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Novae or Planetary Collision

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Abstract:- The Planetary Collision provides a rare glimpse into the violent world of planet formation. The paper introduces Novae or Planetary collision, Classical Novae eruptions, recurrent novaes.

Keywords*: Collisions, violent world, novae, novae eruptions.*

1. Introduction

A novae is a transient astronomical event that causes the sudden appearance of a bright apparently new star that slowly fades over weeks or months.

All observed novae involves white dwarf in close binary systems but causes of the dramatic appearance of a Nova vary depending on the Circumstances of the two progenitors stars.

The main subclasses of novae are classical novae, recurrent novae (RNe) and dwarf Novae.

They are all considered to be Cataclysmic variable stars.

Classical Novae eruptions the most common type of the orbital period of the system is a few days or less as the white dwarf is close enough to its companion star to draw accreted matter on its surfaces creating a dense but shallow atmosphere.

Typically Novae events are so faint and far away that it's hard to clearly identify where the erupting energy is concentrated.

2. Novae or Planetary Collision

When one part of a liquid moves faster than another part Vortices are formed.

The same thing might happen on the sun resulting in the sunspots.

Due to existing conditions on sun these Vortices could be violent and eruptive as to throw gases into the upper atmosphere which would cool and fall back into the sun.

Thus more acceleration would take place and more Vortices would occur and so on.

This atmosphere morething consisting of hydrogen is heated by the hot white dwarf and eventually reaches a critical temperature occuring ignition of rapid runaway fusion.

The sudden increase in energy expels the atmosphere into intersteller space.

Creating the envelop seen as visible light during the Novae event in past centuries such an event was throught to be a new star.

3. Recurrent Novae

A recurrent Novae involves the same processes as a classical Novae except that the Novae event repeats in cycle of a few decades or less as the companion star again feed the dense atmosphere of the white dwarf after each ignition.

Novae most often occur in the sky along the path of the milky way especially near the observed Galactic centre in Sagittarious however they can appear anywhere in the sky.

4. Conclusion

The papers introduced novae and it's occurences, novae eruptions and recurrent novaes.

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