Cosmic Explosions – their importance in the life of the Universe

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Introduction



Aim / Objectives



Methods











Conclusion

Supernovae are one of the prime astrophysical processes that produce Metals and dust in the distant Universe.

There is a possible dependency of the occurrence rate of Hydrogen-rich Supernovae on the metallicity of the host galaxy. However, this correlation may not be very strong, as extremely luminous Hydrogen rich supernovae have also been discovered in relatively massive Galaxies.

So far very few extremely luminous Hydrogen rich supernovae have been discovered. These extremely luminous supernovae may also be powered by Magnetar. Compact remnants produced at centers of such progenitors provide excess energy to the ejecta while spinning down to a lower energy state after the explosion. Other possibility is the interaction of the SN-shock with the structured circumstellar material (CSM). More observations and theoretical modeling are necessary to understand the natures of the progenitors of such cosmic catastrophes.

References

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