

The Charlie Bates Solar Astronomy Project

presents

Our Sun

presented by

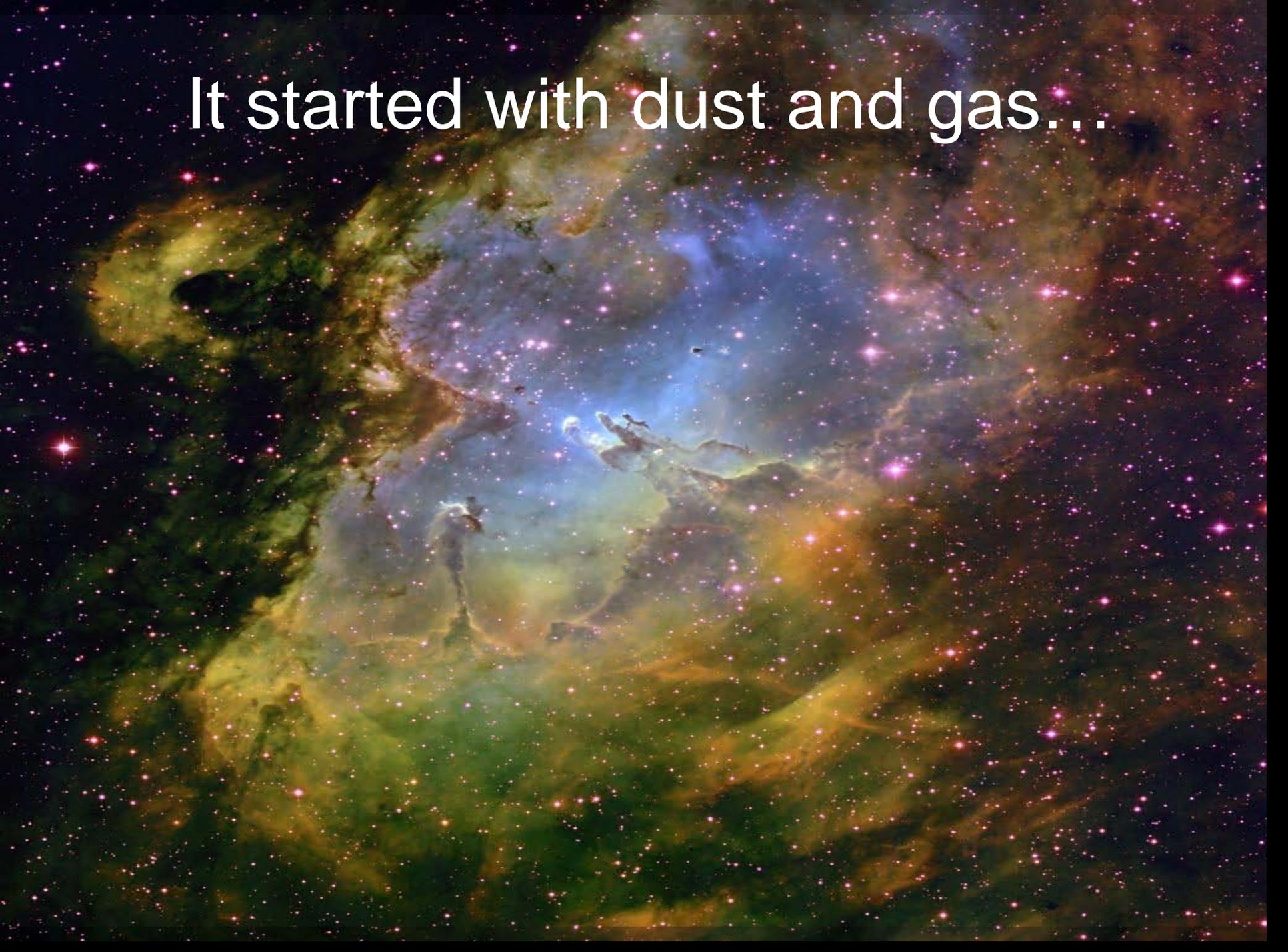
Stephen W. Ramsden

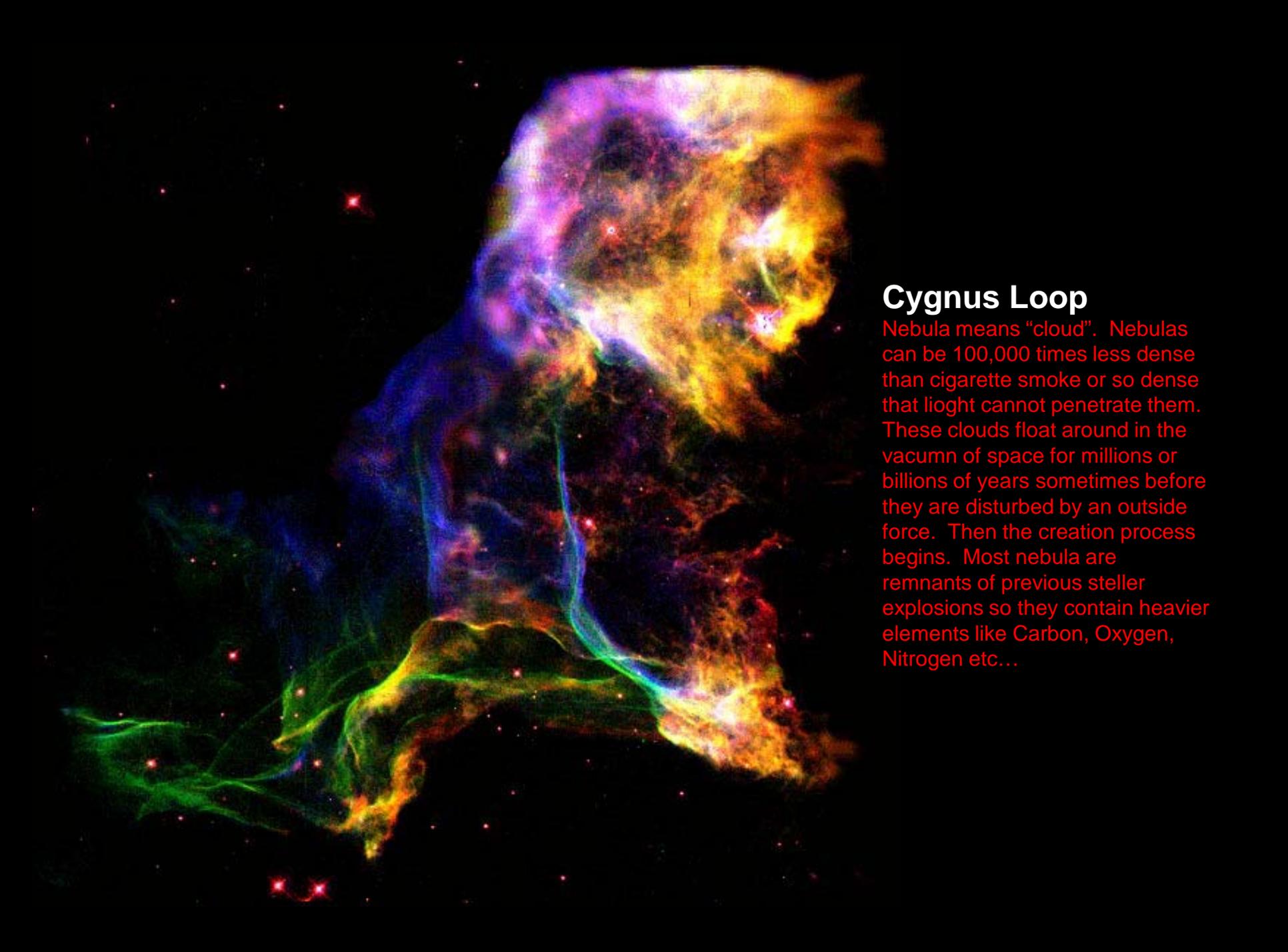
Executive Director

www.solarastronomy.org

www.charliebates.org

It started with dust and gas...

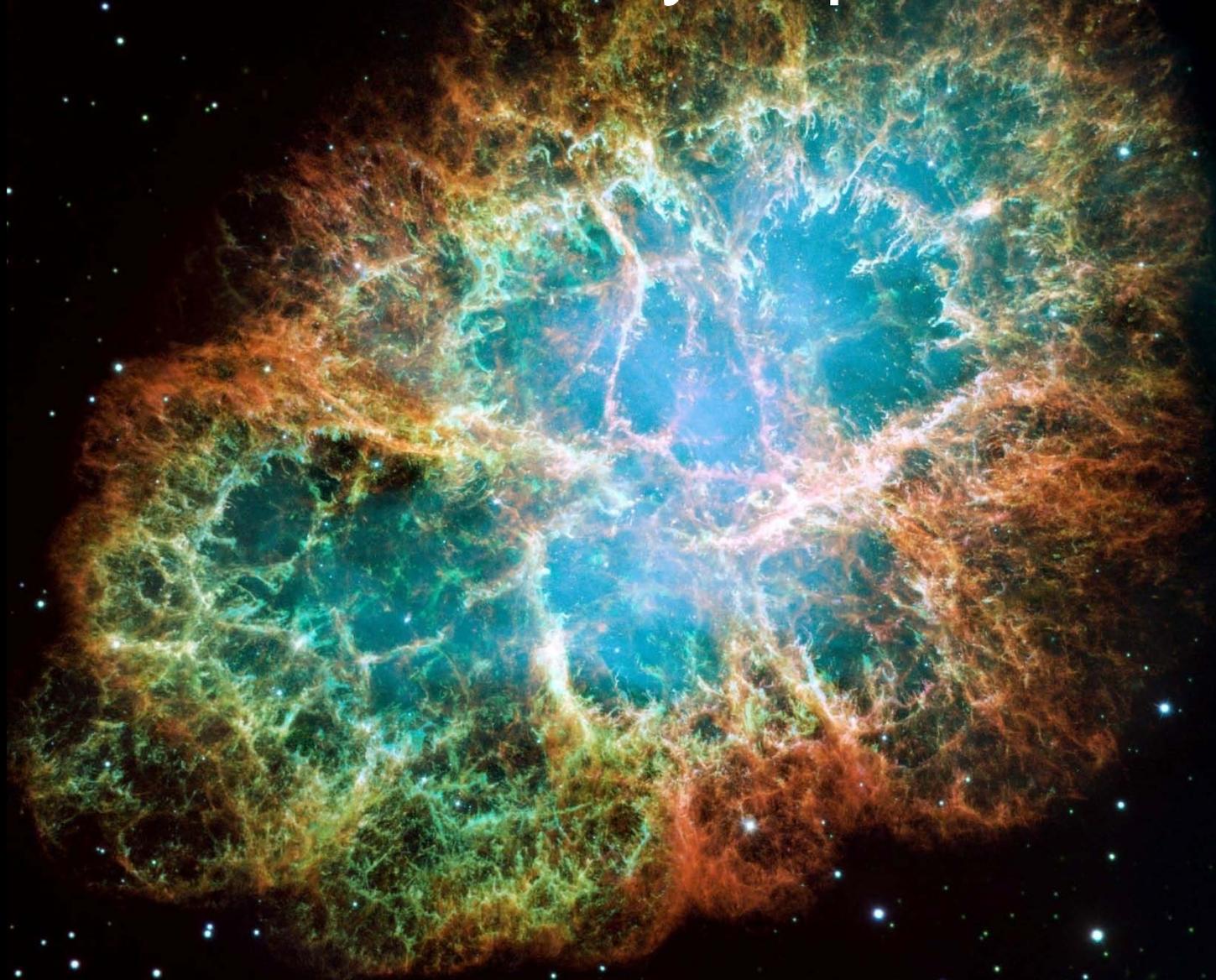




Cygnus Loop

Nebula means "cloud". Nebulas can be 100,000 times less dense than cigarette smoke or so dense that light cannot penetrate them. These clouds float around in the vacuum of space for millions or billions of years sometimes before they are disturbed by an outside force. Then the creation process begins. Most nebula are remnants of previous stellar explosions so they contain heavier elements like Carbon, Oxygen, Nitrogen etc...

add in a nearby supernova...



...or a passing star or shockwave



Gravitational collapse of dust and gas clouds

"Pillars" of dense, cold dust
and gas, in which new stars are
forming.



M42 (Orion Nebula)





Collapsing protostars forming in the interior of the Orion Nebula.



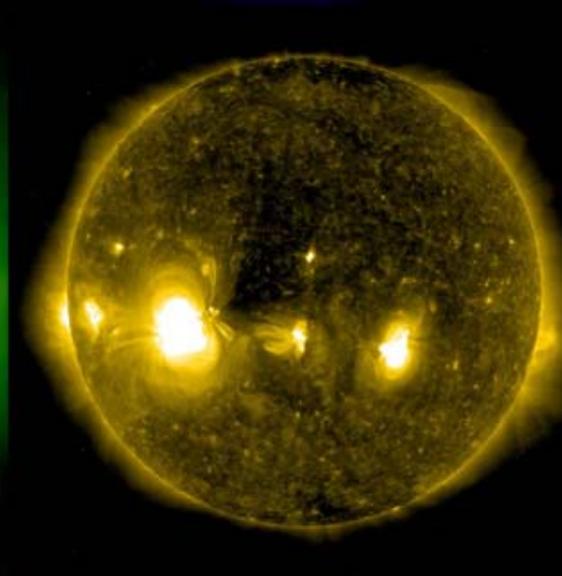
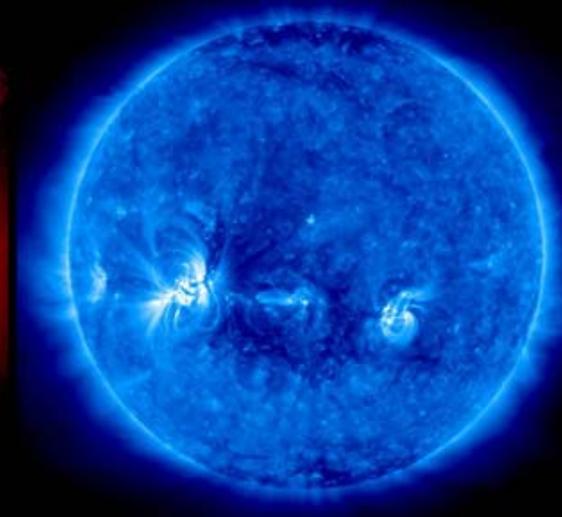
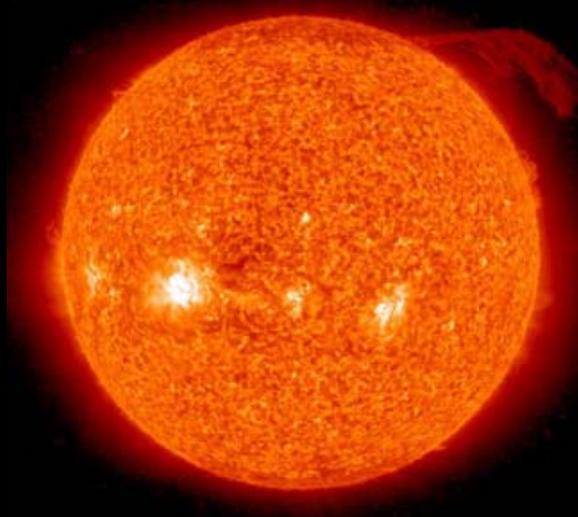
The nebula collapses due to gravity as the core temperature rises.

When it gets to around 25M degF Hydrogen starts to fuse into Helium and the Star is born.

The leftover materials make everything else in the solar system, us, rocks, planets, comets, pencils, steel, etc..

The material from the nebulae is reborn into new stuff, like life.

What exactly is the Sun?



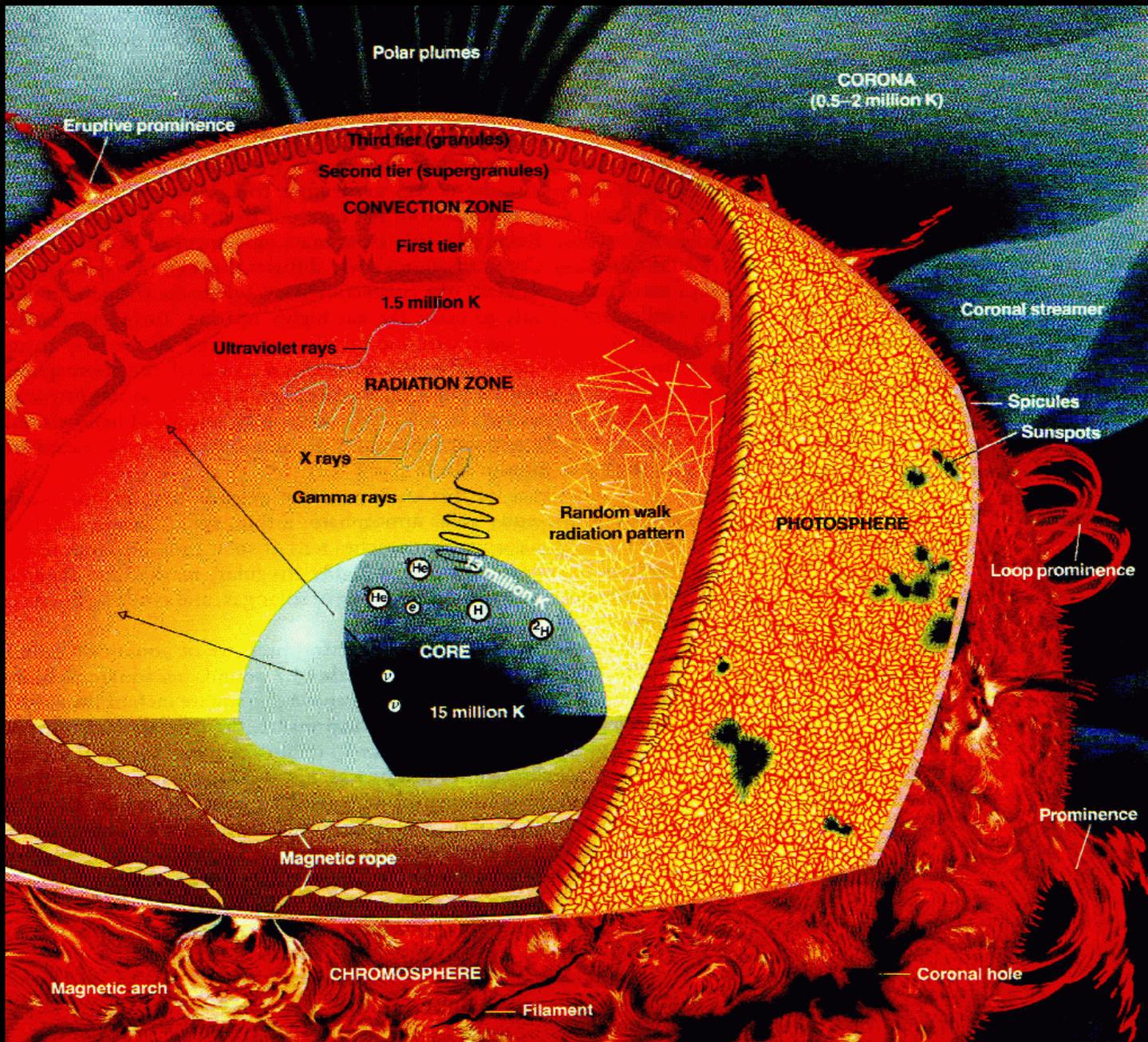
75% Hydrogen

24% Helium

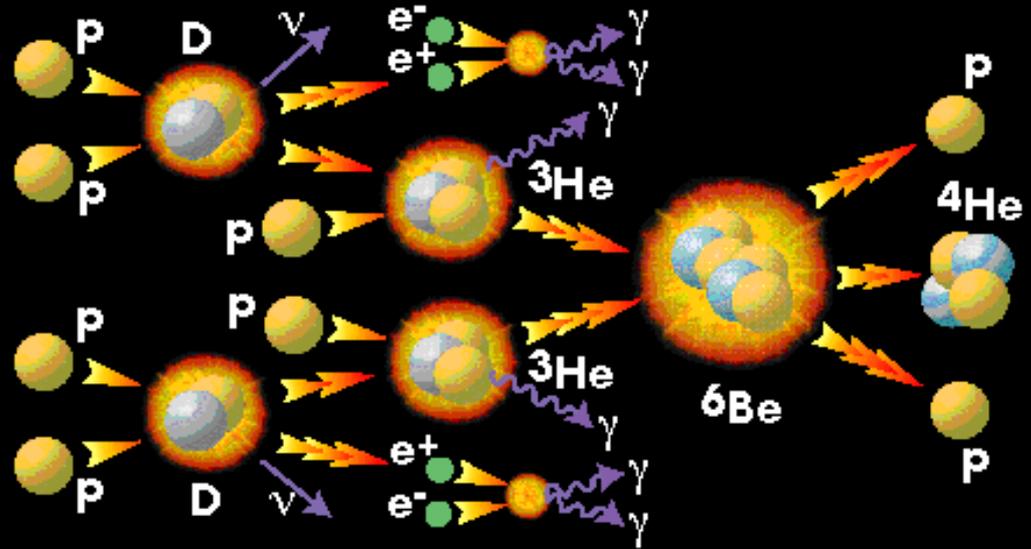
<1% heavier elements

Element	Abundance (percentage of total number of atoms)	Abundance (percentage of total mass)
Hydrogen	91.2	75.0
Helium	8.7	24.1
Oxygen	0.078	0.97
Carbon	0.043	0.40
Nitrogen	0.0088	0.096
Silicon	0.0045	0.099
Magnesium	0.0038	0.076
Neon	0.0035	0.058
Iron	0.0030	0.14
Sulfur	0.0015	0.040

Inside the Sun



Solar Fusion



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H nucleus (p) made of one proton

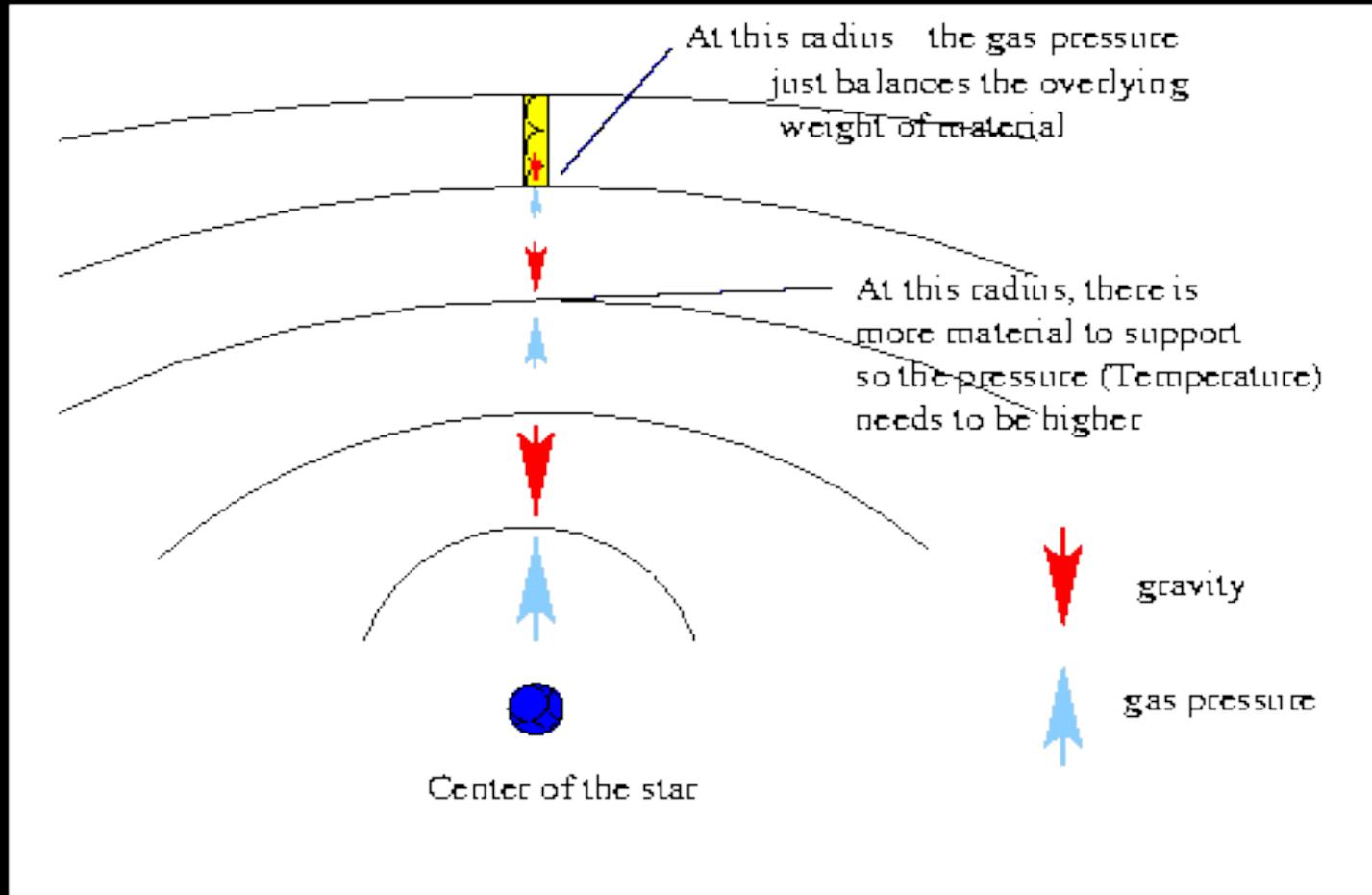


^4He nucleus (ppnn) made of two protons and two neutrons (called alpha particles)

$$E = mc^2$$

The Sun puts out enough energy EVERY second of EVERY day to power all mankind's current energy needs for over 1 million years

The Sun is almost a perfect sphere because of the mechanical balance between gravity causing collapse and gas pressure causing expansion.



685 million tons of hydrogen is converted to helium each second.

$$E=mc^2$$

The Sun's Energy each second =
685,000,000 x .000001 x
186,000m/sec x 186,000m/sec

or

$$3.8 \times 10^{26} \text{ Watts/sec}$$

380,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

Watts per Second





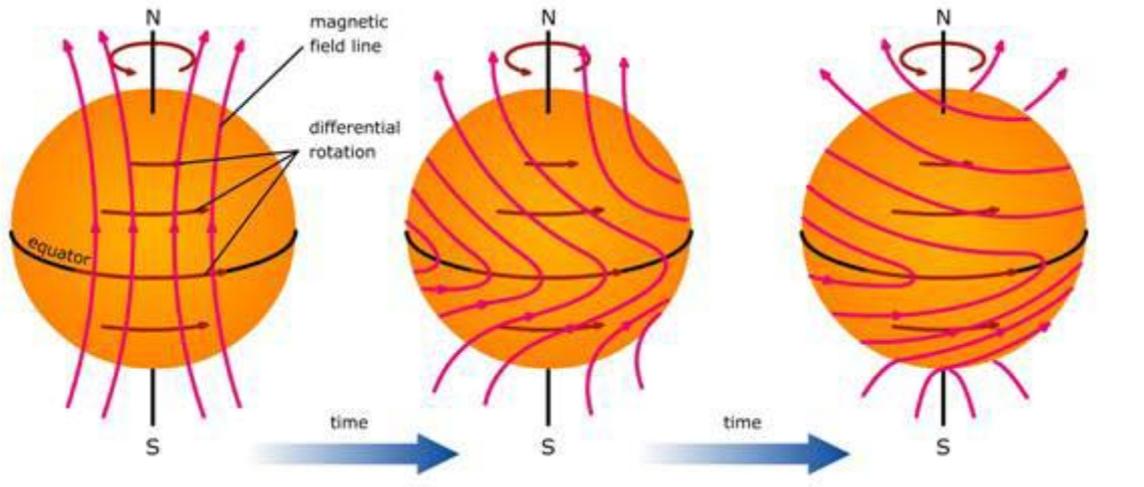
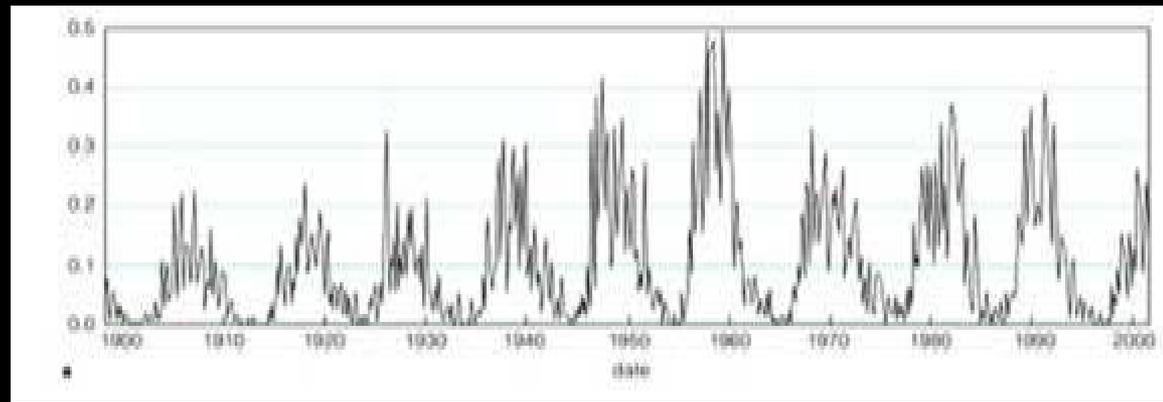
The Moon does not emit light.

What are you seeing here?

Only stars emit light in the sky.

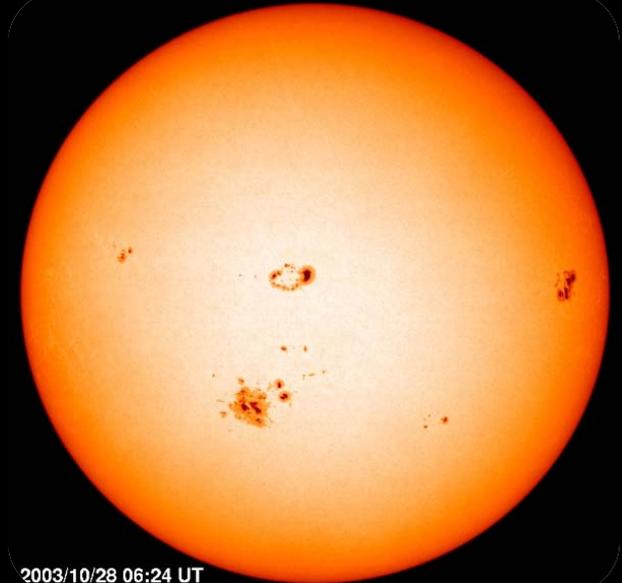
Everything else reflects or absorbs it.

The Solar Cycle



The number of Sunspots and solar flares increase and decrease on an 11-year cycle.

The Sun's magnetic field becomes more and more twisted and complex from differential rotation. It finally breaks and flips every 11 years. So the total cycle is really 22 years from start to finish.

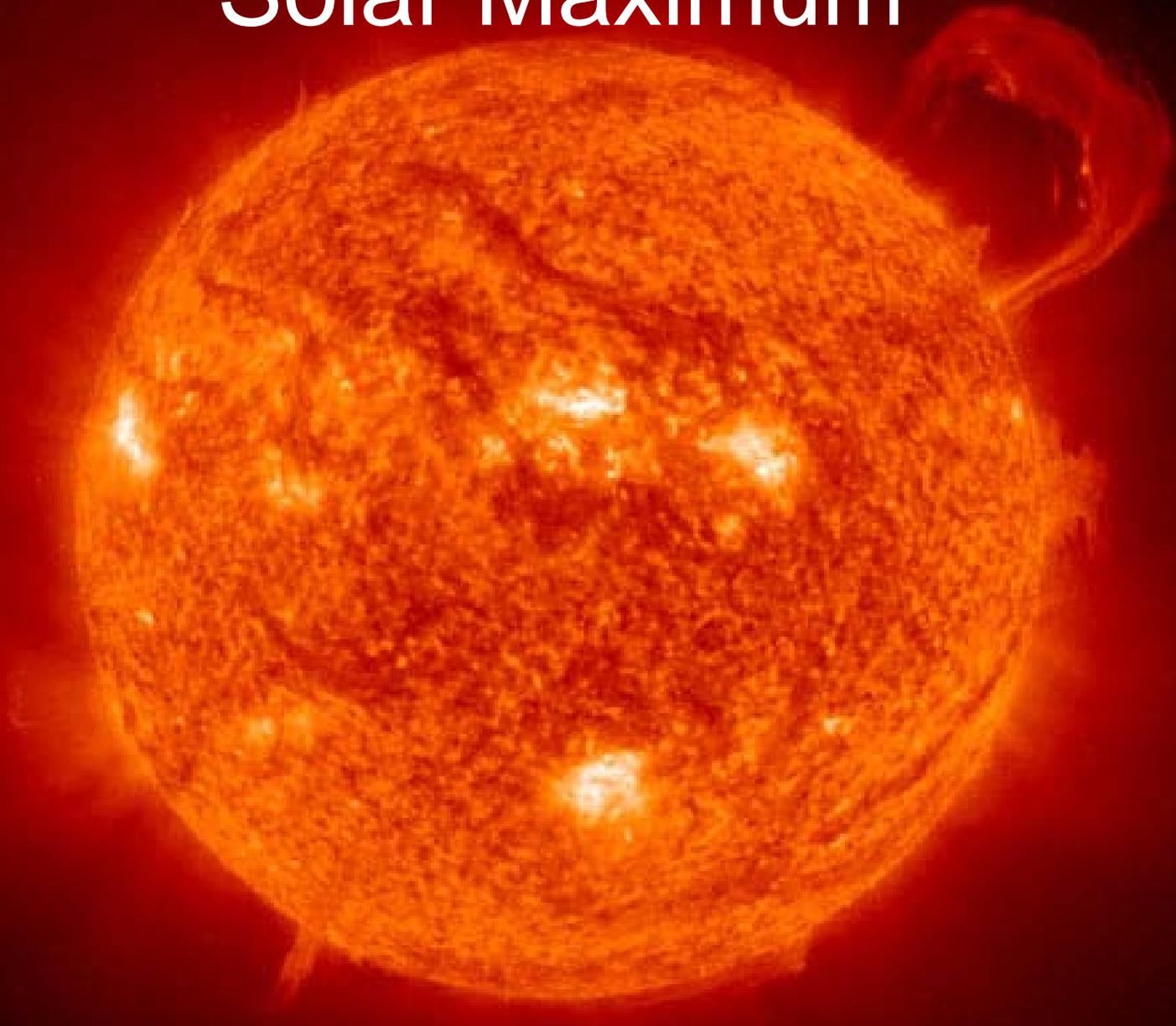


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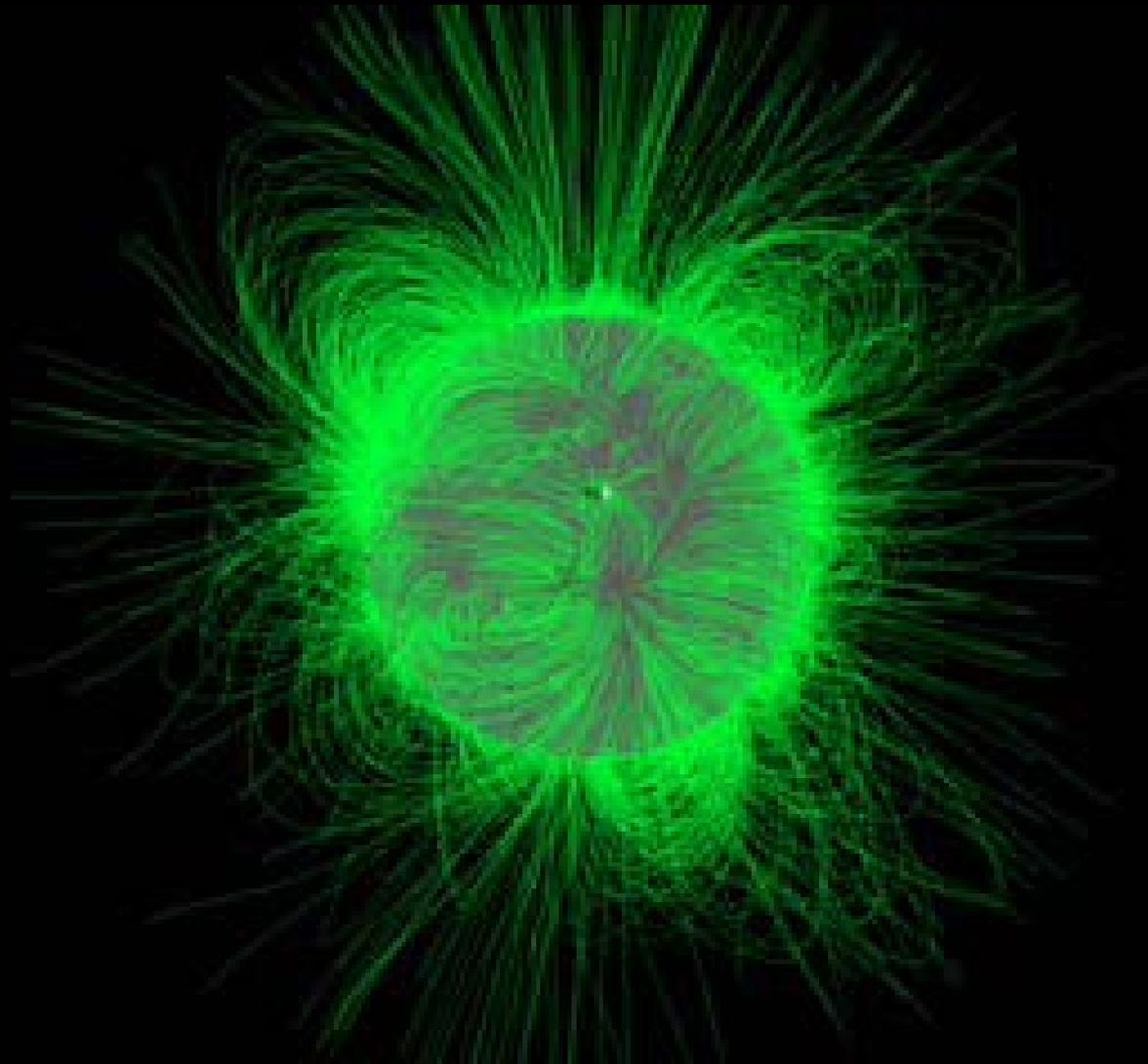
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**WHAT CAN I SEE
ON THE SUN?**

Solar Maximum



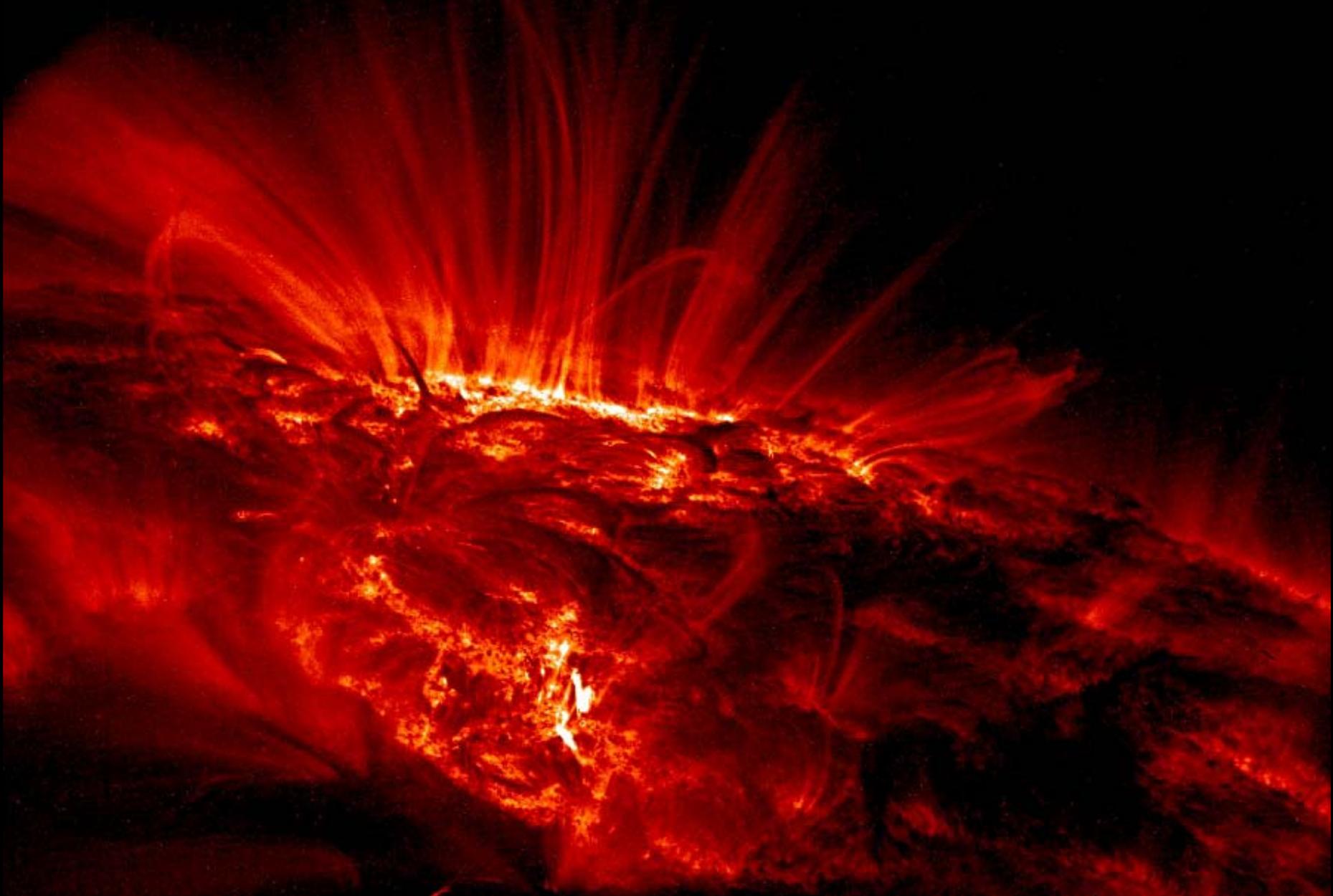
Magnetic Fields



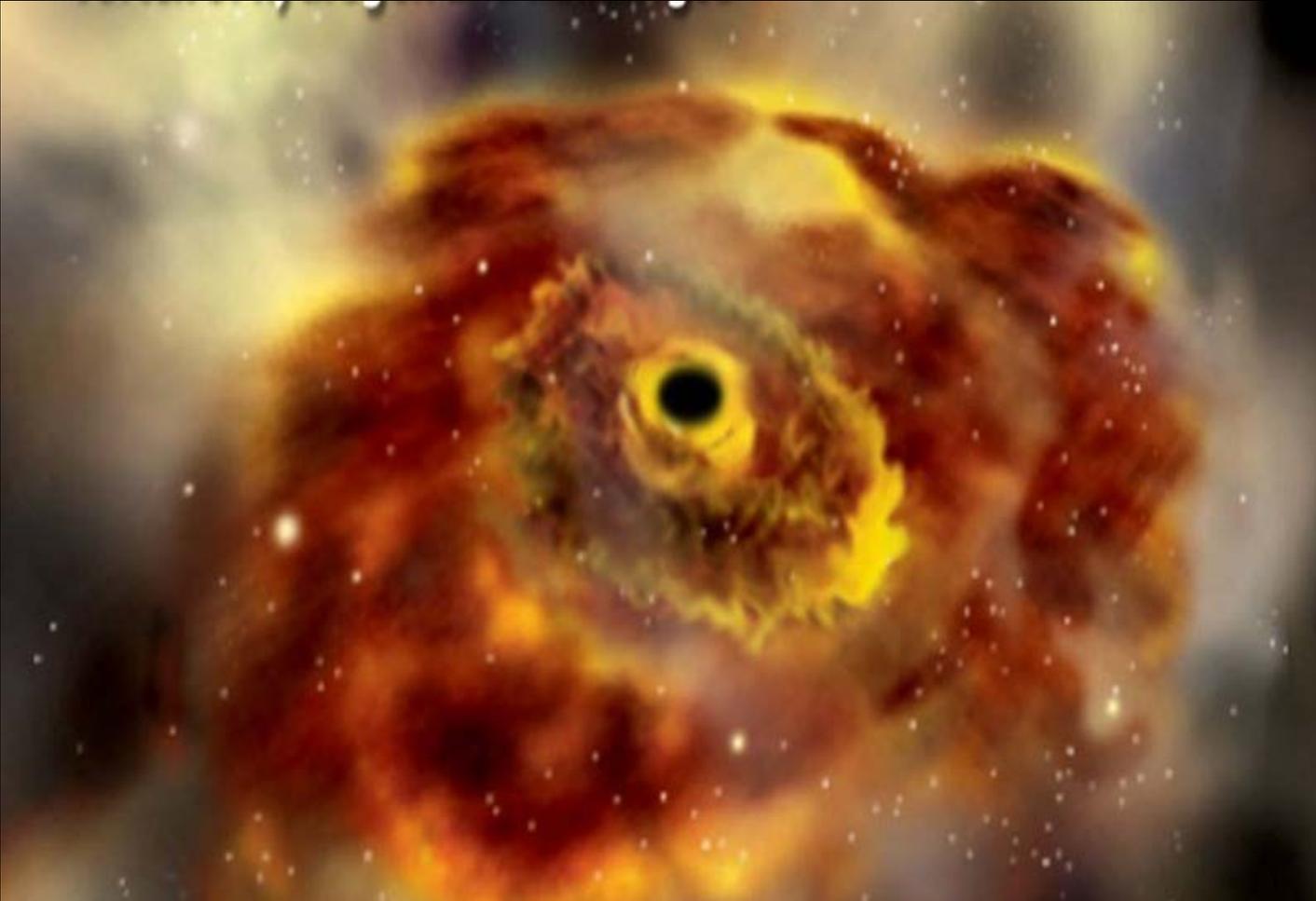
Sunspot Formation



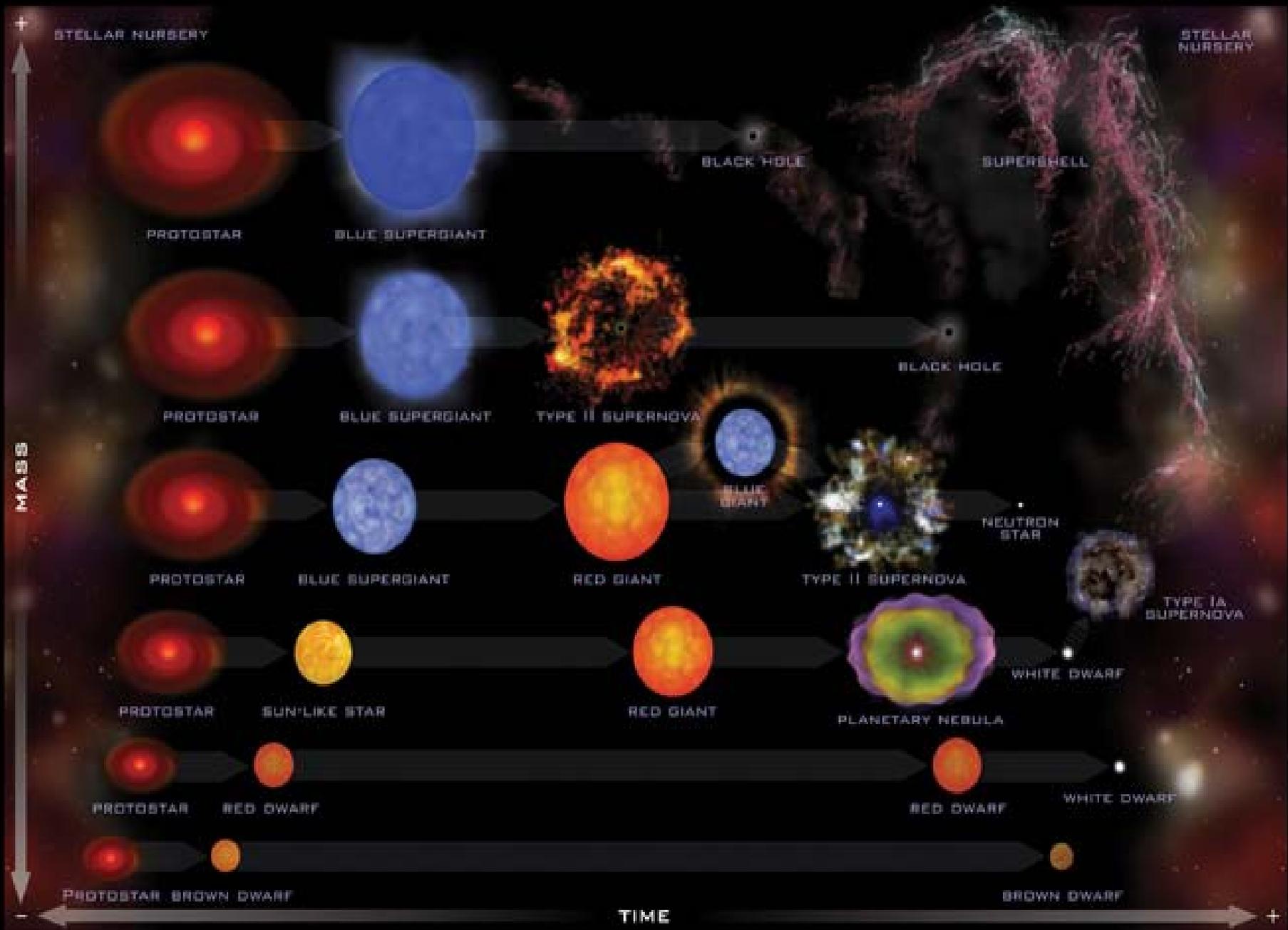
Solar Flares and Prominences



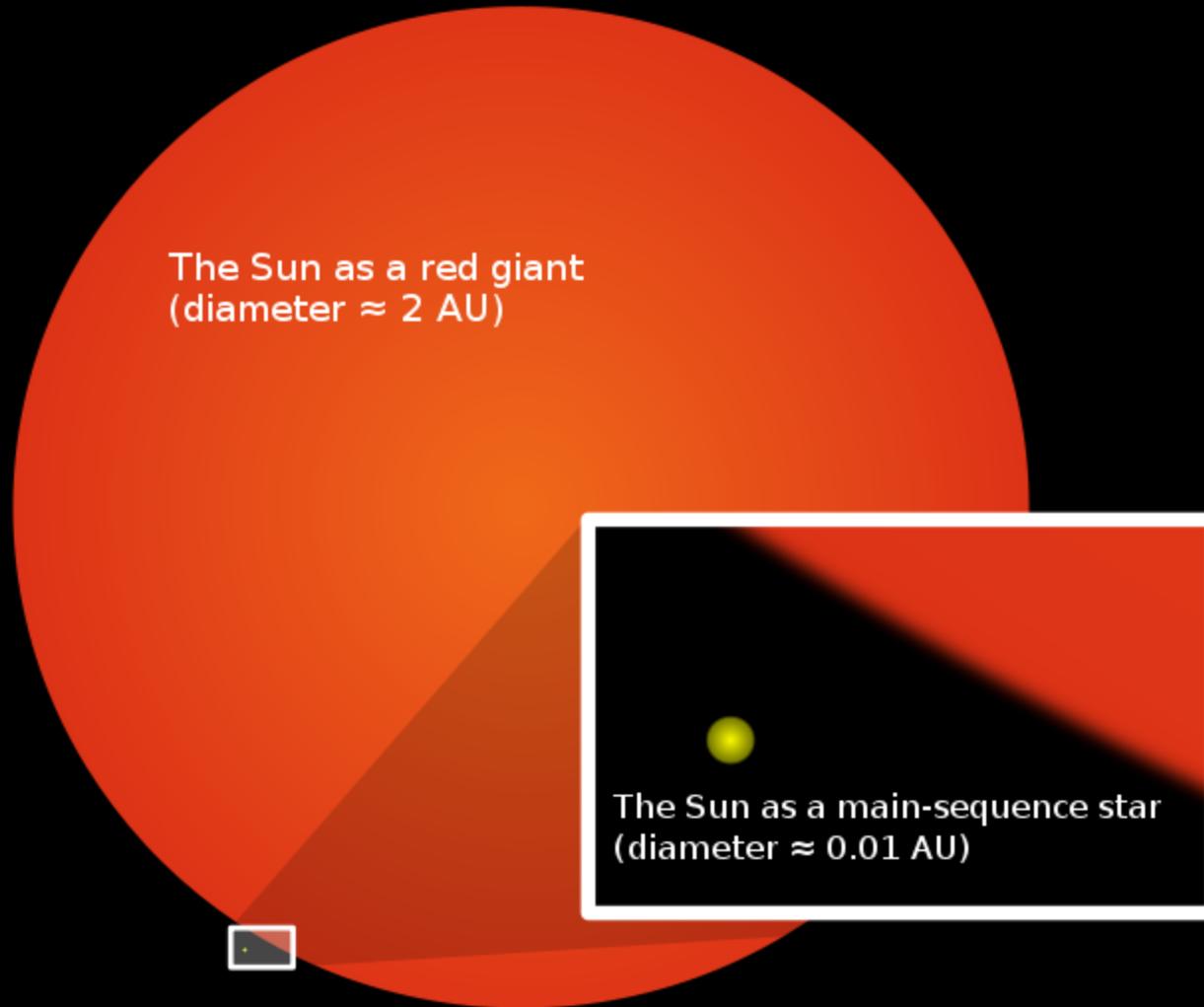
How long do we have?



Stellar fusion reactions gradually convert hydrogen into helium through the p-p chain. When a star runs out of hydrogen fuel, it either stops burning (becoming a dwarf star) or, if it is large enough (so that gravity compresses the helium strongly) it begins burning the helium into heavier elements. Because fusion reactions cease to release energy once elements heavier than iron are involved, the larger stars also eventually run out of fuel, but this time they collapse in a supernova. Gravity, no longer opposed by the internal pressure of fusion-heated gases, crushes the core of the star, forming things like white dwarfs, neutron stars, and black holes (the bigger the star, the more extreme the result).



Red Giant Stage



About 5-9 billion years left...

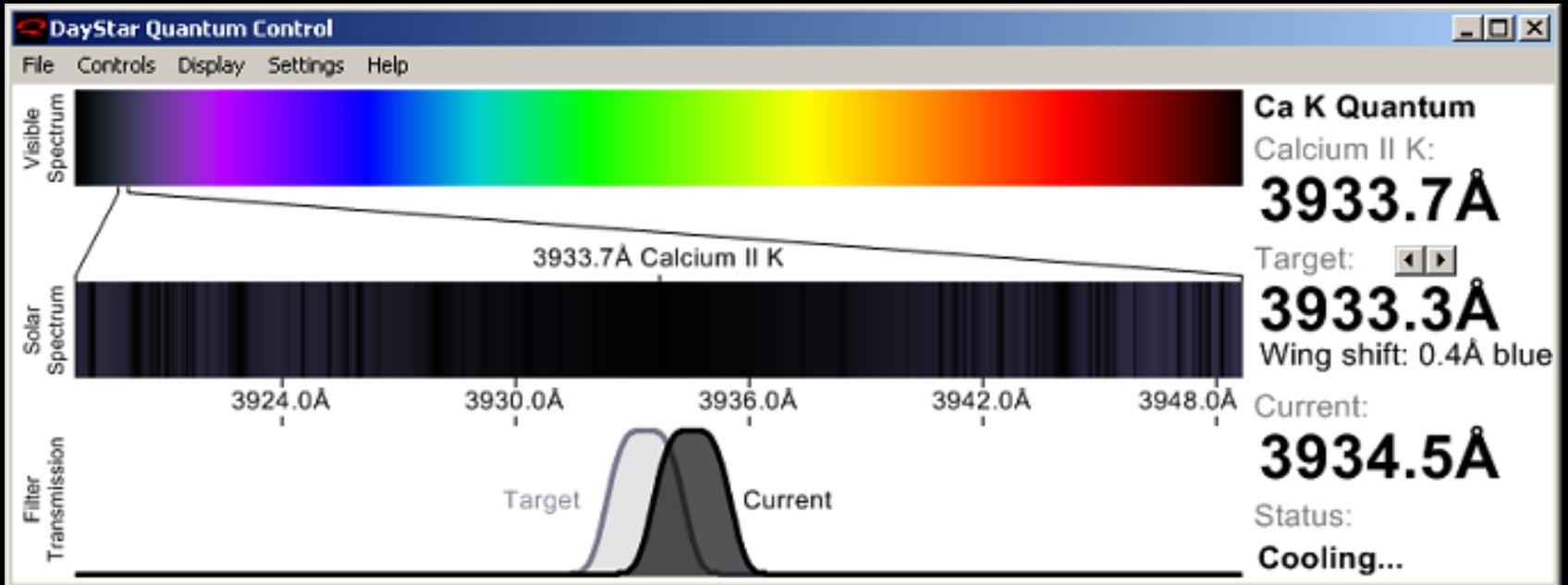
The Mayans and 2012 have nothing to do with the death of our Star or anything else.

Don't believe the hype.

How To Observe The Sun



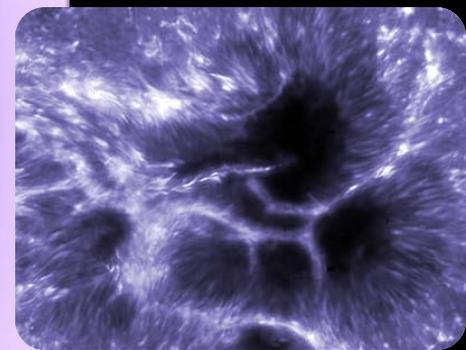
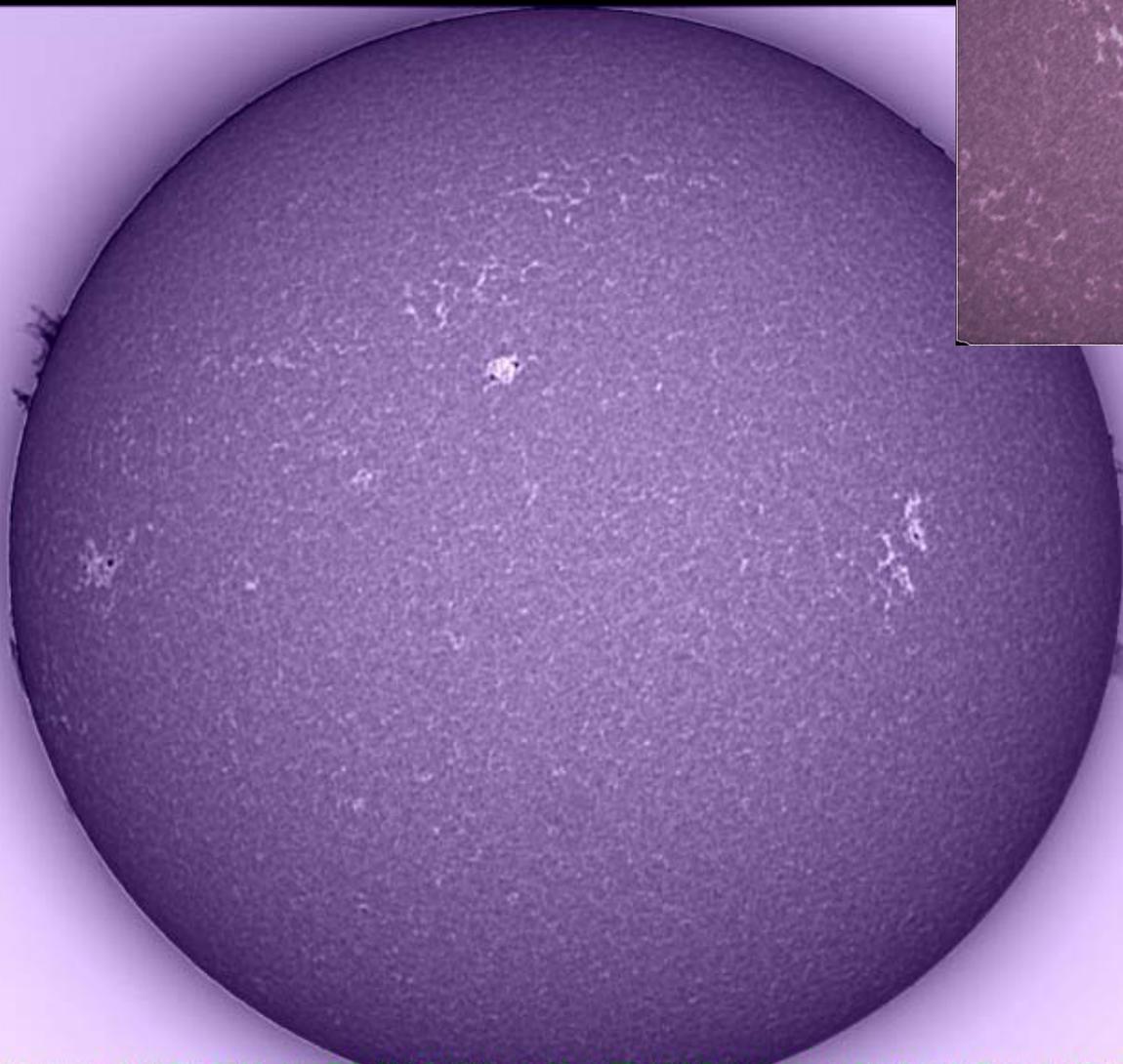
AMATEUR SOLAR ASTRONOMY



CALCIUM K LINE EMISSIONS

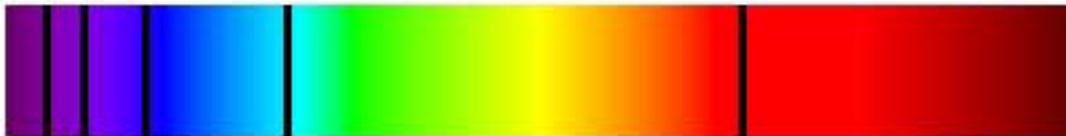
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CALCIUM K



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Hydrogen Absorption Spectrum



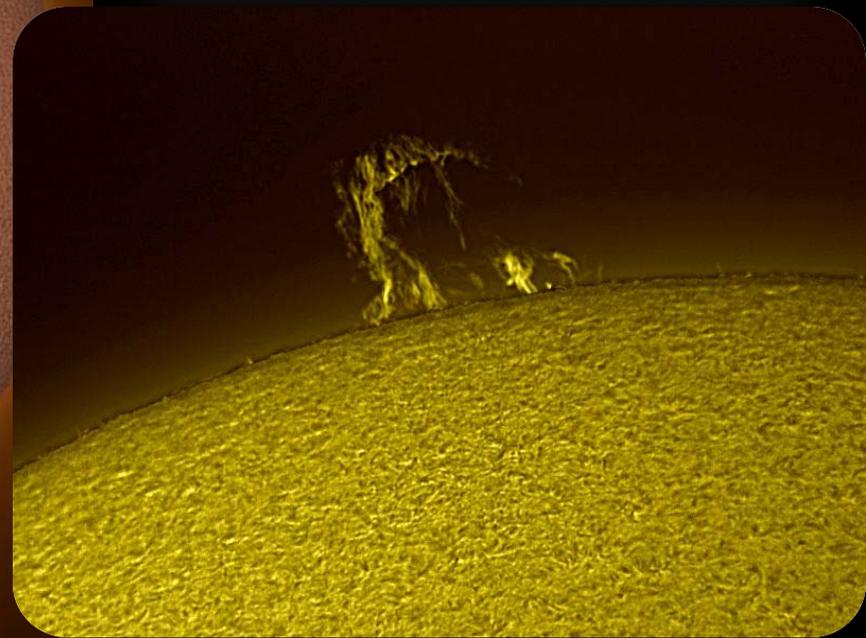
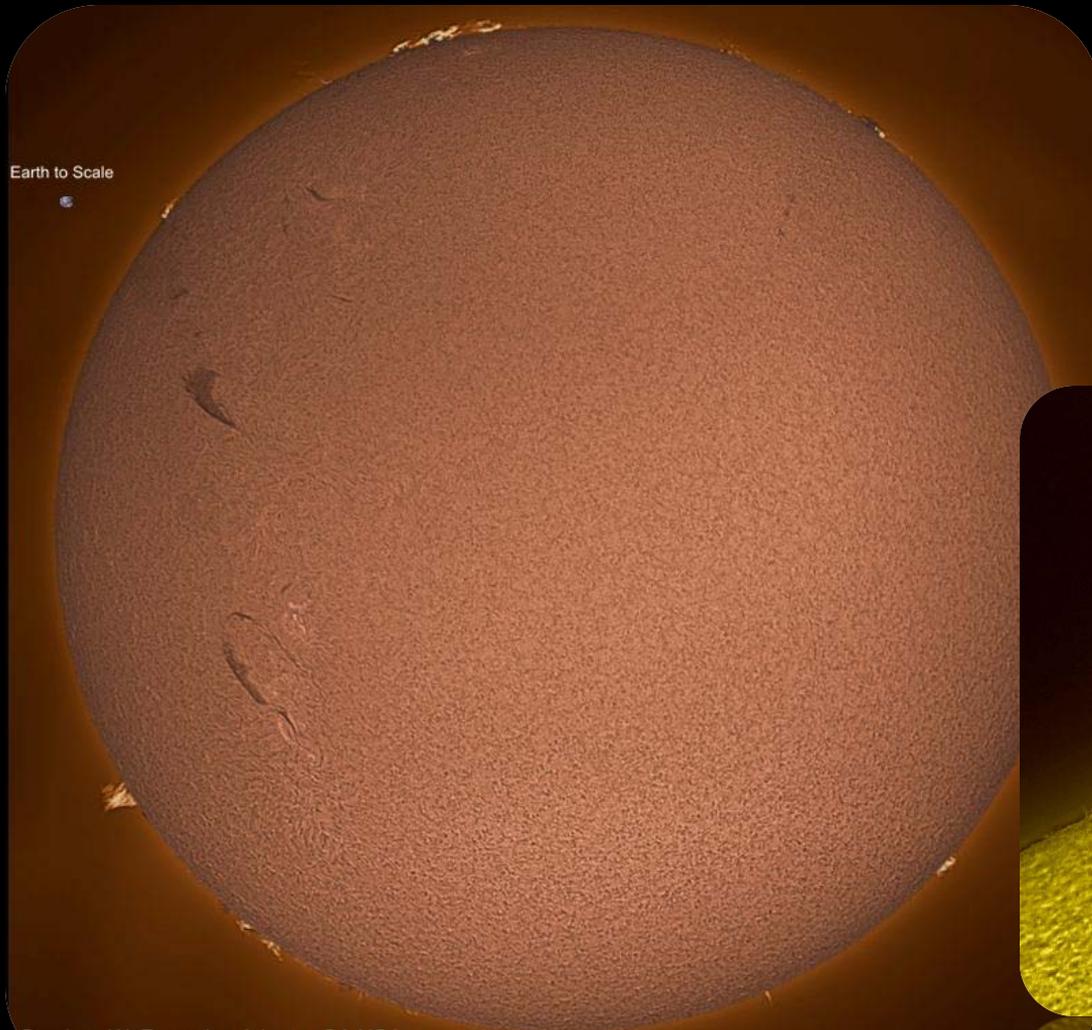
Hydrogen Emission Spectrum



HYDROGEN A LINE EMISSIONS

AMATEUR SOLAR ASTRONOMY

HYDROGEN Alpha



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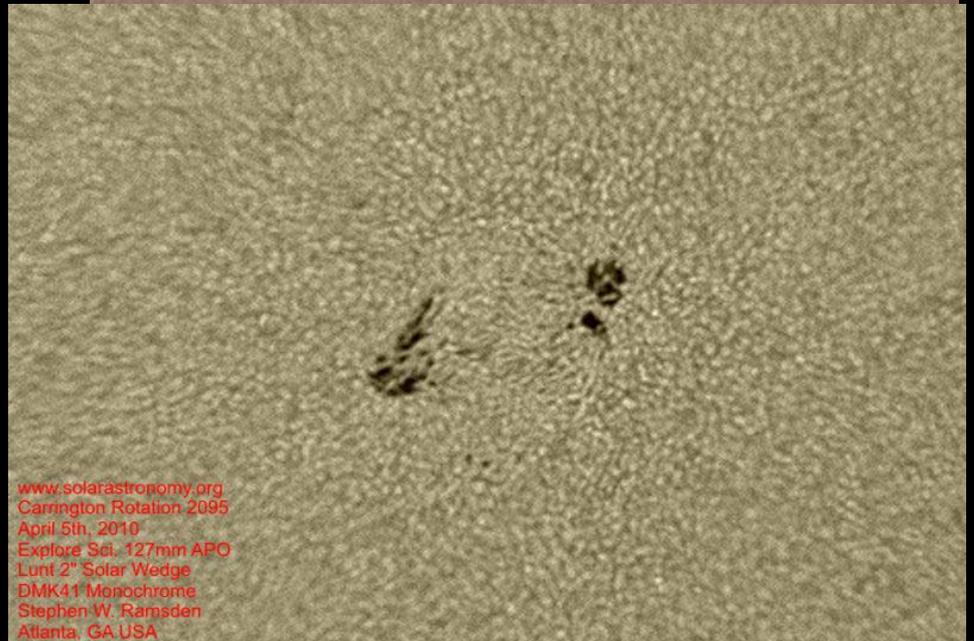
WHITE LIGHT GLASS FILTER



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WHITE LIGHT



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April 5th, 2010
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SKETCHING





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