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Inverse-Compton emission from halos around stars

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Abstract content

Inverse Compton scattering by relativistic electrons produces a major component of the diffuse emission from the Galaxy. The photon fields involved are the cosmic microwave background and the interstellar radiation field from stars and dust. Calculations of the inverse Compton distribution have usually assumed a smooth ISRF, but in fact a large part of the Galactic luminosity comes from the most luminous stars which are rare. Therefore we expect the ISRF, and hence the inverse Compton emission, to be clumpy. We also show that some of the most luminous stars may be visible to GLAST.

If this papers is presented for a collaboration, please specify the collaboration

Summary

Reference

Proceedings of the 30th International Cosmic Ray Conference; Rogelio Caballero, Juan Carlos D'Olivo, Gustavo Medina-Tanco, Lukas Nellen, Federico A. Sánchez, José F. Valdés-Galicia (eds.); Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City, Mexico, 2008; Vol. 2 (OG part 1), pages 505-508

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