



String of Pearls Supernova

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Why in News?

The [James Webb Space Telescope \(JWST\)](#) captured an image of **SN1987A**, a [supernova](#) that **exploded decades ago**, offering new insights into its history and evolution.

What is SN1987A Supernova?

▪ About:

- SN1987A exploded in **1987**, becoming the **nearest and brightest supernova** visible from earth in nearly four centuries.
 - SN1987A is situated **170,000 light-years away** from Earth in the **Large Magellanic Cloud**.
- Now, the JWST is revealing intricate details of this cosmic event that have remained hidden until now.

▪ Alias 'String of Pearls':

- SN1987A is often referred to as a **"string of pearls"** as it showcases a series of luminous rings composed of gases and dust expelled by the dying star in its various phases of collapse and explosion.
- This string of pearls comprises material ejected about 20,000 years before the supernova event, offering insights into the star's history and evolution.

▪ Unusual Facts about SN1987A:

- The star exploded when it was a **blue supergiant** (contrary to the theories as per which **only red supergiant stars could explode**).
- **Emission of molecular hydrogen** in the ring was not necessarily expected (also it couldn't have been revealed without JWST).

Note:

- The **Magellanic Clouds** are two **irregular, satellite galaxies** that orbit the Milky Way.
 - One is the Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC) and another is the Small Magellanic Cloud (SMC).
- While the Magellanic Clouds are **visible to the unaided eye in the Southern Hemisphere**, they cannot be observed from most northern latitudes.
- They serve as excellent laboratories for the **study of very active stellar formation and evolution**.

What is JWST?

- Considered a successor of the [Hubble Telescope](#), it is the most powerful infrared telescope of [NASA](#).
- It is an international collaboration between NASA, the European and Canadian Space Agencies.
- In 2022, [NASA released a set of images taken with the JWST](#) which were the deepest and finest infrared image of some of the most distant and oldest galaxies ever discovered.

OBJECTS IN SPACE

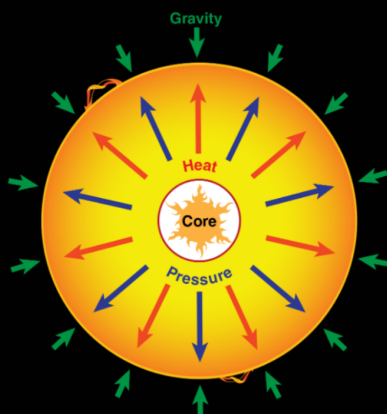
QUASAR

- Short for "quasi-stellar radio source"
- Extremely bright objects powered by supermassive black holes releasing enormous energy
- Believably, the most distant objects yet detected in Universe

SUPERNOVA

- Extremely powerful explosion; happens when a star at least 5x the mass of Sun dies
- The massive star collapses when it runs out of fuel and its pressure drops and the gravity exerted is more
- Can be so bright they outshine their entire galaxies for a few days or months

What holds a star together?



Supernova of a star 10x the Sun's size creates a stellar-mass black hole as its core

NEBULA

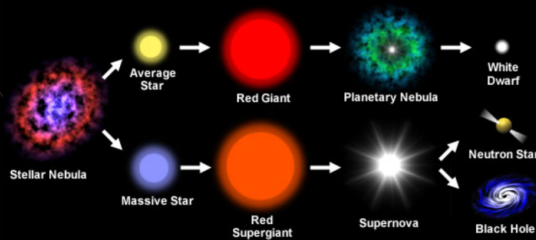
- A giant cloud of dust and gas (mostly hydrogen, helium) in space
- Forms when a star dies (supernova) or when new stars are forming
- Closest known nebula to Earth - Helix Nebula (remnant of a dying star ~700 LYs away from Earth)

NEUTRON STAR

- Formed when the core of a star collapses, crushing together every proton and electron into a neutron
- If the star is not massive enough to produce a black hole, the neutrons stop the collapse, and a neutron star is formed
- Can be found scattered throughout the galaxy

A "kilonova" is a powerful event that happens when two neutron stars merge

Life Cycle of a Star



PULSAR

- A rotating neutron star having pulses of radiation at very regular intervals
- Most neutron stars are pulsars
- Produces strong magnetic fields and strong beams of light

MAGNETAR

- Another type of neutron star
- Magnetic field of a neutron star - 10^{12} times that of Earth's
- Magnetic field of a Magnetar - 1000x that of neutron star's

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQ)

Q. Consider the following pairs : (2023)

	Objects in space	Description
1.	Cepheids	Giant clouds of dust and gas in space
2.	Nebulae	Stars which brighten and dim periodically
3.	Pulsars	Neutron stars that are formed when massive stars run out of fuel and collapse

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two

- (c) All three
(d) None

Ans: (d)

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