

White dwarfs can be as small as Earth. But they have as much mass as the Sun!

## Black Dwarfs

When a star has used up all its hydrogen fuel, it expands rapidly. Eventually, it collapses under its own gravity and becomes a white dwarf. Although it's out of fuel, a white dwarf still shines brightly, like an electric burner that glows after you turn off the stove.

Like the electric burner, a white dwarf will eventually cool. However, a white dwarf has a long life span. In fact, it can take *hundreds of billions* of years to cool. What's left is a cold, dark object called a *black dwarf*.

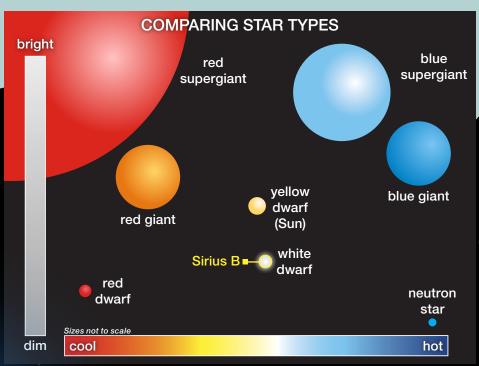
Actually, black dwarfs only exist in theory. Scientists have never observed them because no white dwarfs have had

the chance to cool completely—
the universe isn't old enough!
The universe is "only"
13.7 billion years old. So
it will be a long time until

any black dwarfs form.

Math Moment

A white dwarf star has a density of 1,000 kilograms per cubic centimeter (cc). Imagine you have a block of white dwarf matter that's 108 cc in size, or about the size of a deck of cards. How much does your block of matter weigh? 1 cc = 1,000 kg



Sirius B is a white dwarf star. It looks white because it is fairly hot. A white dwarf star isn't very bright compared to other star types.

## THE FUTURE OF THE SUN

A

The Sun as a yellow dwarf (now)

The Sun as
a white dwarf
(in 6 billion years)

B

The Sun as a red giant (in 5 billion years)

First, the Sun (A) will become a red giant (B) and expand to 100 times its starting diameter. Then it will become a white dwarf (C) and collapse down to the size of Earth!

Image not to scale