Low mass star

e.g. The Sun

Large mass star



Life cycle of stars

Stars depend on one key process, fusion of elements to release their energy. Their stability depends on two forces, 1. gravitational acting inwards and 2. radiation and gas pressure acting outwards.

4. The hydrogen fuel begins to run out and the star will begin to fuse helium into larger elements (e.g. carbon). This increases the gas and radiation **pressure**. The star will expand and become a Red giant.

5. The helium fuel begins to run out and the reaction will slow. The gas and radiation pressure will decrease. The star will shrink and become a White dwarf. 1. Stars are formed from clouds of gas, hydrogen and helium, and dust.

2. **Protostars** form when gravity collects this cloud together and as it is compressed it heats up.

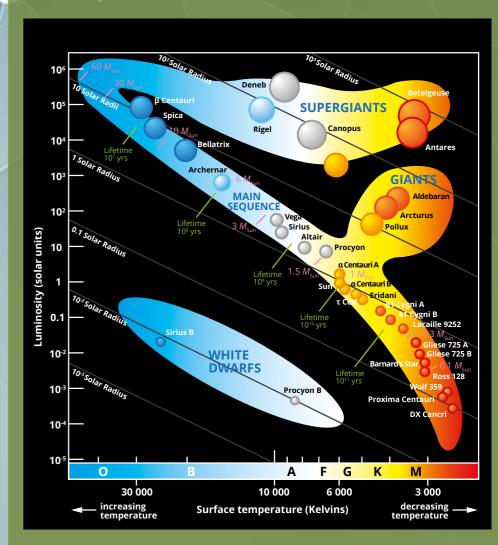
3. In main sequence stars, hydrogen **fuses to form helium**. This creates enough radiation and gas pressure to **balance** the gravitational forces.

> 4. The hydrogen fuel begins to run out and the star will begin to **fuse helium** into larger elements (e.g. iron). This increases the gas and radiation pressure. The star will expand and become a Supergiant.

5. The helium fuel begins to run out and the reaction will slow. The star becomes very unstable and will explode in a **supernova**, throwing gases and dust out into space. The **high pressure** and temperature in a supernova will cause the fusion of the heaviest elements.

6. The remaining matter will **collapse** due to the gravitational force as the gas and radiation pressure will be small and shrink to form a Neutron star or a Black hole.

H-R diagram Hertzsprung-Russell diagram



This diagram is a way of presenting a lot of information about stars, it shows their size, temperature, colour, luminosity (brightness) and they are grouped into the different stages of the star's life cycle. For example, the main sequence stars are all in a line, the red giants are grouped together.