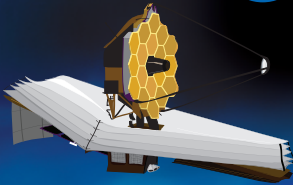


National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



LIFE CYCLE

of a massive star
(more massive than the Sun!)

Green

*A cloud of gas and dust
collapses due to gravity,
creating a protostar.*

Blue

*Gravitational energy powers
the young star until...*

Yellow

*Nuclear fusion occurs. The
main sequence star may live
millions or billions of years.*

Red

*The star expands into a red
giant when the star's
hydrogen level drops.*

Orange

*Different fusion processes
occur. The star expands, cools,
and loses mass each time.*

White

*Fusion stops and a supernova
explosion occurs. Most of
the star is blown away.*

Black

*Depending on the original
star's mass, either a black
hole or neutron star remains.*

Green

*The material shed during the
star's life joins new gas clouds,
and new stars are formed.*

www.nasa.gov

james webb space telescope

webb telescope

- Successor to the Hubble Space Telescope & 100x more powerful
- Tennis-court sized sunshield
- Larger than the rocket it launches on
- Folded like origami to fit into rocket
- Opens in space like a transformer
- Orbits ~1.5 million km (~1 million miles) from Earth
- Will examine every phase of our history:
 - First galaxies
 - Galaxy Assembly
 - Birthplace of Stars
 - Planets and life

For more information on the
James Webb Space Telescope,
visit: jwst.nasa.gov



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