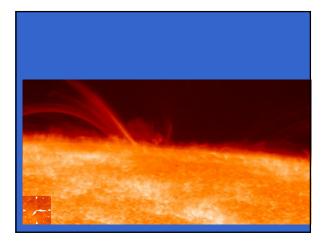
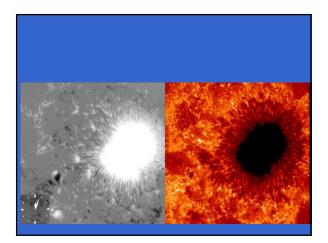


# Agenda • Announce: • Observations 6:15pm • Solar Movies • Katherine's Report on "Rare Earth" • Ryan's Report • Review • Heather & Co





#### Why does the Sun shine?

- It is on fire; it burns
- Chemical energy–a kind of burning
- Gravitational energy. It is converting its strong gravity into heat
- Nuclear fusion
- Nuclear fission

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Nuclear fusion

# What conditions are required for nuclear fusion of hydrogen to occur?

- Temperature of millions of degrees
- High density
- Uranium present
- All of the above
- 1 and 2

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#### occur?

- It takes energy to make energy
- The two protons have + charges and repel. Only at high speed can they collide close enough for nuclear forces to bind them
- High temperature and speeds involve relativity, and this is a relativistic reaction
- They aren't. When fusion happens at room temperature it is called "cold" fusion

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- The density would increase, and fusion would speed up, releasing more energy

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- Not much would change

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#### By the time photons reach the surface of the Sun, they are mostly:

- Infrared (heat)
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- X rays
- Gamma rays

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- Sunquakes
- Neutrinos
- Our understanding of gravitational equilibrium
- 2 and 3
- 1,2, and 3

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# The Sun's visible surface, or photosphere, has regions of strong

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- Granulation magnetic field called:
- Magnetic traps
- Magnetic bottles
- Sunspot
- Sundogs

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- Magnetic traps
- Magnetic bottles
- Sunspots

# Since the Sun's outer atmosphere or *corona* is millions of degrees but not very dense,We can't really see it

- We see it-it emits orange light and big
- We see X rays coming from it
- We only see the lower layers of the Sun's atmosphere, which are much more dense

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#### Since the Sun's outer atmosphere or *corona* is millions of degrees but not very dense,

- We see X rays coming from it

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# How does solar activity affect the earth?

- Can make beautiful Northern Lights
- Can cause geomagnetic storms
- Can occasionally kill satellites
- All of the above

#### How does solar activity affect the earth?

- All of the above

#### Ch. 7—Our Solar System

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- A few key/defining characteristics of each component of system (sun,planets,asteroids,comets)
- Sun—what's it made of? How big is it?
- Which planet is most metallic? Hottest? **Biggest**?
- Where are the asteroids? Comets?

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#### Ch.8—Formation of the Solar System

- Evidence for nebula theory?
  - Stars forming in other gas clouds
- Evidence against? • Understanding of:

- Dating of the solar system-radiometric
- · Physics Principles involved

# Ch. 9—Planetary Geology

- Planetary Structure—lithosphere, mantle, crust, core
- Differentiation
- Source of heat
- Cooling off
- Magnetic fields
- Surface shaping
- (impacts,tectonics,volcanism,erosion)
- Some geology of each body

### Ch. 11—Jovian Planets

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- Differences in mass, size, constituents
- Structure-shape, core, magnetic field
- Source of heat for moons
- Colors, gasses, storms, etc

### Ch. S4—Building Blocks

- Fundamental particles & forces
- Quantum Realm:
  The uncertainty princip
  - Exclusion principle
- Particle properties:
  - Waves
  - Fermions/Bosons
  - Mass, charge, spin
  - Matter/antimatter
- Degeneracy Pressure
- Quantum Tunneling
- Virtual particles Dec. 5, 2006