

NO LIVES MATTER

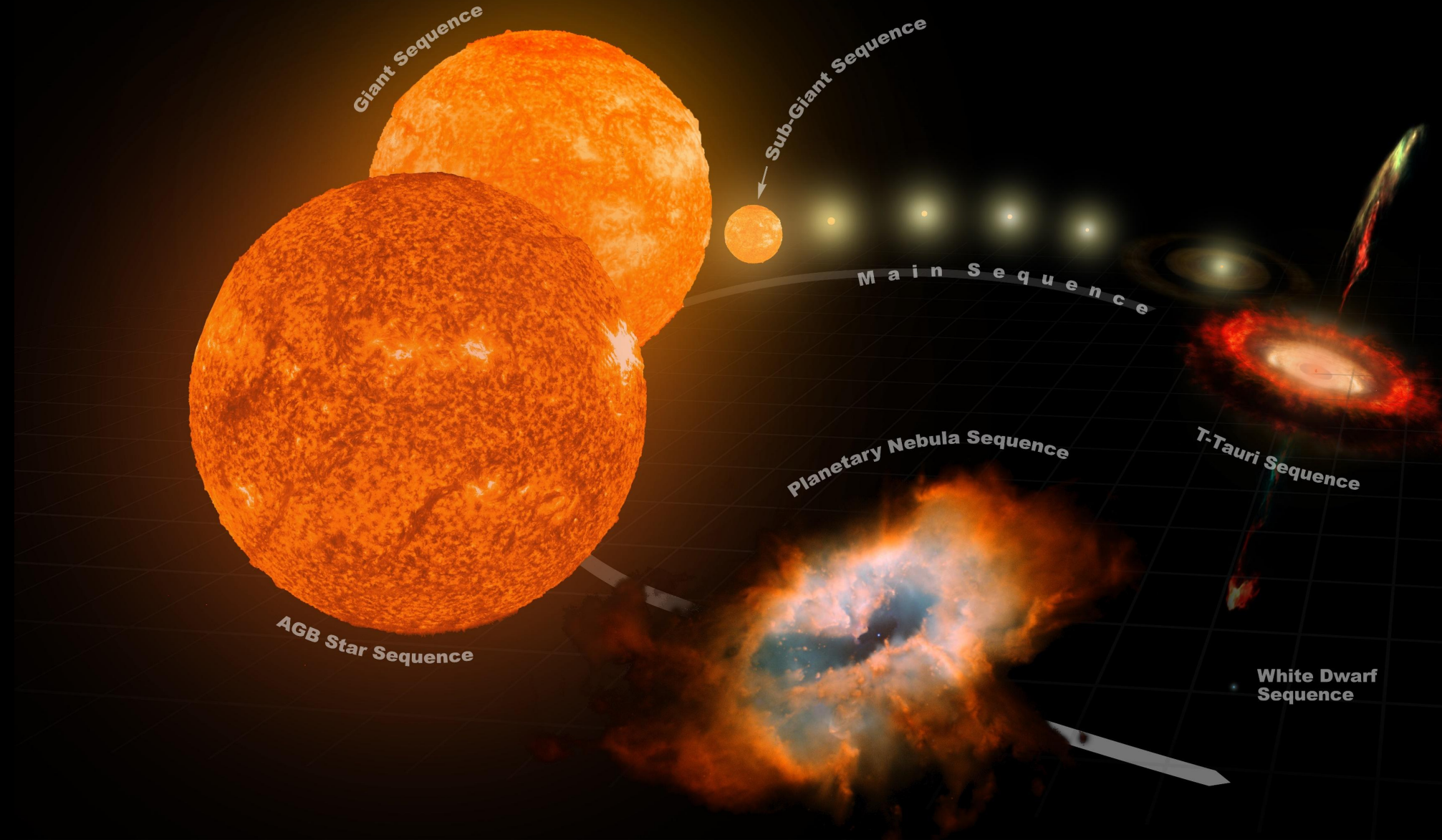


ScienceOfTheUniverse

We are all just specks of
dust in the universe.

Nothing we do is meaningful
in the grand scheme of things.

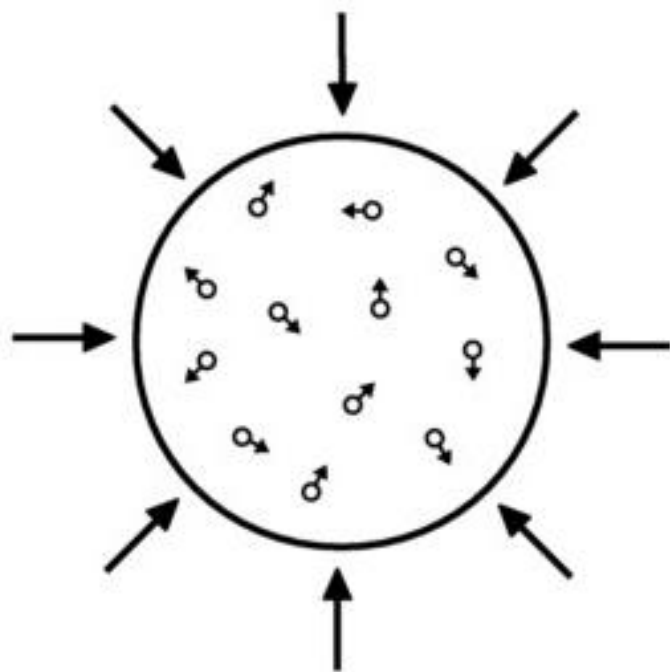
Stellar Evolution (0.8 - 8 M_{\odot})



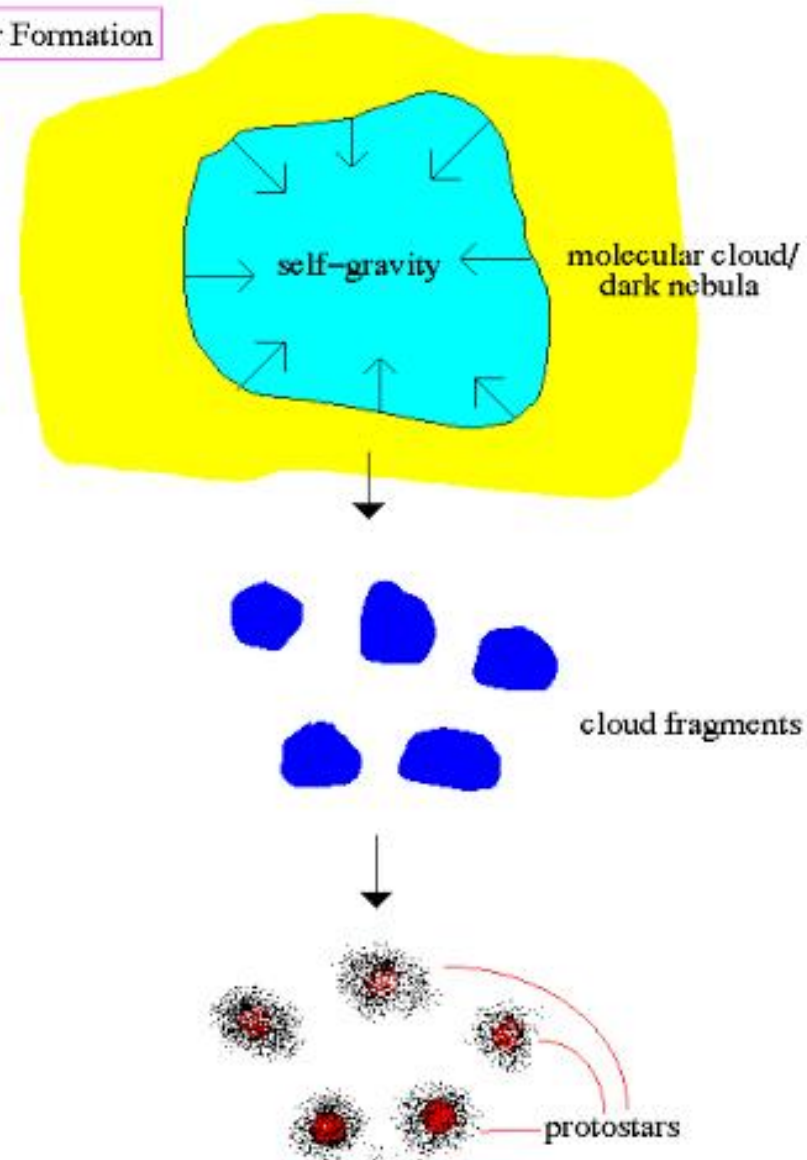


STAGE : 1

Gravitational Collapse

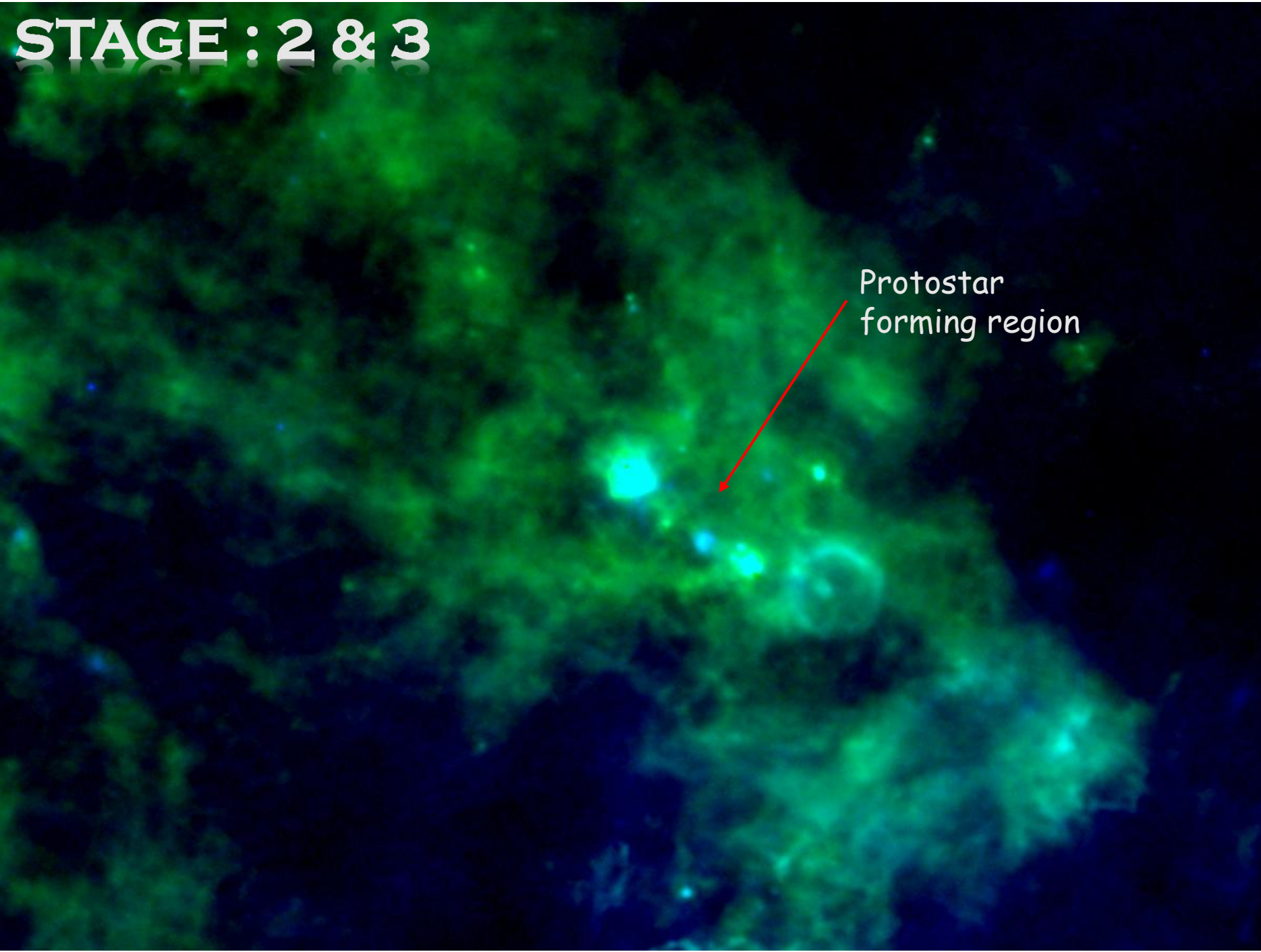


Star Formation



STAGE : 2 & 3

Protostar
forming region

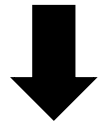
A green-tinted astronomical image of a nebula. A red arrow points from the text 'Protostar forming region' to a bright, circular spot in the center of the image. The nebula has a complex, filamentary structure with various shades of green and blue.

In the stage 2 and 3,
the interstellar cloud
start gaining shape like
a sphere.

STAGE : 2

Temperature : 100 K

Particle density :
 10^{12} particles/m³.



STAGE : 3

Temperature : 10000 K

Particle density : 10^{18}
particles/m³.

STAGE : 4



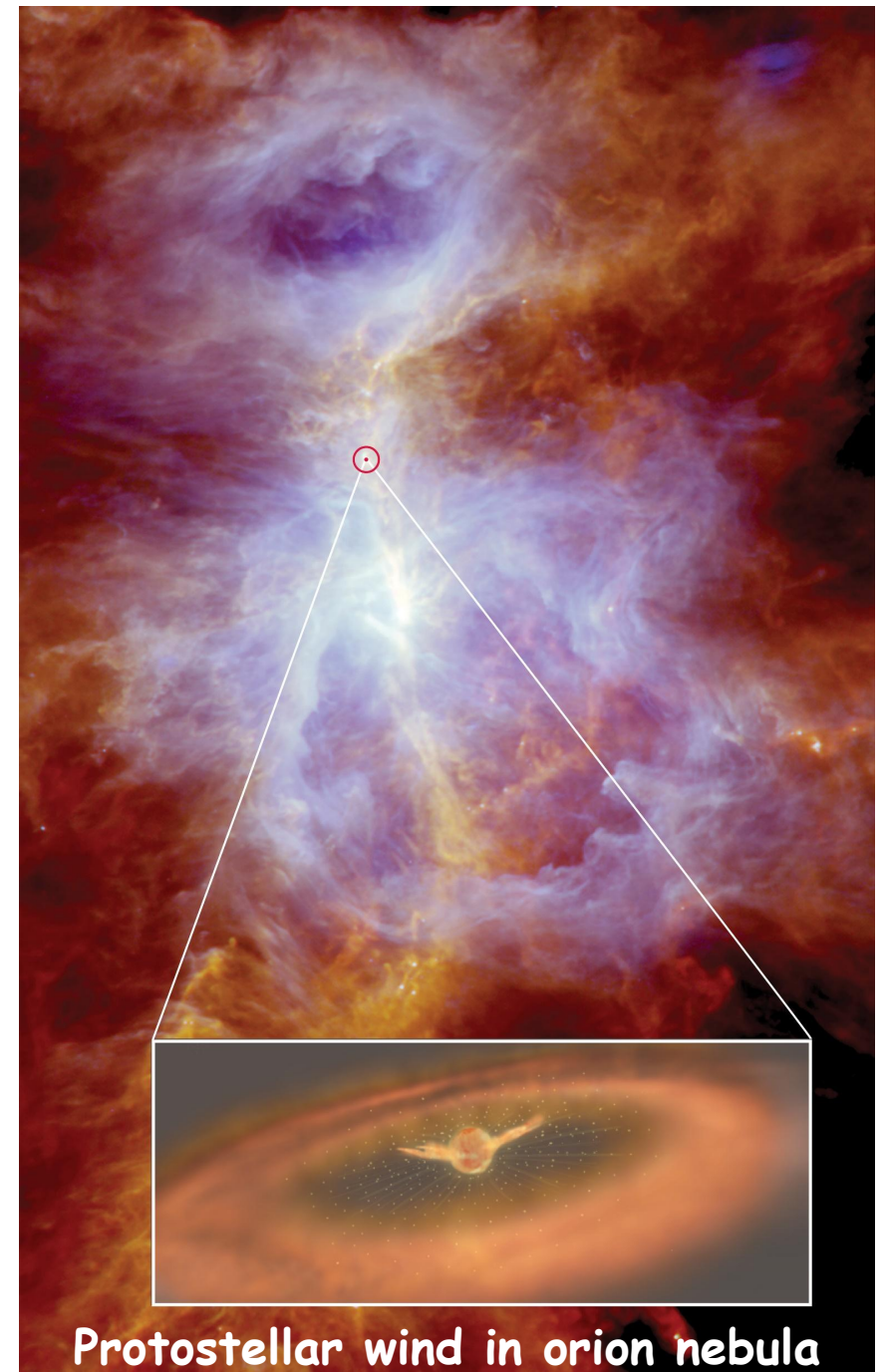
Temperature : 10^6 K

Becklin-Neugebauer object

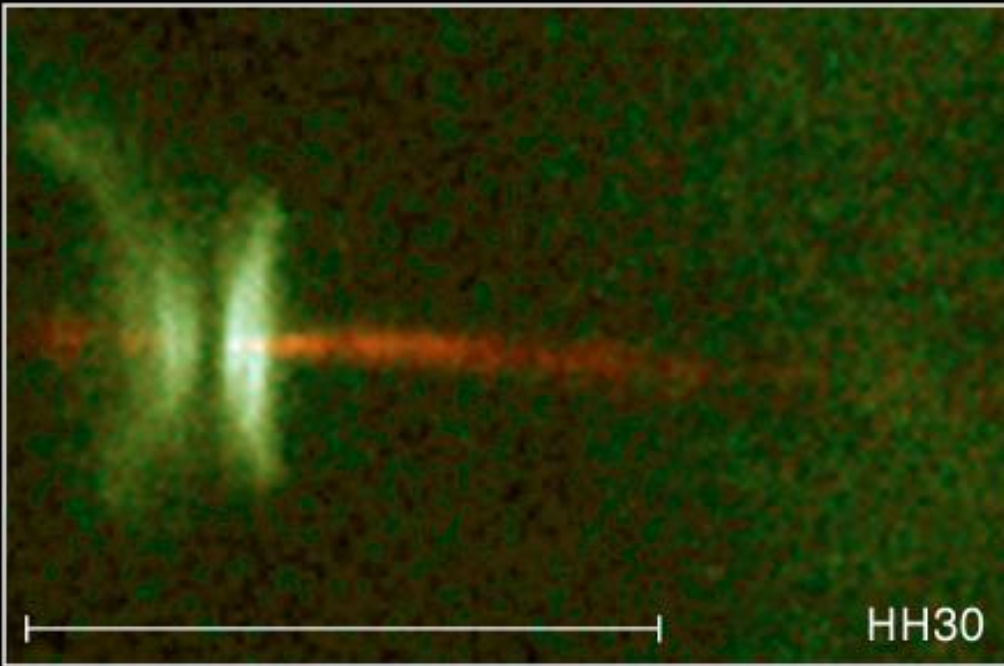
These photos in the Orion nebula, shows stage-4 of stellar evolution, having a luminosity 1000 times of our Sun.

STAGE : 5

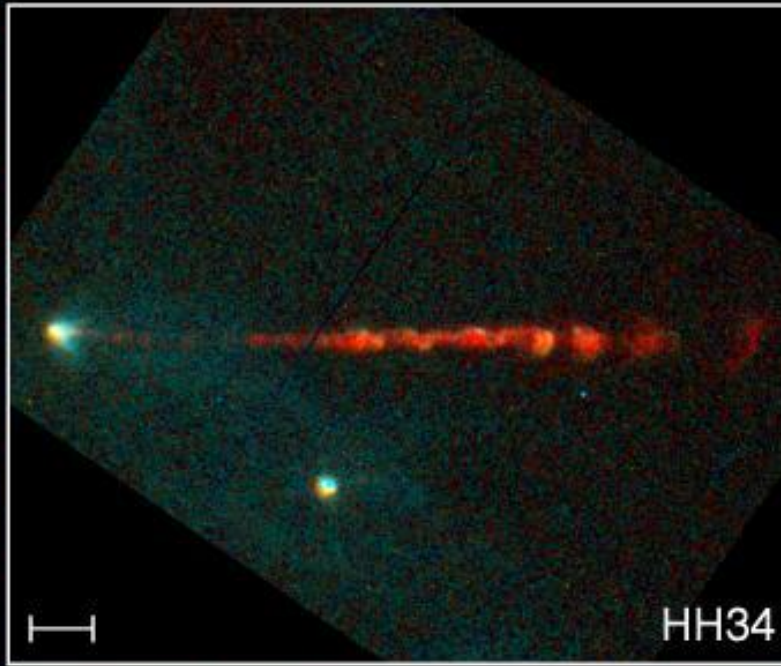
The star still
isn't in
equilibrium



Protostellar wind in orion nebula



HH30



HH34



HH47

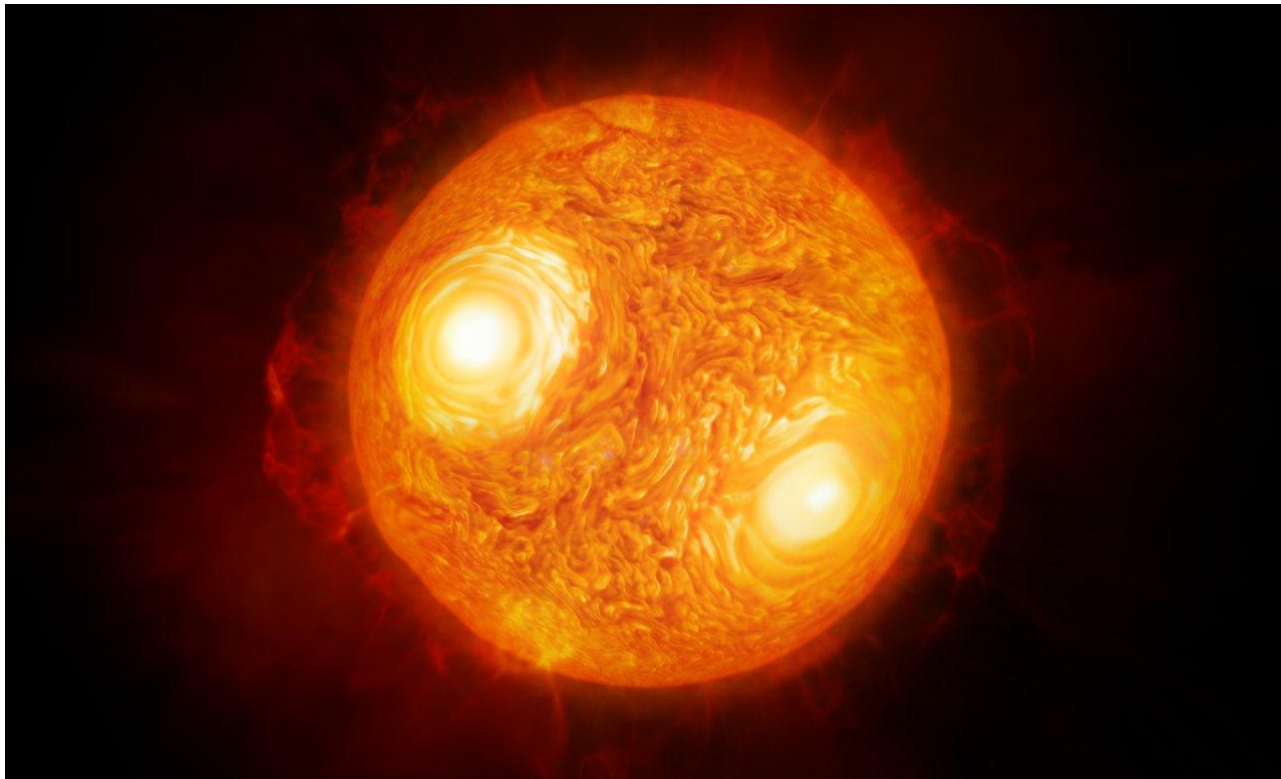
The strong protostellar wind interacting with the nebular disk, around the star, forms a bipolar flow; seems two jets of matter perpendicular to the nebular disk.

Jets from Young Stars

HST • WFPC2

PRC95-24a • ST ScI OPO • June 6, 1995

C. Burrows (ST ScI), J. Hester (AZ State U.), J. Morse (ST ScI), NASA

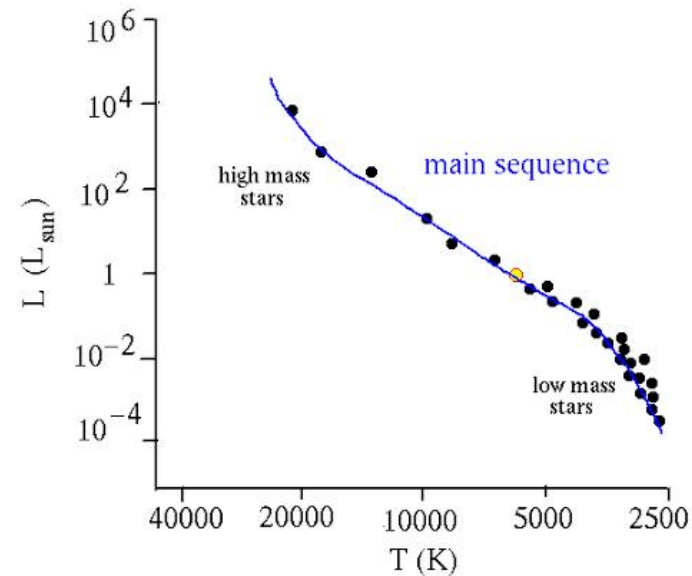


Stage : 6

Start taking spherical shape.

Core temperature : 10^7K

Surface temperature : 4500 K



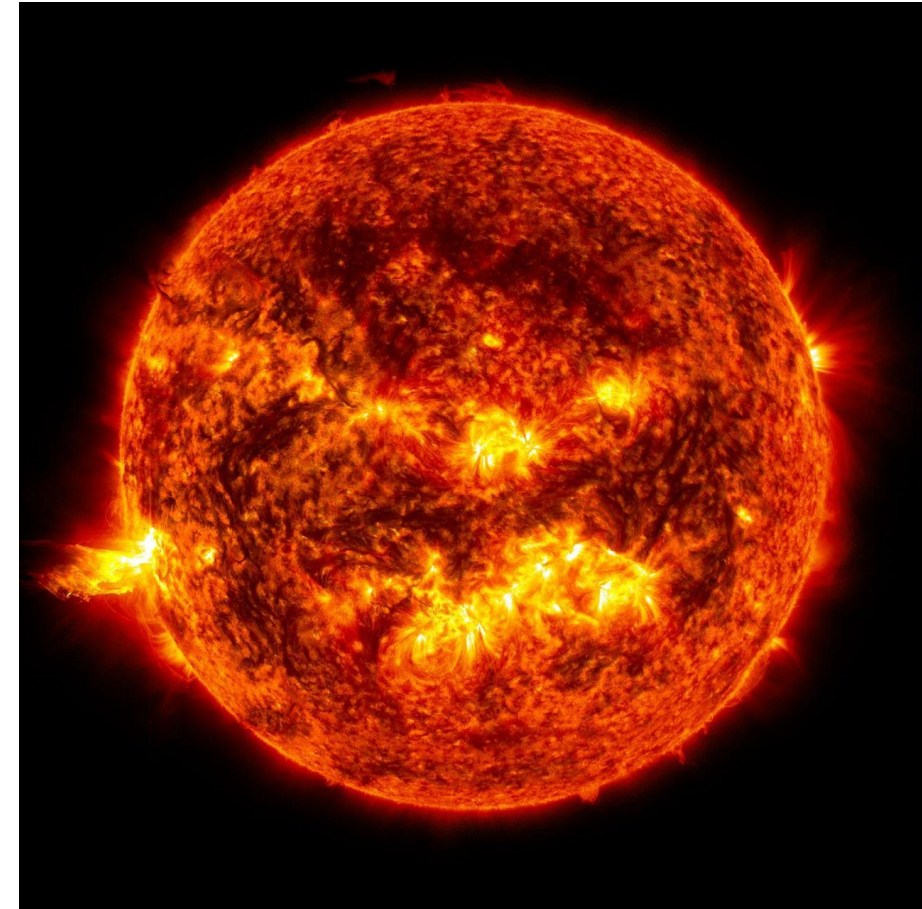
Stage : 7

The star is now an ideal one.

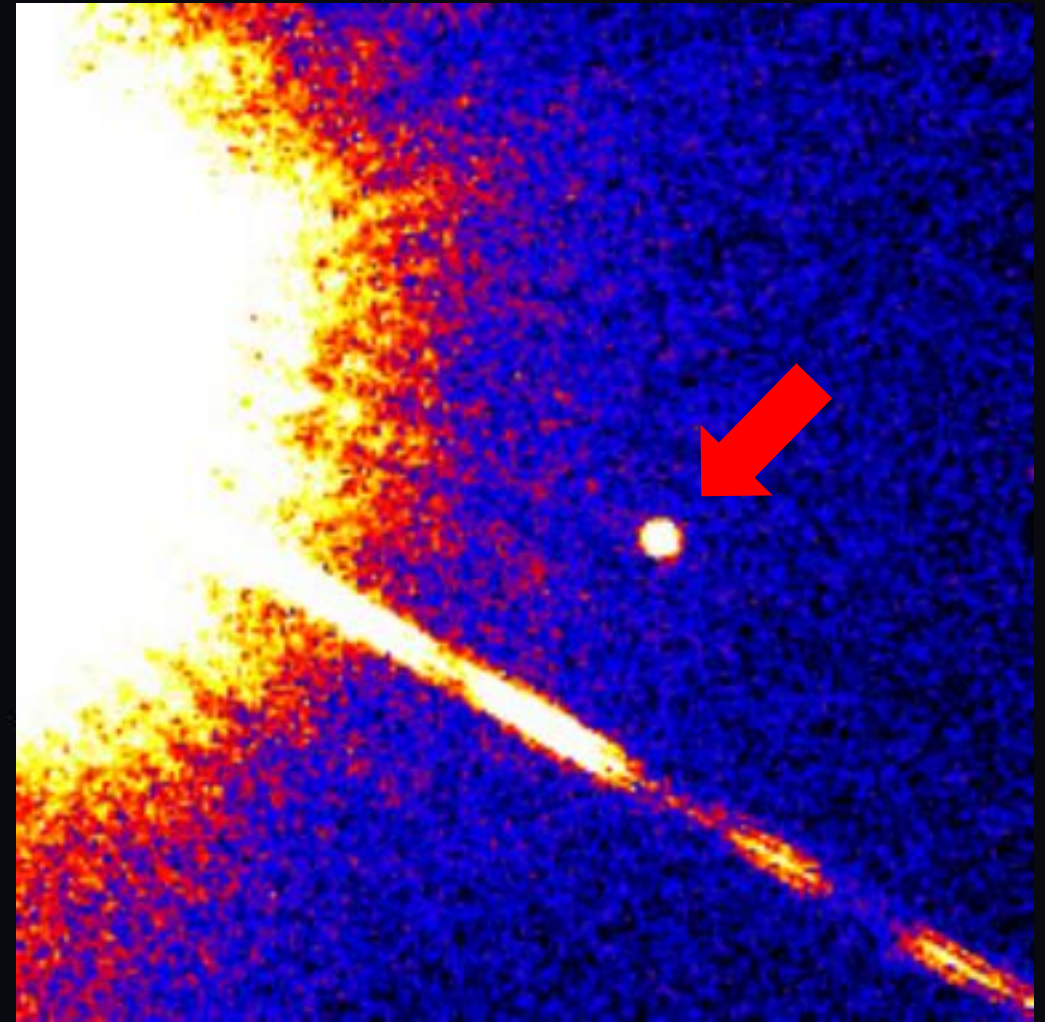
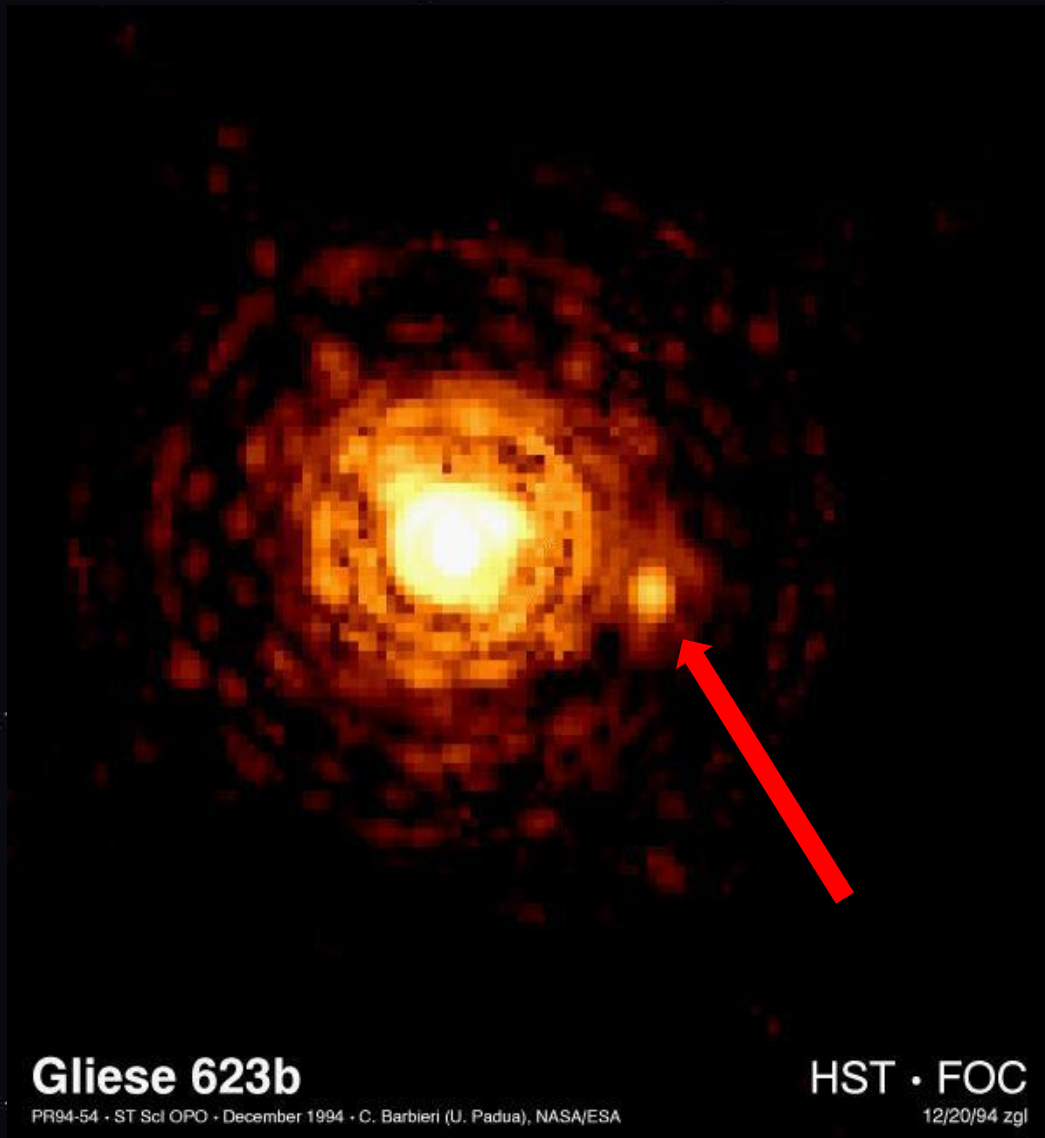
Core temperature : $1.5 \times 10^7\text{K}$

Surface temperature : 6000 K

Density : $10^{32}\text{ particles/m}^3$

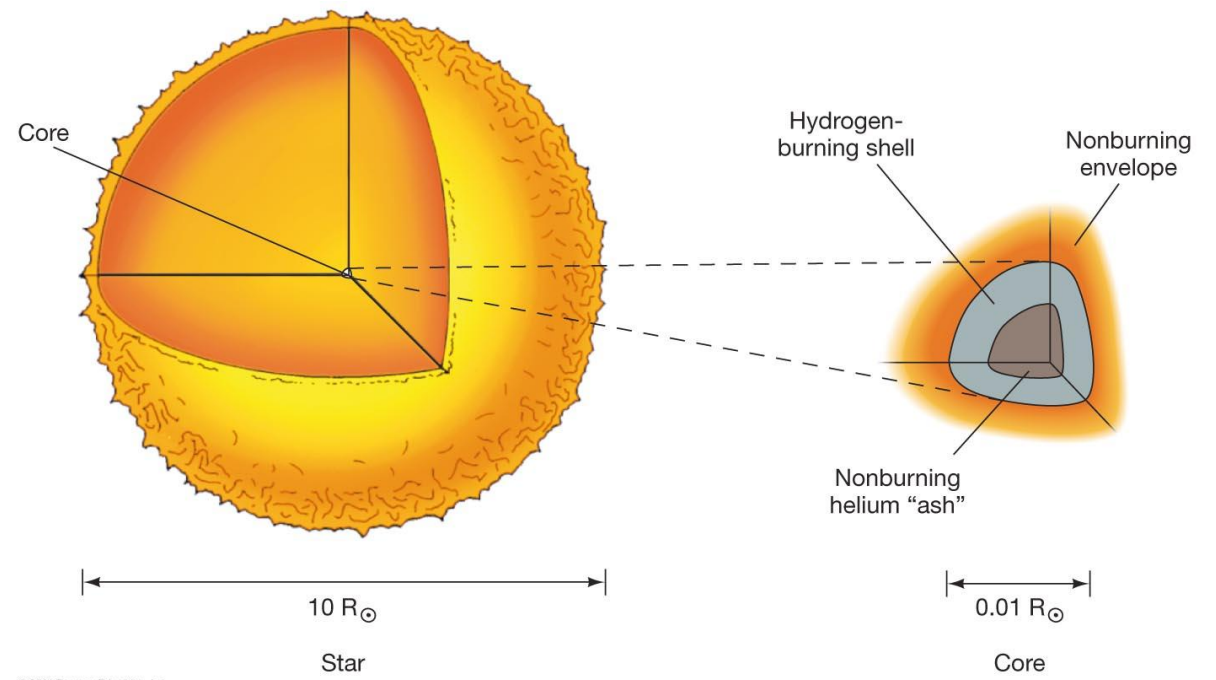


BROWN DWARF

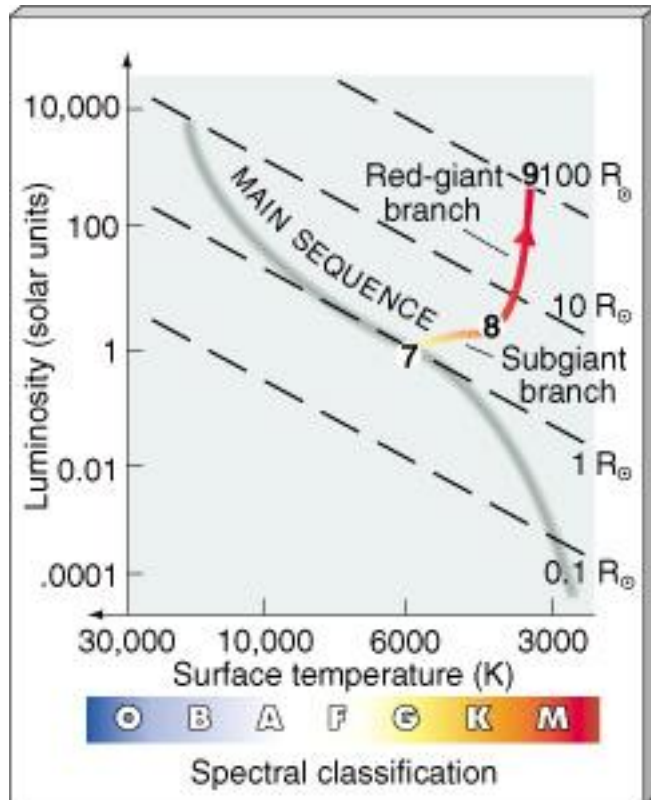


Gliese 299 B system

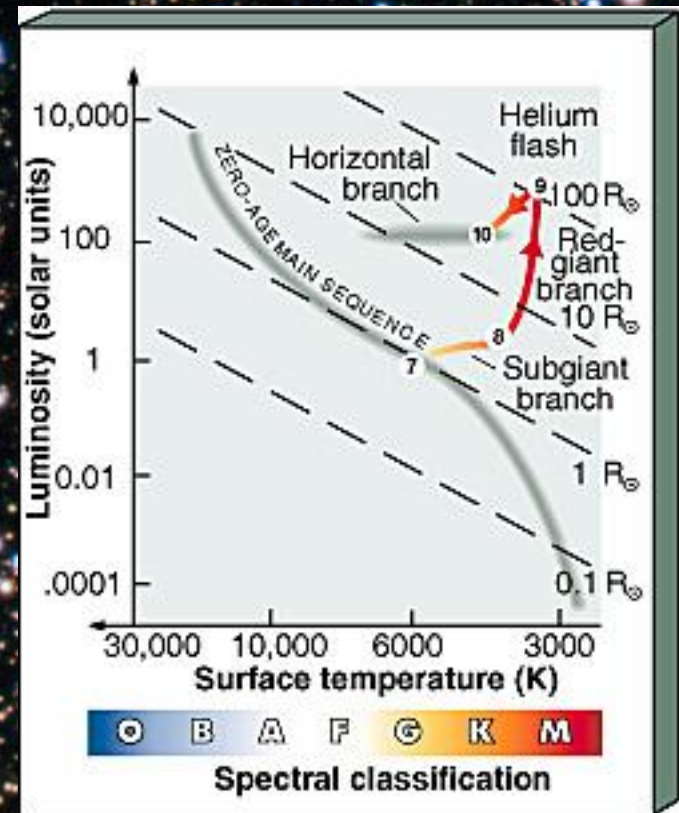
Stage 8 & 9



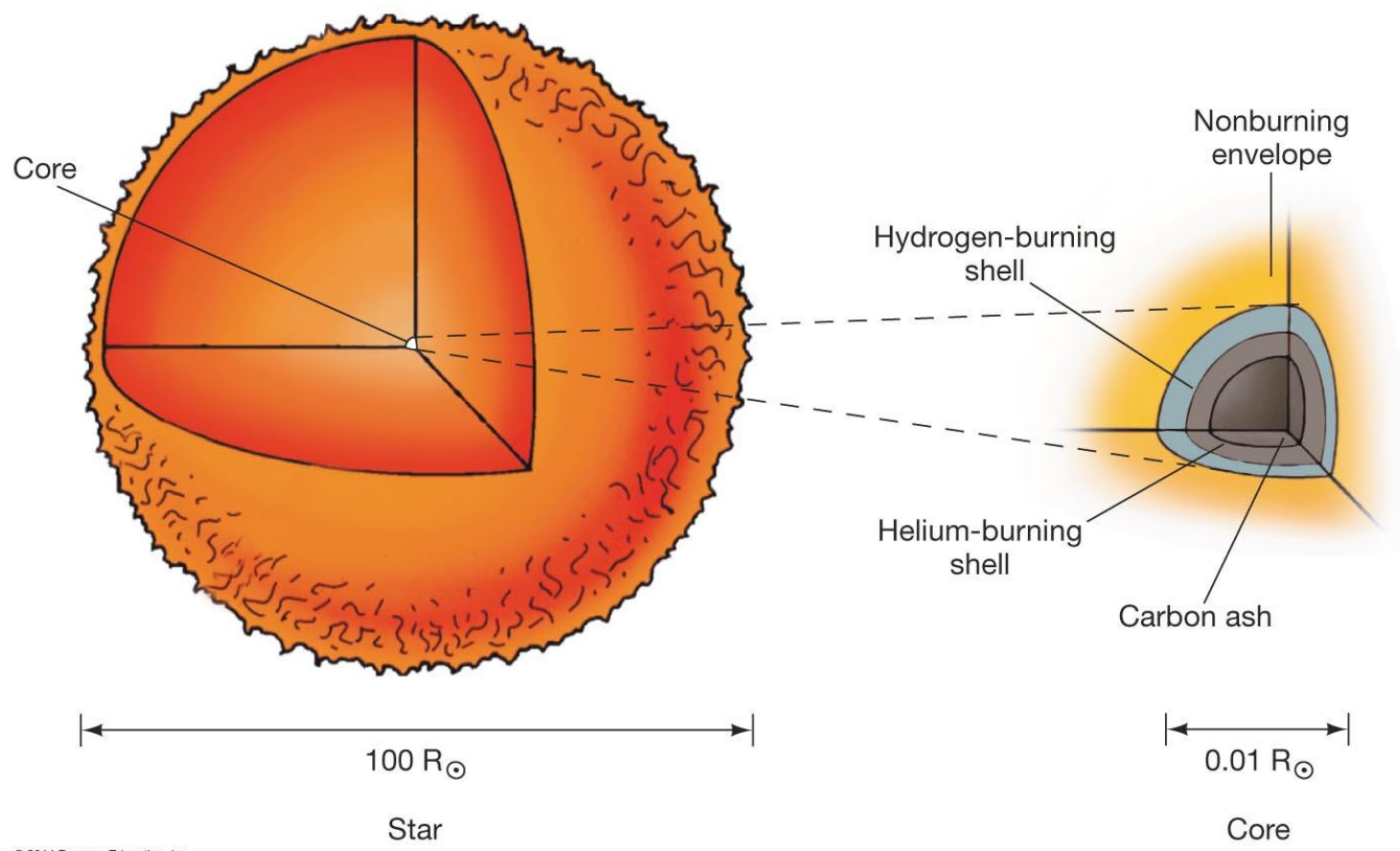
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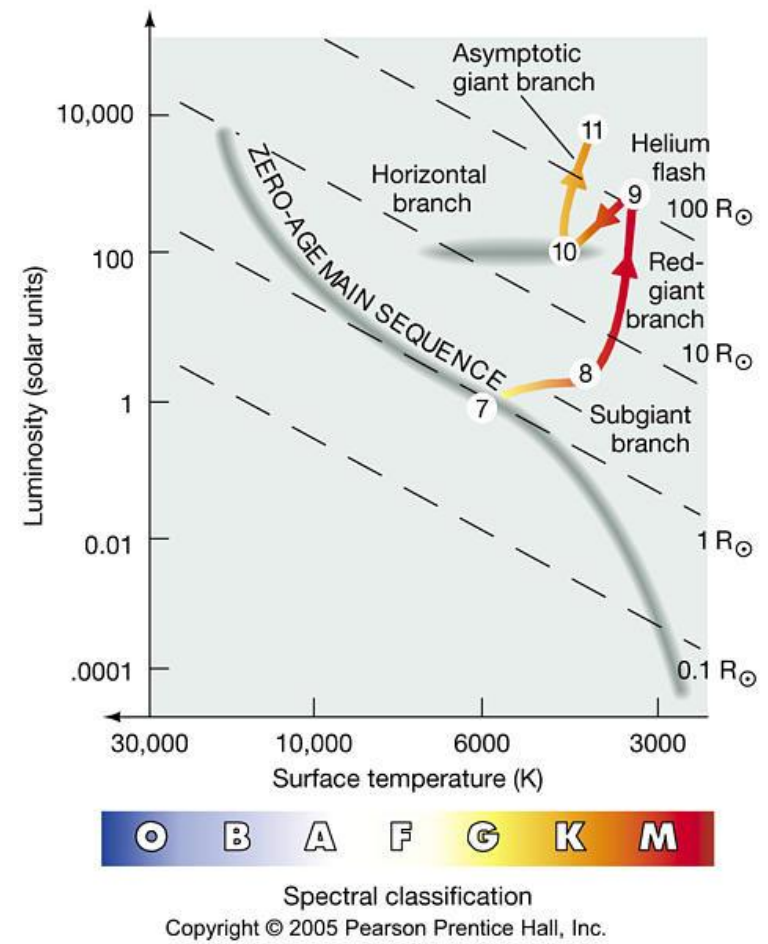
STAGE : 10



Stage : 11

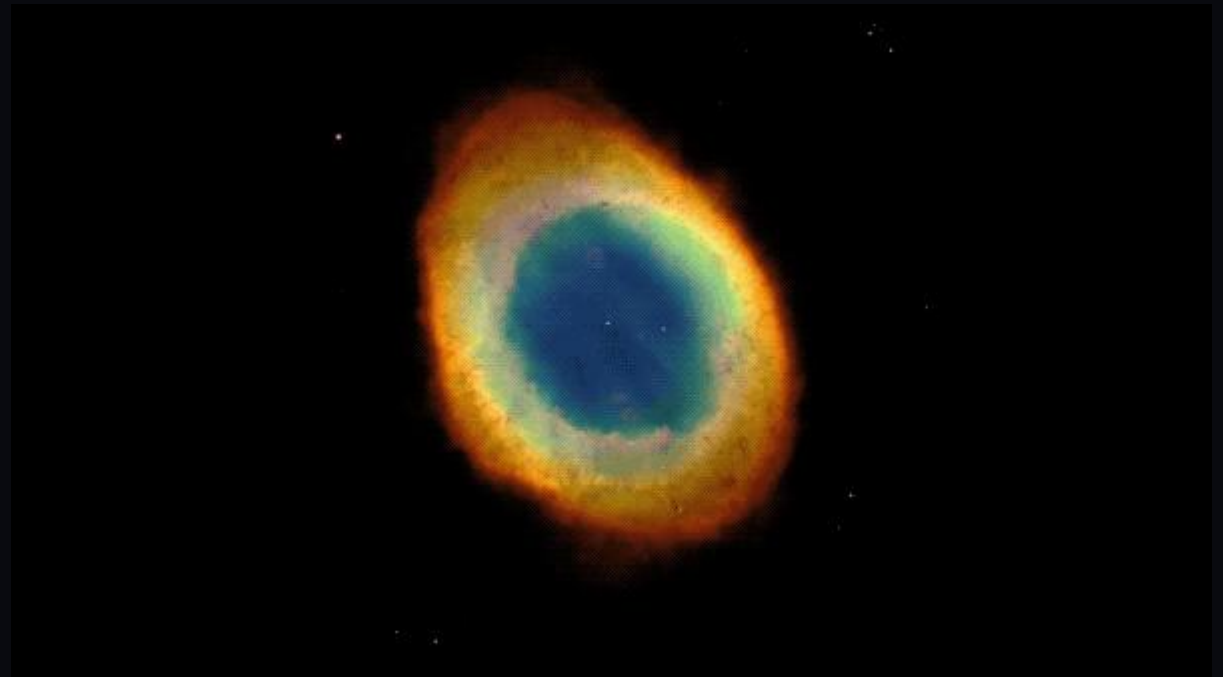


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STAGE: 12



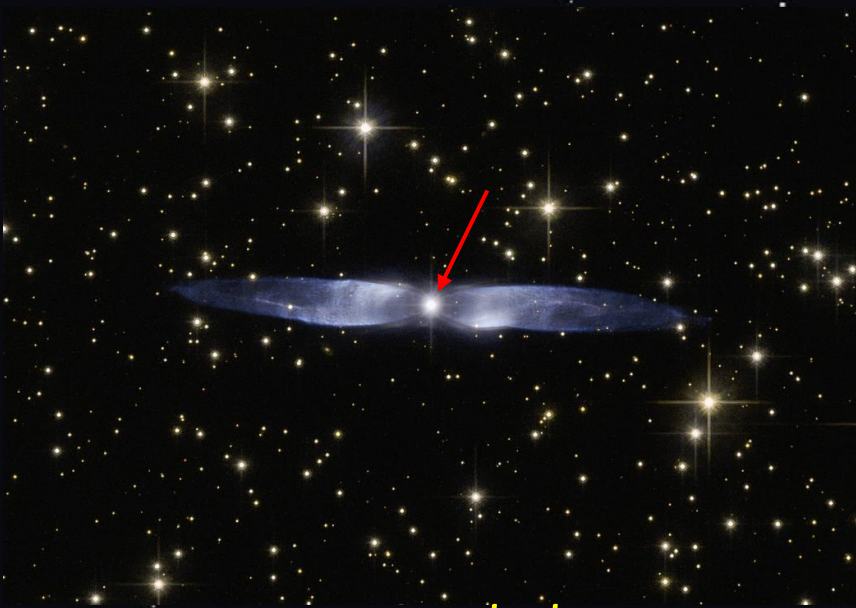
THE GOD'S EYE / HELIX NEBULA



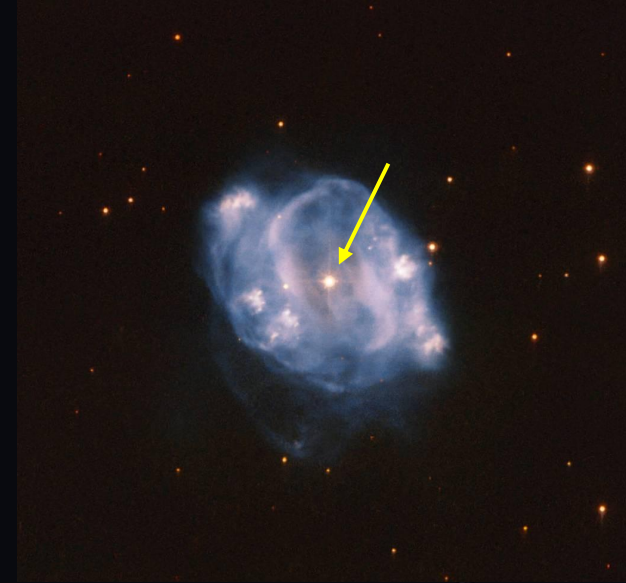
$M \approx 1.0 M_{\text{sun}}$
 $R \approx 5800 \text{ km}$
 $V_{\text{esc}} \approx 0.02c$

Pauli's principle comes to play at the dense core of the formed core, which prevents the electron to crush on each other, after a certain distance between them.

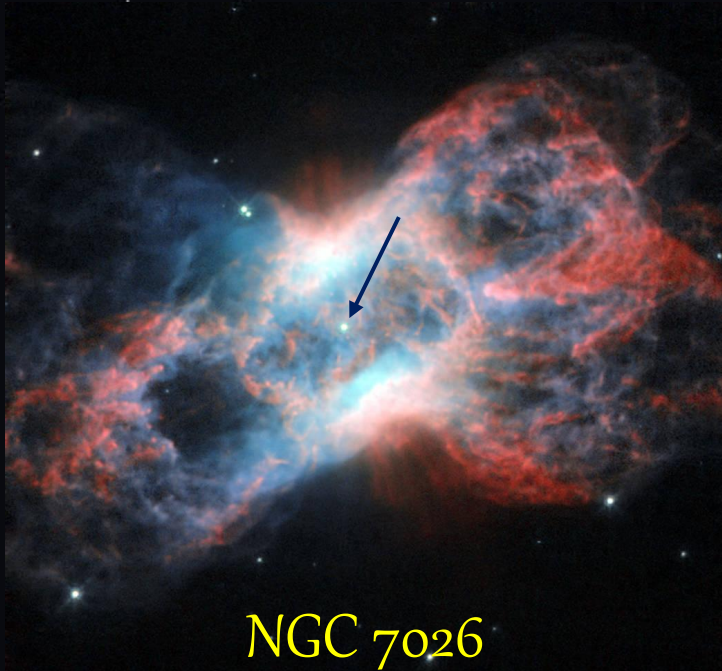
STAGE : 13 (A WHITE DWARF)



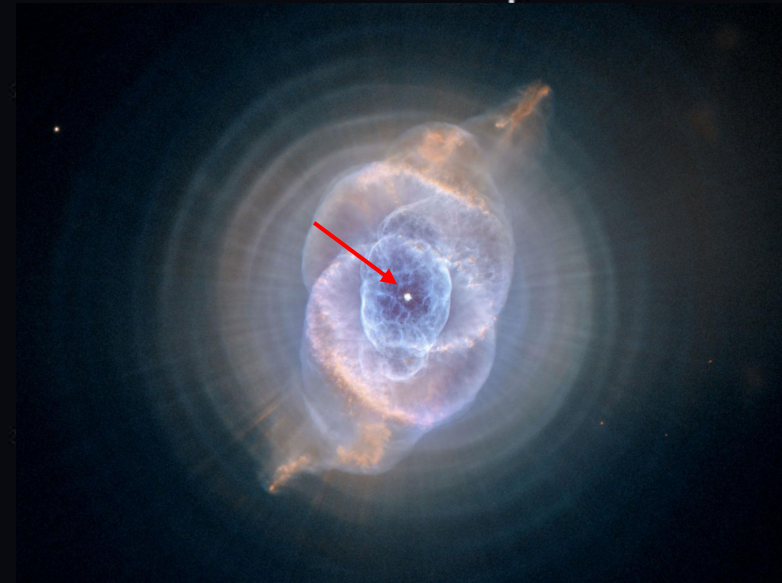
Twin Jet nebula



NGC 5307

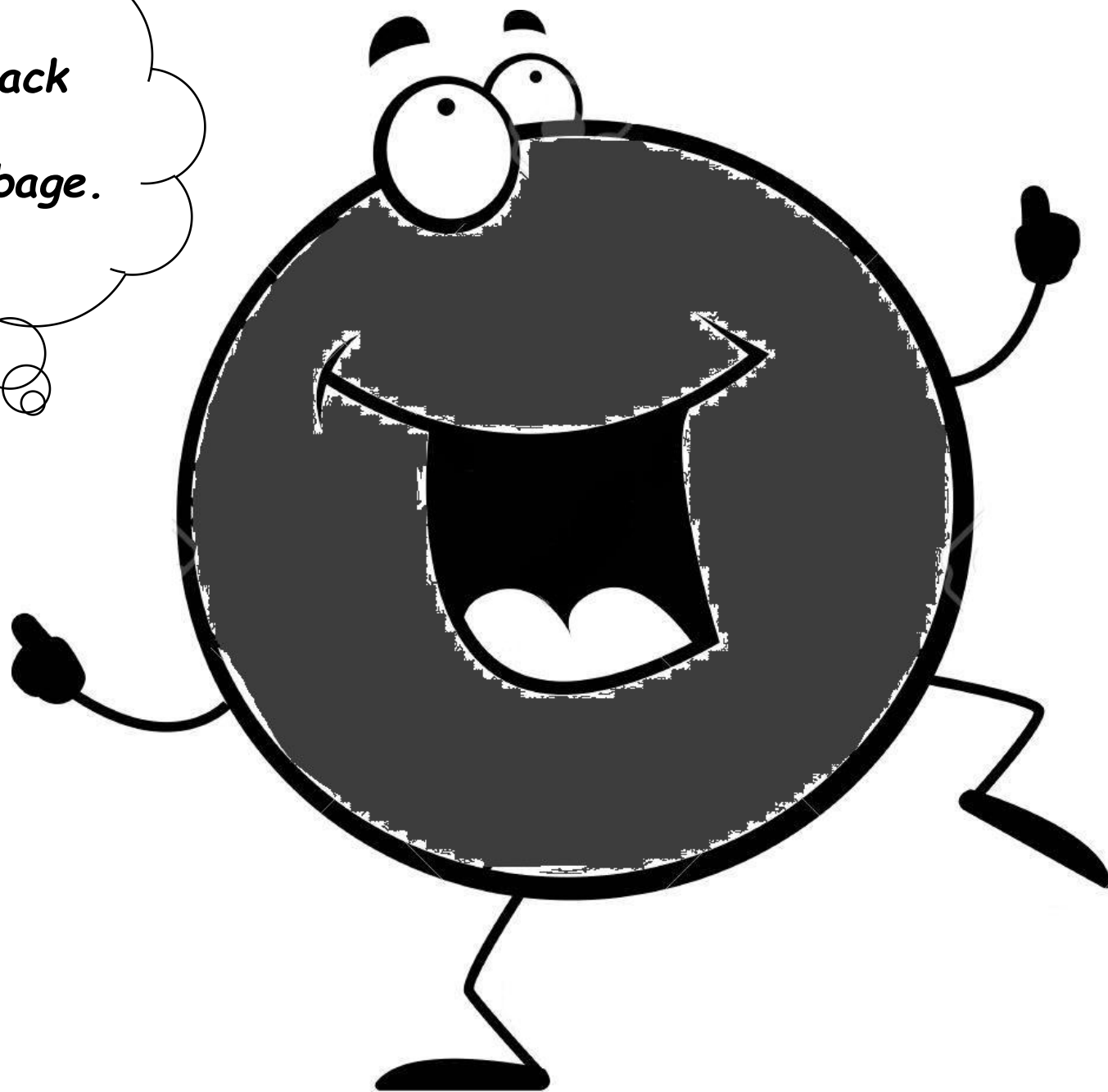


NGC 7026

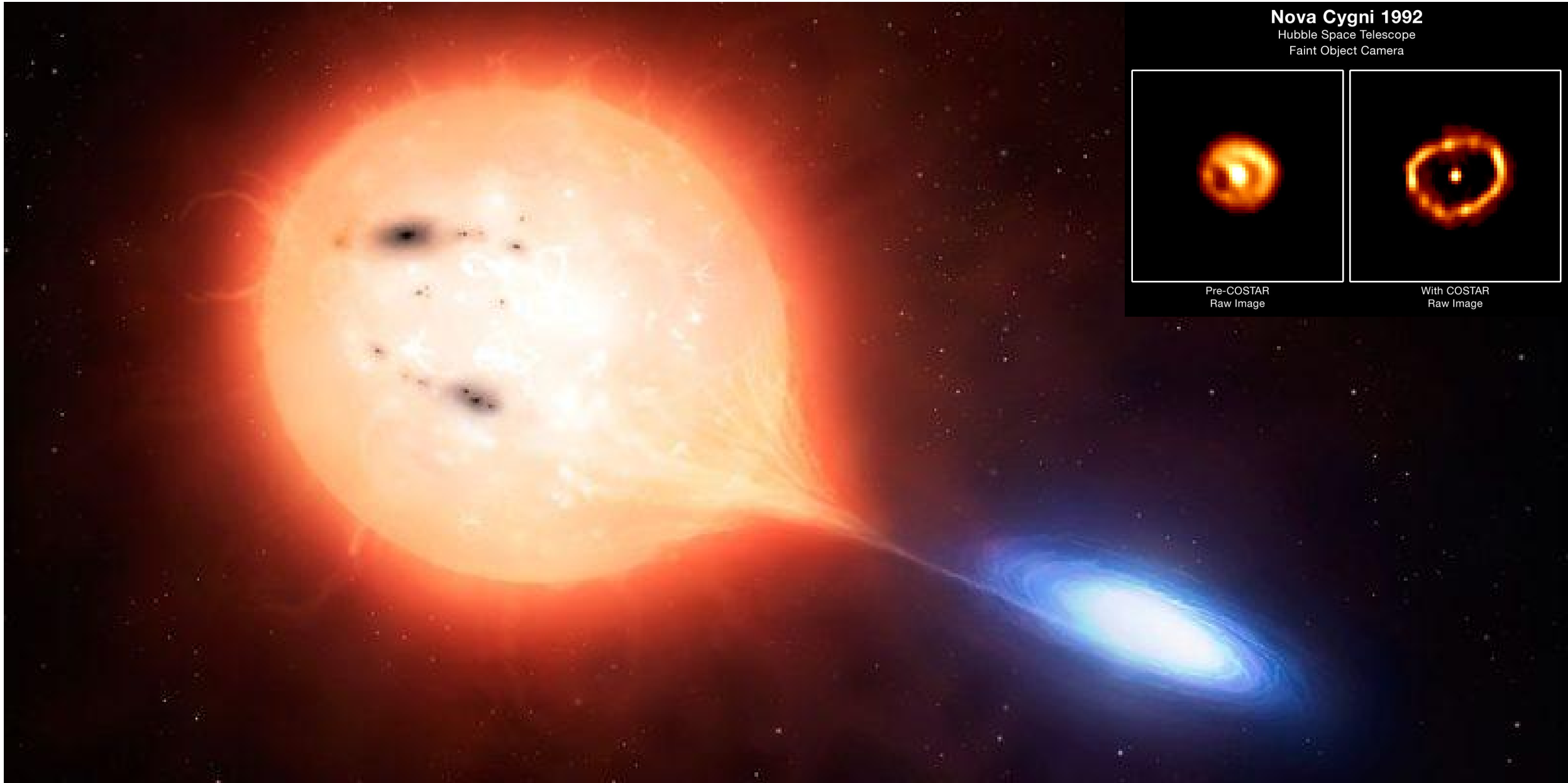


Cat's Eye nebula

*I am a Black
dwarf.
I am a garbage.*



A rare event Nova ,from White Dwarfs



The background of the slide is a deep space photograph, likely from the Hubble Space Telescope, showing a dense field of galaxies. The galaxies are of various shapes and sizes, some appearing as bright, distinct objects while others are faint, distant specks. The colors range from warm oranges and yellows to cooler blues and purples, set against a stark black background.

Thanks !