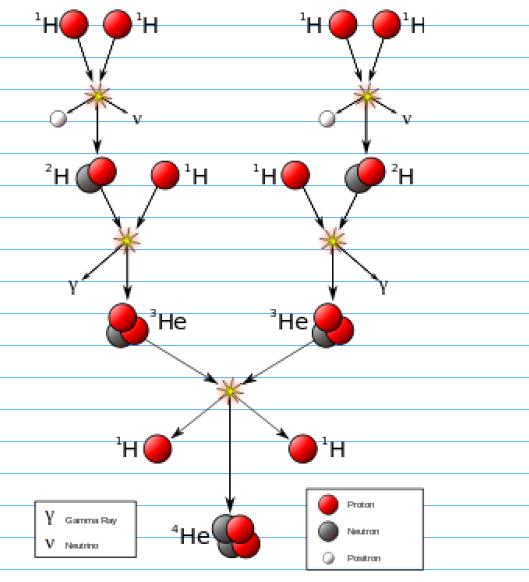
ONCE THE STAR REACHES THE MAIN SEQUENCE STAGE ITS FURTHER EXOLUTION DEPENDS ON ITS MASS.

IF THE MASS OF THE CONTRACTING CLUMP IS LESS THAN IN MO = 0.08 MO ITS CORE NEVER GETS HOT ENOUGH TO FUSE HYDROGEN INTO HELIUM (IT DOES NOT REACH THE MAIN SEQUENCE STAGE). IT FORMS SO-CALLED BROWN DWARF.

LOW MASS STARS: 0.08M < M < 0.5 M

THEY FUSE HYDROGEN INTO HELIUM VIA SO-CALLED PROTON-PROTON (P-P) CHAIN:



THE NET RESULT IS: 6-2=4 PROTONS

ARE FUSED INTO THE NUCLEUS OF

THE WITH RELEASE OF ENERGY (PHOTONS

AND NEUTRINOS). THE MASS OF THE

IS SLIGHTLY LESS THAN THE TOTAL MASS

OF FOUR PROTONS USED TO MAKE IT.

## THE MASS DIFFERENCE m = 4. MASS OF H - MASS OF HE

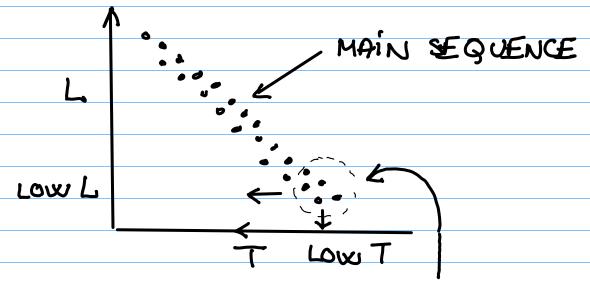
is converted to energy according to the Einstein's relation

E=mc<sup>2</sup>.

THE SPEED OF LIGHT
ENERGY IN VACUUM

BECAUSE OF THEIR LOW MASS THEIR LUMINOSITY (L) IS LOW (L&M3.5)

AND THEY ARE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE MAIN SEQUENCE (DIM AND COOL STARS):



THEY FORM SO-CALLED RED DWARFS:

RED (LOW SURFACE TEMPERATURE)

DWARFS (L=84TLR<sup>2</sup>T<sup>4</sup>).

LIKELY, THE MAJORITY OF STARS IN

THE Universe ARE THE RED DWARFS, BUT THEY ARE HARD TO OBSERVE BECAUSE OF THEIR LOW LUMINOSITY:

LUMINOSITY = THE

AMOUNT OF EVERGY

EMITTED BY THE STAR

ATTOL 2 PER UNIT TIME

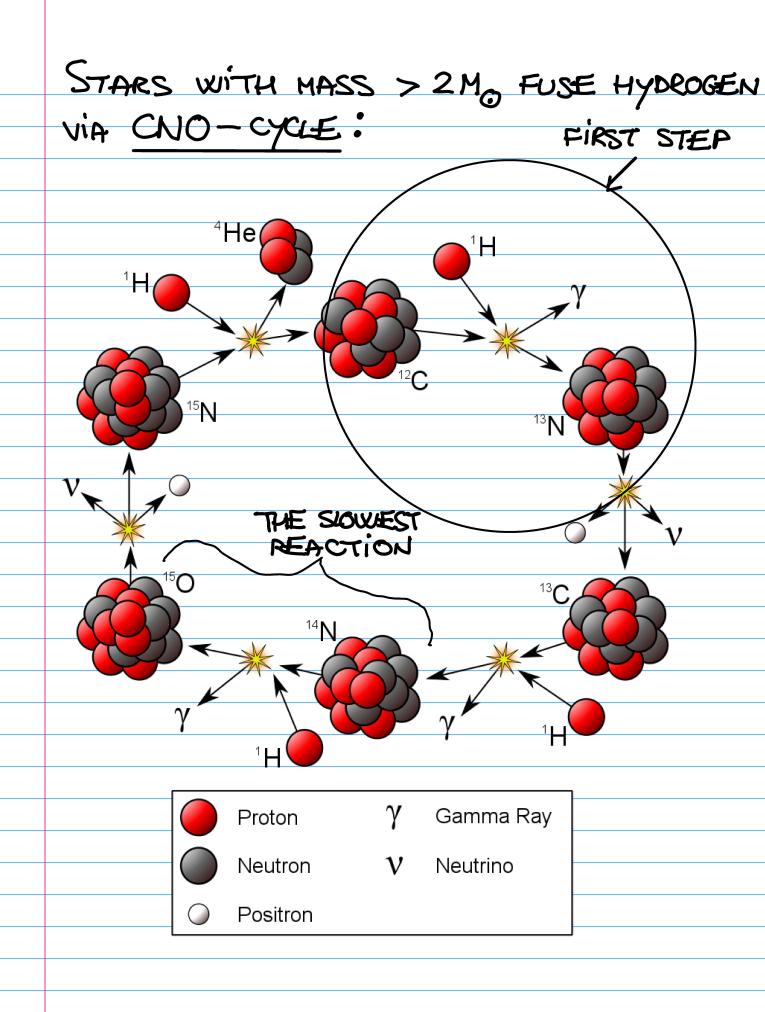
BRIGHTNESS THE

AMOUNT OF ENERGY
EMITTED BY THE STAR
PER UNIT TIME PER
UNIT AREA AT THE
LOCATION OF THE OBSERVER

PROXIMA CENTAURI (A MEMBER OF A TRIPLE STAR SYSTEM ALPHA - CENTAURI)
IS A RED DWARF AND WE CANNOT OBSERVE IT WITH NAKED EYE IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT IT IS THE CLOSEST STAR (L = 4.24 ly).

MEDIUM MASS STARS: 0.5M<sub>0</sub> < M < 8 M<sub>0</sub>

STARS WITH MASS < 2 M<sub>0</sub> FUSE HYDROGEN
INTO HELIUM VIA PROTON-PROTON CHAIN.



HIGH MASS STARS: M>8Mo
This stars fuse hydrogen into Helium via the CNO-cycle.
HEILING THE CAID-CYCLE
RELION VIA IME CIVO-CYCLE.