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Supernova - Wikipedia

Supernovae can expel several solar masses of material at speeds up to several percent of the speed of light. This drives an expanding shock wave into the surrounding interstellar medium, sweeping up an expanding shell of gas and dust observed as a supernova remnant.

What Is a Supernova? | NASA Space Place – NASA Science for Kids

A supernova of a star more than about 10 times the size of our sun may leave behind the densest objects in the universe— black holes. The Crab Nebula is the leftover, or remnant, of a massive star in our Milky Way that died 6,500 light-years away.

Supernova | Definition, Types, & Facts | Britannica

supernova, any of a class of violently exploding stars whose luminosity after eruption suddenly increases many millions of times its normal level. The term supernova is derived from nova (Latin: “new”), the name for another type of exploding star.

Supernovas & Remnants - Harvard–Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics

Supernovas are some of the brightest events in the universe, occasionally outshining entire galaxies at their peak. Many supernovas can be seen from billions of light-years away, and nearby supernovas in past centuries have been visible during the daytime.

What is a supernova? - EarthSky

A supernova is a star's colossal explosion at the end of its life, which can outshine its entire galaxy. Read about causes and types of supernovae here.

What Is a Supernova? Definition, Types, and Famous Examples

What is a supernova? Learn how massive stars explode, the types of supernovae, and the famous cosmic events captured by astronomers.

What Is a Supernova: Types, Facts, and Famous Explosions

What is a supernova explained simply? Learn how stars explode, the types of supernovae, what they leave behind, and the most famous supernovae in history.

Supernovae Information and Facts - National Geographic

A supernova can light the sky up for weeks, and the massive transfer of matter and energy leaves behind a very different star.

Supernova - ESA/Hubble

Supernova explosions are spectacular exceptions to that rule. Several different pathways can lead to a supernova explosion, one of which is the death of a supermassive star.

DOE Explains...Supernovae - Department of Energy

Supernovae are thus essential to life. After a core collapse supernova, all that remains is a dense core and hot gas called a nebula. When stars are especially large, the core collapses into a black hole. Otherwise, the core becomes an ultra-dense neutron star.