

# EXTREME PHENOMENA IN THE COSMOS

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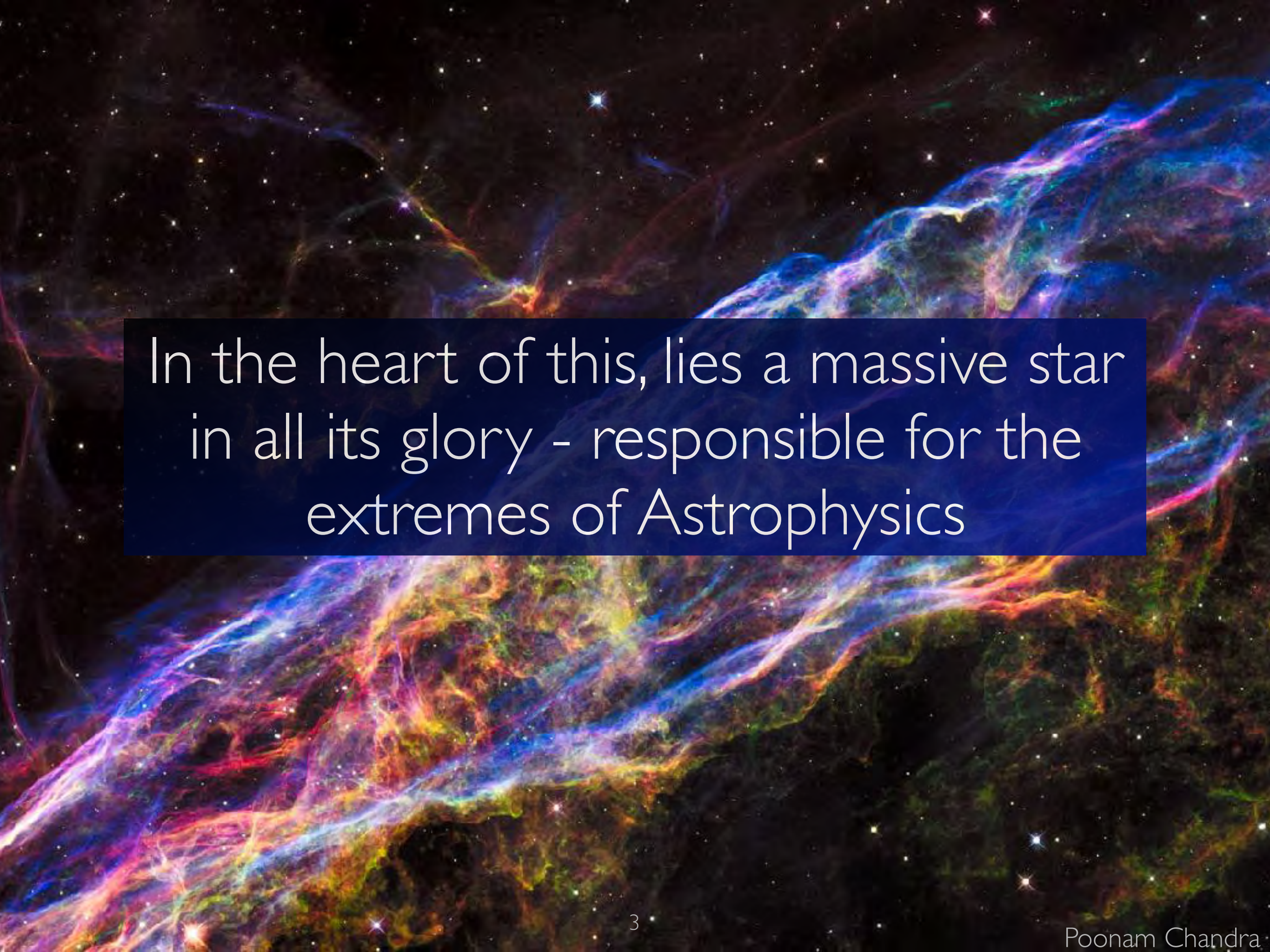
EPIC

EXTREME PHENOMENA IN THE COSMOS  
- Of Deaths, Shocks & Aftermaths

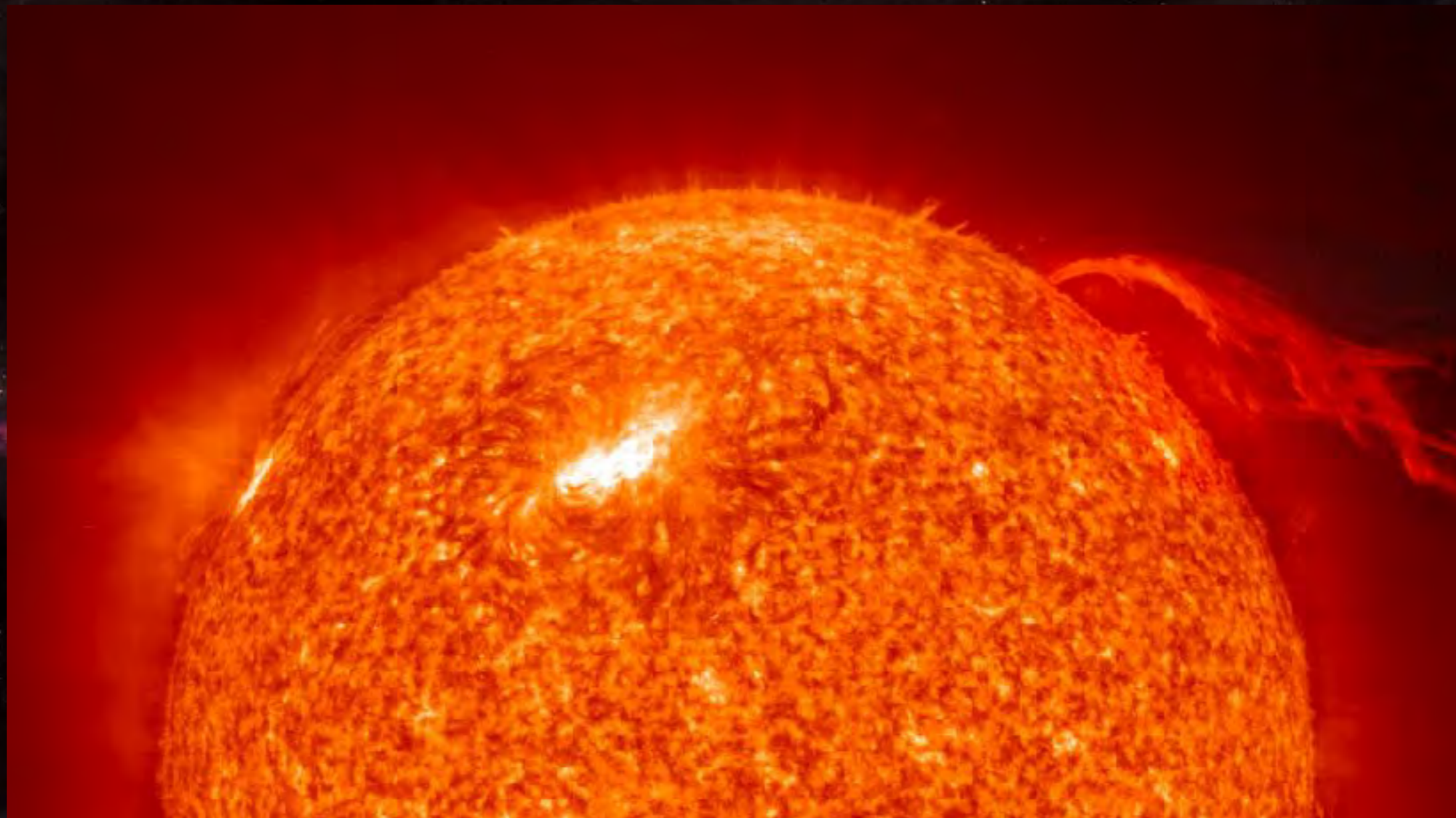
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# EXTREMES OF ASTROPHYSICS

- Extreme energies
- msec to few minutes variability
- Relativistic velocities
- Ultra high magnetic fields
- A 0.511 MeV electron reaching to TeV energies

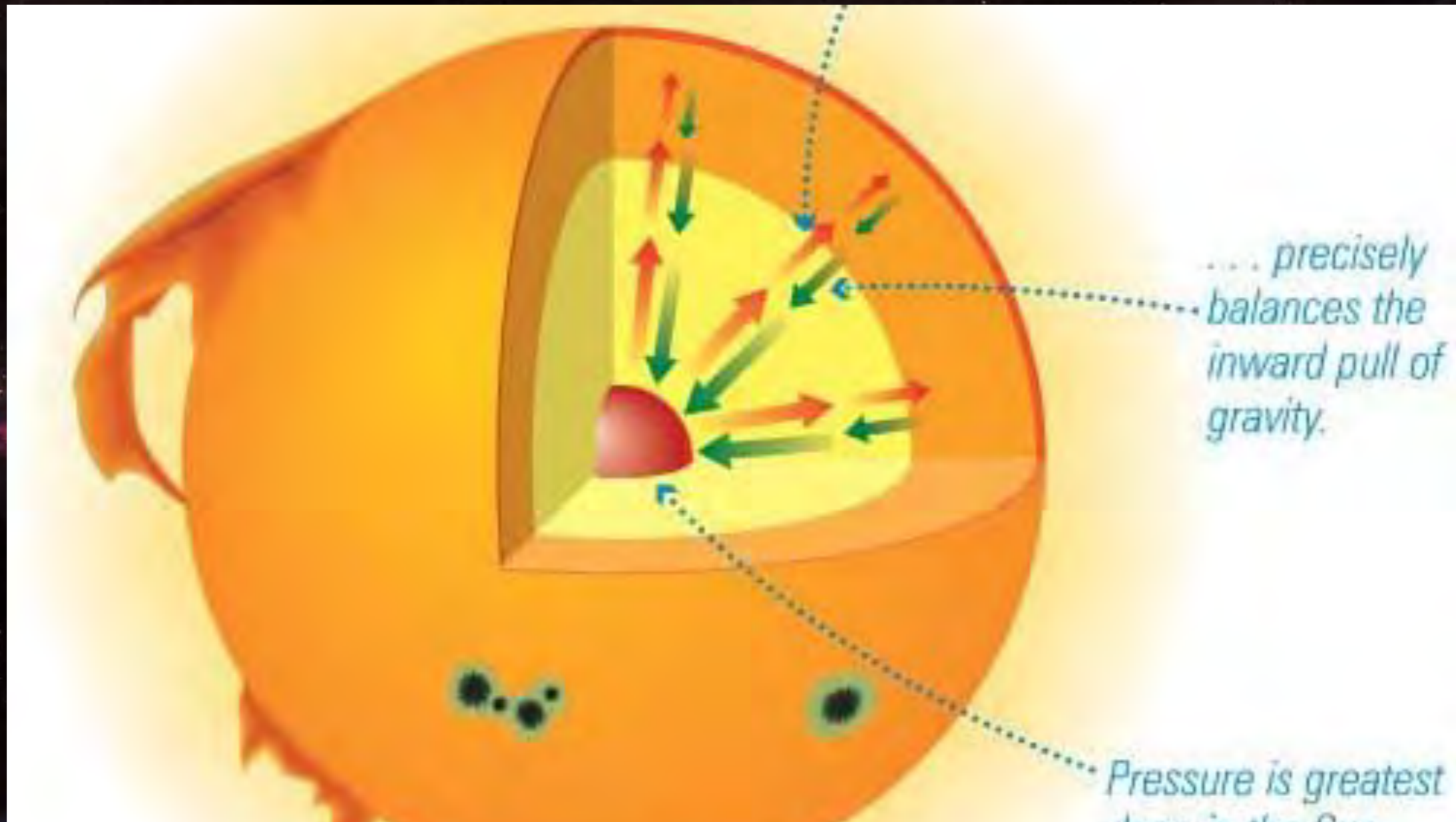


In the heart of this, lies a massive star  
in all its glory - responsible for the  
extremes of Astrophysics



# THE SUN

Source of energy




# THE SUN

Nuclear fusion

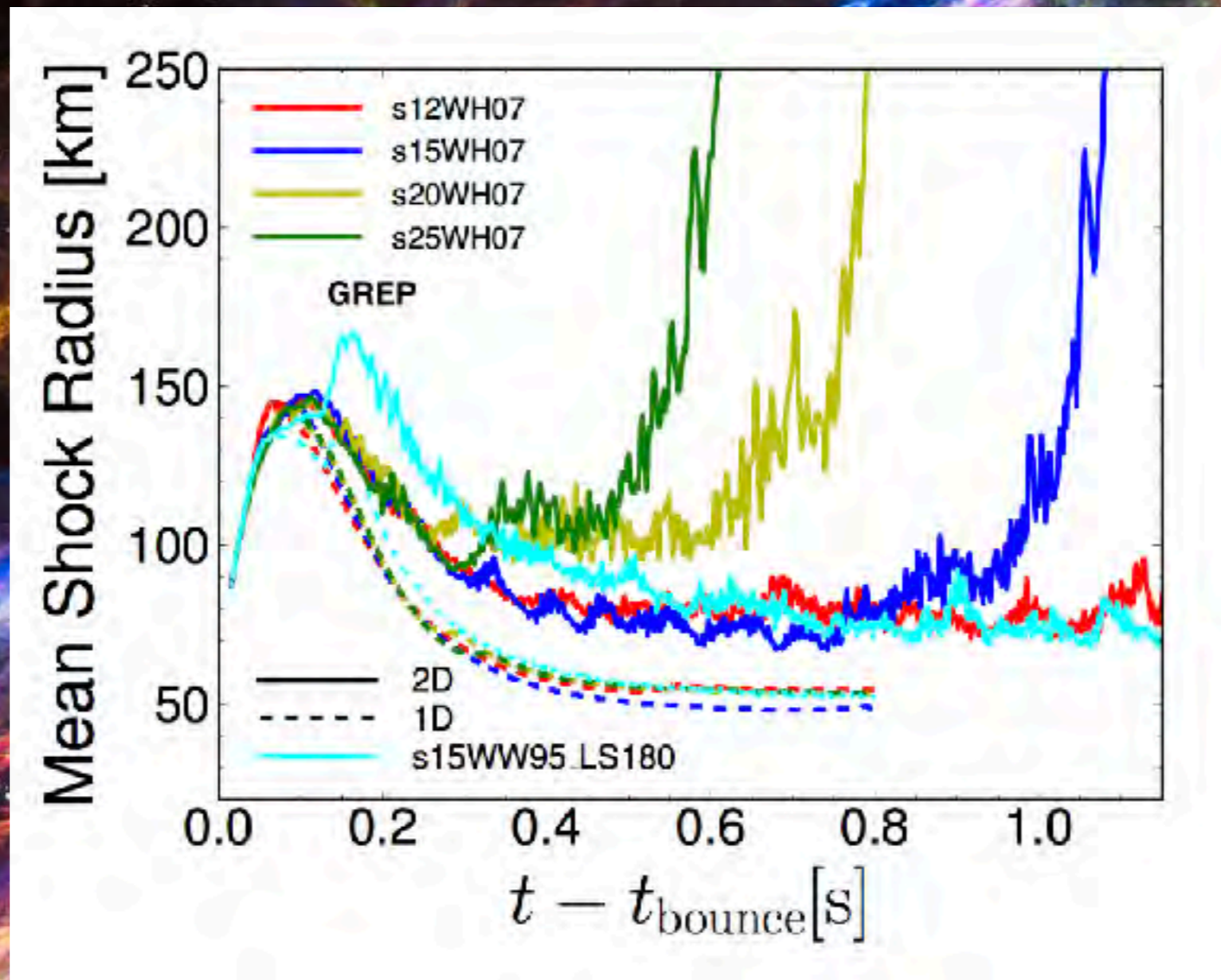


How does a stellar  
evolution ends so violently



Answer:  
I don't know

# HOW A STELLAR EVOLUTION ENDS SO VIOLENTLY



Evan O'Connor



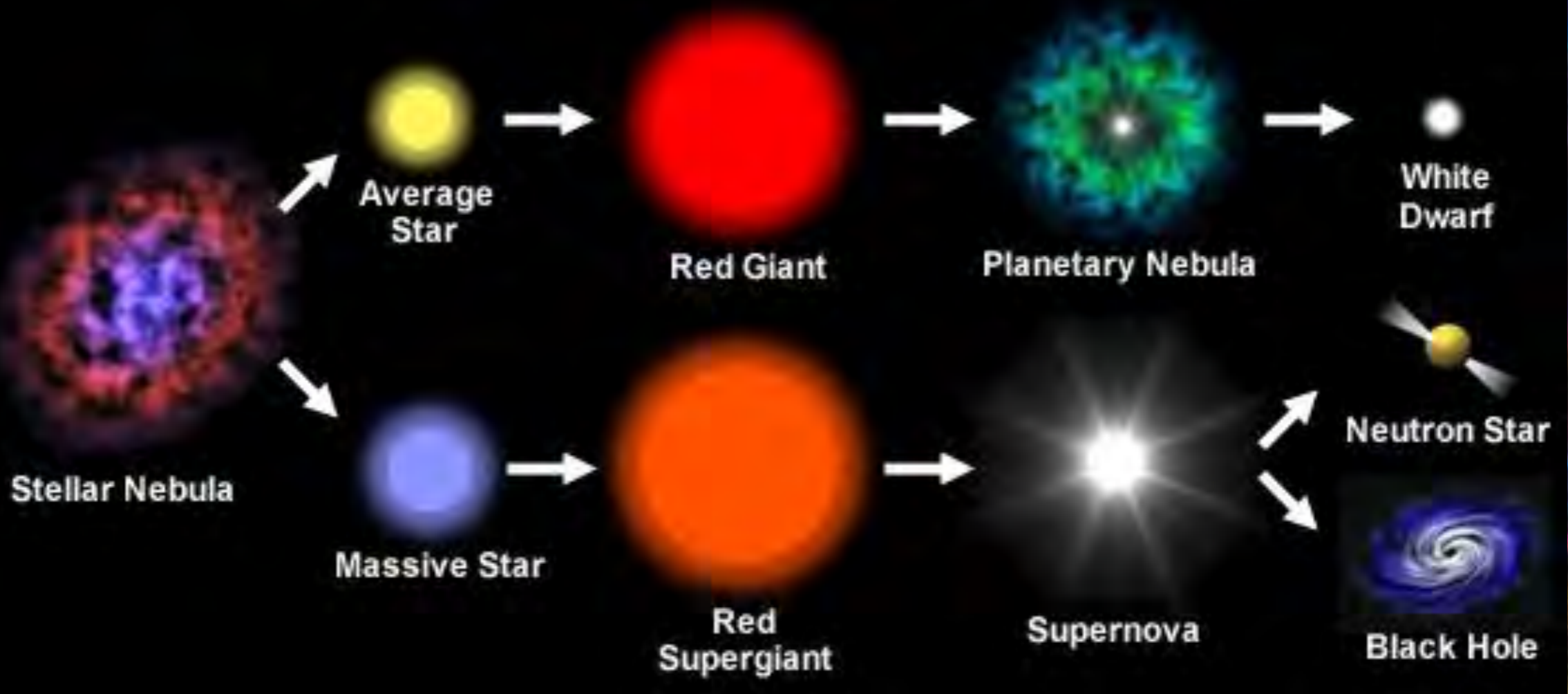
# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NON-EXPLOSION TO EXPLOSION

- Neutrino Physics
- Magnetic fields
- Rotation
- 2D versus 3D
- Standing accretion shock instability!

# A JOURNEY FROM THE SUN TO A MASSIVE STAR

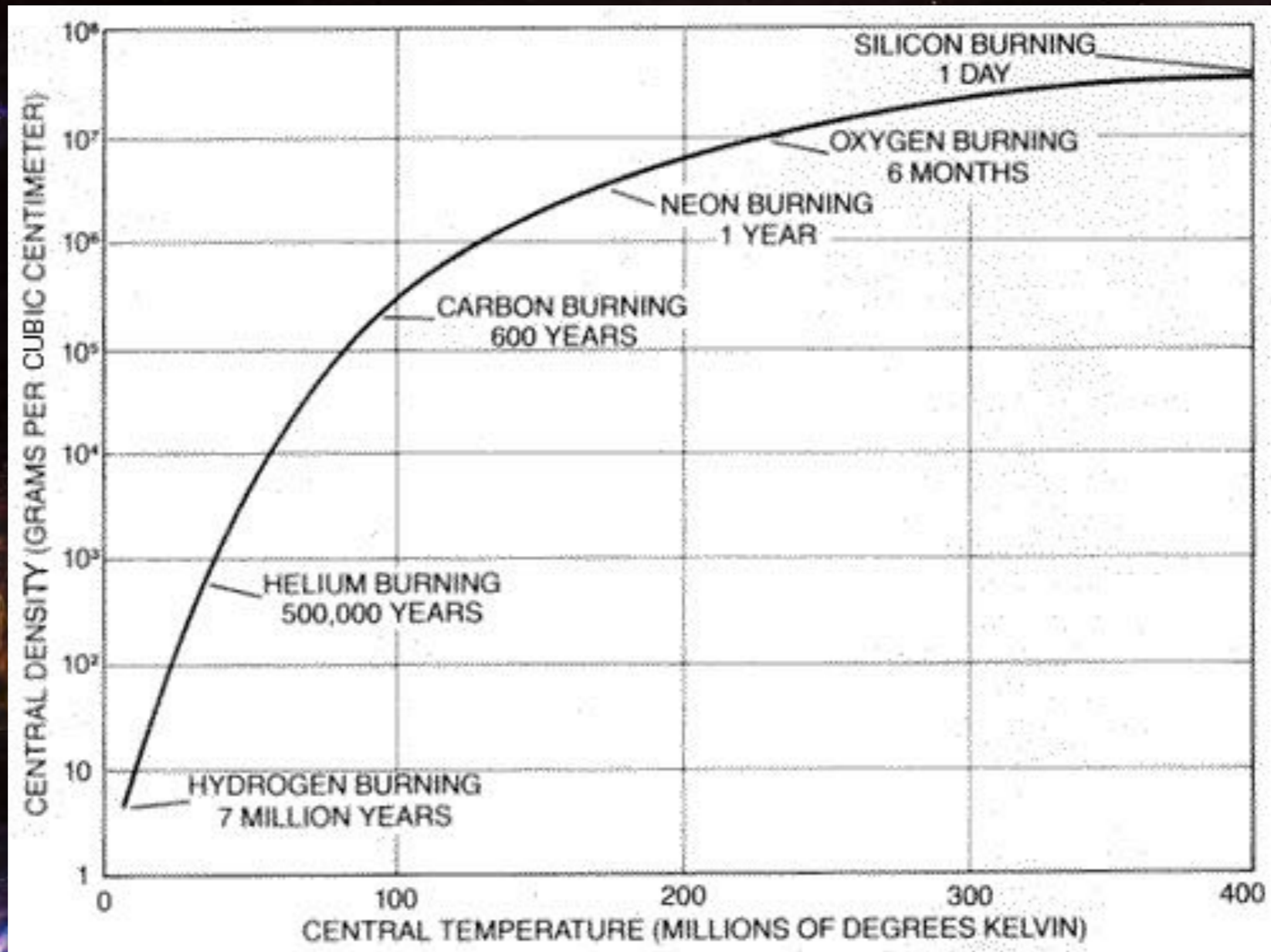
- Nuclear Fusion
- Formation of Iron core
- Implosion of Iron core
- Formation of Neutron star/black hole
- Explosion -  $10^{51}$  ergs energy

# Life Cycle of a Star



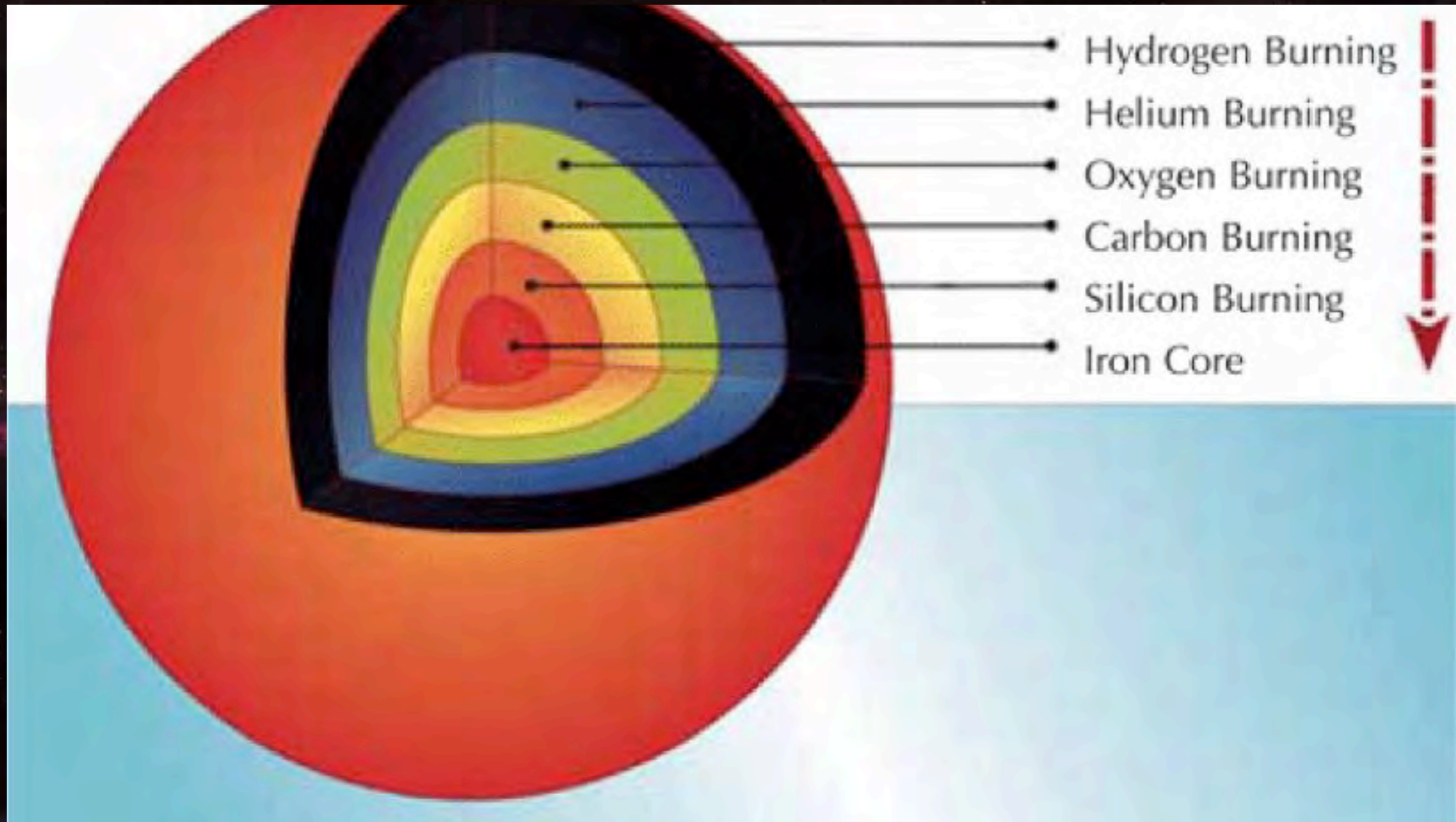
# MASSIVE STARS

Life cycle



# STELLAR EVOLUTION

Core properties



# MASSIVE STARS

Nuclear Fusion

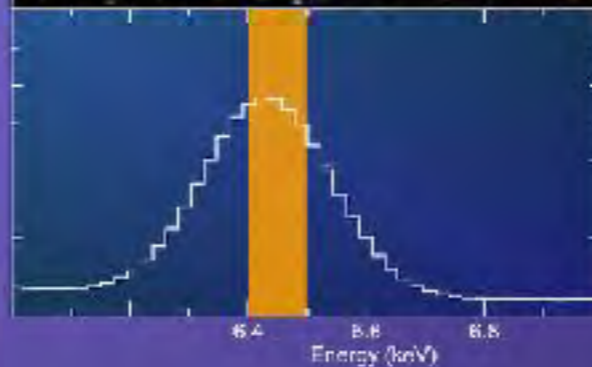
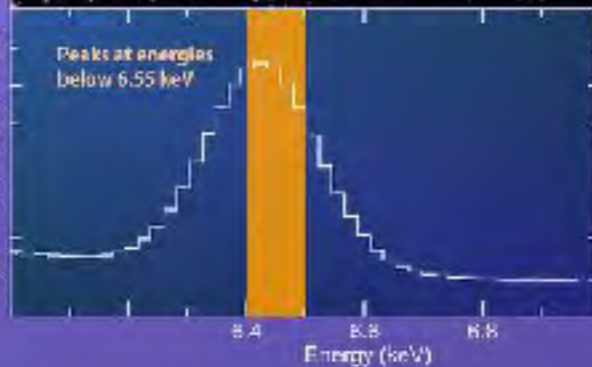
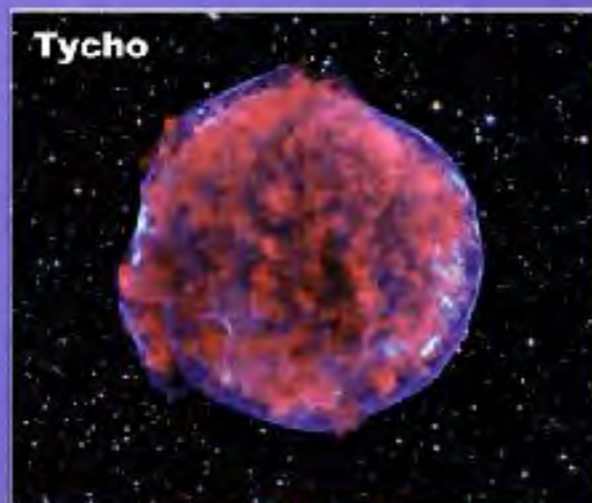
# THERMONUCLEAR SUPERNOVAE

- Progenitor 4-8  $M_{\odot}$  star
- Life cycle of this star will make white dwarf, but heavier than Sun.
- Binary companion

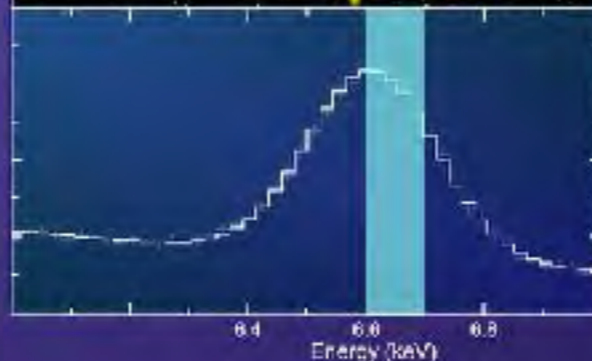
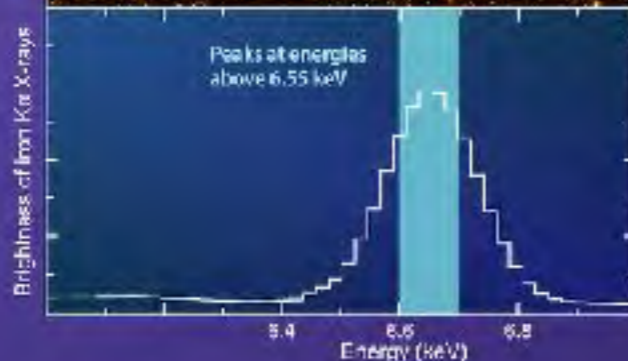
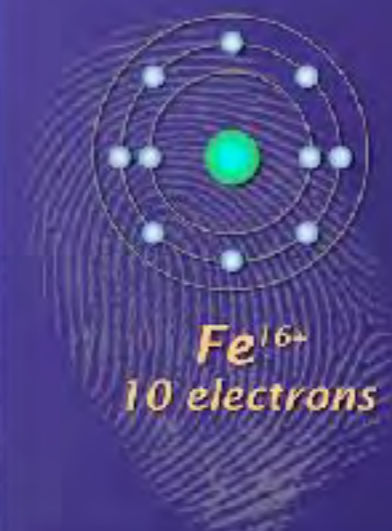
# CORE-COLLAPSE SUPERNOVAE

- All supernovae other than thermonuclear explosions are core collapse supernovae
- Progenitor  $>8 M_{\odot}$  star
- Nuclear fusion reaches Si  $\longrightarrow$  Fe state
- Implosion converted into explosion

# X-ray Fingerprints of Supernova Remnants



**White dwarf  
detonation**  
Type Ia supernova



**Core collapse**  
Type Ib/c and Type II  
supernovae



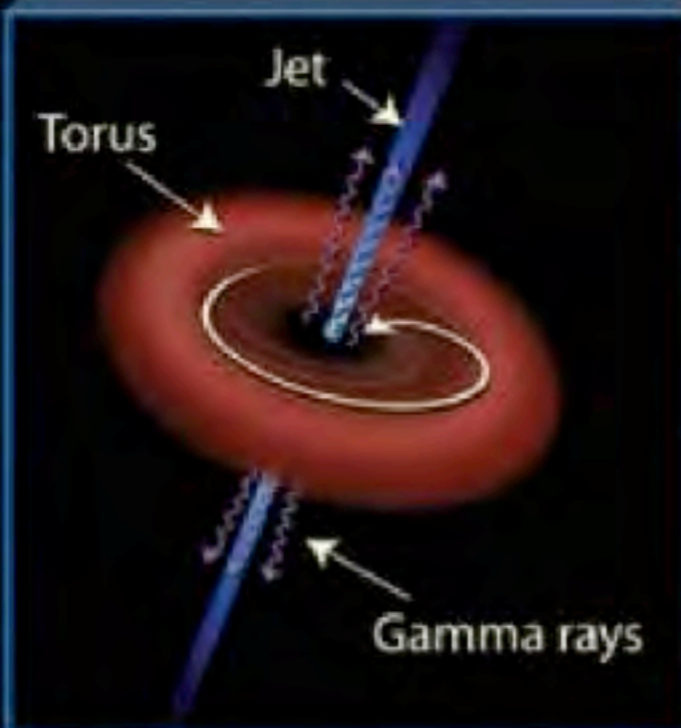
Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Image credits: Tycho, NASA/CXC/SAO/John J. Hester et al. 2001; Kepler, NASA/CXC/INRO/PAUL D. BURTON et al. 2002; W49B, NASA/CXC/INRO/PAUL D. BURTON et al. 2002; Cas A, NASA/CXC/INRO/PAUL D. BURTON et al. 2002

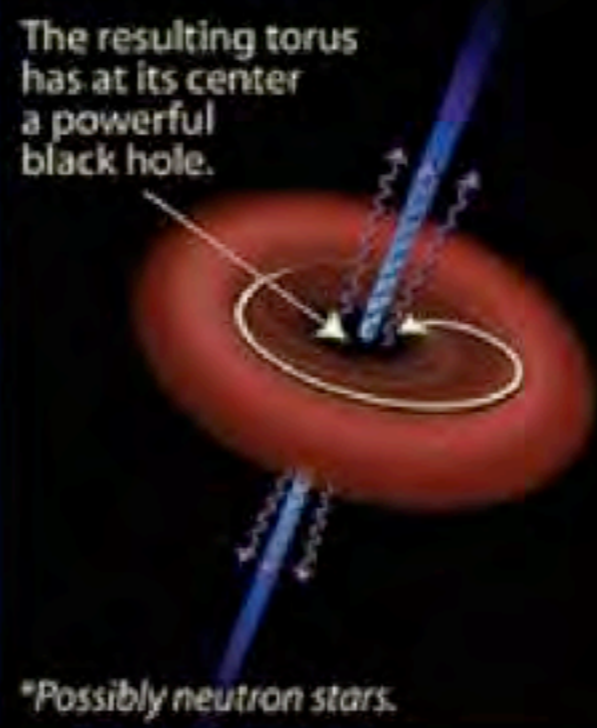
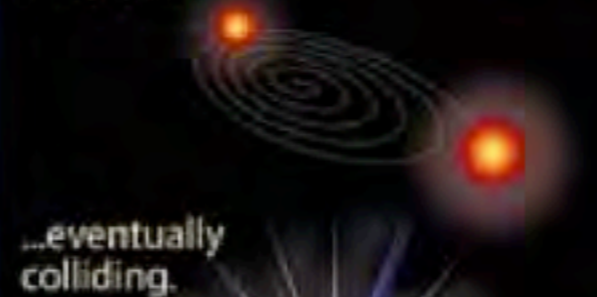
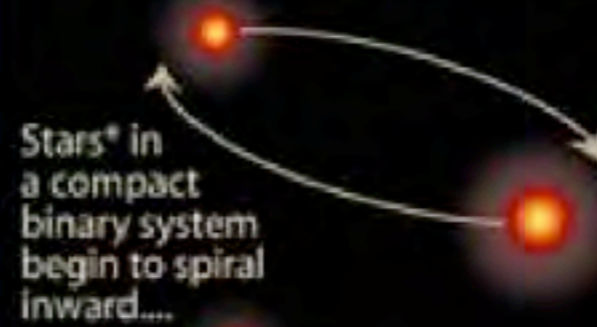


# Gamma-Ray Bursts (GRBs): The Long and Short of It

## Long gamma-ray burst ( $>2$ seconds' duration)



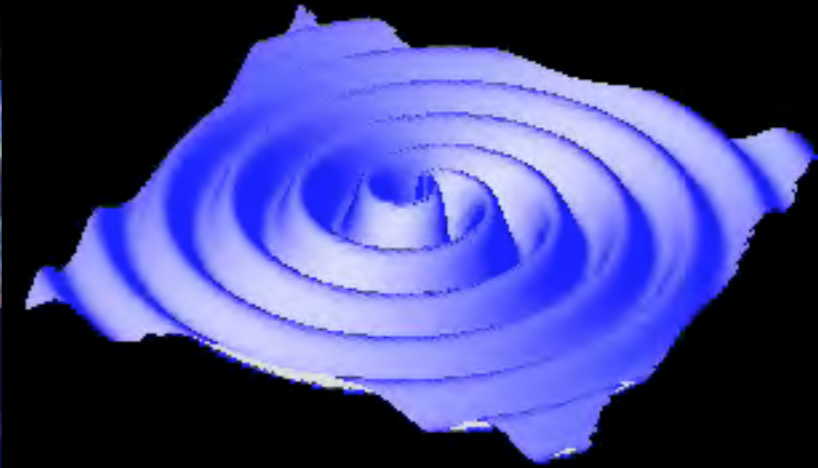
## Short gamma-ray burst ( $<2$ seconds' duration)



# GRAVITATIONAL WAVES

$$h = \frac{2Gd^2Q}{rc^4dt^2}$$

- Ripples in the curvature of space-time. How mass deforms shape of the speed. Deformation can move with speed of light.
- Anything undergoing violent acceleration can produce gravitational waves.



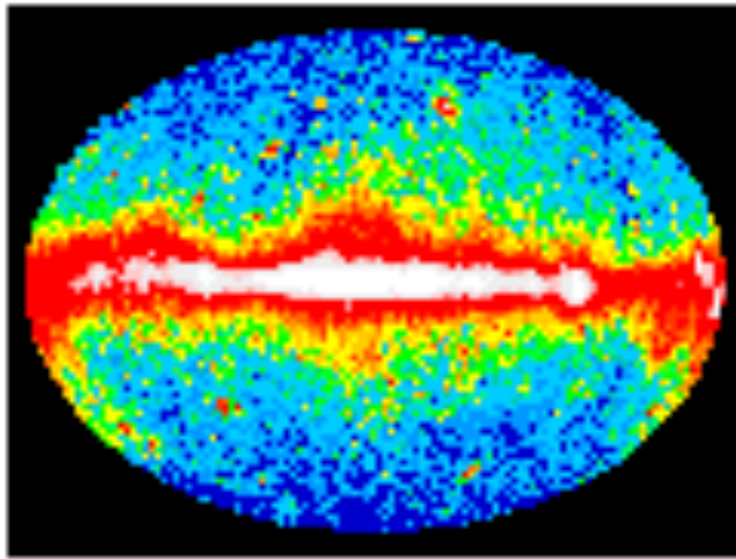
# EPIC

EXTREME PHENOMENA IN THE COSMOS  
- *Of Deaths, Shocks & Aftermaths*

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EXTREME PHENOMENON IN THE COSMOS

-Of Shocks, Deaths and Aftermaths



Counts per Second

30000

20000

10000

0

0

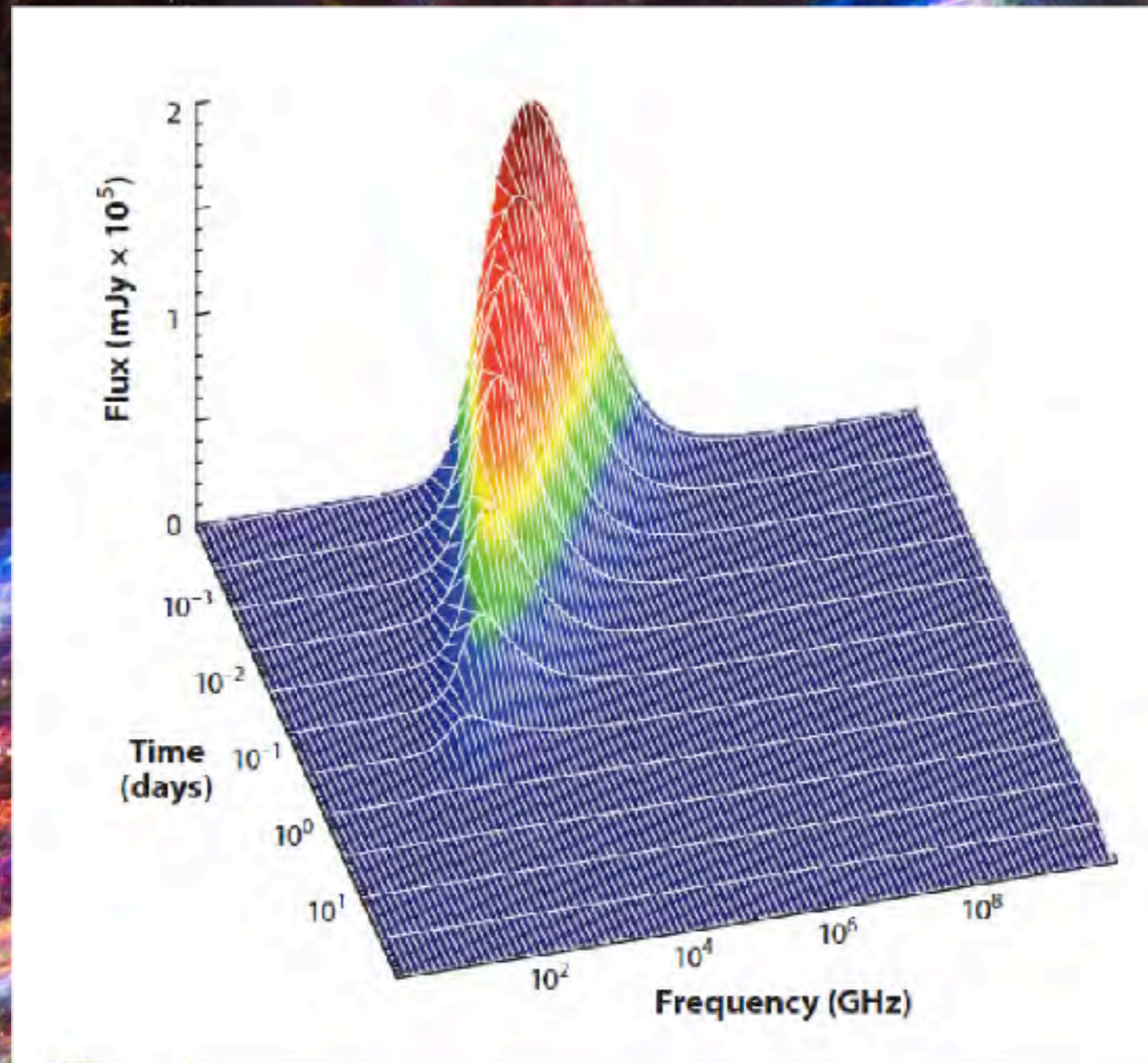
5

10

Time in Seconds

# EXTREME ENERGIES

# SYNCHROTRON EMISSION



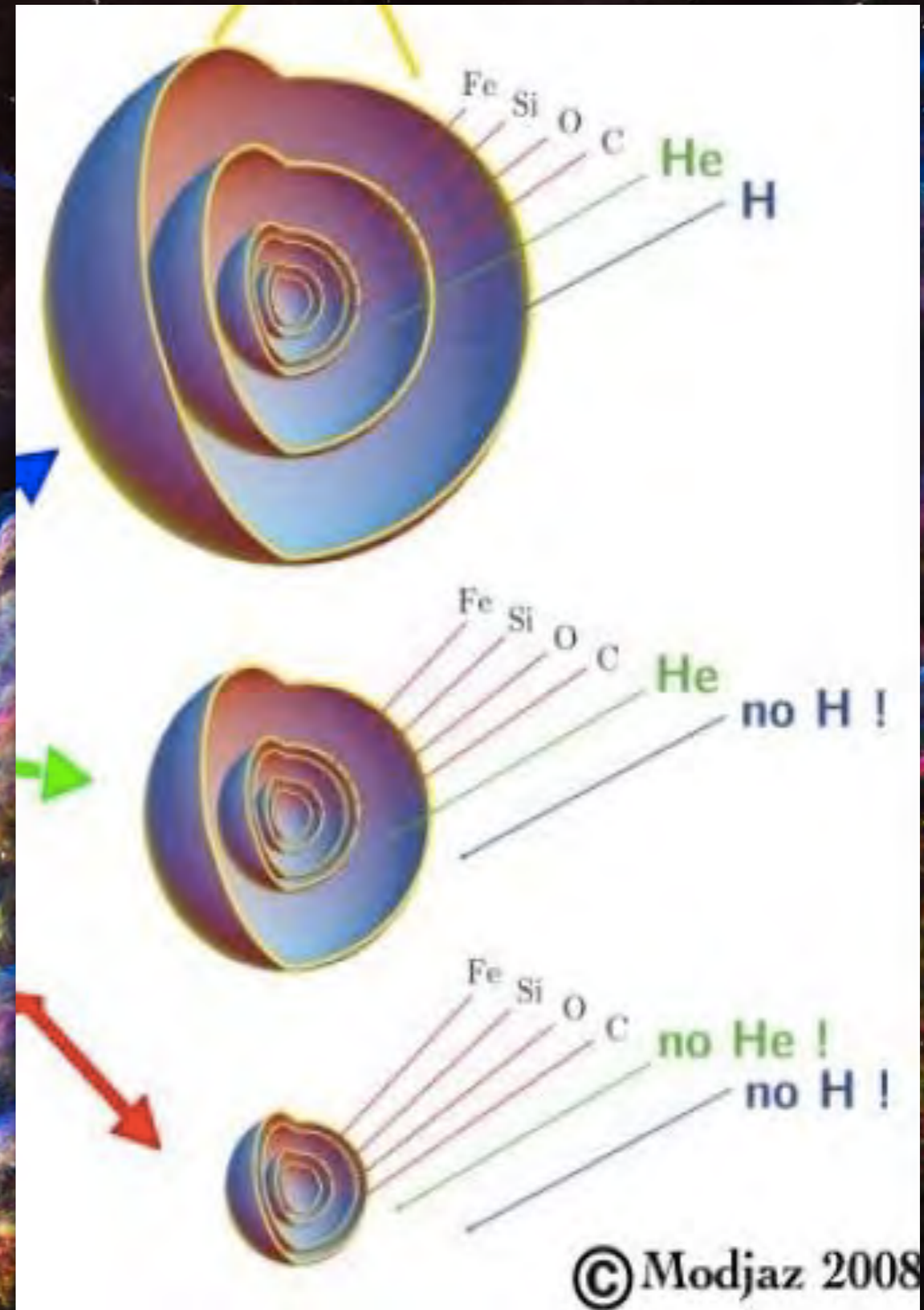


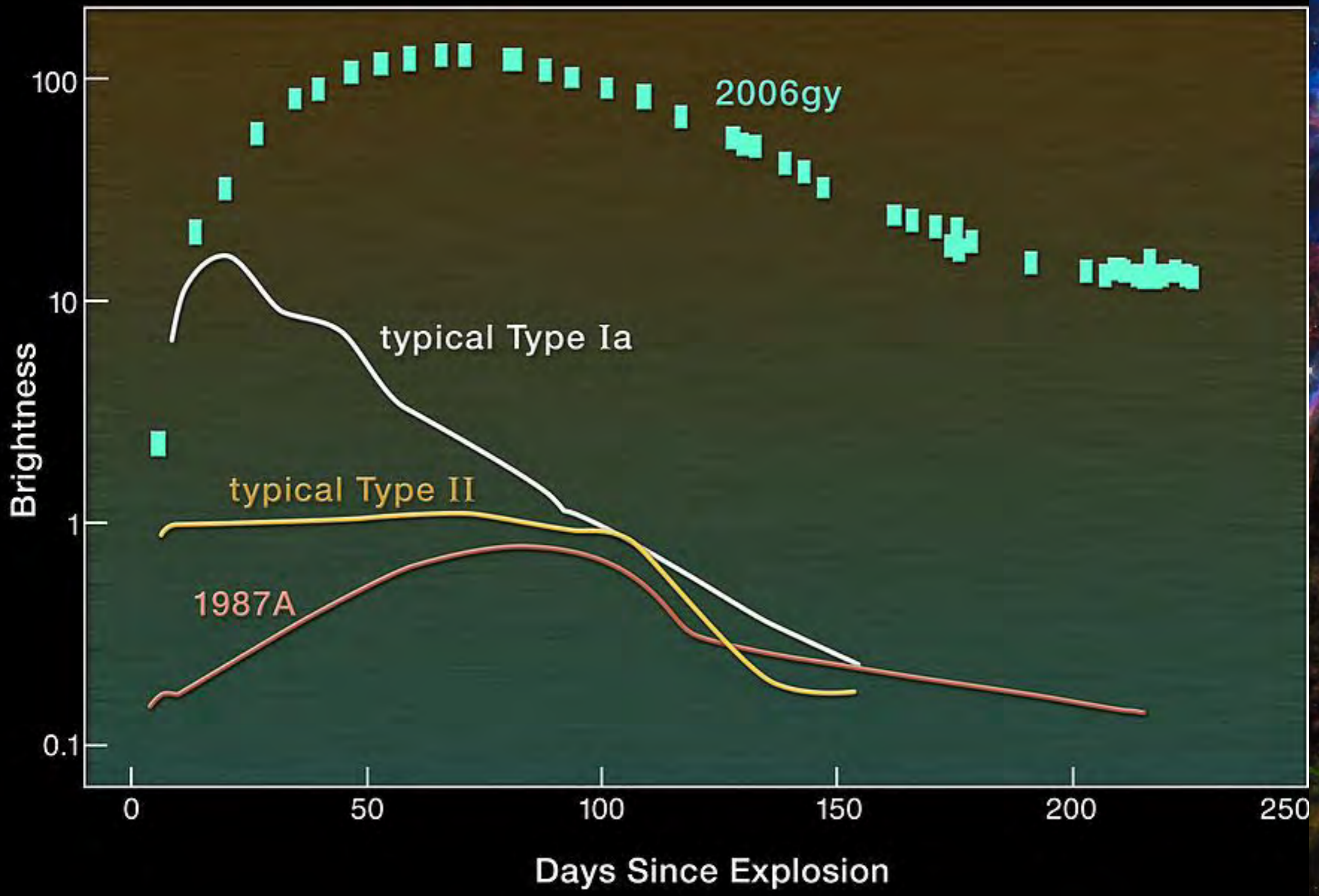
# SUPERSONIC SPEEDS

# CORE-COLLAPSE SUPERNOVAE

Various subtypes, but fixed energy of  $10^{51}$  ergs.

However.....









ISM

Unshocked CSM

Shocked CSM

Shocked ejecta

Unshocked Ejecta

SN photosphere

Explosion centre

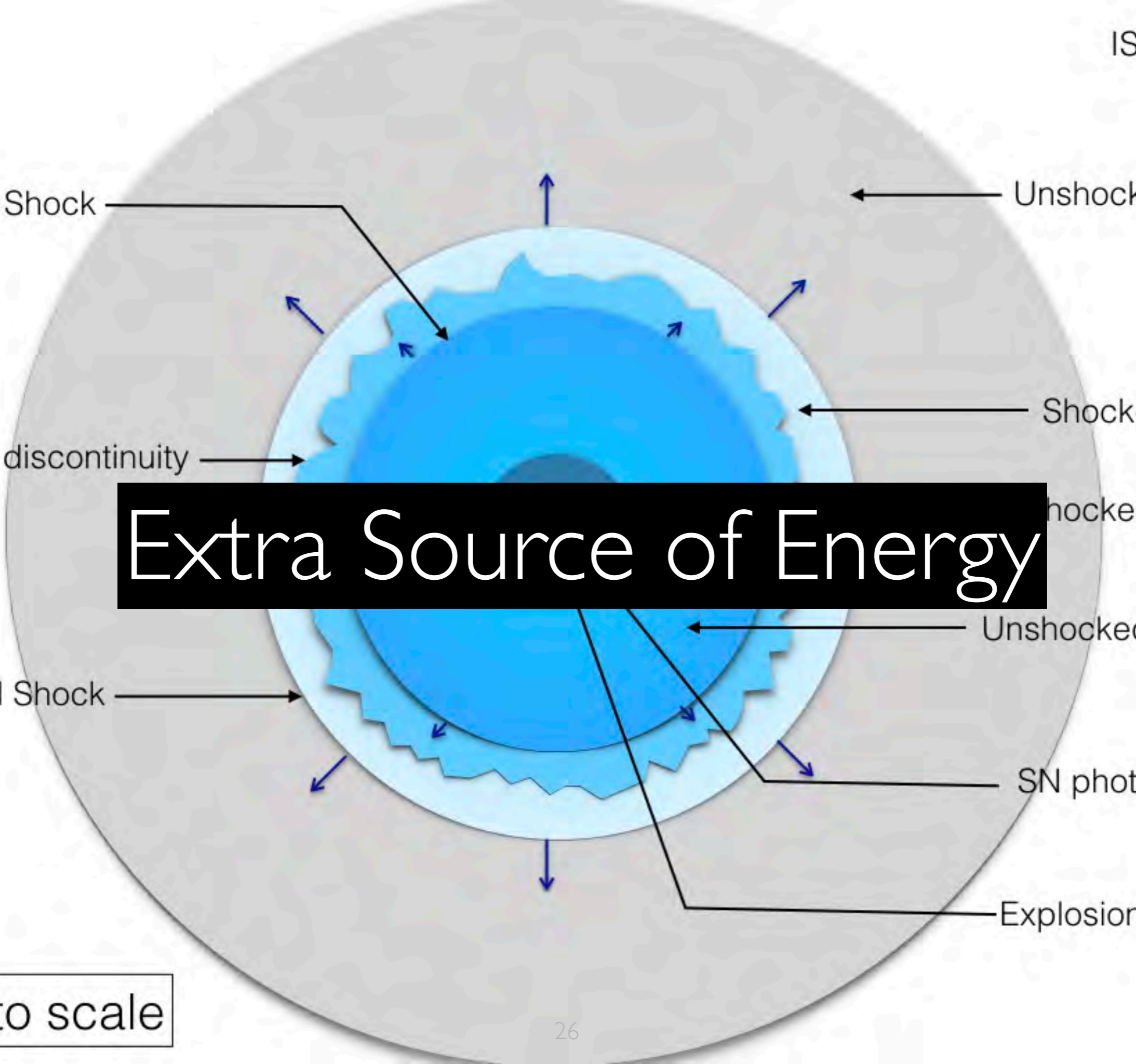
# Extra Source of Energy

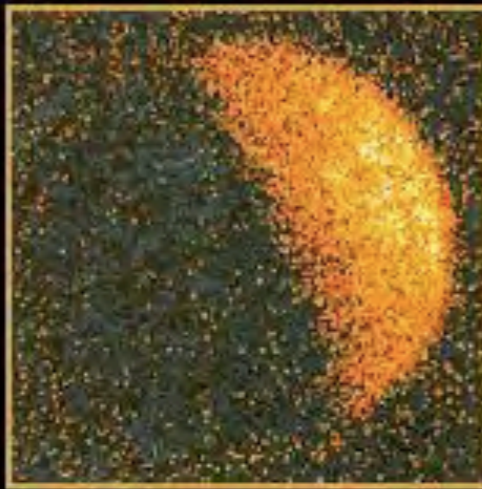
Reverse Shock

Contact discontinuity

Forward Shock

Not to scale





X-Ray: ROSAT



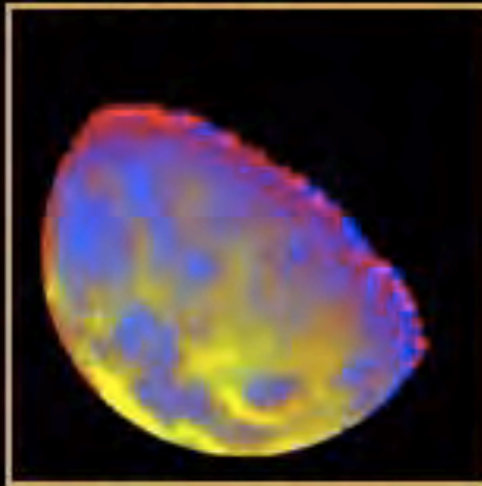
UV ASTRO-2 UIT



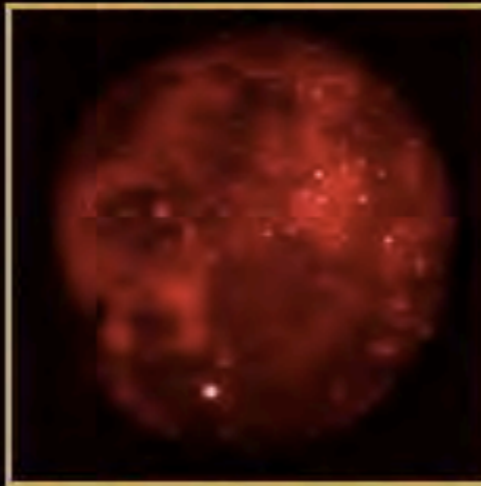
Visible: TIE - Colleen Gino



Visible Color: Galileo

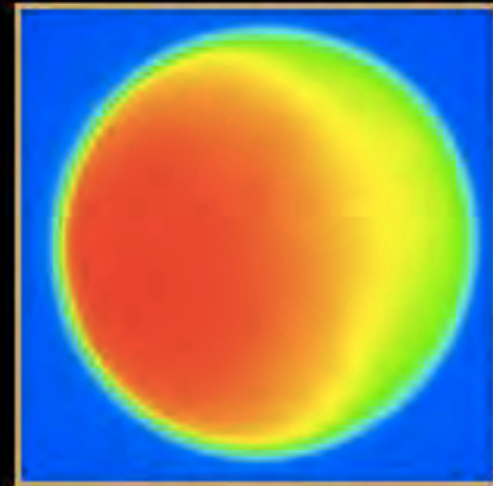


Near Infrared: Galileo



Mid Infrared: MSX

Far-Infrared Image  
Not Available

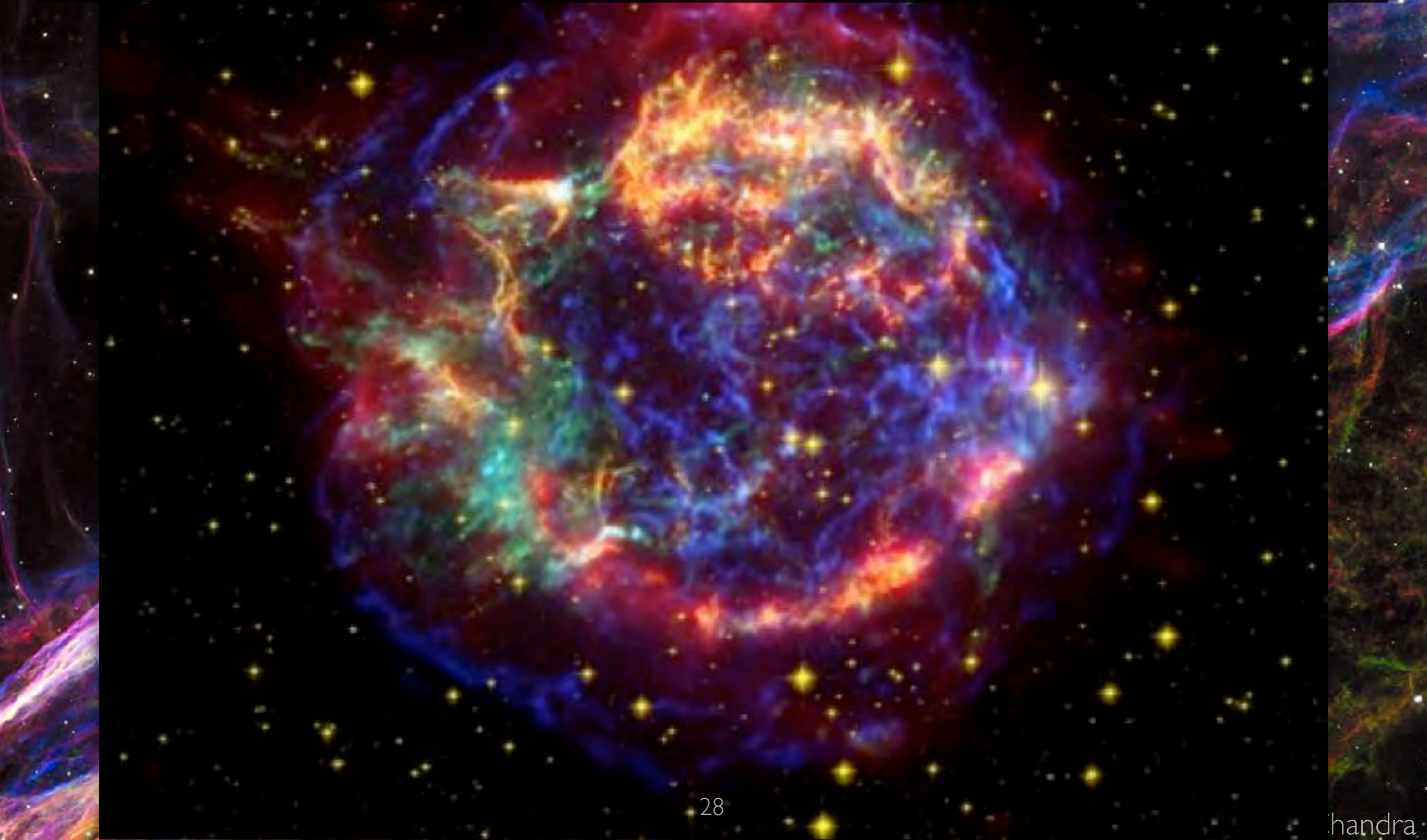


Radio: NRAO VLA

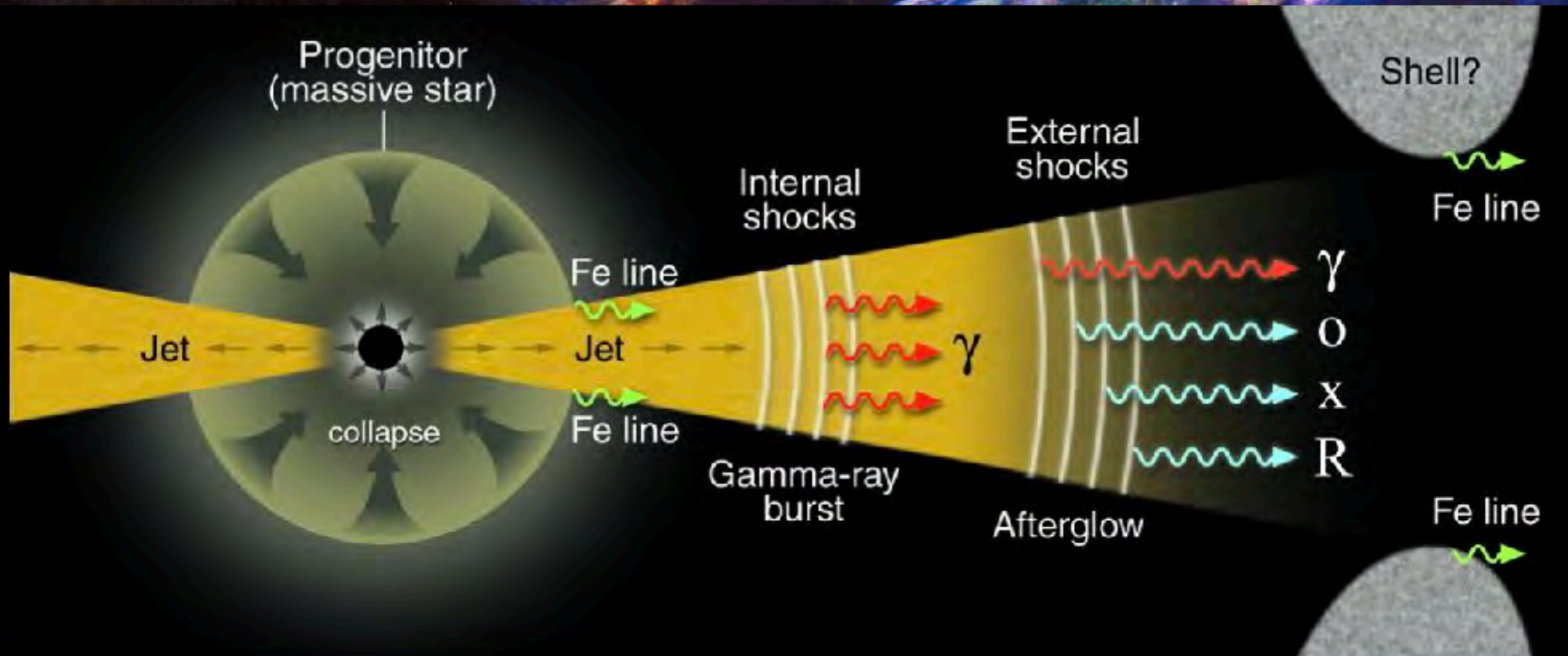
# MULTIWAVEBAND ASTRONOMY

Complimentary Information

# KEPLER SUPERNOVA REMNANT



# GAMMA RAY BURSTS



# SUPERNOVAE AND GRB SEARCHES

- Robotic Surveys - iPTF, ASAS-SN, Amateur Astronomers
- Future Missions like LSST
- For GRBs - Swift has changed the GRB Physics