THE INTERPLANETARY NETWORK SUPPLEMENT TO THE BeppoSAX GAMMA-RAY BURST CATALOGS

K. Hurley1, C. Guidorzi2, F. Frontera2, E. Montanari2, F. Rossi1, M. Feroci1, E. Mazets4, S. Golenetskii4, D. D. Frederiks3, V. D. Pal’shin3, R. L. Aptekar4, T. Cline6,16, J. Trombka4, T. McClanahan6, R. Starr8, J. L. Atteia7, C. Barraud7, A. Pélangeon7, M. Boër8, R. Vanderspek9, G. Ricker9, I. G. Mitrofanov10, D. V. Golovin10, A. S. Kozyrev10, M. L. Litvak10, A. B. Sanin10, W. Boynton11, C. Fellows11, K. Harshman11, J. Goldsten12, R. Gold12, D. M. Smith13, C. Wigger14, and W. Haidas14

1 Space Sciences Laboratory, University of California, 7 Gauss Way, Berkeley, CA 94720-7450, USA; khurley@ssl.berkeley.edu
2 Physics Department, University of Ferrara, Via Saragat, 1, 44100 Ferrara, Italy
3 INAF/Istituto di Astrofisica Spaziale e Fisica Cosmica di Bologna, via Gobetti 101, I-40129 Bologna, Italy
4 INAF-Istituto di Astrofisica Spaziale e Fisica Cosmica, via Fosso del Cavaliere, Rome I-00133, Italy
5 Ioffe Physico-Technical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 194021, Russian Federation
6 NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771, USA
7 Laboratoire d’Astrophysique, Observatoire Midi-Pyrénées, 14 Avenue E. Belin, 31400 Toulouse, France
8 Observatoire de Haute-Provence, 04870 Saint Michel l’Observatoire, France
9 Kavli Institute for Astrophysics and Space Research, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 70 Vassar Street, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA
10 Space Research Institute, 84/32, Profsoyuznaya, Moscow 117997, Russian Federation
11 Department of Planetary Sciences, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA
12 Applied Physics Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University, Laurel, MD 20723, USA
13 Physics Department and Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, USA
14 Paul Scherrer Institute, 5232 Villigen PSI, Switzerland

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ABSTRACT

Between 1996 July and 2002 April, one or more spacecraft of the interplanetary network detected 786 cosmic gamma-ray bursts that were also detected by the Gamma-Ray Burst Monitor and/or Wide-Field X-Ray Camera experiments aboard the BeppoSAX spacecraft. During this period, the network consisted of up to six spacecraft, and using triangulation, the localizations of 475 bursts were obtained. We present the localization data for these events.

Key words: astronomical databases: miscellaneous – catalogs – gamma-ray burst: general – techniques: miscellaneous

Online-only material: machine-readable tables

1. INTRODUCTION

Between 1996 July and 2002 April, the Wide Field X-Ray Camera (WFC) and Gamma-Ray Burst Monitor (GRBM) aboard the BeppoSAX mission detected 62 and 1092 cosmic gamma-ray bursts (GRBs), respectively, and localized many of them to accuracies which ranged from arcminutes to tens of degrees (Vetere et al. 2007; Frontera et al. 2009; instrument descriptions may be found in Feroci et al. 1997, Frontera et al. 1997, and Jager et al. 1997). These detections were used to initiate searches through the data of the IPN spacecraft. For the spacecraft that could be obtained by triangulation, the localizations of 475 bursts were obtained. We present the localization data for these events.

Between 1996 July and 2002 April, one or more spacecraft of the interplanetary network detected 786 cosmic gamma-ray bursts that were also detected by the Gamma-Ray Burst Monitor and/or Wide-Field X-Ray Camera experiments aboard the BeppoSAX spacecraft. During this period, the network consisted of up to six spacecraft, and using triangulation, the localizations of 475 bursts were obtained. We present the localization data for these events. An initial description of this work was given in Hurley et al. (2000b).

At least three other spacecraft recorded GRB detections during this period, although they were not used for triangulation and therefore were not, strictly speaking, part of the IPN. The Rossi X-Ray Timing Explorer (RXTE) All Sky Monitor detected and localized some BeppoSAX bursts (Smith et al. 1999). It operated in the low-energy X-ray range, where the light curves of GRBs differ significantly from the high-energy range where the other IPN instruments operate. The Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) Terrell et al. 1996, 1998; Terrell & Klebesadel 2004 and the Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS) Marar et al. 1994 spacecraft also detected, but did not localize, bursts. As they were in low Earth orbit, they were at distances of several tens of light-milliseconds from BeppoSAX, and their data were redundant as far as triangulation was concerned.

2. OBSERVATIONS

For each GRB detected by BeppoSAX, a search was initiated in the data of the IPN spacecraft. For the spacecraft within a few light-seconds of Earth, the search window was centered on the BeppoSAX trigger time, and its duration was somewhat greater than the event duration. For the spacecraft at interplanetary distances, the search window was twice the light-travel time to the spacecraft if the event arrival direction
was unknown, which was the case for most events. If the arrival direction was known, even coarsely, the search window was defined by calculating the expected arrival time at the spacecraft, and searching in a window around it. Of the approximately 3300 events detected by one or more IPN spacecraft while BeppoSAX was operational, 786 were also detected by BeppoSAX; these are listed in Table 1, with the following abbreviations: DMS: Defense Meteorological Satellite Program, HET: HETE-II, Kon: Konus-Wind, MO: Mars Odyssey, NEA: Near Earth Asteroid Rendezvous mission, RHE: RHESSI, SRS: Stretched Rohini Satellite Series, Uly: Ulysses, XTE: Rossi X-Ray Timing Explorer. The burst designation in Table 1 follows that of Frontera et al. (2009) or Vetere et al. (2007), and in some cases it differs from designations in other catalogs. Table 2 shows the number of events observed by each spacecraft in the IPN, and Table 3 gives the number of bursts that were detected by a total of N spacecraft, where N is between 2 and 6. In these tables, detections by RXTE, DMSP, and SROSS have been counted for completeness.

3. LOCALIZATIONS

When a GRB arrives at two spacecraft with a delay $\delta T$, it may be localized to an annulus whose half-angle $\theta$ with respect to the vector joining the two spacecraft is given by

$$\cos \theta = \frac{c \delta T}{D},$$

where $c$ is the speed of light and $D$ is the distance between the two spacecraft. (This assumes that the burst is a plane wave, i.e., that its distance is much greater than $D$.) The annulus width $d\theta$, is

$$d\theta = c\sigma(\delta T)/D \sin \theta,$$

where $\sigma(\delta T)$ is the uncertainty in the time delay. $\sigma(\delta T)$ is generally of the order of 100 ms or more, when both statistical and systematic uncertainties are considered; thus triangulation between two near-Earth spacecraft, for which $D/c$ is at most $\sim 40$ ms, does not constrain the burst arrival direction significantly. When $D/c$ is of the order of several light-seconds (e.g., the distance between Konus-Wind and a near-Earth spacecraft), annuli with widths of several degrees or less can be obtained;

when $D/c$ is several hundred light-seconds or more (i.e., an interplanetary spacecraft and a near-Earth spacecraft), annulus widths of the order of arcminutes or less are possible. When two interplanetary spacecraft and a near-Earth spacecraft observe a GRB, a small error box can be obtained. Table 4 gives the number of events observed by 0, 1, and 2 interplanetary spacecraft.

Four hundred and seventy-five bursts could be localized by the method above; Table 5 gives the localization information for them. Triangulation annuli are given in the four IPN columns: these are the right ascension and declination of the annulus center $\alpha, \delta$, the annulus radius $R$, and the uncertainty in the radius $\delta R$. One or two annuli are specified. In addition to triangulation annuli, several other types of localization information are included in this catalog. The three BATSE columns give the right ascension, declination, and $1\sigma$ (statistical only) error radius of the BATSE localizations, where they are available. These are taken from the current catalog on the BATSE Web site\footnote{http://www.batse.msfc.nasa.gov/batse/grb/catalog/current/} as well as from the BATSE untriggered burst catalogs (Stern et al. 2001; Kommers et al. 2000). Three SAX columns give the right ascension, declination, and 90% confidence radius of the BeppoSAX localization, either from the GRBM or the WFC catalog (Frontera et al. 2009; Vetere et al. 2007). As the Vetere et al. (2007) catalog does not contain error radii for the WFC bursts, these have been obtained from the IAU and GCN Circulars. Although all the bursts in Table 5 were detected by BeppoSAX, not all of them could be localized by the WFC or GRBM. The three HETE columns give the right ascension, declination, and radius of the Wide Field X-Ray Monitor error circle (R. Vanderspek et al. 2010, in preparation). Combining these error circles with the IPN annuli often results in smaller error regions. IPN localizations for almost all bursts with a BATSE or HETE error circle have appeared in a previous catalog and are repeated here only for completeness.

The two Ecliptic columns give the ecliptic latitudes of the bursts, measured northward (positive) from the ecliptic plane towards the north ecliptic pole. These are derived by comparing

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**Figure 1.** Timelines of the missions comprising the interplanetary network between 1996 and 2002. During the period when BeppoSAX was operational, there were a minimum of three and a maximum of five other missions in the network. There were two interplanetary spacecraft in operation for most of the BeppoSAX mission, Ulysses and either NEAR or Odyssey.

**Table 1**

| Designation\(^a\) | Date Universal Time\(^b\) | Observed by\(^c\) |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| GRB960703A        | 1996 Jul 3 07:39:48       | Kon               |
| GRB960703B        | 1996 Jul 3 13:42:53       | Uly, BAT, Kon     |
| GRB960703C        | 1996 Jul 3 18:10:40       | BAT, Kon, SRS     |
| GRB960707A        | 1996 Jul 7 10:16:40       | Uly, BAT, Kon     |
| GRB960707B        | 1996 Jul 7 16:26:04       | BAT               |
| GRB960720         | 1996 Jul 20 11:36:53      | BAT, Kon          |
| GRB960723A        | 1996 Jul 23 04:46:01      | BAT, Kon          |
| GRB960725         | 1996 Jul 25 17:39:07      | BAT               |
| GRB960730         | 1996 Jul 30 19:35:08      | BAT, Kon          |
| GRB960731         | 1996 Jul 31 05:46:01      | Uly, BAT, Kon     |

**Notes.**
- \(^a\) This is the BeppoSAX designation in Frontera et al. (2009) or Vetere et al. (2007); designations in other catalogs may differ.
- \(^b\) Universal time is the Earth-crossing time of the start of the event.
- \(^c\) DMS: Defense Meteorological Satellite Program; HET: HETE-II; Kon: Konus-Wind; MO: Mars Odyssey; NEA: Near Earth Asteroid Rendezvous mission; RHE: RHESSI; SRS: Stretched Rohini Satellite Series; Uly: Ulysses; XTE: Rossi X-Ray Timing Explorer.

(This table is available in its entirety in a machine-readable form in the online journal. A portion is shown here for guidance regarding its form and content.)

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Table 2

Number of BeppoSAX Bursts Observed by Each Spacecraft

|   | BATSE | DMSP | HETE | Konus | NEAR | Odyssey | RXTE | SROSS | Ulysses |
|---|-------|------|------|-------|------|---------|------|-------|---------|
|   | 426   | 14   | 14   | 528   | 152  | 13      | 10   | 9     | 5       | 376     |

Table 3

Number of BeppoSAX Bursts in this Catalog Observed by a Total of \( N \) Experiments, Regardless of their Distance from Earth

|   | \( N = 1 \) | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   |
|---|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|   | 0           | 324 | 220 | 196 | 40  | 7   |

Table 4

Number of BeppoSAX Bursts Observed by \( N \) Interplanetary Spacecraft, i.e., NEAR, Mars Odyssey, and Ulysses

|   | \( N = 0 \) | 1   | 2   |
|---|-------------|-----|-----|
|   | 362         | 309 | 116 |

Figure 2. Localizations of GRB970203. The arrival direction is defined by the intersection of the 33° radius GRBM error circle, the 0:16 wide IPN annulus, and the 20° wide Konus ecliptic latitude band.

Figure 3. Localizations of GRB980326. The arrival direction is defined by the intersection of the 0:133 radius WFC error circle and the 0:092 wide BATSE-Ulysses annulus. The initial WFC and IPN localizations were announced in Celidonio et al. (1998) and Hurley et al. (1998). The optical counterpart, indicated by an asterisk, was found by Groot et al. (1998).
Table 5
IPN Localization Data

| Date    | UT     | BATSE α | δ   | R   | SAX α | δ   | R   | HETE α | δ   | R   | IPN α | δ   | R   | R1 δR1 | IPN β1 | β2 | Ecliptic α | δ   | R   | Planet α | δ   | R   | Other α | δ   | R   | Area (sq. deg.) |
|---------|--------|---------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|--------|-------|----|------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|---------|
| 1996 Jul 3 | 13:42:53 | 4.6    | −7.8 | 1.0  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | 1.09E+00 |
| 1996 Jul 7 | 10:16:40 | 321.0  | 82.5 | 1.1  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | 1.63E+01 |
| 1996 Jul 31 | 05:46:01 | 43.9   | 12.5 | .9   | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | 9.28E+00 |
| 1996 Aug 1  | 11:29:09 | ...    | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | 1.01E+01 |
| 1996 Aug 5  | 21:55:57 | ...    | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | 5.83E+01 |
| 1996 Aug 10 | 06:56:16 | ...    | ...  | ...  | 102.000 | −11.000 | 33.000 | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | 3.75E+02 |
| 1996 Aug 25 | 00:23:03 | ...    | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...  | 1.49E+00 |

Note. * IPN annulus does not include BeppoSAX localization.

(This table is available in its entirety in a machine-readable form in the online journal. A portion is shown here for guidance regarding its form and content.)
Table 6  
IPN Catalogs of Gamma-ray Bursts

| Years Covered | Number of GRBs | Description |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1990–1992     | 16             | Ulysses, Pioneer Venus Orbiter, WATCH, SIGMA, PHEBUS GRBsa |
| 1990–1994     | 56             | Granat-WATCH supplementb |
| 1991–1994     | 37             | Pioneer Venus Orbiter, Compton Gamma-Ray Observatory, Ulysses GRBs |
| 1991–1994     | 218            | BATSE 3B supplementc |
| 1991–2000     | 211            | BATSE untriggered burst supplementd |
| 1992–1993     | 9              | Mars Observer GRBs |
| 1994–1996     | 147            | BATSE 4Br supplementd |
| 1996–2000     | 343            | BATSE 5B supplementb |
| 1996–2002     | 475            | BeppoSAX supplementd |
| 2000–2006     | 226            | HETE-2 supplementd |

Notes:  
a Hurley et al. (2000a).  
b Hurley et al. (2000c).  
c Laros et al. (1998).  
d Hurley et al. (1999a).  
e Hurley et al. (2005a).  
f Laros et al. (1997).  
g Hurley et al. (1999b).  
h Hurley et al. (2005b).  
i Present catalog.  
j Hurley et al. (2009).  
k Hurley et al. (2007).

GRB971228B at 14:53:52, GRB990516A at 20:55:15, and GRB990905 at 22:38:55 were observed as very weak events by Ulysses, and reliable triangulation of them is not possible.

GRB991026B has an IPN localization which is inconsistent with the final BeppoSAX WFC localization in Vetere et al. (2007). The minimum distance between the IPN annulus and the WFC position is about 4.8 (no uncertainty is given for the WFC localization). The WFC position given in Table 5 is from J. in’t Zand (2004), private communication, and is consistent with the IPN localization.

GRB991030 has an IPN localization which is inconsistent with the BeppoSAX WFC localization in Vetere et al. (2007). The minimum distance between the IPN annulus and the WFC position is about 5.9 (no uncertainty is given for the WFC localization). The WFC position given in Table 5 is from J. in’t Zand (2004), private communication, and is consistent with the IPN localization.

GRB000629B does not appear in the BeppoSAX catalog, because it was initially thought to be solar. Analysis of the Konus-Wind data, however, points to a likely cosmic origin.

GRB011221 triggered the GRBM just prior to entry into the South Atlantic Anomaly. All GRBM data were lost, and this burst does not appear in the BeppoSAX catalog.

4. COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC EVENTS

GRB960916B at 03:56:20 may be the same event as GRB960916A in the BeppoSAX catalog (Frontera et al. 2009). GRB960916A occurred 312 s earlier, at 03:51:08, and it was detected by Konus-Wind, but not by Ulysses. This non-detection is consistent with the fact that the earlier event was weaker. The Konus ecliptic latitudes for these two events are consistent with a single origin, i.e., a very long burst.

GRB970315B at 22:09:19 may be from the same source as BATSE 6125 at 22:13:42. The IPN annulus passes through the BATSE error circle, and the duration of the BATSE event is given as 1307 s. BeppoSAX entered the SAA at 22:10:09, so it could not observe the BATSE event, and the BATSE position of the event was Earth-occulted to BATSE at the time of the BeppoSAX event. If these are indeed from a single source, the total duration would have been around 1570 s. Ulysses did not observe any emission which would be consistent with the BATSE burst, but this is consistent with its lower intensity.

GRB970415 was observed as a very weak event by Ulysses, and reliable triangulation of it is not possible.

GRB970518 has a duration of approximately 370 s. The GRBM observed only the later part of the event, at 07:12:12. However, the burst started at 07:06:23, and this is the time given in Tables 1, 5, and 6.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This is the tenth in a continuing series of IPN catalogs, summarized in Table 6; the localization data for all of them can be found in electronic form at the IPN Web site. The IPN is, in effect, a full-time, all-sky monitor, when the duty cycles and viewing constraints of all its instruments are considered. Its fluence and flux thresholds for 50% detection efficiency are about $6 \times 10^{-7}$ erg cm$^{-2}$ and 1 photon cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$. Over the BeppoSAX mission, 786 bursts were detected by the GRBM and/or the WFC and at least one other IPN instrument and 475 of them could be localized to some extent by triangulation. The more precise and/or rapid localizations were announced in over 50 IAU and GCN Circulars (in 1997, and in 1998–2002, respectively), resulting in multiwavelength counterpart searches. Regardless of the precision and speed of the localizations, however, burst data such as these are useful for numerous studies, such as searching for indications of activity from previously unknown soft gamma repeaters, associating supernovae with bursts, or searching for neutrino and gravitational radiation associated with bursts.

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http://www.batse.msfc.nasa.gov/batse/grb/catalog/current/
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