The Death of Stars:

## Neutron Stars, Black Holes and Beyond

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Credit: NASA
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## Outline

- What is a star?
- The life of sing stars (crash course)
- The death of stars: White Dwarfs Neutron Stars and Black Holes
- Beyond: Pair-instability Supernova

A star is a luminous sphere, which burns lighter elements into heavier elements and it is held together by its own gravity.

# Self-gravitation: matter pushes inwards 



Earth
Mass: $6 \times 10^{24} \mathrm{~kg}$


Sun
Mass: $2 \times 10^{30} \mathrm{~kg}$
$10^{24}=1000000000000000000000000$
$10^{30}=1000000000000000000000000000000$

## Nuclear Burning:

 a star gets hot and begins burning

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

## Hydrostatic Equilibrium



## Stellar evolution



Thomas Kallinger, University of British Columbia and University of Vienna

## Stellar Evolution (0.8-8 mo)



Credit: Wikipedia


Credit: Wikipedia

## The Death of a Star:

 White Dwarf (WD), Neutron Stars (NS) and Black Holes (BH)Large Mass to Ayerage
Star
Mass Star
Yery Large
Mass Star The fate of a star depends on its mass (size not to scale)


## Supernovae: Neutron Stars and Black Holes



Credit: Wikipedia


Credit: NASA

## Beyond: Pair-instability Supernova

## Core-collapse

Pair-instability



## Pair Production



## Pair-instability Supernova

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



## Pair-instability Supernovae leave NO remnant!

TRho_Profile



Credit: NASA


## Conclusions

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

