

SN 1006

This is a composite image of the SN 1006 supernova remnant, which is located about 7,000 light years from Earth. Shown here are X-ray data from Chandra (blue), optical data from CTIO (yellow) and the DSS (orange), plus radio data from NRAO (red). The original supernova explosion, caused by the destruction of a white dwarf star, was the brightest ever recorded on Earth. Elements such as iron that were previously locked up in the star were completely liberated by the supernova explosion. A combined study of its remnant shows new evidence for the acceleration of charged particles to high energies in supernova shockwaves.

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