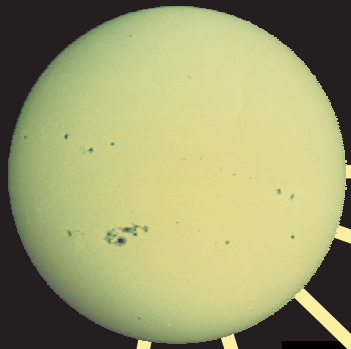


# **Astronomy 100 – Section 2**

**As Presented by Paul Ricker**

**This class:  
The Sun II: Interior**

# Life Depends on the Sun



Wind and weather



Liquid water



Photosynthesis



# Human Cultural Acknowledgment of the Sun's Role



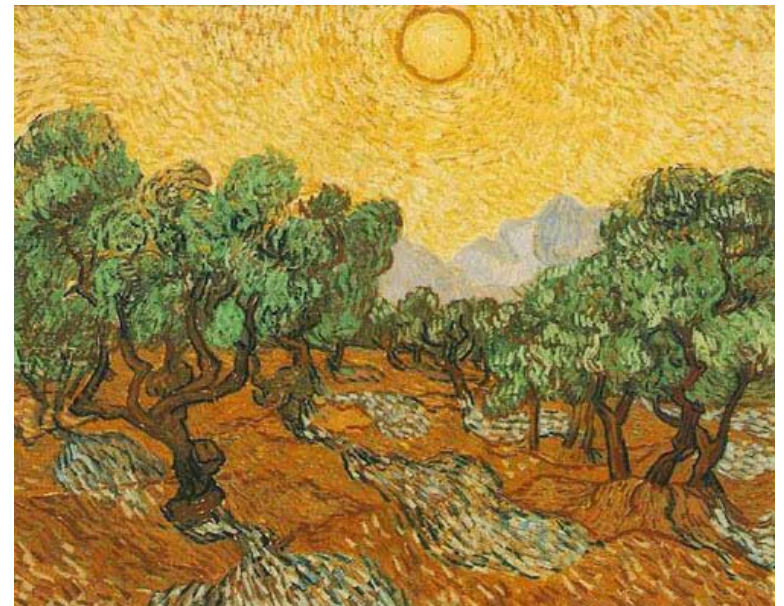
Ancient Egypt – Akhenaton



Zia sun symbol – New Mexico

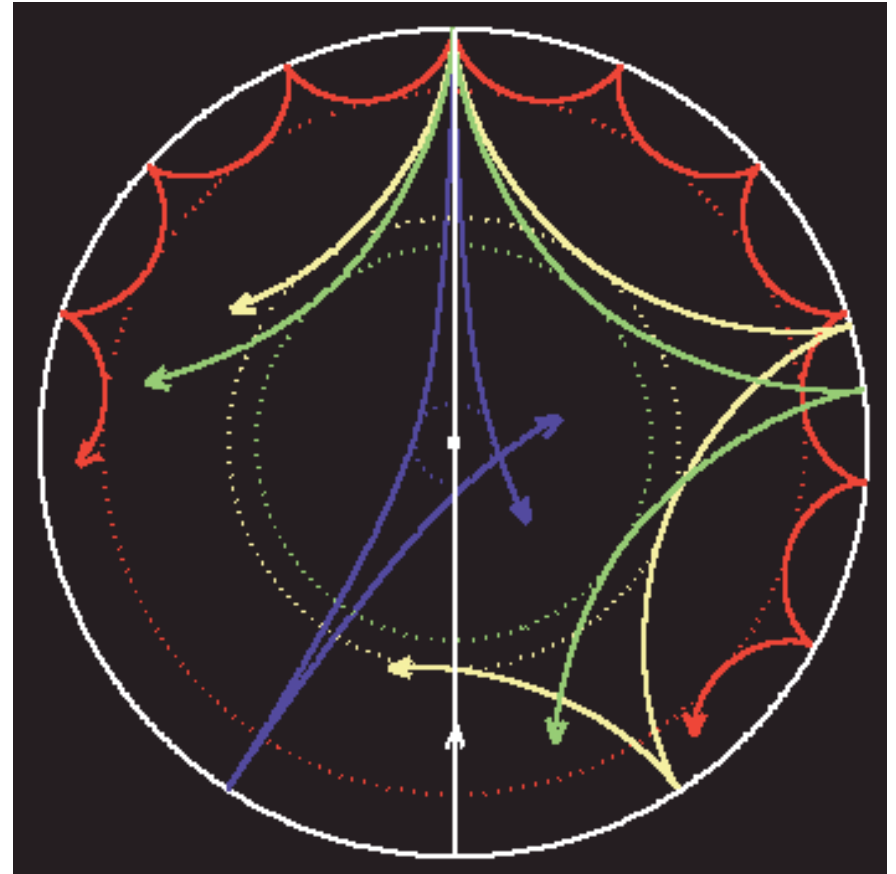
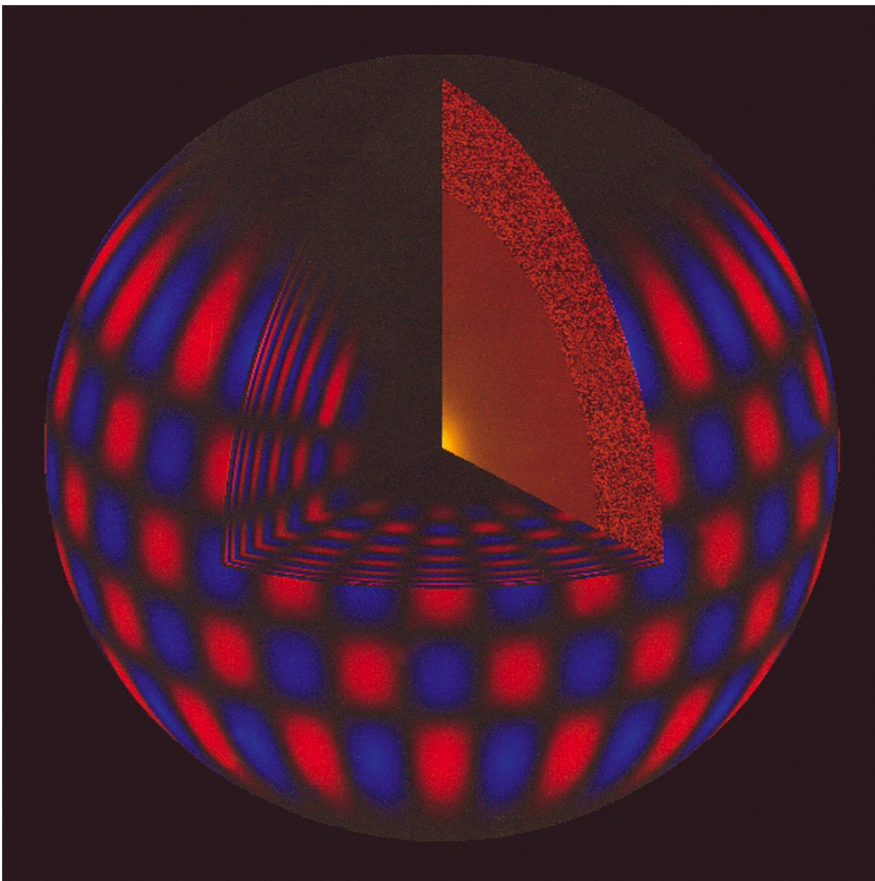


Van Gogh –  
*Olive Trees with  
Yellow Sky and  
Sun*

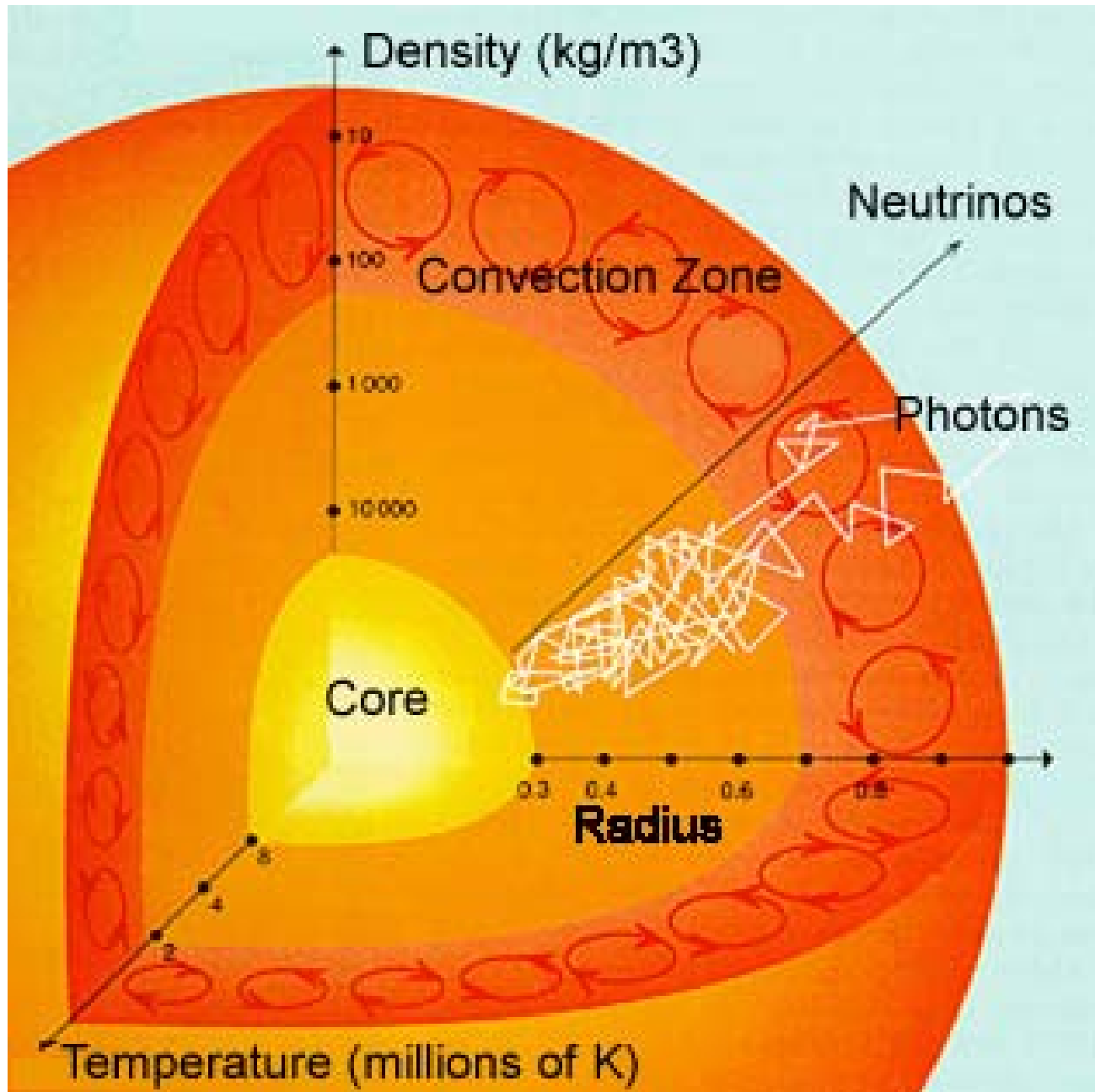


## Helioseismology

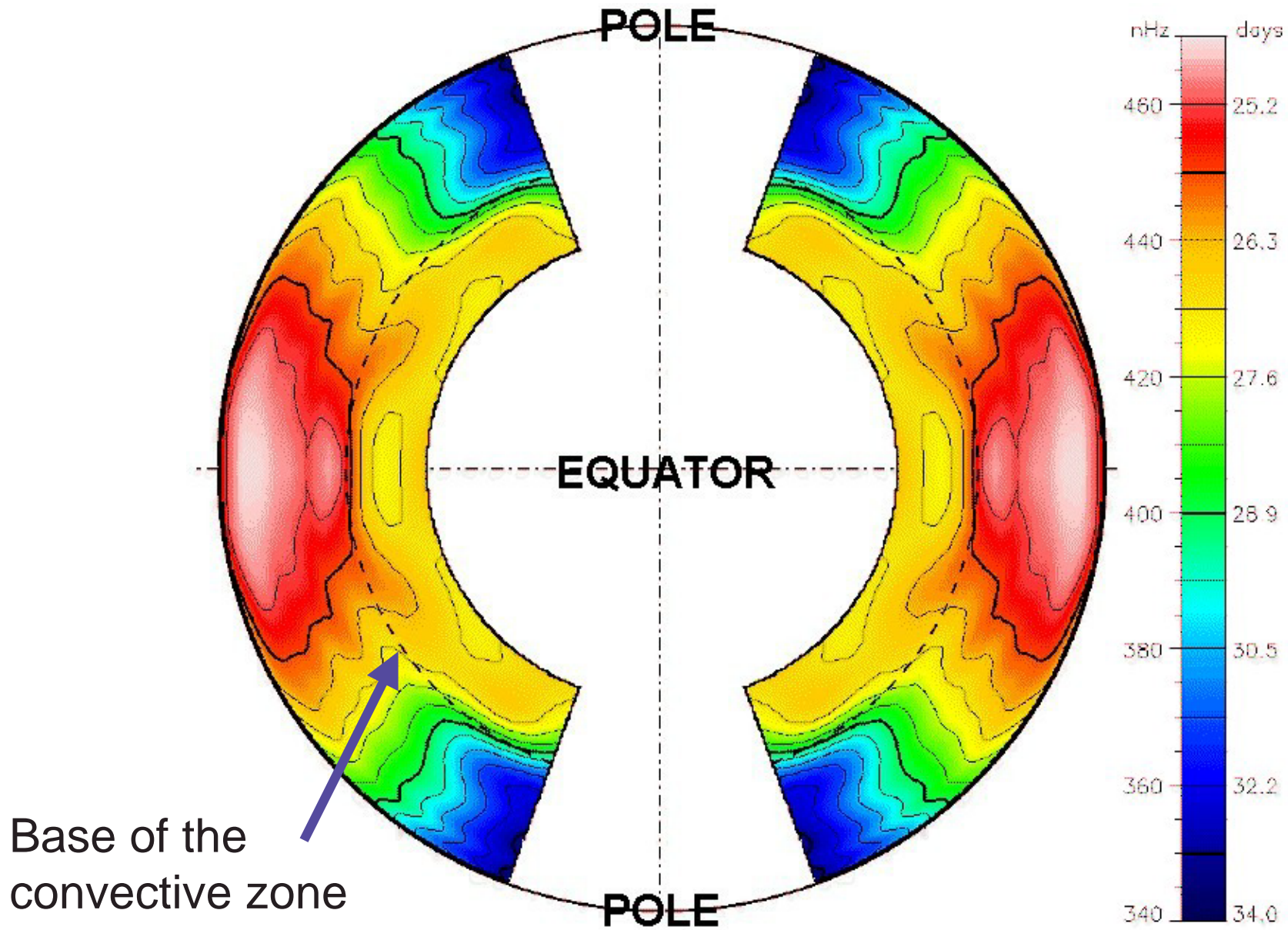
- ▶ Trapped sound waves refract from regions of different density
- ▶ Produce characteristic pattern of oscillations on surface



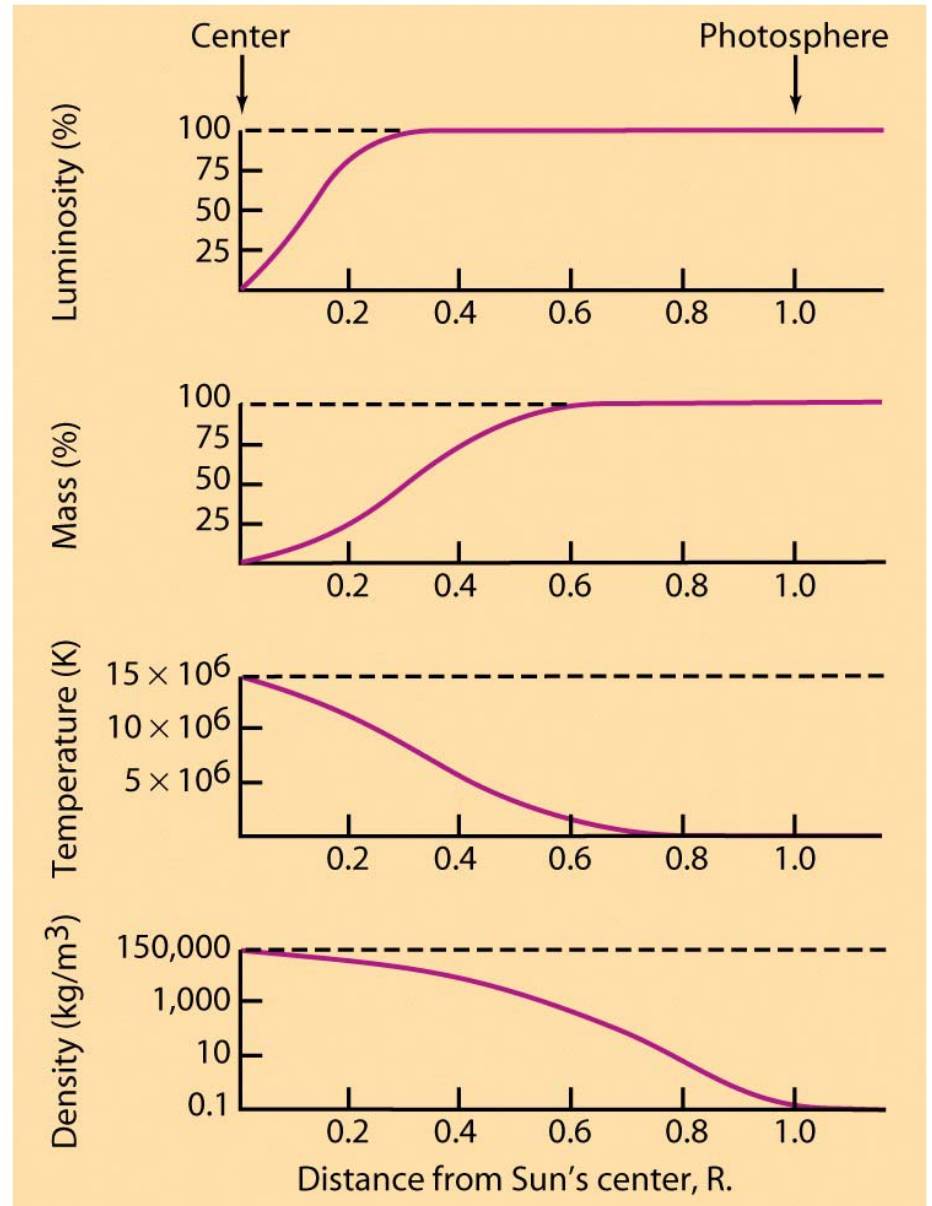
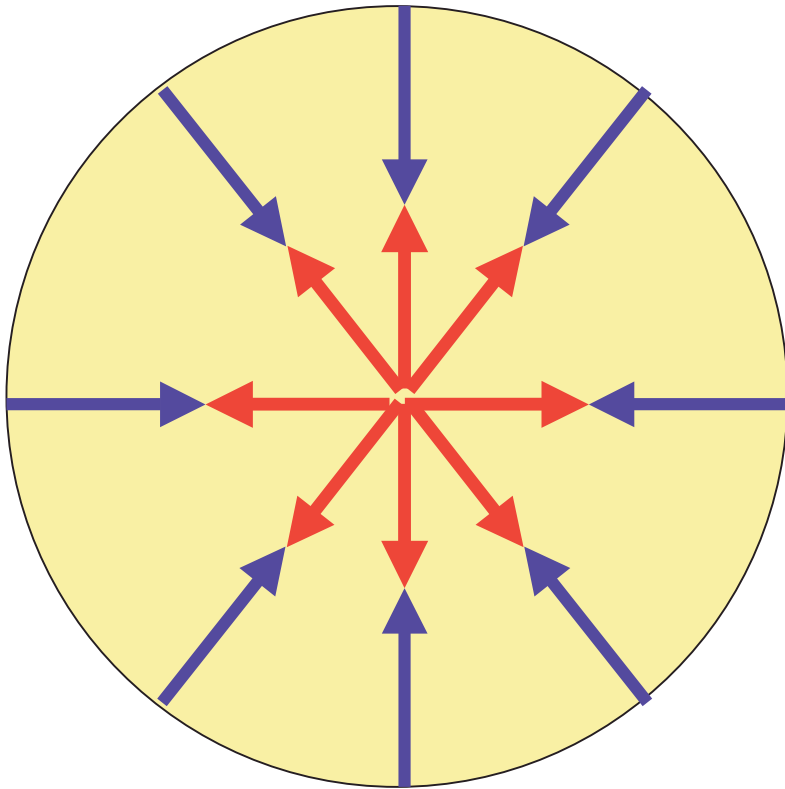
# The Interior of the Sun



# Internal Rotation Speed

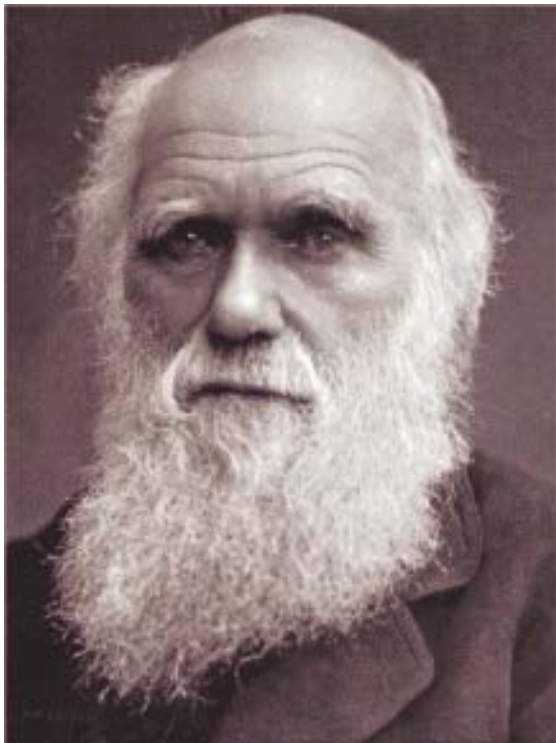


# The Battle between Gravity and Pressure



## What Holds Up the Sun?

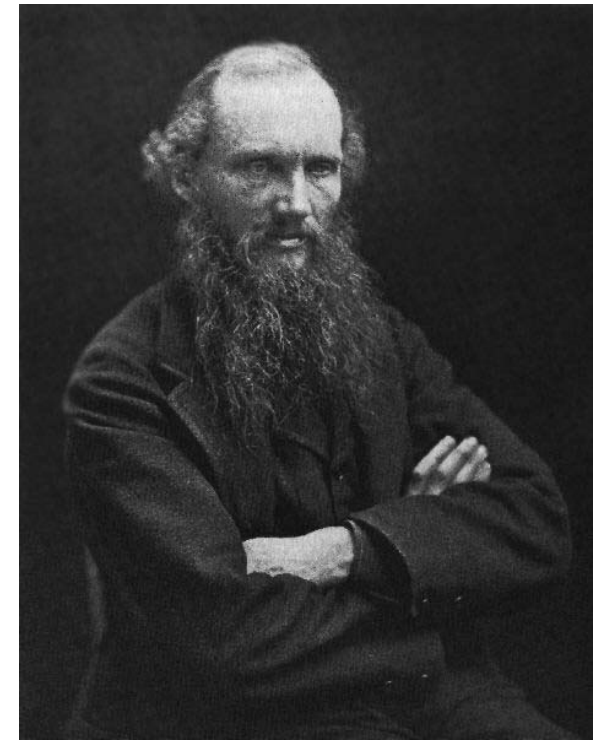
- ▶ Without an energy source, Sun would rapidly cool & contract
- ▶ Mid-1800s:
  - ▶ Darwin: evolution needs Sun & Earth to be  $> 10^8$  years old
  - ▶ Lyell: geological changes also needs  $> 10^8$  years
  - ▶ Kelvin: gravitational heating gives only a few million years!
- ▶ No physical process then known would work!



Charles Darwin



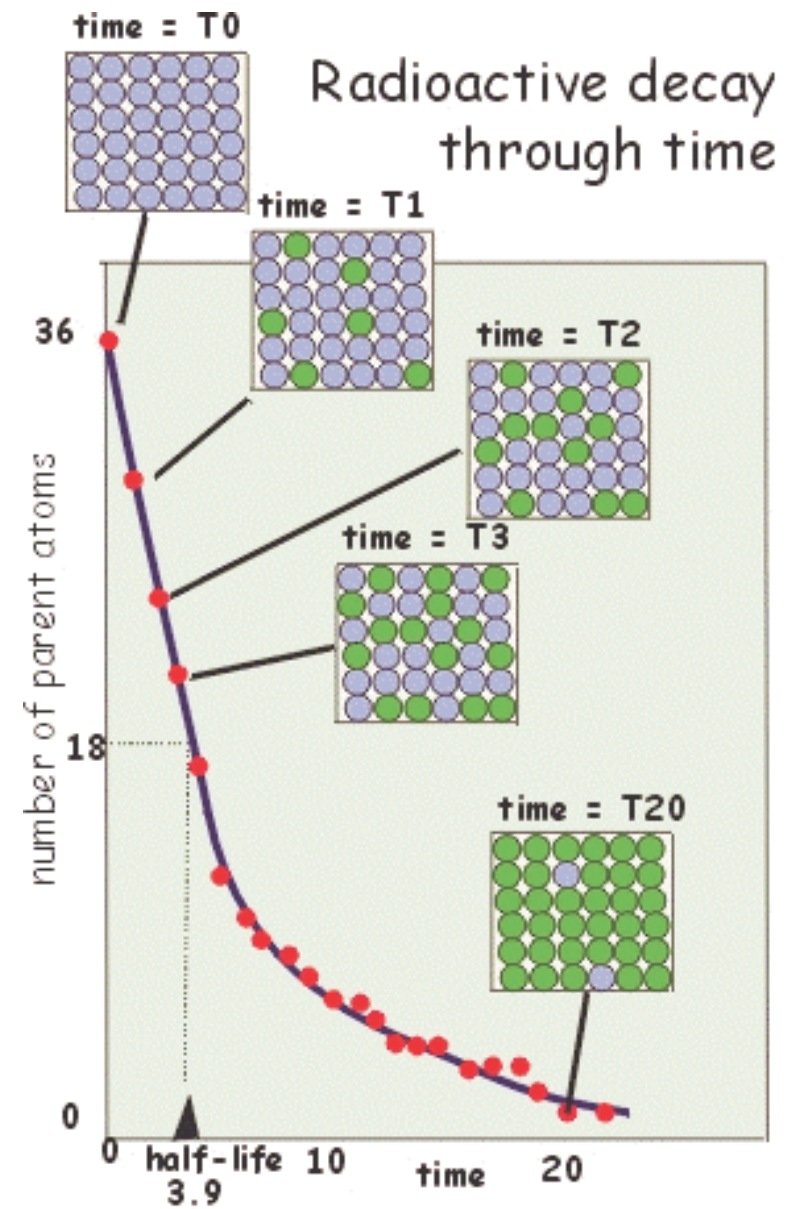
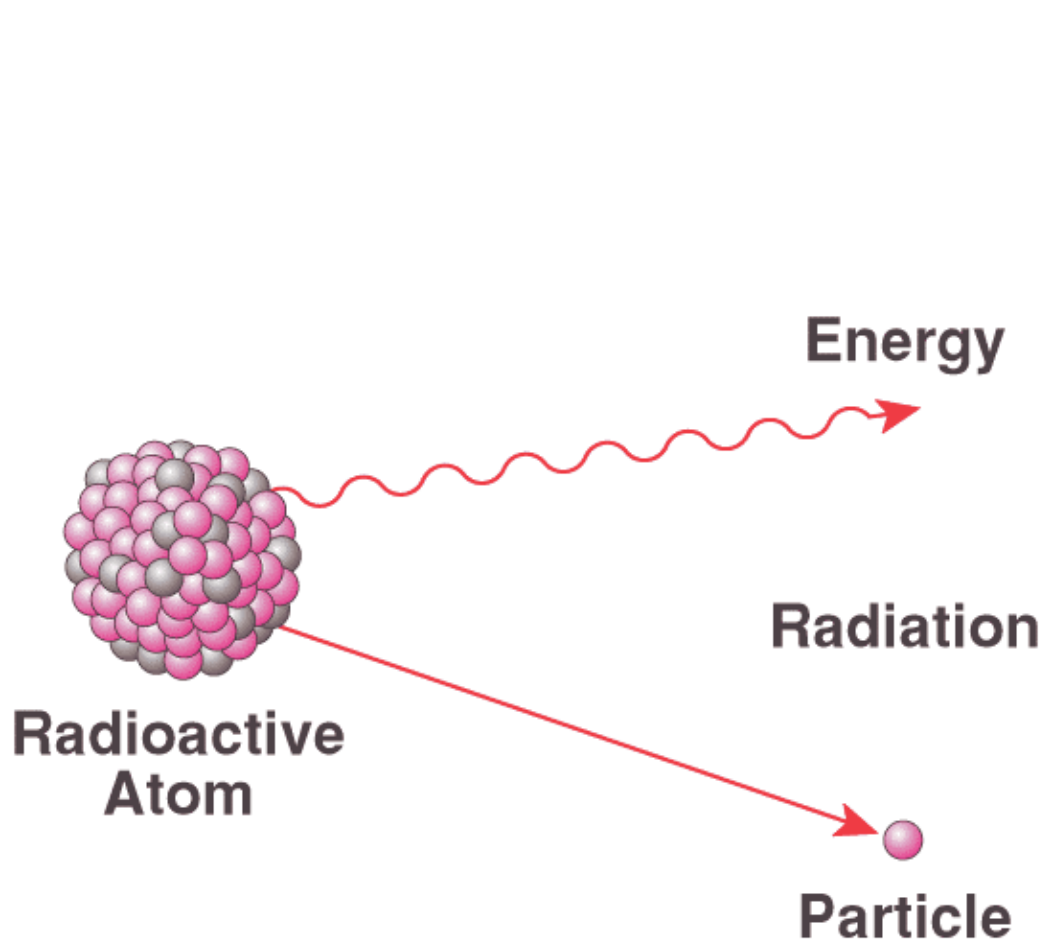
Charles Lyell



William Thomson,  
Lord Kelvin

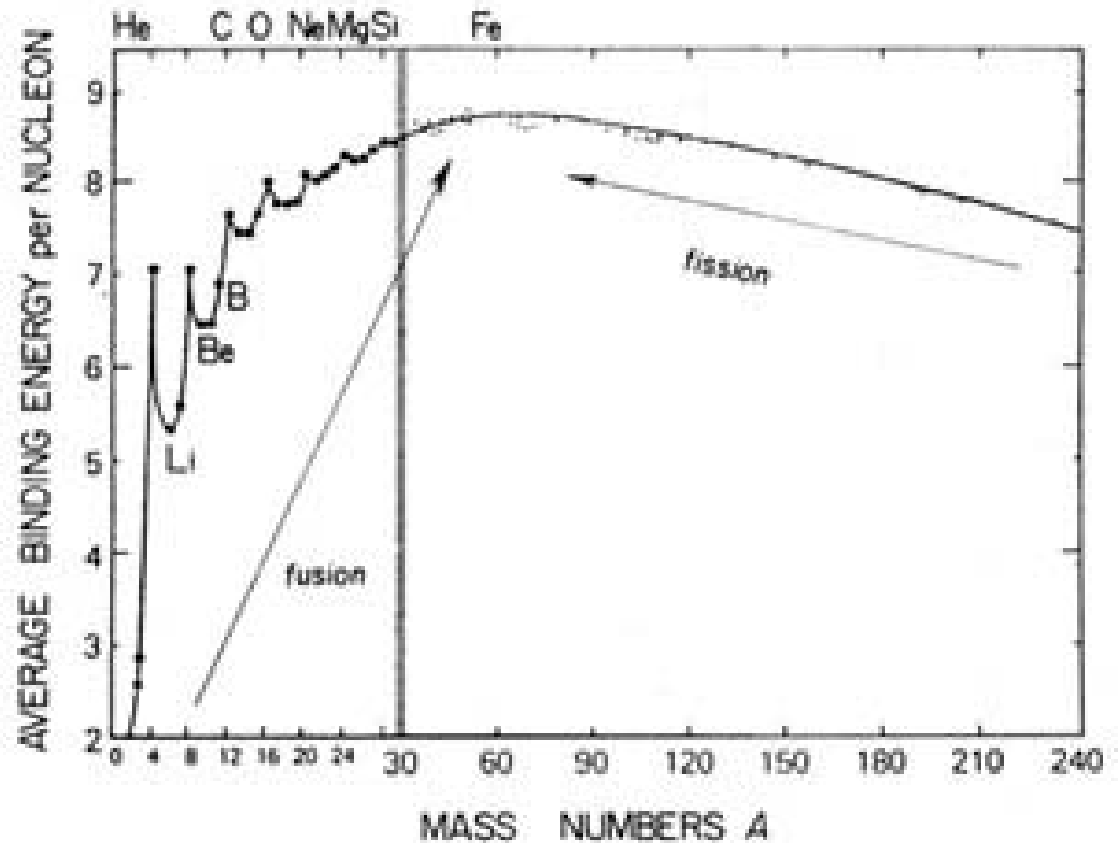
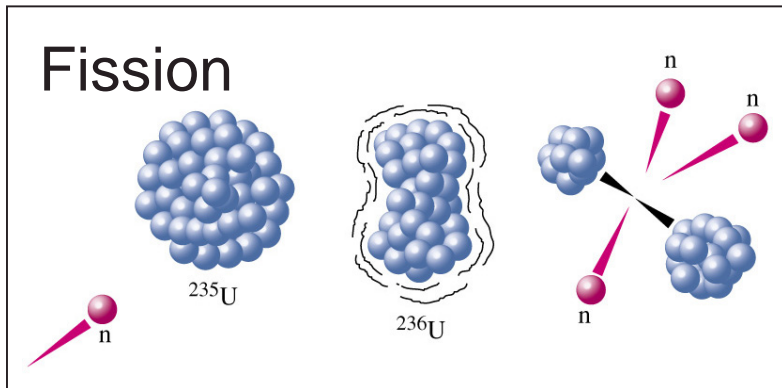
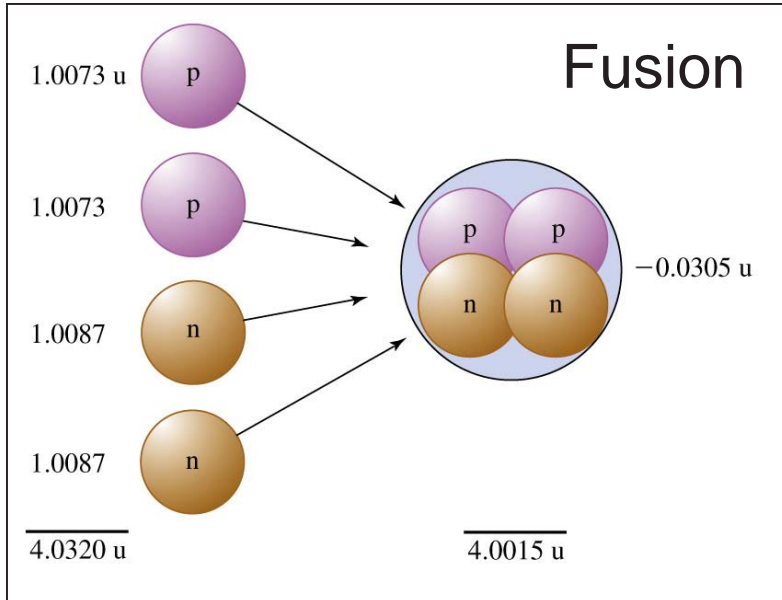


# Atomic Nuclei and Radioactivity



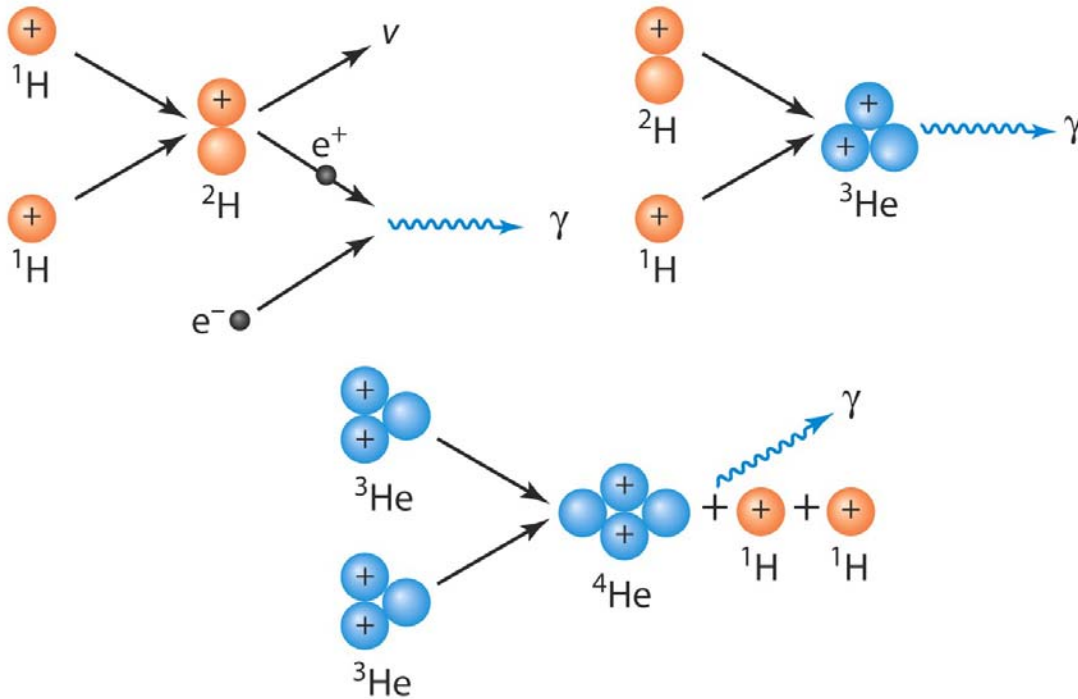
# Nuclear Reactions

- ▶ Atomic nuclei can combine or split
- ▶ Release energy in process ( $E = mc^2$ )
- ▶ Light nuclei: fusion
- ▶ Heavy nuclei: fission

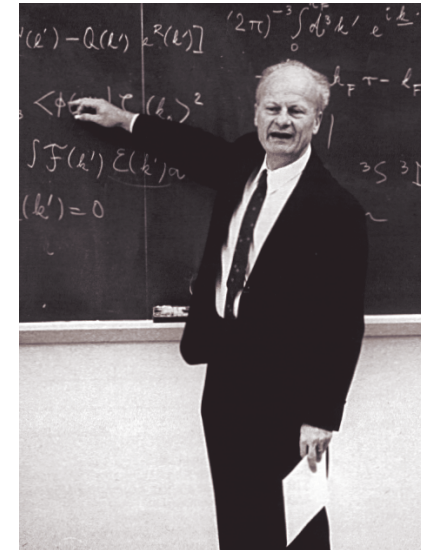


# Nuclear Fusion in the Sun's Interior

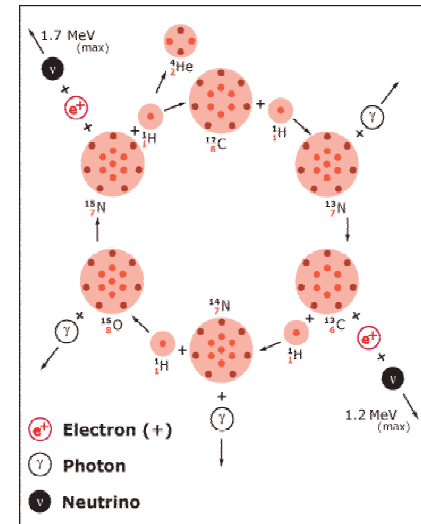
- ▶ Proton-proton in stars like the Sun
  - ▶ Hydrogen fused to make helium
  - ▶ 0.7% of mass converted to energy
- ▶ CNO cycle in more massive stars



The Proton-Proton Cycle



Hans Bethe



The CNO Cycle

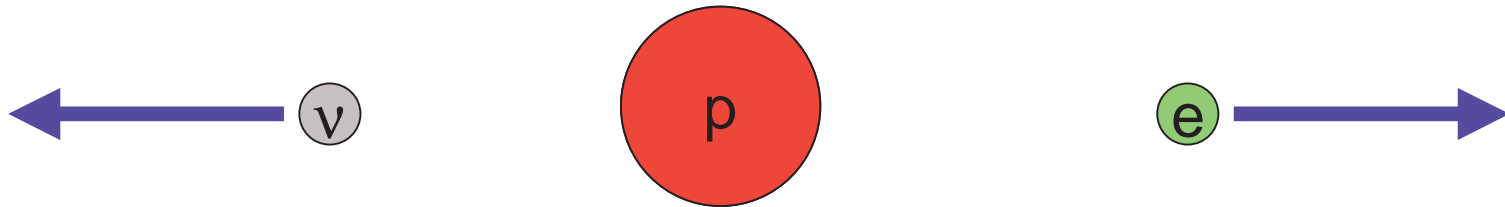
# Why Nuclear Fusion Doesn't Occur in Your Coffee

- ▶ Fusion requires:
  - ▶ High enough temperature (> 5 million K)
  - ▶ High enough density
  - ▶ Enough time



# Neutrinos

- ▶ An extremely lightweight, weakly interacting neutral particle
- ▶ Produced in radioactive decays and nuclear fusion
- ▶ Three different types or “flavors”



A free neutron...

... spontaneously decays into a proton, an electron, and an (anti)neutrino (half-life ~ 10 minutes)

## Flavors



Electron neutrino

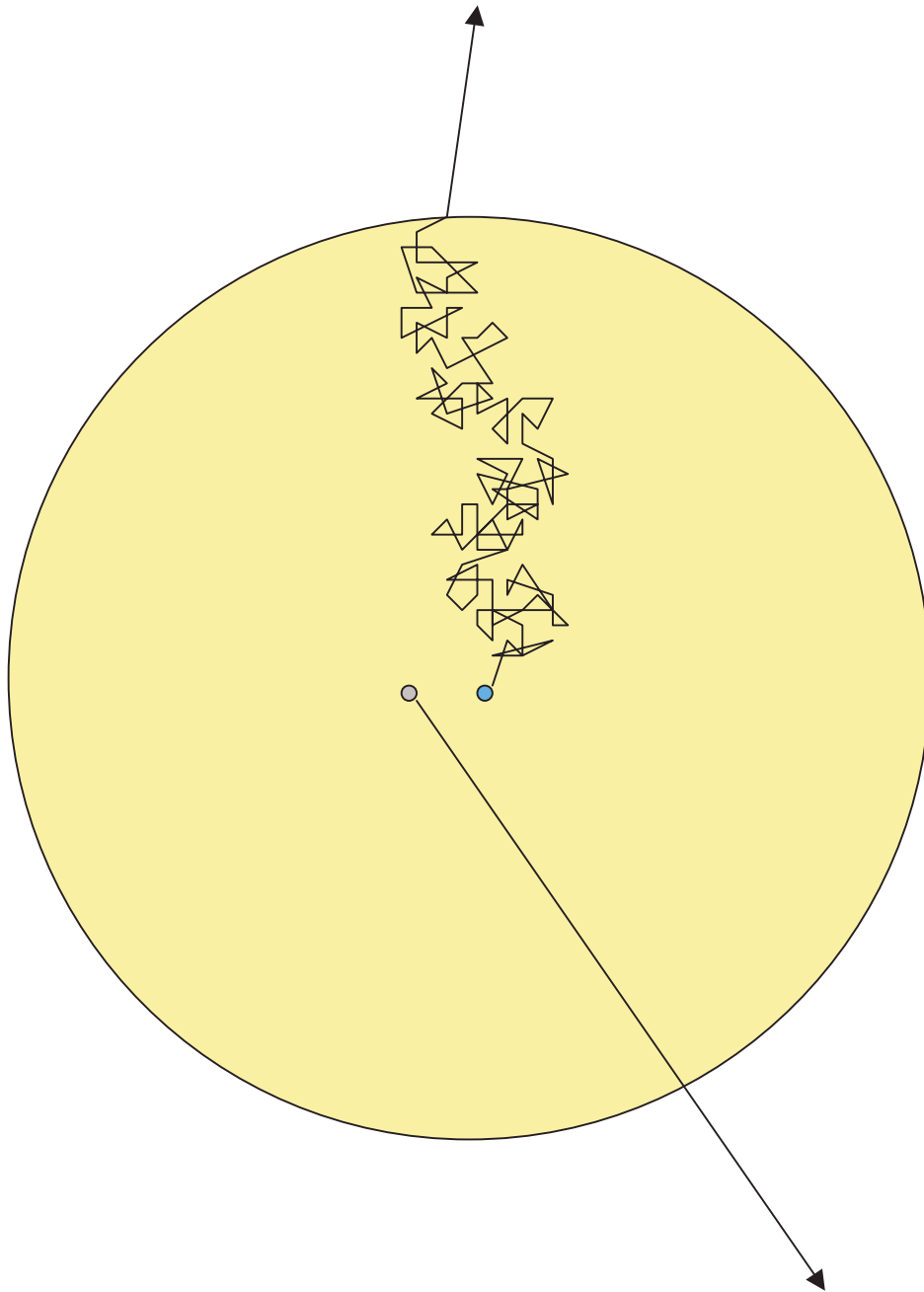


Muon neutrino



Tau neutrino

Photons take  $10^6$  years to escape



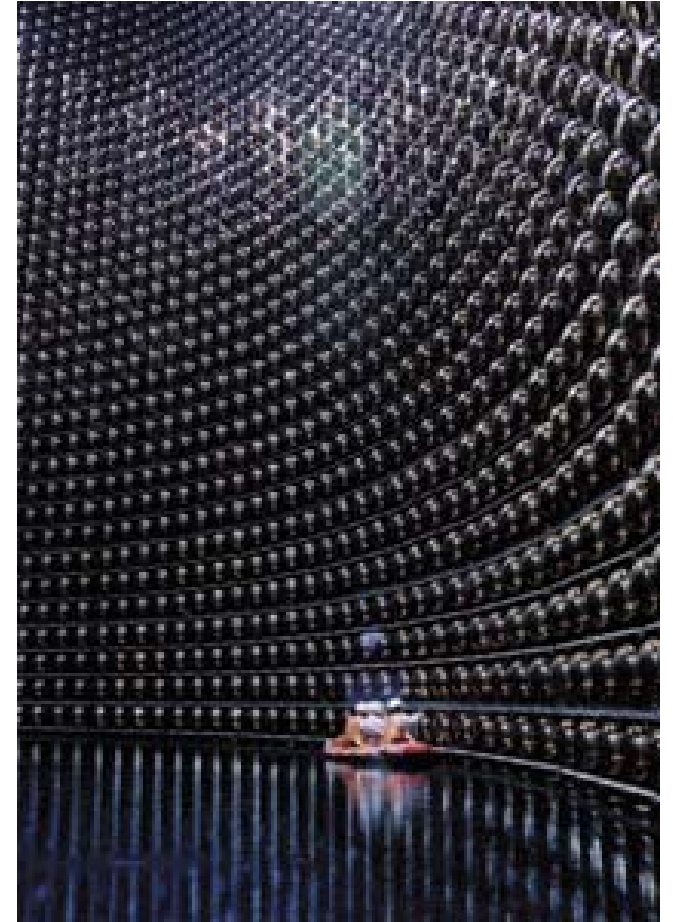
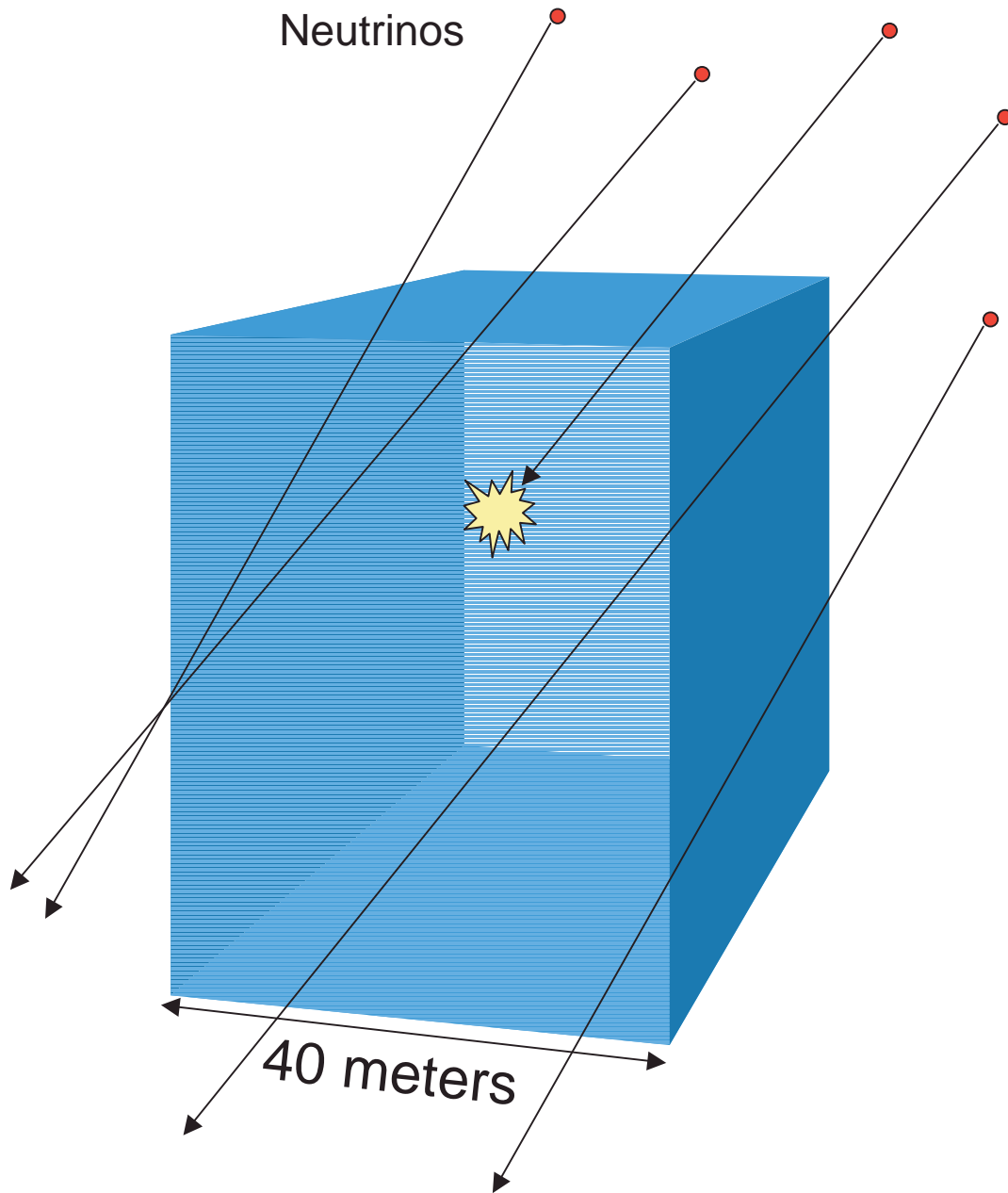
Neutrinos escape right away

## COSMIC GALL

Neutrinos, they are very small.  
They have no charge and have ~~no~~ mass  
And do not interact ~~at all~~.  
The earth is just a silly ball ~~very much~~ *scant*  
To them, through which they simply pass,  
Like dustmaids down a drafty hall  
Or photons through a sheet of glass.  
They snub the most exquisite gas,  
Ignore the most substantial wall,  
Cold shoulder steel and sounding brass,  
Insult the stallion in his stall,  
And, scorning barriers of class,  
Infiltrate you and me. Like tall  
And painless guillotines they fall  
Down through our heads into the grass.  
At night, they enter at Nepal  
And pierce the lover and his lass  
From underneath the bed – you call  
It wonderful; I call it crass.

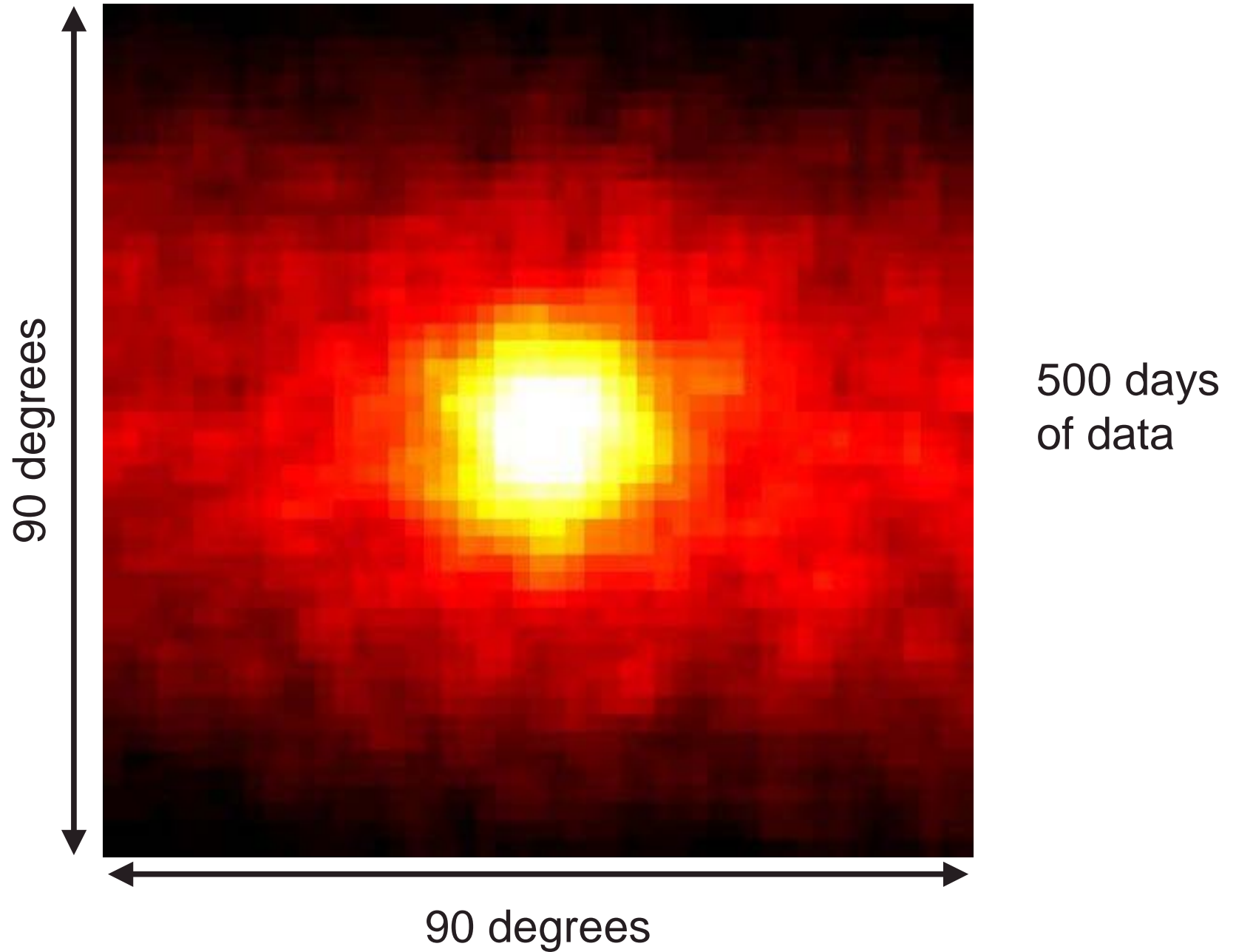
– John Updike

# Detecting Neutrinos



Super Kamiokande  
Mozumi Mine, Japan  
50,000 tons of water

# The Sun as Seen in Neutrinos by Super-Kamiokande





## The Solar Neutrino Problem

- ▶ Only  $\sim 1/3$  of the electron neutrinos expected are seen!



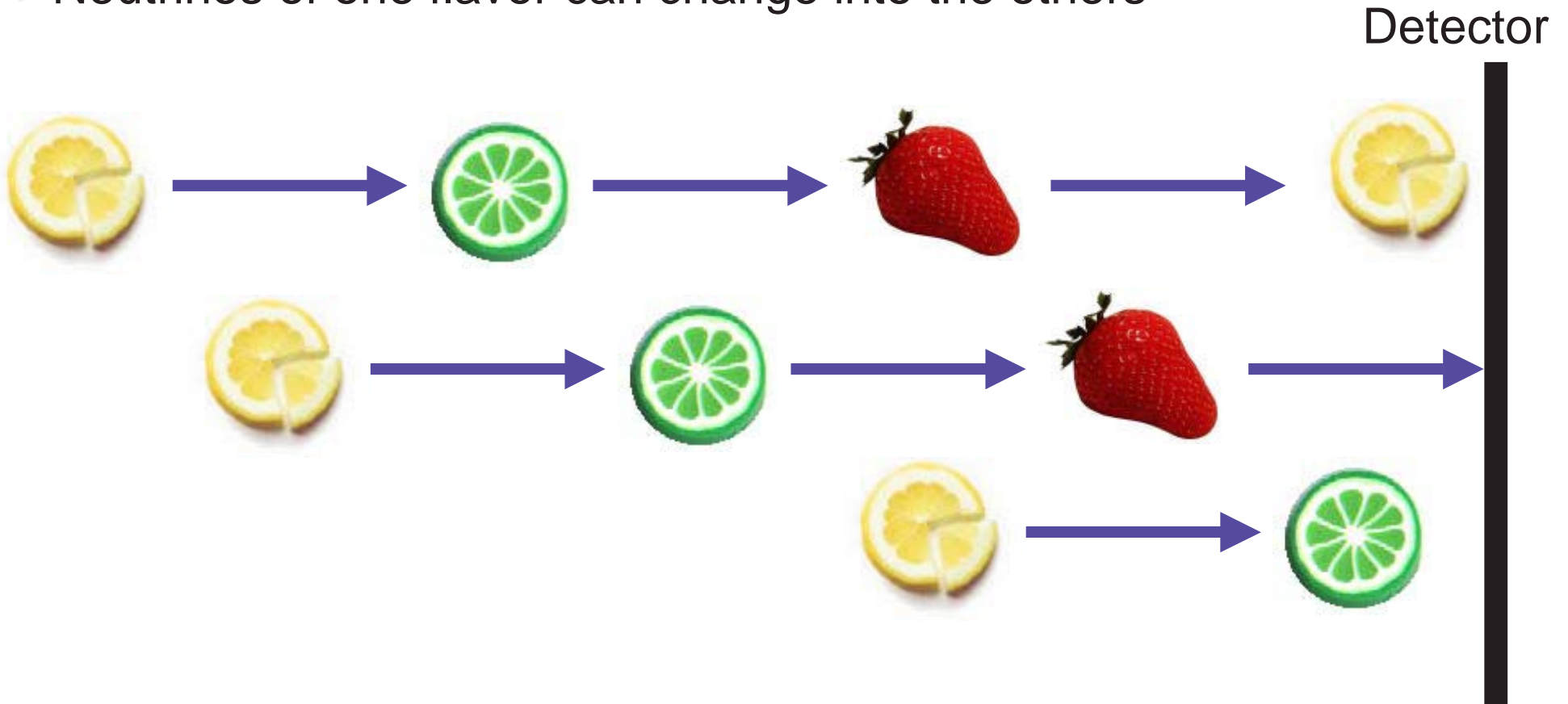
Ray Davis & John Bahcall



Homestake Neutrino Detector

# The Solar Neutrino Problem – Resolution

- ▶ Neutrinos have (a little) mass
- ▶ Neutrinos of one flavor can change into the others



**Questions?**