

Overview

Star-SnSR

Proxima Centauri is a special star to us here on earth because it's the second closest star to us at a distance of 4.2 light years away. It was discovered by the Scottish astronomer, Robert Innes, in 1915 and he named it using the Latin word Proxima, meaning *next to* or *nearest to*.



Proxima Centauri. Credit: ESA/Hubble Licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported license

It's a red dwarf and these types of stars are considered to be relatively cold star (for a star, that is) and as such they do not shine very brightly. Even though it is the closest star to us; it can't be seen by the naked eye.



Artists impression of Proxima Centauri. Public domain.

It may be small, it mightn't be bright, but it does have a long and prosperous life ahead of it. Proxima Centauri slowly burns its hydrogen and will be glowing billions of years after our sun has dwindled into a white dwarf. In fact, scientists estimate that Proxima has about another **4 trillion years** of life still ahead of it. That's 300 times the age of our universe (our universe is only 13.8 billion years old).

Physical Properties

- Mass 244 x 10²⁷ kg (12% the mass of our sun)
- Surface temperature 3,042 K (our sun is 5,778 K)
- **Radius** 100,800 km (our sun is 695,800 km)
- Constellation: Centaurus



Proxima Centauri, a very special star in the universe because it is the closest star to Earth, outside of our Sun.

You too can now keep Proxima Centauri close by following these simple instructions. When finished, place it in your pocket for safe keeping.

DIFFICULTY FACTOR

- Two out of three cheeky aliens.
- Requires some tricky assembly of the five sections of the star, but with patience, is readily achieved.
- · Approximately 15 minutes to make.

INSTRUCTIONS

YOU WILL NEED

- 1. Single sided print of the last two pages
- 2. Scissors
- 3. Pencils to add colour (optional)
- 4. Patience

METHOD

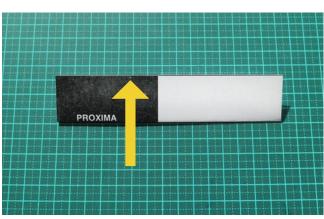
- 1. Cut out the 5 pieces
- 2. Take one piece and fold as per the instructions below.
- 3. Optional Colour in the words for a splash of fun.



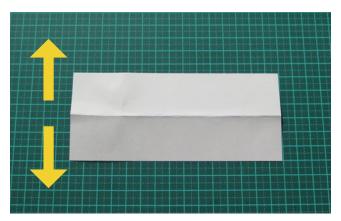




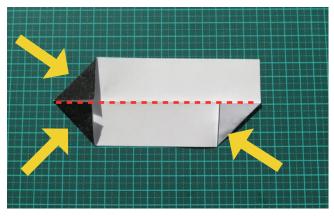
1. Place your first piece down on a flat surface and then flip to face down.



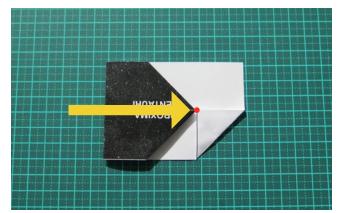
2. Fold in half



3. Then open up again.



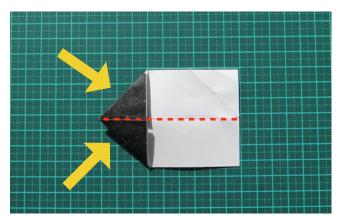
4. Fold the three corners into the centre line.



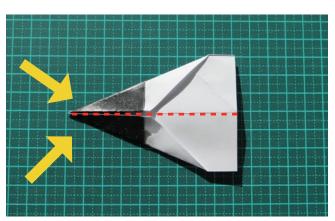
5. Fold from the left to the right, to meet the point of the other triangle.



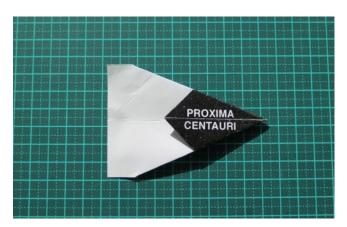
6. Turn the paper over.



7. Fold the left hand corners into the centre line again.



8. Fold another time towards the centre line (it's a bit like making a paper aeroplane).



9. Flip over again



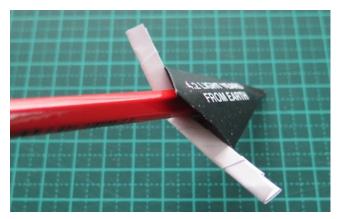
10. Fold in half from left to right and tuck the paper underneath the black flap.



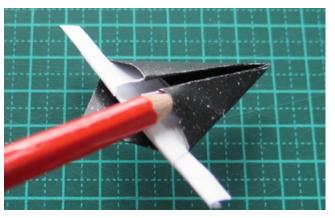
11. Repeat - Fold in half from left to right and tuck the paper underneath the black flap.



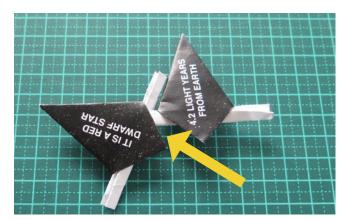
12. Repeat for one last time.



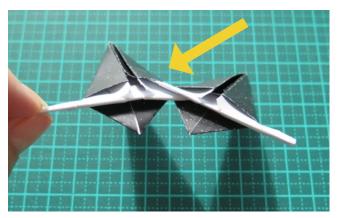
13. View of pocket on top side of the folded paper



14. View of underside pockets (two)



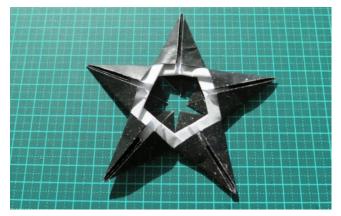
15. This is the tricky bit - patience required. Slot one wing into the top pocket (photos shows left into right)



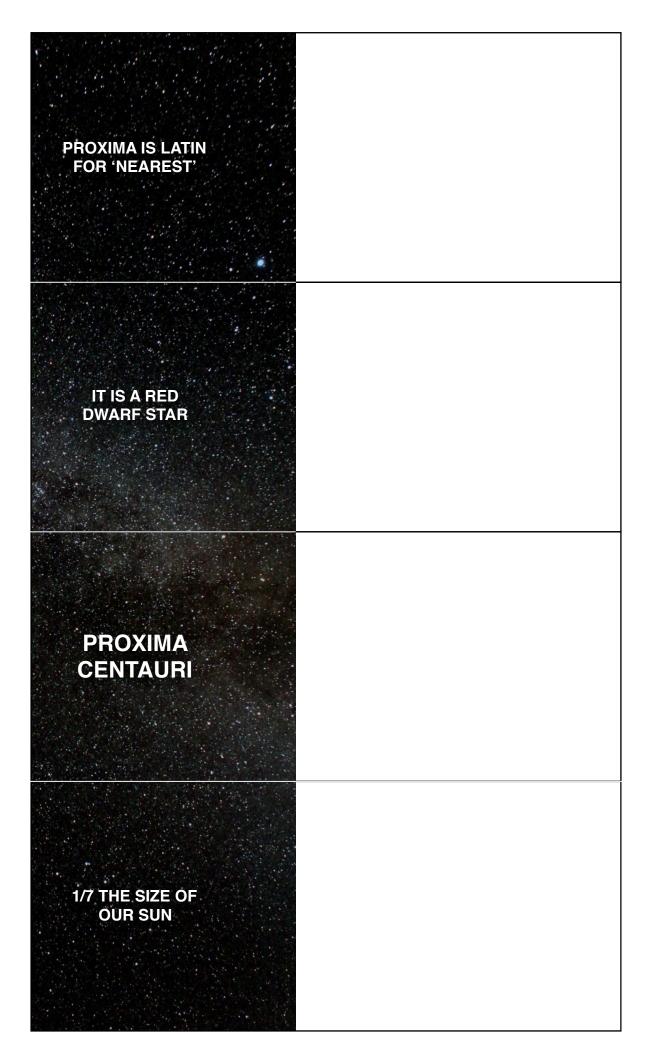
16. Flip around and slot the pocketed piece's wing into the underside pocket of the other piece of paper.



17. Continue one piece at a time, ending by slotting the two remaining wings into the opposing piece.



The back view.





Background image 'Constellation swan in front of the Milkyway' by Eclipse.sx 26 September 2009, under Creative Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported license.