



# XPoSat

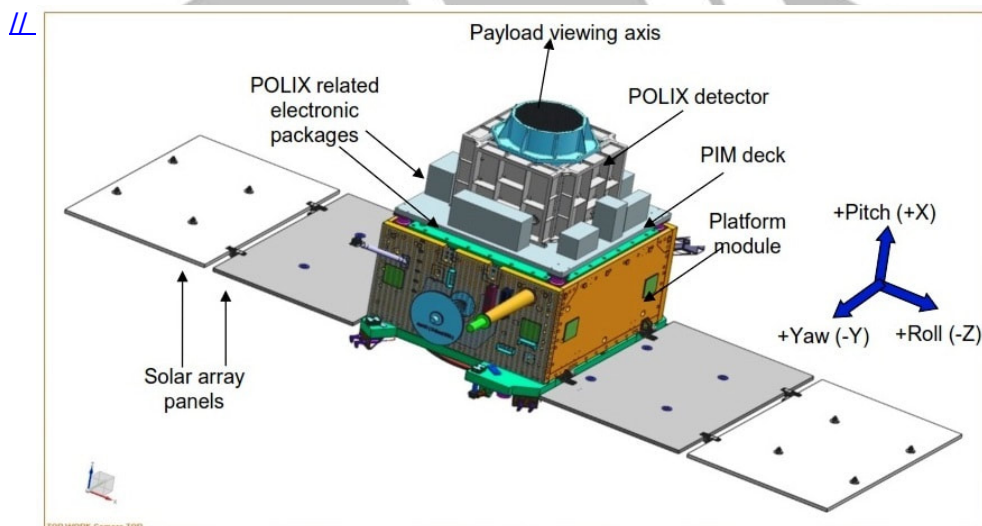
## Why in News?

Recently, the chairman of the [Indian Space Research Organisation \(ISRO\)](#), **S Somanath**, addressed students and scientists during the '**User Meet of XPoSat**' at the **ISRO headquarters in Bengaluru**.

- He emphasised the importance of effectively utilizing data from **science-based space missions** and encouraged Indian scientific institutions to identify talented students and motivate them to work with emerging data technologies like **XPoSat**.

## What is XPoSat?

- **About:**
  - XPoSat stands for **X-ray Polarimeter Satellite**.
    - It is India's **pioneering polarimetry mission** aimed at studying **various dynamics of astronomical sources in extreme conditions**.
    - It is only the **world's second polarimetry mission** using X-Ray after [NASA's Imaging X-ray Polarimetry Explorer \(IXPE\)](#) that was launched in 2021.
- XPoSat is a collaboration between the **ISRO** and the **Raman Research Institute (RRI), Bengaluru, Karnataka**.



- **Scientific Payloads of XPoSat:**

- XPoSat will carry two scientific payloads: **Polarimeter Instrument in X-rays (POLIX)** and **X-ray Spectroscopy and Timing (SPECT)** in a low Earth orbit.
  - POLIX payload will enable the measurement of polarimetry parameters such as the **degree and angle of polarization** in the medium X-ray energy range of 8-30 keV photons originating from astronomical sources.
  - SPECT payload will **provide valuable timing and spectroscopic information** within the energy range of 0.8-15 keV of X-ray photons.

▪ **Importance in Understanding Astronomical Sources:**

- Polarimetry measurements offer an excellent diagnostic tool for comprehending the emission processes from various astronomical sources.
  - Astronomical sources, including **black holes, neutron stars, active galactic nuclei,** and **pulsar wind nebulae,** present complex emission mechanisms that challenge the current understanding.
- By **combining** polarimetric observations with **spectroscopic and timing measurements,** researchers **anticipate overcoming the limitations of the present understanding of astronomical emission processes.**

▪ **Status of XPoSat:**

- Testing for XPoSat is nearing completion, and the mission is in its advanced stages and is scheduled to be launched sometime in the year 2023.

**Other Upcoming Missions of ISRO:**

▪ **Aditya-L1:**

- India's first dedicated solar observatory mission, scheduled for June-July 2023

▪ **Chandrayaan-3:**

- A follow-up mission to Chandrayaan-2, scheduled for June 2023.

▪ **Shukrayaan-1:**

- India's first orbiter mission to Venus.

▪ **Gaganyaan Mission:**

- A manned space mission that will put astronauts 400km in orbit.

▪ **NISAR:**

- A joint Earth-observing mission between **ISRO** and **NASA** that will provide information on global environmental changes.

**UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)**

**Prelims**

**Q. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched? (2014)**

**Spacecraft Purpose**

1. Cassini-Huygens Orbiting the Venus and transmitting data to the Earth
2. Messenger Mapping and investigating the Mercury
3. Voyager 1 and 2 Exploring the outer solar system

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: (b)**

**Source: IE**

