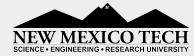
Radio Images of the Fastest Classical Nova

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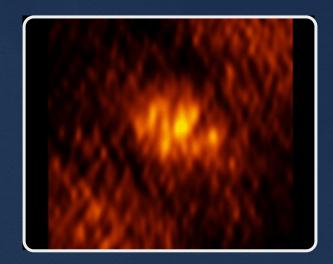
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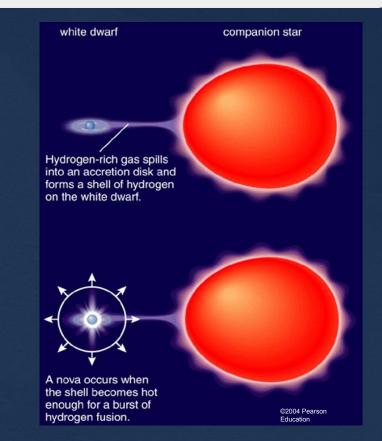
Radio Images of V1674Her

- Using "new" techniques to image classical novae
- V1674Her is an unusual nova: incredibly fast and second system of its kind to be imaged
- By watching the change in the structure, we can see the change in the dynamics of the system
- Most of the radio emission comes from the interactions in the ejected material



Cute Star Explosions - Classical Novae

- Occurs in a binary system with a white dwarf
- As the companion loses mass, it falls onto the white dwarf
- When this becomes hot enough, a burst of hydrogen fusion occurs
- This burst is what we observe as
 a classical nova



V1674 Herculis (V1674Her)

- Eruption date of June 12, 2021
 Host system of white dwarf and main sequence companion
- Faded two magnitudes in optical from peak in ~1.1 days
- Detected in X-rays with NuSTAR & Swift, in gamma-rays with Fermi-LAT, and radio with VLA.



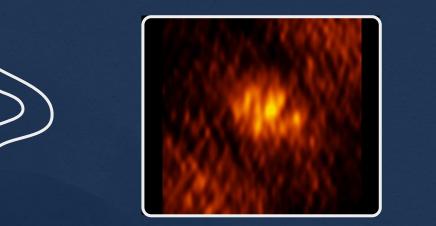
Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA)

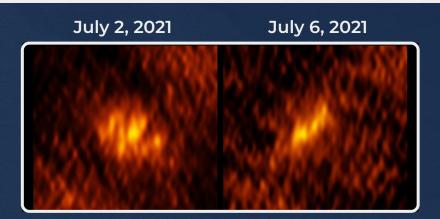
- 10 antennas from Mauna Kea, Hawai'i to Saint Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands
- Since V1674Her was first detected by Fermi, we knew it to be a source of non-thermal radio emission
 - This indicated it would be a good candidate for VLBA observations





Cute VLBA Images





Key Takeaways:

- Fast change in structure of the ejecta
- Non-thermal emission dominates early
 - Shows the interaction between the ejected material
- Classical novae are extra cute in radio

Recap of V1674Her Images

- Used "new" techniques to image classical novae
- V1674Her is an unusual nova: incredibly fast and second system of its kind to be imaged with VLBA
- The images show the change in the dynamics of the system
- Most of the radio emission comes from the interactions in the ejected material, instead of the white dwarf

