

Red Dwarfs and Barnard's star.

Their origin and significance to astronomy.

What is a Red Dwarf?

A red dwarf is a small and relatively cool star on the main sequence, being a M spectral type. Red dwarfs range in mass from a low of 0.075 solar masses (M_{\odot}) to about 0.50 M_{\odot} and have a surface temperature of less than 4000 K. Our sun has 1 solar mass (M_{\odot}) and a surface temperature of 6000 K

Red dwarfs are by far the most common type of star in our galaxy but because they are dull, individual red dwarfs cannot easily be observed. From Earth, not one is visible to the naked eye. Proxima Centauri, the nearest star to the Sun, is a red dwarf, as are twenty of the next thirty nearest. Red dwarfs make up three-quarters of the stars in the Milky Way. ①

Barnard's star. An ancient Red Dwarf.

Barnard's Star is a very low-mass red dwarf star about six light-years away from Earth in the constellation of Ophiuchus. Barnard's Star is the fourth-closest known individual star to the Sun, after the three components of the Alpha Centauri system. Despite its proximity, Barnard's Star, at a dim apparent magnitude of about nine, is not visible with the unaided eye; however, it is much brighter in the infrared than it is in visible light. Barnard's star is thought to be 10 billion years old and older than our galaxy. It must have been captured from elsewhere. Barnard's star is travelling towards us at a very high speed. It will become closer to us than Proxima Centauri. ①

Red Dwarfs are the most common star type in our galaxy. They emit energy as heat and can be long lasting. They can potentially survive trillions of years. They tend to be stable because they convect heat from the core. Intelligent life could be found on planets or moons around a Red Dwarf.