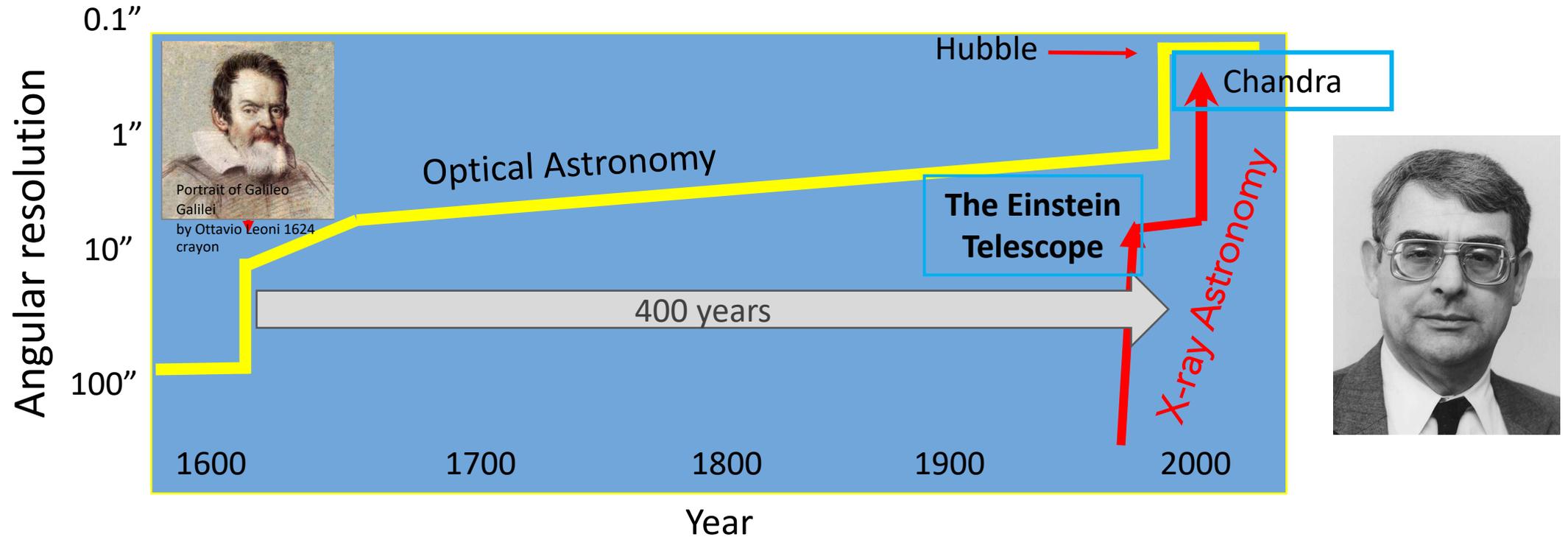


# The Einstein Observatory

*When X-ray observations became astronomy*

# Perspective

## *Einstein* - The Galilean telescope for X-ray Astronomy





Imaging (~5" - 40")

Wide spectral range: ~0.4 – 20 keV

NASA HEAO-2 (the Einstein Observatory)

Launch: 13 November 1978

Re-enter & burn-up: 25 March 1982

HRI - High Resolution Imaging camera, 0.15-3 keV

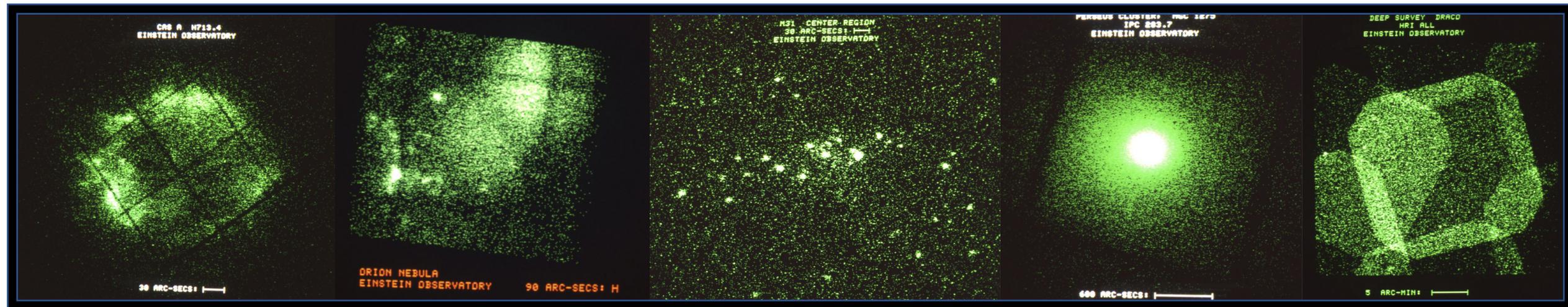
IPC - Imaging Proportional Counter, 0.4 to 4 keV

SSS - Solid State Spectrometer, 0.5 to 4.5 keV

FPCS - Bragg Focal Plane Crystal Spectrometer

Coaxial instrument MPC - Monitor Proportional Counter, 1-20 keV

# In ~3.5 years, Einstein revealed the hot universe



SNRs

Stars

Galaxies

Clusters

AGNs &  
Deep Surveys

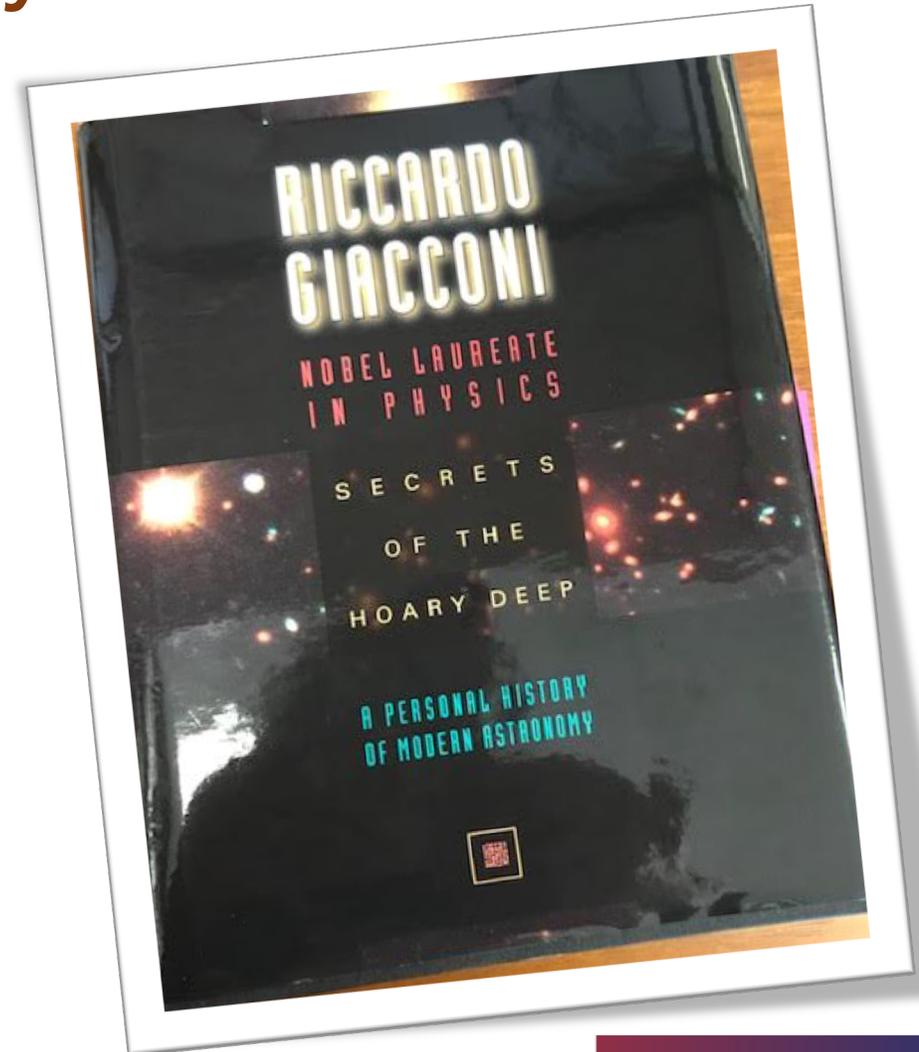
Stellar evolution and its end products

Hot ISM  
Baryon evolution  
Dark Matter

X-ray bkg

# With the *Einstein Observatory* began Riccardo Giacconi's Cultural Revolution in Astronomy

From the *Einstein Observatory*  
It Propagated to  
*Hubble Space Telescope, ESO,*  
*Chandra, ALMA, ....*



# Riccardo Giacconi and the Cultural Revolution in Astronomy

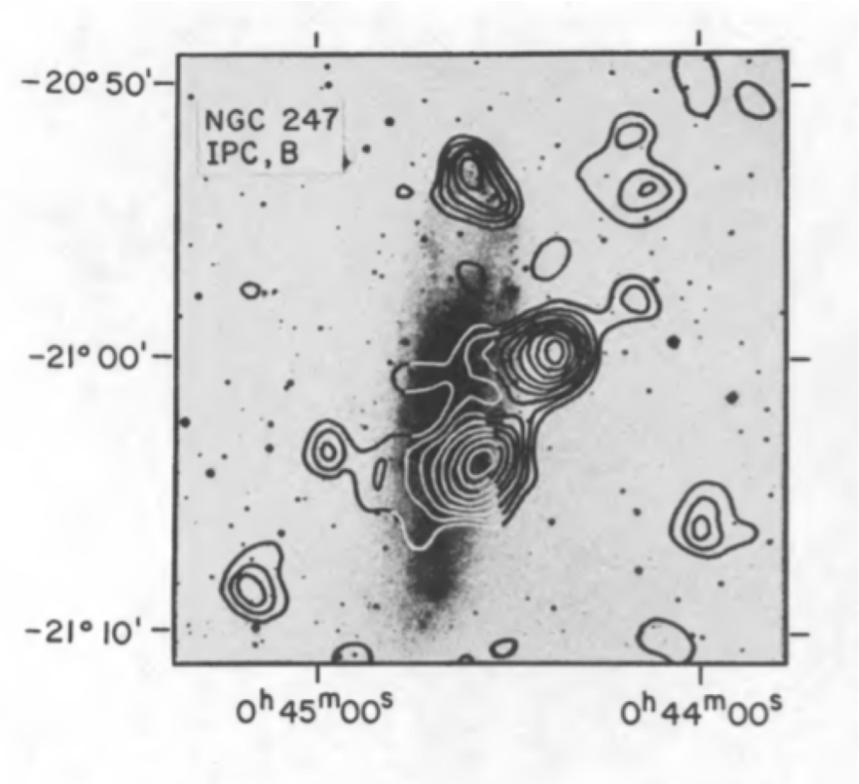
- A 'business model' for astronomy teams
  - Scientific leadership and management
  - Integrated science-technical teams, with scientists doing both functional

**Astronomers have embraced the use of multi-wavelength observations from radio to X-rays**

- Data Centers
  - Einstein Observatory Guest Observer Program
  - Einstein Users committee
  - Data Archives
  - People were very nervous at the time....

# (my) Einstein Archival Research

- An X-ray Catalog and Atlas of Galaxies  
[Fabbiano, Kim & Trinchieri 1992](#)
  - 450 nearby galaxies found in Einstein observations (238 detection , 212 upper limits)
- Follow-up spectral properties  
[Kim, Fabbiano & Trinchieri 1992a, b](#)

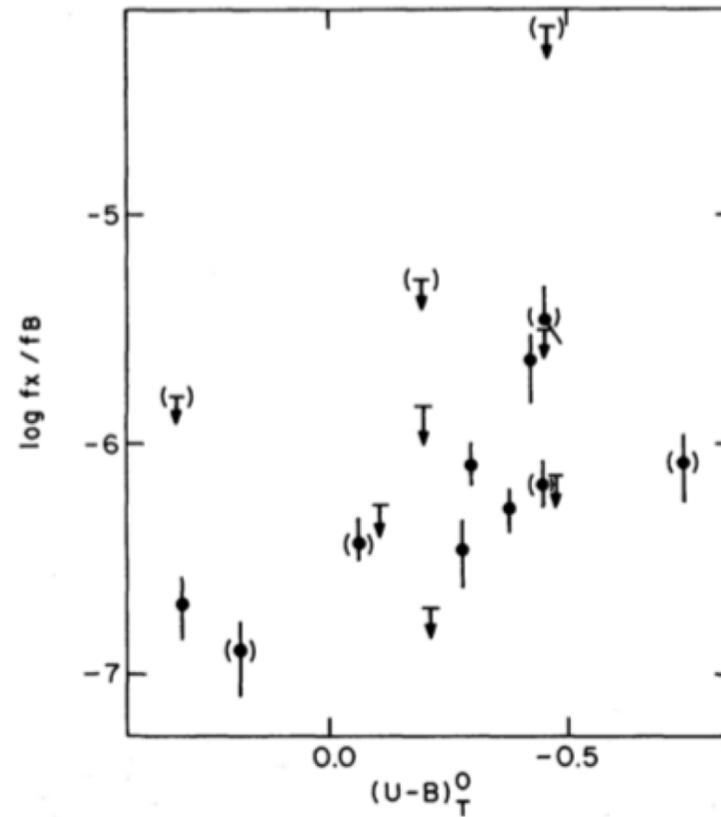


*Einstein archival work provided  
The basis for our understanding of the X-ray emission of galaxies*

# The basis for our understanding of the X-ray emission of galaxies

XRB populations  
(LMXB, HMXB)  
and their relation with SFR &  
stellar mass

See Fabbiano 1989, ARAA

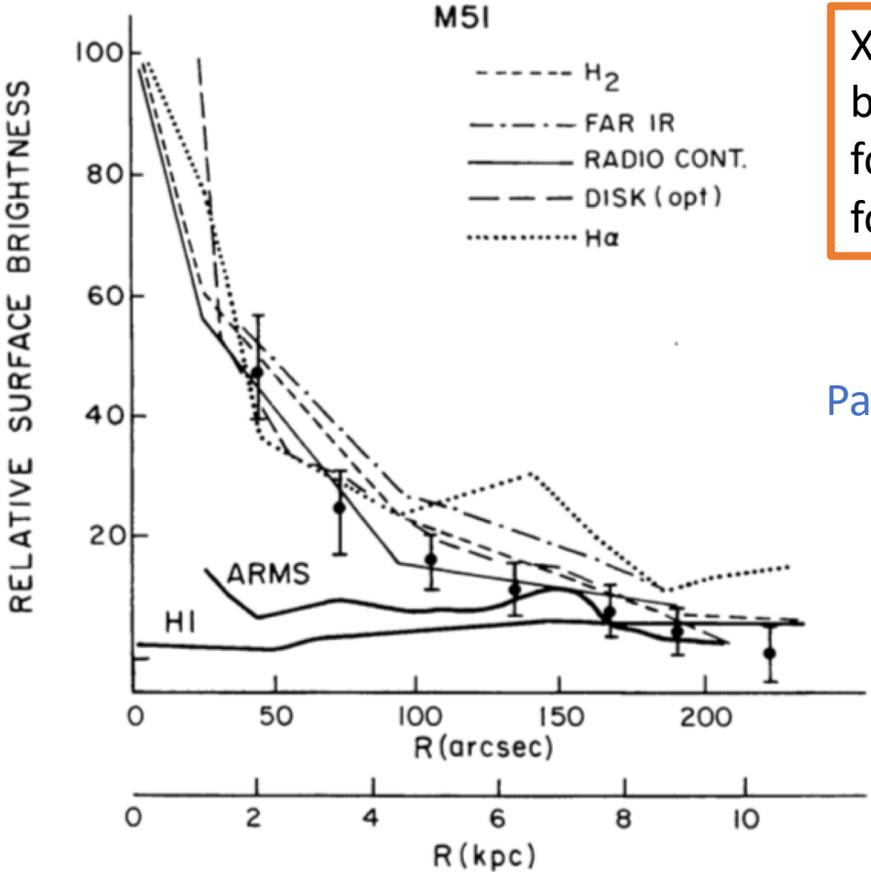


X-ray luminosity is  
enhanced with  
active star formation

Fabbiano et al. 1982

# The basis for our understanding of the X-ray emission of galaxies

XRB populations (LMXB, HMXB) and their relation with SFR & stellar mass



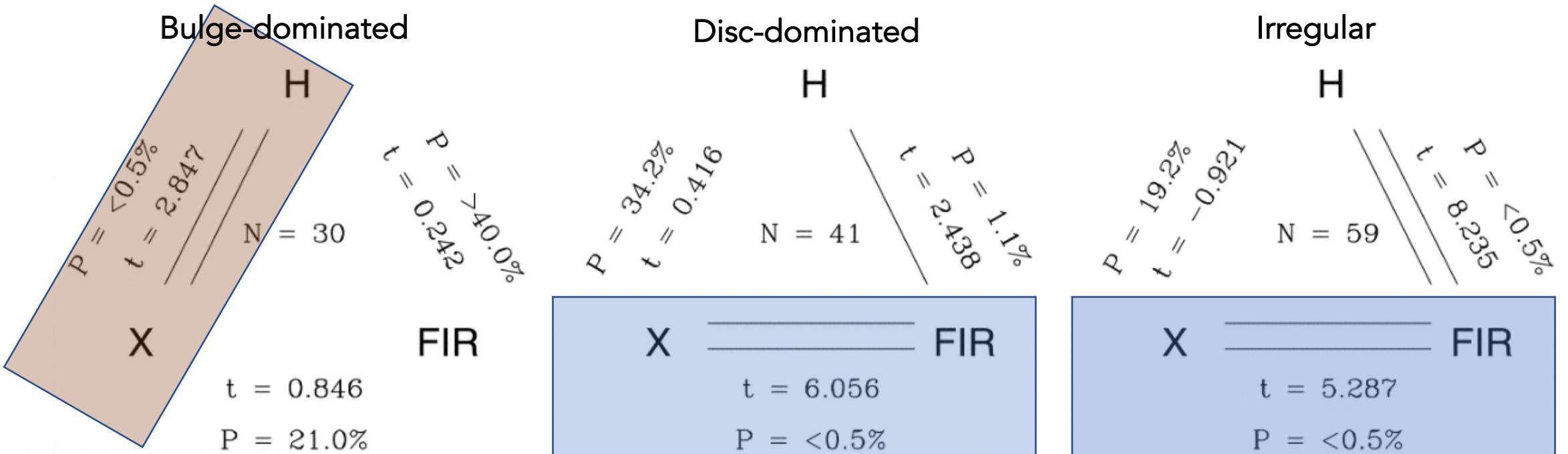
X-ray surface brightness of star-forming galaxies follows stellar light

Palumbo et al. 1985

# The basis for our understanding of the X-ray emission of galaxies

Fabbiano & Shapley 2002 - Statistical Study of **234 S0-Irr normal galaxies**

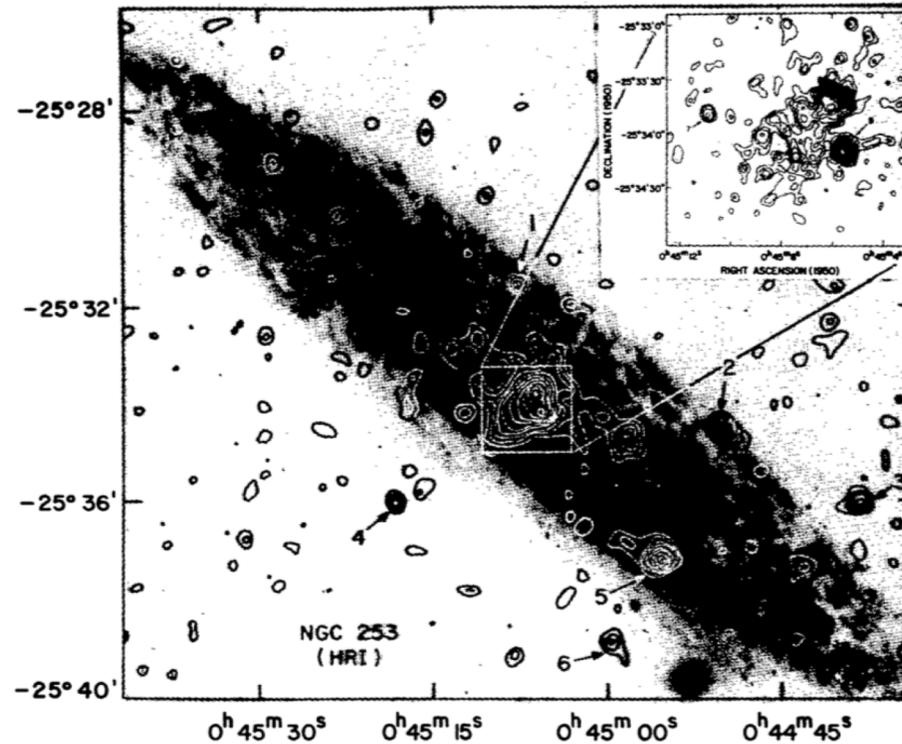
$L_X$  of disk and irregular galaxies  $\sim L_{\text{FIR}}$  (i.e., star formation) – **HMXB populations**  
 $L_X$  of bulge spirals  $\sim L_H$  (integrated stellar mass) – **LMXB populations**



# The basis for our understanding of the X-ray emission of galaxies

Hot ISM and its properties

See Fabbiano 1989, ARAA



Hot outflows from  
starburst nuclei  
NGC 253

Fabbiano & Trinchieri 1984

# *The basis for our understanding of the X-ray emission of galaxies*

## Hot ISM and its properties

And now with Chandra we can study  
LMXB populations &  
'clean full range of hot ISM

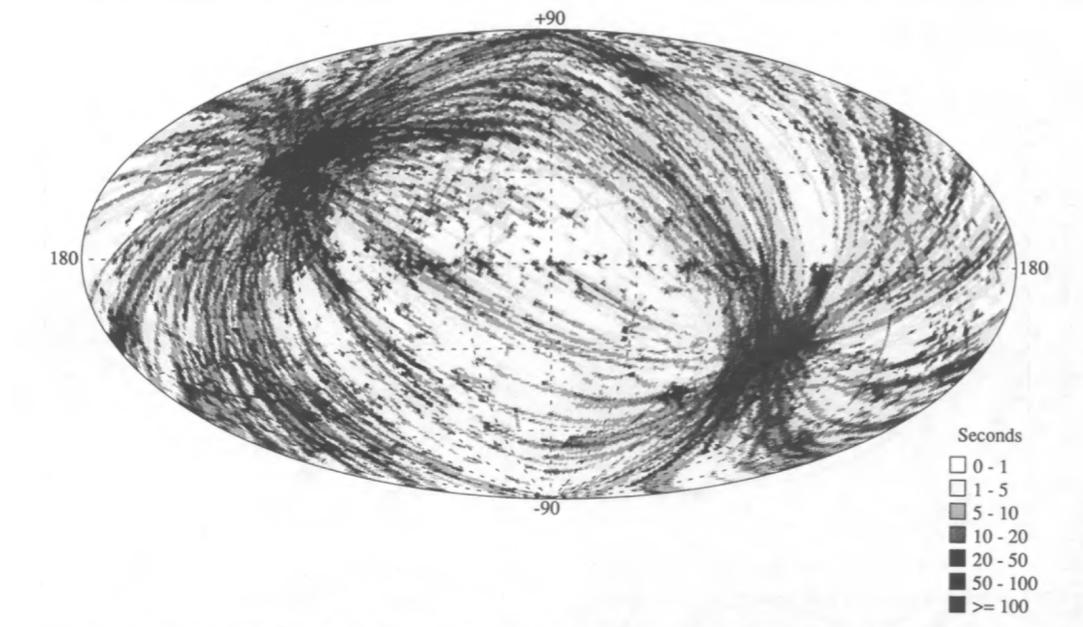
Boroson et al. 2011



# Einstein Data Repurposing: the Slew Survey

Elvis et al. 1992

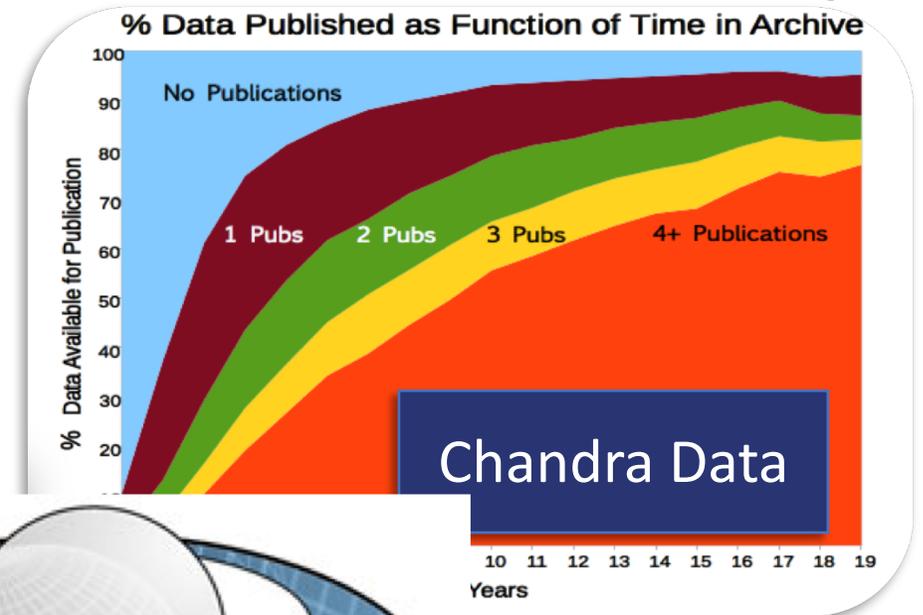
- Catalog of 819 sources detected during Einstein slews in between targets
- 313 not previously known
- Data distributed on CD-ROM
- Many are TeV Gamma ray sources



# Riccardo Giacconi and the Cultural Revolution in Astronomy

## Data beyond the end of the project

- Archival data get re-used, increasing their discovery potential with time
- The adoption of **data interoperability standards** for astronomy is a result of this philosophy
- Developed by the International Virtual Observatory Alliance



# The legacy of Riccardo Giacconi and of the Einstein X-ray Observatory lives on, in

- Our understanding of the 'hot' universe
- The way we do astronomy



