

Composition of the Sun

spectrograph device used to break sun's light into spectrum

dark lines gases in outer layers absorb wavelengths of light

temperature = which gases produce visible lines

temperature, density, pressure

the sun 75% hydrogen

Nuclear Fusion

Magnetism

The sun is gas, so magnetic field becomes twisted like rubber bands

If it is wound too fast, they burst

2 sun spots (N&S pole of magnet)

When 2 spots merge into 1, solar flare sends charged particles toward Earth

Solar wind arrives in 20 hours disrupting satellites and creating auroras

sunspots have an 11 year cycle

Sun's Energy

Nuclear Fusion the proton cycle

2 groups of 3 protons

collisions result in 2 molecules of He³

He⁴ is less dense than the 4 protons

$E=MC^2$

400 million tons per second * 90,000,000,000

sun burns all energy ever used on Earth every second

Sun Facts

the sun is the size of an average star

the sun is 332,000 times larger than the sun

74% hydrogen 25% helium

core temperature: 15,000,000K surface temp: 5,800K

Burns hydrogen at 400 million tons/second

At 5 billion years, the sun is at half-life

The Layers of the Sun

inner core Hydrogen and Helium (no electrons) nuclear fusion`
15,000,000 C

radioative H & He (no electrons)
2,000,000 - energy disperse
7,000,000C

convective H & He (stable w/ electron)
2,000,000C energy absorbed

Photosphere less dense, energy shoots out as photons of light when electrons go in an energy level
6,000C

Chromosphere Atmosphere of the sun (6,000 C - 20,000 C)
4,000 -
50,000C

Corona The outer most layer, heats up to 1,000,000 C
>1,000,000 C

Sunspots 3,800C



By Eunicornz

cheatography.com/eunicornz/

Not published yet.

Last updated 2nd April, 2017.

Page 1 of 1.

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