

Astronomy and Astrophysics

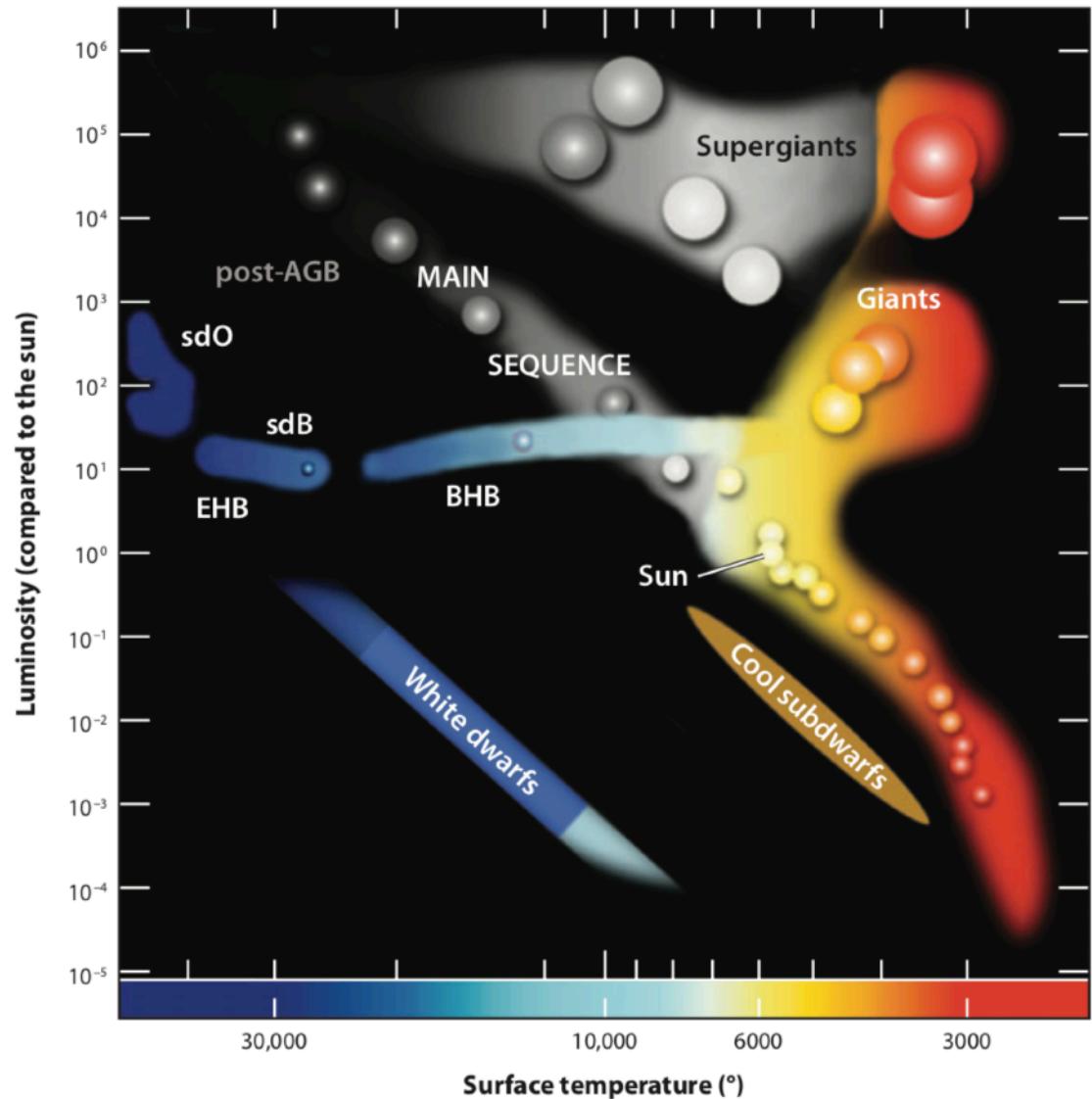
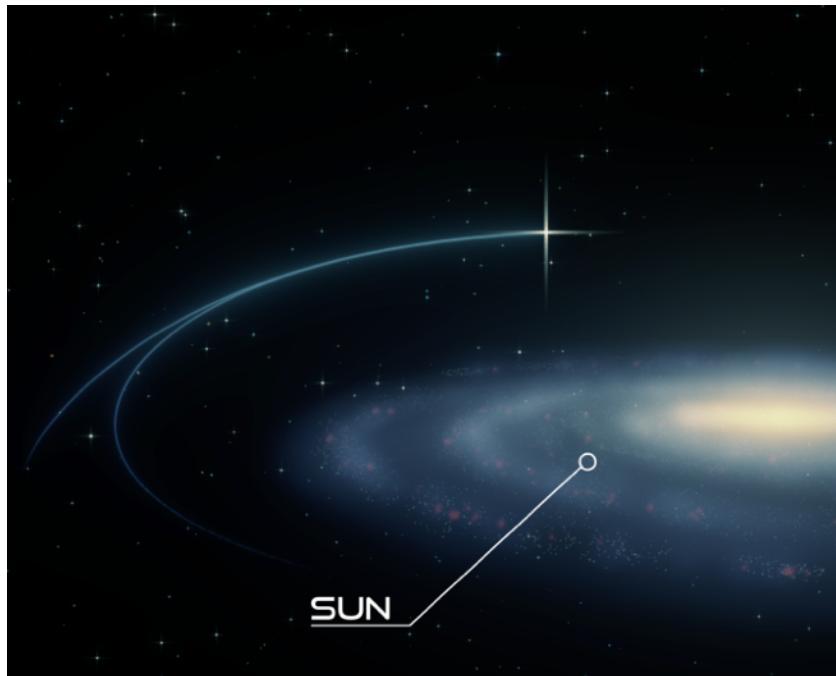
Manami Sasaki

Dr. Karl Remeis Sternwarte, Bamberg

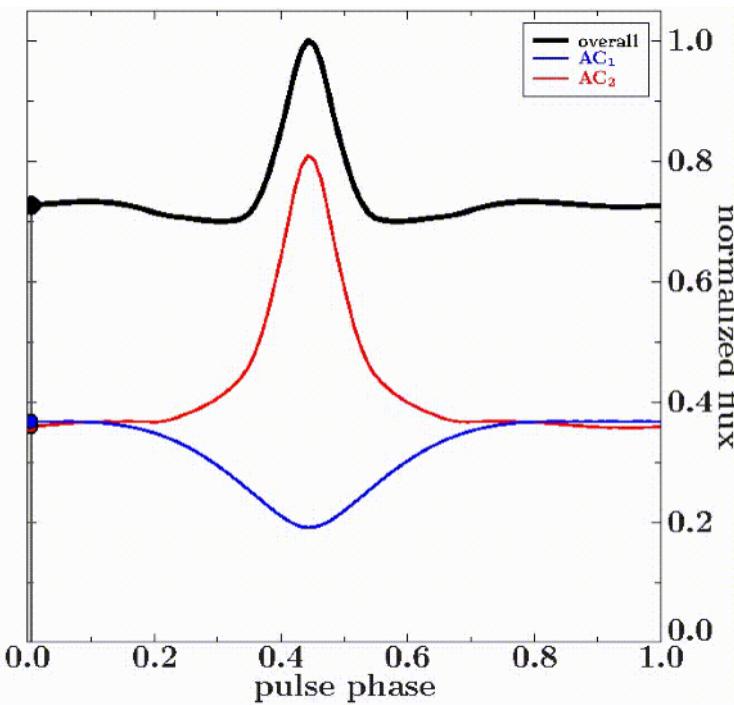
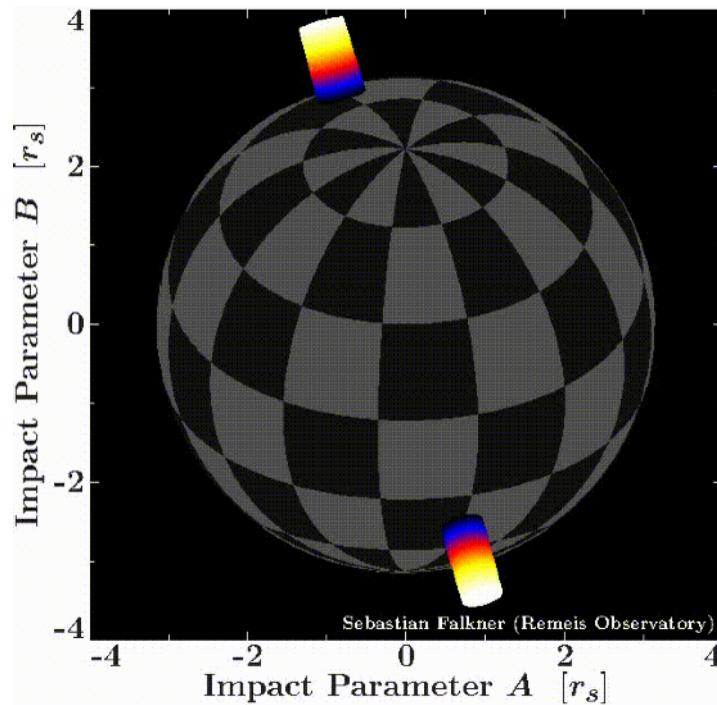


Stellar Astronomy

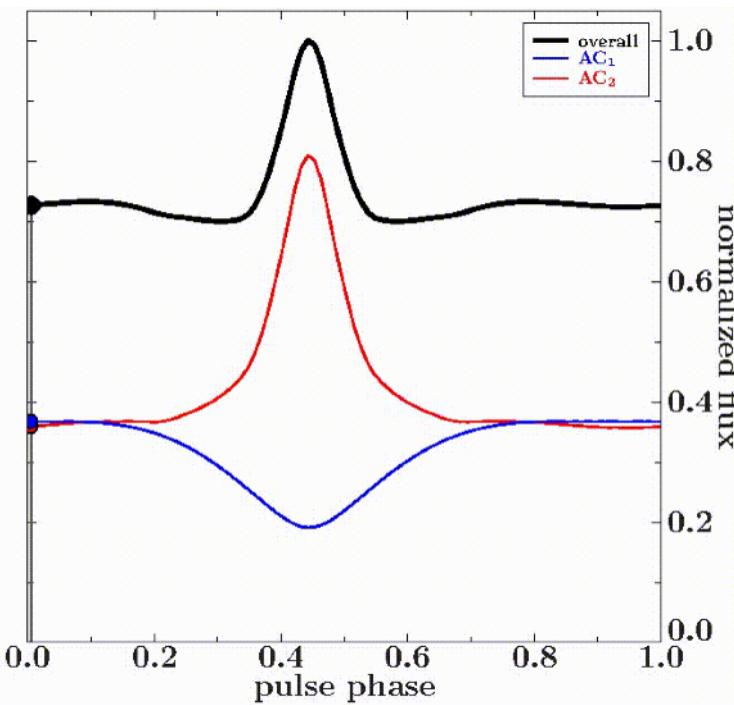
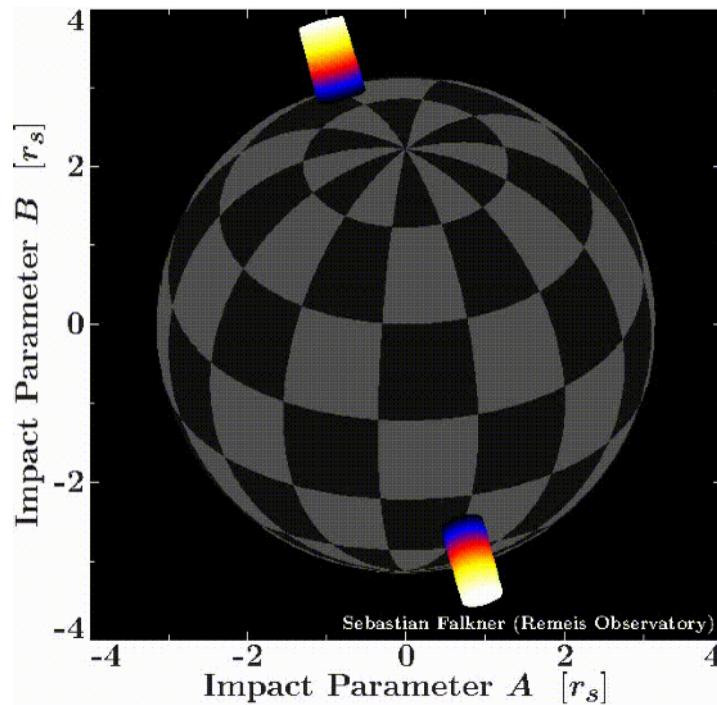
- Hot subdwarfs
- Stellar atmospheres
- Hyper-velocity stars



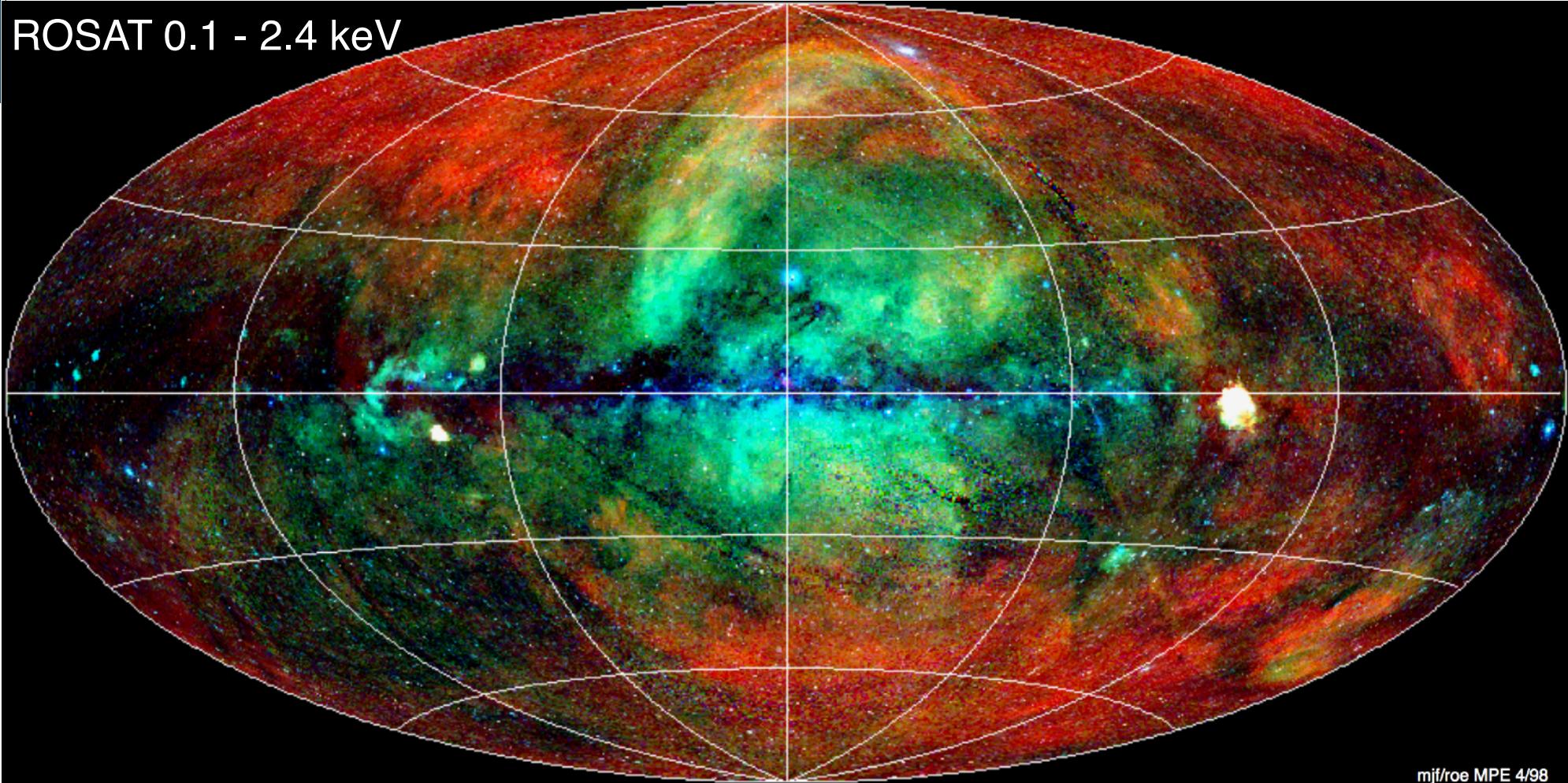
- Accreting neutron stars and black holes in binaries
- Active galactic nuclei
- Atomic physics
- ISM absorption
- Future X-ray missions



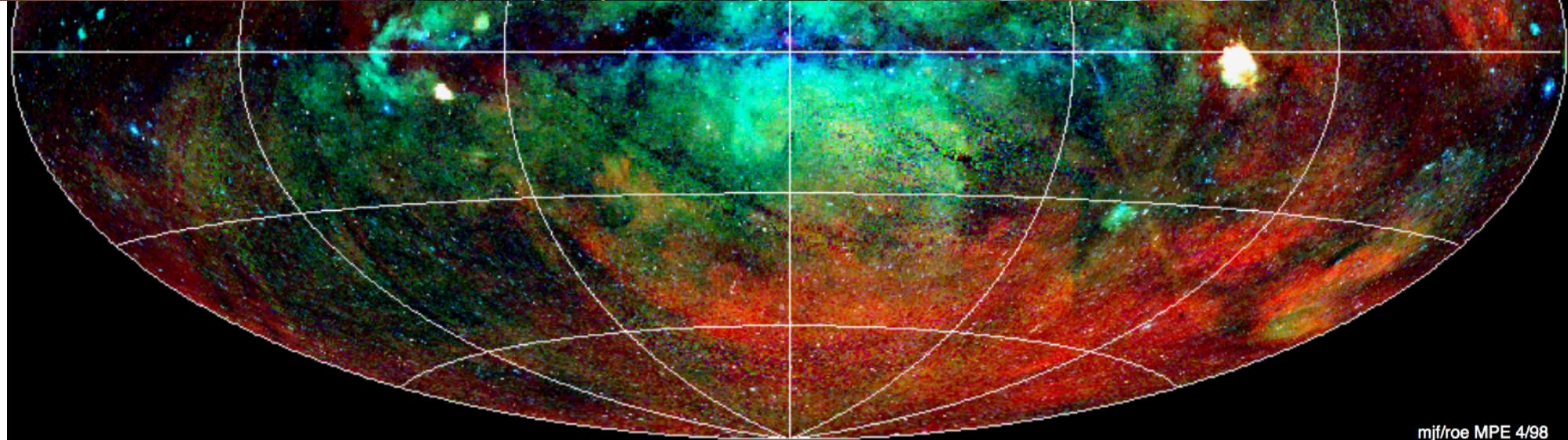
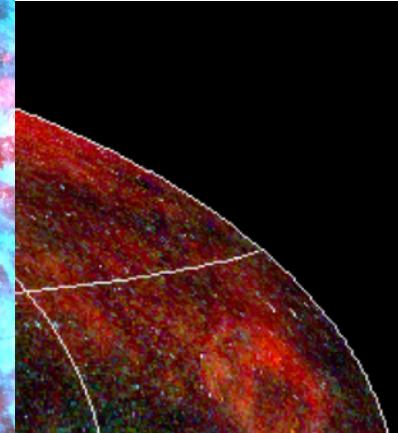
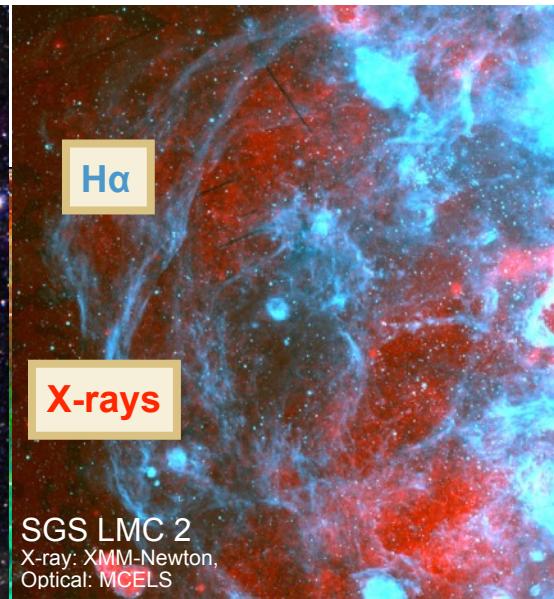
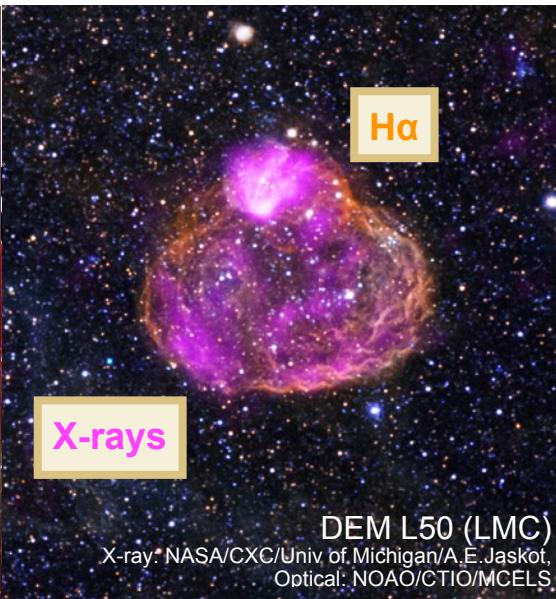
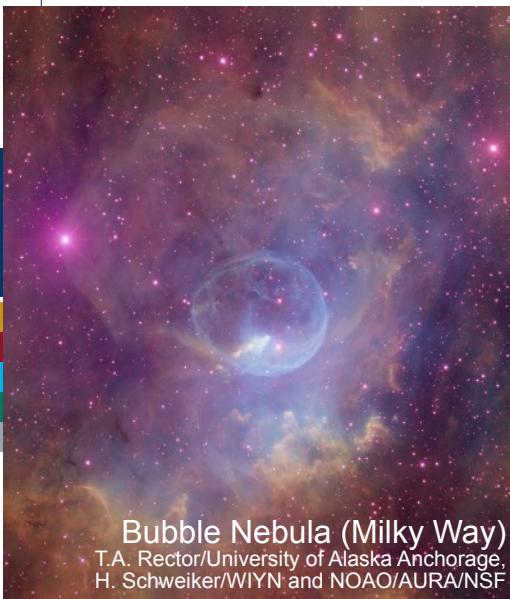
- Accreting neutron stars and black holes in binaries
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ROSAT 0.1 - 2.4 keV

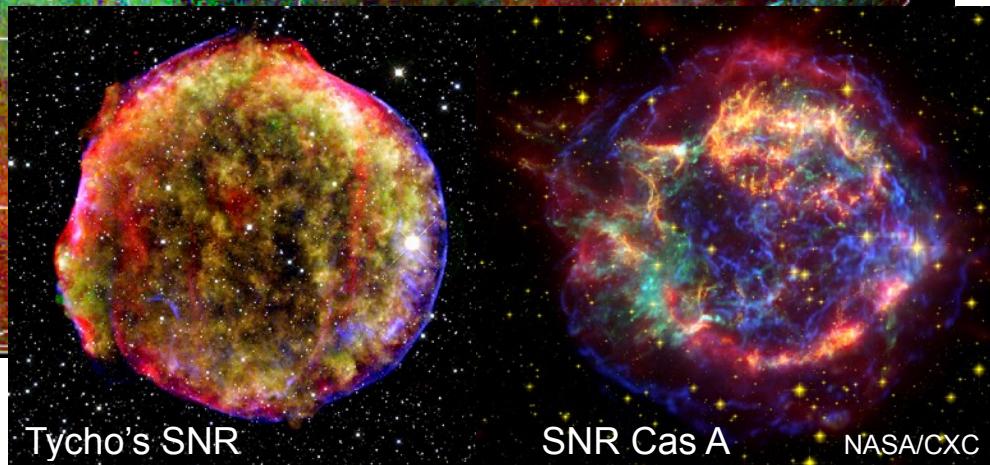
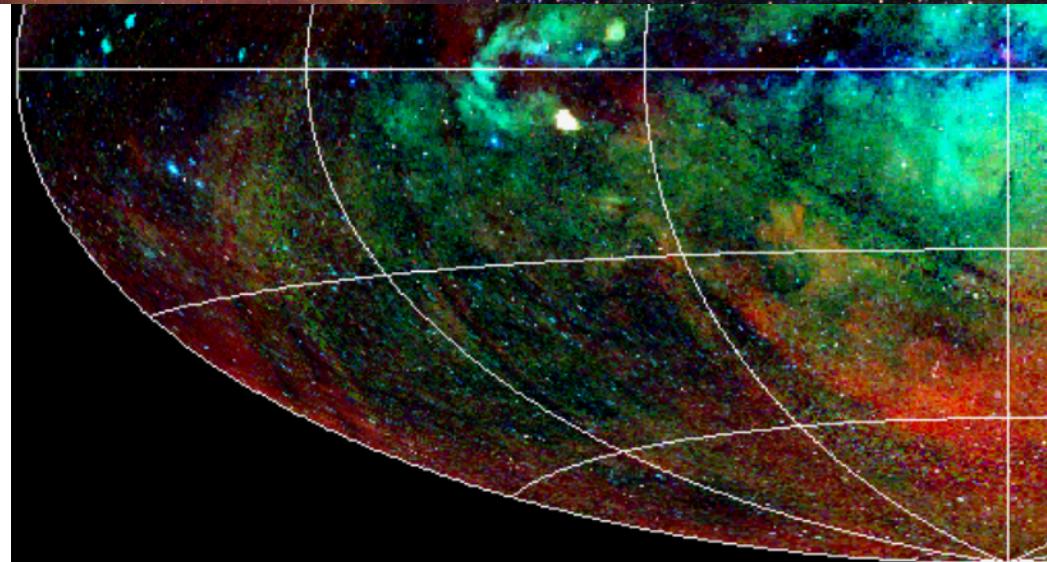
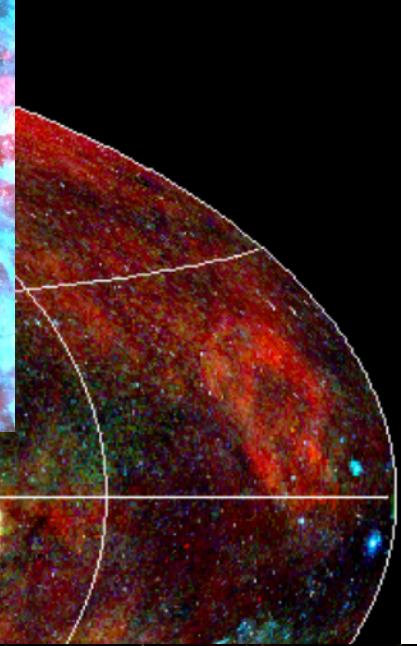
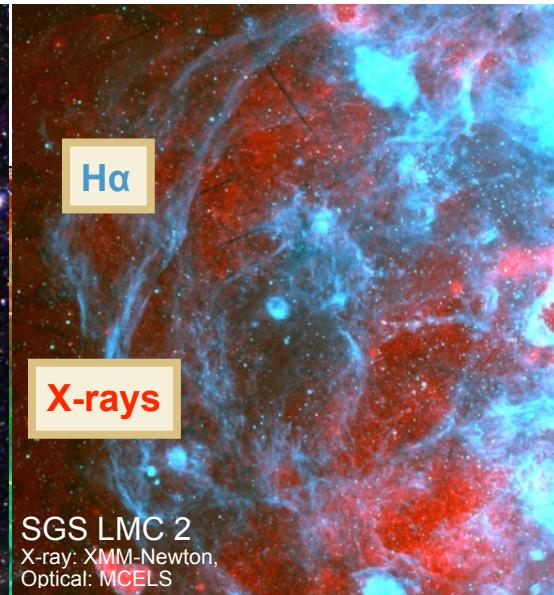
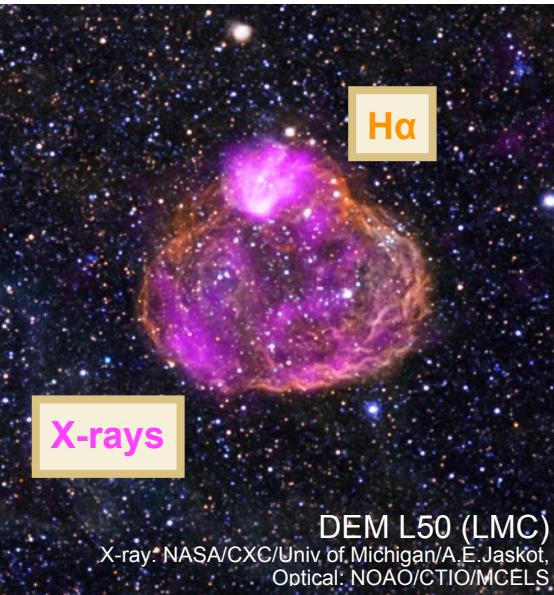


X-ray sky

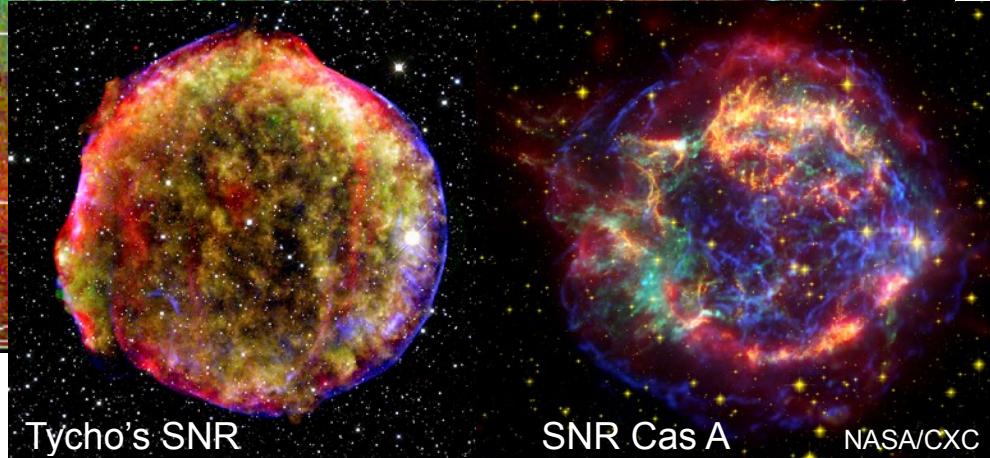
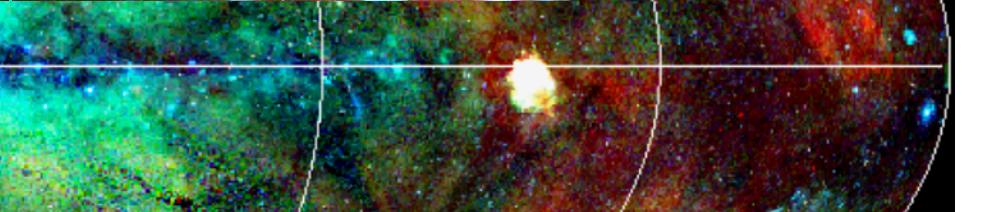
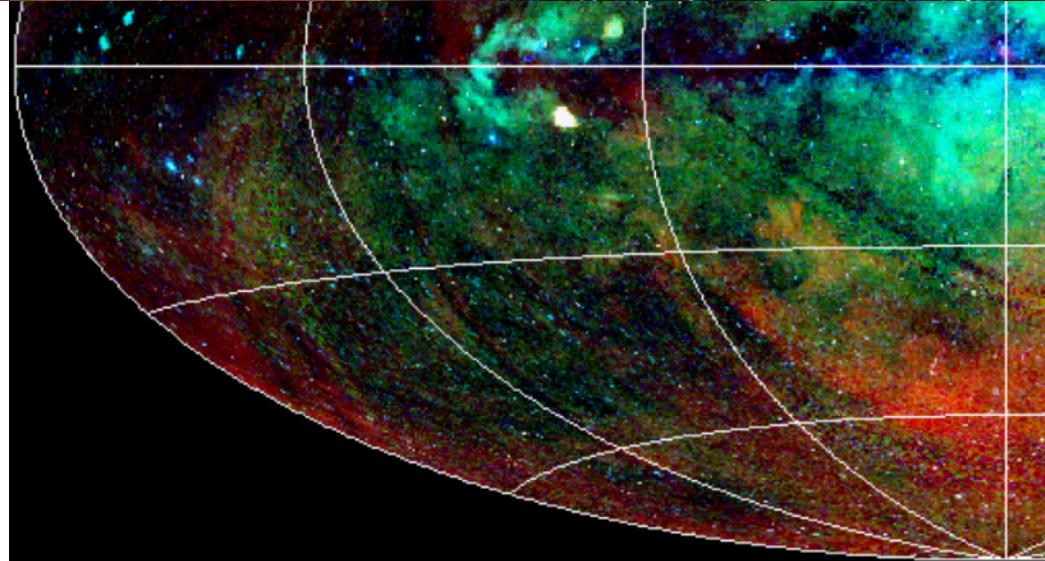
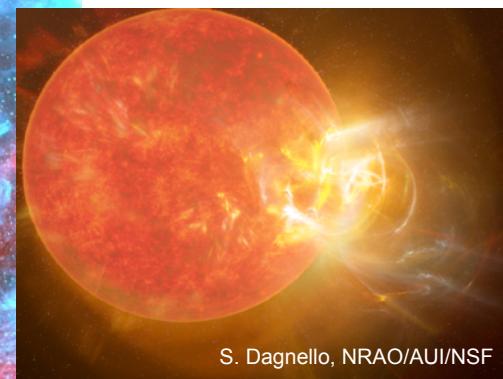
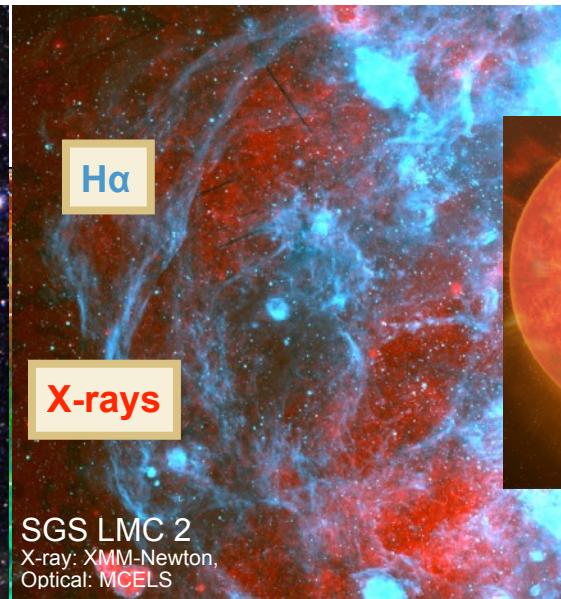
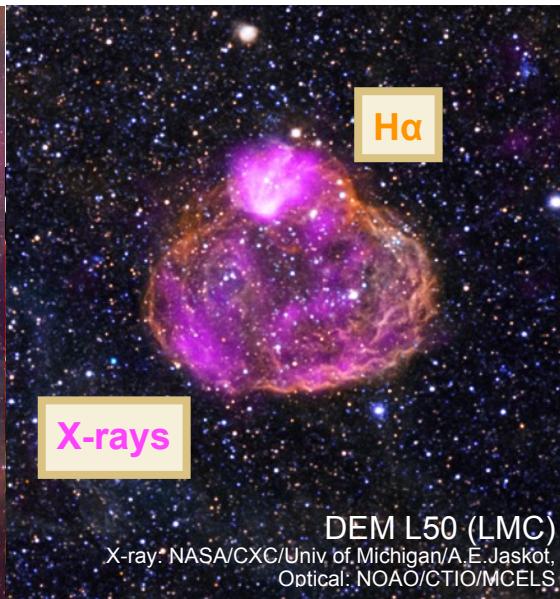


mjf/roe MPE 4/98

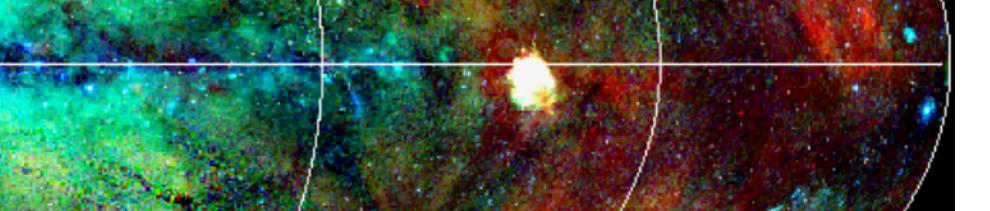
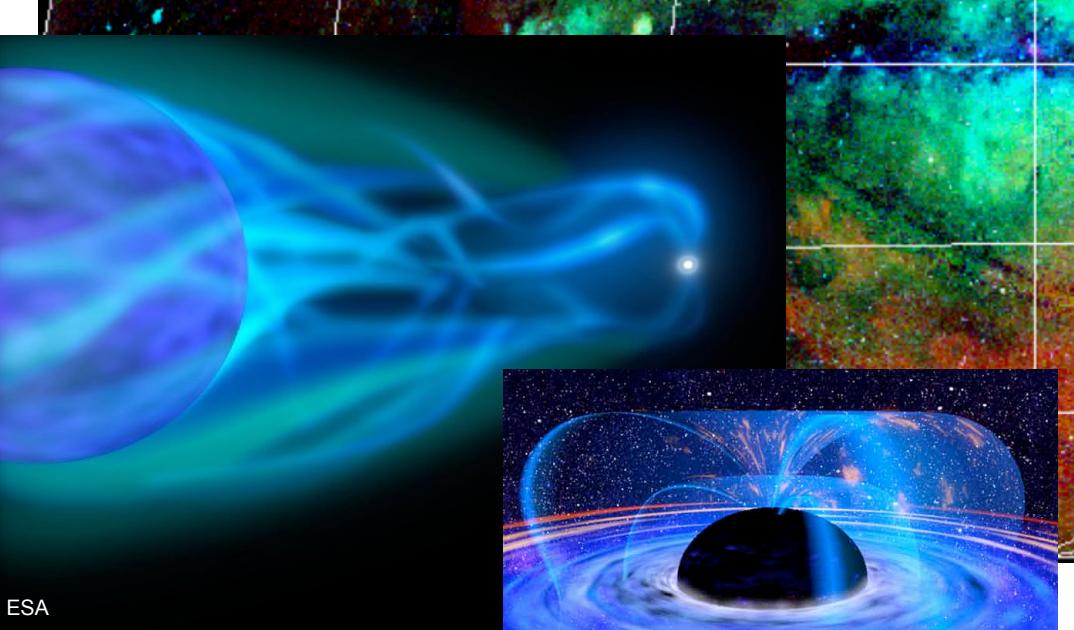
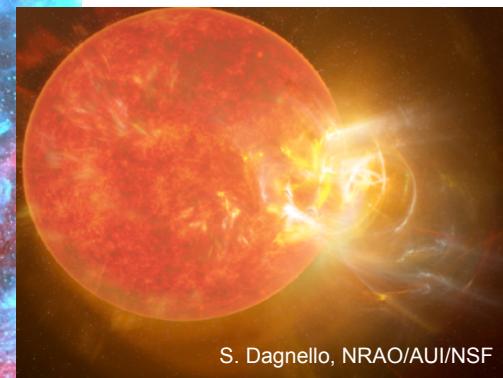
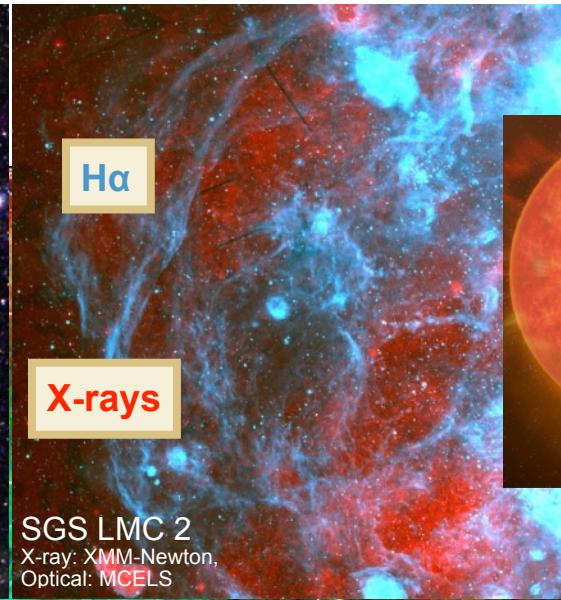
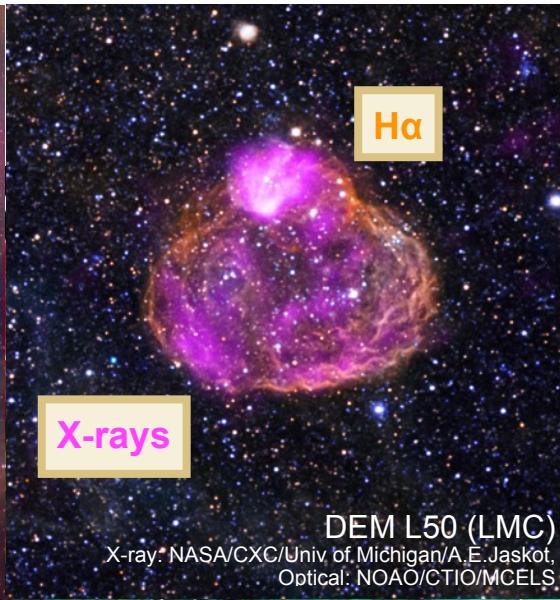
X-ray sky



X-ray sky



X-ray sky

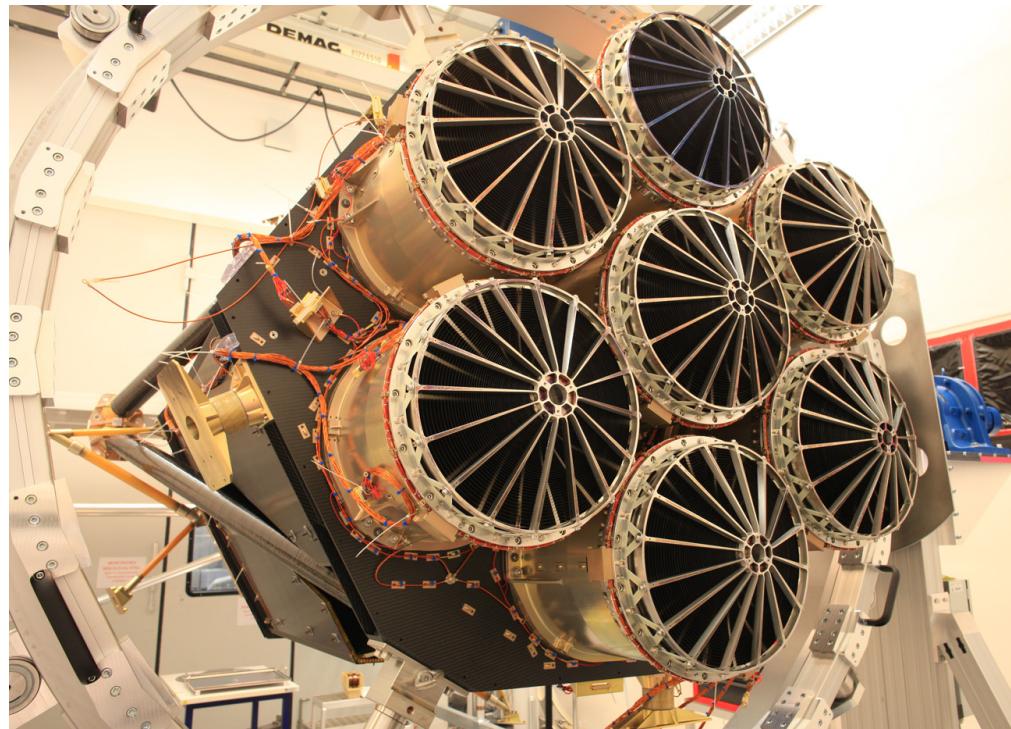


“extended ROentgen Survey with an Imaging Telescope Array”

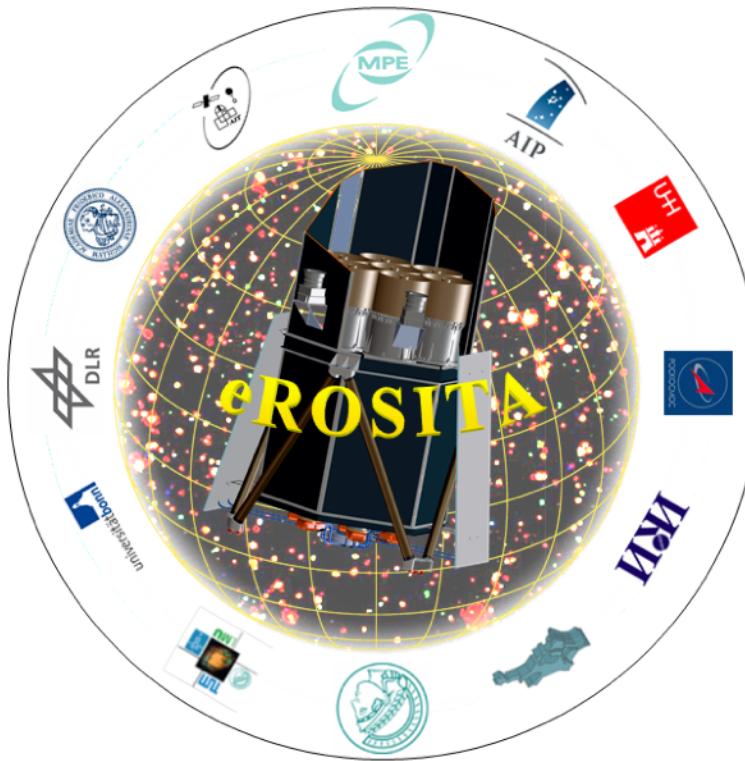
Collaboration between Germany and Russia.

German X-ray telescope on board the Russian "Spectrum-Roentgen-Gamma" (SRG) satellite.

First all-sky survey in the soft to medium X-ray band from 0.2 to 10 keV with a spatial resolution of 26" and spectral resolution of 80 eV at 1.5 keV.



Credit: MPE



Spektr-Roentgen Gamma

Launch: July 13, 2019, 14:31 CEST

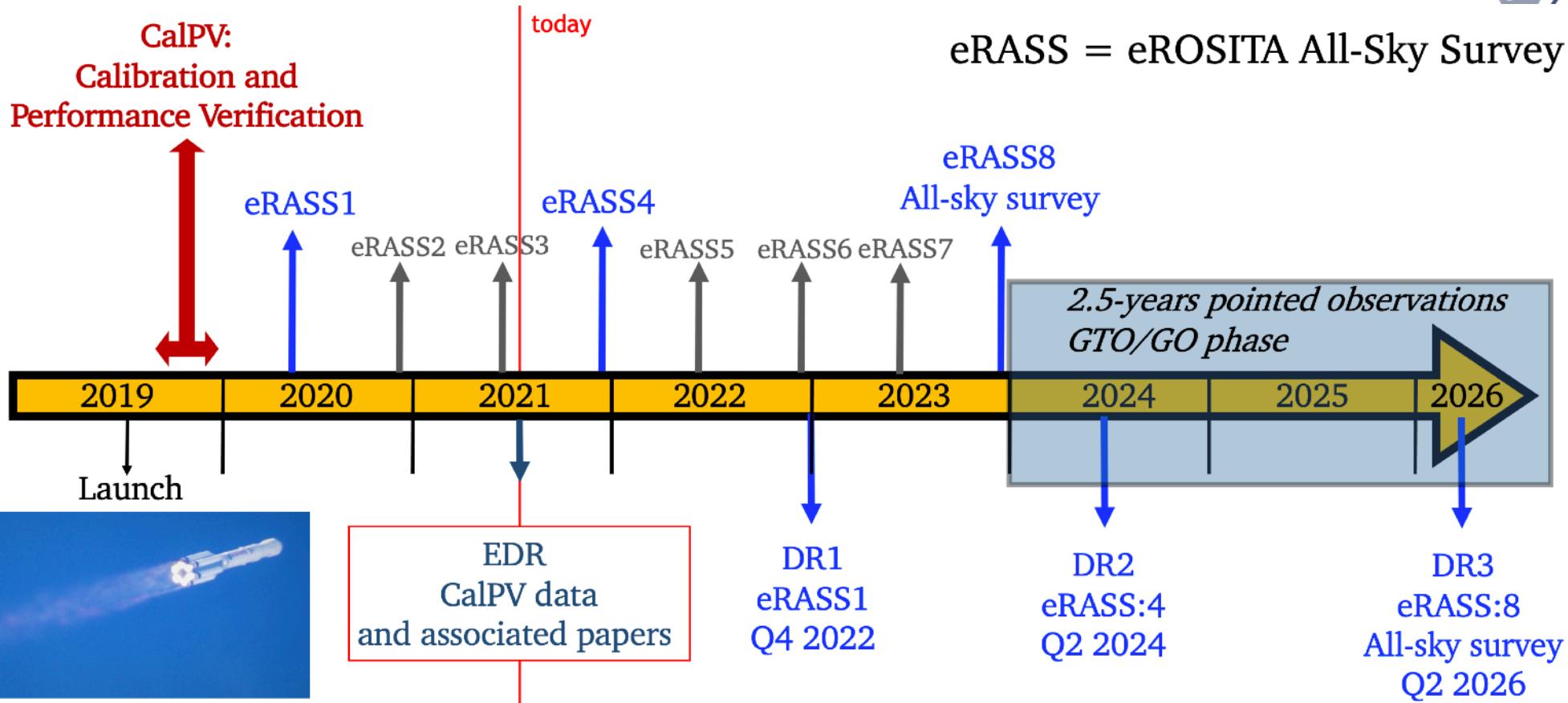


Anatoly Zak, russianspaceweb.com

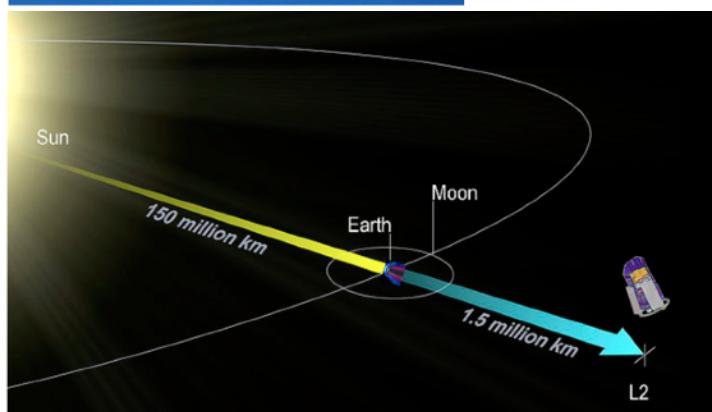
Timeline



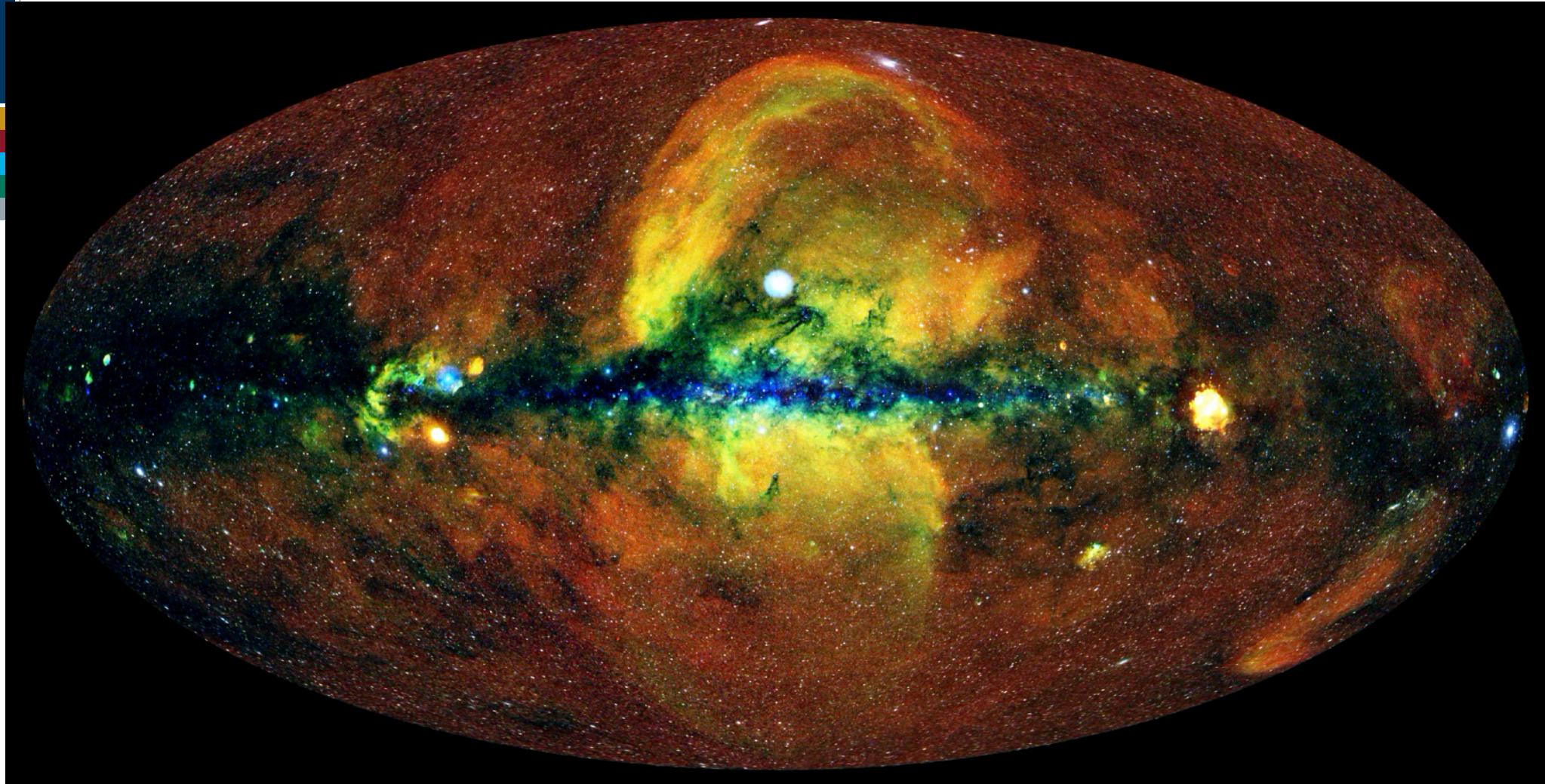
CalPV:
Calibration and Performance Verification



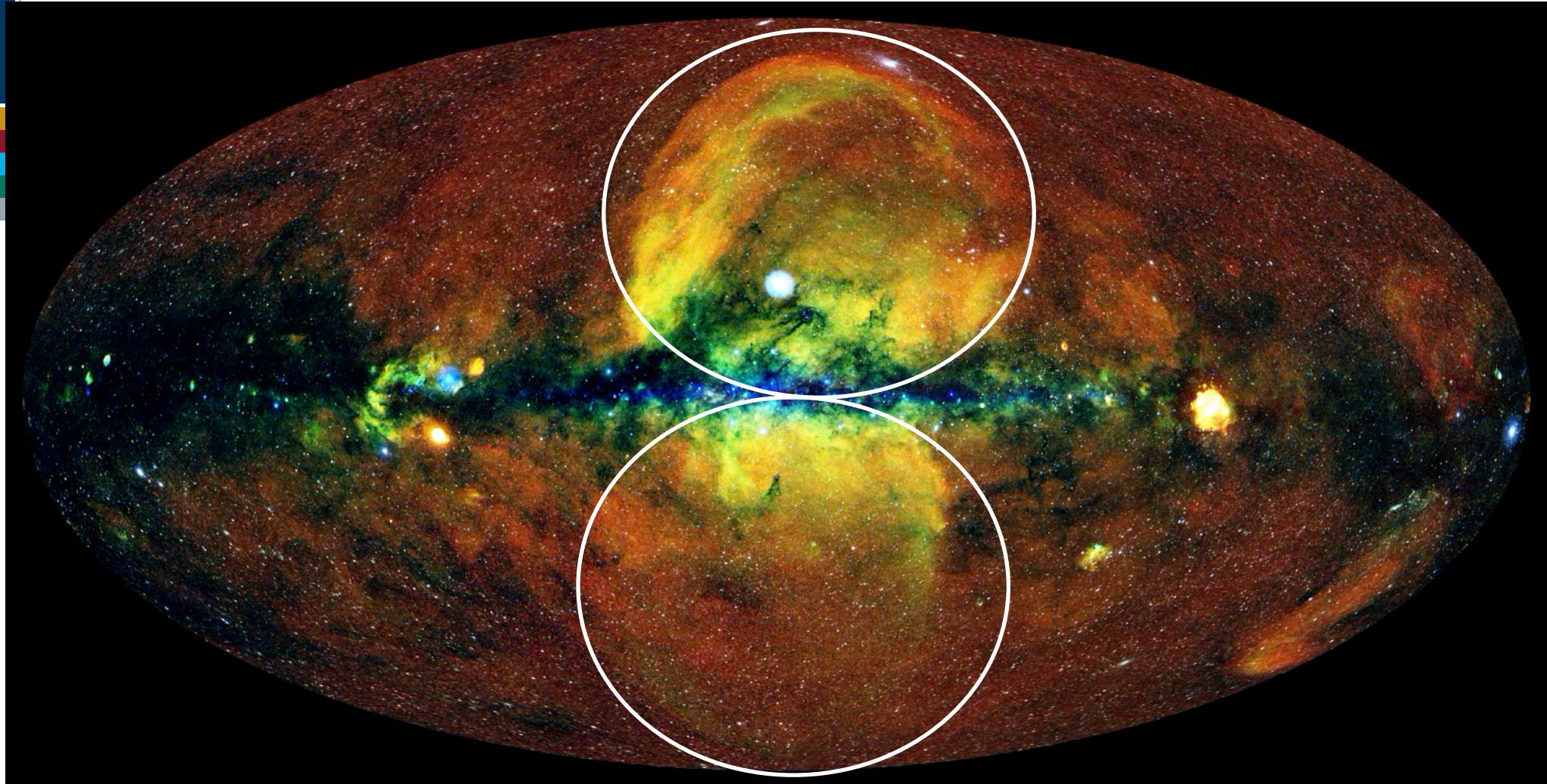
Credit: A. Merloni (MPE)



eROSITA All-Sky Survey



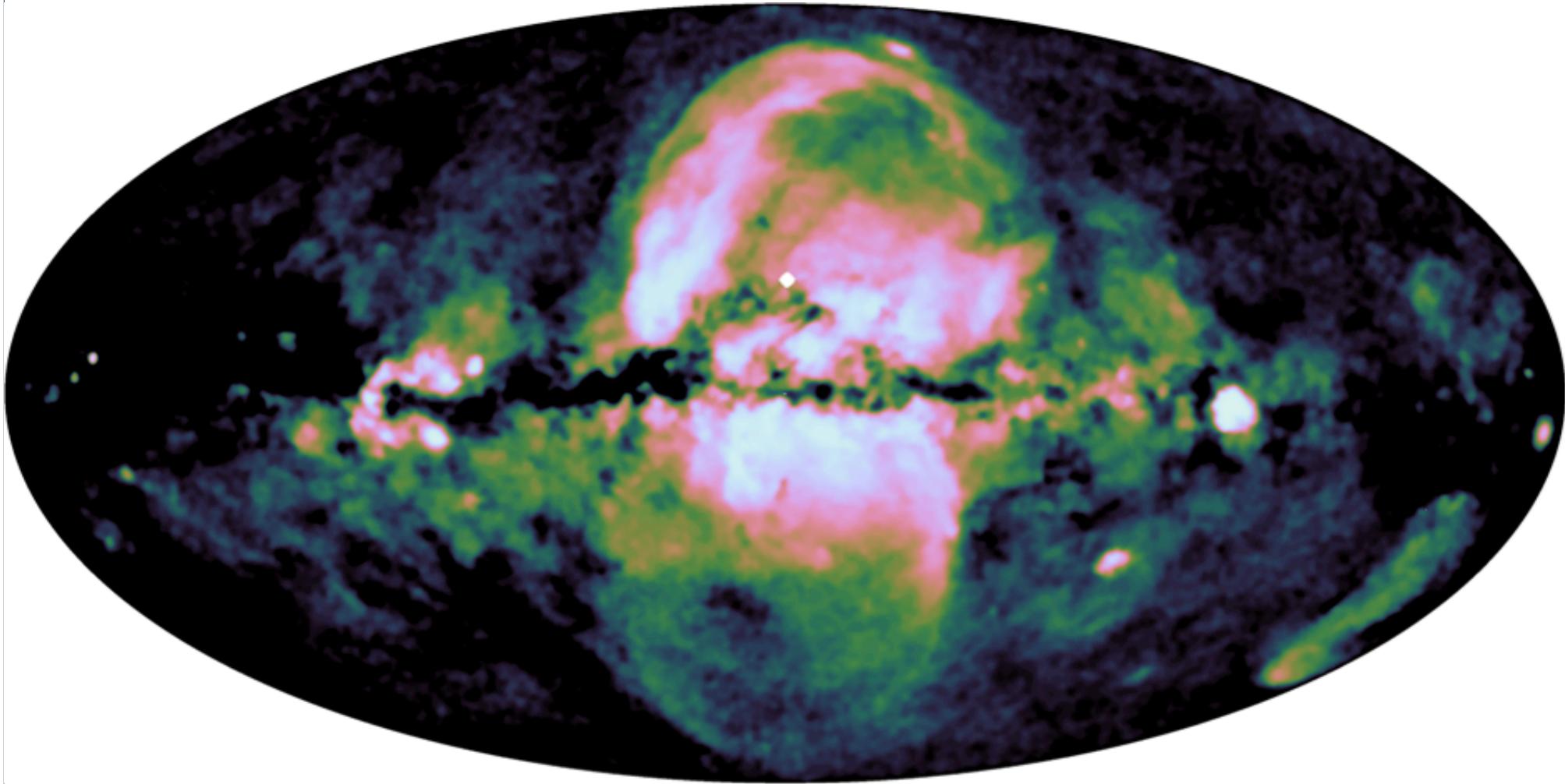
J. Sanders, H. Brunner (MPE), E. Churazov, M. Gilfanov (IKI), and eSASS team



J. Sanders, H. Brunner (MPE), E. Churazov, M. Gilfanov (IKI), and eSASS team

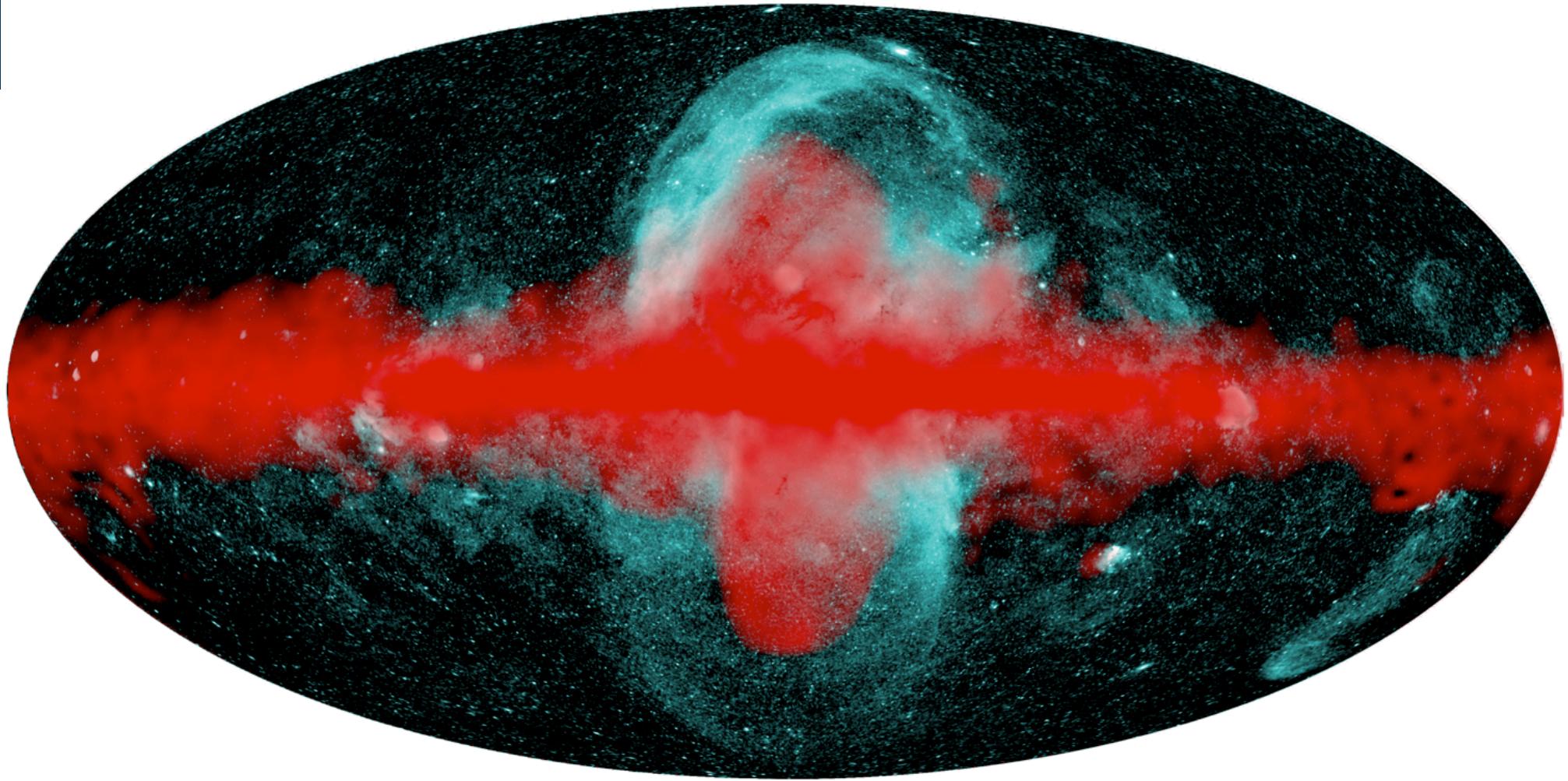
eROSITA All-Sky Survey 1

0.6 - 1 keV without point sources



Predehl et al. (2020)

Fermi bubbles vs. eROSITA bubbles

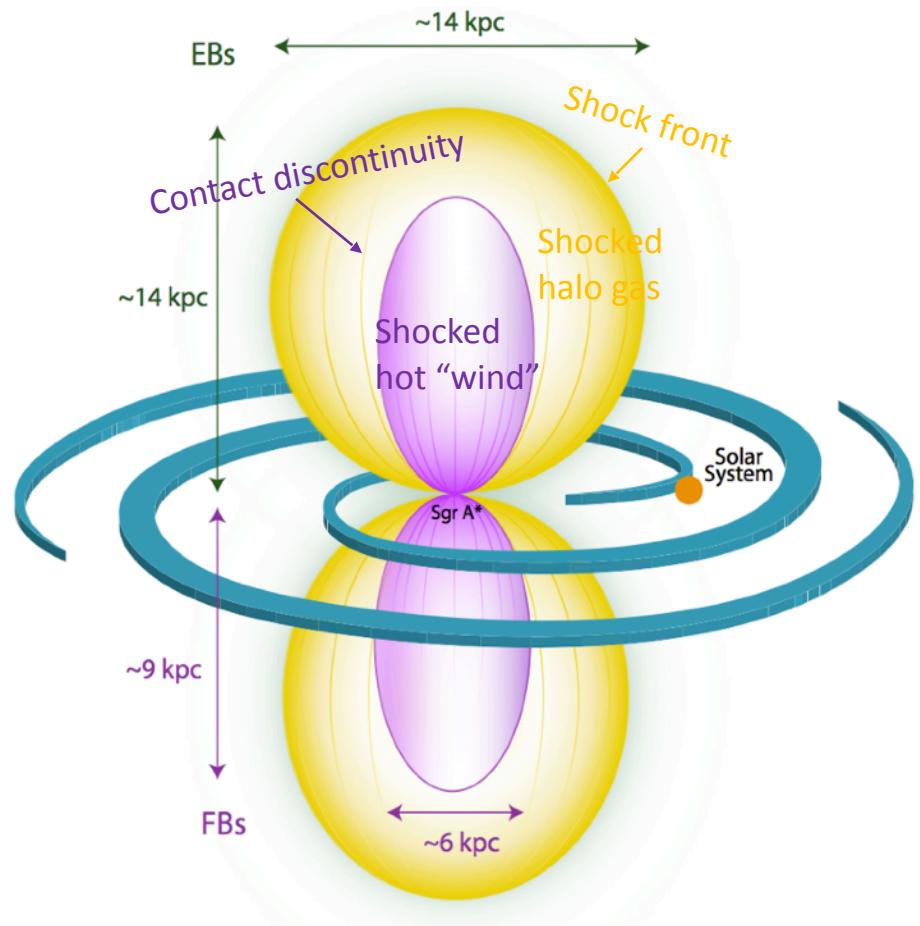


Predehl et al. (2020)

Fermi and eROSITA bubbles



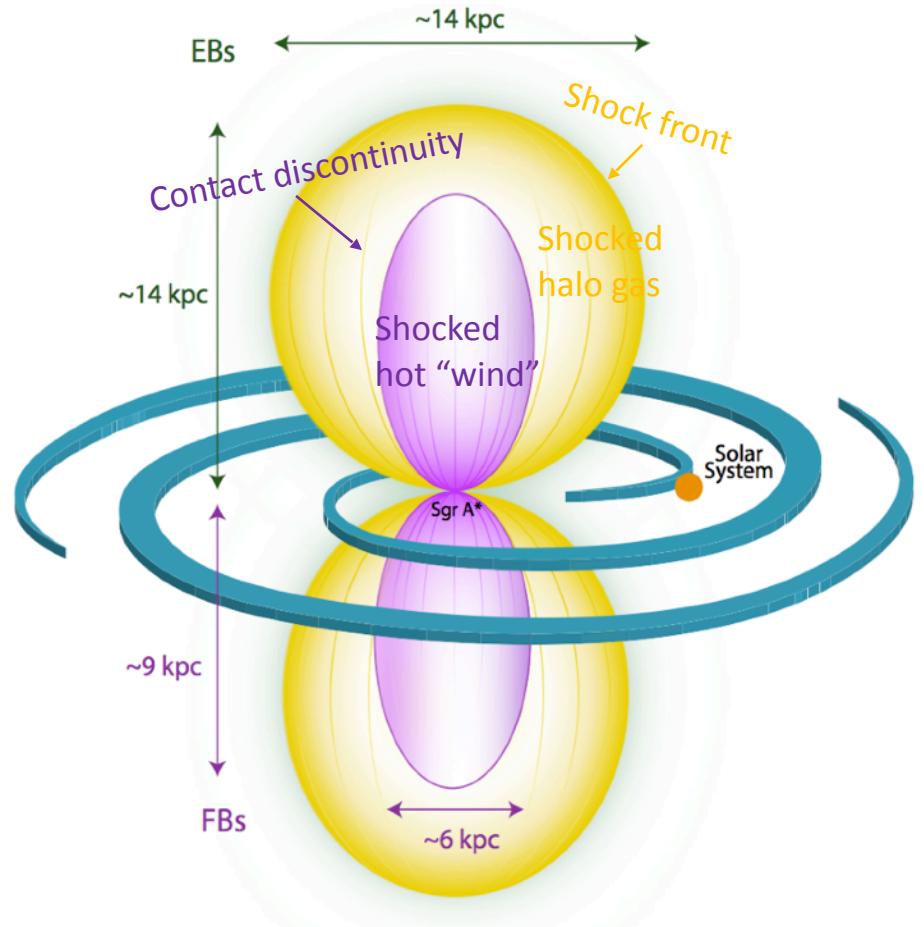
- Mean surface brightness of eROSITA bubbles = $(2 - 4) \times 10^{-15}$ erg cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$ arcmin $^{-2}$.
- Thermal plasma with $kT = 0.3$ keV for 0.2 x solar abundances.
- $L_{X,\text{tot}} \sim 10^{39}$ erg/s at a distance of 10.6 kpc.
- Age ~ 20 Myr.
- Shock velocity $v_s \sim 340$ km/s.
- Gas cooling time $t_{\text{cool}} \sim 2 \times 10^8$ years (\gg age of bubbles).



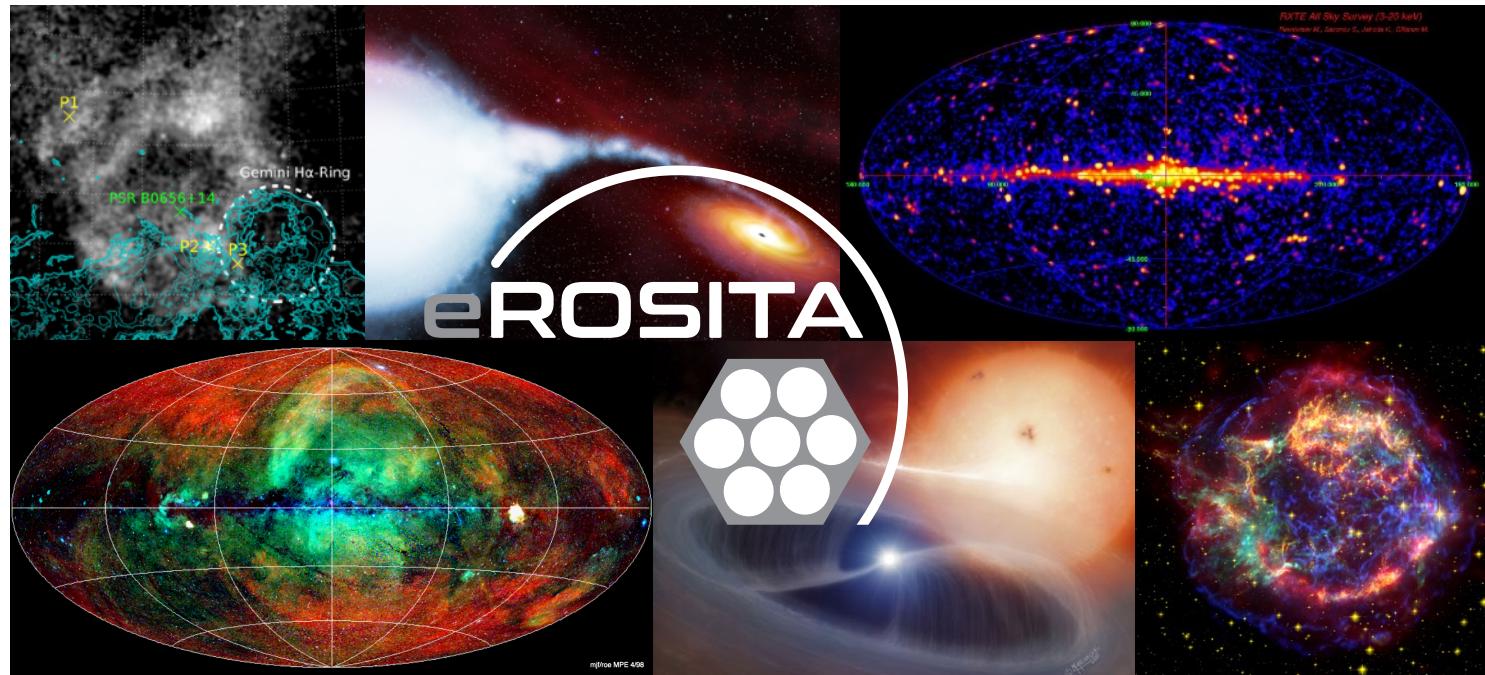
Predehl et al. (2020)

Fermi and eROSITA bubbles

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- Sofue & Kataoka (2021):
 - At the outer shock front: $v_s = 1000$ km/s. $t_{\text{cool}} = 1.5$ Gyr.
 - 3 kpc crater in the disk at the base of the bubbles (HI, CO).



Predehl et al. (2020)



The eROSITA View of Stellar Endpoints

- Research unit funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).
- Coordinated research at the core institutes of the German eROSITA consortium:



FRIEDRICH-ALEXANDER
UNIVERSITÄT
ERLANGEN-NÜRNBERG

EBERHARD KARLS
UNIVERSITÄT
TÜBINGEN



Leibniz-Institut für
Astrophysik Potsdam

- Study the **graveyard of stellar evolution** in our Milky Way and the Magellanic System using eROSITA: **local ISM, supernova remnants, accreting compact objects.**



Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft

