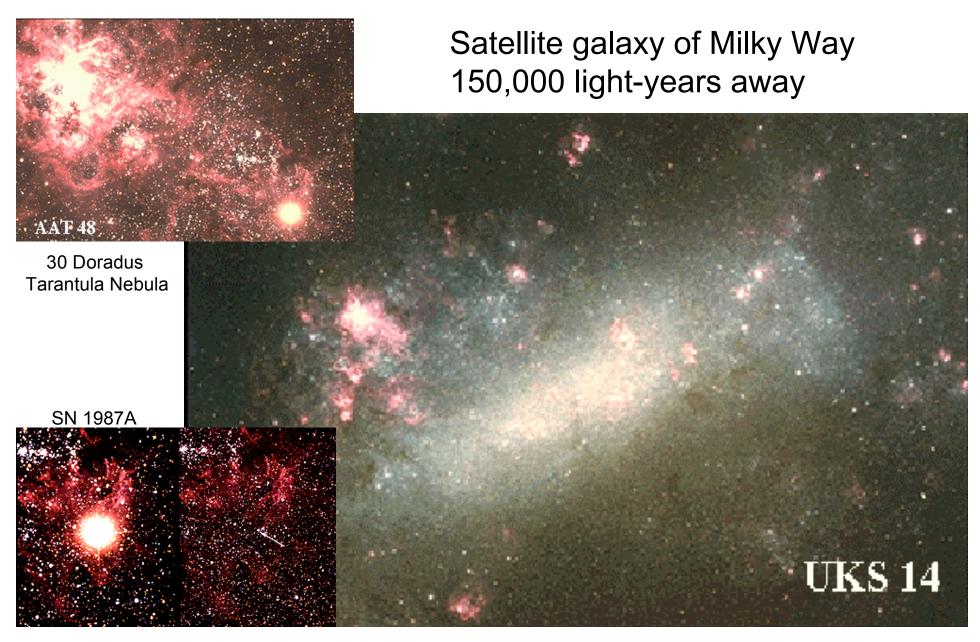
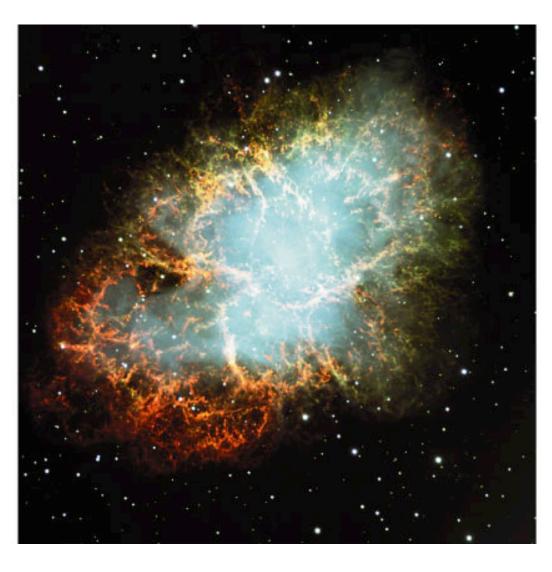
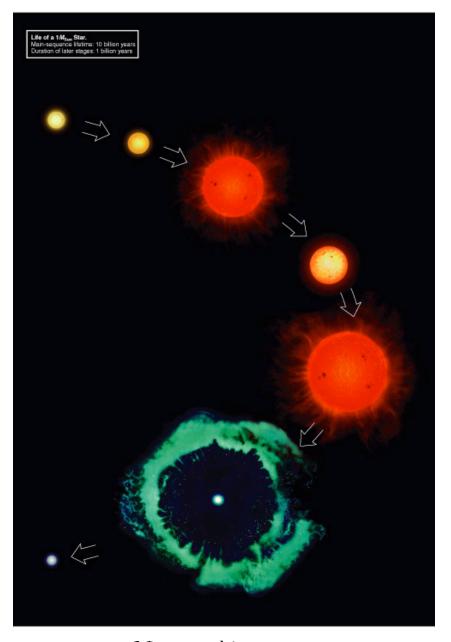
Large Magellanic Cloud



How do massive stars die?

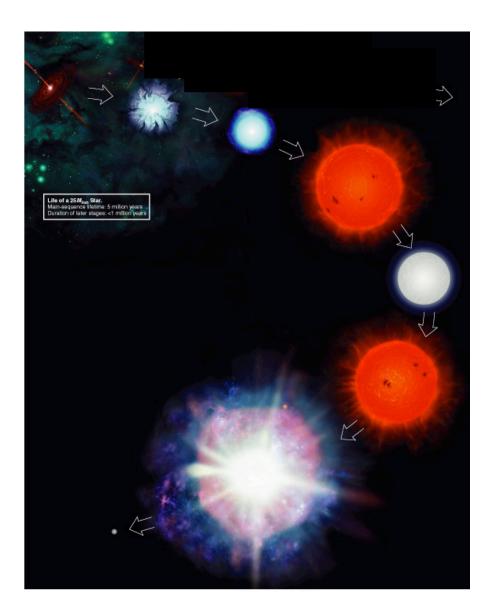




Not to scale!

Low Mass Star Summary

- 1. Main Sequence: H fuses to He in core
- 2. Red Giant: H fuses to He in shell around He core
- 3. Helium Core Burning:
 He fuses to C in core while H
 fuses to He in shell
- 4. Double Shell Burning:
 H and He both fuse in shells
- 5. Planetary Nebula leaves white dwarf behind

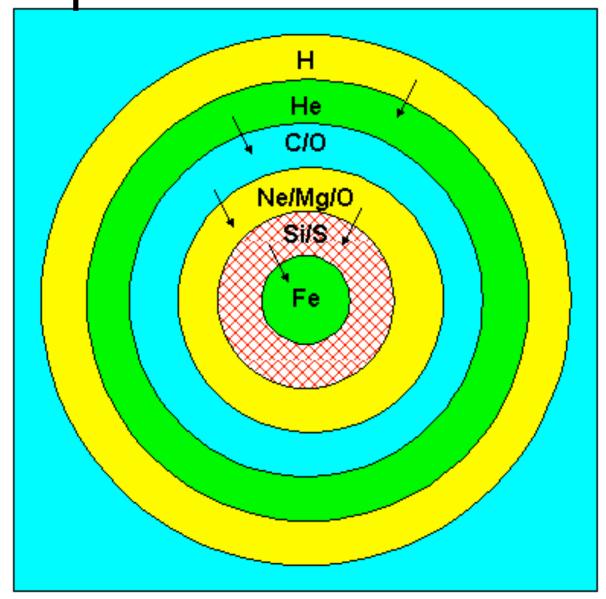


Not to scale!

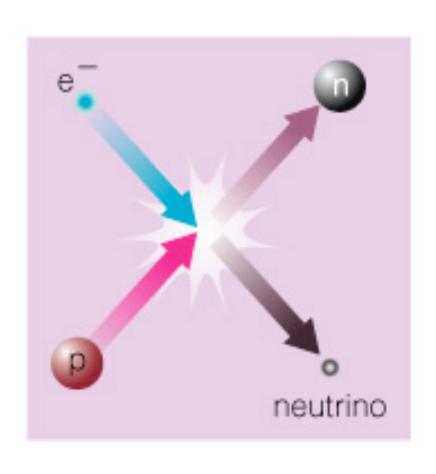
High Mass Star Summary

- 1. Main Sequence: H fuses to He in core
- 2. Red Supergiant: H fuses to He in shell around He core
- 3. Helium Core Burning:
 He fuses to C in core while H
 fuses to He in shell
- 4. Multiple Shell Burning:
 Many elements fuse in shells
- 5. Supernova leaves neutron star behind

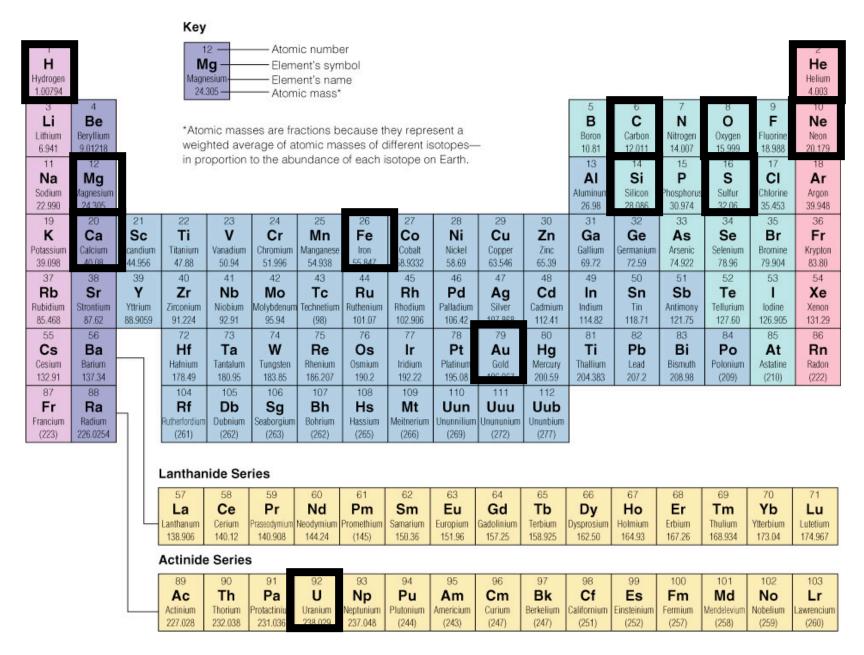
Onion-like Structure of a Pre-Supernova Star



Supernova Explosion

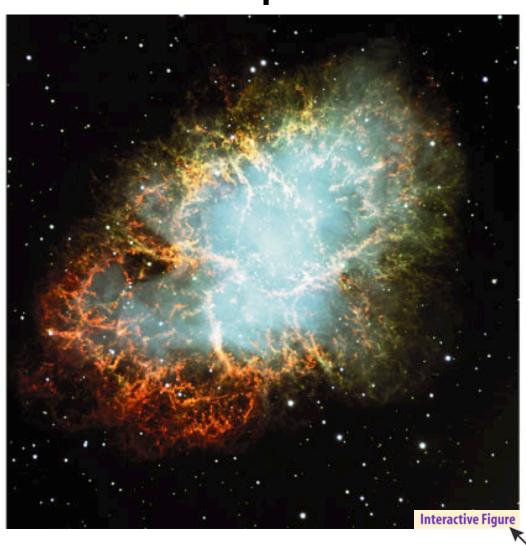


- Core degeneracy pressure goes away because electrons combine with protons, making neutrons and neutrinos
- Neutrons collapse to the center, forming a neutron star



Energy and neutrons released in supernova explosion enable elements heavier than iron to form, including Au and U

Supernova Remnant



- Energy released by collapse of core drives outer layers into space
- The Crab Nebula is the remnant of the supernova seen in A.D. 1054

SN 1054: Chaco Canyon Petroglyph

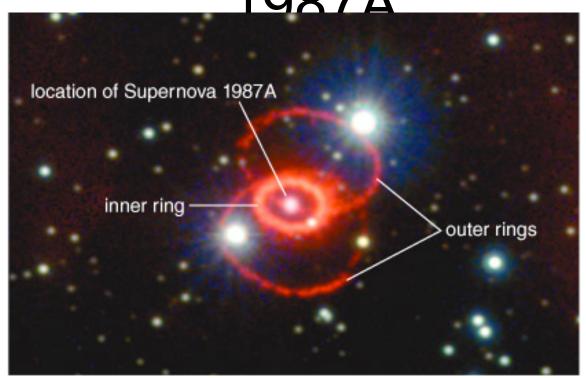


Supernova 1987A



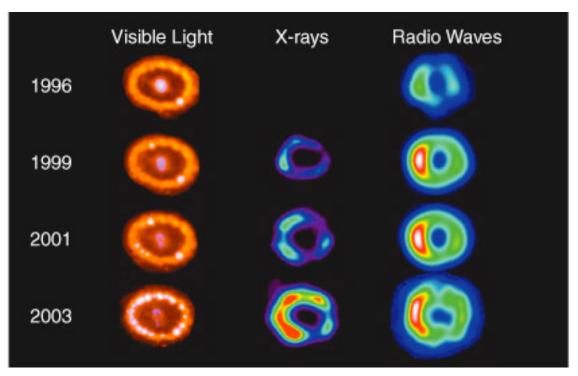
 The closest supernova in the last four centuries was seen in 1987

Rings around Supernova



 The supernova's flash of light caused rings of gas around the supernova to glow

Impact of Debris with Rings



 More recent observations are showing the inner ring light up as debris crashes into it