Contribution ID: **49** Type: **Oral**

AstroSat, an Indian step towards space-based astronomical missions

Thursday, September 20, 2018 10:05 AM (20 minutes)

The AstroSat, space-based Indian multi-wavelength observatory, provides an unique platform to enable the access of a very broad energy band (E~ 0.012 - 120.0 keV). It has also displayed the capability of observing hard X-ray polarization (e.g. 100-380 keV for Crab) for bright objects like bright GRBs, Crab, Cyg-1 etc. However, the timing capability of AstroSat has been displayed for a number of X-ray binaries (XRBs) using data from LAXPC instruments. The very sensitive UVIT instrument onboard AstroSat is providing spectacular data in poorly explored UV bands.

The simultaneous coverage of broad-band emission is very crucial for understanding the various emission mechanisms in a variety of objects, e.g., stellar mass X-ray binaries and AGNs. A number of blazars are extensively monitored over the course ~2.5 years of operation by internal and external proposers. In this meeting I shall be emphasizing the multi-wavelength capability of AstroSat and its impact on the understanding of the emission from blazars and XRBs.

Author: Dr CHANDRA, Sunil (North-West University, Potchefstroom)

Co-authors: Prof. SINGH, Kulinder Pal (IISER, Mohali India); Prof. BHATTACHARYYA, Sudip (TIFR, Mumbai India); Prof. BOETTCHER , Markus (North West University Potchefstroom South Africa); Prof. DEWANGAN, Gulab (IUCAA, Pune, India)

Presenter: Dr CHANDRA, Sunil (North-West University, Potchefstroom)

Session Classification: Methods