

The Sun

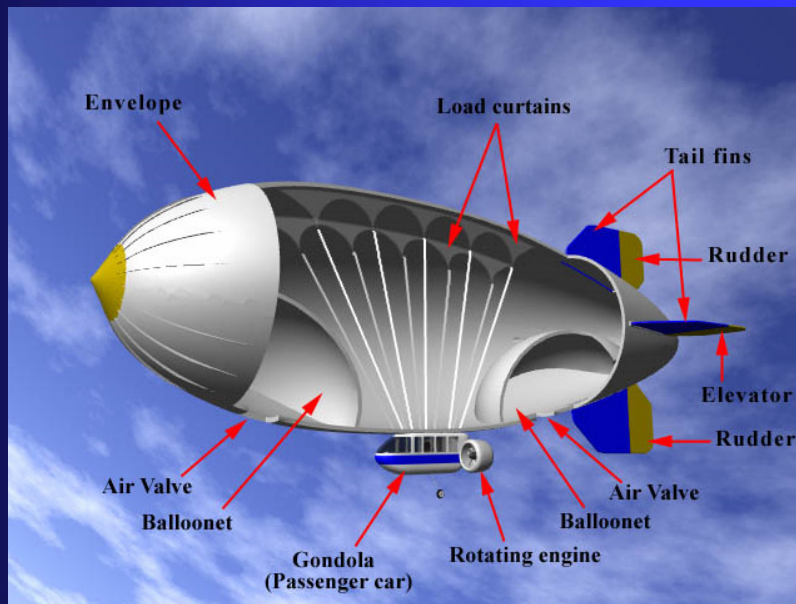
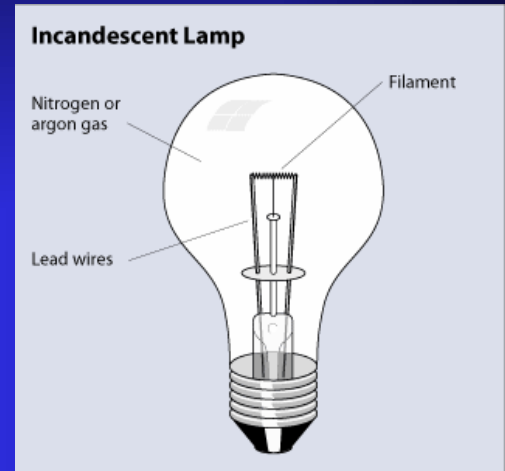


Overview

1. What is the composition of the Sun?
2. Why does the Sun shine?
3. How do we know its temperature?
4. Why is the Sun hot? (what's its energy source)
5. Why can't it be chemical?
6. Why can't it be gravitational?
7. How does gravitational heating work?
8. What IS fusion, and why does it release energy?
9. How do we know the Sun's composition?
10. What is the structure of the Sun?

What IS the Sun?

A mass of
incandescent gas

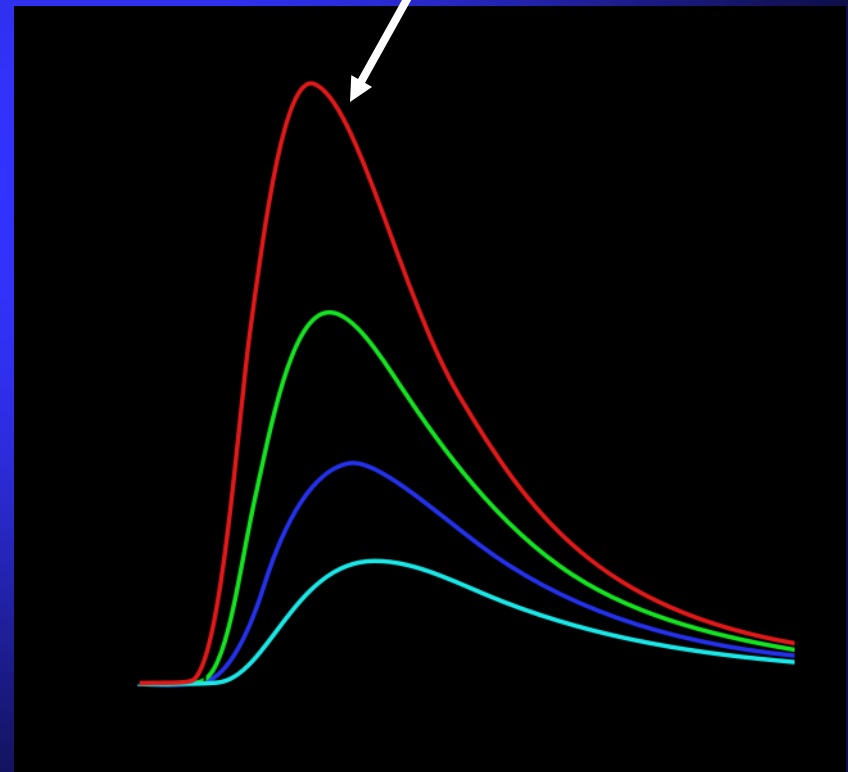


Primarily
Hyrdogen

Why Does the Sun Shine?

Because it's HOT!

5800 degrees



Overview

1. What is the composition of the Sun?
2. Why does the Sun shine?
3. How do we know its temperature?
4. Why is the Sun hot? (what's its energy source)
5. Why can't it be chemical?
6. Why can't it be gravitational?
7. How does gravitational heating work?
8. What IS fusion, and why does it release energy?
9. How do we know the Sun's composition?
10. What is the structure of the Sun?

Question

Objects A and B emit like blackbodies.

The λ_{max} is the same for both objects.

A is twice as bright as B.

A. A is hotter than B

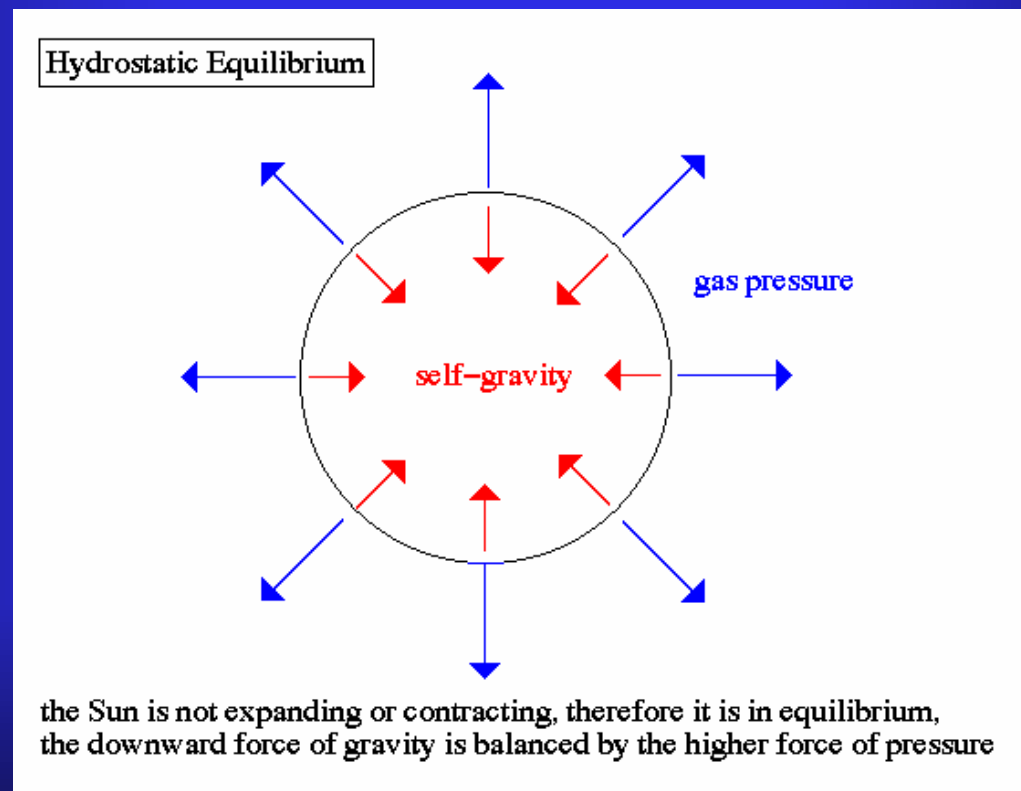
B. A is colder than B

C. A and B are at the same temperature

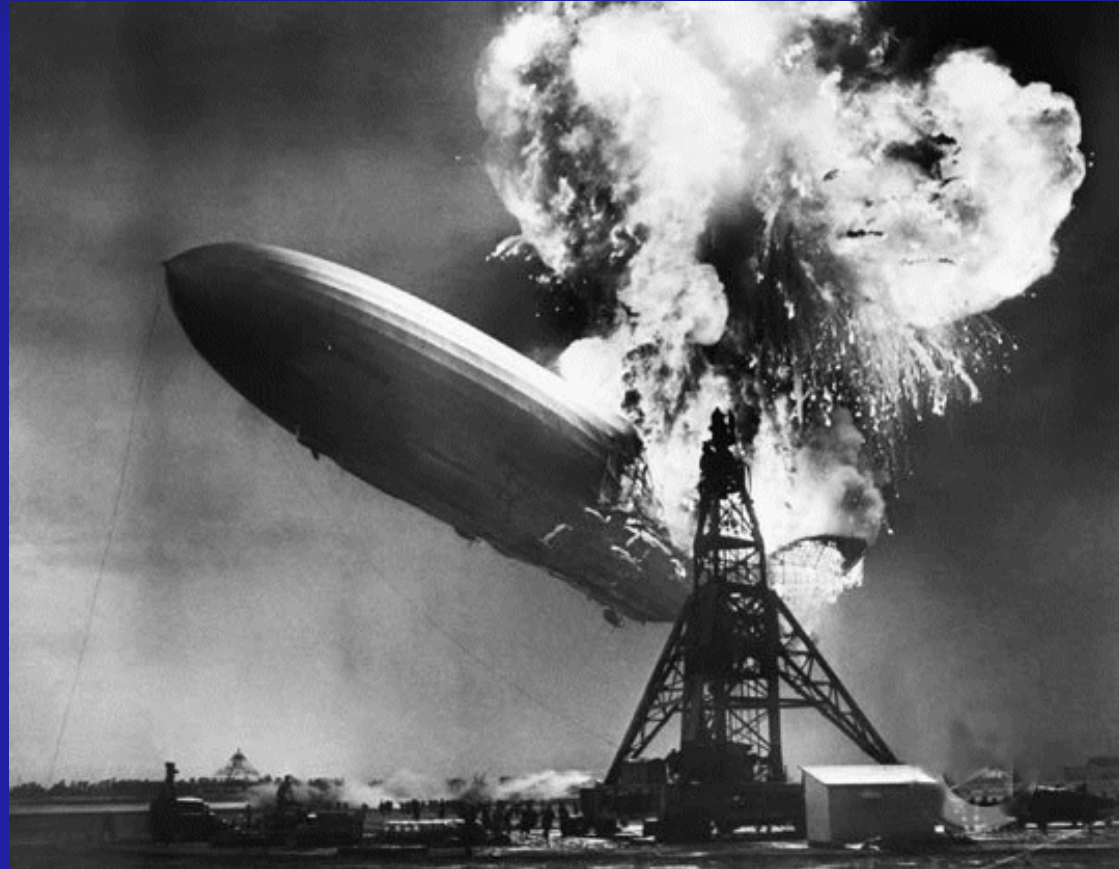
D. A is smaller than B

Keeping the Sun Inflated

Why doesn't the Sun continue to collapse?



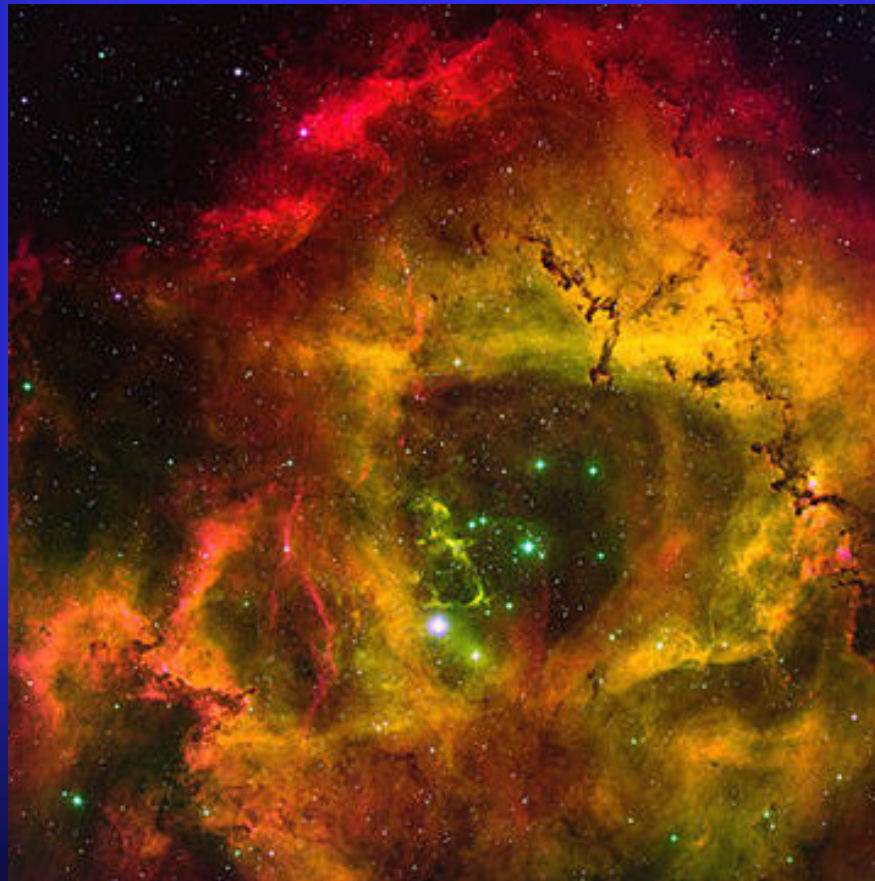
What's the energy source?



Burning?
It would only last a few thousand years

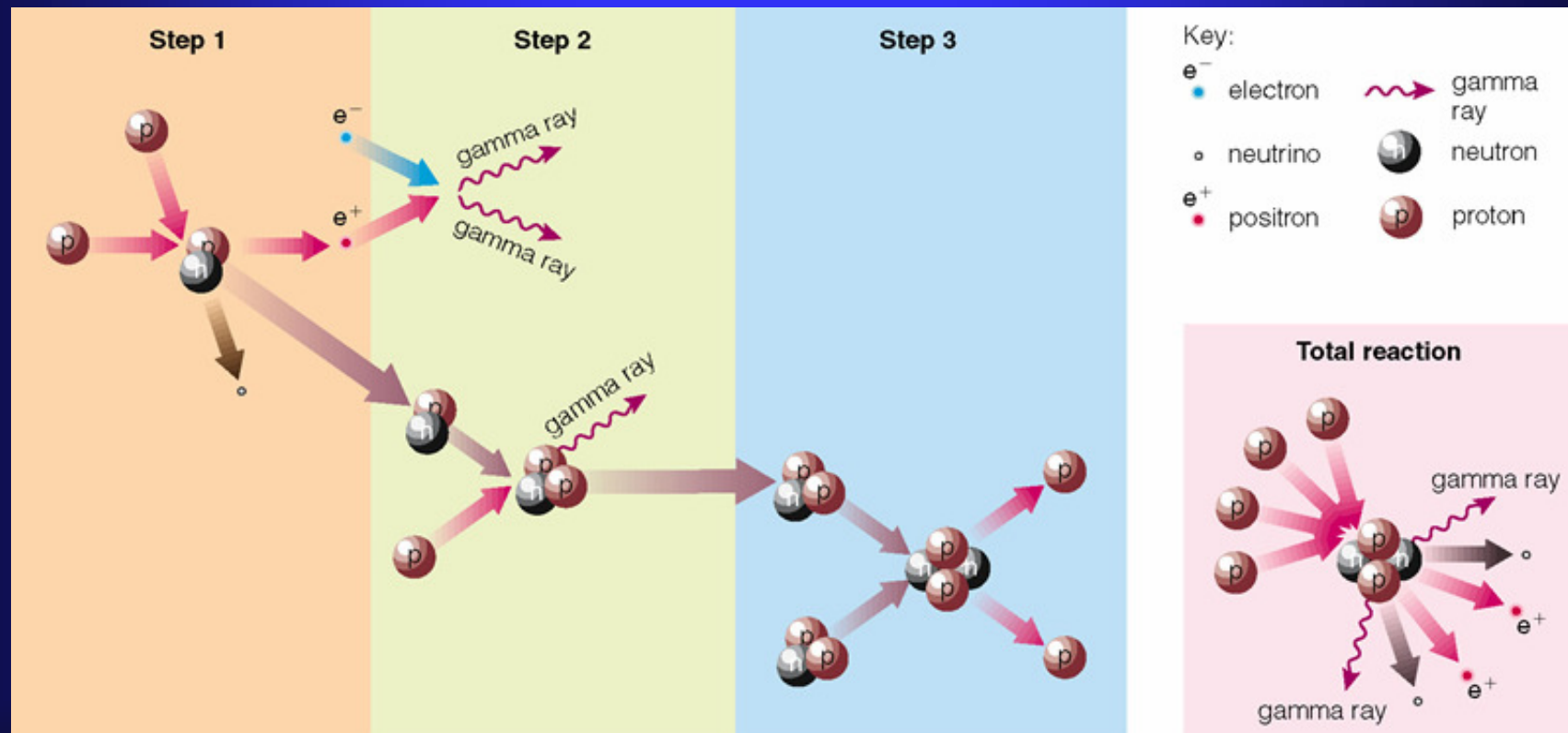
What's the energy source?

Gravitational Time Scale
A few tens of millions of years

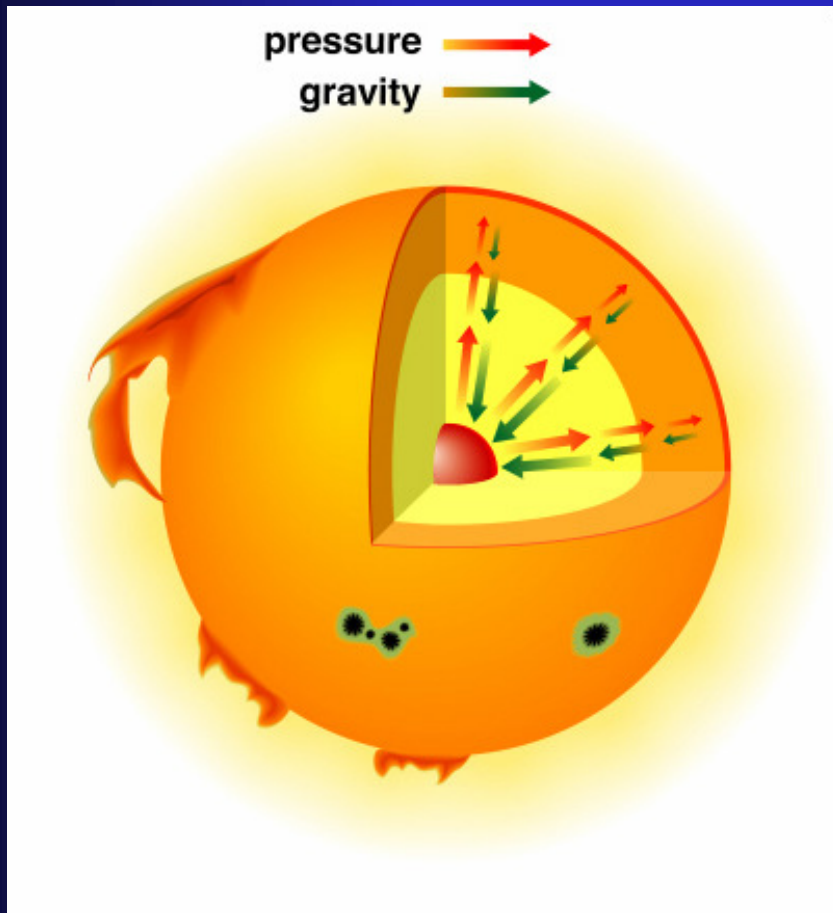


Fusion

The Sun fuses hydrogen into helium releasing energy



Solar Thermostat



Fusion Reaction Rate
depends on Temperature

As temp. decreases, pressure
decreases

As gravitational potential is
released, temperature
increases

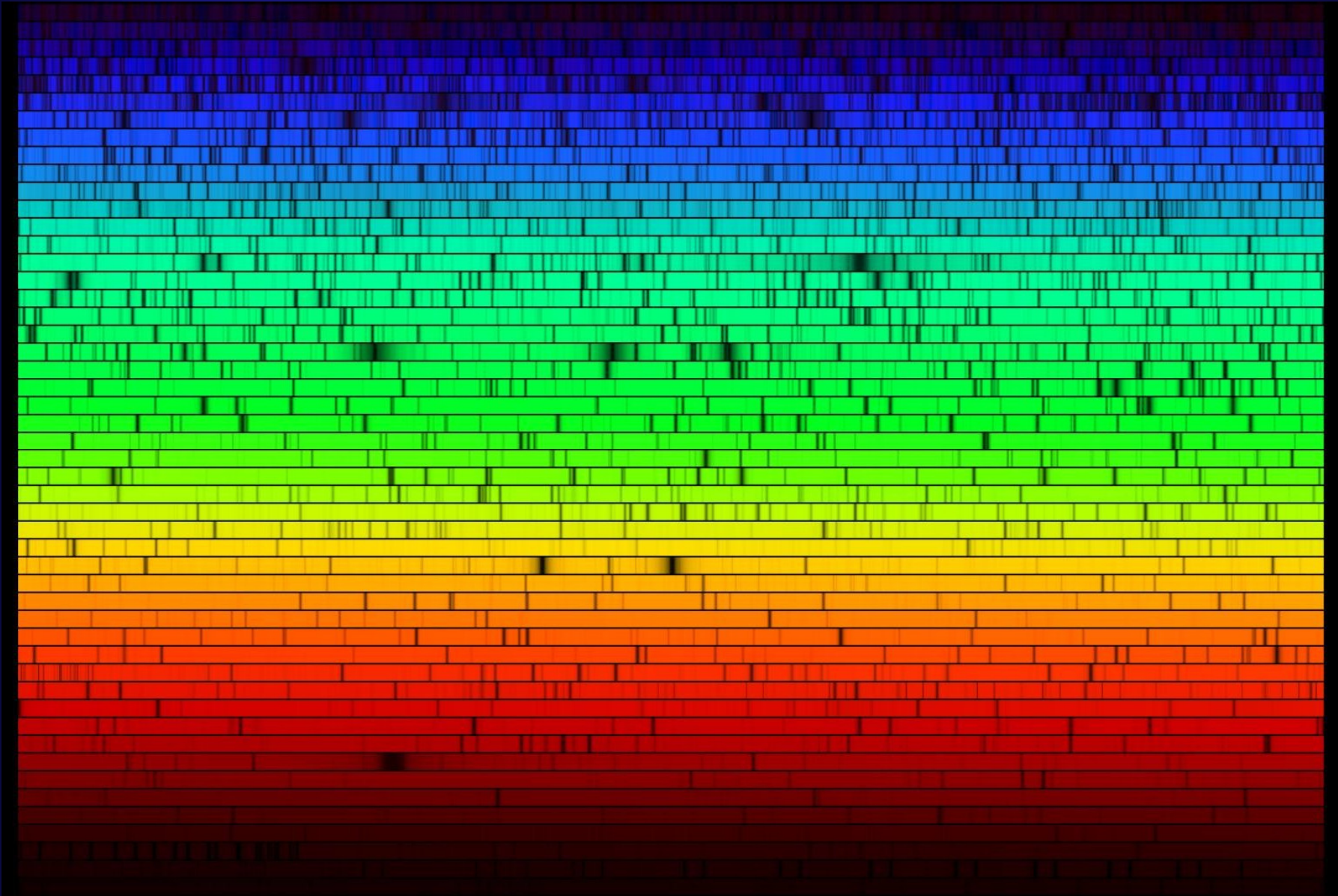
As helium contaminates the
core, fusion reaction rates
slow

Question

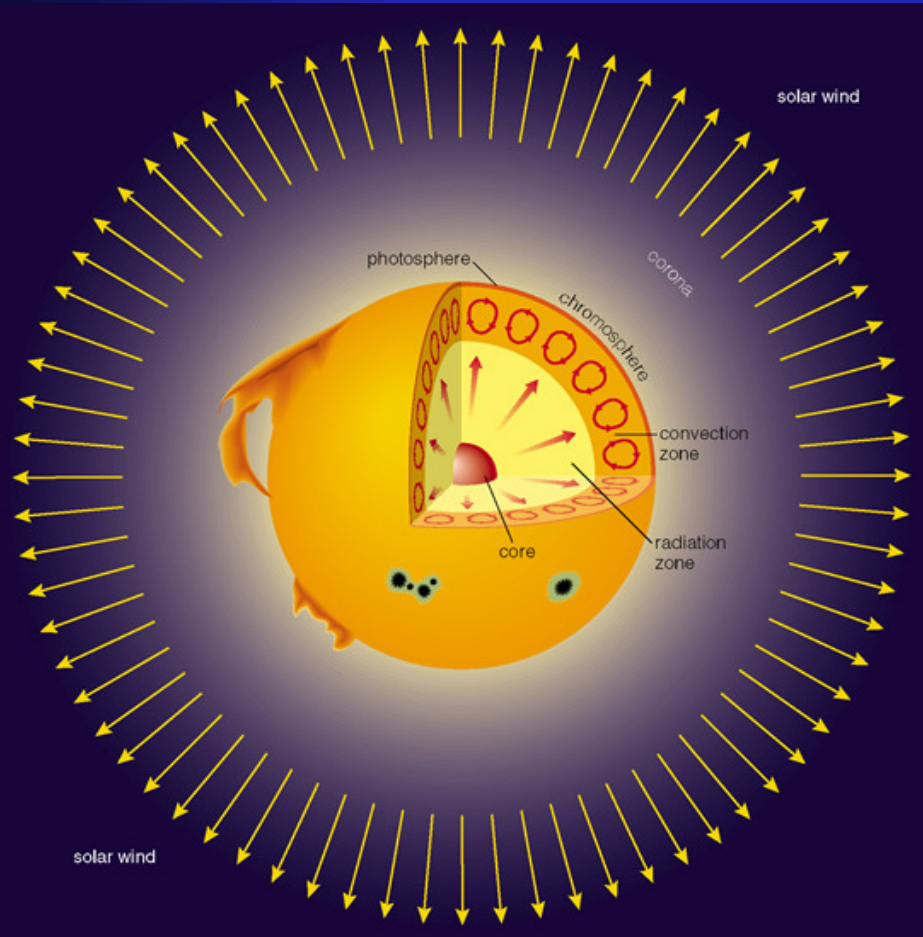
How is the Sun's composition different than it was 1 billion years ago?

- A. It has more mass
- B. It has less helium
- C. It has more hydrogen
- D. It has less hydrogen

Absorption



Structure



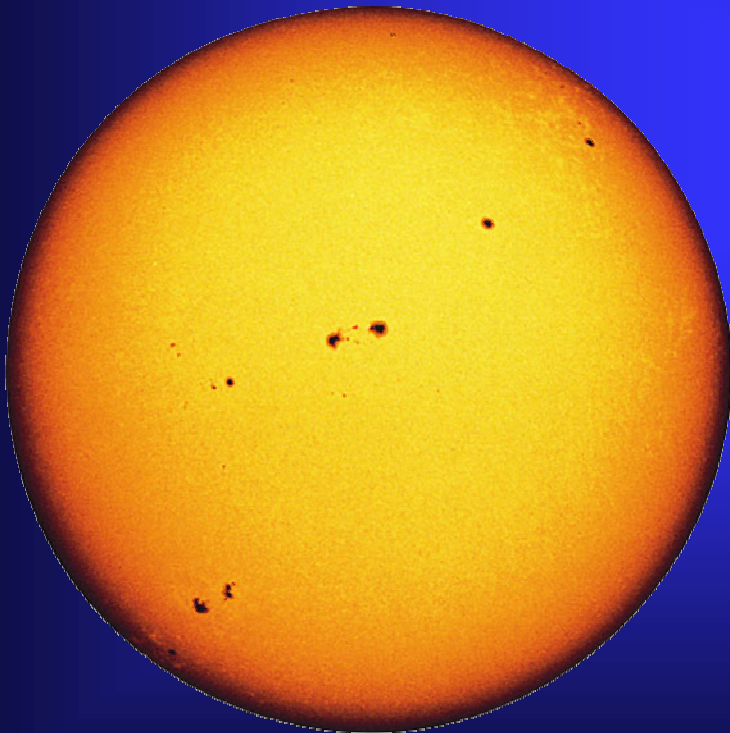
Hot Dense Core
Fusion happens here

Radiative Zone
Energy carried by
photons

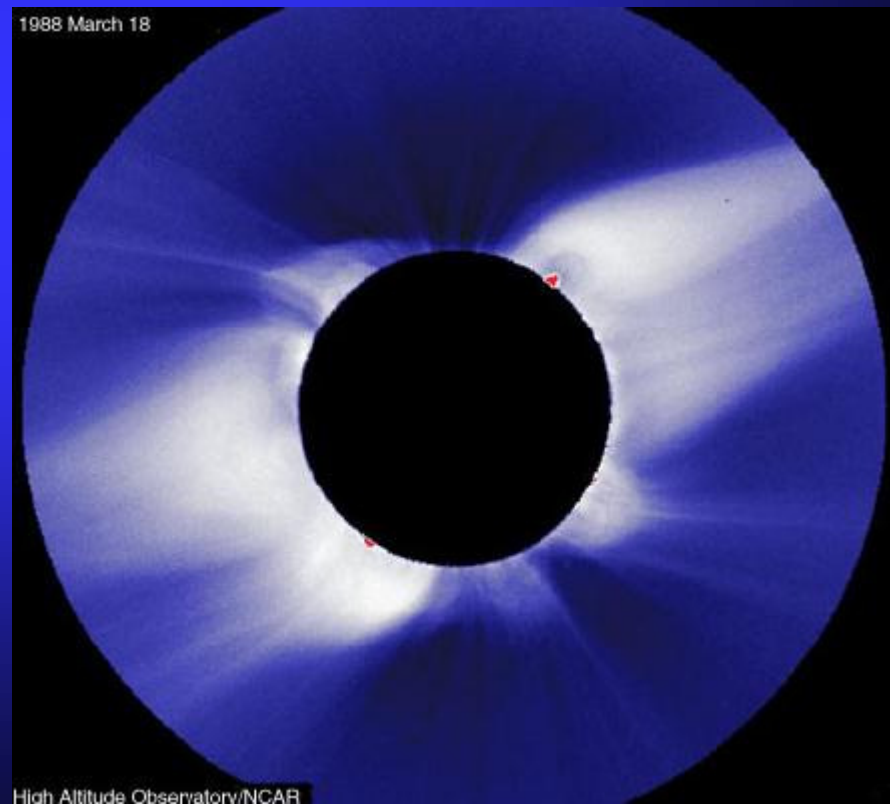
Convective Zone
Energy carried by
convection

Photosphere and Corona

The visible surface
Photons escape

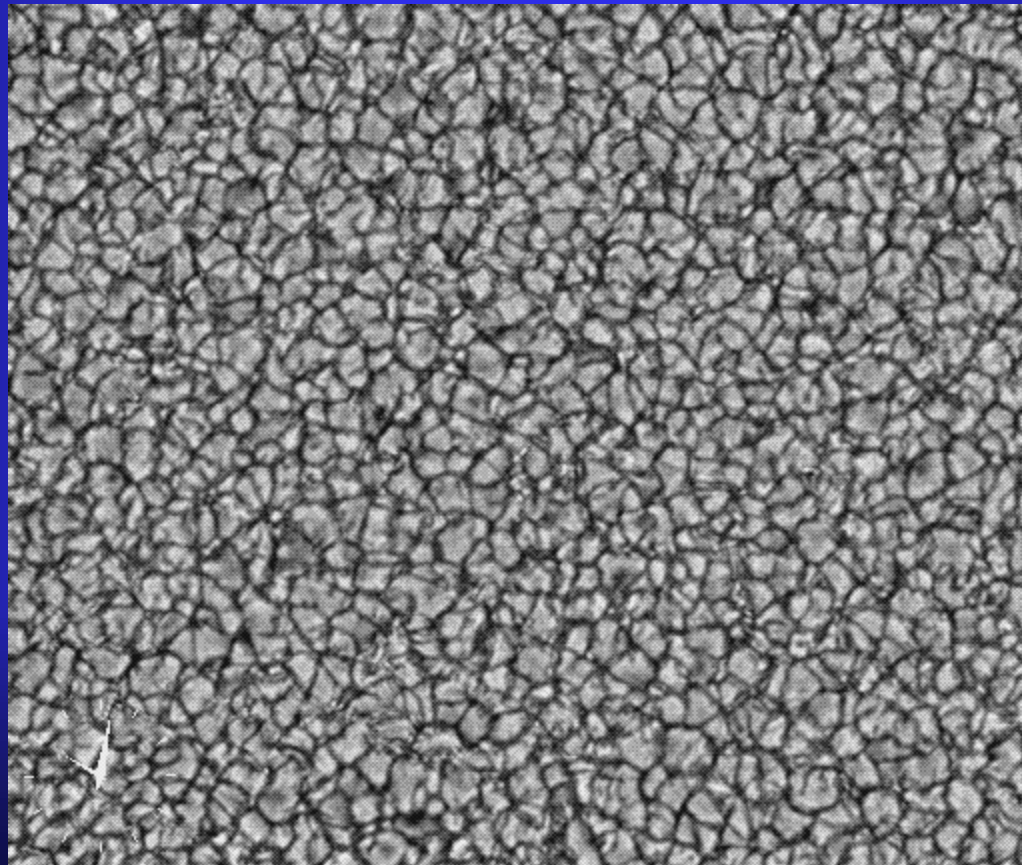


Hot thin
atmosphere



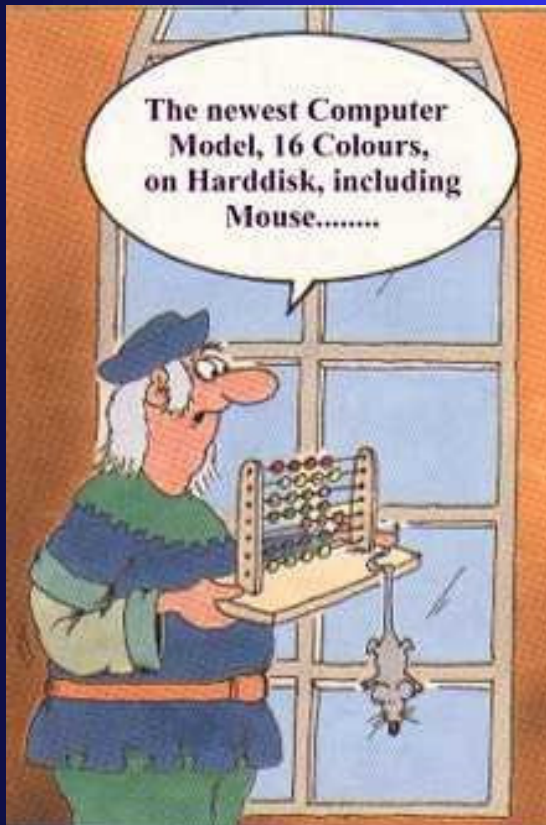
Convection Granules

Evidence of convection is seen on the solar “surface”

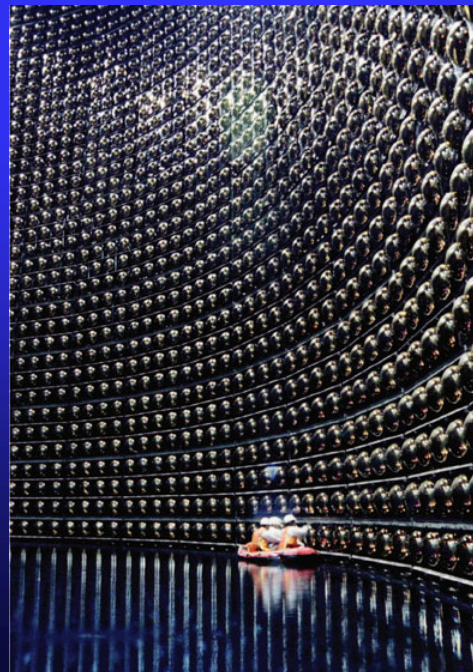
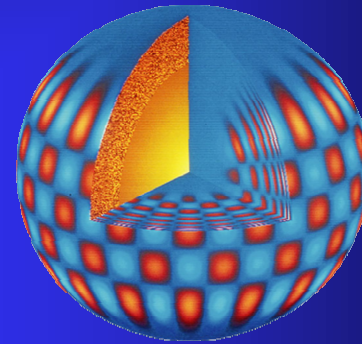


How do We Know?

Mathematical Models

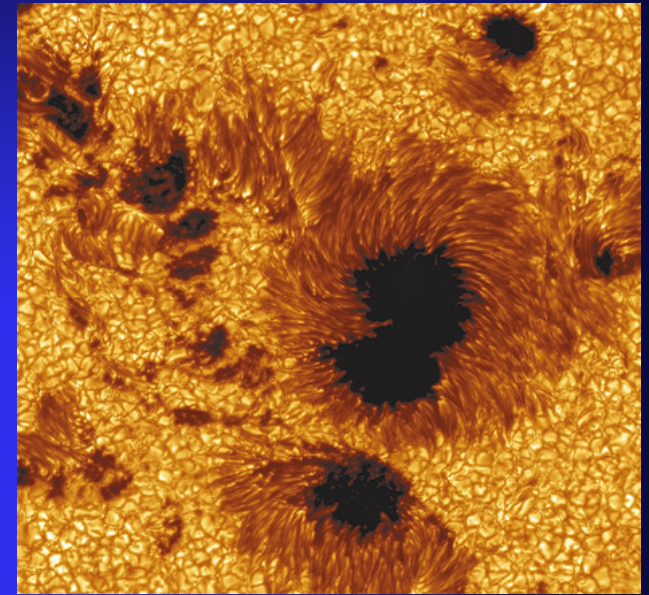
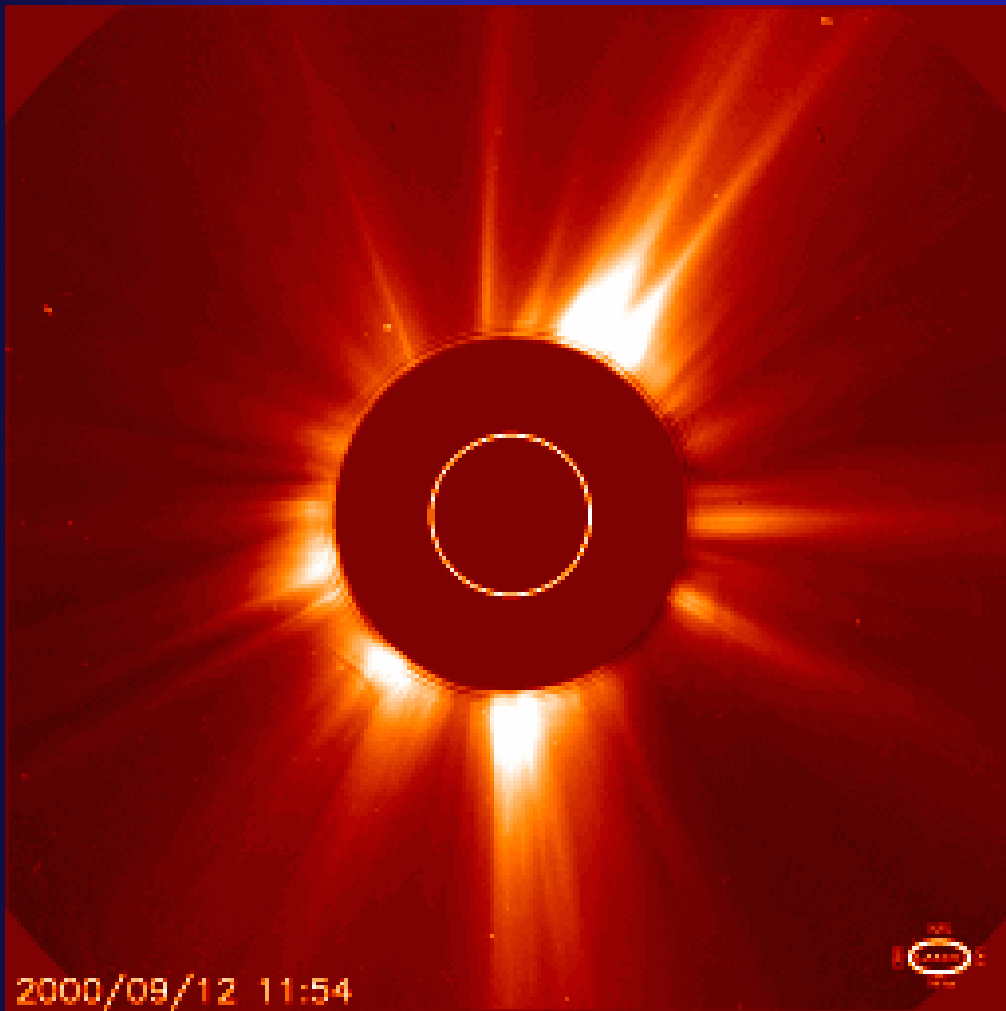


Helioseismology

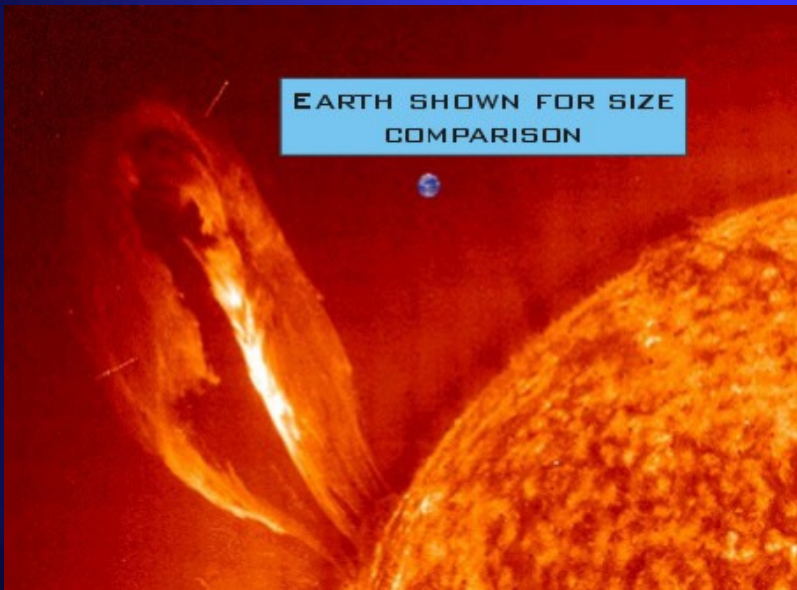
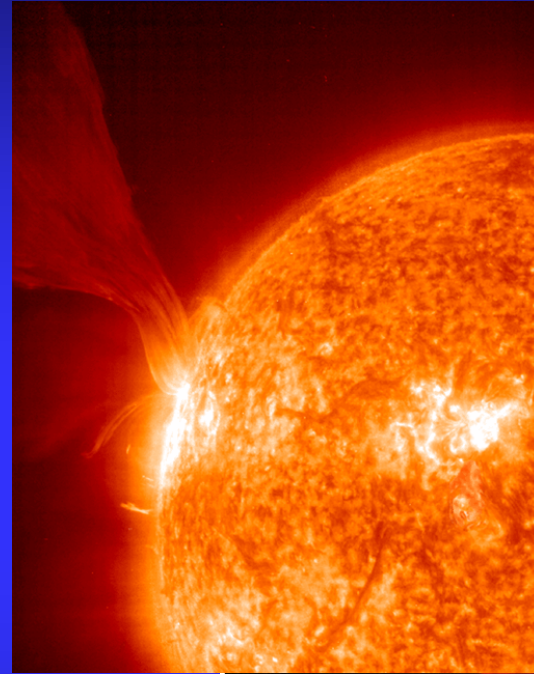
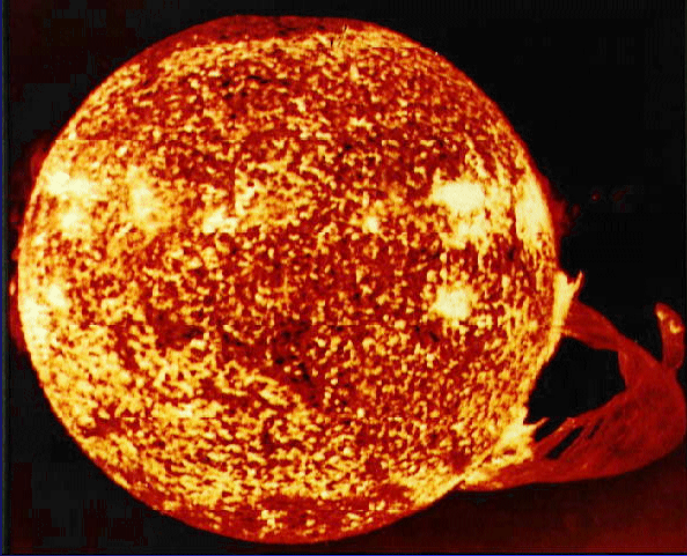


Neutrinos

Solar Weather



Pretty Pictures



EARTH SHOWN FOR SIZE
COMPARISON

