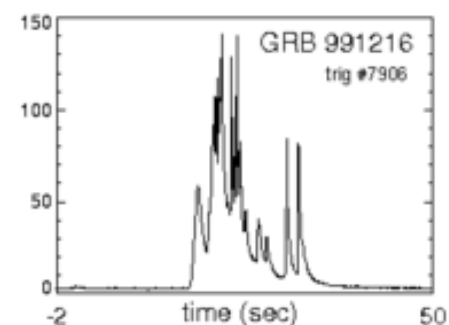
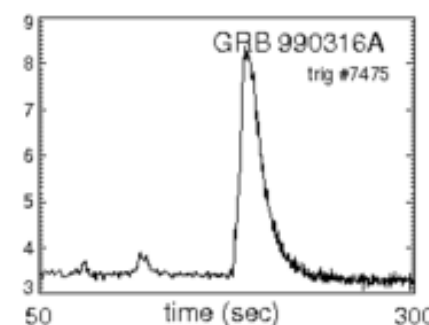
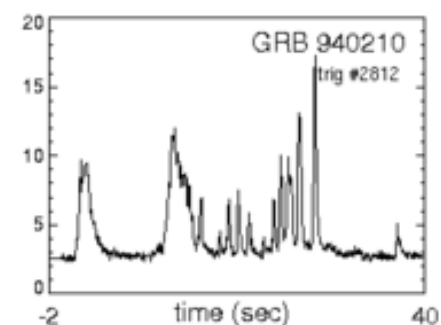
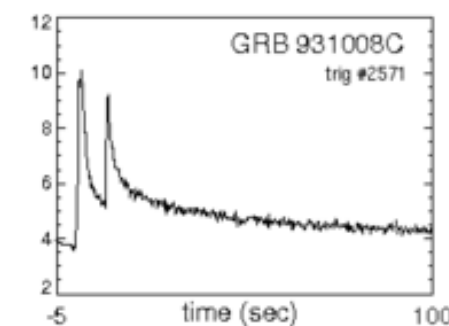
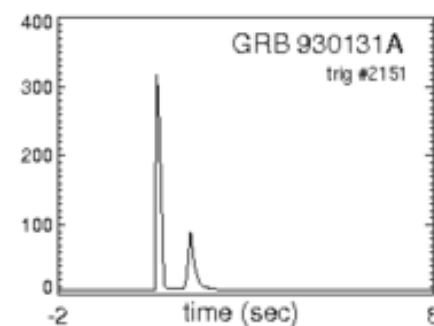
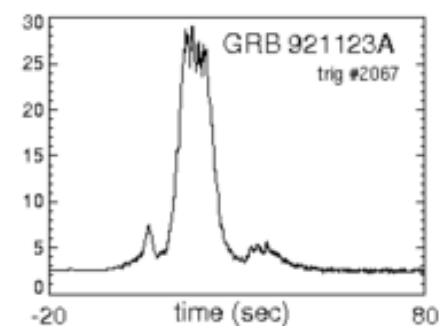
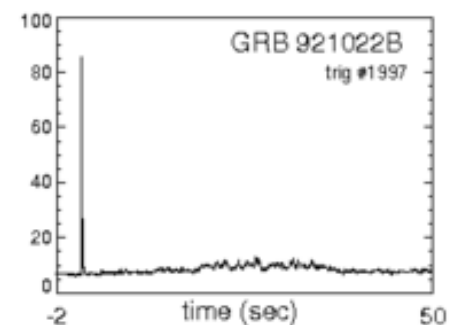
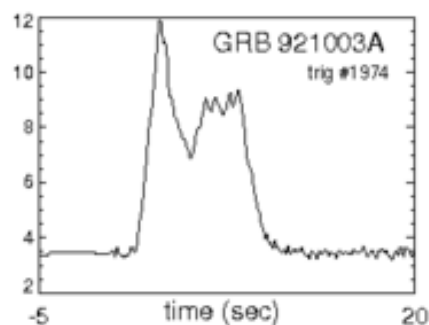
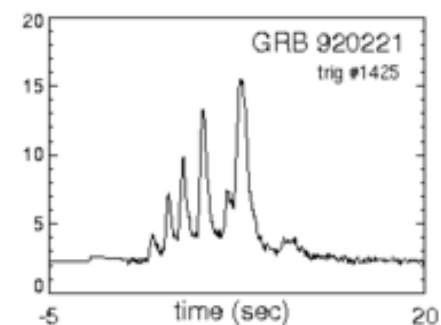
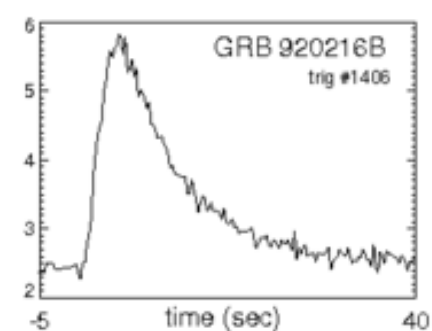
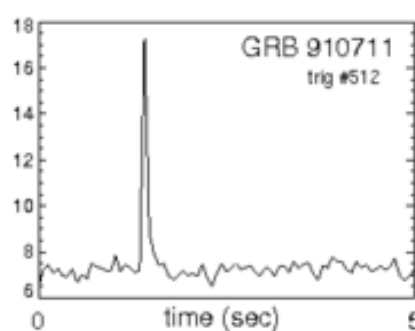
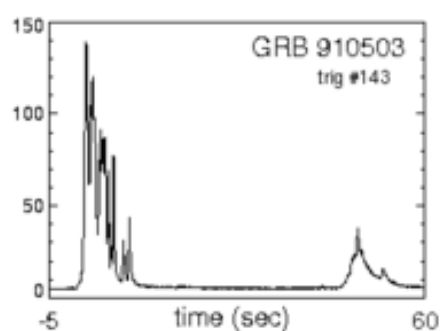


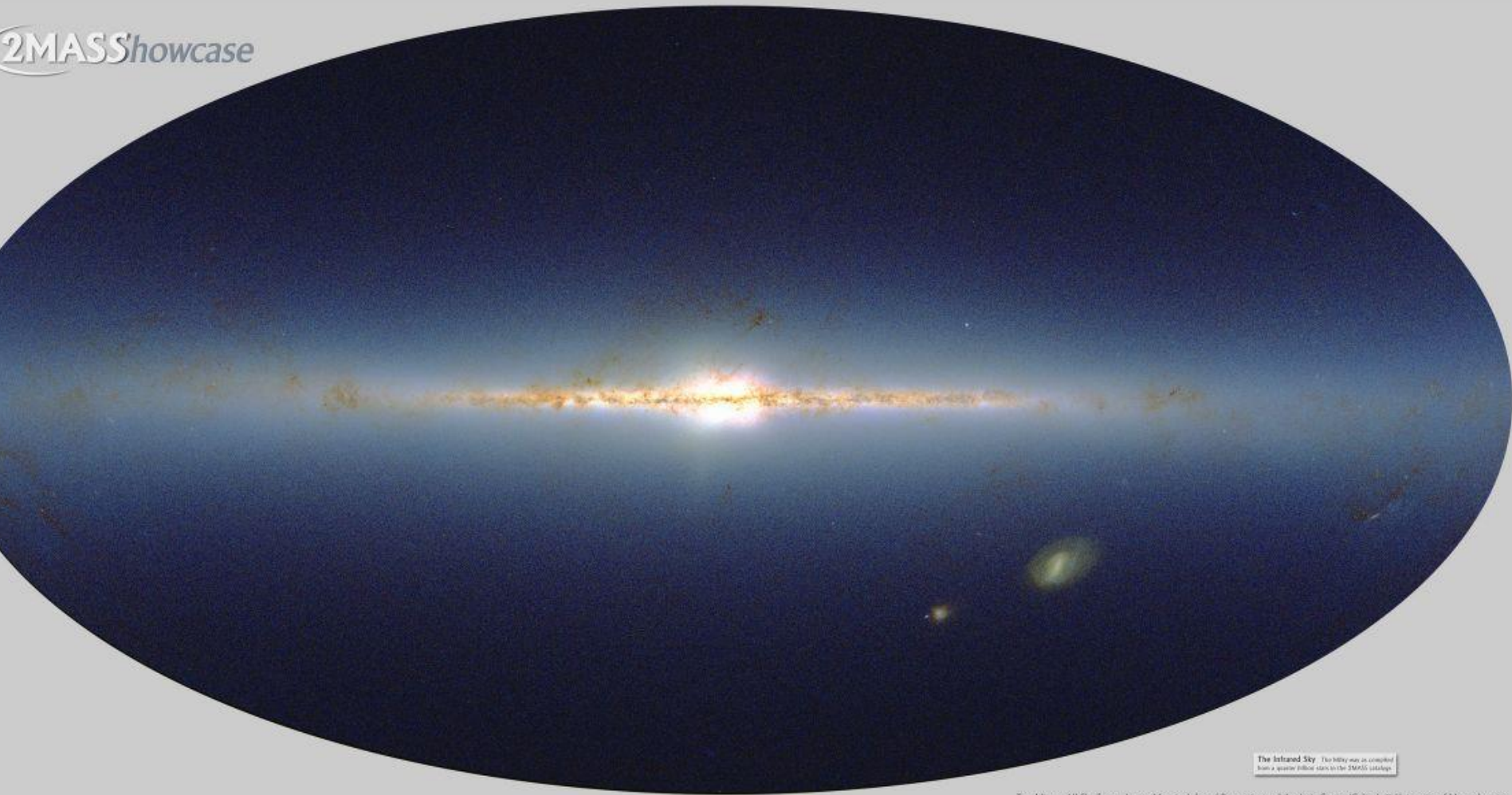
AGA 0101

6.1 As fontes de pulsos de raios-gama

Descobertos em
2 de julho de 1967
pelos satélites
Vela 3 e Vela 4

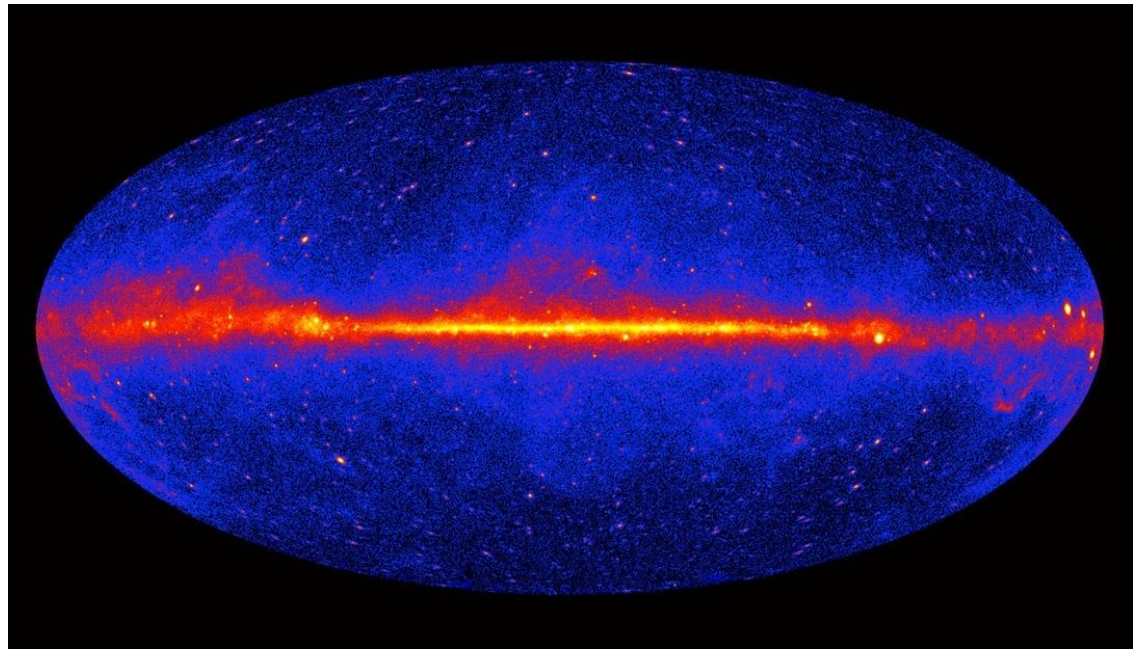
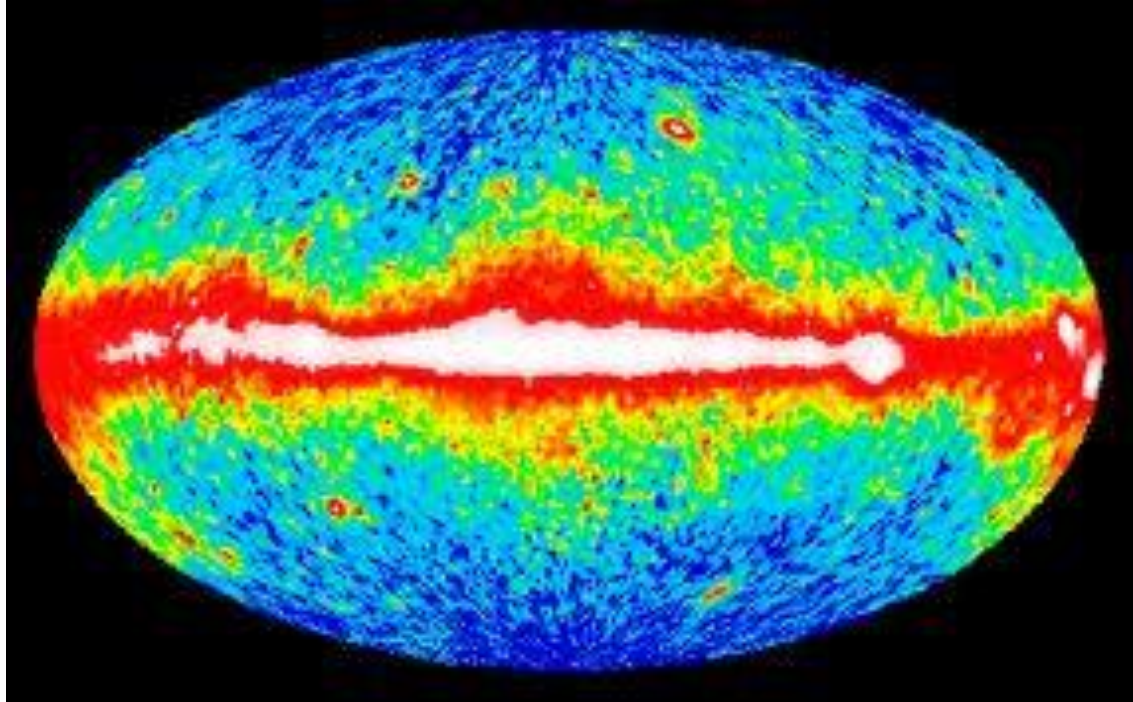
Segredo militar até
1973





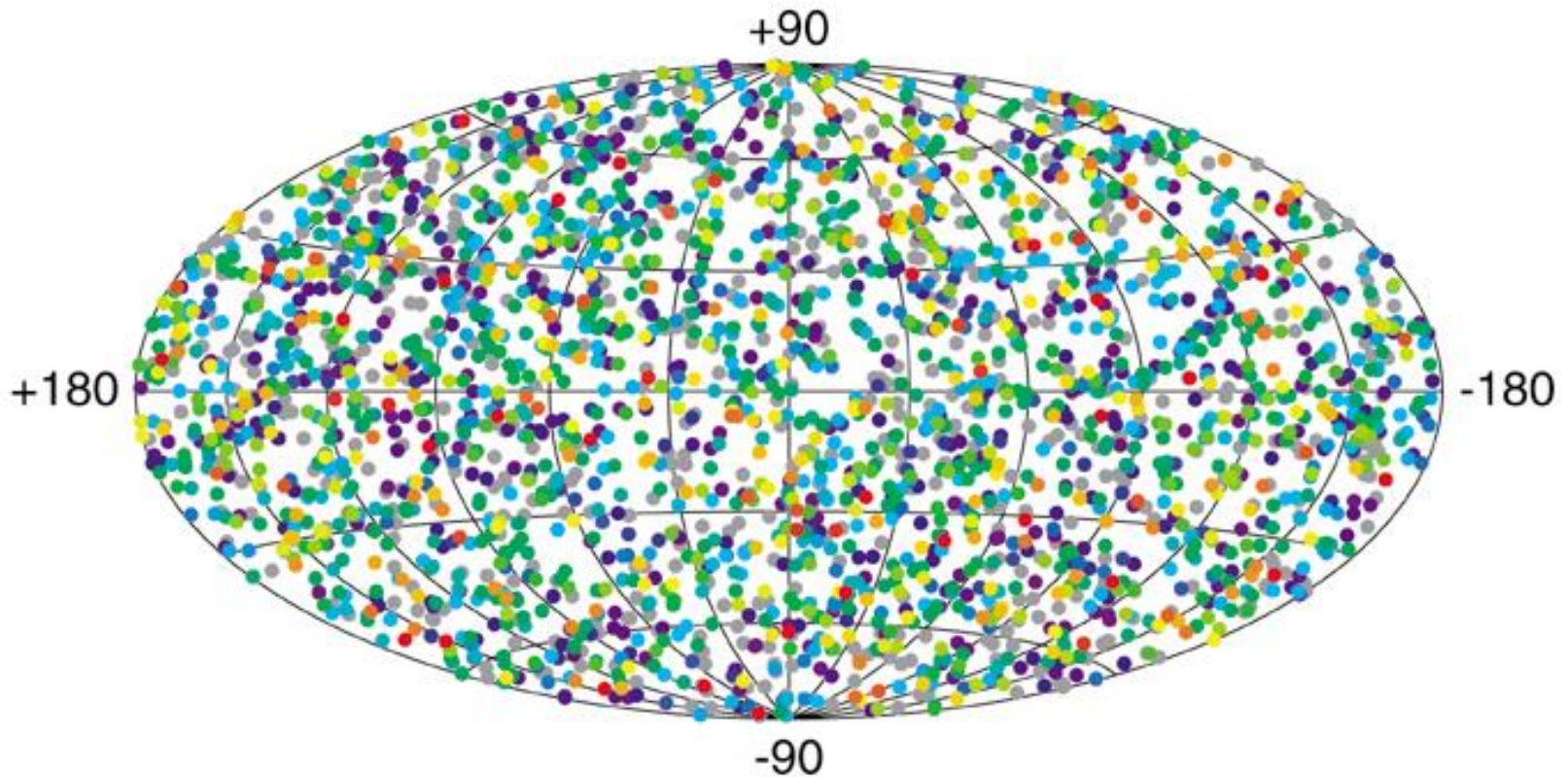
The Infrared Sky The Milky Way as revealed from a sparse field of stars in the 2MASS catalog.

A distribuição de fontes
não pulsadas de raios- γ :
Origem na Via Láctea

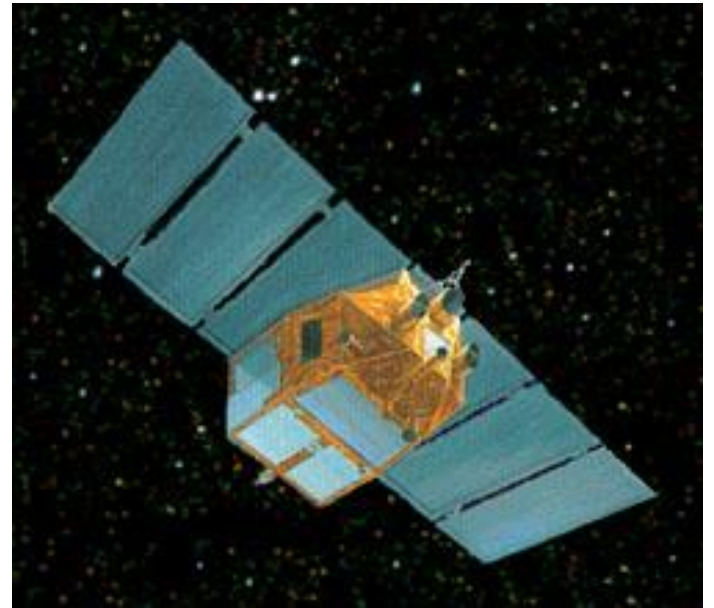


Os pulsos de raios- γ : origem extra-galáctica

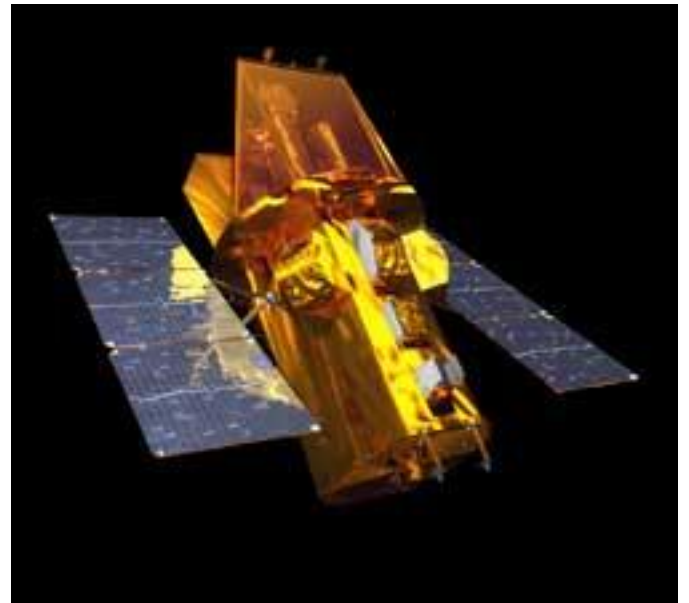
2704 BATSE Gamma-Ray Bursts



BeppoSAX

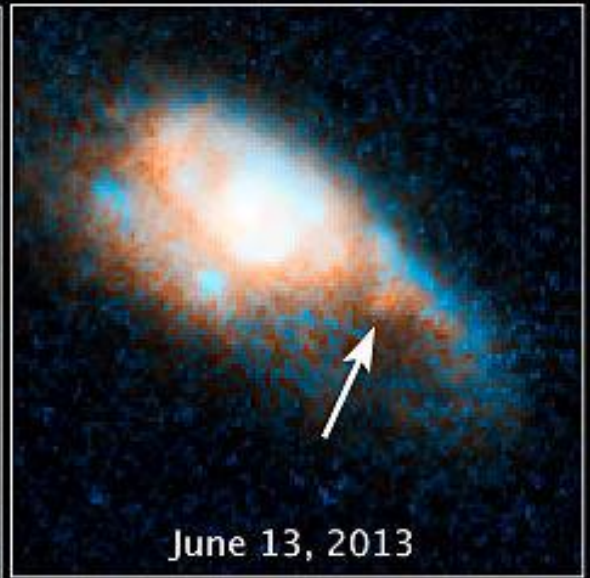
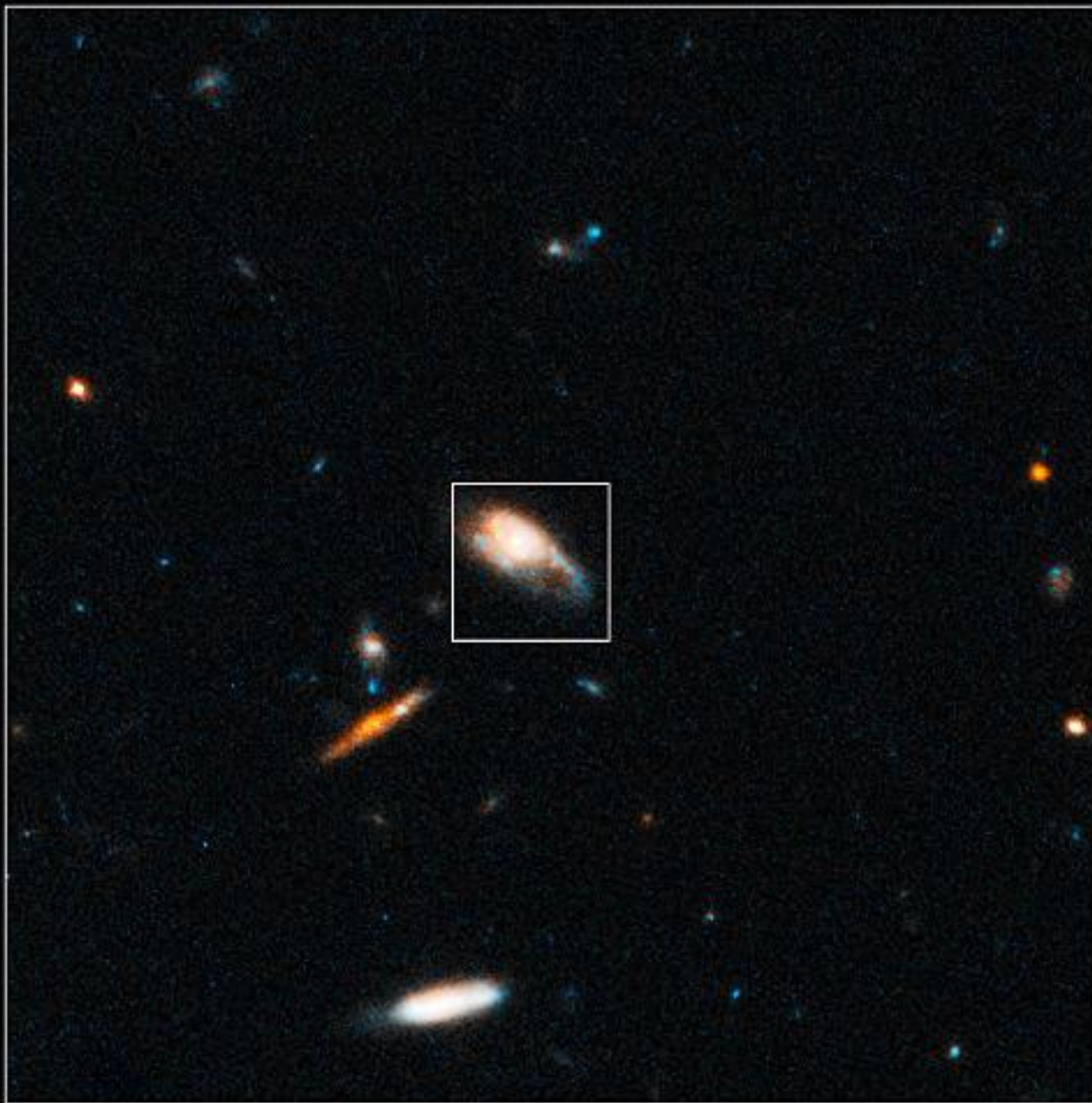


Swift

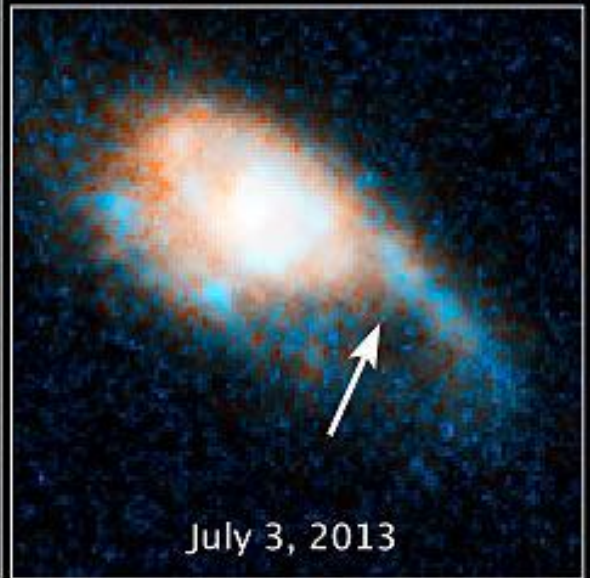


A primeira identificação: uma galáxia distante

- Fev 1997
 - Satélite BeppoSAX
 - Raios- γ + Raios-X + óptico
-
- A primeira distância medida: uma galáxia a 6 bilhões de anos-luz



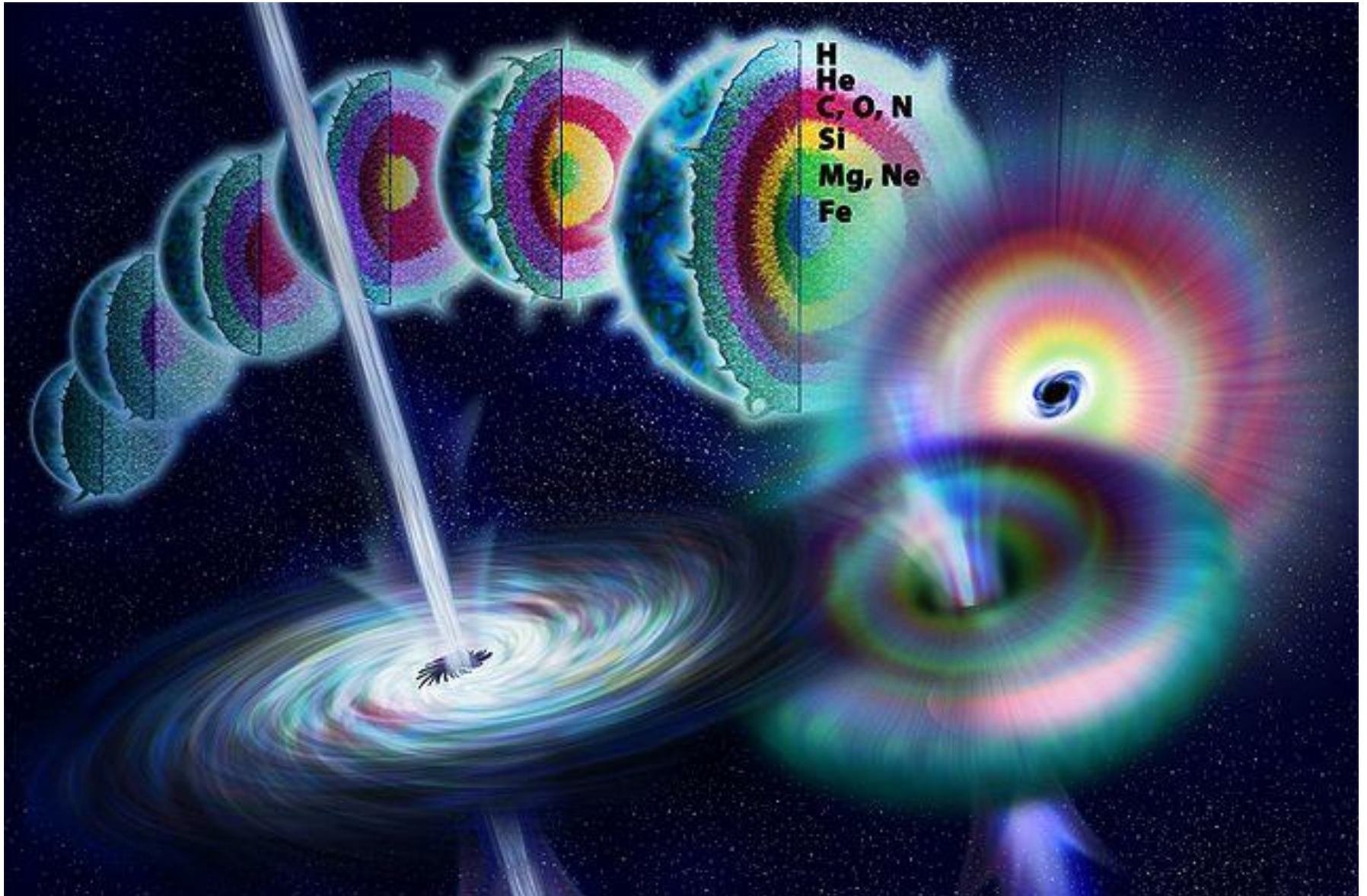
June 13, 2013



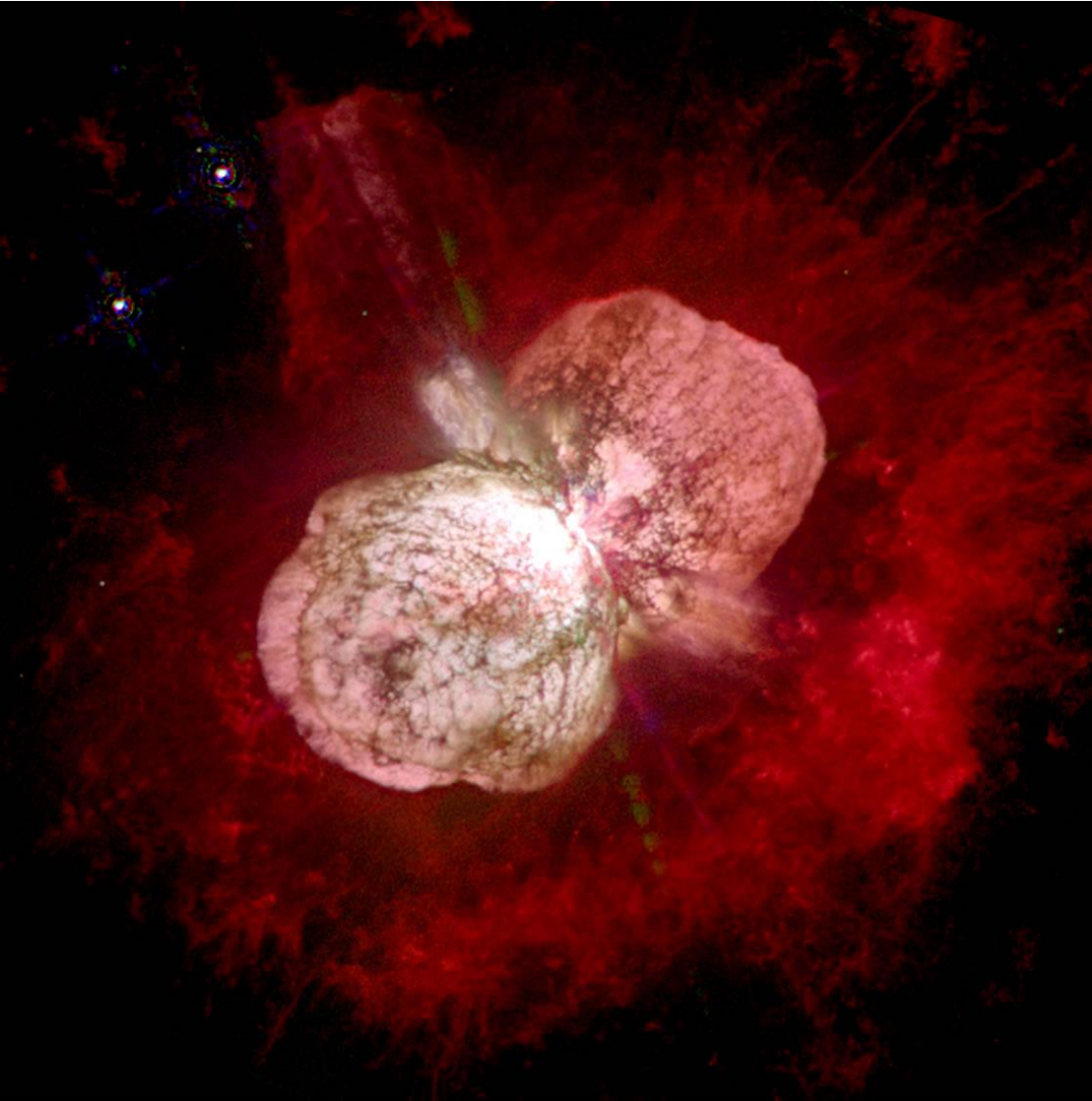
July 3, 2013

Gamma-ray Burst GRB 130603B
Hubble Space Telescope ■ ACS/WFC3

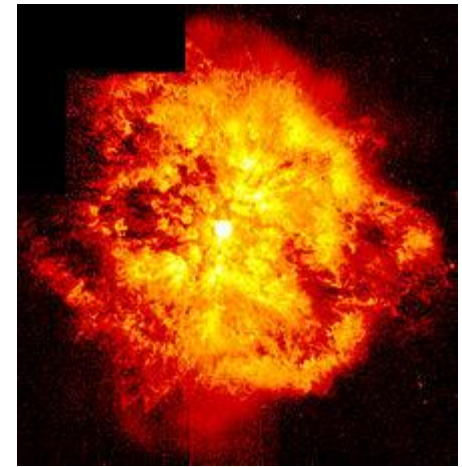
Os pulsos longos de raios- γ : Colapso de estrelas de alta massa

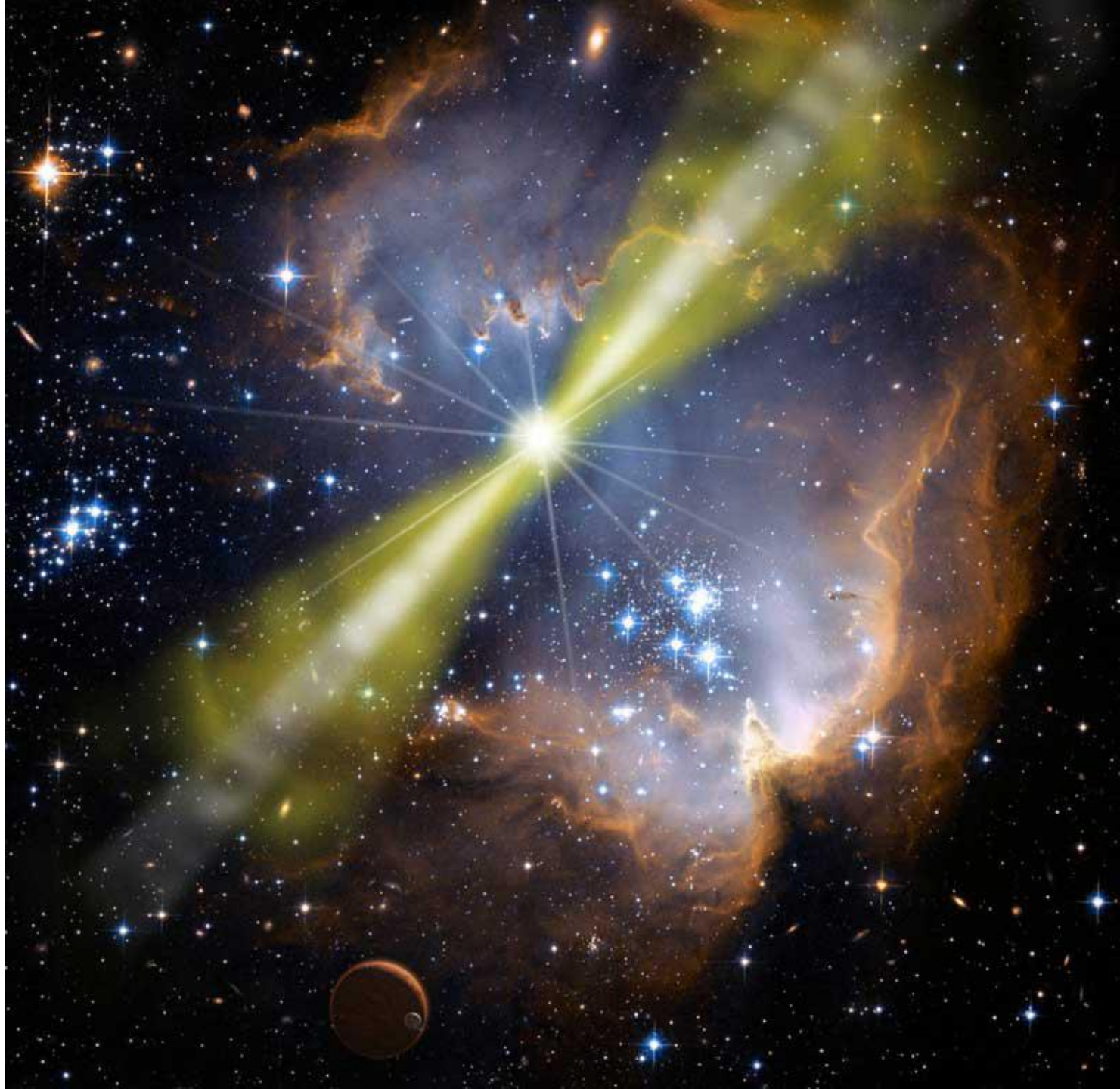


Eta Carinae



WR 124





Os pulsos curtos de raios- γ : fusão de estrelas de neutrons

