Physics SURVEY

The Physics Department is surveying all students who take physics courses to assess the department's "human climate." (e.g. inclusivity issues, participation in activities, etc)

http://bit.ly/physUGsurvey

(I will send out an e-mail to the class with the link)

Today's Topics

Monday, November 11, 2019 (Week 11, lecture 26) – Chapters 15, 16.

0. The Sun: a visual introduction

1. Sun's surface

2. Sun's internal structure

3. Solar fusion

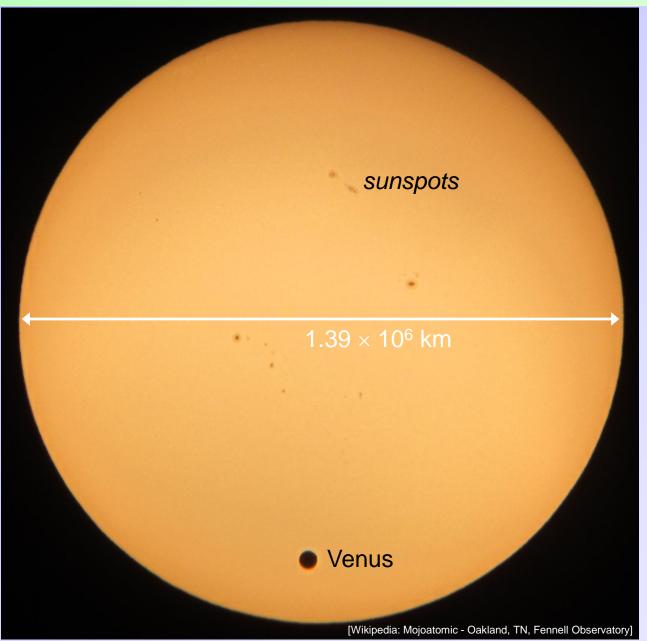






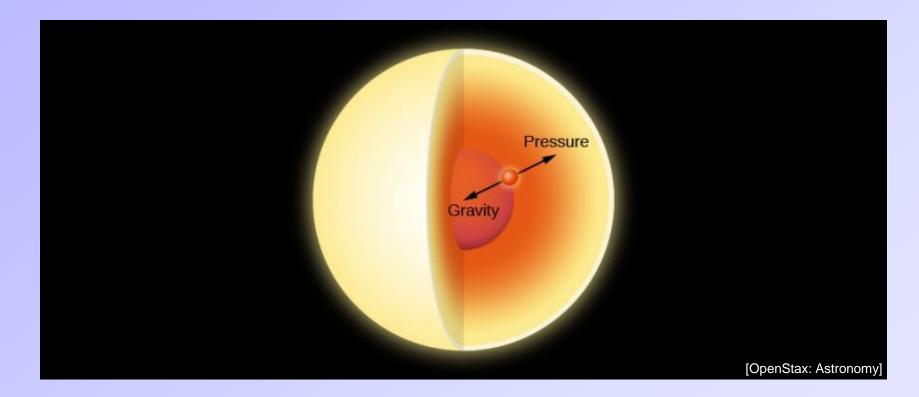


Our Sun



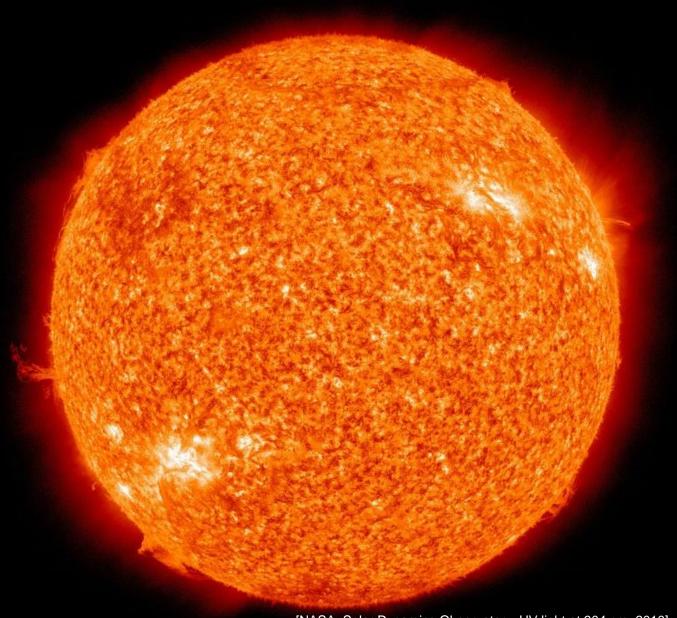
Transit of Venus, 2012. *(visible light)*

Solar Equilibrium Gravity vs Fusion Heat



Hydrostatic Equilibrium: In the Sun (and any star), the **inward force of gravity** is **exactly balanced** at each point by the **outward force of gas pressure** due to **heat** from <u>nuclear fusion</u>.

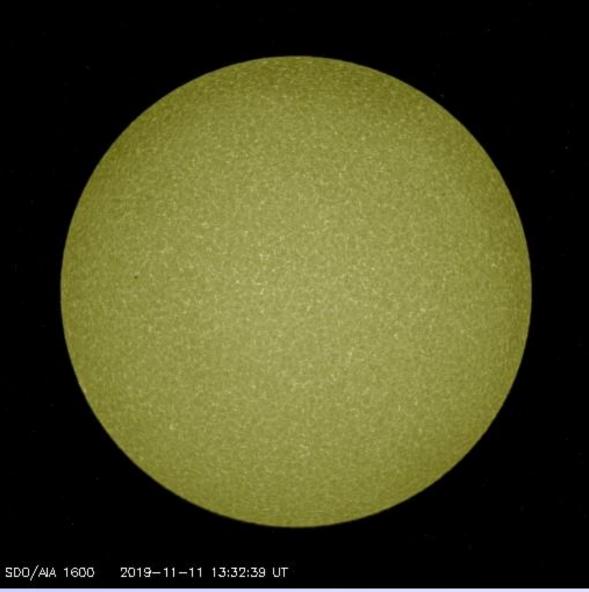




[NASA: Solar Dynamics Observatory, UV light at 304 nm, 2010]

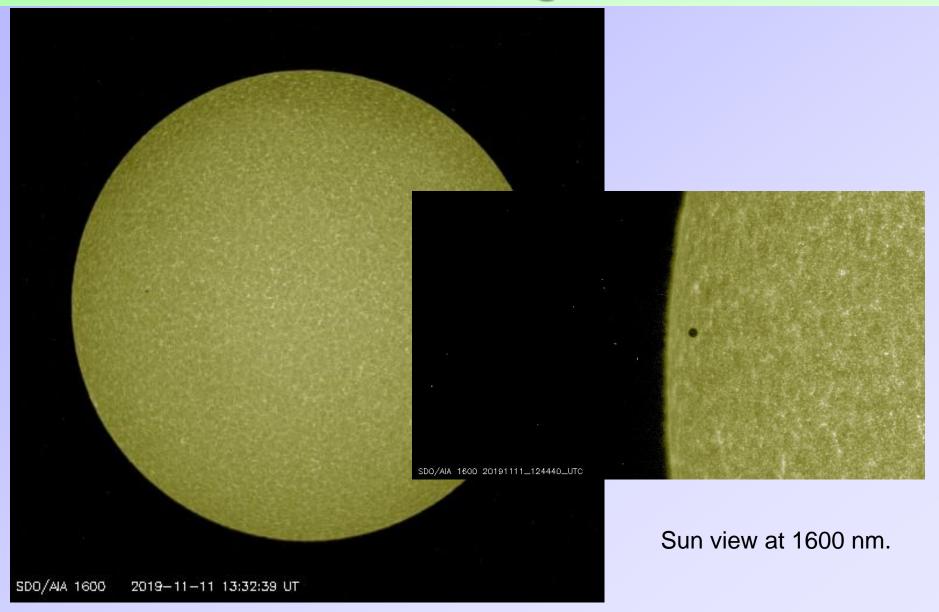


Transit of Mercury, May 9, 2016



Sun view at 1600 nm.

Transit of Mercury, November 11, 2019 (i.e. right now)

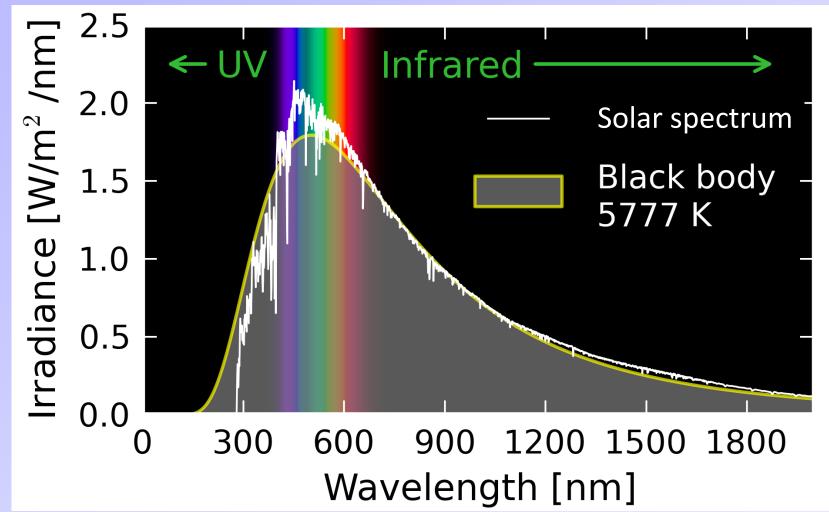


Transit of Mercury, November 11, 2019 (i.e. right now)



Our Sun

Blackbody Radiation Source

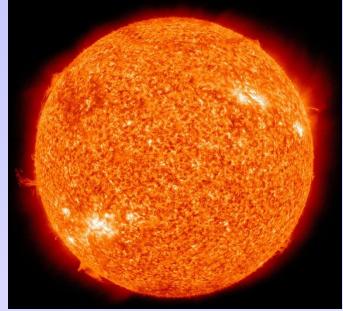


[Wikimedia Commons: Danmichaelo, public domain]

Our Sun: Surface (photosphere)

Properties

- Temperature = 5777 K (surface/photosphere)
- Substance: Plasma (electrons & nuclei are dissociated).
- Magnetosphere: ~ 1 Gauss at surface. (exception: sunspots at 3000 G)
- Rotation period: T_{equator} = 25 days, T_{poles} = 34 days.
- Rotation axis tilt: 7.25° with respect to ecliptic.

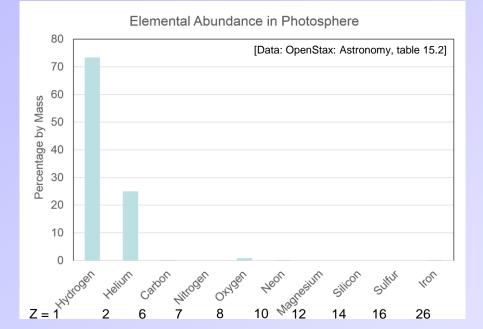


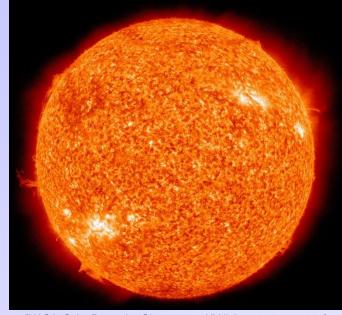
[NASA: Solar Dynamics Observatory, UV light at 304 nm, 2010]

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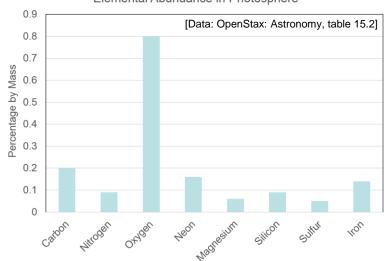
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[NASA: Solar Dynamics Observatory, UV light at 304 nm, 2010]



Elemental Abundance in Photosphere

Solar Wind

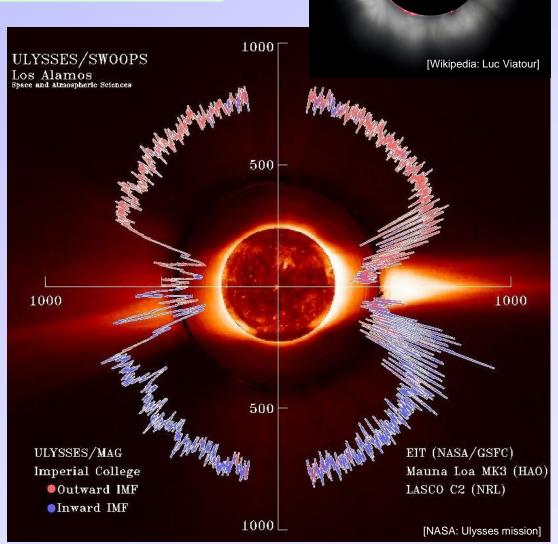
Extension of the Corona



Solar Wind

Extension of the Corona

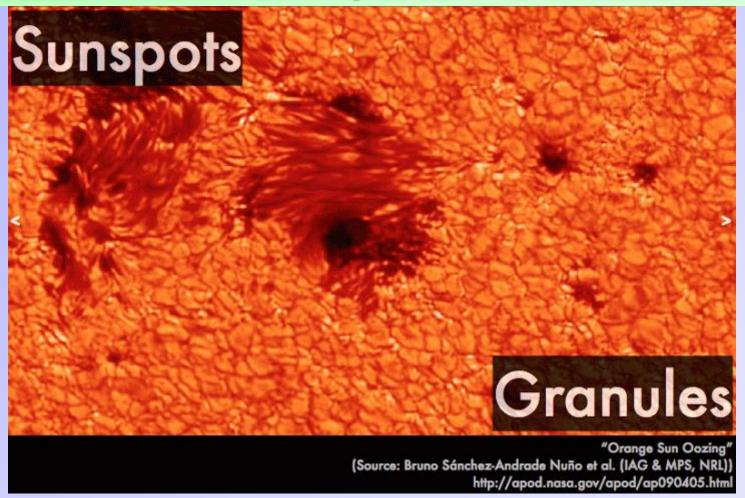
- Corona is very hot (1 million Kelvin)
- Solar wind consists of:
 - ➢ protons
 - ➤ electrons
 - > alpha particles (He nuclei)
- Energy range: 0.5 10 keV
- Solar wind speed: 400 750 m/s
- Strongest emission is from coronal holes.



Our Sun's Surface

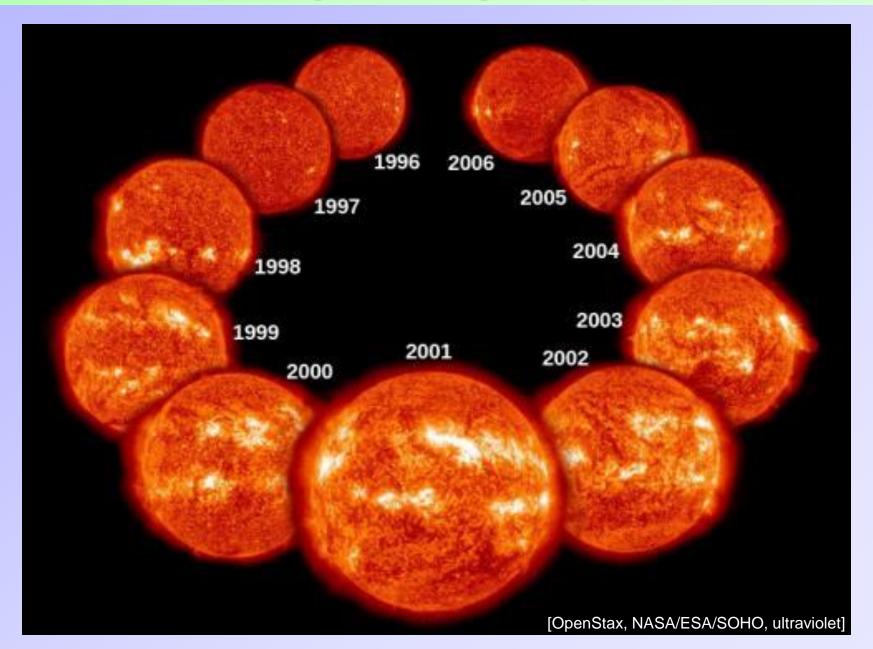
[NASA: Solar Dynamics Observatory, October 18, 2010]

Our Sun: Sunspots & Granules



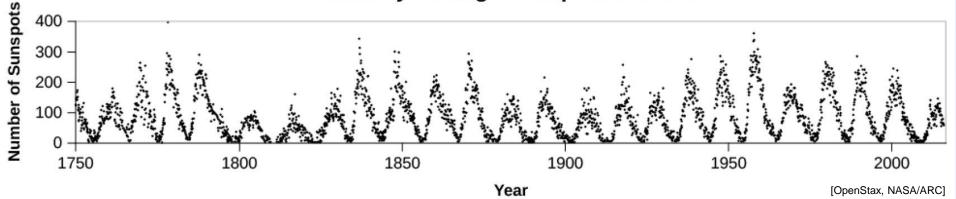
Sunspot size ~ 10,000-20,000 km Sunspot = cooler surface region with strong magnetic field. → convection is impede by magnetic field. Granule size ~ 1500 km granule = convective cell

Solar Cycle: 11 year period



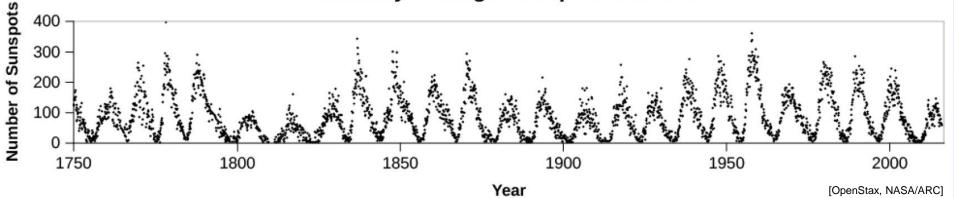
Sunspots: 11 year cycle

Monthly Average Sunspot Numbers



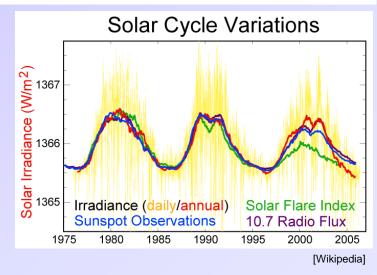
Sunspots: 11 year cycle

Monthly Average Sunspot Numbers



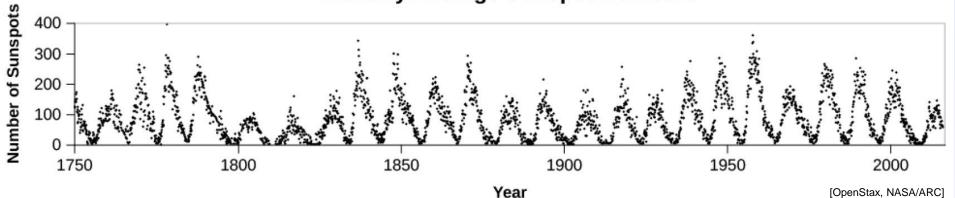
The following all vary in-sync with the solar cycle:

- Number of **sunspots**.
- Solar flares and coronal mass ejections.
- Total solar irradiance (but only by 0.1 %).
- Solar UV irradiance.



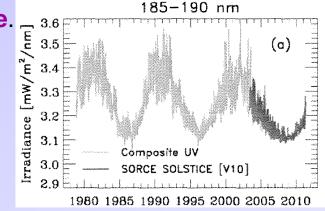
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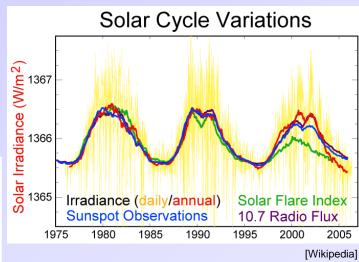


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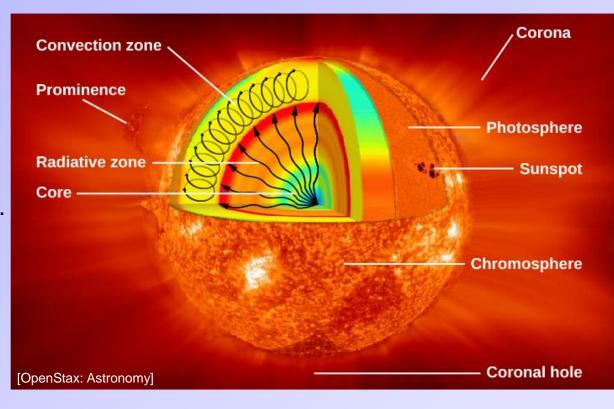




Our Sun: Structure

Structure determined from:

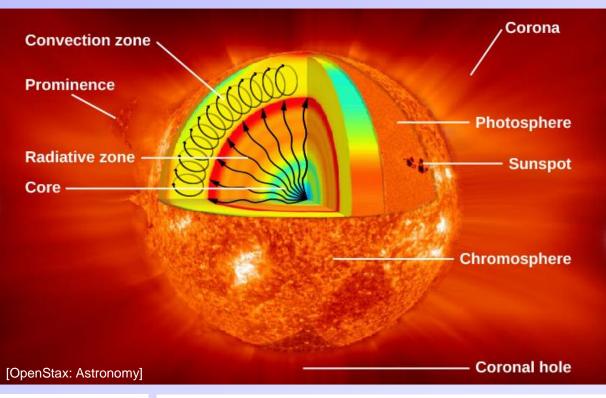
- Computer modelling.
- Helioseismology.
- Neutrino measurements.



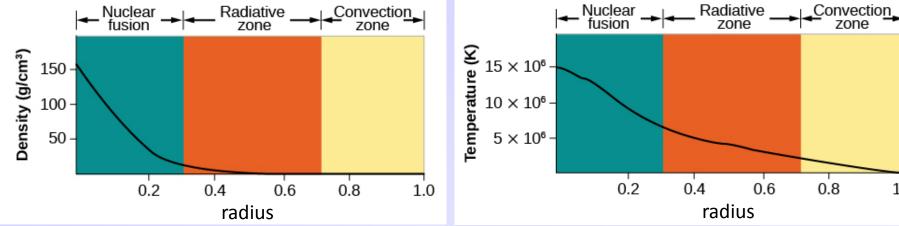
Our Sun: Structure

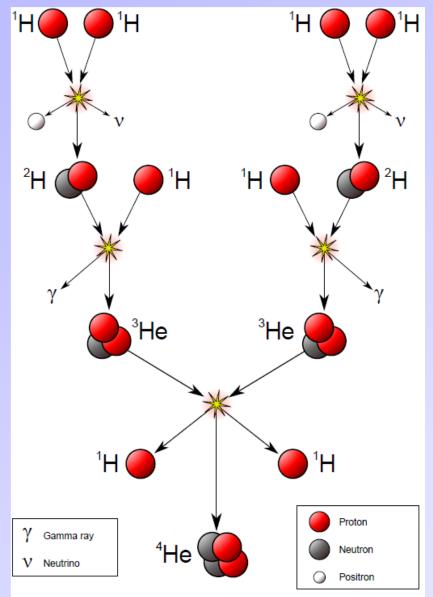
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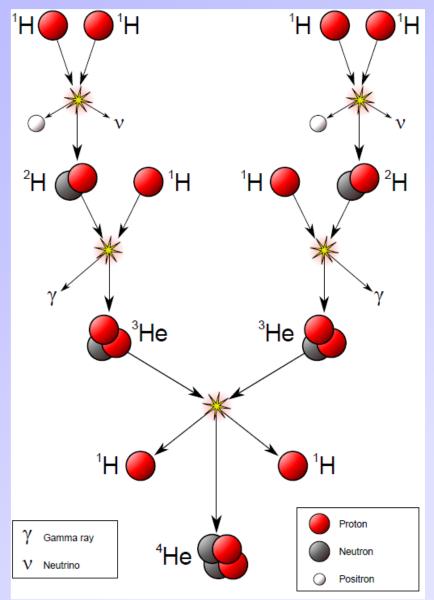
1.0





(see also Sept. 20 lecture)

9 billions years *weak force*

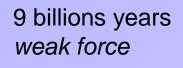


(Note: $1 \text{ eV} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$)

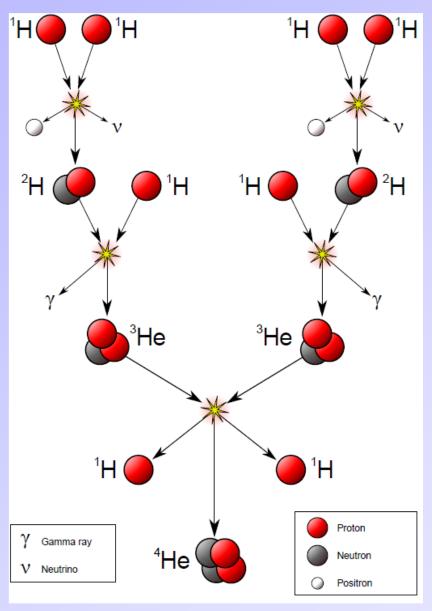
 $2\times 1.442\;\text{MeV}$

(see also Sept. 20 lecture)

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4 seconds strong force



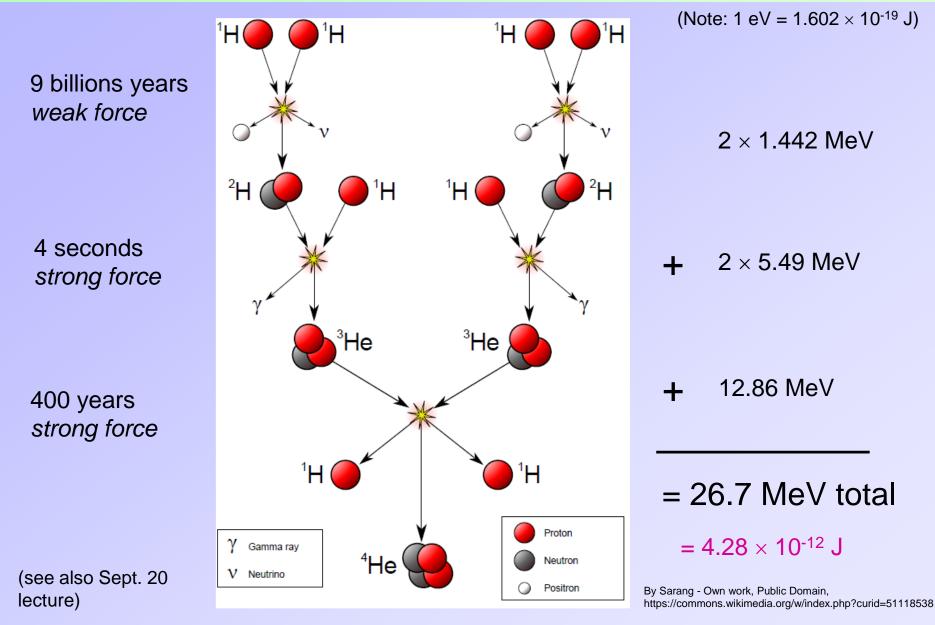
(Note: $1 \text{ eV} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$)

 $2 \times 1.442 \text{ MeV}$

+ 2 × 5.49 MeV

(see also Sept. 20 lecture)

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Einstein: Mass & Energy

$$Energy = E = mc^{2}$$

$$\int_{mass} \int_{c = speed of light}$$