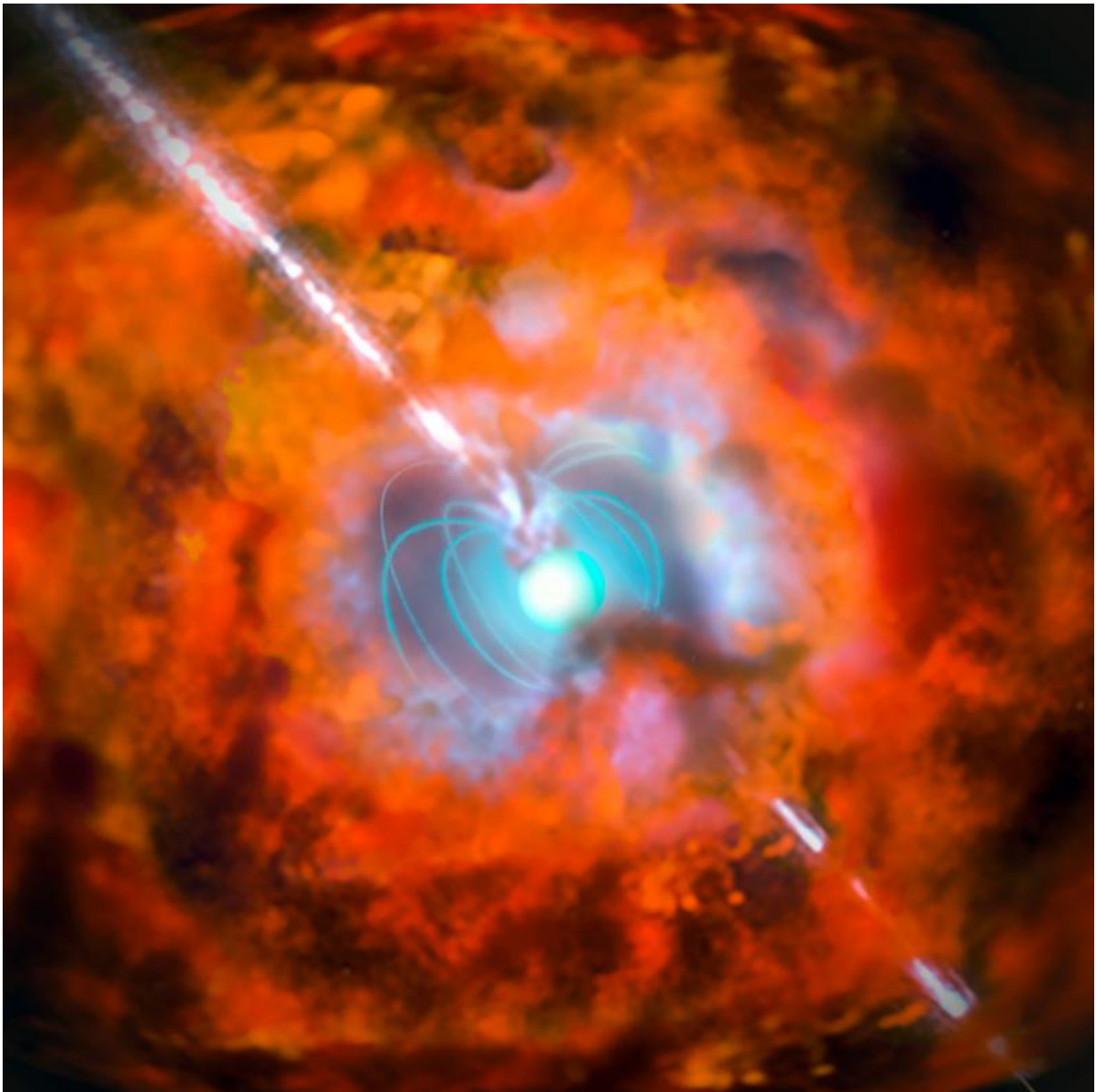


Biggest explosions in the universe powered by strongest magnets

July 8 2015



This artist's impression shows a supernova and associated gamma-ray burst driven by a rapidly spinning neutron star with a very strong magnetic field -- an exotic object known as a magnetar. Observations from ESO's La Silla and Paranal Observatories in Chile have for the first time demonstrated a link between a very long-lasting burst of gamma rays and an unusually bright supernova explosion. The results show that the supernova following the burst GRB 111209A was not driven by radioactive decay, as expected, but was instead powered by the decaying super-strong magnetic fields around a magnetar. Credit: ESO

Observations from ESO's La Silla and Paranal Observatories in Chile have for the first time demonstrated a link between a very long-lasting burst of gamma rays and an unusually bright supernova explosion. The results show that the supernova was not driven by radioactive decay, as expected, but was instead powered by the decaying super-strong magnetic fields around an exotic object called a magnetar. The results will appear in the journal *Nature* on July 9, 2015.

Gamma-ray bursts (GRBs) are one of the outcomes associated with the biggest explosions to have taken place since the Big Bang. They are detected by orbiting telescopes that are sensitive to this type of high-energy radiation, which cannot penetrate the Earth's atmosphere, and then observed at longer wavelengths by other telescopes both in space and on the ground.

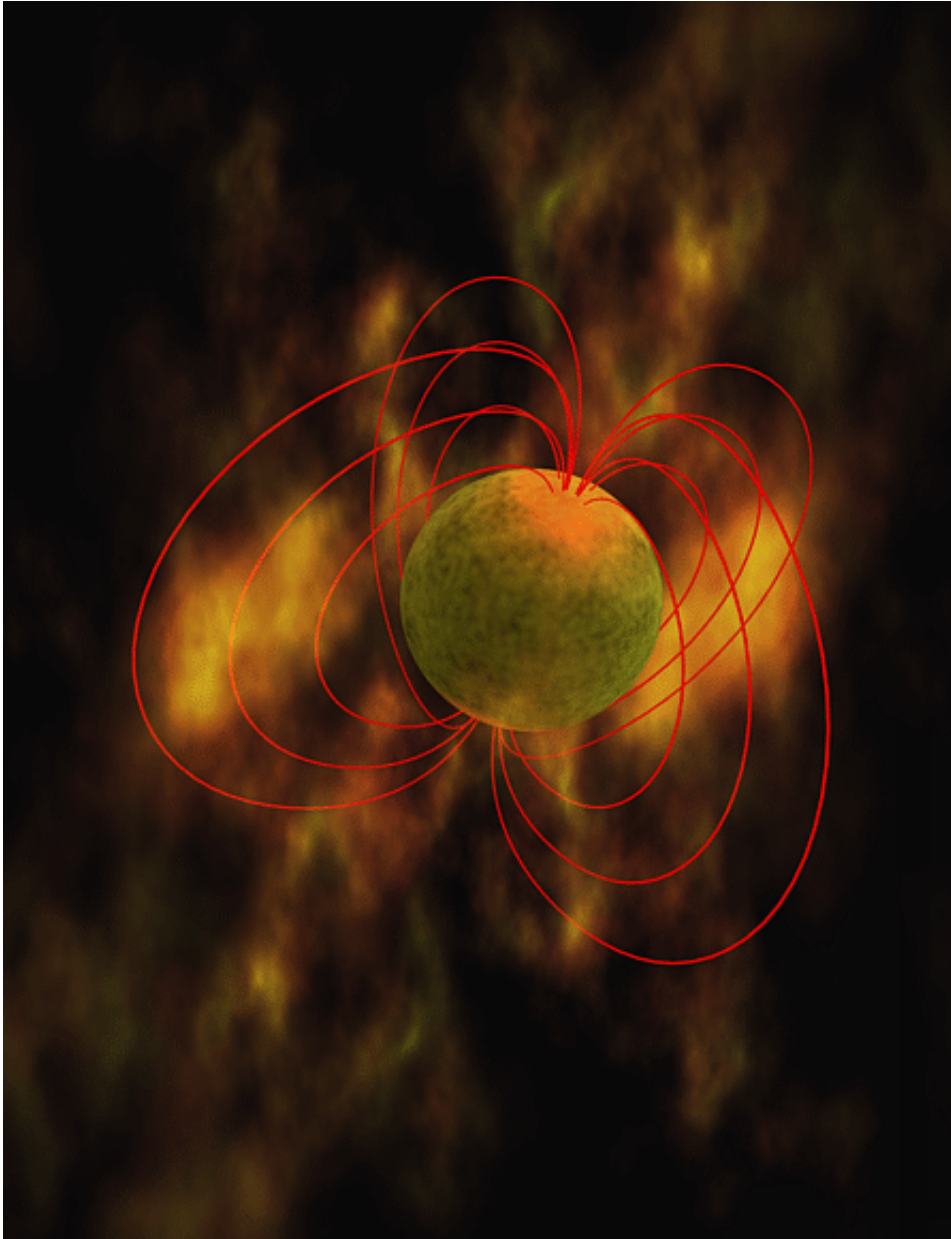
GRBs usually only last a few seconds, but in very rare cases the [gamma rays](#) continue for hours. One such ultra-long duration GRB was picked up by the Swift satellite on 9 December 2011 and named GRB 111209A. It was both one of the longest and brightest GRBs ever observed.

As the afterglow from this burst faded it was studied using both the

GROND instrument on the MPG/ESO 2.2-metre telescope at La Silla and also with the X-shooter instrument on the Very Large Telescope (VLT) at Paranal. The clear signature of a [supernova](#), later named SN 2011kl, was found. This is the first time that a supernova has been found to be associated with an ultra-long GRB.

The lead author of the new paper, Jochen Greiner from the Max-Planck-Institut für extraterrestrische Physik, Garching, Germany explains: "Since a long-duration gamma-ray burst is produced only once every 10 000-100 000 supernovae, the star that exploded must be somehow special. Astronomers had assumed that these GRBs came from very massive stars—about 50 times the mass of the Sun—and that they signalled the formation of a black hole. But now our new observations of the supernova SN 2011kl, found after the GRB 111209A, are changing this paradigm for ultra-long duration GRBs."

In the favoured scenario of a massive star collapse (sometimes known as a collapsar) the week-long burst of optical/infrared emission from the supernova is expected to come from the decay of radioactive nickel-56 formed in the explosion. But in the case of GRB 111209A the combined GROND and VLT observations showed unambiguously for the first time that this could not be the case. Other suggestions were also ruled out.

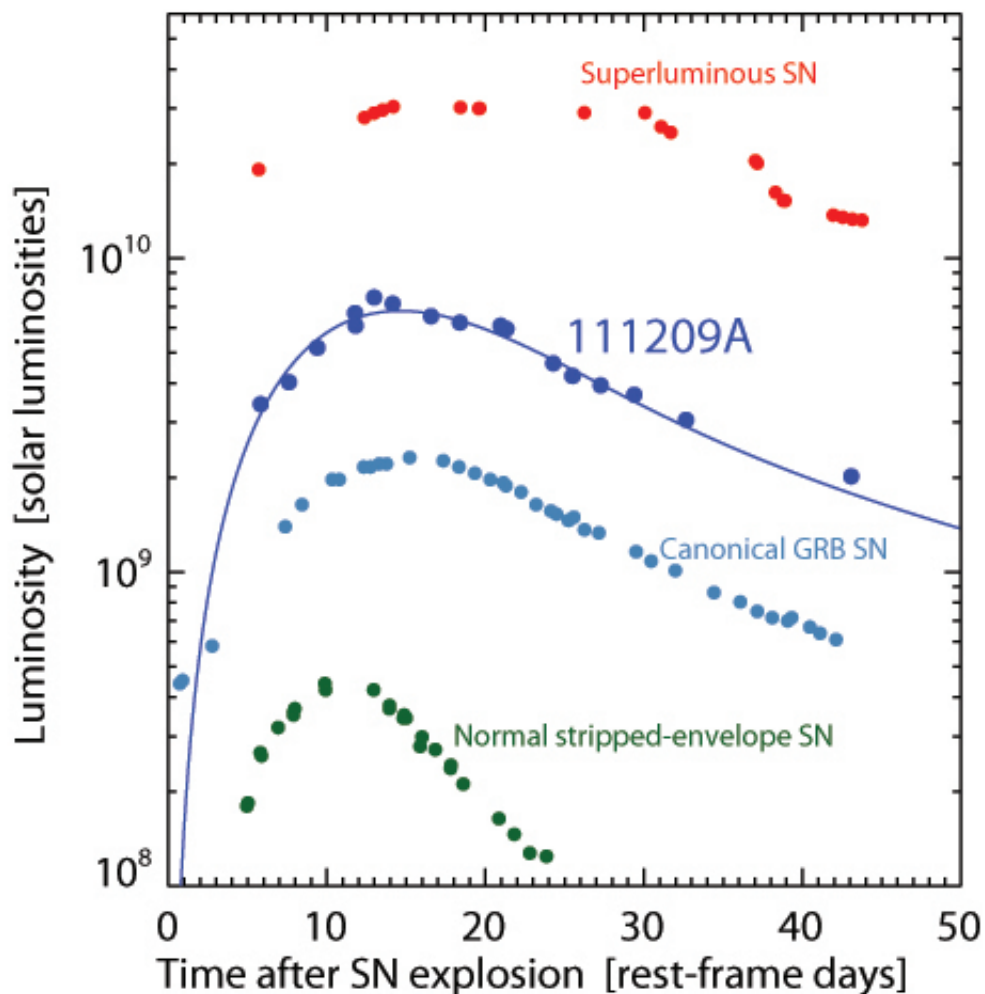


Magnetars are some of the most extreme objects we know in the universe. They are extremely compact objects with masses like the Sun, but with radii of only 10-20 km. At the same time, magnetars are extremely powerful magnetic fields -- the strongest magnetic fields we know in the universe. Credit: NASA

The only explanation that fitted the observations of the supernova following GRB 111209A was that it was being powered by a

magnetar—a tiny neutron star spinning hundreds of times per second and possessing a magnetic field much stronger than normal neutron stars, which are also known as radio pulsars [6]. Magnetars are thought to be the most strongly magnetised objects in the known Universe. This is the first time that such an unambiguous connection between a supernova and a magnetar has been possible.

Paolo Mazzali, co-author of the study, reflects on the significance of the new findings: "The new results provide good evidence for an unexpected relation between GRBs, very bright supernovae and magnetars. Some of these connections were already suspected on theoretical grounds for some years, but linking everything together is an exciting new development."



Seen here is the blue dot light curve (the brightness as a function of the time after the explosion) for the supernova associated with the super-long gamma-ray burst (GRB111209A). Also shown for comparison are the light curves for a normal envelope stripped supernova that is approximately 15 times weaker, an earlier supernova associated with a gamma-ray burst that is more than three times weaker and a so-called super luminous supernova that is even more extreme. The dark blue curve shows the result of a model where the energy for the supernova associated with GRB111209A comes from a braking magnetar. Credit: (Johan Fynbo, NBI)

"The case of SN 2011kl/GRB 111209A forces us to consider an alternative to the collapsar scenario. This finding brings us much closer to a new and clearer picture of the workings of GRBs," concludes Jochen Greiner.

More information: "A very luminous magnetar-powered supernova associated with an ultra-long gamma-ray burst", by J. Greiner et al., to appear in the journal *Nature* on 9 July 2015. [DOI: 10.1038/nature14579](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature14579)

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