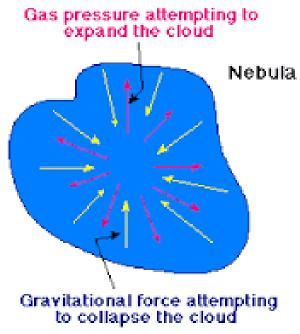
Option D4

Fusion

Jeans criterion

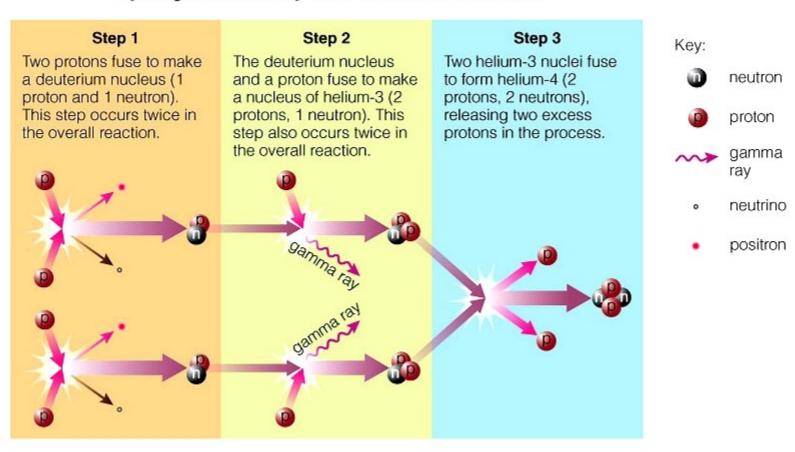
 Star formation starts when gravitational energy exceeds thermal kinetic energy for a gas cloud

$$\frac{GM^2}{r} \ge \frac{3}{2} NkT$$



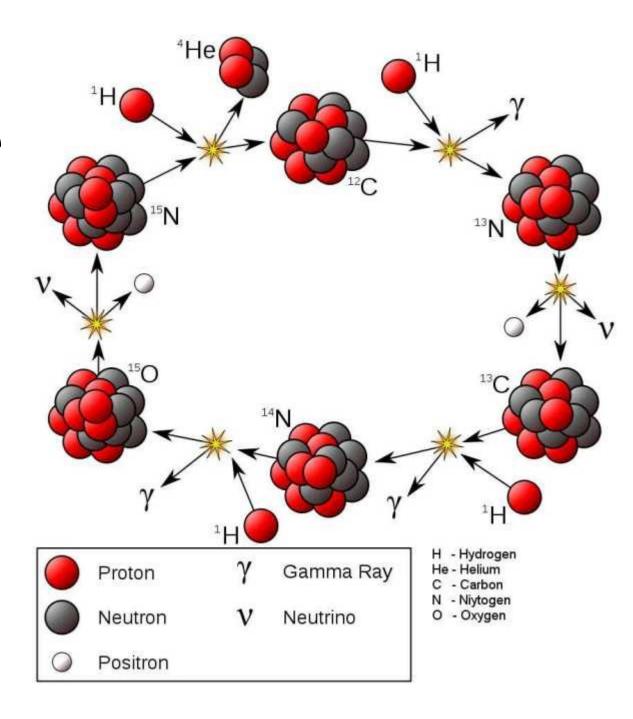
Proton Proton chain

Hydrogen Fusion by the Proton-Proton Chain



CNO cycle

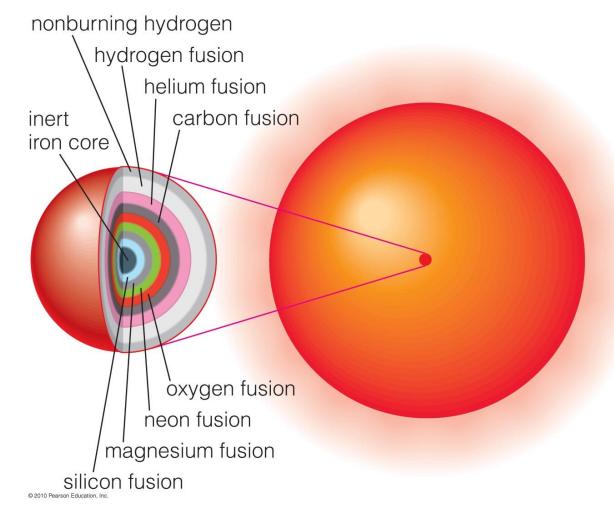
Only for higher mass stars



After main sequence?

 $^{4}He + ^{4}He \rightleftharpoons ^{8}Be$ $^8Be + \ ^4He \ \rightarrow \ ^{12}C + \gamma$

- Triple alpha process
- This continues to iron for a high mass star



Mass luminosity relationship



- Ex: Rigel is $18 \, \mathrm{M_s}$. What is its luminosity?
- How much shorter is its life?

$$L \propto M^{3.5}$$

$$L \propto 18^{3.5} = 25000$$

Mass luminosity relationship

- Ex: What is the mass of a red dwarf with 10⁻⁴ Ls?
- Could Jupiter be a red dwarf?

$$L \propto M^{3.5}$$

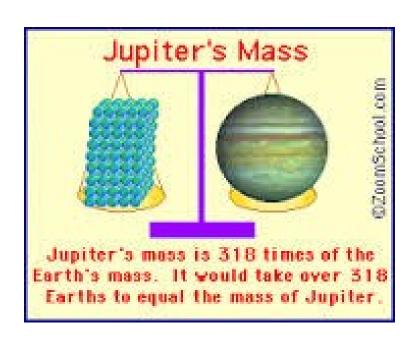
$$M \propto L^{\frac{1}{3.5}}$$

$$M \propto (10^{-4})^{\frac{1}{3.5}} = 0.072$$

$$M = 0.072 \times 1.98 \times 10^{30} kg$$

 How many Jupiters to make a red dwarf?

$$\frac{M_{RD}}{M_{J}} = \frac{1.4 \times 10^{29} kg}{1.9 \times 10^{27} kg}$$



75 Jupiters