## Shaping: Follow the angular momentum!

## **Noam Soker**

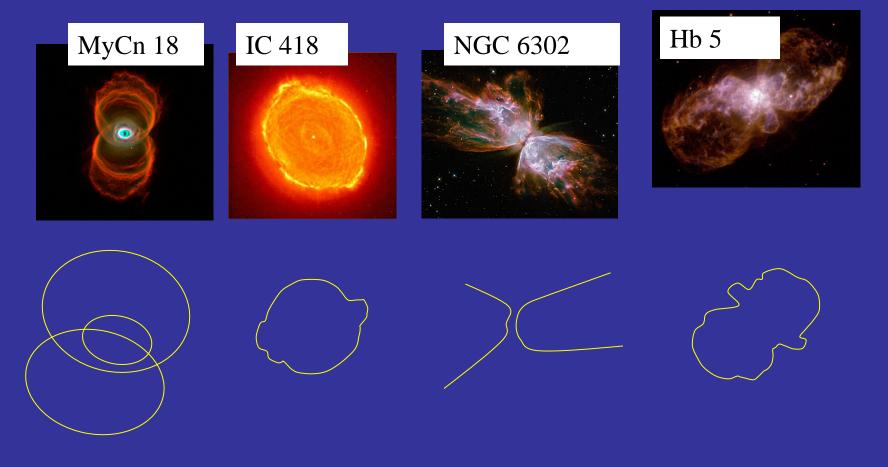
**Department of Physics, Technion** 

**Dictionary translation of my name from Hebrew to English (**<u>real</u>**!):** 

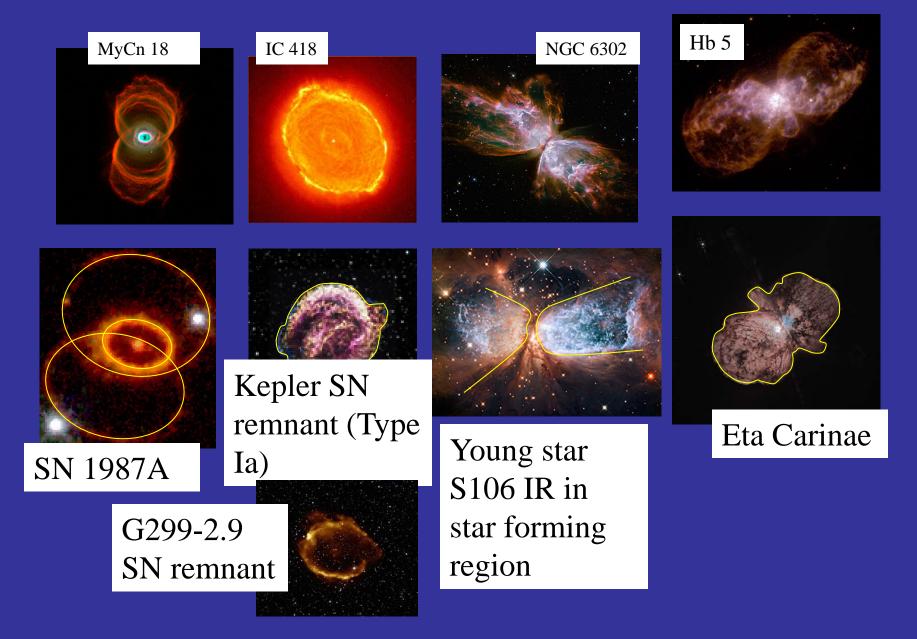
## **Pleasantness Review**

Planetary Nebulae are on the cross-road of many astrophysical objects

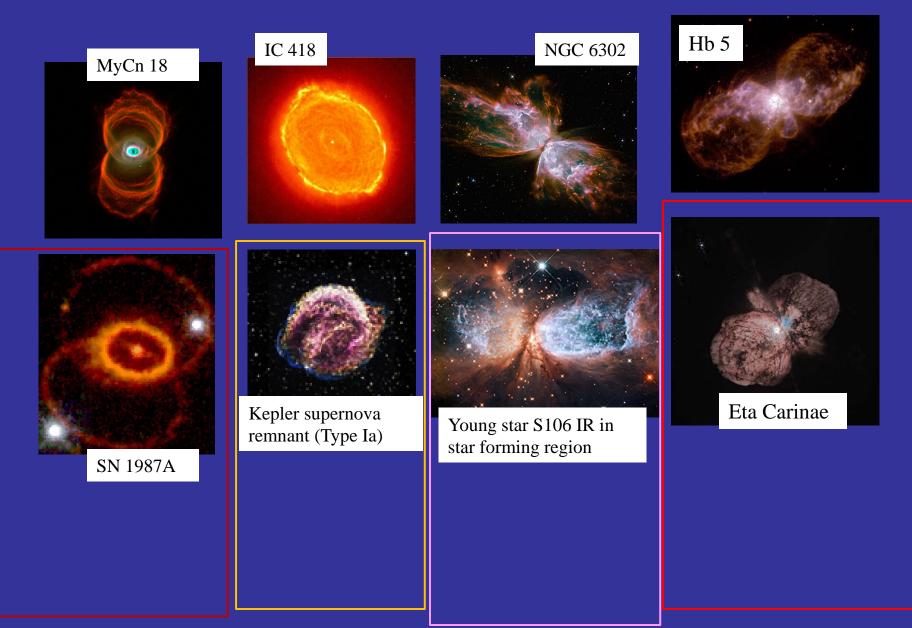
#### **Typical shapes of some PNe**



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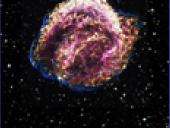
#### **Typical shapes of some PNe**





Popular models involve merger of a main sequence companion with the red supergiant progenitor. **Rings** formed before death.

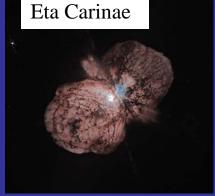
Kepler supernova remnant (Type Ia)



Young star S106 IR in star forming region









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SN Ia come from WD-WD merger or MS-WD mass transfer. Disks are very likely → Jets



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remnant (Type Ia)

mass

transfer.

→ Jets

Disks are

very likely

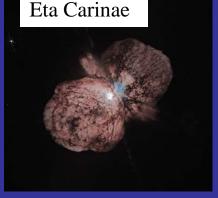
Kepler supernova

Large disks and jets are known to exist in Young Stellar Objects (YSO). Common envelope (CE) is not expected.

Young star S106 IR in

star forming region







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Kepler supernova remnant (Type Ia)

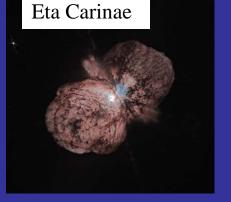


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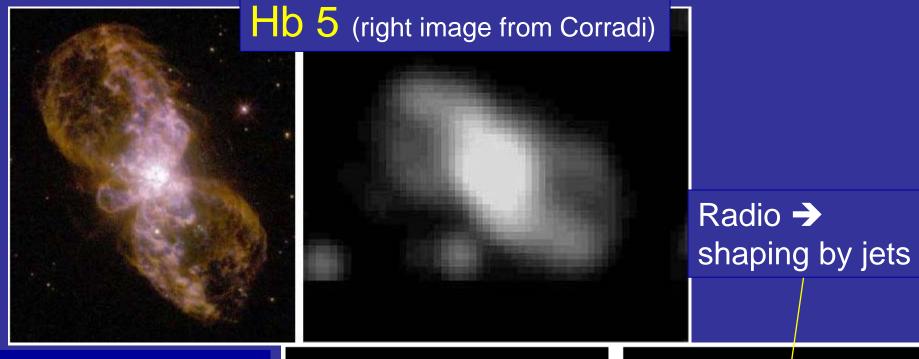


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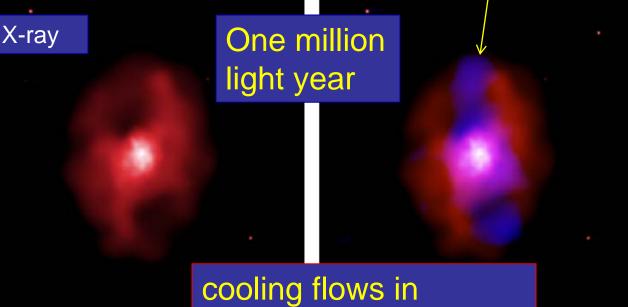


Bipolar nebula (Homunculus) was formed in 3-4 short outbursts during periastron passages → impulsive jets Binary period: 5.5 years; e ~ 0.9



• No common envelope.

- No equatorial mass loss.
- No large dipole B-field SN Ia
- No binary mass transfer.



clusters of galaxies.

### Hb 5 (right image from Corradi)

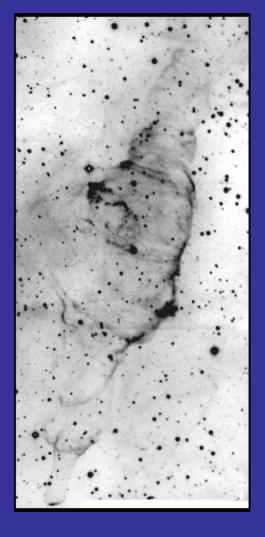
## Adio $\rightarrow$ shaping by jets

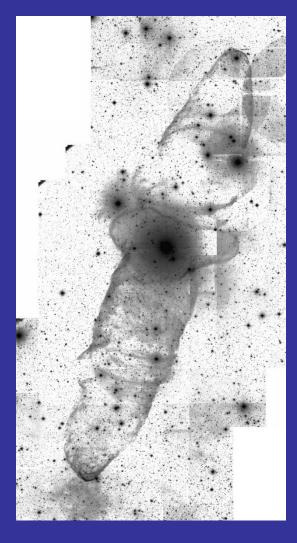
• No compense

• ]

ma
No la re B-fielt and Ia
No binary mass transfer. One million light year

cooling flows in clusters of galaxies.





### **KjPn8** (Lopez et al. 2000)

### **Ou4: Young stellar object** (See Poster)

My view: All bipolar nebulae (PNe; Symbiotic nebulae; Eta Carinae; YSO lobes; bubbles in clusters of galaxies and in galaxies) are shaped by Jets that are launched by an accretion disk around a compact object. My view: All bipolar nebulae (PNe; Symbiotic nebulae; Eta Carinae; YSO lobes; bubbles in clusters of galaxies and in galaxies) are shaped by Jets that are launched by an accretion disk around a compact object.

In channeling accretion energy to shaping/heating/ejecting the ambient gas, jets are much more efficient than radiation.

### • Jets and binarity (mass transfer)

Fleming 1 1.2 days poriod (Boffin et al.)



Jets can be formed before the nebular disk, hence are <u>not</u> collimated by the nebular disk. They are formed by an <u>accretion disk</u> around one of the stars (most likely around the companion).

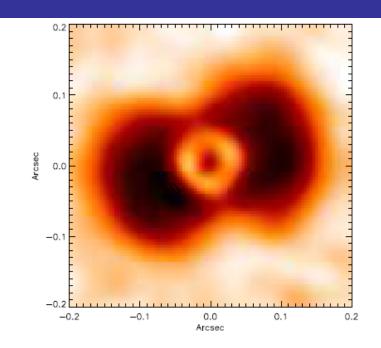
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Shaping by interacting winds exists, but cannot explain most morphologies (e.g. precession), and in any case requires some asymmetrical mass loss mechanism.



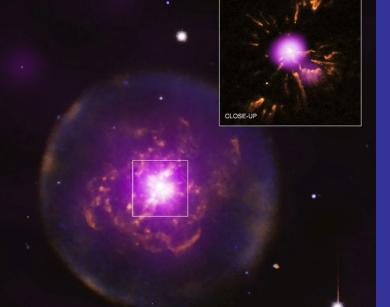
**Fig. 4.** 2010 NACO K band image after a PSF subtraction. The color table is inverted.

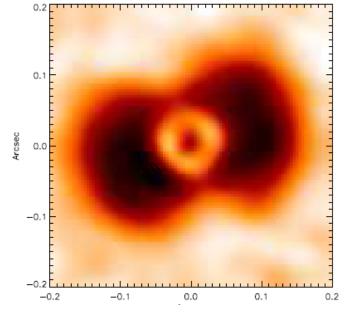
#### nova V1280 Sco

O. Chesneau, Eric Lagadec et al. (2012)

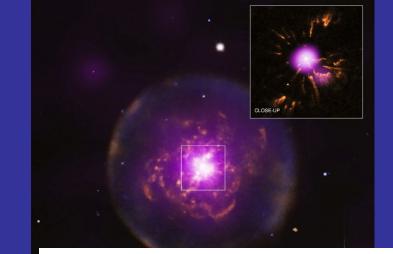
**A30:** Optical and X-ray (purple; Martin Guerrero).





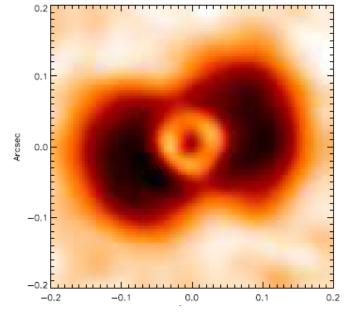


#### **nova V1280 Sco** O. Chesneau, Eric Lagadec et al. (2012)

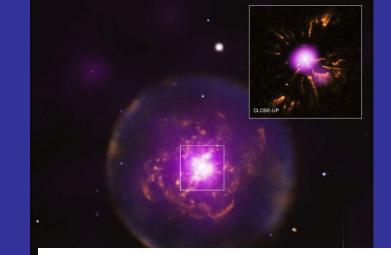


# **A30:** Optical and X-ray (purple; Martin Guerrero).

My view: Inner part of A30 formed by outburst triggered by fall back accretion onto the central star.



#### **nova V1280 Sco** O. Chesneau, Eric Lagadec et al. (2012)



# **A30:** Optical and X-ray (purple; Martin Guerrero).

**<u>My view:</u>** Inner part of A30 formed by outburst triggered by fall back accretion onto the central star.

# This is strongly supported

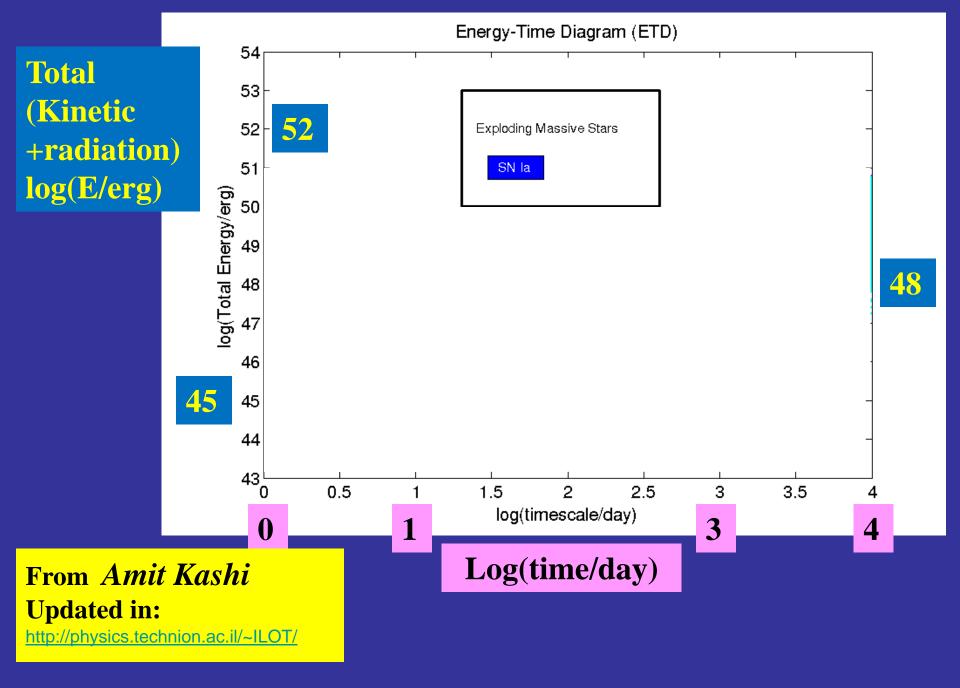
by my wife and three kids.

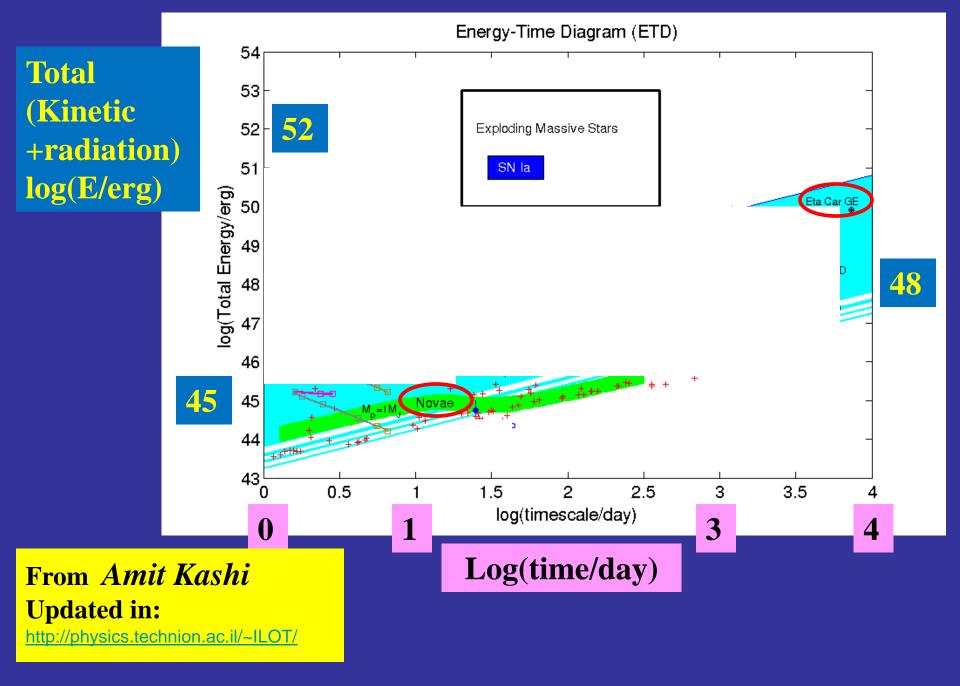
**Main points:** Accretion into a compact object gives: (1) Gravitational energy from a small amount of accreted gas. (2) Jets that (a) are efficient in channeling energy to the ambient gas, and (b) form bipolar structures of different kinds.

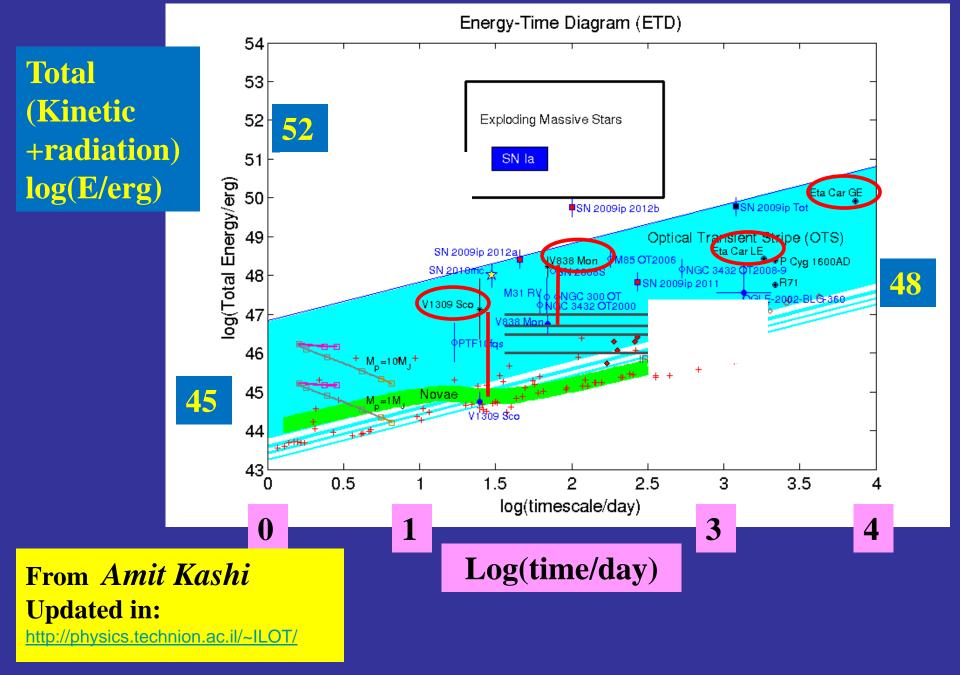
In addition there are the effect of binary motion (mentioned yesterday):

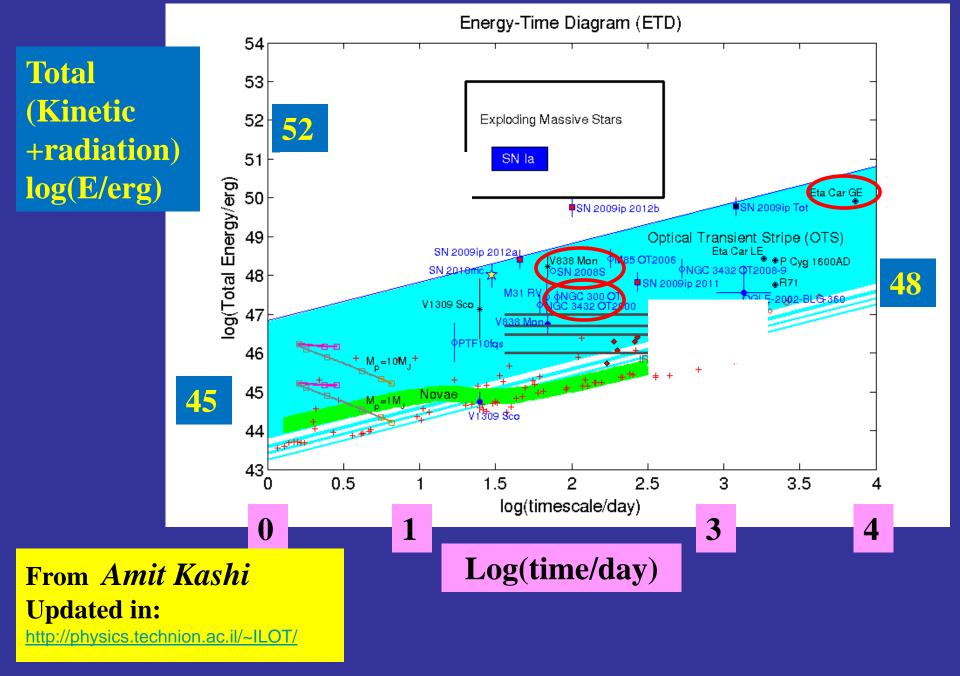
- Spiral structure Equatorial mass ejection
- Departure from axi-symmetry (look for it!)
- Spiral structure
- Eruption of the central star.

- More on jets:
- Jets are likely to be launched by the accretion disk when the accretion rate is very high.
- This requires a high mass transfer rate.
- Let us examine such systems.

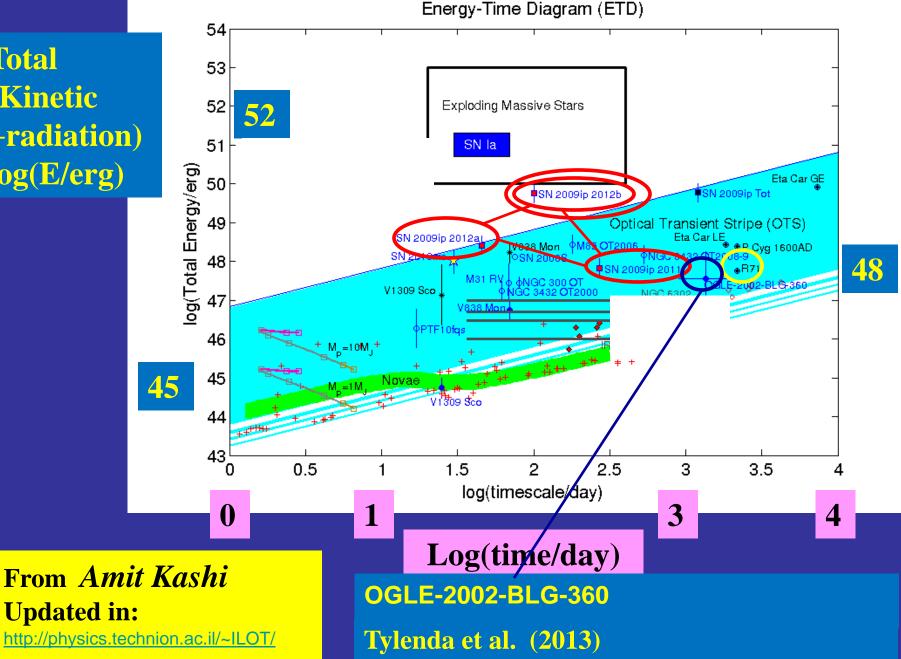


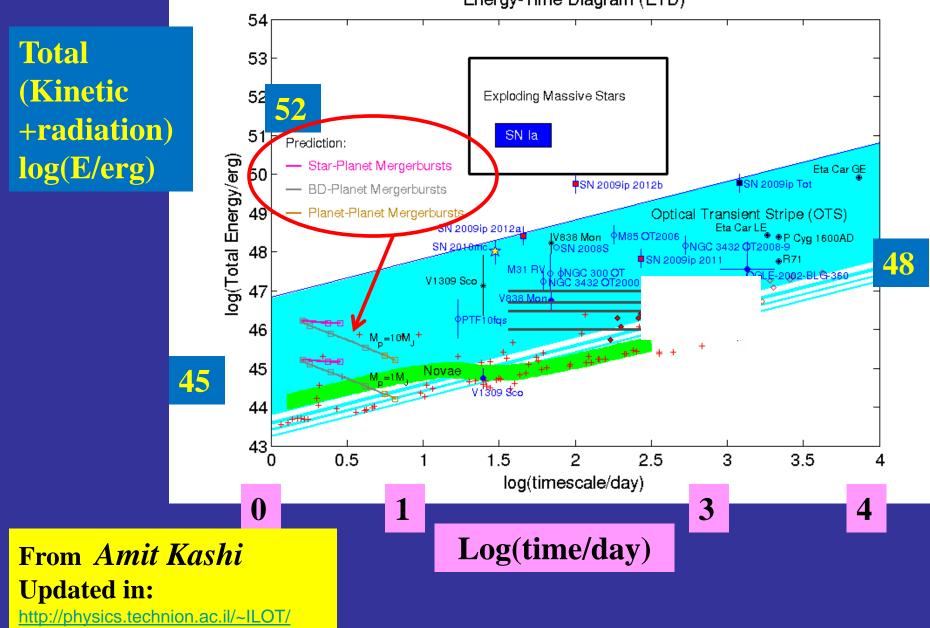




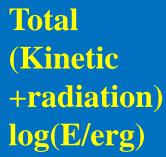


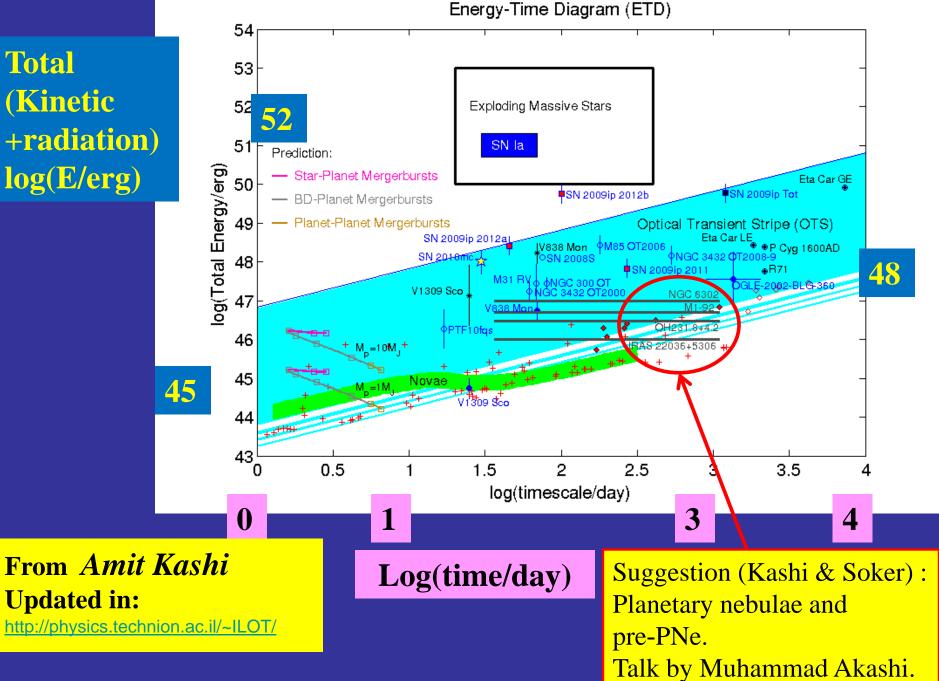
#### **Total** (Kinetic +radiation) log(E/erg)

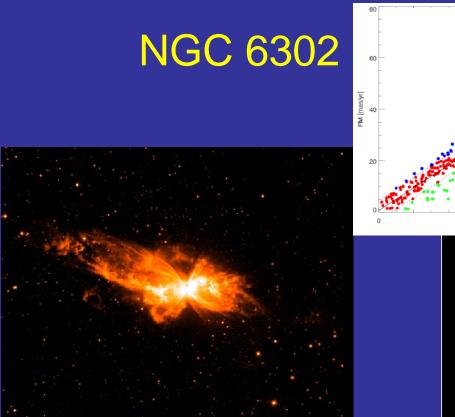




Energy-Time Diagram (ETD)

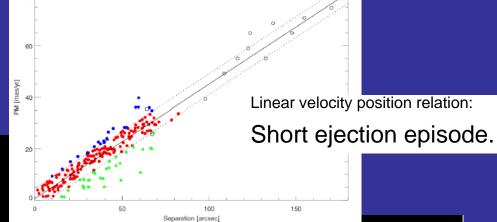






NGC 6302 G349.5+01.0 17 13 44.21 -37 06 15.9, R:G:B = Halpha credit: Romano Corradi ref: http://www.iac.es/gabinete/difus/ruta/romano/imagen/n6302ha.gif

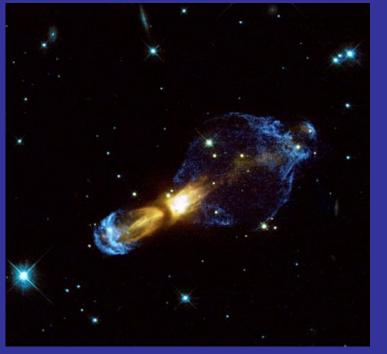
#### Romano Corradi

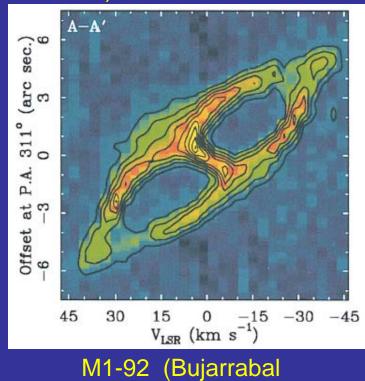




Szyszka, C.; Zijlstra, A. A.; Walsh, J

#### Pre-Pne that formed in a short time: ILOTs (Red Novae)?





OH231.8+4.2 (Bujarrabal et al. 1998)

et al. 1998)

