

Agenda week 35 : Chapter 3

Lecture 2

Sun Internal structure:

- Core, Radiative zone, Convection zone

Solar Atmospheric regions (phenomena):

- Photosphere (granule, sunspots, umbra, penumbra)
- Chromosphere (fibrils, spicules)
- Corona (Helmet streamers, coronal holes, CME, prominences, flares)
- Atmospheric temperature profile (similarities with Earth)

11Y and 22Y cycle

Lecture 3

Black body radiation:

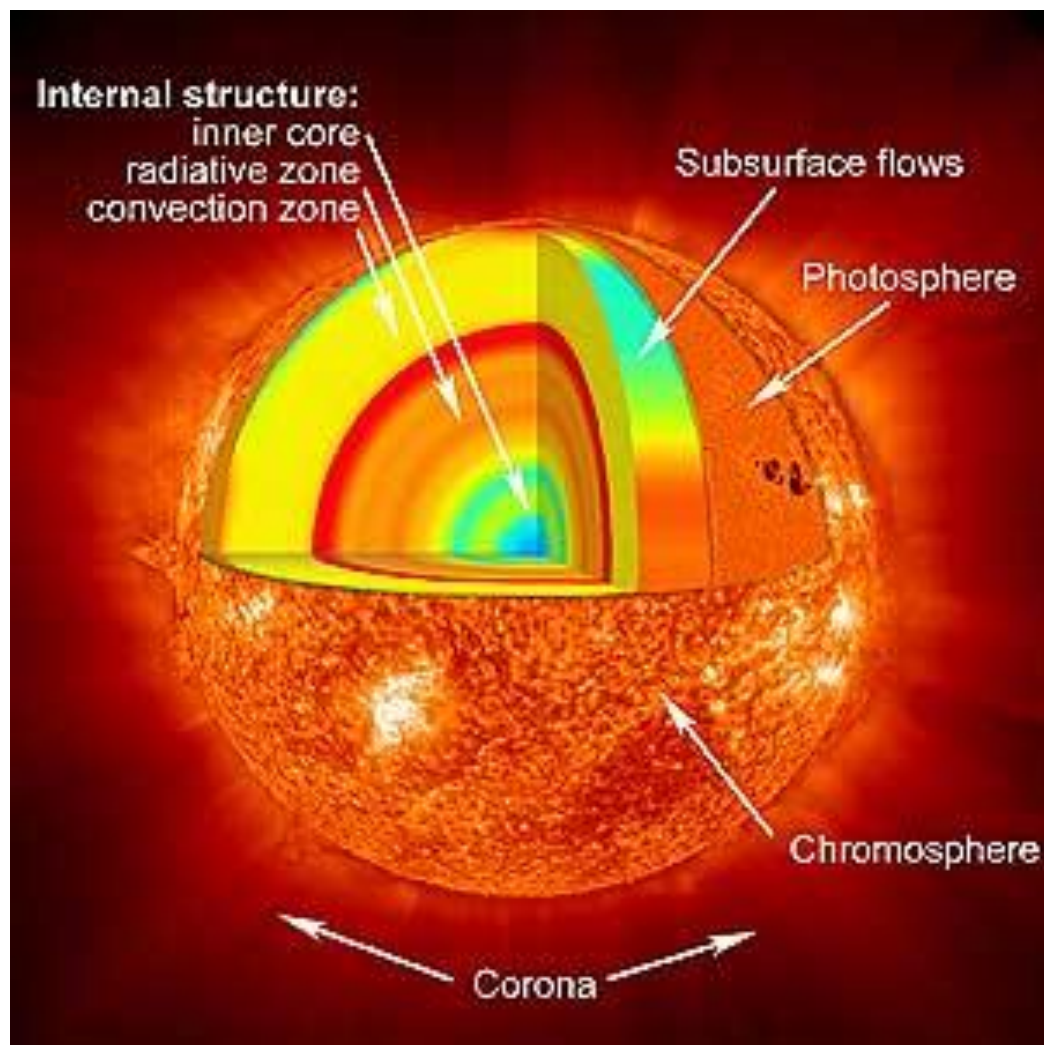
- Planck's law : Spectral energy flux
- Stefan Boltzmann law : Energy flux
- Total Luminosity

Extinction of radiation:

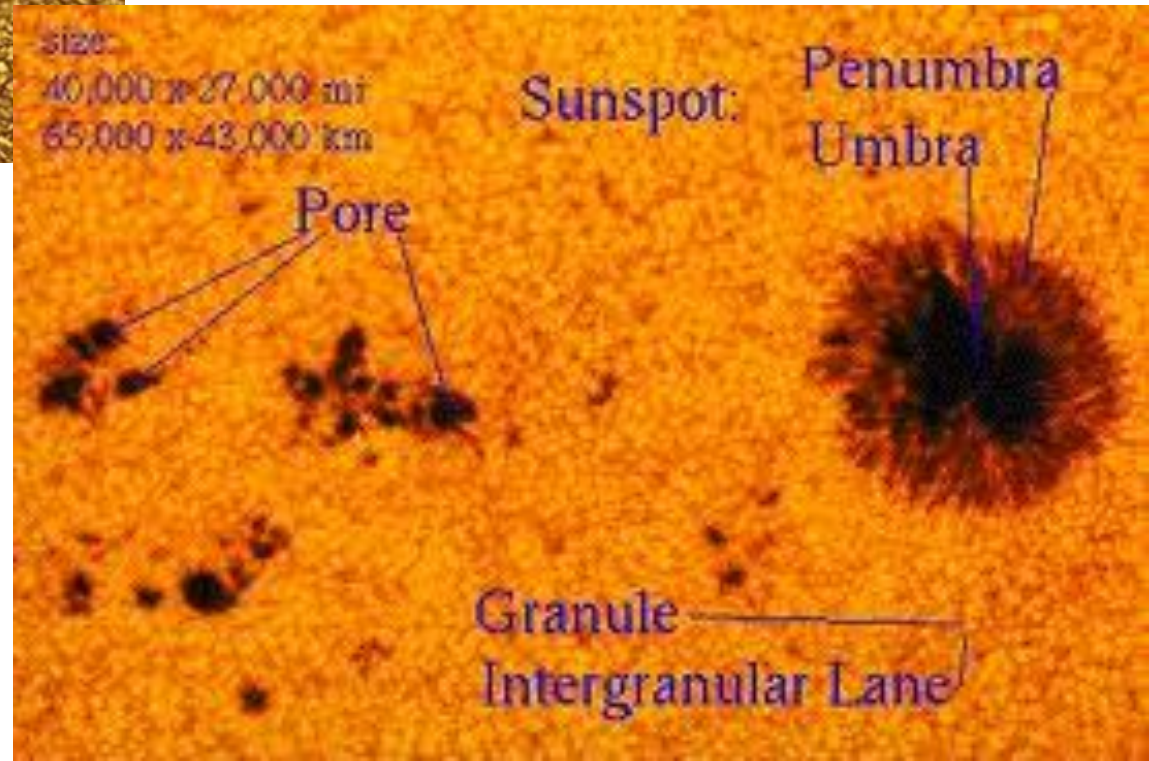
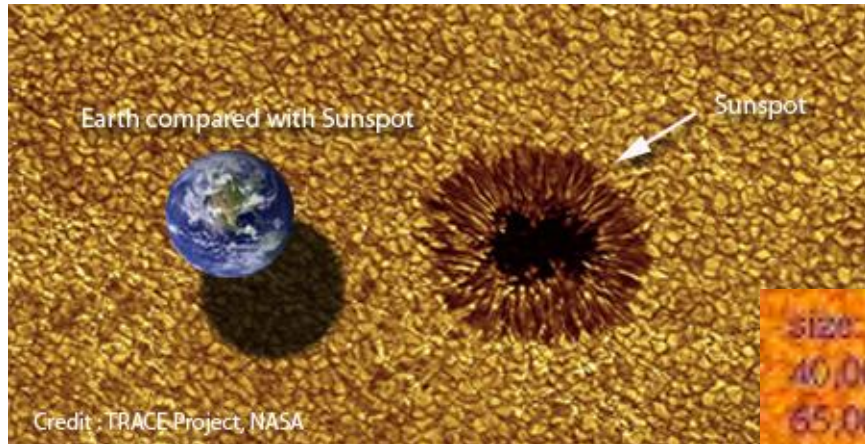
- Absorption processes
- Cross section
- Optical depth (derive it)

Energy deposition from radiation:

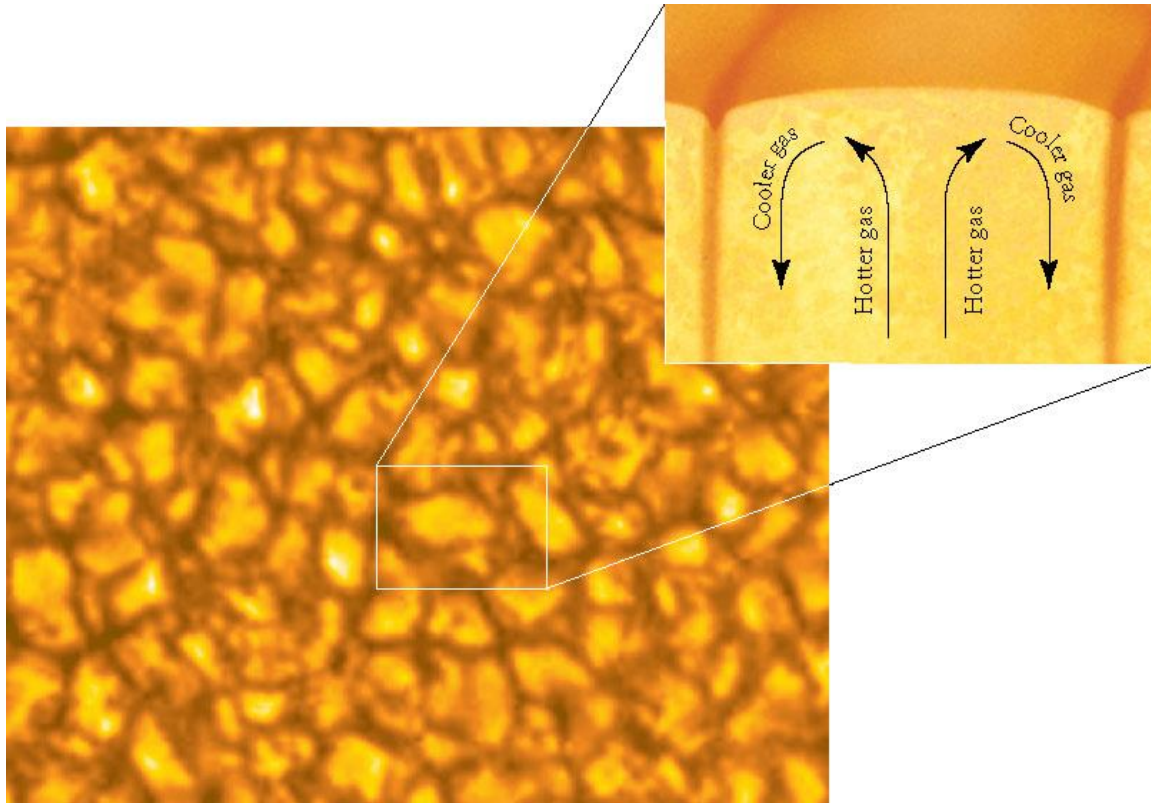
- Ion production- Chapman-profiles



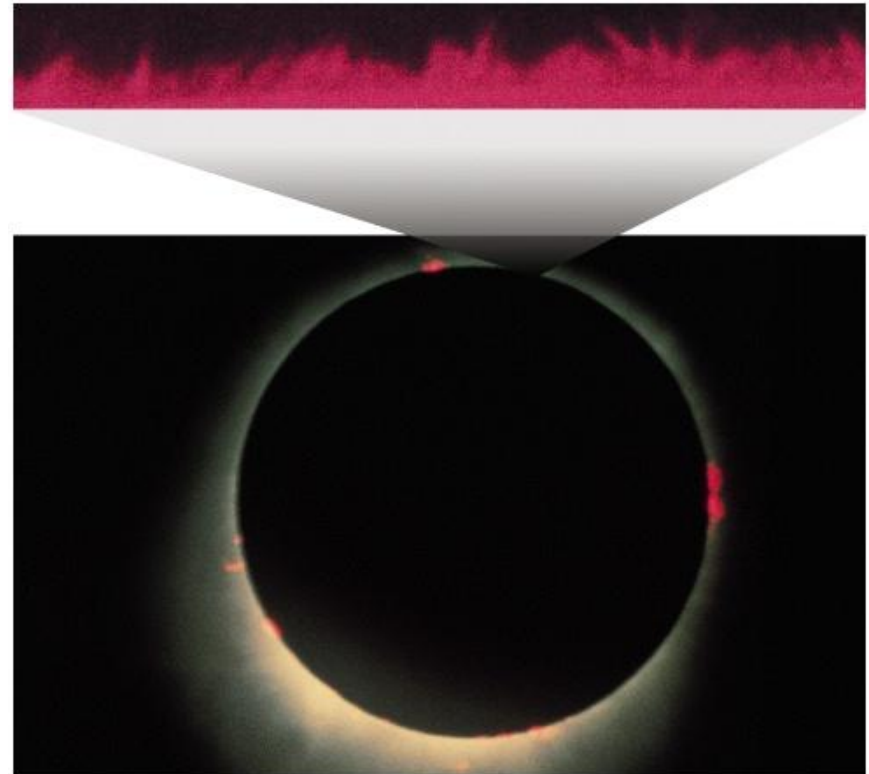
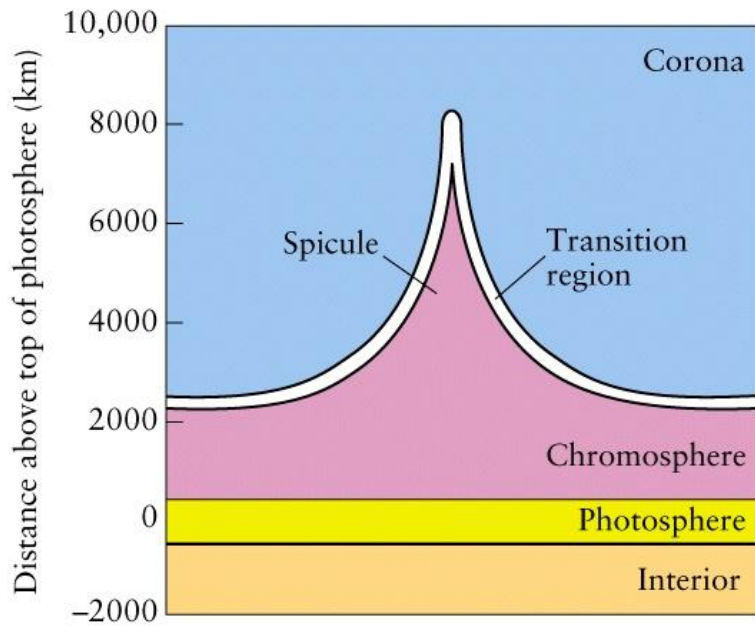
Photosphere - phenomena



Photosphere - granulae

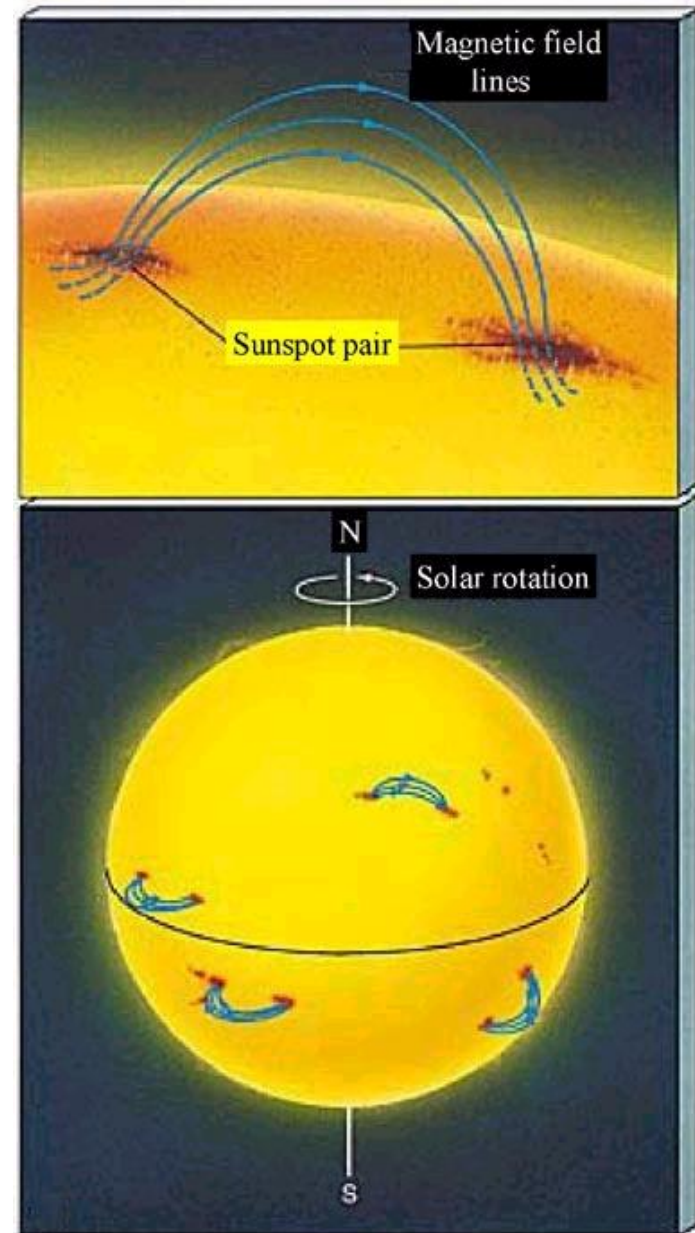
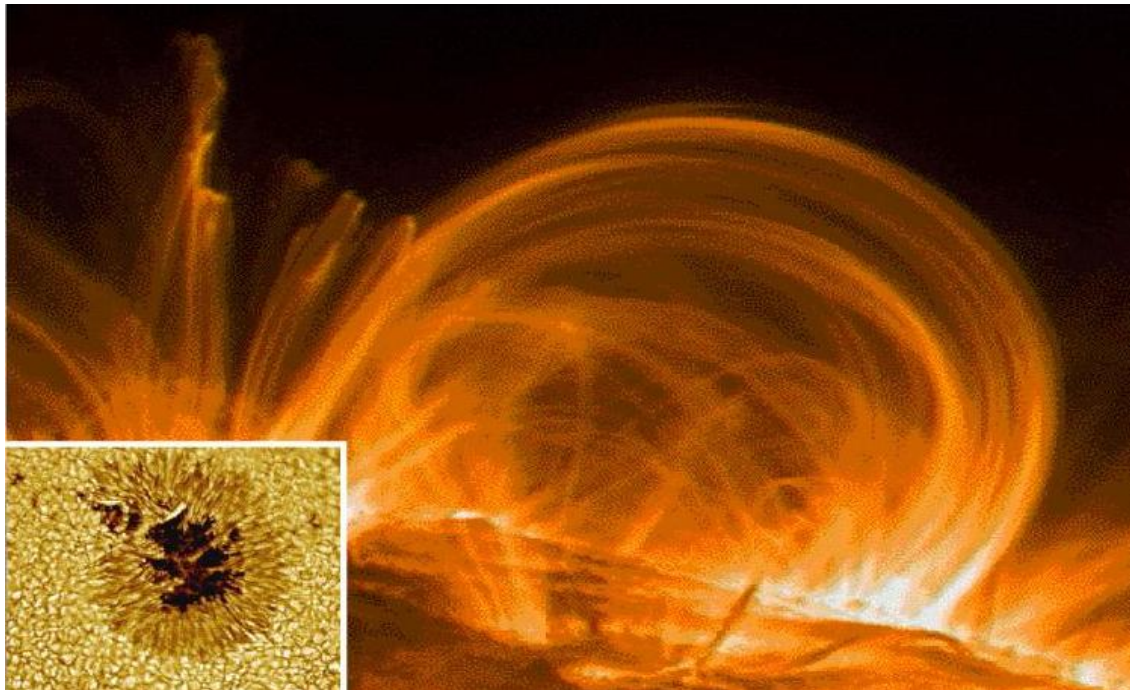


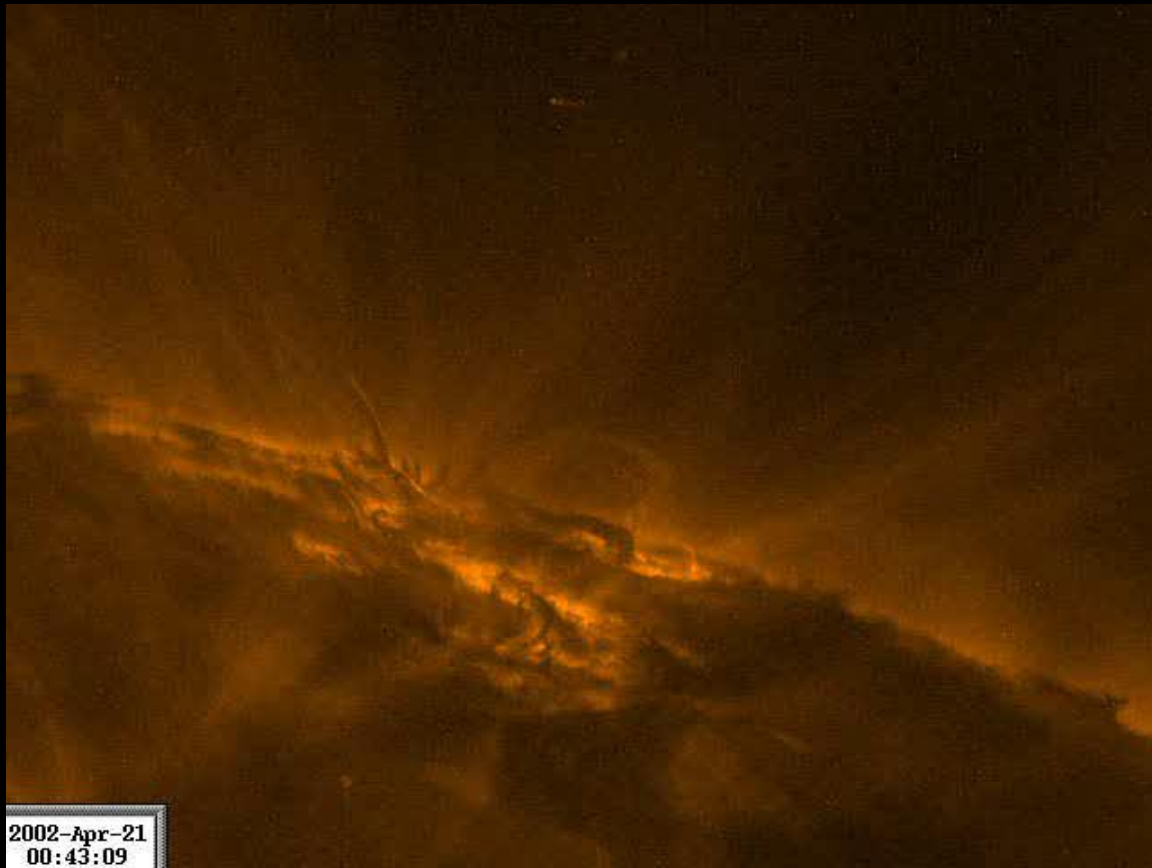
Chromosphere - spicule



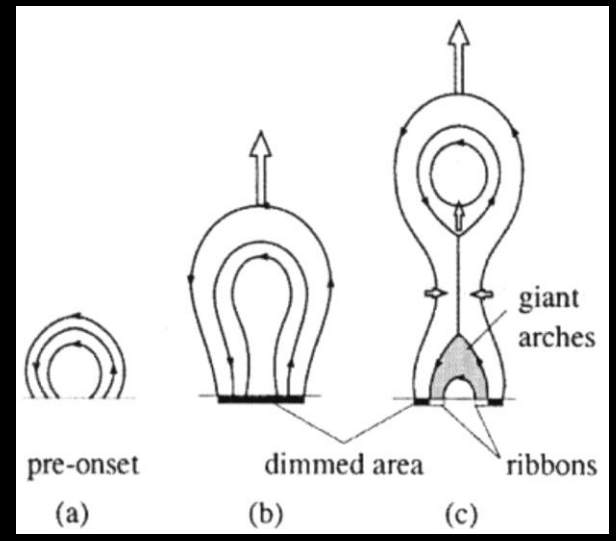
Solar corona

- Magnetic loops
- Sun spots occur in pairs connected by magnetic field lines

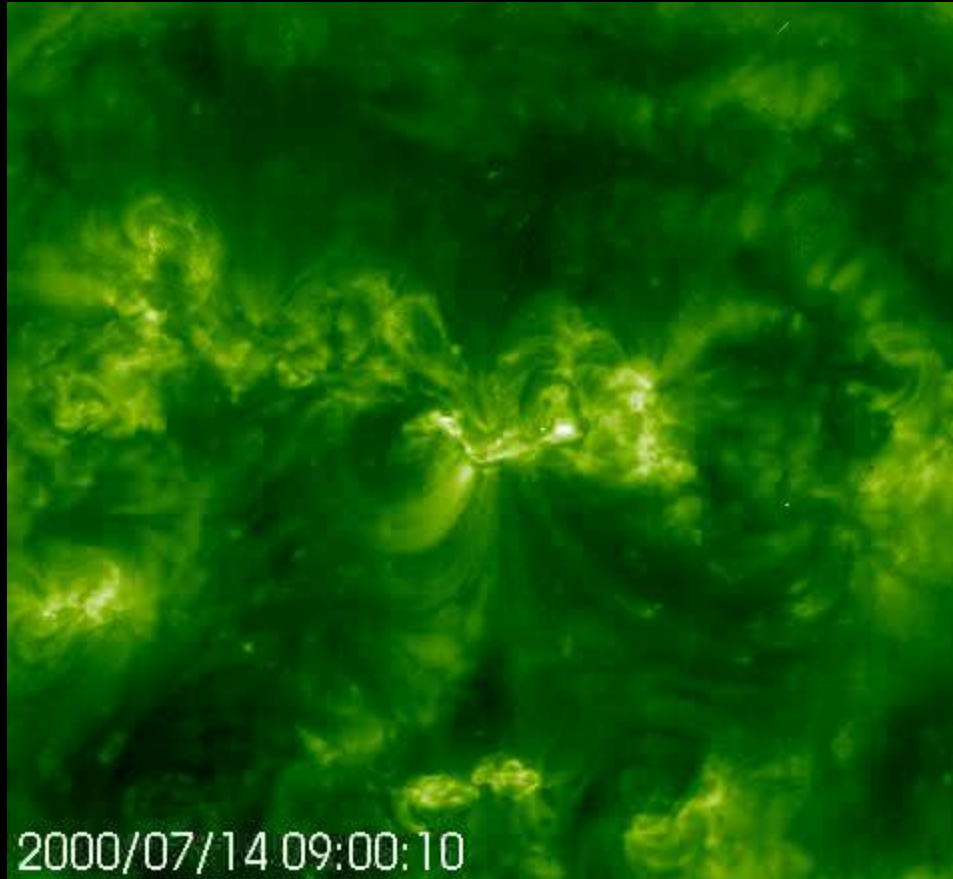




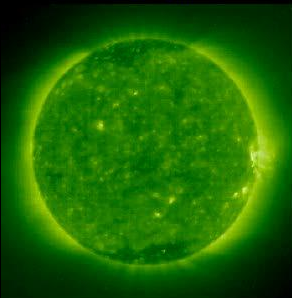
2002-Apr-21
00:43:09



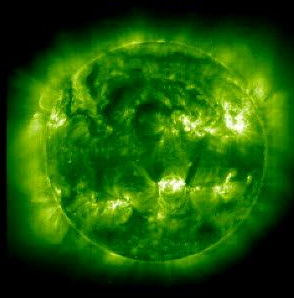
**Close-up from SOHO EIT Sensor
Bastille Day 2000 Event (minutes later)**



EIT 195 Å
Dec. 1996

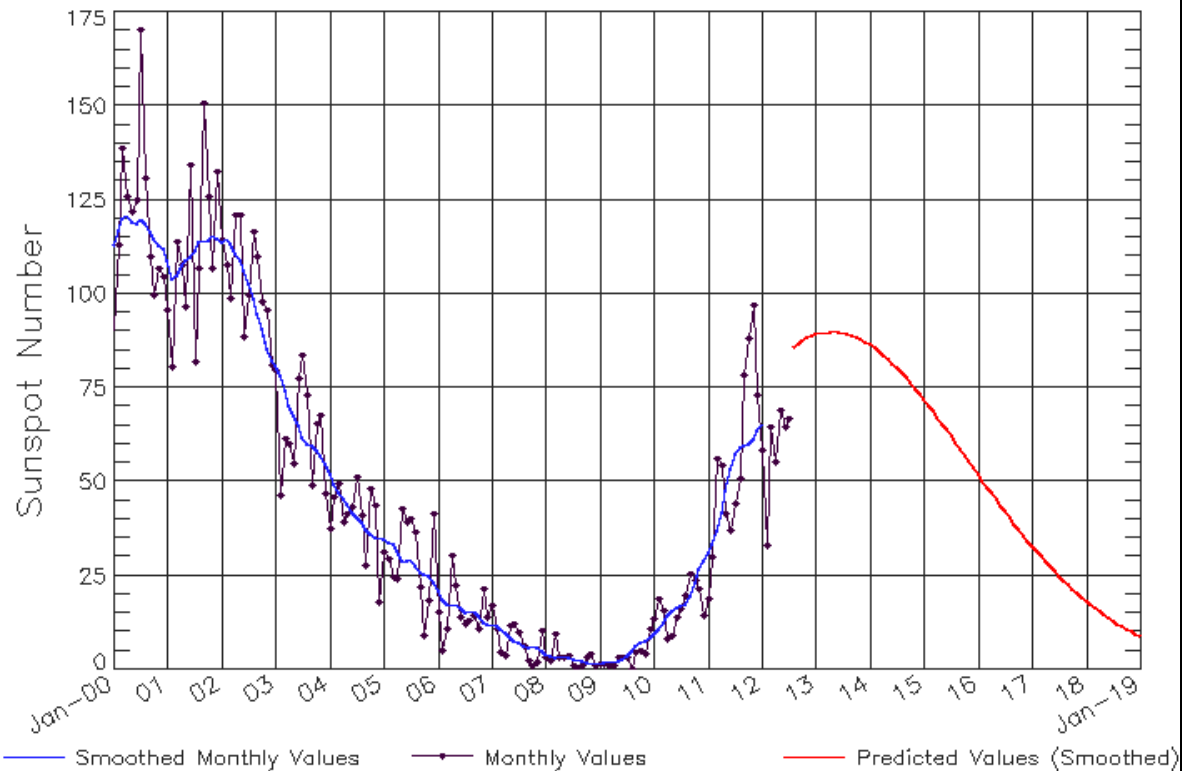


EIT 195 Å
June 1999



How large is the next solar maximum going to be?

ISES Solar Cycle Sunspot Number Progression
Observed data through Jul 2012

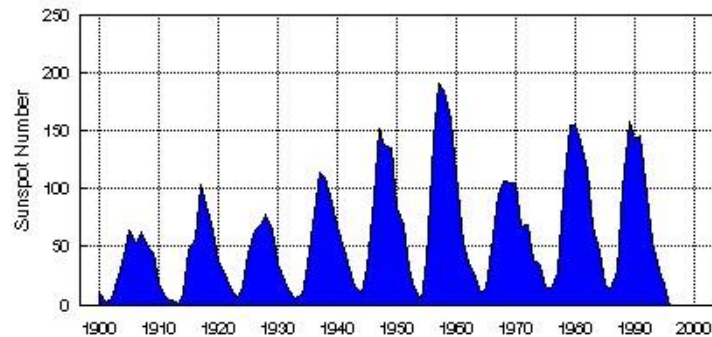
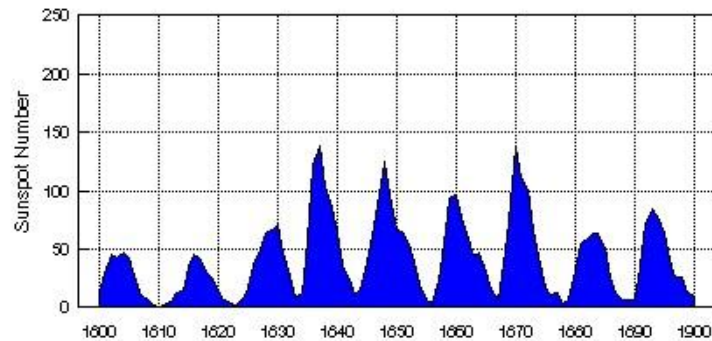
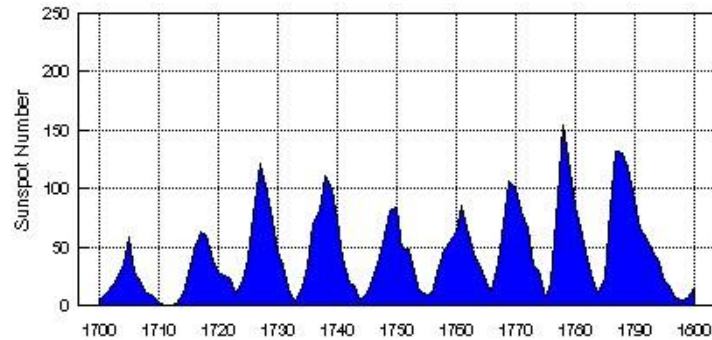


Updated 2012 Aug 6

NOAA/SWPC Boulder, CO USA

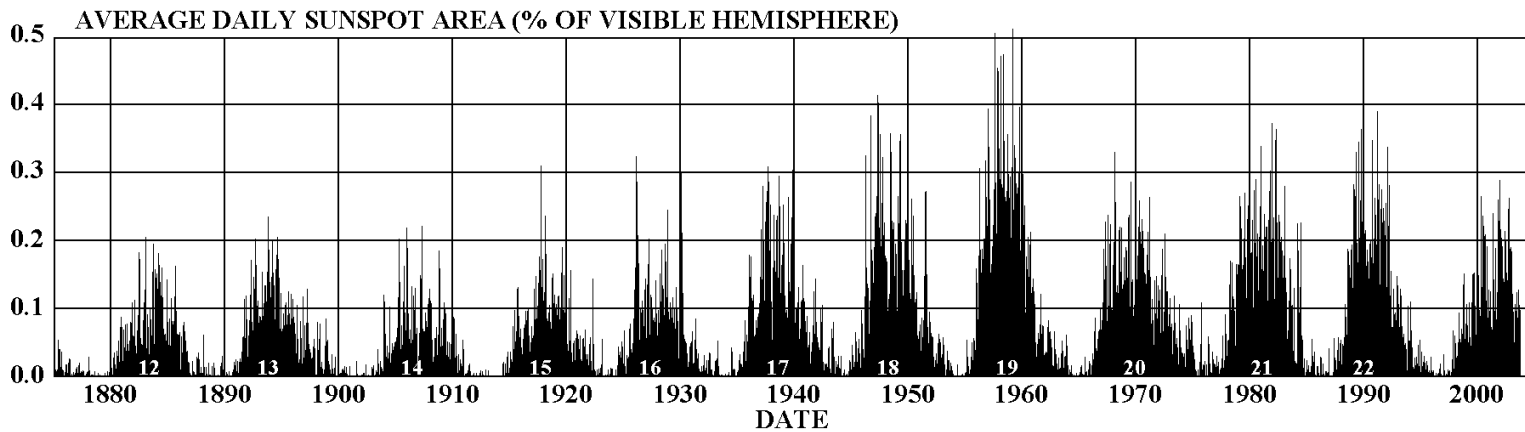
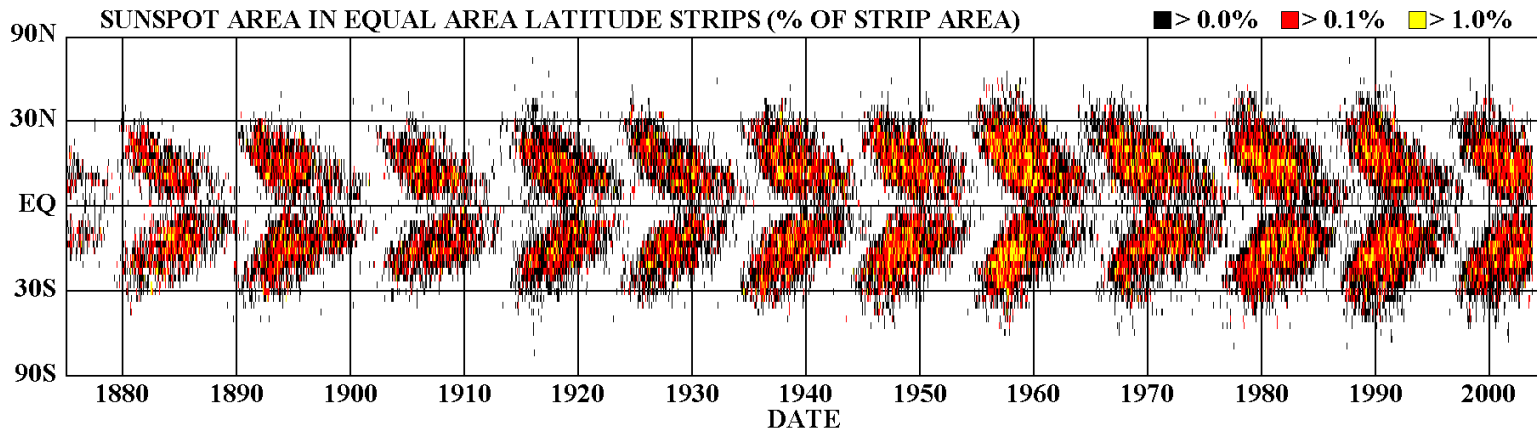
~11 year sunspot cycle

ANNUAL Sunspot Numbers: 1700-1995



Butterfly diagram

DAILY SUNSPOT AREA AVERAGED OVER INDIVIDUAL SOLAR ROTATIONS



Solar cycles - variation with solar latitude and time

