The Death of Stars: Neutron Stars, Black Holes and Beyond



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Astronomy in the City January 24, 2018

Credit: NASA SN 2006gy

Outline

• What is a star?

• The life of single stars (crash course)

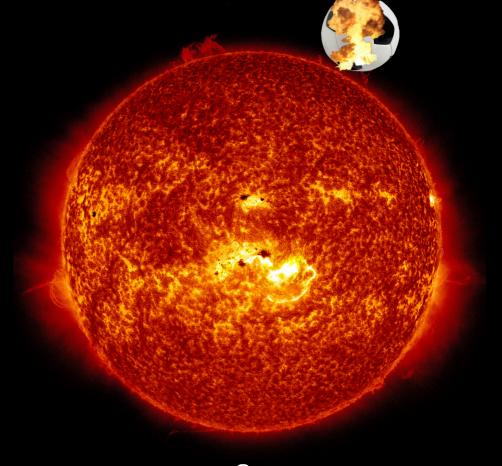
The death of stars: White Dwarfs
 Neutron Stars and Black Holes

Beyond: Pair-instability Supernova



Self-gravitation: matter pushes inwards





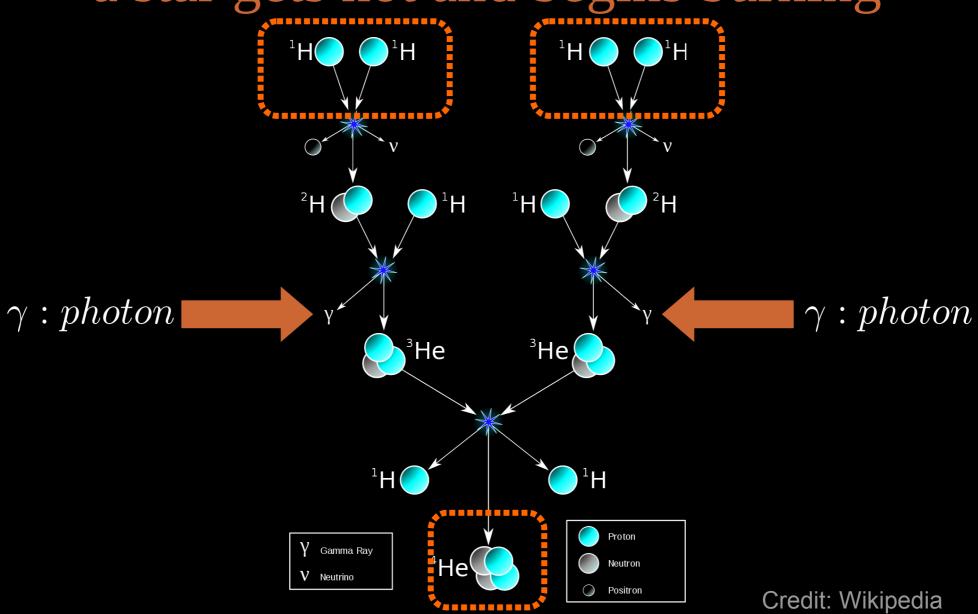
Earth Mass: 6 × 10²⁴ kg

Sun Mass: 2×10^{30} kg

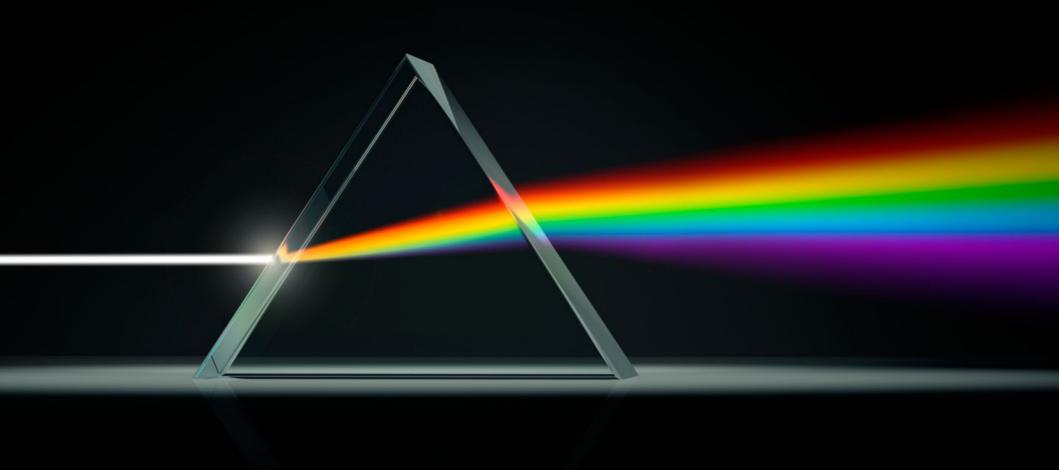
Credit: NASA

Nuclear Burning:

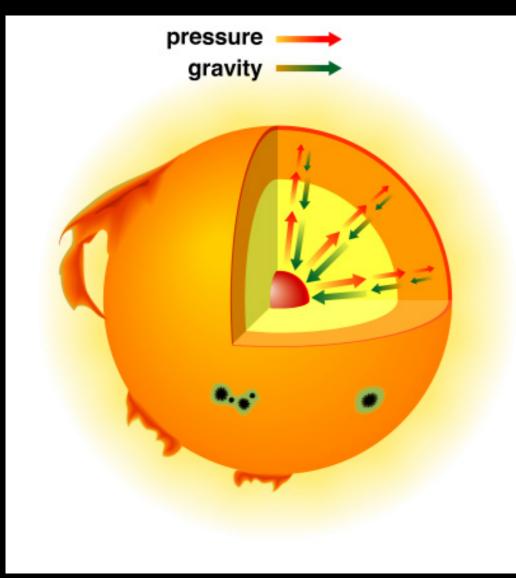
a star gets hot and begins burning

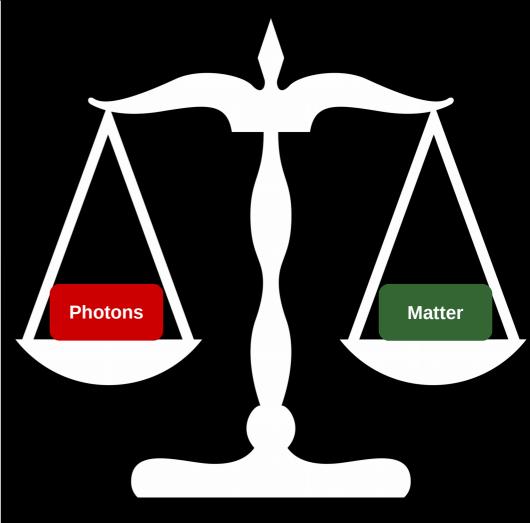


Photons (γ), are massless particles which form light. They travel at the speed of light in vacuum and possess energy.



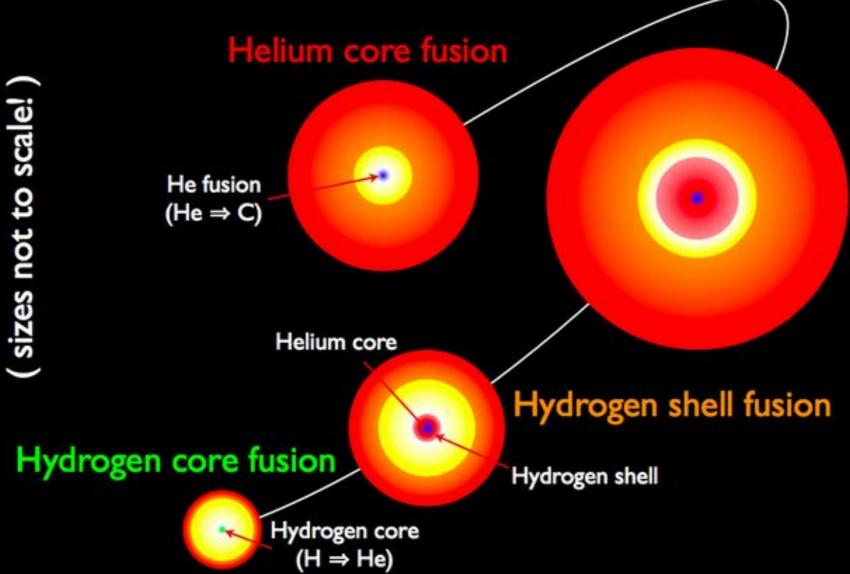
Hydrostatic Equilibrium



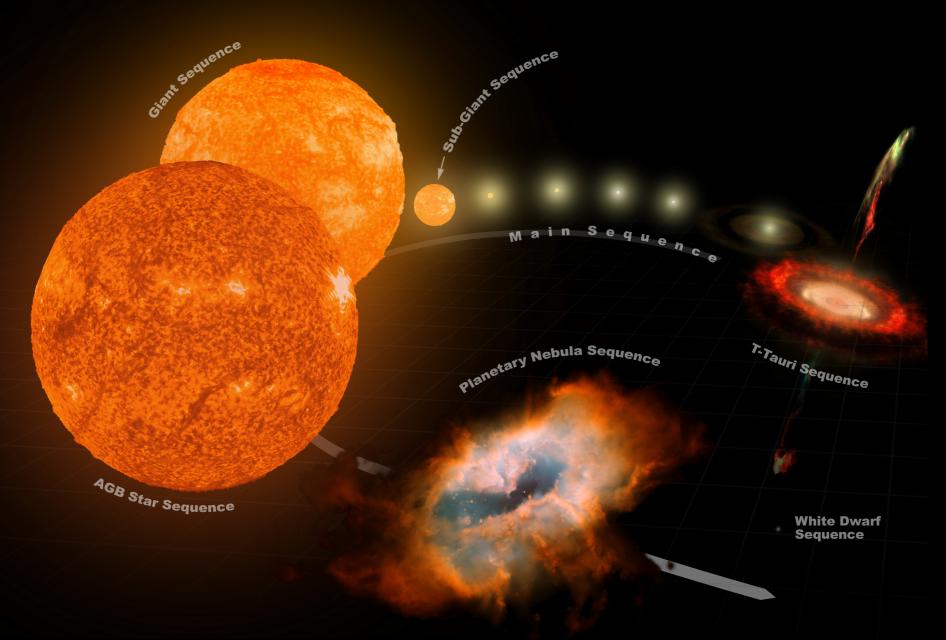


https://ryanoursun.wikispaces.com/file/view/hydro.jpg/62193798/hydro.jpg

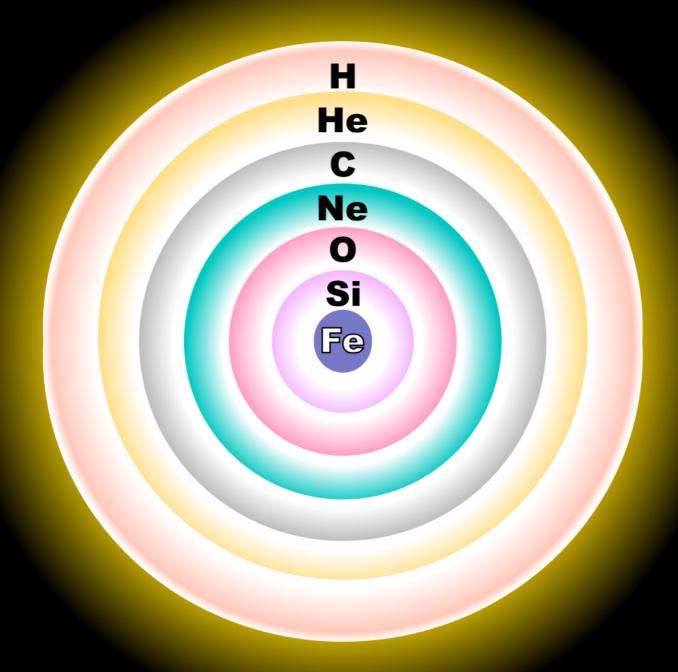
Stellar evolution



Stellar Evolution (0.8-8 Mo)

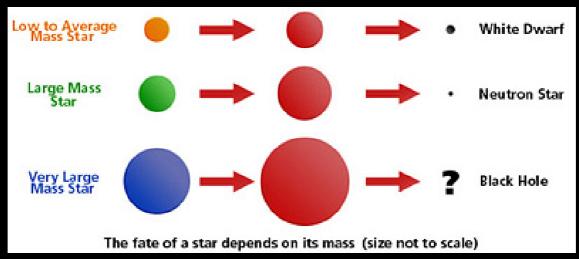


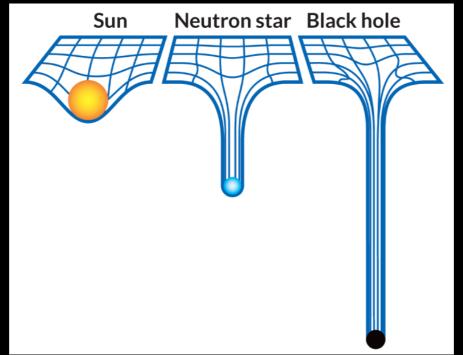
Credit: Wikipedia



The Death of a Star:

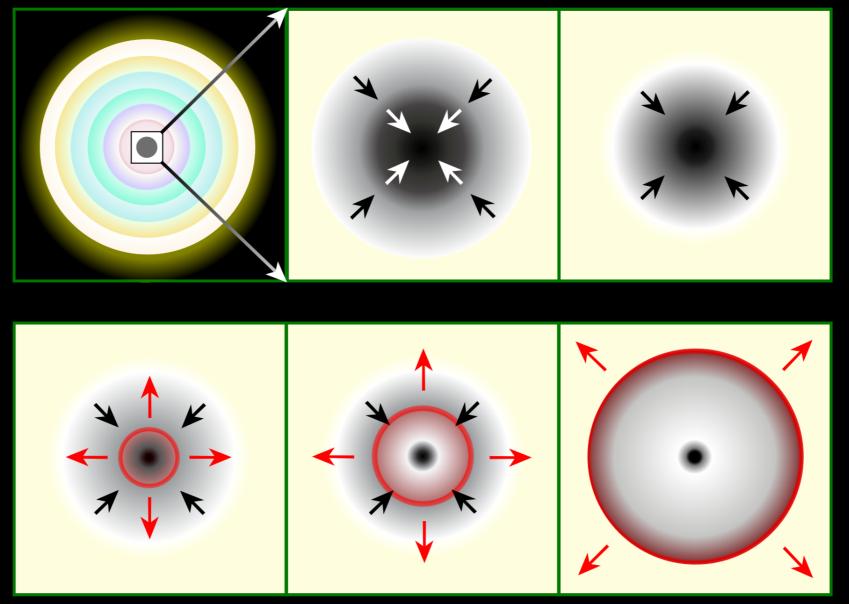
White Dwarf (WD), Neutron Stars (NS) and Black Holes (BH)



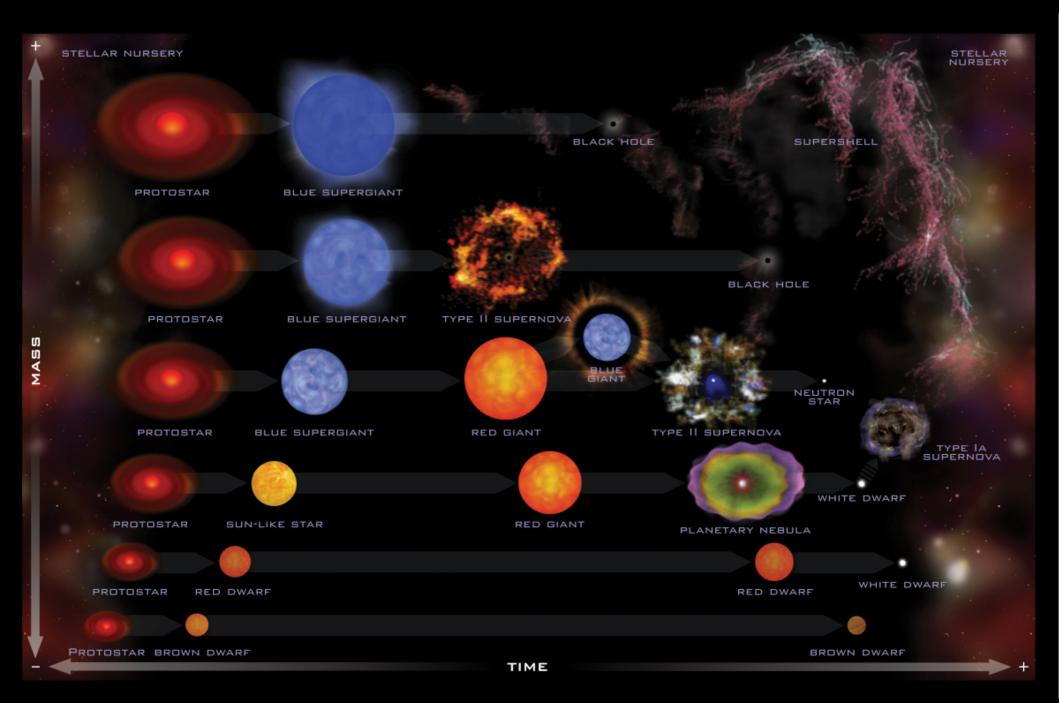


Credit: NASA

Supernovae: Neutron Stars and Black Holes



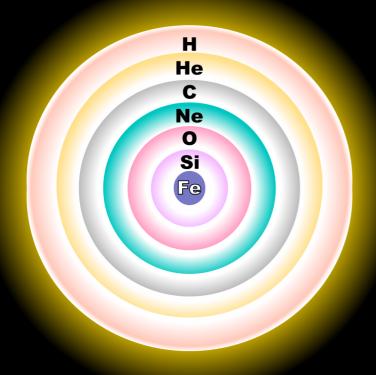
Credit: Wikipedia

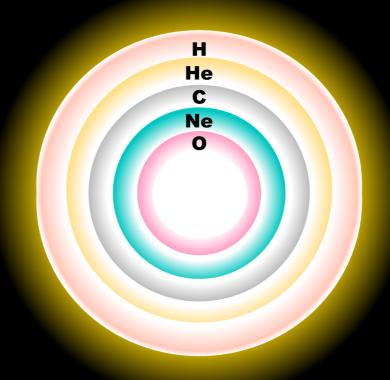


Beyond: Pair-instability Supernova

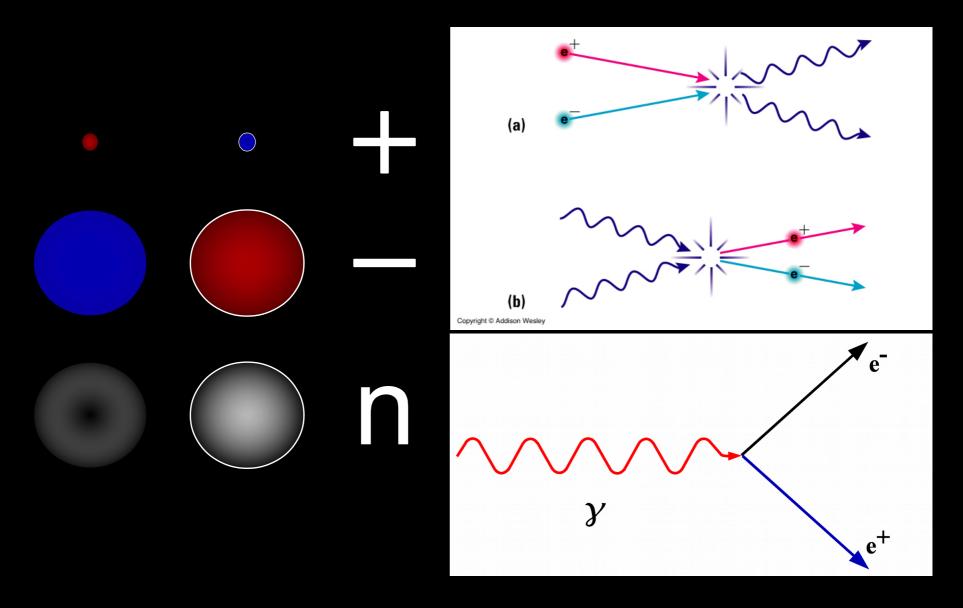
Core-collapse

Pair-instability

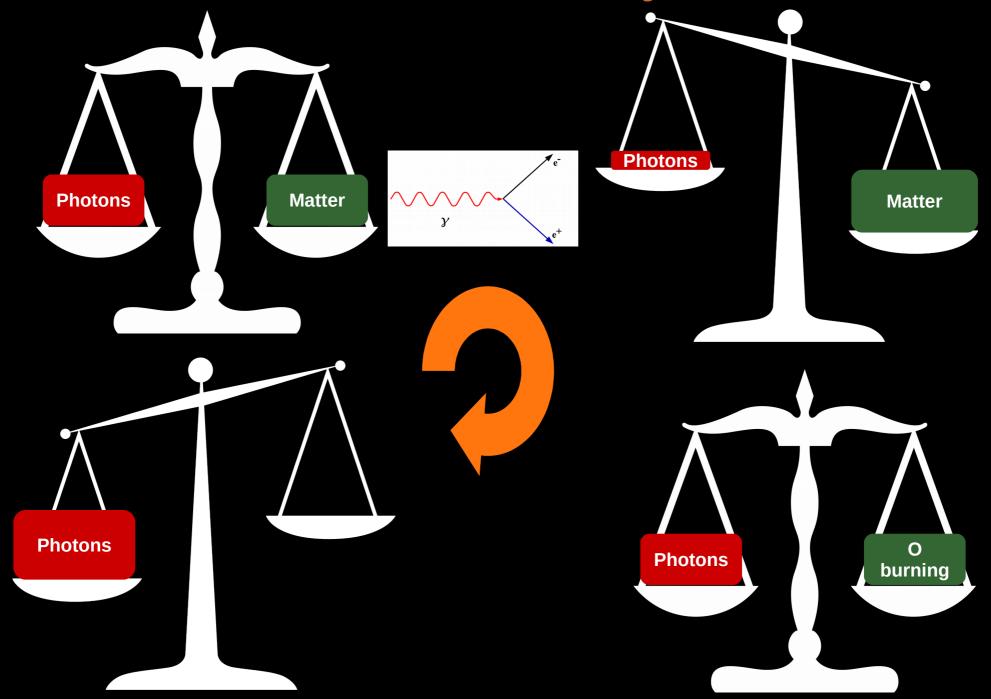




Pair Production

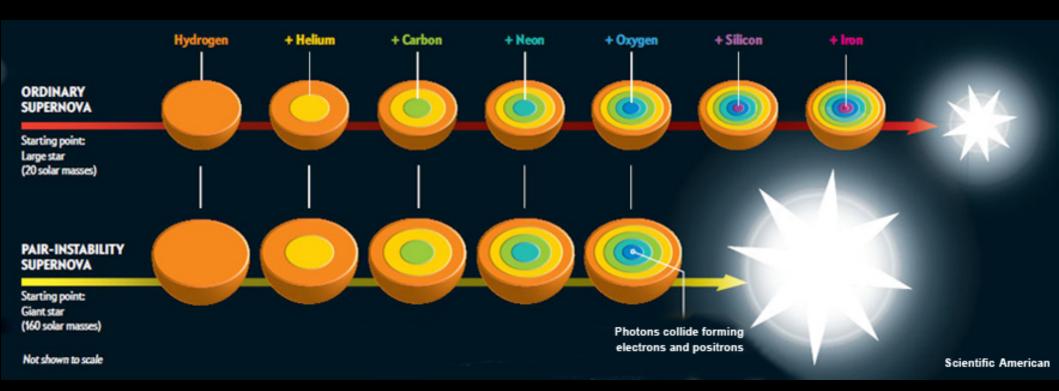


Pair-instability

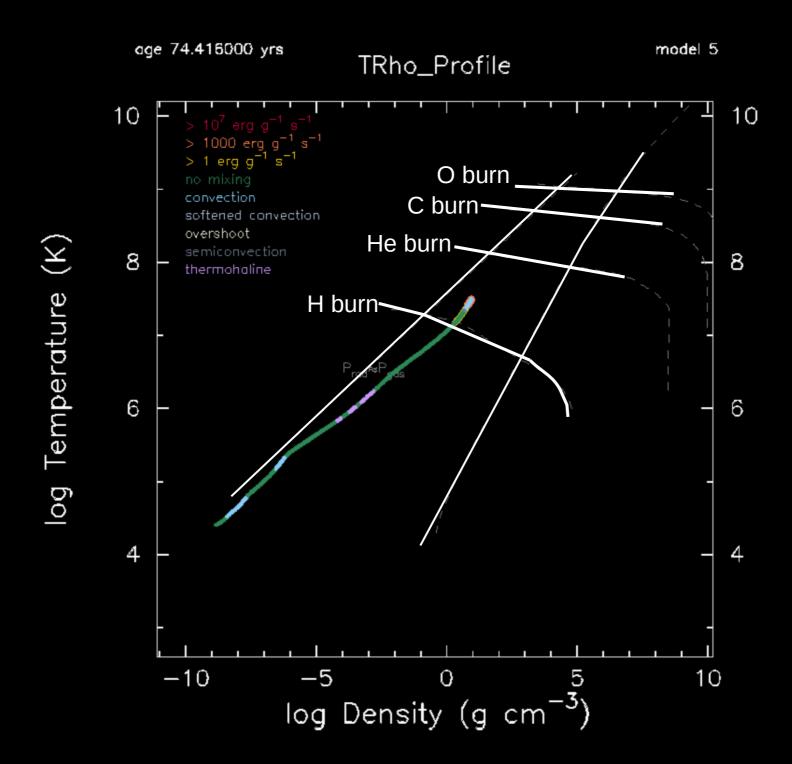


Pair-instability Supernova

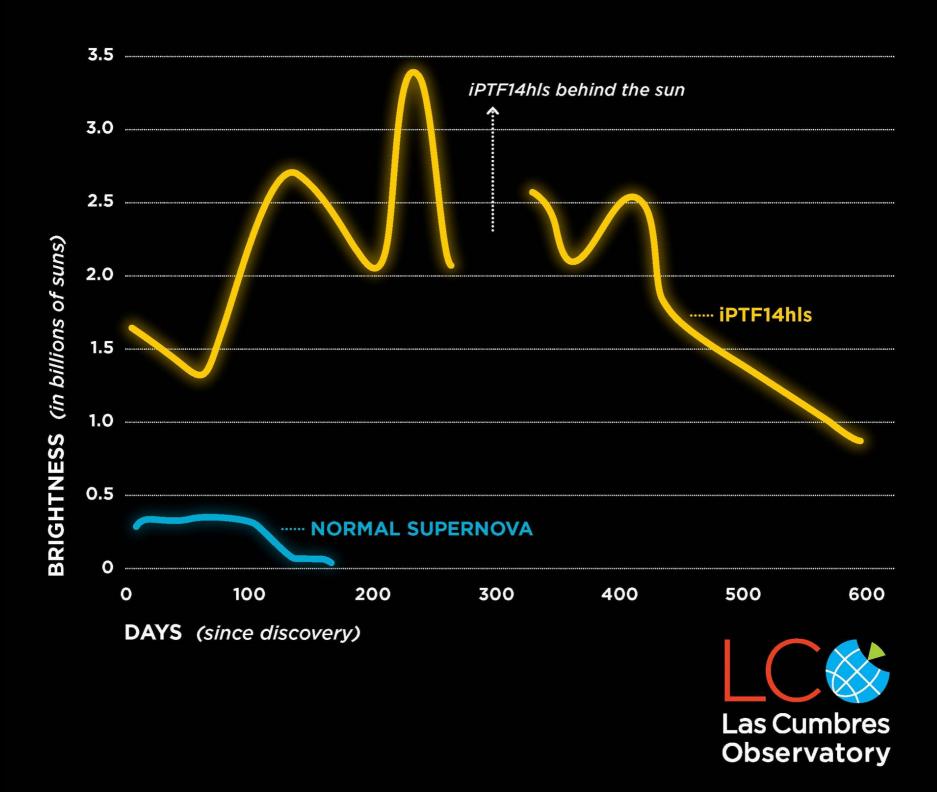
• Proposed in the late 1960s by Barkat (1967), Rakavy (1967) and Fraley (1968).



Pair-instability Supernovae leave NO remnant!







Conclusions

- What is a star?: "A star is a luminous sphere of plasma held together by its own gravity."
- The life of single stars: they burn lighter elements into heavy elements, growing a core, and they expand.
- The death of stars: WD, NS, BH....
- Beyond: ...and PISN(?)