

# 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

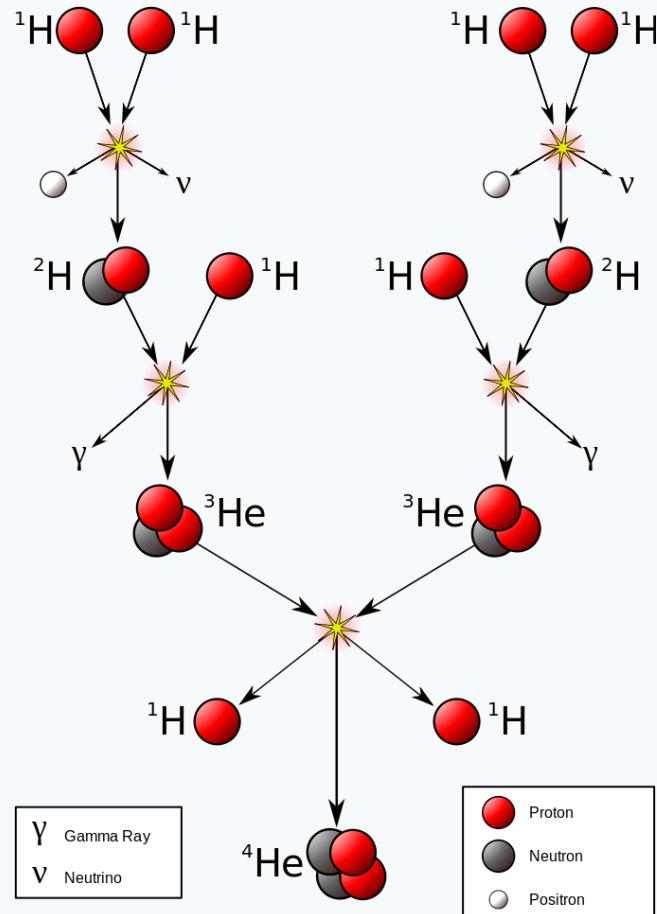
# What is the Sun?

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

# 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

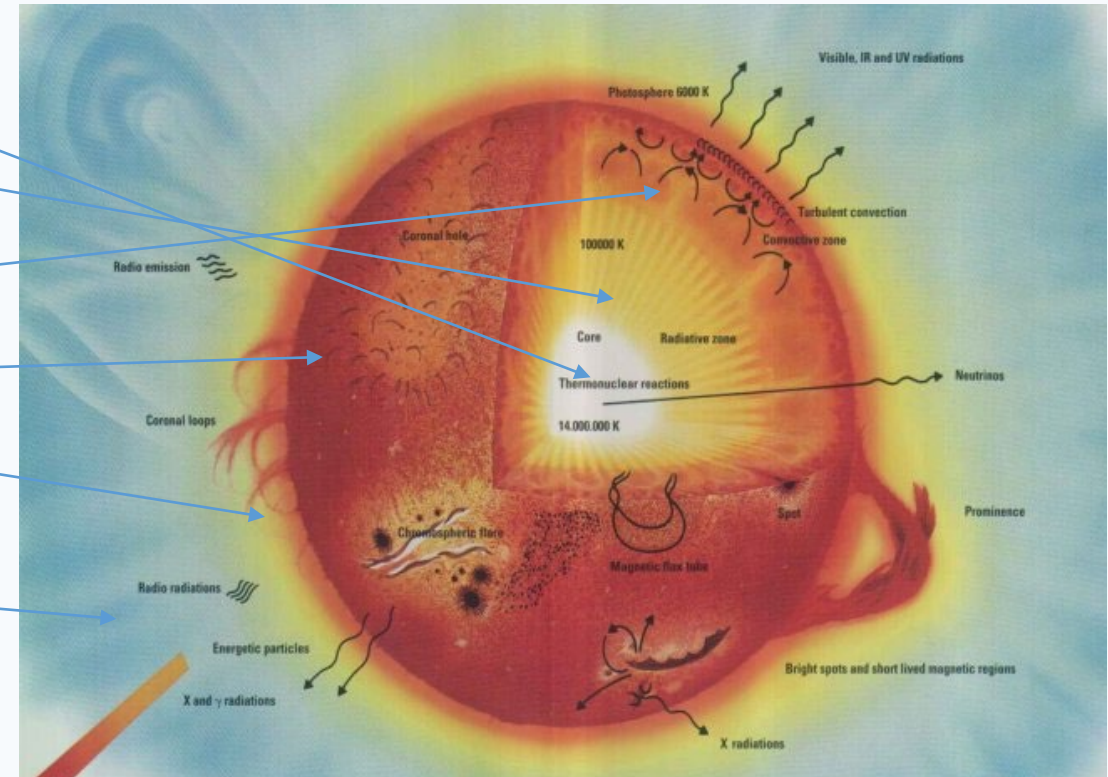


Figure 2. Sun's Cross Section (Wiki)

# 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

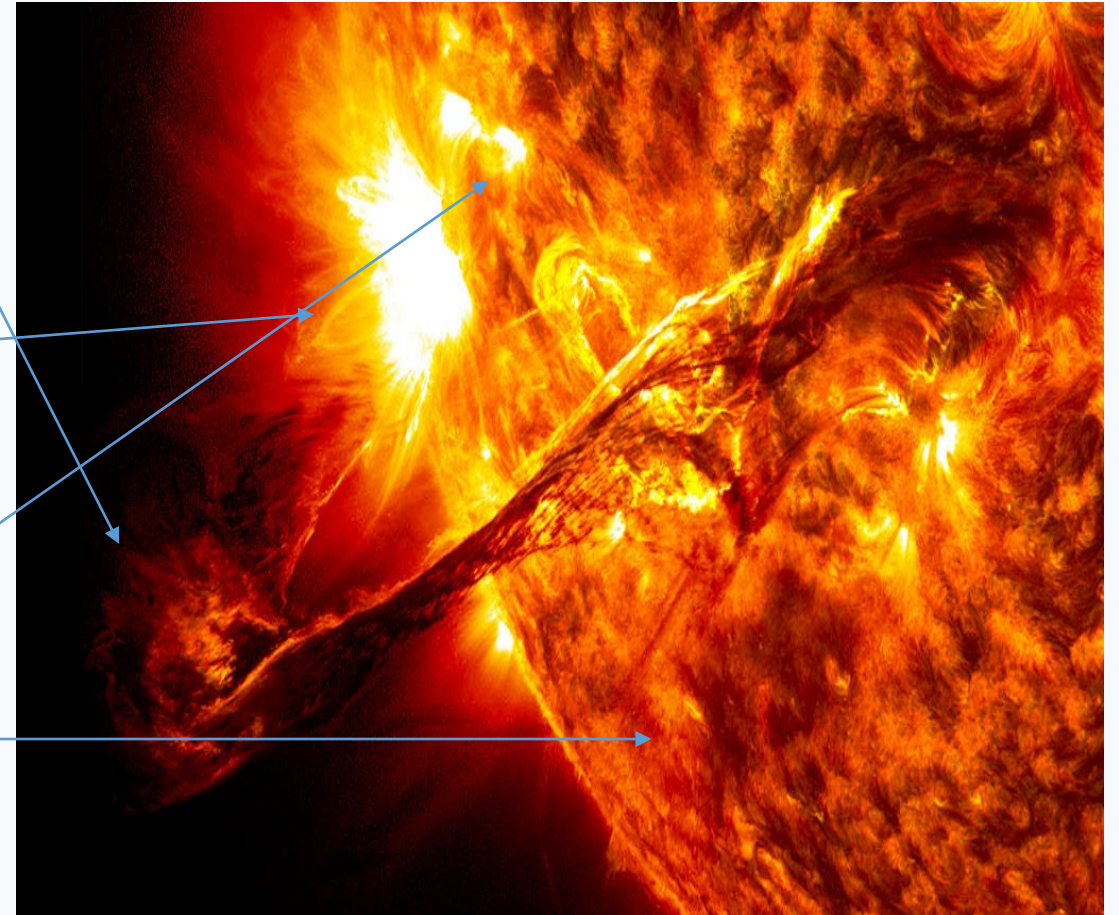


Figure 3. Surface of the Sun with a Prominence (Wiki)



# 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.

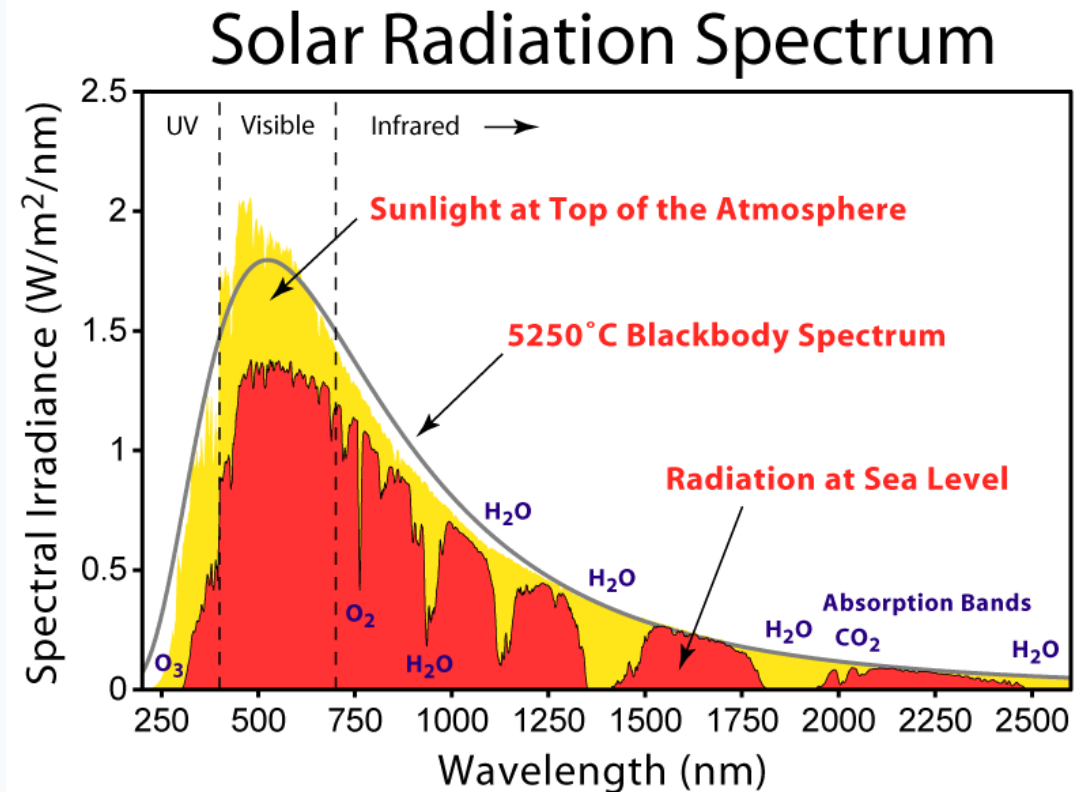
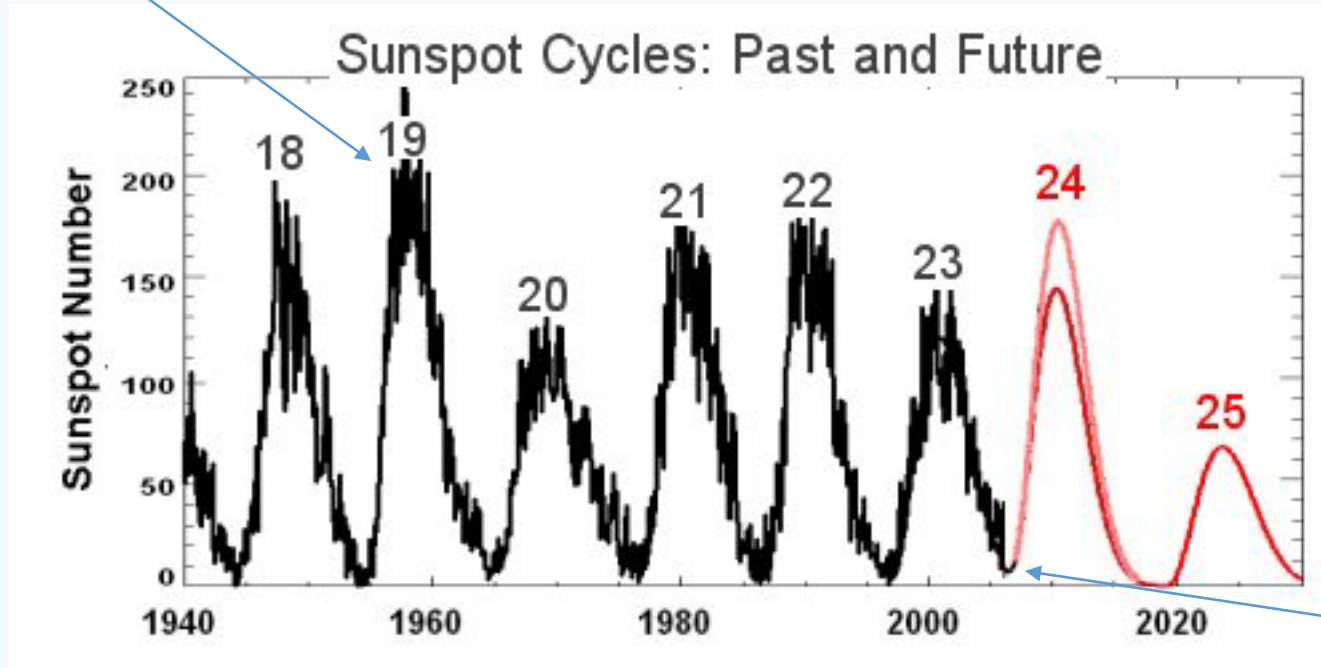


Figure 4. The Solar Spectrum



# Sunspot Cycle

Maximum – Magnetic Field  
Flipping



Minimum – Magnetic  
Field Stabilizing

Figure 5. Sunspot Cycle (Wiki)

# What is Solar Energy?

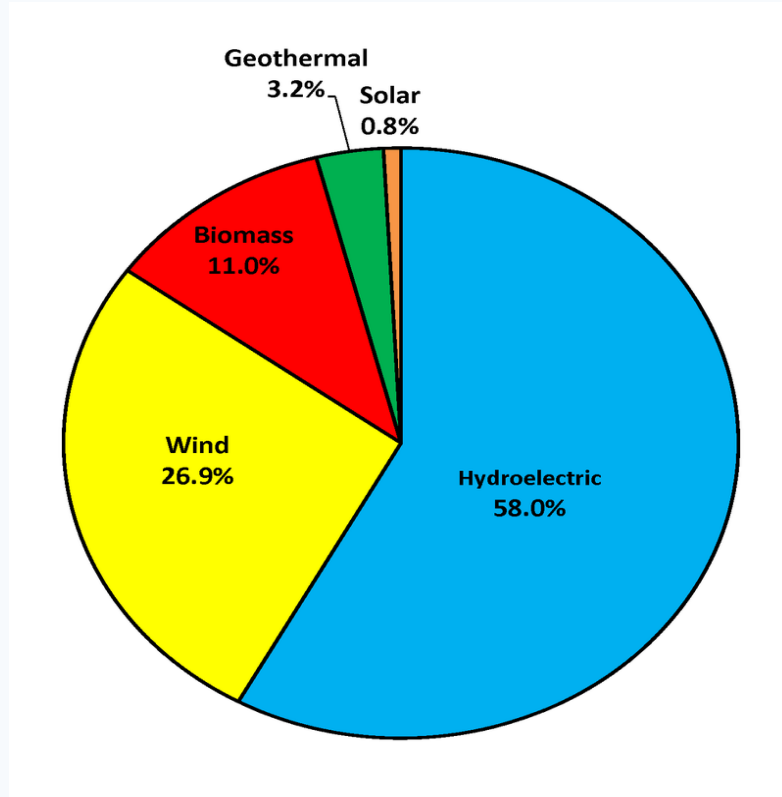
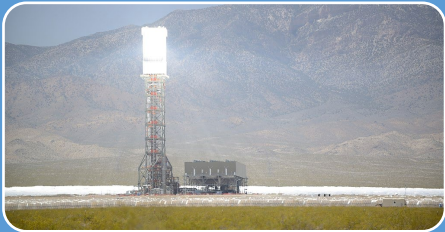


Figure 6. Renewable Energy Resources (Wiki)

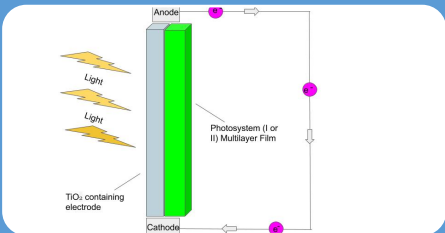
- Hydroelectric, Wind, Peat Moss, Geothermal, and Solar are all considered renewable energy resources as they can be replaced in our lifetimes.
- We use the Sun's energy to create power here on Earth.
- Solar energy is the conversion of solar radiation into either mechanical energy, heat, electricity.
- 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



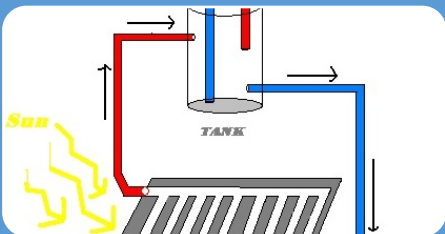
## Solar Power Farm

- 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

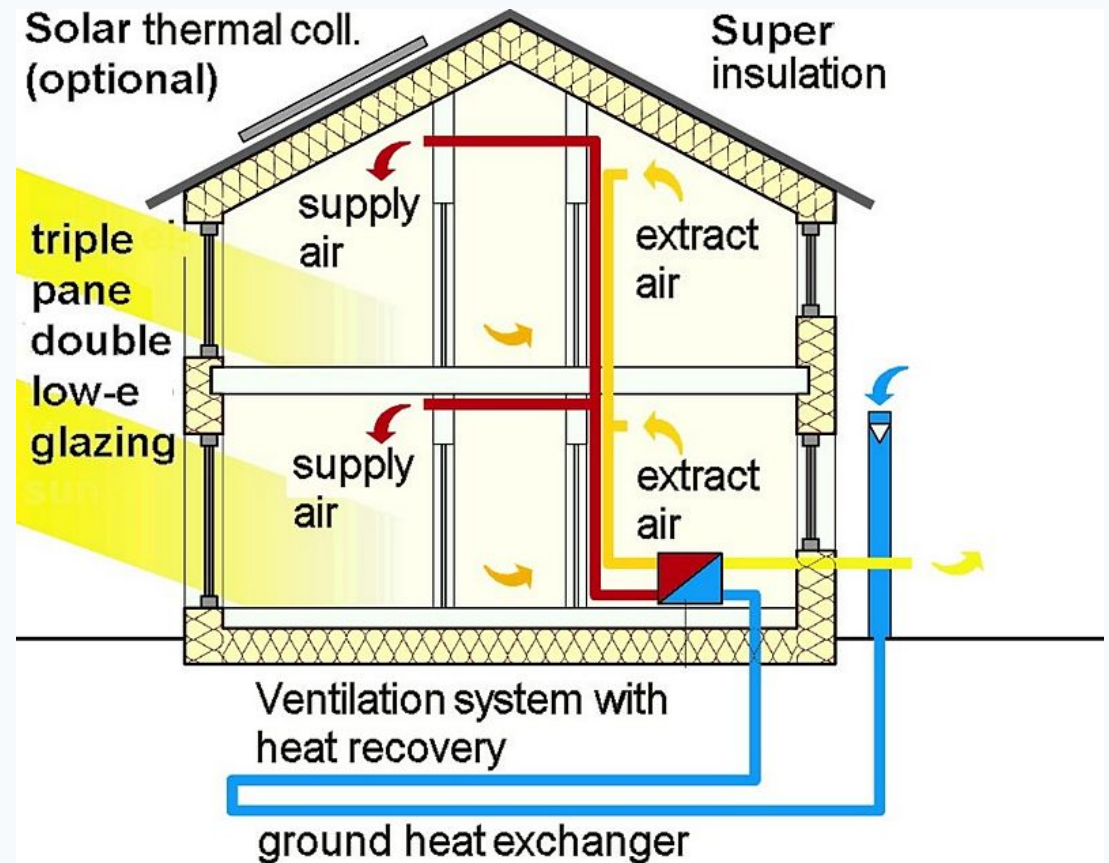


Figure 10 A Solar House (Wiki)

# Wiki Commons/Wikipedia Image References

- Renewable Energy Resources: By Plazak - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=29443607>
- 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 I15 Previously published: <https://solar-direktinvest.de> None, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=25841974>
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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](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](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Giant_prominence_on_the_sun_erupted.jpg#/media/File:Giant_prominence_on_the_sun_erupted.jpg)