

# Class exercise

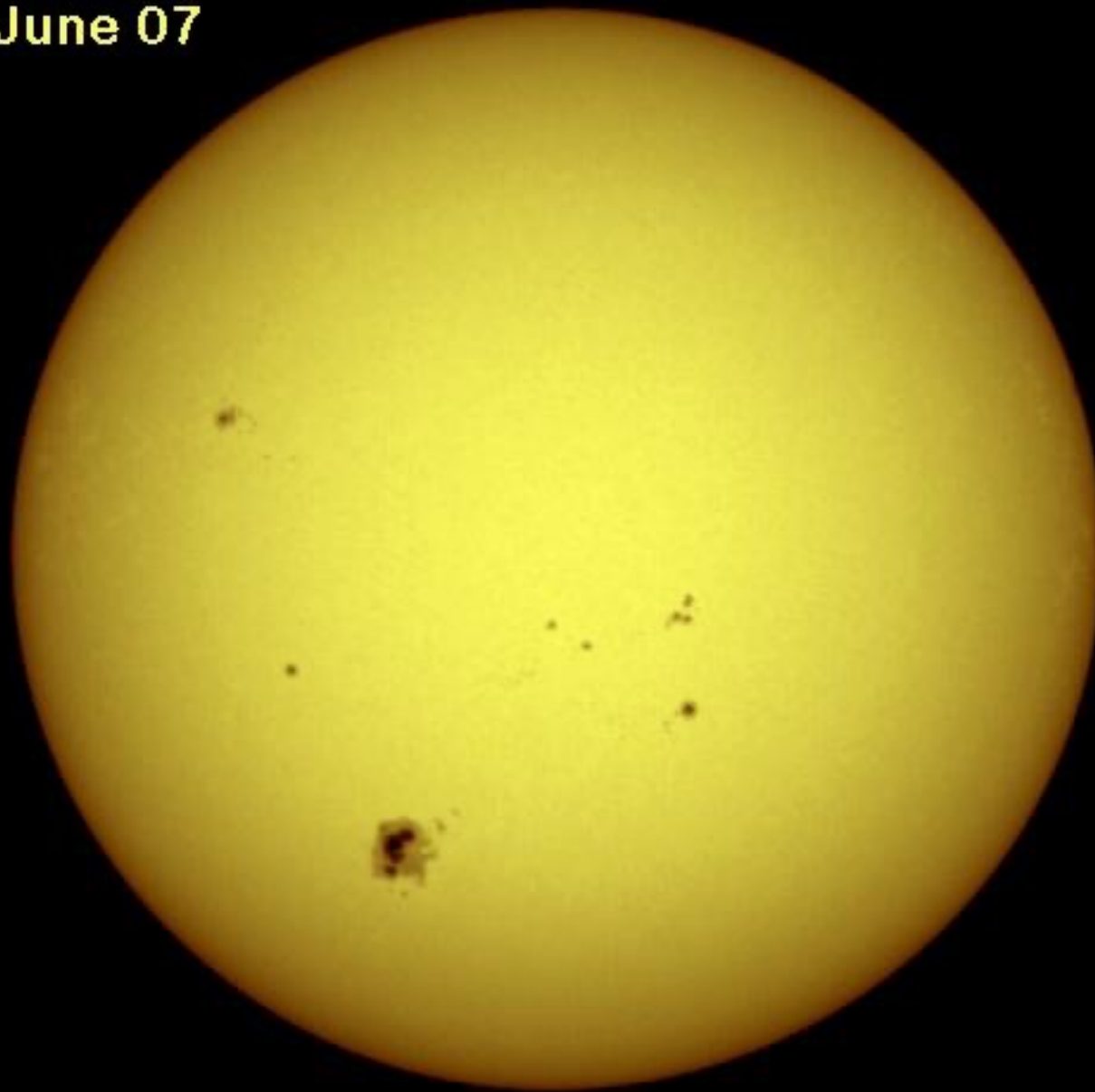
- Typical velocity of convective motion seen in the Doppler shifts was about  $\sim 1$  km/s (range from 0.5 to 2 km/s)
- So to travel 300 km takes:

$$\begin{aligned}t &= \frac{d}{v} \\ &= \frac{300 \times 10^3}{1 \times 10^3} \\ &= 300 \text{ seconds} = 5 \text{ minutes}\end{aligned}$$

# Solar Activity

- Sunspots
- Solar Cycle
- Magnetic Model

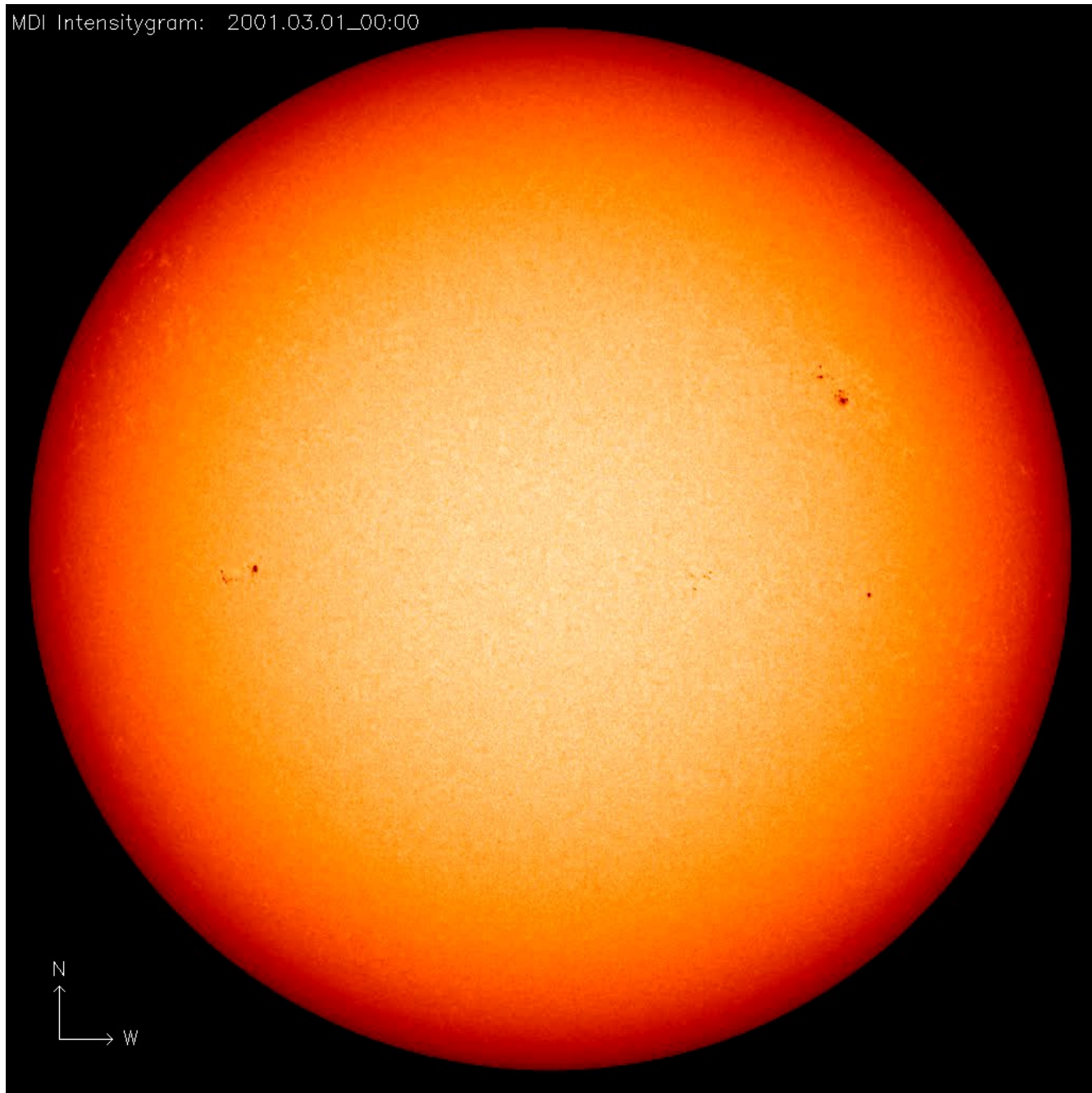
1992 June 07



# Sunspots

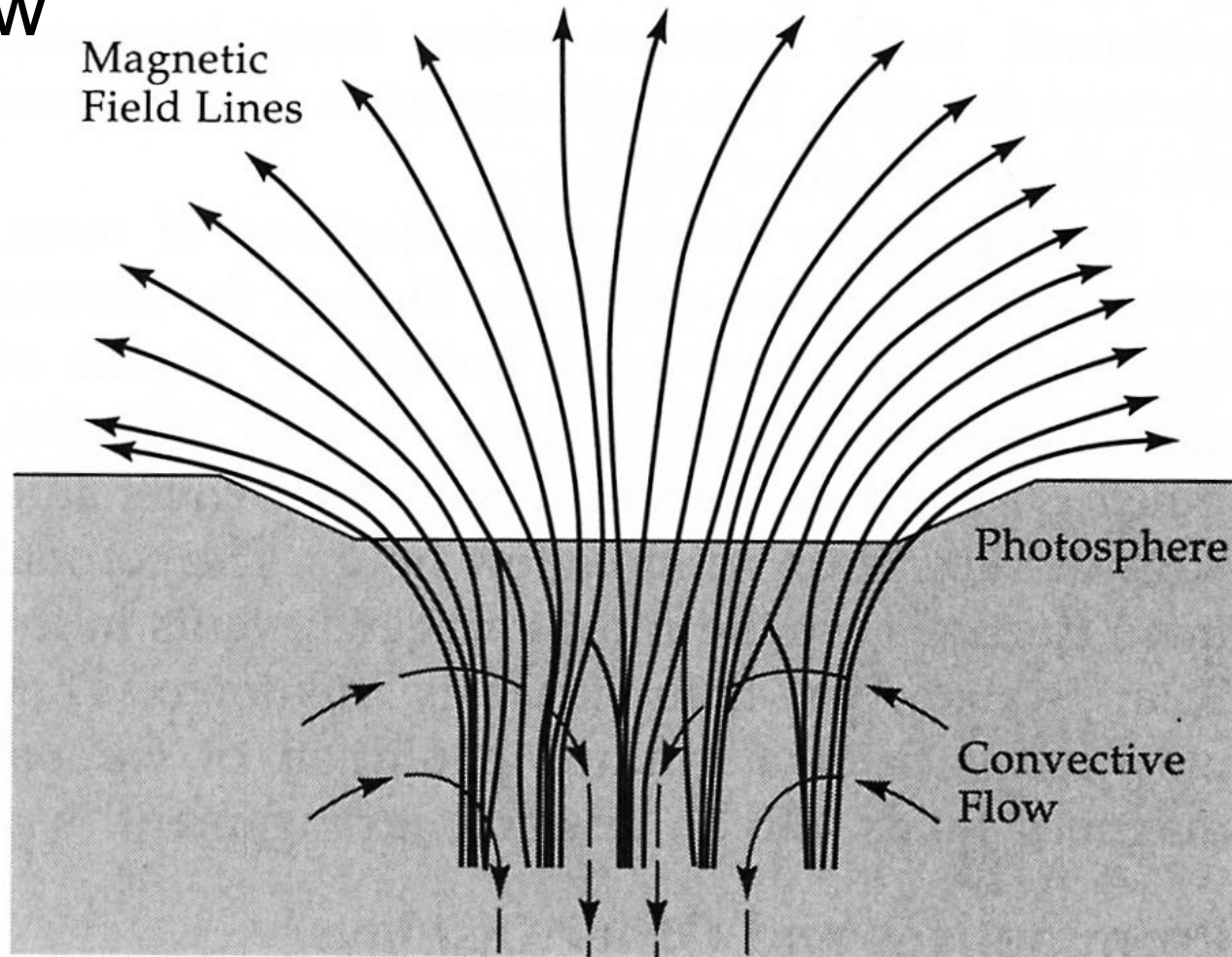
- Cooler regions ( $T \sim 4\,000\text{ K}$ ) of the photosphere
- Hence appear darker than their surroundings
- Rotate with the Sun and reveals differential rotation – equator rotates more rapidly than higher latitudes

MDI Intensitygram: 2001.03.01\_00:00



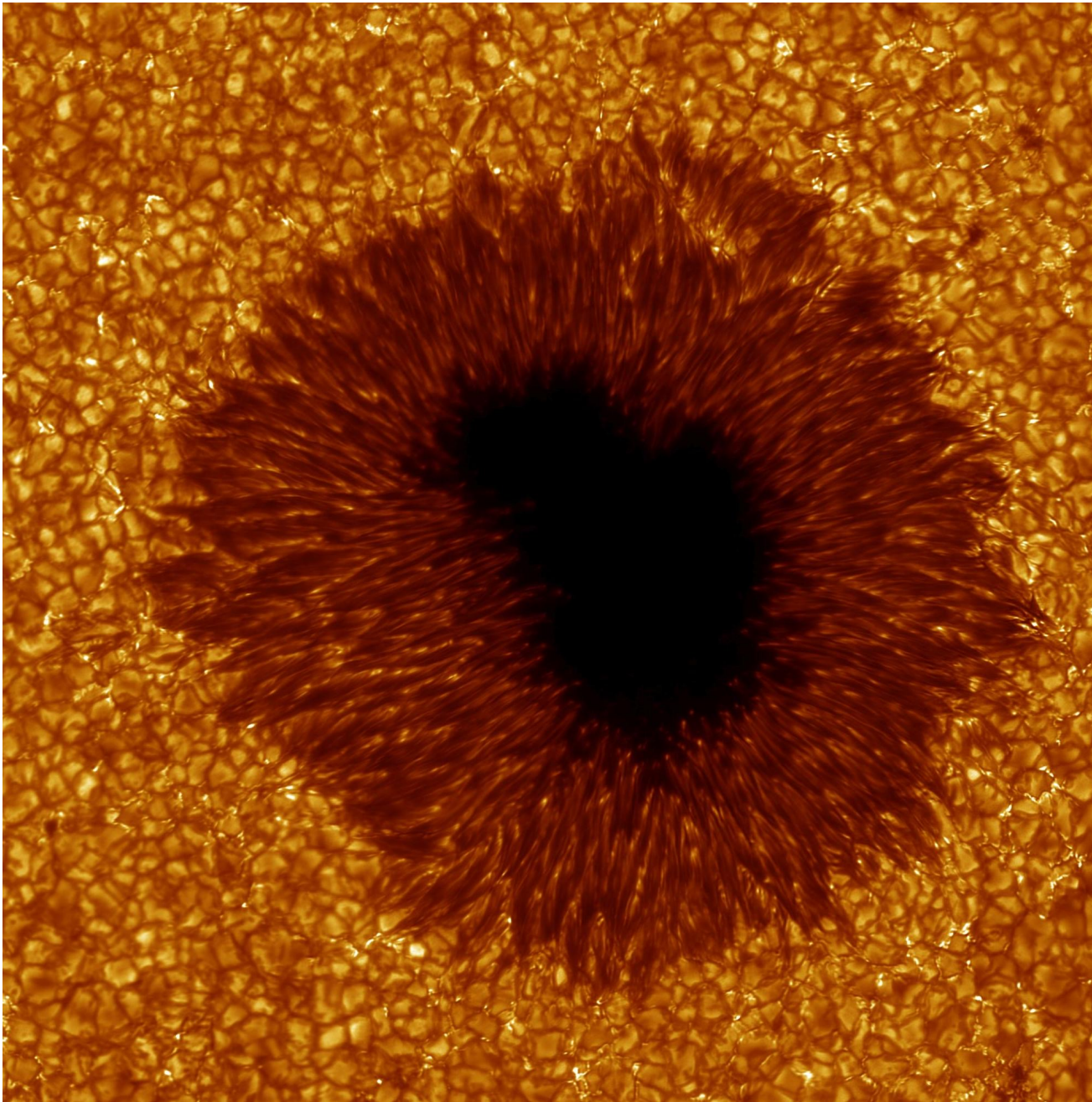
SOHO (ESA & NASA) Satellite: [soho.esac.esa.int/gallery](http://soho.esac.esa.int/gallery)

- Spot physically lower than surroundings
- Strong ( $B \sim 0.1\text{T}$ ) vertical magnetic field prevents heat transfer from convective flow



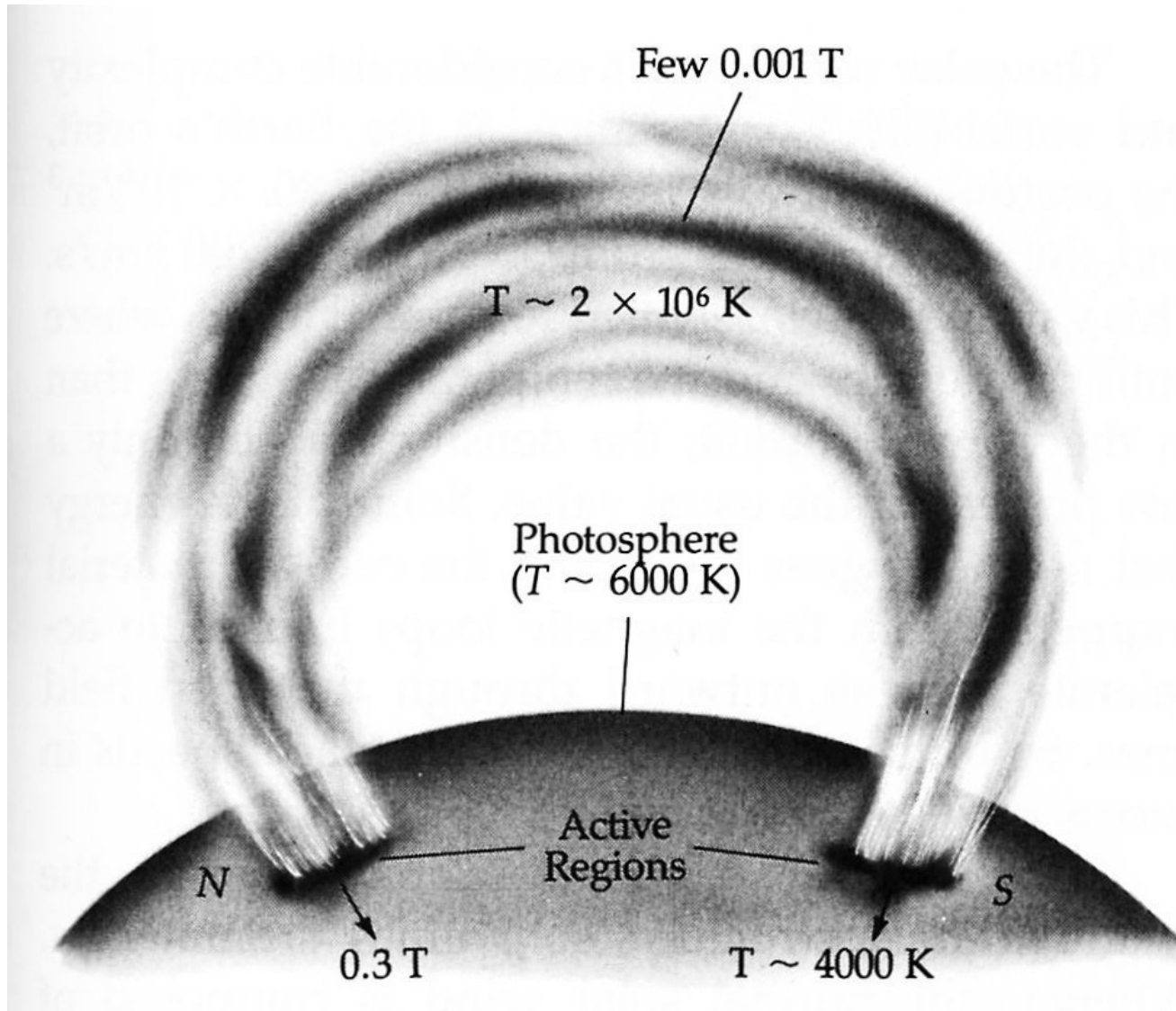
Zeilik &  
Gregory  
Fig 10-21





Close-up of sunspot. Credit: Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences [www.solarphysics.kva.se](http://www.solarphysics.kva.se)

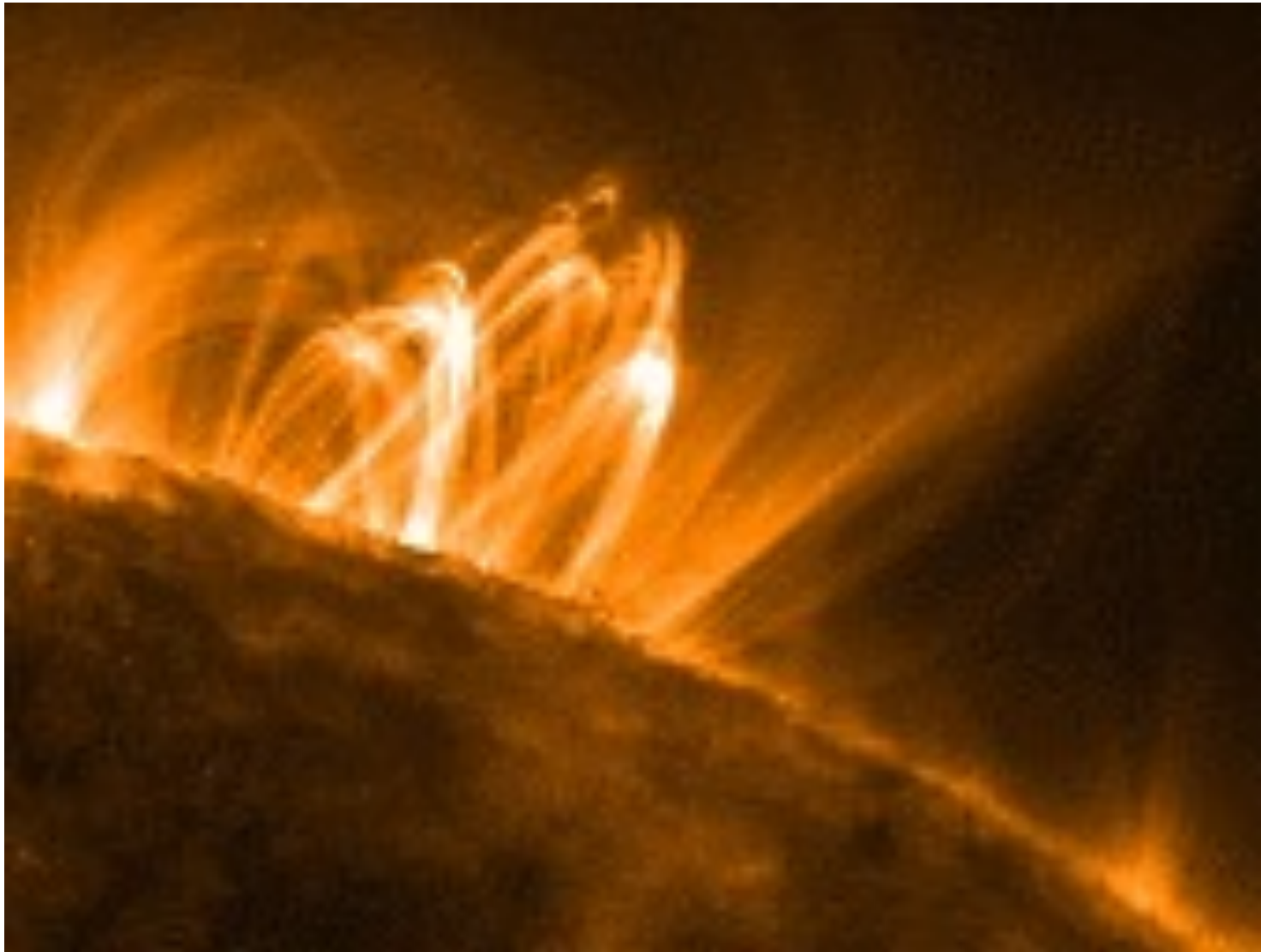
- Sunspots usually in ‘bipolar pairs’ with N at one end and S at the other



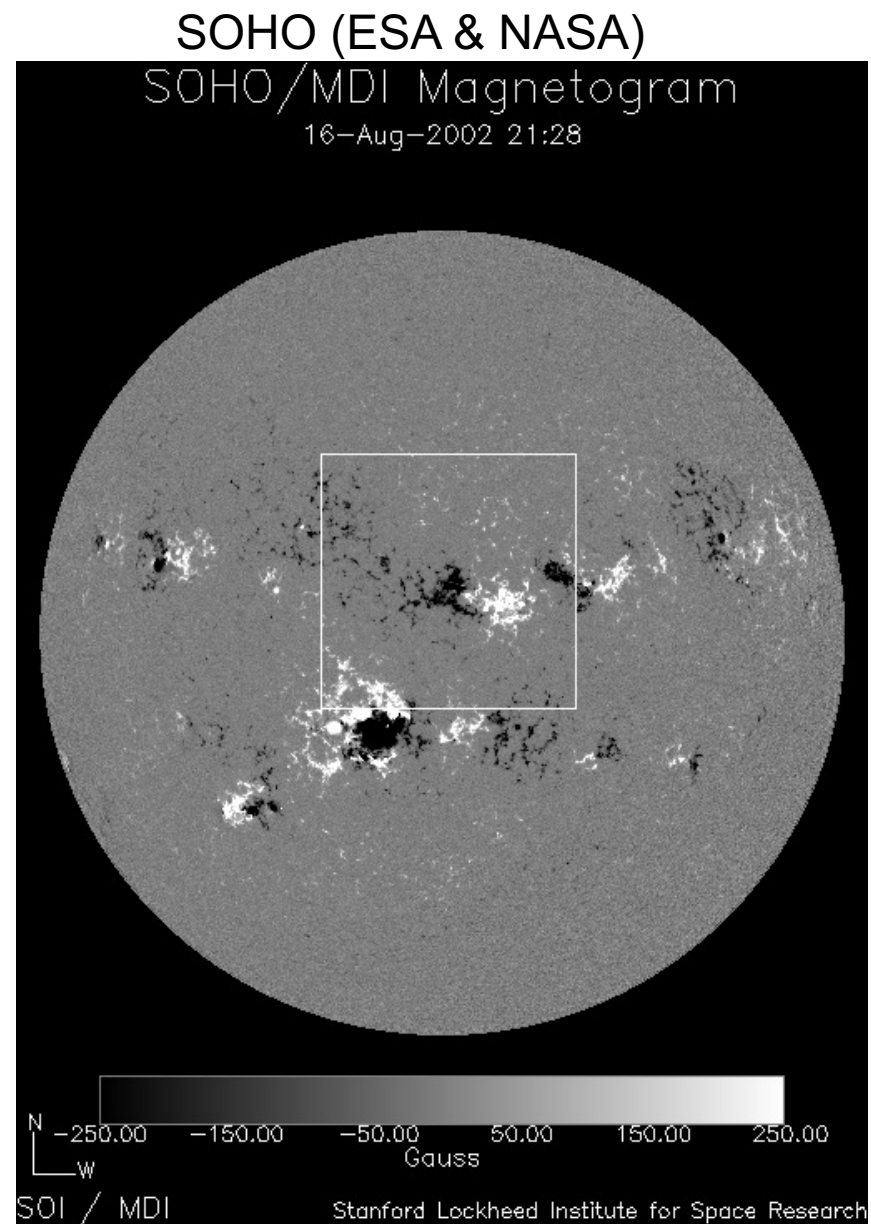
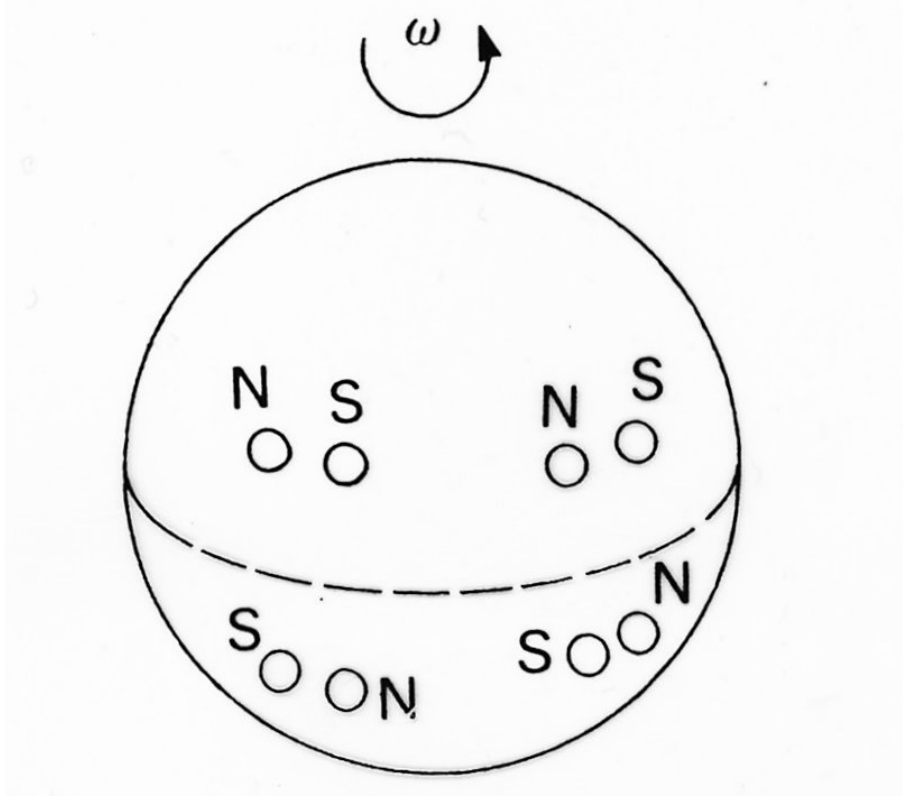
Zeilik &  
Gregory  
Fig 10-16



- Linked by loop of hot, magnetic plasma

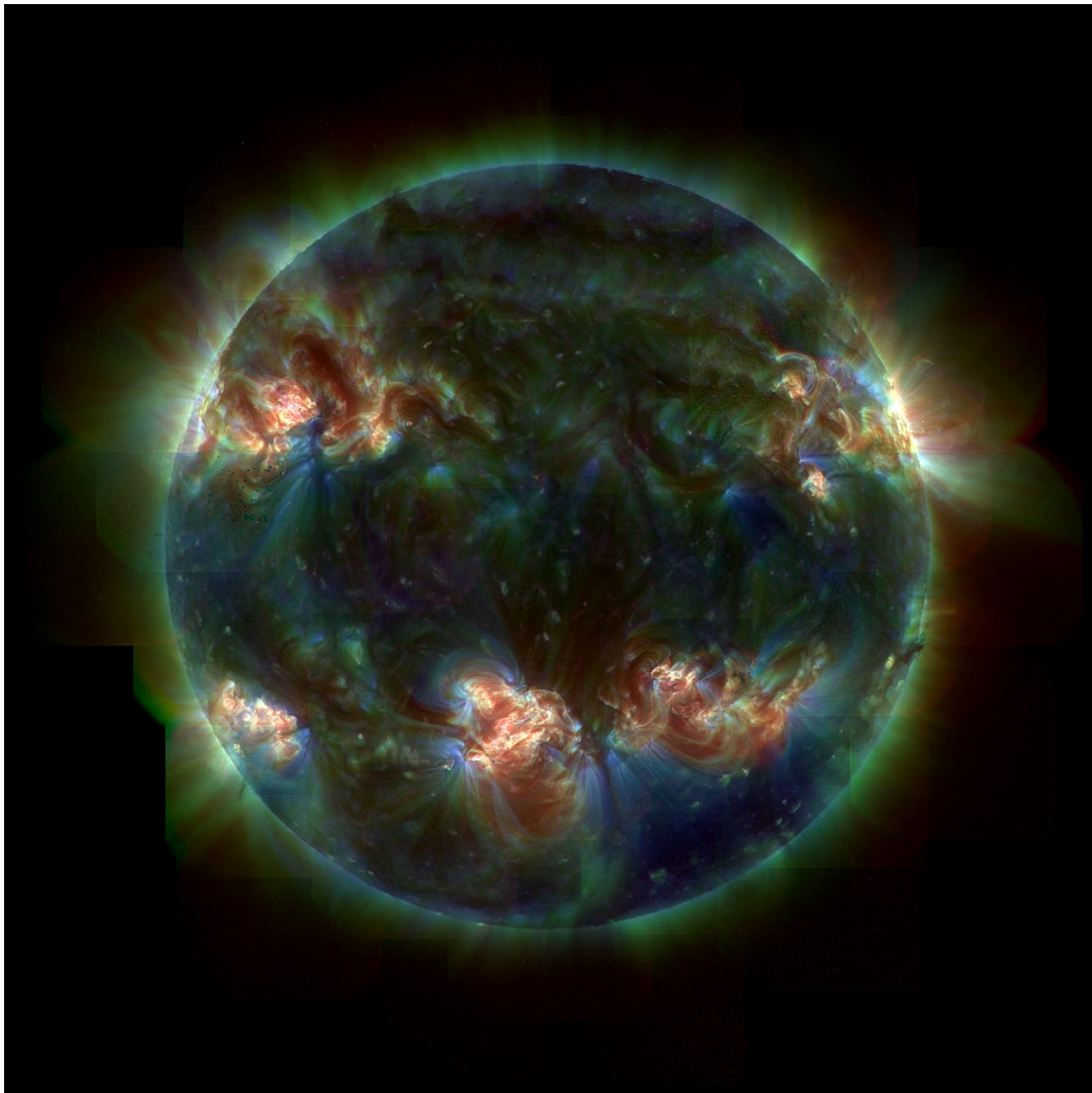


- All the pairs in one hemisphere have the same polarity, but in the other it is opposite



White – magnetic towards us

Black – magnetic field away from us

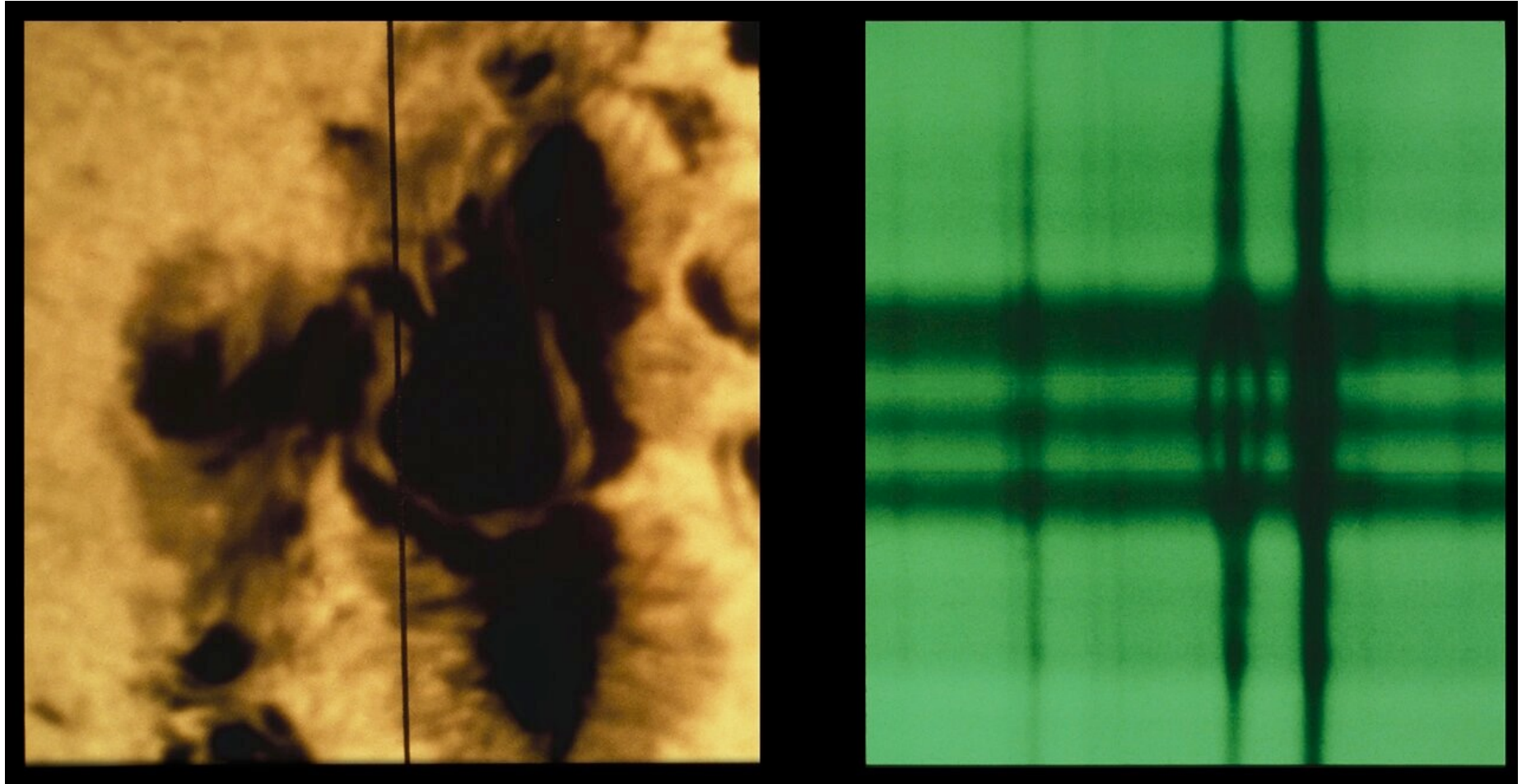


TRACE Satellite Stanford-Lockheed Institute for Space Research & NASA ([trace.lmsal.com/POD/images](http://trace.lmsal.com/POD/images))

# Additional Learning

- Read up a little on the Zeeman effect to learn how the magnetic field strength and direction can be measured via spectroscopy (either textbook is fine)

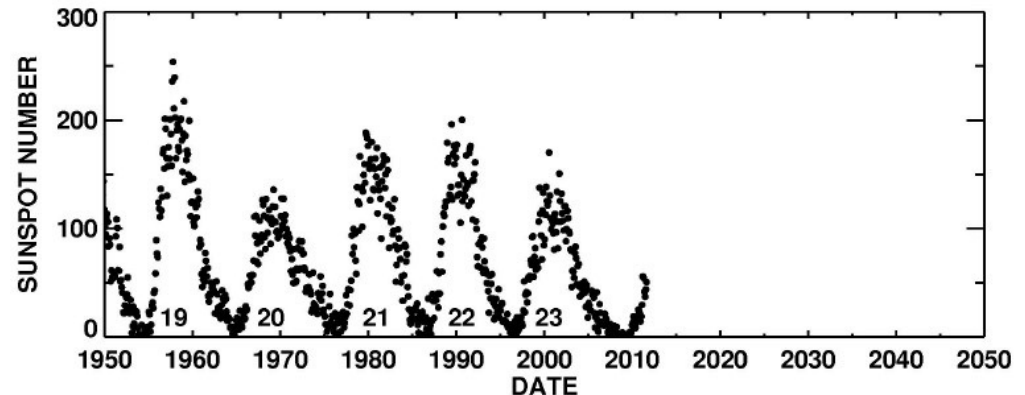
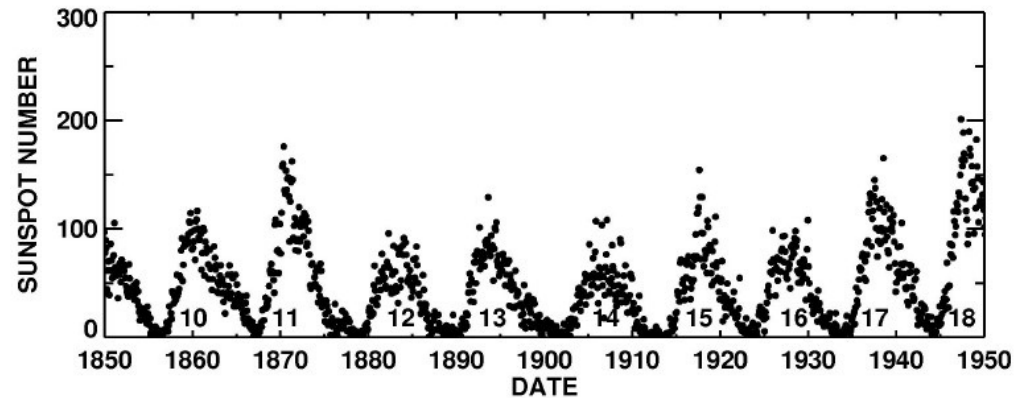
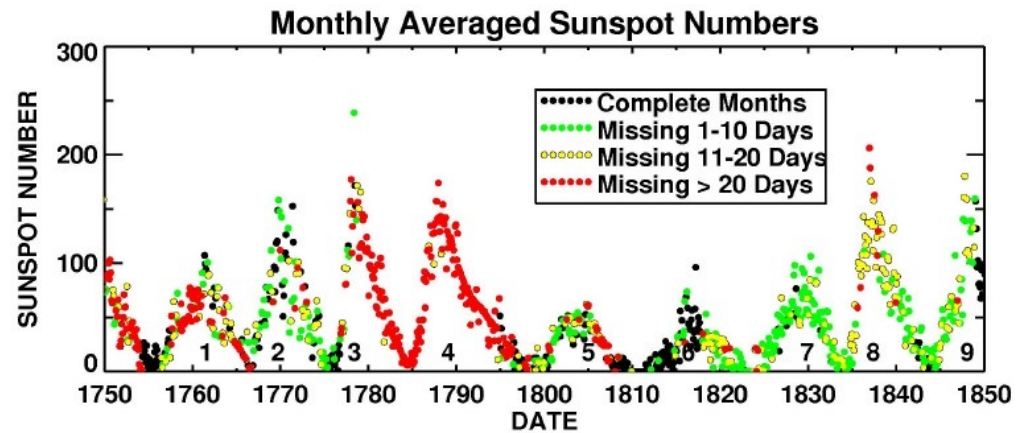
# Zeeman Effect





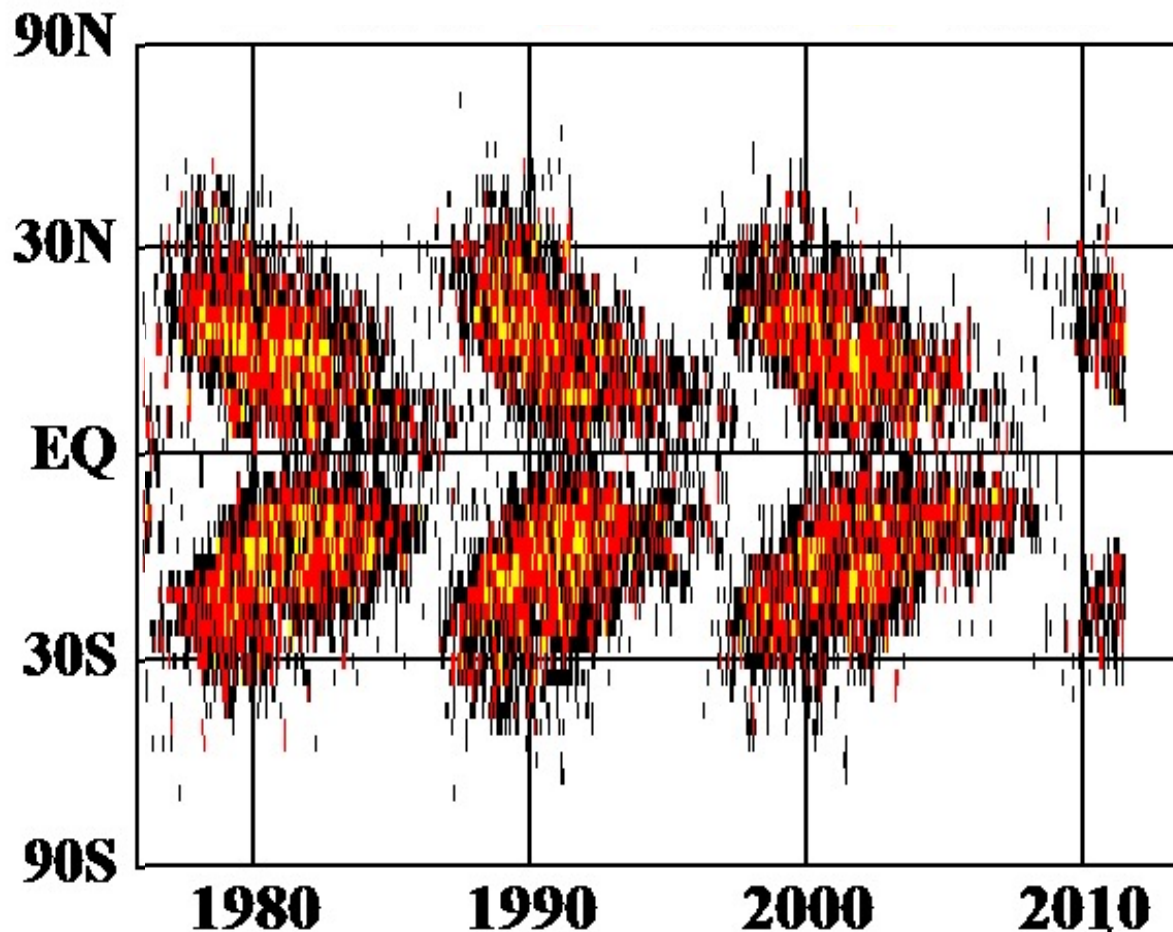
# Solar Cycle

- Level of magnetic activity reaches a maximum every 11 years



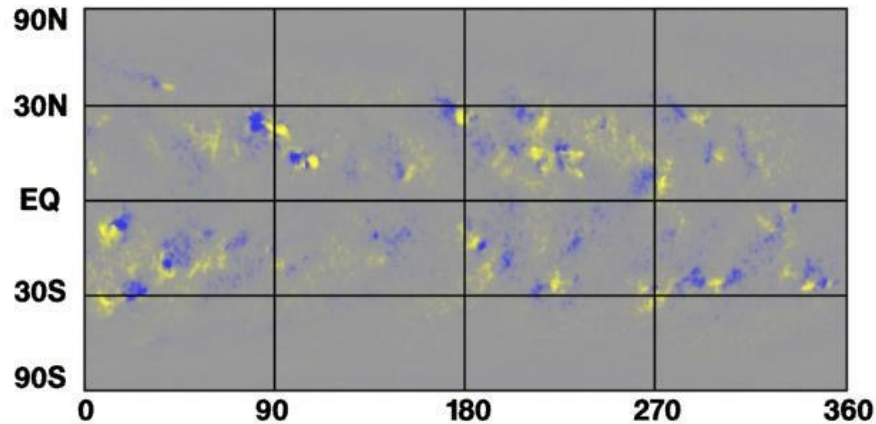


- Spots start the cycle at high latitudes and end it at equatorial latitudes -  
Butterfly Diagram

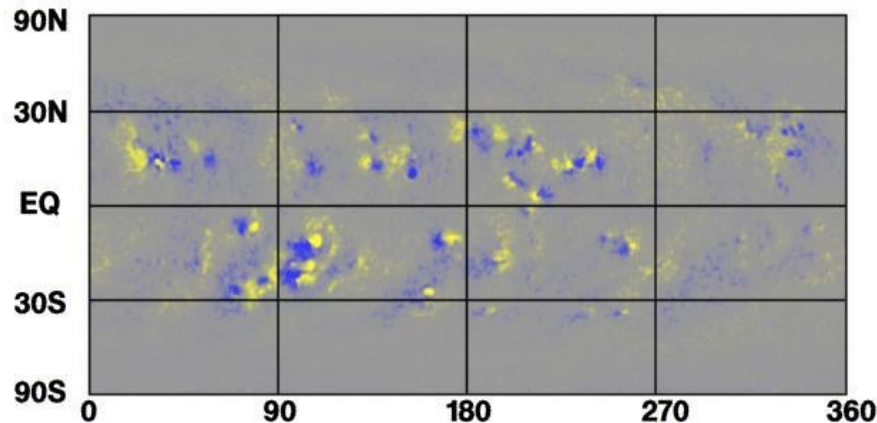


- Polarity of the sunspot pattern switches from one 11 year cycle to next
- Hence it is really a 22 year cycle before the pattern repeats itself

**Cycle 21**



**Cycle 22**



# Class Exercise

- Find out where we are right now in the solar cycle – are we at maximum, minimum or somewhere in between?
- Visit the [www.solarmonitor.org](http://www.solarmonitor.org) website to see the status of sunspot activity today.



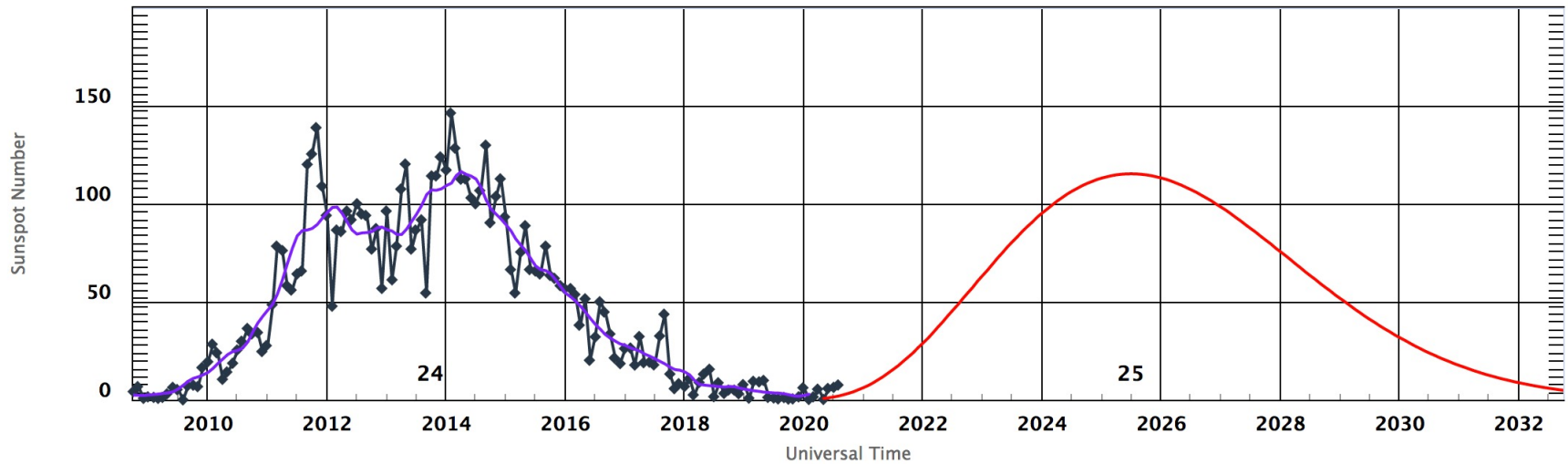
**CURRENT SPACE WEATHER CONDITIONS** on NOAA Scales

<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>G</b>
none	none	none

## SOLAR CYCLE PROGRESSION

ISES Solar Cycle Sunspot Number Progression

Zoom:



Date Search 

28 September 2020

NOAA Search 

←20200927 ←Week ←Rotation

Today

Rotation⇒ Week⇒ 20200929⇒

Main

Far-side

SDO short-wave

SDO long-wave

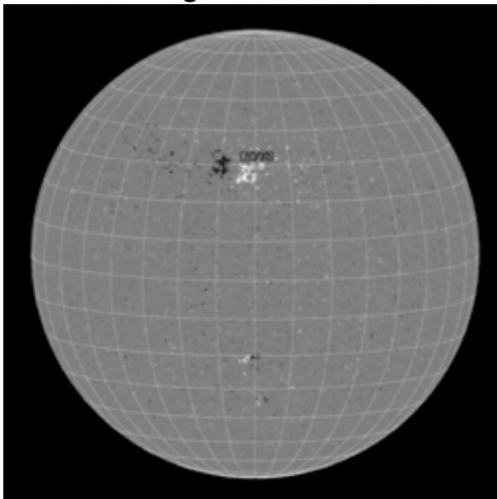
NOAA  
1 Active  
Region

Flare  
Forecast

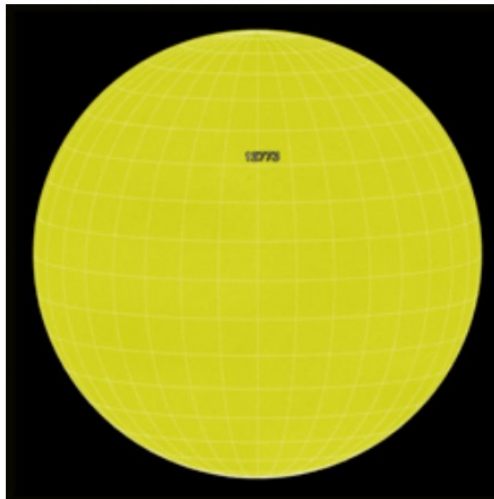
Coronal  
Holes

GOES  
ACE  
SDO/EVE  
Events

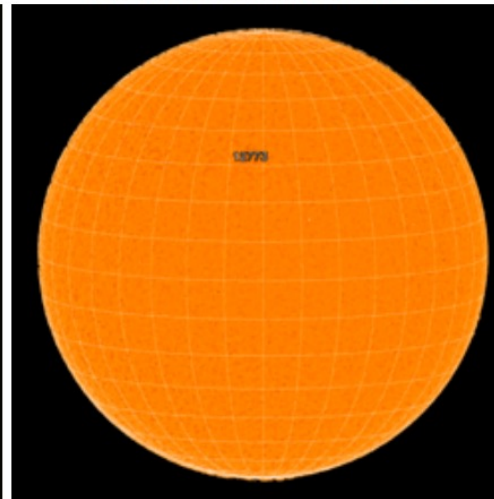
HMI Mag 20200928 05:58



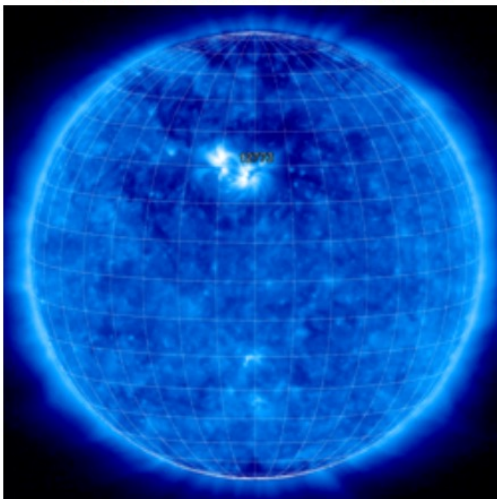
HMI 6173Å 20200928 06:46



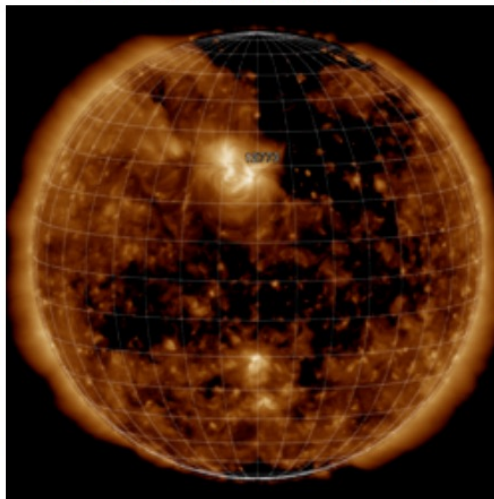
GHN Hα 20200927 22:44



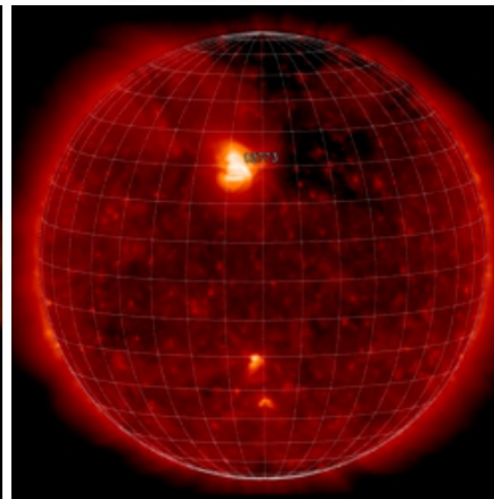
SWAP 174Å 20200928 05:34



AIA 193Å 20200928 07:25



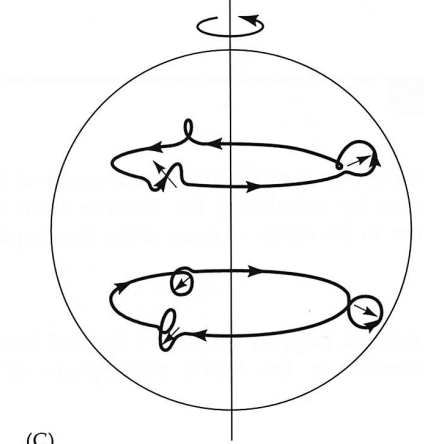
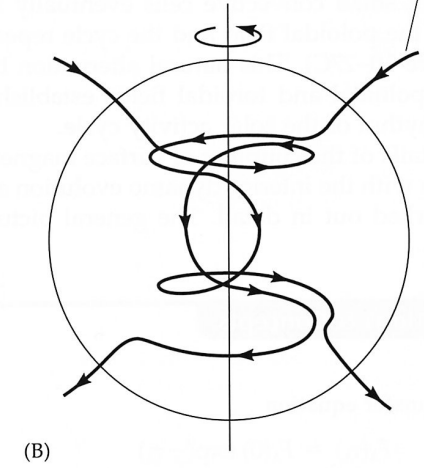
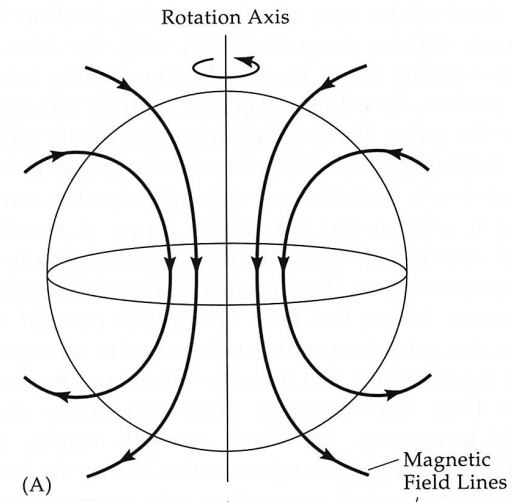
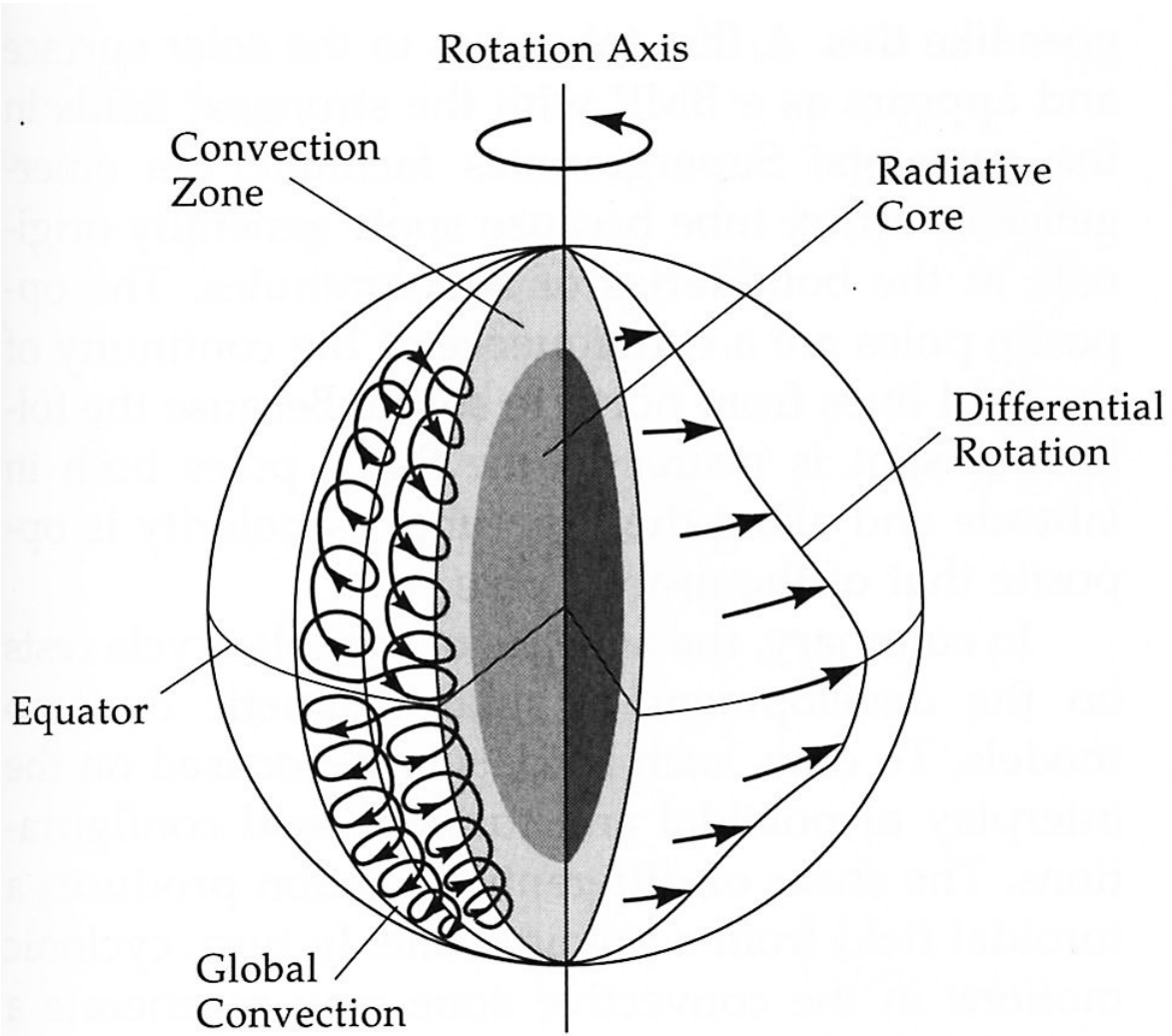
XRT 20200928 04:03



# Model for Solar Activity

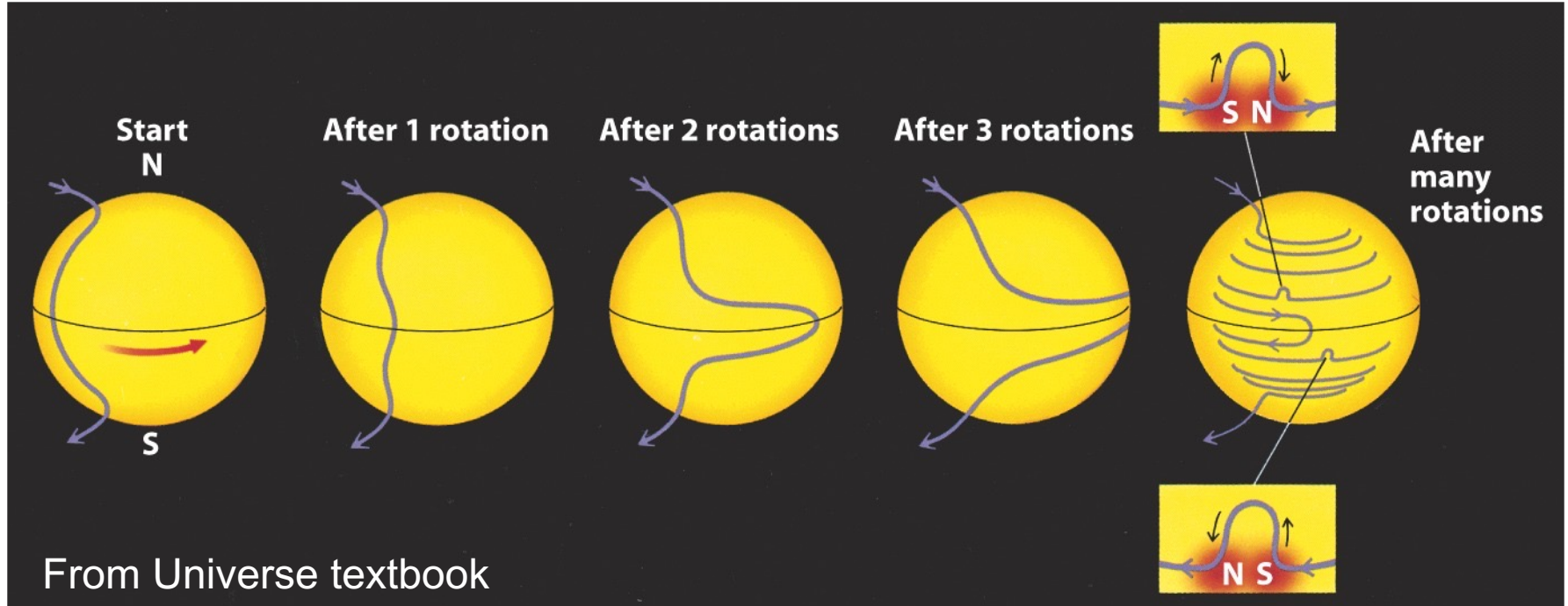
- Combination of differential rotation and convection generates strong magnetic field around the equatorial regions
- Field lines get wound up and very twisted
- Field lines arch up into the atmosphere causing sunspots





Zeilik &  
Gregory  
Fig 10-26

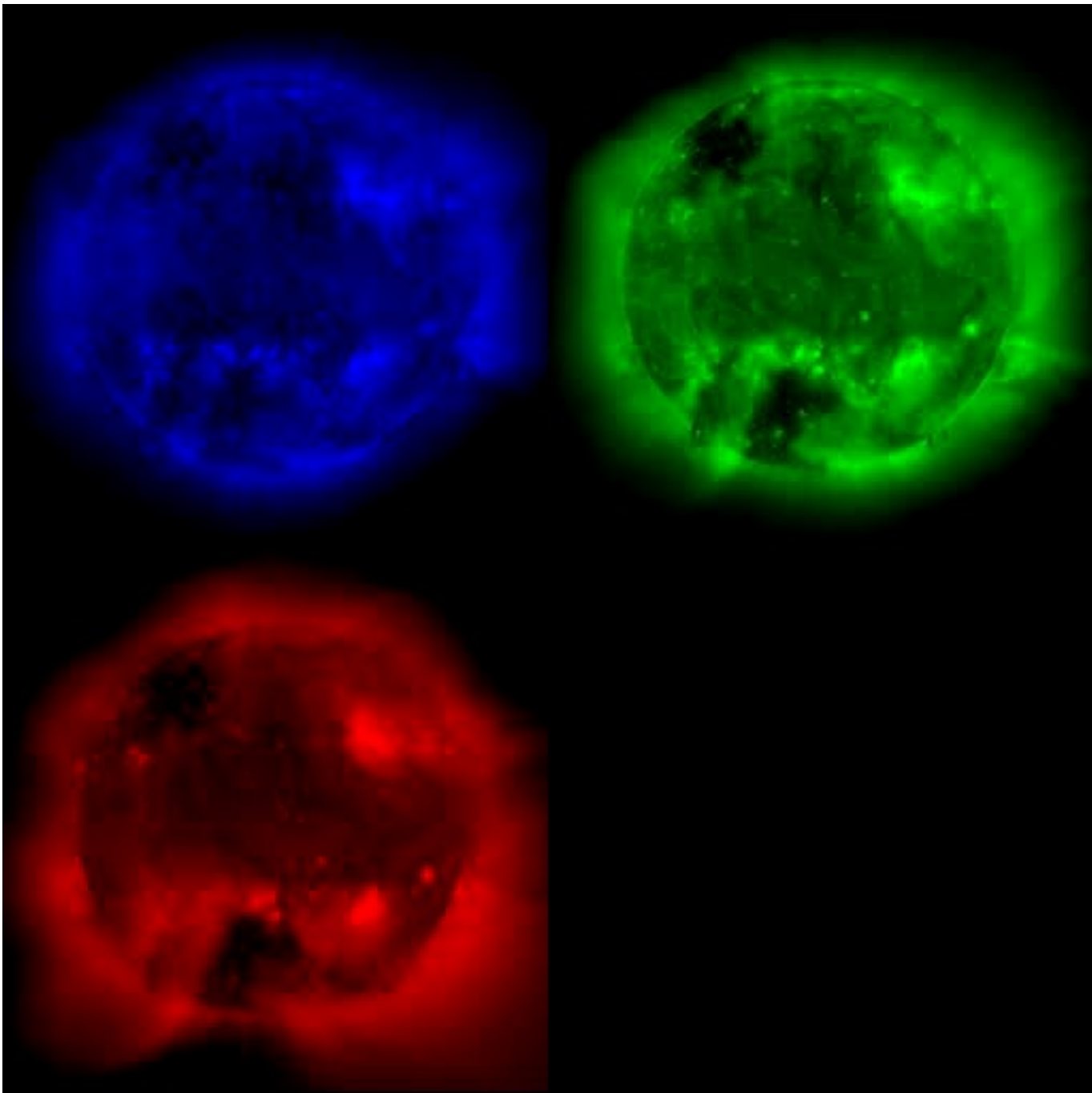
- Explains pattern of bipolar pairs

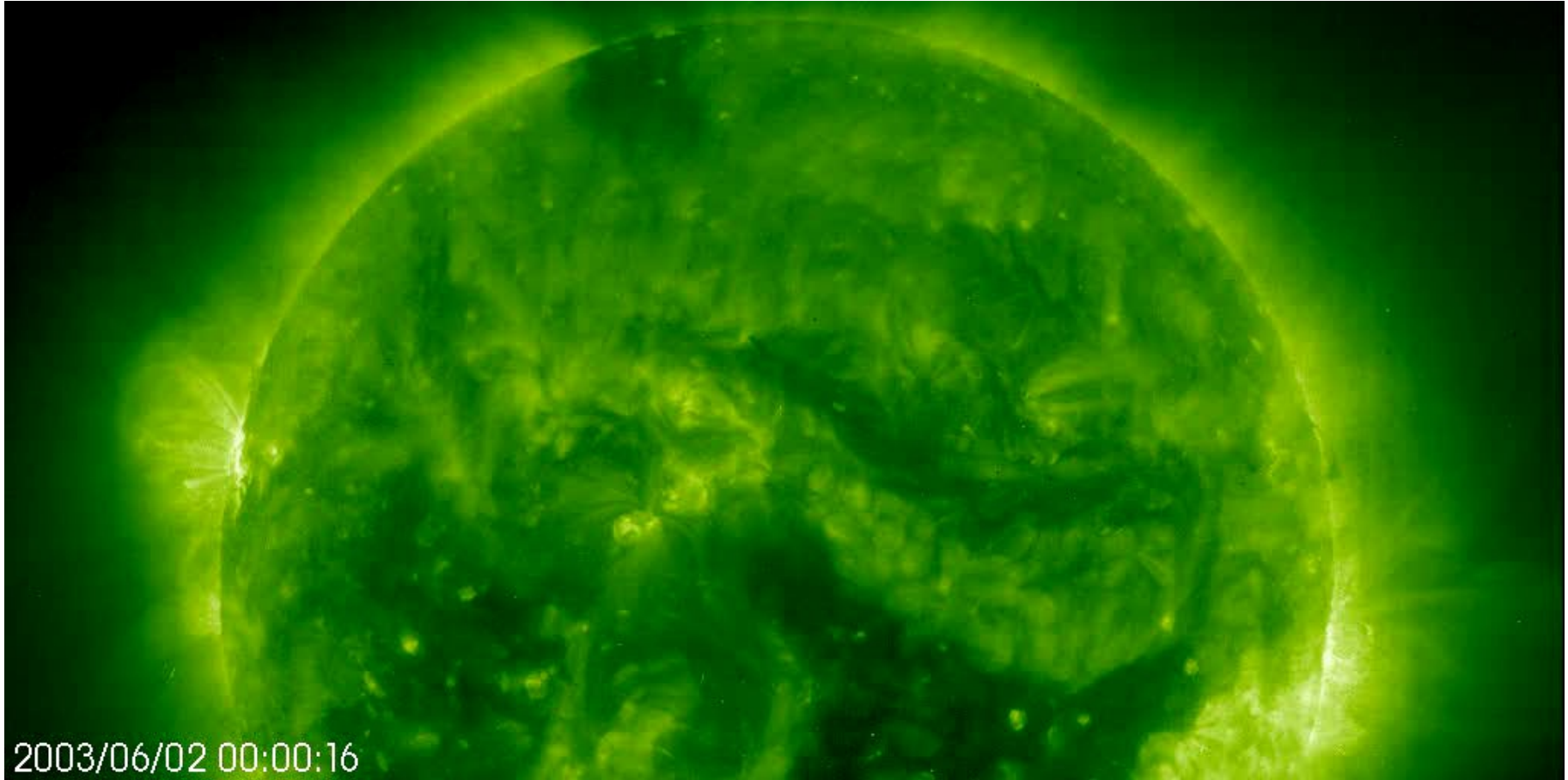


- Global magnetic field flips over every 11 years
- Movie at <https://youtu.be/B4UtVo7-yJA>

# Summary

- The Sun's complex magnetic field generates and controls the activity seen
- Differential rotation and convection generates a strong magnetic field via dynamo action
- The high energy activity has an effect on the planets including Earth in the form of space weather and aurora
- (see more movies at [soho.esac.esa.int/gallery/movies.html](http://soho.esac.esa.int/gallery/movies.html))







C3 1998/05/01 01:44



# Class Exercise

- Consider a sunspot near the Sun's equator with a period of rotation of 27 days and a higher latitude sunspot that has a period of 30 days. If both start at the same longitude, how long before the equatorial spot overtakes the higher latitude one, i.e. when they are both at the same longitude again?