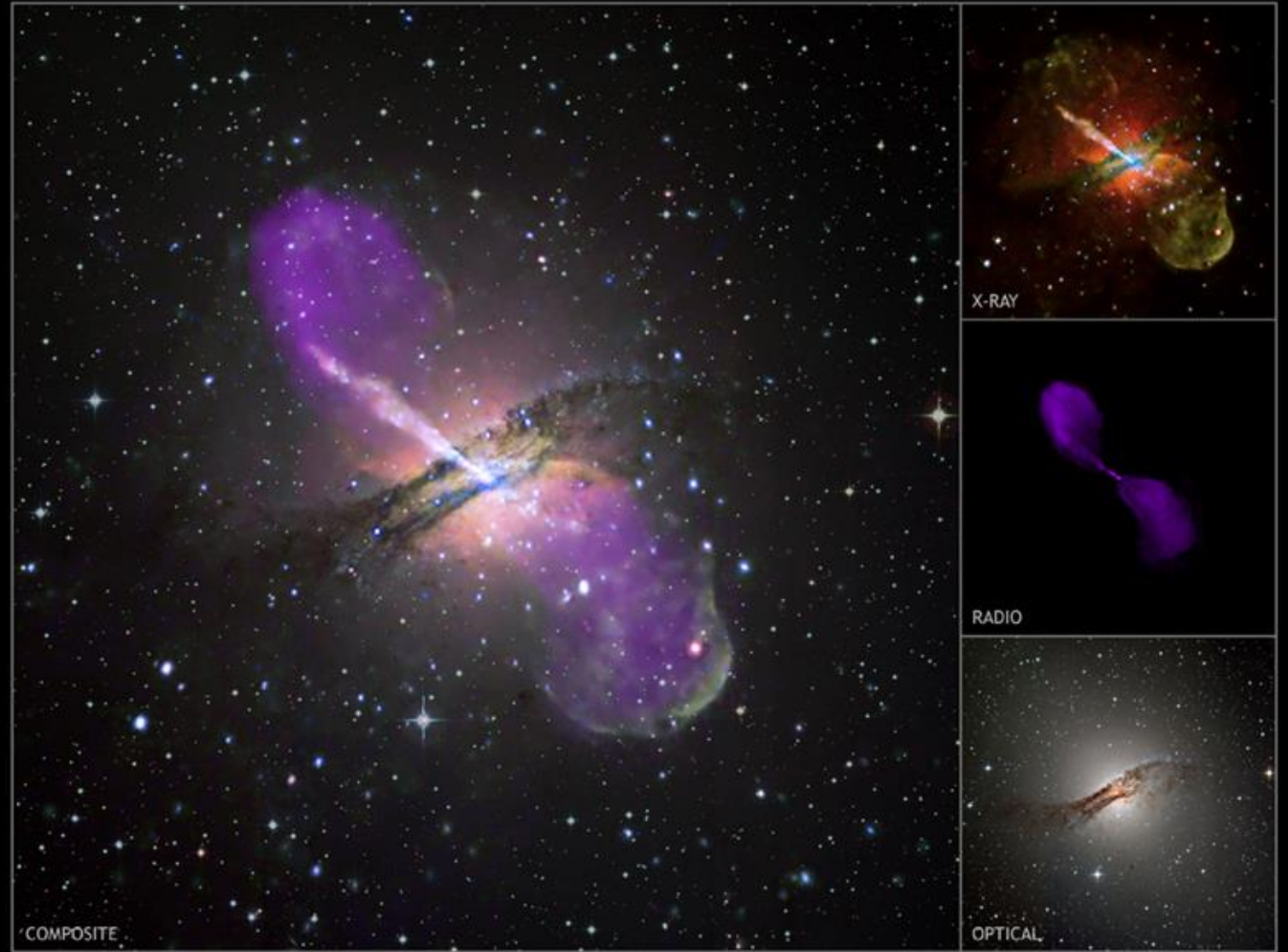
→ Most types of celestial sources

# Why do we need so many Telescopes?

Sources look different  
in different wavebands

## **Centaurus A**

Radio-loud active galaxy  
Nuclear super-massive black hole



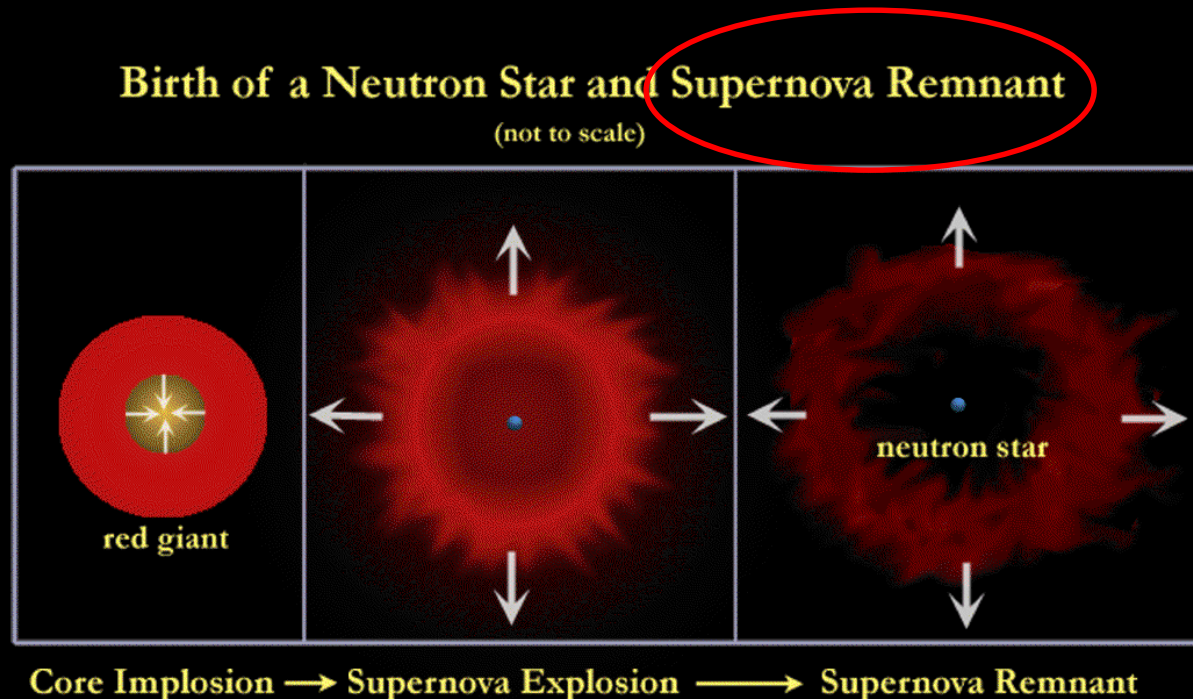


# Supernova Remnants

When a massive star runs out of fuel for fusion, it explodes!

# Death of a Massive Star

- When all fuel runs out, the core collapses → Neutron Star
- Outer regions of star explode outwards → Supernova (SN)
- SN shine more brightly than a galaxy for a few hours/days
- SN are the primary way “heavy elements” ( $>H, He$ ) are distributed
- We are made of Star Dust!

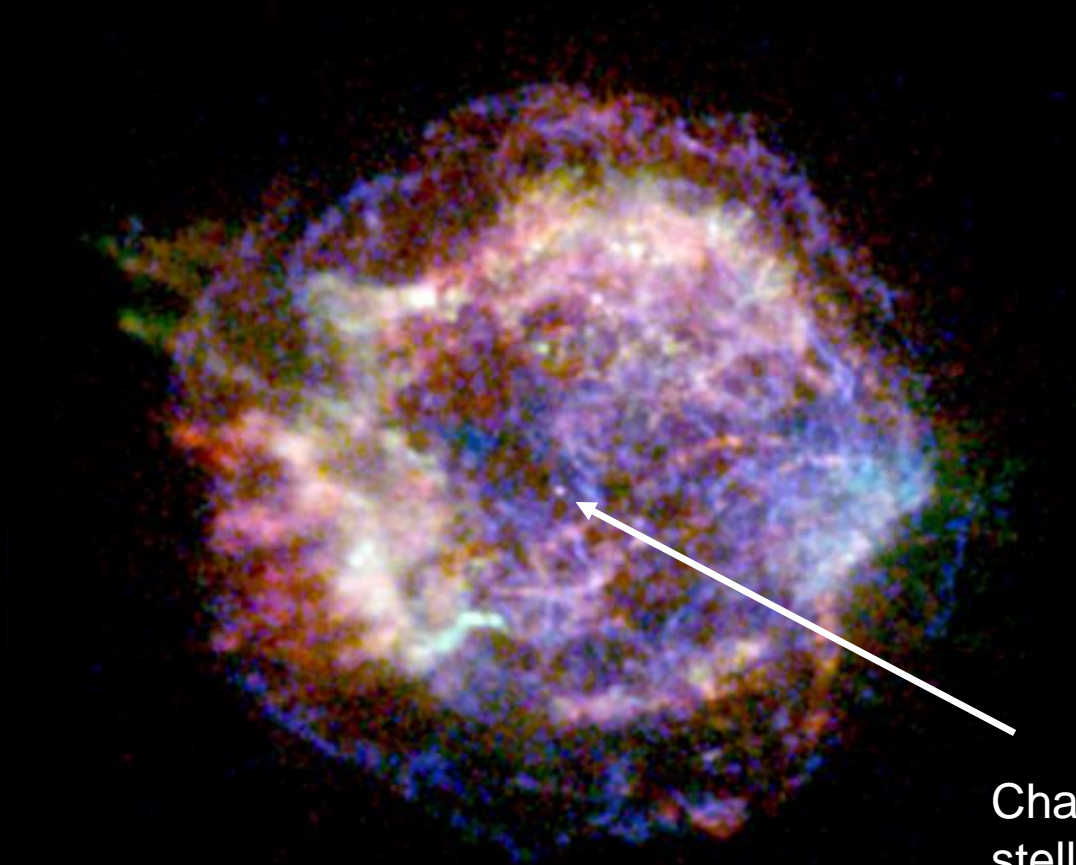


# Official First Light (Aug 1999)

## Supernova Remnant: Cassiopeia A

Age: 340 years

Size: 29 lyrs



1 Msec Deep  
Image (12 days)

Chandra-discovered  
stellar remnant

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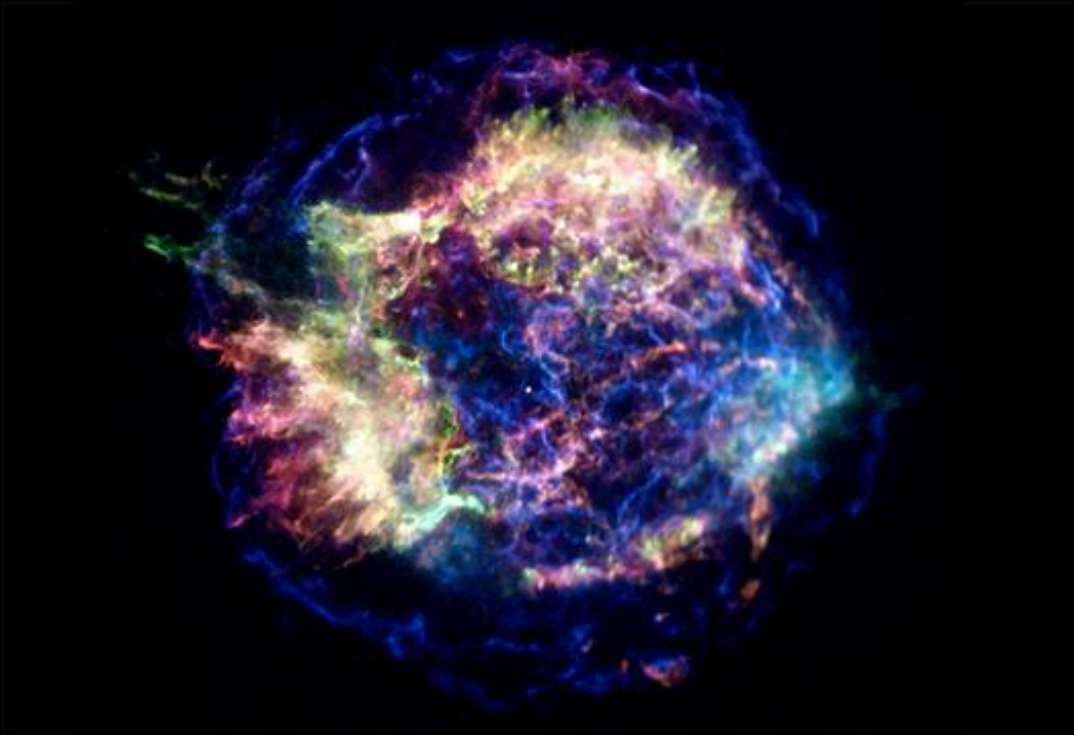
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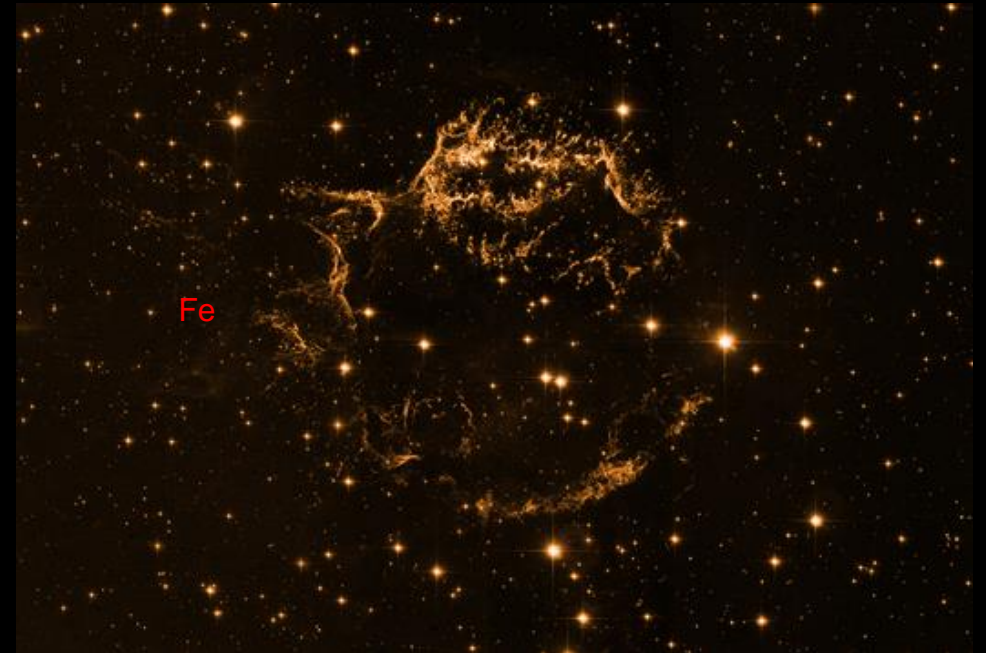
# Cassiopeia (Cas) A

## Supernova Remnant

X-rays  
hot gas + non-thermal emission



Optical: stars + cool gas/dust



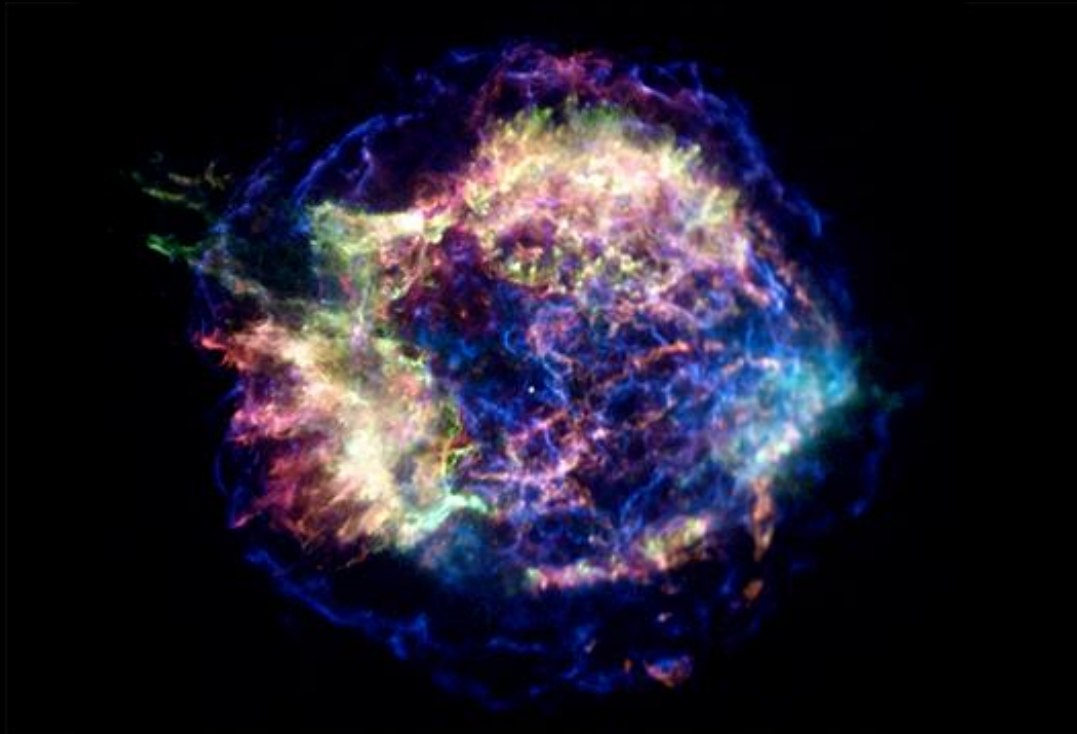
- Neutron Star: find and study
- Explosion – inside out
- SNR expansion



# Cassiopeia (Cas) A

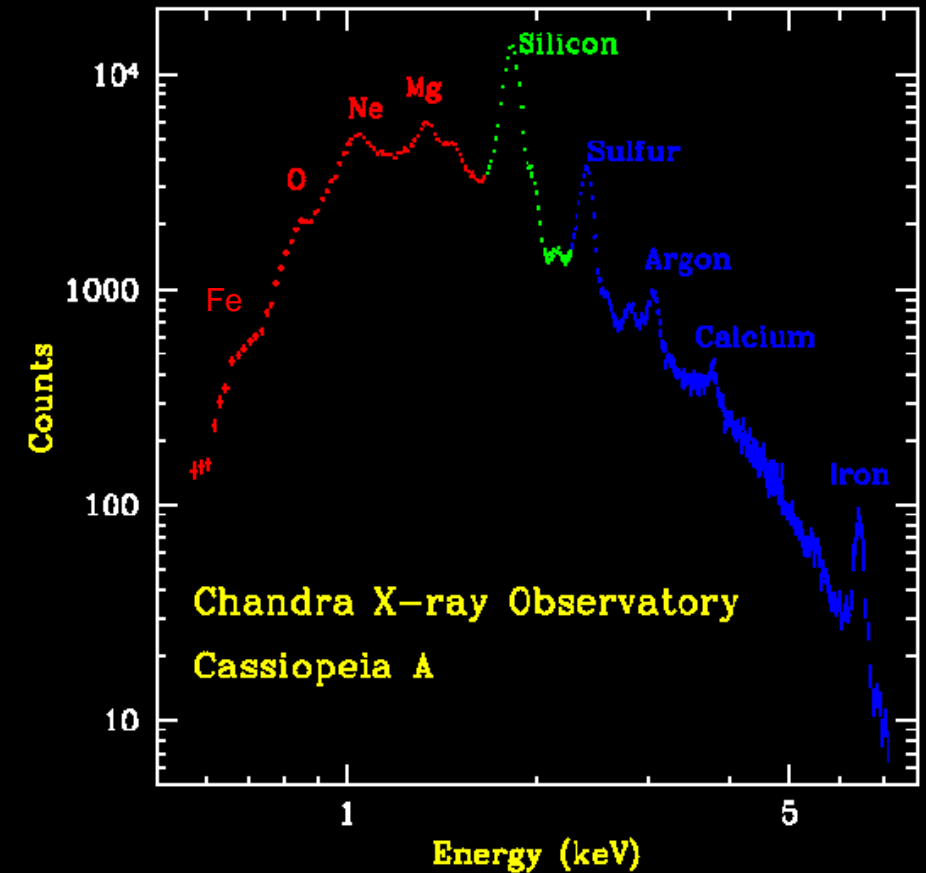
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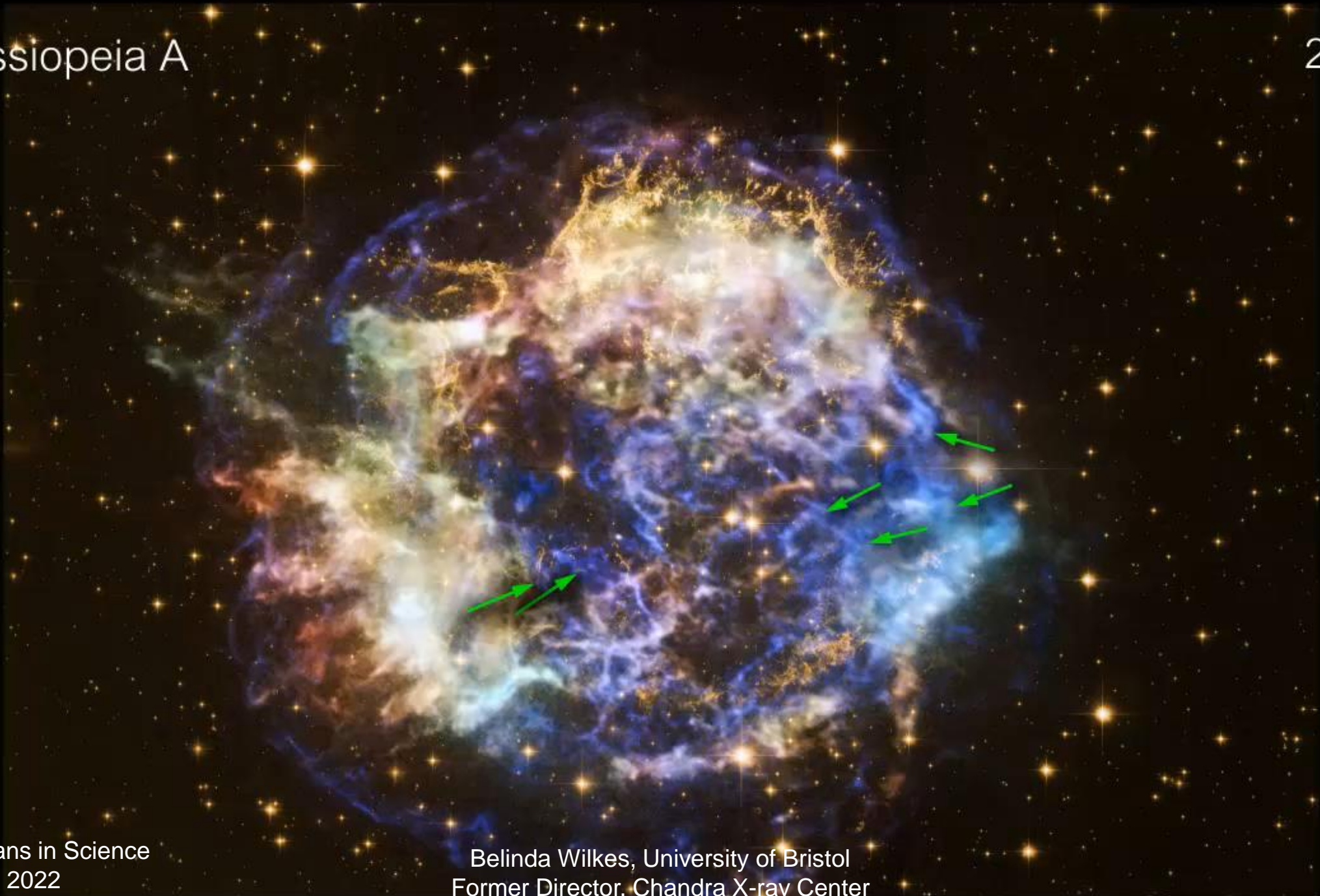
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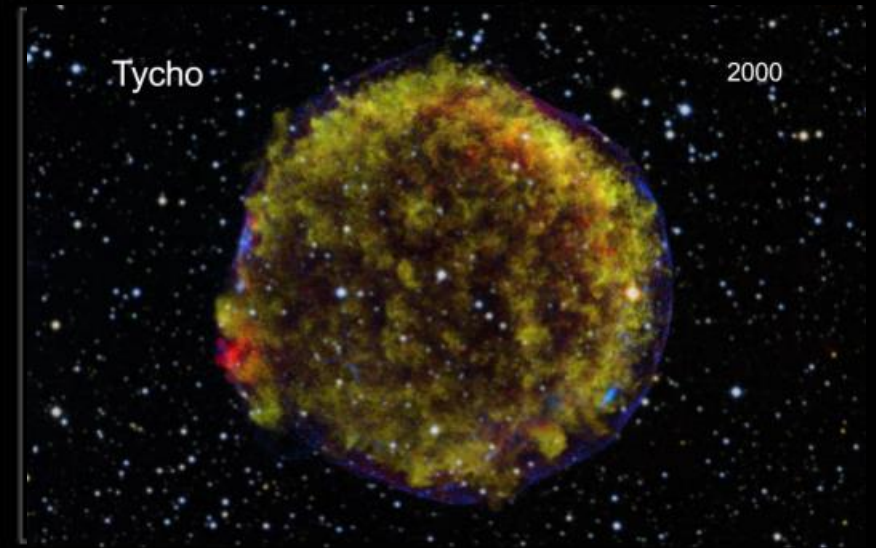
Cassiopeia A

2000



# SNR: Many shapes + sizes

Crab Nebula







# Quasars



Radio emission from Quasar: *Cygnus A*

Super-Massive Black Holes (~1M-10B solar mass)  
in the nuclei of galaxies

# First Targeted Source

## Quasar: PKS 0637-75

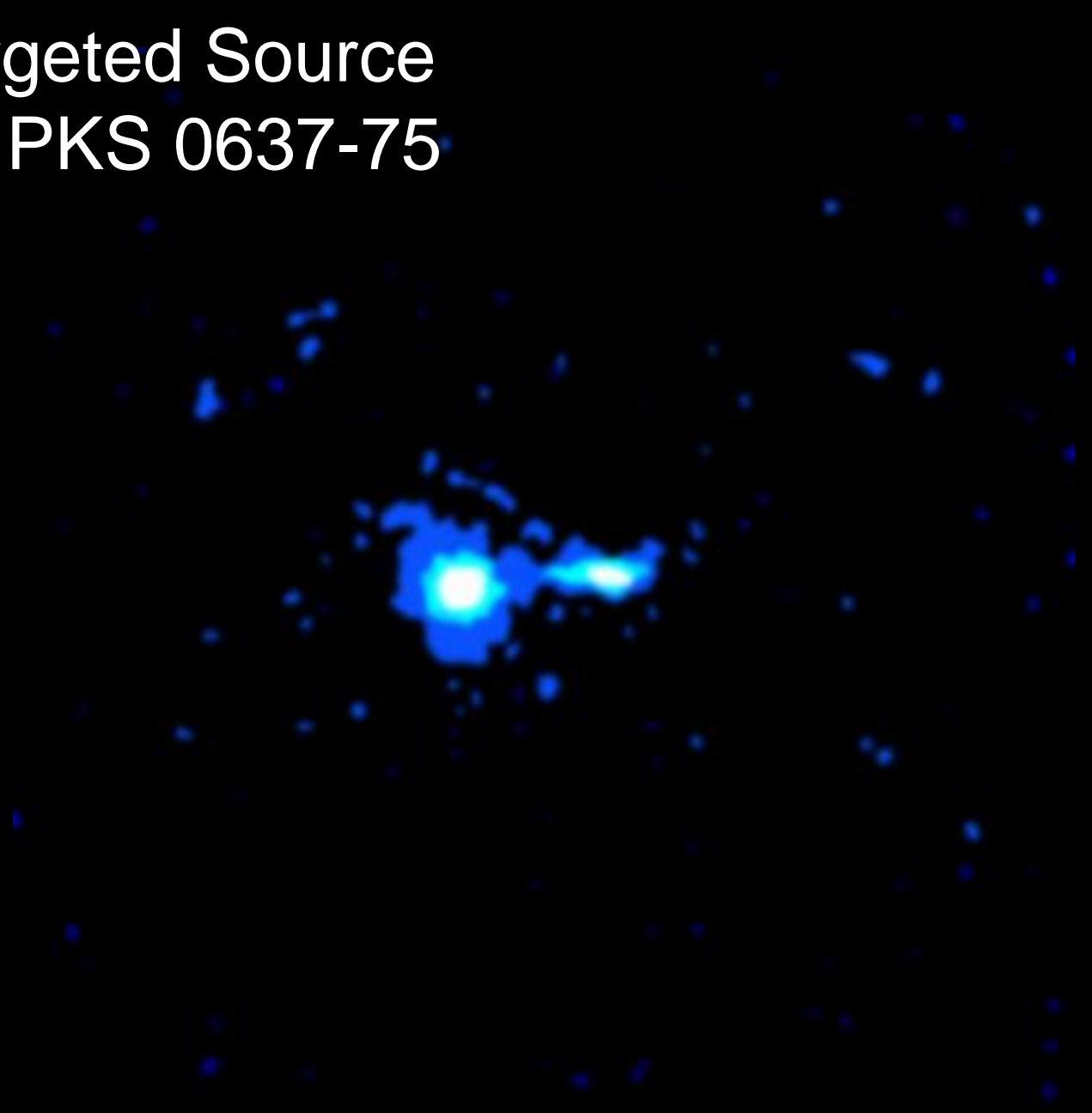
- Point Source to focus: Quasar  
( $z \sim 0.66$ , 9 Glyrs away)



# First Targeted Source

## Quasar: PKS 0637-75

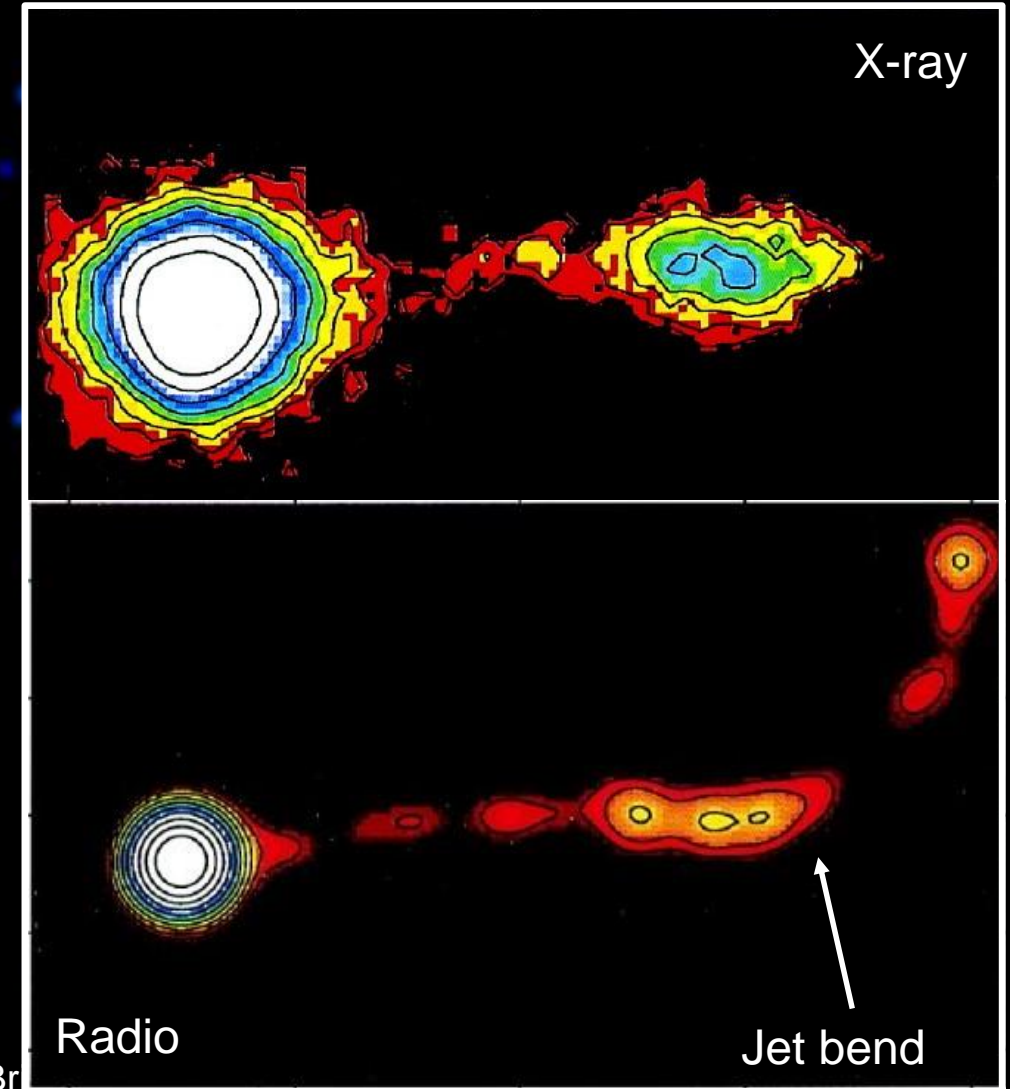
- Point Source to focus: Quasar  
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- X-ray Jet visible: 9" long, ( $\sim 250,000$  lyrs)
- No X-rays beyond the jet bend
- Synchrotron emission from high energy electrons streaming along the magnetic field lines



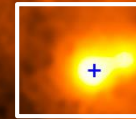
# First Targeted Source

## Quasar: PKS 0637-75

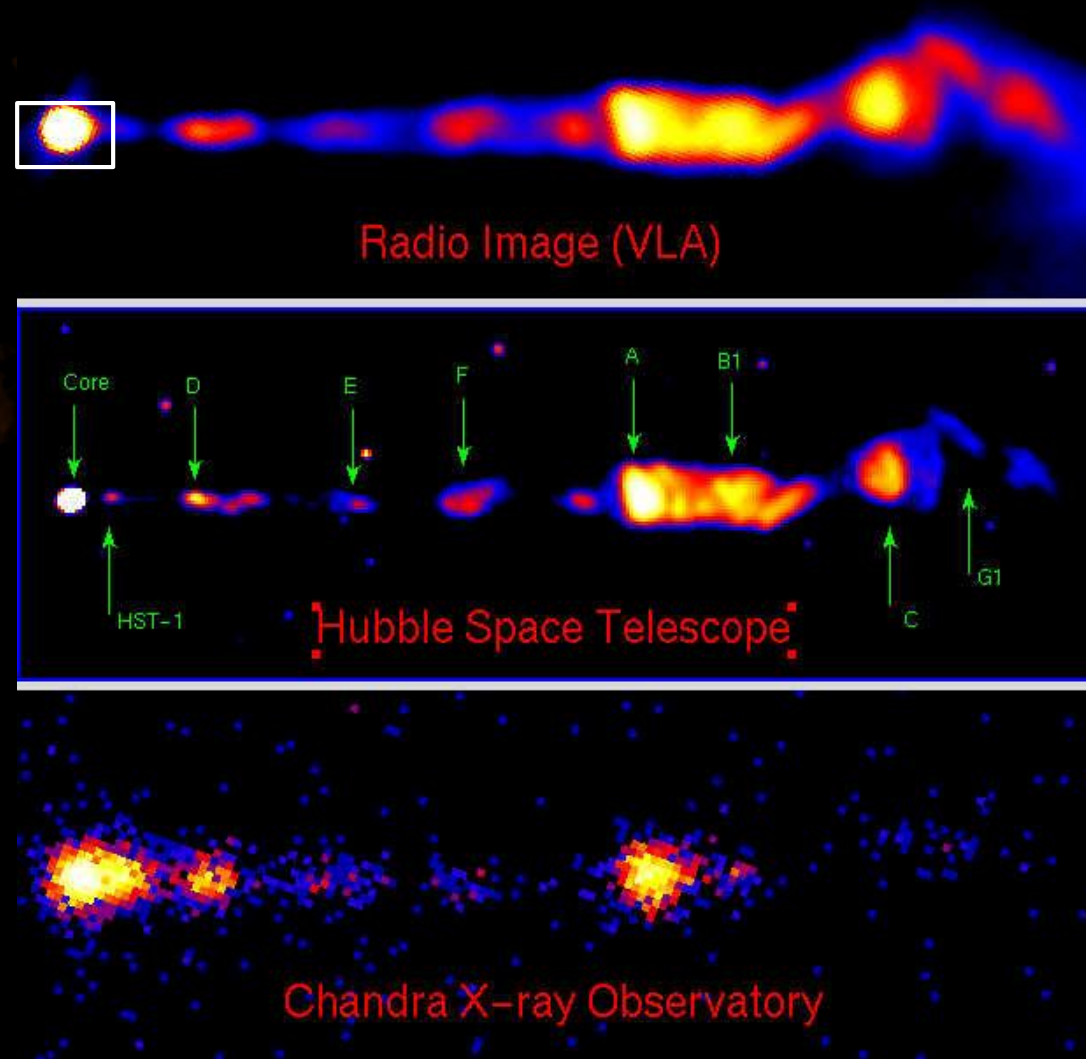
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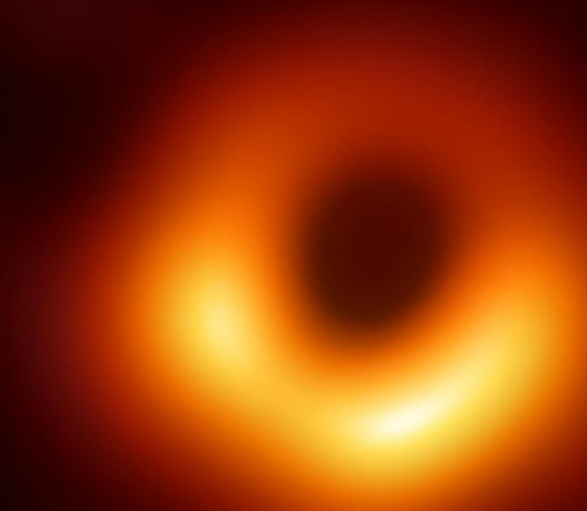


# X-ray/Radio Jets in Quasar Messier 87



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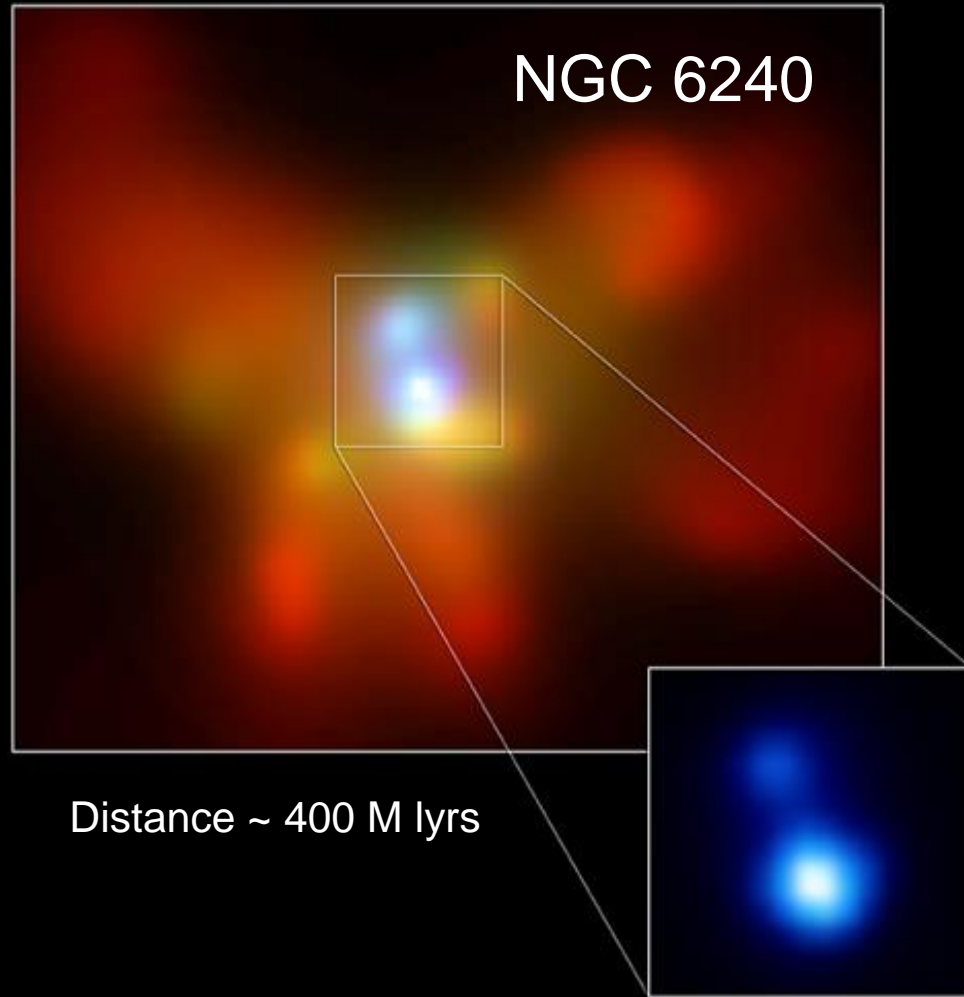


- First image of BH horizon (Event Horizon Telescope)
- 40  $\mu$ arcsec,  $\sim 4$  light days (50,000 x below Chandra's resolution)
- Simultaneous Chandra X-ray observations constrained this final model



# Binary Super-Massive Black Holes (SMBH)

# First Binary SMBH seen by *Chandra*

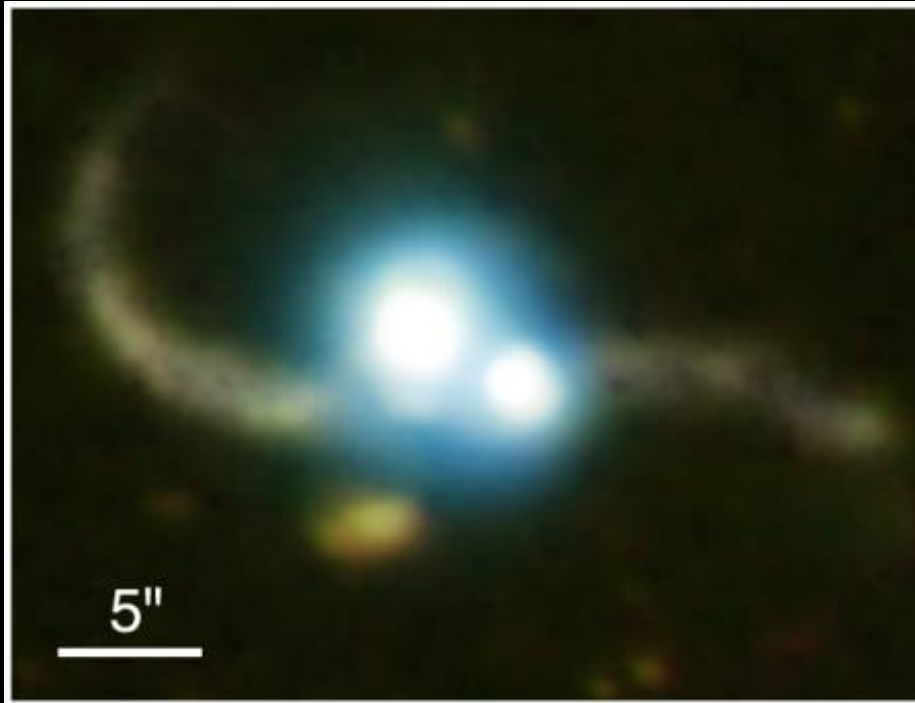


- Two galaxies merging
- Binary BHs (3000 light years apart) will merge in about 100 Myrs

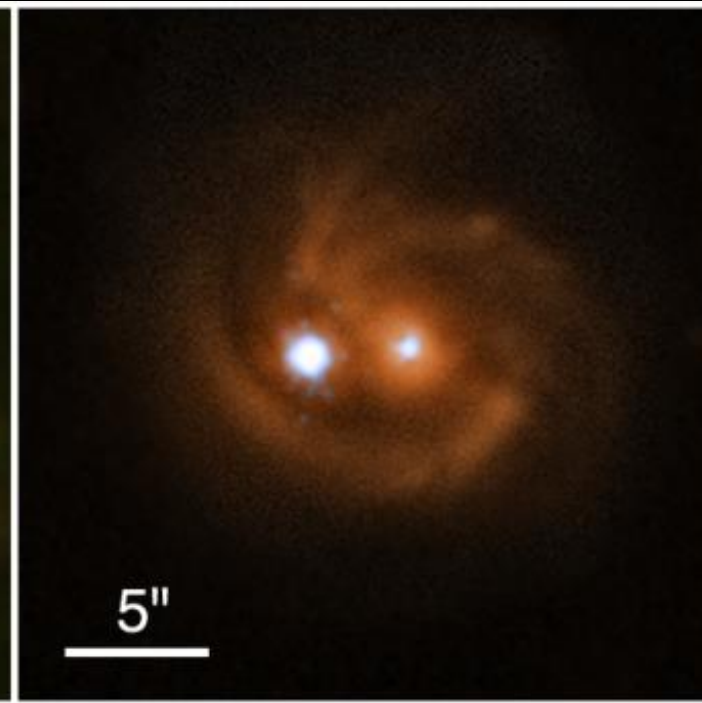
# NGC 6240 Movie

# Binary Super-massive Black Holes

**SDSS J1254+0846**  
70 klys separation  
*Chandra* + *Magellan*

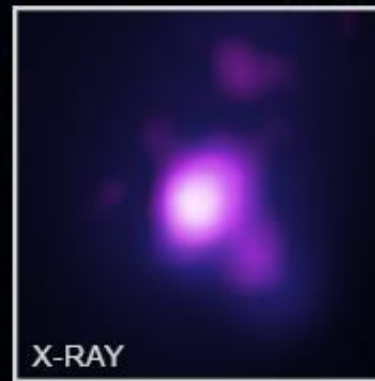


**MRK 739**  
10 klys separation  
*Chandra* + *SDSS*



# Rare Triple SMBHs in Merging Galaxy system (SDSS J084905.51+111447.2)

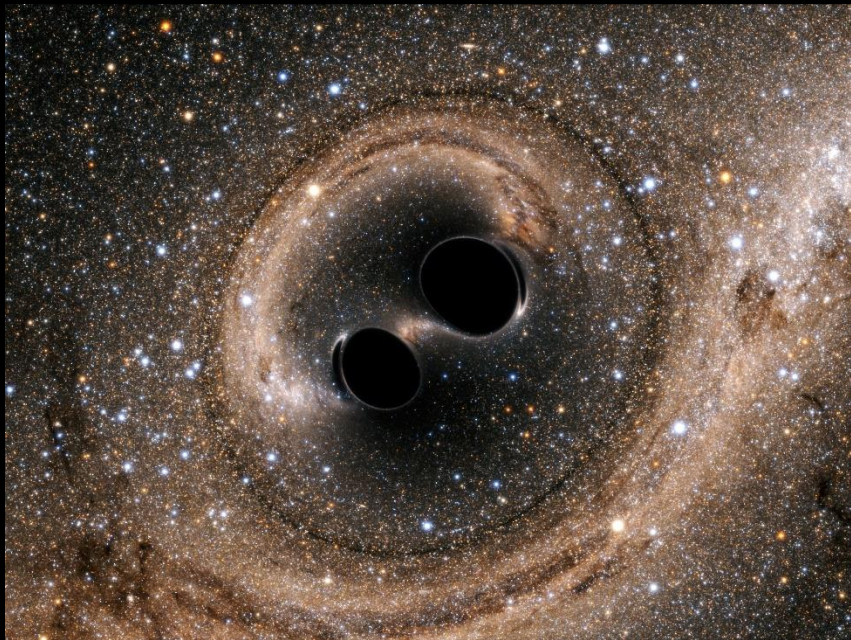
- Distance, 1 Blyrs,
- BH separations <30,000 lyrs
- Chandra X-ray data confirms 3 AGN





# The birth of Gravitational Wave Astronomy

Merging Black Hole Simulation



Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO)  
Livingston, LA & Hanford, WA  
+ VIRGO in Italy



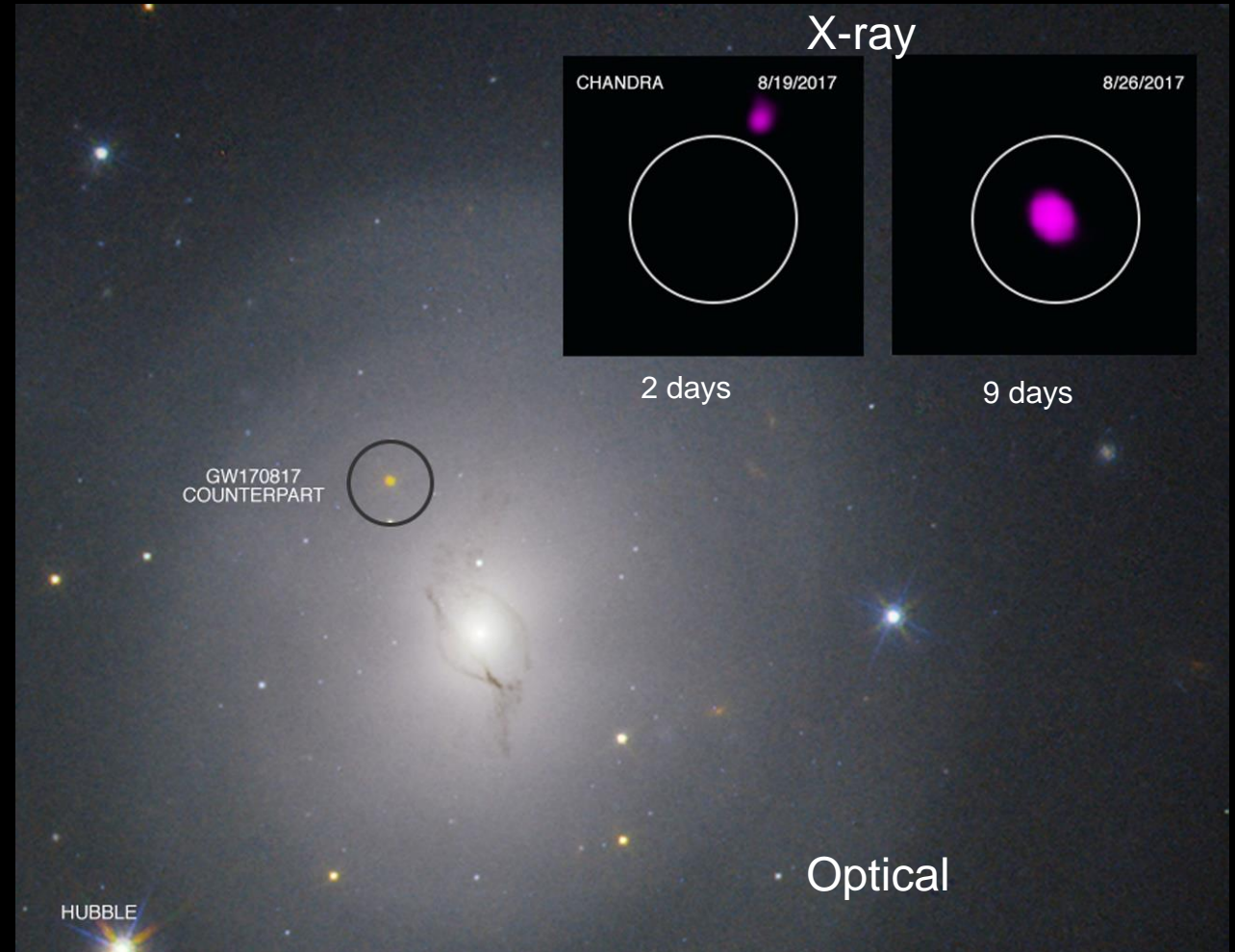
No electromagnetic (EM)  
emission (light) expected

# Merging Neutron Stars

## LIGO/Virgo: GW170817

- Detected via gravitational wave signal
- Not detected by Virgo -> constrained sky position
- *Fermi* & *Integral*: Faint, short gamma-ray burst ~2s later
- Optical counterpart found, tracked, faded and reddened over ~2 weeks: kilonova
- Optical spectra showed signatures of r-process elements ( $>Fe$ )
- → X-ray & gamma-ray jet viewed off-axis
- Source went behind the sun – no X-ray observations until December
- X-ray & Radio emission continued to brighten, and then faded

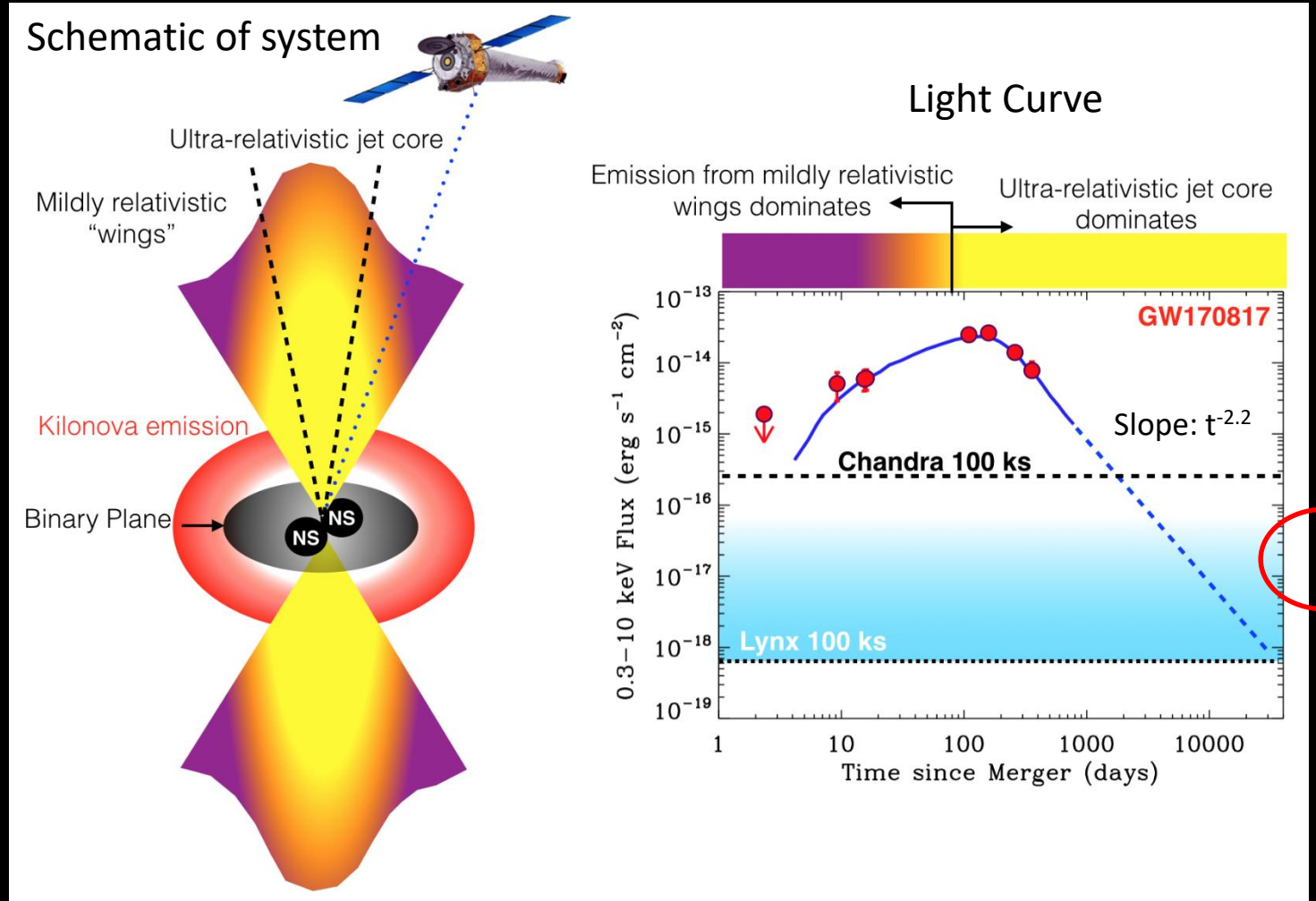
*First EM detection of GW source!!*





# GW170817: off-axis jet

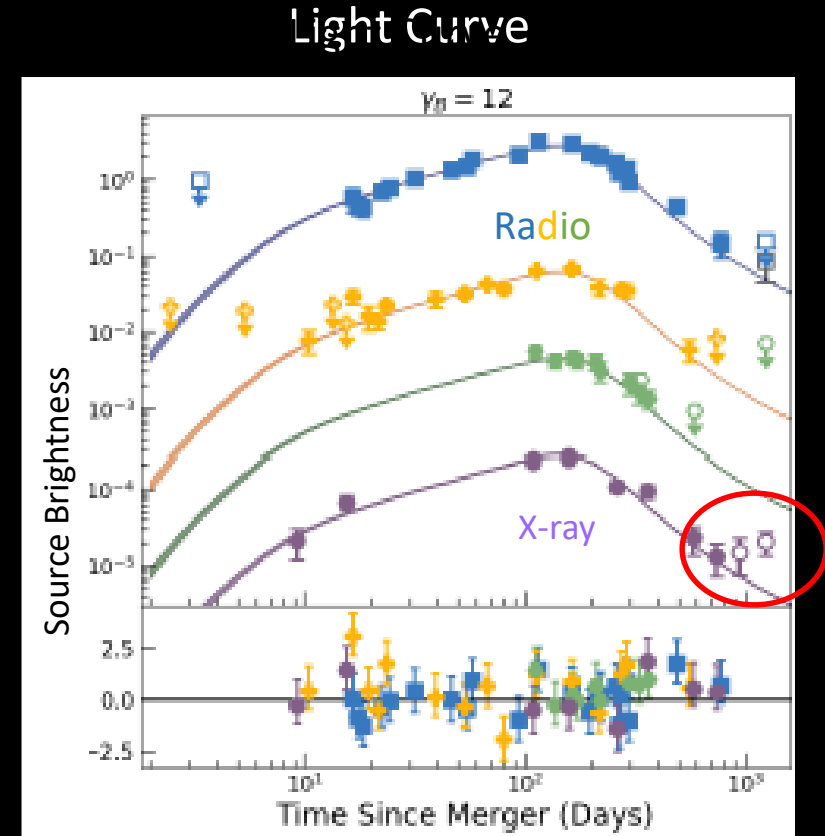
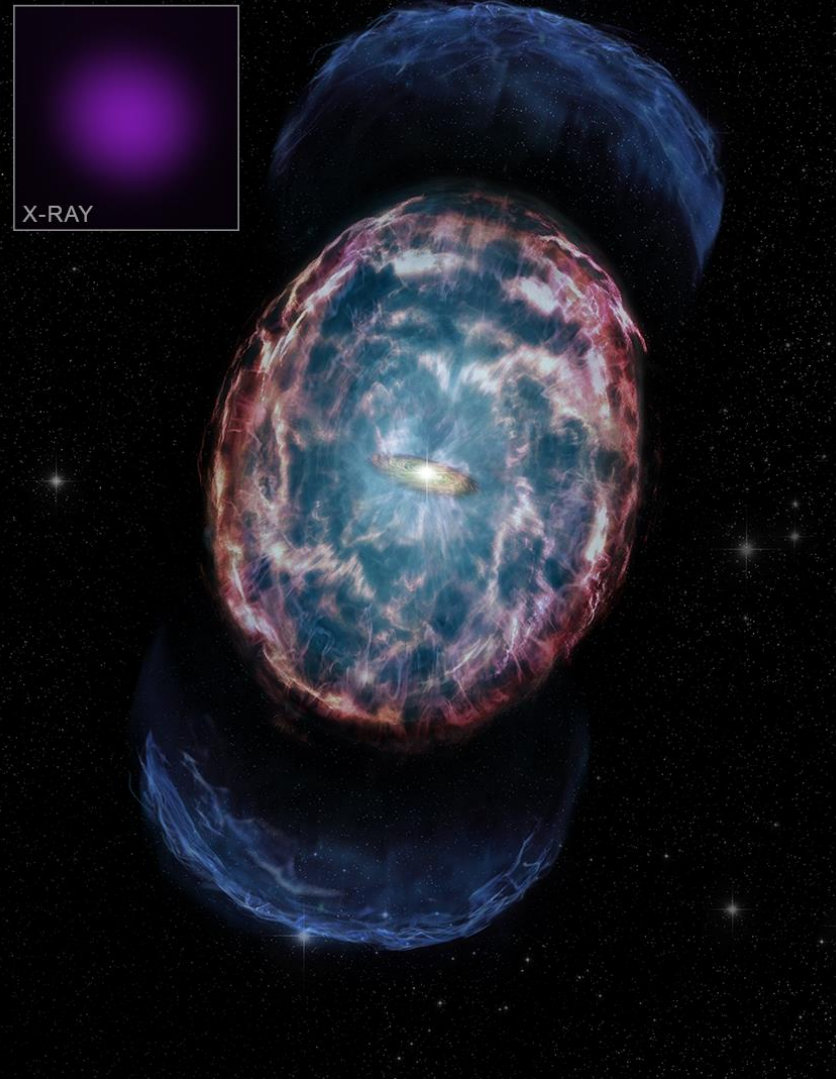
- *Chandra* X-rays key to constraining models
- Rise as jet expands
- Peak corresponds to view down widening jet core
- *Chandra* monitoring (only) continues
- **New X-ray component,**  
 $\delta t \sim 3.4$  yrs
- 1) synchrotron from ejecta
- 2) accretion on to remnant



*Credit: Hajela, Margutti, Fong, Haggard et al.*

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Credit: Hajela, Margutti, Fong, Haggard et al.

# Clusters of Galaxies

Largest Gravitationally Bound  
Systems in the Universe  
50-1000 galaxies



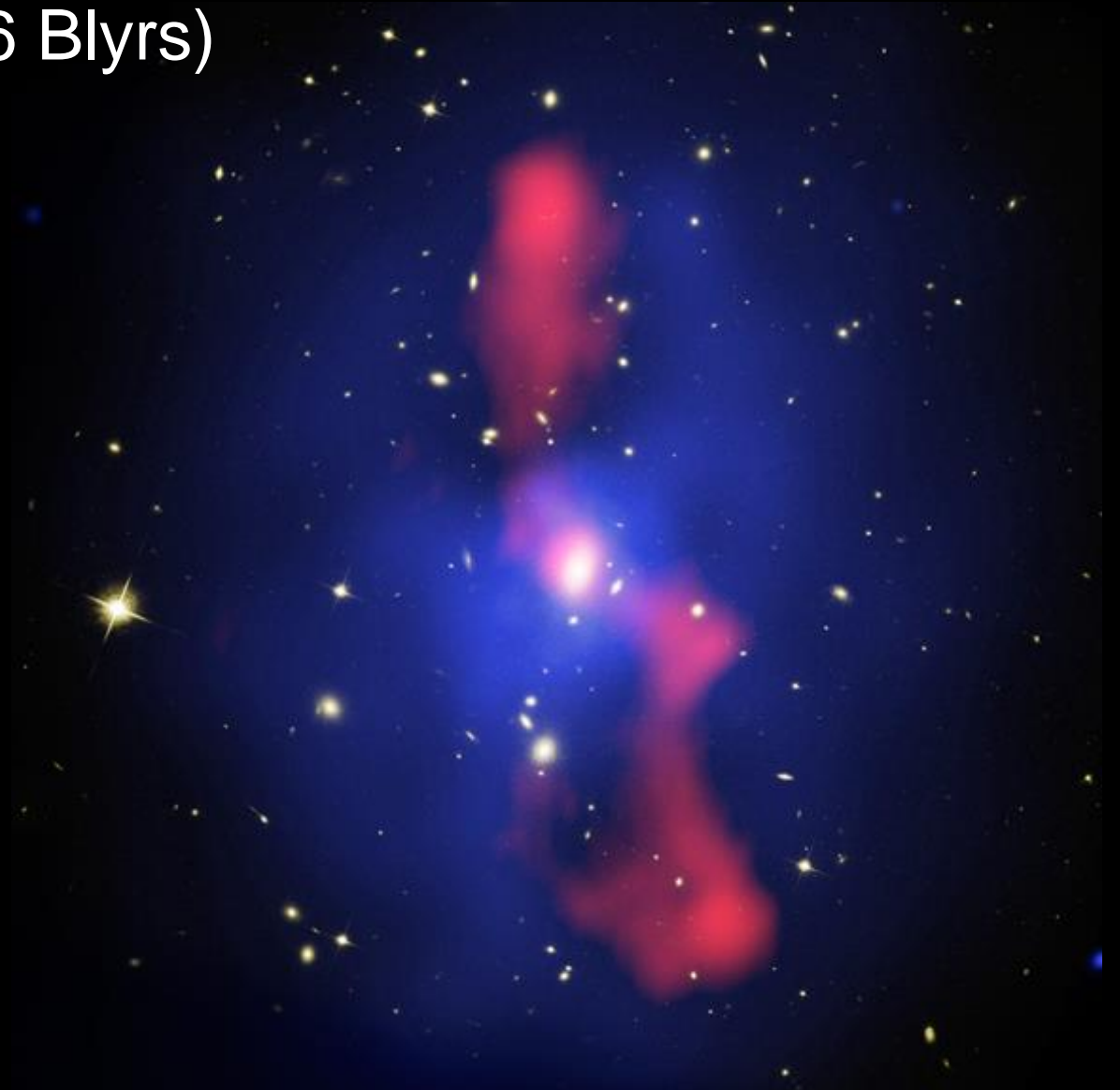
# Perseus Cluster



# Cluster: MS 0735.6+7421

(2.6 Blyrs)

- Galaxies and stars (white)
- Hot X-ray-emitting gas dominates normal matter
  - Site of star formation
  - Accretes onto central active nucleus
- Radio jets push hot gas aside, creating X-ray cavities
- Radio jets deposit energy in intercluster medium over  $\sim 10^8$  yrs
- “Feedback” loop moderating stellar and SMBH growth
- Largest continuous radio jet: >1 million lt yrs



# 1999: on the shuttle

Pilot: Jeff Ashby

Mission Specialist  
Steve Hawley



Flag/banner now hangs in the  
Operations Control Center

Chandra Mission Specialist  
Cady Colman

Commander  
Eileen Collins

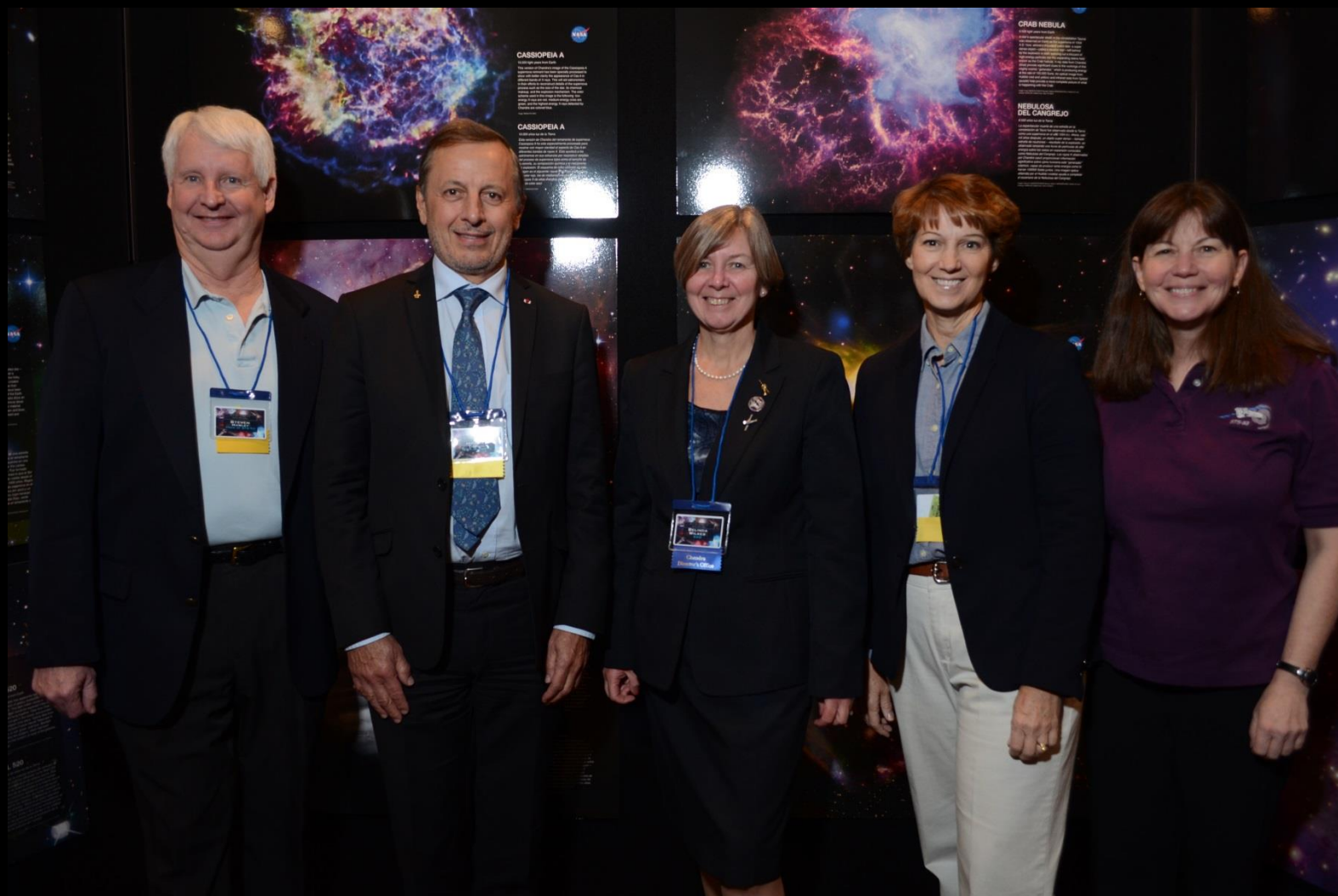
ESA Astronaut  
Michel Tognini

# 2014: 15 Years of Chandra Science

4 of 5 shuttle astronauts visited: Eileen Collins (Commander), Cady Coleman (Mission Specialist), Steve Hawley, Michel Tognini  
(Pilot: Jeff Ashby unable to attend)





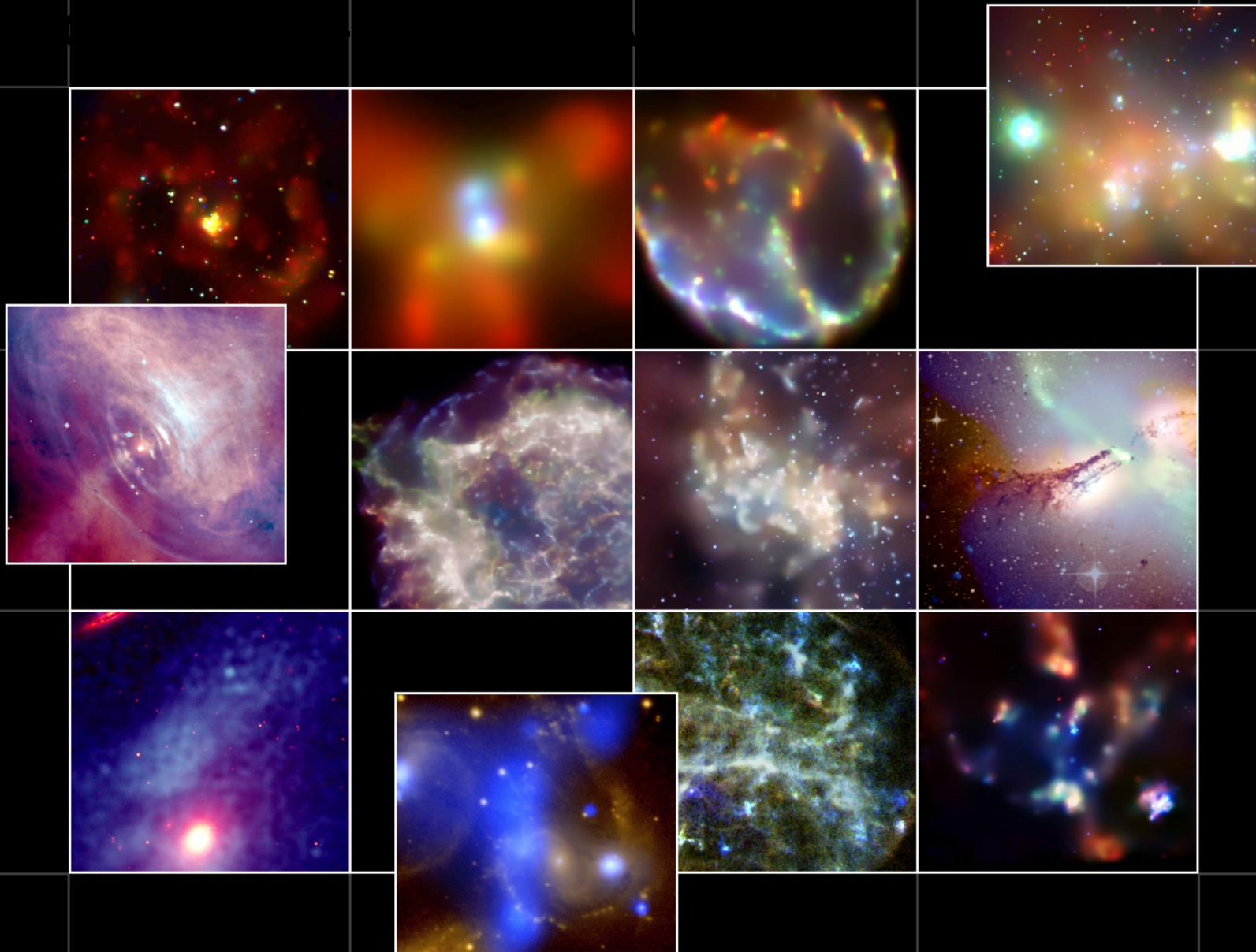


Christians in Science  
18 Nov 2022

Belinda Wilkes, University of Bristol  
Former Director, Chandra X-ray Center



Twitter:  
@BelindaWilkes



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Chandra Website:  
[chandra.si.edu](http://chandra.si.edu)