The Sun: A Star to Study in Our Backyard

for UAH REU

Friday, 3 June 2022

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Background Image: Joe Matus, NASA/MSFC, August 21, 2017

Outline

- A bit of history of USA astrophysics

- The Sun vs. a couple of stars
  - What is a Star?
  - What is the Sun like?

- Eclipses

- Solar Eruptions

- Jets in Coronal Holes

Astronomy /Astrophysics History in the United States

Maria Mitchell: Educating Future Scientists

- Discovered a comet in 1847 at age 29
- First woman elected to the American
- Academy of Arts and Sciences (1848)
- First woman elected to the American
- Association for the Advancement of Science(1850)
- First professor hired at new Vassar College (1865 – Poughkeepsie, New York)
- Co-founded the Association for the Advancement of Women (1873)

Maria Mitchell, Her Legacy: Her Students

Edward Pickering: Advocate of women's advanced study, Director of Harvard Observatory (1876)

Mary Watson Whitney, 1847-1921, Professor of Astronomy at Vassar College, and first President of the Alumnae Association

Antonia Maury -- Became one of Edward Pickering's "computers" 1897: published a catalogue of stellar spectra -- first observatory publication credited to a woman.

Mary Watson Whitney -- Succeeded M. Mitchell as Chair of Astronomy Department, Director of Observatory, and Educator

Edward Pickering

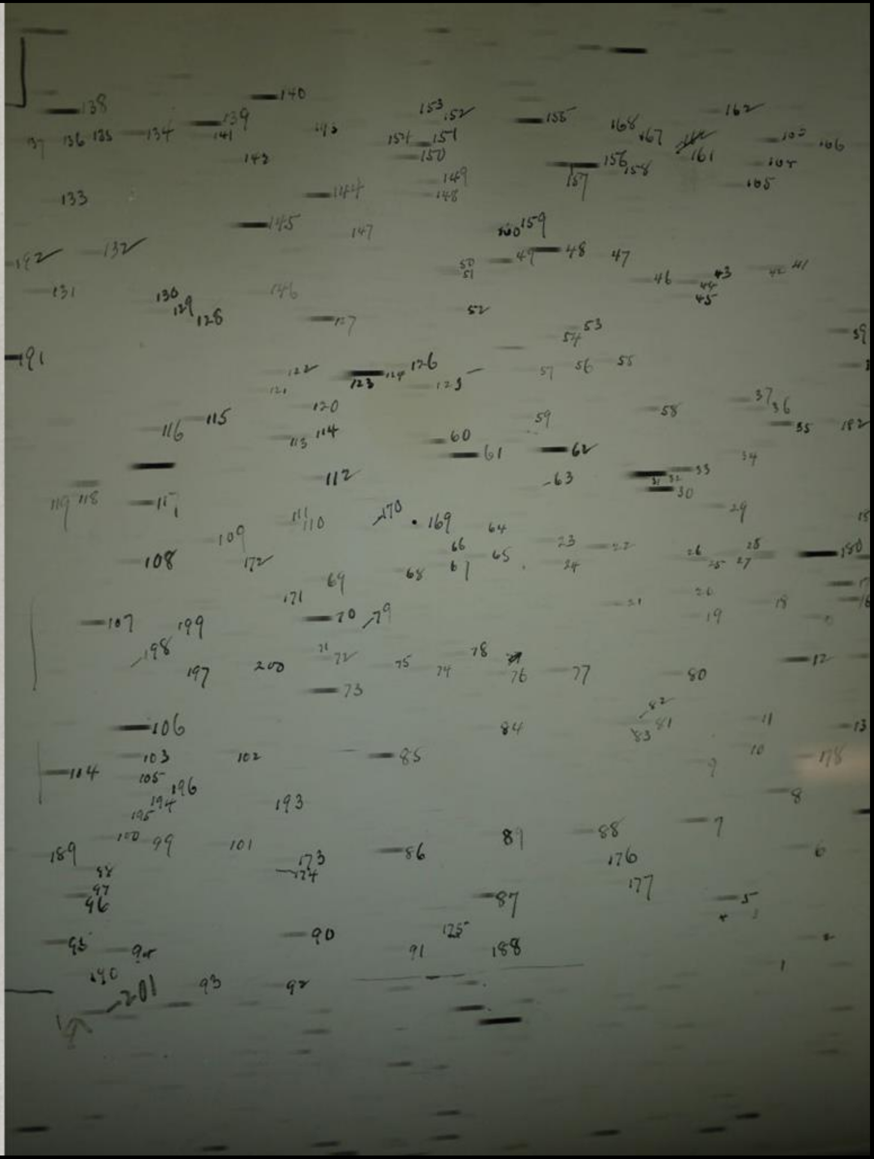
Not satisfied with the math skills of his male assistant,

hired his Scottish housekeeper Williamina Fleming

to help catalogue the spectra of 10,000 stars

Fleming hired 20 other female computers between 1885 and 1900.

Annie Cannon and Spectral Classifications



Edward Pickering and the "Computers" at Harvard Observatory

At Harvard College Observatory,
13 May, 1913
Image Credit: Licenced under Public Domain via Wikipedia Commons - http://commons.wikipedia.org)

William Pickering and his "computers"
Antonia Maury on the far left with back to camera
Annie Cannon on far right

Harvard Computers

Wiliamina Fleming	Office Manager and classifier of stellar spectra
Antonia Maury	Improved classification system
Annie Jump Cannon	Classified spectra of southern stars and redesigned system, developed Harvard Classification System
Cecilia Payne-Gaposhkin	Determined the relationship between stellar classes and stellar temperature and determined that the Sun is mostly hydrogen
Henrietta Swan Leavitt	Intuited that all stars in Small Magellanic Cloud are approximat at the same distance from Earth, leading to her discovery of direct relationship between period and luminosity of Cepheid variables
Anna Winlock	Made the most complete catalog of stars near north and south (of her time), and calculated orbits and compiled data on astero

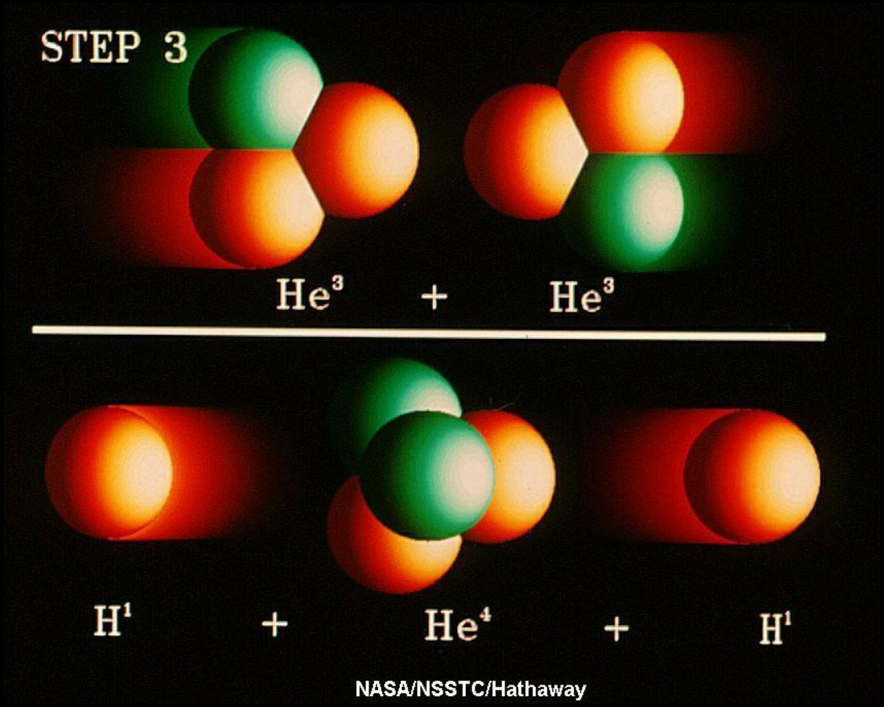
What is a Star?

What is a Star? -- Energy Production

A star is an astrophysical body that produces its own light by thermonuclear reactions in its core.

For solar-type stars, this is the proton-proton chain

1. Two protons collide, form deuterium, a positron, and a neutrino.



2. A proton collides with the deuterium, forming helium-3 and a gamma ray

3. Two He-3s collide to form He-4 plus two protons.

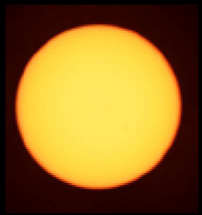
Basically, Hydrogen converts to Helium

(High-mass stars, greater than about 2 solar masses use a different procedure, the CNO cycle.)

What is a Star? -- Differences

Rigel: A blue-white star, about 860 ly away, 12,000 K, 80 R_O 23 M_O, 8 million years old

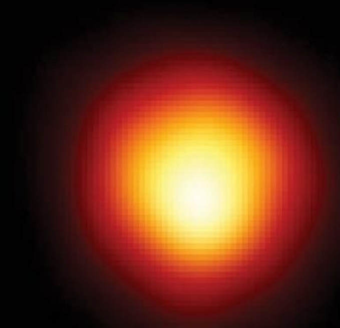
Aging

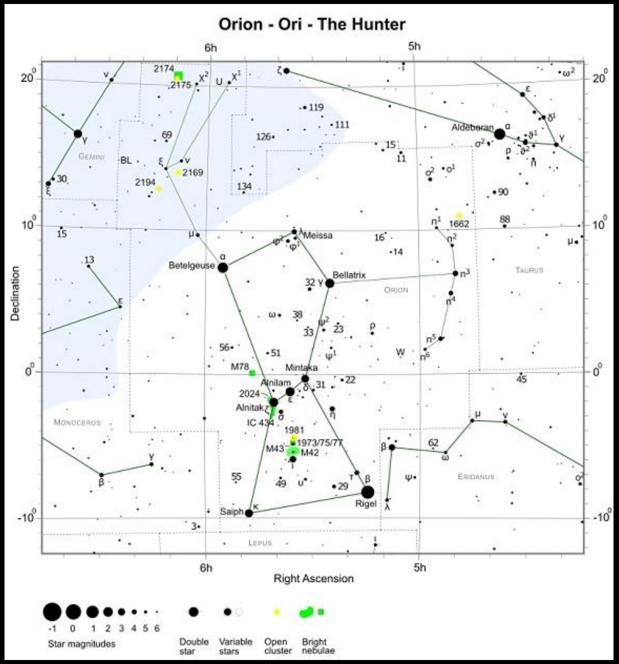


Our Sun: A yellow star, ~8 lm away, 6000 K, ~700,000 km (432,000 mi, 2×10^{30} kg, 4.5 billion years old, ~5 billion yr left

Brightness

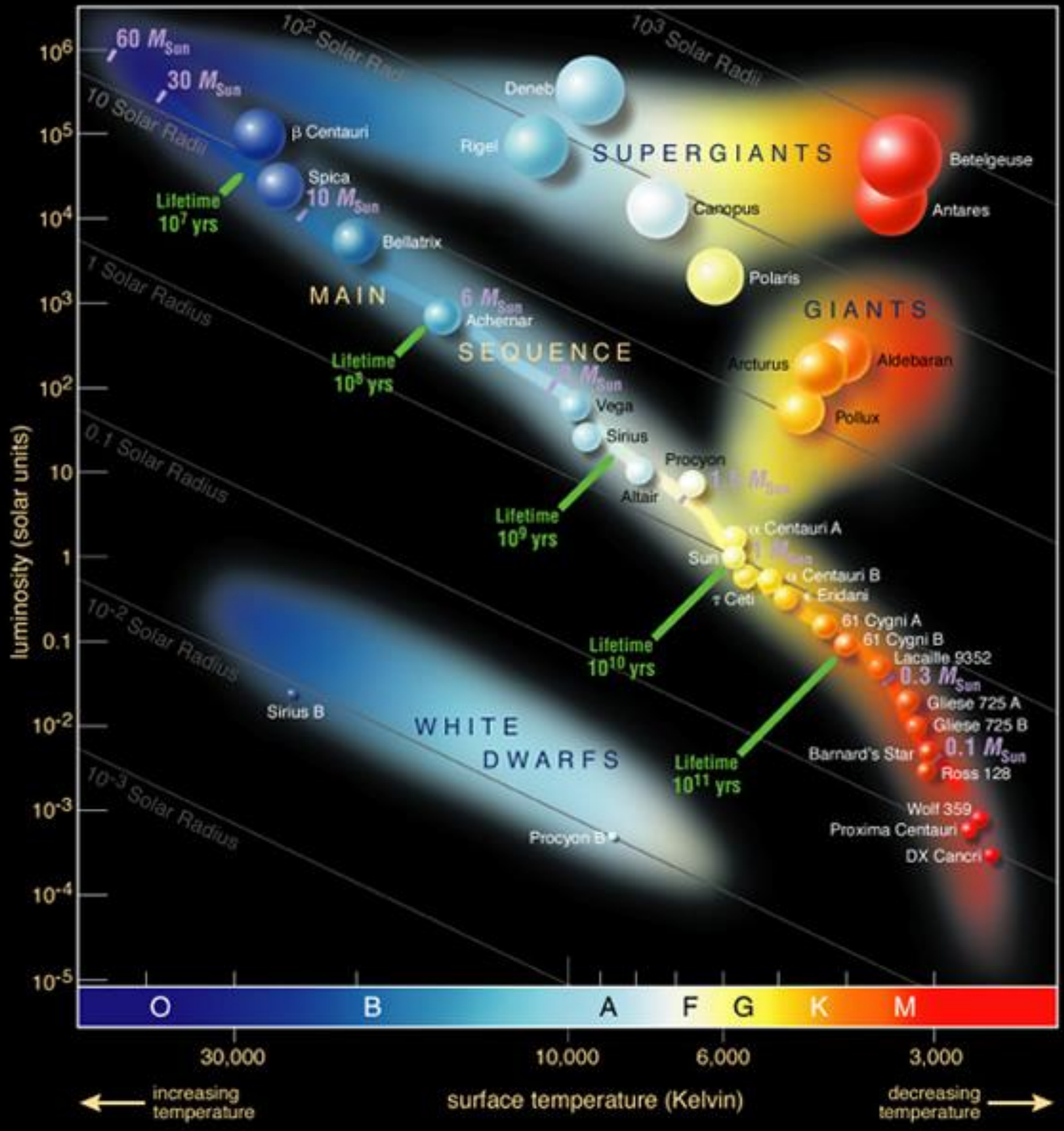
Betelgeuse: A red-giant star, About 650 ly away, 3500 K, 862 R_O, 20 M_O, 8.5 million years old, ~100,000 years left





Color

Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram



α-Cen-A is G2,
α-Cen-B is K1,
Proxima (α-Cen-C) is M6,
4.2 ly

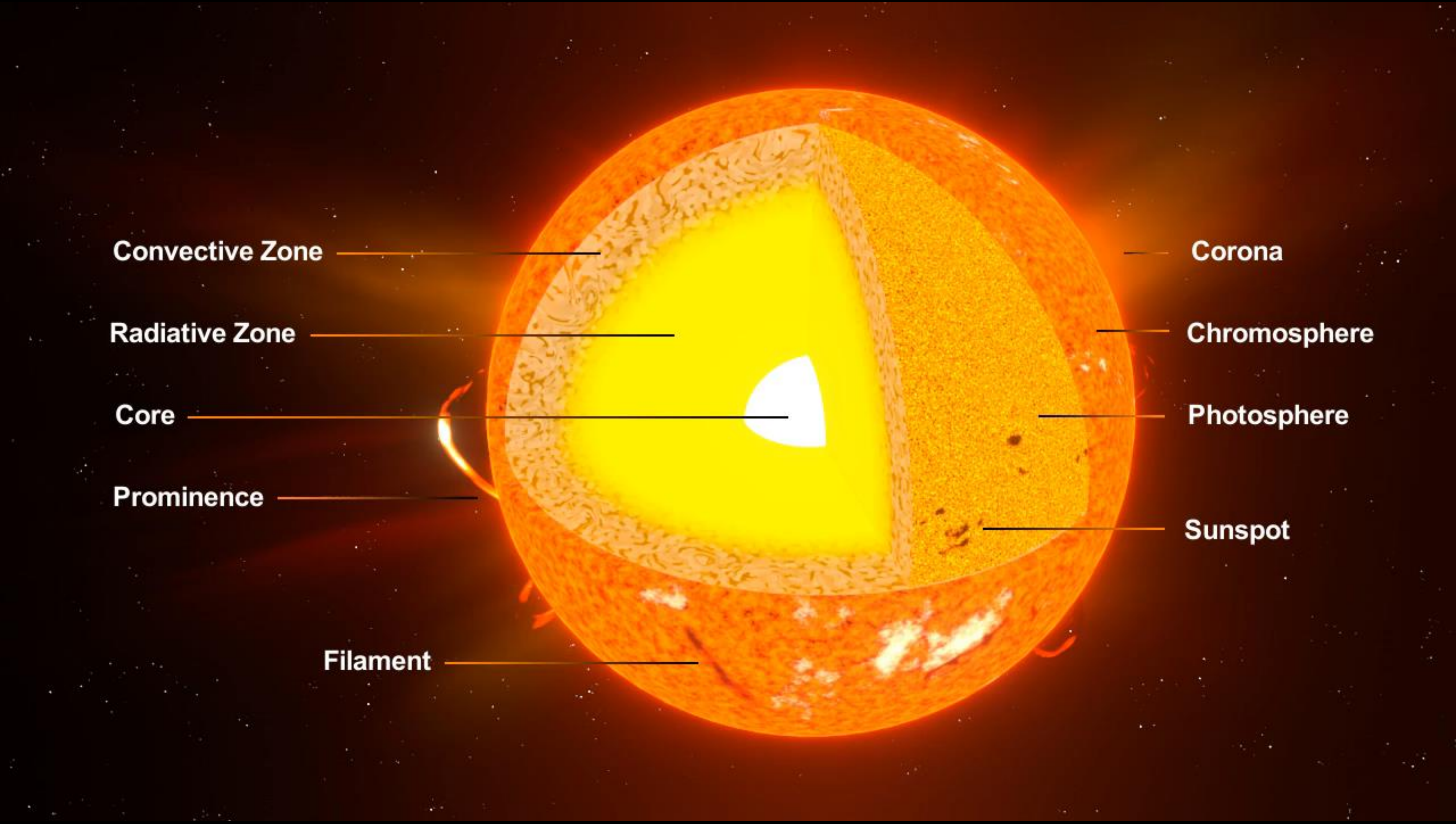
Sun is G2
8.5 light minutes away

Betelgeuse is M2
643 ly

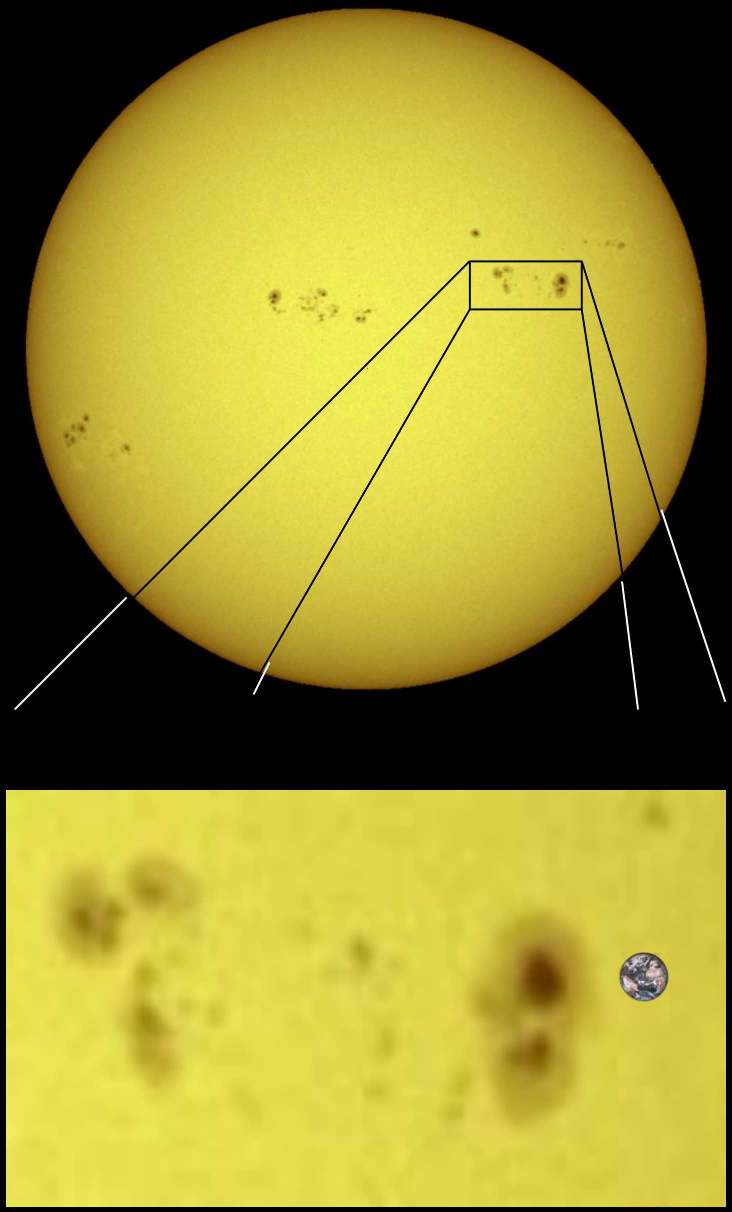
Rigel is B8
860 ly

What is the Sun like?

The Sun: Structure



The Sun: Surface Features - Sunspots

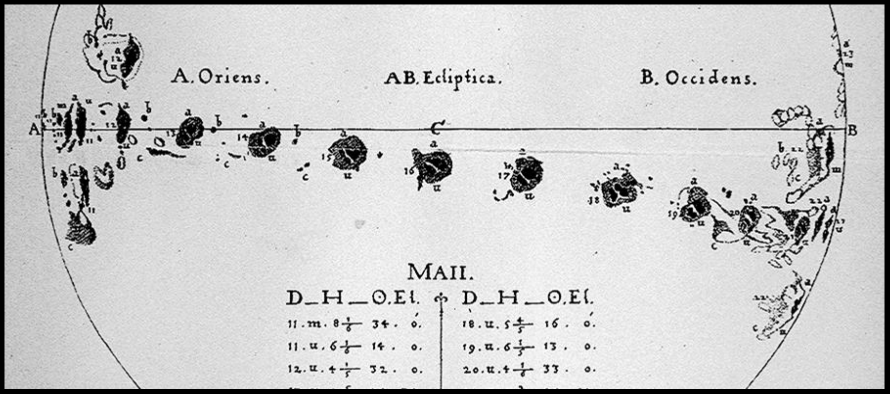


Sunspots are regions that are cooler than their surroundings, produced by strong magnetic fields.

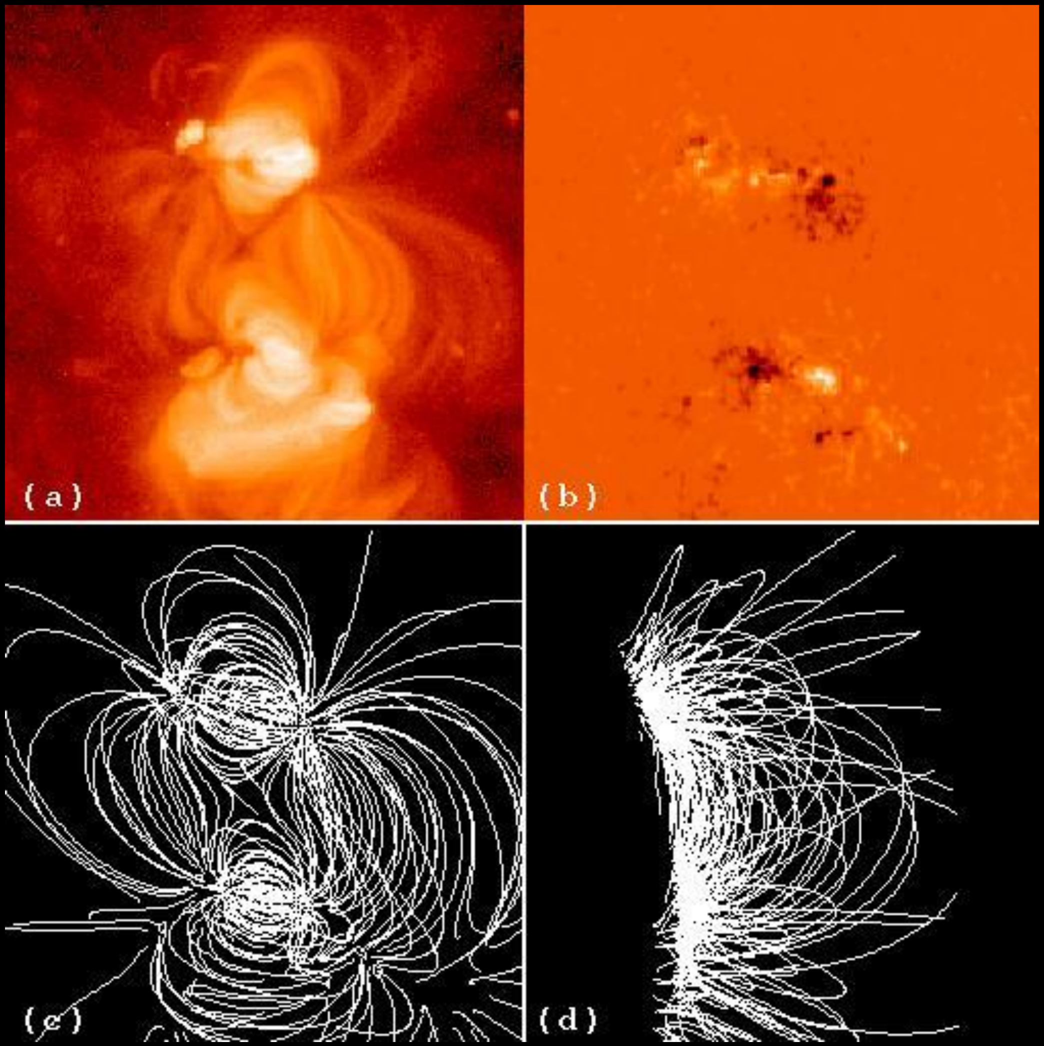
Sunspots have an Umbra surrounded by the lighter Penumbra.

Sunspots usually appear in groups, with lifetimes of days or weeks.

The earliest sunspot observations (c. 1609) indicated that the Sun rotates once in about 27 days.



The Sun: Sunspot - Magnetic Fields



(a) Yohkoh Soft X-ray Telescope, Corona
4 Jan, 1994 7:35 UT

(b) Line-of-Sight magnetic field from Kitt Peak National Observatory at 16:31 UT

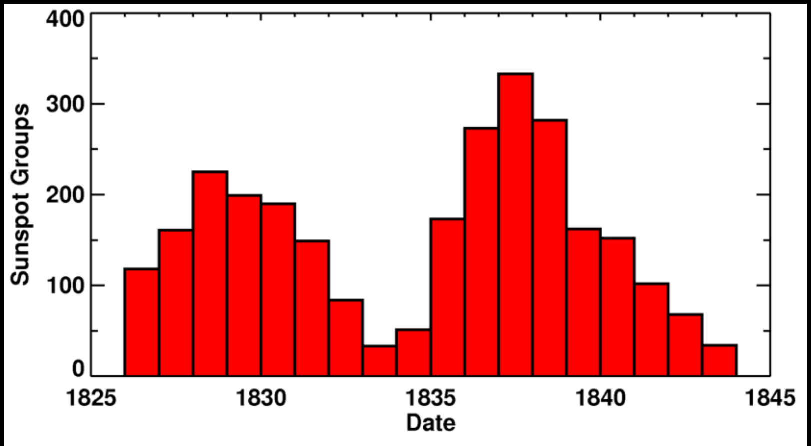
(c), (d) Extrapolated Magnetic Field

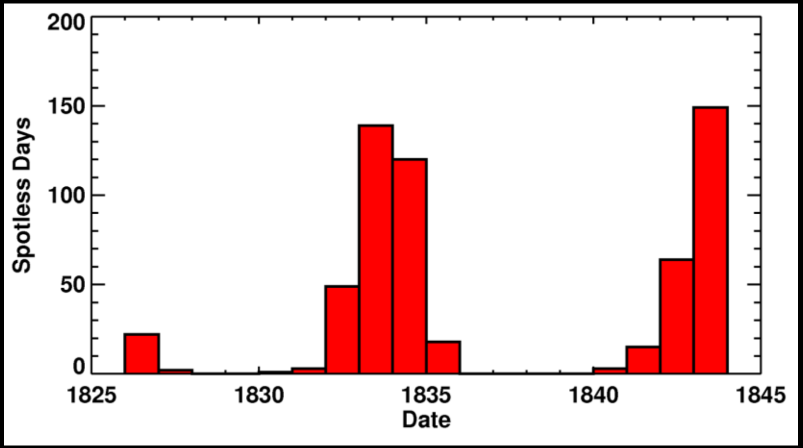
The Sun: Sunspot Cycle Discovery

Sunspots observed > 230 years
1844 Heinrich Schwabe, amateur astronomer, Dessau, Germany

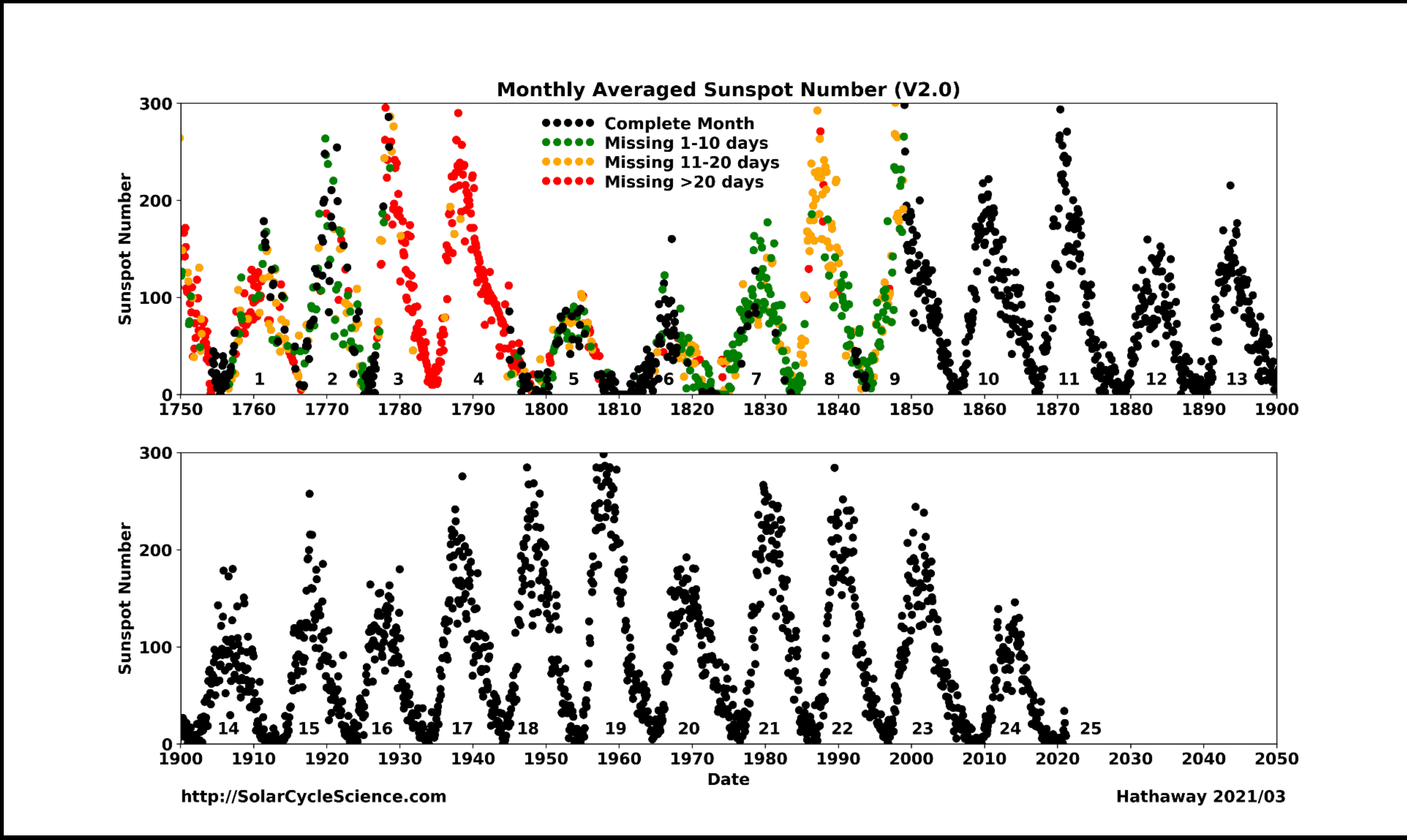
Cycle: increase and decrease over ~10-years
- number of sunspot groups and the
- number of days without sunspots

Schwabe's data for 1826 to 1843





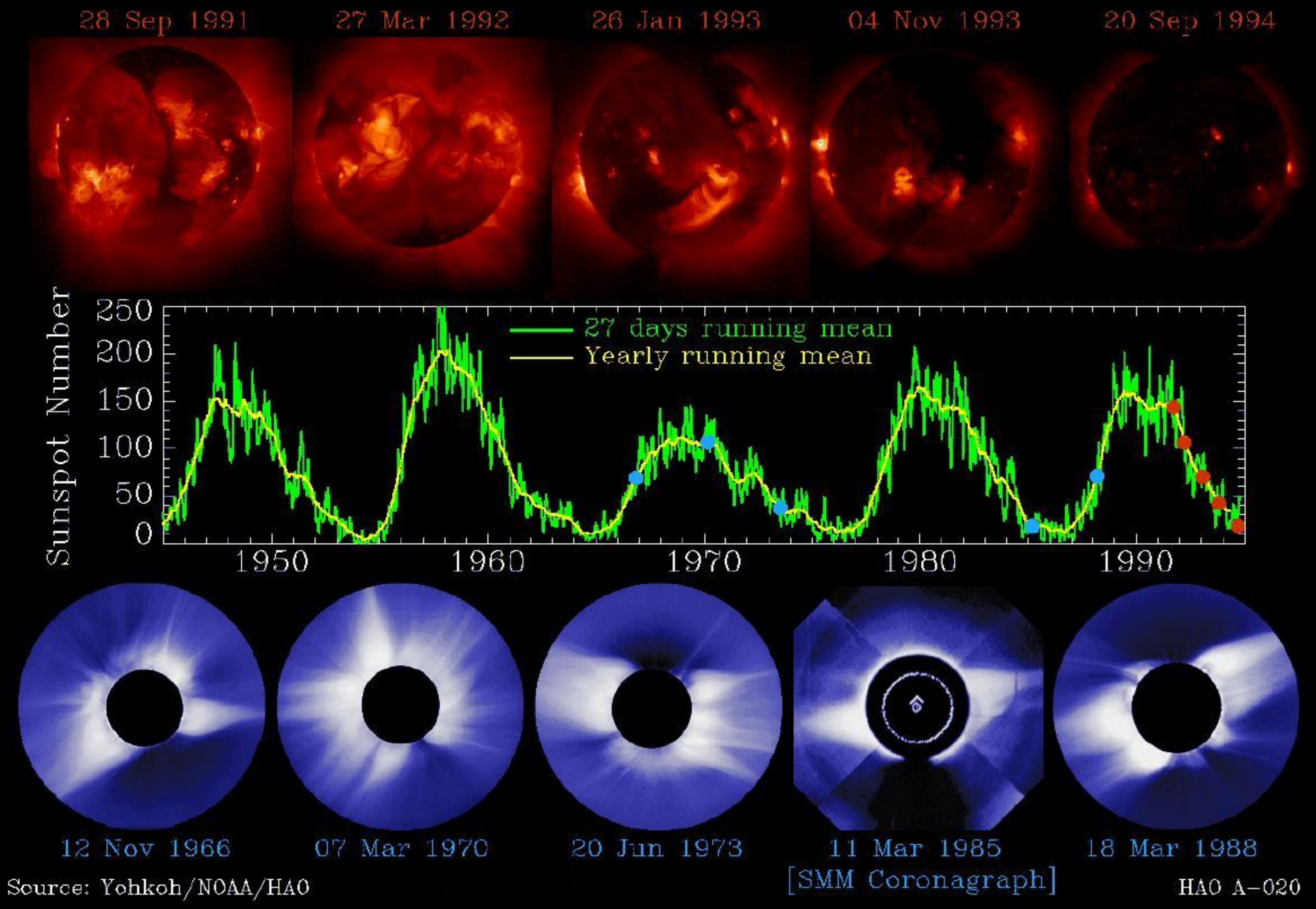
The Sun: 24 Full Cycles Observed

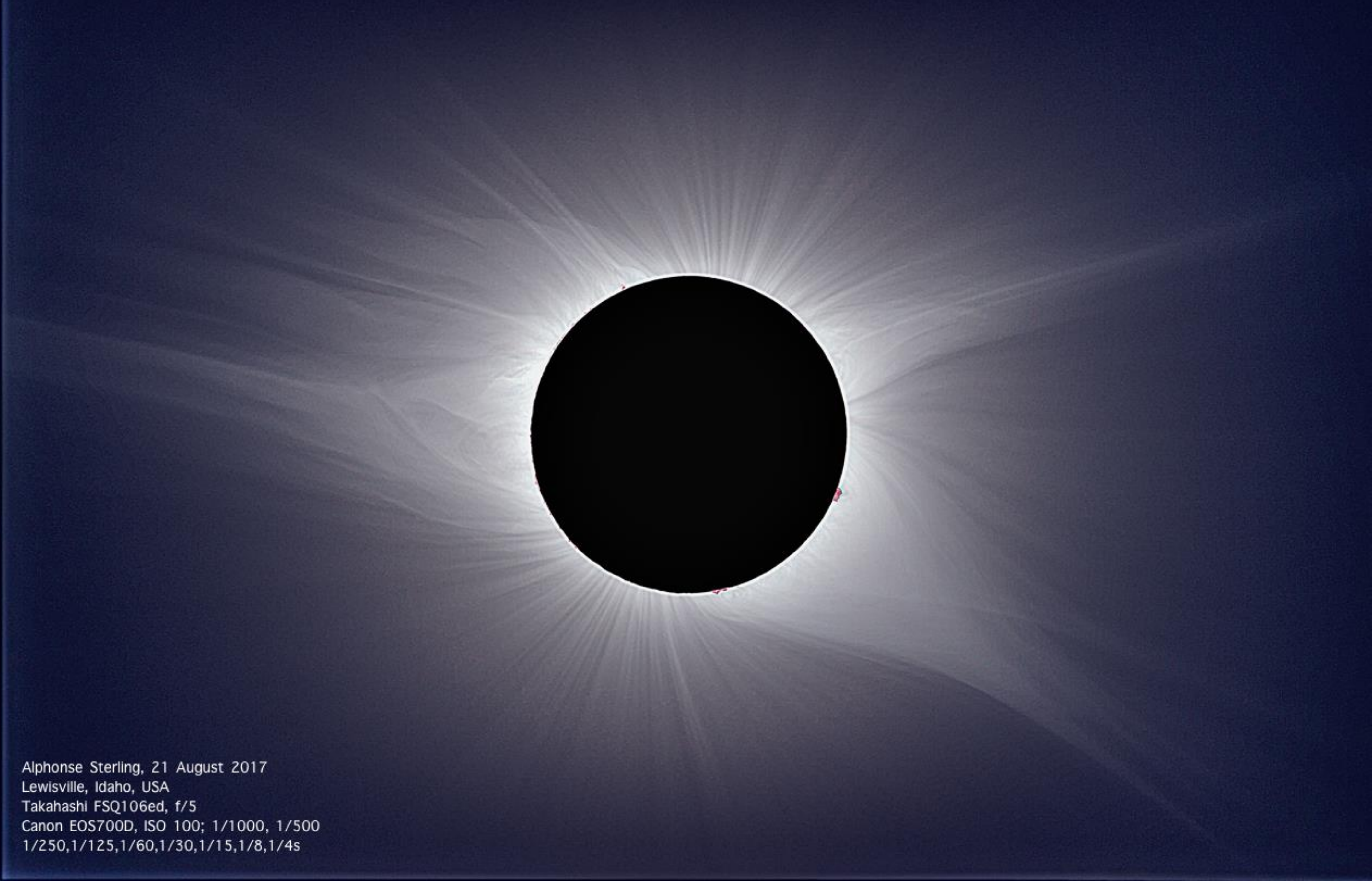


- Rudolf Wolf 1849 -- "Relative" Sunspot Number = 10 times number sunspot groups + total distinct spots
- Average cycle: ~11 years, -2, +3
- Average amplitude: ~100, with range from 50 to 200

(Image used with permission of David Hathaway)

The Corona and the Solar Cycle





Corona – The Sun's outermost atmosphere

The Corona August 21, 2017

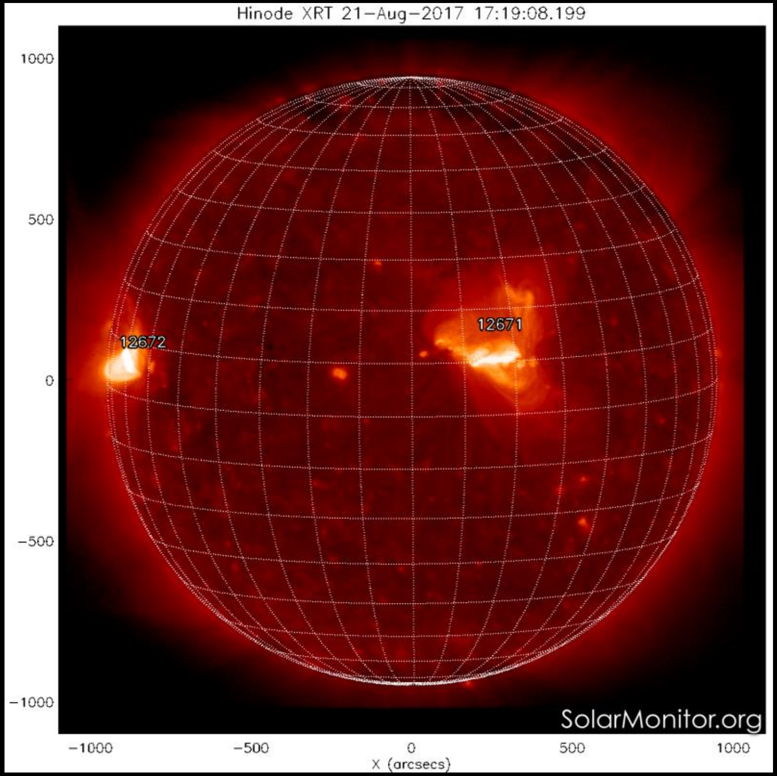


Image by Joe Matus, NASA/MSFC, taken from Hopkinsville, KY

Total Solar EclipseAugust 21, 2017

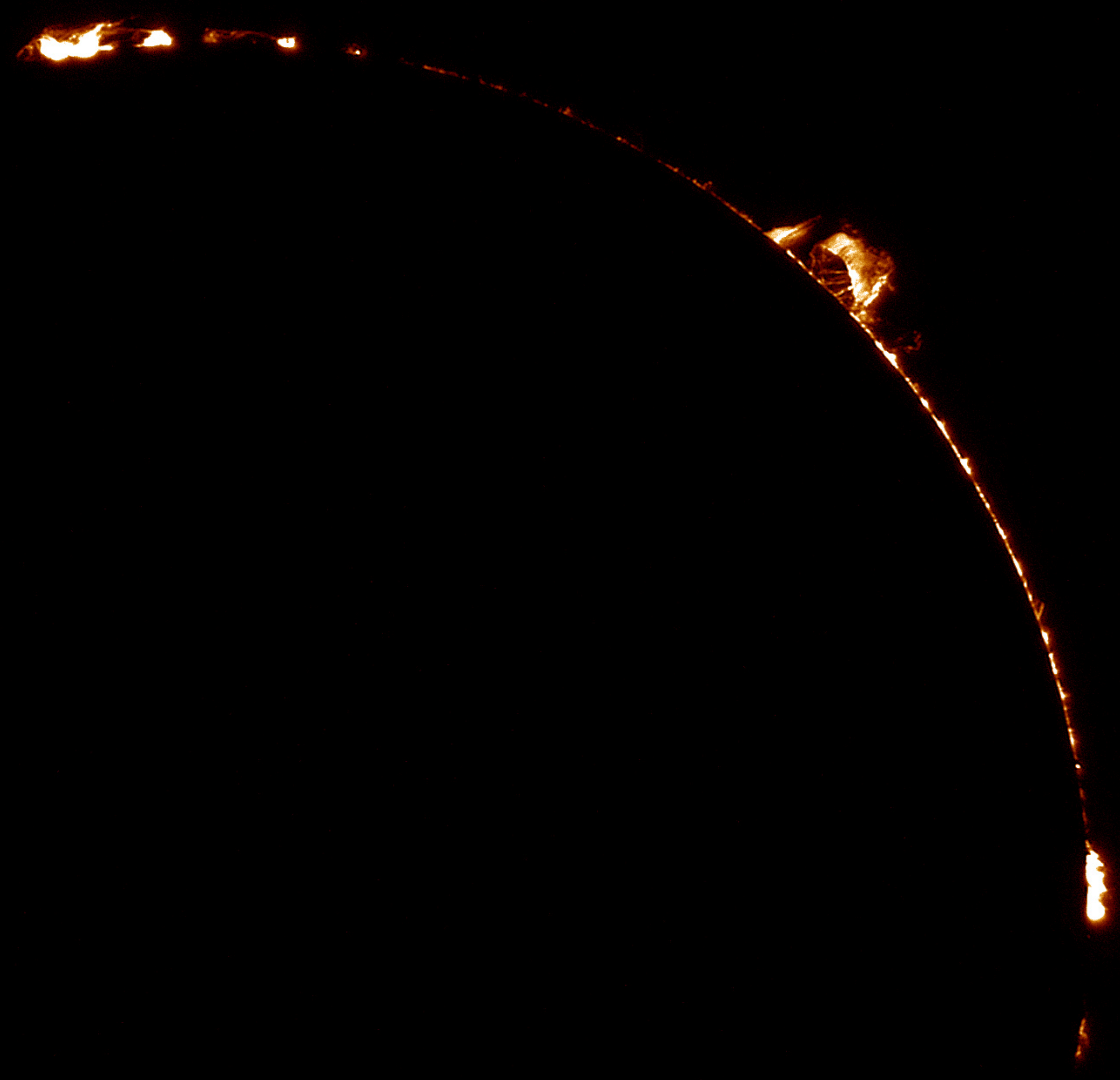
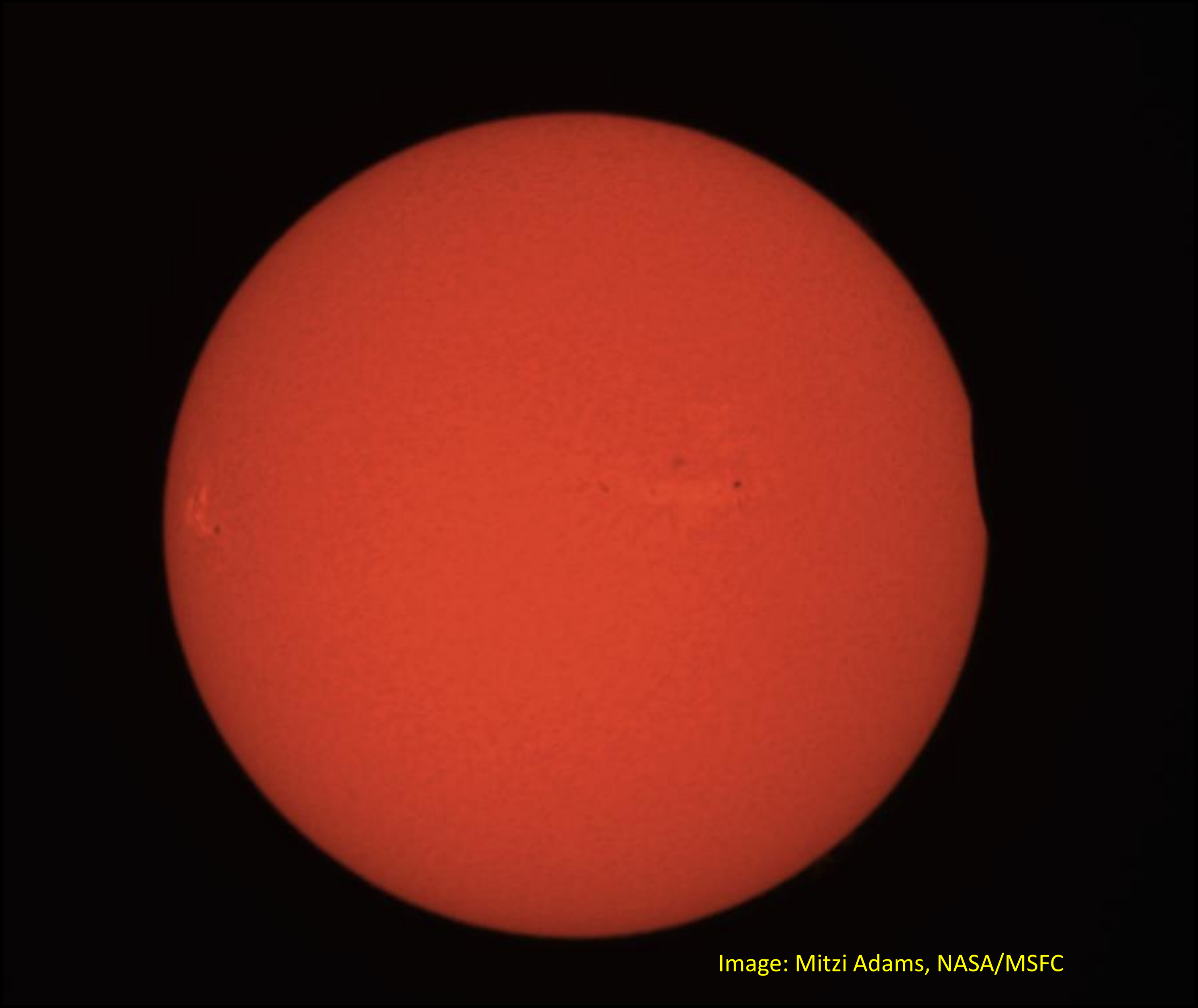


Image Courtesy of Joe Matus, ST 24, NASA/MSFC

First Contact at APSU



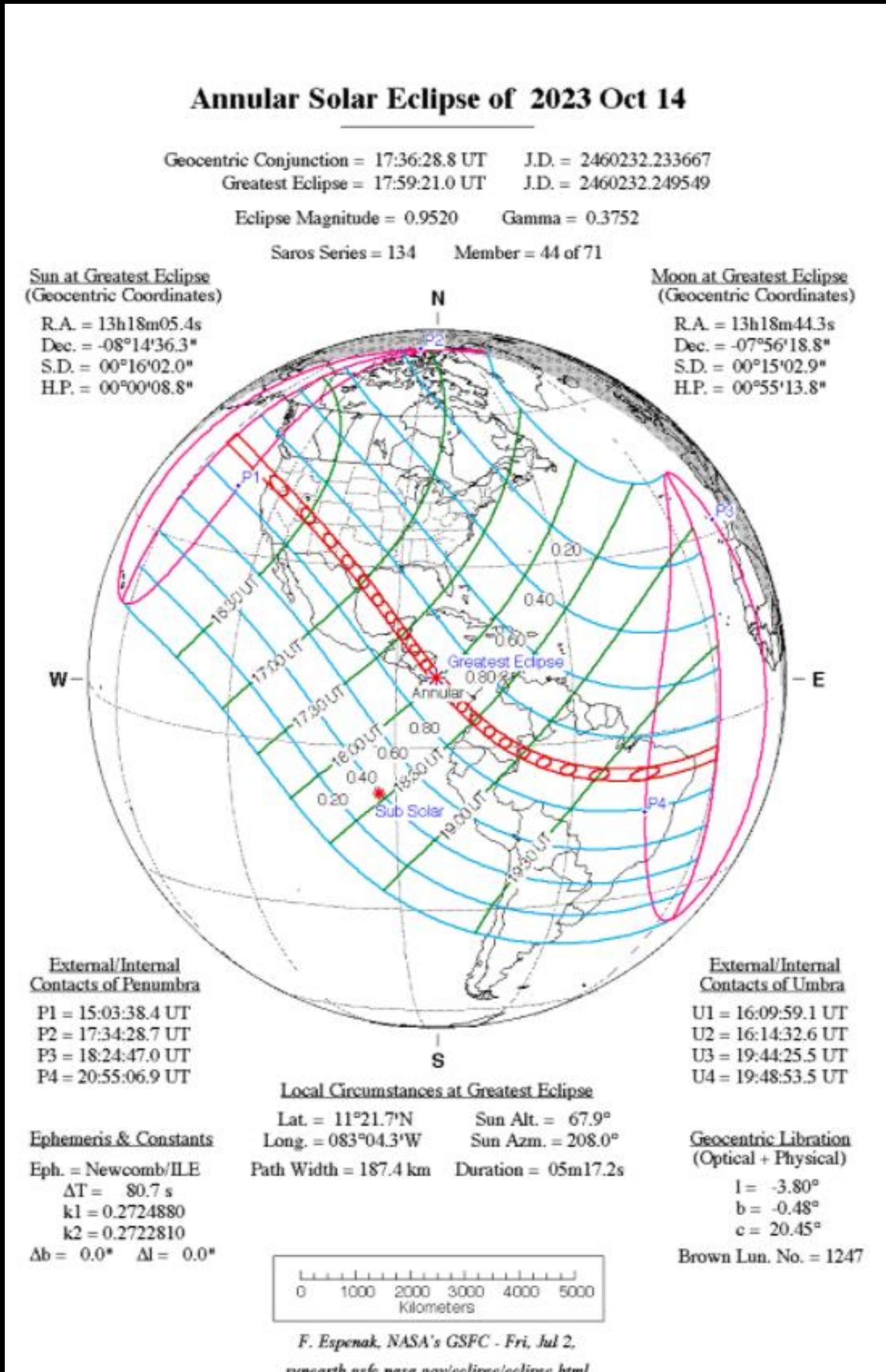
Totality at APSU

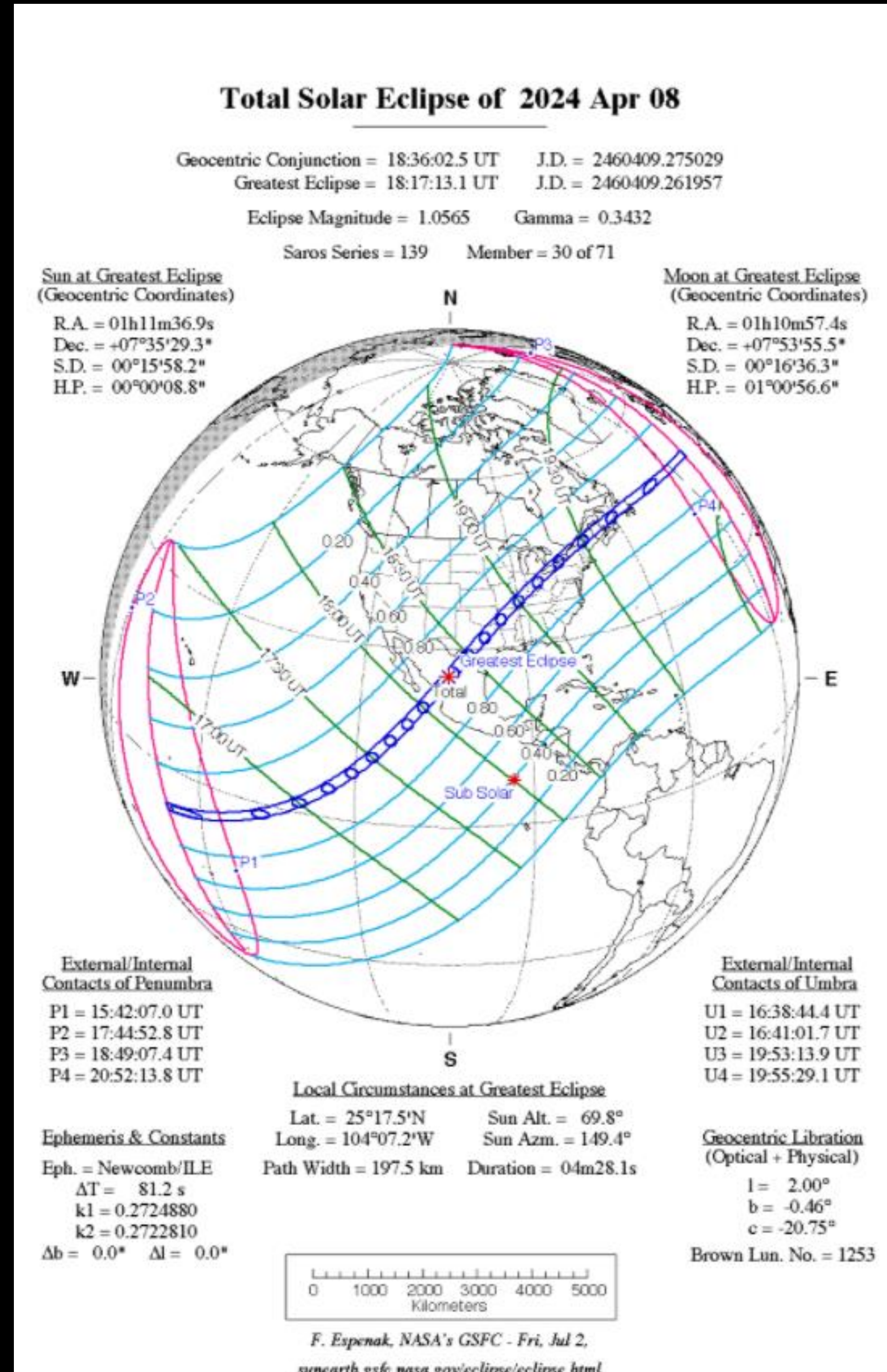
Totality at Hopkinsville, KY

Image from Dr. Jesse-Lee Dimech,
NASA NPP

Image from Joe Matus,
NASA/MSFC/ST24

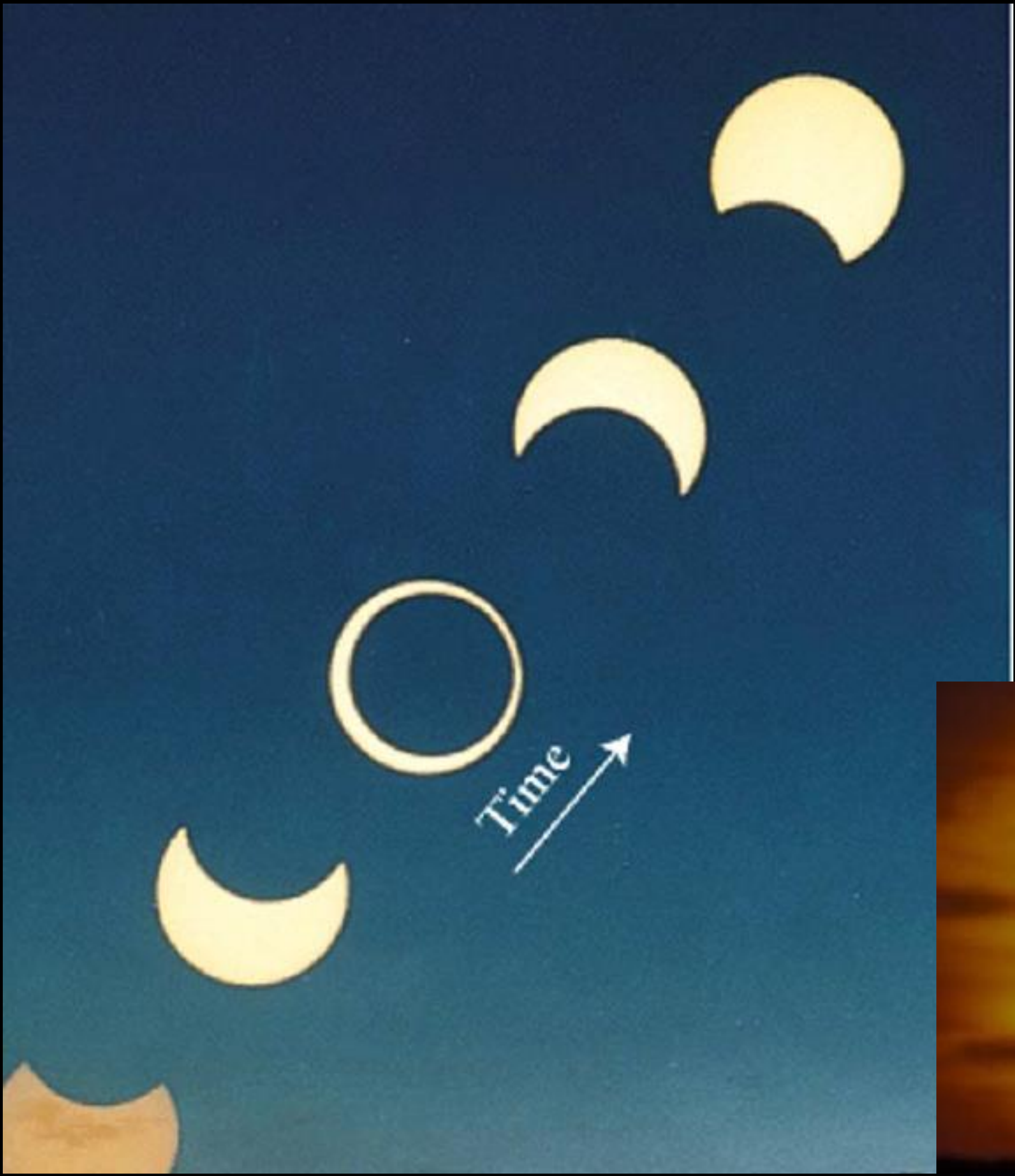
Next "Big" U.S. Eclipses

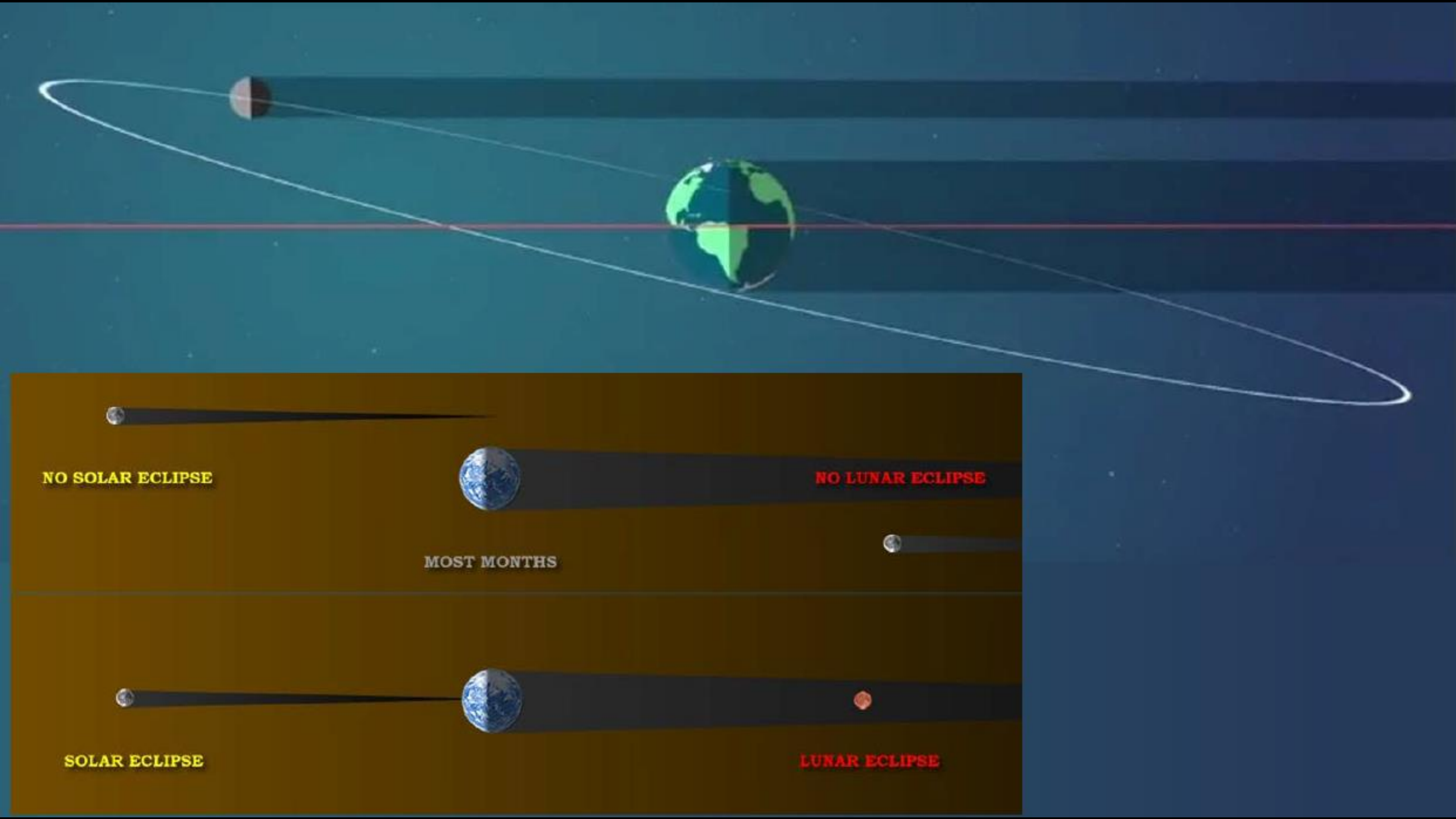





JUNE 10, 2021
ANNULAR SOLAR ECLIPSE
OCTOBER 14, 2023
ANNULAR SOLAR ECLIPSE
APRIL 8, 2024
TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE

Annular Eclipse

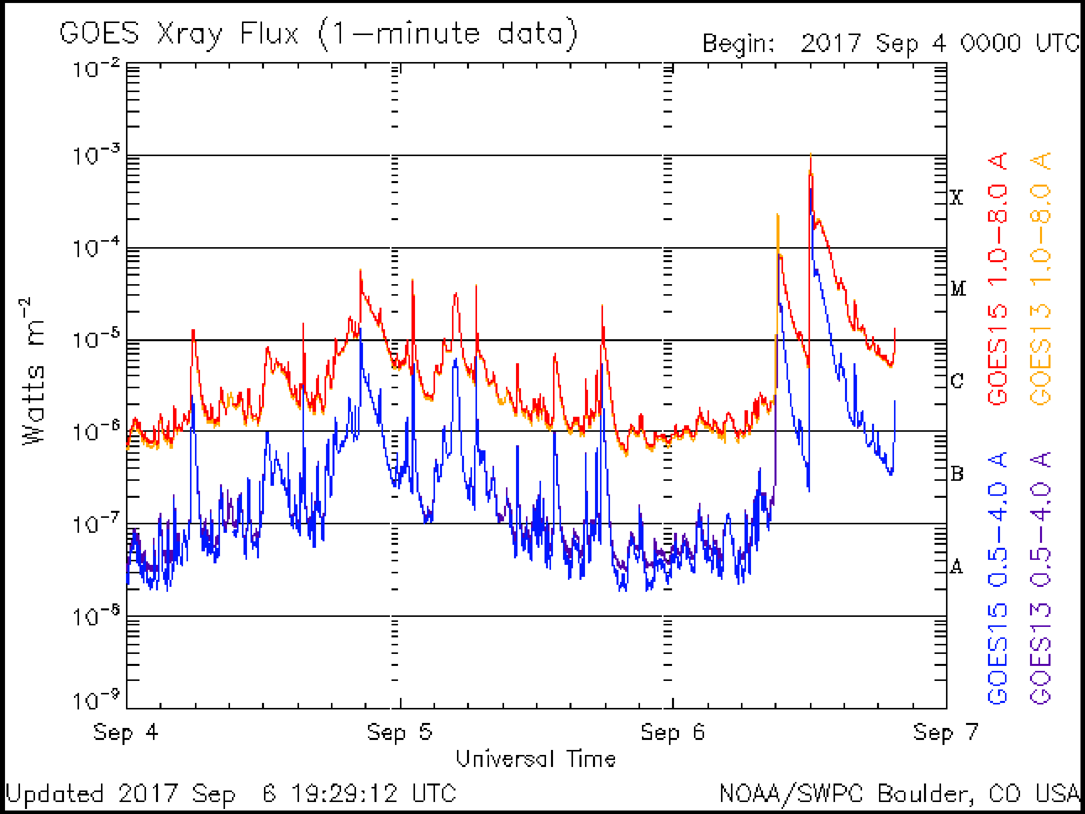



NO SOLAR ECLIPSE
NO LUNAR ECLIPSE
MOST MONTHS
SOLAR ECLIPSE
LUNAR ECLIPSE

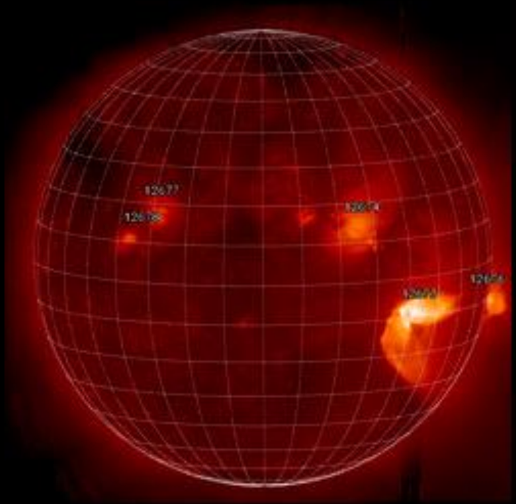
Solar Eruptions

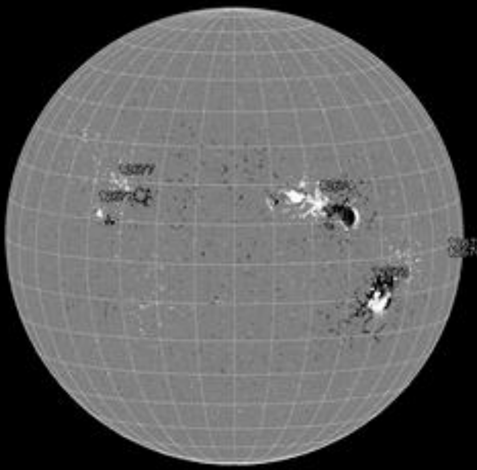
Flares
Coronal Mass Ejections
Jets

Solar Flare Classification



Sept. 6, 17:59 UT
Hinode X-Ray Telescope
(XRT) X9 flare





Sept. 6, 18:46 UT
SDO/Helioseismic
and Magnetic Imager
(HMI)

Jets in Coronal Holes

Coronal Jets

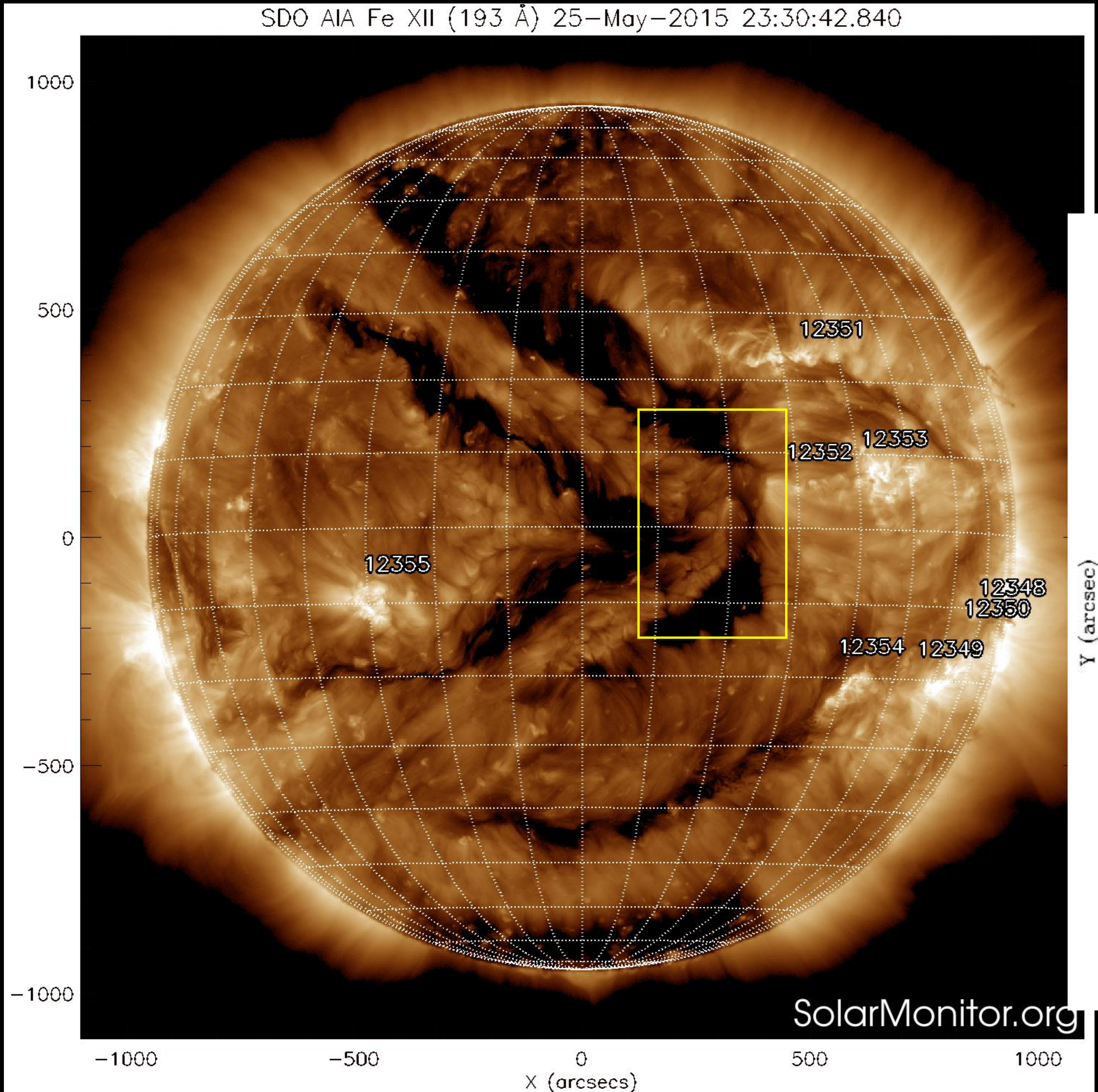
What is a Jet?

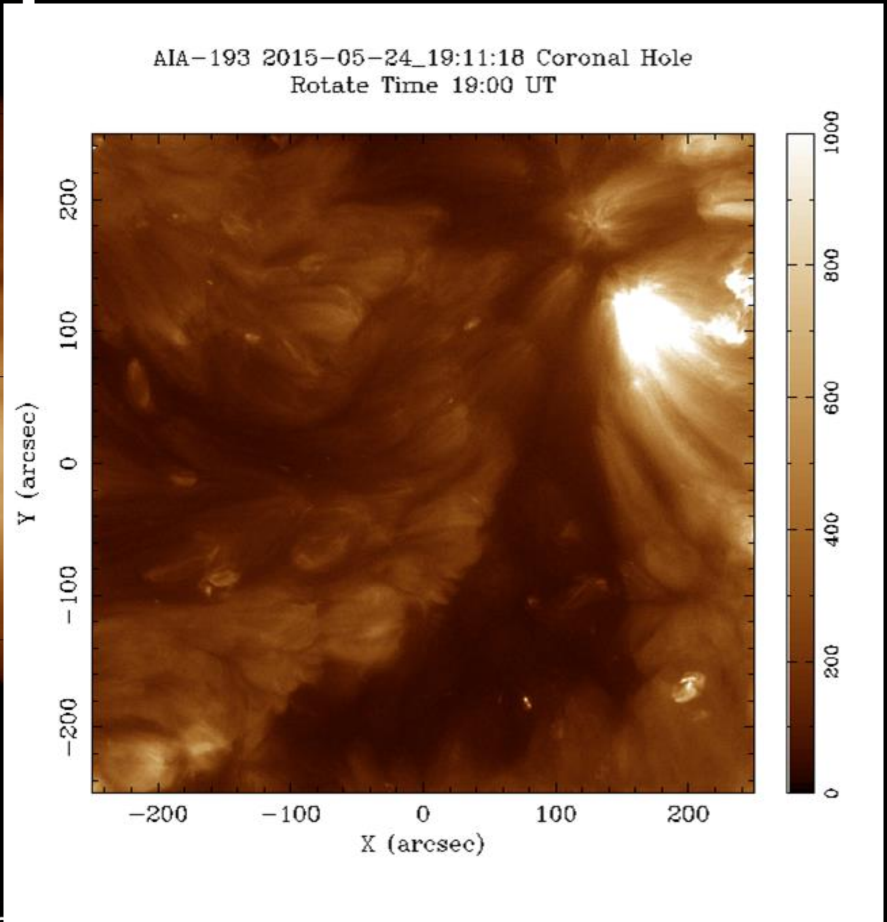
JET / noun – plural noun: jets

1. a rapid stream of liquid or gas forced out of a small opening."a high-pressure shower with pulsating jets", a noz narrow opening for sending out a jet of liquid or gas. "Agnes turned up the gas jet"

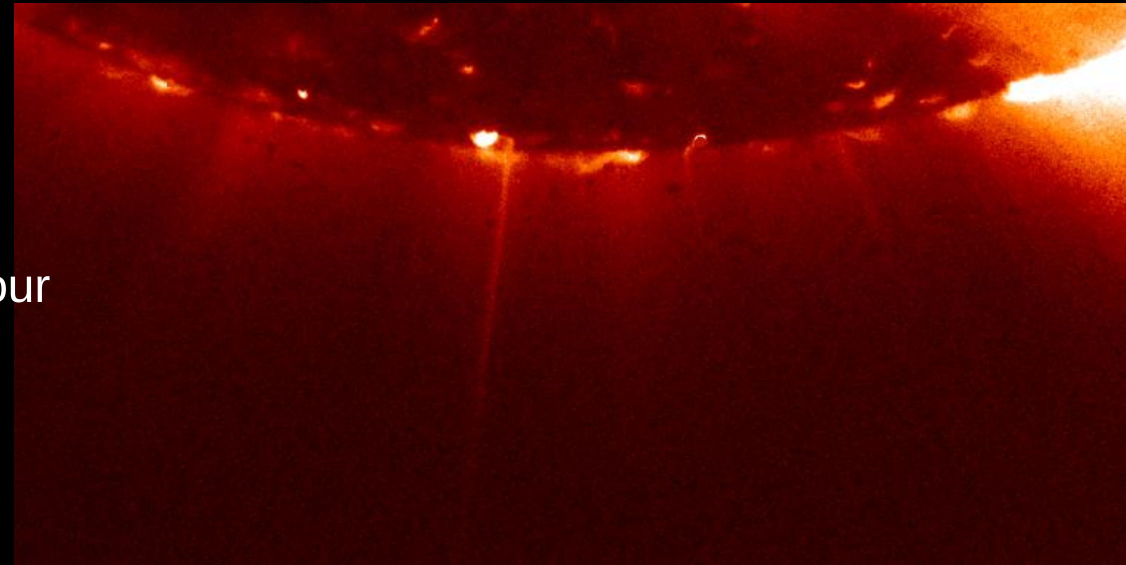
2. an aircraft powered by one or more jet engines."a private jet“. “Astronauts fly T-38 jets.”

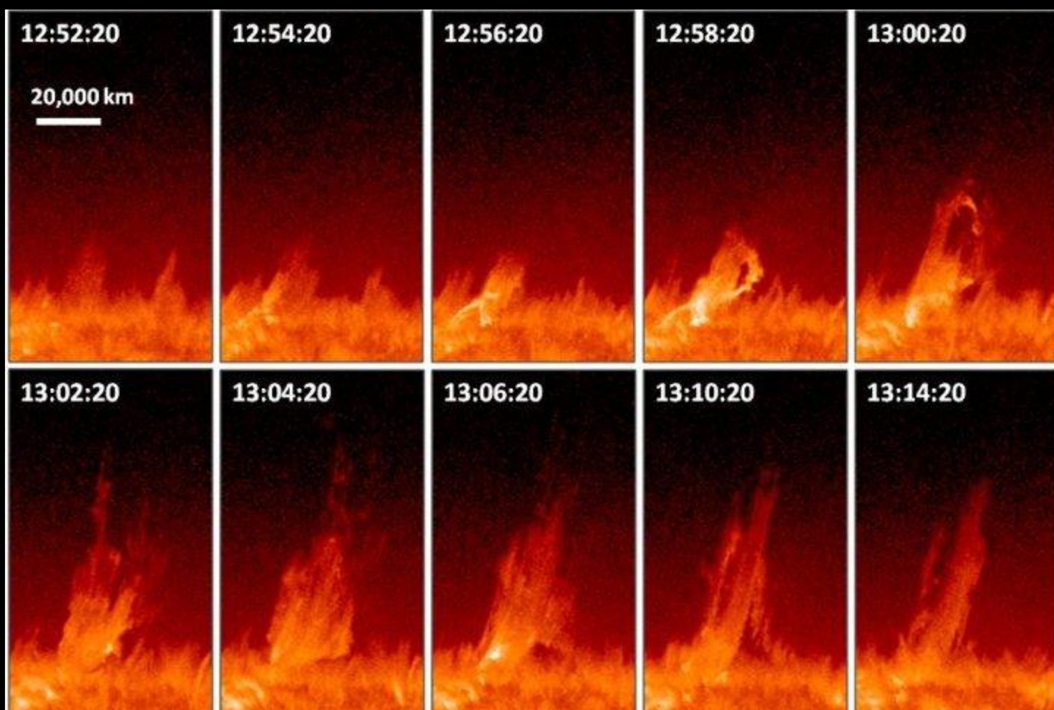
Corona Holes in General (in EUV)





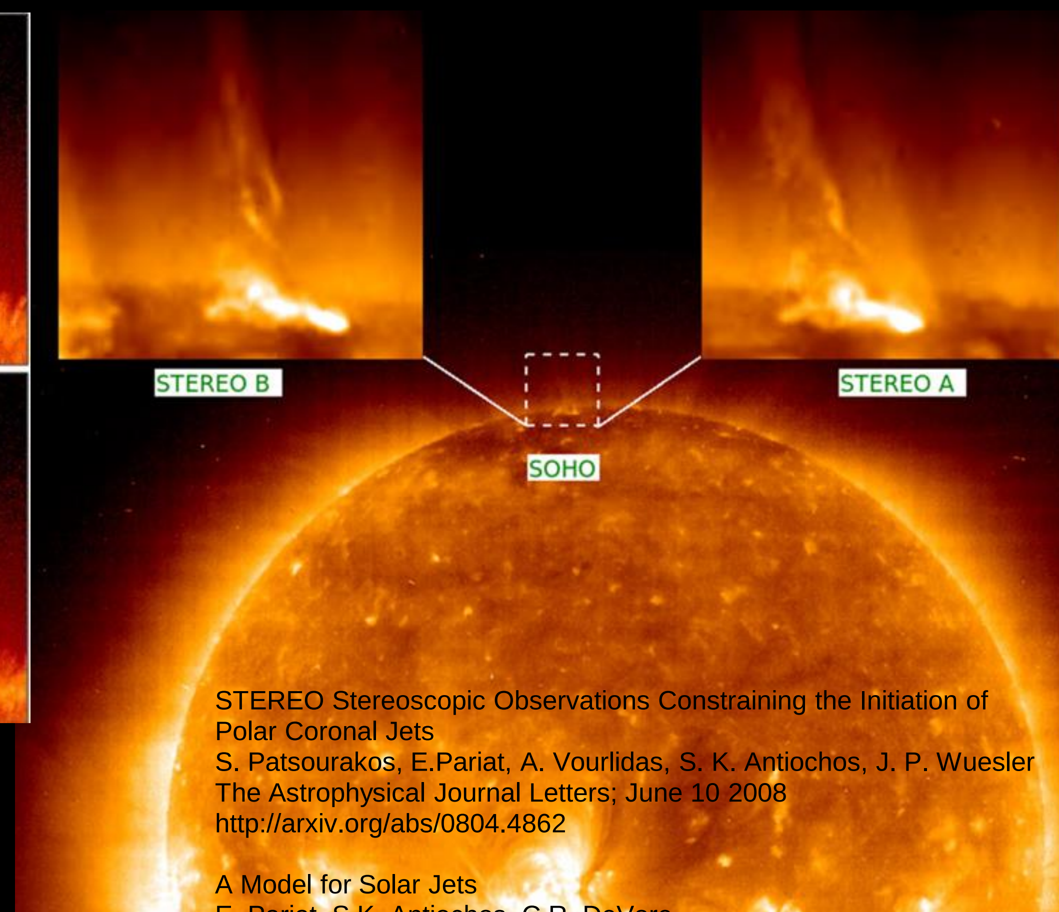
Solar jets can eject a million tons of matter at a speed of a million miles per hour (~45,000 km/s) in just a few minutes.





Above is an example of a “blowout” jet, from a northern polar coronal hole on 2010 October 2. The images are from SDO's AIA in 304 Å.

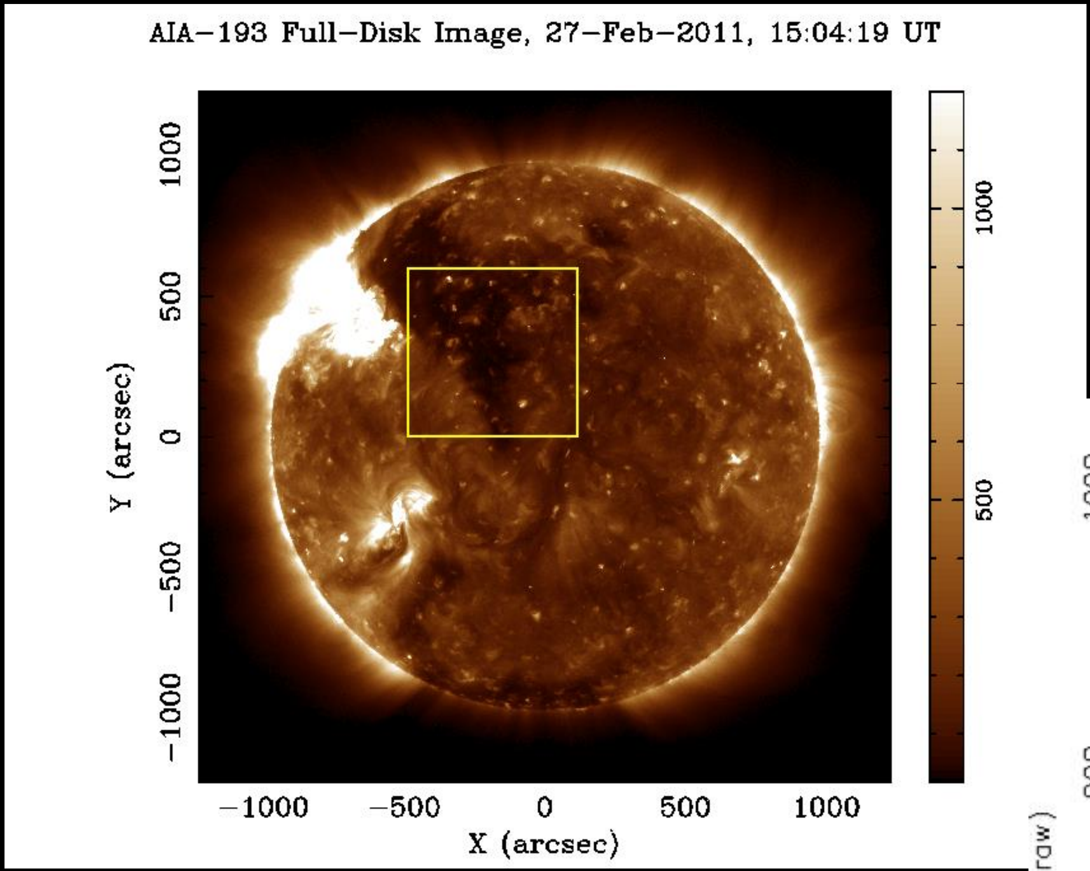
From: The Cool Component and the Dichotomy, Lateral Expansion, and Axial Rotation of Solar X-Ray Jets, R.L. Moore, *et al.*, **ApJ,** 768:134 2013 June 1



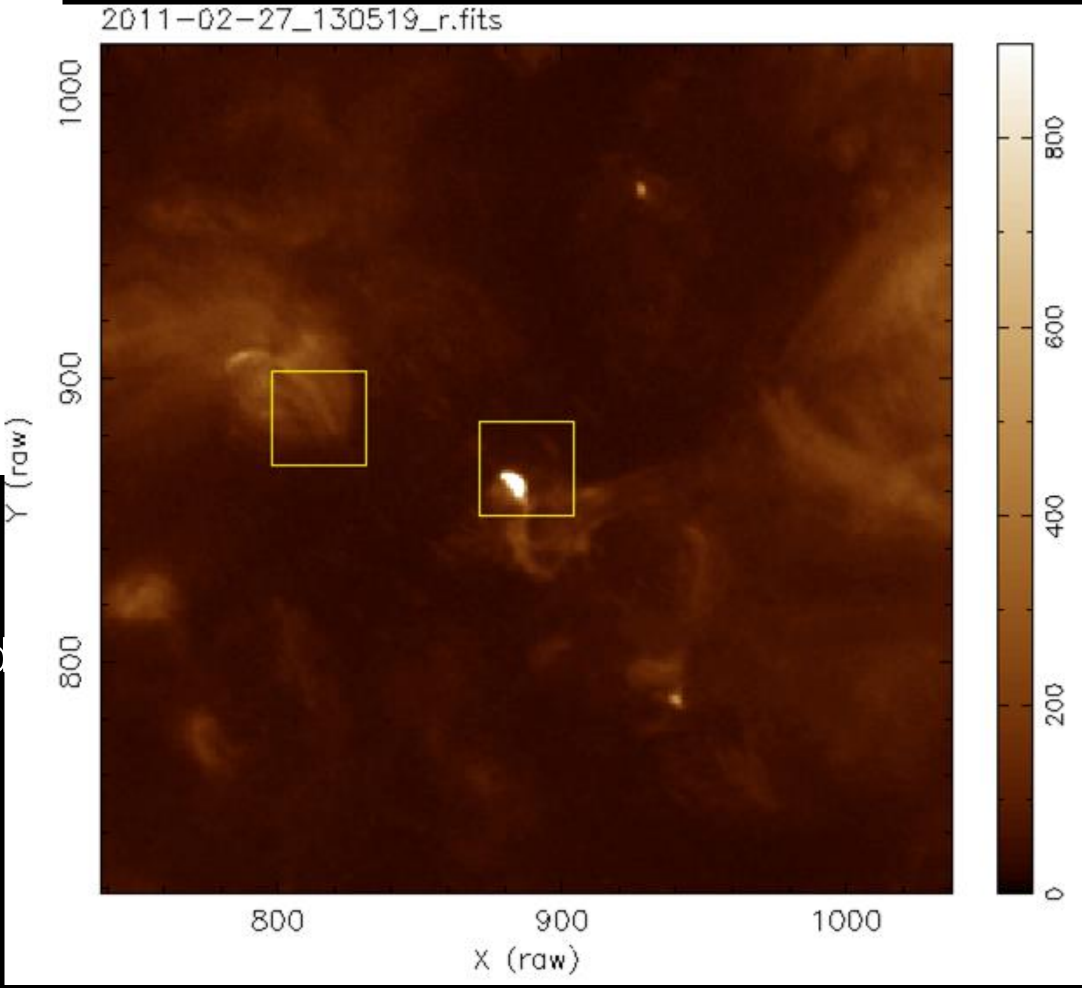
STEREO Stereoscopic Observations Constraining the Initiation of Polar Coronal Jets
S. Patsourakos, E.Pariat, A. Vourlidas, S. K. Antiochos, J. P. Wuesler
The Astrophysical Journal Letters; June 10 2008
http://arxiv.org/abs/0804.4862

A Model for Solar Jets
E. Pariat, S.K. Antiochos, C.R. DeVore

Jets in Coronal Holes



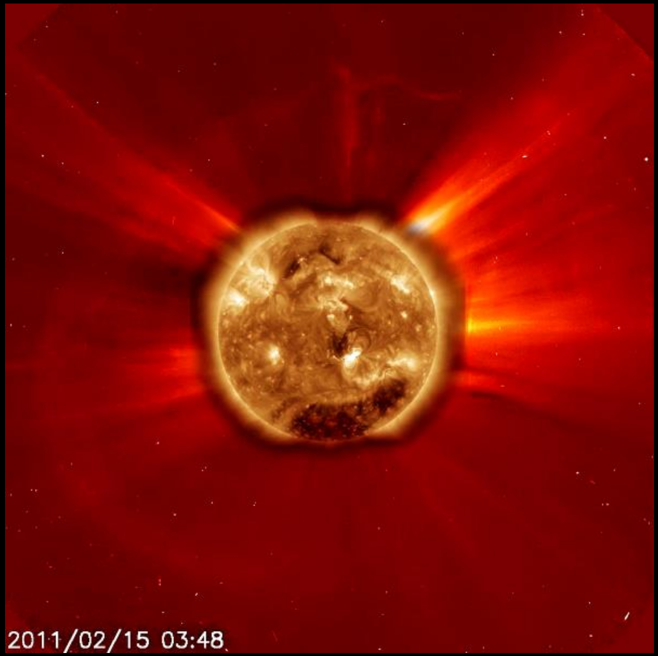
This jet has a component with speeds > 200 km/s (1 min).
In 304 Å, speeds are ~ 80 km/s (4 min.)



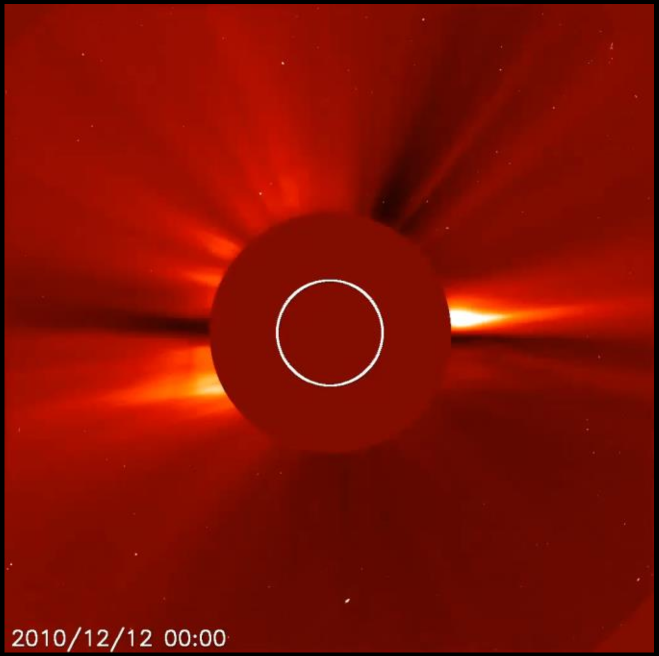
Coronal Mass Ejections have typical speed of about 300 km/s, but can range from 100 - 3000 km/s

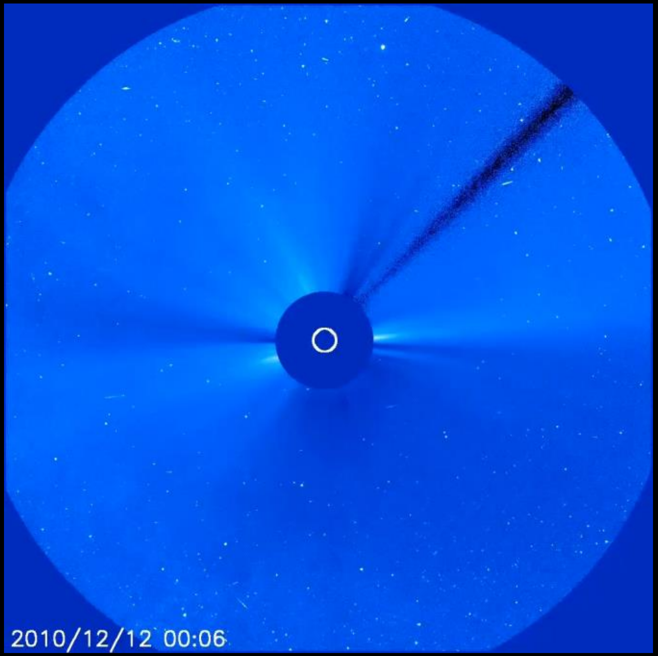
Solar Eruptions

Coronal Mass Ejections

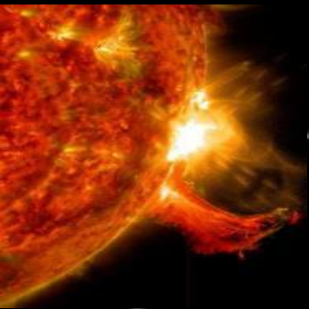


SDO plus SOHO C2
X2-flare and halo CME





Three distinct CMEs
1. To right in both images, from a filament eruption,
2. From North Pole,
3. From far side of Sun.
All three eruptions happened within hours of each other.



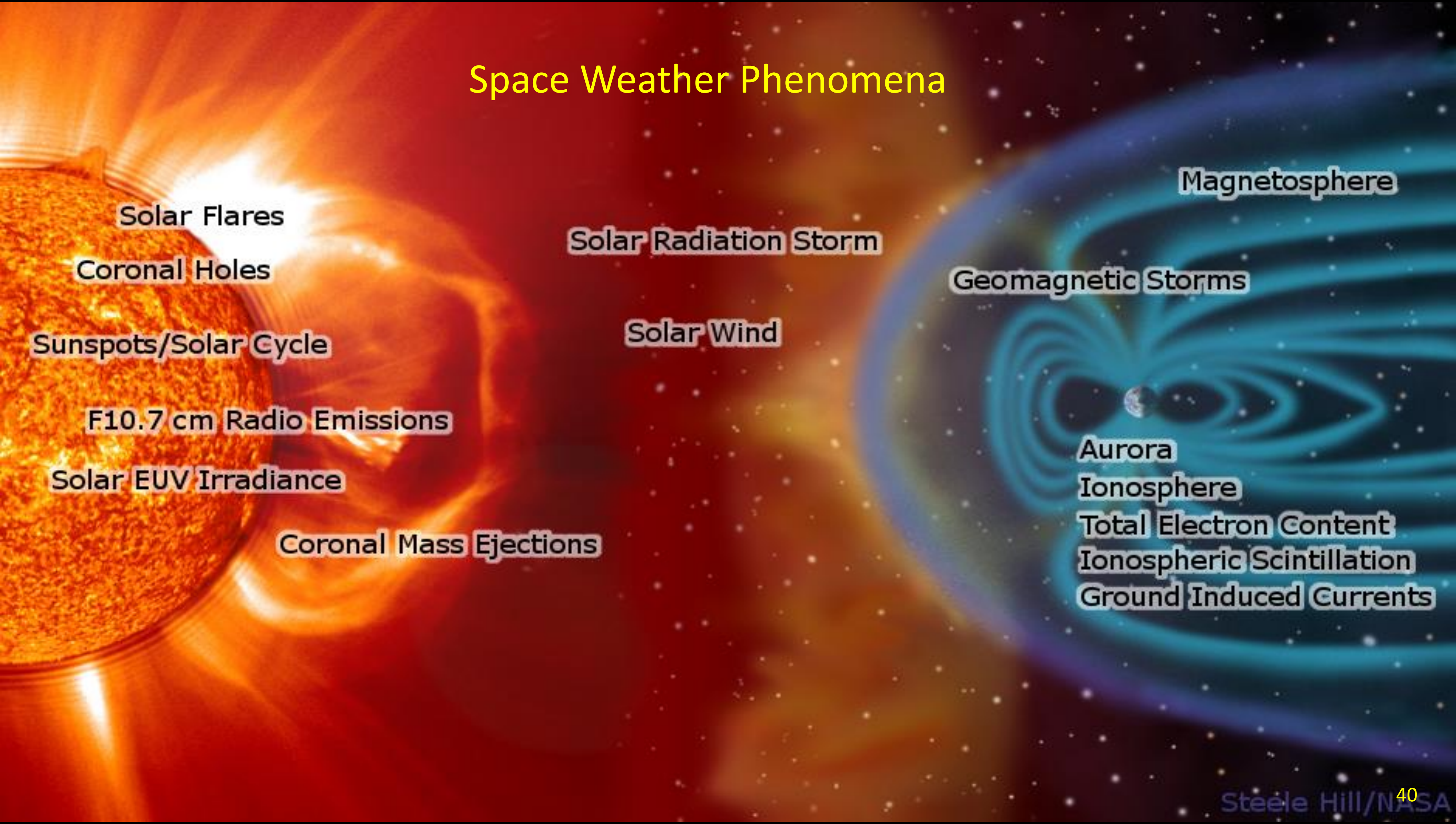
Space Weather

Definition:

Space Weather refers to the variable conditions on the Sun and in the space environment that can influence the performance and reliability of space-based and ground-based technological systems, as well as endangering life or health. Just like weather on Earth, Space Weather has its seasons, with solar activity rising and falling over an approximate 11-year solar cycle.

Reference: NOAA/NWS Space Weather Prediction Center

Space Weather Phenomena



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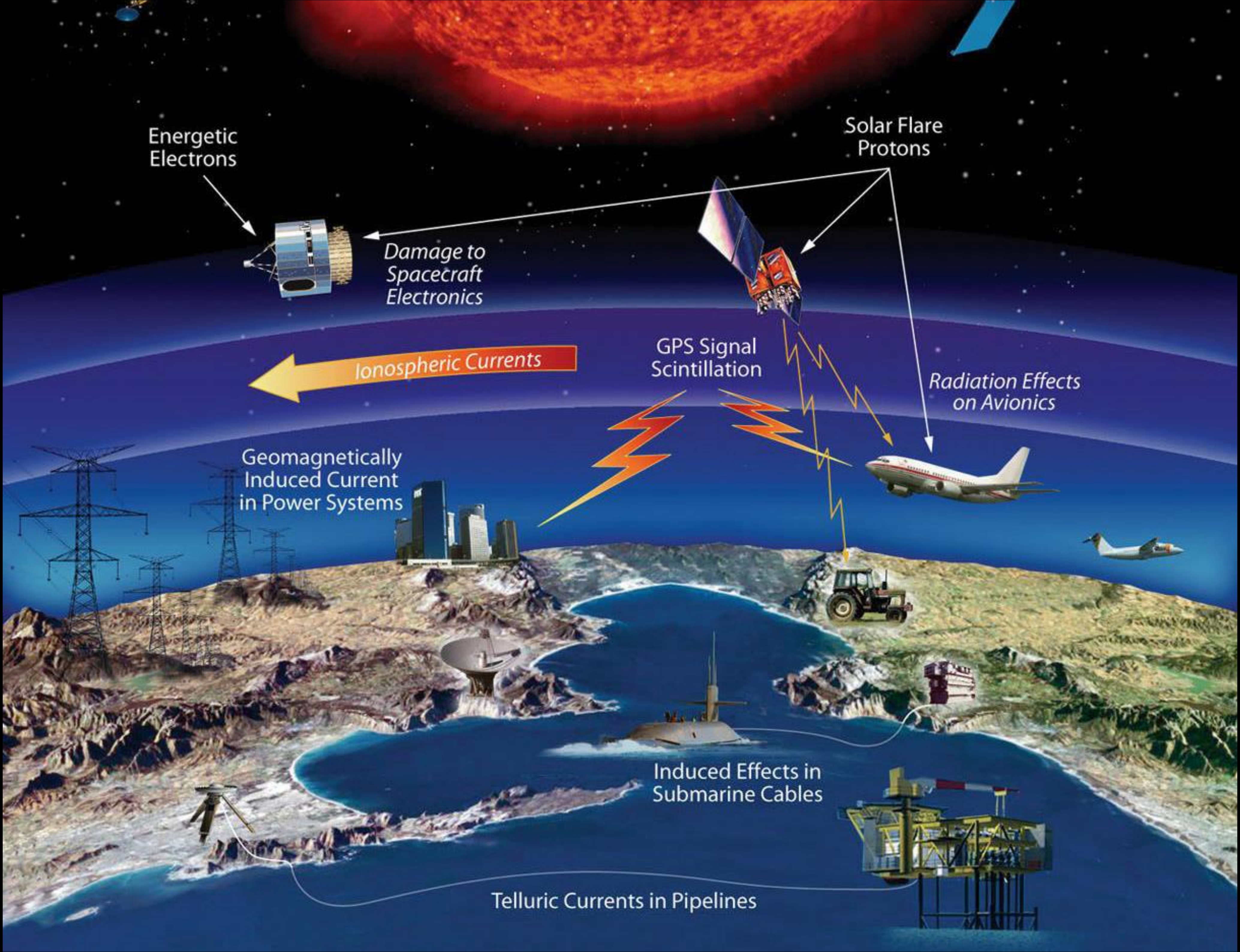
Aurorae: Benign Space Weather Effects

GEOMAGNETIC STORMS

Reference: NOAA/NWS Space Weather Prediction Center


Energetic Electrons
Solar Flare Protons
Damage to Spacecraft Electronics
Ionospheric Currents
GPS Signal Scintillation
Radiation Effects on Avionics
Geomagnetically Induced Current in Power Systems
Induced Effects in Submarine Cables
Telluric Currents in Pipelines

Summary

Our Sun is a single star with a system of planets

The Sun is a stable star, happily converting hydrogen to helium

The Sun will remain on the Main Sequence of ~ 4.5 billion years more

The Sun is an active star, which produces spots, flares, and coronal mass ejections

Jets of all sizes occur on the Sun.

The mechanism for producing the jets seems to be similar at all scales.

Because chromospheric jets can trigger flares and CMEs, which can affect Earth, it is important to understand all jets.

Will the Sun end its life with a bang or a whimper?