



Astronomers Uncover Hot Helium Stars

[Source: TH](#)

Why in News?

Astronomers have recently identified a group of **hot, helium-covered stars found in [binary systems](#)**, potentially deepening our understanding of stellar dynamics and evolution.

What are the Major Outcomes of the Discovery?

- Utilising a telescope capable of detecting [ultraviolet light](#), astronomers observed around half a million stars in the [Large and Small Magellanic Clouds](#).
 - The **Large Magellanic Cloud** and the Small Magellanic Cloud are two **dwarf galaxies** that are companions to the **Milky Way**.
- Some stars exhibited **unusual speeds**, hinting at the presence of companions (binary nature) affecting their motion.
 - Subsequent analysis of the optical spectra of 25 stars revealed their elemental composition, leading to the identification of **different star classes**.
- Stars were categorised into three classes:
 - **Class 1 (helium-rich, hydrogen-depleted)**
 - **Class 2 and Class 3 (helium-rich, with hydrogen)**

What is the Binary System of Stars?

- **About:** It refers to the pair of stars that are **gravitationally bound to each other** and orbit around a **common centre of mass**.
 - An estimated 85% or more of stars are actually part of binary or even multiple-star systems.
- **Classification:**
 - **Visual Binaries:** These are the **easiest to identify and consist of two stars** that can be directly resolved and separated using a telescope.
 - **Spectroscopic binaries:** These stars are too close together to be resolved visually even with powerful telescopes.
 - However, their presence can be detected by observing periodic shifts in their spectral lines.
 - **Eclipsing Binaries:** These binary systems are aligned in a way that one star periodically passes in front of the other from our perspective.
 - This event creates a **temporary dip in the brightness of the combined system**, allowing astronomers to confirm the presence of the unseen companion and study its properties.

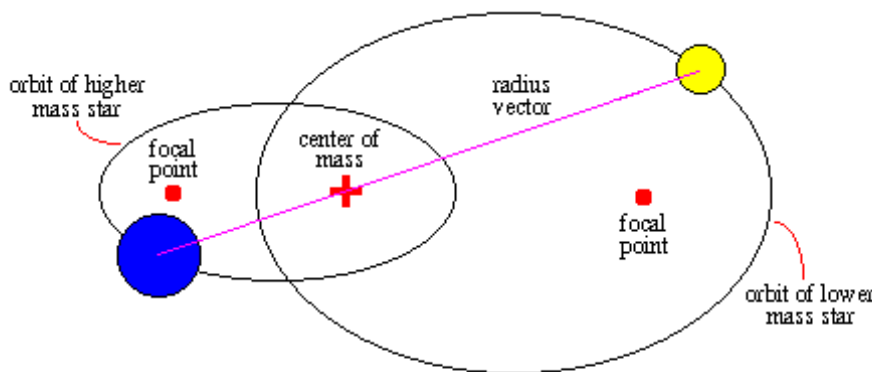
- **Astrometric Binaries:** These binary systems are detected indirectly by measuring the **wobbling motion** of a single star.

- This wobbling is caused by the gravitational pull of the unseen companion star.

- **Confirmation of Binary Systems:** When a star exhausts its fuel, gravity takes over, leading to a [supernova explosion](#) that strips its outer layers.

- Some supernova lack **hydrogen**, suggesting pre-explosion stripping of the outer layer.
 - This can happen in binary systems, where **one star's gravity removes the outer hydrogen layer from its companion**, leaving behind a helium-rich star.
- Astronomers have only found one such binary system so far.

Binary Star Orbit



How do Stars Maintain their Presence Over Billions of Years?

- Stars maintain their presence over billions of years through a delicate balance between two opposing forces: [nuclear fusion](#) and [gravity](#).
- For example, despite **Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation** suggesting the Sun's gravitational collapse, nuclear fusion at its core acts as a vital stabilising force.
 - **Nuclear Fusion involves** the merging of nuclei of light elements like [hydrogen and helium](#), releasing substantial heat energy.
 - This energy, in turn, **creates internal pressure**, counteracting the gravitational force, thus maintaining equilibrium.
- Therefore, Stars like the **Sun sustain this balance between outward fusion energy and inward gravitational pull**, ensuring their enduring presence over billions of years.

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Prelims:

Q. The terms 'Event Horizon', 'Singularity', 'String Theory' and 'Standard Model' are sometimes seen in the news in the context of (2017)

(a) Observation and understanding of the Universe

- (b) Study of the solar and the lunar eclipses
- (c) Placing satellites in the orbit of the Earth
- (d) Origin and evolution of living organisms on the Earth

Ans: (a)

Mains:

Q.How does the Juno Mission of NASA help to understand the origin and evolution of the Earth? **(2017)**

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