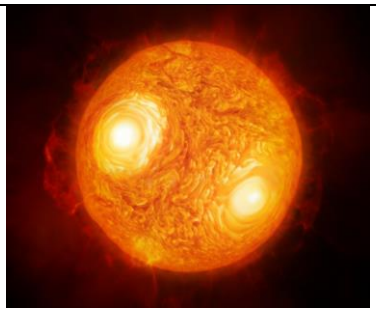
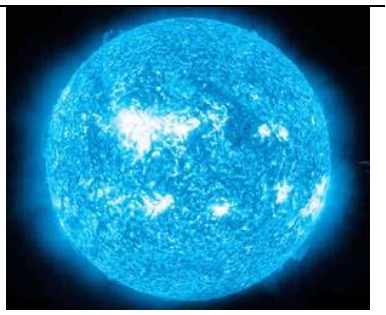
Hypergiants



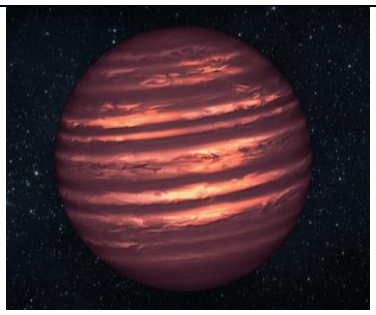
A hypergiant is an extremely uncommon kind of star which exhibits exceptionally strong stellar currents that lead it to have an elevated luminosity, mass, size, and diminution of mass.

Supergiants



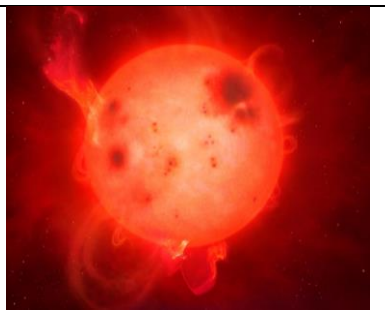
Supergiant stars are some of the biggest and brightest stars in the universe. Supergiant celestial bodies, with absolute optical scales ranging from roughly 3 to 8, are in the top part of the HR diagram.

Brown Dwarfs



Brown dwarfs or failed stars, are substellar entities which, contrary to main-sequence stellar objects, cannot be big enough to support the nuclear fusion of typical hydrogen into helium within their cores.

Red Dwarfs

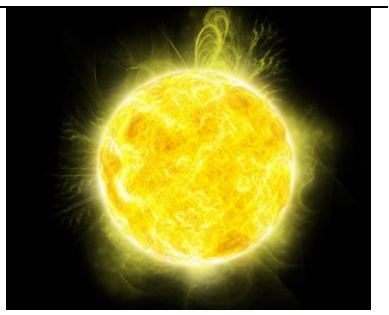


Red dwarfs are probably the most prevalent form of stellar objects in our spiral galaxy, or at least within the vicinity of the Sun, although they are difficult to observe individually due to their low light.

White Dwarfs

A star core residual known as a white dwarf is primarily made up of electron-degenerate materials. White dwarfs do not undergo fusion; hence their low brightness is caused by a discharge of leftover thermal energy.

Main Sequence



A celestial body that is in the stable stage of its life cycle is referred to as a main sequence star. In the cosmos, they constitute among the most prevalent kind of star.