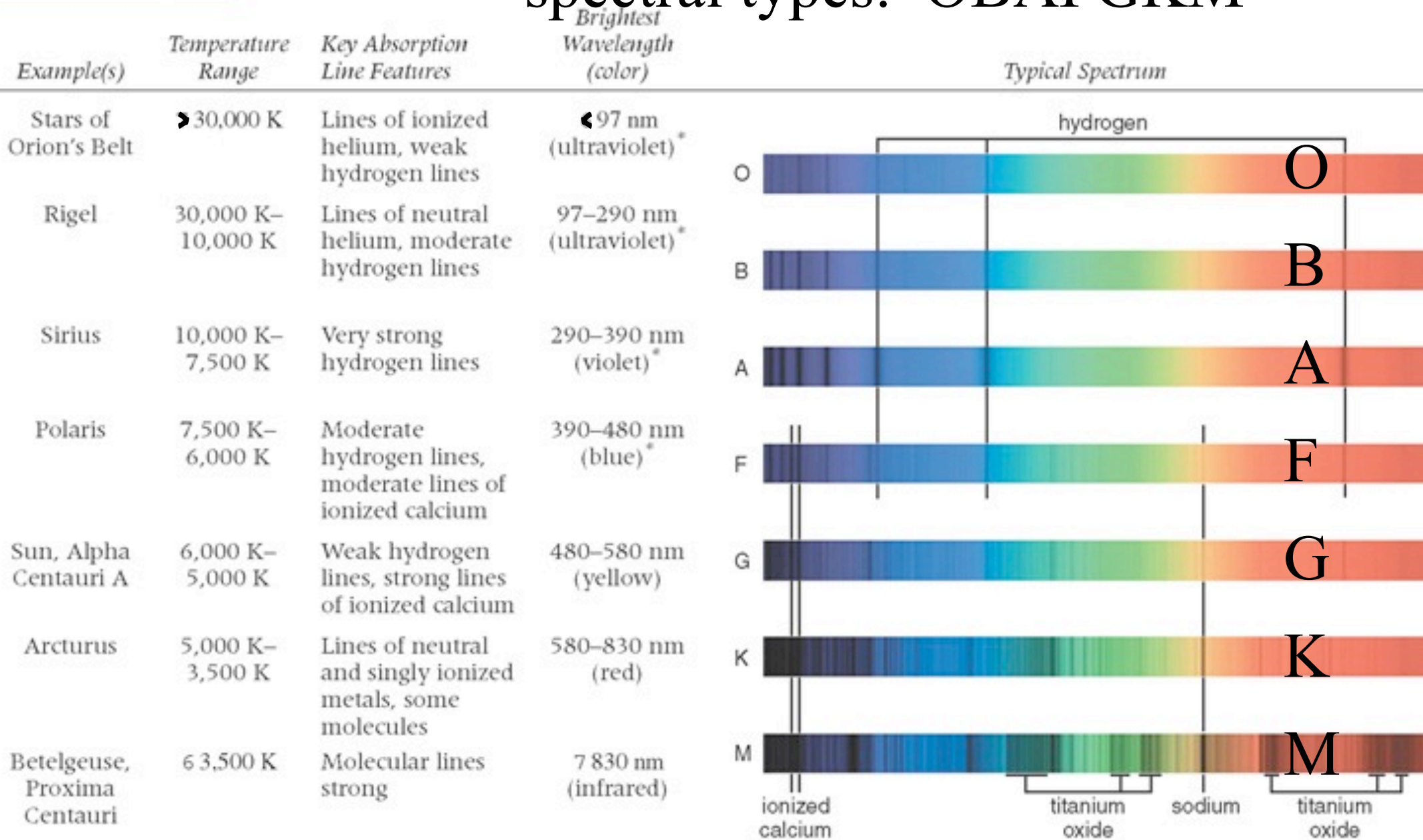


Stars

Spectral Types
Luminosity Classes
Composition
Stellar Evolution

spectral types: OBAFGKM



ove 6,000 K look more or less white to the human eye because they emit plenty of radiation at all visible wavelengths.

spectral types

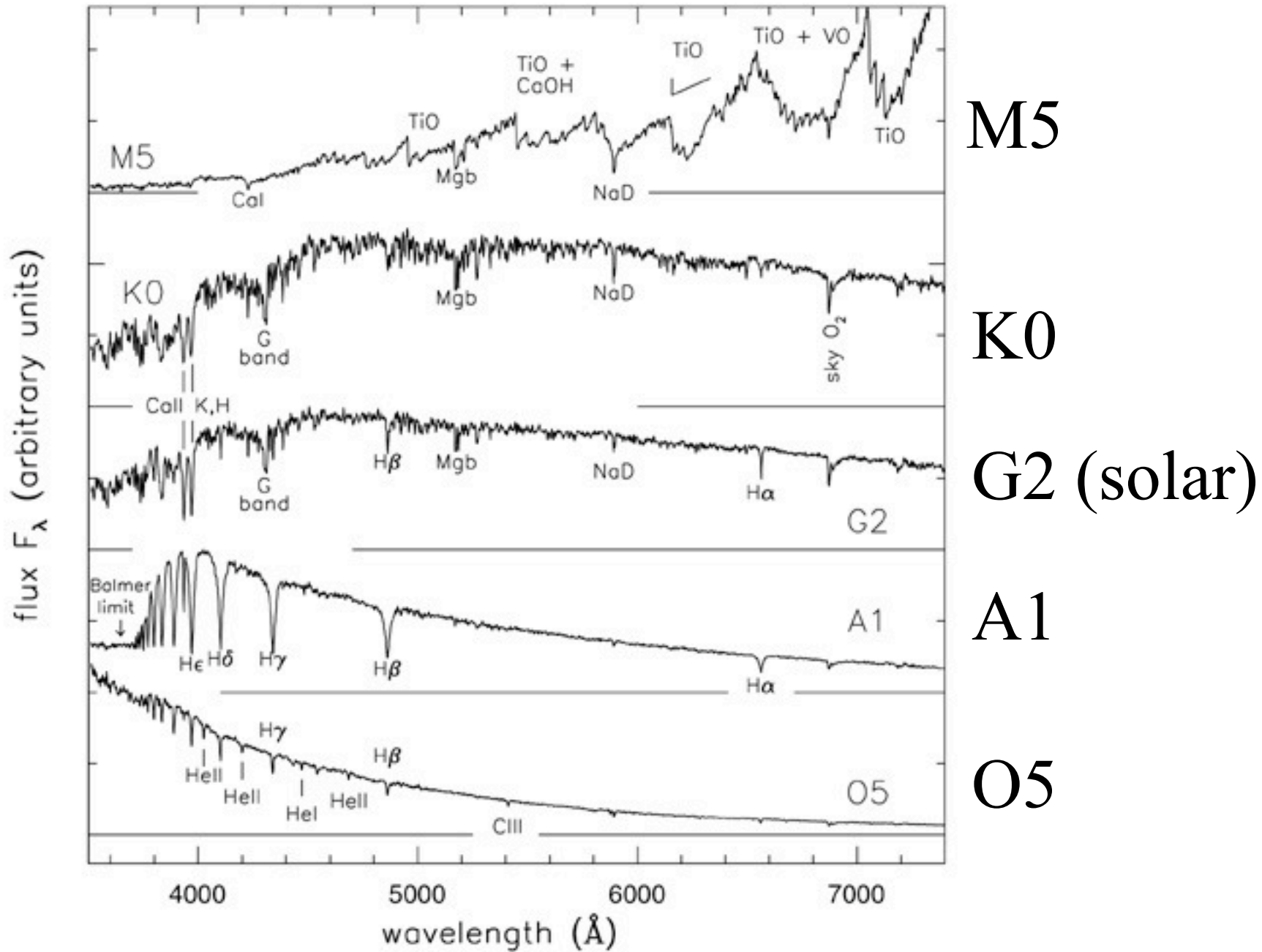


Fig 1.1 'Galaxies in the Universe' Sparke/Gallagher CUP 2007

A star's full classification includes a **spectral type** (OBAFGKM) and a **luminosity class** (related to the size & surface gravity of a star - bigger is brighter):

- I — supergiant
- II — bright giant
- III — giant
- IV — subgiant
- V — main sequence

Examples: Sun — G2 V
Sirius — A1 V
Proxima Centauri — M5.5 V
Betelgeuse — M2 I

The width of lines varies with surface gravity

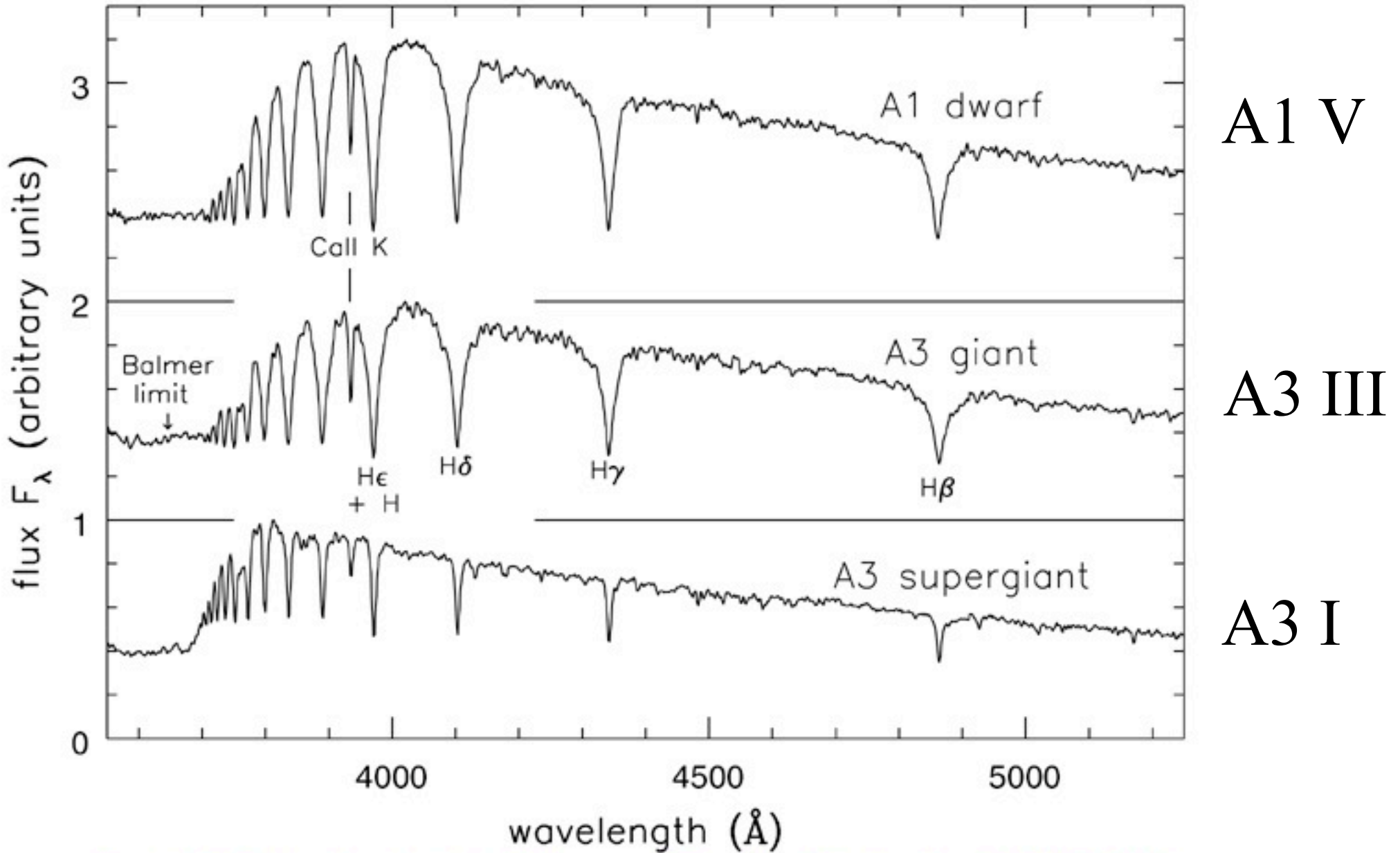


Fig 1.2 'Galaxies in the Universe' Sparke/Gallagher CUP 2007