Composition of the Sun

spectr-ogram	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 He^3

He^4 is less dense than the 4 protons

$E=MC^2$

400 million tons per second * 90,000,00-0,000

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 15,000,000 C	Hydrogen and Helium (no electrons) nuclear fusion`
radioative 2,000,000 - 7,000,000C	H & He (no elecctrons) energy dispense
convective 2,000,000C	H & He (stable w/ electron) energy absorbed
Photos-phere 6,000C	less dense, energy shoots out as photons of light when electrons go in an energy level
Chromo-sphere 4,000 - 50,000C	Atmosphere of the sun (6,000 C - 20,000 C)
Corona >1,000,000 C	The outer most layer, heats up to 1,000,000 C

Sunspots 3,800C

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