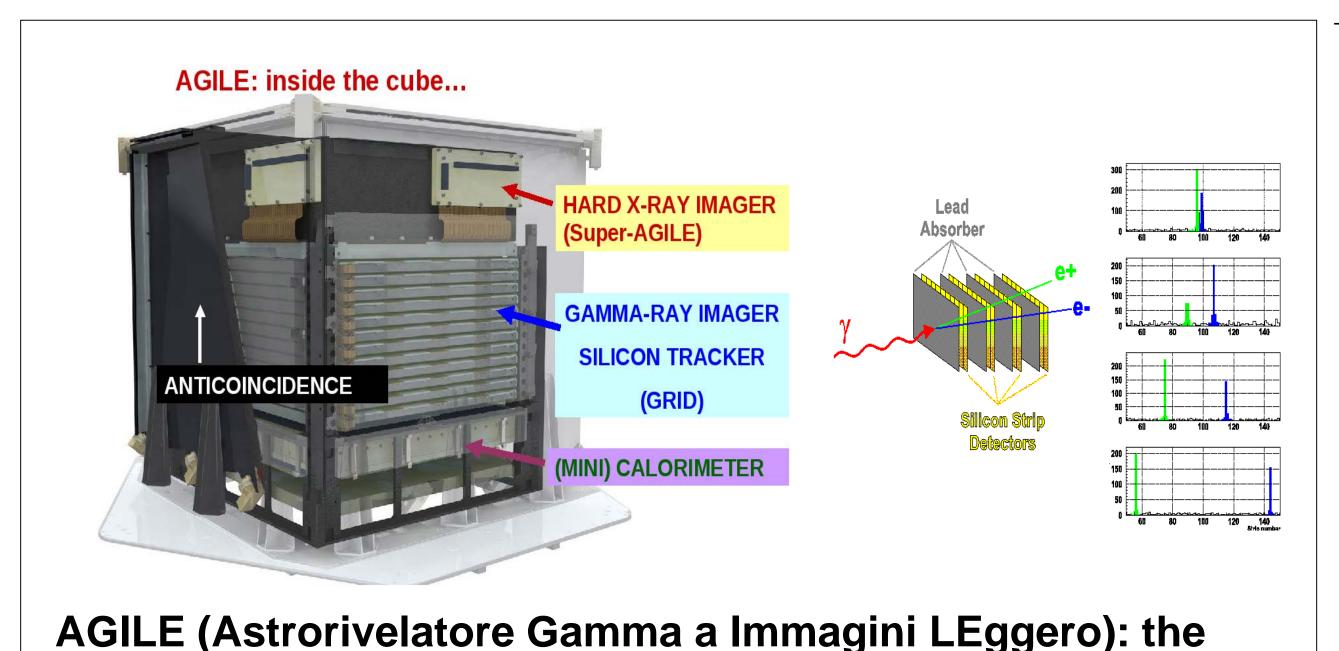


AGILE



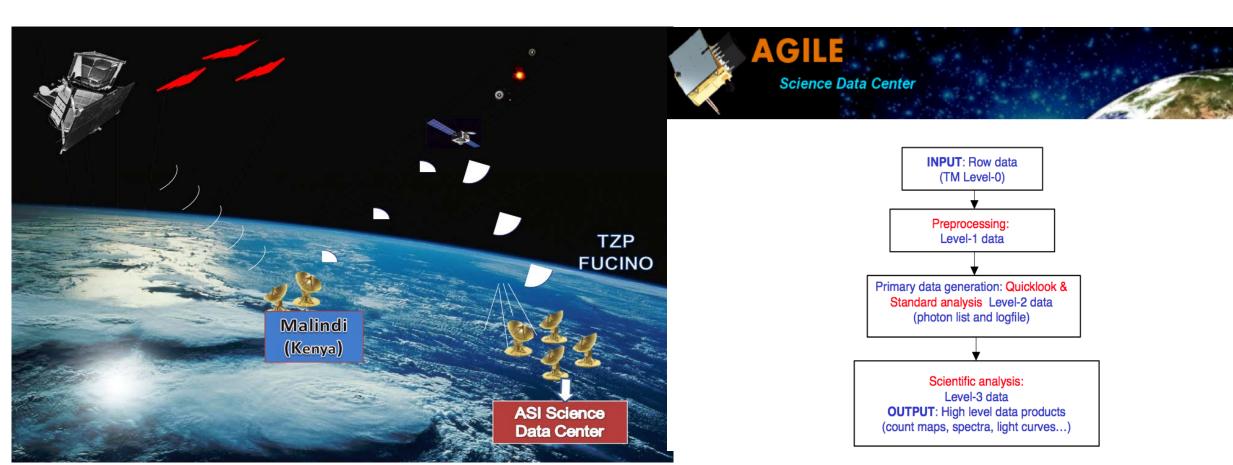
AGILE is a space mission of the Italian Space Agency (ASI) in joint collaboration with INAF, INFN and CIFS, dedicated to the observation of the high-energy Universe. The AGILE satellite was launched on April 23rd, 2007, and is devoted to gamma-ray astrophysics in the 30 MeV - 50 GeV energy range, with simultaneous X-ray imaging capability in the 18-60 keV band. Despite the small size and budget, AGILE produced several important scientific results, among which the unexpected discovery of strong flares from the Crab Nebula. This discovery won to the AGILE PI and the AGILE Team the prestigious "Bruno Rossi Prize" in 2012. Thanks to its sky monitoring capability and fast ground segment alert system, AGILE is substantially improving our knowledge of the gamma-ray sky. C. Pittori, on behalf of the AGILE Collaboration

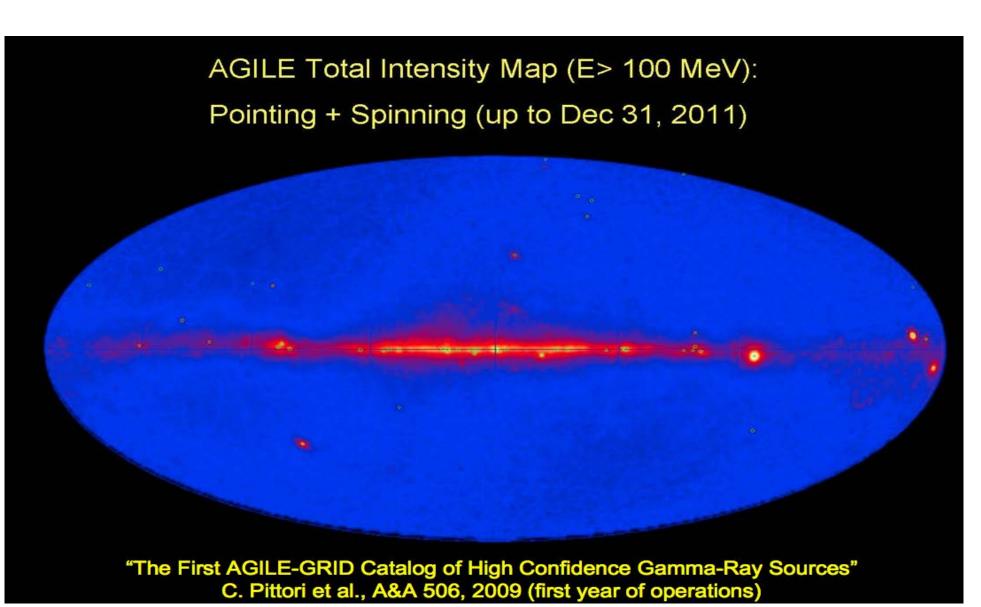


most compact instrument for high-energy astrophysics:

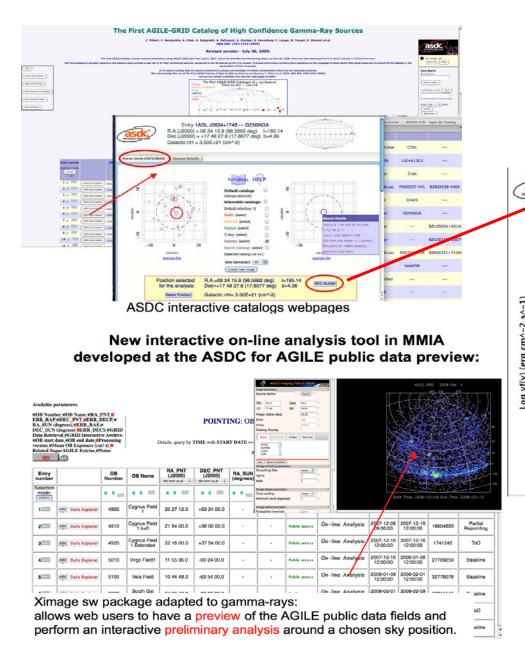
AGILE Data Center @ ASDC

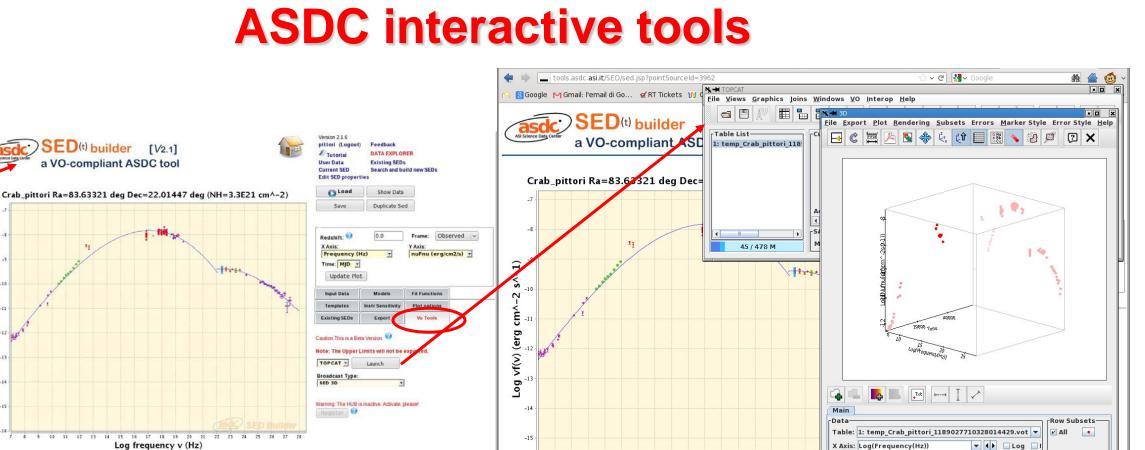
The AGILE Data Center (ADC), part of ASDC, located in Frascati, Italy, is the scientific part of the AGILE Ground Segment. ADC is in charge of all all the scientific oriented activities related to the analysis, archiving and distribution of AGILE data:





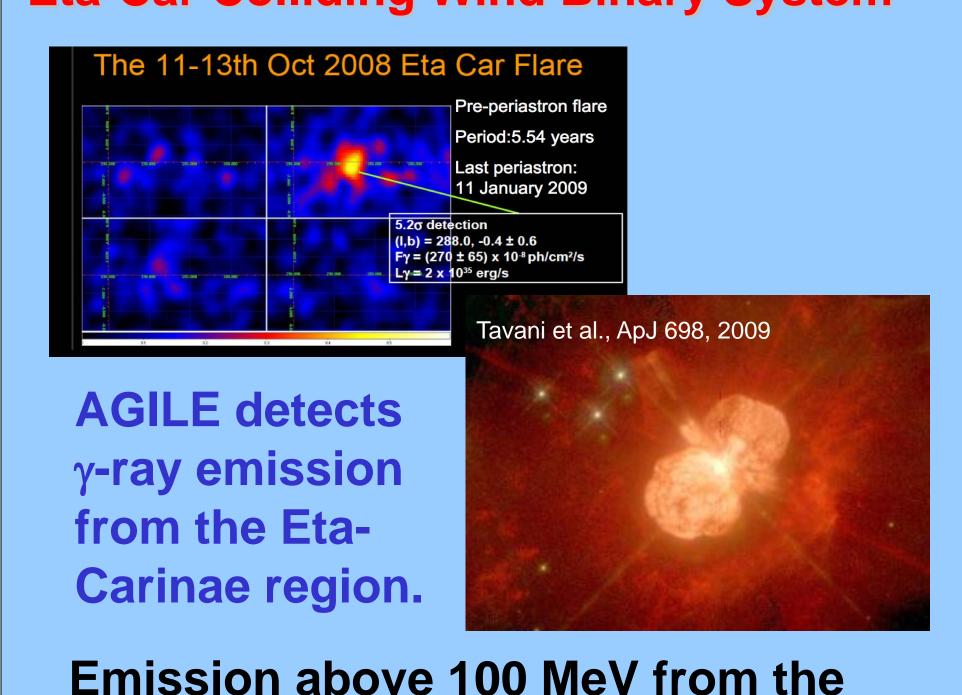
Payload ~ 130 kg - Total ~ 300 kg





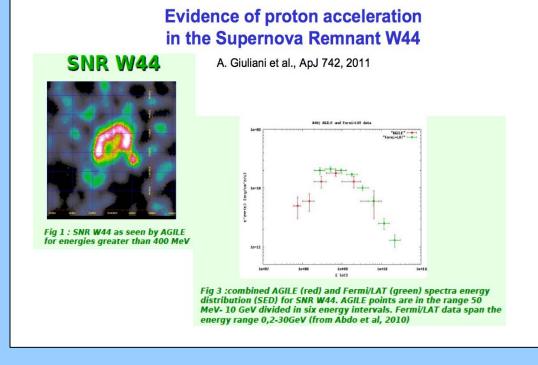
http://www.asdc.asi.it

Eta-Car Colliding Wind Binary System

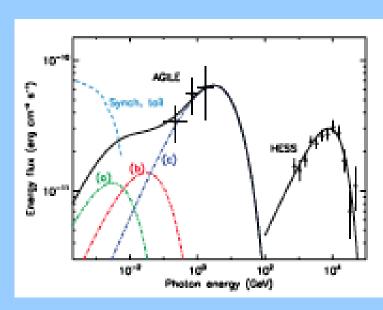


Main AGILE Discoveries:

Supernova Remnants



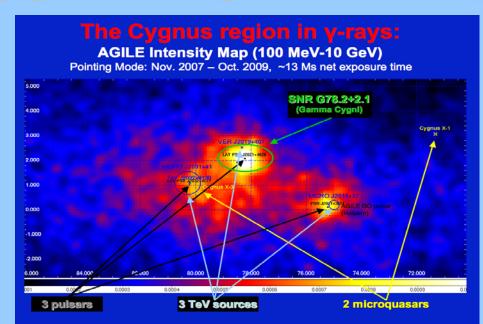
Vela-X Pulsar Wind Nebula



AGILE has provided the first experimental confirmation of emission above 100 MeV from a pulsar wind nebula (Pellizzoni et al., Science 327, 2010)

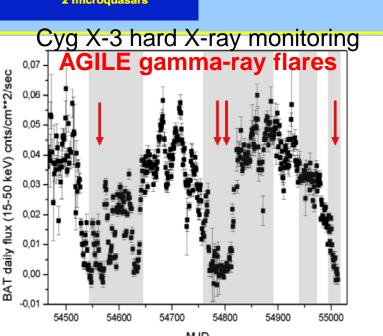
Cygnus Region Microquasars

Log frequency v (Hz)



• AGILE detects
weak persistent
emission above
100 MeV and
several gamma-ray
flares from Cygnus
X-3 microquasar
Tavani et al., Nature 462 (2009)

• Fermi confirms
AGILE detections,
and measures the
orbital period of
the binary sistem.
Abdo et al., Science 326 (2009)

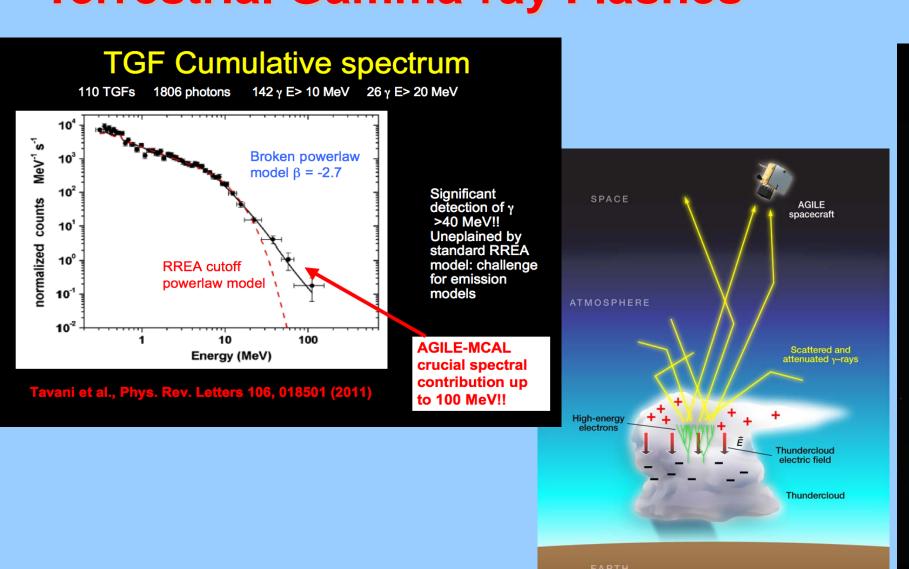


Cygnus X-3 is able to accelerate particles up to relativistic energies and to emit ³-rays above 100 MeV.

Terrestrial Gamma-ray Flashes

observed for the first time.

collision wind of a binary star was



FIRST PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT Sept. 22, 2010: AGILE issues the Astronomer's Telegram n. 2855

The surprising Crab Nebula in gamma rays

