



Our Home Star: The Sun

Physical Sciences

Broward College

Prepared for AST 1002

Horizons in Astronomy

Objectives

- What is the Sun?
- Sun's Properties
- Fusion
- Sun's Layers
- Solar Features and the Sun Cycle
- Solar Energy Production

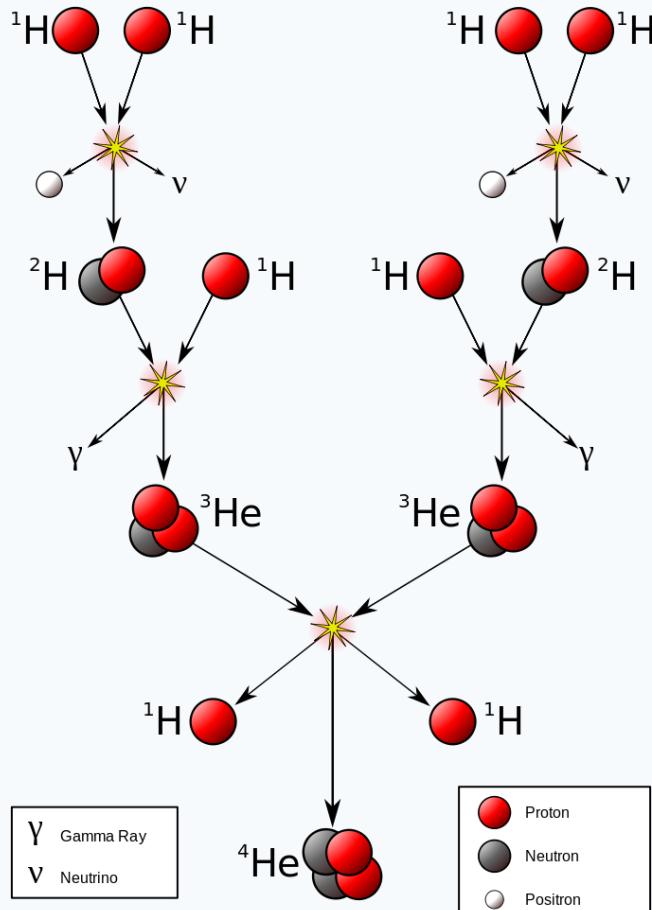
What is the Sun?

- Our nearest star.
- The center of our Solar System.
- The main engine for all the heat produced in the solar system.

Solar Properties and the Calculation

| Property | Calculation |
|---|---|
| Distance: 1.49×10^8 km = 1 A.U. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Aristotle was the first person to consider the distance to the Sun. But Kepler was the first to obtain a precise measurement.Recent measurements use radar bouncing off other planets to obtain more precise measurements. |
| Size: 1.4×10^6 meter = 0.5° | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Aristarchus was the first to consider the size of the Sun.The modern method involves the angle of the light rays.150 Earths would fit across the diameter of the sun. |
| Mass: 2×10^{30} kg | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Newton was the first person to find accurately the mass of the sun with his theory of gravitation and the periods of the planets.300,000X more massive than the Earth. |
| Density: 1.4 g/cm^3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The density is a simple calculation of the mass over the volume.The density is only 40 percent higher than water suggesting a gaseous composition. |

The Energy Production of the Sun



- The Sun's core is dense enough to overcome the atomic forces due to great gravity. This allows two hydrogen to form a bond to make deuterium (hydrogen with an extra electron). Then two deuterium combine to create a light helium (helium with one neutron). Finally, two light heliums combine to make a regular helium with a hydrogen to restart the cycle.
- The process creates a gamma-ray that is highest energy of light that we observe. It takes the light 100,000 years to escape the Sun as a visible photon.

Figure 1. Solar Fusion (Wiki)

Cross Section of the Sun

- Core: 8,000,000K
- Radiative Zone: ~100,000K
- Convective Zone: ~500,000K
- Photosphere: 5,700K
- Chromosphere: 4,300-40,000K
- Corona: 2,000,000K

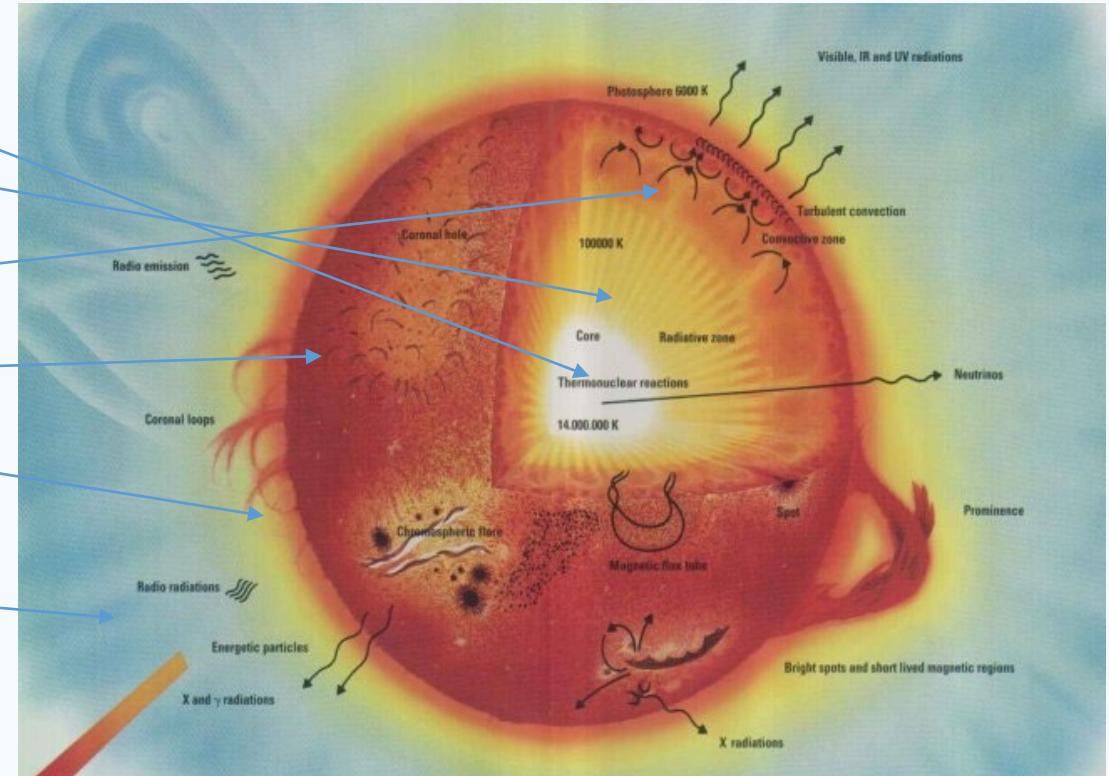


Figure 2. Sun's Cross Section (Wiki)

Surface Features of the Sun

- **Prominences**
 - Steam from the sun with some charge, can be large
- **Flares**
 - Associated with sun spots, charged particles driven out by magnetic field
- **Spots**
 - Cooler areas of the Sun due to solar flares
- **Granules/Spicules**
 - Larger/Smaller “bubbles” on the photosphere of the Sun

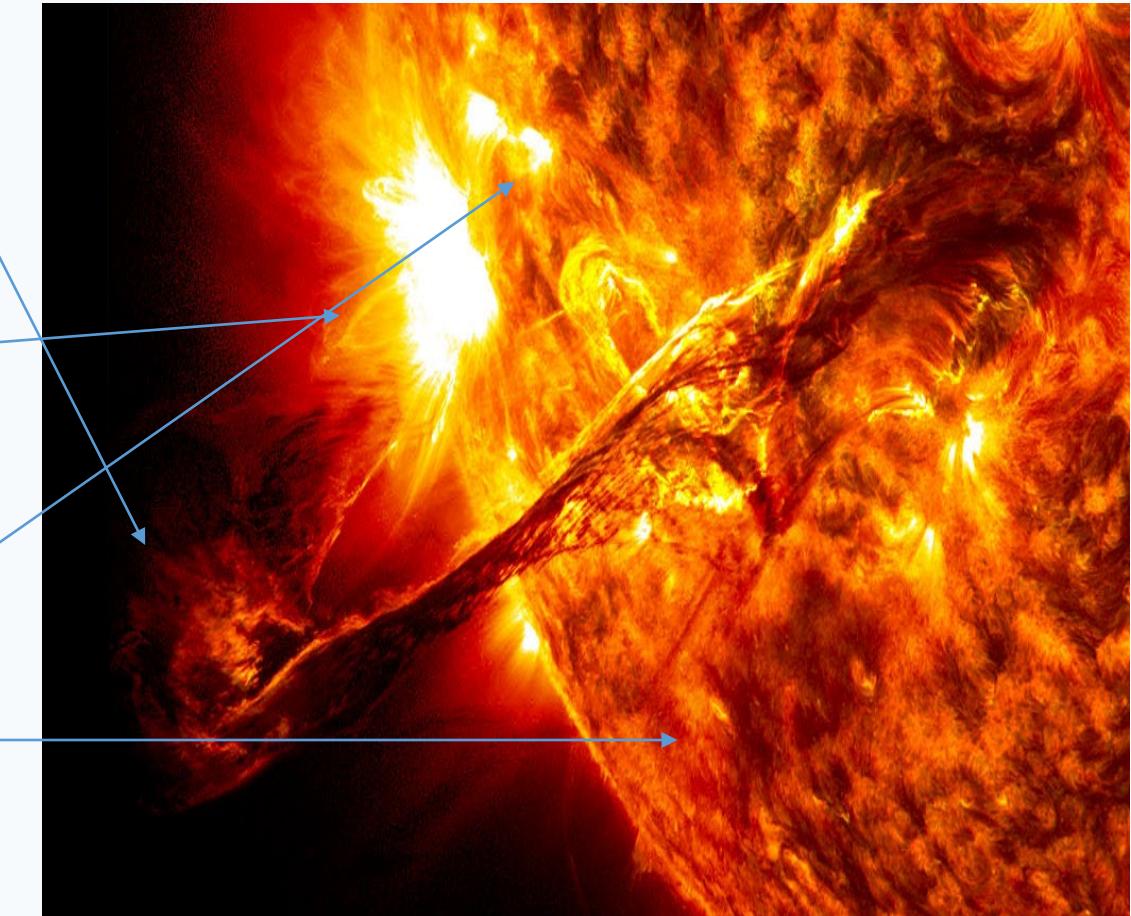


Figure 3. Surface of the Sun with a Prominence (Wiki)

Solar Spectrum

- The spectrum that we observe from the Sun is mainly from the photosphere, chromosphere, and the corona. These layers received their energy from the lower layers of the Sun.
- Some of the layers are absorbed by the atmospheric layers of the Earth thus creating the Greenhouse effect.

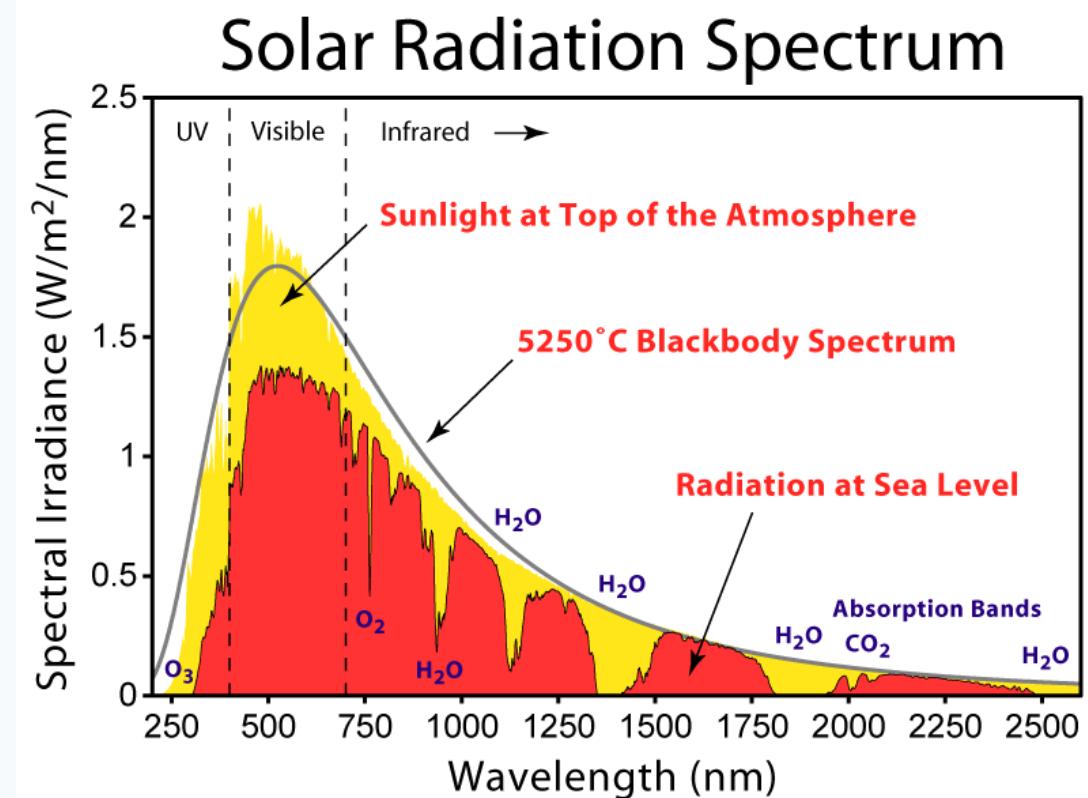
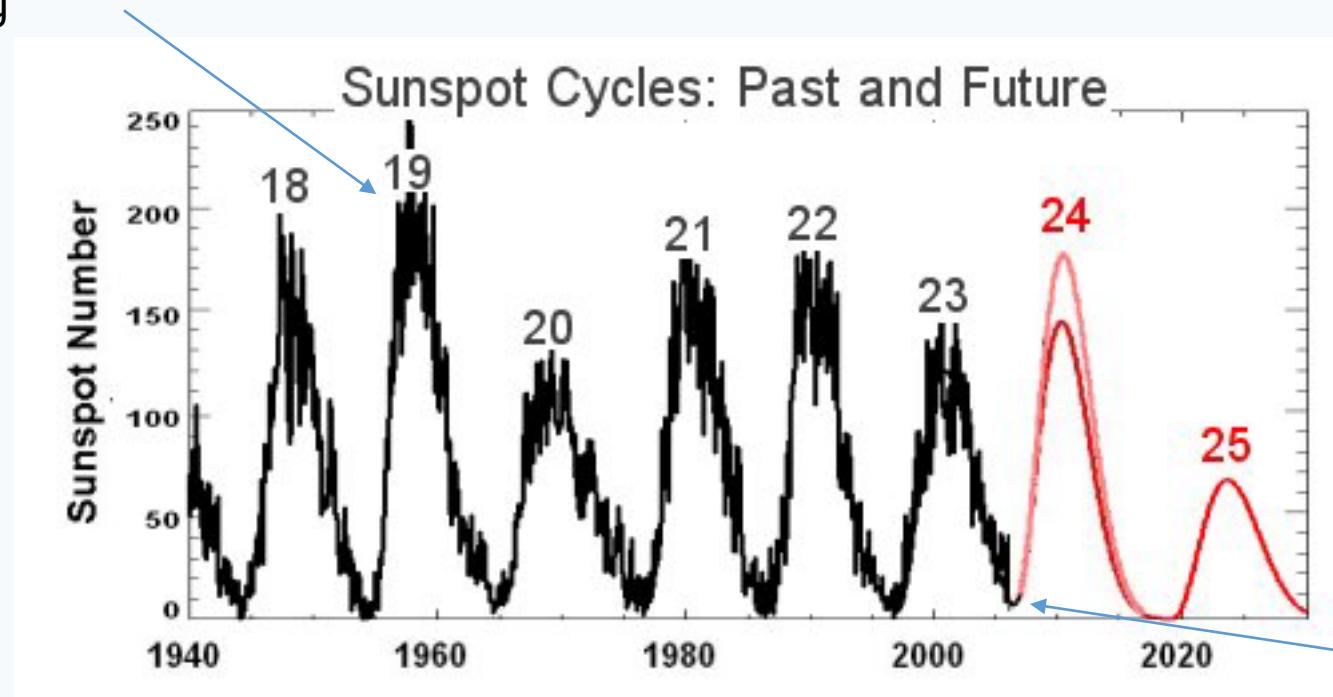


Figure 4. The Solar Spectrum

Sunspot Cycle

Maximum – Magnetic Field
Flipping



Minimum – Magnetic
Field Stabilizing

Figure 5. Sunspot Cycle (Wiki)

What is Solar Energy?

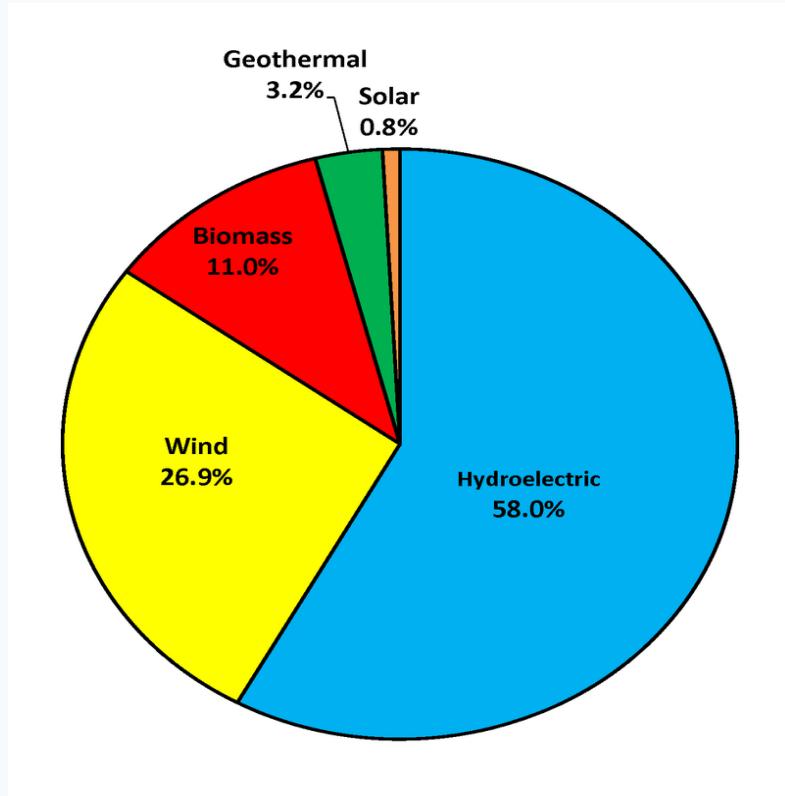


Figure 6. Renewable Energy Resources (Wiki)

- Hydroelectric, Wind, Peat Moss, Geothermal, and Solar are all considered renewable energy resources as they can be replaced in our lifetimes.
- We use the Sun's energy to create power here on Earth.
- Solar energy is the conversion of solar radiation into either mechanical energy, heat, electricity.
- Solar technologies use the radiative energy of the sun to heat material directly or to convert mechanical energy using turbines or semi-conductive materials.

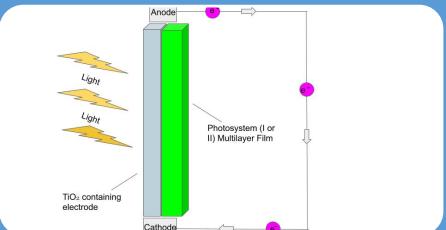
Types of Solar Power Production



Solar Power Farm

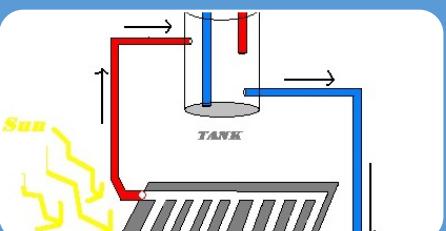
- Warm convection from sunlight directed by mirrors causes a turbine to spin. Extra energy is directed to wind turbines

Figure 6 (Wiki)



Solar Photovoltaic Panels

- Photons from the Sun strike the upper layer creating potential energy for the electrons in the silicon layer of the panel.
- The conductive silicon of the lower layer attracts the electrons in the “holes” and the electrons flow through the circuits to create a current.
- The current heats water or charge a battery. Figure 7 (Wiki)



Solar Water Heater

- Solar radiation directly heats the water through transparent panels. Figure 9 (Wiki)

Designing a Solar House

| Active – Moves a Turbine | Passive – Direct Heating |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Photovoltaic Panels | Earth Berms |
| Space Heater | Plate Collectors |
| Solar-tough collectors | Updraft Towers |

A south facing house with better insulation with a combination of these technologies can be a Solar House

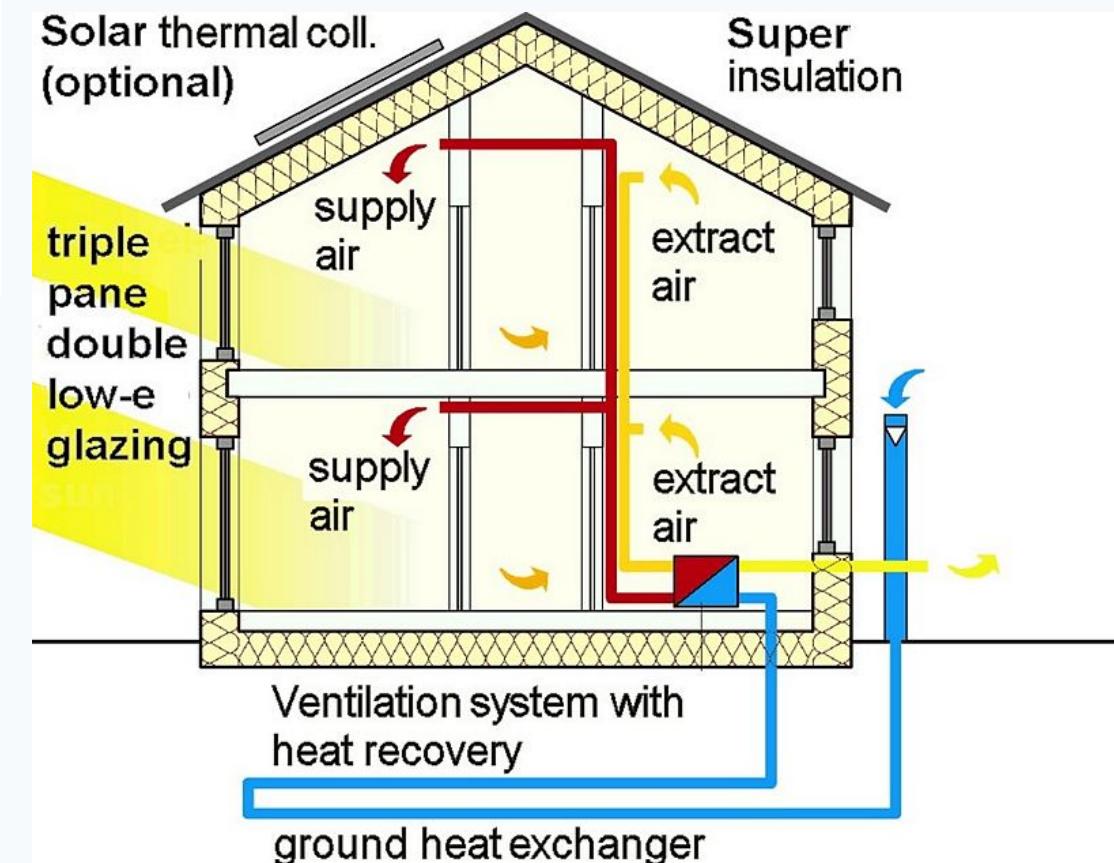


Figure 10 A Solar House (Wiki)

Wiki Commons/Wikipedia Image References

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- Solar Fusion: "FusionintheSun" by Borb. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Wikimedia Commons - <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:FusionintheSun.svg#/media/File:FusionintheSun.svg>
- Solar Power Farm: By Aioannides - Taken from side of the Road near I15Previously published: <https://solar-direktinvest.de> None, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=25841974>
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- Sun Cross Section: "Sun parts big" by Project leader: Dr. Jim Lochner; Curator: Meredith Gibb; Responsible NASA Official: Phil Newman - Diagram of a solar-type star from the Imagine the Universe web site, High Energy Astrophysics Science Archive Research Center, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center.. Licensed under Public Domain via Wikimedia Commons - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sun_parts_big.jpg#/media/File:Sun_parts_big.jpg
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- Surface of the Sun with a Prominence: "Giant prominence on the sun erupted" by NASA/SDO/AIA/Goddard Space Flight Center - http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/rbsp/news/third-belt.html. Licensed under Public Domain via Wikimedia Commons - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Giant_prominence_on_the_sun_erupted.jpg#/media/File:Giant_prominence_on_the_sun_erupted.jpg