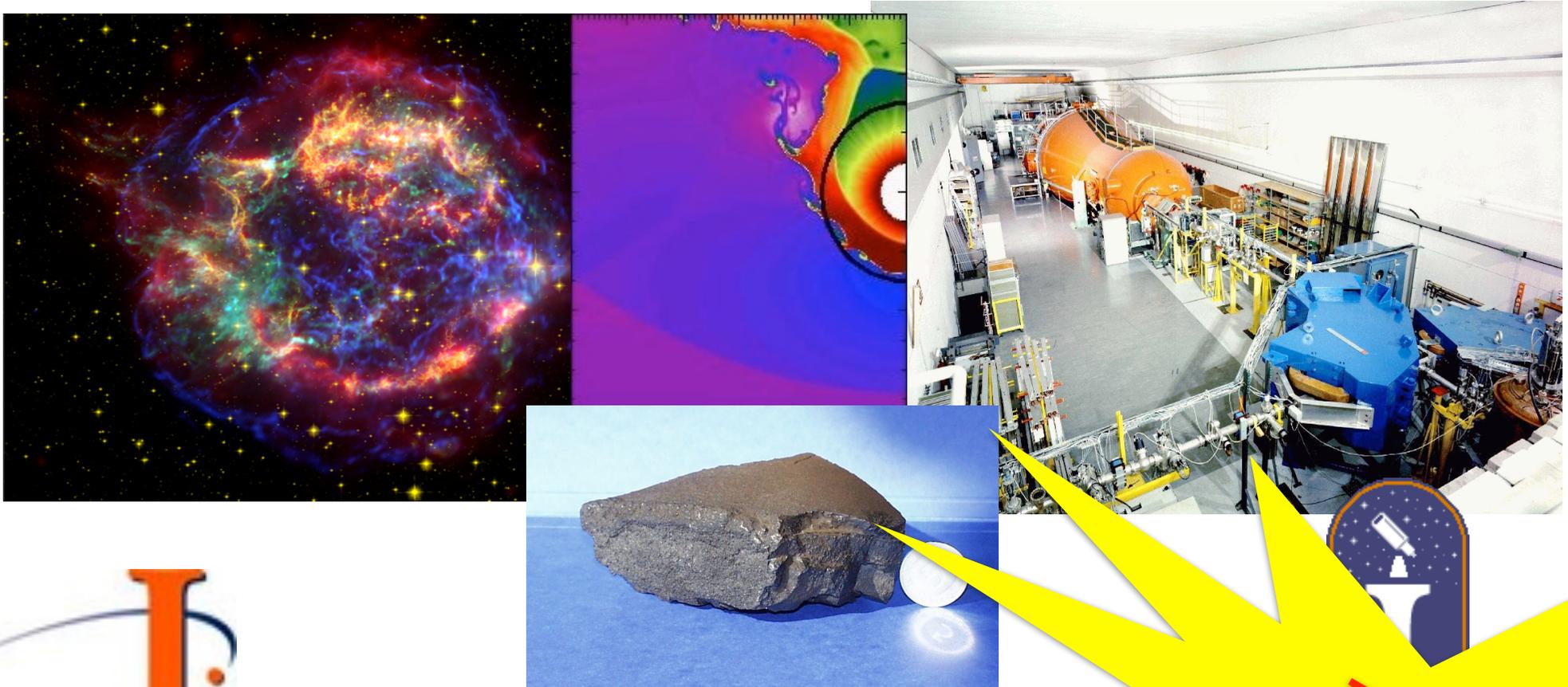


# When Stars Attack!

## Recent Near-Earth Supernovae Revealed by $^{60}\text{Fe}$



**Brian Fields**  
Astronomy & Physics, U Illinois

Thank You  
Organizers!

# Nearby Supernova Collaborators



**Themis Athanassiadou**



**Scott Johnson**



**Kathrin Hochmuth**



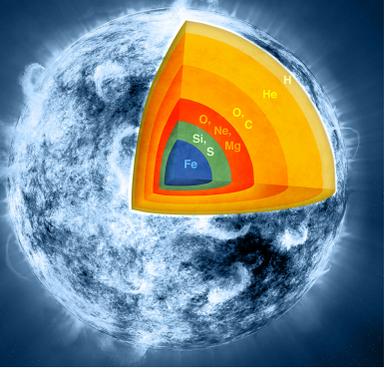
**John Ellis** CERN



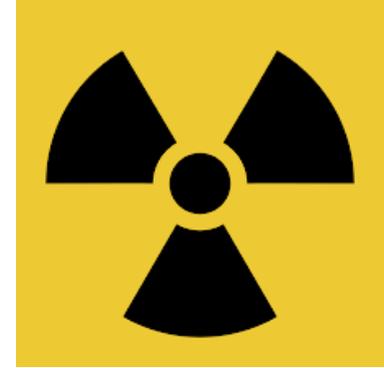
**Brian Fry**

# Recent Near-Earth Supernovae Revealed by $^{60}\text{Fe}$

- ★ **Supernovae are Radioactivity Factories**  
if near: a unique laboratory...and a unique threat
- ★ **The Smoking Gun**  
supernova radioactivities on Earth
- ★ **Geological Signatures**  
sea sediments as telescopes



# Supernovae are Radioactivity Factories



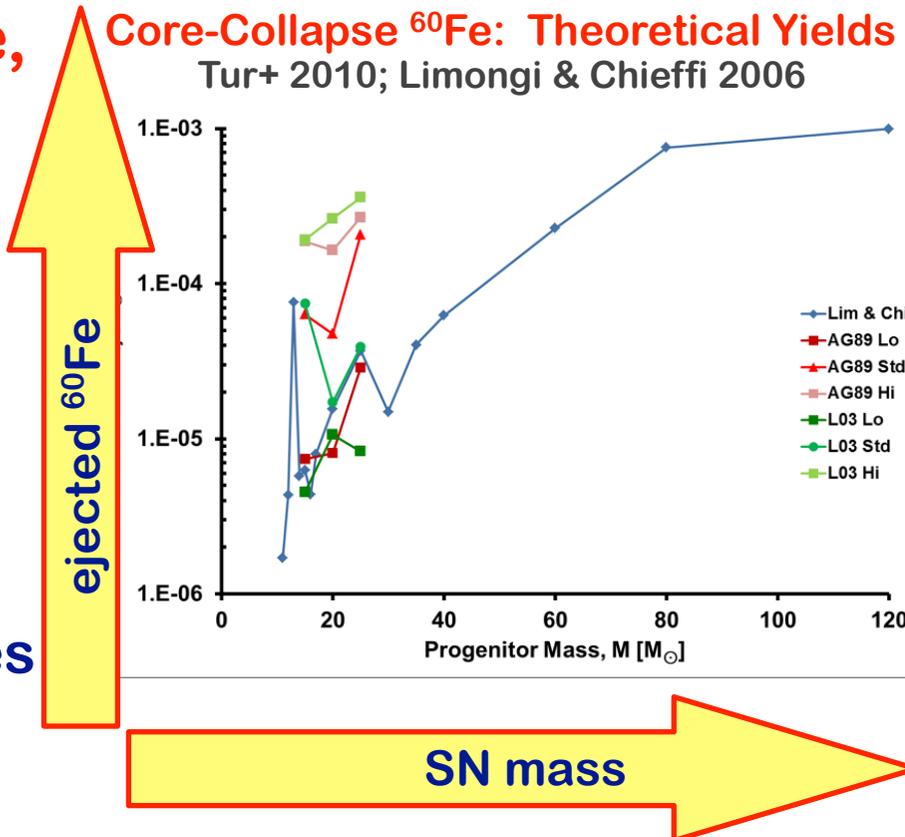
➤ medium-lived radioactivities:  $^{60}\text{Fe}$ ,  $^{26}\text{Al}$ ,  $^{53}\text{Mn}$ ,  $^{41}\text{Ca}$ ,  $^{97}\text{Tc}(\text{?})$ ,  $^{146}\text{Sm}(\text{?})$

➤  $^{60}\text{Fe}$ : made by neutron captures  
“weak s-process”



large theoretical uncertainties in yield  
sensitive to stellar evolution, nuke rates  
accuracy ~order of magnitude

➤ r-process?  $^{182}\text{Hf}$ ,  $^{244}\text{Pu}$



# The Smoking Gun: Supernova Debris on the Earth

Ellis, BDF, & Schramm 1996

Explosion launched at **~few% c**  
Slows as plows thru interstellar matter

Earth “shielded” by solar wind

If blast close enough:

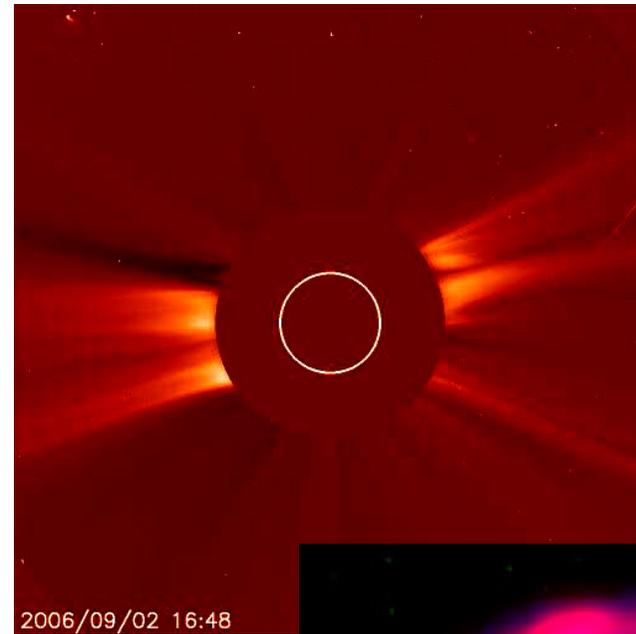
- ✓ overwhelms solar wind
- ✓ SN material dumped on Earth
- ✓ Accumulates in natural “archives”  
sea sediments, ice cores

**Q: How would we know?**

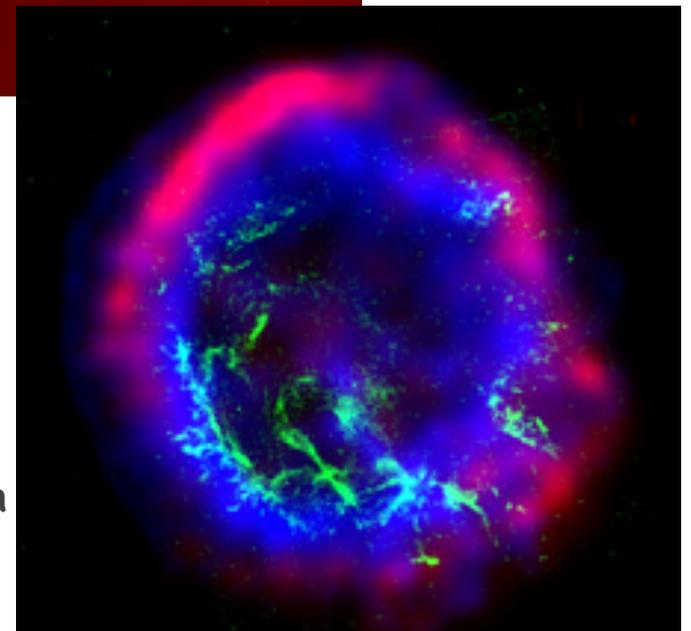
Need observable SN “fingerprint”

➔ Nuclear Signature

- ✗ Stable nuclides: don’t know came from SN
- ✓ Live radioactive isotopes: none left on Earth  
If found, must come from SN! also Korschinek+ 96



SOHO



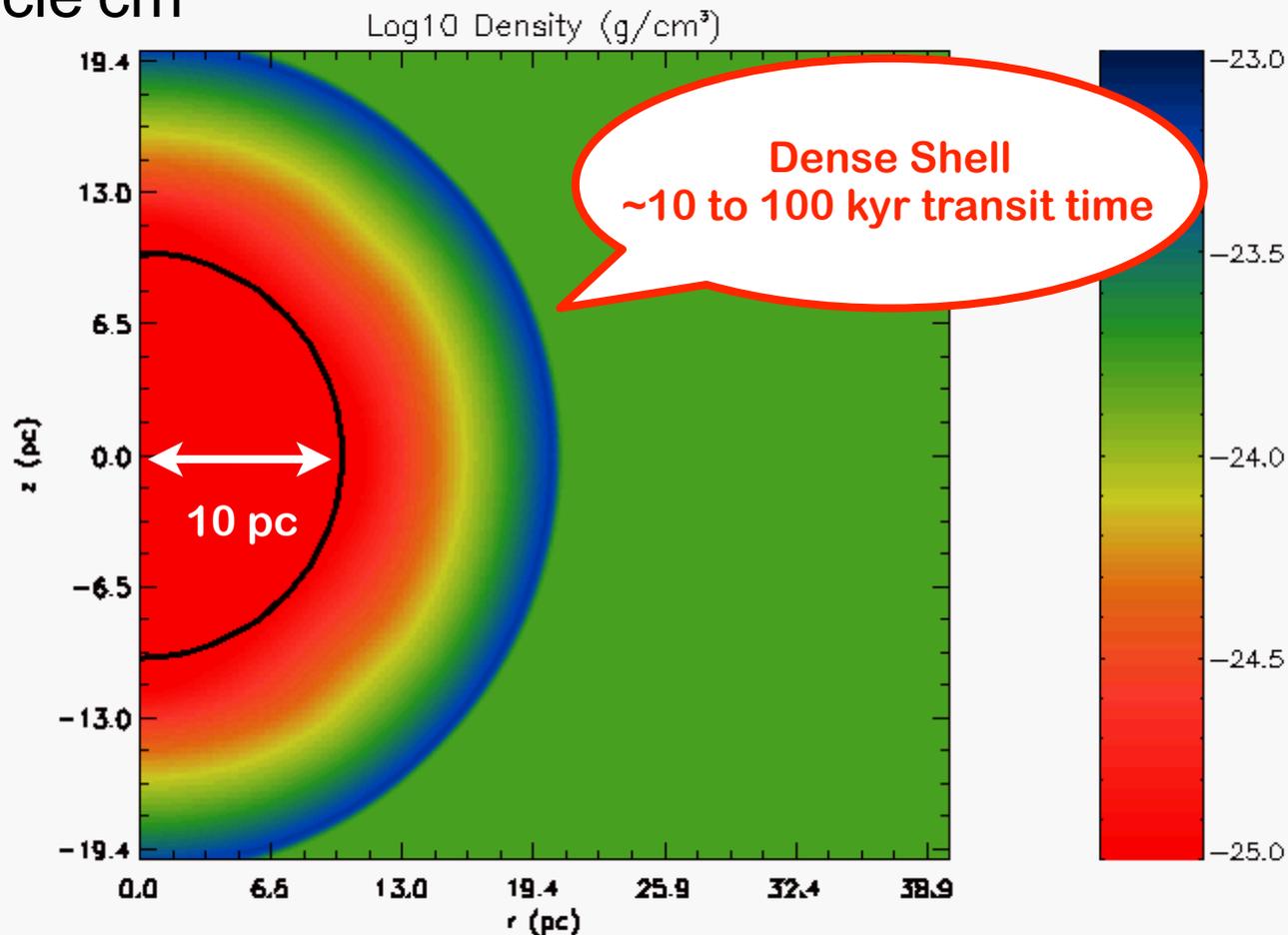
Chandra

# The Fury of Aerial Bombardment: Supernova Blast Passage--Global View

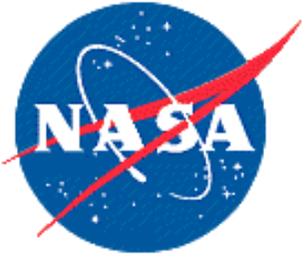
BDF, Athanassiadou, Johnson 2008

$$E_{\text{init}} = 10^{51} \text{ erg} \equiv 1 \text{ foe}$$

$$n_{\text{ISM}} = 1 \text{ particle cm}^{-3}$$



time = 30.002 kyr  
number of blocks = 549  
AMR levels = 6

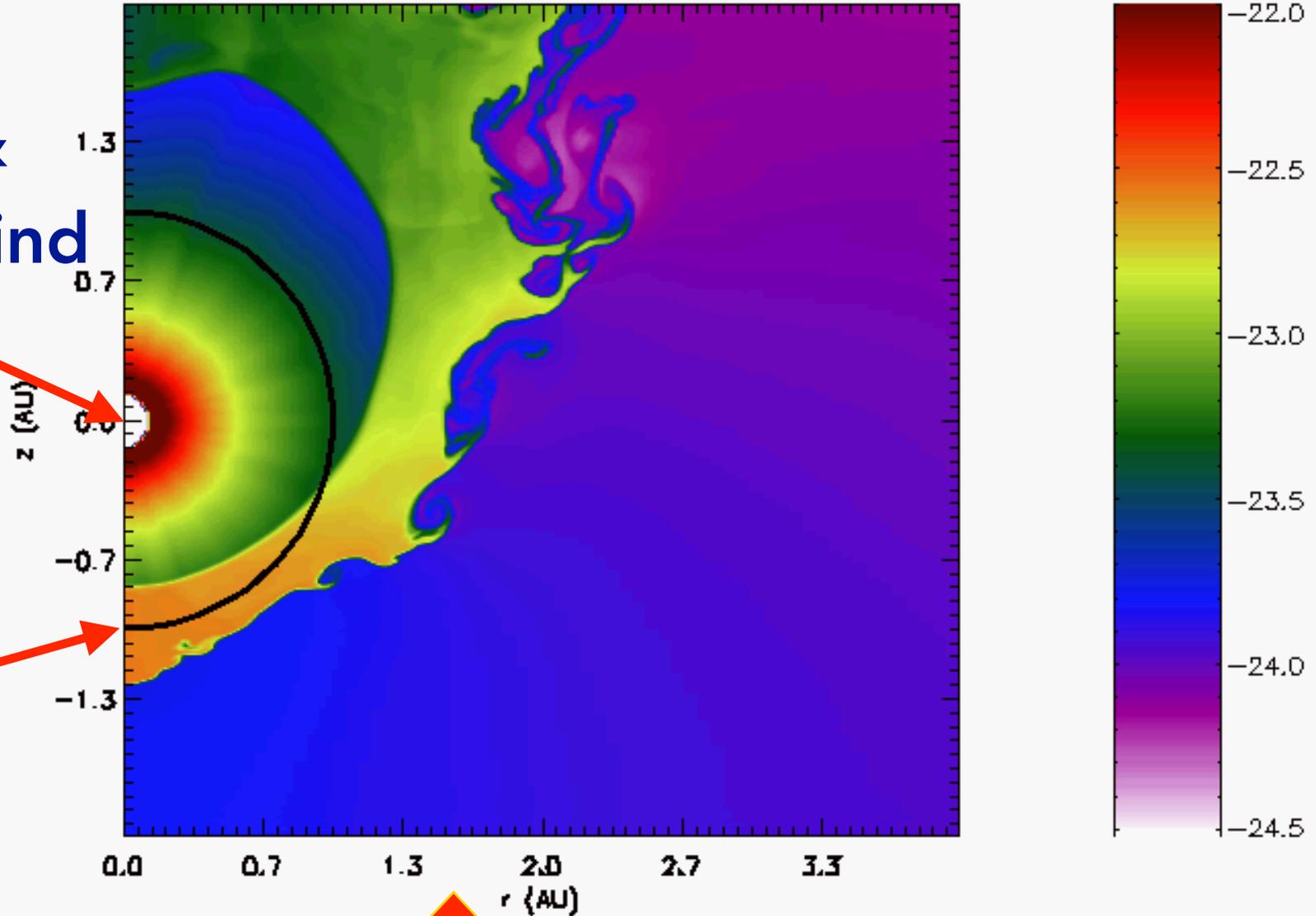


# Supernova at 20 pc: Zoom to Solar System Impact

Sun &  
Solar Wind

1 AU

Log10 Density (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)



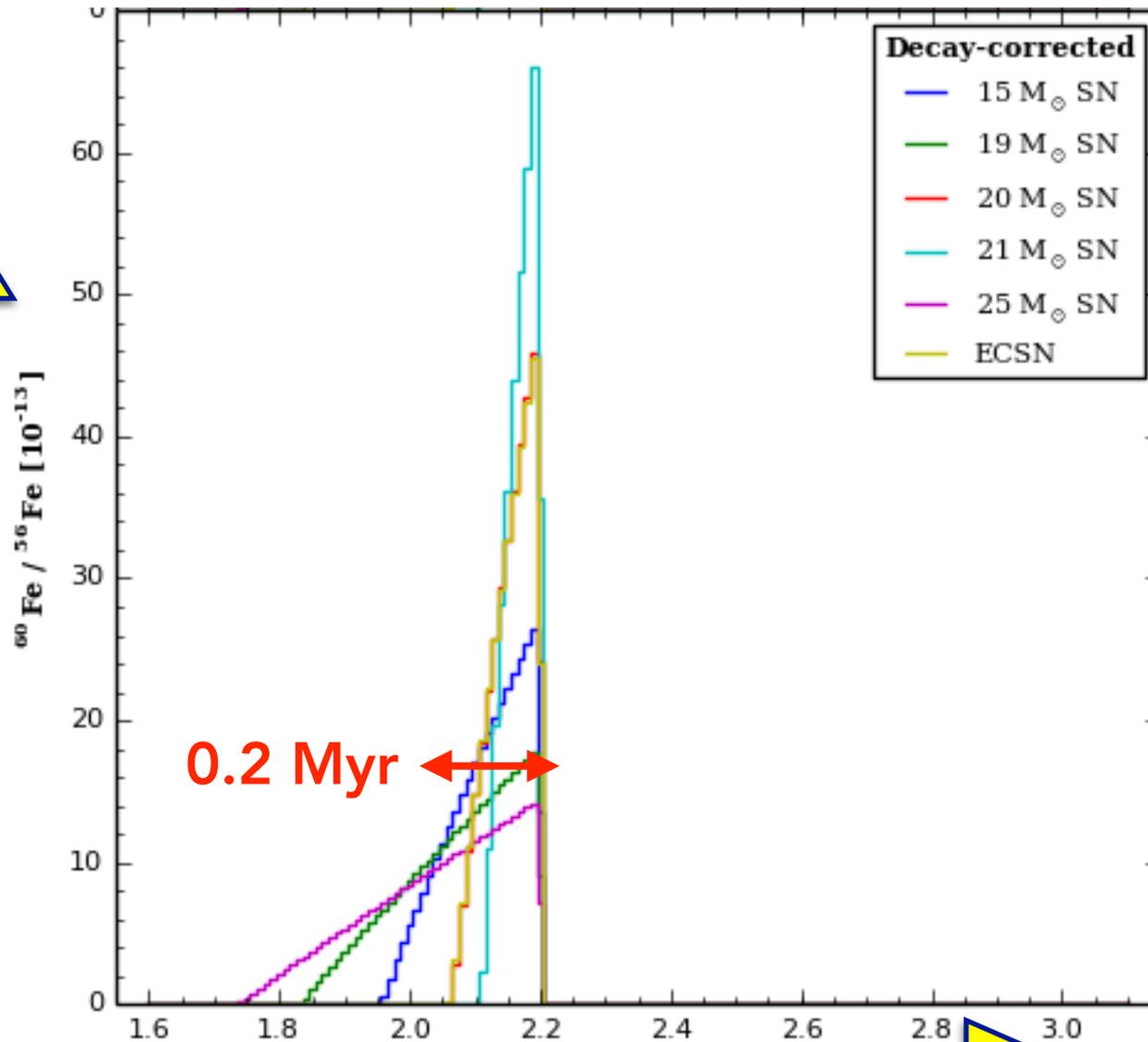
time = 185.198 days  
number of blocks = 1352  
AMR levels = 3

Incoming blast

BDF, Athanassiadou, & Johnson 2008

# $^{60}\text{Fe}$ Time Profile: Sedov SN

$^{60}\text{Fe}$  abundance



0.2 Myr

time before present [Myr]

Fry, BDF, Ellis  
2015

# Debris Delivery via Dust

Athanassiadou & BDF 11; Benitez+ 02; Fry, BDF, & Ellis 2016

What if  $d_{\text{SN}} > 10 \text{ pc} \Rightarrow r_{\text{shock}} > 1 \text{ AU}$ ?

- ▶ gas-phase SN debris excluded from Earth

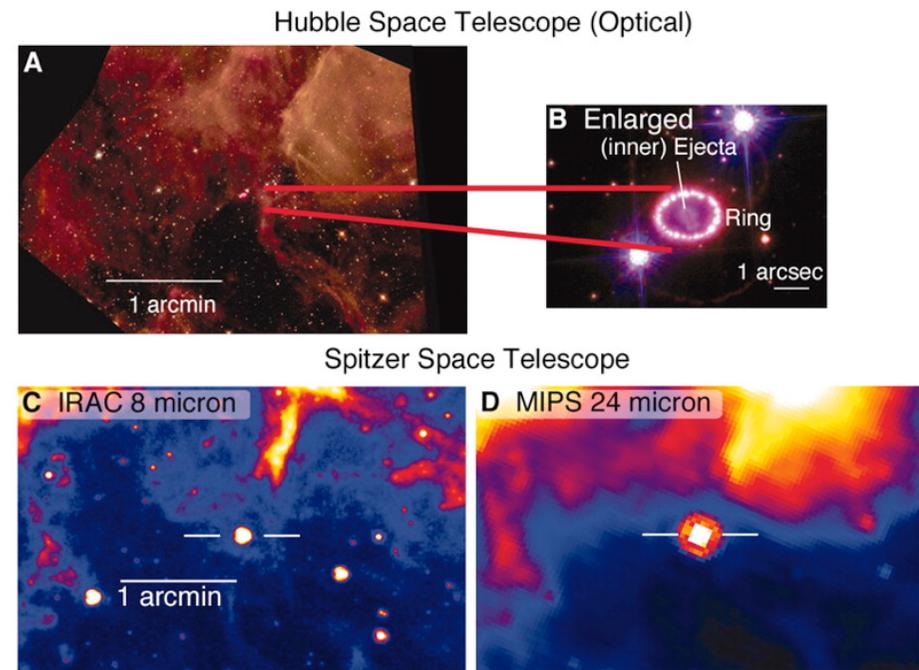
But SN radioisotopes all are refractory elements  $\Rightarrow$  dust grains

SN1987A:

- ▶ ~100% (!) of Fe in dust after 20 years

SN dust reaches Earth even if gas does not

- ▶ dust decouples from gas at shocks
- ▶ radioisotope delivery efficiency set by dust survival fraction



SN1987A dust: Matsuura+ 2011

# Geological Signatures



# Deep Ocean Crust

Knie et al. (1999)

- ferromanganese (FeMn) crust
- Pacific Ocean
- growth: ~ 1 mm/Myr

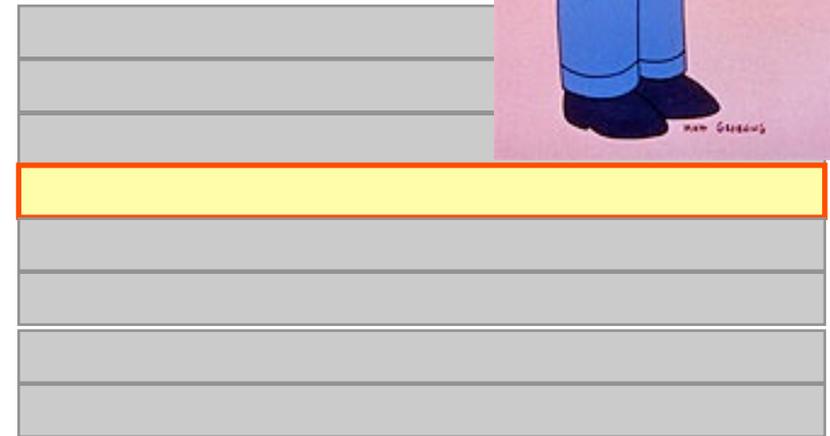


AMS  **live**  $^{60}\text{Fe}$ ,  $\tau_{60} = 2.6 \text{ Myr} !$

Expect: one radioactive layer

1999:  $^{60}\text{Fe}$  in **multiple** layers!?

- ▶ detectable signal exists
- ▶ but not time-resolved



# $^{60}\text{Fe}$ Confirmation

## Knie et al (2004)



### Advances

New crust from new site

- ✓ Better geometry (planar)
- ✓ better time resolution
- ✓  $^{10}\text{Be}$  → radioactive timescale

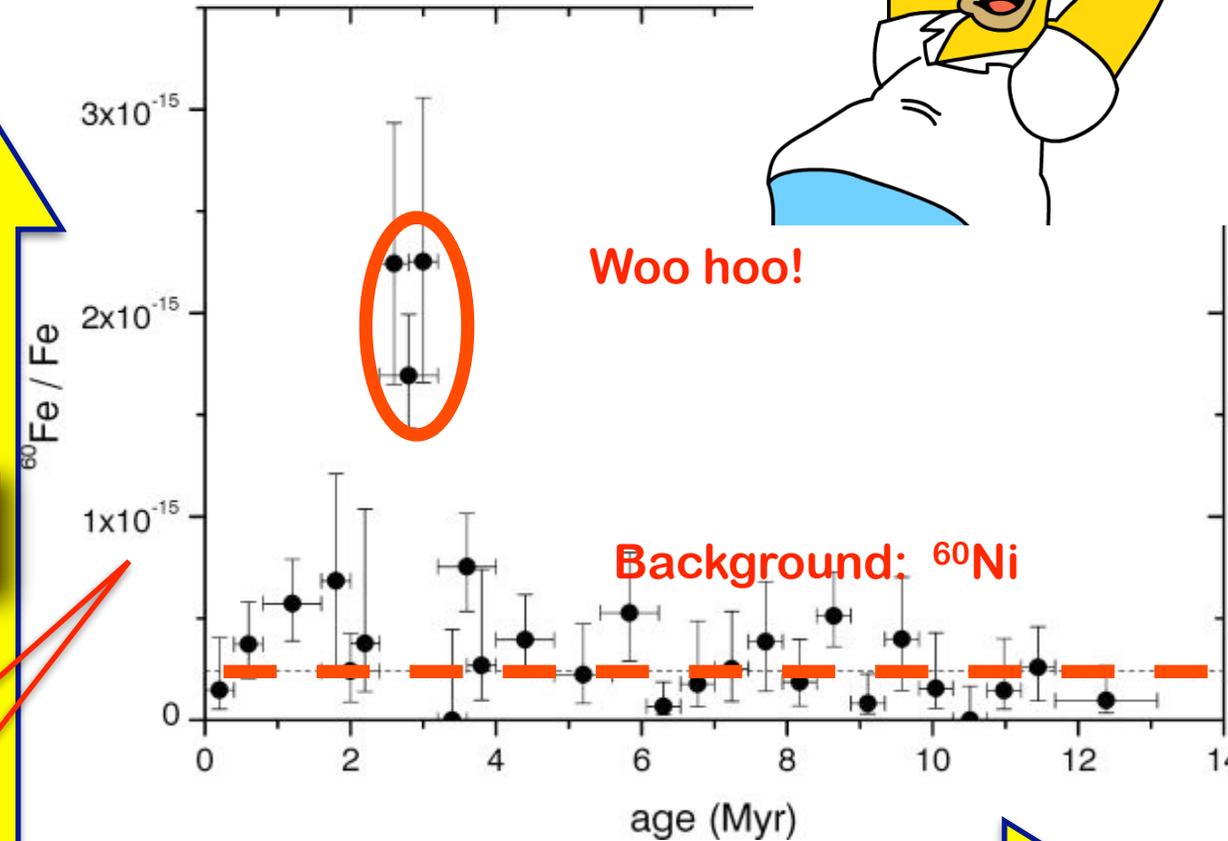
### Isolated Signal

$$t = 2.8 \pm 0.4 \text{ Myr}$$

### A Landmark Result

- ★ Isolated pulse identified
- ★ Epoch quantified
- ★ Consistent with original crust

↑  
 $^{60}\text{Fe}$  abundance



time before present [Myr]

Note fantastic AMS sensitivity!

# Whodunit?

Fry, BDF, & Ellis 2015

Turn the problem around:

$$N_{60,obs} \sim \frac{M_{60,eject}}{D^2}$$

$$D \sim \sqrt{M_{60,eject} / N_{60,obs}}$$

“radioactivity distance” from  $^{60}\text{Fe}$  yield

What makes  $^{60}\text{Fe}$ ?

core-collapse supernovae

- ~~Type Ia supernovae~~
- ~~AGB stars~~
- ~~kilonovae~~

SN distance:

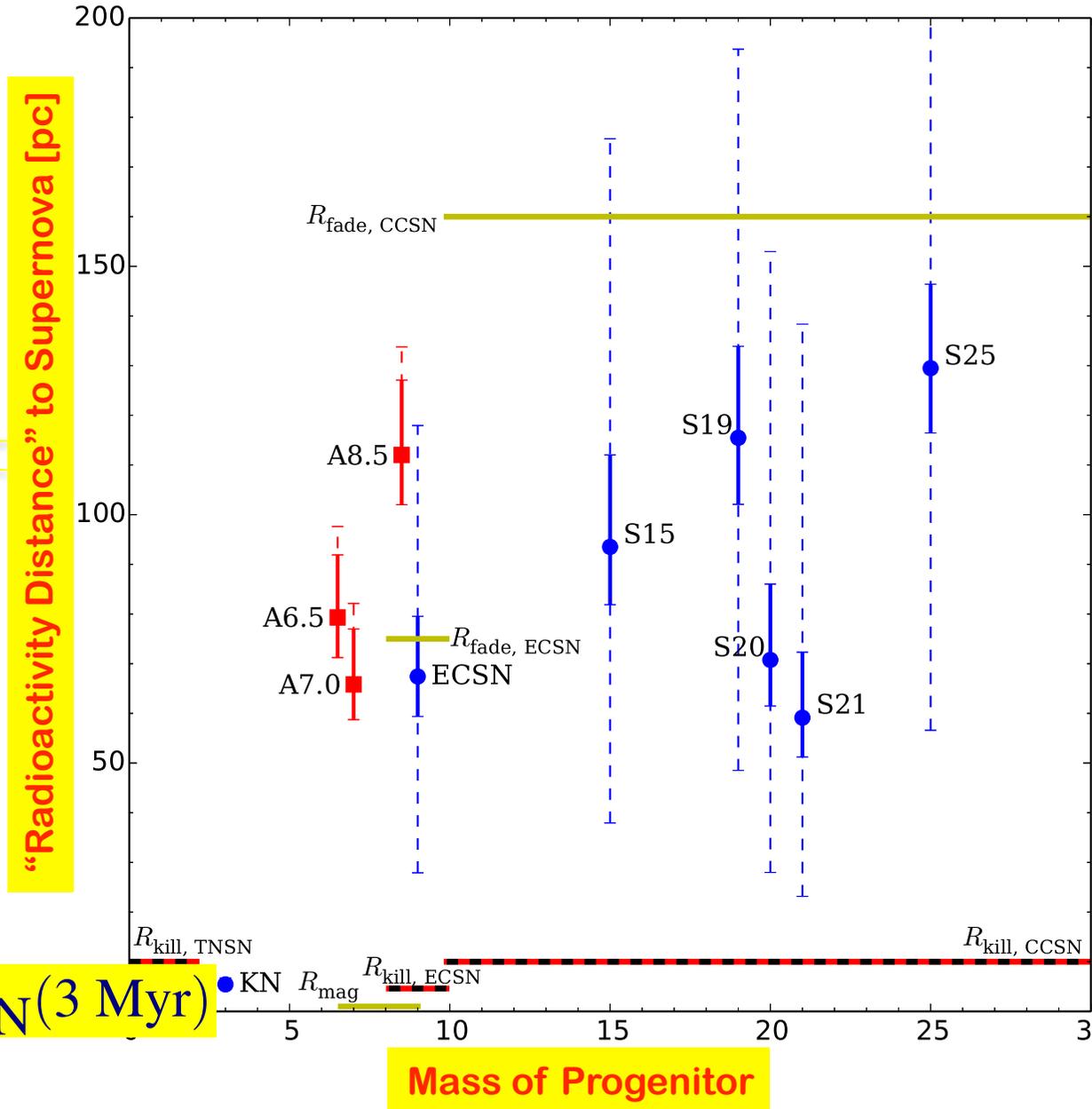
$$d(\text{SN}) \sim 20 - 100 \text{ pc}$$

Encouraging:

★ astronomical distances not built in!

★  $d(^{60}\text{Fe}) \approx d(\text{SN} \rightarrow \text{Earth}) \approx d_{\text{SN}}(3 \text{ Myr})$

⇒ nontrivial consistency!

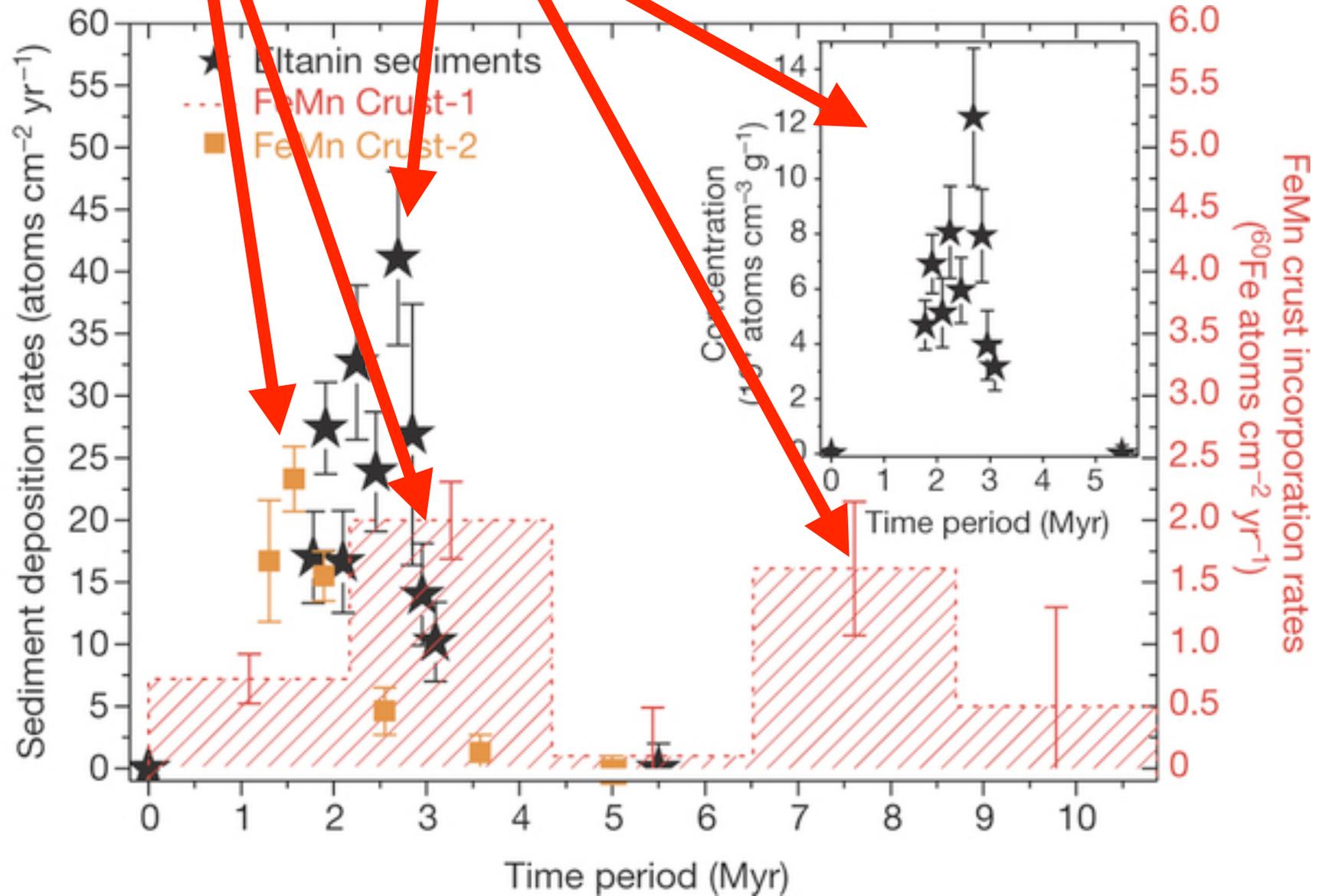


# 2016



# Wallner+ 2016 Nature

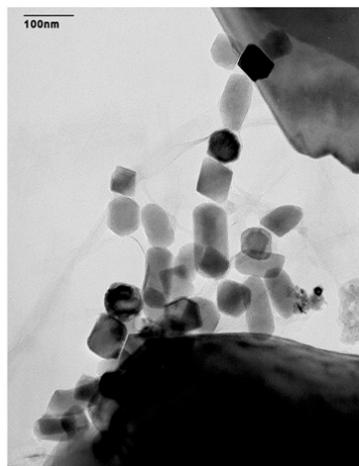
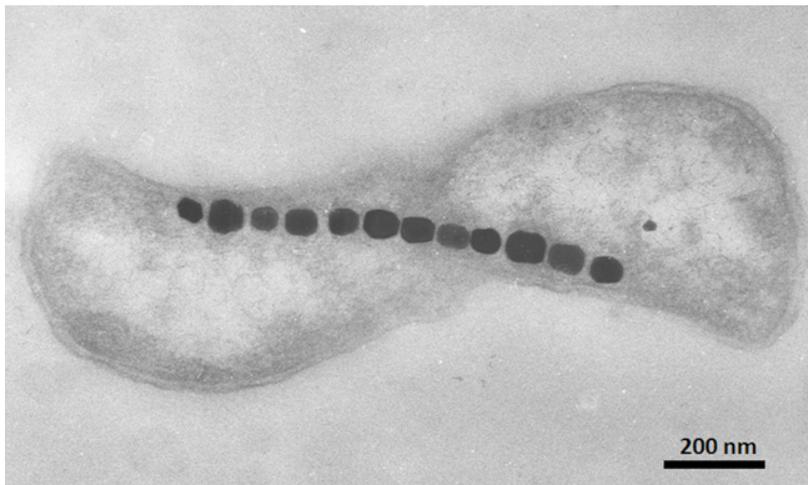
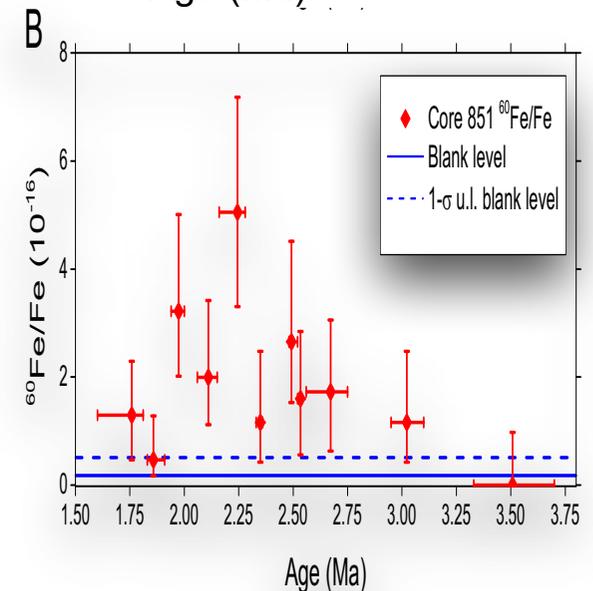
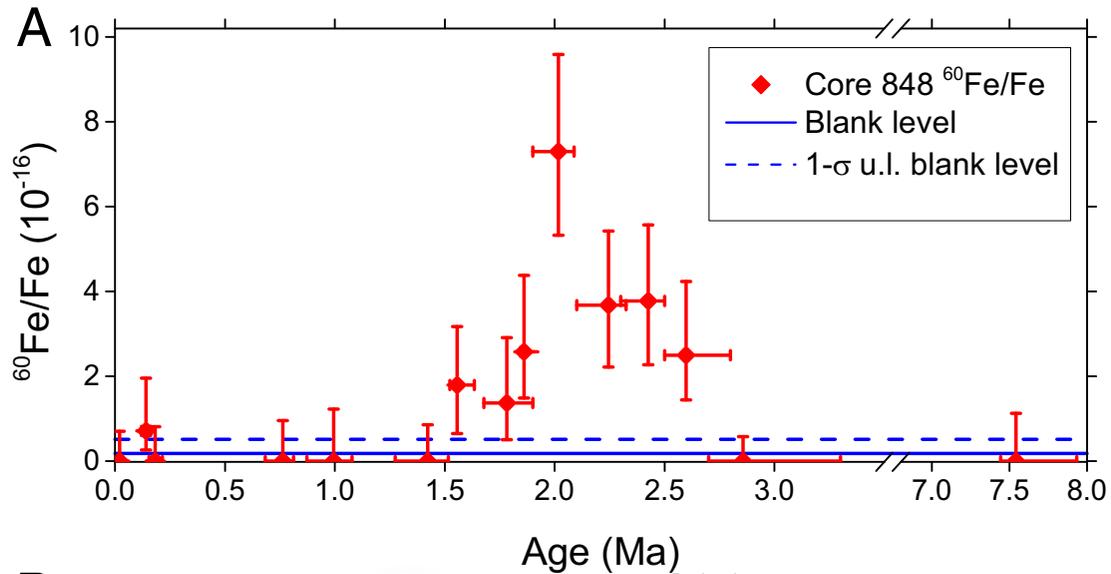
- ★ **confirmation** of  $^{60}\text{Fe}$  crust signal at  $\sim 3$  Myr
- ★ **sedimentary time profile**:  $\sim 1$  Myr width?!
- ★ **indication of second  $^{60}\text{Fe}$  pulse**  $\sim 8$  Myr



# Radioactive Fossil Bacteria

Ludwig, Bishop, et al 2016

- ★ Deep-ocean sediments
- ★ Select small grains of magnetite  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$
- ★ Fossilized remains of magnetotactic bacteria



# The Moon!

## Lunar Soil

- ★ consistency check for deep-ocean signal
- ★ but: nontrivial background: cosmic-ray activation of lunar regolith

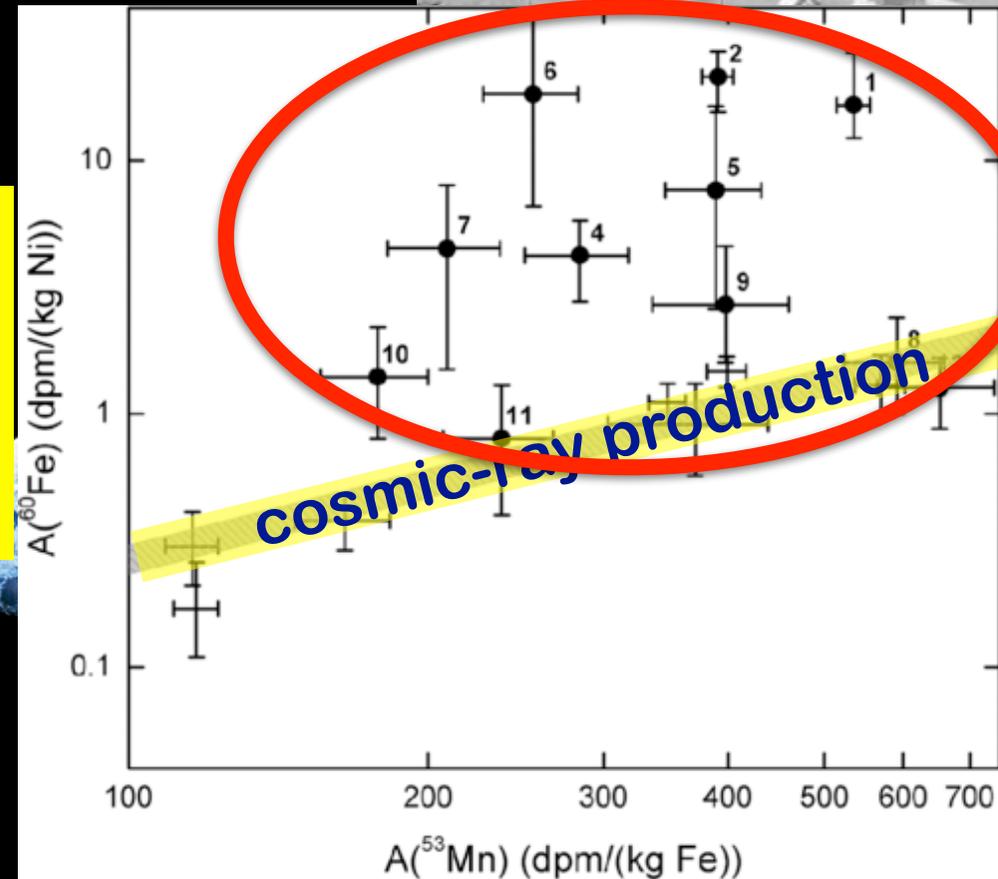


Fimiani+ 2016 PRL

- ★  **${}^{60}\text{Fe}$  excess** in top layer of lunar drill core
- ★ signal (surface density) consistent with deep ocean



**${}^{60}\text{Fe}$  abundance**



**radioactive  ${}^{53}\text{Mn}$  abundance**

# Whodunit?

## The Moon as a Telescope

Fry, BDF, & Ellis (2016)

★  $^{60}\text{Fe}$  dust grains nearly undeflected in Solar System

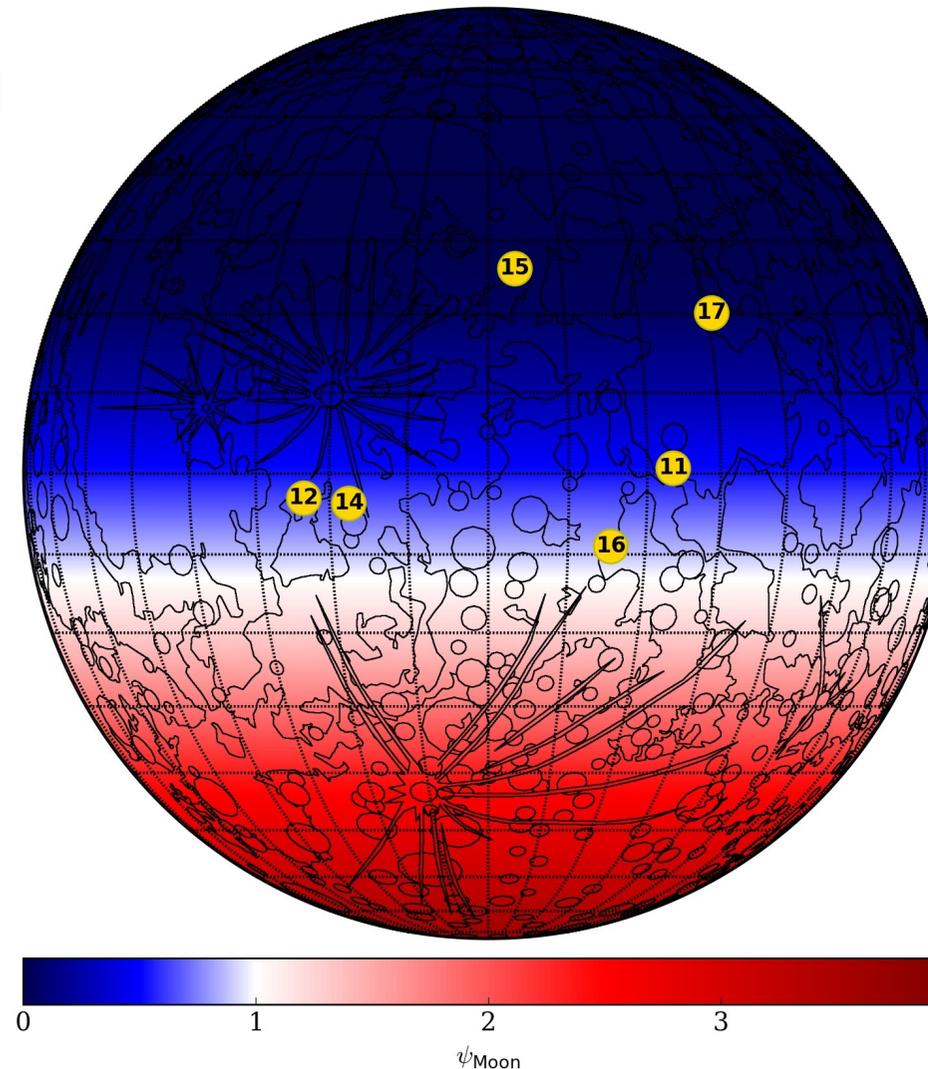
★ Earth:

- stratosphere scrambles

★ Moon is airless:

- encodes direction!
- $^{60}\text{Fe}$  pattern points to source!

$$\Delta\theta = \Delta\phi = 10.0^\circ, \eta = 155.0^\circ, \Delta t_{\text{signal}} = 100.0 \text{ kyr}$$

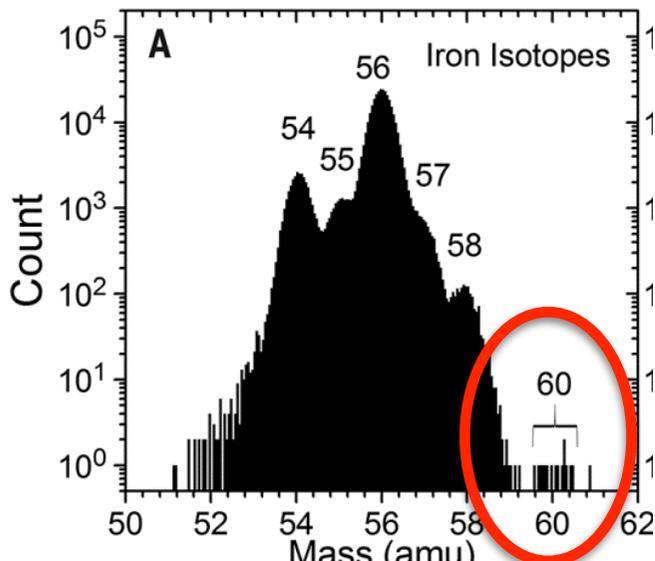
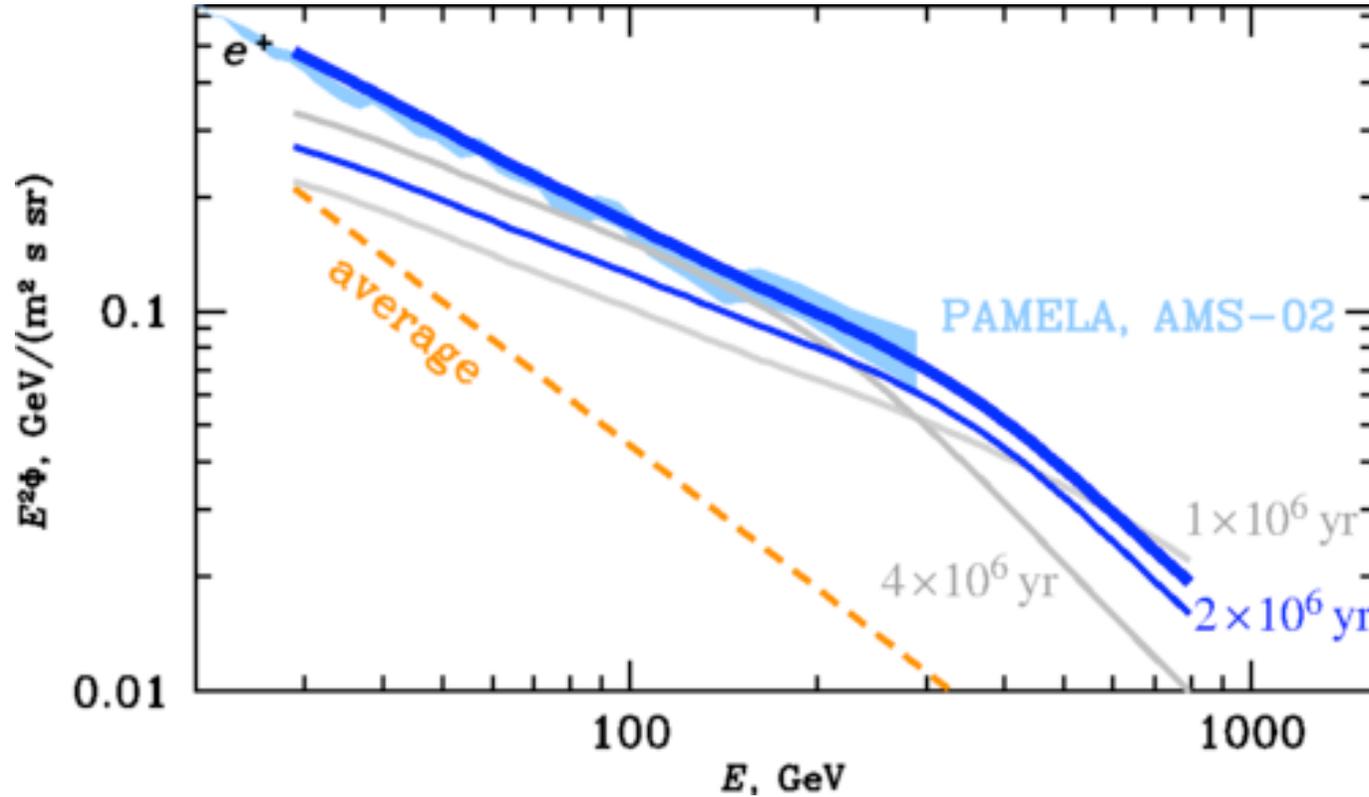


# Cosmic-Ray Corroboration?

## ★ excess of antiprotons & positrons

Kachelriess, Neronov, & Semikoz 2015

- requires local & recent source
- $d \sim 100$  pc
- $t \sim 2-4$  Myr



## ★ $^{60}\text{Fe}$ detected in cosmic rays

Binns+ 2016, Binns talk

- requires local & recent source

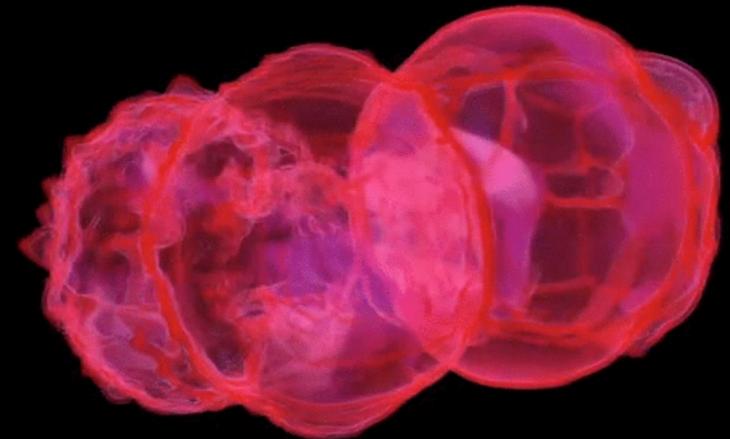
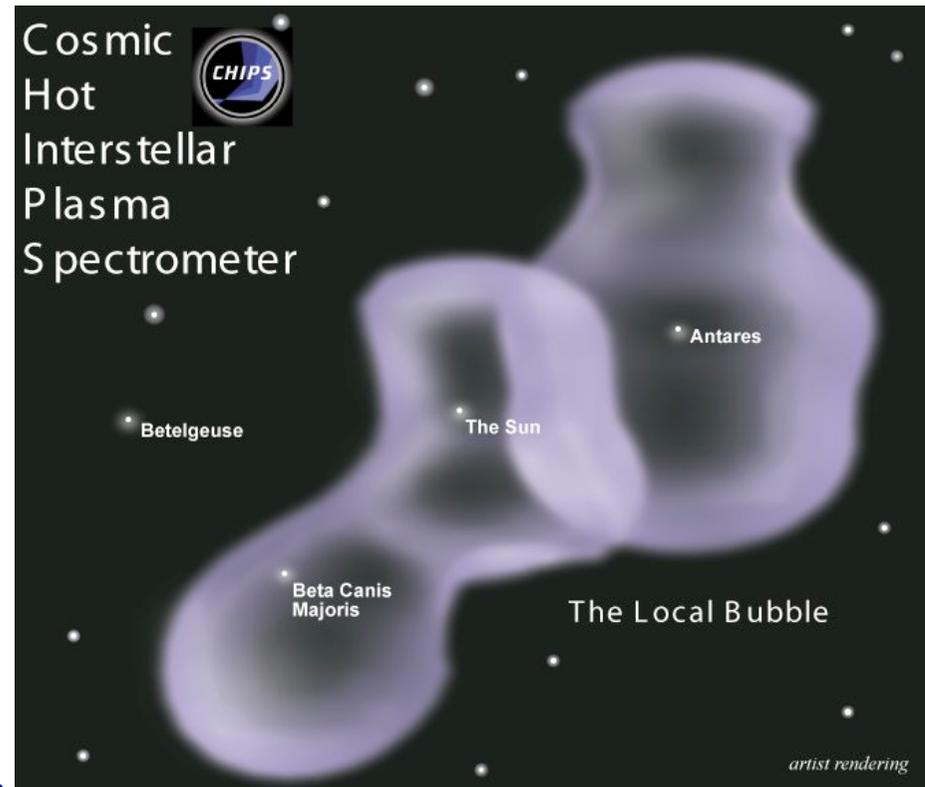
# Aftermath: The Local Bubble

## ★ The Sun lives in region of hot, rarefied gas

- The Local Bubble
- hot cavity  $\sim 50$  pc  huge

## ★ Nearby SN needed

- we live inside SN remains
- bubble requires  $\gg 1$  SN in past 10 Myr Smith & Cox 01
- $^{60}\text{Fe}$  event from nearest massive star cluster? Benitez et al 00
- Bubble wall as source of  $\sim 1$  Myr  $^{60}\text{Fe}$  pulse width? Breitschwerdt+ 2016, Lallement and Schulreich talks



# A Near Miss?

Thomas+ 2016, Knie+ 2004, BDF+ 2005

$d > d_{\text{kill}} \sim 10 \text{ pc}$  ...but barely:  
"near miss"

- ❗ TeV cosmic-ray boost:  
20x muon irradiation
- ❗ cosmic-ray winter?
- ❗ bump in extinctions?



Image: Mark Garlick  
[www.markgarlick.com](http://www.markgarlick.com)

If true:  
implications for astrobiology  
tightens Galactic habitable zone

# Outlook

## Live $^{60}\text{Fe}$ seen globally and on the Moon

- ★ signal in deep ocean crusts, nodules, sediments find
- ★ confirmed pulse ~2-3 Myr ago
- ★ evidence for pulse at ~8 Myr
- ★ evidence for lunar signal
- ★ Source of Local Bubble?

## Birth of "Supernova Archaeology"

Implications across disciplines:

cosmic rays, nucleosynthesis, stellar evolution, bio evolution, astrobiology

### Future Research

- ▶ Supernova(e) origin and direction
  - ★ lunar distribution
  - ★ cosmic-ray anisotropies
  - ★ neutron star/pulsar correlation
- ▶ more, different samples:
  - ✓ other isotopes
  - ✓ other media (fossil bacteria)
  - ✓ other sites: Moon!
- ▶ other epochs? Mass extinction correlations?
- ▶ stay tuned... **BDF Euro sabbatical AY 2017-2018**



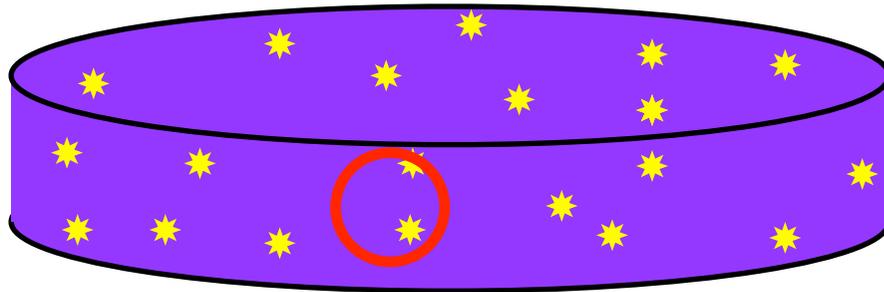
Thank You!

# Cosmic WMD: Rates

★ How often? Depends on how far! Shklovskii 68

★ Rate of Supernovae inside  $d$ :

– Galactic supernova rate today:  $\mathcal{R}_{\text{SN}}$



$h \sim 100 \text{ pc}$

$$\lambda(< d) = \frac{V_{\text{disk}}(< d)}{V_{\text{disk, total}}} \mathcal{R}_{\text{SN}} = (10 \text{ Myr})^{-1} \left( \frac{d}{30 \text{ pc}} \right)^3$$

– corrections: spiral arms, molecular clouds, exponential disk... Talbot & Newman 77

– multiple events  $< 10 \text{ pc}$  in the last 4.5 Gyr!

# Nachbarsternsupernovaexplosionsgefahr

or

## Attack of the Death Star!

Ill effects if a supernova too close  
possible source of mass extinction

- Shklovskii; Russell & Tucker 71; Ruderman 74; Melott group

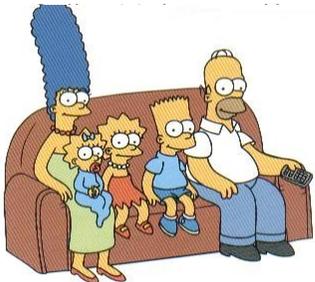
### Ionizing radiation

- initial gamma, X, UV rays destroy stratospheric ozone  
Ruderman 74; Ellis & Schramm 94
- solar UV kills bottom of food chain  
Crutzen & Bruhl 96; Gehrels et al 03;  
Melott & Thomas groups; Smith, Sclao, & Wheeler 04
- cosmic rays arrive with blast, double whammy
- ionization damage, muon radiation

### Neutrinos

- neutrino-nucleon elastic scattering  
“linear energy transfer”

→ DNA damage



02

Minimum safe distance: ~8 pc

