

A Brief History of Our Creation

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Introduction

We are all children of the stars composed of stardust-The by-product of a blast. But the process of our creation left behind many ghosts that LIGO wants to detect. Let me tell you the story



Star Life

• Once formed, a star is powered by nuclear burning

 Hydrogen and then Helium fuse togetherproducing energy (light and heat) and forming heavier elements



Star Life

• As the star burns it becomes layered like an onion, with heavy elements fusing with heavier elements at the center.



Consuelo Gamboa

• This process continues up to Iron, with which fusion no longer occurs.



Star Life

• Once fuel is burned up (core is made of Iron), nuclear fusion ceases and the forces of gravity take over to initiate collapse

• Providing the star is large enough (>1.5 times the mass of the sun) the death will follow a Supernovae sequence





Supernovae



LIGO-G030485-00-D







Images from NASA High Energy Astrophysics Research Archive-Slide from Barry Barish LIGO-G030037-00-M





Remaining Debris

All the stuff (stardust) blown off in the explosion slows down in surrounding gas in space

This stardust eventually coalesces into planets- which, in some special cases, produce life

We are *made* of the stardust from the explosion!



What Remains

Explosion is only outward recoil of collapse into neutron star (which produces no light)

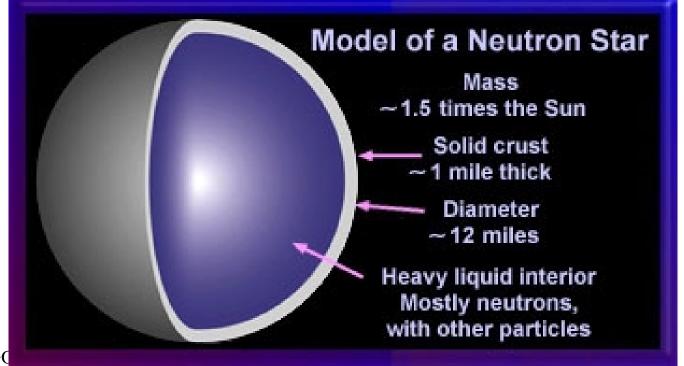


Photo from

Barry Barish

LIGO-G030037-00-M

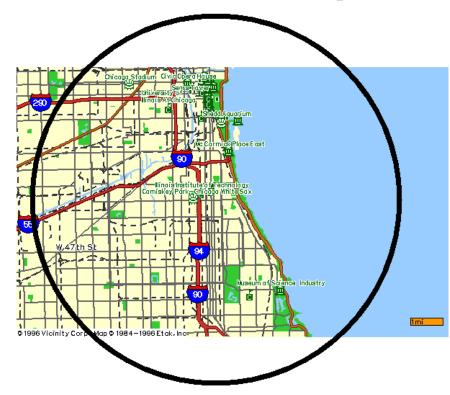
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Neutron Star (Ghost)

Density is equivalent to all of humanity crammed into a volume the size of a sugar cube!

Neutron star vs. Chicago



Mass=1.4 M_{sua}, Radius=10 km Spin rate up to 38,000 rpm Density~10¹⁴ g/cc, Magnetic field~10¹² Gauss



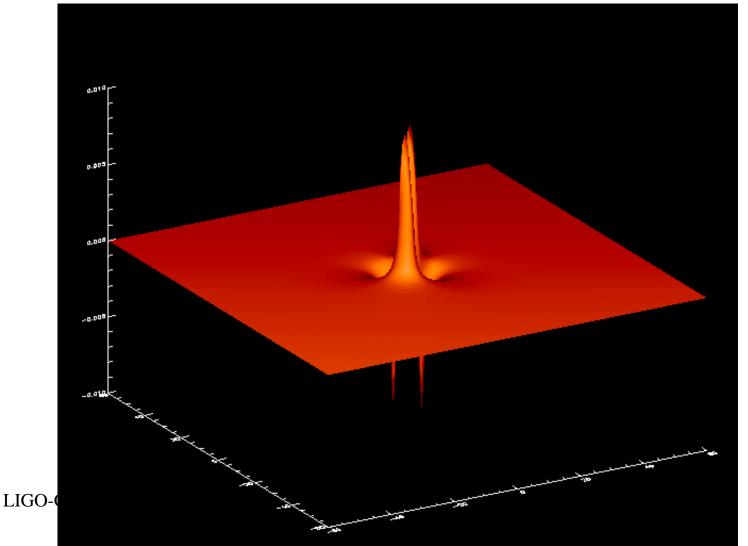
LIGO's interest

LIGO will study the early history of our creation by detecting the remnant ghosts,

neutron stars

and black holes

The ghosts are invisible unless and until they meet another ghost



And in the final spiral emit gravitational waves

