

## Basic information

Average Density:  $1.4 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Luminosity (J/s): *a trillion-trillion* 100 W bulbs!

Rotation Period (*equatorial*): 25 days

Surface temperature:  $\sim 5800 \text{ K}$

Core temperature:  $\sim 15,000,000 \text{ K}$

## The Sun (*Sol*)

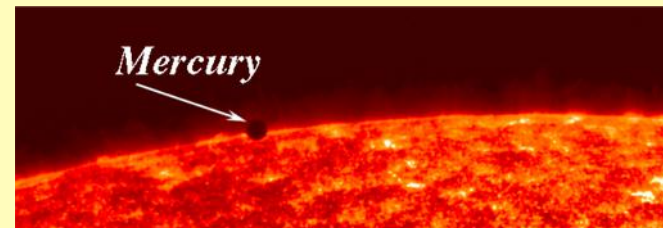
- **NEVER** look directly at the Sun (eg. *Galileo*)
- an *average* star & the *only one* in our solar system
- composed of *hot gas* (mostly *H, He*)
- contains *99.9%* of the mass of *solar system*



**Q:** Do planetary orbits make sense given this?

## Size

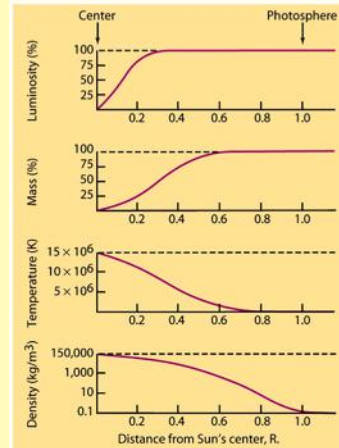
- *109 times* the *diameter* of *Earth*
- about *1 million Earths* could fit *inside* Sun



- $\sim 330,000$  times as *massive* as *Earth*

## Interior Structure

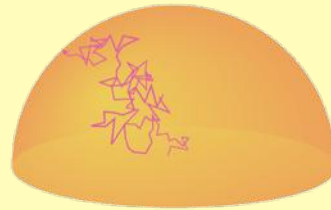
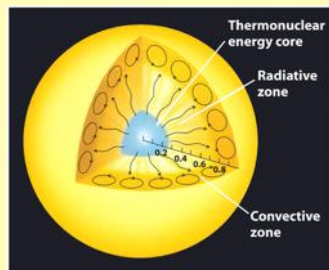
- *solar interior: helioseismology & observed solar output as constraints*
- *95% of mass within inner 50% of the Sun*
- *all energy production within inner 25% of Sun ie. Sun's core*



- *energy is transported outward from core*
- *conduction: energy transfer via atomic collisions*  
(eg) *iron frying pan on the stove*
- *convection: energy carried by fluid motion*  
(eg) *water on the stove; thunderheads*
- *radiation: energy radiated via EM waves*  
(eg) *a nice fire; you!*

*CLICKER: sunshine warms you mainly due to...*  
(a) conduction (b) convection (c) radiation

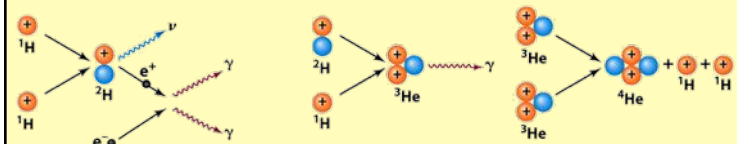
- *only radiation & convection operate inside Sun*
- *mode depends on temperature, density, gradient*



- *average core velocity of photons: 50 cm/hour*
- *collisions with electrons randomize photon paths*
- *~200,000 years for core energy to reach surface*

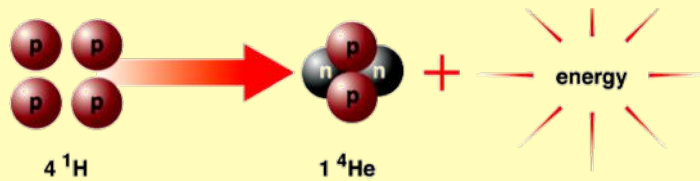
## Fusion

- *energy can't be from burning, chem rxn, grav cont*
- *at temp > 10 million K, H fuses into He (in core)*
- *Sun fuses 600 million metric tonnes of H per sec*
- *occurs in steps: proton-proton chain*



- *produces gamma ray photons ( $\gamma$ ) & neutrinos ( $\nu$ )*

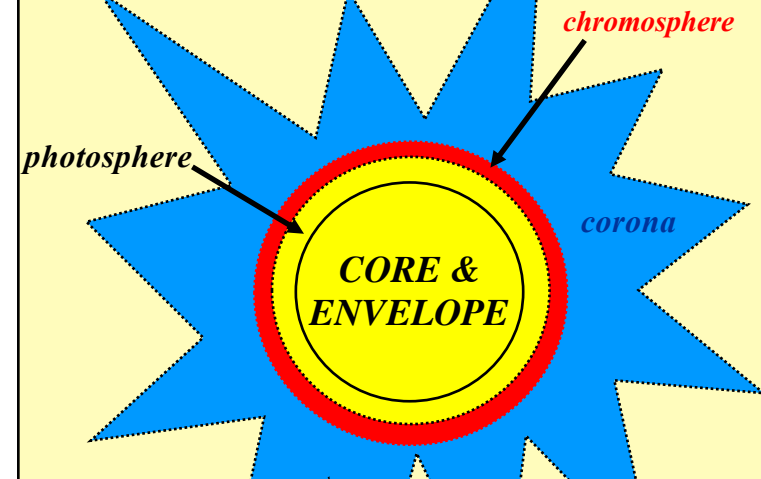
- *mass* of 4 *H* is *greater* than 1 *He* (& 2 *positrons*)



- “lost” *mass* is converted to *energy*:  $E = mc^2$

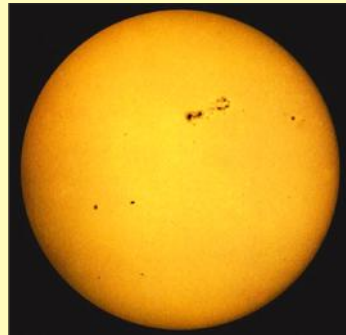
(*eg*) converting 1 kg of *H* to *He* releases the same energy as burning 20,000 tonnes of coal!

## Solar atmosphere



## Photosphere

- “*sphere of light*”
- ~ 400 km thick
- *temperature*: ~5800 K
- *visible layer* (“*surface*”) of *Sun*; only *appears* solid (*eg*) like looking into fog



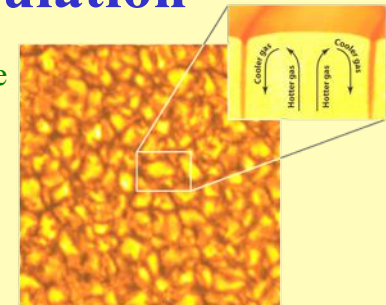
## Granulation

- *blotchy patterns* visible on the *photosphere*

- *convection cells* transport *energy* from *interior*

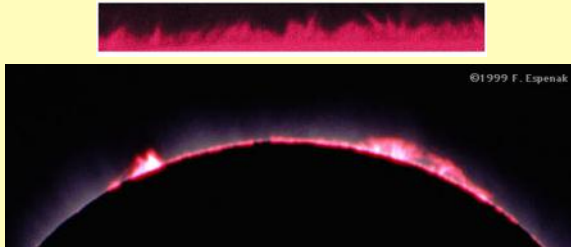
- *granules* ~ 1000 km wide - bigger than *Texas*!

*Q*: Why are they dark along their edges?



## Chromosphere

- “sphere of colour”



- dim, low density gas layer visible during eclipses
- emission line spectra (eg)  $H_\alpha$  (Balmer), 656 nm
- ~2000 km thick; temperatures up to 25,000 K

## Chromosphere (*Venus transit*)



## Corona

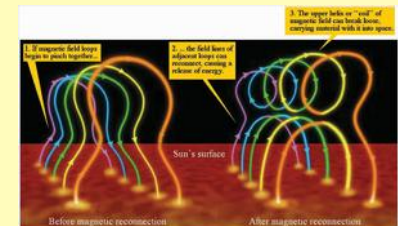
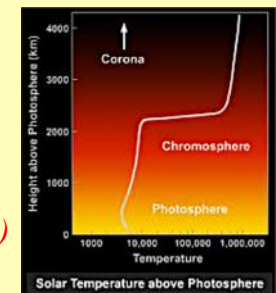
- outermost layer
- very high temperature, very low density gas
- emission line spectra
- ionized species  
⇒ high temperatures
- 1930's: 1-2 million K



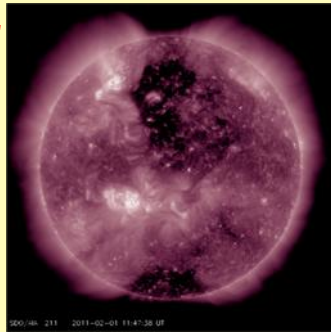
**Q:** High temperature but not “hot” ... ???

**Q:** Why is temperature of corona so incredibly high?

- magnetic field energy released during reconnection of coronal arches (nanoflares)



- corona emits *UV & X-rays*
- only *one millionth* as bright as *photosphere*
- "like" *full moon*



**CLICKER:** The corona is very dim relative to the photosphere because...?

- (a) most of the emission is not in visible light  
 (b) the density is very low  
 (c) it contains colder gas than the photosphere  
 (d) magnetic field lines are unable to trap hot gas  
 (e) both a & b   (f) both b & c   (g) both c & d

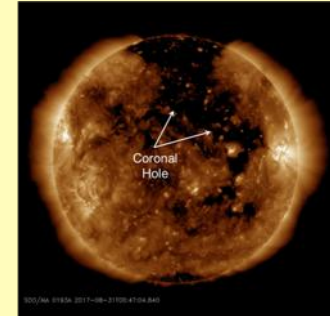
## The Solar Wind

- mass loss from *corona*
- *electrons, H & He nuclei*
- *one million tonnes/second*

• preferential loss via open field lines: *coronal holes*

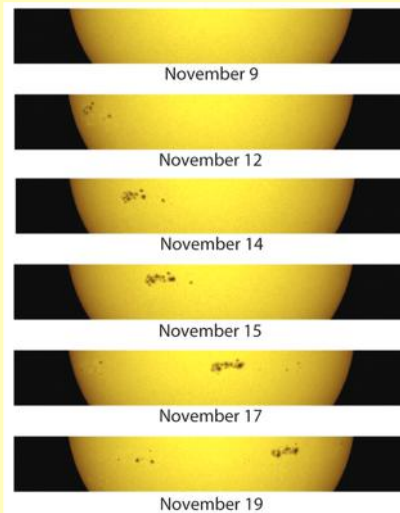
• average speed & density:  
 450 km/s &  $< 5 \text{ per cm}^3$

• SW loss  $\sim 0.1 \%$  of *Sun's* mass over *lifetime*

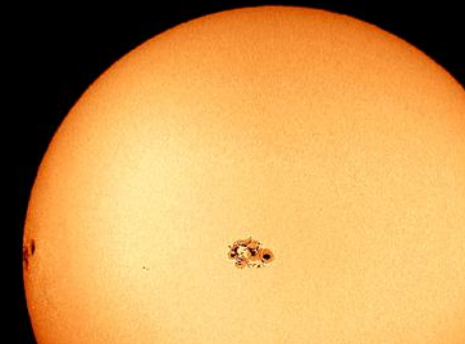


## Sunspots

- *Earth* sized *dark regions* on *photosphere*
- *rotation* of *Sun*:  
 - 25 days at *equator*  
 - 35 days at *poles*
- *differential rotation* (*Sun* is not a solid)

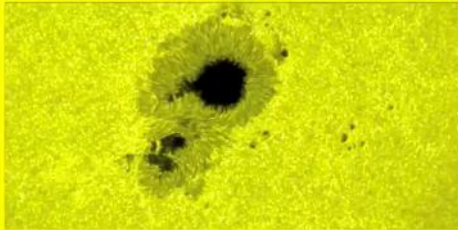


## Sunspot Groups

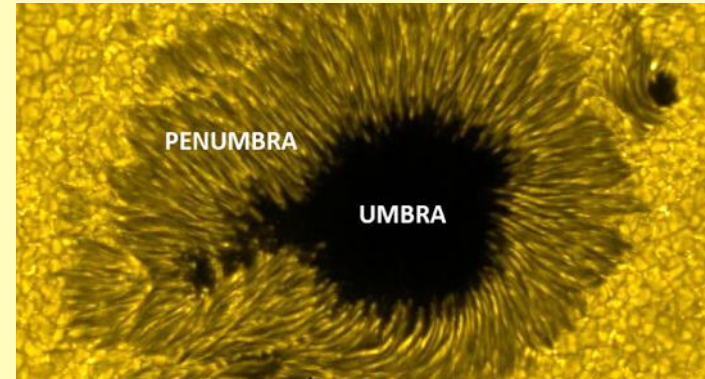




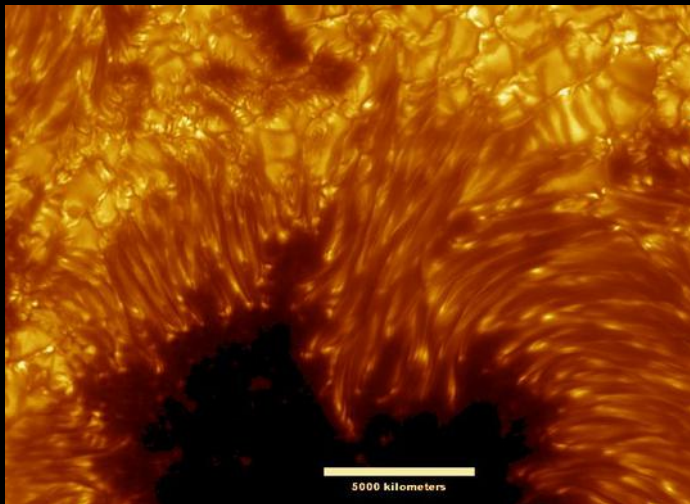
## Sunspots & granulation



*Q: why do sunspots appear dark? Are they?*

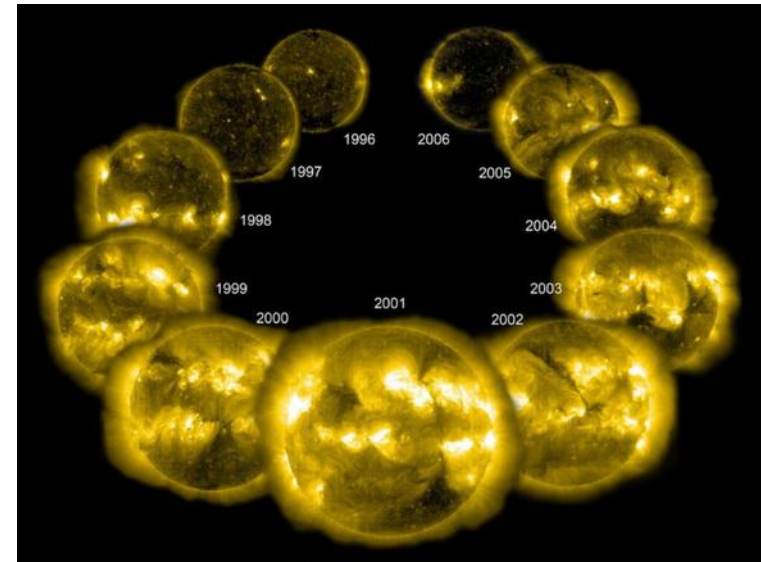
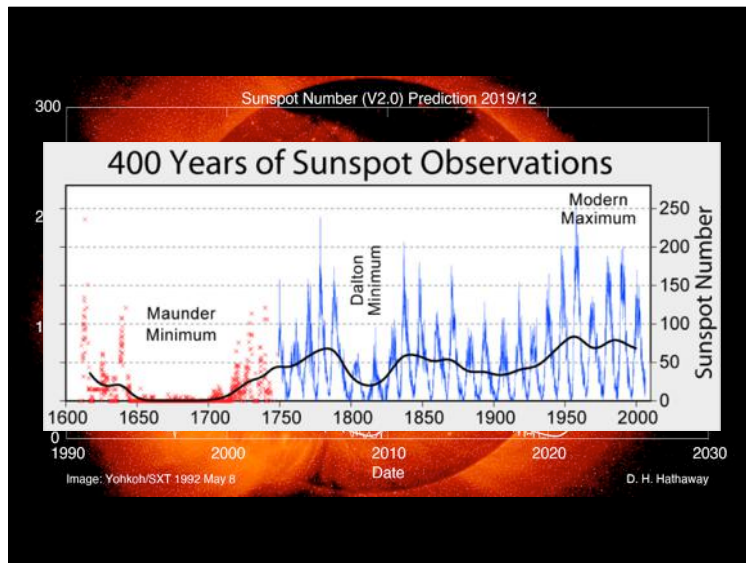


- at *lower* temp than ambient gas ( $\sim 4300\text{ K}$ )



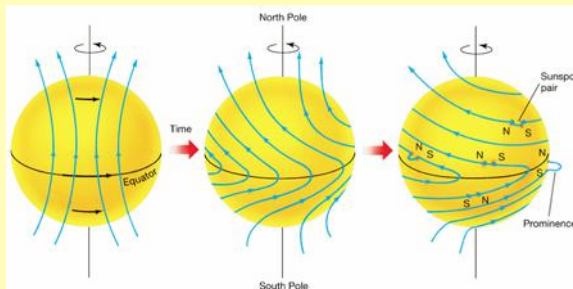
## Solar Cycle

- *Sun* has a *magnetic field* of varying strength  
(eg) Earth: 0.5 G; Sun: 1-100 G; sunspots: 1000's G
- *sunspot* formation related to *magnetic field*
- *sunspots*: regions of *concentrated magnetic field*
- *sunspot cycle* takes  $\sim 11$  years, max to max
- *magnetic field orientation*: 22 year solar cycle



## Sunspot Origin

- **Sun's magnetic field** causes **sunspots**



- **magnetic field lines** in **photosphere** are "concentrated" by **differential rotation**

- **convection** causes **field lines** to **tangle & twist**

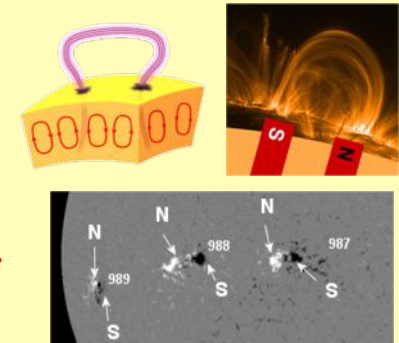
- **kinks form**, poking through **photosphere**

- **kinked field line** = **intense magnetic field**

- **sunspots form at base of each loop (in pairs)**

- **hot plasma repelled by magnetic field**  $\Rightarrow$  **cooler**

**Q:** Why do **sunspots** eventually disappear?

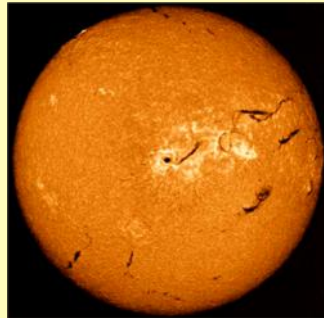


- ***prominences***: loops of gas from ***chromosphere***
- eventually *fall back* into ***Sun***

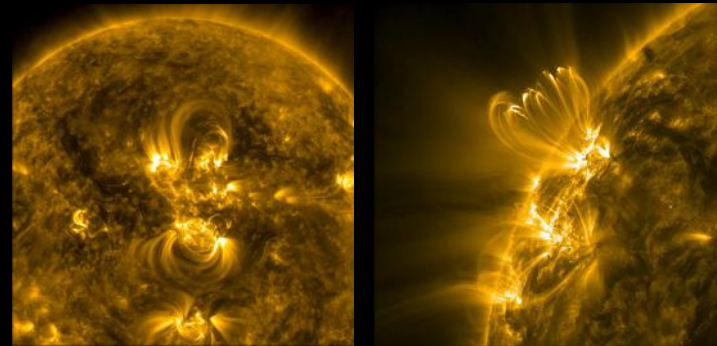
***Q***: Why are they *loops*?

- ***filaments***: ***prominences*** viewed from *above*

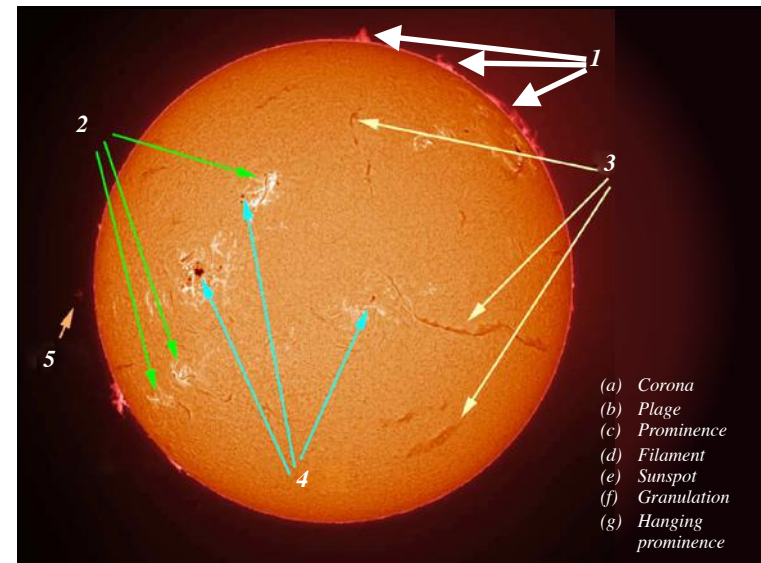
- ***plages***: bright regions in ***chromosphere*** prior to appearance of ***sunspots***



## Prominences



## Hanging Prominence





## Flares & CMEs

- *speed* & *density*: up to 1000 km/s, 100 cm<sup>-3</sup>
- may *penetrate Earth's magnetic field* & *cause electrical disruptions*  
(eg) 1989 Hydro Quebec
- *classes*:  $A < B < C < M < X$
- *associated with sunspots*

