

Abstract Submitted  
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**Hard X-ray emission from Starburst Galaxies with the NuSTAR Mission** ANN HORNSCHEMEIER, NASA GSFC, MEGAN ARGO, ASTRON, KEITH BECHTOL, KICP, University of Chicago, STEVE BOGGS, University of California, Berkeley, FINN CHRISTENSEN, DTU Space, WILLIAM CRAIG, University of California, Berkeley, CHARLES HAILEY, Columbia University, FIONA HARRISON, California Institute of Technology, BRET LEHMER, Johns Hopkins University, J.-C. LEYDER, NASA GSFC/USRA, THOMAS MACCARONE, Texas Tech University, ANDREW PTAK, NASA GSFC, DANIEL STERN, NASA JPL, TONIA VENTERS, DANIEL WIK, NASA GSFC, ANDREAS ZEAS, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, WILLIAM ZHANG, NASA GSFC — Launched in mid-2012, NuSTAR is the first focusing hard X-ray ( $E > 10$  keV) astronomical observatory. Hard X-ray emission from star-forming galaxies arises from a population of neutron stars and stellar-mass black holes, however few starburst galaxies have been detected above 10 keV. Here we present an overview of a program to survey six normal/starburst galaxies at hard X-ray energies. As of early 2013, only the NuSTAR-Chandra-VLBA multiwavelength campaign on NGC 253 has been performed, consisting of three observational periods. The monitoring was designed to (1) sensitively isolate the locations of X-ray binaries, (2) determine the nature of the accreting compact objects via their 0.5-30 keV spectral properties, and (3) identify interesting flaring X-ray/radio sources as they make spectral state transitions due to variability in their accretion. We will also discuss upcoming observations of the rest of the sample.

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