10/16/06

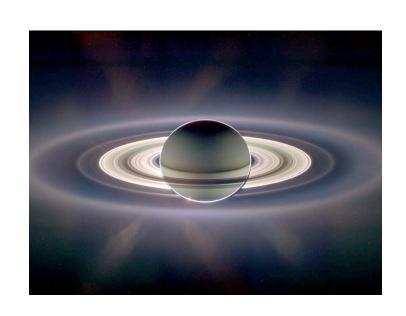
Exam 2, Chapters 6, 7, This Friday

Review sheet posted today

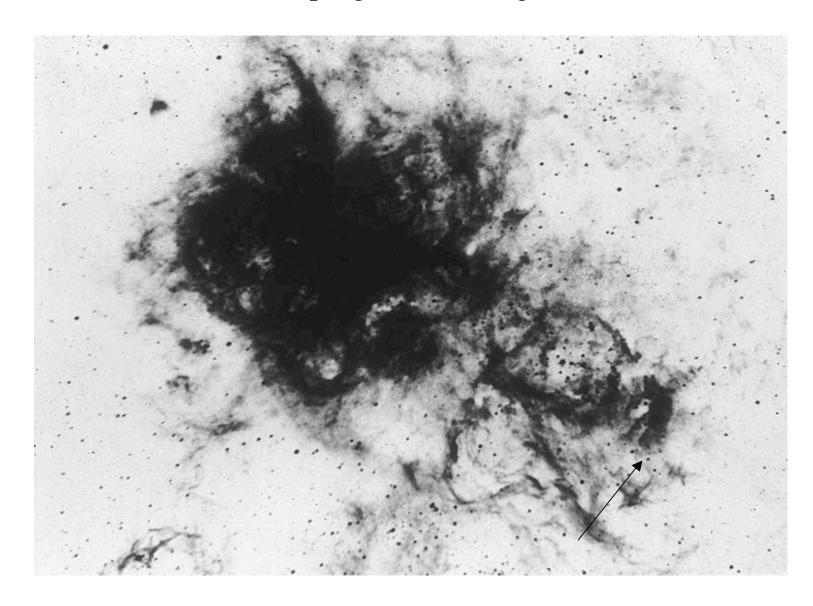
Review session Thursday 5 PM RLM 4.102 [NOTE different room than help sessions].

News? Earthquake in Hawaii, some damage of telescopes on Mauna Kea

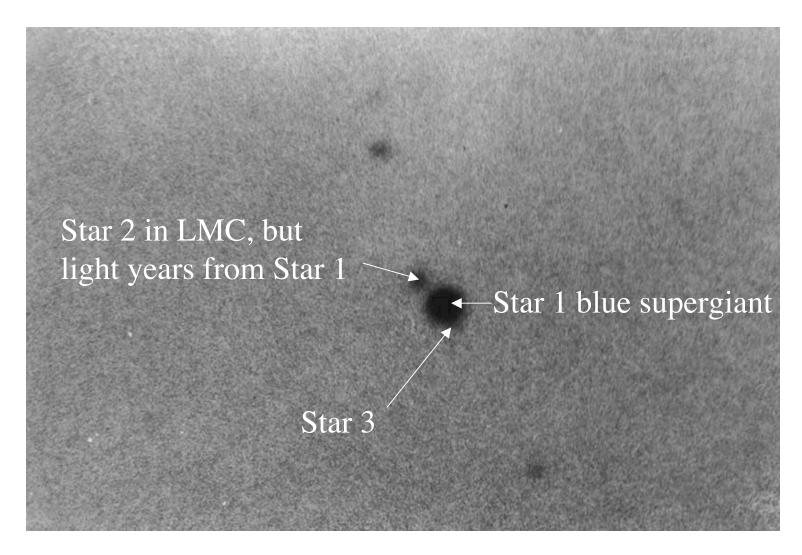
Pic of the day - Night side of Saturn from Cassini spacecraft



### Photo of progenitor star (giraffe)

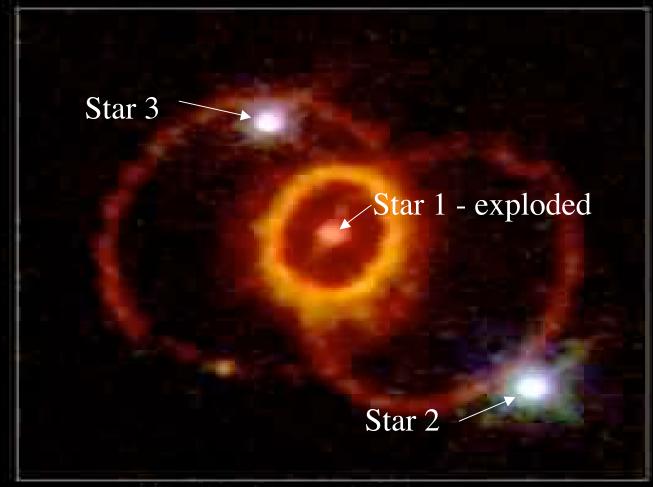


Stars 1, 2, 3

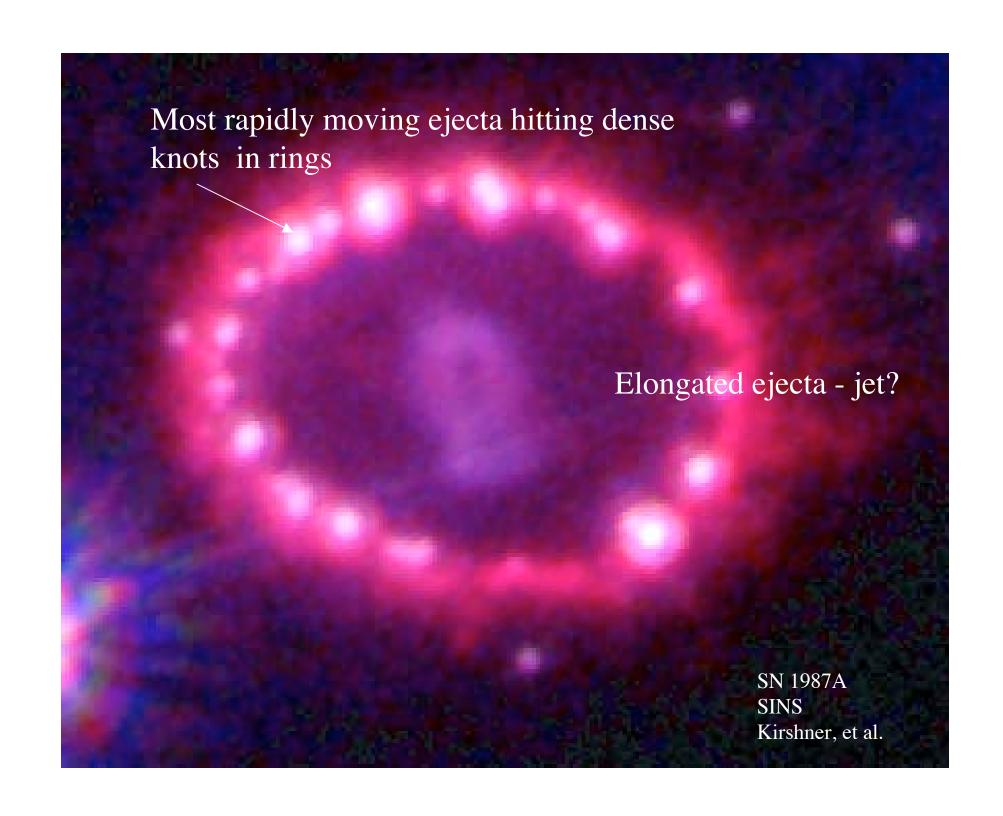


Close-up

### Supernova 1987A Rings



Hubble Space Telescope Wide Field Planetary Camera 2



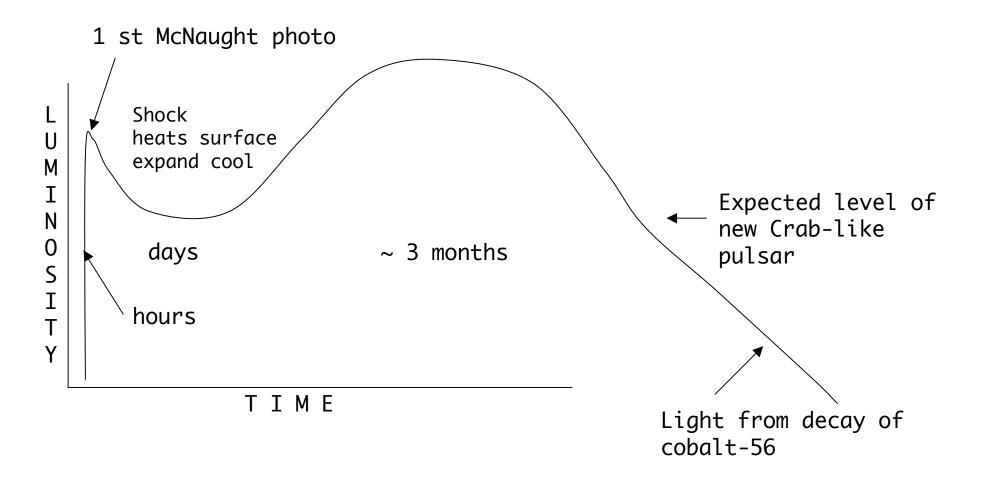
The single most important thing about SN 1987A is that we detected the neutrinos!

# It was definitely a core-collapse event

10<sup>57</sup> neutrinos emitted, most missed the Earth. Of those that hit the Earth, most passed though since neutrinos scarcely interact.

About 19 neutrinos were detected in a 10 second burst.

150,000 year history!



SN 1987A had a rather peculiar light curve because it was a relatively compact blue supergiant, not a red supergiant, brief shock heating, rapid cooling by expansion, no plateau, subsequent light all from radioactive decay

Neutrinos from SN 1987A proved a neutron star formed and lasted for at least 10 seconds while neutrinos were detected - where is it?

Expected to see it in ~ 1 year - still looking almost 20 years later

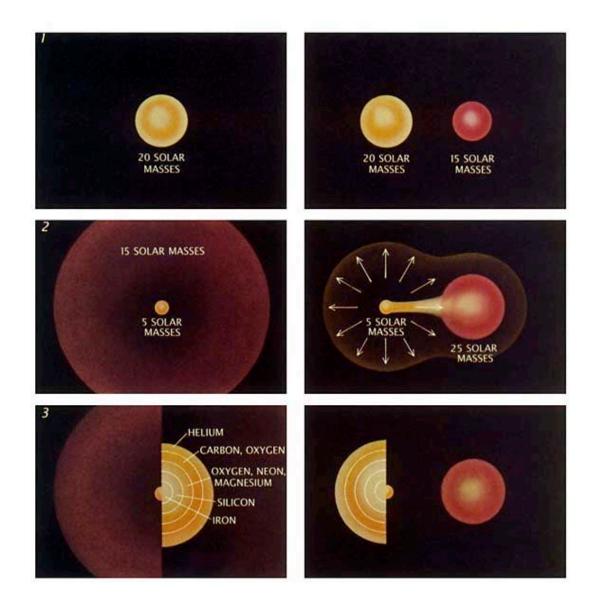
Any neutron star is dimmer by at least a factor of 10 than 1000 yearold Crab pulsar

If similar to object in Cas A, much too dim to detect 100 to 1000 × dimmer than Crab pulsar

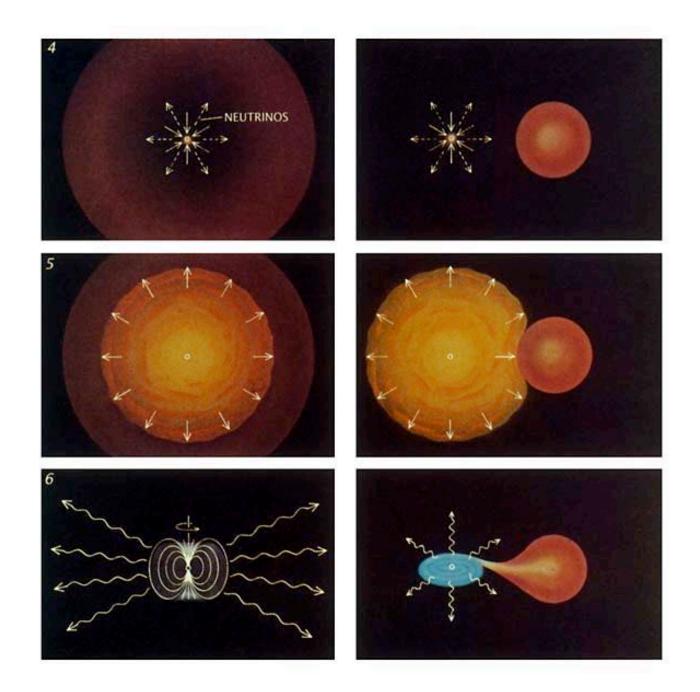
Possibly black hole, not neutron star?? Don't know. Can't rule out.

Neutron star could be "hidden," or a slow rotator, or with a weak magnetic field, but counter to notion of jet - some evidence for jet

#### Single star: Type II Same star in binary: Type Ib/c



Same evolution inside star, thermal pressure, regulated burning, shells of heavier elements, whether envelope there or not



Rotating, magnetic radio pulsar.

Neutron star in binary system, X-ray source

## End of Material for Test 2