

ASTR 1020: Stars & Galaxies

September 18, 2013

- Reading: Chapter 15, section 15.1.
- *MasteringAstronomy* Homework on **The Sun** is due Sep. 20th.
- Volunteer for "Astronomy in the News".



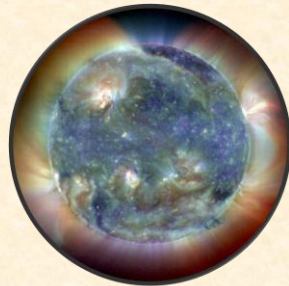
Astronomy Picture of the Day



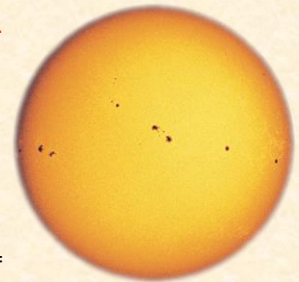
Star Streams and the Sunflower Galaxy: M63, about 25 million light years away (0.8-m telescope at MacDonald Observatory).

Today's Class

- Energy generation in the Sun.
- Proton-proton chain.
- Sun's energy budget.
- Mysterious neutrinos.



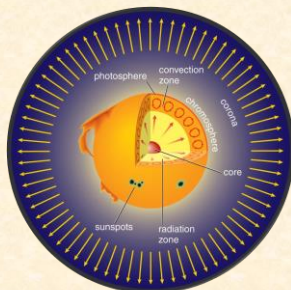
- "Visible surface" of the Sun: **photosphere**.
- $T =$ only 5800 K.
- Photons free to fly - seen at Earth 8 min later.
- Thermal spectrum, $T =$ 5800 K plus absorption from cooler gasses just on top.



Outer regions are hotter:

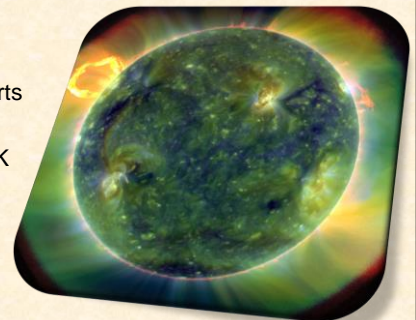
Chromosphere,

- $T =$ 10,000 K, Hydrogen alpha emission from thin gas (pink!)
- Heated by energy twisting and spilling around magnetic field lines?

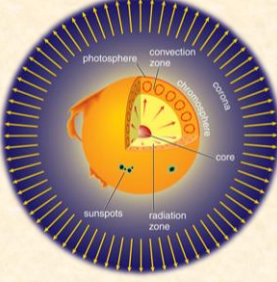
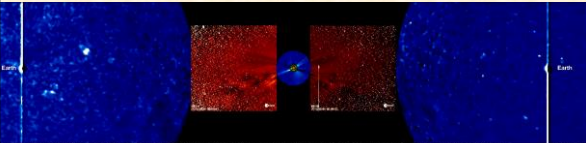


Corona =
outermost parts

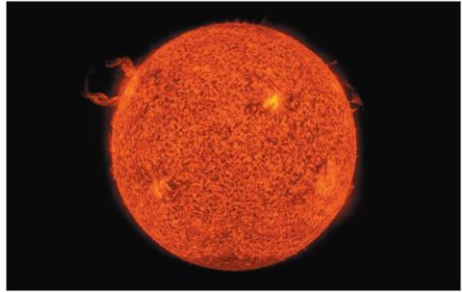
$T =$ 1 million K
 \Rightarrow X-rays!



- **Solar wind:** particles (electrons, protons etc.) streaming into space at 500 km/sec

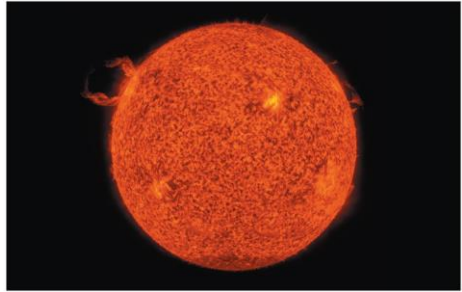



Why does the Sun shine?

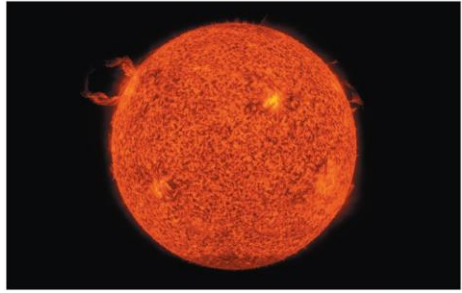
Is it on FIRE? ... NO!

$\frac{\text{Chemical energy content}}{\text{Luminosity}} \sim 10,000 \text{ years}$



Is it CONTRACTING? ... NO!

$\frac{\text{Gravitational potential energy}}{\text{Luminosity}} \sim 25 \text{ million years}$



It can be powered by NUCLEAR ENERGY! ($E = mc^2$)

$\frac{\text{Nuclear potential energy (core)}}{\text{Luminosity}} \sim 10 \text{ billion years}$

Reading Clicker Question

Fusion in the Sun occurs between...

- A) protons
- B) electrons and protons
- C) electrons and neutrons
- D) neutrons and protons
- E) electrons

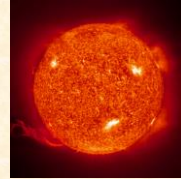
Reading Clicker Question

Fusion in the Sun occurs between...

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The Sun



Where does all that energy come from?

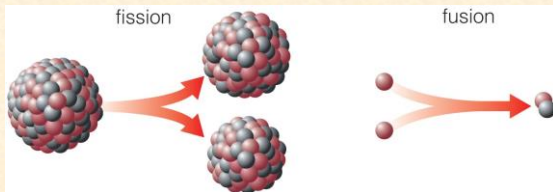
Nuclear FUSION

(not FISSION)

Hydrogen → Helium



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Fission

Big nucleus splits into smaller pieces.

(Example: nuclear power plants)

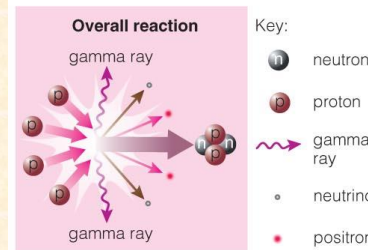
Fusion

Small nuclei stick together to make a bigger one.

(Example: the Sun, stars)

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“Where hydrogen is built into helium...”



IN
4 protons

OUT
 ${}^4\text{He}$ nucleus
2 gamma rays
2 positrons
2 neutrinos

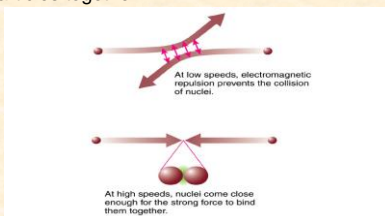
Total mass is 0.7% lower.

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Proton-Proton Chain

- Two protons collide at high speeds.
- Normally electric force would keep them apart (two positive charges repel).
- Extreme temperatures mean they have enough energy to overcome this.
- Once very close, the nuclear STRONG FORCE binds the particles together.



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Energy budget

- Helium has atomic mass 3.97 times that of hydrogen, NOT exactly 4 times
- Tiny amount of the protons' mass is lost to energy via $E = mc^2$
- Rates are fast enough that 4 tons of mass are converted each second!

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Clicker Question

Imagine that the Sun's energy generation rate (fusion rate) suddenly increases by a factor of 10. What will happen?

- A) The Sun will increase in brightness by a factor of 10; after 1 million years the Earth's climate will start to heat, and after another 2000 years, all life will cease.
- B) The core of the Sun will quickly expand and cool, slowing the fusion rate to its previous level.
- C) The core of the Sun will heat up, causing a runaway reaction and catastrophic explosion.

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Those Mysterious Neutrinos

- With very small masses, travel close to speed of light.
- Don't interact with other matter: requires a lead wall 1 lightyear thick to stop a neutrino! (Fewer at night...?)
- Lots of them: 10^{38} neutrinos/sec from the Sun, 10^{15} coming through YOU each second!



Clicker Question: Do you think neutrinos flowing through our bodies are a cause of cancer or other damage?

- A) Yes
- B) No

- (B) Neutrinos don't deposit any energy in our bodies- they simply don't do anything to us!

